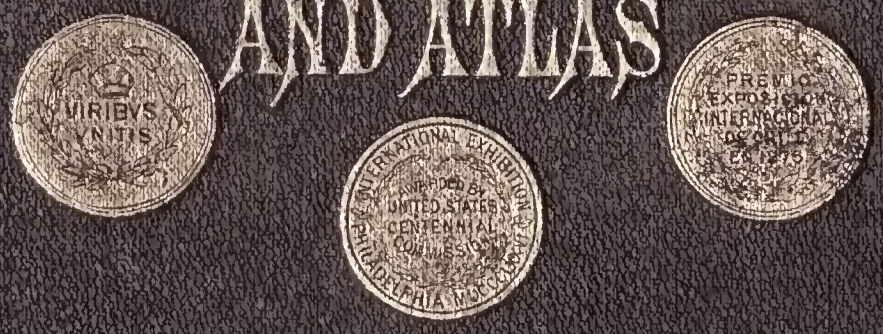


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A

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OF THE

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WITH A

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BY

L. COLANGE, LL.D.

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ACCOMPANIED BY AN INDEX TO EACH MAP,

FORMING A

COMPLETE ATLAS OF THE WORLD.

BY

JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I. A—H.

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AE 5
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CENSUS OF 1880.

[*See also the United States, the several States, Territories, &c.*]

Population of the UNITED STATES. Total, 50,152,866. Divided thus: White, 43,404,876; Colored, 6,577,151; Native, 43,475,506; Foreign, 6,677,360; Males, 25,520,582; Females, 24,632,284. Number of Females to 100,000 Males, 96,517. Total Asiatic Population, 105,717; of Indians, not taxed, 65,122, *i.e.*, those in tribal relations, under the care of the Government, are not included.

CITIES AND TOWNS OF THE UNITED STATES HAVING A POPULATION OF 10,000, AND UPWARDS. CENSUS OF 1880.

1	New York, N. Y.	1,206,590	63	Savannah, Ga.	30,681	124	Binghamton, N. Y.	17,315	185	Northampton, Mass.	12,172
2	Philadelphia, Pa.	846,984	64	Omaha, Neb.	30,518	125	Bloomington, Ill.	17,184	186	Warwick, R. I.	12,163
3	Brooklyn, N. Y.	566,689	65	Trenton, N. J.	29,910	126	New Brunswick, N. J.	17,167	187	Rutland, Vt.	12,149
4	Chicago, Ill.	503,304	66	Covington, Ky.	29,720	127	Long Island City, N. Y.	17,117	188	Hamilton, O.	12,122
5	Boston, Mass.	362,535	67	Peoria, Ill.	29,315	128	Newton, Mass.	16,995	189	Keokuk, Iowa	12,117
6	St. Louis, Mo.	350,522	68	Evansville, Ind.	29,280	129	Bangor, Me.	16,857	190	Steubenville, O.	12,093
7	Baltimore, Md.	332,190	69	Bridgeport, Conn.	29,148	130	Montgomery, Ala.	16,714	191	Rome, N. Y.	12,045
8	Cincinnati, O.	255,708	70	Elizabeth, N. J.	28,229	131	Lexington, Ky.	16,656	192	Malden, Mass.	12,017
9	San Francisco, Cal.	233 956	71	Erie, Pa.	27,730	132	Johnston, N. Y.	16,626	193	Kalamazoo, Mich.	11,937
10	New Orleans, La.	216,140	72	Salem, Mass.	27,598	133	Leavenworth, Kan.	16,550	194	Easton, Pa.	11,924
11	Cleveland, O.	160,142	73	Quincy, Ill.	27,275	134	Akron, O.	16,512	195	Oyster Bay, N. Y.	11,923
12	Pittsburg, Pa.	156,381	74	Fort Wayne, Ind.	26,880	135	New Albany, Ind.	16,422	196	Aurora, Ill.	11,825
13	Buffalo, N. Y.	155,137	75	New Bedford, Mass.	26,875	136	Joliet, Ill.	16,145	197	Vicksburg, Miss.	11,814
14	Washington, D. C.	147,307	76	Terre Haute, Ind.	26,040	137	Jackson, Mich.	16,105	198	Middletown, Conn.	11,731
15	Newark, N. J.	136,400	77	Lancaster, Pa.	25,709	138	Woonsocket, R. I.	16,053	199	Amsterdam, N. Y.	11,711
16	Louisville, Ky.	123,645	78	Somerville, Mass.	24,985	139	Racine, Wis.	16,031	200	Waltham, Mass.	11,711
17	Jersey City, N. J.	120,728	79	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	23,339	140	Lynchburg, Va.	15,959	201	Dover, N. H.	11,687
18	Detroit, Mich.	116,342	80	Augusta, Ga.	23,023	141	Flushing, N. Y.	15,919	202	Danbury, Conn.	11,669
19	Milwaukee, Wis.	115,578	81	Des Moines, Iowa.	22,408	142	Sandusky, O.	15,838	203	Rock Island, Ill.	11,660
20	Providence, R. I.	104,850	82	Dubuque, Iowa.	22,254	143	Oshkosh, Wis.	15,749	204	Derby, Conn.	11,649
21	Albany, N. Y.	90,903	83	Galveston, Tex.	22,253	144	Hyde Park, Ill.	15,716	205	Brookhaven, N. Y.	11,544
22	Rochester, N. Y.	89,363	84	Watervliet, N. Y.	22,220	145	Newport, R. I.	15,693	206	Wallkill, N. Y.	11,483
23	Allegheny, Pa.	78,681	85	Norfolk, Va.	21,966	146	Topeka, Kan.	15,451	207	Galesburg, Ill.	11,446
24	Indianapolis, Ind.	75,074	86	Auburn, N. Y.	21,924	147	Youngstown, O.	15,431	208	Portsmouth, Va.	11,388
25	Richmond, Va.	63,803	87	Holyoke, Mass.	21,851	148	Atchison Kan.	15,106	209	Burlington, Vt.	11,364
26	New Haven, Conn.	62,882	88	Davenport, Iowa.	21,834	149	Chester, Pa.	14,996	210	Chicopee, Mass.	11,325
27	Lowell, Mass.	59,485	89	Chelsea, Mass.	21,785	150	Lafayette, Ind.	14,860	211	Portsmouth, O.	11,314
28	Worcester, Mass.	58,295	90	Petersburg, Va.	21,656	151	Leadville, Col.	14,820	212	Los Angeles, Cal.	11,311
29	Troy, N. Y.	56,747	91	Sacramento, Cal.	21,420	152	La Crosse, Wis.	14,505	213	Stamford, Conn.	11,298
30	Kansas City, Mo.	55,813	92	Taunton, Mass.	21,213	153	New Britain, Conn.	13,978	214	Muskegon, Mich.	11,262
31	Cambridge, Mass.	52,740	93	Norwich, Conn.	21,141	154	Norwalk, Conn.	13,956	215	Logansport, Ind.	11,198
32	Syracuse, N. Y.	51,791	94	Oswego, N. Y.	21,117	155	York, Pa.	13,940	216	Attleborough, Mass.	11,111
33	Columbus, O.	51,665	95	Salt Lake City, Utah.	20,768	156	Concord, N. H.	13,838	217	Hannibal, Mo.	11,074
34	Paterson, N. J.	50,887	96	Springfield, O.	20,729	157	Lincoln, R. I.	13,765	218	Shreveport, La.	11,017
35	Toledo, O.	50,143	97	Bay City, Mich.	20,693	158	Virginia City, Nev.	13,705	219	Austin, Texas.	10,960
36	Charleston, S. C.	49,999	98	San Antonio, Tex.	20,561	159	New Lots N. Y.	13,681	220	Chillicothe, O.	10,938
37	Fall River, Mass.	49,006	99	Elmira, N. Y.	20,541	160	Schenectady, N. Y.	13,675	221	Woburn, Mass.	10,938
38	Minneapolis, Minn.	46,887	100	Newport, Ky.	20,433	161	Alexandria, Va.	13,658	222	Jacksonville, Ill.	10,927
39	Scranton, Pa.	45,850	101	Waterbury, Conn.	20,269	162	Brockton, Mass.	13,608	223	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	10,822
40	Nashville, Tenn.	43,461	102	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	20,207	163	Newburyport, Mass.	13,587	224	Fishkill, N. Y.	10,732
41	Reading, Pa.	43,280	103	Springfield, Ill.	19,746	164	Lockport, N. Y.	13,522	225	Watertown, N. Y.	10,697
42	Hartford, Conn.	42,553	104	Altoona, Pa.	19,716	165	Nashua, N. H.	13,397	226	Belleville, Ill.	10,682
43	Wilmington, Del.	42,499	105	Burlington, Iowa.	19,450	166	Pittsfield, Mass.	13,367	227	Weymouth, Mass.	10,571
44	Camden, N. J.	41,658	106	Cohoes, N. Y.	19,417	167	South Bend, Ind.	13,279	228	Quincy, Mass.	10,529
45	St. Paul, Minn.	41,498	107	Gloucester, Mass.	19,329	168	Pottsville, Pa.	13,253	229	New London, Conn.	10,529
46	Lawrence, Mass.	39,178	108	Lewiston, Me.	19,083	169	Orange, N. J.	13,206	230	Saginaw, Mich.	10,525
47	Dayton, O.	38,677	109	Pawtucket, R. I.	19,030	170	Little Rock, Ark.	13,185	231	Jeffersonville, Ind.	10,422
48	Lynn, Mass.	38,284	110	East Saginaw, Mich.	19,016	171	Rockford, Ill.	13,136	232	Saugerties, N. Y.	10,375
49	Denver, Col.	35,630	111	Williamsport, Pa.	18,934	172	Fond-du-Lac, Wis.	13,091	233	Dallas, Texas.	10,358
50	Oakland, Cal.	34,555	112	Yonkers, N. Y.	18,892	173	Norristown, Pa.	13,064	234	Ogdensburgh, N. Y.	10,340
51	Atlanta, Ga.	37,421	113	Houston, Texas.	18,646	174	Lincoln, Neb.	13,004	235	Madison, Wis.	10,325
52	Utica, N. Y.	33,913	114	Haverhill, Mass.	18,475	175	Chattanooga, Tenn.	12,892	236	Stockton, Cal.	10,287
53	Portland, Me.	33,810	115	Lake Township, Ill.	18,396	176	Macon, Ga.	12,748	237	Lenox, N. Y.	10,249
54	Memphis, Tenn.	33,593	116	Kingston, N. Y.	18,342	177	Richmond, Ind.	12,743	238	Winona, Minn.	10,208
55	Springfield, Mass.	33,340	117	Meriden, Conn.	18,340	178	Castleton, N. Y.	12,679	239	North Adams, Mass.	10,192
56	Manchester, N. H.	32,630	118	Hempstead, N. Y.	18,160	179	Cortlandt, N. Y.	12,664	240	Shenandoah, Pa.	10,148
57	St. Joseph, Mo.	32,484	119	Zanesville, Ohio.	18,120	180	Biddeford, Me.	12,652	241	Marlborough, Mass.	10,126
58	Grand Rapids, Mich.	32,015	120	Allentown, Pa.	18 063	181	Georgetown, D. C.	12,578	242	Eau Claire, Wis.	10,118
59	Wheeling, W. Va.	31,266	121	Council Bluffs, Iowa.	18,059	182	San Jose, Cal.	12,567	243	Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	10,104
60	Mobile, Ala.	31,205	122	Newburgh, N. Y.	18,050	183	Fitchburg, Mass.	12,405	244	Jamaica, N. Y.	10,089
61	Hoboken, N. J.	30,989	123	Wilmington, N. C.	17,361	184	Canton, O.	12,258	245	Columbia, S. C.	10,040
62	Harrisburgh, Pa.	30,762									

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ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK.

A

A., adj.,.....Adjective.
A. B.,.....Bachelor of Arts.
Abbrev.,.....Abbreviated; abbreviation.
Abt.,.....About.
A. C.,.....Ante Christum.
Acc.,.....Accusative.
Act.,.....Active.
A. D., Lat. *Anno Domini*, (In the year of our Lord.)
Adm.,.....Administration.
Ad., adv.....Adverb.
Agr., Agric.....Agriculture.
Ala.,.....Alabama.
Alb., Alban.....Albanian.
Alg., Algeb.,.....Algebra.
Alt.,.....Altitude.
A. M.,.....*Anno Mundi*, (In the year of the world.)
Anat.,.....Anatomy.
Anc.,.....Ancient; anciently.
Ant, Antiq.,.....Antiquities.
Apl.....April.
Ar, Arab.,.....Arabic.
Arch., Archit.,.Architecture.
Archæol.....Archæology.
Arith.,.....Arithmetic.
Ariz.,.....Arizona Territory.
Ark.,.....Arkansas.
Arm., Armor.,.Armorican.
Arrond.,.....Arrondissement.
Art.,.....Article.
A. S.,.....Anglo-Saxon.
Astr., Astron.,...Astronomy.
Aug.....August; augmentative.
Av., avg.,.....Average.

B

B.,.....Born.
Bart.,.....Baronet.
Bbls.,.....Barrels.
B. C.,.....Before Christ.
Beau. and Fl.,..Beaumont and Fletcher.
Bet.,.....Between.
Bib.,.....Biblical.
Bibliog.,.....Bibliography.
B. L.,.....Bachelor of Laws.
Boh., Bohem.,..Bohemian.
Bot.,.....Botany.
Braz.,.....Brazilian.
Brit.,.....British.
Bush.,.....Bushels.

C

C., Cent.,.....Century.
Cal.,.....California.
Can.,.....Canton.
Cap.....Capital.
Car.,.....Carolus, (Charles.)
Carp.,.....Carpentry.
Celt.,.....Celtic.
Cf.,.....*Confer*, (compare.)
Chald.,.....Chaldean; Chaldee.
Chap.,.....Chapter
Char., Charact., Character.
Chem.,.....Chemistry.
Chin.,.....Chinese.
Chir.,.....Chirurgical, (Surgical.)
Chron.,.....Chronicles; Chronology.
Circ.,.....Circle
Civ.,.....Civil
Cl.,.....Class.
Clim.,.....Climate.
Co.,.....County; Company.
Col.,.....Colonel.
Colloq.,.....Colloquial; colloquially; colloquialism.
Colo.,.....Colorado Territory.
Com.,.....Commerce.
Comp.,.....Composition; comparative; compound; compounded.
Conch.,.....Conchology.
Conj.,.....Conjunction.
Conn.,.....Connecticut.
Con., Contr.,.....Contracted.
Con. Sect.,.....Conic Section.
Copt.,.....Coptic.
Corin.,.....Corinthians.
Corn.,.....Cornish.
Corrupt.,.....Corrupted; corruption.
Cosmog.,.....Cosmography.
Crystallog.,.....Crystallography.
Curio., Curios.,.Curiosities.

D

D.,.....Died; Dutch.
Dak.,.....Dakota Territory.
Dan., Danl.,.....Danish; Daniel
Dat.,.....Dative.
D. C.,.....District of Columbia.
D. D.,.....Doctor of Divinity.
Dec.,.....December.
Del.,.....Delaware.
Dep.,.....Department.
Desc.,.....Description.
Deut.,.....Deuteronomy.
Diag.,.....Diagnosis.
Diam.,.....Diameter.
Dict.,.....Dictionary.
Dim.,.....Diminutive.
Diplom.,.....Diplomacy.
Dist.,.....District.
Dom.,.....Domestic.
Dom. Econ.,..Domestic Economy.
Dram. Lit.,.....Dramatic Literature.
Dry., Dryd.,.....Dryden.
Du.,.....Dutch.
Dyn., Dynam...Dynamics.

E

E.,.....East.
E. by S.,.....East by South.
Ecc.,.....Ecclesiastes.
Eccl.,.....Ecclesiastical.
Eccl. Hist.,.....Ecclesiastical History.
Edin. Rev.,.....Edinburgh Review.
Educ.,.....Education.
E. g.,.....*Exempli gratia*, (for example.)
Elec., Elect.,....Electricity.
Encyc.,.....Encyclopedia.
Ency. Brit.,.....Encyclopedia Britannica.
E.N.E.,.....East-North-East.
Eng.,.....England; English.
Engin.,.....Engineering.
Eng. Law.....English Law.
Ent., Entom.,....Entomology.
Etc.,.....Et cetera.
Etym., etymol.,Etymology.
Ex.,.....Example, Exodus.
Exp., exps.,.....Exports.
Ext.,.....Extent.

F

F., Fah., Fahr.,Fahrenheit.
Fab.,.....Fabrics.
Fam.,.....Family.
Far.,.....Farriery.
Feb.,.....February.
Feud.,.....Feudal.
Fig.,.....Figure.
Finn.,.....Finnish.
Fla.,.....Florida.
Flem.,.....Flemish.
Fol.,.....Folio.
Form.,.....Formula; formerly.
Fort.,.....Fortification.
Fr.,.....French.
Fr.,.....From.
Freq.,.....Frequentative.
Fris.,.....Frisian.
Ft.,.....Foot, Feet.

G

Ga.,.....Georgia.
Gael.,.....Gaelic.
Gazet.,.....Gazetteer.
Gen.,.....General; Genesis.
Gen.,.....Genus; genera.
Geo.,.....George.
Geog.,.....Geography.
Geol.,.....Geology.
Geom.,.....Geometry.
Georg.,.....Georgics.
Ger.,.....German.
Goth.,.....Gothic.
Gov., Govt.,....Governor; Government.
Gr.,.....Greek.
Gram.,.....Grammar.
Gun.,.....Gunnery.

H

H.,.....Hours.
Heb.,.....Hebrew.
Her.,.....Heraldry
Hhd., hhds.,...Hogshead; hogsheads.
Hind.,.....Hindostanee.
Hist.,.....History.
Hon.,.....Honorable.
Hort.,.....Horticulture.
Hos.,.....Hosea.
Hung.,.....Hungarian.
Hydran., hydrant.,.Hydraulics.
Hydrost.,.....Hydrostatics.

I

Icel.,.....Icelandic.
Ichth.,.....Ichthyology.
I. e.,.....*Id est*, (that is.)
Ill.,.....Illinois.
Imp.,.....Imperfect.
Imp., Imps.,..Imports.
Ind.,.....Indiana; India; Indian; Industry.
Infin.,.....Infinitive.
Inhab.,.....Inhabitants.
Int., intens.,...Intensive.
Interj.,.....Interjection.
Ir.,.....Irish.
Is., Isa.,.....Isaiah.
It., Ital.,.....Italian.

J

Jan.,.....January.
Jav.,.....Javanese.
Join.,.....Joinery.
Josh.,.....Joshua.

K

Kans.,.....Kansas.
Ky.,.....Kentucky.

L

L. ..... Lucius Paulus.
£. ... Eng. sovereign, or pound sterling.
La., ... Louisiana.
Lang.,... Language.
Lapp., ... Lappish.
Lat , ... Latin.
Lat., ... Latitude.
lb., ... Pound weight.
Lett., ... Lettish.
L'Est., ... L Estrange.
Ling., ... Lingual, Linguistics.
Linn., ... Linnæus.
Linn. sys., ... Linnæan system.
Lit.. ... Literature.
Lith., ... Lithuanian.
L. Lat.,. ... Low Latin.
LL.D., ... Legum doctor; Doctor of Law.
Log., ... Logic.
Lon , Lond.,. ... London.
Lon., Long.,... Longitude.

M

M ,. ... *Monsieur*, (Mr.)
M., ... Miles, Minutes.
M A , ... Master of Arts.
Mach.,... Machinery.
Malay.... Malayan.
Man.. ... Manege.
Manf., Manuf.,. Manufactures.
Mar., ... Maritime, and March.
Mar. Ins.,. ... Marine Insurance.
Mass., ... Massachusetts.
Math.. ... Mathematics.
Matt.,... Matthew.
Mc., Maccab.,... Maccabees.
M. D., ... Doctor of Medicine.
Md , ... Maryland.
Me., ... Maine.
Mech.,... Mechanics.
Med.,. ... Medicine.
Met., Metall.,... Metallurgy.
Metamorph., . Metamorphosis.
Metap., Metaphys.. Metaphysics.
Meteor., Meterol., Meteorology.
M. H. Ger.. Mid. H. Ger., Middle High-German.
Mich., ... Mich., Michigan.
Mil., ... Military.
Min., ... Mineralogy.
Minn., ... Minnesota.
Miss., ... Mississippi.
Mlle., Mdlle.,... *Mademoiselle*, (Miss.)
Mo.,... ... Missouri.
Mont., ... Montana.
Mus , ... Music.
Myth.,... ... Mythology.

N

N., ... North.
N.. . ... Noun.
Nat.,. ... Natural.
Nat. or., Nat. ord., Natural order.
Naut., ... Nautical.
Nav., ... Naval.
Navig., ... Navigation.
N. C., ... North Carolina.
Nebr., ... Nebraska.
Neg., ... Negative.
Nev., ... Nevada
N. H., ... New Hampshire.
N H. Ger.,. ... New High German
N. J.. ... New Jersey.
N Mex., ... New Mexico.
No., ... Number.
Nor.,·Norw., Norwegian.
Norm. Fr.. ... Norman-French.
Nov.,. ... November.
N pl., ... Noun plural.
N. sing., ... Noun singular.
Num., ... Numbers.
Numis.,. ... Numismatology.
N. Y., ... New York.

O

O.,... ... Old. (Antiquated but not obsolete.)
Obs.,... ... Obsolete.
Oct., ... October.
O. Fr., ... Old French.
O. Ger., ... Old German.
Opt.. ... Optics.
Oreg.. ... Oregon.
Or., Ord.,... Order.
Ord.. ... Ordnance.
Origin.,. ... Originally.
O. S , ... Old Saxon, and Old Style.
Oxl. Gloss.,... Oxford Glossary of Architecture.

P

Pa., Penn.... Pennsylvania.
P. a.,. ... Participle used adjectively.
Paint.,. ... Painting.
Pal., ... Palæontology.
Par.,... Paris, Parisian.
Par., ... Parish.
Pass., ... Passive.
P. Cyc.,... Penny Cyclopedia.
Penn., Penna., Pennsylvania.
Per., Pers., ... Persian, or Persic.
Pers., ... Person.
Pg.,... Portuguese.
Phila.,... Philadelphia.
Philos ,.. ... Philosophy.
Photog., ... Photography.
Phren.,. ... Phrenology.
Phy.,... ... Philosophy.
Phys., Physics.
Physio., Physiol., Physiology.
Pl., ... Plural.
P.O ,... Post-office.
Poet., ... Poetry.
Pol., ... Politics; Polish.
Pol. Econ., ... Political Economy.
Pop., ... Population.
Pp., ... Pages; also, past participle.
Prep., ... Preposition.
Pret., ... Preterite.
Print., ... Printing.
Priv., ... Privative.
Prod.,... Produce; productions; products.
Prof.,... Professor.
Pron., ... Pronoun; pronounced.
Pros., ... Prosody.
Prov., ... Province; provincial; Provencal.
Psychol.,. ... Psychology.

Q

Q. v., ... *Quod vide*, (which see.)
Q .El ,. ... Quintus Ælius.

R

R.,... Rarely used.
Rad.... ... Lat. *radix*, (root.)
Ref.,. ... References.
Reg., ... Regular; Register.
Rel., ... Religion.
Rev., ... Review.
Rhet.,. ... Rhetoric.
R. I., ... Rhode Island.
Rom., ... Romans.
Rom. Cath.,... Roman Catholic.
Russ., ... Russian.

S

S., ... South.
Sam., ... Samuel.
Sansk .. ... Sanskrit.
Sax.,. ... Saxon.
Scot., Scots , Scottish.
S. C.,. ... South Carolina.
Scrip., Script.... Scripture; scriptural.
Sculp.,... Sculpture.
S E., ... South-East.
Sec., ... Seconds; section.
Sept.. ... September.
Serb., Serv.. Servian.
Shak., Shaks.,... Shakspeare.
Sing.,... Singular.
Slav., ... Slavonic.
S. m., sq. m.,... Square miles.
Sp., ... Spanish.
Sp. gr., Spec. grav., Specific gravity.
Sport.. ... Sporting; sports.
Spts.,... ... Spirits.
Sq. yds., ... Square yards.
St., ... Saint.
Stat., ... Statistics.
S W., ... South-West.
Sw., Swed.,... Swedish.
Syn.,... ... Syntax; Synonyms.
Synop., ... Synopsis.
Sys., ... System.

T

Tenn., ... Tennessee.
Term., ... Termination
Teut., ... Teutonic.
Tex , ... Texas.
Theol., Theology.
Tob., ... Tobit.
Trans.,... Translation.
Turk.,... Turkish.
Twp.... Township.
Typog.,... Typography

U

U. S., U. States., United States.

V

V.... Verse; verb; volume.
Va., ... Virginia.
V. a.,... Verb active.
Ven., ... Venery.
V. i., ... Verb intransitive.
Vil., ... Village.
V. n., ... Verb neuter.
Vol , ... Volume.
V t., ... Verb transitive.
Vt., ... Vermont.

W

W.,. ... West; Welsh.
Wal., Wallach.,. Wallachian.
Wash.. ... Washington Territory
Will., Wm.... William.
Wis., ... Wisconsin.
W. Va.,... ... West Virginia.

Z

Zoöl., ... Zoölogy.

NOTE. — Other abbreviations, not included in the above list, will be found in their alphabetical order, with proper explanations.

INDEX TO MAPS IN ZELL'S ENCYCLOPEDIA.

NOTICE.—Each map is accompanied by an index containing all the names upon the map, by which any place, river, mountain, etc., can be readily found by the capital letters at the top and bottom, and by the small letters at the sides of each map. As, for example, on the index to France will be found Nimes G. c. Turn to the map and find G at top and c at the side, and by following the lines of latitude and longitude until they meet, a small square will be found containing the town of Nimes.

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ALABAMA	1524
ALASKA	86
ALGERIA	44
ANAM	176
ANTICOSTA	460
ARABIA	2390
ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION	88
ARIZONA	448
ARKANSAS	1524
ASHANTEE	44
ASIA	156 and 2390
AUSTRALIA	186
AUSTRIA	188
BALEARIC ISLES	2236
BAVARIA	1072
BELGIUM	1072
BELOOCHISTAN	1298
BOHEMIA	188
BOLIVIA	88
BORNEO	156
BOSNIA	1350
BOSTON (Environs)	1764
BRAZIL	88
BRITISH GUIANA	88
BULGARIA	1350
BURMAH	1298
CALIFORNIA	448
CANADA	460
CANDIA	1350
CAPE BRETON ISLAND	460
CAPE COLONY	44
CELEBES	156
CENTRAL AMERICA	596
CEYLON	1298
CHARLESTON (Environs)	2455
CHART OF RACES	1
CHART OF RELIGIONS	1
CHICAGO (Environs)	2346
CHILE	88
CHINA	544
CLIMATE CHART	1
COLOMBIA	596
COLORADO	716
CONNECTICUT	1764
COREA	544
CORSICA	1000
COSTA RICA	86
CROTIA (CYPRUS, 2390.)	188
DAKOTA	716
DALMATIA	188
DELAWARE	1896
DENMARK	2296
DUTCH GUIANA	88
ECUADOR	88
EGYPT	2390
ENGLAND	876
EUROPE	906
FLORIDA	1524
FLORIDA	2455
FORMOSA	544
FRANCE	1000
FRENCH GUIANA	88
GALLICIA	188
GEORGIA	1524
GERMANY	1072
GREECE	1350
GREENLAND	86
GUATEMALA	86
GUERNSEY	876
GUINEA	44
HEBRIDES	2156
HERZEGOVINA	1350
HOLLAND	1072
HONDURAS	86
HUNGARY	188
ICELAND	906
IDAHO	448
ILLINOIS	1282
INDIA	1298
INDIANA	1282
INDIAN TERRITORY	2346
IOWA	716
IRELAND	1334
ISLE OF MAN	876
ISOTHERMAL CHART	1
ITALY	1350
JAPAN, 544; JAVA	156
JERSEY	876
JERUSALEM	1862
KANSAS	716
KENTUCKY	1282
KHIVA	156
LABRADOR	86
LIBERIA	44
LONG ISLAND	1764
LOUISIANA	1524
MADAGASCAR	44
MAINE	1764
MALTA	1350
MARYLAND	1896
MASSACHUSETTS	1764
MEXICO	596
MICHIGAN	1642
MINNESOTA	1642
MISSISSIPPI	1524
MISSOURI	716
MOLDAVIA	1350
MONTANA	448
MONTANA	716
MORAVIA	188
MOROCCO	44
MOZAMBIQUE	44
NATAL	44
NEBRASKA	716
NEVADA	448
NEW BRUNSWICK	460
NEWFOUNDLAND	460
NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1764; NEW GUINEA	156
NEW JERSEY	1896
NEW MEXICO	2346
NEW ORLEANS (Environs)	2346
NEW SOUTH WALES	186
NEW YORK	1896
NEW YORK CITY (Environs)	1896
NEW ZEALAND	187
NICARAGUA	86
NORTH AMERICA	86
NORTH CAROLINA	2455
NORWAY	2296
NOVA SCOTIA	460
NUBIA	2390
OCEAN CURRENTS	1
OHIO	1282
OMAN	2390
ONTARIO	460
OREGON	448
ORKNEY ISLANDS	2156
PALESTINE	1862
PAPUA	156
PARAGUAY	88
PATAGONIA	88
PENNSYLVANIA	1896
PERSIA	2390
PERU	88
PHILADELPHIA (Environs)	1896
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS	156
PORTUGAL	2236
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	460
PRUSSIA	1072
QUEBEC	460
QUEENSLAND	186
RACES CHART	1
RELIGIOUS CHART	1
RHODE ISLAND	1764
RICHMOND (Environs)	2455
RUSSIA IN EUROPE	2108
RUSSIA IN ASIA	156
SAHARA	44
SARDINIA	1350
SAXONY	1072
SCOTLAND	2156
SENEGAMBIA	44
SERVIA	1350
SIAM	1298
SIBERIA	176
SILESIA	188
SOUTH AMERICA	88
SOUTH CAROLINA	2455
SPAIN	2236
STYRIA (SYRIA, 2390.)	188
SUEZ CANAL	44
SUMATRA	156
SWEDEN	2296
SWITZERLAND	1000
TASMANIA	187
TENNESSEE	1524
TEXAS	2346
THIBET	544
TRANSYLVANIA	188
TRIPOLI	44
TURKESTAN	544
TURKEY IN ASIA	2390
TURKEY IN EUROPE	1350
TYROL	188
UNITED STATES	2416
URUGUAY	88
UTAH	448
VENEZUELA	596
VERMONT	1764
VICTORIA	186
VIRGINIA	2455
WALES	876
WALLACHIA	1350
WASHINGTON TERRITORY	448
WEST INDIES	596
WEST VIRGINIA	2455
WISCONSIN	1642
WORLD	1
WYOMING	716
ZANZIBAR	44

W O

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No 1

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No 3

RELIGIONS

Pagans

Protestants

Roman Catholic

Greek Church

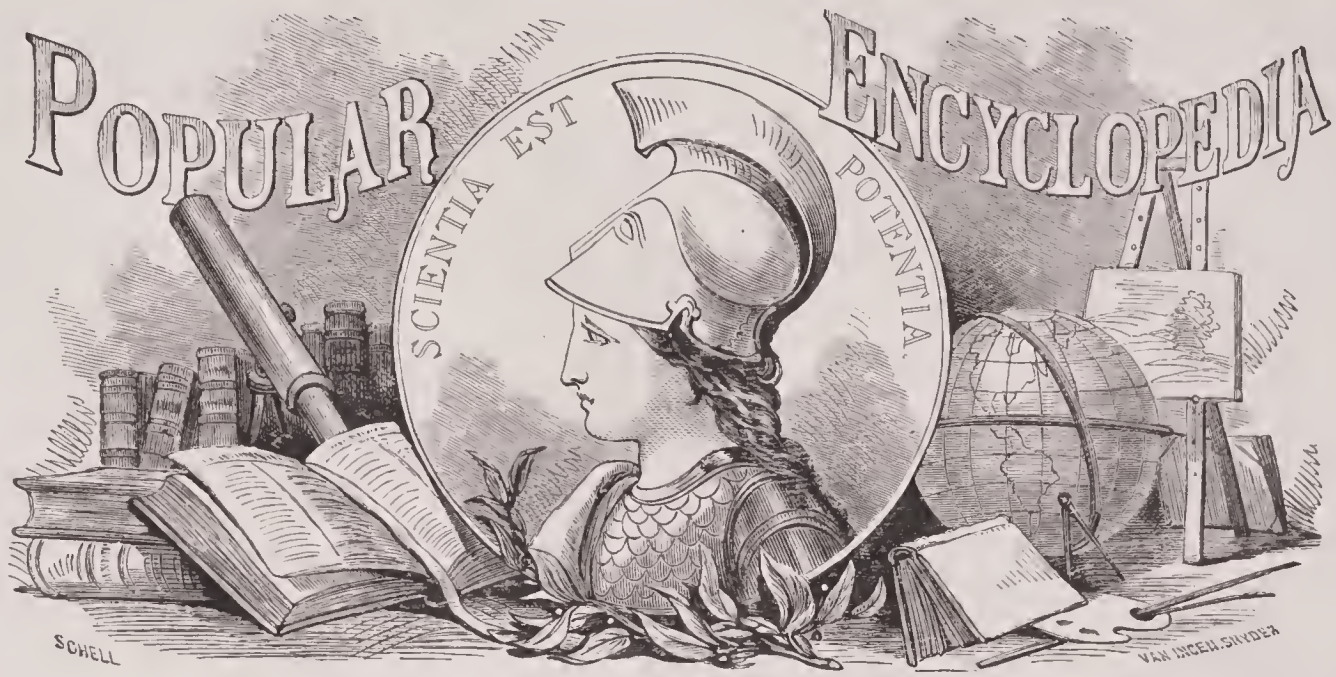
Mahom.

Protestant

Antarctic Circle

by J. Bartholomew.

ZELL'S POPULAR ENCYCLOPEDIA



A

UNIVERSAL DICTIONARY

OF

KNOWLEDGE AND LANGUAGE.

A.

AALE — AARG

A. The first letter of the alphabet in almost every known language. This, doubtless, is owing to the great simplicity of its sound, it being the letter which is most easily and naturally uttered by the organs of speech. In the Continental and Oriental languages it varies less than in English, where it has at least 4 distinct sounds, known as the long or slender, the broad, the short or open, and the middle as in *name, call, man, father*. In *Grammar*, *A* is styled the indefinite article, and denotes one or any; as, *a* man. In *Music*, *A* is the nominal of the 6th note in the gamut; it is also the name of one of the two natural moods, and is the open note of the 2d string of the violin, by which the other strings are tuned and regulated. In *Logic*, *A* denotes a universal affirmative proposition; and in *Algebra*, *a*, *b*, *c* are used to represent known quantities, while the last letters, *x*, *y*, *z*, are generally taken to denote unknown quantities. As a numeral, *a'*, among the Greeks, denotes 1; and with a mark under it, *a̲*, 1000. With the Romans, *A* signified 500; and with a short horizontal line over it, *Ā*, 5000. In trials of criminal causes among the Romans, *A* signified *absolvo*, I acquit; and was hence called *litera salutaris*, the saving letter. When put to bills of exchange in England, *A* signifies accepted. *A* 1 is a symbol by which first-class vessels — that is to say, vessels whose hull and equipments are in an efficient condition — are known and registered at Lloyd's for a certain number of years after being built. *A A A*, in *Chemistry*, signifies *amalgama*, to mix; and in *Pharmacy*, *ā*, or *āā*, denotes that the proportions of the ingredients to which it refers are to be equal. *A* is frequently used as an abbreviation: *A.C.* for *Ante Christum*, before Christ; *A.M.* for *anno mundi*, in the year of the world,— and for *ante meridian*, before noon, &c.

Aa, [Teut. *aa*, flowing water.] The name of several small rivers in Central and Northern Europe.

Aal'borg, a seaport in Denmark, the capital of the see of the same name, province of Jütland. Manufactures of sugar, soap, snuff, chocolate, and scythes. The entrance to the port is such as to require vessels drawing more than ten feet of water to lighten before they approach the city. *Pop.* 11,721.

Aa'li Pasha (Mahomed Emin), a Turkish diplomat and statesman, b. at Constantinople, 1815, became in 1857 Grand Vizier; signed the Treaty of Paris, 1856; presided at the conference of the European powers for the settlement of the Roumanian question, in 1864; and was Regent of the empire in 1867. D. 1871.

Aam, a measure of liquids among the Dutch, varying in different places from 35 to 41 English gallons.

Aar, the most considerable river in Switzerland, after the Rhine and Rhone. It forms at Handeck, in the valley of Hasli, a magnificent waterfall of above 150 feet in height, and empties into the Rhine, opposite Waldshut, after a course of about 170 miles.

Aar'au, the chief city of the canton of Aargau, Switzerland, situate on the river Aar, at the south base of the Jura. *Pop.* 5,094 inhabitants, chiefly Protestants. Lat. 47° 23′ 35″ N., Lon. 5° 2′ 55″ E. The famous baths of Schintznach are about ten miles distant.

Aard'-vark. [Du., earth-pig.] (*Zoöl.*) The *Orycteropus Capensis*, an insectivorous animal which partakes of the nature both of the Ant-eater and the Armadillo; agreeing with the former in its general habits, but, although entirely destitute of scaly armor, more resembling the latter as to its anatomical structure. The *A.-V.* measures about 5 feet to the end of the tail; its skin is thick, coarse, and covered with stiff hair; the limbs short, thick, and very muscular. This animal is very common



Fig 1.— AARD-VARK.

in Cape Colony, and has received its popular name from its habit of burrowing (which its taper head and powerful claws are admirably adapted for), as well as from its fancied resemblance to a small pig.

Aard'-wolf, [Du., earth-wolf.] (*Zoöl.*) The *Proteles Lalandii*, a singular carnivorous animal, first brought from S. Africa by the traveller Delalande. It forms the connecting link between three genera widely separated from each other, having externally the appearance and bone-structure of the hyæna united to the head and feet of the fox, with the intestines of the civet. Its size is about that of a full-grown fox, which it resembles in both its habits and manners, being nocturnal, and constructing a subterraneous abode.



Fig. 2.— AARD-WOLF.

Aar'gau, or Argovia, one of the cantons of Switzerland, bounded on the north by the river Rhine, on the east by Zurich and Zug, on the south by Lucerne and Berne, and on the west by Soleure and Basle. *Area*, 530 square miles. *Pop.* 194,208 in 1870; comprehending 104,167 Protestants, 88,424 Catholics, and about 1,500 Jews. This is one of the cantons most distinguished for industry and generally diffused prosperity; and by the union of pastoral with mechanical pursuits, the citizens have attained a comfort almost unparalleled. The legislative power is vested in the great council, consisting of 200 members, the one half Catholics, and the other Protestants, who are elected by the general body of the people every six years. This canton possesses a military force of 16,000 men, and its resources amount to $3,200,000.

Aar'huus, one of the districts (stifts) into which Denmark is divided. It embraces the most eastern part of the peninsula of Jütland, and is divided into two bailiwicks, Aarhuus and Randers. *Area,* 1,821 sq. m.; pop. 140,000, chiefly occupied in the fisheries, and the females in spinning.

Aarhuus, a city, the capital of the bailiwick of the same name. It is situated on the Cattegat. Lat. 56° 9′ 35″ N., long. 10° 8′ E. Pop. 15,025. The harbor is small, but good and secure.

Aarlanderveen, a town of the Netherlands, 17 miles S. of Haarlem. Pop. 2,688.

Aar'on, son of Amram (tribe of Levi), elder brother of Moses, and divinely appointed to be his spokesman in the embassy to the court of Pharaoh. By the same authority, avouched in the budding of his rod, he was chosen the first high priest. He was recreant to his trust in the absence of Moses upon the mount, and made the golden calf for the people to worship. He died on Mount Hor in the 123d year of his age, and the high-priesthood descended to his third son Eleazar.

(*Aaron's rod,*) in Arch., is a rod like that of Mercury, but with only one serpent, instead of two, twined around it.

Aaron, Hill of, [Arab. *Jebel Haroun.*] A lofty mountain range of Arabia Petræa, in the district of Sherah or Seir, 15 miles S.W. of Shobek. On its highest pinnacle — called by the Arabs *Nebi Haroun* — is a small building supposed by the natives to enclose the tomb of Aaron; and there seems no reason to doubt that this is the Mount Hor mentioned in Num. xxxiii. 3.

Aar'on's Run, in *Kentucky,* a township of Montgomery co.; *pop.* 1,120.

Aar'sens, Franciscus van, Lord of Someldyk, one of the ablest negotiators ever produced by the United Provinces; born at the Hague in 1572, died 1641.

Aat'yl, a town of Syria, 54 miles S.S.E. of Damascus, chiefly inhabited by Druses. Its extensive ruins show that it once was a place of importance.

Aav'ora, *n.* (*Bot.*) The fruit of a species of palm-tree, which grows in the West Indies and Africa. It is of the size of a hen's egg, and included with several others in a large shell. In the middle of the fruit there is a hard nut, about the size of a peach-stone, which contains a white almond, very astringent.

Ab, a prefix to words of Latin origin. It signifies *from, a separating* or *departure.*

Ab, the eleventh month of the civil year of the Hebrews, and the fifth of their ecclesiastical year, which begins with the month Nisan. It answers to the moon of July, that is, to part of our month of July and to the beginning of August: it consists of thirty days.

Aba, or rather **Abou Hanifah** or **Hanfa,** surnamed Almooma, born in the 80th and died in the 150 year of the Hegira. He is the most celebrated doctor of the orthodox Mussulmans, and his sect is the most esteemed of the four which they severally follow.

Aba, Albon, or **Avon,** a king of Hungary, elected in 1041; was murdered by his own soldiers in 1044.

Aba, a mountain in Armenia, part of Mount Taurus, where the famous rivers Araxes and Euphrates have their rise.

Ab'abde, a tribe of Bedouins who inhabit the country south of Kosseir, nearly as far as the latitude of Derr. Many of this race have settled in Upper Egypt, but the greatest part of them still live like Bedouins. Their savage neighbors, the Bisharye, inhabit the mountains southwards from Derr. Their women are said to be as handsome as those of Abyssinia, but are reported to be of very depraved habits.

Ababdeh, Ababde, or **Ababideh,** a people of eastern Africa, the descendants of the ancient Nubians, scattered throughout Nubia, and between the borders of the valley of the Nile and the Red Sea, but located chiefly from lat. 23° to the western border of Lower Egypt. They are small-limbed, but well formed. Their complexion is very dark; their features, however, are more European than negro.

Ab'aca, or Manilla hemp. See Plantain.

Abacis'cus, (*Arch.*) One of the squares of a tessellated pavement.

Aback', *adv.* [A. S.] (*Naut.*) The situation of the sails when they are pressed against the masts by the force of the wind. Thus, the sails are said to be "taken aback," when, by a change of wind or otherwise, they are placed in that position.

Ab'aco, a long and crooked island, the largest of the Bahama groups, near the Florida coast, 80 miles long, by an average of 15 wide. Its N. point is in lat. 26° 30′ N., long. 76° 57′ W. Pop. 1,900. (Little Abaco adjoining included.) The sailor's landmark, "Hole in the Wall," is a perforation in the rock on the S.E. point.

Ab'acot, *n.* The cap of state, formerly used by English kings, wrought into the figure of two crowns.

Abactinal, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) A new name given to the aboral part or pole opposed to the *actinal,* in the species of the ord. *Radiata, &c.* (*Agassiz.*)

Abac'tor, *n.* [Lat. *abigo,* to drive.] (*Law.*) One that feloniously drives away or steals a herd or numbers of cattle at once, in distinction from one that steals one or two sheep.

Abac'ulus, *n.* [L. dim. of *abacus.*] (*Arch.*) A small tile of glass, marble, or other substance, of various colors, used in making ornamental patterns in mosaic pavements.—*Fairholt.*

Ab'acus, [Lat. counting-table, level, tablet, &c.] (*Arch.*) A constituent part of the capital of a column, which supports the horizontal entablement. In the Tuscan, Doric, and Ionic orders, it is flat and square; but, in the Corinthian and Composite orders, its four sides are arched inward, with generally a rose in the centre. In Gothic architecture the A. was very variously employed, according to the fancy of the architect.

(*Arith.*) The name of an instrument employed in England to teach the elementary principles of the science of numbers. The ancient mathematicians also employed

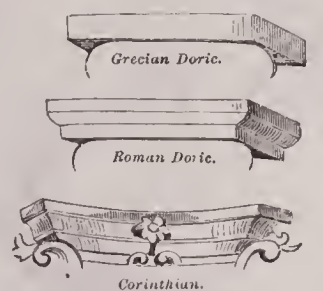


Fig. 3.— Abacus.

the term *abacus* to designate a table covered with sand, upon which they traced their diagrams. The Chinese Abacus, or *Shwan-pan,* is also an instrument for facilitating arithmetical calculations. It consists of several series of beads or counters strung upon brass wires stretched from the top to the bottom of an instrument, and divided in the middle by a cross-piece from side to side. In the upper compartment every wire has two beads, each of which counts 5; in the lower space every wire has five beads of different values; the first being counted as 1, the second as 10, the third as 100, and so on. As in China, the entire system is decimal, that is, when every weight and measure is the tenth part of the next greater one, the *abacus* is used with wonderful rapidity.

Abacus is also a Roman table, or high shelf placed against the wall, and serving as a cupboard or buffet.

Abad', a Hindoo word, signifying the city of; thus Hyder-abad, the city of Hyder.

Ab'ada, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A wild animal of Africa, of the size of a steer, or half-grown colt, having two horns on its forehead, and a third on the nape of the neck. Its head and tail resemble those of an ox, and it has cloven feet like almost all the Ruminantia.

Abaddon, *n.* In the Bible, and in every Rabbinical instance, this word means the angel of death, or the angel of the abyss or "bottomless pit," or the place of destruction, the subterranean world.

Ab'adeh, a Persian town in Fars, 115 miles north of Shiraz, formerly a place of importance but now decayed. Pop. 5,000.

Abad'iotes. The name of a Mohammedan settlement of pirates, situated on the island of Candia, south of Mount Ida, consisting of a population of about 7,000. They are a branch of the Saracens whom Nicephorus expelled from Candia in the tenth century. They are a smaller and weaker race than the other inhabitants, and speak the Arabic language.

Ab'adir. (*Myth.*) The name of a stone which Saturn swallowed by the contrivance of his wife Ops, believing it to be his new-born son Jupiter; hence it became the object of religious worship.

Abaft', or **Aft,** [A. S.] (*Naut.*) The hinder part of a ship; thus, "*abaft* the main-mast," that is to say, between the main-mast and the stern. "*Abaft* the beam" signifies the relative situation of an object in some part of the horizon contained between a line drawn at right angles to the keel and the point to which the stern of the ship is directed.

Ab'agun, *n.* The name of a fowl in Ethiopia, remarkable by its beauty, and for a sort of horn growing on its head.

Abaka' Khan, the eighth emperor of the Moguls, a wise and good prince, ascended the throne in 1264. He reigned 17 years, and is by some authors said to have been a Christian.

Abakansk'. A range of mountains in the government of Tomsk, in Siberia, extending from the river Tom to the Yenisei, parallel to the Altai mountains.—Also the name of a fortified town of Siberia, in the government of Tomsk, on the river Abakan. This is considered the mildest and most salubrious place in Siberia. Pop. 1200. Lat. 56 N., long. 91.14. E.

Abalienate. [Lat. *abalienare.*] (*Law.*) To transfer to another person that which was ours before.

Abalien'ation. (*Law.*) The act of giving up one's right to another person; or a making over an estate, goods, or chattels by sale, or due course of law.

Abancay', a district of Peru in the *partido* of Cuzco. The surface is varied; the plains produce very rich crops of sugar-cane, and the principal cereals, as well as much hemp, which is manufactured into cloth in the chief town. The mountains afford some silver, and pasturage for large herds of cattle. The chief town is Abancay, 65 miles from Cuzco. Pop. about 5,000.

Aban'don, *v. a.* [Fr. *abandonner.*] To forsake entirely; as, to *abandon* a hopeless enterprise; — to leave with a view never to return: to give up or resign without control; as, to *abandon* one's self to intemperance.

Abandon, *n.* [Fr.] A complete giving up; hence, an utter disregard of self, arising from absorption in some favorite object or emotion, and sometimes a disregard of appearances, producing either careless negligence or unstudied ease of manner.—*Webster.*

Abandoned, *p. a.* Given up; — is used in the peculiar sense of self-abandoned to wrong or evil.

Abandonee', *n.* (*Law.*) One to whom something is abandoned.

Aban'doner, *n.* One who abandons.

Aban'donment, *n.* A total desertion; a state of being forsaken.— In *marine insurance,* it is the surrendering of the ship or goods insured, to the insurers, in consequence of damage or loss sustained from any of the causes insured against. In every case of loss or damage from these causes, the insured is not entitled to abandon, but only when serious injury has been sustained; as when the voyage is lost or not worth pursuing, or when the thing insured is so damaged and spoiled as to be of little or no value to the owner. In the case of shipwreck or other misfortune, the captain and crew are bound to do all in their power to save the property, without prejudice to the rights of abandonment; for which they are entitled to wages and remuneration from the insurers, at least so far as what is saved will allow.

Aba'no, a town in the province of Lombardy, Italy, at the foot of the Vicentine Hills. It is visited by invalids for the benefit of its baths, which were well known to the ancients, and are noticed by Martial and Claudian as *Fontes Apona.*

Ab'antes, *n.* A people of ancient Greece, who came originally from Thrace, and settled in Phocis, where they built a town which they called Aba, after the name of Abas their leader.

Ab'arim, *n.* High mountains of Moab. From Mt. Nebo, the highest summit, Moses is said to have viewed the land of Canaan, where he died.

Ab'aris, the Hyperborean, a celebrated sage of antiquity, whose history and travels have been the subject of much learned discussion. Everything relating to him is apocryphal, and even his æra is doubtful. Some refer his appearance in Greece to the third Olympiad, others to the 21st, while some transfer him to the 52d Olympiad, or 570 years B. C.

Abas,' a weight used in Persia, for weighing pearls; it is equal to 2.25 grains Eng.

Abasa', an island in the Red Sea, near Abyssinia.

Abase', *v. a.* [Fr. *abaisser.*] To cast down, to depress, to bring low; almost always in a figurative and personal sense.

"Behold every one that is proud, and *abase* him." — *Job* xl. 11.

Abased', or **Abaisse,** lowered, humbled.

(*Her.*) The wings of eagles, &c., when the tip inclines downwards to the point of the shield, or when the wings are shut.

Abase'ment, *n.* The state of being brought low; the act of bringing low.

Abash', *v. a.* [Heb. *bosh,* to be ashamed.] To make ashamed; to cast down the countenance; to put to confusion; to confuse or confound.

"They heard and were *abashed.*" — *Milton.*

Abash'ment, *n.* State of being abashed; confusion from shame.

Abas'si, or **Abas'sis,** *n.* A silver coin of Persia of the value of twenty cents.

Abat'able, *a.* That may or can be abated; as, an *abatable* writ or nuisance.

Abate', *v. a.* [Fr. *abattre,* to beat down.] To lessen, to moderate, to diminish, to mitigate; as, to *abate* zeal, to *abate* a demand, to *abate* a pain; — to cause to fail; to overthrow; as, to *abate* a writ; — to deduct; — to annul; — to deject; to depress; as, to *abate* the soul.

Abate, *v. n* To fail; to be defeated; as, a writ *abates;* — to grow less; to decrease; as, pain or storm *abates.*

(*Law.*) To enter into a freehold after the death of the last occupant, and before the heir or devisee takes possession.

(*Horsemanship.*) To perform well a downward motion. A horse is said to *abate,* or take down his curvets, when, working upon curvets, he puts both his hind-legs to the ground at once, and observes the same exactness in all the times.

Abate'ment, *n.* [Old Fr. *abater,* to beat down.] The act of abating, or the state of being abated; diminution, decrease. — The sum or quantity taken away by the act of abating; the cause of abating.

(*Law.*) A suspension of all proceedings in a suit, from the want of proper parties capable of proceeding therein. — A reduction made by the creditor, for the prompt payment of a debt due by the payer or debtor. — The deduction sometimes made at the Custom-House from the duties chargeable upon goods when they are damaged. — The overthrow of an action in consequence of some error committed in bringing or conducting it, when the plaintiff is not forever barred from bringing another action. (*Bouvier.*)

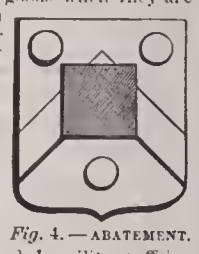


Fig. 4. — Abatement.

(*Her.*) An accidental figure added to a coat-of-arms, to lessen its true dignity, and to indicate some stain in the character of the bearer.

Abat'er, *n.* One who, or that which, abates.

Ab'atis, or **Ab'attis.** [Fr. *abattis.*] In military affairs a kind of defence made of felled trees. In sudden emergencies, the trees are merely laid lengthwise beside each other, with the branches pointed outward to prevent the approach of the enemy. When the abatis is employed for the defence of a pass or entrance, the boughs of the trees are stripped of their leaves and pointed, the trunks are planted in the ground, and the branches interwoven with each other.

Aba'tor, *n.* (*Law.*) One who intrudes into houses or land, vacated by the death of the former possessor, as yet not entered upon or taken up by his heir.

Aba'tos, an island in the lake of Mœris, in Egypt, famous for being the sepulchre of Osiris, and for producing the papyrus, of which the ancients made their paper.

Abattoir'. [Fr. *abattre,* to knock down.] A term borrowed from the French, with whom it signifies a slaughter-house. The abattoir system was, in 1818,

adopted in France. There are at present near Paris five immense establishments of this kind, where butchers are provided with a place for slaughtering their cattle and keeping their meat in store. There are also places for supplying the beasts with water, receptacles for the fat, hoofs, blood, brains, &c. In the neighborhood of the abattoirs there are manufactories of blood-manure, gelatine, glue, and the other products of the offal. In several of the large cities of the United States, slaughter-houses are placed under similar regulations to those which are in operation in Paris.

Abattuta. [Ital.] (*Music.*) In strict or measured time.

Ab'ature, *n.* [From *abate.*] Spires of grass beaten down by a stag in passing.

Aba-ajvar. One of the palatinates into which the Austrian kingdom of Hungary is divided. It is mountainous, and nearly one-half covered with wood. Its chief productions are wine, tobacco, wood, corn, flax, fruit, metals, and precious stones. Area 1118 square miles; pop. 204,000.

Abanzit, FIRMIN, (*ab'on-ze,*) a French writer of merit, was born at Uzes in 1679. After the revocation of the edict of Nantes, his mother took refuge in Geneva, where she expended all her small fortune in the education of Abanzit. While travelling in England, he became the friend of Newton. He has been highly eulogized both by Voltaire and Rousseau; but his literary labors, chiefly theological, are not on a par with his high reputation. In his religious opinions, this learned man leaned towards Socinianism, or the modern Unitarian doctrine. He died at the age of 87 years.

Abavo, *n.* (*Bot.*) A synonym of the *adansonia.*

Abb, *n.* [Sax. *ab* or *ob.*] Among weavers, yarn for the warps. They say also *abb-wool* in the same sense.

Abb, a town of Yemen, in Arabia, situated on a mountain in the midst of a very fertile country, 73 miles N.E. of Mocha. Pop. about 5,000.

Abba, in ancient Geography, a town in Africa Propria, near Carthage.

Abba, in the Syriac and Chaldean languages, literally signifies a *father;* and figuratively, a superior, reputed as a father in respect of age, dignity, or affection. It is more particularly used in the Syriac, Coptic, and Ethiopic churches, as a title given to the bishops.

Abbacy, *n.* The dignity, rights and privileges of an abbot.

Abbadie, JACQUES, a celebrated Protestant divine, born at Nay in France, in 1658. Obliged to repair to Holland, and subsequently to Berlin, he went at last to England, where he died in 1727. His principal works, all French, are: "Traité de la Vérité de la Religion Chrétienne;" "Défense de la Nation Britannique;" "Histoire de la Conspiration Dernière de l'Angleterre." D. in London, 1727.

Abbas-Mirza, a Persian prince, son of the Shah Feth-Ali, born 1783. Well known by his unsuccessful wars against Russia in 1811–1813, and 1826–1828. He died in 1833. His death was a great loss to his country, although he could not have prevented the encroachments of Russia. His eldest son, Mohammed Mirza, mounted the throne in 1834, on the death of Feth-Ali, under the protection of England and Russia.

Abbas, (BEN-ABD-EL-MOTTALIB,) a paternal uncle of Mohammed, and the ancestor of the dynasty of Abbassides, B. at Mecca, 566. He fought against his nephew at the well of Bedr and was taken prisoner. He was afterwards converted to the cause of Mohammed, and became one of his most devoted partisans. D. 652.

Abbas THE GREAT. This celebrated Persian sovereign, of the dynasty of Sophis, ascended the throne in 1585, on the murder of his brother Ismael. His character was sanguinary, but politic and determined. He suppressed the Kooroghis, a turbulent soldiery, till then the terror of Persian sovereigns, and removed the seat of government to Ispahan. Of three sons he had, two were deprived of sight, and he put the other to death. Notwithstanding the public and domestic cruelty of Abbas, he was much esteemed by his subjects, whom he benefited by putting down the native khans, and by the alliance of their sovereign with European rulers, in furtherance of commercial intercourse. Abbas died in 1628, and was succeeded by his grandson, Shah Sephi.

Abbas, (PASHA,) viceroy of Egypt, born in 1813. Grandson of Mehemet Ali, he succeeded Ibrahim Pasha in 1848, a friend of administrative reform, but having powerful adversaries at Constantinople; he died in 1854, with the grief of having seen his plans thwarted by insuperable obstacles, and Egypt reduced to vassalage.

Ab'bassa, sister of the celebrated Caliph Haroun-al-Raschid, who was given in marriage to his vizier Giaffar, on the strange condition that she should remain a virgin; the violation of which, and its terrible consequences, have been the theme of oriental stories.

Abbas'sides, *n. pl.* (*Hist.*) The name of a race who possessed the caliphat for 524 years. There were 37 caliphs of this race who succeeded one another without interruption. They drew their descent from Abbas-ben-Abd-el-Motallib, Mahomet's uncle. The princes of this family made war on the dynasty of Ommiades, A. D. 746; and in 750, defeated the last caliph of the rival family in the bloody battle of Zab, near Mosul. The most celebrated monarchs of this family were Al Mansur and Haroun-al-Raschid. Their empire terminated in Mostazem, who fell in battle against the Tartar prince Hu'aku, in 1257.

Abbatucci, JACQUES PIERRE CHARLES, a French diplomatist, B. 17—, administrator in Corsica, and several times elected to the Chamber of Deputies; he distinguished himself in the National Assembly of 1848 by his opposition to the social democratic movement. Appointed by Louis Napoleon minister of justice and keeper of the seals in 1852. He died Nov. 11, 1857.

Abba'tial, abbatical, *a.* Belonging to an abbey.

Ab'be, LOUISE, a poetess of France, who flourished in the 16th century, and was surnamed *La belle Cordelière.*

Ab'bé, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The French term for an abbot. Before the revolution the title was assumed also by a class of persons who had not in all cases received the tonsure, or undertaken to connect themselves with the church. They held a conspicuous place in society, and generally attached themselves to fashionable or literary patrons. This anomalous class seems to have taken its rise from the great number of abbeys, the revenues of which were allowed to be bestowed upon laymen, upon condition of their taking orders within a year after their preferment, which latter clause was frequently evaded.

Abbeokuta, or **Abbeokoo'ta,** a city of West Africa and capital of the Egba nation, is situated on the E. bank of the river Ogoon, sixty miles N.E. from Badagry, on the Bight of Benin. Pop. about 75,000; greatly civilized by the labors of missionaries.

Abbetibbe, one of the districts in the territories of Dominion of Canada. Lat. 48° 52′ N., Long. 75° 80′ W.

Ab'bess, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A female superior or governess of a nunnery, or convent of nuns, having the authority over the nuns which the abbots have over the monks. See *Abbey.*

Abbeville, (*ab'-vēl',*) a city of France, cap. of arrondissement of the same name, (dep. of the Somme,) situated in a pleasant and fertile valley on both sides of the river Somme, 12 miles above its mouth, and 25 miles N. W. of Amiens. This town, which is strongly fortified on Vauban's system, is neat and well built; it is one of the most thriving manufacturing towns in France. Besides black cloths of the best quality, there are produced velvets, cottons, linens, serges, sackings, hosiery, packthread, jewelry, soaps, glass-wares, etc. By help of the tides, vessels of 150 tons come up to the town. Pop. in 1870, 21,764. Lat. 50° 7′ 4″ N., Long. 1° 59′ 58″ E.

Abbeville, in *Alabama,* a post-village, capital of Henry co., 211 miles S.E. of Tuscaloosa, on Gattayabba creek. Pop. 1,267.

Abbeville, in *S. Carolina,* a district bordering on Georgia, bounded on the S.W. by the Savannah river, and on the N.E. by the Saluda river. *Area,* about 960 square miles; soil fertile and extensively cultivated. Pop. (1870) 31,129. Capital, *Abbeville,* on an affluent of Little river, 97 miles W. by N of Columbia. Pop. 3,034.

Abbeville, in *Georgia,* a post-village, capital of Wilcox co., on Ocmulgee river, about 145 m. W. of Savannah.

Abbeville, in *Louisiana,* a post-village, capital of Vermilion parish.

Abbeville, in *Mississippi,* a post-office of Lafayette co.

Ab'bey, *n.* [Fr. *abbaye.*] A monastery or society of persons of either sex, secluded from the world and governed by a superior under the title of *abbot* or *abbess.* In the middle ages, abbeys or monasteries were the repositories, as well as the seminaries, of learning; many valuable books and national records, as well as private history, having been preserved in their libraries, the only places in which they could have been safely lodged in those turbulent times. Every abbey had at least one person whose office it was to instruct youth; and the historians of this time are chiefly beholden to the monks for the knowledge they have of former national events. In these houses, also the arts of painting, architecture, and printing were cultivated. They were hospitals for the sick and poor, and afforded entertainment to travellers at a time when there were no inns. They were likewise an asylum for aged and indigent persons of good family. The abbeys were wholly abolished in England by Henry VIII. at the time of the Reformation.



Fig. 5. — MELROSE ABBEY, (Scotland.)

Abbiate-Grasso, a town of northern Italy, prov. of Pavia. It is situate on the canal of Bereguardo, 14 miles from Milan. Pop. in 1861, 8,263.

Abbitibbee, a district, river, and trading station in British North America, forming part of the Hudson's Bay Co's. possessions. Lat. 49° N., Long. 78° 10′. W.

Ab'bon, or ABBO TERNUUS, a French monk of St. Germaindes-Prés, author of a "Poetical Relation of the Siege of Paris by the Normans and Danes, toward the end of the Ninth Century;" a work only curious as a narrative by an eye witness of the events which he describes.

Abbon, or ABBO FLORIOCENCIS, a French Benedictine monk of the tenth century, abbot of Fleuri, was employed by King Robert of France to negotiate with Pope Gregory V., who had laid France under an interdict. Author of "Epitome of the Lives of the Popes."

Ab'bot, [Heb. *abba,* father.] The superior of a monastery of monks erected into an abbey or priory. The principal distinction observed between abbots are those of *regular* and *commendatory.* The former take the vow and wear the habit of their order: whereas the latter are seculars who have received tonsure, but are obliged by their bulls to take orders when of proper age. Other distinctions also arose among abbots when abbeys were flourishing in Europe; as, *mitred,* those privileged to wear the mitre and exercise episcopal authority within their respective precincts; *crosiered,* so named from their carrying the crosier, or pastoral staff; *œcumenical,* such as exercised universal dominion; and *cardinal,* from their superiority over all others. — *Abbot* is also a title given to others beside the superiors of monasteries; thus, bishops whose sees were formerly abbeys, are called *abbots.* Among the Genoese, the chief magistrate of the republic formerly bore the title of abbot of the people.

Abbot, ABIEL, D.D., a distinguished clergyman in Massachusetts, born at Andover 1770, died 1828. Author of "Letters from Cuba," and a number of sermons.

Abbot, CHARLES, created *Lord Colchester,* speaker of the British House of Commons from 1802 to 1817; died in 1829, in the 72d year of his age.

Abbott, CHARLES, created *Lord Tenterden,* English lawyer: born 1762; died 1832. His treatise on maritime law is a standard work known to all lawyers.

Abbot, a post-township of Piscataquis co., Maine, on the Pisteataquis river, 76 m. N. by E. of Augusta. Pop. 796.

Abbot, a township of Sheboygan co., Wisconsin. Pop. 1,667. It is now called Sherman.

Ab'botsford, the seat of Sir Walter Scott, the celebrated author of the Waverley Novels, situate on the south bank of the Tweed, a few miles above Melrose. It takes its name from a ford formerly used by the monks of Melrose. Now occupied by John J. Hope Scott, Esq., who married the sole surviving grand-daughter of Sir Walter.



Fig. 6. — ABBOTSFORD.

Ab'botstown, a post-village of Adams co., Pennsylvania, 14 miles W.S.W. of York.

Abbotsvalley, a post-office of Tazewell co., Virginia.

Abbotsville, a post-office of Darke co., Ohio.

Abbot, a township of Potter co., Pennsylv. Pop. 534.

Abbott's Creek, a river of North Carolina; it flows into the Yadkin.

Abbre'viate, *v. a.* [Lat. *abbreviare.*] To shorten by contraction or omission of parts without loss of the main substance; — to shorten, to abridge, to cut short.

(*Math.*) To reduce to lower terms, as a fraction.

Abbreviate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having one part relatively shorter than another.

Abbrevia'tion and **Abbrevia'ture,** a contraction of a word or passage, made by the omission of the letters, or by the substitution of some arbitrary sign; as, La., Louisiana; Oz., ounce, etc. *Also,* the act of abbreviating, shortening or reducing.

(*Mus.*) One dash, or more, through the stem of a note, dividing it respectively into quavers, semiquavers, or demisemiquavers.



Abbre'viator, one who abbreviates or reduces to a smaller compass.

Abbre'viatori. [It.] A body of notaries (72 in number) belonging to the papal court, whose business it is to draw up briefs, and do various kinds of writing usually devolving on official secretaries.

Abbre'viatory, *a.* That abbreviates; shortening.

Abbs, (St.,) a promontory on the eastern coast of Scotland, Lat. 55° 55′ N., Lon. 2° 8′ 30″ W. The tide runs by it with a strong current, and a little wind causes a great rolling sea.

Abchas'ia, Abasia, Abkhasia, (*ab-ka'ze-ah,*) a prov. of Asiatic Russia, comprehended between Lat 42° 30′ and 44° 45′ N., and between Long. 37° 3′ and 40° 36′ E. The high mountains of the Caucasus divide it from Circassia on the N.; on the S.E. it is bounded by Mingrelia; and on the S. and W. by the Black Sea. The country is generally mountainous, the climate mild, and the land fertile. In later times this country was subject to Colchis, until subdued by the Emperor Justinian, who introduced civilization and Christianity. Afterward the Persians, Georgians, Mongolians, and more recently the Turks, in turn, ruled over the country. By the treaties of Akerman in 1826, and of Adrianople in 1829, it was ceded to Russia, but except the possession of a few commanding fortresses on the coast, Russia has very little authority over the people, and the chiefs have almost unlimited power. Mahometanism is the religion of the higher classes, but the people generally are buried in idolatry.

Abd, an Arabian prefix, signifying *slave* or *servant;* it enters, with the name of God, into the composition of a great number of proper names; as, *Abd*-allah, servant of God; *Abd*-el-Kader, servant of the mighty God.

Ab'dal, one of a class of religious devotees in Persia, corresponding to a dervise in Turkey.

Abdal'lah, son of Abd-el-Malek-ben-Omar, A. D. 785, a successful leader of the Spanish Moors in their irruption into southern France. He laid siege to and captured the towns of Gironne and Narbonne.

Abdal'lah, the last chieftain of the Wahabee sect in Arabia. He was defeated by Ibrahim Bey, son of Mehemet Ali, who treacherously seized him while conferring on terms of peace. Sent to Constantinople, Abdallah was paraded through the streets, and beheaded as a rebel, December, 1818.

Abdallah Ben-Abd-El-Mottalib, father of Mohammed, born at Mecca A. D. 545; died 570. The paternity of the prophet is Abdallah's sole claim to distinction.

Abdallah Ben Yassim, founder of the warlike tribe of Almoravides in Barbary, A. D. 1050, which were afterward conspicuous for the subjugation of part of Spain, and the founding of a dynasty in the Moorish kingdom.

Abdallah Ben Zobair, sultan of Mecca, b. about 622. He was the son of Zobaïr, a companion of Mohammed, and of Asma the sister of Ayesha, the prophet's favorite wife. On the death of the prophet, the assassination of Ali, Mohammed's successor, and the defeat of Yezid, successor of Ali, Abdallah was acknowledged sultan and caliph of Mecca, A. D. 685. Vanquished in his turn by Abd-el-Malek, caliph of Damascus, he retired to the Caaba, where he was killed by a blow on the head from a tile, A. D. 692.

Abdal'latif, or **Abdollatiph,** a celebrated physician and traveller, and one of the most voluminous writers of the East, was born at Bagdad, in 1179, and died in 1231. Of his numerous works, one only has found its way into Europe; nor do any of the others appear to be known at this day in the East. The work here alluded to is an "Account of Egypt;" it presents us with a detailed and authentic view of the state of Egypt during the middle ages.

Abdal-m'alek, or **Abdulmelech,** the son of Mirvan, and the fifth caliph of the race of the Ommiades. In his reign the Indies were conquered in the east, and his armies penetrated Spain in the west; he likewise extended his empire toward the south, by making himself master of Medina and Mecca. He began his reign in the 65th year of the Hegira, A. D. 684; reigned 25 years; and four of his sons successively enjoyed the caliphate.

Abdal-m'alek. See Avenzoar.

Abdalonimus, or **Abdolonimus,** also called Ballonymus, a gardener, but of royal descent. Was made king of Sidon by Alexander the Great.

Abdelavi, *n.* (*Bot.*) An Egyptian plant, as a melon.

Abdera, *n.* (*Anc Geog.*) A town of Thrace, near the mouth of the Nestus. Though it boasted of being the birthplace of Democritus, Protagoras, Anaxarchus, and other distinguished men, yet it was regarded among the ancients as notorious for the stupidity of its inhabitants.

Abd-el-Kader, very renowned by the persevering courage with which he opposed the aggressions of the French against his country, was the third son of a Marabout of the Arab tribe of Hashem, who had risen to influence through his rank, coupled with a great sanctity of demeanor. The early days of Abd-el-Kader are lost in obscurity, but by 1828 he had not only acquired the reputation of a scholar, but that of a saint, from his having twice made a pilgrimage to Mecca, the birthplace of the Prophet. Accompanied by his father, he preached a holy war against the French occupation of Algiers, and called upon the Faithful to rise and expel the infidels. In 1832, he found himself at the head of 10,000 warriors, with whom he attacked Oran, but was several times repulsed with great slaughter. Notwithstanding his discomfiture, however, he might be said to be a gainer, for he had not only increased his reputation for skill and bravery, but had taught his Arabs to face artillery. In 1834, he entered into a treaty with the French, in which he was recognized as emir of Muscara, with the sovereignty of Oran. This treaty added to the importance of the emir in the eyes of the natives, who naturally looked upon their chief as a personage of high consequence, from his having compelled the enemy to recognize him as a sovereign. His success, however, excited the jealousy of some of his brothers in arms, who rose against his authority, but whom he was soon enabled to subdue. For a period of fifteen years he contrived to defend his country, and fight against the encroachments of France; but in 1847 he was compelled to surrender himself a prisoner to General Lamoricière, on condition of being sent to Alexandria or St. Jean d'Acre. The French government, however, refused to ratify the terms of the treaty, and it was not till after four years passed in France, that, in 1852, Louis Napoleon restored him to freedom, on condition that he would not return to Algiers, or conspire against the French. The brave, but fallen Arab consented, and Brussa, in Asia Minor, was assigned him for his future residence. For that place he accordingly set out in 1853, but has since been permitted to remove to Constantinople. In 1855 he visited Paris, to see the Exposition, and has since, with the philosophy of oriental calmness resigned himself to his fate. Born at Mascara, province of Oran, 1807.

Abd-el-koree, or **Sallaunus Shoal,** a dangerous rock and coral reef off the S.E. coast of Arabia, in Lat. 14° 54′ 50″ N., Long. 50° 45′ 20″ E., extending 1850 yards from N.N.E. to S.S.W., with a breadth of 300 to 600 yards.

Abd-el-Malek Ben Merwan, fifth caliph of Damascus, of the family of the Ommiades, surnamed *the Flint skinner* on account of his avarice; known by his successful wars against the Greek Emperor Justinian II., A. D. 685–705.

Abd-el-Malek Ben Omar, one of the viziers of Caliph Abderrahman, in the 8th century. He is the king Marsilins of Ariosto, and of the ancient romances of chivalry. He was governor of Saragossa at the time of Charlemagne's famous invasion of Spain.

Abd-er-Rahman I., surnamed the Wise, first caliph of the family of the Ommiades in Spain. B. 731, d. 787.

Abd-er-Rahman III., called the Great, ascended the throne A. D. 912, at the age of 21. The close of his long reign of 49 years was the most brilliant epoch of Moorish domination in Spain. He died A. D. 961.

Abd-er-Rahman, sultan of Fez and Morocco, b. 1778, ascended the throne 1823. Threatened by the refusal of Austria to pay the tribute for safety against pirates, he wisely adjusted the dispute by relinquishing this sort of "black-mail" formerly levied by Morocco on European ships in the Mediterranean. The religious war under Abd-el-Kader against the French in Algeria involved the sultan in its movements, but was concluded by the battle of Isly, 1844, and the subsequent mediation of England. D. 1855, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sidi-Mohammed.

Ab'dest, a Persian word, properly signifying the water placed in a basin for washing the hands; but it is used to imply the legal purification practised by the Mahometans before prayer, entering the mosque, or reading the Koran.

Abdi'as (of Babylon), a Christian writer of the first century, who pretended that he had been one of the companions of Jesus Christ.

Ab'dicant, *n.* One who abdicates.

Ab'dicate, *v. a.* [Lat. *abdicare.*] To give up right; to resign; to lay down an office, station, or dignity. To deprive of right, as when a father discards or disclaims a son.

Abdica'tion, a voluntary resignation of a dignity, principally the supreme. Of royal abdications, the most famous are those of the emperors Diocletian and Maximian, in 305; of the Emperor Charles V, in 1556; Philip V, in 1724; Charles IV, in 1808. — Involuntary resignations are also called *abdications; e. g.*, Napoleon's abdication at Fontainebleau. The right of a prince to resign the crown cannot be disputed; but the resignation can affect only his personal right to the crown, and cannot prejudice his descendants; still less force upon the state another constitution, or another family.

Ab'dicative, *a.* Causing or implying abdication.

Ab'ditory, *n.* [Lat. *abditorium.*] A place for secreting or preserving goods.

Abdo'men, [From Lat. *abdo,* to hide: because it hides the viscera.] Scientific name of the belly. The largest cavity in the body, bounded superiorly by the diaphragm, by which it is separated from the chest; inferiorly by the bones of the pubis and ischium; on each side by various muscles, the short ribs, and ossa ilii; anteriorly by the abdominal muscles, and posteriorly by the vertebræ of the loins, the os sacrum and os coccygis. Internally it is invested by a smooth membrane called peritoneum. It is the forepart of this cavity, covered with muscles and common integuments, in the middle of which is the navel, which is properly called abdomen. It contains the liver, pancreas, spleen, kidneys, stomach, small intestine, and the colon. The lower bowels, the bladder, and internal organs of generation, lie in the lower part of the cavity, which is called the pelvis. (See *Body.*)

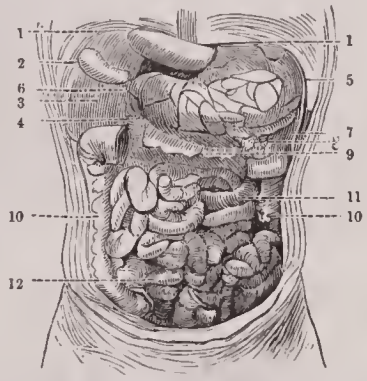


Fig. 7.— CAVITY OF THE ABDOMEN.

1. Diaphragm.
2. Gall-bladder.
3. Right lobe of liver.
4. Duodenum.
5. Great end of stomach.
6. Pyloric end of stomach.
7. Spleen.
8. Omentum.
9. Pancreas.
10. Great intestine (colon.)
11. Small intestine, (jejunum.)
12. Small intestine, (ileum.)

(*Ent.*) The whole lower portion of the body of an insect, united to the corselet, or thorax, by a thread. It contains a portion of the intestines and the sexual organs.

Abdom'inal, *a.* [From *abdomen.*] Pertaining to the belly.

Abdom'inals, *n. pl.* [Lat. *abdominalis.*] (*Zoöl.*) An order of malacopterygious fishes, having the ventral fins under the abdomen behind the pectorals, as the trout. They comprehend the greater part of fresh-water fishes, and constitute the fourth order of the fourth class of animals in the Linnæan system.



Fig. 8.— TROUT.

Abdominos'copy. (*Med.*) Examination of the abdomen in order to detect disease.

Abdom'inous, *a.* Having a large belly; *pursy.*

Abduce', *v. a.* [Lat. *abduco.*] To draw to a different part, to withdraw one part from another. A word chiefly used in anatomy.

"If we *abduce* the eye into either corner, the object will not duplicate." — *Browne.*

Abdu'cent, *a.* (*Anat.*) Drawing away; pulling away; as, the *abducent* muscles, or abductors.

Abduct', *v. a.* [Lat. *abducere.*] To take away by fraud or force; to withdraw illegally.

Abduc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *abductio.*] The act of abducing or abducting; a taking or drawing away, and specifically an unlawful taking

(*Law.*) The forcible and fraudulent taking away of women or girls. This criminal offence is of three kinds: — 1. If any person shall maliciously, either by force or fraud, lead, or take away, or detain, any child under the age of *ten years,* with intent to deprive the parents, or other persons having the lawful charge of such child, or with intent to steal any article on its person; or shall receive or harbor such child, knowing the same to have been so stolen or enticed — every such offender shall be guilty of felony, and shall be liable to penal servitude for not more than seven, or less than three years, or imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for any term not more than two years. — 2. If the girl is under the age of *sixteen years,* the offender shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and, being convicted thereof, shall be liable to suffer such punishment, by fine or imprisonment, or both, as the court shall award. — 3. If any person shall, from motives of lucre, take away or detain against her will, *any woman* having any interest, present or future, in any real or personal estate, with intent to marry or defile her, or to cause her to be married or defiled by any other person, every such offender, and every person counselling, aiding, or abetting such offender, shall be guilty of felony, and liable to penal servitude for life, or for any time not less than three years, or to be imprisoned with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding five years. If the woman first consent to be taken away, and afterward refuse to continue with the offender, and he forcibly detain her; or if she be forcibly taken away, and she afterward consent to her marriage or defilement; or if she be taken away with her own consent, obtained by fraud or imposition, the offence is the same. But if a man without fraud, deceit, or violence, marries a woman under age, without the consent of her father or guardian, that act is not indictable at common law.

(*Logic.*) Is a form of reasoning in which the greater extreme is contained in the medium; but the medium is not so evidently in the lesser extreme. Ex. "Whatever God has revealed is certainly true; now God has revealed a future retribution; therefore a future retribution is certainly true." In the use of this kind of reasoning, the minor proposition must be proved to be contained in the major, or the reasoning is inconclusive.

Abduct'or, *n.* [Lat. *abducere,* to draw away.] (*Anat.*) A muscle, the office of which is to pull back or draw the member to which it is affixed from some other. The antagonist is called adductor.

(*Law.*) A person guilty of abduction.

Abdul Aziz. A Sultan of Turkey, b. Feb. 1830, succeeded his brother Abdul Medjid, June 25, 1861. Deposed and committed suicide May, 1876; succeeded by his brother Mourad, who was deposed for Sultan Hamed.

Abdul Hamet, Sultan of Turkey. After 44 years confinement in the seraglio, he succeeded his elder brother, Mustapha III, Jan. 21, 1774. Beaten by the Russians, he was constrained to sign the treaty of Kootshook Kanardji, July 21, 1774, by which the Tartars of the Crimea were delivered from the Turkish yoke. The ambition of the Russians being not satiated, a new war broke out between the two empires, and Catharine sent General Suwarrow against the Turks. Abdul Hamet, who from his early habits of retirement was ill fitted for the throne, died April 7th, 1789, after having lost the two battles of Kinburn and Oczakow. He was succeeded by his nephew, Selim III.

Abdul Medjid, Sultan of Turkey, born April 23, 1822, died June 25, 1861; succeeded to the throne July 1, 1839, at the early age of 17, eight days after the battle of Nezib, in which the troops of the Sultan Mahmoud II were defeated by Ibrahim-Pacha son of Mehemet Ali, Pasha of Egypt, the most powerful vassal of the Turkish empire. The interference of the allied powers alone prevented the empire from dismemberment at this juncture. This danger passed, the young sultan applied himself to the development of his father's plans of reform, but from the beginning of his administration to its close, there was constantly some disturbing element to delay or thwart his meritorious purposes. The Servian question; the insurrection in Albania; the war in Koordistan; the Turco-Greek and Wallachian revolution of 1848–'9; his noble refusal to surrender the Hungarian and Polish refugees to Austria and Russia in 1850; the question of the holy places, which led to the Crimean war; the attempt to assassinate him in 1859; and the Syrian massacres of 1860, were all so many obstacles to his progress. To these might also be added his natural indolence, love of sensual indulgence, and infirm health. The great event of his reign was the Crimean war, in which France and England allied themselves with Turkey against the encroachments of Russia, and which was terminated by the fall of Sebastopol after a long siege, in 1856. He was succeeded by his brother, Abdul Aziz Khan.

Abd'ur Rahman. See *Abd-er-Rahman.*

Abeam', *adv.* (*Naut.*) On the beam, i. e., at right angles to the ship's keel.

Abear'ance, *n.* [A. S.] Behavior; demeanor.

Abece'dary, Abeceda'rian, *a.* Belonging to, or containing the letters of the alphabet.

Abecedarian, *n.* This name is given by some authors to one who teaches or learns the alphabet, or first rudiments of literature.

Abed', *adv.* On, or in, bed. "Lying *abed*."

A'beel, David, D.D., born at New Brunswick, N. J., June 12, 1804; died at Albany, Sept. 4, 1846. Missionary of the Dutch Reformed Church in China. He has left a Description of his Life in China and the adjacent countries, and some other works.

A'bel, the second son of Adam and brother of Cain. The latter was a tiller of the ground, Abel, a shepherd. Both brought their offerings before the Lord; Cain, the first-fruits of the ground; Abel, the firstlings of the flock. God accepted the offering of Abel; the offering of Cain he rejected. The latter, instigated by envy, murdered his brother in the field. Thus the first murder on earth was committed.

Abel, king of Denmark, the son of Vladimir II. He assassinated his brother Eric, in 1250, and took possession of his throne. He was put to death by the Frisons, who revolted against him on account of the heavy taxes imposed upon them.

Ab'elard, or **Abailard,** Pierre, a very celebrated French scholar and dialectician, born in 1079, at Palais, near Nantes. His father, an individual of noble family, designed him for the profession of arms, but his vigorous capacity and predilections for learning altered that determination, and he was allowed to dedicate himself to letters. Unhappily, at that dark period, when genius and strength of mind were wasted in trifles, the art of verbal disputation formed the only road to learned eminence. After the usual grammatical preparation, Abelard visited most of the schools of the neighboring provinces, and at the age of twenty settled at the university of Paris, where he became the pupil and very soon the happy rival of William de Champeaux, the most famous professor of his day. At the age of forty, satiated with fame and disputation, the philosopher and theologian became deeply enamoured of the beautiful and accomplished Heloise, niece of Fulbert, a wealthy canon of Paris. Favored by the avidity with which both uncle and niece seemed disposed to benefit by his philosophical instructions, he soon inspired her with an ardent passion in return, the consequence of which being soon discovered by the indignant uncle, the two lovers fled. On the birth of a child, named Astrolabius, Abelard proposed to Fulbert to marry his niece secretly, on account of his ecclesiastical prospects; Fulbert consented. Fulbert, however, who wished to make the affair public, became irritated at their joint request to gratify him, and treated his niece with an asperity which obliged Abelard to remove her to an abbey of Benedictine nuns. It was then that Fulbert meditated a most atrocious revenge. He employed several ruffians, who broke into the chamber of Abelard, and inflicted a mutilation on his person, which put an effectual end to any future hope of conjugal felicity. For this outrage the ruffians were punished according to the *lex talionis*, and Fulbert enlured the confiscation of his goods. On his recovery, Abelard, with somewhat ungenerous anxiety, prevailed upon Heloïse to take the veil in the abbey of Argenteuil, and a few days after he himself took the habit in that of St. Denis. He then resumed his lectures, but his ever increasing popularity so much excited the jealousy of rival teachers, that they contrived to involve him in ecclesiastical censures for heresy. After long trouble and persecution, he fled into Champagne, and erected near Nogent (1122) a small oratory, afterward enlarged under the name of Paraclete. Such was his fame, that he was quickly followed by many of his pupils. Jealousy was in consequence again excited to his discomfort, and he was about to seek another asylum, when he was elected abbot of St. Gildas. About this time, the convent of Argenteuil, of which Heloïse had become prioress, was united to the abbey of St. Denis, a proceeding which left her and her nuns destitute of an habitation. Abelard offered to them the Paraclete, which donation was legally sanctioned in 1127. It was after this removal, that the celebrated correspondence took place. The residence of Abelard in St. Gildas was embittered by a continued struggle against his love, and by hatred of the monks; till at last, accused of heresy by St. Bernard, and condemned to perpetual silence by the council of Sens, in 1140, he resolved to set out for Rome to remonstrate against this sentence; but taking Cluny in his way, he was prevailed upon to abide there by his friend Peter, the abbot, who succeeded in reconciling him to the pope and to St. Bernard. He lived for two years in Cluny, and then, for the benefit of his health, removed to the priory of St. Marcellus, where this extraordinary man died in 1142. His body was removed to the Paraclete at the request of Heloïse. She died in 1163, and was deposited by the side of Abelard, who, in disinterestedness and devotedness of affection, had been much her inferior. The remains of the two lovers are now deposited beneath a fine mausoleum in the cemetery of Père la Chaise, in Paris. Abelard could not have excited so much jealousy and admiration during a long life, unless he had been a man of extraordinary mental vigor; but his works convey no corresponding idea of his genius and his taste, and it is to be said, in spite of his two modern admirers, Guizot (Essai sur la Vie et les Ecrits d'Abélard et Heloïse, Paris. 1839) and Cousin, who has published the best edition of his works (Paris, 1850), that the letters of Heloïse form the principal attraction of the volume containing the productions of her lover.

Abele-tree, or **Abel-tree,** *n.* (*Bot.*) A name of the White Poplar, *Populus alba.*

Abel'ia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of ornamental shrubs, order *Caprifoliaceæ*. *A. floribunda*, a native of Mexico, is a very handsome freely-branching shrub, producing rich purple red tubular flowers.

A'belites, A'belians, A'belonians, Abelonites, a sect of Christians who appeared in the 4th century and denounced matrimony as a service of Satan, maintaining that thereby criminal sin was perpetuated. As Abel had not been married, they took their name from him. — The name of *Abelites* was also taken in the 10th century by the members of a secret society, whose professed object was to cultivate the honesty and candor of Abel.

Abelmesak, *n.* The musk-seed, used as a perfume.

Abel-mosk, *n.* See *Hibiscus.*

A'benan, or **Abenow,** a mountain of Suabia, in Germany, 23 miles from Freiburg, famous for the source of the Danube, and for giving name to a large chain of mountains.

Abencerages, the name given by Spanish chroniclers to a noble family in the Moorish kingdom of Granada, several of whom distinguished themselves immediately before the fall of the Mahometan empire in Spain. Their struggles with the family of the Zegris, and tragical destruction in the royal palace of the Alhambra, in Granada, (1466–84,) seem to be destitute of historical foundation. On these events, Chateaubriand has written a charming work of fiction, "Les Aventures du dernier Abencerrage."

Aben-ezra, Abraham, a celebrated rabbi, born at Toledo in Spain, called by the Jews the Wise, Great, and Admirable Doctor, was a very able interpreter of the Holy Scriptures, and was well skilled in grammar, poetry, philosophy, astronomy, and medicine. His principal work, "Commentaries on the Old Testament," is printed in Bomberg and Buxtorf's Hebrew Bible, and is much esteemed.

A'bensberg, a small city in the circle of Regen, in Bavaria. Pop. 1,200. It was formerly the seat of the Counts Abensberg. Here Napoleon defeated the Austrians in a great battle on the 20th of April, 1809.

Ab'er, an old British word, which signifies the fall of a smaller into a larger water; also the mouth of a river, whence some places derive a characteristic in their names; as *Aber* conway, *Aber*-gavenny, &c.

Abera'von, a borough town of Glamorganshire, in Wales, England, at the mouth of the Avon, 192 miles W. of London. Long. 3° 35′ W., lat. 51° 4′ N. Mines of coal and iron. Pop. 6,567.

Aberbrothwick, or **Arbroath,** a seaport manufacturing town in the county of Forfar, Scotland, at the mouth of the river Brothock, 58 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 17,593 in 1861. *Manf.* of sail-cloth, thread, and leather.

Ab'ercrombie, John, M.D., an eminent Scotch physician, born at Aberdeen, 1781, died, Edinburgh, 1844. His principal work: "Pathological and Practical Researches on Diseases of the Brain and Spinal Cord." Edinburgh, 1828, 1830.

Abercrombie, Sir Ralph, a British general, born in 1738. He was commander-in-chief in the West Indies, in 1795; in the attempt against Holland in 1799, and in the expedition to Egypt. Mortally wounded in the beginning of the battle of Alexandria, (21st March, 1801,) the general kept the field during the day, and died some days after his victory.

Aberdare', a town of South Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, England. Mines of coal, and a large iron-trade. Pop. of parish 32,299 in 1861.

Aberdeen', George Hamilton Gordon, (Earl of,) born 1784. Appointed ambassador to the Austrian court in 1813, he conducted the negotiation which terminated in the alliance of that power with Britain. He took office as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in 1828, in the new ministry formed under the Duke of Wellington, and in 1843 in the Peel ministry. Entering public life as a Tory, the general principle which guided his policy was that of non-interference in the internal affairs of foreign States, which, joined to his well-known sympathy with such statesmen as Metternich, has exposed him to the suspicion of being inimical to the cause of popular liberty. In 1853, Earl A. was selected to head a new ministry, which for some time was extremely popular. He endeavored to prevent the country from entering upon the conflict with Russia, but all his efforts were unavailing. Under the remainder of his administration, the public believed that the war was not conducted with that degree of vigor necessary to insure favorable results. Failing to receive sufficient support to carry out his measures, he resigned in 1855; d. Dec. 14, 1860. As an author, the Earl is known by a work entitled "An Inquiry into the Principles of Beauty in Grecian Architecture."

Aberdeen, the most considerable town in the north of Scotland, in the county of the same name, at the mouth of the river Dee, which forms its harbor. It is a flourishing seat of trade; and its handsome granite architecture excites the admiration of all visitors. Its college and university, annually attended by nearly 600 students, are very celebrated. — *Exp.*, fine cotton and woollen fabrics, granite, cattle, grain, preserved meat, and fish; — *Manf.*, combs, iron-works, ship-building. — Steamers and sailing vessels belonging to the port, about 250. Pop. in 1871, 88,125.

Aberdeen, in *Arkansas*, a post-village of Monroe co., on the White river, about 60 miles E. by S. of Little Rock.

Aberdeen, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Ohio co., about 27 miles E.N.E. of Madison.

Aberdeen, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Harford co., 5 miles S.W. of Havre-de-Grace.

Aberdeen, in *Mississippi*, a town, capital of Monroe co., on the Tombigbee river, 165 miles N.E. of Jackson. It is connected by water with Mobile, 540 miles distant, where it sends annually about 50,000 bales of cotton. Pop. about 2,022.

Aberdeen, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Brown co., on the Ohio river, opposite Maysville in Kentucky, 123 miles S.W. of Columbus. Pop. (1870) 871.

Aberdeen, in *Tennessee*, a small village of Monroe co.

Aberdeenshire, a county in Scotland. Its greatest length is 87, and breadth 26 miles; with a circuit of about 200 miles, of which 60 are on the coast of the German ocean. In extent, it is very nearly one sixteenth part of Scotland. Pop. 223,314 in 1870. This county is popularly divided into five districts. 1st. *Mar*, containing almost half the county, — mountainous district, particularly *Braemar*, the highland part of it, much frequented by tourists, on account of its wild and majestic beauties. Ben-Macdhui, the second highest mountain in Scotland, rises here to the height of 4296 feet. 2d. *Formartin*, of which the land on the sea-coast is low and fertile; but hills and mosses are spread over the interior. 3d. *Buchan*, having a bold, precipitous shore of 50 miles, but generally a flat surface. 4th. *Garioch*, a large and beautiful valley, naturally very fertile. 5th. *Strathbogie*, the greater part of which consists of hills, mosses, and moors. The chief mineral wealth of the county is its granite. The principal rivers are the Dee and the Don. Chief town, Aberdeen.

Aberdevine, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A singing-bird, sometimes called *Siskin*. It is the *Carduelis spinus* of Cuvier, and resembles the green variety of the canary-bird, with which it is often paired, to produce what are called mule birds. In its habits it is migratory, breeding in the north of Europe, and visiting Germany, France, and Britain only in the autumn and winter.



Fig. 9. — ABERDEVINE.

Aberfoil, a post-office of Macon co., Alabama, 158 miles S.E. of Tuscaloosa.

Abergavenny, a town in Monmouthshire, 14 miles W. of Monmouth, at the confluence of the Usk and Gavenny, England. Coal and iron mines. Pop. 4,621 in 1861.

Aberli, a Swiss landscape painter of considerable eminence. B. at Winterthur, 1723; d. at Berne, 1786.

Abernethy, John, an English surgeon, b. at Abernethy in Scotland, 1764; d. 1831. He was the first to enunciate and establish the great principle "that local diseases are symptoms of a disordered constitution, not primary and independent maladies, and that they are to be cured by remedies calculated to make a salutary impression on the general frame, not by topical dressing, nor any mere manipulation of surgery." To this he added a second, namely, "that the disordered state of the constitution either originates from, or is rigorously allied to derangement of the stomach and bowels, and that it can only be reached by remedies which first exercise a curative influence upon these organs."

Abernethy, a post-village of Perry co., Missouri, about 10 miles S.W. of Mississippi river.

Aber'rance, Aberrancy, [Lat. *aberrare*, to wander.] A deviating from the right way; an error.

Aber'rant, *a.* Deviating, wandering from the right or known way.

(*Bot.*) Abnormal.

Aberra'tion, *n.* [Lat. *aberratio.*] The act of deviating from the common track, or from the right way; — applied to the mind.

(*Astron.*) A remarkable phenomenon, by which all the stars and other heavenly bodies, at certain seasons of the year, appear to deviate in a slight degree from their true situations in the heavens, in consequence, as is now ascertained, of the motion of the light from every star combining itself with the motion of the eye of the observer, caused by the earth's annual revolution round the sun. All vision, it is well known, is performed by the particle or rays of light from any object striking against the eye, and the object invariably appears in that direction in which the rays finally impinge. Hence, for example, arise the effects of refraction, by which the heavenly bodies appear more elevated in the horizon, than they really are; the rays of light, as they penetrate the atmosphere, bending gradually downward toward the surface of the earth, so as at last to reach the eye of the spectator in a direction more inclined from the horizon than that in which they issue from the object; and thus the latter appears more elevated in the sky than it really is. In a similar manner the rays of light which fall directly from the stars, in certain circumstances, owing to the motion of the earth, really impinge on the eye of a spectator in a direction somewhat oblique, so that they appear on this account in a station different from what they really occupy; and this constitutes the aberration.

(*Optics.*) A certain deviation in the rays of light, from the true and geometrical focus of reflection or refraction

in curved specula or lenses, arising from two causes, viz.: 1st. The figure of the speculum or lens, giving rise to what is called the *spherical* aberration: and, 2d. The unequal refrangibility of the rays of light giving rise, in lenses only however, to a far more material, and in other respects inconvenient aberration, termed the *chromatic*, or the aberration of *color*, or of *refrangibility*. The object of all specula or lenses, is to collect the rays of light proceeding from any object into a single point, so as to form there a distinct image of the object either enlarged or diminished, according as our purposes may require: and on this principle depends the whole operation of the telescope, the microscope, and other optical instruments. The more completely the rays can be collected into a focus, so much the more distinctly, in every case, does the image of the object appear at that point, and so much the more perfect is the operation of the instrument. But there are certain curves or figures in the speculum or lens, which are necessary to produce this effect. Parallel rays, for example, can only be collected into one focus by a reflecting speculum of a parabolic form, or by a refracting lens of parabolic or hyperbolic, combined with spherical curves: all other forms cause more or less a dispersion or aberration of the rays from the focus. The aberration of refrangibility arises from this circumstance, that in a homogeneous lens of glass the violet rays are greatly more refracted than the red. The latter are therefore thrown to a greater distance, and the others in proportion almost all deviating from the true focus: hence arises that confusion of images, and that fringe of extraneous color with which objects are surrounded when seen through glasses of this description: which have ever formed the great obstacle to the perfection of the refracting telescope, before the invention of *achromatic* glasses, by which the refracting telescope has been wonderfully improved.

(*Physiol.*) The passage of a fluid into parts not appropriate for it.

(*Med.*) A partial alienation of mind.

Abert, a lake, in Oregon, about 20 miles long and 5 miles wide. Lat. 42° 45′ N., lon. 120° W.

Aberun'cator, *n.* [Lat. *ab*, and *eruncare*, to weed out.] A weeding-machine: a weeder.

Aberyst'with, (*ăb-ŭr-ŭst'with,*) a town of Cardiganshire, N. Wales, seated on the Rheidol, near its confluence with the Ystwith, where it falls into the sea. Trades in lead, flannels, and oak-bark. *A.* is a fashionable watering-place, and seat of a Welsh University. Pop. 5,251.

Abes'ta, or **Aves'ta,** the name of one of the sacred books of the Persian magi, which they ascribe to their great founder Zoroaster. The Abesta is a commentary on two others of their religious books, called *Zend* and *Pezend:* the three together including the whole system of the Ignicolæ, or worshippers of fire.

Abet', *v. a.* [Lat. *abettum*, incitement.] To push forward another: to support him in his designs by connivance, encouragement, or help;—generally taken in an ill sense.

"And you that do *abet* him in this kind,
Cherish rebellion, and are rebels all." — *Shak.*

Abet'ment, *n.* The act of abetting.

Abet'tor, *n.* (*Law.*) One who promotes or procures a deed or crime to be committed; an instigator. See *Accessary.*

Abevacua'tion, *n.* [Lat. *ab*, and *evacuare*, to empty out.] (*Med.*) A partial evacuation.

A'bex, a country of Africa, bordering on the Red sea at the east. It has Nubia and Sennaar on the north, Abyssinia on the west and south. Its principal towns are Suakim and Arkeko. It is subject to the sheriff of Mea and is about 500 miles in length and 100 in breadth. It is a mountainous country, sandy, barren, unhealthy, and much infested by wild beasts.

Abey'ance, *n.* [Old Fr. *abbaiaance*, expectation.] (*Law.*) Expectation or contemplation of law. When there is no person in existence in whom an inheritance can vest, it is said to be in *abeyance*, that is, in expectation: the law always considering it potentially existing, and ready to vest whenever a proper owner appears.

Abey'ant, *a.* In a state of abeyance or suspension.

Ab'gillus, surnamed Prester John, a king of the Frisons. He attended Charlemagne to the Holy Land, and did not return with him, but made great conquests in Abyssinia, which was called from him the empire of Prester John. Lived in the 8th century.

Ab'hal, *n.* An East Indian fruit, obtained from a species of cypress; used in medicine as an emmenagogue.

Ab'hebbad, or the Lake of Ansa, in the country of Adel; is the receptacle of the great river Huwash, which drains the eastern regions of Abyssinia. During the rains the lake acquires a superficial extent of about 50 leagues in circumference.

Ab'hor, *v. a.* [Lat. *abhorrere.*] To hate with acrimony; to detest with extremity; to loath.

Abhorred', *v. a.* Greatly hated; detested.

Abhor'rence, and **Abhor'rency,** *n.* The act of abhorring; detestation.

Abhor'rent, *a.* Hating; detesting, abominating; struck with abhorrence;—contrary to; foreign from; inconsistent with.

Abhor'rently, *adv.* With abhorrence.

Abhor'rer, *n.* One who abhors.

Abhor'rible, *a.* Abominable; detestable; that is to be abhorred.

Abhor'ring, *n.* The object or feeling of abhorrence.

"They shall be an *abhorring* to all flesh."—*Isa.* lxvi. 24.

Ab'iad Bahrel, a great river in the interior of Africa, which at Haltaia, below Sennaar, joins the Bahr-el-Azrek, or river of Abyssinia; and these unite at Khartoum and form the true Nile.

Abia'thar, (*the father of abundance.*) a high priest of the Jews, son of Ahimelech, who had borne the same office, and received David in his house. This so enraged Saul that he put Ahimelech and 81 priests to death; Abiathar alone escaped the massacre. He afterward was high priest, and often gave King David testimonies of his fidelity. But after this he conspired with Adonijah, in order to raise him to the throne of king David, his father; which so exasperated Solomon against him, that he divested him of the priesthood, and banished him A. M. 3021, B. C. 1014.

A'bib, [Heb. *abib*, an ear of corn.] A name given by the Jews to the first month of their ecclesiastical year, afterward called Nisan. It answered to the latter part of March and beginning of April.

A'bichite. (*Chem.*) A native arsenate of copper, found chiefly associated with other copper ores in Cornwall, and in the Hartz.

Abida-je'bei, a volcanic mountain of Abyssinia, which forms, with the mountain of Aiyalo, or Azalo, the centre of a vast volcanic tract, 30 miles in diameter, studded with small cones, each showing a distinct crater. It is said to be 4000 feet above the plain. Lat 10° 9′ N., long. 41° E.

Abide', *v. n.* [A. S. *bidian.*] To stay or continue in a place; not remove; to dwell.

"The Marquis Dorset, as I hear, is fled
To Richmond, in the parts where he *abides.*"—*Shak.*

— To remain; not cease or fail.

"As Mount Zion, which cannot be removed, but *abideth* forever."—*Psalm* cxxv. 1.

— To continue in the same state.

"The fear of the Lord tendeth to life: and he that hath it shall *abide* satisfied."

Abide, *v. a.* To wait for; expect; attend; wait upon; await.

"Poor harmless lambs *abide* their enmity."—*Shak.*
"Bonds and afflictions *abide* me."—*Acts* xx. 23.

— To bear or support the consequences of a thing.

"Ah me! they little know
How dearly I *abide* that boast so vain."—*Milton.*

— To bear or support patiently; to tolerate.

"She could not *abide* Master Shallow."—*Shak.*

Abid'er, *n.* One who abides or dwells.

Abid'ing, *n.* A waiting; a continuance.

Abid'ingly, *adv.* Permanently.

A'bies, *n.* [Lat. a fir-tree.] (*Bot.*) A genus of the tribe *abietineæ*, ord. *Pinaceæ*, composed of evergreen trees of various sizes, important for the valuable timber and the resinous substance that are produced by many of the species. This genus, in the classification of Lindley, includes all the species known under the name Fir, *q. v.*



Fig. 10.— ABIES AMERICANA.

Abiet'ic Acid. (*Chem.*) When Strasburg or Canadian turpentine (obtained from *abies picea*, or silver fir, and *abies balsamea*, or balm fir) is distilled with water; the residue exhausted with absolute alcohol; the solution evaporated to dryness; the resinal resin boiled with twice its weight of solution of carbonate of potassium: the alkaline liquid poured off; and the residue, which is a mixture of abietin and abietate of potassium, treated with 30 times its weight of water,—abietin separates in the crystalline form, while abitate of potassium remains in solution. This dissolution may be decomposed by sulphuric acid, and the precipitated *abietic* acid purified by digestion in hot aqueous ammonia; as thus obtained, it is a resinous mass which dissolves easily in alcohol, ether, and volatile oils, forming acid solutions, from which it separates in the crystalline state. At 55° it becomes soft and translucent. Formula C_{20} H_{30} O?

Abi'etin. (*Chem.*) It is a tasteless, inodorous resin, soluble in alcohol, especially at the boiling heat. It melts when heated, and solidifies in a crystalline mass on cooling. Its formula is not known. (See *Abietic Acid.*)

Abietineæ, *n. pl.* [From *abies.*] (*Bot.*) A sub-ord. of the *Pinaceæ*, composed of evergreen or deciduous trees or shrubs. Trunks straight and conical: leaves either solitary, or collected in little fascicles: flowers in catkins, consisting of open imbricated carpels in the form of scales in the axil of a bract; fruits forming a strobile or cone. The principal genera are *Pinus* and *Abies.*

Ab'igail, the beautiful wife of Nabal, a wealthy owner of goats and sheep in Carmel. When David's messengers were slighted by Nabal, Abigail took the blame upon herself, and succeeded in appeasing the anger of David. Ten days after, Nabal died, and David sent for Abigail and made her his wife. (1 Sam. xxv. 14, &c.) This name is sometimes given, as a nickname, to a lady's waiting-maid.

Ab'ila, or **Abyla,** a mountain of Africa, opposite that which is called Calpe, on the coast of Spain, only 18 miles distant. These two mountains are named the Pillars of Hercules, and were supposed formerly to have been united, till the hero separated them, and thereby effected a communication between the Mediterranean and Atlantic seas.

Abila. (*Anc. Geog.*) A city of ancient Syria, the capital of the tetrarchy of Abilene. Its site is indicated by some ruins and inscriptions, near the village of Sonk. From the tradition of this being the scene of Abel's murder, it is now called Nebi-Abel. It lies between Baalbec and Damascus.

Abildgaard, Philip Christian, a physician of Denmark, and one of the most accomplished naturalists of the 18th century.—Nicholas Abraham, a brother of Philip, author of some useful works on art, and an historical painter of considerable ability. B. 1744, d. 1809.

Abildgaardia, *n.* (*Bot.*) Worthless dwarf species of apetalous grass-like plants; increased by divisions, and grown in any common soil in N. Holland. (Linn. cl. 3, ord. 1, nat. ord. *Cyperaceæ.*)

Abil'ene, a post-village, cap of Dickinson co., Kansas.

Abil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *habileté.*] The power of doing, or the being in a position to do, a thing.

"Of singing thou hast got the reputation,
Good Thyrsis, mine I yield to thy *ability.*"—*Sidney.*

The plural, *abilities*, frequently signifies the faculties or powers of the mind, and sometimes the force of understanding given by nature, as distinguished from acquired qualifications.

"Natural *abilities* are like natural plants, that need pruning by study."—*Bacon.*

Abim'elech, [Heb. *father of the king.*] The name of the Philistine king of Gerar, in the time of Abraham; but from its recurrence among that people it was perhaps rather a titular distinction than a proper name, like Pharaoh among the Egyptians.

Ab'ingdon, a town in Berkshire, England, on a branch of the Thames, 55 miles N. W. of London. Trade in corn and malt. Pop. 5,680 in 1861.

Abingdon, in *Illinois*, a village of Knox co., 10 miles from Galesburg; pop. (1870) 948.

Abingdon, in the same State, a post-village of Lake co., 4 miles S. W. of Waukegan.

Abingdon, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Harford co., about 25 miles N. E. of Baltimore.

Abingdon, in *Virginia*, the chief town of Washington co., 304 miles W. by S. of Richmond. *Manf* of leather, saddles, and harness; pop. 3,163. — A township of Gloucester co.; pop 4,506.

Ab'inger, James Scarlett, Lord, an English lawyer, born in Jamaica 1769, died in London 1844; he was the most popular advocate of his day. He was made Chief Baron of the Exchequer in 1834.

Ab'ington, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Windham co., 37 miles E. by N. of Hartford.

Abington, in *Illinois*, a township of Mercer co.; pop. 931.

Abington, in *Indiana*, a post-village and township of Wayne co., 72 miles E. of Indianapolis. Pop. of the township, (1870) 833.

Abington, in *Iowa*, a village of Jefferson co.; pop. 222.

Abington, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Plymouth co., 20 miles S. by E. of Boston. *Manf.* boots, shoes, and nails. Pop. 1870) 9,308.

Abington, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Luzerne co., about 27 miles N.N.E. of Wilkesbarre; pop. 2,36 . —*Abington Centre*, a flourishing village in this township, has a pop. of 356. The name of the P. O. is Waverley.

Abington, in the same State, a village of Montgomery co., about 10 m. N. of Philadelphia: pop. (1870) 2,440.

Ab ini'tio. [Lat.] From the beginning.

Abintes'tate, *a.* [Lat. *abintestatus*, having made no last will.] (*Law.*) Inheriting from a person who died intestate, or without making a will.

Ab'inzi, Abinzy, or **Abinsk Tartars,** the name of a Tartar community in Western Siberia, about 600 miles from Tobolsk.

Abipo'nians, a tribe of American Indians, who formerly inhabited the district of El Gran Chaco, in Paraguay; but the hostilities of the Spaniards finally compelled them to remove southward into the territory lying between Santa Fé and St. Jago. The whole nation does not much exceed 5,000.

A'biqua, a township of Marion co., Oregon; pop. 522.

Abirrita'tion, *n.* (*Med.*) A pathological condition opposite to that of irritation: debility; want of strength.

Abisbal, Henry O'Donnell, Count of, a celebrated Spanish general. B. in Andalusia, 1770. On Napoleon's invasion of Spain, the part he took in the relief of Gerona, 1807, led to his promotion to the command of Catalonia. Though defeated in the plains of Vich by Gen. Souham, he a month afterward forced Augereau to abandon Lower Catalonia; and at the village of Abisbal, he compelled the surrender of a whole French column under Gen. Schwartz. D. in France, 1834.

Abish'ai, son of David's sister Zeruiah, and brother to Joab, was one of the celebrated warriors who flourished in the reign of David. He killed with his own hand 300 men, with no other weapon but his lance; and slew a Philistine giant, the iron of whose spear weighed 300 shekels. (1 Sam. xxvi., 2 Sam. xxiii.)

Ab'ject, *a.* [Lat. *abjectus*, thrown away as of no value.] Mean, or worthless, spoken of persons; contemptible or of no value, used of things; without hope or regard, used of condition; destitute, mean, and despicable, used of actions.

"To what base ends, and by what *abject* ways
Are mortals urg'd thro' sacred lust of praise?" —*Pope.*

Ab'ject, *n.* A man without hope; a man whose miseries are irretrievable.

"Servants and *abjects* flout me."—*Herbert.*

Abject'edness, *n.* The state of being abject.

Abjec'tion, *n.* [From *abject.*] Meanness of mind; want of spirit; servility; baseness;—also, the act of bringing down or humbling, and the state of being rejected or cast away.

"An *abjection* from the beatific regions where God, and his angels and saints, dwell forever."—*Bishop Taylor.*

Ab'jectly, *adv.* In an abject manner.

Ab'jectness, *n.* The state of being abject.

Abjn'dicate, *v. a.* [Lat. *abjudicare.*] To give away by judgment.

Abjudica'tion, *n.* Rejection.

Abjura'tion, *n.* [Lat. *abjuratio.*] The act of abjuring. A public and solemn recantation of opinion. The "abjuration of heresy" was an act frequently required by the Roman Catholic church. History affords several examples of this act. Henry IV. abjured the Protestant religion on ascending the throne of France, in 1593; the queen of Sweden abjured her religious opinions in 1651; Turenne, in 1688, and Augustus II. of Poland, in 1706. Galileo was obliged to abjure his philosophical opinions by the Inquisition in 1633.

(*Law.*) See *Naturalization.*

Abjura'tory, *a.* Containing abjuration.

Abjure', *v. a.* [Fr. *abjurer.*] To renounce or deny upon oath; as, to *abjure* allegiance to a government;—to renounce, reject, or retract solemnly; as, to *abjure* an error;—to give up; to reject, as if by a final resolution.

"No, rather I *abjure* all roofs, and choose
To wage against the enmity o' the air."—*Shak.*

Abjur'er, *n.* One who abjures.

Abka'sia, or **Abasia,** a country inhabited by a warlike tribe to the N. W. of the Caucasus, on the Kouban. They are descended from Greek colonists, and prefer a life of rapine and adventure to any other.

Ablacta'tion, *n* [Lat. *ablactatio.*] (*Med.*) The weaning of a child from the breast, or of young beasts from their dam —(*Hort.*) The process of grafting, now called inarching or grafting by approach.

Abla'queate, *v. a.* [Lat. *ablaqueare*, to turn up the earth around the foot of a tree.] To lay bare the roots of a tree.

Ablaquea'tion, *n* An old term in gardening, signifying the operation of removing the earth and baring the roots of trees in winter, to expose them more freely to the air, rain, &c.

Abla'tion, *n.* The act of taking away. (*Med.*) An evacuation.

Ab'lative, [Lat. *ablatus*, taken away.] (*Grammar.*) The sixth case of the Latin noun implied in English by the preposition *from.*

Ab'lay, a country of Great Tartary, governed by a Kalmuck chief, under the protection of Russia. It lies east of the river Irtish, and extends 400 leagues along the southern frontiers of Siberia.

Ablaze', *adv.* [See *blaze.*] On fire; in a blaze.

A'ble, *a.* [Fr. *habile.*] Having strong faculties, or great strength or knowledge, riches, or any other power of mind, body, or fortune; having sufficient power; enabled; as, *able* to work; *able* to endure pain.

"He was served by the *ablest* men that were to be found."—*Bacon.*

Able, *v. a.* To uphold or back up.

"None does attend, none, I say none; I'll *able* 'em."—*Shak.*

A'ble, or **Abel,** Thomas, chaplain to Catherine of Arragon. His attachment to his royal mistress brought him into great trouble. He suffered death for denying the king's supremacy, 1534.

A'ble-bod'ied, *a.* Strong of body; robust.

Ableg'mina, those choice parts of the entrails of victims which were offered by the Romans in sacrifice to the gods. They were sprinkled with flour and burnt upon the altar, the priests pouring some wine on them.

Ab'len, and **Ablet,** *n.* [Fr. *ablette.*] The bleak, *Leuciscus alburnus*; a small fresh-water fish.

A'bleness, *n.* Ability of body or mind; ability; capability.

Ab'lepsy. [Fr. *ablepsie.*] (*Med.*) Want of sight; blindness.

Abliga'tion, *n.* A tying up from.

Abliguri'tion. [Lat. *abliguritio.*] A prodigal spending on meat and drink.

Ab'locate. [Lat. *ablocare.*] To let out to hire; to lease.

Abloca'tion, a letting out to hire.

Abloom', *adv.* In a blooming state.

Ab'luent, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *abluo*, to wash away.] That which washes away; that which has the power of cleansing.

Ab'luent, *n.* (*Med.*) A detergent.

Ablu'tion, *n.* [Lat. *ablutio.*] Literally, a washing away. (*Eccl.*) A ceremony consisting in bathing the body, or a part of it, in water, which has been practised more or less extensively by the disciples of almost every form of faith. *Ablutions*, or lustrations, as they are more commonly called, even constituted a part of the Mosaic ceremonial, and were practised among the Jews on various occasions, both by the priests and by the people. They occupy an important place in the Brahminical and other religions of India, where the waters of the Ganges are considered as having so purifying a power, that even if a votary, who cannot go to that river, shall call upon it to cleanse him, in prayer, while bathing in another stream, he will be freed from any sin or pollution he may have contracted. But the religion by which ablutions have been enjoined most punctiliously, and in the greatest number, is the Mohammedan. According to the precepts of the most rigid doctors of that faith, it may almost be said that scarcely the most ordinary or trifling action can be rightly performed without being either preceded or followed by an entire or partial lustration. The simple ceremony of the Christian baptism may be regarded as an adoption of this natural type by the author of our faith. Although, however, that is the only instance in which dipping in or sprinkling with water has been enjoined under the dispensation of the New Testament, the early Christians also appear to have been in the habit of undergoing ablution with water, before partaking of the communion. The sprinkling with holy water, in use in the Catholic church, may be considered as a species of ablution; and that term is also applied both to the water in which the priest, who consecrates the host, washes his hands, and to a drop of wine and water which used anciently to be swallowed immediately after the holy wafer.

Ablu'tionary, *a.* Pertaining to ablution.

Ablu'vion. [Lat. *abluvio.*] That which is washed off; act of washing away by water.

A'bly, *adv.* In an able manner; with great ability.

Ab'negate, *v. a.* [Lat. *abnegare.*] To deny.

Abnega'tion, *n.* [Lat. *abnegatio.*] Denial; renunciation;—applied rather to rights or objects of desire than to statements; as, the *abnegation* of self or evil desires.

Ab'negative, *a.* Denying; renouncing; negative.

Ab'negator, *n.* One who denies.

Ab'ner, the uncle of Saul, whom he served with great loyalty against David. Murdered by Joab, 1048 B. C.

Ab'net. [Heb. *abnet*, from the rad. *banat*, to bind.] The girdle of a Jewish priest.

Ab'noba, now **Ab'enan,** a long range of mountains in Germany, extending from the Rhine to the Neckar, having different names in the different countries through which they stretch: the *Oden*, or *Odenwald*, about the river Maine; the *Spessart*, between Hesse and Franconia; *Buar*, in Wirtemberg.

Ab'nodate, *v. a.* [Lat. *abnodare.*] To cut knots from trees.

Abnoda'tion, *n.* The act of cutting away the knots of trees.

Abnor'mal, *a.*, [Lat. *ab*, from, and *norma*, a rule,] is employed, in physical science, to denote any state of irregularity or deviation from the general form, or law, or nature.

Abnor'mity, *n.* The state or quality of being abnormal; irregularity; deformity.

Åbo, a city in the Russian province of Finland, and chief town of the govt. of the same name. It is situated near the extremity of the promontory formed by the gulfs of Bothnia and Finland, and is divided into two parts by the river Aurajoki. Previous to 1817, Åbo was the capital of Finland. Vessels drawing 9 or 10 feet of water go up to the town; but those drawing more, anchor 3 miles S.W. of the river, where there is a good harbor; and thence the goods are sent by small craft to Åbo. Pop. 21,800.

Åbo, Archipelago of, an extensive group of low, rocky islands in the Baltic sea, spreading along the S and W. coasts of Finland, opposite the city of Åbo, rendering the navigation difficult and dangerous.

Aboard', *adv.* [Sax. *a*, for *on*, and *board.*] (*Naut.*) The inside of a ship. Hence, any person who enters a ship is said to *go aboard*; but when an enemy enters in the time of battle, he is said to *board*, a phrase which always implies hostility.—*To fall aboard of*, is to strike or *encounter* another ship when one or both are in motion, or to be driven upon a ship by the force of the wind or current.—*Aboard-main-tack*, the order to draw the main-tack, *i. e.*, the lower corner of the mainsail, down to the *chess-tree.*

Abode', pret. of *abide.*

Abode, *n.* Habitation, dwelling, place of residence.

"I know thy *abode* and thy going out."—2 *Kings* xix. 27.

—Stay, continuance in a place.

"Sweet friends, your patience for my long *abode*."—*Shak.*

—*To make abode*; to dwell, to reside; to inhabit.

"Deep in a cave the sibyl *makes abode*."—*Dryden.*

Abode, *v. a.* To foreshow;—*v. n.*, to be an omen. (*O.*)

Abode'ment, *n.* A secret anticipation of something future; an impression upon the mind of some event to come; prognostication; omen. (*O.*)

Abod'ing, *n.* Presentiment; prognostication. (*O.*)

Ab'oite, *in Indiana*, a post-village and township of Allen co. *Pop.* (1870) 906. The village is on the canal connecting Fort Wayne with Peru.

Also, in the same county, a river joining Little River.

Abol'ish. [Fr. *abolir.*] To put an end to; to annul; to destroy; to annihilate; as, to *abolish* laws, slavery, &c.

Abol'ishable, *a.* [Fr. *abolissable.*] Capable of being abolished.

Abol'isher, *n.* One who abolishes.

Aboli'tion, and **Abol'ishment,** *n.* [Fr. *abolition.*] The act of abolishing. *Abolition* is most frequently used.

Aboli'tionism, *n.* The principles of the abolitionists.

Aboli''tionists, *n. pl.* A term used in the United States to designate the party who desired the immediate and total abolition of slavery. See Slavery.

Aboli''tionize, *v. a.* To imbue with the principle of abolitionism.

Abol'la, *n.* A warm kind of garment, lined or doubled, worn by the Greeks and Romans, chiefly out of the city, in following the camp.

Abo'ma, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of large serpent, inhabiting the morasses of South America. See Boa.

Aboma'sum, or **Aboma'sus,** *n.* [Lat.] (*Anat.*) The fourth stomach of a ruminant animal.

Abo'mey, the capital of the kingdom of Dahomey, in Africa. Lat. 7° 59′ N., Long. 1° 20′ E. Pop. said to be 24,000. It is said that within the royal palace are barracks, in which the 5000 Amazons of the king's army live in celibacy, under the care of eunuchs.

Abom'inable, *a.* [Lat. *abominabilis.*] Very hateful; detestable: worthy of abhorrence.

Abom'inableness, *n.* The state of being abominable; hatefulness; odiousness.

Abom'inably, *adv.* In an abominable manner; most hatefully; detestably.

Abom'inate, *v a.* [Lat. *abominare.*] To abhor, detest, hate utterly.

Abomina'tion, *n.* [Fr. from Lat. *abominatio.*] Hatred, detestation; as, to have in *abomination*;—the object of hatred.

"Every shepherd is an *abomination* to the Egyptians."
Gen. xlvi. 34.

—That which causes pollution or wickedness.

"Ashtaroth, the *abomination* of the Sidonians."—2 *Kings* xxiii. 13.

Aboo, Abn, Abuje, Abughad, a celebrated mountain of Rajpootana, in India, rising to an elevation of 5000 feet above the level of the sea, N. Lat. 42° 40′; E. Lon. 72° 48′. On the very top is a small round platform containing a cavern, with a block of granite, bearing the impression of the feet of Bata-Briga, (an incarnation of Vishnu,) which is the great object of pilgrimage to the Jains, Shrawaks, and Banians.

Aboo-arish, a narrow and barren strip of land, with a capital of the same name, on the border of the Red sea.

Aboon', *adv.* Above. (Scot.)

Aborig'inal, *a* [Lat. *ab*, and *origo*, origin.] First; original; primitive; as, the *aboriginal* tribes of America.

Aborig'inal, *n.* An original inhabitant; one of the aborigines.

Aborig'ines, *n. pl.* Originally a proper name, given to certain people in Italy, who inhabited the ancient Latium.—In modern geography this term is applied to the primitive inhabitants of a country, in contradistinction to colonies, or new races of people.

Abort', *v. n.* [Lat. *abortare.*] To bring forth before the time. (*O.*)

Abor'tient, *a.* (*Bot.*) Sterile, barren.

Abor'tion, *n.* [Lat. *abortio.*] The immature product of an organ;—any fruit or product that does not come to maturity, or anything which fails in its progress, before it is matured or perfect; as, his attempt proved an *abortion.*

(*Midwifery.*) Miscarriage, or the expulsion of the fœtus from the uterus, before the seventh month, after which it is called premature labor. It most commonly occurs between the eighth and eleventh weeks of pregnancy, but may happen at a later period. The principal causes of miscarriage are blows or falls; great exertion or fatigue; sudden frights and other violent emotions of the mind; the abuse of spirituous liquors; excessive bleeding, profuse diarrhœa or colic, &c. Abortion often happens without any obvious cause, from some defect in the uterus, or in the fœtus itself, which we cannot satisfactorily explain. The notorious frequency of artificial abortion forms an odious feature in the manners of ancient times. Seneca makes it a ground of distinction for Helvia, that she had never, like others of her countrywomen, destroyed the child in her womb, in order to preserve her shape.

(*Law.*) When abortion is produced with a malicious design, it becomes a misdemeanor, and the party causing it may be indicted and punished. When, in consequence of the means used to produce abortion, the death of the woman ensues, the crime is murder.

Abor'tive, *a.* Brought forth in an immature state; hence, failing before it is complete; as, an *abortive* enterprise;—pertaining to abortion;—procuring or causing abortion; as, *abortive* medicines.

Abor'tive, *n.* That which is brought forth or born prematurely; that which is thought to produce abortion.

Abor'tively, *adv.* In an abortive manner; immaturely.

Abor'tiveness, *n.* The state of abortion.

Abort'ment, *n* An untimely birth. (*Obs.*) See *Abortion.*

Abou Hanifah. See Aba.

Abou-Hannes, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An African bird, considered by some naturalists to be identical with the ancient Ibis. Although solitary in its habits, it is sometimes seen in small bands of from six to ten, and is capable of a lofty and powerful flight.



Fig. 11.—Abou-Hannes.

Aboukir', a small town of Egypt, standing at the eastern extremity of the long neck of land between the sea and the lakes Mareotis and Maadie, upon which Alexandria, about twelve miles to the westward, is also situated. Eastward lies the spacious bay of Aboukir, reach-

ing to the mouth of the Nile. In this bay, Nelson found the French fleet which had conveyed Bonaparte into Egypt and destroyed or captured the greatest part of it (1st of August, 1798). In other respects, Aboukir is not of much importance.

Aboulfeda, or **Abulfeda,** hereditary prince of Hamah. The most celebrated of the Arabian writers on history and geography. Among his contemporaries he was also distinguished both as a ruler and a warrior. His descent was in a direct line from Ayoub, father to Saladin, and from whom the house of that conqueror received the appellation of Ayoubites. B. at Damascus in 1273, his valor and other eminent qualities soon recommended him to the favor of the sultan Melik-el-Nassir. He took an active part in the victory of Damascus (1303) by which Syria was for the time delivered from the incursions of the Tartars. The rest of Aboulfeda's life was spent in splendor and tranquillity, devoted to the government of his territory, and to the pursuit of science. The two works by which Aboulfeda is known in Europe, are his Geography and his History.

Abound', *v. n.* [Lat. *abundare*, to overflow.] To be in great plenty; to be copiously supplied: — followed by *with* or *in*; as, to *abound with* provisions; to *abound in* corn.

Abound'ing, *n.* Increase; prevalence.

About', *prep.* [A. S. *abutan.*] Around, surrounding, encircling;

"*About* his neck she cast her trembling hands."—*Dryd.*

— Not far from; near, in place, time, quantity, &c.; hence, much used in approximative statement.

"He went out *about* the third hour."—*Matt.* xxi. 3.

— Concerning, with regard to, relating to.

"The painter is not to take so much pains *about* the drapery as *about* the face."—*Dryd.*

— Engaged on, employed upon; hence, before a verbal noun or an infinitive, ready to; on the point of; in the act of.

"Let us know what it is our brave countrymen are *about*."—*Addison.*

— Appendant to the person; as, cloths, &c.

"If you have that *about* you . . . ."—*Milton.*

About, *adv.* Circularly; in circuit.

"A mile *about*, and a third of a mile *across*."

— Nearly; approximatively; with close correspondence in manner, degree, &c.; as, *about* as high.

— Here and there; every way.

"Wandering *about* from house to house."

— To a reversed position; in the opposite direction; around; as, to face *about*; to turn one's self *about*.

— *To bring about*, to bring to the point or state desired; as, he has *brought about* his purposes.

— *To come about*, to come to some certain state or point.

"The wind they long had wish'd was *come about*."—*Dryd.*

— *To go about* a thing; to prepare to do it.

"Why go ye *about* to kill me?"—*John* vii. 19.

(*Naut.*) *To go about* signifies the alternation of a ship's course.

(*Mil.*) *About* means a change in the position of a body of troops; "right-about," and "left-about," are commands given to execute semicircular turns to the right or the left.

About'-sledge, *n.* The largest hammer used by smiths.

Above', *prep.* [A. S. *abutan.*] Higher in place.

"*Above* the brims they force their fiery way."—*Dryd.*

— More in quantity or number.

"They are numbered from twenty years old and *above*."—*Ex.* xxx. 14.

— Higher in rank, power, or excellence.

"There is not riches *above* a sound body."—*Ecc.* xxx. 16.

— Superior to; unattainable by.

"Things may be *above* our reason, without being contrary to it."—*Swift.*

— Beyond; more than.

"We were pressed out of measure, *above* strength."—2 *Cor.* i. 8.

Above', *adv.* Overhead.

"To men standing *above*, men standing below, seem . . . ."—*Bacon.*

— In the regions of heaven.

"Your praise the birds shall chant in every grove,
And winds shall waft it to the pow'rs *above*."—*Pope.*

— Before; as, I said *above*, that, &c.

— Higher in rank or power; as, he appealed to the court *above*.

From above, from an higher place, from heaven.

Above all, in the first place; chiefly.

"We admire *above all*, the elegance of his expression."—*Dryd.*

Above, *adj.*, is often used elliptically as an adjective, by omitting the word *mentioned*, *quoted*, &c.; as, the *above* observations.

Above'-board, *adv.* Above the board or table; — in open sight; without deception or artifice.

Above'-deck, *a.* On deck; without artifice.

Above'-ground, *a.* Alive.

Above'-stairs, *adv.* On the floor above.

Aboville, Francis Marie, a French general, who served in the American war. B. 1730; d. 1809.

A'bra, *n.* A Polish silver coin, worth about a shilling sterling.

Abra'banel, Abarbanel, or **Avravanel,** Isaac. A celebrated rabbi, claiming descent from king David; was born at Lisbon A. D. 1437. He became counsellor to Alphonso V., king of Portugal, and afterward to Ferdinand the Catholic; but in 1492 was obliged to leave Spain with the other Jews. He died at Venice, aged 71. He has left some works on interpretations and explanations of the Bible. Abrabanel passed for one of the most learned of the rabbis; and the Jews gave him the names of the Sage, the Prince, and the Great Politician.

Abracadab'ra, *n.* A magical word among the ancients, recommended as an antidote against several diseases. It was to be written upon a piece of paper as many times as the word contains letters, omitting the last letter of the former every time, and suspended from the neck by a linen thread. It was the name of a god worshipped by the Syrians, the wearing of whose name was a sort of invocation of his aid.

A B R A C A D A B R A
A B R A C A D A B R
A B R A C A D A B
A B R A C A D A
A B R A C A D
A B R A C A
A B R A C
A B R A
A B R
A B
A

At present, the word is used chiefly in jest, to denote something without meaning.

Abrade', *v. n.* [Lat. *abradere*, to scrape off.] To rub or wear off; to waste by friction.

Abrad'ing, *n.* [Lat. *ab*, from and *rado*, I scrape or rub off.] Applied to the sloping surface of banks of earth, which crumble down from the effects of frost, or the alternate action of drought and moisture.

A'braham, [Heb. *father of multitude,*] son of Terah, and brother of Nahor and Haran; the progenitor of the Hebrew nation and of several cognate tribes. His history is recorded with much detail in the Scriptures, as the very type of a true patriarchal life. His character is free, simple, and manly; full of hospitality and family affection; truthful to all who were bound to him by their ties, though not untainted with Eastern craft toward aliens; ready for war, but not a professed warrior or plunderer; free and childlike in religion, and gradually educated by God's hand to a sense of its all-absorbing claims. Terah was an idolater. Abraham appears as the champion of monotheism, and to him are referred the beginnings of the Mosaic polity. In obedience to a call of God, Abraham, with his father Terah, his wife Sarah, and his nephew Lot, left his native Ur of the Chaldees, and dwelt for a time in Haran, where Terah died. After his father's death, Abraham, now 75 years old, pursued his course, with Sarah and Lot, to the land of Canaan, whither he was directed by the divine command (Gen. xii. 5), when he received the general promise that he should become the founder of a great nation, and that all the families of the earth should be blessed in him. As the country was suffering with famine, Abraham journeyed southward to the rich cornlands of Egypt. Fearing that the great beauty of Sarah might tempt the powerful monarch of Egypt, and expose his own life to peril, he represented her as his sister, but the deception was discovered, and Pharaoh with some indignation dismissed him from the country. Abraham left Egypt with great possessions, and, accompanied by Lot, returned to one of his former encampments between Bethel and Ai. As the soil was not fertile enough to support the two kinsmen, Abraham proposed that each should follow his own fortune. Lot, eager to quit the nomadic life, chose the fertile plain of the Jordan; and Abraham pitched his tent among the oak-groves of Mamre, close to Hebron, where the promise that his descendants should become a mighty nation, and possess the land in which he was a stranger, was confirmed with all the solemnity of a religious ceremony. At the suggestion of Sarah, who despaired of having children of her own, he took as his concubine Hagar, her Egyptian maid, who bare him Ishmael, in the 86th year of his age. Thirteen years elapsed, during which revelation was made, that a son of Sarah, and not Ishmael, should inherit both the temporal and spiritual blessings. The covenant was renewed, and the rite of circumcision established as its sign. At length, Isaac, the long looked-for child, was born, and Ishmael was driven out, with his mother Hagar, as a satisfaction to Sarah's jealousy. Some 25 years after this event, Abraham received the strange command to take Isaac, and offer him for a burnt-offering at an appointed place. He hesitated not to obey, but the sacrifice was stayed by the angel of Jehovah. Sarah died at Hebron, and was buried in the cave of Machpelah, which Abraham purchased of Ephron; — the first instance on record of a legal conveyance of property. Abraham lived to see the gradual accomplishment of the promise in the birth of his grandchildren, Jacob and Esau, and at the goodly age of 175 he was "gathered to his people," and laid beside Sarah, in the tomb of Machpelah, by his sons Isaac and Ishmael.

Abraham'ic, *a.* Pertaining to Abraham; as, the *Abrahamic* covenant.

Abraham'ites, *n.* An order of monks exterminated for idolatry by Theophilus in the ninth century. Also the name of another sect of heretics who had adopted the errors of Paulus. See *Paulus.*

Abrahamit'ical, *a.* Relating to Abraham.

Abraham-town, a post-office of Marion co., Florida.

Abrailhos, a cluster of islets and sand-banks on the coast of Brazil, between 17° and 18° S. lat. The islets are low, covered with grass and a little scattered brushwood. Their highest point rises about 100 feet above the level of the sea.

Abram's creek, a small stream of Columbia co., New York, falling into the Hudson river, 4 miles above Hudson city.

Abramis, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A subgenus of melacopterygious, or soft-finned abdominals, of which the bream is a species.

Abran'chians. (*Zoöl.*) [Gr. *a*, without, *branchia*, gills.] An order of animals, class *Annelida*, so called because they possess no organs of respiration, as the leech.

Abrantes, Marshal, Duke of. See *Junot.*

Abrantes, Duchesse d', a French woman of considerable literary acquirements. B. at Montpelier, 1784; d. 1838. By her mother, Pamoula Comnena, she was a descendant from the imperial Byzantine family of the Comneni; she married Marshal Junot after his return from Egypt. Her principal work, *Mémoires de la Duchesse D'Abrantes*, is an authority on the court of Napoleon.

Abra'sion, *n.* [Lat. *abrado*, I rub off.] In Numismatology, implies the waste of coin, or the loss by wear and tear in the pocket. This forms a considerable item in the expense of a metallic currency, and various means have been employed to lessen it, — by alloying the coins so as to render them harder; by raising the border, so as to lessen the surface exposed to be rubbed, &c.

(*Med.*) A superficial excoriation; an ulceration of the skin.

Abras'ite, (*Min.*) A mineral of the zeolite family, found on Vesuvius. It occurs, united with Phillipsite, in quadratic octahedrons, aggregated in masses. Transparent, with grayish-white color. Called, also, *gismondine* and *zeagonite.*

Abraum', *n.* [Ger. *abraumen*, to take away.] A kind of clay used to darken mahogany.

Abrax'as, (*Zoö.*) A genus of nocturnal Lepidoptera, in which is included the common magpie-moth. Its color is a yellowish-white clotted with black, and a band of pale orange marks the wings. It deposits its eggs on the leaves of the currant and gooseberry in July or August, and the caterpillars are hatched in September. Its chrysalis is black.

Abrax'as, or **Abrasas,** the supreme god of the Basilidian heretics. It is a mystic or cabalistic word, said to be composed of Greek letters, $\alpha, \beta, \rho, \alpha, \xi, \alpha, \varsigma$, which together, according to the Grecian mode of numeration, make up the number 365. For Basilides taught that there were 365 heavens between the earth and the empyreum; each of which heavens had its angel or intelligence, which created it; each of which angels, likewise, was created by the Supreme Being, or first Creator. The Basilidians used the word *abraxas* by way of charm or amulet.

Abreast', *adv.* [Prefix *a*, and *breast.*] Side by side, with breasts in a line; as, the riders rode *abreast.*

(*Naut.*) Opposite to; off; up with; as, "a ship *abreast* a headland."

Abrep'tion, *n.* [Lat. *ab*, and *rapere*, to snatch.] A carrying away; the state of being seized and carried away. (*O.*)

Abrenvoir', *n.* [Fr. *abreuvoir.*] A receptacle for water.

(*Masonry.*) The joint between stones to be filled up with mortar.

A'bricock, *n.* See Apricot.

Abridge', *v. a.* [Fr. *abreger.*] To make shorter in words, keeping still the same substance; — to contract, to diminish, to cut short; — to deprive of; as, to *abridge* one of his right.

Abridg'er, *n.* One who abridges.

Abridg'ment, *n.* That which diminishes: a reduction or deprivation; as, an *abridgment* of expenses, or pleasure. — In *Literature*, the reduction of a book into a smaller compass: the book so reduced is sometimes called an *epitome*, or *compendium.* To condense a book, without detriment to symmetry and connection of the whole, demands the exercise of both judgment and skill, and not unfrequently of taste: to the absence of which requisites must be imputed the frequent imperfection of this class of works. The advantage of epitomes or abridgments, when ably executed, can scarcely be too highly estimated, for, from the enormous increase of literature, they are yearly growing more important, and will eventually become a matter of necessity.

Abroach', *adv.* In a posture to run out or yield the liquor contained: properly spoken of vessels; — hence, in a state to be diffused or advanced; in a state of such beginning as promises a progress.

"Alack! what mischiefs might be set *abroach*,
In shadow of such greatness?"—*Shak.*

Abroach'ment, *n.* (*Law.*) The act of forestalling the market.

Abroad', *adv.* Without confinement: widely; at large.

"Again, the lonely fox roams far *abroad*."—*Prior.*

— Out of the house, camp, or other enclosure.

"Welcome, sir.
This cell 's my court; here have I few attendants,
And subjects none *abroad*."—*Shak.*

— In another country; as, to go *abroad* for an education.

— In all directions, this way and that.

"An elm displays her dusky arms *abroad*."—*Dryd.*

— Before the public at large; extensively; as,

He . . . . began . . . . to blaze *abroad* the matter."—*Mark* i. 45.

Ab'rogable, *a.* Capable of being abrogated.

Ab'rogate, *v. a.* [Lat. *abrogare.*] To annul, to repeal; to abolish authoritatively; — applied to the repeal of laws, decrees, ordinances, &c.

Abroga'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *ab*, from; *rogo*, I ask.] The annulment of a law by competent authority. A phrase derived from the practice of the Roman popular assemblies, in which the several tribes, *curiæ*, &c., were said *rogare suffragia*, to demand the suffrage; whence also the modern word *prerogative.* See *Comitia.*

Abro'ma, *n.* [From *a*, neg., and *broma*, food; *i. e.* not fit to be eaten.] (*Bot.*) A genus of evergreen shrubs, order *Byttneriaceæ*, distinguished by their hairy lobed leaves, and terminal or axillary clusters of yellow or purple flowers. They are natives of India, Java, and New Holland. The bark of *Abroma augusta* furnishes a very tough fibrous tissue, suited for manufacturing into cordage, and which requires no artificial cleaning.

Abro'nia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of handsome dwarf trailing perennial herbs, distinguished by their five-leaved involucre, surrounding a close head of many flowers.

Abrot'anum, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of *Artemisia*, commonly called *Southernwood.*

Abrud-banya, a town of Austria, province of Transylvania, situated on the river Ampoy. Mines of gold and silver. Pop. 4,100.

Abrupt', *a.* [Lat. *abruptus* broken off.] Broken, craggy.

"Resistless, roaring, dreadful, down it came,
Tumbling through rocks *abrupt*."—*Thomson.*

—Sudden, without the customary or proper preparations.

"To know the cause of your *abrupt* departure."—*Shak.*

—Unconnected; having sudden transitions from one subject to another; as an *abrupt* style.

(*Bot.*) Anything which happens suddenly. A leaf which is suddenly terminated without tapering to a point; a stem which is suddenly bent, are *abrupt.*

Abrup'tion, *n.* [Lat. *abruptio.*] A sudden breaking off; a violent and sudden separation of bodies.

Abrupt'ly, *adv.* In an abrupt manner.

Abrupt'ness, *n.* The state of being abrupt; craggedness; suddenness; unceremonious haste or vehemence; as, *abruptness* of manner; *abruptness* of sentences.

A'brus, *n.* [Gr. *abros*, elegant.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Fabacea*, having papilionaceous flowers, and pods containing bright red seeds with a broad black scar on one side of them.

Abruz'zo. A territory in South Italy. While Naples existed as a separate kingdom, the Abruzzi divided into: *Abruzzo Ulteriore Primo*, capital *Teramo; Abruzzo Ulteriore Secondo*, capital *Aquila; Abruzzo Citeriore*, capital *Chieti*; but these names were abolished at the formation of the kingdom of Italy, and the new administrative divisions of the Abruzzo are called, after the names of the chief towns, Aquila, Chieti, and Teramo. This territory is bounded on the north and west by the States of the Church, east by the Adriatic, and south by the provinces of Terra di Lavoro, Molise, and Capitanata. It has an area of 5,000 square miles; and though presenting to the Adriatic a coast of about 80 miles in length, yet it has not a single good port. It is mostly rugged, mountainous, and covered with extensive forests, but contains also many fertile and well-watered valleys. The Apennines traverse its whole extent, running generally from N.W. to S.E., and there they attain their greatest elevation. Near Aquila is Monte Corno, called *Il Gran Sasso d'Italia*, or the great rock of Italy, which rises to the height of 9,521 feet. Monte Majella, and Monte Velino, attain the height of 8,500 and 8,317 feet respectively. The principal rivers are the Tronto, Trentino, Pescara, and Sangro. A little to the south of the village of Albi, in *Abruzzo Ulteriore Secundo*, is Lake Celano, the *Lacus Fucinus* of the Romans. (See FUCINO, (LAKE OF.) The climate varies greatly with the elevation of the soil, but, generally speaking, it is temperate and healthy. Agriculture is but little attended to or understood, although in many of the lower parts of the country the land is of considerable fertility. Its principal productions are corn, hemp, flax, almonds, olives, figs, grapes, and chestnuts. The manufactures are very inconsiderable, being chiefly woollen, linen, and silk stuffs, and earthen and wood wares. Bears, wolves, and wild boars inhabit the mountain fastnesses, and in the extensive oak forests numerous herds of swine are fed, the hams of which are in high repute. According to the census of 1862, the prov. of Aquila has a pop. of 339,555; the prov. of Chieti, 337,364; and the prov. of Teramo, 240,035; the total pop. of the Abruzzi numbering 917,954.

Ab'salom, SON OF DAVID. A handsome, but bold and aspiring prince, who, rebelling and usurping the government, was at length slain by Joab, David's general. An existing monument in the valley of Jehoshaphat bears the name of *Tomb of Absalom*; but it is contested whether it be a tomb, and the Ionic pillars round its base show that it belongs to a much later period.

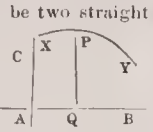


Fig. 12.— TOMB OF ABSALOM.

Ab'salon, or **Axel,** Archbishop of Lund, minister and general of the Danish king Waldemar I. B. 1128, d. 1201. He put down the Vendish pirates and is author of the Waldemar's Code. For defence against pirates he constructed a small fort, which was the origin of the capital of Denmark.

Ab'scess, *n.* [Lat. *abscedo*, I separate.] (*Med.*) A collection of pus in the cellular membrane, or in the viscera, or in bones. Abscesses are variously denominated, according to their seat, as, *empyema*, when in the cavity of the pleura; *vomica*, in the lungs; *panaris*, in any of the fingers; *hypopyon*, in the anterior chamber of the eye; *lumbar* abscess, &c. (See these words.) The formation of an abscess is the result of inflammation terminating in suppuration. This is known by a throbbing pain, which lessens by degrees, as well as the heat, tension, and redness of the inflamed part; and if the pus is near the surface, a cream-like whiteness is soon perceived, with a prominence about the middle, then a fluctuation may be felt, which becomes gradually more distinct, till at length the matter makes its way externally. When an abscess is superficially seated, the early treatment consists chiefly in promoting the formation of pus by the application of moist and warm bandages or poultices. The next step is the removal of the pus. When this is too long delayed, serious disturbance of the organ, or even poisoning of the blood, may ensue.

Ab'sciss, or **Abscis'sa,** *n.* [Lat. *ab scindo*, I cut off.] (*Geom.*) A segment cut off from a straight line, by an ordinate to a curve. The position of a point on a plane is perfectly determined when its distances, measured in given directions, from two straight lines given by position, are known; and as curve lines may be regarded as formed by the continuous motion of a point, their various properties may be investigated by means of the relation common to all points of the same curve between the two distances so measured. Thus, let A B and A C be two straight lines given by position, and P any point in a curve X Y. Draw P Q parallel to A C, and meeting A B in Q, then P Q is called the ordinate of the point P, and A Q is the *abscissa.*



Abscis'sion, *n.* Tho act of cutting off, or the state of being cut off.

(*Rhet.*) A figure of speech, when, having begun to say a thing, a speaker stops abruptly, as supposing the matter sufficiently understood. Thus, "He is a man of so much honor and candor, and such generosity .... but I need say no more."

Abscond', *v. a.* [Lat. *abscondere*, to hide.] To hide one's self; to retire from the public view; generally used of persons in debt, or criminals eluding the law.

Abscond'ence, *n.* Concealment. (o.)

Abscond'er, *n.* One who absconds.

Abscota, a post-office of Calhoun co., Michigan, 120 miles W. of Detroit.

Absecum, Absecom, a post-village of Atlantic co., New Jersey, on a creek of the same name, 2 miles from Absecum bay, 75 miles S. of Trenton.

Ab'sence, *n.* [Fr. *absence.*] The state of being absent, opposed to presence; —inattention, heedlessness, neglect of the present object.

"I continued my walk, reflecting on the little *absences* and distractions of mankind."—*Addison.*

(*Law.*) Want of appearance.

Ab'sent, *a.* Not present; as, my *absent* friends; —inattentive, regardless of the present object.

"What is commonly called an *absent* man is commonly rather a very weak or a very affected man."— *Chesterfield.*

Ab'sent, *v. a.* To withdraw, to forbear to come into presence.

"If any member *absents* himself, he is to be fined."

Absenta'neous, *a.* Pertaining to absence; habitually absenting one's self.

Absenta'tion, *n.* The act of absenting one's self.

Absentee', *n.* One who absents himself from his office, post, duty, country, estate, &c.

Absentee'ism, *n.* The state or habit of an absentee

Absent'er, *n.* One who absents himself from his place.

Absent'ment, *n.* A state of remaining absent from.

Absimarus, a soldier of fortune who raised, against the Byzantine emperor Leontius, an army which proclaimed him emperor, A. D. 698. He slit the ears and nose of Leontius, and threw him into a convent. He was taken in 705 by Justinian II., who, after having used him as a footstool at the Hippodrome, ordered him to be beheaded.

Ab'sinthe, *n.* [Fr.] An extract of the plant *Absinthium*, distilled with brandy. It is used with water as a cordial, and is said to give appetite; but it is prejudicial to the health if taken too frequently.

Absin'thine, *n.* (*Chem.*) The bitter principle of wormwood, or *artemisia absinthium.*

Absin'thium, or common wormwood, a plant of the genus *artemisia*, ord. *asteraceæ.* It grows about rubbish and rocks. The leaves of wormwood have a strong, disagreeable smell, so intensely bitter as to be proverbial. The flowers are more aromatic and less bitter than the leaves, and the roots discover an aromatic warmth without bitterness. This species of wormwood has powerful medicinal qualities as a tonic, stomachic, &c. It is found in the mountainous districts of New England.

Absis', *n.* See *Apsis.*

Absist', *v. a.* [Lat. *absistere*, to withdraw.] To stand or leave off.

Absist'ence, *n.* A standing off.

Ab'solute, *a.* [Lat. *absolutus.*] Completed, finished, perfect in itself; total: as, an *absolute* beauty.

(*Metaphys.*) A term employed to indicate that which exists without limitation of any kind. Another term, of the same meaning, is the *unconditional.* The absolute stands opposed to the relative or conditional. *Absolute truths* are truths which are necessary and universal; such are the axioms of mathematical science, and, in the estimation of certain schools of thought, the first principles of theology and morals.

(*Politics.*) A government is strictly said to be absolute when the supreme head is above the control of law, and has unrestricted power of legislation.

Absolute number is the known quantity which possesses one side of an equation; thus, in $x^2+12x=24$, the absolute number is 24, which is equal to the square of x added to 12 x.

Absolute equation (*Astron.*) is the sum of the optic and eccentric equation.

Absolute space, (*Phys.*,) space considered without relation to material objects or limits.

Ab'solutely, *adv.* In an absolute manner; positively, completely.

Ab'soluteness, *n.* The quality of being absolute; despotism.

Absolu'tion, *n.* [Fr. *absolution.*] (*Civil Law.*) An acquittal or sentence of a judge declaring the accused innocent of the crime laid to his charge.—In the Roman Catholic Church, it is a remission of sins pronounced by the priest in favor of a penitent.

Ab'solutism, *n.* (*Politics.*) Irresponsible, unlimited sovereignty, whether in the hands of one or of many, in contradistinction from that which is restrained by fundamental laws, or exercised in coöperation with the representatives of the people.

Ab'solutist, *n.* One who is a partisan of despotism.

Absol'utory, *a.* That absolves; absolving; absolvatory.

Absol'vable, *a.* That may be absolved.

Absol'vatory, *a.* Relating to pardon; forgiving; absolutory.

Absolve', *v. a.* [Lat. *absolvere.*] To clear, to acquit of a crime, in a judicial sense; —to set free from an engagement or promise; to pronounce a sin remitted, in the ecclesiastical sense.

Absolv'er, *a.* One who absolves.

Ab'sonant, *a.* [Lat. *absonans.*] Discordant; contrary; opposed to *consonant.*

Ab'sonous, *a.* [Lat. *absonus.*] Unmusical; —absurd; contrary; as, *absonous* to our reason.

Absorb', *v. a.* [Fr. *absorber.*] To swallow up; to suck up; to imbibe; as a sponge; —to engage wholly; to engross; as, *absorbed* in business.

Absorbabil'ity, *n.* A state or quality of being absorbable.

Absorb'able, *a.* That may be absorbed.

Absorb'ent, *a.* [Fr. *absorbant.*] Imbibing; swallowing.

Absorbent ground, a term given by painters to a water-color mixture, which is laid upon the canvas or wood, and which, upon the oil-color being applied, at once imbibes the oil, leaving the colors in which the design is made dry and brilliant.

Absorb'ents, *n.* (*Anat.*) A name given to certain small, delicate vessels which imbibe fluids that come in contact with them, and carry them into the blood. They are denominated *lacteals* or *lymphatics*, according to the liquids which they convey.

(*Med.*) Substances used to absorb or neutralize the acids sometimes formed in the stomach: chalk and magnesia are examples. —(*Surg.*) Spongy substances used in dressing wounds, such as lint and amadou.

Absorokas, or **Crows,** an Indian tribe in Missouri. Not familiar with the habits of civilized life; they have about 1,000 warriors, but are rapidly decreasing.

Absorp'tion, *n.* [Fr. *absorption.*] The interpenetration of certain bodies by other bodies or influences, which by this means disappear or become lost. There are several important examples of this in Physics.

(*Bot.*) The chief function of the root, by which food is taken up in a state of solution for the use of the plant. (See *Endosmose.*)

(*Chem.*) The disappearance of a gaseous fluid on entering into combination with a liquid or solid; thus, when the gas ammonia is passed into water, absorption takes place, and the result is the liquid commonly called spirit of hartshorn.

(*Physiol.*) A term employed to designate that natural function of the body which is exercised by the absorbent vessels; as, the *absorption* of the chyle by the lacteal vessels.

Absorption of heat is the name given to the phenomenon by which the heat-rays seem to disappear within the substance of bodies subjected to their influence, the effects differing greatly according to surface and color. As the subject is closely connected with the phenomena of radiation and reflection, it will be considered at greater length under the art. *Heat.*

Absorption of light will be best explained by considering the causes of transparency, opacity, and color. Transparency in a body is caused by one part of the light striking on it being transmitted through its substance, another being reflected from its surface, and a third being absorbed or lost in its interior. When a body reflects the whole of the light, it is said to be opaque, in which case, however, a small portion is absorbed. For example, a piece of blue glass absorbs the red and yellow rays, and transmits the blue; a piece of orange glass, acting just in the contrary manner, transmits the red and yellow rays and absorbs the blue. The same thing happens with opaque-colored bodies, with the exception that the unabsorbed ray is reflected instead of being transmitted. In a white opaque object, nearly the whole of the white light is reflected from its surface, a small portion being absorbed without any separation of the colored rays. In a black opaque object, nearly the whole of the white light is absorbed without suffering any change. No object is absolutely transparent or opaque, even air absorbing a small portion of light and color, and gold and silver transmitting green and purple rays respectively, when procured in sufficiently thin films. Perfect absorption or reflection is also unknown, for the darkest substance reflects a little light, otherwise it would be invisible; and the brightest speculum metal absorbs an infinitesimal portion of it. Philosophers are as yet ignorant of the causes of absorption of light; several

theories have been propounded, but they seem only to make the matter still more difficult of comprehension.

Absorp'tive, *a.* Having power to absorb or imbibe.

Absorp'tivity, *n.* The power or capacity of absorption.

Abs'que hoc. [Lat.] Without this.—(*Law.*) The technical words of exception made use of in a traverse.

Abs'que tali causa. [Lat.] Without such cause.

Abstain', *v. a.* [Fr. *abstenir*, to keep from.] To forbear; to refrain voluntarily.

Abstain'er, *n.* One who abstains.

Abste'mious, *a.* [Lat. *abstemius*, from *ab*, *abs*, and *temetum*, strong drink.] Abstinent; very temperate; refraining.

Abste'miously, *adv.* Temperately; abstinently.

Abste'miousness, *n.* The quality of being abstemious.

Abstention. [Fr. *abstention.*] The act of holding off. (*Law.*) Act of preventing an heir from taking possession.

Absterge', *v. a.* [Lat. *abstergere.*] To make clean by wiping; to wipe.

Abster'gent, *a.* That cleanses; purgative.

Absterse', *v. a.* To cleanse; to absterge; to purify.

Abster'sion, *n.* The act of wiping clean.

Abster'sive, *a.* Having the quality of cleansing.

Ab'stinence, and **Abstinency,** *n.* [Fr. *abstinence*, from Lat. *abstineo*, I abstain.] The act or habit of refraining from something to which we have a propensity, or in which we find pleasure; but it is more particularly applied to the privation or sparing use of food. Abstinence has been enjoined and practised for various ends, as sanatory, moral, or religious. Physicians relate wonderful cures effected by abstinence; moralists, as the Pythagoreans, Stoics, and others, recommend it as a means of bringing the animal part of our nature into greater subservience to the spiritual; and it is likewise enjoined by various religious sects. Abstinence of flesh on certain days is obligatory in the Roman Catholic church.

Total abstinence. The time during which life can be supported under total abstinence from food or drink, is usually stated to vary from eight to ten days; the period may be greatly prolonged, however, by the occasional use of water, and still more by a very small supply of food; or even, it would seem, by a moist condition of the surrounding atmosphere, which prevents the exhalation of liquid from the body.

Ab'stinent, *a.* Using abstinence; abstemious.

Ab'stinently, *adv.* With abstinence.

Ab'stinents, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A religious sect which appeared in France and Spain in the third century, and which opposed marriage, condemned the use of flesh meat, and placed the Holy Spirit in the class of created beings.

Abstort'ed, *a.* [Lat. *abstortus*, twisted.] Forced away. (o.)

Abstract', *v. a.* [Fr. *abstraire*, from Lat. *abstraherr.*] To draw from; as, one thing from another; — to separate, to consider by itself, as ideas; — to epitomize; to reduce; — to take fraudulently for one's use from the property of another; as, to *abstract* goods or money from a parcel.

(*Chem.*) To drive off by distillation.

Abstract, *v. n.* To draw off; as, his mind was *abstracted* by other objects.

Abstract, *a.* Separated from something else; — not connected with sensible objects — opposed to *concrete*; — abstruse; difficult.

Abstract mathematics, signifies that branch of the science which deals with magnitude, figure, and quantity in general, and without reference to any particular magnitude, figure, or quantities.—*Abstract mathematics* is opposed to *mixed mathematics*, which deals with the application of mathematics to navigation, astronomy, &c.—*Abstract numbers*, in *arithmetic*, a term which signifies numbers independent in themselves, and without being applied to any individual thing,—as 4, 8, 12, &c.,—in distinction from numbers applied, or in the concrete; as 4 men, 8 feet, 12 ships, &c.—*Abstract terms* signify the mode or quality of a being, without any regard to the subject in which it is; as, whiteness, length, morality, death.

Ab'stract, *n.* A small quantity containing the virtue or power of a greater; the summary or epitome of a treatise-book.

Abstract'ed, *p. a.* Separated; disconnected; refined, purified; abstruse, difficult, abstract; inattention to the present objects.

Abstract'edly, *adv.* In an abstracted manner; separately.

Abstract'edness, *n.* The state of being abstracted.

Abstract'er, *n.* One who abstracts.

Abstrac'tion, *n.* [Fr.] The act of abstracting; — absence of mind; inattention to present objects.

(*Psychol.*) That operation of the mind by which it takes cognizance of qualities separately from the thing in which they exist; as, for example, of *whiteness*, apart from snow, from lime, from milk, or from any other substance or liquid.—An abstraction is the idea which is the result of the above process,—an abstract idea, which, however fugitive in itself, speedily clings to a word, and becomes incorporate with it. The question whether abstract ideas, such as beauty, truth, time, space, have any real existence, or are only forms of things and wholly relative, is, and always has been, the great bone of metaphysical contention. It was the point in dispute between the *Realists* and *Nominalists* of the middle ages, and still divides thinkers into two great schools. (See *Personification.*)

(*Law.*) The taking surreptitiously for one's own use part of the property of another.

(*Chem.*) A separation of volatile parts by the act of distillation.

Abstrac'tive, *a.* Having the power of abstraction.

Abstrac'tively, *adv.* In an abstracted manner.

Ab'stractly, *adv.* In an abstract state or manner.

Ab'stractness, *n.* The quality of being abstract.

Abstringe', *v. a.* [Lat. *abstringere.*] To unbind. (o.)

Abstruse', *a.* [Lat. *abstrusus.*] Difficult to be comprehended or understood.

Abstruse'ly, *adv.* In an abstruse manner; obscurely.

Abstruse'ness, *n.* The quality of being abstruse.

Absume', *v. a.* [Lat. *absumere.*] To waste; to consume.

Absurd', *a.* [Fr. *absurde.*] Unreasonable, without judgment; applied to men; — inconsistent, contrary to reason; applied to sentiment or practice.

Absurd'ity, *n.* [Fr. *absurdité.*] The quality of being absurd; want of judgment, applied to men; want of propriety, applied to things; — that which is absurd.

Absurd'ly, *adv.* In an absurd manner.

Absurd'ness, *n.* The same as *Absurdity.*

Absurd'um, Reductio ad. (*Geom.*) A term used to denote a mode of demonstration in which the truth of a proposition is established not by a direct proof, but by proving that the contrary is *absurd*, or impossible. There are many examples of this mode of demonstration in the "Elements of Euclid."

Abu, or **Bu,** [Arab. *father,*] is prefixed to many Arabic names, as the equivalent syllable *ab* is prefixed to Hebrew names; as, *Abu*-bekr, *father of the virgin.*

Abu-arish, a petty state in the S.W. of Arabia, on the borders of the Red Sea, between 15° 50′—17° 40′ N. lat., and 41° 30′—43° E. lon., consisting of the narrow slip of low land which lies between the coast and the mountainous district of *Haschid-u-Bekel.* It forms part of the *Tehema* or low lands of Yemen, being almost wholly a sandy plain, extremely hot and dry. Its chief product is dhoura, or barley, which forms the principal food of the people.

Abu-Bekr, (*father of the virgin,*) the father of Ayesha, wife of Mohammed, was a man of great influence in the Koreish tribe; and in 632, when Mohammed died, was made the first caliph or successor of the Prophet. After defeating his enemies in Arabia, and warring successfully against Babylonia, Syria, and the Byzantine emperor Heraclius, Abu-Bekr D. 634 A.D., aged 63. He was surnamed *the Just.* His charity was unbounded, while his manner of living was so strict that he possessed at his death only the one robe he wore, a camel, and an Ethiopian slave. His tomb is shown by the side of that of the Prophet at Mecca.

Abu-Said Khan, the last sultan of the race of Zingis-Khan. D. 1336.

Abu-Temam, the greatest of all Arabic poets, lived in the 9th century. The Arabs say of him, that "no one could ever die whose name had been praised in the verses of Abu-Temam."

Abul Fazi, vizier of the great Mogul Akbar, in Hindostan. He attempted to establish a liberal system of government, and was murdered in 1608 by the secret order of Jehanghir, son of the emperor. He is the author (besides other works) of the "Ayin Akbari," a highly esteemed statistical and political account of the Mogul empire in India.

Abulghazi Bahadoor, khan of Khiva in 1644, abdicated in his son's favor. D. 1663. Author of a history of the Turks, translated into German.

Abu'na. [Ar. *our father.*] The high priest, or sole bishop, of the Abyssinian church.

Abun'dance, *n.* [Fr. *abundance*, from Lat. *abundantia.*] Overflow; more than enough; copious supply.

Abun'dant, *a.* Overflowing; plentiful.

Abundant numbers, in *Arith.*, are those numbers the aliquot parts of which, added together, make more than the number itself; thus, the aliquot parts of 20, (1, 2, 4, 5, 10,) on being added together, make 22.— An *abundant number* is opposed to a *deficient number*, of which the sum of the divisors is less than the number itself, as 16, whose divisors are 1, 2, 4, 8, the sum of which is 15; and to a *perfect number*, of which the sum of the divisor is equal to itself, as 6, whose divisors are 1, 2, 3.

Abun'dantly, *adv.* In plenty; — amply, liberally, more than sufficient.

Abus'able, *a.* That may be abused.

Abusambul. See Ipsambool.

Abuse', *v. a.* [Fr. *abuser.*] To use a person or thing in any manner deviating from the rule or line of right.

Abuse', *n.* The ill use of anything; — a corrupt practice, bad custom; — unjust censure, rude reproach, contumely; — the violation of a female.

Abus'er, *n.* One who abuses, maltreats, deceives, defiles.

Abu'sive, *a.* Practising abuse; as, an *abusive* author; — containing abuse; rude; reproachful; scurrilous.

Abu'sively, *adv.* In an abusive manner; rudely; reproachfully.

Abu'siveness, *n.* The quality of being abusive.

Abut', *v. a.* [Lat. *abuttare.*] (*Arch.*) To project in a solid mass upon another object, or a certain point without actual contact; — used with *upon* or *against.*

Abu'ta, *n.* (*Bot.*) An ornamental evergreen climber, ord *Menispermaceæ.* From the branches of this plant a drink is made by the natives of Cayenne, and used by them against obstructions of the liver.

Abu'tilon, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, belonging to the nat. ord. *Malvaceæ.* The most interesting species is the *Abutilon esculentum*, commonly called *Benção de Deos*, the flowers of which are boiled and eaten as vegetables in Brazil.

Abut'ment, *n.* [From *abut.*] (*Arch.*) The solid part of a pier from which the arch immediately springs. Abutments are either artificial or natural. The former are usually formed of masonry or brickwork, and the latter are the rock or other solid materials on the banks of a river, in the case of a bridge, which receive the foot of the arch. It is obvious that they must be of sufficient solidity and strength to resist the arch's thrust.

Abuttal, or **Abbuttals,** *n. pl.* [Fr. *abutter*, to bound or limit.] (*Law.*) The buttings and bondings of lands, east, west, north, and south, with respect to the places by which they are limited and bounded. The *sides* of the land are properly said to be *adjoining*, and the *ends abutting*, to the thing contiguous.

Abut'ter, *n.* One who, or that which, abuts.

Abydenus, a handsome and learned young man, one of Aristotle's scholars, whom he loved too passionately; and who wrote divers pieces of history concerning Cyprus, Delos, and Arabia.

Abydos, a town and castle of Natolia, on the straits of Gallipoli. In its neighborhood Xerxes, when he invaded Greece, crossed with his immense army the Hellespont, on a bridge of boats. Memorable also from being the scene of the loves of Hero and Leander, and from Byron having adopted its name in his "Bride of Abydos."— Also an ancient city of Upper Egypt, supposed to have been the ancient This, and to have been second only to Thebes. Lat. 26° 10′ N., long. 32° 3′ E.

Abyo, one of the Philippine Islands, between Mindanao and Luzon. Lat. 10° N., long. 122° 15′ E.

Abys'mal, and **Abyss'al,** *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, an abyss; bottomless.

Abyss', and **Abysm',** *n.* [Lat. *abyssus.*] A term used to denote, in general, anything profound or bottomless; an immeasurable space In Scripture, it is employed to denote the deepest parts of the sea, from their being unfathomable; and in a figurative sense, it implies hell, or the bottomless pit.

Abyssinia, a kingdom in Eastern Africa, bounded on the N. by Nubia, E. by the Red Sea and Dancala, W. by Soudan, and S. by the Gallas Country. *Area*, abt. 158,000 sq. m.—*Desc.* This country may be described as an elevated table-land, divided by two mountain tracts of great extent, into a southern, a western, and a north-eastern region.— *Climate.* The rainy season lasts from April to September; which is followed by a cloudless sky and a vertical sun. Cold nights suddenly succeed these scorching days, yet the earth keeps remarkably cool, partly owing to the six months' rain, when no sun appears, and partly to the perpetual equality of nights and days.— *Inhab.* The Abyssinians belong mostly to the Shemitic race, and resemble the Arabs both in physical characteristics and structure of language.— *Wild animals.* There is no country in the world productive of a greater variety of quadrupeds; but there are no tigers. The hyenas, however, are very numerous, and dreadful in their ravages. Elephants and buffaloes are very numerous, and the double-horned rhinoceros is found. Besides these, giraffes, zebras, quaggas, and wild asses are plentiful. Boars, in some of the woods, are common, and the smaller animals, such as porcupines, ferrets, otters, polecats, rabbits, and squirrels, abound. There are several species of eagles and vultures. The bee is so plentiful that its honey produce supersedes the necessity of importing sugar. Locusts frequently devastate the fields, and hippopotami abound in some of the larger rivers. To supply all these animals with food, in a wild state, the fertility of Abyssinia must be immense.— *Domestic animals.* These consist of cattle, sheep, goats, asses, mules, and horses. The sauga ox is found in Antalo, with horns sometimes extending to the length of four feet. *Prod.* Corn of different kinds, dates, tamarinds and coffee, which is indigenous.— Commerce.— *Imps.* Cotton, raw silk, metals, and leather. *Exps.* Slaves, gold, and ivory. *Rel.* (See Abyssinian Church.)— *Pop.* 3,000,000. Lat between 8° 30′ and 15° 50′ N.; Long. between 35° and 52° E. *Adm.* It was ruled by emperors who were supposed to be descended from Solomon and the queen of Sheba. The barbarous manner in which two representatives of the English government were treated by the late emperor Theodore, and the refusal of the latter to give satisfaction to just claims, compelled England to proclaim war against him. In the autumn of 1867, an army of about 10,000 men, under the command of Sir Robert Napier, landed at Massouah. The conquest of Magdala, April 10, 1868, and the death of Theodore, followed. This war cost England $44,895,000. After the departure of the English, civil war prevailed, and Kassa, prince of Tigre, proclaimed himself ruler, as King John. In 1872, difficulties occurred with Egypt, and in 1875–6 an Egyptian invasion was successfully resisted, since when civil war has prevailed.



Fig. 13.— ABYSSINIAN.

Abyssin'ian, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Abyssinia.

Abyssin'ian, *a.* Relating to Abyssinia.

Abyssinian Church. (*Eccl. Hist.*) The name of a sect of the Christian church established in Abyssinia. The forms and ritual of the Abyssinian church are a strange compound of Paganism, Judaism, and Christianity. It is governed by a bishop, who is styled *Abuna*,

and is sent in Abyssinia by the Coptic bishop of Alexandria.

Acaca'lis, *n.* A shrub bearing a flower and fruit like those of a tamarisk.

Aca'cia, *n.* [Fr. from Gr. *akazo*, to sharpen—many of the species having thorns or prickles.] A very extensive genus of trees or shrubby plants, inhabiting the tropical parts of both the old and new world, and, in a very few instances only, extending into temperate latitudes. This genus belongs to the nat. ord *Leguminosæ*, or *Fabaceæ*. Some of the species produce catechu and gum-arabic. The bark of the others yields a large quantity of tannin, which, in the form of an extract, is annually imported from Van Diemen's Land in considerable quantity; the species from which this substance is produced are chiefly *Acacia decurrens* and *mollissima*. As objects of ornament, they are usually of striking beauty, and it may be doubted whether, in the whole vegetable kingdom, such a brilliant coloring, and elegant foliage, combined with a most graceful aspect, and are found united in the same individuals. *General character of the genus.* Flowers polygamous; calyx, with either 4 or 5 teeth; petals, either 4 or 5, sometimes distinct from each other, sometimes adhering in a monopetalous corolla; stamens varying in number from 10 to 200; pod, not separating into many joints; juiceless, two-valved. Some species have true leaves that are twice or thrice pinnate, with a multitude of minute, shining, or, at least, even leaflets; others have, in a perfect state, no leaves, properly so called, but, in their stead, the leaf-stalks enlarge, and assume the appearance, and no doubt also the functions, of true leaves. Nearly 300 species are known, and among the most remarkable are: — *Acacia catechu* (*Mimosa catechu*, Linn.), a tree found in mountainous places, principally in Bengal and Coromandel. Its unripe pods and wood yield, by decoction, one of the sorts of catechu of the shops. (See CATECHU.)—*Acacia Arabica*, the gum-arabic tree, an inhabitant of the East Indies, Arabia, and Abyssinia, where it forms a tree thirteen to fourteen feet high, of inelegant appearance. This is one of the plants that yield the useful substance called gum-arabic, which is produced by wounding the bark: after which the sap runs out, and hardens in transparent lumps. (See GUM.) — *Acacia pubescens*, downy acacia, a native of the east coast of New Holland, and one of the most beautiful of green-leaf plants. It produces a vast abundance of yellow blossoms, which weigh down the slender graceful branches, and perfume the air with a faint but pleasant odor. — *Acacia julibrissin*, the silk-tassel acacia, a native of Persia, and a small tree, remarkable by its light, airy foliage, and for the great beauty of its clusters of lilac flowers, the long and slender stamens of which stream in the wind, and glitter in the sun, like a number of silken tassels artificially fastened to the boughs. This species is commonly cultivated in temperate parts of Europe and America.—*Cultivation.*— Most of the species may be multiplied by cuttings stuck in silver sand, placed under a bell-glass, and kept in a warm place, to which no direct solar light has access. Others, and among them *Acacia julibrissin*, have the power of producing shoots from pieces of the root placed in earth in a hot-bed, and by these the nurserymen generally propagate them.

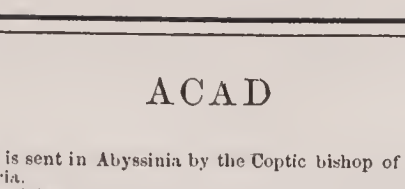


Fig. 14. — ACACIA CATECHU.

Aca'cius, St., Bishop of Amida, in Mesopotamia. He sold the church-plate, to redeem 7,000 starving Persian slaves. Versanius, the king, was so affected by this noble action, that he sought an interview with the bishop, which resulted in a peace between that prince and Theodosius I, A. D. 420.

Acade'mia, a post-office of Juniata co., Pennsylvania. *Also*, a post-office of Knox co., Tennessee.

Acade'mian, *n.* A member or scholar of an academy.

Academ'ic, and **Academ'ical,** *a.* Belonging to an academy, as "*academic* courses;" or belonging to the doctrine of Plato.

Academ'ically, *adv.* In an academical manner.

Academ'icals, *n. pl.* The dress peculiar to officers and students in an academy, college, or university.

Academi'cian, *n.* [Fr. *academicien.*] A member of an academy.

Academ'ics, a name given to a series of philosophers who taught in the Athenian Academy, the scene of Plato's discourses. They are commonly divided into three sects: — 1. The Old Academy, of which Plato was the immediate founder, was represented successively by Speusippus, Xenocrates, and Polemon. (See *Platonism.*) 2 To them succeeded Arcesilaus, the founder of the Middle Academy. Under his hands, the Platonic method assumed an almost exclusively polemical character. His main object was to refute the Stoics, who maintained a doctrine of perception identical with that promulgated by Dr. Reid in the last century. Socrates is said to have professed, that all he knew was, that he knew nothing. Arcesilaus denied that he knew even this. Wisdom he made to consist in absolute suspension of assent; virtue, in the probable estimate of consequences. He was succeeded by Lacydes, Telecles, Evander, and Hegesinus. 3. The new academy claims Carneades as its founder. His system is a species of mitigated scepticism. He was succeeded by his disciple, Clitomachus. Charmides, the third and last of the new academicians, appears to have been little more than a teacher of rhetoric: an accusation, indeed, to which the whole school is in no small degree liable.

Acade'mus, or **Ecademus,** an Athenian whose house was employed as a philosophical school in the time of Theseus. He had the honor of giving his name to a sect of philosophers, or rather three sects, called *Academics.*

Acad'emy, *n.* [Gr. *academia.*] A name derived from that of a place near Athens, where there was a famous school for gymnastic exercises, and in which the Sophists gave their lectures. (See *Academics.*) Cicero had a country seat on the Neapolitan coast, to which he gave, in memory of the famous Athenian school, the name of Academia. It was here he wrote his *Academic questions.* After the restoration of letters, in the 15th century, the term *Academy* was revived in Italy, but with a signification somewhat different from what it had been in ancient times. It was, and is till now, used in all Europe (except England) to imply, not a school in which philosophy is taught by a master to his pupils, but an association of individuals formed for the cultivation of learning or science, and usually constituted and endowed by the head of the state in which it is established. The members of the academies, known under the name of *academicians*, are usually classified as *Ordinary*, *Honorary*, and *Corresponding.* The results of their labors in their various departments are reported at their periodic meetings, and printed in the records of the academy. Prizes are generally established as the rewards of distinguished merit in original discovery, or excellence in the treatment of subjects proposed for competition. Among the numerous academies so constituted, the most celebrated are: the *A. della Crusca*, founded at Florence, in 1582, which, by the publication of its excellent dictionary, established the Tuscan dialect as the standard of the national language of Italy; the *A. Française*, instituted in 1635 by Cardinal Richelieu, and now entitled the *Institut de France*, *q. v.*; the *Berlin A. of Arts and Sciences*, founded in 1700 by Frederick I; the *Imperial A. of Sciences of St. Petersburg*, planned in 1724 by Peter the Great, and established in the following year by Catherine I.; the *Royal Spanish A*, founded at Madrid in 1714; and the *A. Imperiale de Médecine*, of Paris, founded in 1820.

In England, and in America, the word *Academy* is loosely applied to any species of school which professes to communicate more than the mere elements of instruction. (See *University, College, Gymnasium, School.*) The associations of the learned, which, in all material respects, resemble the academies of France, Italy, Germany, &c., are called *societies, associations, museums, lyceums, institutes*, &c., and will, therefore, be more conveniently considered under those terms. As reference, the inquirer will find under the head *Societies* the names of all the scientific and literary American institutions distributed under different names in this dictionary.

Academy of West Point. See MILITARY SCHOOLS.

Acad'emy, in *Georgia*, a village of Columbia co.

Acad'emy Figure. (*Paint.*) A term used to signify a design, generally executed with black and white chalk, after a living model.

Aca'dia, the original French name of the territory now known as Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the greater part of Maine (*Parkman*). See NOVA SCOTIA, p. 1796.

Aca'dia, a county of the province of Quebec, Canada. *Manf.*, linen, flannel, and cloth: pop. 11,500.

Aca'dialite, *n.* (*Min.*) A red *chabazite* mineral found in Nova Scotia.

Ac'ajou, or **Cashew-nut,** *n.* (See ANACARDIUM.) Acajou is also the French name for mahogany.

Ac'aleph, and **Acalepha,** *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A member of the class *Acalephæ.*

Acale'phæ, or **Ac'alephs,** *n. pl.* [Gr. *akalephe*, a nettle.] (*Zoöl.*) A class of marine invertebrate animals, comprehended in the branch of *Radiata*, and otherwise called Jelly-fishes. It embraces an extensive number of animals, of which the genus *Medusa* of Linnæus may be taken as the type. This genus has a nervous system and senses; a muscular system; a reproductive system; the power of stinging when touched; and is phosphorescent. With their strange bodies and their wonderful faculties, the *acalephæ* which crowd the surface of the ocean, are still one of the mysteries of the creation. In them, "we find the most important functions of life performed in bodies which are often little more than a mass of jelly. They grow frequently to a large size, so as to measure several feet in diameter, and yet we cannot always determine what are their organs of nutrition; they move with rapidity, and continue their motions for a long time, and yet we cannot always satisfactorily demonstrate their muscular system. Their secretions are frequently very abundant, and yet the secreting organs remain to be discovered. They seem too weak to seize any vigorous animal, and yet fishes are sometimes their prey. Their delicate stomachs appear to be wholly incapable of acting upon such food, and yet it is digested within a very short time. Most of them shine at night with very great brilliancy, and yet we know little or nothing of the organs by which their phosphorescence is elaborated. Many of them sting the hand which touches them, but how, or by what means they do so, still remains a mystery. If we take one of the largest, weighing, perhaps, five or six pounds, and set it aside to let the portions of its fluid substances drain away, we find that all the solid matter left is but a film of cellulosity, a cobweb weighing not as many grains as did the living creature pounds. And, lastly, if we examine the fluid drained away, we find that it is sea-water, indistinguishable from that wherein the creature swam while yet alive. What must we say to this? That the salt water of the sea, imprisoned in a web so delicate as scarcely to be visible, is moulded into beauteous shapes infinitely diversified; and that, being possessed of life, the mass thus formed becomes susceptible of being endowed with properties like those we have discussed."—*Acalephæ* have been separated into three orders: *Cteuophoræ* or Beroid Medusæ, *Discophoræ* or Medusæ proper, and *Hydroidæ*, exhibiting a great variety of peculiar structure and form. The figure hereunto annexed represents the shape and size of a species of the Beroid Medusæ, the *Cydippe pileus.* When taken from its native element and placed in a glass jar for close inspection, the body of this elegant animal looks like a little globe of purest ice, and is, indeed, almost as deliquescent, for when exposed it melts away almost to nothing,— no residue being left except a film, so delicate as to be scarcely visible. Still, while alive, few objects could excite more pleasurable emotions in the observer.



Fig. 15. — CYDIPPE PILEUS.

Acalc'phoid, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Resembling the medusæ, or jelly-fishes.

Acal'ycine, and **Acalycinous,** *a.* (*Bot.*) Without a calyx or flower-cup.

Acal'ypha, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Greek name of a genus of plants of no beauty, and of the easiest culture. *Euphorbiacæ* fam. (Linn. cl. 21, ord. 8.)

Acama'plxtli. See ACCUMPIXTLI.

Acambou, a kingdom on the coast of Guinea, where the king is absolute.

Acamp'tosomes, *n. pl.* [Gr *a.* without, *kampto*, I bend, *soma*, the body.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of cirripeds, including all those in which the body is entirely enveloped in a calcareous compound shell, and so attached that it cannot be unfolded and protruded.

Acan'ay, an inland country and town of Guinea, affording the best gold in great plenty.

Acan'tha. (*Myth.*) A nymph loved by Apollo, and changed into the flower Acanthus.

Acan'tha, *n.* [Gr. *thorn, spine.*] (*Bot.*) A prickle.—(*Zoöl.*) A spine or prickly fin.—(*Anat.*) The vertebral column; the spinous process of a vertebra

Acantha'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Bignoniales*, characterized by having axile placentæ, wingless exalbuminous seeds attached to hard placental processes, and large fleshy cotyledons. They are nearly related to *Scrophulariaceæ*, and for the most part tropical. In such regions they are extremely common, constituting a large part of the herbage. For the most part they are mucilaginous and slightly bitter, but generally of little use to man. Many of the species are mere weeds; others bear handsome flowers with gaudy colors, but seldom with any odor; a very small number have been occasionally employed medicinally as emollients or diuretics. The roots of Acanthaceæ are either annual or perennial. The stems are usually four-cornered when young, but afterward become nearly round. Their flowers are often enclosed within large, leafy, imbricated bracteæ. The calyx is usually composed of either four or five parts, which overlap each other, and occasionally grow together at the base. The corolla is monopetalous and irregular. The stamens are either two or four, but in the latter case are of unequal lengths. The pistillum is superior and turcilled. The seed-vessel contains two cells, which burst when ripe, often with elasticity, and expose a few roundish seeds hanging to the cells by curiously hooked processes. The stems of all the species emit roots very readily from their tumid articulations; on which account gardeners universally increase them by cuttings of the full-grown branches. They are always easy to cultivate, provided they are not kept in too cold or too dry a situation. The annual kinds freely produce seeds, by which they are readily multiplied. The most common genera are Justicia, Acanthus, Ruellia, Thunbergia, Barleria, and Eranthemum; *q. v.*

Acan'thine, *n.* The sweet juice of ivy-buds.

Acan'thite, *n.* (*Min.*) An orthorhombic sulphide mineral of the Galena division. *Comp.* sulphur 12·9, silver 87·1.

Acan'thion, *n.* (*Pal.*) A genus of Rodentia, known at present only by their osteology. The genus was established by F. Cuvier.

Acanthoceph'ala, *n.* [Gr., *spiny-headed.*] (*Zoöl.*) A group of intestinal worms or *Entozoa*, which attach themselves to the mucous coat of the intestines of animals, by means of a proboscis surrounded with minute recurved spines.

Acanthoc'inus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Coleopterous insects belonging to Latreille's *Longicorn* group, and remarkable for the spiny projections from its antennæ The species *Acanthocinus speculifer*, represented in the accompanying figure, derives its specific name which

means mirror-bearing) from its having a bright, burnished disc on each of the elytra. See CERAMBYCIDÆ.



Fig. 16. — ACANTHOCINUS SPECULIFER.

Acanthodac'tylus, *n.* [Gr. *spine-toed.*] (*Zoöl.*) The generic name of the *Cape spine-foot*, an African lizard. Its toes are very long, especially those of the hind-feet, and are edged with a fringe composed of sharply pointed scales.

Acantho'derma, *n.* [Gr. *acantho*, a prickle, and *derma*, a hide.] (*Zool.*) A genus of fossil fishes, allied to the Balistes.

Acantho'des, *n.* (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil ganoid fishes of diminutive size.

Acantho'limon, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Plumbaginaceæ*. They are natives of Asia, and readily distinguished by their rigid, sharp-pointed leaves, resembling those of Juniper.

Acan'thonin, *n.* [Gr., *thorn-clawed.*] (*Zoöl.*) The *thorn-clawed crab*, a genus of decapodous *Crustacea;* so named on account of the large and boldly hooked extremities of its limbs.

Acantho'phis, *n.* [Gr., *serpent's spine*] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of venomous serpents, peculiar to Australia, and characterized by a horny spine, simulating a sting, at the end of the tail.

Acanthop'oda, *n.* [Gr., *spine-footed.*] (*Zoöl.*) A tribe of clavicornous beetles (*Scarabæida*), chiefly distinguished by having the outside of their feet armed with spines.

Acanthopterygʹii, and **Acanthopterygʹians,** *n. pl.* [Gr., *spiny-finned*] (*Zoöl.*) Cuvier's first order of fishes, characterized by the bony spines which form the first rays of their dorsal and anal fins; and generally, also, the first ray of the two ventral fins.

Acanthopterygʹious, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having fins which are bony and prickly.

Acanthu'rus, *n.* [Gr. *akanthos*, spine; *oura*, tail.] (*Zoöl.*) The Surgeon-fish, a genus of acanthopterygious fishes, fam. *Teuthidæ*, chiefly distinguished by the sharp and lancet-like spines with which they are armed on each side of the tail. They abound in the tropical seas, where they are generally seen in large shoals of two or three hundred each, swimming with great strength, and feeding principally on different kinds of sea-weed. The genus contains a large number of species, many of which are extremely beautiful, both in form and color.



Fig. 17. — SURGEON, (*Acanthurus phlebotomus.*)

Acan'thus, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *akantha*, a thorn.] (*Arch.*) The name by which the broad raffled leaf used in the enrichment of the Corinthian capital is known. It is thus called because of its general resemblance to the leaves of a species of the acanthus plant; or rather because of a pretty traditional story which the Roman author Vitruvius tells of the fancied origin of the Corinthian capital, in which the leaves are said to be imitated from those of the acanthus. (See CAPITAL, CORINTHIAN.) The same leaf, however, is commonly used in architectural and sculptural enrichments generally; in the enrichment of modillions, of mouldings, and of vases, as well as of foliated capitals; and we gather from Virgil, that the acanthus was by the ancients also employed as an ornament in embroidery. In the first book of the *Æneid*, verse 649, and again at 711, a veil or vest is said to be interwoven or embroidered with the croens-colored or saffron acanthus. This ornament, in the ancient Greek and Roman models, is very characteristic of the styles of architectural enrichment of those nations; in the Roman, it is full and somewhat luxuriant, and in the Greek more restrained, but simple and graceful.

(*Bot.*) A genus of herbaceous plants, order *Acanthaceæ*, found in the south of Europe, Asia Minor, and India. The commonest species is *Acanthus mollis*, or *Brankursine*, a native of many parts of the south of Europe, growing in shady, moist places, among bushes. Its stem is about two feet high, and is covered from the middle to the top with fine large white flowers, slightly tinged with yellow. The leaves are large, soft, deeply cut, hairy, and shining; and surround the lower part only of the stem. Both the leaves and the roots, which are perennial, abound in mucilage, which has caused them to be substituted in domestic medicine for the marshmallow. It is this species which is usually supposed to have given rise to the notion of the Grecian capital. But it appears, from the investigation of Dr. Sibthorp, that it is nowhere to be found, either in the Greek islands, or in any part of the Peloponnesus; and that the plant which Dioscorides must have meant was the *Acanthus spinosus*, still called *Acantha*, which is found, as he describes it, in rocky, moist situations. It differs from *Acanthus mollis* in having a dwarfed stem, flower tinged with pink instead of yellow, and spiny leaves.

Acʹanus, *n.* [Gr. *akanos*, a prickle.] (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil fishes allied to the perches.

Acan'zii, *n. pl.* Turkish light-horse.

Aʹcapella. (*Mus.*) Italian words applied to compositions sung in the old church style, without instrumental accompaniment; as, a mass *a capella*—*i. e.*, a mass purely vocal.

Acapul'co, a city of Mexico, situated on a bay of the Pacific ocean. The harbor is very commodious, and defended by a strong castle; but the town is mean and unhealthy. On December 4, 1852, an earthquake destroyed all its principal buildings, besides a great portion of the houses of the inhabitants.— *Exp.*, silver, indigo, cochineal, and skins. Pop. 3,000.

Acar'idæ, and **Acaridans,** *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A tribe of Arachnida, including *mites* or *acari* and *ticks*.

Acar'nania, a division of ancient Greece, now forming, with Ætolia, a department of the kingdom of Greece. Area, 1,571 square miles. *Desc.*, mountainous and woody, intersected with fertile valleys, several of which contain beautiful lakes. *Prod.*, flocks and herds; has some copper, and abundance of sulphur and coal. Pop., with Ætolia, 97,000.

Acar'oid resin. (*Chem.*) The resin of the *Xanthorrhea hastilis*, a liliaceous tree growing in New Holland; also called resin of Botany Bay. It has a yellow color, an agreeable odor, and is soluble in alcohol, ether, and caustic potash.

Acarpons, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *karpos*, fruit.] (*Bot.*) Sterile; not bearing fruit.

Acʹarus, *n.*; *pl.* ACARI. [Gr. *akari*, a mite.] (*Zoöl.*) The mite; a genus of insects of the tribe *Acaridæ*, order *Arachnida*. They are oviparous, have eight legs, two eyes, and two jointed tentacula, and are very prolific. All the species are extremely minute, or even microscopic, as the cheese-mite (*acaras domesticus*), and many of them parasitic; of the latter, the itch-insect (*sarcoptes scabici*) is a remarkable example. It is a microscopic animal, found under the human skin, in the pustules of a well-known cutaneous disease. Many others infect the skin of different animals, and sometimes in considerable numbers. That which is figured below will give a general idea of their general appearance. They are found attached to the poor creature upon which they live by means of a curiously constructed mouth, that is firmly implanted into the skin, as to make it difficult to remove the acarus without tearing off its head, except with the assistance of a knife. It consists of four lancette blades (Fig. 18), each furnished with sharp teeth, so arranged, that while the instrument freely pierces the skin, to draw it back again by force is out of the question; and although the acarus can probably detach it by its own efforts, it is useless to employ foreign violence for that purpose. In the centre, between these barbed lancets, is the passage to the stomach of the parasite. The mites are active insects, and possess great powers of life, resisting, for a time, the application of boiling water, and living long in alcohol.

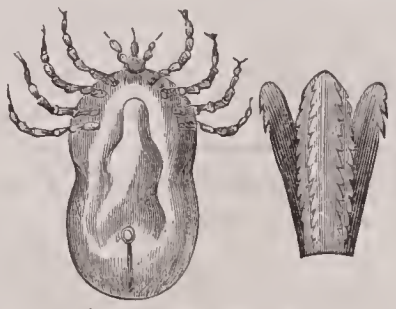


Fig. 18. — ACARUS RICINUS.

Acas'ta. (*Myth.*) One of the Oceanides.

Acas'to, a post-village of Clarke co., Missouri, about 32 miles N.W. of Keokuk, Iowa.

Acas'tus, son of Pelias, king of Thessaly; married Astydamia or Hippolyte, who fell in love with Peleus, son of Æacus, when in banishment at her husband's court. Peleus, rejecting the addresses of Hippolyte, was accused before Acastus of attempts upon her virtue, and soon after, at a chase, exposed to wild beasts. Vulcan, by order of Jupiter, delivered Peleus, who returned to Thessaly, and put to death Acastus and his wife.

Acatalec'tic, *n.* and *a.* [Gr.] (*Pros.*) A term applied in ancient poetry to such verses as have all their feet and syllables without any defect at the end; those which are not so, being called catalectic.

(*Med.*) Not discoverable; uncertain.

Acatalep'sia, and **Acatalepsy,** *n.* [Gr.] (*Med.*) Uncertainty in the prognosis or judgment of diseases.

Acathar'sia, and **Acatharsy,** *n.* [Gr.] (*Med.*) Omission of purgatives.

(*Surg.*) Filth from a wound; impurity.

Acaules'cent, Acau'line, Acaulose', Acau'lous, *a.* [Gr. *a* privative, and *kaulos*, a stem.] (*Bot.*) A term applied to plants having very short or inconspicuous stems, as the sweet violet.

Acca Laurentia, the wife of Faustulus the shepherd, and the nurse of Remus and Romulus. Some say she was a courtesan, and have called her Lupa. The Romans made her a goddess, and devoted a holiday to her service.

Acʹcad. (*Anc. Geog.*) One of the four cities which are said to have been the beginning of Nimrod's kingdom. (*Gen.* x. 10.) It is supposed that the ruins called *Akkerkoof*, in Sittacene, pertain to the ancient Accad. They are situated about 9 miles W. of the Tigris, at the point where it makes its nearest approach to the Euphrates.

Accatink', a post-village of Fairfax co., Virginia.

Accede', *v. n.* [Lat. *accedere*, Fr. *accéder.*] To come over to a view or a proposal; as, to *accede* to a treaty, to a request.

Accelеran'do. (*Mus.*) Italian word, the meaning of which is: gradually increasing in quickness.

Accel'erate, *v. a.* [Fr. *accélérer*, from the Lat. *accelerare.*] To quicken the speed or process of events, objects, or transactions.

Accelera'tion, *n.* [Lat *acceleratio*, hastening; Fr. *acceleration.*] The act of accelerating; a hastening.

(*Mech.*) The motion of a moving body, when its velocity is continually increasing. With whatever velocity a falling body moves in the first second, it will, at the end of two seconds, move with twice that velocity, and so on; the force of gravity increasing as the body approaches the earth. This is, however, not mathematically true, as a little time is lost through the increased density and consequent resistance of the air at each moment.

Acceleration of the stars. A term applied in ancient astronomy to the time by which the fixed stars anticipate the diurnal motion of the earth.

Acceleration of the moon, is the increase of the moon's mean motion from the sun, compared with the diurnal motion of the earth, which is calculated at about ten seconds in a century.

Acceleration and *retardation of the tides*, are certain irregularities between the times of high water, which difference would be constant supposing the tides occurred at regular intervals. The tides are caused by the attractions exercised by the sun and moon on the waters of the earth. The earth being nearer to the moon than to the sun, it is by her that the greatest influence is produced. The moon takes 24 h. 50 m. to perform one revolution round the earth; high water ought, therefore, to arrive at exact intervals of 12 h. 25 m. This interval is, however, continually changing at different times and places, being influenced by three principal causes:— the relative distances of the sun and moon, of the earth and moon, and the moon's distance from the equator. Local circumstances, such as currents, prevailing winds, &c., are other causes of these irregularities.

Accel'erative, and **Accelеratory,** *a.* Accelerating motion or velocity.

Accel'erator, *n.* (*Anat.*) The name of a muscle of the pubis, the use of which is to drive the urine forward, to accelerate its passage.

Accendibil'ity, *n.* [Lat. *accendere.*] Inflammability.

Accen'dible, *a.* That may be inflamed.

Accen'dones, *n. pl.* [Lat.] Among the Romans, special gladiators, whose duty it was to animate and encourage the combatants in the amphitheatre.

Acʹcent, *n.* [Lat. *accentus*, from *ad*, to, and *cano*, I sing; Fr. *accent*] (*Gram.*) The greater or less stress laid in pronouncing on each syllable of a word is termed the *accent* of that syllable. There are three kinds of accents, viz.: the *acute*, the *grave*, and the *circumflex*. The acute accent, marked thus (′), shows that the voice is to be raised in pronouncing the syllable over which it is placed. The grave accent is marked thus (`), and points out when the voice ought to be lowered. The circumflex accent is compounded of the other two, and marked thus (~) or (^); it denotes a quavering of the voice between high and low. Some call the long and short quantities of syllables accents: but erroneously. The three accentual marks are also employed in the French language, but in it they mark only a difference in the pronunciation, not in the accent: the modification of the vowel sounds not being all of them expressed by distinct letters.

(*Math.*) To avoid the confusion arising from the use of many letters in an algebraical problem, it is customary to signify different magnitudes of the same kind, or magnitudes similarly connected with the question, by the same letter, distinguishing these magnitudes one from another by accents. — after a number, the mark (′) denotes a minute of a degree, and (″) a second of a degree.

(*Music.*) A raising of the tone, in order to obtain variety and expression.

Accent', and **Accent'uate,** *v. a.* [Fr. *accentuer.*] To pronounce or to mark words with the proper accents grammatically.

Accent'or, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A group of insessorial birds, belonging to the family *Sylvicolidæ*, and including the Hedge sparrow or Hedge-chanter of Western Europe, which is about the size of the Redbreast. Many species are peculiar to North America.

(*Mus.*) One who sings the highest part in a trio.

Accentori'næ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A sub-family of birds, formed by Gray, and comprising the Accentors.

Accent'ual, *a.* That pertains to accent.

Accent'uate. See ACCENT.

Accentua'tion, *n.* [Fr.] The act of placing or pronouncing accents.

Accept', *v. a.* [Fr. *accepter*, from Lat. *accipere.*] To take, to receive willingly; to agree to; — to estimate; to receive as worthy.

(*Com.*) To promise the payment of a sum named in a bill of exchange.

Accept'able, *a.* [Fr. *acceptable.*] That which is likely to be accepted; grateful; pleasing.

Acceptabil'ity, and **Accept'ableness,** *n.* The quality of being acceptable.

Accept'ably, *adv.* In an acceptable manner; so as to please — followed by *to.*

Accept'ance, *n.* The act of accepting; favorable reception.

"Such with him
Finds no *acceptance,* nor can find."—*Milton.*

(*Law.*) An engagement to pay a bill of exchange according to the tenor of such acceptance, which may be either absolute or conditional. An absolute acceptance is either general or qualified, and is usually written across the face of the bill of exchange thus: —"*Accepted, payable at Messrs.* ——, *Bankers, N. Y.;*" if it is to be qualified, the words, "*and not otherwise or elsewhere,*" are added, and then follows the signature of the person accepting. If the acceptance be qualified, non-presentation of the bill of exchange at the specified place, and in proper time, would exonerate the person who accepted it, and all the other parties; but the person who accepted it would not be exonerated if the acceptance were general. It may be conditional; as, *It will not be accepted until the ship with the wheat arrives;* or, *Cannot accept till stores are paid for;* these are undertakings to accept when the ship with the wheat arrives, or the stores are paid for.

Accept'ant, *n.* One who accepts; an acceptor.

Accepta'tion, and **Acception,** *n.* The act of accepting; — the accepted meaning of a word. — *Acception* is obsolete.

"My words, in common *acceptation,*
Could never give this provocation."—*Gray.*

Accept'er, *n.* One who accepts.

Acceptila'tion, *n.* [Lat. *acceptilatio.*] (*Law.*) The verbal extinction of a verbal contract, with a declaration that the debt has been paid when it has not, or the acceptance of something merely imaginary in satisfaction of a verbal contract.

Accept'or, or **Accept'er,** the person upon whom a bill of exchange is drawn; he is called a *drawee* before, and *acceptor* after acceptance; he is the first and principal party liable to pay the amount of the bill, for hardly anything but payment or release will discharge him.

Access', or **Ac'cess,** *n.* [Fr. *accès,* from Lat. *accessus.*] An external passage; — admittance; admission; — increase; addition.

(*Law.*) Approach, or the means of approaching.

Ac'cessarily, *adv.* In the manner of an accessary.

Ac'cessariness, *n.* The state of being accessary.

Ac'cessary. See ACCESSORY.

Accessibil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *accessibilité.*] The quality of being accessible.

Acces'sible, *a.* That which may be approached.

Acces'sibly, *adv.* In an accessible manner.

Acces'sion, *n.* [Fr. from Lat. *accessio.*] Augmentation by something acquired. — The commencement of a sovereign's reign. — The absolute or conditional acceptance by a nation of a treaty already concluded between other countries.

(*Law.*) The right of property arising from *accession* is grounded on the right of occupancy, and derived from the Roman law; thus, if any given corporal substance receive an *accession,* either by natural or artificial means, as by the growth of vegetables, the pregnancy of animals, or the conversion of wood or metal into utensils, the original owner of the thing is entitled by his right of possession to the property of it under its improved state; but if the thing itself was changed into a different species, as by making wine, oil, or bread out of another's grapes, olives, or wheat, it would belong to the new operator, who has only to make a satisfaction to the former proprietor for the materials so converted.

Access'ive, *a.* Additional.

Accesso'rial, *a.* Pertaining to an accessory; as, *accessorial* agency.

Ac'cessorily, *adv.* In the manner of an accessory.

Ac'cessoriness, *n.* The state of being accessory.

Ac'cessory, and **Ac'cessary,** *a.* [Lat. *accedo,* I approach.] Additional.

Accessory, and **Accessary,** *n.* That which advances or promotes a design; an accompaniment.

(*Law.*) A person guilty of an offence by connivance or participation, either before or after the act committed, as by command, advice, or concealment, &c. In high treason, all who participate are regarded as principals.

(*Paint.*) Those things introduced into a picture for the purpose of explaining and helping the principal objects in telling the story.

Acciacatu'ra, *n.* [It. *acciaccare,* to squeeze.] (*Music.*) A grace-note, one semitone below that to which it is prefixed.

Acciaio'li, RENATUS, a Florentine, who conquered Athens, Corinth, and part of Bœotia. Lived in the beginning of the 15th century. He bequeathed Athens to the Venetians; Corinth to Theodosius Paleologus, who married his eldest daughter; and Bœotia, with Thebes, to his natural son Anthony, who also got Athens; but this was retaken in 1455 by Mohammed II.

Ac'cidence, *n.* [Lat. *accidentia.*] A small book containing the first rudiments of grammar.

Ac'cident, *n.* [Lat. *accidens,* falling.] Denotes, in a general sense, any casual event. — Among logicians, it signifies: 1. Whatever does not essentially belong to a thing: 2. Such properties in any subject as are not essential to it; 3. In opposition to substances, all qualities whatever are called accidents; as sweetness, softness, hardness, &c.

(*Gram.*) Something belonging to a word, but not essential to it; as gender, number, inflection.

(*Law.*) The happening of an event without the concurrence of the will of the person by whose agency it was caused; or the happening of an event without any human agency. — *Bouvier.*

(*Heraldry.*) In coat-armor, an additional mark, which may be omitted without effecting any change in the dignity.

Ac'cident, a vill. of Allegany co., Maryland. Pop. 1,006.

Acciden'tal, *n.* [Fr. *accidentel.*] A quality or property not essential to the subject.

Acciden'tal, *a.* That happens by chance, unexpectedly; casual; fortuitous.

Accidental colors are those which depend on the affections of the eye. The term is applied to the ocular spectrum which is generally perceived after the eye has been for some time steadily fixed upon a colored object. Thus, if we look for some time upon a yellow piece of cloth, and suddenly turn the eye from it, we will see the color of indigo; red will give a bluish green, and so on. These colors are also called complementary colors, because, when taken in conjunction with those of the spectrum, they make up all the colors of a white light.

Accidental point, in perspective, that point in the horizontal line where the projections of parallel lines meet the perspective plane.

Acciden'talism, *n.* (*Paint.*) The effects produced accidentally by rays of light. (See ACCIDENTALS.)

Acciden'tally, *adv.* In an accidental manner; non-essentially.

Acciden'talness, *n.* Quality of being accidental.

Acciden'tals, *n. pl.* (*Paint.*) Those fortuitous or chance effects occurring from luminous rays falling on certain objects, by which they are brought into stronger light than they otherwise would be, and their shadows are consequently of greater intensity. This sort of effect is to be seen in almost every picture by Rembrandt, who used them to a very great extent. With these effects may be classed such accidental lights as those from a forge or a candle, or some such object, of which the use is extremely important to the painter of still life. In the celebrated *Notte* of Correggio is a fine example of *A.*, in which the light appears to emanate from the infant Jesus.

(*Music.*) Those flats and sharps which are prefixed, in a movement, to notes which would not be considered so by the flats and sharps in the signature.

Acciden'tary, *a.* Accidental.

Accip'enser, *n.* See ACIPENSER.

Accip'iter, *n.* A member of the order *Accipitres.*

Accip'itres, *n. pl.* [Lat. *accipiter,* a hawk.] (*Zoöl.*) The families *Vulturidæ* (vultures), *Falconidæ,* (falcons and hawks), and *Strigidæ* (owls); *q. v.*

(*Surg.*) A bandage which was put over the nose; so called from its likeness to the claws of a hawk, or from the tightness of its grasp.

Accipitri'næ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Sparrow-hawks, a sub-family of birds, ord. *Accipitres,* fam. *Falconidæ.* The sparrow-hawk of America (*Falco sparverius*) is 11 to 12 inches long. Its general color is light rufous or cinnamon, with white and black spots on the head and neck. It feeds upon small birds, mice, and other small animals, and never attacks poultry. It greatly differs from the sparrow-hawk, or Kestrel, of Europe (*Accipiter* or *Falco nisus*), which is a bold and spirited bird, making great depredations among pigeons, partridges, and the young of domestic poultry.



Fig. 19. — THE SPARROW-HAWK.

Accip'itrine, *a.* Pertaining or relating to a bird of the order *accipitres.*

Accis'mus, *n.* [Lat.] (*Rhet.*) A feigned refusal; an ironical dissimulation

Ac'cius, LUCIUS, a Latin tragic poet, none of whose works are extant. Flourished about 170 B. C. There was also, in the same age, an orator of the name of Accius, against whom Cicero defended Cluentius. He was a native of Pisaurum.

Acclaim', *v. a.* [Fr. *acclamer,* from Lat. *acclamare.*] To salute with applause; to declare by acclamation; as, "in *acclaiming* thee"

Acclaim', *n.* See ACCLAMATION.

Acclama'tion, and **Acclaim,** *n.* [Fr. *acclamation.*] A calling out in favor; — vivid and unanimous approval of persons or things; — *acclaim* is seldom used.

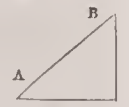
(*Numis.*) Those Roman medals on which the people are represented as expressing their joy.

Acclam'atory, *adv.* Expressing acclamation.

Ac'climate, *v. a.* To acclimatize.

Acclima'tion, Accli'matement, Acclimatiza'tion, and **Accli'mature,** *n.* The act of acclimating; the state of being acclimated. — (The first of these synonyms is generally used in relation to man.)

Accli'matize, *v. a.* [Fr *acclimater,* from Lat. *ad,* to, *clima,* a climate.] To accustom an animal or plant to a climate not natural to it. A change of climate induces a certain change in the constitution of the individual, greater or less, according to the amount of difference between the two climates. In cases where the difference is extreme, diseases and even death may be the result. The change produced by acclimation may be either an improvement or a deterioration. Some plants or animals possess the power of bearing changes of climate to a much greater extent than others; and, frequently, a change which cannot be effected in one individual, may be brought about more gradually in the course of a few generations. The power of bearing changes of climate is remarkable in the human species, particularly in the Anglo-Saxon race. An attention to diet, clothing, &c., does much in modifying the influences of climate.



Acclivity, *n.* [Lat. *acclivus.*] A steepness reckoned upward of a slope. *Declivity* is a steepness downward; thus, A B is an acclivity, and B A a declivity.

Accli'vous, *a.* Rising with a slope.

Ac'cola, *n.* [Lat.] (*Law.*) A husbandman; a borderer.

Accolade', *n.* [Fr. *accolade,* from Lat. *ad,* to, *collum,* the neck.] An ancient mode of conferring knighthood, by the sovereign embracing the new-made knight, and giving him a slight blow on the shoulder. Gibbon calls this blow "the emblem of the last affront which it was lawful for him to endure." Some antiquaries derive the origin of this custom from the blow given to the Roman slave by his master when giving him his freedom.

(*Mus.*) A brace connecting several staves.

Ac'colent, *n.* [Lat. *accolens.*] A borderer.

Accol'ti, BENEDICT, a celebrated Italian lawyer, b. at Arezzo, 1415. He wrote a history of the Crusades, from which Tasso drew the text of his *Jerusalem Delivered.* D. 1466.

FRANCIS, brother to Benedict, was called the prince of lawyers. D., vastly rich, about 1470.

BENEDICT, a cardinal, related to the above, called the Cicero of his age, and distinguished by several Popes. D. 1549.

BENEDICT, an Italian conspirator, who, with five others, meditated the murder of Pius IV. Put to death 1564.

Accomac', and **Accomack',** a county of Virginia, bordering on Maryland, comprising a number of the little islands which lie off the coast, between the Chesapeake and the Atlantic. So named after a tribe of Indians who frequented this region. This county was formed in 1672 of a part of Northampton county. Capital, Accomack Court-House, or Drummond; area, 480 square miles; surface level and partially fertile. *Prod.,* Indian corn, potatoes, wheat, and wool; pop. 20,409.

Accomack Court-House, or *Drummond Town,* a small post-village, capital of the above county, 193 miles E. by N. of Richmond; pop. about 300.

Accombina'tion, *n.* The act of combining together.

Accom'modable, *a.* That may be fitted or adapted.

Accom'modate, *v. a.* [Fr. *accommoder.*] To supply with conveniences of any kind; to adapt; to fit; to adjust; to reconcile; to compose.

— *v. n.* To be conformable.

— *a.* Suitable; fit; — affording or disposed to afford accommodation.

Accom'modated, *p. a.* Adapted; supplied.

Accom'modating, *p. a.* Affording or disposed to afford accommodation.

Accom'modation, *n.* The state of being accommodated; the act of fitting or adapting.

"The organization of the body with *accommodation* to its functions."
"The *accommodations* of a public house."

(*Law.*) A friendly agreement; an amicable composition between persons at variance.

Accommodation bill of exchange. A bill that one person accepts for another, there being no consideration between them, for the purpose of raising money upon it for the present necessity of one or both of them. In general, the parties who have drawn, indorsed or accepted bills or other commercial paper for the accommodation of others, are, while in the hands of a holder who received them before, other than the person for whom the accommodation was given, responsible as if they had received full value.

Accommodation stage-coach; accommodation-train. A stage-coach or train of cars designed to accommodate passengers, as to time, in distinction from the mail-stage or express-train. — *Worcester.*

Accom'modative, *a.* Giving accommodation.

Accom'modator, *n.* One who accommodates.

Accom'panier, *n.* One who accompanies.

Accom'paniment, *n.* That which accompanies.

(*Mus.*) The instrumental part of a composition which moves with the voice, to which it is to be kept subordinate. Also, the parts which in a concerted piece move with a particular instrument, whose powers it is the object of the composition to exhibit.

(*Paint.*) Any object accessory to the principal subject, and serving to its ornament or illustration; an accessory.

(*Her.*) Such things as are usually applied about the shield, as the belt, &c.

Accom'paulst, *n.* (*Mus.*) The performer who takes the accompanying part.

Accom'pany, *v. a.* [Fr. *accompagner.*] To go with another as a companion; to keep company with; — to attend; to escort.

— *v. n.* To be with another as a companion.

(*Mus.*) To perform the accompanying part.

Accom'plice, *n.* [Fr. *complice*, from Lat. *ad*, to, and *complico*, to fold together.] One who is involved with another in the circumstances and responsibilities of his conduct.

(*Law.*) One of many equally concerned, or a copartner in a felony; generally applied to those admitted to give evidence against their fellow-criminals. (See ABETTOR.)

Accom'pliceship, *n.* The state of being an accomplice. (R.)

Accomplic'ity, *n.* Complicity. (R.)

Accom'plish, *v. a.* [Fr. *accomplir.*] To bring to an issue of full success; to fill up an act to the measure of its intention, to fulfil, to consummate; — as, my design is *accomplished*; the prophecy is *accomplished*; to *accomplish* a period of time. — To adorn.

> "The armorers *accomplishing* the knights,
> With busy hammers closing rivets up,
> Give dreadful note of preparation."—*Shak.*

Accom'plishable, *a.* That may be accomplished.

Accom'plished, *p. a.* Complete in some quality; elegant, refined, polite; — refers commonly to acquired qualifications, without including moral excellence; as, an *accomplished* gentleman.

Accom'plisher, *n.* One who accomplishes.

Accom'plishment, *n.* [Fr. *accomplissement.*] Completion, full performance, perfection; the act of accomplishing; as, the *accomplishment* of a design; — embellishment, elegance, ornament of mind or body.

> "I was silly enough to think that gaming was one of their *accomplishments.*"—*Chesterfield.*

Accompt', *n.* See ACCOUNT.

Accompt'ant, *n.* See ACCOUNTANT.

Accord', *v. a.* [Fr. *accorder.*] To act in harmony or conformity with; to act suitably to; as, I *accord* with you; they *accorded* the lute's music to the voice.

Accord', *v. n.* To agree; to consent; to concur; to suit one with another.

> "The heroes pray'd, and Pallas *accords* their vow."
> "My heart *accordeth* with my tongue."

Accord', *n.* Concurrence of action or opinion; union; — a compact; an agreement.

(*Mus.*) Harmony of sounds; concord.—See CONCORD.

(*Paint.*) Harmony of light and shade.

(*Law.*) A satisfaction agreed upon between the party injuring and the party injured, which, when performed, is a bar to all actions upon this account. — *Bouvier.*

Own accord. Voluntary motion; spontaneous feeling or action. "Doing that of his *own accord.*"

Accord', a post-office of Ulster co., New York.

Accord'able, *a.* [Fr.] Agreeable. (R.)

Accord'ance, and **Accord'ancy,** [O.Fr. *acordance.*] Agreement, applied to a person; conformity, applied to a thing; — followed by *with* or *to.*

(*Mus.*) Melody.

Accord'ant, *a.* [Fr.] Corresponding; consonant; agreeing; agreeable.

Accord'antly, *ad.* In an accordant manner.

Accord'er, *n.* An assistant; a helper.

Accord'ing, *p. a.* Which is in harmony or accordance.

> "The *according* music of a well-mixed state."—*Pope.*

According to, a prepositional phrase, having the meaning of: in a manner suitable to, agreeably to; in proportion; — with regard to.

> "*According* to the beautiful lines of the poem."—*Addison.*
>
> "God made all things in number, weight, and measure, and gave them to be considered by us *according* to these properties."

According, (followed by *as.*) This adverbial phrase is noted as vicious by some authors, but the better modern lexicographers, especially Webster and Worcester, think that it is of good use.

> "Are all things well
> *According as* I gave directions?"—*Shak.*

Accord'ingly, *a.* Agreeably; suitably; conformably.

Accor'dion, *n.* [From *accord.*] (*Mus.*) A musical instrument invented in Germany. It consists of a small oblong box, of from 8 to 20 inches in length, with an inside row of small elastic springs, or laminæ, fixed in a metallic plate at one end, in such a manner as to allow them to vibrate freely. A bellows, or folding apparatus, unites the upper and lower parts, and supplies the springs with the necessary air to put them in motion. To these the air is admitted by valves, which, in the same manner as in an organ, are acted on by the keys. A base note, or drone, is also added. The compass of the most perfect instrument is from G, the fourth space on the base cleff, to E, the seventh additional space above the treble, all the semitones inclusive. Previous to the introduction of this instrument in Europe, it was well known to the Chinese. The soft tones of the accordion have great effect upon savage nations, as asserted by Roman Catholic missionaries, who carry with them accordions to attract the people to their discourses. — The flutina is another species of accordion, and there is an organ-accordion, invented some few years ago.

Accor'dionist, *n.* A player on an accordion.

Accor'so, FRANCESCO, an Italian lawyer, b. at Florence, 1182, d. at Bologna 1260; author of "The Great Gloss," an enormous compilation of all commentaries on the code, institutes, and digests.

Accost', *v. a.* To come up to a person and speak to him; to address.

> "I first *accosted* him."—*Dryden.*

Accost'able, *a.* [Fr.] Easy of access; affable; familiar.

Accost'er, *p. a.* (*Her.*) Placed side by side.

Accouche'ment, *n.* [Fr.] (*Med.*) Childbirth; parturition; delivery; labor; travail.

Accoucheur', *n.* [Fr.] (*Med.*) A physician who assists women in childbirth.

Accoucheuse', *n.* [Fr.] (*Med.*) A midwife; — called also in French *sage-femme.*

Account', or **Accompt,** *n.* [From Lat. *ac*, *ad*, and *computare*, to sum up.] A computation of debts or expenses; a register of facts relating to money; the state or result of a computation; as, the *account* stands thus between us: — such a state of persons or things as may make them more or less worthy of being considered in the reckoning, value, or estimation; — distinction, dignity, rank; as, "men of *account*;" — a reckoning verified by finding the value of a thing equal to what it was accounted: — a reckoning referred to, or sum charged upon any particular person; and thence, figuratively, regard, consideration, sake; — a narrative, relation; as, an *account* of a battle; — the review or examination of an affair taken by authority; — the relations and reasons of a transaction, given to a person in authority: — explanations; assignment of causes; — an opinion concerning things previously established; — the reasons of anything collected.

On no account; on every account; on all accounts. In these and other similar sentences, *account* is taken for reason, ground, consideration, &c.

Account current, a running account between two or more parties; or a statement of the particulars of such an account.

Account'-book, *n.* A book in which accounts are kept.

Accountabil'ity, *n.* The state of being accountable; accountableness.

Account'able, *a.* Liable to be called to account; amenable; responsible; answerable.

Account'ableness, *n.* The state of being accountable.

Account'ably, *ad.* In an accountable manner.

Account'ant, *n.* One who is versed in accounts. One whose business it is to compute, adjust, and range accounts in due order.

Accountant-General, in England, an officer in the Court of Chancery, appointed for securing the moneys and effects of the suitors.

Account'antship, *n.* The office of an accountant.

Account'ing, *n.* The act of reckoning up accounts.

Accoup'le, *v. a.* [Fr. *accoupler.* See COUPLE.] To join; unite; yoke; link together.

Accoup'lement, *n.* Act of coupling; a junction.

Accou'tre, and **Accou'ter,** *v. a.* [Fr. *accoutrer.*] To provide with dress, trappings, ornaments, equipments; as, "he was *accoutred* as a young man."

Accou'trements, and **Accouterments,** [Fr. *accoutrement.*] (*Mil.*) The dress, equipage, &c. of a soldier.

Acc'ra, a kingdom of about 500 miles area, and also one of the English ports, Gold Coast, Western Africa. Lat. 5° 30′ N., lon. 0° 12′ W.

Accred'it, *v. a.* [Fr. *accréditer.*] To place trust in; as, to *accredit* a statement. — To confer trust upon another; as, to *accredit* an ambassador. — To trust; to intrust; to delegate.

Accred'ited, *p. a.* Intrusted; confidential.

Accres'cent, *a.* (*Bot.*) A persistent calyx, that continues to grow after the flowering, so as to form a sort of bladder round the fruit, as in the winter cherry.

Accrescimento, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) The increase, by one half, of its original duration, which a note gains by having a dot placed at the right of it.

Accrete', *a.* (*Bot.*) Grown together.

Accre'tion, *n.* [Lat. *accrescere*, to increase.] An increase by natural addition of new parts.

(*Med.*) The growing together of parts naturally separate, as the fingers or toes.

(*Law.*) Land gained from the sea, or a river, by the washing up of sand or soil, so as to form firm ground. If this accretion be by small and imperceptible degrees, it belongs to the owner of the land immediately adjacent to it.

Accre'tive, *a.* Increasing by growth.

Ac'crington, a manufacturing town of Lancashire, England; *pop.* 13,872. It is considered the centre of the cotton-printing business.

Accroach', *v. a.* [Fr. *accrocher.*] To draw to one's self, as with a hook; to assume the exercise of the royal power.

Accrue', *v. n.* [Fr. *accroître*, pp. *accrû.*] To grow: to add to; to augment, to increase; to arise, to spring from; to be produced or derived from, in addition, or accession.

Accru'ment, *n.* Addition; increase. (R.)

Accumba'tion, *n.* [Lat. *accubatio*, reclining.] A term used to express the posture taken by the ancient Greeks and Romans at their tables. This posture exhibited their bodies extended upon couches, with their heads resting on pillows, or on their elbows, supported by pillows.

Accu'bitus, *n.* (*Arch.*) A Latin word applied to a room annexed to large churches as a place of repose for the clergy.

Accum'bency, *n.* State of reclining on the elbow, or being accumbent.

Accum'bent, *a.* [Lat. *accumbere*, to lie down.] (*Bot.*) A term applied to cases where one part of an organ is applied to another by its edge; it is chiefly used in contradistinction to *incumbent*, where one part is applied to another by its back or face.

Accumpixtli, or **Acumuplxtli,** the first king of the ancient Mexicans, a legislator, and the founder of the capital of his kingdom. D. 1420.

Accu'mulate, *v. a.* [Fr. *accumuler*, from Lat. *cumulus*, a heap.] To heap together; to increase; to collect; to gather; as, "By this means, he *accumulated* a great sum of money."

Accumula'tion, *n.* [Fr.] The act of accumulating; that which is accumulated.

Accumulation of power is applied to that kind of motion existing in some kinds of machines at the end of intervals of time, during which the velocity of the moving body has been constantly accelerated.

Accu'mulative, *a.* Causing accumulation; accumulating.

Accu'mulatively, *ad.* In an accumulative manner.

Accu'mulator, *n.* One who accumulates

Ac'curacy, *n.* [Lat. *accurare*, to do with care.] Care; caution; — exactness; correctness; nicety; as, "we will consider the *accuracy* of the calculations."

Ac'curate, *a.* Exact, as opposed to negligence or ignorance, applied to persons; — exact, without default or failure, applied to things.

> "No man has made more *accurate* trials than Reaumur."—*Colson.*

Ac'curately, *ad.* In an accurate manner; exactly, correctly.

Ac'curateness, *n.* Accuracy.

Accurse', *v. a.* [See CURSE.] To doom to misery; to invoke misery upon any one; as,

> "*Accurst* I am, while God rejects my cry."

Accursed', *p. a.* Doomed to misery.

Accu'sable, *a.* [Fr.] That may be accused or censured; blamable; — followed by *of.*

Accusa'tion, *n.* [Fr. from Lat. *ad*, to, and *causare*, to plead.] The act of accusing; blame; censure.

(*Law.*) The formal charging of any person with a crime or misdemeanor, so that he may be brought to justice and punishment. A neglect to accuse may in some cases be considered a misdemeanor, or misprision. It is a rule that no man is bound to accuse himself, or to testify against himself in a criminal case.—*Bouvier.*

Accu'sative, *a.* Producing accusation; accusatory.

(*Gram.*) The fourth case of Greek and Latin nouns. That inflexion of the noun which expresses the passing over of an action from one substance to another; it consequently follows verbs active in all languages. In English it survives only in pronouns; and is used after all prepositions without distinction.

Accu'satively, *adv.* In an accusative manner.

Accusato'rial, *a.* Accusatory.

Accu'satory, *a.* Relative to, or containing, an accusation.

Accuse', *v. a.* [Fr. *accuser*, from Lat. *accusare*, to call to account.] To bring to a legal trial. To charge; and, thence, to bring an imputation generally against another. To incriminate; to impeach; to arraign.

Accus'er, *n.* One who makes an accusation.

Accus'ing, *p. n.* Implying accusation; censuring.

Accus'tom, *v. a.* [Fr. *accoutumer.*] To habituate; to inure; to familiarize; to train.

Accus'tomarily, *ad.* Usually.

Accus'tomary, *a.* Usual.

Accus'tomed, *a.* Usual; customary; frequent; familiar.

Ace, *n.* [Lat. *as*, a unit.] In games, signifies that side of the dice whereon one is marked. In cards, it denotes those which bear only one figure; as, for example, the "*ace* of hearts," which displays but one heart.

Aceldama, *n.* The potters' field, or field of blood, purchased with the thirty pieces of silver which Judas took to betray our Saviour. It is still shown to travellers.

Acen'tric, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *centron*, a point.] Not centred.

Aceph'al, Aceph'alan, *n.* [Gr. *acephalos*, without head.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal of the sub-kingdom Mollusca, class *Acephala.*

Aceph'ala, Aceph'alans. [Gr. *acephalos*, headless.] (*Zoöl.*) A class of molluscous animals, comprehending those which have not a head, but a mouth only, concealed in the bottom, or between the folds, of their mantle. The class is subdivided according to the modifications of the respiratory organs, into the *Lamellibranchiata*, *Tunicata*, *Brachiopoda*, and *Bryozoa* orders; (see these words.) The oyster, lamp-cockle, and squirter, or ascidia, are their several representatives. In the system of Cuvier it includes only the lamelli-branchiata and hetero-brauchiata (Tunicata) orders.

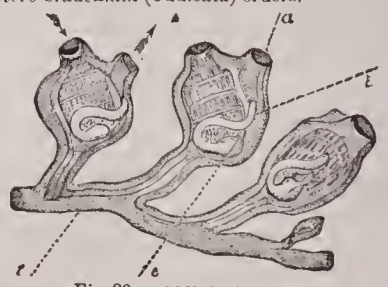


Fig. 20. — SOCIAL ASCIDIÆ.

See *Ascidiæ.*

The preceding figure represents a species of the order of *Tunicata* (gen. *asciaia*), which includes the lowest of the Acephalous Mollusca.

Aceph'ali, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) Several sects of schismatics in the Christian church, who rebelled against their Christian head, or refused to acknowledge any; for example, the *monophisite* monks and priests in Egypt, who did not acknowledge the patriarch Peter Mongus, because he had not, in 483, expressly condemned the council of Chalcedon.

Aceph'alist, *n.* One who acknowledges no head or superior.

Aceph'alophores, Acephalopora. The names given by Blainville to the *acephala.* (See this word.)

Accph'alous, *a.* (*Anat.*) Those malformed fœtuses which are without a head.

(*Bot.*) This term is occasionally employed to designate ovaries, the style of which springs from their base, instead of their apex, as in *Lamiaceæ*.

Acc'-point, *n.* The side of a card or die that has only one spot.

A'cer, *n.* [Lat., the maple.] (*Bot.*) A genus of arborescent or shrubby plants, ord. *Acerineæ*, many of which are extremely valuable for the sake either of their timber, or of their ornamental appearance. The *Acer rubrum*, or red maple, is a tree 50 ft. in height, very common in low woods throughout the Atlantic states. Its trunk is covered with smooth bark, marked with large white spots, becoming dark with age. In spring its appearance is remarkable for the deep crimson flowers with which it is thickly clothed. The wood, particularly that of the variety called *curled maple*, is much used in cabinet-work. The *Acer saccharinum*, or sugar-tree, is a tree 70 feet in height, 3 feet in diameter, found throughout the United States, and constituting the greater part of some of the forests of New England. The wood is hard and has a satin lustre, but it is readily attacked by insects, and is not of much value, except when its grain is accidentally waved, and then it is in request for the cabinet-makers. The branches become numerous and finely ramified in open situations, and in summer are clothed with a foliage of uncommon luxuriance and beauty. The flowers are very abundant, and, suspended on long, thread-like pedicels, are most delicately beautiful. The saccharine matter contained in its ascending sap, obtained by tapping the trunk in the spring, is perhaps the most delicious of all sweets; an ordinary tree yields from 5 to 10 pounds in a season. — The *Acer Pennsylvanicum*, or whistle-wood, is a small tree or shrub 10 to 15 feet high, very common in the northern woods of America, prized in Europe in ornamental gardening. The bark is smooth, and beautifully striped lengthwise with green and black. Flowers large, yellowish-green, succeeded by long clusters of fruit, with pale-green wings.

Acera'ceæ, and **Aceri'neæ,** *n pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Sapindales*, comprehending only the genus *Acer* (maples), and *Negundo* (ash-leaved maples). They are known — 1. by their flowers being what is called unsymmetrical, that is, not having the various parts agreeing in number: for instance, while the calyx and corolla are divided each into five parts, there are seven, eight, or nine stamens, and three divisions of the pistillum; 2. by their stamens being hypogynous and inserted upon a disk; 3. by their winged fruit, or *keys*; and, 4. by their petals having no appendages upon them. The species are all trees or shrubs, with opposite stalked exstipulate leaves, and are found exclusively in the north of Europe, Asia, America, and India. A sweet, mucilaginous sap is common in these plants, from which sugar can be manufactured.

Acer'aus, Acera, *n.* [Gr. *a*, without, and *keras*, a horn.] (*Zoöl.*) A family of apterous insects, characterized by the absence of antennæ: and a family of gastropodous mollusks, including those species which have no tentacles.

Ac'erate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed of acetic acid and a base.

Acerb', *a.* [Lat. *acerbus.*] Acid, with an addition of roughness; as many fruits before they are ripe.

Acer'bate, *v. a.* To make sour.

Acer'bi, Giuseppe, an Italian traveller, b. Mantua, 1773, d. Mantua, 1846. He has published in English and French an account of his travels to the North Cape.

Acer'bitude, *n.* Sourness; acerbity.

Acer'bity, *n.* Sharpness: generally applied to that sharpness which we call bitterness; — and hence, harshness; bitterness; acrimony; applied to persons or things: as, *acerbity* of temper, *acerbity* of pain.

Aceren'za, or **Cirenza,** a city of South Italy, capital of Basilicata. The see of an archbishop, and seated on the Brandano, at the foot of the Apennines. Pop. 2,000.

Acer'ic Acid, [Lat. *acer*, the maple.] An acid obtained from the sap of that tree.

Aceri'neæ. See Aceraceæ.

Acer'no, an episcopal town of South Italy, in Principato Citeriore, 14 miles N.E. of Salerno. *Manf*, iron and paper. Pop. about 3,000.

Acerose', *a.* [Lat. *acerosus.*] (*Bot.*) Needle-pointed; fine and slender, with a sharp point.

Ac'erous, *a.* Chaffy; like chaff.

(*Bot.*) Same as Aceaose.

Acer'ra, *n.* A term applied by the ancients to a kind of altar placed near the bed of a dead person. Incense and other perfumes were consumed on it by fire previous to the funeral, and *acerræ* were the pots in which the incense was burnt.

Acer'ra, an episcopal town of South Italy, Terra di Lavoro, seated on the Agno, 7 miles N.E. of Naples. Pop. about 11,000.

Aces'cency, *n.* [Lat. *acescere*, to turn sour.] Act of turning sour; moderate sourness.

Aces'cent, *a.* Turning sour or acid. Substances which readily run into the acid fermentation are so said to be; as some vegetable and animal juices and infusions. The suddenness with which this change is effected, during a thunder-storm, even in corked bottles, has not been accounted for.

Aces'tes, or **Ægestus,** son of Crinisus and Ægesta, and king of the country near Drepanum, in Sicily. He assisted Priam in the Trojan war, entertained Æneas during his voyage, and helped him to bury his father on Mount Eryx. In commemoration of this, Æneas built a city there, and called it Acesta.

Acetab'uliform, *a.* (*Bot.*) Shaped like a cup or saucer.

Acetab'ulum, *n.* [Lat., *a little cup* or *dish.*] A term applied to the suckers on the arms of the cuttle-fish, and other dibranchiate cephalopods, which have been hence recently termed *acetabulifera*.

(*Anat.*) *Acetabulum* signifies the cavity of the hip-joint.

(*Zoöl.*) The socket on the trunk in which the leg is planted.

(*Antiq.*) Among the Romans, *acetabulum* was a measure equal to one eighth of a pint.

Acet'al, *n.* (*Chem.*) A thin, colorless fluid, boiling at 221° Fah., its specific gravity being 821. It is one of the products of the slow oxidation of alcohol vapor under the influence of finely divided platinum.

Aceta'mide, *n.* (*Chem.*) A white crystalline solid, produced by heating acetate of ethyl with strong aqueous ammonia to about 120°. It melts at 78° and boils at 222°. It deliquesces when exposed to the air, and dissolves readily in water. *Form.*, $N H_2C_2H_3O$.

Aceta'rious, *a.* [From Lat. *acetum*, vinegar.] (*Bot.*) Anything belonging to the salad tribes of vegetables.

Ac'etary, *n.* (*Bot.*) An acrid pulp found in some fruits; — a salad.

Ac'etate, *n.* (*Chem.*) Salt formed by the union of a base with acetic acid. Many of the acetates are of great importance in the arts, principally the following.

Acetate of Alumina, extensively manufactured for the use of the dyer and calico-printer. The common *red mordant* is prepared by precipitating 100 parts alum in solution or sulphate of alumina by means of 120 of crystallized acetate of lead: the sulphate of potash of the alum remains undecomposed in the solution. When the liquor is used as a mordant, it is thickened with gum and applied by means of blocks to the cloth. — Many other acetates are also used in calico-printing; for example, that of *Manganese*, *Zinc*, and *Iron*.

Acetate of Ammonia, a very soluble salt, frequently used medicinally as a diaphoretic.

Acetate of Baryta is more soluble in cold than in hot water, and slightly soluble in alcohol. It is occasionally used as a precipitant for sulphuric acid; when distilled it furnishes acetone.

Acetate of Copper. See Verditer, and Verdigris.

Acetate of Lead. See Sugar of Lead, and Goulard's Extract.

Acetate of Lime crystallizes in silky, anhydrous needles, which are very soluble in water: if heated to 248° it becomes strongly phosphoresecnt by gentle friction.

Acetate of Potash, employed medicinally as a diuretic, is an anhydrous, foliated, very deliquescent, fusible salt, abundantly soluble in alcohol.

Acetate of Silver, occasionally employed as a reagent, is readily obtained by mixing a concentrated solution of nitrate of silver with a solution of acetate of potash, or acetate of soda. It is sparingly soluble in cold water, but readily dissolved by hot water, which on cooling deposits it in thin, flexible, silky needles.

Acetate of Soda crystallizes in oblique rhombic prisms: it fuses readily. This salt is prepared in large quantities during the purification of wood-vinegar.

The acetates are distinguished by the pungent odor of acetic acid which they emit when heated with sulphuric acid.

Ac'etated, *a.* Combined with acetic acid.

Acet'ic acid. (*Chem.*) This acid is produced by the oxidation or destructive distillation of organic bodies containing its elements — carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. When pure, it is a colorless liquid of specific gravity 1.063, which crystallizes at a temperature below 60° F. It has a pungent smell, and is highly corrosive. Vinegar and pyroligneous acid (*see those words*) are impure varieties of acetic acid. Its chemical composition, when pure and free from water, is $C_2H_4O_2$. Its uses are numerous and important. In the arts, it is employed for the preparation of the various acetates, especially those of iron and alumina, which are the chief mordants of the calico-printer; for dissolving gums in making varnishes; and for photographic purposes. In medicine, it is used externally as a local irritant, and internally as a febrifuge.

Acetifica'tion, *n.* [Fr.] The operation by which vinegar is made.

Acet'ify, *v. a.* To convert into acetic acid or vinegar.

Acetom'eter, and **Acetimeter,** *n.* (*Chem.*) An instrument for estimating the strength of vinegar and other acids.

Ac'etone, *n.* (*Chem.*) A colorless volatile fluid, having the composition $C_6H_6O_2$, obtained by the distillation of the acetates of the alkaline earths. It has a peculiar odor, and is very inflammable. It is sometimes called *pyroacetic spirit*. As a remedy for asthma, it is occasionally used in medicine.

Acetose', *a.* [Fr. *aceteux.*] Acetous; sour.

Acetos'ity, *n.* Sourness; tartness.

Acc'tous, *a.* Something that produces acidity.

Ac'etyle, *n.* (*Chem.*) An hypothetic radical of acetic compounds, composed of carbon and hydrogen.

Ach, a town of Suabia, in the landgraviate of Nellenburg, on the river Ach, 14 miles N.E. of Schaffhausen.

Achaby'tos, a lofty mountain in Rhodes, on the summit of which stood a temple to Jupiter.

Achæ'a, (*Myth.*) A surname of Pallas, whose temple, in Daunia, was defended by dogs who fawned upon the Greeks, but fiercely attacked all other persons. A name applied to Ceres, and derived from *achos*, a word expressive of her grief for the loss of her daughter Proserpine.

Achæ'a, a Greek province. (See Achaia.)

Achæ'ans, a generic term employed by Homer to designate the whole Hellenic host before Troy, from their mythological ancestor Achæus, grandson of Helen. (See Achaï.)

Achæ'menes, the founder of the royal dynasty of Persia, the Achæmenides.

Achæ'nium, and **Achenium,** *n.* (*Bot.*) A one seeded fruit, having a dry shell, or pericarp, which is closely applied to the seed, though separable from it. This pericarp is indehiscent, that is to say, it remains closed, and the seed can only become free by its decay. Several *achænia* are formed by a single flower. The little hard bodies scattered over the surface of the strawberry, and those we find clustered together in the centre of the buttercups, are achænia.

Achæ'i, the descendants of Achæus, the son of Xuthus, and grandson of Helen. Achæus having committed manslaughter, was compelled to take refuge in Laconia, where he died, and where his posterity remained under the name of *Achæi*, until they were expelled by the Heraclidæ. Upon this, they passed into the northern parts of Peloponnesus, and, under the command of Tisamenus, the son of Orestes, took possession of the country of the Ionians, and called it Achaia. The successors of Tisamenus ruled until the time of Gyges's tyranny, when Achaia was parcelled into twelve small republics. Three of these — Patræ, Dymæ, and Pharæ — became famous as a confederacy, 284 years B. C., which continued formidable upward of 130 years, under the name of the *Achæan League*, and was most illustrious whilst supported by the splendid virtues and abilities of Aratus and Philopœmen. They directed their arms for three years against the Ætolians, and rose to be powerful by the accession of neighboring states, and freed their country from foreign slavery. At last, however, they were attacked by the Romans, and, after one year's hostilities, the Achæan League was totally destroyed, B. C. 147. From this period the Peloponnesus was reduced to the condition of a Roman province, bearing the name of Achaia. — The name of *Achæi* is generally applied to all the Greeks indiscriminately, by the poets.

Achæor'um statio. (*Anc. Geog.*) A place on the coast of the Thracian Chersonesus, where Polyxena was sacrificed to the shades of Achilles, and where Hecuba killed Polymnestor, who had murdered her son Polydorus.

Achai'a. A district in the N. of the Peloponnesus, anciently divided into 12 little states, and now forming, along with Elis, a nomarchy of the kingdom of Greece; *pop.* 113,719. *Desc.*, mountainous, inclosing valleys of great fertility. *Agr.* defective. Sheep and goats are numerous. — From Achaia comes the name of the celebrated Achæan League, which first held its meetings at Helice, and then at Egium, 373 B. C. See Achæi.

Achan'ia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of shrubby plants, order *Malvaceæ*, so called, from the Greek, because the corolla does not open out, but remains always rolled together.

A'chard, Franz Karl, a German chemist, b. in Berlin, 1754. He devoted himself to the development of the beet-sugar manufacture, and, after six years of laborious endeavor, he discovered the true method of separating the sugar from the plant. He was appointed director of the class of physics in the Academy of Science, in Berlin, and d. 1821.

Acharn'æ. (*Anc. Geog.*) A large town of Attica, where the Tyrans encamped when they marched against Trasybulus, and where the Lacedæmonians, under their king Archidamus, pitched their tents when they made an irruption into Attica, at the beginning of the Peloponnesian war. Aristophanes, in the comedy which takes its title from this town, represents the inhabitants as charcoal-makers; and other comic writers stigmatize them as rough and boorish.

Achates, a friend of Æneas, whose fidelity was so exemplary, that *fidus Achates* (the faithful Achates) became a proverb.

Achates. (*Anc. Geog.*) A river in the south of Sicilia, between Camarina and Gela; now the Dirillo.

Acha'tina, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of terrestrial gastropods, known by the trivial name of *agate-snails*: characterized by an oval, oblong ventricose shell, striated longitudinally; with the aperture ovate, and never thickened or reflected, and a smooth, straight columella, truncated at the base. All the species are oviparous, and one, the *Achatina zebra*, produces eggs with a hard, white, calcareous shell, and as large as those of the sparrow.



Fig. 21. — Achatina Virginia.

Ache, *n.* [A. S. *ace*, *acan*, pain, to be in pain.] A continued pain.

Ache, *v. n.* To be in pain; to cause pain; as, "Your eyes will *ache*."

Acheen, a kingdom on the N.W. part of Sumatra, powerful enough, in former times, to expel the Portuguese from the island, and important enough for its sovereigns to receive embassies from some of the greatest potentates of Europe. *Desc.*, comparatively healthy, being freer from woods and swamps than the other parts of the island. *Prod.*, chiefly fine fruits, rice, cotton, gold dust, and sulphur. *Commerce — Imp.*, salt, soap, wine, opium, arms, gunpowder, and manufactured goods; *Exp.*, mace, cloves, nutmegs, pepper, sugar, coffee, and rice. *Rel.*, Mahometan. — The Acheenese are taller, stouter, and darker-com-

plexioned than the other Sumatrans. They are more active and industrious than their neighbors, and have more sagacity and penetration. — ACHEEN, the capital of the kingdom, is seated near the mouth of a river, on the N. W. point of the island. Lat. 5° 22′ N ; Lon. 95° 34. E. In May, 1873, a war broke out between the Acheenese and the Dutch; the city of *A.* was bombarded by a Dutch fleet, but resisted bravely, and at the end of 1874, hostilities were still being carried on.

Acheenese′, *n. sing. & pl.* An inhabitant, or the inhabitants, of Acheen.

Acheloides. (*Myth.*) A patronymic name given to the Sirens, or daughters of Achelous.

Achelous. (*Myth.*) The son of Oceanus and Terra, or Tethys, god of the river of the same name in Epirus. As one of the numerous suitors of Dejanira, daughter of Œneus, Achelous entered the lists against Hercules, and being inferior, changed himself into a serpent, and afterwards into an ox. Hercules broke off one of his horns, and Achelous, being defeated, retired into his bed of water. The broken horn was given to the goddess of Plenty.

Achenbach, ANDREAS, a German painter, b. 1815. His best work is "Waterfall of Hardangerfjeld" in Norway.

Ache′nium. See ACHÆNIUM.

Achenwall, GOTTFRIED. B. at Elbing, Prussia, 1717; d. 1772. He was professor of philosophy at Göttingen, and the originator of statistical tables.

Achernar, *n.* (*Astron.*) A large star in the southern extremity of the constellation Eridanus.

Ach′eron. [Gr. *achos*, grief.] (*Myth.*) The river of sorrow which flowed round the infernal realms of Hades, according to the mythology of the ancients. There was a river of Thesprotia, in Epirus, of the same name, and also one in Italy, near which Alexander, king of the Molossi, was slain; both of which, from the unwholesome and foul nature of their waters, were supposed to communicate with the infernal stream.

"Sad *Acheron*, of sorrow black and deep." — *Milton.*

Acherontia, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Lepidopterous insects, fam. *Sphingidæ*, which embraces some of the largest European Lepidoptera, the most remarkable of which is the *Acherontia atropos*, or death's-head hawk-moth.



Fig. 22. — ACHERONTIA ATROPOS.

Ach′erset, *n.* An ancient measure of corn, supposed to have been about eight bushels.

Achernsia. (*Anc. Geog.*) A lake of Campania, near Capua. Diodorus mentions that, in Egypt, the bodies of the dead were conveyed over a lake called Achernsia, and received sentence according to the actions of their lives. The boat which carried them was called Baris, and the ferryman Charon. Hence arose the fable of Charon and the Styx, &c.

Achiev′able, *a.* Capable of being achieved.

Achiev′ance, *n.* Achievement. (O.)

Achieve′, *v. a.* [Fr. *achever.*] To perform, to finish a design prosperously.

"Our toils, my friends, are crown'd with sure success;
The greater part perform'd, *achieve* the less." — *Dryden.*

—To gain; to obtain.

"Experience is by industry *achiev'd*." — *Shak.*

Achieve′ment, *n.* [Fr. *achèvement.*] The performance of an action.

(*Her.*) An escutcheon, or ensign armorial, granted for the performance of great actions.

Achiev′er, *n.* One who achieves.

Achill, (*Ak′il,*) a wild, mountainous, and boggy island, in the county Mayo, Ireland. Area, 35,283 acres, of which there are not 1,000 under cultivation. *Pop.* (on the decrease) about 4,000.

Achille′a, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants belonging to the order *Astraceæ*. The *Achillea millefolium*, commonly called the Yarrow, or Milfoil, is common in fields in the Northern States. Its white or rose-colored flowers adorn many of our meadows, particularly those with silicious soils, from June to September. From these flowers, which are occasionally substituted for hops in brewing, an essential oil is obtained, and an infusion of the leaves and flowering heads is said to be a valuable stomachic. The pretty garden plant known as White Bachelor's Button is a cultivated variety of a species of *Achillea*. The generic name is derived from *Achilles*, who is said to have discovered the medicinal properties of the milfoil while studying botany under Chiron, the fabulous centaur.

Achilles, son of Peleus, king of the Myrmidons, in Thessaly, and of Thetis, daughter of Nereus. He was educated by Phœnix, a refugee, at his father's court. Fate had decreed that, if he fell before Troy, he should gain everlasting renown; if he returned home, he should enjoy a long but inglorious life. He chose the former alternative, and joined the Grecian army, in which he was pre-eminent in valor, strength, swiftness, and beauty. During the first nine years of the war, we have no minute detail of his actions; in the tenth, a quarrel broke out between him and the general-in-chief, Agamemnon, which led him to withdraw entirely from the contest. In consequence, the Trojans, who before scarcely ventured without their walls, now waged battle in the plain with various issue, till they reduced the Greeks to extreme distress. The Greek council of war now sent its most influential members to soothe the anger of Achilles, and to induce him to return to arms, but without effect. Rage and grief, caused by the death of his friend Patroclus, slain by Hector, induced Achilles to return to battle. Thetis procured from Hephæstus a fresh suit of armor for her son, who, at the close of a day of slaughter, killed Hector, and dragged him at his chariot-wheels to the camp. Here ends the history of Achilles, so far as it is derived from Homer. By later authors, a variety of fable is mixed up with this simple narrative. Thetis is said to have dipped him, while an infant, in the Styx, which rendered him invulnerable except in the heel, by which she held him, and he was killed at last by a wound in the heel. The centaur Chiron is made his tutor, instead of Phœnix, and feeds him upon the marrow of lions and other wild beasts, to improve his strength and courage. At the age of nine years, Thetis, anxious to prevent his going to Troy, removed him, disguised as a girl, to the court of Lycomedes, king of the island of Scyros. Here he became the father of Neoptolemus, or Pyrrhus, by the king's daughter, Deidamia, rather precociously; for he had not been a year on the island, when Ulysses was sent by the confederate Greeks to seek him, in consequence of an oracle, which declared that Troy could not be taken without the help of Achilles. Ulysses arrived at the island, discovered him among the females of Lycomedes' household, and carried him away to join the army. He was betrothed to Iphigenia, daughter of Agamemnon. The manner of his death is variously told. Some make him fall in battle; others say that he was treacherously slain in a temple, on the occasion of his nuptials with Polyxena, daughter of Priam; but it is generally agreed that he was killed by Paris, Apollo aiding him, and directing his arrow. He was entombed on the promontory of Sigæum, and a mighty barrow raised over his remains, which still rivets the attention of travellers; though it must always remain doubtful to whose memory this mound of earth was really raised. When Alexander saw his tomb, it is said that he placed a crown upon it, exclaiming, "that Achilles was happy in having, during his life-time, a friend like Patroclus, and, after his death, a poet like Homer."

Achillis tendo, *n.* [Lat.] (*Anat.*) A tendon, so called, because, as fable reports, Thetis, the mother of Achilles, held him by that part when she dipped him in the river Styx, to make him invulnerable. It is the strong and powerful tendon of the heel, which is formed by the junction of divers muscles, and which extends from the calf to the heel. When this tendon is unfortunately cut or ruptured, as it may be, in consequence of a violent exertion or spasm of the muscles, of which it is a continuation the use of the leg is immediately lost; and unless the part be afterward successfully united, the patient will remain a cripple for life. The indications are to bring the ends of the divided parts together, and to keep them so, until they have become firmly united.

Achim′enes, *n* (*Bot.*) A genus of handsome tropical herbs, order *Gesneraceæ*, chiefly distinguished by their funnel-shaped corolla, five-parted sub-equal calyx, and scaly underground tubers.

Ach′ing, *n.* Continued pain; uneasiness.

Ach′irite, *n.* (*Min.*) A silicate of copper, so named from *Achir Malmed*, the merchant by whom it was first introduced into Europe; — also called DIOPTASE, q. v.

Achlamyd′eous, *a.* [Gr. *a*, without, and *chlamys*, a tunic.] (*Bot.*) Plants which have neither calyx nor corolla, and whose flowers are consequently destitute of a covering, or naked.

Achmet, GEDUC, or OCCOMAT, a Turkish general, b. 1430 in Albania. After the death of Mohammet II., 1482, he declared for Bajazet, raised him to the throne, and was nevertheless afterward assassinated by him.

Achmet I., emperor of the Turks, who succeeded his father, Mahomet III., in 1603. He was then only fifteen, and began his reign by endeavoring to suppress a rebellion, which lasted two years. He next engaged in a war with the Germans, in which he was assisted by the famous Bethlem Gabor. Peace was concluded in 1606; but he continued to be disturbed by insurrections, and the security of his throne was threatened by a pretender to his rightful inheritance. He indulged in sensual pleasures and in field sports; but though proud and ambitious, was less sanguinary than his predecessors. D. 1617.

Achmet II., successor to his brother Solyman in 1691, d. 1695.

Achmet III., son of Mahomet IV.; ascended the imperial throne in 1703, on the deposition of his brother, Mustapha II. He sheltered Charles XII. of Sweden, after the battle of Pultowa, and declared war against the Russians, but, soon after, concluded an advantageous peace. He likewise made war on the Venetians, and recovered from them the Morea; but in an attack on Hungary his army was defeated, by Prince Eugene, in 1716, at the battle of Peterwardein. Achmet was dethroned in 1730. D. in prison, 1736.

Achmet Pacha, a Turkish general under Solyman the Magnificent. He compelled the Knights Hospitallers to evacuate Rhodes after a desperate siege, 1522. Sent to Egypt to suppress a rebellion, he assumed the insignia of royalty. His treason was promptly punished. He was stifled in a bath, and his head was sent to the Sultan.

Achmet, RESMI EFFENDI, a Turkish statesman, ambassador to Vienna, 1757, and to Berlin, 1763, plenipotentiary to the peace of Kamardji. He was subsequently disgraced, and died blind, 1788. He wrote the history of the war of 1768–1774, between the Turks and Russians, and the narrative of his embassies. These two works have been translated into German.

Achmetschem. See SIMFEROPOL.

Achmin, or **Ackmin,** a town on the right bank of the Nile, in Middle Egypt. *Manuf.*, coarse cotton cloth. Pop. 3,000. Lat 26° 38′ N., Lon. 31° 55′ E. This is the Panopolis of the ancient Greeks, and the Chemmis of the Egyptians. The ruins of the former are still visible in some magnificent granite pillars.

Ach′mite, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral of a brown-black or red-brown color on the outside, blackish on the fractured surface. It melts at a black bead before the blowpipe. It crystallizes in oblique four-sided prisms. It occurs, though rarely, imbedded in granite at Eger. (See ACMITE.)

Achonry, a town and parish of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, on the Shannon, 16 miles W.S.W. of Sligo. Area of par. 60,896 acres. *Pop.* 13,500.

A′chor, *n.* (*Med.*) The scald-head; so called from the branny scales thrown off it. A disease which attacks the hairy scalp of the head, for the most part of young children, forming soft and scaly eruptions. The achor differs from the favus and tinea only in the degree of virulence. It is called *favus* when the perforations are large; and *tinea* when they are like those which are made by moths in cloth; but generally by tinea is understood a dry scab on the hairy scalp of children, with thick scales and an offensive smell.

A′chor, or **Achortown,** a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, about 3 miles W. of the Pennsylvania line.

A′chras, or SAPOTA, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Sapotaceæ*. They are natives of the tropical parts of India, Africa, and America. Several species yield luscious fruits; thus, the *Achras sapota* produces the sappodilla plum, and the *Achras mammosa* the marmalade. The barks of certain species are used medicinally in the treatment of fevers, and the milky juices of others yield substances resembling gutta-percha.

Achray, Loch, a small but picturesque lake in the county of Perth, Scotland, 15 miles N.W. from Stirling. Introduced in the "Lady of the Lake" of Sir W. Scott.

Achromat′ic, *a.* [Gr. *akromatos*, without color.] (*Opt.*) Free from color, not showing color from the decomposition of light.

Achromatic Lenses. The white, or rather colorless ray of light, is composed of several colored rays, which have various degrees of refrangibility. (See REFRACTION, LIGHT, COLOR.) When the direct ray is refracted, it divides itself into colored rays, deviating in various degrees from the right line of the primitive ray. The rays thus refracted by the convex object-glass of an old telescope do not meet exactly in one point, the focus of the glass, but rather at several points, so as to produce the various colors, red, blue, and yellow, which surround the object and diminish its distinctness. This imperfection has been corrected by the invention of the *achromatic lenses*, usually composed of two separate lenses, a convex and a concave, of substances having different refractive and dispersive powers, as crown and flint glass, through which the light emerges undecomposed. The dialitic telescope, lately invented by the Viennese optician Plössl, has the compound object-glass placed at regulated distances apart, which allows a shortening of the tube. (See ABERRATION, LIGHT, LENS, PRISM, CHROMATIC, REFRACTION, OPTICS.)

Achromatic′ity, *n.* The state of being achromatic.

Achro′matism, *n.* The destruction of the primary colors which accompany the image of an object seen through a prism or lens; — want of color. (*Brande.*)

Achro′matize, *v. a.* To deprive of color.

Achron′ical. See ACRONYCAL.

Achsai, a town of Circassia, near the Terek, 150 miles S.E. from Georgievsk.

Achtyrka, a town of European Russia, on the Kharkov, about 60 miles N.W. of the city of Kharkov. *Manuf.*, principally woollen. Pop. upward of 14,000.

Achyr, a strong town and castle of Ukraine, on the river Uorskla, about 127 miles E. of Kiew.

Achyran′thes, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of erect, procumbent, and sometimes climbing trees and shrubs, order *Amaranthaceæ*.

Aci, or **Aci Rea′le,** a seaport town in Sicily, prov. of Catania, well built with lava, having a castle and many fine edifices. *Manf.*, silks, linens, cutlery, and filigree work, in which an extensive trade is carried on. *Pop.* 24,151. Here was the cave of Polyphemus and the grotto of Galatæa. It is celebrated for its mineral waters.

Acia, *n.* [Gr. *ake*, a point.] (*Surg.*) A needle with thread in it for chirurgical operations.

Acic′ula, *n.* [Lat., *a needle.*] (*Bot.*) The bristle-like rachis, or the single-flowered spikelets of certain grasses. (*Zoöl.*) A spine or prickle.

Acic′ular, and **Acicu′late,** *a.* Needle-shaped.

Acic′ularly, *ad.* In the manner of needles or sharp points.

Acic′uliform, *a.* Having the form of needles.

Ac′id, *a.* [Lat. *acidus.*] Sour, sharp or biting to the taste, like vinegar; — tart; as "*acid* fruits." — See ACIDS.

Acidif′erous, *a.* (*Chem.*) Containing or producing acid.

Acid′ifiable, *a.* (*Chem.*) That which is capable of being converted into an acid. Such substances are also termed radicals, and *acidifiable* bases.

Acidifica′tion, *n.* The act of giving acid properties.

Acid'ifier, *n.* (*Chem.*) The principle producing acidity.
Acid'ify, *v. a.* (*Chem.*) To convert into an acid; to make sour.
Acidim'eter, *n.* [Lat. *acidum*, acid, and *metrum*, a measure.] (*Chem.*) An instrument for ascertaining the strength of acids.
Acidim'etry, *n.* (*Chem.*) An expeditious method of ascertaining the quality of free acid contained in any given liquid, based upon the law of definite proportions. It is employed as a means of determining the actual or intrinsic value of the crude acids met with in commerce. To facilitate this process, tables have been constructed by Dr. Ure and others. See VOLUMETRIC ANALYSIS.
Acid'ity, and **Acidness,** *n.* [Fr. *acidité.*] Sourness; sharpness to the taste.
Ac'ids, *n. pl.* [Lat. *acidus*, sour.] (*Chem.*) A numerous and important class of chemical bodies, which are distinguished by the property of combining with bases to form salts. (See BASES, and SALTS.) They are generally sour to the taste; in most instances they have a great affinity for water, and are soluble in it; they redden nearly all the vegetable blues; they unite with metals and their oxides, alkalies, and earths. It was long held that oxygen was contained in all the acids. This element does indeed enter into the composition of the greatest number; but it has been ascertained that in very many cases the acidifying principle is hydrogen. It has consequently been considered necessary to divide acids into *oxyacids* (or *oxacids*), formed by oxygen, and *hydracids*, formed by hydrogen. These, again, are subdivided into *anhydrous acids*, or acids without water, and *hydrated acids*, or acids containing water. According, however, to the latest researches of chemists, all acids are hydracids. The acids furnished by the mineral kingdom are termed *mineral acids*. *Metallic acids* are formed by the combination of oxygen and a metal; and *organic acids* are those which contain carbon, or are formed with organic substances. In the system of chemical nomenclature proposed by the eminent French chemists Guyton de Morveau and Lavoisier, the mineral acids are designated by an adjective formed out of the name of their elements, and terminating in *ous* or *ic*; thus, sulphur*ous* acid, phospho*ric* acid, implying that they are formed the first of sulphur and oxygen, the second of phosphorus and oxygen. If the acid be formed by hydrogen, the term is commenced with *hydro*; thus, hydrochloric acid signifies that the compound contains hydrogen and chlorine. The two syllables *ous* and *ic* affixed to the names of acid compounds, indicate two different modifications; *ic* always denoting an acid which contains more oxygen than the acid whose name terminates in *ous*; for example sulphur*ic* acid has for its acid fying principle more oxygen than sulphur*ous* acid It was first thought that a substance could not form with oxygen more than the two above-mentioned compounds; but cases were subsequently discovered wherein a substance was found to make with oxygen as many as five different combinations. In order to distinguish these combinations from the others, it was found necessary to employ three prefixes borrowed from the Greek; for example, *hypo* (under), *hyper* (above), or briefly *per* (in the highest degree.) Thus, hyposulphurous acid is an acid composed of sulphur and a smaller proportion of oxygen acid than sulphurous acid; perchloric acid contains more oxygen than chloric acid, &c. (For further details upon this subject, see CHEMICAL NOMENCLATURE.) The organic acids, which are much more numerous than the mineral acids, and which all contain carbon and hydrogen, a large proportion of oxygen, and some nitrogen, have no regular nomenclature. The most important of these chemical bodies are: among the mineral acids, sulphuric, sulphurous, hydrosulphuric, nitric, phosphoric, arsenious, arsenic, chromic, hydrofluoric, hydrochloric, chloric, iodic, carbonic, boracic, and silicic; among the organic acids, formic, hydrocyanic, oxalic, acetic, malic, tartaric, succinic, benzoic, citric, &c. (See those words.) Acids are extensively employed in medicine, principally in cases of inflammation, fever, palpitation of the heart, and irritation of the skin.
Acid'ulæ, *n. pl.* (*Med.*) Medicinal springs impregnated with carbonic acid.
Acid'ulate, *v. a.* [Fr. *aciduler.*] To imbue slightly with acids.
Acidula'tion, *n.* (*Chem.*) Art or process of acidulating.
Acid'ulous, *a.* [Fr. *acidule.*] Slightly acid.
Acidulous waters. Mineral waters which contain so great a quantity of carbonic acid gas, as to render them acidulous, or gently tart to the taste.
Ac'iform, *a.* [Lat. *acus*, needle, and *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a needle.
Acilius Glabrio, a Roman consul, of plebeian origin, B. C. 191. Sent against Antiochus, king of Syria, he was victorious, and on his return he had a triumph. He was the first to whom a statue of gold was erected in Italy. Accused by the Patricians of keeping back the public spoils, he succeeded in escaping condemnation. His "Annals of Rome," written in Greek, are full of fables.
Another *Acilius Glabrio*, consul in the reign of Domitian, and put to death, on a charge of conspiracy, was remarkable only by his strength, having fought and killed a lion in the circus, without receiving a wound.
Acina'ceous, *a.* [Lat. *acinus*, a grape-stone.] Full of kernels.
Acinac'iform, *a.* (*Bot.*) Cimeter-shaped.
Aciu'iform, *a.* Having the form of a cluster of grapes.
Acinose', Acinous, *a.* Consisting of minute granular concretions.
Ac'inus, *n.*; *pl.* **Acini.** (*Anat.*) A cluster of the ultimate secerning follicles of certain conglomerate glands; as the liver.
(*Bot.*) The separate carpels of a succulent fruit consisting of many carpels; as the raspberry.



Fig. 23. — RUBUS IDÆUS. (*Raspberry.*)
1. Perigynous stamens. 2 Fruit (aggregated carpels or acini). 3. Section of the fruit.

Acipen'ser, *n.* [Lat. *acipenser*, a sturgeon.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of fishes in the Linnæan system, the distinguishing characteristics of which are, that the mouth is retractile and destitute of teeth, and the gills have only one aperture on each side. The genus acipenser is separated by Agassiz from the other cartilaginous fishes. It forms a link between the osseous and cartilaginous fishes, having its gills protected by an operculum, and only a single issue, or gill-opening, on each side of the respiratory currents; but at the same time having no rays to the branchiostegal membrane, and having the whole of its true internal skeleton in a cartilaginous state. By Cuvier, therefore, the genus acipenser is placed in the cartilaginous division of fishes, but separated from the rays, sharks, and lampreys, which have five or more gill-openings on each side, to form, along with the genera spatularia and chimæra, the order cleuthero-branchiata, or those which have the branchiæ free at their outer circumference. In the system of Agassiz the sturgeons are joined with the sauroid fishes, siluri, polypterus, and some other genera, to form the order Ganoides. See STURGEON.
A'cis, *n.* (*Myth.*) A shepherd of Sicily, with whom Galatæa fell in love; upon which his rival, Polyphemus, through jealousy, crushed him to death with the fragment of a rock. The gods changed Acis into a stream, which rises from Mount Ætna, and which is now called Jaci. He was the son of Faunus and the nymph Simethis. This fable forms the subject of a beautiful modern opera.
Acis, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Amaryllidaceæ.*
Acinr'gy, *n.* Operative surgery.
Ac'ken, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, with a citadel, situate on the Elbe, about 5 miles from Dessau. Pop. 4,100.
Ack'er, *n.* A ripple on the surface of the water.
Acknowl'edge, *v. a.* [Lat. *agnoscere.*] To make matter of public knowledge in relation to one's self, or openly to identify one's self with it. To avow; to admit; to recognize; to own; to accept; to confess; to profess; to indorse.
Acknowl'edger, *n.* One who acknowledges.
Acknowl'edgment, *n.* The act of acknowledging; the act of expressing thankfulness for a favor received.
(*Law.*) A declaration by a grantor, made before a person having authority to take the same, that the instrument is his act and deed. For the requisites of the laws of the different States, see *Dunlap's Forms.*
Acli'des, *n.* (*Antiq.*) A missile weapon, supposed to have been a kind of dart or javelin, made use of by the ancient Romans. According to Scaliger, it was a globular weapon, and poised by a wooden stem.
Acli'nic, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *clinein*, to incline.] Without inclination;—applied to the magnetic equator, or the line near the earth's equator on which the magnetic needle is exactly horizontal and has no dip.
Ac'me, *n.* [Gr. *akme*, a point.] The top; the highest point.
(*Med.*) The utmost violence or crisis of a disease.
(*Rhet.*) The highest point of pathos to which the mind is conducted by a series of impressions gradually rising in intensity.
Ac'mite, and **Achmite,** *n.* [Gr. *akme*, a point.] (*Min.*) A monoclinic bisilicate crystal, of a dark-brownish color, and a bright and somewhat resinous lustre. *Comp.* Silica, 51.3; sesquioxide of iron, 30.4; protoxide of iron, 5.1; soda, 13.2.
Acmon'ides, *n.* (*Myth.*) One of the Cyclops.
Ac'ne, and **Acna,** *n.* [Gr. *achne*, anything that comes off the surface.] (*Med.*) A small pimple or hard tubercle on the face, which arises usually about the time that the body is in full vigor.
Ac'nestis, *n.* [Gr. *a*, privative, and *knao*, to scratch.] (*Anat.*) That part of the spine of the back which reaches from the metaphrenon, which is the part betwixt the shoulder-blade, to the loins. This part seems to have been originally so called in quadrupeds only, because they cannot reach it to scratch.
A cock-bill, *adv.* (*Naut.*) Hanging at the cat-head, ready for letting go, as an anchor.
Acœmet'æ, *n.* [Gr. *akoimetos*, sleepless.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) An order of Greek monks who flourished in the 5th century. Their principal cloister was at Irenarium, near Constantinople. They had to chant the divine service day and night, without ceasing, dividing themselves for this purpose into three bodies, succeeding one another alternately. In the 6th century they were put under the ban of the Church, on account of their leaning toward Nesturianism.
Acol'ogy, or **Akology,** *n.* [Gr. *akos*, a remedy, and *logos*, a discourse.] (*Med.*) The doctrine of remedies, or of the *materia medica.*
Ac'olyte, Acolyth, and **Acolothist,** *n.* [Gr. *akolouthos*, disciple.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) In the Catholic church, one of the inferior orders of the clergy, whose office it is to attend upon the deacons and subdeacons in the ministry of the altar, to light and hold the candles, to bear the incense, to present the priest with wine and water, &c. In the primitive church, the acolytes were in holy orders, and ranked next to the subdeacons; but at the present time, the duties of the acolyte are very often performed by laymen and chorister-boys.
Ac'oma, in *Mississippi*, a small town of Holmes co.
Acoma, in *Minnesota*, a township of McLeod co.
Acoma, or **St. Estéban de Acoma,** *New Mexico*, a town about 60 m. W.S.W. of Albuquerque.
Acon'cagua, a province of the kingdom of Chili, bounded N. and W. by the prov. of Quillota, E. by the Andes, and S. by Santiago. *Area*, 12,000 square miles. *Desc.*, mountainous, and fertile in the valleys. The mountain Aconcagua is the loftiest of the Andes, being 23,910 feet above the level of the sea; lat. 32° 38′ 30″ S., long. 70° 0′ 30″ W. *Prod.*, maize, wheat, beans, pumpkins, melons, and other garden-produce; vineyards and orchards are plentiful, and in summer numerous flocks are pastured on the slopes of the Andes; figs, nectarines, peaches, &c., are sent to Santiago and Valparaiso. Gold is found and copper is worked in mines. *Pop.* 124,828. The chief town is San Felipe.— On the S. side of the mountain Aconcagua rises a river of the same name, which flows S.W. and joins the Pacific 12 miles N. of Valparaiso.
Aconi'tates, *n. pl.* (*Chem.*) The salts formed by the union of the aconitic acid with different bases.
Ac'onite, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the gen. *Aconitum*, the *Aconitum napellus*, familiarly known as the Monk's-hood, or Wolf's-bane. Its active principle, the *aconitine*, is a virulent poison. It is a native of Europe, and is cultivated as a garden-plant for the sake of its handsome purple flowers.


Fig. 24. — ACONITUM NAPELLUS.

Acon'itic Acid. (*Chem.*) An acid found in the roots and leaves of monk's-hood and other aconites. It is also produced by the metamorphosis of citric acid under the influence of heat. Form. $3HO\,C_{12}H_3O_9$.
Acon'itine, or **Aconitia,** *n.* (*Chem.*) A powerful vegetable alkaloid, prepared from the root of the *Aconitum napellus*, (aconite.) It is one of the most virulent of poisons, but, at the same time, a very valuable medicine. Externally applied, it produces on the skin a prickling sensation, which is followed by a peculiar numbness. An ointment containing aconitine is often used in cases of neuralgia, acute rheumatism, and diseases of the heart. The homœopathic physicians make a great use of it in fevers. Its narcotic action is so active that a fiftieth of a grain may endanger the life of an adult. The most effectual antidote in case of poisoning is warm water, administered till it produces vomiting, after which stimulant remedies should be applied internally and externally. The alkaloid consists of the elements carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen; its formula being $C_{60}\,H_{47}\,N\,O_{14}$.
Acon'itum, *n.* [From *Acone*, a town in Bithynia, famous for its poisonous herbs.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, fam. *Ranunculaceæ.* Nearly all the species are poisonous; but when the extracts prepared from them are used in proper doses, their narcotic and diaphoretic effects prove highly beneficial. The flowers of many species are remarkable for their beauty, and resemble little helmets. The root of the *Aconitum ferox* is the principal source of the celebrated Indian poison, *Bikh*, or Bish. The Monk's-hood, *Aconitum napellus*, is the officinal plant of our pharmacopœia. See ACONITE.
Acontes. (*Myth.*) A famous hunter, changed by the head of Medusa into a stone at the nuptials of Perseus and Andromeda.
Acon'tia, and **Acontias,** *n.* [Gr. *akon*, a dart.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of non-venomous ophidian reptiles, allied to the snakes proper (*anguis*), but destitute of the bony rudiments of the scapular and pelvic arches. They are known by the trivial name of *Dart-snakes*; are numerous in species, and distributed over the warmer and more arid parts of the old world. Their food consists of small worms, insects, and larvæ. They were the subject of fabulous accounts by the ancient naturalists and poets, who attributed to them the power of projecting themselves with so much force and velocity as to transfix the object aimed at.
(*Astron.*) A blazing star, shooting like an arrow.
Acon'tius, a youth of the island of Cea, who went to Delos to see the sacred rites which were performed there by a crowd of virgins in the temple of Diana, and fell in

love with Cydippe, a beautiful virgin. Not daring, however, to ask her in marriage, on account of the meanness of his birth, he presented her with an apple, on which were inscribed these words: "I swear by Diana, ACONTIUS shall be my husband." Cydippe read the words, and feeling herself compelled by the oath she had inadvertently taken, married Acontius.

Acoo'no-coono, a town and district of Africa, on the E. bank of the Old Calabar or Cross river; lat. 6° 29′ N., lon. 8° 27′ E. Pop. about 4,000.

Acop'ic, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *kopos*, labor.] (*Med.*) That which remedies weariness.

A'cor, *n.* [From Lat. *aceo*, to be sour.] (*Med.*) Acidity. It is sometimes used to express that sourness in the stomach contracted by indigestion, and from whence flatulencies and acid belchings arise.

A'corn, *n.* [A. S. *aac*, an oak, and *cern*, grain.] (*Bot.*) The well-known fruit of the oak. In the early ages, acorns constituted a principal part of the food of man. (Ovid. Metamorph. i. 106; Virgil, Georg. i. 8,) &c. At present they are used for the feeding of pigs. See QUERCUS.

A'corn, *v. n.* To pick up and feed on acorns. "The pigs are gone *acorning*."

Acorn-barnacle, *n.* A species of barnacle.

A'corned, *a.* (*Her.*) Having acorns, as an oak-tree with acorns on it

A'corn-shell. (*Zoöl.*) The popular name for the *Balanus* and other cirripeds, which inhabit a tubular shell whose base is usually formed of calcareous laminæ. Its shell is composed of many pieces, and thus capable of enlargement to the wants of the enclosed animal, which performs its necessary functions by an aperture at the top. The tentacula from this animal being feathered, our credulous ancestors believed that it gave origin to a bird called the barnacle-goose. These curious but common shells are found in all seas. They are affixed to marine bodies, and their peduncle is sometimes found a foot long. Their growth must be exceedingly rapid A ship going out with a perfectly clean bottom will often return, after a short voyage, covered with them.—"Go at low water to a rock on the beach, choose a few of the oldest and largest limpets, left uncovered by the receding tide, and incrusted with the acorn-shells; throw the limpet-shells into a glass of sea-water, and in a minute or two the acorn-shells upon them will begin to open. Presently a beautiful feathered apparatus will be extended, then withdrawn. It will again be put forth, and again retracted; but with such grace, regularity, and precision, that the eye regards it with ever new delight; and when we consider that it thus ministers, at the same moment, both to respiration and nutrition, a train of ideas is excited, which rises from the humble shell to Him by whom it has thus wondrously been fashioned."



Fig. 25.—ACORN-SHELL.

Ac'orus, *n.* [Gr. *a*, without, and *kore*, pupil of the eye.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Orontiaceæ*. The *Acorus calamus*, or sweet flag, a member of this genus, is the only native aromatic plant of northern climates; the root powdered might supply the place of foreign spices. It blossoms during the months of May and June. The thick creeping stem or rhizome, commonly called the root, is the valuable part of the plant; it is somewhat spongy and powerfully aromatic, and has a bitterish taste. It is used by the rectifiers to improve the flavor of gin. Perfumers make use of it in the manufacture of hair-powder, and tanners in the preparation of peculiar sorts of leather. From the fresh rhizome a volatile oil is obtained by distillation, used in making aromatic vinegar and for scenting snuff. In *Med.* the sweet flag is sometimes used as an aromatic stimulant and mild tonic, and many physicians speak highly of its beneficial effects in cases of ague. It grows in the United States, in Europe and Asia. It is supposed to be the *calamus* of the Song of Solomon; hence its botanical name, *Acorus calamus*.

Acos'mia, *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *kosmos*, order.] (*Med.*) Irregularity in the critical days.

Acos'mism, *n.* A denial of the existence of the world.

Acos'mist, *n.* One who denies that the world exists.

Acos'ta, JOSEPH, a Spanish Jesuit, who, from being a missionary in Peru, became provincial of his order. B. at Medina del Campo 1547; d. at Salamanca 1600. His *History of the West Indies*, first printed in Spanish, is universally known and esteemed.

Acotyle'dons, *n. pl.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *kotyledon*, a hollow.] (*Bot.*) Those plants which are propagated by spores, and not by true seeds. Cotyledons are the rudiments of the first leafy organs which make their appearance in the development of plants springing from seeds properly so called. These rudimentary organs do not exist in spores, which are accordingly said to be acotyledonous. The *cryptogamous* or *flowerless* plants of Linnæus are identical with the acotyledons of later botanists. In the nat. ord. they are divided in two classes: the *Thallogens* and the *Acrogens*.



Fig. 26.

Acotyled'onous, *a.* Having no *cotyledon*.

Acou'chy, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small species of *Agouti*, having a tail about two inches long and resembling that of a cat; olive agouti.

Acou'meter, *n.* [Gr. *akouein*, to hear, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the degree or extent of hearing.

Acous'tic, and **Acous'tical,** *a.* [Gr. *akoustikos*.] Belonging to the ear or to sound.

Acoustic Duct, in *Anat.*, a term applied to the meatus auditorius externus, or external passage of the ear.

Acous'tics, *n. pl.* That branch of Physics which treats of the laws which regulate the production and propagation of the atmospheric vibrations which are perceived by the organ of hearing. In other words, it is the science of sounds, and that of the vibration of elastic bodies. See SOUND

Ac'qua, a village of Italy, province of Pisa, 16 miles S. of Leghorn, noted for warm baths.

Acquac'kanonck, in *New Jersey*, a post township of Passaic co., 13 miles S.W. of New York, and about 80 miles N.E. of Trenton.—A village of the same name, is situate on the Passaic river, at the head of sloop navigation. *Pop.* of township, 4,368.

Acquaint', *v. a.* [O. Fr. *accointer*.] To make familiar with; applied either to persons or things.—To inform, to communicate notice to; followed by *with*:—

"We that *acquaint* ourselves *with* every zone,
And unacquainted still *with* our own soul."—*Sir J. Davies.*

"I will not *acquaint* my father *with* this business."—*Shak.*

Acquaint'ance, *n.* The state of being acquainted with; familiarity, knowledge; it is applied as well to persons as things, followed by *with*:—

"Our admiration of a famous man lessens upon our nearer *acquaintance with* him."

—The person with whom we are acquainted; him of whom we have some knowledge, without the intimacy of friendship. In this sense, the word admits a plural: *acquaintance* and *acquaintances* are both in use.

Acquaint'anceship, and **Acquaintedness,** *n.* A state of being acquainted; acquaintance.

Acquaint'ed, *a.* Familiar; well known.

Acquapenden'te, a town of Italy, seated on a mountain, near the river Paglia, 12 miles N.W. of Orvieto. It takes its name from a waterfall, which rushes from the top of the mountain. Pop. 2,500.—Here Fabricius of Acquapendente, the celebrated anatomist, was born, 1537.

Acquar'ia, a little town of Italy, noted for its medical waters, 12 miles S. of Modena.

Acqua'viva, a town of South Italy, in Terra di Bari, 16 miles from Bari. Pop. nearly 6,000.
—Also, another little town in the same part of Italy, 22 miles N.N.E. of Campobasso.

Acquaviva, ANDREA MATTEO, duke of Atri, and prince of Teramo, in the kingdom of Naples, b. 1456, d. 1528, seems to have been the first who conceived the idea of an Encyclopedia, or Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences. He published a work under that title in 2 vols. folio, which, though scanty and defective, was found sufficient to give some hints for conducting a compilation of that kind.

Acquet', or **Acquest,** *n.* [Fr. *acquêt*, from Lat. *acquisitus*.] (*Law.*) Property obtained by purchase or donation.

Ac'qui, a district of N. Italy, prov. Alessandria, on the N. side of the Ligurian Apennines. *Area*, 445 square miles. *Prod.*, corn and fruit. Chestnut-trees furnish the peasantry with an article of common food, and silk-worms are reared as a branch of industry. Pop. 102,000.

Acqui, its capital, is seated on the Bormida, 18 miles S.S.W. of Alessandria. Pop 8,000. It has commodious sulphur baths. Celebrated for its great antiquity, and for the remains of a Roman aqueduct. Acqui was taken by the Spaniards in 1745; retaken by the Piedmontese; and afterwards dismantled by the French.

Ac'quia, a creek that joins the Potomac, 30 miles below Alexandria, Virginia.

Acquiesc', *v. a.* [Fr. *acquiescer*.] To rest in, to remain satisfied with, without opposition or discontent.

Acquies'cence, Acquies'cency, *n.* A silent appearance of consent, distinguished, on one side, from avowed consent; on the other, from opposition: "Certain indistinct murmurings of *acquiescence*."

Acquies'cent, *a.* Resting satisfied; submitting.

Acquies'cently, *ad.* In an acquiescent manner.

Acquinton, in *Virginia*, a post-village of King William's county. *Pop.* 2,960.

Acquirabil'ity, *n.* State or quality of being acquirable.

Acquir'able, *a.* Capable of being acquired.

Acquire', *v. a.* [Fr. *acquérir*.] To gain by one's own labor or power; to obtain what is not received from nature, or transmitted by inheritance.

Acquire'ment, *n.* That which is acquired; gain; attainment;—generally used in opposition to the gifts of nature.

Acquir'er, *n.* One who acquires.

Acquir'ing, *n.* Acquirement.

Acquisi'tion, *n.* The act of acquiring;—the thing acquired; acquirement.

Acquis'itive, *a.* That is acquired.

Acquis'itively, *ad.* By acquisition.

Acquis'itiveness, *n.* (*Phren.*) The love of acquiring property or possession.

Acquis'itor, *n.* One who makes acquisitions.

Acquit', *v. a.* [Fr. *acquitter*.] To set free. To clear from a charge of guilt; to absolve.—To clear from any obligation; and, hence, to bear or conduct one's self.

Acquit'tal, *n.* [Fr. *acquitter*, to free.] (*Law.*) Deliverance from a criminal charge. Thus, one who has been upon his trial for the commission of a crime, and is delivered from the charge by the verdict "Not guilty," of a jury, is said to be acquitted. Should a person be indicted a second time on the same offence, he may always answer the charge by pleading this verdict, termed the plea of "*autrefois acquit*," by which he will be entitled to be set at liberty.

Acquit'tance, *n.* [O. Fr.] (*Law.*) A written discharge for a sum of money that has been paid. An acquittance in full of all demands will discharge all debts, except such as are on specialty; viz. secured by bonds and instruments under seal. These latter can only be discharged by a deed.

A'cra, in *New York* state a post-village of Greene county, 47 miles S.S.W. of Albany.

Ac'rasy, *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *krasis*, temperament.] (*Med.*) Excess; irregularity; intemperance.

A'cre, *n.* [Gr. *agros*, a field.] A measure of land, the same in England and in the United States. Its dimensions may be readiest ascertained by remembering that a square with its side of 22 yards is the tenth part of an acre. The chain with which land is measured is 22 yards long, and 10 square chains are equal to one acre, or to 4,840 square yards. There are 640 acres in a square mile; thus:—

Acre		Roods		Perches		Sq. yds.
1	=	4	=	160	=	4,840
		1	=	40	=	1,210
				1	=	30¼

Acre, or **St. Jean d'Acre,** a seaport of Syria, formerly called Ptolemais; on a promontory at the foot of Mount Carmel. Lat 32° 55′ N., long. 35° 5′ E. This town, capital of the pashalic of the same name, is famous for the memorable sieges it has sustained. It was taken by the first crusaders in 1104, retaken by the Saracens in 1187, recovered by the Christians under Richard Cœur de Lion in 1191, and given to the knights of St John (in French, St. Jean) of Jerusalem, whence it received the name of St. Jean d'Acre. In 1291 it again fell into the hands of the Saracens. Bonaparte attempted to storm this place in 1799, but retreated after a siege of 61 days. It was taken by Ibrahim Pacha in 1832, and again by the combined English and Austrian squadrons in 1840. Since then, Acre has been restored to the Turks. Acre has been celebrated from remote antiquity. Strabo calls it *Ace. Pop.* 5,000.

A'creage, *n.* The number of acres in a piece of land;—measurement of land by the acre.

Acre'lius, ISRAEL, a Swedish clergyman, b. 1714, in the province of Roslay; d. 1800. He was sent to America, and resided for seven years in Philadelphia, 1749–17 6, where he managed the affairs of the Swedish colonists with zeal and prudence. Ill health compelled him to leave America. In 1759 he published in Stockholm a description of the Swedish colonies in America, comprising much important topographical information concerning the region on both sides of the Delaware.

A'cri, a town of South Italy, province of Calabria-Citra, 15 miles N.E. of Cosenza. Pop. 8,000.

Ac'rid, *a.* [Lat. *acris*.] A term employed to express a taste, the characteristic of which is pungency joined with heat;—figuratively, an *acrid* temper.

Acrid'ii, or **Acryd ii,** *n. pl.* [Gr. *akris*, a locust.] (*Zoöl.*) The *Migratory Locusts*, a family of orthopterous insects, which have a large head, short and stout antennæ, strong hind-legs, three-jointed tarsi, and no projecting ovipositor. They are closely allied to the LOCUSTARIÆ, *q. v.*



Fig. 27.—MIGRATORY LOCUST.

Acrid'ity, and **Acridness,** *n.* The quality of being acrid; a sharp and biting taste.

Acrido'phagi, *n.* [Gr. *akris*, locust, and *phago*, I eat.] A name given to an ancient Ethiopian tribe, represented as feeding on locusts.

Acrimo'nious, *a.* Abounding with acrimony; corrosive.

Acrimo'niously, *ad.* In an acrimonious manner.

Acrimo'niousness, *n.* Quality of being acrimonious; severity.

Ac'rimony, *n.* [Fr. *acrimonie*.] Sharpness; corrosiveness; hence, sharpness of temper, severity, bitterness of thought or language.

Acris'ia, and **Acrisy,** *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *krisis*, judgment.] (*Med.*) A state of disease of which no decided opinion can be formed.

Ac'rita, Ac'ritans, *n. pl.* [Gr. *akritos*, indiscernible.] (*Zoöl.*) A term proposed by Oven to be applied to the 4th division of the animal kingdom, in which there is no distinct discernible nervous system; and in which the alimentary canal is not contained in a distinct abdominal cavity. It is nearly equivalent to the *Radiata* of Cuvier.

Acrit'ical, *a.* (*Med.*) Having no crisis; not foretelling a crisis.

Ac'ritude, *n.* [Fr. *acritude.*] An acrid taste.

Acroamat'ic, Acroamatical, *a.* [Gr. *acroamai*, I hear.] Of, or pertaining to, deep oral learning; the opposite of exoterical.

Acroamatics, and **Acroatics,** *n. pl.* Aristotle's lectures on the principal parts of philosophy, to which none but friends and scholars were admitted by him.

Acroat'ic, *a.* Relating to acroatics; acroamatic.

Ac'robat, *n.* [Gr. *akron*, an extremity, and *baino*, I go.] A name given by the ancients to rope-dancers, vaulters, &c. Acrobats perform both upon the tight and slack rope, or upon ropes placed horizontally, perpendicularly, or obliquely, and the exercise of their craft requires great strength, agility, and fearlessness. Acrobats are frequently mentioned by the writers of ancient Rome and Greece; and many, in the present day, have, by the extraordinary nature of their performances, acquired considerable popularity. For instance, Madame Saqui, Herr Wengler, and Blondin, who crossed the Falls of Niagara, carrying a man upon his back, upon a single rope, stretched and fastened to the opposite shores.

Acrobat'ic, *a.* Belonging to the art of acrobats or rope-dancers.

Acrocar'pi, *n.* (*Bot.*) Mosses having their fructification terminating the axis.

Acroceraun'ium. (*Anc. Geog.*) A promontory of Epirus, with mountains called *Acroceraunia*, which separated the Ionian and Adriatic seas. They were remarkable for attracting storms, and thence dreaded by mariners. Its modern name is Chimara, lat. 40° 25′ N.

Acrochor'don, *n.* [Gr.] (*Med.*) A kind of hard wart. (*Zoöl.*) The wart-snake.

Acrochor'dus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of serpents discovered in Java. They are considered noxious, and are distinguished from others by their skin being covered with innumerable small warts or tubercles. The only species accurately known at present is the *Acrochordus Javanicus* of Lacepède. This animal averages from 8 to 10 feet in length, the body growing gradually thicker from the head to the vent, and there suddenly contracting so as to form a very short, slender tail.

Acrocorin'thus, a steep and lofty mountain, shaped as a truncated cone, overhanging the city of Corinth, 1,885 feet in height, on which was built a citadel. It was one of the horns on which Philip was advised to lay hold, in order to secure the Peloponnesus, figured in the heifer. It was also considered as one of the fetters of Greece, of which the others were Demetrias in Thessaly, and Chalcis, in Eubœa. Its position was naturally so strong that in the time of Aratus a force of four hundred men defended it. It affords one of the most magnificent prospects in the world. Its ascent was not permitted to Christians as long as the country was in the possession of the Turks. (See Fig. 684.)

Ac'rodus, *n* [Gr., extreme tooth.] (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil placoid fishes, having pavement-like teeth, with transverse ridges.

Acrogas'ter, *n.* [Gr.] (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil fishes belonging to the Percoids (*Percidæ*).

Acrog'enous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Increasing in growth from the extremity.

Acrog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *akros*, extreme, and *grapho*, I write.] The art, invented by M. Schönberg, of producing blocks in relief, for the purpose of printing from, along with types, and thus to supersede wood-engraving.

Acro'lein, *n.* [Gr. *acer*, sour; Lat. *oleum*, oil.] (*Chem.*) This body constitutes the acrid principle produced by the destructive distillation of fatty bodies, resulting in fact from the decomposition of glycerin It is a colorless, limpid, strongly refracting liquid, lighter than water, and boiling at 52° 4. Vapor-density, 1.897. Its vapor is so intensely irritating, that a few drops diffused through a room are sufficient to render the atmosphere insupportable. It burns readily, with a clear bright flame.

Ac'rogens, *n. pl.* [Gr. *akros*, extreme, and *gennao*, to produce.] (*Bot.*) The second class of the *Flowerless plants.* The organism in this section is already more complicated than in the Thallogens. All the species have stomates or breathing-pores on their surface, and in the great majority there is a distinct stem and leaves. There is, however, no trace of flowers; and sexes are wholly missing; that is to say, nothing can be found which resembles the anthers and pistil of flowering plants. We want satisfactory evidence that any order of *Acrogens* possesses organs which require to be fertilized the one by the other to effect the generating of seeds. Hence those reproductive bodies of *Acrogens* which are analogous to seeds are called *spores.* In general, *Acrogens* are plants of very small stature. But in Ferns they occasionally acquire the size of trees; always, however, growing with a single stem in such cases. If they branch naturally, they do so in a forking manner. Their stem, instead of increasing by the deposition of matter originating in the leaves, appears to be a mere extension of one common vegetating point, which becomes cylindrical and long, when it is capable of being acted upon by the influence of light. The orders of *Acrogens* resolve themselves into the three alliances — *Muscales*, *Lycopodales*, and *Filicales*, q. v.



Fig. 28. — FERN-TREE.

Acrolepis'idæ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *akros*, extreme, and *lepis*, a scale.] (*Pal.*) A family of fossil ganoid fishes, with ridged scales.

Acrol'ithan, *a.* Relating to an acrolith. "An *acrolithan* statue."

Ac'roliths, *n. pl.* [Gr. *akron*, extremity, *lithos*, stone.] In ancient Greek sculpture, signifies those statues the hands, arms, and feet of which were of stone, the trunk of the figure being of wood.

Acro'mial, *a.* Relating to the acromion.

Acro'mion, *n.*; *pl.* **Acro'mia.** [Gr., extreme shoulder.] The upper process of the shoulder-blade, articulating with the collar-bone.

A'cron, a king of the Cæcinenses, who, after the rape of the Sabines, was slain by Romulus, in single combat.

Acron, a territory of Guinea, on the Gold Coast. The Dutch have a fort here called Patience, and under it is the village. Lat. 5° 10′ N., lon. 0° 28′ E.

Acron'ycal, Acronychal, Acronical, and Acronic, *a.* [Gr. *akron*, the highest point, and *nux*, the night.] (*Astron.*) A term applied to a star when it is opposite to the sun, or passes the meridian at midnight. A star is said to be acronycal or to rise acronycally when it rises at sunset, and to set acronycally when it sets at or near sunrise.

Acron'ycally, *ad.* In an acronycal manner.

Acrop'olis, *n.* [Gr. *akros*, extreme, and *polis*, a town.] The upper town or citadel of a Grecian city. It was usually the site of the original settlement, and was chosen by the colonists for its natural strength. The most celebrated was the Acropolis or citadel of Athens, built on a rock, and accessible only on one side. Minerva had a temple at the base.

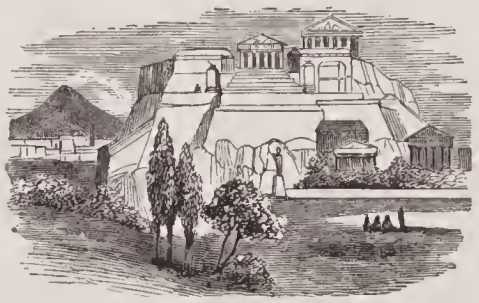


Fig. 29. — ACROPOLIS OF ATHENS.

Acropolita, George, a Grecian author and statesman, b. 1220 at Constantinople, d. 1282. He has left a continuation of the Greek history, from the taking of Constantinople by the Latins, till its recovery by Michael Palæologus.

Ac'rospire, *n.* [Gr. *akros*, summit, and *speira*, a spiral.] (*Bot.*) The sprout at the end of a seed which has commenced to germinate, — the *plumule* of modern botanists. Maltsters use this term to express the growing of the barley.

Ac'rospired, *p. a.* Having sprouts.

Across', *ad.* and *prep.* [From the French *à*, as used in *à travers*, and cross.] Crosswise; athwart: from side to side. To go *across*, is to go in the direction opposed to the length.

Acros'tic, *n.* [Gr. *akros*, beginning, and *stichos*, a verse.] A poetical composition, disposed in such a manner that the initial letters of each line, taken in order, form a person's name or other complete word or words. This kind of poetical triflings was very popular with the French poets from the time of Francis I. until Louis XIV. Among other English writers, Sir John Davies, who lived in the 16th century, amused himself in this way. He produced 26 pieces, called *Hymns to Astrea*, each of them forming an acrostic upon the words Elisabetha Regina. The following is an example:—

E ternal virgin, goddess true,
L et me presume to sing to you.
I ove, e'en great Jove, hath leisure
S ometimes to hear the vulgar crew,
A nd heed them oft with pleasure.

B lessed Astrea! I in part
E njoy the blessings you impart,
T he peace, the milk and honey,
H umanity, and civil art,
A richer dow'r than money.

R ight glad am I that now I live,
E 'en in these days wherein you give
G reat happiness and glory;
I f after you I should be born,
N o doubt I should my birthday scorn,
A dmiring your sweet story!

In the Old Testament there are twelve Psalms written according to this principle. Of these, the 119th Psalm is the most remarkable: it consists of 22 stanzas, each of which commences with a Hebrew letter, and is called by its name.

Acros'tical, or **Acrostic,** *a.* Relating to or resembling an acrostic.

Acros'tically, *ad.* In the manner of an acrostic.

Acros'tichum, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of the ord. *Polypodiaceæ*, or Ferns. The species *Acrostichum polypodioides*, found in W. and S. of the U. S., in the damp forests along rivers, is a parasitic fern 3 to 6 inches high, growing on the inclined moss-clad trunks of living trees.

Acro'tarsium. [Gr.] (*Anat.*) The upper surface of the tarsus.

Acroter, *n.* (*Arch.*) The same as Acroterium.

Ac'rotc'ri, a town in the island of Santorini. Lat. 36° 25′ N., lon. 26° 1′ E.

Acrotc'rium, *pl.* **Acroteria.** *n.* [Gr., the extremity of anything.] (*Arch.*) The statue or other ornament on the summit or upper angle, and sometimes also the similar ornaments over the feet or lower angles, of a pediment; in the latter case they are all included under the plural *acroteria*.

(*Anat.*) An extreme part of the body, as the hands, feet, nose, ears, &c.

Acrothym'ion. [Gr. *akros*, extreme, and *thymos*, thyme.] (*Med.*) A sort of wart, hard, rough, with a narrow basis and broad top, which have the color of thyme; it easily splits and bleeds.

Ac'rotic, *a.* [Gr. *akros*, extreme.] (*Med.*) Pertaining to, or affecting, the surface; as, *acrotic* diseases.

Acro'tomous, *a.* (*Min.*) Having a cleavage parallel with the base.

Acs, a Hungarian town, 6 miles S. W. of Komorn, where a great many sheep are reared. *Pop.* about 5,000.

Act, *v. n.* [From Lat. *actus*, p. of *agere*.] To be carrying into effect what we have determined; the contrary of to rest.

"Deliberate with caution, but *act* with decision." — *Colton.*

—To conduct one's self; to behave. — To exert power on one's self; as, the mind *acts* upon the body; or on another, as the magnetist on the magnetizer.

To act up to, to conform to; to fulfil.

Act, *v. a.* To perform a part: to assume an artificial character; as, to *act* the hero; — to put in action; as, "to *act* a part on the stage;" — to counterfeit; to deceive by action; as,

"With *acted* fear the villain thus pursu'd."

Act, *n.* [Fr. *acte*, from Lat. *actus.*] An action; something done; a deed; a step taken: a measure executed; an operation of the mind, as an act of the will; any public act, as an act of Congress, &c.

(*Law.*) An instrument or deed in writing, serving to prove the truth of some bargain or transaction.

(*Dram. Lit.*) The division or part of a play. With the ancient writers, it was held that a play should be divided into five parts or acts, neither more nor less. Following this rule, tragedies, from the Elizabethan period downward, have been divided into five acts. Comedies also were generally divided into five acts; but at the present time this rule is considered, especially in the case of the lighter forms of dramatic literature, purely arbitrary, and some excellent dramas have had no more than three acts. As in the Greek drama the stage was never left empty from the beginning to the end of a performance, there were no acts. The chorus, during the absence of other actors, kept the stage, and continued the drama by their songs, which mostly formed an essential part of it, and carried on the action in the same way as the dialogue did. Among the Romans there was no chorus, and the play was broken into acts, as in our own.

Ac'ta, or **Acte.** (*Anc. Geog.*) A name given to the seacoast about Mount Athos, in which were six cities mentioned by Thucydides. It was likewise the ancient name of Attica, Peloponnesus, Troezene, and Epidaurus.

Acta Diurna. (Lat., daily proceeding.) The title of a kind of public paper which Julius Cæsar ordered to be drawn up and published. It contained a record of the proceedings of the Senate and the people, and therefore formed a species of Roman newspaper. The *Acta* continued to be published until the reign of the emperor Julian.

Acta Sanctorum, or **Martyrum,** (*acts of saints and martyrs.*) The collective title given to several old writings, respecting saints and martyrs in the Greek and Roman Catholic churches, but now applied especially to one extensive collection begun by the Jesuits in the 17th c. This great undertaking has considerable

importance, not only in a religious point of view, but also with regard to history and archæology. Commenced by the Jesuit Rosweyd, continued by J. Bolland, the work was carried on (1661) by a society of learned Jesuits, who were styled *Bollandists*, until 1794, when its further progress was prevented through the invasion of Holland by the French. In recent times, the undertaking has been resumed; and in 1846 the 54th volume was published in Brussels. Three or four additional volumes have appeared since. The lives are arranged in the order of the calendar. The volumes last published are for October.

Actæ'eæ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *acte*, the elder] (*Bot.*) A sub-ord. of plants, ord. *Ranunculaceæ*, distinguished by their colored calyx and succulent fruit. Actæa is the most important genus.

Actæ'a, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, in the sub-ord. *Actæeæ*. The black berries of the baneberry, *Actæa spicata*, are poisonous; the roots anti-spasmodic, expectorant, astringent.

Actæ'a, *n.* (*Myth.*) One of the Nercids. — A surname of Ceres. — A daughter of Danaus.

Actæ'on Islands. A group of three low, wooded islands in the Pacific Ocean, discovered 1837. The central island is in lat. 21° 23′ S.; long. 136° 32′ W.

Actæ'us, a powerful person, who made himself master of a part of Greece, which he called *Attica*. His daughter Agraulos married Cecrops, whom the Athenians called their first king, though *Actæus* reigned before him.—This word has the same signification as Atticus, an inhabitant of Attica.

Ac'tia, the mother of Augustus.

Actin'al, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) A new name given to the oral part or pole where the actinostome (mouth) of the *Radiata* is situated. — *Agassiz.*

Actina'ria, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An order of polyps. See ACTINIÆ.

Act'ing, *n.* Action. — Performance of a stage-play.

Act'ing, *p. a.* Performing the service, or duty, of some office before or without a regular nomination; as, an *acting* consul.

Actin'iæ, and **Actin'idæ,** *n. pl.* [Gr. *actin*, a ray.] (*Zoöl.*) A family of polypi, commonly known as *sea-anemones, sea-sunflowers*, &c., from their resemblance to flowers. They are found on all rocky coasts, and they form the chief attraction of the marine aquarium. The body is conical or cylindrical, adhering to the rock by a broad disk-like base. The mouth, which is a single opening into the internal cavity serving as a stomach, is surrounded by numerous tentacles, which are often beautifully marked. These organs are retractile, and, when not covered by water, the actinia appears as a smooth hemispherical lump of elastic matter, sometimes of a brilliant color. The reproductive power of these plant-like animals is very great, for when an *actinia* is cut transversely, new tentacles form in a few weeks on the lower half, and each piece becomes a perfect creature. The *A.* are the typical family of the order *Actinaria*.



Fig. 30. — SEA ANEMONES. (ACTINIÆ.)

Actin'ic, *a.* Pertaining to actinism.

Actin'iform, *a.* [Gr. *actis*, a ray, and Lat. *forma*, shape.] (*Zöl.*) Having a radiated form.

Ac'tinism, *n.* [Gr. *actin*, a ray.] (*Opt.*) The chemical principle of light. Three distinct principles emanate from the sun, — light, heat, and actinism. Numerous examples of the effects of their influence occur daily, which are erroneously attributed to the light which we see. It is actinism which fades colors, bleaches linen, rots fabrics, tans the human skin, puts out the fire, and performs the operations of photography. It acts principally by abstracting oxygen from the bodies which it affects. Fire is extinguished by sunlight, through the diminution of the amount of oxygen necessary for combustion; and photographic operations are mostly effected by the reduction of oxide of silver to the metallic state, by the abstraction of its oxygen. We may have *actinism* without light, or *vice versâ*. Yellow glass transmits the latter, but stops the former. Hence, the photograph works in yellow light. Dark blue glass, which transmits but little light, is quite pervious to *actinism*. Blue objects reflect great quantities of it, while red or yellow ones reflect but little, or none. For this reason, in photographs, red or yellow materials are always too dark, while blue ones are too light. The electric and lime lights give out great quantities of actinism from their blue tinge; and gas and candles but very little, from their yellow color. The amount of *actinism* received from the sun differs considerably, according to the time of year, being at its maximum about the end of March, and gradually diminishing until the end of December, when it arrives at its minimum. *Actinism*, in large quantities, is necessary to the proper condition of the human system. It has been proved that when dark rooms have been colored with yellow paint or paper, the inhabitants of them have been sickly or delicate; as soon, however, as the color was changed to blue, a marked difference in their state of health took place. The germination of seeds is greatly retarded by *actinism*; hence the maltster puts his grain into the dark, to malt, or semi-germinate. For the same reason, seed is buried in the ground. As soon, however, as the young plant makes its appearance, a supply of *actinism* is necessary; and, by a wonderful provision of nature, this influence is at its height when young plants are beginning to show their heads above the earth. White, red, brown, and green sea-plants owe their colors to the different amounts of *actinism* they receive: the green, being near the surface, receives most; while the white, being at great depths, receives nearly none.

Actinoca'max, *n.* [Gr. *actin*, a ray, *camax*, a pale.] (*Pal.*) The fossil shells of an extinct genus of Cephalopodous Molluscs, apparently connecting the Belemnites with the existing *Sepiæ*.

Actinocar'pus, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of pretty floating aquatic plants, ord. *Alismaceæ*.

Actinocri'nites, *n. pl.* [Gr. *aktin*, a ray, *crinon*, a lily.] (*Pal.*) The name of a subgenus of extinct Crinoidean radiated animals, or Encrinites, characterized by the numerous rows of angular plates, which, being articulated by their margins, constitute the body. It is found in carboniferous and silurian strata.

Actin'ograph, *n.* [Gr. *actin*, a ray, and *graphein*, to describe.] (*Opt.*) An instrument for measuring and recording the variations in the *actinic* or chemical force of the solar rays.

Actin'oid, *a.* Radiated.

Actinolite, Actinote, *n.* (*Min.*) Names given to the AMPHIBOLE, *q. v.*

Actinolit'ic, *a.* Relating to actinolite.

Actinol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *actin*, a ray, and *logos*, a discourse.] (*Zool.*) The science of radiated animals.

Actino'meris, *n.* [Gr. *actin*, a ray, and *meris*, a part.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Asteraceæ*.

Actinom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *actin*, a ray, and *metron*, measure.] (*Ast.*) An instrument invented by Sir J. Herschel, to measure the solar rays. It consists of a thermometer with a large bulb filled with a dark blue fluid; this is enclosed in a box, the sides of which are blackened, and the whole covered with a thick plate of glass.

Actinom'etric, *a.* Belonging to the measurement of actinic force or influence.

Actinos'tome, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A new name given to the mouth of the *Radiata*. — (Agassiz.)

Ac'tinote, *n.* (*Min.*) See AMPHIBOLE.

Ac'tion, *n.* [Fr. *action*, from Lat. *agere*, to act.] The state of acting, opposite to *rest;* an act or thing done; a deed.

(*Paint. and Sculp.*) The state of the subject as imagined in the artist's mind at the moment chosen for representation. It must not be confounded with motion, which relates to the mobility of a single figure.

(*Mil.*) An engagement or battle between opposing forces; hence, *partial* action, *general* action, &c.

(*Rhet.*) The accommodating or uniting of the countenance, voice, and gesture of the speaker to the matter to be spoken or delivered. This *sermo corporis*, as Cicero calls it, has always been regarded as a most important part of oratory. Demosthenes said that the action was the beginning, the middle, and the end of the orator's office; and Cicero admits that "*what* an orator says is not of so much importance as *how* he says it."

(*Lit.*) An event, either real or imaginary, forming the subject of an epic poem or play, &c. Thus the wrath of Achilles forms the action or subject of the Iliad, &c.

(*Mech.*) Action denotes, sometimes the effort which a body or power exerts against another body, sometimes the effect or motion resulting from such effort.

(*Physiol.*) It is applied to the functions of the human body, whether vital, animal, or natural.

(*Com.*) In France, *action* is the name given to a share in the capital stock of a joint-stock company.

(*Law.*) An action at law is a demand, made through the intervention of the law, for that which is legally due; and has been defined to be a lawful demand of one's right. Actions are either criminal or civil. Criminal actions are those which have judgments of death, as for murder; or judgments for damages to the party, fine to the government, imprisonment, &c. Civil actions are divided into real, personal, and mixed. Real actions are so termed because they have reference to real property, or lands. Personal actions are those whereby a party claims for a debt, for personal duty, or damages in lieu thereof; or seeks satisfaction for personal insults or injuries of nearly every description. Mixed actions partake of the nature of both the preceding. Personal actions are divided into actions of contract and actions of tort, and also into local and transitory. In a local action the trial must take place in the county where the cause of the action arose; a transitory action may be brought in any county. — In the state of New York these numerous divisions of civil actions are no more used. The criminal action for the punishment of a public offender pertains to the state, and all actions not criminal are civil.

Ac'tion, and **Reaction.** See MOTION, LAWS OF.

Ac'tions (FOR PIANOS), are the mechanism attached to keys which act on the hammers to make them strike the cords, to prevent their rebound, and bring them without jerking to their place when the keys are released. Actions are now fabricated in the United States as cheap and perfect as in Europe, especially in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore.

Ac'tionable, *a.* That which admits an action in law to be brought against it; as, to call a man a thief is *actionable*.

Ac'tionably, *ad.* In an actionable manner.

Ac'tionary, and **Ac'tionist,** *n.* [Fr. *actionnaire*.] (*Com.*) One who has a share in actions or stocks of a joint-stock company.

Ac'tis. (*Myth.*) A son of Sol, went from Greece into Egypt, where he taught astrology, and founded Heliopolis.

Ac'tium. (*Anc. Geog.*) A town and promontory of Epirus, famous for the naval victory which Augustus obtained over Antony and Cleopatra, the 2d of September, B. C. 31, in honor of which the conqueror built there the town of Nicopolis, and restored the *Actian games* instituted in honor of Apollo.

Ac'tius Navius, an augur, who cut a loadstone in two with a razor, before Tarquin and the Roman people, to convince them of his skill in his art.

Ac'tive, *a.* [Fr. *actif.*] Something which communicates action or motion to another, in opposition to passive, which receives action. — Busy, engaged in action: opposed to *idle* or *sedentary;* — any state of which the duties are performed only by the mental powers. — Nimble, agile, quick; hence, energetic, diligent, busy.

(*Gram.*) Active or transitive verbs are those denoting an action transmitted from an *actor* or *subject* to a noun or *regimen*.

Active molecules. See MOLECULES.

Ac'tively, *ad.* In an active manner, or signification.

Ac'tiveness, *n.* Quality of being active. (R.)

Activ'ity, *n.* [Fr. *activité.*] The faculty of, and the tendency to, action. When purely physical it is termed agility.

Actæ'on, (*Myth.*) son of Aristæus, was a great lover of hunting. One day, as he was pursuing a hart, he spied *Diana* bathing herself with her nymphs; which so enraged the goddess, that she threw water upon him and changed him into a hart; and afterward he was torn in pieces by his own dogs.

Ac'ton, *n.* [Fr. *haqueton.*] A quilted leather jacket which was often worn under a coat-of-mail.—See HACQUETON.

Acton, eight miles from London, a station on the N. and S. Western railway; a few years since a rural village, now there are numerous villas inhabited by the merchant-princes of the metropolis. — *Acton-Burnell*, a village of England, 8 miles from Shrewsbury, where a parliament was held in the reign of Edward I., when the Lords sat in the castle, and the Commons in the barn, which is still standing.

Acton, a post-village of Halton co., Canada, 40 miles W. by N. of Toronto.

Acton, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Marion co., 12 miles S.E. of Indianapolis.

Acton, in *Maine*, a post-township of York co., on the head waters of the Salmon river, 90 miles S.W. of Augusta. Pop. 1,008.

Acton, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Middlesex co., 22 miles N.W. of Boston; on the Assabet river. *Pop.* 1,593.

Acton, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Meeker co., about 90 miles W. by N. of St. Paul. *Pop.* 486.

Acton Corner, in *Maine*, a post-village of York co., about 90 miles S.W. of Augusta.

Ac'topan, a town of Mexico, 80 miles from Mexico. *Pop.* 3,000.

Act'or, *n.* [Lat. from *agere*, to act.] In general, one who acts or performs; an agent; a doer; — specially, *actor*, fem. *actress*, is one who performs a part or character in a play. Among the ancient Greeks, *actors* were so highly esteemed, as sometimes to be sent on embassies; and authors frequently performed in their own plays; but at Rome, if a person became an actor, he forfeited his right of voting as a Roman citizen. Actresses appear to have been wholly unknown to the ancients, men or eunuchs always performing the female part. Charles II. is said to have first encouraged their public appearance in England. The prejudice against actors, which at one time was strong and prevalent, seems now to be giving way before the advance of that more liberal idea of distinguishing and rewarding personal merit, with little or no regard to the rank or vocation. Among the most eminent actresses of modern times, we may mention Mrs. Siddons, Rachel, and Ristori. Two great authors were also actors: viz., Shakspeare and Molière.

Actor'ides, *n. pl.* (*Myth.*) Two brothers, so much attached to each other, that in driving a chariot, one generally held the reins and the other the whip, whence they are represented with two heads, four feet, and one body. They were conquered by Hercules.

Act'ress. See ACTOR.

Acts of the Apos'tles. (*Eccl. Hist.*) The fifth in order of the books of the New Testament, and the last of these properly of an historical character. It gives a narrative of events that happened to the early church during the thirty years immediately succeeding the death of Christ. It does not, however, narrate *the acts of the apostles* generally, being almost exclusively confined to those of Peter and Paul. The author of this book was Luke, and its authenticity is undoubted.

Act'ual, *a.* [Fr. *actuel.*] That is brought into form, shape, or reality, as distinguished from being only mentally conceived or falsely imagined; really in act. — Existing at the present time.

— That which comprises action. (o.)

"Besides her walking and other *actual* performances." — *Shak.*

Actual'ity, *n.* [Fr. *actualité.*] The state of being actual; — opposed to potentiality.

Actualiza'tion, *n.* A making actual or really existent; as, "he seeks the idea only in its *actualization*."

Act'ualize, *v. a.* [Fr. *actualiser.*] To make actual.

Act'ually, *adv.* In act; in effect; really.

Act'ualness, *n.* The quality of being actual.

Act'uary, *n.* [Lat. *actuarius*, a clerk or notary.] (*Com.*) The manager of a joint-stock company under a board of directors, particularly an insurance company; also, in England, a person skilled in the doctrine of life annuities and insurances, and who is in the habit of giving opinions upon cases of annuities, reversions, &c.

Act'uate, *v. a.* [Lat. *actuare.*] To put into action; to incite to action; to induce; to influence; as, "our passions are the springs which *actuate* the powers of our nature." — Now only used of persons.

Actua'tion, *n.* [Lnt. *actuatio.*] The state of being actuated; a being put in action; effectual operation. (R.)

Act'uator, *n.* One who actuates or puts in action.

Acty'nolite, or **Actinolite,** *n.* (*Min.*) The Amphibole, *q. v.*

Acui'tion, *n.* [Lat. *acuere,* to sharpen.] (*Med.*) The sharpening of medicines to increase their effect.

Acu'leate, *a.* [Lat. *aculeus,* a prickle.] (*Bot.*) Anything covered with prickles; that is, with sharp prominences which originate not from the root, but only from the bark, as in the rose.

Acu'leate, *v. a.* To form to a point.

Acu'leated, *a.* Having a sharp point; prickly; aculeate.

Acu'leates, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A tribe of hymenopterous insects, in which the females and neuters are provided with a sting, generally concealed within the last segment of the abdomen, as the bee.

Acu'leous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having points or prickles; aculeate.

Acu'leus, *n.; pl.* ACULEI. [Lat.] (*Bot. and Zoöl.*) A prickle.

Acu'men, *n.* [Lat., a sharp point.] The faculty of nice discrimination; quickness of perception; acuteness; sharpness of intellect; discernment.—*Worcester.*

Acu'mina, [Lat. *acumen,* a point.] Omens taken by the ancients from the points of spears or swords.

Acu'minate, *v. n.* To end in a sharp point; as, "this is not *acuminated* as the rest, but seemeth cut off."

Acu'minate, *v. a.* To sharpen.

Acu'minate, *a.* (*Bot.*) A term applied to the apex of a leaf when it is long and tapering. The leaf of the white willow has an acuminate apex.

Acu'minated, *p. a.* Drawn out into a long point.

Acumina'tion, *n.* The act of sharpening; a sharp point.

Acu'minous, Acu'minose, Acu'minosous, *a.* Terminating in a flat, narrow end; sharp-pointed.

Acu'na, CHRISTOPHER, a Spanish Jesuit, many years a missionary in South America, b. at Burgos 1597. He published in 1641 a Description of the Great River of the Amazons, which was afterward translated into French, in 4 vols. 12mo, 1682.

Acupuncture'tion, *n.* See ACUPUNCTURE.

Acupunct'ure, *n.* [Lat *acus,* a needle, and *punctura,* a puncture.] (*Med.*) A surgical operation practised very extensively in Asia. It is performed by puncturing the part affected with a gold or silver needle. It has been practised both in Paris and London with satisfactory results in different kinds of disease, but principally neuralgic pains and chronic rheumatism. In Asia, the needles employed are always made of the purest silver or gold; and in China, the manufacture of these instruments forms a distinct trade, practised only by a few, and those few are licensed by the Emperor.

Ac'ushnet, in *Massachusetts,* a township of Bristol co., incorporated in 1860. *Pop.* 1,132.

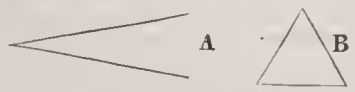
Acusila'us and **Damagetus,** two brothers, conquerors at the Olympic games. The Greeks covered their father, whose name was Diagoras, with flowers, and proclaimed him happy in having such worthy sons.

Acutan'gular, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having acute angles.

Acute', *a.* [Lat. *acutus,* sharp.] Sharp; pointed; — the opposite of *obtuse.*— Having nice discernment; penetrating; sagacious; — the opposite of *dull* or *stupid.*

(*Gram.*) An *acute accent* is that which elevates the voice. [′]

(*Geom.*) An *acute angle* is an angle which is less than a right angle. (Fig. A.) — An *acute-angled triangle* is a triangle of which all the three angles are acute. (Fig. B.)



(*Mus.*) A tone is *acute* when it is sharp or high, with respect to another tone, and as opposed to *grave.*

(*Med.*) An acute disease is that which is attended by violent symptoms; — opposed to *chronic.*

(*Bot.*) Terminating gradually in a sharp point.

Acute', *v. a.* To give an acute sound to.

Acute'ly, *ad.* In an acute manner.

Acute'ness, *n.* The quality of being acute; applied to things, and figuratively to the senses or the understanding. See ACUTE.

Acutifol'iate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having sharp-pointed leaves.

Acutilob'ate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having acute lobes.

Ac'worth, in *Georgia,* a twp. and vill. of Cobb co., 12 m. N.W. of Marietta. *Pop.* of towuship, 2,504.

Acworth, in *New Hampshire,* a post-township of Sullivan co., New Hampshire, 46 miles W. of Concord, has manufactures of bobbins, starch, and leather. *Pop.* 1,050.

Ad-, a prefix of Latin origin, signifying *to.*

Ada', the wife of Aidricus and sister to queen Artemisia, who adopted Alexander as a son.

Ada', in *Idaho Territory,* a S.W. county, organized in 1864, and including Boiseé Valley. It is mountainous, but the soil is fertile in the valleys drained by the Boiseé River, and the Lewis or Snake river. Mines of gold. Cap. Boisé City. *Pop.* 2,675.

Ada', in *Michigan,* a post-village, in a township of same name, Kent co., 10 m. E. of Grand Rapids, at the confluence of Thornapple with Grand River. *Pop.* of the township, 1,427.

Ada'baga, a village in Abyssinia, district of Harimat, about 30 miles S. of Adigerat.

Adact'ed, *a.* (*Mil.*) A term signifying the stakes or piles driven into the earth by large malls shod with iron, to secure ramparts or pontoons.

Adac'tyle, *a.* [Gr. ἀ, priv., and *dactilos,* a digit.] (*Zoöl.*) A locomotive extremity without digits.

Adafoo'din, a Foolah town in West Africa; *pop.* 24,000; lat. 13° 6′ N., long. 1° 3′ E. The inhabitants are said to be courageous and industrious, and without participation in the slave-trade.

Ad'age, *n.* [Lat. *adagium,* a proverb.] See PROVERB. The proverbs of antiquity are collected by Erasmus in a work entitled *Erasmi adagia.*

Ada'gio, [It., *leisurely.*] (*Mus.*) The slowest of musical time, grave only excepted.

Ad'aies, in *Louisiana,* a post-office of Nachitoches parish.

A'dair, a trader, who published in 1775 a work in which he points out the resemblance between many customs of the Jews and those of the North American Indians, among whom he lived for 40 years.

Adair, JOHN, an American general, b. 1757, d. 1840. He was a representative from Kentucky in the U. S. Congress, and commanded the troops of that state in the battle of New Orleans.

Adair, in *Iowa,* a S. western county, with an area of 576 square miles; capital Fontenelle. It is crossed by the state road from Fort Des Moines to Council Bluffs, and drained by the head streams of Nodaway river and by the Middle river, an affluent of Des Moines river. *Pop.* 3,982.

Adair, in *Kentucky,* a southern county, organized in 1801. *Area,* 450 square miles. *Prod.,* Indian corn, tobacco, grass, and wool. This county possesses abundant water-power, and numerous manufactories. *Cap.* Columbia. *Pop.* 11,065.

Adair, in *Missouri,* a county in the N.N.E. part of the State, organized in 1840. *Area,* 570 square miles; *Cap.* Kirksville; *pop.* 11,448. It is drained by Chariton river, and by the north fork of Salt River. *Soil* productive. — A twp. of Camden co.; *pop.* 637.

Adair'sville, in *Georgia,* a twp. and vill. of Barton co., 69 miles N.W. of Atlanta, on the Western and Atlantic railroad. *Pop.* of twp. 1,662; of vill. 603.

Adair'sville, in *Ky.,* a twp. and vill. of Logan co., 180 m. S.W. of Frankfort; *pop* of twp. 2,531; of vill. 214.

A'dal, or ADEL, a country inhabited by the *Affar,* or Arabs Danakil, on the eastern coast of Africa, between 11° 30′ and 15° 40′ N. lat. The length of Adel along the Red Sea is about 300 miles, and its width 40 miles. The country is varied with hill and dale, but, on the whole, barren. It contains plains of salt, which is cut into pieces, the size of a whetstone, and used in Abyssinia as a currency. The tribes by which this region is traversed live a nomadic life, and their only commerce is this of the salt, which they collect on the Bahr Assal, and transport along the caravan-road to Shoa. Annexed to Egypt in 1875, as the province of Harrar. (*q. v.*)

Ad'am, the first man, and progenitor of the human race, whom God formed of the dust of the ground, on the sixth and last day of the creation, as related in the first and second chapters of Genesis. The whole of the authentic history of Adam is contained in the first five chapters of that book. His loss of the state of innocence and felicity which he originally enjoyed, is commonly known by the name of *the Fall.* It was after this event, and his expulsion from the Garden of Eden, or the terrestrial Paradise, that his sons Cain, Abel, and Seth, or Sheth, were born. He is also stated to have had other sons and daughters, whose names are not given. He died at the age of 930, and therefore, according to the commonly received computation, in the year 3074 B. C. The word *Adam* means "to be red," and it is supposed that in allusion to the signification of this Hebrew verb, the earth out of which Adam was made was called *Adamah;* while others think that the name *Adam* contains an allusion to the reddish color of a healthy person. (See the use of the word *adom* in the *Song of Solomon,* v. 10.) According to Ludolf, *Adamah,* in Ethiopic, means "beautiful," denoting man to be the chief work of God. In the New Testament, *the second Adam* signifies our Saviour.

Adam, ADOLPHE CHARLES, a French composer, B. 1803, excelled as a pianist and in operas, of which *Le Postillon de Longjumeau* is best known. D. 1856.

Adam, BILLAUT, a French poet of the 17th cent., originally a joiner, of Nevers, and patronized by Richelieu. His poems are now scarce.

Adam, ROBERT, B. in Edinburgh, 1728, D. 1792; was appointed architect to the king in 1774. The Adelphi and Portland Place in London are specimens of his taste. At his return from a travel in Italy and Dalmatia he published *The Ruins of the Palace of the Emperor Diocletian, at Spalatro in Dalmatia,* illustrated with 71 plates.

Adam of Murimouth, an English historian flourished in the 14th century. His history, printed at Oxford, in 1722, comprehends only a portion of his century.

Adam and Eve, *n.* (*Bot.*) The vulgar name of the *Aplectrum Hyemale,* ord. *Orchidaceæ.* It is a fine plant, found in woods of Canada and Ohio. It gives, in May, brownish-purple, erect flowers, in a terminal raceme.

Ad'amant, *n.* [Lat. *adamas,* insuperable.] A stone, imagined by poets, of impenetrable hardness.

"Satan came tow'ring, armed in *adamant* and gold."—*Milton.*

— The diamond, and also the loadstone. (*Obs.*)

Adamanta'a, (*Myth.*) Jupiter's nurse in Crete. She suspended the infant god to a tree, that he might be found neither on the earth, the sea, nor in heaven. To drown his cries, she had cymbals sounded and drums beaten around the tree.

Adamante'an, *a.* Hard as adamant.

Adaman'tine, *a.* Resembling, or having the qualities of, adamant.

Adamantine spar. See CORUNDUM.

Adam'ic, *a.* Relating to Adam.

Adam'ite, and **Adam'ine,** *n.* (*Min.*) An orthorhombic hydrous arsenate of zinc. *Comp.,* arsenic acid, 40.2; oxide of zinc, 56.7; water, 3.1. Lustre vitreous, strong; color honey-yellow, violet; streak white. Transparent. Found in Chili.

Ad'amites, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A sect, in the early age of the Christian church, said to have professed an exact imitation of the primitive state of innocence. They reappeared in the 15th century in Bohemia.

Adamit'ic, *a.* Relating to an Adamite.

Ad'ams, CHARLES B., an American naturalist, who has devoted much of his time to the study of the Mollusca. He has published many papers on Conchology. B. 1814.

Ad'ams, CHARLES FRANCIS, an American diplomatist, son of John Quincy Adams, B. in Boston, 1807. He spent the most of his boyhood in Europe with his father; was admitted to the bar in 1828; served 3 years in the lower and 2 in the upper house of the Mass. legislature. President of the Buffalo Convention, in 1848, he was the candidate for vice-president along with Mr. Van Buren. After representing Mass. in the 36th and 37th Congress, he was sent minister to England, 1861, recalled in 1868, and in 1871 was appointed U. S. arbitrator on the "Alabama Claims" in the Convention held at Geneva. He is the author of standard biographies of his grandfather, John Adams, and of his father, J. Q. Adams.

Ad'ams, HANNAH, B. in Massachusetts, D. at Brookline, Dec. 25, 1831, aged seventy-six years. She was a learned woman of great excellence and purity of character. Her principal works, known and appreciated in Europe as well as in America, are, the "View of Religion," "History of the Jews," and a "History of New England."

Ad'ams, JOHN, the second president of the United States, was born at Braintree, near Boston, on the 19th of October, 1735, (O. S.) Before the rupture between Britain and America he practised as a lawyer, and, in 1770, he was one of the *select* men deputed by the several towns of the province, who met in convention at Boston, where the British government had announced their intention of stationing a military force, to make the people submit to the new imposts on tea, glass, paper, &c. In 1773, he became a member of the council of state, and devoted all his energies to promote the cause he had espoused. He advocated and seconded the Declaration of Independence, which was passed on the 4th of July, 1776, and which was drawn up by Mr. Jefferson. In 1780 he represented the United States in Holland, and in 1782 co-operated with Franklin and the other American commissioners in negotiating a treaty of peace with Great Britain. In 1785 he became the first minister residentiary to the Court of St. James, and stayed in England till 1788. In 1789, when Washington was elected president, he was made vice-president, and in 1793 had the same office again conferred upon him. In 1797, on the retirement of Washington, he was chosen President, and at the close of his term of four years, being defeated in the candidateship for re-election by a majority of eight votes, given to his Democratic adversary Jefferson, he retired from public life, and d. at Quincy, 1826. It was on the 50th anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence that Mr. Adams died, and Jefferson, his coadjutor in laying the foundation of the great commonwealth of the New World, expired on the same day. As an author, Mr. Adams is known by a work entitled, "A Defence of the Constitution and Government of the United States," which afterwards reappeared with the title of "History of the Principal Republics of the World." His son, John Quincy Adams, was elected president of the Union in 1825.



Fig. 31. — JOHN ADAMS.

Ad'ams, JOHN, the patriarch of Pitcairn's Island, and one of the mutineers of the English ship Bounty, 1789. He settled with several others in Pitcairn's Island, and became, from a rough and desperate character, a humane and religious man: he introduced Christianity and the laws of marriage amongst those that were with him on the island, and regulated the community entirely upon Christian principles. D. 1829.

Ad'ams, JOHN QUINCY, 6th Pres. of the U. States, and one of the greatest of American orators, diplomatists, and statesmen, was the eldest son of John Adams (*q.v.*), and B. at Braintree, Mass., July 11, 1767. Taken to Europe by his father, while yet a youth, he pursued his studies at Paris and Leyden, and at the age of 14 was appointed private sec. to Francis Dana, then American Minister at St. Petersburg. He afterwards witnessed the treaty of peace signed at Paris, 1783, and then resided for some time in London. On his return home, he graduated at Harvard in 1788, studied law, and was admitted to the Boston bar in 1791. He soon became known as an able publicist by a series of essays that appeared in the Boston

"Centinel," in which he insisted upon absolute neutrality being observed by the U. S. in the war then raging between France and Gr. Britain. In 1794 he proceeded to Holland as minister; and in 1797 to Berlin, where he negotiated a treaty with the Prussian govt. In 1803 he was elected U. S. senator, and in 1805 appointed professor of rhetoric at Harvard. In 1807, discarding his Federalist ties, he allied himself to the Democratic party, and by so doing forfeited his seat in Congress. In 1809 he was appointed minister to Russia, and in 1813 was named one of the commissioners who negotiated at Ghent a treaty of peace with England. In 1815 he proceeded to London as U. S. minister, where he remained till 1817, when he was appointed sec. of state under Mr. Monroe. In 1824 he was elected to the Presidential chair, which he held till 1828, when his re-election was defeated by Gen. Jackson. In 1831 he re-entered Congress, where he distinguished himself by his bitter antagonism to slavery. D. in Washington, Feb. 21, 1848. In his later days he was termed "the Old Man Eloquent." Mr. *A.* was a ready and fertile author—both in prose and verse, and many of his writings have been published. See MEMOIRS OF J. Q. ADAMS, and his son, CHAS. FRANCIS A. (Phila., 1877).

Ad'ams, SAMUEL, a member of the American Congress, and one of the strongest advocates of the political separation of this country from Great Britain. B. 1722, D 1803.

Ad'ams, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Irwin co., on the Ocmulgee river, 97 miles S. of Milledgeville.

Adams, in *Illinois*, a western co., bordering on the Mississippi river. *Area*, 760 square miles. It is drained in the N.W. part by Bear Creek, an affluent of the Mississippi. *Prod.*, corn, wheat, oats. The soil, generally very rich, is mostly cultivated; hogs are raised in large quantities. The co. is intersected by several railroads. *Cap.* Quincy. *Pop.* 56,362.

— A township of La Salle co.; *pop.* 1,662.

Adams, in *Indiana*, an eastern co., bordering on Ohio. Organized in 1836. *Area*, 324 sq. m. Good soil, drained by the Wabash and the St. Mary's rivers, and covered in part with forests of oak, beech, ash, hickory, and elm. *Cap.* Decatur. *Pop.* 11,382.

—A twp. of Allen co.; *pop.* 2,388 —A twp. of Carroll co.; *pop.* 1,149.—A twp. of Cass co.; *pop.* 807.—A twp. of Decatur co.: *pop.* 2,162.—A twp. of Hamilton co.; *pop.* 2,178.—A twp of Madison co.; *pop.* 1,564.—A twp. of Morgan co.; *pop.* 1,207.—A twp. of Parke co.; *pop.* 3,286. — A twp. of Ripley co.; *pop.* 2,703.

—A post-village in Adams township, Decatur co., 6 miles N.W of Greensburg, on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati railroad.

Adams, in *Iowa*, a S.W. co., drained by the Nodaway river; *area*, 432 sq. m. *Cap.* Quincy. *Pop.* 4,614.—A twp. of Dallas co.; *pop* 1,015.—A twp. of Delaware co.; *pop.* 730.—A twp. of Keokuk co.; *pop.* 866.—A twp. of Mahaska co.; *pop.* 835.—A twp. of Wapello co.: *pop.* 1,363.

Adams, in *Massachusetts*, a township in Berkshire co., comprising four villages, N. Adams, S. Adams, Maple Grove, and Brackinton. *Curios.* Mt. Greylock, a fine natural bridge, and the great Hoosac Tunnel. *Manuf.* Numerous mills, print-works, &c. *Pop.* 12,090.

Adams, in *Michigan*, a township of Hillsdale co., 93 m. S W. of Detroit; *pop.* 1,797.

Adams, in *Minnesota*, a township of Mower co.: *pop.* 576.

Adams, in *Mississippi*, a S.W. county, separated from Louisiana by the Mississippi river, and bounded on the S. by the river Homochitto. *Prod.* Corn, sweet potatoes, cotton. *Cap* Natchez. *Pop.* 19,084.

Adams, in *Nebraska*, a co. h. N. by the Platte river. *Pop.* 19.

Adams, in *Ohio*, a county organized in 1797, bordering on the Ohio river, which separates it from the State of Kentucky. *Area*, 500 sq. m. *Surface*, hilly and well timbered; *soil*, fertile. *Prod.* Corn, wheat, and oats.—Mines of iron in the S.E. part of the co. It is drained by Brush Creek. *Cap.* West Union. *Pop.* 20,750.

—A twp. of Champaign co.; *pop.* 1,238.—A twp. of Clinton co.; *pop.* 883.—A twp. of Coshocton co.; *pop.* 1,113.—A twp. of Darke co.; *pop.* 2,291.—A twp. of Defiance co.; *pop.* 1,220 —A twp. of Guernsey co.: *pop.* 762.—A twp. of Monroe co.: *pop.* 1,201.—A twp. of Muskingum co.; *pop.* 727 —A twp. of Washington co.: *pop.* 1,786.

—A post-township of Seneca co., on Green Creek, 96 miles N. of Columbus; *pop.* 1,537.

Adams, in *New York*, a township and post-village of Jefferson co., 156 m. W.N.W. of Albany; *pop.* 3,496.

Adams, in *Pennsylvania*, a county settled in 1740 by Scotch and Irish emigrants, and organized in 1800. Maryland forms its boundary in the south, and a ridge called South Mountain to the N.W. *Area*, 530 sq. m *Prod.* Wheat, corn, oats, hay, and butter. *Min.* Copper and Potomac marble. *Rivers.* The Conevago creek and its branches, Latimore, Bermudian, and Opossum creeks; the Rock, Marsh and Middle creeks, and the head streams of Monocacy river, take their rise in this county. *Cap.* Gettysburg. *Pop.* 30,315.

— A township of Butler co.; *pop.* 973.

Adams, in *Wisconsin*, a county drained by the Wisconsin river, which flows through it from north to south, and the Lemonweir River. *Area*, 800 sq. miles, mostly covered with forests. *Prod.* Lumber, drifted down the Wisconsin. *Cap.* Quincy. *Pop.* 6,601.

—A township formerly called Friendship, in the above co; *pop.* 425.

—A post-township of Greene co.; *pop.* 1,200.

Adam's-apple, *n.* (*Anat*) A prominent part of the throat, being the projection formed by the thyroid cartilage in the neck.

(*Bot.*) The fruit of the plantain-tree, *Musa paradisiaca*; — so called by Gerarde and other old authors, from a notion that it was the forbidden fruit of Eden.

Adam's Basin, in *New York* state, a post-village of Monroe co., on the Erie canal, about 230 miles W. by N. of Albany.

Adam's Bridge, a series of sand-banks, which, with two small islands, extend from a point in the southern peninsula of India (140 miles north-east of Cape Comorin) to the opposite island of Ceylon. The width of the channel is about 60 geog. miles, and there are only two navigable passages in it. One, called the Manaar Passage, which separates the small island of Manaar from the adjacent coast of Ceylon, has not more than 4 ft. water at flood-tide. The other, called the Paumbeen, and separating the main land from the island of Ramisseram, is very narrow, and not more than 6 ft. deep at high water. The space between the two nearest points of Manaar and Ramisseram, which is about 30 miles wide, is a bank of sand, only covered at high water. Thus, if a vessel of moderate size has occasion to sail from any one point N. of the Bridge into the Gulf of Manaar, it must make the whole circuit of the island of Ceylon.

Ad'amsburg, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Gasconade co., about 50 miles E. by S. of Jefferson, on the road from St. Louis to Jefferson city.

Adamsburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Westmoreland co., 183 miles W. of Harrisburg, on the road from Greensburg to Pittsburg.

Adam's Centre, in *New York* state, a post-village of Jefferson co., 162 miles N.W. of Albany, on the north branch of Sandy Creek.

Adam's Mills, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Pulaski co.

Adam's Mills, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Muskingum co., 61 miles E. of Columbus, on the Ohio canal.

Adam's Mount, in *New Hampshire*. See MOUNT ADAMS.

Adam's Mount, in *Oregon*, a mountain, 30 miles N. of the Columbia river, and about 25 miles E. of the Cascade mountains ridge.

Adam's Needle. See YUCCA.

Adam's Peak, a lofty mountain in the centre of the island of Ceylon. Height, 7,420 feet.

Adam's Point or **Cape,** in *Oregon*, on the S. side of the mouth of Columbia river. Lat. 46° 12′ N.; lon. 123° 56′ W.

Adamson, in *Georgia*, a village of Clayton co.; *pop.* 1,235.

Adam's Store, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Tallapoosa co.

Adam's Store, in *South Carolina*, a post-office of Mecklenburg co.

Adamstown, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Frederick co.

Adamstown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Lancaster co., 20 miles N. of Lancaster. *Pop.* 432.

Adamsville, in *Georgia*, a village of Cass co., about 150 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.

Adamsville, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Franklin co., 104 miles W. of Boston.

Adamsville, in *S. Carolina*, a twp. of Marlboro co.; *pop.* 1,407.

Adamsville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Crawford co., 250 miles N.W. of Harrisburg.

Adamsville, in *Ohio*, a village of Muskingum co.; *pop.* 280.

Adamsville, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Iowa co.

Ada'mur, a town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia, 21 miles from Cordova. *Pop.* nearly 3,000.

Ada'na, a pashalic, and a town of Natolia, seated on the Sihoon, 25 miles N.E. of Tarsus; it commands the passes of the Tarsus chain. *Trade*, wine, fruit, corn, cotton, and wool. Lat. 37° 10′ N., Lon. 35° 12′ E. *Pop.* 10,000. Here is a bridge said to have been erected by Justinian.

Ad'anson, MICHEL, a French naturalist, who is supposed to have imbibed his love of natural history from his preceptors, the celebrated Reaumur and Bernard de Jussieu. His genius being of that active kind which delights in adventure, in his 21st year he set out for a voyage to Senegal, where he spent five years in making collections illustrative of his favorite pursuits. In 1753 he returned to Paris, greatly reduced in circumstances; and after the French revolution we find him so poor that, on being invited to become a member of the Institute of France, he was compelled to refuse, because he could not make his appearance for the "want of shoes." About the close of his life he enjoyed a small pension from the French government. B. at Aix 1727, d. 1806.—Adanson wrote a work entitled "The Natural History of Senegal," and another under the name of "The Families of Plants," in which he advocated a system of classification different from that of Linnæus. Adanson was a great friend of civil liberty, and an ardent philanthropist, being among the first to advocate slave emancipation.

Adanso'nia, *n.* (*Bot.*) See BAOBAB.

Ad'apis, *n* (*Pal.*) A name originally applied by Gesner to the Hyrax or coney of Scripture, and adopted by Cuvier to designate another small pachydermatous quadruped, now extinct, but the existence and nature of which that great naturalist detected and deduced from three fragments of the head, which were discovered in that immense depository of fossil bones, the gypsum quarries of Montmartre. Cuvier supposes the animal to have been about the size of a rabbit, and to have closely approximated the Anoplotheria.

Adapt', *v. a.* [Fr. *adapter.*] To fit one thing to another; to suit; to proportion.

Adaptabil'ity, and **Adapt'ableness,** *n.* The quality of being adaptable.

Adapt'able, *a.* Able to be adapted.

Adapta'tion, and **Adap'tion,** *n.* The act of fitting; the fitness of one thing to another.

Adapt'edness, *n.* State of being adapted.

Adapt'er, *n.* One who adapts.

(*Chem.*) A piece of tube of more or less conical form, used to elongate the neck of a retort, and to connect it with a receiver.

Adap'tive, *a.* Tending to adapt.

Adap'tiveness, *n.* Suitableness.

Adapto'rial, *a.* Tending to fit. (R.)

A'dar, [Heb., splendor.] The twelfth month of the ecclesiastical and the sixth of the civil year of the Jews. It comprehends a portion of February and the beginning of March.

Ad arbitrium. [Lat.] At will or discretion.

Adar'io, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Richland co.

Adario, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Waukesha co.

Adar'me, *n.* [Sp.] A small Spanish weight, the sixteenth part of an ounce troy.

Adar'sa, or **Adasa,** (*Anc. Geog.*) a city of Ephraim, not far from Gophna, where Nicanor was defeated by Judas Maccabeus.

Ad'atis, or **Ad'atais,** *n.* A fine cotton cloth of India.

A-days', *ad.* Now only used in the compound *now-a-days*; *i.e.*, at the present time, of late.

Add, *v. a.* [Lat. *addo.*] To join something to that which was said or made before; — to perform the mental operation of adding one number or conception to another.

Add, *v. n.* To increase; to augment; — followed by *to* or *unto.*

"My father made your yoke heavy, and I will *add* to your yoke."— *1 Kings* xii. 14.

Ad'da, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Arabic name for a small species of lizard found in Arabia, Egypt, and Nubia, wherever the smallest degree of moisture exists. It is celebrated by the eastern physicians on account of its pretended efficacy in the cure of elephantiasis, leprosy, and other cutaneous diseases.

Adda, a river in Switzerland, which rises in the Grisons, runs through the Valteline and the Lake of Como, by Lecco, and falls into the Po, near Cremona.

Ad'dable, *a.* See ADDIBLE, which is more proper.

Ad'dax, *n.* [Ar. *addas.*] (*Zoöl.*) A species of antelope, called by the ancients strepsiceros, from the spiral or twisted form of its horns. It is found in the barren sands of Nubia and Kordofan.

Addec'imate, *v. a.* [Lat. *addecimare.*] To take the tenth part of; to decimate.

Adden'dum, *n.*; *pl.* **Addenda.** [Lat.] (*Med.*) Something to be added.

Ad'der, *n.* [A. S. *aetter*, poison.] (*Zoöl.*) 1. A venomous reptile; a viper. (See VIPER.) — This name is used in the Bible, as the representative of four Hebrew names of poisonous serpents.—2. The fifteen-spined stickleback, a species of marine fish on the English coast, commonly called the *great sea-adder.*

Ad'der-fly, *n.* The dragon-fly.

Ad'der-gem, *n.* A species of charm.

Ad'der's-grass, *n.* A plant about which serpents lurk.

Adder-stone, *n.* A stone or bead used by the Druids as an amulet.

Adder's-tongue, *n.* (*Bot.*) The vulgar name of the ord. *Ophioglossaceæ*, *q. v.*

Ad'der's-wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) The snake-weed, an herb of the sub-gen *Polygonum bistorta*, ord. *Polygonaceæ.*

Addibil'ity, *n.* The possibility of being added.

Ad'dible, *a.* That which may be added.

Ad'dice, *n.* See ADZE.

Addict', *v. a.* [Lat. *addico.*] To devote; to dedicate. It is commonly taken in a bad sense; as, "He *addicted* himself to vice."

Addict'ed, *p. a.* Accustomed; abandoned, devoted to.

Addict'edness, *n.* The quality or state of being addicted.

Ad'dicti, *n. pl.* [Lat.] A term among the Romans, applied to persons who, being unable to pay their debts, became the slaves of their creditors.

Addic'tion, *n.* The act of devoting, or giving up; the state of being devoted.

"It is a wonder how his grace should g'ean it,
Since his *addiction* was to courses vain." — *Shak.*

Ad'dington, HENRY. See SIDMOUTH, LORD.

Addington, a co. in Ontario, bordering on Lake Ontario, and drained by the Nepanee river. *Trade*, lumber and wool; chief town, Bath. *Pop.* 21,312.

Ad'dison, JOSEPH, an English poet and miscellaneous writer, b. in 1672, at Milston, where his father was rector. At the age of 15, he was entered at Queen's College, Oxford. In 1693, he took his degree of M. A., and became eminent for his Latin poetry. At the age of 22, he addressed some verses to Dryden, in English, and, not long after, published a translation of part of Virgil's fourth Georgic. About this time, he composed the *Essay on the Georgics.* In 1695, he addressed a poem to king William, which recommended him to Lord Somers. In 1699, he obtained a pension of £300 a year, to enable him to travel. He made the tour of France and Italy, improving his mind to the best advantage, as appears from his *Letter to Lord Halifax*, which is considered the most elegant of his poetical works, and his *Travels in Italy*, which he dedicated to Lord Somers. He returned in 1703, and found his old friends out of place. In 1704, he was introduced to Lord Godolphin as a fit person to celebrate the victory of Blenheim, and produced "*The Campaign*," for which he was rewarded with the place of commissioner of appeals. Next year, he went to Hanover with Lord Halifax, and soon after was appointed Under-Secretary of State. When the marquis of Wharton went to Ireland as lord-lieutenant, *A.* accompanied him as secretary, and was made keeper of the records there, with a salary of £300 a

year. While he was in Ireland, Steele, his friend, commenced the *Tattler*, to which *A.* liberally contributed. This was followed by the *Spectator*, which he also enriched by his contributions, distinguished by one of the letters of the word CLIO. In 1713, his tragedy of *Cato* was brought upon the stage, amidst the plaudits of both Whigs and Tories. In 1716, he married the countess-dowager of Warwick, to whose son he had been tutor; but the marriage did not prove happy. In 1717, he became secretary of state, which office he soon resigned, on a pension of £1,500 a year. In 1719, he engaged in a political dispute with his old friend and coadjuter Steele, whom, in his pamphlet of the *Old Whig*, he contemptuously styled "Little Dicky." D. at Holland House, 1719. It is said that when he found the pressure of death upon him, he sent for Lord Warwick, and, affectionately pressing his hand, whispered, "See in what peace a Christian can die!" He left only a daughter, who died, unmarried, in 1797. The literary greatness of *A.*, in the estimation of his contemporaries, probably stood upon somewhat different grounds from those upon which it is now usually placed. In his own day, he was looked upon as a dramatist and a poet of a very high order; but the taste which then prevailed in poetry was the most artificial which had distinguished any age of English literature. The quality which chiefly drew admiration was a cold and monotonous polish — the warmth of genuine nature was accounted rudeness and barbarism. The return of the public mind to truer principles has been fatal both to the dramatic and to the poetical fame of *A.* His glory is now that of one of our greatest writers in prose. Here, with his delicate sense of propriety, his lively fancy, and, above all, his most original and exquisite humor, he was in his proper walk. He is the founder of a new school of popular writing, in which he is still unsurpassed by any who have attempted to imitate him.

Ad'dison, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Du Page co. *Pop.* 1,613.

Addison, in *Indiana*, a township of Shelby co. *Pop.* 2,611.

Addison, in *Maine*, a township of Washington co., 135 m. E. by N. of Augusta. *Pop.* 1,201.

Addison, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Lenawee co., 20 miles W.N.W. of Adrian.

—*Also*, a township of Oakland co. *Pop.* 1,063.

Addison, in *Nebraska*, a post-village of Dakota co.

Addison, in *New York*, a village and post-township of Steuben co., on the Canisteo river, 303 miles from N.Y. *Pop.* of the township, 2,218.

Addison, in *Ohio*, a village of Champaign co., about 25 miles N.N.E. of Dayton.

—*Also*, a post-village and township of Gallia co., near Gallipolis. *Pop.* of the township, 1,340.

Addison, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Somerset co., 153 miles S.W. of Harrisburg. *Pop.* 1,456.

Addison, in *Vermont*, a county organized in 1787, bordering on Lake Champlain, and drained by the Otter Creek. *Area*, about 750 sq. miles. The E. part of this county is mountainous, but along the lake-shore the surface is level and the soil fertile. Quarries of white and variegated marble. Cap. Middlebury; *pop.* 23,484.

—In the above county, a post-township, 43 miles W.S.W. of Montpelier. *Pop.* 991.

Addison, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Washington co., 36 miles N.W. of Milwaukee. *Pop.* about 1,883.

Addison Point, in *Maine*, a post-office of Washington co.

Addi'tion, *n.* [Lat. *addo*, I give to.] The act of adding one thing to another; the thing added. — Augmentation.

(*Arith.*) The putting two or more quantities together so as to form one total. It is the first of the four fundamental rules of arithmetic, the operation of which consists in adding together first the units, then the tens, then the hundreds, and so on; thus substituting for the original operation of adding the entire number, several simple and easier operations. When the quantities to be added consist of several denominations which divide themselves into each other, as in the case of hundredweights, pounds, and ounces, or yards, feet, and inches, the smaller denominations are first added together, and should their product equal or exceed the quantity of a superior denomination, it is carried to the next column of figures denoting that superior denomination. In *addition* of fractions, the various fractions must be first reduced to the same denomination, in order that they may represent quantities of equal value; then add together all the numerators of the fractions so reduced, and give to their product the common denominator.

(*Alg.*) In *addition* of algebraical quantities, they should all be written one after another, without changing any of the signs, and the terms which before had no sign, should be connected with the rest by the sign +. Thus $a+b$ and $a-2b$, added, $=a+b+a-2b$; or the sum may be reduced to a simpler form by observing that b subtracted twice and added once is equivalent to b subtracted once, and that a is added to a; the expression then becomes $2a-b$.

(*Music.*) The term applied to a dot placed on the right side of a note, to signify that it is to be sounded half as long again.

(*Law.*) *Additions* are those designations affixed to a person's name by way of title. — *A. of degrees* are the same with titles of honor; *A. of estate*, such as esquire, gentleman, &c.; *A. of mystery or trade*, are, baker, mason, &c.; *A. of place or residence*, are, of Philadelphia, Boston, &c.

Addi'tional, *a.* That is added.

Addi'tionally, *ad.* In addition.

Additi'tious, *a.* Added without good authority.

Ad'ditive, *a.* Something to be added, in contradistinction to subtractive, which denotes something to be taken away. The terms additive and subtractive are sometimes applied to algebraic quantities, to denote those relations to other quantities which are more commonly, though less correctly, expressed by positive and negative.

Ad'dle, *a.* [A. S. *ydel*, idle, barren.] Originally applied to eggs, and signifying such as produce nothing, but grow rotten under the hen; thence transferred to brains that produce nothing.

"Thus far the poet; but his brains grow *addle;*
And all the rest is purely from this noddle." — *Dryden.*

Addle-pated, *a.* Having addled brains.

"Poor slaves in metre, dull and *addle-pated,*
Who rhyme below even David's psalms translated." — *Dryden.*

Addle, *v. a.* To make addle; to corrupt; to make barren: "This is also evidenced in eggs, whereof the sound ones sink, and such as are *addled* swim." — *Brown.*

Add'lings, *n. pl.* Earnings; wages for labor; — a name only used in some parts of England.

Addorsed', *a.* [Lat. *ad*, to, and *dorsum*, the back.] (*Her.*) A term used when any two animals or other things are placed back to back.

Address', *v. a.* [Fr. *adresser*.] To apply to another by words, with various forms of construction: sometimes without a preposition.

"Are not your orders to *address* the Senate?" — *Addison.*

Sometimes with *to;* as, "*Addressing to* Pollio, his great patron, he no longer could restrain the freedom of his spirit." — *Dryden.*

Sometimes with the reciprocal pronoun; as, he *addressed himself* to the general.

Sometimes with the accusative of the matter of the address, which may be the nominative to the passive; as, "The young hero had *addressed* his *prayers* to him for his assistance." — *Dryden.*

—To prepare one's self to enter upon an action; as, he *addressed* himself to the work.

—To court, as a lover.

—To get ready; to put in a state for immediate use.

"To-night in Harfleur we will be your guest,
To-morrow for the march we are *addrest.*" — *Shak.*

—To superscribe or direct, as a letter.

Address, *n.* [Fr. *adresse.*] Verbal application to any one, by way of persuasion, petition.

"Venus had heard the Virgin's soft *address.*" — *Prior.*

—Courtship:

"But, tell me, whose *address* thou favor'st most;
I long to know, and yet I dread to hear it." — *Addison.*

—Manner of addressing another; as, we say, *a man of happy address, a man of an awkward address.*

—Skill, dexterity; as, "Those events are imputed to his profound skill and *address.*"

—Manner of directing a letter.

Address'er, *n.* One who addresses.

Adduce', *v. a.* [Lat. *adducere.*] To bring forward; to present, or offer; to advance; to allege; to cite.

Addu'cent, *a.* [Lat. *adducens.*] (*Anat.*) A word applied to those muscles that bring forward, close, or draw together the parts of the body to which they are annexed. See ADDUCTOR.

Addu'cer, *n.* One who adduces.

Addu'cible, *a.* Capable of being adduced.

Adduc'tion, *n.* [Fr. *adduction.*] The act of adducing or bringing forward.

(*Anat.*) The action of the adducent muscles.

Adduc'tive, *a.* Adducing, or bringing forward.

Adduc'tor, *n.* [Lat. *adduco*, I draw towards.] (*Anat.*) The muscles opposed to the abductors: they draw together, or bring forward, the parts to which they are attached.

A'del, *n.* An Egyptian weight, less than the English pound.

A'del, a country of E. Africa. See ADAL.

A'del, or **Adell,** in *Iowa*, a township of Dallas co., *pop.* 1,563. In this township, a post-village of the same name, the cap. of the county, on the Racoon river, about 24 miles W. of Des Moines. *Pop.* 711.

Ad'elaide, marchioness of Salisbury. Edward III., king of England, who was much taken with her charms, picked up, at a ball, one of her garters, which had fallen off in the dance. At seeing the lords and ladies laughing, Edward buckled the garter around his knee, and said, *Honi soit qui mal y pense* (evil be to him who evil thinks). This incident is said to have given rise to the order of the knights of the Garter, 1344, an origin very much questioned by modern writers.

Ad'elaide, AMELIA LOUISA TERESA CAROLINE, wife of William IV., and queen of England. She was sister to the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, and was married July 11, 1818. She was a lady possessed of many exalted virtues, and was a liberal benefactress of the poor. B. 1792, d. 1849.

Adelaide, EUGÉNIE LOUISE, princess of Orleans, daughter of Louis Philippe Joseph, duke of Orleans, nicknamed Egalité, and sister of Louis Philippe, king of France. B. at Paris 1777, d. in that city Dec. 31, 1847, two months before the dynasty of Orleans fell. Proscribed as an *emigré* in 1792, she spent the greatest part of her exile in a convent, near Freiburg, Switzerland; rejoined her brother in England in 1809, and went with him to Sicily, where she lived until the restoration. After the revolution of July, 1830, she urged her brother to accept the throne. Madame Adelaide, as she was now always called, was a great politician, and had much weight with the late king of the French. The general opinion in France is, that, had she lived two months more, Louis Philippe would not have departed for a new and last exile.

Ad'elaide, the cap. of South Australia and the seat of government, stands on the river Torrens, which divides it into two parts. The University of *A.* is a flourishing institution and well endowed. At a distance of eight miles, and on the shore of the Gulf of St. Vincent, is Port *A.*, where are built wharves, warehouses, and every convenience for merchants and shippers. *A.* was founded in 1836, and in 1845 its port was made free to all nations. *Pop* (1879) 70,000. Lat. 34° 36′ S., lon. 128° 30′ E. See AUSTRALIA, SOUTH, page 209.

Adelaide, a river in the N.W. of Australia, falling into Adam bay, and navigable for 50 miles to all vessels drawing 12 feet of water.

Adelanta'do, *n.* [Sp.] A governor of a province in Spain.

Ad'eline, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Ogle co., about 24 miles N. of Dixon.

Ad'eling, *n.* [A. S. *aedel*, illustrious.] A word of honor among the Anglo-Saxons, properly appertaining to the king's children; king Edward the Confessor, being without issue, and intending to make Edgar his heir, called him *Adeling.*

Ad'elites, *n. pl.* A sort of Moorish conjurers, who predicted the fortunes of individuals by the flight and singing of birds, and other accidental circumstances.

Ad'ell, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Sheboygan co.

Ad'elnau, a district in the prov. of Posen, Prussia, abounding in game and fish, but scantily supplied with corn and cattle. *Area*, 367 square miles. *Pop.* 52,530.

Adel'opod, *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., *delos*, manifest, and *pous*, a foot.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal whose feet are not apparent.

Adel'phi, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Polk co., on the Des Moines river.

Adelphi, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Ross co., in Colerain township. *Pop.* 417.

Adel'phia, *n.* [Gr. *adelphos*, a brother.] (Bot.) A collection of stamens into a bundle. Linnæus employed this term for those plants in which the stamens, instead of growing singly, combine into one or more parcels, or brotherhoods; thus, monadelphia signified stamens all connected into one parcel, diadelphia into two parcels, and so on.

Adel'pholite, *n.* (*Min.*) A columbate of iron and manganese, pertaining to the group *Fergusonite.*

Adel'phous, *a.* (*Bot.*) That is collected in bundles.

Adel'phus, a disciple of Plato, and the composer of a singular theory, then quite popular, compounded of the doctrines of Plato, the Gnostics, and others. He was opposed to Plotinus. Flourished in the 3d century.

Ad'elsberg, a small market-town in the duchy of Carniola, Austria, 22 miles from Laybach, celebrated for some remarkable caverns found in its neighborhood.

Ad'elung, JOHANN CHRISTOPH, a universal lingnist and grammarian, b. at Spantekon, in Pomerania, 1732; d. at Dresden, 1806. He is best known by his "Grammatical and Critical Dictionary."

Ad'emar, a monk, who wrote chronicles of France, which were published by Labbe. He flourished in the 10th century.

Ademp'tion, *n.* [Lat. *ademptio.*] (*Law.*) The taking away of a donation, legacy, &c.

Aden-, a Greek word signifying gland, used in medical language as prefix to words relating to the study of glands; as, *adenology*, the doctrine of the glands, *adenotomy*, incision of a gland, &c.

A'den, a seaport, the capital of the state of Aden, situate on a rocky peninsula, in the S.W. extremity of Arabia, projecting into the sea. It was formerly strongly fortified, and the most opulent city of Arabia; but had altogether declined when it was, in 1840, taken possession of by the British, who have converted it from ruin and misery into a flourishing place of trade, encompassed by fruitful orchards and blooming gardens. Between the mountain-masses which command their entrance, there is a space of four miles, and vessels may take up any position in a depth of water of from 5 to 10 fathoms. On account of this, Aden has become one of the principal coaling stations of the Anglo-Indian mail-steamers, and every year it is becoming a place of greater importance. *Pop.* 40,000. Lat. 12° 46′ N., lon. 45° 10′ E.

Aden Cape, on the S. coast of Arabia, 1,776 feet in height. This rocky peninsula, on which stands the town of Aden, stretches into the ocean about 5 miles, with an average breadth of 2¼ miles, and is connected with the mainland by a sandy isthmus ¾ of a mile broad.

Aden, Gulf of, is the portion of sea lying between the north coast of Adel, terminating E. with Ras Jerdaffon (Cape Gardafui), and the S. coast of Arabia, between Ras Arrah and Ras Agab; the former in lat. 12° 40′ N., lon. 44° E; the latter in lat. 15° 15′ N., lon. 51° 30′ E. Its length from E. to W. is thus about 480 miles; its breadth from N. to S. varying from 160 to 200 miles.

Adenal'gia, *n.* [Gr. *aden*, a gland, and *algos*, pain.] Pain in the glands.

A'denara, or **Adanara,** a Dutch island in the Malay Archipelago, about 35 miles long, and 15 broad. Lat. 8° 17′ S., lon. 123° 14′ E.

A'denburg, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, 12 miles from Cologne.

Aden'iform, *n.* Having the appearance of a gland.

Aden' Kalessi, a Turkish fortress on an island in the Danube, where there are bomb-proof casemates for two hundred men.

Adenog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *aden*, gland, and *graphein*, to write.] (*Anat.*) A treatise or description of the glands.

Ad'enoid, *a.* [Gr. *aden*, gland, and *eidos*, form.] Resembling a gland. This epithet is ordinarily applied to the two *prostatæ.*

Adenolog'ical, *a.* Relating to adenology.

Adenol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *aden*, gland, and *logos*, discourse] (*Med.*) The doctrine of the glands.

Ad'enore, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, 5 miles S. of Volconda.

Adenose', and **Ad'enous,** *a.* Resembling a gland.

Adenosty'lea. [Gr. *aden*, a gland, and *stylos*, a column or style.] (*Bot.*) A subdivision of composite plants, comprehending tussilago, liatris, eupatorium, and some other genera, in which the branches of the style are covered with long glandular hairs.—(*Linn. sys.*)

Adenophyl'lous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having glands on the margin of the leaves.

Adenot'omy, *n.* (*Anat.*) The art or mode of incising glands.

Ad'enous, and **Adenose,** *a.* [Gr. *aden*, a gland.] Gland-like.

A'deodatus, (God's gift,) a pious and charitable pontiff, who obtained the tiara in 672. B. at Rome; D. 676.

A'deps, *n.* [Lat.] The fat of an animal; lard.

Adept', *n.* [Fr. *adept*, from Lat. *adipiscor*, I obtain.] One completely skilled in all the secrets of his art. This name, since generalized, was originally applied only to alchemists who had penetrated into the mysteries of transmuting metals, or making the *Grand Elixir*, called the *Philosopher's Stone.*

"The preservation of chastity is easy to true *adepts.*"—*Pope.*

Adept', *a.* Skilful; thoroughly versed; as, an *adept* philosopher.

Adep'tist, *n.* An adept. (O.)

Ad'equacy, *n.* [From *adequate.*] The state or quality of being adequate; sufficiency for a particular purpose.

Ad'equate, *a.* [Lat. *adæquatus.*] Equal to; proportionate; correspondent to, so as to bear an exact resemblance or proportion.

"All our single ideas are *adequate*; because, being nothing but the effects of certain powers in things, fitted by God to produce such sensations in us, they cannot but be correspondent and *adequate* to those powers."—*Locke.*

Ad'equately, *ad.* In an adequate manner; — often used with *to.*

Ad'equateness, *n.* [From *adequate.*] The state of being adequate; justness of representation; exactness of proportion.

Ader'no, (anc. *Adranum,*) a town of Sicily, at the S.E. foot of Mount Etna, near the Simeto, 17 miles N.W. of Catania. *Pop.* 12,877.

Ad'ersbach Rocks, a range of mountains in the district of Glatz, valley of the Riesengebirge, Silesia, remarkable as being divided, for several miles, into detached perpendicular columns by fissures from 600 to 1,200 feet in depth. Geologists suppose it to have been of tabular sandstone, of varying degrees of hardness, and that the softer portions, lying in upright seams, were gradually washed away by the action of water.

A'des, or **Hades.** (*Myth.*) The god of Hell among the Greeks, and the same as the Pluto of the Latins. The term is, by the ancients, often used to signify hell itself.

Adessena'rians, *n. pl.* [Fr. *adessénaires.*] (*Eccl. Hist.*) A sect who held the real presence of Christ's body in the eucharist, but not by transubstantiation; 16th century.

Ad eundem. [Lat.] To the same; *i. e.* to the same degree.

Ad'fected, *a.* [Fr. *affecté.*] Compounded. — *Adfected* or *affected equations.* (*Alg.*) Equations consisting of different powers of the unknown quantity.

Adfil'iated, *a.* Affiliated.

Adfilia'tion, *n.* The same as AFFILIATION.

Ad finem. [Lat.] To, or at, the end.

Ad'fluxion, *n.* [Lat. *ad*, to, and *fluere*, to flow.] A flow, as a sap, from a drawing, not a propelling force.

Ad'hat-El'doulat, a Persian emperor who succeeded his uncle, Amad-El-doulat, and by his conquests greatly enlarged his territories. In 977 he took Bagdad, and increased its beauty by the erection of hospitals, mosques, and other public works. D. 982.—This emperor was a friend of literature, and gave great encouragement to poets and men of learning.

Ad'helme, son of Kenred and nephew of Ina, king of the West-Saxons. He was the first bishop of Sherborne, as he was, also, the first Englishman who wrote in Latin, and the first who brought poetry into England. D. 709, and was canonized.

Ad'hemar, WILLIAM, a celebrated French poet of Provence. D. about 1190.

Adhere', *v. n.* [Fr. *adhérer.*] To stick fast; to cleave to; as wax to the finger.

—To be consistent; to hold together.

"Why every thing *adheres* together, that no drachm of a scruple."—*Shak.*

—To be devoted; to hold; to remain firmly fixed to a party, person, or opinion.

"Two men are not living,
To whom he more *adheres.*"—*Shak.*

Adhe'rence, *n.* [Fr. *adhérence.*] Fixedness of mind; attachment; steadiness; fidelity. See ADHESION.

"Their firm *adherence* to their religion is remarkable."—*Addison.*

Adhe'rency, *n.* Steady attachment; adherence.

Adhe'rent, *a.* [Fr. *adhérent.*] Sticking to; adhering;—united with.

(*Bot.*) Growing to; adhering.

Adhe'rent, *n.* The person that adheres; one that supports the cause, or follows the fortune of another; a partisan; a follower; a believer in a particular faith.

Adhe'rently, *ad.* In an adherent manner.

Adher'er, *n.* An adherent.

Adhe'sion, *n.* [Fr. *adhésion.*] (*Phys.*) A term denoting the force with which different bodies remain attached to each other when brought into contact. It must not be confounded with *cohesion*, which is the force that unites the particles of a homogeneous body with each other. Thus, the particles which form a drop of water or quicksilver are united by cohesion; the particles of water which wet the surface of any body are united to it by adhesion. Adhesion may exist between two solid bodies, between a solid and a fluid, or between two fluid bodies. The adhesion of solid bodies is exemplified in the force required to separate two pieces of marble, whose polished surfaces have been brought into contact. The suspension of water above its level in capillary tubes, or between two plates of glass very nearly in contact, shows the adhesion of a fluid to a solid body; and an instance of the adhesion of two liquids is obtained by covering a plate of glass with oil, and bringing it into contact with the surface of water; a very sensible force is required to raise it perpendicularly from the water.

(*Surg.*) The process by which parts, naturally separate, or separated by artificial means, become united. It is caused by the effusion of a lymph, or sticky fluid, produced by inflammation: and hence it is sometimes necessary to produce inflammation, by scraping or paring, in surfaces which it is desirable to unite. This tendency of inflamed surfaces to adhere when in contact is sometimes troublesome, as in inflammations of serous membranes.

(SYN.) Adhesion and adherence cannot be taken, as formerly, the one for the other. *Adherence* is now confined to the metaphorical, and *adhesion* to the natural sense; as, a strict *adherence* to one's duty, and the *adhesion* of iron to the magnet. We say, nevertheless, "to give in one's *adhesion* to a cause or party."

Adhe'sive, *a.* Apt or tending to adhere; sticking; tenacious.

Adhe'sively, *ad.* In an adhesive manner.

Adhe'siveness, *n.* Stickiness; viscosity.

(*Phren.*) A propensity to form attachments, or to live together in society.

Adhib'it, *v. a.* [Lat. *adhibeo.*] To apply; to use.

Adhibi'tion, *n.* Application. (O.)

Ad hominem. [Lat., *to the man.*] (*Logic.*) A phrase applied to an appeal or argument addressed to the principles, interests, or passions of a man.

Adhorta'tion, *n.* [Lat. *adhortatio.*] Exhortation (R.)

Adhor'tatory, *a.* Containing counsel or warning.

Adian'tum, *n.* [Gr., dry.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Filices* (ferns); the prettiest of all ferns, on account of the delicate, slender stalks on which the pinnules are balanced in the air. One species, on this account, is called *Capillus veneris*, and in English *Maiden's hair*; it is often confounded with the *A. pedatum*, which is a native of Canada, and abounds in damp, rocky woods.—In vain you plunge the adiantum in water, says Pliny; it always remains dry.

Syrup of capillaire is properly prepared by adding sugar and orange-flowers to an infusion of maiden's hair.

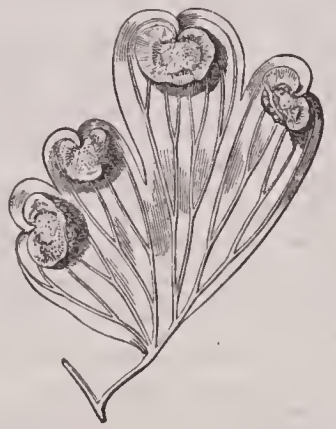


Fig. 32. — ADIANTUM. — 5 *diam.*
Pinule with sori covered by indusia.

Adiaph'orites, and **Adiaphoristes,** *n. pl.* [Gr. *adiaphoros*, indifferent.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) A name given to Melancthon, and the party that agreed with him, in submitting, in things indifferent, to an edict of the emperor Charles V., 1548, styled *the Interim*, because it proposed to accommodate for a time the differences of the Catholics and Protestants, relating principally to the doctrine of justification by faith, until the whole matter could be set at rest by the authority of a council.

Adiaph'orous, *a.* (*Med.*) Neutral; incapable of doing either harm or good.

Adiapnen'stia, [Gr.] (*Med.*) A diminution or obstruction of natural perspiration, and that in which the ancients chiefly placed the cause of fevers.

Adiarrhœ'a, *n.* [Gr.] (*Med.*) A suppression of the necessary evacuations from the bowels.

Adiather'mic, *a.* [Gr.] Not pervious to heat.

Adieu', *adv.* [Fr. *adieu*, a word used elliptically for *God be with you.*] Farewell; good-bye; a form of parting originally imparting a commendation to the divine care, but now often used to things inanimate. It is an expression of kind wishes at the parting of friends, or things of which we part with regret; as, "*Adieu*, beloved country!"

Adieu is also frequently employed as a noun:

"While now I take my last *adieu*,
Heave thou no sigh, nor shed a tear."—*Prior.*

Ad'ige. [The *Athesis* of the Romans; — Ger. *Etsch.*] A considerable river of North Italy, which has its source in the Alps of Tyrol above Brixen; it enters Italy by Bolzano and the valley of Trento, flows in a southern direction by Roveredo, parallel to and for the most part about 6 miles from, the lake of Garda, then turning abruptly towards the east, passes through Verona and Legnano; it afterwards enters the great Delta between the Brenta and the Po, and forming several branches, empties its waters into the Adriatic sea. It is a deep and rapid stream, dividing by its course the old Venetian territories from Lombardy proper. The valley of the *A.* has been rendered forever memorable by the wars of Bonaparte.

Ad'igerat, or ATTEGERAT, a village of Abyssinia, 120 m. from the sea-coast.

Adiman'tus, one of the sect of the Manichees, who denied the authority of the Old Testament, in a book which was answered by St. Augustine. — Flourished at the end of the 3d century.

Ad infin'itum. [Lat.] Interminable, without end.

A'dinole, *n.* (*Min.*) The name given by Beudant to a kind of massive *albite* mixed with quartz.

Ad inquiren'dum. [Lat.] (*Law.*) A judicial writ, commanding inquiry to be made.

Ad interim'. [Lat.] Meanwhile; as, to act *ad interim.*

A'dipic Acid. [Lat. *adeps*, fat.] (*Chem.*) An acid produced in crystalline crusts by the action of nitric acid on oleic acid, suet, spermaceti, and other fatty bodies. It dissolves very readily in hot alcohol and ether. *Form* $C_{12}H_{10}O_8$.

Adipoc'erate, *v. a.* To convert into adipocere.

Adipocera'tion, *n.* (*Chem.*) The act of changing into adipocere.

Ad'ipocere, *n.* [From Lat. *adeps*, fat, and *cera*, wax.] (*Chem.*) A peculiar white substance, produced by the decomposition of animal matter under the influence of moisture, and in situations from which the air is excluded. It consists chiefly of margarate of ammonium together with the margarates of potassium and calcium.

Adipoc'erous, *a.* Belonging or relating to adipocere.

Adipocire', *n.* See ADIPOCERE.

Adipose', *a.* [Lat *adeps*, fat.] Unctuous, or containing fat. Adipose membrane is the cellular membrane in which fat is deposited.

Ad'ipous, *a.* Fat; fatty. (R.)

Ad'ipsy, and **Adip'sia,** *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *dipsa*, thirst.] (*Med.*) Absence of thirst: a species of disease.

Adiron'dack, and **Adiroudac,** a spur of the Appalachian chain, forming a series of highlands that occupy the N.E. part of the state of New York, at the W. of lake Champlain. The highest summit of the whole system is Mount Marcy, in Essex co., 5,467 feet above the level of the sea. These mountains, formed of granitic rocks, are usually wild, rugged, and rocky. A large part of the surface is entirely unfit for cultivation, but the region is rich in minerals, and specially in an excellent variety of iron ore. The Adirondack iron beds, near lakes Sanford and Henderson, are among the most extensive in the world; but, owing to the difficulties of transportation, their working has proved to be unprofitable. The Adirondack region, popularly called *The Adirondacks*, or *The New York Wilderness*, has become a favorite resort for tourists and sportsmen.

Adirondack, in *New York*, a post-village in Newcomb township, on the western border of Essex co., 100 m. W.N.W. of Albany.

Ad'it, *n.* [Lat. *aditus*, entrance.] The approach or entrance to a building. Among the ancients, the *aditus theatri*, or adits of a theatre, were doorways opening on to the *stairs*, by which persons entered the theatre from the outer *portico*, and thence descended into the seats. — We give also the name of adit or drift to the horizontal opening by which a mine is entered, or by which water and ore are carried away.

Adi've, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small species of jackal, not larger than a pole-cat, with a long tail, inhabiting in troops the deserts of Tartary.

Adja'cence, and **Adja'cency,** *n.* [Lat. *adjacentia.*] The state of lying close to another thing; that which is adjacent.

Adja'cent, *a.* [Fr. *adjacent.*] Lying close; bordering upon something; as, a field *adjacent* to the highway.

Adjacent angle, (*Geom.*) is an angle immediately contiguous to another, so that one side is common to both angles. This expression is more particularly applied to denote that the two angles have not only one side in common, but likewise that the other two sides form one straight line.

Adja'cent, *n.* That which lies next to another. (R.)

Adja'cently, *adv.* In an adjacent manner.

Adject', *v. a.* [Lat. *adjicio.*] To add to. (R.)

Adjec'tion, *n.* The act of adjecting; "the *adjection* of eternity." (R.)

Adjecti'tious, *a.* Added. (R.)

Adjectival, *a.* Belonging to the adjective. (R.)

Ad'jective, *n.* [Lat. *adjectus*, added to.] (*Gram.*) The name of one of the parts of speech or classes into which grammarians have divided words. It is so called because it *adds* to, or qualifies, the meaning of the noun with which it is joined; as, a *good* man, a *large* house, a *white* horse. In English, a noun frequently takes the place of an adjective; as, a *gold* watch, the *paper* duty.

Adjective Colors. Colors which require to be fixed by some base or mordant, in order to be applied as permanent dye-stuffs.

Ad'jective, *v. a.* To change into an adjective.

Ad'jectived, *p. a.* Changed into an adjective.

Ad'jectively, *adv.* (*Gram.*) In the manner of an adjective.

Adjoin', *v. a.* [Fr. *adjoindre*, from Lat. *adjungere.*] To join to; to unite to; to put to.

"Corrections should be as remarks *adjoined*, by way of commentary to a treaty."—*Watts.*

Adjoin', *v. n.* To be contiguous to; to lie next, so as to have nothing between; as, a field *adjoining* to the highway.

Adjoin'ing, *p. a.* Joining to; "the *adjoining* fane."—*Dryden.*

Adjourn', *v. a.* [Fr. *ajourner*, from O. Fr. *adjourner*.] To put off to another day, naming the time, or indefinitely; a term used by public bodies, as Congress, courts of justice, &c., when they lay aside business, or separate with a view to meet again; — to put off; to defer; to let stay to another time:

"Enjoy the present hour, *adjourn* the future thought."—*Dryden.*

Adjourn'ment, *n.* [Fr. *ajournement*.] The putting to another day, or without day. In parliamentary language, *adjournment* means a postponement of the sittings or proceedings of either house of Congress, from one time to another specified for its reassembling. See PROROGATION.

Adjudge', *v. a.* [Fr. *adjuger*, from Lat. *adjudicare*.] To give the thing controverted, to one of the parties by a judicial sentence.

"The great competitors for Rome,
Cæsar and Pompey, on Pharsalian plains,
Where stern Bellona, with one final stroke,
Adjudg'd the empire of this globe to one."—*Philips.*

—To sentence, or condemn.

"But though thou art *adjudged* to the death,
Yet I will favor thee in what I can."—*Shak.*

—To decree by a judicial sentence; to settle.

"The case was *adjudged* in Hilary term."

Adjudg'ment, *n.* The act of adjudging.

Adju'dicate, *v. a.* [See ADJUDGE.] To adjudge; to give the matter litigated, to one of the litigants, by a sentence or decision.

Adjn'dicate, *v. n.* To pass judgment; as, *to adjudicate* upon a cause.

Adjudica'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *ad*, to, and *judico*, I judge.] The act of granting something to a litigant by a judicial sentence. — In Scottish law, the means by which real property and its accessaries are transferred to a creditor by a debtor, from an heir to a devisee, or from a vendor, who may have failed or refused to convey, to the vendee.

Adju'dicator, *n.* One who adjudicates.

Ad'junct, *n.* [Lat. *ad*, to, and *junctus*, joined.] Something added to another thing, between which there is no natural affinity.

"Learning is but an *adjunct* to ourself."—*Shak.*

—In the Academy of Paris, *adjuncts* were members attached to a particular science.

Ad'junct, *a.* United with; adjoined.

Adjunc'tion, *n.* [Fr. *adjonction*.] The act of adjoining, or coupling together: the thing joined.

Adjunc'tive, *n.* He that joins; that which is joined.

Adjunc'tive, *a.* Joining; having the quality of joining.

Adjunc'tively, *adv.* In an adjunctive manner.

Adjunct'ly, *adv.* In an adjunctive manner; in connection with: consequently.

Ad'jnnta, an Indian town in Hyderabad, or the territory of the Nizam. In its neighborhood are some remarkable cavern-temples, profusely decorated with Buddhistic paintings or sculptures. Lat. 20° N., lon. 75° 50′ E.

Adjura'tion, *n.* The act of adjuring: an earnest and solemn charging on oath. — The form of oath proposed to another.

"They only made use of prayer and *adjurations* in the name of their Saviour."—*Addison.*

Adjure', *v. a.* [Fr. *adjurer*, from Lat. *adjurare*.] To charge, bind, command earnestly, or in God's name; to put one to his oath, under the penalty of a curse.

"Ye lamps of heaven!
Ye fatal fillets! that once bound this head,
Ye sacred altars! from whose flames I fled,
Be all of you *adjured*."—*Dryden.*

—To command an evil spirit to quit its possession by the force of enchantments.

Adjur'er, *n.* One who adjures.

Adjust', *v. a.* [Lat. *adjustare*.] To regulate; to put in order; to settle in the right form; to make fit or correspondent; as, "To *adjust* the event to the prediction." "To *adjust* a garment to the body. — To settle an account or a difficulty to the satisfaction of all parties. — To put in right order the different parts of a thing; as, to *adjust* a telescope.

Adjust'able, *a.* That may be adjusted.

Adjust'age, *n.* Same as ADJUSTMENT. (R.)

Adjust'er, *n.* One who, or that which, adjusts.

Adjus'tive, *a.* Tending to adjust.

Adjust'ment, *n.* The act of adjusting; — the state of being adjusted.

(*Mar. Ins.*) The settlement of a loss incurred by the insured.

(*Paint.*) The manner in which draperies are disposed.

Ad'jutage, *n.* See AJUTAGE.

Ad'jutancy, *n.* The office of an adjutant; — skilful arrangement.

Ad'jutant, *n.* [Fr. *adjudant*, from Lat. *adjutans*, assistant.] An assistant; an aid.

(*Mil.*) In the United States army, an officer selected by the colonel, whose duties in respect to his regiment are similar to those of an adjutant-general with an army. — *Adjutant-General*, the principal organ of the commander of an army in publishing orders. The same organ of the commander of a corps, or department, is styled *assistant adjutant-general*. The laws provide, however, but for one adjutant-general, with the rank of brigadier-general, one assistant adjutant-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; and 12 other assistants with the rank of major or captain.

(*Zoöl.*) The popular name of *Cinconia argala*, a grallatorial bird belonging to the Stork family. Its size is very great, its ordinary height in the erect attitude being 5 feet. The beak is of enormous size and strength; the head is large, and the neck proportionally muscular. The head and neck are nearly bare of skin; and from the under part of the neck there hangs a large pouch of skin, like a dewlap, which is capable of being inflated, and which gives to the bird a very strange appearance. The adjutant is a native of the warmer parts of India; and is very useful in removing noxious animals and carrion, which it devours with great voracity. It swallows snakes, lizards, frogs, &c., and in the craw of one of these birds has been found a land-tortoise 10 inches long, together with the entire body of a large black cat. In its wild state it usually lives in companies, and chiefly frequents the mouths of rivers; it may be readily domesticated, but is very apt to display its voracity by purloining articles of food, and makes no difficulty in swallowing a leg of mutton, a fowl, or a hare at one mouthful. From this bird, and from an allied species in Senegal, the beautiful marabou feathers are obtained.



Fig. 33. — POUCHED ADJUTANT.

Adju'tor, *n.* A helper. (R.)

Ad'juvant, *n.* [Lat. *adjuvare*, to help.] An assistant. (*Med.*) A substance which assists and promotes the operations of others.

Ad'jygurh, a town and district of British India, in the province of Allahabad. *Area*, 340 sq. m. *Pop.* 40,000 to 50,000. Lat. 21° 52′ N., lon. 80° 20′ E.

Ad'kinsville, a post-office of Wayne co., Virginia.

Ad Latus. [Lat., by the side of.] A General *ad latus* is an officer in Austria, who is given as an aid to commandants of army corps.

Adlega'tion, *n.* [Lat. *adlegatio*.] A right formerly claimed by the states of the German empire of joining their own ministers with those of the emperor in public treaties.

Ad'ler, PHILIP, a German engraver who flourished in the 16th century.

Ad lib'itum. [Lat., at pleasure.] (*Mus.*) A term applied to an accompaniment which is not essential, and may or may not be performed without interfering with the composition. It signifies, also, that the performer may introduce in the composition any additions of his own, according to his fancy.

Ad'locution, *n.* See ALLOCUTION.

Ad'mah, one of the five cities of the plain, consumed by fire from heaven, and the site of which was afterwards submerged by the waters of the Dead sea. See SODOM.

Admar'ginate, *v. a.* To write or note in the margin. (R.)

Admeas'ure, *v. a.* [See MEASURE.] To measure; to apportion; to assign to each claimant his right in

Admeas'urement, *n.* The act or practice of ascertaining the dimensions of anything; measurement; the dimensions ascertained.

(*Law.*) A writ directed to the sheriff for the adjustment of proportion, when a widow holds from the heir, or his guardian, more in the name of her dower than she is entitled to. It is termed *A. of dower*.

Admeas'urer, *n.* One who admeasures.

Admensura'tion, *n.* [Lat. *ad*, to, and *mensura*, a measure.] Mensuration.

Admе'tus. (*Myth.*) The most remarkable of this name was a king of Pheræ, in Thessaly. Apollo, when banished from heaven, is said to have tended his flocks for nine years, and to have obtained from the Parcæ that *A.* should never die, if another person laid down his life for him. This was cheerfully done by his wife, Alceste. — *A.* was one of the Argonauts, and was at the hunt of the Calydonian boar. Pelens promised his daughter in marriage only to him who could bring him a chariot drawn by a lion and a wild boar. *A.* did this by the aid of Apollo, and obtained Alceste in marriage.

Admin'icle, *n.* [Fr. *adminicule*, from Lat. *ad*, and *manus*, hand.] (*Law.*) Imperfect proof. In Scotch law, any writing or deed referred to by a party as evidence.

Adminic'ular, *a.* That which gives help. (O.)

Admin'ister, *v. a.* [Fr. *administrer*, from Lat. *administrare*.] To give; to afford; to supply.

"Let zephyrs bland
Administer their tepid genial airs."—*Philips.*

—To act as the minister or agent in any employment or office; to manage or conduct, as public affairs.

—To afford; to give; to supply; to furnish; to dispense;

"Medicine must be *administered*."—*Shak.*

—To tender, as an oath.

(*Law.*) To settle, as the estate of one who dies without a will, or whose will fails of an executor.

Admin'ister, *v. n.* To contribute; to add something.

"A fountain . . . which . . . *administers* to the pleasure as well as the plenty of the place."—*Spectator.*

(*Law.*) To perform the office of administrator.

Administe'rial, *a.* Pertaining to administration.

Admin'istrable, *a.* That may be administered.

Administra'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *administratio*.] The action of superior agents in executing laws, or regulations conformable to law. The aim of a system of *A.* is to secure the performance of public duties, either directly, ministerially, or through the intervention of subalterns. It is exercised over individuals or things, in civil matters, in courts of law, or in political bodies. So, in America, the executive power, that is to say, the president and his secretaries, is called *the administration*. — In other countries, the word *administration*, taken in a more general sense, means the conduct or management of any affair.

(*Law.*) The management of the estate of an intestate, or of a testator who has no executor. The term is applied broadly to denote the management of estates of minors, lunatics, &c., in those cases where trustees have been appointed by authority of law to take charge of such estates in place of the legal owners. — *Bouvier.*

Admin'istrative, *a.* Concerning the administration.

Administra'tor, *n.* A member of an administration.

(*Law.*) One appointed to administrate or distribute the goods of a person who dies without having made a will.

Administra'torship, *n.* The office of an administrator.

Administra'trix, *n.* [Lat.] She who administers in consequence of a will.

Admirabil'ity, Ad'mirableness, *n.* The quality or state of being admirable. (R.)

Ad'mirable, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *admirabilis*.] To be admired; worthy of admiration; having power to excite wonder; — always taken in a good sense, and applied either to persons or things.

Ad'mirable, *n.* A drink made of peaches, plums, sugar, water, and spirit.

Ad'mirably, *adv.* In an admirable manner.

Ad'miral, *n.* [Ar. *emir* or *amir*, lord, chief; Fr. *amiral*; Sp. *almirante* or *almirante*; It. *ammiraglio*.] The title of the highest class of naval officers. There are in the British navy three ranks of admirals (or *flag-officers*), the admiral (or full admiral), vice-admiral, and rear-admiral. Each of these again has three gradations, according to the color of their flag — admirals of the red, of the white, and of the blue. In a fleet disposed in battle-array, the first of these holds the centre, the second the van, and the third the rear. The *A.* carries his flag at the main, the V. *A.* at the fore, and the *R. A.* at the mizzen mast. Admiral of the fleet is simply an honorary distinction, with an increase of pay. — A full admiral has the same power and authority over the marine force of the state that a general has over its land forces; a vice-admiral ranks with a lieutenant-general, and a rear-admiral with a major-general. The *lord high-admiral* is the ninth great officer of state in England. The office has been usually given, at least since the reign of Henry IV., to some of the king's youngest sons, near kinsmen, or of the higher nobility. — By act of the United States Congress, July 25, 1866, the active general officers in the navy have been organized as follows: 1 admiral, with rank of general-in-chief; 1 vice-*A.*, with rank of lieutenant-general; and 10 rear-*A.*, with rank of major-general. When at sea, the pay of the *A.* is, per annum, $10,000; *V. A.*, $7,000; *R. A.*, $5,000, which are proportionally reduced when on leave or waiting orders, to $8,000, $5,000, and $3,000. After the death of Admiral David G. Farragut, which occurred in 1870, David D. Porter was appointed Admiral of the United States.

(*Conch.*) A beautiful shell of the gen. *Voluta*, and comprising four species, — the Grand-*A.*, the Vice-*A.*, the Orange-*A.*, and the Extra-*A.* The first is of a fine white enamel, with bands of yellow finely turned about the head. It is principally characterized by a denticulated line along the centre of the large yellow band; this distinguishes it from the Vice-*A.* The Orange-*A.* has more yellow, and the bands of the Extra-*A.* run into each other. — See VOLUTIDÆ.

Ad'miralship, *n.* The office or power of an admiral.

Ad'miralty, *n.* [Fr. *amirauté*.] The power of officers appointed for the administration of naval affairs. — In England, the Admiralty court is usually termed the Instance court, to distinguish it from the Prize court, which is only constituted in time of war. It has cognizance of all civil maritime affairs, which are determined according to the civil law, so far as the same be not inconsistent with the common, statute, or international law. — In America, the *United States District Court* exercises jurisdiction over all maritime contracts, torts, injuries, or offences. In certain cases, causes may be removed from this court to the Circuit, and ultimately to the Supreme court.

Ad'miralty Inlet, a bay on the S. side of Barrow strait, North America. Lat. 73° 49′ N., lon. 83° W.

—*Also*, a deep indentation in the land discovered in the Antarctic seas by Capt. Ross; lat. 64° 15′ S., and long. 50° W.

Ad'miralty Island, on the North American coast, about 80 miles long and 20 wide, belonging formerly to Russia and now to the United States. It is covered with pine forests, and was circumnavigated by Vancouver. Lat. about 58° 24′ N., lon. 135° 30′ W.

Ad'miralty Islands, a group of about 40 islands in the Pacific ocean, to the N.W. of New-Iceland. Lat. between 2° and 3° S., lon. between 146° 18′ and 147° 46′ E.

Admiration, *n.* The act of admiring or wondering; wonder. — See ADMIRE.

Admire', *v. a.* [Fr. *admirer*, from Lat. *ad*, to, and *mirari*, to wonder.] This verb had of old the sense of mere wonder; but is now restricted to that of wonder on account of beauty or excellence. It may be of physical or moral beauty, as of a beautiful person, or noble conduct or character.

Admire, *v. n.* To wonder; — sometimes with *at*.

"He *admir'd at* his own contrivance."—*Ray.*

Admir'er, *n.* One who wonders, or regards with admiration; — familiarly, a lover.

Amir'ingly, *adv.* With admiration; in the manner of an admirer.

Admissibil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *admissibilité*.] The quality of being admissible.

Admis'sible, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *admissibilis*.] That which may be admitted or conceded; as, "this supposition is *admissible*."

Admis'sibly, *ad.* In an admissible manner.

Admis'sion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *admissio*.] The act or practice of admitting; — the state of being admitted; — admittance; the power of entering, or being admitted.

. . . . "We come, by his command,
To crave *admission*, in your happy land."—*Dryden.*

— The allowance of an argument; the grant of a position not fully proved.

Admis'sory, *a.* Granting admission; admitting.

Admit', *v. a.* [Lat. *admittere*.] To suffer to enter; to grant entrance. — To suffer to enter upon an office, in which sense we say, "to *admit* a student into a college."

— To allow an argument or position; to receive as true.

"I cannot easily *admit* the inference of your argument."—*Locke.*

—To allow, or grant in general; sometimes with *of*:

"If you once *admit of* a latitude. . . ."—*Dryden.*

Admit'tance, *n.* The act of admitting; allowance or permission to enter. — The power or right of entering.

"'Tis gold which buys *admittance*."—*Shak.*

(*Law.*) The act of giving possession of a copyhold estate.

Admitta'tur, *n.* [Lat., let him be admitted.] A certificate of admission formerly given to students in the American colleges.

Admit'ter, *n.* One who admits.

Admix', *v. a.* [Lat. *admisceo*.] To mingle with something else. (R.)

Admix'tion, *n.* [Lat. *admixtio*.] The mingling of one body with another.

Admixt'ure, *n.* The compound formed by mixing substances together; — also, the act of mingling; mixture.

Admon'ish, *v. a.* [Lat. *admonere*.] To warn of a fault; to reprove gently; to counsel against wrong practices; to put in mind of a fault or a duty; to remind.

Admon'isher, *n.* One who admonishes.

Admon'ishment, *n.* Admonition. (R.)

"Thy grave *admonishments* prevail with me."—*Shak.*

Admoni'tio Fustium. Among the ancient Romans, a military punishment, not dissimilar to the modern whipping, except that it was performed with vine-branches.

Admoni'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *admonitio*.] Gentle reproof; friendly warning, to the effect of preventing further transgression.

(*Eccl. Hist.*) The warning given to an offender before excommunication, or to a suitor before proceeding against him *in pœnam contumaciæ*, or for default.

Admoni'tioner, *n.* A dispenser of admonitions.

Admon'itive, *a.* Which contains admonition.

Admon'itively, *adv.* In an admonitive manner.

Admon'itor, *n.* An admonisher.

Admon'itory, *a.* That which admonishes; monitory.

Admortiza'tion, *n.* [Lat. *admortizatio*.] In feudal law, the reduction of property of lands or tenements to mortmain.

Admove', *v. a.* [Lat. *admovere*.] To bring one thing to another. (R.)

Adnas'cent, *a.* [Lat. *adnascens*.] Growing to or on another.

Ad'nata tu'nica. [Lat. See ADNATE.] (*Anat.*) A membrane of the eye, mostly confounded with the *conjunctiva*. It is, however, thus formed: Five of the muscles which move the eye take their origin from the bottom of the orbit, and the sixth arises from the edge of it; they are all inserted, by a tendinous expansion, into the anterior part of the *tunica sclerotica*, which expansion forms the *adnata*, and gives the whiteness peculiar to the fore part of the eye.

Ad'nate, *n.* [Lat. *ad*, to, and *natus*, a growing.] (*Bot.*) A term applied to certain portions of a plant when they adhere to other portions; thus, when the stipules are united to the petiole, as in the leaf of the rose, they are called *adnate stipules;* when the anther is closely attached to the filament, as in the flower of the buttercup, it is said to be an *adnate anther*. The term *adherent* has the same signification.

Ad'natus, *a.* [See ADNATE.] (*Anat.*) A term applied to some parts which appear to grow to others; as, *tunica adnata, foliam adnatum*.

Adnom'inal, *a.* [Lat. *ad*, to, and *nomen*, nonn.] (*Gram.*) Adjectival. (R.)

Ad'noun, *n.* [Lat. *adnomen*, surname.] An adjective. (R.)

Adnu'bilated, *a.* [Lat. *adnubilare*, to obscure.] Clouded. (R.)

Ado', *n.* [From the v. *to do*, with the prefix *a* before it, as the French *affaire*, from *a* and *faire*.] Trouble; difficulty.

"He took Clitophon prisoner, whom, with much *ado*, he keepeth alive."—*Sidney.*

—Bustle; tumult; business: — sometimes with *about*.

"All this *ado about* Adam's fatherhood . . ."—*Locke.*

—This word implies, generally, more tumult and show of business than the affair is worth:

"I made no more *ado*, but took all their seven points in my target, thus."—*Shak.*

Ado'be, *n.* [From Sp. *adobar*, to dress.] A kind of unburnt brick, made from earth of a loamy character, containing about two-thirds fine sand, mixed thoroughly with one-third or less of clayey dust or sand; the loamy substance, under the action of the sun, becoming a hard, compact mass without a crack. It is said that the houses built with these bricks are warmer in winter and cooler in summer than those built with ordinary bricks, and that their duration is extraordinary.

Adoles'cence, Adoles'ceney. [Fr. *adolescence*, from Lat. *adolescentia*.] The age succeeding puberty; including that part of life in which the body has not yet reached its full perfection, *i.e.*, the years of 12 or 14 to 21, in man, and of 10 or 12 to 21 in woman. For the two sexes, the period between 18 and 25 is more exactly called *youth*.

Adoles'cent, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *adolescens*.] Growing; advancing from childhood to manhood; youthful.

Adol'phus, count of Nassau, elected emperor of Germany in 1292. His rapacity and tyrannical conduct caused a confederation to be formed against him, at the head of which was Albert, duke of Austria. He fell in battle, July 2, 1298.

Adol'phus. Count of Cleves, B. 1371. He was almost constantly engaged in wars, chiefly with his brother Gerard, Duke of Mauk. D. 1448.

Adolphus, Frederick II., of Holstein Gottorp, king of Sweden, succeeded his father in 1751. He reformed the laws, and encouraged learning and the arts of peace. B. 1710, D. 1771. — This sovereign instituted, at Tornea in Lapland, an academy of inscriptions and belles-lettres.

Adol'phus, John, a distinguished English barrister, B. 1770, D. 1845. — As an author, he is principally known by a *History of England from the Accession of George III.*

Adone'an, *a.* Belonging to Adonis; Adonic.

Ado'ni, a town of India, situate in the Deccan, under the presidency of Madras, in Golconda, on one of the branches of the Tungebadda, 175 miles S.W. of Hyderabad. In 1787 it was reduced to ruins by Tippoo Saib.

Ado'ni-Be'zek, king of Bezek, in Canaan. He was a cruel prince, on account of which his thumbs and great toes were cut off by the tribes of Judah and Simeon, after they had defeated him in a great battle. D. at Jerusalem, B. C. 1443.

Adon'ic, *a.* Relating to Adonis.

(*Pros.*) A verse which consisted of a dactyle and a spondee or trochee; as, *rũ ă juventas*. It was so called from being first used in the elegies on Adonis, the lover of Venus.

Adonic Festivals, certain festivals held yearly by the ancients on the banks of the Adonis, a river of Phœnicia, where Adonus, or Thammuz, as he is termed in the East, was supposed to have received his death-wound. At certain periods of the year this river becomes tinged with a high red color, caused by the washing up of portions of red earth. This discoloration of the waters was ascribed by the ancients to a supposed sympathy possessed by the river for the death of the lover of Venus. Milton, in his "Paradise Lost," thus beautifully alludes to the fact: —

"Thammuz came next behind,
Whose annual wound in Lebanon allured
The Syrian damsels to lament his fate,
In amorous ditties, all a summer's day:
While smooth Adonis from his native rock
Ran purple to the sea, supposed with blood
Of Thammuz, yearly wounded."

Adoni'jah, the fourth son of king David, by Haggith. He aimed at his father's crown, but Solomon was proclaimed king of Israel, when Adonijah fled to the tabernacle for protection. After the death of David he was slain by order of Solomon, B. C. 1015.

Ado'nis, (*Myth.*,) son of Myrrha, daughter of Cinyras, king of Cyprus, was born in Arabia, whither his mother had fled in consequence of certain transactions which it is not necessary to relate. Before the birth of her son she was transformed into the tree which produces the fragrant gum called by her name; this, however, did not hinder his being brought into the world in due season: he grew up a model of manly beauty, and was passionately beloved by Aphrodite (Venus), who quitted Olympus to dwell with him. Hunting was his favorite pursuit, until, having gone to the chase against the entreaties of his mistress, he was mortally wounded in the thigh by a wild boar. Venus, coming too late to his rescue, changed his blood into flowers. After death he was said to stand as high in the favor of Persephone (Proserpine), as before in that of Aphrodite; but the latter being inconsolable, her rival generously consented that Adonis should spend half the year with his celestial, half with his infernal mistress. The fable has been variously interpreted. One explanation makes the alternate abode of Adonis above and under the earth, typical of the burial of seed, which in due season rises above ground for the propagation of its species; another, of the annual passage of the sun from the northern to the southern hemisphere.

Ado'nis, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Pheasant's Eye, a gen. of annual and perennial plants, order *Ranunculaceæ*, comprising many species of very great beauty, and so called fancifully from the plant which sprang from the blood of Adonis when wounded by a boar. The *A.* are distinguished from the *Ranunculæ* by the want of a little scale at the base of the petals, and from other genera of the order by the numerous hard, dry, sharp-pointed grains of which its fruit consists. *A. autumnalis*, the common pheasant's-eye of our gardens, a native of Europe, but naturalized in some parts of New York, has deep crimson flowers, and is annual. The *A. vernalis* has yellow flowers, of a brilliancy which is rendered the more dazzling by the deep green tuft of finely divided leaves among which they expand. It is a perennial plant, cultivated in gardens.



Fig. 34. — ADONIS AUTUMNALIS.

Ado'ny, a Hungarian town on the banks of the Danube, 28 m. S. of Pesth. *Pop.* 3,000.

Adoors', *ad.* [Prefix *a*, for *ad*, and *door*.] At or by the doors. (R.)

Adopt', *v. a.* [Fr. *adopter*, from Lat. *adoptare*.] To take to one's self by choice or approval: — applied to persons, principles, or opinions, courses of conduct, and association.

"The solicitations of our natural or *adopted* desires."—*Locke.*

Adopt'ed, *p. a.* Taken as a son by choice. — Selected or assumed as one's own.

Adopt'edly, *ad.* After the manner of something adopted.

Adopt'er, *n.* One who adopts.

(*Chem.*) A vessel, more often written *adapter*, q. v.

Adop'tiani. See ADOPTIONISM.

Adop'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *adoptio*.] Is the taking of another's child as one's own. By the Roman and Grecian laws, if a person had no children of his own, he might appoint any other person to be his child by adoption, and, from that moment, the child became, to all intents and purposes, a member of the family of his adopter. There was also a custom in ancient Rome of adopting by will. Thus it was that Julius Cæsar adopted his great nephew Octavius, who was thenceforth called Caius Julius Cæsar Octavianus; but is more generally known under the more pompous appellation of Augustus, which he afterwards assumed. The 11th title of the first book of Justinian's *Institutes* is concerning adoption. — The German system of adoption is derived from the Roman law, but modified so as to be more in harmony with the German usages. The age of the adopter ought to be fifty at least. As for the adopted son, the Prussian law merely requires him to be younger than the father; while the Austrian code requires him to be eighteen years younger than the adoptive father. — The French law on adoption is to be found in the 18th title of the first book of the *Code Civil*. *A.* is not recognized in English law. In the United States, *A.* is regulated by statute (under various restrictions) in several of the States, as Massachusetts, Texas, Illinois (1867), and Iowa (1868). In general, *A.* entitles the child to all the rights and privileges of a legal heir, except that it shall not take property limited to the heirs of the body of the new parents, nor coming from their collateral kindred.

Adop'tionism, *n.* The name given to a strife which arose in the Church, in Spain, towards the end of the 9th century. The leaders in this controversy were Felix of Urgellis and Elipandos of Toledo, who held that Christ in his human nature was the son of God only by adoption. The controversy ceased on the death of the two leaders.

Adop'tious, *a.* Adoptive.

Adop'tive, *a.* [Fr. *adoptif*, from Lat. *adoptivus*.] One who is adopted, as, an *adoptive* son; or one who adopts, as, an *adoptive* father.

A'dor, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name for spelt. — *Crabb.*

Adorabil'ity, *n.* The state or quality of being adorable; adorableness. (R.)

Ador'able, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *adorabilis*.] That which is worthy of adoration, or of the utmost love or respect.

Ador'ableness, *n.* The quality of being adorable: worthiness of divine honor.

Ador'ably, *ad.* In a manner worthy of adoration.

Adore', *v. a.* [Fr. *adorer*, from Lat. *adorare*, to pray.] To worship with external homage; to pay divine honors.

"The mountain nymphs and Themis they *adore*,
And from their oracles relief implore."—*Dryden.*

—To love, to reverence, to honor in the highest degree.

"The people appear *adoring* their prince, and their prince *adoring* God."—*Tatler.*

Adore'a, *n.* A term of various acceptation among the Romans, sometimes signifying grain in general, at others a kind of cake offered in sacrifice; and again it was used to denote the gratuitous distribution of corn; whence it became applied to all forms of reward.

Ador'er, *n.* One who adores; a worshipper; — more usually a lover, an admirer.

"I profess myself her *adorer* not her friend."—*Shak.*

Adora'tion, *n.* [Fr.] The act of adoring and worshipping God. — Among the Hebrews the act of adoration consisted in falling upon the knee, and then gradually

inclining the body until the body touched the ground; but sometimes they only rose up and suddenly prostrated the body. The same custom prevailed among the first Christians, and is still an essential part of the Mahometan religion. We need not speak of the postures by which every church expresses adoration, thinking that any act actuated by a religious sentiment is worthy of respect, but that the better act of adoration is the internal one, coming from the heart and soul.



Fig. 35. — ADORATION.
(Modern Egypt.)

Ador'ingly, *ad.* With adoration.

Adorn', *v. a.* [Lat. *adornare.*] To dress or deck some one with ornaments.

"He hath clothed me with the garments of salvation, as a bride *adorneth* herself with her jewels." — *Isaiah* lxi. 10.

—To set out any place or thing with decorations; as, a gallery is *adorned* with pictures or statues. — To embellish with oratory or elegance of language.

"Their names some noble poem shall *adorn.*"—*Dryden.*

Ador'ner, *n.* One who adorns.

Adorn'ing, *n.* Ornament.

Adorn'ingly, *ad.* By adorning.

Adorn'ment, *n.* Ornament; embellishment. (o.)

Ador'no. The name of three doges of Genoa: 1. *A.* GABRIELE, 1354; — 2. *A.* ANTONIO, 1384; — 3. *A.* PROSPERO, elected 1461. He drove out the Sforzas and their Milanese troops from Genoa and became the idol of the people, but his popularity was ephemeral, and he died in exile, 1486.

Adoscula'tion, *n.* [Lat. *adosculari,* to kiss.] (*Bot.*) The inserting of one part of a plant into another.

(*Physiol.*) An impregnation by mere external contact, without intermission, as in fishes. — *Webster.*

Ad'our, a river of France, which rises 6 miles to the east of Barèges, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees, and running by Tarbes and Dax, falls into the bay of Biscay, 3 miles beyond Bayonne, where it joins the Nive. Its course, through many fertile valleys, is about 180 miles.

Ad'owa, one of the principal towns in the kingdom of Tigré, Abyssinia, with houses built in a conical form, and arranged into streets. It is the great mart between the interior and the coast, and reaps the advantage of a transit trade between the Red Sea-ports and Gondar. *Pop.* 10,000. Lat. 14° 12′ 30″ N., lon 39° 5′ E.

Adown', *ad.* [From A. S. *dún,* hill.] Down; on the ground;

"Thrice did she sink *adown* in deadly sound."—*Faerie Queene.*

Adown', *prep.* Down; towards the ground; from a higher situation toward a lower.

"*Adown* her shoulders fell her length of hair."—*Dryden.*

Ad poudus omnium. [Lat., *the weight of the whole.*] (*Med.*) Words inserted in pharmaceutical preparations, or prescriptions, when the last ingredient ought to weigh as much as all the others put together.

Ad quod damnum? [Lat., *to what damage?*] *Law.*) A writ to inquire whether a grant will be attended with injury to any one.

A'dra, a seaport of Spain, in Grenada, 60 miles S E of Grenada. Its lead mines are the chief support of the inhabitants. *Pop* 7,500.

Ad'ragant, or **Tragacanth.** See GUM.

Adrani'patam, an Indian town in the British district of Tanjore, presidency of Madras, 34 miles W. of Point Calimere.

Adramy'ti, a town of Natolia, on the E. coast of a gulf of the same name, 83 miles N. of Smyrna Gall-nuts, olives, and wool form its principal exports.

Adra'ra, a village of Lombardy, in Italy, celebrated for the wars of the Guelphs and the Ghibellines, 74 miles from Bergamo.

Adras'ta. (*Myth.*) One of the Oceanides, who nursed Jupiter.

Adras'tia. (*Myth.*) A daughter of Jupiter and Necessity. She is called by some Nemesis, and is the avenger of wrong. The Egyptians placed her above the moon, whence she looked down upon the actions of men.

Adras'tus. There are many of this name in ancient history, the most remarkable of whom is the son of Talaus and Lysimache, who was king of Argos. Polynices, being banished from Thebes by his brother Eteocles, fled to Argos, where he married Argia, daughter of *A.* The king assisted his son-in-law, and marched against Thebes with an army led by seven of his most famous generals. All perished in the war except *A.*, who, with a few men who were saved from slaughter, fled to Athens, and implored the aid of Theseus against the Thebans, who opposed the burying of the Argives fallen in battle. Theseus went to his assistance and was victorious. — *A.*, after a long reign, died from grief occasioned by the death of his son Ægialeus. A temple was raised to his memory at Sicyon.

Ad'rets, FRANCIS DE BEAUMONT, BARON DES, a violent French Huguenot, who signalized himself by many daring exploits, as well as cruelties. He subsequently became a Catholic, but died as he had lived, in general detestation. D. 1587. At some places he obliged his prisoners to throw themselves from the battlements upon the pikes of his soldiers. Reproaching one for retreating twice from the fatal leap, "Sir," replied the man, "I defy you, with all your bravery, to take it in three." This keen rejoinder saved his life.

Ad'ria. [Anc. *Hadria, Hatria,* or *Atria.*] A town of N. Italy, province Rovigo. It was formerly of such great importance as to give its name to the Adriatic Sea, but is now only interesting as one of the oldest towns in Europe. It is crossed by the Castagnaro, a branch of the Adige, and stands 30 miles S.S.W. of Venice. It was anciently a seaport in Cisalpine Gaul, but the alluvia of the Po and Adige have caused the sea to recede, until the town is now 14 miles inland. *Pop.* 10,000. Lat. 45° 3′ N., lon. 11° E.

A'drian, or **Hadrian,** PUBLIUS ÆLIUS, a Roman emperor, B. at Rome, 76 A. D. Entering the army quite young, he became tribune of a legion, and married Sabina, the heiress of Trajan, whom he accompanied on his expeditions, and became successively prætor, governor of Pannonia, and consul. On Trajan's death, in 117, he assumed the government, made peace with the Persians, and remitted the debts of the Roman people. No monarch informed himself more by travelling than Adrian. In 120 he visited Gaul, whence he passed over to Britain. He afterwards visited Africa and Asia, and in 125 was initiated into the Eleusinian mysteries at Athens. In his reign the Christians underwent a dreadful persecution. He built a temple to Jupiter, on Mount Calvary, and placed a statue of Adonis in the manger of Bethlehem; he also had images of swine engraved on the gates of Jerusalem, all of which acts indicate a contempt for Christianity. Adrian D. at Baiæ, 139. On his deathbed he composed some Latin verses, addressed to his soul, which betray his uncertainty with regard to a future state. He had great virtues, which were, however, blended with as great vices. He adopted as his son Titus Antonius, on condition that he should adopt Marcus Annius Verus and the son of Lucius Verus.

A'drian I., POPE, born at Rome, succeeded Stephen III. in 772. Like his predecessor, he had to struggle against the power of the Longobards, who had invaded the Exarchate and other provinces bestowed by Pepin, king of the Franks, on the Roman see. Adrian applied to Charlemagne for assistance against Desiderius, king of the Longobards. The king of the Franks crossed the Alps, defeated Desiderius, and overthrew the kingdom of the Longobards in Italy, in 774. Charlemagne then went to Rome, where Adrian acknowledged him as king of Italy, and the latter renewed the grant of the provinces bestowed on the Roman see by Pepin. Charlemagne paid another visit to Adrian at Rome in 787, when his son Pepin was christened by the pope. In 787, the seventh general council of the church was held at Nicæa, in which the worship of images was confirmed, and the iconoclasts were excommunicated. D. after a long pontificate of nearly 24 years, 795. Adrian was a man of talent and dexterity; he succeeded in gaining and preserving the friendship of the greatest sovereign of his time, and under him Rome began to breathe again after the continual alarms caused by the Longobards, the last of the barbarian invaders of the Western Empire.

Adrian II., born at Rome, succeeded Nicholas I. in the papal chair, 867. He had been married, and had a daughter by his wife Stephania, from whom he afterwards separated in order to live in celibacy. During the pontificate of Adrian, Photius, patriarch of Constantinople, withdrew from the Church of Rome, from which time the schism between the Greek and Latin churches dates, which continues to this day. Adrian D. 872, and was succeeded by John VIII.

Adrian III., B. at Rome, succeeded Marinus in 884, and died the following year.

Adrian IV., the only Englishman who was ever raised to the dignity of the papal chair, succeeded Anastasius IV. 1154. His name was Nicholas Breakespere; and for some time he filled a mean situation in the monastery of St. Albans. Being refused the habit in that house, he went to France, and became a clerk in the monastery of St. Rufus, of which he was afterwards chosen abbot. Eugenius III. created him cardinal in 1146, and in 1148 sent him legate to Denmark and Norway, which nations he converted to the Christian faith. When nominated pope, he granted to Henry II. a bull for the conquest of Ireland. In 1155 he excommunicated the king of Sicily; and about the same time, the emperor Frederic, meeting him near Sutinam, held his stirrup while he mounted his horse. *A.* took the emperor with him, and consecrated him king of the Romans in St. Peter's church. The next year the king of Sicily submitted, and was absolved. D., supposed of poison, 1159. — *A.*, by his active conduct, left the papal territory in a better state than he found it. He was succeeded by Alexander III.

Adrian V., a Genoese, succeeded Innocent in 1276, and died five weeks after his election. He was succeeded by John XX.

Adrian VI., B. at Utrecht, of an obscure family, advanced himself by his talents to the post of vice-chancellor of the University of Louvain. Ferdinand of Spain gave him the bishopric of Tortosa. After Ferdinand's death he was co-regent of Spain with Cardinal Ximenes. He was elected pope in 1522, after the death of Leo X., chiefly through the influence of Charles V., whose authority was then spreading over Italy. D 1523, and was succeeded by Clement VII. Adrian appears to have been an honest, conscientious man, who fell upon evil times, and was unequal to the difficulties which he had to encounter. He was desirous of maintaining peace, and of stopping, if possible, the schism of the Lutherans by reforming the church, but he did not live long enough to effect anything essential.

A'drian, *in Michigan,* a flourishing town, capital of Lenawee co., on a tributary of the Raisin river, 37 miles from Monroe. *Pop.* 8,438.

Adrian, in *New York,* a post-village of Steuben co., 32 miles W.N.W. of Corning.

Adrian, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Seneca co., 45 miles S.W. of Sandusky.

Adrian, in *Wisconsin,* a township of Monroe co., 12 miles E. of Sparta. *Pop.* 603.

Adrian'ce, in *New York,* a post-village of Duchess co.

Adria'no, a mountain of Spain, in Biscay, over which is a very difficult road to Alba and Old Castile. It is one of the highest of the Pyrenees, and is only inhabited by a few shepherds.

Adriano'ple, the second city of European Turkey, on the Maritza, 135 miles from Constantinople. It is now about 5 m. in circumference, surrounded by old walls, and defended by a citadel. Its streets are narrow and irregular, but adorned with fountains and mosques, of which there are about 140. *Manuf.*, silk, woollen and cotton stuffs. Rose-water and other perfumes are made, and there are both dyeing and tanning establishments. *Exp.*, wool, opium, leather, wax, &c. *Pop.* 100,000, of whom 30,000 are Greeks. *Lat.* 41° 44′ N., *lon.* 26° 35′ E. The bazaar and the mosque of Selim are here the objects of great attraction. The former is a brick building of about 300 paces in length, and offers for sale all the rich commodities of the East; the latter is built as a theatre, from the ruins of Famagusta, in Cyprus. Its principal balcony has an ascent of 377 steps. — In the adjacent plain, Constantine the Great defeated Licinius in 323, and in 378 the Goths overpowered Valens. — In 1360 the Sultan Moorad I. took the city from the Greeks, when it became the capital of the empire, and the favorite residence of the sultans till the 18th century. — On the 20th August, 1829, it was taken by the Russian general Diebitsch, which led to the treaty of peace concluded at Adrianople on the following 14th September. The stipulations of this treaty restored to the Porte those parts of Bulgaria and Roumelia which the Russians had conquered, besides Moldavia and Wallachia; it also fixed the Pruth and the right bank of the Danube, from the mouth of the former river, to be the boundary line between Turkey in Europe and Russia. The limits of the Asiatic territories of the two states were also exactly defined and the liberty of trading to all parts of Turkish dominions conceded to Russians, besides the trading navigation of the Danube, the Mediterranean, and the Black sea. The free passage of the Dardanelles was likewise guaranteed. The political independence of Greece was to be recognized by the Porte as well as that of Moldavia, Wallachia, and Servia acknowledged.

Adriat'ic Sea, or GULF OF VENICE, that portion of the Mediterranean sea which lies between the coasts of Italy, Illyria, and Albania. Its length from Cape Leuca to Trieste is 450 m., and its mean breadth is 90 m. The Po and the Adige are the only rivers of importance it receives, and its greatest depth is not more than 22 fathoms, whilst a great part of it is not 12 fathoms. Its navigation is generally safe in summer, but in winter the violence of the winds from the south-east causes much destruction to shipping. On the Venetian side the shores are low, but on the Dalmatian the waves, in stormy weather, lash the rocks which girdle the coast to a great height. It runs from the south-east, at lat. 40° 8′, to north-west, at lat. 45° 45′. — The *A.* takes its name from the city of Adria; its waters are more salt than those of the ocean.

Adrift', *adv.* [A. S. *adrifan,* to drive away.] Floating at random.

"With all his verdure spoil'd, and trees *adrift*
Down the great river to the opening gulf,
And there take root. — *Milton.*

(*Mar.*) A term signifying that a vessel has broken loose from her moorings, and is driven to and fro by the winds and waves.

Adroga'tion, *n.* [Lat. *adrogatio,* from *rogare,* to ask.] The name given in ancient Rome to the adoption (see this word) of a person who was his own master. The mode of proceeding was by a bill proposed to the people in the *Comitia curiata,* whence the name *adrogation.*

Adroit', *a.* [Fr.] Dexterous, skilful, ingenious; ready in invention or execution.

Adroit'ly, *adv.* [Fr. *adroitement.*] In an adroit manner.

Adroit'ness, *n.* Dexterity; skilfulness; readiness in the use of limbs or mental facultics.

Adry', *a.* [From *a* and *dry.*] Thirsty; in want of drink:— it follows ever the noun; as, "I cannot drink when I am not *adry.*"

Adscit'itious, *a.* [Lat. *adscititius.*] That which is taken in to complete something else; supplemental; additional. Adventitious; superfluous; redundant.

Adscit'itiously, *adv.* In an adscititious manner.

Ad'script, *n.* [Lat. *adscribere,* to ascribe.] One who is held to service, as attached to some object or place.

Adscrip'tus Glebæ. [Lat.] Attached to the soil; a serf.

Ad'sidella, *n* Among the Romans, the table at which the flamens sat during the sacrifices.

Adsignifica'tion, *n.* A modification of meaning in a word by adjunction of a prefix or affix.

Adsig'nify, *v. a.* [From *ad,* and *signify.*] To modify the meaning of a word by adjunction of a prefix or affix

Adstric'tion, *n.* [Lat. *adstrictio*, from *adstringere*, to draw close.] The act of binding fast or together for causing contraction.

(*Med.*) Constipation. (R.)

Adstric'tory, *a.* See ASTRICTORY.

Adstrin'gent, *a.* See ASTRINGENT.

A due. [It.] (*Music.*) For two voices or instruments.

Ad'ularia, *n.* (*Min.*) A transparent or translucent variety of felspar found in granitic rocks.

Ad'ulate, *v. a.* To flatter in excess. (R.)

Adula'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *adulare*, to flatter.] Praise, excessive in quantity, and interested in expression.

Ad'ulator, *n.* [Fr. *adulateur.*] One who flatters in excess, or servilely.

Ad'ulatory, *a.* [O. Fr. *adulatoire.*] Containing flatteries or praises beyond what is merited.

Ad'ulatress, *n.* [Fr. *adulatrice.*] A woman who flatters in excess, or servilely. (R.)

Ad'ule. (*Anc. Geog.*) The modern Zulla, situate in Annesley bay, on the west coast of the Red Sea. Lat. 15° 40′ N.

Adul'lam. (*Anc. Geog.*) One of the cities of the plain, in the tribe of Judah, fortified by king Rehoboam. The "Cave of Adullam," where David hid when pursued by the Philistines, was probably near the Dead Sea.

Adult', *a.* [Fr. *adulte*, from Lat. *adultus*, grown up.] In a general sense, a term signifying anything grown up to, or arrived at maturity. It is also applied to that period of human life which extends from manhood to old age.

Adult', *n.* A person grown up to manhood.

(*Law.*) A man of 14 and a woman of 12 years and upwards.

Adult'ed, *p. a.* Completely grown.

Adul'terant, *n.* The person or thing that adulterates.

Adul'terate, *v. a.* [Lat. *adulterare*, to commit adultery.] To contaminate, corrupt, make impure, by mixing with inferior substances; as, to *adulterate* drugs, liquors, articles of food, the coin of a country, &c.

Adul'terate, *a.* Tainted with adultery. — Corrupted with some inferior mixture.

Adul'terately, *adv.* In an adulterate manner.

Adul'terateness, *n.* The quality or state of being adulterated, or counterfeit.

Adultera'tion, *n.* [Fr.] The act of adulterating or corrupting by foreign mixture the articles of food, drugs, and products of the arts and manufactures; — the state of being adulterated. — Under the name of every article of general consumption, the inquirer will find the necessary directions for detecting that criminal fraud, from which most cases of poisoning originate.

(*Law.*) In *Pennsylvania*, the adulteration of articles of food and drink, and of drugs and medicines, is made a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both. (Statute of March 31, 1860.) — Such *adulterations* are equally punished in France and in England, according to the gravity of the case.

Adul'terer, *n.* The man guilty of adultery.

(*Script.*) A man who violates his religious covenant.

Adul'teress, *n.* [Lat. *adulteratrix.*] A woman guilty of adultery.

(*Script.*) A woman who violates her religious covenant.

Adul'terine, *n.* [Lat. *adulterinus.*] (*Law.*) A child born of an adulterous intercourse.

Adul'terine, *a.* Spurious; adulterous.

Adul'terous, *a.* Guilty of adultery; relating to adultery.

Adul'terously, *ad.* In an adulterous manner.

Adul'tery, *n.* [Fr. *adultère*, from Lat. *adulterium.*] (*Law.*) The offence of incontinence between two married persons, or between two persons, one of whom is married. In the latter case it is called single, in the former, double adultery. — This crime was punished by the Jewish law with death; but it must be remembered that the kind of *A.* which by the Mosaic law constituted a capital crime, was only the sexual connection of a wife with any other man than her husband. This distinction was analogous to the whole system of the Jewish marriage-law; by which the husband and wife had not an equal right to restrain each other from infidelity; for the former might marry another wife, or take concubines to his bed, without giving his first wife a legal right to complain of any infringement of her matrimonial rights. The first Roman laws were very severe for this crime, but the *Julian lex* revised (B. C. 17) the old legislation on the subject, and made *A.* in the wife only punishable by her banishment and partial forfeiture of her dowry, her paramour losing also the half part of his goods. — Double and single adultery are punishable by various degrees of severity in most of the countries of modern Europe; but it is believed that in none of them, at the present time, is either of these offences capital. By the French Code Civil the *A.* of the wife in all cases, and the *A.* of the husband when committed in his abode, is a ground of *séparation de corps;* the husband may also have his wife and her paramour punished by 2 years' imprisonment, and recover damages against the seducer of his wife as a compensation for the loss of her services and affection. In America and England *A.* is regarded as a civil injury, and forms the ground of an action of damages against the paramour. In both countries, *A.* is also a ground of absolute divorce.

Adult'ness, *n.* The state of being adult. (R.)

Adum'brant, *a.* [See ADUMBRATE.] That which gives a faint shadow or slight resemblance.

Adum'brate, *v. a.* [Lat. *adumbrare*, from *ad*, and *umbrare*, to shade.] To shadow out; to give slight likeness; to exhibit a faint resemblance like that which shadows afford to the bodies which they represent.

Adumbra'tion, *n.* The act of adumbrating, or giving a slight and imperfect representation. — The slight and imperfect representation of a thing; a faint sketch.

(*Her.*) The shadow of a figure painted of a color darker than the field.

Ad'umpoor, an Indian town in the British district of Azimgurh. *Lat.* 16° N., *lon.* 80° 20′ E.

Adun'city, *n.* [Lat. *aduncitas.*] Crookedness; flexure inwards; hookedness.

Adun'cous, *a.* [Lat. *aduncus*, from *ad*, and *uncus*, hooked.] Crooked; having the form of a hook.

Adust', *a.* [Lat. *adustus.*] Burnt up; scorched; hot and fiery.

"The same *adust* complexion has impell'd
Charles to the convent, Philip to the field." — *Pope.*

Adust'ed, *a.* Burnt; scorched; dried with fire; looking as if scorched.

Adust'ible, *a.* That which may be adusted or burnt up (R.)

Adus'tion, *n.* The act of burning up, or drying; the state of being burned up or dried as by fire.

(*Surg.*) The application, rarely used by modern surgeons, of any substance to the animal body, which acts like fire. Cauterization.

Ad valo'rem. [Lat., according to the value.] (*Com.*) A term used for those duties or customs which are paid according to the value of the goods, and at a certain rate per cent.

Advance', *v. a.* [Fr. *avancer.*] To bring forward; to move onward.

"Now morn, her rosy steps in the eastern clime
Advancing, sow'd the earth with orient pearl." — *Milton.*

— To raise in dignity or office; to aggrandize.

"The declaration of the greatness of Mordecai, whereunto the king *advanced* him." — *Esther* x. 2.

— To improve, as,

"To *advance* the nature of man to its highest perfection." — *Tillotson.*

— To heighten; to grace; to give lustre to.

"As the calling dignifies the man, so the man much more *advances* his calling." — *South*

— To forward, to accelerate the growth or progress of; as,

"This culture did rather retard than *advance.* — *Bacon.*

— To propose; to make known; to bring to view, as,

"I dare not *advance* my opinion." — *Dryden.*

— To pay in part, or wholly, before the delivery of goods purchased, the execution of work or the performance of any business; to supply or pay for others, in expectation of reimbursement.

— To increase: as, "to *advance* the price of goods." (O.)

Advance', *v. n.* To come forward.

"At this the youth, whose vent'rous soul
No fears or magic art control,
Advanced in open sight. — *Parnell.*

— To make improvement in knowledge, or in dignity, office, &c.

"They who would *advance* in knowledge, should not take words for real entities in nature." — *Locke.*

Advance', *n.* The act of coming forward, progress approach; — an act of invitation.

"Not all the *advances*, all the smiles,
Can move one unrelenting heart." — *Walsh.*

— Improvement, moral or physical; progression.

(*Com.*) Money paid in part, or wholly, before it is due, or the delivery of goods purchased, the execution of work, or the performance of any business. — The money or goods furnished; as, "The banker will not make *advances*." — *In advance*, a person is said to be in advance to another when he has given more money or goods than it was agreed. — *To go in advance*, to go before.

(*Mech.*) *Annular advance.* See ANNULAR.

Linear advance. See LINEAR.

Advance', *a.* Sometimes used for advanced; as, an *advance*-payment, an *advance*-guard, &c.

Advanced', *p. a.* Which is in front or has made progress; come forward; promoted.

(*Mil.*) Any portion of an army which is in front of the rest; and figuratively, the promotion of officers and soldiers.

Advanced Way. (*Fort.*) A *terre plein* on the exterior of the advanced ditch similar to the first covered way.

Advanced Ditch, or Moat. (*Fort.*) The trench surrounding the glacis or esplanade of a place.

Advanced Guard, or *Vanguard.* (*Mil.*) The first line or division of an army, placed in order of battle. It also denotes a party of cavalry stationed before the main guard.

Advanced Lunettes. (*Fort.*) Works resembling bastions or ravelines, having faces and flanks. They are formed upon or beyond the glacis.

Advanced Works. (*Fort.*) Works constructed beyond the covered way and glacis, but within the range of the musketry of the main works.

Advance'ment, *n.* [Fr. *avancement.*] The act of advancing; the state of being advanced; improvement; progression; promotion. — Money paid in advance

(*Law.*) A gift by anticipation from a parent to a child, of the whole, or a part, of what it is supposed such child would inherit on the death of the parent. The effect of an *A.* is to deduct from the distributive share of the child the amount so received, estimating its value at the time of receipt.

ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE. (See page 208.)

Advan'cer, *n.* He who advances anything; a promoter.

Advan'cing, *p. a.* Going forward; as, "the *advancing* armies."

Advan'cive, *a.* Tending to advance. (R.)

Advan'tage, *n.* [Fr. *avantage.*] Superiority; — with *of* or *over*;

"His practical prudence gives him an *advantage over* you." — *Sprat.*

— Opportunity; convenience; gain; profit. — Any circumstance, means, or state, favorable to success.

"What *advantage* will it be unto thee, if I be cleansed from my sin?" — *Job* xxxv. 3.

Advan'tage, *v. a.* To benefit; to profit. (O.)

Advan'taged, *a.* Possessed of advantages.

"In the most *advantaged* tempers, this disposition is but comparative." — *Glanv.*

Advan'tage-ground, *n.* Ground that gives superiority and opportunities of annoyance or resistance.

Advanta'geous, *a.* [Fr. *avantageux.*] Producing advantage; profitable; useful; convenient.

Advanta'geously, *adv.* Conveniently; opportunely; profitably.

Advanta'geousness, *n.* Quality of being advantageous; profitableness.

Advene', *v. n.* [Lat. *advenio*, to come.] To accede; to become part of something else without being essential; to be superadded.

Ad'vent, *n.* [Lat. *adventus*, coming.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) A term applied by the Christian Church to certain weeks before Christmas. Anciently the season of Advent consisted of six weeks, and this is still the duration of it in the Greek Church. In the Catholic Church, however, and in the Protestant churches that observe Advent, it only lasts four weeks, commencing with the Sunday nearest St. Andrew's day (Nov. 30), either before or after. It is appointed to be observed as a season of devotion, being intended to commemorate the coming of Christ in the flesh, and to direct the thoughts to his second coming. This season was observed with great austerity by the primitive Christians.

Adventi'tious, *a.* [Lat. *adventitius.*] Any thing that accidentally, and not in the common course of natural causes, happens to make a part of another. Something accruing or befalling a person or thing from without.

(*Med.*) Acquired, — opposed to hereditary; so, gout and scrofula are sometimes hereditary, and very often *adventitious.*

Adventi'titious Roots. (*Bot.*) Roots which are not produced by the direct elongation of the radicle of the embryo. They generally spring from the true roots, from suckers, runners, bulbs, or other subterranean modifications of the stem. Adventitious roots are sometimes given off by the stems and branches, and are then termed aërial roots.

Adventi'tiously, *adv.* In an adventitious manner; accidentally.

Adventi'tiousness, *n.* The state of being adventitious.

Advent'nal, *a.* Relating to the season of advent.

Advent'ure, *n.* [Fr. *aventure.*] An accident; the occurrence of an incident of an unusually stirring character. The *adventure* is sometimes unforeseen, sometimes sought purposely. — Incident; crisis; casualty; experiment; romance.

Advent'ure, *v. n.* To try the chance; to dare; to venture.

"She would not *adventure* to set the sole of her foot upon the ground." — *Deut.* xxviii 26.

Advent'ure, *v. a.* To put at risk, or into the power of chance.

"My father *adventured* his life for you." — *Judges* ix. 17.

Advent'ure, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Ontonagon co.

Advent'ure Bay, situated on the S.E. coast of New Holland, lat. 43° 21′ S., lon. 147° 29′ E. This bay was first discovered by Capt. Furneaux, in 1773, and was named by him after the ship which he commanded, and which formed part of the expedition under the orders of Capt. Cook. The anchoring ground is good and well sheltered, and the neighboring shore furnishes abundance of wood and water. Capt. Cook found the aborigines to be mild and cheerful, but totally devoid of activity and genius, and nearly on a level with the wretched natives of *Terra del Fuego.*

Advent'ure, BILL OF. [Fr. *aventure*, hazard.] (*Com.*) A writing which is signed by a merchant, and which states that the goods on board a vessel are the property of another, who is to run all risk, the merchant only binding himself to account for the produce

Advent'ureful, *a.* Adventurous.

Advent'urer, *n.* [Fr. *aventurier.*] One who adventures; one who engages in hazardous enterprises; one who seeks occasion for adventures, or is fond of taking risks. — *Worcester.*

Advent'uresome, *a.* Venturesome (R.)

Advent'urous, *a.* One inclined to adventures or enterprises; bold, daring, courageous; venturesome.

"At land and sea, in many a doubtful fight
Was never known a more *advent'rous* knight." — *Dryden.*

— That which is full of hazard; dangerous.

"But I've already troubled you too long,
Nor dare attempt a more *advent'rous* song." — *Addison.*

Advent'urously, *adv.* In an adventurous manner boldly; daringly.

Advent'urousness, *n.* The quality of being adventurous; boldness.

Ad'verb, *n.* [Fr. *adverbe*, from Lat. *adverbium.*] (*Gram.*) The name given to a class of words employed with verbs, adjectives, &c., for the purpose of qualifying their meaning, just as the adjective itself is attached to substantives. In the English language a very large majority of adverbs are distinguished by the termination *ly*, which in the Anglo-Saxon has the fuller form *lice*, and in German *lich.* Our own language possesses the same suffix in the form *like*, as *godlike, gentlemanlike.* These, however, and many other words in *ly*, are adjectives, as *manly, ugly;* and it is difficult to draw the line between these two classes, many words especially in the oldest writers, being used indifferently for both.

Adver'bial, *a.* Having the quality or structure of an adverb.

Adver'bially, *ad.* In the manner of an adverb.

Adver'sa. [Lat. *ad*, to, and *versus*, turned towards.] (*Numis.*) A term applied to those coins wherein the heads are seen facing each other.

Adversa'ria, *n. pl.* [Lat., from *adversarius*, turned towards.] A term employed by the ancients to denote a kind of commonplace book, or journal, in which were inserted remarkable occurrences. At the present day the term is sometimes used among men of letters, to designate a kind of commonplace book, wherein is entered whatever may occur worthy of notice, whether in reading or conversation.

Adversa'rious, *a.* Adverse. (R.)

Ad'versary, *n.* [Fr. *adversaire*, from Lat. *ad*, to or against, and *versus*, turned.] An opponent; antagonist; enemy; foe. — It sometimes implies an open profession of enmity, but is more generally applied to those that have verbal or judicial quarrels, as controvertists or litigants.

Ad'versary, *a.* Opposite to; adverse; hostile.

Adversa'tion, *n.* [Lat. *adversatio.*] Opposition. (R.)

Adver'sative, *a.* [Lat. *adversativus.*] (*Gram.*) A term applied to a word, as *but*, *however*, *yet*, denoting a difference between what precedes and that which follows, as in this sentence: "This diamond is orient, *but* it is rough"— *But* is here an *adversative* conjunction.

Adver'sative, *n.* An adversative word.

Ad'verse, *a.* [Lat. *advertere*, to turn against.] Acting with contrary direction; contrary.

> "And twice, by *adverse* winds, from England's bank
> Drove back again unto my native clime."—*Shak.*

— Contrary to the wish or desire; calamitous, afflictive; pernicious; — opposed to *prosperous;* as, an *adverse* fate. — Personally opponent; hostile; inimical; as, an *adverse* party.

(*Bot.*) Applied to parts which stand opposite to each other.

Ad'versely, *ad.* In an adverse manner; unfortunately.

Ad'verseness, *n.* Opposition. (R.)

Adversifo'liate, and **Adversifo'lious,** *a.* [Lat. *adversus*, opposite, and *folium*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having leaves opposite each other.

Adver'sity, *n.* [Fr. *adversité*, from Lat. *adversitas.*] The state of unhappiness; misery; calamity; opposed to *prosperity.*

> "Sweet are the uses of *adversity*,
> Which like the toad, ugly and venomous,
> Wears yet a precious jewel in his head."—*Shak.*

—The cause of our sorrow; affliction; misfortune. — In this sense it may have a plural.

> "Let me embrace these sour *adversities*,
> For wise men say it is the wiser course."—*Shak.*

Advert', *v. n.* [Lat. *adverto*, to turn to.] To attend to; to regard; to observe; — used with *to* before the object of regard.

> "The mind of man being not capable at once to *advert to* more than one thing. . . ."—*Ray.*

Adver'tence, and **Adver'tency,** *n.* [From *advert.*] Attention to; regard to; consideration; heedfulness.

Adver'tent, *a.* Attentive; heedful.

Advertise', *v. a.* [Fr. *avertir*, from Lat. *adverto*, to turn up.] To give notice; to give public information; to announce; to proclaim; to publish in newspapers or otherwise; as, to *advertise* the loss of a pocket-book, a house to rent, a pomade to sell, &c.

Adver'tisement, *n.* Information communicated to individuals or the public in a manner designed to attract general attention; a notice published either in handbills or in a newspaper.

Advertis'er, *n.* One who advertises.

Advertis'ing, *p. a.* Giving intelligence.

Advice', *n.* [Fr. *avis.*] Counsel; instruction; except that instruction implies superiority, and *advice* may be given by equals or inferiors. — Information as to the state of affairs; notice; intelligence (then commonly in the plural); as, "We have late advices from France."

(*Com.*) An information respecting trade communicated by letter; thus, an *advice* is generally sent by one banker or merchant to another, to inform him of the drafts or bills drawn on him, with full particulars of their sum, date, to whom made payable, &c. This document, termed a "letter of advice," prevents mistakes, and at times detects forgeries; for when bills are presented for payment or acceptance, they can be refused to be honored for want of advice.

Advice'-boat, *n.* A vessel employed to carry despatches.

Advisabil'ity, *n.* Quality of being advisable.

Advis'able, *n.* Prudent; expedient; fit to be advised.

Advis'ableness, *n.* The quality of being advisable or fit; fitness.

Advis'ably, *ad.* With advice.

Advise', *v. a.* [Fr. *aviser.*] To counsel; to give an advice; — with *to* before the thing advised.

> "If you stir abroad, go arm'd. — Arm'd, brother! — Brother, I *advise* you *to* the best."—*Shak.*

— To give information; to inform; to make acquainted with anything; — followed by *of* before the thing told.

> "As may *advise* him *of* his happy state."—*Milton.*

Advise', *v. n.* To consider; to deliberate: to weigh.

> "*Advise* if this be worth attempting."—*Milton.*

Advised', *p. a.* Acting with deliberation, as after taking advice; prudent; cautious. — Performed with deliberation; well-considered; done with design.— *Worcester.*

Advis'edly, *ad.* Deliberately; purposely; by design; prudently.

Advis'edness, *n.* Deliberation; prudent procedure.

Advise'ment, *n.* [Lat. *advisamentum.*] Counsel; information; — consultation; deliberation. (*Obs.*)

Advis'er, *n.* One who advises or gives counsel; a counsellor.

Advis'ing, *n.* Counsel, advice. (o.)

Advi'sory, *a.* Able to give advice; which gives advice.

Ad'vocacy, *n.* [Lat. *advocatia.*] The act of pleading; vindication; defence; apology.

Ad'vocate, *v. a.* [Lat. *advocare*, to call in aid.] To plead in favor of; to support; to vindicate; to defend.

Ad vocate, *n.* Among the ancient Romans, an *advocate* was a person skilled in the laws. The origin of advocates in Rome was derived from an early institution, by which every head of a patrician house had a number of dependants who looked up to him as a protector, and in return owed him certain obligations. This law established the relation of *advocate*, or patron, and client. As it was one of the principal and most ordinary duties of the patron to explain the law to his client, and to assist him in his lawsuits, the relation was gradually contracted to this extent. — In early periods of the Roman republic, the profession of an advocate was held in high estimation. It was then the practice of advocates to plead gratuitously, those who aspired to honors and offices in the state taking this course to render themselves distinguished among the people. As the simplicity of ancient manners gradually disappeared, the services of Roman advocates became venal. At first it appears that presents of various kinds were given, as voluntary acknowledgments of the gratitude of clients for services rendered. These payments, however, gradually assumed the character of debts; and at length became a kind of stipend periodically payable by clients to those of the patrician order who devoted themselves to pleading. In this form, it became a heavy oppression, and was always considered to be an abuse, successively prohibited by several laws, which were ever eluded. In later periods, as the Roman law diffused itself over a great part of Europe, the restrictions upon the pecuniary remuneration of advocates entirely disappeared in practice; and the payment of pleaders for conducting causes in courts of justice resembled in substance the payment of any other services by those who derived benefit from them. — In countries where the Roman law prevails, especially in France, (see BARREAU.) the pleaders in courts of justice are still called advocates: their character, duties, and liabilities being extremely various under different governments. In Scotland, the *faculty of advocates* consists of pleaders or counsels, admitted, upon an examination, to practise before the courts of session, justiciary, and exchequer; they are also entitled to speak in the House of Lords in England upon appeals from the Scotch courts.— The *Lord Advocate*, or *King's Advocate*, is the principal crown lawyer in Scotland. Previously to the union, he was one of the great state officers, and sat in parliament by virtue of his office, without election. His duty is to act as a public prosecutor, and to conduct all causes in which the crown is interested, and particularly in criminal cases. — In the United States and in England an *advocate* is usually termed a *counsel*, *counsellor*, or *attorney-at-law.*—A *judge advocate* is a lawyer or officer who manages a prosecution in a court-martial.

Ad'vocateship, *n.* The office of an advocate.

Ad'vocatess, *n.* A female advocate. (*Obs.*)

Advoca'tion, *n.* [Lat. *advocatio.*] The act of pleading; plea; apology.

Bill of advocation. (*Scotch Law.*) A written application to a superior court to call an action before them from an inferior court.

Advocatus diaboli. [Lat.] The speaker or writer who, in the Catholic church, shows cause against the canonization of a person proposed for sainthood. The advocate who defends the proposed saint is called *advocatus dei.* As the office of the *A. diaboli* is to insist upon the weak points of the life of the proposed saint, this name is sometimes popularly applied to those who delight in detracting from the characters of good men.— *Amer. Ency.*

Advowee', *n.* [Fr. *avoué*, from Lat. *advocatus.*] He that has the right of advowson.

Advow'son, *n.* [Lat. *advocatio*, a summoning.] (*Eng. Law.*) The right of presenting a fit person to the bishop, to be by him instituted to a certain benefice within the diocese which has become vacant. The person enjoying this right is called the *patron* of the church, and the right is termed an *advowson*, because he is bound to advocate or protect the rights of the church, and of the incumbent whom he has presented. An *A. of a religious house* is that which is vested in the person who founded it.

A'dy, *n.* The Malabar foot, equal to 10½ inches.

Adyna'mia, *n.* [Gr. *a*, privative, and *dynamis*, power.] (*Med.*) A defect of vital power; debility.

Adynam'ic, Adynam'ical, *a.* (*Med.*) Relating to adynamia.

Ad'ytum, *n.* [Gr., a recess.] (*Arch.*) The secret dark chamber in a temple, to which none but the priests had access. It was from this part that the oracles were delivered. The only well-preserved *A.* of the ancients is in the little temple at Pompeii. It is raised some steps above the level of the temple, and is without light.

Adze, or **Addice,** *n.* [A. S. *adese.*] An edged carpenter's tool, used to chip surfaces in a horizontal direction, the axe being employed to chop materials in a vertical position. The *A.* is chiefly employed for taking off thin chips from timber or boards, and for paring away irregularities at which the axe cannot come.

Æ, a diphthong of very frequent use in the Latin language, which seems not properly to have any place in the English, its sound being no other than that of the simple *E.* It has been, nevertheless, retained in some words of Latin formation.—[The inquirer will search under the letter E for all words not found with the initial diphthong *Æ.*]

Æa. (*Myth.*) A huntress, changed by the gods into an island of the same name, to rescue her from the pursuit of her lover, the river Phasis. On the island was a town called *Æa*, which was the capital of Colchis.

Æ'acus. (*Myth.*) Son of Jupiter, by Ægina, and king of the island of Œnopia. A pestilence having destroyed all his subjects, he entreated Jupiter to repeople his kingdom; and, according to his desire, all the ants which were in an old oak were changed into men, and called by *Æ. myrmidons*, from *murmex*, an ant. *Æ.* married Endeis, by whom he had Telemon and Peleus. He was a man of such integrity that the ancients have made him one of the judges of hell, with Minos and Rhadamanthus.

Æcid'ium, *n.*; (*Bot.*) A numerous genus of minute parasitic plants belonging to the ord. *Fungi*, found in great abundance in northern countries. The species are universally parasitic upon the leaves, or flowers, or bark of living plants, where they are generated beneath the cuticle. Their structure is of the most simple kind; consisting of nothing more than a little mass of excessively minute spornles, or reproductive particles, much smaller than the finest sand, inclosed in a thin bag, of either a fibrous or reticulated structure, which in time pierces the cuticle under which it lies, gradually assumes a tubular appearance, and finally bursts at the apex for the purpose of enabling the spornles to escape. A great many species are found upon the weeds and trees of Europe and America. Among the most common is *Æ. cancellatum*, the Pear Æcidium, to be found on the back of the leaves of the cultivated pear-tree, to which it gives a singular warted aspect. It makes its appearance crowded in little patches of a pale brown color, which, when examined with a microscope, are seen to consist of numerous oval bodies about a line long. It probably does not produce any injurious effect upon the plants it attacks, for it generally makes its appearance late in the season, when the leaves have nearly completed their office for the year.



Fig. 36. — ÆCIDIUM CANCELLATUM.

Æde's'sa, or EDESSA. (*Anc. Geog.*) A town of Macedonia, near Pella. Caranus, king of Macedonia, took it by following goats that sought shelter from the rain, and called it from that circumstance (*aigras*, capras) Ægeas. It was the burial place of the Macedonian kings; and an oracle had said, that as long as the kings were buried there, so long would that kingdom exist. Alexander was buried in a different place; and on that account some authors have said that the kingdom became extinct.

Æ'dile. The title of certain Roman magistrates, so called from their care of buildings (Ædes). They were divided into two classes, distinguished by the epithets plebeian and curule. The two plebeian ædiles were, as their name imports, elected from the commonalty (plebs), and were subordinate to the tribunes of the *Plebes*, having jurisdiction over lesser causes, submitted to them by those magistrates. The two curule ædiles, so called from their privilege of giving judgment on ivory seats (*sellæ curules*), were originally elected from the patricians, but afterwards from both plebeians and patricians promiscuously. The magistracy was one of the most dignified in the state, and was allowed the use of the robe of honor (toga prætexta), and a certain precedence in the senate. The peculiar office of the ædiles was the superintendence of public works, markets, &c., in the city. They had also, particularly the curule ædiles, to exhibit public games, which they often did at a vast expense, in order to court popularity. Julius Cæsar added two other plebeian ædiles, called *cereales*, or inspect the public stores of provisions.

Æ'eta, or Æ'ETES, (*Myth.*,) king of Colchis, son of Sol and Perseis, daughter of Oceanus, was father of Medea, Absyrtus, and Chalciope, by Iden, one of the Oceanides. He killed Phryxus, son of Athamas, who had fled to his court on a golden ram. The Argonauts went against Colchis, and recovered the Golden Fleece by means of Medea, though it was guarded by bulls that breathed fire, and by a venomous dragon. This expedition has been celebrated by all the ancient poets.

Æg'ades, a group of islands off the W. coast of Sicily, from 15 to 35 miles W. of Trapani. The most important are Favignana, Levanzo, and Maritimo.

Æg'æ. (*Anc. Geog.*) A town near Eubœa, from which the Ægean sea is said to take its name.

Æg'æon. (*Myth.*) The son of Cœlus or of Pontus and Terra, the same as Briareus. It is supposed that he was a notorious pirate, chiefly residing at Ægæ, whence his name; and that the fable about his hundred hands arises from his having one hundred men to manage his oars in his piratical excursions.

Æga'gre, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Capra ægagra*, a wild species of goat, called *Pasang* by the Persians, and believed,

with great probability, to be the original source of at least one variety of the domestic goat. In the stomach and intestines of this animal are found those peculiar concretions or calculi called Bezoar stones, to which European physicians of the middle ages, the disciples of the Arabic school of medicine, imputed such wonderful properties; and which still enjoy a high reputation throughout the east, on account of their supposed medicinal virtues. — See GOAT.

Æga'leos, or ÆGALEUM. (*Anc. Geog.*) A mountain of Attica, from which Xerxes beheld the battle of Salamis. It was situated to the left of the road from Athens to Eleusis. Its present name is Saramango.

Ægæ'an Sea. (*Anc. Geog.*) That part of the Mediterranean now called the GRECIAN ARCHIPELAGO. The Ægean Sea was bounded on the north by Macedonia and Thrace, on the west by Greece, on the east by Asia Minor, and situate between the 41st and 36th degrees of latitude. The true origin of the name is unknown, and we should rather refer it to old king Ægeus, father of Theseus, than to any one else. It contains numerous islands, many of which are undoubtedly of volcanic origin. Of these the more southern are divided into two groups; one called the Sporades, or scattered islands, lying along the coast of Caria and Ionia; the other called the Cyclades, or circling islands, lying off the coasts of Attica and Peloponnesus, from which they were separated by the Myrtoan Sea, and occupying a large part of the southern Ægean. Another portion of the Ægean, lying about Icaria, one of the Sporades, was also called the Icarian Sea. The northern part of the Ægean contains fewer, but larger islands; the principal were called Chios, Lesbos, Lemnos, Thasos, and Eubœa. At the N.E. corner it communicates with the Propontis (Sea of Marmora) by the narrow strait called the Hellespont, now the Dardanelles; the Turks called it the White Sea, to distinguish it from the Black Sea; it must not, however, be confounded with the White Sea in the north of Russia. See ARCHIPELAGO.

Ægæ'an, *a.* Belonging, or relating, to the Ægean sea.

Æg'æus. (*Myth.*) A surname of Neptune, from *Ægæ*, in Eubœa. — A river of Corcyra. — A plain in Phocis.

Ægeʹus, king of Athens, son of Pandion, being desirous of having children, went to consult the oracle, and on his return stopped at the court of Pittheus, king of Trœzene, who gave him his daughter Æthra in marriage. He left her pregnant, and told her if she had a child to send him to Athens, as soon as he could lift a stone under which he had concealed his sword. By this sword he was to be known to Ægeus, who did not wish to make any public discovery of a son, for fear of his nephews, the Pallantides, who expected his crown. Æthra became mother of Theseus, whom she accordingly sent to Athens with his father's sword. At that time Ægeus lived with Medea, the divorced wife of Jason. When Theseus came to Athens, Medea attempted to poison him; but he escaped, and upon showing Ægeus the sword he wore, discovered himself to be his son. — Theseus had agreed with Ægeus, when he should return from Crete, that he should hoist white sails, as a signal of his having subdued the Minotaur; forgetting to do so, his disconsolate father, at the sight of the black sails, threw himself into the sea. Ægeus reigned forty-eight years, and died B. C. 1235.

Æg'iale. (*Myth.*) One of Phæton's sisters, who were themselves changed into poplars, and their tears into amber. They were called Heliades.

Ægi'dius de Columna, a general of the Augustines, who taught divinity at Paris with great reputation, but whose works have long since sunk into oblivion. One of his books, however, as an early specimen of typography, is still sought for. D. 1316.

Ægi'lia. (*Anc. Geog.*) A small island in Enbœa, where the Persian fleet, under Datis and Artaphernes, was moored before the battle of Marathon. It is now called Stouri. — Another in the channel which separates Cythera from Crete.

Æg'ilops, or ÆGYLOPS, *n.* [Gr., from *aigos*, a goat, and *ops*, the eye.] (*Med.*) A disease so named from the supposition that goats were subject to it. It is a stage of the *fistula lachrymalis*. When the skin covering the lachrymal sac has been for some time inflamed, it most commonly happens that the puncta lachrymalia are affected by it; and the fluid, not having an opportunity of passing off by them, distends the inflamed skin, so that at last it becomes sloughy, and bursts externally. This is that state of the disease which is called perfect ægilops.

(*Bot.*) A genus of the ord. *Graminaceæ*. The species *Ægilops ovata* was formerly supposed to be the origin of all the varieties of cultivated wheat; and it is undoubtedly true that a kind of wheat may be produced by the union of this plant with a species of *Triticum*. The hybrid, after about twelve years' cultivation, becomes a wheat-bearing grass.

Ægi'na, (*Myth.*) a daughter of Asopus, had Æacus by Jupiter changed into a flame of fire. She afterwards married Actor, son of Myrmidon, by whom she had some children, who conspired against their father. Some say that she was changed by Jupiter into the island which bears her name.

Ægi'na, an island in that part of the Ægean Sea which formed the Saronic gulf. It was also called Œnone, Œnopia, and Myrmidonia. This island furnished 18 ships to the battle of Artemisium, 30 to that of Salamis, and 500 men to the battle of Platæa. The modern name of the island is Egina. On the conical hill called mount Oras are still to be seen some remains of the temple of Jupiter Panhellenius, a fine specimen of the Greek Doric order. The island has about 40 square miles area, and 7,000 inhabitants. It is mountainous, and the coast affords only one haven on the N.W. The soil produces the best almonds in Greece, with wine, oil, corn, and various fruits. — The modern town of Egina stands on the site of the ancient town; *pop.* about 4,000.



Fig. 37. — RUINS OF THE TEMPLE OF ÆGINA.

Ægina, GULF OF, the ancient *Saronicus Sinus*, containing the islands of Ægina, Salamis, and several islets. It is about 50 miles in length and 30 in breadth, on the E. side of Greece, between Attica and the Peloponnesus.

Æginе'ta, PAULUS, a native of the island Ægina, who first noticed the cathartic quality of rhubarb. Lived in the 7th century. His works were published at Paris in 1532, folio.

Æginе'tan Style of Art. Several ancient writers, particularly Pliny and Pausanias, make frequent mention of Æginetan works of art; and in such a manner, as to show that the productions of the school of Ægina were highly esteemed. Many names of Æginetan sculptors had thus come down to us as almost synonymous with excellence in their art, but the works of none of these could be recognized among those which had escaped the ravages of time, when the discovery of the sculptures which adorned the tympana of the Panhellenium (see ÆGINA) furnished us with undoubted specimens of Æginetan art. The sculptures of the Panhellenium are of great beauty and merit, and are, for many reasons, highly interesting; but they are probably not of the class and date from which the school of Ægina derived its celebrity. The energy of action, the grace of attitude, and the truth of proportion displayed in these works are admirable. Nevertheless, there is a degree of dryness and rigidity observable in the bodies and limbs, which give the works an archaic character, whilst the countenances, the hair, and the draperies, clearly betoken their near approach to the archaic period. The sculptures are exhibited in the museum of Munich.

Æg'inhard, a German, educated by Charlemagne, of whom he became the faithful secretary. He retired from the active scenes of life after the loss of Imma, his beloved wife, whom some have falsely called daughter of the emperor, asserting that she conveyed her husband on her shoulders from her house, through the snow, that his escape might not be traced by the jealousy of her father. Æginhard is the author of a valuable life of Charlemagne, besides annals from 741 to 837, and letters. D. 840. His works were first printed at Paris, 2 v. fol., 1576.

Æg'ioeus. (*Myth.*) A surname of Jupiter, from his using the skin of the goat Amalthæa instead of a shield, in the war of the Titans.

Æ'gis, *n.* [Gr. *aigis*, a goat-skin coat.] The shield of Jupiter, who is called by Homer the Ægis bearer. According to the Greek poet, the shield was covered with the skin of the goat Amalthæa. Minerva afterwards fixed upon it the Gorgon's head, and thus endowed it with the power of turning into stone all those who looked at it. The term was also employed to denote the breastplate of a god, and finally it came to be applied to the cuirass of distinguished persons. — In a figurative sense, *ægis* [Fr. *égide*] denotes protection.



Fig. 38.
MINERVA, WITH ÆGIS.

Æg'isthus, king of Argos, was son of Thyestes, by his daughter Pelopea. Being left guardian of Agamemnon's kingdoms and of his wife Clytemnestra, he fell in love and lived with her. They were both put to death afterwards, by Orestes, after a reign of seven years from the murder of his father, Agamemnon.

Æg'ipan. (*Myth.*) A name of Pan, because he had the feet of a goat.

Æg'irin, or ÆGYRIN. (*Min.*) A mineral of the angite family, occurring at Brevig, in Norway, sometimes in very large crystals belonging to the monoclinic system. Color greenish-black; lustre vitreous.

Æ'gle. (*Myth.*) A nymph, daughter of Sol and Neæra. — One of the Hesperides. — One of the Graces.

Æ'gles, a Samian wrestler, born dumb. Seeing some unfair measure practised in a contest, he broke the string which held his tongue, through the desire of speaking, and always afterwards spoke with ease.

Æg'letes. (*Myth.*) A surname of Apollo.

Ægo'ceros, or CAPRICORNUS. (*Myth.*) An animal into which Pan transformed himself when flying before Typhon, in the war with the giants. Jupiter made him a constellation.

Ægoph'ony, *n.* [Gr. *aigos*, a goat, and *phone*, sound.] (*Med.*) A peculiar sound observed in using the stethoscope, resembling the sound made by a goat.

Ægospot'amos. [Gr., *goat's river.*] (*Anc. Geog.*) A town, in the Thracian Chersonesus, on a river of the same name, where the Athenian fleet, consisting of 180 ships, was defeated by Lysander, on the 13th December, B. C. 405, in the last year of the Peloponnesian war.

Ægypti'acum, *n.* (*Med.*) A name formerly given to different unguents of the detergent or corrosive kind. The simple *Æ.* is a composition of verdigris, vinegar, and honey, boiled to a consistence.

Ægyp'tus, son of Belus, and brother to Danaus, gave his fifty sons in marriage to the fifty daughters of his brother. Danaus, who had established himself at Argos, and was jealous of his brother, obliged all his daughters to murder their husbands the first night of their nuptials. This was executed, with the exception that Hypermnestra alone spared her husband, Lynceus. Even Ægyptus was killed by his niece Polyxena. Ægyptus was king, after his father, of a part of Africa, which from him has been called Ægyptus.

Æl, Ael, or AL. [A. S.] A prefix syllable, signifying *all*, or *altogether*. Thus, *Ælwin* signifies a complete conqueror.

Ælf. [A. S.] A prefix implying help, aid, assistance. Thus, *Ælfwold* signifies an *auxiliary governor*.

Ælfric, or ALFRIC, a Saxon Benedictine monk, was made archbishop of Canterbury in 994; D. 1005. He displayed a commendable zeal for the spread of learning. Among the works ascribed to his pen is a Saxon grammar in Latin.

Ælia Capitolina. (*Anc. Geog.*) A name given to Jerusalem in the time of the emperor Adrian, from Ælius, one of the names of the emperor.

Ælia'nus, CLAUDIUS, a Roman, who lived about the middle of the third century of the Christian æra. Besides others, we have of him a work, in 14 books, entitled, *Various or Miscellaneous History*, which may be considered as one of the earliest collections of ANA. The value of it does not consist in that the compiler has written, but in the passages of lost writers that he has been the means of preserving. Printed in Paris, 1805.

Ælius. There were several Romans of this name, the most remarkable of whom is Q. Æl. Pætus, son of Sextus, or Publius. As he sat in the senate-house, a woodpecker perched on his head: upon which a soothsayer exclaimed, that if he preserved the bird, his house would flourish and Rome decay; and if he killed it, the contrary must happen. Hearing this, Ælius, in the presence of the senate, bit off the head of the bird. All the youths of his family were killed at Cannæ, and the Roman arms were soon attended with success.

Ælius, SEXTUS CATUS, censor with M. Cethegus. He separated the senators from the people in the public spectacles. During his consulship, the ambassadors of the Ætolians found him feasting off earthen dishes, and offered him silver vessels, which he refused, satisfied with the others, which for his virtues he had received from his father-in-law, L. Paulus, after the conquest of Macedonia.

Æ'lio. (*Myth.*) One of the Harpies.

Æ'lst, EVERHARD VAN, a Dutch painter, famous for his dead-game and fruit-pieces. B. at Delft, 1602; D. 1658. — He had a nephew, William, also distinguished as an artist. D. 1679.

Æ'lterre, a town in Belgium, 12 miles from Ghent. *Pop.* 6,000.

Æmi'lia, a division of N. Italy, bounded on the N. by the river Po, formed in 1859, and including the nine provinces of Bologna, Ferrara, Forli, Massa, and Carrara, Modena, Parma, Piacenza, Ravenna, and Reggio, which are described in their several places.

Æmi'lianus, C. JULIUS, a Moor, who, from the lowest stations, rose to be emperor of Rome. He reigned only four months, when he was killed, in his 46th year, by his own soldiers, who then offered the crown to Valerian.

Æmi'lius, PAULUS, a Roman general, who was of noble family, and passed through several civil offices with reputation, until he obtained a military command, in which he acquired great glory. At the age of 46 he held the office of consul; and at 60 accepted the command of the armies against Perseus, king of Macedon, whom he made prisoner, leading him and the king of Illyria, his ally, in triumph through Italy. On his arrival at Rome, he obtained a magnificent triumph, in which Perseus and his family, as captives, led the procession. He afterwards served the office of censor. B. 228, B. C.; D., universally regretted, B. C. 160.

Æne'as, a Trojan prince, son of Anchises and the goddess Venus. The care of his infancy was intrusted to a nymph: but at the age of five he was recalled to Troy, and placed under the inspection of Alcathous, the friend and companion of his father. He afterwards improved

himself in Thessaly, under Chiron, whose house was frequented by all the young princes and heroes of the age. Soon after his return home, he married Creusa, Priam's daughter, by whom he had a son, called Ascanius. During the Trojan war he behaved with great valor in defence of his country, and encountered Diomedes and Achilles. Yet he is accused, with Antenor, of betraying his country to the Greeks, and of preserving his life and fortune by this treacherous measure. He lived at variance with Priam, on account of not receiving sufficient marks of distinction from the king and his family, a circumstance which might have provoked him to seek revenge by perfidy. When Troy was in flames, he carried away upon his shoulders his father Anchises and the statues of his household gods, leading in his hand his son Ascanius, and leaving his wife to follow behind. Some say that he retired to Mount Ida, where he built a fleet of twenty ships, and set sail in quest of a settlement. Strabo, on the contrary, says that Æneas never left his country, but rebuilt Troy, where he reigned, and his posterity after him. Even Homer, who lived four hundred years after the Trojan war, says that the gods destined Æneas and his posterity to reign over the Trojans. According to Virgil and other Latin authors, he was sailing from Sicily to Italy, when he landed in Epirus, and was driven on the coasts of Africa, and received by Dido, queen of Carthage, to whom, on his first interview, he gave one of the garments of the beautiful Helen. Dido being enamoured of him, wished to marry him; but he left Carthage by order of the gods. In his voyage he passed to Cumæ, where the Sibyl conducted him to hell, that he might hear from his father the fate which awaited him and all his posterity. After a voyage of seven years, and the loss of thirteen ships, he arrived in the Tiber. Latinus, the king of the country, received him with hospitality, and promised him his daughter Lavinia, who had been before betrothed to king Turnus by her mother Amata. To prevent this marriage, Turnus made war against Æneas; and after many battles, the contest was terminated by a combat between the two rivals, in which Turnus was killed. Æneas married Lavinia, in whose honor he built the town of Lavinium, and succeeded his father-in-law. His reign was but of short duration, various accounts being given of the cause of his death. — Æneas has been praised for his piety and submission to the will of the gods. The story of the loves of Dido and Æneas is allowed to be a mere poetical ornament, introduced by a violent anachronism.

Æ'neid, *n.* [Lat. *æneis.*] The celebrated poem written by Virgil in the time of Augustus Cæsar, which relates the wanderings of Æneas after the capture of Troy, his arrival in Italy, and his adventures previous to his marriage with Lavinia and settlement in Latium. The poem consists of twelve books. The first six contain a description of the wanderings of the hero; the others, of his arrival in Italy, and the war between the Trojans and the natives. It was commenced about B. C. 30, the author continuing to labor on it till his death, B. C. 20. It called forth the enthusiastic admiration of his contemporaries. Propertius wrote:

> "Yield, Roman poets; lords of Greece, give way;
> The Iliad soon shall own a greater lay;"

and some writers, even in modern times, have expressed the same opinion. It is nevertheless generally admitted that, compared with the Iliad, the Æneid is wanting in originality and power: it is evidently the labored performance of a learned man, possessed of an elegant mind, who has availed himself freely of the labors of those who have preceded him. The strength of Virgil lay in the pathetic rather than in the sublime; and many passages of the Æneid, which admitted of the former quality, are exquisitely beautiful. The Æ. has been frequently translated in English, but the energetic version of Dryden has nearly superseded all others.

A'eng, a village of British India, province of Bengal. Near it is the best pass into the Burmese dominions. *Pop.* 800. Lat. 19° 50′ N., lon. 94° 9′ E.

Æo'lian, *a.* [Lat. *æolus*, god of the wind.] Belonging to Æolus; acted upon by the wind.

Æolian attachment. See ATTACHMENT.

Æo'lian harp, or ÆOLUS' HARP. A well-known instrument, which produces a pleasant combination of sounds, by the action of the wind. Its construction is very simple, consisting of merely a number of catgut or wire strings, stretched in parallel lines over a box of thin deal, with sounding-holes cut in the top. The strings being tuned in unison, the effect is produced by placing the instrument in a current of air. The invention of the Æolian harp is generally given to Kircher, by whom it was first described.

Æo'lians, the name of one of those various peoples, whom we are accustomed to class under the general appellation of Greeks. We trace the name of Æolians to Thessaly, their primitive abode, as far as we know, where they appear to have been closely related to the Phthiotic Achæans of the same country. The Achæi of the Peloponnesus were kinsmen, and, in fact, part of the Æolians; and the great emigration, commonly called the Æolian, was an emigration of Achæan people. It seems probable that the emigration from the Peloponnesus commenced before the Dorian invasion, or return of the Heraclidæ, as it is often called, which caused so great a revolution in the Peninsula. Strabo says that the Æolian settlements in Asia were four generations prior to those called the Ionian. The Æolian colonies on the Asiatic main land were widely spread, extending at least from Cyzicus along the shores of the Hellespont and the Ægean to the river Caicus, and even the Hermus. Many positions in the interior were also occupied by them, as well as the fine island of Lesbos, with Tenedos, and others of smaller importance. Homer mentions all these parts as possessed by a different people; which would be a proof, if any were wanting, that the race of new settlers came after his time. There were twelve cities or states included in the older settlements in that tract of Asia Minor on the Ægean, which was known in Greek geography by the name of Æolis, and formed a part of the subsequent larger division of Mysia. Smyrna, one of them, which early fell into the hands of the Ionians, the neighbors of the Æolians, still exists nearly on the old spot, with exactly the same name, thus adding one to the many instances of the durable impression made by Greek colonists wherever they settled.

But besides these twelve states, to which we have alluded, (most of which were near the coast,) there were many Æolian towns founded by the new-comers along the Hellespont, the range of the Ida mountains, and on the coast of Thrace.

Æol'ic, *a.* Belonging to the Æolians.

ÆOLIC DIALECT. (*Ling.*) One of the five dialects of the Greek language, agreeing in most things with the Doric dialect.

ÆOLIC VERSE. (*Pros.*) A kind of verse, consisting of an iambus or spondee, then of two anapests, separated by a long syllable, and lastly of one long or short syllable.

Æol'ipile, *n.* [Lat. *Æolus*, the god of the wind, and *pila*, a ball.] An hydraulic instrument, contrived for the purpose of exhibiting the convertibility of water into steam. It consists of a hollow ball of metal, having a slender neck or pipe, with a very small orifice inserted into it. The ball, having been filled with water, is placed over the fire: and the heat gradually converts the water into vapor, which rushes out of the pipe with great violence till the whole is discharged. The experiment is not unattended by danger; for should the small orifice by any accident be stopped, the steam would burst the ball. The Æ. was known to the ancients, being mentioned by Vitruvius. Descartes and others have used it to account for the natural cause and production of the wind. It is sometimes filled with alcohol, and the jet of its vapor being inflamed, it serves the purpose of a blowpipe.

Æo'lus. (*Myth.*) The god of the winds, who was fabled by the early poets to have his seat in the floating island of Æolia; but the Latin and later Greek poets placed him in the Lipari isles. Here the winds were pent up in vast caves, it being the duty of Æolus to let them loose, and to restrain their violence at the pleasure of Jupiter.

Æ'on. See EON, and GNOSTICS.

Æota'na, *n.* [Gr. *ær*, air, and *teino*, to stretch.] (*Mus.*) A very small musical instrument, consisting of several short, elastic, metallic springs, fixed in a frame and acted on by the breath of the performer.

Æ'pinus, FRANCIS MARIA ULRIC THEODORE, a distinguished electrician, who was the first to see the affinity between magnetism and electricity in its full extent, and to perceive how these may illustrate each other. He is also the inventor of the condenser of electricity and of the electrophus. He published several memoirs relating to philosophical subjects, and seems to have devoted a considerable portion of his time to mechanical pursuits B. at Rostock, Germany, 1724; D. at Dorpat, in Livonia, 1802.

A'er, *n.* [Gr. *air*] *Aer* is used as a prefix in various compounds relating to the air.

Æra, or ERA, [a word of doubtful derivation.] In Chronology, it is the period that has elapsed from some fixed point of time, or epoch, called the commencement of the æra; and the period of the occurrence of any event is ascertained by reckoning from one or other of those epochs. The period of time selected for an æra, or point whence to begin the computations of time, is necessarily arbitrary; and different nations have adopted different periods coincident with some important event in their civil or religious history. Some, as the Jews, have adopted the year of the creation of the world. The Greeks used to reckon by the æra of the Olympiad, (see this word,) which began at the summer solstice, 776 B. C. The Romans reckoned from the building of the city, generally held to be the 24th of April, B. C. 753. The Julian æra dates from the reformation of the calendar by Julius Cæsar, B. C. 45. All Christian nations now adopt for their æra the birth of Christ, which took place on the 1st of January, in the middle of the 4th year of the 194th Olympiad, and the 753d of the building of Rome. The æra of most Mohammedan nations is that of the Hegira, or flight of Mohammed to Medina, corresponding with the 16th of July, A. D. 622. The æra of Salwahan, in common use in a great part of India, corresponds to A. D. 78. The æra of Yesdegird, used in Persia, began 16th June, A. D. 632.

A'erate, *v. a.* To supply or fill with air. — To renovate by exposure to the air.

A'erated, *a.* Charged by the agency of air; arterialized.

Aerated bread. — See BREAD.

Aera'tion, *n.* The act of aerating.

AERATION OF BLOOD. (*Physio.*) The renovation of the blood by its exposure to the air in respiration. It is requisite that the blood should be continually exposed to the influence of the air, by which it may get rid of the carbonic acid with which it has become charged during its circulation in the system, and may take in a fresh supply of oxygen, which has been withdrawn from it at the same time. In order to effect this exposure, the blood is conveyed to a particular organ, in which it is made to pass through a set of capillary vessels, and is then brought into almost immediate contact with air. See ARTERIALIZATION, CIRCULATION, RESPIRATION.

AERATION OF SOILS, (*Agr.*) is the impregnating them with air, by ploughing, harrowing, &c., so that the air may enter the pores of the earth.

Æra'rian. The term applied to a Roman citizen who had been degraded to the lowest rank compatible with personal freedom. He, however, still paid taxes, but enjoyed no privileges, and could not serve in the army, or, consequently, participate in the distribution of land granted to such classes as did.

Æra'rium. The public treasury of the Roman people, the care of which was vested in the quæstors. After the fall of the republic, the *ærarium* was kept distinct from the treasury of the emperor, which was called fiscus. The *ærarium sanctus*, or more sacred treasury, was appointed to provide for cases of extreme emergency, and might not be opened on other occasions.

Ae'rial, *a.* [Lat. *aërius.*] Belonging to, produced by, placed in, or inhabiting the air; — high, elevated in situation, and therefore in the air.

> "*Aerial* spires, and citadels, the seat
> Of kings and heroes resolute in war."—*Philips.*

AERIAL BULBS. (*Bot.*) Small conical or rounded bodies of the nature of bulbs, which grow on the axils of the leaves of certain plants. They may be seen in the bulbiferous lily and the pilewort.

AERIAL IMAGES. — See MIRAGE, and FATA MORGANA.

AERIAL LEAVES. (*Bot.*) Leaves which grow in the air, as distinguished from submerged leaves, or those which flourish under water.

AERIAL PERSPECTIVE. (*Paint.*) A term used to signify the receding of objects into distance, as seen through the medium of air. In its general application, however, it is to be understood in a more enlarged sense. Linear perspective may be considered the material guide of the artist, originating in and governed by mathematical science; but aërial perspective is, in whatever relates to *effect*, amenable to no positive law or established rule, and depends for its application on the perceptions and capacity of the artist. Although entering into every variety of subject, in graphic representation, it is in open scenery that aërial perspective is exhibited in its proper sphere. To feel this, it will only be necessary to recollect in how different an aspect the same scenery may present itself under different modifications of the atmosphere. A prospect, which at noonday, or in a clear and bleak morning, appears tame and uninteresting, shall assume an ideal character, and start into combinations of beauty, if seen at sunrise or at sunset, or under any temperature of the sky favorable to the development of picturesque effect. It is, of course, in those schools of painting, wherein the study of external nature, especially of landscape, has been most cultivated, that we are to look for the finest examples of aërial perspective. The Roman and Florentine masters, whose object, almost exclusively, was human form and character, seem to have felt or understood but little of it. The Dutch and Flemish painters exhibit high excellence in this particular, as is shown in the works of Rubens, Rembrandt, Teniers, Ostade, Cuyp, Ruysdael, Wouvermans, Vandervelde, &c. France, however, has the glory of having produced the artist Claude Lorraine, who, in this great quality of art, has borne off the palm from all competitors. He rarely painted any other effects than those of the rising or the setting sun, well knowing their picturesque superiority; but whatever be his subject, an ancient port, or ruins, or temples, the great and presiding charm of Claude is his consummate skill in aërial perspective.

AERIAL ROOTS. (*Bot.*) Those adventitious roots, which arise from the stem and branches of plants, and which, during the whole or part of their growth, are suspended in the air. The little threads which spring from the stem of the ivy, the roots of the screw pine, the descending columns of the banyan-tree, and the green fibres thrown out by the curious air-plants, are examples.



Fig. 39 — PANDANUS, or SCREW PINE.

It emits aërial roots at *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, and *e*, which ultimately reach the ground, and give increased stability to the stem.

A'erians, *n. pl.* See AE'RIUS.

Ae'rides, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) See AIR-PLANTS.
Ae'rie, *n.* [Fr. *aire.*] The nest of the eagle and other birds of prey; a brood of such birds.
Aerif'erous, *a.* [Lat. *aer*, air, and *ferre*, to carry.] Conveying or containing air.
Aerifica'tion, *n.* [Fr.] The conversion of a substance into an aëriform state; the state of being aëriform. The act of uniting air with some thing; the process of being filled with air.
A'eriform, *a.* [Fr.] Having the form or nature of air; gaseous.
A'erify, *v. a.* [Lat. *aer*, air, and *facere*, to make.] To infuse into air; to fill or combine with air.
Ae'rius, an Asiatic presbyter, who from being a follower of Arius (the founder of Arianism), advocated the notion that there was no distinction between bishops and presbyters, and procured many followers, who were named Aërians. Flourished in Sebastia, Pontus, in the 4th century.
Æ'rnen, a little town in the centre of Valais, Switzerland, on the Rhone; 7 miles N.E. of Brieg.
Aerodynam'ics, *n. pl.* [Gr. *aer*, air, and *dynamis*, power.] The science which treats of properties of aëriform fluids in a state of motion. — The causes which disturb the quiescence of the air are very numerous. Currents are created in innumerable ways; among others, by the local change of temperature induced by the presence or absence of the sun; by the permanent difference of temperature between the polar and equatorial regions; and by the rotation of the earth on its axis. It is also effected by the evaporation of the sea and rivers. Aqueous vapor being much lighter than the air, causes motion in its passage to the cloud-region. — The science of aëro-dynamics is most important in the way of affecting the wellbeing of mankind. It is now proved that it is quite possible to predict the blowing of wind from any particular quarter; and by aëro-dynamic calculations, we are able to forward telegrams to different parts of the coast, warning sailors of coming storms. — The laws which govern projectiles are an important part of this science. We will try to give of them a clear idea. — Conceive a body to be moved forward in a straight line, displacing successively the particles of air opposed to it; the effect which it produces is proportional to the number of particles against which it strikes, and to the quantity of motion communicated to each. Suppose now the velocity of the body to be doubled, the motion communicated to each particle of air displaced will be twice as great as before, and twice as many particles will receive the impulsion in the same time. Hence we infer that the effect will be four times as great, or that the effect is proportional to the square of the velocity. This result of theory agrees tolerably well with experiments made to determine the resistance of the air when the velocity is not very great, or not exceeding eight or nine hundred feet in a second. When the velocity is much greater than this, the effect is modified by circumstances which require further explanation. — When a body is moved out of its position, the space which it occupied is not filled with air instantaneously, but only after a sensible, though very short time. Theory, confirmed to a certain degree by experience, shows that air, under the ordinary atmospheric pressure, rushes into a vacuum with a velocity of 1300 and 1400 feet in a second of time. But this velocity is speedily checked; for the instant that any portion of air is admitted, or the vacuum ceases to be perfect, that portion resists the entrance of more with a force proportional to its density. Suppose, for example, the air in a receiver to be reduced to one-fourth of its natural density; it is clear that the velocity of the air to enter the receiver, which is proportional to the square root of the effort or the resistance, will be reduced in the proportion of about 100 to 87. In this manner, as the air continues to enter, the velocity will rapidly diminish. — Now, conceive a body, for example a cannon-ball, to be moving rapidly through the air, but with a less velocity than 1300 feet per second. The air in front of the ball will remain in its natural state, because the condensation produced every instant by the contact of the ball is propagated more quickly than the ball moves, the velocity of the propagator being equal to that with which air enters a vacuum. But there is a certain space behind the ball in which the air has not entirely recovered its equilibrium, but remains more or less rarefied, the ball having passed through it in less time than is required for the surrounding air entirely to fill it. In addition, therefore, to the resistance which arises from the communication of motion to the particles of the air, there is a pressure on the front part of the ball not counterbalanced from behind; in consequence of which, we may infer that the resistance will increase in a quicker ratio than the square of the velocity. This deduction is also confirmed by experience; for it is found that the resistance continues to increase with the square of the velocity only while the velocity is less than 900 or 1000 feet per second. Above this velocity the ratio begins to fail; and when the velocity exceeds that with which air enters a vacuum, the ratio is entirely altered. At a velocity of 1600 feet per second, the resistance is found to be more than twice that given by theory. The reason is obvious: the density of the air before the body is increased by the rapid motion, and, consequently, presses more on the fore part of the body than air in its natural state. — See ACOUSTICS, ANEMOMETER, GUNNERY, PROJECTILE, RIFLE, WIND.
Ae'roe, or AEROE, a Danish island in the duchy of Schleswig, about 14 miles long and 5 broad. It lies 10 miles S. of Fünen. The cap., Aeroeskjobing, has considerable shipping. *Pop.* 11,000.
Aerog'raphy, *n.* [Greek *aer*, air, and *grapho*, I write.] The description of the nature, properties, and phenomena of the atmosphere. — See ATMOSPHERE.
Aeroklin'oscope, *n.* (*Meteor.*) See page 208.
A'erolite, and **A'erolith,** *n.* [Gr. *aer*, air, and *lithos*, a stone.] A meteoric stone, or mineral mass, falling from the atmosphere. The origin of this remarkable class of natural phenomena is involved in great obscurity, and many different theories have been proposed to account for them, but the opinion the more consistent with all known facts and laws of nature, is, that the meteors are bodies moving in space, either accumulations of matter as originally created, or fragments separated from a larger mass of a similar nature. The earth in describing its orbit may meet with such masses directly, or pass so near to them as to carry them along with it by virtue of its attraction. On plunging into the atmosphere with the velocity due to the height from which they have fallen, which is that of their distance from the earth, when they begin to obey its attractive force, an enormous heat is evolved by the rapid and powerful condensation of the air; the matter becomes inflamed, and the aërolite is the product of the combustion. In the same manner, shooting stars, and other igneous meteors of frequent occurrence, are explained. The chaotic matter may be entirely consumed long before it reaches the earth, in which case the appearance of the bolide will not be accompanied with the fall of an aërolite. — When taken up soon after their fall, they are extremely hot. They are generally angular, of prismatic and pyramidal forms, the angles being rounded. One of the most remarkable circumstances is the great similarity of composition of all the meteoric *stones*, on whatever part of the earth they have fallen. Their exterior surface is black, as if they had been exposed to the heat of a furnace. Internally they are of a grayish-white. Their specific gravity, which is very nearly the same in all of them, varies between 3.352 and 4.281, that of water being taken as unit. Their chemical analysis gives, in almost every instance, the same substances, combined in very nearly the same proportions. They are composed of silex, magnesia, sulphur, iron in the metallic state, nickel, and some traces of chrome. Sometimes they are formed of a spongy or cellular texture, the cavities being filled with a stony substance. These common and constant characters indicate with the greatest evidence a common origin, and of their composition it may be inferred that it is to be sought elsewhere than in the earth. Iron is scarcely ever found in the metallic state in terrestrial substances; volcanic matter contains it only in the state of an oxide. Nickel is also very rare, and never found on the surface of the earth; and chrome is still more rare. — Some philosophers supposed that aerolites were bodies thrown out by the volcanoes which are known to exist in the moon; and Laplace, the illustrious author of the *Mécanique Céleste*, calculated that a body projected from the moon, with a velocity of 7,771 feet in the first second, would reach our earth in about two days and a half; but Olbers and other astronomers have proved that the velocity of the meteors, which has been estimated in some cases to be at first equal to some miles in a second, is too great to admit of the possibility of their having come from the moon. An *Æ.* weighing 800 lbs is exhibited in the museum of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia. — See BOLITES, METEORS.
Aerolit'hology, *n.* [Gr. *aer*, air, *lithos*, stone, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of aërolites.
Aerolit'ic, *a.* Relating to aërolites.
Aerolog'ic, and **Aerolog'ical,** *a.* Pertaining to aërology.
Aerol'ogist, *n.* One who is versed in aërology.
Aerol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *aer*, air, and *logos*, a discourse.] The doctrine of air; — generally applied to medical discussions respecting its salubrity.
A'eromancy, *n.* [Gr. *aer*, air, and *manteia*, prophecy.] A term applied to a mode practised by the ancients of predicting future events from certain appearances in the air.
Aerom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *aer*, air, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for making the necessary corrections in pneumatic experiments, to ascertain the mean bulk of gases.
Aerometric, *a.* Belonging or relating to aërometry.
Aerom'etry, *n.* [Gr. *aer*, air, and *metreo*, I measure.] The art of measuring the air, so as to obtain knowledge of its bulk, density, &c.
A'eronaut, *n.* [Fr. *aéronaute*, from Gr. *aer*, air, and *nautes*, sailor.] One who sails in a balloon.
Aeronaut'ic, and **Aeronaut'ical,** *a.* Belonging or relating to aëronautics.
Aeronaut'ics, *n. pl.* [Gr. *aer*, air, and *nautikos*, of or belonging to ships.] The art of sailing in and navigating the air. From the earliest ages men have been actuated by a wish to be able to participate in the advantages conferred on the lower animals, and having succeeded in navigating the sea, to be able also to mount, like the eagle, into the air. The story of Dædalus, and the fate of Icarus, are known to every classical reader. During the middle ages, when the nature of the atmosphere and the sound principles of mechanical philosophy were alike unknown, many rude and necessarily unsuccessful attempts were made to realize this difficult problem. But it was not till the composition of the atmosphere had begun to be ascertained, and that means had been devised of filling vessels with heated air, or other air lighter than atmospheric air, and consequently capable of floating on it, that there came to be a rational prospect of succeeding in the "audacious attempt" of riding in the air. At length, in 1782, the brothers Montgolfier succeeded in constructing a balloon; and on the 21st of October, 1783, Pilatre de Rozier, a young naturalist, and the Marquis d'Arlandes, ascended from Paris to an elevation of more than 3,000 feet, and alighted safely from their "aërial tour," after describing a circuit of about 6 miles. The ascents performed at the beginning of this century by Gay-Lussac, who attained an elevation of 4½ miles, are memorable for being the first ever undertaken solely for objects of science. Since that time numerous ascents have been performed in different countries, generally by adventurers guided by no philosophical views, nor leading to any valuable results. — See BALLOON.
Aeronaut'ism, *n.* The practice of ascending and floating in the atmosphere in balloons.
Aerophobia, *n.* [Gr. *aer*, air, and *phobos*, fear.] (*Med.*) A fear of fresh air or wind.
A'erophyte, *n.* [Gr. *aer*, air, and *phyton*, a plant.] (*Bot.*) A plant having only aërial roots. — See AIR-PLANTS.
Aeroscopy, and **Aeroscepsy,** *n.* [Gr. *aer*, air, and *skopeo*, or *skeptomai*, to examine.] The study of the variations of the atmosphere. (R.)
Æ'rosite, *n.* (*Min.*) A name of the Pyrargyrite; *q. v.*
A'erostat, *n.* [Fr., from Greek *aer*, air, and *statos*, standing.] An air-balloon. — See AERONAUTICS.
Aerostat'ic, and **Aerostat'ical,** *a.* Belonging or relating to aërostatics.
Aerostat'ics, *n. pl* [Gr. *aer*, air, and *statice*, statics.] The science of weighing elastic fluids, as air, either by themselves or with other bodies sustained in them.
Aerosta'tion, *n.* [Fr.] The same as AEROSTATICS, q. v. This word is sometimes employed, though incorrectly, as a synonym of AERONAUTICS, q. v.
Aers'chot, Duke of, a noble of the Netherlands, celebrated in the struggle of the Dutch republic against Philip of Spain. He was governor of Antwerp, and subsequently of Flanders; but the treachery of his disposition made him no favorite with the people, who took him prisoner and confined him at Ghent for a long period. Lived in the middle of the 16th century.
Aers'chot, a town of Belgium, 23 miles from Brussels. *Pop.* 4,000.
Aer'sens, PETER, a Dutch painter, surnamed Longo. B. at Amsterdam, 1519; D. 1573.
Aert'ryke, a village and commune of West Flanders, 8 miles from Bruges. *Pop.* 3,400.
Aeru'ginous, and **Aerugin'eous,** *a.* [From Lat. *arugo*, verdigris.] Resembling or partaking of the nature of the rust of copper.
Æru'go, *n.* [Lat.] The ancient name for a bright green rust or verdigris, produced by the action of the air upon copper, brass, and bronze. The Romans considered that the *arugo* added to the beauty of their statues.
Æru'is, *n.* A cat worshipped by the Egyptians, and after death embalmed, and buried in the city of Bubastis.
Aeruscat'ores, a name given by the ancients to those strolling beggars who obtained money by fortune-telling. The term was also applied to the priests of Cybele and the collectors of taxes.
A'erzeele, a village and commune in West Flanders, 15 miles from Courtrai. *Pop.* 3,500.
Æs'chynite, *n.* (*Min.*) An orthorhombic mineral, of the *Tantalite* group. Crystals long, prismatic and striated. Color nearly black. *Comp.* Titanic acid and perhaps zirconia.
Æ'schines, a disciple of Socrates and the son of a sausage-maker. He went to the court of Dionysius, the tyrant of Sicily, and afterwards maintained himself by keeping a school at Athens. His dialogues so closely resemble those of Socrates, that Menedemus charges him with having stolen them from that philosopher. Flourished B. C. 350. Only three of his dialogues are extant, of which Le Clerc published a Latin translation, with notes, in 1711.
Æ'schines, usually distinguished as "*the Orator*," was the contemporary and rival of Demosthenes. He was first a schoolmaster, then a clerk, then an actor, and finally a political orator. There are only three of his orations extant, which are exquisitely beautiful. B. at Athens, B. C. 393; D. at Samos, 318. — He was considered the founder of the Rhodian school of eloquence, and his style, though wanting in the close sententious severity of the Athenian school, is marked by great correctness and clearness of language.
Æ'schrion, a poet of Mytilene, intimate with Aristotle. He accompanied Alexander in his Asiatic expedition.
— *Also*, an iambic poet of Samos.
Æ'schylus, the father of the Athenian drama. He was in the sea-fight at Salamis, and received a wound in the battle of Marathon. His most solid fame, however, rests on his power as a tragic poet. Of ninety tragedies produced by him, forty were rewarded with the public prize, but only seven have come down to us. He was the first to introduce two actors on the stage, and to clothe them with dresses suitable to their character. He likewise removed murder from the sight of the audience. He decorated the theatre with the best paintings of his time, and the ancient, like the modern stage, exhibited temples, sepulchres, armies, fleets, flying cars, and apparitions. He mounted the actors on stilts, and gave them masks to augment the natural sounds of their voices. The priests accused him before the Areopagus of bringing upon the stage the mysteries of religion; but the wounds he had received at Marathon pleaded his cause and obtained his acquittal. B. at Athens, 456 B. C.; D. in Sicily, in his 69th year. — It is fabled that an eagle, mistaking

his bald head for a stone, as he slept in a field, dropped upon it a tortoise, which instantly killed him. His imagination was strong but wild, vast in its conception, but greatly dealing in improbabilities. The obscurity of his style is admitted, and an excellent modern critic has pronounced him the most difficult of all the Greek classics.

Æsculapius. (*Myth.*) The god of medicine, son of Apollo and Arsinoë, daughter of Leucippus. Apollo brought his son to Chiron, who instructed him in medicine and hunting. In the former he acquired a high degree of skill, so as to surpass even the fame of his teacher. He not only prevented the death of the living, but even recalled the dead to life. Jupiter, however, induced by the complaints of his brother Pluto, slew Æsculapius with a thunderbolt. After his death, he received divine honors. Æsculapius had two sons, Machaon and Podalirius, who were called *Asclepiades*, and during the Trojan war made themselves famous as heroes and physicians. His daughters were Hygeia, Iaso, Panacea, and Ægle, the first of whom was worshipped as the goddess of health. Æsculapius is represented with a large beard, holding a knotty staff, round which was entwined a serpent, the symbol of convalescence. Near him stands the cock, the symbol of watchfulness. He is sometimes crowned with the laurel of Apollo. Sometimes his little son Telesphorus is represented beside him, with a cap upon his head, wrapped up in a cloak. Sometimes also Æsculapius is represented under the imago of a serpent only.

Æs'culin, or **Esculin,** *n.* [From *æsculus.*] (*Chem.*) A crystalline fluorescent substance obtained from the bark of the horse-chestnut and other trees of the genera *æsculus* and *Pavia*. It forms colorless, needle-shaped crystals. It is inodorous, has a bitter taste, is soluble in water and alcohol at the boiling heat, and nearly insoluble in ether. *Form.* $C_{42}H_{24}O_{20}$.

Æs'culus, *n.* (*Bot.*) [From Lat. *esca*, food.] The Horse-chestnut, a genus of plants, ord. *Sapindaceæ*. It consists of trees found in the temperate parts of America and Asia, remarkable for the beauty of their flowers and leaves. It must not be confounded with the Æsculus of the Romans, which was a kind of oak. The popular name of horse-chestnut, which appertains to the Æ. Hippocastanum, (a native of Asia, but now known throughout Europe and in this country,) has arisen from the custom among the Turks of grinding the nuts and mixing them with the provender given to horses that are broken-winded. In France, large quantities of starch are obtained from the seeds, but not favorably received in the trade. A peculiar oil, which is said to be a wonderful remedy for rheumatism, is also obtained from these seeds. It is of rapid growth, and attains the height of 40 to 50 feet. In June it puts forth numerous pyramidal racemes or thyrses of flowers of pink and white, finely contrasting with the dark-green of its massy foliage. The leaves are digitate, with 7 obovate, acute, serrate leaflets. The fruit is large, mahogany-colored, and eaten only by deer.—Another species, the *Æ. glabra*, or *Ohio buckeye*, a small, ill-scented tree, producing small bunches of yellowish-white flowers, is found wild on the banks of Ohio river, between Pittsburg and Marietta. Its roots and leaves are said to be poisonous.



Fig. 40.—HORSE-CHESTNUT.

Æ'sop, the fable-writer, is usually held as the inventor of those short pieces of moral wisdom with which the readers of all ages, since his time, have been delighted. He is said to have been first bought as a slave by an Athenian, from whom he learned the Greek language, and then passed successively into the service of Zanthus and Idmon, both of Samos. The latter gave him his freedom, on which he was retained by Crœsus. The places and times of his birth and death are both uncertain. He was contemporary, however, with Solon and Pisistratus; therefore flourished in the 6th century B. C. His fables were first published at Milan, in 1476, folio, which edition now bears an exorbitant price. But the first Greek edition is reckoned that of 1480, 4to. They have been translated into all modern languages. Those of Croxall and Dodsley are deemed the best English versions.

Æ'sopus, Clodius, a famous actor, who had the honor of instructing Cicero in oratory. He was a great epicure, and at an entertainment is said to have had a dish of singing-birds which cost over $20,000. D., worth $4,000,000, sixty years B. C.—His son was also noted for his luxuriousness; and Horace says that he swallowed a pearl of great value dissolved in vinegar.

Æsthet'ic, Æsthet'ical, *a.* Of, or relating to æsthetics.

Æsthet'ically, *ad.* In an æsthetical manner.

Æsthet'ics, *n. pl.* [Gr *asthetikos*, perceptible to the senses.] The science of the Beautiful in Art. The word was first employed about the middle of the 18th century by Alexander Baumgarten, professor of philosophy in the University of Frankfort-on-the-Oder; and having been found both comprehensive and definite, it was generally adopted by the French and English writers. According to the theories of the soundest psychologists, human nature may be divided into the capacities of knowing, acting, and feeling; in other words, into intellect, will, and sensibility. To these capacities correspond respectively the ideas of the True, the Good, and the Beautiful. That which logic is to intellect, ethics to will, is æsthetics to sensibility. The laws of thinking are determined by logic, the laws of acting by ethics, and the laws of feeling by æsthetics. As the ultimate aim of thought is truth, as the ultimate aim of action is good, so is beauty the ultimate aim of sensibility. Philosophers, from the time of Aristotle and Plato downward, have endeavored to place the laws of taste upon a definite basis, like those of ethics and logic. To fully explain and discuss the respective system of æsthetics would require a volume; it will be sufficient here to indicate the two principal modes of treating æsthetics as a science. Those philosophers who have employed the *à priori* method have thought to analyze the æsthetic notions proper to the mind, and to erect upon their basis an abstract system, to which the artist, whether he be painter, architect, musician, sculptor, or poet, shall conform his creations. According to the second, or *à posteriori* method, all the great acknowledged works of art are selected to exhibit whatever in them constitutes a pleasant effect, from which are to be deduced practical rules. Pythagoras, Plato, Baumgarten, Kant, Schelling, Schiller, and Hegel, have been the great speculators in the *à priori* method; and in the *à posteriori*, Aristotle, Heinse, Lessing, Winckelmann, Bayle, Rousseau; and the greater portion of the French, English, and Italian writers upon the laws of taste.—*Ref.* Jouffroy's *Cours d'Esthétique*; Cousin's *Le Vrai, le Beau, et le Bon*; Schiller's *Treatise on Æsthetics*; Alison's *Essays on the Nature and Principle of Taste.*

Æst'ival, and **Estival,** *a.* [From Lat. *æstas*, summer.] Belonging to the summer.

Æstiva'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *æstivus*, belonging to the summer.] (*Bot.*) The general arrangement of the different parts of the flower. When these parts are placed in a circle, and in nearly the same plane, the *Æ.* is said to be *circular*, and when they are placed at slightly different levels, so as to overlap each other, it is said to be *spiral*. The term præfloration is used by some botanists instead of æstivation.

Æst'uary, and **Estuary,** *n.* [Lat. *æstuarium.*] (*Geog.*) Was anciently understood to be any creek, frith, or arm of the sea, in which the tide ebbs and flows; but is now applied to designate those parts of the channels of certain rivers contiguous to the sea in which the water is either salt or brackish, and in which the ebb and flow of the sea is distinctly perceptible, and there is little or no current.

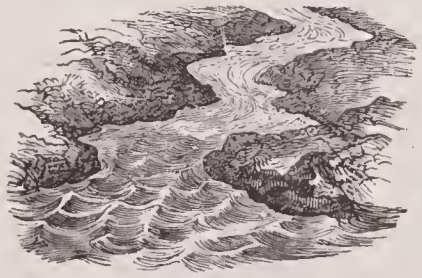


Fig. 41.—AN ÆSTUARY.

Æthog'amous, *a.* [Gr. *aethes*, unusual, and *gamos*, marriage.] (*Bot.*) Propagated in an unusual way; as the cryptogamic plants.

Æ'ther. See Ether.

Æ'thiops, *n.* (*Med.*) An old pharmaceutical term applied to various mineral preparations of blackish color.

Æth'ogen, *n.* [Gr. *aithon*, and *ginomai.*] (*Chem.*) A compound of boron and nitrogen, which yields a brilliant phosphorescent light when heated before the blowpipe.

Æthok'irrin, *n.* (*Chem.*) The yellow coloring matter of the flowers of antirrhinum Linaria.

Æ'thrioscope, *n.* [Gr. *aithrios*, clear, and *scopein*, to observe.] An instrument used for measuring the relative degrees of cold produced by pulsation from a clear sky. It resembles the differential thermometer. Invented by Sir John Leslie.

Æthu'sa, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Fool's-Parsley.

Ætiol'ogy, and **Etiol'ogy.** [Gr. *aitia*, a cause, and *logos*, discourse.] (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech, by which the causes of an event are developed in the narrative.

Ætion, a Greek painter, whose picture of the nuptials of Alexander and Roxana, shown at the Olympic games, obtained for him, although he was quite unknown, the daughter of the president in marriage.

Aeti'tes, *n.* [Gr. *aetos*, an eagle.] (*Min.*) See Eaglestone.

Ae'tius, a famous general in the reign of Valentinian III., emperor of the West. He was brought up in the emperor's guards, and after the battle of Pollentia, in 403, was delivered as a hostage to Alaric, and next to the Huns. On the death of Honorius, he took the side of the usurper John, for whose service he engaged an army of Huns. He was afterward taken into favor by Valentinian. Being jealous of the power of Boniface, governor of Africa, he secretly advised his recall, and at the same time counselled the governor not to obey the mandate. This produced a revolt, which caused an irruption of the Vandals into that province. The treachery of Aëtius being discovered, a war ensued between him and Boniface, in which the latter was slain. Aëtius now appealed to the Huns, of whom he raised a large army, and returning, so greatly alarmed Placidia, the mother of Valentinian, that she put herself into his power. He defended the declining empire with great bravery, and compelled Attila to retire beyond the Rhine. Stabbed, 454, by Valentinian, who had become jealous of his fame and influence.

Ætna, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Logan co.; *pop.* 920.

Ætobates, *n.* (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil fishes, allied to the Rays, the species of which are found at Sheppey, in the London clay.

Ætolia, a province of Greece, bounded on the west by Acarnania, on the north by Thessaly, on the east by the country of the Locri and Ozolæ, and on the south by the Corinthian gulf. It received its name from Ætolus. The inhabitants were covetous and illiberal, and were little known in Greece till after the ruin of Athens and Sparta, when they assumed a consequence in the country, and afterward made themselves formidable as the allies of Rome, and then as its enemies, till they were conquered by Fulvius. It is very mountainous; but rye, barley, and olives are cultivated along the side of the Corinthian gulf. With Acarnania, it now forms a nomarchy in the kingdom of Greece. Its principal river is the Phidaris. In this province is also mount Oxea, which reaches an elevation of 4,636 feet in its highest point. Missolonghi is its capital. Lat. between 38° 7′ and 38° 50′ N.; lon. between 21° 10′ and 22° 5′ E.

Afar', *adv.* At a great distance; abroad; away; aloof;—hence, foreign, strange.

Afeard', *a.* [A. S. *afered.*] Frighted; afraid.—It is the reg. participle of the old word to *affear*, as *afraid* is of to *affray*. (o.)

Afer, *n.* [Lat.] The southwest wind.

"Notes and *afer* black with thunderous clouds."—*Milton.*

Affa, *n.* A weight in common use on the Gold Coast of Guinea, the half of which is called eggeba. They equal the English ounce and half-ounce. The negroes of the Gold Coast invariably give these names to these weights.

Affabil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *affabilité*, from Lat. *affabilitas.*] A quality which renders a person easy to be spoken to; including modesty, good-nature, and condescension; courtesy; condescension.

Af'fable, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *affabilis.*] Easy to be spoken to, on account of complaisance, good-nature, and condescension; courteous, condescending, accessible; easy; approachable.

Af'fableness, *n.* Courteousness; civil and complaisant behavior.—See Affability.

Af'fably, *adv.* In an affable manner; courteously; civilly.

Af'fabrous, *a.* [Lat. *affaber*, skilful.] Skilfully made.

Affair', *n.* [Fr. *affaire*, from Lat. *facere*, to do.] A thing taken with its surroundings, and viewed, as it were, in the gross; something to be managed or transacted; matter; business; concern:—used for both private and public matters; as, "a difficult *affair* to manage:" "the state *affairs*;" "a love *affair*;" "a trivial *affair*."

(*Mil.*) Any action or engagement not of sufficient magnitude to be termed a battle.

Affam'ishment, *n.* Starving. (o.)

Affect', *v. a.* [Fr. *affecter*, from Lat. *afficio*, to act upon.] To make or produce an effect upon.

"As far as these qualities relate to, or *affect* the actions of men."—*South.*

—To excite, stir up, or work upon the passions.

"A thinking man cannot but be very much *affected* with the idea of his appearing in the presence of that Being . . ."—*Addison.*

—To exhibit a tendency toward an object; hence, to seek naturally or desire; to be pleased with; to be fond of; to long for. The impulse may be physical or moral; as, water is *affected* by cold; fluids *affect* a round figure; I do not *affect* that man.—To assume a character not real or natural, and to support it in an awkward manner; to make show of.

"The conscious husband
Affecting fury; acts a madman's part."—*Granville.*

—To dispose or incline; as, "a man *affected* to his religion."

Affecta'tion, *n.* [Fr, from Lat. *affectatio.*] An artful or hypocritical assuming of a character, or appearance, which is not our own, and to which we have not claim. Pretence; assumption; mannerism; airs;—opposed to genuineness; naturalness; simplicity; artlessness.

Affect'ed, *p. a.* Full of affectation; not natural.—Having the feelings or passions excited.

Affected, or *Adfected Equations.* (*Alg.*) Those in which the unknown quantity is found in two or more different powers; for example, $a^3 - px^2 + qxa + 2b$; in which are three different powers of x.

Affect'edly, *adv.* In a manner which has more appearance than reality.

Affect'edness, *n.* The quality of assuming an unnatural or false appearance. Distinguished from hypocrisy by its object; that being religion, and this politeness, grandeur, &c.

Affect'er, *n.* One who affects or assumes.

Affectibil'ity, *n.* The state or quality of being affectible.

Affect'ible, *a.* That may be affected.

Affect'ing, *p. a.* Having power or tending to move the passions or affections; pathetic; exciting; as, an *affecting* drama. — Assuming; feigning. (*Obs.*)

Affect'ingly, *adv.* In an affecting manner.

Affec'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *affectio.*] A sentiment of fondness, regard, good-will, or love, without desire; followed by *to* or *toward*, but more generally by *for*. — Passions, in a general sense, as implying a state of the mind. — A moral impulse toward some definite object, differing from *disposition*, which is natural.

(*Logic.*) An attribute, quality, or property peculiar to some object, moral or physical, arising from its very idea or essence, and inseparable from it; as joy, anger, fear, figure, weight, &c.

(*Med.*) A morbid or preternatural state of the body, or some of its parts; as, a cutaneous *affection*.

Affec'tional, *a.* Belonging or relating to the affections

Affec'tionate, *a.* [Fr. *affectionné.*] Full of affection; strongly inclined or disposed to; warm; fond; zealous.

"In their love of God, men can never be too *affectionate*."—*Sprat.*

—Fond, tender, benevolent.

"The *affectionate* care of Providence for our happiness."—*Rogers.*

Affec'tionately, *adv.* In an affectionate manner; fondly; tenderly; benevolently.

Affec'tionateness, *n.* The quality or state of being affectionate; fondness; tenderness; good-will.

Affec'tioned, *a.* Inclined; mentally disposed.

"Be kindly *affectioned* to one another."—*Rom.* xii 10.

Affec'tive, *a.* [Lat. *affectivus.*] That acts upon, or excites a disagreeable or painful sensation.

Affec'tively, *adv.* In an impressive manner; impressively.

Affect'or, *n.* See AFFECTER.

Affectuos'ity, *n.* Passionateness. (o.)

Affect'uous, *a.* Earnest. "Made such *affectuous* labor."— *Fabian.*

Affeer', *v. a.* [O. Fr. *affeurer*, to tax.] (*Eng. Law.*) To assess or reduce. — See AFFEERERS.

Affeer'ers, or AFFEERORS. *n.* Persons who, in the English court leets and court-barons, settle and moderate the fines imposed on those who have committed offences arbitrarily punishable, or that have no express penalty appointed by statute.

Affeer'ment, *n.* The act of affeering.

Afferent, *a.* [Lat. *afferens.*] (*Anat.*) Applied to the vessels conveying the lymph to the lymphatic vessels.

Affettuo'so. [It.] (*Mus.*) A direction noting something to be sung or played in a smooth and tender manner.

Affi'ance, *n.* [O. Fr.] A marriage-contract; betrothing. Figuratively, a firm trust, an unshaken reliance.

"Ah! what's more dangerous than this fond *affiance*?"—*Shak.*

Affi'ance, *v. a.* To betroth; to bind one's self to marry.

"To me, sad maid, or rather widow sad,
He was *affianced* long time before."—*Faërie Queene.*

—To give confidence to.

"Stranger! whoe'er thou art, securely rest,
Affianc'd in my faith, a friendly guest."—*Pope.*

Affi'ancer, *n.* He that affiances.

Affi'che. The French name of a printed paper or bill affixed to a wall, or posted up.

Affida'vit, *n.* [From Lat. *affido.*] (*Law.*) A statement of facts, on oath. Affidavits are necessary in a variety of cases, in order to bring facts under the cognizance of courts of justice: all evidence of facts must be given on oath, either by oral testimony or by affidavit. Where evidence is to be acted upon by juries, it is given as oral testimony; where it is to inform a court or judge, it is usually reduced into the form of an affidavit. — In point of form, an affidavit is usually made as follows: if made in a cause, the name of the court in which the cause is pending, and the names of the plaintiff and defendant, are written at the head of the paper. The name, description, and residence of the deponent, or person making the affidavit, are written at length, and the individual making the affidavit signs his name at the foot of it. The paper is then shown to him, and he is requested to swear to his name and handwriting, and that the contents of the paper are true. And, lastly, the *jurat* (see this word) expressing the officer before whom, and where and when, the affidavit is made, is signed by such officer. If the affidavit be sworn in open court, that circumstance is mentioned in the *jurat*, and no officer is named.

Affidavit to hold to bail. In many cases a person cannot be arrested without an affidavit containing a clear statement of the fact, and showing a distinct cause of action. It may be done by the plaintiff, or by some one acquainted with the fact.

Affil'iate, *v. a.* [Lat. *affiliare.*] To adopt as a son. Also, to connect, as with a parent stock or society. — To establish the paternity of.

Affiliated societies. Local societies connected with a central society, and with one another.— *Worcester.*

Affilia'tion, *n.* [Fr. *affiliation.*] The adoption of the child of another: the act of connection with a society.

(*Law.*) An order of affiliation is that which a magistrate issues on the oath of a woman, to compel the father of an illegitimate child to provide for his maintenance. If the mother be of sufficient ability to maintain the bastard while it is dependent upon her, and neglect that duty, so that it becomes chargeable to a parish, she is liable to be punished under the provisions of the vagrant act. If she be not of sufficient ability, the law will compel the father to supply a fund for its maintenance. Any single woman with child, or delivered of a bastard child, may, either before the birth, or at any time within the 12 months from the birth, make application to a magistrate, charging a person by name as the father of her child; and when the alleged father has within twelve months paid money for its maintenance, such application may be made at any subsequent period. The magistrate, on the evidence of the mother, corroborated in some material particular by other testimony to his satisfaction, may make an order on the putative father for payment of a weekly sum for the maintenance of the child. The order will remain in force until the child attain the age of thirteen, or die, or the mother be married. If the mother allow the payments to remain in arrear for more than 13 weeks, she cannot recover them for a longer period. In default of payment of the money provided for by the order, the putative father may have his goods distrained upon; or, if he have none, be committed to prison, and so from time to time. — See BASTARD.

Affinage, *n.* [Fr.] The act of refining metals by the cupel. — *Worcester.*

Affinita'tively, *adv.* With affinity.

Affin'ity, *n.* [Fr. *affinité.* from Lat. *af* for *ad*, to, and *finis*, a limit.] It means literally contiguity, closeness of location; hence, closeness of social location, that is, relationship between persons not of the same blood; so differing from consanguinity. Hence, again, analogy of nature or character, as in color, sound, sentiment, or mental character; hence, again, likeness in anything which should form ground of classification, as groups of language or natural history, or physical community, as chemical affinities. — Relationship; similarity; harmony; correlativeness; sympathy.

(*Law.*) Relationship, in consequence of marriage, between the husband and the blood relations of the wife, and between the wife and the blood relations of the husband. This is a relationship in law, and no real kindred. A relation by affinity does not give right to legal succession. By the English law, persons related by affinity are forbidden to marry within the same degrees as persons related by blood. — See MARRIAGE. — So a man is not permitted, after his wife's death, to marry her sister, aunt, or niece. This rule is founded upon the Levitical law; but very learned writers think that its introduction into the municipal laws of modern countries is unnecessary and useless. The affinity does not extend to the nearest relations of husband and wife. The connection which has neither consanguinity nor affinity, as, the connection between a husband's brother and his wife's sister, is termed in Eng. law *affinitas affinitatis.*

(*Chem.*) *Affinity*, or *chemical attraction*, is the force which causes the particles of dissimilar kinds of matter to combine together, so as to form new matter. This definition indicates the differences between *affinity* and *cohesion*, which is another modification of molecular attraction. Cohesion merely binds similar particles into a mass; affinity brings about the combination of heterogeneous particles, and causes them to lose their individual properties. The change of characters which follows the action of affinity is very wonderful; — for example, the inflammable metal sodium unites with the suffocating gas *chlorine*, and the compound thus produced is *chloride of sodium*, or common salt, a substance which does not bear the slightest resemblance to its components. Chemical combinations do not take place indifferently, but in accordance with certain strict rules or laws. One substance will unite with another in preference to a third, or in some cases to any other. This preference is denoted by the term *elective affinity*. By means of this discriminating action of affinity, some combinations may be decomposed. If, for instance, there be a substance, *x*, composed of two elementary bodies, *a* and *b*, which have a slighter affinity for each other than one of them, *a*, has for a third element, *c*; then, if we bring this third body into connection with them under the requisite condition, the one, *a*, which has the greatest affinity for it will leave the other, *b*, and unite with it to form another combination, *y*. The decomposition of water by red-hot iron illustrates such a case; for if water, which is composed of the elements oxygen and hydrogen, be passed through a tube containing iron filings heated to redness, its oxygen will unite with the iron to form a kind of rust, and its hydrogen will be set free. In every case where one constituent is expelled by a new body, and thus liberated, the decomposition is said to be the result of *single* elective affinity; but when two substances, each consisting of two constituents, act reciprocally upon each other, so as to produce two new compounds, the decomposition is referred to *double* elective affinity. This double reaction takes place when a chloride of phosphorus is thrown into water; the chlorine leaves the phosphorus, and unites with the hydrogen of the water to form hydrochloric acid, while the remaining elements, phosphorus and oxygen, enter into combination and produce phosphoric acid. The attraction of one body for another is greatly modified by the circumstances under which the two bodies are brought together. Alteration of temperature is one of the causes which influence the force of chemical attraction. When metallic mercury is heated nearly to its boiling-point, and exposed in this condition to the air for a lengthened period, it absorbs oxygen, and becomes converted into a dark red crystalline powder. But this same oxide of mercury, when raised to a still higher temperature, parts with its oxygen, which leaves the mercury in its original metallic state. Insolubility and the power of evaporization are potent disturbing influences; they interfere in almost every reaction, and frequently turn the scale when the opposing affinities are nicely balanced. Thus, when a solution of lime in hydrochloric acid is mixed with a solution of carbonate of ammonia, a double reaction ensues; carbonate of lime and chloride of ammonium being generated. This result is brought about mainly by the insolubility of the carbonate of lime. What is called the *nascent state* is one very favorable to chemical combination. Thus, carbon and nitrogen refuse to combine with hydrogen under ordinary circumstances; but when these gases are nascent or newly evolved, as when they are simultaneously liberated from some previous combination, they unite readily. Some remarkable decompositions are referred to a peculiar modification of chemical force, to which the term *disposing affinity* has been applied. The preparation of hydrogen from zinc affords a familiar example of such decompositions. A piece of polished zinc put into pure water remains perfectly bright for any length of time, and manifests no power of decomposing the liquid. On the addition, however, of a little sulphuric acid, the metal becomes oxydized, and hydrogen is freely disengaged. The acid dissolves the oxide as fast as it is produced, and thus keeps the surface of the metal exposed to the action of the water. This function of the acid is perfectly intelligible; but its disposing influence, under which the oxide is first formed, is not well understood. Affinity is generally much stronger between bodies which are very unlike each other, than between bodies which are closely allied. Thus, potassium and sodium tend strongly to unite with chlorine and iodine, but the bodies of each pair do not attract one another with sufficient force to enter into combination. The discoveries of Faraday and others have established the fact that whenever two substances unite to form a compound, they are in opposite electrical conditions; one being electro-negative, and the other electro-positive. This and other facts go to prove that chemical affinity is a particular modification of electrical attraction. — See ELECTROLYSIS. The word *affinity* appears to have been employed for the first time by Parkhausen, a German chemist, in his *Elements of Chemistry*, published at Leyden in 1703.

Affirm', *v. a.* [Fr. *affirmer*, from Lat. *affirmare.*] To state in a firm manner or in firm grounds; to declare; to say positively; to assert confidently.

"Yet their own authors *affirm*
That the land Salike lies in Germany."—*Shak.*

—To ratify or confirm; — as a former law or judgment.

Affirm', *v. n* To declare or assert positively.

(*Law.*) To promise solemnly and under the penalties of perjury to tell the truth — See AFFIRMATION.

Affirm'able, *a.* That which may be affirmed.

"Those attributes that were applicable and *affirmable of* him when present, are now *affirmable* and applicable *to* him though past."—*Hale.*

Affirm'ably, *adv.* In a way capable of affirmation. (R.)

Affirm'ance, *n.* Confirmation; declaration; — opposed to *repeal.*

(*Law.*) The confirmation by the party acting of a voidable act.

Affirm'ant, *n.* One who affirms.

(*Law.*) A person who makes affirmation under the penalties of perjury. — See AFFIRMATION.

Affirma'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *affirmatio.*] The act of affirming; the thing affirmed; — confirmation; opposed to *repeal.*

(*Law.*) The solemn asseveration made by persons belonging to the religious sect of Friends or Quakers, in cases where an oath is required from others. This indulgence was first introduced by the statute 7 and 8 Will. III., chap. 34, explained and confirmed by 8 Geo. I., chap. 6, and 22 Geo. II., chap. 46, sec. 38. The absurd exceptions contained in these statutes, and restraining Quakers from giving evidence on their *affirmation* in criminal cases, was entirely removed by statute 9 Geo. IV., chap. 32. — In America, all persons, under the penalties of perjury, are usually permitted to affirm, upon expressing their preference for this substitute of oath.

Affirm'ative, *n.* That side of a question which affirms; as, "On this important question 30 senators voted in the *affirmative*, and 10 in the *negative*."

Affirm'ative, *a.* That which affirms; as, an *affirmative* answer. — That which may be affirmed; as, an *affirmative* quantity.

Affirmative Quantity. (*Alg.*) A quantity to be added, in contradistinction to one that is to be taken away.

Affirmative, or *Positive Sign.* (*Alg.*) The sign of addition marked +, meaning *plus*, or more. The early writers on algebra used the Latin word *plus*, or the Italian *più*, to signify addition, and afterward the letter *p*, as an initial or abbreviation.

Affirm'atively, *adv.* In an affirmative or positive manner.

Affirm'er, *n.* One who affirms.

Affix, *n.* [Lat. *af* for *ad*, to, and *figo*, I fix.] (*Gram.*) A term applied to a syllable added to the *end* of a word, by which the form and signification of the word are altered. Thus in the words *wealth-y*, *weight-y*, *bulk-y*, and in *godly*, *add-ly*, &c., the syllables *y* and *ly* are the affixes, which qualify the meanings of the words to which they are attached, and fit them for a new and different use; as, "This man loves *wealth*;" "That is a *wealthy* merchant." Verbs are in this way made from adjectives, as from the adjectives *sharp*, *quick*, *thick*, we have *sharpen*, *quicken*, *thicken* respectively: and adjectives and adverbs from nouns, as in the examples just given. — In the Latin and Greek, and many other languages, there is the same system of affixes of which we have given examples in the words *weighty*, *bulky*; and in these languages the different cases of nouns, and adjectives, and the different tenses and persons of the verbs, are also formed by affixes. The affix is also sometimes termed *suffix*, and *postfix.*

Affix', *v. a.* To fix or unite; to attach; to fasten. — To connect with; to subjoin;

"The seal of the state is *affixed* to this act."

Affix'ion, *n* The act of affixiug, or the state of being affixed. (R.)
Affixt'ure, *n.* That which is affixed. (R.)
Affla'tion, *n.* The act of breathing upon anything.
Affla'tus, *n.* [Lat. *afflatus*, a blast, a breath, and in a figurative sense, inspiration, enthusiasm.] A term which, among the ancients, denoted the supposed inspiration of particular persons, such as poets. It has been sometimes used in the same sense by English writers: "The prophetic *afflatus*." — *Barnes.*
(*Med.*) A vapor or blast, a species of erysipelas, which attacks people suddenly. So named from the erroneous supposition that it was produced by some unwholesome wind blowing on the part.
Afflict', *v. a.* [Fr. *affliger.*] To trouble; to grieve; to cause pain or sorrow. — Usage has restricted this verb to things of the mind, or prolonged pains of the body. When the casual and intentional wounding of the body is spoken of, *inflict* is used; as, to inflict a wound. — Man inflicts, but God only *afflicts.*
Afflict'ed, *p. a.* Visited with pain or sorrow; grieved.
Afflict'edness, *n.* The state of being afflicted; grief; sorrow.
Afflict'er, *n.* One who afflicts.
Afflict'ing, *p. a.* Causing affliction; grievous.
Afflict'ingly, *adv.* In an afflicting manner.
Affic'tion, *n.* The state of being afflicted, or the cause of pain or sorrow; calamity. — See AFFLICT.
Affic'tive, *a.* That which causes affliction.
Affic'tively, *adv.* Painfully.
Affluence, *n.* [Fr. from Lat. *affluentia.*] In older English this word applied to the physical inflow of water, as of the tide, and the arrival of anything in large numbers, as, an *affluence* of strangers. It is now commonly used for a great abundance of resources; plenty; wealth. — It expresses the aggregate rather than the process of an inflowing abundance.
Affluency, *n.* The same as AFFLUENCE. (O.)
Affluent, *n.* (*Geog.*) A stream or river that flows into another river; so, the Ohio is an *affluent* to the Mississippi.
Affluent, *a.* Abundant in wealth; plentiful; exuberant; wealthy. — Sometimes with its primary sense: flowing to any part; as, *affluent* blood.
Affluently, *adv.* In an affluent manner.
Affux, *n.* [Lat. *affluo*, to flow to.] The act of flowing, or the thing which flows to; accession; augmentation; increase; addition.

"The *affux* of colder or warmer water."—*Locke.*

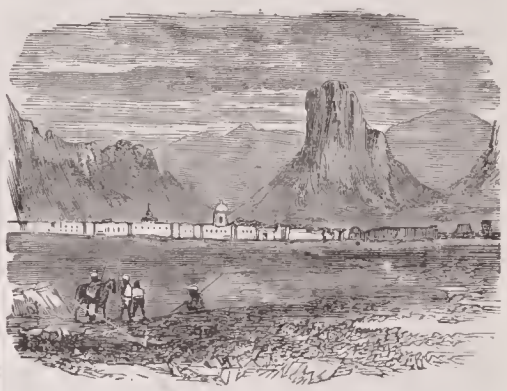
Affux'ion, *n.* The act of flowing to a particular place; that which flows from one place to another; as, an *affluxion* of blood from the heart to the head. — Sometimes also employed as *affux.*
Affoga'dos, a village of Brazil, prov. of Pernambuco, 3¼ miles S. of the town of this name, with a harbor suitable for large vessels. *Trade*, cotton and sugar. *Pop.* 1000.
Afford', *v. a.* [Lat. *ad*, to, and *forum*, market.] To bring to market, or to bring forward in court. Hence, generally, to produce according both to moral and natural productions; as, the sun *affords* light, the sea *affords* fish, the fields corn; a well-spent life *affords* peace at the last. — To produce, confer, expand in proportion to one's means and resources; as, *to afford* relief or consolation; *to afford* opportunity, &c. — To be able to bear, to part with, or to dispose of; as, I cannot *afford* to buy it.
Affor'est, *v. a.* [From L. Lat. *afforesto.*] (*Law.*) To turn ground into a forest.
Affran'chise, *v. a.* [Fr. *affranchir.*] To make free; to enfranchise. Applied to individuals and boroughs.
Affran'chisement, *n.* [Fr. *affranchissement.*] The act of making free; enfranchisement. — See EMANCIPATION, and SLAVERY.
Affray', *n.* [From Fr. *effrayer*, to affright.] (*Law*) A skirmish or fighting between two or more persons. It is a public offence to the terror of the community, and so called because it affrights or makes persons afraid; but there must be a stroke given or offered, or a weapon drawn, otherwise it is not an affray. — It differs from *assault* in that it is a wrong to the public, while an assault is of a private nature; and from a *riot* in not being premeditated.
Affre', DENIS AUGUSTE, a French student at the seminary of St. Sulpice, who rose to be archbishop of Paris. B. at St. Remy, 1793; D. 1848. — Affre fell while endeavoring to prevent bloodshed between the soldiery and Parisian insurgents. Although previously warned by General Cavaignac of the danger to be apprehended from appearing among an excited mob, he replied, that "his life was of small consequence," and, preceded by a man in a workman's dress, with a green branch, as an emblem of peace, in his hand, he went forth to stay the fury of the combatants. Some of the crowd who beheld him thought they were betrayed, and he was soon shot down. When he fell, he was surrounded by many of the insurgents, who blamed the *Garde Mobile* for the act, and on whom they vowed to avenge him. He, however, exclaimed, "No, no, my friends, blood enough has been shed; let mine be the last on this occasion." He was buried on the 7th of July, 1848, universally regretted by the people.
Affreet', *n.* See AFRIT.
Affreight', *v. a.* [Fr. *frêter.*] To hire a ship for freight.
Affright', *v. a* [A. S. *afforhtian*, to tremble with fear.] To put in a sudden fear by some external and sudden exhibition; to terrify; to startle.
Affright', *n.* Terror; fear, denoting a sudden impression, in opposition to fear, which implies a long continuance.
Affright'edly, *adv.* With terror or sudden fear.
Affright'er, *n.* One who frightens.
Affright'ment, *n.* The same as affright. (R.)
Affront', *v. a.* [Fr. *affronter.*] To insult openly; to offend; to treat with insolence.
Affront', *n.* An open insult, as distinguished from a secret or insidious attack by word or deed; an abuse; a provocation; outrage.
Affrontee', *a.* [Lat. *af* for *ad*, to, and *frons*, face; Fr. *affronté.*] (*Her.*) A term applied to animals facing each other on an escutcheon.—The French word *affronté* is also often used in Eng. Heraldry.


Fig. 42. — AFFRONTEE.

Affront'er, *n.* One who affronts.
Affront'ing, and AFFRONTIVE, *a.* That occasions or causes an affront.
Affuse', *v. a.* [Lat. *affundo.*] To pour one thing upon another.
Affu'sion, *n.* The act of pouring a liquor upon something.
(*Med.*) The affusion of cold water on the head or body of patients is sometimes practised with success by physicians, especially in the treatment of typhus fever, when the fever is of a low contagious character and in its early stage.
Affy', *v. a.* [O. Fr. *affier*, to pledge one's word.] To join by contract; to alliance; to bind: to join.
Afghan, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native of Afghanistan.
— *a.* Pertaining or relating to Afghanistan.
Afghanistan', a country of Asia, stretching from the mountains of Tartary to the Arabian sea, and from the Indus to the confines of Persia. On the E. it is bounded by the Punjab; on the S. by Scinde, Beloochistan, and Bwhalpoor; on the N. by Independent Turkestan; and on the W. by Persia. — *Area*, estimated 225,000 square miles. — *Desc.* By far the greatest part of this region is mountainous. To the W. of the Soliman mountains, which may be regarded as its eastern barrier, it assumes the character of an extensive table-land, considerably elevated above the neighboring countries. The Hindoo Coosh mountains, which form its northern bulwark, are a continuation of the great Himalaya chain, of which they are the rivals in height, massiveness, and grandeur. Some of their peaks attain to an elevation of 20,493 feet. The interior mountain-ranges diminish in proportion to their distance from the principal chain, and, bosomed among them, are to be found some of the most fertile and beautiful valleys in the world. In these, vegetation is of the same kind as that of India generally; consisting of cotton, rice, millet, maize, turmeric, and sugar-cane. In the higher lands, the various species of the fruits, herbs, and woods of Europe grow wild, and wheat, barley, beans, turnips, and several artificial grasses, are cultivated with success. — *Rivers.* The principal are the Cabul, Koorum, Helmund, Krshrood, Gomal, and Lora, all partaking, more or less, of the character of mountain torrents, — now swelling and rushing rapidly, or becoming all but stagnant in some parts, in accordance with the changes of the seasons. — *Climate.* According to its latitude, it should be decidedly hot, but, on account of the irregularity and height of its surface, the climate varies. — *Inhabitants.* A robust, hardy race, of Caucassian origin, generally addicted to predatory warfare, and evincing a decided contempt for the occupations of civil life. Their language is called Pachtoo, half


Fig. 43. — AFGHAN SOLDIER, in winter costume.

of the words of which are Persian. — *Gov.* A limited monarchy, before the death of Shah Soojah, but since then the country has been divided into three independent states, Cabul, Candahar, and Herat, each governed by its own chief. — *Towns.* The principal are Candahar, Herat, Peshawur, Jellalabad, Ghuznee, and Cabul. — *Manf.* Woollen stuffs, carpet, silk, felt, sword-blades, fire-arms, and jewelry — COMMERCE. By caravans: camels in the plains; asses and mules in the mountains. — *Exp.* Iron, assafœtida, madder, tobacco, furs, horses, raw silk, an intoxicating drug called churus, gum, dried fruits, spices; saffron, antimony, cochineal, and other dyeing materials; shawls and turbans, Mooltanee chintzes, and indigo. — *Rel.* Mahometanism. — *Pop.* about 5,000,000. — Lat. between 28° and 36° N.; Lon. between 62° and 73° E. — The Afghans call themselves Pooshanneh, and trace their origin to the son of Saul, king of Israel. They seem to have, at all times, manifested a strong predilection for war. About the year 1720, an army of Afghans invaded Persia, took Ispahan, and made the sultan, Hussein, prisoner. They kept possession of Ispahan for ten years, when they were driven out of the country by Nadir Kuli, commonly known in Europe by the name of Kuli Khan. The general of the Afghans effected a safe retreat into his own country, where he caused himself to be acknowledged sovereign of the Afghan territories by the title of Ahmed Shah. He was succeeded in 1772 by his son Timour Shah, who, dying in 1792, bequeathed his kingdom to his son Zemaun. In 1800 he was deposed by his brother Mahmood, who again was expelled, in 1803, by his brother Shoojah, who, in his turn, was dethroned in 1809 by Mahmood. In 1837 Dost Mohammed Khan was reigning, when an expedition was prepared in British India, for the purpose of restoring Shoojah to the throne. This expedition proved a failure. In 1856, war was declared at Calcutta, against the Shah of Persia, who, stimulated by the gold of Russia, had successfully invaded Afghanistan. This seemed to the English only the prelude to further encroachments, and ultimately, perhaps, to an absolute invasion of their Indian possessions through the mountain-passes of Afghanistan. Dost Mohammed determined to repel Persia on the east, whilst, through the Persian Gulf, the British should attack her on the west. The taking of Bushire by the British led to a treaty of peace, in Feb. 1857. Since the death of Dost Mohammed, in 1863, the country has been more or less the scene of civil war. In 1878, war was declared against A. by England, occasioned by Russian interference. The war resulted in the partial occupation of the country by the English.


Fig. 44. — CANDAHAR.

Afield', *adv.* [From *a* and *field.*] To, or in the field.

"What keeps Gurth so long *afield?*"—*W. Scott.*

A'fiom (AFIOOM, or AFIUM), or **Ka'ra His'sar.** [Ar. from *afium*, the opium poppy, and *kara hissar*, the black castle.] A town of Asia Minor, 50 m. S.S.E. of Kutaieh, built on the southern side of a fertile plain, about 200 miles E. of Smyrna. — *Manf* Fire-arms, sabres, and tapestry: but the principal articles of trade are opium and madder, which are raised in the neighborhood. *Pop.* about 55,000. Lat. 50° N., lon. 38° E.
Afire', *adv.* [From *a* and *fire.*] On fire.
Afloat', *adv.* [From *a* and *float.*] Borne up by the water; floating. Figuratively, adrift; abroad; at sea. — Loose; distracted.
Afoot', *adv.* On the feet: walking, in opposition to riding; — hence, in action; in motion.
Afore', *prep.* [A. S. *ätforan.*] Precedent in time or space: sooner; before.
(*Mar.*) The French *avant.* All that part of the vessel which lies forward, or near the stem. — *Afore the mast*, a phrase applied to a common sailor who holds no office on board a ship.
Afore'going, *a.* Going before.
Afore'hand, *adv.* Beforehand.
Afore'mentioned, *a.* Mentioned before.
Afore'named, *a.* Named before.
Afore'said, *a.* Above, or before said
Afore'thought, *a.* (*Law.*) Prepense; premeditated.
Afore'time, *adv.* In the time before; in the old time.
A fortio'ri. [Lat., with stronger reason.] (*Log.*) A term employed in a chain of reasoning, to denote that what follows is a more powerful argument than that which has already been adduced.

"Any private person, and *a fortiori* a peace officer, is bound to arrest a felon."

Afoul', *a.* and *adv.* (*Naut.*) Not free; entangled.
Afra', St. Dedicated by her mother to the service of the Cyprian Venus, she was converted to Christianity by the bishop Narcissus, sentenced to death during the persecution of Christians by Diocletian, and burned on the stake. B. at Augsburg: D. Aug. 7, 304.
Afra'gola, a town of South Italy, 6 miles N.N.E. of Naples. Large manuf. of straw bonnets. *Pop.* 13,000.
Afraid', *a.* [A. S. *afered*, to frighten.] Expresses all degrees of fear between the most trifling apprehension and the highest consternation: fearful; apprehensive; timid; cautious; careful; frightened; alarmed; terrified; suspicious: distrustful; anxious.

"There loathing life, and yet of death *afraid*,
In anguish of her spirit thus she prayed —*Dryden*

Afrancesa'dos, *n.* [Sp.] The name given to the Spaniards who took the oath of fidelity and allegiance to Joseph Bonaparte and the constitution of Bayonne. They were treated with great severity by Ferdinand VII. after his restoration in 1814. In 1820, however, a general pardon was granted.

Afra'nia, the inventor of the bassoon. He flourished at Ferrara in the 16th century.

Afra'nius, a comic poet, who wrote some Latin comedies, of which only a few fragments remain. — Flourished about 100 years B. C.

AFRANIUS, a senator of Rome, who was put to death by Nero for having written a satire against him.

Afree'dis, a clan of Afghans, who inhabit the Kyber hills, on the frontiers of the Punjab and Cabul. They command the passes of their hills, and their maliks or chiefs hold themselves entitled to levy a toll on those who would pass with safety through their country. They are a warlike, determined race of clansmen.

Afresh', *adv.* [O. Fr., fresh.] Anew; again; a second time.

Africa. One of the great divisions of the globe, and the third in superficial extent. Our limits are too narrow to permit anything more than a sketch of the geography of this continent, exhibiting merely an outline of the existing state of knowledge on the subject, and by turning to the separate articles relating to this continent, the readers will find under each head of country, city, river, &c., the latest and best information that we have been able to collect.

I. HISTORY. — The name *Africa*, probably of native origin, was given by the Romans to one of their African provinces, which comprehended the city of Carthage; but the real name of this continent, both in the Greek and Roman writers, is LIBYA. Herodotus, the earliest Greek author extant who has transmitted to us any information about *A.*, calls the native tribes in the northern part by the general name of Libyans, and those in the south Ethiopians. Egypt, according to this system, hardly belongs to *A.*, but lies, like an isolated slip, between the two adjacent countries. He asserts, nevertheless, that *A.* is surrounded with water, except at the narrow neck now called the Isthmus of Suez. When the Greeks were settled in Egypt under Ptolemy, one of Alexander's captains, B. C 323, they necessarily became better acquainted with the Red Sea and the course of the Nile. We have in Pliny a distinct account of Suetonius Paulinus, A. D. 41, crossing the great mountains of Atlas, and going some distance south; and, in Ptolemy, we have an account of a Roman officer, Maternus, who set out from the neighborhood of Tripoli, and went a four months' march in the southern direction. This route must have brought him into the latitude of Timbuctoo, and if the story is true, the Niger might have been thus known to the Romans. On the occupation of Egypt by the Arabs, in the seventh century of our æra, and the spreading of this conquering people through *A.*, the regions south of the Sahara soon became known to them, and felt the influence of their religion and their armies. At the beginning of the 15th century, nevertheless, the only portion of the west coast of *A.* with which European navigators were acquainted was that between the Straits of Gibraltar and Cape Num or Non, in lat. 28° 40′, an extent of not more than 600 miles. From this point commenced that career of discovery, by the Portuguese, by which the entire coast of *A.* has been made known to the modern world. In 1432 or 1433 the formidable promontory, since known by the name of Cape Bojador, lat. 26° 20′, was doubled by Gilianez. In 1447, the Cape Verde islands were discovered by Antonio di Noli, a Genoese in the Portuguese service. In 1471, John de Santarem and Pedro de Escalona advanced as far as Cape St. Catharine, lat. 2° 30′ S. In 1486 Bartholomew Diaz discovered the Cape of Good Hope, which was doubled by Vasco de Gama in 1497.



Fig. 45. — VASCO DE GAMA.

This great navigator, continuing his voyage to the north-east, reached the straits of Bab el Maudeb at the entrance of the Red Sea, so completing the circumnavigation of the whole extent of the *A.* coast. — In addition to this acquaintance with the coast, the Portuguese, in course of time, formed various establishments in the space lying between the Senegal and the Gambia, along the banks of the Zaire, and in other parts of Congo. Finally, this nation very soon, also, established themselves along the east coast of *A.* by the conquest of Quiloa, Melinda, &c., from the Arabs, 1505. — It is said that in 1364, long before Cape Nun was passed by the Portuguese, the French had already formed settlements very far to the south of that cape, but all these establishments were successively abandoned, except those of the Senegal. Several journeys into the interior were undertaken by the French residents at the mouth of the Senegal about the close of the 17th and the commencement of the 18th century. The most important of these were the voyages of M. Brue, who ascended the river Senegal as far as to the cataract of Felu. In 1714, M. Compagnon succeeded in the perilous undertaking of visiting the kingdom of Bambouk; and the kingdom of Gallam, which occupies the space between the Senegal and the Sahara, was early explored by the French settlers. — Settlements upon the west coast of *A.* were also early made, in imitation of the Portuguese and French, first by the English and afterwards by the Dutch. But no considerable progress was made till the first journey of Park, 1795–1796, who, passing through the kingdoms of Bondou, Kasson, and Kaarta, reached Sego, the capital of Bambarra, and there beheld the Niger "flowing slowly to the eastward." Park advanced beyond this point to another town named Silla, on the same river, and returned to the Gambia by a more southerly tract, following the course of the Niger as far as Bammakoo, and then proceeding through the mountainous districts of Manding, Konkodoo, and Dindikoo. On a second expedition, which was undertaken at the expense of the English government, 1805, this adventurous traveller was killed on the Niger. — In these dangerous enterprises there appear, in succession, the names of Capt. Tuckey, who ascended the Niger for about 280 miles; Bowditch, who in 1817 explored parts of the territories of the Fantees and the Ashantees; Clapperton, who in 1822 reached Sackatoo, where he died; and Richard Lander, who in 1830 succeeded in discovering the mouth of the Niger. Since this period several expeditions have been sent into this region, but they have been attended with indifferent success; indeed, the sickly character of the climate has in general proved fatal to the explorers. — The zeal for discovery in Africa, so strongly felt in the last century, sent also out a succession of travellers to explore the southern regions of that vast continent. The principal settlement in this quarter, that of the Cape of Good Hope, was founded by the Dutch about 1650, and taken from them by the British in 1806. For more than a hundred years this colony occupied only the extreme angle of the *A.* continent. The first traveller who penetrated any considerable way into the interior was Capt. Henri Hop, who was followed by the Swede Sparrman, and by the French naturalist Vaillant, whose journeys were made between 1775 and 1785, and extended to the territory of the Bosjesmans, three or four hundred miles north from Cape Town. In 1836, Andrew Smith scaled the Caffrarian mountains, and in 1837, Capt. Alexander traversed the countries of the Namaquas, Bosjesmans, and the Hill-Damaras. In 1849, Dr. Livingstone departed on his first journey, and it is by him that the greatest contributions have been made to our geographical knowledge of southern Africa. He has disclosed to us the true country of the negro race, traced the vast Kalahari desert, tracked the course of the great river Zambesi, discovered lakes N'gami, Nyassa, and Shirwa, and indicated new fields for commercial enterprise. After him Stanley (p. 2318) added greatly to our knowledge of Central Africa by his explorations about Lake Tanganika and subsequent journey across the continent of *A.*, proving the identity of the Congo river with the Lualaba (p. 1546), named by him the Livingstone. On the eastern coast, extending northward, the travelling enterprises of other missionaries have been generally attended with no great success. Nevertheless, in 1851, Dr. Barth crossed the Great Desert, and passing through many dangers, reached the lake *Tchad*. We will close this long though incomplete list of intrepid travellers with the name of Speke, who, in 1858, discovered the lake *Victoria N'yanza*; and in 1872 Karl Mauch discovered, in Lat. 20° 15′ S., Lon. 26° 30′ E., an ancient city, believed to be the *Ophir* of Scripture.

II. TOPOGRAPHY. — This enormous peninsula is attached to the Asiatic continent by the Isthmus of Suez; but at two other points, the strait of Bab-el-Maudeb, and that of Gibraltar, it approaches close to the respective continents of Asia and Europe. Its area is 11,290,030 sq. m. The equator cuts it into two parts of unequal magnitude, though the extreme southern and northern coasts are, on an average, pretty nearly removed the same distance from the equinoctial line. It lies between S. lat. 35° at Cape Agulhas, and N. lat. 38° at Cape Bon, and between W. lon. 17° 40′ at Cape Verde, and E. lon. 50° 20′ at Cape Guardafui. Its greatest length, from the Cape of Good Hope to Cape Bon, is about 4,475 m.; its greatest breadth, from Cape Verde to Cape Guardafui, is about 4,225 m. — The geographical position and coast-line of *A.* are characterized by lying, for the most part, within the tropics, and by the comparatively few deep indentations of the coast. Its northern shores are washed by the Mediterranean, and are the most irregular part of the African coast, presenting the indentations of the Arabian Gulf the large gulf of Sidra, and that of Cabes. Only one river of any considerable magnitude, the Nile, flows from the African continent into the Mediterranean, but this is one of the most singular streams in the world, whose course the traveller may follow from the coast into the interior for over 1200 miles, without meeting with one single current that adds its waters to it. The Atlantic washes the western coast of *A.*, which, within the dominions of Morocco, is generally low, and succeeded in the interior by fertile plains of immense extent. South of this region, the arid character of the Sahara is found extending even to the shores of the ocean, and hardly disappearing before we arrive at the Senegal From the Senegal to the Cape of Good Hope the coast is now pretty well known, but the same minuteness of survey has not been applied to all parts of it. The great characteristic in its outline is the gulf of Guinea, the northern shores of which have a general direction east and west through 20° lon. The Senegal, Gambia, and Rio Grande are the three largest rivers north of Sierra Leone. The great African river, south of the equator, is the Zaire, or Congo. Between the Congo and Cape Negro there are numerous streams, such as the great Coanza, and others which are of minor importance. From Cape Negro to the Orange river, which is a large stream, we have a coast of 800 to 900 miles, almost without fresh water. — The Cape Colony is so far known, that its geographical features need not be noticed in this general sketch. From False Bay to the extremity of Algoa Bay is a line of coast over 400 miles long, running nearly due east and west, and presenting to the Southern ocean as broad a front as the Spanish peninsula offers to the Atlantic — The great known river of the eastern coast is the Zambesi, which, though low in the dry season, is provided with prodigious channels to receive the floods of the rainy months. Further north on the coast, near the site of Melinda, are found the outlets of streams from the interior; and it is probable that the Zebee here finds its way to the ocean: but, unlike the other south-African streams, we are acquainted with its upper course, which lies north of the equator, but not with its lower course near the coasts of the Indian ocean. — Africa seems to be a land of terraces. It would appear to rise from the coast into the interior by successive steps, which are spread out in widely extended plains. The mountain system of Africa must, in many cases, be inferred from the course of the great rivers. The high lands of Abyssinia, in which the Tacazze and the Bahr-el-Azrek rise, are in all probability continued westward, if not at so great an elevation, at least at a very considerable one. — *A.*, as far as we yet know, contains comparatively few lakes. The lakes *Marari*, *Dembea*, *Dibbie*, *Filtie*, *Tagayika*, *N'gami*, and the lakes of the Atlas regions, are all inconsiderable when compared with the lake *Tchad*, in Central *A.*, which forms a large inland receptacle, receiving the waters of some of the most distant regions in inner Africa. — All that we know of SOUDAN; of the great characteristic feature of Northern *A.*, the SAHARA, or Great Desert; of the countries comprehended under the general name of ATLAS regions; and of the high lands of the ancient Cyrenaica, now included within the limits of what is often incorrectly termed the desert of BARCA, will be found under their respective names. — *Minerals.* The mineral treasures of this immense continent are, of course, very imperfectly known. Salt is, perhaps, one of the most universally diffused, though extensive districts, such as the Soudan, are without it: but it will probably be found, on inquiry, that the mineral treasures of *A.* are nearly as various as those of other parts of the world. The mineral wealth of Egypt alone is considerable, and that of the interior west of the Mozambique coast is also abundant. Gold dust is found in the sands of the upper streams of nearly all the great *A.* rivers.

III. METEOROLOGY. — Africa lies almost entirely in the torrid zone, and is the hottest of all continents. The greatest heat, however, is not found under the equator, but to the north of it, in consequence of the northern portion being of greater extent than the southern, and of less elevation. The greatest temperature is found throughout the Sahara. In Upper Egypt and Nubia eggs may be baked in the hot sands, and the saying of the Arabs is, "In Nubia the soil is like fire and the wind like flame." The regions along the Mediterranean and Atlantic coasts are rendered more temperate by the influence of the sea. To the south of the Great Desert, where the country becomes more elevated, the temperature decreases, and some spots, quite near the equator, reach the altitude of permanent snow. Regular snowfall, however, does not occur even in the most southern or northern regions. — *Winds.* — *A.* is not much under the influence of the regular winds, except the *monsoons* of the Indian ocean. The north is much exposed to the hot winds and storms from the Sahara, which are called in Egypt *khamsin*, in the Mediterranean *sirocco*, and in the western regions *harmattan*. Extreme heat and dryness are the characteristics of these winds, which, raising the sand, filling the air with dust, and favoring the powers of evaporation, are often fatal to the vegetable and animal creation — *Rain.* The Sahara and the Kalihari of southern Africa are almost rainless regions. The lateral regions of this continent, from the Kawara to the Senegal, receive copious falls of rain with the S.E. trade-winds; but the largest supply of rain appears to be brought by the summer-monsoon on the east coast. This monsoon, lasting from April to October, extends over the Indian ocean in a half-circle from S.E. to N.E. by W. From the latitude of Mozambique to the Equator it has a general direction from S.E., and there the chief rainy season is found during April, June, and July

MAP OF AFRICA.

Africa, the second in point of magnitude, the least civilized, and the most unimportant in political influence of the great divisions of the globe, is an immense peninsula connected with Asia by the Isthmus of Suez, and is the only continental portion of the Old World which passes into the Southern Hemisphere. It is separated from Europe by the Strait of Gibraltar and the Mediterranean Sea. The continent extends from Ras el Kerun in Tunis, lat. 37° 40′ N., to Cape Agulhas, in lat. 34° 49′ S., a distance of 5,050 miles,—its great mass thus lying within the tropics. In breadth it extends from Cape Verd to Cape Guardafui, 4,600 miles. The area is estimated at 11,300,000 square miles,—about three times that of Europe, and more than $\frac{1}{14}$th of the entire land-surface of the globe. The population is conjectured to be about 185,000,000, about $\frac{1}{3}$ of that of Europe, and less than that of India. This gives a supposed density of 16 persons per square mile. The area and population of the various regions stated in the following table are, for the most part, extremely uncertain. The information is rather more reliable in the cases of the British Colonies and in the states of Northern and North-eastern Africa.

The scale of the Map is 460 miles to an inch, one square inch comprising 251 times the area represented by one square inch of Map of England.

TABLE OF AFRICAN STATES AND DIVISIONS.

	Designation, &c.	Area.	Population.	Capital or Chief Towns.	Pop. of Chief Towns.
Northern Africa, or Barbary States (*el Maghrib*, "the West")—					
Marocco (*Maghrib el Aksa*, "the Far West,") and Tuat,	Empire or Sultanate,	303,100	8,500,000	Marocco,	60,000
Algeria (*Maghrib el Ansat*, "The Middle West"),	Province or Colony of France,	258,305	2,921,246	Algiers,	58,315
Tunis (*Tonoos*),	Eyalets (Beyliks or Regencies) of the Ottoman Empire,	43,204	950,000	Tunis,	150,000
Tripoli (*Tarbulousi Gharb*), Fezzan, and Barca,		344,401	750,000	Tripoli and Mourzuk,	15,500 & 3,500
North-Eastern Africa—					
Egypt (*el Misr*),	Vilayet (Pashalik of the Ottoman Empire),	659,073	4,306,691	Cairo,	282,343
Nubia and Kordofan,	Dependencies of Egypt,		3,059,000	Khartum,	30,000
Abyssinia, or Habesh and Shoa,	Kingdoms,	97,000	4,500,000	Gondar, &c.,	?
Sahara, or the Great Desert,	Nomadic Tribes,	2,000,000	1,500,000	Agades, Wadan, &c.,	8,000
Senegambia—	Negro Kingdoms,	200,000	12,000,000	Timbo,	
Sierra Leone, Gambia, &c.,	British Colonies,	489	48,745	Bathurst, &c.,	3,000
French Possessions,	Colonies,	96,525	607,397	St. Louis,	11,000
Soudan, or Nigretia,	Negro Kingdoms,	1,600,000	60,000,000	Timbuctoo, Sokoto, &c.,	20,000 & 80,000
Upper or North Guinea—	Negro Kingdoms,	360,000	15,000,000	Coomassie, Abomey &c.,	18,000 & 30,000
Liberia,	Negro Republic,	20,000	718,000	Monrovia,	9,000
Gold Coast, &c.,	British Colonies,	6,000	151,346	Cape Coast Castle,	10,000
French Possessions,	Colonies,	?	133	Assinée,	
Dutch Do.	Colonies,	10,631	120,000	Elmina,	
Lower or South Guinea—	Negro Kingdoms,	160,000	5,000,000	Loango,	20,000
Gaboon Country,	French Colony,	7,722	186,000	Sangatanga,	
Angola, &c.,	Portuguese Possessions,	203,110	9,000,000	Benguela,	3,000
Southern Africa—					
Cape Colony,	British Colony,	196,236	566,158	Cape Town,	25,000
Natal,	British Colony,	19,347	193,103	Pietermaritzburg,	
Basuto Land,	British Colony,	7,654	60,000		
Orange River Free State,	Republic,	42,000	200,000	Bloemfontein,	
Transvaal Republic,	Republic,	84,000	300,000	Pretoria,	300
Caffraria,	Tribes,	18,000	300,000		
Country of the Hottentots (South of Guinea),	Tribes,	240,000	300,000	Barmen, &c.,	
South Central Africa—					
Sekeletu's, Matiamvo's, Cazembe's Dominions, &c.,	Negro Kingdoms,	1,500,000	16,000,000	Linyanti, &c.,	7,000
Eastern Africa—	Negro Kingdoms,	800,000	15,000,000		
Mozambique, Zambesia, &c.,	Portuguese Possessions,	287,037	300,000	Mozambique,	8,500
Zanzibar Coast, or Zanguebar,	Sultanate,	20,000	1,000,000	Zanzibar, or Shanganny,	60,000
Unexplored Equatorial Africa,		1,800,000	15,000,000?		
Madagascar,	Kingdom,	240,000	4,000,000	Antananarivo,	25,000
Isles in the adjoining Oceans,	Brit., Spanish, French, &c.,	10,000	1,700,000	Port Louis, &c.,	74,525
Total of Africa,		11,633,870	185,337,819		

Various Estimates of the Population of Africa,—Weimar Almanach, 101,500,000; Prof. Dieterici of Berlin, 200,000,000; Dr Behm of Gotha, 188,000,000.

STATES, ETC.

Abu Sharib District,	Soudan	G	c
Abyssinia, Country.	Nile Basin	H	c
Adamawa, or Fumbina, Kingdom,	Soudan	F	d
Aderar District,	Sahara	E	c
Aderer, Kingdom,	Sahara	C	b
Afelele District,	Sahara	D	b
Aftot Tribe,	Senegambia	C	c
Air or Asben Kingdom,	Sahara	E	c
Ajan,	Somali	I	d
Akela,	Sahara	D	c
Algeria, French Colony,	N. Africa	E	a
Algiers Province,	Algeria	E	a
Amhara Province,	Abyssinia	H	c
Andoma Kingdom,	Soudan	F	d
Angola, Portuguese Presidency.	South Guinea	F	e
Asauad Kingdom,	Sahara	D	b
Asben or Air Kingdom,	Sahara	E	c
Ashantee Kingdom,	Guinea	D	d
Assvanek Tribe,	Soudan	D	c
Awelimmiden Kingdom,	Sahara	D	c
Bagirmi, Kingdom,	Soudan	F	c
Balunda Tribes,	South Africa	G	f
Bambarra Kingdom,	Soudan	D	c
Banda, Dar, Kingdom,	Soudan	G	d
Bang Bai District,	Soudan	F	d
Barbary States include Marocco, Algeria, Tunis, and Tripoli,		E	a
Barca Province,	Tripoli	G	a
Bari Kingdom,	Nile Basin	H	d
Barotse Tribe,	South Africa	G	f
Basuto Land, British prov.	South Africa	G	g
Basutos, or East Betchuanas. Race,	South Africa	G	g
Benguela, Portuguese Presidency,	South Guinea	F	f
Benin Kingdom,	Guinea	E	d
Betchuanas, or Basutos, Race,	South Africa	G	g
Biafra District,	Soudan	F	d
Bimberi,	Soudan	G	d
Borgu, or Burku,	Sahara	F	c
Bornu, Kingdom,	Soudan	F	c
Burku, or Borgu,	Sahara	F	c
Bushmen Race,	South Africa	F	f
Caffirs, Coast,	South Africa	H	g
Caffraria, or Caffir Land,	South Africa	G	h
Cape Colony (*British*),	South Africa	G	h
Cazembe's Dominions (*tributary to Matiamvo*),	South Africa	G	e
Congo or Kongo Country,	South Guinea	F	e
Constantine Province,	Algeria	E	a
Dahomey Kingdom,	Guinea	E	d
Damara Land,	South Africa	F	g
Dar Abadima District,	Soudan	G	c
Dar Banda Kingdom,	Soudan	G	d
Dar el Birket District,	Soudan	G	c
Dar Fertit Tribe,	Nile Basin	G	d
Dar Fur Country,	Soudan	G	c
Dar Sennaar Country,	Nubia	H	c
Denka Tribe,	Nile Basin	H c & G	d
Doma District,	Soudan	E	d
Draa District,	Marocco	D	b
Egypt, Pashalik,	Nile Basin	H	b
El Hodh, Kingdom,	Soudan	D	c
Fan Tribe,	Guinea	F	d
Fellatah Country,	Soudan	E	c
Fertit, Dar,	Nile Basin	G	d
Fezzan, Pashalik,	Tripoli	F	b
Fumbina, or Adamawa, Kingd.,	Soudan	F	d
Fur, Dar, Country,	Soudan	G	c
Futa Jalon Kingdom,	Senegambia	C	c
Gando, Kingdom,	Soudan	E	c
Gorilla Country,	Guinea	F	d
Griquas Tribe,	South Africa	G	g
Guinea, South or Lower,		F	f
Guinea, or Upper G.	Guinea	D	d
Gurara District,	Marocco	E	b
Gurma District,	Soudan	E	c
Hausa or Houssa, former Kingd.,	Soudan	E	c
Hodh, Kingdom,	Soudan	D	c
Hottentots, Race,	South Africa	F	g
Houssa or Hausa, former Kingd.,	Soudan	E	c
Iloigob Country,		H	e
Inhambane,	South Africa	H	g
Jaloff Tribe,	Senegambia	C	c
Jengali,	Nile Basin	G	d
Jur or Jour Tribe,	Nile Basin	G	d
Kanem, Kingdom,	Soudan	F	c
Kongo or Congo, Country,	South Guinea	F	e
Kordofan, Country,	Nile Basin	H	c
Liberia, Republic,	Guinea	D	d
Loango, Country,	South Guinea	F	e
Lufum, or Rifom,	Soudan	F	d
Makololo, Race,	South Africa	G	f
Mandingoes, Race,	Guinea	D	d
Manga,	Soudan	F	c
Marocco, or Morocco (*Maghrib el Aksa*), Empire,	N. Africa	D	a
Marunga,	South Africa	G	e
Masina, Kingdom,	Soudan	D	c
Matiamvo's Dominions,	South Africa	G	e
Moors of the Sahara,	Sahara	D	b
Morocco, or Marocco (*Maghrib el Aksa*),	N. Africa	D	a
Mosi or Mori, Kingdom,	Soudan	D	c
Mosilikatse's Dominions,	South Africa	G	f

MAP OF AFRICA.

Mossamedes, Portnguese Prov.	South Guinea	F	f
Mozambique, Country,	South Africa	H	f
Mukdeesha Country,	Somali	I	d
Namaqua Land, Great,	South Africa	F	g
Namaqua Land, Little,	South Africa	F	g
Nigritia, or Soudan, Kingdoms,		E	c
Nogal Land,	Somali	I	c
Nubia, Country,	Nile Basin	H	b
Nuer, Tribe,	Nile Basin	H	d
Oran, Province,	Algeria	E	a
Orange River Free State,	South Africa	G	g
Ovampo,	South Africa	F	f
Quillimane,	South Africa	H	f
Ragg,	Sahara	C	b
Rifom, or Lufum,	Soudan	F	d
Runga,	Soudan	G	c
Sahara, or Great Desert, extends from the Atlantic to the Red Sea.		E	b
Samara,	N. E. Africa	H	c
Sekeletu's Dominion,	South Africa	G	f
Senegambia, Country,	W. Africa	C	c
Sennaar, Dar,	Nubia	H	c
Shilluk, Tribe,	Nile Basin	H	c
Shoa Kingdom,	Abyssinia	H	d
Sierra Leone, Brit. Colony,	Senegambia	C	d
Sofala Country,	South Africa	H	g
Sokoto, or Sackatoo,	Soudan	E	c
Somali, Country,	E. Africa	I	d
Songhay, Kingdom,	Soudan	E	c
Soudan, or Nigritia, Kingdoms,		E	c
Suakin, Province,	Nubia	H	c
Sulu Land,	South Africa	H	g
Tafilet District,	Marocco	D	a
Taganet,	Sahara	D	c
Takale,	Nile Basin	H	c
Tazili,	Sahara	E	b
Tedas or Tiboos Tribes,	Sahara	F	c
Tibesti Tribe,	Sahara	F	b
Tiboos or Tedas Tribe,	Sahara	F	c
Tidikelt District,	Tuat	E	b
Tigre Province,	Abyssinia	H	c
Tiris,	Sahara	C	b
Tombo, Kingdom,	Soudan	D	c
Transvaal Repnblic,	Sonth Africa	G	g
Tripoli, Vilayet,		F	b
Tuat, or Twat, Area 43,000 sq. m.	Marocco	E	b
Tunis, Eyalet,		E	a
Uganda, Kingdom,	Nile Basin	H	e
Unyamuczi, Kingdom,	Nile Basin	H	e
Urundi, Kingdom,	Nile Basin	H	e
Uzinza, Kingdom,	Nile Basin	H	e
Waday, Kingdom,	Soudan	F	c
Yariba, Kingdom,	Guinea	E	d
Zambesia,	South Africa	H	f
Zanguebar, Country,		H	e
Zanzibar Coast, Sultanate,		I	e

TOWNS, ETC.

Abbeokuta, 75,000?	Guinea	E	d
Abiab Dok,	Nile Basin	H	d
Aboh,	Guinea	E	d
Abomey, Cap. of Dahomey, 30,000	Guinea	E	d
Abuam,	Marocco	D	a
Abu Hashim,	Sahara	F	c
Accra (*British*),	Guinea	D	d
Ada (*British*),	Guinea	E	d
Adama Jikera,	Soudan	F	d
Adar (Harar),	Somali	H	d
Adowa, 8,000	Abyssinia	H	c
Agably,	Tuat	E	b
Agades, 8,000	Sahara	E	c
Agadir, or Santa Cruz,	Marocco	C	a
Aguat (el),	Algeria	E	a
Ain Majua,	Soudan	G	c
Akwak,	Nile Basin	H	d
Albreda (*British*),	Senegambia	C	c
Alexandria,	Cape Colony	G	h
Alexandria (Iskanderia), 180,796	Egypt	G	a
Algiers, Cap. of Colony, 58,315	Algeria	E	a
Aliwal (*North*),	Cape Colony	G	h
Anbassi (*San Salvador*),	Kongo	F	e
Ambatumena,	Madagascar	I	g
Ambriz,	Angola	F	e
Anamaboe (*British*), 4,500	Guinea	D	d
Andevorandro,	Madagascar	I	f
Ankobar, 15,600	Shoa	H	d
Ansa,	Abyssinia	H	c
Antalo, 5,000	Abyssinia	H	c
Antananarivo, or Tananarivo, 25,000, Cap. of Kingdom,	Madagascar	I	f
Antombuk (*French*),	Madagascar	I	f
Appolonia (*British*),	Guinea	D	d
Arawan,	Sahara	D	c
Arguin,	Sahara	C	b
Arish (el),	Marocco	D	d
Arre,	Soudan	D	c
Assinée (*French*),	Guinea	D	d
Assouan, Assowan, or Es-Souan,	Egypt	H	b
Atar,	Sahara	C	c
Atfeeh,	Egypt	H	b
Anuns,	South Central Africa	F	f
Awdjila,	Tripoli	G	b
Axim (*Dutch*),	Guinea	D	d
Axum, 4,000	Abyssinia	H	c
Azamor,	Marocco	D	a
Baab (el),	Sahara	F	h
Bailundo,	Benguela	F	f
Bakel (*French*),	Senegambia	C	c
Bakuma,	South Central Africa	F	f
Bali (*French*),	Madagascar	I	f
Bammaku,	Soudan	D	c
Bang Lai,	Soudan	F	c
Bango,	South Central Africa	G	f
Bangue,	Sofala	H	f
Bara,	Kordofan	H	c
Baraka,	Gaboon Country	E	d
Barka (Kasr el),	Sahara	C	c
Barmen,	Damara Land	F	g
Basam Lanza,	Kongo	F	e
Basikunnu,	Soudan	D	c
Bassa, Grand,	Liberia	C	d
Bassam, Grand (*French*),	Guinea	D	d
Batele,	Sahara	F	c
Bathurst (*British*), 3,000	Senegambia	C	c
Batuana,	South Central Africa	G	g
Baya,	Soudan	F	d
Beaufort,	Cape Colony	G	h
Beaufort, Fort, 4,970	Cape Colony	G	h
Beja,	Tunis	E	a
Bel Abbas,	Sahara	D	b
Belida, or Blidah, 11,563	Algeria	E	a
Belul,	Abyssinia	I	c
Bemba,	South Central Africa	H	f
Bembe,	Kongo	F	e
Benghazi, 2,500	Tripoli	G	a
Benguela, 3,000	Benguela	F	f
Benown, Cap. of Lndamar,	Soudan	D	c
Berber,	Nubia	H	c
Berbera,	Somali	I	c
Berenice (*ruins*),	Nubia	H	b
Berresof,	Algeria	E	a
Bersaba,	Namagua Land	F	g
Bethany,	Namagua Land	F	g
Bihe,	Benguela	F	f
Bilma,	Sahara	F	c
Birket Fatima,	Soudan	F	c
Birni,	Soudan	F	c
Biscara,	Algeria	E	a
Biserta, or Benzerta, 8,000	Tunis	E	a
Bissao (*Portuguese*), 8,000	Senegambia	C	c
Blidah, or Belida, 11,563	Algeria	E	a
Bloemfontein,	Orange Riv. Free State	G	g
Boana,	South Central Africa	G	f
Boina,	Madagascar	I	f
Bondar,	Zambesia	H	f
Bona, 15,272	Algeria	E	a
Bonga,	Nile Basin	H	d
Bonjem, 120	Fezzan	F	a
Boosa, 10–18,000	Soudan	E	c
Boroma,	Zambesia	H	f
Bougie, or Bougiah, 2,610	Algeria	E	a
Boukhas,	Soudan	G	c
Bulola (*Portuguese*),	Senegambia	C	c
Bunder Ghasim,	Somali	I	c
Bunder Khore,	Somali	K	c
Burghersdorp,	Cape Colony	G	h
Buri,	Soudan	D	c
Busso,	Soudan	F	c
Butterworth,	Caffraria	G	h
Cabango	Central Africa	G	e
Cabara,	Soudan	D	c
Cabes,	Tunis	F	a
Cabinda,	Kongo	F	e
Cachao (*French*),	Senegambia	C	c
Caconda,	Benguela	F	f
Cairo (*Masr-el-Kahirah*), Cap. of Pashalik, 282,343	Egypt	H	a
Caledon,	Cape Colony	F	h
Calle (la), 1,241	Algeria	E	a
Calvinia,	Cape Colony	G	h
Caningo,	South Central Africa	G	f
Cape Coast Castle (*British*), 10,000	Guinea	D	d
Cape Town, Cap. of Colony, 25,000	Cape Colony	F	h
Cassala, or Kassala, 15,000	Nubia	H	c
Cassangi,	Angola	F	e
Cassegni,	Madagascar	I	f
Cassunde,	Benguela	F	f
Ceuta, or Sehta (*Spanish*), 8,200	Marocco	D	a
Chama,	South Central Africa	H	f
Cherchel, or Shershel, 5,886	Algeria	E	a
Clanwilliam,	Cape Colony	F	h
Clarkbury,	Caffraria	G	h
Colesberg, 500	Cape Colony	G	h
Colongo,	South Central Africa	F	f
Concobella,	Kongo	F	e
Condi,	Kongo	F	e
Congo,	Angola	F	e
Constantine, 35,417	Algeria	E	a
Coomassie, Cap. of Ashantee, 18,000	Guinea	D	d
Cosseir, or Kosseir, 15–2000	Egypt	H	b
Cradock,	Cape Colony	G	h
Cuio,	Bengnela	F	f
Dai,	Soudan	F	d
Damer (El),	Nubia	H	c
Damietta (*Damiat*), 57,000	Egypt	H	a
Dande,	Angola	F	e
Darroro,	Soudan	E	d
Debra Tabor,	Abyssinia	H	c
Dellys, 10,484	Algeria	E	a
Demba,	Angola	F	e
Derj,	Tripoli	F	a
Dernah,	Tripoli	G	a
Derr, 3,000	Nubia	H	b
Dixcove (*British*), 1,200	Guinea	D	d
Dongola, New, or Maraka, 6,000	Nubia	H	c
Dora,	Soudan	F	c
Dore,	Soudan	E	c
Duirat,	Tunis	F	a
Duke Town,	Guinea	E	d
Dukku,	Soudan	F	c
Dumta,	Soudan	G	c
D'Urban,	Natal	H	g
Dus,	Tunis	E	a
East London,	Cape Colony	G	h
Edd (*French*),	Abyssinia	I	c
Edfoo, 15–2000	Egypt	H	b
Ege,	Sahara	F	c
Egypto,	Benguela	F	f
El Aguat,	Algeria	E	a
El Arish,	Marocco	D	a
El Baab,	Sahara	F	b
El Damer,	Nubia	H	c
El Gerara,	Algeria	E	a
El Golea,	Algeria	E	a
Elinde,	Gaboon Country	E	e
El Kasr,	Egypt	G	b
El Kharjeh,	Egypt	G	b
Elmina (*Dutch*), 10,000	Guinea	D	d
El Obeid, 30,000	Kordofan	H	c
Encoge,	Angola	F	e
Esneh,	Egypt	H	b
Essuk,	Sahara	E	b
Et Tow,	Sahara	F	b
Europina (*British*),	Senegambia	C	c
Eyeo, or Katunga, 15,000	Soudan	E	d
Falaba,	Senegambia	C	d
Farafreh,	Egypt	G	b
Fatawel,	Soudan	F	c
Fatima, Birket,	Soudan	F	c
Faz, or Fez, 40–80,000	Marocco	D	a
Fenerife,	Madagascar	I	f
Fez, or Faz, 40–80,000	Marocco	D	a
Folia,	Madagascar	I	g
Fort Beaufort, 4,970	Cape Colony	G	h
Free Town, or St. George (*British*),	Sierra Leone	C	d
Fuga,	Zanzibar Coast	H	e
Funchal, 29,775	Madeira Is.	C	a
Fundah, 30,000	Soudan	E	d
Ganda,	Zanzibar Coast	H	c
Gandiolo,	Senegambia	C	c
Gando,	Soudan	E	c
Gao,	Soudan	E	c
Gardaia,	Algeria	E	a
Gatron,	Fezzan	F	b
Gebabo,	Tripoli	G	b
Gelma,	Algeria	E	a
Georgetown,	Cape Colony	G	h
Gerara (el),	Algeria	E	a
Ghadames,	Tripoli	E	a
Ghat,	Sahara	F	b
Ghauze,	South Central Africa	G	g
Girgeh, or Jirgeh, 7,000	Egypt	H	b
Gizeh, or Jizeh,	Egypt	H	a
Glala,	Benguela	F	f
Gofe,	Guinea	D	d
Golea (el),	Algeria	E	a
Gombola,	Nile Basin	H	d
Gonda,	Central Africa	H	e
Gondar,	Abyssinia	H	c
Gondokoro,	Nile Basin	H	d
Gonja,	Zanzibar Coast	H	e
Goree, Fort (*French*),	Senegambia	C	c
Graaf Reynet,	Cape Colony	G	h
Grahamstown, 4,000	Cape Colony	G	h
Grand Bassa,	Liberia	C	d
Grenuah,	Tripoli	G	a
Griqua Town,	South Central Africa	G	g
Gudera,	Abyssinia	H	c
Gumbi,	Gaboon Country	E	e
Gundam,	Soudan	D	c
Gure,	Soudan	F	c
Gwari,	Soudan	E	c
Hamda-Allah,	Soudan	D	c
Hamfila,	Samara	I	c
Handa,	South Central Africa	F	f
Harar (Adar), 8,000	Somali	I	d
Harena,	Samara	I	c
Heiligenkreuz,	Nile Basin	H	d
Hoggene,	Soudan	G	c
Hopedale,	Cape Colony	G	h
Hope Town,	Cape Colony	G	g
Huilla,	Mossamedes	F	f
Ibo,	Mozambique	I	f
Iddah,	Guinea	E	d
Ideles,	Sahara	E	b
Ikrikok,	Guinea	E	d
Inanja,	Madagascar	I	f
Inhambane,	Inhambane	H	g
Insalah,	Tuat	E	b
Insisa,	Sahara	E	b
Invati,	South Central Africa	G	f
Ipsamboul, or Abu-Simbel,	Nubia	H	b
Issakeriyen,	Sahara	E	c
Jafange,	Soudan	E	c
Jalo,	Tripoli	G	b
James, Fort (*British*),	Senegambia	C	c
Jaol,	Senegambia	C	c
Jeba, or Geba (*Portuguese*),	Senegambia	C	c
Jenna, or Jenneh, 10,000	Soudan	D	c
Jibo,	Soudan	D	c
Jitamanah,	Soudan	D	c
Juba,	Zanzibar Coast	I	e
Kabamba,	Central Africa	G	e
Kabebe,	Central Africa	G	e
Kabkalneh,	Soudan	G	c
Kabompo, or Shinte,	S. Central Africa	G	f
Kairwan, 50,000 (?)	Tunis	F	a
Kaka,	Nile Basin	H	c
Kakunda,	Senegambia	C	c
Kakungu,	Central Africa	H	e
Kala,	Soudan	D	c
Kalagam,	Soudan	E	c
Kalolna,	South Central Africa	G	f
Kamakama,	South Central Africa	G	f
Kanasi,	Madagascar	I	f
Kankan,	Soudan	D	c
Kano, 30–40,000	Soudan	E	c
Kanyenye, 30–40,000	Central Africa	H	e
Kaole,	Zanzibar Coast	H	e
Kasambaro,	Soudan	D	c
Kasr Dakel,	Egypt	G	b
Kasr el Barka,	Sahara	C	c
Kassala, or Cassala, 15,000	Nubia	H	c
Katema,	Sonth Central Africa	G	f
Katende,	South Central Africa	G	f
Katongo,	South Central Africa	G	f
Katsena, 8,000	Sondan	E	c
Katunga, or Eyeo, 15,000	Soudan	E	d
Kazeh, or Taboro,	Central Africa	H	e
Kef,	Tunis	E	a
Kelmedi,	Soudan	G	c
Kena Bitcha,	Soudan	G	c
Keneh, or Ghenneh,	Egypt	H	b
Kenga Mataia,	Sondan	F	c
Keniebo (*French*),	Senegambia	C	c
Khartum, 30,000	Nubia	H	c
Khokoro,	Central Africa	H	e
Khurmah,	Sahara	G	c
Kiama, 20,000	Soudan	E	d
Kifa,	Central Africa	G	d
Kilongo,	Loango	F	e
Kilwa, Keelwa, or Quiloa,	Zanzibar Coast	H	e
King George Town,	Guinea	D	d
Kionga,	Mozambique	I	f
Kisonga,	Central Africa	H	e
Kobbe, 6,000	Soudan	G	c
Kofou,	Nile Basin	H	d
Kolobeng (*deserted*),	S. Central Africa	G	g
Kong,	Guinea	D	d
Korio,	Soudan	G	c
Kosseir, or Cosseir, 15–2000	Egypt	H	b
Kota Kota,	South Central Africa	H	f
Kraal (Mosilikatse's),	S. Cent. Africa	G	f
Ktaua,	Marocco	D	b
Kube,	South Central Africa	G	g
Kukawa,	Sondan	F	c
Kuleela,	Soudan	D	c
Kuruman,	Sonth Central Africa	G	g
Kusuri,	Soudan	F	c
Laby,	Senegambia	C	c
La Calle, 1,241	Algeria	E	a
Lagos (*British*), 10,000	Guinea	E	d
Lai,	Soudan	F	d
Lame,	Soudan	F	d
Landami,	South Central Africa	G	f
Laqnia,	Nile Basin	H	d
Laraba,	Sondan	E	c
Lattakn, Old,	South Central Africa	G	g
Lere,	Sondan	D	c
Libonta,	South Central Africa	G	f
Lilyfontein,	Cape Colony	F	h
Lindy,	Zanzibar Coast	H	e
Linyanti (Sekeletu's Capital), 7,000	South Central Africa	G	f
Loanda, or St. Paul de Loanda, 12,000	Angola	F	e
Loango, 20,000	Loango	F	e
London, East,	Cape Colony	G	h
Lucenda, or Lnnda,	Central Africa	G	e
Lunda, or Lucenda,	Central Africa	G	e
Mabruk,	Sahara	D	b
Macazane,	Sofala	H	f
Magadoxo, 5,000	Mukdeesha	I	d
Magdala,	Abyssinia	H	c
Majumba,	Loango	F	e
Malangi,	Angola	F	e
Malemba,	Loango	F	e
Mambone,	Inhambane	H	g
Mambum,	Soudan	F	d
Mananhar,	Madagascar	I	f
Mananzari,	Madagascar	I	g
Mangara,	Soudan	G	c
Mao,	Soudan	F	c
Maraka, or New Dongola, 6 000	Nubia	H	c
Marocco, or Morocco (*Marrakesh*), 60,000	Marocco	D	a
Maroro,	Central Africa	H	e
Masaka,	Central Africa	H	e
Mashunga,	Madagascar	I	f
Masiko,	South Central Africa	G	f
Masimba,	Mozambique	I	f
Massangano,	Angola	F	e
Massena,	Soudan	F	c
Massowah, 8,000	Samara	H	c
Mataka,	South Central Africa	H	f
Matam (*French*),	Senegambia	C	c
Matatane,	Madagascar	I	f
Mazavamba,	South Central Africa	H	f

Mboamaji,	Zanzibar Coast	H	e
Mboro (*French*),	Senegambia	C	c
Mdaghra,	Marocco	D	a
Medahar,	Marocco	D	a
Medine (*French*),	Senegambia	C	c
Medinet el Fayoom, 5,500	Egypt	H	b
Mehidia,	Marocco	D	a
Meid,	Somali	I	c
Mekinez, or Mequinez (*Miknasa*), 70,000	Marocco	D	a
Mekoye,	Soudan	D	c
Melilla, or Mlila (*Spanish*), 3,000	Marocco	D	a
Memphis (*ruins*),	Egypt	H	b
Menabe,	Madagascar	I	g
Menas,	Mossamedes	F	f
Mengera,	Soudan	D	c
Meraweh,	Nubia	H	c
Merinagin (*French*),	Senegambia	C	c
Meroe,	Nubia	H	c
Middogo,	Soudan	F	c
Miltu.	Soudan	F	c
Mimieh,	Egypt	H	b
Mirsa Dongola,	Nubia	H	b
Misda,	Tripoli	F	a
Misratah,	Tripoli	F	a
Mlila, or Melilla (*Spanish*), 3,000	Marocco	D	a
Mogador, or Suira, 20,000	Marocco	D	a
Molemba,	Kongo	F	e
Mombas,	Zanzibar Coast	H	e
Monastir, 12,000	Tunis	F	a
Monongabo,	Madagascar	I	g
Monrovia, Cap. of Rep., 9,000	Liberia	C	d
Monumbagh,	Madagascar	I	f
Morocco, or Marocco (*Marrakesh*), Cap. of Empire. 60,000	Marocco	D	a
Mosape,	South Central Africa	H	f
Mosauka,	South Central Africa	H	f
Mossamedes,	Mossamedes	F	f
Mostaganem. 11,959	Algeria	E	a
Mourzouk, 3,500	Fezzan	F	b
Mozambique, Cap. of Portuguese Colonies, 8,500	Mozambique	I	f
Mpingo,	South Central Africa	H	f
Mruli,	Nile Basin	H	d
Msene,	Central Africa	H	e
Mtesa,	Nile Basin	H	d
Muanza,	Central Africa	H	e
Muan Kombo,	Central Africa	F	e
Muendi,	Loango	F	e
Mufga,	Sahara	C	b
Muire,	South Central Africa	G	f
Mundo,	Nile Basin	G	d
Muninga,	Mozambique	H	f
Mura,	Nile Basin	G	d
Murumbe,	South Central Africa	H	f
Murundava,	Madagascar	I	g
Murunsanga,	Madagascar	I	f
Mushinga,	Zambesia	H	f
Naiuma,	South Central Africa	F	f
Nariele,	South Central Africa	G	f
Nchokotsa,	South Central Africa	G	g
Ndaje,	Central Africa	H	e
Nefia,	Tunis	E	a
Nekor,	Marocco	D	a
New Dongola, or Maraka,	Nubia	H	c
Ngegimi,	Soudan	F	c
Ngolo,	Gaboon Country	F	e
Ngornu, or Angornu, 30,000	Soudan	F	c
Ngucy,	Madagascar	K	f
Nieuw Gelderland,	Natal	H	g
Nikki,	Soudan	E	d
Nirni,	Soudan	E	c
Novo Redondo,	Benguela	F	f
Nungh,	Soudan	E	c
Obeid (el), 30,000	Kordofan	H	c
Obok.	Somali	I	c
Ochikoto,	Damara Land	F	g
Ofran,	Marocco	C	b
Olenda,	Loango	F	e
Oljimbingue,	Damara Land	F	g
Okatumba,	Damara Land	F	g
Omdraai,	South Central Africa	G	g
Omdonga,	South Central Africa	F	f
Oran, 30,529	Algeria	D	a
Orleansville, 1,157	Algeria	E	a
Paarl,	Cape Colony	F	h
Pangani,	Zanzibar Coast	H	e
Peñon de Velez de la Gomera (*Spanish*),	Marocco	D	a
Philippeville. 12,191	Algeria	E	a
Pietermaritzburg,	Natal	H	g
Pisania (*British*),	Senegambia	C	c
Podor (*French*),	Senegambia	C	c
Pongo (*French*),	Senegambia	C	c
Portadal,	Senegambia	C	c
Port Elizabeth, 4,500	Cape Colony	G	h
Portendic (*French*),	Sahara	C	c
Port Louis (*British*), 74,525	Mauritius	K	g
Port Louis (*French*),	Madagascar	I	f
Port Luke (*British*),	Madagascar	I	f
Porto Alexandre,	Mossamedes	F	f
Port Said, 10,000	Egypt	H	a
Potchefstrom,	Transvaal	G	g
Pretoria, 300	Transvaal	G	g
Quangar,	South Central Africa	F	f
Quicema,	South Central Africa	H	f
Quicombo,	Benguela	F	f
Quihita,	Mossamedes	F	f
Quilleugues,	Mossamedes	F	f
Quillimané,	Zambesia	H	f
Quiloa, or Kilwa,	Zanzibar Coast	H	e
Quitta (*British*), 5,000 (?)	Guinea	E	d
Rabat, 21,000	Marocco	D	a
Rabba, 40,000	Soudan	E	d
Rahidranu,	Madagascar	I	f
Ranufutsi,	Madagascar	I	g
Redondo, Novo,	Benguela	F	f
Riet Fontein,	South Central Africa	G	g
Rosetta (*Rashid*), 21,130	Egypt	H	a
Rumanika,	Central Africa	H	e
Rumuma,	Central Africa	H	e
Rustenburg,	Transvaal	G	g
Ryl,	Soudan	G	c
Sackatoo, or Sokoto, 80,000	Soudan	E	c
Saffee, Azaffi, or Asfi, 12,000	Marocco	D	a
Saila,	Fezzan	F	b
St. Denis (*French*), 20,184 (with district),	Bourbon I.	K	g
St. Louis (*French*), 11,000	Senegambia	C	c
St. Paul de Loanda, 12,000	Angola	F	e
Sakiet el Hamra,	Marocco	C	b
Sakka,	Nile Basin	H	d
Salde (*French*),	Senegambia	C	c
Salé, Sela, or Sla, 12,000	Marocco	D	a
Salem,	Namaqua Land	F	g
Salinga,	Madagascar	I	f
Sambakole (*French*),	Senegambia	C	c
Samuene Hai,	Central Africa	G	e
Saugatanga,	Gaboon Country	E	e
San Salvador, or Banza (*Ambassi*), 20,000	Kongo	F	e
Santa Cruz, or Agadir,	Marocco	C	a
Santa Cruz de Teneriffe 11,000		C	b
Santarieh,	Egypt	G	b
Sanza,	Angola	F	e
Say,	Soudan	E	c
Sebha,	Fezzan	F	b
Sebta, or Ceuta (*Spanish*), 8,200	Marocco	D	a
Seemera,	Senegambia	C	d
Seenaun,	Tripoli	F	a
Sego, 30,000	Soudan	D	c
Sela, Salé, or Sla, 12,000	Marocco	D	a
Selga,	Guinea	D	d
Selima,	Nubia	G	b
Sella,	Fezzan	F	b
Selole,	South Central Africa	G	f
Semur,	Sahara	C	b
Sena, or Senna,	Zambesia	H	f
Senna, or Sena,	Zambesia	H	f
Sennaar,	Nubia	H	c
Seskeke,	South Central Africa	G	f
Setif, 3,813	Algeria	E	a
Sfakus, or Sfax, 6,000	Tunis	F	a
Shanganny, or Zanzibar, 60,000	Zanzibar Coast	H	e
Shapunga,	Zambesia	H	f
Shendy, 10,000	Nubia	H	c
Shenini,	Soudan	G	c
Sheppmannsdorp,	Namaqua Land	F	g
Shershel, or Cherchel, 8,200	Algeria	E	a
Shinghit,	Sahara	C	b
Shinte, or Kabompo,	S. Central Africa	G	f
Shoshong,	South Central Africa	G	g
Showy,	Soudan	F	c
Sibo,	Soudan	D	c
Sidi Heoham,	Marocco	C	b
Silla,	Soudan	D	c
Simucamba,	South Central Africa	H	f
Sinamani,	South Central Africa	G	f
Siout, 30,000	Egypt	H	b
Siwah, 9,000	Egypt	G	b
Sla, Sela, or Salé. 12,000	Maroceo	D	a
Smithfield,	Orange River Free State	G	h
Sneisa,	Sahara	D	b
Sofala,	Sofala	H	g
Sokambunji,	Central Africa	G	e
Sokna,	Fezzan	F	b
Sokota,	Abyssinia	H	c
Sokoto, or Saekatoo, 80,000	Soudan	E	c
Soli,	Nubia	H	c
Sonho.	Kongo	F	e
Steinkopf.	Cape Colony	F	g
Stellenbosch, 2,400	Cape Colony	F	h
Suakin, 8,000	Nubia	H	c
Suez, 15,000	Egypt	H	a
Suira, or Mogador, 20,000	Marocco	C	a
Sungomero,	Central Africa	H	e
Susa, 10,000	Tunis	F	a
Suwarora,	Central Africa	H	e
Swellendam,	Cape Colony	G	h
Taboro, or Kazeh,	Central Africa	H	e
Tacrift,	Fezzan	F	b
Tagelel,	Soudan	E	c
Takagnawi,	Soudan	G	c
Takar,	Nubia	H	c
Tamatave, 2,000	Madagascar	I	f
Tamki,	Soudan	F	c
Tananarivo, or Antananarivo, Cap. of	Madagascar	I	f
Tanera,	Soudan	D	d
Tangier, 4-10,000	Marocco	D	a
Tanio,	Madagascar	I	f
Tanta, 55,000	Egypt	H	a
Tarrangolle,	Nile Basin	H	d
Tauarga,	Tripoli	F	a
Tayserbo,	Tripoli	G	b
Tebessa,	Algeria	E	a
Tefsa, or Tefza, 10,500	Marocco	D	a
Tejura,	Somali	I	c
Temassanin,	Sahara	E	b
Temissa,	Fezzan	F	b
Tendelti,	Soudan	G	c
Teté, or Tetté,	Zambesia	H	f
Tetuan, or Tetavin, 16,000	Marocco	D	a
Thebes (*ruins*),	Egypt	H	b
Thesa,	Marocco	D	a
Tibesti,	Sahara	F	b
Timbo, 9,000	Senegambia	C	c
Timbuctoo, 20,000 (?)	Soudan	D	c
Tintellust,	Sahara	E	c
Tishit,	Soudan	D	c
Tiuret,	Algeria	E	a
Tlemsen, or Tlemecen, 21,728	Algeria	D	a
Tombo,	Nile Basin	G	d
Toto,	Soudan	E	d
Tow (et),	Sahara	F	b
Towdeni,	Sahara	D	b
Trade Town,	Liberia	D	d
Traghen,	Fezzan	F	b
Tripoli, Cap. of Beylik, 15,500	Tripoli	F	a
Tubeldieh,	Soudan	G	c
Tunis, Cap. of Beylik, 150,000	Tunis	F	a
Twass,	South Central Africa	F	g
Ufipa,	Central Africa	H	e
Ujiji,	Central Africa	H	e
Ukungwe,	Central Africa	H	e
Unkor,	Somali	I	c
Urondogani,	Nile Basin	H	d
Urundi,	Central Africa	H	e
Uvira,	Central Africa	G	e
Vacovia,	Nile Basin	H	d
Valata,	Soudan	D	c
Vangandra,	Madagascar	I	g
Vintang (*British*),	Senegambia	C	c
Vohemar,	Madagascar	K	f
Vunda,	Kongo	F	e
Wa,	Soudan	D	d
Wad,	Algeria	E	a
Wadan,	Sahara	C	b
Wad Nun (Glemim),	Marocco	C	b
Wady Halfa,	Nubia	H	b
Wajunga,	Sahara	G	b
Wara, 50,000	Soudan	G	c
Wargla,	Algeria	E	a
Warmbad,	Namaqua Land	F	g
Warree,	Guinea	E	d
Wau,	Nile Basin	G	d
Wau,	Fezzan	F	b
Wawa, 18,000	Soudan	E	d
Wayo,	Nile Basin	H	d
Whydah, 15,000	Guinea	E	d
Winnebah,	Guinea	D	d
Wogodogho,	Soudan	E	c
Worcester,	Cape Colony	F	h
Wukari,	Soudan	E	d
Yakoba	Soudan	E	c
Yao,	Soudan	F	c
Yauri,	Soudan	E	c
Yefren,	Tripoli	F	a
Yen,	Sahara	F	c
Yolo,	Soudan	F	d
Yowaru,	Soudan	D	c
Zanzibar, or Shanganny, Cap. of Sultauate, 60,000	Zanzibar Coast	H	e
Zariya,	Soudan	E	c
Zeila, or Zeylah,	Somali	I	c
Zeylah, or Zeila,	Somali	I	c
Zoutpansberg,	Transvaal	G	g
Zumbo,	Zambesia	H	f

RIVERS.

Anseba, R.	Nubia	H	c
Atbara or Tacazze, R., 780 m.	Abyssinia & Nubia	H	c
Babura, R.	Central Africa	G	d
Bahr el Abiad, or White Nile,	Nubia	H	c
Bahr el Azrek, or Blue Nile. 900 m.	Abyssinia & Nubia	H	c
Bahr el Gazal, 900 m. (?)	Nile Basin	G	d
Bahr el Ghazal,	Soudan	F	c
Bahr Jur,	Nile Basin	G	d
Bahr Tonj,	Nile Basin	G	d
Bambaye R.	Central Africa	F	e
Benin R.	Guinea	E	d
Benue or Tchadda R., 900 m.	Guinea	E	d
Bonny R.	Guinea	E	d
Calabar R., Old,	Guinea	E	d
Camaranca R.	Sierra Leone	C	d
Cassabi, Kassabi, or Loke R.	Central Africa	F	e
Chobe or Tchobe R.	South Africa	G	f
Coanza or Quanza, R., 680 m.	S. Guinea	F	f
Congo or Zaire, R.	South Guinea	F	e
Cross R.	Guinea	E	d
Cubango, R.	South Africa	F	f
Cuene, R., 1,200 m.	South Guinea	F	f
Cuvo, R.	South Guinea	F	f
Dedhesa, R.	Nile Basin	H	d
Eojo, R.	Soudan	G	c
Eugenie Falls,	Ogowai R.	F	e
Fish R., Great,	South Africa	F	g
Fish, Great R.	Cape Colony	G	h
Gaboon R.	Equator	E	d
Gambia, R., 550 m.	Senegambia	C	c
Gamtoos, R.	Cape Colony	G	h
Garieb or Orange, R., 1,100 m.	South Africa	G	g
Gauritz, R.	Cape Colony	G	h
Gavina or Jub, R.	East Africa	I	d
Gazal, Bahr el, 900 m. (?)	Nile Basin	G	d
Ghazal, Bahr el,	Soudan	F	c
Godjeb, R.	Nile Basin	H	d
Gonye Falls,	on R. Zambesi	G	f
Grande, R.	Senegambia	C	c
Groene R.	Cape Colony	F	h
Haines, R.	East Africa	I	d
Hartebeest R.	Cape Colony	G	g
Hawash, R.	Abyssinia	I	c
Ikupa R.	Madagascar	I	f
Joliba, or Niger, 2,600 m.	Soudan	D	e
Jub or Gavina, R.	East Africa	I	d
Jur, Bahr,	Nile Basin	G	d
Kabompo or Leeambye R. (Zambesi ?)	South Africa	G	f
Kafue, R.	South Africa	G	f
Kan Falls,	on R. Zambesi	G	f
Kassabi, Cassabi, or Loke R.	Central Africa	F	e
Kei R.	Cape Colony	G	h
Kitangule, R.	Nile Basin	H	e
Leeambye or Kabompo R. (Zambesi ?)	South Africa	G	f
Leeba, R., 350 m.	South Africa	G	f
Lilundo, R.	South Guinea	F	e
Limpopo or Ori R., 850 m. (?)	South Africa	H	g
Loangwa or Madjila, R.	South Africa	G	f
Loangwa or Zumbo R.	South Africa	H	f
Loke or Cassabi R.	Central Africa	G	e
Luapula, R.	Central Africa	G	e
Lunge-bungo, R.	South Africa	G	f
Luigo. R.	Central Africa	H	e
Manangare R.	Madagascar	I	g
Manguru R.	Madagascar	I	g
Mareb, R.	Nubia	H	c
Mihikani Ford,	Zanguebar	H	e
Molopa,	South Africa	G	g
Mosioatunia (i.e. *Smoke-sounding*), or Victoria Falls,	on R. Zambesi	G	f
Murchison Falls,	on the Nile	H	d
Niger or Quorra, R., 260 m.	Soudan and Guinea	E	d
Nile, R., 3,500 m. from Victoria Nyanza, or possibly 4,500 m. from supposed source at lat. 12° S.	Equator to Egypt	H	b
Nile (Blue), or Bahr el Azrek. 900 m.	Abyssinia & Nubia	H	c
Nile (White), or Bahr el Abiad,	Nubia	H	b
Nogal, Wady,	Somali	I	d
Nosob, R.	South Africa	F	g
Nourse, R.	Guinea	F	f
Nun, R.	Guinea	E	d
Nunez, R. (*British*),	Senegambia	C	c
Ogowai R.	Central Africa	F	d
Olifant R.	Cape Colony	F	h
Olifant R.	South Africa	H	g
Orange or Garieb, R., 1,100 m.	South Africa	F	g
Ori or Limpopo R., 850 m. (?)	South Africa	H	g
Ovambo R.,	South Guinea	F	f
Parcellas R.	Madagascar	I	f
Pissou R.	Liberia	C	d
Quanza or Coanza, R., 680 m.	South Guinea	F	f
Quorra or Niger, R., 2,600 m.	Soudan & Guinea	E	d
Ripon Falls, 12 feet,	on the Nile	H	d
Rokelle or Sierra Leone R. (*British*),	Sierra Leone	C	d
Rovuma R.	South Africa	H	f
Ruaha Nullah R.	Zanzibar	H	e
Rufiji R.	Zanguebar	H	e
Ruhuhu R.	Zanguebar	I	e
Sabaki R.	Zanguebar	H	e
Sabia, R.	Sofala	H	g
St. Paul's R.	Liberia	C	d
Salo, R.	Central Africa	G	e
Scarcies R. (*French*),	Sierra Leone	C	d
Senegal R., 700 m.	Senegambia	C	c
Shamba R.	East Africa	I	e
Shari, R., 800 m. (?)	Soudan	F	c
Shellif, R.	Algeria	E	a
Shire, R., 250 m.	South Africa	H	f
Sierra Leone or Rokelle R. (*British*),	Sierra Leone	C	d
Sobat, R.	Nile Basin	H	d
Sokoto, R.	Soudan	E	c
Suga R.	South Africa	G	g
Swakop R.	South Africa	F	g
Tacazze or Atbara, R., 780 m.	Abyssinia & Nubia	H	c
Tchadda or Benue R., 900 m.	Guinea	E	d
Tchobe or Chobe R.	South Africa	G	f
Tensift, R.	Marocco	D	a
Tioge, R.	South Africa	G	f
Tonj, Bahr,	Nile Basin	G	d
Untamtuna R.	Natal	H	h
Unzimkulu R.	Natal	H	h
Victoria Falls, or Mosioatunia (i.e. *Smoke-sounding*), on R. Zambesi		G	f
Volta R.	Guinea	E	d
Wady Draa,	Marocco	C	b
Wady Igharghar,	Sahara	F	b

Wady Igheghareu, Sahara E b
Wady Mia, Algeria E a
Wady Nogal, Somali I d
Wady Sebu, Marocco D a
Wady Tirhejirt, Sahara E b
Wady Umm, Marocco D a
Ycou, R. Soudan F c
Zaire or Congo, R. South Guinea F e
Zambesi R. South Africa H f
Zambesi, Mouths of, 1,800 m. (?) South Africa H f

LAKES.

Abbala, L. Nile Basin H d
Albert Nyanza (L.), *Mwutan* or *Luta Nzige*. Altitude 2,720 ft. Nile Basin G e
Amadgor, Sebka, Sahara E b
Andoma L. Soudan F c
Aquilonda L. Central Africa F e
Arusha L. Central Africa H e
Avon Water, Guinea E d
Bahari L. Nile Basin H d
Boorlos, L. Egypt H a
Chad or Tchad, L. Altitude 830 ft. Soudan F c
Debu or Debo, L. Soudan D c
Dembea or Tsana, L. Altitude 6,120 ft. Abyssinia H c
Denham Water, Guinea E d
Dilolo, L. Alt. 4,740 ft. Central Africa G f
Etosa Salt Pan, Central Africa F f
Fittri, L. Soudan F c
Gharbi, Shott el, Marocco D a
Great Lake (*reported by Piaggia*). Central Africa G e
Gurara Sebka, Tuat E b
Kayor, L. Senegambia C c
Kebir, Shott el, Tunis E a
Kumudau, L. South Africa G g
Leeba, L. Central Africa F d
Manas, L. Central Africa G e
Mareotis, L. Egypt G a
Melgig, L. Algeria E a
Menzaleh, L. Egypt H a
Ngami, L. Altitude 2,930 ft. South Africa G g
Nyassa, L. Alt. 1,522 ft. Central Africa H f
Rukwa, L. Central Africa H e
St. Lucia, L. Sulu Land H g
Samba, L. Central Africa G e
Sebka Amadgor, Sahara E b
Shergie, Shott esh, Algeria E a
Shirwa, L. Altitude 2,000 ft. Central Africa H f
Shott el Gharbi Marocco D a
Shott el Kebir, Tunis E a
Shott esh Shergie, Algeria E a
Tandi, L. Central Africa G e
Tanganyika, L. Central Africa G
Tchad or Chad, L. Altitude 830 ft. Soudan F c
Tighi L. Marocco D a
Tsana or Dembea, L. Altitude 6,120 ft. Abyssinia H c
Victoria Nyanza (L.), *Ukerewe*. Altitude 3,308 ft. Nile Basin H c
Zamburu L. Nile Basin H d

MOUNTAINS, PLAINS, ETC.

Abba Jared, or Abba Yared, 15,000 Abyssinia H c
Algerian Sahara, Algeria E a
Ankaratra, Mount, 11,000 Madagascar I f
Arabian Desert, Egypt H b
Atlantika, Mount, 10,000 Soudan F d
Atlas Mountains, 8,000 mean height; highest summit 11,400 Marocco D a
Bahiada Desert, Nubia H c
Barotse Valley, Central Africa G f
Cameroon Mountains, 13,760 Guinea E d
Clarendon, Mount, 6,000 Central Africa H f
Compass Berg (Schnee Berge), 8,500 Cape Colony G h
Drakenberge, or Quathlamba Mts., 10,357 South Africa G g
Geesh, Mount, Abyssinia H c
Hammada (el) Plateau, Tripoli F b
Jebel Miltsin, 11,400 Marocco D a
Kalahari Desert, South Africa G g
Karoo Desert, Cape Colony G h
Kenia, Mount, 18,000 Central Africa H e
Kilima Njaro, 20,065 Central Africa H e
Kong, Mountains of, 3,000 Soudan D d
Labul, Mount, Soudan F d
Libyan Desert, Sahara G b
Lupata Mountains, E. Africa H f
Madi, Mount, 8,000 Central Africa H d
Mfumbiro Mountain, 10,000 Central Africa G e
Milanje Mountain, 8,000 Central Africa H f
Miltsin, Jebel, 11,400 Marocco D a
Mossamba Mts., 6,000 Central Africa F f
Mushinga Mountains, Central Africa H f
Nubian Desert, Nubia H b
Omatako Mount., 8,800 Damara Land F g
Quathlamba or Drakenberge, 10,357 South Africa G g
Sahara (*Sahara-bela-ma*. 'Desert without water'), extends from the Atlantic Ocean to Red Sea, and from Atlas Mts. to R. Niger. Area estimated at 3,250,000 sq. miles.
Sahara, Algerian (desert), Algeria E a
Sahara of Marocco (desert), Marocco D b
Sangeli Mountains, 6,500 Somali K c
Schnee Berge, 8,500 Cape Colony G h
Sierra Complida, Central Africa F e
Sierra do Cristal, Gaboon Country F d
Storm Berg, 6,800 Cape Colony G h
Teneriffe, Peak (*Pico de Teyde*), 12,182 Canary Is. C b
Winterhoek, Mt., 6,849 Cape Colony F h
Zwarte Berge, 6,000 Cape Colony G h

BAYS, ETC.

Aden, Gulf of, I c
Akaba, Gulf of, Red Sea H b
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony G h
Andrahum Bay, Madagascar I g
Angra dos Cavalos, Sahara C b
Angra Pequena (*Brit.*), Namaqua Land F g
Annesley Bay, Red Sea H e
Antombuk Bay (*French*), Madagascar K f
Antongil Bay, Madagascar K f
Bab-el-Mandeb, Strait, Zanzibar Coast I c
Bali Bay (*French*), Madagascar I f
Bembatuka Bay, Madagascar I f
Benin, Bight of, Guinea E d
Biafra, Bight of, Guinea E d
Cabes, Gulf of, Tunis F a
Corsico Bay, Guinea E d
Delagoa Bay, Inhambane H g
Durnford, Port, Zanzibar Coast I e
False Bay, Cape Colony F h
Formosa or Ungama Bay, Zanzibar Coast I e
Garnet Bay, Sahara C b
Gibraltar, Strait, separates Marocco & Spain D a
Great Fish Bay, Guinea F f
Guinea, Gulf of, Guinea E d
Hammamet, Gulf of, Tunis F a
Kasenge Bay, L. Tanganyika G e
Mazumba Bay, Madagascar I f
Mediterranean Sea, separates Africa & Europe G a
Memba Bay, Mozambique I f
Milhr, Gulf of, Egypt G a
Mozambique Channel, West of Madagascar I f
Narinda Bay, Madagascar I f
Nazareth Bay, Guinea E e
Ouro, Ria do, Sahara C b
Plettenberg Bay, Cape Colony G h
Pomba Bay, Mozambique I f
Port Durnford, Zanzibar Coast I e
Port Luke (*British*), Madagascar K f
Red Sea, separates Africa & Arabia H b
St. Augustin Bay, Madagascar I g
St. Cyprian's Bay, Sahara C b
St. Helena Bay, Cape Colony F h
St. Lucia Bay (*British*), Sulu Land H g
Saldanha Bay, Cape Colony F h
San Sebastian Bay, Cape Colony G h
Sidra, Gulf of, Tripoli F a
Suez, Gulf of, Red Sea H b
Table Bay, Cape Colony F h
Tunis, Gulf of, Tunis F a
Ungama (Formosa Bay), Zanzibar Coast I e
Walfisch Bay, Namaqua Land F g
Whale Bay, Namaqua Land F g
Yary Bay, Sierra Leone C d

ISLES, CAPES, ETC.

Abd el Kuri, Somali K c
Agulhas, Cape, Namaqua Land F h
Aldabra I. Indian Ocean I e
Alphonse I. Indian Ocean K e
Amber, Cape, Madagascar I f
Amirante Is. (*British*), Indian Ocean K e
Annobon (*Spanish*), Guinea E e
Argo I. R. Nile H c
Arguin I. (*French*), Sahara C b
Ascension I. (*British*), Atlantic Ocean C e
Assomption I. Indian Ocean I e
Astove I. Madagascar I f
Azores (Is.), *Portuguese*, Atlantic Oc. B a
Banana Is. (*British*), Sierra Leone C d
Bazarute I. Inhambane H g
Bidama Is. (*British*), Senegambia C c
Bird I. Seychelle Is. K e
Bissagos Is. (*Portuguese*), Senegambia C c
Blanco, Cape, Sahara C b
Boavista I. Cape Verd Is. B c
Bojador, Cape, Sahara C b
Bon, Cape, Tunis F a
Bourbon or Réunion I. (*French*), Indian Ocean K g
Brava I. Cape Verd Is. B c
Canaria, Gran I. Canary Is. C b
Canary Is. (*Spanish*), Atlantic Ocean C b
Cantin, Cape, Marocco D a
Cape of Good Hope, Cape Colony F h
Cape Verd Is. (*Portuguese*), Atlantic Ocean B c
Chagos Archipelago (*British*), Indian Ocean M e
Coetivy I. Seychelle Is. K e
Comoro Is. Mozambique Chan. I f
Corrientes Cape Inhambane H g
Corveiro, Cape, Sahara C b
Corvo I. Azores B a
Cosmo Ledo Is. Indian Ocean I e
Cross, Cape, Damara Land F g
Delgado, Cape, Mozambique I f
Desertas Is. Madeira Is. C a
Diego Garcia, Chagos Is. M e
Eagle Is. Chagos Is. M e
Egmont Is. Chagos Is. M e
Farquhar Is. Indian Ocean K f
Fayal I. Azores B a
Fernando Po (*Fernao do Po*), *Spanish*, Guinea E d
Ferro I. Canary Is. C b
Flores I. Azores B a
Fogo I. Cape Verd Is. B c
Formigas I. Azores B a
Formosa, Cape, Guinea E d
Foule Point, Madagascar I f
Frio, Cape, Guinea F f
Fuerteventura I. Canary Is. C b
Galegas I. Indian Ocean K f
George I. Indian Ocean L e
Ghir, Cape, Marocco D a
Gloriosa Is. Madagascar I f
Gold Coast, Guinea D d
Gomera I. Canary Is. C b
Good Hope, Cape of, Cape Colony F h
Gorée, I. (*French*), Senegambia C c
Graciosa I. Azores B a
Grain Coast, Liberia C d
Guardfui, Cape, Somali K c
Ibo I. Mozambique I f
Ibwari I. L. Tanganyika G e
Ichabo I. (*British*), Namaqua Land F g
Invack I. (*British*), Namaqua Land H g
Isle of France, or Mauritius (*British*), Indian Ocean K g
Ivory Coast, Guinea D d
Jerba I. Tunis F a
Johanna I. Mozambique Chan. I f
Juan de Nova I. Madagascar I f
Juby, Cape, Sahara C b
Karkenah Is. Tunis F a
Kerwe I. Victoria Nyanza H e
Lady Grey, Cape, Inhambane H g
Lanzarote I. Canary Is. C b
Lopez, Cape, Guinea E e
Loss Is. (*British*), Senegambia C d
Madagascar I. I g
Madeira I. Madeira Is. C a
Madeira Is. (*Portuguese*), Atlantic Oc. C a
Mafia or Monfia I. Zanzibar Coast I e
Mahe I. Seychelle Is. K e
Mahé or Seychelle Archipelago (*British*), Indian Ocean K e
Mascarene Is. Indian Ocean K f
Mauritius, or Isle of France (*British*), Indian Ocean K g
Mayo I. Cape Verd Is. B c
Mayotta I. (*French*), Mozambique Chan. I f
Mercury I. (*British*), Namaqua Land F g
Mirik, Cape, Sahara C c
Mograt I. R. Nile H c
Mohilla I. Mozambique Chan. I f
Monfia or Mafia I. Zanzibar Coast H e
Mosha I. (*British*), Somali I c
Mount, Cape, Liberia C d
Negro, Cape, Guinea F f
Ninje (Cape St. John), Guinea E d
Nossi-Be I. (*French*), Madagascar I f
Nossi Fali I. (*French*), Madagascar I f
Nossi Mitsui I. (*French*), Madagascar I f
Nun, Cape, Guinea E d
Palma I. Canary Is. C b
Palmas, Cape, Guinea D d
Patta I. Zanzibar Coast I e
Pemba I. Zanzibar Coast H e
Perim I. Red Sea I c
Peros Banhos, Chagos Is. M e
Pico I. Azores B a
Platte I. Seychelle Is. K e
Porto Santo I. Madeira Is. C a
Praslin, Seychelle Is. K
Princes I. (*I. do Principe*), *Portuguese*, Guinea E d
Providence I. Indian Ocean K e
Ras Ali, Somali K c
Ras Ascoad, Somali I d
Ras Awath, Somali I d
Ras el Kanais, Egypt G a
Ras-el-Kerun, Tunis E a
Ras el Tyn, Tripoli G a
Ras Hafun, Somali K c
Réunion or Bourbon I. (*French*), Indian Ocean K g
Rodriguez I. (*British*), Indian Ocean L f
Roxo, Cape, Senegambia C c
St. Andre, Cape, Madagascar I f
St. Denis I. Seychelle Is. K e
St. Helena (*British*), Atlantic Ocean D f
St. John, Cape (Ninje), Guinea E d
Ste. Marie, Cape, Madagascar I g
Ste. Marie, I. (*French*), Madagascar K f
St. Paul, Cape, Guinea E d
St. Thomas (*I. Sao Thome*), *Portuguese*, Guinea E d
St. Vincent, Cape, Madagascar I g
St. Vincent I. Cape Verd Is. B c
Sal I. Cape Verd Is. B c
Salomon Is. Chagos Is. M e
San Jorge I. Azores B a
San Miguel I. Azores B a
Santa Lucia I. Cape Verd Is. B c
Santa Maria I. Azores B a
Santiago I. Cape Verd Is. B c
São Antonio, Cape Verd Is. B c
São Nicolão. Cape Verd Is. B c
Saya de Malha Bank, Indian Ocean L e
Seychelle or Mahé Archipelago (*British*), Indian Ocean K e
Sherboro I. (*British*), Sierra Leone C d
Sierra Leone Coast, Senegambia C d
Slave Coast, Guinea E d
Socotra I. Somali K c
Spartel, Cape, Marocco D a
Swift Bank, Indian Ocean L e
Teneriffe I. Canary Is. C b
Terceira I. Azores B a
Three Points, Cape, Guinea D d
Verd, Cape. Senegambia C c
Wad Nun, Cape, Marocco C b
Zanzibar I. Zanzibar Coast H e

AFRICA

BY J BARTHOLOMEW F R G S

Statute Miles 69·16 = 1 Deg.

100 0 100 200 300 400 500

Longitude West of Greenwich

40 A 30 B 20 C 10 D 0 E 10 F

Engraved & Printed in Colours

SUEZ CANAL

English Miles

0 10 20 30 40 50


TURKEY IN ASIA
PERSIA
AFGHANISTAN
BELOOCHISTAN
INDIA
HERAT
Cabool
Lahore
Delhi
Teheran
Kelat
Kurrachee
BOMBAY
ARABIA
ARABIAN SEA
RED SEA
PERSIAN GULF
G. of OMAN
GULF of ADEN
HADRAMAUT
YEMEN
Riadh
Medina
Mecca
Muscat
Ras el Hadd
G. of Cutch
Tropic of Cancer
Jidda
Mirsa Dongola
Suakin
Berber
Nubian Desert
NUBIA
Tebu Kraan
Hamer
Khartum
EGYPTIAN SOUDAN
KORDOFAN
DAR FUR
el Obeid
SENNAR
Massowah
Antalo
Gondar
Adowa
Aksum
Adua
Aden
Socotra
C Guardafui
Ras Ali
Ras Hafun
Nogal Land
SOMALI
Ras Asoad
Ras Awath
Kaffa
Goudukuro
ABYSSINIA
Shoa
Dahra
Dar Runga
Dar Fertit
Dar Banda
Dar Nam Nam
Takale
Kordofan
Kobe
Tendelty
Dar el Buket
Ain Mynia
Sheggat
Ogaden
Ajan
Rhor Dobvena
Wadi Sogat
Equator
Tropic of Capricorn
INDIAN OCEAN
SEYCHELLE OR MAHE ARCHIPELAGO
Mahé
AMIRANTE Is
I. Platte
Cortivy
Alphonse I.
Providence I.
Farquhar Is
Aldabra I.
Assumption
Astove I.
Cosmo Ledo Is
Swift Bank
Sayo de Malha Bank
Peros Banhos
Salomon Is
CHAGOS ARCHIPELAGO
Egmont Is
Eagle Is
Diego Garcia
Golegas I.
Gloriosa Is
C. Amber
COMORO Is
Mayotta I.
Johanna I.
Mohilla
Comoro I.
Zanzibar I.
Pemba I.
Mombas
Melinda
Magadoxo or Makdishu
Brava
Juba
Lamu
Kilima Njaro 18,300
Mt Kenia
Dana
Victoria Nyanza
Ukerewe
Uganda
Unyoro
Karagwe
Ruanda
Urundi
Usoga
Ulegga
Mauyuema
Nyangwe
Ujiji
Tanganyika
Lukuga
Marunga
Manyema
Lualaba
Lake Bangweolo
Lake Nyassa
Lake Shirwa
Mozambique
Quilimane
Quilimane R.
Mosilikatse's Dom.n
Sofala
Inhambane
Inhamgura
Delagoa B.
Lourenzo Marquez
Mambone
Bazaruto I.
C. Lady Grey
C. Corrientes
C. St.e Marie
Madagascar
Tamatave
Antananarivo
Andevorandro
Mangoro R.
Manambolo R.
Matatane
Mananjara R.
Fohia
St. Augustin B.
Port Louis
Mauritius or Isle of France
Rodriguez I.
St. Denis
Réunion or Bourbon I.
MASCARENE Is
Socotra
Bab el Mandeb
Perim I.
Kamaran I.
Hanish
Loheia
Mocha
Hodeida
Beit el Fakih
Zebid
Beled el Mandeb
Tehama
Abyssinian Highlands
Shoa
Gondar
Magdala
Adowa
Aksum
Adigrat
Antalo
Gondar
Lake Tzana
Abbala L.
Lake Rudolf
Lake Stefanie
Lake Baringo
Lake Naivasha
Lake Akanyara
Lake Victoria Nyanza
Lake Albert Nyanza
Lake Albert Edward
Lake Kivu
Lake Tanganyika
Lake Bangweolo
Lake Nyassa
Lake Shirwa
Lake Ngami
Lake Dilolo
Lake Kassali
Lake Lobombe
Lake Kamalondo
Lake Ruaha
Lake Liemba
Lake Mweru
Lake Kisale
Lake Kamolondo
Lake Kubebe
Lake Ngami
Lake Ghanze
Lake Kumadau
Lake Shoshong
Lake Kolobeng
Lake Ngami
Lake Xanagas

Under the equator the direction of the monsoon changes, and becomes S.W. To these winds are to be ascribed the heavy falls of rain that drench the extensive plains and ascending grounds of the east horn of *A.* Farther inland they are broken by the great Abyssinian table-lands, so that they do not extend beyond the strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, S.E. of which a great fall of rain consequently occurs; to the N.W., on the other hand, scarcely any rain falls. The S.E. monsoon does not stop in the coast regions, but continues northward as far as lake Tchad and Kordofan; in both regions its influences begin to be felt in May, or one month later than on the coast.

IV. Human Species. — The southern regions of Africa are occupied by two nations, the *Hottentots* and *Caffres*. The Hottentots occupy the northern part of Cape Colony and the basin of Orange river. Their profile is hideous, and their foot is so singularly formed that they can be tracked by their marks. They are certainly the most indolent, helpless, and dirty of the human family. The Caffres differ both from the Hottentots and those whom we call Negroes. They are generally well made and of rounded limb. In the useful arts of life, the Caffres are far above their Hottentot neighbors. They extend from Natal, on the southern coast, into the interior, probably as far as the tropics. — The most widely extended race in *A.* is the *Negro* or *Ethiopian*, observing that under this name we understand only the true negro race, which, whatever resemblance they may bear to the other dark races of Africa, still differ from them considerably in physical character and geographical distribution. Varieties of language, shades of complexion, &c., exist among them, yet we must recognize the whole Ethiopian race as forming a distinct and widely spread family. Beginning on the west coast with the Senegal river, which is the southern limit of the arid deserts, we find a race essentially different from those of Northern Africa. In the woolly hair, black skin, the profile of the face and forehead, the oblique insertion of the incisive teeth, the form of the pelvis, and the legs, we see the undoubted characteristics of a race peculiar to the *A.* continent. As war and the slave-trade have often transplanted the Negro from his localities in *A.*, it is difficult to say what parts of the continent must be considered as his proper country, but it may be safely assumed that the Negro is on his native soil in all the regions that extend from Senegal southward, along the gulf of Guinea, and south of the equator as far as the sixteenth degree of latitude. — The desert of the Sahara, and the southern limits that border on Soudan, swarm with innumerable tribes of mixed races, and living a wandering life. They are not Arabs, but they have adopted the religion of Mohammed. The most numerous and widely spread race of the desert are the Tuaghis. — The mountain regions of the Atlas, as well as the whole shores of the Mediterranean from the straits of Gibraltar to the Cyrenaic regions, have been subject to the invasion of conquerors ever since the earliest periods of history. The Phœnician, Greek, and Roman, Vandals and Goths, and Arabs from Asia, have at different periods possessed portions of these regions, and mixed their blood with that of previous races. The Arab invasion has produced the most permanent effects, and that nation now occupies the most fertile parts of the Atlas region and the towns on the coast, and are generally known to us by the incorrect appellation of Moors and Berbers. — The ruling race of Amhara and Tigré, who are included under the name of *Abyssinians*, must either belong to Arabic stock, or if they be considered as a separate, they are still a nearly related family. It is probable that the various peoples who occupy the widely spread Abyssinian provinces contain many varieties of the human species, the remnants of nations become extinct, or the result of the intermixture of different races. The Arab race, which sometimes has mingled with negro and other races, now occupies a large part of the countries north of Abyssinia as far as the Mediterranean; but the population of the Nile basin is of a very motley



Fig. 46. — Nubians.

character. The *Copts*, or descendants of the Egyptians, are reduced to a small number; and of all the conquerors or settlers in Egypt, none have stamped their physical and moral character so strongly on the country as the followers of the Prophet. The Mohammedan religion has spread over at least one third of the continent; and some of its precepts and practices seem well adapted to win the favor of the indolent and pleasure-loving negroes, among whom prevails the most disgusting Fetichism. — The only African countries where Christianity is now established, excepting the few European settlements, are Egypt and Abyssinia. In Egypt it is confined to the Copts, and in Abyssinia both its doctrines and precepts are as ill understood as they are obeyed. — The Jews are found in the Samen of Abyssinia, in Egypt, and indeed scattered as far west as the kingdom of Morocco. They do not seem to have established themselves south of the Sahara. — The *Arabic* is the only character that is now used in Africa by those who wish to read and write, except those employed by the people of Tigré and Amhara. Its use is, however, limited to very few in Soudan, where it is only great doctors who can read and write. — The Berber and Shelluh tongues are spoken in the Barbary states, and along the Atlas mountains. The Mandingo language is used from the Senegal to the Joliba. On the western coast, a corrupt Portuguese is heard; in the regions of Abyssinia, the Tigré and Amhara tongues prevail. The languages of the blacks are as multifarious as the nations. In Sahara alone, 43 dialects are said to be spoken. But of all the 150 languages said to be spoken in *A.*, we are hardly acquainted with 70.

V. Zoölogy. — In the animal kingdom, *A.* seems richer than any other quarter of the globe. It can enumerate five times as many species of quadrupeds as Asia, and three times as many as all America. It excels Asia in the size of its colossal river-horse (hippopotamus), gigantic giraffe, and large antelopes and apes. That giant of birds, the ostrich, is exclusively indigenous to Africa. But the most beneficial gift of nature to the African is the camel, the constitution of which is in every respect adapted to the country and climate. Of the quadrumana, there are 55 species, among which the most interesting is the Chimpanzee, and the most wonderful is the ferocious Gorilla discovered by the dramatic traveller M. du Chaillu. Among the other animals are the elephant and rhinoceros, the lion, panther, leopard, ounce, jackal, hyena, wolf, fox, dog, cat, mongus, bat, rat, marmot (*cavia capensis*), hare, rabbit, jerboa, porcupine, hedgehog, mole, civet-cat, ichneumon, bear, horse, ass, zebra, zebu, sheep, goat, innumerable varieties of the gazelle, the buffalo, fallow-deer, the roe, swine, emgalos, babyroussa, and other quadrupeds, whose natural history has been as yet by no means



Fig. 47. — zebu.

sufficiently investigated; even the problematical unicorn is still said to exist in the interior. The varieties of birds are equally numerous; among which is the crown-bird, the most beautiful of the feathered tribes; the flamingo, kingfisher, pelican, and many kinds of parrots; the peacock, partridge, pheasant, widow and cardinal-bird; the cuckoo, the cuculus indicator, turtle-doves, pigeons, ducks, geese, &c. The class of reptiles comprises the crocodile and boa-constrictor, with many other serpents, some innoxious, others highly poisonous. The bays and rivers abound in fish, but the variety of the species is not so great as in the northern seas, and many of the most useful are entirely wanting. The shrubs and earth swarm with termites, ants, scolopendras, spiders and caterpillars, while passing armies of locusts obscure the sun like clouds. The most beautiful insects abound.

VI. Botany. — To the traveller who passes from the south of Europe to Tangier, the appearance of the African coast presents nothing remarkably different from what he has left in Europe; and along the whole of the most northern shores so great a similarity continues to be preserved, that he may fancy himself still in South Spain or Italy. But as soon as the chain of Atlas is passed, the scene begins to change; the excessive dryness of the climate on the northern borders of the Great Desert is such, that few trees, except the date, can maintain an existence. It is, however, in this arid region, where rain seldom falls, that the groves of date palms form a screen impervious to the rays of the sun, and cherish beneath their shade, the orange, the lemon, the pomegranate, and the vine, the latter of which climbs to the summit of their trunks by means of its twisted tendrils. Although reared in constant shade, all these fruits acquire a more delicious flavor than in what would seem a more favorable climate. — In Egypt, the European plants begin to disappear; in the districts still watered by the Nile, we find all the richness of vegetation of the spring months of Barbary: abundance of rice, barley, and wheat; rich fields of sugar-cane; olives, figs, vines, and plantains that have been introduced; while in the hotter or drier, or more southern, the date is the chief object of the scenery. In the richer parts of the country we find the acacias which produce gum-arabic, large tamarisk-trees, called atlé, great quantities of the senna plant (*Cassia obtusifolia* and other species), intermixed with various herbs belonging to tropical genera. Cotton, coffee, indigo, and tobacco are cultivated with the greatest success. In Abyssinia are first found species of the ginger tribe (*Scitamineæ*), in the form of cardamoms, which afterward become a feature of African vegetation within the tropics. — In the equinoctial parts of



Fig. 48. — Phœnix dactylifera. (The Date-tree.)

Africa all trees of European vegetation, and even the date-tree itself, disappear; where moisture exists in sufficient abundance to favor vegetation, the flora partakes in a certain degree, particularly on the east side, of the plants of India, but is to a much greater extent composed of species peculiar to itself. The landscape is characterized by masses of the unwieldy Baobab (*Adansonia*), huge cotton-trees (*Bombax pentandrum*), large gramineous plants with branching stems, sago palms (*Sagus raphia*), and others of the same majestic tribe. In some places the woods abound in pine-apples, which, although not natives of the continent, have established themselves as completely as in their native stations in tropical America. With the general nature of the vegetation change also the species that are cultivated for the food of man. In the tropical regions of Africa, no waving fields of corn reward the labors of the husbandman; the vine is unknown, the figs are of other and of useless species, and of all the northern fruits the orange and the lime alone remain. In their stead the cassava (*Jatropha manihot*), the yam (*Dioscorea*), the pigeon-pea (*Cytisus cajan*), and the ground-nut (*Arachis hypogæa*), are the farinaceous plants; the papaw (*Carica papaya*), the tamarind, and the nitta or doura-tree (*Parkia Africana*), are the fruits in some places; the Senegal custard apple (*Anona Senegalensis*), the gray plum (*Parinarium*), and the Safu, in others; and the bread-fruit of Polynesia is represented by a large tree called musanga, the seeds of which are as agreeable as hazelnuts. As we approach the southern point of this continent, a new change passes over the face of nature; tropical plants disappear as they have formerly appeared, not however to find their places occupied by the plants of the north, but to contemplate an order of vegetable life so different, that its very genera had been previously unseen. The Karroos of the Cape Colony are the residence of fleshy, leafless, distorted, shapeless tribes of Stapelias, of Mesembryanthemums, Euphorbias, Crassulas, Aloes, and other succulent plants, each holding to the soil by the weak support of a single, wiry root, and feeding rather upon the dews of heaven than the moisture of the soil, — a situation to which they are admirably adapted by the want or imperfect state of their evaporating pores, so that whatever humidity they are able to collect is parted with as slowly as the limited supply is furnished to them. Among these grow stunted bushes of endless species of heath (*Erica*), and succulent geraniums (*Pelargonium*), strong-scented Buchu plants (*Diosma*), and a great variety of shrubby *Compositæ*. The hills and rocks are scattered over with a remarkable tribe of plants called Cycadeæ, intermediate, as it were, between ferns and palms; the plains are permanently clothed with patches of a rush-like plant called *Restio*. — At Cape Town has been introduced the American aloe, and the oaks and stone-pines of Europe have found a congenial climate. — Such are the more prominent features of the vegetation of Africa. Its islands partake more or less of the nature of the flora of the adjacent continent.

VII. Geographical Divisions. — Any distribution of Africa founded on its political divisions being almost impossible in the incomplete state of our knowledge of this continent, we have adopted the following, which, arbitrary and liable to objection as it is, will at least show under what particular heads further information will be found. 1. The region from the Orange river southward, comprehending the *Cape Colony*, and extending eastward to the Great Fish river. — 2. The eastern coast, from the Great Fish river to the neighborhood of the Portuguese settlements, near Delagoa bay; comprehending the sea-coast occupied by the *Caffres*, or *Natal*. — 3. From Delagoa Bay to Cape Guardafui, comprehending *Sofala*, the settlements on the *Zambesi* river, *Mozambique*, and the native tribes of the coast and the interior. From the neighborhood of Cape Delgado north, we find the names of *Zanguebar* and *Ajan;* the last-named coast terminating at the great eastern cape. 4. The *Abyssinian* countries, with which may be grouped the almost unknown regions that border to the south, with the Gallas, the Somaulis, Danakil, and other tribes. — 5. The country of the *Bahr-el-Abiad*, or great western branch of the Nile valley and the eastern deserts, between the Nile and the Red sea. *Darfur* and *Kordofan* may be conveniently arranged in this division, to which belong *Sennaar*, *Dongola*, *Nubia*, and *Egypt*. — 6. The region west of Egypt, known by the Arabs by the gen-

eral name of Magreb, or the *West*, and often included by Europeans in the collective term of *Barbary*, extending to the extremity of the Atlas, and including the political divisions of *Tripoli*, *Barca*, *Tunis*, *Algiers*, and *Morocco*. The chief *oases* westward from Fezzan may be classed under this head, and placed in the division of *Belad-el-Jerid*, or land of dates. — 7. The *Sahara*, or the Great Desert, with some of the oases. — 8. The coast from the Senegal to the delta of the Quorra, including the countries covered by the Senegal, Gambia, Rio Grande, &c., and the coast of Guinea, with the states in the interior, under the general name of *Western Nigritia*. — 9. The region from the Bight of Biafra to Cape Negro, comprehending a long line of coast little known, and an interior still less explored, under the name of *Southern Nigritia*, including the names of *Loango*, *Congo*, *Angola*, and *Benguela*.

VIII. The African islands, not immediately bordering on the coast, consist of the following chief groups, or single islands: — *North Atlantic Ocean*. The Madeiras, Archipelago of the Canaries, the ten Cape Verde Islands, Islands in the Bight of Biafra; Fernando Po, Prince's Island, St. Thomas, Anno Bom, &c. — The nine Azores, or Western Islands, are considered by some geographers as belonging to Africa. — *South Atlantic Ocean*. St. Matthew — Ascension — St. Helena. — The three small islands of Tristan d'Acunha. — *South Indian Ocean*. Madagascar, which may be considered as the centre of an archipelago of small islands, to which belong the Mauritius and Bourbon, the Comoro Islands in the Mozambique channel, the Seychelles, with the Amirantes; and the islands on the coast of Zanguebar. — *North Indian Ocean*. The islands of Socotra, off Cape Guardafui. The islands of the Red sea are generally small and inconsiderable, and partake of the character of the Arabian and African coasts, to which they may be respectively assigned according to their degree of proximity.

IX. — EUROPEAN POSSESSIONS IN AFRICA. — *Portuguese*. The government of the Madeiras — of the Cape Verdo Islands; and the small posts of Cacheu on the San Domingo, Bissao, Zinghicor, Farim and Geba — of St. Thomas, and Prince's Island — the post of Whydah in Dahomey — the captaincy or government of Congo and Angola, consisting mainly of a few towns and posts — the Mozambique government, on the coasts of Sofala and Mozambique, extending from Delagoa Bay to Cape Delgado: it is divided into seven captaincies, but the real possessions of the Portuguese are now few and insecure; the chief are, the little island of Mozambique, and the settlements of Quilimané, Senna, Tette, Manica, on the Zambesi river. Melinda, once a flourishing Portuguese settlement on the Zanguebar coast, is now deserted by that nation. — *English*. Bathurst, on a small isle at the outlet of the Gambia, and a few posts dependent upon it — the establishment of Sierra Leone — the establishments on the Gold and Slave Coast, all, except one, within the Ashantee territory. Cape Coast is the chief position: the rest are of little importance — the islands of Fernando Po, occupied in 1828, Ascension, St. Helena, and the islands of Tristan d'Acunha — the colony of the Cape of Good Hope — the Mauritius, and a number of small islands belonging to the Madagascar archipelago. — *French*. The state of Algiers on the northern coast of Africa — on the Senegal and Gambia coast, the district of St. Louis, and that of Goree — the isle of Bourbon, and St. Marie, near Madagascar, with a few posts on the latter island. — *Spanish*. The *Presidios*, near the straits of Gibraltar in the empire of Morocco, which contain the towns of Centa, Melilla, &c. — the Archipelago of the Canaries, consisting of seven larger and about thirteen smaller islands. — *Dutch*. The only Dutch possessions now in Africa are some posts of forts on the Gold Coast, and chiefly within the limits of the Ashantee empire: the principal place is Elmina, the residence of the governor-general. — *Danish*. These are a few unimportant posts, also on the Gold and Slave Coasts, and within the Ashantee dominion. Christiansborg is the chief place, and the residence of the governor-general. — *Ottoman*. These are really foreign possessions, being held by Turkish authorities, who are nominally dependent on the Sultan of Constantinople. They are Egypt, the Eastern Desert, the Wadys of Siwah, Khargeh, &c., Nubia, Sennaar, Kordofan, &c. — *Independent*. The republic of Liberia.

X. POPULATION. — The aggregate population of Africa is estimated by *Behm* and *Wagner*, of Gotha, at 205,219,500 in 1878.

Af'rica, in *Penna.*, a vil. of Franklin co., 7 miles E. of Chambersburg. — In *Georgia*, a village of Heard co. — A village of Spalding co.; *pop.* 1,080.

Af'rican, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native of Africa.

—*a.* Belonging or relating to Africa.

African Association. A society formed in London, in 1788, for the purpose of offering encouragement to travellers and scientific men to explore the interior of Africa. Four travellers were successively engaged, and among them the celebrated Mungo Park. In 1804, the association was incorporated with the Royal Geographical Society.

African Company. A society of merchants, established in the reign of Charles II., for trading to Africa, and incorporated in 1754. When the expenses of the company had to be defrayed out of the public purse, its charter was recalled by parliament, and its possessions were annexed to Sierra Leone.

African Hemp. Fibres remarkable for their strength, produced by several species of *Sansevieria*, a genus of plants included in the order *Liliaceæ*. These fibres are also known as bowstring hemp.

African Islands. A cluster of low islands in the Indian Ocean, on one of which the *Spitfire*, a ship of the English navy, was wrecked, 21st Aug., 1801. Lat. 4° 53′ S.; Lon. 55° 33′ E.

African Methodist Episcopal and Zion Churches. See METHODIST.

African Teak. The timber of the *Oldfieldia Africana*, a tree belonging to the natural order Euphorbiaceæ. It is exceedingly strong and durable.

Af'ricanus. See SCIPIO, (Publius Cornelius.)

Af'rikeah, AFRIKIAH, or MAHADIAH. A seaport of the kingdom of Tunis, on the Mediterranean. It was taken by Charles V., who demolished its fortifications. *Pop.* 3,000. 115 miles S.S.E. of Tunis.

Af'shars, or AFSCHARS, *n. pl.* A Persian tribe, of foreign origin, who claim to be descendants of the Turkomans. They are comprised under two divisions, Shamloo and Kirkloo, and reside for the most part in towns, of which Abivert and Helat are the principal. The tribe is said to occupy altogether 20,000 houses.

Aft, *adv.* [A. S. *æft*, behind.] See ABAFT.

Af'ter, *a.* [A. S. *æfter*, from *æft*, *efl*, after, again.] Subsequent, succeeding; as, an *after* period of life.

After, *prep.* Posterior in time.

"Good *after* ill, and *after* pain delight;
Alternate, like the scenes of day and night."—*Dryden.*

—Following in place; — commonly applied to words of motion; as, he came *after*, and stood *behind* him.

"Sometimes I placed a third prism *after* a second, and sometimes a fourth *after* the third."—*Newton.*

—In pursuit of; in search of; following. — Concerning; in relation to.

"*After* whom dost thou pursue?" — 1 *Sam.* xxix. 14.
"I will inquire *after* him."

— In imitation of.

"This allusion is *after* the oriental manner."—*Pope.*

— According, or in proportion to. (o.)

After, *adv.* In succeeding time or place; afterward. It is used of time mentioned as succeeding some other. So we cannot say, "I shall be happy *after*, but hereafter;" but we say, "I was first made miserable by the loss, but was *after* happier."

(*Naut.*) More aft, or toward the stern; as, the *after* sails.

After all. At last; in fine; in conclusion; upon the whole.

Af'ter-ages, *n. pl.* Successive times; posterity.

"What an opinion will *after-ages* entertain of this religion?"—*Addison.*

Af'ter-birth, *n.* (*Med.*) The membrane in which the fœtus is involved, which is brought away after delivery. The placenta.

Af'ter-clap, *n.* An unexpected incident after an affair is supposed to be ended.

Af'ter-comer, *n.* A successor.

Af'ter-cost, *n.* Expenses which are incurred after the original bargain or plan is finished.

Af'ter-crop, *n.* The second crop or produce of a ground in the same year.

Af'ter-damp, *n.* The familiar term for the suffocating gas, consisting chiefly of carbonic acid, which remains in a coal-mine after an explosion of fire-damp. — See FIRE-DAMP.

Af'ter-day, *n.* A future day.

Af'ter-game, *n.* A new expedient after the original plan has miscarried. "To play an *after-game*."

Af'ter-math, *n.* (*Agric.*) The grass which grows after the hay has been mowed and made. It is also called rowen, rowett, latter-math, aud, when left long upon the land, fogy. When made into hay, it is not good for horses, especially those which are driven fast and work hard. Cows and sheep are fond of it, and it is not injurious to them. Whether it be more profitable to cut a second crop of hay, or to feed off the after-math, must depend on circumstances and situations. Unless the meadows can be irrigated, or well manured, taking off two crops of hay in one year exhausts them, and is apt to produce moss, which the tread of sheep and cattle prevents.

Af'ter-most, *a.* (*Naut.*) Hindermost; nearest the stern; — opposed to *foremost*.

Af'ternoon, *n.* That space, or interval, which is from twelve at noon till the evening. Figuratively, the decline. "The *afternoon* of life."

Af'ter-pains, *n. pl.* (*Med.*) The pains after birth, caused by the delivery of the placenta.

Af'ter-proof, *n.* Evidence posterior to the thing in question.

Af'ter-sails, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) The sails of the mizzen-mast, and the stays between the main and the mizzen-masts.

Af'ter-taste, *n.* A taste remaining upon the tongue after eating or drinking.

Af'ter-thought, *n.* Reflection or thought arising after the finishing of a thing; — repentance.

Af'ter-times, *n. pl.* In time to come; future ages.

Af'terward, *adv.* [A. S. *after*, after, and *weard*, towards.] In succeeding or future time, referring to something which preceded, and which it is supposed to follow. — This word is also written *afterwards*, but less properly.

Af'ton, in *Illinois*, a township of De Kalb co.; *pop.* 873.

Afton, in *Iowa*, a post-village, capital of Union co., about 50 miles S.W. of Des Moines; *pop.* 961.

Afton, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Washington co., about 3 miles below Hudson, Wisconsin; *pop.* 825.

Also, a post-village in this township, on the W. shore of Lake St. Croix, 20 miles S.S.E. of St. Paul.

Afton, in *New York*, a post-township in the S.E. part of Chenango co., on the Susquehanna river; *pop.* 1,931.

Afton, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village in Rock township, Rock co., about 7 miles from Janesville; *pop.* about 500.

Af'zul-Ghur', a town of the province of Delhi, presidency of Bengal, Hindostan, near the Kumaon mountains. Lat. 29° 25′ N.; Lon. 78° 40′ E.

A'ga, or AGHA, *n.* The name of a dignity, also an epithet of respect, among the Turks. It signifies literally a great man, a lord, or a commander. In Turkey, the Aga of the Janissaries, while that corps existed, was their commanding officer or colonel, whose place was one of high authority and dignity in the state. There is also the Spahilar-aga, that is, the colonel of the spahis, or cavalry. The Capi-Aga, or Capi-Agassi, the chief of the eunuchs, is one of the principal officers of the court of Constantinople.

A'ga, a lofty round mountain in Brazil, on the route from Minas de Castello to the frontiers of Minas-Geraes.

Ag'ably, a town built of stone, on the Tuat oasis, between Tripoli and Timbuctoo, Africa. It is a station where merchants meet for business transactions. Lat. 26° N.; Lon. 0° 56′ E.

Ag'ades, or AGADEZ, a town of Central Africa, and the capital of the kingdom of Asben, tributary to the king of Timbuctoo. It is situated on a "green spot" in the desert, where the Soudan merchants assemble at fixed periods to transact business with those of Northern Africa. Lat. 18° N.; Lon 13° E.

A'gadir, or SANTA CRUZ, a seaport town of Morocco, on the Atlantic Ocean, and the most S. in the empire; Lat. 30° 26′ 35″ N., Lon. 9° 35′ 56″ W. The vast sandy deserts of N. Africa commence immediately to the S. of Agadir, and hence its bay is aptly termed by the Arabs *Bab-Soudan*, that is, *Gate of the Blacks*. *Pop.* about 500.

A'gag, a king of the Amalekites, who, on the Israelites coming out of Egypt, attacked them in the wilderness and slew all stragglers. *A.* was a general name of the kings of the Amalekites.

Again', *adv.* [A. S. *ägen*.] A second time; once more; marking the repetition of the same thing. — On another part.

"Behold yon mountain's hoary height,
Made higher with new mounts of snow:
Again, behold the winter's weight
Oppress the lab'ring woods below."—*Dryden.*

— In return. — Back.

— In order of rank and distinction; marking distribution.

"Question was asked of Demosthenes, what was the chief part of an orator? He answered, Action. What next? Action. What next, *again*? Action."—*Bacon.*

— Besides; in any other time or place.

"There is not in the world *again* such a spring of brave military people as in England."—*Bacon.*

Again and again. With frequent repetition; often.

"This is not to be obtained by one or two hasty readings; it must be repeated *again and again*, with a close attention."—*Locke.*

Against', *prep.* [A. S. *ongeon*.] Contrary; opposite, in general; in opposition to any person.

"His hand will be *against* every man."—*Gen.* xvi. 12.

— In contradiction to any opinion; as, a collection of tracts *against* slavery.

— With contrary motion or tendency; used of material action.

"The kite flieth *against* the wind."—*Bacon.*

— Contrary to rule or law; as, a thing *against* the law of nature.

— Opposite to, in place.

"*Against* the Tiber's mouth, but far away."—*Dryden.*

— In provision for; in expectation of.

"The like charge was given them *against* the time they should come to settle themselves in the land promised."—*Hooker.*

Agalmat'olite, *n.* [Gr. *agalma*, image, *lithos*, stone.] (*Min.*) A name originally given to a variety of *Pinite* used by the Chinese for carving grotesque figures and idols. These minerals vary in color from grayish-green to yellow and red; they are all more or less soft and



A CHINESE BASSO-RELIEVO CARVED IN AGALMATOLITE.

Fig. 49.

unctuous to the touch, and capable of being cut and polished. They consist solely of silica and alumina, with a little carbonate of lime and potash. Before the blowpipe they whiten, but are infusible.

Agal'lega, or GALLEGA, an island of Africa, near Madagascar; Lat. 10° 12′ N.; Lon. 54° 8′ E.

Agal'lochum, *n.* [Gr. *agallochon*, to exult.] (*Med.*) Aloes-wood, supposed to be the wood of the *Excœaria agallocha*. Aloes-wood is imported from China in small, compact, ponderous pieces, of a yellow, rusty-brown color, with black or purplish veins, and sometimes of a black color. It has a bitterish, resinous taste, and a slight aromatic smell.

Agal'ma, *n.* [Gr.] (Law) An impression or image of anything on a seal.

Ag'al-wood, *n.* See EAGLE-WOOD.

Ag'ama, the appellation given to a body of troops, in Macedonia, nearly equal to the Roman legion.

Ag'amæ. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *gamos*, marriage.] (*Bot.*) A name given by some authors to the large division of the vegetable kingdom, called Flowerless or Cryptogamic plants. — See CRYPTOGAMIA.

Agamem'non, king of Mycenæ and Argos, son of Atreus and Eriphyle, brother of Menelaus and commander-in-chief of the Grecian army at the siege of Troy. In the earliest and most credible authors, Homer and Hesiod, we find no trace of the long train of horrors which, according to later writers, laid waste the house of Pelops. (See ATREUS, PELOPS, TANTALUS, THYESTES.) *A.* and his brother were called Atridæ, from their father's name, according to the Grecian custom of giving to the son a *patronymic* name. He married Clytemnestra, sister of Helen. The Trojan war arose out of the abduction of Helen by Paris, son of Priam, king of Troy. It is commonly said, that a number of the princes of Greece having been drawn together as suitors by the extraordinary beauty of Helen, Tyndarus, exacted an oath from them, that on whomsoever the choice should fall, if the maid should be carried off, all the rest should unite to recover her; and that in virtue of this oath, the confederate princes assembled under the command of *A.* They were long detained in the bay of Aulis, in Bœotia, by a calm, occasioned by the anger of Diana (see IPHIGENIA), but finally arrived before Troy. During the siege of this town, protracted for ten years, *A.* appears superior to the other chiefs in battle and in council, and maintains, under all circumstances, the dignity of a commander. The most memorable event of the siege of Troy is the quarrel of *A.* and Achilles (see ACHILLES), the subject of the *Iliad*, in which the former placed himself very completely in the wrong. Returning from Troy, *A.* was treacherously murdered by his wife; who, during his absence, had formed an adulterous attachment with Ægisthus, son of his uncle Thyestes. This catastrophe is the subject of the *Agamemnon* of Æschylus, one of the most sublime compositions in the range of the Grecian drama. Orestes, son of *A.*, then a child, was saved by the care of his tutor, and timely flight. After passing seven years in exile, he returned in secret, avenged his father's death by the slaughter of his mother and of Ægisthus, and recovered his paternal kingdom, which he ruled with honor.

Agame'des and Trepho'nius, two architects who designed the entrance of the temple of Delphi, for which they demanded of the god whatever gift was most advantageous for a man to receive. Three days after, they were found dead in their beds.

Agamen'ticus, in *Maine*, a mountain of York co., 4 miles from York Harbor. It affords pasturage up to its summit, 673 feet above the sea-level, and is a seamark for the entrance of Piscataqua river. Lat. 43° 16′ N.; Lon. 70° 39′ W.

Ag'ama. [Gr. *agamai*, to wonder at.] (*Zoöl.*) A gen. of lizards, distinguished by their short and thick body, covered with a lax skin, which is capable of being inflated with air at the will of the animal. They are frequently beset with spines, which are raised up when the skin is inflated, presenting a formidable array. Many of them are capable of changing the color of the skin. Different species of this genus are found in Asia, Africa, Australia, and America. The *frilled Agama*, a native of Australia, is a very extraordinary-looking animal. Around its neck, and covering its shoulders, it carries a frill, which, on the approach of danger, is elevated.

A'gami, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Trophia crepitans*, an interesting bird, sometimes also termed the *Gold-breasted Trumpeter*, classed by Dallas among cranes, by Brisson among pheasants, and making the first genus in Temminck's *Alectorides*. It is the size of a pheasant or large fowl, but appears larger from having a long neck, and from standing high on its legs. It inhabits the forests of tropical America, and never visits the cleared grounds or the settlements. It is not easily tamed, but becomes attached to its benefactor with all the fondness and fidelity of the dog. It is fond of caresses, and offers its head and neck to be stroked. The peculiar noise made by the Agami, without opening the bill, is one of its most remarkable characteristics. The sound is sometimes preceded by a wild cry, interrupted by a call somewhat like "scherck," "scherck," and then follows the characteristic noise resembling the syllables, "Too, too, too." During this the breast is seen to heave, as in birds while singing, though the bill remains shut. This extraordinary sound is attributed to a sort of ventriloquism.

Ag'amous, *a.* (*Bot.*) That which has no visible flowers or sensual organs, like the Agamæ.

Aga'na, one of the Ladrone islands, where Magellan was killed, on a voyage in search of the Moluccas. *Pop.* 3,000. — A Spanish governor resides here.

Aganip'pe, or AGANIPPÆ. (*Anc. Geog.*) A celebrated fountain of Bœotia, at the foot of Mount Helicon. It flows into the Permessus, and is sacred to the Muses, who, from it, were called Aganippedes.

Ag'apæ, *n.* [The pl. of the Gr. *agape*, love, or charity.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) The name given to those meetings of the early Christians where they sat and ate, at a common table, of food which had been provided by the voluntary contributions of the members of the society, the entertainment being concluded with the holy kiss. These meetings, which were usually held in the same house or apartment in which they assembled for divine worship, are at least mentioned once in the *New Testament*, namely, in the 12th verse of the epistle of Jude, where it is said of certain unworthy brethren, "These are spots in your feasts of charity." These love feasts seem to have continued to be generally celebrated for several centuries. Ecclesiastical writers mention three kinds of them, — first, those which took place at marriages, called the nuptial or connubial agapæ, to which the bishop or pastor was usually invited; second, the anniversary, or, as they were called, natal agapæ, which were held in the churches on the festivals of the martyrs; and third, the funeral agapæ, at the interments of members of the congregation. The celebration of the love-feasts in the churches was at length expressly forbidden by the 28th canon of the Council of Laodicea, in A. D. 364; although the enactment would seem for a considerable time not to have been quite effectual, since we find it repeatedly renewed by subsequent councils.

Agapæmo'nians, *n. pl.* [From Gr. *agape*, love, and *monn*, abode, the family of love.] A small community of proselytes of a Mr. Prince, founded at Charlynch, near Bridgewater, England, in 1845. Doctrines: — a community of goods, and, it is believed, of persons.

Agapan'thus, *n.* [Gr. *agape*, love, and *anthos*, flower.] (*Bot.*) A small genus of ornamental plants, order *Liliaceæ*. The typical species is *A. umbellatus*, the African blue lily, a native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it was brought to Holland. It is now a favorite garden-plant. It grows nearly a yard high, and in July bears a handsome bunch of blue flowers, which have no scent.

Agape', *adv.* [A. S. *geyppan*, to open.] Staring with open mouth; astare; agog; astonished. — See GAPE.

Agap'etæ, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A name given to virgins and widows, who, in the early days of the Church, were made deaconesses, and resided with the ministers, sharing their duties. For some time the relation was maintained blameless; but it resulted in immorality, and councils were summoned to put an end to it. — *Am. Ency.*

Ag'aphite, *n.* (*Min.*) A name of the TURQUOIS, *q. v.*

Agapet'us I., a Roman pope, raised to the pontificate in 535, and died the year after. He opposed the attempts of Justinian to invade the rights of the Church.

AGAPETUS II., pope in 946, D. 956, was a man of great reputation for sanctity of character.

Ag'ar, Abraham's concubine. See HAGAR.

Ag'ar-agar, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name sometimes given to the alga, commonly known as Ceylon moss, used for making jellies. — See GRACILARIA.

Ag'aric, *n.* [Lat. *agaricum*.] (*Bot.*) The common name of the genus AGARICUS, *q. v.*; a mushroom.

(*Med.*) The Touchwood; a drug extracted from the *Boletus igniarius*, used in medicine and dyeing.

Agaric Mineral. (*Min.*) Called also Rock-milk, a variety of *Calcite*, q. v. It is very soft, white, breaking easily in the fingers, and deposited from waters containing carbonate of lime in solution. It covers the sides of a cave at Watertown, N. Y.

Agar'icus, *n.* [Gr. *agaricon*, a fungus.] (*Bot.*) One of the largest and most important genera of *Fungi*, including all the species of *mushrooms*. They have a cap (or pileus) of a fleshy nature, supported upon a distinct stalk, and a number of parallel unequal vertical plates or gills arising out of the cap, and inclosing the particles by which the species are reproduced, — particles which the vulgar call seeds, and the learned sporules. This genus consists of not fewer than a thousand species, inhabiting meadows, and heaths, and rocks, and masses of decaying vegetable matter, in all temperate regions of the earth. Among them, a large proportion are poisonous, a few are wholesome, but by far the greater are altogether unknown in regard to their action upon the human constitution. The species are often extremely similar; there is no means of distinguishing botanically the tribes that are poisonous from such as are wholesome; but there are some general characters which help us to separate the two groups. They have been tabulated as follows: — *Edible mushrooms.* 1. Grow solitary, in dry, airy places. 2. Generally white or brownish. 3. Have a compact, brittle flesh. 4. Do not change color, when cut, by the action of the air. 5. Juice watery. 6 Odor agreeable. 7. Taste not bitter, acrid, salt, or astringent. — *Poisonous mushrooms.* 1. Grow in clusters, in woods and dark damp places. 2. Usually with bright colors. 3. Flesh tough, soft, and watery. 4. Acquire a brown, green, or blue tint, when cut and exposed to the air. 5. Juice often milky. 6. Odor commonly powerful and disagreeable. 7. Have an acrid, astringent, acid, salt, or bitter taste. We should avoid all fungi which insects will not touch, and those which have scales or spots on their surface; and whatever may be the apparent qualities of the fungi, we should use with caution all which have arrived at their full development, or when they exhibit any signs of change. By soaking doubtful fungi, cut into slices, for about one hour in vinegar, and afterward washing them in boiling water, we get rid of any poisonous principles they may possess, and the process will not spoil them for the table. — The *A. campestris*, the common mushroom, and several varieties of the same, is the species commonly raised artificially for food. It is readily known in any state by its fragrant odor, the absence of which is extremely suspicious. When in a very young state, it resembles little snow-white balls, which are called *buttons*; afterward it acquires a stalk, separates its cap, and becomes shortly conical, with liver-colored gills, and a white, thick, fleshy cap, marked with a few particles of gray. At a more advanced age, the cap is concave, the color gray, and the gills black; in this state it is called a *flap*. For the method of cultivating it, and for its physiological characters, see MUSHROOM.

Aga'sias, or AGASSIAS, a sculptor of Ephesus, celebrated for his admirable statue of the Gladiator.

Agas'icles, a king of Sparta, who used to say, "A king ought to govern his subjects as a father his family."

Agassiz, LOUIS JEAN RODOLPHE, a very distinguished naturalist, of French origin; b. on the 28th of May, 1807, at Motiers, canton of Freyburg, Switzerland, where his father was a pastor. In 1818 he entered the Gymnasium of Bienne, and in 1822 was removed to the Academy of Lausanne, as a reward for his proficiency in science. He subsequently studied medicine and the experimental sciences at Zürich, Heidelberg, and Munich, at which last university he took the degree of M. D. He went soon after to Paris, where he gained the friendship of Cuvier and Humboldt. On returning to Switzerland, he was appointed professor of natural history at the college of Neufchâtel. From his earliest youth he evinced a peculiar inclination and aptitude for the cultivation of the natural sciences. In Heidelberg and Munich he occupied himself more especially with comparative anatomy. Being intrusted by Martius with the publication of an account of the 116 species of fishes collected by Von Spix in Brazil, he gave to the world that new classification of fishes to which he has subsequently remained steadfast. In 1839 he published his *Natural History of the Freshwater Fishes of Europe*, a subject which he treated with monographic completeness. While preparing this work he had published his *Researches on Fossil Fishes*, and his *Descriptions of Echinoderms*. The work, however, which contributed most liberally to his European reputation was his *Studies of Glaciers*, in which he advanced a theory tending to remodel the prevalent views of geologists as regards the incoherent and post-tertiary formation of the globe, and the dynamical causes by which those deposits have been affected. In 1846, on invitation, Mr. Agassiz embarked for America, and was appointed professor of zoölogy and geology in the Lawrence Scientific School. One of his great merits is the profitable enthusiasm he has called into existence in the pursuit of the natural sciences in his adopted country. His method of teaching is extremely clear, and his disciples, the scientific youth of the United States, have caught the practical spirit of their master. Prof. Agassiz is an upholder of the doctrine which teaches the successive creation of higher orders of organized beings on the surface of the earth, and believes that the human race has had, in its several distinct species, separate stocks of originality both as to time and space. His name is equally popular in the two worlds. The chair of natural history in Edinburgh, and a scientific chair in Paris, were offered to him, but he declined both. He is a member of all scientific academies of Europe. In 1865–1866 Prof. Agassiz made an exploration in Brazil, in company with his wife and a staff of well-trained scientific assistants. An American steamship company furnished the party with a free pass; and, as a graceful acknowledgment of their kindness, the steamer Colorado was made ever memorable by the course of lectures which the most popular of scientific lecturers gave on board. The Brazilian government, with its enlightened emperor at its head, offered to the party every facility for travelling and investigation. In short, all circumstances conspired to make Prof. Agassiz's mission a



Fig. 59. — PROF. AGASSIZ.

genuine success. The scientific results, which no doubt will be published in due time, will show that so rare an opportunity has been turned to the best account. Those results have been already shadowed forth in the book entitled *A Journey in Brazil*, that Prof. and Mrs. Agassiz have published in 1868, a work abounding in charming sketches of Brazilian life and scenery, and which has been widely circulated. In 1871, he was appointed chief of the scientific corps attached to the *United States Coast Survey* expedition. Prof. Agassiz. D. Dec. 14, 1873

Aga'ta, the name of several towns of Italy, the most remarkable of which is the ancient Minturnæ, in the district of Gaeta, prov. of Naples. *Pop.* 7,000.

Ag'ate, *n.* (*Min.*) A semi-pellucid, variegated, and uncrystallized variety of *chalcedony*, gen. quartz (*Hyalus rhombohedras*, order *Hyalinea*, Dana), named after

Achates, a river in Sicily, whence the Greeks are said to have first procured it. Chemically, it consists almost entirely of silica, colored by metallic oxides. The colors of agate are generally arranged in parallel or concentric bands, but sometimes form spots clouds, and moss-like stains. These colors can be artificially heightened by boiling the stone in oil, and afterward in sulphuric acid, and by other ingenious but fraudulent processes which have been devised by the lapidary. Agates occur in nature as rounded pebbles, in Saxony, Arabia, and India. Some fine varieties, however, are found in several parts of the United States, but we do not believe that, till now, they have been worked for the trade. Agates take a high polish, and their beautiful colors adapt them for many ornamental purposes. They are cut into brooches, seals, bracelets, and similar objects, and are largely employed for mosaic work. In the useful arts, agates are employed as burnishers, and, when sufficiently large, they are made into mortars, for chemical purposes. — The *Moss-agate*, or *Mocha-stone*, is curiously marked with figures resembling growing tufts or moss, of an opaque brownish-yellow color, which are due to oxide of iron. — The stones distinguished by mineralogists and lapidaries by the names of *Cornelian*, *Onyx*, *Sardonyx*, *Bloodstone*, *Chalcedony*, *Plasma*, have exactly the chemical composition of the agate.

(*Printing.*) Agate is also the name of a printing type, under the size of Nonpareil, as in the following line:

"Res est sacra miser."

Ag'ate-shells, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A land African species of mollusks, 8 inches in length, belonging to the family of the *snails*, ord. *Helicidæ*.

A'gatha, St., a lady of Palermo, martyrized by Quintilian, the pro-consul of Sicily, in the persecution of Decius, because she would not perform idolatrous worship, nor submit to his impure desires.

Agathar'chides, or AGATHARCIDES, a Greek writer on geography. B. at Cnidos, in Asia Minor, lived B. C. 250, and wrote numerous works, and among them, one on the Erythræan sea, of which some extracts have been preserved. He is the earliest extant writer who attributes the annual rise of the Nile to the periodical rains in the upper regions of that river.

Agathar'chus, an Athenian artist, said to have invented scene-painting, and to have painted a scene for a tragedy of Æschylus.

A'gathis, *n.* [Gr. *agathis*, a clew.] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees, including the dammar and kawrie pines, ord. Pinaceæ.

A'gatho, or AGATHON, a pope, born at Palermo, elected in 679; D. 682. He despatched legates to the council called at Constantinople to condemn the Eutychians.

A'gathon, a tragic poet of Athens, contemporary and friend of Euripides. The dinner which he gave to celebrate his first dramatic triumph, B. C. 416, was made by Plato the ground-work of his Symposium. Few fragments only of his writings are extant.

Agathyr'sus, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name of the genus *Floridanum*, q. v.

Agath'ocles, a Syracusean of low extraction, who became ruler of a great part of Sicily. He was remarkable for beauty, strength, and capacity for enduring labor. In the outset of life, he belonged to a band of robbers; afterward he served as a private soldier, rose to the greatest honors, and made himself master of Syracuse. He conquered the greatest part of Sicily, B. C. 317. Being defeated at Himera by the Carthaginians, he carried the war into Africa, where, for four years, he extended his conquests over his enemy. He afterwards passed into Italy, and made himself master of Crotona. In his 72d year he was poisoned by his grandson Archagathus, B. C. 289, after a reign of 28 years of great prosperity mingled with the deepest adversity. His son-in-law, Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, inherited his influence in Sicily and southern Italy.

Ag'athophyllum, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants in the nat. ord. *Laurineæ*. The species *A. aromaticum* yields the Ravensara nut, or clove nutmeg of Madagascar; used as a spice.

Ag'atize, *v. a.* To petrify into agate.

Agatized wood. A variety of petrified hornstone.

Agat'ton, a town on the coast of Guinea, near the mouth of the Formosa, 80 miles of Benin. Lat. 7° 20′ N.; Lon. 7° 6′ E.

Ag'aty, *a.* Having the nature of Agate; as, an *agaty* flint.

Ag'awam, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township in Hampden co., on the river Connecticut, 3 miles S.W. of Springfield; *pop.* 2,001.

Ag'awan, in *Massachusetts*, a small stream of Plymouth co., the waters of which unite Buttermilk bay.

Aga've, daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, married Echion, by whom she had Penthens, who was torn to pieces by the Bacchanals. She is said to have killed her husband while celebrating the orgies of Bacchus. She received divine honors after death.

Aga've, *n.* [Gr. *agavos*, admirable.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants of the tribe *Agaveæ*. The typical species is *Agave americana*, the American aloe or maguey. This plant is cultivated by the Mexicans, who obtain from it a favorite drink, called *pulque*, *octli*, or agave wine. From pulque an ardent spirit is distilled, which is known by the name of *Mezcal*, or, less commonly, *aguardiente de Maguey*. — The plant is of slow growth; but when fully developed, its leaves, which spring directly from the ground, attain a height of from five to eight feet. From the midst of the great cluster of leaves a flower-stem arises, and from this numerous flower-bearing branches spring, so that the whole plant has somewhat the appearance of a candelabrum. It was formerly erroneously supposed that the agave lived a hundred years before flowering; hence it was frequently called the *Century Plant*. It really flowers only once in about ten years, and the planter has to wait patiently for the flowering season to obtain a supply of pulque, as this liquor is formed from the juice contained in the young flower-stalk. From the leaves of this and other species of the agave genus, the useful fibre called *aloe-fibre*, *Maguey pité* or *pitá hemp*, is obtained. — See AMARYLLIDACEÆ.

Aga'veæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A tribe of plants, ord. *Amaryllidaceæ*. The *agave* is its most important genus.

Agde', a maritime town of France, dep of the Hérault, on the river Hérault, 11 m. E. of Beziers. It is situated in a fertile district, and is a place of much commercial activity, forming one of the entrepots between Italy and Spain; pop. 9,746 in 1867. *Ind.* Ship-building and distilleries. Was in 506 the seat of a council summoned by Alaric.

Ag'deh, a town of Persia, 70 m. W. from Yezd, which receives goats' hair from it for the manufacture of shawls.

Age, *n.* [Fr. *âge*.] Any period of time attributed to something as the whole, or part, of its duration; as, the *age* of man, the several *ages* of the world, the golden *age*.

"And Jacob lived in Egypt 17 years; so the whole *age* of Jacob was 147 years." — *Gen.* xlvii. 28.

"Jesus began to be about thirty years of *age*." — *Luke*, iii. 23.

— A succession or generation of men.

"Hence is it, that old men do plant young trees,
The fruit whereof another *age* shall take." — *Sir J. Davies.*

— The time in which any particular man, or race of men, lived, or shall live; as, the *age* of heroes.

— The space of a hundred years; a secular period; a century.

— The latter part of life; old age; oldness.

"Boys must not have th' ambitious care of men,
Nor men the weak anxieties of *age*." — *Roscommon.*

(*Physiol.*) During the progress of life from infancy to manhood, and from manhood to old age, the body undergoes certain marked changes (see GROWTH), which distinguish the different periods or stages of life. These are usually denominated ages and are properly seven in number, though some make them fewer. They are — 1. Infancy; 2. childhood; 3. boyhood or girlhood; 4. adolescence; 5. manhood or womanhood; 6. age; 7. old age. The first age commences at birth, and extends to the end of the second year, by which time the first dentition is generally completed; the second extends to the end of the seventh or eighth year, when the second dentition is commonly over; the third extends to the age of puberty, which, in temperate countries, is from twelve to fourteen in the female, and from fourteen to sixteen in the male; the fourth extends to about the twentieth year in the female, and the twenty-fourth in the male; the fifth period extends in the female to about the forty-fifth or fiftieth year, when the power of procreation usually ceases, and in the male to about the forty-ninth or fiftieth year; the sixth period extends to the sixty-fifth; the seventh period finishes with life. — It ought to be observed that the point of time at which mature age lapses into *age* and *old age*, differs in every individual. It differs in many cases by a considerable number of years; and it differs according to primitive constitution, to the management of early infancy and childhood; according to regimen, exercise, occupation, physical and mental, and the several other circumstances included under the general term, *mode of life*. It is an observation familiar to every one, that some persons are older at fifty than others are at seventy, while instances every now and then occur, in which an old man who reaches his hundreth year retains as great a degree of juvenility as the majority of those who attain to eighty. The period extending from the age of thirty or forty to that of extreme old age is then the only variable period in the term of human existence; the only period not fixed by limits which it is beyond the power of man materially to extend or abridge.

(*Law.*) The time when the law allows persons to do acts, which, for want of years, they were prohibited from doing before. Thus in crim. law, a person of the age of fourteen may be capitally punished for any capital offence, but under the age of seven he cannot. The period between seven and fourteen is subject to much uncertainty, it depends upon the infant's capacity to discern good from evil. The nubile age was fixed by the Roman law to 14 for males, and 12 for females, and at these respective ages either sex may, in England, consent to marriage, with the approval of guardians. Full age in male or female is 21 years, which age is completed on the day preceding the 21st anniversary of a person's birth. In the church of England, a man may become a deacon at 23, be ordained priest at 26, and is eligible for a bishopric at 30. In almost all universities of Europe and America, 21 is the age prescribed for admission at the bar or receiving the degree of doctor of medicine. The usual term of service in the American militia is from 18 to 45. A representative must have attained the age of 25, a senator in congress must be 30, and the president of U. S. 35 years old.

Ages of the world. We find the ages of the world mentioned by the earliest of the Greek poets. They compared the existence of mankind to the life of an individual, and the earliest period of the world to the tranquillity and happiness of youth. Hesiod speaks of five distinct ages: 1. The *Golden*, or *Saturnian Age*, when Saturn ruled the earth, is represented as having been that of perfect innocence and happiness. 2. The *Silver Age* which he describes as licentious and wicked. 3. The *Brazen Age;* violent, savage, and warlike. 4. The *Heroic Age*, which seemed an approximation to a better state of things. 5. The *Iron Age*, when justice and honor had left the earth.

Age of animals. The duration of life in animals is generally between 7 and 8 times the period which elapses from birth till they become adult: but this rule, besides being vague and indefinite, is quite useless in practice, because it affords no scale of gradation which would enable us to ascertain the precise age of individuals, the only inquiry of real importance or of practical application to the interests of society. More certain and scientific principles are derived from observing the growth and decay of the teeth. Unhappily, the observations have not been till now extended further than to the most important domestic animals. — *Horse.* Its age is known principally by the appearance of the incisive teeth, or, as they are technically called, the nippers. Of these there are six in each jaw, broad, thin, and trenchant in the foal, but with flat crowns marked in the centre with a hollow disk in the adult animal. The foal or milk teeth appear fifteen days after birth; at the age of two years and a half the middle pair drop, and are replaced by the corresponding permanent teeth: at three years and a half the two next, one on each side, fall, and are likewise replaced; and at the age of four years and a half the two external incisors of the first set drop, and give room to the corresponding pair of permanent teeth. All these permanent nippers, as we have already observed, are flattened on the crown or upper surface, and marked in the centre with a circular pit or hollow, which is gradually defaced in proportion as the tooth wears down to a level with its bottom. By the degree of this detrition, or wearing of the teeth, the age of the animal is determined, till the eighth year, at which period the marks are generally effaced; but it is to be observed that the external incisors, as appearing a year or two after the intermediate, preserve their original form proportionally for a longer period. After the eighth year, the age of the horse may be still determined for a few years longer by the appearance and comparative length of the canine teeth or tushes. These, it is true, are sometimes wanting, particularly in the lower jaw, and in mares are rarely developed at all. Those of the under jaw appear at the age of three years and a half, and the upper at four; till six they are sharp-pointed, and at ten they appear blunt and long; but after this period there are no further means of judging of the horse age, excepting from the comparative size, bluntness, and discolored appearance of the tushes. — *Oxen, sheep, goats.* The age of the horned cattle is indicated more readily by the growth of horns than by the detrition and succession of the teeth. Their horns consist of a hollow sheath of horn, which covers a bony core of the skull, and grows from the root, when it receives each year an additional knob of ring, the number of which is a sure indication of the animal's age. In the cow kind, the horns appear to grow uniformly during the first three years of the animal's life; consequently, up to that age they are perfectly smooth and without wrinkles, but afterward each succeeding year adds a ring to the root of the horn, so that the age is determined by allowing three years for the point or smooth part of the horn, and one for each of the rings. In sheep and goats the smooth, or top part, counts but for one year, as the horns of these animals show their first knob, or ring, in the second year of their age. — The age of other classes of animals cannot be determined by any general rule. — In *Birds* it may be sometimes done by observing the form and wear of the bill; and some pretend to distinguish the age of fishes by the appearance of their scales, but their methods are founded upon mere hypothesis, and entitled to no confidence.

Age of Plants. Plants, like animals, are subject to the laws of mortality, and, in many cases, have the period of their existence determined by nature with as much exactness as that of an insect. It is principally to annual and biennial plants that a precise period of duration is fixed. The remainder of the more perfect part of the vegetable kingdom, whether herbaceous, or



Fig. 51. — DOWN-PALM.
(*Hyphæne Thebaica.*)

shrubby, or arborescent, consist of plants which may be classed under two principal modes of growth. One of

these modes is to increase, when young, in diameter, rather than in length, until a certain magnitude is obtained, and then to shoot up a stem, the diameter of which is never materially altered. The addition of new matter to a trunk of this kind takes place by the insinuation of longitudinal fibres into the *inside* of the wood near the centre; on which account, such trees are called *Endogenous*, or *Monocotyledons*. The other mode is, from the beginning, to increase simultaneously in length and diameter, but principally in length. The addition of new matter to a trunk of this kind takes place by the insinuation of longitudinal fibres into a space beneath the bark, and on the *outside* of the wood, near the circumference; on which account such trees are called *Exogenous*, or *Dicotyledons*.—There is scarcely any well-attested evidence of an endogenous plant having acquired any considerable age, and, in fact, the mode of growth of such trees as palms seems to preclude the possibility of their existing beyond a definite period of no great extent. The diameter to which their trunk finally attains is very nearly gained before they begin to lengthen, and afterward all the new woody matter, which every successive leaf *necessarily* produces during its development, is insinuated into the centre. The consequence of this is, that the woody matter previously existing in the centre is displaced and forced outward toward the circumference; as this action is constantly in progress, the circumference, which in the beginning was soft, becomes gradually harder and harder by the pressure from within outward, till at last it is not susceptible of any further compression. After this has occurred, the central parts will gradually solidify by the incessant introduction by the leaves of new wood which thrusts outward the older wood, till at last the whole stem must become equally hard, and no longer capable of giving way for the reception of new matter. As soon as this occurs, the tree will perish; because its vitality is dependent upon the full action of all the functions of the leaves, and the cessation of one is the cessation of all. — But in exogenous trees, as in the oak, it is quite the reverse; to their existence no limited duration can be assigned; on the contrary, there is nothing physically impossible in the notion that some individuals now existing may even have been silent witnesses of the Noachain deluge. In consequence, first, of the new woody matter which is constantly formed by the leaves of such trees being insinuated beneath the bark near the circumference of their trunk; and, second, of the bark itself being capable of indefinite distention, no compression is exercised by the new parts upon those previously formed; on the contrary, the bark is incessantly giving way to make room for the wood beneath it, while the latter is, in consequence, only glued, as it were, to what succeeds it, without its own vital powers being in any degree impaired by compression. It is in the newly-formed wood that the greatest degree of vitality resides; in the old wood, near the centre, life, in time, becomes extinct; but as each successive layer possesses an existence in a great degree independent of that which preceded it, the death of the central part of an exogenous tree is by no means connected with a diminution of vitality in the circumference. The last cylinder having its own independent vitality, it will be apparent that, under circumstances constantly favorable to growth, individuals of this kind may continue to exist to the end of time. — The way by which the age of *exogenous* trees may be computed is by cutting out a portion of their circumference, and counting the number of concentric rings that are visible; the woody cylinder of one year being divided from the succeeding one by a denser substance, which marks distinctly the line of separation of the two years. In consequence of the extreme inequality in thickness of the annual layers of wood on opposite sides of a stem, a person judging of the whole age of a tree by the examination of the layers of the stunted side only, would commit errors to the amount of sixty per cent., and more. It is by no means impossible that the great age of 5000 years and more, assigned by Adanson to the baobab tree of Africa, and by the younger de Candolle to the deciduous cypress of Mexico, may be connected with errors of this nature.

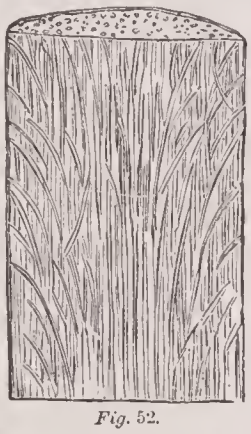


Fig. 52.

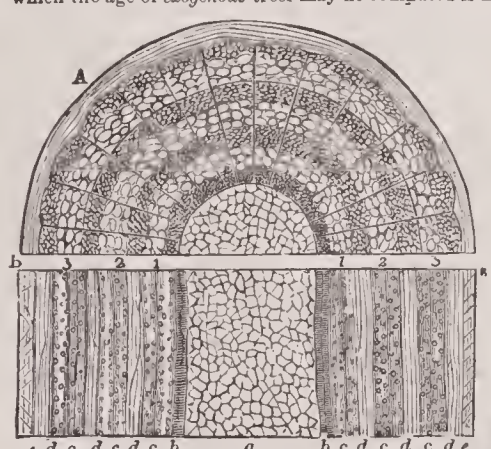


Fig. 53, showing the component parts of a stem in the fourth year of growth.

A, a part of a transverse section. B, a perpendicular section, the parts of each arranged accurately over the other.

a, the pith; *b*, the surrounding medullary sheath; *c* and *d*, layers of wood and bothrenchym intermingled. The open work in A shows the position and the extent of bothrenchym more clearly; *e*, the bark.

A'ged, *a.* Old, stricken in years: applied to animals and plants. Having lived a certain time; as, a man *aged* twenty years.

Age'da, the name of a plain, 90 m. from Buda, where the Jewish rabbis held a meeting, in 1650, to debate whether the Messiah had come; the question was decided in the negative.

A'gedly, *adv.* In the manner of an aged person.

A'gedness, *n.* The state of being aged.

Agelai'næ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *agelē*, a herd.] (*Zoöl.*) The Troop-birds, a sub-family of birds, fam. *Sturnidæ*, ord. *Passeres;* the typical species of this sub-family is the *Agelaius phœniceus*, or blackbird.

Agelas'tus, a surname of Crassus, the grandfather of the rich Crassus. He only laughed once in his life, and this, it is said, was upon seeing an ass eat thistles.

Age'less, *a.* Having no age, or without ascertained age.

Ag'elnoth, an archbishop of Canterbury and a favorite of King Canute. On the death of that monarch, he refused to crown his son Harold, pretending that the deceased King had commanded him to crown none but the issue of Queen Emma. D. 1038.

A'gen, a town of France, cap. of the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, on the right bank of the Garonne, on the railway from Bordeaux to Toulouse. It is the seat of a *cour-royale*. Its situation, though rather unhealthy, makes it the entrepôt of the commerce between Bordeaux and Toulouse. Environs beautiful. *Agen* was a prætorian city under the Roman emperors; *pop.* 17,263.

Agena'bat, a town of Transylvania, 10 m. N.E. of Hermanstadt. Lat. 46° 32′ N.; Lon. 24° 10′ E.

A'gency, *n.* [Fr. *agence*, from Lat. *agentia.*] The quality of acting; the state of being in action; action.

"The superintendence and *agency* of Providence in the world." *Woodward.*

—The office of an agent or factor for another; business performed by an agent.

"I am content to live cheap in a worse country, rather than be at the charge of exchange and *agencies.*"—*Swift.*

A'gency, in *Iowa*, a town and township of Wapello co., not far from Des Moines River; *pop.* of township 1 223.

—A village of Winneshiek co., on Turkey River.

Agen'da, *n.* [Pl. of the Lat. *agendum*, to be done.] A memorandum-book. — (*Theol.*) Things which a man is bound to perform, in opposition to Credenda, or things which he is bound to believe. It also denotes the service or offices of the church, and sometimes, in Catholic countries, the church books compiled by public authority, prescribing the order to be observed by the ministers and people in the ceremonies and devotion of the church.

A'genois, in France, that part of the Province of Guienne, which now forms the department of Lot-et-Garonne.

A'genor, king of Phœnicia, was son of Neptune and Libya, and brother to Belus. He married Telephassa, called by some Agriope, by whom he had Cadmus, Phœnix, Cilix, and Europa. As Carthage was built by his descendants, it is called *Agenoris urbs.*

Ageno'ria, or AGENORA, *n.* (*Myth.*) The goddess of industry and courage. Her temple was upon Mount Aventine.—Also, a name given to the goddess of Silence, represented with one of her fingers pressing her lips.

A'gent, *n.* [Fr. from Lat. *agens*, doing.] One who conducts the affairs, or is intrusted with the commissions of another.

(*Law.*) An agent may be constituted either by express appointment or by implication of law, arising from the circumstances in which the parties are placed. In the following cases his appointment must be in writing:—To grant a lease of land for over three years; to create or assign any uncertain interest in land, or (except in copyholds) to surrender the same. An agent for a corporating aggregate must, in general, be constituted, not only by writing, but by deed; and in every case where a deed is to be executed by one man as agent or attorney for another, the agent or attorney must himself be authorized by deed for that purpose. An agency is determined by the death of the principal, or it may be revoked in his lifetime, except in cases where an authority is given in pursuance of a contract with another party. An agent may be *general* or *special*. The acts of a general agent bind his principal, although the agent may violate his private instructions. The power of a special agent is limited by the authority he has actually received. An agent, without special authority, cannot appoint another person to act in his stead.

(*Diplom.*) A general term applied to several ranks, as envoys extraordinary, and ministers plenipotentiary, ambassadors, ministers resident, secretaries of legation, &c. In ordinary language, the principal representative of one power at the court of another is termed the agent of that power at that particular court.

A'gent-ship, *n.* The office of an agent.

A'ger, *n.* [Lat., a field.] Among the ancient Romans, a portion of land allotted to each citizen. The writers of the middle ages employed the word *ager* to denote an acre of land.

A'ger, NICOLAS, a professor of medicine at Strasburg; distinguished as a botanist and physician. Lived in the seventeenth century.

Agesan'der, a famous sculptor of Rhodes, who, in the time of Vespasian, made a representation of the Laocoon's history, which now passes for the finest relic of all ancient sculpture. The Laocoon was discovered at Rome in 1506, and afterward deposited in the Farnese Palace, where it still remains.

Agesila'us king of Lacedæmon, son of Doryssus of the family of the Agidæ, and father of Archelaus. During his reign, Lycurgus instituted his famous laws. Reigned B. C. 850.

AGESILAUS, king of Lacedæmon, son of Archidamus, of the family of the Proclidæ, was elevated to the throne after the death of his brother Agis, by Lysander, who afterward attempted to depose him. Called by the Ionians to their assistance against Artaxerxes, he commenced, after Lysander's death, his glorious career; defeated the Persians, but was compelled to stop in his victorious course, and turn his arms against Thebes, Corinth, &c., which had united against Sparta, and, in a subsequent war with Thebes, to contend against Pelopidas and Epaminondas, the greatest generals of those times. His prudence, however, saved the city, without the hazard of a battle. On his return from his last campaign in Egypt, loaded with honors and presents, he was overtaken by a storm on the coast of Libya, and perished, being then in his 84th year, after reigning 40 years, 361-321 B. C. He was a noble prince, and almost adored by his soldiers, though he sometimes violated the virtue of justice, in cases in which he could be useful to his country or friends.

Agesip'olis I., king of Lacedæmon, and son of Pausanias, who obtained a great victory over the Mantineans. He reigned 24 years, and was succeeded by his brother, Cleombrotus, 380 B. C.

Age'-worn, *a.* Worn or wasted by age.

Ag'ga, or AG'GONA, a town and district on the coast of Guinea, in which is a very high hill called the Devil's Mount. The English have a fort here. Lat. 6° N.; Lon. 0° 5′ E.

Ag'ger, *n.* A natural communication, formed during a storm, in 1825, between the North Sea in Denmark, North Jutland, and the Limfiord.

Aggera'tion, *n.* [Lat. *aggeratio.*] A heaping up; accumulation.

Aggerhuys', or AGGERHUUS, a Norwegian fortress and province, which is full of mountains, the largest and in many respects the most important in the kingdom. Its mines, agriculture, and commerce, are considerable and valuable. *Pop.* of prov. 600,000. Lat. between 58° and 62° N.; Lon. between 8° and 12° E.

Ag'geroe, an island in the Gulf of Christiania, not far from the mainland.

Aggerose', *a.* Which is formed in heaps.

Ag'gersoe, a small Danish island in the Great Belt, near the E. coast of the island of Zealand; Lat. 55° 12′ N.; Lon. 11° 12′ E.

Ag'gersund, a small island in the Cattegat, Norway.

Ag'gerzeen, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large Abyssinian antelope.

Aggi'ra, a town of Sicily, prov. of Catania, on the Giarretta river; *pop.* 11,204.

Agglom'erate, *v. a.* and *n.* [Fr. *agglomérer*] To collect into a mass of such a kind as shall convey the idea of a multitude of parts, or intricacy. Without organization or structural arrangement.

Agglom'erate, and AGGLOMERATED, *a.* (*Bot.*) Collected into a heap or head.

Agglomera'tion, *n.* [Fr.] The act of agglomerating, or the state of being agglomerated. "An excessive *agglomeration* of turrets."

Agglom'erative, *a.* Having a tendency to collect together.

Aggln'tinant, *a.* [Fr.] Causing union or adhesion of parts, as glue.

—*n.* A viscous or adhesive substance causing union of parts.

Agglu'tinate, *v. a.* [Fr. *agglutiner.*] To cause parts to adhere or stick together.

Agglutina'tion, *n.* [Fr.] The act of agglutinating; the state of being agglutinated; the adhesive union or sticking together of parts.

Agglu'tinative, *a.* [Fr. *agglutinatif.*] That which has the power of procuring agglutination, as, an *agglutinative* roller.

Aggrandiz'able, *a.* That may be aggrandized. (o.)

Aggrandiza'tion, *n.* The act of aggrandizing. (o.)

Ag'grandize, *v. a.* [Fr. *agrandir.*] To make great, or greater. Applied to individuals and families, or their condition. To promote. To dignify. To exalt. To ennoble. To enrich.

—*v. n.* To become greater; applied in the same sense.

Ag'grandizement, *n.* [Fr. *agrandissement.*] The state of being aggrandized; the act of aggrandizing.

Ag'grandizer, *n.* One who aggrandizes or makes great another.

Ag'gravate, *v. a.* [Fr. *aggraver*, from Lat. *aggravare*, to make heavier.] To make heavy or heavier. It is not said of the augmentation of that which is physically weighty, but metaphorically, as, of the burden of trouble, or anything naturally oppressive. So the idea is by usage restricted to matters of feeling and moral responsibility. We aggravate a mental, not a material burden. Circumstances also aggravate offences. It is less usually employed directly of persons, than of their feelings or sentiments. — To wound; to increase; to embitter; to magnify.

Aggrava'tion, *n.* [Fr. from Lat. *aggravatio.*] The act of aggravating, or making heavy.—The extrinsic circumstances, or accidents, which increase the guilt of a crime, or the misery of a calamity.—See AGGRAVATE.

Ag'gregate, *v. a.* [Fr. *agréger*, from Lat. *aggregare.*] To collect together; to heap many particulars into one mass.

"The *aggregated* soil
Death, with his mace petrifick, cold, and dry,
As with a trident, smote."—*Milton.*

Ag'gregate, *n.* The complex or collective result of the conjunction or acervation of many particulars.

"The reason of the far greatest part of mankind, is but an *aggregate* of mistaken fantasms."—*Glanville.*

(*Chem.*) When bodies of the same kind are united, the only consequence is, that one larger body is produced. In this case, the united mass is called an aggregate, and does not differ in its chemical properties from the bodies from which it was originally made.

Ag'gregate, *a.* Formed by the collection of any similar parts into a mass, body, or system.

(*Bot.*) A term applied to flowers, germs, peduncles, &c., assembled closely together. An *A. flower* is one which consists of a number of smaller flowers or fructifications, collected into a head by means of some part common to them all.—*A. fruits* are formed by the combination of several flowers, as the pine-apple and the mulberry. The term *anthocarpous* is more generally used. Some botanists apply the term aggregate to a compound fruit, consisting of numerous achænia (see this word), borne by a single flower; as the fruit of the ranunculus or the raspberry.

Ag'gregately, *adv.* Collectively.

Aggrega'tion, *n.* [Fr. *agrégation.*] The act of aggregating, or the state of being aggregated; sum; mass; whole; collection.

Aggrega'tive, *a.* [Fr. *agrégatif.*] Taken together; collective.

Aggrega'tor, *n.* [Lat.] One who aggregates or collects into a whole or mass; a collector.

Aggress', *v. n.* [Lat. *aggredi*, to approach.] To commit the first act of violence; to begin the quarrel.

Aggress', *n.* Aggression. (o.)

Aggres'sion, *n.* [Fr. *agression*, from Lat. *aggressio.*] The first act of injury; commencement of a quarrel by some act leading to war or controversy.

Aggress'ive, *a.* [Fr. *agressif.*] Which tends to aggress, or commences hostilities; offensive.

Aggress'iveness, *n.* The quality or state of being aggressive.

Aggress'or, *n.* [Fr. *agresseur.*] The person that first commences hostility; the assaulter or invader.

Aggriev'ance, *n.* [O. Fr. *agrevance.*] Injury; hardship inflicted; wrong endured; grievance. (R.)

Aggrieve', *v. a.* [O. Fr. *agrever.*] To give sorrow; to cause grief; to vex.

"Which yet *aggrieves* my heart even to this hour."—*Spencer.*

—To impose some hardships upon; to harass; to hurt in one's right.

"The landed man finds himself *aggrieved* by the falling of his rents."—*Locke.*

Aggroup', *v. a.* To bring together: to group.

Ag'haboe, a village and parish of Ireland, in Queen's co. *Pop.* 6,000.

Ag'hadoe, a town of Ireland, in the co. of Kerry. It is situated near the lake of Killarney, 15 miles S.S.E. of Ardfert.

Aghast', *adv.* [From *gaze.*] Standing in a state of gaping or staring wonder; horror-struck; astare.

"The aged earth *aghast*,
With terror of that blast,
Shall from the surface to the centre shake."—*Mil. Chr. Nat.*

A'ghrim, or AUGHRIM, a village of Ireland, co. Galway, 82 miles W. of Dublin; *pop.* 383. Near it the troops of William III. gained a decisive victory over those of James II. in 1691.

A'gile, *a.* [Fr. from Lat. *agere*, to act.] Ready or apt to move; nimble; active.

"With that he gave his able horse the head,
And bending forward struck his *agile* heels...."—*Shak.*

Agile Gibbon, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A monkey of the fam. *Simiadæ.* It has very long arms, is 3 feet in height, and so called from the agility with which he leaps from branch to branch. It is a native of Sumatra.

Ag'ilely, *adv.* In an agile manner.

Ag'ileness, *n.* The quality of being agile; nimbleness, readiness for motion of the limbs; quickness; agility.

Agil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *agilité.*] Nimbleness; bodily activity.

Agil'lochum, *n.*—See AGALLOCHUM.

Ag ilulf, duke of Turin, succeeded Antharic as king of Lombardy, and married his widow Theudelinda. He abandoned Arianism for the Catholic faith, and D. 616, after a reign of 25 years.

Ag'incourt, or AZ'INCOURT, a village of France, dep. Pas de Calais, 23 m. N.W. of St. Pol; *pop.* 438 in 1861. The place is famous in history for the great victory gained near it in 1415 by the English monarch, Henry V., over a vastly superior French force.

A'gio, *n.* [It.] (*Com.*) A term used sometimes to express the variations from fixed pars or rates of exchange, but more generally to indicate by percentages the difference in the valuation of moneys. The Ital. word *agio* is explained to mean "an exchange of money for some consideration." Thus, if a coin is reduced in weight, and the real value is not equal to the nominal value, the difference is the agio.—As the current coins of every country have a kind of medium value at which they are generally taken, the term agio is also applied to express what must be paid over and above this medium value. The kinds of money on which, in the case of exchange, an agio is paid, are not always the more valuable intrinsically, but those which are most in request.—The term agio is also used to signify the rate of premium which is given, when a person having a claim which he can legally demand in only one kind of metal, chooses to be paid in another.

A'giotage, *n.* [Fr. from It. *agio.*] A speculation on the rise and fall of the public debt of states, or the public funds; stock-jobbing. The speculator is called *agioteur* in France.

A'gis. Four kings of Sparta have borne this name. I. Son of Eurysthenes, and grandson of Aristodemus, of the race of the Proclidæ. No certain dates can be assigned to these early times.—II. Son of Archidamus, reigned from B. C. 427 to 397, and was actively engaged in the Peloponnesian war.—III. Son of another Archidamus, reigned from B. C. 338 to 331 or 330. He fell in a battle won against the Lacedæmonians by Antipater, whom Alexander had left governor of Macedonia.—IV. Son of Eudamidas II., and a lineal descendant of Agesilaus. For endeavoring to reform the constitution of his country, and improve the manners of his people, they rose against him and put him to death, B. C. 241.

Agist', *v. a.* [Lat. *agistare.*] (*Law.*) To take in and feed strangers' cattle, and to collect the money due for it.

Agist'er, AGISTA'TOR, *n.* Officer appointed in England to look after cattle in the forests. Also called *Gist-taker.*

Agist'ment, *n.* (*Law.*) The act of taking other men's cattle into any ground at a certain rate per week; so called because the cattle are suffered *agiser*, i. e. to be *levant* and *couchant* there.

Ag'itable, *a.* [Fr. from Lat. *agitabilis.*] That which may be agitated, put in motion, or disputed.

Ag'itate, *v. a.* [Fr. *agiter*, from Lat. *agitare.*] To put in motion; to shake; to move nimbly; as, the surface of the water is *agitated* by the wind; the vessel was broken by *agitating* the liquor.—To affect with perturbation; to disturb or excite; as, the mind of man is *agitated* by various passions.—To stir; to discuss earnestly; to controvert; as, to *agitate* a question.—To consider or view mentally a thing or thought in all its aspects.

Agita'tion, *n.* [Fr. from Lat. *agitatio.*] The act of moving, or shaking something; the state of being moved or agitated; as, the waters, after a storm, are sometimes in a violent *agitation.*—Discussion; controversial examination; deliberation: as, a project now in *agitation.*—Violent motions of the mind; perturbation; disturbance of the thoughts.

"She could no longer bear the *agitation* of so many passions."
Tatler.

Ag'itative, *a.* Tending to agitate.

Agita'to. [It.] (*Mus.*) A rapid and violent, but broken and interrupted, style of performance, calculated to shake and surprise the hearer.—*Agitato allegro*, a style both perturbated and rapid.—*Agitato un poco*, a style a little agitated.—*Moore.*

Ag'itator, *n.* [Fr. *agitateur.*] He that agitates anything.

(*Hist.*) The name given to men appointed by Cromwell's army, to look after their interests. They were also called *adjutators.*

Agla'ia, *n.* (*Myth.*) The youngest of the three Graces, called also Pasiphæ. She was the wife of Vulcan.

(*Ast.*) One of the groups of small planets revolving between Jupiter and Mars.—See ASTEROIDS.

(*Bot.*) A genus of dicotyledonous plants, ord. *Meliaceæ.* The flowers of *Aglaia odorata* are used for perfuming certain varieties of tea.

Agla'ope. (*Myth.*) One of the Sirens.

A'glasoun, a town of Turkey in Asia, Anatolia, 55 miles from Sataliah. It stands on a mountain, and is the ancient Lysinæ.

Ag'let, or AIG'LET, *n.* [Fr. *aiguillette.*] A tag of a lace, or of the points formerly used in dress. They were sometimes formed into small figures.

A'glie, a town of Italy, Piedmont, 10 m. S. of Ivrea. It has a splendid palace and gardens. *Pop.* 4,500.

Aglow', *a.* Hot; glowing.

Ag'met, or AGMAT, a town of Morocco, on a river of the same name, 16 m. S. of Morocco.

Agnadel'lo, a village of North Italy, 10 m. E. of Lodi, near which Louis XII. of France completely defeated the Venetians, on May 14, 1509, and the Duke of Vendome gained a victory over prince Eugene in 1705.

Ag'nail, *n.* [A. S.] A disease of the nails; a whitlow.

Agna'no, a celebrated lake near Naples, supposed to have been the fish-pond of Lucullus' villa. Near its banks are the natural vapor-baths of San-Germano, and on the opposite side the famous *Grotta del Cane*, a small cave in the rock, from the ground of which a mephitic vapor issues, which has the power of depriving a dog or other animal of all sensation in a few moments.

Ag'nate, *n.* [Lat. *agnatus.*] A relation in the male line. My son, brother, paternal uncle, and their children, as also my daughter and sister, are my agnates.

Agna'tic, *a.* Relating to male generations.

Agna'tion, *n.* Descent from the father, in a direct male line.

Ag'nes, ST. A holy woman who suffered martyrdom at the time of the persecution of the Christians in the reign of the emperor Diocletian.

Ag'nes, ST., one of the Scilly islands, not worthy of notice but for its lighthouse, with a revolving light, 138 feet above high-water mark. Lat. 49° 53′ 37″ N.; lon. 6° 19′ 23″ W.

Ag'nes, ST., a parish and town in Cornwall, England. Area, 8,660 acres; *pop.*, chiefly mining, 8,000. St. Agnes Beacon, in the neighborhood, rises to a height of 664 feet.

Ag'nes of AUSTRIA. See ALBERT I.

Ag'nes Sorel, the mistress of Charles VII., king of France, born in 1409, of a noble family, was one of the most beautiful and accomplished women of her time. Lady of honor to the Duchess of Anjou, she attracted the favor of the young king, and yielded to his passion after some resistance. The English then had possession of half of France: and Charles VII., though naturally bold, became depressed and inactive under the weight of his misfortunes. *A.* alone was able to rouse him from his apathy, and make him feel what he owed to himself and his people. The eventual success of his arms increased his passion for his mistress, who did not, however, abuse her power over him. She retired, in 1445, to Loches, where Charles had built her a castle. He afterward conferred on her the county of Penthièvre, in Bretagne, and the château de Beauté, on the bank of the Marne; whence she received the name of *dame de beauté.* She had lived here about 5 years, frequently visited by the king, when the queen invited her again to court, in 1449. *A.* consented, and, to be nearer the king, proceeded to the castle of Masnal-la-Belle, where she died, in 1450, so suddenly as to afford ground for the suspicion of poison.

Ag'new, JAMES, a general of brigade in the British army during the American revolution. He distinguished himself at the battle of Brandywine, and was killed at the battle of Germantown, Oct. 4, 1777.

Ag'new's Mills, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Venango co.

Ag'no. (*Myth.*) One of the nymphs who nursed Jupiter. She gave her name to a fountain on mount Lycæus.

Agno'lo, BACCIO D', a Florentine sculptor and architect of great reputation. B. 1460; D. 1543.

Agno'men, *n.* [Lat., a surname.] Was, in ancient Rome, the fourth or honorary name bestowed on account of some extraordinary action, virtue, or accomplishment. Thus the agnomen *Africanus* was given to Publicus Cornelius Scipio, on account of his exploits in Africa.

Agnomina'tion, *n.* Allusion of one word to another, by resemblance of sound.

Agno'ni, a town of south Italy, prov. Campobasso, 18 m. N.N.E. of Isernia; *pop.* 10,320.

Agnothe'rium, *n.* (*Pal.*) A fossil animal the size of a lion, allied to the dog.

Ag'nus castus, *n.* [Lat.] The name of the *Chaste-tree*, a species of *vitex*, so called from an imaginary virtue attributed to it of preserving chastity.

Ag'nus Dei. [Lat., Lamb of God.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) A prayer of the Catholic liturgy, beginning with the words *Agnus Dei*, sung before the communion and at the close of the mass.—*Also*, a round piece of wax, on which is impressed the figure of the sacred Lamb, with the banner of the cross, or of St. John, with the year and the name of the Pope. The Pope consecrates and distributes a great number of them.

Ago', *adv.* [A. S. *agan*, past or gone.] Past; gone; since; as, *long ago*—that is, long time past since.—Generally, reckoning time toward the present, we use *since*; as, it is a year *since* it happened: reckoning from the present, we use *ago*; as, it happened a year *ago.*

A'go, or AGOA, DE PA'O, the mountain-peak near the middle of the island of St. Michael, in the Azores, upwards of 3,000 feet high.

Ag'obard, archbishop of Lyons, one of the most celebrated prelates of the 9th century. D. 840.

Agog', *adv.* [A. S. *gangan*, to go.] Abroad; abroach; astir; adrift; agoing.—The idea seems to be that of excited interest, with a tendency to distraction; the faculties not only actively astir, but going, as it were, different ways at once, under the influence of curiosity, delight, surprise, or desire.

"They put the heads of our servant-maids *agog for* husbands."
Addison.

"The gaudy gossip, when she's set *agog*,
In jewels drest, and at each ear a bob,
Goes flaunting out, and, in her trim of pride,
Thinks all she says or does is justify'd."—*Dryden.*

Agog'bic, in *Michigan*, a lake 2 m. wide and 25 m. long, situated in the N.W. of the state, about 12 m. S. of Lake Superior. The W. branch of the Ontonagon river is its outlet.

A'gon, an island of Sweden, in the gulf of Bothnia, with a good harbor. Lat. 61° 20′ N.; lon. 18° 10′ E.

Agon'es Capitolini, games celebrated at Rome every fifty years upon the Capitoline hill, established by Diocletian. Prizes were proposed for agility and strength, as well as for poetical and other literary compositions.

Agon'ic Line, *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *gonia*, angle.] (*Phys.*) An irregularly curved imaginary line, called also *a line of no variation*, connecting points of the earth where the magnetic coincides with the geographical meridian. Such a line cuts the E. of S. America, and passing east of the W. Indies, enters N. America, near Philadelphia, and traverses Hudson's Bay; thence it passes through the N. Pole, entering the old world E of the White Sea, traverses the Caspian, cuts the E. of Arabia, turns then toward Australia, and passes through the S. Pole, to join itself again.—*Isogonic lines* are lines connecting those places on the earth's surface in which the declination of the magnetic needle is the same.—See DECLINATION and MERIDIAN.—*Atkinson.*

Ag'onism, *n.* [Gr.] Contention for a prize. (o.)

Ag'onist, *n.* A contender for prizes. (o.)

Agonis'tes, *n.* A prize-fighter; one that contends at any public solemnity for a prize. Milton has styled a tragedy *Samson Agonistes*, because Samson was called out to divert the Philistines with feats of strength.

Agonis'tic, Agonis'tical, *a.* Relating to prize-fighting.

Agonis'tically, *adv.* In an agonistic manner.

Agonis'tics, *n. pl.* The art of prize-fighting.
Ago'nius. (*Myth.*) A Roman deity who presided over the actions of men.
Agonoth'etes, *n. pl.* The officers who sat as umpires at the Grecian games. They settled all disputes which arose, and decided to whom the prizes should be awarded.
A'gonus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, mostly found in the northern Pacific ocean. They never exceed nine or ten inches in length, and are no where used as an article of human food.
Ag'onize, *v. a.* [Fr. *agoniser.*] To feel agony; to be in excessive pain.

"Or touch, if, tremblingly alive all o'er,
To smart and *agonize* at ev'ry pore."—*Pope.*

Ag'onize, *v. n.* To afflict with agony.
Agoniz'ingly, *adv.* With agony.
Ag'ony, *n.* [Fr. *agonie*, from Gr. *agonia*, a struggle.] Literally, the struggle of the wrestler in the public contests of Greece. Agony is therefore, primarily, pain so severe as to produce contortions of the muscles: thence, generally great pain of mind or body. The pangs of death; properly the last contest between life and death.
Agoo'na, a district on the Gold Coast of Africa. *Pop.* ab. 12,000.
Agorac'rites, a Grecian statuary of the 5th century B. C. He was a pupil of Phidias, and one of the most skilful artists of his time.
Ag'oræa. (*Myth.*) A name of Minerva at Sparta.
Ag'oræus, *n.* (*Myth.*) One of the names of Mercury, from his presiding over markets.
Agos'ta, or AUGUSTA, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, with an excellent harbor. In 1764 it was mostly swallowed up by an earthquake, but has been rebuilt. Lat. 37° 13′ N.; Lon. 15° 13′ E.; about 18 miles N. of Syracuse. *Pop.* 9,735. It was off this port that De Ruyter, the famous Dutch admiral, in command of the united Dutch and Spanish fleet, 22d April, 1676, was defeated by the French under Duquesne, and received his death-wound.
A'got, a small island in the English channel. Lat. 48° 38′ N.; Lon. 2° 4′ W.
Agoua'ra, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Crab-eater, a carnivorous animal, allied to the Raccoons, fam. *Ursidæ*, a native of South America. It equals in size an ordinary fox, to which it bears a slight external resemblance. It has derived its name of Crab-eater from its habit of feeding on all kinds of crustaceas and mollusks, whether marine or terrestrial.



Fig. 54.— AGOUARA. (From Tenney's Manual of Zoölogy.)

Agoult', (COMTESSE D'.) See STERN, DANIEL.
Agouti, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A South American animal, of the family *Hystricidæ*, ord. *Rodentia*. The agoutis live for the most part upon the surface of the ground, not climbing nor digging to any depth; and they commonly sit upon their haunches, when at rest, holding their food between their forepaws, in the manner of squirrels. By eating the roots of the sugar-cane, they are often the cause of great injury to the planters.



Fig. 55. — AGOUTI.

Ag'ows, a remarkable people of Abyssinia, inhabiting a territory to the east of the sources of the Bahr-el-Azrek (Blue river) or Abyssinian Nile.—*Ext.* 60 miles long and 30 broad. This district is fertile in the highest degree. It produces large quantities of honey, and raises remarkably fine cattle, with which it almost exclusively supplies Gondar, the capital.—*Pop.* considerable, but not ascertained.—There is another tribe of the same people, called Tcheretz Agows, who inhabit a district on the northern bank of the Tacasse.
A'gra, a vast N.W. prov. of Hindostan, belonging for the most part to England, bounded N. by the prov. of Delhi, S. by Malwa, E. by Onde and Allahabad, and W. by Rajpootana. Its length is about 250 and its breadth 180 miles.—*Area*, 9,298 miles.—*Desc.* To the N. of the river Chumbul the country is flat and thinly wooded; but in the N.W direction, trees become more abundant and the surface more undulated. The district between the Jumna and the Ganges, called the Doab, is the most fertile part of the province.—*Rivers.* The Ganges, the Jumna, and the Chumbul.—*Towns.* Alwur, Bhurtpoor, Deeg, Mathura, Muttra, Etawah, Gwalior, Calpee, Gohud, and Nharwar. *Inhab.* A mixed race of Mahometans and Hindoos.—*Prod.* Sugar, cotton and indigo.—*Minerals.* Salt, marble and copper.—*Manuf.* Coarse cotton cloths, fine muslins, and some silks.—*Pop.* ab. 6,000,000. Lat. between 25° and 28° N. *Climate* approximates to temperate during a part of the year, and in the winter months may even be pronounced cold; but during the prevalence of hot winds, to which the whole of Central Asia is occasionally liable, the heat is insupportably great, and the climate, in consequence, unfavorable to European constitutions. The province of Agra has been the theatre of some of the most daring scenes in the great revolt of 1857.
A'gra, the capital city of the above prov. and the seat of the British civil authority. Lat. 27° 12′ N.; Lon. 78° 6′ E. It stands on the S.W. bank of the river Jumna, the houses being built of stone, and very lofty, but the streets so narrow as hardly to admit the passage of a carriage.—The Hindoo inhabitants hold this city in great veneration, from its being the place of the *avatâra*, or incarnation of Vishnu, under the name of *Parasu Rama*. In 1504, A., then called Badul-ghur, became the seat of the Mohammedan empire, but it began to decline in 1647, when Shah Jehan transferred his court to Delhi. Whilst it was the residence of Shah Jehan, however, he built a superb mausoleum, probably the most magnificent in the world, for his wife, the Begum Noor-Jehan. This structure was called the Tâj Mahal, or crown of edifices, and cost $18,000,000. Here Shah Jehan himself rests beside the Begum, at the distance of three miles from the city. In 1803, Agra was captured by the British. In the great Indian revolt of 1857, the 4th of July, took place the battle of Agra, in which 10,000 Sepoys were defeated by 500 British. *Pop.* 125,262.



Fig. 56.—AGRA.—THE TAJ MAHAL.

A'gram, a fortified and well-built city of Austria, and the capital of the crown-land of Croatia.—*Manuf.* principally silks and porcelain. It also has an active trade in tobacco, pigs, and wheat. *Pop.* 20,636. Lat. 45° 49′ N.; Lon. 16° 4′ E.—The native name of Agram is Zagrab.
Agra'rian, *a.* [Lat.] Relating to fields or grounds.
Agrarian law. The *A.* law was enacted to distribute among the Roman people all the lands which they had gained by conquest, and for limiting the quantity of ground possessed by each person to a certain number of acres. For full examination of this important element in the history of the Roman republic, see Niebuhr's *History*, translation by Hare and Thirlwall, vol. ii., pp. 129–173; Plutarch's *Lives of the Gracchi*, and Cicero's speech against Rullus.
Agra'rian, *n.* A partisan of agrarian principles.
Agra'rianism, *n.* The doctrine of agrarians.
Agra'rianize, *v. a.* To distribute lands among the people.
Ag'reda, MARIE D', superior of the convent of the Immaculate Conception at Agreda, in Spain, who pretended to have received directions in a vision to write the life of the Virgin Mary, which she accordingly did. B. 1602; D. 1665. Her "Life of the Virgin Mary" was prohibited at Rome, and censured by the sorbonne of Paris, though highly esteemed in Spain.
Ag'reda, a town of Spain, prov. Soria, at the foot of Mont Cayo. *Pop.* 3,120.
Agree', *v. n.* [Fr. *agréer.*] To be in concord; not to differ; to harmonize.

"The more you *agree* together, the less hurt can they do to you."—*Pope.*

—To grant; to assent; to admit.

"They will *agree* to all reasonable conditions."—2 *Maccab.* xi. 14.

—To settle terms by stipulation; to accord.

"*Agree* with thine adversary quickly."—*Matt.* v. 25.

—To be of the same mind or opinion.

"Milton is a noble genius, and the world *agrees* to confess it."
Watts.

—To be consistent; not to contradict.

"Their witness *agreed* not together."—*Mark* xiv. 50.

—To suit with; to be accommodated to; to tally.

"His principles could not be made to *agree* with that constitution."—*Locke.*

—To be good for health.

"The asses' milk *agrees with* me."

Agree', and **Agre',** *adv.* In good part. (o.)
Agreeabili'ty, *n.* Willingness to be pleased.
Agree'able, *a.* [Fr. *agréable.*] Suitable to; consistent with.

"That which is *agreeable* to the nature of one thing, is many times contrary to the nature of another."—*L'Estrange.*

—Pleasing; pleasant; grateful; welcome; charming; as, *agreeable* travel; *agreeable* news; an *agreeable* lady.
Agree'ableness, *n.* The quality of pleasing.
Agree'ably, *adv.* Consistently with; in a manner suitable to; pleasingly.
Agreeb, a high and conical mountain in central Egypt, about 16 miles inland from the gulf of Suez. Lat. 28° 12′ N.; long. 32° 42′ E.
Agreed', *p. a.* Settled by consent.

"When they had got known and *agreed* names."—*Locke.*

Agree'ingly, *adv.* In conformity to.
Agree'ment, *n.* [Fr. *agrément.*] Concord; harmony; resemblance; similarity.
(*Law.*) A mutual bargain, contract, or covenant. Taken in its most extended sense, it comprehends a large proportion of the transactions of civilized man in the mutual intercourse of society. In a more limited sense, it is the mutual assent to do a thing; the effect of this assent, or the instrument itself, showing what has been agreed. Every State has particular laws on this important matter. It may, however, be noticed as general rule: 1st, that the *assent* is the essence of an agreement, and that the parties must be in situations to testify their free assent to it. Thus lunatics, infants, and married women are, for obvious reasons, deemed incapable of binding themselves by any engagement. 2. That the *subject* of agreement must not be tainted with illegality; for it would be evidently repugnant to common sense that the law should be called to enforce performance of any act which it has expressly forbidden, or which would be contrary to its general policy. 3. In order to secure the aid of the law in carrying it into effect, an agreement must have certain qualities mutually beneficial to the parties, or must be entered into with certain prescribed solemnities. Courts of justice cannot be called upon to take cognizance of idle or inconsiderate promise. An agreement must either be contracted by a formal instrument in writing, sealed and openly acknowledged by the party who has bound itself to it; or if contracted in a less formal manner, by word or otherwise, it must appear that the parties derive from it reciprocal benefit. Upon this principle, a promise to make a voluntary gift can never be enforced; but there is a continuing right in the party promising, to retract his promise or donation, until the gift is actually completed. An agreement takes the name of *deed* or *specialty contract* when put in writing under seal, but not when put in writing for a memorandum.
Agres'tic, AGRES'TICAL, *a.* [Fr. *agreste*, from Lat. *agrestis.*] Having relation to the country; rude; rustic.
A'greve, ST., a town of France, dep. Ardèche; *pop.* 3,133 in 1861.
Agrie'ola, CNEIUS JULIUS, an eminent Roman commander, b. A. D. 40, in the reign of Caligula. Tribune of the people and *prator* under Nero, he was made a patrician and governor of Aquitania by Vespasian. Consul in 77, he married the same year his daughter to Tacitus, the historian, who has so admirably written his life. The next year he was appointed governor of Britain; extended his conquests into Scotland; and built a chain of forts from the Clyde to the frith of Forth, to prevent the incursions of the inhabitants of the North. He defeated Galgacus on the Grampian Hills, and then made peace with the Caledonians. On the accession of Domitian, *A.* was recalled, and quietly retired into private life. D. A. D. 93.
Agrie'ola, JOHN, a polemical writer of celebrity, B. at Eisleben, Saxony, 1492; D. at Berlin, 1566. From being the friend and scholar, he became the antagonist of Martin Luther. He entered into a dispute with Melancthon, advocating the doctrine of faith in opposition to the works of the law, whence the sect, of which he became leader, received the name of Antinomians.
Agric'olist, *n.* An agriculturist.
Agrie'olous, *a.* Agricultural.
Ag'riculfor, *n.* A farmer.
Agricult'ural, *a.* Which relates to agriculture.
Agricultural Implements are the instruments used in tillage and the various operations necessary for the proper cultivation of the soil: comprising implements for harvesting, stock-feeding, land-draining, preparations for market, the application of steam-power to agriculture, &c. — See CLOD-CRUSHER, CUTTER, CHAFF-CUTTER, DRAINING, DIBBLE, DRILL, DRESSER, DRESSING-MACHINE, HOE REAPING-MACHINE, HORSE-RAKE, HARROW, MANURE-DISTRIBUTOR, PLOUGH, ROLLER, SOWING, TOP-DRESSER, THRASHING-MACHINE, TURNIP-CUTTER, WINNOWING, &c.
Agricult'urist, *n.* One versed in agriculture.
Ag'riculture, *n.* [Fr. from Lat. *ager*, a field, and *cultura*, cultivation.] The science which explains the mode of cultivating the ground, as to cause it to produce, in plenty and perfection, those vegetable products which are useful to man and to such animals as are reared by him for food or labor. It is the most ancient, the most

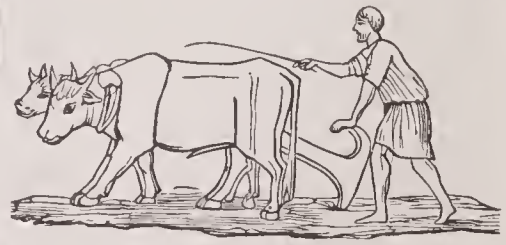


Fig. 57.—THE ROMAN PLOUGH.
(Used in the days of Cincinnatus.)

universal, and the most important of the arts. Since Cain, "the tiller of the ground," and Noe, "the husbandman," agriculture, the basis of all other arts, has ever been, in all countries, coëval with the first dawn of civilization.

A complete history of Agriculture would be the true history of mankind. To give a connected and even imperfect account of the practice, statistics, and history of agriculture in all countries, would be inconsistent with the general plan of this work, and of little use to the reader. We shall, therefore, limit ourselves here to some general remarks on the state of agriculture in our country, which would not find place under other heads; pointing out the principal divisions, in which will be found all useful information on this subject.

Agriculture of the United States.—The vast territory of the United States presents every variety of soil and climate. Its agriculture embraces all the products of European cultivation, together with some of the warmer countries, as cotton, sugar, and indigo. The agricultural implements are, in many respects, similar to those of Great Britain and France. But as a general rule, those of the U. S. exceed all others in their wonderful adaptation of machinery for all purposes of cultivation and harvesting of crops. So successful have been our farming implements in repeated contests on European soil, that their rapid introduction into foreign markets is only impeded by the greatly increasing demand at home. The disposition of the American to experiment, to test alleged improvements, and adopt labor-saving expedients, gives a great impulse to the genius of inventors, as may be seen by the number of agricultural patents granted, which was but 43 in 1847; while in 1866 they increased to 1778, and during the first 10 months of 1867 no less than 1777 patents had already been issued. This mental activity of the American farmer, so much in contrast with the blind opposition of the European countrymen to any improvement, is owing, in great part, to the superior intelligence of the former. In Europe, land is dear and labor cheap; but in the United States the reverse is the case, hence the European cultivator is led, by a regard for his own interest, to endeavor to make the best of his land; while the American has the same inducement to reduce to the lowest possible minimum the proportion of manual labor employed in its operations. Unhappily, this principle is too often carried to a disastrous extreme. A man, possessor of a large estate, with reduced means, believes it necessary to scratch over the whole, when his assurance of success would be to concentrate his labor upon a small area. Another cause of deterioration of soil, quoted as a warning in the reports to Congress, is the cheapness of Western lands, the original price of which bears such insignificant proportions to their intrinsic value, that the owner, after having overtaxed the soil for immediate results, deems it cheaper to remove to new lands, than to sustain and increase the productive capacity of his present farm. One result of this error is the removal westward, year by year, of the centre of wheat production, thus adding transportation and other charges to its ultimate cost, threatening to render export next to impossible. But the immediate consequence of this indifference for conservation or fertilization of soil is, that, with land generally richer than that of European countries, the average production in America remains far below that of any country in Europe. The average yield of wheat per acre in America was only 11·5 for the year 1867; when for the year 1866, which was not a favorable one, the average yield of wheat was 17·27 in Germany, France, Belgium, and Ireland.

Table showing the estimated quantities, number of acres, and aggregate value of the principal crops of the farm in the United States, for the year 1867.

Products.	No. of bush.	No. of acres.	Value.
Indian corn...	768,320,000	32,520,249	$610,948,390
Wheat.	212,441,400	18,321,561	421,796,460
Rye.....	23,184,000	1,689,175	32,499,700
Oats.....	278,498,000	10,746,416	172,472,970
Barley.....	25,727,000	1,131,217	22,850,130
Buckwheat....	21,359,000	1,227,826	23,469,650
Potatoes.....	97,783,000	1,192,195	89,276,830
Total.....	1,427,512,400	66,828,639	1,373,314,130
Tobacco.. lbs.	313,724,000	494,333	$ 41,283,431
Hay.....tons.	26,277,000	20,020,554	372,864,670
Cotton...bales.	2,450,000	7,000,000	220,000,000
Total.....	.....	94,343,526	2,007,462,231

The average home value of each product per acre, for the whole country, is as follows: corn, $18.75; wheat, $23; barley, $20.25; rye, $19; oats, $16; buckwheat, $19; potatoes, $74,88; tobacco, $82.45; hay, $18.60; cotton, $33.

The average yield per acre of farm crops, as the result of the above table, is as follows: corn, 23 bushels; wheat, 11·5; rye, 13·5; oats, 26; barley, 23; buckwheat, 17; potatoes, 82. The average for tobacco is 631 pounds.

Such meagre results indicate plainly the wastefulness and want of system in the practice of a majority of American farmers. Another suggestive fact concerning the wheat-growing States, is, that the yield per acre in each is very nearly in inverse ratio to the time that has elapsed since the settlement of the State. Thus, in the statistical report for the year 1867, the states of California, Nebraska, and Kansas present the highest results. (See § Products, under the name of every State.)—It is incontestable that the unfavorable average yield of farm crops in America is mostly caused by the facility of new settlements in the Western States and Territories, and this cause may probably weigh for many years on their statistics, if we consider the relative unimportance of improved land in the United States, as shown by the following table: but the increasing interest of the American people in the advancement of agricultural science, and their growing inclination to employ in agriculture capital, business energy and active enterprise will soon counterbalance the causes of apparent inferiority. "Already there are evidences that among American husbandmen more stable views and more systematic practices are beginning to prevail. In the central settlements of the West, farm animals, the basis of systematic practices, are held in higher esteem than formerly, and a preparation at least is made for some simple rotation of crops. There is a disposition in the South to produce their own bread and meat, and hold their cotton as a surplus. These and other signs of thoughtfulness and growing wisdom are apparent."—Fifteen agricultural colleges are already organized or in organization in the following States: *California*, at San Francisco; *Illinois*, at Urbana; *Iowa*, in Story co.; *Kansas*, at Manhattan; *Kentucky*, at Lexington; *Maine*, at Orono; *Maryland*, at Hyattsville, Prince George co.; *Massachusetts*, at Amherst; *Michigan*, near Lansing; *New Jersey*, at New Brunswick; *New Hampshire*, at Hanover; *New York*, at Ithaca; *Pennsylvania*, in Centre co.; *Rhode Island*, at Providence; *Vermont*, at Burlington; *West Virginia*, at Morgantown.

Table showing the extent of land not included in farms in the several States in 1868.

States.	Improved land in farms.	Unimproved land in farms.	Wild or waste acres not in farms.	Number of farms.	Av. No. of acres in each farm.
Alabama.....	6,385,734	12,718,821	13,387,535	55,128	346
Arkansas.....	1,983,313	7,590,393	23,833,014	39,004	245
California	2,468,034	6,262,000	112,219,086	18,716	666
Connecticut..	1,830,807	673,457	487,696	25,180	99
Delaware.....	637,065	367,230	352,505	6,658	151
Florida.....	654,213	2,266,025	35,011,292	6,568	444
Georgia.....	8,062,758	18,587,732	10,461,510	62,003	430
Illinois.....	13,096,374	7,875,615	14,550,411	143,310	146
Indiana.....	8,242,183	8,146,109	5,249,468	131,826	124
Iowa.....	3,792,792	6,277,115	25,158,893	61,163	165
Kansas.....	405,468	1,372,932	50,265,130	10,400	171
Kentucky.....	7,644,208	11,519,053	4,951,939	90,814	211
Louisiana....	2,707,108	6,591,468	17,162,864	17,328	536
Maine.....	2,704,133	3,023,538	13,472,329	55,698	103
Maryland	3,002,267	1,833,304	1,152,269	25,494	190
Massachusetts	2,155,512	1,183,212	1,653,276	35,601	94
Michigan.....	3,476,296	3,554,538	29,097,806	62,422	113
Minnesota....	556,250	2,155,718	50,747,872	18,181	149
Mississippi...	5,065,755	10,773,929	14,340,156	42,840	370
Missouri.....	6,246,871	13,737,939	21,839,190	92,792	215
Nebraska.....	118,789	512,425	48,000,375	2,789	226
Nevada.....	14,132	41,986	71,681,623	91	617
N. Hampshire	2,367,036	1,777,591	2,194,575	30,501	123
New Jersey...	1,944,441	1,039,084	2,341,275	27,646	108
New York....	14,358,403	6,616,555	9,105,042	196,990	106
N. Carolina...	6,517,284	17,245,685	5,037,031	75,203	316
Ohio..	12,625,394	7,846,747	5,104,829	179,889	114
Oregon.....	876,414	1,164,125	58,914,821	5,806	355
Pennsylvania	10,463,296	6,548,844	12,427,860	156,257	109
Rhode Island.	335,128	186,096	314,616	5 406	96
S. Carolina...	4,572,060	11,623,857	2,610,481	33,171	488
Tennessee....	6,795,337	13,873,828	8,514,835	82,368	251
Texas.....	2,650,781	22,693,247	126,541,412	42,891	591
Vermont.....	2,823,157	1,451,257	1,522,426	31,556	135
Virginia.....	11,437 821	19,679,215	8,148,244	92,605	324
Wisconsin....	3,746,167	4,147,420	26,717,773	68,270	114
	162,782,769	242,498,082	834,548,859	2,033,665	199

For information on agricultural matters, see principally Cattle, Climate, Cotton, U. States, § *Agriculture*, Draining, Farm, Fruits, Grass Land, Manure, Husbandry, Markets, Orchards, Poultry, Soil, Sugar, Tobacco, Training Animals, Vine, Woods, &c.

Agrigen'tum. (*Anc. Geog.*) A Sicilian city, now *Girgenti*, distinguished by the magnificence and gigantic size of its ruins, which bear certain testimony that the stories related of its extraordinary wealth in old times are not entirely without foundation. It is situated on the S. coast of Sicily, about 3 m. from the sea. Lat. 37° 19′ 25″ N., Lon. 13° 27′ E.; actual *pop.* 15,925. Its situation was peculiarly strong and imposing, standing as it did on a bare and precipitous rock, 1,100 feet above the level of the sea. It was considered the second city in Sicily. Among the most magnificent of its buildings were the temples of Minerva, of Jupiter Atabyris, of Hercules, and of Jupiter Olympus; the latter, which vied in size and grandeur of design with the finest buildings of Greece, is said to have been 340 feet long, 60 broad, and 120 high, the foundation not being included, which was itself remarkable for the immense arches upon which it stood. The people of *A.* were noted for their luxurious and extravagant habits. After the expulsion of the Carthaginians from Sicily, it fell, with little resistance, under the power of the Romans.

Agrimo'nia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants with yellow flowers, ord. *Rosaceæ*. The Common Agrimony, *A. eupatoria*, is a perennial herb common in Canada and in the U. S., to be found in fields, about hedges and shady places, and flowering in June.

(*Med.*) The decoction of *A.* is a mild tonic, alterative and astringent; good for bowel complaints, chronic mucous diseases, gravel, asthma, coughs, and scrofula.—A volatile oil may also be obtained of its root and leaves.

Agʹriopes, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, 8 to 9 inches in length, belonging to the family which Cuvier denominates *joues cuirassées*. The *A.* are characterized by having only nine rays in the pectoral fins. They inhabit the Pacific.

Agripʹpa, Camillo, a celebrated architect of Milan in the 16th century, who, under the pontificate of Gregory XIII. accomplished the removal of a vast obelisk to St. Peter's Square.

Agripʹpa, Henry Cornelius, b. at Cologne, 1486, author of two treatises on the *Vanity of the Sciences*, and on *Occult Philosophy*; printed at Lyons, 1550.

Agripʹpa Herod. See Herod.

Agrippa, Marcus Vipsanius. The celebrated friend and general of Augustus Cæsar, b. about 63 b. c. He commanded the fleet of Augustus, in the victory of Mylæ; and afterward in that more decisive contest which annihilated the power of Sextus Pompeius, and gave to Augustus the full possession of Sicily. In the naval victory of Actium, *A.* was again the admiral of the successful fleet. In reward for these services he shared with Mæcenas the full confidence of Augustus, who gave him in marriage his own niece, the sister of the young Marcellus. *A.* was previously married with the daughter of Atticus, by whom he had a daughter, Vipsania, afterward the wife of Tiberius: but he probably divorced her. His rivalry with Marcellus caused him to be sent in an honorable exile, but he was recalled after the death of his rival. In 18 b. c., he shared with Augustus the tribunitian power for five years, and was looked upon as the undoubted successor of the Emperor, when he died, b. c. 12.

Agripʹpa, Menenius, consul of Rome, 503 b. c. He is celebrated for having appeased a commotion among the Romans, by the political fable of the belly and the members. D. at an advanced age, very poor, but universally esteemed for his wisdom and integrity.

Agrippiʹna, the Elder, daughter of Vipsanius Agrippa and of Julia, the daughter of Augustus, b. about 12 b. c. She married Cæsar Germanicus, whom she accompanied in his military expeditions. On the death of the latter at Antioch, a. d. 19, she returned to Rome. Tiberius, jealous of the affection of the people for *A.*, banished her to a small island, where she d. of hunger, in 35.

Agrippina, the younger, daughter of the foregoing, and mother of Nero, was at once cruel and licentious. After losing two husbands, she married her uncle, the emperor Claudius, whom she poisoned in 54, to make way for her son Nero, who caused her to be assassinated, and exhibited to the senate a list of all the crimes of which she had been guilty.

Agronomʹic, Agronomical, *a.* Relating to agronomy.

Agronʹomy, *n.* [Fr. *agronomie*, from Gr. *agros*, a field, and *nomos*, a rule.] The science or theory of agriculture.

Agrosʹteæ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *agros*, a field.] (*Bot.*) A tribe of plants, ord. *Graminaceæ*.

Agrostemʹma, *n.* [Gr. *agros*, a field, and *stemma*, a garland.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Caryophyllaceæ*, now limited to the species *A. githago*, the well-known Corn-cockle, distinguished by its large, entire, purple petals.

Agrosʹtis, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, tribe agrosteæ, consisting of a considerable number of species with loose branches, capillary panicles of flowers, and a creeping habit. They are at once known among other grasses by the glumes (*a.*) or outer scales of each flower, being two in number, unequal in size, of a membranous centre, and containing but a single flower; while the inner scales are short, very thin, and two in number. The *A. alba*, or white-top, is found in all Northern States of America, in meadows, or on dry soils.



Fig. 58.—AGROSTIS ALBA.

Agrostogʹraphy, and Agrostolʹogy, *n.* That part of botany relating to grasses.

Agroundʹ, *adv.* On ground; stranded; hindered by the ground from passing farther; ashore.

A'gua, a volcanic mountain of Central America, 25 miles S.W. of Guatemala. Its crater is 15,000 feet above the sea.

A'guacalien'te, in *California*, a settlement in San Diego co., near a warm spring, about 60 miles N.E. of San Diego.

Aguadil'la, a seaport town of the Antilles, in the island of Porto Rico, 65 miles W. of San Juan. *Pop.* about 3,000.

A'guas Calien'tes, a town of Mexico, cap. of prov. of same name. It is celebrated for its fine climate, and the hot springs in its vicinity. Lat. 22° N.; Lon. 101° 45′ W. *Pop.* 22,534.

A'gua Fria, in *California*, a post-town of Mariposa co., on a creek of the same name which flows into Mariposa river.

A'gua Fria, in *New Mexico*, a village of Santa Fé co.

A'gue, *n.* [Fr. *aigue.*] (*Med.*) An intermittent fever This disease consists of cold, hot, and sweating stages, in succession, attending each paroxysm, and followed by an intermission. They are of three genera: 1. *Quotidiana*, in which the paroxysms return at the morning, at an interval of about 24 hours; 2. *Tertiana*, in which the paroxysms come on at midday, with an interval of about 48 hours; 3. *Quartana*, in which the paroxysms come on in the afternoon, with an interval of about 72 hours. Each paroxysm of an intermittent fever is divided into three different stages, which are called the *cold*, the *hot*, and the *sweating stages*, or *fits*. The *cold* stage commences with languor, a sense of debility, and sluggishness in motion, frequent yawning and stretching, and an aversion to food. The face and extremities become pale, the features shrink. At length the patient feels very cold, and universal rigors come on, with pains in the head, back, loins, and joints, — nausea and vomiting of bilious matter; the respiration is small, frequent and anxious; sensibility is greatly impaired; the pulse is small, frequent, and often irregular, and the shiverings terminate in a universal and convulsive shaking. These symptoms abating after a short time, the second stage commences with an increase of heat over the whole body, redness of the face, dryness of the skin, thirst, pain in the head, throbbing in the temples, anxiety, and restlessness; the respiration is fuller and more free, but still frequent; the tongue is furred, and the pulse has become regular, hard, and full. If the attack has been very severe, then perhaps delirium will arise. When these symptoms have continued for some time, a moisture breaks out on the forehead, and by degrees becomes a sweat, and this, at length, extends over the whole body. As this sweat continues to flow, the heat of the body abates, the thirst ceases, and most of the functions are restored to their ordinary state. This constitutes the third stage. When the paroxysms are of short duration, and leave the intervals quite free, we may expect a speedy recovery; but when they are long, violent, and attended with much anxiety and delirium, the event may be doubtful. Marsh miasm, or the effluvia arising from stagnant water, or marshy ground, when acted upon by heat, are the most frequent causes of this fever. Persons exposed to a climate in which ague prevails endemically, may most effectually preserve themselves by carefully avoiding sudden changes of temperature, and the night and morning air, and by the constant use of flannel clothing. The first object in the treatment of this disease is a change of residence, without which the best remedies will often prove ineffectual. One peculiarity of this fever is its great susceptibility of a renewal from very slight causes, as from the prevalence of an easterly wind, even without the repetition of the original exciting cause. But the most curious and inexplicable in this disease is its property of periodicity. During the intermission, what becomes of the malady? Why, after a specific interval, does it uniformly recur? We have not advanced a single step toward the elucidation of this mystery.

A'gue, *v. a.* To strike as if with an ague.

A'gue-cake, *n.* (*Med.*) The enlargement of the liver or spleen, caused by the ague.

A'gued, *a.* Struck with the ague.

Ague'da, a river of Spain, in the prov. of Salamanca, falling into the Douro, and forming part of the frontier of Portugal on the N.E. of Beira.

A'gue-spell, *n.* A charm for the ague.

Aguesseau, Henri François d', a chancellor of France, b. at Limoges, 1668. In the office of advocate-general of Paris, in 1691, and nine years after, of procurer-general, he displayed all the energies of his nature; he gave vigor and support to the laws, banished corruption from the tribunals, and distributed justice with an impartial hand. His attention was particularly directed to the management of the hospitals; and in the enlarged views of a benevolent heart, he often resisted with boldness and success the intrigues of royal favorites, and even the prejudices of Louis XIV. After this monarch's death, he was appointed by the Duke of Orleans, the regent, to succeed Voisin as chancellor, but was exiled the following year, on account of his opposition to Law's financial system. His recall, two years after, at the moment of the great financial crisis, was for him a signal triumph, and by insisting on making good the government obligations, he prevented bankruptcy and contributed to restoring general confidence. *A.* retired from office in 1722, rather than yield to Cardinal Dubois, the unworthy favorite of the regent. He retired quietly to Fresne, until 1727, when he was reappointed chancellor, and continued to administer justice uninterruptedly till 1750. Being then 82 years of age, and feeling himself unable to discharge the high duties of his station, he sent in his resignation to the king, who accepted it, but granted him an annuity of $20,000. This he did not enjoy long, as he died the following year, Feb. 9th, 1751. —The principal features of Agueseau's character, says the Duc de St. Simon, were much natural talent, application, penetration, and general knowledge; gravity, justice, piety, and purity of manners. According to Voltaire, he was the most learned magistrate that France ever possessed. Independently of his thorough acquaintance with the laws of his country, he understood Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, &c. His knowledge of general literature, assisted by his intimacy with Boileau and Racine, gave an elegance to his forensic speeches which was previously unknown at the French bar. His works, now extant, form 13 vols. 4to.; they consist principally of his pleadings and appeals, (*réquisitoires,*) when advocate and solicitor-general, and of his speeches at the opening of the sessions of parliament.

A'gue-tree, *n.* The sassafras is sometimes so called.

A'guila, in *Texas,* Victoria co., a small creek flowing into Lavacca bay.—Another creek of the same name (or *Aguilla*) in McLennan co., flows into the Brazos.

A'guilar de la Frontera, a town of Spain, 22 m. S.S.E. of Cordova; *pop.* 11,836.

A'guilas, a Spanish town, in the prov. of Murcia, on the Mediterranean, 38 m. from Carthagena; *pop.* 5,000.

A'guish, *a.* Pertaining to ague.

A'guishness, *n.* Quality of resembling an ague.

Aguja'ri, Lucrezia, an Italian vocalist of great celebrity, who, for two songs a night, was engaged at a salary of $2,500 per night. D. at Parma, 1783.

A'gul, *n.* [Ar.] (*Bot.*) The *Hedysarum alhagi*, a little pretty shrub, ord *Fabaceæ*.

A'gulhas Cape, Africa. See Cape Colony.

Ag'yleus, and **Ag'yieus.** (*Myth.*) A surname of Apollo.

Agyl'la, (*Anc. Geog.*) A town of Etruria, founded by a colony of Pelasgians, afterwards called Cære, and now *Cerveteri*.

Agyn'nians, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A sect which flourished about A. D. 694, and alleged that God forbade the eating of flesh, assuming the first chapter of Genesis to be the authority upon which the doctrine was founded. A revival of this ancient sect was attempted in 1814 without great success in England.

Agyr'ium, a town of Sicily, where Diodorus, the historian, was born. It is now *St. Filippo d'Argyro.*

Ah, *interj.* [Fr. and Lat. *ah*, Ger. *ach.*] An exclamation noting any sentiment of the soul, as rapture, triumph, joy, regret, contempt, &c., the sense being marked by its modulation.

Aha', *interj.* The sense of this exclamation is marked by the modulation of the sound. It expresses generally surprise, contentment, triumph, or contempt.

A'hab, son of Omri, seventh king of the separate kingdom of Israel. He was married to Jezebel, whose wickedness instigated him to the commission of such acts of cruelty and idolatry that he surpassed all his predecessors in impiety. He was slain by an arrow in a war with the Syrians, and his blood was licked by the dogs on the spot where he had caused Naboth to be murdered, about B. C. 876.

Aha'ta, a kingdom on the Gold Coast of Africa, late subject to the kingdom of Ashantee; bounded on the west by Apollonia, and on the east by the Fantee territories. It is the richest, and in every respect the most improved district upon this coast. The principal towns are Axim and Succondee. Ceded to England in 1872.

A'har, a town of Persia, 60 miles from Tabriz. It numbers about 800 houses.

Ahas'eragh, a village and parish of Ireland, in Galway, 78 miles N.W. of Dublin. *Pop.* of parish, 5,500.

Ahasue'rus, or Ahasuerosh, the name of the Persian monarch whose story is recorded in the book of Esther. (See Esther.) He is probably the same king as the Artaxerxes Longimanus of the Greek historians, whose reign commenced B. C. 465.—The name *A.* occurs also in Dan. ix. 1, where some interpreters take it for Astyages, king of the Medes; and in Ezra iv. 6, where Cambyses seems to be meant by it.

A'haus, a circle of the gov. of Munster, prov. of Westphalia, Prussia. *Prod.*, cattle and sheep. *Area*, 264 sq. m. *Pop.* 40,069.—*Cap.* of the same name.

Aha'va. (*Anc. Geog.*) A river of Assyria or Babylon, where Ezra assembled the captives who were returning to Judæa. (Ezra viii. 21.)

A'haz, or A'chaz, the 11th king of Judah, who reigned 743–728 B. C., and was contemporary with the prophets Isaiah, Hosea, and Micah. (See Is. i. 1; vii. 1; Hos. i. 1; Mich. i. 1.) He made the dial mentioned Is. xxxviii. 8. —Another Achaz, grandson of Jonathan, is mentioned 1 Chron viii. 35; ix. 42.

Ahazi'ah, the son of Ahab, and the 8th king of Israel, who reigned 897–896 B. C. (1 Kings xxii. 40; 2 Chron. xx. 35.)—Another Ahaziah, the son of Jehoram, was the 5th king of Judah, 884–883 B. C. (2 Kings viii. 24; ix. 16.) He is called Azariah (2 Chron. xxii. 6) and Jehoahaz (2 Chron. xxi. 17; 2 Kings viii. 26.)

Ahead', *adv.* [From *head.*] Toward the head; forward; afore; afront; onward.

> "And now the mighty centaur seems to lead,
> And now the speedy dolphin gets *ahead.*"—*Dryden.*

—Headlong; precipitantly.

> "They suffer them (the children) to run *ahead.*"—*L'Estrange.*

Ahi'ah, the son and successor of the high-priest Ahitub.

Ahie'zer, son of Ammishaddai, and hereditary chief of the tribe of Dan, who came out of Egypt at the head of his tribe, consisting of 72,000 men.

Ahij'ah, the prophet who dwelt at Shiloh, and spoke twice to Solomon from the inspiration of God. He wrote the history of Solomon's life.

Ahim'aaz, the son of Zadok, and high-priest of Solomon. He rendered great service to David in his war with Absalom.

Ahim'elech, high-priest at Nob, in the days of Saul. He gave David the shew-bread to eat, and the sword of Goliath; and for so doing was put to death with his whole house by Saul's order. (1 Sam. xxii. 11, 12.)

Ahin'oam, wife of Saul (1 Sam. xiv. 50); also, a wife of David, mother of his eldest son Amnon. (1 Sam. xxv. 43; xxvii. 3; xxx. 5; 2 Sam. ii. 2.)

A'hiolo, or Akhiolo, a seaport town of European Turkey, about 50 miles from Varna. It stands on the Black sea, and is in the prov. of Roumelia. It trades in salt, which is obtained from some springs in its vicinity.

Ahi'ra, chief of Naphtali, who came out of Egypt, at the head of 53,400 men.

Ahi'ram, son of Benjamin, and ancestor of the Ahiramites. (Num. xxvi. 38.)

Ahith'ophel, one of King David's counsellors, and highly esteemed for his political sagacity. He was certainly one of the first men of his age, both for wisdom and wickedness. His advice to Absalom, who followed the wicked part of it, but left the wise part unaccomplished, together with the tragical end of the politician, the first suicide recorded in history, are well known. (2 Sam. xvii. 1–23.)

Ahlen, a town of Suabia, 40 miles N.W. of Augsburg. *Pop.* 2,500.

Ahl'wardt, Peter, a learned German, b. at Greifswalde, 1710; d. 1791. He was the founder of the Abelite society, which had for its object the promotion of sincerity.

Ah'medabad, a district of British India, in the Bombay presidency, at the head of the Gulf of Cambay. *Area*, 4,356 square miles; *pop.* 650,000. Its capital, *Ahmedabad*, is situated in the prov. of Guierat, and stands on the Sabermatty, 120 m. N. of Surat. *Pop.* 130,000. Lat. 23° N.; Lon. 72° E. An earthquake nearly destroyed it in 1822.

Ahmed. See Achmed.

Ah'med Khan, successor of Abuka Khan, and the first of the Moguls who professed Mohammedanism. He was conspired against by his courtiers, who set up in his stead Argoun, his nephew. Put to death A. D. 1234.

Ah'medung'gur, a district of British India, in the presidency of Bombay It is bounded on the north by Candeish, and on the south by Poonah. *Area*, 9,931 square miles. *Pop.* 990,000.—Its capital, *Ahmednuggur* stands on the Seena, 64 miles N. of Poonah. *Pop.* about 20,000. It was taken by the British in 1803.

Ah'medpoor, a town of Hindostan, 30 m. S.W. of Bahawulpoor. *Pop.* about 20,000.

Ah'med Shah el Abdaly, the founder of the kingdom of Cabul and Candahar. D. 1773.

Ah'mood, a town of British India, prov. of Gujerat. Lat. 22° 3′ N.; lon. 73° 6′ E.

Ah'nepee, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township, on Lake Michigan, and at the mouth of Ahnepee river, 32 miles E. by N. of Green bay. *Pop.* of the township 1,544.

Aho'ghill, a village and parish of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, 94 miles from Dublin. *Area*, 32,987 acres. *Pop.* 25,000.

Ahold', *adv.* (*Naut.*) *To lay a ship ahold*, formerly meant to bring her to the wind, in order to get out to sea.

Aholiba'mah, daughter of Anah, one of the three wives of Esau, and mother of Jeush, Jaalam, and Korah. In Gen. xxvi. 34, she is called Judith, and Aholibamah in the genealogical table.

Ahon'al, *n.* (*Bot.*) The local name of the Brazilian tree *Cerbera ahouai*, ord. *Apocynaceæ*. The kernels of its nuts are very poisonous.

Ahoy', *interj.* (*Naut.*) A call; halloa.

Ahr'berg, a market-town of Germany, 3 miles from Ohrenbau. *Pop.* 4,000.

Ahr'ian, *n.* (*Geol.*) The middle group of the series of Devonian rocks belonging to Belgium and the Rhine. This group includes bluish-gray grits, sandstones, and shales.

Ah'riman, *n.* [Per.] A Persian deity, the demon or principle of evil; — the principle of good being Oromasdes, or Ormuzd.

Ahrweil'er, a town of Prussia, prov. Lower Rhine, on the Ahr, 23 m. W.N.W. of Coblentz. *Pop.* 3,709.

Ah'uitzol, emperor of the Aztecs, toward the end of the 15th century. He is said to have inaugurated a temple by the slaughter of 72,344 prisoners.

Ahull', *adv.* [From *hull.*] (*Naut.*) The situation of a ship when all her sails are furled on account of the violence of a storm, when, having lashed her helm on the lee-side, she lies nearly with her side to the wind and sea, her head being somewhat inclined to the direction of the wind.

A'hun, a town of France, dep. of the Creuse, 11 m. S. of Guéret. Formerly this was a place of importance, and it still possesses a few interesting remains of the ancient Agedunum. *Pop.* 2,500.

A'hus, or Ahuis, a Swedish maritime town, 9 miles from Christianstadt, on the Baltic sea. It stands on the mouth of the Helgeo, has a good harbor, and is the port of Christianstadt.

Ai, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The three-toed sloth (*Bradypus torquatus*), an animal of the *Bradypoda* or *Sloth* fam., ord. *Edentata*. The Ai is an herbivorous quadruped, of most uncouth appearance, treated by Buffon as one whose existence must be a burden to it, from its imperfect formation; but though uncouth and apparently disproportioned, it is found, on examination, that its organization and habits are as completely adapted to each other as are those of any other animal. It is true that the arms or fore-legs are nearly twice as long as the hinder pair; and that when it attempts to walk on the ground, the action is

most awkward and laborious: but when we consider that the Ai is formed to live not on the ground, but in trees, and not *on* the branches of trees, like the squirrel, but *under* them, the complete adaptation of its whole structure to its mode of life becomes apparent. "He moves suspended from the branch, and he sleeps suspended from



Fig. 59.— AI, OR THREE-TOED SLOTH.

the branch. Hence his seemingly bungled composition is at once accounted for; and in lieu of the Ai leading a painful life, and entailing a miserable existence upon its progeny, it is but fair to conclude that it enjoys life just as much as any other animal, and that its extraordinary formation and singular habits are but further proofs to engage us to admire the wonderful works of Omnipotence." They bring forth and suckle their young like ordinary quadrupeds; and the young Ai, from the moment of its birth, adheres to the body of its parent till it acquires sufficient size and strength to shift for itself. The head of the Ai is short, the face small and round, the hair coarse and shaggy, differing considerably in color in different individuals, but resembling, in general, dry, withered grass or moss. Its powerful claws, and the peculiarly enduring strength of its long arms, make very efficient weapons of defence against the large snakes by whom it is often attacked.— "The manner in which it moves is this:—Lying on its belly with all its four extremities stretched out from its body, it first presses one of its hind feet with all its might against the ground, whereby the corresponding side of the body is a little raised. The fore-leg on the same side thus becomes sufficiently free for the animal to advance it a trifle forward. It then hooks its powerful claws fast in the earth, and so drags its body a little onward. The same manœuvre is next repeated on the opposite side, and thus the poor creature progresses in the slowest and most laborious manner possible. But in proportion as the Ai's organization unfits it for terrestrial progression, it is wonderfully adapted to climbing trees. With its long arms it reaches up, and clings fast to the branches with its strong crooked claws. The *inverted* position of the soles of its hindfeet gives it a power of *grasping* the trunk of the tree which no other mammal possesses. Compared with the slowness of its motion, it is the best climber among mammals, while it is the worst walker; or, rather, it is the only mammal that can neither walk nor stand."

Ai. (*Anc. Geog.*) A city of Canaan, lying E. of Bethel, beside Bethaven, and already existing in the time of Abraham. (Gen. xii. 9.) The Israelites took Ai by ambuscade, and "utterly destroyed it." (Josh. vii. viii. ix. 3; x. 1, 2; xii. 9.)

Ai, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Fulton co.

Ai'as, or AJASSO, a ruined sea-port of Asiatic Turkey, on the N. shore of the gulf of Iskanderoon.

Aieh'malotareh, *n.* [Gr., *chief of the captives.*] A title given by the Jews to the prince by whom they were governed whilst in captivity at Babylon.

Aid, *v. a.* [Fr. *aider.*] To help; to support; to succor.

"By the loud trumpet, which our courage *aid.*"—*Roscommon.*

Aid, *n.* [Fr. *aide.*] Help; support.

"The memory of useful things may receive considerable *aid.*"—*Watts.*

—The person or thing that helps or supports; a helper.

"Thou hast said it is not good that man should be alone; let us make unto him an *aid*, like unto himself."—*Tobit* viii 6.

(*Feudal Law.*) See AIDS.

Aid, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Lawrence co., about 100 miles S.S.E. of Columbus. *Pop.* 1,476.

Aid'ance, *n.* [O. Fr.] Aid. (R.)

Aid and comfort. The Constitution of the United States, art. 3, sec. 3, declares, that adhering to the enemies of the United States, giving them *aid and comfort*, shall be treason. These words, as they are to be understood in the Constitution, have not received a full judicial construction. They import, however, help, support, assistance, countenance, encouragement.—*Bouvier.*

Aide'-de-Camp, *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) An officer selected to receive and convey the orders of a general. Attached to the person of a general, he receives orders only from him. A lieutenant-general may appoint four aides-de-camp, in time of war, and two in time of peace, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; a major-general two, and a brigadier-general one.

Aid'er, *n.* He that brings help or assistance; a helper.

Aid'ful, *a.* Giving aid; helpful.

Aid'ing, *p. a.* Which gives aid or assistance.

Aid'ing and abetting. (*Law.*) The offence committed by one who aids by some act in the perpetration of a crime committed in his presence, or near enough to it as to come readily to the assistance of his fellows.

Aid'less, *a.* Helpless; unsupported; undefended.

Aids', *n. pl.* [Fr. *aides.*] In the Feudal law, a kind of pecuniary tribute paid by a feudal vassal to his superior or lord, on occasions of peculiar emergency. The kinds of aids of most usual occurrence were: 1. When the lord made his son a knight: this ceremony occasioned considerable expense, and entitled the lord to call upon his tenant for extraordinary assistance; 2. When the lord gave his eldest daughter, he had her dower to provide, and was entitled by law to claim a contribution from his tenants for this purpose; 3. To ransom the lord's person, if taken prisoner. The aids have been abolished, by stat. 12 Car. II. c. 24.

Ai'gle, a town of Switzerland, can. Vaud, on the torrent Grande-eau, near the Rhone. *Pop.* 2,582.

Ai'gle(L'), a town of France, dep. Orne, on the Rille, 18 miles N.N.E. of Mortague. *Manuf.* needles and pins; *p. p.* 5,454.

Ai'gnan, St., a town in France, dep. Loire et Cher, 24 miles S. of Blois. In its vicinity is found the only quarry of gun-flints in France. *Pop.* 3,600.

Ai'gle, *n.* See EAGLE.

Aigrette', AIGRET, and EGRET, *n.* [Fr. *aigrette.*] An ornament for the head, in the form of a heron's crest.

(*Zoöl.*) The common name of the Grallatorial birds composing the gen. *Demigretta*, fam. *Ardeidæ*. They have a full occipital cross of elongated feathers, and the back has free plumes longer than the tail. Peale's Aigrette (*D. pealii*) of S. Florida is 30 inches long, and the wing 33 inches. The color is pure white, the terminal half of the bill black. Reddish Aigrette (*D. rufa*) of the Gulf States, is about the same size as the preceding.

Ai'gue-marine, *n.* (*Min.*) A name of the EMERALD, q. v.

Aigues' Mortes, a town of France, dep. Gard, 20 miles S.W. of Nimes, 4 miles from the Mediterranean, with which it is connected by a canal. It owes its name (*Aquæ Mortuæ*) to marshes caused by the retrogression of the sea. Aigues Mortes was formerly a seaport, and was the place where St. Louis embarked on his two expeditions to the Holy Land.

Aiguille', *n.* [Fr., needle.] (*Engin.*) A tool used to pierce holes in rocks for lodging gunpowder.

(*Geog.*) The name given to certain narrow and sharp-pointed peaks of the Alps. A mountain of this description in the S.W. part of France, on the road from Grenoble to Gap, called *L'Aiguille*, rises to the height of 6,562 feet above the sea.

Aiguillettes', AIGULETS, and AIGLETS, *n. pl.* [Fr.] The French name of the metal sheaths or *tags* at the end of laces or points. These *points* are now out of date; they were ties or bows, adorned at the end with aiglets, and were used instead of buttons for fastening dresses. They were, in the 16th and 17th centuries, not used merely for service, as the modern tag, but were profusely employed as ornaments. The aiguillettes were sometimes gold and silver, and elaborately chased. The pictures of Holbein give many examples of their form, and Shakspeare often alludes to them.

Aiguillon, a town of France, dep. Lot et Garonne, 17 miles N.W. of Agen; *pop.* 3,781.

Ai'guisé, [Fr.] (*Her.*) A term employed to denote a cross which has the two angles at the ends cut off, so as to terminate in two points, in opposition to the cross *fitché*, which tapers at a point.

Ai'gulet, AIGLET, *n.* See AIGUILLETTE.

(*Naut.*) A lashing rope for securing the breeching of a gun on board a ship.

Ai'jalon. See AJALON.

Ai'ken, in *South Carolina*, a township of Barnwell district, 17 miles E. by N. of Augusta; *pop.* 2,259.

Ai'ken, or AKAN, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Richard co.; *pop.* about 700.

Ai'ken, or AITKIN, in *Minnesota*, a county bounded on the N. by the river Mississippi, and on the S.W. by the lake Mille Lacs. It is also drained by Snake river. Surface undulating. *Area* about 720 sq. m.

Ai'kin, ARTHUR, an English author, B. 1773, D. 1854. He has left a *Dictionary of Chemistry and Mineralogy*, and a *Manual of Mineralogy.*

Ai'kin, JOHN, an English physician, B. 1747, D. 1822. His two principal works are, *General Biography*, 10 vols. 4to., and *Lewis's Materia Medica.*

Ai'kin, Miss LUCY, an English author and poetess, B. 1781, D. 1864. Daughter of Dr. John Aikin, Miss Lucy devoted herself successfully to literary pursuits. Among other works of hers we quote *History of the Court of Queen Elizabeth; Memoirs of the Court of James I.; Memoirs of Addison.*

Ai'kinite, *n.* (*Min.*) An orthorhombic mineral, found in a massive form, or in long, imbedded acicular crystals, of a blackish lead-gray color, as in the gold region of Georgia. *Comp.* sulphur, 16·7; bismuth, 36·2; lead, 36·1; copper, 11·0=100.

Ail. *v. a.* [A. S. *eglan*, to feel pain.] To pain, to trouble, to give pain.

"What *aileth* thee, Hagar? fear not."—*Gen.* xxi. 27.

—To affect, in an indeterminate sense; as,

"What *ails* the man, that he laughs without reason?"

This word is never used without some indefinite term, or the word *nothing*; as, What *ails* him? He *ails* something; Nothing *ails* him;—but we never say: a fever *ails* him, or, he *ails* a fever.

—*v. n.* To feel pain; to be incommoded or in trouble.

—*n.* A disease. (R.)

Ailan'tus, or AILAN'THUS, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Tree of Heaven, a genus of the ord. *Xanthoxylaceæ*. The species *A. glandulosa*, native of China and now very common in our streets and shrubberies, resembles a gigantic stag's horn sumach, with very large leaves, unequally pinnate, and foot-stalks from 1 to 2 feet in length. It has many flowers on a terminal pedicle, whose anthers smell disagreeably. It grows very fast. The wood is hard, heavy, glossy, and susceptible of a fine polish.

Ailettes', or AILERONES', *n. pl.* [Fr., little wings.] A small square shield, the object of which was to furnish a protection for the neck and shoulders. For actual service, they were made of leather, and ornamented with a personal badge or device, or the heraldic bearings of the wearers. They came in fashion in the earlier part of the reign of Edward I., and ceased to be worn during the reign of Edward III. Dress ailettes were made of leather covered with silk or cloth, with fringes, and were laced to the shoulders of the hauberk with cords of silk.

Ail'ing, *p. a.* Sickly.

Ail'ment, *n.* Complaint; slight disease; illness.

"I am never ill, but I think of your *ailment.*"—*Swift.*

Aim, *v. a.* and *n.* [Probably derived from O. Fr.] To point with a missile weapon; to direct it:—more particularly taken from the art of pointing the weapon by the eye, before its dismission from the hand.

"The proud Ideus *aims* his airy spear."—*Dryden.*

—To tend toward; to endeavor to reach or obtain;—followed by *at;* as,

"The end *to* which all men do *aim.*"

Aim, *n.* The direction of a missile weapon.

"He bent his bow, uncertain of his *aim.*"—*Dryden.*

—Hence, figuratively, a purpose; a scheme; an intention; a design.

"His ambitions *aim* against the throne."—*Milton.*

—The point to which the thing thrown is directed; hence, the object of a design; the thing after which any one endeavors.

"I suppose that the epistle has but one *aim.*"—*Locke.*

Aimard, GUSTAVE, a French novelist, B. 1818. His numerous works are very popular in the U. S.

Aim'less, *a.* Without aim or object.

Aim'lessly, *adv.* In an aimless manner.

Ai'moin, a French Benedictine monk, B. in the province of Perigord; D. 1008. He wrote a history of the French which brings us down only to the 16th year of Clovis II. (650). This history is not esteemed. His best work is the *Life of Abbon*, abbot of Fleuri-sur-Loire; it contains a great number of anecdotes, and frequently alludes to the political and public circumstances of the time.

Ain, a department in the E. of France, bordering the dep. of Saone et Loire, Jura, and part of Switzerland, on the N. and N.W., the Rhone on the E. and S., and the Saone on the W. *Area* 592,674 hectares. *Pop.* 370,919 in 1861. *Chief towns*, Bourg, Nantua, Trevoux, Belley, Gex. Ferney, the residence of Voltaire, is situated in this dep. Numerous lakes or ponds in the S.W. render the climate unhealthy. *Exp.* oxen, wine, lithographic stones.

Ain'-tab, a town in the N. of Syria, on the S. slope of the Taurus; lat. 36° 58′ N., long. 37° 15′ 15″ E., at 30 miles W. of Bir, on the Euphrates. *Manuf.*, goat-skin leather, cotton and woollen cloths. *Pop.* about 20,000.

Ains'worth, ROBERT, an English author, B. near Manchester, 1660; D. 1743. The only work for which he is now remembered, is his *Latin Dictionary.* The first edition is of 1736, 1 vol. 4to. Notwithstanding the corrections which it has received from the labors of its successive editors, it still remains disfigured by many errors and deficiencies which leave the book a great way behind the present improved state of philological learning. The edition of 1752, in 2 folio vols., superintended by the Rev. William Young, is in great request as a handsome specimen of typography.

Ainsworth, WILLIAM HARRISON, an English novelist, B. at Manchester, 1805. His works are written in a lively style, and he is inexhaustible of invention. His most popular works are: *Rookwood; Tower of London; Old St. Paul's; Windsor Castle; Crichton*, &c.

Ains'worth, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Washington co., 30 miles W.S.W. of Muscatine.

Aion, a cluster of 16 islands in the Malay Archipelago, about 100 miles N. by W. from New Guinea.

Air, *v. a.* To cool; to refresh or purify; to dry or expel moisture, by exposure to the air.

"It were good wisdom, that, in such cases, the jail were *aired.*"—*Bacon.*

"As the ants were *airing* their provisions one winter. . . . ."—*L'Estrange.*

—To take or enjoy the open air,—with the reciprocal pronoun.

"As I was *airing myself* on the tops of the mountains."—*Addison.*

Air, *n.* [Fr. from Lat. *aer.*] The fluid which surrounds the earth; the atmosphere.

"*Air* is that fine matter which we breathe."—*Watt.*

—The state of the air, considered in itself or with regard to our sensations; as, a healthful *air*, a damp *air.*

—Air in motion; a gentle wind.

"Fresh gales, and gentle *airs*,
Whisper'd it to the woods."—*Milton.*

—Publicity; exposure to the public knowledge.

"I am sorry to find it has taken *air*, that I have some hand in these papers."—*Pope.*

—The external appearance or manner of a person; as, a graceful *air*, the *air* of youth, &c.—An affected or labored manner or gesture.

"They give themselves *airs* of kings and princes."—*Addison.*

(*Chem.*) The air or atmosphere was once supposed to be an elementary body, but, since the last century, La-

voisier, and other philosophers after him, have proved that the air is a mixture of two gases, oxygen and nitrogen, with a small proportion of carbonic acid, and aqueous vapor. The two last are considered as accidental ingredients, and not constituent parts; as well on account of the smallness of their quantity, as because they occur in different proportions according to the locality and weather. Estimated by measure, air is found to consist of 20·81 oxygen to 79·19 nitrogen; or, estimated by weight, 23·01 oxygen to 76·99 nitrogen. The air, in common with all other bodies, has weight. This is proved by weighing a bottle which contains air in a very delicate balance, and then by repeating the process after the air has been exhausted from the bottle by the air-pump. According to Biot, 100 cubic inches weigh 31 grains, that is 800 times less than water. Heat causes air to expand, cold to contract. The cupping-glass is a familiar instance of the former fact. If a bladder is half filled with air, and held near a fire, it will expand until the bladder is quite full; on being taken away, it contracts gradually to its former bulk. Air being elastic and compressible, it follows, that the higher we go, the lighter the air becomes. (For a fuller explanation of this, see Barometer.) Air dissolves a definite amount of aqueous vapor at different temperatures, hence the sudden formation and disappearance of clouds. In large masses, air has a blue tinge. The distant hills appear of this color, from being seen through several miles of air, and the sky appears blue from the same cause. As stated above, air consists of oxygen and nitrogen. Were it composed of oxygen only, we should breathe away our bodies too fast, while nitrogen alone would kill us. By this mixture, a proper strength of air necessary to life is kept up. The perfect mechanical mixture of the two gases which form air, is an excellent example of the diffusion of gases. When two gases are mixed, they gradually mix with each other until perfect diffusion takes place. The air, therefore, that is analyzed at the foot of Chimborazo has the same composition as that analyzed at its summit, though it differ materially in density. Combustion takes place in proportion to the density of the air. A candle, weighing an ounce, takes a longer time to burn at the top of a high mountain than one of the same size and weight at its bottom. From this it follows, that human beings must breathe slower in valleys and quicker at greater altitudes. The air is being continually rendered impure by the breathing of animals, the oxygen it contains being transformed into carbonic acid. This, however, lasts but a short time, being quickly separated into carbon and oxygen by plants, which retain the former body for their own nourishment, releasing the latter to serve again as support for animal life. This art. refers only to the chemical and mechanical properties of air. The constitution of the whole mass is to be found under the name Atmosphere. —See also, Acoustics, Balloon, Combustion, Oxygen, Respiration, &c.

(*Mus.*) A piece of music, composed of a certain number of melodious phrases, united in a regular symmetrical form, and terminating in the key in which it began. A melody. —As employed in music, the origin of the word *air* is unknown. *Air* is the most important of the constituents of music. A composition may be replete with learned and ingenious harmony, may abound in fugue, in imitation, and all the contrivances of science, but without good melody, will never appeal to the heart, and seldom afford any gratification to the ear. —In music composed for the theatre, and which is constantly introduced into the concert-room, are the following varieties of air, designated by Italian denominations, viz.: *Aria di bravura* (literally, *air of courage*, or *a dashing air*), in which the performer displays his powers of execution, and seeks rather to astonish than please. *Aria di cantabile* (*singing air*), a tender, pathetic air, calling forth the expression and taste of the singer. *Aria di carattere* (*characteristic air*), which is distinguished by force and energy of expression, and by dramatic effect. *Aria parlante* (*speaking air*), which is rather declaimed than sung and is best suited to the *buffo*, or comic performer. —An *air varié* [Fr.] is literally an air with variations, but this name is often given by a composer, arranger, or performer to a melody fancifully varied and embellished.

(*Paint.*) The medium, as transferred to a picture, through which natural objects are viewed. — *Brande.*

Air, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Clark co., 118 miles S. of Tuscaloosa.

Air, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Johnson co.

Air, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Bedford co., on Big Cove creek. — *Also*, a township of Fulton county, more usually written Ayr, *q. v.*

Air'-balloon, *n.* See Balloon.

Air'-bath, *n.* A contrivance for drying anything by means of air, at a fixed temperature.

Air'-bed, *n.* A sack, in the shape of a mattress, divided into a number of air-tight compartments, a projection at one end forming the bolster. Each compartment is provided with a valve, and can be inflated with air by means of a bellows. They are generally made of vulcanized India-rubber. Their advantages are coolness, elasticity, and portability; and they are especially valuable to invalids. *Air-cushions* are conveniences of similar construction as air-beds, but less complicated, and cheaper.

Air'-bladder, *n.* (*Physiol.*) A peculiar organ with which the great majority of fishes are provided, and by which they are enabled to adapt the specific gravity of their bodies to the various pressures of the superincumbent water at different depths. It serves as a receptacle for a certain quantity of air, by the increase or decrease of which the alteration in the animal's weight, compared with that of the surrounding fluid, is accomplished. The vessel itself is composed of a lengthened sack, sometimes simple, as in the common perch, sometimes divided into two or more compartments, by a lateral or transverse ligature, as in the trout and salmon. In all cases it is composed of a thick internal coat of a fibrous texture, and of a very thin external coat; the whole being enveloped in the general covering of the intestines. The modifications of this organ are infinitely varied in different genera and species of fishes. In the greater number of instances, it has no external opening, and the air with which it is found distended, is believed to be produced by the secretion of a certain glandulous organ, with which it is in all these cases provided. In general, all fishes which enjoy great powers of locomotion, and have occasion to pass through various degrees of superincumbent pressure in their rapid transitions from the surface to the bottom of the ocean, are provided with this important organ; while fishes whose habits and organization confine them either to the surface of the water or to the bottom of the sea, as skates, soles, turbots, brills etc., have no air-bladder. It is probable, but not sufficiently proved, that the air-bladder is connected with the respiration of fishes. — See Isinglass.



Fig. 60. — AIR-BLADDER. (*Corvina trispinosa.*)

Air'-blown, *a.* Blown by the wind.

Air'-born, *a.* Born of the air.

Air'-borne, *a.* Borne by the air.

Air'-bred, *a.* Caused by or produced from the air.

Air'-built, *a.* Built in the air, without any solid foundation; chimerical, as, an *air-built* castle.

Air'-cas'ing, *n.* An air-tight casing around a pipe, etc., at a little distance from it, intended to secure the interposition of air as a non-conductor of heat or cold. — *Webster.*

Air'-cav'ities, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) See Air-cells.

Air'-cells, Air-chambers, Air-cavities, Air-sacs, Air-passages, *n. pl.* (*Physiol.*) Cavities connected with the respiratory system of animals. In the *Mammalia*, and specially in *Man*, the bronchi, after entering the lungs, diverge into innumerable ramifications, which become more and more minute, pervading every part of the pulmonary structure. They lead to minute cavities called *intercellular passages*, and these last, after numerous bifurcations, terminate each by a cul-de-sac, or *air-cell*. It will be understood from this that the air which enters the lungs has not, properly speaking, any circulation there. After entering through the trachea, and passing through the bronchial tubes and the intercellular passages, it inflates the terminal air-cells, which, being closed at their extremities, arrest its further progress. After a full inspiration, these air-cells are inflated and distended. During the succeeding expirations a part of the air in them, but about one tenth of it only, is expelled. The alternate process of inspiration and expiration is not therefore the alternate inflation and evacuation of the lungs, but merely one in which they are alternately more or less distended by air. In an adult, the dimensions of the air-cells vary from the 70th to the 200th of an inch. — In *Birds*, the air-cells, air-chambers, or air-sacs, are formed by a number of membranes subdividing and intersecting the thoracic-abdominal cavity; and in birds of strong wing and rapid flight, they extend often themselves into the bones. These remarkable cavities are connected with the respiratory system, but their principal use is that of rendering the body specifically lighter. — For the air-tubes of *Insects* and *Annelida*, see Spiral Vessels.

(*Bot.*) The cavities in the leaves or stems, or other parts, containing air. In water-plants they have a very definite form, and are built up of little vesicles of cellular tissue, with as much regularity as the walls of a house: they, no doubt, enable the plant to float. In plants which do not float, as in the pith of the walnut-tree, their form is less definite: they often appear to be mere lacerations of a mass of cellular substance, and their object is unknown.

Air'-chambers, *n. pl.* See Air-cells.

Air'-cushion. See Air-bed.

Air'-drawn, *a.* Drawn or painted in air. (o.)

"This is the *air-drawn* dagger which led you to Duncan."—*Shak.*

Airdrie, one of the most flourishing inland towns in Scotland, parish of New Monkland, Lanarkshire, 11 miles E. of Glasgow.—*Ind.* Weaving of cotton goods and distillation of spirits. *Pop.* 12,922.

Aire, a small river of England, which rises in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Its source is a sheet of water about a mile in circumference, called Malham Tarn. After flowing 42 miles, it forms a junction with the river Calder.

Aire', a city of France, dep. Landes, on the Adour, 80 miles S.S.E. of Bordeaux. It is the ancient *Vicus Julii*, and has been since the 15th century the seat of a bishopric. *Pop.* 1,960.

Aire', a city of France, dep. Pas de Calais, at the confluence of the Lys and Laquette. Its fortifications are of great importance for the defence of the country between the Lys and the Aa. *Pop.* 4,864.

Air'-embraced', *a.* Encompassed by air.

Air'er, *n.* One who exposes to the air.

Air'-escape', *n.* A contrivance for riveting off air from water-pipes.

Ai'rey, *n.* See Aerie and Eyry.

Air'-fountain, *n.* A jet of water produced by means of compressed air.

Air'-gun, *n.* An instrument for projecting bullets, in which the moving power is the rush of condensed air allowed to escape, instead of the formation of gases arising from the ignition of gunpowder. In the stock of the air-gun is a condensing syringe, the piston of which condenses air into a cavity having a valve opening inward, just behind the bullet. The barrel is open, and the bullet (which should just fit the barrel) is inserted in the usual way. The trigger opens the valve behind the bullet, and permits the rush of the condensed air, which propels the bullet forward. The moment the finger is withdrawn from the trigger, the air closes the valve, and remains, somewhat less condensed than before, for the next discharge. No power, but only a convenient adaptation of power, is gained in an air-gun, since the condensation of the air itself requires an expenditure of power. The instrument has hitherto been little more than a toy.— Invented by Marin, a Frenchman, who presented one to Henry IV.

Air'-hold'er, *n.* An instrument for holding air; a gasometer.

Air'-hole, *n.* A hole to admit or discharge air.

(*Founding.*) A hole or cavity in a casting, produced by air which has not found passage through the liquid metal. It is also called *blow-hole.*

Air'ily, *adv.* In an airy manner; gayly.

Air'iness, *n.* The quality or state of being airy.—Lightness; gayety; levity.

"The talkativeness and *airiness* of the French language."—*Felton.*

Air'ing, *n.* A walk, or ride, or short journey to enjoy the free air.

"The little fleet serves to give to their ladies an *airing*."—*Addison.*

—Ventilation by admitting air; as, the *airing* of a room.—The act of exposing to the air for refreshing, purifying, or drying —as garments.

Air'-jacket, a garment, having several bags communicating with each other, which are filled with air by a leather tube, furnished with a brass stop-cock, by which means a person may float without learning to swim.

Air'less, *a.* Having no communication with the free air.

Air'-passages, *n.* See Air-cells.

Air'-pipe, *n.* A pipe used to cleanse the holds of ships of foul air. It is used also for mines, &c. Air-pipe, called commonly Sutton's air-pipe, from the name of the inventor, is formed on the principle that air is necessary for the support of fire; hence, by closing the two holes under the copper or boiler, and in their room laying a copper or leaden pipe from the hold into the ash-place, by which means the foul air be discharged from the hold, it is clear that a supply of fresh air will come from the hatches to take its place.

Air'-plants, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A common name applied to *Epiphytes*, or plants which grow on trees or other elevated objects, not in the earth, and derive their nutriment from atmospheric moisture. They are to be distinguished from *terrestrial plants*, or those growing in earth, and from *parasites*, which derive nourishment directly from other plants on which they grow. The Lichens and Mosses that abound on the trunks or boughs of trees, or on old walls, fences, or rocks, from which they obtain nourishment, are air-

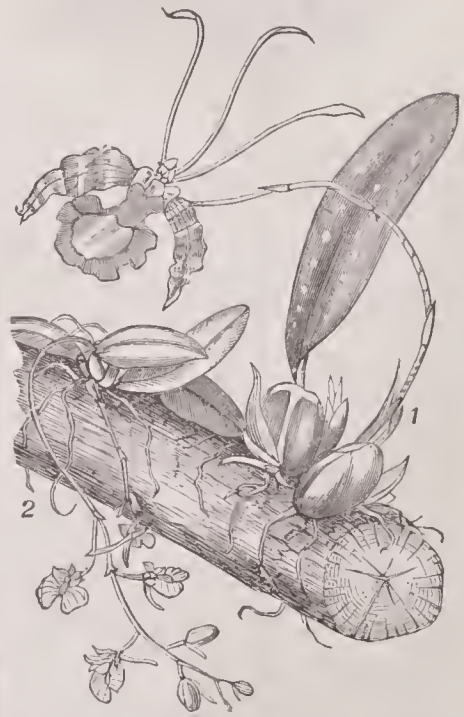


Fig. 61. — AIR-PLANTS.

plants. But the name is generally restricted to flowering plants of the *Orchidaceæ* (Orchis fam.) and *Bromeliaceæ* (Pine-apple fam.) living in the tropical parts of America, where a constantly moist state of the atmos-

phere is maintained by the exhalation of the trees upon which they cluster. They exhibit, in their handsome flowers, as well as in their general aspect, fantastic and infinitely varied forms. In hot-houses, they are very ornamental, but they require that the atmosphere should be rendered artificially moist, as well as warm. To the class of air-plants belongs also the *Tillandsia*, or Long Moss, hanging in long and gray tangled clusters or festoons from the branches of the Live-oak or Long-leaved Pine, in the Southern States of the United States. The accompanying figure represents two air-plants of the Orchis fam.: 1. *Calypso papilio*; 2. *Comparettia rosea*.

Air'-poise, *n.* An instrument for weighing air.

Air'-pump, *n.* (*Phys.*) A philosophical instrument for removing the air out of a closed vessel, so as to form as near an approach to a vacuum as possible. It is composed (*fig.* 62) of a cylinder, in which works a piston, furnished with a valve opening upward. At the bottom of the cylinder is another valve, also opening upward, and closing or opening a tube connected with the plate upon which is placed the vessel to be exhausted. If the piston is raised when it is at the bottom of the cylinder, the air pressing on the valve belonging to it keeps it closed, and a partial rarefaction of the air takes place. On lowering it, the air presses on the valve at the bottom of the cylinder, cutting off the communication between it and the receiver, and opening the valve in the piston. The piston, on being raised once more, again rarefies the air in the receiver, and continues to do so at each successive stroke of the pump. —An absolutely perfect vacuum can never be made in this way, as, at a certain point, the rarefied air becomes too attenuated to lift the piston-valve. In most air-pumps two cylinders are used, to save time; the piston of one descending, while that of the other is ascending. Connected with the tube leading to the receiver is a shortened barometer, the height of the mercury in which shows the exact degree of rarefaction. The first vacuum was made by Torricelli, but the first air-pump was constructed by Otto Von Guericke, in 1654.

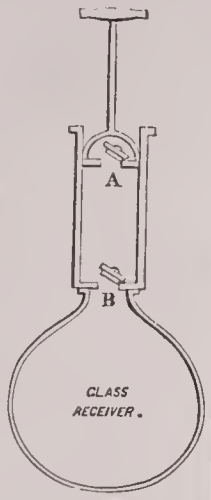
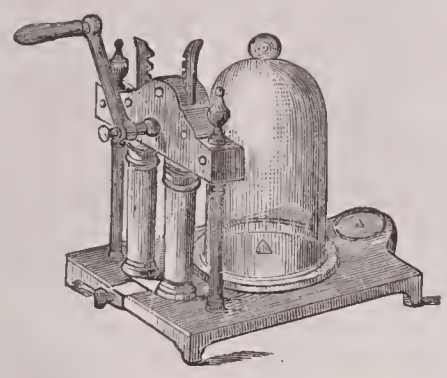


Fig. 62.


Fig. 63.

Air'-sac, *n.* See Air-cells.

Air'-shaft, *n.* A hole made from the surface to the adits of a mine, to furnish fresh air to the miners.

Air'-slacked, *a.* Slacked by exposure to the air; as *air-slacked* lime.

Air'-threads, *n. pl.* (*Nat. Hist.*) The long filaments which float in the air in autumn. They are made by the long-legged field-spiders.—See Gossamer.

Air'-tight, *a.* Impermeable to air.

Air'-trap, *n.* A contrivance for expelling foul air from drains, &c.

Air'-tub, *n.* See Spiral Vessels.

Air'-vessel, *n.* A vessel, cell, or duct, containing or conducting air.
(*Physiol.*) See Spiral Vessels.

Air'y, *a.* Composed of air; as, the *airy* parts of bodies. Belonging or relating to the air; high in air: open or exposed to the air.
"There are fishes not strangers to the *airy* region."—*Boyle.*
—Light as air; thin; unsubstantial; without solidity.
"I hold ambition of so *airy* a quality, that it is but a shadow's shadow."—*Shak.*
—Without reality; without any steady foundation in truth or nature; vain; trifling.
"With empty sound, and *airy* notions, fly."—*Roscommon.*
—Gay; sprightly; full of mirth; vivacious; spirited; light of heart.
(*Paint.*) Living; an effect produced by the proper distribution of light in a frame.

Airy, George Biddell, an English astronomer, born at Alnwick, 1801. The management of the Cambridge Observatory was intrusted to him in 1828. Fellow of the Royal Society, correspondent member of the French Institute, and other foreign scientific bodies, Mr. Airy has deservedly obtained the reputation of being one of the most able and indefatigable savans of our age. His principal work is, *Astronomical Observations*, Cambridge, 1828–1838, 9 vols.

Aisle, *n.* [Fr. *aile*, from Lat. *ala*, a wing.] (*Arch.*) The wing of a building.—In churches, that lateral division which forms the side of the edifice. When a church is divided into three compartments, the middle or principal compartment, separated from the others by two rows of piers, is called the nave, and the two outlying compartments form the aisles. Modern churches have seldom more than two aisles; but in Gothic cathedrals there are often as many as four aisles, two on each side of the nave. Sometimes the term aisle is given to all the compartments of a church, which is then spoken of as *three-aisled*, the nave or body of the building forming the *middle aisle*, and the side compartments the *side-aisles*.—See Nave, Transept.

Aisled, *a.* That has aisles.

Aisne, a river of France, which gives its name to a department. It rises to the west of a chain of hills which forms the western boundary of the basin of the Meuse, and, after a course of 150 miles, joins the river Oise, just above Compiègne. It becomes navigable at Rethel.

Aisne', a department in the north of France, including portions of the ancient Picardy, Isle of France, and Champagne. It is divided into 5 arrondissements and 37 cantons. It is drained by the rivers Oise, Aisne, and Marne, and gives rise to the Sambre, the Somme, and the Escaut. *Area* 2,830 sq. m. Lat. betw. 48° 50′ and 50° N.; Long. betw. 2° 50′ and 4° 12′ E. The surface generally consists of undulating plains. The quantity of forest land is considerable, and the soil so fertile in grain and hay that the inhabitants export two thirds of their harvest.—*Ind.* Considerable manuf. of cotton; the famous manuf. of mirrors at St. Gobain; manuf. of linens, shawls in imitation of Cashmere, soaps, &c. Its chief towns are: Laon (préfecture), St. Quentin, Soissons, Château-Thierry, Vervins (sub-préfectures); La Fère, a fortress on the Oise, and La Ferté-Milon, the birthplace of Racine. *Pop.* 564,597.

Aissé, Mlle. Demois, was born in Circassia, 1689, and purchased by the Count de Ferriol, the French ambassador at Constantinople, when a child of 4 years, for 1500 livres. The seller declared her to be a Circassian princess. She was of great beauty. The Count took her with him to France, and gave her an education, in which nothing was neglected but the inculcation of virtuous principles. Her disposition was good, but her life immoral. She sacrificed her innocence to the solicitations of her benefactor. On the other hand, she resisted the splendid offers of the Duke of Orleans; and, of her numerous suitors, she favored only the Chevalier Ayde. A prey to the bitterest remorse, she lived in a continual struggle with herself, and died 1727, thirty-eight years old. Her letters, written in a pleasant and fluent strain were published with notes by Voltaire, in 1787. They contain many anecdotes of the prominent personages of her times.

Ait', and **Eyot,** *n.* [From *islet.*] A small island in a river or lake.—It is called a *willow ait* when planted with osiers.

Aitkin, in *Minnesota*, a co. bounded N. by the Mississippi river; *area*, 720 sq. m.; *pop.* 178.

Aix', a town of France, formerly capital of Provence, now chief town of arrond. in the dep. of Bouches-du-Rhône. It is situated in a plain, 16 miles N. of Marseilles. It is the seat of a *cour imperiale* and of a university, with faculties of theology and law. It has a magnificent cathedral, a museum of pictures, a collection of antiquities, and a library containing over 100,000 vols.—*Manuf.*, silk, wool, and cotton; *Trade*, oil. The town was founded by C. Sextus Calvinus, a Roman general, 120 years B. C., and received the name of *Aquæ Sextiæ*, from its famous hot springs. *Pop.* 27,654.

Aix-la-Chapelle', [Ger. *Aachen.*] The chief city of a district of the same name, prov. of the Lower Rhine, Prussia, on the river Wurm, 40 m. S.W. of Cologne. Lat. 50° 47′ N.; Lon. 6° 3′ E. *Pop.* 74,328. The situation of the city is agreeable; it stands on uneven ground, surrounded by hills of moderate elevation, generally covered with wood. There are many public buildings in the city deserving of notice, principally the *Minster*, which is said to have been commenced by Charlemagne, contains the tomb of this monarch, a great number of relics, and doors of bronze. Aix-la-Chapelle once possessed a much more extensive trade than it has at present. This decline has been caused by the springing up of other rival seats of industry all around it. *Manf.* Woollen cloth, kerseymeres, pins, needles, hats, and Prussian blue. Founded A. D. 125 by Severus Granius, a Roman general, under the name of *Aquis-Granum*. Aix was the favorite residence of Charlemagne. The emperors of Germany were once crowned here; and, as long as the Germanic empire lasted, this city claimed the privilege of being the place of coronation, as it was also the proper residence of the emperor. The name of Aix, or Aachen, is evidently derived from the springs, for which the place has been always famous. The hot springs have a temperature of about 143° Fahrenheit, and contain a large portion of sulphur. These waters are used both for bathing and drinking. In 1668, a treaty of peace was concluded at Aix between France and Spain. In 1748 a congress was held in it, between France, England, Holland, Austria, Spain, Sardinia and Modena, in order to adjust the political interests of these powers, which had suffered from a war arising out of the failure of the male branch of the house of Austria, by the death of Charles VI. in 1740. A treaty was concluded between all the powers, stipulating the independence of Switzerland, the free navigation of the Rhine, the security of the Protestant succession in England, and the disunion of the French and Spanish crowns. All the conquests made by the contracting powers were restored, and the state of affairs in the Indies was to remain as it was before the war. The terms of this treaty produced much dissatisfaction both in France and England, and the vagueness of the last stipulation gave rise to the *Seven Years' War*, which began in 1755. Another congress was held at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1818, between Russia, Austria, Prussia, Great Britain, and France, and a treaty was signed the 9th of October, which put an end to the occupation of France by the foreign troops.

Aix'-les-Bains, a town of France, dep. of H. Savoy, on the E. side of Lake Bourget, 8 miles N. by E. of Chambéry, celebrated for its sulphuretted hot springs, of the temperature of 112° to 117°, at an alt. of 823 feet above sea-level. They were in vogue among the Romans, and are still extensively resorted to. *Pop.* 4,253.

Aizoön, *n.* [A. S *aizon*, ever-living.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Tetragoniaceæ*, having entire, fleshy leaves. The ashes of *A. canariense* abound in soda.

Ajaccio, the chief town of the island of Corsica, which forms a depart. of France. Its harbor, to the north of the gulf of the same name, on the western coast of the island and at the confluence of the rivers Terignano and Restonico, is rendered unsafe by projecting rocks.—*Com.* Coral and anchovy fisheries. It is the handsomest city of Corsica, and the birthplace of Napoleon I., whose house is still to be seen. *Pop.* 4,098.

Ajalon. (*Anc. Geog.*) Said to be the modern *Yalo*, a village a little to the N. of the Jaffa road, about 14 miles W.N.W. of Jerusalem; was the town rendered memorable by Joshua's victory over the five Canaanitish kings, and still more so by the extraordinary circumstance of the miraculously lengthened day.

Ajan, the name of a long tract of the coast of east Africa, extending from near Magadozo, which is included within the limits of Zanguebar, northward to Cape Guardafui, a distance estimated at about ten degrees of the equator. *Towns.* Melinda, Brava, and Magadoxa.

Ajar', *adv.* [Eng. pref. *a* and *jar.*] Partly open, as a door.

Ajax, the name of two heroes of the Trojan war. 1. *A.*, son of Telamon, king of Salamis, was next in warlike prowess to Achilles. His chief exploits, recorded in the *Iliad*, are his duel with Hector (7th book), and his obstinate defence of the ships, in the protracted battle described in the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th books. Blunt in manners, rugged in temper, and somewhat obtuse in intellect, his strength and stubborn courage made him a most valuable soldier, but no favorite; and his confidence in these qualities induced him to despise divine aid, by which he roused the anger of Pallas, the author of his subsequent misfortunes. After Achilles's death, the armor of that hero was to be given as a prize to him who had deserved best of the Greeks. Ajax and Ulysses alone advanced their claims, and the assembled princes awarded the splendid prize to Ulysses. Ajax was so much mortified at this, that he went mad, and in his fury attacked the herds and flocks of the camp, mistaking them for the Grecian leaders, by whom he thought himself so deeply injured. On recovering his senses, and seeing to what excesses he had been transported, he slew himself.—2. *A.*, son of Oileus, remarkable for swiftness of foot and skill in using the bow and javelin. His notoriety is chiefly derived from events subsequent to the close of the *Iliad*. When the Greeks had entered Troy, Ulysses accused Ajax of having violated Cassandra in the temple of Pallas. He exculpated himself with an oath; but the anger of the goddess at last overtook him, and he perished in the waves of the sea.

Ajeho, a new town in China, territory of Mantchooria. *Pop.* abt. 80,000.

Ajmere, or Ajmeer, a town of Hindostan, in the centre of the Rajpootana territory, 225 miles S.W. of Delhi. Lat. 26° 31′ N.; Lon. 74° 28 E. It is the cap. of a district of the same name, belonging to the British. (See Rajpootana.) *Pop.* abt. 23,000.—Near the town is the celebrated Hindoo temple of Pooshkur, on the banks of a sacred pool nearly a mile in circuit, visited annually in October by crowds of pilgrims from all parts of India. Ajmere also possesses the tomb of a saint whose miracles are renowned all over India.

Ajuga, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, tribe *Ajugeæ*. The *A. chamæpitys* (ground pine), known also under the name of *yellow bugle*, is a species rare in the U.S., but common in Europe. Its leaves are somewhat excitant, and exert an influence on the urinary organs.

Ajugeæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A tribe of plants, ord. *Lamiaceæ*.

Ajuruoca, a town in the prov. of Minas Geraes, Brazil, 117 m. N. of Rio Janeiro, on the Ajuruoca river. *Pop.* of town and district, abt. 12,000.

Ajutage, *n.* [Fr.] A kind of tube fitted to the mouth or aperture of a vessel, through which water is to be discharged;—a part of the apparatus of an artificial fountain, or *jet d'eau*.

Akabah, (Gulf of,) the *Sinus Elaniticus* of antiquity, so called from the port of Elana or Elath, is a deep narrow inlet, uniting with the N.E. extremity of the Red sea. It extends in N.N.E. direction from 28° to 29° 32′ N. lat.; being, where broadest, 16 or 17 miles across. Being exposed to sudden and heavy squalls, and encumbered in parts with coral reefs, its navigation is not little dangerous. It takes its modern name from the castle of Akabah, where is deposited, under the guard of some Egyptian soldiers, the corn for the supply of the caravans, in their journey from Cairo to Mecca.

Akan, a township of *Wisconsin*, in Richland county; *pop.* 675.

Akbar, or Akber, (i. e., *the Great,*) properly Jelal-ed-din-Mohammed, emperor of Hindostan, was born in 1542, at Amerkota, in the great sandy desert east of the Indus. At the death of his father, the Mogul emperor

Humayun, he succeeded him in the government of Delhi, in the 14th year of his age, 1556. Feeling diffident on account of his youth and inexperience, he conferred the temporary dignity of *Khan Caba* (*i. e.*, regent or protector) on his minister Beiram Khan. His great talents were early developed. He fought with distinguished valor against his foreign foes, and was very successful in his wars. Nevertheless, in an attempt to subjugate the Afghan mountain districts which encircle the plain of Peshawur, his army, commanded by Zein Khan Koka, was completely defeated by the Yoosoofzyes or Ensofzies, the most powerful of the Afghan tribes in this direction. A. D. 1591. Though compelled, by continued commotions, to visit the different provinces of his empire at the head of his army, he loved the sciences, especially history, and was indefatigable in his attention to the internal administration of his empire. He instituted inquiries into the population, the nature and productions of each province. The results of his statistical labors were collected by his minister, Abul Fazl, in a work entitled *Ayeen Akberi*, printed in English, at Calcutta, 1783–86, 3 vols., and reprinted in London. *A.* died, after a reign of 49 years, in 1017 (1604, A. D.) His splendid sepulchral monument still exists near Agra, with the simple inscription, *Akbar the Admirable.*



Fig. 64. — YOOSOOFZYE. — KINGDOM OF CABOOL.

Ake', *n.* and *v.* See ACHE.

Akee' Fruit, *n.* The fruit of the Brighia or *Cupania sapida.* Its succulent arillus is used as food.

A'kenside, MARK, an English poet and physician, the son of a butcher, born at New Castle-on-Tyne, 1721. In 1744 he published his *Pleasures of Imagination*, a poem which at once attained celebrity, and proved him a true poet. D. in London, 1770.

A'kerman, (ancient *Tyrus,*) a fortified town of Russia in Europe, province of Bessarabia, near the junction of the Dueister with the Black Sea: Lat. 46° 12′ N.; Lon. 30° 22′ E. As the basin of the Dniestr has only from 5 to 7 feet water, the larger class of vessels anchor in the Black Sea, about 16 m. from the town. In 1826 was concluded in *A.*, between Russia and Turkey, a treaty by which Wallachia, Moldavia, and Servia were emancipated from all but a nominal dependence on the Ottoman Porte. *Pop.* about 26,000.

Akhissar', (the anc. *Thyatira,*) a town of Turkey in Asia, Anatolia, 58 miles N.E of Smyrna, on the direct road between Constantinople and Smyrna. *Exp*, cottou goods. *Pop.* 6,000.

Akhlat', a town of Turkey in Asia, Kurdistan, on the shore of lake Van, formerly a place of great importance, known under the name *Argish*; but now greatly decayed. Lat. 38° 35′ N.; Lon. 41° 22′ E. *Pop.* 6,000.

A'ki, or AKA, *n.* (*Bot.*) The native name of the tree *Metrosideros scandens*, ord. *Myrtaceæ*. It is also called *Lignum Vitæ* on account of the hardness of its timber, and is used by the New Zealanders for making their war-clubs, paddles, &c.

Akim'bo, *a.* [From *a* and *kimbo.*] Crooked; arched.— An arm is said to be *akimbo* when the hand is on the hip, and the elbow turned outward.

Akin', *a.* [From *a* and *kin.*] Related to; allied to by blood; — used of persons.

"I could wish that being thy sister in nature, I were not so far off *akin* in fortune." — *Sidney.*

— Allied to by nature; partaking of the same properties; — used of things.

Akin's, in *Georgia*, a township of Spalding county; *pop.* 716.

Akiska', or AKHAL'ZIKH, a town of Russia in Asia, Georgia, on an affluent of the Kur; 115 miles W. of Tiflis. Lat. 31° 45′ N.; Lon. 43° 1′ E. It was formerly the cap. of a Turkish pachalic, and the seat of the slave-trade. *Pop* about 15,000, two-thirds Armenians.

Ak'ka, a town in the Sahara, on the borders of Morocco, and a caravan station between Timbuctoo and Morocco. Lat. 28° 30′ N.; Lon. 0° 10′ W.

Akmetchet, or AKMENSHIN. See SIMFEROPOL.

Ak'mite, *n.* (*Min.*) See ACMITE.

A-knee', *adv.* On the knee.

Ak'ootan, an active volcano and island in the North Pacific, one of the Aleutian groups, 3,332 feet in height.

Akrah'bim. (*Anc. Geog.*) A pass near the country of the Ammonites, where Judas Maccabeus gained a great victory over the Edomites (1 Mc. v. 3.) It is said to be the line of chalk cliffs, seven or eight miles long, which cross the *Arabah* from N.W. to S.E., six or eight miles from the Dead Sea.

Akrey'ri, a Danish town, on the Eyianfiord, Iceland, has a good harbor, and is, after Reykiavik, the most important place for trade in Iceland. Lat. 65° 40′ N.

Akron', in *New York*, a village of Erie co., 268 m. W. of Albany, on Muddy creek.

Akron', in *Ohio*, the chief town of Summit co., at the junction of the Ohio and Erie, and Ohio and Pennsylvania canals, 38 m. S. of Cleveland. By a succession of locks, the O and E. canal rises suddenly at Akron to the Portage Summit. *A.* is a flourishing place; there are 4 banks, and important manf. of agricultural implements. *Pop.* 10,253.

Ak'serai, a town of Turkey in Asia, Karamania, 90 miles N.E. of Koneich; *pop.* about 10,000.

Ak'-shehr, (*the White City,*) a town of Turkey in Asia, Karamania. Lat. 38° 13′ N.; Lon. 31° 30′ E. It is situated near the S. extremity of a considerable lake, at the foot of a mountain chain, in a rich and well watered country. It is mentioned in Turkish annals as the place where Bajazet was confined by Timour, and where he expired. *Pop.* about 5,000.

Aksoo, AKSOU, or AKSU, a little town in Chinese Turkistan. Lat. 41° 7′ N.; Lon. 79° E. *Pop.* 100,000.

Ak'su, a district of Little Bukharia, bounded on the N. by the mountains of Allak, with a cap. of the same name. Lat. 41° 9′ N *Pop.* about 150,000.

Ak'su, (*White River,*) the name of several rivers in Asia, the chief of which runs through Chinese Turkestan.

Ak'tagh, a mountain range of Asiatic Turkey, between the parallels of 39° and 40° N. — Also a mountain of Anatolia, near the sources of the Rhyndacus and the Hermus. Alt. 8,000 ft.

Ak'teboli, or AGOTHAPOLIS, a small port of European Turkey, on the Black sea, 69 m. from the entrance of the Bosphorus. Lat. 42° 4′ N.; Lon. 27° 59′ E.

Ak'wambu, or AGUAMBO, a state of Guinea, on the Rio Volta, to the N. of Aquapim.

Ak'zib, or ACHZIB, a town of Syria, on the coast, 9 m. N. of Acre; supposed to be the *Acdippa* or *Ecdippon* of Pliny and Josephus.

Ak'yab, a maritime town of India, cap. of the prov. Aracan, to the E of the island of Akyab, beyond the Ganges. Lat. 20° 8′ N.; Lon. 92° 54′ E. Its harbor is safe.

Al-, a form of the Latin prefix *ad*, to. used before *l*, for avoiding the hard sound of the two consonants *dl*; as, *alludere for adludere.*

— The Arabian definite article answering to *the.* It is often applied to a word by way of eminence, as in Greek the letter *o.* The Arabs express the superlative by adding *God* thereto, as *the mountain of God* for the highest mountain; and it is probable that *al* relates to the word *Allah*, God: so, *Alchemy* may be *the Chemistry of God*, or the more exalted perfection of chemical science.

— A Saxon prefix used as a contraction of the word *æthel*, noble, or of the word *alt* or *ald*, old.

A'la, *n.*; *pl.* ALÆ. [Lat., a wing.] (*Bot.*) A wing, applied to the lateral petals of a papilionaceous flower; — to membranous appendages of the fruit, as in the elm, or of the seed, as in pines.

(*Anat.*) The armpit; so called because it answers to the pit under the wing of a bird.

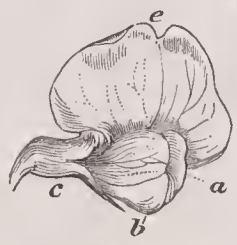


Fig. 65.

FLOWER OF SWEET-PEA.

(*a*, alæ, the *wings*; *e*, vexillum, the *banner*; *b*, carina, the keel; *c*, the calyx.)

A'la, a small town of the Tyrol, on the Adige, abt. 8 miles S. of Roveredo; *pop.* 4,820.

Ala'ba, or ALAVA, a district of Spain, cap. Vittoria, in the province of Biscay, and once an indep. kingdom.

Alaba'ma, one of the Southern States of the United States of America, bounded N. by Tennessee, E. by Georgia, S. by Florida and the Gulf of Mexico, W. by Mississippi. It lies between 30° 10′ and 35° N. lat., and between 85° and 88° 30′ W. lon. Its extreme length from N. to S. is 336 m., and its breadth ranges from 148 to 200 m. *Area*, 50,722 sq. m.. or 32,462,080 acres. — *History.* The name *A.* is derived from the aboriginal language, and signifies, "Here we rest." The first white men that set foot upon the soil of this State were the adventurers under De Soto in their famous march to the Mississippi. They found the aborigines a formidable obstacle, evincing a more intelligent manhood and higher social organization than the other Indian tribes further north. The first settlement was made by the French, under Bienville, who built a fort on Mobile bay in 1702. Nine years afterward the present site of Mobile was occupied. The peace of 1763 transferred to the British crown all the territory N. of the Gulf and E. of the Mississippi. Its agricultural value soon attracted an Anglo-American emigration, in the mass of which the original French element was absorbed. *A.* was incorporated first with Georgia, and afterward with the Mississippi territory in 1802. During the years 1813, 1814, it was harassed by the attacks of the Indians, who were reduced to submission by General Jackson, and have since emigrated West of the Mississippi. In 1819 it was admitted into the Union as a separate State, and since that time its population has rapidly increased. *A.* seceded on the 11th of January, 1861. In 1867 a convention, nominated in pursuance of the Acts of Congress on reconstruction, met at Montgomery, and framed a constitution, which was adopted without opposition of importance. This constitution was revised in 1875.—*Description. A.* would form a rectangle, if Florida did not occupy the largest part of its coast-line, leaving only to it about 60 m. of sea-coast on the Gulf of Mexico. The Alleghany mountains terminate in the N.E. part of the State, subsiding into low hills. From the N the surface gradually declines toward the coast, which is depressed and level, with hilly country in the centre. The limited sea-coast is broken by Mobile bay, a beautiful sheet of water, 30 m. long, and from 3 to 18 broad, with depth of 25 feet on the extreme bar at low tide The southward deflection of the general level causes the rivers to run in the same direction. These are numerous, and of very considerable length and volume, the principal being: Alabama, Tombigbee, Mobile, Black Warrior, Coosa, Tallapoosa, Tennessee, Chatahoochee, Perdido, Cahawba, and Conecuh, *q. v.* — The soil varies with the geographical locality and elevation. The mountain region of the N. is well suited to grazing and stock-raising, and is interspersed with valleys of excellent soil. The undulating surface in the river bottoms is highly charged with fertilizing elements, resting generally on a soft limestone rock, abounding in shells. The valley of the *A.* river is one of the richest on the continent. The removal of the canebrakes of Marengo and Greene cos. has disclosed soil of unsurpassed quality. Toward the

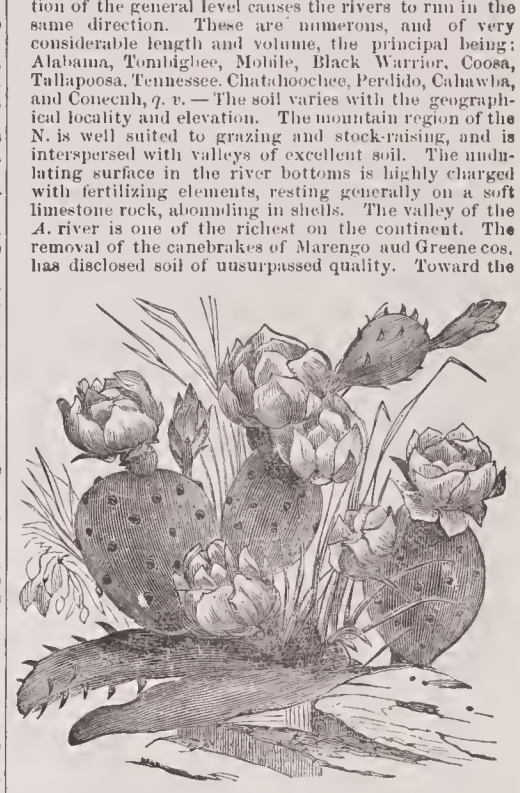


Fig. 66. — PRICKLY PEAR, (*Opuntia vulg.*)
Very common in parts of the South.

coast the vegetation becomes decidedly tropical. Oaks in great variety, poplars, hickories, chestnuts, and mulberries cover the northern and central parts of the State, while in the S. the pine, cypress, and loblolly are the prevailing species. — *Climate.* Though *A.* reaches not far from 7° of the torrid zone, the thermometer exceeds seldom 90°. The mean temperature, as the result of the observations of ten years taken at Mobile, is, in the spring, 66.87; in the summer, 79.00; in the autumn 66·27; and in the winter 52·43; — which gives for the year an average of 66·14. The fruit-trees blossom between the middle of January and 1st of March, according to the elevation of the place. Snow neither falls deep nor lies long; the rivers are never frozen over. The lowlands are unhealthy near the rivers, but in the elevated country the climate is salubrious and delightful, the heat of the summer being tempered by the breezes from the Gulf. — *Minerals.* The central region is underlaid by vast beds of iron ore, alternating with rich coal measures of great extent. The juxtaposition of these minerals favors mining operations, and the processes of preparing iron for market. Lead, manganese, ochres, and marbles are found in different localities, and even gold is reported. — *Mineral waters.* Salt, sulphur, and chalybeate springs are of frequent occurrence. The sulphur waters of *A.* enjoy a high reputation.—*Agriculture.* In 1868, not since materially changed, *A.* had 13,357,535 acres of wild land; 12,718,825 acres in farms, but unimproved; and only 6,385,720 acres improved in farms, which is less than one fifth of the whole, and it is certain that on this portion of ground said to be improved, hardly three fifths are in a state of real cultivation. The number of farms is 55,128, which gives an average of 346 acres per farm. Up to the 30th of June, 1867, there remained in *A.* 9,727,356 acres, of which the Government had not disposed of by sale or otherwise.— Cotton is the great staple product, but sugar cane is cultivated on the neck between Mississippi and Florida, and indigo has been produced in considerable quantity

The following table of the principal farm crops for the year 1867 will show their relative importance:

Products.	Amount of crop.	Avg. yield per acre.	Number of acres.
Indian corn...bushels...	35,500,000	16.2	2,191,358
Wheat.... .....do.....	954,000	7.8	122,307
Rye.....do.....	42,000	7.9	5,316
Oats..... .... do.....	597,000	11.7	51,025
Barley. .....do.....	8,000	14.4	555
Buckwheat..... do	....	....	....
Potatoes.....do.....	482,000	72.4	6,657
Tobacco.....pounds...	321,000	600	535
Hay.....tons.....	92,000	1	92,000
Total.....	....	....	2,469,753

The value of the bushel, pound or ton, as stated in the above table, is: for Ind. corn, $0.79; wheat, $2.05; rye, $1.63; oats, $0.87; barley, $1.96; potatoes, $0.59; tobacco, $0.34; hay, $20.00. Total value, $52,837,750.—The production of cotton, 997,998 bales in 1860, was only 285,000 in 1868, a decrease of more than 96 per cent., risen in 1875, to abt. 550,000 bales.—In 1868, the total number and value of live stock was: 82,591 horses, $5,976,284; 79,301 mules, $6,681,109; 221,979 oxen and other cattle, $2,199,811; 170,982 milch cows, $4,334,149; 257,151 sheep, $453,228; 655,380 hogs, $2,482,251. Total value of live stock, $21,126,832.—The general decrease of crops and wealth is the natural consequence of the civil war and of the uncertain transition state resulting from the abolition of slavery. It is to be said, also, that in *A.*, as in the neighboring Gulf States, an injurious cultivation of cotton, tobacco, and other heavy staples, has somewhat exhausted the fertility of portions of the land. Tillage and rotation of crops will remedy the mischief, and restore the elements of productiveness. The State possesses elements which promise a bright future, and when the system of labor shall be finally adjusted, *A.* will rise up to its former state of growing prosperity.—*Industry.* Till now, *A.* has devoted almost its entire strength to agriculture. Its manufactures are comparatively of little importance. According to the census of 1870, there were in the State, 2188 manufacturing establishments, employing 8248 persons, consuming raw material worth $5,489,963, producing goods to the value of $13,040,644 annually. The capital invested was in total, $9,098,181. A very considerable foreign and domestic commerce has its seat at Mobile, which will increase with the development of the State.—Up to Jan. I, 1878, there were in *A.* 1800 m. of R.R. completed.

Counties and Towns.—The State is divided into the 66 following counties:

Autauga,	Conecuh,	Jackson,	Perry,
Baker,	Coosa,	Jefferson,	Pickens,
Baldwin,	Covington,	Lauderdale,	Pike,
Barbour,	Crenshaw,	Lawrence,	Randolph,
Bibb,	Dale,	Lee,	Russell
Blount,	Dallas,	Limestone,	Sanford,
Bullock,	De Kalb,	Lowndes,	Shelby,
Butler,	Elmore,	Macon,	St. Clair,
Calhoun,	Escambia,	Madison,	Sumter,
Chambers,	Etowah,	Marengo,	Talladega,
Cherokee,	Fayette,	Marion,	Tallapoosa,
Choctaw,	Franklin,	Marshall,	Tuscaloosa,
Clarke,	Geneva,	Mobile,	Walker,
Clay,	Greene,	Monroe,	Washington,
Cleburne,	Hale,	Montgomery,	Wilcox,
Coffee,	Henry,	Morgan,	Winston.
Colbert,	Cullman, new Co., Jan. 15th, 1877.		

The principal towns are Mobile, the chief seat of commerce; Montgomery, the seat of government; Selma, Marion, Tuscaloosa, Talladega, Huntsville, Florence, Wetumpka, Greenville, Jacksonville, and West Point.—*Education.* In 1875, *A.* had 150,000 pupils attending schools, of which 55,000 were colored, also 1500 libraries, with 600,000 vols., nearly all, however, private.—*Religion. A.* has nearly 2200 churches, of which 805 belong to the Baptists; 22 to the Christians; 67 to the Cumberland Presbyterians; 34 to the Episcopalians; 1000 to the Methodists; 200 to the Presbyterians; 20 to the Roman Catholics; 17 to the Unionists; and the rest to the Free Will Baptists, Universalists, and other sects.—*Public Institutions.* The principal are the University at Tuscaloosa; the Agricultural College at Auburn, also institutions at Greensboro, Marion, Mobile, &c.—*Government.* The Governor is elected for two years by the people; the Senate consists of 33 members elected for 4 years, and the House of Representatives of 100 members elected for 2 years. The judiciary consists,—1st, of a supreme court, composed of one chief and four associate judges; 2d, of a court of chancery, composed of three chancellors, elected, as the members of the supreme court, by the legislature, for 6 years; 3d, of nine circuit courts; 4th, of the city court of Mobile, elected by the people for 6 years.—*Debt.* Nov. 1867, the debt was $4,375,110. In 1878, it reached abt. $30,000,000.—*Pop.* in 1860, 964,201, of which 437,762 colored. In 1870, whites, 521,384, colored, 475,510, total, 996,992, being the 16th in rank in the U. S. See p 200.

Alaba'ma, a river in the above State. It is formed by the junction at Montgomery of the two rivers Coosa and Tallapoosa. It receives the waters of the Cahawba, and, flowing S.S.W. unites with the Tombigbee, 45 m. above Mobile bay, to form the river Mobile. The *A.* is navigable from above its junction with the Tombigbee, by vessels drawing 6 feet, 60 m. to Claiborne; from Claiborne to the mouth of the Cahawba, 150 m., it has from 4 to 5 feet water; and from Cahawba to its head-branches it has about 3 feet but it is subject to great alternations of depth according to the season and the rains.

Alaba'ma Claims, (The.) *Am. Hist.*) The name given to certain claims of American citizens against Great Britain. The claims in question have derived their name from having arisen, chiefly, though not exclusively, from the depredations of the Confederate privateer "Alabama," built and equipped in England, and suffered, through the laxity of the British govt., to leave her shores for the express object of preying upon American commerce during the Civil War—the sum-total of such claims involving several millions of dollars. For the peaceable adjustment of this question between the two governments, a Joint High Commission of an equal number of American and British Representatives met in Washington, 1871, which, after protracted deliberations extending over several months, concluded a treaty by which the question of the right of the United States to an indemnity, and the amount thereof, was to be decided by the arbitration of commissioners in a convention to be holden at Geneva, of representatives of all parties concerned. See Supplement.

Alaba'ma, in *New York*, a township of Genesee county, on the Tonawanda creek, 263 miles W. of Albany: *pop* 1,805.

Al'abaster, *n.* [Gr. *alabastron.*] (*Min.*) A delicate white soft kind of marble, used for ornamental purposes. There are two kinds of alabaster: 1. A *Stalagmite*, or carbonate of lime, so much valued on account of its translucency, and for its variety of colored streakings, red, yellow, gray, &c. 2. A *Gypsum*, or hydrous sulphate of lime. It is easy to ascertain of which of the two kinds a vessel is composed; for *carbonate* of lime is hard, and effervesces if it be touched by a strong acid; but *sulphate* of lime does not effervesce, and is so soft that it may be scratched with the nail. The term alabaster is now generally applied to the softer stone. This last, when pure, is a beautiful semi-transparent snow-white substance, easily worked into vases, lamps, and various other ornaments. Alabaster may be *bronzed* by coating it once or twice with size, and touching it with a bronze powder, of which many different varieties are manufactured. By a judicious use of bronzing, very pleasing effects may be produced in an alabaster statuette. Alabaster may be *cleaned*, by washing with soap and warm water, and rinsing. It may be *polished*, by rubbing it with dried shave-grass, then with a paste of lime and water, and lastly with powdered talc. It may be *hardened*, by coating the surface with a mixture of plaster of Paris and gum-arabic; or by heating, cooling, steeping in water, drying, and polishing. It may be *stained* by the same materials and in the same way as marble. It may be *cemented*, when broken, by a mixture of quicklime and white of egg. And lastly, it may be *etched*, by covering it with an etching-ground composed of white wax, white lead, and oil of turpentine, and proceeding in the customary method of the etching process. The finest sort of *A.* is obtained from Valterra, in Tuscany.—See Alabastrum.

Alabas'trian, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, alabaster.

Alabas'trum, *n.*; *pl.* Alabastra. [Lat.] An alabaster vase for perfumes; so called from an anc. Egyptian town of that name, where there appears to have been a manufactory of small vessels or pots, made of a stone found in the mountains near the town. These vessels, ordinarily of a tapering shape, and often without handles, were em-



Fig. 67.—Alabastra.
(From the British Museum.)

ployed for containing certain kinds of perfumes used by the ancients in their toilets, and with which it was the custom to anoint the heads of their guests, as a mark of distinction, at their feasts. There are in Horace many allusions to this custom. In like manner, Mary, the sister of Lazarus, poured upon the head of our Saviour, as he sat at supper, "very precious ointment" from an *alabaster box.*

Al'abat, one of the lesser Philippines. E. of Luzon; lat. 14 N.; Lon. 122° 13′ E.

Al'abes, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A gen. of fishes, ord. *Malacopterygii*, fam. *Apodes.* It consists of a single species of small size, a native of the Indian ocean, resembling the common Conger-eel (*Muræna*).

Al'achua, in *Florida*, a N.W. county, so named from a grassy and sandy plain in it. It is bounded on the N. by the Santa Fé river, and on the S. by Suwanee river, and contains some ponds and a part of the lake Orange. The surface is generally level and the soil fertile. *Area* about 1000 sq. m.; cap. Gainesville. There is a marshy plain in this co., nearly 25 m. in breadth and 50 in circumference, known as *A.* Savannah, which is supposed to discharge its waters by an underground passage into lake Orange. *Pop.* in 1870, 17,328.

Alack', *interj.* [A corruption of *alas.*] Alas; an exclamation expressing sorrow.

Alack'aday, *interj.* [For *alas the day!*] An exclamation noting sorrow and melancholy.

Al'acoque, Marguerite Marie, a French nun, b. at Lauthecour, diocese of Autun, 1647, d. 1690. It is said that she had the gift of miracles, prophecy, revelation, and direct intercourse with God and the angels. The festival of the Sacred Heart of Jesus owes to her its origin.

Alacra'ne Islands, a cluster in the Gulf of Mexico the proximity of which is generally avoided by navigators. Lat. 22° 23′ 1″ N.; Lon. 89° 42′ W.

Alac'rify, *v. a.* [Lat. *alacer*, lively, and *facere*, to make.] To rouse to action; to excite; to inspirit.—*Webster*

Alac'rious, *a.* [Lat. *alacris.*] Lively. (o.)

Alac'riously, *adv.* Cheerfully. (o.)

Alac'rity, *n.* [Lat. *alacritas.*] Cheerfulness; quickness; readiness; compliance; willingness. The idea of alacrity is compound, implying both physical and mental or moral activity, and is by usage almost entirely restricted to the ready performance of the wishes or commands of another.

Alac'ta, a river of Guatemala, running S., and nearly on the 86th meridian, into the N. side of the lake of Nicaragua.

Aladagh, a lofty mountain chain in Asiatic Turkey, between lat. 30° and 40° N. and lon 30° and 44° E. On its N. side Eastern Euphrates takes its rise.

Aladagh, a mountain range in Anatolia, N.W. of Angora. It extends between the Ischik Dagh on the N. E. and the Sangarius Valley, on the S. and W.

Aladan, a cluster of islands, in the Mergui Archipelago, Bay of Bengal. It is known also as the *Aldine* Islands.

Alad'inist, *n.* A free-thinker among the Mohammedans. The name comes from Aladin, a learned divine under Mahomet II.

Alæ'a, (*Myth.*) A surname of Minerva in Peloponnesus. Her festivals are also called Alæa.

Alæ'i, a number of islands in the Persian gulf, abounding in tortoises.

A la Francaise. [Fr.] After the French manner or fashion.

Al'aghey, a mountain range and volcano of Armenia, in the plain of Araxes. Loftiest summits, 13,628 feet above the level of the sea.

Ala'goa, a district and town on the south shore of the island St. Michael, one of the Azores. *Pop.* of district, about 8,000.

Alago'as, a province of Brazil, between 9°–10° S. lon. and 36°–38° 30′ W. lat. Area, 9,000 sq. m. Up to 1840, it formed a part of Pernambuco. It is a mountainous country, and well-wooded over two-thirds of its surface. *Prod.*, tobacco, cotton, sugar, rice, maize, plantains, beans pine-apples, oranges, and cocoanuts. The Mamona-tree is cultivated for its oil, and the timber-trees of *A.* are the best in Brazil. Other trees produce mastic, caoutchouc, copaiba, dragon's-blood, and ipecacuanha. *Pop.* 350,000.

Alagoas, capital of the above province, on the western margin of the lake of Mangumba. It is situated in a fertile district, producing large quantities of sugar and tobacco. Lat. 9° 40′ S.; Lon. 35° 50′ W. *Pop.* 12,000.

A'lagon, a river in Spain, prov. Estremadura. It descends from the Sierra d'Estrella, flows through the plains of Placencia, and joins the Tagus, above Alcantara, after a course of 70 m.

A la Greque. [Fr.] (*Arch.*) A term applied to one of the varieties of the ornament called the fret, used in cornices, floors, and other works.

A'lain, Jons, a Danish author, who wrote *On the Origin of the Cimbri*, and other subjects. B. 1569; d. 1630.

Alain Charti'er, a French writer, who produced several pieces, the most esteemed of which is his *Chronicle of Charles VII.*, to whom he was secretary. Flourished at the beginning of the 14th century.

A'lain de l'Isle', surnamed the universal doctor; a divine of great reputation in the university of Paris. D. 1294. His works were printed in 1658, folio.

A'lais, the anc. *Alesia*, a town of France, cap. of arrond., department of the Gard, on the Gardon, at the foot of the Cevennes, 25 m. N.W. of Nîmes. Lat. 47° 7′ 22″ N.; Lon. 3° 4′ 25″ E.—*Manuf.* Ribbons, silk stockings, and gloves. There are mines of iron and coal in the vicinity. During the religious wars of France, the inhabitants were distinguished by their attachment to the Protestant party. *Pop.* 19,676.

Alajne'la, a town of Costa Rica, Central America, situate to the S. of Castago. *Pop.* with environs, 8,000.

Alakanan'da, a river of Hindostan, considered sacred by the Hindoos. It rises in the Himalaya mountains, flows through the province of Gnrwal, and at Devapra-yuga unites with the Bhagirathi, when it receives the name of the Ganges.

Ala'la. (*Myth.*) The goddess of war, sister to Mars.

Ala'lia. (*Anc. Geog.*) A town of Corsica, built by a colony of Phocæans. L. C. Scipio destroyed it in the first Punic war, B. C. 562.

Al'alite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of *Pyroxene*, q. v. It occurs in broad, right-angled prisms, of a clear green.

Al'amance, in *N. Carolina*, a northern county, so named from the creek Alamance, which unites there with the river Haw. It was formed in 1848 with a part of Orange co. *Area*, abt. 500 sq. m. Surface undulating; soil fertile. *Cap.* Graham. *Pop.* 11,874. It is crossed by the Central railroad.

Alama'nia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Orchidaceæ*

Alama'nes, a statuary of Athens, and a disciple of Phidias.

Alaman'ni. See ALEMANNI.

A'lamas, REAL DE LOS, a Mexican town in the department of Sonora, 135 m. N. of Sinaloa. *Pop.* abt. 8,000.

Alame'da, in *California*, a county forming the E. shore of San Francisco bay. *Area*, about 800 sq. m., nearly equally divided between mountains, valleys, and plains. The Contra Costa and Monte Diablo ranges cross this county from N. to S. The valleys and plains are covered with a rich loamy soil; 125,000 acres are under cultivation. County seat, San Leandro; *pop.* in 1870, 24,237. About 2 miles from the old mission of San Jose, near the banks of the Agua Caliente (hot water) creek, are the Alameda warm springs. The fine climate and pleasant surroundings of the place render it one of the most popular resorts in the neighborhood of San Francisco. — *Alameda* creek, which gives its name to the county, rises in the Monte Diablo range, and empties, near Unionville, into San Francisco bay.

ALAMEDA, a town in the above county, near the San Leandro creek, 7 m. S. of Oakland, on the edge of a fertile and well cultivated plain. *Pop.* 1,557.

Alame'da, in *New Mexico* territory, a town of Bernalillo co., on the Rio Grande, 6 m. N. of Albuquerque. *Pop.* 649.

Alami're, *n.* [Formed of the names of notes *a la mi re.*] (*Mus.*) An Italian method to determine the key of *A*, by its dominant and subdominant, *A E D*. In the Guidonian scale of music, a-la-mi-re is the octave above a-re, or *A* in the first space in the base.

Al'amo, in *California*, a post-village of Contra Costa co., 13 miles S.E. of Martinez.

Al'amo, in *Indiana* a post-village of Montgomery co., 55 m. W. by N. of Indianapolis.

Al'amo, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Kalamazoo co., 70 m. W.S.W. of Lansing. *Pop.* 1,148.

Al'amo, in *Texas*. See SAN ANTONIO.

Alamode', *adv.* and *a.* [Fr. *à la mode.*] After the fashion.

(*Cooking.*) *Alamode beef*, a piece of beef, larded and cooked on a slow fire with carrots, onions, and white wine. — *n.* A thin, black silk, for hoods, &c.

Alamort', *a.* See AMORT.

Al'amos, (Los,) a town of Mexico, prov. of Sonora, 140 m. N.W. of Sinaloa. The district is famous for its silver mines. *Pop.* about 6,000.

Alamutch'a, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Lauderdale co., 80 m. E. of Jackson

Al'an, or CAMEL, a river of Cornwall, England, which rises a few miles north of Camelford, and joining the Bristol channel near Bodmin, forms the estuary of the harbor of Padstow.

Aland', *adv.* [From *a* and *land.*] At land; landed; on the dry ground.

"He only, with the prince his cousin, were cast *aland*."—*Sidney.*

A'land, a group of islands lying between the coasts of Finland and Upland, in Sweden. Lat. 60° 15′ N.; Lon. 20° E. Of the group there are about 80 inhabited, although the pop. on the whole is not more than 15,000. They were ceded, in 1809, by Sweden to Russia, and have become the usual station of the Russian fleet in the Baltic.— The chief island, which gives its name to the group, is a place of considerable importance, its length being about 18 m. from N. to S., and 14 from E. to W. *Area*, 28 square miles. It is mountainous, with a deeply indented coast-line with several excellent harbors, that of Xytternais being large enough to give shelter to the whole of the Russian fleet. The island has a vast citadel, with fortifications capable of protecting 60,000 men. *Pop.* 15,000. In the neighborhood of Aland was fought, in 1714, between the Swedes and Peter I., who obtained a complete victory, the first great naval action reported in the annals of the Russian marine. — On Aug. 16, 1854, Bomarsund, on the W. side of the principal island, was captured and its fortifications destroyed by the British fleet. — Steamers plying between Abo, in Finland, and Stockholm, take in wood at these islands.

A l'Anglaise. [Fr.] After the English manner or fashion.

Alan'giaceæ, ALANGIEÆ, ALANGIADS. *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of epigynous exogen plants of the *Myrtales* alliance, including but 3 genera. — *Diagnosis*: 1-celled ovary, pendulous ovules, dotless leaves, albuminous seeds, and flat cotyledons. They are large trees or shrubs common in S. India. The species of the gen. *Nyssa*, q. v., are natives of the U. States.

Alan'gium, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Alangiaceæ*, common in South India. The *A.* are said to have a purgative hydragogic property, and to afford good wood and edible fruit.

Ala'ni, or ALANS. The name of several distinct tribes, which migrated from Asia at the time of the decline of the Roman empire, and settled in the countries north of the Euxine and the Caspian seas. A part of the tribe (about 375 A. D.) was conquered by the Huns: another part turned their steps toward the west, probably, drove the Vandals and Suevi from their abodes, and passed with them over the Rhine into France and Spain (about 407) The Visigoths drove them from hence or reduced them to subjection; and, since 412, they are lost among the Vandals, q. v.

Ala'nia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Liliaceæ*.

Ala'nine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A base, isomeric with Lactamide and Urethane. It crystallizes in groups of colorless prisms, soluble in 4 or 5 parts of cold water. Its aqueous solution has a very sweet taste, and is without action upon test-papers. *Form.* $C_6\ H_7\ NO_4$.

Alan'thus Grove, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Gentry co., about 200 miles N.W. of Jefferson City.

Alan'tine, *n.* See INULIN.

Alapaha', in *Georgia*, a river flowing into the Suwanee. — *Also*, a post-village of Lowndes co., 262 miles S. of Milledgeville.

A la Polac'ca. (*Mus.*) See POLACCA.

Al'aqua, in *Florida*, a post-village of Walton co., about 125 m. W. by N. of Tallahassee, on a small river of the same name, which flows into Choctawatchee bay.

A'lar, *a.* [Lat. *alaris*, from *ala*, wing.] Looking like, or having, wings.

Ala'ra, a town in the Island of Majorca, 12 m from Palma. Near it there are quarries of excellent marble. *Pop.* 4,000.

A'laraf. [AR.] The name given by Mahometans to the wall which they say divides heaven and hell.

Alar'çon, JUAN RUIZ DE, a Spanish dramatic writer, born in Mexico about 1590; died in Spain, 1639. Though an author of great merit and well-deserved reputation, very little is known of his life. It is by the *Verdad Sospechosa* (suspicions truth) that he is best known to us. Corneille, who translated it into French under the title of *Le Menteur*, speaks of it in the highest terms. Molière in one of his letters to Boileau, says that he is greatly indebted to *La Verdad Sospechosa*. *A.* is undoubtedly one of the best dramatic writers of the genuine Spanish school.

Alarço'nia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Asteraceæ* or *Compositeæ*.

Al'ares, the name given by the Romans to a kind of militia; or, according to some, to the cavalry stationed at the two wings, or *alæ*, of the army.

Al'aric I., king of the Visigoths; the least barbarous of all the conquerors who ravaged the Roman empire, and the first of them who gained possession of imperial Rome. Under his guidance, the Visigoths, the division of the Gothic nation to which he belonged, issued from Thrace, where they had been settled, and overran Greece, A. D. 396. Alaric took Athens, but he was soon compelled by Stilicho to evacuate that country, and to return into Epirus. About the year 398, Alaric, on the ground of his high military character, was proclaimed king of the Visigoths; and just about the same time Arcadius, the successor of Theodosius in the Eastern empire, alarmed at his repeated successes, attempted to identify his interests with those of the Empire by declaring him master-general of the eastern Illyrian prefecture. Thus he commanded a large part of the vast country situated between the Danube, the Adriatic, and the Black sea. The Visigoths who obeyed his orders had few claims to the civil character and stability of a nation. They threatened both empires equally at the same time, and sold their alliance to each alternately. Alaric at last determined to make his way into the empire of the West, for the purpose of establishing a kingdom by conquest. — In 403 he appeared before Milan, which was immediately evacuated by the Emperor Honorius. Completely defeated at last by Stilicho, *A.* was compelled to retire from Italy with the remains of his once powerful army. He now submitted to the Emp. Honorius, entered into his service, and for three years seems to have served this prince in Epirus. For this he demanded an extravagant reward, plainly intimating that war would be the consequence of a refusal. The demand was made in the year 408. The majority in the senate were for war, but by Stilicho's advice, it was determined to buy off the enemy by a contribution of $100,000 weight of gold. While the Visigoths were at the foot of the Alps, the cowardly and weak Honorius procured the assassination of Stilicho, the only man who could still have defended the empire. Those Visigoths who were serving in the pay of the empire had left their wives and children in the Roman cities: they were all massacred at the same time. *A.* advanced with his army and invested Rome. An application for terms was made on the part of the Romans, with an intimation that if once they took up arms they would fight desperately. *A.* returned this pithy answer: "The closer hay is pressed, the more easily it is cut." He demanded all the wealth of Rome. The ambassadors asked what he would leave to the inhabitants. "Their lives." He at length, however, consented to retire, on condition of receiving a heavy ransom. Negotiations took place between Honorius and *A.*, in Ravenna, with a view of putting an end to the war; but the parties could not agree, and *A.* besieged Rome a second time, in 409. The imposing name of the Eternal City seemed to inspire the barbarian with involuntary respect. He endeavored to save it from the consequences to which he was otherwise pledged, by erecting a new emperor in the person of Attalus, præfect of the city; but the weakness of Attalus rendered it necessary for the Visigoth conqueror to undo the work of his own hands; and Honorius was reinstated on a powerless throne. A treacherous attack on the Goths at Ravenna, while the conferences were still open, exhausted the patience of *A.* The city was a third time besieged, and *A.* entered Rome at midnight on the 24th August, 410, when he gave the town up to be pillaged for six days, but with orders to his soldiers to be sparing of blood, to respect the honor of the women, and not to burn buildings dedicated to religion. After the limited period of plunder and vengeance, he hastened to withdraw his troops, and to lead them into the southern provinces of Italy. But he died in the course of a few months, after a very short illness, while besieging Cosenza in Calabria, A. D. 410. His death produced a temporary reconciliation between the Visigoths and the emperor.

ALARIC II., king of the Visigoths, slain in the famous battle which he fought with Clovis, king of France, near Poitiers, in 507. He left behind him a regularly drawn up system of legislation, which is known as the Breviarium Alaricianum.

Alar'ka, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of Macon co.

Alarm', *n.* [Fr. *alarme*, from It. *all'arme*, a cry "to arms."] A sudden surprise occasioning fear or terror:— an outcry intimating the approach of danger; — a mechanical contrivance for rousing persons from sleep; a reveille.

(*Mil.*) The apprehension of being attacked, or the notice given of a sudden attack, as by firing a rifle, &c., a war-cry,

Alarm', *v. a.* [Fr. *alarmer.*] To call to arms at the approach of a sudden danger. — To frighten with the apprehension of any danger.

Alarm'-bell, *n.* A bell which is rung for giving notice of any danger, fire, &c.

Alarm'-clock, *n.* A clock which has a particular ringing at a given hour.

Alarm' Fork, in *Missouri*, a village of Oregon co., 15 m. S. of Thomasville.

Alarm'-gun, *n.* A gun fired to give notice of a sudden attack.

Alarm'ing, *p. a.* [From *alarm.*] Terrifying; awakening; as, an *alarming* message.

Alarm'ingly, *adv.* In an alarming manner.

Alarm'ist, *n.* [Fr. *alarmiste.*] One who is easily alarmed at the first whisper of bad news, who industriously circulates it, and exaggerates its probable consequences.

(*Polit.*) One who fears any change of policy, or alteration of received forms.

Alarm'-post, *n.* (*Mil.*) A place where a body of men are ordered to appear at the first alarm.

Alarm'-watch, *n.* A watch made so as to call attention at any given time by rapid strokes.

Ala'rum, *v. a.* and *n.* [Corrupted from *alarm.*] The same as *alarm*, but only in the sense of awakening attention in case of danger. (o.)

Al'ary, *n.* [From Lat. *ala*, a wing.] Of the nature of a wing.

Alas', *interj.* [A. S. *eala*; Fr. *helas.*] An exclamation expressing lamentation, pity, sorrow, or concern.

"*Alas!* how little from the grave we claim."— *Pope.*

Alas the day! Ah, unhappy day!—*Alas the while!* Ah, unhappy time! (*Obs.*)

Al' Ashari, ABUL HASSAN ALI-EBN-ISMAEL, B. at Bassorah, A. D. 860, D. abt. 935. He was the founder of the sect of Asharites, whose distinguishing doctrines were: 1. that the attributes of God do not admit of a comparison between the Creator and his creatures; 2, that a believer, who has committed a sin, and dies without repentance, does not necessarily go to hell, but may still be the object of divine clemency.—*Amer. Ency.*

Ala-Shehr, (the anc. *Philadelphia*,) a town of Turkey in Asia, prov. Anatolia; the seat of one of the Apocalyptic churches. It is held so sacred, even by the Turks, that they occasionally convey their dead thither for interment, from Constantinople, and apply to it the epithet of *Ala*, or the exalted. (Ala-Shehr, *the exalted city.*) Philadelphia derived its name from Attalus Philadelphus by whom it was founded in the 2d century B. C. It was the last city that submitted to the Turks in 1390.—It is situated 83 m. E. of Smyrna, partly in the plain, and partly on one of the roots of Tmolus. Above the town and at a considerable elevation, stand the ruins of the old Acropolis. Ala-Shehr is the seat of a Greek archbishop, and divine service is regularly performed in 5 Christian churches. — *Pop.* 15,000.

Alas'ka, or ALASKA, an immense territory of the United States, occupying that part of the American continent which lies from Lat. 54° 40′ N. up to the Arctic ocean, and W. of Lon. 131° to 172°, including the greatest part of the Alentian Islands. *Area*, 578,000 sq. m — It was sold in 1868, by Russia to the United States, for $7,500,000, and the name of Alaska, which was previously restricted to the peninsula E. of the Alentian islands, has been extended to the former *Russian America.*— The S. bound. of *A.* is at the N.E. of Chatham Sound, at the entrance of Portland canal; Lat 54° 40′ N. From this parallel to that of 59° 15′, at the mouth of the Chilkaht river, emptying into Chatham Strait, the vast assemblage of islands, extending nearly 300 m. N. and S. by



Fig. 68.— SPRUCE (*Abies alba*).

75 m. E. and W., has been named the *Archipelago Alexander.* The islands of this archipelago reach abt. 4,000 ft. elevation, and are covered with a dense growth of large timber to a height of 2,500 ft. above the sea. The value and importance of this great archipelago consist

in the size, quality, and quantity of the timber. Spruce and yellow cedar-trees, measuring 4 to 6 ft. in diameter and 180 in height, are found throughout these regions. The waters are alive with fish, the chief being salmon. Gold has been discovered on the *Stakeen* and *Takou* rivers, and the best bituminous coal on the Pacific slope has been found in several localities.— In the easternmost part of Sitka Sound, on the W. shore of *Baranoff* island, in Lat. 57°, is situated the town of *Sitka*, or *New Archangel*, q. v. It was the chief establishment of the Russian American Company, and is now the headquarters of the army.— Along the coast N.W. of Sitka, the great Yuk-a-tat or *Mount St. Elias* Range commences at Icy Strait, Lat. 58° 25′, and stretches 350 m. to Prince William Sound; then for 200 m. it curves round the head of that sound and of *Cook's Inlet*, where it takes a sharp turn to the S.W., and forms the peninsula of Alaska, the westernmost point of which is 500 m. from the head of Cook's Inlet. Thence it stretches across the North Pacific to the Kamtschatka peninsula, and forms the active volcanic mountain-islands of the Aleutian chain (see ALEUTIAN ISLANDS), that great barrier between the Behring sea and the Pacific. The summits of this island barrier rise to an extreme elevation of nearly 9,000 feet almost directly from the sea. St. Elias Range is broken through by *Copper River* between Fairweather and St. Elias. The shores of *Prince William Sound* abound in timber, but the winters are reported very severe. Cook's Inlet, lying W. of Prince William Sound, Lon. 152°, was esteemed by the Russians the pleasantest part of *A.*, in summer, with its cheerful skies and well-wooded shores. The W. shore is overlooked by the active volcanoes of Illamna and Redoubt, 12,066 and 11,270 ft. above the sea. Gold has been found for years on the *Kakny* river, emptying into the E. side of Cook's Inlet at *Fort Nicolas*. The great island of *Kadiak*, with Atoyuak and other adjacent islands, is nearly in the same Lat. as Sitka, but 600 m. westward, and lying within 25 m. of *A.* peninsula. The group is marked by mountains of 2 to 3,000 ft. elevation, bold headlands, deep bays, and numerous straits; but in the N. part, in the Lat. of St. Paul, 17° 48′, rolling lands, wooded in parts, and covered with rich grass, smiling with myriads of gay flowers, greet the voyager. The timber is not nearly so large as at Sitka, but cut logs over 40 ft. long and 2½ ft diameter are found, and hemlock is in sufficient abundance for all tanning purposes. It is remarkable that on the S. and W. parts of the Kadiak group, and on the *A.* peninsula, timber ceases to grow; not a stick is found hence through the Aleutian chain to Kamtschatka, although all the islands are thickly covered with luxuriant vegetation of great variety. Northward of the peninsula, to the Lat. of 68°, on the main, wood is found. — The settlement of St. Paul, *q. v.*, was the 2d establishment of the Russian American Company in importance. The third settlement of the company was at *Illuuliouk*, in Unalaska bay, opening upon Behring Sea; Lat. 53° 53′; Lon. 166° 27′. It comprises only 6 or 8 dwellings and store-houses, a nice Greek church, and from 40 to 60 habitations of the Aleuts. The island, about 65 miles long, is, in great part, covered with mountains, from 2,500 to 3,000 feet in elevation, the highest peak on the N. shore being the active volcano Makushin, 5,691 feet high. —N. of the Alaska peninsula, the coast-line of *A.* territory on Behring Sea and Arctic Ocean, has been but partially explored. The interior of *A.* is almost unknown. The principal rivers are the Kuskokoim and the Kalkhoap, which flow into the sea of Kamtschatka: the Colville, which brings its waters to the Polar sea, and the Yukon, which falls into the Behring sea. — *Products.* The commercial value of *A.* consists of its fisheries, furs, timber, and minerals. The number of American fishing-vessels employed among the Shumagin Islands, off the S.W. shores of the *A.* peninsula, in 1867, was 27; the average catch, nearly 100 tons; the average cost of outfit, labor, etc., $3,000 in gold; and the average value, 9½ cents per pound in coin. The supply from the *A.* banks has already closed the regular importation of codfish from the Eastern ports to San Francisco. The E. part of Behring Sea is a "mighty reservoir of cod," and the area within the limits of 50 fathoms of water is no less than 18,000 square miles. The Gulf of *A.* has always been celebrated for its whale-fisheries. Sperm-whale abound in the waters about the Aleutians. The salmon throughout *A.* are more numerous than even in the prolific waters of Oregon; herring are very plenty; halibut of great size abound in all the bays and harbors; and walrus ivory is obtained to the amount of ten tons annually from the Indians of British bay. — It is not easy to form a correct judgment of the number and value of the different varieties of the skins obtained by the Russian American Company, as the profits of its trade depended upon the secrecy with which it was conducted; but the market-value of its annual exportations may be estimated at not less than $6,000,000, gold. — *Climate.* The mean annual temperature at Sitka is 42·9° Fahrenheit, the lowest being — 31·1 in January, and the highest 55·8 in August. At Illioulouk, on Unalaska Island, one of the Aleutian chain, the mean temperature is 38·03° Fahr., or 4·90 below that of Sitka. Thunder-storms are very rare. No cereals can be raised on the Alaska coast, and fruit will not mature; but the pea (*Pisum maritimum*) is found in great abundance, and may be readily improved by cultivation. As the grasses grow luxuriantly everywhere, and are in great variety, cattle can be raised in sufficient number to supply the population. — *Pop.* In 1867, the population of the colony of the Russian American Company was: Russians, 430; foreigners, 2; Creoles, 1926; Aleuts, 4,268; Indians, 3,272; total, 9,898; — to which must be added the Koloshian Indians, (genuine North American Indians,) numbering 5,800, principally located in the Alexander Archipelago; and about 2,500 Esquimaux, living N. of Fort St. Michael. — Total *pop.* of *A.* in 1870, about 54,000. Numerous tribes of Indians inhabit the interior of that vast territory. The principal are the Ta-tlit (Indians of the river Peel); the Ta-kath Kutchin (Indians of Lapierre-House), the Kutch-a-Kutchin (Indians You an); and the Tontchonta-Kutchin (Indians of the woody country). Their generic name is Kutchin, which means *the people*. We know very little of them or their number.— The Aleuts resemble more the Chinese than the N. Amer. Indian. They are docile, honest, industrious, and ingenious. The U. S. troops were withdrawn in 1877, since when *A.* has been in the hands of the Treas. Dept. Owing to the small custom returns, the post of Sitka will probably be abolished. The U. S. tax on seal fisheries, for 1877, was $291,155.

Alasma'don, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A name of some bivalve mollusca, as the fresh-water Pearl Mussel, *Myamargaritifera*.

Alas'sio, a seaport of N. Italy, prov. Genoa, 5 m. S. of Albenga. Fine coral is fished on the coast. *Pop.* 4,644.

A'latæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of mollusca, belonging to the second section of the ord. Trachelipoda, containing the genera *Rostellaria*, *Pterocera*, *Strombus*, &c. The shells of this family are distinguished by the spreading of the outer lip.

Ala'-Tagh, a mountain-chain of Asiatic Turkey, dividing the two heads of the Euphrates as it runs westward from Mount Ararat Lat. between 39° and 40° N.; lon. between 39° and 44° E.

Alatamaha', or ALTAMAHA, in *Georgia*, a river formed by the junction of the Ocmulgee and Oconee, both of which rise in the spurs of the Alleghany mountains. After the junction, the *A.* becomes a large river, flowing with a gentle current through forests and plains, 120 miles, and runs into the St. Simon Sound by several mouths, 60 miles S.W. of Savannah. Large steamboats ascend the Oconee branch to Milledgeville, and the Ocmulgee to Macon, about 300 miles from the ocean by the windings of the rivers.

A'late, ALATED, *a.* [Lat. *alatus*, from *ala*, a wing.] (*Bot.*) Winged. Applied to stems and leaf-stalks, when the edges or angles are longitudinally expanded into leaf-like borders; as in *Œnopordium acanthium*; *Lathyrus latifolius*, &c., and the leaf-stalk of the orange tribe, citrus, &c.

(*Anat.*) Having prominent shoulder-blades, like the wings of birds.

A latere, [Lat., *from the side.*] Applied to the highest class of envoys from the Pope, who are sent, as it were, directly from his *side*.

Alater'nus, *n.* [Lat. *ala*, a wing, *terni*, three.] (*Bot.*) A name of the gen. *Rhamnus*, ord. *Rhamnaceæ*; q. v.

Ala'tri, a town of Central Italy, prov. Frosinone, 6 m. N.E. of the town of Frosinone The country abounds in vines and olives. *Pop.* 11,370.

Ala'tyr, a town of Russia in Europe, gov. of Simbirsk, at the confluence of the Alatyr with the Sura, 90 m. N.N.W. of Simbirsk. *Pop.* 4,407.

Alau'da, *n.*, or ALAUDI'NÆ. *n. pl.* [Lat., a lark.] (*Zoöl.*) The larks, a genus of granivorous singing-birds, ord. *Incessores*, fam. *Icteridæ*, of which there are many species, found in all parts of the globe. They are characterized by a long and straight hind claw, a strong



Fig. 69. — SKY-LARK (*Alauda arvensis.*)

straight bill, and by being able to raise the feathers on the back part of the head into the form of a crest. The greater part of them are migratory; they always build their nests on the ground, and may be considered as peculiarly birds of the fields and meadows.

Alau'sa, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of malacopterygious fishes, of the *Clupeidæ* or *Herring* family. The *American Shad*, which ascends the rivers of S. Carolina in winter and those of the Middle States in March, and the *Saury* of the Atlantic, are members of this genus.

Ala'va, *n.* One of the three Basque provinces of Spain, included in the new province of Vascongadas, mountainous and rich in iron-mines. Lat. between 42° 20′ and 43° N.

Alb, AL'BA, or AL'BE, *n.* [From Lat. *albus*, white.] A vestment of white linen, hanging down to the feet, worn by the Roman Catholic ecclesiastics, and answering to the surplice of the Episcopal clergy. In the ancient church, it was worn for eight days by the newly baptized, who for this reason were called *albati*; and the Sunday after Easter being that on which the Catechumens usually received baptism, was called *dominica in albis*, or Whitsunday.

Al'ba, in *Illinois*, a township of Henry co. *Pop.* 295.

Al'ba, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Fillmore co., about 20 m. W.S.W. of Preston.

Al'ba, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Jasper co., about 11 m. N.W. of Carthage.

Al'ba, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Bradford co., 143 m. N. by E. of Harrisburg; *pop.* 222.

Al'ba, DUKE OF. See ALVA.

Al'ba Longa. (*Anc. Geog.*) A considerable city of Latium, founded by Ascanius, son of Æneas, B. C. 1152. It was the birthplace of Romulus, under whose dominion it fell, in consequence of the victory of the Romans in the contest between the Horatii and the Curiatii. It was situated on the opposite side of the lake Albano where the new town of Albano stands — There was also a city of Alba near the Lacus Fucinus; an *A. Pompeia* in Liguria; and an *A. Julia*, now Weissenburg, in Transylvania.

Al'ba, SYLVIUS, son of Latinus Sylvius succeeded his father in the kingdom of Latium, and reigned 36 years.

Al'ba de Tormes, a town of Spain, on the Tormes, 14 m. from Salamanca. *Pop.* 2,300.

Al'bacete, a town of Spain, prov. of Murcia, 138 m. S.E. of Madrid. *Pop.* 14,000.

Al'bacore, or ALMCORE, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See BONITO.

Al'ban, (St.,) the first Christian martyr in Great Britain, lived in the 3d century. After having served seven years as a soldier under the Emperor Diocletian, he returned to Britain, embraced Christianity, and suffered martyrdom in the great persecution of Diocletian. Numerous miracles are attributed to this saint.

Alban's, (St.,) a small and ancient borough of England, Hertford co., 20 miles N.N.W. of London, by the London and North Western railway. It is the ancient Roman *Verulamium*. *Pop.* of parish, 3,679. The abbey church is the most imposing object in the place. It was built in 796, in honor of St. Alban, by the king Offa. Of this first abbey there remains but a gateway. The present abbey is an object worthy the attention of the antiquarian and the student of architecture. It is built in the form of a cross, running 547 feet from east to west, and having a breadth of 206 feet, at the intersection of the transept. Its tower has an elevation of 146 feet, crowned with battlements, and is one of the most perfect parts of the building. Every style of architecture, from the time of the Romans to that of Henry VII., may be traced in it. The abbot of St Alban's was mitred, and as a peer of the realm had a seat in Parliament He took precedence of all other English abbots from the time of Pope Adrian IV., *q. v.*—Near the town of St Alban's two battles were fought between the houses of York and Lancaster. In the first, May 22, 1455, Richard, Duke of York, obtained a victory over Henry VI. In the second, Feb. 2, 1461, Margaret, of Anjou, defeated the army of the Yorkists, commanded by Warwick.

Al'ban's Head, (St.,) a cape of England, on the coast of the county of Dorset, 441 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 50° 4′ N.; Lon. 2° 10′ W.

Alba'nese, an Italian musician of high reputation. D. at Paris, 1800.

Alba'ni, a powerful family of Rome, which has supplied the Catholic church with several cardinals. Two of them are well-known as patrons of the fine arts. — 1. *A.*, ALESSANDRO, B. 1692; D. 1779; he was a great virtuoso, and possessed a collection of drawings and engravings which, at his death, was purchased by George III. for 14,000 crowns. — 2. *A.*, GIOVANNI FRANCESCO, nephew of the former, B. 1720, a great friend to the Jesuits, but in other respects liberal and enlightened. His palace was plundered by the French in 1798, when he made his escape to Naples, stripped of all his possessions. D. 1803.

Alba'ni, FRANCESCO, a famous Italian painter, B. at Bologna, 1578, was a scholar of Guido. He was fond of representing the fair sex, and his compositions, in love subjects, are held in high esteem. The most celebrated of his productions are: *The Sleeping Venus*; *Diana in the Bath*; *Danaë reclining*; *Galathea on the Sea*; *Europa on the Bull*. He has been called the *Anacreon* of painters. It is said that his second wife, who was very beautiful, and his children, served as models for his Venuses and Cupids. D. 1660.— His brother and disciple, Giovanni Battista, was a distinguished historical and landscape-painter. D. 1668.

Alba'nia, a country of European Turkey, stretching along the coast of the Adriatic and Mediterranean seas, between 38° and 43° N. Lat. and 10° 49′ to 21° 50′ E. Lon. Its area is estimated at about 13,800 sq. m. It is a country extremely mountainous, cut up into deep ravines, and presenting all the characteristics of sublimity, in a scenic point of view. The mountains of the Khimára—the former Acroceraunian—running in a N.W. direction parallel to the coast, and the S. chain of the Tzumerka, attain an elevation of 4,000 feet above the level of the sea.—*Rivers.* Although there are many streams in *A.*, they are neither so large nor important as to require particular notice.—*Lakes.* The Okhrida, the Scutari, the Butrinto, and the Joannia, which last is estimated at 3 miles wide and 12 long. — *Climate.* Variable, but on the whole healthy. Spring cannot be said to commence before the middle of March; but the heat of the months of July and August is excessive. September is the vintage season, and the December rains are succeeded by sharp frosts in January.— *Wild Animals.* The wolf, the bear, and the jackal. *Dom. Animals.* Horses, asses, sheep, oxen, and goats. The horses are small, but active and spirited.—*Prod.* Barley, maize, oats, cotton, and tobacco. In fruits, the grape, orange, lemon, fig, pomegranate, and mulberry are grown.—*Manuf.* Carpets, embroidered velvets, cloths, and stuffs The wile

character of their country, and the imperfect state of their civilization, however, render the Albanians foes to the arts of peace generally. Their trade principally consists of exchanging the natural productions of their own for the manufactured goods of other countries.—*Inhabitants.* The Albanians, or Arnauts, are supposed to have sprung from the Illyrians. They are an active, muscular race, seldom exceeding five feet six inches in height, and capable of undergoing great fatigue. Their faces are long and oval, their noses sharp, thin, and straight; their mouths small, their eyes a lively blue or hazel, but rarely a black. Their attachment to their mountains is great, and, as they all carry arms, it is difficult to distinguish the peasant from the soldier. They are mostly robbers, a profession among themselves not considered disgraceful. Their women are tall and strong; but as they are kept in great subjection, and viewed in the light of cattle, they are made to labor as much, and are often unmercifully used.—*Hist.* *A.* was formerly an independent kingdom, governed by its own princes, the last of whom was the celebrated Georges Kastriote or Castriot, better known by the name of Scanderbeg, who died in 1466 or 1467. *A.* was conquered by the Turks in 1467, but the authority of the Sultan is small, and he cannot appoint a pasha or governor who is not a native of the province.—*Rel.* The inhabitants are, generally, Christians, of the Greek church, but many are Mohammedans. *Pop.* 1,300,000.

Alba'nian, *n.* A native of Albania.
—*a.* Belonging or relating to Albania.

Alba'no, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, 14 m. S.S.E. of Rome. *Pop.* 6,000. It was built on the site of the villa of Pompey. It stands at a short distance from the lake.

Lake of Albano, situated to the N.E. of the above town; it has the form of an irregular ellipse, and occupies probably the crater of an extinct volcano. Eels of immense size, and highly esteemed, are found in it. On the banks of the lake is Castel Gandolfo, the country residence of the Popes. The *A.* Lake is 7 m. in circumference; its surface is 918 feet above the level of the sea, and its depth about 1,000 feet. An emissary, designed to prevent the sudden overflowings of the lake which threatened the plain below, was constructed by the Romans B. C. 397; and it remains unimpaired to this day,—a striking monument of the genius and perseverance of that extraordinary people. They bored the mountain for the space of more than a mile, mostly through the solid rock; the tunnel is six feet high and about four feet in breadth. It was completed in less than one year. The water of this emissary flows into the Tiber below Rome.

Albano Mountain, or *Alban Mount,* to the E. of the above lake. It is about 3,176 feet in height. The view from its summit, extending over Latium, is one of the most magnificent that can be imagined. It is the *Mons Albanus,* now *Monte Cavo.* It was crowned by a temple in honor of Jupiter Latialis, where sacrifices annually were offered up by deputies from the various Latin States, to their common father and protector.

Al'bany, Louisa, Countess of, daughter of Prince Stolberg, of Gedern, in Germany, B. 1753, married in 1772, the adventurous Charles Edward Stuart, *q. v.* The countess being much younger, the match was ill assorted, and she retired to a convent. Subsequently she went to France, but on the death of her husband, in 1788, she settled in Florence. Here she secretly allied herself by marriage to Count Alfieri, the poet, taking the title of Countess of Albany, as the relict of the last of the Stuarts. Alfieri died in her house, and in 1810 she erected to his memory, in the church of Santa Croce, a monument executed by Canova. She was possessed of a refined mind, loved literature and the arts, and while in Florence, her house was the resort of the most cultivated and distinguished persons. D. 1824.

Al'bany, Albainn, or Albinn, a name anciently given to the Highlands of Scotland. See Albion.—The title of Duke of Albany was conferred, in 1398, on the brother of King Robert III.; and subsequently on Alexander, second son of King James II.; on Henry, Lord Darnley; on Charles I. and James II., when infants; and on Frederick, second son of George III. Prince Charles Edward Stuart assumed the appellation of Count Albany as an incognito title.

Al'bany, in *New York,* a N.E. county, bounded on the E. by the Hudson, and on the N. by the Mohawk, but principally drained by the Normanskill and Catskill creeks. *Area,* about 483 square miles. The surface is level or slightly undulating along the rivers, but rough and mountainous in the W. and N. The soil, fertile along the Hudson, is generally sandy in the interior. Organized in 1683; cap., Albany; *pop.* in 1870, 133,052.

Albany, the cap. of the above county, on the W. bank of the Hudson river, at the head of sloop navigation, and near the head of tide-water. Lat. 42° 39′ 49″ N.; lon. 73° 44′ 33″ W.; 141 miles N. of New York, 164 W. of Boston, 370 N.E. of Washington, and 230 S. of Montreal. *A.* is the legislative capital of New York, and in population, wealth, and commerce, the fourth city in that State. The old parts of the town were not laid out with much regularity, but the recent streets are spacious and regular. Among the public buildings is a stone State House. *A.* will soon possess one of the finest capitols in the U. S.; designs have been adopted for an elaborate stone structure, with a magnificent dome, and surmounted with statuary, the whole to cost several million of dollars. *A.* is celebrated among the American cities for its educational and literary institutions. The principal are: the University, an institution of a high character, embracing all departments of science, and connected with the splendid Dudley Observatory; the Institute for the Collection and Diffusing of Scientific Information; the State Normal School; the Young Men's Association, etc. Besides the valuable libraries pertaining to these institutions,

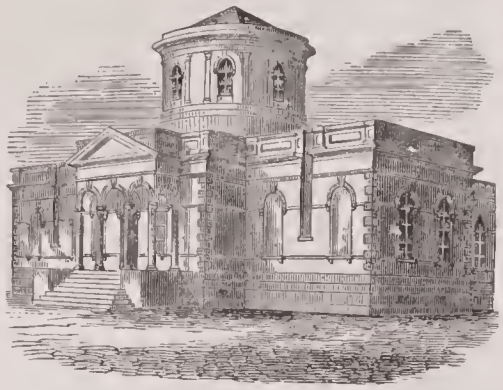


Fig. 70.—DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.

there is the State Library, connected with the Capitol, and numbering 100,000 volumes.—At least ten daily or weekly papers are published in *A.*—There are 57 churches, the most imposing and prominent being the Catholic Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, situated on a commanding eminence.—*Commerce.* *A.* is favorably situated as a commercial town. It is connected by railroad with the principal places in the Union, and an immense amount of freight arriving by the Erie and Champlain canals, here enters the Hudson river. In 1867, *A.* received: flour, 430,803 bbls; beeves, 202,400 head; lumber, 675,055,500 feet; shingles, 44,400; staves, 275,889,600 lbs.—There was sold: wheat, 635,000 bushels; rye, 400,000; oats, 2,500,000; corn, 2,924,000; barley, 1,830,000; hops, 4,000 bales; salt, 270,000 bushels.—*Manuf.* The principal are foundries, malt-houses, and breweries. In 1867, there were manufactured 200,900 stoves; 1,400,000 bushels malt; and 670,000 bbls. of beer (*strong ale* and *lager*).—*Hotels.* Stanwix Hall and the Delavan House are classed among the best hotels of the country.—The Indian name of *A.* was *Scho-negh-ta-da,* signifying "over the plains." In 1613, the first European vessel—the *Half Moon,* Capt. Hendrick Hudson—ascended the Hudson as far as *A.* In 1614, the first settlement was made by the Dutch, who established on Boyd's Island a trading-post and fort, which was successively named Fort Orange, Beaverwyck, Williamstadt, and the Fuyck. In 1664 it came into the possession of the English, who gave it its present name, after James II., at that time Duke of York and Albany. In 1686, *A.* was organized under a charter as a city. In 1807, *A.* became the capital of the State; but the introduction of steamboats on the Hudson, and the completion of the Erie Canal, have been the true sources of its prosperity. In 1868 was begun the erection of a new State Capitol (see Fig. 1946), which, when finished, will be one of the most magnificent public edifices in the United States. *Pop.* in 1870, 70,216; 1875, 86,000.

Al'bany, in *Georgia,* a town of Dougherty county, on Flint River, and at the mouth of Kinchafoonee Creek, 120 miles S.W. of Milledgeville. Steamboats ascend the river from the Gulf of Mexico to this place. There are shipped annually from this place about 12,000 bales of cotton. *Pop.* 2,101.

Al'bany, in *Illinois,* a township of Whitesides co., on the Mississippi river, 178 miles N. by W. of Springfield. *Pop.* 805.

Al'bany, in *Indiana,* a post-village of Delaware co., about 10 miles N.E. of Muncie.

Al'bany, in *Iowa,* a post-village of Appanoose co., about 16 miles S.W. of Ottumwa.—*Also,* a village of Fayette co., on the Volga river, about 9 miles S. by E. of West Union.

Al'bany, in *Kansas,* a post-village of Nemaha co., 75 m. N.W. of Leavenworth.

Al'bany, in *Kentucky,* a township, cap. of Clinton co., 126 m. S. of Frankfort. *Pop.* 1,629.

Al'bany, in *Louisiana,* a post-office of Caddo parish.

Al'bany, in *Maine,* a post-township of Oxford co., 25 miles W. by N. of Paris. *Pop.* 651.

Al'bany, in *Missouri,* a post-village, cap. of Gentry co., on the W. fork of Grand River, 45 miles N.E. of St. Joseph. *Pop.* 607.

Al'bany, in *New Hampshire,* a post-township of Carroll co., 60 miles N. by E. of Concord. *Pop.* 339.

Al'bany, in *Ohio,* a village of Athens co., about 44 miles E. by S. of Chillicothe.—A post-village of Tuscarawas co.

Al'bany, in *Oregon,* a post-village, and cap. of Linn co., at the junction of the rivers Willamette and Callapooya, about 25 miles S. of Salem. *Pop.* 1,992.

Al'bany, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-township of Berks co. *Pop.* 1,510.—*Also,* a township of Bradford co. *Pop.* 1,379.

Al'bany, in *Tennessee,* a post-village of Henry co., 106 miles W. of Nashville.

Al'bany, in *Vermont,* a post-township of Orleans co., 6 m. S. of Irasburg. *Pop.* 1,151.

Al'bany, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village and township of Greene co., on Sugar river, 16 miles from Monroe. *Pop.* 1,374.—A township of Marquette co.—A township of Pepin co. *Pop.* 275.

Al'bany, a district situated at the eastern extremity of the English colony of the Cape of Good Hope, in South Africa; bounded on the N. and N.E. by the Great Fish river; on the E. and S. by the Indian ocean; and on the W. by the Zondag or Sunday river. *Area,* 1,792 square miles. Lat. between 33°-35° N.; Lon. 27° E.

Al'bany, in *British North America,* a river connected through other lakes with Lake Winnipeg. It flows E. N.E., and enters James's Bay, near Fort Albany. Its length embraces about 8° of Long.—*Also,* a district, with a fort of the same name. *Area.* 65,000 sq. m.

Al'bany, a seaport and town of W. Australia, on King George Sound. Lat. 35° 3′ S.; Lon. 117° 52′ 40″ E. It is the cap. of Plantagenet co.

Al'bany, the name of six islands on the N.E. coast of Australia. Only one is of considerable size, and has a good harbor for large vessels.

Al'barium, *n.* [Lat.] According to Pliny and Vitruvius, a white stucco, or plaster, made of a pure kind of lime, burned from marble, and used to spread over the roofs of houses.

Alba'ta, *n.* [From Lat. *albare,* to make white.] The name given in England to German silver.

Albat'egni, an Arabian astronomer, who flourished in the 10th century in Mesopotamia. He was the first who substituted sines for chords, and who may be said to have determined the length of the tropical year. He wrote a book on the knowledge of stars and the obliquity of the zodiac, printed at Nuremberg, 1537.

Al'batross, *n.*; *pl.* Albatrosses. (*Zoöl.*) A gen. of birds, fam. *Procellaridæ.* The species are the largest of all aquatic birds, the wings, when extended, measuring sometimes 15 feet, and the weight often exceeding 20 pounds. Its plumage is white, with some black bands on the wings and back. It has a strong, hard, long beak, of a pale-yellow color; the feet, flesh-colored, are short and webbed, and the wings are long, strong, and narrow. It preys on the wing, and is very voracious. They are continually met with in the Southern ocean, and are also seen



Fig. 71.—WANDERING ALBATROSS.
(*Diomedea exulans.*)

in immense flocks about Behring's Straits in the early part of summer, attracted thither by the vast shoals of fish, whose migrations they follow. Its powers of flight are prodigious. One of its eggs weighs about one pound. When sailors accidentally fall overboard in lat. where the *A.* abounds, they find it a most formidable enemy, even should only a few minutes elapse before they can be rescued by their comrades.

Al'bayville, in *Nebraska,* a post-office in Hall co.

Albe'it, *adv.* [A coalition of the words *all be it so.*] Although; notwithstanding; though it should be

> "of one, whose eyes,
> *Albeit* unused to the melting mood,
> Drop tears, as fast as the Arabian trees
> Their medicinal gum."—*Shak.*

Albemarle', Duke of. See Monk.

Albemarle', in *North Carolina,* a township, cap. of Stanley co., 120 m. W.S.W. of Raleigh; *pop.* 1,600.

Albemarle', in *Mississippi,* a post-office of Carroll co.

Albemarle', in *Virginia,* a very picturesque and fertile county, situated in the E. central part of the State. *Area,* about 700 square miles.—*Mount.* The Southwest Mountain ridge, called also Carter's Mountains, crosses the county in the N.E. and S.W. direction. The Blue Ridge forms its N.W. boundary.—*Rivers.* The Rivanna, Hardware, and James.—*Prod.,* principally tobacco and corn. *Cap.* Charlottesville.—*Pop.* 27,544. This county is intersected by the Central Railroad of Virginia. It gave birth to Thomas Jefferson, 3d President of the United States.

Albemarle' Sound, on the coast of North Carolina, in the N.E. part of the State, being 60 m. long from E. to W., and from 4 to 25 wide. It communicates with Pamlico Sound and the ocean by several narrow inlets, and with Chesapeake Bay by a canal cut through the Dismal Swamp.

Alben'ga, a seaport town of Northern Italy, prov. Genoa, 44 m. S.W. of Genoa, on the Ceuta; *pop.* 4,189. It is the anc. *Albium Ingaunum.*

Alberga'ti Capacel'li, Marquis Francesco, an Italian senator who was not only a powerful dramatist, but such an excellent performer, as to merit the title of the *Garrick of the Italian nobility.* His works have been pronounced unrivalled for wit, humor, facetious sallies, and knowledge of the world. B. at Bologna, 1730; D. 1802.

Al'beric, a French historian, who lived in the 13th century. He wrote the story of the first crusades, from the year 1095 to 1120.

Albero'ni, Gulio, cardinal, and minister of the king of Spain, was the son of a gardener. B. in 1664, at Firenzuola, a village of Parma, and educated for the Church, his first office was that of bell-ringer in the cathedral of Piacenza. Possessed of uncommon talents, he soon became canon, chaplain, and favorite of the Count Roncovieri, and bishop of St. Domin. The Duke of Parma sent him as his minister to Madrid, where he gained

the favor of the Princess of Ursins, the favorite of Philip V. By cunning and intrigue, he rose to the station of privy councillor, then was created prime minister, and finally had a cardinalship conferred on him. Having thus obtained the highest honors, he engaged himself with schemes for the benefit of the Spanish nation: but being undermined by foreign influence, he was deprived of his posts and banished to Rome. D. at Placentia, 1752.

Al'bert I., Duke of Austria, and afterward Emperor of Germany, was son of Rudolph of Hapsburg, who founded the Austrian imperial dynasty. He was crowned in 1298, after defeating and slaying his competitor, Adolphus of Nassau, and was assassinated in 1308 by his nephew John, son of the Duke of Suabia, whose paternal estates he had seized. Agnes, Albert's daughter and Queen of Hungary, carried her vengeance for her father's death to a most dreadful extent. Nearly one hundred noble families, and one thousand persons not noble, of every age and sex, were involved in this inhuman proscription. After this butchery, Agnes built a monastery on the spot where Albert had been murdered, which was called *Königsfelden*, and here she shut herself up for the rest of her days.

Al'bert II., King of Hungary and Bohemia, and Duke of Austria, succeeded Sigismund as Emperor of Germany in 1438. He held a great diet at Nuremberg, in which the *Vehmic* or secret courts were suppressed. He died the following year, as he was preparing to take the field against the Turks, who were ravaging Hungary.

Al'bert, Archduke of Austria, son of the Emperor Maximilian II., was made a Cardinal and Archbishop of Toledo. He was appointed by Philip II, in 1596, governor of the Low Countries, and succeeded the Duke of Parma in the difficult task of carrying on the war against the Dutch, who had revolted from Spain. He resigned the cardinalship and married Elizabeth of Austria, daughter of Philip II., who brought him Flanders and Franche Comté as her dowry. In July, 1600, he fought the battle of Nieuport against the Dutch under Maurice of Nassau. This engagement, in which Albert was defeated, decided the independence of Holland. Albert next besieged Ostend, which he took after a long and murderous siege, in which 100,000 men are said to have lost their lives on both sides. In 1609 Albert concluded a truce with the Dutch for twelve years, before the expiration of which he died, in 1621. He left no children, and the dominion of Flanders reverted to Spain.

Al'bert, Prince of Mecklenburg, was called to the throne of Sweden 1364, by the nobility, who had deposed king Magnus. The Swedes being dissatisfied with *A.*, who favored his German countrymen at their expense, offered the crown to Margaret, queen of Denmark and Norway. After several years of war, *A.* lost the decisive battle of Falkioping, 1388, and was made a prisoner. Peace, however, was not re-established in Sweden till 1395, when *A.* consented to give up his claims to the crown. He then retired to Mecklenburg, where he died. Margaret of Waldemar thus united the three northern kingdoms under one sceptre.

Al'bert, Margrave of Brandenburg, and first duke of Prussia, b. 1490. He was elected, in 1511, Grand Master of the Teutonic order, which held dominion over Prussia proper, that part of the present kingdom of Prussia which borders on the Baltic sea. He fought against Sigismund, king of Poland, for the defence of his order, which had been for ages at war with the Poles. Peace was made in 1525, at Cracow, in which Albert managed to have the duchy of Prussia secured to himself and his descendants as a fief of the crown of Poland, thus laying aside the rights of the order. Albert, some time after, embraced the Protestant faith, and married a princess of Denmark. One of his descendants, Frederick William, elector of Brandenburg, threw off the allegiance of Poland, and his son, Frederic I., changed the title of duke into that of King of Prussia in 1701.

Al'bert, Margrave of Brandenburg, son of Casimir, Margrave of Culenbach, b. 1522. He entered into the confederacy formed by Maurice, elector of Saxony, and other princes, against Charles V., and committed many excesses in that war, burning towns, and levying heavy contributions wherever he marched. Subsequently a league headed by Maurice himself was formed against him, and, in 1553, a great battle was fought at Siverhus, in which Maurice was slain and *A* wounded. He was afterwards put under the ban of the empire, and deprived of his possessions. D. 1558.

Al'bert, Charles d', Duke de Luynes. See Luynes.

Al'bert Dü'rer. See Dürer.

Al'bert Edward, Prince of Wales, the eldest son of Victoria, queen of England, and of her consort Albert, prince of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, b. Nov. 9, 1841. The principality of Wales gives the hereditary title to the eldest son of British sovereigns.

Al'bert, Erasmus, a German divine, who wrote against the Franciscans a book entitled "Koran of the Cordeliers," printed in 1531, with a preface by Luther. D. 1551.

Al'bert, Krantz, a German professor of Divinity, b. at Hamburg; d. 1517; author of a "History of Saxony, and of the Vandals."

Al'bert, Prince of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, and consort of Victoria, queen of Great Britain; 2d son of Duke Ernest I., born at Rosenau, 1819. He married Queen Victoria, Feb 10, 1840, and by act of Parliament it was provided that he should assume the responsibility of regent should the queen die before the next lineal heir to the throne should have attained the age of eighteen. Besides assisting in many other noble undertakings, he took an active part in the great exhibition of 1851, and contributed not a little to its success. A man of refined taste his tendencies were entirely of a pacific character, and all his pursuits aimed at exalting and refining the sentiments, whilst ameliorating the condition, of the people. D. in London, Dec. 14, 1861.

Al'bert N'Yan'za, a large lake of S. Central Africa, with its N. extremity in lat. 2° 45′ N. Length, 150 m. or upwards; breadth, 50 m.; height above sea-level, 2720 ft. This lake is one of the sources of the White Nile, and was discovered by Sir S. W. Baker, in 1864.

Al'berti, Aristotile, an Italian mechanic, lived in the 16th century. He is said to have removed the entire tower of Maria del Tempio, at Bologna, to a distance of 35 paces.

Al'berti, Cherubino, an eminent historical painter and engraver of Italy. B 1552; d. 1625.

Al'berti, John, a German lawyer, author of a Syriac grammar and other works. D. 1559.

Al'berti, Leoni Battista, a distinguished mathematician, but more celebrated as an architect, and hardly less as a philosopher, poet, painter, and sculptor. B. at Florence, about 1400. He was employed by Pope Nicholas V., and was the architect of several excellent works in Florence.

Albertinel'li, Mariot'to, one of the finest of the early Florentine painters. B. at Florence, 1475; d. at the early age of 45, a victim of his dissipated habits. His best work is in the Imperial Gallery of Florence, and is known as *The Visitation of Elizabeth to the Virgin.*

Al'bertite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of *Asphaltum.* It occurs in rocks of the sub-carboniferous age in Nova Scotia, and is regarded as an inspissated and oxygenated petroleum. It has a jet-black color.

Al'bert-Lea, in *Minnesota*, a post-village, cap. of Freeborn co., near a small lake of the same name, 100 m. S. by W. of Saint Paul; *pop.* 1,167.

Al'berton, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Howard co.

Al'bert's, or *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Luzerne co.

Al'bertson, in *Mississippi*, a village of Tippah co., 16 m. S. of Ripley.

Al'bertson's, in *North Carolina*, a post-office of Duplin co., about 80 miles S.E of Raleigh.

Alber'tus Magnus, a learned Dominican. B. in Suabia, 1205. Pope Alexander III. invited him to Rome, and bestowed on him several dignities, which he afterwards abdicated, and returned to live at his convent at Cologne as a plain monk. He there gave public lectures which were much frequented. Thomas Aquinas was among his disciples. *A.* died at Cologne, in 1282, aged 77. His knowledge of nature and science was so great that he was accounted a magician. He was the first to write an Encyclopedia of Knowledge, for which, with his other performances, he has been styled "the Great." Others say that he was so called because his family-name was *Groot*, which, in Dutch, means *great*; the admiration of an ignorant age having transformed into a laudatory epithet the surname, which had been Latinized in conformity to the then prevailing fashion. There are collections of supposed *Secrets*, which have erroneously been published under his name. His Works, in 21 vols. folio, were printed at Lyons, in 1615.

Albes'cent, *a.* [Lat. *albescens*, from *albus*, white.] Becoming white or whitish; moderately white.

Al'bi. See Albi.

Al'bia, in *Iowa*, a town of Monroe co., situated in a fertile farming district, 60 miles S.E. of Des Moines. It is the cap. of the county. *Pop.* 1,621.

Al'bicore, *n.* [Fr.] (*Zoöl.*) A large species of fish of the mackerel family, common in the Mediterranean; the Bonito, or Horse-mackerel.

Albifica'tion, *n.* [Fr. from Lat. *albus*, white.] The act of making white. (o.)

Albigen'ses, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The general name of several religious sects which appeared in the south of France, in the 12th century, and were the object of long and cruel persecutions and wars. The two principal branches of *A.* were the *Cathari* and the Vallenses, or Waldenses, who agreed in opposing the dominion of the Roman hierarchy, and endeavoring to restore the simplicity of primitive Christianity. They were denominated *A.*, from the district *Albigeois*, (territory of Alby, *q. v.*,) where the army of the Cross, called together by Pope Innocent III., attacked them in 1209. This war, the first which the Roman Church waged against heretics within her own dominions, was carried on with much cruelty by the legates Arnold and Milo, and by the military leader Simon de Montfort, who at last was killed at the siege of Toulouse, in 1218. The war, nevertheless, lasted till the year 1229, when the Count of Toulouse, Raymond VII., the principal sustainer of the *A.*, pressed on all sides, made peace with Louis VIII., king of France, who had been induced by Pope Honorius III. to take the field in person. *Ref.* Fauriel, *Croisade contre les Albigeois.* (Par., 1838); Faber, *Inquiry into the History and Theology of the Vallenses and Albigenses*, (Lon., 1838.)—See Cathari, Waldenses.

Al'binism, and **Albin'oism,** *n.* [From Lat. *albus*, white.] The state or condition of an Albino.

Albi'nos, *n. pl.* (*Physiol.*) A word by which the Portuguese denominated the white negroes whom they found on the coast of Africa. These negroes were also termed *Leucæthiopes*, white negroes. Both names are now used to designate individuals who exhibit characteristics similar to those observed in the white negroes, among whatever race or in whatever country the variety may arise. The skin of these singular beings is of a pearly whiteness, without any mixture whatever of a pink or brown tint. The whiteness of the hair always corresponds to the whiteness of the skin; and with this whiteness of skin and hair is connected a disagreeable redness of the eyes, which are exactly similar to those of the white rabbit and the ferret. The *A.* cannot bear a strong light, and even the full glare of day appears to excite in them some degree of uneasiness. They are more common among the African and the Indian tribes than among the European people; nevertheless, they are found in all parts of the world. All accounts agree in representing their physical strength as inferior to that of persons of the ordinary conformation. But in what degree their intellectual powers are confined, we have at present no means of forming an accurate judgment. Some writers represent the Albinism as the result of disease, but as far as can be judged from external appearances, and from their accounts of their own feelings, they exhibit not a single mark of any disease whatever. It is also certain that domestic animals which exhibit varieties perfectly analogous to those of the human *A.*, are free from disease, as is familiarly known with respect to the sheep, pig, horse, cow, dog, cat, rabbit, &c. In animals, the pure whiteness of the skin and other integuments, and the redness of the iris and pupil, mark the same deficiency of coloring-matter

Albi'nus, a Roman general, who was made governor of Britain by Commodus. After the murder of Pertinax, he was elected emperor by the soldiers in Britain. Severus had also been invested with the imperial dignity by his own army; and these two rivals, with about 50,000 men each, came into Gaul to decide the fate of the Empire. Severus was victorious, and he ordered the head of *A.* to be cut off, A. D. 198.

Albinus, Bernard Siegfried, whose true name was Weiss, (White,) b. at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, 1696. Instructed by his father, Bernard, who enjoyed a good reputation as professor of medicine, he was himself for 50 years a professor of anatomy at Leyden. His anatomical plates, in 3 vols. folio, 1744, 1749, and 1753, prove him to have been one of the greatest anatomists that ever lived.

Al'bion, the oldest name by which the island of Great Britain was known to the Greeks and Romans. Great Britain and Ireland were known by the general appellation of the Britannic Islands, while the former was designated by the particular name of Albion or Alwion, and the latter by that of Ierne, Ionernia, or Erin. Cæsar does not use the word Albion; his name for England is Britannia. Pliny says (iv. 16), "The name of the island *was* Albion, the whole set of islands being called Britannic." The word *Albinn* is still the *only* name by which the Gaels of Scotland designate that country; and the word signifies in the Gaelic language, *white* or *fair* island. The word *alb* itself is not now in use in the Gaelic, but is probably the same root that we find in the Latin adjective *alb-us*, and in the word "Alps." The termination *ion* signifies island. The name of Albion was probably given to England by the Gaels of the opposite coast, who could not fail to be struck with the chalky cliffs that characterize the nearest part of Kent. Some authors derive it from Albion, son of Neptune by Amphitrite, who, according to his fabulous history, came into Britain, established a kingdom, and first introduced astrology and the art of building ships. He was killed at the mouth of the Rhone, with stones thrown by Jupiter, because he opposed the passage of Hercules. In poetry, *A.* is still used for *Great Britain.*

Al'bion, in *California*, a post-village of Mendocino co., 43 m. W.N.W. of Ukiah.

Al'bion, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Fairfield district about 35 m. N. of Columbia.

Al'bion, in *Illinois*, a township, cap of Edwards co., 170 m. S E. of Springfield. It has a high and salubrious situation, and possesses several imposing public buildings. *Pop.* 2,856.

Al'bion, in *Indiana*, a town, cap. of Noble co., 26 m. N.W. of Fort Wayne; *pop.* 598.

Al'bion, in *Iowa*, a township of Butler co.; *pop.* 1,039.
—a township of Howard co.; *pop.* 682.
—a post-village of Marshall co., about 52 miles N.E. of Des Moines: *pop.* 475.

Al'bion, in *Maine*, a township of Kennebec county, 26 m. N.E. of Augusta; *pop.* 1,356.

Al'bion, in *Michigan*, a township of Calhoun co., on the Kalamazoo river, 97 m. W. of Detroit; *pop.* 2,409.

Al'bion, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Wright co., on Crow River, about 55 miles W.N.W. of St. Paul; *pop.* 281.

Al'bion, in *Nebraska*, a post-village of Lancaster co., abt. 55 m. W. of Nebraska City.

Al'bion, in *New York*, a post-village in Barre township, cap. of Orleans co., about 40 m. N.E. of Buffalo. *Pop.* of the township, 3,329.
—a township of Oswego co., 30 m. from Watertown; *pop.* 2,359.

Al'bion, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Ashland co., about 87 m. N.N E. of Columbus.

Al'bion, or Jacksonville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Erie co., 26 m S.W. of Erie, on the Beaver and Erie Canal; *pop.* 452.

Al'bion, in *Rhode Island*, a post-village of Providence co., 11 m. from Providence.

Al'bion, in *Wisconsin*, a village and post-township of Dane co., about 25 m. S.E. of Madison; *pop.* 1,142.
—a village of Iowa co., about 56 m. W. of Madison.
—a township of Jackson co., about 44 m N.E. of La Crosse; *pop.* 1,991.

Al'bion, (New,) the name given to California by Sir Francis Drake; limited by Humboldt to that part of the N.W. coast of America which extends from Lat. 43° to 48° N., now divided into Oregon and Washington Territories.

Al'biones, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of the order *Abranchians*, distinguished by having the body bristled with tubercles.

Al'bite, *n.* [From Lat. *albus*, white] (*Min.*) An unsilicate, triclinic white crystal of the *Feldspar* group. *Comp.* silica 68·6 alumina 19·6, soda 11·8. It is a constituent of several rocks. Different varieties are found in the United States.

Al'boin, a king of Lombardy, who, after having slain Cunimund, King of the Gepidæ, married his daughter Rosamond. He was slain in 574, by an assassin instigated by his wife. He had incurred her hatred by sending her, during one of his fits of intoxication, a cup, wrought from the skull of her father, filled with wine, and forcing her, according to his own words, to drink with her father. This incident has been introduced by Alfieri, in a very pathetic manner in his tragedy called *Rosmanda*

Al'bon, Jacques d'. See André, St.

Al'bora, *n.* (*Med.*) A sort of itch; or rather of complicated leprosy. It terminates without ulceration, but by fœtid evacuations in the mouth and nostrils; it is also seated in the root of the tongue.

Al'borak, *n.* The white mule on which Mohammed is said to have journeyed from the temple of Jerusalem to heaven.

Al'boran, a small island belonging to Spain, off the Mediterranean coast, the resort of smugglers, pirates, and fishing-vessels. It is not more than 2 m. long and 1 broad. Lat. 35° 58′ N.; Lon. 31° 1′ W.

Al'bret, Jeanne d,' daughter of Margaret, Queen of Navarre, b. 1528. She married Antoine de Bourbon in 1548; gave birth in 1553 to a son, who was afterwards Henri IV. of France; and on the death of her father, in 1555, became queen of Navarre. She lost her husband in 1562, and eagerly began to establish the Reformation in her kingdom. Being invited to the French court to assist at the nuptials of her son with Margaret of Valois, she suddenly expired, not without suspicion of having been poisoned. D. 1572.

Al'bright, in *Minnesota*, a village of Scott co., on the Minnesota river, 21 m. S.W. of Shakopee.

Al'bright's, in *Iowa*, a post village of Des Moines co., about 3 m. N.W. of the Mississippi river.

Al'brightsville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Carbon co.

Albuca'sa, or Albucasis, an Arabian physician, who composed many excellent works, excelled in surgery, and has described many instruments and operations. Lived in the 11th century.

Albucil'la, an immodest woman, mentioned by Tacitus.

Albue'ra, or Albuhera, a town in Spain, Estremadura, 13 m. S.S.E. of Badajoz, on the river and near the mountains of the same name. Here, on the 16th May, 1811, a sanguinary conflict took place between the allied British, Spanish, and Portuguese troops under Marshal Beresford, and a French force under Marshal Soult. Each army lost about 7,000 men in killed and wounded. In the end Soult, who commenced the attack, retreated.

Albufei'ra, a seaport town of Portugal, S. coast Algarve, 28 m. E. of Lagos, Lat. 37° 7′ 30″ N.; Lon. 7° 19′ 12″ W. Large vessels may anchor in the port. *Pop.* 2,800.

Albufe'ra, a lake near Valentia, in Spain, from which the title of Duke was given to Marshal Suchet. It is connected with the town by a canal, and is 10 miles in length and the same in breadth, being divided from the sea by a narrow tongue of land.

Albugi'nea, *n.* [Lat., from *albus*, white.] (*Anat.*) 1. A membrane of the eye: See Adnata Tunica.—2. A strong, white, and dense membrane immediately covering the body or substance of the testicle.

Albugin'eous, *a.* [Fr. *albugineux.*] Resembling the white of the eye, or of an egg;—a term applied to textures, humors, &c., which are perfectly white.

Albu'go, *n.* [Lat. *albago*; Gr. *leucoma.*] (*Med.*) A white opacity of the cornea of the eye.

Albu'la, a mountain-pass in Switzerland, Grisons. It crosses Mount Albula from the valley of Bergun. Highest point 7,713 feet above the level of the sea.

Albu'la. (*Anc. Geog.*) The river Tiber.

Al'bum, *n.* [Lat., from *albus*, white.] A tablet on which the Roman prætor's edicts were written; it was put up in a public place. It was probably called album because the tablet was white. The word was also used to signify a list of any body of persons, as of the senators and of the judices. — In our day, a book which is intended to contain the signatures, or short verses, or other contributions of persons of note or supposed note, is called an album. The name is also given to a book which is merely intended as a repository for drawings, prints, verses, and such matters. Trifling as it may appear, an album, in the hands of a person possessing good taste, may be made a very graceful article of artistic decoration. Some modern specimens are extremely costly.

Albu'men, *n.* [Lat., *the white of eggs.*] (*Chem.*) A substance which forms a constituent principle of organized bodies. It is common to plants and animals. It is found in the green feculæ of plants in general, but it exists much more abundantly in animals than in plants. Of the animal fluids, it forms an essential part of the serum of the blood. In the animal solids it forms the principal part of all membranes; of the skin, of fibrin, the basis of muscle or flesh, and of the glands. *A.* then exists in the animal body in the fluid and in the solid form. The best example of fluid *A.* is the white of eggs, which is nearly pure albumen, held in solution in water, and combined with a small quantity of saline matter. In this state it is a tasteless, somewhat glairy, colorless liquid, soluble in cold water. If exposed to a heat of 160° F., it is readily coagulated, and becomes then insoluble. *A.*, like most other animal substances, is composed of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen in the proportions of: C. 52·89; H. 7·54; O. 23·87; N. 15·70 =100. From its property of coagulating by heat, *A.* is of great use in the clarification of liquids. Being rendered solid by the application of heat, it entangles all the substances not held in solution by the fluid, and carries them with it to the surface in the form of scum. — It is a sure and effectual antidote against the *corrosive sublimate*, or bichloride of mercury, which is one of the most virulent of the mineral poisons.

(*Bot.*) The substance which in some seeds is interposed between the embryo and their coat. It varies very much in density, and other characters and is often the most valuable part of a plant. In the cocoanut, it is the meat, the milk being a fluid, uncondensed portion of it; in the coffee-seed, it is the part that is roasted; and in corn, it is that which is ground into flour. The oil of the castor-oil plant, and of the poppy, the aroma of the nutmeg, and the greasy, nutritious substance that forms chocolate, are all the produce of albumen. This substance in the beginning is of a pulpy nature, and is the matter in which the young embryo first makes its appearance; in this state it is present in all plants; but as the embryo, for the nutriment of which it is destined, increases in size, the albumen is gradually absorbed by it, either wholly, as in the turnip, the pea, the bean, and the like; or in part only, the residuo being of a consistence varying between softness, as in the poppy, and extreme hardness, as in the date-palm. The composition and essential properties of the vegetable *A.* are the same as those of the animal albumen.

Albu'menize, *v. a.* (*Photog.*) To impregnate with albumen.

Album Græ'cum, the white fæces of dogs, formerly used in medicine, and now by tanners for some secondary purposes.

Albu'minoid, *a.* [Lat. *albumen*, and Gr. *eidos*, form.] Resembling albumen.

Albuminoid Group. (*Chem.*) A group of compounds of organic origin, comprising *albumen*, *fibrin*, *casein*, and *legumin*. It owes its name of albuminoid to the general resemblance of its members to albumen, or white of eggs; the proportion of carbon to nitrogen being in all that of 8 equivalents of the former to 1 of the latter.

Albu'minose, *n.* (*Physiol.*) Albuminoid matter prepared for absorption by the process of digestion. — *Webster.*

Albu'minous, Albuminose, *a.* [Fr. *albumineux.*] Having the properties of albumen.

Albu'minousness, *n.* The state of being albuminous.

Albuminu'ria, *n.* (*Med.*) See Bright's Disease.

Albuquer'que, Alfonso d', viceroy of India, surnamed the *Great*, and called the *Portuguese Mars.* Sent with a squadron to India, by king Emanuel, he arrived Sept. 26, 1503, on the coast of Malabar; took possession of Goa; subdued the whole of Malabar, Ceylon, the Sunda islands, and the peninsula of Malacca. In 1507 he made himself master of the island of Ormus, at the entrance of the Persian gulf. Notwithstanding his great merits, he did not escape the envy of the courtiers, and the suspicions of king Emanuel, who sent Lopez Soarez, the personal enemy of *A.*, to fill his place. He died a few days after receiving the intelligence, at Goa, in 1515. *A.* was the first to lead a European fleet into the waters of the Red sea. That he was a great and enlightened man there can be no question; and this is testified in the rare fact of both Moors and Indians, after his death, repairing to his tomb as to that of a father, to implore redress from the cruelty and wrong which they were doomed to suffer from his successors. Fifty years after his death, his remains were conveyed to Portugal. Emanuel ennobled the son of *A.*, who wrote a history of his father's enterprises.

Albuquer'que, in *New Mexico* territory, a post-town of Bernalillo co., on the Rio Grande, abt. 60 m. S.W. of Santa Fé. *Pop.* 1,307. Near it is the military post of Camp Vigilance.

Albuquer'que, a town of Spain, prov. of Estremadura, on the frontier of Portugal, 22 m. N.N.W. of Badajoz. *Pop.* 5,470.

Al'burg, in *Vermont*, a township of Grand Isle co., on a peninsula between the Canada line, Missisque Bay, and Richelieu river, in communication with Lake Champlain. *Pop.* 1,793.

Al'burg Springs, in *Vermont*, a post-village in the above township, 87 miles N.W. of Montpelier.

Albur'nous, *a.* Belonging or relating to alburnum.

Albur'num, *n.* [From Lat. *albus*, white] (*Bot.*) That part of the stem of trees which timber-merchants call *sapwood.* It is the newly formed, unchanged wood lying immediately below the bark, and is always of a very light color. It is the principal channel through which the crude sap is conveyed from the roots into the leaves, and is, therefore, an indispensable part in all exogenous trees. (See Age of Trees.) It consists of little besides vegetable tissue; in which respect it differs from *heartwood* or *duramen*, which is vegetable tissue combined with solid secretions, the nature of which varies with species. It is probably on the latter account that heartwood is so much more durable than sapwood; for all vegetable tissue is in itself equally perishable, and it only ceases to be so in consequence of the presence of secretions of a less destructible character. While many plants have the alburnum and heartwood distinctly separated, there are others, technically called whitewooded trees, which consist of nothing but alburnum. This arises from their not forming any solid secretions which can give durability to the central parts; hence all such trees are quickly perishable, and are generally unfit for any but temporary purposes.

Albur'nus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Bleak.

Al'bus Pagus. (*Anc. Geog.*) A place near Sidon, in Syria, where Antony waited for the arrival of Cleopatra.

Al'by, a town of *France*, cap. of the dep. of Tarn, on the Tarn. It is situated on a hill, and has a fine Gothic cathedral, which was begun in 1277, and finished in 1480. *Pop.* 25,493. Alby, formerly *Albiga*, has suffered much at different periods for its attachment to Protestantism.

Alca, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Auk.

Alcade', *n.* See Alcaid, and Alcalde.

Alcæ'us, a celebrated lyric poet of Mitylene in Lesbos, a contemporary of Sappho, to whom he paid his addresses. Flourished about 600 B. C. His lyric muse was versed in all the forms and subjects of poetry, and antiquity attributes to him hymns, odes, and songs. Of all his works nothing but a few fragments remain; they are found in Athenæus.—See Alcaic.

Al'cahest, *n.* See Alkahest.

Alcai'c, *n.* [Lat. *alcaïcus.*] (*Anc. Pros.*) A kind of verse consisting of five feet, a spondee or iambic, an iambic, a long syllable, and two dactyls. It is one of the most beautiful and melodious of all the lyric metres. Horace has employed it in many of his odes. German poets, too, have imitated it, as Klopstock. It was invented by Alcæus.

—*a.* Relating to the kind of verse invented by Alcæus.

"And take the *Alcaic* lute,
Or thine own Horace, or Anacreon's lyre."—*B. Jonson.*

Alcaid', *n.* [Sp. *alcaide*; Port. *alcayde.*] The same as Alcalde, *q. v.*

Alcal'a, *n.* [Ar. *el-calaat*, a castle.] A very common name in the southern parts of Spain, where the empire of the Arabs was of the longest duration.

Alcal'a de Gisvert, a town of Spain, prov. Valencia; *pop.* 4,954.

Alcal'a de Henares, a beautiful town of Spain, in New Castile, on the river Henares, 17 m. E.N.E. of Madrid. *Pop.* 5,000. It is the birthplace of Cervantes. The polyglot bible of Alcala, by Cardinal Ximenes, was printed here. It took 12 years to complete it, namely, from 1502–1517, and the cost exceeded $275,000. It was the first polyglot Bible ever printed. 600 copies were struck off, 3 on vellum. One of these three was deposited in the royal library at Madrid, a 2d in the royal library at Turin; the 3d, supposed to have belonged to the cardinal himself, after passing through various hands, was purchased at auction, Paris, 1817, for $17,900

Alcal'a de los Gazules, a town of Spain, prov Cadiz, 38 m. E. of Cadiz, and 48 m. S. of Seville. *Pop* 5,516.

Alcal'a la Real, a town of Spain, prov. Jaen, on the Gualcoton, 2,700 feet above the level of the sea, 30 m W.S.W. of Jaen. *Pop.* 6,738. On the 28th Jan., 1810, the French defeated the Spaniards in the vicinity of this town.

Alcal'atraz, or Alcalatraces, in *California*, a small fortified island, commanding the entrance of the Golden Gate, in the bay of San Francisco, 2½ miles N. of the town. Called also Pelican Island.

Alcal'de, *n.* [Sp., from Ar. *al-kadi*, judge.] A Spanish or Portug. magistrate, answering to our justice of the peace.

Alcame'nes, a Greek sculptor, the disciple and rival of Phidias. He was one of the three greatest statuaries of ancient Greece, the others being Phidias and Polycletus. Fifth century B. C.

Alcamenes, one of the Agidæ, king of Sparta, succeeded his father, and reigned 37 years. Lived B. C. 900 and is known by his apothegms.

Alca'mo, a town of Italy, in the Island of Sicily, 24 m. W.S.W. of Palermo. It is situated on high ground, in a fine, open, cultivated country, and is well sheltered by large woods of olive-trees. *Pop.* 19,518. Not far from the town are the ruins of *Segesta*, *q. v.*

Alcan'iz, a town of Spain, prov. of Ternel, in Aragon, on the Guadaloupe. There are in this vicinity rich mines of alum. *Pop.* 6,400.

Alcan'na, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Henna.

Alcan'tara, a seaport town of Brazil, prov. of Maranhão, on a hill, 25 m. N.W. of San Luis de Maranhão. The surrounding territory is productive of excellent cotton and rice; and the salt lakes, a little to the N. of the town, might yield the largest supplies, if they were properly managed. *Pop.* about 10,000.

Alcantara, a fortified town of Spain, cap. of a district of the same name, prov. of Estremadura; — the *Nova Cæsarea* of the Romans. *Pop.* 4,273.

A. (*Order of.*) At the expulsion of the Moors in 1213, which was aided by the Knights of San Julian del Pereyro, the defence of the town was intrusted to them, and they thenceforward assumed the title of Knights of Alcantara. In 1492, Ferdinand the Catholic united the office of Grand Master with the crown. The order has been since abolished. At their nominations, the knights might prove four generations of nobility. The crest of the order was a pear-tree.



Fig. 72.—Order of Alcantara.

Alcan'tarilla, a town of Spain, prov. of Murcia, 5 m S. W. of Murcia, in a district of the same name, famous for its wines. *Pop.* 4,085.

Alcar'az, a town of Spain, prov. of New Castile, 34 m. from Albacete. There are in the neighborhood mines of zinc and copper. *Pop.* 7,500.

Alcarra'za, *n.* [Sp., from Ar. *al-kurrâz.*] A vessel of porous earthenware, used for cooling liquors.—See Cooler.

Alcasal'ica, in *Georgia*, a creek entering the Oemulgee in Irwin co.

Alca'zar de San Juan, a town of Spain, prov. of La Mancha, 55 m. S E. of Toledo. *Pop.* 7,800.

Alce'a, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ALTHÆA.

Alcedin'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Kingfishers, a family of birds, order *Insessores*. Their principal characteristics are, a long, straight, quadrangular bill, thick and pointed; the nostrils at the side of the base of the bill running obliquely; the tail and legs short; very short tarsi, and the outer and middle toes united half their length. Ponds and slow waters are their favorite resorts; they live principally on fish, and are of solitary habits. Their plumage is of a brilliant blue or green color. The genus *Alcedo* forms the type of this group.

Alce'do, ANTONIO DE, a native of Spanish America. He spent 20 years of his life in compiling a "Dictionary of American History and Geography," published in Madrid, 1786.

Alce'do, or **Ceryle**, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds, family *Alcedinidæ*. Two species are found in the U. S.; the common kingfisher or *Ceryle Halcyon*, about 13 inches long; and the Texas kingfisher, *Ceryle Americana*, only 8 inches long. When watching for its prey, the kingfisher perches itself upon some overhanging branch, with its long dagger-like bill pointed downward, and its eye intent upon the water beneath. Suddenly, it darts downward, plunges headlong into the water,

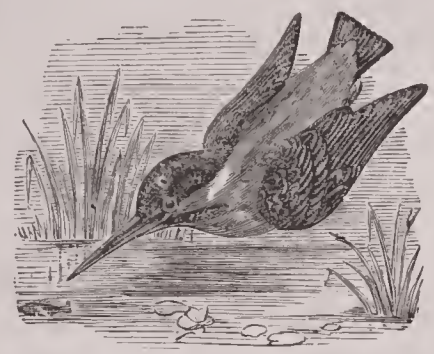


Fig. 73.—KINGFISHER, (*Ceryle Halcyon.*)

and speedily reappears with a minnow or other small fish between its mandibles. Without losing its hold, it passes the fish through its bill until it has fairly grasped it by the tail, and then destroys its life by smartly striking its head three or four times against the branch, after which it gulps its prey at one mouthful, except when it bears it away to the nest for the supply of the young. The fishbones, scales, and other indigestible parts are afterward disgorged by the mouth.

Alces'tis, or ALCESTIS. (*Myth.*) Daughter of Pelias, and wife of Admetus, king of Thessaly. Her husband was sick, and, according to an oracle, would die, unless some one else made a vow to meet death in his stead. This was secretly done by *A.* She became sick, and Admetus recovered. After her decease, Hercules visited Admetus, with whom he was connected by the ties of hospitality, and promised his friend to bring back his wife from the infernal regions. He made good his word, compelling Pluto to restore *A.* to her husband. Euripides has made this story the subject of a tragedy.

Al'cester, a parish and town of England, co. of Warwick, 16 m. W.S.W. of Warwick. *Pop.* of parish, 2,128.

Alchem'ic, Alchem'ical, *a.* Relating to alchemy or produced by it.

Alchem'ically, *adv.* In an alchemical manner.

Al'chemilla, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Sanguisorbaceæ. q. v.*

Al'chemist, *n.* One who practises, or is versed in, alchemy.

Alchemis'tic, Alchemis'tical, *a.* Relating to alchemy, alchemical.

Al'chemize, *v. a.* To transmute. (R.)

Al'chemy, ALCHYMY, *n.* [Fr. *alchimie*, from Ar. *al-kimia.*] The pretended art of making gold and silver, and, subsequently, of preparing a universal medicine. Those alchemists who were supposed to be skilled in the art were termed *adepts.*—In the opinion of the alchemists, all the metals are compounds, the baser of them containing the same constituents as gold, but mixed with various impurities, which, being removed, the common metals were made to assume the properties of gold. The change was effected by what was termed *Lapis philosophorum*, or the philosopher's stone, which is commonly mentioned as a red powder possessing a peculiar smell. It is not quite certain at what period or in what country *A.* arose; but it is generally supposed that it originated among the Arabians when they began to turn their attention to medicine, after the establishment of the caliphs; or that, if it had been previously cultivated by the Chinese and the Greeks, as there is some reason to suppose, it was taken up by the Arabians and reduced by them into regular form and order. The Egyptian *Hermes Trismegistus* (q. v.) is mentioned as one of the earliest alchemists. For this reason, chemistry and alchemy received the name of *Hermetic art*; but the writings bearing his name are undoubtedly spurious. Geber, an Arabian physician who lived in the 7th century, is one of the earliest alchemists whose works are extant. After him, the most celebrated alchemists are: *Albertus Magnus*, *Raymond Lully*, *Roger Bacon*, *Arnoldus de Villa Nova*, *Nicolas Flammel*, *Pierre le Bon*, *Ferrari*, *John Isaac Hollandus*, *George Riply*, and *Basil Valentine*. As the alchemists were assiduous workmen, says Dr. Thomson, (*History of Alchemy,*)—as they mixed all the metals, salts, &c., with which they were acquainted, in various ways with each other, and subjected such mixtures to the action of heat in close vessels, their labors were occasionally repaid by the discovery of new substances, possessed of much greater activity than any with which they were previously acquainted. In this way they were led to the discovery of sulphuric, nitric, and muriatic acids. These, when known, were made to act upon the metals; solutions of the metals were obtained, and this gradually led to the knowledge of various metalline salts and preparations, which were introduced with considerable advantage into medicine. Thus the alchemists, by their absurd pursuits, gradually formed a collection of facts which led ultimately to the establishment of scientific chemistry. Modern chemistry places metals in the class of elements, and denies the possibility of changing an inferior metal into gold, but electricity has not said its last word; and when man will have mastered that great power of nature, many of the *elements* will be found, probably, to be only compound bodies. The possibility of obtaining metals from other substances which contain the ingredients composing it, and of changing one metal into another, or rather of refining it, must, therefore, be left undecided.

Alcibi'ades, the son of Clinias, B. in the 82d Olympiad, abt. 450 B. C., was one of the most distinguished statesmen and generals of Athens during the eventful period of the Peloponnesian war. Descended on both sides from the illustrious families of his country, born to the inheritance of great wealth, endowed with extraordinary beauty of person, and with mental qualifications no less brilliant, it seemed evident from his early youth that he would exert no slight influence over the councils and the fortunes of Athens. The faults of Alcibiades were those of a spoilt child of fortune: he was fickle, selfish, overbearing, and extravagant. But these faults clouded, not concealed, his nobler qualities. Passionately fond of show and splendor, a frequent victor in the Olympic games, and possessed of a more criminal notoriety as a favored suitor among the most dignified matrons of Athens, he never lost sight of more manly objects of ambition; and he met the proffered friendship of Socrates with eagerness, as the surest means of acquiring that mental cultivation which at Athens was the best, though not the only key to political power. The philosopher soon acquired over his wayward pupil that influence which he seems to have exercised over all who came within his circle; and the close intimacy which arose between these opposite characters was cemented by a singular reciprocity of benefits. In a battle fought near Potidæa, Socrates saved the life of *A.*, and the latter repaid the obligation by a similar service at the battle of Delium. But the influence of Socrates was insufficient in this case to work a permanent change of character; and the political life of *A.* proves that he had not profited much by the moral instructions of his master. In the Peloponnesian war, he was appointed to command with Lysimachus, under Nicias, in an expedition against Syracuse; but while he was thus employed, a charge of impiety was preferred against him at home. One morning all the Hermæ, or half-statues of Mercury, which abounded in Athens, were found defaced; and on a reward being offered for the discovery of the offenders, some slaves gave information that it was done by *A.* and his drunken companions. For this he was ordered home; but, fearful of the consequences, he withdrew to Sparta, and stirred up the Lacedæmonians to declare war against Athens. Soon after this, however, his friendship for the Spartans declined, when he went over to the king of Persia. Subsequently, he was recalled by the Athenians, when he obliged the Lacedæmonians to sue for peace, made several conquests in Asia, and was received in triumph at Athens. His popularity was of short duration: the failure of an expedition against the island of Andros exposed him to the resentment of the people, and he fled to Pharnabazus, whom he almost induced to make war upon Lacedæmon. This was told to Lysander, the Spartan general, who prevailed upon Pharnabazus to murder *A.* Two servants were sent for that purpose, and they set on fire the cottage where he was, and killed him with darts as he attempted to make his escape. He was in the 46th year of his age; 404 B. C.



Fig. 74. — ALCIBIADES.

Alci'des. (*Myth.*) A name of Hercules, either from his strength (*alke*), or his great-grandfather, Alcæus. — Also a name of Minerva.

Al'cidæ, or ALCADÆ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Auks, a family of birds, order *Natatores*, including the Auks proper, Penguins, Puffins, and Guillemots. They are oceanic birds, and have the bill compressed and pointed. The power of their wings as organs of flight is generally very circumscribed, but their ill structure is admirably adapted for an aquatic life. The legs are extremely short but powerful, and placed so far backward that, in resting on the rocks, the birds appear to stand in an upright position. Their food consists of fishes, crustacea, and other marine productions; but they never resort to fresh water.



Fig. 75. — PENGUIN (*A. patagonica.*)

Al'cimus, surnamed JACIM, a high-priest of the Jews, who obtained that office from Antiochus Eupator, king of Syria, but rendered himself odious to his countrymen by his avarice and cruelty. He died two years after his election. Lived in the 2d century B. C.

Al'cinæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A sub-family of birds, fam. *Alcidæ*. The gen. *Alca*, or Auk, forms the type of this group. — See AUK.

Alcin'ous, king of Phæasia (*Corfu*), entertained and listened to the wonderful adventures of Ulysses when shipwrecked on his coast; whence arose the proverb of the *Stories of Alcinous* for improbability.

ALCINOUS, a Platonic philosopher, lived in the 2d century, A. D. He wrote an "Introduction to the Philosophy of Plato," translated into English by Stanley.

Al'ciope, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A gen. of Dorsibranchiate Annelides, distinguished by having two foliated gills and a couple of bronchial tubercles.

Al'ciphron, the most distinguished of the Grecian epistolary writers, flourished probably in the 2d century before Christ. We have 116 fictitious letters by him, which give a curious picture of Grecian manners.

Alci'ra, a town of Spain, prov. Valencia, on an island of the Xucar, 25 m. S.S W. of Valencia. *Pop.* 13,000.

Alck'maar, or ALKMAAR, the chief town in North Holland, 19 m. from Amsterdam. It is the greatest cheese-mart in the world, upward of 4,000 tons of that art. being sold every year. Lat. 52° 38′ N.; Lon. 4° 43′ E. — In 1573, *A.* was besieged by the Spaniards, who failed to take it, after persevering for ten years in the attempt. In 1799 it was taken by the British and Russian troops under the Duke of York. *Pop.* 10,000.

Alcmæ'on, a philosopher of Crotona, and disciple of Pythagoras. He was the first writer on natural philosophy, and believed in the theory that the stars were animated beings.

ALCMÆON, (*Myth.*) son of Amphiarous and Eriphyle of Argos; chosen chief of the seven Epigoni, in which capacity he took and destroyed Thebes. His father, going to war, charged *A.* to put to death Eriphyle, who had betrayed him. He did so, and was pursued by the Furies. An oracle informed him that, to escape their vengeance, he must reside in a land which was not in existence when he was cursed by his mother. He at last found rest, for a short time, on an island in the river Achelous, where he married Callirrhoë, the daughter of the god of the river, after repudiating his former wife, Arsinoë. But he did not long enjoy peace. At the request of his wife, he attempted to recover the fatal necklace of Hermione from his former father-in-law, the priest Phlegeus, who caused him to be murdered by his sons.

Alc'man, of Lacedæmon or Sardis, one of the earliest Grecian writers, of whose poems only some fragments remain in different authors. He is said to have been the first writer in amorous poetry. Flourished 672 B. C.

Alcma'nian, *a.* Relating to the lyric poet Alcman.

Alcmanian Verse, (*Anc. Pros.*) A kind of verse consisting of two dactyls and two trochees.

Alc'mena. (*Myth.*) Daughter of Electryon, king of Argos, and wife of Amphitryon. Jupiter loved her, and deceived her by assuming the form of her husband. From this connection, which continued for 3 nights, sprung Hercules.

Al'co, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A kind of dog domesticated in Peru and Mexico before the discovery of America, and also found in a wild state in those countries. Its origin has not been ascertained.

Al'coate, and **Alcohate**, *n.* See ALCOHOLATE.

Al'cohol, *n.* [Ar. *alkohl*; Fr. *alcohol* and *alcool.*] (*Chem.*) A colorless, volatile, inflammable liquid, of an agreeable well-known spirituous odor, and an acrid, burning taste, termed also *spirit of wine*, and *Ethylic or vinic alcohol.* It is an ingredient of all fermented liquors. It consists of ½ vol. ether vapor, and ½ vol. vapor of water; spec. grav. ·7947 at 59; boiling-point, 173°; spec. grav. of vapor, 1·6133. *Formula*, C_2H_6O. It has never been frozen, though at 166° below zero it becomes viscid. Brandy and whiskey contain about 50 per cent. of *A.* When inflamed in the open air, *A.* burns with a bluish-white flame, the product of combustion being carbonic acid and water. Alcohol furnishes a cleanly and valuable fuel to the chemist; it emits a high temperature during its combustion, and deposits no soot upon cold bodies which are introduced into its flame

It is a solvent of great value. It usually exerts but little chemical action upon the bodies which it dissolves, and owing to its volatility, it is easily expelled by a gentle heat, leaving the substances which it previously held in solution in a pure state. It dissolves many of the gases freely; some of them, as for instance protoxide of nitrogen, carbonic acid, and cyanogen, are dissolved by it more readily than by water. Most of the deliquescent salts are soluble in alcohol, but the efflorescent salts, and those which are sparingly soluble in water, are not dissolved by it. With anhydrous saline bodies, it forms the compounds termed *alcoholates*. Alcohol likewise dissolves many organic bodies freely, such as the resins, the essential oils, the vegetable alkaloids, and many of the vegetable acids. It also dissolves, more sparingly, sugar, and the soaps of potash, soda, and ammonia; but the fats and finer oils, with the exception of castor-oil, are dissolved by it in but small quantities. — *Preparation.* Alcohol may be obtained in a state of purity by subjecting to distillation any saccharine solution that has undergone fermentation; for, being more volatile than water, it passes over in the first part of the distillation, accompanied with more or less water. By repeated rectification, it may be concentrated till it contains about 10 per cent. of water. Beyond this point the water adheres to it so strongly that it requires a different process for the complete separation of the last portions:—it is first rectified from charcoal, with a view of retaining all essential oils to which the peculiar odor or flavor of different spirits are mainly owing, and is then mixed with about half its weight of quicklime, and allowed to stand for three or four days; the lime gradually slakes and falls to powder, in consequence of its conversion into a hydrate, at the expense of the water in the alcohol; then, on applying the heat by means of a bath of chloride of calcium, the pure spirit may be distilled off, the hydrate of lime retaining the water at temperatures far above 300° F. Any traces of water which it may still retain are removed by a second distillation from quicklime, or from caustic baryta. The alcohol thus obtained is anhydrous, or, as it is often termed, *absolute alcohol*. — As *A.* mixes with water in all proportions, it is often important to determine the amount of *A.* contained in the mixture. That is easily done by means of the ALCOHOLMETER, *q. v.*

(*Physiol.*) As a drink, *A.* is one of the most powerful antagonists of life. When pure, it is a deadly poison; when diluted, its pernicious effects are not so rapid, of course, but it is ever injurious to health. The able and recent researches of Dr. E. Smith, and MM. Lallemand, Duroy, and Perrin, have positively proved that *A.* is not, in any case, a food, as it is too generally believed; and that it is neither transformed nor destroyed within the organism. *A.* does not assimilate; it passes out of the stomach in precisely the same condition in which it entered it. It shows itself in the breath of the habitual drinker, in his perspiration, his evacuation. It is still alcohol. Part may be retained in the blood, which it thins and weakens. For explaining the effects of alcoholic inebriation, it is said that *A.*, taken in large doses, is at first intensely stimulating, but that a secondary depression quickly arises, which disturbs all the intellectual powers. We believe it highly improper to give the name of stimulant to the effect of *A.* on the mental faculties. *A.* does not stimulate; it paralyzes. This will be easily understood. — As opium, ether, and chloroform, *A.* is a narcotic. The narcotics which especially affect the brain may exercise their depressing influence in such a way as to render that organ, at once, more or less incapable of ministering to any mental operation; or they may lessen, at first, only its capacity for giving effect to certain kinds of mental energy, as it occurs when a large dose of *A.* is taken into the stomach. The first warning of alcoholic inebriation is flushing in the face, an occurrence which indicates that the blood is beginning to be saturated, the cervical sympathetic is beginning to be paralyzed. It is about this period that the drinker finds himself in unnaturally high spirits; that his animal passions are more prominent; that feelings of vanity carry him away in garrulity of talk, and that whatever sentimentalism there may be in his nature, is apt to come out, often ludicrously enough. The clue to a right appreciation of the successive phenomena is this: that the feelings, ordinarily suppressed by voluntary effort, are displayed, by the removal of the customary veils, in the order of their concealment. Reason and prudence and the moral sense, which form the varnish, mostly a thin one, superimposed upon the sensuous nature, vanish simultaneously with the faculty of estimating ideas of time and space, and with the power of accurate co-ordination of the muscular movements. This is the first stage of inebriation. The effects of *A.* proceeding gradually to develop themselves, the nerves of sensation are completely paralyzed, and the drunkard, then voiceless, falls to the rank of an animal of the lowest class. This is the second stage, characterized by the stupidity of the face. At last, paralysis extending itself to the nerves of motion, leaves the body in a state of complete insensibility. After this regular and progressive extinction of the vital properties of the various portions of the nervous system, a fourth and last stage may follow, if the quantity of the absorbed *A.* was considerable; the paralysis reaches the heart, and death is the immediate consequence, exactly as it occurs with other narcotics. — In the recovery from the poisonous influence of *A.*, the brain is the first to lose the influence of the poison. As a consequence of the restoration of consciousness which this brings about, the mind takes cognizance of the condition of the still half devitalized sensory nerves, and there is therefore usually the sensation of neuralgic pain, often followed by vomiting and muscular tremor. When *A.* is brought into contact with a solution of molybdic acid in strong sulphuric acid, a deep azure coloration takes place. This test is so sensitive, it is affirmed, that so small a quantity of *A.* as .1666 part of a grain may be detected.

Al'coholate, Alcohate, Alcoate, *n.* [Fr. *alcoholat.*] (*Chem.*) Crystallizable compounds formed by the combination of anhydrous alcohol with many anhydrous saline bodies in definite proportions, and in which the alcohol seems to occupy the place of water of crystallization. The *chlorides* and the *nitrates* offer the best examples of the formation of alcoholates.

Alcohol'ic, *a.* [Fr. *alcoholique.*] Pertaining to, containing, or having the properties of, alcohol.

Al'coholiza'tion, *n.* [Fr. *alcoholisation.*] The act of rectifying spirits.

Al'coholize, *v. a.* [Fr. *alcoholiser.*] To convert into alcohol; to rectify spirits.

Alcohol'meter, ALCOHOLOM'ETER, ALCOOMETER, *n.* [Fr. *alcoholomètre.*] An instrument for determining the strength of spirits, and usually made of glass, in the form represented (*Fig.* 76). This is the *Gay-Lussac's A.*, the simplest and the best of all. The stem is divided into 100 degrees; it sinks to 0° or A in pure water, and to 100° or B in pure alcohol. If it sinks to 55°, it indicates that the liquor contains 55 per cent. alcohol and 45 per cent. water. This instrument is only accurate at the temperature of 15° C. If the temperature is different, the indication of the Alcoholmeter must be corrected by means of tables prepared for the purpose, to be seen in special books.

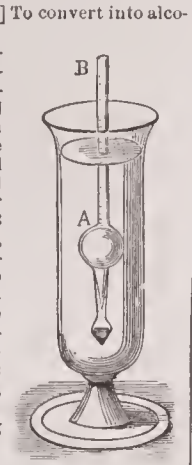


Fig. 76.

Alcoholmet'rical, *a.* Relating to the alcoholmeter.

Alcoholom'etry, ALCOOM'ETRY, *n.* The process of ascertaining the strength of alcohol by determining the quantity of water contained in it.—See ALCOHOLMETER.

Alco'na, in *Michigan*, a county bordering on Lake Huron, and drained by the Au Sable river. *Area*, about 630 sq. m.; *pop.* 696.

Alcoomet'rical, *a.* See ALCOHOLMETRICAL.

Alcoom'eter, *n.* [Fr. *alcoomètre.*] See ALCOHOLMETER.

Al'cora, a town of Spain, prov. Valencia, 48 m. N. of Valencia; *pop.* 5,609.

Al'coran, *n.* See KORAN.

Alcoran'ic, ALCORAN'ISH, *a.* Relating to the sacred book of the Mohammedans, or to Mohammedanism.

Alcoran'ist, *n.* One who adheres strictly to the letter of the Koran or Alcoran.

Al'corn's, in *Iowa*, a village of Adair co., 160 m. W. by S. of Iowa city.

Alcott, LOUISA MAY. See p. 201.

Al'cove, *n.* [Fr., probably from Ar. *al-kauban*, a tent.] (*Arch.*) This word strictly means a recess in a chamber for the reception of a bed, separated from the other parts of the room by columns, antæ, or balusters. The French were particularly partial to the *alcove*, using it almost always for state beds.—The term is commonly applied, in England, to ornamental and covered seats in gardens.

Al'cove, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Fond du Lac co., 70 m. N.E. of Madison.

Al'covy River. See ULCOFAUHACHEE.

Al'coy, a town of Spain, prov. Valencia, 24 m. N. of Alicante. *Pop.* of town and district, 27,000. It is situated among hills, at the source of a river of the same name, which, 35 m. further, falls into the Mediterranean near Gondia

Al'cuin, or **Albinus,** FLACCUS, was one of the most learned persons of the 8th century. B. at York, or in Scotland, in 732, he was made abbot of Canterbury. Charlemagne became acquainted with him in Parma, on his return from Rome, whence he had brought the pallium for a friend. At the invitation of the emperor, he consented to come to France. Soon after he arrived, 780, the emperor bestowed upon him several rich abbeys. But the principal occupation of Alcuin was as a public teacher of what was then called the *totum scibile*, or entire circle of human learning. In this capacity he was frequently honored with the attendance at his lessons of the emperor himself, his children, and the lords of the court. The school thus established by Alcuin is considered by French antiquaries as the germ from which the University of Paris originated. In 796, the emperor gave him the abbey of St. Martin of Tours, where he established a school, which soon became greatly celebrated. *A.* died in 804, and was buried in the church of St. Martin. Over his remains was inscribed, on a plate of copper, an epitaph composed by himself, of which the following are two of the lines:

"Quod nunc es, fueram, famosus in orbe, viator;
Et quod nunc ego sum, tuque futurus eris."

The first edition of his collected works was published at Paris in 1617, (1 vol. folio.)

Al'cyon, *n.* See HALCYON.

Alcyo'nacea, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A sub-ord. of polyps, ord. *Alcyonaria.* It comprises polypes which are turbinate at the base, and which are found incrusting foreign bodies. It embraces 4 fam., *Alcyonidæ*, *Xeniadæ*, *Cornularidæ*, and *Tubiporidæ.*

Alcyona'ria, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) An ord. of polyps, containing those which have well-developed actinal, mural, and abactinal regions; eight long, pinnately-lobed tentacles around a narrow disk; and which are united by budding. It comprises 3 sub-ord.,—*Pennatulacea*, *Gorgonacea*, and *Alcyonacea.*

Alcy'one, or HALCYONE. (*Myth.*) A daughter of Eolus. She married Ceyx, who was drowned as he was going to consult the oracle. When she found his body lying on the shore, she threw herself into the sea, and was, with her husband, changed into birds of the same name, with power to keep the waters calm while they built, and sit on their nests on the surface of the ocean.

ALCY'ONE. (*Myth.*) One of the Pleiades, daughter of Atlas and Pleione. She had Arethusa by Neptune, and Eleuthera by Apollo. She, with her sisters, was changed into a constellation.—See PLEIADES.

Alcy'one. (*Anc. Geog.*) A town of Thessaly, where Philip of Macedon, Alexander's father, lost one of his eyes.

Alcy'one, *n.* (*Astron.*) A star of the 3d magnitude, the brightest among the *Pleiades*, sometimes for that reason called the Light of the Pleiades.

Alcyonia Palus. (*Anc. Geog.*) A lake of Corinth, whose depth the emperor Nero attempted in vain to fathom. Nocturnal orgies were annually celebrated there in honor of Bacchus.

Alcyon'ic, *a.* Pertaining or relating to the Alcyonidæ.

Alcyon'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A fam. of polyps, sub-ord. *Alcyonacea*, containing those in which the polyps are united, forming lobed or arborescent clusters of fleshy or coriaceous texture, filled with calcareous particles. The cells occupied by the polyps are placed at the termination of canals which run through the polypodom, and which, by their union with each other, serve to


Fig. 77. — ALCYONIUM ELEGANS.

maintain a communication between the individual polypes constituting the mass. The *A.* are always attached to submarine bodies. The gen. *Alcyonium* is the principal one.

Al'cyonite, *n.* (*Pal.*) A fossil zoöphite, found in chalk formations.

Al'cyonium, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A gen. of polyps, fam. *Alcyonidæ.*

Al'cyonium Mare. (*Anc. Geog.*) A name given to that portion of the Sinus Corinthiacus, or Gulf of Lepanto, which lies between the promontory of Antirrhium and the coast of Megaris.

Ald, or ALDE, a river of England, in Suffolk, rising near Framlingham and joining the North sea at Oxford.

Alda'bra, an island in the Indian ocean, composed of three separate parts, having a connection by coral rocks. Lat. 9° 26′ S.; lon. 46° 35′ E.

Al'dan, a river of Siberia which rises on the confines of China and joins the Lena, at lat. 6.° 12′ N., lon. 129° 40′ E. There are several towns upon its banks, and in a course of 300 miles it is fed by various tributaries.

Al'dan Mountains, an E. Siberian chain of mountains terminating at Behring's Strait, average height 4,000 ft. A branch which traverses Kamtschatka reaches an elevation of 10,548 ft. and in Kliutshewskaja attains 15,163 ft. — See ALTAI.

Ald'borough, a market-town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England; *pop.* of town and parish 2,438. This is a place of great antiquity, supposed to have been the capital of the *Brigantes*, the most powerful of the nations of Britain before the conquest of that people by the Romans. But however this may be, the remains, which attest the former greatness of the place, go no further than the Roman dominion. Under that people *A.* had the name of Isurium.

ALDBOROUGH, or ALEBOROUGH, another town of England, in Suffolk, on the Alde, 94 miles from London. The encroachments of the sea have made it lose its former importance. It is a sea-bathing resort; *pop.* of parish 1,627.

Aldeb'aran, *n.* [AR.] (*Astron.*) The Arabic name of a large and bright star of the first magnitude, called in modern catalogues *A.* Tauri, situated in the eye of the constellation Taurus, whence it is called also by the Arabs *Ain al Thaur*, the bull's-eye. It is the bright star in the group of the Hyades. Its light is rather reddish, and of late years it has become remarkable as having been frequently occulted by the moon, and having exhibited the curious phenomenon of projection on the moon's disk. It is easily found in the heavens by the following directions. If a line be drawn through the three conspicuous stars forming the bell of Orion, *toward the head*, it passes just below Aldebaran and the Hyades; if *toward the feet*, it passes through Sirius, which is about the same distance from the belt as Aldebaran. It comes to the meridian at 9 o'clock on the 10th of Jan.

Aldegre'ver, HEINRICH, a German painter and engraver, a pupil and successful imitator of Albert Dürer. B. in Westphalia in 1502, D. 1562.

Aldehydeic, *a.* Denoting an acid prepared from an aldehyde.

Al'dehydes, *n. pl.* [A contraction from *alcohol dehydrogenatus*, alcohol deprived of its hydrogen] (*Chem.*) The name of a series of compounds produced by the oxidation of the alcohol, less highly oxidized than the acids, and standing in an intermediate position between the alcohol and the acids. The characteristic reaction of the series is the formation of definite compounds with the acid sulphites of alkali metals. *Aldehyde* is a volatile inflammable liquid, with a peculiar pungent irritating odor, which has a faint resemblance to that of apples. It is obtained by a gradual oxidation of alcohol in various ways. *Form.*, C_2H_4O. It may be mixed in all proportions with alcohol, ether, and water. It can scarcely be exposed to the air, without absorbing oxygen, and it then forms an acid compound. See p. 201.

Al'den, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of McHenry co., 70 m. N.W. of Chicago. *Pop.* 722.

Al'den, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township in Hardin co.—*Alden Village* is on the Iowa river, about 70 miles N by E. of Des Moines. *Pop.* 739.

Al'den, in *New York*, a township of Erie co., 22 m. S. of Buffalo. *Pop.* 2,547.

Al'den, in *Wisconsin*, a township in the S.E. of Polk co. *Pop.* 390.

Al'denville, in *Penna.*, a post-office of Wayne co.

Al'der, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ALNUS.

Al'derbrook, in *Arkansas*, a post-office of Independence co.

Al'derbury, a small town of England, county of Wilts. 3 m. from Salisbury. *Pop.* 1,438. At about a mile from the town is Clarendon, where formerly stood a mansion, which was a frequent residence of the early English monarchs. In it Parliament assembled, and Henry II. enacted the celebrated *Statutes of Clarendon*, framed to check the encroachments of Catholicism.

Al'der Creek, in *New York*, a village of Oneida co., 107 m. W.N.W. of Albany.

Al'derly, in *Illinois*, a post-village, cap. of Mercer co., 15 m. S.E. of Mississippi river, and about 75 m. W.N.W. of Peoria.

Al'derman, *n.*; *pl.* ALDERMEN. [A. S., *ealderman*, from *ealder*, older, and *man*, a man.] Princes, earls, governors of provinces, and other persons of distinction, were generally termed *aldermen* by the Anglo-Saxons. But besides this general signification of the word, it was also applied to certain officers in particular; thus, there was an *A.* of all England (*aldermannus totius Angliæ*), the nature of whose office has not been well ascertained. There was also a king's *A.* (*aldermannus regis*), who has been supposed to have been an occasional judge, with authority to administer justice in partial districts. There were also *A.* of cities, boroughs, and castles, and *A.* of hundreds, upon whose particular functions it is useless to speculate. Aldermen, at present, are officers associated with the mayor of a city, for the administration of municipal governments, both in England and the United States.—In some places they act as judges in certain civil and criminal cases.

Al'dermanay, and **Al'dermanry,** *n.* The quality or office of an alderman.

Al'derman'ic, *a.* Belonging or relating to an alderman.

Al'derman-like, and **Aldermanly,** *a.* Like an alderman.

Al'dermanship, *n.* The condition of an alderman.

Al'dern, *a.* Made of alder.

Al'derney, or **Aurigny,** an island belonging to Great Britain, in the English Channel, 55 m. S. from the isle of Portland, and 18 m. W. of Cape La Hogue in Normandy. The channel between *A.* and the latter is dangerous in stormy weather from the strength and rapidity of the tide. This isle is about 3½ miles in length, by 3¼ in breadth. It is celebrated for its breed of cows (see OX). *Pop.* 4 932.

Al'dershot, and ALDERSHOTT, a parish of England, co. of Hants. *Pop.* 16,720. There is here, since 1854, a permanent camp of 20,000 men.

Al'die, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Loudon co., on Little river, 143 m. N. of Richmond.

Al'dine Editions. (*Bibli g.*) The name given to the works which proceeded from the press of the family of Aldus Manutius.—See MANUTIUS.

Aldobrand'ini. See CLEMENT VIII.

Aldrovan'dus, ULYSSES, an Italian, distinguished as a natural historian. B. at Bologna in 1522, D. 1607. After passing a life devoted to the most exalted pursuits, and bringing together, at vast labor and expense, a magnificent collection of minerals, plants, and animals, he died in an hospital, which he was compelled to enter on account of his poverty.

Alds'tone Moor, a parish and town of England, co. of Cumberland, Leath ward, on the border of Northumberland. The town stands on a hill washed by the Tyne. *Pop.* of parish, 6,404. It is chiefly celebrated for its lead mines.

Al'dus. See MANUTIUS.

Ale, *n.* [A. S. *eale*, *eala*, *aloth*, from *aelan*, to inflame.] An amber-colored, malt, fermented liquor, differing from beer chiefly by its strength and the quantity of saccharine matter remaining unfermented. Common beer has only 1 per cent. of alcohol, while brown ale has from 5 to 6 per cent. The strongest *Burton ale* is made with the best pale malt, and contains as much as 8 per cent. of alcohol. The *Scotch ales* also, especially those of Edinburgh and Prestonpans, which have a high reputation, contain a very small amount of hops, and are distinguished for their vinous flavor. *India pale ale* differs from others chiefly in having a larger quantity of hops. The use of an intoxicating beverage composed of barley and other grain steeped in water and afterwards fermented, may be traced in several parts of the ancient world. Pliny states that in his time it was in general use among the natives who inhabited the western parts of Europe, and under different names in Egypt, Spain, and Italy. 900 years before Pliny, Herodotus tells us that the Egyptians used a liquor made of barley, and Tacitus states that the ancient Germans for their drink drew a liquor from barley and other grains, and fermented it so as to make it resemble wine. Ale was also the favorite liquor of the Anglo-Saxons and Danes, and before the introduction of Christianity it was an article of belief among them that drinking copious draughts of ale formed one of the chief felicities of their heroes in the hall of Odin. It is equally named as one of the chief liquors provided for a royal banquet in the reign of Edward the Confessor. By a statute of Henry III. (1266), the preamble of which alludes to earlier statutes on the same subject, a graduated scale was established for the price of ale throughout England. For a long time after the introduction of hops in England, which took place about the year 1524, the name ALE was restricted to the unhopped liquors in opposition to the German beer or hopped liquors. But as now used, the word *ale* does not imply the absence, but only a less proportion of hops.

Ale'a, *n.* [Lat., a game of hazard.] (*Law.*) The chance of gain or loss in a contract.

(*Conch.*) A gen. of minute land-shells, found in marshy ground, roots of trees, moss, &c.

Ale'a. (*Anc. Geog.*) A town of Arcadia, built by Aleus. It had three famous temples—that of Diana Ephesia, of Minerva Alea, and of Bacchus. At the annual festival held here in honor of the latter deity, women were beaten with scourges, in accordance with a command of the Delphian oracle.

Aleak', *adv.* In a leaking condition.

(*Naut.*) *To spring a leak*, is said of a vessel, when a leak commences in some part of her.

Al'eatory, *n.* [From *alea.*] (*Law.*) An *A.* contract is an agreement of which the effects, with regard both to the advantages and losses, whether to all the parties, or to some of them, depend on an uncertain event.

Ale'-berry, *n.* A beverage made by boiling ale with spice, sugar, and sops of bread.

Ale'-brewer, *n.* One who brews ale.

Ale'-conner, ALE'-KENNER, *n.* In England, an officer sworn to look at the assize and goodness of ale and beer.—Also an officer whose office is to inspect the measures used in public-houses.

Ale'cost, *n.* (*Bot.*) The costmary. *Balsamita vulgaris*, sometimes put into ale to improve its taste.

Alec'tor, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CURASSOW.

Alectoromu'achy, *n.* [Gr. *alector*, a cock, and *mache*, a battle.] Cock-fighting.

Alec'trures, *n. pl.* See ALECTRURINÆ.

Alectruri'næ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A sub-fam. of dentirostral birds, ord. *Passeres*, fam. *Muscicapidæ*.

Alectryom'ancy, and ALECTROM'ANCY, *n.* [Gr.] An ancient practice of foretelling events by means of a cock. The letters of the alphabet were traced on the ground, and a grain of corn laid on each; a cock was then permitted to pick up the grains; and the letters under the grains selected, being formed into words, were supposed to foretell the events desired.—*Ency. Brit.*

Alec'tura, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See TALEGALLA.

Ale'do, in *Illinois*, a post-village, cap. of Mercer co., about 75 m. W.N.W. of Peoria; *pop.* 1,076.

Ale'-draper, *n.* A keeper of an ale-house.

Alee', *adv.* [From *a* and *lee*. In Fr. *sous le vent*, under the wind.] (*Naut.*) The situation of the helm when it is pushed down to the lee side of the ship, in order to put the ship about, or to lay her head to the windward.

Aleft', *adv.* On the left. (R.)

Ale'hoof, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of ground-ivy, the *Nepeta glechoma*, ord. *Lamiaceæ*; once so called on account of its being the chief ingredient with which ale was made.

Ale'-house, *n.* A house where ale and beer are drunk;—distinguished from a *tavern*, where wines and liquors are also retailed.

Al'eman, MATEO, a Spanish writer, who lived in the 16th century. He satirized the manners of his countrymen in the masterly creation of *Guzman de Alfarache*, a novel published in Madrid, 1599.

Alema'nni, or ALLEMANNI, *n. pl.* [O. Ger. *Allemannen*, from *alle*, all, and *Mann* (pl. *Männer*), a man;—all men, all sorts of men; a vast union of many tribes.] The name of a confederacy of several German tribes, which, in the beginning of the third century, approached the Roman territory. Their principal abode was the very heart of Germany, the space between the sources of the Rhine and the Danube; from this vital centre, their sway seems to have extended very far along the banks of both those rivers, occupying the entire space between them. In the earliest period of their history, their limits are supposed to have been the Rhine, the Danube, and the Maine; in subsequent ages, their territory extended towards the Alps and the Jura mountains. Caracalla first fought with them, on the southern part of the Rhine, in 211, but did not conquer them. Maximin drove them beyond the Rhine, in 236, and Posthumus pursued them into Germany. But the *A.* did not desist from their incursions. Successively repulsed by Lollianus, the emperor Probus, and Constantius Chlorus, they were defeated by Julian, 357, who forced their princes to sue for peace. Valentinian I. had almost incessantly to contend with them in his own domain. Gratian, in 377, fought with them a bloody battle, at Argusturia (Harburg). In the middle of the 5th century, they spread over Helvetia. After the great victory gained by the Frankish king Clodwig, at Tolbiacum, 496, many of them sought refuge with Theodoric the Great, who assigned to them abodes in Rhætia. They consolidated with the Suevi into a dukedom, called the *Duchy of Alemannia*, after which their history is absorbed in the general history of Germany.

Alemanu'nic, *n.* The language of the Alemanni.

—*a.* Pertaining or relating to the Alemanni.

Alem'bert, JEAN LE ROND D', B. at Paris, 1717, was a natural child, abandoned by his mother, exposed in a public market, by the church of St. Jean le Rond, and found by the overseer of the district, who intrusted him to the wife of a poor glazier. D'Alembert commenced his studies in the college of Mazarin, where he made surprising progress in mathematics. When he left college, he returned to his foster-mother, with whom he lived altogether 40 years. Giving up all hopes of wealth or civil honors, he devoted himself entirely to his favorite studies. Some memoirs, which he wrote in the years 1739 and 1740, procured him admission to the Academy of Sciences, in 1741, at the age of 24. From this time may be dated the career of honor which ranks him among the greatest benefactors to science of the last century. In 1743 he produced his treatise on dynamics. In 1749 he solved the problem of the precession of the equinoxes, ascertained its quantity, and explained the rotation of the terrestrial axis. In 1752 he published an essay on the resistance of fluids, and soon after obtained a pension from Louis XV. He next engaged with Diderot in compiling the celebrated "Encyclopédie," for which he wrote the preliminary discourse, which was so excellent, that it drew from Condorcet the compliment, that in a century only two or three men appeared capable of writing such. While engaged on mathematical subjects, his name was not much known; but now he became celebrated by works of an historical and miscellaneous character, such as his "Philosophical, Historical, and Philological Miscellanies;" "The Memoirs of Christina, Queen of Sweden," and his "Elements of Philosophy." Frederick, king of Prussia, offered him the office of president of his academy, and Catharine, the empress of Russia, invited him into her dominions as tutor to the grand-duke; but Alembert refused both. In 1765 he published his dissertation on the destruction of the Jesuits. He also published nine volumes of memoirs and miscellaneous pieces, and the "Elements of Music." In 1772 he was elected secretary to the French Academy, and wrote the history of 70 of its members. D. 1783. D'Alembert has been held up to reprobation on account of his religious opinions. Nevertheless, the published writings of *D'A.* contain no expressions offensive to religion. Had it not been for his private correspondence with Voltaire and others, which was published after his death, the world would not have known, except by implication, what the opinions of *D'A.* were. On this point we will cite respectable Catholic authority. The Bishop of Limoges said, during the life of *D'A.*, "I do not know him personally; but I have always heard that his manners are simple, and his conduct without a stain. As to his works, I read them over and over again, and I find nothing there except plenty of talent, great information, and a good system of morals. If his opinions are not as sound as his writings, he is to be pitied, but no one has a right to interrogate his conscience." The style of *D'A.* as a writer is agreeable, but he is not placed by the French in the first rank. His mathematical works show that he wrote as he thought without taking much trouble to finish. His expression was, "Let us find out the thing—there will be plenty of people to put it into shape,"—an assertion abundantly verified since his time.

Alem'bic, *n.* [Ar. *al*, the, and *ambeeq*, a cup.] (*Chem.*) An obsolete form of still. In France, the term *alembic* is used to designate a glass still, consisting of a retort and head.

Alem'broth, *n.* (*Chem.*) An old term, which was applied by alchemists to the poisonous *salt of wisdom*, a double chloride of mercury and ammonia. It was used as a stimulant.

Alente'jo. See ALENTEJO.

A'len, JOHN VAN, a distinguished Dutch painter of birds, landscapes, and representations of still life. B. at Amsterdam, 1651; D. 1678.

Alen'çon, a city of France, cap. of the dep. of the Orne, in a plain on the Sarthe, 105 m. W.S.W. of Paris.—*Man.* Cloth, linen, tanneries. Some houses still make the celebrated lace called *point d'Alençon*. The *A.* diamonds are crystals of smoke quartz found in neighboring granite quarries. *Pop.* 14,760.

Alength', *adv.* [From *a* for *ad*, and *length*.] At full length; along; stretched at full length. (O.)

Ale'nio, JULIUS, an Italian Jesuit, who propagated Christianity with great success in China during 16 years, and wrote several books in the Chinese language. D. 1649.

Alente'jo, a prov. of Portugal, between Lat. 37° 20′ and 39° 40′, having N. Beira, S. Algarve, E. Spain, and W. the Atlantic and part of Estremadura.—*Area*, 10,224 sq. m.—*Climate*, hot and dry. Surface undulating.—*Rivers*, Tagus, Guadiana, and Sado.—*Chief towns*, Evora, the cap.; Beja, Villa-Viscosa, Portalegre, Elvas, and Estremoz. Lisbon is mostly supplied with corn from hence, and rice is grown in the low grounds; *pop.* 329,277.

Alep'po, or HALEB-ES-SHABBA, a city of Turkey in Asia, cap. of a pashalic of the same name, in the N. of Syria, on the Koeik (anc. *Chalus*), 70 m. E. of the Mediterranean. Lat. 36° 11′ N.; Lon. 37° 10′ E. The city rose to importance on the destruction of Palmyra, and be-

came the great emporium of trade between Europe and the East. *A.* has a castle, a Mohammedan college, with numerous pupils, many Christian schools and churches, an ancient aqueduct, several large inns, and many extensive warehouses and bazaars.—*Manf.* Silk, cotton, gold and silver thread stuffs. Large caravans arrive from Bagdad, Bassora, Diarbekir, Mosul, Kurdistan, and Armenia. Consuls of most European nations reside at Aleppo. Abont 30 m. N.W. is Angoli Tagh, a mountain with ruins of a convent, and a number of deserted villages, which indicate its former populousness. *Pop.* about 100,000; but previously to the earthquake of 1822 it is said to have been upward of 200,000.

Alep'po, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Green co.; *pop.* 1,382.

Alert', *a.* [Sp. *al' erta*, on the mound or post of the sentinel on the fortification or rampart.] Watchful; vigilant; ready at a call; active; brisk; nimble.—Although *A.* is used for briskness or activity in general, it still is most appropriately used of cases in which, according to the etymology, the mind and body answer to some external call upon them, to be on the alert, or to be on the look-ont, ready to act on short notice, being found prepared. (*Mil.*) *Upon the alert*, on one's guard; upon the watch; guarding against snrprise or danger.

Alert', in *Ohio*, a post-village of Butler co

Alert'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being alert; nimbleness; sprightliness.

Ale'-pole, Ale-post, *n.* A pole or post set up for a sign before an ale-house.

Ale'-silver, *n.* A rent or tribute anciently paid to the Lord Mayor of London by the sellers of ale.

Alessan'dria, ("City of Alexander,") a fortified town of N. Italy, Piedmont, cap. of a prov. of the same name, on the Tanaro, 56 m. E.S.E. of Turin. It has a cathedral, barracks, and many public edifices. *Manf.*, silks, linens, woollen goods, stockings, and hats. *Pop.* 27,027. In the extensive and barren plain of San Giuliano, 2 miles S.E. of *A.*, is the little village of Marengo, celebrated for the great victory gained by Napoleon I. over the Austrians, on June 14, 1800.

Ales'si, Galeas, a famous architect, who planned the monastery and church of the Escurial, the royal palace near Madrid. B at Perugia, 1500; d. 1572.

Ales'so, d', Matteo Perez, an eminent painter and engraver, b. at Rome. His most celebrated performance is a gigantic fresco figure of St. Christopher, in the great church of Seville. D. 1600.

Ale'tris, *n.* [Gr. *aleiatros*, meal, from the powdery dust with which the plant is covered.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of the ord. *Hæmodoraceæ*. The *A. farinosa*, or star-grass, grows in low grounds in the U. States Its roots are intensely bitter. It is used in infusion as a tonic and stomachic, and has been employed in chronic rheumatism.

Aleu'rites, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of the ord. *Euphorbiaceæ* The *A. triloba*, a Molncca tree, has much reputation for its nuts, said to be aphrodisiac.

Aleu'romancy, *n.* [Gr.] A kind of divinatiou by flour, used by the ancients.

Aleurom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *aleuron*, flour, and *metron*, measure.] An instrnment to ascertain the quantity of gluten in flour.

Aleu'tian, or Aleutan, **Islands,** a chain of islands in the North Pacific, extending between Kamtschatka in Asia, and the peninsula Alaska in America. They are very numerous, occupying a circular area, extending from 165° to 193° E. lon., whose chord is in 55° N. lat., and over 600 m. in length. Behring's island, Attoo, and Unalaska, are the largest. They are rocky and volcanic, having some volcanoes in constant activity. Vegetation scanty; there are no trees nor any plants surpassing the dimension of low shrubs and bushes. The seas abound in fish, and the feathered tribes are numerous. Foxes are the principal quadrupeds. Only a few islands are inhabited, and the total population, variously estimated, is about 10,000. The islands were partially discovered by Behring, in 1741. The W. part of the chain belongs now to the U. States, and the E. to Russia. See Alaska.

Ale'wife, *n.* A woman who keeps an ale-house.

(*Zoöl.*) The *clupea serrata*, an American fish, resembling the herring.

Alexan'der I., king of Macedon, son of Amyntas I., was alive at the time of the great Persian invasion of Greece, B. C. 480.

Alexan'der II., the 16th king of Macedon, was the son of Amyntas II., and ascended the throne about B. C. 370.

Alexan'der III., (The Great,) son of Philip II., king of Macedon, was born B. C. 356. His mother was Olympia, the daughter of Neoptolemus, king of Epirus, through whom *A.* claimed a descent from the great Phthiotic hero Achilles. The history of *A.* forms an epoch in the history of the world. Whatever difficulties we may have in making an exact estimate of his personal character, we can hardly assign too much importance to the great events of his life, and their permanent influence on the condition of the human race. The overthrow of the great Asiatic monarchy which had so often threatened the political existence of Greece, the victorious progress of the Macedonian arms from the plains of Thebes to the banks of the Danube, and from the Hellespont to the Nile, the Jaxartes, and the Indus,—these have formed in all ages the theme of historical declamation, and are still the subject of vulgar admiration. But the diffusion of the language and the arts of Greece, the extension of commerce by opening to Europeans the road to India, the great additions made to natural science and geography by the expedition of *A.*,—these are the real subjects for enlightened and critical research. If we knew nothing more of *A.* than that Aristotle was his master, the memory of the philosopher would preserve that of the pupil. But it is a rare coincidence to find the greatest of conquerors instructed by the first of philosophers—the master of all knowledge teaching the future master of the world. Some of the great projects of *A.* might pass for the mere caprice of a man possessed of unlimited power, if we did not know that Aristotle had given him lessons in political science, and written for his use a treatise on the art of government. That the pupil, amid all his violence and excesses, possessed a vigorous and clear understanding, with enlarged views of the advantages of commerce, and of the nature of civil government, is amply confirmed by some of the most prominent events of his life. Unfortunately, Aristotle was not his only master; the flattery of Lysimachus, and the obsequiousness of his attendants, conspired to cherish those ungovernable passions which seem to have descended to him from both his parents.—His first essay in arms was



Fig. 78.—TETRADRACHM OR FOUR-DRACHM COIN OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

(*The reverse of this coin is a figure of the eagle bearing Jupiter.*)

made at the battle of Chæronea, B. C. 338, when his father crushed the united forces of Thebes and Athens with their allies, and established the Macedonian supremacy in Greece. Philip was murdered during the celebration of his daughter's marriage, when he was just on the eve of setting out on his Asiatic expedition, at the head of the combined force of Greece, and *A.*, in his 20th year, succeeded to the monarchy and to the great designs of his father. After having punished Philip's murderer, *A.* went into the Peloponnesus, and received, in the general assembly of the Greeks, the chief command already conferred on his father. After his return, he found the Illyrii and Triballi in arms, went to meet them, forced a passage through Thrace, and was everywhere successful. But the Thebans, having heard a rumor of his death, had taken up arms, and the Athenians, urged by Demosthenes, were about to join them. *A.* hastened to prevent this junction, and appeared before Thebes, took and destroyed the city. 6000 of the inhabitants were put to the sword, and 30,000 carried into captivity. The house and family of the poet Pindar alone were spared. This severity terrified all Greece. Leaving Antipater to govern in his stead in Europe, he crossed over into Asia, in the spring of 334, with 30,000 foot and 5,000 horse. When he approached the Granicus, he learned that several Persian satraps, with 20,000 foot, and as many horse, awaited him on the other side. *A.*, without delay, led his army through the river, and obtained a complete victory, having overthrown, with his lance, Mithridates, the son-in-law of Darius, and exposed himself to every danger. Most of the cities of Asia Minor, even Sardis, opened their gates to the victor. Miletus and Halicarnassus resisted longer. *A.* restored democracy in all the Greek cities. In passing through Gordium, he cut the Gordian knot, and conquered Lycia, Ionia, Caria, Pamphylia, and Cappadocia. But a dangerous sickness, brought on by bathing in the Cydnus, checked his course. On this occasion he showed the elevation of his character. He received a letter from Parmenio, saying that Philip, his physician, had been bribed by Darius to poison him. *A.* gave the letter to the physician, and at the same time drank the potion which he had prepared for him. Scarcely was he restored to health, when he advanced toward the defiles of Cilicia, whither Darius had imprudently betaken himself, with an immense army. The second battle took place near Issus, between the sea and the mountains. The disorderly masses of the Persians were broken by the charge of the Macedonians, and fled in wild confusion. The treasures and family of Darius fell into the hands of the conqueror. The latter were treated most magnanimously. *A.* did not pursue Darius, who fled toward the Euphrates, but, in order to cut him off from the sea, turned toward Cœlo-Syria and Phœnicia. The victory at Issus had opened the whole country to the Macedonians. *A.* took possession of Damascus, and secured all the towns along the Mediterranean sea. Tyre, emboldened by the strength of its situation, resisted, but was taken, after seven months of incredible exertions, and destroyed. *A.* continued his victorious march through Palestine, where all the towns surrendered, except Gaza, which shared the fate of Tyre. Egypt, weary of the Persian yoke, received him as a deliverer. In order to confirm his power, he restored the former customs and religious rites, and founded Alexandria. At the return of spring, *A.* marched against Darius, who, in the meantime, had collected an army in Assyria, and rejected the proposals of *A.* for peace. A battle was fought at Gaugamela, not far from Arbela, in 331. Justin estimates the forces of Darius at 500,000 men; Diodorus, Arrian, and Plutarch at more than double that number. Notwithstanding the immense numerical superiority of his enemy, *A.* was not a moment doubtful of victory. At the head of his cavalry, he attacked the Persians, and routed them immediately; he then hastened to the aid of his left wing, which had been, in the mean time, severely pressed. His wish was to take, or kill, the king of Persia. The latter was on an elevated chariot, in the midst of his body-guards. These, when they saw how *A.* overthrew everything, fled. Darius then mounted a horse, and fled likewise, leaving his army, baggage and immense treasures to the victor. Babylon and Susa, where the riches of the East lay accumulated, opened their gates to *A.*, who directed his march toward Persepolis, the capital of Persia. The only passage thither, Pylæ Persidis, was defended by 40,000 men under Ariobarzanes. *A.* attacked them in the rear, routed them, and entered Persepolis triumphant. From this time the glory of *A.* began to decline. Master of the greatest empire in the world, he became a slave to his own passions; gave himself up to arrogance and dissipation; showed himself ungrateful and cruel, and, in the arms of pleasure, shed the blood of his bravest generals. Hitherto sober and moderate, this hero, who called himself a god, sunk to the level of vulgar men. Persepolis, the wonder of the world, he burned in a fit of intoxication. Ashamed of this act, he set out with his cavalry to pursue Darius, who was assassinated by Bessus, satrap of Bactriana, and mourned by the Macedonian hero. The ambition for conquest had now become in *A.* an inordinate passion. He entirely subdued Persia, and then prepared to invade India. In the early part of the year 326 B. C. he crossed the Indus, and entered the Punjab. On the banks of the Hydaspes he encountered Porus, an Indian prince, with a numerous army, in which were several elephants. The wonted fortune of the Macedonians prevailed; but *A.* was so pleased with the gallantry of Porus, that he restored him his kingdom and entered into an alliance with him. Pursuing the tide of conquest, which seemed to roll him to success, he advanced to the Acesines (the Chenaub), traversed the barren plain between it and the Hydraotes (the Ravee), when he was met by a second Porus; him he defeated, and gave his kingdom to the former Porus. Continuing his march, he arrived at the river Hyphasis (the Garra), which was the limit of his Indian expedition. Here he erected twelve colossal towers to mark this circumstance. He now ordered a fleet to be built, and sailed down the Indus; and leaving the ships to Nearchus, whom he directed to the Persian Gulf, he returned with his army through Persia to Babylon, where he was carried off by a fever, in the 33d year of his age, 323 B. C. He had four wives: Barsina, the daughter of Artabazes; Roxana, a Persian princess, by whom he left a son of his own name, who was assassinated with his mother, by Cassander; Parisatis, daughter of Artaxerxes Ochus; and Statira, daughter of Darius Codomannus. By his own direction, his body was carried to Alexandria, where Ptolemy Lagus deposited it in a gold coffin, which one of his successors changed for a glass one. Having appointed no successor, his generals divided his conquests among themselves.—The character of *A* was made up of very great and very bad qualities. He committed many odious cruelties, and he drank to a shameful excess. In one of his drunken fits he stabbed his most intimate friend Clytus with his own hand. Yet he often performed deeds that indicated a benevolent mind; and though he was pleased with the fulsome ascription of divinity, on other occasions he expressed his abhorrence of adulation and flattery. He possessed a taste for learning and the fine arts, and had always about him men of science, philosophers, and poets.

Alexan'der, Jannæus, king of the Jews, third son of Johannes Hyrcanus, succeeded his brother Aristobulus as king and as high-priest from 106 or 104 to 79 B. C. He began his reign by murdering one of his brothers, and entered into hostilities, which lasted long, with Ptolemy Lathyrus, king of Egypt. His cruelties irritated his subjects, and produced a civil war, which lasted six years. *A.*, however, proved successful, and in one day caused 800 captives to be crucified, after their wives and children had been murdered before their eyes.

Alexan'der, son of king Aristobulus II., and grandson of Jannæus, was taken captive in Judæa by Pompey, who intended to exhibit him with his father and brother in his triumph at Rome. Alexander escaped on the journey, and returned to Judæa, where he raised an army. But Marcus Antonius, who was sent by Gabinius, governor of Syria, defeated Alexander near Jerusalem, B. C. 57, and besieged him in Alexandrion, where he capitulated. After his father, Aristobulus, had escaped from Rome to Judæa, and had been again defeated and put into prison, Alexander once more took up arms and conquered Judæa. But he was defeated in a battle near Mount Tabor, fell into the hands of Metellus Scipio, and was beheaded at Antioch, 49 B. C.

Alexan'der I., surnamed **Balas,** reigned as king of Syria from 150 to 145 B. C. He was an adventurer, who was employed by the Romans to personate the son of Antiochus Epiphanes, king of Syria, in order to take possession of that kingdom. He defeated Demetrius Soter, the lawful heir and married at Ptolemais, Cleopatra, a daughter of Ptolemæus Philometor, king of Egypt, who afterwards turned against him and embraced the cause of Demetrius Soter. Balas being defeated by Ptolemy, escaped into Arabia, where he was slain. On some coins, the head of Balas is associated with that of Cleopatra, who occupies the foreground with a modius on her head, — an indication of his subordination to that proud woman.



Fig. 79.

ALEXAN'DER II., called Zabina, or the *brought-on*, as it was reported that he had been purchased from slavery. He reigned over a part of Syria, from 128 to 122 B. C., and was put to death.

Alexan'der I., king of Scotland, son of Malcolm III., succeeded his eldest brother Edgar, 1107, and D. 1124. He was very rigorous in the administration of justice; on which account several insurrections took place, all of which he subdued. Alluding to the most serious of them, excited by the English, the old chronicler Wyntou says,

> "Fra that day forth his lieges all
> Used him Alexander *the fierce* to call."

ALEXANDER II., succeeded his father, William the Lion, 1214, at the age of 16. He engaged in a long and destructive war with England. His marriage with the sister of Henry III., 1221, restored peace between the two kingdoms. D. 1249.

ALEXANDER III., son of the preceding by his second wife, came to the crown at the age of eight years. Soon after he was married to Margaret, daughter of Henry III. of England, whom he assisted against the English barons. He defeated the king of Norway, who had invaded Scotland with a large army. He was killed in hunting, 1286, leaving the character of a great and good prince.

Alexander, POPE, succeeded Evaristus in 109; n. 119. He was a Roman by birth, and stands as a marytr and prince in the Roman Calendar.

ALEXANDER II., succeeded Nicholas II. in 1061. He carried the Papal powers to a great height, and most of the sovereign princes yielded to his authority. D. 1073.

ALEXANDER III., succeeded Adrian IV. in 1159. The emperor Frederick I. having procured an anti-pope to be elected, *A.* deposed the emperor, and absolved his subjects from their allegiance. Upon this, Frederick marched to Rome, and having driven out *A.*, placed his rival in the pontifical chair: but becoming weary of the contest, he acknowledged *A.* as legal pontiff. *A* took part with Thomas à Becket in his quarrel with Henry II., and canonized him after his assassination. D. 1181.

ALEXANDER IV., of Anagni, succeeded Innocent IV., 1254. He claimed unsuccessfully the right to dispose of the crown of Sicily. D. 1261.

ALEXANDER V., succeeded Gregory XII. in 1409. B. on the Island of Candia, of such poor parents that in his childhood he was obliged to go about begging, he was admitted among the Friars Minors, went to Paris for his studies, obtained the bishopric of Vicenza, and afterward the archbishopric of Milan; Pope Innocent VII. made him cardinal. He was a liberal and munificent pontiff. D. 1410.

ALEXANDER VI., (RONERIGO BORGIA,) B. at Valencia, Spain, 1431, succeeded Innocent VIII. 1492. His mother was sister to Calistus III., by whom he was made cardinal. By his intrigues he got himself elected by the conclave, though he had then four sons and a daughter by a Roman lady. His son, Cesare Borgia, was a monster of wickedness like himself. There is hardly a crime of which they have not been accused, and it seems with justice. At length Providence punished them by the same means which they had prepared for the ruin of others. In 1503, the Pope and his son attempted to poison a rich cardinal, on account of his wealth; when, by a mistake of the attendants, they drank the wine which they had destined for their victim. The Pope died almost instantly, but Borgia recovered, and was killed some years after. His daughter Lucrezia was married, first to Giovanni Sforza, Lord of Pesaro, whom she afterward divorced; then to a prince of the house of Aragon, who was murdered by her brother Cesare; after which she lived some time in the pontifical palace, sharing in the intrigues and licentiousness of that court. She was married a third time, in 1501, to Alfonso d'Este, son of Hercules, duke of Ferrara. — The pontificate of *A.* is certainly the blackest page in the history of modern Rome. The general demoralization of that period, of which abundant details are found in Catholic as well as Protestant writers, appear in our time almost incredible.


Fig. 80. — ALEXANDER VI.

ALEXANDER VII., FABIO CHIGI OF SIENA, succeeded Innocent X. 1655. He published, in 1656, the famous bull against the Jansenists. He protected learning, but was accused of favoring too much his relatives and connections. D. 1667.

Alexan'der VIII., Cardinal *Ottoboni* of Venice, succeeded Innocent XI. 1689; D. 1691, at the age of 82.

Alexan'der I., emperor and autocrat of all the Russias, and king of Poland, was born Nov. 6, 1777, and in 1801, on the death of his father, Paul, ascended the throne. From 1805 to 1815, his name and his influence were connected with all the most important political transactions of Europe. In the year 1805, Alexander united with the emperor of Austria against France. This coalition, however, was of short continuance; it was broken up, in consequence of the success of Napoleon at Austerlitz. In the following year he joined with Prussia: but, in 1807, after having been defeated at Friedland, he signed, at Tilsit, a peace with the French emperor, very soon



Fig. 81. — ALEXANDER I.

after which he became one of his closest allies. The interval between 1807 and 1812 was filled up with the seizure of Finland, and a war against Turkey. In the latter year, hostilities were again commenced between France and Russia, and were actively continued until the downfall of Napoleon. During the campaigns of 1813 and 1814, Alexander bore a share in the dangers of the field. As a reward for his military assistance, Poland was erected into a kingdom by the congress of Vienna, and *A.* was crowned in 1815 as king of the Poles. He died at Taganrog, in November, 1825.

ALEXAN'DER II., present emperor of Russia, surnamed Nicholaewitch, is the eldest son of the late emperor Nicholas; B. 1818. His mother was a sister of Frederick William IV., king of Prussia. He succeeded his father in March, 1855, and immediately issued a proclamation intimating a resolution to pursue the plans of Nicholas, and, if possible, bring the war, which was then raging in the Crimea, between the united forces of Turkey, France, England, and Sardinia, and that of his own dominion, to a successful termination. In this, however, he was doomed to disappointment, for on Sept. 8th, 1855, the allies obtained possession of Sebastopol, and peace was concluded March 30th, 1856. In 1861, *A.* issued a decree which provided for the gradual emancipation from serfdom of more than 20,000,000 of his subjects — a measure which will doubtless prove to be the grand distinguishing feature of his reign. In the same year, he addressed to the U. S. govt. a letter expressive of his sympathy with the defenders of the Union in their struggle against the Confederate aggression, which manifestation of friendliness was doubly welcome in this country on account of the doubtful attitude assumed by some other European powers. The emperor further evinced his interest in our republic by dispatching his 3d son, Alexis, 1871–2, on a tour through the States.

Alexan'der, king of Poland, succeeded his brother, John Albert, in 1501. D. 1506.

Alexan'der, ARCHIBALD, D.D., a distinguished American author, B. in Virginia, 1772; D. 1851.

Alexan'der Newskoi, a Russian hero and saint, son of the grand-duke Jaroslav, B. 1219. In order to defend the empire, which was attacked on all sides, but especially by the Mongols, Jaroslav quitted Novgorod, and left the charge of the government to his sons, Fedor and Alexander, the former of whom soon afterwards died. *A.* repulsed the assailants. Russia, nevertheless, came under the Mongolian dominion, in 1238. *A.*, when prince of Novgorod, defended the western frontier against the Danes, Swedes, and Knights of the Teutonic order. He gained, in 1240, a splendid victory on the Neva, over the Swedes, and thence received his surname. He overcame, in 1242, the knights of the sword, on the ice of lake Peipus. After the death of his father, in 1245, *A.* became grand-duke of Wladimir. He died in 1264. The gratitude of his countrymen has commemorated the hero in popular songs, and raised him to the dignity of a saint. Peter the Great honored his memory by the erection of a splendid monastery in Petersburg, on the spot where *A.* gained his victory, and by establishing the order of St. Alexander Newskoi; but dying before he had named the knights, this was done by Catharine I. in 1725.

Alexan'der, OF PARIS, a French poet, who flourished in the 12th century. He wrote a poem on the life of Alexander the Great, in verses of 12 syllables, which measure has ever since been called Alexandrine.

Alexan'der Severus. See SEVERUS.

Alexan'der, St., an Asiatic; who founded the order called *Acœmites*, because one of the monks was always to be on the watch to sing hymns. D. about 430.

Alexan'der, WILLIAM. See STIRLING, EARL OF.

Alexan'der (Archipelago). See ALASKA.

Alexan'der, in *North Carolina*, a western county, founded in 1846, from Wilkes, Caldwell, and Iredell counties. *Area* about 300 sq. m.; soil hilly and partially fertile; cap. Taylorsville. *Pop.* 6,868.

Alexan'der, in *Georgia*, at township of Burke co., about 30 m. E. of Milledgeville. *Pop.* 1,187.

Alexan'der, in *Illinois*, a county lying between the Ohio on the S.E. and the Mississippi on the S.W. *Area* 245 sq. m. Cash river, after flowing along the E. boundary of the county, flows into the Ohio. The soil is fertile, but some parts of this county are subject to inundations. Chief towns, Cairo, and Thebes the capital. *Pop.* 10,564.

Alexan'der, in *Maine*, a post-township of Washington co., 25 m. N. of Machias; *pop.* 456.

Alexan'der, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Genesee co. The village, at 258 m. W. of Albany, on the Tonawanda creek, contains a flourishing seminary. *Pop.* of township 1,605.

Alexan'der, in *Ohio*, a township of Athens co., about 80 m. S.E. of Columbus. *Pop.* 1,511.

—a village of Licking co., about 12 m. W. of Newark. *Pop.* 700.

Alexan'der, in *Tennessee*, a small village of Cannon co.

Alexan'dersville, or ALEXANDERVILLE, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Montgomery co., on the Miami Canal, 7 m. S. of Dayton.

Alexan'dretta. [Turk. *Iskanderoon.*] The ancient *Alexandria ad Issum*, a seaport of Syria, on the E. side of the bay of Iskanderoon, 23 m. N of Antioch. *Pop.* 1,000.

Alexan'dria, a celebrated city and seaport of Egypt, near the westernmost branch of the Nile, on the Mediterranean, 112 m. N.W. Cairo, with which it communicates by railway, canal, and the river Nile. Lat. of lighthouse 31° 12′ 9″ N.; Lon. 29° 53′ E. The modern city is built on a peninsula (anciently the island of Pharos), and on the isthmus connecting it with the continent; the ancient city was on the mainland, where its ruins cover a vast extent of surface. A castle called Farillon, and serving as a landmark to sailors, replaces the famous *Pharos* of antiquity, which was considered one of the seven wonders of the world. *A.* is the great emporium of Egypt.—*Exp.*, corn, cotton, wool, gum, soda, rice, dates, senna, feathers, and other African products, hides, and manuf. goods. — *Imp.*, cotton, woollen, and silk goods, hardware, with timber, coal, drugs, and colonial products. *A* is an important station in the overland route to India, and is connected by railway with Suez. Consuls of the chief European countries reside here. *Pop.* about 150,000, chiefly Copts, Turks, Jews, and a great number of Europeans of all nations. *A.* was founded in 332 B.C., by Alexander the Great, on the plans of the celebrated architect Dinocrates. It made great progress under the dynasty of the Ptolemies. *A.* at that epoch engrossed the commerce of India, the great object of ancient ambition. It became also, at the same time, the centre of all sciences, and contained an immense library, the largest of antiquity, chiefly collected by Ptolemy Soter. Altogether, it consisted of 700,000 volumes, 500,000 of which were destroyed when Julius Cæsar was blockaded in the Greek part of the city, and the rest by the Saracenic general Omar, A.D. 640. When Omar took *A.* he said in his letters to the caliph, that he found in it 4,000 palaces, 4,000 baths, 40,000 Jews who paid tribute, 400 royal circuses, and 12,000 gardens, which supplied the city with all kinds of herbs in great plenty. After falling before the armies of the Romans, *A.* continued to be the channel by which the commodities of India, Arabia, and Eastern Africa were transported to Europe; but when conquered by the caliphs, and subjected to the Saracen yoke, it then began and continued to decline till the discovery of a passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope, in 1497, gave the last blow to its trade. But Mehemet Ali, being anxious to acquire a navy, perceived the importance of *A.*, both as a station for his fleet, and a centre of commerce. He greatly improved the city, and restored the ancient communications with the Nile by means of the Mahmoudieh canal, opened in 1817. Since that time the pop. has quadrupled. The opening of the Suez Canal (*q. v.*) has greatly added to its importance. Of the ancient city, the cisterns, catacombs, Pompey's pillar, and the obelisk called *Cleopatra's Needle*, are the principal remains. The obelisk, which in 1878 was erected on the Thames embankment in London, was originally one of six which adorned the Temple of the

Sun at On, in Ancient Egypt, hewn from a single block of rose-colored granite. But one now remains upon the original site—one was transferred to Constantinople, one to Rome, one to Paris, one to London in 1878, and one, in 1880, to New York. The two latter were long



Fig. 82.—CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

at Alexandria, where they had been transported at an early date (abt. 23 B. C.), and whence they became associated with the name of Cleopatra. The weight of the one taken to London is 180 tons, and height 68 feet: that to New York being somewhat heavier. They are, perhaps, over 3,500 years old.—On the 21st of March, 1801, took place the battle of *A.*, in which the French, under Menon, were defeated by the British, headed by Sir Ralph Abercrombie.

Alexan'dria, Piedmont. See ALESSANDRIA.

Alexandria, a vill. of Scotland, in the parish Bonhill, Dumbarton co., on the Level, 3½ m. N. of Dumbarton.—In Canada, a post-v. of Glengarry co., 70 m. W. of Montreal.—In *Ala.*, a town of Calhoun co., abt. 136 m. N.E. of Tuscaloosa.—Or ST. PAUL, in *Alaska Ter.*, a vill. on the island Kadiak, or Kodiak.—In *Ind.*, a vill. of Madison co., on Pipe Creek, abt. 45 m. N.E. of Indianapolis.—In *Kansas*, a twp. of Leavenworth co.—In *Ky.*, a twp., cap. of Campbell co., abt. 13 m. S.S.E. of Newport.

Alexan'dria, in *Louisiana*, a town, cap. of Rapides parish, on the Red River, 350 m. W.N.W. of New Orleans, by steamboat. It is situated on a very fertile plain. *Pop.* 1,985.

Alexan'dria, in *Minnesota*, a post village, capital of Douglas co., about 65 m. W.N.W. of Saint Cloud.

Alexan'dria, in *Missouri*, a town of Clarke co., on Fox River, near its entrance into the Mississippi; *pop.* 688.

Alexan'dria, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Grafton co., 34 m. N.N.W. of Concord; *pop.* 876.

Alexan'dria, in *New Jersey*, a township of Hunterdon co.; *pop.* 3,341.

Alexandria, in *New York*, a village of Essex co., near the N. end of Lake George; *pop.* 680.

—A post-township of Jefferson co., on the river St. Lawrence, with a village of the same name, 27 m. N. of Watertown; *pop.* of township, 3,087.

Alexan'dria, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Scioto co., 4 m. W.S.W. of Portsmouth.

Alexan'dria, in *Pennsylvania*, a town in Morris township, Huntingdon co., on Frankstown branch of the Juniata, 78 m. from Harrisburg; *pop.* 556.

Alexan'dria, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of De Kalb co., 45 m. E. of Nashville; *pop.* 907.

Alexan'dria, in *Virginia*, a county comprising all that part of the District of Columbia which lies W. of the Potomac, which formerly belonged to V., and was, in 1844, returned to that State. *Area*, 36 sq. m. A bridge of over one mile in length, crossing the Potomac, connects it with the City of Washington. The surface is hilly. *Pop.* 16,755.

ALEXAN'DRIA, the capital of the above county, is finely situated on the right bank of the Potomac, 7 miles below Washington, in N. lat. 38°, W. lon. 77° 4′. It is considerably elevated, ascending gradually from the river, which has here a depth of water sufficient for vessels of the largest class. The tonnage of this port is very important. *A.* is connected by railroads with Washington, Leesburg, and Georgetown. *Population* 13,570

Alexan'dria, RAILROADS—(*Alexandria and Fredericksburg.*) *Line*, from Alexandria, Va., to Fredericksburg, Va., 40 miles. This road is yet a project.—(*Alexandria and Hampshire.*) *Line*, Alexandria, Va., to Leesburg, Va., 38 miles.

Alexan'dria Centre, in *New York*, a post-village of Jefferson co.

Alexan'drian, *a.* Pertaining to Alexander or to Alexandria.

Alexan'drine, *n.* (*Pros.*) A kind of verse borrowed from the French, first used by the poet Alexander of Paris. They consist of twelve syllables.

> "Then, as the last, an only couplet, fraught
> With some unmeaning thing they call a thought,
> A needless *Alexandrine* ends the song,
> That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along."—*Pope.*

—*n.* Relating to the Alexandrine verse.

Alexan'drov, a town of Russia, gov. Vladimir, 55 m. W.N.W. of Vladimir. It has an imperial stud, and a convent founded by Ivan IV., who established here the first printing-press known in Russia. *Pop.* 3,200.

Alexan'drovsk, a fortified town of Russia, gov. of Ekaterinoslav, 40 m. S. of Ekaterinoslav, on the Dnieper below its cataracts. It is the place of embarkation for all the products exported by this river to the Black sea. *Pop.* 6,000.

Alexiphar'mic, ALEXIPHAR'MACAL, *a.* [Gr., *keeping off poison.*] (*Med.*) Antidotal.

Alexiphar'mic, ALEXIPHAR'MAC, *n.* An antidote against poison.

Alex'is, a Greek comic poet, uncle of Menander, of whose works a few fragments remain. Flourished 4th century B. C.

Alexis I., Comne'nus, B. at Constantinople, 1048; was nephew to the emperor Isaac Comnenus. He ascended the throne in 1081, after banishing Nicephorus, and distinguished himself by his war against the Turks and other northern invaders. He received with coldness the crusaders, but, intimidated by their numbers, he signed a treaty of peace with them and promised them support. D. 1118. His daughter Anna Comnena has written a Greek account of his reign; but her history is a panegyric, and not the record of truth.

ALEXIS II., COMNENUS, surnamed PORPHYROGENITUS, succeeded his father Manuel, 1180, in his 12th year. He was murdered two years after, with his mother, by Andronicus Comnenus, who usurped the throne. D. 1210.

ALEXIS III., ANGELUS, dethroned his brother Isaac Angelus, 1178, and put out his eyes. Besieged and taken in his capital by an army of Venetians and French crusaders, headed by Alexius, the son of Isaac, he was in his turn deprived of his sight and confined in a monastery, where he died.

ALEXIS IV., after the punishment of his uncle, placed his blind father, from the dungeon, on the throne, and reigned with him; but his elevation was succeeded by a rebellion, because he laid too heavy contributions upon his allies, and his life was sacrificed to the fury of the people, 1204.

ALEXIS V., DUCAS, surnamed *Murtzuffius*, from his black, heavy eyebrows; an officer at the court of Alexis IV., who dethroned and murdered his master, and was raised to the throne. The Latins, however, laid siege to Constantinople, and pressed it so closely, that *A.* was obliged to escape by night. He was deprived of his eyes by his father-in-law, to whom he fled for refuge; and after rambling about as a mendicant, was seized by the Latins, who cast him from the top of Theodosius's Pillar, where he was dashed to pieces. Reigned at the commencement of the 13th century.

Alex'is del Arco, surnamed EL TORDILLO DE PEREDA, a celebrated deaf and dumb Spanish portrait-painter. B. at Madrid, 1625; D. 1700.

Alex'is, or **Alexei,** MICHAELOVITCH, son of the Czar Michael Feodorowich Romanov, B. 1630, succeeded to the throne in 1645, at the age of 16, and distinguished himself by his war against the Turks, the Swedes, and Poles. Respected abroad, he was beloved at home, as the improvement of his barbarian subjects was the sole wish of his heart. D. 1677, and was succeeded by his son, Peter the Great.

Alex'is, or **Alexei,** PETROWITCH, the eldest son of the czar Peter the Great. B. 1690. Inclined to low pleasures, and decidedly adverse to that reformation of the ancient manners of the country, which it was the object of Peter's life to effect, *A.* secretly quitted Russia, and retired to Naples. By a promise of forgiveness, he was induced to return to Moscow, where he was thrown into prison, tried secretly, and condemned to death. He was found dead in prison, and it was given out that he had been carried off by some natural illness; but suspicions have been naturally enough entertained that a private execution accomplished the end, without incurring the risks of a public one. D. 1718. *A.* left a son who, in 1727, became emperor, under the name of Peter II.

Alexiter'ic, *a.* and *n.* The same as ALEXIPHARMIC.

Alexiter'ical, *a.* The same as ALEXIPHARMACAL.

Aley'beh, a large and popular place in W. Africa, on the bank of the Senegal; lat. 16° 50′ N.; lon. 14° 4′ W.

Alfa Grass. See STIPA, page 2267.

Alfar' Dagh, a mountain of Turkey in Asia, Anatolia, near the Black Sea. Lat. 41° 35′ N.; lon. 33° 5′ E.

Al'faro, a town of Spain, Old Castile, on the Ebro, 37 m. S.E. of Logroño. *Pop.* 5,000.

Al'feld, a walled town of Hanover, on the river Leine. *Pop.* 3,000.

Alfe'nus Var'us, PUBLIUS, a Roman jurist, lived 1st century B. C. From being a shoemaker, he became an advocate, and at length consul. He wrote forty books of digests, and some collections, cited by Aulus Gellius.

Al'fet, *n.* [A.S. *alfat*, a pot to boil in.] A vessel of boiling water into which an accused person plunged his arm by way of trial to prove his guilt or innocence.

Al'fieri, VITTORIO, the most eminent of Italian tragic poets, was born at Asti, Piedmont, in 1749. His family was rich and noble. His youth was spent in travelling



Fig. 83.—ALFIERI.

over the greatest part of Europe, and in adventures which were marked only by dissipation and licentiousness. After his return to Turin, love inspired him with the spirit of poetry; and, in 1775, he produced his tragedy of Cleopatra. Thenceforth he continued constant to the muses and to study; and the result was no less than fourteen dramas in seven years, besides many compositions in verse and prose. In France, where he next settled with the Pretender's widow, the countess of Albany, whom he secretly married, (see ALBANY, Countess of,) he composed five more tragedies. The fall of the throne, in 1792, drove him from France; his property there was unjustly confiscated; and Alfieri ever after entertained a deadly hatred of that country. Worn out by his incessant literary labors, he died at Florence in 1803. As a tragic writer, Alfieri has had many imitators in Italy, but his throne is still unshared by any rival—no one has yet equalled him in nervous dialogue, in grandeur of style, or in the delineation of strong passions and energetic characters. His *Saul* and his *Felipo* are considered the finest of his productions.

Alfont', in *Indiana*, a post-village of Madison co., 24 m. N.E. of Indianapolis.

Alfon'so. See ALPHONSO.

Al'ford, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Berkshire co., on Green river, 130 m. W. of Boston. *Pop.* 430.

Al'ford, a district and parish of Scotland, 28 m. N.W. of Aberdeen. *Pop.* of the district, 13,000.—In 1645, a battle was fought in the parish between the Covenanting army under Gen. Baillie, and the Royalists under the Marquis of Montrose, in which the former was defeated.

Al'fordsville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Daviess co., 15 m. S.E. of the county-seat; *pop.* 128.

Alfordsville, in *North Carolina*, a post-village of Robeson co., 107 m. S.S.W. of Raleigh; *pop.* 1,041.

Al'fort, a village of France, dep. of the Seine, 5 m. S.E. of Paris, with an imperial veterinary college and botanical garden.

Al'fred the Great, the youngest son of Ethelwolf, king of the West Saxons, B. 849. After the death of his brother, *A.* mounted the throne of England in 871, in his 22d year, at a time when the kingdom was a prey to the invasion of the Danes, and to domestic dissensions. After several unfortunate actions with the Danes, *A.* concealed his misfortunes for a year under the dress of a peasant, till the success of one of his chiefs, Odun, earl of Devon, in defeating a body of Danes, drew him from his retirement. The Danes were completely defeated at Eddington, in May, 878. After the victory, *A.* behaved with great magnanimity to his foes, giving up the kingdom of the East Angles to those of the Danes who embraced Christianity. From that time, however, though the Danes occasionally repeated their depredations, the mind of *A.* was not shaken from its noble purpose of enlightening his subjects, and giving stability to their independence. He is said to have been



Fig. 84.—COIN OF ALFRED THE GREAT.
(From the British Museum.)

engaged in 56 battles, by sea and land, although his valor as a warrior has excited less admiration than his wisdom as a legislator. He composed a body of statutes, instituted the trial by jury, and divided the kingdom into shires and tithings. He was so exact in his government that robbery was unheard of, and valuable goods might be left on the highway without danger. He founded, or, according to others, restored the University of Oxford, and filled the professional chairs with men of taste, genius, and erudition. He was himself a learned prince, and composed several works. To *A.*, also, England is indebted for the foundation of her naval establishments, and he was the first to send out ships to make the discovery of a north-east passage. In private life he was benevolent, pious, cheerful, and affable, and his deportment was both dignified and engaging. After a reign of over 28 years, he died on the 28th of Oct., 901. He left by his queen, Elswitha, two sons and three daughters, and was succeeded by his 2d son, Edward, surnamed the Elder.

Al'fred, in *Maine*, a post-village and township, capital of York co., 78 m. S.W. of Augusta; *pop.* 1,224.

Al'fred, in *New York*, a township of Alleghany co.—*Alfred Centre*, the post-village, is about 250 m. W.S.W. of Albany. *Pop.* of township, 1,555.

Al'freton, a town and parish of England, Derby co., 6 m. N.N.E. of Belper. *Man.* of stockings and pottery. *Pop.* of parish, 8,400.

Al'fride, or EL'FRID, the natural son of Oswy, king of Northumberland, fled to Ireland or Scotland, to avoid the persecutions of his brother Egfrid, who waged war with those who granted him an asylum. Egfrid was slain in this contest. *A.* ascended the vacant throne, 686, and deserved the applause of his subjects by his benevolence and mildness, and the liberal patronage which he offered to literature. D. 705.

Al'gæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The name given by Jussieu to the *Algales.*

Al'gal, *a.* Pertaining to the algals.

Al'gales, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The Algals, an alliance of plants, class *Thallogens.* They are cellular, flowerless plants, nourished through their whole surface by the medium in which they vegetate; living in waters or very swampy places; propagated by zosphores, colored spores, or tetraspores. In structure they vary through a vast variety

mediate gradations, from the state of simple microscopic vesicles, to branched, woody individuals many fathoms in length. Some of them are only visible to the naked eye when they are collected in heaps; others grow together in the beds of the ocean, and when they rise to the surface, form floating banks of such extent as to impede the course of ships. The *A.* are divided into five orders: *Diatomaceæ, Confervaceæ, Fucaceæ, Ceramiaceæ, Cutaceæ*; q. v.

Algan'see, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Branch co., about 7 m. S.E. of Coldwater; *pop.* 1,421.

Algar'di, ALEXANDER, an Italian painter and sculptor, B. at Bologna; D. 1654. He executed many fine works, among which may be mentioned the Attila, which is the largest alto-relievo in the world, and is in St. Peter's Church, at Rome.

Al'garinejo, a town of Spain, prov. of Granada, close to the frontiers of Cordova; *pop.* 4,383.

Al'garoba-Bean, *n.* [Ar. *al*, the, and *garoba*, bean-tree] (*Bot.*) A plant called also carob-tree, the *Ceratonia siliqua*, ord. *Fabiaceæ*. It is consumed in South Spain by horses, and is used in England as a substitute for oil-cake. The dry pulp in which are the seeds is very nutritious, and is supposed to have been the food of St. John in the wilderness, wherefore it is called locust-tree, and St. John's bread. Singers are said to chew this fruit for the purpose of improving their voice. The seeds of the Carob-tree are said to have been the original carat weights for the jeweller.

Al'garoth, *n.* [From Vittorio *A.*, a physician of Verona, its inventor.] (*Chem.*) A powder obtained on diluting a hot solution of terchloride of antimony in hydrochloric acid with hot water. It is violently emetic in doses of two or three grains, and was formerly much used in medicine.

Algarot'ti, an Italian writer of lively but superficial genius. B. at Padua, 1712. His writings, published in Italian, 1765, and afterwards translated into French, show a great taste for the fine arts, but they convey little information. D. 1764.

Algar've, or ALARVA. [Ar. *the west.*] The most S. prov. of Portugal, having N. the prov. Alemtejo, E. Spain, S. and W. the Atlantic. *Area.* 2,151 sq. m. On its N. frontier is the Sierra de Monchique. In the S. are plains yielding aloes and dates. Chief towns: Pavira, Faro, and Lagos. *Pop.* 179,517.

Al'gebra, *n.* [It. and Sp.; Fr. *algèbre*, probably from the Ar. *Al jebr e al mokabalah*, restoration and reduction.] (*Math.*) The method of calculating indeterminate quantities. It is a sort of universal arithmetic, founded on the same principles as common arithmetic, and proceeding by rules and operations precisely similar. But it is not confined merely to questions relating to numbers, being applied generally to investigate the relations that subsist among quantities of all kinds, whether arithmetical or geometrical. The reasoning is carried on by general symbols, which are of two kinds,—those which denote quantity, and those which denote the affections or relations, or properties of quantities, and operations to be performed on them. For representing quantities or magnitudes, the letters of the alphabet are employed. Thus, in the solution of an arithmetical problem, a number may be represented by the letter *a*; in geometry, *a* may represent a line or an angle; in mechanics, a force. The relations of quantities are expressed by other conventional symbols. The relation of equality is expressed by the sign =; thus, to express that the quantity represented by *a* is equal to the quantity represented by *b*, we write $a = b$. The symbol > or < coming between two quantities denotes inequality; thus. $a > b$ signifies that *a* is greater than *b*, and $a < b$ denotes that *a* is less than *b*. The two primary operations of which quantities are susceptible, are addition and subtraction, and these are respectively indicated by the symbols + plus, and − minus. For example, $a + b$ denotes the sum of the two quantities *a* and *b*, or that *a* is to be increased by *b*; and $a - b$ denotes the difference between *a* and *b*, or that *a* is to be diminished by *b*. Multiplication is indicated by the symbol ×, or by simply placing the letters beside each other without an intervening symbol. Thus, in numbers, $a \times b$, or *a b*, denote the same thing, namely, the product arising from the multiplication of the number *a* into *b*. In geometry, two letters joined together, as *a b*, denote a rectangular parallelogram, one of the sides of which is represented by *a* and the other by *b*. Division is indicated by ÷; or more frequently by placing one of the numbers above the other in the form of a fraction; as in this case: $30 \div 10$, or $\frac{30}{10}$. In addition and subtraction, the quantities connected by the appropriate symbols must be homogeneous, or of the same kind; for it is only such quantities that admit of addition or subtraction. Of two quantities connected by the symbol of multiplication, one must necessarily be an abstract number, for a quantity can only be multiplied by a number, or, which is the same thing, added to itself once or twice, or some other number of times. When division is to be performed, the divisor may either be a quantity of the same kind as the dividend, or it may be an abstract number; in the former case, the quotient is an abstract number; in the latter, it is a quantity of the same kind as the dividend. In the multiplication of quantities, the frequent repetition of the same symbol would become inconvenient; it is usual, therefore, to write the root only once, and to place over it, on the right, the exponent or number indicating the power: thus, a^2 denotes the same thing as *a a*, or the square of *a*; a^3 is the same as *a a a*, or the cube of *a*, and a^n denotes the *n*th power of *a*, or *a* multiplied by *n* times into itself. Algebra is in its nature essentially distinct from arithmetic. In arithmetic, absolute numbers are given, from which other absolute numbers are required to be determined. But in algebra the symbols that are employed are perfectly general, and may represent any numbers whatever; and the expressions which result from combining them according to the conditions of the problem, indicate the solution not of a particular question, but of all questions whatever, in which numbers are subjected to the same series of operations. In this manner the general properties of numbers are discovered. For example, the expression $(a + b)(a - b)$, which signifies that the sum of the two numbers *a* and *b* is to be multiplied by their difference, becomes, on performing the multiplication, $a^2 - b^2$; whence we infer this general or universal truth, namely, that the product of the sum and the difference of any two numbers is equal to the difference of the squares of those numbers. Arithmetic could only prove the property to be true in respect of particular numbers. The only necessary preliminary to the study of *A.* is a good knowledge of the four rules of arithmetic, and of common and decimal fractions.

Algebra'ic, Algebraical, *a.* Relating to algebra.

Algebraical Curve. A curve of which the relation between the abscissa and the ordinates is expressed by an equation which contains only algebraic quantities. The term algebraic is here used in contradistinction to transcendental, under which is comprehended infinite series and quantities of the following kind: log. *x*, a^x sin. *x*, cos. *x*, tan. *x*, &c.

Algebraic Equations. An equation of which the terms contain only algebraic quantities. — See EQUATION.

Algebra'ically, *adv.* By algebraic process.

Al'gebraist, *n.* One who is versed in algebra.

Al'gebraize, *v. a.* To perform by algebra, or reduce to algebraical form.

Algeçi'ras, a seaport-town of Spain, Andalusia, prov. of Cadiz, on the W. side of the Bay of Gibraltar, opposite to and 6 m. W. of Gibraltar. *Pop.* about 12,000. It was the scene of a naval engagement between the English and French, 1801.

Al'gemesi, or ALGEMESIA, a town of Spain, prov. and 18. m. S of Valencia. *Pop.* 5,000.

Al'genib, or ALGENEB, *n.* (*Astron.*) A star of 2d magnitude in the constellation *Pegasus*, 14° S. of Alpheratz, 16½° E. of Markab.—*A.* in Pegasus, *Alpheratz* in Andromeda, and Caph in Cassiopeia, are situated on the *prime meridian*, and point out its direction through the pole. For this reason they are sometimes called the *three guides*. They form an arc of that great circle in the heavens from which the distances of all the heavenly bodies are measured.—*Mattison.*

Alge'ria, [Fr. *Algérie.*] A country of North Africa, the largest and most important of the colonial possessions of France, cap. Algiers. This territory is situated between lat. 35° and 37° N.; extending from lon. 2° 11′ W. to 8° 53′ E.; length about 550 m., greatest breadth about 200 m. It is bounded N. by the Mediterranean, S. by the Sahara, E. by Tunis, and W. by Morocco.—*Area.* 96,369,000 acres. *Desc.* Algeria is traversed throughout by the Atlas mountains, which rise in successive stages parallel with the coast, the highest points exceeding 7,000 feet. The coast is steep and deficient in good ports. The chief plains are those of Oran, Metidjah, and Shelif; the principal rivers are the Wad-el-Gedy, which rises S. of the Atlas range, and flows to the Melgig Lake; the Shelif, which rises on the borders of Sahara, and flows to the Mediterranean; the others are the Sebus, Isser, Harna, and Jafna. There are several lakes, called sebkhas, which are generally dry in summer: the chief of these are the Zagries in Constantine, the Shott and the Sebkha in the S.E. of the Melgig. The climate is temperate and healthy on the N. slopes of the mountains, but pestilential in the marshy plains. The heat is often excessive under the influence of the *simoom*, or hot wind of the desert. From April to October the sky is serene; the winter is mild, and marked by abundant rains. The mean temperature of winter is from 54° to 65°, and of summer 74° to 104° Fahr.; but this elevated temperature is moderated by constant sea-breezes. The mountains contain mines of iron, copper, and lead, but their extent is imperfectly known. In the mountains of Bou Hamra there are rich iron mines, which appear to have been worked by the Romans. The country is divided by the natives into the *Tel*, or country of grain crops, in the N., and the *date country* in the S. Vegetation is developed with great activity. The level part of the Tel, occupied by Arabs, is fertile in cereals; and the mountainous country, occupied by the Kabyles, has extensive forests, and rich and varied vegetation. The Algerian Sahara is not, as was supposed, a sterile desert, but a vast archipelago of oases, each of which presents an animated group of towns and villages, surrounded by olives, figs, vines, and palms. Throughout the Tel, wheat, barley, and legumes are extensively cultivated, and in some places maize, millet, and rice are raised. Cotton, indigo, and the sugar-cane succeed well. The natives rear cattle, sheep, and goats. The horses, which are of an excellent breed, are employed only for the saddle; the camel, dromedary, ass, and mule, are used for draught. Among wild animals may be noticed the lion, panther, jackal, and the antelope. The harvests are sometimes ravaged by locusts. Excellent coral and sponge are fished on the coasts. Very recently numerous artesian wells, bored in the immense plains of *A.*, have given life to countries till then desert. This system, pursued with activity, will do more for the civilization of *A.* than forty years of military warfare.—*Manf.* Carpets, blankets, and other woollens; silks in the form of sashes and handkerchiefs. A considerable trade is carried on in salt, ostrich-feathers, hides, wax, cattle, and sheep; and there are imported European manufactures and colonial produce. With the French-African settlement of Senegal a profitable trade is carried on, across the interior, by means of caravans.—*Towns.* The principal are, Algiers, Constantine, Bona, Philippeville, Bildah, Oran, Tlemsen, and Setiff.—*Division and Gov.* The commander-in-chief of

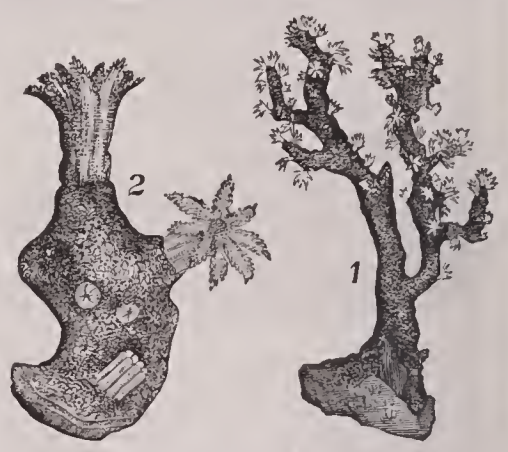


Fig. 85.—RED CORAL OF COMMERCE.
(*Corallium rubrum.*)
No. 2 is a part of No. 1 amplified.

the French forces in *A.*, is governor-general, and responsible to the French cabinet. The country is divided into five great military districts,—Aumale, Dellys, Médéah, Milianah, and Orléansville,—which are subdivided into military circles. For the civil administration, the territory is divided into the three departments of Algiers, Oran, and Constantine.—*Hist. A.* embraces the ancient Numidia, the kingdom of Massinissa, Syphax, and Jugurtha; and the Mauritanian kingdoms of Bocchus and Juba. It has been successively conquered by the Romans, the Vandals, the Byzantine Greeks, and the Arabs, who, in the beginning of the 8th century, invaded North Africa, and established Islamism. The Spaniards, for a short time masters of the country at the beginning of the 16th century, were driven out by the famous corsairs Barbarossa I. and II., the survivor of which obtained in 1520, from Sultan Selim, the title of Dey. Since then *A.* was in almost incessant hostilities against the powers of Christendom, capturing their vessels and reducing their subjects to slavery. In 1541, the emperor Charles V. made an unsuccessful attempt against Algiers. In 1815, the Americans captured an Algerian frigate; and the Dey consented to renounce all claims to tribute from them, and to pay them 60,000 dollars as an indemnification for their losses. In 1816, Algiers was bombarded by the British under Lord Exmouth; and in June, 1830, in consequence of an insult to the French consul, a large fleet and army were dispatched by Charles X., when the Algerians fell under the power of that nation. From that time the invaders gradually extended their conquest, not without much bloodshed. Their bravest and most persevering foe was Abd-el-Kader, *q. v.*—Toward the end of 1864, a serious revolt of the tribes of the S.E. broke out, and to assist in the pacification of the country, the Emperor Napoleon went through *A.* in May, 1865. In 1879, civil was substituted for military rule. *Pop.* (census 1876) 2,867,626, of which 344,749 are Europeans. See p. 201.

Alge'riau, and **Al'gerine,** *n.* (*Geog.*) A native of Algeria. Algerine is used sometimes in poetry as a synonym for pirate.

—*a.* Belonging or relating to Algeria or to Algiers.

Alghe'ri, or ALGHE'RO, a town and seaport of the island of Sardinia, on its W. coast; lat. 40° 25′ 50″ N.; lon. 8° 16′ 45″ E. *Pop.* 8,419.

Al'gidum. (*Anc. Geog.*) A town and mountain of Latium, near Tusculum, 12 m. from Rome.

Al'giers. [Ar. *Al-jezair*, the islands; Fr. *alger.*] A city and seaport of Africa, cap. of the French territory of Algeria, built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the W. side of a bay of same name, in the Mediterranean. Lat. of lighthouse, 36° 47′ 20″ N.; lon. 3° 4′ 32″ E. The city, situated on a slope facing the sea, and crowned by a citadel, is 2 m. in circumference, and strongly walled; since 1830, the French have been actively engaged in extending its defences and improving the port. The streets have been widened, and it in part resembles a European town. *A.*, owing to its mild climate, has become a favorite winter resort—frost is almost unknown. A railroad connects *A.* with Oran, and another, in construction, to Tunis. Several forts and outworks protect it on the land side; by sea it has in front two rocky islands (whence its name), connected with the mainland by a mole; this and another mole, both furnished with batteries, enclose the harbor. *A.* has two suburbs, and numerous villas in its environs, which are of great beauty; is the seat of the gov.-gen. of Algeria and of many foreign consuls, and has regular steam communication with Marseilles and Cette in France, and Bona in Africa. *Pop.* (census 1876) 52,708, of whom 18,216 are French, 7,098 Jews, 11,013 native Musselmen, and 16,381 Italians, Spanish, &c.—See ALGERIA.

Al'giers, in *Louisiana*. See NEW ORLEANS.

Al'goa Bay, or PORT ELIZABETH, an extensive bay on the S.E. coast of Africa, Cape Colony, bet. Capes Recife and Padron, 425 m. E. of the Cape of Good Hope; is open to S. winds, but has good anchorage. In this bay, Fort Elizabeth and Fort Frederick have already some commercial importance. Lat. 33° 56′ S.; lon. 26° 53′ E.

Al'gol, *n.* [Ar. *al ghûl*, destructive.] (*Astron.*) A remarkable star in the *Head of Medusa*, 12° E. of Almaak. It is on the meridian the 21st of December. Nine degrees E. by N. from *A.* is the bright star *Algenib*, which with Almaak makes a perfect right angle at *A.*, with the open part towards Cassiopeia. By means of this strikingly perfect figure, the three stars may always be recognized without the possibility of mistaking them. *A.* varies from the 2d to the 4th magnitude in about 3½ hours, and back again in the same time; after which it remains steadily brilliant for 2¾ days, when the same change occurs. Dr. Herschel attributes the variable appearance of *A.* to spots upon its surface, and thinks it has a motion on its axis similar to that of the sun.—*Mattison.*

Algol'ogy, *n.* [Lat. *alga*, seaweed, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.] (*Bot.*) The description of the algals or algæ.

Algo'ma, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Kent co., 13 m. N. by E. of Grand Rapids: *pop.* 1,959.

Algo'ma, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Winnebago co., about 80 m. N.N.E. of Madison; *pop.* 807.

Algo'na, in *Iowa*, a town and township, cap. of Kossuth co., on the Des Moines river, about 120 m. N. by W. of Des Moines city; *pop.* of township 2,157.

Algonac', in *Michigan*, a post-village of St. Clair co., on the St. Clair river, 40 m. N.E. of Detroit. *Pop.* 754.

Algon'quin, in *Illinois*, a post-township of McHenry co., about 50 m. N.W. of Chicago; *pop.* 2,157.

Algon'quin, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Butler co., 29 m. W. of Cedar Falls.

Algon'quin, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Ontonagon co., about 12 m. S. of Ontonagan; *pop* 54.

Also, a post-village of Houghton co.

Algon'quin, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Carrol co.

Algon'quins, a numerous family of N. American Indians, once spread over all the northern part of the Rocky Mountains, and S. of the St Lawrence. Their language was heard from the bay of Gaspé to the valley of the Des Moines; from Cape Fear to the land of the Esquimaux; from the Cumberland river, of Kentucky, to the western banks of the Mississippi. It was spoken though not exclusively, in a territory that extended through 60 degrees of lon. and more than 20 degrees of lat. (*Bancroft.*) All the tribes of New England were Algonquins; the tribes in Maine, the great tribe of the Delaware Indians, the Creeks in the region of Great Slave Lake, and the Ottawas and Potawattomies in Michigan claimed the same origin. Traces of the primitive *A.* language appear in the names of places, such as *Alleghany, Connecticut.* At present the *A.* do not number more than 200 warriors, included in the tribe of the Chippewas.

Al'gor, *n.* [Lat., *coldness.*] (*Med.*) A sudden chilliness or rigor.

Al'gorab, *n* [Ar.] (*Astron.*) A star of 3d magnitude in the constellation *Corvus*, 14½° S.W. of Spica Virginis. It is on the meridian about the 13th of May.

Al'gorithm, *n.* [Ar.] (*Math.*) The art of computing in reference to some particular subjects, or in some particular way: as, the *A.* of numbers, the *A.* of the differential calculus.

Al'gous, *a.* [Lat. *algosus.*] Abounding with, or like, algals or algæ.

Alguazil', *n.* [Sp. *alguacil*, Pg. *alguazil*, from Ar. *al-wazir*, administrator, vizier.] An interior officer of justice in Spain; a constable.

Alha'ma. [Ar *the bath.*] In Spain, a town of Andalusia, 24 m S.W. of Granada. Near it are celebrated warm baths; *pop.* 6,284.—A town of Murcia, 15 m. W. of Murcia city, having also warm baths. *Pop.* 6,935.

Alham'bra. See GRANADA.

Alham'bra, in *Illinois*, a vill. of Madison co., *pop.* 101.

Alhambresque', *a.* After the fanciful manner of the ornaments in the Alhambra.—See GRANADA.

Alhan'rin el Grande, a town of Spain, prov. of Granada, 22 m. W.S.W. of Malaga *Pop.* 5,514.

Alhucc'mas, a small island and fortress belonging to Spain, in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Morocco Lat. 35° 15′ N.; Lon. 4° 12′ E.

Ali, surnamed by the Arabs *Asad Allah*, and by the Persians *Sair-i-Khoda, i. e.*, the Lion of God, was the cousin of Mohammed, and the first man who acknowledged his divine mission. From these circumstances, and also on account of his marriage with Fatimah, the daughter of Mohammed, Ali appeared to have strong claims to the succession of the Prophet. Abu-Bekr, Omar, and Othman were, however, successively appointed caliphs before Ali came to the throne, A. D. 655. The controversy concerning the respective rights of the three first caliphs on the one side, and of Ali and his lineal descendants on the other, has given rise to the schism of the Sunnites and Shiites in the Mohammedan community. The commencement of the troubles arising from this division disturbed the reign of Ali, who was assassinated in A. D. 660. He was succeeded for a short time by his eldest son Hassan.

Alias, *adv.* [A Lat. word signifying *otherwise.*] (*Law.*) When a defendant sued on a specialty, or a prisoner had more than one common appellation, he was designated, in the Latin form of instruments, as, John, *alias Dictus*, Peter.

—*n.* Another name than the ordinary one; an assumed name.

(*Law.*) A second or further writ, which is issued after a first writ has expired without effect, and containing this clause: "We command you as we formerly have commanded you." (*Sicut alias præcepimus.*)

Alias'ka. See ALASKA.

Ali Bey, Pasha of Egypt, B. in Circassia about 1728. He fell, when a child, into the hands of robbers, who carried him to Cairo, and sold him to Ibrahim, lieutenant of the Janissaries, who reared and adopted him. Ali soon rose to the rank of Sanjiac, or member of the Council; and when his patron was assassinated by Ibrahim the Circassian, he avenged his death and slew the murderer with his own hand. This raised against him numerous enemies, and he was obliged to flee to Jerusalem, and thence to Acre; but in time he was recalled by the people, and being placed at the head of the government, Egypt began to recover its former splendor. In a battle fought against the troops of the rebellious Mamelukes, Ali was cut down, after defending himself with desperate valor, and died of his wounds eight days afterward, 1773.

Al'ibi, *n.* [A Latin word signifying *elsewhere.*] (*Law.*) A defence resorted to in criminal prosecutions, when the party accused, in order to prove that he could not have committed the crime with which he is charged, offers evidence that he was in a different place at the time the offence was being committed.

Alican'te, a province of Spain, founded in 1834, out of the S. part of the ancient kingdom of Valencia, and part of Murcia. *Area*, 2,911 sq. m. It yields excellent wine, sugar, rice, and fruits. *Pop.* 412,511.

ALICAN'TE, *cap.* of the above province; a fortified city and seaport, on a bay in the Mediterranean. Lat. 38° 20′ N.; Lon. 0° 27′ W. It is defended by a castle on a rock about 400 feet high. *A.* is important as a commercial place. *Exp.* wine, almonds, barilla, olives, brandy, figs, wool, silk, and linen: *pop.* 33,086.

Alica'ta, or LICA'TA, a seaport-town of Sicily, prov. Girgenti, on the S. coast of the Mediterranean; lat. 37° 4′ 25″ N.; lon. 13° 55′ 40″ E. *Exp.* corn, macaroni, fruit, and excellent wines; *pop.* 15,481.

Al'ice, a town of Cape Colony, prov. of Victoria; lat. 32° 48′ S.; lon. 26° 52′ E.

Al'ice-Holt, a forest in England, Hants co., on the border of Surrey; *area*, 15,000 acres.

Alicu'di, the ancient *Ericusa*, the most W. of the Lipari isles, on the coast of Sicily, 6 m. in circumference, and rising as a cone from the sea; *pop.* 450.

Ali'da, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Stephenson co.

Al'idade, *n.* [Ar.] The index or ruler moving about the centre of an astrolabe or quadrant, carrying the sights. *Brande.*

Al'ien, *a.* [Lat. *alienus*, from *alibi natus*, born elsewhere, in another country.] Belonging to another country; hence, metaphorically, foreign to the purpose; as, "principles *alien* to our religion."

Al'ien, *n.* A foreigner; in contradistinction from a natural-born citizen.

(*Law.*) In the United States, one who, being born in a foreign country, has not been naturalized, unless his father were a natural-born citizen, in which case he will himself be deemed a natural-born citizen, to all intents and purposes.—An *A.* cannot hold landed property; and if he purchases land, he may be divested of the fee, upon an inquest of office found; but until this is done he may sell, convey, or devise the lands, and pass a good title to the same. That is the general rule, but the disabilities of *A.*, in respect to holding land, are removed by statute in the following States:—wholly in *Arkansas* (if they have declared an intention to become citizens); *California* (if residents); *Connecticut; Delaware* (as in Arkansas): *Florida, Georgia* (as in Arkansas); *Iowa, Kentucky* (if residents); *Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri*, and *New Hampshire* (if residents); *New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina*, and *Texas* (as Arkansas); *Wisconsin*;—partly in *Illinois, New York, Rhode Island, Tennessee*, and *Virginia.*—An *A.* may hold and dispose of, by will or otherwise, goods, money, or other personal estate and may take a lease of a house for habitation, or trade. His property is liable to taxation; he cannot exercise any political rights whatever; he cannot be a member of Congress till the expiration of seven years after his naturalization.—Even after being naturalized, he is forever ineligible to the office of President of the United States.—*Bouvier.* See NATURALIZATION.

Alienabil'ity, *n.* (*Law.*) The capacity of being alienable.

Al'ienable, *a.* That may be alienated.

Al'ienage, *n.* (*Law.*) The condition or state of an alien.—*Lawes.*

Al'ienate, *v. a.* [Fr. *aliéner.*] To transfer property to another.—To change from friendliness to aversion.

Al'ienate, *a.* Withdrawn; alienated.

—*n.* An alien.

Aliena'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *alienatio.*] Estrangement; change of affection.—Constitutional estrangement of mind

(*Law.*) The act of parting with property, more especially real property.

Al'ienator, *n.* (*Law.*) One who transfers property.

Aliene', *v. a.* (*Law.*) To transfer property; to alienate.

Alience', *n.* (*Law.*) One to whom a transfer of property is made.

Al'ienism, *n.* The state of being an alien; alienage. (R.)

Alienor', *n.* (*Law*) One who transfers property.

Alight', *a.* Lighted; lit;—as, "The lamps were *alight.*"

Alight', *v. n.* [A. S. *alihtan*, to come down.] To come down and stop. The word implies the idea of *descending*; as, of a bird from the wing; a traveller from his horse or carriage, and generally of resting or stopping.

"There is *alighted* at your gate a young Venetian."—*Shaks.*

—It is used also of any thing thrown or falling; to fall upon.

"But storms of stones from the proud temple's height,
Pour down, and on our batter'd helms *alight.*"—*Dryden.*

Al'ighur, a district of British India, presidency of Bengal, prov. Agra, watered by the Ganges and Jumna; barren toward the N., but fertile in the S.—*Area*, 2,145 sq. m.; *pop.* 739,356.—The fort of *Alighur*, 50 m. N. of Agra, lat. 27° 56′ N., lon. 77° 59′ E., was taken by the British in 1803; and retaken from the Sepoy rebels in 1857.

Align', *v. a.* [Fr. *aligner.*] To adjust by a line; to form in line, as troops.

Aligne'ment, *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) The position of a body of men in a straight line.

Alike', *adv.* and *a.* [From *a* and *like.*] Like in character or nature or community of circumstances;—resembling; similar; homogeneous; akin, equally.

Alime'da, or ALAMEDA, in *Iowa*, a village of Louisa co., on the Iowa river, about 20 m. S.W. of Muscatine.

Al'iment, *n.* [Fr. from Lat. *alimentum.*] Any substance which, when introduced into the living body, contributes to its growth, or to the repair of the losses it is continually sustaining. Thus, water and air may be called *aliments.* When applied specially to animals, its sense is generally confined to those materials which are absorbed and applied to the purposes of nutrition, only after undergoing the process of digestion.—See FOOD.

Aliment'al, *a.* Nourishing.

Aliment'ally, *adv.* So as to serve for nourishment or sustenance.—*Worcester.*

Aliment'ariness, *n.* Quality of being alimentary.

Aliment'ary, *a.* Belonging to aliment: nourishing.

Aliment'iveness, *n.* (*Phren.*) The organ of appetite for food and drink.

Alimo'nious, *a.* That nourishes.

Al'imony, *n.* [Lat. *alimonia*, maintenance.] (*Law.*) The allowance made to a wife out of her husband's estate for her support, either during a matrimonial suit or at its termination, when she proves herself entitled to a separate maintenance by showing a legal and valid marriage.—*A. pendente lite.* The whole property being supposed by the law to devolve upon the husband, he is generally obliged to pay the expenses on both sides, and to allow his wife *A.* during the suit, and that whether the suit be commenced by or against him. It is usually about one fifth of the husband's net income. It may be reduced or increased according to the fluctuations of the husband's income.—*Permanent A.* does not consist of a sum of money, nor of a specified proportion of the husband's estate given absolutely to the wife, but is a continuous allotment of sums payable at regular intervals for her support from year to year. For being entitled to it, the wife must be separated from the bed and board of her husband by judicial decree; voluntary separation, for whatever cause, is insufficient. The amount of alimony to be allotted depends wholly upon the discretion of the court, equitably exercised with a view to the circumstances of each particular case. In forming their estimate in this respect, the courts have held, that after a separation on account of the husband's misconduct, the wife is to be alimented as if she were living with him as his wife; they attend carefully to the nature as well as to the amount of the husband's means, drawing a distinction between a substantial property and an income derived from personal exertion. The station in life of both parties, and the fortune brought by the wife, are also considered: and much stress is laid upon the disposal of the children and the expense of educating them. The conduct of the parties forms also a very material consideration; where the wife has eloped from her husband, or where the sentence of divorce proceeds upon the ground of her adultery, the law will not compel the allowance of alimony.

Al'ioth, *n.* (*Astron.*) A star in the constellation *Ursa Major*, 4½° of Mizar. It is the 3d star in the handle of the *Dipper. A.* is very nearly opposite Shedir in Cassiopeia, and at an equal distance from the pole.

Ali Pacha, Vizier of Yanina, B. in Albania, 1744. His father, an Albanian chief, died of grief in consequence of being stripped of his territories; but his mother, who was remarkable for energy of character, spirited up her son to assume the conduct of her dependants and avenge his father. With this band he committed so many depredations, that the adjacent tribes took up arms in their own defence, and carried off his mother and sister, whom they treated with great cruelty. This roused the naturally implacable temper of Ali, and he vowed the extermination of the whole race. He raised a body of 2,000 men, assumed great authority, and wreaked his vengeance upon the Suliotes, whom he treated with the most horrible barbarity. During fifty years of constant warfare, he brought under his sway a wide extent of territory, which the Porte sanctioned his holding, with the title of Pacha. He received agents from foreign powers, and ultimately intrigued with England, France, and Russia. But the jealousy of the Porte was at length excited, and Hassan Pacha was sent to demand his head. On declaring his errand, Ali replied, "My head is not to be delivered up so easily," accompanying the words with a pistol-ball, which broke his opponent's thigh. He shot two men dead on the spot, but fell the same moment. His head was severed from his body, and sent to Constantinople, 1822. Lord Byron visited him in his fortress of Tepelen, and thus sings of him in his second canto of *Childe Harold:*

"He passes bleak Pindus, Acherusia's lake,
And left the primal city of the land,
And onward did his further journey take
To great Albania's chief, whose dread command
Is lawless law."

Al'ipee, a town of Hindostan, in Cochin. *Exp.* pepper and timber. Lat. 9° 30′ N.; lon. 76° 24′ E.; *pop.* 13,000.

Alipher'ia. (*Anc. Geog.*) A town of Arcadia, situated on a lofty hill, 8 m. S. of Hereæ. It was taken from the Æleans during the Social War, by Philip, king of Macedon.

Al'iped, *n.* and *a.* [Lat. *ala*, a wing, and *pes*, a foot.] Having toes connected by a membrane, serving for a wing, as a bat.

Al'iquant, *a.* [Lat. *aliquantus*, somewhat.] (*Arith.*) A part of a given quantity which will not divide it exactly, or without remainder. — 5 is an aliquant part of 16, twice 6 being 12, thrice 6 making 18.

Al'iquot, *a.* [Lat., some.] (*Arith.*) *Aliquot part* is a number which divides the given number without leaving a remainder. Thus, 2, 3, 4, and 6, are aliquot parts of 12. To find the aliquot parts of any number, divide the given number by its least divisor; divide the quotient also by its least divisor, and so on, always dividing the last quotient by its smallest divisor, till the quotient is 1. The divisions thus used are the prime aliquot parts of the given number; and the products of every 2, every 3, every 4, etc., of the prime aliquot parts of the given number. Suppose the given number 30; divide 30 by its least divisor, which is 2, and the quotient is 15; divide 5 by itself, (it has no smaller divisor,) and the quotient is 1. Therefore, 2, 3, and 5 are the prime aliquot parts of 30. The compound aliquot parts are $2 \times 3 = 6$, $2 \times 5 = 10$, $3 \times 5 = 15$.

Alis'al, in *California*, a village of Monterey co., abt. 30 m. E. by S. of Monterey. *Pop.* 2,728.

Al'ish, *a.* Resembling ale.

Al'isma, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Alismaceæ*. The species *A. plantago*, water plantain, found in U. S., is a handsome inhabitant of ponds and ditches. Its leaves resemble those of the common plantain. It gives in July numerous flowers tinged with purple.

Alis'maceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The alisuals, an ord. of plants. fam. *Alismales.* — *Diag.* Alismal endogens with 3-petaled flowers, few-seeded, simple and axile, or basal placentæ, and a solid embryo. They are floating and swamp plants, generally native of the northern part of the world. This order is to Endogens what crow-foots are to Polypetalous Exogens, and is in like manner recognized by its disunited carpels and hypogynous stamens.

Al'ismales, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The alismal family. *Diag.* Hypogynous, tri-hexapetaloideous Endogens, with separate carpels and no albumen. This alliance seems to close the class of Endogens, and to stand on the limits of Exogens, in consequence of the intimate relation between Alismads and crow-foot. It is divided into the three ords., *Butomaceæ*, *Alismaceæ*, and *Juncaginaceæ*.

Al'ison, Sir Archibald, Bart., b. in Shropshire, England, 1792. His principal work is, a *History of Europe from the Commencement of the French Revolution in* 1789, *to the Accession of Louis Napoleon in* 1852. D. 1867.

Aliso'nia. See Allisonia.

Al'itrunck, *n.* [Lat. *ala*, a wing, and *truncus*, body.] (*Zoöl.*) The posterior segment of the thorax of an insect, to which the abdomen is affixed, and which bears the legs, properly so called, or the two posterior pairs and wings.

Alive', *a.* [Prefix *a* and *live.*] In the state of life; not dead.

"Nor well *alive*, nor wholly dead they were."—*Dryden.*

—Figuratively, unextinguished; undestroyed; active; in full force; as, to keep the affections *alive*; — cheerful; sprightly; full of alacrity; as, "She was not much *alive* the whole day."—In a popular sense, it is used only to add an emphasis, like the French *du monde;* as, the *best* man *alive*; that is, the *best*, with an emphasis.

Al'iwal, a village of Upper India, on the banks of the Sutlej, 20 m. from Loodiana was the scene of a battle fought on January 28th, 1846, between the British under Sir Harry Smith, and the Sikhs, commanded by Runjoor Singh. The Sikhs were defeated with a loss of nearly 6,000 men.

Alizar'ic Acid, or Phthalic Acid. (*Chem.*) Produced by Alizarin with boiling dilute nitric acid.

Aliz'arin, or Alizarine, *n.* [From *alizari*, the name of the madder in the Levant.] (*Chem.*) A red crystalline matter destitute of odor and taste; neutral to test-paper, soluble in hot water and alcohol, obtained of the Rubia tinctorum; the madder. Potash dissolves it freely, and strikes a beautiful purple; but it is precipitated unaltered on adding an acid; with lime, baryta, and oxide of iron, it forms an insoluble purple lac. With alumina it forms a beautiful red lac. By a heat of 420° alizarin is sublimated and forms beautiful transparent orange-colored needles, which are anhydrous and of high lustre. Form. $C_{14}H_8O_4+3Aq$.

Aljubarro'ta, a town of Portuguese Estremadura, 15 m. S. of Leiria; *pop.* 1,600. In the vicinity Alphonso I. defeated the Moors in 1139, and on the same field John I. of Portugal gained over John I., king of Castile, in 1385, the signal victory of Campo de Ouriques, described by Camoens in the fourth Canto of his *Lusiad.*

Al'kahest, *n.* [Ar.] The supposed universal solvent of the alchemists.

Alkahes'tic, *a.* Relating or pertaining to alkahest.

Al-Kaisseria, a town in the N. part of Morocco, not far from Al-Kasar; *pop.* abt 8,000.

Alkales'cency, *n.* [Fr. *alcalescence.*] A tendency to become alkaline.

Alkales'cent, *a.* [Fr. *alcalescent.*] Having a tendency to the properties of an alkali; slightly alkaline

Al'kali, *n*; *pl.* Alkalies. [Fr. The name of the carb. of sod. obtained from the ashes of sea-weeds.] (*Chem.*) A class of substances possessing many qualities exactly the reverse of those which belong to the acids. An alkali is soluble in water, and produces a liquid which is soapy to the touch, and has a peculiar nauseous taste; it restores the blue color to vegetable infusions, which have been reddened by an acid; it turns many of these blues to green, as in the case of the red cabbage and syrup of violets, and it gives a brown color to vegetable yellows, such as turmeric and rhubarb. Potash, soda, and harlshorn, or ammonia, are instances of well-known alkalies. Like the acids, they are remarkable for their great chemical activity; so, potash or soda destroys the skin if allowed to remain upon it, and also gradually dissolves portions of earthenware, or of glaze from the vessels which contain it; and the solutions, if suffered to fall upon a painted surface, quickly remove the paint. But the most remarkable property of alkalies and acids is the power they possess of uniting with each other, and destroying or *neutralizing* the chemical activity which distinguished them when separate. Any compound produced by the union of an acid with an alkali is termed a *salt.* The alkalies constitute one subdivision of the class of bodies known as *bases.*

Fixed Alkalies. See Potash, Soda.

Vegetable Alkalies. See Alkaloids.

Volatile Alkali. See Ammonia.

Alkali'fiable, *a.* [Fr. *alcalifiable.*] That which may be converted into an alkali.

Alkal'ify, *v. a.* [Fr. *alcalifier.*] To convert into an alkali.

Alkalig'enous, *a.* Generating alkali.

Alkalim'eter, *n.* [Fr. *alcalimetre.*] (*Chem.*) A graduated burette or tube for ascertaining the purity of alkalies, that is to say, the amount of carbonate which they contain.

Alkalimet'ric, and **Alkalimet'rical,** *a.* Relating to alkalimetry.

Alkalim'etry, *n.* (*Chem.*) The method or process of analysis of an alkali, to the effect of ascertaining the amount of carbonate which it contains. It depends upon the determination of the number of divisions of diluted acid, of definite strength, which a hundred grains of the different samples of ash are capable of neutralizing: the neutralization being estimated by the action of the solution upon blue litmus.

Al'kaline, *a.* [Fr. *alcalin.*] Belonging to, or having the qualities of, alkali.

Alkaline Earths Substances which greatly resemble alkalies, but are sparingly soluble, such as lime and baryta.

Alkalin'ity, *n.* The quality which distinguishes the alkalies from other chemical compounds.

Alka'lious, *a.* Having the properties of alkali.

Alkaliza'tion, *n.* [Fr. *alcalisation.*] The act of alkalizing, or impregnating bodies with alkali. (R.)

Al'kalize, *v. a.* [Fr. *alcaliser.*] To make substances alkaline, by changing their nature, or by mixing alkalies with them.

Al'kaloid, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, alkali.

Al'kaloids, *n. pl.* [From *alkali*, and Gr. *eidos*, form.] (*Chem.*) A group of natural organic bases, in great majority derived from the vegetable kingdom, and constituting the active principle of the plant that contains them. They are of great interest to the chemist, not only on account of their remarkable composition, but also from their powerful effects as medicinal and poisonous agents upon the animal economy. When in solution, the vegetable bases have generally a decidedly alkaline reaction upon test-papers, and for the most part they completely neutralize the acids, forming definite and well-crystallized salts. They are generally soluble in boiling alcohol; the alcoholic solutions, as they cool, deposit the alkaloids in the crystalline form. They may be subdivided into two well-marked classes:—1st. Those which, like aniline ($C_{12}H_7N$), do not contain oxygen; and, 2d, those which, like quinine ($C_{40}H_{24}N_2O_4+6$ Aq.), do contain it. The bases of the first class are oily and volatile; they absorb oxygen rapidly from the air, have a powerful odor, and may be distilled either alone or with the vapor of water, without undergoing decomposition. Many organic bases may be prepared by artificial means; but all attempts at obtaining those which occur naturally in plants, as morphine and narcotine, the alkaloids of opium, have been unsuccessful. Hence, another division of the *A.* into *artificial bases* and *natural bases.*

Al'kanet, *n.* [From the Fr. *arcanette.*] (*Chem.*) A kind of reddish purple dye, obtained from the roots of *Anchusa tinctoria.* Formerly used for staining the face, but now only for coloring preparations.

Alkar'sin, *n.* (*Chem.*) See Kakodyl, Oxide of.

Alker'mes, *n.* See Kermes.

Al'koran. See Koran.

Alk'maar. (*Geog.*) See Alckmaar.

Alkmaar. (*ălk-mahr'*,) Henrik van. The reputed author of the first German version of the world-renowned apologue of "*Reynard the Fox.*" It is written in Low German, and was printed in Lübeck in 1498. Its title is "Reincke de Vos." For a full account of this work, and of the controversy respecting its authorship, see Carlyle's Essays, vol. ii. p. 298. He lived about 1475–1500.

Alkool', or Alkoohl, *n.* (*Chem.*) A preparation of antimony, used by the women of Eastern nations to tinge the eyelids and lashes of a black color. Dr. Shaw, speaking of the women of Barbary, says, "None of these consider themselves dressed till they have tinged the edges of their eyelids with alkoohl."

All, *a.* [A. S. *eall.*] The whole number, extent, quantity or duration; whole, entire, complete, total. — *All* always precedes the article *the*, and the definite pronouns *my, thy, his, our, your, their*, while its synonyms follow them.

All, *adv.* Quite, completely.

"And swore so loud,
That, *all* amazed, the priest let fall the book."—*Shrew.*

—Altogether; wholly; without any other consideration.

"They are *all* for present money, no matter how they pay it afterwards."—*Dryden.*

—Only; without admission of anything else.

"Sure, I shall never marry, like my sister,
To love my father *all.*"—*Shaks.*

All the better, wholly the better; that is, better by the whole difference.—*Webster.*

All, *n.* The whole; everything; the total; as, "Our *all* is at stake."

All in all, everything to a person; everything desired.

"Thou shalt be *all in all.*"—*Milton.*

All in the wind. (*Naut.*) A phrase denoting that the sails are parallel with the course of the wind, so as to shake.

Al'la, an Italian preposition, or the dative of the feminine article *la*, which, prefixed to certain words, signifies, or has the power of the phrase, *in the manner:*—*all' antica*, in the ancient manner; *alla Francese, all' Inglese*, in the French or English style, &c.

Al'la breve. [It., according to the breve.] (*Mus.*) A movement whose bar or measure consists of the note called a breve, equal, therefore, to two semi-breves or four minims. It is denoted at the beginning of a stave by a C with a ball drawn through it vertically.

Al'la capel'la. [It., according to the chapel.] (*Mus.*) The same as *alla breve.* The name originates in the circumstance of this time being principally used in church or chapel.

All-accom'plished, *a.* Completely accomplished.

All-admir'ing, *a.* Wholly admiring.

All-advised', *a.* Advised by all.

Al lah, the Arabic name of the Supreme Being. It is properly a contraction of *al-ilâh: al* is the Arabic definite article, and *ilâh*, which corresponds to the Hebrew words *Eloah* and *Elohim*, signifies a deity generally; the prefixed article restricts the meaning, and *al-ilâh* or *Allah* signifies the True God, as opposed to the deities worshipped by idolaters. The word *Allah* is frequently met with as a component part of Arabic proper names; e. g. *Abd-Alloh*, i. e. the Servant of God. *Allah akbar* (God is great) is the common battle-cry of the Mohammedans. The phrase *Bism Allah* or *Bism-illah* (in the Name of God) is invariably uttered by devout Mussulmans before the commencement of any undertaking, and before their meals: it is also put at the beginning of their books.

Allahabad', in Hindostan proper, a British province of Sonbah, bounded on the N. by Oude and Agra, S. by Gundwarra, E. by Bahar, and W. by Malwah and Agra. It is about 270 m. in length by 120 in breadth, between the 24° and 26° N. Lat., and 79° and 85° E. Lon. It is divided into the zillahs or districts of Allahabad, Benares, Mirzapoor, Juanpoor, Rewah territory, Bundelcund, Cawnpoor, and Municipoor territory. The chief towns are Allahabad, Benares, Callinger, Chatterpoor, Chunar, Ghazepoor, Juanpoor, and Mirzapoor. — Watered by the Ganges, the Jumna, and the Goomtee, *A.* is one of the most productive countries in India. — *Products.* Opium, sugar, indigo, coffee, all kinds of grain, and fruits. Adjacent to the Ganges, the country is flat, but in the S.W., in the Bundelcund district, it forms an elevated tableland, diversified with high hills, containing the celebrated diamond mines of Poonah. *Pop* 3,710,263 in 1861.

Allahabad', the capital of the above prov., and of a district of the same name, is an ancient city, near the confluence of the Ganges and Jumna, 75 m. from Benares, and 475 m. from Calcutta. Lat. 25° 27′ N.; Lon. 81° 50′ E. — At the junction of the two rivers is situated the fortress, founded by the emperor Akber in 1583, indicating one of the most esteemed places of Hindoo worship and ablution, to which, every summer, multitudes of pilgrims resort from all parts of India. The extensive cultivation of cotton in India, a result of the American civil war, has been favorable to *A.*, it having become the chief seat of an extensive trade in the article. *A.* was occupied by the British in 1765. In the course of the Indian mutiny in 1857, it became the scene of the several demoniac massacres which distinguished the revolt of the Sepoy troops. *Pop.* 72,000.

All-along', *adv.* Throughout; in the whole.

Allamakee', a N.E. co. of *Iowa*, bordering on Minnesota; *area*, 660 sq. m.; *cap.* Wawkon; *pop.* 17,868.

Allaman'da, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Apocynaceæ.* An infusion of the leaves of the *A. cathartica* is considered a valuable cathartic in medicine, in moderate doses, especially in the case of painters' colic. In overdoses it is violently emetic and purgative.

All-a-mort', *a.* [See Amort.] Dispirited.

"What! sweeting, *all a-mort?*—*Shaks.*

Allamuch'y, or Allamuchee, in *New Jersey*, a post village of Warren co., abt. 60 m. N. of Trenton.

Allan, David, b. at Alloa, Scotland, 1744, has been called the *Scottish Hogarth*, although far inferior to the distinguished artist in the pathos of humorous and eccentric delineations of human characteristics. Lord Erskine of Mar sent him to Rome to prosecute his studies. Here a painting of the Corinthian Maid who executed a profile of her lover's countenance, round the shadow thrown by a lamp upon the wall, procured him a golden medal in the Academy of St. Luke, and a proportionate amount of reputation. His most popular designs are the twelve illustrations of Ramsay's far-famed Scottish pastoral, *The Gentle Shepherd.* D. 1796.

Allan, Sir William, b. in Edinburgh, 1782. He was an old and attached friend of Sir Walter Scott. In 1838 he was chosen president of the Royal Scottish Academy, and was knighted in 1842. His best productions are, the *Circassian Captives*, the *Slave-Market at Constantinople, Mary and Rizzio*, and the *Battle of Waterloo.* D. 1850.

Allan, in Scotland, a river noted for the beauty of the scenery through which it flows for 18 m., when it falls into the Frith of Forth, 2 m. from Stirling.

Allan, Bridge of, a neat town on the above river, 3 m. N.W. of Stirling. It is a good deal resorted to in summer by visitors, on account of its mineral spring. *Pop* 2,000.

Al'lanburg, in *West Canada*, a post-village of Welland co. *Pop.* 321.

Al'landale, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Ilabersham co.

Al'landale, in *Minnesota*, a village of Goodhue co., 15 m. W.S.W. of Redwing.

Allanto'ic, *a.* Belonging or relating to the allantois.

Allan'toin, *n.* (*Chem.*) A neutral, tasteless substance, crystallizing in hard, brilliant prisms, soluble in boiling water. It occurs in the allantoic fluid of the cow, or in the urine of the fœtal calf, but it may also be procured by the oxidation of uric acid. *Form.*, $C_4H_3N_2O_3$.

Allan'tois, Allantoid, *n.* [Gr. *allas*, a sausage, and *eidos*, form.] (*Phys.*) A thin membranous sac, developed from the termination of the alimentary canal of the embryo, situated between the amnion and chorion, and organized by the hypogastric arteries and umbilical vein. Its function as a respiratory organ is of most importance in those oviparous vertebrates, where the embryo has no branchiæ; in the mammalia, its use is more or less superseded by the chorion and placenta. In some quadrupeds the *A.* has the form of a sausage; whence its name.

Allantu'ric Acid. (*Chem.*) A white deliquescent substance produced by heating in a closed tube to about 280° an aqueous solution of allantoin. *Form.*, $H_2O_2C_{10}H_6N_4O_8$.—*Plouze.*

Al'la-Pri'ma. [It., all at once.] (*Paint.*) The method of applying all the colors upon the canvas *at once*, without any retouching. Many of the finest works of the old masters were painted in this way; but the method demands too much artistic skill, knowledge, and decision, to be generally employed.

Al'las Strait, a channel between the islands Lombok and Sumbassa, in the Sunda group of the Malay archipelago. The strait, about 50 m. in length and 9 m. wide in its narrowest part, is considered the best for navigators.

Allatoo'na, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Cass co., 130 m. N.W. of Milledgeville. It was attacked by the Confederates under the command of Gen. French, Oct. 5, 1864; but after vigorous assaults, successfully resisted by the little Federal garrison commanded by Gen. Corse, the Confederates, learning that a hostile force was almost upon their rear, gave up the contest. The loss of the garrison was about 700 men — over one third of the entire command; that of the Confederates was estimated at 2,000 dead or captured. In this action, Gen. Corse was wounded in the face.

Allay', *v. a.* [A.S *alecgan*, to lay down.] To quiet; to pacify; to appease.

> "If, by your art, you have
> Put the wild waters in this roar, *allay* them."—*Shaks.*

—To repress; subdue; abate; mitigate; as, to *allay* the severity of a pain.

—*v. n.* To abate; to subside; as,

> "When the rage *allays*."—*Shaks.*

Allay', *n.* [Fr. *aloi.*] The same as Alloy.

Allay'er, *n.* The person or thing which allays.

Allay'ment, *n.* That which allays; a palliative; abatement; ease. (o.)

All-beau'teous, *a.* Completely beautiful.

> "Some emanation of the *all-beauteous* mind."—*Pope.*

All-bind'ing, *a.* That binds all.

All'bright, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Preston co.

All-divine', *a.* Supremely excellent.

All-dread'ed, *a.* Feared by all.

Al'leeret, *n.* [Ger. *alles*, all; *kraft*, strength.] Light armor used both by cavalry and infantry in the 16th century, especially by the Swiss. It consisted of a breastplate and gussets, often reaching to the middle of the thigh, and sometimes below the knees.—*Ogilvie.*

Al'legan, in *Michigan*. A county bordering on lake Michigan. *Area* 840 sq. m. It is drained by Kalamazoo, Black, and Rabbit rivers. The surface of the county, generally undulating, is mostly covered with forests. *Pop.* 32,105.—Its cap. *Allegan*, is a post-village, situated on both sides of the Kalamazoo, with a bridge crossing the river. *Pop.* of township 3,642.

Allega'ny. See Alleghany.

Allega'tion, *n.* [Fr. *allégation.*] Affirmative, positive assertion. The thing alleged or affirmed.

(*Law.*) The assertion, declaration, or statement of a party of what he can prove.—*Bouvier.*

Allege', *v. a.* [Fr. *al eguer*, from Lat. *allegare.*] To affirm; to send or put forth, as an authoritative statement; hence, as adding strength, to adduce the authority of another; to declare; to affirm; to assert; to asseverate; to depose; to plead; to cite; to quote; to assign; to advance.

> "If we forsake the ways of grace, we cannot *allege* any color of ignorance."—*Sprat.*

Allege'able, *a.* That which may be alleged.

Alleg'er, *n.* One who alleges.

Allegha'ny, in the *United States*, a river which rises on the N.W. side of the Alleghany mountains, in Potter co., near the northern confines of Pennsylvania. It enters the state of New York, and after a brief circuit, returns to Pennsylvania. It then pursues its course toward the S., receiving on its right the Conewago, which conveys the waters of Lake Chautauque and French Creek, which form a direct communication with Canada, and on the left, Toby's Creek and the Conemaugh. At Pittsburg, in N. Lat. 40° 28′, W. Lon. 80° 8′, at an elevation of 1,138 ft. above tide-water in the Atlantic, and after a course of 400 m., it unites with the Monongahela, and forms the Ohio. It is navigable as far as Hamilton, 270 m. above Pittsburg. The principal towns on its banks are Warren, Franklin, and Kittanning. Its banks are generally fertile, presenting tracts of fine cultivation and meadow-land, interspersed with ridges covered with white-oak and chestnut, and its waters are remarkable for their limpidness.

Allegha'ny, in *California*, a post-village of Sierra co., on Kanaka Creek, 60 m. E.N.E. of Marysville. *Pop.* 240.

Allegha'ny, or **Allega'ny,** in *Maryland*, a county on the borders of Pennsylvania and Virginia. *Area*, 800 sq. m.—*Rivers.* The Potomac forms the S. boundary of the co., which is intersected in its W. part by Youghiogheny river. It is also drained by Town, Evils, Wills, and Glade creeks.—*Surface.* Rocky and broken, the co. being traversed by the main Alleghany mountains and several smaller ridges.—*Mines.* Limestone, sandstone, iron ore and stone coal abound, the latter being extensively mined at Cumberland, the capital.—*Soil.* The valleys or *glades* in the mountains are fertile and furnish the celebrated glades butter and mutton. *Pop.* 38,536.

Allegha'ny, in *New York* State, a county organized in 1806, in the W.S.W. part of the State, intersected from S. to N. by the Genesee river, which affords immense water-power. *Area*, abt. 1,050 sq. m. The soil is fertile, but generally better adapted to grazing than tillage. The E. and W. parts of the co. consist of an elevated table land.—*Mines.* Bog iron ore and limestone.—*Cap.* Belmont.—*Pop.* 40,814.

—In the same State, a post-village and township of Cattaraugus co., on the Alleghany river, 408 m. from the city of N. Y. The village, formerly called Burton, is the market-town of the Five-Mile Run valley. — *Pop.* 2,485.

Allegha'ny, in *Pennsylvania*, a county organized in 1788, in the W.S.W. part of the State. *Area*, abt. 750 sq. m.—*Rivers.* The Monongahela and Alleghany unite to form the Ohio, which runs 14 m. within the co., Youghiogheny, Chartiers, Turtle, and Pine creeks. *Soil.* Though hilly, the county, nearly all arable land, is fertile, and the natural growth is dense and large.—*Mines.* Bituminous coal procured in large quantities near Pittsburg, which is the cap. of the county. — *Ind.* See Pittsburg. *Pop.* in 1870, 262,204. *A.* is the second county in importance in the State.

—in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Alleghany co.

—a township of Armstrong co. *Pop.* 2,586.
— " Blair co. " 1,913.
— " Butler co. " 890.
— " Cambria co. " 1,230.
— " Potter co. " 625.
— " Somerset co. " 1,133.
— " Venango co. " 1,485.
— " Westmoreland co " 1,710.

Allegha'ny, in *Virginia*, a county in the central part of the State; *area*, 500 sq. m.— *Rivers.* Jackson's river intersects the co., and uniting with Cow Pasture river on the E. border, forms the James river.— *Mountains.* The main Alleghany chain forms its N.W. boundary. Middle Mountain extends along the S.E. line, and Peter's Mountain and the Warm Springs through the centre. *Soil.* The surface is very mountainous, but the valleys are fertile. *Prod.* corn, wheat, oats, and butter. *Min.* Iron ore. *Cap.* Covington. *Pop.* 3,674.

Allegha'ny Bridge, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of McKean co.

Allegha'ny City. See Pittsburg.

Allegha'ny Mountains. See Appalachian Mountains.

Allegha'ny Springs, a fashionable watering-place of Montgomery co., Virginia, midst highly picturesque scenery, 77 m. S.W. of Lynchburg. The waters here are saline and beneficial for dyspepsia and other diseases of the stomach.

Alleghe'ny. See Alleghany.

Alle'giance, *n.* [Lat. *alligare*, to bind to.] The tie which binds the citizen to the government, in return for the protection which the government affords him. *Natural A.* is that which results from the birth of a person within the territory and under the obedience of the government. *Acquired A.* is that binding a citizen who was born an alien, but has been naturalized. *Local A.* is that which is due from an alien while resident in a country, in return for the protection afforded by the government.—*Bouvier.*

Allegor'ic, Allegor'ical, *a.* [Fr. *allégorique.*] After the manner of an allegory; figurative.

Allegor'ically, *adv.* In an allegorical manner.

Allegor'icalness, *n.* The quality of being allegorical.

Allegor'ist, *n.* A writer of allegory.

Allegor'ize, *v. a.* To turn into allegory; to form an allegory.

—*v. n.* To use allegory.

Al'legorizer, *n.* One who allegorizes or turns things into allegory; an allegorist.

Al'legory, *n.* [Gr. *allos*, another, and *agoreyo*, I speak.] (*Rhet.*) A figurative discourse, which employs terms appropriate to one thing, to signify another; it is a metaphor prolonged and pursued: for example, when the prophets represent the Jews under the allegory of a vine, planted, cultivated, and watered by the hand of God, but which, instead of producing good fruits, brings forth sour grapes: and so of others.—An *A.* is not intended to deceive or perplex, in which respect it differs from an enigma or riddle. — *A.* has been a favorite mode of composition in all countries and ages. Sometimes it has been recommended by seeming to afford the only, or the fittest available means of giving a lively or intelligible representation of certain subjects or notions. The poets of different nations, for example, have resorted to this method, in order to convey sufficiently vivid conceptions of the different virtues and vices, and other abstractions which they have wished to set before their readers. They have personified these notions, as it is termed; that is to say, they have figured them in the shape of living beings invested with the forms and qualities naturally adapted to the character of each. Such pictures are allegories, and are to be found abundantly scattered over nearly all poetry. Some have even conceived that the whole mythology of pagan antiquity is merely a cluster of allegories; but this hypothesis is not favored, either by what we know generally of the birth and growth of superstition in the human mind, or by the earliest and simplest form in which these mystic fables have come down to us. Of all poets who have dealt in *A.*, Spenser is the most famous and the greatest; no other has ever produced so vast a number of these vivified idealities, or put into them such a spirit of life and air of actual existence. It is commonly said, and it is generally true, that too long an *A.* is wearisome; but nobody complains of fatigue in reading Swift's *Tale of a Tub*, which is a tolerably long *A.* This and other examples which might be quoted, seem to prove that, if the *A.* be sufficiently simple and natural, it may be protracted, without becoming tiresome, to a considerable extent.

(*Paint.* and *Sculpt.*) Allegory may be addressed to the eye, by means of forms intended to convey, besides the notion of those sensible objects which they represent, certain abstract ideas to which those objects are supposed to bear analogy.

Allegran'ja, the most northern of the Canary Islands, inhabited, and possessing extensive woods. Lat. 29° 26′ N.; lon. 13° 31′ W.

Allegret'to. [It.] (*Mus.*) The diminutive of *allegro*; denoting that the time is not so quick as that of *allegro.*

All'egri, Gregorio, a celebrated musician, whose compositions are still retained in the pontifical chapel. The chief is the *Miserere*, which is always sung on Good Friday.

Alle'gro, [It. merrily, sportively.] (*Mus.*) A term denoting the third degree of quickness. It is also used in combination with other terms: for example, *A. agitato*, quick and agitated; *A. furioso*, vehemently quick; *A. assai*, more quickly; *A. di molto*, very quickly; *A. non molto*, not very quick; *A. ma non presto*, quick, but not extremely so.

Al'lehgunge, a town of British India, on Rampunga river, 11 m. from Furruckabad. Lat. 27° 33′ N.; Lon. 79° 45′ E. *Pop.* 6,000.

Alleluia, *n.* [Heb. *hallelu-jah*, praise the Lord.] This word occurs at the beginning, and at the end of many psalms. — "And all the streets shall sing *alleluia*;" says Tobit, speaking of the rebuilding of Jerusalem (Toh. viii 18). This expression of joy and praise was transferred from the synagogue to the church. At the funeral of Fabiola, says Jerome, in Obit. Fabiolæ, "several psalms were sung with loud *alleluias.*" — An expression in sound very similar to this, seems to have been used by many nations, who can hardly be supposed to have borrowed it from the Jews. Is it impossible that this is one of the most ancient expressions of devotion? From the Greeks using ελελευ ιη as a solemn beginning and ending to their hymns to Apollo, it should seem that they knew it; it is said, also, to have been heard among the Indians in America; and *Alla*, *Alla*, as the name of God, is used in great part of the East. What might be the primitive stock which has furnished such spreading branches? — *Dom Calmet.*

Allemanee', in *North Carolina*, a post-village of Guilford co., 70 m. W.N.W. of Raleigh.

Allemande', *n.* [Fr.] A waltz or dance supposed to have derived its name from the country, Germany, in which, according to the prevailing opinion, it originated. It is written in two-crotchet time, and is now understood to be moderately quick, the word *allegretto* best indicating its movement. But anciently this was a slow dance, according to Morley, Brossard, and Roussean.

Alleman'nic, *a.* See Alemannic.

Allemon'tite, *n.* (*Min.*) A rhombohedral mineral of the Arsenic group. *Comp.* arsenic 65·22, antimony, 34·78 = 100.

Al'len, Ethan, a brigadier-general in the American Revolutionary army, b. 1744, in Salisbury, Conn., but educated in Vermont. In 1775, after the battle of Lexington, he collected a small party, and marched against the fortress of Ticonderoga and Crown Point; and in each of these enterprises he was successful. In the attempt to take Montreal, at the head of a small body of troops, he was captured, after a severe battle, and sent to England. On his release from confinement, he returned to Vermont, where he was appointed to the command of the State militia. D. Feb. 13, 1789.

Allen, Henry Watkins, b. in Prince Edward co., Va., 1820. A lawyer as his father, he was elected, in 1859, to the legislature of Louisiana, and took very soon in that body a prominent position. Upon the outbreak of the war, Mr. Allen joined the Delta Rifles as a volunteer, was made colonel, and appointed military governor of Jackson. Wounded at the battle of Ship Island, and more severely at the battle of Baton Rouge, he was appointed brigadier-general in Sept. 1864, and soon after he was almost unanimously elected governor of Louisiana. Eminently fitted for the position, his devotion to the interests of all classes speedily won the general confidence and affection, and gave him almost arbitrary power. At the close of the war, Governor Allen left the country and took his residence in Mexico, where he died, April 22, 1866. We have from his pen "Travels of a Sugar-Planter in Europe."

Allen, Philip, b. in Providence, R. I., 1787, d there Dec. 13, 1867, was one of the foremost manufacturers of cotton in the State of Rhode Island. In 1831 he began printing calicoes at the large establishment, still known by his name, situated on the river north of Providence. The

perfection of the style of print made at these works has justly given them a celebrity all over the continent. In 1851, Mr. Allen was elected, as the candidate of the Democratic party, governor of Rhode Island, and was re-elected in 1852 and 1853, when he resigned the gubernatorial office to accept that of United States Senator for six years, after which he retired from public life.

Allen, Sir Thomas, an English admiral, who distinguished himself during the reign of Charles II. in the war against the Dutch. In 1666 he defeated the van of the Dutch fleet, threo of their admirals falling in the fight. D. 1680.

Allen, William, chief-justice of Pennsylvania before the Revolution, co-operated with B. Franklin in establishing the college of Philadelphia. On the approach of the Revolution, he returned to England, where he died, 1780.

Allen, William, an eminent chemical and experimental English professor, b. in London, 1770; d. 1843.

Al'len, William Henry, a naval officer of the United States, distinguished for his courage and success in the war of 1812–13 against Great Britain. Born at Providence, R.I., 1784. On Aug. 13, 1812, after a very successful cruise, the Argus, of which he was tho master-commandant, became a prize to the British brig Pelican, and Allen received a wound, of which he died two days after.

Al'len, in *Illinois*, a township of La Salle co. *Pop.* 877.

Allen, in *Indiana*, a county in the E.N.E. of the State, on the Ohio line. *Area*, 638 sq. m.—*Rivers.* *A.* co. is well watered by the St. Joseph and St. Mary rivers, which unite at Fort Wayne, and form the Maumee river; several creeks also flow through it. *Desc.* The surface is level; the soil very fertile; with the exception of some oak openings and wet prairies, the county is well wooded. *Hist.* It was organized in 1824, and received tho name from Col. Wm. Allen, of Kentucky. *Cap.* Fort Wayne. *Pop.* 43,494.

—a township of Miami co. *Pop.* 1,042.
— " Noble co. " 1,754.

Al'len, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Guthrie co., 160 m. W. of Iowa city.

—a township of Polk co. *Pop.* 732.
— " Warren co. " 788.

Al'len, in *Kansas*, a county in tho S.E. part of the State. *Area.* 720 sq. m.—*Rivers.* The Neosho, which intersects the co., and numerous creeks, the principal being Deer and Elm. *Soil.* The county consists mostly of prairie, but tho timber abounds along the rivers. *Minerals*, coal *Cap.* Humboldt. *Pop* in 1870, 7,023.

—a post-village of Lyon co., abt. 40 m. S.W. of Topeka.

Al'len, in *Kentucky*, a S. county, on tho Tennessee line. *Area*, 300 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tennessee, Big Barren river, and Trammel's creek. *Prod.* Corn, wheat, oats, and tobacco. *Hist.* The county was formed in 1825, and named in honor of Col. John Allen. *Cap.* Scottsville. *Pop.* 10,296.

Al'len, in *Michigan*, a township of Hillsdale co. *Pop.* 1,759.

Al'len, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Randolph co., 147 m. W N.W. of St. Louis.

Al'len, in *New York*, a post-township of Alleghany co., 250 m. W.S.W. of Albany. *Pop.* 794.

Al'len, in *Ohio*, a county in the W.N.W. part of the State. *Area*, 405 sq. m. *Rivers.* It is intersected by the Auglaize and Ottawa rivers, and by Riley and Sugar creeks. *Desc.* The surface is generally level, the soil fertile and abundantly timbered with hard wood. *Prod.* Corn, wheat, oats, hay, and butter. The Miami canal passes through the county and affords good water-power. *Cap.* Lima. *Pop.* 23,613.

—a township of Darke co. *Pop.* 781.
— " Hancock co. " 969.
— " Union co. " 1,198.

Al'len, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Cumberland co.

—a township of Northampton co. *Pop.* 2,040.
— " Washington co. " 815.

Al'len, Bog of, in *Ireland*. The name given to a number of contiguous morasses separated by ridges of dry ground, situated in Kildare, King's and Queen's counties. *Area*, 238,500 acres. It gives birth to the rivers Boyne, Barrow, and Brosna.

Al'len Centre, in *New York*, a post-village in Allen township, Alleghany co.

Al'len Centre, in *Ohio*, a post-village in Allen township, Union co., 36 m. N.W. of Columbus.

Al'len, Isle of, a village of *Ireland*, county of Kildaro, 5 m. N.E. of Kildare.

Al'len, Lough, in *Ireland*, a lake in Leitrim co., 10 m. in length and 4 to 5 in width. It is supposed to be the source of the Shannon.

Al'lendale, in *England*, a market-town and parish of Northumberland. *P. p.* of parish about 7,000.

Allendale, in *Kansas*, a post-office of Johnson co.

Allendale, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Greene co.

Allendale, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Ottawa co. *Pop* 799.

Allendale, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Worth co., about 18 m. N. of Albany.

Allendale, in *South Carolina*, a township of Barnwell district, *pop.* 1,849.

Al'lendorf, in *Germany*, a town of Hesse-Cassel, on the Werra. *Pop.* 4,000.

Al'len's, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Miami co., 62 m. W. of Columbus.

Al'len's Bridge, in *South Carolina*, a post-office of Marion district, about 130 m. E. of Columbia.

Al'lensburg, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Highland co., 8 m. W. of Hillsborough.

Al'len's Creek, in *Virginia*, a township of Hanover co.; *pop.* 2,844.

Al'len's Fresh, in *Maryland*, a township of Charles co., about 40 m. S. by E. of Washington, *pop.* 4,584.

Allen's Grove, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township of Scott co., 14 m. N.N.W. of Davenport; *pop.* 646.

Allen's Grove, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Walworth co.

Allen's Hill, in *New York*, a post-village of Ontario co.

Allen's Settlement, in *Louisiana*, a post-office of Claiborne parish, 400 m. N.W. of New Orleans.

Allen's Spring, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Allen co.

Al'lenstein, a town of *East Prussia*, 65 m. from Königsberg: *pop.* about 4,000

Al'lenstown, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Merrimac co., 10 m. S E. of Concord. *Pop.* 804.

Al'lensville, in *Indiana*, a village of Randolph co., about 8 m. N. by W. of Union City.

—a post-village of Switzerland co.

Allensville, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Todd co., 180 m. S.W. of Frankfort.

Allensville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Vinton co., 60 m. S.S E. of Columbus.

Allensville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Mifflin co., 76 m. N.W. of Harrisburg.

Al'lenton, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Wilcox co., about 110 m. S. of Tuscaloosa; *pop.* 1,954.

Allenton, in *Missouri*, a post-village of St. Louis co., about 30 m. W.S.W. of St. Louis.

Allenton, in *Rhode Island*, a post-office of Washington co.

Allentown, in *New Jersey*, a post-village in Upper Freehold township, Monmouth co., 12 m. E. by N. of Trenton. *Pop.* about 750.

Allentown, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Allen co., on the Ottawa creek, 7 m. W. of Lima, and 70 m. N.W. of Columbus. *Pop.* about 400.

Al'lentown, in *Pennsylvania*, a flourishing town, capital of Lehigh co., pleasantly situated on an eminence on the W. bank of the Lehigh river, 51 m. N. by W. of Philadelphia. Tho beds of iron ore and anthracite, which are very extensive in the valley of *A.*, have given to that town a very great importance. It contains numerous iron-works, and has some fine public buildings, an academy, a theological seminary, and a military institute. The first house of *A.* was built by William Allen, in 1750, on a grant of 20,000 acres received from William Penn; in 1812, it became the county-town, and in 1838, its former name of Northampton was changed to Allentown. Its inhabitants are mostly of German descent. *Pop.* 13,884.

Al'ler, a river of Germany, rising in the district of Magdeburg, and falling into the Weser.

Al'ler, a parish of England, in Somersetshire, where, in 1644, a battle was fought between the Royalist and Parliament forces. Here, also, Alfred the Great defeated the Danes. *Pop.* about 600.

Alle'rion, or Alerion, *n.* [Fr. *alérion*, from Lat. *ala*, wing.] (*Her.*) An imaginary bird like an eagle, without beak or feet, so called because they have nothing perfect but the wings. They differ from Martlets in that they are represented facing, with the wings expanded.

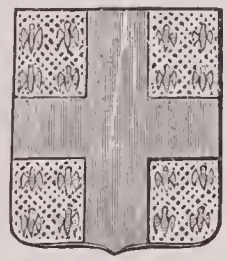


Fig. 86.—Montmorency's escutcheon.

Alle'viate, *v. a.* [Lat. *allevare.*] To make light, sometimes in a literal, but ordinarily in a figurative sense; hence, to lessen; to soften; to palliate; to mitigate; as, he *alleviates* his faults by an excuse; your friendship *alleviates* my sorrow.

Alle'viating, *a.* That which affords alleviation.

Alleviation, *n.* [Lat *allevatio.*] The act of making light; alleviating; lessening; mitigating or extenuating.—That by which any pain is cured, or fault extenuated.

Alle'viative, *n.* That which alleviates.

Alley, *n.*; *pl.* Alleys. [Fr. *allée.*] A walk in a garden;—a narrow passage or way in a city, narrower than a street; a lane.

(*Arch.*) A passage from one part of a building to another; also, the passage or walk between the pows of a church.

Al'ley's Mills, in *Texas*, a post-office of Cass co., about 300 m. N.E. of Austin.

All-Fool's Day, *n.* The first of April;—so called from the custom of making fools of as many as possible on that day.—*Worcester.*

All-Fours, *n.* (*Sport.*) A game played by two persons with an entire pack of cards. The name is derived from the 4 chances of which it consists, viz. High, Low, Jack, and Game.—*Laws of the game.* 1. If, in dealing, the dealer discovers any of the adversary's cards, a new deal may be demanded. 2. If the dealer, in dealing, discovers any of his own cards, he must abide by the same. 3. If it is discovered, previous to playing, that the dealer has given his adversary too many cards, there must be a new deal; or, if both parties agree, the extra cards may be drawn by the dealer from his opponent's hand; and the same if the dealer gives himself too many cards. But in either case, if a single card has been played, then there must be another deal. 4. No person can beg more than once in a hand, unless both parties agree. 5. In playing, you must either follow suit or trump, on penalty of your adversary's adding one point to his game. 6. If either player sets up his game erroneously, it must not only be taken down, but the antagonist is entitled to score four points, or one, as shall have been agreed upon. 7. It is allowable for the person who lays down a high or a low trump to inquire whether the same be high or low.

To go on all fours. To move on four legs, or on two legs and two arms or hands. Hence, to go on *all fours*, fig., to be exactly similar in the minutest points. "This example is on *all fours* with the other."

Alligo'sa, in *South Carolina*, a post-office of Spartanburg district.

All-hail', *interj.* See Hail.

All-hal'low, or All-hallows, *n.* All-Saints' Day the first of November.

All-hal'low-tide, *n.* [A.S. *tid*, time.] The time near All-Saints or November first.

All hands ahoy! (*Mar.*) The order by which the ship's company is summoned on deck by the boatswain.

All hands to quarters ahoy! is the order to the crew to prepare for battle. This command is more generally given by the boatswain piping down the hatchway.

Allia, a small river in Italy, rising in the hills of Crustumium, and flowing into the Tiber, about 11 m. N. of Rome. Near its confluence, the Romans were defeated with great slaughter by the Gauls, under Brennus, B. C. 490. The barbarians captured the city. On its banks also, the dictator Cincinnatus defeated the Prænestines, B. C. 377.

Allia'ceous, *a.* Relating to, or having the properties of, *allium*, or garlic.

Alli'ance, *n.* [Fr. from Lat. *ad ligare*, to bind.] A voluntary compact, binding persons or communities. The alliance of States is either offensive or defensive, or both; with individuals it means friendship or marriage-relationship.—Compact; treaty; union; coöperation; confederation; friendship.

(*Bot.*) The first division of a class, including the orders having certain common characters which separate them from the rest of the class.

Alli'ance, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Lexington township, in Starke co.; *pop.* 4,063.

Alli'eæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A tribe of plants, ord. *Liliaceæ*.

Allied', *p. a.* United by kindred or alliance; confederated.

Al'lier, a dep. in France, bounded on the N. by those of Cher, Nievre, and Saône et Loire, and on the S. by those of Creuse, Puy de Dôme, and Loire. It comprehends a great part of the ancient province of Bourbonnais. Lat. between 45° 58′ and 46° 47′ N.; Lon. between 2° 16′ and 3° 57′ E. *Area*, 2,821 sq. m. It is traversed by the Allier, the Cher, and other lesser rivers. The soil is fertile, but the agriculture is in a backward state. The ponds and woods are extensive. *Manf.* Iron machinery and tools of every description, cutlery, paper, porcelain, glass, cloth, &c. Mineral springs attract visitors to the towns of Vichy, Bourbon-L'Archambault, and Neris. The dep is divided into four arrondissements, named Moulins, Gannat, La Palisse, and Montluçon. *Pop.* 376,162

Al'lier, a river that gives its name to the above department. It rises in the mountains of the Lozère, and traversing the centre of France, falls into the Loire, a few miles below Nevers, after a course of 220 miles.

Al'ligate, *v. a.* [Lat. *alligare*, to bind to.] To tie one thing to another; to unite.

Alliga'tion, *n.* The act of tying together; the state of being tied. (R.)

(*Arith.*) A rule by which the price of a mixture is found when the price of the ingredients is known. This is applicable to commercial arithmetic only, but tho following questions, which fall under the rule, will show its scope better than any general definition.—How much wine at $12 a dozen must be added to a pipe worth $18 a dozen, in order that the mixture may be worth $15 a dozen?—If a cubic foot of copper weighs 8,788 ounces, and of zinc 7,200 ounces, in what proportions must copper and zinc be mixed, so that a cubic foot of the mixture may weigh 8,000 ounces?—For the algebraist we may say, that all questions fall under the rule of alligation which involve the solution of such an equation as, $ax + by + cz = n(x + y + z)$ in which n must be intermediate between a, b, and c; which is indeterminate unless further relations between x, y, and z are given. Any person moderately skilled in algebra may reduce a question of alligation to an equation of this form. The number of cases is infinite, and several of those given in the books of arithmetic are useless. We shall, therefore, confine ourselves to two rules of the most simple cases for the reader not skilled in algebra. *Rule I.* Where the quantity of each ingredient, and its price, are given, to find the price per pound, gallon, or whatever it may be, of the mixture: multiply the quantity of each ingredient by its price, and add; then divide the sum of all these products by the sum of all the quantities in the ingredients.

Ex. What is the worth per ounce of a mixture of 25 ounces of sugar at 10c, with 15 ounces at 12c.?

25 oz. at 10c. is worth	$2.50	
15 " " 12c. "	1.80	
40	4.30	40
Answer $10\frac{3}{4}$		10.75

Rule II. To find in what proportions *per cent.* two ingredients must be mixed, in order that the price per ounce, &c. of the mixture may be one which has been previously determined upon. To find the proportion of the *first* ingredient, take the difference of price between the mixture and the *second* ingredient, multiply by 100, and divide by the difference between the prices of the ingredients. *Ex.* I wish to know in what proportion

wine at 45c. and 70c. the pint must be mixed, in order that the mixture may be worth 55c. the pint?

Price of the mixture....	55	
Price of the 2d ingredient.	70	
Difference...	15	
Multiply by	100	
divide the product by 25, diff. bet. 45 and 70	1,500	25
		60

There must be, therefore, 60 per cent. of the first, and consequently, 40 per cent. of the second.

Al'ligator, *n.* [Lat. *lacerta*, a lizard.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of very formidable and ferocious reptiles, found in



Fig. 87.—ALLIGATOR.

tropical regions of America, and closely resembling the gen. *Crocodile*, the species of which are all found in the Old World.—See CROCODILIDÆ.

Al'ligator, in *Florida*, a post-village, cap. of Columbia co., See LAKE CITY.

Al'ligator, in *Louisiana*, a post-office of St. Mary's parish.

Al'ligator-apple, *n.* (*Bot.*) The fruit of a species of custard-apple, native of the West Indies; the *Anona palustris.*

Al'ligator-pear. *n.* (*Bot.*) The fruit of the *Persea Gratissima*, a West Indian tree

Al'ligator Swamp, in *North Carolina*, a large tract of marsh, covering nearly the entire peninsula between Pamlico and Albemarle sounds.

Al'ligator Tortoise. See TORTOISE.

Allig'ature, *n.* See LIGATURE.

Al'ligazant, *n.* A kind of rosewood.

Allighur. See ALIGHUR.

Align'ment, *n.* See ALIGNMENT.

Al'lioth. See ALIOTH.

Alli'sion, *n.* [Lat. *allisio.*] The act of striking or dashing.

"The island was severed from the continent
By the boisterous *allision* of the sea."—*Woodward.*

Al'lison, in *Michigan*, a township of Lapeer co., about 60 m. N. of Detroit; now called BURNSIDE, *q. v.*

Al'lison, in *Illinois*, a township of Lawrence co.; *pop.* 855.

Al'lison, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Clinton co., now divided into Lockhaven city and Lamar township.

Allison'ia, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Franklin co., on Elk river, 77 m. S.E. of Nashville.

Al'lison's Creek, in *South Carolina*, flows into Catawba river, in York district.

Alliterа'tion, *n.* (*Pros.*) The juxtaposition, or frequent recurrence of words commencing with the same letters, or of syllables of the same sound, in the same sentence. *A.* is pleasing when skilfully managed, so as to produce what the French have called *harmonie imitative;* but by too frequent use it becomes trivial and ridiculous. An excellent instance of imitation having a happy *A.* is afforded by the line of Virgil, describing the measured gallop of the horse:

"Quadrupedante pedum sonitu qualit ungula campum."

Or another verse of the same poet:

"Lactantes ventos tempestatesque sonoras."

In which the continual recurrence of the *t* reminds us of the uninterrupted noise of the winds. Greek literature affords many instances of this imitative harmony. In German literature, Bürger has made the most use of *A.* A sonnet of Schlegel finishes with the following:

"Wo Liebe lebt und labt, ist lieb das Leben."

Among the French, a verse of Racine—

"Pour qui sont ces serpents qui sifflent sur nos têtes?"

represents very happily the hissing of the serpent. *A.* has been most used as an ornament of diction in the Celtic and Gothic dialects. Giraldus Cambrensis, who lived in the twelfth century, says, in his description of Wales, that in his day, both the English and Welsh were so fond of this figure of speech, that they deemed no composition to be elegant, in which it was not plentifully employed. The most famous poem in the English language, entirely composed in *A.* metre, is that entitled "*The Vision of Piers Plowman*," written about the middle of the 12th century, attributed to William or Robert Longland, and which has been frequently printed. So strongly had *A.* obtained possession of the English ear, that even for some time after the introduction of rhyme, it appears to have been still considered an important embellishment of verse. The English popular ballad or lyrical poetry is full of such lines as those with which the Scotch song commences:

"*Merry* may the *maid* be
That *marries* the *miller*;
For foul day and *fair* day," &c., &c.

Down even to the present day, the use of *A.*, to a considerable extent, has continued to characterize English versification in its most polished form, and in the hands of some of the greatest poets. Byron's line in the concluding stanza of the second canto of *Childe Harold,*

"*W*hat is the worst of woes that wait on age?"

may be given as an example. Churchill has at once ridiculed and exemplified the figure in his well-known verso,

"And apt *alliteration's* artful aid,"

where every word begins with the same letter.

Allit'erative, *a.* Pertaining or relating to alliteration.

Allit'erator, *n.* One who makes use of alliterations.

Al'lium, *n.* [Lat.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, O. *Liliaceæ*, remarkable for their pungent odor. *A. sativum*, the garlic, a native of Sicily, is cultivated in all parts of the world. Its bulb, used as seasoning, and also in medicine, is composed of several smaller ones surrounded by a common white membrane, and called cloves of garlic. They are strong-scented, and have a bitter, acrid taste.



Fig. 88.—ALLIUM SATIVUM. (Common garlic.)

(*Med.*) The garlic is a local irritant and rubefacient. Internally it quickens the circulation and stimulates the secretions generally. It is employed as an expectorant in chronic catarrhal affections, and as a stomachic in flatulence, &c. Externally, it is used as a revulsive rubefacient to the feet, as a resolvent in indolent tumors, and as a liniment in infantile convulsions. See ONION.

All'ness, *n.* Totality; entirety; hence, completeness of attributes. (R.)

"The *allness* of God, including his absolute spirituality."—*Turnbull.*

Alloa, a seaport town and parish in the shire of Clackmannan, Scotland, on the Forth, 25 m. W.N.W. of Edinburgh. The harbor is excellent, and the trade considerable. *A.* is supposed to be the *Alloma* of Ptolemy. *Pop.* of town 7,000.

Allob'roges, a warlike nation of Gaul, who dwelt near the Rhone, in those parts of France and Italy now called Savoy, Dauphiné, and Piedmont. The Romans destroyed their city on account of their assistance to Hannibal.

Alloca'tion, *n.* [Fr.] The act of putting one thing to another. The admission of an article in reckoning, and addition of it to the account.

(*Eng. Law.*) An allowance made upon accounts in the Exchequer, or rather a placing or adding to a thing.

Alloca'tur, *n.* [Lat., *it is allowed.*] (*Law.*) The allowance by a master or prothonotary of a bill referred for his consideration, whether touching costs, damages, or matters of account. — *Lee Dict.*

Allocu'tion, *n.* [Lat. *al* for *ad*, to, and *locutio*, a speaking.] An address, usually of a formal nature; particularly applied to an address delivered by the Pope at the college of cardinals, on matters of importance to the Church, or by a general to his troops prior to a battle.

Allo'dial, and **Allo'dian,** *a.* [Fr.] (*Feudal Law.*) Held without any acknowledgment of superiority; not feudal; independent.

Allo'dially, *adv.* In an allodial manner.

Allo'dium, or ALODIUM, *n.* In the feudal law, an *A.* was a property held in absolute dominion, without rendering any service, rent, fealty, or other consideration whatever to a superior. It was opposed to *Feodum* or *Fief*, which means property, the use of which was bestowed by the superior upon another, on condition that the person to whom the gift was made should perform certain services to the giver, upon failure of which, or upon the determination of the period to which the gift was confined, the property reverted to the original possessor. Hence arose the mutual relations of Lord and Vassal. The etymology of the word *A.* has not been ascertained.—See FEUDAL SYSTEM, and FIEF.

Allamakee', in *Iowa*, a county in the N.E. part of the State, *area* about 660 sq. m.—*Rivers.* The Mississippi, which separates it from Illinois; the Yellow, which forms its S. boundary; and the Upper Iowa, which intersects it. Surface undulating; soil fertile. Cap. Waukon, or Lansing. *Pop.* 17,868.

Allonge', *n.* [Fr., from *allonger*, to lengthen.] (*Fencing.*) A pass with a sword or rapier; sometimes contracted into *longe* or *lunge.*—A long rein, where a horse is trotted by the hand.—A paper attached to a bill of exchange when the successive indorsements are too numerous to be written on the bill itself.

—*v. n.* To make a pass or thrust by stepping forward and extending the sword or rapier.

Alloo', *v. a.* and *n.* [Probably from the Fr. *allons*, let us go.] To incite a dog by crying *alloo.*

"*Alloo* thy furious mastiff."—*Philips.*

Allopath'ic, *a.* Belonging or relating to allopathy.

Allopath'ically, *adv.* According to the principles of allopathy.

Allop'athist, *n.* One who adheres to, or practises, allopathy.

Allop'athy, *n.* [Gr. *allos*, other, and *pathos*, suffering.] The ordinary medical practice, as opposed to *Homœopathy.*—See HOMŒOPATHY.

Al'lophane, *n.* (*Min.*) A subsilicate, amorphous mineral; vitreous lustre; color usually pale sky-blue, sometimes greenish, brown, yellow, or colorless. It is regarded as a result of the decomposition of some aluminous silicate. Found in the U. S. in mines of limonite, zinc, copper, &c.

Allot', *v. a.* [O. Fr. *allotir.*] To divide or distribute by lots.—To distribute; to parcel out; to give each his share.

Allot'ment, *n.* The act of allotting.—That which is allotted; the part; the share; the portion granted.

Allotrop'ic, *a.* (*Chem.*) Belonging to allotrophy. Thus a substance is allotropic when it is capable of assuming two or three of the four conditions in which solid bodies may exist, (*crystalline, vitreous, amorphous,* and *organized;*) and an allotropic substance is in an allotropic state when it occurs in one of its regular conditions.

Allot'rophy, and ALLOT'ROPISM, *n.* [Gr. *allos*, another, *tropos*, manner.] (*Chem.*) The existence of the same substance in different forms, each endowed with different properties arising, not from differences in their chemical nature, but in their molecular arrangement. Sulphur, for example, often occurs naturally in beautiful and hard octohedral *crystals.* But if a quantity of these crystals be melted, and heated considerably beyond the boiling-point of water, and the liquid be then suddenly cooled by pouring it into cold water, a tough, flexible, transparent substance, of an amber color, is procured, which may be kneaded in the hand or drawn out into long threads, and is less easily inflamed than ordinary sulphur. This constitutes *vitreous* sulphur; but if it be left a few days, it becomes brittle, opaque, and partly crystalline. However, it is not all crystallized, for, if digested with bi-sulphide of carbon, part of it only will be dissolved; the crystallized portion is taken up, and a buff-colored powder is left, which is insoluble. It has no crystalline appearance, and is *amorphous* sulphur. This, if melted by heat, becomes as soluble as before. The carbon, as *diamond, graphite,* and *charcoal,* is another striking example of allotrophy.

Allot'tee, *n.* A person to whom shares in a public undertaking are allotted.

Allow', *v. a.* and *n.* [Fr. *allouer*, from Lat. *allocare* or *allaudare.*] To make a deduction, as upon an account.—To grant or give in a stated manner or periodically.—To grant the claim of a thing on the ground of truth, justice, reason, or equity; to concede for reasons best known to one's self; to allot; to assign; to afford; to grant; to remit; to recognize; to acknowledge; to avow; to confess; to admit; to permit; to suffer.

Allow'able, *a.* [Fr. *allouable.*] That which may be admitted without contradiction.—That which is permitted or licensed; lawful, not forbidden.

"I was, by the freedom *allowable* among friends, tempted to vent my thoughts with negligence."—*Boyle.*

Allow'ableness, *n.* The quality of being allowable; lawfulness; exemption from prohibition.

Allow'ably, *adv.* In an allowable manner.

Allow'ance, *n.* Admission without contradiction; acknowledgment.

"Without the action and *allowance* of spirits, our philosophy will be defective."—*Locke.*

—Sanction; license; authority.

"To conclude,
Without the king's will, and the state's *allowance*."—*Shaks.*

—Permission; freedom from restraint; indulgence.

"To consult their reason before they give *allowance* to their inclination."—*Locke.*

—A settled rate; or appointment for any use.

"And his *allowance* was a continual *allowance* given him of the king; a daily rate for every day, of the days of his life."
2 Kings xxv. 30.

—Abatement from the strict rigor of a law, or demand. "Parents never give *allowance* for an innocent passion." (*Com.*) A deduction; an average payment; a portion.

—*v. a.* (*Naut.*) To put upon allowance, *i. e.*, to limit the portion of food allowed to a crew or passengers.

Al'loway, in Scotland, a parish of Ayrshire, in which stand the ruins of the *auld haunted kirk*, immortalized by the "*Tam O'Shanter,*" of Robert Burns.

Al'loway, in *New York*, a post-village of Lyons township, Wayne co., 3 m. S. of Lyons.

Al'loway's Creek, in *New Jersey*, flows into the Delaware river, in Salem co.

Al'lowaystown, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Salem co., 60 m. S.S.W. of Trenton.

Allox'an, *n.* [Gr. *allos*, other, and *oxos*, vinegar.] (*Chem.*) A substance obtained in octohedral crystals, by mixing 4 parts of uric acid with 8 of commercial hydrochloric acid, and gradually adding 1 part of powdered chlorate of potash. It stains the skin pink, and gives it a sickly odor. A characteristic property of alloxan is the formation of an intensely violet, purple-colored liquid on admixture with solution of a protosalt of iron. *Form.* $C_8H_2N_2O_8 + 2$ and 8 Aq.

Allox'anic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) An unstable compound obtained by treating *alloxan* with baryta water. *Form.* 2HO. $C_8H_2N_2O_8$.

Alloxan'tin, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound obtained by the mixture of dialuric acid with *alloxan.* It forms small, white, hard, brilliant prismatic crystals; it is freely dissolved by boiling water, and its solution reddens litmus. *Form.* $C_8H_2O_7 + 3$ Aq.

Alloy', *v. a.* [From Fr. *aloi*, the fixed standard for gold and silver.] To reduce the purity of metals by mixing with a less valuable substance: as to alloy gold with silver, or silver with copper. — Metaphysically, to abate, impair, or corrupt; as, "To *alloy* pleasure with misfortune."

Alloy', *n.*; *pl.* ALLOYS. A base metal mixed with a finer. — Evil mixed with good; as, "No happiness is without *alloy*."

(*Chem.*) Metals enter into combination with each other, and form compounds termed *alloys*, many of which are most extensively used in the arts. Comparatively few of the metals possess qualities such as render them suitable to be employed alone by the manufacturer; aluminium, zinc, iron, tin, copper, lead, mercury, silver, gold, and platinum, constitute the entire number so used. Arsenic, antimony, and bismuth are too brittle to be used alone, but are employed for hardening other metals. Many of the physical properties of the metals are greatly altered by combination with each other; the combination or alloy being often adapted to purposes for which either metal separately would be unfit. Silver, copper alone is not fit for castings, and it is too tough to be conveniently wrought in the lathe or by the file; but when alloyed with zinc, it forms a much harder compound, which can be cast, rolled, or turned, and which constitutes the different kinds of brass, the qualities of which can be varied by varying the properties of the two metals. — When the metals combine with mercury, the resulting body is called an *amalgam*. — Sometimes alloys are true chemical compounds, resulting from the combination of metals in definite proportions, as is the case with silver and mercury; most frequently they are only mixtures of definite compounds with an excess of one or other metal, and the separation of their components from each other is easily affected by simple means. For instance, by exposing brass to a high temperature, the zinc is volatilized, leaving the copper behind. — Generally speaking, the hardness of metals is increased by alloying them; of this a familiar instance is afforded by the standard coin of the republic: neither gold nor silver, when unalloyed, is sufficiently hard to resist attrition to the degree required for the currency, but the addition of $\frac{1}{10}$ or $\frac{1}{12}$ of its weight of copper to either metal increases its hardness to the requisite point. The more important alloys will be considered under their individual names.

Alloy'age, *n.* The act of alloying metals; alloy.

All-Saints' Bay, in Brazil, prov. of Bahia. Lat. 12° 42′ S.; Lon. 38° 12′ W. With the town of Bahia on the E., and its surface dotted with islands, All-Saints' Bay, 37 m. long and 27 wide, is one of the largest and finest natural harbors in the world.

All-Saints' Day, or ALL-HALLOWS, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A Catholic festival celebrated on the 1st of November. This feast, established by Boniface IV. in 611, for the commemoration of all the martyrs, was extended into the festival of All-Saints' by Gregory IV., in 830.

All-Saints' Islands, three small islands S. of Guadaloupe, West Indies. Lat. 15° 51′ N.; Lon. 61° 41′ W. Total *area* abt. 5 sq. m.; *pop.* 1,409. They belong to France

Alls'borough, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Franklin co.

All-see'er, *n.* One who sees or beholds everything.

"That high *All-seer*." — *Shaks.*

All-Souls Day, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A Catholic festival, held on the 2d of November, in commemoration of all the faithful deceased.

Allspice, *n.* See EUGENIA.

Allston, WASHINGTON, an eminent American painter; b. in Charleston, S. Carolina. He went to London in 1801, and entered as a student in the Royal Academy. He next visited France and Italy, and pursued the study of his art at Rome for four years, where he distinguished himself by his coloring, which acquired for him the name of the American Titian. In 1809 he visited America, married the sister of Dr. Channing, and afterward resumed his residence in London, where his first historical picture, the "Dead Man Revived," obtained for him the first prize of the British Institute. Having lost his wife, he came home in 1818, married, in 1830, the daughter of Chief Justice Dana, and took his residence in Cambridge, where he died, on the 9th of July, 1843. His principal works are: *Elijah in the Wilderness*, *Jeremiah*, *Saul and the Witch of Endor*, *Miriam*, *Dante's Beatrice*, and *Valentine*. *The Feast of Belshazzar* was not finished. *A.* published in 1813 a small volume of poems, called the "*Sylph of the Season, and other Poems*," and, in 1841, a tale called *Monaldi*.

Allude', *v. i.* [Lat. *alludere*.] To have reference to a thing, without the direct mention of it; to hint at; to insinuate: as, he *alludes* to an old story.

Allumette', *n.* [Fr. from *allumer*, to light.] A match for kindling.

Allure', *v. a.* [From *ad* and *lure*.] To entice to anything whether good or bad; to draw toward anything by enticement.

Allure'ment, *n.* That which allures or has the force of alluring; enticement; temptation.

"....Adam, by his wife's *allurement* fell."—*Milton.*

Allur'er, *n.* The person or thing that allures.

Allur'ingly, *adv.* In an alluring manner.

Allur'ingness, *n.* The quality of alluring. (R.)

Allu'sion, *n.* [Fr.] That which is spoken with reference to something supposed to be already known, and therefore not expressed; a hint; an implication; as, "*allusion* to customs lost to us."

Allu'sive, *a.* Referring to something not fully expressed; hinting.

Allu'sively, *adv.* In an allusive manner; by implication: by insinuation.

Allu'siveness, *n.* The quality of being allusive. (R.)

Allu'sory, *a.* Allusive. (R.)

Allu'vial, *a.* [From *alluvion*.] Relating or pertaining to alluvium; as, *alluvial* land.

Allu'vion, *n.* [Fr. from Lat. *alluvio*.] An alluvial land. The same as ALLUVIUM, q. v.

Allu'vium, *n.*; *pl.* ALLUVIA. [Lat., from *alluere*, to wash upon.] The name given to those accumulations of sand, earth, and loose stones or gravel brought down by currents of water, generally from higher regions into plains, and which, when spread out to any extent, form what is called *alluvial land*, or formation. The superior crust of the earth is constantly being disintegrated by the action of the air, by tides, currents, and streams of running water, and deposited at the bottom of rivers, lakes, estuaries, and the ocean itself. In time, these lakes, &c., are completely filled up, become dry land, and a valley composed of this alluvial soil is formed. So in the United States, the town of New Orleans stands on land formed by alluvium.

(*Law.*) Alluvium or, more properly, as a legal term, *alluvion*, is that land gained from the sea, or a river, by the washing up of sand and soil, so imperceptibly, that it is impossible to judge how much is added at each moment of time. The proprietor of the bank increased by alluvion is entitled to the additions.

Ally', *v. a.* [Fr. *allier*, from Lat. *ad ligare*, to bind.] To make a voluntary compact between States by treaty, coalition, or confederation; or between individuals, by affinity of kindred, friendship, or mutual interest; to connect by resemblance, or similitude.

"Wants, frailties, passions, closer still *ally*
The common interest or endear the tie."—*Pope.*

Ally', *n.*; *pl.* ALLIES. [Fr. *allié*.] A prince or State united to another by treaty or league; a confederate. —One related to another by any tie.— *Webster.*

"The English soldiers and their French *allies*."

Allygurh. (*Geog.*) See ALIGHUR.

Al'lyl, *n.* [From Lat. *allium*, the garlic.] (*Chem.*) An hydro-carbon, which is the basis of all the oils of the sulphuretted essences. Oil of garlic is a mixture of oxide with sulphide of allyl; the essential oils of mustard, of horse-radish, and of scurvy-grass, consist chiefly of sulphocyanide of allyl. — *Allyl* is a very volatile liquid, possessed of a peculiarly penetrating odor resembling that of radishes. Its vapor burns with a very luminous flame. It is obtained by decomposing iodide of allyl with sodium. *Form.* C_6H_5.

Iodide of Allyl. A colorless liquid, soluble in alcohol, and having an alliaceous odor. It is obtained by the action of equal parts of biniodide of phosphorus and glycerine upon each other. *Form.* C_6H_5I.

Sulphide of Allyl. A colorless oil, lighter than water, contained in various essential oils, particularly in those of garlic, onions, leeks, cress, radishes, and assafœtida. Its odor is less repulsive than that of crude oil of garlic. It causes a precipitate in many metallic solutions, such as those of silver, mercury, gold, and platinum. *Form.* $(C_3H_5S)2$.

Al'ma, Al'me, Al'mai, or AL'MEH, *n.* [Ar., probably corrupted from *âlimah*, the feminine form of the active participle *âlim*, learned.] The name given by the modern Egyptians and Arabs to the dancing and singing girls of Egypt. They form a particular class or society, living together in bands, who are distributed in the various towns, or travel about the country in quest of employment. They are present at all festivals and mar-



Fig. 89. — AN ALMA.
(Egyptian dancing-girl.)

riages, and other ceremonies. The girls who are admitted into this society have generally a fine voice. But they chiefly excel in pantomimic dances, which represent the various incidents of life, and above all, the passion of love. The suppleness of their bodies is very great, as well as the flexibility and expression of their features; but the indecency of their attitudes is excessive. These *A.* are admitted into the harems of the great, where they instruct the women in dancing and singing, or amuse them by reciting poems. The Turks, enemies as they are to the fine arts, pass whole nights in listening to them. The *A.* also accompany funerals, at which they sing dirges, and utter groans and lamentations. The higher and more accomplished class of the *A.* attend none but wealthy people, and their price is high. The common people, however, have also their *A.*, who try to imitate the superior class, but have neither their elegance, grace, nor knowledge. They are seen everywhere; the public squares and walks around Cairo abound with them. Their morals are as licentious as their songs; they are, in fact, the common courtesans of the country. Although there are *A.* in Syria and other parts of the Ottoman empire, yet Egypt seems to have been at all times their favorite, and, as it were, their native country. The Bayaderes, or Nautch-girls of India, are a sort of *Almæ*. See ALMAH.

Al'ma, a small river in the Crimea, near which a great battle was fought, Sept. 20th, 1854, between the allied French and English, and the Russian armies. After a fearful struggle of three hours' duration, the Russians were driven from their intrenchments with a loss of 6,000 men. The English lost 2,000, and the French 1,400 men in killed and wounded.

Al'ma, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Marion co., about 20 m. N.N.E. of Centralia, *pop.* 791.

Al'ma, in *Kansas*, a post-village and township of Wabaunsee co., 36 m. W. by S. of Topeka; *pop.* 83.

Al'ma, or ALMY, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Gratiot co., on Pine River, 7 m. N.N.W. of Ithaca; *pop.* 402.

Al'ma, in *New York*, a township of Alleghany county; *pop.* 746.

Al'ma, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village, cap. of Buffalo co., on the Mississippi river, near the mouth of the Buffalo river. Alma is also the name of the township, which contains 1,049 inhabitants

—A township of Jackson co., on Black river; *pop.* 73.

Almacan'tar, or ALMACANTER, *n.* (*Ast.*) An Arabic term formerly employed in astronomy. The name is given to all the small circles parallel to the horizon; so that two stars which have the same almacantar have the same altitude. *A.* would now be called a circle of altitude, in the same way as a small circle parallel to the equator, all whose points have therefore the same declination, is called a circle of declination.

Al'mada, a town of Portugal, prov. of Estremadura, on the Tagus, opposite to Lisbon; *pop.* 3,500.

Almaden', a town of Spain, prov. of La Mancha, in the Sierra Morena, 57 m. W.S.W. of Ciudad Real: *pop.* 8,645. Near the town is a famous mine of quicksilver.

Almaden', in *California*, a twp. of Santa Clara co.; Immense quantities of quicksilver are found here. *Pop.* 1,647.

Al'madie, or ALMADY, *n.* [Fr., from Ar. *al-madiyat*, a raft.] (*Naut.*) A bark canoe used by the Africans.

—A long-boat used at Calicut, in India, 80 feet long, and 6 or 7 feet broad; called also Cathuri.

Al'magell, PASS OF, the highest mountain-pass in Europe, being 11,663 feet above the level of the sea. It is between the valleys Visp and Zermatt, in the Valais, Switzerland.

Al'magest, *n.* [Ar. *al*, the, and Gr. *megiste*, greatest.] The name of a celebrated book, composed by Ptolemy, consisting of numerous observations and problems of the ancients respecting geometry and astronomy. The name of *Almagheste* was given to it by the Arabs when they translated it into their own tongue, about the year 800.

Alma'gra, *n.* [Sp. from Ar. *almaghest*, red clay.] A fine, deep-red ochre, somewhat purplish, used in India for painting the face or person. It is the *Sil alticum* of the ancients. Under the name of *Indian-red* it is used for polishing glass and silver. — *Webster.*

Alma'gro, DIEGO DE, a Spaniard of low origin, who accompanied Pizarro in the expedition against Peru, in which his valor, profligacy, and cruelty were equally displayed. In 1525 he took Cuzco, the capital of Chili, by storm, and put Atahualpa, the last of the Incas, to a most cruel death; but quarrelling with the brothers of Pizarro about the division of their spoil, he was taken prisoner and strangled, 1538.

Alma'gro, a town of Spain, prov. of La Mancha, 12 m. E.S.E. of Ciudad Real. It has an important manuf. of blondes (lace). *Pop.* 12,605.

Al'magneral, a town of New Granada, S. America, 40 m. from Popayan. It is built on a table-land, 7,440 feet above the level of the sea.

Al'mah, *n.* [A Heb. word derived from a root signifying *to conceal*.] (*Holy Scrip.*) Almah signifies properly *a virgin*; the authors of the books of the Maccabees, and Ecclesiastes, speaking of the young unmarried women, give them the epithets, *kept in — secluded — hidden*, to distinguish them from married women, who occasionally appear in public. St. Jerome establishes a distinction between *Bethula*, a young woman, and *Almah*, a virgin, in that the latter is one who has never been seen by men. This is its proper signification in the Punic or Phœnician language, which is the same as the Hebrew. In this sense it occurs in the famous passage of Isaiah vii. 16: "Behold, a virgin (*almah*) that conceived and bare a son." The Hebrew has no term that more properly signifies a virgin than *almah*; but it must be remarked that sometimes, by mistake for instance, a young woman, whether truly a virgin or not, is called *almah*. In like manner, in Latin, the name of *virgo* is sometimes given to a young woman who has not, strictly speaking, her virginity. — *Don Calmet.*

Alma'li, a town of Turkey in Asia, 52 m. from Makri, beautifully situated in an amphitheatre of the Massanghis mountains. The peaks of these shoot away far up into the blue ether, the highest of them attaining an elevation of 10,000 feet. Lat. 36° 47′ N.; Lon. 29° 50′ E. *Pop.* about 20,000.

Almamoun, Almamum, Almamown, or ABDALLAH, caliph of Bagdad, son of Haroun-al-Raschid, B. 786, succeeded his brother Al-Amin 814, and D. 833. His reign formed a very brilliant epoch in the history of the Saracens. Its glory was less of arms than of letters and arts. *A.*, who has been compared to Augustus, Leo X., and Louis XIV., promoted literature and science, and went so far in his passion for learning as to go to war with the Emperor Theophilus for refusing to allow the learned Archbishop Leo to go to Bagdad.

Al'manac, *n.* [Fr. *almanach*, from Sp. *almanaque*, probably derived from the Ar. *al*, the, and *mana* or *manah*, a reckoning.] An *A.* or *calendar*, in the modern sense of the word, is an annual publication, giving the civil divisions of the year, the movable and other feasts, and the times of the various astronomical phenomena, and such information relative to the weather as observation has hitherto furnished. The agricultural, political, and statistical information which is usually contained in popular almanacs, though as valuable a part of the work as any, is comparatively of modern date. The Greeks preserved the chronology by the monthly course of the moon; which, after many inventions, they reconciled to the annual course of the sun, and had doubtless their calendar. According to Porphyry, almanacs were known to the Egyptians before the Arabs; and predictions of events were annexed to the month. The Romans had calendars containing names of feasts, lucky and unlucky days, customs in husbandry, &c.—Almanacs were used by the ancient northern nations in their computations of time. They were introduced into England by the Danes. The first *A.* printed was in 1457. Muller, or Regiomontanus, published the first that contained eclipses, about 1475, at Nuremberg. The first *A.* printed in Pennsylvania, and we believe in North America, was issued from the press of William Bradford, near Philadelphia in 1685

Alman'da, in *Missouri*, a village of Crawford co., about 23 m. E.N.E. of Rolla.

Al'mandite, Al'mandine, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of ruby or *Garnet*, q. v. The *precious A.* is distinguished by its fine deep-red and transparent color, whilst the color of the *common A.* is brownish-red and translucent. *Comp.* Silica, 36·1, alumina, 20·6, protoxide of iron, 43·3 = 100. Its name comes from the Alabantic carbuncles of Pliny, so called because they were cut and polished at Alabanda.

Al'man-rivets, ALMAIN, or ALMAYNE-RIVETS, *n. pl.* [From Fr. *Allemagne*, Germany.] An ancient light armor, first used in Germany, consisting of over-lapping plates, which were arranged to slide on rivets, and yield to the motions of the body.

Alman'za, a town of Spain, province of Murcia, 56 m. N.W. of Alicante. On the 25th of April, 1707, the French, under the Duke of Berwick, gained near *A.* a great victory over the allied forces in the interest of the Archduke Charles. *Pop.* 10,000.

Alman'zor, Al-mansur, or **Al-mansoor,** ABU-GIAFAR ABD-ALLAH, of the dynasty of the Abbasides, A. D. 754 He made war on his uncle Abdallah, who claimed the caliphate, but was defeated by Abu Moslem, general of Almanzor. The victorious general, who was immensely rich and very haughty, was soon after murdered by order of his sovereign. Almanzor founded Bagdad, and made it the seat of the caliphate. He was the first caliph who promoted literature, and thus led the way for the glorious reigns of Haroun Al-Raschid, and Al-Mamun.

Alman'zor, or **Al-mansur,** ABU MOHAMMED. One of the most famous captains of his age; B. in Andalusia, about A. D. 939. On the death of Al-Hakem II., caliph of Cordova, he was appointed guardian of the infant caliph, and was virtually absolute sovereign for 23 years. He was continually engaged in war, and though he undertook over 50 expeditions against the Christian princes of Spain, he was only once defeated. He appeared to be on the point of becoming master of all Spain, when the kings of Leon and Navarre, and the Count of Castile, combined against him, and totally defeated him at the great battle of Calatanazor, A. D. 998. The chagrin he experienced at his first personal defeat caused his death in 1002. *A.* was distinguished as the patron of letters, arts, and sciences.

Alman'zor, or ALMANSUR II., JACOB, caliph of the Almohades, and the greatest prince of that dynasty, succeeded his father Joseph on the throne of North Africa and Mohammedan Spain, in 1184. He gained in 1195, over Alfonso III., king of Castilo, the memorable victory of Alarcos. D. 1199.

Al'mas, the name of several towns in Hungary. The principal, in lat. 46° 7′ N, lon. 19° 23′ E., has about 8,000 inhab. The others are of no importance.

Al'me, *n.* See ALMA.

Almei'da, FRANCISCO DE, appointed, in 1505, the first Portuguese viceroy of India. His government of the colonies was firm and wise. When Albuquerque was sent out to supersede him *A.* resisted and imprisoned him; but after a few months released him, resigned his viceroyalty, and embarked for Portugal. He was killed on his return in a quarrel with the natives of the Cape, in 1510.—*A.*, LORENZO, his son, was also an enterprising commander and navigator, and distinguished himself by many expeditions in the Indian seas. D. 1508.

Almei'da, or ALMEDA, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Newton co., about 50 m. W.S.W. of Springfield.

Almei'da, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. of Beira, 24 m. W. by N. of Ciudad Rodrigo. From its position on the frontier it has always been deemed a military post of great importance. It was taken in 1762 by the Spaniards, and in 1810 by the French, who abandoned it in the following year, after blowing up the fortifications. *Pop.* 6,850.

Almei'na, *n.* [Ar. *manâ*, or *menâ*.] A weight of about 400 pounds in India.

Almei'na, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Van Buren co., 50 m. S. by W. of Grand Rapids. *Pop.* 980.

Almendrale'jo, a town of Spain, prov. Estremadura, 28 m. from Badajos. A considerable number of horses, mules, goats, and sheep, are raised in the neighborhood. *Pop.* 6,000.

Al'mer, or ALMA, in *Michigan*, a township of Tuscola co.; *pop.* 671.

Almeran'te', in *Florida*, a post-village of Walton co., about 140 m. W.N.W. of Tallahassee

Almeri'a, a prov. of Spain, in Andalusia, mountainous, but fertile; *area*, 3,906 sq. m.; *pop.* 338,649.

ALMERI'A, cap. of the above prov.; near the mouth of the river and at the bottom of the gulf of the same name. Lat. 36° 50′ N.; lon. 2° 32′ W.—*Exp.* principally barilla, lead, and esparto. The total shipping in 1863 was 1,278 vessels, 78,484 tons. The gulf runs 10 m. inland, and is 25 m. wide at its entrance. *Pop.* 30,745.

Almeri'a, a town of Mexico, prov. of Vera Cruz. Lat. 20° 18′ N.; lon. 97° 30′ W.

Almight'ily, *adv.* With almighty power.

Almight'iness, *n.* Unlimited power; omnipotence.

Almight'y, *a.* [From *all* and *mighty*.] Of unlimited power; omnipotent.

"The Lord said unto Abraham, I am the *Almighty* God."—*Gen.* xvii. 1.

Al'mo. (*Anc. Geog.*) A small river near Rome, falling into the Tiber, in which the statue of Cybele was annually washed on the 25th of March. It is now called *Acqua Santa*.

Almoda'var del Cam'po, a town of Spain, prov. of La Mancha, 18 m. from Ciudad Real; *pop.* about 6,000.

Almog'ia, a town of Spain in Granada; *pop.* 4,500.

Almo'hades, or **Almo'hedes,** termed by Gibbon the *fanatic princes of Morocco*, a Mohammedan dynasty, that grew out of a religious sect formed by Mohammed Ben Abdallah, surnamed El Mehedi, the guide, or teacher. His successor, Abdelmumen, captured Morocco in 1120, and established the dynasty of the Almohades in Africa. The next year he invaded Spain, won several battles, and established the dynasty in part of that country, and of Portugal.—The *A.* ceased to rule in Europe in 1237, and in Africa in 1270.

Almon'bury, or ALMONN'BURY, a parish of England, W. Riding of Yorkshire. *Manf.* of woollens and cottons. It contains several villages, of which Almonbury, on the Colne, is the principal. *Area*, 30,140 acres; *pop.* 42,887.

Al'mond, *n.* [Fr. *amande*.] (*Bot.*) The fruit of the *Amygdalus communis*.—See AMYGDALUS.

(*Anat.*) One of the two glands, called tonsils, which are at the base of the tongue.

Al'mond, in *Alabama*, a vill. of Clay co.; *pop.* 967.

Al'mond, in *New York*, a post-township of Alleghany co., on the Canisto River; *pop.* 1,686.

—In the above township, a village on the N. Y. and Erie Railroad, 123 m. E. of Dunkirk.

Al'mond, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Portage co., about 58 m. N.W. of Fond du Lac. *Pop.* of township, 651.

Al'mond, or ALMON, two rivers of Scotland, one of which enters the Frith of Forth at Cramond, 5 m. N. W. of Edinburgh; the other rises in the Grampian hills, and enters the Frith of Tay. Neither is of great extent.

Al'mond Grove, in *Texas*, a post-office of Red River co.

Al'mond-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Amygdalus communis*.—See AMYGDALUS.

Al'mond-willow, *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Salix amygdalina*.—See SALIX.

Al'mond-worts, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The English name of the ord. of plants *Drupaceæ*, q. v.

Al'moner, *n.* [Fr. *aumônier*.] An officer whose duty is to distribute alms. In former times every sovereign, prince, noble, man of high estate, abbey or monastery, had his, or its, *A.*—The *Lord High Almoner of England* is an ecclesiastical officer whose duties, enunciated in an old judicial treatise of the time of Edward I., were to collect the fragments from the royal table for daily distribution to the poor, to visit the sick and poor persons in distress, to remind the king of the duty of almsgiving, and to see that the value of the cast-off robes should be given to increase the king's charity Since 1730, the office of Lord High *A.* has been held by the archbishops of York.—In France, the great *A.* of the kings of France was ever the highest ecclesiastical dignitary in that kingdom. The office has been restored by Napoleon III., who has also several *A.* performing the duties of ordinary priests in the chapels of the imperial palaces.—The term of *A.* is generally applied to priests who have charge of hospitals or prisons.

Al'monry, *n.* [Fr. *aumônerie*, from Lat. *almonarium*.] A room or place whence alms are distributed to the poor.

(*Arch.*) In monastic establishments, the *A.* was generally a stone building near the church. In some abbeys, it was removed to the gate-house, for keeping beggars from the refectory door.

Al'mont, in *Michigan*, a township of Lapeer co.; *pop.* 2,298.—In this twp., a post-vill., 50 m. N. of Detroit.

Almon'te, a vill. of co. Lanark, Ont.; *pop.* 2,080.

Almo'ra, a town of Hindostan, cap. of the British district of Kumaon, 90 m. N. by E. of Bareilly. Lat. 29° 35′ N.; Lon. 79° 40′ E. The surrounding country is bleak and naked. *A.* stands on a ridge, 5,337 feet above the level of the sea, and is compactly built.

Almo'ral, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Delaware co., about 34 m. N.W. of Dubuque.

Almora'vides, an Arab dynasty, founded in the N.W. of Africa by Abdallah Ben Yakim, who died in 1058. They conquered a large portion of Spain. A long struggle followed between them and the Almohades, *q. v.*, and the latter dynasty was overthrown in 1270.

Al'most, *adv.* [From *all*, and *most*; that is, *most part of all*.] Nearly; well-nigh; in the next degree to the whole.

"There can be no such thing as an *almost* infinite."—*Bentley.*

Alms, *n. pl.* [A. S. *almes*, from Lat. *eleemosyna*; Fr *aumône*.] What is given gratuitously, in relief of the poor. It has no singular.

Alms'deed, *n.* An act of charity; a charitable gift.

Alms'house, *n.* [Ger. *Almosenhaus*.] A building appropriated for the reception of poor aged people, and endowed with revenues for their support.

Al'muce, Au'muce, *n.* [O. Fr.] A furred tippet worn by the clergy in the middle ages, when officiating in cold weather.

Almude', *n.* [Sp. *almud*, from Ar. *al-mudd*, a dry measure.] A measure for liquids and grain in Spain and Portugal, varying from three gallons and a half to five and a half.

Al'mug, or ALGUM, *n.* [Heb. *almugîm, algûmîm*.] A tree mentioned in Scripture. Of the wood were made musical instruments, and it was used also for rails and in staircases. It may have been the red sandal-wood, *Pterocarpus santalinus*.

Almune'car, a seaport town of Spain, prov. of Granada, 41 m. S. of Granada. The anchorage is only fit for small vessels. *Pop.* 5,400.

Al'na, in *Maine*, a post-township of Lincoln co., on the Sheepscot river, 20 m. S.S.E. of Augusta. *Pop.* 747.

Al'nage, *n.* [O. Fr. *aulnage*; N. Fr. *aunage*.] Ell-measure; measure by the ell.

Al'nus, *n.* (*Bot.*) The alder, a gen. of plants, ord. *Betulaceæ*. The *A. glutinosa*, or common alder, wild in Europe, from Lapland to Gibraltar, is a deciduous tree; leaves roundish, wedge-shaped, wavy, serrated, glutinous; flowers brownish in March and April; fruit brown, ripe in October. In the wild state, it is seldom seen higher than 40 or 50 feet; but in good soil, near water, it will attain to 50 or 60 feet. The wood, though soft, is of great durability in water; it is used for sculpture, cabinet-making, wooden vessels, sabots, &c. The *A. rubra*, a variety of the *A. glutinosa*, is a well-known shrub, growing in clumps, and forming thickets on the borders of ponds and rivers, and in swamps.



Fig. 90.—ALNUS GLUTINOSA.
(The common alder.)

Aln'wick, or ALNEWICK, a town of England, cap. of Northumberland co., near the river Aln, 313 m. from London, by the Great Northern Railroad. At the N. entrance stands Alnwick castle, once a principal stronghold of the kingdom on the side of Scotland, and now the magnificent baronial residence of the Dukes of Northumberland. This castle is the subject of a humorous poem, by the American poet Halleck. *Pop.* of parish, 7,350; of town, 3,670.

Alo'adin, a Mohammedan sheik, better known by the appellation of the *Old Man of the Mountain*, was prince of the Arsacides, or Assassins. His residence was a castle between Antioch and Damascus, and he had a number of youthful followers so devoted to his will as to engage in any of his attempts to assassinate the monarchs and princes with whom he was at enmity. Lived in the 13th century.

Al'oe, *n.*; *pl.* ALOES. [Lat. *aloe*; Fr. *aloes*; Ar. *alioeh*.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of succulent, herbaceous plants, belonging to the sub-ord. *Aloineæ*, and growing in warm countries. It comprehends a very considerable number of species which differ from each other exceedingly in the size, form, and surface of their leaves, in stature, and in the color, size, and structure of their flowers. The greater part of them are mere objects of curiosity, but among them are species of much value, on account of their yielding the well-known medicinal drug generally called *aloes*.

(*Chem.*) Aloes is the inspissated juice of the leaves of numerous species of the genus *Aloe*. The finest kinds are obtained by exudation. The choicest variety is the Socotrine aloes, *A. socotrina*, collected in the island of Socotra, and occurring in pieces of a yellowish or reddish-brown color. Its powder is of a golden yellow; its odor peculiar, but not unpleasant. In taste it is bitter and disagreeable, but aromatic. The extract of aloes may,

by the action of nitric acid, he made to yield various compounds, which admit of being fixed by means of mordants upon silken and woollen fabrics, to which they impart red dyes of great durability and beauty.—See ALOIN, and CHRYSAMMIC ACID.

(*Med.*) Aloes is tonic in small doses, and purgative in large ones. As a purgative, it is remarkable for the slowness of its operation. Its action is exerted on the large intestines, principally on the rectum. In all bilious diseases, *A.* is the strongest purge. Its efficacy in jaundice is very considerable, as it proves a succedaneum to the bile, of which in that disease there is a defective supply to the intestine either in quantity or quality. *A.* may be considered as injurious where inflammation or irritation exist in the bowels or neighboring parts, in pregnancy, or in habits disposed to piles; but highly serviceable in all hypochondriac affections, cachectic habits, and persons laboring under oppression of the stomach caused by irregularity. Its medium dose is from 5 to 15 grains; nor does a larger quantity operate more effectually.



Fig. 91.—GROUP OF ALOES.

Al'oes-wood. See AGALLOCHUM.

Aloet'ic, Aloet'ical, *a.* [Fr. *aloétique.*] Consisting chiefly of aloe; belonging to or extracted from aloe or aloes.

Aloet'ic, *n.* A medicine which chiefly consists of aloes.

Alœ'us. (*Myth.*) A giant, son of Titan and Terra, married to Sphimedia, by whom Neptune had two sons, Othus and Ephialtus. *A.* educated them as his own, and from that circumstance they have been called Aloides. They grew up nine inches every month, and were only nine years old when they undertook a war against the gods, and were killed by Apollo and Diana. They built the town of Ascra, at the foot of Mount Helicon.

Aloft', *adv.* [A.S. *lyft*, the air, with prefix *a* for *on.*] On high; above; in the air; —used chiefly in poetry.

"Upright he stood, and bore *aloft* his shield."—*Dryden.*

(*Naut.*) Above the deck.

Alo'gians, *n. pl.* [Gr. *a.*, privative, and *logos*, speech.] The name given by Epiphanus, by way of reproach, to a sect of Christians of the 2d century, who denied that Christ was the Logos, or eternal word, and, like the Arians, rejected the gospel of St. John as spurious.

Alogot'rophy, *n.* [Gr. *alogos*, unreasonable, and *trophe*, nourishment.] (*Med.*) Unequal nourishment, as in the rickets.

Al'oin, *n.* [From *aloes.*] (*Chem.*) A neutral substance, with a sweetish-bitter, persistent taste, crystallizing in groups of pale-yellow needles, extracted by evaporation from a warm alcoholic solution of powdered Barbadoes aloes. It constitutes the purgative ingredient in aloes. The alkalies, both caustic and carbonated, dissolve it readily, forming an orange colored solution. *Form.* ($C_{34}H_{18}O_{14}$?)

Aloin'eæ, or ALOES, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A sub-ord. of plants in the ord. *Liliaceæ.* They differ from the Hemerocalleæ only by their succulent foliage. The gen. *Aloe* (*q. v.*) is the most important.

Alom'pra, the founder of the Burman empire, was a man of obscure birth, who raised himself to independence and sovereign power, and established the now reigning dynasty. D. 1760.—See AVA, BURMAH, PEGU.

Alo'na, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Nolanaceæ.*

Alone', *a.* [Ger. *allein*, from *all*, and *ein*, or one, single.] Apart from, or exclusive of others; single; solitary; applied to persons or things.

"The quarrel toucheth none but us *alone*."—*Shaks.*

"Eagles we see fly *alone*."—*Sydney.*

Sole; only. (R.)

"God, by whose *alone* power we all live."—*Bentley.*

To let alone; to leave untouched, unmolested, or in the same state as before.—*Worcester.*

—*adv.* Separately; by itself.

Along', *adv.* [A. S. *andlang.*] At length, by the length; through any space measured lengthwise.

"Some laid *along*, and, . . . on spokes of wheels are hung."—*Dryden.*

—In company; joined with; together;—with the particle *with* expressed or understood; as,

"Take this *along*."—*Dryden.*

"We shall to England *along* with you."—*Shaks.*

—Forward; onward.

"Come, then, my friend, my genius, come *along*,
Thou master of the poet and the song."—*Pope.*

Along of, denotes owing to, or on account of; as in Shakspeare, when the mayor was willing to have the troops come in, "so 'twere not *'long of* him;" *i. e.* not owing to his leave. So too, in the London "Punch,"—"This increase of price is all *along* of the foreigners."

All along, the whole way, distance, or length;—prostrate.

(*Naut.*) *Alongside*, side by side.—*Along-shore*, by the shore or coast; lengthwise, and near the shore.

—*prep.* By the length of, as distinguished from *across.*

"*Along* the lowlands."—*Dryden.*

Aloof, *adv.* and *prep.* [For *all off.*] At or from a distance. It generally implies a short distance, such as within view or observation, and is applied to distance more commonly than to altitude.

"Then had the knight this lady yede *aloof*,
And to an hill herself withdrew aside."—*Faerie Queen.*

Aloof'ness, *n.* The state of being at a distance.

Alop'ece. (*Anc. Geog.*) An island in the Palus Mæotis.—Another in the Cimmerian Bosphorus.—Another in the Ægean sea, opposite Smyrna.

Alop'eces. (*Anc. Geog.*) A small village of Attica; the native place of Socrates and Aristides.

Alopecu'rus, *n.* [Gr. *alopex*, a fox, *oura*, a tail.] (*Bot.*) The *fox-tail grass.* A gen. of plants, trib. *Phalareæ*, ord. *Graminaceæ.* One species, the meadow fox-tail grass, *A. pratensis*, is a valuable grass to the farmer, if sown in meadow-land. It is the most grateful of all grasses to cattle, and possesses in a higher degree than any other the three great requisites of a good grass,—quantity, quality, and early growth. The slender or field fox-tail grass, *A. agrestis*, from its fibrous root, is a troublesome weed to farmers among wheat, and is called by them *black bent.* It is a useful grass, however, when sown on light sandy soils on the sea-coast.

Al'opecy, *n.* [From Gr. *alopex*, a fox, because this disease is common among foxes.] (*Med.*) Baldness, or the falling off of the hair.

Alo'ra, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 20 m. from Malaga. *Pop.* about 7,000.

Alo'sa, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A gen. of fishes of the *Clupeidæ* or herring family. They are distinguished from the herring by having the upper jaw notched in the middle, and by the roof of the mouth and the tongue, the former of which is destitute of teeth. The *A. communis*, or com-

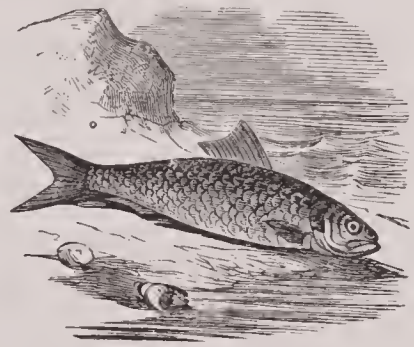


Fig. 92.—ALOSA VULGARIS.
(Common shad.)

mon shad, reaches a length of two or three feet, and its flesh is highly esteemed. The gen. *A.* contains the shad, alewife, mendahen, and autumnal herring.

A'lost, or AALST, a town of Belgium, in Flanders, on the Dender, 15 m. from Brussels. It was the capital of imperial Flanders, and was dismantled in 1667 by Marshal Turenne. *Pop.* 17,000.

Aloud', *adv.* [From *a* and *loud.*] Loudly; with a strong voice, or great noise.

"Cry *aloud*, spare not, lift up thy voice."—*Isa.* lviii. 1.

Alow', *adv.* [From *a* and *low.*] In a low place; not so high;—opposed to *aloft.*

"And now *alow*, and now *aloft* they fly."—*Dryden.*

Alp, *n.* [From Lat. *albus*, white.] A name sometimes poetically given to any high summit or lofty mountain. See ALPS.

"O'er many a frozen, many a fiery *alp*."—*Milton.*

Alpac'a, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Peruvian sheep*, a variety of the Guanaco or LLAMA, *q. v.* It inhabits the more elevated parts of the mountain ranges, living almost on the border of perpetual snow. The Peruvians keep vast flocks of them for the sake of the silky lustre and fineness of their wool, which furnishes material for the best of fabrics.—The name given to a description of cloth woven from the wool of the *A.*, extensively manufactured in the West Riding of Yorkshire, in England, and used, for the most part, for articles of apparel. It is also used as a covering for umbrellas, its material being of a finer and more durable texture than cotton, and not so costly as silk.

Alp-Ars'lan, second sultan of the dynasty of Seljuk, succeeded his uncle Togrul Bey in 1063. He had for his grand vizier Nizam-al-Mulk, who by his wise administration did so much for the interior improvement of the empire. Himself a conqueror, he defeated Romanus Diogenes, emperor of the Greeks, in 1071. He was assassinated in 1072.

Al'pen, *a.* Belonging, or relating to the Alps. (R.)

Alpe'na, formerly ANAMICKEE, in *Michigan*, a county bordering on Lake Huron and Thunder Bay. *Area*, about 700 sq. m. *Pop.* in 1870, 2,756.—a post-village, *cap.* of Alpena co., at the mouth of Thunder Bay river, on Lake Huron, *pop.* 2,612.

Al'penstock, *n.* A long staff or pole, pointed sharply with iron, used in ascending the peaks of the Alps, and crossing the glaciers of Switzerland.

Alpe'nus. (*Anc. Geog.*) The capital of Locris.

Alpes Maritimes. See SUPPLEMENT.

Alpes'trine, *a.* [Lat. *alpestris.*] Pertaining to the Alps, or to any high summit or lofty mountain; as, "*Alpestrine* diseases."—*Dana.*

Al'pha, *n* [Gr.] The first letter of the Greek alphabet, answering to our A, and written Α φ *a* In the Holy Scriptures, *Alpha* and *Omega*, the first and the last letters of the Greek alphabet, signify the *beginning* and *end*, or the *first* and the *last*; *i. e.* before and after all things. They are therefore used as a symbol of the Divine Being.

"I am *Alpha* and *Omega*, the beginning and the end, the first and the last."—*Rev.* xxii. 13.

Al'pha, in *California*, a post-village of Nevada co., 18 m. E. of Nevada city.

Al'pha, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Clinton co.

Al'pha, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Greene co., about 9 m. E.S.E. of Dayton.

Al'phabet, *n.* [From *Alpha* and *Beta*, the two first letters of the Greek alphabet; perhaps derived from the Heb., which gives to the correspondent letters the names *Aleph*, *Beth.*] The name given to the series of letters used in different countries at different times. For information respecting the origin of letters, the relation between the different alphabets, and the different systems on which they are based, see WRITING, ART OF.

Al'phabet, *v. a.* To range in the order of the alphabet

Alphabeta'rian, *n.* A scholar who learns the alphabet

Alphabet'ic, and **Alphabet'ical,** *a.* In the order of the alphabet; according to the series of letters; pertaining to the alphabet.

Alphabet'ically, *adv.* In an alphabetical manner; according to the order of the letters.

Alphabetize', *v. a.* To class or arrange in alphabetical order.

Al'phæus, [Gr. *alphaios*, a thousand, from the Heb. *aleph*, a chief.] Alphæus, father of St. James the Minor, was the husband of Mary, believed to have been sister to the holy virgin; for which reason James is called the Lord's brother; but the term brother is too general in its application to fix their relation, though the fact is probable. Many are of the opinion that Cleophas, mentioned in Luke xxiv. 18, is the same as *A.*; Alphæus being his Greek name, and Cleophas his Hebrew, or Syriac name, according to the custom of that time, when men had often two names.

Al'pharetta, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Milton co., abt. 28 m. N. by E. of Atlanta; *pop.* 595.

Alphen'ic, *n.* [Fr. *alphenic*; Ar. *al-fânid*, whitest.] (*Med.*) The white barley sugar; sugar-candy.

Alphe'us, or ALPHEIUS. (*Myth.*) A river of Peloponnesus, rising in Arcadia, and falling into the Ionian sea, now called Rofia. The god of this river fell in love with the nymph Arethusa, and pursued her till she was changed into a fountain by Diana.

Alphit'omancy, *n.* [Gr. *alphiton*, barley-meal, and *manteia*, divination.] Divination by means of barley-meal.

Alphon'sin, *n.* (*Surg.*) A kind of instrument for extracting balls, invented by Alphonso Ferrier, a Neapolitan physician. It consists of three branches, which separate from each other by their elasticity, but are capable of being closed by means of a tube in which they are included.

Alphon'sine Tables, celebrated astronomical tables, composed under the direction of Alphonso, king of Castile, in 1252. Their principal object was to correct the tables found in Ptolemy's Almagest, which then no longer agreed with the heavens.—See ALPHONSO.

Alphon'so I., or ALFONSO, king of the Asturias, 739; took Lara and Saldana in Castile, from the Moors, A.D. 757.

Alphon'so II. He was called to the throne in 791; D. 842

ALPHON'SO III., or the Great, succeeded his father Ordogno, 866. He waged successful wars against the Moors, and abdicated in favor of his eldest son Garcias; but when the Moors threatened the kingdom, he quitted his retirement, and obtained a most signal victory over the enemy. D. at Zamora, 912, universally respected for valor and benevolence. He wrote a chronicle of the Spanish monarchs.

ALPHON'SO IV, surnamed the Monk, abdicated in favor of his brother Ramiro, and retired to a monastery. D. at the end of the 10th century.

ALPHON'SO V., king of Leon in 999, when 5 years old. Cordova was conquered during his reign. Killed at the siege of Viseu, 1028.

ALPHON'SO VI., crowned in 1066. He was a successful warrior, and held under his authority Asturias, Leon, Castile, and Galicia. Had not Spain been invaded by the Almoravides, he would have succeeded in driving the Moors from the peninsula. It was in the reign of this monarch that the Cid achieved the poetical celebrity with which his name has been surrounded by the Spanish romance-writers.

ALPHON'SO VII., became Alphonso I. of Aragon; D. 1134.

ALPHON'SO VIII. The military order of Calatrava was instituted during his reign; D. 1157.

ALPHON'SO IX., fought against the Moors like his predecessor; D. 1230.

ALPHONSO X., king of Leon and Castile in 1252. He was elected emperor of Germany, but delaying to visit that empire, Rodolphus was chosen in his stead. He was dethroned by his son, and D. 1284. As an astronomer and a man of letters, *A.* obtained greater fame than as a

monarch. He perceived the errors of Ptolemy's tables, and under his direction those tables called the *Alphonsine tables* were drawn up by the Jew Hazan, and their epoch fixed on the 30th of May, 1332.

ALPHONS XI., succeeded his father Ferdinand IV in 1312. He took Algesiras and Tarifa from the Moors, and died of the plague in 1350.

Alphon'so I., HENÉIQUEZ, first king of Portugal, succeeded his father Henry, as count of Portugal, in 1112. In 1139 he obtained a great victory over five Moorish kings, and soon after was proclaimed king by the army, a title which was confirmed by the States, who at the same time settled the law of succession.—*A.* took Lisbon from the Moors, and made it the capital of his kingdom. D. 1185.

ALPHONSO II., D. 1223.

ALPHONSO III. He made some conquests over the Mohammedans; D. 1279.

ALPHONSO IV., surnamed the Brave, succeeded his father Dionysius, 1325. He was an able sovereign, and distinguished himself against the Moors; but his memory is stained by his unjust treatment of his natural brother, and the cruel murder of Inez de Castro, whom his son Pedro had married against his father's will; D. 1357.

ALPHONSO V., B. in 1432, he succeeded his father in 1437, and was a beneficent prince. In his reign Guinea was discovered by the Portuguese. He invaded Africa and took Tangier. D. of the plague at Cintra, in 1481.

Alphon'so V., king of Aragon, surnamed the *Magnanimous*, succeeded his father, Ferdinand the Just, 1416, as king of Aragon and Sicily, and subsequently, on the death of the queen Joanna, obtained the crown of Naples. His claim was, however, resisted for several years, by René of Anjon. He died 1458, aged 74, leaving the kingdom of Naples to his natural son Ferdinand, and those of Spain, Sardinia, and Sicily to Juan his brother, king of Navarre. He was not only a brave prince, but a man of learning, the patron of literature, and the father of his people. He walked with the greatest familiarity among his subjects, observing to his courtiers, who fancied dangers and conspiracies, that a father has nothing to fear among his children. Seeing once one of his vessels ready to perish, he hastened in a small boat to the assistance of the crew, exclaiming, "I had rather die with you than see you perish."

Alphon'so II., king of Naples, succeeded his father Ferdinand in 1494. He was of so cruel and tyrannical a disposition, that his subjects invited Charles VIII. of France to invade the country. That prince took Naples; and *A.*, after abdicating the throne, retired to a monastery; D. about 1496.

Alphon'so XII., king of Spain, B. 1857. In 1875, while residing with his mother, the ex-queen Isabella, in exile, he was declared by the army king of Spain, and as such made his entry into Madrid. See article SPAIN in the SUPPLEMENT.

Al'phos, *n.* [Gr. from *alphaino*, to change; because it changes the color of the skin.] (*Med.*) A species of Leprosy, called by the ancients vitiligo.—See LEPROSY.

Al'pia, and **Al'pist,** *n.* The seed of the foxtail grass, used for feeding birds.

Al'pigene, *a.* [Lat. *alpes*, alp, and *gignere*, to produce.] Growing in Alpine regions.

Al'pine, *a.* [Lat. *alpinus.*] Belonging to the Alps, or to any lofty mountains; high.

Al'pine, In *California*, a northern county, bounded on the N. and E. by the State of Nevada and El Dorado co., and on the S. by Mono and Tuolumne. Lying on either side of the Sierra Nevada, it covers that range at one of its most broken and lofty points, Silver Mountain, the loftiest portion of this northerly trending spur, being over 10,000 feet high. Forming the sources of several forks of Carson river are numerous small lakes, most of them situated on the summit of the mountain. Many of them are very wild and beautiful, being skirted by belts of grass and bordered by plats of lawn-like meadow-lands. There are also many grassy, well watered valleys, rendered the more attractive by their rugged and desolate surroundings. But the great active interest in *A.* county is, and always will continue to be, vein-mining. The mines consist almost wholly of argentiferous lodes, though a few gold-bearing veins and masses of quartz have been found, some of them of great richness, in the Mogul district. The ledges here are of large size and crop boldly, being often traceable for miles by their surface projections. While a vast amount of work has been expended upon them in a small way, but little exploratory labor of a thorough and systematic kind has been performed; consequently, scarcely a single prominent mine has been fully proven. *A.* abounds in spruce and pine forests. County seat, Silver Mountain. *Pop.* 383.

Al'pine, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Wapello co., on the Des Moines river, about 9 m. S.E. of Ottumwa.

Al'pine, or **AL'PINA,** in *Michigan*, a post-township of Kent co.; *pop.* 1,445.

Al'pine City, in *Utah*, a post-village of Utah co., 16 m. N. of Provo; *pop.* 208.

Alpi'ni, PROSPERO, a Venetian physician and botanist. B. 1553; was the first who discovered the sexes and generation of plants. D. 1617.

Al'pinia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Zingiberaceæ*. The root of the *A. galanga*, known under the name of galangale, has aromatic stimulating properties.

Alps, in *New York*, a post-village in Nassau township, Rensselaer co., 24 m. E. by S. of Albany.

Alps. [See ALP.] The most extensive mountain system of Europe. They extend from the banks of the Rhone in France on the W., to the centre of Slavonia and the frontier of Turkey on the E., from the 5th and 28th degree of E. lon., forming a vast semicircular bulwark, which encompasses on the N. Italy and the Adriatic sea. The extremities of this semicircle approach 45° N. lat., but the great body of the range occupies the space between the 46th and 48th deg. of N. lat.—The Alps are closely united to two other mountain ranges; on the W. to the Apennines, which traverse Italy in its whole length; and on the E. to the Balkan, which covers Turkey and Greece with its numerous ramifications.—Their length is between 600 and 700 miles, their breadth very various.—*Divisions.* The principal divisions are the Maritime, the Cottian, the Greek or Graian, the Pennine, the Rhætian,—distinguished into the High Alps, the Lepontine, and the Rhætian proper; the Tyrolese and Tridentine (including those of Suabia;) the Noric, the Carnic, and the Julian.—*Passes.* The most southern pass



Fig. 93.—SUMMIT OF THE THIERBERG. (*Bernese Alps.*)

of the Maritime Alps is that by the Col de Tende, which connects the town of Nice with the town of Coni, in Piedmont. Until the time of Napoleon I., who made it a carriage-road, it was practicable only for mules. This division is terminated by Mont Vico, which rises 12,582 feet above the level of the sea. Across the Cottians, by the Col of Mont Génèvre, Napoleon also constructed a carriage-road at the height of 6,353 feet above the sea-level. Across the Graian, Napoleon caused another road to be constructed by the Col of Mont Cenis. This is the most frequented of all the Alps. Mont Cenis has now become tunnelled, so as to connect the railroads of France with those of Italy. This great undertaking was commenced in the early part of 1858, under the patronage of king Victor Emmanuel; and was completed in the latter part of 1871. (See MONT CENIS, in the Supplement.) The pass by the Little St. Bernard is in the Grecian range, and is that by which Hannibal is supposed to have entered Italy. The Pennine is the loftiest division of the whole range, and includes Mont Blanc, 15,777 feet high; Mont Rosa, 15,200 feet; and Mont Cervin, 14,835 feet. These are the three loftiest peaks in Europe. On each side of Mont Blanc are the cols De-la-Seigle and Da-Ferret, which are respectively 8,072, and 7,613 feet high, and those by which tourists generally traverse the Alps. The pass by the Great St. Bernard lies between Aosta in Piedmont and Martigny in the Valais, in Switzerland, and is that by which Napoleon and his army crossed in 1800. Between the Great St. Bernard and the Simplon there are two other passes; one, that of Mont Cervin, is the second highest in Europe, being 11,195 feet above the level of the sea. The most easterly pass of the Pennine division is the Simplon, which leads from the Valais to Milan, and is one of the most stupendous works conceived by the genius of Napoleon, and executed amid the greatest difficulties, notwithstanding that its height is only 6,576 feet. On this road a railroad runs since 1869. Across the Rhætians there are several carriage-roads, and the Noric Alps are already crossed by the Great Southern Railroad running from Vienna to Trieste.—*Minerals.* Anthracite coal, iron, copper, lead, silver, quicksilver, gold, and salt.—*Wild animals.* On the higher parts, the ibex, chamois, and white hare; in the upper wooded region, bears, marmots, and moles; and lower down, lynxes, foxes, wolves, and wild cats. Besides the lammergeyer, or great vulture of the Alps, there are numerous eagles and other birds of prey. Immediately below the line of perpetual snow, (8,000 feet,) the white partridge is found, and further down, among the pine forests, bustards are abundant. Quails and partridges are plentiful in the lowest regions, and the lakes are frequented by numbers of palmipedes. Insects are represented in almost every variety as far as vegetation ascends the mountains.—*Vegetation.* Travelling from the base of the Alps upward, beautiful vineyards, and the forests common to Europe, are passed through, until the elevation of 2,000 feet is obtained, when the vine is no longer found. The chestnut disappears at 1,000 feet higher, and by the time that another thousand feet are climbed, the oak, hardy as we are accustomed to call it, is not to be found in a flourishing condition. At 5,000 feet no deciduous trees are to be seen, and at 6,000 the spruce-fir alone appears. At this height the mountains become covered with the Rhododendron Ferrugineum, which, in its turn, succumbs to the change of soil and climate, to be succeeded by a few still more hardy plants, which exist until they are lost in the mosses and lichens which fringe the line of perpetual snow.—*Glaciers.* Of these there are about 400 lying between Mont Blanc and the Tyrol. Several of these are 20 miles long, with, perhaps, an average width of a mile or a mile and a half. They are supposed in the aggregate to cover a space of upward of 1,000 sq. m. The summits of the greatest part of the Alps are capped in perpetual snow.—*Geology.* The central ridges of the Alps are composed of primitive rocks, especially of granite and gneiss, and are distinguished by their pointed peaks. On the N. side of this formation extends a slate formation of considerable width. This does not appear to accompany the range on the S., except along the E. Alps, where it has been observed to extend from Brixen on the Eisach to Marburg on the Drave, skirting that river on the S. Beyond the slate formation, the chalk occupies a considerable space. It is found to occupy the greatest extent on the S.E. of the mountain system, the whole Julian Alps being composed of it. On the opposite or N.W. side, the sandstone formation extends from the lake of Geneva as far as the S. boundary of Bavaria. The chalk formation is distinguished by its summits, which do not rise in pointed peaks, but form either cones or cupolas.

Alps, (Upper and Lower.) See HAUTES- and BASSES-ALPES.

Alpujar'ras, a mountainous region in Spain, beginning at the Mediterranean, and ending at the Sierra Nevada. In 1834 it was divided between the provinces of Almeria and Granada.

Al'quiere, *n.* [Pg. *alquiere*, from Ar. *al-kayl.*] A Portuguese measure called also *cantar*. The *A.* of Lisbon contains 3·7, and the *A.* of Oporto 5·6 imperial gallons.

Alqui'na, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Fayette co., 62 m. E.S.E. of Indianapolis.

Already, *adv.* [From *all* and *ready.*] Prior to some specified time, either future, present, or past.

"Can I love him, *already* loving you?"—*Dryden.*

It has reference to past time, but may be used for a future past; as, "When you shall arrive, the business will be *already* completed, or will have been completed *already.*"

Al'sace, a province bordering on the Rhine, was included in Charlemagne's empire. It remained connected with Germany till 1648, when a portion of it was ceded to France. Louis XIV. seized Strasburg in 1681, and this city, with the remainder of the province, was secured to France by the treaty of Ryswick, 1697, and formed the depts. of the Haut and Bas Rhin until 1871, when it was ceded to Prussia. (See ALSACE-LORRAINE, in Supplement.)

Al'sace, in *Pennsylvania*, a twp of Berks co.; *pop.* 1,294.

Alsa'cian, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining to Alsace.

Alsa'tia, *n.* A name given formerly to the precinct of *Whitefriars* in London, Eng., noted during the 17th century as being a colony for lawless and abandoned people. It is frequently referred to by English writers of the time, as for instance, Shadwell, in his *Squire of Alsatia.* It forms, also, the scene of a portion of Sir Walter Scott's novel, *The Fortunes of Nigel.*

Alsegno. [It., to the mark or sign.] (*Mus.*) A notice for a performer to recommence a strain, marked 𝄋.

Al'sen, a Danish island in the Baltic, between the Island of Fünen and the E. coast of Schleswig; *area*, 132 sq m. The principal towns are Nordborg and Sonderborg. Lat. between 54° 51′ and 55° 5′ N.; lon. between 9° 37′ and 10° 7′ E.

Als'feld, in *Hesse-Darmstadt*, a town situated 26 m from Giessen, and 50 m. N.E. of Frankfort-on-the-Main. *Pop.* 4,000.

Alsh' Loch, an inlet of the sea in Ross-shire, Scotland, nearly opposite the southern end of the Isle of Skye. Its shores are rendered romantic by the ruins of several feudal castles.

Alsin'eæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A sub-ord. of plants, ord. *Caryophyllaceæ*, distinguished by having sepals distinct or nearly so.

Al-si'rat. [Ar., *the path.*] A bridge from this world to the next, over the middle of hell, which must be passed by every one entering the Mohammedan paradise. It is as fine as the edge of a razor. The deceased pass with a rapidity proportionate to their virtues, while the sinful load of the wicked precipitates them into the gulf beneath.—*Amer. Encyc.*

Also, *adv.* and *conj.* [From *all* and *so*; A.S. *ealowa.*] In the same manner; likewise; too; in addition to.

Alsode'æ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A sub-ord. of plants, ord. *Violaceæ*, *q. v.*

Alstead, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Cheshire co., 50 m. W. b. S. of Concord. *Pop.* 1,[illegible]

Alston, in *South Carolina*, a post-village of Fairfield district, on Broad river, 25 m. N.W. of Columbia.

Alstræ'mer, JONAS, a distinguished Swede, who introduced great improvements into arts and manufactures in his country. For his great services he was made Chancellor of Commerce and a member of the Academy of Sciences. The National States decreed a statue to be erected to his memory in the Exchange of Stockholm. D. 1761.

Alströmeri'eæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A tribe of plants, ord. *Amaryllidaceæ*. A kind of arrowroot is prepared from the succulent roots of *Alströmeria pallida*, and others in Chili.

Alt, *n.* [It. *alto*, from Lat. *altus*, high.] (*Mus.*) That part of the great scale lying between F, the 5th line in the treble clef, and ending at E, the 3d leger, or additional line above the same clef.

Alt, a river of England, rising in Lancashire, and falling into the Irish sea.

Alta'i Mountains, the name given to that extensive range which forms the northern border of the *highlands* of Upper Asia (a region composed of high tablelands, mountains, and valleys), and which divides them from the *low lands* that extend northward to the Arctic ocean. This mountain range begins on the eastern bank of the river *Irtish*, 80° E. lon., and here it occupies all the space between the Lake of *Zaizang*, 40° 30′ N. lat., and Semipalatinsk, 55° N. lat., consequently about 5½ degrees of latitude. From 80° E. lon., it extends eastward till it reaches the *Sea of Okhotzk*, a gulf of the Pacific ocean. It grows broader as it advances toward the east; its northern declivities extend, on the banks of the river Yenesei, to Krasnoyarsk, 56° N. lat., and from that town to a point about 200 m. N. of the most northern extremity of the lake of *Baikal*, where, between 57° and 58° N. lat., they join the *Aldan Mountains*. The southern part of the Altai, traversing countries subject to the Chinese empire, is not perfectly known, but it is probable that they extend even further to the south than to the north, and that, between the meridian of 88° and 105°, the mountains occupy no less than 12° of latitude, from 45° to 57°. About the 105° of longitude, or the meridian of the lake of *Baikal*, the great desert of Gobi or Shamo, advancing to the north, narrows the mountain range considerably, and changes its direction from E. to N.E. Between the plains to the N. of Irkutzk, and the valleys about Nertshinsk, it occupies no more than about 500 m. in breadth. In the parallel of the N. part of the lake of Baikal (between 54° and 56° lat.), it runs again to the E., until it arrives at the Pacific ocean, at the S. extremity of the sea of Okhotzk, opposite the island of Tarakai. In the latter part of its extent, the breadth of the range cannot be determined; for here it joins the Aldan Mountains, which may be considered as a branch of the Altai, nearly filling up the whole space between the *Lena* and the sea of Okhotzk, an extent of more than 1000 m. from W. to E., and running to N.N.E. till they terminate at *Cape Eshikotskoi-Noss*, the north-eastern extremity of Asia. It was once thought that the Altai were connected with the Ural mountains, but it is now well known that an immense tract of low country separates the western extremity of the Altai from the southern ranges of the Urai. The mean elevation of the Altai may be regarded as ranging between 4,000 and 5,000 feet. The Bialukha mountains, near the head of the Oby, is estimated at 10,300 feet above the level of the sea. Their summits generally do not taper away into peaks like those of the Alps, but swell into rounded masses of granite, or spread into level plains of considerable extent. There are two chief roads over the Altai. One is from Irkutzk by lake Baikal to Kiakhta, by which the trade between Russia and China is principally carried on; the other is from Udinsk, on the Selenga, to the mining district of Nertchinsk, on the Shiker, an affluent of the Amoor. — *Minerals.* Gold, silver, lead, iron and copper; and the cornelian, the amethyst, the onyx, the topaz, and other gems are found. Mineral wealth seems to be unfailing as regards the more valuable metals. — *Wild Animals.* Altai is the native abode of the wild sheep, which, like the chamois and the bagnctis, lives in the most inaccessible places. — *Vegetation.* The forests consist of the alper, alder, acacia, larch, birch, fir, and willow, besides the Siberian cedar. This last is found 7,000 feet at the altitude, and at 6,000 feet, attains to the circumference of 16 feet. The birch reaches nearly 5,000 feet, and the dwarf willow nearly 6,000. The snow-line has not yet been accurately determined, but is supposed to be at about 8,000 feet.

Alta'ian, Alta'ic, *a.* Belonging to the Altai mountains.

Altair, *n.* (*Astron.*) A star of the 1st, or between the 1st and 2d magnitudes. It is the principal star in the constellation *Aquila*, and is situated about 14° S.W. of the Delphinus. It may be known by its being the largest and middle one of the three bright stars which are arranged in a line bearing N.W. and S.E. It is one of the stars from which the moon's distance is taken for computing longitude at sea. Its mean declination is nearly 8½° N., and when on the meridian, it occupies nearly the same place in the heavens that the sun does at noon on the 12th day of April. It culminates about 6 minutes before 9 o'clock, on the last day of August. It rises acronically about the beginning of June. — *Mattison.*

Al'taite, *n.* (*Min.*) An isomeric mineral of the *Galena* division; *comp.* tellurium 37·31, lead 60·71, silver 1·17. This rare species has been identified at the Stanislaus mine, California.

Altama'ha, in *Georgia*, a river formed by the confluence of the Oconee and the Ocmulgee, in the S.E. central part of the State. See ALATAMAHA.

Alta'mira, a town of Mexico, State of Tamaulipas, 10 m. N.W. of Tampico.

Al'tamont, in *Tennessee*, a post-village, cap. of Grundy co., on the top of the Cumberland mountains, 80 m. S.E. of Nashville; *pop.* 217.

Altamu'ra, a town of Southern Italy, prov. of Bari, at the foot of the Apennines, 29 m. S.W. of Bari; *pop.* 17,365.

Al'tar, *n* [Heb. *Al*, God, and *tar*, appointed] An elevated table of either stone, marble, or wood, dedicated to particular ceremonies of religious worship. The earliest authentic notice of altars occurs in Holy Writ, where it is said that "Noah built an altar to the Lord." The principal altars, under the Mosaic ritual, were the *A.* of *Incense*, small, of shittim-wood, overlaid with plates of gold; the *A.* of *Burnt-Offering*, a large coffer of shittim-wood, covered with brass, within which, suspended from the horns of the four corners, was a grate of brass, whereon the flesh was laid, and sacrifices were made. "In Solomon's temple the altar was considerably larger, square as the ordinary altar, but 20 cubits long, 20 broad, and 10 high, made entirely of brass. It had no grating, and the ascent to it was probably by three successive platforms, with steps leading to each, as in the figure annexed."— *Britton.* All the nations of antiquity con-

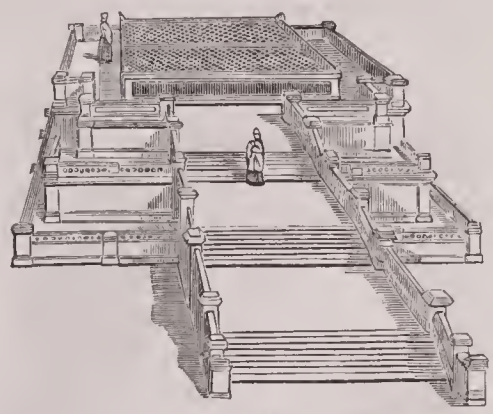


Fig. 94.—ALTAR OF BURNT-OFFERING.

sidered large, massive, unhewn stones, to be emblematic of dignity and power. In the great temples of ancient Rome, there were ordinarily three altars. The first, upon which incense was burned, and libations offered, was raised in the sanctuary, at the foot of the statue of the divinity; the second stood before the gate of the temple, and on it were sacrificed the victims; and the third, upon which were placed the offerings and the sacred vessels, was portable. In the Roman houses, small altars were dedicated to the lares, penates, and genii.—In the Christian church, the *A.* is the table of communion. The principal is almost invariably situated at the eastern end of the choir. Christian altars are generally in the form of small, oblong tables, but they are sometimes made to resemble sarcophagi. They are often very splendidly decorated, being richly adorned with carving or embossed work, and studded with precious stones and metals. On great festivals, the relics of a church are displayed on the high altar, which is then illumined with numerous wax candelabra.

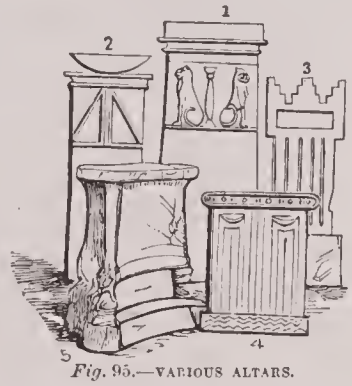


Fig. 95.—VARIOUS ALTARS.

1. 2. Egyptian, from bas-reliefs.
3. Assyrian, found at Khorsabad.
4. Babylonian *Bibliothèque Nationale.*
5. Assyrian, from Khorsabad.

Al'tarage, *n.* [Lat. *altarogium.*] The profits arising to a priest on account of the altar, as well as the offerings themselves placed upon it.

Al'tar-piece, *n.* A painting placed over or behind the altar in a church.

Al'ta Springs, in *Texas*, a post-village of Limestone co.

Al'taville, in *California*, a village of Calaveras co., 21 m. from Mokelumne Hill; *pop.* abt. 160.

Altay', in *New York*, a post-village of Steuben co.

Alt'dorf, a town of Bavaria, circ. of Rezat, 13 m. S.E. of Nuremberg. A great number of wooden toys are manufactured here, and exported to all parts of Europe and to America. *Pop.* 2,800.

Altdor'fer, or ALTORF, ALBERT, a Bavarian painter and engraver, B. 1488. One of his most remarkable paintings is the *Battle of Arbela*, now in the picture gallery of Munich. As an engraver on wood, *A.* almost rivals Albert Dürer; D. 1538.

Al'tea, a town of Spain, prov. of Valencia, near the sea, 30 m. N.E. of Alicante; *pop.* 6,000.

Alte'na, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 18 m. from Arnsberg; *pop.* 5,942.

Al'tenburg, a town of Prussia, formerly cap. of the Duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, 24 m. S.S.E. of Leipsic, near the Pleisse; *pop.* 17,168.

Al'tenburg, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Perry co., about 20 m. S.E. of Perryville.

Al'tendorf, a village of Bavaria, 8 m. from Bamberg, noted for the victory which Kleber, the French general, gained over the Austrians on the 9th of August, 1796.

Al'tengaard, a Norwegian seaport, 53 m. from Hammerfest. Lat. 69° 50′ N.; lon. 23° 6′ E.

Altenkir'chen, a town of Prussia, prov. of the Rhine, 10 m. N.E. of Coblentz. Near it, on 21st of September, 1796, General Marceau was killed, in a conflict between the French and the Austrians. *Pop.* 1,697.

Al'ter, *v. a.* [Fr. *altérer*, from Lat. *alterare.*] To change a thing in some of its parts; to render it otherwise than it was; so, to *alter* a writing is to blot and interpolate it; to *change* it, is to substitute another in its place.

—To take off from an opinion, a persuasion, or party.

"I am no way *altered* from my opinion."—*Dryden.*

—*v. n.* To become otherwise than it was; to vary; as, "the weather *alters* from bright to cloudy."

Alterabil'ity, *n.* The quality of being susceptible of alteration.

Al'terable, *a.* [Fr.] That which may be altered or varied.

Al'terableness, *n.* The quality of being alterable, or, admitting alterations from external causes.

Al'terably, *adv.* In such a manner as may be altered.

Al'terant, *a.* [See ALTER.] That which has the power of producing alterations in anything.

—*n.* Same as ALTERATIVE.

Altera'tion, *n.* [Fr. *altération.*] The act of altering or changing in some particular. The state of being altered to, or changed.

Al'terative, *n.* (*Med.*) Such medicines as induce a favorable change in the system, without any manifest operation or evacuation. The principal therapeutic employment of the Alteratives is as antiphlogistics or resolvents. The mercurials are chiefly employed in acute inflammation, the preparations of iodine, bromine, &c., in chronic inflammation.

—*a.* Producing gradual change.

Al'tercate, *v. a.* [Lat. *altercare.*] To dispute warmly; to wrangle, to contend in words.

Alterca'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Warm contention by words; dispute carried on with heat or anger; controversy; wrangling; contest.

"Their whole life was little else than a perpetual wrangling and *altercation.*"—*Hakewell.*

Alter'ity, *n.* [Lat. *alter*, the other.] The state of being another, and not the same.

Altern', *a.* [Fr. *alterne*, from Lat. *alternus.*] (*Crystallog.*) Exhibiting in two parts, an upper and a lower part, faces which alternate among themselves, but which, when the two parts are compared, correspond with each other.—*Clearland.*

Alter'nacy, *n.* [From *alternate.*] Performance or action by turns. (R.)

Alter'nal, *a.* Alternative. (R.)

Alter'nally, *adv.* By turn. (R.)

Alter'nant, *a.* [Lat. *alternans.*] (*Geol.*) Applied to rocks composed of alternate layers.

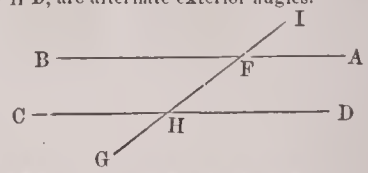
Alter'nate, *a.* [Lat. *alternatus.*] Being by turns; one after another; reciprocal.

"Friendship is a generous strife in *alternate* acts of kindness."—*South.*

(*Bot.*) Denoting the arrangement of parts of the plant, as leaves, &c., at different heights and sides, on the same axis.

(*Her.*) It denotes the position of quarters, partitions and other figures, succeeding one another by turns, as in the *coronet* of the Prince of Wales, set round with four crosses-pattee, and as many fleurs-de-lis alternately.

(*Geom.*) *Alternate angles*; the interior and exterior angles made by a line cutting two parallels. The angles A F H and F H D, also F H C and B F H, are alternate interior angles. The angles I F B and C H G, also A F I and G H D, are alternate exterior angles.



Alter'nate, *n.* That which happens by turns with something else; vicissitude. (R.)

Alter'nate, *v. a.* [Fr. *alterner*, from Lat. *alternare.*] To perform alternately; to cause to succeed by turns; to change one thing for another reciprocally.

—*v. n.* To act or succeed by turns; followed by *with.*

"Rage, shame, and grief *alternate* in his breast."—*Phillips.*

Alter'nately, *adv.* In reciprocal succession: by turns; as light follows darkness, and darkness follows light.

Alter'nateness, *n.* The quality of being alternate, or of happening in reciprocal succession.

Alterna'tion, *n.* The act of alternating; reciprocal succession; alternate performance, as of singers in the choir of a Catholic church. See GENERATION.

Alter'native, *a.* That which offers a choice of two things.

—*n.* The choice given of two things; so that if one be rejected, the other must be taken.

"A strange *alternative*....
Must ladies have a doctor or a dance?"—*Young.*

Alter'natively, *adv.* In alternate manner; by turns; reciprocally.

Alter'nativeness, *n.* The quality or state of being alternative.

Alter'nity, *n.* Reciprocal succession; turn; change of one thing for another: alternating

Althæ'a, or ALTHÆ'Æ, *n.* [From Gr. *altho*, to cure.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Malvaceæ.* The *A. officinalis*, marsh-mallow, a European plant, naturalized on the borders of the salt marshes in the U. S., abounds in

mucilage, and is used in med. as an emollient to prevent suppuration. The *A. rosea*, native of China, is cultivated in gardens, and gives flowers of various shades of coloring. Its leaves are said to yield a blue coloring-matter, not inferior to indigo.

Althæ'menes. (*Myth.*) A son of Creteus, king of Crete. Hearing that himself or his brothers were to be their father's murderer, he fled to Rhodes, where he settled, to avoid becoming a parricide. After the deaths of all his other sons, Creteus went after his son *A.* Upon landing at Rhodes, the inhabitants attacked him, supposing him to be an enemy, and he was killed by the hand of his own son. Upon this coming to the knowledge of *A.*, he entreated the gods to remove him, and the earth immediately opened and swallowed him up.

Althe'nia, *n.* A genus of plants, ord. *Naiadaceæ*.

Although', *conj.* [From *all* and *though*.] Notwithstanding; however it may be granted; however it may be that.

Alt'house, in *Oregon*, a village of Josephine co., 24 m. S.E of Kirbyville; *pop.* abt. 250.

Altim'eter, *n.* [Fr. *altimètre*, from Lat. *altus*, high, and *metrum*, measure.] An instrument for taking altitudes, whether accessible or inaccessible, by means of an altimeter, founded on the principle that the sides of triangles having equal angles, are in exact proportion to one another.

Altim'etry, *n.* The art of taking heights by means of an altimeter.

Altin'car, *n.* See TINCAL.

Altingia'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An ord. of plants in the alliance *Amentales*. Its only gen. is the *Liquidambar*, the spines of which form generally a branching tree, having very much the appearance of a maple. *Diagnosis:* Leaves alternate, simple or lobed, aments monœcious, roundish, with achlamydeous flowers, styles, 2 and long; fruit, a kind of strobile, composed of the indurated scabs and capsules; capsules 2-beaked, 2-celled, opening between the beaks; seeds, several-winged. They are natives of the Levant, India, and N. America. The *Liquidambar altingia*, which gives its name to the order, is a superb tree, 120 to 150 feet high, with a brown-reddish, hard, and very aromatic wood. The *Altingia* or *Liquidambar styraciflua*, a sweet gum or gum-tree, 60 feet high, with a diameter of 5 feet, is thinly disseminated through the U. States. Its trunk is covered with a deeply furrowed bark, which, when punctured in summer, distils a fragrant resin used in medicine under the name of *storax* or *styrax*. — See STORAX.



Fig. 96.—1. LIQUIDAMBAR ALTINGIA.
2. Pistillate flower; 3. Section of a mature fruit; 4. Section of a seed.

Al'tis, (*Myth.*) A sacred grove round Jupiter's temple at Olympia.

Altis'onous, and **Altis'onant,** *a.* [Lat. *altisonus*, from *altus*, high, and *sonus*, sound.] High-sounding; pompous, or lofty in sound.

Altis'simo. [It., the superlative of *alto*.] (*Mus.*) The scale in *altissimo* commences with F, the octave above the fifth line in the treble.

Al'titude, *n.* [Lat. *altitude*, from *altus*, high.] The height of an object, or its elevation above that plane to which the base is referred; thus, in mathematics, the altitude of a figure is the perpendicular or nearest distance of its vortex from the base. The altitude of an object is the elevation of an object above the plane of the horizon, or a perpendicular let fall to that plane. — *Accessible Altitude* of an object, is that to whose base there is access, to measure the nearest distance to it on the ground, from any place. — *Inaccessible Altitude* of an object, is that to whose base there is not free access, by which a distance may be measured to it, by reason of some impediment, such as water, wood, or the like. The instruments mostly used in measuring altitudes, are the quadrant, theodolite, geometrical square line of shadows, &c.

(*Math.*) The *A.* of a triangle is measured by a perpendicular let fall from any one of its angles upon the base, or upon the base produced; therefore the same triangle may have different *A.*, accordingly as we assume one side or other of its base. Again, the *A.* of a cone or pyramid, whether right or oblique, is measured by a perpendicular let fall from the vortex to the plane of its base. Similar remarks apply to other solids.

(*Phys.*) The *A. of the eye*, in perspective, is the perpendicular height of the eye above the geometrical plane. The *A.* of a mountain may be determined by trigonometry or by the barometer; for as the weight and elasticity of the atmosphere diminishes as we rise, so the fall of the barometer determines the elevation of any place. — See HEIGHT.

(*Astron.*) The *A. of a star* or other celestial object is measured or estimated by the angles subtended between

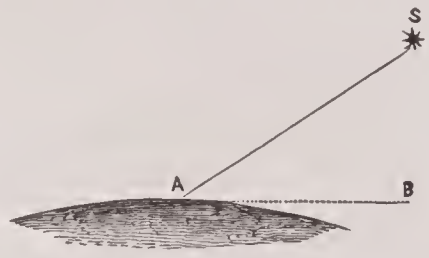


Fig. 97.

the object and the plane of the horizon. Thus, if A be the position of a spectator on the earth, and AB the line on the horizon which is drawn toward the point directly under the star S, the angle BAS is the altitude of the star. This *A.* is either true or apparent. The *apparent A.* is that which is obtained immediately from observation; and the *true A.* that which results from correcting the apparent *A.*, by making allowance for parallax, refraction, &c.— The *A.* at sea is directly observed with the *sextant*. — In fixed observation on land, the *A.* of stars, or rather their zenith distance which are what the *A.* wants of 90 degrees, are observed with the *mural* or the *transit* circle. — See SEXTANT, and CIRCLE-MURAL AND TRANSIT.

Altitudina'rian, *a.* Which has, or pertains to, altitude. (R.)

Alt'mühl, a river of Bavaria, which falls into the Danube at Kelheim. From Dietfurt to Bamberg-on-the-Regnitz, there is a canal called the Maine-and-Danube, which connects the Black sea with the German ocean.

Al'to, *n.* [It., *high.*] (*Mus.*) The highest natural adult male voice, or counter-tenor, the usual compass of which is from F the 4th line in the base, to C the 3d space on the treble.

—Also, the instrument that we call the *Tenor*, and the Italians *Viola*.

Alto Clef, a name of the C clef, when placed on the 3d line; called also the *counter-tenor clef*.

Al'to, in *Illinois*, a township of Lee co.; *pop.* 832.

Al'to, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Howard co.

Al'to, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Kent co.

Al'to, in *Texas*, a village of Cherokee co.

Al'to, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Louisa co.

Al'to, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township, in the S.W. of Fond du Lac co, *pop.* 1,448.

Al'to et Bas'so. [Lat., *high and low.*] (*Law.*) An agreement between two parties, including an absolute submission of all differences to arbitration.

Al'together, *adv.* [From *all* and *together*.] Completely; without restriction; without exception.

"I do not *altogether* disapprove of the manner of interweaving texts of Scripture." — *Swift.*

—Conjunctively; in company:—i. e., *all together*.

Al'ton, in *Illinois*, a city and port of entry in Madison co., on the Mississippi river, about 21 m. above St. Louis, 3 m. above the month of the Missouri river, and 76 m. S.S.W. of Springfield. *A.*, connected by railroads with Chicago and St. Louis, is a thriving place. It is the market town and port of exportation for the grain, hay, fruit, and lime of a large county. Limestone and stone-coal abound in the vicinity. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic diocese, with a large cathedral. *Pop.* 8,665.

Al'ton, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Crawford co., on the Ohio River, about 40 m. W.S.W. of New Albany.

Al'ton, in *Iowa*, a township of Buchanan co.; *pop.* about 850.

—a post-village of Dallas co., on the Racoon river, about 36 m. N.W. of Des Moines.

—a village of Howard co. *Pop.* about 350.

Al'ton, in *Maine*, a post-township of Penobscot co., about 15 m. N. of Bangor. *Pop.* 508.

Al'ton, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Kent co.

Al'ton, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Oregon co., about 170 m. S.S.W. of St. Louis.

Al'ton, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Belknap co., 22 m. N.E. of Concord. *Pop.* 1,768.

Al'ton, in *New York*, a post-village of Sodus township, in Wayne co., 10 m. N. of Lyons.

Al'ton, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Franklin co., 9 m. W. of Columbus.

Al'ton, in *Texas*, a post-village, cap. of Denton co., about 240 m. N. by E. of Austin city.

Al'ton Hill, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Mason co.

Al'tona, a city of the duchy of Holstein, on the Elbe, 2 m. W. of Hamburg. Lat. 53° 32′ N.; Lon. 90° 56′ E. It is a free port. *A.* has a good deal of trade: shipbuilding is also carried on to a considerable extent. *Manf.* Velvets, silk, stuffs, calico, stockings, gloves, tobacco, starch, wax, and looking-glasses. It was burnt by the Swedes in 1713. *Pop.* (1876), 84,097.

Al'tona, in *Nebraska*, a post-village of Platte co., about 60 m. W. by N. of Omaha city.

Al'tona, in *New York*, a post-township of Clinton co., about 10 m. N.W. of Plattsburg. *Pop.* 2,759.

Al'tona, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Buffalo co., on the Mississippi river.

—a village of Calumet co., about 24 m. N.E. of Fond-du-Lac.

Altoo'na, [from Lat. *alto*, high,] in *Pennsylvania*, a flourishing city of Blair co., at the foot of Alleghany mountains, 244 m. W. of Philadelphia, and 117 N.E. of Pittsburg.—*Ind.* The Central railroad has here extensive machine-shops, where 700 to 800 operatives are employed in the manufacture of locomotives, railway cars, &c.—*A.* has also 1 flour-mill, 2 steam planing-mills, 1 large steam-tannery, 2 banks, 2 weekly newspapers, &c. —It was laid out in 1849, and incorporated as a city in 1868. *Pop.* about 10,610.

Al'to otta'vo, *n.* [It.] An octave higher.

Al'to-relie'vo, *n.* [It.] (*Sculp.*) That kind of sculpture which is executed on a flat surface, but projects considerably above the ground or plane. The degree of projection given to alto-relievo depends on the will of the sculptor; more than three-fourths of the figure are frequently shown, and figures in *basso-relievo* (low relief) are sometimes added, to express gradations of distance. The largest performance ever executed in alto-relievo is the stupendous work by Algardi, in St. Peter's at Rome, representing the repulse of Attila by St. Peter and St. Paul. The alto-relievos of Donatelli at Florence are among the most perfect examples of this art.

Al'torf, or ALT'DORF, a town of Switzerland, cap. of the canton Uri, near the S.E. extremity of the lake of Lucerne, at the N. extremity of the pass over Mount St. Gothard. Here there is a tower which marks the spot where William Tell is said to have shot off the apple from his son's head. Close by is the village of Burglen, pointed out as being the birthplace of that patriot. *Pop.* 2,426.

Al'to ripie'no. [It.] (*Mus.*) The tenor of the great chorus in the full parts of a concert.

Al'to violi'no. [It.] (*Mus.*) A small tenor violin.

Al'trincham, or AL'TRINGHAM, a town of England, in Cheshire, 8 m. from Manchester. *Manf.* Cloths, cottons, and yarns. *Pop.* 6,628.

Alt'stetten, a town of Switzerland, canton of St. Gallen, 9 m. S. from the embouchure of the Rhine into the Lake of Constance, on the declivity of a mountain in a beautiful country. *Pop.* 7,266.

Altu'ras, in *Idaho*, a S. county, E. of Boisée co., drained by the south fork of the Boisée river, and by the Feather river. *Cap.* Rocky Bar. *Pop.* 689.

Alu'cita. See ALUCITIDÆ.

Alucit'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of small lepidopterous insects, distinguished by the wings being singularly divided into narrow feathered rays. The larvæ are clothed with very long hairs; they have sixteen feet, and are very inactive; the pupæ are either naked, and enclosed in a transparent silken cocoon; or conical, hairy, and either suspended perpendicularly by a thread, or affixed at the posterior extremity of the body to a layer of silk or leaves. These insects vary in the time of their flight; the *Alucita* frequenting our gardens, and sitting with its beautiful fan-like wings on our hot-houses, whilst the *Pterophori*, being crepuscular, fly over low plants.

Al'ula, *n.* [Lat., dim. of *ala*, a wing.] See OTIS.

Al'um, *n.* [Fr. from Lat. *alumen*.] (*Chem.*) The alum, or *sulphate of aluminium and potassium*, is a very important salt, occasionally found native in volcanic districts, in the form of an efflorescence produced by the action of the sulphuric acid of the volcano upon the alumina and potash contained in the lava and trachytic rocks. For the purposes of commerce, alum is manufactured artificially. It has a sweetish, astringent taste, is soluble in about 18 parts of cold water, and in less than its own weight of boiling water. The solution has a strongly acid reaction, and dissolves iron and zinc with evolution of hydrogen. *Comp.* sulphate of potash, 18·4; sulphate of alumina, 36·2; water 45·4 = 100. *Form.* $(Al_2O_3,3SO_3, KO,SO_3 + 24Aq.$ Alum is used in large quantities in many manufactories. When added to tallow, it renders it harder. Printers' cushions, and the blocks used in the calico manufactory, are rubbed with burnt alum to remove any greasiness, which might prevent the ink or color from sticking. Paper impregnated with alum is useful in whitening silver, and in silvering brass without heat. *A.* mixed in milk helps the separation of its butter. If added in a very small quantity to turbid water, in a few minutes it renders it perfectly limpid, without any bad taste or quality. It is used in making pyrophorus, in tanning, and many other manufactories, particularly in the art of dyeing, in which it is of the greatest and most important use, by cleansing and opening the pores on the surface of the substance to be dyed, rendering it fit for receiving the coloring particles (by which the *A.* is generally decomposed), and at the same time making the color fixed. Bakers mix a quantity of *A.* with their bread, to render it white, a process highly pernicious.

(*Med.*) *A.* is employed internally as a powerful astringent in cases of passive hemorrhage from the womb, intestines, and sometimes lungs. In bleedings of an active nature, *i. e.* attended with fever and a plethoric state of the system, it is highly improper. It is a powerful tonic, and is given in a dose of 10 grains, in such cases as require powerful tonic and astringent remedies. Externally *A.* is much employed as a lotion for the eyes, in dissolution with rose-water. It is applied as a styptic to bleeding vessels, and to ulcers, when there is too copious a secretion of pus. It is also employed as an injection in cases of gleet or fluor albus.

Al'um Bank, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Bedford co.

Al'um Creek, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Delaware co.

Al'um Creek, in *Texas*, a post-office in Bastrop co.

Al'umed, *a.* Mixed with alum.

Alu'men, *n.* The same as alum, *q. v.*

Alu'mian, *n.* (*Min.*) A rhombohedral mineral of the crocoite group. It occurs in microscopic white crystals, or in a massive form. *Comp.* sulphuric acid 60·9; alumina 39·1 = 100.

Alu'mina, and **Alu'mine,** *n.* [Fr. *alumine.*] (*Chem.*) One of the earths, the only known oxide of aluminium. It forms one of the materials that enter most largely into the composition of the superficial strata of the earth. It is the basis of all the varieties of clay, and is present in greater or less quantity in almost every soil. It occurs nearly pure, and crystallized in six sided prisms, in *Corundum*, hard enough to cut glass. The *sapphire* and *ruby* are also composed of this earth, tinged with a small quantity of oxide of chromium. They are only inferior to the diamond in hardness. *Emery* is another form of alumina, colored with oxides of iron and manganese. It is procured from alum, or from aluminate of sodium. It possesses properties which approach somewhat to those of an acid, for it has a strong tendency to unite with basic oxides. When combined with silica, it forms clay, which is the basis of porcelain and of earthenware. To the dyer and the calico printer, the compounds of *A.* are of high value; the hydrate of *A* has the property of combining intimately with certain kinds of organic matter, and when salts of aluminium are mingled with colored vegetable or animal solutions, and precipitated by the addition of an alkali, the alumina carries down the greater portion of the coloring matter, forming a species of pigments termed *lakes.* By soaking the cloth with a preparation of aluminium, the earth attaches itself to the fibre; and if cloth thus prepared be plunged into a bath of the coloring matter, it becomes permanently dyed. Sp. gr. 3·95; *form.* (Al_2O_3).

Alu'minate, *n.* (*Chem.*) An earthy combination of alumina.

Alu'minate of Sodium. A whitish, infusible, but freely soluble compound, which furnishes a valued material in the preparation of lakes for pigments, as well as for purposes of a mordant to the calico-printer, and which will probably to a large extent supersede the use of the different forms of alum. It is used in the preparation of alumina, for which it is chiefly required.

Al'umine, *n.* See Alumina.

Aluminiferous, *a.* Which contains or affords alum.

Alu'miniform, *a.* Having the form of alumina.

Alu'minite, *n.* (*Min.*) A reniform massive mineral, of an earthy taste and white color, occurring in connection with beds of clay in the Tertiary formation. *Comp.* alumina 2·8, sulphuric acid 2·2, water 47·0 = 10).

Alu'minous, *a.* Relating to, or consisting of alum.

Alu'minum, and **Aluminium,** *n.* [Lat.] (*Chem.*) A white malleable metal, nearly resembling zinc in color and hardness; it may be rolled into very thin foil, and admits of being drawn into fine wire; after being rolled, it becomes much harder and more elastic. It is remarkably sonorous and emits a clear musical sound when struck by a hard body. When heated in the form of foil with a splinter of wood in a current of oxygen, it burns with a brilliant bluish-white light. Nitric acid is without action upon it, but it is attacked rapidly by hydrochloric acid, forming chloride of aluminium, whilst hydrogen is disengaged. From its lightness and inalterability in the air, *A.* has been applied to the preparation of small weights; but some difficulty is experienced in working the metal for want of a suitable solder. It is chiefly used for ornamental articles. *A.* readily forms alloys with copper, silver, and iron, but not with lead. The alloys with copper are very hard, and susceptible of a high polish; one of these, a beautiful alloy of a golden-yellow color, containing about 10 per cent. of aluminium, is manufactured under the name of *aluminium bronze.* Sp. gr. 2·5 to 2·67. *Symb l,* Al.

Al'umish, *a.* Having the nature of alum; somewhat as alum.

Alum'nus, *n.*; *pl.* Alumni. [Lat.] A pupil; applied to a graduate of a college or other seminary of learning.

Alum-slate, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of shale or clay-slate containing iron pyrites.

Al'um-stone, *n.* See Alunite.

Al'unite, and **Alumilite,** *n.* (*Min.*) A rhombohedral, white metal, known also under the name of alumen de Tolpha, alum-stone, and alumde Rome. It forms seams in trachytic and allied rocks, where it has been formed as a result of the alteration of the rock by means of sulphurous vapors. *Comp.* sulphuric acid 38·53, alumina 37·13, potash 11·34, water 13·00 = 100

Alu'nogen, *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrous sulphate of alumina, occurring in delicate masses or crusts. It has a vitreous, silky lustre, and white color. Its taste is like that of common alum. Found as an efflorescence in numerous places in the United States. *Comp.* alumina 15·4, sulphuric acid 36·0, water 48·6 = 100.

Aluta'ceous, *a.* [Lat. *aluta,* a soft leather.] Being of a pale brown color, as that of tanned leather.

Alu'teres, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A gen. of fishes, family *Plectognathi,* q. v.

Al'va, or **Al'ba,** Ferdinand Alvarez de Toledo, duke of, the greatest general of his age, b. in Spain, 1508. He was present at the battle of Pavia, at the siege of Tunis, and in the attack on Algiers. He defeated and made prisoner the elector of Saxony at the battle of Mühlberg, in 1547, and assisted at the siege of Metz. In 1577 he was sent, with the title of Vicar-General of the Austrian dominions in Italy, to oppose the French there, and invade the States of the Church; but he was compelled to make peace and beg pardon of the Pope. He is chiefly notorious for the merciless rigor which characterized his dictatorial power in the Netherlands, where he was sent in 1567, to carry out the plans of Philip II. Under his rule, 18,000 persons were sent to the scaffold, and a revolt provoked which only ended, after nearly 40 years of war, in the independence of the United Provinces. Alva's overweening pride was shown in the erection of a statue of himself in the citadel of Antwerp, with nobles and people at his feet, and a false, bombastic inscription in his own praise. He was recalled in 1573, by his own wish, and after a temporary disgrace and exile, was sent to command in Portugal and rapidly conquered it. It is said that in 60 years of warfare he was never beaten, nor taken by surprise. D. at Lisbon, 1582.

Al'va, a village and parish of Scotland, in Stirling co., 7 m. S.E. of Stirling; *pop.* 3,283.

Alvamari'na, *n.* [Lat. *alga marina,* sea-weed.] (*Com.*) Dried sea-weed with which mattresses are stuffed.

Al'van, in Pennsylvania, a post-office of Jefferson co.

Alvara'do, Pedro, one of the Spanish conquerors of Mexico. He accompanied Grijalva to Central America, in 1518, and in the following year took part in the expedition of Cortez, was present at all the battles of the campaign, and greatly contributed to its success. He explored California, and was killed during an expedition against the Indians of Xalisco, in 1541.

Alvara'do, Alphonso d', a Spanish adventurer, who accompanied Pizarro in his expedition to Peru; and was equally distinguished for his bravery and his cruelty. D. 1553.

Alvara'do, a small town of Mexico, near the mouth of the river of the same name, 40 m. S.S.E. of Vera Cruz; lat. 18° 34′ 18″ N.; lon. 65° 39′ 15″ W. The bar at the mouth of the river renders it inaccessible for vessels drawing more than 10 or 12 feet of water. *Pop.* abt. 5,000.

Alvara'do, in *California,* a thriving village of Alameda co., on Alameda creek, 10 m. S. of San Leandro, 5 m. from the bay of San Francisco. *Pop* 315.

The collection of salt is the principal industry.

Alvara'do, in *Texas,* a post-village of Johnson co., about 38 m. S.W. of Dallas.

Alvar'ez de Luna, the favorite and first minister of John II., king of Castile. After enjoying the splendor of royal favor for more than forty years, he fell into disgrace and was beheaded for high treason in 1453.

Alvar'ez, Don José, a Spanish sculptor, b. near Cordova, 1768. A statue of *Ganyarde,* which he executed in 1804, whilst studying at Paris, placed him in the first rank of modern sculptors. His studio was twice visited by Napoleon I., who presented him with a gold medal. Subsequently, he chiefly resided at Rome, and became court sculptor to Ferdinand VII., of Spain, for whom, in 1818, he executed his famous group of *Antilochus and Memnon.* D. at Madrid, 1826.

Al'veated, *a.* That has a prismatic cellular structure, as a honey-comb.

Alvensle'ben, Philip Karl, Count of, a distinguished Prussian diplomatist in the service of Frederick the Great and his successor; b. 1745; d. 1802.

Alve'olar, Alve'olary, *a.* Pertaining to the alveoli, or sockets of the teeth.

Alve'olate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having deep angular cavities, separated by thin partitions, as the receptacle of the cotton-thistle.

Alve'olites, *n. pl.* [Lat. *alveus,* a cavity, and Gr. *lithos,* a stone.] (*Pal.*) A gen. of fossil corals formed in the cretaceous and tertiary strata.

Al'verson, in *Michigan,* a post-office of Ingham co.

Al'verstoke, a parish in Hants, on the Solent and Portsmouth harbor, England. It embraces Gosport, Anglesey, forts Monckton and Blockhouse. *Pop.* 17,000.

Al'veus, *n.* [Lat., a cavity.] A boat, formed from the trunk of a tree hollowed out, in use among the ancients, and in one of which, according to Ovid, Romulus and Remus were exposed.

(*Anat.*) A canal or duct, as the *A. ampullaceus,* which conveys the chyle to the subclavian vein.

—The bed of a river. (R.)

Alvia'no, Bartolommeo, an eminent Venetian general, whose exploits in the war against the emperor Maximilian, in 1508, caused the republic to decree him triumphal honors. B. 1455; d. 1515.

Al'vine, *a.* [Fr. *alvin,* from Lat. *alvus,* belly.] Relating or belonging to the lower belly or intestines; as, *alvine* discharges.

Alvi'ra, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Lycoming co.

Alvi'so, in *California,* the shipping-port of Santa Clara co., located at the junction of the Alviso Slough with the Guadalupe river, about 3 m. from the bay of San Francisco, in Alviso township. *Pop.* of township 588.

Alvi'to, a town of Southern Italy, prov. of Caserta, 6 m. S.E. of Sora. *Pop.* 4,242.

Al'ways, *adv.* [From *all* and *way*; *pl.* ways.] Perpetually; throughout all time; opposed to *sometimes,* or to *never.*

"Man never Is, but *always* to be blest."—*Pope.*

—Constantly; without variation; opposed to *sometimes,* or to *now and then.*

"He is *always* great, when some great occasion is presented to him."—*Dryden.*

—This adverb is sometimes written *alway,* but in poetry only.

Al'wur, or Machery, a State of Rajpootana, India, under English control. *Area,* 3,573 sq. m. Lat. between 27° 4′ and 28° 13′ N.; Lon. between 76° 71′ and 77° 14′ E. *Pop.* about 300,000. — *Alwur,* the capital, stands on an eminence 1,200 feet above the surrounding country.

Alycæ'us, son of Sciron, who was killed by Thesens. A place in Megara was named after him.

Aly'mon, the husband of Circe.

Alyp'ius, a geographer, who was employed by the emperor Julian in rebuilding the temple of Jerusalem. Lived in the 4th century. He has left a geographical description of the world, printed at Geneva in 1628.

Alyp'ius, bishop of Tagasta, Africa, and the friend of St. Augustine, with whom he was baptized at Milan in 388. He opposed the Donatists and Pelagians with great zeal; d. 430.

Alys'sidæ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *a* priv., *lussa,* rage.] (*Bot.*) A tribe of plants of the order *Brassicaceæ;* so called because the ancients supposed that some species of this tribe allayed anger.

Alys'sum, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, tribe *Alyssidæ.* Two species are cultivated in gardens. 1. *A. saxatile,* rock alyssum, a pretty perennial plant, 1 foot high, giving in April numerous yellow flowers in close corymbose bunches. 2. *A. maritimum,* sweet alyssum, a sweet-scented plant, 1 foot high, with fine leaves and small white flowers.

A'lyth, a town and parish of Scotland, in Perth co., 12 m. W. of Forfar; *pop.* 3,422.

Al'zey, a walled town of Hesse Darmstadt, on the Selz, 18 m. S.S.W. of Mayence; *pop.* 4,609.

Am, a frontier stronghold of Afghanistan, 50 m. N. of Attock.

Amabil'ity, *n.* See Amiability.

Amacet'ta, in *Virginia,* a post-office of Wayne co.

Amacrat'ic, *a.* [Gr. *ama,* together, and *cratos,* power.] Applied to a certain kind of lens, styled also *amasthenic lens,* which unites the chemical rays of light into one focus.

Amadava'de. See Amadina.

Amadded'ulat, the founder of the Persian dynasty, was the son of a fisherman. He and his two brothers took Persia Proper, Persian Irak, and Caramania, which they divided amongst them. *A.* settled at Shiraz in Persia Proper, in 933; d. 947.

Amade'us V., The Great, count of Savoy, succeeded to the sovereignty of that State in 1287, to the exclusion of his nephew Philip, the rightful heir. He immortalized his name by the defence of Rhodes against the Turks, on which occasion he added to his arms the cross of the order of St. John of Jerusalem; d. 1323.

Amade'us VI., count of Savoy, one of the most warlike princes of his age. He assisted John, king of France, against Edward, king of England, and in 1366 passed into Greece to the assistance of the emperor John Paleologus; d. 1383.

Amade'us VIII., *the Peaceful,* Count and first duke of Savoy, b. 1383, succeeded his father Amadeus VII. in 1391. In 1434 he resigned his sovereignty and retired to a monastery, where he instituted an order of knighthood by the name of the Annunciata. On the deposition of Pope Eugenius IV., *A.* was chosen to succeed him, and took the name of Felix V. The schism thus created lasted ten years, and ended with the second retirement of *A.* in 1440. D. 1451.

Amade'us IX., *the Blessed,* duke of Savoy, succeeded his father Louis in 1465. He was feeble in health and mind, and a regency was intrusted to his duchess Yolande, daughter of Charles VII. of France. *A.* was famed for his benevolence and care for the poor; d. 1472.

Amade'us, duke of Aosta, 2d son of Victor Emmanuel, king of Italy, b. 1845. In 1870, he was chosen king of Spain, and so reigned until 1873, when, finding himself unacceptable to the Spanish nation, he abdicated the throne and returned to Italy.

Amadi'na, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A gen. of birds belonging to the sub-fam. *Fringillinæ,* and containing the Java-sparrow and amadaruda or amadurat, pretty Indian birds, which are without song, and delicate to rear.

A'madis de Gaul, the hero of an old romance of chivalry, written in Spanish prose by Vasco Lobeira, toward the end of the twelfth century. It was afterward corrected and edited in more modern Spanish by Garcia Ordoñez of Montalvo, about the beginning of the sixteenth century, and became a very popular book in Italy and France; it was translated into French by D'Herberay, and printed in 1555, with many additions, under the title of *Amadis des Gaules.* The *Amadis* is considered as one of the most interesting works in the whole library of chivalry and romance. There are also several other Spanish romances concerning Amadis and his family, which are, however, deservedly forgotten. Bernardo Tasso, the father of Torquato, wrote a poem on the subject of the Amadis de Gaula, which he called *Amadigi di Francia.* This poem has never been held in great esteem in Italy.

Amador', in *California,* a northern county, measuring 52 m. in length, and 10 in breadth. The Mokelumne river separates it from Calaveras in the S. Formerly this county extended into and beyond the high Sierra, but since the erection of Alpine county in 1864, it barely reaches to the E. to the base of the great snowy range. The eastern portion is, nevertheless, very rugged and broken. Among the lower foot-hills of *A.* are some of the richest agricultural valleys in the State. A belt of auriferous earth and rocks about 12 m. wide, runs entirely across its lower and most populous part, and, though practically worked for several years, still gives ample returns. The mines called Keystone, Hayward, Plymouth, Italian, Loyal, Bunker's Hill, Amador, Stamford, Hubbard, Mahoney, Spring Hill, Oneida, Wilder, and Covey, are in a productive state. Small diamonds are frequently picked up at Fiddletown, Volcano, and other places. County seat, Jackson. *Pop.* 9,582.

Amador', in *Minnesota,* a post-village in Chicago co., in Amador township, on the St. Croix river, abt. 50 m. N.N.E. of St. Paul; *pop.* of township abt. 150.

Amador', in *Nevada,* a village of Lander co., 7 m. N. of Austin.

Amador' City, in *California,* a post-village of Amador co., on Amador creek, 8 m. N.W. of Jackson; *pop.* abt 475.

Amadou', *n.* [Fr.] A kind of tinder made chiefly from the fungus called *Polyporous fomentaria*, which grows on the ash and cherry-trees, &c. The fungus is dried, steeped in a strong solution of saltpetre, and cut into thin slices. When thick, it is beaten with a mallet or hammer. *A.* is obtained also from other species of fungi.

Amagansett, in *New York*, a large village in East Hampton township, Suffolk co., 25 m. from Riverhead.

Amain', *adv.* [From Lat. *magnus*.] With vehemence or vigor; fiercely; violently.—It is used for any action performed with precipitation, when resulting from fear, courage, or any violent effort.

"Great lords, from Ireland am I come *amain*,
To signify that rebels there are up." — *Shaks.*

(*Naut.*) Suddenly; at once; as, "*Lower amain!*" "*Let go amain!*" &c.

A'mak, or AMAGER, a Danish island to the S. of Copenhagen, on which its suburb Christianshaven is built; *pop.* abt. 8,000.

Amako'sa, or KOSAS, a tribe of the Caffres, settled in Cape Colony, Africa. They are shepherds and hunters.

Amakn'tan, one of the Kurile islands, *q. v.*

A'mal, a town of Sweden, 50 m. from Weversborg. Its harbor is on Lake Weser, and its trade consists principally of deals, iron, and steel. *Pop.* 11,500

Amal'aric, or AMAURY, the last Visigoth king of Spain, son of Alaric II. He succeeded his grandfather Theodoric in 526, and married Clotilda, the daughter of Clovis, king of France, whom he barbarously used to make her embrace Arianism. She complained to her brother Childebert, king of Paris, who in 531 marched against him and defeated him in a battle fought in Catalonia. He fled to a church and was slain.

Am'alek, son of Eliphaz by his concubine Timna, grandson of Esau, and a chieftain of Edom. If he be not the actual father of the Amalekites, he has at least given his name to this people, so ancient that they were called the first of all the nations.

Amal'ekites, a tribe of Edomite Arabs, who were the first to oppose the Israelites after the passage of the Red sea (Exod xvii. 7–16), at the battle of Rephidim, B. C. 1491. Saul overcame them (1 Sam. xv. 8) B. C. 1093; and their descendants were exterminated by the Simeonites, about B. C. 725 (1 Chron. iv. 42, 43).

Amal'fi, or AMALPHI, a city and seaport of Southern Italy, prov. of Citra, on the Gulf of Palermo. It was in the middle ages a small republic of considerable eminence. Conquered by Robert Guiscard in 1035, it regained its independence in 1190, submitted to the king of Sicily in 1131, and was sacked by the Pisans in 1135. It is the birthplace of Masaniello, and of Flavio Givia, the inventor or improver of the mariner's compass. *Pop.* once of 50,000, it is now abt. 8,000.

Amal'gam, *n.* [Fr. *amalgam*, from Gr. *ama*, together, and *gameo*, to marry.] (*Chem.*) A combination of mercury or quicksilver with other metals. Many of these crystallize definitely, and may be separated from the excess of mercury with which they are surrounded. They are mostly brittle and soft. Tin and mercury unite by mere rubbing; it has a high reflecting surface, and is used for the back of looking-glasses. *A.* for the electrical machine is composed, of mercury 4 parts, zinc 2 parts, and 1 part tin. These, when smelted and rubbed up with a little lard, are fit for use. — *Antisell.*

(*Min.*) Named also *natürlich A.*, *mescure argental*, *A. natif*. It is an isometric mineral, opaque and of a silver-white color. It is said to occur when veins of mercury and silver intersect each other. *Comp.* The property of the two metals is variable.—*Gold amalgam.* The California variety occurs in yellowish-white, four-sided prisms; the Columbia var., in small white grains as large as a pea, easily crumbling. *Comp.* The proportion of gold varies from 38·39 to 41·63 per cent.

Amal'gam, *v. n.* To form an amalgam; to amalgamate.

Amal'gama, *n.* A mixture of different ingredients. (R.)

Amal'gamate, *v. a.* [Fr. *amalgamer*.] To compound or mix, as quicksilver with another metal. To mix, so as to make a compound; to unite.

"Ingratitude is indeed their four cardinal virtues compacted and *amalgamated* into one."—*Burke.*

—*v. a.* To unite in an amalgam; to blend with another metal, as quicksilver.—To coalesce, as a result of growth; as, two organs or parts *amalgamate*.

Amalgama'tion, *n.* [Fr.] The act or practice of amalgamating metals; a mixture of different things or races.

(*Chem.*) The process of extracting gold and silver from their matrix by means of mercury. When gold or silver exists in a native state, as in ore, all that is necessary is to triturate one part of the ore deprived of rocky matter with 2 parts of mercury, in a mortar of greater or lesser dimensions. The excess of mercury is poured off, the amalgam strained through leather, and distilled in a retort, the mercury being condensed in water. But for amalgamating sulphuret of silver, chloride of silver, and similar poor ore, the earths are triturated with water in a wide shallow cylinder, in a similar manner to clay at a pottery, and then dried; from 1 to 5 per cent. of common salt is then added to it, according to its purity, and the whole triturated. Sulphate of copper, in the proportion of ½ lb. to 1 lb., is next added, and the whole triturated; 6 times as much quicksilver is now added as the ore contains, which is done at three different times, and trituration performed. The amalgam is washed and distilled.

Amal'ia. See AMELIA.

Amal'ic Acid. (*Chem.*) A weak acid, obtained by acting on caffeine with chlorine. *Form.* $C_{12}N_2H_7O_8$.

Amal'ric, or ARNAULD, a Spanish military churchman, who distinguished himself by his cruelties against the Albigenses. In 1209, he laid siege to Beziers, and commanded 60,000 of its inhabitants to be slaughtered after the town had surrendered. "How are we to distinguish the Catholics from the heretics?" inquired one of his officers. "Kill them all—God knows his own," replied Amalric. *D.* 1225.

Amalthæ'a. (*Myth.*) The name of a goat in Crete, which suckled Jupiter when his mother concealed him there through fear of Saturn. From this goat came the horn of plenty, which Jupiter gave to the daughters of Melissus, who assisted Rhea with the power of obtaining from it everything necessary for their subsistence; called *cornu Amalthææ* (the same as *cornu copiæ*, the horn of plenty). According to some, *A.* was the name of the nymph who watched this goat. The Cumæan sibyl also bore this name.—See SIBYLLINE ORACLES.

A'man. [Heb., gathering-place.] (*Anc. Geog.*) A city in the S. of Judæa, named with Shema and Moladah in Joseph. xx. 26 only.

A'man, the minister of Ahasuerus. See HAMAN.

Am'ana, and AM'ANUS, a chain of lofty mountains separating Cilicia from Syria. This name was given by the Greek and Roman geographers, and is also sometimes applied by modern geographers to the branch of mount Taurus, which, beginning at the mountain of Cape Ilyn-zyr, on the Gulf of Scanderoon, runs in a N.E. direction into the interior.

Am'ana, in *Iowa*, a township of Iowa co., on the Iowa river; *pop.* 1,441.

A'mand, MARC ANTOINE GERARD, SIEUR DE ST., a French poet, B. at Rouen, 1594; D. 1661. His poems, which are chiefly comic, were printed in 8 vols., 1647, at Paris.

A'mand, St., a town of France, cap. of an arrond. in the dep. of the Cher, at the confluence of the Cher with the Marmande, 26 m. from Bourges. It is the most commercial of the department. There are forges, cannon foundries, and porcelain manufactories in the neighborhood. *Pop.* 8,607.—There are several other towns of this name in France, but none of them has a pop. over 3,000, neither is there anything remarkable to be said about them.

A'mand, St., a town and parish of Belgium, on the Scheldt, 15 m. from Antwerp; *pop.* 3,000.

Aman'da, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Greenup co., on the Ohio river, 138 m. E.S.E. of Frankfort.

Aman'da, in *Ohio*, a township of Allen co., 10 m. W.S.W. of Lima. *Pop.* 1,576.

—a village of Butler co., in Lemon township, 12 m. N.E. of Hamilton, *pop.* 226.

—a post-village and township of Fairfield co., 8 m. S.W. of Lancaster. *Pop.* 1,547.

—a township of Hancock co., about 10 m. S.E. of Finley. *Pop.* 1,469.

Aman'daville, in *Georgia*, a post-office of Elbert co., about 90 m. N.W. of Augusta.

Aman'dine, *n.* [Fr. from *amande*, almond.] A kind of cold cream, prepared from almonds, for chapped hands, &c.— *Webster.*

A'mand-les-eaux, St., a town of France, in the dep. Du Nord, 7 m. N.W of Valenciennes. It is situated in a rich, well-cultivated country, where the flax is produced (*lin ramé*) of which the finest laces are manufactured in the town. This place is visited for its thermal baths. *Pop.* 10,210.

Amaranta'ceæ, *n. pl.* [From Gr. *amaranthus*, unfading.] (*Bot.*) An ord. of plants of the *Chenopodales* alliance. Herbs or shrubs remarkable for the dry colored scales of which all their bracteæ and floral envelopes are composed; a character by which they are principally



Fig. 98.—AMANTHUS POLYGAMUS.

1. A calyx and bracteæ, with stamens. — 2. The same with the pistillum. — 3. The pistillum. — 4. A seed.—5. The embryo.—6. A seed cut down, showing the opening embryo;—all unmagnified.

known from other chenopodals. Their essential distinction is briefly this: calyx, dry, colored, not falling away; petals, wanting; stamens, five or more; ovarium, quite simple, superior; fruit, a utricle, containing a single seed, which has an embryo curved round a central farinaceous albumen; leaves, destitute of stipules. They are found chiefly in tropical countries. The cock's-comb, the globe-amaranth, the prince's-feather, the love-lies-bleeding, of our gardens, belong to this order. Several species of the gen. *Amaranthus* are remarkable for the durability of their blossoms.

Aman'itine, *n.* [Gr. *amanita*, a sort of fungi.] (*Chem.*) The poisonous principle of some mushrooms,—unexamined.

Aman'tea, a seaport-town in Southern Italy, prov. Cosenza, 14 m. S.W. of Cosenza. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Nipezia*. There are hot springs in the vicinity. It was taken by the French in 1806, after an obstinate defence. *Pop.* 4,077.

Amanuen'sis, *n.*; *pl.* AMANUENSES. [Lat., from *ab*, and *manus*, hand.] A person who writes what another dictates, or copies what another has written.

Amapal'la, a town of Central America, prov. of Nicaragua. It gives name to a large gulf of the same name, 220 leagues S.E. of Guatemala.

Amapon'da, a tribe of the Caffres, South Africa.

Amar'a, WELL OF, a caravan-station of Arabia, on the E. coast of the Gulf of Suez; lat. 27° 35′ N.; lon. 32° 55′ E. It is thought to be the Marah of Holy Writ, the waters of which were rendered wholesome in answer to the prayer of Moses.

Amaran'te, a town of Portugal, prov. of Minho, on the Tamega, 35 m. N.E. of Oporto. *Pop.* 5,500.

Am'aranth, *n.* [Fr. *amaranthe*, from Lat. *amaranthus*, unfading.] A color inclining to purple.

(*Poet.*) An imaginary flower, supposed, according to its name, never to fade.

(*Bot.*) See AMARANTUS.

Amaran'thine, *a.* Relating to, or consisting of amaranth;—never fading, as the amaranth of the poets;—having a purplish color.

Am'arantus, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Amarantaceæ*, *q. v.*

Amari'ah, high-priest in the reign of Jehoshaphat, (2 Chr. xix. 11,) son of Azariah, and the seventh in descent from No. 1. (1 Chr. vi. 11.)

Amar'itude, *n.* [Lat. *amaritudo*.] Bitterness. (O.)

Amaribo', or MANA', a river in French Guinna, rising in about lat. 50° 35′ N., and falling into the Atlantic after a course of 146 m.

Amarupu'ra, AMARAPURA, or UNMARAPURA, formerly the cap. of the Burman empire, 6 m. N.E. of Ava; lat. 25° 55′ N.; lon. 96° 7′ E.—In 1800, the *pop.* was estimated at 175,000, but the seat of government having been transferred to Ava in 1807, it has since rapidly declined. Near the city is a temple, much frequented by devotees, containing the celebrated bronze statue of Guadama, brought from Aracan in 1784.

Amaryl'leæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A tribe of plants, ord. *Amaryllidaceæ*. *Diagnosis:* Bulbs, without a coronet in the flower.

Amaryllida'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The amaryllids, an ord. of plants, of the Narcissales alliance. *Diagnosis:* Hexapetaloideous, much imbricated flowers, 6 or more stamens with the anther turned inward, and the radicle next the hilum. They are generally bulbous plants,



Fig. 99.

sometimes fibrous-rooted, occasionally with a tall, cylindrical woody stem. They are found in countless numbers in South America, West and East Indies; some species of the genera narcissus and galanthus only are

found in northern countries. This is one of the few monocotyledonous ord. in which poisonous properties occur. They are principally apparent in the viscid juice of the bulbs of *Hæmanthus toxicarias*, in which the Hottentots are said to dip their arrow-heads, and *amaryllis Hippeastra*, which is employed for poisoning in the West Indies.—The ord. is divided into the tribes *Amaryllcæ*, and *Narcisseæ*, *Alströmerieæ*, and *Agaveæ*, q. v.

Amaryl'lis, the name of a country woman in Virgil's Eclogues. Some commentators have supposed that the poet spoke of Rome under this fictitious name.

(*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, tribe *Amaryllæ*, including numerous beautiful species, many of which are highly poisonous.

Amaryn'thus. (*Myth.*) A village of Eubœa, whence Diana is called Amarysia, and her festivals in that town, Amarynthiæ.

Am'asa. [Heb., *burden.*] Son of Ithra or Jether, by Abigail, David's sister. He was pardoned by David, though he had fought against him in the army of Absalom, and appointed Joab's successor. Joab afterwards stabbed him with his sword, which he held in his left hand. (2 Sam. xx. 10.)

Am'asai. [Heb., *burdensome.*] Chief of the captains of Judah and Benjamin, who joined David at Ziklag. (1 Chr. xii. 18.)

Amasi'ah, son of Zichri, and captain of 200,000 warriors of Judah, under Jehoshaphat (2 Chr. xvii. 16.)

Ama'sieh, or AMASIYEH, the ancient *Amasia*, a town of Turkey in Asia, cap. of a sanjiac of same name, in the E. part of Natolia, on the Jekil-Irmak or Yeskil-Irmak, 95 miles N.W. of Sivas; lat 40° 32′ N.; lon. 36° 26′ E. Great quantities of silk and wine are produced in the surrounding country, and some branches of the silk manufacture are carried on in the town, which has a considerable trade. It was anciently the capital of the kings of Pontus. It is the birthplace of the king Mithridates, and of the geographer Strabo. *Pop.* about 25,000.

Amass', *v. a.* [Fr. *amasser.*] To collect together into a heap or mass; — in a figurative sense, to add one thing to another.

Amassette', *n.* [Fr.] (*Paint.*) An instrument of horn used for collecting painters' colors on the stone, &c.

Amass'ment, *n.* A heap collected; an accumulation.

Amasthen'ic, *a.* [Gr. *ama*, together, *sthenos*, force.] The same as AMACRATIC.

Amatem'bu, or TAM'BOUKIS, a tribe of the Caffres, South Africa.

Amateur', *n.* [Fr. from Lat. *amator*, a lover.] A person having a taste for a particular art, yet not professing, nor being dependent upon it.

Amateur'ship, *n.* The quality or character of an amateur.

Ama'thus. (*Anc. Geog.*) A city on the S. side of the island of Cyprus, especially dedicated to Venus. The island is sometimes called Amathusia. *A.* is now named Limmesol.

Ama'ti, ANDREA and ANTONIO, father and son, eminent as violin-makers. Andrea lived in the 16th, and Antonio in the 17th century, at Cremona, Italy. Their instruments, named *Amati* or *Cremonas*, now bear a high price.

Am'ative, *a.* Full of love; amorous; amatory.— *Webster.*

Am'ativeness, *n.* [From Lat. *amare*, to love.] (*Phren.*) The organ of sexual desire; propensity to love.

Amat'lan, a district of Central America, with a rich and fertile soil. Cochineal is produced here. It is 20 miles from Guatemala.

Ama'to, GIOVANNI ANTONIO D', a distinguished Neapolitan painter, B. 1475; D. 1555.

Amato'rial, *a.* [Lat. *amatorius.*] Relating to love; as *amatorial* sonnets.—*Wotton.*

—Produced by illicit intercourse; as, *amatorial* progeny.—*Webster.*

(*Anat.*) A term given to the muscle of the eye, by which that organ is moved in ogling.

Amato'rially, *adv.* In an amatorial manner.

Amato'rian, *a.* Pertaining to love; amatory.

Amato'rious, *a.* [Lat. *amatorius.*] Pertaining to love. (O.)

Am'atory, *a.* Relating to love; causing love; as, *amatory* potions.

Amatri'ci, a town of Southern Italy, prov. of Aquila, 22 m. N. of Aquila; *pop.* 5,725.

Amauro'sis, *n.* [Fr. *amaurose*, from Gr. *amauros*, dark.] (*Med.*) A disease of the eye, named also *Gutta serena* (drop serene), and *Amblyopia*, attended with a diminution or total loss of sight, without any visible injury to the organ, and arising from a paralytic affection of the retina and optic nerve. It arises generally from compression of the optic nerves, *amaurosis compressionis*; from debility, *amaurosis atonica*; from spasm, *amaurosis spasmodica*; or from poisons, *amaurosis venenata.*—The symptoms of amaurosis are noted for being very irregular. In many cases, the pupil is very much dilated, immovable, and of its natural black color. Sometimes, however, in the most complete and incurable cases, the pupil is of its natural size, and the iris capable of free motion. In some cases the pupil has a dull, glassy, or horny appearance. Sometimes its color is greenish, occasionally whitish and opaque, so as to be liable to be mistaken for an incipient cataract. The blindness produced by amaurosis is generally preceded by an imaginary appearance of numerous insects, or substances like cobwebs, interposing themselves between objects and the eye. The origin of a cataract, on the other hand, is usually attended with a simple cloudiness of vision. Violent contusions of the head, apoplectic fits, flashes of lightning, frequent exposure to the rays of the sun, severe exercise, strong passions, drunkenness, and other causes of paralytic affections, are enumerated as producing this complaint. The disorder is generally difficult to be removed.

Amau'ry I., king of Jerusalem, succeeded his brother Baldwin III., in 1162. He was a courageous and enterprising prince, but these qualities were sullied by avarice and cruelty. D. 1173.

AMAURY II., king of Jerusalem, succeeded his brother, Guy de Lusignan, in 1174, and married Isabella, second daughter of Amaury I. The Saracens having taken his capital, he applied for assistance to the European princes; but before their succor arrived, he died in 1205.

Am'ausite, *n.* A variety of felspar or ADELITE, *q. v.*

Amaxi'chi, a seaport town, cap. of Santa Maura, one of the Ionian islands. It is separated from the strong castle of Santa Maura by a lagoon a mile wide. It is the see and residence of a bishop of the Greek Church. *Pop.* 7,000.

Amaze', *v. a.* [From *a* and *maze*, perplexity.] To confuse with terror and astonishment.

"Yea, I will make many people *amazed* at thee, and their kings shall be horribly afraid of thee."—*Ezek.* xxxii. 10.

—To put into confusion with wonder.

"Go, heav'nly pair . . . . *amaze* and charm mankind."—*Smith.*

—To put into perplexity.

"That cannot choose but *amaze* him. If he be not *amazed*, he will be mocked; if he be *amazed*, he will every way be mocked."—*Shak.*

Amaze', *n.* Used in poetry as a synonym of AMAZEMENT, *q. v.*

"Then casting back his eyes with dire *amaze*,
Sees, on the Punick shore, the mounting blaze!"—*Dryden.*

Amaz'edly, *adv.* Confusedly; with amazement; with confusion. (B.)

Amaz'edness, *n.* The state of being amazed; astonishment; wonder; confusion.

Amaze'ful, *a.* Full of amazement.

Amaze'ment, *n.* Such a confused apprehension as does not leave to reason its full force; extreme fear; horror.

"But look! *amazement* on thy mother sits;
O step between her and her fighting soul."—*Shaks.* (*Hamlet.*)

—Extreme dejection.

"He ended, and his words impression left
Of much *amazement* to th' infernal crew."—*Milton.*

—Height of admiration.

"Had you, some ages past, this race of glory
Run, with *amazement* we should read your story."—*Waller.*

—Astonishment; wonder at an expected event.

"They were filled with wonder and *amazement* at that which had happened unto him."—*Acts* iii. 10.

Amazi'ah, son of Joash I, and eighth king of Judah, succeeded his father at the age of 25. He blended idolatry with the worship of God. With the assistance of the Israelites, he defeated the Edomites in the valley of salt; but afterwards commenced war on his allies, by whom he was taken prisoner. Slain by his own subjects, 810 B. C.

Amaz'ing, *a.* Wonderful; astonishing.

Amaz'ingly, *adv.* To an amazing degree; wonderfully.

Am'azon, *n* [Fr. *amazone*, from Gr. *a*, priv., and *mazos*, the breast] One of the AMAZONS, *q. v.*—A warlike woman; a virago.—In French fashions, the name *A.* is also applied to a long dress worn by ladies when riding; and extensively to lady-equestrians themselves.

Am'azon, in *Illinois*, a village of Boone co., abt. 15 m. N.E. of Belvidere.

Am'azons, *n. pl.* A race of female warriors, of Scythian origin, dwelling on the banks of the Thermodon, in Cappadocia. In order to use their weapons with greater force and precision, their right breasts were burned off or destroyed at an early age. They are mentioned by Homer and Herodotus, but all accounts concerning the *A.*, although repeated by many authors, have been rejected as fabulous.—The name of *A.* is now given to the female body-guard of the king of Dahomey, in W. Africa, *q. v.* They are remarkable for the valor and ferocity they exhibit when engaged in warfare.

Am'azons, AMAZON, or MARAÑON, the largest river in the world, not only for the length of its course, but also for the extent of country watered by its noble stream, and great tributaries. It rises in *Lake Lauricocha*, 14,000 feet above the sea, in 10° 30′ S. Lat., near the town of Cerroda Pasco, in Peru. Under the name of *Upper Marañon* or *Tunguragua*, it runs N.N.W. through a longitudinal valley of the Cordilleras, up to about 5° of S. Lat., or 350 m. The direction of its course is then changed to the N.E. for about 50 or 60 m., and in this part of its course, the river descends from the high valley of the mountains to the E. plain, by the long rapid called the *Pongo de Manseriche*. On entering the plain, the *Tangaragua* receives from the right, the *Huallaga* or *Guallaga*, and between the 4th and 5th degree of S. Lat. the waters of the river are increased from the left by the two rivers *Pastuga* and *Tigre*. Then the Tunguragua meets at *St. Joaquim de Omaguas*, its rival the *Ucayali*, which rises near the 14th S. parallel, and is considered the true source of the Amazon by those who think that the stream which runs furthest from the mouth has the best claim to the honor of being considered its source.—From its junction with the Ucayali, the Tunguragua is called Amazon or Marañon. The river running then nearly in an E. direction, enters the Brazil at Tabatinga, and receives from the north the *Napo*, the *Putumayo*, and the *Rio Negro*, which is, by far, the largest of the northern tributaries of the *A.* river. Its whole course is about 1,400 m., and it may well be compared with the Mississippi before its junction with the Missouri. To the E. of the Rio Negro, a few other rivers fall into the *A.* on its north side They rise in the mountains of French Guiana, but have a comparatively short course. From the S. the *A.* receives the *Yavari*, a small river, but of political importance, as forming the boundary between Brazil and the republic of Peru, the *Jutata*, the *Jurua*, the *Tefe*, the *Purus*, the *Madeira*, the *Topayos*, and the *Xingu*. All the country between the rivers Ucayli and Turus may be considered as unknown; but the Madeira, the largest of the tributaries of the *A.*, is pretty well known, even in its upper branches. Its whole course extends to upward of 1,800 m., and is navigable almost in its entire length. Toward its embouchure, the *A.* divides into two branches, of which the northern is by far the broadest, and retains its name. The southern, called *Tagypura*, runs south of the island *Marajo*, and joins on the eastern side of the island the river *Tocantins*, q. v., which after this junction is called the river *Para*. The width of the channel between the island and the continent is about 18 m., widening toward its mouth to 30 m. The two branches of the *A.*, united to the river Para, terminate by a mouth upward of 150 m. in width. The width of the *A.* averages from one to two m. in the upper part of its course; but lower down it grows much wider, and after its junction with the Xingu it is hardly possible to perceive its opposite banks.—From the sea to the mouth of the Rio Negro, the depth of the main channel is nowhere less than 30 fathoms; higher up, it varies from 10 to 12; and up to the basin of Omaguas, near the junction of the Tunguragna with the Ucayali, there is depth of water for vessels of almost every description. Higher up, those vessels only can proceed with safety, which do not draw more than 5 or 6 feet water.—The shoals of the river are very numerous, and the navigable channels in many places narrow, winding, and subject to continual changes. The banks of the river being low, are subject to be under water, owing to freshets and great overflow in the rainy season; when these happen, the country is inundated for many miles on each side of the river, the whole of the numerous islands are covered with water, and often either change their situation, or are formed into new ones. The islands of the *A.* are almost innumerable, and of all sizes; many are from 12 to 15 m. in circumference, and some from 30 to 36 m. The most remarkable are the islands of *Tupinambas*, *Marajo*, and *Curiana*, q. v. The tide which enters the river may be observed as far as the town of Obidos, 400 m. from its mouth. When it begins to ebb, and the sea-water receding liberates the imprisoned current of the river, the *A.* pours out with increased force and velocity into the ocean, and as it here meets, at no great distance from the land, the current which from Cape *St. Roque* runs along the N.E. coast of Brazil, it gives rise to that phenomenon called by the Indians *Pororoca*. The river and the current, having both great rapidity, and meeting nearly at right angles, come into contact with great violence, and raise a mountain of water to a great height. The shock of these two bodies of water is so powerful, that its sound is heard for miles around. It may be said that the river and the ocean contend for the empire of the waves, but yet they seem to come to a compromise, for the sea current continues its way along the coast of Guiana, and the current of the river is still observable in the ocean at a distance of 500 nautical miles from its mouth. The whole course of the *A.* from Lake Lauricocha to the sea is upward of 3,000 m.—The mouth of the *A.* was discovered in 1500, by Vincent Yanez Pinçon. In 1537, Francisco d'Orellana, a Spanish adventurer, having embarked on the Rio Napo, one of its remote tributaries, followed the current and was carried down the stream to its embouchure. Having reported that armed women were met with on its banks, it thence obtained its popular name of *A.*—The origin of the name Marañon is probably derived from that of an Indian nation inhabiting some parts of its banks. The *A.* was first described by M. de la Condamine, a French traveller, who having embarked upon it, in 1743, near Jaen, and followed the current to its mouth, gave an interesting account of the expedition, with a map of the river; Paris, 1745. The *A.* was explored in 1799 by Humboldt, and in 1867 by the illustrious naturalist Agassiz, who has made us familiar with the course of the river as far as Tabatinga. His attention was principally directed to the till then unknown Ichthyology of the Amazonian valley, and about 1,900 new species of fishes were discovered and ascertained by him. The valley of the *A.* was again explored in 1870 by Prof. F. C. Hartt, of Cornell University. In the month of June, 1866, the Peruvian government sent a steamer up the Ucayli, and its tributary the Pachitea, with the view of ascertaining if it would be possible to establish an easy communication by a watery road, up to the town of Mayro, at the bottom of the Andes of Upper Peru, E. from Lima. This expedition resulted in the death of two officers, killed and eaten by the natives, on the banks of the Pachitea. A second expedition, sent some months after for the purpose of avenging the death of the officers, was more successful. The Indians were chastised, and the steamer, by pursuing its way up the Pachitea, and the Palcazu, has proved the navigability of those rivers up to Mayro. From Mayro to Lima, a distance supposed to be about 400 m., a road is to be opened, which will put the valley of the *A.* in direct communication with the shores of the Pacific ocean. The country immediately on the banks of the *A.* is very low, subject to be inundated, and therefore unfit for cultivation; but further from the banks it rises and is much diversified with low hills covered with tall trees. The mature growth of these trees, the hardness of their wood, and their vigorous vegetation, bear unequivocal testimony to the richness of

soil in which they grow. But it is almost entirely without culture, and, with the exception of a few spots where the Portuguese and Spaniards have settled, it is only inhabited by the native savages, who roam about in the immense forests, and live by hunting. The mineral wealth of the Amazonian valley is absolutely unexplored. In 1867, the emperor of Brazil opened the river to the free navigation and trade of the world, a liberal and politic step, from which it may be foretold that the basin of the *A.* will date its æra of civilization. Great encouragement is also given to foreign immigration. But it would be dangerous for foreign companies to compete with the Brazilian steamers, which receive large subsidies from the government, and in other ways it remains to be experienced, whether or not the white race is able to perform agricultural labor under the tropical sun of the *A.* From the difficulty, if not impossibility of enslaving its immense and tempestuous waters; from the indolence of the natives, the intense heat of the climate, and the price of manual labor, it may be predicted that centuries will pass away before the Valley of the *A.* may compete in civilization and wealth with the temperate valley, watered by its northern rival, the Mississippi. During the year 1866, the 8 steamers of the Brazilian Company transported 10,249 travellers; and fo the same year, the value of products exported from the *A.* amounted to $3,999,965.



Fig. 100.—PASHUIBA PALM. (*Iriartea exorhiza.*)

Amazo'nian, *a.* Like an amazon; of masculine manner; warlike;— specially applied to women.

(*Geog.*) Belonging to the river Amazons, or to its valley.

Ama'zula, or ZULUS, a tribe of Caffres, South Africa. They inhabit the territory between Natal and the Portuguese frontier at Delagoa Bay.

Amb-. [Lat. *ambi, amb;* A.S. *emb.*] A prefix found in words derived from the Latin, and signifying about; around.

Amba'ges, *n. pl.* [Lat. from *ambi,* and *agere,* to drive.] A circuit of words; a circumlocutory form of speech; a multiplicity of words; an indirect manner of expression.

"They gave these complex ideas names, without long *ambages* and circumlocutions."—*Locke.*

Ambag'inous, AMBA'GIOUS, and AMBIG'ITORY. [Lat. *ambagiosus.*] Circumlocutory; perplexed; tedious; indirect. (R.)

Ambala'ga, a town in the island of Madura, Malay Archipelago; *pop.* 4,000.

Ambarva'lia, [Lat. from *ab ambiendis arvis,* going around the fields] Processions round ploughed fields, celebrated by the Romans in April and July, in honor of Ceres, the goddess of corn. They went three times round their fields, crowned with oak-leaves, singing hymns to Ceres, and entreating her to preserve their corn. A sow, a sheep, and a bull, called *A. hostiæ,* were afterwards immolated, and the sacrifice has sometimes been called *suovetaurilia,* from *sus, ovis,* and *taurus.*

Ambas'sador, *n.* [A.S. *ambeht;* Fr. *ambassadeur*] The name most commonly given to every kind of diplomatic minister or agent sent by one sovereign power to another to treat upon affairs of state *A.* were employed in very ancient times. Moses sent messengers to the king of Edom to request a passage through his territories (Num. xx. 14-21), B. C. 1452; and David made war upon the Ammonites because their king ill-used his messengers and treated them as spies (2 Sam. x.) B. C. 1058. Embassies were anciently sent only on particular occasions, but with the progress of commerce and civilization, the intercourse between States became so great, and their interests so complicated, that it was found expedient, and therefore customary, for one power to have its *A.* residing constantly at the court of another. The ordinary functions of an *A.* are, to conduct negotiations on behalf of his country, according to the powers intrusted to him, and to watch over the accomplishment of all existing engagements He has also duties to perform toward private individuals of his own nation; such as to provide them with passports; to protect them from violence and injustice, and secure for them the full benefit of the laws. It is a duty between nations at peace with each other to receive reciprocally their *A.* and insure to them perfect security A refusal to receive an *A.* properly accredited, if made without sufficient cause, is considered a gross insult to the power he represents. The more essential privileges of an *A.* are, that no legal process can affect him, in his person or property, so much of his property, at least, as is connected with his official character, such as his furniture, equipage, &c., &c., but the title of Extraordinary being considered more exalted, is now usually bestowed even upon those who are regularly resident. The rank and pomp attached to the office of *A.* being attended with considerable expense, it was found expedient to employ ministers under other denominations, who, though inferior in point of dignity, should be invested with equal power. The chief difference by which all the lower orders of diplomatic agents are distinguished from *A.* properly so called, is, that they are the representatives, not of the personal dignity of their sovereign, or of an executive power, but merely of the affairs and interests of their country. To this order belong envoys, ordinary and extraordinary, and the ministers-plenipotentiary. The United States never send agents of the rank of an *A.* in the diplomatic sense. They are represented by ministers-plenipotentiary, appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate.

Ambassado'rial, *a.* Belonging to an ambassador.

Ambas'sadress, *n.* A woman sent on an embassy. The wife of an ambassador.

Ambat'iki, an island in the S. Pacific, of the Feejee group; Lat. 17° 47′ S.; Lon. 179° 11′ W. It attains an elevation of 750 feet, in the form of a dome. *Pop.* 500.

Amba'to, a town in the rep. of Ecuador, S. America, near the foot of Mount Chimborazo, 8,837 feet above sea-level; *pop.* 13,000.

Am'be, *n.* [Gr., an edge.] (*Anat.*) A superficial eminence on a bone.

(*Surg.*) An old instrument once used for reducing dislocations of the shoulder. Its invention is imputed to Hippocrates.

Ambela'kia, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Thessaly, on the W. declivity of Mount Ossa, near the Peneus, 15 m. N.N.E. of Larissa; *pop.* about 4,000.

Am'ber, or **Succinite.** [Fr. *ambre,* from Ar. *ambar.*] (*Min. and Chem.*) A beautiful fossil resin of trees belonging to the ord. *Conifera;* now extinct. It occurs in beds of lignite, in Germany, France, &c.; but the greatest portion of it comes from the S. coast of the Baltic sea. It takes a good polish; when rubbed, it becomes electrical, and the word *Electricity* is derived from the Greek name of amber, *Electron.* It is a hard, brittle, tasteless substance, at times perfectly transparent, but mostly semi-transparent or opaque, and of a glossy surface. It occurs of all colors, but chiefly yellow or orange, and microscopic fungi and insects are often found preserved in it. Its fracture is even, smooth, and glossy. When rubbed or heated, it gives a peculiarly agreeable smell, particularly when it melts, that is at 550°. Projected on burning coals, it burns with a whitish flame, but gives very little soot, and leaves brownish ashes. It is soluble in sulphuric acid, and is precipitable from it by water. Nitric acid converts it into a resinous substance, and dissolves it totally. *Density,* from 1·065 to 1·070. *Comp.* carbon 80·59; hydrogen 7·1; oxygen, 6·73; ashes (lime, silica, alumina) 3·27; loss 2·10 = 100.—*A.* is employed for ornamental purposes in the manufacture of necklaces, &c. It is used also for preparing amber varnish, for obtaining a peculiar oil used in medicine, and yields succinic acid employed in chemical investigations.

Am'ber, *a.* Consisting of amber.

—*v. a.* To scent with amber.

Am'ber Drink, *n.* Drink of the color of amber.

Am'berg, a town of Bavaria, on the Vils, 31 m. N.N.W. of Ratisbon. It was formerly the capital of the Upper Palatinate. *Manf.* fire-arms, earthenware, tobacco, iron, and woollen and linen fabrics. Lat. 49° 25′ N.; Lon. 11° 50′ E. *Pop.* 12,942.

Amberger, CHRISTOPH, a German painter, B. at Nürnberg, 1490. His principal work is the "History of Joseph," in 12 pictures; D. 1568 or 1569.

Am'bergris, *n.* [Eng. *amber,* and Fr. *gris,* gray.] (*Chem.*) An ashen-gray, light, soft substance, which is found floating in water; spec. grav. ·78 to ·92; smell, agreeable; taste, insipid; soluble in alcohol and depositing crystals. It is a concretion apparently formed in the stomach or intestines of the *Physeter macrocephalus,* or spermaceti whale. The best kind comes from the coasts of Madagascar, Surinam, and Java. It is occasionally found in large masses, sometimes of the weight of upwards of 200 lbs. When first found floating in the sea, it is soft, and of a very strong smell; this diminishes by degrees, as it hardens by exposure to the air, and ultimately becomes highly aromatic. The active principle contained in *A.* is chiefly used as a perfume, generally in the form of an alcoholic solution. The Orientals use it as an aphrodisiac, and esteem it highly. It has also been used in nervous diseases.

Am'bergris Key, an island in the Bay of Honduras. 30 m. from Belize, about 30 m. long, and 3 broad. Lat. 18° 50′ N.; Lon. 87° 48′ W.

Am'ber Seed, *n.* The seed of the *Hibiscus abelmoschus.* It resembles millet, is brought from the West Indies and Egypt, is of a bitterish taste, with a flavor resembling that of musk. It is also called musk-seed.

Am'berson's Valley, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Franklin co.

Am'ber-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ANTHOSPERMUM.

Am'bert, a town of France, cap. of an arrond. in the dep. of Puy de Dôme, 36 m. S.E. of Clermont. From 50 to 60 mills are employed in fine printing and engraving. *Pop.* 7,661.

Am'ber-weeping, *n.* Distilling amber.

Ambidex'ter, *n.* [Lat. *ambo,* both, and *dexter,* the right hand.] One who can use both hands with equal facility, and for the like purposes that the generality of people do with their right hands. A person acting with both sides.

(*Law.*) A juror who takes bribes from both parties to influence his verdict.

Ambidexter'ity, and **Ambidex'trousness,** *n.* The quality of being able to use both hands; double-dealing.

Ambidex'trous, *a.* Having with equal facility the use of either hand; double-dealing; practising on both sides.

Am'bient, *a.* [Fr. from Lat. *ambiens.*] Surrounding; accompanying; investing. Thus, the air is frequently called an *ambient* fluid, in consequence of being diffused round all terrestrial bodies.—This word is sometimes found used by old authors as a noun; as, "Air is a perpetual *ambient.*"

Ambig'enal, *a.* [Lat. *ambo,* both, and *genu,* knee.] (*Math.*) A term applied to a hyperbola of the third order, one of whose infinite branches is tangent to the asymptote within, and the other without the angle which the asymptotes form with each other.—*W. G. Peck.*

Am'bigu, *n.* [Fr.] An entertainment, consisting of a medley set on the stage at the same time.

Ambigu'ity, *n.* [Fr. *ambiguité,* from Lat. *ambiguus.*] The quality or state of being ambiguous; doubtfulness of meaning; uncertainty of signification; double meaning.

"We can clear these *ambiguities,*
And know their spring, their head, their true descent."—*Shaks.*

Ambig'uous, *a.* [Fr. *ambigu,* from Lat. *ambigere,* to wander about.] That quality of an expression which leaves us in doubt which of two ways to take in it, and, by an extension of meaning, which leaves us in doubt generally; equivocal; doubtful; conjectural.

Ambig'uously, *adv.* In an ambiguous manner; doubtfully; with a dark meaning.

Ambig'uousness, *n.* The quality of being ambiguous; uncertainty of meaning; duplicity of signification.

Ambile'vous, *a.* [Lat. *ambo,* both, and *lævus,* on the left side.] Left-handed on both sides;—opposed to *ambidextrous.*—*Worcester.*

Ambi'orix, a king of the Ebnrunes, in Gaul. He was a great enemy to Rome, and was killed in a battle with Cæsar, in which 60,000 of his countrymen also fell.

Am'bit, *n.* [Lat. *ambitus,* circuit.] The compass or circuit of anything; the line that encompasses anything.

(*Geom.*) The perimeter or periphery of a plain figure. (R.)

Ambi'tion, *n.* [Fr. *ambition;* Lat. *ambitio,* from *ambire,* to go about, as they did in ancient Rome when canvassing for office.] A tendency to self-raising, which may be either moderate or immoderate; aspiration; exaltation; appetition.

Ambi'tionless, *a.* Devoid of, or without ambition.

Ambi'tious, *a.* [Lat. *ambitiosus;* Fr. *ambitieux.*] Seized or touched with ambition; desirous of advancement, eager of honor, power, distinction, &c.; aspiring

"The neighb'ring monarchs, by thy beauty led,
Contend in crowds, *ambitious* of thy bed."

—Indicating ambition; as, an *ambitious* style.

Ambi'tiously, *adv.* In an ambitious manner.

Ambi'tiousness, *n.* The quality of being ambitious.

Am'bitus, *n.* [Lat.] The external edge or border of a thing, as the border of a leaf, or the outline of a bivalve shell;—circumference; circuit.

(*Arch.*) The open space round a building.

(*Hist.*) In ancient Rome, the act of setting up for some magistrature or office, and formally going round the city to solicit the interest and votes of the people.

(*Mus.*) The particular extent of each tone, or modification of grave and sharp.

Am'ble, *v. n.* [Fr. *ambler,* from Lat. *ambulare,* to walk.] To move upon an amble; to pace quickly.

—In a ludicrous sense, to walk affectedly.

"I am rudely stamp't, and want love's majesty,
To strut before a wanton, *ambling* nymph."—*Shaks.*

Am'ble, *n.* [Fr.] A pace or movement in which a horse moves both legs on one side; thus, on the off side he removes his fore and hinder leg at the same time, whilst the legs on the near side stand still; and when, in turn, the off legs are upon the ground, the fore and hind legs on the near side are removed, and the off side legs are still. An *amble* is the first pace for young colts, which they quit when they get strength enough to trot. There is no *amble* in the manege; riding masters allow of walk, trot, and gallop only. A horse may be put from a trot to a gallop without stopping; but cannot be put from an *amble* to a gallop without a stop, which interrupts the justice of the manege.

Am'bler, *n.* A horse which ambles; a pacer.

Ambler's Mills, in *Virginia,* a post-office of Louisa co

Am'bleteuse, a small maritime town of France, dep. of Pas de Calais, 6 m. N. of Boulogne. It was formerly a sea-port of importance: and both Louis XIV. and Napoleon endeavored, by improving its harbor, to regain for it some portion of its ancient consequence. But owing to the accumulation of sand, their efforts have had no permanent influence, and the town is almost deserted. *Pop.* 600.

Am'bling, *n.* The motion of a horse that ambles.

—*p. a.* Moving with an amble.—*Worcester.*

Am'blingly, *adv.* With an ambling movement.

Am'blygon, *n.* [Gr. *amblys,* obtuse, and *gonia,* angle.] (*Geom.*) An obtuse-angled triangle

Amblyg'onal, *a.* Having an obtuse angle.

Amblyg'otine, *n.* (*Min.*) A triclinic mineral, having a pearly lustre, and generally a pale mountain or sea-green color. It contains alumina, lithia, and fluorine. It is found in *Maine,* at Hebron.

Amblyrhyn'chus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A gen. of lizards resembling the iguanas, found in the Galapagos islands They are very ugly animals, but harmless.

Am'boise, BUSSI D'. See BUSSI.

Am'boise, GEORGE D', a French cardinal, and minister of state, B. 1460. He became successively bishop of

Montauban, archbishop of Narbonne, and of Rouen. Louis XII. made him prime-minister. He was one of the wisest statesmen France ever had. He reformed the church, remitted the people's burdens, and conscientiously labored to promote the public happiness. D. 1510.

Am'boise, Aymerie d', a famous French admiral, and brother of George d'Amboise, *q. v.* He became, in 1503, Grand-Master of the Knights of St. John in Rhodes, and gained a splendid victory over the Sultan of Egypt, in 1510. D. 1512.

Am'boise, a town of France, dep. of Indre-et-Loire, on the left bank of the Loire, 15 m. S.E. of Tours. It stands on the foot of a hill on whose summit there is an ancient fortress celebrated in French history. This castle, which is of vast extent, was commenced under Hugues Capet, and finished under Charles VII. It was a favorite residence of Louis XI., and in it Charles VIII. was born in 1470, and d. 1498. It is famous as the birthplace of the cospiracy, called the *Conjuration d'Amboise*, against the Guises, concocted in 1560. It was here too, as some say, that the Calvinists, in 1568, were first called Huguenots, a term which, though applied to them contemptuously, signifies only confederates. It suffered very much during the religious wars. The views from the towers and battlements are superb. *Pop.* of the town, 4,570.

Am'boor, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, district S. Arcot, 108 m. W.S.W. of Madras. Lat. 12° 50′ N.; Lon. 78° 46′ E.

Amboy', in *Illinois*, a flourishing town of Lee co., on Green river, 100 m. W. by S. of Chicago; *pop.* 2,825.

Amboy', in *Iowa*, a post-village of Washington co., 32 m. W.S.W. of Muscatine.

Amboy', in *Michigan*, a township of Hillsdale co.; *pop.* 1,160.

—a post-village in the above township, on Silver creek, abt. 35 m W.S.W. of Adrian.

Amboy', in *New York*, a post-township of Oswego co., abt. 17 m. S.E. of Pulaski. *Pop.* 1,431.

Amboy', in *Ohio*, a post-village of Ashtabula co., abt. 30 m. W.S.W. of Erie city.

—a township of Fulton co; *pop*, 1,089.

Amboy' Centre, in *New York*, a post-village of Oswego co., in Amboy township.

Amboy'na, the principal of the Molucca or Spice islands, in the Eastern seas. Lat. 3° 46′ S ; Lon. 127° 59′ E. Its length is about 32 m., and its average broadth 10 miles. Its S.W. coast is indented by a bay so deep, that the island is nearly divided by it into two unequal levels, which are connected by a narrow isthmus. *A.* is mountainous, and abundantly furnished with trees and underwood. It is considered healthy, notwithstanding the great heat of the climate. It was first discovered by the Portuguese in 1515. It was taken by the Dutch in 1607, and in 1615 by the English, who, soon after expelled by the Dutch, captured the island a second time in 1796, and restored it at the peace of Amiens. They recaptured it in 1810, but it was finally restored to Holland by the treaty of Paris in 1814. —The main object of the different European powers, who endeavored to possess themselves of *A.*, was to monopolize the trade in cloves, the cultivation of which spice forms the principal object of industry with the natives. With the desire of keeping the cultivation of the clove-tree completely within their power, the Dutch caused it to be extirpated from every island with the exception of *A.*, where they provided for a sufficient production of the spice, by obliging every native family to rear a certain number of clove-trees. The cloves are collected twice a year; the average quantity produced in the island exceeds 600,000 lbs. The sago-tree grows in *A.*, which also produces all the vegetables and fruits commonly found in that quarter of the globe. The woods contain great numbers of deer and wild hogs, the flesh of which forms a principal article of food with the natives. Buffaloes, cows, horses, sheep, and goats, have been introduced by the Portuguese and Dutch from Java and Celebes. —*A.* is inhabited by four different races of people the Aborigines, the Amboynese, Chinese, and Europeans. The first of these races, called Horaforas, wild and savage, are now much reduced. The Amboynese are the descendants of Malays, and were found on the island when the Portuguese first landed there: the greater part of them profess the religion of Mohammed; a few have been converted to the Catholic faith by the Portuguese, or to Lutheranism by the Dutch. The Chinese settled at Amboyna are not numerous; but they are very industrious and enterprising traders. Still fewer are the European race of inhabitants. They are principally Dutch, and the descendants of Dutchmen, many of them being the offspring of Amboynese mothers. *Pop.* 18,000.

Amboy'na, or Amboina, the principal town of the above island, on the S.E. side of the bay of Binnen, near Fort Victoria, in 3° 40′ S. Lat. and 128° 75′ Lon. It is clean, neat, and regularly built. *Pop.* 8,966.

Amboy'na Wood, a beautiful mottled and curled wood, varying in color from orange to a chestnut-brown; said to be obtained from the *pterospermum Indicum.—Webster.*

Amboynese', *n. sing and pl.* (*Geog.*) The natives, or a native, of Amboyna.

—*a.* Relating to Amboyna or its inhabitants.

Amboy, Perth. See Perth Amboy.

Ambo zes, three small islands on the coast of Benin. Lat. 40° 15′ N.

Ambra'cius Sinus, a bay of the Ionian sea, near Ambracia, about 35 m. long, narrow at the entrance, but within, about 12 m. in breadth.

Am'breate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the combination of ambreic acid with a base.

Ambre'ic Acid. (*Chem.*) Obtained by heating ambreine with nitric acid, in yellow or white plates or masses, having a peculiar odor. It reddens litmus. Solid at 212°, it forms salts with bases. It is used as a perfume in the form of tincture. Composition uncertain.

Am'breine, *n.* [Fr.] (*Chem.*) Colorless needles, a white, brilliant, insipid solid, with an agreeable smell; obtained by digesting ambergris with hot alcohol. It distils without alteration. *Comp.* C. 83·37, H. 13·32, O. 3·31.

Am'brim, one of the islands of the New Hebrides, Pacific ocean; Lat. 60° 9′ 30″ S.; Lon. 167° 5′ E. It is about 50 m. in circumference.

Ambriz', a small African kingdom, S. of Guinea, with a port on the Atlantic, at the mouth of the Ambriz river, 70 m. N. of Loando. It has an extensive trade in gums, ivory, &c. *Cap.* Quebranza.

Ambriz', a town of S. Africa, prov of Angola, belonging to the Portuguese. A Catholic church has lately been built at this place.

Ambrizette', a small kingdom of Africa, in South Guinea, between the rivers Congo and Ambrizette, with a town on the Atlantic, about 30 m. N. of Ambriz.

Ambro'cia. (*Anc. Geog.*) A city of Epirus, near the Acheron, the residence of king Pyrrhus. Augustus, after the battle of Actium, called it Nicopolis.

Ambroix', St., a town of France, in the dep. of Gard, 11 m. N.N.E. of Alais. *Pop.* 4,060.

Ambro'nes, a warlike nation of Gaul, who lived near the Alps, between Switzerland and Provence. They accompanied the Cimbri and Teutones in their invasion of the Roman territories, and were routed with great slaughter by Marius, 101 B. C. Their women, after a futile attack upon the Roman soldiers, who were following in pursuit of the flying foe, offered to yield on the condition that their chastity should be preserved. This proposition being rejected, they first slew all their children, and then themselves.

Am'brose, St., the son of a prætorian prefect of Gallia Narbonensis, who became governor of Liguria and Æmilia, and in 374 was consecrated archbishop of Milan, after a contest between the Arians and Catholics In 383, he was deputed by the emperor Valentinian to prevail upon the tyrant Maximus not to enter Italy, and was successful in his mission. Subsequently, however, Maximus entered Italy, made himself master of the Western empire, and entered Milan in triumph. Valentinian sought refuge with Theodosius, who defeated Maximus, and restored the fugitive monarch to his throne. While Theodosius was in Italy, an insurrection arose in Thessalonica, in which the emperor's lieutenant was slain. Theodosius, out of revenge, put to death a great number of people in cold blood; soon after this massacre he came to Milan, and was about to enter the great church, when he was met on its threshold by Ambrose, who refused him admittance as a homicide; and it was not until a year afterward, and upon his showing tokens of repentance, that the prelate would admit him to Christian communion. B. at Treves, 340; D. 397. The best edition of the works of St. Ambrose is that of Paris, in 2 vols. fol., 1691. He composed that noble hymn, *Te Deum laudamus.*

Am'brose, in *Oregon*, a village of Jackson co., on Rogue river, about 10 m. N.N.W. of Jacksonville.

Ambro'sia, *n.* [Gr. from *ambrosios* immortal.] (*Myth.*) Festivals held in honor of Bacchus in cities of Greece, the same as the Brumalia of the Romans. The food of the gods was called *Ambrosia*, and their drink *Nectar*. It had the power of bestowing immortality on those who ate of it. It was sweeter than honey, and of a most odoriferous smell. It had also the power of healing wounds. Apollo, in Homer's Iliad, saves Sarpedon's body from putrefaction by rubbing it with ambrosia: and Venus heals the wounds of her son, in the Æneid of Virgil, with the same.

(*Bot.*) A gen. of the ord. *Asteraceæ*. They are herbaceous plants with mostly opposite leaves, and unsightly flowers. The species hog-weed (*A. artemisiæfolia*) is a common and troublesome weed of the gardens, fields, &c. It gives in Aug. and Sept. barren flowers, small, green in terminal racemes; the fertile ones settle about the axils of the upper leaves.

Ambro'sia, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Lee co.

Ambro'sial, *a.* Partaking of the nature or qualities of ambrosia; fragrant; delicious; delectable.

Ambro'sialize, *v. a.* To render ambrosial. (R.)

Ambro'sially, *adv.* In an ambrosial manner.

Ambro'sian, *a.* Relating to, or resembling ambrosia. —Pertaining to St. Ambrose.

Ambrosian chant. The choral music introduced by St. Ambrose from the Eastern into the Western church. It was superseded by the Gregorian chant about the year 600.

Ambrosian library. See Milan.

Ambro'sius Aurelianus, king of the Bretons. He came from Armorica to assist in expelling the Saxons, who had been invited over; and on the death of that monarch, the sovereignty was vested in him. D. 508.

Am'brotype, *n.* [Gr. *ambrotos*, immortal, and *typos*, impression.] (*Photog.*) A picture taken on a plate of prepared glass, in which the lights are represented on silver, and the shades are produced by a dark background visible through the unsilvered portions of the glass.

Am'bry, *n.* [O. Fr. *ambrey.*] A place in which are deposited all utensils necessary for housekeeping.—In the ancient abbeys and priories there existed an office under this denomination, wherein were laid up all charities for the poor.

Ambrys'sus. (*Anc. Geog.*) A city of Phocis, destroyed by the Amphictyons, rebuilt and fortified by the Thebans before the battle of Chæronea, and taken by Quintus Flaminius in the Macedonian war. Its ruins may be seen near the village of Dystomo.

Ambs-ace', *n.* [Lat. *ambo*, both, and *ace*, *q. v.*] A double ace, two aces turned up at the same time by two dice. *Webster.*

Ambuba'jæ, or Ambubaiæ, dissolute women of Syria, resembling the modern almé, who were in the habit of attending the festivals and public assemblies of Rome, as minstrels. Their name is derived either from the Syriac word *abub*, a flute, or from *am*, round, and *Baiæ*, the place which they generally frequented.

Ambula'cra, *n. pl.* [Lat. *ambulacrum*, an alley.] (*Zoöl.*) Prominences or perforations in the shell of the *Echinus*, or sea-urchin, from which extend the tentacles or spines used for prehension or locomotion. — *Dana.*

Ambula'cral, *a.* Belonging to ambulacra.

Am'bulance, *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) A flying hospital, so organized as to follow an army in its movements, and intended to succor the wounded with all haste.—A two or four-wheeled vehicle for conveying the wounded from the field; called also *ambulance cart.*

Am'bulant, *a.* [Fr. from Lat. *ambulare*, to walk.] Moving from place to place.

Ambula'tion, *n.* [Lat. *ambulation.*] The act of walking. (R.)

Am'bulator, *n.* One who walks about.

(*Surv.*) An instrument for measuring distances; called also *perambulator.*

Am'bulatory, *a.* [Fr. *ambulatoire*, from Lat. *ambulatorius.*] That which has the power or faculty of walking; as, an *ambulatory* animal. — That which happens during a journey or walk. (R.)

"He was sent to conduct hither the princess Maria, of whom his majesty had an *ambulatory* view in her travels."— *Wotton.*

—Movable; as, an *ambulatory* court: a court which moves from place to place for the exercise of its jurisdiction.

(*Law.*) Movable; changeable; that which is not fixed.

Am'bury, *n.* See Anbury.

Ambuscade', *n.* [Fr. *ambuscade;* L. Lat. *emboscata;* It. *imboscata;* Sp. *emboscada;* O. Sp. *emboscques*, from *bosque*, a wood.] Literally, in the woods. (*Mil.*) A place where soldiers may lie concealed, till they find an opportunity to surprise the enemy;—an ambush. The purpose of an ambuscade may be to capture a post, a cantonment, a patrol, a drove of cattle, or a convoy of military stores or merchandise; or to seize upon some of the inhabitants, especially an important personage; also, to make a reconnoissance; or, again, to fall upon a troop, which is either upon a march, or already engaged in a combat.

Ambusca'do, *n.* Same as Ambuscade. (O.)

Am'bush, *n.* [Fr. from *en*, in, and *bois*, a wood.] Any mode of concealment adopted for purposes of stratagem; applied both in the literal and metaphorical sense.

—*v. a.* To place in ambush.

—*v. n.* To lie insidiously hidden.

Am'bushed, *p. a.* Placed in ambush.

Ambus'tion, *n.* [Lat. *ambustio.*] A burn or scald.

Amebe'an. See Amœbean.

Ameer', *n.* See Emir.

A'meilhon, Hubert Pascal, a learned Frenchman, b. 1730; author of the *History of the Commerce and Navigation of the Egyptians under the Ptolemies.* D. 1811.

Am'el, *n.* See Enamel.

Amelan'chier, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Pomaceæ*. The *A. canadensis* is a small tree or shrub rarely exceeding 35 feet in height, found in woods in the United States. Its flowers, large, white, in terminal racemes, appearing in April and May, render the tree



Fig. 101.—amelanchier canadensis.
1 and 2. Flower and fruit—natural size.

quite conspicuous in the yet naked forest. The fruit, ripe in June, is not to be despised, either when eaten in a raw state, or cooked in tarts, pies, and puddings.

Am'el-corn, *n.* A species of corn used for making starch.—*Smart.*

Am'eles. (*Myth.*) A river of hell, whose waters no vessel could contain.

Amelia, the wife of the duke of Saxe-Weimar, who, at an early age, lost her husband, but managed to preserve her little State intact during some of the most troublous times of the Continental wars. She resided in the city of Weimar, and invited the most distinguished men of letters to her capital. Wieland, Herder, Schiller, and Goethe settled here, and enjoyed her patronage as well as her society. D. 1807.

Ame'lia, a town of Italy, prov. of Perugia, 23 m. S.W. of Spoleto. It is the anc. *Ameria*, one of the most considerable and ancient cities of Umbria. *Pop.* 7,024.

Ame'lia, an island on the N E. coast of *Florida*, from which it is separated by a narrow channel; 40 m. N. of St. Augustine, between St. Mary's and Nassau rivers. Lat. 30° 28′ N. It is 20 m. in length, by 2 m. in breadth, and is fertile. Chief town, Fernandina.

Ame'lia, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Clermont co, in Batavia township, 25 m. E. by S. from Cincinnati.

MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.

NORTH AMERICA, one of the great land masses of the globe, only exceeded in area by Asia and Africa, extends from the narrow isthmus of Panama, by which it is united to South America, northward toward the Pole. The continental portion terminates by the Boothia Peninsula at latitude 71° 50′ N, and an extensive archipelago extends thence to an unknown distance nearer the Pole. The total length from Panama to Boothia Point is 5,200 miles. The continent extends from Cape Charles, in longitude 55° 30′ W, to Alaska Peninsula, 163° W, a distance of about 4,350 miles. On the eastern side adjoin immense insular extensions---West Indies, Newfoundland, Greenland, Iceland, &c., the latter reaching to the 13th meridian of W longitude. The area of this immense continent can only be roughly estimated, probably about 8,000,000 square miles, or more than twice that of Europe, or more than $\frac{1}{6}$th of the entire land of the globe. Population extremely sparse, showing an average of $7\frac{1}{3}$ persons per square mile.

Scale of Map 380 miles to an inch, one square inch comprising 17½ times the area represented by one square inch of Map of England.

TABLE OF THE POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

		Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Capitals.
DANISH AMERICA,	Iceland,	39,754	66,987	Reykjavik.
	Greenland,	400,000 ?	15,000	Godthaab.
		439,754	81,987	
BRITISH AMERICA,	Ontario,	210,020	1,620,842	Toronto.
	Quebec,	121,260	1,190,505	Quebec.
	Nova Scotia,	19,650	387,800	Halifax.
	New Brunswick,	27,720	285,777	Fredericton.
	British Columbia,	230,000	40,000	Victoria.
	Manitoba,	14,340	11,963	Fort Garry.
	DOMINION OF CANADA,	622,990	3,536,887	Ottawa City.
	Hudson's Bay Territory, or Rupert's Land,	2,200,000 ?	100,000	Ft. York.
	Newfoundland,	57,000	146,536	St Johns.
	Prince Edward I.	2,130	80,500	Charlottetown.
		2,882,120 ?	3,863,923	
Republic of UNITED STATES,		3,034,454	50,152,866	Washington.
Alaska Territory,		577,390	30,146	Sitka.
		3,611,844	50,183,012	
Republic of MEXICO,		761,640	9,389,461	Mexico.
Republics of CENTRAL AMERICA,		174,860	2,665,000	Comayagua, San Jose, &c.
WEST INDIA ISLANDS and BERMUDAS,		91,900	3,968,271	Havana, Spanish Town, &c.
TOTAL OF NORTH AMERICA,		7,962,118	70,151,654	

STATES, PROVINCES, COLONIES, ETC

Alabama State,	United States	M	f
Alaska Territory,	United States	E	c
Arizona Territory,	United States	I	f
Arkansas State,	United States	L	f
Bahamas, Brit. Colony,	W. Indies	N	g
Belize, Balize, or Brit. Honduras,	Central America	M	h
British Columbia,	British America	H	d
California State,	United States	H	f
California, Lower, Territory,	Mexico	I	g
Canada, Dominion of,	Brit. America	N	e
Carolina, North, State,	United States	N	f
Carolina, South, State,	United States	M	f
Chiapas State,	Mexico	L	h
Chihuahua State,	Mexico	K	g
Cinaloa, or Sinaloa, State,	Mexico	K	g
Coahuila State,	Mexico	K	g
Colorado Territory,	United States	K	f
Columbia, British,	Brit. America	H	d
Connecticut State,	United States	N	e
Costa Rica, Republic of,	Central America	M	i
Cuba, Spanish Colony,	W. Indies	N	g
Dacota Territory,	United States	L	e
Danish America,	Greenland	Q	c
Delaware State,	United States	N	f
Dominica, or San Domingo, Republic of,	W. Indies	N	h
Florida State,	United States	M	g
Georgia State,	United States	M	f
Guatemala, Republic of,	Central America	L	h
Guerrero State,	Mexico	K	h
Haiti, Republic of,	W. Indies	N	h
Honduras, British, Balize, or Belize,	Central America	M	h
Honduras, Republic of,	Central America	M	h
Hudson Bay Territory, or Rupert's Land,	Brit. America	K	d
Idaho Territory,	United States	I	e
Illinois State,	United States	M	e
Indiana State,	United States	M	e
Indian Territory,	United States	L	f
Iowa State,	United States	L	e
Jalisco State,	Mexico	K	g
Jamaica, British Colony,	West Indies	N	h
Kansas State,	United States	L	f
Kentucky State,	United States	M	f
Labrador,	Brit. America	O	d
Louisiana State,	United States	L	f
Maine State,	United States	O	e
Manitoba Province,	Brit. America	L	e
Maryland State,	United States	N	f
Massachusetts State,	United States	N	e
Mexico, New, Territory,	United States	K	f
Michigan State,	United States	M	e
Michoacan State,	Mexico	K	h
Minnesota State,	United States	L	e
Mississippi State,	United States	M	f
Missouri State,	United States	L	f
Montana Territory,	United States	K	e
Mosquito Coast,	Central America	M	h
Nebraska State,	United States	L	e
Nevada State,	United States	I	e
New Brunswick Province,	Brit. America	O	e
Newfoundland Colony,	Brit. America	P	e
New Hampshire State,	United States	N	e
New Jersey State,	United States	N	f
New Mexico Territory,	United States	K	f
New York State,	United States	N	e
Nicaragua, Republic of,	Central America	M	h
Nova Scotia Province,	Brit. America	O	e
Oajaca State,	Mexico	L	h
Ohio State,	United States	M	e
Ontario Province (Canada West),	Brit. America	M	e
Oregon State,	United States	H	e
Pennsylvania State,	United States	N	e
Prince Edward Island Colony,	Brit. America	O	e
Puerto Rico, or Porto Rico, Spanish Colony,	W. Indies	O	h
Quebec Province (Canada East),	Brit. America	N	e
Rupert's Land, or Hudson Bay Territory,	Brit. America	K	d
San Domingo, or Dominica, Republic of,	W. Indies	N	h
San Salvador, Republic of,	Central America	M	h
Saskatchewan District,	Brit. America	I	d
Sinaloa, or Cinaloa, State,	Mexico	K	g
Sonora State,	Mexico	I	f
Stekin, or Steckeen, District,	Brit. America	H	d
Tabasco State,	Mexico	L	h
Tamaulipas State,	Mexico	L	g
Tennessee State,	United States	M	f
Texas State,	United States	L	f
Utah Territory,	United States	I	e
Vera Cruz State,	Mexico	L	h
Vermont State,	United States	N	e
Virginia State,	United States	N	f
Virginia, West, State,	United States	M	f
Washington Territory,	United States	H	e
Wisconsin State,	United States	M	e
Wyoming Territory,	United States	K	e
Yucatan State,	Mexico	M	h

TOWNS.

Acajutla,	San Salvador	L	h
Acapulco, 1,000	Mexico	K	h
Aguas Calientes, 23,000	Mexico	K	g
Albany,	United States	M	f
Albany, 69,422	United States	N	e
Albany Fort,	Brit. America	M	d
Alexander, Fort,	Brit. America	L	d
Alexander, Fort,	Brit. Columbia	H	d
Alexandria,	United States	L	f
Alton, 8,665	United States	L	f
Angelos, Los,	United States	I	f
Annapolis, 5,744	United States	N	f
Antigua,	Guatemala	L	h
Appalachicola,	United States	M	g
Archangel, New, or Sitka, Cap. of Territory,	Alaska	G	d
Arispe, 4,500	Mexico	I	f
Arpik,	Greenland	P	b
Arsuk,	Greenland	Q	c
Aspey,	Cape Breton I.	O	e
Aspinwall,	S. America	M	i
Assineboine, Fort,	Brit. America	I	d
Astoria,	United States	H	e
Athens,	United States	M	f
Atlanta, 21,787	United States	M	f
Augusta, 15,389	United States	M	f
Augusta, 7,808	United States	O	e
Austin, 4,428	United States	L	f
Austin,	United States	L	e
Bahia Honda,	Cuba	M	g
Balize, or Belize, 5,000	Belize	M	h
Baltimore, 267,354	United States	N	f
Bangor, 18,282	United States	O	e
Batesville,	United States	L	f
Baton Rouge, 6,498	United States	L	f
Belize, or Balize, 5,000	Belize	M	h
Benicia,	United States	H	f
Berens Fort,	Brit. America	L	d
Blewfields, 500	Mosquito Coast	M	h
Boisée City, 995	United States	I	e
Boisée, Fort,	United States	I	e
Boston, 250,526	United States	N	e
Brazoria,	United States	L	g
Brooklyn, 396,099	United States	N	e
Brownsville,	United States	L	g
Brunswick House,	Brit. America	M	d
Buffalo, 117,714	United States	N	e
Burlington, 14,930	United States	L	e
Cairo,	United States	M	f
Callville,	United States	I	f
Camden,	United States	L	f
Campeachy, 15,196	Mexico	L	h
Cap Haytien (1851), 6,000	Haiti	N	h
Cariboo Diggings,	Brit. Columbia	H	d
Carlton House,	Brit. America	K	d
Carmen,	Mexico	L	h
Carson City, 3,042	United States	I	f
Cartago,	Costa Rica	M	i
Catacamas,	Honduras	M	h
Cat House,	Brit. America	L	d
Cayes,	Haiti	N	h
Cedar City,	United States	I	f
Charleston, 48,956	United States	N	f
Cheyenne City, 1,450	United States	K	e
Chiapas,	Mexico	L	h
Chicago, 298,977	United States	M	e
Chihuahua, 12,000	Mexico	K	g
Chippewayan, Fort,	Brit. America	I	d
Cholula,	Mexico	L	h
Churchill, Fort,	Brit. America	L	d
Cinaloa, or Sinaloa, 10,000	Mexico	K	g
Cincinnati, 216,239	United States	M	f
Ciudad Victoria, 6,164	Mexico	L	g
Cleveland, 92,829	United States	M	e
Coban, 14,000	Guatemala	L	h
Cojutepequc, 15,000	San Salvador	M	h

Colima, 31,000	Mexico	K	h
Columbia,	United States	L	f
Columbia, 9,298	United States	M	f
Columbus, 31,274	United States	M	e
Columbus,	United States	M	f
Comayagua, 7,500	Honduras	M	h
Comitlan,	Mexico	L	h
Concord, 12,241	United States	N	e
Corpus Christi,	United States	L	g
Culiacan, 10,000	Mexico	K	g
Cumberland House,	Brit. America	K	d
Dallas,	United States	L	f
Denver, 4,759	United States	K	f
Des Moines, 13,035	United States	L	e
Detroit, 79,577	United States	M	e
Dover, 6,394	United States	N	f
Dubuque, 18,434	United States	L	e
Du Luth,	United States	L	e
Durango, 12,449	Mexico	K	g
East Main Factory,	E. Main	N	d
Ellice, Fort,	Brit. America	K	d
Enterprise, Fort,	Brit. America	I	c
Erie,	United States	N	e
Eureka,	United States	L	e
Fairford,	Brit. America	L	d
Falmouth,	Jamaica	N	h
Fayetteville,	United States	N	f
Fernandina,	United States	M	f
Fernando de Nuevitas,	Cuba	N	g
Fillmore,	United States	I	f
Fiskernaes,	Greenland	P	c
Fond du Lac,	Brit. America	K	d
Fort Wayne, 17,718	United States	M	e
Frankfort, 5,396	United States	M	f
Franklin, Fort,	Brit. America	H	c
Fraser's Fort,	Brit. Columbia	H	d
Fredericksburg,	United States	L	f
Frederickshaab,	Greenland	Q	c
Frederickton, 6,006	New Brunswick	O	e
Fredrichsthal,	Greenland	Q	d
Galena,	United States	L	e
Galveston, 13,818	United States	L	g
Garry, Fort,	Brit. America	L	d
George, Fort,	Brit. America	K	d
George, Fort,	Brit. Columbia	H	d
George, Fort,	East Main	N	d
George, Fort,	United States	K	e
George Town,	Prince Edward I.	O	e
Georgetown,	United States	N	f
Gloucester House,	Brit. America	M	d
Godthaab,	Greenland	P	c
Gonaives,	Haiti	N	h
Good Hope, Old Fort,	Brit. America	G	c
Gracias,	Honduras	M	h
Granada,	Nicaragua	M	h
Grand Haven,	United States	M	e
Great Salt Lake City, 12,854	United States	I	e
Greytown, or San Juan,	Nicaragua	M	h
Guadalajara, 70,000	Mexico	K	g
Guanacasto,	Costa Rica	M	h
Guanajuato, 63,000	Mexico	K	g
Guatemala, 40,000	Guatemala	L	h
Guaymas,	Mexico	I	g
Guinea,	United States	L	f
Halifax, 25,582	Nova Scotia	O	e
Halkett, Fort, 26,716	Brit. America	H	d
Hamilton, 26,716	Canada	M	e
Hannah Bay House,	E. Main	N	d
Harrisburg, 23,109	United States	N	e
Hartford, 37,180	United States	N	e
Havana, or The Havannah (*Habana*) (1863), 205,676	Cap. of Cuba	M	g
Hebron,	Labrador	O	d
Holguin,	Cuba	N	g
Holsteinborg,	Greenland	P	c
Hopedale,	Labrador	P	d
Houston, 9,389	United States	L	g
Indianopolis, 48,244	United States	M	f
Iowa City,	United States	L	e
Isamal,	Mexico	M	g
Istapa,	Guatemala	L	h
Iteplik,	Greenland	O	b
Jackson, 4,234	United States	M	f
Jalapa, or Xalapa, 37,200	Mexico	L	h
Jefferson City, 4,420	United States	L	f
Julianshaab,	Greenland	Q	c
Jutecalpa,	Honduras	M	h
Kaskaskia,	United States	M	f
Kearney,	United States	L	e
Keimooksook,	Brit. America	O	c
Key West,	United States	M	g
Kingston, 12,407	Canada	N	e
Kingston, 32,000	Jamaica	N	h
La Crosse Fort,	Brit. America	K	d
Lagos,	Mexico	K	g
Langley,	Brit. Columbia	H	e
Lansing, 5,241	United States	M	e
La Paz, 500	Lower California	I	g
La Paz,	United States	I	f
La Puebla, 75,000	Mexico	L	h
Laramie, Fort,	United States	K	e
Laredo,	United States	L	g
La Uniou,	San Salvador	M	h
Leon, 35,000	Nicaragua	M	h
Lewisburg	United States	L	f
Lexington, 14,801	United States	M	f
Liard, Fort,	Brit. America	H	d
Libertad,	San Salvador	M	h
Lichtenfels,	Greenland	P	c
Little Rock, 12,380	United States	L	f
Lincoln,	United States	L	e
Liverpool,	Nova Scotia	O	e
London, 15,826	Canada	M	e
Loreto,	Lower California	I	g
Los Angelos,	United States	I	f
Louisville, 100,753	United States	M	f
Lowell, 40,928	United States	N	e
Lynchburg,	United States	N	f
Lytton,	Brit. Columbia	H	d
Macon, 10,810	United States	M	f
Macpherson, Fort,	Brit. America	G	c
Madison, 9,176	United States	M	e
Madison, 10,709	United States	M	f
Madrid, New,	United States	L	f
Maldonado,	Mexico	L	h
Managua, 10,000	Nicaragua	M	h
Mausfield, 8,029	United States	M	e
Manzanilla,	Cuba	N	h
Matagorda,	United States	L	g
Matamoras, 41,000	Mexico	L	g
Matanzas,	Cuba	M	g
Matina,	Costa Rica	M	h
Mazatlan,	Mexico	K	g
Memphis, 40,226	United States	M	f
Merida, 24,000	Mexico	M	g
Methy Fort,	Brit. America	K	d
Mexico, 200,000, Cap. of	Republic of Mexico	L	h
Michaelovski,	Alaska	D	c
Michigan City,	United States	M	e
Milledgeville,	United States	M	f
Milwaukee, 71,440	United States	M	e
Miniatitlan,	Mexico	L	h
Mobile, 32,034	United States	M	f
Monterey, 13,500	Mexico	K	g
Monterey,	United States	M	f
Montgomery, 10,588	United States	M	f
Moutpelier, 3,023	United States	N	e
Montreal, 107,225	Canada	N	e
Morelia, 25,000	Mexico	K	h
Nain,	Labrador	O	d
Nanaimo Harb.	Vancouver	H	e
Nappasok,	Greenland	P	c
Nashville, 25,865	United States	M	f
Nassau, 7,000	W. Indies	N	g
Natalgat,	Alaska	F	c
Natchez,	United States	L	f
Natchitoches,	United States	L	f
Nebraska,	United States	L	e
Nelson Fort,	Brit. America	L	d
Neosho,	United States	L	f
New Archangel, or Sitka,	Alaska	G	d
Newbern,	United States	N	f
Newcastle,	New Brunswick	O	e
Newhaven, 50,840	United States	N	e
New Madrid,	United States	L	f
New Orleans, 191,418	United States	L	g
New Westminster,	Brit. Columbia	H	e
New York, 942,292	United States	N	e
Nicaragua,	Nicaragua	M	h
Nipigon House,	Canada	M	d
Norfolk, 19,229	United States	N	f
Norman, Fort,	Brit. America	H	c
Norway House,	Brit. America	L	d
Nuclukayette,	Alaska	E	c
Nuevitas, Fernando de,	Cuba	N	g
Nulato,	Alaska	E	c
Oajaca, 25,000	Mexico	L	h
Okhak,	Labrador	O	d
Olympia, 1,203	United States	H	e
Omaha, 16,083	United States	L	e
Orford,	United States	H	e
Osnaburg House,	Brit. America	L	d
Ottawa City, Cap. of Dominion, 21,545	Canada	N	e
Oxford Honse,	Brit. America	L	d
Pacific City,	United States	H	e
Panama,	S. America	N	i
Paso del Norte,	Mexico	K	f
Pelly Banks Fort,	Brit. America	G	c
Pelly, Fort,	Brit. America	K	d
Pembina,	United States	L	e
Pensacola,	United States	M	f
Petersburg, 18,950	United States	N	f
Philadelphia 674,022	United States	N	f
Piastla,	Mexico	K	g
Pitic,	Mexico	I	g
Pittsburg, 86,076	United States	N	e
Platte City,	United States	L	e
Plattsmouth,	United States	L	e
Pochotla,	Mexico	L	h
Port au Prince, 25,000	Haiti	N	h
Portland, 31,413	United States	N	e
Portland, 8,293	United States	H	e
Port Royal,	Jamaica	N	h
Prairie la Crosse,	United States	L	e
Prescott,	United States	I	c
Presidio del Norte,	Mexico	K	g
Promontory,	United States	I	e
Providence, Fort,	Brit. America	I	c
Providence, 68,904	United States	N	e
Puebla (La), 75,500	Mexico	L	h
Puerto Caballos,	Honduras	M	h
Puerto Principe,	Cuba	N	g
Pueuta Arenas,	Costa Rica	M	h
Quebec, 59,699	Canada	N	e
Queretaro, 48,000	Mexico	L	g
Quesaltenango,	Guatemala	L	h
Quincy, 24,052	United States	L	f
Raleigh, 7,790	United States	N	f
Red River Settlement,	Manitoba	L	e
Reliance, Fort,	Brit. America	K	c
Resolution, Fort,	Brit. America	I	c
Richmond,	Canada	N	e
Richmond, 51,038	United States	N	f
Rigoulette,	Labrador	P	d
Rochester, 62,386	United States	N	e
Rocky Mountain House,	Brit. America	I	d
Rosario,	Mexico	K	g
Ruby City,	United States	I	e
Rupert House,	E. Main	N	d
Sabine City,	United States	L	g
Sachertelontin,	Alaska	E	c
Sacramento, 16,283	United States	H	f
Saguala Grande,	Cuba	N	g
St. Anne,	Canada	O	e
St. Augustine,	United States	M	g
St. John, 28,988	New Brunswick	O	e
St. John's, 30,476	Newfoundland	P	e
St. Louis, 310,864	United States	L	f
St. Paul, 20,031	United States	L	e
St. Stephen's,	United States	M	f
Salamanca,	Mexico	K	g
Salem, 1,139	United States	H	e
Saltillo, 8,105	Mexico	K	g
Samana,	Haiti	O	h
San Bartonico,	Mexico	K	g
San Bernardino,	United States	I	f
Sau Blas,	Mexico	K	g
San Christoval, 10,475	Mexico	L	h
San Diego,	United States	I	f
San Domingo,	Haiti	O	h
Sandusky, 13,000	United States	M	e
San Francisco, 149,473	United States	H	f
San Jose, 25,000	Costa Rica	M	i
San Jose de Parral,	Mexico	K	g
San Juan, 30,000	Puerto Rico	O	h
San Juan Bautista, 6,000	Mexico	L	h
San Juan, or Greytown,	Nicaragua	M	h
San Juan del Rio,	Mexico	K	g
San Juan del Rio,	Mexico	L	g
San Louis Obispo,	United States	H	f
San Luis Potosi, 33,581	Mexico	K	g
Santa Barbara,	United States	I	f
Santa Fe, 4,765	United States	K	f
Santa Rosa,	Mexico	K	g
San Thoma,	Guatemala	M	h
Santiago de Cuba (1861), 36,752	Cuba	N	h
Sault Sainte Marie,	United States	M	e
Savannah, 28,235	United States	M	f
Severn Fort,	Brit. America	M	d
Shreveport,	United States	L	f
Simpson, Fort,	Brit. America	H	c
Simpson, Fort,	Brit. Columbia	H	d
Sinaloa, or Cinaloa, 10,000	Mexico	K	g
Sioux,	United States	L	e
Sitka, or New Archangel, Cap. of Territory,	Alaska	G	d
Sizal,	Mexico	M	g
Sombrerete,	Mexico	K	g
Sonora,	Mexico	I	f
Spanish Town, 6,000	Jamaica	N	h
Springfield, 17,364	United States	M	e
Stockton, 10,066	United States	H	f
Sydney,	Cape Breton I.	O	e
Syracuse, 43,051	United States	N	e
Talequah,	United States	L	f
Tallahassee, 2,023	United States	M	f
Tampico de Tamaulipas, 15,000	Mexico	L	g
Tegucigalpa, 12,000	Honduras	M	h
Tehuacan, 12,000	Mexico	L	h
Tehuantepec,	Mexico	L	h
Tepic,	Mexico	K	g
Three Rivers, 8,414	Canada	N	e
Tilapa,	Mexico	L	h
Tixtlan, 6,500	Mexico	L	h
Todos Sautos,	Lower California	I	g
Toluca, 12,000,	Mexico	L	h
Topeca, 5,790	United States	L	f
Toronto, 56,092	Canada	N	e
Trenton, 20,228	United States	N	e
Tresnillo,	Mexico	K	g
Trinidad,	Cuba	M	g
Trinity,	Newfoundland	P	e
Tucson,	United States	I	f
Tuscaloosa, 3,224	United States	M	f
Tuvak,	Labrador	N	c
Tuxpan,	Mexico	L	g
Unalachleet,	Alaska	E	c
Union, Fort,	United States	K	e
Upernavik,	Greenland	P	b
Ures, 7,000	Mexico	I	g
Valladolid,	Mexico	M	g
Valle,	Mexico	L	g
Valverde,	United States	K	f
Vera Cruz, 10,000	Mexico	L	h
Vicksburg, 12,443	United States	L	f
Victoria Ciudad, 6,164	Mexico	L	g
Victoria,	United States	L	g
Victoria, 6,000	Vancouver	H	e
Virginia, 867	United States	I	e
Vittoria,	Mexico	L	h
Walla Walla, Fort,	United States	I	e
Washington,	United States	L	f
Washington, 109,199, Cap.	U. S.	N	f
Washita, Fort,	United States	L	f
Whale River House,	E. Main	N	d
Wheeling, 19,280	United States	M	e
Wilmington,	United States	N	f
Yale, Fort,	Brit. Columbia	H	e
Yankton, 737	United States	L	e
York, Fort,	Brit. America	L	d
Yucon, Fort,	Alaska	F	c
Zacatecas, 15,427	Mexico	K	g
Zamora,	Mexico	K	g

RIVERS.

Alabama, R., 600 m.	United States	M	f
Albany, R.	Brit. America	M	d
Altamaha R.	United States	M	f
Appalachicola, R.	United States	M	g
Arkansas, R., 2,170 m.	United States	L	f
Assiniboine, R., 440 m.	Brit. America	L	d
Assouri, Souris, or Mouse R., 560 m.	Brit. America	K	e
Athabasca, R., 750 m.	Brit. America	I	d
Atna, or Copper R., 350 m.	Alaska	F	c
Attahwahpiskat, R.	Brit. America	M	d
Au Liards, R., 650 m.	Brit. America	H	c
Back, or Great Fish R., 230 m.	Brit. America	K	c
Back's Western R.	Brit. America	K	c
Balsus, Rio, 340 m.	Mexico	K	h
Battle R.	Brit. America	I	d
Beaver R.	Brit. America	I	d
Big Horn R.	United States	K	e
Blewfields, R.	Nicaragua	M	h
Bow R.	Brit. America	I	d
Bravo del Norte, or Rio Grande, 1,800 m.	United States	K	g
Brazos, R., 900 m.	United States	L	f
Calling, or Qui Appelle R., 280 m.	Brit. America	K	d
Canadian R., 800 m.	United States	K	f
Caniapuscaw, or Koksoak R., 400 m.	Labrador	O	d
Chattahoochee R.	United States	M	f
Chonchos, Rio,	Mexico	K	g
Churchill, Missinnippi, or English R., 1,080 m.	Brit. America	K	d
Cimarron, or Red Fork of Arkansas R.	United States	K	f
Clyde, R. (Bay),	Baffin Land	O	b
Clark R.	United States	I	e
Colorado, Rio, 1,100 m.	United States	I	f
Colorado, R., 600 m.	United States	L	f
Columbia, or Oregon R., 1,200 m.	Brit. Columbia	I	d
Colville R.	Alaska	E	c
Connecticut R., 410 m.	United States	N	e
Copper, or Atna R., 350 m.	Alaska	F	c
Coppermine R., 250 m.	Brit. America	I	c
Cumberland R., 600 m.	United States	M	f
Delaware R., 320 m.	United States	N	e
East Main, or Slude R., 500 m.	Brit. America	N	d
English, Churchill, or Missinnippi R., 1,080 m.	Brit. America	K	d
Equan, R.	Brit. America	M	d
Finlay, R.	Brit. America	H	d
Finlayson R.	Brit. America	G	c
Fish (Great), or Back R.	Brit. America	L	c
Frances, or Stekin R.	Stekin	H	d
Fraser R., 740 m.	Brit. Columbia	H	d
Frio, Rio,	United States	L	g
Gila, Rio, 520 m.	United States	I	f
Grande, or Rio Bravo del Norte, 1,800 m.	United States	K	f
Great Fish, or Back R., 230 m.	Brit. America	L	c
Green R., or Rio Verde,	United States	I	f
Hay R.	Brit. America	I	d
Hondo, R.	Belize	M	h
Hudson, R., 300 m.	United States	N	e
Humboldt R.	United States	I	e
Illinois R., 320 m.	United States	M	c
James R., 300 m.	United States	N	f
Jaques, R. à,	United States	L	e
Klamath R.	United States	H	e
Kok. R.	Alaska	E	c
Koksoak, or Caniapuscaw R., 400 m.	Labrador	O	d
Konskokvim R., 700 m.	Alaska	E	c
Kowak, R.	Alaska	E	c
Kwichpak, Yucon, or Pelly R., 1,650 m.	Alaska	E	c
Lewis Fork, or Snake R., 850 m.	United States	I	e
Lewis R.	Brit. America	G	c
Liards, R. au,	Stekin	H	c
Mackenzie R., 960 m. from Great Slave Lake, or 2,300 from Source of Peace R.	Brit. America	H	c
Milk R.	United States	K	e
Minnesota, or St. Peter's R., 300 m.	United States	L	e
Missinnippi, Churchill, or English R., 1,080 m.	Brit. America	K	d
Mississippi R., 1,330 m. to its junction with Missouri, 2,640 m. to the G. of Mexico,	United States	L	e
Mississippi Mouths,	United States	M	g
Missour R., Little,	United States	K	e

Missouri R., 3,096, or 4,382 m. with the lower Mississippi, forming the longest river in the world. Area of basin, 1,244,000 sq. m.	United States	K	e
Mobile R.	United States	M	g
Moisé R., 260 m.	Canada	O	d
Moose R., 300 m.	Brit. America	M	d
Mountain Men R.	Alaska	E	c
Mouse, Assouri, or Souris R., 560 m.	Brit. America	K	c
Nebraska, or Platte R., 980 m.	United States	K	e
Nelson R., 400 m., or 1,510 with Saskatchewan R.	Brit. America	L	d
Neuse R.	United States	N	f
Niagara R. 35 m., and Falls 163 ft.	Canada	N	e
Niobrarah R.	United States	K	e
North Fork of Canadian R.	United States	K	f
Nueces, Rio,	United States	L	g
Nu-na-Tak, R.	Alaska	D	c
Ohio R., 975 m.	United States	M	f
Oregon, or Columbia R., 1,200 m.	United States	H	e
Osage R., 340 m.	United States	L	f
Ottawa, R., 460 m.	Canada	N	e
Pawnee, or Republican Fork, 400 m.	United States	L	f
Peace R., 750 m.	Brit. America	I	d
Pecos, Rio, 550 m.	United States	K	f
Peel R.	Brit. America	G	c
Pelly, Kwitchpak, or Yucon R., 1,650 m.	Alaska	G	c
Petchekupau, R.	Labrador	O	d
Platte, or Nebraska R., 980 m.	United States	K	e
Porcupine, or Rat R.	Alaska	G	c
Potomac R., 550 m.	United States	N	f
Qui-Appelle, or Calling R., 280 m.	Brit. America	K	d
Rat, or Porcupine R.	Alaska	G	c
Red R., 1,200 m.	United States	L	f
Red R. of the North, 300 m.	Brit. America	L	c
Red Deer R.	Brit. America	I	d
Red Fork of Arkansas, or Cimarron R.	United States	K	f
Republican, or Pawnee R., 400 m.	United States	K	f
Roanoke R., 300 m.	United States	N	f
Rupert R.	Brit. America	N	d
Sabine R., 160 m.	United States	L	f
Sacramento R., 480 m.	United States	H	f
Saguenay, R., 225 m.	Canada	N	e
St John, R., 490 m.	Canada	O	e
St John's R.	United States	M	g
St Lawrence, R. Length from L. Ontario, 750 m.: entire length, 2,150 m.; area of basin, 297,000 square m.	Canada	O	e
St Louis R.	United States	L	e
St Maurice, R. 240 m.	Canada	N	e
St Peter's, or Minnesota, R., 300 m.	United States	L	e
Salmon R.	United States	I	e
San Juan, Rio, 95 m.	Nicaragua	M	h
Santander, Rio, 340 m.	Mexico	L	g
Santee, R.	United States	N	f
Santiago, Rio, 550 m.	Mexico	K	g
Saskatchewan R., 1,060 m., or 1,510 with Nelson R.	Brit. America	K	d
Savannah R., 450 m.	United States	M	f
Seal R.	Brit. America	L	d
Severn R., 350 m.	Brit. America	L	d
Shyenne R.	United States	K	e
Simpson R.	Stekin	H	d
Sioux R.	United States	L	e
Slave R., 220 m.	Brit. America	I	c
Slude, or East Maine R.	Brit. America	N	d
Smoky Hill Fort,	United States	L	f
Snake R., or Lewis Fork, 850 m.	United States	I	e
Souris, Assouri, or Mouse R., 560 m.	Brit. America	K	e
Stekin, or Frances R.	Stekin	G	d
Stuart R.	Brit. Columbia	H	d
Sushina R.	Alaska	F	c
Suwanee R.	United States	M	g
Swan R.	Brit. America	K	d
Tennessee R., 1,100 m.	United States	M	f
Thompson R.	Brit. Columbia	H	d
Tinto, Rio,	Honduras	M	h
Trinity R.	United States	L	f
Verde, Rio, or Green R.	United States	I	f
Wabash R., 500 m.	United States	M	f
Wager R.	Brit. America	L	c
Washita R.	United States	L	f
Wee-nisk, R.	Brit. America	M	d
Whale R.	Labrador	O	d
Whale R., Little,	Brit. America	N	d
Whale R., Great,	Brit. America	N	d
White Earth R.	United States	K	e
Winnipeg R., 160 m., or 430 from source,	Brit. America	L	d
Wisconsin, R., 270 m.	United States	M	e
Yaqui, Rio,	Mexico	K	g
Yellow Stone R., 700 m.	United States	K	e
Yucon, Kwichpak, or Pelly R., 1,650 m.	Alaska	F	c

LAKES.

Abbitibbe L.	Brit. America	N	e
Ashwanipi, L.	Labrador Peninsula	O	d
Askiokasumish L.	Labrador Peninsula	N	d
Athabasca, L., 230 m. long, average breadth 20 m.	British America	K	d
Aylmer L.	Brit. America	K	c
Bear L., Great, area 14,000 sq. m., alt. 230 ft.	Brit. America	H	c
Buffalo L.	Brit. America	K	d
Buffalo L.	Brit. America	I	d
Caniapuscaw L.	Labrador Peninsular	O	d
Cartago L.	Honduras	M	h
Cat L.	Brit. America	L	d
Champlain, L., area 600 sq. m., alt. 20 ft.	United States	N	e
Chapala L., 50 m. long,	Mexico	K	g
Chelegkoff L.	Alaska	E	d
Chiriqui L.	Panama	M	c
Clear Water L.	Labrador Peninsula	N	d
Clinton Golden L.	Brit. America	K	c
Deer L.	Brit. America	K	d
Devil's L.	United States	L	e
Dubeunt L.	Brit. America	K	c
Dulce, Golfo,	Guatemala	M	h
Erie, L., area 9,500 sq. m., alt. 566 ft.	Canada and U. States	M	e
Esquimaux, L.	Brit. America	G	c
Flat Bow, L.	Columbia	I	d
Frances L.	Stekin	H	c
Garry L.	Brit. America	K	c
George L.	United States	N	e
Goose L.	United States	I	e
Grand L.	Canada	N	e
Great Bear L., area 14,000 sq. m., alt. 230 ft.	Brit. America	H	c
Great Salt L., 75 m. long by 40 m.	U. S.	I	e
Great Slave L., 330 m. long by 16 m.	Brit. America	I	c
Huron, L., area 25,000 sq. m., alt. 578 ft.	Canada and U. States	M	e
India L.	Brit. America	L	d
Itasca, L., alt. 1,575 ft.	United States	L	e
Kennedy L., 70 m. long by 30 m.	Baffin Land	N	c
La Crosse L.	Brit. America	K	d
Leaf L.	Labrador Peninsula	N	d
Lesser Slave L.	Brit. America	I	d
Lined L., North,	Brit. America	L	c
MacDougal, L.	Brit. America	L	c
Managua, L., 50 m. long by 25 m.	Nicaragua	M	h
Manitoba, L., 120 m. long by 25 m.	Brit. America	L	d
Martin L.	Brit. America	I	c
Methy L.	Brit. America	K	d
Michigan, L., area 22,400 sq. m., alt. 574 ft.	United States	M	e
Mistassinne L.	Labrador Peninsula	N	d
Nelson L.	Brit. America	L	d
Nicaragua, L., 110 m. long by 35 m., alt. 128 ft.	Nicaragua	M	h
Nipigon L.	Canada	M	d
Nipissing, L., 50 m. long by 14 m., alt. 647 ft.	Canada	N	e
Nitchequon L.	Labrador Peninsula	O	d
North Lined L.	Brit. America	L	c
Okee-choo-bee. L.	Florida	M	g
Ontario, L., area 600 sq. m., alt. 234 ft.	Canada and U. States	N	e
Owens L.	United States	I	f
Pelly. L.	Brit. America	K	c
Pepin, L.	United States	L	e
Peten, L.	Guatemala	L	h
Pyramid L.	United States	I	e
Rainy L.	Brit. America	L	e
St John, L.	Canada	N	e
St Joseph, L.	Brit. America	L	d
St Peter, L.	Canada	N	e
Sal, Lake,	Brit. America	L	d
Salt L., Great, 75 m. long by 40 m.	United States	I	e
Slave L., Great,	Brit. America	I	c
Slave L., Lesser,	Brit. America	I	d
Superior, L., area 32,000 sq. m., alt. 62 ft.	Canada & U. States	M	e
Tamiagua L. de,	Mexico	L	g
Terminos, Lag.	Mexico	L	h
Thousand Isles, L. of the	Canada and U. States	N	c
Tlahualila, or del Cayman L.	Mexico	K	g
Trout L.	Brit. America	L	d
Tulare L.	United States	I	f
Winnepeg, L., 305 m. long by 60 m.	Brit. America	L	d
Winnipegoos. L., 120 m. long by 20 m.	Brit. America	K	d
Wollaston L.	Brit. America	K	d
Woods, L. of the	Brit. America	L	e
Yathkyed, L.	Brit. America	L	o

BAYS, ETC.

Alaska Strait,	Alaska	E	d
Albemarle Sound,	United States	N	f
Alison B.	Greenland	P	b
Appalachee B.	United States	M	g
Ardencaple Inlet,	Greenland	S	b
Ascension B.	Yucatan	M	h
Baffin Bay,	Arctic America	O	b
Banks Strait,	Arctic America	I	b
Barrow Strait,	Arctic America	L	b
Bathurst Inlet,	Brit. America	K	c
Behring B.	Alaska	F	d
Behring Strait,		D	c
Belle Isle, Strait of,	Brit. America	P	d
Bellot Strait,	Arctic America	L	b
Boothia, Gulf of,	Arctic America	M	c
Bowen, Port,	Arctic America	M	b
Bristol B.	Alaska	E	d
Bute Inlet,	Brit. Columbia	H	d
Buttons B.	Brit. America	L	d
Byam Martin Channel,	Arctic Archipelago	K	b
California, Gulf of,	Lower California	I	g
Campeachy B.	Mexico	L	h
Caribbean Sea,		N	h
Chaleur B.	Canada	O	e
Charlotte Harbour,	United States	M	g
Chesapeake B.	United States	N	f
Chesterfield Inlet,	Brit. America	L	c
Clarence, Port,	Alaska	D	c
Clyde R.	Baffin Land	O	b
Collinsan Inlet,	Pr. Albert Land	I	b
Committee B.	Arctic America	M	c
Conception B.	Newfoundland	P	e
Cook Inlet,	Alaska	E	d
Cook Strait,	Alaska	D	c
Coronation Gulf,	Arctic America	I	c
Corpus Christi B.	United States	L	g
Cumberland Sound,	Brit. America	O	c
Cunningham Fiord,	Greenland	P	c
Darien, Gulf of,	S. America	P	i
Davis Strait,	Arctic America	N	c
Davy's Sound,	Greenland	S	b
Dease Strait,	Arctic America	K	c
Delaware B.	United States	N	f
Disko B.	Greenland	P	c
Dixon Entrance,	Alaska	G	d
Dolphin and Union Str.	Arctic America	I	c
Dove Bay,	Greenland	T	b
Dulce, Golfo,	Costa Rica	M	i
Eclipse Sound,	Arctic America	M	b
Espiritu Santo, B. del,	Yucatan	M	h
Florida Channel,		M	g
Fonseca B.	Honduras	M	h
Fortune B.	Newfoundland	P	e
Foster B.	Greenland	T	b
Fox Channel,	Brit. America	M	c
Francis Joseph Fiord,	Greenland	S	b
Franklin B.	Arctic America	H	c
Franklin Strait,	Arctic America	L	b
Frobisher B.	Brit. America	O	c
Fundy, B. of,	Canada	O	e
Fury and Hecla Str.	Arctic America	M	c
Georgia, Gulf of,	Brit. Columbia	H	e
Georgian B.	L. Huron	M	e
Glenelg B.	Arctic America	K	b
Green B.	L. Michigan	M	e
Greenland Sea,		R	c
Gulf Stream,		N	g
Harrison Bay.	Alaska	E	b
Home B.	Baffin Land	O	c
Honduras, Gulf of,	Honduras	M	h
Hope's Advance B.	Labrador	N	d
Hudson B.	Brit. America	M	d
Hudson Strait,	Arctic America	N	c
Inglefield Gulf,	Greenland	N	b
Invuctoke Inlet,	Labrador	P	d
James B.	Brit. America	M	d
Jones Sound,	Arctic America	M	b
Juan de Fuca Strait	Vancouver I.	H	e
Kanes Open Sea,		P	a
Kennedy Channel,	Greenland	O	a
Kioge B.	Greenland	R	c
Knaps B.	Brit. America	L	c
Kotzebue Sound,	Alaska	D	c
Koulonkak B.	Alaska	D	d
Konskokvim B.	Alaska	D	d
Lady Franklin B.	Arctic America	N	a
Lancaster Sound,	Arctic America	M	b
Long B.	United States	N	f
Long Strait,	Arctic Ocean	B	b
Lynn Channel,	Alaska	G	d
MacClintock Channel,	Arctic America	K	b
Mackenzie B.	Arctic America	G	c
Magdalena B.	Lower California	I	g
Massachusetts B.	United States	N	e
Matagorda B.	United States	L	g
Melville B.	Greenland	O	b
Melville Sound,	Arctic America	K	b
Mexico, Gulf of,		L	g
Minto Inlet,	Pr. Albert Land	I	b
Moller B.	Alaska	D	d
Mona Passage,	West Indies	O	h
Montijo B.	S. America	M	i
Mosquito B.	Labrador	N	c
Mosquito Gulf,	Central America	M	h
Nanaimo Harbour,	Vancouver I.	H	e
Nelson Port.	Brit. America	L	d
Nicoya, Gulf of,	Costa Rica	M	i
Nootka Sound,	Vancouver I.	H	e
Northumberland Strait,	Canada	O	c
Norton Sound,	Alaska	D	c
Notre Dame B.	Newfoundland	P	e
Omenak Fiord,	Greenland	P	b
Onslow B.	United States	N	f
Open Sea of Kane,		P	a
Pamlico Sound,	United States	N	f
Panama, Gulf of,	S. America	N	i
Peabody B.	Greenland	O	b
Peel Sound,	Arctic America	L	b
Pelly B.	Arctic America	L	c
Penny Strait,	Parry Islands	L	b
Placentia B.	Newfoundland	P	e
Ponce de Leon B.	Florida	M	g
Ponds B.	Baffin Land	N	b
Port Bowen,	Arctic America	M	b
Port Clarence,	Alaska	D	c
Port Nelson,	Brit. America	L	d
Prince Albert Sound,	Arctic America	I	b
Prince of Wales Strait,	Arctic America	I	b
Prince Regent Inlet,	Arctic America	L	b
Prince William's Sound,	Alaska	F	d
Puget Sound,	United States	H	e
Queen Charlotte Sound,	Brit. Columbia	H	d
Rowe's Welcome,	Brit. America	M	c
St Lawrence, Gulf of,	Canada	O	e
Sandwich B.	Labrador	P	d
Sanderson's Hope,	Greenland	P	b
San Francisco B.	United States	H	f
San Sebastian Visaino B.	L. California	I	g
Satellite B.	Prince Patrick I.	H	b
Scoresby Sound,	Greenland	S	b
Scott Inlet,	Baffin Lane	N	b
Simpson Strait,	Arctic America	L	c
Smith B.	Alaska	E	b
Smith S.	Arctic America	N	b
Ströms Fiord, South,	Greenland	P	c
Tampa B.	Florida	M	g
Tehuantepec, Gulf of,	Mexico	L	h
Trinity B.	Newfoundland	P	e
Ungava B.	Labrador	O	d
United States Sound,	Arctic America	N	b
Vermillion B.	United States	L	g
Victoria Strait,	Arctic America	K	c
Wager River,	Brit. America	M	c
Waigat Strait,	Greenland	P	b
White B.	Newfoundland	P	d
Windward Passage,	West Indes	N	h
Wolstenholme Sound,	Greenlaud	O	b
Yucatan Channel,		M	g

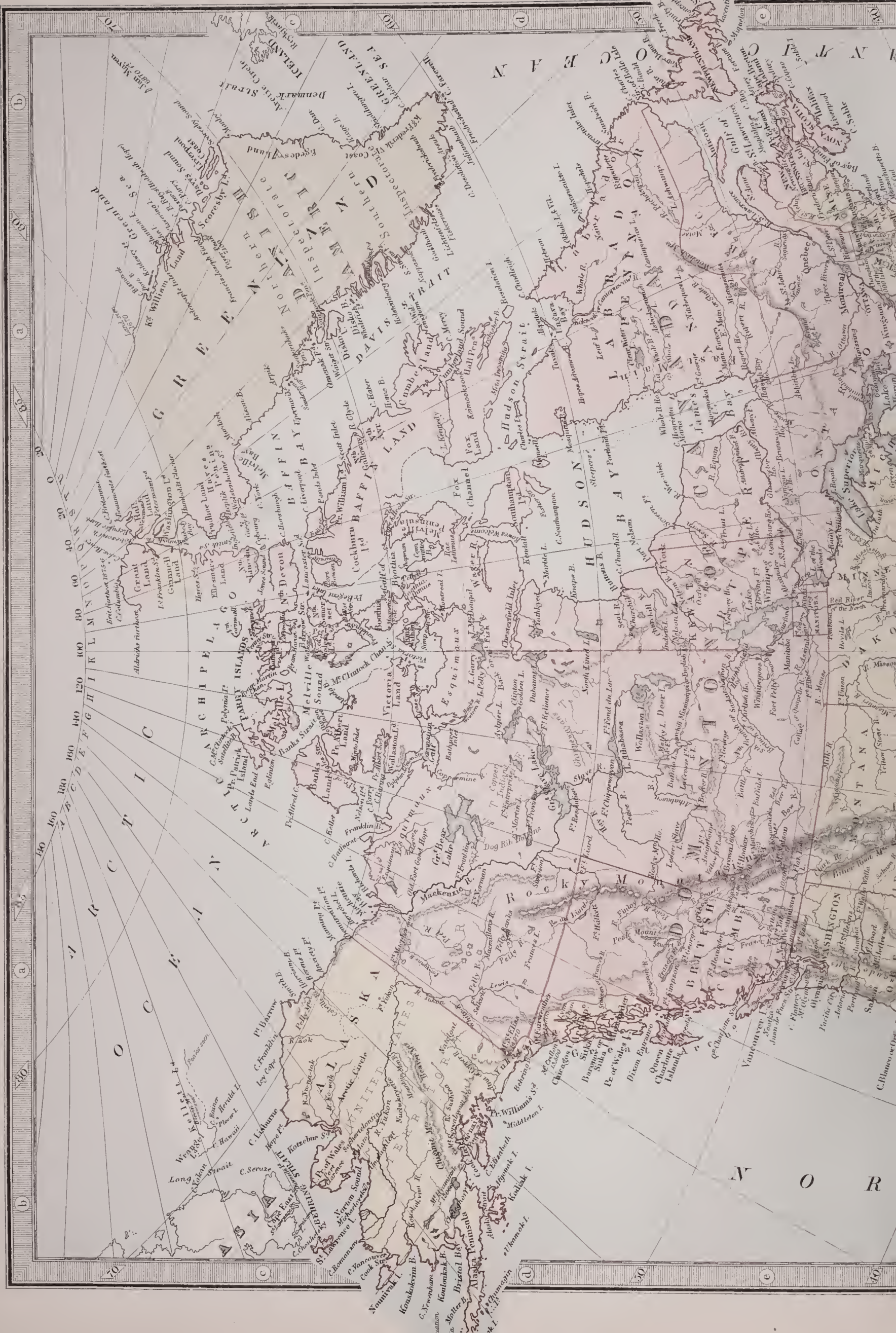
MOUNTAINS, ETC.

Alleghany, or Appalachian Mts., 1,550 m. long, 150 to 200 m. broad, average height 2,000 ft.	United States	M	f
Athabasca Pass,	Rocky Mts.	I	d
Baker Mt.	Cascade Mts.	H	e
Beaver Mts.	Alaska	F	c
Bitter Root Mts.	United States	I	c
Black Hills,	Rocky Mts.	K	e
Black Hills (of the Shyenne),	U. States	K	e
Blue Mts., 5-6,000	Jamaica	N	h
Brown, Mt., 16,000	Rocky Mts.	I	d
Cascade Mts.	Oregon and Washington	H	e
Chigmit Mts.	Alaska	E	c
Chippewayan Chain, or Rocky Mts.	H d & K	g	
Clingmans Peak, or Dome,	Alleghanies	M	f
Coast Range,	United States	H	f
Colima Volcano,	Mexico	K	h
Crillon, Mt., 13,500 ft.	Alaska	G	d
Fairweather, Mt., volcano, 14,708	Stekin	G	d
Fremont Peak 13,570	Rocky Mts.	I	e

Goryalaya, Mt., 11,270 ft. Alaska E c
Great or Fremont Basin, U. States I f
Green Mts. United States N e
Hood, Mt., 11,938 Cascade Mts. H e
Hooker Mt, 15,700 Rocky Mts. I d
Humboldt Glacier, Greenland O b
Humboldt Mts. United States I e
Hyaminsk, Mt., 12,066 ft. Alaska E c
Jefferson, Mt. Cascade Mts. H e
Jorullo, Mt., volcano, 4,265 Mexico K h
Kananaski Pass, Rocky Mts. I d
Leather or Yellow Hd. Pass, Rocky Mts. I d
Llano Estacado, United States K f
Long's Peak, 14,050 Rocky Mts. K e
Murchiston, Mt., 15,789 Rocky Mts. I d
Nelson, Mt., 10,000 Rocky Mts. I d
Olympus, Mt. Coast Range, Washington H e
Orizaba Volcano, 17,374 . Mexico L h
Parry Mt. Grinnell Land N a
Peak Mts. Brit. Columbia H d
Pelly Mts. Alaska E b
Pico Blanco, Costa Rica M i
Popocatepetl Volcano, 17,783, the highest mm. in N. America, Mexico L h
Rocky Mts., or Chippewayan Chain, H d & K g
St Elias Mt., volcano, 14,970 Stekin F c
St Helens, Mt., 9,750 Cascade Mts. H e
Shasta, Mt., 15,400 Sierra Nevada H c
Sierra Blanco, United States K f
Sierra de la Platta, United States K f
Sierra del Cibao, Haiti N h
Sierra Madre, U. States & Mexico K f & K g
Sierra Maestra, Cuba N g
Sierra Nevada (Castle Peak, 13,000) United States H i
Spanish Peaks, Sierra Blanco K f
Tuxtla, Mexico L h
Wahsatch Mts. United States I f
White Mts. United States N e
Witchita Mts. United States K f
Wotchish Mts. Canada O d
Yellow Head or Leather Pass, Rocky Mts. I d

ISLANDS, PENINSULAS, CAPES, ETC.

Abaco, I., Great, Bahamas N g
Abreojos, Punto de, Mexico I g
Acklin I. Bahamas N g
Adelair, C. Greenland Q c
Afgonak I. Alaska E d
Agoomska I. James B. M d
Akpatok I. Labrador O c
Alaska Peninsula, Alaska E d
Alijos (Los), Is. Mexico I g
Ambergris I. Mexico M h
Andros Is. Bahamas N g
Angeles I. G. of California I g
Anne, C. United States N e
Anticosti I. Canada O e
Antilles, Is. West Indies N h
Anxiety Point, Alaska F b
Arctic Archipelago, N. America I b
Arenas I. Mexico L g
Ayr, North, Baffin Land O c
Baffin Land, Arctic America N b
Bahama I., Great. Bahamas N g
Bahamas, or Lucaya Is. (British), N g
Banks Land, Arctic America H b
Baring, C. Wollaston Land I b
Baronov, or Sitka I. Alaska G d
Barrow Point, Alaska E b
Bathurst, C. Brit. America H b
Bathurst I. Parry Is. K b
Bauld, C. Newfoundland P d
Bay Is. Honduras M h
Berens Point, Alaska F b
Bermeja I. Mexico L g
Bermudas, or Somers Is. (to Britain), area 46 sq. m., pop. 12,000 O f
Bismark, Cape, Greenland T b
Blanco, C. Costa Rica M i
Blanco, or Orford, C. United States H e
Boothia Isthmus, Boothia L c
Boothia Peninsula, Arctic America L b
Byam Martin I. Arctic Archipelago K b
Caicos Is. Bahamas N g
California, Lower, Peninsula, Mexico I g
Canaveral, C. Florida M g
Canso, C. Nova Scotia O e
Cape Breton I. Canada O e
Carey Is. Greenland N b
Cat I. Bahamas N g
Catoche, C. Mexico M g
Cayman I., Great, W. Indies M h
Cayman I., Little, W. Indies M h
Cerros I. Mexico I g
Chapman, C. Arctic America M c
Charles, C. Labrador P d
Charles, C. United States N f
Charles I. Arctic America N c
Chicagos I. Alaska G d
Chudleigh, C. Labrador O c
Chumagin Is. Alaska E d
Churchill, C. Brit. America L d
Clavering I. Greenland T b
Coburg I. Arctic America N b
Cockburn I. Arctic America M b
Cod, C. United States N e
Coiba I. S. America M i
Conception, C. United States H f
Cornwallis I. Parry Is. L b
Cornwall, North, Brit. America L b
Corrientes, C. Mexico K g
Cozumel I. Yucatan M g
Cuba I. (to Spain), W. Indies N g
Cumberland Peninsula, Arctic America O c
Dan, C. Greenland R c
Demarcation Point, Alaska F b
Desolation, C. Greenland Q c
Devon, North, Arctic America M b
Disko I. Greenland P c
East Main, Brit. America N d
Egedes Land, Greenland R c
Eglinton I. Arctic America H b
Eleuthera I. Bahamas N g
Elizabeth, C. Alaska E d
Ellesmere Land, Arctic America M b
Exuma, I., Great, Bahamas N g
Farewell, C. Greenland Q d
Fear, C. United States N f
Flattery, C. United States H e
Florida, Peninsula of, United States M g
Florida Reefs, United States M g
Fox Land, Brit. America N c
Franklin, C. Alaska D b
Freels, C. Newfoundland P e
Galloway, North, Baffin Land N b
Gonave I. Haiti N h
Gracias à Dios, C. Honduras M h
Graham I. Brit. Columbia G d
Grand Manitoulin I. L. Huron M e
Greenland. R b
Grennel Land, Parry Is. L b
Grinnell Land, Arctic America N a
Guadalupe I. Mexico I g
Haiti, or San Domingo, West Indies N h
Hatteras, C. United States N f
Hawaii, Cape. Wrangel Land C b
Hayes Peninsula, Greenland O b
Henrietta Maria, C. Brit. America M d
Herald I. Arctic Ocean C b
Herschel I. Brit. America G c
Hold with Hope, Cape, Greenland C b
Horsburgh, Cape, N. Devon N b
Honduras, C. Honduras M h
Hope Point, Alaska D c
Icy C. Alaska D b
Inagua, Great and Little, Bahamas N g
Isle Royale, L. Superior M e
Jamaica (to Britain), West Indies N g
Jan Mayen I. Greenland U b
Kater, C. Arctic America O c
Kellet, C. Banks Land H b
Kenai Peninsula, Alaska F c
Key West I. United States M g
King Frederick VI. Coast, Greenland Q c
King William Land, Arctic America L c
King William Land (German), Greenland S b
Kodiak I. Alaska E d
Koldewey Is. Greenland T b
Kuhn I. Greenland T b
Labrador, Brit. America O d
Labrador Peninsula, Brit. America O d
Lands End, Prince Patrick I. H b
Lincoln, North, Arctic America M b
Lisburne, C. Alaska D c
Liverpool, C. Arctic America N b
Liverpool Coast (I.) Greenland S h
Lobos (Los) Is. Mexico I g
Long I. Bahamas N g
Long I. United States N e
Lookout, C. United States N f
Lucayas, or Bahama Is. (British), N g
MacClintock, C. Prince Patrick I. I b
Magdalen Is. Canada O e
Magnetic Pole, Boothia L b
Main, East, Brit. America N d
Mala, C. S. America M i
Manby I. Greenland S c
Manitoulin I., Grand, L. Huron M e
Manning Point, Alaska F b
Mansell I. Brit. America M c
Marble I. Brit. America L c
Mariato, Point, S. America M i
Marignana I. Bahamas N g
Martha's Vineyard, United States N e
Melville I. Parry Is. I b
Melville Peninsula, Brit. America M c
Mendocino, C. United States H c
Mercy, C. Arctic America O c
Meta Incognita, Arctic America N c
Middleton I. Alaska F d
Miquelon I. (to France), Newfoundland P e
Montreal I. Arctic America L c
Moresby I. Brit. Columbia G d
Murdoch, C. Greenland P b
Nantucket I. United States N e
Nelson Head, Bank's Land H b
Newenham, C. Alaska D d
Newfoundland (I.) Brit. America P e
New Providence I. Bahamas N g
North Ayr, Baffin Land O c
North Cornwall, Brit. America L b
North Devon, Arctic America M b
North Galloway, Baffin Land N b
North Lincoln, Arctic America M b
North Somerset, Brit. America L b
Nounivak I. Alaska D d
Noursoak Peninsula. Greenland P b
Nova Scotia, Peninsula of, Brit. Amer. O e
Nublada I. Revillagigedo Is. I h
Nukasusukto I. Labrador O d
Okhak I. Labrador O d
Old Providence I. Caribbean Sea M h
Orford, or Blanco, C. United States H e
Ounimak I. Alaska D d
Panama, Isthmus, S. America M i
Parry, C. Brit. America H b
Parry, C. Greenland S b
Parry Is. Arctic America K b
Pinos, I. de, or I. of Pines, Cuba M g
Plover I. Wrangel Land C b
Polynia Is. Arctic America I b
Portland Pt. Brit. America N d
Porto Rico, or Puerto Rico (to Spain), W. Indies O h
Prince Albert Land, Arctic America I b
Prince Alfred C. Banks Land H b
Prince Edward I. Canada O e
Prince Patrick I. Parry Is. H b
Prince of Wales, C. Alaska D c
Prince of Wales I. Alaska G d
Prince of Wales Land, Arctic America L b
Prince William Land, Arctic America N b
Providence I., New, Bahamas N g
Prudhoe Land, Greenland O b
Puerto Rico, or Porto Rico (to Spain), W. Indies O h
Queen Charlotte Is. Brit. Columbia G d
Race, C. Newfoundland P e
Rae Isthmus, Arctic America M c
Ray, C. Newfoundland P e
Resolution I. Arctic America O c
Revillagigedo Is. Mexico I h
Richards I. Brit. America G c
Romanzov, C. Alaska D c
Roxo, C. Mexico L g
Sable, C. Florida M g
Sable, C. Nova Scotia O e
Sable I. Canada P e
St Andrew's I. Mexico M h
St Juan I. Brit. America H c
St Lawrence I. Alaska D c
St Thomas I. W. Indies O h
San Antonio, C. Cuba M g
San Benito I. Revillagigedo Is. K h
San Domingo, or Haiti, West Indies N h
San Lazaro, C. Mexico I g
San Lucas, C. Mexico I g
Santa Barbara Is. United States I f
Santa Margarita I. Mexico I g
Scoresby Land, Greenland S b
Shannon I. Greenland T b
Shelvock I. Mexico I g
Sitka, or Baronov I. Alaska G d
Skioldungen I. Greenland Q c
Sleepers (Is.) Hudson's Bay M d
Socorro I. Revillagigedo Is. I h
Somers, or Bermuda Is. (to Britain), O f
Somerset, North, Arctic America L b
Southampton, C. Southampton I. M c
Southampton I. Brit. America M c
Swartenhuks Peninsula, Greenland P b
Tiburon I. Mexico I g
Tres Marias, Is. Mexico K g
Turneffe I. Honduras M h
Ukamok I. Alaska E d
Union, C. Arctic America O a
Vancouver, C. Alaska D c
Vancouver I., area 16,000 sq. m., Brit. Columbia H e
Viciosas I. Honduras M h
Victoria Land, Arctic America K c
Virgin Is. W. Indies O h
Walker C. Arctic America L b
Walsingham C. Arctic America O c
Washington Land, Greenland O a
Watlings I. Bahamas N g
West India Is. N g
Whalefish Is. Greenland P c
Wollaston Land, Arctic Archipelago I c
Wrangel Land, Arctic Ocean B b
York, C. Greenland O b
Yucatan, Peninsula of, Mexico M h


ARCTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
GREENLAND
ICELAND
NORTH AMERICA
ASIA
EUROPE
Greenland
Iceland
Baffin Bay
Davis Strait
Hudson Strait
Hudson Bay
Foxe Channel
Cumberland Sound
Frobisher Bay
Lancaster Sd.
Barrow Str.
Melville I.
Banks Land
Victoria Land
Parry Islands
Prince Patrick Island
Baffin's Bay
Davis's Sound
Scoresby Land
Disko
Disko B.
Omenak Fd.
Waigat Str.
Upernavik
Melville Bay
Whale Sound
Smith Sound
Kane Basin
Kennedy Channel
Hall Land
Grant Land
Grinnell Land
Ellesmere Land
Washington Land
Peterman R.
Greely Fiord
Fort Conger
Cape Sabine
Cape Columbia
Cape Hawks
Cape Isabella
Cape Alexander
Cape Parry
Cape Dudley Digges
Cape Walsingham
Cape Chidley
Resolution I.
Mansel I.
Southampton I.
Coats Land
Melville Peninsula
Fox Channel
Repulse Bay
Wager R.
Chesterfield Inlet
Rankin Inlet
Baker Lake
Whale R.
Nottingham I.
Salisbury I.
Akpatok I.
Resolution I.
Labrador
Hudson Strait
Ungava Bay
Leaf R.
George R.
Koksoak R.
Nastapoka I.
Richmond Gulf
Great Whale R.
Nastapoka
Port Burwell
Cape Wolstenholme
Cape Jones
Cape Smith
Cape Fullerton
Cape Dorset
Cape Mercy
Cape Kumlien
Cape Chudleigh
Cape Hope Advance
Cape Comfort
Cape Dufferin
Cape Prince of Wales
Cape Walker
Cape Bathurst
Cape Parry
Cape Lisburne
Cape Krusenstern
Cape Serdze
Cape Navarin
Cape Olyutorsk
Cape Lopatka
Cape Shelagskoi
Cape Chaplino
Cape Dezhnev
Cape Barrow
Point Barrow
Point Franklin
Point Hope
Point Lay
Point Belcher
Point Rodney
Point Clarence
Point Darby
Point Barnard
Point Hay
Point Franklin
Point Separation
Point Moller
Point Romanzof
Point Hooper
Point Spencer
Point Dalrymple

NORTH AMERICA

BY J BARTHOLOMEW, F R G S

Statute Miles 69·16 = 1 Degree

100 0 200 400 600

Mexican Leagues 26·5 = 1 Degree

50 0 50 100 150 200

Longitude West of Greenwich

H 120 I 110 K 100 L 90 M 80 N

Engraved & Printed in Colours

by J Bartholomew,

T. Ellwood Zell, Philadelphia

Ame'lia, in *Virginia*, a S.E. county, organized in 1734; *area*, 300 sq. m. It is drained by Namazine, Flat, and Deep creeks, and by the Appomattox river, which encircles it. The surface is somewhat diversified. *Cap.* Amelia Court-House. *Pop.* 9,878.

Amelia Court-House, in *Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Amelia co., 47 m. S.W. of Richmond.

Amel'iorable, *a.* That which may be ameliorated.

Amel'iorate, *v. a.* [Fr. *améliorer*, from Lat. *ad*, and *meliorare*, to make better.] To improve; to raise; to make better; to meliorate.—In present usage, ameliorate seems to be confined to such material improvement of men's condition as is closely dependent on a corresponding moral or mental state. Thus, we do not speak of ameliorating an individual by knowledge, but of ameliorating the condition of the people by education. —*v. n.* To grow better; to meliorate.

Amelioration, *n.* [Fr. *amélioration*.] The act of ameliorating, or the state of being ameliorated; a making or becoming better; improvement; melioration; an amelioration of land.

Amel'iorative, *a.* Which produces amelioration, or improvement.

Amel'iorator, *n.* One who ameliorates.

A'men', *adv.* and *n.* [Heb., firm. true, truth.] A word used in strong asseveration, fixing as it were the stamp of truth upon the assertion which it accompanies, and making it binding as an oath. Examples of its use are numerous in the Bible. When the priest has declared to the woman suspected of adultery the effect of the water of jealousy, "the woman shall answer, *Amen, amen.*" (*Numb.* v. 22.) When curses are pronounced against the wicked, (*Deut.* xxvii. 15,) all the people are ordered to repeat, *amen*.—The word *amen* concludes all the gospels, and almost all the epistles; it is repeated at the end of the 41st, the 72d, the 89th, and the 106th Psalms.—In many churches, the word *A.* is pronounced aloud by the people: this was the ancient practice of the Christian world, and St. Jerome relates, that when the congregated people at Rome pronounced *amen*, the sound was like that of a clap of thunder. They possibly attributed great efficacy to the loudness of their voices, after the example of the Jews, who imagined that this word, shouted forth with great force, had power to open the gates of heaven.—*A.* is often used by our Saviour at the beginning of a discourse, as an impressive particle, which in our version is rendered "verily." In the Gospel of St. John, the word is always repeated.—In one instance this word is used as an adjective, meaning certain, fixed. "For all the promises of God in him are yea, and in him *Amen*." (2 *Cor.* i. 20.) In one other instance the word denotes our Saviour. "These things saith the *Amen*." (*Rev.* iii. 14.)

Amenabil'ity. Ame'nableness, *n.* The state of being amenable; liability to answer for; answerableness.

Ame'nable, *a.* [O. Eng. *amesnable*, from Fr. *amener quelqu'un*, to oblige one to appear and answer a charge exhibited against him.] Responsible; subject to be liable to inquiries or accounts.

—It indicates also voluntariness of subjection; as, "*amenable* to reason."

Ame'nably, *adv.* In an amenable manner.

Amend', *v. a.* [Fr. *amender*, from Lat. *ex*, and *mendum*, fault.] To correct; to change anything that is wrong into something better; to improve; to mend;—to reform one's life, or give up wickedness.

"*Amend* your ways and your doings, and I will cause you to dwell in this place."—*Jerem.* vii. 3.

—*v. n.* To grow better.—To *amend* differs from to improve, in that, to improve supposes, or does not deny that the thing is good already; while, to amend implies something wrong.

—When used as neuter it has a general, when as active, a particular or detailed force: thus, "His character or condition has *amended* in general."—"He takes pains to *amend* his ways," implies specific attention to the counteracting of certain faults.

Amend'able, *a.* That which may be amended.

Amend'atory, *adv.* Supplying amendment; corrective.

Amende', *n.* [Fr.; see *amend.*] In French, this word signifies a fine, by which reparation is supposed to be made for a fault committed. Its English synonym is the word Amends, q. v.

A. honorable. [Fr.] An infamous kind of punishment formerly inflicted in France and in England on traitors, parricides, or sacrilegious persons, who were to go naked to the shirt, with a torch in their hand, and a rope about their neck, into a church or a court, to beg pardon of God, the court, and the injured party.—The modern acceptation of the term indicates that an open apology is made for an offence or injury done.

Amend'er, *n.* One who amends.

Amend'ful, *a.* Full of improvement. (o.)

Amend'ing, *n.* The act of correcting, or of making better.—*Bp. Taylor.*

Amend'ment, *n.* [Fr. *amendement*.] A change from bad for the better;—reformation of life.

(*Legislation.*) An alteration proposed to be made in the draught of any bill, or in the terms of any motion under discussion.—When amendments are made in either House of Congress upon a bill which passed the other, the bill, as amended, must be sent back to the other house. The Senate may amend money bills passed by the House of Representatives, but cannot originate such bills. Art. 5 of the United States Constitution contains a provision for its amendment.

(*Law.*) A correction of any errors in actions, suits, or prosecutions. They are of two sorts: those affecting the substance of the case; and those relating to the parties. The courts are very liberal in permitting the amendment of a bill; but a defendant is of course entitled to make a new defence to any *A.* of the plaintiff's bill.

Amends', *n. sing. and pl.* [From Fr. *amende*.] The filling up of any defect in obligations toward another: compensation; satisfaction; atonement; reparation.

"If I have too austerely punished you,
Your compensation makes *amends*."—*Shaks.*

(*Law.*) A satisfaction given by a wrong-doer to the party injured, for a wrong committed.—*Bouvier.*

Ame'nia, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Duchess co., 88 m. N.N.E. of New York; *pop.* of township, 2,662.

Ame'nia Union, in *New York*, a post-village of Amenia township, Duchess co., 25 m. E.S.E. of Poughkeepsie.

Amen'ity, *n.* [Fr. *amenité*, from Lat. *amœnus*, pleasant.] Pleasantness; mildness; blandness; graciousness; geniality;—applied to physical influences, as climate, and to demeanor.

"This climate has not seduced by its *amenities*."—*W. Howitt.*

A men'sa et tho'ro. [Lat., from board and bed.] (*Old Law.*) It was a partial divorce, which caused the separation of the husband and wife only, but did not annul the marriage, so that neither of them could again marry in the lifetime of the other. Such partial divorce exists in France under the name of *Separation de corps et de biens*. It is effected by sentence of the courts in the cases of cruelty of the husband, or adultery of either of the parties.—See Divorce.

Am'ent. *n.* [Lat. *amentum*, a strap.] (*Bot.*) A catkin, or inflorescence, consisting chiefly of scales arranged along a thread-like receptacle, as in *Fig.* 102.



Fig. 102.—Betula papyracea.
(The Paper Birch.)

Amenta'ceæ. *n. pl.* [See Ament.] (*Bot.*) The name formerly given by De Jussieu to the plants of the ord. *Betulaceæ*, q.v.

Amenta'ceous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Producing or bearing aments.

Amen'tia, *n.* [Lat. *a*, priv., and *mens, mentis*, mind.] (*Med.*) Imbecility of intellect, by which the relations of things are either not perceived, or not recollected. It is a nervous disease. When it originates at birth, it is called *amentia congenita*, natural stupidity; when from the infirmities of age, *amentia senilis*, dotage or childishness; and when from some accidental cause, *amentia acquisita*.

Amen'tum, *n.*; *pl.* Amenta. [Lat.] (*Bot.*) The same as Ament, q. v.

A'merbach, Johann, a celebrated Swiss printer of Basle, in the 15th century, was the first who used the Roman type instead of Gothic and Italian. He was a man of learning, piety, and wealth, and spared no labor or expense in the production of his edition, the first published, of the complete works of St. Ambrose. D. 1515.

Amerce', *v. a.* [O. Fr. *amercier*, to impose a fine; from Lat. *merces*, penalty.] To punish with a pecuniary penalty; to exact a fine; to mulct.

"But I'll *amerce* you with so strong a fine,
That you shall all repent the loss of mine."—*Shaks.*

Amerce'able, *a.* Liable to amercement.

Amerce'ment, *n.* [O. Fr. *amercîment*, from A. Lat. *amerciamentum*.] (*Law.*) A pecuniary punishment imposed on offenders at the mercy of the court. Amercements differ from fines, inasmuch as the latter are defined, and the former are proportioned to the fault, or more properly at the discretion of the court. *A.* have been disused for a long time past. In some of the United States, however, the sheriff may be amerced, by statutory provision, for making a return contrary to the provision of the statute.

Amer'cer, *n.* One who amerces.

Amer'ciament, *n.* The same as Amercement. (o.)

Ame'ria. (*Geog.*) See Amelia.

Amer'ica. The New World, or the Western Hemisphere, one of the great divisions of the Earth, and, with the exception of Asia, the largest.

I. History.—During the latter part of the 15th century, an ardent spirit of discovery existed in Europe, the principal object of which was to find a passage by sea to the E. Indies. The States of Venice and Genoa concentrated the commerce of Italy, but the overland trade with India was engrossed by Venice. In this state of things a project was formed by Christopher Columbus, a citizen of the rival State of Genoa, to sail westward to the Indies, an idea showing Columbus' knowledge of the figure of the earth to have been superior to the general notions of his age. He offered his services, for this purpose, to the government of Genoa, France, England, and Portugal, by whom the proposal was successively rejected; but after the expiration of eight years, his offer was accepted by Ferdinand and Isabella, king and queen of the united kingdoms of Castile and Aragon. The expedition, consisting of three vessels, sailed from Spain on the 3d of August, 1492; and on Friday, the 12th of October following, an island was descried upon which Columbus

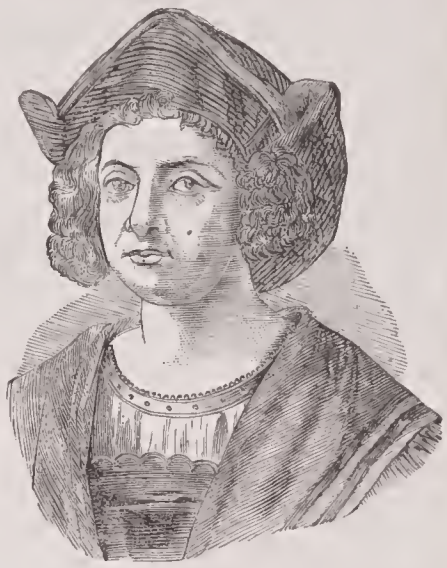


Fig. 103.—Christopher Columbus.

landed on the same day. This island was named by him San Salvador, and is now otherwise known as Guanahain, one of the Bahama islands. Columbus then proceeded to Cuba and Hayti, to which latter he gave the name of Española, or Hispaniola. Here he left a few of his companions to form the groundwork of a colony, and returned to Spain to procure reinforcements. During this voyage, he had acquired a general knowledge of the islands in the seas between North and South America, but he had no notion of there being an ocean between them and China: they were considered as part of India, from whence arose the appellation of West Indies, as well as that of Indians, which has ever since been given to the original inhabitants of the whole continent of *A.*—In three subsequent expeditions, Columbus discovered the islands of Jamaica and Trinidad, visited the mouth of the river Orinoco, and landed on the coasts of South America which now form part of Colombia. After having thus discovered the continent of *A.* and made settlements on the islands, it was the hard fate of Columbus to be sent home in irons, and treated with great indignity,—owing to the machinations of his enemies, (see Columbus.) The success of Columbus soon gave encouragement to private adventurers to the New World, one of the first of whom was Alonzo de Ojeda, who, in 1499, followed the course of Columbus to the coast of Paria, and, standing to the west, ranged along a considerable extent of coast beyond that on which Columbus had touched, and thus ascertained that this country was part of an entire continent. Amerigo Vespucci, a Florentine gentleman, accompanied Ojeda in this voyage, and having had a chief share in the direction of it, and published an account of it on his return, the country of which he was supposed to be the discoverer came gradually to be called by his name, and by universal usage the name of *America* has been bestowed on this new division of the globe; an injustice which has received the sanction of time.—In 1498, Sebastian Cabot, a Venetian, visited Newfoundland.—In 1500, Gaspar Cortereal, a Portuguese, touched at Labrador; and Brazil was accidentally discovered by a Portuguese fleet under Cabral. The coast of the province of Tierra Firma, from Cape de Vela to the Gulf of Darien, was first visited by Bastidas, a Spaniard, in 1501. Yucatan was discovered by Diaz de Solis and Pinzon in 1508, and Florida by Ponce de Leon, in 1522. The Pacific, or Southern ocean, was first seen from a mountain-top near Panama, by Vasco Nuñez de Balboa, in 1513; and, two years afterward, a landing was effected on the south-east coast of South *A.*, about the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, by De Solis, who, as well as several of his crew, was killed, roasted, and eaten by the natives. When *A.* was first discovered, it was inhabited by a multitude of peoples, differing in origin, language, and destiny; some of whom had attained to a material civilization, to which the monuments they have left bear witness; but none of them possessed a written language, and they only retained confused traditions of their past history. In colonizing *A.*, Europe doomed to apparent extermination its aboriginal inhabitants, whom it crushed with all the superior force of its civilization. To conquer the empire of Mexico, Hernando Cortez (see Cortez) required only 600 men and 18 horses; Pizarro (see this name) destroyed the empire of Peru with even feebler resources. These two countries were at once the most populous and the most civilized of the New World; but their inhabitants disappeared so quickly before the Europeans, that it is doubtful if one half of their present populations, respectively, are of the indigenous race. The savage tribes experienced no better fate, wherever the colonists settled; and, after the lapse of two centuries, not a single inhabitant of the ancient race remained in the Antilles. This native depopulation proceeded to such an extent, that hands had to be sought and brought

from elsewhere, in order to cultivate the soil of *A.*; hence arose the slave-trade. One hundred thousand slaves were annually imported from Africa, to fertilize with their sweat the American plantations. It was by such means that Spain succeeded in creating a wonderful empire, embracing one-half of both Americas. This empire lasted for three centuries, and was divided into the vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres, Chili, Peru, and New Granada; the captain-generalcy of Caracas; and the vice-royalty of Mexico. The Portuguese, following the example of the Spaniards, conquered and civilized a portion of the basins of the Amazon, and Paraña, which they called Brazil; but to effect this, they were obliged to exterminate, or drive into the interior, the natives, a very small number of whom agreed to remain among them. The Portuguese and Spaniards were at first the sole rulers of *A.*; but soon after them came the other sea-faring nations. The first English colony settled in Virginia in 1607. The first French settlements were those of Canada in 1534 and 1604. These colonies, purely agricultural in their character, were founded in territories occupied by savage and warlike tribes, who had either to be exterminated, or pushed back into the interior wilds. The French settled mainly in the lower basins of the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, (Louisiana and Canada;) the English occupied the entire watershed of the Alleghanies; and these two nations likewise shared with the Spaniards the possession of the Antilles. Rivals in Europe, they were perpetually at war in *A.*; these contentions were terminated in 1763, when France ceded to England, Canada, all her possessions on the left bank of the Mississippi, the islands of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and several of the West India islands, &c. The power of Great Britain thus became preponderant throughout North *A.*; but her colonies having attained a high degree of prosperity, and wishing to shake off the trammels imposed on their trade by the mother-country, thirteen of the provinces revolted in 1776, and in 1783 succeded in accomplishing their independence, and getting acknowledged as the newly established Federal Republic of the United States. This new State gained constant accessions of territory at the expense of the indigenous tribes, obtained Louisiana from the French, Florida from the Spaniards, Texas and California from the Mexicans, Alaska from the Russians, and its population being increased by a constant influx of European emigrants, it has attained a prodigious development, and is now the first power of the New World.—In 1826, France acknowledged the independence of St. Domingo, which, after passing through numerous revolutions, had ended, in 1822, by establishing the republics of Hayti and San Domingo.—The emancipation of the British colonies aroused those of Spain, which, through the decay of the mother-country, had fallen into a state not far removed from barbarism. The provinces of Venezuela and Caracas commenced the revolution in 1808; Peru, Chili, and Mexico followed their example; but twenty years of anarchy, civil war, atrocity, and misery of every description, were required to secure the independence of these colonies, which are split up into a multitude of republics, still in a chronic state of revolution. All that remains to Spain are the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. In 1821, Brazil declared its independence, formed

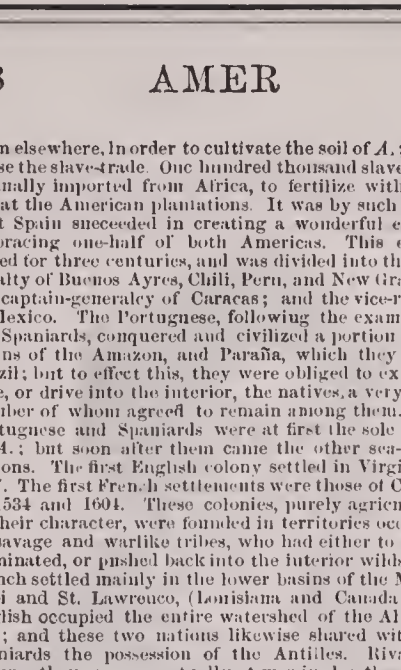


Fig. 104.—A SPANISH SHIP, (15th cent.)
(From *Epistola Cristoferi Colom.*, &c., 1495.)

itself into an empire, and elected Dom Pedro, the son of the king of Portugal, as its sovereign. The S. American provinces which had, previous to the overthrow of the Spanish power in the New World, formed the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, became, after the revolutionary year 1808, divided into a number of independent States under the name of the Confederation of La Plata or Argentine Republic, Urnguay or Banda Oriental, Paraguay, and Bolivia. All of these respective countries have since passed through almost a periodicity of civil wars and revolutions, after the example of Mexico, Peru, and the Hispaño-American countries between the tropics. An attempt in 1864, to found a permanent empire in Mexico upon the European model, by Maximilian of Austria, with the support of France, led, after the withdrawal of the French army of occupation in 1867, to a civil war, which ended in the downfall of the imperial power, with the violent death of Maximilian (*q. v.*), and the reëstablishment of a republic which has been ever since a prey to political disturbance and public anarchy.

II. TOPOGRAPHY.—This vast continent is bounded on the E. by the North and South Atlantic oceans, which separate it from Africa and Europe; and on the W. by the North and South Pacific oceans, separating it from Asia and Australia. It consists of two peninsulas and a central part, named, respectively, North and South, and Central America; and as Africa is joined to Asia by a narrow neck of land called the Isthmus of Suez, so the two great divisions N. and S. of this continent are connected by the Isthmus of Panama, or Darien, which at its narrowest point is 28 m. in width. Where broadest, N. America, excluding Greenland, is not less than 3,500 m. across, and S. America, not less than 3,200 miles.—Its *area* is about 14,950,000 sq. miles; stretching N. and S. a distance of about 9,000 miles, or from about the 72d degree of N. lat. to Cape Forward, in about 54° S. lat.—In *A.*, nature appears on the grandest scale of magnificence and sublimity. Whether we regard her mountains, cataracts, rivers, lakes, forests, or plains, she is distinguished by a vastness unapproached in any other part of the globe. Out of the 270 active volcanoes, the estimated number on the face of the earth, 190 are on the shores and islands of *A.*; and although in height some of the peaks of the Asiatic Himalayas surpass those of the Andes, in extent the range of the former is inferior to that of the latter.—The form of N. America has sometimes been compared to that of a triangle, with the vertex terminating at the Isthmus of Panama, and the base determined by the shores of the frozen ocean. She is more indented than any other of the great divisions of the globe, with infinense gulfs and arms of the sea. One of the principal of these, in the N.E. part of the continent, consists of what Balbi has called the sea of the Esquimaux, including the two great divisions, Davis' Straits, and Baffin's Bay, separating Greenland from the rest of the continent and Hudson's Bay, lying more to the S. and W., but connected with the former by numerous channels, some of which have been only recently discovered. The next great inlet of the sea on the *A.* coast is the gulf of St. Lawrence, so called from the great river of that name, which falls into its S.W. extremity. Passing over the numerous inlets and noble bays on the coast of the United States, we come to the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean sea. If the islands that in an irregular line lie stretched in front of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean sea were united with one another and with the main land—a state of things that we have no difficulty in imagining to have once existed—we should have a large internal sea analogous to the Mediterranean. If it be doubted if this sea was ever closed like the Mediterranean, we cannot doubt that the islands which now line its eastern limits have been hacked and broken into smaller pieces by the action of the ocean. Between the tenth degree of north latitude, which is near the island of Trinidad, and the twenty-fifth of north latitude, (the southern extremity of Florida,) we find the eastern limits of this great inland sea; but as we advance into it toward the west, we find it scooped out into various basins, each of which, with their winds and currents, will require a separate description. The Gulf of Mexico is on the N.W.; and on the south, the Gulf of Honduras, and what is sometimes called the Caribbean Gulf or Sea, comprehending the Bay of Darien and the deep indentations of the northern coast of South America. The Archipelago, which the great inland sea of the Americas presents, is one of the most extensive and interesting in the world. The Gulf of Mexico, hemmed in by the peninsulas of Florida and Yucatan, and by the western side of the island of Cuba, is the most important part of this inland sea.—The W. coast of N. America presents no very deep and extensive indentations. The most important is the immense Gulf of California, abt. 800 m. in length, and from 60 to 80 m. in average width, formed by the mainland and the long narrow peninsula of California.—S. America bears a striking resemblance in the form of its coasts to Africa. It is much more compact than N. America, and is comparatively but little indented by arms of the sea. The great rivers, Amazons, La Plata, Para, Orinoco, &c., may, however, be looked upon as a species of inland seas. The W. coast, from the proximity of the Andes, has but few gulfs, and is, in great part, all but destitute of harbors. The S. extremity of S. America, or the country of Tierra del Fuego, is properly an archipelago, being separated from the continent by the narrow and winding strait of Magellan.—*Mountains.* All the elevations of *A.* belong to that great chain which, under different denominations, extends from one of its extremities to the other, along its W. coast, over a space of not less than 10,000 m. The mountains of *A.* may, however, be divided into 8 systems, 3 of which belong to S. America, 3 to N. America, and one each to the W. Indian and Arctic archipelagos. 1st. The *system of the Andes*, or *Peruvian system*, extending from Cape Horn to the Bay of Panama; its culminating points being Chimborazo, near Quito, 21,424 ft., and Aconcagua, in the Chiliau Andes, 23,910 ft. above the level of the sea, or more than 6,500 ft. above the height of Mont Blanc. See ANDES. 2d. The system of *La Parima*, or Guiana, embraces the mountains scattered over the immense islands formed by the Orinoco, Cassiquiare, Rio Negro, and Amazons. The Pic of Duida, 8,280 ft., is the culminating point. See LA PARIMA. 3d. The Brazilian system, embracing the mountains lying between the Amazons, Paraguay, and Rio de la Plata, culminating in Serra do Piedada, about 6,000 ft. high. See BRAZIL. 4th. In N. America, the Mexican Alps, and Rocky Mountains, which may be regarded as a continuation of the Andes. The culminating point is Popocatapetl in Mexico, 17,717 ft. See ROCKY MOUNTAINS. 5th. The *Californian Maritime Alps*, which, parallel to the Rocky Mountains, runs N. from the Peninsula of California till it is lost in Alaska; culminating point, Mount St. Elias, 17,000 ft. high. 6th. The mountains E. of the Mississippi, called the *Alleghany or Appalachian* system, extending in a N.E. by N. direction from Alabama to the banks of the St. Lawrence, the culminating point being in the White Mountains of New Hampshire, 7,300 ft. high. See APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS. 7th. The *Arctic system*, so denominated by Balbi, embracing all the mountains that already are, or may hereafter be, discovered within the Arctic archipelago, the culminating known point being the Cour du Cerf, in Greenland, about 8,000 ft. above the level of the sea. 8th. The system of the Antilles, embracing the mountains in the archipelago of the same name, the culminating points of which are the Antonsepo in Hayti, and the Sierra de Cobre in Cuba, about 9,000 ft. in height.—*Plateaux.* The most remarkable for their elevation are, the plateau of Titicaca, divided between Bolivia and Peru, comprising an area of about 18,000 sq. m., with a mean elevation of 13,000 ft.; the plateau of Quito, which is elevated about 9,600 ft.; and the extensive table-land of Anahuac, in Mexico, from 6,000 to 9,000 ft.—*Volcanoes.* They are numerous, and some of them are among the most elevated volcanic mountains in the world. The most remarkable are, Cotopaxi, Sangnay, and Pichincha, in the Colombian rep. of Ecuador; Pasto, Sorate, and Purace, in that of New Grenada; Guagua-Plitina, or the volcano of Arequipa, and Scharna, in Peru; the volcanoes of Copiapo, Chilan, Antoro, and Peteroa, in Chili; those of Soconusco, Guatemala or Fuego, Agua, Pacaya, San Salvador, Granada, and Telica, near St. Leon de Nicaragua, in Central America; Popocatapetl, or the volcano of Orizaba, the volcano of Colima, and that of Xorullo, in the Mexican territory; St. Elias and Fairweather, in the Californian Alps; the two volcanoes of the peninsula of Alaska, and those of the Aleutian Islands; with Hecla, and others in Iceland.—*Plains.* In N. America, the immense space from the outlet of the Mackenzie river to the delta of the Mississippi, and between the central chain of the Mexican system and the Rocky Mountains, and the Alleghany, forms the largest plains, not only of *A.*, but of the world. In S. America, the great plain of the Amazons comprises more than half Brazil, with S.W. Columbia, the E. part of Peru, and the N. of Bolivia. The plains or *pampas* of the Rio de la Plata extend from between the Andes, and their principal branches, and the mountains of Brazil, to the Atlantic ocean and the Straits of Magellan.—*Rivers.* They are on a much larger scale than those of any other portion of the globe, affording facilities of internal communication quite unequalled anywhere else. The principal are, in N. America, the Mississippi, (the second largest river in the world,) with its tributaries, the Missouri, which receives the Yellowstone and the Platte; the Arkansas, which receives the Red River, and the Illinois and Ohio, which receive the Tennessee. These drain the great valley of the Mississippi. The Mackenzie, with its tributaries, Peace river and the Athabaska, the Coppermine and the Back. These run north. The St. Lawrence, with its tributary the Ottawa; the Nelson, with its tributary the Saskatchewan; and the Churchill, with its tributary the Beaver, all run east. The St. John, the Hudson, the Delaware, and the Susquehanna drain the country east of the Alleghanies; the Rio del Norte drains the country east of the Mexican mountain range; the Oregon, with its tributary the Snake; the Colorado, and the Sacramento, drain the country west of the Rocky Mountains. The Frazer takes its course through British Columbia. In S. America, the Amazons (the largest river in the world) with its affluents the Napo, Putumayo, Yapura, Rio Negro, Yavari, Madeira, Topajos, Xingu, and Tocantins; the Rio de la Plata, formed by the Parana, and the Urnguay; the Orinoco, the Magdalena, and the San Francisco.—*Lakes.* No part of the world has so many lakes as N. America, especially that portion between 42° and 67° lat. It presents not only the greatest masses of fresh water on the surface of the globe, but so many smaller lakes and lagoons, that their enumeration is almost impossible. The principal are those of Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, and Ontario, the total length of these five being 1,534 m., with an area of upward of 90,000 sq. m.; Great Slave Lake, Winnipeg, Great Bear Lake, Champlain, Little Winnipeg, Deer Lake, Athabaska, Lake of the Woods, and Great Salt Lake. The limited size of the lakes of S. America strikingly contrasts with the dimensions of those in N. America. The lake of Titicaca, the largest and most celebrated, near the N.W. frontier of Bolivia, is elevated 12,870 ft. above sea-level.—*Islands.* A multitude of islands belong to *A.* The principal are in the *Arctic ocean*, Greenland, Iceland, Cockburn, Southampton, Melville, Bathurst, and Cornwallis. In the *Atlantic*, Newfoundland, Prince Edward, and Cape Breton; and the West Indies, composed of the Bahamas, the Bermudas, and the Greater and Lesser Antilles. In the *Pacific*, the Patagonian archipelago, Chiloe, Juan Fernandez, Galapagos, Vancouver's, Queen Charlotte's, Prince of Wales, Sitka, and the Aleutian islands. In the *Antarctic* are, Tierra del Fuego, Staten, Desolation, S. Georgia, the S. Orkneys, the S. Shetlands, Graham's Land, and Trinity

MAP OF SOUTH AMERICA.

South America, the more southerly of the two continents of the western hemisphere, is connected to North America by the isthmus of Panama, and extends in the direction of the meridian from Point Gallinas, lat. 12° 40′ N, to Cape Froward, the southern extremity of the continent, lat. 53° 50′ S, a distance of 4,540 miles, or 4,760 miles to Cape Horn, which terminates the insular continuations in the same direction, lat. 55° 59′ S. The greatest breadth is from Parahiba to Cape Blanco, 3,180 miles. There are remarkably few islands, and none of importance adjoining the continent, and are principally confined to the south-eastern and southern extremity. The area, of which about three-fourths are within the tropics, is estimated at above 7,000,000 square miles, equal to $1\frac{8}{10}$ths of Europe, $\frac{1}{5}$th less than North America, and to more than $\frac{1}{7}$th of the entire land surface of the globe. Population about 27,086,000,—showing an average density of less than 4 persons per square mile. It is thus the most thinly peopled of the continents. The scale of the Map is 298 miles to an inch, one square inch comprising 105 times the area represented by one square inch of Map of England.

TABLE OF THE POLITICAL DIVISIONS OF SOUTH AMERICA, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO POPULATION.

	Designation.	Area in sq. m.	Population.	Density per sq. m.	Capitals.	Pop. of Capitals.
1. Brazil,	Empire,	3,430,000	11,780,000	3·6	Rio de Janeiro,	420,000
2. United States of Colombia, or New Granada,	Federal Republic,	514,000	2,794,473	5·4	Bogota,	40,000
3. Peru,	Republic,	510,100	2,500,000	4·9	Lima,	121,362
4. Chili or Chile,	Republic,	132,609	2,084,945	15·7	Santiago,	115,377
Patagonia (*Magellanes*),	Colony,	356,000				
5. Bolivia,	Republic,	565,000	1,987,352	3·5	Sucre, or Chuquisaca,	23,971
6. Venezuela,	Republic,	368,220	1,565,000	4·2	Caraeas,	47,013
7. Argentine Republic, or La Plata,	Republic,	542,800	1,465,000	2·6	Buenos Ayres,	177,787
8. Paraguay,	Republic,	89,252	1,337,439	14·9	Asuncion,	9,000
9. Ecuador,	Republic,	285,350	1,040,371	3·6	Quito,	76,000
10. Uruguay,	Republic,	71,737	240,965	3·3	Monte Video,	45,765
11. British Guiana,	British Colony,	76,000	155,026	2·4	Georgetown, or Demerara,	25,500
12. Dutch Guiana, or Surinam,	Dutch Colony,	58,800	110,118	1·9	Paramaribo,	25,000
13. French Guiana,	French Colony,	35,080	24,432	0·7	Cayenne,	6,000
14. Falkland Isles (*British*),	Colony,	7,600	592		*Stanley Harbour*,	
Total,		7,042 548	27,085,713	3·9		

PROVINCES, DEPARTMENTS, ETC.

Aconcagua Prov.	Chili	C	f	Concepcion Prov.	Chili	C	f
Alagoas Prov.	Brazil	G	c	Coquimbo Prov.	Chili	C	e
Amazonas Dep.	Peru	C	c	Cordova Prov.	Argentine Republic	D	f
Amazonas Prov.	Brazil	D	c	Corrientes & Missiones Prov.	Arg. Rep.	E	e
Ancachs Dep.	Peru	C	c	Cundinamarca State,	Colombia	C	b
Arauco Prov.	Chili	C	f	Ecuador (Quito) Dep.	Ecuador	C	e
Assuay Dep.	Ecuador	C	c	Entrerios Prov.	Argentine Republic	E	f
Atacama Dep.	Bolivia	C	e	Espirito Santo,	Brazil	F	e
Atacama Prov.	Chili	C	e	Goyaz Prov.	Brazil	F	d
Bahia Prov.	Brazil	F	d	Guayaquil or Guyas Dep.	Ecuador	C	c
Beni or Veni Dep.	Bolivia	D	d	Guyas or Guayaquil Dep.	Ecuador	C	c
Bojaca State,	Colombia	C	b	Jujuy Prov.	Argentine Republic	D	e
Bolivar State,	Colombia	C	b	Junin Dep.	Peru	C	d
Buenos Ayres Prov.	Argentine Rep.	E	f	La Paz Dep.	Bolivia	D	d
Catamarca Prov.	Argentine Rep.	D	e	Libertad Dep.	Peru	C	e
Cauca State,	Colombia	C	b	Llanquihue Prov.	Chili	C	g
Ceara Prov.	Brazil	G	e	Magdalena State,	Colombia	C	a
Chiloe Prov.	Chili	C	g	Magellanes Colony,	Chili	C	g
Chuquisaca Dep.	Bolivia	D	e	Maranhão Prov.	Brazil	F	c
Cochabamba Dep.	Bolivia	D	d	Matto Grosso Prov.	Brazil	E	d
Colchagua Prov.	Chili	C	f				
Maule Prov.	Chili	C	f	San Luis Prov.	Argentine Republic	D	f
Mendoza Prov.	Argentine Republic	D	f	Santa Catherina Prov.	Brazil	E	e
Minas Geraes Prov.	Brazil	F	d	Santa Cruz Dep.	Bolivia	D	d
Missiones & Corrieutes Prov.	Arg. Rep.	E	e	Santa Fe Prov.	Argentine Republic	D	f
Moquegua Dep.	Peru	D	d	Santander State,	Colombia	C	b
Nuble Prov.	Chili	C	f	Santiago Prov.	Argentine Republic	D	e
Oruro Dep.	Bolivia	D	d	Santiago Prov.	Chili	C	f
Panama State,	Colombia	B	b	São Paulo Prov.	Brazil	F	e
Para Prov.	Brazil	E	c	São Paulo do Sul, or São Pedro do Rio Grande do Sul, Prov.	Brazil	E	e
Parahiba Prov.	Brazil	G	c	São Pedro do Rio Grande do Sul, or São Paulo do Sul Prov.	Brazil	E	e
Parana Prov.	Brazil	E	e				
Pernambuco Prov.	Brazil	G	c	Sergipe Prov.	Brazil	G	d
Piauhy Prov.	Brazil	F	c	Talca Prov.	Chili	C	f
Potosi Dep.	Bolivia	D	e	Tarija Dep.	Bolivia	D	e
Quito (Ecuador) Dep.	Ecuador	C	c	Tolima State,	Colombia	C	b
Rio de Janeiro Prov.	Brazil	F	e	Tucuman Prov.	Argentine Republic	D	e
Rio Grande do Norte Prov.	Brazil	G	c	Valdivia Prov.	Chili	C	g
Rioja (La) Prov.	Argentine Republic	D	c	Valparaiso Prov.	Chili	C	f
Salta Prov.	Argentine Republic	D	e	Veni or Beni Dep.	Bolivia	D	e
San Juan Prov.	Argentine Republic	D	f				

TOWNS, ETC.

Abaite,	Brazil	F	d	Angostura, or Bolivar, 8,000	Venezuela	D	b	Asuncion, or Assumpcion, 9,000, Cap. of Republic,	Paraguay	E	e
Aboncay,	Peru	C	d	Antioquia,	Colombia	C	b	Atico,	Peru	C	d
Acare,	Brazil	F	d	Antiquapa,	Peru	C	d	Aveiro,	Brazil	E	c
Achaguas,	Venezuela	D	b	Antonina, Villa,	Brazil	F	e	Ayaeucho, or Huamanga, 25,000	Peru	C	d
Agoaquente,	Brazil	F	d	Apolobamba,	Bolivia	D	d	Baependi,	Brazil	F	e
Alagoas,	Brazil	G	c	Aracaju,	Brazil	G	d	Bahia, Bahia de Todos os Santos, or Sao Salvador, 190,000	Brazil	G	d
Albuquerque, Fort,	Brazil	E	d	Araeati, 26,000	Brazil	G	c	Ballenar, or Vallenar,	Chili	C	e
Alcantara, 10,000	Brazil	F	c	Arajos,	Brazil	F	c	Balsamao,	Brazil	D	c
Aleobaza,	Brazil	F	c	Arauea,	Colombia	C	b	Barbacena,	Brazil	F	e
Alegre, Monte, 1,500	Brazil	E	c	Arauco,	Chili	C	f	Barcellos,	Brazil	D	c
Alegre. Porto,	Brazil	E	f	Araure, 10,000	Venezuela	D	b	Barcelona, Nueva,	Venezuela	D	a
Alegre, Porto,	Brazil	G	c	Arayates,	Brazil	E	c	Barinha,	Brazil	F	d
Almeirim,	Brazil	E	c	Arcos,	Brazil	F	c	Barquisimeto, 12,000 ?	Venezuela	C	a
Alta Gracia, 4,000	Argentine Rep.	D	f	Arcos,	Brazil	F	d	Barra, or Manaos,	Brazil	E	e
Altagracia,	Venezuela	C	a	Arequipa, 30,000	Peru	C	d	Batavia,	Dutch Guiana	E	b
Amaroleite.	Brazil	F	d	Arica, 25,000 ?	Peru	C	d	Baturite,	Brazil	G	c
Ambato 12,000	Ecuador	C	c	Arinos,	Brazil	E	d	Beira, Principo de (Fort),	Brazil	D	d
Amsterdam, Fort,	Dutch Guiana	E	b	Arreeifes,	Argentine Republic	D	f	Belem, or Para, 25,000	Brazil	F	c
Amsterdam, New,	British Guiana	E	b	Aspinwall, or Colon,	Colombia	B	a	Belen,	Argentine Republic	D	e
Anadia,	Brazil	E	d	Assumpcion,	Ecuador	C	c	Belem,	Uruguay	E	f
Anau,	Brazil	D	b	Asuncion,	Brazil	E	e				
Ancud, or San Carlos 4,851	Chili	C	g	Asuncion,	Margarita	D	a				

Bella Vista,	Argentine Republic	E	e	Boavista,	Brazil	F	c
Benevente, 3,000	Brazil	F	e	Bogota (Santa Fe de), 40,000, Cap. of Republic,	Colombia	C	b
Bento.	Peru	C	c	Bolivar, or Angostura, 8,000	Venezuela	D	b
Blancamanca	Argentine Republic	D	f	Bom Jardin, 1,200	Brazil	F	d
Boaventura,	Brazil	G	d	Bom Successo (Minas Novas),	Brazil	F	d
Boa Vista,	Brazil	E	d	Bonito,	Brazil	G	c
				Borba,	Brazil	E	c
				Botija,	Chili	C	e
				Bragança, 6,000	Brazil	F	c
				Bragança, 10,000	Brazil	F	c
				Brejo, 3,000	Brazil	F	c
				Brejo,	Brazil	G	c
				Brejo d'Area,	Brazil	G	c
				Buenaventura, 1,500	Colombia	C	b

Buenos Ayres, 177,787, Cap. of Republic, Argentine Rep. E f
Burita, Brazil F d
Cabello, Puerto, 7,500 Venezuela D a
Cabixis, Brazil E d
Cabrobo, Brazil F c
Caceres, Colombia C b
Cachapoyas, Peru C c
Caguan, Colombia C b
Caicara, Venezuela D b
Caiza, Bolivia D e
Calabozo, 4,000 Venezuela D b
Calca, Peru C d
Caldera, Port, 3,321 Chili C e
Caledonia, British Guiana E b
Callao, 20,000 Peru C d
Calvo, Porto, Brazil G c
Camamu, Brazil G d
Camana, 1,500 Peru C d
Camarones, Peru C d
Cameta, 20,000 Brazil F c
Campanha, 6,000 Brazil F e
Campo, Brazil F d
Campo Largo, 3,000 Brazil F d
Campo Major, Brazil G c
Campos, Brazil F e
Candelaria, Argentine Republic D e
Candelaria, Paraguay E e
Canelones, Uruguay E f
Caneta, Peru C d
Cangallo, 22,000 ? Peru C d
Caninde, Brazil G c
Cantalão, Brazil F d
Caracas, 47,013, Cap. of Republic, Venezuela D a
Caraveli, Peru C d
Caravellas, 5.000 Brazil G d
Cariaco, 7,000 Venezuela D a
Carolina, Brazil F c
Caronie, Dutch Guiana E b
Carora, 6,000 Venezuela C b
Cartagena, 10,000 Colombia C a
Cartago, Colombia C b
Carunhanha, Brazil F d
Casca Fort, Brazil F c
Casma, Peru C c
Castro, Chili C g
Castro Virryna, Peru C d
Catama, Bolivia D e
Catamarca, 5,718 Argentine Rep. D e
Canquenes, 5.157 Chili C f
Cavalcante, 4,000 Brazil F d
Caxamarca (*Place of Frost*), 7,000 Peru C c
Caxamarquilla, 8,000 Peru C c
Caxatambo, 6,000 Peru C d
Caxias, 6,000 Brazil F c
Caxoeira, or Cachoeira, Villa, Brazil G d
Caxoira, Brazil F c
Cayari, Brazil D b
Cayenne, 6,000 French Guiana E b
Caylloma, Peru C d
Ceara, or Fortaleza, 3,000 Brazil G c
Chagres, Colombia B b
Chaguaramas, Venezuela D b
Chaguiramal, Venezuela D b
Chanarcillo, 5,813 Chili C e
Chancay, Peru C d
Chañeral, Chili C e
Chapada, 1,000 Brazil F c
Chascomus, Argentine Republic E f
Chasuta, Peru C c
Chaviraos, Bolivia D e
Chico, Rio, Venezuela D a
Chilca (Port), Peru C d
Chillan (Alto), 9,781 Chili C f
Chota, Peru C c
Chuquibamba, Peru C d
Chuquisaca, or Sucre, 23,971, Cap. of Republic, Bolivia D d
Cidade Real, Brazil E e
Cinti, Bolivia D e
Coary, or Alvellos, Brazil D c
Coaylo, Peru C d
Colija (Puerto), 2,380 Bolivia C e
Cochabamba, 40,678 Bolivia D d
Coimbra, Nova, Brazil E d
Collegio, Brazil F d
Colon, or Aspinwall, Colombia B a
Colonia, 2,500 Uruguay E f
Colorados, Argentine Republic D f
Columbiana, Brazil G d
Combarbala, Chili C f
Conceicão, Brazil F d
Concepcion, or Mocha, 13,958 Chili C f
Concepcion de la China, Argentine Rep. E f
Conde, Brazil G d
Constitucion (La), 4,925 Chili C f
Contas, Brazil G d
Contas, Rio de, Brazil F d
Copiapo, 13,381 Chili C e
Coquimbo, 7,138 Chili C e
Cordova, 28,523 Argentine Republic D f
Coro, 4,000 Venezuela D a
Corpus, Paraguay E e
Corque, Bolivia D d
Corrientes, 10,546 Argentine Rep. E e
Cratto, Brazil D c
Cratto, Brazil G c
Cuenca, 25,000 Ecuador C c
Cuiaba, or Cuyaba, 10,000 Brazil E d
Cumana, 8,000 Venezuela D a
Cumanacoa, 5,000 Venezuela D a
Cunanea, Brazil F e
Curico, 5,953 Chili C f
Curinis, Brazil E c
Curitiba, Brazil F e
Curuguaty, Paraguay E e
Curupaity, Paraguay E e
Curupano, Venezuela D a
Curvelo, Brazil F d
Cuyaba, or Cuiaba, 10,000 Brazil E d
Cuzco, 40,000 Peru C d
David, Colombia B b
Demerara (Georgetown), 25,500 British Guiana E b
Desterro, Brazil F e
Diamantina (Tejuco), Brazil F d
Diamantina, Guardio de, 4,500 Brazil E d
Dolores, Argentine Republic E f
Dores, Brazil F d
Echarate, Peru C d
Esmeraldas, Ecuador B b
Espirito Santo de Gloria, Brazil F d
Esquina Grande, Argentine Rep. D e
Estancia, 3,000 Brazil G d
Exaltacion, Bolivia D d
Faro, Brazil E c
Faz, Brazil E d
Flores, Brazil G c
Fortaleza, or Ceara, Brazil G c
Freirina, Chili C e
Fructuoso, Uruguay E f
Fulda, Brazil F d
Funil, Brazil F c
Funza, Colombia C b
Furuana, Brazil E c
Georgetown (Demerara), 25,500 British Guiana E b
Goyanna, 13,000 Brazil G c
Goyaz, formerly Villa Boa, 8,000 Brazil E d
Granja, Brazil F c
Guamachuco, Peru C c
Guanare, 12,000 Venezuela D b
Guaragua, Columbia C b
Guardo Velha, Brazil E e
Guarmey, Peru C d
Guayaquil, 22,000 ? Ecuador B c
Guayra (La), 6,000 Venezuela D a
Guimaraen, 2,000 Brazil F c
Guribas, Brazil F c
Gurupa, Brazil E c
Guruttuba, Brazil F d
Hacha (La), Colombia C a
Honda, 6,000 Colombia C b
Huacho, Peru C d
Huamanga, or Ayacucho, 25,000 Peru C d
Huancavelica, Peru C d
Huanchaco, Peru C c
Huanta, Peru C d
Huanuco, 4,500 Peru C c
Huarachiri, Peru C d
Huaras, Peru C c
Huari, Peru C c
Huasco, 7,000 Chili C e
Huaylas, Peru C c
Humaita, Paraguay E e
Hycatu, or Icatu, Brazil F c
Ibarra, 13,000 Ecuador C b
Ibicui, Argentine Republic E f
Ica, 6.000 Peru C d
Icatu, or Hycatu, Brazil F c
Ico, Brazil G c
Iguape, Brazil F e
Iguaza (Salto de), Paraguay E e
Ilha, Brazil F d
Illapel, 6,607 Chili C f
Iquique, 1,000 Peru C c
Irapiranga, Brazil G d
Iscuande, Colombia C b
Islay, Peru C d
Itabira, 4,000 Brazil F d
Itapicuru, Brazil F c
Itapicuru, Brazil G d
Itapua, or Ytapua, Paraguay E e
Jachal, Argentine Republic D f
Jacobina, Brazil F d
Jaen, Peru C c
Januaria, Brazil F d
Jaragua, 2.500 Brazil F d
Jardim, Bom, Brazil G c
Jauja, or Atanjauja, Peru C d
Jericoacoara, Brazil F c
Jerumenha, Brazil F c
Joazeiro, Brazil F c
Jujuy, 3,072 Argentine Republic D e
Jukeira, Brazil C b
Juncal, Chili D e
Jundiahy, 5.000 Brazil F e
Laguna, 1,000 Brazil F e
Lambayeque, 8,000 Peru B c
Lamego, Brazil D d
Lampa, Peru C d
Lapa, Brazil E c
La Paz de Ayacucho, 76,392 Bolivia D d
Lavras, Brazil G c
Ligua, Chili C f
Lima, 121,362, Cap. of Republic, Peru C d
Llata, Peru C c
Loreto, Brazil E e
Loreto, Ecuador C c
Loxa, or Loja, 5,000 Ecuador C c
Macapa, 6,000 Brazil E b
Maceio, or Maçayo, 5,000 Brazil G c
Macha, Bolivia D d
Macura, Colombia C b
Mahaiconi, British Guiana E b
Maldonado, Uruguay E f
Manaos, or Barra, Brazil E c
Mancora, Peru B c
Manta, Ecuador B c
Mapiri, Bolivia D d
Mara, Peru C d
Marabitanas, Brazil D b
Maracaybo, 25,000 Venezuela C a
Marangane, Peru C d
Maranham (São Luiz de Maranhão), 30,000 Brazil F c
Marianna, 8,000 Brazil F e
Marica, Brazil F e
Marinha, Ecuador C c
Maripi, São Antonio d , Brazil D c
Maroa, Venezuela D b
Matara, Argentine Republic D e
Matto Grosso, formerly Villa Bella, 15.000 Brazil E d
Matura, Brazil D c
Matura, Porto de, Brazil D c
Medellin, 14,000 Colombia C b
Meia Ponte, 8,000 Brazil F d
Melo, Villa de, Uruguay E f
Mendoza, 8,124 Argentine Rep. D f
Mercedes, Argentine Rep. D f
Merida, 6,000 Venezuela C b
Minas Novas (Bom Successo), Brazil F d
Mirador, Brazil F c
Miraflores, Argentine Republic D e
Misque, 3,786 Bolivia D d
Missao, Brazil E c
Missaonovo, Brazil E c
Mocha, or Concepcion, 13,958 Chili C f
Mocoa, Colombia C b
Molina, Chili C f
Mompox, 10,000 Colombia C b
Monte Alegre, 1,500 Brazil E c
Monte Alegre, Brazil F d
Monte Video, 45,765, Cap. of Republic, Uruguay E f
Moquegua, 9,000 Peru C d
Morope, Peru B c
Moyobamba, 7,000 Peru C c
Moz, Porto de, Brazil E c
Muitaca, Venezuela D b
Nachi, Argentine Republic D e
Nassau, Dutch Guiana E b
Natal, or Rio Grande do Norte, 10,000 Brazil G c
Natividad, Brazil F d
Nauta, Ecuador C c
Nembucu, Paraguay E e
New Amsterdam, British Guiana E b
Nickery (New Rotterdam), Dutch Guiana E b
Nictheroy (Praya Grande), Brazil F e
Norte, Brazil E f
Nova Coimbra, Brazil E d
Obidos, or Pauxis, 5,000 Brazil E c
Ocaña, 5,000 Colombia C b
Ocoña, Peru C d
Oeiras, Brazil E c
Oeiras, Brazil F c
Olinda, 8,000 Brazil G c
Olivença, Brazil D c
Olivença, 1,500 Brazil G d
Olympo, Fort, Bolivia E e
Oran, Argentine Republic D e
Oravia, Ecuador C c
Oruro, 7,980 Bolivia D d
Osorno, 1,536 Chili C g
Ouro Preto (Villa Rica), Brazil F e
Outeiro, Brazil E c
Ovalle, Chili C f
Pacone, Brazil E d
Pacuy, Brazil F d
Palma, Villa da, Brazil F d
Pampas, Peru C d
Pamplona, 3,200 Colombia C b
Panama, 12,000 Colombia C b
Pao, Venezuela D b
Papera São Jose, Brazil F c
Paposo, Chili C e
Para, or Belem, 25,000 Brazil F c
Parabiti, Bolivia D d
Paracatu, Brazil F d
Parahiba, Brazil G c
Paramaribo, 25,000 Dutch Guiana E b
Parana, 6,050 Argentine Republic E f
Paranagua, 7,000 Brazil F e
Paranahiba, Brazil F c
Parati, Brazil F e
Parawari, Brazil D b
Pasco, the most elevated city in the world. Altitude 13,720 ft. Pop., 10,000 Peru C d
Pasto, 7,000 Colombia C b
Pastos Bons, Brazil F c
Paucartambo, Peru C d
Pauxis, or Obidos, 5,000 Brazil E c
Payta, 2,000 Peru B c
Pedernales, Ecuador B b
Pedreiro, Brazil D c
Pelotas, Brazil E f
Penedo, 9,000 Brazil G d
Pernagua, 4,000 Brazil F c
Pernambuco, or Recife, 70,000 Brazil G c
Pernatingas, Brazil E d
Peruate, Peru C c
Pesquera, Brazil D c
Petropolis, Brazil F e
Pevas, Ecuador C c
Philadelphia, Brazil F d
Pilão Arcado, 5,000 Brazil F d
Pinches, Ecuador C c
Pindo, Ecuador C c
Pinhel, Brazil E c
Piranga, Brazil F e
Piratinim, 3,670 Brazil E f
Pisco, Peru C d
Pitangui, Brazil E e
Pitos, Argentine Republic D e
Piumhy, Brazil F e
Piura, 10,000 Peru B c
Pomabamba, Bolivia D d
Pombal, Brazil E c
Pombal, 4,000 Brazil G c
Pombal, Brazil G d
Popayan, 25,000 Colombia C b
Port Caldera, 3,321 Chili C c
Porto Alegre, 12,000 Brazil E f
Porto Alegre, Brazil G e
Porto Alegre, Brazil G d
Porto Bello, 1,300 Colombia B a
Porto Calvo, Brazil G c
Porto da Uniao, Brazil E e
Porto De Matura, Brazil D c
Porto de Moz, Brazil E c
Porto Feliz, Brazil F e
Port of Spain, 11,693 Trinidad D a
Porto Imperial, Villa do, Brazil F d
Porto Seguro, Villa de, Brazil G d
Potosi, 22,850 Bolivia D d
Povos, Brazil F f
Principe Imperial, Brazil F c
Principo de Beira (Fort), Brazil D d
Pueblo Nuevo, Colombia B b
Puelco, Argentine Republic D f
Puerto Cabello, 7,500 Venezuela D a
Puerto Montt, 2,030 Chili C g
Puerto Viejo, 2,000 Ecuador B c
Puno, 9,000 Peru C d
Punta Arenas, Patagonia C h
Purificacion, Colombia C b
Quanam, Brazil E b
Quartel, Brazil F d
Queenstown, British Guiana E b
Queimadas, Brazil F d
Querana, São Joaquim de, Brazil D e
Quibdo, Colombia C b
Quillota, 10,149 Chili C f
Quito, 76,000, Cap. of Rep. Ecuador C c
Quixijana, Peru C d
Rainha, Brazil F d
Rancagua, 5,508 Chili C f
Rancho Novo, Brazil E e
Ranchos, Argentine Republic E f
Recife, or Pernambuco, 70,000 Brazil G c
Remedios, 6,818 Colombia C b
Reyes, Bolivia D d
Riartes, Argentine Republic D f
Rinaco, Argentine Republic D f
Riobamba, Ecuador C c
Rio Chico, Venezuela D a
Rio de Contas, Brazil F d
Rio de Janeiro, Cap. of Empire, 420,000 Brazil F e
Rio Grande do Norte, or Natal, 10,000 Brazil G c
Rio Grande do Sul, or São Pedro do Sul, 3,590 Brazil E f
Rioja, 4,000 Argentine Republic D e
Rio Pardo, Villa do, Brazil E f
Rocada, Brazil F c
Rocha, Uruguay E f
Rosario, Argentine Republic D e
Rosario, 30,000 Argentine Republic D f
Sabanilla, Colombia C a
Sabara, 8,500 Brazil F d
Saladillo, Argentine Republic D f
Salinas, Bolivia D e
Salinas, Brazil F c
Salta, 11,716 Argentine Republic D e
Salto, Uruguay E f
Salto de Iguaza, Paraguay E e
Sampayo, Brazil E d
San Bernardo, Argentine Republic D e
San Bernardo, Chili C f
San Borja, Ecuador C c
San Carlos, Argentine Republic D e
San Carlos, Bolivia D d
San Carlos, Venezuela D b
San Carlos, or Ancud, 4,851 Chili C g
San Felipe, Argentine Republic E e
San Felipe, 8,696 Chili C f
San Fernando, Argentine Republic E f
San Fernando, 5,833 Chili C f
San Fernando, Venezuela D b
Sangradouro, Brazil E d
San Ignacio, Peru C c
San Joaquim, Bolivia D d
San Jose, Bolivia D d
San Jose, Uruguay E f
San Jose, Venezuela D b
San Juan, 8,383 Argentine Rep. D f
San Juan, Bolivia E d
San Juan, Peru C d
San Luis, Bolivia D e
San Luis (de la Punta), 3,748 Arg. Rep. D f
San Miguel, Ecuador C c
San Pedro, Argentine Republic D e
San Pedro, Argentine Republic D f
San Pedro, Argentine Republic E f
San Pedro de Atacama, Bolivia D e
Santa, Peru C c
Santa Ana, Peru C d
Santa Anna, Brazil D b
Santa Anna, Brazil E d
Santa Barbara, Brazil D b

Santa Barbara, Brazil F e
Santa Cruz, Bolivia D d
Santa Cruz, Brazil E c
Santa Cruz, Brazil F d
Santa Cruz de la Sierra, 9,780 Bolivia D d
Santa Fe, 10,324 Argentine Republic D f
Santa Fe de Bogota, 40,000, Cap. of Republic, Colombia C b
Santa Isabel, Brazil D b
Santa Luzia, Brazil F d
Santa Maria, Brazil E e
Santa Maria, Brazil F c
Santa Marta, 8,000 Colombia C a
Santarem, or Tapajos, 4,977 Brazil E c
Santa Rita, 5,800 Brazil F d
Santa Rita, Peru C c
Santa Rosa, Brazil E d
Santa Rosa, Ecuador C c
Santa Rosa, Peru C c
Santa Teresa, Ecuador C c
Santa Teresa (Fort), Uruguay E f
Santiago, 7,775 Argentine Republic D e
Santiago, Bolivia E d
Santiago, 115,377, Cap. of Republic, Chili C f
Santiago, Ecuador C c
Santiago de Veragua, 5,000 Colombia B b
Santos, 8,000 Brazil F e
São Antonio, Brazil E d
São Antonio, Brazil F d
São Antonio de Maripi, Brazil D c
São Benito, Brazil F c
São Bernardo, 6,000 Brazil G c
Sao Borja, Brazil E e
São Domingo, Brazil F d
São Feliz, Brazil F c
São Feliz, Brazil F d
São Francisco, Brazil F e
São Jeronymo, Brazil D b
São João, Brazil D b
São João das duas barras, Brazil F c
São João del Rei, 5,000 Brazil F e
São João de Principe, Brazil D c
São João de Priucipe, Brazil F c
São Joaquim, Brazil D c
São Joaquim, Fort, Brazil D b
São Joaquim de Querana, Brazil D c
São Jose, Brazil E f
São Jose Tejuco, Brazil F d
São Lorenzo, Brazil F c
São Luiz de Maranhão (Maranham), 30,000 Brazil F c
São Matheus, Brazil G d
São Paulo, 30,000 Brazil F e
São Pedro, Brazil D c
São Pedro do Sul, or Rio Grande do Sul, 3,590 Brazil E f
São Romão, Brazil F d
São Salvador, or Bahia, 190,000 Brazil G d
São Sebastião, Brazil F e
São Thomar, Brazil D c
Seberos, Peru C c
Sechura, Peru B c
Sequarema, Brazil F e
Serena (La), 13,550. Chili C e
Sergipe del Rey, 9,000 Brazil G d
Sinnamary, French Guiana E b
Sion, Peru C c
Sobral, Brazil F c
Socorro, 12,000? Colombia C b
Sorocaba, 12,000 Brazil F e
Souzel, Brazil E c
Suata, Venezuela D b
Sucre, or Chuquisaca, 23,971, Cap. of Republic, Bolivia D d
Supe, Peru C d
Tabatinga, Ecuador C c
Tacna, 12,000? Peru C d
Tacunga, 10,000 Ecuador C c
Talca, 17,900 Chili C f
Talcahuano, 2,062 Chili C f
Tamandua, 8,000 Brazil F e
Tapajos, or Santarem, 4,977 Brazil E c
Tapera, Brazil F d
Tarapaca, Peru D d
Tarija, 5,680 Bolivia D e
Tarma, 7,000 Peru C d
Tauary, Brazil F c
Tejuco (Diamantina), Brazil F d
Tenerife, Colombia C b
Tepiska, Peru C c
Therezina, Brazil F c
Tilcara, Argentine Republic D e
Tocuyo, Venezuela D b
Tongay, Chili C f
Tono, Peru C d
Toscas, Las, Argentine Republic D e
Trahiras, 2,000 Brazil F d
Trancoso, 1,500 Brazil G d
Tril, Argentine Republic D f
Trinidad, 4,170 Bolivia D d
Trinidad, Paraguay E e
Truxillo, 6,000 Peru C c
Truxillo, 4,000 Venezuela C b
Tucuman, 17,438 Argentine Rep. D e
Tulcan, Ecuador C b
Tumaco, Ecuador C b
Tumbez, Peru B c
Tunja, 7,000 Colombia C b
Tupiza, 5,000 Bolivia D e
Uberabu, Brazil F d
Ueviza, Peru C c
Uniao, Porto da, Brazil E e
Urbana, Venezuela D b
Urua, Brazil D c
Urubu, Brazil F d
Valdivia, 3,140 Chili C f
Valença, 3,000 Brazil F c
Valença, Brazil F e
Valença, Brazil G d
Valencia, 25,000 Venezuela D a
Valladolid, Ecuador C c
Valle Grande, 3,608 Bolivia D d
Vallenar, or Ballenar, Chili C e
Valparaiso, 70,438 Chili C f
Varinas, 4,000 Venezuela C b
Veragua (Santiago de), 5,000 Colombia B b
Verena, Castro, Peru C d
Vermejo, Bolivia D e
Vianna, Brazil F c
Vicosa, Villa, Brazil F c
Victoria, 5,800 Brazil G e
Vieros, Brazil E c
Vigia, Brazil F c
Villa Bella (Matto Grosso), 15,000 Brazil E d
Villa Boa (Goyaz), 8,000 Brazil E d
Villa de Melo, Uruguay E f
Villa do Rio Pardo, Brazil E f
Villa Maria, 1,000 Brazil E d
Villa Nova, Brazil F c
Villa Real de la Concepcion, Paraguay E e
Villa Rica, Brazil E
Villa Rica, Paraguay E e
Villa Rica (Ouro Preto), Brazil F e
Villa Vicosa, Brazil F c
Viraba, Colombia C b
Vivoras, Uruguay E f
Xiririca, Brazil F e
Yavisa, Colombia C b
Ylo, Peru C d
Yslay, Peru C d
Ytapua, or Itapua, Paraguay E e
Yumbel, Chili C f
Zaypuru, Bolivia D d

RIVERS.

Abacaxis, R., 300 m. Brazil E c
Achira, R., 140 m. Ecuador B c
Agoapehy, R., 220 m. Brazil E e
Aguarico, R., 340 m. Ecuador C c
Alvar, R., 120 m. Brazil E c
Amazon, Marañon, Orellana, or Solimoens, R., 4,000 m. Area of basin about 2,000,000 sq. m. Brazil E c
Anazirapucu, R., 280 m. Brazil E b
Anavelhana, R., 240 m. Brazil E c
Anhanduy, R., Brazil E e
Anhemby, or Tiete, R., 500 m. Brazil E e
Annapu, R., 480 m. Brazil E c
Apoporis, R., 250 m. Brazil C b
Appody, R. Brazil G c
Apure, R., 480 m. Venezuela D b
Apurimac, R., 700 m. Peru C c
Aquidahouana, R. Brazil E d
Araguaya or Grande, R., 1,150 m. Brazil F c
Araguay-Guaza or Pilcomayo, R., 900 m. Bolivia E e
Araras Rapids, Brazil D c
Araringui, R. Brazil F e
Aratiacu, R. Brazil G c
Arinos, R., 400 m. Brazil E d
Arinos, R. dos, 220 m. Brazil E c
Aruapiara, R. Brazil D c
Atrato, R., 250 m. Colombia C b
Bacauris, R. Brazil E d
Baouri, R. Brazil E d
Barras, R. Argentine Republic D e
Barubo, R. Brazil E d
Baures, R. Bolivia D d
Belmonte, R. Grande do, 460 m. Brazil G d
Beni, R., 600 m. Bolivia D d
Berbice, R., 280 m. Guiana E b
Bianco, R. Bolivia D d
Bio, R. Chili C f
Blanco, R. Paraguay E e
Bocon, R. Colombia D b
Branco Quecueme Paraviana or Parima, R., 850 m. Brazil D b
Bueno, R. Chili C g
Camarare, R., 350 m. Brazil E d
Camisea, R. Peru C c
Camopi, R. Guiana E b
Canona, R. Brazil E c
Capim, R. Brazil F c
Caqueta or Japura, R., 1,100 m. Brazil C c
Carajos, R. dos, Brazil E c
Cariay, R. Brazil E c
Caroni, R. Venezuela D b
Casco, R. Brazil E d
Casiquiare, R., 190 m. Venezuela D b
Casu or Negro, R., 700 m. Patagonia D f
Cauca, R., 600 m. Colombia C b
Caura, R., 400 m. Venezuela D b
Cauten, R. Chili C f
Cayambo, R. Brazil D c
Cayapo, R. Brazil E d
Chacuruma, R. Brazil E d
Chadi Leubu, R., 300 m. Argentine Rep. D f
Chalia, R. Patagonia C g
Chambira, R. Ecuador C c
Chico, R. Patagonia C g
Chililao or Chupat, R., 500 m. Patagonia D g
Chiruan, R. Peru D d
Chuapa, R. Chili C f
Chupat or Chililao, R., 500 m. Patagonia D g
Cinza, R. Brazil E c
Coary R., 4,000 m. Brazil D e
Cobu Leuba or Colorado, R., 700 m. Argentine Rep. D f
Coca, R. Ecuador C c
Codaya, R. Brazil D c
Colorado or Cobu Leuba, R., 700 m. Argentine Rep. D f
Comprida Cataract (R. Araguaya). Brazil F c
Contas, R., 300 m. Brazil G d
Contuso, R. Bolivia E e
Coquimbo, R. Chili C e
Corentyn, R., 400 m. Guiana E b
Corrientes, R. Paraguay E e
Cotinga, R. Brazil D b
Cuarein, R. Brazil E f
Cucua-manema, R. Brazil E b
Curaray, R. Ecuador C c
Curiza, R. Brazil C c
Curu, R. Brazil G c
Cuynni, R. Guiana E b
Cuxim, R. Brazil E d
Demerara, R., 300 m. Guiana E b
Desaguadero or Salado, R., 450 m. Argentine Rep. D f
Desaguadero, R., 170 m. Bolivia D d
Desire, R. Patagonia D g
Diamante, R. Argentine Republic D f
Doce, R., 360 m. Brazil F d
Dulce, R., 450 m. Argentine Rep. D c
Esmeraldas, R. Ecuador B b
Essequibo, R., 450 m. Guiana E b
Fresco, R. Brazil E c
Giparana or Machado, R. Brazil D c
Girau Falls (R. Madeira), Brazil D c
Grande or Araguaya, R., 1,150 m. Brazil F c
Grande, Cataract (R. Aragnaya). Brazil F c
Grande or Guapay, R. Bolivia D d
Grande, R. Argentine Republic D e
Grande, R., 500 m. Brazil E d
Grande do Belmonte, R., 460 m. Brazil G d
Great Cataracts (Corentyn R.) Guiana E b
Guachipas, R. Argentine Republic D e
Guapay or Grande, R. Bolivia D d
Guapindas, R. Brazil E c
Guaporc, R., 500 m. Brazil D d
Guarico, R. Venezuela D b
Guaviare, R., 520 m. Colombia C b
Guiriri, R. Brazil E c
Gurupatuba, R. Brazil E c
Gurupi, R. Brazil F c
Huallaga, R., 560 m. Peru C c
Huasco, R. Chili C e
Ica or Putumayo, R., 800 m. Ecuador C c
Iguape, R. Brazil F e
Iguassu, R., 400 m. Brazil E e
Ilheos, R. Brazil G d
Inirda, R. Colombia D b
Ipaminare, R. Colombia C b
Italagna, R. Brazil E c
Itapicuru, R., 380 m. Brazil G d
Itata, R. Chili C f
Itenes, R. Brazil D d
Ivahy, R. Brazil E c
Ivenheyma or Monicc, R. Paraguay E e
Jacare, R. Brazil D c
Jacuy, R. Brazil E e
Jaguapiri, R. Brazil E c
Jaguaribe, R., 350 m. Brazil G c
Jamary, R. Brazil D d
Jantatuba, R. Brazil D c
Japura or Caqueta, R., 1,100 m. Brazil C c
Jarupari Falls (Ucayari R), Colombia C b
Jassy, R. Brazil D d
Jauja, R. Peru C d
Javary, R., 550 m. Brazil C c
Jubina, R. Brazil E d
Jurua, R. Brazil D c
Juruena, R. Brazil E d
Jutay, R., 500 m. Brazil D c
King Fred. William's Cataract (Corentyu R.), Guiana E b
Limari, R. Chili C f
Limay, R. Patagonia D f
Loa, R. Bolivia C e
Machado or Giparana, R. Brazil D c
Madeira or Cayari, R., 2,000 m. Brazil E c
Madeira, Falls (R. Madeira), Brazil D c
Magdalena, R., 800 m. Colombia C a
Mahissy, R. Brazil D c
Mamia, R. Brazil D c
Mamore, R., 900 m. Bolivia D d
Manoel Alves, R. Brazil F d
Manoel Alves Grande, R. Brazil F c
Mapiri, R., 220 m. Bolivia D d
Marañon or Amazon, R, 4,000 m. Brazil E c
Marmellos, R. Brazil D c
Maroni, R. Guiana E b
Massary, R. Brazil E c
Matura, R. Brazil E c
Maule, R. Chili C f
Mazaruni R. Guiana E b
Meta, R., 550 m. Colombia C b
Moju, R. Brazil F c
Monice or Iveuheyma, R. Paraguay E e
Morona, R. Ecuador C c
Mortes, R. Brazil E d
Mosetenes, R. Bolivia D d
Napo, R., 450 m. Ecuador C c
Neamuda, R. Brazil E c
Negro, R., 1,300 m. Brazil D c
Negro, R. Brazil E e
Negro, R., 320 m. Uruguay E f
Negro or Casu, R., 700 m. Patagonia D f
Neuquen or Rapid R. Argentine Rep. D f
Orinoco, R., 1,200 m. Area of basin, 337,000 sq. m. Venezuela D b
Oyapok, R. Guiana E b
Pacaxy, R. Brazil E c
Pachitea, R. Peru C c
Padauiri, R. Brazil D b
Palacios, R. Bolivia D d
Paouini, R. Peru D d
Para, R. ("*Father of Waters*"), 280 m. Brazil F c
Paracatu, R., 280 m. Brazil F d
Paragau, R. Brazil D d
Paragua, R. Venezuela D b
Paraguay, R., 1,400 m. Paraguay E e
Parahiba R. (Prov. Parahiba), 300 m. Brazil G c
Parahyba, R., 500 m. Brazil F e
Parana, R., 2,300 m. Paraguay E e
Paranahaiba, R., 880 m. Brazil F c
Paranahiba, R., 500 m. Brazil E d
Paranapanema, R., 350 m. Brazil E e
Paranaziugua, Brazil E d
Pardo, R., 320 m. Brazil F e
Parima, Paraviana, Quecueme, or Branco, R., 850 m. Brazil D b
Pastasa, R. Ecuador C c
Patia, R. Colombia C b
Paulo Affonzo Falls (R. S. Francisco), Brazil G c
Pante R. Ecuador C c
Pelotas, R. Brazil E e
Perguicus, R. Brazil F c
Pilcomayo, R., 300 m. Bolivia D d
Pilcomayo or Araguay Guazu, R., 900 m. Bolivia E e
Pipira, R. Brazil F e
Piquery, R. Brazil E e
Plata, Rio de la, or Platte R. (estuary 200 m. long), Uruguay & Arg. Rep. E f
Primero or First R. Argentine Rep. D f
Purus, R., 1,200 m. Brazil D c
Putumayo or Ica, R., 800 m. Ecuador C c
Quarto or Fourth R. Argentine Rep. D f
Quequer, R. Argentine Republic E f
Quinto or Fifth R. Argentine Rep. D f
Roneador, R. Brazil E d
Rupununi R. Guiana E b
Salado or Desaguadero, R., 450 m. Argentine Rep. D f
Salado, R., 700 m. Argentine Rep. E f
Salta Grande (great fall on R. Parana), Paraguay E e
San Antonio Cataract (R. Tocantins), Brazil F c
San Juan, R. Bolivia D e
San Juan, R. Colombia C b
San Miguel, R., 500 m. Bolivia D d
San Miguel, R. Ecuador C b
Santa Anna, R. Brazil E c
Santa Cruz, R. Patagonia C h
Santa Maria Cataract (R. Araguaya). Brazil F c
São Francisco, R., 1,400 m. Brazil G c
São Lorenzo, R. Brazil E d
Saramacca, R. Guiana E b
Segundo or Secoud R. Argentine Rep. D f
Siapa, R. Venezuela D b
Sogemoza, R. Colombia C b
Sommo Grande, R. Brazil F c
Sonmidouro, R. Brazil E d
Suapure, R. Venezuela D b
Surinam, R., 300 m. Guiana E b
Tacuhy, R. Brazil C c
Tapajos, R., 950 m. Brazil E c
Tapoa, R. Brazil D c
Taquary, R. Brazil E c
Taquary, R. Brazil E d
Tarawaca, R. Peru D d
Teffe, R. Brazil D c
Tercero or Third R. Argentine Rep. D f
Tiete or Anhemby, R., 500 m. Brazil E e
Tigre, R. Ecuador C c
Tigre, R. Venezuela D b
Tocantins, R., 1,200 m. Brazil F c
Tocuyu, R. Venezuela D a
Tolten, R. Chili C f
Tomo, R. Colombia D b
Tres Pontas, Cataract (R. Araguaya), Brazil F c
Trombetas, R. Brazil E b
Tuiche, R. Bolivia D d
Tupuro, R. Colombia D b
Uapes, R. dos, Brazil C b
Uatuna, R. Brazil E c
Ucayale, R., 1,100 m. Peru C c

MAP OF SOUTH AMERICA.

Ucayari, R. Colombia C b
Urubamba, R., 500 m. Peru C e
Urubupunga Falls (R. Parana). Brazil E e
Uruguay, R., 900 m. Uruguay E f
Urupaiti, R. Brazil E c
Vacarapy, R. Brazil E b
Valle, R. del, Argentine Republic D e
Vazaparris, R. Brazil G d
Ventuari, R. Venezuela D b
Verde, R. Brazil E d
Verde Grande, R. Brazil F d
Vermejo, R., 900 m. Bolivia E e f
Vichada, R. Colombia D b
Xingu, R., 1,300 m. Brazil E

LAKES.

Aullagas or Poopo, L. Bolivia D d
Belvedero, Grande, L. Argentine Rep. D f
Calchat, L. Argentine Rep. D e
Capar or Viedma, L. Patagonia C g
Caracares or Ybera L. Argentine Rep. E e
Chinchaicocha, L. Peru C d
Coluguape, L. Patagonia C g
Concepcion, L. Bolivia D d
Grande, L. Brazil E d
Gualletue L. Chili C f
Guanacache, L. Argentine Republic D f
Llancanelu, Laguna de, Argentine Rep. D f
Llanquihue, L. Chili C g
Mangueira L. Brazil E f
Maracaybo, L. di, Venezuela C a
Merun, L. Brazil E f
Monte, L. del, Argentine Rep. D f
Naguelhapi, L. Patagonia C g
Patos, L. dos, Brazil E f
Poopo or Aullagas, Bolivia D d
Porongas, L. Argentine Republic D e
Rabeca, L. Brazil D d
Ranco, L. Chili C f
Rogoaguado, L. Bolivia D d
Salina. Brazil D e
Saliuas, L. Argentine Republic D f
Santiago, L. Bolivia D d
Saraca, L. Brazil E
Silvero, L. Argentine Rep. D f
Titicaca, L. Area 2,225 geog. sq. m. Altitude 12,850 ft. Peru D d
Urre Laquen (Bitter L.), Arg. Rep. D f
Viedma or Capar, L. Patagonia C g
Ybera or Caracares, L. Arg. Rep. E e
Ypoa, L. Paraguay E e

MOUNTAINS, ETC.

Aconcagua 23,910, the loftiest M. of America, Andes of Chili D f
Alhia Peak, Brazil E e
Ancohuma or Sorata, 21,286 Andes of Bolivia D d
Andes (Spanish, *Cordillera de los Andes*), extend along the whole western region of the continent from N. to S. 4,500 m., breadth from 40 to 400 m. Mean height 11,800 ft.
Antisana Vol. 19,137 Andes of Ecuador C e
Antuco Vol., 8,918 Andes of Chili C f
Arequipa Vol., 20,320 Andes of Peru C d
Atacama, Desert, Chili & Bolivia C e
Callaqui Vol. Andes of Chili C f
Cayambe or Cayambe Urcu, 19,535 Andes of Ecuador C e
Chimborazo Vol., 21,424 Andes of Ecua. C c
Chuquibamba, 21,000 Andes of Peru C d
Copiapo Vol. Andes of Chili D e
Corcoba lo Vol. Andes of Chili C g
Cordillera, a Spanish name applied to a mountain chain.
Cordillera Grande, Brazil F d
Cotopaxi Vol., 18,775 Andes of Ecuador C c
Cuchilla Grande, Uruguay E f
Cuchilla Santa Lucia, Uruguay E f
Cumbal Vol., 15,620 Andes of Colombia C b
Darwin, Mt., 6,800 Tierra del Fuego C h
Descabezado, Andes of Chili C f
Despoblado, El, Bolivia D e
Duida, Mt., 7,149 Venezuela D b
Geraes, Mt. Brazil E e
Gran Chaco, El, Bolivia & Arg. Con. D e
Gualatieri, 21,960 Andes of Peru D d
Icutu, Mt., 7,500 Venezuela D b
Illimani, 21,140 Andes of Bolivia D d
Illinizo, 17,380 Andes of Ecuador C e
Imataca Mountains, Venezuela D b
Itabira, Mt., 5,250 Brazil F e
Itacolumi, Mt., 5,750 (*the "Giant"*), Brazil F e
Itambe, Mt., 5,960 Brazil F d
Limari, Andes of Chili D f
Lirima, Andes of Peru D d
Llanos is a name applied to the immense plains of S. America occupied by the R. Orinoco. Area about 200,000 sq. m.
Llullayacu, Vol. Andes of Chili D e
Maypu Vol. Andes of Chili D f
Mejillones, Morro de (Mt.), Bolivia C e
Minchinmavida Vol., 8,000 Andes of Ch. C g
Moreno, Morro (Mt.), Bolivia C e
Morro de Mejillones (Mt.), Bolivia C e
Morro Moreno (Mt.), Bolivia C e
Pampa del Sacramento Peru C e
Pampas, a name given to the deserts which extend from the straits of Magellan northward to the sources of the R. Paraguay.
Pasco, Knot of, 11,800 Andes of Peru C d
Pichincha Vol., 15,924 Andes of Ecua. C b
Purace Vol., 17,034 Andes of Colombia C b
Sacramento, Paupa del, Peru C c
Sahama, 22,350 Andes of Peru D d
Sangay, 16,138 Andes of Ecuador C e
San Pedro, Vol. Andes of Bolivia D e
San Valentyn, Vol. Patagonia C g
Selvas, or Silvas, a name applied to the forest plains of the Amazon. Length, 1,500 m. Breadth from 350 to 800 m.
Serra Bitounas, Brazil E e
Serra de Santa Martha, Brazil E d
Serra do Mar, Brazil E e
Serra do Paranapicabo, Brazil F e
Serra dos Orgaos, 7,500 Brazil F e
Serra Geral. Brazil E e
Serra Govoados, Brazil F c
Serra Vermetha, Brazil F c
Sierra del Vulcan, Argentine Con. E f
Sierra de Santa Marta, Colombia C a
Sierra Nevada, 15,346 Venezuela C b
Sierra Parima, Venezuela D b
Sierra Ventana, Argentine Con. D f
Sorata, or Ancohuma, 21,286 Andes of Bolivia D d
Stokes, Mt., 6,400 Andes of Patagonia C h
Tolima Vol., 18,020 Andes of Colombia C b
Tripoutou, Mt. Guiana E b
Tumueuraque Mounts, Guiana E b
Tupuregato, 22,016 Andes of Chili D f
Uassari, Mt. Guiana E b
Villa Rica Vol., 16,000 Andes of Chili C f
Xarayes, Marshes of the, Brazil E d
Yanteles, 8,030 Andes of Patagonia C g

GULFS AND BAYS, ETC.

Adventure Bay, Chili C g
Adventure Bay, Falkland Is. E h
All Saints Bay (B. de Todos os Santos), Brazil G d
Ancud, Gulf, Chili C g
Arauco Bay, Chili C f
Bahia Blanca, Argentine Con. D f
Beagle Channel, Patagonia D h
Blanca, Bahia, Argentine Con. D f
Bouchier Bay, Patagonia D h
Brightman, Puerto, Argentine Con. D f
Camerones Bay, Patagonia D g
Chilca, Port, Peru C d
Chimba Bay, Bolivia C e
Choco Bay, Colombia C b
Choiseul Sound, Falkland Is. E h
Cockburn Channel, Patagonia C h
Conception Strait, Chili C h
Coqui Bay, Colombia C b
Coquimbo Bay, Chili C e
Corcovado, Gulf, Chili C g
Coy Inlet, Patagonia D h
Cupica Bay, Colombia C b
Darien, Gulf, Colombia C b
David Bay, Colombia B b
Desire, Port, Patagonia D g
Desolate Bay, Patagonia C h
Desvelos Bay, Patagonia D g
Dragons Mouth, Venezuela D a
Dyneley Bay, Chili C g
Falkland Sound, Falkland Is. D h
Gallegos, Port, Patagonia D h
Guayaquil, Gulf, Ecuador B c
King George Bay, Falkland Is. D h
Last Hope Inlet, Patagonia C h
Le Maire, Strait, Patagonia D h
Magellan, Strait, Chili C h & D h
Mejillones Bay, Bolivia C e
Morosquillo, Gulf, Colombia C b
Nassau Bay, Patagonia D h
Nelson Strait, Chili C h
Nuevo Gulf, Patagonia D g
Otway Bay, Chili C h
Panama, Bay, Colombia C b
Paranagua Bay, Brazil F e
Paria, Gulf, Venezuela D a
Peñas Gulf, Chili C g
Picton Opening, Chili C g
Possession Bay, Patagonia D h
Possession Bay, S. Georgia G h
Puerto Brightman, Argentine Con. D f
Royal Bay, S. Georgia G h
St. George, Gulf, Patagonia D g
St. John Harbour, Patagonia D h
Samborombon Bay, Argentine Con. E f
San Antonio, Port, Patagonia D g
San Julian, Port, Patagonia D g
San Matias, Gulf, Patagonia D g
Santa Anna Bay, Brazil F e
Santa Cruz, Port, Patagonia D h
Santa Elena, Port, Patagonia D g
Santa Rosa, Bahia de, Brazil F b
Sebastian Bay, Patagonia D h
Serpents Mouth, Venezuela D b
Spring Bay, Patagonia D g
Stanley Harbour, Falklaud Is. E h
Stokes Bay, Chili C h
Todos Santos, Bahia de (Bay of All Saints), Brazil G d
Trinidad, Gulf, Chili C g
Useless Bay, Patagonia D h
Venezuela, Gulf, Venezuela C a
Vera Bay, Patagonia D g
Ysla Blanca, Bay, Chili C e

ISLES AND CAPES.

Andres, Point, Argentine Con. E f
Asunciou, Point, Argentine Con. D f
Atalaia Point, Brazil F e
Bananal or Santa Anna I. Brazil E d
Blanca I. Venezuela D a
Blanco, Cape, Patagonia D g
Blanco, Cape, Peru B c
Brunswick Peninsula, Chili C h
Buen Ayre (*Dutch*), W. Indies D a
Cambridge I. Chili C h
Campana I. Chili C g
Castillos Point & I. Uruguay E f
Chao Is. Peru C e
Chatham I. Chili C h
Chiloe, I. Chili C g
Chincha Is. Peru C d
Chonos Archipelago, Chili C g
Choros, Cape, Peru C e
Clarence I. Chili C h
Clerke Rocks, S. Georgia G h
Cocales, Point, Guiana E b
Coiba I. Colombia B b
Coroa Vermelha (I.), Brazil G d
Corrientes, Cape. Argentine Con. E f
Curacao I. (*Dutch*), W. Indies D a
Darien or Pauama, Isthmus, Colombia C b
Desolation I. Chili C h
Dolphin, Cape, Falkland Is. E h
Duke of York I. Chili C h
Falkland, East, Falkland Is. E h
Falkland Islands (*British*), E h
Falkland, West, Falkland Is. D h
False Point, Peru B c
Francisco de Paulo, Cape, Patagonia D g
Frio, Cape, Brazil F e
Froward, C., the most southerly point of the Continent, Patagonia C h
Gallinas, Point, Colombia C a
Georgia I., South (*British*), G h
Gordon I. Patagonia C h
Gorgona I. Colombia C b
Grande, I. Brazil E c
Grenada I. (*British*), W. Indies D a
Grenadines (*British*), W. Indies D a
Guaianeco Is. Chili C g
Guajira Peninsula, Colombia C a
Guaytecas Is. Chili C g
Gurupi, Cape, Brazil F e
Hanover I. Chili C h
Horn, Cape, Patagonia D h
Hoste I. Patagonia D h
Huamblin I. Chili C g
Huafo I. Chili C g
Jason Is. Falkland Is. D h
Joannes or Marajo I. Brazil F e
Juan Fernandez I. Peru C f
Londonderry I. Patagonia C h
Madre de Dios Archipelago, Chili C h
Madre I. Chili C h
Mala, Point, Colombia B b
Malpelo I. Colombia B b
Mangles Point, Ecuador C b
Maraca I. Brazil F b
Marajo or Joannes I. Brazil F c
Margarita I. Venezuela D a
Mariato, Point, Colombia B b
Mas Afuera I. Peru B f
Mexianna, I. Brazil F b
Mocha I. Chili C f
Montague, Cape, Chili C g
Navarin I. Patagonia D h
Norte, Cape, Brazil F b
North Cape, S. Georgia G h
Orchilla I. Venezuela D a
Oruba I. (*Dutch*), W. Indies C a
Panama or Darien, Isthmus, Colombia C b
Paraguana Peninsula, Venezuela D a
Pearl Is. Colombia C b
Penotes Point, Peru C d
Piedras, Point, Argentine Con. E f
Plata I. Ecuador B c
Puna I. Ecuador B c
Queen Adelaide I. Chili C h
Quilan, Cape, Chili C g
Rasa, Point, Argentine Con. D g
Roques, Los Is. Venezuela D a
St. Helena Point, Ecuador B c
St. John Cape, Patagonia D h
San Ambrose I. Peru C e
San Antonio, Cape, Argentine Con. E f
San Diego, Cape, Patagonia D h
San Felix I. Peru C e
San Francisco, Cape, Ecuador B b
San Josef, Peninsula, Patagonia D g
San Lorenzo, Cape, Ecuador B c
San Roque, Cape, Brazil G c
Santa Anna or Bananal I. Brazil E d
Santa Catherina, I. Brazil F e
Santa Clara I. Peru C f
Santa Inez I. Chili C h
Santa Maria Point, Peru C d
São Thome, Cape. Brazil F e
South Georgia I. (*British*), G h
Staten I. Patagonia D h
Stewart I. Patagonia C h
Sur, Point, Argentine Con. E f
Taytao Archipelago, Chili C g
Taytao Peninsula, Chili C g
Testigos I. Venezuela D a
Three Points, Cape, Patagonia D g
Tierra del Fuego, Patagonia C h
Tierra del Fuego or King Charles *South* Land, Patagonia D h
Tobago I. (*British*), W. Indies D a
Tortuga I. Venezuela D a
Tova I. Patagonia D g
Tres Montes, Peninsula, Chili C g
Trinidad I. (*British*), W. Indies D a
Two Bays, Cape, Patagonia D g
Vermelha, Coroa (I.), Brazil G d
Virgins, Cape, Patagonia D h
Wellington I. Chili C g
William IV. Land (I.), Chili C h
Wollaston I. Patagonia D h
Wood Is. Patagonia C h

CARIBBEAN SEA

NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN

SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN

Gulf or Darien

Gulf of Maracaibo

Gulf of Venezuela

Pt Gallinas

Grenadines

Grenada

Tobago

Trinidad

Mouth of the Orinoco

Equator

Gulapagos Is 650 miles West from the coast.

VENEZUELA

COLOMBIA

NEW GRANADA

ECUADOR

PERU

BRAZIL

BOLIVIA

GUIANA

BRITISH GUIANA

DUTCH GUIANA

FRENCH GUIANA

Bolivar

Maracaibo

Valencia

CARACAS

Cumana

Barcelona

Angostura

Pamplona

Merida

Truxillo

Barquisimeto

Coro

Cartagena

Santa Marta

Panama

Santiago de Veraguas

Antioquia

Medellin

Socorro

Tunja

Bogota

Popayan

Pasto

Quito

Cuenca

Guayaquil

Loja

Piura

Truxillo

Guanchaco

Huanuco

Pasco

Lima

Callao

Huancavelica

Ayacucho

Cuzco

Arequipa

Puno

La Paz

Cochabamba

Oruro

Potosi

Chuquisaca or Sucre

Santa Cruz de la Sierra

Trinidad

Matto Grosso or Villa Bella

Diamantina

Cuyaba

Barra or Manaos

Olinda

Pará or Belem

I. Marajo or Joannes

Macapa

Mouth of the Amazon or Maranon

Tumucumaque Mts

Cayenne

Paramaribo

Georgetown (Demerara)

New Amsterdam

Fort Fred. Wilhelmina

Fort St. Joaquim

Fort St. João

Fort Diedo

Fort Prince de Beira

Fort Principe da Beira

Fort Coimbra

Fort Conception

Fort Tabatinga

Fort St. Carlos

Fort St. Barbara

Fort St. Antonio de Marapi

Fort St. Joaquim de Queyma

Fort St. Joseph

Fort St. Antonio

Fort St. Thomas

Fort St. Pedro

Fort St. Jeronymo

Fort St. Anna

Fort St. Carlos

Fort St. Joseph

Fort St. Francisco

Fort St. Miguel

Fort St. Teresa

Fort St. Rosa

Fort St. Ignacio

Fort St. Miguel

Fort St. Joaquim

Fort St. Pedro

Fort St. Thomas

SOUTH AMERICA

BY J. BARTHOLOMEW F.R.G.S.

Statute Miles 69·16 = 1 Degree
100 50 0 100 200 300 400 500

Spanish Miles 26·25 = 1 Degree
50 0 50 100 150

Portuguese Leagues 18·1 = 1 Degree
20 0 20 40 60 80 100

PACIFIC OCEAN

ATLANTIC OCEAN

SOUTH

Tropic of Capricorn

Equator

Longitude West of Greenwich

Cobija
Copiapo
Serena
Valparaiso
Mas Afuera
Juan Fernandez
S. Clara
Valdivia
Ancud or San Carlos
I. of Chiloe
Chonos Archipel.
Taytao Archipel.
Taytao Penn.a
Madre de Dios Archipelago
Duke of York I.
Q. Adelaide I.
Str. of Magellan
Desolation I.
Otway B.
Sta Inez I.
Tierra del Fuego
C. Horn
Wollaston I.
Navarin I.
Staten I.
C. Corrientes
Bahia Blanca
Buenos Ayres
Rosario
Mendoza
San Juan
Cordova
Santa Fe
Parana
Salado
Corrientes
Asuncion
Villa Rica
Villa Real
Salta
Jujuy
Tucuman
Santiago
Catamarca
Rioja
San Juan
San Luis
San Fernando
Talca
Concepcion
Arauco
Valdivia
Chiloe
Ancud or San Carlos
Puerto Montt
Peninsula of San Josef
Nueva Gulf
Gulf of St. George
C. Three Points
C. Blanco
Port Desire
Spring Bay
Deaveloss B.
Port S. Julian
C. Francisco de Paulo
Port Sta Cruz
Coy Inlet
Port Gallegos
C. Virgines
Str. of Magellan
Sebastian B.
Falkland Sound
FALKLAND ISLANDS (Brit.)
C. Dolphin
Stanley Harb.r
E. Falkland
Choiseul Sd
Adventure B.
W.t Falkland
Jason Is.
K. George
South Georgia I.
C. North
Possession B.
Royal B.
Clerke B.x
Maldonado
MONTE VIDEO
Rio de la Plata
Uruguay
Entre Rios
Paraguay
Pilcomayo
Bermejo
Salado
Colorado
Negro
Desaguadero
Vermejo
Pilcomayo or Araguay Guazu
Rio Grande
Rio Pardo
Porto Alegre
Pelotas
São Pedro or Rio Grande do Sul
Lagoa dos Patos
Lagoa Mirim
Laguna
Desterro
Lde S.ta Catherina
Curitiba
Paranagua
Sorocaba
Porto Feliz
Campanha
Parati
San Paulo
Rio de Janeiro
C.S. Thome
Santos
Iguape
Paranapicaba
Serra do Mar
Serra Geral
Serra dos Vertentes
Serra dos Tapes
Serra de Mantiqueira
Serra do Espinhaço
Serra do Paranan
Serra Geral de Goyaz
Serra de Tabatinga
Serra Dourada
Serra Parecis
Serra de Aguapehy
Serra de Chiquitos
Serra de Santa Barbara
Serra de Huanchaca
Serra de Huanchaca
Serra de Huanchaca
Serra de Huanchaca
Cordillera de los Andes
Cordillera de los Andes
Cordillera de los Andes

Land.—*Climate.* If we except a limited space along the W. shores of *A.*, protected by the Andes, Rocky Mountains, and Maritime Alps, the temperature in the same latitude is everywhere inferior to that of the Old World. Countries which, from their geographical position, we should suppose would be mild and temperate, are exposed to long and severe winters. Thus, in the 45th parallel, on the N. side of the Canadian lakes, frost is continuous for more than six months. Every variety of temperature is, nevertheless, to be found, in accordance with the difference of latitude and elevation. The temperate zone is subject to sudden and violent changes, and the torrid, to the extremes of wet and drought; but as this feature will be particularly noticed under the different countries composing the American continent, it is unnecessary here to do more than indicate the characteristics of the climate. The discussion of the causes of the difference of mean temperature between the New and the Old worlds will be found under the name UNITED STATES, which comprehends the largest portion of the habitable part of N. America. — The climate of S. America is variable. In Peru, rain scarcely ever falls, and along the lower parts of the tropical countries it is exceedingly unhealthy. On the coast of the Caribbean sea, yellow fever prevails, and frightful hurricanes sweep over the Pampas. The southern part of S. America is both cold and dry, but as two thirds of the peninsula lie within the tropics, it has a higher temperature than N. America.

III. MINERALS. The mineral riches of *A.* are probably superior to those of any of the other great divisions of the globe. The discovery of the mines of Mexico and Peru effected an entire revolution in the value of precious metals; and another revolution, in the same sense, followed the discovery of the mines of California. Mines of silver are successfully worked in several territories of the United States. Besides gold and silver, most other metals are found in lesser or greater abundance. Chili and Cuba have some of the richest copper mines in the world. Lead is found in the greatest plenty in different parts of the United States, as also antimony, mercury, &c. Diamonds are found extensively in Brazil, and also in the United States. Iron is extremely abundant in the U. States, and in many other parts of the continent; salt also is very widely diffused; and coal, including anthracite, is found in vast and indeed all but inexhaustible deposits in different parts of the U. States, in British America, and in Chili.

IV. BOTANY. Stretching from the Arctic to the Antarctic Circle, and possessing soil of every elevation and quality, *A.* is necessarily rich in vegetables of every description. Her forests and pastures are unrivalled for extent, luxuriance, and magnificence. The forests consist generally of very heavy timber, including many species of pines and larches unknown in Europe, with an endless variety of oaks, maples, cypresses, tulip-trees, mahogany trees, logwood, Brazil wood, &c., &c. The Old World owes to *A.* potatoes, tobacco, maize or Indian corn, millet, cocoa, vanilla, pimento, copaiba, chinchona or bark, jalap, sassafras, nux-vomica, &c. The cactus cochinilifi, which furnishes the cochineal, is also peculiar to *A.*, and the sugar-cane is indigenous to the West Indies. *A.* is indebted to the other hemisphere for wheat, barley, oats, rice, oranges, peaches, &c., and for the coffee-plant, now one of her staple products.



Fig. 105. — SUGAR-CANE.

V. GEOLOGY. The continuous belt of high mountains traversing the W. border of *A.*, from Behring's Straits to Tierra del Fuego, forming the most uninterrupted extent of primitive mountains known, appears to be chiefly granitic in the Rocky Mountains, while in the Cordilleras of Mexico, and the Andes of S. America, the primitive strata are, for the most part, covered with immense accumulations of transition porphyries, trachytes, and lavas, — presenting numerous volcanoes, many of which are in constant activity. The wide expanse of low, and generally plain country, which immediately on the W. succeeds to the above-mentioned mountain-zone, consists of immense deposits of newer rocks, over which is everywhere strewn, like a mantle, the alluvial formation, or a covering of sand and gravel, with which are intermingled rolled masses of rocks. — The principal masses, and highest points of the chain of mountains of lower elevation, which forms the eastern boundary to the low country, are composed of granite. The clusters of islands of the West Indies are almost without exception of volcanic origin. The geological character of *A.* partakes of the simplicity observable in her great mountain ranges, which obey highly uniform laws of arrangement, and are, in a measure, free from those interruptions which occur in Europe, arising out of its numerous chains, whose irregular and often contradictory structure it is frequently difficult to reconcile or explain. The two continents agree in the prevailing primitive character of their northern extremities, and in the prevalence of volcanoes about their equatorial and southern regions; and an investigation of their geological relations affords no grounds for the common opinion, that the New World is of a more recent origin than the Old.

VI. ZOÖLOGY. *A.* contains a great variety of wild animals, and, since its discovery, the various domestic animals of Europe have been introduced, and are now found in great numbers. In comparing animals of the same species, in the two continents, it has been found, in a majority of instances where a difference of size has been ascertained, that the American animal is larger than that of the eastern continent. The Llama, which bears a considerable resemblance to the camel, inhabits Peru. The buffalo, or American ox (*Bos Americus*), the largest native quadruped of the New World, is principally found on the prairie lands near the Rocky Mountains. The musk-ox (*Bos moschatus*) is found only to the W. of Hudson's Bay. The Rocky Mountain goat, remarkable for the fineness of its wool, is a habitat from Mexico to the extremity of that range. The reindeer is found chiefly in Greenland. The best variety of the *A.* dog is the *Canis familiaris*, found in Newfoundland. The beaver was once very common in the N.W. parts of North *A.*; but the high price obtained for its fur has nearly led to a total extirpation of this animal in the more accessible parts of the country. The coypou or neutra, and the chinchilla, are found in South *A.* The beasts of prey are not very numerous. The jaguar (*Felix onca*), found in S. America, is the most formidable. The puma (*Felix discolor*) is found in both Americas. A number of bears inhabit the shores of the Arctic sea, and are found as far south as the Rocky Mountains. Tropical *A.* possesses a great variety of apes: here, also, is found the vampire bat, which attacks the largest animals, and even man himself when asleep. Reptiles are numerous, the largest being the rattlesnake and the true *boa-constrictor*, which is found in enormous size in the lagoons and swamps of tropical countries. Insects also abound, and in many parts are very offensive. — The birds are exceedingly numerous: they are generally more beautiful in plumage than those of Asia and Africa, but their notes are less melodious. The condor, which frequents the Andes of S. America, holds, on account of its size, strength, and rapidity of flight, the pre-eminence over the feathered creation. The American waters are remarkable for the variety and abundance of their fish.

VII. SPECIES OF MEN. Of the 85 millions making up the total population of *A.*, about 15 millions only are of indigenous race, and these 15 millions speak in upward



Fig. 106.—AMERICAN INDIAN.
(Sac Chief.)

of 400 different languages. These 400 different tribes are the remnants of great nations destroyed by the colonization of the New World. The principal of them will be found under their own peculiar names, or under those of the countries which they inhabit. See, more especially, the word INDIANS. — Of the other 70 millions of inhabitants, about 50 are of European origin, 10 of Negro race, and 10 of a mixed race of white, black, and indigenous or red men.

VIII. RELIGION. Before its colonization by Europeans, all the natives of *A.* were idolaters. Christianity is now professed by the great majority of the population: it is only the most barbarous tribes that have not adopted it, and remain heathen. Catholicism and Protestantism divide almost equally the Christian population of the New World.

IX. POLITICAL DIVISIONS, POPULATION, and FOREIGN POSSESSIONS. The following account of the different American States and Foreign Possessions, and of their respective population in 1880, has been carefully compiled from the latest and best authorities.

STATES.		POPULATION.
North.	United States of America, Republic,	50,000,000
	Mexico, ... " .	9,389,461
Central and *South.*	Guatemala, " .	1,500,000
	San Salvador, . . . " .	600,000
	Nicaragua, . . . " .	400,000
	Honduras, . . . " .	350,000
	Costa Rica, . . . " .	185,000
	U. S. of Colombia, . . " .	2,900,000
	Bolivia, ... " .	2,325,000
	Equador, ... " .	1,300,000
	Venezuela, . . . " .	2,200,000
	Peru, ... " .	3,199,000
	Chili, ... " .	2,699,945
	Argentine Confederation, " .	2,400,000
	Brazil, ... Empire,	11,058,000
	Uruguay, . . . Republic,	410,000
	Paraguay, . . . " .	293,844
	Patagonia and Falkland Islands, .	100,000
W. Indies.	Hayti, . . . Republic,	572,000
	San Domingo, . . . " .	250,000
	FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.	
England.	In North America: Canada, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, British Columbia, and Vancouver's Island, .	3,771,320
	In W. Indies and S. America: Bahamas, Turk's Island, Jamaica, Bermuda, Virgin Islands, St. Christopher or St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbadoes, Grenada, Tobago, Trinidad, British Honduras, and British Guiana, . .	1,103,173
France.	In W. Indies and S. America: Martinique, Guadaloupe, Maria-Galande, Desiderada, Saintes, a part of St. Martin, and French Guiana. — In Newfoundland: St. Pierre, and Miquelon, . . .	332,414
Spain.	In W. Indies: Cuba, and Porto Rico,	2,030,082
Holland.	In W. Indies and S. America: Curaçoa, St. Eustatius, St. Martin, and Surinam or Dutch Guiana, . . .	93,659
Denmark.	In W. Indies: St. Thomas, Santa Cruz, and St. John, ...	48,231
Sweden.	In W. Indies: St. Bartholomew, .	2,898
		99,544,0.7

For works on *A.*, see *Bibliotheca Americana* (Boston, 1878). Containing nearly 7,000 titles.

Amer'ica, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Wabash co.

Amer'ica City, in *Kan.*, a post-village of Nemaha co.

Amer'ican, *n.* A native of America;—in a restricted sense, an inhabitant of the United States.

—*a.* Belonging to America;—or, in a restricted sense, to the United States.

Amer'ican, in *California*, a township of Sacramento co.; *pop.* 416.

Amer'ican Creek, in *California*, Marin co.; falls into the Pacific ocean.

Amer'ican Fork, in *Utah*, a post-town of Utah co., near the lake Utah, 13 m. N. W. of Provo.; *pop.* 1,115

Amer'ican River, in *California*. It rises in the Sierra Nevada, flows for about 100 m. in a W.S W. direction between Placer and El Dorado cos., receives at the W. extremity of the latter co. the waters of a south fork coming from Lake Bompland, and after flowing S.W. for about 30 m., falls into the Sacramento river, near the city of Sacramento.

Amer'icanism, *n.* Any word, phrase, or idiom, in general use among the inhabitants of the United States, which deviates from the English standard. Every living language is subject to continual changes; and it is not to be expected that a large community, in a state of social and political activity, who are daily developing new and characteristic features, will fail to exercise their share of influence upon that which they naturally consider as a part of their inheritance. Indeed, the number of new words, or of words now used in America in a different sense from that which they have in England, is but small among our good writers, and some of them have already been adopted in the mother-country. Although the lash of ridicule has been unsparingly applied to the American pronunciation, there is much greater uniformity in the U. S. than in Great Britain, and the general standard is certainly higher. In many places, as for example Philadelphia, the pronunciation is at least as good as in any place in the British dominions. See Bartlett's *Dict. of A.* (rev. ed., 1877).

Amer'icanize, *v. a.* To render American; to naturalize in America.

Amer'icus Vespucius, properly AMERIGO VESPUCCI, an eminent navigator, B. at Florence, 1451. After receiving a liberal education, he was sent by his father

to Spain for the purpose of conducting his commercial affairs; and being at Seville when Columbus was making preparations for his second voyage, he resolved to enter on a career of maritime discovery. His first expedition to the new continent was in 1499, under the command of Ojeda, a year after the discovery and examination of the coast of Darien by Columbus. He made a second voyage in the following year. After this, he entered the service of king Emanuel of Portugal, and made two voyages in Portuguese ships: the first in 1501, the second in 1503. The object of this last voyage was to find a westerly passage to Malacca. He arrived at Brazil, and discovered the bay of All-Saints. In 1505, he again entered the service of the king of Spain, but made no more voyages, as appears from memoranda showing that he was at Seville till 1508, at which time he was appointed principal pilot His duties were to prepare charts, and prescribe routes for vessels in their voyages to the New World, which soon received his name. This honor certainly belonged to Columbus, rather than to Amerigo, for the prior discovery of the continent by the former is not to be questioned. D. at Seville, Feb. 22, 1512.



Fig. 107. — AMERICUS VESPUCIUS.

Amer'icus, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Sumter co., on the Muckalee creek, 100 m. S.W. of Milledgeville; was incorporated in 1832; *pop.* 3,259.

Amer'icus, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Tippecanoe co., on the Wabash river, 10 m. N.E. of Lafayette.

Amer'icus, in *Kansas*, a post-village and township of Lyon co., 10 m. N.W. of Emporia; *pop.* 884

A'merkote, a town of India, territory of Scinde, in the desert, 85 m. E. of Hyderabad; Lat. 25° 20′ N.; Lon 69° 49′ E. The emperor Akbar was born here in 1541.

A'mersfort, a town of the Netherlands, prov. of Utrecht, on the Eem, 12 m. E.N.E. of Utrecht; *pop.* 12,700.

Am'ersham, a town and parish of England, in Buckingham co, near the Colne, 26 m. W.N.W. of London; *pop.* 3,350.

Ames', FISHER, an American publicist, orator, and statesman; B. in Mass., 1758. Entering at an early age upon the practice of the law, he soon became distinguished for his forensic powers, and achieved a still more extended reputation as an author of political essays. He was a member of the convention for ratifying the Federal Constitution in 1788, and was afterward returned to Congress for the district which at that time included Boston. Like the great English orator, Edmund Burke, he denounced the excesses of the first French Revolution, and almost rivalled him in the fervid eloquence of his speeches. D. 1808.

Ames', JOSEPH, the historian of English Typography, B. at Yarmouth, 1689; D. 1759. He was a ship-chandler at Wapping, in London, which business he carried on until his death, notwithstanding his antiquarian pursuits. He published a work entitled *Typographical Antiquities; being an Historical Account of Printing in England, &c.*, 4to. By the labors of subsequent editors, tl is work has been improved and extended to 4 vols.

Ames', in *New York*, a post-village in Canajoharie township, Montgomery co., about 13 m. from Fonda.

Ames', in *Ohio*, a post-township of Athens co., about 30 m. W. of Marietta; *pop.* 1,229.

Ames'-ace, *n.* The same as AMBS-ACE, *q. v.*

Ames'bury, or **Ambres'bury,** a town and parish of England, in the co. of Wilts, on the Avon, 7 m. N. of Salisbury. It is the birthplace of Addison. *Pop.* 1,138.

Ames'bury, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Essex co.; *pop.* 5,581.

Ames'bury Mills, in *Massachusetts*, a village of Essex co., in the above township; 4 m. N.W. of Newburyport.

Ames'tratus. (*Anc. Geog.*) A town of Sicily, (now Mistretta, in the Val de Demona.) It held out against the Romans seven months; but was obliged to yield after a third siege, when the inhabitants were sold as slaves.

Ames'ville, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Boone co., 70 m. W.N.W. of Chicago.

Ames'ville, in *New York*, a post-office of Ulster co.

Ames'ville, in *Ohio*, a post-village in Ames township, Athens co., 11 m. N.E. of Athens.

Ametabo'lia, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A division of insects which do not undergo any metamorphosis.

Ametabo'lian, *n.* [From Gr. *a*, priv., and *metaballein*, to change.] (*Zoöl.*) An insect that does not undergo any metamorphosis.

A'methie, a town of British India, in the district of Partabgnrah, Oude; Lat. 26° 8′; Lon. 82° 2′; *pop.* 10,000.

Am'ethyst, *n.* [Gr. *amesthystos*, a remedy against drunkenness, so called because, according to Plutarch, one was not intoxicated by drinking liquors from out of an amethystine cup.] (*Min.*) A variety of *Quartz*, *q. v.* Its clear purple or bluish-violet color is due to manganese, or to a compound of iron and soda. — The Oriental *A.* is a precious variety of *Sapphire*, distinguished by its purple color.

(*Her.*) A violet color, used instead of *purpure*, in emblazoning the arms of the English nobility only.

Amethys'tine, *a.* Having the color, or composed of, the amethyst.

Am'e-walk, *n.* A small settlement and Friends' meeting-house, on the eastern boundary of Yorktown, West Chester co., N. Y.—The post-office near is named Hallock's Mills.

Am'ga, a river of Siberia, rising in the mountains of Yablonoi-Krebet, and after a course of 466 m., falling into the Aldan, in lon. 135° E.

Amha'ra, an independent kingdom of Abyssinia; Lat. between 10° and 14° N.; Lon. between 35° 10′ and 38° 30′ E.

Amhar'ic, *n.* The chief language spoken in Abyssinia. The name comes from Amhara, where it is spoken in its greatest purity. A knowledge of the *A.* enables a traveller to make himself understood in nearly every part of Abyssinia.

Am'herst, JEFFERY, *Lord*, a distinguished British officer, B. 1717. He entered the army at an early age, and ultimately became major-general. Sent over to America, he captured Louisbourg, and followed it up by the reduction of Forts Duquesne, Niagara, and Ticonderoga, which paved the way for the entire conquest of Canada. In 1763, *A.* was made governor of Virginia, and created Baron Amherst of Holmesdale in 1776. He was appointed commander-in-chief of the British army in 1778, in which capacity he took a most active, but humane part in suppressing the London riots of 1780. Upon resigning his chief command in 1795, he was made a field-marshal. D. 1798.



Fig. 108.— LORD AMHERST.

Am'herst, WILLIAM PITT, *Earl*, nephew of the above; appointed British ambassador-extraordinary to the Court of Pekin, in 1816. He was not allowed to penetrate into the interior of China, and refusing to conform to the prescribed etiquette of the court, obtained his letter of recall. *A.* was subsequently appointed governor-general of India, and created an Earl. D. 1857.

Am'herst, a seaport town of British India, prov. of Martaban, on a point of land in the N.E. angle of the Gulf of Martaban, facing the mouth of the Tchantweng and the isle of Baln to the N. Lat. 16° 4′ 48″ N.; Lon. 97° 45′ 24″ E. It is the chief British military and commercial station in the provinces N.E. of the Tchantweng river. *Pop.* about 5,000.

Am'herst, in *Maine*, a post-township of Hancock co., 25 m. E. of Bangor. *Pop.* 350.

Am'herst, in *Massachusetts*, a town of Hampshire co., on a branch of the Connecticut river, 82 m. W. of Boston. *Pop.* 4,035. — Near the town is situated *Amherst College*, an institution founded in 1821, and now one of the most flourishing in America. It possesses a cabinet of natural history, and an astronomical observatory.

Am'herst, in *Minnesota*, a township of Fillmore co. *Pop.* 1,115.

Am'herst, in *New Hampshire*, a post-townsbip of Hillsborough co., on the Souhegan river, 23 m. S. of Concord. *Pop.* 1,353.

Am'herst, in *New York*, a township of Eric co. *Pop.* 4,555.

Am'herst, in *Ohio*, a village of Allen co.

—a township of Lorain co.; *pop.* 2,482. — In this township is a post-village of the same name, 33 m. S.W. by W. of Cleveland.

Am'herst, in *Virginia*, a county bounded on the S.W. and S. by James river, and on the N. by the Blue Ridge. Formed from Albemarle in 1761. *Area*, 418 sq. m. The soil is fertile, and the scenery picturesque. The passage of the James river through the Blue Ridge is especially noted. — *Prod.* Tobacco, corn, wheat, and oats. Cap. Amherst Court-House. *Pop.* 14,900.

Am'herst, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Portage co., 12 m. E. of Stanton. *Pop.* of township 982.

Am'herstburg, a town of Ontario, Canada, 3 m. above the entrance of the river Detroit into Lake Erie. *Pop.* abt. 2,000.

Am'herst Court-House, in *Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Amherst co., abt. 15 m. N. by E. of Lynchburg.

Amherst Four-Corners, in *Ohio*, a village of Amherst township in Lorain co., 35 m. S.W. by W. of Cleveland.

Am'herstieæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A tribe of plants, subord. *Cæsalpinieæ*.

Am'ia, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small malacopterygious fish, found in the rivers of South America. It belongs to the fam. *Clupeidæ*.

Amiabil'ity, *n.* The quality or state of being amiable; amiableness.

A'miable, *a.* [O. Fr. *amioble*, from Lat. *amiabilis*; Fr. *aimable*.] Lovely; pleasant; worthy of love;—generally apptied to persons.

A'miableness, *n.* The quality of being amiable; lovingness; amiability.

A'miably, *adv.* In an amiable manner.

Am'ianth, *n.* (*Min.*) See AMIANTHUS.

Amian'thiform, and AMIAN'THOID, *a.* [From *amianthus*, and *form*.] Resembling amianthus.

Amian'thium, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Melanthaceæ*. They are herbs with scapiform stems, grass-like leaves, and numerous white flowers. The species *A. muscitoxicum*, or Fly-Poison, found in shady swamps, in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the Southern States, is said to poison flies, and also the cattle which feed upon its foliage in the autumn.

Amian'thus, *n.* [Gr. *amiantos*, undefiled.] (*Min.*) A mineral substance occurring in long capillary crystals placed side by side in parallel positions, thus forming a fibrous mass flexible and elastic. This is a variety of the *Tremolite*. There are two kinds of this mineral. One, which is composed of very delicate and regularly arranged fibres of very flexible nature, is called *Amianthus*; the other, of coarser fibre, and of little flexibility, is called *Asbestos*. The amianthus is consumable at a high degree of heat. The ancients possessed the art of drawing the fibres into threads, and then weaving them into a cloth capable of resisting the action of fire. Corsica is the spot where it occurs in the greatest abundance, but it is also found in the United States.

Am'iba, and **Ameba,** *n.* [Gr. *amoibe*, changing.] (*Zoöl.*) See PROTEUS.

Amicabil'ity, *n.* The quality of being amicable; amicableness.

Am'icable, *a.* [Lat. *amicabilis*.] Exhibiting the character of a friend; a friendliness on a specific occasion; friendly; propitious; favorable; kind; cordial.

(*Math.*) *Amicable Numbers.* Pairs of numbers, each of which is equal to the sum of all the aliquot parts of the other. Thus, 220 and 284 are amicable numbers. The aliquot parts of the first are, 0, 2, 4, 5, 10, 11, 20, 22, 44, 55, and 110, and their sum-total is 284. The aliquot parts of the second are, 1, 2, 4, 71, and 142, and their sum-total, 220.— *W. G. Peck.*

(*Law.*) *Amicable Action.* A practice, prevailing in Pennsylvania, by which an action is entered on the dockets of the courts by agreement of parties.

Am'icableness, *n.* The quality of being amicable; friendliness; good-will.

Am'icably, *adv.* In an amicable manner; in a friendly way.

Amicaho'la, in *Georgia*, a post-office of Lumpkin co.

Ami'cal, *a.* [Fr.] Amicable. (R.)

Am'ica, a lake of S. America, in the prov. of Cumana, Venezuela, on a plateau between the Rupmunu and Tocoto rivers. In the age of Queen Elizabeth, the vicinity of this lake was called the El Dorado,—"The great lake with the golden banks,"—and near it was supposed to stand the wonderful imperial city of Manoa, forming the object of the expedition of Sir Walter Raleigh and his ill-fated followers, but which they failed to discover.—*Amer. Cycl.*

Am'ice, *n.* [O. Fr. *amis*, from Lat. *amicere*, to throw around.] (*Eccles. Hist.*) The first, or innermost part of a Catholic priest's habit, over which he wears the alb.

Amid', Amidst', *prep.* [From prefix *a*, and *mid*, or *midst*.] In the middle; equally distant from either extremity.

"But of the fruit of this fair tree, *amidst* the garden, God hath said, ye shall not eat."—*Milton.*

—Mingled with; surrounded by.

"*Amid* my flock with woe my voice I tear."—*Sidney.*

—Amongst; conjoined with.

"What tho' no real voice nor sound
Amid their radiant orbs be found?"—*Addison.*

Ami'da. (*Anc. Geog.*) A city of Mesopotamia, taken by Sapor, king of Persia. It was called Constantia in honor of the Emp. Constantius, who fortified it. Now known as Diarbekir, or Cara-Amid.

Am'ide, Amid'ogen, *n.* (*Chem.*) The term *amide* is given to a class of substances which contain ammonia deprived of an atom of hydrogen, (NH_2.) Some of the most familiar of these amides or amidogen are, potassamide NH_2K., sodamide NH_2Na, oxamide $NH_2C_2O_2$, benzamide, $NH_2C_4H_5O_2$, sulphamide, NH_2SO_2, carbamide, NH_2CO. Some of these amides are formed by heating organic salts of ammonia, by which they lose water, and leave an amide. It is probable that many animal substances, as albumen, belong to this class.

Am'idine, or AMYDIN, *n.* [From the Fr. *amidon*, starch.] (*Chem.*) A yellow or white substance when hydrous, which is the soluble part of starch. The insoluble portion or outer covering of the starch granules is called *amyline*.

Amido-Sulphuric Acid. (*Chem.*) An acid formed by the action of oil of vitriol on starch.

Amid'ships, *adv.* (*Naut.*) In the centre between two extremes, either of length or breadth.—*To put the helm amidships*, is to place the tiller on a line with the keel.

A'miens, a town of France, cap. of the dep. of the Somme, and formerly of the prov. of Picardy. It stands on the banks of the Somme, about 35 miles from the English channel, and 71 m. N. of Paris. The town is agreeably situated, and is the centre of a large trade. It is a bishop's see, and possesses courts, an academy of sciences, a botanical garden, &c.—*Manf.* Woollens, kerseymeres, and velvets, linen and cotton goods, &c. There are here bleaching, dyeing, and chemical works; beet-root sugar and soap factories, and paper-mills. *A.* was once a place of considerable strength, and played an important part in the wars of the middle ages. Its most celebrated building is the magnificent Gothic cathedral, one of the finest in Europe, founded in the 12th, and only finished at the end of the 14th century. Its interior exhibits one of the grandest spectacles that architectural skill has ever produced, impressing the mind by its exquisite

proportions, great height, and the noble simplicity which everywhere meets the eye. Its length is 442 feet, while the vault is 140 feet high, which is half as high again as that of Westminster. The spire has an elevation of 420 feet. *Pop.* 61,063.

TREATY OF A.—The celebrated Treaty of Amiens, which terminated a war of ten years' duration, was concluded at Amiens on the 27th of March, 1803, between France, Holland, and Spain, on the one hand, and Great Britain on the other. England gave up to their former owners all the conquests made during the war, except Trinidad and Ceylon while the French agreed to evacuate Naples, and Egypt was restored to Turkey. The peace was of brief duration; England did not evacuate Malta, and the war was renewed, May 17, 1803.

Amil'car. See HAMILCAR.

Am'ilene, *n.* (*Chem.*) A colorless fluid of a peculiar odor, floating on water, boiling at 320°; spec. grav. of vapor, 5·061; obtained by distilling oil of potatoes or grain with anhydrous phosphoric acid. *Form.* $C_{10}H_{10}$.

Amim'one, or AMYMONE. (*Myth.*) A daughter of Danaus, changed into a fountain near Argos, which flows into Lake Lerna.

A'mir, *n.* See EMIR.

Am'irante Islands, a group of small islands in the Indian ocean, lying about 300 m. to the N. of the island of Madagascar. They are generally from 2 to 3 m. in length, and from 20 to 25 feet in height. Lat. between 4° and 6° S.; Lon. between 54° and 56° E. They belong to England.

A'mish, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Johnson co., about 17 m. S.W. of Iowa city.

Amiss', *a.* [From *a* and *miss.*] Faulty; criminal; out of order; wrong; improper; unfit. It always follows the substantive to which it relates: so, we say "the action was *amiss*," but never, "an *amiss* action."

—*adv.* Faultily; criminally; contrary to propriety or order.

"If I have done *amiss*, impute it not." — *Addison.*

A'misville, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Rappahannock co., 121 m. N.W. of Richmond; *p. p.* abt. 100.

Amite', a river which rises in the S.W. part of the State of Mississippi, passes into the State of Louisiana, and empties into Lake Maurepas. Navigable for small steamboats for a distance of 60 miles.

Amite', in *Mississippi*, a county bordering on Louisiana. *Area*, 700 sq. m. It is drained by Amite river, which flows through the centre of the county, and from which it derives its name, and by the river Homochitto. In surface it is uneven, but the soil is fertile. — *Prod.* Cotton, rice, Indian corn, and sweet potatoes. Cap. Liberty. *Pop.* 10,973.

Amiter'num. (*Anc. Geog.*) A town of Italy, the birthplace of Sallust. The ruins of this town are to be seen near St. Vittorino.

Am'ity, *n.* [Fr. *amitié*, from Lat *amicitia.*] Friendship, in a general sense, whether between nations opposed to *war*, or among people opposed to *discord*.

"Let there be
'Twixt us and them no league nor *amity*." — *Sir J. Denham.*

—Between private persons it expresses an ordinary amount of goodwill, without intimacy or strong feeling; friendliness; goodwill.

Am'ity, in *Arkansas*, a post-village of Clarke co.

Am'ity, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Livingston co., 50 m. E.N.E. of Peoria; *pop.* 790.

Am'ity, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Johnson co., abt. 7 m. S.E. of Franklin.

Am'ity, in *Iowa*, a township of Page co.; *pop.* 700.

—A post-office of Scott co.

Am'ity, in *Maine*, a post-township of Aroostook co., 100 m. N.E. of Bangor; *pop.* 311.

Am'ity, in *New York*, a township of Alleghany co.; *pop.* 2,087.

—A post-village of Orange co., 120 m. S. of Albany.

Am'ity, in *Oregon*, a post-village and township of Yam Hill co., 11 m. S. of Lafayette. *Pop.* of township 432.

Am'ity, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Berks co.; *pop.* 1,646.

—A township of Erie co.; *pop.* 924.

—A post-village of Washington co., 35 m. S.W. of Pittsburg.

Am'ity Hill, in *North Carolina*, a post office of Iredell co.

Am'ityville, in *New York*, a post-office of Suffolk co.

A'mjhierra, in N. India, a small Rajpoot state; *area*, 584 sq. m.; *pop.* abt. 58,000. — There is a town of the same name, 60 m. N.W. of Oojein, containing about 500 houses, and well supplied bazaars.

Am'la, one of the *Andreanov* islands, E. of Atcha, 40 m. long, and 10 broad.

Am'lai, one of the Aleutian islands, in the Fox group, the E. point of which is in Lat. 52° 6′ N.; Lon. 172° 50′ W.

Am'lwch, a seaport town of England, in N. Wales, on the N. shore of the island of Anglesea. It has a good port. The famous copper mines in the adjoining Pary's Mountain are considered inexhaustible.

Am'ma, *n.* [Heb., *mother.*] An abbess; a spiritual mother.

Ammalapoor', a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 65 m. from Masulipatam.

Am'man. (*Geog.*) See ALA-SHEHR.

Ammel'ide, *n.* (*Chem.*) A white powder, obtained by dissolving ammeline in strong oil of vitriol; mixing the solution with 2 vols. water, and then with 4 of alcohol. *Form.* $C_{12}N_9H_9O_6$.

Am'meline, *n.* [From *ammonia* and *mellone.*] (*Chem.*) A base obtained in white powder by super-saturating with acetic acid the alkaline liquid which has deposited melamine. *Form.* $C_6N_5H_5O_2$.

Am'mer, the name of two small rivers and a lake, in Germany, one of the rivers joining the Neckar at Tübingen, and the other falling into the Isar, 2 m. from Mosburg. The lake *A.* is traversed by this one, and is 10 m. long, by 4 broad.

Ammerpoor', a town of Hindostan, in Nepaul, 110 m. from Khatmandoo.

Am'merschwihr, or MAARIVILLIER, a town of Prussia, prov. Alsace-Lorraine, 4 m. N.W. of Colmar. Excellent wine is grown in the neighborhood. *Pop.* 2,036.

Ammia'nus Marcelli'nus, a Roman historian of the 4th century, b. at Antioch. He wrote the Roman history from the reign of Nerva to the death of Valens, in 31 books, of which 18 only are extant; served long in the army, and took part in the Persian war under Julian. His history is esteemed impartial and trustworthy, but his style is faulty.

Am'miolite, *n.* (*Min.*) An earthy powder having a deep-red scarlet color. It is regarded as an antimonate of copper mixed with cinnabar and other impurities.

Am'mitok, an island in lat. 59° 28′ N., lon. 63° 0′ W., off the N.E. coast of Labrador, about 75 m. S.E. of the entrance into Hudson's Straits.

Am'mocetes, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A gen. of chondropterygious fishes, allied to the lampreys. The *A. branchialis* is about the thickness of a goose-quill, and is known in England as the Stone Grig. It is of no use but as bait for other fish.

Am'modyte, *n.* [Gr. *ammos*, sand or mud; *dute*, plunger.] (*Zoöl.*) A gen. of apodal malacopterygious fishes, belonging to the fam. *Muræniдæ*. They are known under the name of Sand eel, *A. tobianus*, and Launce, *A. lancea*. Worms and insects are their food, and they are in their turn preyed upon by the mackerel and salmon. They are from 8 to 10 inches long.

Am'modytes, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A gen. of serpents, allied to the viper, but distinguished from it by an erect pointed process on the tip of the snout. A species found in the East is so extremely poisonous as to prove fatal in three or four hours.

Am'moline, *n.* (*Chem.*) An oily base, occurring in Dippel's animal oil, smelling of horse-radish; separated from several other oils, as animine.

Am'mon, AMON, AMUN, AMN-RA, or HAMMON, an Egyptian deity, whom the Greeks considered synonymous with their Zeus (Jupiter). He appeared in the form of a ram to Hercules, or, according to others, to Bacchus, who with his army was suffering the greatest extremity for want of water in the African deserts, and showed him a fountain. Upon this, Bacchus erected a temple to his father, under the name of Jupiter Ammon, which had a famous oracle, established about 18 centuries before the time of Augustus; but when it pronounced Alexander to be the son of Jupiter, such flattery destroyed its reputation, and in the age of Plutarch it was scarcely known. In 1772, the site of the temple of Ammon was discovered in a fertile spot, called the Oasis of Siwah, situate in the midst of a desert, five degrees from Cairo. The ancient Egyptian name of the deity is *Amn-ra*. He was one of the eight gods of the first order, and chief of the triad of Thebes. He was represented sometimes as a man wearing a cap with two high plumes, and often with a ram's head and human body.



Fig. 109. — AMMON.
(From an Egyptian sculpture.)

Ammo'nia, VOLATILE ALKALI, ANIMAL ALKALI, SPIRITS OF HARTSHORN, *n.* [Probably from the temple of Jupiter *Ammon*, near which the chloride of ammonium was first made from the soot produced by burning camel's dung in Libya.] (*Chem.*) *A.* is a gaseous compound, possessing the properties of the alkalies proper, potash and soda; spec. grav. 0·59. It was first isolated by Priestley, 1774, who named it alkaline air. By submitting it to heat, he found it to consist of three parts of hydrogen, and one of nitrogen. It is difficult to form it by the direct union of these gases; but wherever nascent hydrogen and nitrogen are eliminated by any chemical action, a portion of *A.* is ever found in the resulting compound. During the decomposition of water containing air, by the electric current, a small quantity of *A.* is formed; also, when a mass of moistened iron filings is exposed to the air; but it is formed in the greatest quantities when nitrogenous organic matter putrefies, or is submitted to destructive distillation. *A.* is also found during the distillation of coal in gas-works, the ammoniacal liquor produced in this way being the great source of *A.* for commercial purposes. It is generally prepared in a laboratory, by the action of caustic lime on some salt of *A.* By submitting this liquid to the action of solid carbonic acid, solid *A.* is produced. *A.* does not support either combustion or life, and inflames with difficulty. It is decomposed into its elements by passing through it a series of electric sparks. *Form.* NH_3. On exposure to a pressure of 6 atmospheres, at a temperature of 50°, *A.* condenses into a colorless liquid, sp. gr. 0·76, boiling at —28·75°. By exposing the dry gas to a pressure of 20 atmospheres and a cold of — 75° C., it freezes to a transparent solid. An interesting application of the principle of the latent heat of vapors has recently been made in the case of *A.* in M. Carré's freezing-machine; (see fig. 110.) This consists essentially of two strong iron vessels connected in a perfectly air-tight manner by a bent pipe; one of these vessels contains an aqueous solution of ammonia saturated with the gas at 0°. When it is desired to procure ice, the vessel *A.* containing the ammonia solution (which we will term the retort) is gradually heated over a large gas burner, the other vessel B (the receiver) being placed in a bucket of cold water; in consequence of the increase of temperature, the gas cannot remain dissolved in the water, and passes into the receiver, where, as soon as the pressure amounts to about 10 atmospheres, it condenses in the liquid form. When the greater part of the gas has thus been driven out of the water, the apparatus is reversed, the retort (A) being cooled in a current of cold water, whilst the liquid it is desired to freeze is placed in the interior of the receiver (B). A re-absorption of the ammonia by the water now takes place, and a consequent evaporation of the liquefied ammonia in the receiver; this evaporation is accompanied by an absorption of heat which becomes latent in the gas; hence the receiver is soon cooled far below the freezing-point, and ice is produced around it.

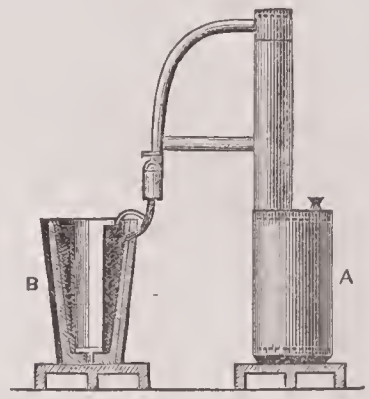


Fig. 110.

AMMONIA LIQUID, AMMONIÆ AQUA, AMMONIA (SOLUTION OF). *A.* is readily absorbed by water, which takes up 670 times its own volume of the gas, forming the solution of *A.*, or liquid *A.*, as it is generally improperly called. This solution is a colorless transparent liquid, having a characteristic pungent smell, a burning caustic taste, and a strong alkaline reaction. At its greatest strength its specific gravity is ·850, and it can only be kept in closely stoppered bottles. It is made by passing the gas through distilled water kept near the freezing-point by means of ice. It is of great use in the laboratory as a reagent, dissolving many oxides and salts insoluble in water. It is employed in medicine as a stimulant. There are two degrees of strength used: the liquor ammoniæ fortior, of ·850, and the ordinary liquor ammoniæ, or spirits of hartshorn, at ·960. Mixed with oil, with which it forms a soap, it is used as a rubefacient, under the name of soap liniment. *A.* forms an infinite number of salts with the different acids, most of them similar in their properties to the corresponding salts of potash and soda.

Acetate of A., or *Spirits of Mindererus*, used in medicine as a refrigerant and diaphoretic.

Carbonate of A. The sesqui-carbonate of *A.* forms the smelling-salts of the chemist's shop, generally called Preston salts. Solution of carbonate of *A.* is sometimes used as an emetic. It is also used in the manufacture of unfermented bread. It is used in medicine as a stimulant. *Form.* $NH_4O.CO_2$.

Nitrate of A. Used in the laboratory for the production of nitrous oxide, or laughing-gas. The crystals are melted in a retort, at a gentle heat, nitrous acid being evaporated, and water remaining behind. *Form.* $NH_3 NO_5H O$.

Sulphate of A., much used as a cereal manure, is obtained in great quantities by neutralizing bone or gas-liquor, with sulphuric acid, evaporating and crystallizing. It is a four-sided prism, with square base; spec. grav. 2; of sharp, bitter taste; soluble in 2 parts of cold water; melts at 284°, and decomposes at 536°. *Form.* $NH_4O.SO_3$.

A. as a motive power.—The ammoniacal gas, converted into a liquid under its own pressure, exerts, at an ordinary temperature, a pressure of six atmospheres. This fact has recently led a French chemist, M. Tellier, to suggest *A.* as a motive power. As an experiment made personally by the French emperor Napoleon III. has proved very successful, and as this new application of *A.* will be very likely called upon to play a great part in industry, when popularly known, we believe it will be interesting to give from the learned Prof. C. A. Joy, some particulars concerning the invention. The apparatus is very simple, as it consists of only a receiver for condensing the gas, and a condenser for its preservation and regeneration after it has served its purpose. The gas is driven off from the ordinary aqua-ammonia, and is liquefied under its own pressure in a condenser, placed in a refrigerating mixture. The receiver, full of liquid ammonia, resembles the contrivance now used to hold carbonic acid water for soda fountains. It is provided with

coupling screws and washers, so that it can be attached to the stationary piston where the work is to be done. The liquefied gas, in strong receivers, and exerting a force of 7 to 10 atm., according to the heat applied, can be transported in vans and delivered to customers, precisely as soda-water is now carried through the streets. Attached to every stationary engine is a vessel filled with cold water, into which the gas passes from behind the piston, just as steam is condensed in the low-pressure engine, and this condenser contains all of the gas in a form to be again converted into liquid. When a new supply of liquefied *A.* is delivered from the van, the condensers will be carried away, and the *A.* recovered from them at the principal factory. It is claimed that, with twenty pounds of liquefied *A.*, a force equal to one-horse power can be maintained for one hour. An omnibus, with an *A.* engine of two-horse power, can be propelled 8 m. with 50 pounds of liquefied *A.* and 120 pounds of cold water. At the end of the route, a fresh supply of the liquefied *A.* and of cold water can be attached, and the *A.* afterwards reclaimed from the 120 pounds of water. Such an engine would disengage no smoke and no vapor; it would always be ready, and could be used to advantage on elevated railroads, in private houses, in mines, in tunnels, and on city railroads, for fire-engines, for balloons, and in situations where the combustion of air must be avoided.—As *A.* will attack copper and brass with great avidity, it is necessary to have these parts substituted by iron. Iron is preserved from rust, instead of suffering from it, and the whole engine can be made of this metal. The oil and fatty matters employed for lubrication will saponify with the *A.*, and thus make the joints tight and prevent friction.—Another Frenchman, M. Fort, employs the solution of *A.* in water, or aqua-ammonia. This solution only absorbs 126 units of heat in its vaporization, while water absorbs nearly five times as much heat. The common liquid *A.* boils at 122° F., and affords a pressure of six atm. at 252° F., while steam requires a heat of 320° F. to produce the same result.—See FREEZING APPARATUS, p. 1010.

Ammo'niacal, *a.* Having the properties of, or containing ammonia.

Ammo'niac, (Sal.) See AMMONIUM, CHLORIDE OF.

Ammoni'acum, *n.* (*Chem.*) The *Ammoniac Gum*, a fetid gum-resin which exudes from the stem of the *Dorema ammoniacum*, a plant growing in Persia. It is occasionally prescribed as an expectorant, and is applied externally to promote the absorption of tumors and chronic swellings of the joints.

Am'manites, descendants of Ben Ammi, the son of Lot (*Gen.* xix. 38), abt. B. C. 1897. They occupied a territory at one time in the possession of the Zamzummim, "a people great, and many, and tall as the Anakim." (*Deut.* ii. 19–21.) Although the Israelites were commanded not to molest them, several wars ensued between the two nations, with varying success. They oppressed the Israelites B. C. 1206, but were defeated by Jephthah with great slaughter (*Judges* xi. 32, 33), B. C. 1188, and by Saul (1 *Sam.* xi.), B. C. 1095. David subdued them B. C. 1038. They afterwards recovered strength, and attacked Jehoshaphat, but were defeated, and, somewhat later, were made tributary to Uzziah and Jotham (2 *Chron.* xx. 1–30, xxvi. 8, xxvii. 5). Their enmity still continued: They united with the Chaldeans to distress Judah, and occupied the territory east of the Jordan. They harassed the Jews after their return from captivity, and attacked them in the Maccabean wars (1 *Macc.* v. 6, 30–43). Yet marriages were occasionally made between Israel and Ammon: thus the mother of Rehoboam was an Ammonitess (1 *Kings* xiv. 31).

Am'monites, AMMONITIDÆ, or SNAKE-STONES, *n. pl.* [From Lat. *Ammon* or *Jupiter*, who was worshipped in Libya under the form of a ram, the *A.* having been at one time considered to be petrified ram's horns.] (*Pal.*) Spiral fossil shells, of which there are a great abundance in Europe, Asia, and America, especially in the lias, chalk, and oölite formations. They appear like a snake rolled up; some are very small, but occasionally they are met with upward of three feet in diameter. In some places they are so numerous, that the rocks seem, as it were, composed of them alone. Upward of 200 species have been already described, and it appears that many of them were very widely distributed; some being found in the Himalayan mountains, at the elevation of 16,000 feet, similar to species discovered in the oölite series of rocks in Europe. The nearest *recent* ally of this extinct fam. of Mollusca is supposed to be the *Spirula*, q. v.



Fig. 111.—AMMONITE OF BAYEUX.

Ammo'nium, *n.* (*Chem.*) The existence of an hypothetic compound metal called *A.*, and having the constitution NH_4, has been assumed as the only method of explaining the perfect analogy that exists between the salts of ammonia and those of the precious metals. Actual experiments have already strengthened this theory, at first only founded on analogy. (See the Treatise on Chemistry by E. Miller.)

Chloride of A. A salt ordinarily called sal-ammoniac, or muriate of ammonia. It is made extensively by neutralizing bone-liquor, or gas-liquor, with hydrochloric acid, evaporating, crystallizing, and subliming. It was formerly manufactured by subliming the soot produced by a mixture of coal, salt, animal matter, and clay. It is much used in the arts, more especially in tinning iron, copper, and brass. It may be formed directly by the union of dry ammonia and chlorine. *Form.* NH_4Cl.

Iodide of A. A salt much used in photography for iodizing collodion, on account of its great solubility in alcohol. Its manufacture is very difficult: it should, therefore, be bought of a respectable chemist.

Ammo'nius, surnamed SACCAS, or THE PORTER, a philosopher of the 3d century, was born at Alexandria, probably of Christian parents, and became the founder of a new school of philosophy, which sought to effect a reconciliation of the Platonic and Aristotelian systems. The great critic Longinus, the mystic Plotinus, and the great church teacher Origen, were his disciples. D. about 243.

Ammonoo'suck, the name of two rivers which take rise in New Hampshire, Coos co., near Mount Washington, and fall into the Connecticut river, the *Lower A.* after a course of about 100 miles, and the *Upper A.* after a course of 75 m.

Ammothe'a. (*Myth.*) One of the Nereids.

Ammuni'tion, *n.* [Lat *munitio*, a fortifying.] (*Mil.*) All warlike stores, especially powder, shot, shell, grenades, cartridges, &c. Muskets, swords, bayonets, and other small arms are sometimes, but improperly, included under this term. When the term is connected with artillery, *fixed A.* is understood to comprise loaded projectiles; and *unfixed A.*, those which are unfilled. The chief forms of *A.* will be found under their proper headings, as CARTRIDGE; CASE-SHOT; GUNPOWDER; GRENADE; SHOT; SHELL; &c.

Amne'sia, *n.* [Gr. *a* priv., and *mnesis*, memory.] (*Med.*) Loss of memory; mostly a symptomatic affection.

Am'nesty, *n.* [Fr. *amnistie*, from Gr. *a* priv., and *mnestis*, remembrance.] (*Polit.*) An act of pardon or oblivion, by which crimes against the government to a certain time are so obliterated that they can never be brought into charge. An amnesty may be either absolute and universal, or it may except certain persons specifically named, or certain classes of persons generally described. The Constitution of the United States gives to the President the right of granting "reprieves and pardons for offences against the U. S." It was by virtue of that power that the President Andrew Johnson, after several declarations of conditional or partial amnesties, has lastly, December 25, 1868, proclaimed, "unconditionally and without reservation, to all and to every person who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, a full pardon and amnesty for the offence of treason against the United States, or of adhering to their enemies during the late civil war, with restoration of all rights, privileges, and immunities, under the Constitution, and the Laws which have been made in pursuance thereof."

Am'nion, AM'NIOS, *n.* [Gr., a lamb or lamb's skin.] (*Physiol.*) The soft internal membrane which surrounds the fœtus. It is very thin and pellucid in the early stage of pregnancy, but acquires considerable thickness and strength in the latter months. The amnios contains a thin watery fluid, in which the fœtus is suspended. The incontestable uses of this fluid, named also the *waters*, or liquor *amnii*, are to serve the purpose of affording a soft bed for the residence of the fœtus, to which it allows free motion, and prevents any external injury during pregnancy; and inclosed in the membranes, it procures the most gentle yet efficacious dilatation of the os uteri, and soft parts, at the time of parturition.

Am'nios, *n.* (*Bot.*) A thin semitransparent gelatinous substance in which the embryo of the seed is suspended and fed in its early stages.

Am'non. [Heb., *faithful.*] The eldest son of David. He dishonored his half-sister Tamar, and was in consequence murdered by his brother Absalom.

Amœba', *n.*; *pl.* AMŒBÆ. [From Gr. *amoibe*, change.] (*Zoöl.*) An animalcule that has power of undergoing at will many changes of form.

Amœbe'an, *a.* [From Gr. *amoibaios*, mutual.] Alternately answering, as it occurs in several of the eclogues of Virgil, in which persons are represented as speaking alternately.

Amœ'bous, *a.* Like an amœba in structure.

A'mol, a city of Persia, prov. of Mazanderan. lat. 36° 30′ N.; lon. 52° 23′ 55″ E. *Pop.* 30,000.

Amomales, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An alliance of plants, class *Endogens*, including the ord. *Musaceæ*, *Zingiberaceæ*, and *Marantaceæ*. DIAG. Epigynous petaloid Endogens, with unsymmetrical flowers, 1–5 stamens, and albuminous seeds.

Amo'mum, *n.* [Lat. from Gr. *amomos*, blameless.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Zingiberaceæ*. They are aromatic herbs, and were used in embalming; whence the name *mummy*. The acrid seeds of some species are called *Grains de Paradis* or *Cardamoms*. See CARDAMOM.

A'mon, 14th king of Judah, succeeded his father Manasseh. He devoted himself wholly to the worship of false gods, but was killed in a conspiracy after a reign of two years, B. C. 639.

A'mond, a river of England, in Wales, co. of Carmarthen. It falls into the Loughor.

Among', Amongst', *prep.* [O. Eng. *amonge*; A. S. *amang.*] Mingled with; placed with other persons or things.

"They hid themselves *among* the thickest trees."—*Milton.*

—Conjoined with others, so as to make part of the number.

"There were, *among* the old Roman statues, several of Venus." *Addison.*

Amoor. See AMOUR.

A'mor, *n.* [Lat.] See EROS.

Am'oret, *n.* [From Fr. *amourette*, a little love-affair.] A lover. (R.)

Amor'go, the ancient *Amorgos*, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, about 36 m. in circumference, at the S.E. of Naxia, lat. 36° 50′ N.; lon. 25° 56′ E. The chief town, on the N.E. shore, is of the same name. Port St. Anna, on the N. shore, is a good harbor. *A.* was noted in antiquity for its fertility, and is still well cultivated. It belongs to Greece, and is the birthplace of Simonides.—*Amorgo Poulos*, is a small uninhabited island, 12 m. W. of Amorgo.

Am'orist, *n.* [Lat. *amare*, to love.] A lover; a gallant. (R.)

Am'orite, and **Am'orites.** [Heb., *mountainous.*] The most powerful tribe of the Canaanites, or aborigines of Palestine. The name occurs often in the singular number, though used collectively for the whole Amoritish nation. They were the sons of Ham. (Gen. x. 15–20.) They are mentioned among the ten nations whose country was given to the seed of Abraham. (Gen. xv. 19–21.) They dwelt chiefly in the mountains which afterward belonged to the tribe of Judah. (Numb. xiii. 29; Deut. i. 20.) The river Arnon was the border between Moab and the *A.* (Num. xxi. 13.) Of the cities of the *A.* it was said to the people of Israel, "Thou shalt save alive nothing that breatheth: but thou shalt utterly destroy the Hittites, *Amorites*, Canaanites, Perizzites, Hivites, and Jebusites, as the Lord thy God has commanded thee, that they teach you not to do after all their abominations, which they have done unto their gods." (Deut. xx. 16.) Even their sons and their daughters have they burnt in the fire to their gods. (Deut. xii. 31.)—The *A.* were of tall stature. According to Amos (ii. 9), they were high as cedars and strong as oaks. This poetical description is illustrated by the historical statement, that the size of the iron bedstead of the Amoritish king Og, of Bashan, was nine cubits by four. (Deut. iii. 11.) But it is most likely that this bedstead, as it is called, was a kind of Divan. About the year B. C. 1120 there was peace between Israel and the *A.* The Gibeonites were of the remnant of the *A.*, whom Joshua had made hewers of wood and drawers of water. (Jos. ix.; 2 Sam. xx.) Another branch of the *A.* dwelt between the rivers Jordan and Arnon. (Num. xxi. 13, xxii. 36; Judges xi. 18.) Here Moses and the children of Israel had smitten two kings of the *A.*, namely, Sihon, who dwelt at Heshbon, and Og, king of Bashan in the plain east of Jordan. These kings had refused to let the Israelites pass through their borders. But it appears that these *A.* were not extirpated, and that their descendants formed, even during the time of the Maccabees, a distinct tribe; for we read in Josephus's *Antiquit.* (xiii. chap. 1), that the *A.* from Medaba fell suddenly upon the corps of Johannes Gaddis, when he was conveying, according to the command of his brother Jonathan, the baggage of the Jewish host to the Nabathæan Arabs who roved between the Euphrates and the Red Sea.

A-morn'ings, *adv.* In the mornings. (o.)

Amoro'sa, *n.* [It.] A wanton woman: a courtesan.

Amoro'so, *n.* [It.] A lover, a man enamoured.—*adv.* (*Mus.*) In a tender, slow manner.

Am'orous, *a.* [It. *amoroso*; Fr. *amoureux.*] In love; enamoured;—with *of*

"Nature is *amorous* of whatsoever she produces."—*Dryden.*

—Materially inclined to love; disposed to fondness; fond, as, an *amorous* disposition.

—Relating to, or belonging to love.

"And into all things from her air inspired,
The spirit of love and *amorous* delight."—*Milton.*

Am'orously, *adv.* In an amorous manner; fondly; lovingly.

Am'orousness, *n.* The quality of being amorous, as inclined to love; fondness; lovingness.

Amor'phism, *n.* [Gr. *a* priv., and *morphe*, shape.] The state of being amorphous.

Amor'phous, *a.* The opposite of the crystallized or definite form of a body. Charcoal is the *amorphous*, and diamond the crystalline state of carbon. This word extensively gains more and more currency in the sense of floating, or not yet compacted into a settled shape; shapeless; unformed; incompact; inchoate; incomplete; unordered; unarranged; floating.

Amorphozo'a, *n. pl.* [Gr. *amorphos*, shapeless.] (*Zoöl.*) A name given by some authors to living substances that have no regular internal structure, as the sponges.

Amort', *a.* [Pref. *a*, and Fr. *mort*, death.] In the state of the dead; dejected; depressed; spiritless.

"How fares my Kate? what, sweeting, all *amort*?"—*Shaks.*

Amortiza'tion, Amor'tizement, *n.* [Fr. *amortissement.*] (*Eng. Law.*) An alienation of lands in mortmain to any corporation or fraternity and their successors, *i. e.*, to some community that never is to cease.

Amor'tize, *v. a.* [Fr. *amortir.*] (*Eng. Law.*) To alienate lands in mortmain.

A'mos. [Heb., a burden.] The fourth of the ancient prophets; was a native of the town of Thekoa, near Bethlehem. He was not a prophet's son, but a herdsman, and a gatherer of sycamore fruit, and the Lord took him, as he followed the flock, to prophesy unto Israel. His prophecies were probably delivered between the years 798–784 B. C. The canonical authority of *A.* rests upon the internal character of his work, upon the united testimony of the Jewish and Christian churches, and upon the use which the apostles made of him. (V. 25, 26, in Acts vii. 42; Amos ix. 11, and in Acts xv. 16.)

Amoskeag', in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Hillsborough co., 17 m. S. by E. of Concord, on the Merrimac river.

Amo'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *amovere*, to remove.] (*Eng. Law.*) A putting away; a removing; deprivation of possession. — *Scott.*

Amount', *v. n.* [O. Fr. *amounter*; Fr. *monter.*] To rise to in the accumulative quality; to compose in the whole. It is used of several sums in quantities added together.

"Let us compute a little more, particularly how much this will *amount* to." — *Burnet.*

—To reach the apex or culminating point, or a certain point or degree; to reach; to come; to rise; to attain; to extend.

Amount', *n.* The sum total; the result of several sums or quantities accumulated.—The effect, substance, or result; as, "The *amount* of his speech was unimportant."

Amour', *n.* [Fr.] An affair of gallantry; a love intrigue: generally used of an unlawful connection in love.—The *ou* sounds like *oo* in *poor.*

"But how can Jove in his *amours* be found?"—*Addison.*

Amour', Amoor, or SAGHA'LIEN, a large river of Eastern Asia, formed by the union of the Shilka and Argun; the first rising in the Russian government of Irkutsk, and the second near Ourga, in Mongolia, and hitherto for 400 m. forming the boundary line between the Chinese and Russian empires. The *A.* traverses the centre of Mantchooria, entering the gulf of Saghalien, in lat. 52° 27′ N., and lon. 140° E. Its entire course is estimated at 2,000 m. After a struggle of fifty years, with the view of annexing the territory through which flows the *A.*, the Russians were excluded from this river, by treaty with the Chinese in 1689. In 1847, its navigation was again opened to them by treaty; and they have recently succeeded in their primary design of making the *A.* a Russian river.

A'moy, a seaport town of China, prov. of Fo-kien: lat. 84° 10′ N.; lon. 118° 10′ E. Its port, commodious and secure, is one of the five opened to foreign trade in China. The town is built on an island of the same name, opposite Formosa. It is large; contains many public buildings, and carries on a considerable trade. *Pop.* about 250,000.

Am'pelic Acid. (*Chem.*) White flaxes, without taste and smell, soluble in hot water; fuses at 500°, and sublimes at a higher temperature; combines with alkalies, forming very soluble salts. Obtained in the rectifications of that portion of the oil from alum slate (ampelite) which distils at 302°.

Ampel'idæ, or **Bombycil'lidæ,** *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of birds, ord. *Insessores.* They are characterized by having the bill short, strong, broad, somewhat depressed at the base, and more or less curved at the tip. Gape wide; torsi short and strong; claws very strong, and tail often very short.—They are generally natives of America, and live on fruits and berries. The Wax-wing, or Cedar-bird, *Ampelis Carolinensis*, of North America, where in the fall, and beginning of summer, it becomes very fat, and is then very much esteemed for the table. They breed in June, building a large nest, and laying three or four eggs. See BOMBYCILLIDAE.

Ampel'ideæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) See VITACEÆ.

Am'peline, *n.* (*Chem.*) A colorless oil, without smell, obtained by distilling sulphuric acid, and the oil from alum slates, which boils between 392° and 536°.

Am'pelis, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The wax-wing. See AMPELIDÆ.

Am'pelite, *n.* (*Min.*) A generic name given to slates, the aluminous *A.* being alum slate, and the graphic, common writing-slate.

Ampelop'sis, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CISSUS.

Am'père, ANDRÉ MARIE, whose name is imperishably connected with the great discoveries in electro-magnetism, was B. at Lyon, 1775. In 1804, he was nominated professor of the Polytechnic School of Paris; and here, in connection with Œrsted, Faraday, and other distinguished men of science, he paved the way for those brilliant discoveries that have already resulted in the electric telegraph, and promise an illimitable extension of the boundaries of science. D. 1836.

Am'père, JEAN JACQUES, son of the above, a distinguished French historian and *littérateur*, was born at Lyons in 1800, and was a pupil of Cousin. In 1833, he became a professor of the College of Franco, and was received into the French Academy in 1847. He visited Egypt and Nubia in 1844, and contributed some interesting articles on those countries to the "Revue des Deux Mondes." Among his principal works are: *De la Littérature Française dans ses Rapports avec les Littératures étrangères au Moyen-Age; Histoire littéraire de la France avant le Douzième Siècle; Sur la Formation de la Langue Française*; and *Histoire Romaine à Rome*, his last work. It is a book of real scholarship, of discriminating criticism, and also of great liveliness and directness. *A.* was the friend of Béranger, and of De Tocqueville. D. 1864.

Am'phi-, *n.* [Gr.] A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying *about*, *around*, on *both sides* &c.

Am'phiaraus, (*Myth.*,) son of Oïclens (according to some, of Apollo) and Hypermnestra; endowed by the gods with prophetical powers. Foreseeing that he should perish before Thebes, he hid himself; but being betrayed by his wife, Eriphyle, *q. v.*, he joined Polynices in his expedition against this city, and was one of his most valiant warriors. The besiegers having been repulsed in one of their attacks, the earth opened under him in his flight, and swallowed him, with his horses. On the spot where this event is said to have taken place, at Oropus, a feast was celebrated in honor of him (*Amphiaræa*), and, not far from this city, a temple was dedicated to him, where oracles were delivered. His death was revenged by his son, Alcmæon.

Amphib'ean, and **Amphib'ial,** *n.* One of the Amphibia.

Amphib'ia, *n. pl.* [Gr. *amphi*, on both sides, and *bios*, life.] (*Zoöl.*) Strictly speaking, the term *Amphibia* will apply only to such animals as have the power of living, indifferently, at the same time, either upon land or in water, yet in common conversation we are accustomed to denominate seals, otters, beavers, &c., besides many reptiles, amphibious, because their organization disposes them to resort either to the land or water for procuring food, or whose habits are at once terrestrial and aquatic. But this is by far too comprehensive a sense. Linnæus applied the term generally to the third class of his system of zoölogy, which comprised not only all the animals since more properly denominated reptiles, such as the tortoises, lizards, serpents, and frogs, but likewise the cartilaginous fishes. It is now admitted, however, that Linnæus was not correct in this classification, and that a truly amphibious animal should possess the extraordinary double apparatus (lungs and gills at one and the same time) for extracting the principle which supports animal life indifferently from either element. It is only then to the genera *Lepidosiren, Proteus, Siren*, the *Axolotl*, and *Menobranchus*, that the term *amphibious* really applies, as these animals possess in reality both lungs and gills. Modern zoölogists, however, use the name *A.* to designate all the animals classed by Cuvier, as an order of reptiles, under the name of *Batrachians.*—See BATRACHIA.

Amphibiolog'ical, *a.* Belonging to amphibiology.

Amphibiol'ogy, *n.* [Fr. *amphibiologie*, from Gr. *amphibios*, amphibious, and *logos*, discourse.] A treatise on amphibious animals.

Amphib'ious, *a.* That which partakes of two natures, so as to live in two elements: as in air and water, like frogs, &c.—It is often used metaphorically.

"The *amphibious* character of the Greeks was already determined; they were to be lords of land and sea."

Amphib'iousness, *n.* The quality of being able to live in two elements.

Amphib'ium, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the *amphibia*, q. v.

Am'phibole, *n.* [Gr. *amphibolos*, equivocal.] (*Min.*) A class of minerals, consisting of many varieties. White *A.* is *tremolite*; compact *A.*, *corneine*; black *A.* is *hornblende*; green *A.* is *actinote.* Oblique rhombic prisms, spec. grav. 2·92 to 3·48; very frangible, lustre vitreous. This mineral affords an example of isomorphism in a striking degree. Hornblende may be taken as an average of its composition. *Form.* $4RO\,3SiO_3$. Found in primary rocks.

Amphibol'ic, *a.* Belonging to, or partaking of the nature of amphibola.

Amphib'olites, *n. pl.* (*Min.*) Trap-rocks, with a basis of amphibole.

Amphibolog'ical, *a.* Ambiguous; doubtful.

Amphibolog'ically, *adv.* Doubtfully; with a doubtful meaning.

Amphibol'ogy, *n.* [From Gr. *amphi*, on both sides, *ballo*, to throw, and *logos*, discourse.] (*Gram.*) A loose manner of expression, whereby the sense may be construed into a double meaning. It has a similar application to phrases or sentences with the word *equivocal*, in respect to words.

Amphib'olous, *a.* Tossing from one to another; as, "an *amphibolous* quarrel."

Amphib'oly, *n* [Lat. *amphibolia.*] Ambiguous discourse; amphibology. (R.)

Am'phibrach, and **Amphib'rachys,** *n.* [Gr. *amphi*, on both sides, and *brachys*, short.] (*Anc. Pros.*) A foot of three syllables, the middle one long, the other two short; as, *hăbĕre.*

Amphicar'pæa, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord *Fabaceæ.* The pea-vine, *A. monoica*, giving in Sept. a pale purple flower, is a very slender vine, found in woods and thickets of Canada and the United States.

Amphicar'pic, *a.* [Gr. *amphi*, both ways, and *karpos*, fruit.] (*Bot.*) Producing fruit of both kinds either as to form or time of ripening.

Amphic'tyon, *n.* A member of the Amphictyonic council, *q. v.*

Amphictyon'ic, *a.* [Gr. *amphiktyonikos.*] Pertaining to the Council of the Amphictyons.

Amphic'tyonic Council, one of the earliest institutions in Greece, so called, it is said, from Amphictyon, son of Helenus. Grote says: "The belief of Æschines was that it commenced simultaneously with the first foundation of the Delphic temple, an event of which we have no historical knowledge." Twelve tribes sent sacred deputies called Amphictyons, to this association, which held two meetings every year, one at the temple of Apollo, at Delphi, in the spring, and the other at the temple of Ceres at Thermopylæ, in the autumn. They took into consideration all matters of disagreement which might exist between the different States of Greece. Their decisions were held sacred and inviolable, and even armies were raised to enforce them. The interference of the Amphictyons led to the first sacred war, B. C. 595. This council underwent various changes and vicissitudes, although it survived the independence of the country; and, so late as the battle of Actium, B. C. 31, it retained enough of its ancient dignity to induce Augustus to claim a place in it for his new city of Nicopolis. Pausanias states that it existed in the second century of our æra.

Amphic'tyony, *n.* [Gr. *amphiktyonia.*] An association of several States for the promotion of common interests. — See AMPHICTYONIC COUNCIL.

Amphig'amous, *a.* [Gr. *amphi*, on both sides, and *gamos*, marriage.] (*Bot.*) A term applied by De Candolle to those plants that have no traces of sexual organs.

Amphig'ean, *a.* (*Geol.*) Extending over all the zones, from the tropics to either polar zone.

Am'phigene, *n.* (*Min.*) See LEUCITE.

Am'phi-hexahe'dral, *a.* [Gr. *amphi*, on both sides, and Eng. *hexahedral.*] (*Min.*) Applied to a crystal, the faces of which, counted in two different directions, give two hexahedral outlines, or are found to be six in number. — *Worcester.*

Amphi'la, an island in the bay of the same name, in the Red sea. Lat. 14° N.; Lon. 40° 22′ E.

Amphil'ogy, *n.* See AMPHIBOLOGY.

Amphim'acer, *n.* [Lat. *amphimacrus*, from *amphi*, on both sides, and *macros*, long.] (*Anc. Pros.*) A foot of three syllables, the middle one short, and the others long, as in *Cāstĭtās.* — *Webster.*

Amphi'on, (*Myth.*) Son of Jupiter and Antiope; the eldest of the Grecian musicians. In Lydia, where he married Niobe, the daughter of king Tantalus, he learned music, and brought it thence into Greece. He reigned in Thebes, which was before called *Cadmea.* *A.* joined the lower and upper city by walls, built the 7 gates, and gave it the name of *Thebes.* To express the power of his music, and, perhaps, of his eloquence, the poets said, that, at the sound of his lyre, the stones voluntarily formed themselves into walls; that wild beasts, and even trees, rocks, and streams, followed the musician. With the aid of his brother, Zethus, he is said to have revenged Antiope, who was driven into banishment by his father, and to have bound Dirce to the tail of a wild bull; which incident is supposed to be represented by the famous piece of sculpture, the Farnese bull.

Amphip'oda, *n. pl.* [Gr. *amphi*, all around, and *pous*, a foot.] (*Zoöl.*) A numerous group of tetradecapodous crustaceans, containing a considerable number of species, all of small size, having the power of swimming and leaping with great facility, but always on one side. Some are found in streams and rivulets, but most in salt water; and their color is of a uniform pale red or greenish. In this order the eyes are sessile and immovable; the mandibles are furnished with a palp; the abdominal appendages are always apparent and elongated; and they have ciliæ, which appear to fulfil the office of branchiæ. The antennæ are ordinarily four in number, and the body is mostly compressed and bent. Some of the species are parasitical, living attached to fishes, and in acalephæ; others are free and very active, some living in the sand of the sea-shore, others in the sea or in fresh water, as the sandhoppers, *gammarus.*

Amphip'odous, *a.* Belonging to the amphipoda.

Amphip'olis, (*Anc. Geog.*) A town on the Strymon between Macedonia and Thrace, named also Acra. Myrica, Eion, &c. It is now called Iamboli. It was the cause of many wars between the Athenians and Spartans.

Amphip'rostyle, *n.* [From Gr. *amphi*, on both sides, and *prostylos*, with pillars in front.] (*Arch.*) An edifice

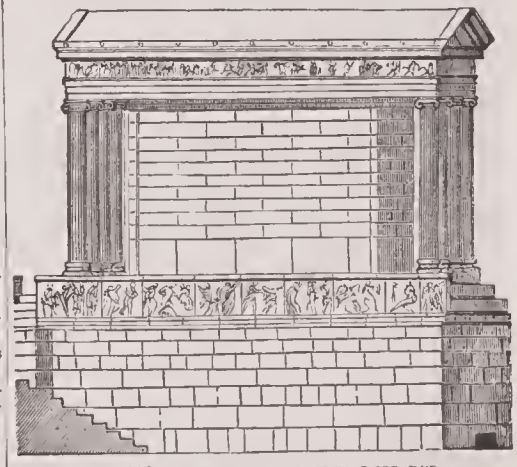


Fig. 112.—TEMPLE OF VICTORY; RESTORED.
(Atheus.)

having the form of an ancient Greek or Roman parallelogrammic temple, with a prostyle, or portico, on each flank, as in fig. 112.

Amphisbæ'na, *n.* [Gr. *amphi*, both ways, *baino*, to walk.] (*Zoöl.*) A gen. of reptiles, fam. *Amphisbænidæ.*

Amphisbæ'nidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of reptiles belonging to the ord. *Amphisbænia* of Gray, natives of South America, and distinguished by their bodies having nearly the same uniform thickness throughout their whole length, it being difficult at first sight to distinguish the head from the tail. They are harmless, living chiefly in ants' nests, upon which animals they feed. Their eyes are so small that they have been supposed to be blind. The species of the gen. *Amphisbæna* are destitute of limbs, but the gen. *Chirotes* is peculiar for having two small rudimentary front legs.

Amphis'cii, *n. pl.* [Lat. from Gr. *amphi*, both ways, and *scia*, a shadow.] A name applied to the inhabitants of the torrid zone. *A.*, as the word imports, have their shadows one part of the year toward the north, and at the other toward the south, according to the sun's place in the ecliptic. When the sun is in its zenith they have no shadow, wherefore Pliny calls them *Ascii.*

Amphithe'atral, *a.* Resembling an amphitheatre

Amphithe'atre, *n.* [Gr. *amphi*, about, and *theaomai*, to see.] A building of an oval form, in which were exhibited various kinds of games and spectacles, especially combats of gladiators and wild beasts. The building was open at the top and was provided with an awning, which could be let down or drawn up at pleasure, and was occasionally used to defend the spectators from the rain and sun. The first *A.* of stone was erected by Statilius Taurus, by desire of Augustus. The largest was the Flavian *A.*, or, as its ruins are generally called, the *Colosseum*; built, as Suetonius informs us, on the



Fig. 113. — THE COLOSSEUM, OR COLISEUM.

(Rome.)

ancient site of the gardens of Nero. It was commenced by Flavius Vespasian, A. D. 72, and completed by his son Titus, and was capable of seating 87,000 persons, leaving standing-room for 20,000 more. It is recorded that 30,000 Jews, the victims of war, were employed in its construction. The ruins of several *A.* are still found in Italy and France, the most remarkable being those of Capua, Verona, Nîmes, Pola, and Pæstum. The principal parts of the *A.* were the *arena*, or place where the gladiators fought; *cavea*, or hollow place where the beasts were kept; *podium*, or projection at the top of the wall which surrounded the arena, and was assigned to the senators; *gradus*, or benches, rising all round above the podium; *aditus*, or entrances; and *vomitoriæ*, or gates which terminated the aditus.

Amphitheat'ric, Amphitheat'rical, *a.* Pertaining to, or exhibited in an amphitheatre.

Amphitheat'rically, *adv.* In the form of an amphitheatre.

Amphito'ites, *n.* (*Pal.*) A gen. of fossil zoöphytes which occur in the quarries of Montmartre. They do not approximate to any recent gen. of zoöphytes known to exist.

Am'phitrite, (*Myth.*) A daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, or of Nereus and Doris. Neptune wished to make her his wife, and, as she hid herself from him, he sent a dolphin to find her, which brought her to him, and received as a reward a place among the stars. As a goddess and queen of the sea, she is represented as drawn in a chariot of shells by Tritons, or riding on a dolphin, with the trident of Neptune in her hand.

Am'phitrite, *n.* [Gr. *Amphitrite*, the wife of Neptune.] (*Zoöl.*) A gen. of annelides, fam. *Tubicolæ*, q. v.

Am'phitrite Islands, in the China sea, near lat. 16° N., and lon. 112° E. They are included in the group of the Paracels, and are themselves divided into two groups.

Amphit'ropal, Amphit'ropous, *a.* [Gr. *amphi*, around, and *trepein*, to turn.] (*Bot.*) Having the ovals inverted, but with the attachment near the middle of one side; half anatropous. — *Webster.*

Amphit'ryon, king of Thebes, son of Alcæus, and husband of Alcmena. Plautus, after him Molière, and, still later, Falk and Kleist, have made the trick played upon him by Jupiter (see ALCMENA) the subject of amusing comedies, in which the return of the true *A.*, and his meeting with the false one, occasion several humorous scenes at the palace and in the city. The French give this name to a courteous host.

Amphin'ma, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A gen. of reptiles, ord. *Pseudosauria*, q. v.

Amphod'elite, *n.* (*Min.*) A reddish-gray or dingy peach-blossom red variety of *Anorthite*, q. v.

Am'phora, *n.*; *pl.* AMPHORÆ. [Lat. from Gr. *amphi*, on both sides, and *phero*, to bear.] In its ordinary acceptation, *A.* means an earthen vessel, used as measure for liquids both by the Greeks and the Romans. It received its name on account of its two ears or handles. It was generally about two feet in height; and the body, about six inches in diameter, ending upward with a short neck, tapers toward the lower part almost to a point. The Roman amphora contained forty-eight sextaries, and was equal to about seven gallons one pint English wine-measure; and the Grecian or Attic amphora contained one third more. — Amphora was also a dry measure in use among the Romans, and contained three bushels. When filled with wine, they were lined with pitch, on account of the porous nature of the material of which they were formed. They were sometimes used as funeral urns. Homer mentions amphoræ both of gold and stone.



Fig. 114.—MODE OF FILLING AMPHORÆ FROM A WINE-CART.

Am'phoral, *a.* Resting to or resembling an amphora.

Amphor'ic, *a.* (*Auscultation.*) Applied to a sound emitted from the lungs, like that produced by blowing into an empty decanter.

Amphoter'ic, *a.* [Gr. *amphoteros*, both.] Partly one and partly the other.

Am'ple, *a.* [Fr. from Lat. *amplus*, large.] It primarily expresses fulness of superficial, though not necessarily plane extent, as *ample* space; the *ample* folds of a robe. In usage it expresses such a fulness as testifies requirement or need. Large; bountiful; liberal; sufficient; plentiful; abundant.

Am'pleness, *n.* The quality of being ample; largeness.

Ample'puix, a town of France, dep. of the Rhone, 19 m. W.S.W. of Villefranche; *pop.* 5,311.

Amplex'icaul, *a.* [Lat. *amplecti*, to embrace, *caulis*, a stem.] (*Bot.*) A term applied to a leaf which is enlarged at its base, so as to clasp the stem from which it springs, as in fool's-parsley.

Am'pliate, *v. a.* [Lat. *ampliare*.] To enlarge; to make greater; to extend. (R.)

Ampliation, *n.* [Fr. from Lat. *ampliatio*.] Enlargement; extension; diffuseness; amplification. (R.)

(*Law.*) A deferring of judgment until the cause is further examined. — (*French Law.*) A duplicate of an acquittance or other instrument. — A notary's copy of acts passed before him, delivered to the parties.

Am'pliative, *a.* Adding to that which is already known or received; synthetic. — *Webster.*

Amplifica'tion, *n.* [Fr. from Lat. *amplificatio*.] The act of amplifying or enlarging in dimension; enlargement.

(*Rhet.*) A part of a discourse or speech, wherein a crime is aggravated, a praise or commendation heightened, or a narration enlarged, by an enumeration of circumstances, so as to excite the proper emotions in the minds of the auditors.

Am'plificative, and **Am'plificatory,** *a.* That enlarges or amplifies.

Am'plifier, *n.* One who amplifies or enlarges.

Am'plify, *v. a. and n.* [Fr. *amplifier*, from Lat. *amplificare*.] To make ample. The word is commonly applied to the augmentation of resources and the enlargement of some literary subject or argument. To enrich; to enlarge; to extend; to increase; to dilate; to expatiate; to expand.

Am'plitude, *n.* [From Lat. *amplus*, large.] The state of being ample; extent; largeness.

(*Astron.*) The angular distance of a celestial body from the east point when it rises, or from the west point when it sets. It depends upon the declination of the star and the latitude of the place. It must be measured toward the N. and S. points of the horizon, according as the declination is N. or S. For the fixed stars, the *A.* remains the same throughout the year; but for the sun it varies with the declination.

(*Gun.*) *A.* is sometimes used for the range of a shell, or other projectile, from its departure out of the mouth of the piece to the place where it falls. Thus, French engineers speak of the *A. de parabole*, &c.

Magnetical amplitude, with reference to the direction of the magnetic needle or compass, the arc of the horizon contained between the sun or a star, as its rising or setting, and the magnetical E. or W. points of the horizon; or it is the difference of the rising or setting of the sun or star from the E. or W. points of the compass.

Am'pul, *n.* See AMPULLA.

Ampul'la, *n.* [Lat., a bottle.] A vessel bellying out like a jug, used by the ancient Romans, either for containing unctions for the bath, or for drinking at table.

(*Eccl. Hist.*) A vessel for holding the oil at Chrismation, consecration, &c.; also for anointing monarchs at coronation. In France and England, a vessel of this kind was in use for the last-mentioned purpose. The French *A.* was at Rheims, the archbishop of which city performed the act of coronation of the French kings. A dove, it is said, brought this *A.* from heaven for the baptismal unction of Clovis I., in 496. In the revolution, this *A.* was lost; and it is said that a soldier oiled his boots with the miraculous liquid. On the coronation of Charles X., the last monarch anointed, it was stated that a phial containing some of this unction had survived the catastrophe. The *A.* of the English kings was in the form of an eagle, weighing about 10 ounces, of the purest chased gold. It was deposited by the Black Prince in the Tower of London. Henry IV. is the first king who was anointed from it.

(*Chem.*) A big bellied vessel.

(*Bot.*) A bladder-shaped bag.

Ampulla'ceous, *a.* Having the form of a bottle or inflated bladder.

Ampulla'ria, *n.* [Lat. *ampulla*, a globular flask.] (*Zoöl.*) A gen. of Mollusca, of the fam. *Ampullaridæ*, q. v.

Ampullari'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of fresh-water gastropodous *Mollusca*, the shell of which is large, thin, and globular. In addition to their gills they are said to have a bag which opens beneath, placed on the side of the respiratory cavity, which they can probably fill with water. It is most likely by means of this apparatus that the animals have the power of surviving a long drought or removal from the water, individuals having been known to live after having been packed up dry for a year or two.

Am'putate, *v. a.* [Fr. *amputer*, from Lat. *amputare*.] To cut off, as a limb. — It is also used in a general sense; to prune; to lop; to curtail.

Amputa'tion, *n.* [Lat. *amputo*, I prune or lop off.] (*Surg.*) The operation of cutting off a limb or some part of the body. The human frame is so constituted that if one member be diseased, the whole body suffers with it; and frequently the life of an individual may depend upon the removal of an injured or diseased member. The ancients, while they saw the necessity of cutting off a limb, shrunk from the operation with dismay, for they knew of no means of stopping the hemorrhage but red-hot irons and boiling oil or resin; and hence, besides the suffering entailed upon the patient, their operations were seldom successful. The advance of modern surgery is here very marked, not only in the improved methods and appliances for operating, but, from their increased knowledge of the human body, surgeons are now able to determine with far greater accuracy when an operation is necessary, or, by a minor operation, are able frequently to save a limb, little or at all impaired, which even half a century ago would have been ruthlessly sacrificed; while the recent introduction of anæsthetics has been of inestimable value to the patient. An amputation may be performed by what is termed the circular, the double-flap, or the single-flap operation. In proceeding to amputate, the patient is first placed in a convenient position, and the main artery is compressed by the tourniquet (see TOURNIQUET) or by the hand of a skilled assistant. The circular operation is performed by first detaching the skin a short distance below where the amputation is to be made. It is then drawn upward, and the muscles divided down to the bone, which is then sawn through. The arteries are then seized with a small forceps, drawn slightly out, and tied with a thread, after which the skin is brought over the wound, and either stitched or held together by strips of adhesive plaster. The double-flap operation differs from the above, in that the skin and muscles are cut down in a slanting manner, on opposite sides, so as to form two flaps, which are then drawn up, and the knife carried round the bone, dividing any flesh that may still be adhering to it; after which the surgeon saws the bone. It is objected to this method, that it makes a greater wound, and that the arteries, from being cut obliquely, will be less securely tied; but it is in favor with many, who maintain that there is little force in these objections, and that they are more than compensated for by the greater protection afforded by the flaps to the bone. The single-flap operation is seldom resorted to, unless where a portion of the limb is destroyed on one side, and it becomes necessary to take the flap from the opposite side.

Am'pyx, [Gr.] In ancient Greece, a frontal, or broad band or plate of metal, which ladies of rank wore above the forehead as part of the head-dress. — The frontal of a horse was called by the same name.

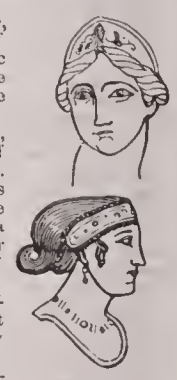


Fig. 115.

Am'ran, a walled city of Arabia, in the Djebel, or mountain-land of Yemen, 25 m. N.W. of Sana; Lat. 15° 32′ N.; Lon. 43° 38′ E. It stands in a fertile country, in the centre of the coffee lands. Though being a part of Haschid-u-Bekel, it is under the government of the Imaum of Yemen Proper. *Pop.* about 2,000.

Am'ran Mountains, a S. Afghanistan mountain range; highest peak, 9,000 feet. It is crossed by the Kajuk pass, 7,457 feet high.

Am'ran, a town and fortress of Hindostan, prov. of Gujerat, 22 m. from Mallia. Lat. 22° 35′ N.; Lon. 70° 35′ E.

Am'rawutti, or AMARAVATI, a considerable town of India, in the Deccan, 28 m. from Ellichpoor. Cotton is grown in its neighborhood.

Amret'sir, AMRIT'SIR, or UMRITSUR, the *Pool of Immortality*, a town of the Punjab, India, the holy city of the Sikh people, and formerly called Chak, at 44 m. E. of Lahore; Lat. 31° 33′ N.; Lon. 74° 56′ E. Manufactures inconsiderable; but being situated on the high-road between Cabul and Delhi, and Cashmere and the Deccan, it enjoys an extensive trade. — It is the principal seat of the Sikh religion. Amritsir, or the "Pool of Immortality," is a basin 135 paces square, built of brick, in the midst of which is a temple dedicated to the warrior-saint Gooroo Govion Singh, the principal founder of the religion and power of the Sikhs. Immersion in the sacred pool is believed by the Sikhs, and by many tribes of Hindoos, to purify from all sins. *Pop.* about 85,000.

Am'ru-ebn-a'l-as, or UMRU-BEN-EL-AS, a famous Saracen general, at first a great enemy of Mahomet, but afterward his zealous disciple. He conquered Syria and Egypt. D. A. D. 663.

Amsonia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Apocynaceæ*.

Am'stel, a small river of Holland, which, running through the city of Amsterdam, joins the arm of the Zuyder Zee called the Wye. It is canalized, and made navigable for vessels of considerable size.

Am'sterdam. [From *Amstel*, a river running into the city, and *dam*, a dyke, or embankment of earth to separate two lakes or canals.] The cap. of the kingdom of

Holland and of the prov. of N. Holland, on the S. bank of the Ji or Y, a gulf of the Znyder Zee, in Lat. 52° 22′ 5″ N., Lon. 4° 53′ 2″ E., 107 m. N. of Brussels. The city is in the form of a crescent, with the two horns projecting to the Y. which forms the port of *A.* The approach to this capital on the land-side is very striking, the view extending over spacious meadows covered with luxuriant grass to the town, where the tall masts of ships, spires, and houses are all mingled together; and this scene of activity and wealth is in the middle of a marsh, which seems at every moment to be threatened with inundation from the brimful canals and waters which surround it. But these form the best defence of *A.*, and enable its inhabitants to lay the whole country around under water. *A.* was originally a salt-marsh, and in order to make a foundation for houses, it was necessary to drive large piles of wood, or rather masts, through a layer of peat, which in some places is said to be from 40 to 50 feet thick. The streets are generally in a straight line along the banks of the canals which intersect the city; among the finest are the Heeren Gralt, or Gragt, and the Keizer's Gragt. The canals, or *graglen*, are so numerous that the city is divided into 90 islands, which communicate by 290 bridges; the Amstel itself divides the town into the eastern or old, and western or new part, and is crossed by a bridge, the Amstel-Brug, with 35 arches; it is about 610 feet long and 60½ wide. Through the eleven central arches large ships pass. Near the bridge is the great sluice (Amstelsluis), by which the waters of the river can be either dammed out or allowed to flow through the city. By shutting the gates, the course of the Amstel is stopped, and the country round the city laid under water. — Of the public buildings, the palace, formerly the Stadt-house (town-house), is the most magnificent; among the other public edifices are, the Exchange, founded in 1608, and capable of accommodating 4,500 persons; the City Hall, formerly the Admiralty; the museum; the arsenal, built on the island of Kattenburg; and the buildings of the society of *Felix Meritis*, having a superb concert-hall, three theatres, &c. Of the churches, that most worthy of attention, the New Church, was begun in 1408.—Among the literary institutes is the Athenæum, or College, a school of navigation, a royal academy of the fine arts, and the Amsterdam Institute, or Society of Felix Meritis. —*Manuf.* All sorts of stuffs, damasks, galloons, laces, velvets, woollen cloths, carpets, leather, borax, camphor, cinnabar, sulphur, &c. The art of cutting diamonds has here attained great perfection. About 10,0 0 persons, 9,000 of whom are Jews, are engaged in the trade.— Throughout the 17th century, and the first half of the 18th, *A.* was the metropolis of the commercial world. The growth of commerce and navigation in England and other countries has greatly lessened the carrying trade, which she had almost wholly engrossed; but though far short of its ancient importance, its commerce is still of very considerable extent and value. The old bank of *A.*, founded in 1609, and so celebrated among the moneyed institutions of the 18th century, ceased to exist in 1796. The present bank of the Netherlands was established in 1814. — *A.* has been sometimes called the Venice of the North. In the 12th century it was only a small fishing-village; in 1482 it was fortified. It supported for a long period the cause of the Spaniards; and it was not until 1578 that it joined the confederation, when it began rapidly to increase. A ship canal, 15 m. long, was completed Nov. 1876, connecting *A.* with the German Ocean, the cost of which is said to have been $10,000,000. *Pop.* 274,931.

Am'sterdam, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Cass co., 9 m. W. by S. of Logansport.

Am'sterdam, in *Michigan*, a village of Ottawa co., on Lake Michigan, 33 m. W.S.W. of Grand Rapids.

Am'sterdam, in *New York*, a township of Montgomery co.; *pop.* in 1870, 7,708.

—in the above township, a post-village on the Mohawk river, 33 m. N.W. of Albany; *pop.* 5,426.

Am'sterdam, in *Ohio*, a post-vill. in Springfield twp., Jefferson co., 21 m. W.N.W. of Steubenville: *pop.* 89.

Am'sterdam, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Botetourt co., 181 m. W. of Richmond; *pop.* 3,828.

Am'sterdam Island, a small island in the S. Indian ocean, discovered by Van Vlaming in 1697; Lat. 37° 47′ S.; Lon. 76° 54′ E.; being 4½ m. in length, by 2½ in breadth, and 700 feet high It is of volcanic formation, and the surface is in parts burning hot. No trees nor quadrupeds are found on this island, but it is resorted to by vast numbers of sea-birds.

Am'sterdam, New, a town and harbor of English Guiana, South America, near the mouth of the Berbice river. Lat. 6° 20′ N.; Lon. 57° 11′ W. Founded by the Dutch, in the 5th or Nov., 1805.

Amstet'ten, an Austrian village, 28 m. from Linz. Here the Austrians and Russians were defeated by the French, on the 5th of Nov., 1805.

Amt'zell, a town of Würtemberg, district of the Lake of Constance, 8 m. from Ravensburg. There is a fine castle here. *Pop.* 2,130.

Amuck', *n.* [Malay.] Act of killing; slaughter. — *To run amuck*, is to rush through the streets, frantically attacking all that come in the way.— *Webster.*

Am'ulet, *n.* [Lat. *amuletum*; Fr. *amulette.*] An ornament or any other thing, generally inscribed with mystic forms or characters, worn as a preservative against enchantments, disease, or other evil, and for securing good-fortune; a charm.— *A* of various kinds were in use among the Jews. (Gen. xxxv. 4, and Hosea, ii. 13.) The Persians and the Egyptians used them: and the Greeks and Romans made them of gems of various kinds. Homer mentions them as charms Pericles wore an *A.* The emperor Caracalla, about A. D. 216, prohibited the use of them. They were used by the ancient Druids, and both necklaces and beads, intended as charms, are frequently found in their burrows.— Even at the present time, the superstitious faith in the virtue of certain charms has not entirely ceased to exist.

Amulet'ic, *a.* Pertaining to an amulet. (o.)

Amu'lius, king of Alba.—See ROMULUS.

Amurath' I., a sultan of the Turks; succeeded his father Orchan in 1300. He founded the corps of Janissaries, conquered Phrygia, and on the plains of Cassova defeated the Christians. In this battle he was wounded, and died the next day, 1389.

AMURATH II., one of the more illustrious of the Ottoman emperors, succeeded his father Mohammed I. in 1421, at the age of 17. In 1423 he took Thessalonica from the Venetians; in 1435, subdued the despot of Servia, besieged Belgrade, which was successfully defended by John Hunniades; defeated the Hungarians at Varna, in 1444, and slew their king Ladislaus. D. 1451.

AMURATH III., succeeded his father Selim II. in 1574. His first act was the murder of his five brothers. He added several of the best provinces of Persia to the Turkish empire. He was noted for his avarice, and his sensual excesses made him prematurely old. D. 1595.

AMURATH IV., succeeded his uncle Mustapha X., 1623. After two unsuccessful attempts he took Bagdad from the Persians in 1638, and ordered the massacre of 30,000 prisoners who had surrendered at discretion. The excessive cruelty and debauchery of *A.* have earned for him the character of being one of the worst sovereigns that ever reigned over the Ottomans. D. 1640.

Amur'cous, *a.* [Lat. *amurca.*] Full of dregs or lees; foul. (R.)

Amus'able, *a.* Capable of being amused.

Amuse', *v. n.* [Fr. *amuser*, from O. Fr. *muser*, to stand idle, or to act in a leisurely way.] To entertain with tranquillity; to divert; as, "He *amuses* himself with trifles."—To keep in expectation; to draw on from time to time; to deceive; as, "He *amused* his followers with idle promises."

Amuse'ment, *n.* [Fr.] That which amuses; entertainment.

Amus'er, *n.* [Fr.] One who amuses, as with false promises.

Amusette', a small light cannon, carrying a ball of one-pound weight, and formerly used for service in mountainous countries. This gun was highly esteemed by Marshal Saxe, but has now gone entirely out of use.—*Amer. Cycl.*

Amus'ing, *p. a.* That which affords amusement; pleasing; entertaining.

Amus'ingly, *adv.* In an amusing manner.

Amu'sive, *a.* That which has the power of amusing.

Amu'sively, *adv.* In an amusive manner.

Am'well, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Washington co.; *pop.* 1,879.

Amyg'dalate, *a.* [Lat. *amygdala*, almond.] Made of, or pertaining to, almonds.

—*n.* (*Med.*) An emulsion of almonds.

Amyg'daleæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A name of the *Drupaceæ*, q. v.

Amygdal'ic Acid. (*Chem.*) A soft, crystalline mass when prepared in the cold state, gloomy when hot, obtained by boiling amygdaline with diluted solution of caustic alkalies; ammonia is evolved, and amygdalate formed, soluble in water. It may be regarded as a compound of oil of bitter almonds, anhydrous formic acid, and sugar. *Form.* $C_{40}H_{26}O_{24}H_{10}$.

Amyg'daline, *n.* (*Chem.*) A crystalline compound procured from bitter almonds. It occurs in pearly scales without water, when crystallized from alcohol, and in colorless prisms when crystallized from water. Its solution in water is slightly bitter. Distilled with nitric acid, it is converted into prussic acid, oil of bitter almonds, formic, and benzoic acids. *Form.* $C_{40}H_{27}NO_{22}$. —Relating to, or resembling almonds.

Amyg'daloid, *n.* [Gr. *amygdale*, almond, *eidos*, form.] (*Min.*) A variety of trap-rock, containing, imbedded in it, as almonds in a cake, nodules, agates, and other bodies.

Amygdaloid'al, *a.* That which relates to amygdaloid.

Amyg'dalus, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Drupaceæ*. The *A. communis*, almond-tree, a native of N. Africa and of Asia, is extensively cultivated in the S. of Europe. It is a medium-sized tree, nearly allied in habit and general appearance to the *peach*, q. v.—There are two varieties, the var. *dulcis*, or sweet almond, and the var. *amara*, or bitter almond In Southern Europe, the *A.* is much cultivated, and large quantities of its nuts exported. The kernel is the part used; the sweet varieties, whether green or dry, form a very nutritive article of food, and a most agreeable addition to the dessert. *A.* are used in confectionery, cooking, perfumery, and medicine. The bitter *A.* is the kind used in perfumery and flavoring; it contains prussic acid, which, though a violent poison, is not thought to be injurious in the small quantities required for these purposes.—*Cultivation:* a warm, dry soil is most suitable for the *A.*, which is cultivated like the peach, and is subject to the same diseases: it may be budded on the *A.*, peach, or plum stock.—The better varieties: *Common A.*; nuts 1¼ inch long, hard, smooth, compressed, and pointed, with a kernel of agreeable flavor; its flowers open before the leaves appear. *Ladies' thin-shelled*; the soft-shelled almonds of the shops: flowers are of a deeper color, nut oval, one-sided, pointed, with a porous light-colored shell, so tender that it may be crushed with the fingers. Kernel sweet, rich, and highly esteemed.—*Bitter A.* are of several varieties, differing in the hardness of the shell, closely resembling the others, except in the bitterness of kernel; blossoms pale pink; leaves larger, and of a darker green than the other varieties. The almond has been introduced into Florida, where it is quite at home. All who will take the trouble to plant, and care for the tree, may be assured of an abundant reward.—The *A. Persicus*, or peach tree, is extensively cultivated in the U. States, and the object of a large trade. It will be minutely described under the name PEACH.



Fig. 116.—AMYGDALIS COMMUNIS. (*Almond.*)
1. The flower; 2. the nut; natural size.

Amyla'ceous, *a.* [Lat. *amylum.*] Containing, or resembling starch.

Amyla'mine, or AMIDE OF AMYLE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A fluid base, boiling at 203°, and having the smell of ammonia. Obtained by treating cyanate or cyanurate of amyle, or amyle-urea, with potash. Sp gr. ·7503. *Form.* $C_{10}H_{13}$.

Am'ylate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of starch with a base.

Am'yle, *n.* [Gr. *amylon*, fine meal.] (*Chem.*) An oil boiling at 311°. Obtained by acting on iodide of amyle by zinc. *Form.* $C_{10}H_{11}$.

Hydrous oxide of A., named also *amylic alcohol, oil of grain, fusel oil, oil of whisky, oil of potatoes.* A colorless oil, boiling at 269½°, and crystallizing at 4°, of peculiarly penetrating odor, affecting the chest: burns with a white flame, and is poisonous. Spec. grav. ·812, of vapor 3·147. This oil comes over in the distillations of the fermented infusion of barley, oats, and potatoes, mixed with alcohol and water, and is purified by washing it with water, and distilling over chloride of calcium. *Form.* $C_{10}H_{11}OHO$. The *valerate of A.*, formed by distilling this oil with sulphuric acid and bichromate of potash, and the acetate with the same materials, and the addition of an acetate, is employed to flavor confections and brandy, under the name of *oil of pears*, &c. The *oxide of A.*, or amylic ether, is obtained by acting on chloride of *A.* with a solution of potash in alcohol, while the chloride is formed by distilling grain-oil with chloride of phosphorus.

Am'ylene, *n.* (*Chem.*) See AMILENE.

Amyl'ic Acid, VALERIANIC ACID, or DELPHINIC ACID. (*Chem.*) A colorless oil, boiling at 270°. It is obtained from the Valerian, and exists in the berries of the Guelder-rose. Spec. grav. ·937; of vapor, 3·66. *Form.* $C_{10}H_{9}O_{3}HO$.

Am'yline, or AMYLIN, *n.* (*Chem.*) The insoluble part of starch.—See AMIDINE.

Am'yloid, *a.* Being of the nature of amyle.

Am'ylum, *n.* [Gr. *amylon*, starch.] (*Chem.*) See STARCH.

A'myot, JAMES, bishop of Auxerre, and great almoner of France. Though educated by charity, he rose by merit to become professor in the university of Bourges. His translation of Plutarch is admired for its style, rather than its correctness, and has done much toward determining and improving the French language. B. at Melun, 1513; D. 1593.

Amyrid'aceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An ord. of plants, of the Rutales alliance. *Diagnosis:* consolidated, hard, dry, and somewhat valvular fruit, valvula petals, free stamens, and generally dotted leaves.—They are trees or shrubs, abounding in balsam or resin, with the appearance of oranges; the only positive mark of distinction being that the fruit of the *A.* forms a shell whose husk eventually splits into valve-like segments. They are exclusively natives of tropical India, Africa, and America.

Am'yrine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A crystalline resin from arbolabrea, by hot alcohol.

Am'yris, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Amyridaceæ*. The *A. balsamifera*, a Jamaica tree, furnishes one of the varieties of Lignum Rhodium.

An, *art.* [A.S. *ane*; Ger. *ein.*] The indefinite article used before nouns of the singular number, beginning with a vowel or an *h* mute. It is used also for *one*, but with less emphasis; as, "There stands *a* harp."—Any, or some; as, "*An* elephant might swim in the water."

A'na, a Latin termination of the neuter plural form of the nouns in *anus*. In modern times this termination has been used to denote collections, either of remarks made by celebrated individuals in conversation, or of extracts from their note-books, letters, or even published works, or generally, of particulars respecting them. The most celebrated of such collections are the colloquial remarks of Scaliger, known under the name of *Scaligerana secunda*.

—A prefix, in words of Greek origin, implying repetition, upward motion, inversion, distribution, parallelism, or proportion.— *Worcester.*

—In medical prescriptions, it denotes that an equal quantity of each of the ingredients is to be taken: as, "wine and honey, *ā ā*, or *ā*, or *ana* ℥ij.," i.e. of wine and honey, each, two ounces.

—*A.* is also used as a noun, applied to collections of remarks and anecdotes. Such works had an extraordinary success during the last century, principally in France. We have in English, *Selections from the French Anas*, translated, 2 vols., Oxford, 1797. There is a well-known little poem, by La Monnoye, in which he enumerates the names of the most celebrated *A.*, concluding with the couplet,

"Messieurs, nul de tous ces ana
Ne vaut l'Ypecacuanha."

Anabap'tism, *n.* [From Gr. *ana*, again, and *baptizo*, to dip under, to baptize.] The doctrine of the Anabaptists.

Anabaptis'tic, ANABAPTIS'TICAL, *a.* Relating to the doctrines of the Anabaptists.

Anabap'tists, *n pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A term applied generally to such Christians as hold that baptism is only to be administered to adults, and insist upon the necessity of a second baptism to all who join their communion. The name, however, is properly applied to a sect of religious fanatics that sprung up in Germany soon after the commencement of the Reformation, 1521. Not only did they insist upon re-baptism, but they pretended to divine revelations, and held many absurd or dangerous heresies, as independence of all civil authority, equality of rank, community of goods, plurality of wives, &c. The leader of this sect was one Thomas Münzer, a pastor in Alstedt, in Thuringia, who, after having adopted the principles of the Reformation, turned aside to these heresies. He subsequently went to Waldshut, on the borders of Switzerland, which became the chief seat of the body; whence their doctrines spread through Switzerland, Westphalia, Holstein, and the Netherlands, in spite of the severest persecutions. The rising of the peasantry in Franconia, in 1525, fell in with their views, and, in a battle which was fought soon after, Münzer was taken prisoner and slain. The sect, however, still continued to gain ground, and, in 1532, a body of them, under John Matthias, a baker of Haarlem, and John Boccoldt, a tailor of Leyden, surprised and took the city of Münster. Here they gave themselves up to the greatest extravagances, and Matthias proclaimed himself king of Mount Zion, the name given to Münster. Matthias was cut off in a sally which he headed against the bishop of Münster's troops, and was succeeded by Boccoldt. At length, the city was taken by the bishop, in 1535, and Boccoldt and many others were put to death. The principles of the Anabaptists had taken deep root in various parts, particularly in the Netherlands. Here Menno Simon, a native of Friesland, and a man of great eloquence, while maintaining the opinions of the Anabaptists upon baptism, preached against their extravagances, and founded the sect of Mennonites, *q. v.*

Anaba'ra, a river in Siberia, in the government of Tobolsk. It rises in Lat. 66° N., and after a course of 400 m. falls into the Arctic ocean, at Lat. 72° N., and Lon. 112° E.

An'abas, *n.* [Gr. *anabaínō*, to ascend.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of fishes.—See ANABASIDÆ.

Anabas'idæ, *n. pl.* A family of fresh-water fishes, belonging to the ord. *Acanthopterygii*. The species generally resemble in form the perches, but their respiratory organs are so constructed as to enable them to sustain life for a space of time out of water, by having small apertures or some receptacle, where they can preserve sufficient water to moisten their gills. In cold or temperate regions this is not required, but in tropical countries it often happens that many of the rivers and ponds are dried up. At such times no fish, but such as, like the Anabas, are furnished with the necessary pharyngeal apparatus for keeping the gills moist, could exist. The naturalist Daldorf claims to have seen the climbing perch (*Anabas scanderus*) in the act of ascending palm-trees, which it did by means of its fins and tail, and the spines of its gill-covers; but this fact has not been confirmed by other naturalists.

Anab'asis. [Gr., an advance, an expedition.] The name of two ancient historical works. 1. The Anabasis of Cyrus, by Xenophon, giving an account of the unfortunate expedition of the younger Cyrus against his brother, the Persian king Artaxerxes, and of the retreat of the Ten Thousand Greeks under Xenophon. 2. The Anabasis of Alexander, by Arrian, giving an account of the campaign of Alexander the Great.

Anabro'sis, *n.* [From Gr. *anabrosko*, to devour.] (*Med.*) A corrosion of the solid parts, by sharp and biting humors.

Anacamp'tic, *a.* [From Gr. *ana*, back, and *kamptein*, to bend.] Reflecting, or reflected; as, an *anacamptic* sound. (o.)

Anableps', *n.* [Gr. *anablepo*, to look up.] A gen. of fishes, ord. *Malacopterygii*. The eyes are prominent, and the cornea being divided by transverse bands, the fish



Fig. 117.—ANABLEPS TETROPHTHALMUS.

has the appearance of possessing four eyes. The only known species, *A. tetrophthalmus*, is a native of Guinea.

Anacamp'tically, *adv.* By reflection: as, echoes are produced *anacamptically*. (o.)

Anacamp'tics, *n. sing.* The obsolete name of the *Catoptrics*.

Ana Ca'pri, a town in the Neapolitan island of Capri, Italy, on the N. side of Mount Solaro, about 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. It can only be reached by a flight of 552 steps, cut in the rock, called *La Scalinata*. The inhabitants are said to be so much attached to their town, that some have never descended La Scalinata. From there, the prospect is extensive and beautiful, commanding the Tyrrhenean sea, the Gulf of Naples, and Vesuvius. *Pop.* 1,667.

Anacardia'ceæ, ANACARDS, TEREBINTHS, *n. pl.* [From Gr. *ana*, up, and *kardia*, the heart.] (*Bot.*) An ord. of plants, of the alliance *Rutales*.—*Diag.* Apocarpous fruit, and a high ovule rising by a cord from the base of the cell.—They are trees or shrubs, with a resinous, gummy, caustic, or even milky juice. Leaves single or compound, — alternate, deciduous or evergreen; flowers generally unisexual, terminal or axillary, in panicles, with bracts; calyx 5-parted; 5 petals; 5 or 10 stamens; styles 1–3, sometimes wanting: fruit inhericscent. The *A.* are chiefly natives of tropical countries. — Large trees, with inconspicuous flowers abounding in a resinous, sometimes acrid, poisonous juice, are the ordinary representatives of this order, to which belong the Cashew-nut (*Anacardium occidentale*), the Pistachio-nut (*Pistacia vera*), and the Mango fruit (*Mangifera indica*).



Fig. 118.—PISTACIA VERA.

Anacar'dic Acid. (*Chem.*) A white, crystalline inodorous mass, of a feebly aromatic, and afterward burning taste, obtained from the fruit of *Anacardium occidentale*. It fuses at 79°; at 212 has a peculiar odor, and is decomposed at 392° into liquid products. Its alcoholic solution is acid. — *Form.* $C_{44}H_{32}O_7$.

Anacar'dium, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Anacardiaceæ*. — A black varnish, well known in India, is manufactured from the nuts of the *A. semecarpus*, or Cashew-nut. This nut is eatable, but it is said to produce a singular effect on the brain.

Anacathar'sis, *n.* [Gr. *ana*, up, and *katairo*, to purge] (*Med.*) A purgation by expectoration, in contradistinction from *Catharsis*, or evacuation downward.

Anacathar'tic, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that promotes expectoration, or vomiting.

—*a.* Promoting discharges from the mouth or nostrils.

Anachar'sis, a Scythian philosopher, who, in the time of Solon, visited Athens, where he was so much esteemed as to be the only barbarian ever admitted to the honor of citizenship. Lived in the 7th century B. C. The life of this philosopher was written by Lælius, who, with Plutarch and others, has preserved many of his apothegms.

Anach'oret, *n.* See ANCHORET.

Anachron'ic, Anachron'ical. See ANACHRONISTIC.

Anach'ronism, *n.* [Gr. *ana*, upward, *kronos*, time.] The name given to an error in chronology, by which the date of an event is placed earlier than it really happened. Anachronisms are not infrequently to be found in works of art, and are sometimes introduced for the sake of effect; as where Schiller, in his "Piccolomini," speaks of a "lightning-conductor," although not invented till 150 years later. An error on the other side, where an event is placed later than it should be, is called a *parachronism*.

Anachronis'tic, ANACHRONISTICAL, *a.* Containing an anachronism.

Anachua'na, a village and bay on the N. coast of the Isthmus of Panama; Lat. 6° 41′ N.; Lon. 77° 48′ W.

Ana'clache, a snowy peak of the Bolivian Andes; height, upward of 22,000 feet. Lat. 18° 12′ S.; Lon. 69° 20′ W.

Anaclas'tic, *a.* [From Gr. *anaklao*, to bend back.] Noting apparent curves seen at the bottom of a vessel of water, caused by the refraction of light. — *Worcester.*

Anaclas'tics, *n pl.* That part of optics which considers the refraction of light.

Anac'letus, the name of two popes. The first is said to have suffered death as a martyr, A. D. 91. — The second, at first called *Peter de Leon*, was a monk in Clugny, a cardinal and papal legate in France and England, and in 1130, competitor for the papal chair, against Innocent II. Rome, Milan, and Sicily were on his side, and Roger of Sicily received from him the royal title. He also maintained himself against Lothaire II., and D. 1138.

Anacoln'thic, *a.* Wanting sequence.

Anacoln'thon, *n.* (*Rhet.*) A want of coherence, generally arising from inattention on the part of the writer or orator.

Anacon'da, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A Cingalese serpent, of enormous magnitude and strength, belonging to the Boa family.

Anaco'sa, in *Louisiana*, a post-office of Sabine co.

Anacos'tia, in the *United States*, a post-office of Washington co., District of Columbia.

Anac'reon, one of the most famous lyric poets of Greece, was born at Teos, in Ionia, and flourished about 500 B. C. Polycrates, king of Samos, invited him to his court, and bestowed on him his friendship. Here *A.* composed his songs, inspired by wine and love. After the death of his protector, he went to Athens, where he met with the most distinguished reception from Hipparchus. The fall of the latter drove him from Athens, and probably he returned to Teos. But when Ionia revolted from Darius, he fled to Abdera, where he passed a gay and happy old age, and died in his 85th year. According to tradition, he was choked by a grape-stone. The city of Teos put his likeness upon its coins: his statue was placed on the Acropolis in Athens, and he was held in honor throughout Greece. Only a small part of his works has come down to us. Of 5 books, there are 68 poems remaining, under the name of *A.* Among these, criticism acknowledges but few as genuine. Those generally believed to be *A.'s* are models of delicate grace, simplicity, and ease. The difficulty of attaining these excellences is proved by numberless unsuccessful imitations, unworthy of the name of *Anacreontics*. The measure in which *A.* composed his poems, and which is called after him, is commonly divided into 3 iambuses, with a cæsura.

Anacreon'tic, *n.* A poem in the manner of Anacreon.

—*a.* After the manner of Anacreon.

Anadar'io, in *Texas*, a post-office of Rusk co., 17 m. S. of Henderson.

Anadem', and ANADEME', *n.* [From Gr. *ana*, up, and *deiu*, to bind.] A crown of flowers; a garland or fillet; a wreath.

"Sweet *anadems* to gird thy brow."—*W. Browne.*

Anadiplo'sis, *n.* [Gr.] (*Rhet.*) A figure in which the last word or words of a sentence are repeated at the beginning of the next; as, "He retained his virtues amidst all his *misfortunes*—misfortunes which no prudence could foresee or prevent."

An'adrom, *n.* [From Gr. *ana*, upward, and *dromos*, cause.] A fish of anadromous habits.

Anad'romous, *a.* A term applied to the class of fish which, at certain seasons, pass from the sea into fresh waters, as the salmon.

An'adyr, or ANADIR, a river of Siberia rising in Lake Ivachno, and after a course of 450 m., falling into an inlet of the sea of Anadyr (N. Pacific), in lon. 177° E. — There is only one station on its banks, which is called Anadyrsk; Lat. 65° N.; Lon. 167° E.

Anæ'mia, *n.* [From Gr. *a*, priv., and *aima*, blood.] (*Med.*) A term used to denote a deficiency of the red globules or coloring matter of the blood. It is characterized by a pale waxy complexion, and a pallor in those parts, as the lips, which are generally suffused. It is to be treated with pure air, nourishing diet, and tonics, such as iron.

Anæm'ic, *a.* Bloodless: exsanguious.

Anæsthe'sia, *n.* [Gr. from *a*, priv., and *aisthanomai*, to feel.] (*Surg.*) The name given to the total or partial insensibility produced on the human body by the inhalation or absorption of substances acting on the nervous system. Those substances are known under the name of narcotics. The most familiar instance of *A.* is that produced by an overdose of alcohol, in the case of drunken people, who become utterly insensible to pain (see ALCOHOL). The paralysis of the nerves of sensation by the administration of narcotic drugs was known to the ancients. The Greeks and Romans used mandragora (*atropa mandragora*), to annul the pain attendant upon surgical operations, and the Chinese used the hashish (*cannabis sativa*) for the same purpose, but we have no proofs that anæsthetic inhalation was ever employed by them. In 1799, Richard Pearson recommended the inhalation of sulphuric ether for asthma. The power of sulphuric ether to produce *A.* was shown by Godwin (1822), Mitchel (1832), Wood and Bache (1834), but the inhalation of that substance to prevent pain during surgical operations was first practised by Dr. Morton, a dentist of Boston, Oct. 16th, 1846, at the Massachusetts General Hospital. In 1847, Dr. Simpson, of Edinburgh, discovered the anæsthetic powers of chloroform, which has since become the anæsthetic in general use. Amylene and kerosolene have been much employed, but they are now abandoned. The nitrous oxide, or laughing-gas, was experimented upon in 1800, by Sir Humphrey Davy. It recommends itself by its safety, but there are persons to whom it only brings excitement in the place of sleep. Nevertheless, when mixed with chloroform according to the formula of J. D. Newbrough, an American dentist, it is powerful enough for use by dentists, and may be also highly recommended for all surgical operations in which no great effusion of blood takes place. In midwifery and dangerous operations, sulphuric ether or chloroform must be preferred. The power of chloroform is to that of ether in the proportion of 8 to 1; it produces its effect in from 30 to 60 seconds, while ether needs from 3 to 4 minutes. The dose of chloroform is from 30 drops to 1 oz.; that of ether is of almost any quantity. — It is almost impossible to overrate the

advantages attendant upon the judicious use of anæsthetics in surgical operations. Countless lives have been saved by them, and operations have been performed under their influence undreamt of by surgeons twenty years ago. The injurious effects attributed to chloroform are so few and far between, as to be nothing in comparison with the benefits arising from its use. With an incomparably greater energy, the general course of chloroform-anæsthesia is similar to that of intoxication by alcohol; it consists of the regular and progressive extinction of the vital properties of the various portions of the nervous system in the order described at the word ALCOHOL. When the circulation becomes very rapidly charged with a large proportion of chloroform, the narcotic effect may fail with such force upon the sympathetic nerves as to extinguish their vitality at once, the consequence being instantaneous paralysis of the heart, which is the source of danger in surgical chloroform-anæsthesia. Then, the conclusion is, that the desideratum for the perfectly safe administration of chloroform in surgical practice is an apparatus which will supply an atmosphere of moderate strength, and not above 3·5 per cent. for inhalation, as that invented by Mr. Clover. The practice of intrusting the induction of anæsthesia to *unskilled* persons *without* the protection of such an apparatus, is to be censured in the strongest terms. See SUPPLEMENT.

Anæsthet'ic, *a.* Belonging or relating to anæsthesia. —*n.* A substance which produces insensibility in the whole or part of the human body, generally by acting on the nervous system, as nitrous oxide, amylene, kerosolene, sulphuric ether, and chloroform.—See ANÆSTHESIA.

Anæs'thetize, *v. a.* To produce anæsthesia by means of chloroform or other anæsthetics.

Anagal'lidæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A tribe of plants, ord. *Primulaceæ*, *q. v.*

Anagal'lis, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, tribe *Anagallidæ*. The common pimpernel, *A. arvensis*, well known as the *poor man's weather-glass*, is a little trailing plant, with a pretty scarlet flower and violet mouth, common in our fields. The flowers open about eight o'clock in the morning, and close in the afternoon, and they are so sensitive to light, that in cloudy weather, especially when there is moisture in the air, they remain closed altogether.

Anaglyph'ic, *n.* [Gr. from *ana*, upon, and *glypho*, I carve.] (*Sculp.*) The name anciently given to a chased or embossed work on metal, or to anything worked in relief. When raised on stone, the production was a cameo. When sunk or indented, it was a diaglyphic, or an intaglio.

Anaglyptograph'ic, *a.* Belonging to anaglyptography.

Anaglyptog'raphy, *n.* [From Gr. *ana*, up, *glyphein*, to engrave, and *graphein*, to write.] The art of so engraving as to give the subject an embossed appearance, as if raised from the surface of the paper;—used in representing coins, bas-reliefs, and the like.— *Webster.*

Anag'ni, a decayed town in the Campagna di Roma, 37 m. from Rome; *pop.* 5,500.—Here Popes Innocent III., Gregory IX., Alexander IV., and Boniface VIII., were born.

Anago'ge, and **An'agogy,** *n.* [Gr. from *ana*, up, and *agogē*, a leading.] An extraordinary elevation of mind.—The mystical interpretation of the Scriptures; one of the four ordinary modes of interpretation, in distinction from the *literal*, *allegorical*, and *tropoōlogical*.

Anagog'ical, *a.* Mysterious; elevated.

Anagog'ically, *adv.* In a mysterious sense.

Anagog'ics, *n. pl* Mystical interpretations.

An'agram, *n.* [Gr. *anagramma*, from *ana*, back, and *grapho*, I write.] The change of one word or phrase into another, by the transposition of its letters. The most proper and most difficult species of *A.* is that which is formed by the reading of the letters of a word or words backward; as, *evil*, *live*.

> "*Live*, *vile*, and *evil*, have self-same letters;
> He lives but vile, whom evil holds in fetters."

A less perfect *A.* is that which is made by the transposition of letters *ad libitum*. The composition of *A.* formed a favorite exercise of ingenuity in the 16th and 17th centuries. But, perhaps, never was *A.* more appropriate than that made by Dr. Burney on the name of the hero of the Nile, just after that important victory took place: HORATIO NELSON, "*Honor est a Nilo.*" They are frequently employed satirically, or jestingly, with little aim beyond that of exercising the ingenuity of their authors. Of all the extravagances occasioned by the anagrammatical fever, when at its height, none probably equals that which is recorded of an eccentric Frenchman, André Pujom. He read in his own name the *A* "pendu à Riom" (the seat of criminal justice in the province of Auvergne), felt impelled to fulfil his destiny, committed a capital offence in that province, and was actually hanged in the place to which the omen pointed.

Anagrammat'ic, ANAGRAMMAT'ICAL, *a.* Belonging to, or forming, an anagram.

Anagrammat'ically, *adv.* In the manner of an anagram.

Anagram'matism, *n.* The act or practice of making anagrams.

Anagram'matist, *n.* A maker of anagrams.

Anagram'matize, *v. a.* To make anagrams.

An'agraph, *n.* [From Gr. *ana*, up, and *graphein*, to write.] An inventory; a commentary. (R.)

An'agros, *n.* A measure of grain in Spain, containing about two bushels.

Ana'gua, in *Texas*, a post-village of Victoria co.

An'aheim, in *California*, a flourishing post-village of Los Angeles co., 8 m. from the sea, 3 m. from Santa Anna River. It was founded in 1857, by Germans.—*Prod.* Wines and fruits. *Pop* 881.

Anahuac, (*ăn-ah-wauk'*,) the ancient Indian name of New Spain or Mexico, and the actual name of the great table-land between Lat. 15° and 30° N., and Lon. 95° and 110° W. See MEXICO.

Anahuac, in *Texas*, a post-village of Liberty co., in the N.E. extremity of Galveston Bay, 35 m. N.E. by N. of Galveston.

A'nal, *a.* Belonging, or relating to the anus.

Anal'cite, ANALCIME, *n.* [Gr *analkis*, weak; from its weak electric power.] (*Min.*) An isometric compound, of the hydrous silicates section. Color white, passing into gray. Lustre vitreous; brittle, sometimes nearly transparent. Spec. grav. 2·278 to 2·068. *Comp.* silica 54·4, alumina 23·3, soda 14·1, water 8·2 = 100.

Analec'tic, *a.* Collected or selected; made of selections.

An'alects, ANALEC'TA, *n. pl.* [From Gr. *ana*, up, and *legein*, to gather.] A collection of literary fragments.

Analem'ma, *n.* [Gr. *analambano*, I take up.] (*Geom.*) An orthographic projection of the sphere on the plane of the meridian. In this projection the eye is supposed to be placed at an infinite distance. Every great circle whose plane is perpendicular to the plane of projection,—the horizon for example,—is represented by the chord which forms its diameter. A small circle parallel to the plane of projection is represented by a circle. Every circle, great or small, of which the plane when produced does not pass through the eye, or is not perpendicular to the plane of projection, will be seen obliquely, and under the form of an ellipse.—*A.* also denotes an instrument of brass or wood, composed of a plate upon which the projection of the sphere is made, having a horizontal fitted to it. Since the invention of trigonometry, contrivances of this sort have become useless.

Analep'sis, *n.* [Gr. *analambano*, to recover.] (*Med.*) A recovery of strength after sickness.—A species of epilepsy, which proceeds from a disorder of the stomach, and with which the patient is apt to be seized very often and suddenly:—named, also, *analepsia*.

Analep'tic, *n.* [Gr. *analeptikos*.] (*Med.*) Restoratives which serve to repair the strength, and to raise the depressed spirits.

—*a.* Comforting; restorative.

Analog'ical, *a.* That expresses or implies analogy.

Analog'ically, *adv.* In an analogical or analogous manner.

Analog'icalness, *n.* The quality of being analogical; fitness to be applied for the illustration of some analogy.

Anal'ogism, *n.* [Gr. *analogismos*, course of reasoning.] (*Log.*) An argument from the cause to the effect.—A mode of reasoning by analogy.

Anal'ogist, *n.* One who adheres to analogy.

Anal'ogous, *a.* [Fr. *analogue*, from Gr. *ana*, according to, and *logos*, proportion.] Having analogy; bearing some resemblance or proportion; having something parallel.

> "This incorporal substance may have some sort of existence, *analogous* to corporeal extension."—*Locke.*

Anal'ogously, *adv.* In an analogous manner.

An'alogue, *n.* A body that resembles another. A fossil shell of the same species; as, a recent one is its *analogue*.

Anal'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *analogia*, from *ana*, equally, and *logos*, ratio.] (*Rhet.*) A certain relation and agreement between two or more things, which in other respects are entirely different. A ratio or relation between two objects denotes that they are composed together in reference to some quality which they possess in common, or to some manner in which the one is affected by the other. In this way we speak of one thing greater, smaller, or more beautiful than another; or the relation of a child to its parents, of a prince to his people. It is, however, only when we come to compare relations, when we find that the relation or ratio of two things is like the relations of two other things, that we properly have an analogy. A may resemble B, but there is no analogy between them; but if A bears the same relation to B that C does to D, then there is analogy. In relation we have only two terms or objects of comparison; in analogy we must have four, though it is not necessary that all the four be different; for A may bear the same relation to B that B does to C. Two things may be connected by analogy, though they bear in themselves no resemblance to each other; for, in analogy, all other attributes are kept out of view but those in which they agree. Thus, the bark of a tree is analogous to the skin of an animal, though there is no resemblance between them. In reasoning from analogy, we proceed upon the assumption that things which have many observed attributes in common have other not observed attributes also in common. Analogy concludes from something observed to something not observed. Like induction, it can give us a high degree of probability, but it never reaches to necessity.

(*Geom.*) The same thing as proportion, or the equality or similitude of ratios.—See PROPORTION.

(*Zoöl.*) The relation which animals bear to another in the similarity of a smaller proportion of their organization; thus, the Ascalaphus italicus, in the length and knobbed extremities of its antennæ, the coloring of its wings, and its general aspect, exhibits a striking resemblance to a butterfly; but in all the essential parts of its organization it adheres to the neuropterous type of structure: its relation to the Lepidoptera is therefore said to be one of analogy, while it is connected to the ant-lions by the order of affinity.

(*Gram.*) A conformity in the principles or organization of different words, or collections of words.

Anal'omink, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Monroe co.

Anal'ysis, *n.*; *pl.* ANAL'YSES. [Gr., the act of unloosing.] The process by which facts, results, or reasonings are separated into their single and component parts, or by means of which a simple truth is obtained, when given in a more complicated form. So that, in its most general sense, the greatest part of human knowledge consists in the results of analysis. Its opposite is *synthesis*, which is the act of putting together.—It is also used for a brief, but methodical illustration of the principles of a science: in which sense it is nearly synonymous with what is termed a *synopsis*.

(*Math.*) The means made use of for discovering the truth or falsehood of a proposition, or its possibility and impossibility. This is done by supposing the proposition, such as it is, true; and examining what follows from thence, until we arrive at some evident truth, or some impossibility, of which the first proposition is a necessary consequence; and from thence establish the truth, or impossibility of that proposition. "It is used in contradistinction to the geometrical method, so that every mathematical process in which symbols are employed, and which is not geometrical, is analytical. *A.* is the great instrument of invention, and to its successful cultivation may be ascribed the immense improvement which has taken place in mathematics, and the vast range of discoveries which have been made in philosophy during the last two centuries.—In *Arithmetic* and *Descriptive Geometry*, they give the name of *A.* to the synopsis or exposition of the principles to be employed in demonstrating a proposition, or solving a problem."—*W. G. Peck.*

(*Gram.*) The explaining the etymology, construction, and other properties of words.

(*Bot.*) The study of a plant in its different parts; its dissection.

(*Chem.*) The separation of compound bodies, either into their simpler or their elementary constituents. When merely the number and nature of these are ascertained, it is termed *qualitative* analysis; but when their proportions also are determined, the analysis is *quantitative*. If the analysis consist only in determining the quantities of the *simpler* constituents of a compound, it is *proximate*, as when carbonate of potash is separated into carbonic acid and potash; but when the operation is extended, and the carbonic acid is resolved into carbon and oxygen, and the potash into potassium and oxygen, the analysis is *ultimate*; for neither carbon, oxygen, nor potassium is divisible into two or more kinds of matter. The theory of definite proportion, or *Atomic Theory*, as it is usually called, has materially facilitated many analytical processes, and is specially valuable in furnishing an unerring test or criterion of the general accuracy of the results.

An'alyst, *n.* [Fr. *analyste*.] One who is versed in analysis.

Analyt'ic, ANALYT'ICAL, *a.* Proceeding by analysis; resolving anything into its first principles or elements; as an *analytical* experiment in chemistry.

Analyt'ically, *adv.* In an analytical manner.

Analyt'ics, *n. sing.* The science of analysis. Any branch of a science analytically considered.

Analyz'able, *a.* That may be analyzed.

Analyz'ableness, *n.* The state of being analyzable.

Analyza'tion, *n.* The act of analyzing.

An'alyze, *v. a.* To resolve a compound into its first principles; to study a thing unto its component parts or propositions.—See ANALYSIS.

An'alyzer, *n.* One who, or that which, analyzes, or has the power of analyzing.

A'nam, or **An-nam,** EMPIRE OF. See COCHIN-CHINA.

Anam'bas, a group of fifteen islands in the China sea, mostly inhabited by poor Malays. *Pop.* about 1,500.

Anamirapa'sum, a river in Brazil, prov. of Para, which, after a course of 200 m., falls into the estuary of the Amazons, at Lat. 0° 15′ S.; Lon. 50° 15′ W.

Anamir'ta, *n.* (*Bot.*) See COCCULUS INDICUS.

Anamne'sis, *n.* [Gr. from *ana*, again, and *mnesis*, a remembering.] (*Rhet.*) An enumeration of the things treated of before; a sort of recapitulation.

Anamor'phosis, *n.* [Gr. *ana*, backward, and *morphē*, form.] (*Persp.*) The representation of some image, either on a plane or curved surface, which appears deformed or disturbed when viewed in the common way, but which appears regular and in just proportion when viewed from a particular point, or on being reflected from a curved mirror.

(*Zoöl. and Bot.*) The change of form which may be traced throughout the species of higher members of a natural group of animals or plants, either in the actual series, or as they have succeeded each other in the course of time on this planet.—*Brande.*

Anamo'sa, in *Iowa*, a post-village, cap. of Jones co., on the Wapsipicon river, 40 m. N.E. of Iowa city; *pop.* 2,083.

A'namur, the most southern point of Asia Minor. Lat. 36° 2′ N.; Lon. 32° 50′ E.

Ana'nas, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ANANASSA.

Ananas'sa, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Bromeliaceæ*. The common Pine-apple, *A. sativa*, gives one of the most delicious fruits we have (Fig. 423). A native of the hotter parts of South America, it has been naturalized in Africa and India. From the fibres of its leaves a fine kind of muslin is prepared. At first, the fruit presents only a mass of flowers, the calyces and bracts being united together, but afterward it becomes succulent. It is covered on all sides with small triangular scales, and resembles in appearance the strobile of the pine-tree; hence its common English name. Many varieties are cultivated. When wild, the pine-apple bears seeds like other plants; but in a state of cultivation, generally owing to the succulence of all the

parts, no seeds are produced, and consequently the plants can only be multiplied by suckers, or by their branches, which gardeners call the gills and crown.

An'audale, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Butler co.

An'audale, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Fairfax co.

Anan'drous, *a.* [From Gr. *an*, for *a* priv., and *aner*, a man.] (*Bot.*) Destitute of stamens.

Anan'gular, *a.* Containing no angle. (R.)

Ananias, [Heb, the cloud of the Lord.] A hypocrite of the primitive church at Jerusalem, who was struck dead, with his wife Sapphira, for lying.—An evangelist of Damascus.—A tyrannical high-priest of the Jews.

Ana'pa, a fortified town and fortress of Russia, in Circassia, on the N.E. coast of the Black sea, 47 m. S.E. of Yenikale; Lat. 44° 54′ 52″; Lon. 37° 16′ 21″ E. This town, ceded to Russia by the Turks in 1828, is at present only important as a military post; but so great are the advantages offered by its situation, that it will probably become the seat of a considerable commerce. *Pop.* 3,000.

An'apest, *n.* [From Gr. *ana*, back, and *paiein*, to strike.] (*Pros.*) A foot in Greek and Latin metre, consisting of two short syllables followed by a long. It was sometimes called Antidactylus, as being the opposite of the dactyle, which consists of a long syllable followed by two short. Assuming accent in English to be the same thing with quantity in Greek and Latin, the word *temporal* would be an example of a dactyle, and the word *superadd* of an anapest. From the tendency of English enunciation to carry back the accent toward the beginning of polysyllables, there are not many single words which make anapests in our language. But the foot frequently results from the union of two or more words: as in *Do you hear, Let alone;* and sometimes it is found in part of a single word; as, for instance, in the three middle syllables of the word *anticipation*. The predominance of dactyles in English, and of anapests in French, forms one of the most marked distinctions between the musical character of the one language and that of the other.

Anapestic Verse, a species of verse composed of a succession of anapests. Among the Greeks, the anapestic verse was freely used both in tragedy and comedy; some forms of it occur very often in Aristophanes. Both in tragedy and comedy, the anapestic verse admits also dactyles and spondees. In English, only poems of the lighter sort have been usually written in anapestic verse. Anstey's *New Bath Guide* may be quoted as a well-known example. The line is often reduced to eleven syllables, by the retrenchment of the first, or the substitution at the beginning of an iambus instead of the anapest. Thus, in the following lines from the work just mentioned,

> "For I'm told the discourses of persons refined,
> Are better than books for improving the mind,
> But a great deal of judgment's required in the skimming
> The polite conversation of sensible women,"

it will be observed, that the first foot of the second line consists only of one short or unaccented syllable followed by a long; and a similar retrenchment might be made of the commencing syllable of any of the others, without spoiling its prosody

Anapes'tic, *n.* The anapestic measure.—See ANAPEST. —*a* Belonging to, or consisting of an anapestic foot.

Anapes'tical, *a.* The same as ANAPESTIC.

Anapest'ically, *adv.* In an anapestic manner.

Anapho'ra, *n.* [Gr. from *ana*, up, back, and *phorein*, to carry.] (*Rhet.*) A figure which consists in the repetition of the same word or phrase at the beginning of several successive sentences; as, "*Where* is the wise? *Where* is the scribe? *Where* is the disputer of this world?"—A similar repetition at the end of sentences is called *epiphora*, or *homoioteleuton*. *Anaphora* is sometimes used as the general name for both figures; the former is then called *epanaphora*. The *A.* aims to increase the energy of the phrase, but is often rendered ineffectual by too frequent repetition.

Anaphrodi'sia, *n.* [Gr. from *a*, priv, and *aphrodisia*, the feast of Venus.] (*Med.*) Impotence, arising from paralysis, or from gonorrhœa.

Anaplerot'ic, *n.* [From Gr. *ana*, up, and *pleroun*, to fill.] (*Med.*) A medicine which restitutes, or fills up wasted parts; a renewing of wasted parts.

Anaquass'cook, in *New York*, a post-office of Washington co.

An'arch, *n.* [Gr. *anarchos.*] An author of anarchy; one who causes confusion, or excites revolt. (O)

> "Him thus the *anarch* old .... answer'd."—*Milton.*

Anar'chal, *a.* Anarchical. (R)

Anar'chic, ANARCHICAL, *a.* [Fr. *anarchique.*] Confused; without rule or government.

> "In this *anarchical* and rebellious state of human nature,"
> *Cheyne.*

An'archism, *n.* [Fr. *anarchisme.*] A state of anarchy.

An'archist, *n.* [Fr. *anarchiste.*] A promoter of disorder, revolt, or anarchy.

An'archize, *v. a.* To bring into a state of anarchy.—*Webster.*

Anarchy, (*an'ar-ke,*) *n.* [From Gr. *a*, priv., and *arche*, government; Fr. *anarchie.*] (*Polit.*) Properly, the entire absence of political government; the condition of a society or collection of human beings inhabiting the same country, who are not subject to a common sovereign. Every society of persons living in a *state of nature* (as it is termed) is in a state of anarchy; whether that state of nature should exist in a society which has never known political rule, as a horde of savages; or should arise in a political society in consequence of resistance on the part of the subjects to the sovereign, by which the person or persons in whom the sovereignty is lodged are forcibly deprived of that power. Such intervals are commonly of short duration; but after most revolutions, by which a violent change of government has been effected, there has been a short period during which there was no person or body of persons who exercised the executive or legislative sovereignty,—that is to say, a period of *A.*—*Anarchy* is sometimes used in a transferred or improper sense to signify the condition of a political society, in which, according to the writer or speaker, there has been an undue remissness or supineness of the sovereign, and especially of those who wield the executive power. In the former sense, *A.* means the state of a society in which there is *no* political government; in its second sense, it means the state of a political society in which there has been a *deficient* exercise of the sovereign power. As an insufficiency of government is likely to lead to no government at all, the term *A.* has, by a common exaggeration, been used to signify the small degree, where it properly means the entire absence.

Anar'rhicas, ANARRHICHAS, or ANARRHICHAS, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A gen. of Acanthopterygious fishes, bearing great resemblance to the Blenoies, except in their being destitute of ventral fins.

Anar'throus, *a* [From Gr. *an*, priv., and *arthron*, joint, the article.] (*Gram.*) Without the article.

(*Zoöl.*) Having neither legs nor wings, as some insects.

A'nas, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A gen. of birds of the sub-fam. *Anatinæ*, distinguished by a bill broad, depressed, larger than the head, and a pointed tail. The common wild duck or mallard, *A. boschas*, is the original stock of our tame or domesticated duck. The flesh of the wild duck is highly esteemed as an article of food. The tame, or domesticated duck is a very valuable bird, as contributing to man's subsistence. Ducks are reared with greater facility than almost any other domesticated fowl, as they subsist on scattered corn, the refuse of vegetable and animal substances, worms, snails, and insects. They annually lay a great number of eggs, and the ducklings are easily fattened. The widgeon (*Mareca penelope*), a species of the same genus, is a migratory bird, bred in the morasses of the north, which they quit on the approach of winter, spreading themselves along the shores, and over the marshes and lakes in various parts of the U. States. They are easily domesticated in places where there is plenty of water, and are much admired for their beauty and sprightliness.

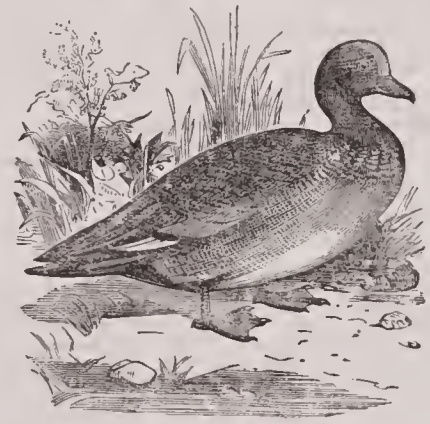


Fig. 119.—WIDGEON; (*Mareca Penelope.*)

Anasar'ca, *n.* (*Med.*) See DROPSY.

Anasar'cous, *a.* Relating to, or affected by, the species of dropsy named Anasarca.

Anastal'tic, *a.* [From Gr *ana*, up, and *stellein*, to send.] (*Med.*) Astringent; styptic.

Anasta'sia, an island on the E. coast of Florida, 18 m. long, 1½ broad. Lat. 29° 40′ N.; Lon 81° W.

Anasta'sius I., emperor of Constantinople succeeded Zeno, A. D. 491. He distinguished himself by his moderation toward different Christian sects, whose quarrels at that time disturbed the peace and safety of the Byzantine empire. He died A. D. 518, after a reign of 27 years.

ANASTA'SIUS II., proclaimed emperor of Constantinople after the deposition of Philippicus, 713; was dethroned by Theodosius, 716, and afterwards put to death, abt 720.

Anasta'sius, I., Pope, a native of Rome, succeeded Siricius about the year 398. He was a contemporary of St. Jerome, who speaks highly of his probity and apostolic zeal. D. 402, and was succeeded by Innocent I.

ANASTA'SIUS II., a native of Rome, succeeded Gelasius I. in 496. D. after a short pontificate, 498.

ANASTA'SIUS III., likewise a Roman, succeeded Sergius III. in 911, and D. the following year.

ANASTA'SIUS IV., Cardinal Conrad, elected Pope in 1153, after the death of Eugenius III., and D. 1154.

Anastat'ic, *a.* [From Gr. *ana*, up, and *statikos*, causing to stand.] Having the quality of opening the vessels, or of removing obstructions.

Anastomo'sis, *n.* [From Gr. *ana*, through, and *stoma*, a mouth.] (*Anat. and Bot.*) The communication of blood-vessels with each other by the opening of the one into the other. The blood-vessels are the tubes by which the different parts of the body are supplied with nourishment. If the blood-vessels destined to nourish a part be obstructed so that it cannot receive a due supply of blood, that part must necessarily die, or, as it is technically termed, mortify. But the blood-vessels are soft, compressible tubes, liable, by innumerable circumstances, to have their sides brought so closely into contact as to prevent the flow of a single particle of blood through them. In order to prevent the consequences that would result to the system from the operation of causes thus tending to impede the circulation, provision is made for the freest possible communication between the main trunks of the blood-vessels and their branches, and between one branch and another. It will be shown hereafter (see ARTERY) that all the arteries of the body spring from one great trunk which issues from the heart, and which passes from the heart through the chest, into the abdomen, where it divides into large branches which supply the lower extremities. In this course this vessel gives off innumerable branches, which supply different parts of the body, and these branches form innumerable unions with other branches which proceed from the main trunk of the artery. All the branches which form such communications are called *anastomosing* branches, and this union of branch with branch is termed *anastomosis*. Now, so numerous are these anastomosing branches, and so competent are they to carry on the circulation, that if the main trunk of the aorta be tied in the abdomen, or even in the chest, the lower extremities will receive a sufficient supply of blood to maintain their vitality through these collateral or anastomosing branches. The knowledge of this fact enables the modern surgeon to perform with ease and safety operations which the surgeon of former times would have pronounced impossible.

Anastomot'ic, *n.* and *a.* (*Med.*) That which opens the pores and mouths of the vessels, as cathartics, diuretics, sudorifics, &c.

Anas'trophe, *n.* [From Gr. *ana*, back and *strephein*, to turn.] (*Rhet.*) A species of inversion or departure from the ordinary construction of words. The Latin locutions *mecum*, *vobiscum*, are anastrophes for *cum me*, *cum vobis*. The English locution, *here I am*, for I am here, is also an anastrophe.

Anath'ema, *n.* [Gr. from *ana*, up, and *tithemi*, to put; properly, to separate.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) The cutting off a person or persons from communion with the faithful; expulsion; curse. The Greek and Roman Catholic churches both make use of the *A.* In the latter it only can be pronounced by a pope, council, or some of the superior clergy. The subject of the *A.*, who is himself termed *an Anathema*, is declared an outcast from the Catholic church; all Catholics are forbidden to associate with him, and utter destruction is denounced against him, both in body and soul. The curse is terrible. Mere excommunication is less severe. When an heretic wishes to reconcile himself with the Church, he is obliged *to say anathema* to his errors.

Anathemat'ical, *a.* Having the properties of, or relating to, an anathema.

Anathemat'ically, *adv.* In an anathematical manner.

Anath'ematism, and ANATHEMATIZA'TION, *n.* The act of anathematizing.

Anath'ematize, *v. a.* [Fr. *anathématiser.*] To pronounce anathema; to excommunicate.

Anath'ematizer, *n.* One who pronounces an anathema.

An'athoth. [Heb., answer, song, affliction, or poverty.] A grandson of Benjamin.—A city of the Levites, the birthplace of Jeremiah.

Anat'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The duck tribe; an extensive fam. of birds, ord. *Anseres*, or *Natatores*. They are principally distinguished by a broad, depressed bill, which is covered with a soft skin; and by the hinder toe not being included in the web. The family, including the Ducks, the Goose, the Swan, &c, is divided into numerous genera, spread over all parts of the world.

Anat'inæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A sub-fam. of the *Anatidæ*, containing the Ducks, properly so called. There are many species, generally seen on lakes and rivers, but sometimes also on the seashore, and living on vegetables, grains, insects, and shell-fish. The principal genera are *Anas*, or common duck; *Mergus*, or shieldrakes: *Cairina*, or musk-ducks; *Aythya*, or pochards; *Somateria*, or eider-ducks; *Oidemia*, or scoters.

Anat'ocism, *n.* [Gr. *anatokismos.*] Compound interest.

Anato'lia. See NATOLIA.

Anatoli'co, a town of Œtolia, in Greece, 6 m. from Missolonghi, standing on a rocky island in a salt lagoon on the W. side of the Gulf of Patras. The inhabitants are chiefly fishermen. Lat. 38° 24′ N.; Lon. 21° 18′ E. The houses of this town are mostly built upon piles, and number about 400. In March, 1826, the town surrendered to the Egyptian troops of Ibrahim Pasha.

Anatom'ic, ANATOM'ICAL, *a.* Relating or belonging to anatomy.

Anatom'ically, *adv.* In an anatomical manner.

Anat'omist, *n.* One who is skilled in anatomy.

Anatomiza'tion, *n.* The act of anatomizing.

Anat'omize, *v. a.* To dissect an animal; to divide the body into its component or constituent parts:—hence, to lay anything open distinctly, and by minute parts.

Anat'omy, *n.* [From Gr. *anatomē*, to separate a thing into parts by cutting; Lat., It., Sp. *anatomia*; Fr. *anatomie.*] The act of dissecting, or artificially separating and taking to pieces the different parts of the human body, to discover their situation, structure, and economy.—The doctrine of the structure of an organized substance, learned by dissection.—The dissection of the bodies of animals is called Zoötomy, or Comparative Anatomy. *A.* is a part of Natural History, and one of the most important in the sciences of Medicine and Surgery. This art is very ancient, though for a long time known only in an imperfect manner. In the writings of Plato we see that the philosophers had carefully considered the human body, both in its organization and functions; and though they had not arrived at the

knowledge of the more minute and intricate parts, which required the successive labor and attention of many ages, they have made up very nolde and comprehensive ideas of the subject in general. Plato gives the rudiments of the circulation of the blood, viz.: "The heart is the centre or knot of the blood-vessels; the spring or fountain of the blood which is carried impetuously round; the blood is the pabulum or food of the flesh; and for the purposes of nourishment, the body is laid out into canals, like those which are drawn through gardens, that the blood may be conveyed, as from a fountain, to every part of the pervious body."—Hippocrates, who lived 100 years before the Christian Era, is generally supposed to be the first who wrote upon anatomy. Nothing is known that was written expressly upon the subject before; and the first anatomical dissection which has been recorded, was made by his friend Democritus of Abdera. The descriptions by Hippocrates were imperfect and incorrect, except that of the bones. He seems to have studied mostly from animals. From Hippocrates to Galen, who flourished 131 years after the Christian Era, that is, in the space of about 600 years, anatomy was greatly improved by more accurate and extended observations. During this time a great institution for Grecian education was established at Alexandria, Egypt, in the palace itself, with a museum and library, by the great Ptolemus. *A.*, among other sciences, was publicly taught. Herophilus and Erasistratus were the distinguished anatomists at that time; and according to the writings of Celsus, the first (Herophilus) was allowed to open the bodies of living culprits. He added many important discoveries about the brain, the action of the nerves, the blood-vessels of the intestines, &c.

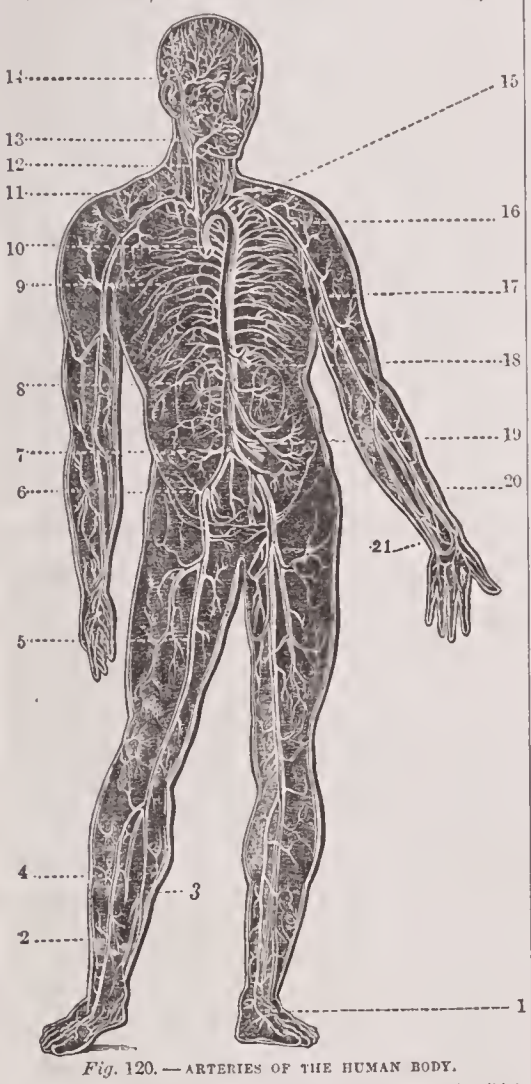


Fig. 120. — ARTERIES OF THE HUMAN BODY.

1. Tarsal.—2. Peroneal. —3. Posterior tibial.—4. Antertor tibial. 5. Femoral. — 6. Iliac. — 7. Sacral. — 8. Renal. — 9. Intercostal. — 10. Aorta.—11. Subclavian.—12. Carotid.—13. Vertebral.—14. Temporal.— 15. Curvature of the Aorta. — 16. Axillary.— 17. Brachial. 18 Cœliac. — 19. Mesenteric arteries. — 20. Radial. — 21. Ulnar. See ARTERY.

Erasistratus defined more particularly the structure of the brain, and discovered and named the valves in the *vent cavæ*. — The Romans did not apply themselves to anatomy for a long time.—Archagathus was the first Greek physician established in Rome, and he was banished the city on account of the severity of his operations. Asclepiades flourished in Rome in the time of Pompey, and attained a very high reputation. One Cassius, commonly thought to be a pupil of Asclepiades, accounted for the right side of the body becoming paralytic on hurting the left side of the brain, in the same manner as has been done by the moderns, viz., by the crossing of the nerves from the right to the left side, &c. From the time of Asclepiades to the second century physicians seem to have been greatly encouraged in Rome; and during this time Celsus, Rufus, Pliny, Cœlius, Aurelianus, and Aræteus, made anatomical observations. Toward the end of the second century, Galen, whose name is so well known to the medical world, applied himself to the study of anatomy, and did more than all who went before him. The Roman empire being now overwhelmed by barbarous nations, every appearance of science was almost extinguished in Europe. The only remains of it were among the Arabians in Spain, and in Asia. A general impression against dissection prevailed until the 16th century, when the Emperor Charles V. ordered a consultation to be held by the divines of Salamanca, to determine whether or not it was lawful in point of conscience to dissect a dead body. In the 15th century, but one great man flourished, Leonardo da Vinci, in Italy. He was a painter, and made dissections to make drawings to paint from. In the beginning of the 16th century, Achillanus, Benedictus, Berengarius, and Massa followed out the improvement of anatomy in Italy. Soon after this, about 1540, the great Vesalius appeared. He was born in Brussels, went to Louvain, and to Paris to teach anatomy, and from there was called to Italy. In his disputations with the other anatomists of his time, they made their appeals to the human body; and thus in a few years the art was greatly improved. He gave the names to the muscles, most of which are retained to this day. Formerly they were distinguished by numbers. In 1561, Fallopius published a treatise on Anatomy, at Padua. He made many great discoveries. In 1563, Eustachius published his work at Venice. From this time the study of anatomy gradually diffused itself throughout Europe. In the 17th century, Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood; Pecquet, the thoracic duct; Bartholine, the lymphatics; and Malpighi, Bellinus, Wirsung, Schneider, Bidlov, &c., flourished. In the 18th century, Pacchioni, Valsalva, Lancise, Morgagni, Hunter, Aldin, Haller, Boerhaave, Vicq d'Azyr, and Monro became noted for their anatomical researches, as well as Meckel, Horner, Tiedemann, Müller, Seiler, Weber, Bischoff, Gray, Leidy, Goodsir, Bowman, Hyrtel, Henle, Rokitansky, Kölliker, Virchow, and others in the present century. — The anatomy of the body is divided into different groups according to the organs, &c., as, *Osteology*, treats of the form, structure, &c. of the bones; *Myology*, of the muscles; *Syndesmology*, of the ligaments; *Splanchnology*, of the viscera; *Angiology*, of the vessels; *Neurology*, of the brain and nerves; *Dermology*, of the skin.

Anatrí'be, *n.* [From Gr. *anatribo*, to rub.] (*Med.*) Friction all over the body.

Anaux'ite, *n.* (*Min.*) A greenish-white, pearly, granular variety of Cimolite.

Ana'va, a river of Brazil, and a tributary of the Branca or Pariana. Length abt. 200 m.

Anavelha'na, a river of Brazil, and an affluent of the Rio Negro, into which it falls near Toroma. Length abt 200 m.

Anaxag'oras, one of the principal Ionic philosophers, b. at Clazomenæ, b. c. 500. He visited Egypt, and went to Athens, where he formed an intimacy with Pericles. His principle was, "from nothing comes nothing." He adopted, therefore, the idea of a chaos, and as the primary element of all bodies, a kind of atoms, of the same nature as the bodies which they formed. These atoms, in themselves motionless, were, in the beginning, put in motion by another equally eternal, immaterial, spiritual, elementary being, which he called *Intelligence*. He contended that the real existence of things, perceived by our senses, could not be demonstrably proved, and considered reason as the source of truth. On account of this principle, many have regarded him as the first theist among the philosophers. D. 428 B. C.

Anaximan'der, a philosopher of Miletus, b. 610 B. C. He discovered, or taught at least, the inclination of the elliptic, and was the first to use figures to illustrate the propositions of Geometry. His system seems to have been that infinity is the origin of all existence, from which all emanates, and to which everything returns. The number of worlds is, according to him, infinite. D. 546 B. C.

Anaxim'enes, a philosopher of Miletus, flourished about 556 B. C. He was a disciple of Anaximander, from whose doctrines he, however, deviated. According to him, the air is the infinite, divine, perpetually active, first principle of all things. Pliny attributes to him the invention of the sun-dial.

An'bert Kend. [Hind., the cistern of the waters of life.] A celebrated book of the Brahmins, wherein the Indian religion and philosophy are contained. It is divided into 50 beths or discourses, each consisting of 10 chapters. It has been translated into Arabic, under the title of *Morat al Maani*, *i. e.*, the marrow of intelligence.

An'bury, *n.* (*Farriery.*) An AMBURY. *q. v.*

(*Gard.*) An *A.*, or club-root, is a sort of galls produced by insects on the roots of cabbages, turnips, hollyhocks, and other species of cultivated plants. The destruction of the adult insects before they have laid their eggs, is the only remedy indicated against anbury: and it is peculiarly difficult to put this into practice, in the case of so small a species.

An'caster, in *Canada West*, a post-village and township of Wentworth co., 8 m. W.S.W. of Hamilton.

Ancen'is, a town of France, dep. of Loire-inférieure, on the Loire, 21 m. E.N.E. of Nantes; *pop.* 4,628.

An'cestor, *n.* [Fr. *ancêtres*, pl.; from Lat. *antecessor*, one who goes before.] One from whom a person descends either by the father or mother; a progenitor; a forefather.

Ancestors.— All nations, in any way civilized, have paid respect to the memory of their ancestors. Some have gone so far as to offer them religious homage. The Bible abounds in genealogies, and modern travellers state, that the same pride of descent prevails among the Arabians, Persians, &c. Men of rank in the East are frequently entertained with songs in praise of their ancestors — a custom which prevailed in Greece and Rome, and throughout Europe in the middle ages. There is hardly any age which does not furnish many instances, some even in the shape of political institutions, of an erroneous transfer to a man's posterity of the honor belonging to himself, by which a natural and laudable feeling has been made the source of much injustice, and moral and political confusion. Another very common fault, into which mankind constantly fall, is that of suffering reverence felt for the persons of ancestors to produce an undue respect for their knowledge and wisdom,—an error which arises, perhaps, partly from the idea of age and experience attached to that of ancestors. The age and experience of living ancestors demand our respect, and the same feeling is transferred to the dead and to former ages, which, in point of fact, were younger and less experienced than we. Individuals and whole nations act as if wisdom belonged only to the dead. The Americans are noted for the esteem in which they hold their ancestors, but they do not look to the past ages as to the only model to be imitated. The true feeling of respect to ancestors has been admirably expressed by one of their orators, who said: "Let us not act as they did, but as they would have acted to-day."

(*Law.*) One that has gone before in a family; it differs from predecessor, in that it is applied to a natural person and his progenitors, while the latter is applied to a corporation, and those who have held offices before those who now fill them.

Ancesto'rial, *a.* Ancestral.

An'cestral, *a.* Relating to, or having been done by one's ancestors.—That which belonged to one's ancestor.

(*Law.*) *Ancestral estates* are such as come to the possessor by descent.

An'cestress, *n.* A female ancestor.

An'cestry, *n.* [From *ancestor*.] Lineage; a series of ancestors, or progenitors; the persons who compose the lineage.—Hence, the honor of descent; birth.

"Title and *ancestry* render a good man more illustrious, but an ill one, more contemptible."—*Addison.*

Anch'ilops, *n.* The same as ÆGILOPS, *q. v.*

Anchi'ses, son of Capys, and great-grandson of Tros. Venus, captivated by his beauty, appeared to him on Mount Ida, (according to some, near the river Simois,) in the shape of a Phrygian shepherdess, and bore him Æneas. His son carried him off on his shoulders at the burning of Troy, and made him the companion of his voyage to Italy. He died during the voyage, in Sicily. According to other accounts, Jupiter killed *A.* with a thunder-bolt, because, when excited with wine, he betrayed the secret of his intimacy with Venus.

Anch'olme, a river of England, rising in Lincolnshire, and joining the Humber 9 miles from Glanford Brigg.

Anchor, (*ăng'kŭr,*) *n.* [Lat. *anchora*; Fr. *ancre*.] (*Naut.*) A heavy iron instrument cast or dropped from a ship into the water in a harbor or roadstead, to retain her in a convenient station there, the several parts of which are shown in the accompanying figure.—*A.* were originally mere weights: at present they are so contrived as to sink into the earth as soon as they reach it, and to bear a great strain before they can be loosened or dislodged. The number of anchors carried at both the bows and stern of a ship have been finally reduced to four principal, and these all at the bows. The anchors supplied to men-of-war are the *best* and *small bowers*, the *sheet*, and the *spare*; these are of the largest size; to which are added, the *stream* and the *kedge*, which are used for particular or for temporary purposes. Since there is but small difference in the form of anchors of different weights, the *stream* of a large vessel serves for the *bower* of a smaller. — "An *A. comes home*, when it loses its hold of the ground, by the violence of the sea or wind; in which case, as the vessel *drifts*, the anchor *drags*.—*To cast A.*, is to release it from the cathead by letting run the cathead-stoppers, that it may fall to the bottom, and so hold the vessel.—*To lie at A.*, or *riding at A.*; the situation of a vessel which is kept in a particular place by her *A.* resting on the ground. — *To back an A.*; to lay out or plant a smaller *A.* ahead of the large one by which the vessel rides; the cable of the former

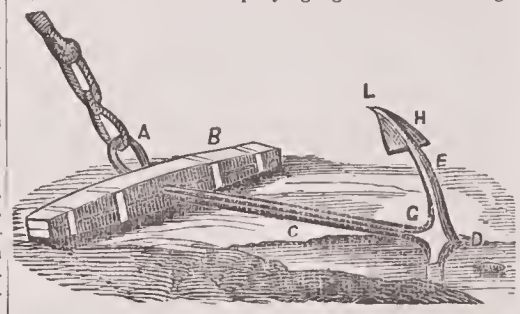


Fig. 121.

A. The ring.
B. The stock, (placed at right angles with the plane of the arms.)
C. The shank.
D. The crown, or place where the arms are joined to the shank.
E. The arms.
G. The throat of the arms, or rounded angular point where the arm is joined by the shank.
H. The palms, or flukes.
L. The bill, or peak. The end of the shank, on *A.* is called a nut.

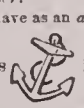
being fastened to the crown of the latter, or secured with a running clinch around the cable of the latter, to fetch up at the ring.—*To cat and fish an A.*; to raise the *ring* to the cathead by the cat-purchase, and then hoist the flukes to the gunwale by the fish-purchase, after which the cat-stopper and shank painter are passed.—*To sweep for an A.*; to sweep with the bight of a rope over the bottom, to find a lost *A.*—*To shoe an A*; to place over the flukes, broad, triangular pieces of plank, that the *A.* may take hold better in a soft bottom.—*To weigh an A.*; to heave it up to the bows by means of the cable, in order to set sail."

(*Arch.*) See ECHINUS.

(*Com.*) A Dutch liquid measure. See ANKER.

—Metaphorically, that which confers stability or security.—*Worcester.*

"Which hope we have as an *anchor* of the soul."—*Heb.* vi. 17.

—An anchor, thus  is the symbol of Hope.

Anch'or, *v. a.* To place at anchor; as, to *anchor* a ship. Figuratively, to fix or fasten; to fix in a stable condition; as, to *anchor* the cables of a suspension-bridge.

"Till that my nails were *anchored* in thine eyes."—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* To cast anchor; as, the ship *anchored* in the harbor. Figuratively, to stop; to rest; to rest upon; as, "My intention *anchors* on Isabel."—*Shaks.*

Anch'orable, *a.* Fit for anchorage.

Anch'orage, *n.* [Fr. *ancrage.*] A suitable place to drop an anchor.—The hold of the anchor.—The dues or duty paid for the liberty of anchoring in a port.

Anch'ored, or ANCRED, *p. a.* (*Her.*) Having the extremities turned back, like the flukes of an anchor; as, an *anchored* cross.

Anch'oress, *n.* A female anchoret.

Anch'oret, Anach'oret, or **An'chorite,** *n.* [Gr. *anachoretes.*] A person who retires from the world through religious motives.

(*Eccl. Hist.*) Under Christianity, anchorets sprung up about the middle of the third century in Egypt and Syria, where many believers came to hide themselves in caves and solitary wilds from the fury of the persecution which arose under the Emperor Decius. Paul, commonly called the hermit, has the credit of having been the first regular anchoret. A distinction, however, came afterward to be drawn between anchorets and hermits; the former name being given only to those who rigidly confined themselves to their caves or cells, and the latter to those who, although they had broken off all commerce with the world, still wandered about at large in the wilds to which they had retired. Both descriptions of recluse were entirely distinguished from the Cœnobites, or those living in communities. Many of the anchorets were laymen; and there were also females as well as male anchorets. From nearly the commencement of the seventh century, the Church assumed a jurisdiction over anchorets; and persons were not allowed to enter upon the mode of life in question, except by permission of their ecclesiastical superiors, and after an appointed ceremony had been performed, at which the bishop presided. Churches and religious houses in the middle ages would sometimes keep an anchoret shut up in a cell, which was usually attached to the choir of the church. It was eventually found necessary to lay down certain regulations with a view of discouraging the adoption of this solitary life. The most singular species of anchorets recorded in the history of the Church, is that which arose in Syria in the fifth century, and of which Simeon Stylites was the founder. This zealot and his followers, instead of resorting, according to the customary fashion, to caves, elevated themselves into the air, on lofty pillars of stone, on the tops of which they passed their lives. They have hence received the names of pillar saints, holy birds, and aërial martyrs.

Anchoret'ic, Anchoret'ical, *a.* [Gr. *anachoretikos.*] Belonging or relating to an anchoret.

Anch'or-ground, *n.* Anchorage.

Anch'or-hold, *n.* The hold of an anchor; security.

(*Naut.*) The hold, or compartment in a ship, in which the anchors are deposited.

Anch'orite, *n.* An anchoret.

Anch'or-stock, *n.* See ANCHOR.

Ancho'vy, *n.* [Fr. *anchois;* Sp. *anchova.*] (*Zoöl.*) The *Engraulis encrasicolus*, a well-known small fish of the *Clupeidæ* or Herring family, abounding in many parts of the Mediterranean, particularly on the coasts of Italy, Greece, Spain, and France. It is about four inches long, of a bluish-brown color on the back, and silvery white on the belly. They were known to the ancients, and were used both by the Greeks and Romans as a pickle or sauce under the name of *garum.*

Ancho'vy-pear, *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Grias cauliflora*, only species of the gen. *Grias*, ord. *Myrtaceæ.* It is a tall tree with few branches, very long oblong leaves, and large white flowers, growing in Jamaica. The fruit, an oval berry, is the size of an alligator's egg, of a brownish-russet color, and is eaten as a pickle, in the same way as the mango.

An'chusa, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, tribe *Anchuseæ.* The *A. tinctoria*, or alkanet, contains a reddish-brown substance used by dyers.—See ALKANET, and ANCHUSINE.

Anchu'seæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A tribe of plants, ord. *Boraginaceæ.*

An'chusine, ANCHUSIC ACID, *n.* (*Chem.*) A dark-red, resinous body, permanent in light, softening at 110°, and subliming, without change, at a higher temperature, in the form of violent fumes, like iodine; insoluble in water, and soluble in alcohol with a red color. It is the red coloring matter of the *Anchusa tinctoria*, or alkanet, obtained by acting on the root with boiling absolute alcohol or ether.

An'chylose, *v. a.* [See ANCHYLOSIS.] To make stiff; to fix immovably, as a joint.

Anchylo'sis, *n.* [Gr. from *agchylomai*, to bend.] (*Med.*) A stiff joint. It is divided into the *true* and *spurious*, according as the motion is entirely or but partly lost. This state may arise from various causes as tumefaction of the ends of the bones, caries, fracture, dislocation, &c., also dropsy of the joint, fleshy excrescences, aneurisms, and other tumors. It may also be owing to the morbid contraction of the flexor muscles, induced by the limb being long kept in a particular position, as a relief to pain, after burns, mechanical injuries, &c. The rickets, white swellings, gout, rheumatism, palsy, from lead particularly, and some other disorders, often lay the foundation of anchylosis; and the joints are very apt to become still in advanced life. Where the joint is perfectly immovable, little can be done for the patient; but in the spurious form of the complaint, the first thing is to remove, if possible, any cause mechanically obstructing the motion of the joint, and then to get rid of the morbid contraction of the muscles. If inflammation exist, this must be first subdued by proper means, but no rapid improvement is to be expected in general.

Anchylot'ic, *a.* Belonging to anchylosis.

An'cient, *a.* [Fr. *ancien*, from Lat. *antea, ante*, before.] Old; that happened long since; of old time; not modern.

"Witness those *ancient* empires of the earth."—*Milton.*

—Old; that has been of long duration.

"God was of all things the most *ancient*, because he never had any beginning."—*Raleigh.*

—Past; former.

"I see thy fury; if I longer stay,
We shall begin our *ancient* bickerings."—*Shaks.*

—*Ancient* and *old* are thus distinguished: *Old* relates to the duration of the thing itself, as, an *old* coat, a coat much worn; and *ancient* to time in general, as, an *ancient* dress, a habit used in former times. But this is not always observed; for we mention *old customs;* but though *old* is sometimes opposed to *modern*, *ancient* is seldom opposed to *new.*

(*Hist.*) In a limited sense, *ancient* is used in reference to a certain period in the existence of the human race; as when we speak of ancient, as distinguished from modern, history; of the ancient classics, ancient literature, and generally, of the *ancients.* The boundary-line between ancient and modern in this latter sense is not very accurately drawn; but according to the vulgar acceptation of the terms, the period of the ancients seems to be closed by the final and complete overthrow of the western Roman empire. With reference to the nations over which that empire extended, the distinction is not altogether arbitrary, or without an intelligible reason. The overthrow of the Roman empire marks the commencement of a new order of things, when we begin to discover the rudiments of those powerful independent nations, of those various languages, and peculiar institutions, which so remarkably distinguish a large portion of what is called modern Europe, from Europe under Roman dominion. There is of course a short interval, which may be considered as doubtful ground, for the possession of which the terms ancient and modern will always be allowed to contend.

An'cient, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Dane co.

An'ciently, *adv.* In old times.

An'cientness, *n.* The state of being ancient; antiquity; existence from old times.

An'cientry, *n.* The honor of ancient lineage; the dignity of birth.

"The Irish think to ennoble themselves, by wresting their *ancientry* from the Spaniard."—*Spenser.*

Anci'le, or ANCY'LE, *n.* [Lat.] (*Antiq.*) A small brazen shield which fell, as was pretended, from heaven in the reign of Numa Pompilius, when a voice was heard, declaring that Rome should be mistress of the world as long as she would preserve this holy buckler. To secure its preservation in the city, Numa ordered eleven other shields, exactly like it, to be made, and twelve priests of Mars Gardivus were appointed under the name of *Salii*, whose office it was to preserve the twelve ancilla. Every year, on the calends of March, the *A.* were taken from the temple of Mars, on Palatine mount, by the Salii, who carried them about the city, singing warlike songs and performing dances, which they accompanied



Fig. 122.—ANCILIA CARRIED BY SALII.
(From a sculpture on the tomb of a Pontifex Salius.)

by striking the *A.* with rods, one of which may be seen in Fig. 122.

Ancil'la, or ANCILLARIA, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A gen. of Mollusca, inhabiting a spiral, univalve marine shell. Numerous species, chiefly confined to tropical countries.

Ancil'lon, DAVID, a Protestant minister, who fled from France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and D. at Berlin, 1672, 75 years old, was an author of some merit; as was also his son Charles, who was historiographer to the king of Prussia, and D. at Berlin, 1715.

Ancil'lon, JOHANN PETER FRIEDRICH, a Prussian statesman who, during the wars of Napoleon I., took an active part in directing the affairs of his country. At his death he held the appointment of minister of foreign affairs. B. at Berlin, 1766; D. 1837.

An'cillary, *a.* [Lat. *ancillaris*, a maid-servant.] Depending on; subordinate to.

Ancip'ital, Ancip'itous, *a* [Lat. *anceps*, gen. *ancipitis*, two-headed.] With two edges, as the stem of Isyrinchium anceps.

An'cle, *n.* See ANKLE.

An'cobar, a river on the Gold Coast, Africa, which there forms the west boundary of the Dutch possessions. Lat. 4° N.; Lon. 2° 16′ W.

An'con, *n.* [Lat.] (*Anat.*) The elbow.

(*Arch.*) An angle or corner-stone.

Anco'na, a large maritime town of Italy, on the Adriatic, 15 m. N.N.W. of Loreto, and 134 m. N.E. of Rome. Lat. 43° 37′ 47″ N.; Lon. 13° 30′ 35″ E.—The harbor is well adapted for building and repairing ships, and is frequented by those of all nations. It was made a free port by Clement XII. On the mole stands a noble ancient triumphal arch, in honor of the emperor Trajan, said to be the finest marble arch in the world. The trade is chiefly in the hands of the Jews, who inhabit a separate harbor. Steamers leave for Corfu, Patras, Athens, and Constantinople.—*A.* was one of the principal naval stations of the Romans, and was anciently famous for its purple dye. In 1797, it was taken by the French, and restored to the Papal See in 1814. In 1832, the French again took possession of its citadel, which they did not leave till 1837, after the evacuation of the Austrian troops from the Papal territories. In 1849, the town sharing in the revolution in the Roman States, was bombarded, and then occupied by Austrian troops until 1859. On 29th Oct., 1860, it surrendered to the Piedmontese troops, and has since formed part of the Italian kingdom. Later, the harbor has been greatly improved. *Pop.* 31,238.

Anco'na, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Livingston co., abt. 22 m. S. of Ottawa.

An'cone, *n.* [Gr. *agcon*, the bend of the arm.] (*Arch.*) A sort of ornamental console, applied on each side of a door to support the cornice.

Ancone'us, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *agcon*, the elbow.] (*Anat.*) A small triangular muscle, situated on the back part of the elbow. Its use is to extend the fore-arm.

Anco'ny, *n.* (*Metallurgy.*) A piece of half-wrought iron, of about three-quarters of a hundred-weight, of the shape of a bar at the middle, but rude and unwrought at the ends. It is afterwards sent to a forge called a chafery, where the ends are wrought into the shape of the middle, and the whole is made into a bar.

An'cram, in *New York*, a post-township of Columbia co.; *pop.* 1,793.

An'cram Lead-Mine, in *New York*, a post-village in Ancram township, Columbia co., 50 m. S.S.E. of Albany. So called from the lead ore found in the vicinity.

Ancre, CONCINO CONCINI, BARON DE LUSSIGNY, MARSHAL D', a Florentine, who in 1600 accompanied Marie de Medicis, the queen of Henry IV., to France. He married one of the queen's attendants, Leonora Galigai; both acquired a strong influence over her mind, and thereby became unpopular. Upon the queen becoming regent, she made her favorite Concini a marshal of France, and prime minister. He was an object of dislike, both to the court and the people. A conspiracy, to which the young king, Louis XIII., lent himself, was formed against him, and he was assassinated openly in the Louvre, April 24, 1617. His body was ignominiously dragged through the streets of Paris by the people, and burnt. His wife, accused of sorcery, was also executed shortly afterward.

An'crum, a village and parish of Roxburghshire, on the Teviot, in Scotland. *Area*, 8,316 acres. *Pop.* 600.—Here, in 1544, the battle of Ancrum Moor was fought between the English and Scotch, the latter being the victors.

An'cud, the gulf of, lies between the Island of Chiloe, and the mainland of S. America. *Ext.* nearly 150 m. long, with an average width of 60. Lat. extending from 41° 30′ to 43° 30′ S.; Lon. from 72° to 73° W.

An'cus Mar'tius, the fourth king of Rome, succeeded Tullius Hostilius, 638 B. C. (114 A. U.) and died 614 B. C. (138 A. U.) He built the harbor at Ostia, the mouth of the Tiber. Rome, therefore, must have had, as early as that period, some navigation, even if it did not amount to more than a coasting trade. He revived the neglected observance of religion, and inscribed the laws respecting religious ceremonies on tables set up in the market-place. Ennius and Lucretius called him the *Good.* Virgil reproaches him with undue regard for popular favor, because he distributed the conquered lands among the citizens.

Ancyloc'eras, *n.* (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil cephalopodous molluscs.

Ancy'lus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A fresh-water gasteropodous mollusc, with a shell similar to that of a patella. They live in stagnant waters, adhering to stones and aquatic plants.

Ancy'ra, (*Geog.*) See ANGORA.

And, *conj* [A. S. *and, ant.*] A particle by which sentences or words are joined.

"Sure his honesty
Got him small gains, but shameless flattery.
And filthy beverage, *and* unseemly shift,
And borrow base, *and* some good lady's gift."—*Spenser.*

An'dad Khan, or ANDEJAN, a town of Independent Tartary, Khanat of Khokan, on the Sihoon (*Jaxartes*), 55 m. E. of Khokan; Lat. 41° 20′ N; Lon. 71° 27′ E. It is a place of consilerable size and antiquity.

Andalu'cia. See ANDALU'SIA.

Andalu'site, MICAPHYLLITE, OR ADAMANTINE SPAR, *n.* (*Min.*) An orthorhombic mineral, of the subsilicates section. Color, flesh-red, pearl-gray, brownish-red; fracture uneven; lustre glassy; translucent on edges; infusible before the blowpipe. Spec. grav. 3·314 to 3·13. *Comp.* Silica 36·8, alumina 63·2 = 100. It occurs in Andalusia.

Andalu'sia, or ANDALU'CIA, the most southern district of Spain, comprising the four anc. Moorish kingdoms of Seville, Cordova, Jaen, and Granada. It is bounded N. by La Mancha and Estremadura; E. by Murcia; S.E. by the Mediterranean, and on the W. by Portugal, Lat. between 36° 4′ N.; and Lon. between 2° and 1° 20′ W. *Area*, 27,153 sq. m. *A.* is now divided into 8 provinces, viz.: Seville, Cadiz, Cordova, Granada, Jaen, Malaga, Huelva, and Almeria. *Desc.* Extremely uneven, except the basin of the Guadalquivir, which, for the greatest part, may be regarded as a wide plain. The Sierra-Morena runs along its N. portion, and is cut by the great road from Madrid to Seville at the pass called the Despeña-perros, with an elevation of 7,500 feet above the sea-level. Another mountain-range, called the Sierra Nevada, runs across *A.*, from Carthagena to Tarifa, and Cape Trafalgar, and has several points covered with perpetual snow; the highest, Mulahacen, being 11,678 feet above the level of the sea. Between these two ranges runs the *Guadalquivir*, *q. v.* The climate is hot and oppressive on the coast, but N. of the Sierra Nevada the temperature is more equable, and cooler, although never at freezing point. The greatest part of the country is parcelled out into vast estates belonging to the grandees. Agriculture is in a very backward state. The Andalusians are a mixed race, descended from Africans, Carthaginians, Romans, Goths, Vandals, and Moors. They retain much resemblance, both in person and manners, to the latter, although light hair, eyes, and complexions are by no means infrequent. When they have any motive for exertion, they are not deficient in industry, and are intelligent and imaginative. *Pop.* 2,980,001.

Andalu'sia, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Covington co.

Andalu'sia, in *Illinois*, a village of Rock-Island co., on the Mississippi river, 10 m. S.W. of Rock-Island; *pop.* 878.

Andalu'sia, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Bucks co.

Andalu'sia, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Gibson co.

An'daman Islands, a narrow group of small islands in the E. part of the bay of Bengal, stretching N. and S. between Lat. 10° 30′ and 13° 40′ N., and Lon. about 92° 50′. Their inhabitants are in the lowest degree of barbarism, and believed to be cannibals. — A British settlement was established at Port Cornwallis, in 1793, but the situation proved to be so unhealthy as to occasion its abandonment in 1796.

Andan'te, *a.* [It., from *andare*, to go.] (*Mus.*) A term noting an exact and just time in playing, so as to keep the notes distinct from each other.—*Andante largo*, signifies that the music must be slow, the time exactly observed, and each note distinct.

Andanti'no, *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Gentle, tender; somewhat slower than *andante*.

An'darac, *n.* See SANDARAC.

Andé'an, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining to the Andes.

Andelys(Les), a town of France, cap. of an arrond. in the dep. of Eure, on the Seine, 11 m. E. of Louviers. It properly consists of two towns, the Great and the Little Andelys. In the neighborhood are the ruins of Château Gaillard, a fortress built by Richard Cœur de Lion. *Pop.* 5,137.

An'dennes, a town of Belgium, prov. of Namur, on the Maese, 13 m. E.N.E. of Namur; *pop.* 6,312.

An'dernach, a town of Rhenish Prussia, beautifully situated on the Rhine, between Coblentz and Bonn. *Manf.* Hydraulic cement, made from volcanic tufa, used in the construction of the dikes in Holland; *pop.* 4,000.

An'dersen, HANS CHRISTIAN, an ingenious Danish writer, who, though born in the humblest circumstances, has risen to considerable eminence among his contemporaries. Most of his works are of an imaginative, poetical, or light character, and have procured him not only the patronage of the crown of Denmark, but approbation of a large portion of the literary circles of foreign countries, and the highest praise has been assigned to his juvenile tales. B. at Odense, Fünen, 1805. — A collected edition of his works was published at Leipsic in 1847. They extend to thirty-five vols., 12mo.

An'derson, SIR EDMUND, an English judge, who was in the commission for trying Mary queen of Scots; and presided at the trial of Secretary Davison, for issuing the warrant by which that unhappy princess was executed. B. in Lincolnshire: D. 1605.

An'derson, JAMES, LL.D., a Scotch political, scientific, and agricultural writer, and one of the founders of the Scotch school of husbandry. He has written about thirty different works, and was a large contributor to the "Encyclopædia Britannica." B. at Hermiston, near Edinburgh, 1739; D. in London, 1808.

An'derson, ROBERT. See SUMTER, FORT.

An'derson, WALTER, D.D., a Scottish divine who flourished in the last century. He wrote a history of the kings of France from Francis II. down to Henry IV. D. 1800.

An'derson, in *California*, a post-village and township of Mendocino co., about 130 m. N.N.W. of San Francisco.

Anderson, in *South Carolina*, a district formed in the N.W. part of the State, with a part of the district of Pendleton, and bordering on the river Savannah.—*Area*, 800 sq. m.—It is drained by Kiowee river, Rocky river, and Deep creek. Soil fertile.
—A post village, cap. of Anderson district, 148 m. W.N.W. of Columbia.

An'derson, in *Georgia*, a post-office of Walker co.

An'derson, in *Illinois*, a township and post-office of Clark co.

An'derson, in *Indiana*, a post-village, cap. of Madison co., on White river, 34 m. N.E. of Indianapolis. *Pop.* of village, 3,126; of the township,
—A township of Perry co.
—A township of Warwick co.
—A township of Rush co.

An'derson, in *Kansas*, a S.E. county:—*Area*, 576 sq. m.; cap. Garnett. It has a fertile soil and is well-timbered. It is drained by Pottawattomie and Sugar creeks.

An'derson, in *Kentucky*, a N. county, washed by Kentucky river, which forms its E. boundary, and by Crooked, Stony, and Hammond creeks, surface undulating; soil fertile. *Area*, abt. 300 sq. m. *Cap.* Lawrenceburg; *pop.* 5,449.

An'derson, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Warren co., 60 m. N. of Trenton.

An'derson, in *Ohio*, a township of Hamilton co.; *pop.* 4,077.

An'derson, in *Tennessee*, a N.E. county, washed by the rivers Clinch and Powell; *area*. 600 sq. m. The large valley between Cumberland mountains on the N.W., and Chestnut ridge, on the S.E., is very fertile and well-timbered. There are valuable salt and sulphur springs at Eastbrook. *Cap.* Clinton.
—A post-vill. of Franklin co., 103 m. S.S.E. of Nashville; *pop.* 776.
—A vill. of Sequatchie co., abt. 20 m. N. by W. of Chattanooga.

An'derson, in *Texas*, an E. county, washed by the rivers Trinity and Neches. *Area*, 900 sq. m. Soil generally fertile. *Cap.* Palestine. *Pop.* 9,229.
—A post-village, cap. of Grimes co., abt. 140 m. E. by N. of Austin city; *pop.* 495.

An'dersonburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Perry co.

An'derson River, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Spencer co.

An'derson's Creek, in *Indiana*, rises in Crawford co., and falls near Troy into the Ohio.

An'derson's Creek, in *Pennsylvania*. It enters the W. branch of Susquehanna river, in Clearfield co.

An'derson's Mills, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Butler co.

An'derson's Store, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of Caswell co.

An'derson's Store, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Morgan co.

An'derson's Store, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of McNairy co.

An'dersonville, in *S. Carolina* and *Indiana*.—See ANNERSON.

An'dersonville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Franklin co., 50 m. S.E. by S. of Indianapolis.
—a post-village of Madison co.—See ANDERSON.

An'dersonville, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Sumter co., 65 m. S.S.W. of Macon. This place was a notorious Confederate prison during the rebellion; many thousands of Federal prisoners were incarcerated here at one time, amongst whom the mortality was very great.

An'dersonville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Perry co.

An'des. [From the Peruvian word *anta*, copper or metal in general — *Humboldt.*] The general name given to the great range of mountains, which runs along the W. side of the continent of S. America. The *A.* are the highest mountains in America, and next to the Himalaya mountains the most elevated in the known world. The *Cordilleras*, a name sometimes given to this chain, is properly applicable only to the innermost and highest ridge of the mass. In considering these mountains as a great feature in the physical structure of the earth, we may fix their S. extremity in the rocky islands of Diego Ramirez, off Cape Horn, in Lat. 56° 30′ S., and their N. termination in the 69th of N. Lat., at the mouth of the Mackenzie river. It is difficult to say where the real chain of the *A.* commences. It continues, however, when once formed, without a break, to the mouth of the river Atrato, or the isthmus of Darien, which pours its waters into the Caribbean Sea, in Lat. 8° 15′ N., a distance, reckoning the whole line, from Diego Ramirez, of 64° 15′ of Lat. The *A.* of S. America, although in our maps they look like one long single ridge, are by no means so, but are composed of a series of chains of mountains, more or less parallel, enclosing vast elevated plains or table-lands, and of several great groups, like knots or articulations, at distant intervals. The average width of their base is extremely narrow, considering their great length, in comparison with that of most other extensive systems of mountains; for, except where the groups just mentioned occur, the breadth varies only from 60 to 70 m. The greatest extension, from east to west, is between the parallels of 15° and 18° S., in one of the groups, where a base line perpendicular to the axis of the chain would be nearly 400 m. in length. Toward the Straits of Le Maire, the range consists of rocky hills, rising to an altitude of 2,000 or 3,000 feet. Cape Horn itself is a conspicuous rock upward of 3,000 ft. high. Mount Sarmiento is the highest summit, and rises to 6,900 feet above the sea. In the W. part of King Charles's South-land, the range extends over the whole district S. and W. of Admiralty Bay. Further W. it changes its direction, running to the N.W. as far as the Frith of Sannalid, Lat. 52° S.; Lon. 73° W., from which point begins the uninterrupted chain of the *A.* It comprehends the *Patagonian A.* (see Patagonia); the *Chilian A.* (see Chili); the *Bolivian A.* (see Bolivia); the *Peruvian A.* (see Peru); the *A. of Ecuador* (see Ecuador, Republic of); and the *A. of New Granada* (see Granada, New). The *A.* seem to disappear entirely between 7° and 8° N., opposite to the harbor of Cupica on the Pacific; for no mountain range is found on the Isthmus of Panama, where it is narrowest. — The famous Chimborazo, in the *A.* of Ecuador, rising 21,420 feet above the sea, was, until lately, considered to be the highest summit of the *A.*; but it is now known that Aconcagua, in the Bolivian *A.*, rises considerably higher, being 23,910 ft. above sea-level. — *Geology.* It is very imperfectly known. The *A.* are mostly composed of porphyry and mica slate. Porphyry is by far the most widely extended of the unstratified rocks of the *A.*, and occurs through the whole range at all elevations, and frequently the highest summits are composed of it. Next to porphyry and mica-slate, trachyte and basalt are most frequently met with. Volcanoes are frequent in certain portions of the range; but that part of the *A.* in which volcanic agency is most active, lies between Lat. 3½° S., and 2° N. The number of summits where eruptions are recorded, is here very considerable. The farthest N. is that of Puracé, in the neighborhood of Popayan, where the *A.* begin to divide into three ranges. *Glaciers* are of rare occurrence, which is partly to be attributed to the relative positions of the summits, which generally form a continuous line, without having other summits on their side; and partly to the considerable distance which is everywhere found to intervene between two summits. Near Lat. 12° S., the line of perpetual snow is at about 18,300 ft. above the level of the sea. — *Vegetation.* In the lower grounds, between the tropics, from the level of the sea to the height of from 3,000 to 5,000 ft., cassava, cacao, maize, plantains, indigo, sugar, cotton, and coffee, are cultivated. The low country is also the region of oranges, pine-apples, and the most delicious fruits. Between the altitude of 6,000 and 10,000 ft., lies the climate best suited for the culture of all kinds of European grain, principally wheat, rye, and barley. Within the same limits is to be found the oak, which from the elevation of 9,200 ft. never descends, near the equator, below that of 5,500 ft. Beyond the limit of 9,000 ft., large trees of every kind begin to disappear, though some dwarfish pines are to be found at the height of 13,000 ft. The grasses clothe the ground at an elevation of from 13,500 to 15,000 ft., and from this to the regions of ice and snow, the only plants visible are the lichens. The most celebrated product of the *A.* is the *Cinchona*, or Jesuit's Bark, the better kinds of which are collected between Lat. 5° N. and 5° S., where the tree grows at an elevation of from 10,000 to 14,000 feet above the sea. — *Animals.* The most remarkable kinds of animals are the guanacos, llamas, and vicunas; of birds, condors and vultures. — *Minerals.* Many of the rivers descending from the *A.* contain small particles of gold in their sands. Silver occurs in many places of the range between 35° and the equator; but it is more commonly found at an elevation where vegetation nearly ceases, which renders the working of the mines very expensive. Quicksilver, copper, ores of lead, tin and iron are found in many parts.

An'des, in *New York*, a post-township of Delaware co., 70 m. S.W. of Albany; *pop.* 2,840.

An'desite, An'desine, *n.* (*Min.*) A triclinic mineral, of the Felspar group. Spec. gr. 2·736 to 2·651.

An'desville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Perry co.

Andi'ra, *n.* (*Bot.*) See DALBERGACEÆ.

Andiron, or HANDIRON, *n.* [From *hand-iron* or *brand-iron.*] A fire-dog. Formerly used for burning wood on an open hearth; they consisted of a horizontal bar raised on short supports, with an upright standard at one end. A pair were used, one standing at each side of the hearth, whilst the logs of wood rested across the horizontal bars. The *A.* is of general use in France, where it is called *chenet.*

Andor'a, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Philadelphia co.

Andor'no, a town of N. Italy, in Piedmont, 6 m. from Biella, situate in one of the most prosperous districts of Piedmont; *pop.* upwards of 4,000, employed in the lead, copper, and iron mines of the neighboring mountains. — The painter Cagliari was born here.

Andor'ra, or ANDORRE, (VAL D'.) [Ar., thick with trees.] A small independent, neutral state; which, under the suzerainty of France, shelters itself in the heart of the Pyrenees, between the French dep. of the Ariège and the Spanish Cerdagne. It takes its name of *Val d'Andorra*, (valley of Andorra,) from Andorra its principal city. *Ext.* 30 m. long, and nearly the same in breadth. *Area*, 191 sq. m. *Desc.* Amongst the wildest districts of the Pyrenees, having little arable land, but exhibiting extensive pastures, with mountains entirely surrounding it. Little grain is grown, the inhabitants being mostly shepherds, who live an austere life, remote from the luxuries of cities. *Manf.* These are few and of the most primitive description. Iron is produced in the mines, and some rude implements and tools are made, but nothing that deserves the name of manufactures, as these are now understood in larger and more advanced communities. *Gov.* Under the protection of France, but the administration is carried on by twenty-four consuls elected by the whole population. — COMMERCE. *Exp.* Iron to Spain, and wool and skins to France. *Imp.* The necessaries of life; and an active

contraband trade is carried on by the republic between Spain and France; *cap.* Andorra; *pop.* 10,000. — In 790, Charlemagne defeated the Moors in a neighboring valley, with the assistance of the Andorrans, and from that period they date the independence of their little State As a recompense for their services, the French monarch allowed them to make their own laws, a privilege which they have continued ever since to enjoy.

An'dorrese, *n. sing. and pl.* (*Geog.*) A native, or the natives of the Val d'Andorra.

—*a.* Belonging to the Val d'Andorra, or to its inhabitants.

Andouille', *n.* [Fr.] (*Cookery*) A dish or preparation from the entrails of a pig; chitterlings.— *Worcester.*

An'dover, a town of England, in Hampshire, on a rivulet called Ande, 12 m. from Winchester. It has an ancient Gothic church, is well paved, lighted with gas, and plentifully supplied with water. *Manf.* Principally silk, and it has a trade in timber. *Pop.* 5,500.

An'dover, in *Connecticut*, a post-township of Tolland co., 18 m. E. of Hartford.

An'dover, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Henry co., 26 m. S.E. of Davenport.

An'dover, in *Maine*, a post-township of Oxford co., about 30 m. N.W. of Paris.

An'dover, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Essex co., on the Merrimac river, 21 m. N. of Boston. Incorporated in 1646. There are the *Phillips Academy*, instituted in 1778; the *Andover Theological Seminary*, founded in 1807, under the direction of the Congregationalists; and the *Abbott Female Academy*, founded in 1829. *Manf.* Flannels, linen, and shoe-thread. *Pop.* 4,873.

An'dover, in *Michigan*, a village of Calhoun co., about 140 m. W. of Detroit.

An'dover, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Merrimac co. There is an academy, incorporated in 1848. *Pop.* 1,206.

An'dover, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Sussex co., about 55 m. N. of Trenton.

An'dover, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Allegh any co., on a tributary of the Genesee river, 258 m. from New York city. *Pop.* of village, about 600; of township, 1,873.

An'dover, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Ashtabula co., 205 m. N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* of township 921.

An'dover, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Windsor co., 68 m. S. by W. of Montpelier; *pop* 588.

An'dracio, or Andracy, a town of Spain, on the S.W. coast of the island of Majorca; *pop.* 4,600.

An'dral, Gabriel, an eminent French physician, member of the Institute and of the Academy of Medicine, b. in Paris, 1797. In 1828 he was appointed Professor of Hygiene; and in 1839 he was almost unanimously elected by his colleagues to succeed Broussais in the chair of pathology and general therapeutics, the highest in the school. His principal works are the *Clinique Médicale*, and *Précis d'Anatomie Path logique*. D. 1868.

Andranat'omy, *n.* [Gr. *anr*, *r*, a man, *temno*, to cut.] (*Anat.*) The dissection of the human body.

András'sy, Julius, Count, a Hungarian statesman, b. 1823. He took part in the insurrection of 1848; was condemned to death; escaped into exile. In 1867 he was made premier of Hungary, and in 1871 succeeded Von Beust as prime minister of the Austrian empire.

André, J hn, an adjutant-general in the British army during the American war. Employed to negotiate the treason of General Arnold, he was seized in disguise, condemned to death as a spy, and hanged Oct. 2, 1780. His youth, his accomplishments, and his character, created a great deal of sympathy in his behalf. A monument to his memory has been erected in Westminster Abbey.

André, St., *Jacques d'Albon*, marquis of Fronsac, generally known as *Marshal of S. André*, a French nobleman, who in 1547 was made gentleman of the bedchamber by Henry II. In 1550 he was deputed to bear the collar of his order to Henry VIII. of England, by whom he was invested with that of the Garter. On his return he was appointed to the command of the army in Champagne, where he greatly distinguished himself; but at the battle of St. Quentin was taken prisoner. On the death of Henry II. he was chosen one of the regency. Killed at the battle of Dreux, in 1562.—The Huguenots called St. André "The harquebusier of the West."

An'drea del Sarto. See Sarto.

An'drea, St., a cape on the N. promontory of the island of Cyprus.

An'dreas, James, a reformer of Wirtemberg, and chancellor of the University of Tübingen; b 15-8; d. 1590.

Andreas, John, a famous canonist of Florence. His austerity was such that he was said to have lain upon the bare ground for twenty years, with nothing to cover him but a bear-skin. He had a daughter of great beauty and learning, who was accustomed to lecture to his students during his absence, concealed behind a curtain, that the attention of the auditors might not be taken off by her beauty. Her name was Novella, and in her honor he called one of his commentaries *The Novellæ*. D. of the plague, 1348.

Andre'asberg, a town of Hanover, in the Hartz, 10 m. from Clausthal. It is situated in a district which has mines of iron, cobalt, copper, and silver. *Pop.* 4,300.

Andre'na, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of the fam. *Andrenidæ*, q. v.

Andre'nidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of hymenopterous insects, allied to the bees, *Apidæ*, from which they may be known by their not having an elongated proboscis. They do not live in society like the hive-bees, but are solitary, and consist only of males and females. They form their nest in the ground.

Andreos'si, Antoine François, Count; a French general, who served under Napoleon, both in Italy and Egypt. He was afterward ambassador to London, Vienna, and Constantinople, and author of several military memoirs. B. 1761; d. 1828.

An'drew, St., the apostle, b. at Bethsaida, in Galilee, brother of St. Peter, and the first disciple whom Christ chose. Both brothers were fishermen, but left their business, and followed the Redeemer. The fate of *A.*, after Christ's death, is uncertain; the common opinion is that he was crucified. The Russians revere him as the apostle who brought the gospel to them; the Scots, as the patron saint of their country. In the early ages of the church, a pretended Gospel of his was in circulation. The *Acta* also, which bear his name, are not genuine.

St. Andrew's Cross. A cross formed obliquely, thus, ×; so called, because, according to tradition, St. Andrew was executed on a cross erected of this particular shape. B. at Patras, in Achaia, Nov. 30, A.D. 83.

Orders of St. Andrew.—I. A Russian order of knighthood, the highest in rank of that empire, founded by Peter the Great, in 1698. The members are exclusively chosen from the imperial family, princes, commanders-in-chief, and others of the most elevated position. Its badge has on its obverse side a cross of blue enamel, bearing a figure of *St. A.* surmounted by a crown, and in the four corners of the cross the letters S. A. P. R. (*Sanctus Andreas Patronus Russiæ*,) while on the reverse side is an eagle with spreading wings, with a Russian legend signifying "*For religion and loyalty*," and also the name of the Saint. The collar of the order is formed of St. Andrew's crosses alternate between imperial crowns —II. A Scottish order of knighthood, more commonly known as *The Order of the Thistle*. It derives its latter title from the thistle, which is the heraldic badge of Scotland, and its former from the patron-saint of that country, St. Andrew. Tradition states that a cross of St. Andrew appeared in the heavens to Achaius, king of Scots, and Hungus, king of the Picts, as an augury of a victory over the English king Athelstane, which they gained on the following day; a vow was thereupon made to emblazon it on their heraldic insignia; but the authentic formation of the order only dates from the reign of James V. Having fallen into desuetude, it was revived by James II. of England in 1687, and reëstablished in the reign of Anne, Dec. 31, 1703. The star of this order is worn on the left side, and presents a *St. A.'s* cross embroidered in silver, with rays issuing from between the points of the cross. In the centre is a thistle of green and gold upon a green field, surrounded by a circle of green, bearing the motto in golden letters, "*Nemo me impune lacessit.*" The badge or jewel depends from the collar, or is worn on a dark green ribbon over the left shoulder and tied under the arm. This badge is a figure



Fig. 123. — Star of the Order of the Thistle.

of *St. A.*, enamelled and chased in green and gold. Thistles compose the collar, intermixed with sprigs of rue. In 1827, a statute established the order as one consisting of the sovereign and sixteen knights. These knights, for the most part nobles of high rank, bear the letters K.T. after their name.

An'drew I., king of Hungary, was the eldest son of Ladislaus the Bald. On the accession of Peter, in 1044, he and his brother Bela were obliged to quit Hungary; but on promising to abolish Christianity and to restore paganism, they were recalled. When Andrew, however, obtained the throne, he broke his engagement, and compelled his subjects to turn Christians. He was defeated and slain by his brother in 1059.—There were other kings of Hungary of this name, but there is nothing important to record of them.

An'drew, of Cyrene, an impostor who, in the reign of Trajan, had the art to deceive his fellow-countrymen, the Jews, into a belief that he was ordained to be their liberator. They accordingly revolted, and horrible cruelties were committed on both sides before they were reduced to obedience.

An'drew, of Pisa, a sculptor and architect; b. 1270. He built several grand structures at Florence and Venice, and also obtained great reputation as a painter, poet, and musician. D. 1345.

An'drew, in *Iowa*, a post-village, cap. of Jackson co., abt. 12 m. S.W. of Bellevue; *pop.* 352.

An'drew, in *Missouri*, a N W. county, bordering on the Missouri river; *area*, 425 sq. m. The soil is fertile and well watered by the Platte River. *Prod.* Wheat, corn, oats, wool, and molasses. *Cap.* Savannah. *Pop* in 1870, 15,137.

An'drew Chapel, in *Tennessee*, a P.O. of Madison co

Andrew Johnson, in *Minnesota*. See Andy Johnson.

An'drew, St., in *British America*, a seaport town of Prince Edward Island, King's co., on Cardigan Bay; Lat. 46° 10′ N.; Lon. 62° 25′ W.

An'drew, John Albion, b. in Maine, 1818. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1837, and shortly afterward commenced the study of law at Boston. In 1840, he was admitted to the bar, and practised in that city for twenty years In 1858, he became a member of the State Legislature, and formed one of the Chicago Convention of 1860. As Governor of the State of Massachusetts, he was the 21st occupant of the gubernatorial chair, since the convention of 1780. D. Oct., 1867, leaving behind him a reputation for political sagacity not often excelled.

An'drews, Lancelot, an eminent English divine, b. in London, 1565; bishop of Winchester in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. D. 1626. It is of this bishop that the following anecdote is told. Waller the poet was one day at court, while King James was at dinner, who was attended by the bishop of Winchester, and Neale, bishop of Durham. His Majesty said to the prelates, "My lords, cannot I take my subjects' money when I want it, without all this formality in parliament?" Bishop Neale quickly replied, "God forbid, sir, that you shouldn't; you are the breath of our nostrils." On which, the king said to the bishop of Winchester, "Well, my lord, and what say you?" "Sir," replied Bishop Andrews, "I have no skill to judge of parliamentary cases." The king answered, "No put-offs, my lord; answer me presently." "Then, sir," said he, "I think it lawful for you to take brother Neale's money, for he offers it."

An'drews, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Morrow co., in Congress township, about 46 m. N. by E. of Columbus.

An'drews, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Spottsylvania co.

An'drew's Mill, in *Illinois*, a village of Stephenson co., in Loran township, about 15 m. W. by S. of Freeport.

An'drew's, St., a parish and seaport city of Scotland, co. of Fife, 39 m. N.N.E. of Edinburgh. The harbor is safe and commodious, though the entrance is narrow. Lat. 56° 19′ 37″ N.; Lon. 2° 50′ W.— A university, the oldest in Scotland, was founded here in 1410. Though decayed, *A.* possesses some remains of its ancient consequence. Its magnificent cathedral, commenced in 1162, and consecrated in 1318, was, in 1559, demolished in one day by a mob excited by a sermon of John Knox. *Pop.* about 7,000.

An'drew's, St., in the *United States*. See St. Andrews.

An'drew's, St., an inlet on the coast of Guinea.

An'drew's, St., Channel and **Sound,** near the strait of Conception, W. of Patagonia.

An'drew's, St., Islands of, in the Pacific ocean, between Papua and the Pellew Islands; Lat. 5° 32′ N.; Lon. 128° W.

An'drewsville, or Andrusville, in *New York*, a post-office of Franklin co.

An'dria, a town of Italy, prov. of Bari, 9 m. S. of Barletta. It has a large almond trade. *Pop.* 30,892.

An'drieux, François Guillaume Jean Stanislas, b. at Strasburg, 1759; was a professor of belles-lettres in Paris, who distinguished himself by the independence of his views during the revolution. He became professor of literature in the college of France, and exceedingly popular as a lecturer. He wrote fifteen plays and several professional works. D. at Paris, 1833.

Andrin'ople. See Adrianople.

An'drocles, or Androdus, a Dacian slave, who, being exposed to a lion in the circus, the animal forbore to hurt him, because he had formerly taken a thorn out of his foot; he was, in consequence, liberated, and led the lion about the streets of Rome.—*Aul. Gel. l. v. c.* 14.

Androg'ynal, *a.* [See Androgynous.] Having two sexes; hermaphroditical.

Androg'ynally, *adv.* In the form of hermaphrodites; with two sexes

Androg'yne, *n.* [See Androgynous.] An hermaphrodite.

Androg'ynous, *a.* [Gr. *androgynos*, hermaphrodite; from *anr*, a man, and *gyne*, a woman.] (*Bot.* and *Zoöl.*) A term sometimes employed in bot. to designate an inflorescence which consists of distinct male and female flowers; and more frequently in zoölogy in reference to animals which possess a distinct male and female generative system in the same individual. This is the case with very many of the lower kinds of animals, but is not inconsistent with a necessity for the co-operation of two individuals in the propagation of the species.— *Chamb. Ency.*

Andro'ides, *n.*; *pl.* Androidæ. [Gr. *aner*, a man, and *eidos*, form.] An automaton in the figure of a man, which, by means of certain springs and other mechanical contrivances, is enabled to walk, and perform other actions of a man

Andromache, daughter of Ætion, king of Thebes in Cilicia, and wife of Hector. After the conquest of Troy she became the prize of Pyrrhus, son of Achilles, who carried her to Epirus, and had 3 sons by her, but afterward left her to Helenus, brother of Hector, to whom she bore a son. Euripides has made her the chief character of a tragedy.

Andromachus, physician to the emperor Nero, and the inventor of a celebrated compound medicine, called *theriake*, described in Galen's Works. Lived in the 1st century, A. D.

Andromeda, (*Myth.*) daughter of the Ethiopian king Cepheus, and of Cassiopeia. The mother and daughter were very beautiful. The former having boasted that her daughter surpassed the Nereïdes (if not Juno herself) in beauty, the offended goddesses called on their father to revenge the insult. He not only inundated the territory of Cepheus, but also sent a horrid sea-monster, which threatened universal destruction. The oracle declared that the wrath of Neptune could not be appeased unless Cepheus delivered his daughter to the monster. In this extremity, Perseus beheld her, when, with the head of the Gorgon in his hand, and mounted

on Pegasus, he was returning from his victory over Medusa. Touched by compassion and love, the hero promised to kill the monster on condition that the virgin should be given him in marriage. The father promised it, and kept his word. In memory of the exploits of Perseus (*q. v.*), *A.*, by the favor of Pallas, was placed among the stars.

(*Astron.*) A small northern constellation represented by the figure of a woman chained; bounded N. by Cassiopeia, E. by Perseus and the head of Medusa, and S. by the Triangles and the Northern Fish. It is situated between 21° and 50° of N. declination. Its mean right ascension is nearly 15°, or one hour E. of the equinoctial colure. It comes to the zenith on the 10th of Nov. at 10 o'clock. It consists of 66 visible stars. The stars directly in the zenith are too small to be seen in the presence of the moon, but the bright star *Almaak*, of the 2d magnitude, in the left foot, may be seen 15° due E., and *Merach*, of the same magnitude, in the girdle 7° S. of the zenith. The 3 stars forming the girdle are of the 2d, 3d, and 4th magnitude, situated in a row, and are called Merach, *Mu*, and *Nu*. If a straight line, connecting Almaak with Merach, be produced south-westerly 8° further, it will reach to *Delta*, a star of the 3d magnitude in the left breast. — *Mattison.*

(*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Ericaceæ*; distinguished by having a minute, 5-parted, persistent calyx; an ovoid-cylindric corolla; and a 5-valved, naked capsule, which splits up through the back of the cells. The *A. polifolia*, Wild Rosemary, is a beautiful evergreen shrub, ½ ft. high, growing by the side of ponds and in swamps in the Northern States. It gives in June rose-colored flowers in pendulous clusters. It has acrid, narcotic properties, and sheep are sometimes killed by eating it.

(*Zoöl.*) A species of butterfly.

An'dron, *n.* [Gr. from *anēr*, a man.] (*Arch.*) A name formerly applied to the space in a church by which the men were separated from the women.

Andron'icus, of Cyrrhus; a Greek architect, celebrated for having constructed, at Athens, the tower of the winds, an octagonal building, on each side of which was a figure representing one of the winds. On the top of the tower was a small pyramid of marble supporting a brazen Triton, which turned on a pivot, and pointed with its rod to the side of the tower on which was represented the wind that was then blowing. As each of the sides had a sort of dial, it is conjectured that it formerly contained a clepsydra or water-clock.

Andron'icus, of Rhodes; a follower of Aristotle, who lived B. C. 63, and wrote commentaries on that author. He also restored and published the works of that philosopher, which Sylla had brought from Greece.

Andron'icus, Comnenus, a Greek emperor, grandson of Alexis Comnenus, B. 1115; put to death by his own subjects, 1185. There are two other emperors of the same name, whose lives present nothing remarkable.

Andron'icus, Livius, the oldest dramatic author in the Latin language. His first piece was performed abt. 240 years B. C. His works are lost.

Andropet'alous, *a.* [Gr. *anēr*, a man, and *petalon*, a petal.] (*Bot.*) A name applied to the double flowers produced by the conversion of the stamens into petals, as in the garden ranunculus.

Andoph'agi, *n. pl.* Anthropophagi. (R.)

Andro'pogon, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, tribe *Andropogoneæ*. The shaloo, *A. saccharatus*, is grown in India for its grain. The lemon-grass, *A. citratum*, is used in the West Indies as a substitute for Chinese tea.

Andropogo'neæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A tribe of plants, ord. *Graminaceæ*.

An'dros, or **An'dro,** an island of the Grecian archipelago, S. of Eubœa and N. of Fino. It is 25 m. long and 6 broad. Wine is its principal product. *Pop.* abt. 14,000.—Its cap., *Andro* or *Castro*, is situated on the E. coast of the island; *pop.* abt. 5,000.

Andros, Edmund, a governor of the province of New York, and subsequently of New England. On April 18, 1689, the people of Boston, roused into revolt by his capricious and arbitrary conduct, took up arms against him, seized both the council and governor, and had them confined. In the February following he was sent to England for trial, but the case involved the government in such a dilemma, that they dismissed it without coming to a final decision. In 1692 he was made governor of Virginia, where he conducted himself with more discretion. D. in London 1714. Fort Androscoggin was named after him.

Androscog'gin, or **Amerikscog'gin,** the name given to the Margallaway river, after its junction with the outlet of Umbagog Lake, in Coos co., New Hampshire. It enters into Maine, and after a course of abt. 140 m., it falls into the Kennebec river, about 20 m. from its mouth.

Androscog'gin, in *Maine*, a county bounded N. by Franklin and S. by Cumberland counties. It was organized in 1854. *Area*, abt. 500 sq. m. *A.* is washed by Androscoggin and Little Androscoggin rivers; its soil is fertile. Cap. Auburn. *Pop.* 35,866.

An'dros Islands, or Isles del Espiritu Santo, a group of islands among the Bahamas, extending abt. 120 m. from N. to S.; Lat. 24° to 25° 20′ N.; Lon. 77° to 78° W.

An'dro-sphinx, *n.* (*Sculp.*) A lion with a human head.

An'droos, *a.* (*Bot.*) Denoting the male sex.

An'drusville, in *New York*. See Andrewsville.

Andujar, (*an-doo'har.*) [Probably the anc. *Forum Julium.*] A town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the Guadalquivir, at the foot of the Sierra Morena, 20 m. N.N.W. of Jaen; Lat. 38° 1′ 32″ N., Lon. 3° 59′ 33″ W. *Pop.* 10,000.

An'duze, a town of France, dep. of the Gard, on the Gardon, 26 m. N.W. of Nimes; *pop.* 5,676.

An'dy, in *Delaware*, a post-office of Sussex co.

An'dy, in W. *Virginia*, a post-office of Monongalia co.

An'dy Johnson, in *Minnesota*, a W. county, bordering on Dakota; *area* abt. 900 sq. m. It is washed by the Red river of the North, and by the Sioux Wood river. Surface level, mostly prairie.

An'ecdotal, *a.* Belonging to, or containing anecdotes; as, an *anecdotal* conversation.

An'ecdote, *n.* [Gr. *anecdoton*, something inedited or unpublished.] In its original sense, some particular relative to a subject to which publicity had not been given in previous works on that subject. — In its actual sense, the narrative of a particular action or saying of an individual.

Anecdot'ic, Anecdot'ical, *a.* Relating or belonging to anecdotes; as, *anecdotical* traditions.

Anecdot'ist, *n.* One who deals in, or relates anecdotes.

Anega'da, the most northerly of the Lesser Antilles, belonging to England; Lat. about 19° N.; Lon. between 64° and 65° W.; *area*, 13 sq. m. *A.* is of coral formation, and a reef, running 10 m. to the S.E., is marked on maps as the scene of numerous shipwrecks. *Pop.* about 300.

An'elace, *n.* A dagger or knife that it was the general use to wear at the girdle, in the middle ages.

Anelec'tric, *a.* and *n.* [From Gr. *an*, priv., and *electric*.] That is not electric.

Anelec'trode, *n.* (*Phys.*) A name given by Faraday to the positive pole of a galvanic battery.

Anel'lides. See Annellides.

Anem'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) A yellowish-white substance from the infusion of the *anemone nemorosa* by exposure to light.

Anemog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *anemos*, wind, and *graphe*, description.] (*Phys.*) The description of the winds.

Anemol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *anemos*, wind, and *logos*, discourse.] (*Phys.*) The doctrine of, or a treatise on the winds.

Anemom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *anemos*, wind, and *metron*, measure.] (*Phys.*) An instrument used for measuring the force and velocity of the wind. Various instruments have been invented for this purpose, the first of which is attributed to Wolfius, who described it in 1709. Considerable improvements have been since made upon the construction of anemometers; nevertheless, that invented by Lind in 1775 (Fig. 124) is still considered to be one of the most convenient and accurate. It consists of two upright glass tubes, A B and C D, about 9 inches high, and $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch wide, connected below by a much narrower tube, E, varying from $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{50}$ of an inch in width. The tube A B is bent at right angles, so as to receive the wind blowing into it horizontally. A scale, graduated in inches and parts of an inch, is placed between the tubes, and the whole instrument is made to turn round the steel spindle, G, which can be screwed into a block of wood by a screw at the bottom. When the instrument is used, water is poured into the tubes until the level in both stands at the middle of the scale. When no disturbing force acts upon either column of liquid, the level of both is accurately the same; but when the mouth of the tube A B is turned toward the wind, the column in A B is pressed downward, and that in C D rises proportionably, and the difference of the heights of the two columns gives the column of water which the force of the wind sustains. Now, as we know that the pressure of the atmosphere at the earth's surface supports a column of water about 33 feet high, or presses with a force of about 2,000 lbs. on the square foot, this instrument gives us immediately the data from which we can calculate the pressure or force of the wind. Thus, supposing the wind to blow with a force sufficient to raise the one column one inch above the other, we have $\frac{1}{12}$ of $\frac{1}{33}$ of 2000, or about $5\frac{2}{10}$ lbs. of pressure on the square foot as the force of the wind.

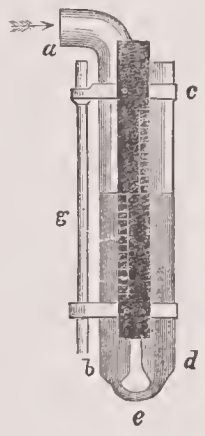


Fig. 124.

Anemom'etry, *n.* The measurement of the force and velocity of the wind. — See Anemometer.

Anem'one (Sea). See Actinle.

Anemo'neæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A tribe of plants, ord. *Ranunculaceæ*. Diag.: calix usually colored, in æstivation imbricated. Achenia one-seeded, tailed. Seed inverted. Principal genus, *Anemone*, *q. v.*

Anemon'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) A brown little mass, soluble in water, obtained by boiling anemonine with barytes water. *Form.* H_4O_3.

Anem'onine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A white crystalline substance, heavier than water, without smell, at first without taste, but afterwards having a permanent burning impression. Obtained as an oil by distilling the root of the *anemone nemorosa* with water.

Anem'oscope, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *anemos*, wind, and *scopein*, to view.] (*Phys.*) A machine showing from what point of the compass the wind blows. This is done by means of an index moving about an upright circular plate, the index being turned by an horizontal axis, and the axis by an upright staff, at the top of which is the fane moved about by the wind. Some are so made as even in the absence of the observer, to note down the changes of the wind. But any contrivance, however simple, which indicates the direction of the wind, as a wind-vane, a weathercock, is properly an anemoscope.

Anem'one, *n.* [Gr. *anemos*, wind.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, tribe *Anemoneæ*. Their popular name of windflower comes from most of the species growing in elevated or windy places. The species are numerous and generally beautiful. The wood anemone, *A. nemorosa*, is a common and interesting little plant, and its white flowers, externally tinged with purple, are an ornament of many a woodland scene and mountain pasture in April and May. Almost all the beautiful species cultivated in gardens have been originally brought from the Levant. Among them we will name the *A. coronaria*, a hardy plant, with large single or double variegated flowers; and the *A. Hortensis*, star-anemone, one of the finest species, with double and semi-double varieties of red, white, and blue flowers. — The cultivation of the *A.* requires great attention. It prefers a light soil. The root, which consists of clustered tubers, is taken up after flowering. The plant is propagated by parting the roots or by seed. In the latter way, new varieties are obtained. Seedling plants do not flower till the second or third year.


Fig. 125. — Anemone coronaria.

Anencepha'lus, *n.* [Gr. *a.*, priv., and *eycephalos*, brain.] (*Physiol.*) A name given to those monsters, more common in the human species than in the lower animals, which are characterized by the want of a brain, and more or less total want of a spinal marrow.

Anent', *prep.* [A Scottish word, perhaps from the prefix *a*, and A.S. *nean*, near.] Concerning; about; as, he said nothing *anent* this particular. — Over against; opposite to; as, he lives *anent* the market-house. Used in Scottish law.

A'ner, a Canaanite chief, who confederated with Abraham.

An'eroid, *a.* [Gr. *a.*, priv., *neros*, moist, and *eidos*, form.] (*Phys.*) The name given to a kind of barometer, invented by M. Vidi, which, by means of a system of levels, connected with an air-tight box and internal spring, measures the pressure of the air without the use of a liquid. — See Barometer.

Anes, *n. pl.* See Awns.

A'net, a town of France, dep. of Eure-et-Loire, 9 m. N. E. of Dreux. Here there are the ruins of a fine castle built by Henry II. for Diana de Poitiers. In the neighborhood is the plain of Ivry, where, in 1590, Henry IV. gained a complete victory over the armies of the League. *Pop.* 1,592.

Aneu'rin, a British poet and chieftain of the 6th century, supposed to be identical with the historian Gildas. He took part in the battle of Cattraeth, which he made the subject of a poem; this, and *Odes of the Months*, form the whole of his known works, and are to be found in the Welsh archæology. D. 570.

An'eurism, *n.* [Gr. *aneurismos*, a widening; Fr. *anévrisme*.] (*Surg.*) The swelling of an artery, or the dilatation and expansion of some part of an artery. This is the *true A.* There is also a spurious kind of *A.*, when the rupture or puncture of an artery is followed by an extravasation of blood in the cellular membrane. If the external membrane of the artery is injured, and the internal membrane protrudes through, and forms a sac, it is called *mixed A.* Lastly, there is the *varicose A.*, the tumor of the artery, when, in bleeding, the vein has been entirely cut through, and at the same time the upper side of an artery beneath has been perforated, so that its blood is pressed into the vein. The genuine *A.* arise partly from the too violent motion of the blood, partly from a preternatural debility of the membranes of the artery, which is sometimes constitutional. They are, therefore, more frequent in the great branches of the arteries; in particular, in the vicinity of the heart, in the arch of the aorta, and in the extremities, for instance, in the ham and at the ribs, where the arteries are exposed to frequent injuries by stretching, violent bodily exertions, thrusts, falls, and contusions. They may, however, be occasioned also, especially the internal ones, by diseases, violent ebullitions of the blood, by the use of ardent spirits, by vehement passions and emotions, particularly by anger; in such cases, the arteries may be ruptured, and sudden death produced. The external *A.* are either healed by continued pressure on the swelling, or by an operation, in which the artery is laid bare, and tied above the swelling, so as to prevent the flow of the blood into the sac of the aneurism, which contracts by degrees. Sometimes the ligature is applied both above and below the *A.*

Aneuris'mal, *a.* Belonging to an aneurism.

Anew', *adv.* [Prefix *a*, and *new*.] Over again; another time; repeatedly. This is the most common use.

"And you,
To show how well you play, must play *anew*." — *Prior.*

—Newly; in a new manner.

"He who begins late, is obliged to form *anew* the whole disposition of his soul." — *Addison.*

Anfract'nose, *a.* (*Bot.*) Winding or turning about; as, *anfractuose* authors. — *Webster.*

Anfractnos'ity, Anfract'nonsness, *n.* [From Lat. *an* for *ambi*, and *frangere, fractus*, to break.] The quality of being broken off short, or about, so as to produce the effect of needless coignes or angles. It is used metaphorically of style of speech. — Ambagiousness; angularity; tortuousness.

Anfract'nous, *a* [Lat. *anfractus.*] Winding; full of turnings and winding passages; as, "There are several *anfractuous* cavities in the ear-bone."

An'gel, *n.* [Gr. *aggelos*; Lat. *angelus*: Fr. *ange*, a messenger of God.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) The name given to those spiritual, intelligent beings who are supposed to execute the will of God in the government of the world. Their office is to serve the Deity, whose agents they are, in effecting his good purposes, as the tutelary spirits of whole nations, as the heralds of his commands, and as the guardians of particular individuals. They were supposed to be spirits with ethereal bodies. This conception of them was established as a doctrine of the church by the council of Nice, in 787, but is at variance with the decision of the Lateran council of 1215, which makes them immaterial beings. Those who regard the body merely as an encumbrance, or prison of the soul, and conceive a very exalted idea of pure spirits, hold angels to be such spirits, and explain their visible appearance by supposing that they have the power of assuming at will bodily forms and a human shape. Those who consider it no imperfection for a spirit to exist in a body, maintain that angels have bodies. As finite beings, they must have some place where they reside. The ancients easily found a habitation for them in their heaven, which was conceived to be a vast azure hall, where God dwelt with his angels; but we, who have very different ideas of heaven and the universe, can only suppose that, if they still operate on human things, they dwell invisibly with and about us. — As to their names, the Catholic Church receives only three as sanctioned by the Scriptures, — *Michael, Gabriel,* and *Raphael*; but their number is always represented as immensely great, and also that there is a subordination among them. Hence, ecclesiastical writers make an hierarchy of nine orders of angels. — But besides these, we read of evil angels, the ministers of God's wrath; as the destroying angel, the angel of death, the angel of Satan, the angel of the bottomless pit, and the fallen angels, or those who kept not their first estate, but fell from their obedience into sin, and were expelled the regions of light. In general, good and bad angels are distinguished by the opposite terms of angels of light, and angels of darkness.



Fig. 126.
ANGEL OF EDWARD IV.

— Figuratively, in the style of love, the name of angel is applied to a beautiful person, as a synonym of *perfection.*

"Sir, as I have a soul, she is an *angel.*" — *Shaks.*

(*Numis.*) An ancient gold coin of England, bearing the figure of an angel, in memory of an observation of Pope Gregory, that the pagan *Angli*, or English, were so beautiful, that, if they were Christians, they would be *angeli*, or *angels.* The coin was worth ten shillings. — *Johnson.*

An'gel-bed, *n.* A bed without posts.

An'gelet, *n.* (*Numis.*) A half-angel; an angelot; a small gold coin formerly current in England.

An'gel-fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See SQUALIDÆ.

Angel'ic, *a.* Partaking of the character of angels, or their state; pure; ethereal; spiritual; lovely; heavenly; seraphic; rapturous; divine.

Angel'ica, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Alleghany co. The village is on Angelica creek, 262 m. W. by S. from Albany. *Pop.* abt. 991; of township, 1,643.

Angel'ica, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Shawanaw co.

Angel'ica Balsam, (*Chem.*) A blackish-brown resinous, syrupy matter, with a bitter taste, obtained from the root of *Angelica archangelica.*

Angel'ical, *a.* The same as ANGELIC.

Angel'ically, *adv.* Like an angel.

Angel'icalness, *n.* The quality of being angelical; resemblance of angels; excellence more than human.

Angel'ica Tree, *n.* See ARALIACEÆ.

Angeli'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A tribe of plants, order *Apiaceæ.* The species are mostly herbaceous and perennial, natives of the temperate and colder regions of the northern hemisphere. They have bipinnate or tripinnate leaves.

Angeli'na, in *Texas*, a county situated in the E. part of the State, and bounded on the N.E. by the river Angelina which rises in Smith co., and enters the Neches near Bevilport, in Jasper co. — *A* has an *area* of abt. 1,000 sq. m.; cap. Marion; *pop.* 3,985.

An'gel Island, the largest island in San Francisco Bay, California. It contains 800 acres of good land.

Angel'ica, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of water-side plants, tribe *Angelicidæ.* The *A. triquinata*, or *Archangelica atropurpurea*, common in fields, N. and W. of the U. States, is a plant well known for its aromatic properties; stem dark purple, furrowed, 4 to 6 ft. high; flowers greenish-white. The *Garden A.*, or *Archangelica officinalis*, has greenish flowers in almost spherical umbels. The



Fig. 127. — ANGELICA ARCHANGELICA.

fruit is long and straw-colored; the root long and fusiform. The whole plant, but especially the root, is aromatic and bitter, containing much resin and essential oil. The root is admitted into the pharmacopœia as an aromatic stimulant and tonic. Its blanched stalks were formerly eaten as celery. The tender stalks and mid-ribs of the leaves, candied, are a well-known article of confectionery and an agreeable stomachic; the roots and seeds are employed in the preparation of gin and of bitters.

An'gelo. See MICHAEL ANGELO.

An'gelo, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Monroe co., abt. 28 m. E.N.E. of La Crosse.

An'gelo, St., a town of N. Italy, prov. of Milan, 7 m. S.W. of Lodi; *pop.* 8,334.

An'gelo de Lombardi, St., a town of S. Italy, 48 m. E. of Naples; *pop.* 6,345.

Angelol'ogy, *n.* [From Gr. *aggelos*, angel, and *legein*, to say, to speak.] A treaty or discourse on the angels, their nature, &c.

An'gelot, *n.* (*Numis.*) An ancient English coin of the same value as the angelet, struck at Paris while under the domination of England; — so called from the figure of an angel supporting the escutcheon of England and France.

(*Mus.*) An ancient instrument, somewhat resembling a lute.

Angelot'omy. See ANGIOTOMY.

An'gel's Camp, in *California*, a post-village of Calaveras co.

An'gel-shot. See CHAIN-SHOT.

An'gelus, *n.* [Lat.] A prayer to the Virgin, used by Roman Catholics.

An'ger, *n.* [Gr. *agchein*, to squeeze.] A displeasure or vexation accompanied by a passionate desire to break out in acts or words of violence against the cause of displeasure. — Wrath; ire; resentment; indignation; rage; animosity; fury; choler.

"*Anger* is like
A full hot horse, who, being allow'd his way,
Self-mettle tires him." — *Shaks.*

— *v. a.* To excite to anger; to make angry: to irritate.

An'germannland, an old and extensive district of Sweden, now part of the province of West Nordland, extends along the Gulf of Bothnia, and is watered by the river Angermann, which, in its lower course, becomes navigable for the largest ships. It is one of the best cultivated districts in Sweden. The chief town, Hernœsand, has a *pop.* of abt. 2,000.

An'germunde, a town of Prussia, prov. of Brandenburg, on the lake Munde, 43 m. N.N.E. of Berlin; *pop.* 6,205.

Angero'na, in *West Virginia*, a post-office of Jackson co.

Angero'na, (*Myth.*) The goddess of silence.

Angero'na, in *W. Virginia*, a post office of Jackson co.

Ang'ers, a town of France, cap. of the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, on the Mayenne, 161 m. S.W. of Paris, Lat. 47° 28′ 9″ N.; Lon. 0° 33′ W. It is the seat of an imperial court, and has a school of arts and trades. There are a public library, a museum with about 600 pictures, a botanical garden, a cabinet of natural history, and a theatre. *Manf.* Fine camlets, serges, and other stuffs, hats, &c., and quarries of slates in the neighborhood. The cathedral church is one of the finest in France. — *A.*, the anc. *Juliomagus* and *Andegavia*, was formerly the cap. of the prov. of Anjou. In its military college both Lord Chatham and the Duke of Wellington studied, and it is the birthplace of David the sculptor. *Pop.* 51,797.

An'ghiara, or AN'GHIARI, a town of Italy, prov. of Arezzo, near the Tiber, 18 m. E. of Arezzo; *pop.* 6,880.

Angi'na, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *agcho*, to strangle.] (*Med.*) An inflammation of the throat; a QUINSY, *q. v.*

Angiocar'pous, *a.* [Gr. *aggeion*, a vessel, and *karpos*, fruit.] (*Bot.*) Noting seeds or vessels inclosed within a covering that does not form a part of themselves; as the filbert, which is covered by its husk, the acorn seated in its capsule.

Angiog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *aggeion*, a vessel, and *graphein*, to write.] (*Med.*) A description of the vessels in the human body.

Angiol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *aggeion*, a vessel, and *logos*, discourse.] (*Med.*) The doctrine of the vessels of the human body.

Angiomonosper'mous, *a.* [Gr. *aggeion*, a vessel, *monos*, single, and *sperma*, seed.] (*Bot.*) Producing but a single seed in a pod.

An'gioscope, *n.* [Gr. *aggeion*, a vessel, and *skopein*, to view.] (*Med.*) An instrument for examining the capillary vessels of a body. — *Webster.*

Angiosper'mia, *n.* [Gr. *aggeion*, a vessel, and *sperma*, a seed.] (*Bot.*) In the system of Bentley, the first of the two classes into which are subdivided the Exogens. The characters are: ovules produced within an ovary, and fertilized by the action of the pollen through the stigma; becoming seeds inclosed in a periscarp; embryo with two opposite cotyledons. The oak, rose, &c., are angiosperms.

Angiosper'mous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Belonging to the class of the angiosperms.

Angios'porous, *a.* [Gr. *aggeion*, a vessel, and *spora*, seed.] (*Bot.*) A term applied to plants that have spores inclosed in a hollow shell, or bag, as some fungi.

Angiot'omy, *n.* [Gr. *aggeion*, a vessel, and *temnein*, to cut.] (*Anat.*) The dissection of the vessels of the human body.

An'gle, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *angulus*, corner.] (*Geom.*) The opening between two straight lines which meet one another. When several angles are at one point *m*, (*Fig.* 128,) any one of them is expressed by three letters, of which the letter that is at the *vertex* of the angle, that is, at the point in which the straight lines that contain the angle meet one another, is put between the other two letters. Thus, the angle which is contained by the straight

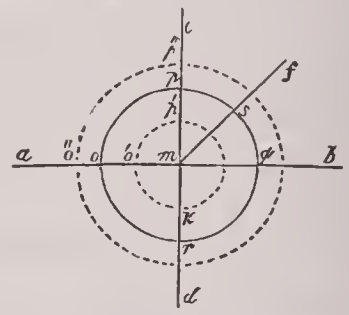


Fig. 128.

lines *c m*, *b m*, is named the angle *c m b*. — When a straight line, *c m*, standing on another straight line, *a b*, makes the adjacent angles equal to one another, each of the angles *c m a*, *c m b*, is called a *right angle;* and the straight lines are said to be *perpendicular* to each other. — An *obtuse angle*, *a m f*, is that which is greater than a right angle. — An *acute angle*, *c m f*, is that which is less than a right angle. — Round a given point, as *m*, no more than four right angles can be constructed, and only three obtuse angles; on the contrary, an infinite number of acute angles may be formed round the same point. — The mutual inclination of the lines including the angle is always determined by the magnitude of the angle. Thus the situation of a point in relation to a plane is partly determined, if we know the angle formed by a line drawn from that point to any point of the plane. This principle renders the angle so exceedingly important, that it is capable of being employed as the key to the most important truths; for a great part of the actual observations of astronomers are dependent on the study of angles. — To determine the size of an angle the circle is employed. Suppose we describe a circle (*o p q c, o*) about the point of intersection *m* of the lines *a b*, *c d*, which cut each other at right angles, there is opposite to every one of the four right angles a curve-line or arc of a circle, which is exactly a fourth part of the circle; for example, over the angle *a m c* is the quadrant or fourth part of the circumference *o p*. That the magnitude of the circle is indifferent, is shown by the dotted lines; for *o″ p″* and *o′ p′* are quadrants as well as *o p*. — The acute angle *c m f* is hence equal to half a right angle, because the arc by which it is subtended is an *octant*, the 8th part of a circle, and the obtuse angle *a m f* is equal to one and a half right angle, because its subtending arc is equal to ¾ of the circle. — Thus we can very accurately determine the magnitude of an angle, when we state the portion of a circle which the arc of that angle forms. For this purpose the circle is divided into 360 equal parts, each of which is called a *degree.* And every degree is again divided into 60 equal parts, called *minutes*, and every one of these again into 60 *seconds.* Hence, when we speak of an angle of 90 degrees, we necessarily mean a right angle, since 90 degrees are the fourth part of the 360 degrees of the whole circle. Every angle less than 90

degrees is an acute angle; and every angle of more degrees is an obtuse angle.—The accurate measure of angles is taken by means of a simple instrument called a *protractor*, q. v.

(*Physiol.*) *Ang'e-facial*, the angle made by the intersection of two lines drawn, the one from the most prominent part of the frontal bone over the anterior margin of the upper jaw, the other from the external orifice of the ear-passage along the floor of the nasal cavity.—*Angle-frontal*, the angle which the culmen, or upper line of the beak, makes with the forehead.

(*Opt.*) An angle is formed by two rays of light, or two straight lines drawn from the extreme points of an object to the centre of the eye. The apparent magnitude of objects depends on the magnitude of the angle under which they are seen; nevertheless, in observing distant objects, our ideas of their magnitude are greatly modified by the judgment which we form of their distances. See APPARENT MAGNITUDE.

An'gle, *v. n.* To fish with a rod and hook.—Hence, to try to gain by some insinuating artifices, as fishes are caught by a bait.

> "The pleasant'st *angling* is to see the fish
> Cut with the golden oars the silver stream,
> And greedily devour the treacherous bait;
> So *angle* we for Beatrice."—*Shaks.*

Angle-me'ter, *n.* [Eng. *angle*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An instrument used by geologists for measuring the dip of strata.

An'gler, *n.* One who fishes with an angle.

(*Zoöl.*) See LOPHIDÆ.

Angles. (*Hist.*) A German nation, which resided in what is now the province of Magdeburg, in Prussia, near the Elbe, and probably succeeded to the former seat of the Lombards, when these latter had driven the Cherusci from the northern half of their country. In the 5th century, they joined their powerful northern neighbors, the Saxons, and, under the name of *Anglo-Saxons*, conquered the country now called *England*. A part of them remained near the Danish peninsula, where, to the present day, a small tract of land, on the eastern coast of the duchy of Schleswig, bears the name *Angeln*.

An'glesey, (the anc. *Mona*.) An island and county of N. Wales, in the Irish sea; connected with England, across the Menai Strait, by the famous Menai-bridge, and the Britannia tubular railway bridge. *Ext.* 20 m. long and 17 broad. *Rivers*, Alaw, Braint, Gefni, Efraw, Ithlas. *Towns*, Beanmaris, Amlwch, Holyhead. *Manf.* trifling. Its mines of copper, once important, have declined.—*A.* was the last stronghold of the Druids, of whose works it has many ruins, called *Cromlechs*.

An'glesey, ARTHUR ANNESLEY, EARL OF, a native of Dublin, B. 1614. He took an active part in the restoration of Charles II., for which he was created earl of *A.*, and successively made treasurer of the navy and lord privy seal. D. 1686.

An'glesey, or **An'glesea,** HENRY WILLIAM PAGET, MARQUIS OF, B. 1768, was the eldest son of the first earl of Uxbridge, and at an early age entered upon a military life. At Waterloo he led the final charge which destroyed the French Guards, and near the close of the battle received a shot in the knee, which caused him the loss of his right leg. D. 1854. He has been called the English *Murat*, from the impetuosity with which he charged at the head of cavalry.

An'glesite, *n.* (*Min.*) A synonym of sulphate of lead.—See LEAD.

An'gley's Branch, in *S. Carolina*, a post-office of Barnwell district.

An'glican, *a* [From Lat. *Angli*, the Angles.] English; belonging to England, or to the English nation; as, the *Anglican* Church.

—*n.* A member of the Church of England.

An'glican Church. See PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

An'glicanism, *n.* Strong partiality for England or the English Church.

An'glice, *adv.* [Lat.] In the English manner. (R.)

Anglic'ify, *v. a.* [Lat. *Anglicus*, English, and *facere*, to make.] To make English; to Anglicize. (R.)

An'glicism, *n.* [Fr.] A form of speech peculiar to the English language; an English idiom.

An'glicize, *v. a.* To render English; to introduce into the English language.

An'gling, *n.* (*Sport.*) The art of ensnaring fish with a hook, which has been previously baited with small fish, worms, flies, &c. Among no people has this art attracted so much attention, and nowhere have so many persons of all classes, both clerical and secular, resorted to angling as an amusement, as in England, whose literature is richer than that of any other country in works relating to this sport, both in prose and verse. A similar fondness for angling exists in the United States. In both countries, in England and North America, angling is followed by many sportsmen with a kind of passion. We find occasional allusions to this pursuit among the Greek writers, and throughout the most ancient books of the Bible. Plutarch mentions an amusing anecdote of Antony's unsuccessful angling in the presence of Cleopatra, and a fine trick which she played him. The best season for angling is from April to October; the cooler the weather, in the hottest months, the better; but in winter, on the contrary, the warmest day is the most promising. A cloudy day, after a moonlight night, is always favorable, as the fish avoid feeding by moonlight, and are therefore hungry. Warm, lowering days are always coveted by anglers.

An'glo. [From Lat. *Anglus*, English.] A prefix used in composition for English.—*Anglo-American*, a descendant from English ancestors, born in America.—*Anglo-Danish*, an English Dane, or a descendant of the Danes who settled in England.—*Anglomania*, a ridiculous and blind reverence for all that is English.—*Anglo-Norman*, an English Norman.

An'glo-Sax'ons, the generic name bestowed by historians on that people of Teutonic origin who settled in Britain after the departure of the Romans.

(*Hist.*) In the 5th century, the eastern parts of South Britain were invaded by various tribes of Northern Germany, consisting for the most part of Angles, Jutes, and Saxons. The Jutes, or people of Jutland, now known as Schleswig, are believed to have been the earliest comers. These were followed by the Saxons, a race who inhabited that part of Germany bordering on the Baltic, which forms the modern duchies of Holstein and Mecklenburg. At a later period arrived the Angles, who came, it is supposed, from Friesland and the adjacent country of Hanover. From 527 to 547 these peoples made frequent descents on that part of Britain now forming the eastern counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex; settled there, and eventually extended their sway over almost the entire country. Becoming nationalized under the one general name of *Angles*, they founded the seven kingdoms called the *Heptarchy* (*q. v.*), which existed until 827, when Egbert, king of Wessex, united them into one kingdom called *Angle-land*, or *England*. The *A.* retained their supremacy till the invasion of their country by the Danes in 1017. They regained it, however, in 1042, and continued their rule up to the time of the Norman conquest. From the latter period their power declined, and they gradually lost, to a great extent, their national individuality; though, through many generations, and up to the present day, the major portion of the English people proper have preserved in a singular degree the moral, mental, and physical characteristics of their Anglo-Saxon progenitors.

(*Philol.*) The term Anglo-Saxon, as applied to the English language, is of modern date. The *A.* tongue has its origin in the Low-German branch of the Teutonic languages, and is nearly allied to the Old Saxon, Old Dutch (as in the Netherlands), and the Old Frisian. After the conquest of England by the Normans, the *A.* place, as the language of the court, the law, and the schools, was usurped by the Norman-French of the successful invaders; but it still remained the language of the common people, and was the basis of the English language, which gradually formed itself during the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries. At the present time, in some of the rural and more remote districts of England, the *A.* language is found existing in all its original purity. The *A.* language and literature has, in modern times, been illustrated and enriched by the researches of Thorpe, Guest, Madden, Conybeare, and other well-known English philologists; and perhaps the most perfect examples of *A.* composition may be found in the writings of William Cobbett.

Angola, a large district of S. Africa, situate S. of Congo, W. of Loanda-land, embracing a considerable portion of the coast, and extending far inward; Lat. between 8° 20′ and 9° 20′ S., Lon. extending from 14° to 19° E. The country is flat and sterile along the coast, but mountainous in the interior, where the valleys are extremely fertile. Almost all the known wild animals of tropical Africa are found there. The rivers are infested with crocodiles, and the sea-coasts teem with every description of fish. Although situate near the equator, the climate is, on account of the trade-winds, more temperate, and generally more healthy than in other regions of the same latitude; but some parts of *A.* are low, marshy, fever-breeding, and even the natives feel the effects of the damp, hot, malarious climate. The inhabitants, although dark, are seldom, if ever, black, their color being brownish-red, with a tinge of yellow; and although they are so close to the country inhabited by the true negroes, they have but few of the negro traits. The traveller Reade writes of the Angolese women in terms of considerable praise, as far as their personal appearance goes. The chief town is Loanda San Paulo. Fetichism is the general religion. *A.* was discovered in 1486 by the Portuguese, who still hold it, and traffic with the natives in ivory and other home products. It was for its extensive traffic in slaves, however, that *A.* has been principally notorious. *Pop.* estimated at 2,000,000.

Angola, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of Onslow co.

Angola, in *Delaware*, a post-office of Sussex co.

Angola, in *Illinois*, a village of Lake co., about 45 m. N. W. by N. of Chicago.

Angola, in *Indiana*, a post-village, cap. of Steuben co., 144 m. N.E. of Indianapolis; *pop.* 1,072.

Angola, in *New York*, a post-office of Erie co.

Angola, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Clermont co.

An'gor, *n.* [Lat.] (*Med.*) Agony, or intense bodily pain.

An'gora, [anc. *Ancyra*,] a city of Turkey in Asia Minor, 142 m. N. of Koniyeh; Lat. 39° 56′ 30″ N., Lon. 32° 50′ E. *Manf.* chiefly stuffs made of the silk-like wool of the goat of Angora.—It was there that St. Paul preached to the Galatians.—*A.* came into the possession of the Turks in 1359. In its vicinity was fought, in 1401, the great battle between Sultan Bajazet and Tamerlane. *Pop.* about 17,000.

An'gora Goat. (*Zoöl.*) A species of the genus *Capra*, or GOAT, *q. v.* The *A.* goat, *Capra Argyrousis*, is by far the most elegant of all the varieties of the goat, and is a native of Angora, a small district of Asia Minor, and remarkable for producing not only this peculiar race of goats, but also sheep, cats, rabbits, &c., with hair of uncommon fineness. The Goat of Angora is generally of a beautiful milk-white color, short-legged, with black, spreading spirally-twisted horns, and pendulous ears. Its chief and distinguishing excellence, however, is the wool, which covers the whole body in long pendent spiral ringlets; and it is from the hair of this animal that the finest camlets are made. To the same genus belongs the *Cashmere Goat*, so highly prized for its fleece; it is descended from the Goat of Thibet, which pastures on the Himalaya. It is smaller than the common domestic goat, and has long, fine, silky wool. Thibet is situated at the northern descent of the Himalaya mountains, and Cashmere at the southern; hence there is some difference in the climate; it is observed, also, that the colder the region where the animal pastures, the heavier and finer is its fleece. The goats which pasture in the highest vales of Thibet are of a bright ochre color; in lower grounds, the color becomes of a yellowish-white, and still farther downward entirely white. The highest mountains of the Himalaya inhabitable by man, contain also a species of black goats, the wool of which as a material for shawls in India obtains the highest price. The goats of Thibet and Cashmere have the fine curled wool close to the skin, just as the under hair of our common goat lies below the coarse upper hair. The milk of the Cashmere goat is as rich as that of the common one, and is used to make cheese; but these animals owe their great celebrity to the extraordinary beauty and costliness of the shawls for which the Asiatics have been so long famous.—The acclimatization of these goats in the U. States is an established fact. For several years, in different parts of the Union, the Angora goat has been bred, both pure and crossed with the native goat. Far from deteriorating by the transfer, as had been predicted, it is found that in some parts of the country even the unmixed breed of the imported goats has shown evident signs of improvement resulting from the change. This branch of pastoral industry has begun to assume very considerable prominence, as is indicated by the fact that during the year 1866 not less than $160,000 has been paid for these goats in Ohio alone. The supply of Angora fleece in Asia Minor is limited and precarious. Access to it is both difficult and dangerous, from the jealousy of the government and the barbarous bigotry of the people. As the stereotyped character of Asiatic industry gives no reasonable promise of an enlargement of the supply in this quarter, English and Continental manufacturers are looking to the Cape of Good Hope, Australia, and America for an increased production of this staple to meet their necessities; and as the fleece produced in the U. States is unquestionably equal, if not superior in fineness, delicacy, beauty, and facility of manipulation, to the choicest Oriental specimens, a rapidly increasing demand for American fleece may be expected.



Fig. 129.—CASHMERE GOAT.

Manufacture of Goats' Fleece.—Nearly every nation represented at the Universal Exposition at Paris presented some beautiful manufactures of goats' fleece. India, France, England, and Austria seemed to excel in the more delicate fabrics, while Turkey exhibited the greatest variety and richness of the raw material. In England the manipulation of this staple is practically monopolized by a few parties, who appear adverse to imparting any information in regard to the manufacture and sale of their fabrics. The fleece manufactured in England is mainly produced in Asia Minor from the Angora goat. It is imported to the extent of 3,000,000 pounds per annum, and is known in commerce by the name of *mohair*. The market price of this fleece (for wool it cannot be called with any propriety of language) varies from three to four shillings, or from 75 cents to $1 per pound, gold value. The demand is permanent and increasing; and it will continue to increase until met by a vastly more copious production. The present extraordinary demand results partly from the attempt of the English monopolists to absorb the entire production of Asia Minor, by sending agents over the whole country to secure the clip as soon as it is sheared.—In Europe the fleece is spun into yarn, mostly in England, and at Roubaix in France, and thence distributed over Europe for manufacture into cloth. The excellence of the yarn spun in England and at Roubaix is due partly to superior skill, partly to peculiar and improved machinery, and partly to natural and artificial atmospheric humidity. This latter element, if not absolutely essential to success, is at least very desirable.—From very transparent motives, the process of spinning has been represented by those interested in the monopoly as very expensive and difficult, nay, even a profound secret, known only to those now engaged in the business. But these representations were flatly contradicted by the exhibition at Paris of a great variety of machinery for carding, scrubbing, spinning and weaving the tiftik or Angora fleece. This machinery, purporting to have been made largely in Bradford and Roubaix, two great seats of yarn production, entirely exploded the assumption. A good spinning-machine is worth from $100 to $300, according to the number of spindles. The leading machine in Europe for the weaving of goats' fleece into shawls, is the double Jacquard loom, manufactured by Willibald Schrane, of Vienna, Austria, and worth $200. It is worked by hand, and shawls are made by it of remarkable beauty and cheapness.—Among the prominent shawl manufactories in Europe may be named Duché & Co., of Paris, whose specimens are remarkably close imitations of the real Cashmere shawls, and H. Lawatch, and Isabey, of Vienna. The manufacture of Cashmere, camels' hair, and other shawls, once so flourishing in Asia, is greatly impaired

and in many places entirely discontinued. But few of the once famous Cashmere shawls have been manufactured since the rise of the fatal competition of Lyons, Paris, Paisley, Vienna, and other manufacturing centres in Europe. The immediate introduction of this shawl-weaving into the United States is perhaps impracticable, though its final success here is but a question of time. The obstacles to be overcome are, lack of skilled labor, of machinery, and of an active home demand for fabrics of goats' fleece. None of these, however, are very formidable. Sufficient labor and machinery can be imported to meet present necessities, while the ready intelligence of our workingmen and the profound and subtile genius of our inventors may be relied upon to surpass, very soon, our imported models. The increasing taste and luxury fostered by the rapidly accumulating wealth of the American people, and the enormous reduction in the cost of manufacturing this beautiful staple, from the fancy prices hitherto commanded by Oriental manufacture, will soon create a permanent home demand. This will give a comfortable support to a large industrial population, and assist in arresting the increasing drain upon our circulating medium caused by large importations of manufactures of wool, cotton, silk, and flax.

Angor'now, a town of Bornou, Central Africa, on the W. bank of Lake Tchad, 15 m. S.E. of Konka. It is nothing more than a straggling aggregation of mud huts, but it is the centre of a large trade in cotton, amber, coral, and slaves. *Pop.* estimated at 30,000.

Angostu'ra, a small, but strongly fortified place in Paraguay, on the Paraná river; taken by the allied Brazilian and Argentine troops, Dec 22, 1868, during the war in which they were engaged against Lopez, the dictator of Paraguay.

Angostu'ra, a city of S. America, Repub. of Venezuela, on the Orinoco; Lat. 8° 8′ 10″ N.; Lon. 63° 55′ 20″ W. It was founded in 1588. Although low, and subject to inundation, the climate is temperate and not unhealthy. *Pop.* abt. 8,500.

An'goulême, a town of France, cap. of the dep. of the Charente, on the river Charente, 65 m. N.E. of Bordeaux. It is celebrated for the extensive paper manufactories in its vicinity. The delicious *pâtés de perdrix aux truffes d'Angoulême* are sent to all parts of the world. *Pop.* 24,961.

An'goulême, Charles de Valois, Duke of, b. 1573; was the illegitimate son of Charles IX., and married the daughter of the Connétable Henri de Montmorenci. He was actuated by a restless and ambitious spirit, and as a military commander acquired considerable reputation. In 1628, the siege of La Rochelle was commenced under him, and he was engaged in the wars of Germany, Languedoc, and Flanders. D. 1650.

An'goulême, Louis Antoine de Bourbon, Duc d', son of Count d'Artois, afterwards Charles X., and of Marie Thérèse of Savoy; was born at Versailles in 1775. With his brother, the Duke de Berri, he accompanied their father, when, in 1787, foreseeing the course of events, he left France and repaired to Turin. In 1799 he married at Mitau, his cousin, Marie Thérèse, the daughter of Louis XVI and of Marie Antoinette of Austria. The Duke d'Angoulême, joining the Anglo-Spanish army which crossed the Pyrenees in the beginning of 1814, addressed a proclamation to the French nation on 11th February, and on 12th March entered Bordeaux. He commanded the French army which, in 1823, entered Spain to aid Ferdinand in suppressing the constitution; and, during his stay there, displayed considerable prudence and moderation. At Rambouillet, on the 2d August, 1830, he renounced, jointly with his father, his rights to the throne in favor of the Duke de Bordeaux, and on the 16th arrived in England with the duchess and the other members of the exiled royal family. After residing a short time in Scotland, he and his wife quitted Britain, and spent the rest of their lives in various parts of the Continent. He died at Goritz in 1844. The duchess, of whom Napoleon said that she was the only member of the family that had the spirit and energy of a man, d. in 1851.

An'goumois, a district in France, which, previously to the revolution, formed, in connection with the district of Saintonge, one of the provinces into which France was formerly divided. It coincided nearly, but not exactly, with the dep. of the Charente.

An'gra, a seaport town of the island of Terceira, one of the Azores, at the head of a deep bay. It is the cap. of the Archipelago.

An'gra dos Reis, a seaport town of Brazil, prov. of Rio Janeiro, on a bay of the same name, 78 m. S.W. of Rio Janeiro. Lat. 23° 4′ S.; Lon. 44° 30′ E. *Pop.* about 3,500.

An'grily, *adv.* In an angry manner; peevishly.

An'gry, a. [See Anger.] Touched with anger; provoked. It seems properly to require when the object of anger is mentioned, the particle *at* before a thing, and *with* before a person; but this is not always observed.

"Now therefore be not grieved nor *angry with* yourselves, that ye sold me hither."—*Gen.* xiv. 5.

—Having the appearance of anger; having the effect of anger.

"The north-wind driveth away rain; so doth an *angry* countenance a backbiting tongue."—*Prov.* xxv. 23.

(*Surg.*) Painful; inflamed; smarting.

"This serum, being accompanied by the thinner parts of the blood, grows red and *angry*."—*Wiseman.*

Anguil'la, *n.*, and **Anguil'lidæ,** *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) See Eel.

Anguil'la, in *Indiana*, a village of Clay co., on the Eel river, abt. 20 m. S.E. of Terre Haute.

Anguil'la, or Snake Island, the most northerly of the Caribbee islands, in the W. Indies, 16 m. in length by 3 in breadth; Lat 18° 8′ N.; Lon. 63° 12′ E. It is so called from its tortuous figure, and belongs to the English. *Pop.* abt. 2,500.

Anguil'liform, *a.* [Lat. *anguilla*, eel, and *forma*.] Resembling an eel.

—*n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Anguilliformes* of Cuvier are now generally called *Muranidæ*.

Anguin'eal, *a.* [From Lat. *anguineus*, snaky.] Shaped as, or belonging to, a snake.

An'guish, *n.* [Fr. *angoisse*, from Lat. *angor*.] Excessive pain either of mind or body;—applied to the mind, it means the pain of *sorrow*, and is seldom used to signify other passions.

"Perpetual *anguish* fills his anxious breast,
Not stopt by business, nor compos'd by rest."—*Dryden.*

—*v. a.* To distress with excessive pain of mind (R.)

Anguil'lula, *n.* [Lat., a little eel.] (*Zoöl.*) A gen. of minute animals belonging to the nematoid worms of the class *Entozoa*, and including the little creatures known as the eels of vinegar, porter, &c.—The *A. fluviatilis* (found in wet moss and moist earth), though dried up till it becomes hard and brittle, will recover, swell up, take food, and resume its reproductive powers, soon after it is moistened with water. *A. tritici*, found in blighted wheat, has been known to revive in the same way after having been kept dry for five years.

An'guis, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The blind-worms, a gen. of reptiles, fam. *Chalcidæ*. They are innocent and harmless animals, feeding on worms and insects. Their eyes are very small, and in consequence they have often been supposed to be blind. The body is very brittle; the tail is easily broken off, but readily sprouts out afresh. They remain torpid during winter.

An'gular, *a.* Relating to angles, or having angles; as, an *angular* figure.—Hence, figuratively, sharp or stiff in character.

An'gular Motion. (*Astron.*) The motion of a body moving circularly, or oscillating about a fixed point. The angular motion of a planet is measured by the angle described at the centre of the sun, by a straight line drawn from that point to the planet, called the radius vector; and its amount is reciprocally proportional to the periodic time of the planet.

An'gular Section. (*Geom.*) The division of an angle into any number of equal parts. The bisection of an angle is accomplished by elementary geometry. The trisection requires the aid of solid geometry, being equivalent to the solution of a cubic equation. The general division of an angle into any proposed number of equal parts is a problem which mathematicians have not yet been able to solve. In modern mathematics, the term Angular Sections is used to denote that branch of analysis which is employed in the investigation of the properties of circular functions.

Angular'ity, *n.* The quality of being angular, or having corners.

An'gularly, *adv.* In an angular manner; with angles or corners.

An'gularness, *n.* The quality of being angular.

An'gulated, *a.* Formed with angles or corners; as, *angulated* figures.

An'guloden'tate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Angularly toothed, as certain leaves.—*Loudon.*

Angulom'eter, *n.* (*Geom.*) An instrument for measuring external angles.

Angulos'ity, *n.* The state of being angular. (o.)

An'gus. See Forfar, County of.

An'gus, Earls of, several members of the Douglas family, who, under the reign of the Stuarts in Scotland, distinguished themselves by the fierceness with which they exercised the great power they possessed.

Angus'tate, *a.* [Lat. *angustus*, narrow.] When any part sensibly diminishes in breadth.

Angustifo'liate, Angustifo'lious, *a.* [From Lat. *angustus*, narrow, and *folium*, leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having narrow leaves.

An'halt, a former duchy of Germany, bet. Lat. 51° and 52°, N., and Lon. 11° and 13° E., almost surrounded by Prussian Saxony. *Area*, 869 sq. m. Its surface, watered by the rivers Saale and Elbe, is hilly to the N.W., but in the centre forms a fertile plain. It contains the forest of Bernberg, embracing within its limits mines of iron, copper, and lead.—*Prod.* Corn, wine, tobacco, flax, fruits, &c.; it also possesses manufactures of woollens, earthenware, and hardware. The inhabitants are chiefly Protestant, and engaged in agricultural pursuits.—*A.* was formerly divided into three distinct sovereign dukedoms, *A.-Cöthen*, *A.-Bernberg*, and *A.-Dessau*. After 1863, however, the two former lines dying out, they became merged into the remaining one of *A.-Dessau*. The latter has since become absorbed into the German empire. *Chief towns:* Dessau, Bernberg, and Cöthen, (q. v.) *Pop.* 197,041.

Anharmon'ic, Anharmon'ical, *a.* (*Geom.*) Noting a kind of double ratio.

Anhela'tion, *n.* [Lat. *anhelatio*.] The act of panting; the state of being out of breath

An'holt, a small Danish island in the Cattegat, between Lessoe and Zealand; Lat 56° 44′ 20″ N.; Lon. 11° 38′ 51″ E. It has a lighthouse.

An'hydrite, *n.* (*Min.*) An orthorhombic mineral; color white; usually associated with common salt. Spec. grav. 2·899 to 2·94. *Comp.* lime 41·2, sulphuric acid 58·8 = 100.

Anid'æi, *n.* [Gr. *a.* priv., and *eidea*, form.] (*Physiol.*) The name given to monsters characterized by a total want of specific form or shape, occurring sometimes in the cow and human species.

Anight', Anights', *adv.* [Pref. *a* and *night*.] In the night-time.

"Sir Toby, you must come in earlier *anights*: your niece, My lady, takes great exceptions at your ill hours."—*Shaks.*

Anhy'drous, *a.* [Gr. *a.* priv., and *ydor*, water.] (*Chem.*) Without water. A term applied to salts, and to certain acids when deprived of water.

A'ni. The former capital of Armenia, now in ruins.

(*Zoöl.*) The Keel-bill, *Crotophaga ani*, a bird of the family *Cuculidæ*, which is a common inhabitant of the hotter regions of South America, and particularly of Brazil, but is also met with in some parts of North America, as well as in several of the West India islands. The general color of these birds is black, with more or less metallic reflections, and they have a short, arched bill, very much compressed. They live in flocks; the skirts of woods and the borders of flooded savannas being their favorite haunts. Many pairs are said to use the same nest, which is built on the branches of trees, and of a large size. Their flesh being rank, is not edible.



Fig 130.—KEEL-BILL. (*Crotophaga ani.*)

An'il, *n.* [Sans. kr. *nili*, indigo.] (*Com.*) A kind of indigo, obtained from the plant *Indigofera anil*, native of West Indies. It differs from the *Indigofera tinctoria*, the true indigo, in having compressed legumes which are not torulose.

An'ile, *a.* [Lat. *anilis*, from *anus*.] Resembling an old woman; doting.

Anil'ic Acid, Indigotic Acid. (*Chem.*) A light yellowish-white, crystalline substance, soluble in 1,000 parts water, fusible and volatile; it unites readily with bases, and forms well crystallized salts. It is obtained by adding pounded indigo to nitric acid, diluted with an equal volume of water.—*A.* acid is also formed by the action of nitric acid on salicine or salicilic acid. *Form.* $C_{14}H_4O_3HO$.

Anil'ine, Crystalline, Cyanol, *n.* (*Chem.*) A powerful base; colorless oily fluid of spec. grav. 1·020. Tasts burning, aromatic; smell vinous; boiling-point 320°; evaporates at all temperatures, and becomes brown in air; it does not, in solution, affect vegetable colors; dissolves phosphorus, sulphur, camphor, and resin; coagulates albumen, and forms crystalline salts with acids. It is obtained from nitro-benzine by dissolving the latter in alcohol, saturating the solution with ammonia, and passing a current of sulphuretted hydrogen through the deep-red mixture. The current of gas is again to be renewed, until sulphur ceases to separate on standing. Hydrochloric acid is then added in excess to the solution, and the alcohol being removed by evaporation, a clear, slightly colored fluid, *aniline*, remains, possessing the characters of an organic base.—*A.* has a remarkable analogy with ammonia. It is readily detected by its producing, in minute quantities, with solutions of chloride of lime a fine violet-blue, resembling ammoniacal oxide of copper. *Form.* $C_{12}H_7N$. Aniline was first obtained in separate form by Unverdorben, in 1826.—*A.* yields brilliant colors of high importance for dyers. But the discovery of this precious coloring principle is so recent, and has given rise to a branch of industry of such extent, that much confusion still exists in reference to the very names of the various colors obtained from *A.* In such a state of things, and new discoveries being made every day, we refer to the word Rosaniline, name given in 1858 by Prof. Hoffman to the *aniline crimson*, for a complete classification of the aniline dyes.

Anil'ity, An'ileness, *n.* [Lat. *anilitas*.] The state of being an old woman; the old age of woman; dotage.

Anil'o-cyanic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) A volatile liquid, with a pungent odor, boiling at 354°, obtained by heating melanoximide. *Form.* $C_{14}NH_5O_2$.

Anil'o-mellone, Phenile-mellone, *n.* (*Chem.*) A fluid obtained by heating melaniline. It consists of melline (C_6N_4), coupled with phenile ($C_{12}H_4$), less hydrogen.

An'ima, *n.* [Lat., the soul.] This Latin word was formerly more than now used among divines and naturalists, to denote the soul, or principle of life in animals; also among chemists, to denote the volatile or spiritnous part of bodies.—*Anima Mundi*, a phrase formerly used to denote, a certain pure ethereal substance or spirit diffused through the mass of the world, organizing and actuating the whole and the different parts.

(*Mus.*) With animation; in a spirited manner.

Animadver'sion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *animadversio*.] Reproof; severe censure; blame.

"He dismissed their commission with severe and sharp *animadversion*."—*Clarendon.*

Animadver'sive, *a.* That has the power of judging or perceiving.

"The representation of objects to the soul, the only *animadversive* principle, are conveyed by motions made on the immediate organs of sense."—*Granville.* (o.)

Animadver'siveness, *n.* The power of animadverting. (o.)

Animadvert', *v. n.* [Lat. *animadvertere*.] To pass censures upon.

"I should not *animadvert* on him, who was otherwise a painful observer of the decorum of the stage, if he had not used extreme severity in his judgment of the incomparable Shakspeare." — *Dryden.*

An'imadvert'er, *n.* One who animadverts or passes censure.

An'imal, *n.* [Lat., Fr., Sp., *animal*; from Lat. *anima*, breath, life.] A being which lives, moves, and feels. It is very difficult to define properly what an animal is, as the ordinary characters of animal life seem to be possessed by vegetables also, and thus it becomes almost impossible to say when animal life ceases and vegetable life begins. It is very easy for any person to tell the difference between a *lion* and an *oak*, and to refer them to their proper kingdoms in nature; but when we descend to the minute forms of each kingdom, it becomes exceedingly difficult to assert which is an animal and which is a plant. Many minute forms, which have occupied the attention of microscopic observers, and which for a length of time have passed undisputed for animals, are now proved to be vegetables; and there are still many which the zoölogist and botanist must, for the time being, accept as common property. In general terms, however, an animal may be defined as a being which is capable of nourishing itself and of reproducing its species, which has sensation, and is endowed with the power of voluntary motion

—*a.* Pertaining to animals. — Generally used in contra distinction of *rational*, *spiritual*, *intellectual*, or vegetable.

Animal Kingdom.—There are three great divisions of natural objects called kingdoms of nature, — the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms. The animal kingdom embraces all living creatures defined to be animals, and it is the province of the zoölogist to arrange this into classes, orders, families, and genera, according to their natural affinities. Zoölogy being the department of Natural History which treats of animals, it is under this name that an account will be given of the different systems adopted by the masters of the science, such as Linnæus, Cuvier, Geoffrey St. Hilaire, and Agassiz.

Animal'cular, Animal'culine, *a.* Belonging to, or looking as animalcules.

Animal'cule, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *animalculum*, a little animal.] (*Zoöl.*) The name commonly given to those minute forms of animal life only visible by means of magnifying-glasses. — Nothing can be more vague or inappropriate than this name, since it only expresses the small dimensions of the beings to which it is applied, and does not indicate any of their characteristic peculiarities. In the infancy of microscopic knowledge, it was natural to associate together all those creatures whose internal structure could not be clearly made out with the instruments then in use; and thus the most heterogeneous assemblage of plants, zoöphytes, minute crustaceans, &c., came to be aggregated with the true animalcules under this head. The class was being gradually limited by the removal of all such forms as could be referred to others; but still very little was known of the real nature of those that remained in it until the study was taken up by Prof. Ehrenberg, with the advantage of instruments which had derived new and vastly improved capabilities from the application of the principle of Achromatism. The most important result of his study was the separation of the entire assemblage into two distinct groups, one, the *Infusoria*, being of very low, and the other, the *Polygastrica*, of comparatively high organization. Lately the name *Rotifera*, or *Rotatoria*, has been substituted for Polygastrica, and a group has been separated from the Infusoria to form the lowest order of the Protozoa under the name of Rhizopoda — See Infusoria, Rotifera, and Rhizopoda. See also Protozoa.

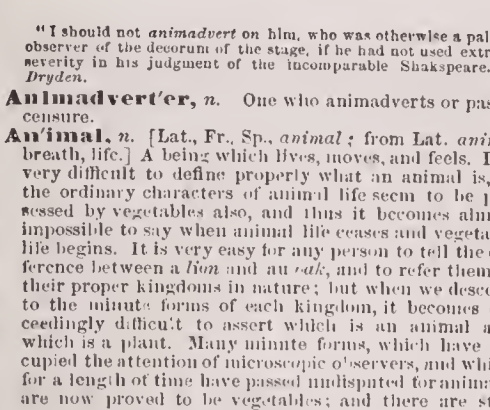


Fig. 131.

1. Infusoria (*Vorticella nebulifera*), 75 times its size. — 2. Separate body of the same, 300 times its size; *a*, mouth; *b*, nucleus; *c*, contractile vesicle.
3. Rotifera (*Triophthalmus dorsualis*), 300 times its size.

Animal'culist, *n.* A person versed in the knowledge of animalcules.

Animal'culum, *n*; *pl.* Animalcula. [Lat.] An animalcule.

An'imal-Flow'er, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The popular name of some species of the Actiniæ, *q. v.*

An'imalish, *a.* Like an animal.

An'imalism, *n.* [Fr. *animalisme.*] The state of a being only actuated by sensual appetites; animal nature; sensuality.

Animal'ity, *n.* [Fr. *animalité.*] The state of animal existence or nature.

Animaliza'tion, *n.* [Fr. *animalisation.*] The act of animalizing. — The assimilation of food by the process of digestion.

An'imalize, *v. a.* [Fr. *animaliser.*] To give animal life to; to endow with the properties of an animal. — To assimilate or convert into animal matter by the process of digestion.

An'imalness, *n.* The same as Animality. (o.)

An'imas City, in *Colorado*, a village of Conejos co., abt. 245 m. S.W. of Denver.

An'imate, *v. a.* [Lat. *animare.*] To quicken; to make alive; to give life to; as, the soul *animates* the body; man must have been *animated* by a higher power. — To give powers to; to heighten the powers or effect of any thing.

"But none, ah! none can *animate* the lyre,
And the mute strings with vocal souls inspire." — *Dryden.*

—To encourage; to incite; to give spirit to.

"The more to *animate* the people, he stood on high . . . . and cried unto them with a loud voice." — *Knolles.*

An'imate, *a.* Alive; possessing animal life.

"The admirable nature of *animate* bodies." — *Bentley.*

Animated, *p. a.* Lively; vigorous; full of life or spirit.

"Warriors she fires with *animated* sounds,
Pours balm into the bleeding lover's wounds." — *Pope.*

An'imater, *n.* One who animates; an animator.

An'imating, *p. a.* Giving life; enlivening; quickening.

Anima'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *animatio.*] The act of animating, or the state of being animated. — Life; liveliness; vivacity; cheerfulness; briskness; alacrity; activity; alertness.

An'imative, *a.* That which has the power of giving life, or animating.

An'imator, *n.* [Lat.] That which animates or gives life.

An'ime, *n.* [Fr. *animé*, living.] (*Com.*) A resin exuding from the stem of the *Hymenæa courbaril*, and containing insects entrapped in it, whence its name. It is distinguished from copal by its ready solubility in alcohol. It is used by varnish-makers, and for scenting pastilles.

An'imé, *a.* [Fr., living.] (*Her.*) Applied to the eyes of a rapacious animal when borne of a different tincture from the creature itself.

An'imine, *n.* (*Chem.*) An oily base, with a peculiar smell, soluble in 20 parts cold water, very soluble in alcohol; obtained from rectified oil of Dippel by saturating with ammonia, and distilling. It changes reddened litmus to a violet blue.

An'imism, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *animus*, the soul.] (*Philos.*) The doctrine of the *anima mundi*, as held by Stahl; the doctrine that all the phenomena of animal economy are produced by the agency of the soul, or by a vital principle, distinct from the substance of the body. — *Webster.*

An'imist, *n.* An adherent to the doctrine of animism.

Animose', *a.* [Lat. *animosus.*] Full of spirit; hot; vehement.

Animos'ity, *n.* [Fr. *animosité*, from Lat. *animositas.*] Vehemence of hatred; passionate malignity. It implies rather the disposition to break out into outrages than the outrage itself.

An'ion, *n.* [Gr. *ano*, upwards, and *io*, I go.] (*Chem.*) When a substance is decomposed by the galvanic battery, the elements into which it is resolved are termed *ions*: the element going to the *anode* is an electro-negative body, or *an-ion*, while the element which proceeds to the *cathode* is an electro-positive, or *cat-ion*. When water is decomposed, oxygen is attracted by the positive plus, or zinc pole, or anode, and is therefore the anion, or electro-negative body; while hydrogen, going to the cathode minus, or negative pole, is the *cation*.

An'isamide, *n.* (*Chem.*) An amid obtained by acting on chloride of anisyle with ammonia.

Anisan'iline, *n.* (*Chem.*) White brilliant subliming needles, formed by the action of aniline on chloride of anisyle. *Form.* $C_{28}H_{13}NO_4$.

An'ise Stearoptene, Anise Camphor. (*Chem.*) *Form.* $C_{10}H_8O$. Crystalline plates obtained from anise oil. Identical with the stearoptene of fennel.

Anisette', *n.* [Fr.] A liquor obtained by distilling anise, fennel, and coriander-seed with brandy, and sweetening the product. The *A. of Bordeaux*, when genuine, is a delicious and very stomachic drink.

An'isic Acid, Draconic Acid. (*Chem.*) Colorless brilliant needles, very soluble in alcohol, obtained by the action of nitric acid on anise or estragon stearoptene. *Form.* $C_{16}H_7O_5HO$.

Anisomer'ic, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *meros*, parts.] Having not similar or symmetrical parts.

An'jar, a British town of Hindostan, prov. Cutch, near the N.E. shore of the Gulf; Lat. 23° 3′ N.; Lon. 70° 11′ E. *Pop.* about 10,000.

Anjen'go, a seaport town of S. Hindostan, prov. of Travancore, 18 m. N.N.W. of Cape Comorin; Lat. 8° 37′ N.; Lon. 76° 53′ E.

An'jou, an ancient prov. of France, now distributed among the deps. of Maine et Loire, Loire-Inférieure, Vendée, Indre et Loire, Sarthe, Ille et Vilaine, Mayenne, and Deux-Sèvres.

An'jou, Counts, afterwards Dukes of, a powerful French family, closely connected with the royal house of Valois who maintained a considerable share of independence until the reign of Louis XI. The most ancient branch of these princes derives its origin from Ingelbert, a favorite of Charles the Bald, A.D. 870. In the 13th century, Charles, fourth son of Louis VIII., began the second branch of the house of Anjou, and became the head of the Guelphic party in Italy. He endeavored by crushing the Ghibelins to found an empire in Italy, but was unsuccessful. Whilst engaged in this work, the celebrated massacre, historically known as the "Sicilian Vespers," took place, in which 4,000 of his French soldiers were butchered by the Sicilians in Palermo, at the Easter Monday of 1282. He had laid siege to Messina, where his fleet was captured by the admiral of Peter of Aragon, who had assumed the title of king of Sicily. This event filled him with fury, and he sent a challenge to Peter to meet him in single combat. In order to gain time, the challenge was accepted, though subsequently declined; shortly after which Charles died, in his 75th year, 1285. — He was by far the most distinguished of his house.

An'ise, *n.* [Fr. *anis*; Lat. *anisum*; Gr. *anison.*] (*Bot.*) The common name of the *Pimpinella anisum*, gen. *Pimpinella*, *q. v.* — The *A.* seed imported from Spain and Italy is used as a condiment, and in the preparation of liquors; also in medicine, as a stimulant stomachic



Fig. 132. — Anise (*Pimpinella anisum*).

to relieve flatulence, &c., particularly in infants. It has an aromatic, agreeable smell, and a warm, sweetish taste. It contains a volatile oil, which is nearly colorless, has the odor and taste of the seed, and is employed for similar purposes. Sp. grav. .9857. It is soluble in alcohol.

An'jou, Francis, Duke of, b. 1554, and created at his birth, Duke of Alençon. He was the youngest son of Henry II. of France, by his queen Catharine de Medicis. In 1573 he was present at the siege of La Rochelle. On the death of his brother Charles IX., a plot was formed to place *A.* on the throne; on the failure of which, he, along with his brother-in-law Henry, king of Navarre, was imprisoned. Afterwards, being reconciled with the king, Henry III., he received the dukedom of Anjou. In 1576 he headed the Catholic party, and in the next year assisted the Flemings, then at war with the Spanish power. In 1581 he was chosen sovereign of the Netherlands; but his despotic mode of government made the people revolt, and he was finally expelled from the country. D. in France, 1584.

An'ker, *n.* [Dut. *ancker.*] (*Com.*) An old Dutch measure of capacity still used in Russia, and equal to 9¾ wine gallons.

An'kerite, *n.* (*Min.*) A rhombohedral mineral; white with tints of gray, red, and brown; foliated, slightly translucent, brittle, lustre pearly. B.B. it becomes black magnetic. Spec. grav. 3·080; *comp.* as a dolomite in which the magnesia is more or less replaced by protoxide of iron.

Ank'lam, a town of Prussia, prov. of Pomerania, on the Peene, 47 m. N.W. of Stettin. It carries on a considerable trade in shipbuilding and shipping. *Pop.* 10,000.

An'kle, *n.* [A.S. *ancleow*; Ger. and D. *anker.*] (*Anat.*) The joint which connects the foot to the leg.

An'kle-bone, *n.* The bone of the ankle; the astragalus.

An'kled, *a.* Having, or relating to ankles; as, a well-*ankled* foot.

Ank'let, *n.* An ornament that women fastened to the ankle-band of each leg, mentioned in the Bible (Is. iii. 18., "tinkling ornaments about their feet.") They were as common as bracelets and armlets, and made of much the same materials. They are still worn in the East, and Lane (*Mod. Egypt.*) quotes from a song, in allusion to the pleasure caused by their sound, "the ringing of thine *anklets* has deprived me of reason." Hence, Mohammed forbade them in public; "let them not make a noise with their feet, that their ornaments which hide may (thereby) be discovered." (*Koran*, xxiv. 31.)



Fig. 133. — Anklets

Anko'bar, an Abyssinian town in the State of Shoa, built on a mountain 8,198 feet above the level of the sea. *Pop.* between 12,000 and 15,000, living in thatched houses shaded with trees.

Ank'oi, or ANDKHO, a town of Bokhara, Asia, 75 m. W. of Balkh; Lat. 36° 48′; Lon. 66° E.; *pop.* about 25,000.

Ankylo'sis, *n.* See ANCHYLOSIS.

An'lace, *n.* See ANELACE.

Ann, St., the mother of the Blessed Virgin, and the wife of Joachim.

Ann, or **Anne, St.,** in British N. America, a lake situated 50 m. N. of Lake Superior, into which by a small river it empties itself.

Ann, St., in British N. America, a seaport on the E. side of Cape Breton.

Ann, St. See FREDERICTON.

Ann, St., in Jamaica, a village and parish in Middlesex co., on the N. coast, 20 m. W. of Port Maria.

An'na. [Gr., Lat., and Hind.; Heb. *Hannah.*] The sister of Dido (Virgil, *Æneid*, iv.) — The wife of Tobit, and his support in poverty.—The daughter of Phanuel, and a prophetess.

An'na, *n.* (*Com.*) In the E. Indies, a coin of 12 pie, or the 16th part of a rupee, worth about $0.03.

An'na, in *Illinois,* a township and village of Union co.; *pop.* of township, 2,697.

Anna Comnena, a daughter of the Byzantine emperor Alexius Comnenus I.; conspired at his death to give the crown to her husband Nicephorus Brennius, but in vain. She had considerable literary taste, and wrote the *Alexiad,* a history of her father's reign. D. 1148.

Anna Ivanowna, empress of all the Russias. B. 1694. She was the daughter of the Czar Ivan Alexiowitch, married the Duke of Courland in 1710, and succeeded to the throne on the death of Peter II., in 1730. She invested her favorite Biron with almost absolute power, and he governed the empire with intolerable tyranny. During *A.'s* reign, Russia was at peace with her neighbors, excepting only the war in which she engaged to place Augustus III. on the throne of Poland; and that with the Turks in 1736, terminated by the peace of Belgrade in 1739. D. 1740. She was succeeded by her grand-nephew Ivan.

An'naberg, (St.,) a mining town of Saxony, in the circle of the Erzgebirge, 8 m. S.W. of Marienburg. Its inhabitants are principally occupied in its mines, which produce tin, silver, and cobalt. *Pop.* about 10,500.

An'nabergite, *n.* (*Min.*) A synonym of arseniate of nickel. — See NICKEL.

Ann'aghdown, a parish of Connaught, Ireland, 7 m. from Galway; *pop.* 4,500.

An'nalist, *n.* A writer of annals.

An'nalize, *v. a.* To record in annals.

An'nals, *n. pl.* [Fr. *anna'es,* from Lat. *annalis.*] A species of history, in which events are related in the exact order of chronology. They differ from perfect history in this, that annals are a bare relation of what passes every year, as a journal is of what passes every day; whereas, history relates not only the transactions themselves, but also the causes, motives, and springs of action. The name comes from the first annual records of the Romans, which were called *Annales Pontificum,* or *Annales Maximi.*—The word *A.* is also applied to periodicals containing the transactions of societies, &c.

Annam. See COCHIN-CHINA, page 586.

An'nambœ, or ANNAMABŒ, one of the four fortified forts occupied by Britain on the Gold Coast of Africa; *pop.* about 3,000.

Annamoo'ka, or ROTTERDAM, one of the Friendly Islands, about 10 m. in circuit.

Annan, a seaport-town of Scotland, co. of Dumfries, on a small river of the same name; *pop.* of borough, 3,173.

An'nandale, in Scotland, the name given to the valley traversed lengthwise by the river Annan. It contains many Roman antiquities.

Annap'olis. ["The city of Anne."] A town of Nova Scotia, on the river of the same name, and on the S.W. side of the Bay of Fundy; lat. 40° 47′ N.; Lon. 65° 50′ W. Although the first European settlement in N. America, having been founded in 1604, it has never flourished. It was called Fort Royal by the French. *Pop.* of town and county of the same name, 18,121

Annap'olis, in *Maryland,* a city and port of entry, cap. of the State and of the co. of Anne Arundel, on the S.W. side of the Severn, 2 m. from its mouth, 40 m. E.N. E. of Washington. *A.* was at first settled in 1649, under the name of Providence, afterward changed to Anne Arundeltown, and finally named *A.,* in honor of Queen Anne. It is the seat of St. John's College, incorporated in 1787, and of the U.S. Naval Academy.

Annap'olis, in *Illinois,* a post-office of Crawford co.

Annap'olis, in *Indiana,* a post-village of Parke co., 75 m. W. of Indianapolis.

Annap'olis, in *Ohio,* a village of Crawford co., 70 m. N. of Columbus.

—a post-vill. of Jefferson co., 15 m. W. of Steubenville.

Annap'olis Junction, in *Maryland,* a post-office of Anne Arundel co.

Ann Ar'bor, in *Michigan* a flourishing city, cap. of Washtenaw co., on the river Huron, 38 m. W. of Detroit. The State University, established here in 1837, possesses an extensive library, an astronomical observatory, and a well appointed chemical laboratory; its fine buildings, pleasantly situated, constitute one of the attractions of the town.—*Manf.* Wool, iron, agricultural implements, and flour.

An'nates, *n. pl.* [From Lat. *annus.*] (*Eccl. Hist.*) A year's income due to the Pope, on the death of any bishop, abbot, or parish-priest, to be paid by his successor. In 1789, they were finally abolished in France.

An'naton, in *Wisconsin,* a post-office of Grant co.

Annawai'ka, in *Alabama,* a post-office of De Kalb co.

An'nawan, in *Illinois,* a post-village and township of Henry co., on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, 145 m. W.S.W. of Chicago, and 36 m. E. by S. of Rock Island.

Anne, (*ann,*) Queen of Great Britain, B. 1664. The second daughter of King James II. by his first wife Anne Hyde. She married, in 1683, Prince George of Denmark, and succeeded to the crown upon the death of William III. in 1702. The principal events in her reign were the war of the Spanish succession; the great achievements of the English troops under the celebrated Duke of Marlborough (*q. v.*) in Flanders and Germany, by which the military supremacy of France was shattered; the establishment of the union of the until then separate kingdoms of England and Scotland in 1705; and the dashing successes of the Earl of Peterborough in Spain. During the reign of *A.,* the rivalry of the two great political parties, the Whigs and the Tories, rose to extreme violence; the latter, or Jacobite faction, looking upon the queen as secretly favoring the views of her brother, the exiled Pretender, to the succession.—*A.* was of an easy and placable disposition, and during the greater part of her life was entirely under the control of her imperious friend and confidante, Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough. She, however, at last fell into disgrace, and was succeeded in the post of favorite by Mrs. Masham, one of her attendants, a woman of obscure birth and mediocre character. Her reign is especially celebrated as a literary æra, from the number of great writers who then flourished, the munificent patronage bestowed upon them, and the high esteem in which the world of letters was generally held. Among the illustrious literati of this period are found the names of Pope, Swift, Bolingbroke, Newton, &c. D. 1712.

Anne OF AUSTRIA, Queen of France, B. 1604, was the eldest daughter of Philip II. of Spain, and married King Louis XIII. in 1615. During the lifetime of her husband she was constantly at variance with his great minister, Cardinal Richelieu. The Duke of Buckingham was deeply attached to Anne, and made open love to her. She reprimanded him so gently that it was thought she returned his affection. When Louis XIII. died, in 1643, Anne, as mother of the infant monarch, was appointed regent, and displayed no ordinary political tact in making Cardinal Mazarin her minister. The Parisians, however, were uneasy; Mazarin was a foreigner, his financial policy was unpopular, and an insurrection arose which might have assumed fearful dimensions. It is known in French history as the war of the *Fronde,* q. v. The queen, the cardinal, and their partisans were opposed to the nobility of the kingdom and the citizens of the capital. The former finally prevailed. She died at the age of sixty-four in 1666. She was beautiful in person, had much of German phlegm and Austrian pride, yet she was amiable and forgiving.

Anne DE BEAUJEU, the eldest daughter of Louis XI. of France, B. 1462. Her father, jealous of her talents, married her to Pierre de Bourbon, Sire de Beaujeu, a prince of dull understanding. On the death of Louis XI. she was acknowledged governess of the kingdom, during the minority of her brother, Charles VIII. The Duke of Orleans having insulted Anne, she ordered him to be arrested, when he speedily fled, and sought refuge in Brittany. Anne attacked the Bretons and routed them, took the Duke, their leader, prisoner; and by the politic marriage of the young king of France to her namesake, the youthful duchess of Brittany, that country was annexed to the French crown. She retained her rank and influence after Charles VIII. had ascended the throne; and when, dying childless in 1498, he was succeeded by the Duke of Orleans, that prince respected her claims and position, and said, "that it did not become the king of France to avenge the feuds of the Duke of Orleans." D. 1522.

Anne OF BOHEMIA, B. 1367, was the eldest daughter of the Emperor Charles IV., and married Richard II., king of England, in 1380. She may justly be regarded as one of the nursing-mothers of the Reformation, for she protected Wickliffe towards the close of his life, when threatened by the Council of Lambeth in 1382. It was she who obtained an amnesty for the multitude who had become involved in the insurrection headed by Wat Tyler. This mediation, and her conspicuous virtues, acquired for her the title of the "Good Queen Anne." D. without issue, 1394.

Anne Boleyn. See BOLEYN.

Anne DE BRETAGNE, or of BRITTANY, B. at Nantes, 1476, was the only daughter of Francis II., duke of Brittany. Louis of Orleans, heir-presumptive to the French throne, when he fled to Brittany (see ANNE DE BEAUJEU), became deeply enamored of her; and Anne, not yet fifteen, gave him in return her first love. Compelled to marry the young King Charles VIII., she acted with fidelity and discretion, and at his death displayed deep grief. But her old lover, now Louis XII., divorced the deformed lady he had been compelled to espouse, and soon persuaded Anne to forget her sorrow by marrying him at Nantes. It is said that as queen of France she exercised unbounded influence over her husband, and her detractors affirm that she sacrificed France to the petty intrigues of Brittany. D. 1514.

Anne of Cleves, daughter of John, 3d duke of Cleves, B. 1515. She married in 1540, Henry VIII., king of England, and became his fourth wife. She was divorced from him in a few months afterward, and lived in privacy until her death in 1557.

Anne Ar'undel, in *Maryland,* a county situated in the central part of the State, on the W. shore of Chesapeake Bay, about 5 m. S. of Baltimore. *Area,* 750 sq. m. The Patapsco river bounds it on the N. and N.E., the Patuxent on the S.W., and its eastern part is traversed by South and Severn rivers. Surface, varying from undulating to hilly; soil, generally fertile. Its staple products are wheat, oats, maize, tobacco, hay, and butter. Copper and iron are found here. *A.* is the third co. in the State as respects population, and contains Annapolis the capital of Maryland. It takes its name from Anne Arundel, wife of Cecil, Lord Baltimore.

Anne, St., in *Illinois.* See ST. ANNE.

Anne, St., in Central America. See SANTA ANNA.

Anne, St., a river of prov. of Quebec, which after a S.W. flow of nbt. 120 m., effects a junction with the St. Lawrence on its N. side, 50 m. W.S.W. of Quebec. At its embouchure it is 1,000 ft. broad. It is scarcely navigable, owing to its numerous shoals and rapids.

Anne, St., a seaport of Marie-Galaude, in the West India islands.

Anne, St., in prov. of Quebec, a town on the S. side of the river St. Lawrence. Lat. 49° N.; Lon. 60° 25′ W.

Anne, Ste., in Guadaloupe, a village of Grand-Terre on the S. coast, about 12 m. E.S.E. of Point-a-Pitre.

Anneal', *v. a.* [A.S. *anælan,* to kindle.] To soften and temper glass, iron, &c., by heating and gradually cooling.

Anneal'ing, *n.* (*Chem.*) A process applied in the manufacture of glass or some metals, to prevent the particles arranging themselves in that condition which produces a brittle quality. When glass and metals, more particularly iron or steel, have been heated to a red heat, they are very brittle. Glass drops, for example, made in the form of what are termed *Prince Rupert's drops,* are so brittle, that when touched sharply with a stone, or when a portion is broken off, they fly into a thousand fragments; glass requires, therefore, to be annealed—a process consisting in placing it into a furnace for many hours, and gradually drawing it to a cooler part of the oven. Malleable iron, when it is to be subjected to pressure, requires annealing. Thus, boiler-plates, which are drawn out by rollers, are placed for some time in an annealing furnace. Tempering of steel is an analogous process, and consists in heating the metal at various temperatures. The explanation of the process of annealing depends upon the theory of heat which may be adopted. According to the immaterial theory, the particles of iron and glass are placed by the high temperatures of preparation in a peculiar condition, opposed to the attraction of cohesion; the cohesive force being restored by the modified application of heat in the annealing and tempering process.

Annec'tant, *a.* Annexing.

Annecy', a town of France, dep. of Haute-Savoie, 22 m. S. of Geneva; *pop.* 10,737.—The town is situated on the N. side of the lake of the same name, 9 m. long, and between 1 and 2 m. broad; 1,426 ft. above the sea-level.

Anne-de-la-Pérade, Ste., in prov. of Quebec, a post-village of Port Neuf co., on St. Anne river, 57 m. W. by N. of Quebec.

Anne-de-la-Pocatière, Ste., in prov. of Quebec, a post-village and parish in Kamouraska co., on the S. bank of the St. Lawrence, 75 m. below Quebec. It is a considerable place, and possesses a well-attended college. *Pop.* of parish about 2,850.

Anne-des-Plaines, Ste., in prov. of Quebec, a parish and village in Terrebonne co., 26 m. N.W. of Montreal; *pop.* about 1,620.

Anne-du-Machiche, Ste., in prov. of Quebec, a post-village and parish in St. Maurice co., on a river of the same name, 75 m. N.E. of Montreal. *Pop.* abt. 2,020.

Anne-du-Nord, Ste., in prov. of Quebec, a village and parish of Montmorenci co., on the N. bank of the St. Lawrence, 18 m. from Quebec. *Pop.* about 910.

Annel'ides. ANNELIDA, or ANNELIDS, *n. pl.* [From Lat. *annulus,* a little ring.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of *Annulosa,* including all the higher kinds of worm-like animals, often called red-blooded worms, the greatest part of which are marine, though there are several species which inhabit fresh water, and some which live on land. Their body is usually very long, divided into numerous segments similar and equal to each other, except at the two extremities; but in the lower forms, such as the *Leech,* the segmentary division is very indistinctly seen, on account of the general softness of the integument. A large portion of the marine annelids have special respiratory appendages, into which the fluids of the body are sent for aëration, and these are situated upon the head (*Fig.* 134) in those species which (like the *Serpula, Terebella, Sabellaria,* &c.) have their bodies enclosed by tubes, either formed by a shelly substance produced from their own substance, or built up by the agglutination of grains of sand, fragments of shell, &c.; whilst they are distributed along the two sides of the body in such as swim freely through the water, or crawl over the surface of rocks, as is the case with the *Nereidæ*; or simply bury themselves in the sand, as the *Arenicola*



Fig. 134.—SERPULA LACTATA.

or "Lob-worm." In these respiratory appendages the circulation of the fluids may be distinctly seen by microscopic examination. These fluids are of two kinds, the one colorless, and the other usually red. Authors are divided on the question of which of these two fluids represents the blood of other articulated animals.

Annella'ta, *n. pl.* See ANNULOSA.

Anus'burg, in *Maine*, a township of Washington co., 45 m. E. by S. of Bangor.

Anne's, St., in prov. of Quebec, a post-vill., parish of St. *A.* Bout de l'Isle, distant from Montreal 24 m.; *pop.* abt. 320.

Anne's, St., in prov. of Ontario, a vill. of Nelson township, Halton co.; *pop.* 300.

Anu'et, one of the Scilly islands, near that of St. Agnes.

Annex', *v. a.* [Fr. *annexer*, from Lat. *annectere.*] To unite at the end; to affix; as, he *annexed* a codicil to his will. — To unite, as a smaller thing to a greater; as, he *annexed* a province to his kingdom. — To unite *à posteriori;* annexation always presupposing something. Thus we may say, punishment is *annexed* to guilt, but not guilt to punishment.

—*v. n.* To join; to be united.

—*n.* The thing annexed.

Annexa'tion, and ANNEXION, *n.* The act of annexing; conjunction; addition; union; as, the *annexation* of Texas to the U. States.

Annex'iou, *n.* The act of annexing. (R.)

Annex'ment, *n.* The act of annexing, or the thing annexed. (R.)

Anni'hilable, *a.* [Fr.] That which may be annihilated.

Anni'hilate, *v. a.* [Fr. *annihiler.*] To reduce to nothing; to put out of existence. — To destroy, so as to make the thing otherwise than it was. — To annul; to destroy the agency of anything.

Annihila'tion, *n.* The act of reducing to nothing; the state of being reduced to nothing.

Anni'hilator, *n.* The person who, or the thing which, annihilates.

Anni'hilatory, *a.* Tending to annihilate.

An'nin Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of McKean co.; *pop.* 760.

An'nisquam, in *Massachusetts*, a post-office of Essex co.

Anniver'sarily, *adv.* Annually. (O.)

Anniver'sary, *a.* [Fr. *anniversaire*, from Lat. *anniversarius.*] Returning with the revolution of the year; annual; yearly.

—*n.* A day celebrated as it returns in the course of the year — The act of celebration, or performance, in honor of the anniversary day.

An'no Dom'ini. [Lat.] Abbreviated A. D., the year of our Lord; the computation of time from our Saviour's incarnation It is used in America for all public deeds and writings, on which account it is called the "Vulgar era."

Annomina'tion, *n.* [Lat. *annominatio.*] Alliteration; agnomination. (R.)

An'no Mun'di. [Lat.] Abbreviated A. M., in the year of the world; the computation of time from the creation of the world.

Anno'na, *n.* [Lat., from *annus*, a year.] A name formerly given to the allowance of oil, salt, bread, flesh, corn, wine, hay, and straw, which was annually provided by contractors for the maintenance of an army. It was also applied, in English law, to denote anything contributed by one person towards the support of another.

Ann'ouay, a town of France, dep. of the Ardèche, 7 m. from the Rhone. It is principally distinguished by its manufactures of paper, long reckoned the best in France. *Pop.* 16,271.

An'notate, *v. a.* [Fr. *annoter*, from Lat. *annotare.*] To make annotations.

Annota'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Explications or remarks written upon books; notes; — ordinarily used in the plural.

"It might appear very improper to publish *annotations*, without the text itself whereunto they relate." — *Boyle.*

An'notator, and **Annota'tionist,** *n.* [Fr. *annotateur.*] A writer of notes, or annotations; a scholiast; a commentator.

Anuo'tatory, *a.* That contains annotations.

Annot'to, ANNATTO, ARNOTTO, ONOTO, *n.* (*Chem.*) Brown cakes, being the pulp of the seeds of the *Bixa orellana*, a shrub of S. America. It has no taste, but a smell of urine, which is said to be added to it; soluble in water, slightly in alcohol and ether with orange color, and in caustic potash with a red color. Sulphuric acid makes it indigo-blue; nitric acid makes it green; it contains a yellow and red-coloring matter. *A.* is sometimes employed for dyeing silk of an orange color, by immersing the goods in a solution of the dye in potash, or soda, and brightening by means of alum, vinegar, or lime juice. It is extensively used for dyeing cheese and butter.

Announce', *v. a.* [Fr. *annoncer*, from Lat *annunciare.*] To publish; to proclaim; to make known. — To pronounce; to declare by a general sentence.

Announce'ment, *n.* The act of announcing; proclaiming, or making known by public notice.

Anuoun'cer, *n.* The person who announces.

Annoy', *v. a.* [Fr *ennuyer.*] To incommode; to vex; to tease; to molest.

"Woe to poor man; each outward thing *annoys* him;
He heaps in inward grief, that most destroys him."—*Sidney.*

—*n.* [Fr. *ennui.*] Injury; molestation; trouble.

"What then remains, but, after past *annoy,*
To take the good vicissitude of joy."—*Dryden.*

Annoy'ance, *n.* [O. Fr. *annoiance.*] That which annoys; the state of being annoyed; or the act of annoying.

Annoy'er, *n.* The person who annoys.

Annoy'ing, *p. a.* Incommoding; vexing; teasing; molesting.

Anns'ville, in *New York*, a township of Oneida co., 40 m. N.E of Syracuse.

—A small but ancient settlement in Cortland township, Westchester co., 2 m from Peekskill village, on a large creek, to which it gives its name. It was formerly called Ampersand.

Anns'ville, in *Virginia*, a village of Dinwiddie co., 75 m. N.W. by W. of Norfolk.

An'nual, *a.* [Fr. *annuel*, from Lat. *annualis.*] That which comes yearly.

"*Annual* for me, the grape, the rose, renew,
The juice nectareous, and the balmy dew."—*Pope.*

—That which is reckoned by the year, or performed in a year; as, an *annual* support; the *annual* motion of the earth.—That which lasts only a year, as, an *annual* plant.

—*Annual* is sometimes used as a noun; specially applied to a plant that lasts but one season, or to a book published once a year.

An'nually, *adv.* Yearly; every year; once a year.

Annu'itant, *n.* One who receives or possesses an annuity.

Annu'ity, *n.* [Fr. *annuité*, from Lat. *annuitas.*] The periodical payment of money, either yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly; for a determinate period, as ten, fifty, or a hundred years; or for an indeterminate period, dependant on a certain contingency, as the death of a person; or for an indefinite term, in which latter case they are called perpetual annuities. As the probability of the duration of life at every age is known, so annuities may be purchased for fixed sums during the life of the party. —See INSURANCE (LIFE), and MORTALITY (LAWS OF).

Annul', *v. a.* [Fr. *annuller*, from Lat. *ad*, to, and *nullum*, nothing.] To make so that none shall be affected; said peculiarly of laws, edicts, rights, and customs. To cancel; to obliterate; to abrogate; to abolish; to extinguish.

An'nular, *a.* [Fr. *annulaire*, from Lat. *annulus*, a ring.] Anything in the form of, or resembling a ring.

(*Anat.*) An appellation given to several parts of the body; thus, the *A. cartilage* is the second cartilage of the larynx; the *A. ligament* is a strong ligament encompassing the wrist, after the manner of a bracelet; and the *A. process* is that which surrounds the medulla oblongata.

(*Astron.*) *A. Eclipse.* See ECLIPSE.

(*Mech.*) *A. Advance.* The angle which the eccentric forms with its position at half-stroke, when the piston is at the commencement of its stroke. — *Webster.*

An'nularis, *n.* [Lat.] The ring-finger; the one between the little and middle fingers.

An'nularly, *adv.* In the manner of a ring.

An'nulary, *a.* Having the form of a ring.

An'nulata, *n. pl.* See ANNULOSA.

An'nulate, An'nulated, *a.* [Lat *annulatus.*] (*Bot.*) Ringed; exhibiting circular prominences.

Annula'tion, *n.* (*Bot.*) A circular prominence to a stem.

An'nulet, *n.* A little ring.

(*Arch.*) A small flat fillet encircling a column, used either by itself or in connection with other mouldings. It is used several times repeated under the *ovolo* or *echinus* of the Doric capital. The capital in *Fig.* 135, which is of the dentilated Doric order, is ornamented with only three annulets.



Fig. 135.

(*Her.*) A little circle, borne as a charge in coats-of-arms, intended to denote strength and eternity. It is also added to them as a *difference*, and borne by the 5th brother of a family.

Annul'ment, *n.* [From Fr. *annuller*, to annul.] The act of annulling; cancellation; nullification.

Annulo'sa, *n. pl.* [From Lat. *annulus*, a ring.] (*Zoöl.*) The *annulose* animals or worms, a class including all that lower portion of the great *articulated* sub-kingdom, in which the division of the body into longitudinally-arranged segments is not distinctly marked out, and in which there is an absence of those *articulated* or jointed limbs that constitute so distinct a figure of insects and their allies. This class is divided into the three orders, *Annelides*, *Nematoids*, and *Trematods.*

Annulose', *a.* That has rings, or is annulated; as the worms.

Annu'merate, *v. a.* [Lat. *annumero.*] To make an addition to a former number. (R.)

Annumera'tion, *n.* An addition made to a former number. (R.)

Annuncia'ta. See ANNUNCIATION.

Annun'ciate, *v. a.* [Lat. *annuncio.*] To give notice of; to proclaim; to report; to announce.

Annuncia'tion, *n.* The act of announcing. The declaration of the angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary of the incarnation of Christ in her womb.

(*Eccl. Hist.*) A Catholic feast in honor of the annunciation, instituted in the 7th century, as it is generally believed, and celebrated March 25.

Order of the A.—An order of knights instituted in 1360, by Amadeus VI., Duke of Savoy, under the name of Order of the Neck-chain or Collar; raised in 1720 by Victor Amadeus to be the first order of the kingdom of Savoy, under the name of *Ordine suprema dell' annunciata.* The present king of Italy, Victor Emmanuel is grand-master of the order. The decoration is a gold medal, worn suspended by a gold chain on which is represented the Annunciation, surrounded by love-knots. The knights wear also on the left breast a star embroidered in gold. They are not limited in number, but must be of high rank, and already admitted to the orders of St Maurice and St. Lazarus.

Annun'ciator, *n.* One who announces.

Annun'ciatory, *a.* Making known publicly.

Anu'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Lebanon co., 6 m. W. of Lebanon, and 20 from Harrisburg.

Auo'a DEPRESSICORNIS, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A ruminating animal of Sumatra, by some considered a small species of wild buffalo, and by others a kind of antelope. The horns are wrinkled, but perfectly erect and straight, and the head is long and narrow.

Ano'bium, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of coleopterous insects, some of which inhabit the interior of our houses, where they do much injury in their larval state by gnawing furniture, books, &c., which they pierce with little round holes. Others feed upon wafers, preserved specimens of natural history, &c. — One species, the *A. tessellatum*, popularly the *Death-watch*, or tick, is remarkable for the superstitious feeling connected with it. This little timber-boring insect is about a quarter of an inch long, and the popular superstition alluded to is, that when its beating is heard, it is a sign that some one in the house will die before the end of the year. It is chiefly in the advanced state of spring that this little creature commences its sound, which is no other than the call or signal by which the male and female are led to each other, and which may be considered as analogous to the call of birds, though not owing to the voice of the insect, but to its beating on, or striking any hard substance with the shield or fore part of its head. The prevailing number of distinct strokes which it beats is from seven to nine or eleven; and this very circumstance may perhaps still add to the ominous character which it bears among the vulgar. These sounds or beats are given in pretty quick succession, and are repeated at uncertain intervals; and in old houses, where the insects are numerous, may be heard at almost any hour of the day, especially if the weather be warm. The sound exactly resembles that which may be made by tapping moderately hard with the finger-nail on a table. The insect is of a color so nearly resembling that of decayed wood, viz., an obscure grayish-brown, that it may for a considerable time elude the search of the inquirer. It is singular that this insect may so far be familiarized as to be made to beat occasionally, by taking it out of its confinement and beating on a table or board, when it will readily answer the noise, and will continue to beat as often as required.

An'ode, *n.* [Gr. *ano*, upwards, and *odos*, a way — the way that the sun rises.] (*Chem.*) That surface of which the electric current enters, being the negative extremity of the decomposing body, by the agency of a galvanic battery, and is where oxygen, chlorine, acids, &c. are evolved. The term is founded on the view that in any case of electric decomposition, the decomposing body is considered as placed so that the current passing through it shall be in the same direction, and parallel to that supposed to exist in the earth from east to west, then the surfaces at which the electricity is passing into and out of the substance, would have an invariable reference; that toward the east is the *anode*, and that toward the west the *cathode.*

Anodon'ta, *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *odontos*, tooth.] (*Zoöl.*) A fresh-water molluscous animal, inhabiting a thin, inequivalve shell; hinge straight, with either no teeth or mere rudiments. The valves are thin, large, and pearly; and from their shape and lightness they are used in France for skimming milk. The *A.* is found in every quarter of the world.

An'odyne, *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *odynē*, pain.] (*Med.*) A medicine which eases pain and procures sleep.

—*a.* Assuaging pain; as, an *anodyne* potion.

An'odynous, *a.* That has the power of assuaging pain, as an anodyne.

Anoint', *v. a.* [From Fr. *oindre*; pp. *oint.*] To rub over with an unctuous matter. — To consecrate by unction. — *Worcester.*

Anoint'er, *n.* The person who anoints.

Anoint'ment, Anoint'ing, *n.* The act of anointing, or the state of being anointed.

(*Hist.*) Anointing the body or head with oil was a common practice with the Jews, and with other Oriental nations. Abstinence from it was a sign of mourning. Anointing the head with oil or ointment seems also to have been a mark of respect sometimes paid by a host to his guests, and was an ancient Egyptian custom at feasts. The Jewish priests and kings were anointed when inducted into office, and were called the *anointed of the Lord*, to show that their persons were sacred, and their office from God. In the Old Testament, also, the prophecies respecting the Redeemer, style him, on account of his royal descent and his dignity, *Messias*, that is, the *Anointed.* The custom of anointing priests still exists in the Roman Catholic Church, and that of anointing kings in some of the Christian monarchies. The Greeks and Romans, particularly the former, anointed themselves after the bath, and thus gave a yellow color to the body. Athletæ anointed themselves, in order to render it more difficult for their antagonists to get hold of them.

Ano'ka, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Cass co., on the Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad, 5 m. S.E. of Logansport.

Ano'ka, in *Minnesota*, an E. county, bounded on the S.W. by the Mississippi river, and intersected by Rum river. It contains a number of small lakes, is well wooded, and among the forest-trees the sugar maple is found. Surface, diversified; and soil, fertile. *Pop.* 3,940.

—A post-village, cap. of the above county, on the left bank of the Mississippi, at the junction of Rum river, a large stream crossed there by a suspension bridge. *A.* is about 30 m. N.N.W. distant from St. Paul.

Ano'lis, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of reptiles peculiar to America, belonging to the family *Iguanidæ*, and supplying the place that is occupied by the chameleons in the old world. They are distinguished by their having teeth in the palate of the mouth as well as in the maxillary bones. The *Anolis* is a small, slender, active animal, frequenting woods and rocky places, and running, leaping, and climbing with singular agility. It is furnished with a loose skin or bag beneath its throat, which, when inflated, frequently changes its color: in short, whenever these creatures are under the excitement of fear, anger, or love, the skin assumes an endless succession of varying hues. They are of more slender proportions than the chameleon, and more agile in their movements; they feed chiefly upon flies and other insects, and inhabit the neighborhood of marshes and other moist places where

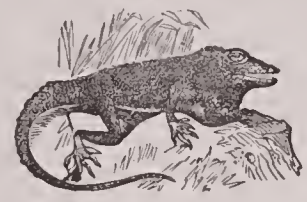


Fig. 136. — ANOLIS.

insects mostly abound. The head is long, straight, and flatteued; the body and tail are long and slender, both being covered with small, round scales, which give the skin the appearance of fine shagreen. The hind legs are rather longer than the fore ones, and each foot has five toes. Several species of this genus inhabit the West India Islands, the largest of them not being more than a foot long.

An'omal, *n.* (*Gram.*) An irregular word.—See ANOMALY.

Anom'alism, *n.* The same as anomaly, *q. v.*

Anomalis'tic, Anomalis'tical, *a.* Irregular; contrary to established rule or order.

Anomalistic Year. See YEAR.

Anomalis'tically, Anom'alously, *adv.* Irregularly.

Anom'alite, *n.* [From Gr. *anomalos*, irregular, and *lithos*, stone.] (*Min.*) An irregular mineral.

Anom'alous, *a.* Irregular.

(*Med.*) A disease is said to be anomalous when the symptoms are so varied as not to bring it under the description of any known affection.

Anom'aly, *n.* [Gr. *anomalos*, irregular.] Contrariety to, or deviation from established rule or order.

(*Astron.*) The deviation of the planets from the perihelion, which is owing to their unequal velocity. It is so called because it was in it that the first irregularities of planetary motion were discovered.

Ano'mia, *n.* [Gr. *a*, neg., and *nomos*, law.] (*Zoöl.*) A gen. of marine Mollusca, allied to the oyster, and remarkable for the perforation of one of its valves by a large aperture, through which a strong tendinous ligature passes, to be inserted into a third plate, by which the animal adheres to foreign bodies. They are usually found attached to oyster and other shells. This family has long been known in a fossil state, and contains many species, distributed over America, Europe, and Asia.

Anomorhom'boid, *n.* [Gr. *anomos*, without law, and Eng. *rhomboid.*] (*Min.*) An irregular spar or crystal.

Ano'monra, or ANOMURA, *n.* [From Gr. *anomoios*, dissimilar, *oura*, a tail.] (*Zoöl.*) A section of decapod crustaceans, consisting of many genera; the habits of some of which, as the Hermit or Soldier-crab (the type of the genus *Pagurus*) are highly curious and interesting. See HERMIT-CRAB.

Anon', *adv.* [A.S. *on*, *an*, in one.] In one moment; immediately; quickly; forthwith; soon after; at times; now and then.

Ever and anon; now and then; frequently.

> "And 'twixt his finger and his thumb he held
> A pouncet-box, which *ever and anon*
> He gave his nose."—*Shaks.*

Anona'ceæ, ANONADS, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An ord. of plants, alli. *Ranales.* DIAG.: Distinct carpels, no stipules, a valvate corolla, and ruminate albumen. They are trees or shrubs, chiefly native within the tropics. Leaves alternate, simple, entire, without stipules; flowers usually green or brown, axillary, large, shorter than the leaves, 3 to 4 sepals, persistent. 6 petals in two rows, hypogenous, æstivation valvate; fruit dry or succulent. They are characterized by having a powerful aromatic taste and smell in all the parts.

Ano'neæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A tribe of plants, ord. *Anonaceæ.*

Ano'na, ASIMINA, UVARIA, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants ord. *Anonaceæ.* The *A. sylvatica*, called Araticu do Mato, in Brazil, has a light white wood, very fit for the use of turners. The wood of the root of *A. palustris* is employed in Brazil for corks.—The *A. triloba* is a small and beautiful tree, 15 to 20 ft. high, found on the banks of streams in S. and W. of the U. States. It flowers in March, and gives a fruit 1 to 3 inches long; yellowish, fragrant, eatable, and ripe in October.



Fig. 137. — ANONA TRILOBA.

Anon'ymous, *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *onoma*, a name.] Nameless; unattested; unauthenticated; unidentified. A term usually applied to an author who keeps his name a secret, or to a book whose author is unknown. When an assumed name is given, the term *Pseudonymous* is used.

Anon'ymously, *adv.* Without a name.

Anoop'shehr, a town of Hindostan, prov. of Agra, on the Ganges, 68 m. E.S.E. of Delhi. lat. 28° 23′ N.; lon. 78° 8′ E. *Pop.* 8,900.

Anoplothe'rium, *n.* [From Gr. *a*, priv., *oplon*, a weapon, and *therion*, a wild beast.] (*Pal.*) A genus of extinct quadrupeds, found in a fossil state, and which seem to range between the Pachydermata and the Ruminantia. They had six incisor, four canine, and four molar teeth, in each jaw, forming a continued line: and the feet had only two toes, sheathed by separate hoofs. The skull partook of the form of that of the horse and the camel, not having a prolonged snout. It seems fully demonstrated that these animals were all herbivorous, differing but little in this respect from the Tapirs and Rhinoceroses at present existing.

Anoplu'ra, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An order of parasitic insects, including the Louse and its allies, *Pediculidæ*, whose presence on the human body is usually regarded as an indication of habitual filthiness. It is to be observed, however, that the inferior animals are subject to them, and that almost every quadruped and bird is infested with some one or other of these parasitic insects. Upward of 500 species have been described, and as they are so universally diffused, they no doubt serve an important purpose in creation. Three species infest the human race: *Pediculus humanus*, or body-louse; *Pediculus cervicolis*, or *P. humanus capitis*, which inhabits the head, particularly of children, and *Pediculus pubis*, or *Morpkio*, the crab-louse, which inhabits the hair of the pubis. Their superabundance upon a person is either the cause of, or is intimately connected with grave diseases; and many cases have been related of persons having died from this cause.

An'opsy, *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., *opsis*, sight.] (*Anat.*) A condition of monstrosity in which the eye and orbit are wanting.

An'orexy, *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *orexis*, appetite.] (*Med.*) A want of appetite, without loathing of food.

Anor'mal, *a.* Irregular; abnormal.—See ABNORMAL.

Anor'thite, INDIANITE, CHRISTIANITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A triclinic mineral, of the Felspar group; color white; lustre vitreous; B.B. it fuses on the edges with great difficulty. Sp. grav. 2·702 to 2·656.—*Comp.* silica 43·1, alumina 36·9, lime 20·0 = 100. It occurs in Mount Vesuvius.

Anos'mia, *n.* [From Gr. *a*, priv., and *osme*, smell.] (*Med.*) A loss of the sense of smelling.

Anoth'er, *a.* [*An* or *one* and *other.*] One more; not the same; different; any other; any one else.

> "I would not spend *another* such a night."—*Shaks.*
> "Discover not a secret to *another*."—*Prov.* xxv. 9.

An'oxidic Bodies. (*Chem.*) Those bodies whose carbon, when they are charred, yields nothing to solvents, as in blood.

An'quetil, LOUIS PIERRE, a French historian, B. at Paris, 1723, D. 1808. His *Histoire de France* acquired considerable celebrity, and has enjoyed a long popularity. Among his other works are: *Précis de l'Histoire Universelle*, 9 vols.; and *L'Esprit de la Ligue.*

An'quetil du Perron, ABRAHAM HYACINTHE, brother of the preceding, B. 1731. To gratify his taste for Oriental literature, he joined the expedition to India in 1754 as a private soldier, and there employed all his leisure in studying the Sanscrit. He subsequently returned to Europe, visited London and Oxford, and conveyed his collection of MSS. to Paris. He was then appointed Oriental interpreter to the royal library, and devoted himself to the publication of the knowledge he had acquired. His principal work was the translation of the *Zendavesta*, in 1771. D. 1805.

An'selm, St., Archbishop of Canterbury in the reigns of William Rufus and Henry I. of England, B. in Piedmont, 1033. He was at first a monk, and afterward superior of the abbey of Bec, in Normandy. In 1093 he was appointed to the English primacy; but, differences arising in respect of the temporalities of his See, he quitted that kingdom. He was recalled by Henry I. and well received, when difficulties again arose, which were referred to the Pope, who decided in favor of *A.* Concessions were made ultimately, which led to his reinstation. D. 1109, and was canonized during the reign of Henry VII. *A.* was a man of great piety and understanding, and is accounted as being the first of the long line of scholastic metaphysicians.

An'selm, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Gallia co.

An'selme, (St., in prov. of Quebec, a post-village of Bellechasse co., 18 m. E. of Quebec.

An'seres, *n. pl.* [Lat. *anser*, a goose.] The third order of the Linnæan class *Aves*, corresponding to the order *Natatores.* This order is thus characterized: A smooth beak covered with skin, gibbous at the base, and broader at the point; feet formed for swimming, having palmated toes connected by a membrane; the legs thick and short, and the body bulky, plump, and downy; food, fishes, frogs, aquatic plants, and worms. The ord. *A.*, of which the goose furnishes a ready example, includes the fam. *Anatinæ*, *Colymbidæ*, *Alcidæ*, *Procellaridæ*, *Laridæ*, and *Pelecanidæ.*

An'ser et Vulpec'ula, *n.* [Lat., the fox and goose.] (*Astron.*) A modern constellation, situated between the Swan on the N., and the Arrow, or the Dolphin and Eagle on the S. It is composed of some 30 stars, the largest of which is of the 3d magnitude.—*Maltison.*

An'serated, *a.* (*Her.*) Applied to a cross whose extremities are formed into the shape of the heads of lions, eagles, &c.

Anseri'næ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A sub-fam. of birds, of the fam. *Anatida*; the geese. The species are numerous, and they are found in various parts of the world during their periodical flights. Their food consists of grain and grass, and, during summer, they inhabit marshy districts. The common wild goose (*anser ferus*), measuring 5 ft in extent of wings, is widely and numerously spread over all the more northerly parts of the globe, whence some flocks of them migrate a long way southward in the winter. These birds are often seen in flocks of 50 or 100, flying at very great heights, and preserving a perfect regularity in their motions; sometimes forming a straight line, and at others assuming the shape of a wedge, which is supposed to facilitate their progress. Their cry is frequently heard when they are at an imperceptible distance above us. When on the ground, they range themselves in a line after the manner of cranes, and seem to have descended rather for the sake of rest than for any other refreshment. Having continued in this situation for an hour or two, one of them, with a long loud note, sounds a kind of signal, to which the rest punctually attend, and rising in a group, they pursue their journey with renewed alacrity. Their flight is conducted with singular regularity; they always proceed either in a line abreast, or in two lines joining in an angle at the middle, like the letter V. In this order they generally take the lead by turns, the foremost falling back in the rear when tired, and the next in station succeeding to his duty. Their track is generally so high that it is almost impossible to reach them from a fowling-piece; and even when this can be done, they file so equally, that one discharge seldom kills more than a single bird. They are very destructive to the growing corn in the fields where they happen to alight in their migrations. In some countries they are caught at such times in long nets, to which they are decoyed by tame geese placed there for that purpose. Other schemes are contrived to take them; but as they are very vigilant, feed only in the daytime, and betake themselves to the water at night, the fowler must exert the utmost care and ingenuity in order to accomplish his ends; all must be planned in the dark, and every trace of suspicion removed: for nothing can exceed the wary circumspection and acute ear of the sentinel, who,

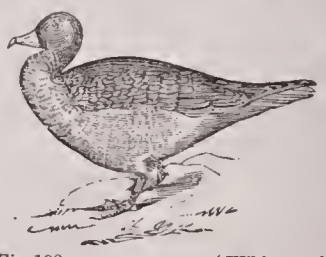


Fig. 138. — ANSER FERUS, (*Wild goose.*)

placed on some eminence, with outstretched neck, surveys everything that moves within the circle of his observation, and the instant he sounds the alarm, the whole flock betake themselves to flight. This wild species is the original of the domesticated goose, a bird of great value, both as an article of food and as furnishing very fine down and feathers. The tame goose lays from seven to twelve eggs, and sometimes more; these are carefully divided among the brood-geese when they begin to sit; those which lay a second time in the course of the summer are seldom, if ever, permitted to have a second hatching; but the eggs are used for household purposes. It is universally believed that the goose lives to a great age, and particular instances are recorded by ornithologists which confirm the fact—some even emulating the human period of "threescore years and ten." It has been remarked that none of our domestic birds are so apt to bring forth monstrous productions as geese—a circumstance which has been attributed to the excessive fatness to which they are liable. The liver of a fat goose is often larger than all the other viscera, and was a dish in such great reputation among Roman epicures, that Pliny thought it deserved a serious discussion, to whom the honor of inventing so excellent a dish was due. In our days, the *Pâtés de foie gras de Strasbourg*, made of the liver of

geese, have inherited the reputation of the Roman dish. —The SNOW GOOSE, *Anser hyperboreus*, is two feet eight inches in length, and its extended wings are five feet. The bill of this bird is very curious, the edges having each twenty-three indentations or strong teeth, on each side. The head, neck, and body are pure white; the quills are white for half their length, the rest black; the legs are of a very deep-red. These birds inhabit the regions of the arctic circle, occasionally migrating to the more temperate climates of Prussia, Austria, Hudson's Bay, and the United States of America. They arrive in the river Delaware from the north early in November, sometimes in considerable flocks, and are very noisy; their note is more shrill than that of the Canada Goose. — The CANADA GOOSE, or CRAVAT GOOSE, *Bernicla Canadensis*, is the common Wild Goose of the United States, and is known in every part of the country. It usually weighs about ten pounds. The general color is a dark ash: head, neck, and tail black; cheeks and throat white; bill and feet black. In their annual migrations to the North, it is the general opinion that they are on their way to the lakes to breed; but it is highly probable that they extend to the utmost polar point, amid the silent desolation of unknown countries, shut out from the prying eye of man by everlasting and insuperable barriers of ice. After having fulfilled the great law of nature, the approaching rigors of that dreary climate oblige them to return toward the more genial regions of the South; and no sooner do they arrive among men, than an indiscriminate slaughter of them commences. The people at Hudson's Bay greatly depend on these birds, and in favorable seasons kill three or four thousand, which are picked up for future use. The autumnal flight lasts from the middle of August to November: the vernal, from the middle of April to the middle of May.



Fig. 139. BERNICLA CANADENSIS, (*Canada Goose.*)

An'serine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A yellow oil, liquid at common temperature, but becoming a tallow at 45½; it is the pigment of the feet and bill of the goose, pigeon's foot, &c. *Form.* $C_{10}H_9O_3$.

—*a.* Relating to, or resembling a goose.

Ans'gar, (St.,) in *Iowa.* See SAINT ANSGAR.

An'son, GEORGE, Lord, a celebrated English navigator and naval commander, B. 1697. He entered the navy early in life, and rose rapidly to post-rank. Being ordered to the station of North Carolina, he there purchased land, and built a town, which bears his name. In 1739 he commanded an expedition against the Spanish settlements in the Pacific Ocean: thence sailed for China, and on his return captured a Spanish galleon. In 1747 he commanded the channel fleet, and achieved brilliant successes against the French. He was subsequently ennobled, and afterwards made admiral, and placed at the head of the admiralty. D. 1762.

An'son, in *N. Carolina*, a county bordering on S. Carolina, named in honor of Admiral Lord Anson. *q. v. Area*, 650 sq. m. It is watered by Rocky river on the N., and Yadkin or Pedee river on the E. The surface is undulating and hilly; soil fertile. Cotton is the staple produce. *Cap.* Wadesborough. *Pop.* 12,428.

An'son, in *Maine*, a post-township of Somerset co., on the W. side of the Kennebec, 40 m. N. by W. of Augusta; *pop.* 1,745.

An'son, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Chippewa co.; *pop.* 455.

An'son, BAY OF, in the Canton river, China, situate between the headlands Chuenpe and Anunghoy, where the Chinese fleet was destroyed by the British in 1841.

—Another bay of the same name, in the N.W. coast of Australia. Lat. 13° 30′ S.; Lon. 130° E.

Anso'nia, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Derby township, New Haven co., on the Naugatuck river, 16 m. N. of Bridgeport.

Anso'nia, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Darke co., on the Bellefontaine Railroad, about 50 m. W. by S. of Bellefontaine.

An'son's or **Bouka Island,** in the S. Pacific Ocean. Lat. 5° S.; Lon. 154° 31′ E.

Anson'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Clearfield co., about 16 m. S.S.W. of Clearfield.

Ans'pach, or ANSBACH, a fortified town of Bavaria, on the Rezat, 24 m. S.W. by W. of Nuremberg. — *Manuf.* Woollen and cotton stuffs, white lead, and playing-cards. *Pop.* 16,500.

Answer, (*an'sur,*) *v. a.* [A.S. *answarian*; from *and*, against, in opposition to, and *swaran*, to swear, anciently to speak.] To speak in return or in opposition to; to reply to; as, *to answer* a question. — To be equivalent or adequate to; as, money *answers* all things. — To satisfy; to serve. — To correspond to; as, that business does not *answer* our expectation. — To return; to accomplish; to solve; to obey.

—*v. n.* To speak in return to a question, &c; to reply. — To be accountable; to correspond with; to return; to succeed; to be suitable; to have a good effect.

—*n.* That which is said in return; a reply; a response. A rejoinder; a computation; a return; a solution.

An'swerable, *a.* Liable to give answer in the sense of account, and also having suitableness or correspondence; liable; amenable; accountable; responsible; agreeing.

An'swerableness, *n.* Quality of being answerable.

An'swerably, *adv.* In due proportion, correspondence, or conformity; suitably.

An'swerer, *n.* One who answers.

An'swering, *p. a.* Replying; corresponding to; fulfilling; solving; succeeding; confuting.

An't, a vulgar colloquial contraction of *am not, are not*, and sometimes *is not*; as in the phrases *I an't, we an't, you an't*, &c.

Ant, *n.* [A.S. *æmete*] (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the insect *Formica*. — See FORMICINÆ.

An'ta, *n.*; *pl.* ANTÆ. [Lat., from *ante*, before] (*Arch.*) A square pillar terminating the side-wall of a building. The antæ were placed on each side of the door, so as to assist in forming the portico. The temple *in antis* was one of the simplest kind. It had in front, antæ attached to the walls which enclosed the cella; and in the middle, between the antæ, two columns supporting the architrave.

Antac'id, *n.* [From Gr. *anti*, against, and Eng. *acid.*] (*Med.*) That which destroys acidity. The action of antacids in the human stomach is purely chemical, as they merely combine with the acid present, and neutralize it. They are only palliatives, the generation of acidity having to be prevented by restoring the tone of the stomach and its vessels. Dyspepsia and diarrhœa are the diseases in which they are employed. The principal antacids in use are the alkalies.

Anta'us. (*Myth.*) The son of Neptune and Terra, a famous giant killed by Hercules.

Antag'onism, *n.* [Fr. *antagonisme*: from Gr. *anti*, against, and *agon zomai*, to struggle, to contend; from *agon*, a struggle; from *ago*, to drive.] A contending or struggling against: opposition to action; contest.

Antag'onist, *n.* [Fr. *antagoniste.*] One who contends or struggles with another in combat; an adversary; an opponent: that which acts in opposition.

(*Anat.*) A term applied to those muscles which have opposite functions. Such are the flexor and extensor of any limb, the one of which contracts it, whilst the other stretches it out; and also the abductors and adductors. Solitary muscles are those without any antagonist, as the heart, &c.

—*a.* Counteracting; opposing; acting in opposition.

Antagonist'ic, Antagonist'ical, *a.* Opposing in combat; contending against

> "Their valors are not yet to combatant,
> Or truly *antagonistic*, as to fight." — *B. Jonson.*

Antag'onize, *v. a.* To contend against another. (R.)

Anta'kia. The modern name of ANTIOCH, q. v.

Antal'gic, *n.* and *a.* [From Gr. *anti*, against, and *algos*, pain.] (*Med.*) That which relieves pain.

Antal'kali, *n.* [From Gr. *anti*, against, and Eng. *alkali.*] (*Chem.*) That which possesses the power of neutralizing alkalies. All the acids are of this class.

Antal'kaline, *a.* Having the power to counteract alkalies.

Antanacla'sis, *n.* [From Gr. *anti*, against, and *anaklao*, to bend back.] (*Rhet.*) The repetition of a word in a different meaning, or as a different part of speech, which attracts attention, and gives expressiveness to the phrase; *e. g.*, "Let the dead bury their dead;" or, "Live while you live." The returning to a subject after a long parenthesis is also called *antanaclasis.*

Antanago'ge, *n.* [From Gr. *anti*, against, and *anagoge*, a leading up.] (*Rhet.*) Recrimination; an answer to a charge by a counter-charge. — *Worcester.*

Antaphrodi'siac, Antaphrodit'ic, *a.* and *n.* [From Gr. *anti*, against, and *Aphrodite*, Venus.] (*Med.*) Anti-venereal, or whatever extinguishes amorous desires.

An'tar, or ANTA'RA, a celebrated Arabian prince in the middle of the 6th century, and one of the 7 poets whose successful verses, embroidered with gold upon silk, were hung up at the door of the Caaba. He describes in his *Mallaka* his warlike deeds, and his love for Abla. The most complete edition is that of Menil (Leyden, 1816, 4to.) In the Arabian romance *Antar*, the author, Asmai, a renowned grammarian and theologian at the court of Haroun Al Raschid, in the beginning of the 9th century, who first collected the old Arabian traditions, has added to the name and the heroic adventures of Antar, the other most famous chivalrous deeds of the Arabians. This romance gives the most complete idea of the manners and life; of the way of thinking; and of the opinions and the superstitions of the early Arabians, before the time of the prophet; and the fidelity of the picture is even now to be recognized in many features of the modern Bedouins. It is written in the purest Arabic, and ranked among the classics of Arabian literature. It is so attractive that critics prefer it to the Arabian Nights. Hamilton, secretary of the British embassy in Constantinople, has translated it into English; London, 1819, 4 vols. A French translation has since appeared at Paris.

Antarc'tic, *a.* [Fr., from Gr. *anti*, against, and *arktos*, the Great Bear, a northern constellation.] Opposite to the Arctic or northern pole.

A. Circle. One of the lesser circles of the sphere, distant only 23° 30′ from the South Pole. — *A. Pole*, being opposite to the Arctic Pole, denotes the opposite end of the earth's axis, or the South Pole.

Antarctic Sea. That vast portion of the great ocean extending from the *A.* circle, Lat. 66° 30′ S., to the South Pole. It was long considered impassable for ships, on account of the ice; but of late years many discoveries have been made, chiefly by English, American, and French explorers. Various tracts of barren land have been observed, to which the names of Adelie, Balleny, Enderby, Sabrina, and Victoria have been given. Sir James Ross, in 1841, reached Lat. 78° 4′, the highest S. latitude yet penetrated. — The features of the *A.* sea may be briefly stated to be constant fogs, baffling currents, innumerable icebergs, and magnificent manifestations of the Aurora Australis.

Anta'res, *n.* (*Astron.*) The principal star in the constellation Scorpio. It is situated in the heart of the Scorpion, about 19° E. of Zubenelgubi. *A.* is the most brilliant star in that region of the skies, and may be otherwise distinguished by its remarkably red appearance. Its declination is about 26° S. It comes to the meridian 50 minutes after Corona Borealis, on the 10th of July. It is one of the stars from which the moon's distance is reckoned for computing the longitude at sea.

Antarthrit'ic, *a.* and *n.* [From Gr. *anti*, against, and *arthritis*, gout.] (*Med.*) That which is good against the gout.

Antasthmat'ic, *a.* and *n.* [From Gr. *anti*, against, and *asthma*, a panting.] (*Med.*) That which is good against the asthma.

Antatroph'ic, *n.* [From Gr. *anti*, against, and *atrophia*, a wasting away.] (*Med.*) A medicine to cure atrophy.

An'tavares, a seafaring and warlike people inhabiting the eastern water-shed of the island of Madagascar. Their chief resides at Tintingue, an ancient French settlement, abandoned in 1831.

Ant-Bear, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The great ant-eater, *Myrmecophaga jubata.* See MYRMECOPHAGA.

Ant'-Catcher, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A gen. of birds, family *Turdidæ.* See THRUSH.

An'te. [Lat.] A Latin prep. signifying *before*, used as a prefix to many English words.

An'teal, *a.* That is before or in front.

Ant'-Eater, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the MYRMECOPHAGA, *q. v.*

Ante-Bellum. [Lat.] Before the war.

Antece'dence, Antecedency, *n.* [Lat. *antecedens*, from *cedo*, to go.] Act or state of going before in time; precedence.

(*Astron.*) An apparent motion of a planet toward the west, or contrary to the order of the signs, viz., from Taurus toward Aries, &c.

Antece'dent, *a.* Going before; prior; anterior; foregoing; — opposed to *subsequent.*

—*n.* That which goes before or precedes. — *pl.* A man's previous history and fortune; as, "The *antecedents* of that man are very bad."

(*Gram.*) The word to which a relative refers: thus, in "God whom we adore," the word *God* is the antecedent to the relative *whom.*

(*Logic.*) The first of the two propositions in an enthymema.

(*Math.*) The first of two terms of a ratio, or that which is compared with the other, as in the ratio of 2 to 3, or *a* to *c*, 2 and *a* are each antecedents.

Antece'dently, *adv.* Previously; at a time preceding.

Anteces'sor, *n.* One who goes before, or takes the lead of another; a predecessor. "The *sucressor* seldom prosecuting his *antecessor's* devices."— *Worcester.*

An'te-cham'ber, written also, but incorrectly, anti-chamber, *n.* [Fr. *antichambre.*] The chamber or room before the chief apartment to which it leads.

Ante'cians, *n. pl.* See ANTŒCI.

Antecœ'nium. (*Hist.*) In ancient Greece and Rome, the first course at supper, consisting of eggs, herbs, &c.

Ante-cur'sor, *n.* [Lat.] A precursor; a harbinger.

An'tedate, *v. a.* [Lat. *ante*, before, and Eng. *date.*] To date before the true time; to anticipate; to give by anticipation.

—*n.* An anticipation; a spurious, or false date, prior to the true date of a bond, bill, &c.

An'tedated, *p. a.* Dated before the true time.

Antedilu'vian, *a.* [Lat. *ante*, and *diluvium*, a flood, or deluge.] Existing before the deluge. In theological language, the *A. ages* are those which elapsed before the flood. In Geology, the *A. period* has no reference to the deluge recorded in the Mosaic narrative, but only to the final transformation of the earth by means of water.

—*n.* One who lived before the deluge; thus, the inhabitants of the earth from Adam to Noah, are called the *antediluvians.*

An'tefixa, *n.*; *pl.* ANTEFIXÆ. [Lat. *ante*, before, and *fixus*, fixed.] (*Arch.*) Ornaments used by the Romans, sometimes also by the Greeks, to cover the frieze of the entablature of a temple or other building. These decorations, at first in terra-cotta, afterward in marble or brass, are very ornamental, and are still a characteristic of the modern Italian architecture. *Fig.* 140 is an antefixa, from the temple of Diana, at Ægina.



Fig. 140. — ANTEFIXA.

An'telope, or ANTILOPE, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See ANTELOPÆ.

An'telope, in *California*, a township of Tehama co.; *pop.* 320.

—a post-office of Yolo co.

An'telopæ, Antilopinæ, or ANTILOPIDÆ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower or ornament, and *ops*, the eye, in allusion to their beautiful eyes.] (*Zoöl.*) The *Antelopes*, a division of the large fam. *Cavicornia* or hollow-horned Ruminants, of which there are many species, each differing from the other in some important points, but agreeing in the great leading characteristics. They are of graceful and symmetrical proportions; of a restless and timid disposition, extremely watchful, of great vivacity, remarkably swift and agile,

and most of their boundings are inconceivably light and elastic. Their horns, whatever shape they assume, are round and annulated—in some species straight, in others curved and spiral; in some, the females have no horns, in others, they are common to both sexes. They all possess a most delicate sense of smell, and their eyes are proverbially bright and beaming. Their hair is generally short and smooth. The ears are long and pointed; tails short, and tufted at the extremity. For the most part, *A.* are gregarious, but some species keep in pairs. They often browse like the goat, and feed on the tender shoots of trees. Their flesh is usually of excellent flavor.—The *A.* seems to be a connecting link between the goat and the deer. The hind legs, like those of the hare, being longer than the fore ones, not only give additional swiftness, but greater security in ascending and descending precipices, a practice in which the *A.* greatly delights. The horns are perennial. They mostly inhabit the torrid regions, or such parts of the temperate zone as are nearly contiguous, frequenting the cliffs and ledges of rocks, or traversing vast untrodden wildernesses. Africa appears to be their great nursery, but many kinds are natives of Asia; very few are met with in Europe; and it is remarkable that, notwithstanding the warmth of South America is well suited to their nature, only a single species of Antelope is to be found in any part of the New World. It has been enstomary to class them as follows:—1. True Antelopes; 2. Bush Antelopes; 3. Capriform (or goat-like) Antelopes; and 4. Bovine (or ox-like) Antelopes. But some late writers on zoölogy have rendered the sub-division infinitely more minute: the species in many instances closely bordering on each other, while there are others in which scarcely any corresponding features can be distinctly traced. Thus, as an eminent naturalist has remarked, "the genus Antelope has become a kind of zoölogical refuge for the destitute, and forms an incongruous assemblage of all the hollow horned ruminants together. So diversified are its forms, and so incongruous its materials, that it presents not a single character which will either apply to all its species, or suffice to differentiate it from conterminous genera." The common Antelope, or Sasin, *A. cervicapra*, the most elegant specimen of the tribe, is a native of many parts of Africa, and also of India. It is remarkable for the peculiar beauty of its long spiral horns, which are distinctly marked by numerous prominent rings. The Prong-horn Antelope, *A. Americana*, inhabits the plains W. of the Missouri river, from the lower Rio Grande to the Saskatchewan, and westward to the Cascade and coast range of the Pacific slope. About half-way up the horns there is a branch or prong, whence its popular name. Its color above is yellowish-brown, the under parts being white; the horns, hoofs, and naked parts of the nose black.



Fig. 141.—PRONG-HORN ANTELOPE, (*A. Americana.*)

An'telope Creek, in *California*, Tehama co.; flows S.W. and enters the Sacramento river.

Anteln'ean, *a.* [From Lat. *ante*, before, and *lux, lucis*, light.] Before daybreak, or daylight.

Antemerid'ian, *n.* [Lat. *ante*, before, and *meridies*, midday.] (*Astron.*) Being before midday or noon; pertaining to the forenoon, abbreviated A.M.

Antemet'ic, *a.* See ANTIEMETIC.

Antemun'dane, *a.* [From Lat. *ante*, before, and *mundus*, the world.] Being before the world, or the creation of the world.

"Great *antemundane* father!"—*Young.*

Ante-mu'ral, *n.* [From Lat. *ante*, before, and *murus*, a wall.] (*Fort.*) An outwork.

Anten'na, *n.*; *pl.* ANTENNÆ. [Lat., a sail; Gr. *ceraia*; Fr. *antenne.*] (*Mar.*) The ships of the Ancients had a single mast in the middle; and a square sail, to raise and support with a transverse pole, or yard, named *antenna*, was extended across the mast, not far from the top. To the two extremities of the yard (*cornua*), ropes (*funes*) were attached, which passed over the top of the mast, and thus supported the yard, as in Fig. 142, which is copied from the famous gem representing the port of Alexandria. The name *A.* is still given on the Mediterranean Sea to the pole supporting the LATEEN SAIL; *q. v.*

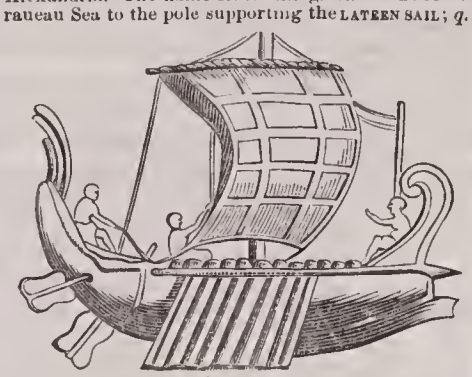


Fig. 142.

(*Zoöl.*) The antennæ are movable-jointed, horn-like members placed on the head of insects and crustacea, but not connected with the mouth. See Figs. 16, p. 12; 22, p. 16; and 27, p. 18. They are tubular or perforated throughout their whole length, the internal cavity containing a soft or membranous substance, and receiving the last branches of the nerves and tracheæ of the anterior extremity of the body. They differ in size and form in the different sexes. The use of these organs has been a subject of much discussion, and is still involved in doubt. Some naturalists affirm that they are the organ of smell; others assert that they are the organ of touch.

Antenna'ria, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, tribe *Antennariæ*. The species *A. Margaritacea*, the common Life-everlasting, so named for its dry, imperishable, pearl-white flower-scales, is found in the U. States, in fields and pastures.

Antenna'riæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A tribe of plants, ord. *Asteraceæ*.

Antenni'ferous, *a.* That has antennæ.

Anten'niform, *a.* Shaped as an antenna.

Ante'nor, a Trojan prince, who urged the Greeks to make the wooden horse, which, through his influence, was taken within the walls of Troy.

Antenum'ber, *n.* A number preceding another.

Antenup'tial, *a.* [From Lat. *ante*, before, and *nuptialis*, a wedding.] Being before nuptials or marriage.

Antepas'chal, *a.* [From Lat. *ante*, before, and *Paschal*, q. v.] Pertaining to the time before Easter.

An'tepast, *a.* [From Lat. *ante*, before, and *pastus*, a feeding.] A foretaste; anticipation.

Antepenult', Antepenul'tima, and ANTEPENUL'TIMATE, *n.* [From Lat. *ante*, before, *pene*, almost, and *ultimus*, the last.] (*Pros.*) Being before the penult or penultimate; the last syllable of a word except two.

Antepenul'timate, *a.* Pertaining to the antepenult, or last syllable but two.

An'teport, *n.* [Lat. *ante*, before, and *porta*, a door.] An outer post, gate, or door.

Anteposi'tion, *n.* (*Gram.*) The placing of a word before another word, which, by common rule, ought to precede it.— *Worcester.*

Anteqne'ra, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 30 m. N. N.W. of Malaga. It has a Moorish castle.— *Manuf.* Cotton and silk spinning, paper, Morocco leather, and soap. *Pop.* 30,922.

Ante'rior, *a.* [The Latin comparative of *ante*, before.] Going before either with regard to time or place; as "it was in a time *anterior* to your birth;" "the *anterior* part of the month."

Anterior'ity, *n.* [Fr. *antériorité.*] Priority; the state of being before, either in time or situation.

Ante'riorly, *adv.* In an anterior manner; before.

An'te-room, *n.* [From *ante* and *room.*] A room that is before another.

Anter'os. (*Myth.*) One of the names of Cupid.

An'tes, *n. pl.* (*Arch.*) See ANTA.

An'tes, in *Pennsylvania*, a township in the N.W. part of Blair co.

An'testown, or ANTISTOWN, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village in the above township.

Anthe'lion, *n.*; *pl.* **Anthelia.** [From Gr. *anti*, opposite, and *helios*, the sun.] (*Optics.*) The name given to luminous rings, or glories, seen by an observer on a cloud or fog which lies opposite to the sun. They occur chiefly in Alpine regions and in the Polar seas, and are only seen when sunshine and cloud, or fog, occur at the same time. The occurrence of Anthelia is generally attributed to the diffraction of light.— See DIFFRACTION.

Ant'helix, *n.* See ANTIHELIX.

Anthelmin'tic, *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *elmins*, a worm.] (*Med.*) Whatever procures the evacuation of worms from the stomach and intestines.

An'them, *n.* (*Mus.*) See ANTIPHONY.

Anthemi'deæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A tribe of plants, ord. *Asteraceæ*.

Anthe'mis, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of herbaceous plants, tribe *Anthemideæ*. *A. nobilis*, the chamomile, is cultivated in gardens, and occasionally found wild in fields. Stem prostrate, branching from the base, woolly, 8 to 15 ft. high; leaves decompound-pinnatifid, segments linear, subulate; heads large, solitary on the leafless; disc yellow; flowering in July — The strong and agreeable scent of this plant is well known; also its tonic and anodyne qualities, which chiefly reside in the flowers.

Anthe'mius, a native of Lydia, eminent as an architect, sculptor, and mathematician, employed by the emperor Justinian. *A.* is chiefly celebrated as having been the architect of the famous church of St. Sophia at Constantinople, which was completed from his design by Isidorus of Miletus. D. 534.

An'ther, *n.* [Gr. *antheros*, flowery, blooming.] (*Bot.*) The essential part of the male or fertilizing organ of flowering plants, at the top of the filament. It contains the pollen-cells which are considered necessary for impregnating the female.— See STAMEN.

An'theral, *a.* That relates to anthers.

Antheri'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The Asphodels, a tribe of plants, ord. *Liliaceæ*. They have tubers or fleshy fascicled roots, and no bulbs, but their ovary is free. Leaves never coriaceous nor permanent.

Antheri'dia, *n.* (*Physiol.*) The name applied to all the various structures in which the fertilizing function of reproduction resides in flowerless or cryptogamic plants, and which consequently correspond physiologically with the *anthers* of the flowering plants. In the cells of which they are composed there are extremely minute bodies, which are endowed with spontaneous motion when placed in water. This motion is owing to the presence of cilia upon them. These moving bodies are known by the name of *Spermatozoa*. q. v.

Antherif'erous, *a.* [From Eng. *anther*, and Lat. *fero*, I bear.] (*Bot.*) Applied to the male part of flowers; bearing anthers.

An'theroid, *a.* [From Eng. *anther*, and Gr. *eidos*, form.] (*Bot.*) Resembling an anther.

Anthe'sis, *n.* [Gr., a blossom.] (*Bot.*) Efflorescence, or that state of vegetation in which the flower is completely developed.

Antheste'ria, *n. pl.* [Gr.] In Grecian antiquity, festivals celebrated in the spring by the Athenians, in honor of Bacchus, during which the masters feasted their slaves, as the Romans did in the time of the Saturnalia.—From those festivals, the 8th month of the Attic year, answering to the end of February and beginning of March, was named *Antheste'rion*.

Anthi'arine, *n.* (*Chem.*) The peculiar poison of the *upas antiar* said to consist of $C_{14}H_{15}O_5$. It exists in the resin to the extent of 3·56 per cent.

Anthie'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A tribe of coleopterous insects, possessing simple, or but slightly serrated and filiform antennæ. Some species are found upon plants, but the majority live on the ground, and run with great quickness.



Fig. 143.—ANTHICUS LATERI PUNCTATUS.

Anthid'ium, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The carding-bees, a gen. of hymenopterous insects belonging to the fam. *Apidæ*. The female detaches with her mandibles the cottony down on the *Stachys germanica*, and forms it into small pellets, which she carries with her feet into holes in walls or trees, which she selects for the cradle of her family. She deposits this cottony down in the nest along with her eggs, which she covers with the same downy substance.

Ant-hill, and **Ant-hil'lock,** *n.* A hillock formed by ants.—See FORMICIDÆ.

Anthocar'pous, *a.* [Gr. *anthos*, a blossom, and *karpos*, fruit.] (*Bot.*) A name applied to those fruits of which the most conspicuous portion, although often appearing like a pericarp, neither belongs to the pistil nor is originally united with it. The apparent berry of *Gaultheria* (*Fig.* 144), in which a succulent free calyx invests a dry pod, and appears to form the real fruit, is an *A.* fruit.— *Gray.*



Fig. 144.—GAULTHERIA PROCUMBENS.
1 calyx, 2 fruit, (natural size.)

Anthochæ'ra, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Wattle-bird*, a gen. of the family *Meliphagidæ*, or honey-eaters, several species of which are found in New Holland. It is bold and spirited, fearlessly attacking and driving away all other birds from the part of the tree on which it is feeding. In spring and summer the male perches on some elevated branch, and screams forth his harsh and peculiar notes,—like a person vomiting,—whence its local name *Goe-gwar-ruck*, in which the natives have tried to imitate it. They feed on honey and insects which they extract from the blossoms of the trees called *Banksias*. As the banksias are not a sign of good land, the garrulous note of the wattle-bird



Fig. 145.—BRUSH WATTLE-BIRD.
(*Anthochæra mellivora.*)

may be taken by the settler as an indication of the sterile and unprofitable nature of the soil.

Antho'cyane, *n.* (*Chem.*) The blue color of flowers soluble in alcohol.

Antho'dium, *n.* [Gr. *anthodes*, like flowers.] (*Bot.*) A technical name for the capitulum or head of flowers of a plant of the ord. *Asteraceæ.*—*Gray.*

Anthologʻical, *a.* Pertaining to anthology.

Antholʻogy, *n.* [From Gr. *anthos*, a flower, and *lego*, to gather.] A collection of choice poems, particularly a collection of Greek epigrams so called. The word in its original sense simply means a collection of flowers.

Antholʻysis, *n* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower, and *lysis*, a setting free.] (*Bot.*) The retrograde metamorphosis of a flower, or its change to a leaf, branch, &c.

Anthomaʻnia, *n.* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower, and *mania*, madness.] An exaggerated fondness for flowers.

Anʻthon, CHARLES, LL.D., a distinguished American author, b. 1797. In 1811 he entered Columbia College, and was admitted to the bar in 1819. He became Professor of Greek and Latin in the above college, 1826 to 1830; and Jay Professor of Greek Language and Literature 1857 to 1868. He published a classical dictionary, one of antiquities, and a complete series of school classics. As a teacher, he was thorough; as a scholar, accurate; as a disciplinarian, severe. D. 1868.

Anʻthony, in *Indiana*, a township of Delaware co.

Anʻthony, in *New Jersey* a post-office of Hunterdon co., about 20 m. N. of Flemington.

Anʻthony, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Montour co.: *pop.* 959.

—a township of Lycoming co.; *pop.* 543.

Anʻthony, in *Rhode Island*, a post office of Kent co.

Anʻthony, (St.,) one of the Christian Fathers, b. in Egypt, 251. Disposing of his property and giving the proceeds to the poor, he retired to the desert, and attracted, owing to his reputed sanctity, many disciples; he thus formed the first monastic community. He afterwards, at Alexandria, sought martyrdom amid the persecutions of the Christians there prevailing, but his life being spared, he returned to the desert, where he died at the age of 105. All his conduct indicates a fervent and melancholy imagination. That he used no garments but a shirt made of hair and a sheep's-skin, and never washed his body, is more credible than the strange stories of his contests with devils, and the wonders related in his life by St. Athanasius.

Anʻthony of Padua, St., a learned Franciscan monk, b. at Lisbon, 1195. He was one of the most renowned disciples of St. Francis of Assisi. Shipwrecked on the coast of Italy in a voyage to Africa, which he had undertaken with a view of becoming a martyr to the Christian faith, he preached with great applause in Bologna and Padua, where he died, June 13, 1231. His legends are full of prodigies; but all agree in extolling his talents as a preacher. He was canonized by Gregory IX., and the Catholic Church honors him as one of its most eminent saints. At Padua, a church containing his sepulchre is consecrated to him, which is a masterpiece of architecture.

Anʻthony, St., a cape on the coast of S. America, Argentine Rep., being the S. extremity of the estuary of the La Plata. Lat. 36° 15′ 19″ S.; Lon. 56° 37′ W.

Anʻthony, St., in *U. States.* See SAINT ANTHONY.

Anʻthony's Creek, in *Virginia*, a village of Greenbrier co.; *pop.* 632.

Anthony's (or St. Anthony's) Nose, in *New York*, the extremity of a mountain called the "Klips," on the N. bank of the Mohawk, resembling a nose, 300 to 400 ft. long.

—In Putnam co., a bold promontory on the E side of the river Hudson, projecting from the S side of Breakneck Hill, at the N. entrance to the Highlands, 57 m. from New York.

Anʻthony's Shoals, in *Georgia*, a post-office of Elbert co.

Anthophyllʻite, *n.* [From Gr. *anthos*, a flower, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] (*Min.*) An orthorhombic mineral, occurring in mica slate, in yellow-gray crystals or crystalline fibres, often radiating; fracture uneven, lustre pearly; translucent. Sp. grav. 2·94 to 3·1558. *Comp.* silica, 55·5, magnesia 27·8, protoxide of iron 16·7 = 100. *Dana.*

Anʻthorism, *n.* [Gr. *anthorismos*, a counter definition.] (*Rhet.*) A definition or description contrary to that of an opponent.

Anthosidʻerite, *n.* (*Min.*) An hydrous tersilicate of iron, occurring in Brazil.

Anthosperʻmidæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A tribe of plants. ord. *Cinchonaceæ.*

Anthospermum, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, tribe *Anthospermidæ*. The species named *Amber-tree* is a shrub having small evergreen leaves, which emit, when bruised, a very fragrant odor.

Anthoxanʻtine, *n.* (*Chem.*) The yellow color of flowers.

Anthoxanʻthum, *n.* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower, *xantos*, yellow.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Graminaceæ*. The *A. odoratum*, or sweet-scented Vernal Grass, is an early-flowering, deliciously fragrant grass, 10–18 inches high, flowering in May. Found in the U. States and Canada.

Anʻthracite, *n.* [From Gr. *anthrax*, charcoal.] (*Min.*) A variety of *mineral coal*. It is distinguished by its higher specific gravity, its semi-metallic lustre, and by its burning without emitting smoke. The *A.* of Pennsylvania contains ordinarily 85 to 93 per cent. of carbon; those of S. Wales, 88 to 95; of France, 80 to 83; of Saxony, 81. Spec grav. (Pennsylvania), 1·32–1·7; (Rhode Island), 1·81.—It occurs in the greatest abundance in the U. States, and is used not only in the hot-blast process for iron, but its cheapness, the intensity and equability of heat it produces, together with its perfect safety, and freedom from all disagreeable smoke and smell, give it a great superiority over other species of fuel. For distribution and production in the U. States, see MINERAL COAL, p. 1655, COAL PERIOD, p. 583, and ANTHRACITE in SUP., p. 205.

Anthozoʻa, *n.* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower, *zoön*, an animal.] (*Zoöl.*) A name given by Dr. Gray to a class of animals generally arranged among the Zoöphytes, and embracing those species which are referable to the radiated type of the animal kingdom. The *A.* are divided into three ord. 1. The hydroid polypes, *A. hydroida*, which have the polypidom horny, fistular, external, plant-like. 2. The asteroid polypes, *A. asteroida*, which have the polypidom either free or attached, of a fleshy consistence, strengthened with a horny or calcareous axis, enveloped in a gelatinous crust, in which the polypes are immersed. 3. The zoanthoid polypes, *A. helianthoidea*, which have the polypes single, free, or permanently fixed, fleshy, either naked or incrusted with a calcareous polypidom, the upper surface crossed with radiating lamellæ.

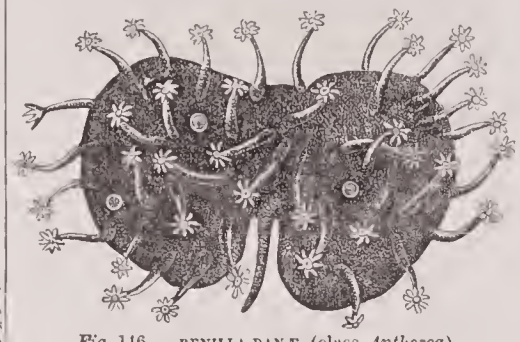


Fig. 146.— RENILLA-DANÆ, (class *Anthozoa*).

Anthracitʻic, *a.* Containing anthracite, or relating to it.

Anthracotheʻrium, *n.* [Gr. *anthrax*, coal; *therion*, beast.] (*Pal.*) A gen of fossil mammalia, belonging to the ord. *Pachydermata*. Five species have been described. They are found in the lignites and coals of Cadibara.

Anthracomʻeter, *n.* [From Gr. *anthrax*, carbon, and *metrou*, measure.] (*Chem.*) An instrument used for measuring the carbonic acid of the air.

Anthranilʻic Acid. (*Chem.*) Yellowish translucent regular plates, with a fine lustre, soluble in alcohol, and having then the taste of benzoic acid. *Form.* $C_{14}H_6NO_8HO$.

Anʻthrax, *n.* [Gr., charcoal.] (*Med.*) A hard and circumscribed inflammatory tubercle like a boil, which sometimes forms on the cheek, neck, or back, and in a few days becomes highly gangrenous. It then discharges an extremely fetid sanies from under the black core, which, like a burning coal, continues destroying the surrounding parts. It is supposed to arise from a peculiar miasma, is most common in warm climates, and often attends the plague.

Anthrenʻidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The beetles in Dr. Gray's arrangement.—See COLEOPTERA.

Anthropogʻraphy, *n.* [From Gr. *anthropos*, man, and *grapho*, to describe.] (*Geog.*) That part of science relating to the physical characteristics and distribution of the different races or families of men.

Anthropʻolite, *n.* [Gr. *anthropos*, man, and *lithos*, stone.] (*Pal.*) A name given to fossil human remains. Almost all the instances which have been brought forward to show the existence of human bones being fossilized, have been demonstrated by recent researches to have been incorrect.—See MAN.

Anthropologʻical, *a.* Pertaining or relating to anthropology.

Anthropolʻogist, *n.* A person versed in anthropology.

Anthropolʻogy, *n.* [Gr. *anthropos*, man, and *logos*, a discourse.] The science which treats of human nature, either in a physical or an intellectual point of view. It is frequently used to denote the science of anatomy. In theology, it denotes a way of speaking of God after the manner of men, by attributing to him human passions and affections.

Anthropomʻetry, *n.* [Gr. *anthropos*, man, and *metron*, a measure.] The measurement of the human body.

Anthropomorʻphites, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The adherents of Audius, or Audans, a teacher in Syria, who died about A. D. 370. They were excommunicated by the orthodox church, rather on account of their persevering in the old way of celebrating Easter, at the same time with the Jewish Passover, their deviation from the usual penances, and their zeal against unworthy priests, than on account of their representation of God in a human shape. Toward the close of the 4th century they still existed, as schismatics of severe morals, in small bodies in Syria; in the 5th century they were extinct.

Anthropomorʻphous, *a.* Resembling the human form.

Anthropopʻathy, Anthropopʻathism, *n.* [Gr. *anthropos*, man, and *pathos*, affection.] Human affections, or passions applied to the Supreme Being.

Anthropophʻagi, *n. pl.* [Gr. *anthropos*, man, and *phago*, to eat.] Man-eaters; cannibals.

Anthropophʻagous, *a.* Feeding on human flesh.

Anthropophʻagy, *n.* The practice of eating human flesh.—See CANNIBALISM.

Anʻthus, *n.* [Lat., the bunting.] (*Zoöl.*) The Tit-larks, or Pipits, a gen. of birds belonging to the fam. *Sylvicolidæ* or *Warblers*, and very much resembling the larks. They inhabit meadows and low marshy grounds, and have a remarkably fine note, singing perched on trees, seated on the ground, or flying in the air. The *A. ludovicianus*, 6 to 7 inches long, is common in N. America.

Anʻti. [Gr.] A Greek particle, which enters into the composition of several words, both Latin, French, and English, and signifies opposite or contrary to, as in *antiscorbutic*, against the scurvy or scorbute.—As almost all these compound words explain themselves, we will give but the principal of them.

Anʻti-aboliʻtionist, *n.* One opposed to the abolition of slavery.

Antiʻariue, *n.* A poisonous principle contained in the milky juice of the *Antiaris toxicaria* or upas-tree.

Antiʻaris, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Upas-tree. See ARTOCARPUS.

Anʻtias, *n.* (*Myth.*) The goddess of fortune.

Antibacchiʻus, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *antibakcheios.*] (*Pros.*) A poetical foot of three syllables, the first two long, and the last one short;—the reverse of the *bacchius.*

Antibes, (*an-teeb'*,) a fortified seaport town of France, dep. of the Var, on the Mediterranean, with a commodious harbor, 10 m. S. of Grasse. It was founded by the Massilians 340 B. C., and named *Antipolis.* It is an important barrier on the side of Italy, and was, in 1747, besieged without effect by the Austrians and English. *Pop.* 6,829.

Antibraʻchial, Antebraʻchial, *a.* [Gr *anti*, and *brachiōn*, the arm.] (*Anat.*) Belonging or relating to the fore-arm.

Anʻtic, *a.* [Fr. *antique*, from Lat. *antiquus.*] Odd; ridiculously wild; resembling a buffoon.

"What! dares the slave
Come hither, covered with an *antick* face . . . ?"—*Shaks.*

Anʻtic, *n.* One that uses odd gesticulation; a buffoon or merry-andrew.

"Fear not, my lord, we can contain ourselves,
Were he the veriest *antick* in the world."—*Shaks.*

—Odd appearance; fantastic figures.

"A work of rich entail, and curious mold,
Woven with *anticks*, and wild imagery "—*Faërie Queen.*

(*Arch.*) Figures of men and beasts used as ornaments to buildings.

Anʻti-chamber, *n.* The true spelling is ANTECHAMBER, *q. v.*

Anʻti-Christ, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *anti*, against, and *Christ.*] (*Eccl. Hist.*) Although this term is employed only by the Apostle John in the 2d and 3d Epistles it has been applied, by almost universal consent, to the Man of Sin in 2d Thessalonians, to the Little Horn, and to the fierce-countenanced King of Daniel, and to the two Beasts of Revelation, as well as to the false Christ spoken of in Matt. xxiv. The books of the New Testament mention the *A.* as one or several false prophets, who would pretend to be the true Christ, and would deceive the world. In the Apocalypse alone, he is represented as a powerful ruler opposed to Christianity. The Christians, in the first centuries, retained the idea of such a powerful enemy of the Church, whose appearance, announced by their own persecutions, would precede the reappearance of Christ, which was then commonly expected. With the belief of the millennium, which was to succeed the vexations of the church by the Antichrist, the idea of such a being continued under various forms, and was heightened by the most lively descriptions on the part of the Christian fathers, until the year 1000 had elapsed without the fulfilment of these prophecies, and the millennial enthusiasm itself was cooled. The fathers have generally agreed that the Antichrist will appear at the approach of the last day, in a bodily shape; but as to his origin, and time and place of appearing, their opinions differ. Some believe that he will be a mere man—"the man of sin, the son of perdition," spoken of by St. Paul; and others, that he will be an incarnation of the devil. The Church of Rome has never pronounced any decision with regard to the various notions its members have entertained on this subject.—In the last centuries before Christ, the Jews connected with their idea of the Messiah the notion of an Anti-Messiah, or an enemy to the attempts of the Messiah to promote the good of their nation. They preserve, since the destruction of Jernsalem by Titus, the wonderful prophecy of a contest in which an *A.*, by name *Armillus*, will be vanquished by the true Messiah, after a severe oppression of the Jews.

Antichristʻian, *a.* and *n.* Opposite to, or opposing the Christian religion.

Antichʻronism, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, and *kronos*, time.] An anachronism. (R.) See ANACHRONISM.

Antichʻton, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, and *chthon*, the earth.] An opposite land.—See ANTIPODES.

Anticʻipant, *a.* That anticipates.

Anticʻipate, *v. a.* [Fr. *anticiper*; Lat. *anticipo*, from *ante*, before, and *capio*, to take.] To take in the mind before the right time, which is to treat prematurely;—to take it in reference to its appointed time of coming, which is to expect:—also to take thought beforehand, for the purpose of prevention.—To foretell; to expect; to apprehend; to prepare; to pre-arrange; to meet; to prevent; to obviate; to intercept.

Anticʻipated, *p. a.* Taken beforehand; foretasted; foreseen: prevented; preconception; previous notion; expectation.

Anticipaʻtion, *n.* Act of anticipating; foretaste.

Anticʻipative, *a.* That anticipates. (R.)

Anticliʻnal, *a.* [Gr. *anti*, and *klino*, to incline.] Marking inclination in an opposite direction.

(*Geol.*) The *A.* line (*Fig.* 147) is the point *a* from which the strata diverge in opposite directions; as opposed to the synclinal line *b*, where they converge towards each other.

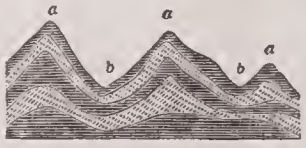


Fig. 147.

Antic'ipator, *n.* One who anticipates.
Antic'ipatory, *a.* That takes before the time; that anticipates.
Anti-cli'max, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *climax*, a ladder.] (*Rhet.*) A sentence in which the ideas fall or become less important and striking at the close.
An'ticly, *adv.* In an antic manner.
An'ticness, *n.* The state or quality of being antic.
Anti-constitu'tional, *a.* Opposed to, or against the constitution.
An'ticor, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and Lat. *cor*, the heart.] (*Farriery.*) A sort of quinsy, or preternatural swelling, of a round figure, on a horse's breast, opposite to his heart. — *Worcester.*
Anticos'ti, a large island at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between 49° and 50° N. Lat., and 61° 43′ and 64° 37′ W. Lon. It has an unfavorable soil, not a single good harbor, and is uninhabited. — Discovered in 1535 by Jacques Cartier.
An'ticous, *a.* [Lat. *anticus*, in front.] (*Bot.*) Anterior, or facing forward.
Antidac'tyl, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, and *daktylos*, a dactyl.] (*Pros.*) A kind of metrical foot that is the contrary of the dactyl, its first two syllables being short and the last long.
An'tidotal, *a.* (*Med.*) Acting as an antidote; counteracting poison, or anything noxious.
An'tidotally, An'tidotary, *adv.* As an antidote.
An'tidote, *n.* [Gr. *antidotos*, from *anti*, against, and *didomi*, to give.] That which is given against something evil. A remedy for poison or any evil. That which counteracts or prevents any evil effect.
Antidot'ic, *a.* The same as ANTIDOTAL, q. v.
Anti-emeahe'dral, *a.* [Gr. *anti*, opposite, *ennea*, nine, *hedra*, a seat.] (*Min.*) Applied to crystals having nine faces on two opposite parts.
An'tient, *a.* See ANCIENT. (R.)
Antietam', in *Maryland*, a creek which, from the S part of Pennsylvania, where it rises, flows into Maryland and empties into the river Potomac.

BATTLE OF A.—The above creek has given its name to a memorable and bloody battle fought on the 17th Sept., 1862, between the Union army and the Confederates. The Union troops numbered 82,844 men, including the corps of Generals Hooker, Sumner, Porter, Franklin, Burnside, and Mansfield, under the command of Gen McClellan: but of this force, only 57,614 men appeared in the field; the corps of Generals Porter and Franklin, numbering 25,230 men, not being engaged. The Confederate army, led by General Lee, included the divisions of Generals Longstreet, Jackson, Walker, McLaws, Anderson, D. H. Hill, and A. P. Hill, the entire force numbering 40,000 men, of which 38,000 were engaged. The approach of darkness only put an end to the dreadful struggle. The Union loss was returned as being 11,426 men killed and wounded; that of the Confederates about 10,000. The action of *A.* was in all respects a drawn battle. The Confederates had inflicted a greater absolute loss than they had suffered; but they had lost in proportion to their strength far more than that of the loss sustained by their opponents. At the close of the fight the positions of both armies were nearly the same as at its commencement, and General Lee crossed the Potomac without hindrance. But the moral effect of the battle was great. It aroused the confidence of the nation, who saw in it a sure presage of the speedy overthrow of the insurrection; and, what was more, it emboldened President Lincoln to issue his warning proclamation for the abolition of slavery. — *A. Guernsey* and *H. M. Alden.*

Anti-evangel'ical, *a.* Opposed to what is evangelical; contrary to orthodoxy, or the genuine sense of the gospel.
An'tiface, *n.* An opposite face.
Anti-galac'tic, *a.* [Gr. *anti*, and *galaktos*, milk.] (*Med.*) Avoiding the secretion of milk.
Anti-Gal'lican, *a.* [Gr. *anti*, and Lat. *Gallia*, Gaul or France.] That is hostile to France or to the French.
Antig'one, the fruit of the incestuous marriage of Œdipus and Jocasta. Though innocent, she bore the curse of her father's house. Sophocles has immortalized her in a tragedy.
Antig'onus, surnamed the *One-eyed;* one of the most remarkable generals of Alexander the Great, who intrusted to him the governments of Lydia and Phrygia. When, after the death of Alexander, his generals divided his conquests among themselves, he obtained the Greater Phrygia, Lycia, and Pamphylia; after which his ambition led him to enlarge his territories. He finally conquered Asia, B. C. 311. He assumed then the title of king, and invaded Egypt, but failed; and having excited the jealousy of his rivals, they, combining, defeated him at the battle of Ipsus, in which he was slain, B.C. 301.
Antig'onus GONATAS, a king of Maceden, was a son of Demetrius Poliorcetes and grandson of the preceding. B. 319 B. C. His kingdom was twice taken: first, by Pyrrhus king of Epirus, and secondly, by Alexander, son of the latter. He subsequently was involved in difficulties with the Achaian League. D. abt. 240 B. C.
Antig'onus DOSON, a king of Macedon, and grandson of Demetrius Poliorcetes. On the death of Demetrius II., B.C. 229, he was appointed to the guardianship of Philip, son of the latter; assumed the governing power, and married the queen-mother. He co-operated with Aratus and the Achaian league against Cleomenes, king of Sparta, invaded Laconia in 221, and gaining the battle of Sellasia, conquered Sparta. He was engaged in the work of re-establishing the old institutions of Sparta, when an invasion of the Illyrians called him to Macedonia. He defeated them, and died shortly after, B.C. 220. He acquired the surname *Doson* (about to give), from his readiness to promise, and tardiness to perform.
Antig'onus SOCHÆUS, the founder of the Jewish sect of the Sadducees, abt. 300 years B.C.
An'tigraph, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *grapho*, to write.] A copy; a transcript.
Antigua, one of the Leeward Islands, in the W. Indies, belonging to Great Britain; Lat. 17° 8′ N.; Lon. 61° 52′ W; 22 m. S. of Barbuda, and 50 m. N. of Guadaloupe. *Area*, 183 sq. m. Its coast aspect is hilly, and much indented by the sea. The surface of the interior has a rich soil, and much diversified scenery.—*Clim.* Dry and hot.—*Prod.* The principal staple is that of sugar, of which this island exports large quantities.—Its total exports for 1866, amounted to $1,459,305; and its imports to $1,016,285.—*G v.* Its legislature consists of a Governor, a Council of 12, and an Assembly of 25 members. This island was settled by the English in 1632.—*Chief Towns.* St. John's, the cap.; Falmouth, and Parham. *Pop.* 37,125.
Antihe'lix, *n.* [From Gr. *anti*, against, and *helix*, the helix.] (*Anat.*) The inner circle of the external ear, so called from its opposition to the helix or outer circuit.
Anti-Libanus. See LEBANUM.
Antilles, a cluster of the West India islands, forming a semi-circular chain, running from the Gulf of Maracaibo to the Channel of Yucatan. They are about 360 in number; generally very fertile, but subject to terrific hurricanes; their climate is very hot; almost all of them are of volcanic origin; their mountains are bare and arid, their valleys deep and picturesque. Their chief products are sugar, coffee, tobacco, cocoa, and cotton. Discovered by Columbus, they were afterwards the centre of the trade of Europe with the New World. They are divided into the *Windward Islands*, *Leeward Islands*, and *Great Antilles*. Among them we notice: 1. In the *Windward I.*, Curaçao, New Sparta, Trinidad, Grenada, the Grenadines, St. Vincent, Barbadoes, Santa Lucia, Martinique; 2. In the *Leeward I.*, Dominica, Marie Galande, Les Saintes, Guadaloupe, La Desiderada, Antigua, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitt's, Barbuda, St. Eustatius, Saba, St. Bartholomew, St. Martin, the group of the Virgin, St. Thomas, St. John, Santa Cruz. 3. *Grandes Antilles*, Puerto Rico, Hayti, Jamaica and Cuba, which is often termed *Queen of the Antilles.*—See WEST INDIES.
Anti-log'arithm, *n.* (*Math.*) A counter-logarithm; the complement of a logarithm; — or, more generally, the number which a logarithm represents. So, 2 being the logarithm of 100, 100 is the anti-logarithm of 2.
An'tilope, *n.* See ANTELOPE.
An'ti-mask, *n.* A lesser or subordinate mask; — in opposition to the principal mask.

"Let *antimasks* not be long; they have been commonly of fools, satyrs, baboons, wild men, antics, beasts, &c. . . . ." — *Bacon.*

Anti-matrimo'nial, *a.* Opposed to marriage.
Antimetab'ole, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *metabole*, a change.] (*Rhet.*) A setting of two things in opposition to each other; as, "A poem is a speaking picture; a picture is a mute poem."
Antim'eter, *n.* (*Opt.*) An instrument for measuring angles with precision.
Anti-ministe'rial, *a.* Opposed to the ministry, or administration of government.
Anti-monarch'ial, Anti-monarch'ic, Anti-monarch'ical, *a.* Opposed to monarchy.
Anti-mon'archist, *n.* One opposed to monarchy.
Antimo'nial, *a.* Pertaining to antimony.
—*n.* A medicinal preparation of antimony.
Antimo'niate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt composed of antimonic acid and a salt. The *A.* are colorless salts; decomposed by feebler acids. The *Bimeta-antimoniate of Potash* is a valuable agent for detecting soda.
Antimon'ic Acid. (*Chem.*) A straw-yellow powder, tasteless, and insoluble in water. Sp. gr. 6·525.
Antimo'nious Acid. (*Chem.*) A fine white powder, becoming yellow when heated, not decomposed by ignition, but volatilized B.B. Sp. gr. 6·695.
An'timonite, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt composed of antimonious acid and a base. All the *A.* are colorless, and are decomposed by nitric acid.
An'timony, *n.* [From Gr. *anti*, against, and *monos*, alone; so named from being seldom found alone.] (*Min.*) and *Chem.*) A metal of a silver-white color, with a good deal of lustre, found in nature in the following conditions: — 1. Native antimony, in obtuse rhomboids, sp. grav. 6·72. 2. Arsenite of antimony, sp. grav. 6·13; reddish-gray. 3. Teroxide of antimony, white antimony. 4. Sesqui-sulphide of antimony, the black antimony of the shops. 5. Red antimony, SbO_{32} SbS_3, in capillary crystals. Besides, *A.* occurs associated in greater or smaller proportions with many metals, as in antimonial copper, antimonial nickel, antimonial silver. It fuses at 810°, or just at the red heat. Its texture is fibrous or foliated; it is brittle and easily pulverized. When heated white hot by the blowpipe, and thrown on the table, it burns and smokes, yielding an oxide. The principal properties of this metal were first discovered by Basil Valentine towards the end of the 13th century. There are three oxides of antimony. The protoxide consists of 65 antimony + 12 oxygen; it is a grayish-white powder, eminently purgative, sudorific, and emetic, and as such of much importance in medicine. It is the active base of *emetic tartar* and of *James's Powder.* The other oxides of antimony, from combining with certain bases, have been antimonious and antimonic acids; they consist respectively of 65 antimony + 16 oxygen, and 65 + 20. The combination of chlorine and antimony was known to the old chemists under the name of *Butter of antimony.* The principal ore of antimony is the *sulphuret;* it is met with in commerce, melted into conical ingots under the name of *crude antimony.* It is of a bluish-gray color, metallic lustre, and a striated texture; sp. grav. 4·62. It is much more easily fusible than the pure metal. — *A.* forms brittle alloys with some of the most malleable metals. when gold is alloyed with a 200th part of antimony, the compound is brittle; and even the fumes of antimony in the vicinity of melted gold are sufficient to render it brittle. Alloyed with lead in the proportion of 1 to 16, and a small addition of copper, it forms the metal used for printers' types; with lead only, a white and rather brittle compound is formed, used for the plates upon which music is engraved. With iron it forms a hard whitish alloy formerly called *Martial regulus.* Antimony is the *Stimmi*, or *Stibium*, of the old chemists. The protoxide of antimony is used as a white paint in substitution for carbonate of lead.
Antino'mian, *n.* One who adheres to antinomianism.
Antino'mianism, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *nomos*, a law.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) The name given by the reformers of Wittenberg to the disparagement of the moral law, particularly the law of Moses, by certain Protestants, who aimed thereby to exalt the efficacy of faith in the salvation of man. John Agricola was the most conspicuous member of this party, and, in 1537, violently attacked Luther and Melancthon on this ground, in a public dissertation, in Wittenberg. But in 1539 he recanted, and published a renunciation of his errors in 1540, at Berlin.
Antin'omy, or **AN'TINOMY,** *n.* [Gr. *anti*, and *nomos*, law.] A contradiction, real or apparent, between two laws, or two articles of the same law.
Antin'ous, a Bithynian youth, whom the extravagant love of the Emperor Adrian has immortalized. Whether he threw himself into the Nile (132 A. D.) with the intention of preserving the life of Adrian, whom he accompanied on his travels, or because weary of his own life, is not decided. Adrian set no bounds to his grief for his loss. Not satisfied with giving the name of his favorite to a newly discovered star in the galaxy, (which appellation is still preserved) he erected temples in his honor, called cities after him, and caused him to be adored as a god throughout the empire. His image was, therefore, represented by the arts in every way. Several of these figures belong to the finest remains of antiquity, particularly the statue called the *A. Belvidere*, in the Vatican, found in the Baths of Adrian; and the *A. of the Capitol*, found in the villa Adrian at Tivoli. "In all the figures of *A.*," says Winckelmann, "his countenance has something melancholy; his eyes are always large, with good outlines; his profile gently descending; and in his mouth and chin there is something expressed which is truly beautiful."

(*Astron.*) See AQUILA.

An'tioch, ANTIOCHIA, EPIPHANE, ANTIGONIA, PEOPOLIS, SELEUCIS, now ANTAKIA or RIBLATH, a city of Syria, on the S. bank of the river Aaszy (Orontes), 57 m. W. of Aleppo. It is surrounded by walls, enclosing a space of several miles in circumference, now mostly occupied as gardens. The houses are built of stone, and have sloping roofs, a circumstance unusual in the East. On the whole, the general appearance of the place is dull and monotonous. Although there are upwards of a dozen mosques, it is said that there is not a single Christian church. The manufacture of silk is the principal branch of industry. *A.* was founded by Antigonus, and captured by Seleucus, who changed its situation, and called it *Antioch*, from his father, Antiochus. Long celebrated as one of the first cities of the East, it was the residence of the Macedonian kings of Syria, and of the Roman governors. It is frequently mentioned in the New Testament, and the name *Christians* was first given to the disciples of Christ in this city (Acts xi. 26). In the 7th century it was taken by the Saracens, and in the 11th by the Crusaders, who established a principality by its name, 1008. Once richer and grander than Rome itself, but often ruined by earthquakes, and finally razed by the Mamelukes, 1269, the *Queen of the East* is now only a small town in the pashalic of Aleppo. *Pop.* abt. 18,000.



Fig. 148. — THE MODERN ANTIOCH.
(Antakia.)

An'tioch IN PISIDIA. (*Anc. Geog.*) A city situate on a ridge of the Taurus. It was visited by St. Paul, and is now called *Yalobatch.*
An'tioch, in *California*, a post-village of Contra Costa co., at the mouth of San Joachim river, and at the E. end

of Suisun Bay, abt. 40 m. E.N.E. of San Francisco. There are large copper smelting-works, and mines of stone-coal in the neighborhood. *Pop.* abt. 600.

An'tioch, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village of York district.

An'tioch, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Troup co., abt. 12 m. W.N.W. of La Grange.

An'tioch, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Lake co., abt. 50 m. N.W. by N. of Chicago; *pop.* 1,595.

An'tioch, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Huntington co., on the Wabash river and canal; *pop.* 449.

An'tioch, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Monroe co., 128 m. E. of Columbus; *pop.* 165.

An'tioch, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Davidson co., on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, 9 m. S.E. of Nashville.

An'tioch, in *Texas*, a post-office of Lavaca co.

—a post-village of Gibson co.

An'tioch, Bay of, in the Mediterranean, commanded by mountains 5,000 ft. high; Lat. between 35° and 36° N.; Lon. 36° E. Some ruins situated on the N. side are probably those of the ancient port of Antioch, *Seleucia Pieria*.

Anti'ochus I., King of Syria, was the father of the famous Seleucus, *q. v.*, by his wife Laodice.

Antiochus II., Soter, carried on many unsuccessful wars, and is chiefly known for his love of his stepmother, Stratonice. Though he endeavored to subdue his passion, it threw him into a lingering sickness; which continued till the king's physician, Erasistratus, perceived the cause, and disclosed it to his father, who, thereupon, from love to his only son, gave him his young and beautiful bride in marriage.

Antiochus III., the Great, son of Seleucus Callinicus, a. 238 B. C. He succeeded his brother, Seleucus Ceraunus, as king of Syria in 223. After successful wars against Ptolemy Philopater and the Parthians, he engaged in a contest with the Romans, for which, with the aid of Hannibal, he made great preparations. He did not, however, enter fully into the plans of this general, and sent only one army to Greece, which remained inactive, and was defeated first at Thermopylæ, and several times by sea, till at length he became so disheartened that he did not even contest with the Romans the passage into Asia Minor, where they gained a victory at Magnesia, and obliged him to contract a disgraceful peace. Afterwards, attempting to take away the treasures from the temple of Jupiter Elymais, he was slain, with all his followers; B. C. 187.



Fig. 149. — TETRADRACHM, OR ATTIC TALENT OF ANTIOCHUS III.

Obverse: Head of the king.
Reverse: Basileôs Antiochou — two monograms in field, — and Apollo seated on *Cortina*.

Antiochus IV., Epiphanes, son of the preceding, after a captivity of many years at Rome, succeeded his brother Seleucus Philopater on the throne of Syria, B.C. 165. The principal events of his reign were a war with Egypt for the repossession of the provinces lost by his father, and his persecution of the Jews, which occasioned the insurrection of the Maccabees. For his cruelty and vices he received the name of *Epimanes*, or *the "Mad man."* D. B.C. 165.—Many other kings, under the name of *A.*, with various surnames, succeeded, till at last, *A. Asiaticus* was expelled from his dominions by Pompey, B. C. 65, and Syria became a Roman province.

Anti'oco, a fertile island lying to the S.W. of Sardinia, in the Mediterranean, 8 m. long and 3 broad. *Pop.* 2,300.

Antiodontal'gic, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *odontalgia*, the toothache.] (*Med.*) A remedy against the toothache.

Anti'ope. (*Myth.*) Daughter of Nyctens, king of Thebes (according to Homer, of the river Asopus), renowned through all Greece for her uncommon beauty. Epopeus, king of Sicyon, carried her off, and married her; but Lycus, the successor of Nycteus, who had promised him to punish his daughter, slew Epopeus, and carried *A.* prisoner to Thebes, where he delivered her to his wife, Dirce, by whom she was treated with the greatest cruelty. She was fortunate enough to escape, and was avenged by Zethus and Amphion, her sons, whom she boasted to have conceived in the embraces of Jupiter.—The rest of her history is told in a variety of ways.

Antioqui'a, Santa Fé de, a town of New Granada, S. America. It is the principal town of a district trading in sugar and maize. *Pop.* 3,500.

Antipædobap'tist, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and Eng. *pædo-baptist.*] A Baptist.

Antipar'allels, *n. pl.* (*Geom.*) The name given to straight lines which, by cutting two given straight lines, make with them equal angles, though in a contrary order.

Antip'aros, an island in the Grecian archipelago, between Paros and Siphanto, 16 m. in circuit. Lat. 36° 59′ 40″ Lon. 25° 3′ 27″ E.

Antip'ater, the Macedonian, pupil of Aristotle, and the faithful minister of Philip and Alexander. While Alexander was abroad, he left Antipater in the government of Macedon; and by his prudent management he preserved Greece tranquil. On the death of his master, Antipater obtained the European provinces. Not long after, the confederate states of Greece attacked him; but he subdued them, and subverted their democratic forms of government; on which he was called the "father of Greece." His last advice to his successor was "never to admit a woman to meddle in state affairs." D. 319 B. C.—There were two other kings of this name.

Antipathet'ic, Antipathet'ical, *a.* Having a natural contrariety or constitutional aversion to a person or thing.

Antipath'ic, *a.* Having opposite affections.

Antip'athist, *n.* That which has antipathy.

Antip'athy, *n.* [Fr. *antipatie*, from Gr. *anti*, against, and *pathos*, feeling.] A feeling against; a natural enmity or aversion of one thing toward another. In a more restricted sense, *A.* denotes the natural aversion which an animated and sensitive being feels toward some object presented to it, either in reality or imagination; the cause of which is often mysterious and inexplicable. Such is the aversion of which some persons are conscious under the apprehension or at the sight of particular objects, as cats, mice, spiders, serpents, &c. The greater part of antipathies arise from prejudice; many from terrors inspired in infancy; and, in most cases, reflection and a gradual accustoming of ourselves to the objects of our dislike will weaken or remove the feeling of aversion; yet there are instances of incurable *A.*, which seems to have its seat in the nervous system.

Antiperis'tasis, *n.* [Gr. from *anti*, against, and *peristasis*, circumstance.] The antagonism of an opposite or antithetical quality, owing to which the quality so opposed gains additional force or strength.

(*Rhet.*) A figure of speech, which, while admitting an opponent's assertion, rejects the inference it seeks to convey.

Antiphlogis'tic, *a.* and *n.* [From Gr. *anti*, against, and *phlogizo*, to burn.] (*Med.*) That counteracts burning heat, or inflammation.

A. Theory. (*Chem.*) The phlogistic theory of Stahl considered oxides of metals as simple bodies, and the metals as compounds of the oxide with an hypothetical substance, phlogiston. Lavoisier started the antiphlogistic theory now in use, which considers the metals as simple, and the oxides compounds of metals and oxygen.

An'tiphon, *the Rhamnusian*, an Athenian orator, and the first to lay down rules of oratory, lived in the 5th century B.C.—There are 16 orations under his name, in the collection of ancient orators.

Antiph'onal, Antiphon'ical, *a.* Pertaining to antiphony.

Antiph'onary, Antiph'onal, Antiph'onar; *n.* A book of antiphonies or anthems.

Antiph'ony, or Antiphon, *n.* [From Gr. *anti*, against, and *phonē*, voice, sound.] (*Mus.*) Opposition or alternation in sound; the answer of one choir to another, when an anthem or psalm is sung alternately by two choirs; alternate singing.

Antiph'rasis, *n.* [Gr. from *anti*, and *phrazo*, to speak.] (*Rhet.*) The use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning, or the affirmation of a thing by denying it to be the contrary; as, *He is no fool.*

Antiphras'tic, Antiphras'tical, *a.* Relating to, or containing, antiphrasis.

Antiphras'tically, *adv.* By way of antiphrasis.

Antipod (*an'ti-pŏd*), *n.*; *pl.* Antipodes (*an-tip'o-deez*). [From Gr. *anti*, opposite, and *pous, podos*, a foot.] The name given to those inhabitants of the earth who are diametrically opposite to each other, and, of course, turn their feet toward each other. The zenith of the one is the nadir of the other. The antipodes live in similar but opposite latitudes, and their longitudes differ 180 degrees. Hence the difference in their days is about 12 hours, and their seasons are reversed. The spherical form of the earth naturally leads us to the idea of the antipodes, of whose existence some idea was entertained even before the age of Cicero.

Antip'odal, *a.* Relating to the antipodes.

An'ti-pope, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The name given to those who, at different periods, have produced a schism in the Roman Catholic Church, by opposing the authority of the pope, under the pretence that they were themselves popes. In many cases both competitors for the papal chair (sometimes there were even three) were equally anti-popes; that is to say, the claims of all were equally good. Each was frequently supported by whole nations, and the schism was nothing but a struggle of political interests, which induced particular governments to support a pope against the pope supported by other governments. Those were the most unhappy periods of the Roman Church, when to many other evils were added violent contests between rival candidates for the papal chair; and the consciences of the honest believers were offended and perplexed by the excommunications which the adversaries thundered against each other.—Amadeus VIII., duke of Savoy, was the last anti-pope. He was elected by the council of Basle, in 1439, in opposition to Eugenius IV. and Nicholas V. But he renounced his title in favor of the latter in 1449.

Antipto'sis, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *ptosis*, a falling.] (*Gram.*) A figure by which one case is put for another.

Antiqua'rian, *a.* [From Lat. *antiquus*, ancient.] Pertaining to antiquaries or to antiquity.

—*n.* One versed in antiquities; an antiquary.

Antiqua'rianism, *n.* Love or knowledge of antiquities.

An'tiquary, *n.* A person who searches after and studies the monuments and remains of antiquity.

An'tiquate, *v. a.* [Lat. *antiquo*, from *antiquus*, old, ancient.] To make old or obsolete. (o.) To make void or abrogate.

An'tiquated, *p. a.* Grown old; obsolete; out of use.

Antique, *a.* [Fr. from Lat. *antiquus.*] Ancient; old; not modern.

"Now, good Cesario, but that piece of song,
That old and *antique* song we heard last night."— *Shaks.*

—Of genuine antiquity.

"My copper lamps, at any rate,
For being true *antique* I bought."— *Prior.*

—Of old fashion.

"Forth came that ancient lord and aged queen,
Array'd in *antique* robes down to the ground."—*Faerie Queene.*

—Odd; wild; antic.

Antique or *Ancient Art.* See Fine Arts.

Antique', *n.* Anything very old; the remains or relics of ancient times.—Generally applied to busts, statues, paintings, and vases, the works of Grecian and Roman antiquity.

Antique'ly, *adv.* In an antique manner.

Antique'ness, *n.* Quality of being antique.

An'tiquist, *n.* An antiquary. (R.)

Antiq'uity, *n.* [Fr. *antiquité*, from Lat. *antiquitas.*] Ancient times; former ages; people of ancient times; great age; quality of being ancient.—See Ancient.

Antiquities, *pl.* of *Antiquity*, is used to signify all that belongs to a knowledge of the politics, manners, religion, literature, and arts of the nations of antiquity; or, of the modern nations until the existing order of things commenced. Since the beginning of the 18th century, the arts have been made a separate branch of antiquarian research.

Antirrhin'eæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A tribe of plants, subord. *Antirrhinideæ.*

Antirrhin'ideæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A sub-order of plants, ord. *Scrophulariaceæ.* Diag.: Inflorescence entirely centripetal or compound. Æstivation of the corolla bilabiately imbricated, the two upper segments being external.

Antir'rhinum, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, like, *rin*, nose; from the resemblance of the flowers to the snout of some animal.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, tribe *Antirrhineæ.* The species *A. majus* or great snapdragon, is a showy garden plant, 1 to 2 ft. high. Flowers large, pink-colored, the lower lip white, and the mouth yellow, with a gibbous prominence at the base beneath. There are varieties with scarlet, scarlet and white, and double flowers.

Antisa'na, a hamlet in the Andes of Quito, rep. of Ecuador, 13,500 ft. above the sea, 35 m. S.E. of Quito. It is probably the highest inhabited place on the surface of the globe. The mountain of *A.* is 19,132 feet high.

Anti'scians, and **Anti'scii,** *n. pl.* [From Gr. *anti*, opposite, and *scia*, a shadow.] (*Geog.*) The people who live on different sides of the equator, whose shadows at noon are cast in contrary directions.

Antisep'tic, *a.* [From Gr. *anti*, against, and *septos*, putrid.] (*Med.*) Preventing or obviating putrefaction.

—*n.* (*Med.*) Substances which prevent animal substances from passing into a state of putrefaction, or obviate putrefaction when already begun; as, cinchona, cusparia, chamæmelum, camphor, assafœtida, &c.

Antiso'cial, *a.* Hostile or averse to civil society.

Antispasmod'ic, *a.* and *n.* [From Gr. *anti*, against, and *spasmos*, a spasm.] (*Med.*) Possessing the power of allaying or removing inordinate motions in the system, particularly those involuntary contractions which take place in muscles naturally subject to the command of the will. Spasm may arise from various causes. One of the most frequent is a strong continuous irritation, such as dentition, or worms. In these cases, narcotics prove useful by diminishing irritability and sensibility. Sometimes spasm arises from mere debility, and the obvious means of removing this is by the use of tonics. The narcotics used as *A.* are ether, opium, camphor. The principal tonics are cuprum, zincum, hydrargyrum, cinchona.

Antispast, Antispas'tus. *n.* [Gr. *anti*, and *spao*, to draw forth.] (*Pros.*) A tetrasyllabic foot composed of an iambus and a trochee.

Antis'tasis, *n.* [Gr. from *anti*, and *stasis*, a standing.] (*Rhet.*) The justification of an action by showing the expediency of having done it.

Antis'thenes, a Greek philosopher, and founder of the school of Cynics. He was a native of Athens, and disciple of Socrates. He made virtue to consist in voluntary abstinence, and independence of exterior circumstances. Diogenes was his most distinguished scholar. His numerous works are all lost. Lived, 400 B.C.

Antis'trephon, *n.* [Gr. *antistrephomai*, to turn back.] (*Rhet.*) An argument which may be retorted.

Antis'trophe, *n.* [From Gr. *anti*, and *strepho*, to turn.] (*Poet.*) The alternate verse in ancient poetry, which was divided into *strophe* and *antistrophe.* In reciting their odes, the chorus turned from the left to the right at the *A.*, and *vice versâ.*

(*Rhet.*) An alternate conversion of the same words into different sentences; as, "Your servant, sir;—sir, your servant."

Antistroph'ic, *a.* Belonging to antistrophe.

Anti-Tau'rus, an extensive chain of mountains in Turkey-in-Asia, forming one of the most considerable ramifications of Mount Taurus, with which it connects near the sources of the Kizil-Irmak in Caramania. Commencing to the N.E. of the Cilician pass, it runs E. and N.E., separates the plain of El-Bostan from that of Cæsarea-Mazaca, and extending N.E. to the source of the Northern Halys, E. of Sivas, from thence runs E. to the Euphrates. The two parallel ranges of the *A.* and the Paryadres, on the S. and N. respectively, form the upper valley of the Northern Halys, the apex of which is found at their junction. The *A.* may be most prop

erly denominated the Northern Taurus, as it crosses the Euphrates, and, running E. through Armenia, separates the valley of the Morad, or southern arm of the Euphratos, from that of its northern, the Karasu.

Antith'esis, *n.* [Gr. from *anti*, and *tithemi*, to place.] (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech by which two things are attempted to be made more striking, by being set in opposition to each other. "Antitheses, well managed," says Bohours, "give infinite pleasure in the perusal of works of genius; they have nearly the same effect in language as lights and shadows in painting, which a good artist distributes with propriety; or the flats and sharps in music, which are mingled by a skilful master." The beautiful antithesis of Cicero, in his second Catilinarian, may serve as an example: "On the one side stands modesty, on the other impudence; on the one fidelity, on the other deceit; here piety, there sacrilege; here continency, there lust," &c. By too frequent use, *A.* becomes tedious; as such, it is too often observable in the best works of one of the most eminent modern writers, Victor Hugo.

Antithet'ic, Antithet'ical, *a.* Pertaining or relating to antithesis.

Antithet'ically, *adv.* In an antithetic manner.

Antitra'gicus, *n.* [From ANTITRAGUS.] (*Anat.*) One of the proper muscles of the ear, the use of which is to turn up the tip of the antitragus a little outward, and to depress the extremity of the antihelix toward it.

Antit'ragus, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, and Lat. *tragus*, q. v.] (*Anat.*) An eminence of the outer ear, opposite to the tragus.

Anti-trinita'rians, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The name given to all who do not receive the doctrine of the divine Trinity, as it is represented by the Nicene and Athanasian creeds, and either put the Son and the Holy Spirit in the Godhead below the Father, or consider Christ merely a man, and the Holy Spirit an arbitrary personification of the divine mind. In the early period of the Christian church, parties maintaining these sentiments were very numerous, especially the Arians, Sabellians, and Pneumatomachists. The name *Anti-Trinitarian* first arose in the 16th century, and was applied to Socinians, or Unitarians, who remonstrated against the system of Episcopius, who died in 1643, and to a great number of theologians, who ventured in their writings to maintain the preceding opinion. Many were unwilling to acknowledge Anti-trinitarians as Christians, esteeming them enemies to the fundamental doctrines of Christianity; or even to tolerate them in Christian States. The Spanish Protestant, Michael Servetus, was burned at Geneva, in 1553, at the instigation of Calvin, on account of this heresy, and the severest edicts were once issued against them in England. An English clergyman, however, Theophilus Lindsay, at London, in 1774, and a merchant, William Christie, at Montrose, in Scotland, formed Unitarian congregations, who separated themselves from the established Church, since which time they have become numerous, both in England and America. — See UNITARIANS.

Antit'ropous, and **Antit'ropal,** *a.* [Gr. *anti*, opposite, and *trepo*, to turn.] (*Bot.*) Applied to the embryo which has the radicle pointing away from the hilum.

An'titype, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, and *typos*, a type.] (*Theol.*) That which answers to, or is shadowed out by a type or emblem; that of which the type is the pattern or prefiguration; — so, the Paschal Lamb was a *type*, to which our Saviour, the Lamb of God, was the *antitype*.

Antityp'ical, *a.* Pertaining to an antitype; explaining the type.

Antityp'ically, *adv.* By way of antitype.

An'tium, a maritime town of Italy, built upon a promontory, 32 miles from Ostium. It was the capital of the Volscii. Camillus took it, and carried all the beaks of its ships to Rome, and placed them in the Forum on a tribunal, which thence was called *Rostrum*. The Emperor Nero was born here.

Antiva'ri, a town of Turkey-in-Europe, 19 m. W. of Scutari; annexed to Montenegro in 1878. *Population* about 4,000.

Ant'ler, *n.* [O. Fr. *entoillier*; Fr. *andouiller*, probably from Lat. *ante*, before.] That which projects over the forehead; a start or branch of a stag's horn. In fig. 150, *a* is the brow antler, *b* the bezantler, *c* the royal antler, *d* the sur-royal or crown antler.



Fig. 150. — STAG'S HORNS.

Ant'lered, *a.* Furnished with antlers.

Ant'lia, *n.* (*Physiol.*) The proboscis or long spiral tongue of the insects belonging to the ord. *Lepidoptera*. When this organ in a butterfly is extended, it forms a long suctorial tube, and when coiled up represents a flat spiral, like the mainspring of a watch.

Ant'-like, *a.* Having the habits of ants; industrious; provident.

Ant'-lion, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the *Myrmeleon*, q. v.

Antœ'ci, or ANTE'CIANS, *n. pl.* [From Gr. *anti*, and *oikeo*, to dwell.] (*Geog.*) Those inhabitants of the earth who live under the same meridian, but on different sides of the equator, and at equal distances from it.

Antoine', in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Clarke co.; *pop.* 1,835.

Antoine', (**St.,**) in *Lower Canada*, a village of Vercheres co., about 35 m. from Montreal.

Antoine' de la Baie, (**St.**) See LA BAIE DE FEBORE.

Antoine'-de-Tilly, (**St.,**) in *Lower Canada*, a village and parish of Lotbiniere co., 24 m. S.W. of Montreal, on the S. side of the river St. Lawrence.

An'toinette. See MARIE ANTOINETTE.

Antommar'chi, FRANCESCO, a distinguished French anatomist, b. in Corsica; was physician to Napoleon I. at St Helena. D. at St. Antonio, Cuba, 1844.

Antonel'li, GIACOMO, CARDINAL, prime-minister of Pope Pius IX., b. 2d April, 1806. His father was a woodcutter near Terracina, in Italy. Educated at the Seminario Romano, *A.* was, in 1841, appointed under-secretary to the Minister of the Interior, and in 1845, Grand Treasurer to the Apostolic Chamber, and Minister of Finance. He, as a politician of liberal views, at this time enjoyed the favor of the pope. In 1847 he received a cardinal's hat. As Minister of Finance, *A.* was a member of the Council established by the pope, and also president of the council-extraordinary, instituted by the government to inquire into the reforms thought necessary. Taking alarm, however, at the progress of revolutionary principles, which he considered was to a great degree owing to his hitherto liberal policy, *A.* resigned office, and was succeeded by Mamiani and Rossi. When Pius IX. fled to Gaeta, he made *A.* his chief secretary, and the head of a special commission to reform the administration of the States of the Church. The Pope, on his return to Rome in 1850, appointed *A.* Minister of Foreign Affairs, and head of the government, which authority he continued to hold. Bland and suave in manner, yet inscrutable in his designs, *A.* is supposed by many to be more liberal in his political views than either the pontiff or his own colleagues; while, by others, he has been charged with having precipitated the fall of the Papal Temporal Power by his persistent reactionary policy, and his opposition to reform. D. at Rome, Nov. 6th, 1876.

Antonel'lo, or ANTONIO DA MESSINA, the first Italian who painted in oil, which art he learned of John Van Eyck, in Flanders. In Italy, he imparted the secret to Bellini and Dominico. The latter communicated it to Andrea del Castagno, who, from the desire of gain, basely assassinated him. Thus, by these incidents, oil-painting soon spread over Italy. Antonio flourished about 1460. B. at Messina, about 1413; D. at Venice, 1493.

Anto'nia, the name of some eminent Roman ladies, the most remarkable of whom was the wife of Drusus, the son of Livia, and brother of Tiberius. She became mother of three children, Germanicus, Caligula's father; Claudius the emperor, and the debauched Livia. Lived A. D. 38.

Anto'nin, St., a town of France, dep. of Tarn-et-Garonne, at the confluence of the Aveyron and the Bonnette, 22 m. E.N.E. of Montanbau.—*Manf.* Serges and paper. *Pop.* 5,152.

Anto'ninus, the philosopher. See MARCUS AURELIUS.

Anto'ninus Pius, TITUS AURELIUS FULVIUS, a Roman emperor, b. at Lanuvium, A. D. 86. Born of a wealthy family, he successively attained the dignities of quæstor, prætor, and consul; became pro-consul of Asia, and, returning to Rome, obtained the favor of the emperor Adrian, who, in 138, adopted him as his successor. He succeeded to the throne the same year. His reign was peaceful and prosperous, but without historical events of importance. Temperate and simple in his private life, ever ready to assist the necessitous, and an admirer of virtue and wisdom, he was truly the father of his people. He often repeated those beautiful words of Scipio: "I had rather preserve the life of a citizen than destroy a thousand enemies." His wise frugality enabled him to diminish the taxes. The persecutions of the Christians he speedily abolished. The senate gave him the surname *Pius*, because, in gratitude to the memory of Adrian, his second father, he had built a temple in honor of him. *A.* has been called, from his amiable character and wise rule, the second Numa. Both his wife Faustina, and his daughter, the wife of Marcus Aurelius, were notorious for their depravity of life. He died A. D. 161, 74 years old, having reigned 23 years. The whole kingdom lamented him, and the following emperors assumed his name as an honor.

Antonius, MARCUS, a Roman consul, and once governor of Cilicia. He subsequently became censor, and one of the most eminent Roman orators. Cicero considers that it was he who established Rome as a rival in eloquence to Greece. *A.* was killed in the civil war of Marius and Sylla, B. C. 87.

Antonius, MARCUS, the great triumvir, grandson of the preceding, was B. 85 B. C.— After a profligate youth, he earned distinction as a soldier both in Syria and Egypt; joined Julius Cæsar in Gaul, and became his staunch adherent. Made quæstor, augur, and tribune, he participated in the great victory of Pharsalia, was made consul along with Cæsar, B.C 44, and offered him the royal title. After the death of Cæsar, *A.* was opposed by Octavius (Augustus), who defeated him at Mutina. The two, however becoming reconciled, were joined with Lepidus in the formation of the first triumvirate. Cicero was a victim to the hatred of *A.* in the proscription which afterward took place. At Philippi the republican army of Brutus and Cassius experienced defeat, and the loss of its leaders. — *A.*, later, visited Greece and Asia, and met the famous Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, to whose beauty and fascinations he succumbed, and with whom he made a long stay. On the death of his wife Fulvia, he had married, in 40 B.C., Octavia, sister of Augustus, whom in a few years he divorced through his infatuation for Cleopatra. The triumvirate was re-established in 37. After his invasion of Parthia and Armenia, *A.* assumed despotic power, which caused the war, ending with his total overthrow at the battle of Actium, and the triumph of Augustus, B. C. 31. *A.* retired to Egypt, and there destroyed himself, B. C. 30.

Antonoma'sia, *n.* [Gr., from *anti*, instead of, and *onoma*, a name.] (*Rhet.*) A mode of speaking in which a person is addressed or described by some general term in place of his proper name; as, a *Cicero* for an orator; a *Nero* for a tyrant, &c.

Antonomas'tically, *adv.* By way of antonomasia.

An'trim, a county of Ireland, prov. of Ulster, bounded N. and E. by the sea, S. by Lough Neagh and the county of Down, and W. by the county of Londonderry. *Area*, 1,164 sq. m. — *Desc.* Mountainous near the coast, and the S.W. abounds with bogs. A stupendous assemblage of basaltic columns, the Giant's Causeway, is seen on the maritime confines of *A.*, as also Fair Head, and other lofty capes and promontories. — *Rivers.* The principal are the Bann, and the Laggan. — *Manuf.* Linen yarn, wool, canvas, paper, &c. Considerable fisheries are carried on. — *Towns.* The chief are Antrim, Belfast, Carrickfergus, and Lisburn. *Pop.* 419,782.

ANTRIM, a town and parish in the above county, situate at the north end of Lough Neagh. *Pop.* of parish, abt. 5,500; of town, abt. 3,000.

An'trim, in *Michigan*, a county in the N.W part of the lower peninsula, bordering on Grand Traverse Bay, Lake Michigan. *Area*, abt. 700 sq. m. *Pop.* 1,985.

—a post-township of Shiawassee co., abt. 60 m. N.W. of Detroit; *pop.* 992.

An'trim, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Watonwan co., *pop.* 263.

An'trim, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Hillsborough co., 25 m. S.W. of Concord, and lying on the Contoocook river; *pop.* 904.

An'trim, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Madison township, in Guernsey co., 91 m. E. by N. of Columbus.

—a township of Wyandot co., abt. 58 m. N.W. of Columbus; *pop.* 1,061.

An'trim, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Franklin co.; *pop.* 3,762.

An'trim City, in *Michigan*, a post-vill. of Antrim co.

Antuco, a volcanic mountain in the Andes of Chili, Lat. 36° 50′ S.; Lon. 70° 30′ W. Its altitude, recently corrected, is 9,051 ft. The summit is steep on all sides, but nearly perpendicular towards the N. After the peaks of Teneriffe and Cotopaxi, it is probably the most pointed mountain known.

Ant'werp, [Fr. *Anvers*,] a prov. of Belgium, situated between Lat. 51° and 51° 30′ N., and Lon. 4° 10′ and 5° 10′ E.; bounded on the N. and N.E. by the Dutch prov. of N. Brabant; on the S.E. by the prov. of Limburg; on the S. by S. Brabant; on the W. it is separated from E. Flanders by the Scheldt.—*Area*, 1,094 sq m.—*Rivers*, the Scheldt, the Great and Little Nèthe, which unite and form the Ruppel, the Dyle, and the Senne.—*Desc.* The surface is a perfect level, and so low that water may always be found at a depth of 8 to 10 inches. In the N. and E. districts are extensive moorlands, presenting numerous lakes and morasses. The best agricultural soil is in the arrond of Mechlin.—*Prod.* Corn in great supply, madder, hops, tobacco, rapeseed, and lint.—*Manf.* Lace, silk, printed calicoes, linen and cotton fabrics, straw hats, wax cloth, tobacco, and salt. Sugar-refineries, distilleries of vinegar, breweries, soap-works, and tanneries are numerous.—*Hist.* Before Cæsar's conquest it was inhabited by the Ambivarites. The marquisate of *A.* first appears in history in the year 1080. By the marriage of the Archduke Maximilian with Mary of Burgundy, it came into the possession of the house of Austria; in 1795 it formed the French dep. of Deux-Nèthes; in 1814 it was made a part of the kingdom of the Netherlands, and in 1830 it became a province of Belgium.

ANT'WERP, cap. of the above prov. and the principal seaport of Belgium, is situated on the right bank of the Scheldt, 45 m. above Flushing, at the mouth of the river, 75 m. S. of Amsterdam, and 27 m. N. of Brussels. It contains 11 canals, which penetrate to the interior of



Fig. 151. — ANTWERP CATHEDRAL.

the town, and connect its port with Mechlin, Louvain, and Brussels. The Exchange, burned in 1858, was the

finest in Europe. The Cathedral is one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture. It has 66 chapels; and the paintings above the altars are by Rubens, who is buried here in the church of St. James; the most celebrated of these productions, *The Descent from the Cross*, is generally considered his chief work. The church is 500 ft. long, 230 wide, and 360 high; the spire is 403 ft. high, and ascended by 620 steps. The Museum of *A.* contains 127 chef-d œuvres of the Flemish school. There are also a royal academy of arts, a public library, a botanical garden, a medical school, and a great military arsenal. The city is environed with a high wall, and is also defended by a large, strong, and regular citadel, erected by the duke of Alva in 1568. This celebrated citadel sustained sundry blockades and sieges in 1576, 1583, 1585, 1706, 1748, 1789, 1792, 1796, 1814, and 1832. No expense was spared by Napoleon I. to deepen the river, enlarge the harbor, and strengthen the fortifications of *A.*, which he intended to make one of his principal naval stations. — The commerce of *A* is still considerable, though far below what it was in the 15th and 16th centuries. There are large ship-building yards and dry-docks; and the diamond-cutters, like those of Amsterdam, have a European celebrity. The Flemish is the language of the majority of the people, but French is generally in use among the higher classes. — *Hist.* This celebrated city boasts of great antiquity. Ravaged by the Normans in 836 or 837, it attained the acmè of its splendor in the beginning of the 16th century. In 1500, *A.* contained more than 200,000 inhabitants. In 1576 it was plundered by the Spaniards; it surrendered to Marlborough in 1706; the French took it in 1746, but restored it at the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle; it was again taken by the French in 1794, and occupied for 20 years. *A.* was the birthplace of the painters Teniers, Vandyke, and Jordaens. *Pop.* (1875), 145,101.

Ant'werp, in *Michigan*, a township of Van Buren co.; *pop.* 2,690.

Ant'werp, in *New York*, a post-township of Jefferson co., possessing a village of the same name; *pop.* of the township 3,310; of the village, 773.

Ant'werp, in *Ohio*, a post-vill. of Paulding co., on the Maumee river, abt. 20 m. E.N.E. of Fort Wayne; *pop.* 717.

Anu'bis, (*Myth.*,) one of the most distinguished deities of the Egyptians. At first, he was worshipped under the form of a dog; afterwards, under that of a man with a dog's head; hence he was termed *Cynocephalus*. Tradition calls him a son of Osiris by Nephthys, whom he mistook for Isis. When Isis was convinced of this by the lotus wreath left with Nephthys by Osiris, she sought out the child, exposed by his mother for fear of Typhon, discovered him with the help of a dog, educated him, and found in him a faithful guard and attendant. *A* guards the gods as the dog guards men. According to the astronomical theology of the Egyptians, he was the 7th among the 8 gods of the first class, and designated the planet Mercury, as did also *Pherues*, the more common name of the planet. He was, consequently, lord of the ascendant for an hour of the day, and genius of wisdom. His original form was derived, probably, from the worship of the dog among the Egyptians, who regarded him as the god of hunting; then he became, according to Zoega, a guardian spirit in general, a protector of the gods. The Greeks recognized in him their Hermes, with whom, therefore, he became confounded.

A'nus, *n.* [Lat.] (*Anat.*) The fundament; the lower extremity of the great intestine, named the rectum. Its office is to form an outlet for the fæces. The anus is furnished with muscles which are peculiar to it, viz., the *sphincter*, which forms a broad circular band of fibres, and keeps it habitually closed, and the *levatores ani*, which serve to dilate and draw it up to its natural situation, after the expulsion of the fæces. It is subject to various diseases, especially piles, ulceration, abscesses, excrescences, prolapsus, and imperforation in new-born infants. — The term *A.* is also applied to a small opening of the 3d ventricle of the brain, which leads into the 4th.

An'vil, *n.* [A.S. *anfil'*, *ænfilt*] An iron block on which smiths hammer and shape their work.

"I saw a smith stand, with his hammer, thus,
The whilst his iron did on his *anvil* cool." — *Shaks.*

—*v. n.* To shape or form on the anvil.

An'vil, in *Arkansas*, a post-office of Clark co.

An'ville, Jean Baptiste d', a French geographer, b. in Paris, 1697. He has published 211 maps and plans, and 78 treatises. His *Atlas of Ancient Egypt* is the most deserving. D. 1782.

Anxi'ety, *n.* [Fr. *anxiété*, from Lat. *anxietas*.] A wearisome anticipation of things to come, or the issues of present things; care; trouble; eagerness; apprehension; diffidence; solicitude; carefulness.

Anx'ious, *n.* [Lat. *anxius*, from *ango*, *anxi*, to bind, draw, or press together.] Suffering mental pressure; stretched; perplexed; solicitous; greatly concerned; careful; uneasy; unquiet; restless.

Anx'iously, *adv.* In an anxious manner.

Anx'iousness, *n.* Quality or state of being anxious.

An'y, *a.* [A.S. *anig*, *ænig*.] Every; whoever he be; whatever it be. It is, in all its senses, applied indifferently to persons or things.

"You contented yourself with being capable, as much as *any* whosoever, of defending your country." — *Dryden.*

—Whosoever; whatsoever; as distinguished from some other.

"What warmth is there in your affection towards *any* of these princely suitors that are already come?" — *Shaks.*

—Some; an indefinite quantity or number.

"Who will show us *any* good?" — *Ps.* Iv. 6.

—*adv.* At all, in any degree; as, "Are you *any* better?"

An'yhow, *adv.* In any way; in any circumstance; in any case.

An'ywhere, *adv.* In any place.

An'ywise, *adv.* In any manner.

An'zin, a town of France, dep. of the Nord, 3 m. W. of Valenciennes. In the neighborhood are the richest coal mines in France. They have been worked since 1734, and some of the pits are as much as 1,500 ft. in depth. *Pop.* 6,307.

Ao'nia, (*Anc. Geog.*) A name sometimes given to a part of Bœotia. — The Parnassus was named *Aonian Mount*, as being the residence of the Muses, or *Aonides*. — A fountain sacred to the Muses, near Mount Helicon, was also named *Aonia*.

Ao'nia, in *Georgia*, a post-office of Wilkes co., 44 m. W. by N. of Augusta.

A'orist, *n.* [Gr. *aoristos*, from *a*, priv., and *horos*, bound, limit.] (*Gram.*) An indefinite past tense in the Greek verb.

Aoris'tic, *a.* Pertaining to an aorist, or indefinite past tense; indefinite.

Aor'ta, *n.* [Gr. *aorte*, from *aeiro*, to raise up.] (*Anat.*) The great artery of the body (see Fig. 120) which arises from the upper and back part of the left ventricle of the heart, forms a curvature in the chest, and descends into the abdomen.—See Artery, and Circulation.

Aor'tal, Aor'tic, *a.* Pertaining to the aorta.

Aos'ta, a prov. of Italy, in Piedmont, 55 m. in length and 40 in breadth; bounded on the N. by Switzerland, and separated on the W. from Savoy by the Alps. Mountains surround it on the N. and S., and at its W. corner is Mont Blanc. It forms one long and fertile valley, through which runs the Doire. — Goitre is common among the inhabitants, who are accounted squalid and filthy to an extreme. *A.* gives the title of duke to the second son of king Victor Emmanuel, now king of Spain. *Pop.* abt. 115,000.

Aos'ta, capital of the above prov., is situated at the foot of the Alps, at an elevation of 1,940 ft. above sea-level, and 49 m. N.N.W. of Turin. *Pop.* 7,525.

Aos'ta, a town in Syria, 35 m. S. of Tripoli. It is the residence of a Maronite patriarch.

Apace', *adv.* [From *a*, and *pace*; that is, with a great pace.] Quick; speedily; used of things in motion.

"Is not he imprudent, who, seeing the tide making haste towards him *apace*, will sleep till the sea overwhelm him?" — *Tillotson.*

—With haste; applied to some action.

"The baron now his diamonds pours *apace*." — *Pope.*

—Hastily; with speed; spoken of any kind of progression from one state to another.

"If sensible pleasure or real grandeur be our end, we shall proceed *apace* to real misery." — *Watts.*

Apache Pass, in *Arizona*, a twp. of Pima co.; *pop.* 400.

Apa'ches, a race of N. American Indians, divided into several tribes, and residing between 30° and 34° N. Lat., from the Rio Colorado on the W., to the Rio Colorado of Texas on the E. Once exercising dominant power over the whole of this immense territory, they waged perpetual war with the Spaniards of Mexico. Now greatly reduced in numbers, they roam in small parties over Arizona, a part of New Mexico, and parts of the Mexican States of Chihuahua, Sonora, and Durango. They build no houses and plant no fields, but live by hunting and robbery. Though not quite destitute of virtues and intellectual powers, they are perhaps the most treacherous, blood thirsty, and adverse to civilization of all the American Indian tribes. They have no ruling chief, but by an ingenious system of mountain-signals they can concentrate at once large bodies for attack or defence. According to Mr. J. C. Cremony, who has lately published an interesting work on the *A.* tribes (*Life among the Apaches*, San Francisco, 1868), they number 25,000 souls, and can bring into battle 5,000 warriors.

Apagog'ical, *a.* [From Gr. *apagoge*; compounded of *apo*, from, and *agein*, to bring or draw.] (*Logic.*) An *A.* demonstration is such as does not prove the thing directly, but shows the impossibility, or absurdity, which arises from denying it; and is also called *reductio ad impossibile*, or *absurdum*.

Apag'ynous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Same as Monocarpous, *q. v.*

Apala'chee, a river of *Georgia*, taking its rise in Gwinnett co. After a S.E. course it empties into the Oconee, a few miles S.W. of Greensborough.

Apalachico'la, a river in *Florida*, emptying itself into a bay of the same name, in the Gulf of Mexico. This river has a S. course of nearly 100 m., and receives the Flint and Chattahoochee rivers. It is navigable throughout. There is a fixed light on St. George's Island in the Bay of *A.*

—a post-town, and cap. of Franklin co., 135 m. S.W. of Tallahassee. It lies on the above river, has a convenient harbor, and is an important port for the shipment of cotton. *Pop.* 1,129.

Apala'chin, or Appalachin, in *New York*, a post-office of Tioga co, *pop.* 300.

Apam', a territory on the Gold Coast, Africa. It belongs to Holland. The chief place is the fort of Lydzaamheit, in Lat. 5° 12′ 30″ N.; Lon. 0° 41′ 30″ W. *Pop.* very small.

Apama'ma, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, forming one of the Kingsmill group, or Gilbert Isles, Lat. 0° 30′ S.; Lon. 173° 54′ W.

Ap'anage, *n.* (*Hist.*) A provision of land once assigned by the kings of France for the maintenance of their younger sons, and also the allowance assigned to the prince of a reigning house for a proper maintenance out of the public chest.

Apanor'mia, or Aponormeria, a seaport of the island of Santorin, in the Grecian Archipelago. It is situate on the N.W. coast. Lat 36° 38′ N.; Lon. 25° 28′ E.

Apa'ri, a town of Luzon, one of the Philippine islands, on the N. part of the coast.

Apart', *adv.* Separately from the rest in place.

"I walk aside, and in a way *apart* from the multitude."—*Raleigh.*

—In a state of distinction; as, to set *apart* for any use.

—Distinctly.

"Moses first comprehended waters in the word earth; but afterwards he nameth them *apart*."—*Raleigh.*

—At a distance; retired from the other company.

"So please you, madam,
To put *apart* these your attendants,
I shall bring Emilia forth."—*Shaks.*

Apart'ment, *n.* [Fr. *appartement*, from *apart*, separate.] A part of a house or building separated from other parts by partitions; a room.

—*pl.* A suite of rooms; lodgings.

Apat'elite, *n.* (*Min.*) A persulphate of iron, resembling copiapite.

Apathet'ic, Apathis'tical, *a.* Having or showing apathy; void of feeling; free from passion; insensible; indifferent.

Ap'athist, *n.* One without feeling.

Ap'athy, *n.* [Fr. *apathie*, from Gr. *a*, priv., and *pathos*, feeling, passion.—Want of feeling or passion; insensibility; indifference; stoicism; unconcern.

"In lazy *apathy* let Stoics boast
Their virtue fixed."—*Pope.*

Ap'atin, in *Hungary*, a town of Bacs co., situated on the left side of the Danube, S. of Baja. It has a trade in hemp, silk, and madder. *Pop.* 7,886.

Ap'atite, *n.* (*Min.*) See Lime, Phosphate of.

Ape, *n.* [A.S. *apa*.] (*Zoöl.*) See Simiadæ.

—A servile imitator; a simpleton.

"My lady's *ape*, that imitated all her fashions...."—*Nabbes.*

—*v. a.* To imitate servilely; to mimic, as an ape.

Apeak', *adv.* On the peak, or point; in a posture to pierce.

(*Naut.*) Perpendicular. An anchor is said to be *apeak*, when the cable is hove so taut as to bring the ship directly over it.

Apel'les, the most celebrated of the Greek painters; he flourished B.C. 310–323, and was the friend of Alexander the Great, whose portrait he himself alone was suffered to paint. His works were particularly noted for their exquisite representation of feminine beauty. His masterpiece, "*Venus rising from the Sea*," was conveyed to Rome by the emperor Augustus. According to Pliny, *A.* generally painted with four colors only, which he made to harmonize by means of the varnish which he himself had invented.

Apel'lous, *a.* [From Gr. *a*, priv., and Lat. *pellis*, skin.] Having no skin.

Ap'ennine, *a.* Relating to the Apennines Mountains.

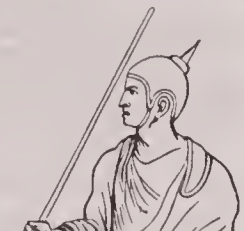
Ap'ennines. A chain of mountains in Italy, which begins at the end of the Maritime Alps, at about 90° Lon. E., in the territory of Genoa. They are divided into three parts: Northern *A.*, as far as the sources of the Ronco; Central *A.*, as far as the sources of the Sangro; and Southern *A.*, reaching to the extreme cape of the peninsula. At first, they run from W. to E., skirting the Gulf of Genoa; they then turn to the S.E. and enter the peninsula through the middle, the entire length of which they penetrate. They are mountains of the secondary class, their mean height being 5,000 ft., and display neither the pyramidal summits of the Alps, nor the lofty and abrupt peaks of the Pyrenees; though smooth in form, they present but a melancholy aspect, owing to the nakedness of their flanks. The entire length of the *A.* is about 800 m., and their highest point, Monte Corno in the Abruzzi, 10,206 ft. above the level of the sea. The Southern *A.* are partly in a volcanic state, but the only active crater is *Mount Vesuvius*. The *A.*



Fig. 152.— Vesuvius and the Apennines.
(View from the Bay of Naples.)

are not rich in minerals; the marbles of Carrara, Serravezza, and Siena forming their principal wealth. Nor are there extensive forests attaching to them, although up to 3,000 ft. the principal chain is covered with a varied vegetation; the olive, the palm, the citron, and the orange forming the lower belt. Above this limit, these mountains are generally arid, and destitute of vegetation.

Apep'sy, *n.* (*Med.*) See DYSPEPSIA.
A'per, *n.* One who apes; a servile imitator.
Ape'rient, *a.* [Lat. *aperiens*, from *aperio*, to open.] (*Med.*) Opening; gently purgative.
—*n.* A laxative; a mild purgative; deobstruent.
Aper'itive, *a.* (*Med.*) Aperient.
Ap'erture, *n.* [Lat. *apertura*, from *aperio*, *aperlus*, to open.] A setting open; an opening; an orifice; a hole; a passage; a gap.
A'pery, *n.* An affected imitation.
(*Geom.*) The openiug or angle formed by the meeting of two right lines.
Apet'alæ, *n. pl.* [From Gr. *a*, priv., and *petalon*, flower-leaf.] (*Bot.*) Plants whose flowers have no petals; those dicotyledonous plants which have a calyx but no corolla. They are also named *Monochlamydeous* plants. In the system of Bentley, they form the 3d division of the class *Angiosperms*. In Lindley's arrangement, they form the alliance ASARALES, *q. v.*
Apet'alous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Without petals or corolla.
A'pex, *n.*; *pl.* APEXES. [Lat. *apex*, pl. *apices*, from *apiscor*, to reach after something.] The extreme end of a thing; the tip or summit of anything.
(*Antiq.*) An *A.* was a cap worn by the Flamines and Salii at Rome. The essential part of the apex, to which alone the name properly belonged, was a pointed piece of olive-wood, the base of which was surrounded with a lock of wool. This was worn on the top of the head, and was held there either by fillets only, or by the aid of a cap which fitted the head.


Fig. 153.
APEX WORN BY THE SALII.

Aphagia, *n.* [Greek, *a*, privative, *phago*, I eat.] Inability to swallow.
Aphanite, CORNEINE, *n.* (*Min.*) A compact hornblende-rock, tough and heavy, breaking with a smooth, flint-like fracture. It is a variety of *Amphibole*, q. v.
Aphanip'tera, *n. pl.* [Gr. *aphanes*, obscure, and *pteron*, a wing.] (*Zoöl.*) A *Linnæan* order of Apterous haustellate insects, having rudimental elytra or wings in the perfect state. It is composed entirely of the different species of Fleas, forming the family *Pulicidæ*; the common Flea (*Pulex irritans*) being the type of the order. The female flea deposits a dozen eggs, of a white color and rather viscous texture, from which are hatched long, worm-like grubs, destitute of feet, which are very active in their motions, winding themselves in a serpentine manner through the substance in which they may be deposited. When full-grown, the larvæ enclose themselves in a small cocoon of silk. In this they pass into a pupa state, and in about 12 days emerge a perfect flea.—In hot countries these insects are exceedingly troublesome; but in the West Indies and S. America there is an insect belonging to the family, which is even more obnoxious; this is the Chigoe, *Pulex penetrans*, which lives in the open country, and attacks the naked feet both of men and dogs.
Aphe'sin, *n.* (*Med.*) See page 209.
Aphe'lion, *n.*; *pl.* APHELIA. [Gr. *apo*, away from, and *helios*, the sun.] (*Astron.*) That point at which the earth, or any planet, is at the greatest distance from the sun.—See PERIHELION.
Apher'esis, *n.* [Gr. *apo*, from, and *haireo*, to take or seize.] (*Gram.*) The taking away of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.
Aphilan'thropy, *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., *phileo*, to love, and *anthropos*, man.] The want of love to mankind.
A'phis, *n.*; *pl.* **Aph'idæ** or APHIDES. (*Zoöl.*) A gen. and family of homopterous insects, comprising the very numerous and obnoxious species of *Plant-lice*, *Pucerons*, and *Vine-fritters*, a tribe of insects analogous, in regard to the vegetable world, to the animal parasites of the order *Anoplura*, or lice. The antennæ are of great length; the ocelli, three in number, form a large triangle; the eyes are entire, prominent, and semi-globose; the abdomen is short and convex, generally furnished with a tubercle on each side near the extremity. Some are winged, and some are wingless, without distinction of sex; the legs are very long and slender, formed only for crawling. The species reside in great societies upon almost every species of plant, of which they suck the young shoots, leaves, and stems, by the assistance of their proboscis, producing disease in the plant either by greatly weakening it, or by raising vesicles, or other gall-like excrescences, in which whole generations of Aphides reside. In autumn, the mother *A.* deposits her eggs in some place she selects as suitable for her purpose. In winter the parents die, but the eggs remain unhurt, and in spring they are hatched. The young thus ushered into the world are all females, and, notwithstanding the absence of males, they are all fertile, and being *viviparous* at this season, soon bring forth a progeny of females like themselves. During the summer, 10 or 11 generations are thus produced successively from each female, every one so born being the mother of a fresh brood, so that at the end of the season the mother of the first brood may be the progenitor of 10,000 million millions! In autumn males are born. These impregnate the last generation, which are *oviparous*, and lay fecundated eggs, the young from which do not require fresh impregnation. The *A.* are remarkable for secreting a sweet, viscid fluid, known by the name of *honey-dew*, which ants and bees are very fond of. The ravages of the *A.* are sometimes terrible. The *A.* of the rose, *A. rosæ*, is well known to every one familiar with a garden. Apple and pear trees are subject to the same pest; the hop and the vine also are frequently injured by their attacks. The larvæ of the *Coccinellæ*, or lady-birds, several ichneumonidæ, &c., devour great numbers. The best method of destroying them, however, is to water the plants with an infusion of tobacco in water.
Aphlogis'tic, *a.* [From Gr. *a*, priv., and *phlogizo*, to burn.] Flameless.
A. Lamp. See DAVY SAFETY-LAMP
Apho'didæ, or APHODIADÆ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A fam. of minute Lamellicorn beetles extremely abundant in temperate countries during the spring months, swarming in the dung of the larger herbivorous animals. They are nearly allied to the Scarabæidæ, but the body is more elongated.
Aph'onous, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *phonē*, voice.] Deprived of voice.
Aph'ony, *n.* (*Med.*) A suppression of the voice, without either syncope or coma. It takes place from a tumor of the fauces, or about the glottis; from disease of the trachea; or from paralysis. See APHONIA.
Aph'orism, *n.* [Gr. *aphorismos*.] That which separates, bounds, or defines; a precise and pithy saying expressed in few words; a sharply defining sentence or proverb of law or morals, not of physics or mathematics; a maxim; a proverb; a precept.
Aphorismat'ic, APHORIS'MIC, APHORIS'TIC, APHORIS'TICAL, *a.* In the form of an aphorism, or relating to aphorisms.
Aph'orist, *n.* A writer of aphorisms.
Aphoris'tically, *adv.* In the form or manner of aphorisms.
Aphrac'tus, *n.* [Lat.] (*Antiq.*) A ship, called also *navis aperta*, which had no deck, but was merely covered with planks in the front and hinder part. The ships which had decks were called *cataphracti*, and tactæ or stratæ. At the time of the Trojan war the Greek ships had no decks, but were only covered over in the prow and stern, which covering Homer calls the *ikrianeos*.
Aph'rite, *n.* [Gr. *aphros*, froth.] (*Min.*) A soft, friable carbonate of lime, found in the primary mountains, in layers. This mineral must not be confounded with *meerschaum* (sea-scum), which is an amorphous carbonate of magnesia.
Aphrodi'sia, *n.* [Gr.] (*Antiq.*) This name was given to festivals celebrated in honor of Aphrodite (Venus), in a great number of towns in Greece, but particularly in the island of Paphos. Her most ancient temple was at Paphos. No bloody sacrifices were allowed to be offered to her, but only pure fire, flowers, and incense. See VENUS.
Aphrodi'siac, *n.* [Fr. *aphrodisiaque*; Gr. *aphrodisiakos*, from *Aphrodite*, Venus.] (*Med.*) That which excites a desire for venery.
Aphrodi'siac, APHRODISI'ACAL, *a.* Exciting a desire for venery.
Aphrodi'te. [Gr. *Aphrodite*, synonymous with *Aphrogeneia*, born of the foam of the sea.] (*Myth.*) The goddess of love among the Greeks. — See VENUS.
(*Min.*) A soft, earthy, milk-white silicate of magnesia.
(*Zoöl.*) *A.*, or APHRODITA, a genus of small marine annelidæ, including the sea-mouse. Their figure is oval and aculeated; and they are covered with a large quantity of silky hair of a very bright metallic lustre, the colors of which vary with the play of the light.
Aphropho'ra, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A gen. of Homopterous insects which in the larva state live on plants enveloped in a saliva-like mass; whence their popular name of *cuckoo-spits*. The insects in their perfect state are named, from their leaping powers, *frog-hoppers*. See CERCOPIDÆ.
Aph'thæ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *aphthai*, from *apto*, to inflame.] (*Med.*) The THRUSH, *q. v.*
Aphthi'talite, ARCANITE, APHTHALOSE, *n.* (*Min.*) The sulphate of potash. — See POTASH.
Aph'thong, *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *phthoggos*, the voice.] (*Gram.*) A letter or combination of letters, which have no sound.
Aph'thonite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of Tetrahedrite *q. v.*
Aph'yllous, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *phyllon*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Destitute of leaves, at least in the form of foliage.
Apia'ceæ, UMBELLIFERS, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An ord. of plants, all. *Umbellales.* — *Diag.* Didymous fruit, and a double epigynous disc. They are herbaceous plants, often milky, with solid or fistular furrowed stems. Leaves usually divided. Flowers in umbels, white, pink, yellow, or blue, generally surrounded by an involucre. Calyx superior. Petals 5, inserted on the outside of a fleshy epigynous disc; æstivation imbricate, rarely valvate. Stamens 5, alternate with the petals. Ovary inferior, 2-celled; styles 2, distinct. Fruit consisting of two carpels, separable from a common axis. Seed pendulous, usually adhering inseparably to the pericarp, rarely loose; embryo minute, at the base of abundant horny albumen. — The Umbellifers are common in all northern countries, inhabiting groves, thickets, plains, marshes, and waste lands. This large order is one of those in which plants occur with extremely different secretions. They all appear to form three different principles: The 1st, a watery acrid matter; the 2d, a gum-resinous milky substance; and the 3d, an aromatic oily secretion. When the 1st of these predominates they are poisonous, as *Æthusa cynapium* and *Cicuta maculata*. The 2d in excess converts them into stimulants, as the *Assafœtida*. The absence of the two renders them useful as esculents, as *Celery*, *Parsley*, &c. The 3d causes them to be carminatives and pleasant condiments, as *Pimpinella*, *Anisum*, and *Coriandum sativum*.
Apia'rian, *a.* Relating or pertaining to bees.
A'piarist, *n.* One who keeps an apiary.
A'piary, *n.* [Lat. *apiarius*, from *apis*, a bee.] The place where bees are kept.
Ap'ical, *a.* Relating to the apex or top.
Ap'ices, AP'EXES. See APEX.
Api'cian, *n.* One who loves good eating; a gourmand.
Api'cius, the name of three celebrated Roman gluttons. The first lived under Sylla, the second under Augustus and Tiberius, and the third under Trajan. The second expended immense sums in gluttony, and was the inventor of several sorts of cakes. Finding his wealth reduced to a sum of $60,000, he, thinking he must starve, poisoned himself.
Apic'ulate, Apic'ulated, *a.* [From Lat. *apex*, a point.] Terminating in an abrupt short point or tip.
A'pidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The bees, an extensive family of insects, belonging to the ord. *Hymenoptera*. The species are numerous, and they possess a long proboscis which distinguishes them from the *Andrenidæ*. They are divided into several large groups, as the *Panurgidæ*, solitary bees, which resemble the Andrenidæ, and of whose habits little is known correctly. The *Melectidæ*, or cuckoo-bees, which are parasitic, making use, as the cuckoo does, of the nests of other species. The *Megachilidæ*, containing a number of species, which, from their respective economy, are called mason-bees, and upholsterer-bees. The species of the gen. *Osmia* construct their nests of minute grains of sand, cemented together with a glutinous secretion. The gen. *Anthocopa* is called the tapestry-bee, from its using portions of the wild scarlet poppy to form its nests. The species of the gen. *Megachile*, on the other hand, form their nests in the trunks of decayed trees, and line them with pieces of leaves of a circular form, so admirably adjusted, that, although not covered with any coating of gum, they are honey-tight. The gen. *Anthidium* belongs to this group. The *Scopulipedes* are named from the females having a very thick coating of hair upon their hind-legs. They make a loud humming noise when they fly. Among them are the carpenter-bees, *Xylocopa*, which tunnel into wooden posts, palings, &c., forming burrows to the length of 12 to 15 inches, and ½ in. in diam. (See Fig. 944.) These four groups are all solitary bees; differing in this respect from the succeeding, called *Sociales*, which contains those species living in communities or societies. Among these is the gen. *Bombus*, or humble-bee, which forms its nests underground in meadows, &c., and lives in societies consisting of 50 to 100 individuals. But the most important species of this group, and of the whole family, is the hive-bee, *Apis mellifica*, which, considering its domestic importance, will be separately examined under the common name BEE.

Fig. 155.—SOLITARY BEES. (*Apidæ.*)
1. Osmia; 2. Anthidium; 3. Panurgus; 4. Megachile.

Apiece', *adv.* [From *a* for *each*, and *piece*.] To the part or share of each.
"One copy of this paper may serve a dozen of you, which will be less than a farthing *apiece*."
—Each by itself; for one; as, they cost one dollar *apiece*.
A'pine, *n.* [Lat. *apium*, parsley.] (*Chem.*) An uncrystallizable alkaloid from common parsley (*apium petroselinum*). *Form.* $C_{24}H_{14}O_{13}$.
Apiocri'nus, *n.* (*Pal.*) A gen. of fossil *Crinoidea* belonging to the oölitic formation.
A'pion, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A gen. of insects, family *Curculionidæ*, q. v.
A'pios, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, tribe *Phaseoleæ*. The *A. tuberosa*, or ground-nut, is found in thickets and shady woods of the U. States, twining among other plants. Stem round, 2–4 ft. high; flowers dark purple. To the root are appended oval, fleshy tubercles, which are very nutritious.
A'pis, *n.* [Lat.] (*Zoöl.*) A bee; a member of the fam. *Apidæ*, q. v.
(*Myth.*) A bull to which divine honors were paid by the Egyptians, chiefly at Memphis, where he had a temple. According to the belief of the people, a cow became pregnant of him by a beam of light from heaven, coming particularly from the moon. It was necessary that he should be black, with a triangle of white on the forehead, a white spot, in the form of a crescent, on the right side, and a sort of knot, like a beetle, under his tongue.

The death of Apis excited universal mourning, which continued till the priests had found a successor to him. As it was extremely difficult to find one with all the above distinctions, fraud was often practised by the priests.

Ap'ish, *a.* [From *ape.*] Having the qualities of an ape; imitative.—Silly; trifling; insignificant.—Foppish; affected.

> "Because I cannot flatter, and look fair,
> Dock with French nods and *apish* courtesy."—*Shaks.*

Ap'ishly, *adv.* In an apish manner; foppishly; conceitedly.

Ap'ishness, *n.* Mimicry; foppery; insignificance; playfulness.

Apish'pa, in *Colorado*, a twp. of Los Animas co.; *pop.* 893.

Apis'tes, *n.* [From Gr. *apistos*, treacherous.] (*Zoöl.*) A gen. of acanthopterygious fishes belonging to the fam. *Scorpænidæ*. The species live in the Indian seas, and are characterized by their suborbital plates being armed with a long, sharp, very movable spine, which the fish can project from its cheek at pleasure, and of which it can make an offensive weapon. In a state of repose this spine is concealed.

A-pit'-pat, *adv.* See PIT-A-PAT.

A'pium, *n.* [A.S. *apon*, water.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Apiaceæ*. The stems of the species *A. graveolens*, the Celery, when blanched by being buried, are sweet, crisp, and spicy in flavor, and used as salad. See CELERY.

Aplanat'ic, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *planē*, a wandering.] (*Opt.*) Applied to reflectors which deviate light without spherical aberration.

Aplec'trum, *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *plektron*, a spur.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Orchidaceæ*.—See ADAM AND EVE.

Ap'lington, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Butler co.

Aplus'tre, *n.* [Lat from Gr. *aphlaston.*] An ornament of wooden planks, which constituted the highest part of the poop of ancient ships.



Fig. 156. APLUSTRE.

Apoc'alypse, *n.* [Gr. from *apokalypto*, I reveal.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) The name of the last book of the New Testament, containing an account of the visions of St. John the Evangelist. It is generally believed, that the Apocalypse was written by John in his old age, at the end of the 1st century, in the isle of Patmos, whither he had been banished by the Roman emperor Domitian. Though the book was commonly regarded as genuine in the first centuries of Christianity, critics have not been wanting who have doubted the evidence of its being the work of St. John. The *A.*, on account of its metaphorical language, has been explained differently by almost every writer who has ventured to interpret it; and for the same reason, it is one of those parts of the Bible which has furnished all sorts of sects and fanatics with quotations to support their creeds or pretensions.—The *A.* contains 22 chapters, which may be divided into two principal parts. The first, after the title of the book (ch. i. 1–3), comprises "the things which are," that is, the then present state of the Christian Church, including the epistolary instructions and admonitions to the angels or bishops of the 7 churches of Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamos, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia, and Laodicea, of Asia Minor. The second part comprises a prediction of "the things which shall be hereafter," referring either to the future state of the Church through succeeding ages, from the time when the apostle beheld the apocalyptic visions, to the grand consummation of all things, or the state of the souls of men after the great resurrection of the dead.

Apoc'alypt, *n.* A name applied to St. John, the author of the Apocalypse.

Apocalyp'tic, *a.* Containing or pertaining to revelation; disclosing; pertaining to the Apocalypse.—*n.* An apocalyptical writer.

Apocalyp'tical, *a.* The same as apocalyptic.

Apocar'pous, *a.* [Gr. *apo*, and *karpos*, fruit.] (*Bot.*) Applied to pistils distinct from each other. See CARPEL.

Apo'cinum, *n.* [Gr. *apo*, away; *kyon*, a dog. Pliny says this plant is fatal to dogs.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Apocynaceæ*.—The dog's-bane, *A. androsæmifolium*, is a smooth, elegant plant, with a stem reddened by the sun, 3 ft. high; corolla bell-shaped, white, striped with red. It is a medicinal plant, found in the U. States, in hedges and borders of fields.

Apoc'opate, *v. a.* [From APOCOPE.] To take away the last letter or syllable of a word.

Apoc'ope, *n.* [Lat. and Gr., from Gr. *apo*, from, and *koptein*, to cut.] (*Gram.*) The taking away of the last letter or syllable of a word; as *ingeni* for *ingenii*.

Apoc'rypha, *n. pl.* [Lat. from Gr. *apokrypto*, to hide or conceal.] Literally, that which is hidden from: things not published. Generally applied to certain books not admitted into the canon of Scripture; being either spurious, or not acknowledged as of divine origin. They are opposed to the *canonical writings*, i. e. those which are considered as affording rules of faith and conduct, because a divine origin is attributed to them.

Apoc'ryphal, *a.* Pertaining to the Apocrypha; not canonical; of uncertain authority or credit.

> "To speak of her in the words of the *apocryphal* writers, wisdom is glorious, and never fadeth away."—*Addison.*

Apoc'ryphalist, *n.* An advocate for the Apocrypha.

Apoc'ryphally, *adv.* In an apocryphal manner; with uncertainty.

Apoc'ryphalness, *n.* State or quality of being apocryphal.

Apocynaceæ, DOGBANES, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An ord. of plants, alliance *Gentianales*. DIAG. No stipules and the stigmas collected into a massive head, expanded at the base in the form of a ring or membrane, and contracted in the middle. They are trees, shrubs, and herbs with a milky juice: leaves opposite, entire; calyx free, 5-parted, persistent; corolla 5-lobed, regular, twisted in æstivation, deciduous; stamens 5, arising from the corolla; anthers adhering firmly to the stigma; ovaries 2, distinct or rarely united; seeds numerous, pendulous; embryo foliaceous.—100 genera, 566 species, chiefly natives of the torrid zone.—These plants possess active and often suspicious qualities residing in the white juice with which the order is pervaded, and in the seeds which are often deadly poisons.

Ap'odal, *a.* [Gr. *a* priv., and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] (*Zoöl.*) Without feet, or destitute of ventral fins.

Apodic'tic, Apodic'tical, *a.* [Gr. *apodeixis*, a demonstration.] That is evident beyond contradiction. (R.)

Ap'odon, *n.*; *pl.* AP'ODA. [See APODAL.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal without feet.—Also, an order of fishes characterized by Linnæus as being composed of all those which are destitute of ventral fins. According to Cuvier's system, however, they must not only want ventral fins, but be likewise malacopterygious. Of this kind a good and familiar example is seen in the common eel.

Apod'osis, *n.* [Gr. *apodidomi*, to give back.] (*Gram.*) A giving back; a restitution; a subsequent proposition or clause, which explains or gives back meaning to a preceding one, called the *protasis*.

Ap'ogee, *n.* [Gr. *apo*, away from, and *ge*, the earth.] (*Astron.*) The point in the moon's orbit most remote from the earth.—See APSIS.

Ap'ograph, *n.* [Gr. *apographon.*] A copy or transcript of some book or writing,—in opposition to *autograph*.

Apolac'on, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Susquehanna co, *pop.* 528.

Apol'da, a town of SAXONY, 4 m. from Jena. It has thermal springs, and is a station on the railway from Berlin to Weimar.

Apollina'rius, THE YOUNGER, who flourished in the time of the emp. Julian, and D. about 382. He early wrote and preached the orthodox faith, but he severed from it and was deemed a heretic; he thus became the founder of a sect called the *Apollinarians*. This sect denied the proper humanity of Christ, and maintained that the body which he assumed was endowed with a sensitive, but not a rational soul, and that the divine nature supplied the place of the intellectual principle in man. Their doctrines were first condemned at Alexandria in 362, and afterwards more formally, by a council at Constantinople in 381, which deposed *A.* from his bishopric of Laodicea in Syria. He is said to have held the doctrine of the Millennium, or the personal reign of Christ on earth for 1,000 years.

Apol'lo, (*Myth.*) the son of Jupiter and Latona, called also Phœbus, is often confounded with the sun. According to Cicero, there were four persons of this name. To the son of Jupiter and Latona, however, all the actions of the others seem to have been attributed. As soon as he was born, Apollo destroyed with arrows the serpent Python, which Juno had sent to persecute Latona. Apollo was the god of the fine arts, of medicine, music, poetry, and eloquence; of all these he was deemed the inventor. He had received from Jupiter the power of knowing futurity, and he was the only one of the gods whose oracles were in general repute over the



Fig. 157.—APOLLO BELVIDERE.

world. He is generally represented with long hair, tall, beardless, with a handsome shape, holding in his hand a bow, and sometimes a lyre. He had temples and statues in every country, particularly in Egypt, Greece, and Italy. The cock, the grasshopper, the wolf, the crow, the swan, the hawk, the olive, the laurel, the palm-tree, &c., were sacred to him; and in his sacrifices, wolves and hawks were offered, as they were the natural enemies of the flocks over which he presided. Bullocks and lambs were also immolated to him. As he presided over poetry, he was often seen on Mount Parnassus with the nine Muses. His most famous oracles were at Delphi, Delos, Claros, Tenedos, Cyrrha, and Patara. His most splendid temple was at Delphi, to which every nation and individual brought considerable presents when they consulted the oracle. He had a famous Colossus in Rhodes, which was one of the seven wonders of the world. Among the ancient statues of *A.* that have come down to us, the most remarkable is the one called *Apollo Belvidere*, (see *Fig* 157,) from the pavilion of Belvidere in the Vatican, at Rome; also called *Pythian Apollo*, because it is supposed that the artist has represented the god as conqueror of the serpent Python. This statue, the best and most perfect that art has produced, was found in the ruins of Antium, at the end of the 15th century, and purchased by Pope Julius II. In 1797, it was carried to Paris, with other treasures of art, and finally restored to Rome, 1815.

Apol'lo, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Armstrong co., 42 m. N.E. of Pittsburg, on the river Kiskiminetas, and the Pennsylvania Canal. *Pop.* 764.

Apollodo'rus, a famous Athenian painter, about B. C. 408. Pliny records two of his pictures; one of a priest of Apollo at the altar, and the other representing the shipwreck of Ajax.

Apollodo'rus, B. at Damascus, and lived in the reigns of Trajan and Hadrian. His fame as an architect caused the former to employ him in building a great stone bridge over the Danube, and other works. *A.* subsequently falling into disgrace with the emperor Hadrian, was put to death by his command.

Apollo'nius, of Perga, lived about B. C. 240. He was a mathematician at Alexandria, and wrote a work on conic sections which still survives.

Apollo'nius Rhodius, a Greek poet, B. in Egypt, but long residing at Rhodes, where he founded a school of rhetoric. He afterwards became keeper of the famous library of Alexandria, B. C. 149. He wrote a poem, called *Argonautica*, which is still extant.

Apollo'nius, a Pythagorean philosopher, B. at Tyana, about the beginning of the Christian æra. Applying himself to philosophic studies, he adopted the system introduced by Pythagoras, and travelled through the East, professing miraculous powers; inducing some to consider him as a rival to the founder of Christianity. His asceticism of life, the miracles and prophecies attributed to him, and the wisdom exhibited in his discourses, brought to him many followers, who erected statues and temples in his honor. D. at Ephesus, about A. D. 97. His life has been written by Philostratus.

Apol'lyon, *n.* [Gr. *apollyon*, from *apollyo*, to destroy.] The same as ABADDON, *q. v.*

Apologet'ic, Apologet'ical, *a.* [Gr. *apologetikos*, from *apo*, from, and *legein*, to say.] That which is said in defence of any thing or person; as, an *apologetic* essay.

Apologet'ically, *adv.* In the way of defence or excuse.

Apologet'ics, *n. pl.* (*Theol.*) That branch of theology which defends the holy Scriptures, and sets forth the evidence of their divine authority.

Apol'ogist, *n.* One who makes an apology; one who speaks or writes in defence of another, or of something.

Apol'ogize, *v. n.* To make an apology; to speak in extenuation of; to write or speak in favor of, or to make excuse for.

> "I ought to *apologize* for my indiscretion."—*Wake.*

Apol'ogizer, *n.* One who makes an apology; a defender.

Ap'ologue, *n.* [Gr. *apologos*, from *apo*, from, away from, and *logos*, speech.] A poetical fiction, the purpose of which is the improvement of morals.—It is the Greek word for the Latin FABLE, *q. v.*

Apol'ogy, *n.* [Fr. *apologie.* See APOLOGETIC.] Defence; excuse.—*A.* generally signifies rather excuse than vindication; and tends rather to extenuate the fault, than prove innocence.—This is, however, sometimes disregarded by authors.

> "It is not my intention to make an *apology* for my poems."—*Dryden.*

Apomecom'etry, *n.* [From Gr. *apo*, from, *mekos*, length, and *metron*, measure.] The art of measuring things at a distance.

Aponeuro'sis, *n.* [From Gr. *apo*, from, and *neuron*, a nerve.] (*Med.*) A tendinous expansion.

Apoph'asis, *n*; *pl.* APOPH'ASES. [Gr., a denial.] (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech in which the orator briefly allludes to, or seems to decline stating, that which he wishes to insinuate.

Apophleg'matic, *n.* and *a.* [From Gr. *apo*, from, and *phlegma*, phlegm.] (*Med.*) A medicine, or applied to a medicine which excites the secretion of mucus from the mouth and nose.

Ap'ophthegm, AP'OTHEGM, *n.* [Gr. *apophthegma*, a curt saying.] Literally, that which is spoken out or uttered plainly;—a terse, pointed saying; a short, sententious, pregnant remark.—See APOTHEGMATIC.

Apoph'yge, *n.* [Gr. *apo*, from, and *phyge*, flight.] (*Arch.*) The scape or spring of a column.

Apophyl'lite, *n.* [Gr. *apo*, from, *phyllon*, a leaf, and *lithos*, a stone.] (*Min.*) A tetragonal mineral, of a white pearly lustre; brittle; found in trap rocks. Spec. grav., 2·335 to 2·359. *Comp.* Silica 55·5, lime 23·0, potash 4·8, water 16·7 = 100. It exfoliates B.B., whence its name.

Apoph'ysis, *n.* [Gr. *apo*, from, and *physis*, birth.] (*Anat.*) A process, projection, or protuberance of a bone beyond a plain surface; as the nasal *A.* of the frontal bone.

(*Bot.*) The fleshy tubercle under the basis of the capsule or dry fruit adhering to some mosses.

Apoplec'tic, APOPLEC'TICAL, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of apoplexy.

Ap'oplexed, *a.* Seized with an apoplexy.—*Shaks.*

Ap'oplexy, *n.* [Gr. *apoplexia*, from *apo*, from, and *plesso*, *plexo*, to strike; because persons, when seized with this disease, fall down suddenly.] (*Med.*) A disorder in which the patient is suddenly deprived of the exercise of all the senses, and of voluntary motion; while a strong pulse remains with a deep respiration, attended with stertor, and the appearance of profound sleep. *A.* makes its attack chiefly at an advanced period of life; and most usually on those who are of a corpulent habit, with a short neck, and large head; and who lead an inactive life, make use of a full diet, or drink to excess. The immediate cause of *A.* is a compression of the brain, produced either by an accumulation of blood in the vessels of the head, and distending them to such a degree as to compress the medullary portion of the brain; or by an effusion of blood from the red vessels, or of serum from the exhalants; which fluids are accumulated in such a quantity as to occasion compression. This state may be brought on by whatever increases the afflux and impetus of the blood in the arteries of the head: such as violent fits of passion, great exertions of muscular strength, severe exercise, excess in venery, stooping down for any length of time, wearing any thing too tight about the neck, over-loading the stomach, long exposure to excessive cold or a vertical sun, the sudden suppression of any long-accustomed evacuation, the application of the fumes of certain narcotic and metallic substances, such as opium, alcohol, charcoal, mercury, &c., and by blows, wounds, and other external injuries; in short, apoplexy may be produced by whatever determines too great a flow of blood to the brain, or prevents its free return from that organ.—*A.* is sometimes preceded by headache, giddiness, dimness of sight, loss of memory, faltering of the tongue in speaking, numbness in the extremities, drowsiness, stupor, and night-mare, all denoting an affection of the brain; but it more usually happens that, without much previous indisposition, the person falls down suddenly, the countenance becomes florid, the face appears swelled and puffed up, the vessels of the head, particularly of the neck and temples, seem turgid and distended with blood; the eyes are prominent and fixed, the breathing is difficult and performed with a snorting noise, and the pulse is strong and full. Although the whole body is affected with the loss of sense and motion, it nevertheless takes place often more upon one side than the other, which is called hemiplegia, and in this case the side least affected with palsy is sometimes convulsed.—If the fit is of long duration, the respiration laborious and stertorous, and the person much advanced in years, the disease, in all probability, will terminate fatally. In some cases, it goes off entirely: but it more frequently leaves a state of mental imbecility behind it, or terminates in a hemiplegia, or in death. Even when an attack is recovered from, it most frequently returns again, after a short period of time, and in the end proves fatal. Although an attack of *A.* comes on, for the most part, suddenly and unexpectedly, yet it is often preceded by appearances which give warning of its approach. These are a high color of the whole face, giddiness or vertigo, sparks or flashes of light before the eyes, noises in the ears, bleeding at the nose, and pain in the head. The danger, in such cases, may most commonly be averted by bleeding, and abstemious diet, to be continued till these symptoms are removed. When a person is unfortunately attacked by *A.*, the first step should be to open the cravat and collar, so as to leave the neck free; if it be a short time after a meal, or if the last meal has been of an indigestible character, the stomach should be emptied by an emetic, or by tickling the throat with the finger, without waiting for a physician, and, at the same time, a vein or two should be opened, so as to produce a free flow of blood, which should be continued, if the face is flushed and red, till relief is obtained. Subsequent treatment will of course be directed by a medical attendant.

Apo'ria, *n.* [Gr.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which the speaker intimates that he is in doubt what to do, or where to begin.

Aposiope'sis, *n.* [Gr.] A form of speech by which the speaker, from strong feeling, breaks off suddenly, suppressing a part of his speech to be mentally supplied by his hearers.

Apos'tasy, *n.* [Gr. *apostasis*, from *apo*, from, and *histemi*, to stand.] The abandonment of any system of thinking or acting, good or bad: but the word is generally used in a reproachful sense, of one who has changed his religious opinions.—What one party calls *apostasy* is termed by the other *conversion*.

(*Hist.*) History mentions three eminent apostates; Julian the apostate, who had never been a Christian except nominally and by compulsion; Henry IV., king of France, who thought that "*Paris vaut bien une messe*;" and William of Nassau, the Stadtholder, who separated himself from the Catholic church, and became a Protestant.

Apos'tate, *n.* [Gr. *apostates*; Fr. *apostat.*] One who stands aloof; one who renounces his religion or professed principles, or his party; a renegade.

—*a.* False; traitorous.

Apos'tatize, *v. n.* [Fr. *apostasier.*] To stand away or depart from; to abandon one's religion, principles, church, or party.

A posteriori. [Lat., from the latter.] (*Logic.*) A mode of reasoning from the effect to the cause; — opposed to *a priori*.

Apos'til, *n.* [Fr. *apostille.*] A marginal note to a book.

Apostle, *n.* [Fr. *apôtre*; Lat. *apostolus*; Gr. *apostolos*, from *apo-stello*, to send off or away from.] One who is sent off or away from; one sent on some important mission; a messenger: a missionary.

(*Eccl. Hist.*) The name given, in the Christian church, to the 12 men whom Jesus selected from his disciples as the best instructed in his doctrines, and the fittest instruments for the propagation of his religion. Their names were as follows: Simon Peter (Greek for *Cuiaphas*, the *rock*), and Andrew his brother; James the greater, and John his brother, who were sons of Zebedee; Philip of Bethsaida, Bartholomew, Thomas, Matthew; James the son of Alphens, commonly called *James the less*; Lebbeus, his brother, who was surnamed *Thaddeus*, and was called *Judas*, or *Jude*; Simon the Canaanite, and Judas Iscariot. Of this number, Simon Peter, John, James the greater, and Andrew were fishermen; and Matthew, a publican or tax-gatherer. When the apostles were reduced to 11 by the suicide of Judas, who had betrayed Christ, they chose Matthias by lot, on the proposition of St. Peter. Soon after, their number became 13, by the miraculous vocation of Saul, who, under the name of *Paul*, became one of the most zealous propagators of the Christian faith. The Bible gives the name of *apostle* to Barnabas also, who accompanied Paul on



Fig. 158.—ST. MARK.

(Copied from a picture of the 16th century, by Fra Bartolomeo, Gallery of the Pitti Palace, Florence.)

his missions (*Acts of the Ap.* ch. xiv. ver. 13), and Paul bestows it also on Andronicus and Junia, his relations, and companions in prison. Generally, however, the name is used, in a narrower sense, to designate those whom Christ selected himself while on earth, and Paul, whom he afterwards called. In a still wider sense, preachers who first taught Christianity in heathen countries, are sometimes termed *apostles*; e. g., St. Denis, the *A.* of the Gauls; St. Boniface, the *A.* of Germany; the monk Augustine, the *A.* of England; the Jesuit Francis Xavier, the *A.* of the Indies; Adalbert of Prague, *A.* of Prussia Proper. — Paul was the only *A.* who had received a scientific education; the others were mechanics. Peter, Andrew, and John are called in the Scriptures (*Acts* ch. iv. ver. 13), *homines sine literis, idiotæ*. Peter employed his disciple St. Mark in writing the Gospel which bears his name. During the life of the Saviour, the *A.* more than once showed a misunderstanding of the object of his mission; and, during his sufferings, evinced little courage and firmness of friendship for their great and benevolent teacher. After his death, they received the Holy Ghost on the day of Pentecost, that they might be enabled to fulfil the important duties for which they had been chosen. Of their subsequent lives, all that we know will be found under their respective names.

Apos'tles', or APOSTLES **Islands,** in the Strait of Magellan, at its entrance into the Pacific, near Cape Deseada; Lon. 75° 6′ W.; Lat. 54° 34′ S. They are 12 in number, which circumstance gave them their name. All are small, barren, and deserted.

Apos'tleship, *n.* The office of an apostle.

Apos'tolate, *n.* A mission; the dignity or office of an apostle.

Apostol'ic, Apostol'ical, *a.* Pertaining or relating to the apostles, or in accordance with their doctrines.

(*Eccl. Hist.*) The earlier Christian Church was called the *A. Church*, because the apostles at first conducted it. So, also, the Papal See is called the *A. See*, because it is supposed to have been founded by the apostle Peter. — The *A.* symbol is a short summary of the Christian faith, and bears this name because it contains, in three articles, the doctrines of the apostles. This apostolical symbol is found even in the writings of Ambrose, who lived in the beginning of the 4th century. Peter Gnaphens, in the 5th century, ordered the constant repetition of the same in the church-service.

Apostol'ically, *adv.* In the manner of the apostles.

Apostol'icalness, Apostol'icism, Apostolic'ity, *n.* The quality of being apostolic.

Apostol'ics, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The name of three sects who professed to imitate the manners and practice of the apostles. The first flourished at the close of the 2d century, and the second existed in the 12th century. Little is known of them. The third was founded about 1260, by Gerhard Sagarelli, who was burnt as a heretic A. D. 1300, and was succeeded as chief apostle by Dolcino, a learned man of Milan, who was also burnt at Vercelli, A. D. 1307.

Apos'trophe, *n.* [Gr. from *apo-strepho*, to turn away from.] (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech by which an orator turns from his subject to address a person either absent or dead, as if he was present.

(*Gram.*) A mark (') indicating that a word is contracted; as, *lov'd* for *loved*. — Also, the sign of the possessive case; as, "Peter's book."

Apostroph'ic, *a.* Pertaining to an apostrophe.

Apos'trophize, *v. a.* To address by apostrophe.

Apothe'ca, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *apothēkē.*] (*Antiq.*) A place in the upper part of the house, where the Romans frequently placed the earthen amphoræ in which their wines were deposited. — See PHARMACY.

— An apothecary's shop.

Apoth'ecary, *n.* [Lat. *apotheca*; Gr. *apothēkē* — *apo*, and *thēkē*, a chest, a case to put anything in, from *tithemi*, to put or place.] One who prepares and sells drugs or medicines. — See page 209.

Apothe'cium, *n.*; *pl.* APOTHECIA. [N. Lat.] (*Bot.*) The shield or shield-shaped fructification of most lichens.

Ap'othegm, *n.* See APOPHTHEGM.

Apothegmat'ic, Apothegmat'ical, *a.* In the manner of an apothegm, or apophthegm.

Apotheg'matist, *n.* A collector or maker of apothegms or apophthegms.

Apotheg'matize, *v. n.* To utter apothegms or apophthegms.

Apotheo'sis, *n.* [Fr. *apotheose*; Gr. *apotheosis*, from *apo*, from, and *Theos*, God.] A deification; the placing of a prince or other distinguished person among the heathen deities.

(*Hist.*) It was one of the doctrines of Pythagoras, which he had borrowed from the Chaldees, that virtuous persons, after their death, were raised into the order of the gods. And hence the ancients deified all the inventors of things useful to mankind, and who had done any important service to the commonwealth. The Romans, for several centuries, deified none but Romulus, and first initiated the Greeks in the fashion of frequent *A.* after the time of Augustus Cæsar. From this period, *A.* was regulated by the decrees of the senate, and accompanied with great solemnities. It became at last so frequent as to be an object of contempt. The period of the Roman emperors, so rich in crime and folly, offers the most infamous instances of *A.* After Cæsar, the greater part of the Roman emperors were deified. The same hand which had murdered a predecessor often placed him among the gods. The savage Nero deified the beautiful Poppæa, after having killed her by a kick when she was pregnant. Constantinus had the double advantage of being deified by the religion which he had persecuted, and canonized by that which he supported.

Apothe'osize, *v. a.* To deify. (R.)

Apoth'esis, *n.* [Gr. from *apo*, from, and *tithemi*, to replace.] (*Surg.*) The reduction of a dislocated bone, according to Hippocrates.

Apot'ome, *n.* [Gr. *apotemeo*, to cut off.] (*Mus.*) The difference between the greater and the lesser semitone, being expressed by the ratio of 128 to 125.

(*Geom.*) The difference between two incommensurable lines or quantities. Thus the difference between the side of a square and its diagonal is the apotome, and is represented numerically by the expression $\sqrt{2}-1$. — *Brande.*

Ap'ozem, *n.* [Gr. *apozema*, from *apo*, from, and *zeo*, to boil.] (*Med.*) A decoction.

Apozem'ical, *a.* Like a decoction.

Appal', *v. a.*; *pp.* APPALLING, APPALLED. [Lat. *palleo*, to grow pale.] To cause to grow pale or turn pale; to take away or deaden vital energy or power; to depress with fear; to terrify; to dismay; to discourage. — Sometimes also written *appall*.

—*v. n.* To grow faint; to be dismayed. (o.)

Appala'chian, or ALLEGHANY MOUNTAINS, in the U. States, a great mountain-system extending in a general direction from S.W. to N.E., from the northern confines of Georgia and Alabama, in Lat. 34° N., and terminating in a series of mountain-ranges of granite formation on the S. shores of the St. Lawrence; its total length is 1,200 m., with a breadth varying from 90 to 150. *Alleghany* is the name given to it N. of the Potomac; S. of this river it is called *Appalachian*. This chain consists of a succession of nearly parallel ridges having different names, and running in their greater extent nearly parallel to the coast of the Atlantic Ocean, at a distance from it of from 50 to 130 m. These, retiring more into the interior as they proceed S., are now and again intersected by rivers, and separated by generally narrow valleys; and are divided into two principal ranges, the Alleghany Mountains proper, and the Blue Mountains. The former, the more westerly of the two, maintains throughout its entire length, a distance of from 240 to 300 m. from the Atlantic, an almost uniform elevation of 3,000 ft. above the level of the sea. It rises near the great bend of the river Tennessee, in the S. part of Alabama, and from thence runs N.E. till it reaches the northern frontier of Virginia, where it trends toward the N.W. In Pennsylvania, it again takes a course N.E., and ramifies over all the central parts of that State. Near the source of the S. branch of the Susquehanna, it divides into two

branches, the principal of which forms an easterly bend, and after passing the Susquehanna, terminates in the Catskill mountains, one of the highest elevations of the N. Alleghany range. The principal rivers debouching from this mountain-chain, are the Alleghany, the Monongahela, the Greenbrier, Kanawha, and Cumberland, on the W.; and the Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, and James river on the E. These, at their upper extremities but inconsiderable mountain-streams, after many and devious windings, unfold themselves into rivers of magnitude.—The E. chain, known as the Blue Ridge, or *Blue Mountains*, is much narrower than the Alleghany, but runs generally parallel with it. From its culminating point, Mount Buckley in North Carolina, 6,775 ft. above sea-level, it reaches into Virginia, and there bisects into two distinct wings, one trending through the N.E. States into Canada as far as Quebec, the other keeping a course W. to Kingston, in the upper division of that country. The basin between these two branches is called the *Appalachian valley*, and is of the earlier limestone formation. From Upper Canada, the W. bifurcation turns to the N.W. and effects a junction with the Rocky Mountains. The Blue Mountains average in height a mean of about 1,500 ft., and at their base are about 9 m. in breadth. Their highest summits are White-top, said to possess an altitude of 6,000 ft.; and Powell's, in the ridge farthest W., which reaches 4,500 ft. From the Blue Mountains flow the rivers Roanoke, Pedee, Santee, Savannah, and Altamaha on the E.; the Alabama and the Mobile on the S.; and the Tennessee on the W. The N. and S. mountains of Virginia are ramifications of the *A.* chain, extending into the fer-



Fig. 159.—VIEW OF OTTER PEAKS (Virginia).

tile valley which lies between its two great divisions. On the W. of the Alleghany lie the *Laurel Mountains*, which run in a parallel course with that range. To the E. of the Hudson river are the *Green Mountains*, with their adjuncts the Taghconnic, and Mount Tom, both rising in Connecticut near New Haven. The former, after intersecting Vermont, throws out a succession of detached summits as far as Cape Gaspé; while the latter takes a line through New Hampshire into Lower Canada. E. of Mount Tom, are found the *White Mountains*, a group of dome-shaped configuration, the highest summit of which is Mount Washington, at an altitude of 6,234 ft. above sea-level, and the most elevated point in New England. All of these out-lying ranges are distinguished from those of the *A.* properly so called, lying to S. and W. of the Hudson, by their line of extension forming a parallel to that of the principal rivers, and perpendicular to the sea-coast. Naked summits are the exception in these mountains, which are for the most part wooded to the very top. Their strata consists of granite, gneiss, mica, and clay slate, and the primitive limestone. In the N., the more elevated portions are chiefly composed of primary rocks, in which are embedded vast deposits of coal and iron of immense value. (See MINERAL COAL.) Marble, slate, copper, zinc, chrome, &c., are also abundant in different parts of the *A.* range.

Appallachee'. See APALACHEE.

Appallachico'la. See APALACHICOLA.

Appall', *v. a.* See APPAL.

Appall'ing, *a.* Tending to depress courage.

Appall'ingly, *adv.* In an appalling manner.

Appal'ment, *n.* Depression from fear; discouragement.

Ap'panage, *n.* See APANAGE.

Appanoose', in *Iowa*, a S county, bordering on Missouri, and watered by Chariton river, and by Walnut and Cooper creeks. *Area*, 492 sq. m.; surface level; soil fertile; capital Centreville. *Pop.* 16,456.

Appanoose', in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Hancock co., abt. 6 m. N.E. of Nauvoo. *Pop.* of township, 1,018.

Appara'tus, *n.*; *pl.* APPARATUS or APPARATUSES. [Lat. from *ad*, and *paro*, to prepare, to provide.] A preparation; things provided; furniture; instruments; tools; equipage; a complete set of instruments or utensils for performing any operation or experiment.

(*Phys.*) Applied to the series of organs concurring in the performance of any function of the animal economy.

Appar'el, *n.* [Fr. *appareil*, from *parer*, to dress or set off.] Suitable covering or clothing fitting to the person. Equipment; clothes; robes; vesture; vestments; raiment; garniture; trappings; housings; caparison; decorations; furniture of a ship.

—*v. a.* To prepare or provide; to clothe; to dress; to array; to adorn; to deck.

"She did *apparel* her *apparel*, and with the preciousness of her body made it more sumptuous."—*Sidney.*

Appar'ent, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *apparens*, from *appareo*. See APPEAR.] Appearing plainly, or appearing probably. In usage it is equally divided between the palpable and the questionable.—Obvious; plain; conspicuous; unmistakable; clear; probable; seeming; presumable; likely.

(*Math., Astron.*, and *Opt.*) It denotes things as they appear to us, in contradistinction from what they really are; thus we say, the *apparent* diameter, distance, magnitude, place, figure, &c. of bodies.—*A. conjunction of the planets* is, when a right line, supposed to be drawn through their centres, passes through the centre of the earth. And, in general, the *A.* conjunction of any objects is, when they appear, or are placed in the same right line with the eye.

Appar'ently, *adv.* Openly; evidently; seemingly; in appearance.—It admits the sense of questionableness yet more strongly than the adjective.—See APPARENT.

Appar'entness, *n.* Quality of being apparent.

Appari'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *apparitio*.] An appearance; the thing appearing; a visible object.

"The heavenly bands
Down from a sky of jasper lighted now
In Paradise, and in a hill made halt;
A glorious *apparition*."—*Milton.*

—*A.* is also the term used for an effect by which the mind operates on the sense, instead of the sense on the mind; or when the sense is diseased and transmits false ideas to the mind; two causes which have been the fruitful source of numberless superstitions and tales among the credulous and ignorant. Hence the idea of ghosts, spectres, phantoms, and supernatural visions.

(*Astron.*) It signifies a star or other luminary's becoming visible, which before was hid. It stands opposed to occultation. The *circle of A.* is an imaginary line, within which the stars are always visible in any given latitude.

Appar'itor, *n.* [Lat.] Among the Romans, a general term to comprehend all attendants of judges and magistrates, appointed to receive and execute their orders.

Appeal', *v. n.* [Fr. *appeler*; from Lat. *appello*—*ad*, and obsol. *pello*, to speak.] To call to or upon; to call by name.—To refer to a superior judge or court.—To refer to another as judge or umpire; to address one's self to the feelings, &c. of an audience; to speak in terms of request or entreaty to another, used with *to*, as invoking aid or interference.

—*v. a.* To call or remove a cause from a lower to a superior judge or court; to accuse. (o.)

—*n.* A reference to another; an address to the judgment or feelings of an audience; accusation; summons; recourse; resort.

(*Law.*) Act of appealing; the removal of a cause from an inferior to a superior court, for the purpose of testing the soundness of the decision of the inferior court. In an appeal, the whole matter is heard as if there had been no previous trial.—In English criminal law, an *A.* was an accusation by a private person against another for some heinous crime, demanding punishment on account of the particular injury suffered, rather than for the offence against the public.

(*Legisl.*) The act by which a member of a legislative body, who questions the correctness of a decision of the presiding officer, or chairman, procures a vote of the body upon the decision. In the House of Representatives of the United States the question of an *A.* is put to the House in this form: "Shall the decision of the chair stand as the judgment of the House?"—If the *A.* relates to an alleged breach of decorum, or transgression of the rules of order, the question is taken without debate. If it relates to the admissibility or relevancy of a proposition, debate is permitted, except when a motion for the previous question is pending.—*Bouvier.*

Appeal'able, *a.* That may be appealed.

Appeal'er, *n.* One who appeals.

Appear', *v. n.* [Lat. *appareo*—*ad*, and *pareo*, to appear; Fr. *apparaître.*] To come to some thing or place so as to be visible; to come or be in sight.—To become visible.

"In that night did God *appear* unto Solomon."—2 *Chron.* i. 7.

—To come before another to give account or receive judgment.—To be obvious.

"Let thy work *appear* unto thy servants."—*Ps.* cx. 16.

—To be clear; to seem; to look.

Appear'ance, *n.* The act of appearing or of coming into sight. The presentation of an object to the eye; the object so represented; its general character, and the ideas or indications which it may suggest, as in the phrases, "he made his *appearance*," "his personal *appearance*," "an ugly *appearance*," "to all *appearance*." Advent; apparition; manifestation; probability; aspect; likelihood; evanition.

(*Law.*) Personal presence; a being present in court, whether as plaintiff or defendant. A time is generally fixed within which the defendant must enter his *A.*—A failure to appear generally entitles the plaintiff to judgment by default against the defendant.

Appear'er, *n.* One who appears.

Appear'ing, *n.* The act of appearing.

Appear'ingly, *adv.* Seemingly; apparently.

Appeas'able, *a.* That may be appeased.

Appeas'ableness, *n.* The quality of being easily appeased.

Appease', *v. a.* [Fr. *appaiser*, from Lat. *pax*, *pacis*, peace.] It is applied to the abatement of the wants or passions of men. To pacify; to assuage; to mitigate; to moderate; to satisfy; to stay; to allay; to soften.

Appease'ment, *n.* Act of appeasing.

Appens'er, *n.* One who pacifies, appeases, or calms.

Appeas'ive. Having the power of appeasing.

Appel'lant, *n.* (*Law.*) The party who makes or brings an appeal from one jurisdiction to another. The party resisting the appeal is called *respondent* or *appellee*.

Appella'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *appellatio*.] The word by which a person or thing is called; name; title; term; denomination.

Appel'lative, *a.* (*Gram.*) Pertaining to an appellation, or a common name; common to many; general.

—*n.* An appellation; a common name; a name which stands for a whole class, genus, or species of beings, or for universal ideas; as, a man, a horse.

Appel'latively, *adv.* As an appellative.

Appel'lativeness, *n.* State or quality of being appellative.

Appel'latory, *a.* Containing an appeal.

Appellee', *n.* (*Law.*) The party resisting an appeal. See APPEL ANT.

Appellor', *n.* (*Law.*) A criminal who accuses his accomplices; one who challenges a jury, &c.

Append', *v. a.* [Fr. *appendre*, from Lat. *ad*, and *pendo*, to cause to hang down.] To hang one thing on to another, as a seal to a record.—To fasten, as by a string; hence, to add as an appendage, as a supplement or index to a book.—To affix; to supplement; to subjoin.

Append'age, *n.* Something appended or added; an adjunct; a concomitant; a subordinate part: as, "Modesty is the *appendage* of sobriety."

Append'ant, *a.* Hanging to; annexed; attached.

(*Law.*) A thing of inheritance belonging to another inheritance which is worthier.

—*n.* That which hangs to, or belongs to another thing, as incidental or subordinate to it.

Appen'dicle, *n.* A small appendage.

Appendic'ulate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having an appendice, as *Petiolus appendiculatus*, a petiol that has a small leaf or leaves at the base.

Appen'dix, *n.*; *pl.* APPENDIXES or APPENDICES. [Lat., from *ad*, and *pendo*, to cause to hang down; the Lat. plural is *appendices.*] Something appended; an adjunct or appendage: a supplement.

(*Liter.*) A treatise or supplement added to the end of a work, to render it more complete.

Appense', *a.* [Lat. *appendo*, to attach to.] (*Bot.*) Hanging from above.

Appenzell', a canton of Switzerland, consisting of two independent republics: *A.*-Ausser-rhoden, or *A.* Exterior, and *A.*-Inner-rhoden, or *A.* Interior. Both divisions are entirely enclosed within the canton of St. Gall, and unitedly present an area of 152 sq. m.—*Desc.* Mountainous, particularly in the S., where Mont Sentis rises to 8,232 feet, and forms an extensive glacier. It is divided into what are called the outer and inner Rhodes, the latter of which is an agricultural district, and the former manufacturing. *Manf.* Linen and cotton goods, dyeing, embroidery, and various other branches of industry.—*Rivers.* The Sittern is the principal.—*Towns.* Appenzell and Trogen, Gais, and Herisau. *Pop.* about 60,000.—This canton holds the thirteenth place in the Swiss confederacy.

APPENZELL', the capital of Inner-rhoden, in the above canton, 2,538 ft. above sea-level, 6 m. S.W. of Trogen, 7 m. S of St. Gall; Lat. 47° 30′ N.; Lon. 9° 2′ E. *Pop.* 3,463.

Appenzell'er, *n.* An inhabitant of the canton of Appenzell.

Apperecp'tion, *n.* (*Metaph.*) Self-consciousness; consciousness.

Ap'person's, in *Virginia*, a P.O. of Charles City co.

Appertain', *v. n.* [Fr. *appartenir*; Lat. *ad*, and *pertineo*, to pertain; from *per*, and *teneo*, to hold.] To pertain to; to belong to; to relate to; to concern.

Apper'tenance, *n.* Same as APPURTENANCE.

Appete', *v. a.* [Lat. *appeto*, to seek after.] To desire.

Ap'petence, Ap'peteney, *n.* [Lat. *appetentia*, from *ad*, and *peto*, to seek.] A seeking, striving, or longing after; desire; sensual appetite; instinctive propensity; tendency; attraction.

Ap'petent, *a.* [Lat. *appetens.*] Very desirous.

Ap'petite, *n.* [Fr. *appétit*, from Lat *appetitus*, natural desire.] A longing after any thing; propensity of nature; eagerness or longing for sensual gratifications.

"Who is there that has not instigated his *appetites* by indulgence?"—*Johnson.*

—A craving or relish for food; hunger.—See HUNGER.

Ap'petitive, *a.* That desires; as, the *appetitive* part of our nature.

Ap'petize, *v. a.* To create an appetite.

Ap'petizer, *n.* That which appetizes.

Ap'pian, OF ALEXANDRIA, manager of the Imperial revenues under Adrian. Trajan, and Antoninus Pius, in Rome. He wrote a Roman history, from the earliest times to those of Augustus, in 24 books, of which only 12 have come down to us.

Ap'pian Way, or VIA APPIA. Was constructed by Appius Claudius Cæcus, abt. 300 B. C., to extend from Rome to Capua, 125 m. It is the most celebrated of the old Roman roads. See also ROME, p. 2093.

Appia'ni, ANDREA, a distinguished painter in fresco, b. at Milan, Italy, 1750. On the occupation of Lombardy by the French, *A.* was sought out by them and sent to Paris to assist at the coronation of Napoleon. He became first painter to the Imperial court, and a member of the principal European academies. The series of frescos painted by order of Napoleon for the royal palace at Milan is his greatest work. D. 1818.

Ap'pin, in *Scotland*, a district of Argyleshire, in the Highlands, formerly the country of the Stuarts.

Appius, CLAUDIUS CRASSINUS, a Roman decemvir, (451 to 449 B. C.) Being passionately in love with Virginia,

daughter of Virginius, a respectable plebeian absent with the army, he persuaded M. Claudius, his client, to gain possession of her, under the pretence that she was the daughter of one of his slaves. The people compelled him to set her at liberty; but Claudius summoned her before the tribunal of *A.*, who decided that the pretended slave should be given up to her master. A fearful disturbance arose, and the decemvir was compelled to leave Virginia in the hands of her family; but he declared that he would pronounce his decision the next day. Virginius, hurriedly recalled from the army by his friends, appeared and claimed his daughter; but, after another mock trial, she was again adjudged to be the property of Marcus Claudius. To save his daughter from dishonor, the unhappy father seized a knife and slew her. The popular indignation excited by the case was headed by the senators Valerius and Horatius, who hated the decemvirate. The army returned to Rome with Virginius, who had carried the news to them, and the decemviri were deposed. *A. C.* died in prison, by his own hand (as Livy states), or was strangled by order of the tribunes.—Alfieri has written a tragedy on the death of Virginia.

Appland', *v. a.* [Lat. *applaudo*, from *ad*, and *plaudere*, to clap the hands; Fr. *aplaudir.*] To clap with the hands; to praise by clapping the hands, beating with the feet, &c.—To praise, but on the pure ground of approval. So, we appland acts, words, sentiments, performances, motives—in short, things good; not the aristocratic, the powerful, or the beautiful.—To laud; to approve; to encourage: to cheer.

Appland'er, *n.* One who applands.

Applause', *n.* [Lat. *applausus*; see Applaud.] Approbation and praise expressed by clapping the hands; acclamations or huzzas; plaudits; commendation; approbation.

Applau'sive, *a.* Applauding; containing applause.

Ap'ple, *n.* [A.S. *æpl, apel, æppel*; Ger. *apfel.*] The fruit of the *Pyrus malus*, a species of the genus *Pyrus*, q. v. All the different kinds of apple-trees now in cultivation are usually regarded as mere varieties of the one species which in its wild state is known as the crab-tree, *Pyrus acerba*, *Fig.* 160. This plant is found in woods and waysides in most of the temperate parts of the northern hemisphere. Its fruit is austere and unpalatable, but is sometimes gathered for the sake of its acid juice, which, when fermented, forms the liquid called *verjuice*, used in cookery and for purifying wax. The Romans are said to have had 22 varieties of the *Pyrus malus*, or cultivated apple-tree. At the present time it is, perhaps, the most widely-diffused and valuable of all fruit-trees; and the varieties, which are adapted to almost every soil, situation, and climate in the temperate zone, have become exceedingly numerous. About 1,000 varieties are cultivated in the U. States. The apple tree seldom reaches a greater height than 30 ft., but its large round head makes up for the want of height; and, altogether, it is a noble-looking tree, especially when in full blossom. The flowers grow in bunches, and have a very fragrant odor. They are

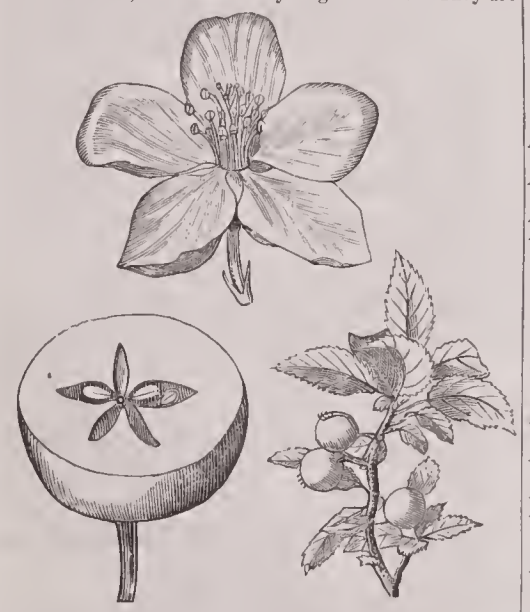


Fig. 160.—CRAB-TREE, OR SOUR-FRUITED APPLE-TREE.
(*Pyrus acerba.*)
Flower and fruit; natural size.

white inside, and have a delicate tinge of pink externally. The tree is not always allowed to ramify in a natural manner, but is sometimes trained as an espalier, or as a wall-tree. New varieties are being continually developed; and as they are generally propagated by grafting, the old ones gradually die out. The variety that produced the *costard*, or *custard*, which was at one time a favorite kind of apple, does not now exist, though the name of costermongers (*costard-mongers*) is still retained for itinerant venders of apples. The apple is usually grafted on apple or crab-stocks; but sometimes hawthorn stocks are used. For producing dwarf-trees, stocks of the paradise-apple, a very diminutive variety, are usually employed. The apple (alluding now to the fruit, and not to the tree producing it) varies greatly in form, size, and color. It is regarded by botanists as the type of the kind of fruit to which they have applied the term *pome*, q. v. The eatable part has a more or less aromatic, sweet, or sub-acid taste, and contains starch, grape-sugar, and malic acid. Apples are commonly divided into dessert, baking, and cider-making fruits; the first being highly flavored, the second such as become soft in baking or boiling, and the third those which are hard and austere. Apples are also classed under the general names of Pippins, Pearmains, Rennets, Colvilles, Russets, Codlins, &c. The uses of the apple for culinary and conserving processes are sufficiently well known. Cider, the fermented juice of the apple, is a favorite drink in many parts of England and France, and in some places of the United States. Malic acid, extracted from the apple, has long been used in medicine, and has latterly been largely employed as a mordant in dyeing.—See Cider, Malic Acid, and Pyrus for the scientific character of the genus.

Apple of the eye, the pupil of the eye.

Ap'plebachsville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Bucks co.

Ap'ple-berry. See Billardiera.

Ap'ple-blight, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *aphis* of the apple-tree. See Aphis.

Apple-bran'dy, Apple-jack', *n.* A liquor distilled from cider; cider-brandy.

Ap'pleby, in *England*, a borough and chief town of the county of Westmoreland, on the Eden. It possesses an ancient castle, which during the civil war was garrisoned by the heroic Countess of Pembroke against the Parliamentary forces. *Pop.* 3,565.

Apple Creek, in *Illinois*, falling into the river Illinois in Greene co.

Apple Creek, in *Missouri*, a village of Cape Girardeau co., about 170 m. S.E. of Jefferson city, *pop.* 2,626.
—A stream in Henry co., falling into Grand river.

Apple Creek, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Wayne co.

Ap'pledore, a small seaport of England, in the co. of Devon, on Barnstaple Bay. It is a bathing resort during the summer months.

Ap'plegate, in *Oregon*, a post-village and township of Jackson co. *Pop.* of village, 300; of township, 514.

Apple Grove, in *Alabama*, a township of Morgan co. *Pop.* 1,379.

Ap'ple Grove, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Meigs co.

Ap'ple Grove, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of York co.

Ap'ple-John, *n.* A variety of apple.

Ap'ple of Discord. See Discord.

Ap'ple of Peru. See Micandra.

Ap'ple of Sodom. See Solanum.

Ap'ple-pie order, a colloquial expression denoting perfect order.—*Worcester.*

Ap'ple River, in *Illinois*, a river which rises in Jo Daviess co., and takes a S. course toward the Mississippi, which it enters in Carroll co.
—A post-township of Jo Daviess co. *Pop.* 1,108.

Ap'ple River, in *Wisconsin*, is a small stream in Dallas co., flowing S.W. until it enters the St. Croix river about 6 m. above Stillwater.

Ap'ple-snail, *n.* A name given to the shells of the genus Ampullaria.

Ap'pleton, in *Illinois*, a village of Perry co.

Ap'pleton, in *Kansas*, a post-office of Bourbon co.

Ap'pleton, in *Maine*, a post-township of Knox co., 25 m. E by S. of Augusta. *Pop.* 1,485.

Ap'pleton, in *Missouri*, a post office of Cape Girardeau county.

Ap'pleton, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Licking co. *Pop.* 56.

Ap'pleton, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Lawrence co.

Ap'pleton, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village, cap. of Outagamie co., on Fox River, near the Grand Chute Rapids. This place possesses a considerable trade. *Pop.* 4,518.

Ap'ple-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of *Pyrus malus.*—See Apple, and Pyrus.

Appli'ance, Appli'ancy, *n.* [See Apply.] The act of applying, or the thing applied; aid; furtherance.

Applicabil'ity, Ap'plicableness, *n.* Quality of being applicable.

Ap'plicable, *a.* That may be applied; suitable.

Ap'plicably, *adv.* In such a manner that it may be properly applied.

Ap'plicancy, *n.* The state or quality of being an applicant.

Ap'plicant, *n.* A person who applies; a petitioner.

Ap'plicate, *n.* [Lat. *applicata*, from *applicare.*] (*Math.*) A right line drawn across a curve so as to bisect the diameter thereof; an ordinate.

Applica'tion, *n.* [Fr. from Lat. *applicatio.*] The act of applying any thing to another; as, he mitigated his pain by the *application* of emollients.—The thing applied; as, he invented a new *application* by which blood might be stanched.—The act of applying to any person, as a solicitor or petitioner.

"A patent passed upon the *application* of a poor mechanick."—*Swift.*

—The employment of any means for a certain end.

"If a right course be taken with children, there will not be much need of the *application* of the common punishments."

—Intensity of thought; close study.

"Had his *application* been equal to his talents, his progress might have been better."

—Attention to some particular affair; with the particle *to.*

"His continued *application* to public affairs."—*Addison.*

—The condition of being used as means to an end.

"This principle acts with the greatest force in the worst *application:* and the familiarity of wicked men more successfully debauches, than that of good men reforms."—*Rogers.*

(*Law.*) A written request.—The use or disposition made of a thing.

(*Insurance.*) The preliminary statement made by a party applying for an insurance on life, or against fire. It usually consists of written answers to interrogations instituted by the company applied to, respecting the proposed subject. It is usually referred to expressly in the policy as being the basis or a part of the contract, and this reference is, in effect, a warranty of the truth of the statements. An oral misrepresentation of a material fact will defeat a policy on the ground of fraud.—*Bouvier.*

Ap'plicative, *a.* That applies.

Ap'plicatory, *a.* That has an application.
—*n.* That which applies.

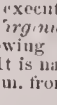
Appli'er, *n.* A person who applies; an applicant.

Ap'pling, in *Georgia*, a county bordering N. and N.E. on the Altamaha river. *Area* 1,060 sq. m.; surface level; soil sandy; capital Holmesville. *Pop.* 5,086.
—A post-village, cap. of Columbia co. *Pop.* 1,512.

Ap'pling, in *New York*, a post-office of Jefferson co.

Apply', *v. t.* [*i.* Applied; *pp.* Applying, Applied.] [O. Fr. *applier*; Fr. *appliquer*; from Gr. *plekō.*] To fold upon. To put, or place upon; as, "to *apply* a remedy."—*Shaks.* To adduce, in the most broad and generic sense, with a purely physical or moral object: as, to *apply* a blister, or a sum of money to a charitable purpose, or evidence to a case, or one's self to study. It is used also intransitively, as in the sense of making application, or showing it in the sense of diligence.—To adduce; to use; to employ; to devote; to exercise; to apportion; to direct.
—*v. n.* To be suitable.—To have recourse by petition or request.

Appogiatu'ra, *n.* [It., from *appoggiare*, to lean upon.] (*Mus.*) A small additional note of embellishment preceding the note to which it is attached, and taking away from the principal note a portion of its time. It should always be given with considerable expression.



Appoint', *v. a.* [Fr. *appointer*, from Lat. *ad*, to, and *punctum*, a point. *Ad punctum ducere*, to bring to a point.] A point of order, so to establish; of office, so to install; of agreement, so to fix; of use or preparation, so to furnish.—To fix; to determine; to install; to institute; to apportion; to apply; to employ; to designate; to assign; to intrust; to invest; to ordain; to arrange.
—*v. n.* To decree; to resolve.

"For the Lord had *appointed* to defeat the good counsel of Ahithophel."—2 *Sam.* xvii. 14.

Appoint'able, *a.* Able to be appointed.

Appoint'ed, *p. a.* Settled; established; equipped; supplied.

Appointee', *n.* [Fr. *appointé.*] A person who is appointed.
(*Mil.*) A foot-soldier who, for long services, or for a special deed, receives greater pay than other privates.
(*Law.*) A person selected for a particular purpose; also the person in whose favor a power of appointment is executed.

Appoint'er, *n.* One that settles or fixes any thing or place.

Appoint'ment, *n.* [Fr. *appointement.*] Stipulation; the act of fixing something in which two or more are concerned.

"They had made an *appointment* together, to come to mourn with him."—*Job* ii. 11.

—Decree; establishment.

"The wages of death be only in his hands, who alone hath power over all flesh, and unto whose *appointment* we ought to submit ourselves."—*Hooker, b. v.*

—Decision; order.

"That good fellow.
If I command him, follows my *appointment.*"—*Shaks.*

—Equipment; furniture.

"Here art thou in *appointment*, fresh and fair,
Anticipating time with starting courage."—*Shaks.*

—An allowance paid to any man; commonly used as allowances to public officers.
(*Law.*) In chancery practice, the exercise of a right to designate the person or persons who are to take the use of real estate.—*Bouvier.*

Appoint'or, *n.* (*Law.*) One authorized by the *donor*, under the statute of use, to execute a power.

Appomat'tox, a river in *Virginia*, rising in the county of the same name, and flowing E., empties into the James river at City Point. It is navigable for large vessels as far as Petersburg, 20 m. from its entrance. Estimated length, 120 m.
—a county which takes its name from the above river. It is situated in the S.E. central part of the State, and has an area of 260 sq. m. The surface is generally mountainous and woody. Cap. Clover Hill. *Pop.* 8,950.

Appomat'tox Court-House, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Appomattox co. Here, on the 9th of April, 1865, was discussed, settled, and signed, between General Grant and General Lee, the capitulation by which the latter surrendered the Confederate army of Northern Virginia: an event which put an end to the civil war.

Appoquin'iminik, in *Delaware*, a small creek, flowing into Delaware Bay.
—A hundred of Newcastle co., *pop.* 4,299.

Appor'tion, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *apportioner*, from Lat. *ad*, and *portio.*] To set out in just proportion; to distribute among two or more persons.

"An office cannot be *apportioned* out like a common, and shared among distinct proprietors."—*Collier on Envy.*

Appor'tioner, *n.* One who apportions.

Appor'tionment, *n.* The act of apportioning; the division or distribution of a subject-matter in proportionate parts.

Appos'er, *n.* The name given in England to an officer of the Exchequer, whose duty it was to examine the sheriffs in regard to their accounts handed in to the Exchequer.

Ap'posite, *a.* [Lat. *appositus*, from *ad*, and *ponere*, to put or place.] Proper; fit; well adapted to time, place, or circumstances.

Ap'positely, *adv.* Properly; fitly; suitably.

"We may *appositely* compare this disease to a decaying house." *Harvey.*

Ap'positeness, *n.* Fitness; propriety; suitableness.

Apposi'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *appositio.*] The addition of a new matter, so that it may touch the first mass.

(*Gram.*) The placing two or more substantives together, without any copulative between them; as, Washington, the legislator.

Appos'itive, *a.* (*Gram.*) That is placed in apposition.

Appraise', *v. a.* [Lat. *appretiare*, from *ad*, and *pretiare*, to prize.] To set a price upon anything, in order to make a sale.

—*v. n.* To praise; to commend.

Appraise'ment, *n.* The act of setting a price; a valuation.

Apprais'er, *n.* One who appraises; a person appointed and sworn to set a value upon things to be sold.

Appre'ciable, *a.* That may be appreciated or valued.

Appre'ciate, *v. a.* [Fr. *apprecier.*—See Appraise.] To set such a value as one is bound in reason to recognize; to esteem; to recognize; to acknowledge; to respect; to value.

Appreciation, *n.* The act of appreciating; estimation.

Appre'ciative, *a.* That appreciates, or is capable of appreciating.

Appre'ciatory, *a.* That appreciates.

Apprehend', *v. a.* [Fr. *apprehender*, from Lat. *ad*, and *prehendo*, I grasp in the hands.] To grasp in the hands; in this sense it is now confined to the legal arrest of persons. To grasp with the mind, as a matter of understanding, belief, or anticipation, and especially of coming danger. To comprehend; to understand; to expect; to fear; to conceive; to anticipate; to presume; to conjecture.

—*v. n.* To conceive, presume, or conjecture.

Apprehen'sion, *n.* Distrust; fear; suspicion.—Conception; sentiment; belief.

"The expressions of Scripture are commonly suited, in those matters, to the vulgar *apprehensions.*"—*Locke.*

(*Logic.*) The first or most simple act of the mind whereby it perceives, or is conscious of some idea: it is more usually called perception.

(*Law.*) The capture of a person upon a criminal charge. The term *arrest* is applied to civil cases; as, a person having authority may *arrest* on *civil* process, and *apprehend* on a *criminal* warrant.

Apprehen'sive, *a.* Ready to understand.—Fearful; distrustful; as, *apprehensive* of a coming danger.

Apprehen'sively, *adv.* In an apprehensive manner.

Apprehen'siveness, *n.* State or quality of being apprehensive.

Appren'tice, *n.* [Fr. *apprenti*, from *apprendre*, to learn.] A person bound by indenture or articles of agreement, to a master, to serve him during a certain time, and learn from him his art, trade, or business.

—*v. a.* To bind as an apprentice.

Appren'tice-fee, *n.* A sum of money sometimes paid to the master of an apprentice, usually called a *premium.*

Appren'ticeship, *n.* (*Law*) A contract by which a person who understands some art, trade, or business, and called *master*, undertakes to teach the same to another person, commonly a minor, and called the *apprentice*, who, on his part, is bound to serve the master, during a definite period of time, in such art, trade, or business.—At common law, an infant may bind himself apprentice by indenture, because it is for his benefit. But this contract, on account of its liability to abuse, has been regulated by statute in the United States, and is not binding upon the infant unless entered into by him with the consent of the parent or guardian, or by the parent or guardian for him, with his consent. The contract need not specify the particular trade to be taught, but is sufficient if it be a contract to teach such manual occupation or branch of business as shall be found best suited to the genius or capacity of the apprentice. This contract must generally be entered into by indenture or deed.—The duties of the master are, to instruct the apprentice by teaching him the knowledge of the art which he had undertaken to teach him, though he will be excused for not making a good workman, if the apprentice is incapable of learning the trade, the burden of proving which is on the master. He must not abuse his authority, either by bad treatment, or by subjecting his apprentice to menial employments unconnected with the business he has to learn; but he may correct him with moderation for negligence and misbehavior. He cannot dismiss his apprentice except by consent of all the parties to the indenture. He cannot remove the apprentice out of the State under the laws of which he was apprenticed, unless such removal is provided for in the contract, or may be implied in its nature; and if he do so remove him, the contract ceases to be obligatory. An infant apprentice is not capable in law of consenting to his own discharge. After the *A.* is at an end, the master cannot retain the apprentice on the ground that he has not fulfilled his contract, unless specially authorized by statute.—An apprentice is bound to obey his master in all his lawful commands, take care of his property, and promote his interests, endeavor to learn his trade or business, and perform all the covenants in his indenture not contrary to law. He must not leave his master's service during the term of the *A.*—*Bouvier.*

Appressed', Appress', *a.* [Lat. *apprimo*, to press to.] (*Bot.*) Lying flat against, or close pressed together, as leaves or peduncles to the stem.

Apprise', *v. a.* [Fr. *apprendre*, pp. *appris.*] To cause another to know a thing; to inform: to advise; to advertise: to acquaint; to enlighten;—followed by *of.*

Apprize', *v. a.* The same as Appraise, *q. v.*—Although *apprize* be correct, it is preferable to use *appraise*, to avoid confusion with another word of different derivation and meaning, to *apprise.*

Apprize'ment, *n.* See Appraisement.

Appriz'er, *n.* See Appraiser.

Approach', *v. n.* [Fr. *approcher*; from Lat. *ad*, to, and *proximus*, next.] To draw or come near in space or time; to approximate.

—*v. a.* To come near by affinity or resemblance; as, "the cat *approaches* the tiger."—To cause to be near. (R.)

Approach', *n.* The state, the act, or the way of approaching; as, the *approach* of the New Year; the *approach* of an army; the *approach* to kings.

(*Internat. Law*) The right of visit, or visitation to determine the national character of the ships approached for that purpose only.

(*Fort.*) *Approaches* are works thrown up by the besiegers, in order to get nearer a fortress without being exposed to the enemy's fire. The camp of the besiegers being generally far from the besieged fortress or city, the soldiers would be exposed to imminent danger while hastening across a belt of open country to enter any breaches made by the large siege-guns, were it not that sunken trenches or excavated roads are first constructed along which they may approach. In some cases, the *A.* are merely paths shielded by a piled-up wall of sand-bags, fascines, gabions, wool-packs, or cotton-bales.—*Counter-approaches* are works carried on by the besieged against those of the besiegers.

Approach'able, *a.* That is accessible.

Approach'er, *n.* A person who approaches.

Approach'ing, *p. a.* Coming near in space or time; approximating.

—*n.* (*Gardening.*) See Inarching.

Approach'less, *n.* Inaccessible.

Ap'probate, *v. a.* [Lat. *approbo.*] Literally, to approve: but only used as a technical term by the American clergy, with the meaning of *to give license or approbation to preach.*

Approbate and reprobate. (*Scottish Law.*) To approve and reject. It is the English doctrine of election. A party cannot both *approbate and reprobate* the same deed.

Approba'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *approbatio.*] The act of approving; approval: praise; satisfaction; encouragement; confirmation; acceptance.

—Probation; trial. (o.)

Ap'probative, *a.* [Fr. *approbatif.*] Approving; commending.

Ap'probator, *n.* A person who approves. (R.)

Ap probatory, *a.* Approving.

Appropinque', *v. a.* [Lat. *appropinquo.*] To approach;—used ludicrously.

Appro'priable, *a.* That may be appropriated.

Appro'priate, *v. a.* [Fr. *approprier*; from Lat. *ad*, to, and *proprius*, one's own.] To take to *one's self* as *one's own*; to take, claim or use, as by exclusive right; to assume; to set apart for, or assign to a particular use; to alienate, as a benefice.

(*Law.*) See Appropriation.

—*a.* Set apart for a particular use or person; suitable; fit or proper; adapted.

Appro'priated, *p. a.* Assigned to a particular use; claimed or used exclusively.

Appro'priately, *adv.* In an appropriate manner; fitly: properly: suitably.

Appro'priateness, *n.* Quality of being appropriate.

Appropria'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *appropriatio.*] The application of money or any other thing to a particular purpose.

"The mind should have distinct ideas of the things, and retain the particular name, with its peculiar *appropriation* to that idea."—*Locke.*

—The fixing a particular signification to a word.

"The name of faculty may, by an *appropriation* that disguises its true sense, palliate the absurdity."—*Locke.*

(*Law.*) The application of a payment made to a creditor by his debtor, to one or more of several debts.

(*Govern. Law.*) In the U. States no money can be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law (*Const. Art.* 1, *s. 9*). Under this clause it is necessary for Congress to appropriate money for the support of the Federal government, and in payment of claims against it: and this is done annually by acts of *A.*, some of which are for the general purposes of government; and others, special and private in their nature. These general *A.* bills extend to the 30th of June in the following year, and usually originate in the House of Representatives, being prepared by the Committee of Ways and Means; but they are distinct from the bills for raising revenue, which the Constitution declares shall originate in the House of Representatives. A rule of the House gives *A.* bills precedence over all other business, and requires them to be first discussed in committee of the whole.—*Bouvier.*

Appro'priative, *a.* Which makes appropriation.

Appro'priator, *n.* One who appropriates.

Approv'able, *a.* [See Approve.] That may be approved.

Approv'ableness, *n.* The state or quality of being approvable.

Approv'al, *n.* Approbation; commendation.

"A censor of Justice, without whose *approval* no capital sentences are to be executed."—*Temple.*

Approve', *v. a.* [Fr. *approuver*; Lat. *approbo*—*ad*, and *probo*, from *probus*, good, proper.] To deem good; to pronounce to be good; to find to be good; to like; to be pleased with; to commend; to prove; to justify; to sanction.—To make worthy of approbation.

"Study to show thyself *approved* unto God."—2 *Tim.* ii. 15.

(*Law.*) To augment a thing to the utmost; to vouch; to appropriate; to improve.

Approved', *p. a.* Liked; commended; proved; judged favorably; justified; sanctioned.

—*Approved Endorsed Notes.* (*Com.*) Notes indorsed by a person other than the giver, for additional security.

Approve'ment, *n.* Approbation. (o.)

Approv'er, *n.* One who approves.

Approv'ing, *p. a.* Yielding approbation.

Approv'ingly, *adv.* By approbation.

Approx'imate, *a.* [Lat. *ad*, and *proximus*, nearest, next.] Nearest to; next; approaching to; nearly true or accurate; as, an *approximate* number.

(*Zoöl.*) An epithet applied to teeth, when the one passes on the side of the next, without any intervening vacancy.

Approx'imate, *v. a.* To carry, or advance near to; to cause to approach.

—To come near; to approach.

Approx'imately, *adv.* By approximation.

Approxima'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Act of approximating; approach; a drawing, moving, or advancing near.

(*Math.*) A continual approach to a root or quantity sought, but not expected to be found.

Approx'imative, *a.* Approaching to; near to; approaching.

Approx'imatively, *adv.* By approximation; approximately.

Appui, (*op'pwee*), *n.* [Fr., a support.] A stay or support. (*Milit.*) In the tactics of modern warfare on land, *points d'appui* are those strategical points in the plan of a battle as are best adapted to afford protection or yield assistance. The wings of an army, when in line of battle, being the most open and vulnerable to attack, are those parts which require the greatest covering and support, and are accordingly placed in positions where such natural safeguards as the surface of the country will allow of, as rivers, streams, forests, and steep or hilly grounds, will conduce to the above requirements. Any, or all of these, will therefore, be *points d'appui.*

(*Manege.*) The sense of action of the bridle in the horseman's hand. Thus, a man has *no appui*, when he cannot suffer the bit to bear even slightly upon the parts of the mouth; or *too much appui*, when he bears too heavily upon the bit, &c.

Appulse', *n.* [Lat. *appulsus*, from *appello*—*ad*, to, and *pello*, to drive.] Act of driving or striking against; as, "the *appulse* of the waters to the shores."—Approach; arrival.

(*Astron.*) The approach of a planet towards a conjunction with the sun or any of the fixed stars.

Appul'sion, *n.* The act of striking against.

Appul'sive, *a.* Striking against; driving towards.

Appul'sively, *adv.* In an appulsive manner.

Appur'tenance, *n* [Fr. *appartenance*, from *appartenir*, to belong to; from Lat. *ad*, to, and *pertineo*, to pertain.] That which belongs or pertains to something else; an adjunct; an appendage.

(*Law.*) Things belonging to another thing as principal, and which pass as incidental to the principal thing. Thus, if a house and land be conveyed, everything passes which is necessary to the full enjoyment thereof, and which is in use as incident or appurtenant thereto. Appurtenances of a ship include whatever is on board a ship, excepting cargo, for the objects of the voyage and adventure in which she is engaged, belonging to her owner.—*Bouvier.*

Appur'tenant, *a.* [Fr. *appartenant.*] (*Law.*) Belonging to; pertaining to of right. The thing appurtenant must be of an inferior nature to the thing to which it is appurtenant.

Aprax'in, Feodor Matelevitch, a distinguished Russian admiral, b. 1671. He may be considered as the creator of the Russian navy, and was the most powerful and influential person at the court of Peter the Great, who made him chief-admiral. In 1708, he defeated the Swedish general, Lübecker, in Ingermanland, and saved the newly built city of St. Petersburg from destruction. In 1713, he took Helsingfors and Borgo, and defeated the Swedish fleet. He was twice charged with embezzlement, tried, and condemned to pay a fine; but being too useful to be dispensed with, Peter, in both instances, neutralized the effects of the condemnation, by conferring upon him additional riches and dignities. D. 1724.

A'pricot, *n.* [Fr. *abricot*; Lat. *præcoria*, from *præcox*, early ripe.] A delicious kind of fruit produced by the *Prunus Armeniaca*, a species of the genus *Prunus*, q. v.

A'pril, *n.* [Lat. *Aprilis*, probably contracted from *aperilis*, from *aperio*, to open, as being the month in which the earth *opens* to bring forth buds, &c.; Fr. *Avril.*] The fourth month of the year.—It was called Ooster, or Easter-month by the Anglo Saxons, and Grass-month by the Dutch.

April-fools' Day.—The first day of April, so called from the old custom of sending any one on this day upon a bootless errand. This strange custom of April-fools' day exists throughout Europe, and in those parts of America where the traditions of the mother country prevail. One of the explanations of the custom is as follows:—In the middle ages, scenes from biblical history were often represented by way of diversion, without any feeling of impropriety. The scene in the life of Jesus, where he is sent from Pilate to Herod, and back again from Herod to Pilate, was represented in April, and may have given occasion to the custom of sending on fruitless errands, and other tricks practised at this season. The phrase of "sending a man from Pilate to

Herod" is common in Germany, to signify sending about unnecessarily. The reason of choosing the first of April for the exhibition of this scene was, that the feast of Easter frequently falls in this month, and the events connected with this period of the life of Jesus would naturally afford subjects for the spectacles of the season. The tricks of the first of April may, however, be the remains of some Roman custom derived from the East, and spread over Europe, like so many other customs, by these conquerors. It is certain that the Hindoos practise precisely similar artifices at the time of the Holi feast, on the 31st of March.—One of the best tricks of this description is that of Rabelais, who, being at Marseilles without money, and desirous of going to Paris, filled some phials with brick dust or ashes, labelled them as containing poison for the royal family of France, and put them where he knew they would be discovered. The bait took, and he was conveyed as a traitor to the capital, where the discovery of the jest occasioned universal mirth. In France, the unlucky party who may be fooled is called *un p-isson* (fish) *d'Avril*; in Scotland, a *gowk* (cuckoo); in England and America, an *April-fool*.

A prio'ri. [Lat., from the former.] (*Log.*) A term applied to any argument in which a consequent conclusion is drawn from an antecedent fact, whether the consequence be in the order of time, or in the necessary relation of cause and effect:—*e. g.*, "The mercury sinks, therefore it will rain." This is an argument drawn from an antecedent in time, not from a cause to an effect. A murder has been committed; a party falls under suspicion as having had an interest in the death of the deceased, or a quarrel with him: this suspicion is founded on the argument *à priori*, from cause to effect; because the fact of his enmity or interest would afford a cause for his committing the murder. On the other hand, another party falls under suspicion as having been seen to quit the house at a particular time, having marks of blood on his clothes: these are arguments *à posteriori*, in which we reason either from consequent in the order of time to antecedent, or from effect to antecedent cause.

A'pron, *n.* [Fr. *apran*, probably from O. Fr. *naperon*, diminutive of *nappe*, a table-cloth.] A cloth worn on the fore part of the body, as a protection to the clothes. A piece of leather spread over a person's legs when in a gig. The fat skin over the belly of a goose.—A cover for the vent of a cannon, &c.—The name is applied to various other things, from a supposed resemblance.

(*Arch.*) The platform raised at the entrance of a dock, a little higher than the bottom, to form an abutment against which the gates may shut.—Also the sill or lower part of a window.

(*Ship-building.*)—A piece of curved timber fixed behind the lower part of the stem, immediately above the foremost end of the keel.

A'proned, *a.* Wearing an apron.

Apropos', *adv.* [Fr. from *à*, to the, and *propos*, purpose.] To the purpose; opportunely; by the way.

Ap'sheron, or APCHERON, a peninsula of Asia, running for 40 m. into the Caspian Sea, and terminating in Cape *A.*, which forms the E. part of the Caucasian chain. This place is famous as being the spot of the sacred flame, whence the fire-worshippers of Asia drew their religious veneration. Sulphur and inflammable gases so impregnate the soil that immense quantities of black and white naphtha are annually taken from it. Saffron, salt, and madder are also produced. On its S. coast is the port of Bakou; Lat. of Cape *A.* 40° 12′ N.; Lon. 50° 20′ E.

Ap'sidal, *a.* Pertaining to the apsides.

Ap'sis, *n.*; *pl.* AP-IDES, sometimes improperly written APSES. [Gr. *hapsis*, from *hapto*, *hapso*, to connect.] (*Astron.*) The two points of the orbit of a planet or satellite, at which it is moving at right angles to the straight line joining it with the primary. These two points of the orbit are the two extremities of the major axis, or the points at which a planet is at its greatest and least distance from the sun. The point at the greatest distance is called the higher apsis; that at the least is called the lower apsis; consequently, the higher apsis corresponds with the aphelion, and the lower apsis with the perihelion. The line joining these two points, which is the transverse axis of the orbit, is called the line of the apsides. It has a slow angular motion in the plane of the planet's orbit; and the time which the planet employs in completing a revolution with regard to its apsides is called the anomalistic period.

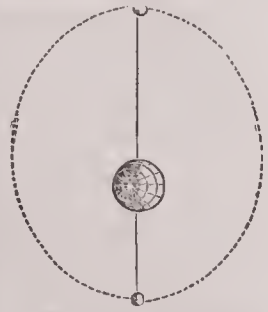


Fig. 161.

(*Arch.*) That part of the church wherein the clergy were seated, or the altar placed. It was so called from being usually domed or vaulted. The apsis was either circular or polygonal, and domed over; it consisted of two parts, the altar, and the presbytery or sanctuary; at the middle of the semi-circle was the throne of the bishop, and at the centre of the diameter was placed the altar. The bishop's throne having been anciently called by this name, some have thought that therefrom this part of the edifice derived its name; but the converse is the fact.

Aps'ley, a river of Australia, in the N. division of New South Wales. It flows into the Pacific about 40 m. N. E. of Port Macquarrie, where it assumes the name of McLeay.

Apsley Strait, a channel between Melville and Bathurst islands, off the N. coast of New Holland; from 1½ to 4 m. in breadth, and 46 in length. Shores on both sides are low, and bordered by mangroves. A British settlement, now abandoned, was made at Fort Douglass, on the Strait, in 1824.

Apt, *a.* [Fr. *apte*; Lat. *aptus*, from *apo*, to fasten, join, or tie, from the root *ap*, whence *apto*; Gr. *hapto*, to join, to tie.] Fit by nature or contrivance; suitable; prepared; inclined; liable.

"All that were strong and *apt* for war."—2 *Kings* xxiv. 16.

—Having a tendency to; ready; quick; dexterous.

Apt, a town of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, 29 m. E.S.E. of Avignon. It possesses many ancient remains: is the "*Julia*" of antiquity, and was greatly embellished by Cæsar. *Pop.* in 1861, 5,785.

Aptenody'tes, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A name given to the penguins.—See SPHENISCINÆ.

Ap'tera, *n. pl.* [Gr. *a* priv., *pteryx*, a wing.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of the Linnæan class *Insectæ*; characterized, as the term implies, by having no wings in either sex. It includes the modern orders *Crustacea*, *Arachnida*, and *Myriapoda*.

Ap'teral, *a.* (*Arch.*) Applied to a temple without columns at the sides.

Ap'terous, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Belonging or relating to the aptera.

(*Bot.*) It denotes any part of a plant which is destitute of membranous expansion. The term is usually employed in distinction to alate, or winged.

Ap'teryx, *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *pteryx*, a wing.] (*Zoöl.*) A family of birds, allied to the *Struthionidæ*, and till now represented by species only. *A. Australis* in form somewhat resembles a Penguin, and stands about two feet in height. The beak is very long, slender, marked on each side with a longitudinal groove, and furnished with a membrane at its base. Its wings are simple rudiments. The feathers have no accessory plume, but fall loosely, like those of the emu, and their shafts are prolonged considerably beyond the base. The feet have a short and elevated hind-toe, the claw of which is alone externally visible. The eye is small, and a number of bristle-like hairs surround the mouth. Its color is deep-brown; its time of action nocturnal; and it subsists on insects. It runs with rapidity, the limbs are extremely powerful, and it defends itself vigorously with its feet. This bird is chiefly met with in the southern parts of the interior of New Zealand. The natives value it greatly for the sake of its skin, which, prepared with the feathers on, they make into dresses. The name given to this bird by the New-Zealanders is *Kiwi*.

Ap'titude, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *aptus*, from *apo*, to fasten, join, or tie.] Fitness; tendency; disposition; suitableness; readiness.

Apt'ly, *adv.* In an apt or suitable manner.

Apt'ness, *n.* Aptitude; fitness; suitableness; tendency; propensity; readiness.

Ap'tote, *n.* [Gr. *a* priv., and *ptotos*, that can, or is wont to fall, from, *pipto*, *peptoka*, to fall.] (*Gram.*) A noun without a case or cases; an indeclinable name.

Apulei'us, LUCIUS, a native of Madaura, Africa, and lived in the 2d century. He was educated at Carthage and Athens, and imbibed the Platonic philosophy. His most celebrated work is that entitled "*Metamorphoses; or, the Golden Ass*," which has been translated into almost all European languages of modern date. This book purports to be a satire on the professors and principles of priestcraft and magic. By some it is held to have been designed as a pagan diatribe against Christianity. Be this as it may, we must admit that the story of Psyche contained in it possesses a singular charm.

Apu'lia, (*Anc. Geog.*) was a part of *Sapygia*, (so called from Sapyx, son of Dædalus,) including the modern S.E. provinces of Capitanata, Terra di Bari, Terra d'Otranto, &c. In the most ancient times, three distinct nations dwelt here—the Messapians, or Sallentines, the Peucetians, and the Dauni, or Apulians. The Peucetians were in the southern part, as far as the Aufidus; the Dauni in the northern, as far as mount Garganus. According to the tradition which conducts the wandering heroes of the Trojan war to Italy, Diomed settled in *A.*, was supported by Daunus in a war with the Messapians, whom he subdued, and was afterwards treacherously killed by his ally, who desired to monopolize the fruits of the victory. Roman history mentions Arpi, Luceria, and Canusium as important cities. Aufidus, a river of Apulia, has been celebrated by Horace, who was born at Venusia, in this territory. The second Punic war was carried on for years in Apulia. Cannæ, famous for the defeat of the Romans, is in this region. *Puglia*, the modern name, is only a melancholy relic of the ancient splendor which poets and historians have celebrated. It now supports more sheep than men, and has no political meaning, being merely the name of a geographical district.

Apu'lia, in *New York*, a post-office of Onondaga co., 124 m. W. of Albany.

Apu're, a river of S. America, in Venezuela. It rises in the Andes of New Granada, and after an E. course of about 500 m., receiving numerous tributaries, falls into the Orinoco in Lat. 7° 40′ N., and Lon. 66° 45′ W. On its banks are the towns of San Fernando, and Nutrias.

Apu'rimac, a river of S. America, in Lat. 15° 38′ S., Lon. 76° 25′ W., rises in the savannah of Condoroma, and flowing N., joins the Ucayale one of the chief affluents of the Amazons.

A'pus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A gen. of small crustaceous animals, ord. *Phyllopoda*. They inhabit ditches, lakes, and standing waters, generally in innumerable quantities. They swim well on their back, and when they burrow in the sand at the bottom of the streams, they raise their tails in the water. Their food principally consists of tadpoles. When first hatched they have only one eye, four oar-like legs, with whorls of hair, the second pair being the largest; the body has then no tail, and the shell only covers the front half of the body; the other organs are gradually developed during succeeding moultings. These creatures are the common food of the Wagtails.

Apyret'ic, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *pyretos*, fever.] (*Med.*) Without fever.

Apyrex'ia, *n.* (*Med.*) The intermission of feverish disorders.

Aqua, *n.* [Lat.] Water. It is used as a prefix in words taken from the Latin, and relating to water.

(*Chem.*) The formulæ of water are *Aq.* and HO, the latter being often used for basic, and the former for crystalline waters. A body containing water is said to be *hydrous*, and the compound with water is called a *hydrate*.

Aquack'anock, in *New Jersey*. See ACQUACKANONCK.

A'qua-for'tis, *n.* [Lat., strong water.] (*Chem.*) The commercial name of Nitric acid.

A'qua-mari'na, *n.* (*Min.*) A sea-green variety of emerald or beryl, much used in brooches.

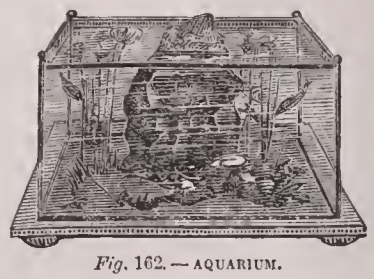
Aquam'bo, or AQUAMEÆ, a kingdom in the interior of the Gold Coast of Africa, reaching 20 m. along the river Volta, and 100 inland. It has a town of the same name.

Aquapim', a country on the W. coast of Africa, on the Gulf of Guinea. It is mostly uncultivated, but does a trade in gold-dust and palm-oil. Lat. about 6° N.; Lon. 0°.

A'qua Reginæ, *n.* [Lat., Queen's water.] (*Chem.*) A mixture of nitric acid and concentrated sulphuric acid, or oil of vitriol, with ⅛ to ⅒ of its weight of nitre.

A'qua Re'gis, REGIA, or REGALIS, *n.* [Lat., royal water.] (*Chem.*) A mixture of 1 part nitric acid, and 3 to 4 parts chlorohydric acid; used for dissolving gold. It is so called from its power of dissolving gold, the king of metals. The scientific name is *nitro-chlorohydric acid*, or *nitro-muriatic acid*.

Aqua'rium, *n.* [From Lat. *aqua*.] A small pond placed in gardens, in which only aquatic plants are grown. It is generally a small pool or cistern, containing shelves or benches at different depths from the surface, on which pots are placed containing the plants.—Also, a tank or vessel containing either salt or fresh water, and in which either marine or fresh-water plants and animals are kept in a living state. In this form, the *A.* is not only an aid to scientific study, but also a fine ornament of drawing-rooms, and a source of rational amusement. To Mr. Warrington must be awarded the thanks of all lovers of nature, for having first produced a perfect aquarium. In 1850 this gentleman communicated to the Chemical Society of London the result of a year's experiments "on the adjustment of the relations between the animal and vegetable kingdoms, by which the vital functions of both are permanently maintained." To illustrate this adjustment, Mr Warrington kept for many months, in a vase of unchanged water, two small goldfish and a plant of *Valisneria spiralis*; and afterward he made a similar experiment with sea-water, weeds, and anemones, which was equally successful. Before this, several attempts had been made to preserve fresh-water and marine organisms by naturalists. Mr. Ward, whose ingenious discovery of the method of growing ferns and other delicate plants in closed cases had already earned for him a world-wide reputation, stated, in 1849, that he had succeeded not only in growing seaweeds in sea-water, but in sea-water artificially made; and seven years earlier, Dr. Johnston succeeded in preserving the delicate pink coralline in a living state for eight years in unchanged sea-water. If an *A.* is provided with plants and animals in proper proportion, both will be easily kept


Fig. 162.—AQUARIUM.

healthy; the plants, under the action of light, consuming the carbonic acid gas given forth by the animals, and consequently restoring to the air, or water, in which they live, the oxygen necessary for the maintenance of animal life. It is, nevertheless, necessary to frequently aërate the water by taking out portions of it, and then pouring them in again from a small height. Some molluscous animals, such as the common periwinkle in salt water, or species of Planorbis in fresh water, are also necessary for the consumption of the vegetable matter continually thrown off by the growing plants, which otherwise would soon render the water greenish and untransparent. If the *A.* is intended for marine plants and animals, and sea-water cannot be procured a substitute for it may be made by mixing 4 quarts of spring water with 3½ ounces of common table-salt, ½ ounce of Epsom salts, 200 grains troy of chloride of magnesium, and 40 grains troy of chloride of potassium. With due care, any species of aquatic plants or animals may be kept, and will grow in an *A.*; but the animals most

easily kept in good health are, in sea-water, the blennies, gobies, and gray mullets, and in fresh-water, the gold-fishes, sticklebacks, and minnows.

Aqua'rius, *n.* (*Astron.*) The *Water-bearer*, a constellation represented by the figure of a man pouring out water from an urn, supposed to be Ganymede, or Deucalion, *q. v.* — *A.* is situated in the Zodiac, where it is the 11th in order, or last but one of the zodiacal constellation; and is also the name of the 11th sign in the ecliptic. Its mean declination is 14° S., and its mean right ascension 335°, or 12 hours, 20 min.; it being 1 h. 40 min. W. of the equinoctial colure; its centre is, therefore, on the meridian on the 15th of October. It contains 108 stars, of which the four largest are of the 3d magnitude. — The ancient Egyptians supposed the setting or disappearance of *A.* caused the Nile to rise by the sinking of his urn in the water. In the zodiac of the Hebrews, *A.* represents the tribe of Reuben — *H. Mattison.*

Aquas'co, in *Maryland*, a township of Prince George's co.; *pop.* 1,723

Aquash'icola, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Carbon co.

Aquat'ic, *a.* [Fr. *aquatique*; Lat. *aquaticus*, from *aqua*.] Pertaining to water; watery. — A term loosely applied to animals which live in water, as fishes, and to plants which grow in water, either running or stagnant. In the former case they are called river plants; in the latter, pond plants. Such as grow in the sea are called marine plants. All are included under the generic name of WATER-PLANTS, *q. v.*

—*n.* (*Bot.*) A water-plant.

Aquat'ical, *a.* The same as AQUATIC.

Aquat'ics, *n. pl.* (*Sport.*) The term generically given to all sports having connection with water; as, yachting, boat-racing, rowing, swimming, duck hunting, &c.

A'quatint, AQUATIN'TA, *n.* [From Lat. *aqua*, and It. *tinta*, tint.] (*Engrav.*) A style of engraving, or rather etching on copper, by which an effect is produced similar to that of a drawing in Indian ink. It is now almost out of use.

A'qua Tofa'na, or AQUETTA. (*Hist.*) A poisonous liquid which excited extraordinary attention at Naples, at the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th centuries. Tofana, a Sicilian woman, was strangled after having murdered with it many hundreds of men. The strangest stories, with regard to its composition, have gone abroad. The drink is described as transparent, tasteless water, of which five or six drops are fatal, producing death slowly, without pain, inflammation, convulsions, or fever. Gradual decay of strength, disgust of life, want of appetite, and constant thirst, were its more immediate effects, speedily causing entire and rapid consumption. We believe it to be useless to give the different formulæ which have been suggested for the composition of this substance. It was probably the same poison as that notoriously used in Italy during the 15th and 16th centuries, of which Pope Alexander VI. died in 1503, and so fearfully celebrated in history as the *Wine of the Borgias.*

A'qua vi'tæ, *n.* [Lat., *water of life.*] A name sometimes given to brandy. The French term *Eau de vie*, the representative of brandy, is the literal translation of *Aqua vitæ.*

Aq'ueduct, *n.* (*Arch.*) An artificial channel constructed on arches for the conveyance of water from one place to another; more particularly applied to structures erected for the purpose of conveying the water of distant springs across valleys for the supply of large cities. Although not unknown to the Greeks, the *A.* may be considered as a design of Roman origin, conceived to meet the exigencies of a sufficient water-supply for their metropolis. Where springs and streams were found, rocks were penetrated and subterranean passages excavated to give them outlets from the hills, while galleries raised on high solid arches conducted them across the plain to their destination, which in many cases was a distance of 40 and 50 m. from the source of supply. These magnificent monuments, with their towering arches, must have produced a grand effect, striding, in gigantic form, in various directions toward the distant hills. They were from 50 to 60 ft. high, and of two stories, conveying distinctly separate streams. Wherever they crossed the public ways, they were decorated in the form of triumphal arches, with dedicatory inscriptions in honor of their founder. Three of these alone survive to supply the modern Rome, while the ruins of the others rise up, here and there, in melancholy grandeur, to tell of days of past Roman splendor. The first aqueduct was erected by Appius Claudius, B. C. 313; 39 years afterwards, Marcus Curius Dentatus applied the spoils of the Pyrrhic

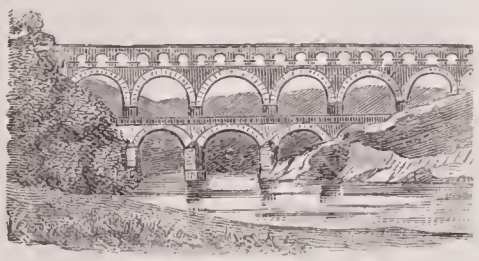


Fig. 163. — ROMAN AQUEDUCT, (*Pont-du-Gard.*)

war to the raising of additional ones. Under the Emperors they had so much increased in number and usefulness, that Rome in 24 hours could be supplied with 500,000 hhds. of water. — One of the most magnificent *A.* bequeathed to posterity by the Romans is that of Nîmes in France, the construction of which is attributed to Vipsanius Agrippa, son-in-law of Augustus Cæsar. This *A.* was 25 m. in length. The most remarkable portion of it is, undoubtedly, the *Pont-du-Gard*, (see *Fig.* 163,) crossing a deep valley, at the bottom of which flows the Gardon. The entire structure was about 160 ft. in height. This work was altogether constructed with large stones without cement. The uppermost gallery formed the canal by which the water was conveyed. — The science of hydraulics, among the moderns, has rendered the general use of such expensive *A.* unnecessary; and they are now only applied in cases of emergency; such as conducting a river or canal over a valley, or across another body of water, &c.

Aque'laon, one of the Laccadive islands, in N. Lat. 10° 40′; E. Lon. 73° 56′.

A'queous, *a.* Watery; of the nature of water, or produced by it.

A. SOIL. (*Agric.*) Soil naturally abounding in water, the fluid being supplied by springs in the sub-soil.

A. HUMOR. (*Anat.*) The very limpid watery fluid which fills both chambers of the eye.

A'queousness, *n.* Quality of being aqueous.

Aquet'ta, *n.* [It., little water.] See AQUA TOFANA.

A'quia, in *Virginia*, a township of Stafford co., *pop.* 2,085.

A'quia Creek, in the E. part of Virginia, in Stafford co., empties into the Potomac. It is navigable for small craft for some distance from its mouth.

A'quiavil'co, a river of Mexico, in the prov. of Vera Cruz, falling into the Mexican Gulf; Lat. 18° 30′ N.

Aquifoliaceæ, HOLLY-WORTS, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, of the alliance *Gentianales.* — DIAG. No stipules, simple stigmas at the end of a manifest style, axile placentæ, definite pendulous seeds, and an imbricated corolla. — They are evergreen trees or shrubs, whose branches are often angular. Leaves alternate or opposite, simple, leathery, without stipules. Flowers small, white or greenish, axillary, solitary or clustered, sometimes dioecious; sepals 4 to 6, imbricated in æstivation; corolla 4 to 6 parted, hypogynous, imbricated in æstivation; stamens inserted into the corolla, alternate with its segments; filaments erect; anthers adnate; ovary fleshy; stigma subsessile; fruit fleshy, indehiscent; albumen large, fleshy. — The gen. *Ilex* is the type of this order, which includes 11 genera and 110 species, natives of America and S. Africa; only one, *Ilex aquifolium*, being found in Europe.

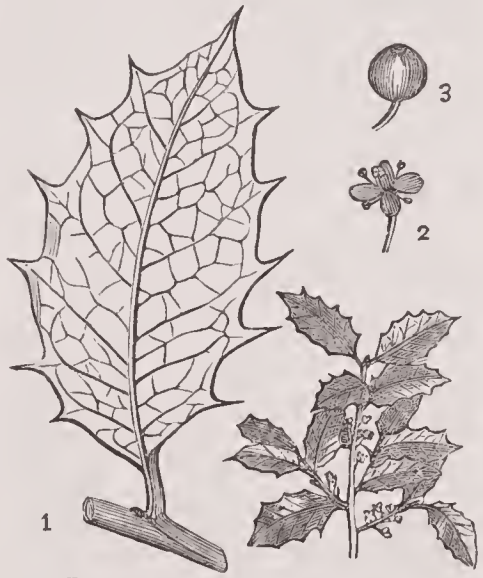


Fig. 164. — AMERICAN HOLLY, (*Ilex opaca.*)
1, 2, 3, leaves, flower, and fruit; natural size.

Aqui'la, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *angkylos*, curved.] (*Zoöl.*) The true Eagles, forming the typical genus of the subfamily *Aquilinæ*, q. v.

Aqui'la, a strong city of S. Italy, cap. of the Abruzzo-Ultra, 58 m. N. E. of Rome. Situate on the Aterno, it is one of the finest and busiest cities in S. Italy, and has manufactures of linens. It was formerly much injured by earthquakes. *A.* is the site of *Amiternum* the birthplace of Sallust. *Pop.* 16,582.

Aqui'la, in *Georgia*, a post-office of Franklin co.

Aqui'la et Antinous, (*Astron.*) The *Eagle and Antinous*, a double constellation situated directly S. of the *Anser et Vulpecula*, and between *Taurus Poniatowskii* on the W. and *Delphinus* on the E. It contains 71 stars, including one of 1st magnitude (*Altair*), 9 of the 3d, and 7 of the 4th. It may be readily distinguished by the position and superior brilliancy of its principal star. See ALTAIR.

Aquile'ia, a seaport of N. Italy, in the gov. of Trieste, at the extremity of the Adriatic. This place in the time of the Romans was the entrepôt of commerce between N. and S. Europe, and had, before its destruction by Attila, a population of some 10,000. It was called the *second Rome*, and was the frequent residence of the Emperor Augustus. It still retains many traces of its former importance. 22 m. N.W. of Trieste. *Pop.* abt. 1,800.

Aquile'gia, *n.* [From Lat. *aquila*, the eagle.] A gen. of plants, ord. *Ranunculaceæ.* The wild columbine, *A. Canadensis*, grows wild in the U. States, in dry soil, generally on the sunny side of rocks. It is a beautiful plant, with a stem branching a foot high, and ternate, lobed leaves. Flowers terminal, scarlet without, and yellow within; pendulous, with numerous descending yellow stamens and styles; flowers in May.

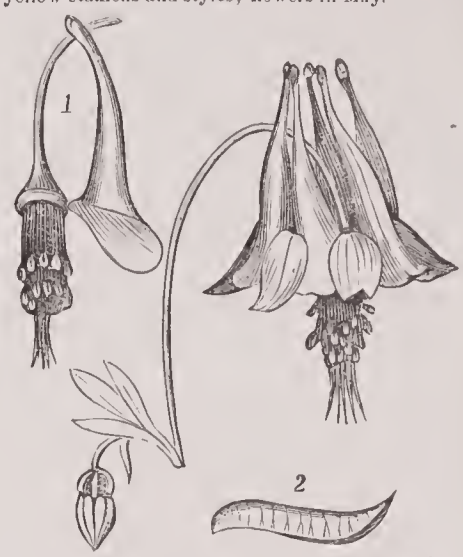


Fig. 165. — AQUILEGIA CANADENSIS, (*Wild Columbine.*)
1. Torus, with the stamens and pistils, and a petal detached.
2. Follicle.

Aquili'næ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Eagles; a sub-fam. of birds, fam. *Falconidæ.* Pre-eminent for courage, strength, and boldness among predatory birds, is the daring and majestic eagle. This time-honored monarch of the feathered tribes, which in the mythology of Greece and Rome was deemed worthy to rank as the chosen associate of Jupiter, was ever regarded as an emblem of dignity and might, and still has the reputation of being equally magnanimous, fierce, and voracious. What the lion is among quadrupeds, that the eagle is presumed to be among birds: one who disdains all petty game, and pursues only such prey as would seem to be worthy of conquest. This laudatory character of the king of birds, however, though true in the main, and generally acquiesced in, is, it must be confessed, more poetically descriptive than logically accurate: but while, in our zoological character, we are bound to make this admission, far be it from us to disparage the "*bird of Jove*," or to pluck a single plume from his upsoaring wing. Eagles are distinguished by the feathering of the tarsi down to



Fig. 166. — THE ROYAL EAGLE, (*A. regalis.*)

the very base of the claws. Of all the feathered tribe the *E.* soars the highest; and of all others also it has the strongest and most piercing sight. Though extremely powerful when on the wing, the joints of its legs being rather stiff, it finds some difficulty in rising again after a descent; yet, if not instantly pursued, it will easily carry off a goose, or any other bird equally large. The wonderfully acute sight of the *E.* enables him to discern his prey at an immense distance; and having perceived it, he darts down upon it with a swoop which there is no resisting. It is well understood that the *E.* is able to look steadfastly at the sun; which alone must give him a decided superiority over every other denizen of the air; this is accounted for by his being furnished with double eyelids, one of which is closed while the other is open, so that the glaring light of any dazzling object may be rendered more easily supportable. The nest is composed of sticks, twigs, rushes, heath, &c., and is generally placed upon the jutting ledge of some inaccessible precipice, or in forests, near some lofty tree. They do not lay more than two or three eggs. The species of *E.* are many. The largest is the Imperial *E.* (*A. imperialis*), native of S. America. It measures 3½ ft. from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail. The Golden E. (*A. chrysaëta*), nearly the same in Asia, Europe, and N. America, measures 3 ft. 3 in. The royal *E.* (*A. regalis*), particularly common in Brazil, is a bird of great beauty (*Fig.* 168), although not quite so large as the two preceding. It flies with majestic rapidity, and such is the expanse of its wings that it sometimes strikes and kills its prey with them before touching it with its claws. Its strength is such as to enable it to tear into pieces in an instant the largest sheep; and it pursues wild animals almost indiscriminately.

Aq'uiline, *a.* [Fr. *aquilin;* Lat. *aquilinus,* from *aquila.*] Belonging to the eagle; curved and hooked like the beak of an eagle.

Aq'uilon, *n.* [Lat. *aquilo,* the north-wind, from *aquila.*] The north-west wind; so called from its rapidity and vehemence, resembling the flight of an eagle.

Aquiloites, a tribe of S. American Indians, formerly belonging to the Gran-Chaco. They are believed to be now extinct, or incorporated with other tribes.

Aquin', a town of the island of St. Domingo, on its S. coast, 46 m. W. of Jacmel.

Aqui'nas, St. Thomas, surnamed the "*Angel of the Schools.*" One of the most eminent scholastic philosophers: b. 1227, in Italy. After the completion of his studies at the University of Naples, he assumed the Dominican robe, notwithstanding the repugnance evinced by his family. Going to Cologne, he there entered on a course of study under Albertus Magnus, and accompanied him to Paris. He successfully espoused the cause of the monks before Pope Alexander IV. in 1253; and soon after became doctor of theology at Paris. Rejecting dignities, he confined his ambition to preaching and expounding, and this in an unassuming manner. In 1272, *A.* was called to Naples to teach in the schools, and was afterward invited to partake of the deliberations of the council of Lyons, but was seized with illness on his way thither, and died in a monastery, in 1274. In 1323, John XXII. canonized him, and he was declared a Doctor of the Church by Pius V. in 1567. *A.* combined, with great learning and a vigorous understanding, the gifts of fervent piety, and toleration in controversy. He sought chiefly to demonstrate the sympathy existing between reason and the doctrines of Christianity. His greatest work, the "*Summa Theologiæ,*" is an enduring triumph of human intellect in the middle ages. *A.* laid down, and his disciples, the Thomists, after him, the doctrines of grace and predestination, which, however, were controverted by Duns Scotus, and the Scotists. The best edition of the works of *A.* is that published at Rome, 1570, in 17 vols., folio.

Aqui'no, an episcopal town of S. Italy, in the prov. of Terra di Lavoro. It is noted as the native place of Juvenal and St. Thomas Aquinas. Situate 5 m. N.E. of Pontecorvo.

Aquiras, a district and settlement of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara, between the lake of the same name and the Atlantic. *Pop.* abt. 5,200.

Aquire', a river of Guiana, which after a course W.N.W. to E.N.E. for 100 m. enters the Orinoco near its mouth. It is only navigable for canoes.

Aquitaine', the ancient name of Guienne, a ci-devant prov. of France, now forming the dep. of the Gironde and Lot-et-Garonne. It was one of the four great divisions of Gaul known to the Romans.

Aquo'kee River. See Tocoa.

Aquone, in *North Carolina,* a post-office of Macon co.

A'ra, the name of two rivers of Spain, one in Catalonia, a branch of the Segri; the other in Aragon, a branch of the Cinca.

A'ra, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The macaw, a bird of the sub-fam. *Araïnæ,* q. v.

Araasb'java, in Brazil. See Guarosojava.

Ar'ab, or **Ara'bian,** *n.* A native of Arabia.—See Arabian.

Ar'aba, a river of Persia, falling into the Arabian gulf, in Lat. 25° 30′ N.; Lon. 65° 49′ E.

Ar'abah, a desert of Arabia.—See Wadi.

Ar'aban, a town of Turkey-in-Asia on the Khabur, 76 m. S.E. of Orfa; Lat. 36° 20′ N.; Lon. 40° E.

Arabam'ate, a large lake of Peru, in the prov. of Mainas, which communicates with the Guallaga. It abounds with turtle.

Ar'abat, a fortress of Russia, on the Sea of Azov, 70 m. from Simpheropol in the Crimea. It formerly belonged to the Turks.

Ar'abat, Tongue of, in the Crimea, a narrow slip of sandy land, 70 m. long, and 1,600 to 2,000 ft. wide, which divides the *Sirash* or Stagnant sea from the Sea of Azov.

Arab'azari, a town of Karamania, 16 m. N.E. of Akmek.

Arabel'la Stuart, commonly called the *Lady Arabella,* was the only child of Charles Stuart, Earl of Lennox, younger brother to Henry Lord Darnley, the husband of Mary Queen of Scots. She was therefore cousin-german to James I., to whom, previously to his having issue, she was next in the line of succession to the crown of England, being the grand-daughter of Henry VII., by the second marriage of his eldest daughter Margaret. Her proximity to the throne was the source of her misfortune. Elizabeth, for some time before her decease, held the Lady *A.* under restraint, and refused the request of the king of Scotland to give her in marriage to the Duke of Lennox, with a view to remove her from England. The detection of a plot of some English nobles to set aside James in favor of *A.*, of which she was altogether innocent, ultimately proved her destruction; for, although left at liberty for a time, when it was afterward discovered that she was secretly married to the grandson of the Earl of Shrewsbury, both husband and wife were committed to the Tower. After a year's imprisonment, they contrived to escape, but the unhappy lady was retaken. Remanded to the Tower, the remainder of her life was spent in close confinement. *D.* 1615, aged 38 years.

Ar'abesque, or Moresque, *a.* [Fr.] After the manner of the Arabian architecture, sculpture, &c.

—*n.* (*Sculp.* and *Paint.*) A term applied to a species of capricious ornament, consisting of intricate, rectilinear and curvilinear lines, traits, flowers, and other objects, to the exclusion, in pure arabesques, of the figures of animals, which the religion of Islam forbade. It is not to the Arabs, however, that the invention of this ornamental system ought to be attributed. It was known to the ancients, and the friezes of their monuments are frequently decorated with foliage and various inscriptive ornaments: an elegant illustration of this line of decoration may be seen on the parade of the baths of Titus at Pompeii, and on a great number of Greek vessels found at Herculaneum. The Arabs, whose religion prohibited any representation of animated beings, made naturally a great use of this kind of architectural embellishment; and hence, it is probable, was given to it the name under which it is known. It was principally during the period of the Renaissance that it became generally employed in Europe: anything more graceful and airily delicate than the works of *A.* executed in that epoch it is hardly possible to conceive. Nevertheless, it was reserved for the celebrated painter Raphael to bring this style of ornament to a point of perfection which has not been surpassed. Nothing can compare with the richness and beauty of the *A.* executed after his designs, in the Loggia of the Vatican, at Rome. See Arabian Architecture.

Arabesqued, *p. a.* Ornamented with arabesques. (R.)

Arabia, an extensive region of Asia in its N.W. quarter; which forms almost a peninsula of an irregular quadrangular form, and is so peculiarly connected with Africa by the narrow isthmus of Suez, that with equal justice it might also be said, geographically speaking, to be a peninsular offshoot of the latter continent. This country is bounded on the N. by Syria and the Euphrates; on the E. by the Persian gulf; on the S. by the Indian ocean and the straits of Bab-el-mandeb; and on the W. by the Red sea, and the isthmus of Suez, which divides it from Egypt. Lat. between 12° and 34° N.; Lon. between 32° 30′ and 60° E.—*Ext. A.'s* greatest length on a line drawn W.N.W. from Rosel Had, on the sea of Oman, to Suez, may be computed at about 1,500 m.; its average breadth at about 800.—*Area,* as measured on D'Anville's map, about 1,200,000 sq. m.—*Divisions. A.,* according to the ancients, was divided into three parts: 1. *A. Felix,* or the "Happy," bordering on the Persian gulf, the Indian ocean, and the S. extremity of the Red sea; 2. *A. Petræa,* or the "Stony," lying along the Red sea to the N. of *A.* Felix; and 3. *A. Deserta,* or the "Desert," forming the interior portion N. of the tropic of Cancer, and extending to the borders of Syria. Under these names, however, these divisions are not known to the Arabians. Their nomenclature may thus be defined: that division called *A.* Deserta contains the countries denominated *Nejd* and the *Djowf; A.* Petræa forms *El Hejaz;* while *A.* Felix comprises the modern provinces called *Yemen, Hadramaut, Oman,* and *El Achsa.*—*Desc.* The greater part of *A.* presents the appearance of a vast and sterile desert, more especially as regards the interior; though even there may be found a few fertile spots or oases, some mountains of considerable height, and luxuriant valleys. Along the sea-board, from Suez to the head of the Persian gulf, a belt of low, and, for the greater part, fertile land, impinges upon the desert, varying in breadth from two days' journey to a single mile. This tract is called "Tehama," or the *Low Land.* The extreme S. provinces of *A.*, as, for instance, Hadramaut and Yemen, are more particularly distinguished for fertility of soil and rich vegetation; and to these parts, it is supposed, has been applied the poetic simile of "Araby the Blest." In all parts of this country, however, there prevails a scarcity of water.—*Mountains.* A range called Jebel-el-Akabah, a S. ramification of the Lebanon chain, runs S. by W. as far as the gulf of Akabah, where it is joined on the N.E. by Mount Tor, the "Sinai," and "Horeb," of Scripture. Extending from the latter to the straits of Bab-el-mandeb, are a series of mountains, which in parts of the Hejaz exhibit peaked tops of from 5,000 to 8,000 ft. In the interior lies Jebel-Shemmar, on the caravan route from Bagdad to Medina, which is said to compare with Mount Lebanon both as to elevation and extent, and also for the forest-embowered villages surrounding it. The Torik, Jebel-Kur, and El-Arad, are other mountains of *A.*, and comparatively but little known.—*Rivers. A.* has no considerable river, those known being only small streams, sometimes rising into torrents after heavy rains. The most noticeable are the Aftan, Ober, Keber, &c.—*Lakes.* None known, though it is believed that, in the Nejd, and far interior, some may be found.—*Climate.* The climate of *A.* is perhaps the driest in the world, and almost insupportably hot, the tropic of Cancer passing, as it does, through the heart of the country. This intense heat is aggravated by the mephitic winds, called *simoons,* which are of frequent occurrence in the desert. In the vicinity of the mountains a more genial temperature prevails (*Zoöl.*) In the deserts, the panther, jackal, wolf, and hyæna have their habitat; among the mountains roam the musk-deer, the wild ass, and the rock-goat; and on the more verdant plateaux, the antelope, gazelle, and jerboa. The principal and more domesticated animals are the horse and the camel: the breed of the first, as indigenous to *A.*, has been famous in all ages; while the latter quadruped is aptly named the "Ship of the desert," from its indispensable value for purposes of locomotion in this land of sandy wastes. Of birds, the eagle, the vulture, and varieties of hawks are common; the desert is the home of the ostrich; and the pelican stalks the shores of the Red sea. Pheasants, fowl, and small sorts of game are plentiful in Yemen and those countries adjoining the Indian ocean. Locusts swarm, and are by the natives considered edible. Various kinds of fish are abundantly found on the E. coast, which not only serve for food, but are used as manure for the soil.—*Prod.* Dates, dhourra (a kind of millet), wheat, barley, tobacco, indigo, coffee, spices, tamarinds, balm, various gums, and fruits. Agriculture obtains only in a very limited degree.—*Geol.* In the mountains of *A.* are porphyry jasper, quartz, freestone, basalt, marble, alabaster, and limestone. Among the mineral productions are the emerald, onyx, agates, cornelian, gypsum, saltpetre, sulphur, naphtha, asphaltum, iron, lead, and copper. In Yemen, gold mines were formerly worked, but no present indications of the existence of this precious ore are found, the development of the mineral resources of *A.* remaining yet inactive. Rock salt is manufactured about Lohein.—*Manf.* Woollens, linens, and silks; firearms, spear-heads, and other arms; tin and copper utensils, &c. *Com. A.* is well situated for trading intercourse with other countries. Immense quantities of merchandise are yearly transported across the deserts by strings of camels, forming what are called in the East, *caravans.* Mocha, Djedda, and Lohein on the Red sea, are the great emporiums of the coffee-trade; Muscat is the entrepôt of traffic with the Persian Gulf, and India; and Aden, E. of the straits of Bab-el-mandeb, has become of late years a busy British settlement, and the connecting point of steam-communication between Europe, via Suez, and India.—*Exp.* The principal exports are coffee, spices, gums, drugs, and pearls.—*Inhab.* The aborigines of *A.* are originally of pure Caucasian race. They are pleasing in their form and physiognomy, though their physique and muscular development is on a smaller scale than that of most Europeans. The women are generally attractive in appearance, but cannot be called strictly beautiful. The character of the Arab is peculiar. Possessing a passionate temperament, and easily irritated, they are as quickly appeased. Candor, hospitality, love of independence: these are among their best traits. On the other hand are found the bad qualities of intense thirst for revenge, vanity, superstition, and proneness to thievery. The Arab is the most civilized and humane of robbers: he plunders a traveller, and then offers him hospitality and protection. Abstemious to an extreme, these people live on the simplest food, drink only water, and occasionally coffee; yet some are found who indulge in wine and ardent liquors, despite the inhibition of the Koran. Tobacco-smoking is universal, and the *hasheesh* is frequently used as a narcotic. The costume of the men usually consists of a turban, or *caftan,* shirt, drawers, and papooshes or slippers. That of the women comprises a robe and immense pantaloons of various stuffs and colors, a cloak or *burnous* of Indian striped cotton or silk, and half-boots, or slippers of yellow leather. On their heads they commonly wear a caftan, and when out of doors invariably cover their faces with a long linen veil called *yashmak.* The Arabs are bigoted adherents of the faith of Islam; their system of government is patriarchal, and the Koran forms the sole legal code. They lead, for the most part, a wandering and nomadic life, dwelling in tents, and occupy themselves with religious duties and rapine, about equally. The most celebrated and peculiar tribe is the *Bedouins,* q. v. *A.* contains many small states, and a great number of independent tribes. Of the former, Hejaz and Yemen form the *vilayet,* or viceroyalty of Arabistan, under the rule of the Sultan of Turkey; Muscat is governed by its own sovereign, the Imaum; and Mecca, by a potentate bearing the title of Sherif or Xerif. The others elect their own chiefs under various designations, as Emir, Sheikh, &c.—*Hist.* See Arabians.—*Chief towns.* Mecca, the "Holy City" of the Mohammedans; Medina, Aden, Sana, Djedda, Muscat, Riad (the capital of Nejd), Heyel, and Bereydah.—*Pop.* Estimated at 12,000,000, about seven-eighths of which are Arabs; the remainder being Jews, Turks, Banians, Europeans, &c. The first European who is believed to have penetrated and traversed the interior of *A.* is the English traveller Palgrave, whose valuable "*Narrative of a Year's Journey through Central and Eastern Arabia,*" was published at London, in 1865.



Fig. 167.—Arabian Lady, Riding.
(Egypt and Arabia.)

Ara'bia, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Lawrence co.

Ara'bian, Moor'ish, or Saracen'ic, **Architecture.** Before the birth of Mohammed, the Arabs, a people essentially nomadic, did not possess a distinctive style of architecture. They had, it is true, seven temples in which were enthroned the idols of their worship, but these edifices were destroyed by the early Moslems, with the exception of that at Mecca, called the *Caaba*, from the name of the famous black stone which has always been an object of veneration to the followers of Islamism. This celebrated temple forms a square building of about 33 ft. in length, by 31 in width, with a height of 32 ft. It is lighted by a doorway on its E. side, and by a window. Mohammed having consecrated it to the worship of the only God, the caliphs, his successors, surrounded the shrine with a square yard or enclosure, and built porticos and rooms for the use of pilgrims. All know how rapid and productive were the conquests achieved by the Moslems after the death of the prophet Mohammed in A. D. 632. Contact with more civilized nations gave rise, in this people, to an active and passionate love for the arts and sciences. The first mosque erected by the Arabs was that of the caliph Omar, built on the site of the temple of Jerusalem. His son Walid (705–715) erected at Damascus, on the ruins of the church of St. John the Baptist, a mosque so magnificent that its cost was not less than $1^{8}0,0^{8}0,000$. It was on this mosque that was originally placed the tall spiral shaft called the *minaret*, from the top of which, for the first time, the muezzins called the Faithful to prayer. Wherever Islamism penetrated, and predominated, were founded buildings consecrated to the new religion, as well as palaces, hospitals, caravanseras, &c.; but the ensemble of these early Arabian structures sufficiently demonstrated that their architects were Greek artists. It was in Spain that the *A.* style of architecture exhibited itself in all the originality of which it was susceptible. The great mosque of Cordova was begun by Abd-er-rahman-ben-Moawiah in 770, and finished by his son, near the end of the 8th century. But of all the Morisco monuments in Spain, the most marvellous and world-renowned is, without a doubt, the *Alhambra*, (see Granada.) The *Alcazar of Seville*, built posterior to the Alhambra, enjoys an almost equal celebrity, but in the former the *A.* style is only evident in its decadence. If the gratification of the eye were the sole aim and object of architecture, this would singularly place the *A.* school far above the great architects of other nations. It is impossible to imagine anything more aërial, *svelte*, and tender in form and proportion than the Moorish type of structure as found in Spain. The system of decoration generally seen in these erections, produces upon the senses an almost undefinable impression; the multiplicity and minutiæ of detail so prominently pervading the whole, together with the harmonious contrast of the richest colors exhibited throughout, both excite and charm the imagination. The sky-opening, of starlike form, that the Arabs of Spain employed in the construction of their domes, produces, from the manner in which it conveys light into the interior halls, a truly magical effect. Notwithstanding all this, the Moorish style does not present that aspect of clearness and grandeur which is so apparent in the Egyptian, the Greek, and the Roman monumental remains. Summarily, the *A.* order of architecture, considered from the point of view of construction, and also at the point of sight of the general system of decoration, has obtained its salient features from the architectural systems of other nations, and more especially from the Byzantine. Its only, and grand characteristics are, the method by

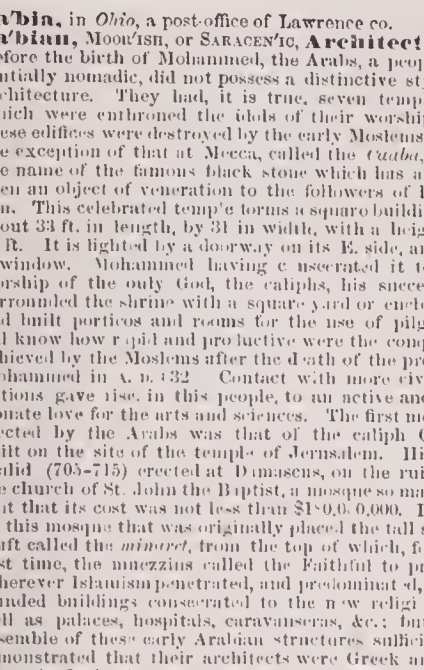


Fig. 168.—Arabian archway, in Tarragona (Spain).

which the Arabs have combined other styles, the variety exhibited in the different parts of their constructions, and the extraordinary harmony which, in spite of all, is manifest in their architectural conceptions. The more distinctive points connected with the *A.* system are, briefly, as follows. Their columns are remarkable for extraordinary lightness and variety of form, are by no means deficient in beauty, and generally support low arcades. The shafts are short and slender, either plain or ornamented with lineal carving, sometimes grooved perpendicularly, sometimes spirally. The capitals are either imitations of the Greek orders, or formed of clustered foliage covered with a plain abacus. Such was the fondness of the Arabians for columnar ornamentation, that in all their mosques and palatial residences they introduced an infinite concourse of them, disposed in clusters or rows. The arches employed were of three kinds: the crescent, the circular, and the pointed. The crescent (or horse-shoe arch) is the symbol of the Mohammedan hegira, as the cross is that of the Christian crucifixion. It was by them called the sacred arch, and is invariably found in the doorways and domes of their mosques. The round arch they borrowed from the Romans. The pointed arch is believed to have been of their own invention, suggested by some of the forms of Oriental lattice-work. Another favorite style of ornament was the intricate arrangement of compartments or panels, in which they excelled. This style was afterward imitated in the modern graining of Gothic roofs and ceilings. The open fretwork so common to *A.* architecture is decidedly derived from Persia. Corbels and machicolated parapets of castles, were also adoptions of the *A.* school. Besides the before-mentioned examples of *A.* structures, some of the finest are to be found in Hindostan, as the mosques of Benares and Lucknow, the mausoleum and palace of the sultan Akbar at Agra, (*Fig.* 56.) and of Shah Jehan, known as the Taj-Mahal of the Great Mogul, at Delhi. See pp. 743, 1215, 1291.

Ara'bian Gulf. See Red Sea.

Ara'bian Nights' Entertainments, or "The Thousand and One Nights," a celebrated collection of Oriental tales, which have, since their introduction to the civilized world, become the delight of all who peruse them. This collection, which had long been famous throughout the East, was brought to the notice of Europeans by the translation of Antoine Galland, a great French orientalist, in 1704. It speedily became translated into the other principal European languages, fixed popular admiration, and to this day retains its place in popular literature. The scheme of its conception is so well known that it would be needless here to relate it. These tales, though fabulous in substance, possess in the most eminent degree the characteristic imagery and poetical versatility of the Orientals. Numerous imitations have at times appeared, which but feebly compare with the original; perhaps the best of modern paraphrases is that of Oehlenschläger's *Aladdin*, which is founded on one of the well-known tales of the original series. The best edition of this work which has yet appeared in the United States is the one edited by Lane, the English orientalist, and published at New York, in 2 vols., 1856.

Ara'bians, or **Ar'abs.**—I. *History.* The *A.* are a people of the Caucasian race, who, by Oriental tradition, are said to deduce their origin from Joktan, 5th in descent from Shem; and also, from Adrian, in a direct line from his progenitor Ishmael, the son of Abraham. The posterity of the former are deemed pure, or genuine *A.*; those of the latter, naturalized or adopted *A.*, from their having settled in Arabia many centuries after the advent of the Joktanides. The *A.* eventually became an homogeneous people, and established governments in Arabia, Chaldæa, and Syria; but without attaining decided power and pre-eminence until the beginning of the 7th century, when Mohammed, or Mahomet, the great apostle and founder of Islamism, consolidated the *A.* into one great nation. The *A.*, within a century later, carried their prowess in arms, and spirit of religious enthusiasm, from the Indies to the Atlantic, touched the African deserts, penetrated Spain and Southern France, absorbed Asia Minor and the countries about the Caspian sea, conquered India, Persia, Syria, and Egypt, and finally established the great caliphate of the Moslems at Damascus. From A. D. 661 to 750, the Ommiades dynasty ruled there as caliphs, until the rival power of the Abbassides overcame them, and founded a new dynasty, the seat of whose caliphate was transferred to Cufa, and ultimately to Bagdad. The latter city continued to be the capital of the Moslem empire, and the metropolis of the East, until the 13th century. The power of the caliphate then sensibly declined, owing to the foundation of other and independent thrones in Egypt and Western Africa, and that of the caliphate of Cordova in Spain, established by the last descendant of the Ommiades. About the commencement of the 16th century, the Turks conquered and abolished the Eastern caliphate, which from that period merged into the great Ottoman empire.—See Bedouins, Karmathes, and Wahabees.

II. *Language.* See Arabic.

III. *Literature.* Long before the time of Mohammed, the *A.* excelled in letters, though of its dawn, and first cultivation, but little is known. It has been stated that the Book of Job, a poem in itself, is of Arabian origin: be this, however, as it may, it is certain that the art of poetry had highly advanced among the *A.* long before the Christian era. The golden age of *A.* literature commenced with Mohammed, whose writings on religious faith and morality, known as the *Koran*, became afterwards considered as the sacred book of the *A.* race. Successive ages extended and encouraged the taste of this people for literature and science, and this spirit of intelligence was fostered by the munificent patronage it received from the Abbassides caliphs (A. D. 750), more particularly so by the great monarchs Al-Mansur, Haroun-al-Raschid, who caused the works of the most famous Greek writers to be translated into the Arabic; and Al-Mamun, who surpassed his predecessors, invited learned men from all countries to his capital, established academies at Bagdad, Bassora, and Bokhara, and large libraries at Alexandria, Bagdad, and Cairo. The caliph Motassem (A. D. 841) instituted a literary rivalry between his dynasty at Bagdad, and that of the Ommiades in Spain. What Bagdad was to Asia, such was Cordova to Europe; where, during the 10th century, the *A.* were the chief pillars of literature. They excelled in geography, history, philosophy, medicine, physics, and mathematics. The philosophy of the *A.* was of Greek origin, partaking of the school of Aristotle. In poetry, excepting the dramatic, they left no style unachieved; they invented the ballad, and there can be no doubt that they exercised a powerful effect on the poetry of the early civilization of that epoch. The romantic adventures of chivalry, the mythical lore of Faërie-land, sorcery, and magic, all this, and more, passed from the *A.* into the poetry of Western Europe, imparting to the latter much of the imaginative spirit and refinement of character it has since developed.—See Antar, and Arabian Nights' Entertainments.

Ara'bian Sea, a large expanse in the Indian ocean, extending from the peninsula of Hindostan on the E., to Arabia on the W., a distance probably of 1,500 m.

Ar'abic, *a.* The language of the Arabs, or people of Arabia. This tongue belongs to the so-called *Semitic dialects*, among which it is distinguished for its antiquity, richness, and softness. The *A.* language now forms two dialects, the ancient or *literate A.* of the Koran, and the *A. vulgar*, of which latter the purest is spoken in Yemen. The *A.* spoken at the present day is said to differ as much from that of the Koran, as the Italian from the Latin: but the well educated Arabs, like the learned of the Turkish empire, still employ it in correspondence and literary composition. The number and variety of its grammatical forms is great, but its strong gutturals and deep intonation render it harsh to the ears of northern people. In harmony and energy, the *A.* is said to excel; and its richness in respect of words surpasses all other languages. The Arabs, indeed, represent it as so copious, that no uninspired man can become a perfect master of it; as, for instance, they allege that it has 1,000 terms to express *sword*, 500 for *lion*, and 200 for *serpent*. As the language of Mohammed, the *A.* has been diffused over a greater portion of the earth than any other. It is studied, and understood, even if not spoken, from the shores of the Atlantic to the banks of the Ganges; and from the Tartar steppes to the countries on the Niger. In the Sunda, Moluccas, and Philippine isles, it is generally spoken. Throughout the greater part of Spain also, and the whole of Sicily, it once prevailed; and on the eastern coast of Africa, as far as Madagascar, it is still spoken. This vast extension may be one cause of its copiousness, as it doubtless is the chief one of its diversity of dialects and pronunciation. The language of one province is almost unintelligible to the inhabitants of another. The dialect of the mountaineers of Yemen, owing to their little intercourse with strangers, bears the strongest resemblance to the language of the Koran. The Ismaelitic forms of the *A.* prevail in the N. of Arabia, the Himyaritic in the S., and the Koraitic in Mecca and the adjacent country. The idiom of the Arabs in the N.W. part of Africa is the most corrupt of any, excepting that of Malta. We possess valuable grammars and lexicons of the *A.* by Erpen, Michaelis, Richardson, Jahn, Rosenmüller, De Sacy, Tychsen, Ewald, Roorda, Meninski, and Freytag. The modern, or vulgar, *A.* has been investigated by Savary, Eichhorn, Burckhardt, and others; and of the Algerine *A.* several vocabularies and grammars have been published in Paris.

Arabgir', or Arabgheer, a town of Armenia in Asiatic Turkey, between Egin and Keban-Maden.—*Manuf.* of cotton goods. Distant from the Euphrates about 20 m.; from Aleppo, 270 m. *Pop.* 20,000.

Arab-Hissar, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Anatolia, 38 m. N.W. of Mogla. Near it are the ruins of an ancient city.

Arab'ical, *a.* Arabian; Arabic.

Arab'ically, *adv.* In the Arabian manner.

Arabic Figures. See Numerals.

Arabic Gum. See Gum-arabic.

Arab'icus Sinus. See Red Sea.

Ara'bidæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A tribe of plants, ord. *Brassicaceæ*.

Ar'abine, *n.* (*Chem.*) That portion of gum-arabic soluble in cold water. It is colorless, tasteless, and without smell: between 282° and 392° softens, and may be drawn into threads; becomes acid in a moist atmosphere; insoluble in alcohol, and precipitated from its aqueous solution in flakes; converted by boiling with sulphuric acid into sugar, but does not ferment. It consists of C 42·11, H 6·43, O 51·46. This solution is known by the name of mucilage, and is employed in pharmacy to make cough mixtures; and in calico printing, to thicken colors and mordants. *Form.* $C_{12}H_{11}O_{11}$.

Ar'abis, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, tribe *Arabidæ*.—Diag. Sepals erect; petals unguiculate, entire; silique linear, compressed; valves 1-veined in the middle; seeds in a single row in each cell. Fls. white.—The Sickle Pod, *A. Canadensis*, found on rocky hills in the W. States, is a plant remarkable for its long, drooping pods, which resemble a curved sword-blade; stem 2–3 ft. high, slender, round, smooth; small white flowers in June.

Ar'abis, a river of S. Asia. See Poorally.

Ar'abism, *n.* An idiom or phrase of the Arabic language.

Ar'abist, *n.* One versed in Arabian literature.

Arabis'tan, a division of the Ottoman empire in Asia, forming a *vilayet* or government; consisting of the prov-

lnces or *sandjaks* of Bagdad, Hal'eh, and Souristan, in Syria, and the Héjaz and Yemen in Arddia.

Arab'istan, ("Land of the Arabs.") A vast extent of level country of Persia, in the prov. of Khûzistan, comprising the districts of Hawlyal, Shushter, and Dizful.

Ar'able, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *arabilis*, from *aro*; Gr. *aroo*, to plough.] Applied to land fit for ploughing, or tillage.

Ara'bo. See RAAB.

Ar'abog, in Arabia. See RADDGH.

Arabo-Tedesco. [It. *Arabo*, and Gr. *Tedesco.*] (*Arch.*) A style consisting of a mixture of Arabian or low Grecian with German-Gothic. It is a term used chiefly by the Italians. An example of this style may be shown in the Baptistery of Pisa (*Fig.* 169), erected by Dioti Salvi

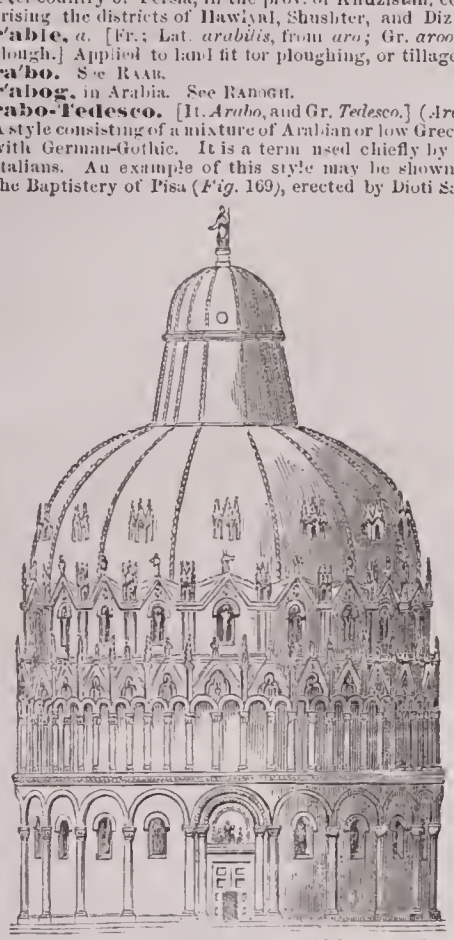


Fig. 169. — BAPTISTERY OF PISA, (*12th century.*)

in 1152. It is a circular edifice, with an arcade of the 2d order, composed of columns with Corinthian capitals and plain round arches. Between each arch rises a Gothic pinnacle, above which it is finished by sharp pediments enriched with foliage, terminating in a trefoil.

Ar'aby, *n.* Same as Arabia; used chiefly in a poetical sense.

Ar'acan, or ARRACAN. formerly an independent kingdom of Further India, but now a British province in the presidency of Bengal. It is situate on the S.E. coast of the Bay of Bengal; is bounded on the E. by Burmah, and on the N. by Chittagong in British India. Lat. between 16° and 22° N.; Lon. between 92° and 94° E.; *area*, 16,509 sq. m.—*Desc.* On its E. border is a lofty range of mountains, with but few passes. On the coast are innumerable islands. The interior is chiefly covered with forests, jungles, lakes, and rivers; the principal of which latter are the *Aracan* and *Mayoo*, both navigable.—*Com.* A considerable trade is carried on with Bengal and Europe.—*Prod.* Rice, cotton, indigo, buffalo-hides and horns, ivory, tobacco, silk, fruits, and gold and precious stones. Iron and coal are found.—*Chief Towns.* Aracan and Akyab.—*Pop.* 263,675.—In 1824, this country was conquered from the Burmese by the British.

ARACAN, a city and cap. of the above prov., on a branch of the Kuladyne river; Lat. 20° 35′ N., Lon. 93° 15′ E. It is fortified, and possesses pagodas. *Pop.* 9,000.

ARACAN, or KULADYNE, a river of the above prov., rises in Burmah, and after a S. course of about 200 m. through Aracan, falls into the Bay of Bengal. It is navigable for small vessels

Araca'ri, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A gen. of birds of the fam. *Toucan*, q. v.

Ara'ceæ, ARADS. *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An ord. of plants of the alliance *Arales*.—DIAG. Aral endogens, with numerous naked flowers on a solitary spadix covered by a simple hooded spatha, sessile anthers, loose seeds, and a slit axile embryo. They are herbaceous plants, or shrubs, often with a fleshy corm; stemless, or arborescent, or climbing by means of aërial roots. Leaves sheathing at the base, convolute in the bud, usually with branching veins Spadix generally inclosed in a spathe; flowers mostly monœcious and achlamydeous, arranged upon a naked spadix; stamens definite or indefinite, hypogynous, very short; anthers ovate, extrorse; ovary free, 1-several-celled; stigma sessile; fruit succulent; seeds pulpy. Natives of all tropical countries; rarely of temperate climates. An acrid principle pervades this order, and exists in so high a degree in some of them as to render them dangerous poisons. (See DR FRENBACHIA.) Genera 26; species 170. The Gen. *Arum* is the type of the order.

Ar'achis, *n* (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Fabaceæ*. The ground-nut, or underground kidney-bean, *A. hypogæa*, is an annual plant, native of tropical America; leaves hairy pinnate, with four leaflets; flowers yellow, the standard veined with red After flowering, the flower-stalk elongates and bends toward the earth, into which the pods penetrate, ripening underground. The pods have a lining of a sort of network, containing 2 to 4 seeds, which are about the size of a hazel-nut, of a sweet taste. This plant succeeds in temperate countries when sown after all danger of frost is over. The seeds, boiled or roasted, form an article of food in some parts of Africa. They contain an oil which is quite equal to olive-oil, either for lamps or for the table. This plant delights in a light and sandy, but at the same time fertile soil. The seeds are dug up as roots or tubers usually are.

Arach'nida, *n.* [Lat. from Gr. *arachne*, a spider.] (*Zoö.*) A class of articulated animals, including the *Araneidæ* or true spiders, the *Acaridæ* or mites, the *Pedipalli* or scorpions, the *Pseudo-scorpions*, and the *Pedilangita* or long-legs, all ranked by Linnæus under insects, but, though having a great analogy with them, and being equally fitted to live in the air, are distinguished from them by their number of limbs, their internal structure, and habits. All the *A.* are destitute of antennæ, and have the head united with the thorax; they have generally eight legs; they have no wings; and in most of them there is a complete circulating system. Most of the *A.* are carnivorous, but in general they confine themselves to sucking the juices of insects and in order to enable them to capture and subdue animals otherwise capable of effectual resistance, nature has furnished them with a poisonous apparatus.

Arach'nidan, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Arachnidæ.

Arach'noid, *a.* [Gr. *arachne*, a cobweb, and *eidos*, form.] (*Anat.*) A thin membrane of the brain, without vessels and nerves, resembling a spider's web, situated between the dura and pia mater, and surrounding the cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla oblongata, and medulla spinalis. Sometimes applied also to the tunic of the crystalline lens and vitreous humor of the eye.

(*Bot.*) Resembling cobweb in appearance; seeming to be covered with cobweb, in consequence of the entanglement of long white hairs.

Araco'ma, in *W. Virginia*, a village of Logan co.

A'rad, an island in the Persian gulf, near that of Bahrein.

A'rad, OLD and NEW, two cities in the kingdom of Hungary, separated by the Danube. The former is a considerable place, the seat of a bishop and academies of learning. It holds one of the largest fairs in the kingdom.—NEW *A.* is principally known as being a fortress of the first class in the Austrian empire, and a prison for political offenders. *Pop.* of both towns 31,878.

Arad'eo, a town of S. Italy in the province of Naples, 13 m. N.W. of Gallipoli.

Aræ'ostyle, *n.* [Gr. *araios*, wide, and *stylos*, column.] (*Arch.*) One of the five proportions used by the ancients for regulating the intercolumniations or intervals between the columns in porticos and colonnades. As Vitruvius does not determine precisely its measure in terms of the diameter of the column, Perrault proposes that the interval be made equal to four diameters, which is the interval now usually assigned to it. It is only used with the Tuscan order.

Aræosys'tyle, *n.* [Gr. *araios*, wide; *syn.* with; *stylos*, a column.] A term used by the French architects to denote the method of proportioning the intervals between columns coupled or ranged in pairs, as introduced by Perrault in the principal façade of the Louvre at Paris, and by Sir Christopher Wren in the W. front of St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

Arafat', Mount, or JEBEL-EL-ORFAT, a granitic hill in Arabia, 15 m. S.E. of Mecca. It is about 200 ft. high, and is one of the holy places of pilgrimage with the Mohammedans. On its eastern side are the ruins of a mosque where Mohammed was wont to pray. It is annually visited by the pilgrims from Mecca, and the Mohammedans say that at this place Adam met Eve after their expulsion from Paradise, and consequent separation for 120 years.

Arafu'ras, or ALFU'RAS, a savage race of people — the *Afoers* and *Alforese* of the early navigators — inhabiting the interior of New Guinea, and the Papuan group of Islands in the S. Pacific ocean. They seem to resemble the natives of Australia in physical character and appearance. Their color is a deep dirty brown, or black Leyden, in his *Asiatic Researches*, says they are "indigenous in almost all the Eastern isles, and are sometimes found on the same island with the Papuans, or Oriental Negroes."

Ara'go, FRANÇOIS JEAN DOMINIQUE, a celebrated French astronomer and perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, b. in 1786, at Estagel in the S. of France. He was educated at Toulouse, and thence removed to the Polytechnic school of Paris. He entered, in 1804, upon scientific study, and rose rapidly to distinction. Joining the staff of the French Observatory, he proceeded to Spain with M. Biot, to take the measurement of an arc of the meridian. On his return to Paris, he was elected at the age of 23, a member of the Academy of Sciences, replacing the great Lalande; and also appointed professor of the École Polytechnique. From this time, he commenced upon a scientific career of the most brilliant character, sustained until his death. Without enumerating all his great discoveries, mention must be made of his determination of the diameters of the planets, afterward followed up by Laplace; the discovery of polarization by colors; and that of rotatory magnetism. He was also the inventor of the Polariscope. In 1830, he was nominated Director of the Observatory, and of the *Bureau des Longitudes*. The *Annuaire des Longitudes* he also directed; and founded, conjointly with Gay-Lussac, the "*Recueil des Annales de Physique et de Chimie*." *A.*, as a politician, was earnest, moderate, and consistent. Early imbued with republican principles, he refused adhesion to the constitution of the First Empire. After 1830, he became a member of the Chamber of Deputies; and in 1848, on the downfall of the Orleans dynasty, was appointed by the republican government minister of war and marine. In June of that year, during the temporary dictatorship of Cavaignac, he closed his political career. To his credit it must be stated that he was prepared to surrender his public position at the French observatory rather than take the oath to Louis Napoleon, after the coup d'état in 1851, and, equally to the credit of the latter, he consented to forego the demand. *A.* was a member of nearly all the learned societies of Europe, and, as an astronomer, has achieved a world-wide reputation. D. 1853.

A., ETIENNE, brother of the above, b. 1803, well known as a popular writer in light literature. He took an eminent part in the revolution of 1848; and also in the insurrection of June, which resulted in his being sentenced to exile for life. He settled in Turin, where he has since resumed his literary labors.

A., JACQUES ETIENNE VICTOR, another brother of the astronomer, b. 1790, was very distinguished as a writer of romances and vaudevilles, but is principally known for his two interesting books of travel: "*Promenade autour du Monde*," and "*Souvenirs d'un Aveugle, Voyage autour du Monde*," pleasant records of a voyage round the world, accomplished in 1817. Although afflicted with blindness since 1837, he departed for California in 1849, as leader of a company of speculators to search for gold on a large scale, but was deserted by his companions in Valparaiso. He has published his misadventures under the title "*Voyage d'un Aveugle en Californie et dans les Regions Aurifères*," Paris, 1851. D. 1855.

A., JEAN, brother of the three preceding, b. 1789, was general of the republican army in Mexico. He has written, in Spanish, a good history of Mexico. D. 1836.

Ara'go, in *Oregon*, a cape on the Pacific ocean, about 36 m. N. by E. of Cape Blanco.

Ara'go, in *Nebraska*, a post-village and township of Richardson co.; *pop.* of township 1,245, of village 364.

Ar'agon, commonly called the kingdom of *A.*, a former province of Spain, bounded on the N. by the Pyrenees; E. by Catalonia; S.E. and S. by Valencia; S.W. by New Castile; and on the W. by Old Castile and Navarre. It lies between 40° and 43° N. Its greatest length from N. to S. is 200 m.; and its average breadth about 130. *Area*, about 15,400 sq. m.—*Desc.* This country is generally mountainous, skirted by the loftiest range of the Pyrenees, and by the great Sierras of Moncayo, Morella, Ternel, &c. In the centre is the basin of the Ebro, which receives the waters of numerous rivers. The higher elevations are cold and sterile, and the valleys warm and fertile. The W. wind, called by the natives the *faguено*, is accompanied by abundant showers, and is very favorable to vegetation.—*Prod.* The principal agricultural resources of *A.* are wheat, barley, oats, rye, maize, flax, hemp, and fruits, inclusive of grapes and olives of the finest quality: barilla, madder, and saffron. Excellent timber is plentiful, and the richest pastures feed quantities of cattle. Among its minerals, copper, lead, and iron are found in abundance. Cobalt, quicksilver, marble, and copperas are also plenty Its ancient gold and silver mines attracted the Romans. *Animals.* Wild ones, as the bear, wolf, and lynx, inhabit the gorges of the Pyrenees. Sheep of the merino species are reared in great numbers, and their wool constitutes the main wealth of the prov.—*Manf.* unimportant. This province is now divided into the 3 provs. of Teruel, Huesca, and Saragossa. *Cap.* Saragossa.—*Hist. A.* originally was the territory of the ancient Celtiberes. In 470, it passed from the Romans to the Goths. In 714, it was conquered by the Moors, and subsequently governed by its own sovereigns until its fusion with the kingdoms of Castile and Leon, by the marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella in 1474. *Pop.* 891,057.

Ar'agon, a river of Spain, rising in the Pyrenees, and joining the Ebro after a course of 80 m. S.W.

Arago'na, a town of Italy, in Sicily, 8 m. N.N.E. of Girgenti. The mud volcano of Maccaluba is in its vicinity. *Pop.* abt. 6,6 0.

Ar'agonite, *n.* (*Min.*) An orthorhombic mineral; lustre vitreous; color white, sometimes gray, yellow, green, or violet; streak uncolored; transparent; translucent; brittle.—*Comp.* Carbonic acid 44, lime 56=100. Was discovered in Aragon, in six sided prisms, with gypsum, imbedded in a ferruginous clay.

Ara'guay, or ARAGUAYA, a large river of Brazil, which rises in about 19° S. lat., near the Parana, to about 6° S. lat., where it joins the Tocantins. The united stream, after a course of 1,000 miles, falls into the delta of the Amazon in S. lat. 1° 40′. Many tribes of warlike Indians dwell on its banks.

Araignée, *n.* [Fr., a spider.] (*Fort.*) A branch, return, or gallery of a mine.—*Bailey.*

Arak' Mountains, the W. division of a range of mountains which runs from Tartary, E. and N.E., through the N. provinces of China, until it meets the Sanen mountains separating China from Asiatic Russia. Lat. 42° N.; Lon. 72° E.

Arakho'va, in Greece, a village of the Morea, in Arcadia. Mount Parnassus towers above the vineyards of *A.*, and the Corycian Cave may be best visited from this spot.

A'ral (SEA or LAKE OF), next to the Caspian sea, the largest inland body of water in Asia, measuring 200 m. in its greatest length, and from 100 to 250 m. in breadth. *Area.* It contains a total superficies of about 23,300 sq. m. It is situated in the plains of the Turcoman and Kirghiz countries, near the S.W. extremity of Independent Tartary. Lat. between 43° and 47° N.; Lon. bet. 58° and 61° 30′ E. The principal rivers embouching

into this sea are the Sihoun (the ancient *Jaxartes*), and the Jihoun (*Oxus*). *A.* is studded with islands, whence its Tartar name *Aral dinguiss*, i. e. "Sea of isles." Its waters are salt, and are sometimes frozen in winter; the fish it contains are similar to those of the Caspian.

Arai'næ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Macaws, a genus of birds, fam. *Psittacidæ*, or parrot tribe. These magnificent birds are distinguished by having their cheeks destitute of feathers and their tail-feathers long. They are all natives of S. America, and abound in swampy grounds which are covered with palm-trees, the fruit of which they are particularly fond of. They generally appear in pairs, and are always observed to perch on the summits of trees. They build their nests in the hollows of decayed trees; and lay twice a year, generally two eggs at a time. When young they are easily tamed, and soon grow familiar with persons they are accustomed to see; but, like all the parrot tribe, they show an aversion to strangers. In a domesticated state they will feed on almost every article, more especially sugar, bread, and fruits. Like other parrots, they use their claws with great dexterity, though in climbing they always begin by taking hold with their bill, using their feet only as a second point of their motion. They may be taught to speak, but their articulation is hoarse and unpleasant. Their general voice is a loud and piercing scream. The scarlet Ara, or *Macrocerus macao*, is the most splendid with regard to color, as well as one of the largest of all the Psittacidæ. From the tip of the bill to the extremity of the tail, some of them measure 36 inches. We have illustrated the *A. canga*, a lovely Brazilian species.

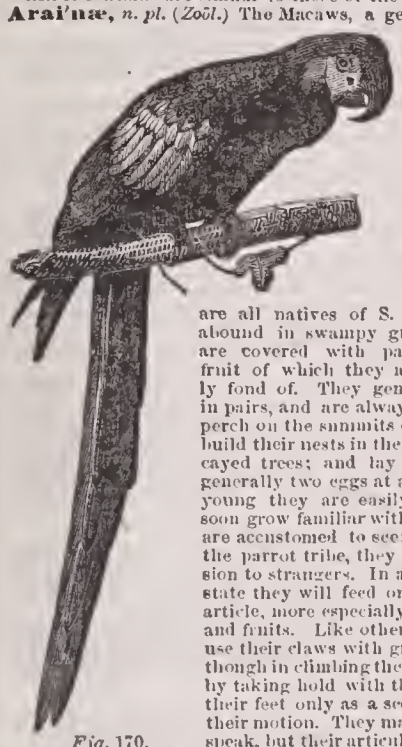


Fig. 170.
RED AND YELLOW MACAW.
(*Ara Canga.*)

Ara'les, *n.* (*Bot.*) An alliance of plants in which are found the lowest structure known among flowering plants.—DIAG. Unisexual petaloid or naked flowered endogens, with a single naked spadix, and an embryo in the axis of mealy or fleshy albumen. The Aral alliance is divided into the orders *Pistiaceæ*, *Typhaceæ*, *Araceæ*, and *Pendanaceæ*.

Ara'les, or ARALIANS, a nation of Independent Tartary, inhabiting the S. shores of Lake Aral. They number about 100,000, speak the Turkish language, and profess Islamism. In summer, they live in tents; in winter, in immense camps; and subsist by rearing vast herds of cattle.

Ara'lia, *n.* (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order *Araliaceæ*, q. v.

Aralia'ceæ, ARALIADS, IVY-WORTS, an order of plants, alliance *Umbellales*.—DIAG. A 3- or more-celled fruit



Fig. 171.
1. Hedera Helix; 2. Flower of Dimorphantus edulis; 3. Perpendicular section of the ovary; 4 Undivided ovary; 5. Ripe fruit. 6. Cross section of it; 7. Section of seed of H. Helix.

without a double epigynous disc, pentamerous flowers, a valvate corolla, alternate leaves without stipules, and anthers turned inward, opening lengthwise. They are trees, shrubs, or herbaceous plants, which are in many respects much as umbellifers, from which they are distinguished by their ovary having more cells than 2, and by their greater tendency to form a woody stem. The ord. is divided into 21 genera and 160 species; natives of northern temperate climes of both hemispheres. Several species are well known in medicine, &c., as Sarsaparilla, Spikenard (gen. *Aralia*), Ginseng (gen. *Panax*), and Ivy (gen. *Hedera*).

Aramæ'a, [From Heb. *aram*, the highland.] (*Anc. Geog.*) This name was given to the whole of the country situated to the N.E. of Palestine, including the countries known to the Greeks by the names of Syria, Babylonia, and Mesopotamia.—See ARAMAIC.

Aramagh'aneh, a fortified town of Persia, in the prov. of Azerbijan

Arama'kutan, one of the Kurile group of islands in the N. Pacific, in N. Lat. 49° 35′.

Arama'ic, a language branching from the Semitic, and probably the root of the whole family of Semitic tongues, was spoken in all the countries named Aramæa. It was divided into two principal dialects, the Western Aramaic or Syriac, and the Eastern Aramaic or Chaldee. After the Babylonian captivity, the pure Hebrew had gradually given place to the Aramaic, which was generally spoken in Palestine in the time of Christ. It is the harshest of all the Semitic languages, and has now almost entirely died out, giving place to the Arabic, and Persian, or Persic.

Aramay'ona, a valley of Spain in the prov. of Alava, famous for its iron-works.

Aramin'go, in *Pennsylvania*, that part of the city of Philadelphia situated about 4½ m. N. by E. of the city hall. It was formerly a district of Philadelphia co.

Ara'mo, a town of Chili, 30 m. S. of La Concepcion.

A'ran, a valley of Spain, prov. of Lerida, in the Pyrenees, bounded on the N. by the French dep. of Haute-Garonne and Arriège, on the S.W. by Aragon, and on the S. and S.E. by Catalonia. It consists chiefly of wood and pastures, with but little arable land. Inhabited principally by herdsmen, woodcutters, and contrabandistos or smugglers.

Aran'cay, a town of Peru, in the prov. of Truxillo, in S. Lat. 9° 20′.

Aran'da de Due'ro, a town and partidos (district) of Spain, in the prov. of Burgos, 90 m. from Madrid; *pop.* 4,623.

Arane'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Spiders, a family of annulose animals, ord. *Arachnidæ*.—See SPIDERS.

Arane'iform, *a.* Formed or shaped as a spider.

Ara'neous, *a.* Resembling a spider's web, or cobweb.

Arau'ha, two towns in Portugal, one in Estremadura, 12 m. N.E. of Leiria; the other in the prov. of Alentejo, 10 m. S.S.W. of Porto Alegre.

Aranjuez', a town of Spain, in the prov. of New Castile, 28 m. S.S.E. of Madrid. This place is principally remarkable as containing a royal palace and fine gardens, belonging to the Spanish sovereigns, built in the reign of Philip II. *Pop.* 11,562.

Aran'sas, in *Texas*, a small river in Bexar co., which, rising on its S.E. border, runs S.E. until its entry into the bay of the same name.
—A village of Refugio co.

Aransas Bay, ARANSASO or ARANSAZUA, a bay on the coast of Texas, N. of Corpus Christi bay.

Aran'tac, a seaport of Peru, 30 m. S.W. of Arequipa, in S. Lat. 16° 53′. The harbor is deep, but the narrow entrance prevents many vessels from frequenting it.

Ara'ny, JANOS, a distinguished Hungarian poet, b. at Nagy-Szalonta, 1819. His principal poems are: *Az elveszett alkotmány* (The lost Constitution of the Past); *Toldi*, a Trilogy; *Murány Ostroma* (Conquest of Murány); and *Katalin* (Catherine).

Arap'ahoe, in *Colorado*, an E. county; C. Denver; *pop.* 6,829.

Arap'ahoes, a tribe of North American Indians, principally met with in the country E. of the Rocky Mountains. They are noted for their rapacity and cruelty, and number about 5,000 warriors.

Arapai'ma, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of malacopterygious fishes, nearly allied to the *Clupeidæ*, or Herring family, and remarkable for the mosaic work of strong, bony, compound scales with which the body is covered. The *A.* is the largest known fresh-water fish in the world, being sometimes taken 18 ft. in length, in the Rio Negro, South America.

Arapa'res, a mountain-chain in Brazil, in which the rivers Jurneao, Arinos, Paraguay, and Cuyaba take their rise.

Araparip'ucu, a town of Brazil, on a branch of the Marañon, 170 m. W.S.W. of Para.

Arapi'jo, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Pará, 18 m. W.S.W. of Gurupa.

Arap'iles, in Spain. See SALAMANCA.

Ar'aqui, a river of Asia, in Georgia, which, rising in the Caucasus, joins the Kur, 25 m. above Tiflis.

Araran'gua, a river of Brazil, falling into the sea about 50 m. to the S.W. of San Antonio de Laguna, after a course of about 60 m., 15 of which are navigable from its mouth.

Ar'aras, Sierra d', a range of mountains in Brazil, forming part of the boundary between the prov. of Minas-Geraes and Goyaz.

Ar'arat, a district of Australia, in the British colony of Victoria. It is one of the principal gold-mining districts, and contains a *pop.* of about 52,000.

Ar'arat, a river of *N. Carolina*, emptying into the Yadkin.

Ar'arat, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Susquehanna co., *pop* 771.

Ar'arat, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Patrick co.

Ar'arat (Mount), a famous mountain of Asia, in Armenia, on the confines of the Russian, Turkish, and Persian empires; Lat. 39° 42′ N.; Lon. 44° 35′ E. Its base is washed by the Araxes, from whose low plain it rises to an immense height, terminating in two conical peaks, one much higher than the other. After many fruitless attempts to reach its principal summit, or Great Ararat, this arduous task was accomplished in 1830, by Professor Parrot, who determined its altitude to be 17,230 ft. above sea-level. The whole of the upper region of the mountain, from the height of 12,750 ft., is covered with perpetual snow and ice, and is frequently the scene of tremendous avalanches. It is believed to be of volcanic origin. *A.* is said to be the *Ararat* of Scripture on whose summit the ark rested. (Gen. viii. 4.)



Fig. 172.—MOUNT ARARAT.

Ar'arat Mountain, *N. Carolina.* See PILOT MOUNTAIN.

Ar'as (the anc. *Araxes*), a river of Asia, rising in Armenia, and flowing past Mount Ararat to the Kur, which it enters after a course of about 420 m.

Ara'tion, *n.* [Lat. *aratio.*] Ploughing; tillage.

Ara'tor, in *Missouri*, a village of Pettis co

Ara'tus, a Greek poet and astronomer, B. in Cilicia; flourished about 300 B. C.

Ara'tus OF SICYON, B. 273 B. C., delivered his native city from the tyrant Nicocles, and, with the help of Ptolemæus Philadelphus, restored the republican form of government. D. 216 B. C., poisoned by order of Philip, king of Macedon.

Arauca'nia, a large territory of S. America, comprising all the country lying between 37° and 39° 50′ S. Lat., and 71° and 75° 20′ W. Lon. On the N. it is bounded by the river Biobio; S. by the Valdivia; E. by the Andes; and on the W. by the Pacific ocean. This country is divided into 4 tetrarchies, each governed by a *toqui* or tetrarch, and subdivided into 9 *allaregues* or provinces, each of which is presided over by an *apo-ulman*. The form of government is an intermixed democracy and aristocracy. The natives proper of *A.* belong to the Moluches race of Indians, and derived their name of *Araucanians* or *Aucas* from the Spaniards. A partial agricultural industry prevails, but horses, cattle, guanacos, and vicunas form the principal wealth of the country. The inhabitants have a sort of criminal code, and a religion which admits the immortality of the soul. They are a warlike people. None of the aborigines of S. America have resisted with such obstinate bravery the attempts of Europeans to reduce them to subjection, and, until recently, they retained their independence. They learned from the Spaniards the use of cavalry tactics in warfare, and are now in this respect almost unrivalled. The gov. of *A.* was republican until 1859, in which year a Frenchman, named M. de Tonneins, who had travelled through the country, formed a party of adherents, and proclaimed himself sovereign, under the title of King Aurelius Antonius I. To get rid of him, the opposite party called for the aid of Chili, whose troops defeated and made him prisoner in 1862. He eventually was liberated, and retired to France. After having his regal title formally recognized in the course of a lawsuit, he returned to Araucania, was again at war with Chili in 1869–'70; but in 1871, owing to absolute want of supplies, he had to sail once more for France.

Arauca'ria, *n.* [From *Araucania.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees, order *Pinaceæ*. The Chili pine, *A. imbricata*, is a very remarkable evergreen tree, found in the Cordilleras of Chili; height 50 to 100 ft., rarely 150 ft. The trunk is quite straight, and without knobs, with a strong arrow-like leading shoot, pushing upward. It is covered with a double bark, the inner part of which, in old trees, is from 5 to 6 inches thick, tungous, tenacious, porous, and light; and from it, as from almost every other part of the tree, resin flows in great abundance. The branches are horizontal, inflexed, and ascending at the extremities. The leaves are sessile, ovate-lanceolate, stiff, straight, verticilate, imbricate, and closely encircling the branches; concave, rigid, glabrous, shining, and remaining attached to the tree for several years. The male and female catkins are on separate trees. The cones, when ripe, are globular, from 3 to 4 in. in diameter, and of a dark brown color. The wood is white, and toward the centre of the stem bright yellow. It is

hard, and might prove valuable for many uses if the places of growth of the tree were less inaccessible. The *A. imbricata* has been introduced into Europe.

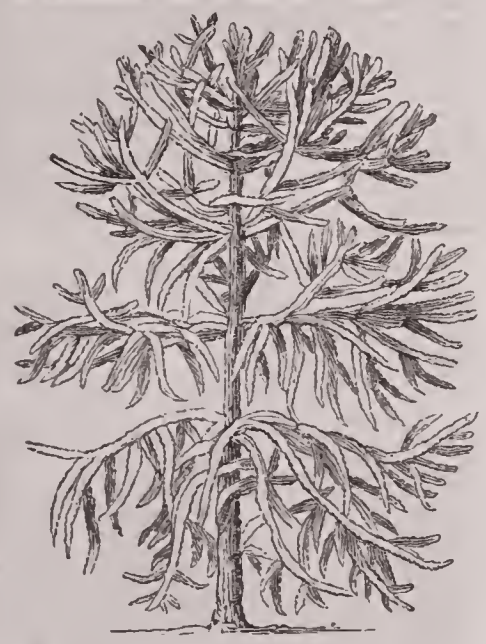


Fig. 173.—ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA, (*the Chili Pine.*)

Arau'co, a bay, prov. and town, all of the same name, in Chili, 230 m. S.S.W. of Valparaiso; *pop.* of prov. 44,528.

Arau'ré, a town of Venezuela, S. America, 60 m. E.N.E. of Truxillo; lat. 9° 17′ N., lon. 69° 28′ W. *Pop.* 10,000.

Ar'ba, a small island of Europe, in the Adriatic gulf, separated from Croatia by a narrow channel. *Cap.* of the same name. *Pop.* abt. 4,000.

Ar'ba, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Randolph co.

Arbacoo'chee, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Randolph co.

Ar'balest, ARCU'BALEST, AR'BALET, AR'BALIST, *n.* [Lat. *arcubalista*; Fr. *arbal-ète.*] (*Mil.*) A cross-bow. This weapon is supposed to have been introduced into European armies by the crusaders, although used long before in the chase. The arrows used with the cross-bow were short and thick (quarrels, bolts). The weapon was used in the English armies after the reign of Richard I.; but the Italians, and especially the Genoese, were most expert in the use of it at one time. So deadly a weapon

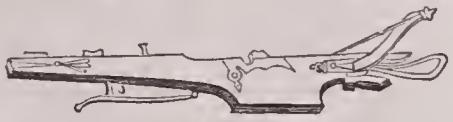


Fig. 174.—ARBALEST OR CROSS-BOW.

was it at one time considered, that papal bulls were issued in the twelfth century condemning and forbidding its use in combats between Christians. It was disused in England, as a weapon of war, in the reign of Henry VIII. Cross-bows were of several sizes, the large or stirrup cross-bow was bent by the foot.—See ARCHERY.

Arbalesti'na, *n.* (*Mil.*) In the fortified castles of the middle ages, a small window, through which the arbalisters shot their arrows.

Ar'balister, *n.* A cross-bow man.

Arbe'la, or ERBIL, in Turkey in Asia, a town of the pashalic of Bagdad, 40 m. E. by S. of Mosul. Lat. 36° 11′ N., Lon. 44° E. This was formerly a large city, and is renowned in history as the scene of the great victory (B. C. 331) obtained by Alexander the Great over Darius, which caused the complete subversion of the Persian empire. *Pop.* abt. 6,000.

Arbe'la, in *Michigan*, a township of Tuscola co. *Pop* 870.

Arbe'la, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Scotland co.

Ar'biter, *n.* [Fr. *arbitre.*] A person appointed or chosen by parties engaged in controversy, to examine into and decide their differences; an umpire; an arbitrator. One who rules or controls.

—*v. a* To judge; to arbitrate.

Ar'bitrable, *a.* That depends upon the will.

Ar'bitrage, *n.* [Fr.] Arbitration. (R.)

Ar'bitral, *a.* Which relates to arbitration.

Arbit'rament, *n.* Determination; decision; will.

(*Law.*) The award or decision of arbitrators upon a matter of dispute which has been submitted to them.

Ar'bitrarily, *adv.* By will only; despotically; absolutely.

Ar'bitrariness, *n.* Quality of being arbitrary.

Ar'bitrary, *a.* [Fr. *arbitraire*, from Lat. *arbitrarius.*] Depending on will or discretion. It is used of a tendency to abuse the possession of power, and be harsh and unforbearing. Tyrannical; despotic; harsh; dictatorial; imperious; selfish; irresponsible.

Ar'bitrate, *v. a.* and *n.* [Fr. *arbitrer.*] To act as an arbiter or arbitrator. To be a hearer, beholder, or observer of something; to hear and decide; to decide or determine.

Arbitra'tion, *n.* (*Law.*) The investigation and determination of a matter or matters of difference between contending parties, by one or more unofficial persons, chosen by the said parties, and called arbitrators or referees. Any matter may be determined by *A.* which the parties may adjust by agreement, or which may be the subject of a suit at law. Any person who is capable of making a valid and binding contract with regard to the subject may, in general, be a party to a reference or arbitration. Every one is so far, and only so far, bound by the award as he would be by an agreement of the same kind made directly by him. In common law it is entirely voluntary, and depends upon the agreement of the parties to waive the right of trial in court by a jury. In Pennsylvania, however, there exists compulsory *A.* Either party in a civil suit or action may enter at the prothonotary's office a rule of reference, wherein he shall declare his determination to have arbitrators chosen on a certain date, to be mentioned therein, not exceeding 30 days, for the trial of all matters of variance in the suit between the parties. On the day appointed, they meet at the prothonotary's office and endeavor to agree upon arbitrators. If they cannot so agree, the prothonotary makes out a list, on which are inscribed the names of a number of citizens, and the parties alternately strike, each, one of them from the list, until only the number agreed upon, or fixed by the prothonotary, are left, who are to be the arbitrators. A time of meeting is then fixed, at which the arbitrators, having been sworn or affirmed justly and equitably to try all matters at variance submitted to them, proceed to hear and decide the case. Their award is filed in the office of the prothonotary, and has the effect of a judgment, subject, however, to appeal, which may be entered at any time within 20 days from the filing of such award.—*Bouvier.*

Ar'bitrator, *n.* An umpire; an arbiter.—A ruler; a governor.

(*Law.*) A disinterested person to whose judgment and decision matters in dispute are referred. An *A.* ought to be incorrupt and impartial. His powers and duties are conferred and imposed by the submission. He is bound by the rule of law, and cannot award anything contrary thereto. His authority is at an end as soon as the award is made.

Ar'bitratrix, Ar'bitress, *n.* A female arbiter.

Arbit'rement, *n.* Decision; determination.

(*Law.*) The award of the arbitrators.—See ARBITRAMENT.

Ar'bitry, *n.* [Lat. *arbitrium.*] Free will.

Arboe', a parish of Ireland, in the counties of Londonderry and Tyrone.

Arbo'ga, a town of Sweden, on the navigable river Ulvisœn; *pop.* 3,576.

Arbo'gastes, a Gaul, who entered the service of the Roman emperors Valentinian and Theodosius. On the death of the former, he placed upon the throne the rhetorician Eugenius, which usurper was defeated by Theodosius. *A.* escaped to the mountains, and at last put an end to his life, about 395.

Arbois, (*ar-bwaw'*,) a town of France, dep. of Jura, on the Cuisauce. It is well built, in a valley encircled by hills and vineyards, which produce good white wines. Pichegru was born here. *Pop.* 7,126.

Arbola-bre'a, *n.* (*Chem.*) A greenish-gray resin, from the *canarium album* of Manilla

Ar'bor, *n.* [Lat., *a tree.*] A bower; a place of retirement and shelter in a garden, &c., formed of trees or shrubs.

(*Mech.*) The principal spindle or axis which communicates motion to the other parts of a machine.

Ar'bor Dianæ. [Lat, the tree of Diana. The metal silver was called Diana by the old alchemists.] (*Chem.*) Metallic silver deposited by the influence of mercury in the form of a tree. The experiment is made by dissolving 15 grains of nitrate of silver in half a wineglassful of water, adding a few globules of mercury, and allowing the glass to stand at rest for some hours.

Ar'bored, *a.* Furnished with an arbor.

Arbo'reous, Ar'borous, *a.* [Lat. *arboreus*, from *arbor*, a tree.] Belonging to a tree or trees; —woody, or growing in wood.

(*Bot.*) Tree-like, in size or appearance.

Arboresce'nce, *n.* [Lat. *arborescence*, from *arboresco*, from *arbor*, a tree.] The state of being arborescent; the resemblance to a tree.

Arboresce'nt, *a.* Resembling a tree; becoming woody.

Ar'boret, *n.* [It. *arboreto.*] A small tree or shrub; a place planted or overgrown with trees.

Arbore'tum, *n.*; *pl.* ARBORE'TA. [Lat.] (*Hort.*) A plantation of trees or shrubs; an arboret.

Ar'bor Hill, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Adair co.

Ar'bor Hill, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Augusta co.

Arboricult'ural, *a.* Relating to arboriculture.

Arboricult'ure, *n.* [Lat. *arbor*, and *cultura*, from *colo*, *cultus*, to cultivate.] The art of cultivating trees and shrubs.—See PLANTATION.

Arboricult'urist, *n.* One who practises arboriculture.

Arbor'iform, *a.* [Lat. *arbor*, tree, and *forma*, form.] That has the form of a tree.

Ar'borist, *n.* One who makes trees his study.

Arboriza'tion, *n.* The appearance or figure of a tree or plant in minerals or fossils.

Ar'borous, *a.* See ARBOREOUS.

Arbor-Satur'ni, *n.* [Lat., Saturn's tree] (*Chem.*) A substance formed by hanging a plate of zinc in a solution of acetate of lead.

Ar'bor-vi'tæ, *n.* [Lat., the tree of life.] (*Bot.*) See THUJA.

(*Anat.*) The cortical substance of the cerebellum, so disposed that when cut transversely it appears ramified like a tree, whence its name.

Arbor'vitæ, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Bullock co.

Arbroath'. See ABERBROTHWICK.

Ar'buckle, in *W. Va.*, a twp. of Mason co., *pop.* 1,301.

Ar'buscle, *n.* [Lat. *arbuscula.*] A little tree or shrub.

Arbus'cular, *a.* Resembling a shrub.

Arbus'tive, *a.* That is planted with trees or shrubs. (R.)

Arbus'tum, *n.* [Lat.] An orchard, hop-garden, or vineyard.

Arbuth'not, JOHN, an English physician and poet, B. 1675. He settled in London, and in 1709 was appointed physician to Queen Anne, which office he held until his death. He was a noted wit, and the companion and collaborator of Pope, Swift, and other eminent literati of that period; D. 1735.

Ar'butine, *n.* (*Chem.*) Colorless bitter needles, soluble in water; reaction neutral; obtained from the leaves of the arctostaphylos uva ursi. *Form.* $C_{36}H_{22}O_{19}$.

Arbu'tus, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Ericaceæ*. The *A. unedo* bears a red fruit somewhat like a strawberry, whence the plant has been familiarly named the Strawberry-tree; its bark and leaves are astringent. It is found in the greatest luxuriance about the lakes of Killarney, in Ireland.

Arc, *n.* [Fr. from Lat. *arcus*, a bow, an arch. Etymol. uncertain.] (*Geom.*) A portion of a circle or other curved line. The arc of a circle is the measure of the angle formed by two straight lines drawn from its extremities to the centre of the circle. The straight line joining the ends of an arc is its *chord*, which is always less than the arc itself. In *Fig.*177, *d d* is the chord of the arc *d h d*.

—An arch; a vault.

Arc, Joan of. See JOAN OF ARC.

Ar'ca, *n.* [Lat.] (*Antiq.*) A chest, in which the Romans were accustomed to place their money; the coffin in which persons were buried, or the bier on which the corpse was placed previously to burial.

(*Zoöl.*) A gen. of bivalve shells, distinguished by their great number of teeth, resembling those of a fine saw.

Ar'cadia, or ARCADE, in *Michigan*, a township of Gratiot co.

—A township of Lapeer co.

Arcade', *n.* [Fr. from *arcus*, a bow.] (*Arch.*) A series of arches of any form, supported on pillars, either enclosing a space before a wall, or any building which is covered in and paved; or, when used as an architectural feature for ornamenting the towers and walls of churches entirely closed up with masonry. The cloisters of the old monasteries and religious houses were, strictly speaking, arcades. The term is also applied to a covered passage having shops on either side of it. Two *A.* inscribed in a greater *A.* are called *gemmous A.* This arrangement, seen for the first time in the Byzantine architecture, became common in the Gothic buildings. Often in the latter there are three inscribed *A.*, and

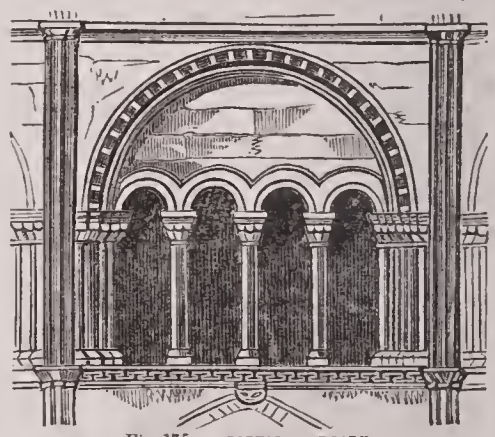


Fig. 175.—GOTHIC ARCADE.
Cathedral of Toulouse, (France.)

that in the middle is sometimes greater than the two others. *Fig.* 175 represents a rarer example of four arcades concentred under a common arcade.

Ar'cade, in *New York*, a township and village of Wyoming co., about 35 m. S.E. of Buffalo.

Ar'cade, in *Wisconsin.* See ARKDALE.

Arcad'ed, *a.* Furnished with an arcade.

Arca'dia, the classical name of Middle Peloponnesus, now forming the modern province of *Arkadia*, in the Morea, Greece. It occupies a high table-land lying between Lat. 37° 15′, and near 38° N.; Lon. 21° 44′ to 22° 35′ E., having on the N. Achaia, E. Argolis, W. Elis, and on the S. Laconia and Messenia. *Area*, 1,600 sq. m. It is intersected by mountain ranges, some of which are very lofty, and contains plains of some extent. Its principal river is the Ronfia (*Alpheus*), the largest in the Morea. Lake Stymphalus, of classic mention, is found here. From its elevation, *A.* is much colder and more rigorous than the rest of the Morea. The inhabitants still retain their primitive mode of life as shepherds, living in tents, and pursuing a migratory existence. The plane, fir, ilex, chestnut, oak, &c., are common, and deer and game plentiful. Chief towns, Tripolitza, Loudari, Karitena, &c. Many interesting ruins are seen here, among them the remains of the cities of Phigaleia, Megalopolis, and Pallantium. *Pop.* 113,719.

(*Hist.*) From its first inhabitants, the Pelasgi, the land derived the name *Pelasgia*. In later times, it was divided among the 50 sons of Lycaon, into kingdoms, and re-

ceived from Arcas the name *Arcadia*. In the course of time, the small kingdoms made themselves free, and formed a confederacy. The principal were Mantinea, where Epaminondas obtained a victory, and a tomb (now the village of Mondi), Tegea (now Tripolitza), Orchomenus, Pheneus, Psophis, and Megalopolis. Their chief deity was Pan; their chief business, breeding of cattle and agriculture. This occasioned the pastoral poets to select Arcadia for the theatre of their fables. Thus it has been made to appear as a paradise, although it was far from deserving this character.

Arca'dia, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Morgan co., 40 m. S.W. of Springfield.

Arca'dia, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Hamilton co., 31 m. N. of Indianapolis.

Arca'dia, in *Kansas*, a post-office of Crawford co.

Arca'dia, in *Louisiana*, a post-office of Bienville parish, abt. 50 m. E. of Shrieveport.

Arca'dia, in *Missouri*, a post-village and township of Iron county, 4 miles S. of Pilot Knob; *pop.* of township, 3,058.

Arca'dia, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Wayne co., on the Erie Canal, 185 m. W. by N. of Albany.

Arca'dia, in *N. C.*, a P. O. of Davidson co.

Arca'dia, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Hancock co., abt. 10 m. N.E. of Findlay.

Arca'dia, in *Rhode Island*, a post-office of Washington county.

Arca'dia, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Sullivan co.

Arca'dia, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Trempeleau co., on Trempeleau river; *pop.* of township 1,651.

Arca'dian, and **Arca'dic,** *a.* Pertaining to Arcadia.

Arca'dius. Emperor of the East in 395, was the elder son of Theodosius the Great. Rufinus (*q. v.*,) was murdered by his order. He married Eudoxia, known to posterity as the persecutrix of Chrysostom. B. 383; D. 408.

Ar'cady, *n.* A poetic name of Arcadia.

Arca'num. See next column.

Ar'cata, in *California*, a post-village and township of Humboldt co., at the head of the Bay of Humboldt; *pop.* 924.

Arc'-boutant, *n.* [Fr.] An arch-formed buttress, much employed in sacred edifices built in the pointed style, as also in other structures, and commonly called a *flying buttress*, whose object is to counteract the thrust of the main vault of the edifice. It is also called *arched buttress* and *arched abutment*. In the accompanying figure, representing the design of a church in the pointed style of the 12th century, A A form the arc-boutants.

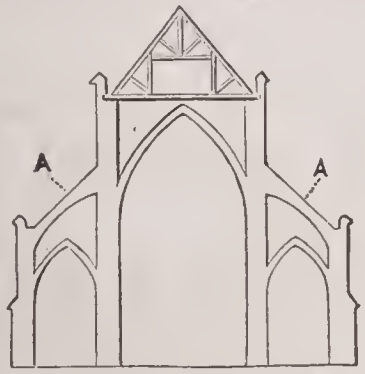


Fig. 176. — POINTED STYLE, (*12th century.*)

Arcesila'us, a Greek philosopher, B 316; D. 241 B C.— See ACADEMICS.

Arch, *n.* [Fr. *arche*: Lat. *arcus*. Etymol. uncertain.] A bow; any place covered with an arch; a vault; the vault of the heavens.

(*Geom.*) A portion of the circumference of a circle or other curve; an arc.

(*Arch.*) A mechanical arrangement of blocks of any hard material disposed in the line of some curve, and supporting one another by their mutual pressure. The ends of an arch (*Fig.* 177) are supported on columns or sides of masonry, called *abutments* or *piers* (*a a*), rising perpendicularly from the ground; the arch is said to spring from its piers, and the first stones resting on the piers on either side (*b b*) are sometimes called the *springing-stones*. The upper part of the arch is called the *crown* (C C), and the stone in the centre (H), often in the form of a wedge, which locks or binds the arch together, is termed the *key-stone*. The sides of the arch (D C, C D) between its crown and piers, are called its *haunches*, or *flanks*. The

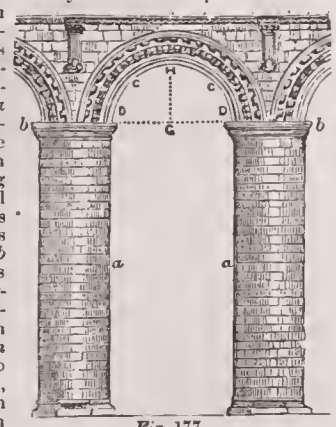


Fig. 177.
ARCH OF NAVE OF A NORMAN CHURCH AT GLOUCESTER, ENGLAND.

stones which compose the arch, all wedge-shaped, smaller at the under end than at the upper, are called *voussairs*, *trados*, or *soffit*, and the upper ends the *extrados*, or *back*. The line joining the extremities of the arch (D D) is called its *span*, and one drawn perpendicular to the span, from its central point to the centre of the bottom of the keystone (G H), its *rise*. These lines are also called the *chord* and *versed sine* of the arch. The Egyptians and Assyrians are said to be the first nations who used the arch in their buildings; arches, both of stone and brick, having been found by Belzoni, Wilkinson, and Layard, at Thebes, Gizeh, Nimroud, and Khorsabad. The form of the *A.* is supposed to have been known to the Greeks, although there is no evidence in the remains of their temples to show the truth of the supposition. The Romans were fully acquainted with its constructive value, and were probably the means of introducing it, in its most simple and primary form — that of a semicircle — into European architecture. The only forms used, until the adoption of the pointed arch in medieval architecture, in the 12th century, were the semicircle, segment of a circle, and ellipse. The horse-shoe form peculiar to Arabian architecture, was probably derived from the segment of a circle greater than a semicircle. The pointed arch was used by the Arabs as early as the 9th century, and is supposed to have been introduced into Europe at the close of the first crusade, and adopted in various forms as a prominent feature in Gothic architecture. The mechanical principles of the construction of arches will be treated under the head of BRIDGE, *q. v.*

Arca'num, *n.* [Lat., from *arceo*, to enclose.] That which is enclosed; something hidden; a secret. Generally used in the plural, *arcana*, secret things, mysteries. This term is of frequent application in the writings of the alchemists and ancient philosophical writers, and generally used to designate any substance the mode of preparing which was kept secret. Thus the old chemical philosophers called the red oxide of mercury, which was produced by the action of nitric acid, *arcanum corollanum*; sulphate of potash was termed, by the same writers, *arcanum duplicatum*, &c.

Arch, *v. a.* To cover with an arch, or with arches; to form with a curve.—To bend into the form of an arch. —*v. n.* To build arches.

Arch, *a.* [Probably from Gr. *arg*, crafty, roguish, and perhaps allied to *rogue*.] Cunning; sly; roguish; knavish; mischievous; waggish; mirthful; —as, an *arch* lad.

Arch. [Gr. *archos*, chief; *archē*, beginning, origin, the first place or power.] Chief; of the first class; principal. — A prefix used in numerous compound words. We omit those which are self-explaining.

Arch (Triumphal), a structure raised by the Romans to celebrate a victory, or some great historical event; or to add an additional lustre to the commemoration of the military exploits of a victorious general. These structures originated in the custom of adorning with the spoils of war the gate by which a successful military leader entered Rome on his return from battle. After a time these temporary monuments were replaced by others of the more enduring nature of stone and bronze. The *arcas triumphalis*, as the Romans styled this form of structure, was usually erected in some public thoroughfare. In design they were commonly either one large arch, or one large central arch, with one or two smaller ones on each side. In every case the fronts and sides of the erection were decorated with trophies, the entablature being crowned with some piece of sculptural allegory, beneath which was an inscription emblazoning the deeds of the hero in whose honor the arch was erected. The most remarkable of these edifices still existing are the arch of Augustus at Rimini; that of Trajan at Beneventum; at Rome, those of Constantine, Severus, Drusus, Gallienus, and Titus. The oldest and most admirably proportioned, however, is that of Titus, whose conquest of Judæa it was built to celebrate. The arch in the highest state of preservation is that of Constantine. (See *Fig.* 178.) Many similar monuments



Fig. 178. — TRIUMPHAL ARCH OF CONSTANTINE, (*Rome*)

of departed Roman greatness exist in France, Egypt, Spain, and Greece. France possesses of modern *A.* the greatest number. Those of the Porte St. Denis and Porte St. Martin, erected in 1673 and 1674 respectively, record the victories of Louis XIV. The splendid Arc du Carrousel, forming the western entrance of the Tuileries, built in honor of the French armies, was commenced in 1806, and finished in 1809; in height it is 47 ft., in breadth 55. Surmounting it is a great equestrian group, composed of a chariot drawn by 4 horses, and guided by the allegorical figures of Peace and Victory. But the grandest and most colossal triumphal *A.* of modern construction is that standing at the end of the Avenue des Champs Elysées, at Paris. It was erected to commemorate the victories of Napoleon I. and his armies, and, although commenced in 1806, was not completed until after the revolution of 1830. It has 3 arches, the central one being 95 ft. high. In the interior are graven the names of the most eminent of the French generals, with that of their leader. London possesses but two structures of this kind — the arch at Hyde Park, supporting the equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, and the Marble Arch.

Archæog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *archaios*, ancient, from *ar-chē*, a beginning, and *grapho*, to describe.] A treatise on antiquity.

Archæolo'gian, *n.* Same as ARCHÆOLOGIST.

Archæolog'ic, Archæolog'ical, *a.* Relating to archæology.

Archæol'ogist, *n.* [Fr. *archéologue*.] One versed in archæology, or in antiquity, or ancient learning of art.

Archæology, (*ark-e-ol'o-je,*) *n.* [Fr. *archéologie*; Gr. *archaios*, ancient, and *logos*, discourse.] That science which makes us acquainted with the antiquities of nations that have lived and died, and the remains of various kinds which throw a light upon the history of those now existing. Almost every country now boasts its national archæological society. The term is capable of a very widely extended signification, including everything that is connected with the rise and progress of any nation, its history, laws, religious observances, public and private buildings, manners and customs of all classes of the people, the arts in use among them, and the extent of their acquirements and discoveries in science. The archæologist seeks to study and preserve any materials which tend to elucidate the objects already mentioned, and these materials naturally resolve themselves into three great divisions, each susceptible of further subdivision. The 1st class may be considered to consist of all records, written or printed, legal documents, old chronicles, diaries of a public or private nature, state papers, letters, &c. The 2d may be termed *oral*, or *traditional*, in contradistinction to the 1st, which may be broadly called *written A.*, and consists of the ballads, legends, and folk-lore of a people, their sports, superstitions, and the rise and origin of local customs, proverbs, and expressions. The 3d, termed *monumental A.*, consists of works of art, paintings, sculpture, coins, medals, pottery, glass, wooden and metal utensils, tools of all descriptions, armor, weapons, carriages, boats, roads, canals, walls, encampments, burial-grounds, earthen mounds for purposes of defence or sepulture, and even human and animal remains. Every country owns, in a greater or less degree, relics of antiquity, highly interesting to the archæologist. From the sculptured stones and obelisks of Egypt and Assyria, records have been unravelled by Layard, Rawlinson, and other savans, that throw great light on the early history of those countries, and offer convincing testimony of the indisputable truth of Holy Writ. In Mexico and Central America, evidences have been traced of the existence of a clever and ingenious people who had passed from the earth before the discovery of the Western hemisphere by Columbus.

Archa'ic, Archa'ical, *a.* [Gr. *archaikos*, ancient.] Ancient; old; obsolete.

Archaiol'ogy, *n.* Same as archæology, but not in common use.

Ar'chaism, *n.* [Gr. *archaismos*, from *archaios*.] An antiquated word, expression, or phrase. In general, the use of archaisms is objectionable, but in certain kinds of writing, and particularly in poetry, they may even be an ornament, as they are often peculiarly forcible.

Archan'gel, *n.* [Gr. *archē*, chief, and *aggelos*, an angel.] A chief angel; an angel of the highest order. In Scripture the term is only applied to Michael, and is nowhere employed in the plural.

Archangel, (*ark-ain'jul,*) a govt. of Russia in Europe, occupying the entire country from the Ural Mountains on the E. to Finland on the W., and from the Vologda and Olonetz on the S. to the Arctic Ocean and White sea on the N. Nova Zemlda, and some large islands of the Arctic Sea, are also included within it. Altogether its estimated area is 296,067 sq. m. The largest part of this great territory is bleak, sandy, and perpetually sterile. Immense plains, lakes, and morasses, interspersed with occasional pastures, form the features of the country. The principal source of wealth lies in the forests, which are almost inexhaustible. Hunting and fishing are the principal occupations of the inhabitants. The reindeer, among the Laps in the N.W., and the Samoyedes in the N.E., is domesticated.—*Prod.* Hay, hemp, cordage, mats, tallow, tar, turpentine, potash, &c. The natives, though of Finnish origin, have now become essentially Russian. The Samoyedes, who are in the lowest scale of civilization, and spread over a vast tract of country, do not exceed in number 7,000; the Laps, not more than 2,000.—*Chief towns. A.* the cap., Onega, and Dwina. *Pop* 291,446.

Arch'angel, or ST. MICHAEL, cap. of the above gov., and the principal city and seaport of N. Russia, lies on the Dwina, about 34 m. from its fall into the White sea. Lat. 64° 32′ 8″ N.; Lon. 40° 33′ E. It is almost wholly built of wood, and has been frequently destroyed by fire. Its commerce is very extensive. The harbor is situated one mile below the town, and vessels drawing more than 14 ft. of water have to lighten in the roads before crossing the bar. There is a govt. dock-yard, and numerous private ship-building concerns. The entrance to the Dwina, on which *A.* was subsequently built, was discovered by Richard Chancellour, an Englishman, in 1554, and was for a long time the only port in the empire accessible to foreigners. *Pop.* 20,178.

Archangel'ic, *a.* Belonging to archangels.

Archangel'ica, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, tribe *Angelicidæ*. — See ANGELICA.

Arch'bald, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Luzerne county, on the Lackawanna river, 26 m. N.E. of Wilkesbarre. An extensive iron trade is carried on here. *Pop.* 2,571.

Archbish'op, *n.* [Gr. *archē*, chief, and *episkopos*, bishop.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) The title given to a bishop who, besides exercising episcopal authority in his own diocese, has an admitted superiority over the bishops in his province, who are sometimes called his *suffragans*. He is also, sometimes, called primate or metropolitan. The title was first used in the 4th century. It was at that time considered as equivalent to patriarch, or bishop of an imperial diocese; as Rome, Constantinople, Antioch, Alexandria, Ephesus. England has two *A.*, those of Canterbury and York. The former is styled *Primate of all England*, and takes precedence of all under the rank of the blood-royal. The election of an *A.* does not differ from that of a bishop; but while the latter is only *installed* in his office, an *A.* is *enthroned*. An *A.* is styled "Grace," and "Most Reverend Father in God," and subscribes himself "by Divine Providence." During the vacancy of a see, the *A.* is guardian of the spiritualities; and he also nominates to the benefices or dignities at the disposal of the bishops in his province, if not filled up within six months.

Archbish'opric, *n.* The jurisdiction, place, or province of an archbishop.

Arch'bold, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Fulton co., 41 m. W.S.W. of Toledo.

Arch-but'tress, *n.* An arc-boutant.

Arch-cham'berlain, Arch-chan'cellor, *n.* The names formerly given, the first in Germany, and the second in France, to a great officer of the court.

Archdea'con, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A chief deacon; a church dignitary next in rank to a bishop. This office is almost wholly abolished in the Catholic church. The Episcopal church of England still has *A.*, who are the deputies of the bishops to superintend the clergy of each diocese.

Archdea'conry, *n.* The office, jurisdiction, or residence of an archdeacon.

Archdea'conship, *n.* The office of an archdeacon.

Archdi'ocese, *n.* The diocese of an archbishop.

Archdivine', *n.* A principal theologian.

Archdu'cal, *a.* Pertaining to an archduke.

Archduch'ess, *n.* A title given to the females of the House of Austria, and to the wife of an archduke.

Archduch'y, *n.* The territory of an archduke or archduchess.

Archduke', *n.* A duke whose authority and power is superior to that of other dukes. In France, in the reign of Dagobert there was an *A.* of Austrasia; and at a later period, the provinces of Brabant and Lorraine were termed archduchies. The dukes of Austria assumed the title of *A.* in 1155; but the dignity was not confirmed till 1453. In the present day, this title is not assumed by any excepting the princes of the imperial House of Austria.

Archduke'dom, *n.* Same as ARCHDUCHY.

Arched (*ärcht*), *p.a.* Made with an arch; covered with an arch; in the form of an arch.

Archegosau'rus, *n.* [Gr. *archegos*, leader, and *sauros*, lizard.] (*Pal.*) A fossil saurian reptile, found by Goldfuss, in 1847, in large concretionary modules of clay ironstone, from the coal-field of Saarbrück. Four species have been described. Prof. Owen makes it a remarkable connecting link between the reptile and the fish, and on these grounds: it is related to the salamandroid-ganoid fishes by the conformity of pattern in the plates of the external cranial skeleton, and by the persistence of the *chorda dorsalis*, as in the sturgeon, while it is allied to the reptiles by the persistence of the *chorda dorsalis*, and the branchial arches, and by the absence of the occipital condyle, or condyles, as in *Lepidosiren*, and by the presence of labyrinthic teeth, as in *Labyrinthodon*, which, however, also ally it to the ganoid *Lepidosteus*.

Archela'us, a king of Macedon, natural son and successor of Perdiccas II. He was a liberal patron of literature and the arts, and greatly favored, among others, Euripides and Zeuxis. D. about 398 B. C.

Archela'us, a Greek philosopher, the disciple and successor of Anaxagoras. *A.* is said to have had Socrates for his pupil at Athens. Flourished about 440 B. C.

Archela'us, son of Herod the Great. His reign is described as most tyrannical and bloody. The people at length accused him before Augustus, (Judea being then dependent upon Rome.) The emperor, after hearing his defence, banished him to Vienne, in Gaul. To avoid the fury of this monster, 7 A. D., Joseph and Mary retired to Nazareth.

Archela'us, the son of Apollonius, a sculptor. He was a native of Ionia, and is thought to have lived under Claudius. He executed in marble the apotheosis of Homer, which was found, in 1568, at a place called *Fratocchia* belonging to the house of Colonna.

Archel'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *archē*, a principle, and *logos*, a discourse.] A treatise on principles.

Archem'ora, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Apiaceæ*. The water-dropwort, or cow-bane, *A. rigida*; stem 2–4 ft. high; leaves pinnately divided; umbels spreading, smooth; petals white; is found in swamps from Michigan to Florida. Its fruit, with subequal greenish ribs, and large purple vittæ filling the intervals, ripe in September, is said to be poisonous.

Ar'chenholz, JOHANN WILHELM VON, B. 1743, D. 1812. He was a German historian of great industry and research; wrote a *History of the Seven Years' War*, and also a voluminous work on British history, in 20 vols.

Arch'er, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *arcus*, a bow.] A bowman; one who shoots with a bow and arrow.

Arch'er, in *Florida*, a post-office of Alachua co.

Arch'er, in *Nebraska*, a village of Richardson co., about 24 m. S. by E. of Brownville.

Arch'er, in *Ohio*, a township of Harrison county; *pop* 726.

Arch'er, in *Texas*, a new co.

Arch'eress, *n* She who shoots with a bow and arrow.

Arch'ery, *n.* [From Lat. *arcus*.] The art of shooting with a bow and arrow. This art, either as a means of offence in war, or of subsistence and amusement in time of peace, may be traced in the history of almost every nation. It always, however, declines with the progress of time, which introduces weapons more to be depended on, and not so easily exhausted as a bundle of arrows. With the ancients, the *sagittarii*, or archers, were an important class of troops. In the middle ages, the bow was much more used by the burghers than by the barons. The Swiss were famous archers. In modern times, this weapon is used by the Asiatic nations, by the tribes of Africa, by the American Indians, &c. In 1813 and 1814, irregular troops, belonging to the Russian army, particularly the Bashkeers, appeared in Paris, armed with bows and arrows, and made surprising shots. This weapon was the leading arm of the English people for centuries, and their expertness in the use of it was proverbial. Great dependence was placed upon archers in



Fig. 179. — ANCIENT EGYPTIAN ARCHER, AND QUIVER.

war; and frequently has the success of a battle been attributed to their means, as at Cressy, Poitiers, and Agincourt. Most of the English sovereigns had a body-guard entirely consisting of archers. In the reign of Charles II. the Royal Company of Archers, as it was called, became merged in the Artillery Company of London. *A.* has been revived in modern times as a pastime, and is largely practised throughout Great Britain. In some cities of Germany also, and in Switzerland, there still exist societies of archers. The Toxopholite Society of London was first established in 1781. — The principal instruments employed in *A.* are the bow, string, arrow, glove, and brace. The bows are generally made of yew and ash, and the best arrows come from the latter description of wood. The distance to which an arrow can be sent by a good archer is generally from 200 to 250 yards. Interesting particulars of this art may be found in *Blaine's Encyclopedia of Rural Sports*.

Archety'pal, *a.* Having the nature of an archetype; original; constituting a model or pattern.

Ar'chetype, *n.* [Gr. *archetypos* — *archē*, beginning, original, or origin, and *typos*, type.] The chief type, pattern, or model; the original model from which a thing is made; an authentic or original draught.

Archetyp'ical, *a.* Relating to an archetype.

Arche'us, *n.* [From Gr. *archē*, beginning.] (*Alchemy.*) A name given by Paracelsus to the original principle in nature, *Primum mobile*, pervading all things and presiding over all organic phenomena. — *Worcester*.

Arch'ibald, in *Pennsylvania*. See ARCHAALD.

Archida'mus, the name of five kings of Sparta, of whom there is little or nothing to say.

Archidiac'onal, *a.* Pertaining to an archdeacon.

Archido'na, a town of Spain, 34 m. N. of Malaga; *pop.* 8,172.

Archiepis'copacy, *n.* [Gr. *archos*, a leader, chief, commander, and *episkopos*, a bishop.] The state of an archbishop.

Archiepis'copal, *a.* Belonging to an archbishop.

Archiepis'copate, *n.* The office of an archbishop; an archbishopric.

Ar'chil, ORCHIL, CUDBEAR, *n* [Corrupted from the Fr. *orseille*.] A violet dye obtained from many species of lichens, chiefly the *Roccella tinctoria*, *fuciformis*. *A.* is chiefly used to improve the dye of other colors, and to give richness and brilliancy to them. The coloring matter is due to the chemical principle *orcine*. In silk-dyeing, *A.* produces the lilac color; it economizes the use of indigo in woollen cloth. It also stains marble violet.

Archi'locus, a celebrated lyric poet of Greece. B. at Paros, the son of a slave, though of noble descent. He distinguished himself by the violence of his satires, and to him is attributed the invention of Iambic verse. He flourished abt. B. C. 710–670.

Archimand'rite, *n.* [Fr.; from Gr. *archē*, chief, and *mandea*, a monastery.] In the Greek church, a chief of the monks; an Abbot.

Archimede'an, *a.* Relating to Archimedes.

Archim'edes, the most famous of ancient mathematicians, was a native of Syracuse. He possessed equal knowledge of the sciences of astronomy, geometry, hydrostatics, mechanics, and optics. Among his inventions were the combination of pulleys for lifting heavy weights, the revolving screw, and a spherical representation of the motion of the heavenly bodies. His inventive genius was especially exemplified in the defence of Syracuse when besieged by Marcellus. It is said that on this occasion he devised a burning-glass, formed of reflecting mirrors of such power, that by it he set fire to the enemy's fleet. This well-known story is, however, believed to be equally an invention. Upon the city being taken by storm, *A.*, then in his 74th year, was among those who lost their lives, B. C. 212. His burial-place was afterward discovered by Cicero. None of the works of *A.* have descended to posterity.

Archimedes, PRINCIPLE OF. (*Hydraul.*) A well-known principle in hydrostatics, the discovery of which is attributed to the celebrated philosopher whose name it bears. This important theorem may be thus defined: — When a solid is immersed in a fluid, it loses a portion of its weight, and this portion is equal to the weight of the fluid which it displaces, that is, to the weight of its own bulk of the fluid. An experimental proof of this principle is thus obtained: — From one of the arms of a balance is suspended a hollow cylinder, having a cylindrical mass of any substance capable of exactly fitting into it, hanging from it by means of a thread. From the other arm of the balance hangs a scale-pan, into which weights are placed until the solid cylinder and the hollow one are exactly counterbalanced. Water is then poured into a vessel around the solid cylinder, until it is completely immersed; upon which the weights in the scale-pan will preponderate, the solid cylinder seeming to have lost a considerable portion of its weight. The balance will, however, be brought into equilibrio, if water be poured into the upper hollow cylinder until it is quite full. Now, as this hollow cylinder is of such a size that the solid mass exactly fits its interior, it follows that the water with which the hollow cylinder is filled is precisely equal in bulk to the solid cylinder; which proves that the apparent loss of weight suffered by the latter is precisely equal in weight to a mass of water equal in bulk to itself. This very ingenious method forms one mode — but not the most exact — by which the specific gravity of solids is ascertained. A wonderful story is told in connection with the discovery of this important principle. Hiero, king of Syracuse, intending to offer to the gods a crown, caused one to be manufactured of pure gold. When brought home, the crown appeared to be of full weight, but it was suspected that a part of the gold had been stolen, and a like weight of silver substituted. Archimedes was desired to investigate the supposed fraud, and while engaged in solving the difficulty, he happened to enter the bath, where observing that a certain quantity of water overflowed, equal to the bulk of his body, he instantly saw in it the solution of the problem. Carried away by his ardor, he is said to have hastened home, without waiting to dress, crying out, "Eureka!" (I have found it!) — See SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

Archimedes' Screw, or SPIRAL PUMP, *n.* (*Hydraul.*) A machine invented by Archimedes, the celebrated Syracusan philosopher, while studying in Egypt. Observing the difficulty of raising water from the Nile to places above the reach of the flood-tides, he is said to have designed this screw as a means of overcoming the obstacle. It consists of a pipe twisted in a spiral form round a cylinder, which, when at work, is supported in an inclined position. The lower end of the pipe is immersed in water, and when the cylinder is made to revolve on its own axis, the water is raised from bend to bend in the spiral pipe until it flows out at the top. The *A.* is still

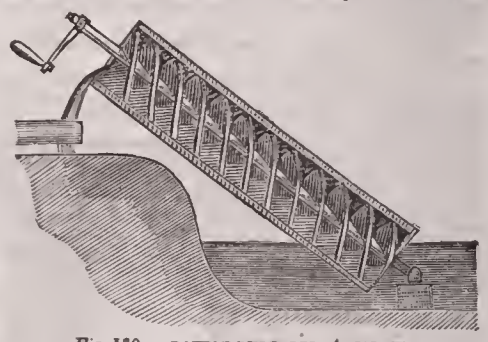


Fig. 180. — DOUBLE-THREADED *A.* SCREW.

used in Holland for raising water, and draining low grounds. The Dutch water-screws are mostly of large size, and are moved by the wind, one windmill furnishing sufficient motive-power to keep several screws going at once.

Arch'ing, *p. n.* Curved as an arch.

Archiog'rapher, *n.* [Gr. *archos*, chief, and *grapho*, to write.] The head-secretary.

Archipelag'ic, *a.* Relating to an archipelago.

Archipel'ago, *n.* A term applied to such tracts of sea as are interspersed with many islands. It is more especially applied to the numerous islands of the Ægean Sea, or that part of the Mediterranean lying between Asia Minor and Greece. These islands are principally divided into two groups called the *Cyclades* and *Sporades*. The former contains the islands of Kyth-

nes, Lyra, Scriphos, Keos, Anoros, Tenos, Naxos, Thera, Ios, Melos, Kimolos, &c., all belonging to Greece, and forming the prov. of the *Cyclades*, containing an aggregate population of 120,037. The *Sporades* group consists of Scio, Cos, Rhodes, Samos, Mitylene, Lemnos, &c., and belong to the Turkish empire, forming the *sandjak* or government of Djezairi-Bahri. The islands of both groups will be severally described in their proper places.

Archipel'ago (Eastern), Indian, or Malay. This great *A.* contains a vast number of islands within the tropics, and extends between 95° and 135° E. Lon.; and 11° S. and 19° N. Lat., having on the N. and N.W. the Chinese sea; N.E. and E. the Pacific; and S. and S.W. the Indian ocean. It has been separated into 5 divisions, each distinguished by peculiarities of situation, climate, and productions; viz.: 1*st div.*, Long. 95° to 116°, includes Sumatra, Java, Bali, Lombok, Madura, Banca, Billiton, the Malayan peninsula, and the W. or larger portion of Borneo. — 2*d div.*, Long. 124° to 130°, includes Celebes, Sambawa, Flores, Sandal-wood island, Timor, and the E. part of Borneo to 3° N. Lat. — 3*d div.*, Long. 124° to 130°, Lat. 10° S. to 2° N., includes Ceram, Gillolo, the Papuans, Aru islands, &c. — 4*th div.*, Long. 116° to 125°; and Lat. 4° to 10° N., includes Mindanao, the Sooloos, Palawan, and N.E. part of Borneo. — 5*th and last div.* includes the remainder of the Philippines, and is the only portion within the limit of the hurricanes. — See Banca, Borneo, Celebes, Java, Sumatra, Philippines, &c. — The other archipelagos will receive separate notice, each under its proper name.

Ar'chitect, *n.* [Fr. *architecte*, from Lat. *architectus*; Gr. *architektôn*, from *teucho*, to prepare, to make, to work.] One skilled in the art of building; one who plans or designs buildings, &c., and superintends their erection; a contriver.

Architec'tive, *a.* Used in architecture. (R.)

Architecton'ic, Architecton'ical, *a.* Skilled in the art of building. (R.)

Architec'tural, *a.* Pertaining to architecture, or to the art of building; that is, according to the rules of architecture.

Ar'chitecture, *n.* [See Architect.] The art or science of building according to certain proportions and rules determined by the character and future appropriation of the edifice to be erected. It bears different denominations, according to the purposes for which it is applied. When called *Civil A.*, it has for its object the construction of any public or particular buildings intended to meet the requirements of social man. This class of *A.* may be subdivided into *domestic*, *rural*, and *monumental*, agreeably to any particular object it has in view. — *Military A.* relates to the erection of works necessary to the defence or attack of a town or territory. See Fortification. — *Naval A.* has for its object the construction of marine vessels, whether intended for purposes of war or commerce. See Ship-building. — *Hydraulic Architecture* signifies the art of conducting and retaining bodies of water; as also that of the formation of structures necessary for the same purpose. See Aqueduct; Bridge; Canal, &c. — We have here but to treat of *civil A.*, and more especially of *monumental* and *religious A.*, at all epochs, and of all nations; because it is in the erection of religious edifices that the architect has displayed all the resources of his art; and that with every religious system there has invariably been a corresponding architectural system, forming both its symbol and its material realization. *A.* constitutes a veritable art, but this is only when a people or nation shall have arrived at a certain point of civilization, wealth, and luxury. In its original design, we can consider it but as an industrial pursuit, which had for its object the providing of a shelter for mankind against the inclemency of the seasons. And, whatever may be the perfection to which the state of *A.* has attained in any country, there is always found certain characteristic features belonging to it that reveal the first principles of its origin. It is also found that writers generally agree in recognizing three different types of *A.*, of which every one relates to the three different estates of the human race. The oldest people were shepherds, agriculturists, and hunters. The first of these led an errant and migratory existence, and tended their flocks in the more fertile plains. They were consequently obliged to provide themselves with such movable dwellings as it would be practicable to carry with them during their peregrinations. They accordingly invented the *tent*, which forms the evident type of all Chinese *A.*; the inhabitants of that country, in common with all the Tartar tribes, being originally nomads, or, in other words, shepherds, and *cenobites*, that is to say, dwellers in tents. On the other hand, the agriculturist, finding himself under the necessity of fixing his permanent habitation in the country of his choice, was obliged to build a homestead sufficiently strong and commodious to shelter not only himself and family, but also his herds and harvests. The *hut* or *cottage* with sloping roofs was the first result of this necessity. As for those people who lived by the chase, or by fishing, their mode of life, in incessantly roaming over mountains and forest countries, suggests the belief that they were contented to take shelter in such natural excavations as the rocks might present to them, or to dig cavities called *barrows*, in which they domiciled. This manner of habitation may be judged from the ruins of Petra, (*Fig.* 181,) on the S. of the Dead sea, in Arabia Petræa. Altogether, we ought not to believe that the art of *A.* in any country has reference to any unique principle or type; because, if the Chinese system of *A.* be derived from a tent, that of Greece from the primitive hut, and that of India from subterraneous excavations, others will admit that Egyptian *A.* proceeds from a combination of these two last principles. It is impossible, in the actual state of science, to fix exactly for such remote periods the chronology of *A.*; neither does the general plan of this work permit of a condensed general article on its history.



Fig. 181. — Ruins of Petra. (*Arabia.*)

We will, therefore, give only such a sketch of the principal orders as will enable the reader to refer to the various names under which will be found all that is important to know of the *A.* of any country. To Greece we are indebted for the three principal orders of *A.*, the *Doric*, the *Ionic*, and the *Corinthian*; Rome added two others, both formed out of the former, the *Tuscan* and the *Composite*. Each of these has a particular expression; so that a building, or any parts of one, may be rude, solid, neat, delicate, or gay, accordingly as the Tuscan, the Doric, the Ionic, the Corinthian, or the Composite are employed. The columns of these several orders are easily distinguishable to common observers, by reason of the ornaments that are peculiar to their capitals; but the scientific difference consists in their proportions. The *Tuscan* order is characterized by its simplicity and strength. It is devoid of all ornament. The *Doric* is enlivened with ornaments in the frieze and capital. The *Ionic* is ornamented with the volute scroll, or spiral horn; its ornaments are in a style of composition betwixt the plainness of the Doric and the richness of the Corinthian. The *Corinthian* is known by its capital being adorned with two sorts of leaves; between these rise little stalks, of which the volutes that support the highest part of the capital are formed. The *Composite* is nearly the same as the Corinthian, with an addition of the Ionic volute. In their private buildings the Roman architects followed the Greeks; but in their public edifices they far surpassed them in grandeur. During the dark ages which followed the fall of the Roman empire, the classic architecture of Greece and Rome was lost sight of, but was again revived by the Italians at the time of the restoration of letters. The *Gothic* style was so called because it was first used by the Visigoths; but at first it was vastly inferior to that which we now call Gothic, and which exhibits grandeur and splendor with the most accurate execution. The *Saxon* and *Norman* styles were so called because they were respectively used by the Saxons before the conquest of England, and by the Normans after, in the building of churches. The Saxon style was distinguished by the semicircular arch, which they seem to have taken partly from the Romans, and partly from their ancestors on the continent of Europe. The Norman was particularized by the following features: the walls were very thick, generally without buttresses; the arches, both within and without, semicircular, and supported by very plain and solid columns. (See *Fig.* 177.) These two styles continued to be the prevailing modes of building in England until the reign of Henry II., when a new style was introduced, which was called *Modern Gothic*. Whether this was purely a deviation from the other two modes, or whether it was derived from any foreign source, is not known. It is, however, supposed to be of Saracenic extraction, and to have been introduced by the crusaders. This style is distinguished by its numerous buttresses, lofty spires and pinnacles, and large and ramified windows, with a profusion of ornaments throughout. In the 15th and 16th centuries the taste for Greek and Roman *A.* revived, and brought the five orders again into use, although for sacred edifices the Saxon and Gothic styles still maintain the pre-eminence. It was in Italy that the reaction began which resulted in the deposition throughout the whole of Europe of the Ogivale *A.* The Gothic art had not taken great root in Italy, and nearly all of the buildings built in the Ogivale style show traces, more or less numerous, of the persistency of the Roman art. The contemplation of those classical monuments so plentiful in the Italian states, brought back, year by year, the Italian architect to them as to a school for imitation. The first signs of this revolution in art were manifested about the 14th century. But, it is to the celebrated Brunelleschi, born in 1377, that posterity has rightly accorded the title of restorer of the antique *A.* After him, the one who most contributed to the artistic movement of which we have spoken, was L. B. Alberti, of the noble Florentine family of the Alberti. Amongst the crowd of great architects produced by Italy in the 16th century, we must mention the illustrious names of Bramante, Michael-Angelo Buonarotti, Rafaelle, San-Gallo, Balthasar Peruzzi, Giacondo, San-Micheli, Vignola, Serlio, and Ammanati. The style of that epoch has received the distinguishing title of *Renaissance*. We need not further pursue this sketch of the history of *A.*, as the innumerable buildings erected within the two last centuries in Europe and in America are well known to every one; and it belongs more peculiarly to a special treatise, in which to criticize the tendencies exhibited by the *A.* of this period. Besides, the modern *A.* presents no idiosyncratic character which would permit us to give to it a particular name; as, for a long time past, it has continued to imitate, with more or less skill, all the antique monuments and works of the great masters of the art who lived in the 15th and 16th centuries. — See Arabian; Byzantine; Celtic; Chinese; Composite; Corinthian; Doric; Egyptian; Gothic; Indian; Ionic; Norman; Renaissance; Roman; Rustic; Saxon; Tuscan; &c. See *Fergussun's History of America*, 4 vols.

Ar'chitrave, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *archos*, chief, and Lat *trabs*, a beam.] The lower of the three principal members of the entablature of an order; being, as its name imports, the chief beam employed in it, and resting immediately on the columns. It is sometimes called *epistylum*, from *epi*, upon, and *stylos*, column. The height of the *A.* varied in the different orders, as also in different examples of the same order. — *A. cornice*, an entablature consisting of an *A.* and cornice only, without the interposition of a frieze. It is never used with columns or pilasters, unless through want of height. — *A. of a door or window*, a collection of members and mouldings round either, used for the decoration of the aperture. The upper part, or lintel, is called the *traverse*; and the sides, the *jambs*.

Ar'chives, *n. pl.* [Fr.; Gr. *archeion*, from *archē*, beginning, origin.] A collection of written documents, containing the rights, privileges, claims, treatises, constitutions, &c., of a family, corporation, community, city, or country; also, the place where such records are kept. The *A.* of the U. States are easily accessible, and proper recommendation will open them to any one who wants to use them for scientific purposes.

Ar'chivist, *n.* A keeper of archives or records.

Ar'chivolt, *n.* [Fr. *archivolte*; It. *archivolto*, from Lat. *arcus*, a bow, and *volutus*, turned.] (*Arch.*) The ornamental band of mouldings round the voussoirs, or arch; stones of an arch which terminates horizontally upon the impost. It is decorated, as to the members, analogously with the architrave, which, in arcades, it may be said to represent. (See *Fig.* 170.)

Arch'-lute, *n.* (*Mus.*) See Lute.

Arch'ly, *adv.* (See Arch.) Shrewdly; wittily; roguishly; jestingly.

Archmock', *n.* Principal mockery, or jest. (O.)

Arch'ness, *n.* Quality of being arch; cunning; shrewdness; waggishness; roguishness.

Ar'chons, *n. pl.* The highest magistrates in ancient Athens. (See Attica.) The Jews, also, had *A.* during their captivity.

Arch Spring, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Blair co.

Arch'stone, *n.* (*Arch.*) The stone that binds an arch; the keystone.

Arch'way, *n.* A way or passage under an arch.

Archwife', *n.* The wife of a person of high rank. (O.)

Arch'wise, *adv.* In the form of an arch.

Arch'work, *n.* The formation of arches.

Arch'y, *a.* That resembles an arch.

Ar'chytas, a Pythagorean philosopher and mathematician; b. at Tarentum, about B.C. 400. He is known as having been one of the first to apply the theory of mathematics to practical uses.

Ar'cis-sur-Aube, a town of France, dep. of Aube, on the river Aube; Lat. 48° 32′ N.; Lon. 4° 8′ E.; is the entrepôt of the iron of the Aube valley. This place suffered heavily during the campaign of 1814. Here, Napoleon I. repulsed with a much smaller force one of the principal divisions of the allied army. *Pop.* 3,090.

Ar'cograph, *n.* [From Lat. *arcus*, a bow, and Gr. *graphō*, I describe.] An instrument by means of which a circular arc may be drawn without the use of a central point.

Arco'la, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Douglas co.; *pop.* 2,332.

Arco'la, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Allen co., 8 m. W.N.W. of Fort Wayne.

Arco'la, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Monona co.

Arco'la, in *Louisiana*, a post-office of St. Helena par.

Arco'la, in *Minnesota*, a village of Washington co.

Arco'la, in *Ohio*, a village of Lake co.

Arco'la, or Gum Spring, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Loudoun co., 146 m. N. of Richmond.

Ar'cole, (*ar-ko-lai.*) [Eng. *Arcola*,] a village of Italy, in Lombardy, 15 m. E.S.E. of Verona; a series of sanguinary battles took place here on the 15th, 16th, and 17th Nov., 1796, between the Austrians, and the French under Napoleon I.; when the latter gained a splendid and signal victory.

Arco'li, in *Nebraska*, a village of Saline co., about 85 m. W. of Nebraska City.

Ar'çon, Jean Claude Lemiceaud d', an eminent French engineer, b. 1733. He distinguished himself by the invention of the famous floating batteries used at the siege of Gibraltar, in 1782. D. 1800.

Ar'cos de la Fron'tera, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the river Guadalete, 29 m. N.E. of Cadiz; *pop.* in 1857, 13,000.

Arcot', a maritime district of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, and presidency of Madras. *Area*, 13,400 sq. m. Near the coast the country is low and fertile, but further inland it becomes hilly, and full of jungles. Agriculture is

largely followed on the ryot system. (See INDIA.)—*Manuf.* Cotton stuffs and iron.—*Towns.* Arcot, Vellore, Cuddalore, &c. *Pop.* 1,731,016.

ARCOT, a city, cap. of the above dist., and formerly of the Carnatic. Lat. 12° 54′ N.; Lon 79° 24′ E. It contains many ruins, among them the palace of its ancient princes, or *nabobs.* The inhabitants are principally Mohammedans, and speak Hindostanee; they have a handsome mosque and other religious edifices. *A.* came into possession of the British in 1801. It lies 68 m. W.S.W. of Madras. *Pop.* 53,168.

Arc'tia, or TIGER MOTH, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A gen. of night-flying insects, fam. *Bombycidæ.* The one selected for illustration is well known and abundant. It measures from two and a half to three inches in the expanse of the fore

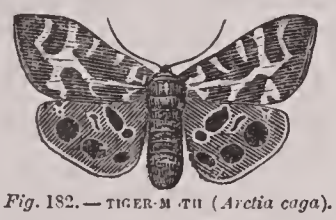


Fig. 182.—TIGER-MOTH (*Arctia caja*).

wings, which are of a rich brown color, with numerous irregular spots and streaks of cream-white; the hind wings bright red, with blue-black spots; the thorax brown, with a red neck-band, and the abdomen red, with blue-black bars. The caterpillar is dark brown, and very hairy, the hairs on the back dusky, and those on the neck and sides reddish, the head black: its food is nettles, chickweed, lettuce, strawberries, &c. When full fed, it spins itself a web, wherein, at the latter end of April, it changes to the chrysalis state: and the moth appears about the end of June or beginning of July.

Arc'tic, *a.* [Gr. *arktikos,* from *arktos,* a bear.] An epithet given to the North Pole, or the pole raised above our horizon. It is called the *arctic pole* on account of the constellation of the Little Bear, the last star in the tail whereof points out the north pole.—*Arctic circle* is a lesser circle of the sphere, parallel to the equator, and 23° 30′ distant from the north pole, whence its name. This and its opposite, the Antarctic, are called *the two polar circles,* and may be conceived to be described by the motion of the poles of the ecliptic round the poles of the equator, or of the world.

Arctic Highlands, a name sometimes given to that region of N. America lying bet. the mouth of the Mackenzie river and Hudson's Bay.—See BRITISH AMERICA.

Arctic Ocean, or NORTHERN ICY SEA, extends from the Arctic Circle. Lat. 66° 30′ N., to the N. pole, and washes the N. shores of Europe, Asia, and America; known respectively as the White Sea, the gulfs of Obi, Kara, and Yenisei, and the Polar Sea. The chief rivers embouching into it are, in America, the Coppermine, Mackenzie, and Black; and, in Asia, the Obi, Yenisei, Lena, and Colima. Its princ. islands are Spitzbergen, the Laffodens, Wongatz, and Nova Zembla, in Europe; those of New Siberia, in Asia; and the Polar Archipelago, in America. An expanse of ice of nearly 4,000 sq. m extends during an eight months' winter round the pole, and even in summer the temperature is at freezing-point. From this region come the icebergs which drift into the N. Atlantic. In 1878, an expedition under Nordenskjöld crossed the Kara Sea, and continued its route by Behring's Straits towards Japan, thus perhaps demonstrating a new commercial route connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean. The highest altitude then reached in the *A.* Ocean was 83° 20′ 26″, or 399½ miles from the North Pole, by Capt. Markham, in 1876. See NORTH-WEST and NORTH-EAST PASSAGES, p. 1792.

Arctil'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A sub-family of Lepidopterous insects, fam. *Sphingidæ,* comprising those species which have the wings deflexed in repose, the posterior pair not extending beyond the costa of the anterior.

Arctostaph'ylos, *n.* [Gr. *arktos,* a bear; *staphylos,* a cluster of grapes.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants ord. *Fubaceæ.*—The *A. uva ursi* is a shrub 1 foot high, growing in mountains in the N. States and Canada; flowers in short, terminal clusters; *drupe* globular, about as large as a currant. The leaves are astringent, and much valued in nephritic complaints. The Indians use them for mixing with tobacco.—The Alpine bearberry is found in the Alpine regions of the White Mountains. Its flowers are white, its berries grateful, and are sometimes used as food.



Fig 183.—A. UVA URSI.

Arctu'rus, *n.* [Gr. *arktos,* a bear, and *aura,* the tail.] (*Astron.*) A star of the first magnitude, in the constellation Boötes, or *Archtophylox,* 26° S.E. of Cor Caroli, and Coma Berenices, with which it forms an elongated triangle, whose vertex is at *A* The star is so called because it is situated near the tail of the Bear According to M. Secchi, the spectrum of *A.* presents the same fins metallic rays as Orion and Scorpion (Antares). The appearances which render, at first sight, these spectra so different, depend on wide bands of absorption, which are absent in *A.*, well marked in Orion, and still more developed in Antares. These obscure and ill-defined bands are independent of the metallic lines, and may be compared to those produced by the gaseous terrestrial atmosphere in the solar spectrum near the horizon, and they may have a similar origin. The two systems, therefore, the one formed by five metallic rays or lines, and the other by black, gaseous bands, are independent of each other. *A.* was supposed to be the nearest star to our system visible in the northern hemisphere, but this idea is now exploded.

Ard. [A.S.] An affix signifying natural disposition; as, *Goddard* is a divine temper; *Reinard,* a sincere temper; *Giffard,* a bountiful and liberal disposition; *Bernard,* filial affection, &c.

Ard, or *aird,* is also a Celtic root meaning height (comp. Lat. *arduus,* high), which appears in many geographical names in Ireland, Scotland, France, &c.

Ardagh', in *Ireland,* a bishopric in the co. of Armagh.—A parish in the co. of Cork.—Another parish, co. of Limerick.—Another parish, co. of Mayo.—Another parish, co. of Meath.—A village and parish in the co. of Longford; *pop.* 4,524.

Ardar'a, a town of Ireland, in the prov. of Ulster, 15 m. N.W. of Donegal, at the head of Longhrismore bay.

Ard'bear, an inlet of the sea, on the coast of Galway, in Ireland. It forms a fine harbor, at the head of which stands the town of Clifden.

Ardbrac'can, a town and parish of Ireland, in the co. of Meath.

Ard'candries, a parish of Ireland, in the co. Wexford.

Ard'canny, a parish of Ireland, in the co. Limerick.

Ard'carne, a parish of Ireland, in the co. Roscommon.

Ard'cath, a parish and village of Ireland, in the co. Meath.

Ardcav'an, a parish of Ireland, in the co. Wexford.

Ard'clare, a parish of Ireland, in the co. Roscommon.

Ardclin'is, a parish of Ireland, in the co. Antrim.

Ardcol'lum, a parish of Ireland, in the co. Wexford.

Ardero'ny, a parish of Ireland, in the co. Tipperary.

Ar'dea, *n.* [Lat.] A gen. of birds, sub-fam. *Ardeinæ;* the HERON, *q. v.*

Arde'byl, a town of Persia, prov. of Azerbeitzan, 38 m. from the Caspian sea, from which it is separated by a high chain of mountains. It is an inconsiderable place, falling into decay, and only noted for containing the tomb of Sheikh Suffi, the founder of the Suffite dynasty of Persian monarchs, and of a religious sect. It is still a great resort for pilgrims.

Ardèche', a dep. of France, lying along the W. side of the Rhône, which separates it from the Drôme. Lat. between 44° 16′ and 45° 21′ N.; Lon. between 3° 50′ and 4° 50′ E.; *area,* 2,130 sq. m. The greater part of it is occupied by the Cevennes mountains, of which Mont Mezen rises to the height of 5,770 ft. Its surface comprises besides, forests, meadows, and vineyards. *Rivers.* The Rhône, Loire, Cance, and Ardèche. The forests produce vast quantities of chestnuts, and the culture of the vine is carried on extensively. The wine of St. Peray is highly esteemed. The silk-worm is also largely raised. The paper produced at Annonay is among the very best in Europe. There are other important manufactures and industries. *A.* has 3 arrond. and is under the jurisdiction of the *Cour impériale* at Nîmes. Chief towns, Privas, the cap., Annonay, and Aubenas. *Pop.* 387,174.

ARDÈCHE, a river of France, which gives its name to the above dep. It rises in the Cevennes, and, after a course of 45 m., falls into the Rhône above Pont St. Esprit.

Arde'cleave, a village of Ireland, in co. Londonderry.

Ardee', a barony, town, and parish of Ireland, in the co. Louth, 40 m. N.W. of Dublin; *pop.* 4,480.

Arde'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Heron family, comprising grallatorial birds which are formed for wading, and generally seek their food on the margins of rivers and lakes, and in marshes, where they obtain fish, reptiles, and even small mammalia. They have the bill acuminate, compressed, acute, and the edges usually notched at the end; the frontal feathers generally extending beyond the nostrils, the inner toe connected by a basal web to the other. This fam. includes the *Herons,* the *Aigrettes* or *Egrets,* and the *Bitterns.*

Ar'delan, a prov. of Persia, forming the E. division of Kurdistan; 200 m. long, by nearly 160 broad. Senna, the cap., is in Lat. 35° 12′ N.; Lon. 40° E. It produces fine oak timber and gall-nuts, the latter of which is exported to India. The tribes of this country are nomadic, and incessantly engaged in war and rapine. They have a language of their own, and some of their chiefs possess great power.

Ar'dency, *n.* [Lat. *ardens,* pp. of *ardere,* to burn.] Ardor; eagerness; warmth of passion; as, "the *ardency* of our love for the Redeemer."—*Boyle.*

Ar'dennes, a dep. of France, bordering N. on the duchy of Luxembourg; Lat. between 49° 13′ and 50° 10′ N.; Lon. between 4° 5′ and 5° 21′ E.; *area* 1,955 sq. m.—*Desc.* In the N. it is full of mountains and woods, in the S.E. the soil is chalky, in the S.W. it consists of a rich loam, and in the E. it is stony.—*Rivers.* The Meuse and the Aisne, with their affluents.—*Prod.* Corn in abundance, cattle, horses, and sheep.—*Min.* Iron, slate, marble.—*Manf.* Ironmongery, cashmere shawls, cloth, &c.—*Towns.* Mezieres, Rethel, Rocroy, Sedan, Vouziers. *Pop.* 306,864.

The Forest of Ardennes, which occupies the N. part of the above dep., extended far into Germany in the time of Cæsar, but is now rather a series of heights and woods, than an entirely connected forest. Here, as the *Forest of Arden,* Shakspeare is believed to have laid the scene of his famous comedy. "As You Like It."—Sir Walter Scott has also celebrated it in his novel of *Quentin Durward.*

Ar'dent, *a.* [Fr. from Lat. See ARDENCY.] Hot; burning; fiery; causing a sensation of burning; as, an "*ardent* fever," "alcohol is an *ardent* spirit."—Fierce; vehement.

"With flashing flames his *ardent* eyes were filled."—*Dryden.*

—Passionate; affectionate; used generally of desire.

"With haughty pride may hear her charms confest,
And scorn the *ardent* vows that I have blest."—*Prior.*

Ar'dently, *adv.* Eagerly; affectionately.

Ar'dentness, *n.* The quality of being ardent; ardency; ardor.

Ard'fert, a town and parish of Ireland, co. Kerry.

Ard'field, a parish of Ireland, co. Cork, E. of Ross bay.

Ardfin'nan, a parish of Ireland, in the co. Tipperary.

Ard'glass, a seaport and parish of Ireland, in the co. Down. This was once a place of great strength and importance. 7 m. S.E. by S. of Downpatrick. *Pop.* 1,100.

Ardguin', a parish of Ireland, in the co. Down, on Lough Strangford.

Ardkeen', a parish of Ireland, in the co. Down.

Ardkill', a parish of Ireland, in the co Kildare.

Ardmayle', a parish of Ireland, in the co. Tipperary, 3 m. N. by W. of Cashel.

Ard'more, a village and parish of Ireland, in the co. Waterford.

Ard'more Head, a promontory in the above parish, forming the E. side of Youghal harbor. Lat. 51° 37′ N.; Lon. 70° 43′ W.

Ard'mulean, a parish of Ireland, in the co. Meath, 3 m. E.N.E. of Navan.

Ardna'geehy, a parish of Ireland, in the co. Cork.

Ardna'glass Bay, an inlet on the W. coast of Ireland, co. Sligo.

Ardnamur'chan Point, a promontory on the W. coast of Scotland, in Argyleshire, forming the most westerly point on the mainland of Great Britain. Lat. 56° 45′ N.; Lon. 6° 8′ 30″ W.

Ardnur'cher, or HORSELEAP, a parish of Ireland, co. W. Meath.

Ar'doch, a village of Scotland, in Perthshire, 8 m. N. of Dumblane. It is celebrated for its fine antiquities.

Ar'dor, *n.* [Lat. from *ardere,* to burn; Fr. *ardeur.*] Heat, in the literal sense; as, the *ardor* of the fire.—Heat, in a figurative sense; as, the *ardor* of passion, of love, of courage.

Ar'doye, a town of Belgium, 14 m. S.S.W. of Bruges. *Pop.* 8,146.

Ardoyne', a parish of Ireland, in the co. Carlow.

Ard'patrick, a parish and village of Ireland, in the co. Limerick.

Ardra'lian, a parish of Ireland, in the co. Galway.

Ard'ree, a parish of Ireland, in the co. Kildare, I m. S. of Athy.

Ar'dres, a small, but well-fortified town of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, 9 m. S.E. of Calais. In its vicinity, in June, 1520, was held the famous meeting between Francis I., king of France, and Henry VIII. of England. The pomp and magnificence displayed on both sides during the 18 days of the meeting, gave rise to the name of the "*Field of the Cloth of Gold,*" as the appellation of the place of rendezvous.

Ardris'tan, a parish of Ireland, in the co. Carlow.

Ardros'san, a seaport and parish of Scotland, in Ayrshire, on the Firth of Clyde, 24 m. W.S.W. of Glasgow. *Pop.* of parish, 7,173.

Ardsal'lagh, a parish of Ireland, in the co. of Meath, on the Boyne.

Ard'shir. See ARTAXERXES BEBEGAN.

Ard'skeagh, a parish of Ireland, in the co. of Cork, 2 m. S. by E. of Charleville.

Ard'straw, a parish and village of Ireland, in the co. Tyrone.

Ard'trea, a parish of Ireland, in the counties of Tyrone and Londonderry.

Ar'duous, *a.* [Lat. *arduus,* steep, high.] Lofty; hard to climb.

"High on Parnassus' top her sons she show'd,
And pointed out those *arduous* paths they trod."—*Pope.*

—Figuratively, difficult; attended with great labor.

"The *arduous* employment that God designed with him."

Ar'duously, *adv.* In an arduous manner; with difficulty.

Ar'duousness, *n.* The state or quality of being arduous; height; difficulty.

Are. The plural present indicative of the substantive verb *to be.*

—*n.* The French superficial square measure, the side of which is 10 metres, or 32·809 English feet. It consists, therefore, of 1076·44 English sq. feet. The next denomination in the ascending scale is the *Decare,* or ten ares, and the *Hectare,* or 100 ares. In the descending scale the 10th part of an are is called a *Deciare,* and the 100th a *Centiare.*

A'rea, *n.* [Lat., probably from *areo,* to dry; it was formerly a place where corn was piled up to be dried before it was threshed.] Any plain or open surface; superficial contents; space enclosed within lines or boundaries; any enclosed space.

(*Geom.*) The superficial contents of any figure.

(*Geog.*) The contents of any surface.

Are'ca, *n.* [Malabar, *Areec.*] (*Bot.*) A gen. of trees, ord. *Palmaceæ,* distinguished by having pinnate leaves and double spathes. The *A. catechu* is a tall, slender, and graceful palm. Its stem is from 6 to 8 inches only in diameter, but the sheaf of green leaves that springs out of its top is 30 to 40 feet from the ground. Its fruit is the well known *Betel nut,* remarkable for its narcotic and intoxicating power: from the same popular fruit is prepared a kind of catechu. This tree grows all over tropical India, and the whole archipelago, including the Philippines. Its Malay name is *Pinang,* hence *Pulo-Pinang* is the Betel-nut island. In nearly all the large

islands it has a different name, an indication that it is indigenous. In Javanese it is called *jambi*, and a region on the N. coast of Sumatra, where it is very abundant, has therefrom received its name. In favorable situations, this tree begins to bear when it is six years old, and usually yields about 100 nuts in a loose, conical cluster. Each nut, when ripe, is about as large as a pullet's egg, and of a bright ochreous yellow. This yellow skin encloses a husk, the analogue of the thick husk of the cocoa-nut. Within this is a small spherical nut, closely resembling a nutmeg, but very hard and tough when taken directly from the tree. It is chewed with a green leaf of the *siri*, *Piper betel*. — See BETEL, and CATECHU.

A. oleracea, the Cabbage-palm, whose huge terminal bud is known by this name, is a tall tree, 100 to 200 feet high, with a comparatively very slender stem, growing in the W. Indies. The bud or cabbage is sweet, nutritious, and delicate; but when cut off, the tree dies.

Areeife', a seaport, and cap. of Lanecrota one of the Canary islands; Lat. 28° 56′ N.; Lon. 13° 36′ W.; *pop.* 2,778.

Areek', *adv.* [A S. *reac*, smoke.] In a reeking condition; smoking; steaming.

Arefae'tion, *n.* [Lat. *arefacio—areo*, to dry, and *facio*, to make.] The act of drying; the state of growing dry.

Ar'efy, *v. a.* To exhaust of moisture; to dry.

Are'na, *n.* [Fr. *arène*; Lat *arena*, sand.] A term applied to that part of an amphitheatre where the combats of gladiators and wild beasts took place; from its being usually covered with sand. It is now used in a general sense to denote a place where any contest or display of power takes place.

Are'na, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Iowa co.; *pop.* of township 2,131.

Arenac', in *Michigan*, a post-village of Bay co., situate on Saginaw bay, *pop.* 459.

Arena'ceous, *a.* [Lat. *arenaceus*, from *arena*, sand.] Sandy; having the properties of sand.

A. Rocks. (*Geol.*) The name given to rocks composed entirely, or to a large extent, of grains of silex. Beds of loose sand occur extensively in the more recent deposits. The grains, either of quartz or flint, are generally water-worn and rounded. In older deposits, the grains of sand are bound together by silicious, calcareous, argillaceous, or ferruginous cements. It is seldom that a rock is composed of quartzose materials alone; grains or particles of other mineral substances are frequently mingled with the grains of quartz. Silvery flakes of mica are seldom absent; and they often occur in layers parallel to the planes of stratification, causing the rock to split into thin slabs, and exposing a glittering surface. These are called *micaceous sandstones*. When grains of feldspar occur, it is a *feldspathic sandstone*. Often large quantities of calcareous matter, either as cement or as distinct grains, occur; and these are called *calcareous sandstones*. The presence of lime can always be detected by the effervescence which takes place on the application of muriatic or other acid. When the sandstone is coarse-grained, it is usually called *grit*. It becomes *conglomerate*, or *pudding-stone*, if the grains are large enough to be called pebbles; or *breccia*, if the fragments are sharp and angular.

Arena'ria, SAND-WORT, *n.* [Lat. *arena*, sand.] A gen. of mere weed-plants, ord. *Caryophyllaceæ*.

Arena'rious, *a.* Relating to sand; arenaceous.

Arena'tion, *n.* (*Med.*) Sabulation, or the sprinkling of hot sand upon the bodies of patients.

Ar'endahl, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Fillmore co.; *pop.* 853.

Aren'dal, a seaport town of Norway, 75 m. N.E. of Christiansand; Lat. 58° 27′ N.; Lon. 8° 50′ 25″ E.; *pop.* 5,800.

Ar'endtsville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Adams co.

Aren'ga, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SAGUERUS.

Arenilit'ic, *a.* [From Lat. *arena*, sand, and Gr. *lithos*, stone.] Relating to sandstone.

Are'nis de Mar, a seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, 26 m. N.E. of Barcelona; *pop.* 4,976.

Arenose', *a.* Sandy; full of sand.

A'rensburg, a seaport of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Livonia, at the mouth of the gulf of Riga. It is the cap. of the island of Oesel. *Pop.* 4,129.

Ar'enzville, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Cass co., about 18 m. W. of Springfield; *pop.* 884.

Are'ola, *n.*; *pl.* AREOLÆ. [Lat., a small open space or circle, diminutive of *area*.] (*Anat.* and *Physiol.*) A term applied to the small interstices of minute cellular or other tissues, through which the smallest vessels and nerves pass. It is also applied to the small red or brownish circle which surrounds the nipples of females, or the ring which surrounds the pustule of small- or cow-pox.

(*Bot.*) Space marked out on a surface.

Are'olar, *a.* Resembling or relating to an areola.

(*Physiol.*) Marked out into definite spaces.

Areola'tion, *n.* Any small space distinctly bounded by something different in color, texture, &c — *Worcester*.

Areom'eter, *n.* A name of the instrument more commonly called HYDROMETER, *q. v.*

Areomet'ric, Areomet'rical, *a.* Relating to areometry, or hydrometry

Areom'etry, *n.* Same as HYDROMETRY, *q. v.*

Areop'agite, Areop'agist, *n.* A member of the Areopagus.

Areopagit'ic, *a.* Relating or pertaining to the Areopagus.

Areop'agus, *n.* [Gr. *Arês*, Mars, and *pagos*, a hill.] (*Hist.*) The name of a hill or rocky eminence lying to the W. of the Acropolis at Athens, which was the meeting-place of the chief court of judicature of that city; hence called the council of *A.* It was of very high antiquity, and existed as a criminal tribunal long before the time of Solon. Solon enlarged its sphere of jurisdiction, and gave it extensive powers of a censorial and political nature. He caused it to consist of exarchons who had creditably passed the scrutiny to which they were subjected at the termination of their period of office. As a court of justice, it took cognizance of capital crimes, as murder, arson, &c.; and it also exercised a certain control over the ordinary courts. Its censorial duties were of a very extensive and inquisitorial nature, for the preservation of order and decency. Religion also came within its jurisdiction, which punished impiety in whatsoever form. Pericles succeeded in greatly diminishing the power of this council, and deprived it of many of its old prerogatives. It still, however, seems to have retained a great degree of power; but in later times, when corruption of manners prevailed among the people, it lost its moral influence and authority: yet it continued to exist down to a very late period. Some say that the apostle Paul was taken before this council; but the Scripture does not bear out this idea. It would seem, rather, that the Athenians had taken him to the hill in order to hear him expound his new doctrines.

Arequi'pa, a province and dep. of S. America, in the republic of Peru; Lat. 16° 30′ S.; Lon. 73° 11′ W. It contains a mountain, and also a city, of the same name, and lies between the western Cordillera of the Andes, and the Pacific ocean. It produces wheat, maize, sugar, gold, silver, copper, sulphur, nitrate of soda, and wine and brandy; all of which are exported via Islay, its trading-port. The mountain called *A.* is of volcanic formation, and reaches an altitude of 20,320 ft. The entire country around may be said to exist in a chronic state of subterraneous convulsion, having been frequently desolated by earthquakes. *Pop.* about 150,000, principally composed of Indians.

AREQUI'PA, cap. of the above dep., was, previous to 1868, one of the largest, and said to have been the most beautiful, city in Peru. It was solidly built of stone, had a fine cathedral, and many churches and convents; and carried on flourishing manufactures of gold and silver cloths, woollens, and cottons. It was originally founded by Pizarro, and had, until recently, about 50,000 inhabitants. On the 13th August, 1868, this city was almost utterly destroyed by a fearful earthquake, which desolated the entire sea-board of Peru. So complete and terrible were its results, that not a church was left standing, nor a house habitable. The massive construction of the buildings was, however, able to resist its earlier shocks, and accordingly permitted the inhabitants to escape into the open air; but this did not altogether suffice to counterbalance its continued violence, about 200 persons losing their lives eventually. After this catastrophe, with the aid tendered by the Chilians and other nations, the people of *A.* commenced a partial restoration of their city; but in Feb., 1869, it was again visited by shocks of earthquakes, by the last of which many persons were hurt, but, fortunately, none killed. Many citizens, in consequence, resolved to quit *A.* for ever. *Pop.* 30,000.

Aretæ'us, a Greek physician of the time of Vespasian. His works are held in great repute. An English translation was published in London, 1837.

Arethu'sa. (*Myth.*) One of the Hesperides. — A daughter of Nereus and Doris, first a nymph of Diana, then metamorphosed (see ALPHEUS) into a fountain situated in the city of Syracuse. As Theocritus composed his idyls on her banks, she is often made the muse of pastorals. This fountain, mentioned by Cicero (Verr. lib. iv. 537), Pliny (Hist. Nat. lib. ii. § 3) and many poets, is now degraded into a sort of public washing utensil for the poor Syracusans.

(*Bot.*) A gen. of small plants, ord. *Orchidaceæ*. — DIAG. Perianth with its segments cohering at base; lips spurless; adnate to the column at base, deflected at the end, and bearded inside; pollen angular. — The *A. bulbosa* is found in wet meadows from Canada to Virginia. At the top is a single, large, fragrant flower, of a rich purple color.

Ar'etin, JOHANN CHRISTOPH FRIEDRICH, BARON VON, a celebrated German bibliographer: B. 1773. He was curator of the royal library at Munich, and member of the most important German academies. Among his many works are, a *History of the Jews in Bavaria*, sundry treatises on mnemonics, the diving-rod, &c., &c. D. 1824.

Areti'no, PIETRO, an Italian satirist of great eminence, was B. in Tuscany, 1492. Though of profligate life, and unprincipled in his writings, the caustic satire of his libellous verse gave him a high reputation, the patronage of sovereigns, and the friendship of his illustrious contemporaries, Michael Angelo, Titian, and Tasso. He notably made himself famous by his bitter satire upon the indecorous life of the nuns, and the profligacy of the cardinals and higher priesthood. He also satirized to such an extent the European sovereigns, that he acquired the title of the "*Scourge of Princes*." His poetical works include a tragedy, and five comedies full of wit and genuine comic humor. D. 1557.

ARETINO, or AREZZO GUIDO. See GUIDO D'AREZZO.

Areva'lo, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the Adaja, 29 m. N.N.E. of Avila; *pop.* 5,162.

Arez'zo (anc. *Arretium*), a city of central Italy, in the rich plain of Chiana, 31 m. E. by N. of Sienna. Petrarch was born here in 1304, and the adjacent country gave birth to Vasari, Bacci, and Aretino. *A.* is very ancient, and was formerly one of the principal states of Etruria. It was famous for the terra-cotta vases it produced, which were ranked by Pliny with those of Samos, and Saguntum. *Pop.* of prov. 219,559; of city, 11,081.

Arf'vedsonite, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral, probably monoclinic, having a vitreous lustre; pure black color; in thin scales, deep green, or brown. Streak grayish-green. Opaque except in very thin splinters. Fracture imperfectly conchoidal. — *Comp.* Silica, 50·5; sesquioxide of iron, 26·9; protoxide of iron, 12·1; soda, 10·5 = 100. It occurs in black hornblende-like crystals, in Greenland.

Ar'gaens, Mount, the highest mountain of Asia Minor, in the pashalic of Karamania; height, 13,000 ft.

Ar'gal, or **Ar'gols**, *n.* (*Chem.*) The commercial name of impure cream of tartar, or acid tartrate of potash, as it is taken in the form of an incrustation from the interior of wine-casks. It has usually a red tinge, due to the coloring matter of the grape.

Ar'gali, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of wild sheep, found on the mountains of Siberia and Kamtschatka. It so closely resembles the moufflon, as to be regarded by many naturalists as the same species. — See MOUFFLON.

Ar'gand, AIMÉ, a Genevese, who invented the lamp called by his name, which was first made in England in 1782. D. in England, 1803. The *A.* lamp has a circular wick to admit a double current of air, and has been for a long time in common use.

Ar'ganm, a town of Central India, 40 m. from Ellichpoor, where Wellington (then General Wellesley), in 1803, gained a decisive victory over a Nagpoor force.

Argelan'der, FRIEDRICH WILHELM AUGUST, B. at Memel, 1799. He studied at Königsberg, and becoming early attracted to the science of astronomy, was employed by Bessel to make observations, and in 1820 was appointed his assistant in the observatory. In 1823, he succeeded Walbeck as astronomer at Abo observatory, Finland. He commenced here a course of observations on those fixed stars possessing a perceptible *proper motion*; and, ultimately, published a catalogue of not less than 560 stars of this character. For his discoveries, he received the great Demidoff prize from the academy of St. Petersburg. After his removal to the university of Bonn in 1837, *A.* published the "*Uranometria Nova*" (Berlin, 1843); and in 1846, his *Astronomical Observations*, giving the positions of 22,000 stars of the northern heavens, from 45° to 80° declination. Of late years *A.* had much studied the changes of light in variable stars. D. 1875.

Argem'one, *n.* [Gr. *argema*, a disease of the eye] (*Bot.*) A gen. of herbs with yellow juice, ord. *Papaveraceæ*. The horn-poppy, *A. Mexicana*, found in all the States, has a stem 2–3 ft. high, branching, armed with prickly spines, and axillary and terminal yellow flowers on short peduncles. Its seeds are narcotic, purgative, and diuretic. The juice of the plant was formerly employed as a remedy for ophthalmia, whence its name.

Ar'gens, JEAN BAPTISTE DE BOYER, MARQUIS D', a French miscellaneous writer, B. 1704. Choosing the profession of arms, he served a campaign in Germany, and then retired to Holland, where he wrote the *Lettres Chinoises* and other works. Being invited by Frederick the Great to the Prussian court, he was appointed director of the academy at Berlin, and D. there in 1771.

Argen'son, RÉNÉ LOUIS VOYER D', a French statesman, was a friend of Voltaire. B. 1696; D 1757.

Argen'son, MARC PIERRE, COUNT D', an eminent French statesman, B. 1696. After filling subordinate offices, he succeeded M. de Breteuil, as minister of war, in 1742. After the death of Cardinal Fleury, the war which was at that time raging threatened the very existence of the French power; but the vigorous administration of *A.*, and his singular capacity for selecting competent generals, speedily reversed the tide of events, and secured a succession of victories to the French arms, until peace was restored, in 1748, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. *A.* becoming obnoxious to Madame de Pompadour, the mistress of Louis XV., lost the royal favor, and was exiled; but after her demise he returned to Paris, where he D. 1764. *A.* was a patron of letters, and the friend of Voltaire; and to him was dedicated the great *Encyclopédie* of Diderot and D'Alembert.

Ar'gent, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *argentum*, silver.] (*Her.*) A term borrowed from the French to express the metal silver when used in armorial bearings. It is generally left white in the fields and charges of all coats-of-arms, whether colored or engraved.

—*a.* Silvery; like silver.

Argen'ta, a town of Central Italy, 18 m. S.E. of Ferrara; *pop.* in 1861, 15,296.

Ar'gental, *a.* Pertaining to silver.

Ar'gentan, a town of France, dep. of Orne, cap. of an arrond., and seated on a river of the same name, 22 m. W. by N. of Alençon. It is well built, has agreeable promenades, and possesses manufactures of linen, lace, (point d'Alençon), &c. *Pop.* 6,221.

Ar'gentane, GERMAN SILVER, PACK-FONG, or BRITISH PLATE, *n.* (*Chem.*) An alloy consisting of copper, nickel, and zinc, in various proportions, in imitation of the Chinese silver of pack-fong. The *maillechort* of Paris, with a sp. gr. of 7·18, consists of Cu 65, Ni 16·8, Zn 13, Fe 3·4. Each maker has his own receipt for imitating, or improving this preparation, extensively employed as a basis for plating with silver; forks and spoons, and articles of domestic use, being made of this material, and electro-plated. Before being dipped in the plating-trough, they are usually immersed in nitric acid.

Argenta'rium, *n.* [Lat.] (*Chem.*) An alloy consisting of equal parts of lead and tin.

Argenta'tion, *n.* [Fr.] A plating with silver.

Argen'teuil, a village of France, dep. of Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, 13 m. N.W. of Paris, on the Cherbourg railway. Here was a convent of which the celebrated Heloise (see ABELARD) was prioress. *Pop.* 5,816.

Argen'tic, *a.* Relating to silver, or obtained from it.

Argentif'erous, *a.* [From Fr. *argent*, and Lat. *argentum*, silver.] Containing silver; as, *argentiferous* lead-ores.

Argenti'na, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The argentine, a gen. of malacopterygious fishes, belonging to the *Salmonidæ*. The *A. sphyræna*, caught in the Mediterranean, has an air-bladder, thick, and loaded with *nacre*, the substance used in making artificial pearls.

Ar'gentine, *n.* (*Min.*) The slate-spar, a variety of calcareous spar, with a pearly lustre, found in thin plates in Norway, &c.—The name is also applied to oxide of antimony.

Ar'gentine, *a.* [Fr. *argentin*, from Lat. *argentinus*, from *argentum*, silver.] Like silver; silvery; sounding like silver.

Ar'gentine Republic, sometimes called ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION, and formerly the CONFEDERATION OR REPUBLIC OF LA PLATA, in South America; a republic of confederated States comprising all that immense territory, excepting Paraguay and Uruguay, lying between the parallels of 22° and 41° S. Lat. It is bounded on the N. by Bolivia, on the E by Paraguay, Urugnay, and the Atlantic; S by Patagonia, and on the W. by the Andes of Chili. In length it is 1,740 m.; in breadth, 1,000.—DIVISIONS (excluding Territories): (See also p. 206.)

Provinces.	*Est. Pop. in 1869.*	*Area in Eng.sq.m.*	*Capitals.*
LITTORAL OR RIVERINE:			
Buenos Ayres	455,107	63,000	Buenos Ayres.
Santa Fé	89,218	18,000	Santa Fé.
Entre-Rios	134,235	45,000	Concepcion.
Corrientes	129,0-3	54,000	Corrientes.
ANDINE:			
La Rioja	48,746	31,500	La Rioja.
Catamarca	79,962	31,500	Catamarca.
San Juan	60,319	29,700	San Juan.
Mendoza	65,415	54,000	Mendoza.
CENTRAL:			
Cordova	210,508	54,000	Cordova.
San Luis	53,294	18,000	San Luis.
Santiago del Estero	132,898	31,500	Santiago.
Tucuman	108,904	13,500	Tucuman.
NORTHERN:			
Salta	88,933	45,000	Salta.
Jujuy	40,362	27,000	Jujuy.
Total	1,696,924	515,700	

Desc. This country forms almost an oblong quadrilateral, and is, for the greater part, extremely level, more especially so as regards the country lying to the S. and S.E of the Rio de la Plata, which contains the immense grassy plains known as the *Pampas*, q.v. This region, as far as the border of Patagonia, is a vast savanna, watered by innumerable rivers, some of considerable size. Lakes are equally numerous. In parts, the interior is hilly, and forms various sierras, seldom exceeding an altitude of 500 feet. The Andine provinces present a very mountainous surface. The *Gran Chaco*, q.v., in the centre of the continent, is a composite region of grassy prairie, sandy desert, and dense forest.—*Rivers.* The great estuary of the Rio de la Plata (or River of the Plate) forms the watershed of a great fluvial system, second only, in S. America, to that of the Amazons. The principal rivers are the upper Paraná, and its twin, the Paraguay, which, after their confluence at Corrientes, form one noble stream, that, under the name of Paraná, flows down to the gulf of La Plata. The Paraná proper has for its chief tributary the Rio Grande, while the Paraguay receives as affluents the Pilcomayo, the Aragoarmini, and the Vermejo. More to the S. the Rio Salado flows into the great river; and still further S. another Salado, after an E. course, enters the Atlantic at the mouth of La Plata. The Colorado, and the Rio Negro, are streams also embouching into the ocean; the latter forming the boundary of Patagonia. There is also an inland river, the Tucuman, which, after a course of 350 m. S.E. across the Pampas, loses itself in the salt lakes of Porongos.—*Lakes.* Owing to the uniformly even surface of this country, the lakes are in general the mere overflow of the large rivers. Of this description is the celebrated one of Xarayos, on the confines of Bolivia and Brazil, those of Aguascaty and Estero de Nemlugn and, in fact, all the lakes lying to the E. of the Paraguay. That of Ybera, between this river and the Paraná, is of great extent. In the S. parts of the republic, a chain of salt lakes reaches from the Andes to the waters of the Plate. One of these, 360 m. S.W. of Buenos Ayres, is about 18 m. in circumference, with its bottom so encrusted with hard salt, that even iron tools make but little impression upon it.—*Mount.* The N. and N.W. provinces are generally mountainous, having within their limits some of the loftiest outlying spurs of the Andes, as the Sierra Negros, in the parallel of 24° 40′ S.; and the Sierra Barbara, extending N.N.E. from the Rio Salado on the S., to the Vermejo on the N. On the E., the mountains of Brazil connect with the Andes on the W. and N.W., by the intermediate range of the Chiquitos. The road from Potosi to Buenos Ayres, 1,860 m., and that from Potosi to Lima, 1,402 more, or a total of 3,262 m., passes over the highest ridge of the Andes.—*Clim.* A country so extensive as the *A.* must necessarily possess a variety of climate. On the icy summits of the Andes an almost intolerable degree of cold prevails in summer; while in the plains the summer heats are absolutely oppressive. At Buenos Ayres, in S. Lat 34° 36′ 28″, water freezes slightly at certain times during winter; but should this happen frequently, the winter is deemed severe. At the same place, the mean annual temperature is about 64° Fahr.; of summer, and winter, the mean is 7-°, and 52°, respectively. Taken altogether, however, the salubrity of this climate is unsurpassed by any other; and even that humidity of atmosphere incidental to the marshy and periodically inundated districts, is not prejudicial to the public health generally. From this salubrious feature, Buenos Ayres ("good airs") derived its name.—*Soil and Prod.* In the elevated lands near the frontier of Bolivia, agriculture is little practised. Tucuman, more in the interior, has a rich soil, and warmer temperature, and produces grains and fruits. In Santiago del Estero, indigo was formerly raised in quantities. The cultivation of cotton occurs here and there in the provinces on the Paraná, but to no great extent; and it remains to be proved in how far the growth of this important staple will be adapted to the soil generally. Around Buenos Ayres, and in the Platine districts, the soil is fertile and prolific, requiring no manure, and yielding abundant crops of wheat, barley, and maize, besides nearly all the fruits of the temperate zone, and the more tropical varieties of oranges, lemons, and ananas. The vine is extensively cultivated, and furnishes the export of excellent wine and brandy. The soil of *A.* is, on the whole, admirably suited to the production of cereals; but this husbandry, owing to Spanish supineness, and the Indian aversion to labor, remained comparatively undeveloped until the European emigration of late years, which has opened the resources of the land, and promises for it a prosperous future.

(*Bot.*) As examples of the *flora* of *A.* may be mentioned, cinchona, or quinine, sarsaparilla, jalap, and other medicinal plants, as the sassafras, magney, guayacan, zuma, coa, &c. Vanilla and cacao, of but indifferent quality, are also indigenous. In the forests grow cedars of a class well adapted for ship-building, the American pine, or *cury*, and the algaroba or carob-tree, whose fruit affords not only food, but a pleasant drink called *laaga*. Among the native fruits are the *jujal*, *quabyra*, *guimbi* (exuding a perfumed wax of which candles are made), the *tatuy*, *turumay* (resembling an olive), and the *mani* (producing an oil superior to that of the olive).

(*Zoöl.*) The zoölogy of the *A.* much resembles that of Peru and Chili. The tapir is the principal granivorous animal; and the hippopotami, the armadillo, guanaco, vicuna, and llama are also indigenous. Elks and deer are numerous. The zorrino, resembling a small rabbit, emits a fetid odor like that of the N. American skunk, and is avoided by all living creatures, animal as well as human. Of birds, the *nandu*, or ostrich, and the condor, tenant this country; serpents of large size, and locusts, abound. The numbers of horned cattle in a wild state on the great plains have been estimated at 12,000,000, and the horses at 3,000,000, besides vast numbers of sheep.—*Min.* The auriferous wealth of the mountains of S. Bolivia, is said to be illimitable, and no doubt gave rise to the appellation of "River of Silver" (Rio de la Plata) to that great stream whose head-waters are found in its region. The *A.* republic has not as yet shown much sign of mineral activity, but there can be no doubt that gold, as well as silver, exists in the Andine provinces. Silver mines are being worked at San Juan, and mining is every year growing into importance in the districts of San Luis, Cordova, and Catamarca. Iron is found in Santiago del Estero.—*Inhab.* The aboriginal race of Indians comprises to-day the various tribes of the Chiquitos, Guaranis, Puelches, Mojos, Manoas, Huilliches,

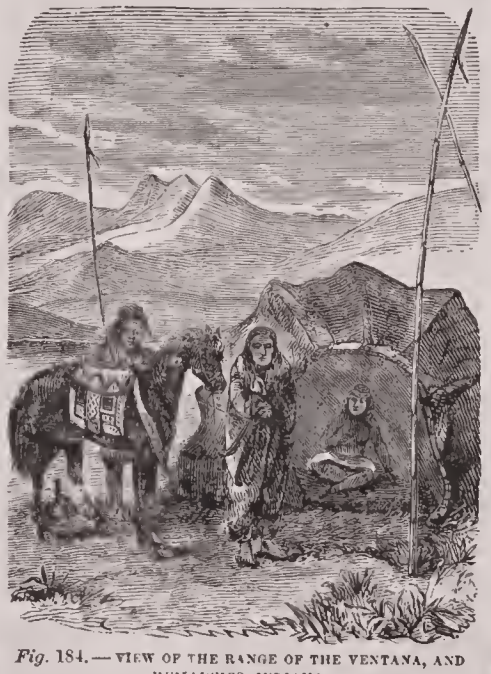


Fig. 184.—VIEW OF THE RANGE OF THE VENTANA, AND HUILLICHES INDIANS.

and many others. Of their numbers nothing authentic is known; but, on approximation, they may be estimated at from 1,000,000 to 1,200,000. The principal class of the inhabitants of the *A.* are the Creole descendants of the Spanish settlers who, in mind, morals, and physique, differ little or nothing from the other Hispano-Americans. Though vicious and indolent, they possess good natural abilities, and occasionally exhibit a sort of spasmodic energy. The meaner degree of whites are divided into the two classes of agriculturists and herdsmen, in which latter capacity they are most numerous, but so deteriorated as to be hardly above par with the savages. They are famous horsemen, and perfect masters of the lasso. (See GAUCHOS.) Mestizos, Mulattoes, and Negroes, form the third grade in society.—*Religion.* The Catholic is the established religion, but other creeds are tolerated. The ecclesiastical power in the *A.* vies in splendor with that of the church in Europe. Large cathedrals, and monasteries, are found all over the country. Education, however, is but little advanced.—*Gov.* The executive power centres in a president, elected for 6 years by representatives of all the prov. The legislative assembly is composed of a senate, and house of deputies; the former comprising 28 members, two from each prov.; and the latter, 55. The president is commander-in-chief, and appoints to all civil, military, and judicial offices; but is responsible for the acts of his nominees, and liable to impeachment. The governors of provinces possess extensive powers, and are, to a certain degree, independent of the central executive; these are elected by the people for a term of 3 years. The army numbered, in 1877, 8,283 men, excluding 20,000 National Guard. The navy had 26 small steamers.—*Finance.* The revenue for 1876 was $13,583,633; expenditure, $26,333,877. The total public debt $62,301,708, more than half of which is held in England.—*Com.* The staple productions are hides, skins, wool, tallow, and beef. Of these, immense quantities are exported to Europe and the U. S. Their total value, in 1867, was $23,029,710, the U. S. receiving $5,842,811. The imports embrace almost all kinds of dry-goods and manufactures, and are principally obtained from Great Britain. For year ending June 30, 1877, the U. S. imported $3,449,559, chiefly hides and wool. The domestic exports from the U. S. reached $1,129,168, chiefly petroleum, refined sugar, lumber, and agricultural implements. The navigation of the Paraná has much developed during the last few years; a regular system of steam communication being carried on between Buenos Ayres and the interior.—*Railroads,* constructed mainly by the State, numbered in June 1877, 991 miles; lines in construction, 331 miles, besides 1,568 miles sanctioned by the government, including an international line from Buenos Ayres to Chili, 894 miles. The total of telegraph wires in 1877 was 9,830 miles. The President of the Confederation has a salary of $20,000, and the Vice-President $10,000.

(*Hist.*) In 1516, the estuary of La Plata was discovered by Juan Diaz de Solis, who, with his companions, were killed and devoured by the natives. In 1526, Sebastian Cabot visited the Plate, and one of his captains, ascending the Paraná, built a fort at the mouth of the Carcarana. The emperor Charles V. subsequently sent out an expedition under the command of Mendoza, who founded the city of Buenos Ayres, in 1535. The Spaniards, after the lapse of half a century, succeeded in establishing their power over the entire country, built cities, and founded Jesuit missions. In 1726, the Portuguese, jealous of the ascendency of Spain, founded the city of Monte Video in the Banda Oriental. In 1776, the Plate provinces were separated from the government of Lima, and formed into the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres. In 1806, a British expedition was dispatched to the Rio de la Plata, and captured Buenos Ayres, which was ultimately retaken by the Spaniards. A second attack met with no better result. In 1808, the Spaniards revolted, deposed the viceroy, and declared a provisional government. After a protracted struggle with the mother-country, they accomplished their independence. Between 1810 and 1835, the *A.* prov. had no fewer than 36 changes of government. In the last-named year, General Rosas was elected president, with dictatorial powers. He ruled the country with an iron tyranny for 17 years, sought to bring the Banda Oriental, or Uruguay (as it is now termed), under his control, and also to exclude foreign commerce from the river Plata. Upon this, France and England blockaded Buenos Ayres, occupied Monte Video, and captured the Argentine fleet. In 1849, a peace was concluded. In 1851, Brazil and Paraguay, objecting to the control of Rosas over the navigation of the Paraná, declared war against the *A. R.* Their confederated forces, amounting to 18,000 men, utterly defeated Rosas in the battle of Caceres, or Pacheco, in Feb., 1852, and obliged him to seek refuge in England. The navigation of the Paraná was then declared open to the world; and in 1853, the present constitution was established. After the fall of Rosas, the government was successively assumed by Gen. Urquiza and others; and, in 1860, by Gen. Mitré. In 1862, Buenos Ayres was declared the capital of the *A. R.*, which it continued to be until 1868, when Rosario was made the seat of the federal government. When the ambitious designs of Lopez, the dictator of Paraguay, led to a war with Brazil, the *A. R.* took a neutral attitude, but upon the refusal of Mitré to allow the Paraguayan troops passage through his territory, Lopez crossed the Paraná, and invaded Corrientes, seizing two Argentine vessels, as well as the persons of Argentine subjects, upon whom he levied black-mail. These outrages obliged the *A. R.* to ally itself with Brazil and Uruguay, against the common enemy. A long and sanguinary war followed, with varying success, until the fall of Angostura, the last stronghold of Lopez, which was taken by the allies on the 22d Dec., 1868, after a desperate resistance. The results of this great victory will be found under the head of Paraguay. After a wise and popular rule, Gen. Mitré was succeeded as president 12th June, 1868, by Senhor Domingo Sarmiento. In 1874, an insurrection broke out in Buenos Ayres, which was suppressed in the early

part of 1875. — *Pop.* About one-third of the population is of European or North American origin. The increase of population is not very rapid, being but about 11,000 per annum. See also BUENOS AYRES, GRAN CHACO, PAMPAS, PARANÁ, PLATA (RIO DE LA), ROSAS, &c. The Republic, Jan. 1877, had 5,359 miles of telegraph lines and 12,029 miles of wire in operation.

Ar'gentine, in *Michigan*, a post-twp. of Genesee co.

Ar'gentite, *n.* (*Min.*) An isometric mineral, of metallic lustre; in streak and color a blackish lead-gray, with a shining streak; opaque, and yielding a small, uneven fracture of sub-conchoidal form. Perfectly sectile. — *Comp.* Sulphur, 12·9; silver, 87·1 = 100. This is an important silver ore, found in parts of Europe and Asia, and also occurring in the U. States, especially in Nevada; it is common among the ores of Reese river.

Argen'ton-sur-Creuse', a town of France, dep. of Indre, cap. of a canton, on the Creuse, 16 m. S.S.E. of Chateauroux; *pop.* 4,827.

Argen'tum Dei, *n.* [Lat., *God's penny*], was anciently the name given to earnest-money, or money tendered to bind a bargain. In some places of England it is called *arles* or *erles;* and by civilians and canonists, *arrha*.

Argen'tvive, *n.* [From Fr. *vif argent*, quicksilver.] The alchemical name of mercury.

Ar'gil, *n.* [*Fr. argile;* Lat. *argilla;* Gr. *argillos*, from *argos*, white, bright.] (*Min.*) The old name of alumina, or potter's clay. Its following derivatives are still in frequent use in geology.

Ar'gile Plas'tique, *n.* [Fr.] (*Geol.*) A series of beds at the base of the tertiary system in France, resting on a conglomerate, or breccia of rolled and angular chalk-flints. They consist of extensive deposits of sand, with occasional beds of plastic clays, used for pottery. Marls occur, enclosing, in some places, the fluviatile shells that are met with in the same position in the London basin: and in others, large numbers of a species of oyster. Beds of impure lignite also occur. The *A. P.* is the equivalent in the Paris basin of the Woolwich and Reading series, or lower eocene of the English geologists. — *Chron. Cyclop.*

Argilla'ceous, *a.* [See ARGIL.] Of the nature of clay; clayey.

A. Rocks. (*Geol.*) The name given to the rocks entirely, or mostly, composed of clay. They are generally distinguished by the peculiar *A.* odor which they give out when breathed upon. — See CLAY.

Argillif'erous, *a.* (*Min.*) Producing clay.

Argil'lo-arena'ceous, *a.* (*Min.*) Containing clay and sand.

Argil'lo-calca'reous, *a.* (*Min.*) Containing clay and lime.

Argil'lo-ferru'ginous, *a.* (*Min.*) Containing clay and iron.

Argil'lous, *a.* Clayey; argillaceous. (o.)

Ar'go, *n.* [Gr., from *argos*, swift.] (*Myth.*) The name of the ship which carried Jason and his companions, the Argonauts, to Colchis, when they resolved to recover the Golden Fleece. — See JASON.

(*Astron.*) *Argo navis*, or the ship *Argo*, a southern constellation, situated S.E. of Canis Major, and containing 64 stars, of which two are of first magnitude; *Canopus* and *Miaplacidus*. Most of these stars are too low down to be seen in the U. States. *A.* comes to the meridian on the 3d of March, about half an hour after Procyon.

Ar'go, an island in the Nile, 25 m. long and about 5 broad; Lat. between 19° 8′ and 19° 30′ N.

Ar'go, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Carroll co., 6 m. E. of the Mississippi river.

Ar'go, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Lucas co.

Ar'go, in *Minnesota*, a post-office of Winona co.

Ar'go, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Crawford co.

Ar'gol, *n.* See ARGAL.

Ar'golis, a peninsula of Greece, in Morea. It lies between the bays of Nauplia and Ægina, and now forms, with Corinth, a nomarchy or dep. *A.* was the eastern region of Peloponnesus. The Greeks inhabiting it were often called *Argives*, or *Argians*. Hills and mountains alternate with fruitful plains and valleys. According to the monuments of Greek mythology, *A.* was peculiarly rich, and early cultivated. Inachus, about 1800, and Danaus, about 1500 years B. C., came hither with colonists from Egypt. Here reigned Pelops, an emigrant from Asia Minor, from whom the peninsula derives its name. It was afterward the seat of government of Atreus and Agamemnon. Adrastus, Eurystheus and Diomedes. Here, Hercules was born. In the morass of *A.* he slew the Lernæan hydra, and in the cave of Nemea subdued the ferocious lion. In the earliest times it was divided into the small kingdoms of Argos, Mycenæ, Tirinthus, Trœzene, Hermione, and Epidaurus, which afterward formed free states. The chief city, Argos, has retained its name since 1860 B.C. Its inhabitants were renowned for their love of the fine arts, particularly of music. Some vestiges remain of its ancient splendor, and it has at present about 9,000 inhabitants. Here, and in Delphi, statues were erected to the brothers Biton and Cleobis, who fell victims to their filial piety. Near this city lies the capital of *A.*, *Nauplia*, or *Napoli di Romania*, with an excellent harbor, and the most important fortress of the peninsula. On the site of the present village Castri, on the Ægean sea, formerly lay the city Hermione, with a grove dedicated to the Graces: opposite is the island of Hydra. Near the city of Epidaurus, the watering place of ancient Greece, on the Ægean sea, Æsculapius had his temple. At Trœzene, now the village *Damala*, Theseus was born. In 1861, the nomarchy of *A.* contained 113,719 inhabitants. Its principal products are cotton, wines, and rice.

Ar'gonaut, and ARGONAUTA, *n.* [Gr. *Argonautēs*, a sailor in the ship Argo.] (*Zoöl.*) The Paper-nautilus, a gen. of *Cephalopodous mollusca*, the shell of which is peculiarly white and delicate, and into which the animal can withdraw itself entirely. It has 8 arms, 2 of which expand into wide membranous flaps; and as the animal floats on the surface of the sea, the expanded membranes are spread over the sides of the shell, where, meeting along its keel or edge, they are said to be held in close contact by a double row of suckers, and thus completely enclose it. Such being the structure and action of the *A.*, it is not surprising that it has had the reputation, from very early times, of using its arms as oars, and spreading these expanded membranes as sails, so as to be wafted along by the wind. The description, so long admitted, of the *A.* using its dilated tentacula as sails, the remainder as oars, and aids its movements by means of a kind of proboscis by way of a helm, are now considered a fable. While swimming, the *A.* sits in its shell, with its siphon turned toward the keel, and its dorsal, sail-shaped arms closely applied to the shell, and then swims by ejecting water from the funnel. The animal is not attached to the shell, but when under water, it adheres firmly to it by its sail-arms. The shell, which is remarkably brittle when exposed to the air, is quite pliable in water, and thus escapes the destruction to which so thin and tender a fabric would otherwise be liable. — See NAUTILUS.

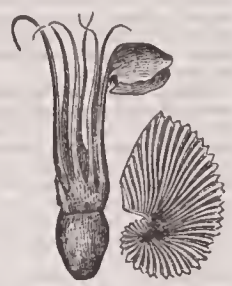


Fig. 185.
ARGONAUT AND SHELL.

Argonau'tic, *a.* Relating to the Argonauts.

Ar'gonauts, (*Myth.*) Those heroes of ancient Greece who performed a hazardous voyage, through unexplored seas, to Colchis, in quest of the Golden Fleece, under the command of JASON, *q. v.*

Ar'gos, a city of Greece. See ARGOLIS.

Ar'gos, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Marshall co., about 9 m. S.S.E. of Plymouth.

Argos'toli, a seaport-town, and cap. of Cephalonia, one of the Ionian islands, on the W. coast of Greece, on the E. side of a gulf of the same name; Lat. 38° 10′ 40″ N.; Lon. 20° 29′ 15″ E.; *pop.* about 5,000.

Ar'gosville, in *New York*. See ARGUSVILLE.

Ar'gosy, or AR'GOSIE, *n.* (*Mar.*) A term given by old writers to a large ship of burden, whether for war or commerce. It is found in Shakspeare, Beaumont and Fletcher, and others, and was probably derived from the ship ARGO, *q. v.*

Ar'got, *n.* A term applied in France, and England, to a species of cant language, used among gipsies, thieves, &c. Examples of this slang mode of speech may be found in the works of George Borrow and W. Harrison Ainsworth, and in the *Mystères de Paris* of Eugene Sue.

Ar'guable, *a.* That may be argued.

Ar'gue, *v. n.* [Fr. *arguer*, from Lat. *arguo*, probably from Gr. *argos*, bright, clear, manifest.] To invent and offer reasons, in order to make something clear or manifest; to offer reasons; to dispute or debate; to reason.

—*v. a.* To make clear or manifest; to show; to show by inference: to show reasons for; to persuade by reasons or reasoning; to debate or discuss; to prove or evince.

Ar'guelles, AUGUSTINO, an eminent Spanish statesman, minister of the interior in 1820; he died in 1844, soon after being appointed guardian to the young queen Isabella. He was the most eloquent and the most popular liberal orator of Spain.

Ar'guer, *n.* One who argues; a reasoner.

Ar'guin, a small island in the gulf of the same name, on the W. coast of Africa, abt. 51 m. S.E. of Cape Blanco. It possesses abundant fresh water, and is supposed to be identical with the Island of Cerne, where Hanno settled a colony during his famous voyage of discovery. It is now uninhabited. The dangerous shoal of *A.* extends S.E. for a considerable distance from Cape Blanco. It has occasioned numerous shipwrecks; among others, that of the French frigate La Méduse.

Ar'guing, *p. a.* Offering reasons; disputing; discussing.

Ar'gument, *n.* [Fr. from Lat. *argumentum.*] The means by which an assertion or assumption may be rendered manifest, or shown to be true; reason offered or alleged: a proof; process of reasoning; a plea; subject of any discourse; summary of heads of contents; debate, discussion; controversy. Logicians have given distinct names to various kinds of *A.*, the principal being the *argumentum ad hominem*, which is no real proof, but only an appeal to the known prepossessions, or admissions of the persons addressed. In this style, when a man upholds one method of fraud, he may, by an appeal to his consistency, be driven to uphold another. The *argumentum ad ignorantiam*, or employment of some fallacy toward persons likely to be deceived by it; and the *argumentum ad verecundiam* (*A.* to modesty), drawn from the sentiments of some great or good man, whose authority is reverenced by the party addressed.

Argument'able, *a.* That may be argued. (a.)

Argument'al, *a.* Belonging to, or consisting in argument.

Argumenta'tion, *n.* Act, art, or process of arguing or reasoning; a using of arguments.

Argument'ative, *a.* Consisting of, or containing argument; containing a process of reasoning; addicted to argument.

Argument'atively, *adv.* In an argumentative manner.

Argument'ativeness, *n.* State of being argumentative.

Ar'gus, (*Myth.*) the son of Areslor, had eyes all over his body, or, according to Ovid, one hundred eyes. He was killed by Mercury, when appointed by Juno to guard Io; and tradition says that his eyes were transferred to the tail of a peacock. — See Io.

—*n.* A watchful person.

Ar'gus, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Montgomery co.

Ar'gus-pheasant, *A.* GIGANTEUS, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A beautiful, but rare bird, native of many parts of the Indian Islands. The male measures five feet six or eight inches from the beak to the tip of the tail; and the whole of the plumage is remarkable for variety and elegance. The wings consist of very large feathers, nearly three feet long, the outer webs being adorned with a row of large eyes (*ocelli*) arranged parallel to the shaft; the tail is composed of twelve feathers, the two middle being about four feet in length, the next scarcely two, and gradually shortening to the outer ones. Its voice is rather plaintive, and not harsh, as in the peacock.



Fig. 186. — ARGUS-PHEASANT, (*A. giganteus.*)

Ar'gus-shell, *n.* See PECTEN.

Ar'gusville, in *New York*, a post-office of Schoharie co., 40 m. W. of Albany.

Argute'ness, *n.* Wit; acuteness. (o.)

Argyle', or **Argyll',** a maritime county of Scotland, consisting partly of mainland and partly of islands, the chief of which are Islay, Mull, and Jura. *Area*, 3,255 sq. m. Its shores are rocky and irregular, and present numerous bays and inlets. Its surface is very mountainous, interspersed with deep glens, moors, and lakes, the principal of the latter being Loch Awe. Ben Cruachan, the highest mountain, rises to 3,470 ft. above the level of the sea. On the coast are extensive herring-fisheries. The soil produces oats, barley, and potatoes, and *A.* is especially famous for its native breed of black cattle, which affords the very best beef that can be brought to table in Europe. Climate mild, but wet, changeable, and stormy. Woods and plantations cover nearly 45,000 acres, and lead, copper, iron, coal, marble, and slate are found in quantities. *Towns.* Oban, Inverary; Campbeltown. *Pop.* about 80,000.

Argyle', in Australia, a county of New South Wales; Lat. between 34° and 35° S., and Lon. 149° and 150°. Its rivers are tributaries of the Warragamba. *Pop.* abt. 5,300.

Argyle', in *Georgia*, a post-office of Ware co.

Argyle', in *Maine*, a post-township of Penobscot co.; *pop.* 307.

Argyle', in *New York*, a post-village and township of Washington co., 45 m. N. of Albany.

Argyle', in *North Carolina*, a village of Cumberland county.

Argyle', in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Lafayette co., on the Wassemon river.

Argyll', the title borne by the head of the great Scottish family of *Campbell*, known to the Highlanders as "*Mac Callum Mohr.*" The most eminent members of this race are the following: — 1. ARCHIBALD, EARL, AND 1ST MARQUIS OF *A.*, B. 1598. He zealously espoused the cause of the Covenant, and played a conspicuous part in the troublous times of the great civil war. Possessing great duplicity of character, he, while ostensibly acting for Charles I. in Scotland, secretly intrigued against the royal authority. Such was the odium attaching to his name, that even to this day there lingers in Scotland a popular saying, "Fair and fause (false) as a Campbell." After acquiescing in the protectorate of Cromwell, he was, at the Restoration, tried for high treason, and beheaded at Edinburgh, in 1661. — 2. ARCHIBALD, MARQUIS OF *A.*, son of the above. He was a gallant supporter of the royal cause; but being ultimately condemned to death for high treason, he made his escape to Holland. From thence he attempted to invade Scotland, but was taken prisoner, and executed at Edinburgh, in 1685. — 3. JOHN, 1ST DUKE OF *A.*, grandson of the preceding, was a celebrated general and statesman, who fought under Marlborough, and in 1711 commanded the English troops in Spain. Later, he suppressed the insurrection in Scotland, and drove the Pretender out of that kingdom. He also took a prominent part in the Union of England and Scotland. D. 1743. — 4. GEORGE JOHN, DUKE OF *A.*, an English author and statesman, B. 1823. After having filled important official positions, he occupies at the present time that of secretary of state for India under the British crown. He has written many valuable historical and theological works, the latest of which are, *The Reign of Law*, and *Primeval Man*, published in 1868–1869. He is best known in the U. States by the active sympathy he exhibited for the preservation of the Union during the civil war.

Ar'gyro-Cas'tro, a town of Turkey-in-Europe, on the Drino, the Roman *Justinianapolis; pop.* about 4,000.

A'ria, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A song introduced in a cantata, oratorio, or opera, and intended for one voice supported by instruments; an AIR, *q. v.*

Ariad'ne. (*Myth.*) A daughter of Minos, king of Crete, who, having fallen in love with Theseus when he was engaged in an attempt to destroy the Minotaur, gave him, in token of her love, a clue of thread, which served to conduct him out of the labyrinth, after his defeat of the monster. Theseus, on leaving the island, took with him *A.*, but abandoned her on the island of Naxos, where she was found by Bacchus, who married her, and presented her with a crown of gold manufactured by Vulcan, which was afterward transformed into a constellation. *A.* had a son by Bacchus, called *Eumedon*, who was one of the Argonauts.

(*Astron.*) One of the asteroids, a group of small planets revolving between Mars and Jupiter. It is the 43d in order of discovery, and was first noticed by Mr. Pogson, at Oxford, April 15, 1857. — See ASTEROIDS.

Aria'na, in *Illinois*, a township of Grundy co.; *pop.* 337.

A'rianism, *n.* The doctrine of Arius. See ARIANS.

Arin'no, a town of S. Italy, prov. of Avellino, in the Apennines, 17 m. from Benevento; *pop.* 14,500.

A'rians, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A name usually given to all who adhere to the opinions advanced by Arius respecting the relation of the Father and the Son in the Holy Trinity. It is alleged by Athanasius, in his 2d oration (§ 24), that Eusebius of Nicomedia, and Asterius, agreed with Arius in maintaining that God, being willing to create the universe, and seeing that it could not be subject to the working of his almighty hand, made first a single being, whom he called Son, or *Logos*, to be a link between God and the world, by whom the whole universe was created. In other words, the followers of Arius maintain that Christ, the Son of God, is the most exalted of all created things, but inferior to God the Father, and produced by his free will. The opinion itself was first ventilated about 318 A. D., and it was publicly condemned at the Council of Alexandria, held in 320 A. D., and in the Council of Nice, which was held 325 A. D. The orthodox Church maintained the perfect equality of essence of both Father and Son, and could only express their relation by terming it eternal generation. The articles of both the Nicene, and the Athanasian creeds, arose out of this great Arian controversy. Arius, and his partisans, were banished by the former council; but, as he had powerful adherents, he soon found means to return at the express command of the emperor Constantine. He was on his way to receive the oath of ministerial allegiance to the orthodox views of the Church at Constantinople, when he died very suddenly, as some say, by poison, in 336 A. D. His followers received great accessions after his death, and the emperor Constantine is said to have been baptized into the Arian communion a short time before his decease, in 337. Under Constantius, Arianism became the religion of the court; and it even penetrated as far as Rome, which was obliged to receive into its communion Felix, an Arian bishop. But the divisions which grew among the *A.* themselves, prepared for the Catholic Church an easy victory over them, and led to their final extinction. The first split in the Arian faith occurred in the western part of the Roman empire, where all opponents of the Athanasian doctrine that the Son was *homoousios*, or of the *same* essence with the Father, were called *A.*; but some of these opponents clung to the doctrine already taught in the school of Origen, that the Son was *homoiousios*, or of *similar* essence with the Father. These received the name of Semi-Arians; but the sect broke up into some 10 or 12 separate communions, before it finally disappeared from the history of the Church. The *A.*, however, made a bold struggle for existence. They ascended the throne with Valens, in 364 A. D.; but Theodosius hurled them down, and restored the dominion of the ancient Church. Their creed was altogether extinct in the Roman empire at the beginning of the 5th century. It continued to flourish among the Goths, the Suevi in Spain, the Burgundians, the Vandals, and the Lombards, among which latter people it survived down to 662 A. D. Since that time, pure Arianism has nowhere constituted a distinct sect. — See SOCINIANS and UNITARIANS.

Ari'ca, a seaport of Peru, on the Pacific, 40 m. N.W. of Potosi; Lat. 18° 26′ S.; Lon. 70° 13′ 30″ W. It was a flourishing city, with about 30,000 inhabitants, but, during the dreadful volcanic convulsion which occurred 13th Aug., 1868, *A.*, nearly destroyed by the earthquake, was obliterated by the sea, which, having retired to a great distance, returned, and fell with irresistible force on the ruins of the buildings, and completed the work of destruction. Another destructive earthquake occurred in May, 1877. The first visitation was in 1605.

Arichat', a seaport of Cape Breton Island, province of Nova Scotia; Lat. 45° 28′ N.; Lon. 61° 3′ W.; *pop.* about 17,500.

Ari'cine, CUSCO CINCHONINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) An alkaloid obtained from arica bark, in the same ways cinchonine from Peruvian bark. It crystallizes in white brilliant translucent needles, with a slightly bitter taste. The salts of *A.* are very bitter.

Ar'id, *a.* [Fr. *aride*; Lat. *aridus*, from *areo*, to be dry.] Dry; parched; sterile; unproductive.

Arid'ity, Ar'idness, *n.* [Fr. *aridité*, from Lat. *ariditas*.] Dryness; a state of being without moisture.

Ari'ege, a dep. of France, bounded S. by the republic of Andorra and the Pyrenees; Lat. between 42° 33′ and 43° 19′ N.; Lon. between 0° 50′ and 2° 8′ E.; principally formed from part of the old county of Foix.—*Gen. Des.* Wooded and mountainous, with a mild climate generally; and with iron mines, marble quarries, and mineral waters. Its chief commerce is in grain, cheese, iron, and wood. Its manufactures consist of woollen, cotton, paper, and steel wares.—*Towns.* Foix, Pamiers, and St. Girons. *Pop.* 250,436.

ARIÈGE, a river which gives its name to the above dep. It rises in the Pyrenees, and falls into the Garonne, near Toulouse.

A'riel, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Wayne co.

Ar'ies, *n.* [Lat.] (*Astron.*) The Ram; the first of the 12 signs of the zodiac, and a constellation giving its name to a space of 30° of the ecliptic, which the sun enters in March, measured from the vernal equinox. Owing to the constant change of the position of the vernal equinox, arising from the precession of the equinoxes, the sign *A.* no longer corresponds with the constellation of that name, but has moved about 30° to the westward of it.

(*Antiq.*) The battering-ram of the ancients, which was used to batter down the walls of besieged cities. It consisted of a large beam, made of the trunk of a tree, to one end of which was fastened a mast of bronze, resembling in its form the head of a ram. The use of this machine was further aided by placing the frame in which it was suspended upon wheels; and, also, by constructing over it a wooden roof, so as to form a *testudo*, which protected the besieging party from the defensive assaults of the besieged.

Arietta, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A short melody, song, or air.

Arietta, in *New York*, a township of Hamilton co.; *pop.* 139.

A'rigal, a mountain of Ireland, in the co. Donegal, 3 m. W. of the Derryveagh range; height, 2,462 ft.

Aright', *adv.* [A.S. *a* for *on*, and *riht*, right.] According to the right way, applied physically and morally; right; well; rightly; truly; correctly; properly; uprightly; unexceptionably.

> "Guardian of groves, and goddess of the night,
> Fair queen, he said, direct my dart *aright*."—*Dryden.*

Arig'na, a district of Ireland, in the co. Roscommon, important for its mines of coal and iron.

Ar'il, ARIL'LUS, *n.* [Lat. *arillus*.] (*Bot.*) A term applied to an integument occasionally found covering, either wholly or partially, the *testa* or outer coat of a seed. The seed of the passion-flower exhibits this covering, which commences at the base, and proceeds toward the apex. In the nutmeg, the additional coat proceeds from above, downward, and constitutes the substance called mace, which is extensively employed as a spice.

Ar'illate, Ar'illated, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the form of, or relating to an aril.

Arim'anes, AHRIMAN, *n.* The principle of evil in the Persian theology, which perpetually counteracts the designs of Ormuzd or Oromazdes, who denotes the principle of good.

Ari'nos, a river of Brazil, which, after a N.W. course of 700 m., enters the Tabajos, an affluent of the Amazons, in Lat. 9° 30′ S., Lon. 59° 20′ W.

Ariola'tion, *n.* [Lat. *ariolatio*, or *hariolatio*.] Soothsaying; vaticination; foretelling. (o.)

Ari'on, the inventor of dithyrambics; B. in Lesbos, flourished about B. C. 625. A hymn to Neptune, attributed to this poet, may be found in Brunck's *Analecta*.

Ar'ioso, *a.* [It. *arioso*] (*Mus.*) Characterized by melody, as distinguished from harmony; as, "*Arioso* beauty of Handel."—*Worcester.*

Ario'so, *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Applied to a passage in the style of the *aria*, often introduced into recitative.

Arios'to, LUDOVICO, one of the greatest Italian poets, B. at Reggio, in 1474. He early became engaged in literary pursuits, and settled at Ferrara, where he entered the service of Cardinal d'Este, who employed him in political negotiations. Amid the turmoil of official duties he composed his great epic, the *Orlando Furioso*, which was published in 1516. D. 1533. The "Orlando Furioso" commemorates the legendary exploits of Charlemagne and his paladins. It displays a splendid and inexhaustible richness of invention, and ever-changing variety of incidents, accompanied with the talent of lively narration. The activity of a youthful fancy animates the whole work. *A.* exhibits, also, a wonderful skill in interweaving the episodes with which he continually interrupts, and again takes up with an agreeable and often imperceptible art, and so entwines them with one another, that it is difficult to give a connected history of the contents of the poem, consisting of 46 cantos. These qualities place him among the great masters of poetry, and have gained for him, among his countrymen, the appellation of *Divine*. The *Orlando* has been translated into all the languages of Europe. *A.* is also the author of many fine satires and other poems.

Arise', *v. n.* [*i.* AROSE; *pp.* ARISING, ARISEN.] [A.S. *arisan*. See RISE.] To rise up; to mount up, or upward; to come into view, or notice; to emerge from the horizon.

> "He rose, and, looking up, beheld the skies
> With purple blushing, and the day *arise*."—*Dryden.*

—To rise; to get up from sleep, from any state, or from a reclining posture.

> "When wilt thou *arise* out of thy sleep?"—*Prov.* vi. 9.

—To begin; to grow; to spring upward; to originate; to proceed from.

> "A mischief may *arise* hereafter from such an innovation."—*Dryden.*

—To revive from death.

> "Thy dead men shall live, together with my body shall they *arise*."—*Isaiah* xxvi. 19.

—To begin to act; to move, or to exert power.

Aris'ing, *p. a.* Rising up; ascending; originating or proceeding from; getting up; springing up; appearing.

Aris'pe, a mining town of Mexico, cap. of Sonora, near the source of the river Yaqui; *pop.* about 5,000.

Aris'pe, in *Illinois*, a village of Bureau co., about 60 m. N. of Peoria.

Aris'ta, *n.* [Lat.] (*Bot.*) See AWN.

Aris'ta, DON MARIANO, formerly president of the Mexican republic, B. 1803. Of Spanish descent, he at an early age entered the army, in which he attained to the rank of major-general. He served with distinction in the war against the U. States, was in 1848 appointed minister of war, and, in 1850, president of the republic. In the latter capacity, he distinguished himself by the liberality of his political views, his leanings toward peace and progress, and his attention to the social and commercial development of the country. He was succeeded as president, in 1852, by Don Juan Cebellos.

Aristæ'us, (*Myth.*,) son of Apollo and Cyrene, was brought up by the Nymphs. The introduction of the use of bees is ascribed to him (hence he is called *Melliseus*), and gained for him divine honors.

Ar'istarch, *n.* (See ARISTARCHUS.) A severe critic.

Aristar'chian, *a.* Severely critical.

Aristar'chus, a Greek grammarian, who criticised Homer's poems with the greatest severity, and established a new text; for which reason, severe and just critics are often called *Aristarchi*. He was born in the island of Samothrace, and lived at Alexandria, about 150 B. C. Ptolemy Philometor, who highly esteemed him, confided to him the education of his children. After having spent his life in criticising Pindar, and other poets, especially Homer, he died at Cyprus, aged 72.

Aristar'chus of Samos, born 267 B. C., was a famous astronomer, who first asserted the revolution of the earth about the sun. His work on the magnitude, and distance of the sun and moon, is still extant. He is also regarded as the inventor of the sun-dial.

Aris'tate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Furnished with aristæ or awns.

Aris'tida, *n.* [Lat. *arista*, an awn.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Graminaceæ*. They are generally grasses of little value.

Aristi'des, a celebrated Athenian, surnamed the *Just*, was the son of Lysimachus. He was one of the ten generals of the Athenians when they fought with the Persians at Marathon. According to the usual arrangement, the command of the army was held by each of the generals, in rotation, for one day. But Aristides, perceiving the disadvantages of such a change of commanders, prevailed on his colleagues each to give up his day to Miltiades; and to this, in a great measure, must be ascribed the victory of the Greeks. The year ensuing, he was archon, and in this office enjoyed so universal a popularity that he thereby excited the jealousy of Themistocles. This ambitious man, not daring, openly, to attack his rival, contrived to spread a report that *A.* was aiming at a kind of sovereignty, and at last succeeded in procuring his banishment by ostracism. It is said that a rustic citizen, who happened to stand near *A.* in the public assembly which decreed his banishment, turned to him, without knowing who he was, and asked him to write the name of Aristides upon the shell with which he was going to vote. "Has Aristides injured thee?" inquired he. "No," answered the voter; "but I am tired of hearing him called *the Just*." *A.* wrote his name, and returned the shell in silence to the voter. He left the city, with prayers for its welfare. Three years after, when Xerxes invaded Greece with a large army, the Athenians hastened to recall a citizen to whom they looked for aid in this emergency. Forgetting everything but the good of his country, upon receiving intelligence that the Greek fleet was surrounded at Salamis by the Persians, he hastened thither with all speed, to warn Themistocles of the danger which threatened him. Touched by his generosity, Themistocles admitted him at once to his confidence, telling him that the report had been purposely spread by himself, to prevent the separation of the Grecian fleet. In the battle of Platæa, *A.* commanded the Athenians, and had a great share in the merit of the victory. On one occasion, when Themistocles announced that he had formed a project of great importance to the state, but which he could not make known in a public assembly, the people appointed *A.* to confer with him on the subject. The project was to set fire to the combined fleet of the Greeks, which was then lying in a neighboring port, and thereby to secure to the Athenians the sovereignty of the sea. *A.* returned to the people, and told them that nothing could be more advantageous, but, at the same time, nothing more unjust, than the plan of Themistocles. The plan was at once rejected. The party of Themistocles at length prevailed, and *A.* was banished a second time. D. in poverty, about 467 B. C.—The Athenians bestowed on him a magnificent funeral, and gave an estate and pension to his son Lysimachus.

Aristip'pus, OF CYRENE, the disciple of Socrates, and founder of the Cyrenaic sect. His maxim was, that pleasure is the chief good of man, and thus differed widely from the doctrines of his master. He flourished about 400 B. C. — His daughter Arete was famous for her wisdom and beauty.

Aristobu'lus, an Alexandrian Jew, considered by the early fathers as the founder of the Jewish philosophy of Alexandria. He lived under Ptolemæus Philometor, about 175 B. C.

Aristoc'racy, *n.* [Fr. *aristocratie*, from Gr. *aristos*, best, noblest, and *kratos*, strength, power, sovereignty.] In its original acceptation, *A.* denotes that form of government in which the ruling power is vested in the best men, whether by birth, wealth, or personal distinction.

Personal excellence, however, was usually regarded as a necessary element in the character of those constituting an aristocracy. It was opposed to *oligarchy*, which was looked upon as a perversion of aristocracy, and in which the dominant power was in the hands of a few, who ruled for their own advantage. In the idea of *A.*, therefore, was included that the administration of affairs should be for the general good, and not for any one class. In modern times, those governments have been usually deemed aristocratic, in which a small privileged class of noble or wealthy persons either governed absolutely, or shared the government in various proportions with the sovereign, or the people. In a more general sense, it is applied to any form of government, in which a minority of adult males constitute the ruling class, and is opposed to *democracy*, in which the ruling power is vested in a majority of adult males. Lord Brougham's definition is somewhat different. He says, "Where the supreme power in any state is in the hands of a portion of the community, and that portion is so constituted that the rest of the people cannot gain admittance, or can only gain admittance with the consent of the select body, the government is an *aristocracy*; where the people at large exercise the supreme power, it is a *democracy*. Nor does it make any difference, in these forms of government, that the ruling body exercises its power by delegation to individuals, or to smaller bodies. Thus, a government would be aristocratic, in which the select body elected a chief, to whom a portion, or even the whole of its power should be entrusted."—Sometimes the word *A.* is applied, not to any form of government, but to a particular class of persons in a state. In this sense it was never used in ancient times, but it is common with modern writers. The former distinction is dropped, and an *A.* in this sense is not necessarily connected with the government, and may exist under any form of rule. It is in this way sometimes used as synonymous with nobility. In a wider sense, it is applied generally to the rich, as distinguished from the rest of the community.

Aris'tocrat, *n.* [Fr. *aristocrate.*] One who favors aristocracy.—A haughty, overbearing person.

Aristocrat'ic, Aristocrat'ical, *a.* Pertaining to aristocracy;—haughty; overbearing.

Aristocrat'ically, *adv.* In an aristocratical manner.

Aristocrat'icalness, *n.* The quality or state of being aristocratical.

Aristoc'ratize, *v. a.* To render aristocratic. (R.)

Aristogi'ton. See HARMODIUS AND ARISTOGITON.

Aristolo'chia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Aristolochiaceæ*. They are distinguished by a tubular oblique perianth, generally inflated at the base, the mouth dilated on one side, and by stamens adherent to the style. Several species have been employed for centuries in medicine on account of their supposed emmenagogue properties; and hence the name *birth-wood*. The roots of the *A. longa*, *A. rotunda*, and *A. clematitis* are most commonly used. They have all stimulant and tonic properties. The rhizome and root-fibres of *A. serpentaria*, or Virginian snake-root, found from Pennsylvania to Louisiana, are officinal. It is a valuable stimulant, tonic, and diaphoretic, and is specially useful in fevers of a low and typhoid character. Several species of this important gen. are cultivated in hot-houses as ornamental plants. The Dutchman's pipe, *A. sipho*, highly ornamental in cultivation for arbors, is a vigorous climber in mountainous woods, found in W. Pennsylvania, and the S. States. Its stem is woody, twining, and ascends trees for 30 or 40 ft.

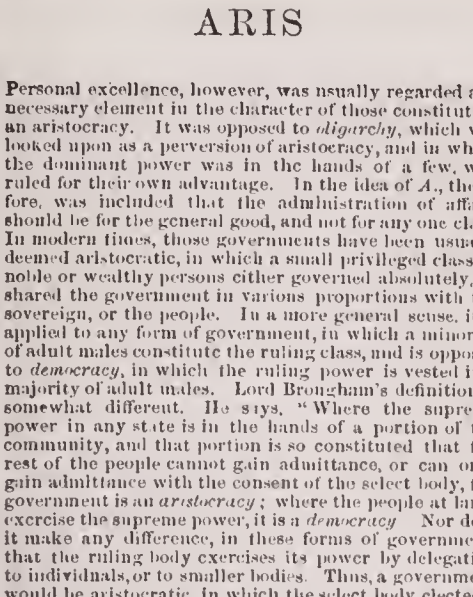


Fig. 187.—ARISTOLOCHIA GALATEA, (*the Dutchman's pipe.*)
2. Fruit of an *A.*; 3. Cross section of it; 4. Half its seed.

Aris'tolochia'ceæ, *n. pl.* [From Gr. *aristos*, excellent, and *locheos*, pertaining to parturition.] (*Bot.*) The birth-worts, an ord. of plants, alliance *Asarales*.—DIAG. 3–6-celled ovary, and no ovules. They are herbaceous plants or shrubs, the latter often climbing. Wood without concentric zones and inseparable wedges. Leaves alternate, simple, stalked. Hermaphrodite flowers, axillary, solitary, brown or some dull color. Calyx adherent, tubular, with the segments valvate or induplicate. Stamens 6–12, epigynous. Ovary inferior, 6-celled; style simple. Fruit dry or succulent, many-seeded. Seeds thin, angular, or round, with a very minute embryo. There are 9 genera, and 130 species; most abundant in the tropical countries of S. America, and thinly diffused throughout the N. hemisphere. *Aristolochia* is the typical genus.

Aristoph'anes, the only Grecian comic poet of whom any pieces have been preserved entire. He was an Athenian, and appeared, as a poet, in the 4th year of the Peloponnesian war, B. C. 427. He was distinguished, among the ancients, by the appellation of the *comedian*, as Homer was by that of the *poet*. Of 54 comedies which he composed, 11 only remain; and in these, without doubt, we possess the flower of the ancient comedy. But in order fully to enjoy them, and not to be offended by the extravagances and immoralities with which they abound, we must be intimately acquainted with ancient customs and opinions. His pure and elegant Attic dialect, the skill and care displayed in the plan and execution of his pieces, and their various other excellences, have gained for *A.* the fame of a master. His wit and humor are inexhaustible, and his boldness unrestrained. The Greeks were enchanted with the grace and refinement of his writings; and Plato said, the Graces would have chosen his soul for their habitation. "According to our ideas of decorum," says a late scholar, "we should esteem the soul of *A.* a fitter residence for the licentious and malicious satyr, or, at least, we should call him, with Göthe, the *spoiled child of the Graces*. He made use of allegory in his attacks on the politicians of the day, as well as in scourging the vices and follies of his age. In a political and moral view, he is a strong advocate for ancient discipline, manners, doctrines, and art: hence his sallies against Socrates, in the Clouds, and against Euripides, in the Frogs, and other comedies. The freedom of ancient comedy allowed an unbounded degree of personal satire, and *A.* made so free use of it that nothing, divine or human, which offered a weak side, escaped his sarcasms. He feared the Athenian people so little, that he personated them, under a most miserable figure, in his old Demos. He incessantly reproached them for their fickleness, their levity, their love of flattery, their foolish credulity, and their readiness to entertain extravagant hopes. Instead of being irritated, the Athenians rewarded him with a crown from the sacred olive-tree, which was, at that time, considered an extraordinary mark of distinction. This excessive freedom characterized the ancient comedy, which was long considered as a support of democracy. After the Peloponnesian war, its licentiousness was much restrained; and, in the year 388 B. C., it was forbidden by law to name any person on the stage.

Aristophan'ic, *a.* Relating to Aristophanes.

Aristote'lian, *a.* Pertaining to Aristotle, or to his philosophy.

—*n.* A follower of Aristotle.

Aristote'lianism, or PERIPATETICISM, *n.* (*Philos.*) The doctrine of philosophy of Aristotle; one of those speculative systems which arose from the school of Socrates, and which, from the unity and grandeur of its founder's genius, took strong root in the Greek mind, and since the revival of letters, also in Western Europe. Aristotle attempted to steer a medium course between the ultra-idealism of his master Plato, and the low sensationalism of the physical school of Elea. His genius was as wide as nature. He studied all things, and seemed to know everything better than all others. His knowledge was something amazing, and he extended the boundaries of science to almost an encyclopedical extent. Science, whether as abstract or physical, he was at home in. Aristotle keenly combated the ideal theory of Plato, or that which expounded the Deity as holding in himself the archetypal ideas after which the world was fashioned, and which it was the business of reason and science to discover. But while denying these ideas of his master, he nevertheless agreed with him in the view that knowledge contains an element radically distinct from sensation. He also differed from the Eleatics and the Epicureans, inasmuch as he denied that sensation could account for the whole of knowledge: but maintained, with them, that without this sensation, knowledge would be impossible. The celebrated maxim that "*there is nothing in the intellect which was not previously in the sense*," if not Aristotle's, at least well expresses a side of his doctrine; but, when he insists upon the distinction between the *necessary* and the *contingent*, the *absolute* and the *relative*, he rises altogether above the sphere of sensation, and takes emphatically his place with reason. Thus he steered a middle course between what he considered to be the Scylla and Charybdis of speculation—*idealism*, and *sensationalism*; but in what precise line he moved is by no means clear. He in no place has expounded his doctrines, and he is very chary of definition; so that no two Aristotelians of today are agreed upon the details of his philosophy. Perhaps it may be best characterized when we say, that it was a system of empiricism, or one based upon experience, often very considerably modified by the rationalism of Plato. The language in which his philosophy is couched is brief, pregnant, and peculiar; and his system not only has afforded a test of the critical acumen of those who have taken to a study of his works, but it has afforded, besides, a nice test of advancement in the knowledge of the Greek language to read Aristotle with intelligence and promptitude. Philosophy, according to Aristotle, is properly science arising from the love of knowledge. There are two sorts of knowledge: mediate, and immediate. From immediate knowledge, which we gain through the experience of particulars, we derive mediate knowledge, by means of argumentation, whose theory it is the office of logic to properly expound. Logic is therefore the instrument of all science; but only *quoad formam*, for it is experience which supplies the *matter* to be worked upon. The *formal* part of reasoning he accordingly expounds better than any man either before or since his time. He, indeed, created logic, and this system stands erect through the changes of centuries like an Egyptian pyramid, which heat and moisture cannot wear away. He nowhere defines logic; but the book which contains it is ordinarily called the *Organon*. His successors have only damaged when they have tried to improve his system of argumentation: and down to the period of Sir William Hamilton, it remained nearly destitute of a single modification or addition. He most profoundly bases his logic upon the laws of contradiction, and he even recognizes that of sufficient reason as a regulative principle in the evolution of truth. After logic he took up all the sciences, rational, empirical, and mixed, except one alone, viz., history. He seems to have divided philosophy into logic, physics, and ethics, or into speculative and practical knowledge.—I. *Speculative philosophy* contemplates the real order of things, irrespective of human control; practical philosophy discusses affairs voluntary and accidental. Real substances are either invariable, or variable; while sublunary matters are variable, and perishable; the Deity alone is imperishable, and unchangeable. Do men pursue the real in an abstract way? Then, Metaphysics and Mathematics emerge. Do they pursue knowledge as to its objects? Then Physics, Cosmology, Psychology, Theology emerge.—2. *Practical philosophy* again comprehends Ethics, Politics, and Economy. A word or two on each of these heads; and first of Speculative Philosophy.—I. Physics, or Natural Philosophy. Nature is the sum of all existences, which are disclosed to us by our perceptive faculties. The knowledge of nature is properly the knowledge of the laws of bodies in motion. Nature, cause, accident, end, change, infinitude, space, time, and motion, are included in this science. The three elements of existence are matter, form, and privation; and change is possible as regards substance, quantity, quality, and place. Motion, like time, has neither beginning nor end; and the first thing to which motion was applied was the heavens. In his *Cosmology*, Aristotle discusses astronomy, using that term in its widest signification. It appears to us modern obscure and inconsistent, and is by no means satisfactory. *Physiology* is indebted to Aristotle for its first essay. The soul is, according to him, the active principle of organized life. It is distinct from the body, yet, considered as its form or entelechy, it is inseparable from it. Its faculties are production, nutrition, sensation, thought, and will or impulse. His remarks on the principle of common sense, on consciousness, on imagination, on memory, and on recollection, nearly all of which he was the first to distinctly recognize, are very valuable, and will repay a careful perusal even at the present day. *Metaphysics*, or more properly the first philosophy, according to Aristotle, is his attempt to scienceize being in the abstract. The leading characteristics of the latter existence he analyzes into the 10 categories of substance, quantity, quality, relation, time, place, situation, possession, action, passion. With this arrangement he connected the question of the First Being, whose felicity is alone complete, and whose existence is alone immutable.—II. The ruling idea of his *practical* philosophy was that of a sovereign good, and final end or aim of action. This final end he denominated happiness, which is the result of the perfect energies of the soul, and is the highest of which our nature is capable. It arises from the perfect exercise of reason, and is ordinarily called virtue. This he describes as the mean between two extremes which is the character of nearly the whole of his philosophy. He distinguishes the moral virtues into the 7 cardinal ones, of which justice, in a sense, embraces all the rest. Under the head of right, he distinguishes that belonging to a family, from that belonging to a city. A perfect unity of plan prevails throughout his morals, politics, and economics. Both of the latter have for their object to show how this perfect virtue, already described may be attained in the civil and domestic relationships, through a good constitution of the state and the household. The principle of the science of politics is expediency, and its perfection consists of suitableness of means to the end proposed. By this principle Aristotle proves the legality of slavery; and all education he refers to the ultimate end of political society.—Of Aristotle's successors, the only one deserving of mention is Theophrastus, author of the *Characteristics*. This system long maintained its ground as distinct from that of Plato. In the middle ages it became degraded into a noxious system of barren formularies, which were ultimately swept away by the revival of Platonism. All except his Logic, which will live forever, is now nearly forgotten, save by a few devoted students.

Aristotel'ic, *a.* Relating to Aristotle, or to his philosophy; Aristotelian.

Aristot'le, the head of the Peripatetic sect, was the son of Nicomachus, physician to Amyntas, grandfather of Alexander the Great. Losing his parents when young, it is said he led such a dissipated life, as to squander away his estate, although others assert that he became a pupil of Plato at the age of seventeen. On the death of that philosopher, under whom he studied with great diligence, but to whom, some assert, he was ungrateful, he went to the court of Hermias, at Atarna, in Mysia, and married that prince's sister. He was afterward sent for by Philip of Macedon to instruct Alexander, and gave such satisfaction to the king, that the latter erected statues to him, and rebuilt Stagira, his birthplace.

On the accession of Alexander to the throne, Aristotle refused to accompany him in his expeditions, but recommended to him his kinsman Calisthenes, and he himself settled at Athens, where, in the Lyceum, he taught his philosophy to a great number of disciples. Here he composed his principal works. Being accused of impiety, he wrote an apology for himself, and addressed it to the magistrates. He soon, however, quitted this city, and spent the remainder of his days at Chalcis, a city in Eubœa. Some say that he poisoned himself; others, that he cast himself into the river Euripus; and some assert that he died a natural death, 322 B. C. at Stagira, 384 B. C. The works of Aristotle may be classed under the heads of rhetoric, poetry, politics, ethics, physics, mathematics, logic, and metaphysics; and they display an immense amount of genius.—See ARISTOTELIANISM.

Arith'metic, *n.* [Fr. *arithmétique;* Gr. *arithmetike.*] The science of numbers, or that portion of mathematics concerned with the properties of numbers. Every number is a ratio or relation; that is to say, every magnitude, compared with another magnitude, is either equal, or greater, or less, and, therefore, has a certain relation to that with which it is compared. *A.* is the art of combining these relations with one another, using for the purpose the signs themselves by which the numbers are distinguished; thus the four operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, include the entire science. For the facilitating of calculations, and for commercial purposes, other useful rules have been invented; such as *proportion, interest, discount, decimals, extraction of roots,* &c; but they are but different applications of the four elementary rules. The origin of *A.* is extremely obscure. According to Plato and Diogenes Laertius, *A.* and geometry are of Egyptian origin; on the other hand, Josephus affirms that Abraham, during his stay in Egypt, taught the inhabitants the use of numbers. The precise epoch in which numerical signs and the first methods of computation and calculation were discovered, is enveloped in equal mystery. Arabian philosophers were of opinion that it was from the people of India, during the 9th or 10th century, that they borrowed the signs which we call Arabic, but which they call Indian numerals. The employment of these numerals, and the facilities afforded by algebra, have been the chief cause of the immense progress and development of modern mathematical calculations.

Arithmet'ical, *a.* Pertaining to arithmetic; according to the rules or method of arithmetic.—*A. progression* is a series of numbers increasing or diminishing by a common difference, so, 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18 form an *A.* progression, of which the difference is 3. — *A. mean,* of any number or quantities, is the quotient obtained by dividing their sum by the number of quantities.

Arithmet'ically, *adv.* By means of arithmetic; according to the rules, principles, or method of arithmetic.

Arithmeti'cian, *n.* One versed in arithmetic.

Ar'ius, the founder of the sect of the ARIANS, *q. v.*

Arizo'na Territory, one of the extreme southwestern political divisions of the U. States, lying between 31° 20′ and 37° N. Lat., and between 109° and 117° W. Lon. It is bounded on the N. by Nevada, and Utah territory, on the E. by New Mexico, on the S. by Mexico, and on the W. by California.—*Area,* 113,916 sq. m., or 72,906,304 acres.—*Desc.* Its surface consists of elevated table-lands, broken by mountain ranges, and interspersed with fertile valleys and sandy wastes. Its N. and N.E. portions are comparatively unexplored, and, mostly, in the occupancy of Indians. S. of the river Gila, and W. of the 112th meridian, the country is sandy, and supposed not generally arable, except along that river. In other portions there are many beautiful valleys, containing millions of acres of extraordinary fertility, producing wheat, barley, oats, tobacco, fruits, and vegetables. In the S., cotton and sugar crops are remunerative, and on the hills and mountain-sides is found a rich and abundant pasturage.—The principal mountains are, the Mogollon in the E., the Sierra del Carrigo in the N., Mount San Francisco in Central Arizona, and the Pinaleno mountains in the S.E.—The river system of *A.* presents points of great interest. the Colorado, with its affluents, the Gila, Bill Williams' fork, and Flat river, or Colorado-Chiquito, drains an extensive region S. of the Great Salt Lake basin, and W. of the Sierra Madre. These various streams, with their affluents, rise among mountains covered with valuable timber. At the head of Bill Williams' fork is the *Black Forest,* but little, if at all, inferior to the Schwarzwald of Baden, separating the basins of the Rhine and the Neckar. Pine and cedar forests, of indefinite extent, cover the Mogollon and Pinaleno mountains, and valuable timber is found at the heads of the Rio Verde, Salado, and Gila. The mezquite furnishes good fuel in all parts of the territory. In the valleys, the larch, ash, elm, walnut, OAK, and sycamore are found in copious supply, and are exceedingly valuable for farming purposes.—The Colorado has been navigated as high up as Callville, by boats of light draught, and is believed to be navigable at least 600 m. above that point. The San Pedro and Santa Cruz flow from the S.W. part of the territory into the Gila; the former, through a rich valley, 100 m. in length, expanding in places to a width of many miles. Its tributary valleys are of nearly equal extent. A beautiful, fertile, and well-wooded region lies at its junction with the Arrowapa, extending to the Gila. Ruins of haciendas and ranches show an abortive attempt to introduce the institutions of civilization into these wilds. One of the finest portions of the territory is the country bordering on the Santa Cruz. Its valley, wider than the San Pedro, is equally rich and well timbered. A large quantity of land may be made productive without irrigation, especially the lands occupied by the Pimos Indians, who, being instructed in agriculture by the Jesuit fathers, have continued ever since to gather two crops per annum. The grazing lands are about three-fourths of the entire area, or 55 millions of acres.—*Irrigation.* As the Nile in Egypt, the Colorado, *q. v.,* is subject to annual overflow. Thus, the valleys of this river and its affluents are thoroughly fertilized, and, by a system of irrigating canals the water may easily be conducted to immense tracts unvisited by its annual overflow. The celebrated Colorado desert, generally below the bed of the river, and bordering it on both sides for 150 m., possesses a soil composed of alluvial earths, marl, and shells, needing only the stimulation of moisture to awaken its fertility. Other tracts along the course of the river are susceptible of similar improvement. The attention of Congress was called to this subject several years ago, when $150,000 were granted for that purpose, and a first irrigating canal is now progressing. The amount of land that will be brought under cultivation is estimated at 75,000 acres, which will produce abundant subsistence for 10,000 Indians. The quantity of irrigable land is estimated at one million acres.—*Minerals.* It was not until 1862, and 1863, that an attempt was made thoroughly to explore Central *A.* All along the Hassyampa, upon the Agua Frio, a parallel stream of considerable size, upon Lynx creek, Big Bug, Turkey creek, and, indeed, upon nearly all the streams, lodes of gold, silver, and copper, were found. The highly interesting report published by Mr. J. Ross Browne, in 1868, on the mineral resources of the states and territories west of the Rocky mountains, indicates the discovery and location of lodes of the precious metals in all parts of the territory, rather than their development. He attributes the want of success of the miners hitherto, not to any deficiency in the mines, but firstly to the comparative inaccessibility of the territory, which is off the great overland lines of travel, and without seaports; next, to the Indian troubles; and, finally, to the limited extent of the placer diggings, to the lack of water for their working, and to the refractory character of the ores of most of the lodes thus far opened. Iron, in carbonate and oxides, nickel, platinum (metallic), gypsum, cinnabar, quicksilver, lime, lime coral, and coal have been discovered in different parts of the territory. The Salt mountains near Callville, and a few miles from the Colorado, are among the most remarkable formations in *A.* The deposits of pure, transparent, and beautifully crystallized salt are very extensive, and no salt is superior for table, or general use.—*Climate.* In Southern *A.* and upon the Colorado, the temperature is rather warm. In Central *A.* the sun is seldom oppressive. The thermometer has been known to stand at 110° on the Colorado, when it rose but to 65° in, and about, Prescott. The nights in the mountains throughout the territory are cool at all seasons. Snow falls in Central *A.*, but, excepting in the higher mountains, it usually remains but a few hours. The rainy season generally lasts from June to December.—*Divisions. A.* is divided into six counties: Maricopa, Mohave, Pima, Pinal, Yavapai, and Yuma. The principal centres of population are Tucson (the cap.), Gila City, Castle Dome, and Arizona City. Tucson, the capital of the territory, is situated on the Santa Cruz river, in Pima county, in the southern part of the Territory, in Lat 32° 14′.—*Population* Arizona is the hunting-ground and war-path of the blood-thirsty and treacherous Apache Indians, whose depredations and outrages are a source of constant trouble and terror to the whites. The white inhabitants are mostly employed in mining; nevertheless the agricultural settlements are many in the south and along the Colorado, in which districts the Apaches are not quite so troublesome. The Yuma, Mohave Chimahneva, and, generally, all the Indians along the Colorado, are friendly tribes. The Pima and Maricopa Indians, at their villages on the Gila river have a very prosperous community of about 12,000 souls, cultivating successfully wheat, corn, barley, cotton, beans, peas, and other vegetables.—*History.* The Colorado valley was an early seat of Spanish civilization, and missionary enterprise. The Santa Cruz, and its tributaries, teemed with an agricultural and mining population, early in the 18th century. The relics of this busy industry are still seen in the ruins of cities, cathedrals, and farms, scattered up and down the Colorado and its branches. But priest and layman, alike, fell beneath the tomahawks of the Apaches. The Santa Cruz region was occupied by Jesuit missionaries, as early as the year 1600. The modern history of *A.* is connected with that of New Mexico, from which it was separated in 1863. It is governed as all the other territories. *Pop.* (1870) 9,658; (1880) 40,441. See also on p. 206.

Arizo'na, in *Louisiana,* a post-office in Claiborne co.

Arizo'na, in *Nebraska,* a post-township of Burt co.

Arizo'na City, in *Arizona,* a village of Yuma co., at the mouth of the Gila, on the river Colorado.

Ark, *n.* [Lat. *arca,* from *arces,* to shut up; A. S. *erc* or *ere;* Fr. *arche.*] A chest or coffer for the safe-keeping of any valuable thing; a depository.—The large floating vessel in which Noah and his family were preserved during the deluge; (see DELUGE.)—Also, in the U. States, a kind of flat-boat, used on the Western rivers.

Ark of the Covenant, in the synagogue of the Jews, was the chest, or vessel, in which the tables of the law were preserved. This was a small chest or coffer, 3 feet 9 inches in length, 2 feet 3 inches in breadth, and the same in height, in which were contained the various sacred articles mentioned in the quotations. It was made of shittim-wood, and covered with the mercy-seat, called also the *propitiatory,* as the Septuagint expresses it, Ἱλαστήριον ἐπίθημα, that is, the lid or cover of propitiation; because, in the typical language of Scripture, those sins which are forgiven are said to be covered. This lid was made of pure gold; at either end was a cherub: these looked toward each other and embraced the whole circumference of the mercy-seat with their expanded wings (Ex. xxv. 17, 22, and xxxix. 1–9): between which the Shekinah, or symbol of the divine presence, manifested itself in the appearance of a cloud, hovering, as it were, over the mercy-seat (Lev. xvi. 2). From hence the divine oracles were given (2 Kings xix. 15; Isa. lxxx. 1). The high-priest, once every year, on the great day of expiation, appeared before the mercy-seat, to make atonement for the people (Heb. ix. 7). The ark was placed in the sanctuary of the temple of Solomon. Before his time, it was kept in the tabernacle, and was moved about as circumstances dictated. At the captivity, it appears to have been either lost or destroyed; for the Jews universally concur in stating that, among the things wanting in the second temple, one was the ark of the covenant.

Arka'da, in *Washington Territory,* a post-village of Mason co.

Arka'dia, a province of Greece. See ARCADIA.

Arkadel'phia, in *Arkansas,* a post-village, cap. of Clark co., abt. 75 m. S.W. of Little Rock.

Arkan'sas, a large river of the U. States. It rises in the Rocky Mountains, near the boundary between Utah and the Indian Territory; and, pursuing an E.S.E. direction, unites with the Mississippi in Lat. 33° 55′ N., Lon. 91° 10′ W. The river has a course, following its bends, of about 2,170 m. It has several important tributaries, of which the Great Canadian, falling into it on the right, is the principal. During the periodical swell, the *A.* is navigable to the Rocky Mountains; and at other times it may be navigated for about 600 m. from its confluence with the Mississippi. Its navigation is safe, being uninterrupted by rocks, shoals, or rapids. If the Missouri be reckoned the first in magnitude among the tributaries of the Mississippi, the second rank is due to the *A.*, it being longer, and draining more surface than the Ohio, Mississippi proper, or Platte.

Arkan'sas, in the U. States, a S.W. State, bounded N. by Missouri E. by the Mississippi river, S. by Louisiana and Texas, and W. by Texas, and Indian Territory. Although usually classed among the Western States, *A.* presents features of soil, climate, and productions which naturally associate it with the Southern States. It lies between 33° and 36° 30′ N. Lat., and between 89° 45′ and 94° 40′ W. Lon. Its length from N. to S. is 242 m., its breadth varying from 170 to 229.—*Area,* 52,198 sq. m., or 33,406,720 acres.—*Hist. A.* takes its name from the river Arkansas, *q. v.* It was discovered and settled by the French, under the Chevalier de Tonti, as early as 1685. In the various transfers of territory, it followed the fate of the other portions of Louisiana. It was erected into a separate territory in 1819, and into a State in 1836. It joined the so-called Confederate States by an act of secession from the Union, passed May 6, 1861: but was conquered before long by the army of the United States. In 1868, a new constitution was adopted, by a convention elected in pursuance of the acts of Congress on reconstruction, and in June of the same year, *A.* was re-admitted to representation in Congress. This constitution was revised in 1874. *Desc.* The physical aspects of the country present a remarkable variety. The eastern portion, for a breadth of from 30 to 100 m. from the Mississippi, is a low marshy plain, abounding in lagoons, and subject, with exceptions, to the annual overflow of the Mississippi, and its tributaries. Toward the centre of the State, the land rises into hills, enlarging into the Ozark mountains, the highest elevation of which is not over 2,000 ft. This chain enters the State in the N.W., dividing it into two unequal portions, one of which, in its physical character, assimilates to the Northern, and the other to the Southern States. Besides the Arkansas river that passes wholly through the State from W. to E., and the Mississippi which receives all its waters, *A.* is drained in the N. E. by the White river, and the St. Francis, with their affluents; in the S.W. by Red river; and in the S. by the Washita, and its numerous tributaries. The internal improvements of *A.* are confined largely to levees, or embankments against the Mississippi. The extensive and widely diffused internal navigation of the State has supplied so well the limited wants of a hitherto sparse population, that railroads have not been completed to any great extent. The total number of miles of railroad, completed and in operation at the beginning of the year 1878, was a little under 1,000 miles, with more in construction and in contemplation. A singular phenomenon in Hot Springs county, 60 m. S.W. of Little Rock, has excited the marked attention of men of science as well as of the public generally. Overlooking Hot Springs creek is a ridge, 250 feet high, composed of beautiful novaculite, of chalcedonic whiteness, of the age of millstone grit, differing from the ordinary sandstone by being penetrated with heated alkaline siliciant water. From this ridge issue a number of springs, varying in temperature from cold spring-water to a heat of 160° Fahrenheit. These extremes of temperature are so near each other, that a person can place one hand in cold and the other in hot water at the same time. The temperature of Hot Springs creek has been elevated by the infusion of these waters to such an extent, that even in the coldest weather it furnishes a comfortable bath. Many chronic diseases have been cured by these springs, the virtues of which seem to result from varied temperature and chemical infusions. They are the resort of invalids from all parts of the country.—*Climate.* In the E. part of the State, and in the bottoms along the rivers, especially the Arkansas, the climate is moist and unhealthy; but in the middle and W. parts it is comparatively salubrious. The temperature of the northern and western

parts of the State is allied to that of the N.W. States; while that of the eastern and southern resembles Louisiana. The downfalls of rain are very copious.—*Minerals.* The minerals of *A.* are chiefly iron, coal, lead, zinc, manganese, gypsum, and salt. The coal embraces deposits of the anthracite, cannel, and bituminous varieties. Gold is said to have been found in White county. Near Hot Springs is a quarry of novaculite, or oil-stone, superior to any other on the globe, inexhaustible in quantity, and of great variety in fineness. There is manganese enough in the State to supply the world's demand. In zinc, *A.* ranks next to New Jersey. It has more gypsum than all the other States, and is equally well supplied with marble and salt. The lead ore is largely associated with silver. Lead mines were worked extensively during the civil war to answer military necessities.— *Forests.* The principal forest-trees growing in the hilly regions of the State are the white oak, which is very abundant, and other species of oaks; the hickory, ash, black-walnut, gum, cherry, pine, red-cedar, dog-wood, cypress, maple, beech, cotton-wood, poplar, bois d'arc, sassafras, and black-locust. Pine is abundant from Arkansas river southward to Red river.—*Soil and Productions.* All descriptions of soil are met with. On the borders of the rivers it is exceedingly fertile, but as it recedes from them it becomes poorer, and in some of the more elevated parts is sterile. *A.* has about two million acres of improved land. The staple products are cotton, Indian corn, and live stock. The following table of the principal farm crops for 1867 show their relative importance, and can be compared with those of 1870 on p. 206.

Products.	Amount of crop.	Avg. yld. per acre.	Number of acres.
Indian corn.....bushels	21,243,000	26.5	801,622
Wheat..... .....do....	870,000	9.2	94,565
Rye ....do....	39,000	13.2	2,954
Oats..... ....do....	392,000	16.7	23,473
Barley .....do....	4,000	15	266
Buckwheat .....do....	.....	.....	.....
Potatoes.... .....do....	323,000	94	3,436
Tobacco... ..... pounds	1,739,000	714	2,435
Hay..... ...tons	9,000	1.8	5,000
Total	.....	... .	933,751

The value of the bushel, pound, or ton, as stated in the above table, was: for Indian corn, $0.77; wheat, $2.01; rye, $1.31; oats, $0.83; barley, $2.00; potatoes, $1.02; tobacco, $0.23; hay, $20.75. Total value of crops for the year 1867, $18,371,800.—For the production of cotton, *A.* takes high rank in the Union, the average product per acre being 240 pounds, against 250 in Louisiana (maximum), and 145 in South Carolina (minimum). The plantations in *A.*, as in Louisiana, are mostly Mississippi bottom, unsurpassed for fitness in the world. The crop in 1860 was 367,393 bales of 400 lbs. each. Since then, the production has diminished proportionally to that already noticed in Alabama, and by the same causes.—In



Fig. 188.—COTTON-PLANT, (*Gossypium herbaceum.*)

1868, the total number and value of live stock was: 104,717 horses, $6,220,189; 48,435 mules, $2,981,658; 138,101 oxen and other cattle, $1,368,969; 108,111 milch cows, $2,244,384; 117,195 sheep, $315,255; 591,462 hogs, $2,179,534. Total value of live stock, $15,309,989—against $22,095,977 in 1860, and $17,222,506 in 1870.—*Industry.* *A.* has not engaged in manufactures to any considerable extent, having been restricted to the production of the simpler indispensable articles. In 1860, the State had 518 establishments, with a capital of $1,316,610. The annual product was $2,880,578. The cost of labor was $554,240, and of raw material $1,280,503, leaving a profit of $1,055,835, or 80 per cent on the capital. Over ¾ of this production consisted of lumber, flour, meal, and leather. Manufacturing enterprise was greatly stimulated during the civil war, but no statistics have been reported to show the amount of late improvements. The State has a large trade with New Orleans. An internal navigation of over 1,000 miles brings every part of the country in communication with the great streams of commerce. The settlement of the back country will add very materially to the volume of this domestic trade.—*Counties and Towns.* The State is divided into 75 counties:

Arkansas,	Desha,	Little River,	Pulaski,
Ashley,	Drew,	Madison,	Randolph,
Benton,	Franklin,	Marion,	St. Francis,
Boone,	Fulton,	Mississippi,	Saline,
Bradley,	Grant,	Monroe,	Sarber,
Calhoun,	Greene,	Montgomery,	Scott,
Carroll,	Hempstead,	Nevada,	Searcy,
Chicot,	Hot Springs,	Newton,	Sebastian,
Clarke,	Independence,	Ouachita,	Sevier,
Columbia,	Izard,	Perry,	Sharpe,
Conway,	Jackson,	Phillips,	Union,
Craighead,	Jefferson,	Pike,	Van Buren,
Crawford,	Johnson,	Polnsett,	Washington,
Crittenden,	Lafayette,	Polk,	White,
Cross,	Lawrence,	Pope,	Woodruff,
Dallas,	Lincoln,	Prairie,	Yell.

The principal towns are Little Rock, capital of the State, Arkansas Post, Helena, Pine Bluff, and Fort Smith.—*Education.* In 1860, *A.* had 4 colleges, with 225 students; 727 public schools, with 19,242 pupils; 119 academies and other schools, with 4,415 pupils. There were also 115 public libraries, comprising 21,221 volumes.—*Religion.* *A.* has 1,098 churches, of which 281 belong to the Baptists; 33 to the Christians; 7 to the Episcopalians; 505 to the Methodists; 65 to the Presbyterians; 71 to the Cumberland Presbyterians; 37 to the Catholics, and the rest to different sects.—*Government.* The governor is elected for 2 years by the people. The senate consists of not over 25 members elected for 4 years, and the house of representatives of 100 members, elected for 2 years. The judiciary consists of a supreme court of 5 judges, elected for 8 years; of 10 circuit courts, the judges of which are elected for 4 years.—*A.* sends 2 senators and 4 representatives to Congress. It is entitled to 6 electoral votes for President of the U. S.—*Debts.* Prior to the commencement of the late civil war, the financial condition of this State was good, the revenue being largely in advance of the expenditure. The entire debt, in 1876, amounted to $17,306,823.—*Population.* In 1870, *A* had 484,471 inhabitants, of whom 362,115 were white, 122,169 colored, 89 Indians, and 98 Chinese. The following counties have been organized since about 1860: Baxter, Clay, Dorsey, Faulkner, Garland, Howard, Lee, Logan, Lonoke, Miller, Seavey, Stone. Institutions for the blind and deaf and dumb are located at Little Rock. The State industrial school, at Fayetteville, supported by national grants of land for agricultural purposes, was organized in 1872. See also p. 206. *Pop.* (1880) 802,564, of which 210,622 colored.

Arkan'sas, in *Arkansas* State, an E.S.E. county, bordering E. on White river, and intersected by Arkansas river. *Area,* 1,200 sq. m. The *Great Prairie* occupies one-third of the surface, and has a fertile soil. Cap. Arkansas Post.

Arkan'sas Post, in *Arkansas,* a post-village in Arkansas co., on Arkansas river, 117 m. S.E. of Little Rock. Settled in 1685 by the French. It has a landing-place for steamboats.

Arkan'saw, in *Wisconsin,* a post-office of Pepin co.

Ark'dale, in *Wisconsin,* a post-office of Adams co.

Ark'low, a seaport and parish of Ireland, in the co. Wicklow, 40 m. S. by E. of Dublin; *pop.* 4,760.

Ark'port, in *New York,* a post-village of Steuben co., on the Canisteo river.

Ark'sutite, *n.* (*Min.*) A granular massive mineral of vitreous lustre; color white; translucent, brittle. *Comp.* aluminium 18·6, sodium 23·3, calcium 6·8, fluorine 51·3=100. Fuses at a red heat, and yields no water. Found in Greenland.

Ark'wright, SIR RICHARD, b. at Preston, England, in 1732. He devoted his mind to the invention of improved machinery for cotton-spinning, and at last succeeded in revolutionizing its entire mechanical system. He amassed a colossal fortune. D. 1792.

Ark'wright Summit, in *New York,* a post-township of Chautauqua co.

Ar'lund, in *Michigan,* a post-office of Jackson co.

Arles, (anc. *Arelas,* or *Arelate,*) a city of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhone, on the Rhone, 44 m. W.N.W. of Marseilles. It is principally notable as having been an important town when Gaul was invaded by Cæsar. It afterward became a Roman colony, and was long a rich and prosperous city. The Roman amphitheatre, capable of accommodating 30,000 spectators, yet remains, noble in its ruins. The great obelisk, and innumerable artistic remains, attest the former magnificence of this city.—*Manf.* Silk, soap, glass, &c. The emperor Constantine embellished *A.*, and his son Constantine II. was born here. In 855 it became the capital of the kingdom of Arelate, which was, in 933, united to that of Burgundy. *Pop.* 21,876.

Ar'lington, HENRY BENNET, EARL OF, an English statesman in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. He was a member of the famous administration nicknamed the *Cabal,* from the initials of its leading members. B. 1618; D. 1685.

Ar'lington, in *Illinois,* a post-office of Bureau co.

Ar'lington, in *Iowa,* a village of Montgomery co., about 20 m. N. of Clarinda.

Ar'lington, in *Massachusetts,* a twp. of Middlesex co.

Ar'lington, in *Michigan,* a post-township of Van Buren co., about 25 m. W. of Kalamazoo.

Ar'lington, in *Minnesota,* a post-village and township of Sibley co., 62 m. W.S.W. of St. Paul.

Ar'lington, in *Missouri,* a twp. of Phelps co., *pop.* 1,190.

Ar'lington, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Hancock co., about 11 m. S. of Findlay.

—A village of Montgomery county, about 15 m. N.W. of Dayton.

Ar'lington, in *Vermont,* a post-township of Bennington co., 106 m. S.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* 1,636. Here are extensive marble and limestone quarries, and a mineral spring.

Ar'lington, in *Wisconsin,* a township of Columbia co., *pop.* 822.

Ar'lington Heights, a range of hills in Fairfax co., Virginia, overhanging the Potomac, opposite to Washington. They were strongly fortified during the civil war. The Confederate General Lee had a residence here.

Ar'lon (anc. *Arolaunum*), a town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxembourg, 16 m. W.N.W. of Luxembourg; *pop.* 5,917.

Arm, *n.* [A.S. *arm, earm;* Lat. *armus;* Gr. *harmos,* from *arō,* probably originally *harō,* to join to.] (*Anat.*) The limb of the human body from the shoulder to the wrist. It is divided into arm and fore-arm. In the skeleton of the arm, or *brachium,* properly so called, there is one bone, the *humerus;* in that of the fore-arm, or *anti-brachium,* two bones, the *radius* and *ulna.*—See MUSCLES, SKELETON.

—Anything extending from the main body, trunk, or stem, as an inlet of the sea, a branch of a tree, &c.

> "Full in the centre of the sacred wood,
> An *arm* ariseth of the Stygian flood."—*Dryden.*

> "The trees spread out their *arms* to shade her face,
> But she on elbow lean'd."—*Sidney.*

—Power; might. In this sense is used "the secular *arm,*" &c.

> "O God, thy *arm* was here!
> And not to us, but to thy *arm* alone
> Ascribe we all."—*Shaks.*

(*Mil.*) A branch or department. So, the infantry, the cavalry, the artillery, &c., are each called an *arm* of the service.—Also [from the Fr. *arme*], a weapon or instrument of warfare; but in this sense it is seldom used in the singular, except in the compound fire-*arm.* See ARMS.

(*Naut.*) The name given to each extremity of a bibb, or bracket, attached to the mast of a ship for supporting the trestle-trees.—Also a part of the anchor, *q. v.*

To make bare the arm (Is. lii. 10) refers to the position of an ancient warrior ready for battle, and prepared to use his strength to the best advantage.

Arm's end, a phrase taken from boxing, in which the weaker man may overcome the stronger, if he can keep him from closing.

> "Such a one as can keep him *at arm's end,* need never wish for a better companion."

Arm, *v. a.* [Fr. *armer.*] To furnish with armor of defence, or weapons of offence.

> "And when Abram heard that his brother was taken captive, he *armed* his trained servants."—*Gen.* xiv. 14.

—To prepare for resistance; to protect; to strengthen; to defend.—To fortify, (in a moral sense.)

—*v. n.* To provide one's self with arms, weapons, or means of attack or resistance; to take or put in arms.

Arma'da, *n.* [Sp. from Lat. *arma,* armor, implements of war.] A fleet of armed ships; a squadron;—particularly applied to that great naval armament, which was called the *Invincible Armada,* fitted out in 1588, by Philip II., against Queen Elizabeth. It consisted of 150 ships, carrying about 20,000 soldiers and 8,000 sailors. The loss of the marquis of Santa Cruz, their admiral, and a violent tempest, the day after they sailed, retarded for some time the operations of the Spaniards. They arrived on the coast of the Netherlands in July, were thrown into disorder by a stratagem of Lord Howard, and in this situation were attacked with such impetuosity, that it became necessary to attempt to return. Contrary winds obliged the Spanish admiral, the Duke of Medina Sidonia, to make the circuit of Great Britain with the wreck of this magnificent armament. In passing the Orkneys, it was attacked by a violent storm, and only a feeble remnant returned to Spain.

Arma'da, in *Michigan,* a post-township of Macomb co. 35 m. N. by E. from Detroit.

Armadil'lo, *n.* [Sp. from Lat. *arma,* armor.] (*Zoöl.*) The Tatou, a genus of mammiferous quadrupeds, belonging to the order *Edentata,* readily distinguished from all others by the singular covering with which nature has protected them. This is a complete suit of armor, consisting of a triangular or oval plate on the top of the head, a large buckler over the shoulders and the haunches; and between this, disposed in transverse bands, which allow of freedom of motion to the body, similar bands in most species protecting also the tail. All this armor is attached to the skin of the body. The *A.* has a pointed muzzle, slightly extensive tongue, and

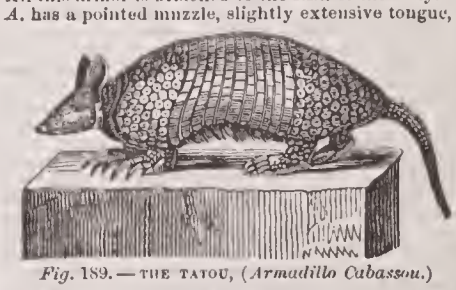


Fig. 189.—THE TATOU, (*Armadillo Cabassou.*)

powerful claws. All the species inhabit the warm and hot parts of America, dig burrows, and live upon vegetables, insects, and worms. The *A. Cabassou* is about 18

inches long to the tail, which is about 8 inches in length, has a flesh white, fat, tender, and very delicate. — The *Giant A.* of Cuvier is about 3 feet long. — See GLYPTODON.

—Also the name of a gen. of crustacea.—See ONISCIDÆ.

Armagh', a county of Ireland, in the prov. of Ulster, having Longh Neagh on its N. border. *Area*, 513 sq. m. Surface generally flat, and soil fertile. *A.* contains 8 baronies, and 28 parishes. *Pop.* 419,782.

Armagh', a city, and cap. of the above co., and the archepiscopal seat of the "Primate of all Ireland," 70 m. N. by W. of Dublin. Armagh is said to have been

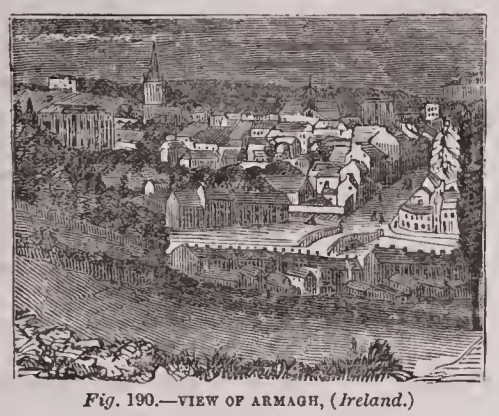


Fig. 190.—VIEW OF ARMAGH, (*Ireland.*)

founded by St. Patrick, A.D. 450. It is a fine city, and is the centre of a great inland trade. *Pop.* 8,801.

Armagh', in *Pennsylvania*, a post-town of Indiana co., 52 m. E. of Pittsburg.

—A township of Mifflin co.

Armagnac, (*ar-man-yak'*,) a small territory in the ancient French province of Gascony, (now a part of the deps. of Hautes-Pyrenees and Gers,) from which the counts of *A.* took their title. The chief town was Lectoure.

ARMAGNAC, (*Counts of,*) a family descended from the ancient dukes of Aquitaine and Gascony, many of whose members were mixed up with the public affairs which agitated Europe between the beginning of the 14th, and the end of the 15th centuries.

Armagnac', *n.* A species of French brandy, distilled in the dep. of Gers, and second in quality only to Cognac.

Ar'mament, *n.* [Lat. *armamentum.*] A force equipped for war, either naval or military. — Also used to signify weapons employed for war, whether in sea or land service. — More particularly applied to the number and strength of the batteries carried by a vessel of war.

Ar'mature, *n.* [Fr. from Lat. *armatura.*] Armor; something to defend the body from hurt.

"Others should be armed with hard shells; others with prickles: the rest that have no such *armature*, should be endued with great swiftness and pernicity."—*Ray on the Creation.*

(*Phys.*) A piece of soft iron affixed to the poles or extremities of a magnet, in order that its magnetic power may be preserved; for when a magnet is allowed to remain long without an *A.*, a considerable diminution of its strength occurs, owing to the disturbing influence of terrestrial magnetism. — See MAGNET.

Arm'-chair, Armed'-chair, *n.* An elbow-chair, or a chair with rests for the arms.

Armcolo'la Creek, in *Georgia*, enters the Etowa in the S.W. of Lumpkin co.

Armed, *p. a.* Furnished with arms, or weapons of offence or defence; furnished with the means of security. Fortified, (in a moral sense.)

(*Physics.*) Said of a magnet when furnished with an armature.

(*Bot.*) Furnished with prickles or thorns.

(*Her.*) Applied to the horns, hoofs, beak, or talons of any beast or bird of prey, when borne of a different color than the rest of their bodies.

Arme'nia, an extensive country of W. Asia, forming principally that table-land which lies between the Kur on the N. and the mountains of Kurdistan on the S., having the Euphrates on the W., and nearing the Caspian sea on the E. Lat. between 37° 50′ and 41° 40′ N.: Lon. 39° 20′ and 50° 40′ E. — *Area*, loosely estimated at 90,000 sq. m. Its principal mountain summit is Ararat (*q. v.*), and there are several other lofty chains. — *Rivers.* Some large rivers take rise in this country, as the Euphrates and Tigris, the Kur, the Araxes or Aras, and the Chorak. Its greatest lakes are those of Van, Urmiah, and Goukcha or Sevan. The soil is generally very fertile: in the higher parts all kinds of cereals may be cultivated, and the valleys produce excellent cotton, grapes, and tobacco. The ploughs used in agriculture are all drawn by teams of from 8 to 10 oxen or buffaloes. The only modern minerals are copper, iron, and rock-salt; but in ancient times the precious metals were also found. Many deserts exist, and the country is but thinly peopled. — *Climate.* Severe in winter, but in summer hot enough to ripen all manner of fruits. — *Inhabitants.* Mostly Turks, Persians, and Russians, with wandering hordes of Kurds and Turcomans. — *Prin. towns.* Erzeroum, Erivan, Van, Akhlat, &c. — *Pop.* estimated at about 2,000,000, but without good authority. *History. A.*, now long since extinct as a nation, was governed for a long period by independent princes, or by satraps of the Assyrian and Persian monarchs. It was the theatre of long wars between the Romans and Persians, in the 13th century was overrun by the Moguls, and in the next ceased to be an independent country. The people have since become diffused over nearly the whole world. Until of late years, *A.* was divided between Persia and the Ottoman empire; but the latter ceded to Russia, by the treaty of Adrianople, a considerable portion of her *A.* territories, and, in 1827, Russia acquired the prov. of Erivan from Persia. Prior to the war in 1877, Turkish *A.* was subdivided into the pashalics of Erzeroum, Kars, and Van. The Armenians have always been noted for their eminent commercial capacity, and at the present time a large portion of the foreign and internal trade of Turkey, Persia, S. Russia, and India, is in their hands. They are particularly expert in banking operations, and though shrewd and exacting, are considered less prone to practise deceit than the Greeks. — *Religion, &c.* As early as the 2d century, Christianity is said to have been introduced into *A.*, but it was not firmly established there until the 4th century by the exertions of bishop Gregory; and in the 5th, the Bible was translated into the Armenian langnage by Miesrob. It differs but little from that of the Greek Church. Since 1441, the *A.* people have recognized as their spiritual head, called by them *catholikos*, the patriarch of Etschmiadzin, near Erivan. Their theology differs from that usually styled orthodox, in attributing only one nature to Christ, and holding that the Spirit proceeds from the Father alone. A considerable number, however, belong to the Holy See, who are called *United Armenians.* Among this people the patriarchal system of life and manners prevails in its highest integrity. — *Language.* The ancient Armenian is harsh and overcrowded with consonants; and, while having Indo-Teutonic roots, it bears also an affinity with the Finnish, and some languages of N. Asia. It is now a defunct language, only surviving in books. The modern tongue is a mere compound of Persic and Turkish, corrupted into various dialects. By the Berlin treaty, since 1878, Great Britain assumes a sort of protectorate over Turkish *A.* See *A. and the Campaigns of* 1877, by Norton (London, 1878).

Arme'nia, in *Georgia*, a vill. of Scriven co.

Arme'nia, in *Pennsylvania*, a twp. of Bradford co.

Arme'nia, in *Wisconsin*, a post-twp. of Juneau co.

Armeni'aca, *n.* (*Bot.*) See PRUNUS.

Arme'nian, *a.* Pertaining to Armenia.

—*n.* A native of Armenia; the language of the country. See ARMENIA.

Armen'tières (*ar-man'ti-air*), a frontier town of France, dep. du Nord, on the Lys, 13 m. N.W. of Lille. — *Manf.* Linen fabrics, laces, thread, tobacco, &c. *Pop.* 12,124.

Arme'ria, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Plumbaginaceæ.* — The Thrift, *A. vulgaris*, found in the Middle and Southern States, near the sea-coast, is a neat and elegant plant, bearing in June showy flowers, rose-colored. It is an active diuretic. From two drachms to an ounce of the flowers, freshly gathered and quickly dried, should be gently boiled, and the patient allowed to drink of the decoction *ad libitum.* Some aromatic substance is added to the decoction, as anise or cinnamon. The remedy appears to cause the excretion of urine in a direct manner.

Ar'met, *n.* [Fr.] A kind of helmet, used from the 14th to the 16th centuries. — An *A. grand*, was an *A.* worn with the beaver. The *A. petit*, was an *A.* without a beaver, and supplied with a triple-barred face-guard. — See ARMOR.

Arm'ful, *n.; pl.* ARMFULS. As much as the arms can hold.

Arm'hole, *n.* The armpit. — A hole for the arm in a garment.

Armi'da, an imaginary personage in Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered.* She is represented as a very beautiful sorceress, employed by Satan to seduce Rinaldo and other crusaders. Rinaldo was conducted by *A.* to a remote island, where, in her splendid palace, surrounded by delightful gardens and pleasure-grounds, he utterly forgot his vows, and the great object to which he had devoted his life. To liberate him from his voluptuous bondage, two messengers from the Christian army — Carlo and Ubaldo — came to the island, bringing a talisman so powerful that the witchery of *A.* was thereby destroyed. Rinaldo escaped, but was followed by the sorceress, who, in battle, incited several warriors to attack the hero, and at last herself rushed into the fight. She was defeated by Rinaldo, who then confessed his love for her, persuaded her to become a Christian, and vowed to be her faithful knight. The story of *A.* has inspired Gluck with an admirable opera. Rossini has not been so successful: his opera on the same subject being far below his other compositions.

Armies'burgh, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Parke co.

Ar'miger, Armige'ro, *n.* [Lat. *arma*, arms, and *gerero*, to bear.] (*Her.*) Literally one who bears arms. The phrase was formerly applied to the attendant or esquire of a knight. It is a term of dignity now obsolete, entitling the bearer to hold rank above a simple gentleman, but below a knight.

"..... And a gentleman born, master parson, who writes himself '*Armigero*,' in any bill, quittance, or obligation, '*Armigero*.'" — *Shaks.*

See ESQUIRE.

Armig'erous, *a.* Bearing arms.

Armil'la, *n.* [Lat., from *armus*, the arm.] (*Antiq.*) An armlet, *q. v.*

(*Mech.*) An iron ring, hoop, or brace, in which the gudgeons of a wheel move. — *Worcester.*

(*Anat.*) The *A. membrosa* is that circular ligament which comprehends all the tendons of the whole hand, as if it were a circle.

Armil'lary, *a.* [Lat. *armilla*, a bracelet.] Consisting of rings or circles.

Armillary Sphere. (*Astron.*) An instrument which represents the great circles of the celestial sphere, the equator, ecliptic, tropics, equinoctial colure, &c. It is constructed of metal rings, representing these circles, fastened together in their relative positions, and movable on an axis passing through the poles; it is furnished with an horizon and meridian similar to those attached to the terrestrial, and the celestial globes. It was formerly much used by the early astronomers. It is now only used as an aid to instruction in astronomy, and is in this respect generally superseded by the celestial globe.

Ar'millated, *a.* Having bracelets.

Arm'ing, *n.* The act of taking arms.

(*Naut.*) A piece of tallow put in the cavity at the bottom of a lead, to bring up, in sounding, samples of the ground at the bottom of the sea. — *Worcester.*

Ar'mington, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Tazewell co., 45 m. N.N.E. of Springfield.

Armin'ian, *n.* One professing Arminianism.

—*a.* Relating to Arminius, or to his doctrines.

Armin'ianism, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The doctrine of Arminius, a Protestant divine, (*q. v.*) who maintained that God had predestinated the salvation or condemnation of individuals only from having foreseen who would and who would not accept of offered mercy. His chief opponent was Gomar, who, with the Calvinists, asserted that God had from all eternity, of his free good pleasure, elected some to everlasting life, while he had left others to unbelief and consequent perdition. After the death of Arminius, in 1609, his followers rapidly increased, and were vehemently attacked by the Calvinists. In 1610, they addressed a petition to the States of Holland for protection, from which they got the name of *Remonstrants.* The Calvinists put forth a counter-remonstrance, and in 1614, the States issued an edict granting full toleration to both parties. This displeased the Calvinists, who continued their persecutions, and at length, in 1619, the doctrines of the *A.* were condemned by the synod of Dort, and their clergy were driven from their churches, and forbidden the exercise of their ministry in public. Owing to this step, many left the country, and found refuge in France, England, and other places. The views of the *A.* are summed up in the following five articles:—1. That God had, from all eternity, determined to save all who, he foresaw, would persevere in the faith, and to condemn all who should continue in unbelief. 2. That Christ died for all men; but that only those who believe are really saved by his death. 3. That man is of himself incapable of true faith, and must therefore be born again, of God, through Christ, by the Holy Spirit. 4. That all good works are to be attributed to the grace of the Holy Spirit, which, however, does not force a man against his own inclination. 5. That God gives to the truly faithful the power to resist sin. With respect to the possibility of a fall from the state of grace, Arminius and his immediate disciples were undecided; but his followers came afterwards to the belief that it was possible. After 1630, the *A.* were again tolerated in Holland; but from that time, their opinions underwent a considerable change. They have inclined more and more to freedom of thought, and the rejection of creeds and confessions. They chiefly build on the necessity of moral duties and good works, and allow each one to interpret the Holy Scriptures for himself. They reject many articles of faith, and do away almost entirely with the necessity of succor from the Holy Spirit. The *A.* have, however, dwindled down to a very small body; but their tenets, more especially regarding predestination, have been adopted by various other denominations, as the *Wesleyan Methodists*, as well as by numerous individual members of other churches.

Armin'ius, or HERMANN, who by his intrepidity and success acquired the title of "the Deliverer of Germany," was son of Segimer, a chief of the Cherusci. Having been sent to Rome as a hostage, he was there educated, served in the Roman army, and for his valor was raised to citizenship, and knighted. But his attachment to his native country induced him to revolt, and he became one of the most powerful leaders of the discontented German nations. He drew Varus, the Roman commander on the Rhine, into that ambuscade in which he and nearly all his troops were slain, and completely baffled Germanicus; but, after having for years withstood the vast power of Rome, Arminius was assassinated by one of his own countrymen, in the 37th year of his age, A.D. 19.

Armin'ius, JAMES, a Protestant divine, B. at Oudewater, Holland, 1560, founder of the sect of the Arminians. In his public and private life, *A.* has been admired for his moderation: and though many gross insinuations have been thrown against him, yet his memory has been fully vindicated by the ablest pens. A life of perpetual labor and vexation of mind, at last brought on a sickness, of which he died, 1609. His writings were all on controversial and theological subjects. — See ARMINIANISM.

Armip'otent, *a.* [From Lat. *arma*, arms, and *potens*, powerful.] Powerful in arms.

Armis'onous, *a.* [Lat. *armisonus.*] Resounding with arms. (R.)

Ar'mistice, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *armo*, arms, and *sisto*, to stop.] The term given to a truce, or suspension of hostilities between two armies or nations at war, by mutual consent. It sometimes occurs owing to the exhaustion of both parties; at other times it is had recourse to with a view to arrange terms of peace. It may be either general or partial: the former, between two countries, the latter, limited to particular places, as between

two armies, or between a besieged fortress and its assailants. The former ordinarily requires ratification, but the latter is in the power of the commanders of the respective troops.

Arm'less, *a.* Without armor or weapons; defenceless.

Arm'let, *n.* [Lat., from *armilla*, a bracelet or large ornamental ring worn by the ancients upon the wrist or arm.] This ornament was, with the Medes and Persians, worn by both sexes, but among the Greeks it appears to have been adopted by the women only. The wearing of the *armilla*, or *A.*, is of high antiquity; for we read in 2 Sam. i. 10, that the Amalekite who slew Saul "took the crown that was upon his head, and the bracelet that was upon his arm." With the Romans, the wearing of the *A.* was regarded as a sign of effeminacy; but it was, nevertheless, a custom of the Roman generals to bestow armillæ upon soldiers, as an acknowledgment of extraordinary valor. The materials out of which the *A.* were made were as various as the designs into which they were fashioned, a twisted serpent being one of the most popular forms. The Danes, Norsemen, and Anglo-Saxons also wore the *A.* Now, as in ancient times, they



Fig. 191. — ASSYRIAN ARMLET.
From Nineveh Marbles. (British Museum.)

are sometimes made plain, sometimes enchased, sometimes with the ends not joined, and, sometimes, in a complete circle.

Armoire (*ärm-wär'*), *n.* [A Fr. word.] A clothes-press; a closet; a buffet.

Armo'ni, son of Saul, by Rizpah. (2 Sam. xxi. 8.)

Ar'monk, in *New York*, a post-office of Westchester co.

Ar'mor, Ar'mour, *n.* [From Lat. *arma*, arms; Fr. *armure.*] Defensive arms; any habit worn to protect the body in battle.

(*Hist.*) From the earliest dawn of the historic era we find mention of this defensive covering. Leather, brass, iron, and even gold were employed for their fabrication. According to Homer, the golden *A.* of Glaucus was worth 100 oxen, and from the description in the Iliad we may learn how highly ornamented was the shield of Achilles. An ancient Greek soldier's heavy *A.* was composed of his greaves (or leg-guards), cuirass (or thorax) protecting his back and chest, sword, massive round shield, helmet, and finally his spear. (See *Fig.* 194.) Among the Egyptians, metal *A.* seems to have been worn only by the monarchs and nobility. With the Romans, the attire of a soldier was almost identical with



Fig. 192. — A KNIGHT OF THE 15TH CENTURY.
Armed at all points.

that of the Greek warrior already described. The ancient Britons, Germans, and Gauls, it is supposed, had no other defensive *A.* than a shield. The Anglo-Saxon *A.* consisted of shield, helmet, neck-guard, and breast-plate, all constructed of leather or tough hide, and pantaloons, which were strengthened by a net-work of perforated steel lozenges, called *mascles.* They also wore a conical skull-cap, probably of leather, and had battle-axes, swords, and spears. In the Middle Ages, a knight, when attiring himself in his suit of steel, called *A.* or *harness*, as represented in *Fig.* 194, commenced with his feet, and, proceeding upward, put on successively his *sabatynes*, or steel clogs; his *greaves*, or shin-pieces; his *cuisses*, or thigh-pieces; his *breech of mail:* his *taillettes*, or enveloping-pieces below the waist; his *cuirass*, or breast-plate; his *vambraces*, or arm-coverings; his *rerebraces*, or shoulder-coverings; his *gauntlets;* next, he hung his dagger; put on his short sword; donned his cloak; cased his head in his *bassinet*, or *helmet;* fastened his long sword; took into his left hand his *penoncel* or lance; and, finally, he took up his shield. He was then said to be "*Armed cap-à-pie*," "from head to foot," or "*at all points.*" — A suit of *A.* was generally made of chain-mail; but in the 14th century, plate-armor came into use, and reached its acmé of splendor in the reign of Richard III., when it was often damascened and inlaid with gold. In the beginning of the 17th century, *A.* fell into general disuse, though Charles I. endeavored to revive the fashion of wearing a complete suit. The helmet and cuirass are still retained in several *elite* corps of the European armies, as, for instance, the English Royal Horse-Guards and Life-Guards, the French Cent-Gardes, and the Imperial Guard of the Czar of Russia, the French heavy cavalry called cuirassiers, &c.

Ar'mor-bear'er, *n.* One who carries the armor of another; an esquire.

Ar'morer, or **Ar'mourer,** *n.* One who fabricates arms or any warlike weapon. The armor-smiths, or makers of armor, were among the most skilful workers in metal during the feudal times: but their trade afterward fell away, after the invention of gunpowder. In most European armies, an *A.* is a soldier whose duty it is to take charge of, and keep in good condition, the arms of the troop or company to which he belongs. In the British navy, the *A.* is a warrant-officer, assisted by a subordinate, who is called *armorer's mate;* on shipboard he has under his care all the small arms, cutlasses, boarding-pikes, &c.

Armo'rial, *a.* Belonging to armor, or to the arms or escutcheon of a family.

A. ensigns, or *A. bearings.* (*Her.*) A term applied, collectively, to the shield and its charges, and the crest, helmet, and motto, belonging to any gentleman entitled to bear arms. In England, the supporters are also included in this expression. It is, however, properly applicable to the devices on the shield only, which are also termed *arms.* The figure (193) represents the *A. ensigns* or arms of the kingdom of Spain, which is described as escarteled 1 and 4 gules with argent towers, which are for *Castile;* 2 and 3 argent with lions of gules crowned Or, which are for *Leon;* enté-in-pointe of argent with a pomegranate of gules, having leaves of sinople, for *Granada;* under all, azure with three fleurs-de-lis of Or, which is for *Bourbon* (France).

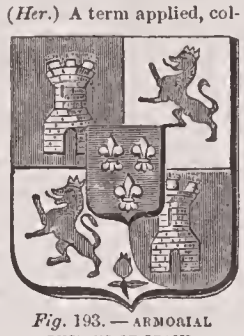


Fig. 193. — ARMORIAL ENSIGNS OF SPAIN.

Armor'ic, Armor'ican, *a.* Relating to Armorica.

Armor'ic, *n.* The language spoken in Armorica, which was one of the Celtic dialects.

Armor'ica. [Celt. *ar*, near, and *mor*, the sea.] The country of the Armorici; the name by which the people occupying the coast of Gaul between the Seine and the Loire were known to Cæsar. At a later period, the name *A.* was confined to the country afterward styled *Bretagne*, q. v.

Ar'mory, *n.* [From Lat. *armarium*, a place for arms.] A repository for arms and instruments of war; and also a manufactory of arms. — Armor or arms; warlike implements. — Armorial ensigns.

Ar'mour, *n.* See ARMOR.

Ar'moy, a parish of Ireland, in the co. of Antrim.

Arm'pit, *n.* The hollow place under the shoulder.

Arms, *n. pl.* [Lat. *pl. arma;* Fr. *pl. armes.*] In its general sense, this name, rarely used in the singular (see ARM), is applied to weapons of offence or defence; but it is more usually given to weapons of offence.

"*Arms* on armor clashing, brayed
Horrible discord."—*Milton.*

—War; hostility; warlike exploits.

"*Arms* and the man I sing."—*Dryden.*

(*Mil.*) The offensive weapons may be divided into two principal classes—those acting by explosion, and those that do not. The earliest offensive weapons (properly so called) were the club, and the bow and arrow. Afterward came into use the pike, lance, spear, dart, javelin, dagger, mace, battle-axe, chariot-scythe, dirk, bayonet, sword, &c. The balista, catapulta, and battering-ram, may be said to have been the precursors of the modern artillery. The invention of gunpowder led to the introduction of a great variety of offensive weapons, to be acted on by its agency. As all these *A.* will be described under their own headings, we will here but cursorily allude to their names, viz.: the hand-cannon, hand-gun, arquebus or harquebus, demi-haque, harquebut or hagbut, musket, wheel-lock, match-lock, caliver, carbine, escopette, fusil, blunderbuss, dragon, firelock, rifle, &c. — See also ARMOR, ARMY, ARTILLERY, &c.

To be in arms, to be in a state of hostility. — *To arms!* a summons to battle. — *To be under arms*, to be armed and ready for action. — *Stand of arms*, a complete set of arms for a single soldier, whether of infantry or cavalry; as rifle, bayonet, carbine, sabre, belts, cartridge-box, &c.

(*Her.*) See ARMORIAL.

(*Mech.*) The two parts of a balance or other lever on opposite sides of the fulcrum.

(*Law.*) Anything that a man wears for his defence, or takes in his hands, or uses in his anger, to cast at or strike at another.

(*Zool.*) The natural weapons of beasts, as claws, teeth, beak, &c.

Arms, (Bells of.) (*Mil.*) See BELL-TENT.

Arm's'-length, Arm's-reach, *n.* The length or reach of the arm. See ARM.

Arms, (Messenger at.) See MESSENGER-AT-ARMS.

Arms, (Sergeant at.) See SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

Arm'strong, JOHN, a Scotch poet and physician. In 1744 he published the *Art of Preserving Health*, a didactic poem, which is his best work. D. 1779.

Arm'strong, an American general, who distinguished himself in the Indian wars. He defended Fort Moultrie, and was in the battle of Germantown. D. 1795.

A., JOHN, son of the preceding, b. 1758, was also a general, who at the age of 18 joined the Revolutionary army, contrary to the wishes of his parents; was aide-de-camp to Mercer at the battle of Princeton, received him into his arms when he fell, and afterward served as major under Gates. Just before the close of the war, he wrote a series of anonymous articles which are celebrated as the *Newburgh Letters*, the effect of which was so great, that Washington felt called upon to issue an address to counteract their influence. He was subsequently Secretary of State for Pennsylvania, a member of the first Congress, a United States Senator from New York, and Minister to France under Madison. He passed the latter part of his life in literary and agricultural pursuits. D. 1843.

Arm'strong, SIR WILLIAM GEORGE, a distinguished English engineer, b. at Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1810; principally known for the invention of the gun which bears his name. *A.* has been knighted, and the office of chief-engineer created for him. — See ARMSTRONG GUN.

Arm'strong, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Wabash co., 9 m. N.N.E. of Mount Carmel.

Arm'strong, in *Indiana*, a post-township of Vanderburgh co.

Arm'strong, in *Pennsylvania*, a W. county, organized in 1800, and named in honor of General Armstrong. *Area*, about 750 sq. m. The surface is hilly, and in many places unfit for cultivation, but the county is very rich in iron, stone coal, limestone, and salt. — *Rivers.* Allegheny and Kiskiminetas rivers; Red Bank, Mahoning, Cowanshannock, and Crooked creeks. *Cap.* Kittanning. *Pop.* in 1870, 43,385.

—A township of Indiana co.

—A township of Lycoming co.

Arm'strong Academy, in *Indian Territory*, a post-office of the Choctaw nation.

Arm'strong Gun, *n.* (*Mil.*) A piece of ordnance possessing great power and precision, invented by Sir William Armstrong, and first used by the English in China, in 1860, with remarkable effect. The following are its leading characteristics and qualities: — 1. Its lightness in comparison with other guns, the *A.* 32-pounder weighing about 26 cwt., and the older kinds about 57 cwt., respectively. 2. The economy effected in the consumption of powder, half the quantity used to charge an ordinary gun being sufficient for an *A.* of the same calibre. 3. The length of range attained, shot and shell having been thrown by this arm to a distance of more than 5 miles. 4. Its non-liability to injury arising from repetitive firing, from the peculiar method of its manufacture. 5. The great accuracy of aim to be arrived at, objects of small size being hit 9 times out of 10, at a distance of from 4,000 to 5,000 yards, at which they are but just perceptible to the naked eye, the *apparent* size, at that distance, of an object 10 ft. square, being less than a postage-stamp. 6. The adaptation of the convenient method of breech-loading. 7. And lastly, the peculiar construction of the elongated shells, formed of separate pieces, 50 in number, fitted together in an external covering of iron, and provided with fuses that can be regulated with such exactness that the missile can be fired through a thick mass of solid timber without injury to itself, or that explosion can be insured with the slightest degree of concussion, or at any point of its path between the muzzle of the gun and the object at which it is directed. To insure strength, coupled with lightness and durability, the gun is made of pieces of the very best wrought iron, which are put together in a manner similar to that used in making gun-barrels out of nails, horse-shoes, and pieces of rod-iron, which are twisted round a steel bar, and hammered together. The bore of the gun is rifled by machinery, with a large number of small grooves close together. These grooves form a complete twist round the bore in a distance of 10 feet, and there are as many as 40 in a gun of 2½ inches bore. It differs in this respect from an ordinary rifled gun, which has only 2, 3, or 4 grooves. The shot and shell used for the *A.* are elongated, the length being about 3 times the diameter. Bands of thin lead are attached to them, that they may take the form of the rifled interior of the bore when forced forward by the explosion of the charge, and acquire a rotatory motion as soon as they have left the muzzle. In order to load the gun at the breech, an aperture is cut into the bore at the breech, and from the upper side, rather wider than the bore itself, and long enough to admit the shot or shell with the charge of powder, which is pushed forward

into the bore by the hand. After loading the gun, this aperture is closed by a movable breech-piece, faced with a copper disc at the end next the charge. This disc is forced into the bore immediately behind the charge, by a screw which passes through the breech end of the gun, and presses forward the breech-piece when turned by the hand-lever attached to it; the copper expands at the moment of explosion, and prevents all escape of gas. The end of the breech-piece nearest the charge, as well as the copper disc, is bored to receive a small discharging cartridge, and the touch-hole for the detonating plug which fires this cartridge is formed in the upper side of the breech-piece, and passes into the bore which contains it, so that, when the gun is to be discharged, the detonating plug is struck, and the small discharging cartridge thereby fired, which communicates its fire to the charge. Many men-of-war and shore-batteries are furnished with *A.* of very large calibre, some capable of discharging shot 100 pounds in weight. The lightness of the 9 and 12-pounders renders them well suited for field-batteries and horse-artillery. Nevertheless, owing to the comparatively recent introduction of new and improved guns, as the Blakely, Whitworth, &c., it is understood that the English government has decided on replacing the *A.* gun by one or other of the newly invented arms. See CANNON, p. 467.

Arm'strong's Corners, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Fond du Lac co.

Arm'strong's Grove, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Emmett co.

Arm'strong's Mills, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Belmont co.

Armu'chee, in *Georgia*, a post-office of Floyd co.

Ar'my, *n.* [Fr. *armée*, from Lat. *armo* or *arma*.] In a general sense, an army is the whole armed force raised for the defence of a country by land. In a limited sense, it denotes a large body of soldiers, consisting of horse and foot, completely armed, and provided with artillery, ammunition, provisions, &c., under a commander-in-chief, having lieutenant-generals, major-generals, brigadiers, and other officers under him. An *A.* is generally divided into a certain number of corps, each consisting of brigades, regiments, battalions, and squadrons; when in the field, it is formed into lines. The first line is called the vanguard, the second the main body, the third the rearguard, or corps of reserve. The middle of each line is occupied by infantry; the cavalry forms the right and the left wing of each line, and sometimes squadrons of horse are placed in the spaces between the battalions. —The *materiel* of an army, as the French term it, consists of the horses, stores, provisions, and everything necessary for service. —*Armies* are, moreover, distinguished according to their manner of service, as *blockading A.*, *A. of observation*, *A. of reserve*, &c.

(*Hist.*) The earliest trained *A.* of which we have any account was that of Sesostris, king of Egypt, about 1600 B. C. It was organized for the purpose of conquering the world, and consisted, according to Diodorus Siculus, of 600,000 infantry, 24,000 cavalry, and 27,000 war-chariots. In the reign of David, the Jews acquired considerable military skill. Solomon introduced cavalry, and also chariots into his *A.* Subsequently, the Persians came to be distinguished for their military achievements. The strength of their army, however, consisted in its cavalry. Their infantry seems to have been little better than an armed mob, and hence the repeated defeats that they sustained from comparatively small bodies of Greeks. The *A.* of Xerxes for the invasion of Greece is said, inclusive of the sea forces, to have amounted to upward



Fig. 194. — HEAVY-ARMED GREEK WARRIOR.
(From Hope's *Costumes of the Ancients.*)

of 2,500,000 fighting-men. Arrian says that Darius brought into the field against Alexander, 1,000,000 infantry, 40,000 cavalry, 200 chariots armed with scythes, and many elephants. In Greece, the people were early inured to arms, and among them the Spartans were pre-eminently distinguished for their perfect discipline, and high military training. They first introduced the *phalanx*, a particular mode of arranging the infantry, (see PHALANX.) As regards the Athenian military strength, we are told that they had 10,000 heavy-armed troops at Marathon. The Macedonian *A.* of Philip was the first standing *A.* in Greece, and in its train we find artillery in the form of basiliæ and catapultæ. In Alexander's reign, the strength of this *A.* was much increased, for we find that at Arbela they mustered 32,000 heavy infantry, 16,000 light infantry, and 4,000 cavalry, besides several thousand auxiliaries; making an *A.* altogether of probably 60,000 men. The Carthaginians under Hannibal may be estimated at, at least, 100,000. The Roman *A.*, in its best days surpassed, in organization and discipline, all preceding armies. Its basis was the *legion*, comprising both infantry and cavalry to the extent of from about 5,000 to 6,000 men, (see LEGION.) Their cavalry had nearly the same armor as the heavy-armed infantry. The total number of Roman legions under Augustus was 25; under Alexander Severus, 32; but in the latter, and corrupt days of the empire, their military power declined and degenerated into a feeble militia, which was easily overthrown by the Northern barbarians. After the subversion of the Roman empire, the feudal system which was introduced, was hostile to the establishment of large armies. Military service was the tenure by which occupiers held their lands; and while the barons enjoyed unlimited authority over their vassals, and were frequently at war with their neighbors, there were no great armies. In the 11th century the Crusades aroused men's minds, and called forth the whole energies of Europe. Mighty armies were marched into Asia to deliver the Holy Land from the domination of the Infidels. Charles VII., of France, was the first to introduce standing armies in Europe, after the fall of the Roman empire. — The history of modern armies may, properly, date from the invention of gunpowder, and is divided into 7 periods: — 1. From the first employment of cannon to the campaign of Charles VIII. in Italy. 2. From the end of the 15th to the middle of the 16th century: it comprises the wars of the French, Germans, and Spaniards in Italy. 3. The war of the *Independence of the Netherlands*, from 1568 to 1609. This war led to great improvements in the organization and tactics of armies. By skill and discipline, a people, mostly merchants and manufacturers, nerved by oppression, coped with and ignominiously expelled from their country, the forces of the then greatest European military power. 4. The period of the *Thirty Years' War* in Germany, extending from 1618 to 1648. In this war Gustavus Adolphus greatly changed the character and tactics of armies. He abandoned the dense formation of his predecessors, introduced lighter weapons, and made many improvements in artillery. 5. Comprehends the wars of the French in Italy, Germany, and the Netherlands, as well as the Northern and Turkish wars, and embraces a period of 90 years, from 1648 to 1738. In the wars of Louis XIV., during this period, great improvements were introduced in the art of carrying on military operations, under such generals as Turenne, Luxembourg, and Condé; while opposed to them were Marlborough, Eugene of Savoy, and other commanders. Standing armies now attained an extent hitherto unexampled. Instead of the 14,000 men maintained by Henry IV., Louis XIV., after the peace of Nimeguen, had an *A.* of 138,000 men. To this period, too, belong the wars of Charles XII., under whom the Swedish infantry reached a high degree of perfection. 6. This period includes the three Silesian wars, and extends from 1745 to the breaking out of the French revolution in 1792. The Prussians had been for some time increasing their standing army and improving their military discipline, so that when Frederick the Great ascended the throne, in 1740, he found himself at the head of an efficient *A.* of about 80,000 men. This *A.* he greatly increased and improved, until Prussian tactics became a pattern for all other European states. The 7th, and last period, extends from the first French revolution down to the present time. The standing armies and the military science of this period far outnumber and surpass those of any one preceding. — Under the names of the principal modern nations will be given the latest information on their respective armies.

Ar'nald, a Spanish churchman, who lived in the 13th century. — See AMALRIC.

Ar'nauld, an ancient French family of Auvergne, which distinguished itself both in civil and military affairs, and from which are here selected:

A., ANTOINE, an advocate at Paris, B. 1560, distinguished for his powerful and successful defence of the university of Paris against the Jesuits, in 1594. By this he drew on himself the hatred of the Jesuits, but remained, till his death, in 1618, in possession of his honors, and was esteemed the greatest lawyer of his time. His twenty children formed the rallying point of the sect of Jansenists (see JANSENIUS) in France; the daughters and grand-daughters as nuns, in Port Royal, the sons as members of the learned society, who shut themselves up in this monastery, and are known under the name of *Messieurs du Port Royal*. A son of his eldest daughter, Isaac le Maître de Sacy, also united himself to this society, and, as translator of the Bible that appeared at Mons, played an important part in the history of Jansenism.

A., ROBERT D'ANDILLY, eldest son of Antoine, born at Port Royal, in 1588, died in 1674, made himself known as a very correct French writer, by his religious poems and tracts, and his translations of Josephus's History of the Jews, and of Davila's works. He was far surpassed in intellect by his youngest brother.

A., ANTOINE, known as *the Great A.*, was the youngest child of the lawyer Antoine, B. 1612. Under the guidance of the abbot of St. Cyr, John du Vergier de Hauranne, first head of the JANSENISTS in France, he devoted himself to theology, and was received, in 1643, among the doctors of the Sorbonne. In the same year, he attacked the Jesuits in two works, *De la frequente Communion*, and *La Theologie Morale des Jesuites*, the first of which occasioned much controversy, because it applied the principles of the Jansenists to the receiving of the sacrament. He excited similar controversies by his work, *De l'Autorité de St. Pierre et de St. Paul residente dans le Pape*, 1645, by the opinion therein maintained, that the two apostles should be regarded as of equal rank, and as founders of the Roman Catholic Church. After 1650, when Jansenism had become an object of public odium, and the watchword of an important party in the state, Arnauld engaged in all the quarrels of the French Jansenists with the Jesuits, the clergy, and the government, was their chief writer, and was considered their head. The intrigues of the court occasioned his exclusion from the Sorbonne, 1656, and the persecutions which compelled him to conceal himself. After the reconciliation between Pope Clement IX. and the Jansenists, 1668, he appeared in public, and enjoyed the homage which even the court did not refuse to his merits and talents. To satisfy his love of controversy, he attacked the Calvinists in many controversial tracts, and, with his friend Nicole, composed the great work. *La Perpétuité de la Foi de l'Église Cathol. touchant l'Eucharistie*, in opposition to them. On account of the new persecutions of the court, or rather of the Jesuits, he fled, in 1679, to the Netherlands, employed himself, in his exile, in controversial writings against the Calvinists and the Jesuits, and died, in want, at a village near Liege, 1694. He was a man of a vigorous and consistent mind, full of solid knowledge and great thoughts; in his writings, bold and violent to bitterness; undaunted in danger, and of irreproachable morals. He is acknowledged to have done much for the improvement of morality in the Catholic Church; yet would his genius have been far more useful to the Church and to literature, had not his situation and character involved him in a multitude of controversies, which rendered his literary activity, for the most part, fruitless to posterity.

A., ANGÉLIQUE, daughter of Robert, B. 1624, abbess at Port Royal des Champs, where she had been educated by her aunt, Marie Jaqueline Angelique *A.*, sister of the great *A.* She was a determined Jansenist, as were all the family of the *A.* Mother Angélique de Saint Jean, which was her conventual name, had much to endure, but she met misfortunes with intrepidity; D. 1684. She was learned without being pedantic, pious without bigotry, and gentle to others in proportion as she was severe to herself. — See PORT ROYAL DES CHAMPS.

Arnauld'ville, in *Louisiana*, a post-office of St. Landry parish.

Ar'nauts, or AR'NAOUTS, the name given by the Turks to the inhabitants of ALBANIA, *q. v.*

Ar'nay-le-Duc, a small town of France, dep. of Côte d'Or, 29 m. S W. of Dijon, near which, in 1550, the great Huguenot chief, admiral Coligny, defeated the royal army commanded by the Marshal de Cossé.

Arndt', ERNST MORITZ, a distinguished German patriot and poet, B. in Rügen, 1769. He was educated at Greifswalde and Jena, and while at the first-named university he published his *History of Serfdom in Pomerania and Rügen* — a work which highly excited against him the animosity of the German nobility. In 1807 appeared the first volume of his *Geist der Zeit* ("Spirit of the Time"), which contained such bitter attacks on Napoleon, that *A.* was forced, after the battle of Jena, to seek refuge in Stockholm, where he remained until 1809. On the outbreak of the war in 1812, he withdrew to Russia. During this, and the years immediately following, appeared those national tracts and poems from his pen, which evoked the patriotic enthusiasm of the German people, and largely contributed to the expulsion of the French from their country. His finest poem (or martial hymn), *Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland?* (What is the German's Fatherland?) has since become almost the national anthem of Germany. Subsequently, his liberal political opinions involved him in comparative disgrace with the Prussian government. In 1848, Professor *A.* was a deputy from Rhenish Prussia to the German National Assembly at Frankfort, which he quitted on 21st May, 1849, along with the rest of the Gagern or constitutional party. The last occasion upon which he used his pen was during the Schleswig-Holstein war, when, in what he termed *The Last Words of E. M. Arndt of Rügen*, he made a spirited and vigorous appeal to the country, in his old style of patriotic fervor. A new selection from his poems was published at Leipzig, in 1850; D. 1860.

Arndt', JOHANN, a famous German theologian, and one of the most popular religious writers of the Lutheran Church; B. at Ballenstadt, in 1555. In 1577, he studied at Wittenberg, whence he proceeded to Strasbourg, and afterward to Basle. In 1611, he was called to be general superintendent at Zelle, where he died on the 11th May, 1621. His most famous work is his *Vom wahren Christenthum*, or "True Christianity." It produced a powerful reaction in Germany, and has been translated into all the European tongues, and even into some of the Oriental languages. The so-called pietism of *A.* and his followers has had an immense theological influence on the continent of Europe. An excellent edition of his principal works was published by Krummacher, in 1852.

Arne', THOMAS AUGUSTINE, a famous English musical composer, B. in London, 12th March, 1710. He from an early age became a devoted enthusiast in the musical art, and indulged his passion by the production of operas,

oratorios, &c., some of which, as his *Rosamond*, *Zara*, *Judith*, and *Artaxerxes*, established his reputation, during that epoch, as a musical composer of the highest class. He also wrote the music for the revival of Milton's *Masque of Comus*; in which first appeared the song of *Rule Britannia*, since acknowledged as the national air of England. D. 1778.—His son Michael, also a composer, is principally known for his opera of *Cymon*, produced in 1767.

Arnee', *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the *Bos arde*, an inhabitant of the highlands of Hindostan, where it is known under the name of *arria*. It is closely allied to the common wild buffalo, and is remarkable for strength and courage, qualities admirably seconded by a pair of horns measuring from 4 to 6 feet in length, and arching in the form of a bold crescent.

Arnee', two towns of Hindostan, in the British presidency of Madras.

Ar'nettsville, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Monongalia co.

Ar'ney, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Owen co.

Ar'neytown, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Hanover township, Burlington co., 15 m. S.E. of Trenton.

Arn'heim, a fortified city of Holland, cap. of Guelderland, on the Rhine, about 50 m. from Amsterdam. It stands on the right bank of the Rhine, which is here crossed by a bridge of boats. It is well-built, and possesses fortifications which, in 1702, were much improved by the famous engineer Cohorn. *Manuf.* Cottons, woollens, tobacco, and paper. *Pop.* 32,479. *A.* was taken from the Spaniards in 1585, and by the Prussians from the French in 1813.

Arn'heim, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Brown co., 100 m. S.S.W. of Columbus; *pop.* 117.

Arn'hem Bay, in *Australia*, a spacious inlet in Arnhem Land, at the N.W. extremity of the Gulf of Carpentaria: Lat. 12° 11′ S.; Lon. 136° 3′ E.

Arn'hem Land, on the N. coast of Australia, is a tract of country discovered by the Dutch in 1618. It comprises all the territory between the Gulf of Carpentaria and Anson's Bay, stretching in E. Lon. from about 129° to about 137°; and in Lat. extending indefinitely southward from about 12° S.

Ar'nica, *n.* [Perhaps from Gr. *ptairo*, to sneeze.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Asteraceæ*. The most important species is *A. montana*, known by the names of mountain-tobacco, and German leopard-bane. It is a perennial, herbaceous plant, found growing in the meadows of the cooler parts of Europe, and also of the Western States of N. America. The florets are of a yellow color, tinged with brown. The whole plant, when fresh, possesses a strong and disagreeable odor, and an acrid, bitter taste. All parts of the plant have striking medicinal properties, but the flowers constitute the part generally preferred. The preparation known as *tincture of A.*, which is obtained by macerating the flowers with alcohol, is now largely employed by the public as an external application for bruises; and notwithstanding the contempt with which its powers have been spoken of by eminent members of the medical profession, it has gradually gained ground among practitioners, and will probably be included with other novelties in the revised Pharmacopœia. The flowers, though not much used internally, have been occasionally employed as a substitute for Peruvian bark, and are said to have proved beneficial in cases of amaurosis and chronic rheumatism. Preparations of *A.* are much used by the homœopathists. The species *A. mollis* is found in ravines on the White Mountains.



Fig. 195.—ARNICA MONTANA.

Ar'nica, Oil of. (*Chem.*) Both the roots and the flowers of *A. montana* contain volatile oil. The oil obtained from the flowers has a yellow or brownish-green color, dissolves in 10 to 60 pts. of absolute alcohol, and forms a solid resin when treated with nitric acid.

Ar'nica, Tincture of. See Aanica.

Ar'nicine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A bitter principle in the flowers of the *A. montana*.

Ar'nim, Elizabeth von, more usually styled Bettina Brentano, b. at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, in 1785. She spent part of her youth in a cloister, and while extremely young, conceived an ardent passion for the poet Goethe, at that time nearly 60. She possessed considerable literary ability, as is testified by her letters written to Goethe. In later years she published several works on social reform. D. 1859.

Ar'nim, or **Arn'heim,** Johann Georg, Baron von, commander-in-chief of the Saxon army during a part of the Thirty Years' War, b. in the Mark of Brandenburg, 1586. He was first employed by Gustavus Adolphus, whom he left, in 1626, to take a command under Wallenstein. He entered the service of the Elector of Saxony in 1630; and in the year following commanded the Saxon troops in the great battle of Leipzig. On the 3d May, 1634, he defeated the Imperialists at Liegnitz, but after the treaty of Prague, in 1635, he retired from public life. D. 1641.

Ar'nim, Ludwig Achim von, a distinguished German romancist; b. in 1781, at Berlin. His fictions are too fantastic and bizarre; but he possesses deep feeling, considerable humor, and great powers of observation. His *Complete Works* were published at Berlin, in 1839–1846, in 19 vols. D. 1831.

Ar'nis, an island of Denmark, containing a small fishing town of the same name, on the Schlei.

Ar'no, a large and famous river of Italy, in Tuscany, rising in the Apennines, at Monte Falterona, and pursuing generally a W. course, by Florence and Pisa, enters the Mediterranean sea 5 miles below the latter city. Its entire length is estimated at about 175 miles. This river has an uncertain navigability, dependent upon the influences of the seasons, and is so liable to floods at times, that it has been embanked for a great distance from its mouth. *A.* is the *Arnus* of the Romans. The *Val d'Arno* ("Valley of Arno"), between Florence and Pisa, is one of the richest and loveliest vales in Italy.

Ar'no, in *Illinois*, a village of Coles co., about 6 m. N.E. of Mattoon.

Ar'no, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Douglas co.

Ar'nold, Benedict, an American general, was b. at Norwich, Connecticut, in 1740. He was settled in extensive business at New Haven when the war of Independence broke out. After the news of the battle of Lexington, he raised a body of volunteers, and received a colonel's commission. After commanding, for a short time, a small fleet upon Lake Champlain, he was, along with General Montgomery, charged with the difficult duty of leading a force of 1,100 men across the wilds of the country to Quebec, to stir up rebellion there, and displace the British garrison. In this unsuccessful attempt, Montgomery was killed, and *A.* severely wounded. After this, we find him in various important commands, but as often involved in quarrels with Congress and his fellow-officers. It would be of little interest now to enter into a detail of his grievances. He seems to have been a singularly brave, but reckless and unprincipled man. Washington valued him for his acts of daring, and would gladly have overlooked his faults; but Congress and his brother-officers regarded him with dislike, and sought every possible means to humble and annoy him. After many disputes about the honor that was due to him for his services, he was invested with the government of Philadelphia. There his imprudence was most marked; indeed, it would be difficult to clear him from the charge of actual dishonesty. He was brought before a court-martial: four charges were urged against him; two of these were found proven, and he was sentenced to be reprimanded by the commander-in-chief. *A.* could not bear the affront, nor longer endure the difficulties into which he had brought himself. He, accordingly, formed the disgraceful design of deserting to the ranks of the enemy, and put himself in communication with Sir Henry Clinton, the British commander. Major André was sent by Sir Henry to negotiate with *A.*, and they had an interview near West Point, which fortress *A.* had offered to surrender to the enemy. On his way to the British camp, however, the young officer fell into the hands of the Americans, and the whole plot was of course discovered. The news of André's capture reached *A.* just in time to enable him to make his escape, and reach the British camp in safety. There he retained his rank of brigadier-general, and fought with as much daring against the cause of American independence, as he had before fought against the royal forces. He took command in an expedition against Virginia, and again in an incursion into his native State. Afterward he served in Nova Scotia and the West Indies, and at last settled in England, where he d. in 1796.

Ar'nold, Thomas, D.D. One of the most distinguished English divines and historians of the present century; b. at Cowes, 1795. He entered Oxford university in 1811, and was elected a Fellow of Oriel Coll. in 1815. While in this position, he was the friend and contemporary of the poet Keble, of Copleston, and of Archbishop Whately. In 1828, *A.* was elected to the head-mastership of Rugby School, which office he held until his death, and raised it, by the enlightened system of education he inaugurated, to the highest rank among the great public schools of England. Under his auspices, the antiquated scholastic system became revolutionized. In politics he was an advanced liberal, so much so, indeed, that he was at one time denounced by some of the clergy for what they termed the Jacobinism of his views. In 1841 he was appointed Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford, and d. 12th June, 1842. As a writer, *A.*'s works consisted mainly of a *History of Rome*, completed to the end of the Punic war; a *Commentary on the New Testament*, and a *Treatise on Church and State*. Fearless, disinterested, transparently truthful, religious without cant, and zealous without rancor, *A.* produced through life the impression on his warmest opponents of a man whom it was impossible not to respect. Few men in modern times have so well realized and represented the ideal of the old knightly character as the Rugby schoolmaster. Like Bayard, he was pre-eminently *sans peur et sans reproche*. His life has been written by Dean Stanley, one of his old pupils.

Ar'nold of Brescia, one of the reformers prior to the Reformation, a disciple of Abelard of Paris, and of Berengarius. As early as the middle of the 12th century, his bold spirit, his scriptural knowledge, and his eloquence, had succeeded in arousing France and Italy against the abuses of the Roman Church. Driven by the clergy from Italy, he sought refuge in Zurich, where he made many converts. At length, through the instigation of St. Bernard of Clairvaux, he was charged with heresy, and excommunicated by Pope Innocent II. At this juncture, serious popular tumults occurred at Rome, and *A.*, hastening thither, was received with great cordiality, and soon vested with supreme power. In 1155, however, Adrian IV. interdicted and expelled him the city. For a time he sheltered in Campagna, but was seized, and taken back to Rome, where he was executed, and his ashes were thrown into the Tiber. *A.* was a man of great eloquence and sanctity. He taught that Christ's kingdom was not of this world; that temporal dignities and large independent revenues ought not to be held by the clergy; and that nothing should be left to them but spiritual authority, and a moderate subsistence. He is also reckoned by Dr. Wall among those who denied the scriptural authority of infant baptism. His followers were called *Arnoldists*, and held the same opinions as the Waldenses.

Ar'nold, Matthew, an eminent living English poet, b. 24th Dec., 1822, was educated at Winchester, and Rugby. In 1844 he obtained the Newdegate prize-poem at Oxford, in which university he was elected Convocation Professor of Poetry in 1866. *Balder*, his most considerable poem, is derived from the Norse mythology. As a poet, he has little in common with the prevailing tastes of the age. His verse is always calm, chaste, and noble; and there is throughout his style of thought a certain antique grandeur, strikingly in contrast with most modern poems. In 1873 he pub. *Literature and Dogma*.

Ar'nold of Winkelried, a Swiss hero, who, at the battle of Sempach in 1386, sacrificed himself to insure victory to his countrymen. The Austrian knights, dismounted, had formed themselves into a phalanx which the Swiss vainly strove to pierce; when *A.*, rushing on the spear points of the enemy, and burying several in his breast, thus opened a gap in the fence of steel. The Swiss rushed in through the opening, and routed the Austrians with great slaughter.

Ar'nold, in *Indiana*, a village of Rush co., about 30 m. W.S.W. of Richmond.

Ar'noldists, *n. pl.* See Arnold of Brescia.

Ar'noldsburgh, in *W. Virginia*, a post-office of Calhoun district.

Ar'nold's Creek, in *Indiana*, flowing into the Ohio river 2 m. from Rising Sun.

Ar'nold's Mills, in *S. Carolina*, a post-office of Pickens co.

Ar'nold's Store, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Anne Arundel co.

Ar'noldsville, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Buchanan co.

Arnold'ton, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Campbell co., 110 m. W.S.W. of Richmond.

Arnol'fi di Cam'bio, or di La'po, one of the most eminent architects and sculptors of Italy, was b. at Florence in 1232. The most celebrated of his architectural works are, the churches of Santa Croce, the Cathedral, and Or San Michele, at Florence, in which the gradual transition from the Gothic severity to the Italian elegance is markedly represented. This structure was completed after the death of *A.* by Brunelleschi, between 1433 and 1444. D. 1300.

Ar'non, in *Illinois*, a village of Will co., about 36 m. S. from Chicago.

Ar'not, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Tioga co.

Ar'not, or **Ar'nut,** *n.* [Ger. *erdnuss.*] The earth-nut or pig-nut: the root of the *Bunium bulbocastanum*.

Ar'nott, Neil, M.D., an eminent Scottish physicist; b. at Aberdeen, in 1788. In 1811, he settled in medical practice in London, and in 1827 published his great work, *Elements of Physics, or Natural Philosophy, General and Medical*. He is also known as the inventor of the "*A.* stove," the "*A.* ventilator," and the "water-bed."

Arnot'to, *n.* See Annotto.

Ar'nould, *Madeleine Sophie*, a celebrated French actress, b. at Paris, 1744; d. 1803. Though famous as a comedienne and a singer, Sophie made herself still more illustrious by her wit, which was satirical and caustic. Many of her sayings are recorded in *Arnouldiana, ou Sophie Arnould et ses Contemporains*, and still retain currency as *bons mots*. When the priest of St. Germain l'Auxerrois gave her the extreme unction, she suddenly said to him, "*Je suis comme Magdeleine, beaucoup de péchés me seront remis, car j'ai beaucoup aimé.*"

Arns'berg, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, cap. of a circle of the same name, on the Ruhr, 57 m. N.E. of Cologne. Here the manufacture of potash is largely entered into, and there are numerous distilleries. *Pop.* 6,348.

Arn'stadt, a town of Prussia, on the Gera, 12 m. S. of Erfurt. It is one of the oldest Thuringian cities, and has now a considerable trade. *Pop.* 7,365.

Arns'walde, a town of Prussia, prov. of Brandenburg, 19 m. S.E. of Stargard; *pop.* 5,172.

Arn'ulf, grandson of Louis le Debonnaire, who after the deposition of Charles le Gros, was elected, in 887, king of Germany. Proceeding to Italy to be crowned, he was there opposed by Ageirnde, duchess of Spoleto, mother of Lambert, his competitor: and although consecrated emperor by the Pope in 896, continued to meet

with determined opposition. He died three years afterwards by poison, administered, it was supposed, by the Duchess, and was succeeded by his son, Louis IV., the last of the Carloviugian race in Germany.

Arokszal'las, a village of Jazygia in Hungary, 44 m. E.N.E. of Pesth. It forms the entrepôt of trade between that city and Upper Hungary. *Pop.* 9,176.

Arol'sen, a town in N. Germany, cap. of the principality of Waldeck, on the Aar, 21 m. N.N.W. of Cassel. It is the residence of the prince. *Pop.* about 2,060.

Aro'ma, *n.* [Gr., from *ari*, intensive, and *ozo*, I smell; perhaps related to Sausc. *ghrâ*, to smell; Fr. *arôme.*] The principle in plants, or other substances, which constitutes their fragrance. In some plants this resides in a volatile oil; but in others the portion containing this substance cannot be detected. It is of an extremely subtile nature, filling the air of rooms, or even the whole atmosphere around gardens; and, although constantly being imparted for years,—as it may be, for instance, in the case of musk, so as perpetually to fill the air of a well-ventilated room,—yet never causes the substance from which it emanates to diminish in weight. The *A* of plants is imparted to oils and spirits by maceration.

Aro'ma, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Kankakee co., on the Kankakee river, 40 m. S.S.E. of Joliet, in a township of same name, which has a *pop.* of 1,150.

Aromat'ic, Aromat'ical, *a.* Having an aroma; strong-scented; fragraut; spicy; having an agreeable odor.

Aromat'ic, *n.* A substance, as plant, drug, and medicines, which emits agreeable odors. They are usually characterized by a warm pungent taste. Of such are the spices, ginger, pepper, cinnamon, balsams, frankincense, &c. They usually contain a peculiar volatile oil, mixed with resinous substances. The animal kingdom furnishes some *A.*, as ambergris, musk, civet, &c. They are chiefly employed in the manufacture of perfumery, and in medicine as anti-spasmodics, &c.

Aromat'ic Vinegar, the name of a very agreeable perfume, the base of which is acetic acid. One of the most popular recipes for its composition is the following: Dried leaves of rosemary, rue, wormwood, sage, mint, and lavender-flowers, each ½ oz.; bruised nutmeg, cloves, angelica-root, and camphor, each ¼ oz.; rectified alcohol, 4 oz.; concentrated acetic acid, 16 oz. The materials should be macerated for a day in the spirit; the acid then to be added, allowing the whole to digest for a week.

Aromatiza'tion, *n.* The mingling of aromatic spices with any medicine. (o.)

Aro'matize, *v. a.* To impregnate with aroma or fragrant odors; to perfume.

Aro'matizer, *n.* That which aromatizes.

Aro'matous, *a.* Containing aroma; aromatic.

Aro'na, a town of N. Italy, on the Lago Maggiore. St. Charles Borromeo was born here. *Pop.* 4,127.

Aro'nia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name of the gen. *Pyrus*, q. v.

Aroos'took, a river of the U. States, which rises in the N. of Maine, Piscataquis co., and after a N.E. course of 120 m., empties into the St. John's river in New Brunswick.

Aroos'took, in *Maine*, a N.E. county, organized in 1839. *Area*, 4,950 sq. m. It is bounded N. by St. John's river, and drained by numerous streams, the principal of which are the Aroostook and the Matawamkeag. The surface is hilly, with some mountain-peaks, as Chase's Mount and Mars Hill. The soil is fertile, but a large part of the county is still unsettled, and thickly wooded. *Cap.* Houlton. *Pop.* 29,609.

—A post-office in the above county.

Arose'. The past or preterit tense of the verb *to arise.*

Around', *prep.* About; on all sides of; encircling; encompassing.

—*adv.* In a circle; on every side.

Arouse', *v. a.* [*a* and *rouse*, from the root of *raise.*] To raise; to rouse; to awaken; to stir up; to excite; to call forth; to animate.

"Fantastick woes *arous'd* rage in each thought."—*Thomson.*

Arow', *adv.* In a row; in order. (o.)

Aroynt', *interj.* [A word of very old use; etymology uncertain.] Begone! away! (o.)

"Saint Withold footed thrice the wold,
He met the night-mare, and her name told,
Bid her alight, and her troth plight,
And *aroynt* thee, witch, *aroynt* thee right."—*Shaks.*

Ar'pad, the conqueror of Hungary, and founder of the *A.* dynasty, which reigned till 1301, was b. in the 2d half of the 9th century. He was the son of Almus, whom the 7 Magyar clans dwelling in the steppes N.E. of the Caspian Sea had elected their hereditary chief about 889. Thus united into one nation, the Magyars, mustering about 25,000 warriors, crossed the Carpathians, and conquered Hungary, when *A.* was elected their prince. *A.* was unable completely to transform their nomadic hordes into an agricultural nation. He d. 907.

Arpeg'gio, *n.* [It., from *arpeggiare*, to play on the harp] (*Mus.*) A rapid production of the several notes which compose any chord, in succession, and not simultaneously. The violoncello, viola, violin, and all instruments played upon with a bow, are capable of performing an *A.*, but it is to the harmonium and pianoforte that its execution more particularly appertains.

Ar'pent, *n.* [Fr.] An ancient French land-measure, the value of which was different in every province. The *A.* of Paris was somewhat equivalent to five-sixths of the English acre. It is now practically used only in Switzerland, where it represents ⅝ of an acre.

Arpenta'tor, *n.* (*Law.*) A measurer or surveyor of land.

Arpi'no, a town of S. Italy, prov. of Caserta, 6 m. S.S.E. of Sora. It is the ancient *Arpinum*, birthplace of Caius Marius, Agrippa, and Cicero. *Pop.* 12,276.

Ar'qua, a town of N. Italy, 12 m. S.W. of Padua, in which prov. it is situated. It is famous for having been the residence of Petrarch during the greater part of his life, and the place where he died in 1374. His sarcophagus is still to be seen. Lord Byron, in the 4th canto of "Childe Harold," says:

"They keep his dust in *Arqua*, where he died;
The mountain-village where his latter days
Went down the vale of years; and 'tis their pride —
An honest pride — and let it be their praise,
To offer to the passing stranger's gaze
His mansion and his sepulchre; both plain
And venerably simple, such as raise
A feeling more accordant with his strain,
Than if a pyramid form'd his monumental fane."

Ar'quated, *a.* [Lat. *arquatus.*] Shaped like a bow; arcuate.

Arquebusade', *n.* [Fr., the shot of an arquebuse.] (*Med.*) The name of a spirituous water, distilled from a farrago of aromatic plants, originally used for wounds inflicted by an arquebuse; afterward applied to sprains and bruises; now out of use.

Ar'quebuse, AR'QUEBUS, or HARQUEBUS, *n.* [Fr *arquebuse.*] (*Mil.*) A kind of hand-gun used before the invention of the musket. The earliest hand-guns were fired by applying a match with the hand to the touch-hole. Afterward a contrivance, suggested by the trigger of the cross-bow, was introduced, by means of which the burning match could be applied instantaneously. This was called an *A.*, and is first mentioned by Philip de Comines, in his account of the battle of Morat, in 1476. On the formation of the Yeomen of the Guard in England, in 1485, many of them were armed with the *A.* Its use was discontinued in England about the reign of Henry VIII., and in France during that of Henry IV.



Fig. 196.
ENGLISH ARQUEBUSIER.
(*15th century.*)

Arquebu'sier, *n.* [Fr.] A soldier armed with an arquebuse.

Ar'querite, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral of isometric form. It occurs in regular octohedrons; also in grains, small masses, and dendrites. It resembles silver in lustre, color, and ductility, but is softer.— *Comp.* Silver 86·5, mercury 13·5 = 100. *A.* is the principal ore of the mines of Arqueros, near Coquimbo, in Chili.

Ar'ques, a small, decayed town of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 3 m. from Dieppe. Its castle, in former ages, formed the principal bulwark of Normandy on the N., and withstood many sieges. In the neighborhood of *A.*, in 1589, Henri IV., of France, defeated the Leaguers under the Duc de Mayenne.

Arraen'cha, *n.* (*Bot.*) See OXALIS.

Arrack', RACK, RAKI, *n.* [Hind.] A strong spirituous liquor, largely used in the E. Indies and S. America, prepared in many ways, often from rice, sometimes from sugar fermented with the juice of cocoa-nuts, and from other substances. In Java, it is prepared in the following way: After all the sugar has been obtained from the cane, the common and impure molasses that drains off is fermented with a small quantity of rice; palm-wine is then added, and from this mixture is distilled the *A.*, which consequently differs but little from rum. It is considered, and no doubt rightly, to be the most destructive drink that can be placed in the human body in these hot regions. Large quantities are shipped to the cold countries of Sweden and Norway.

Ar'ragon, *n.* (*Geog.*) See ARAGON.

Ar'ragonite, *n.* (*Min.*) See ARAGONITE.

Ar'rah, a town of Hindostan, and cap. of the district of Shadabad, in the British presidency of Bengal, 36 m. from Patna. During the Indian mutiny of 1857, *A.* was heroically defended by 20 British civilians and 50 Sikh troops, against a force of 3,000 Sepoy mutineers. *Pop.* about 15,000.

Arraign (*ar-rān'*), *v. a.* [O. Fr. *arraigner*, from Lat. *ad*, and *ratio, rationis*, account.] To call to account; to call for a defence or justification; to indict; to accuse; to charge; to censure.

(*Crim. Law.*) To call a prisoner to the bar of the court, to answer the matter charged in the indictment.

Arraign'ment, *n.* Act of arraigning; accusation; a calling in question

(*Crim. Law.*) The *A.* of a prisoner consists of three parts:—1. Calling him to the bar, and commanding him to hold up his hand, making it appear that he is the party indicted. 2. Reading the indictment to him distinctly, that he may fully understand the charge. 3. Demanding whether he be guilty or not guilty. The pleas upon *A.* are either the general issue, *i. e.* not guilty, or a plea in abatement or in bar; or the prisoner may demur to the indictment, or he may confess the fact, upon which the court proceeds immediately to judgment. But if the prisoner "will not answer directly to the indictment or information, it shall be lawful for the court to order the proper officer to enter a plea of *not guilty* on behalf of such person; and the plea so entered shall have the same force and effect as if the person had so pleaded the same."

Ar'ran, an island of Scotland, in Buteshire, separated from the Mull of Kintyre, by Kilbrannan Sound, and from the Ayrshire coast by the Frith of Clyde. It is 4½ m. from the Isle of Bute, is about 17 m. long by 11 broad, and contains about 100,000 acres. It is very rugged and mountainous; Goatfell, the highest elevation, being 2,874 feet above the sea. The shores are generally steep and rocky. It has three deep bays, Ranza, Brodick, and Lamlash; the latter is one of the best harbors of refuge in the Frith of Clyde. The geology of *A.* is remarkable. The S.E. half of the island consists of Devonian sandstone, and of trap rocks and carboniferous



Fig. 197.—MOUNTAINS OF MICA — SLATE AND GRANITE.

strata, which occupy the middle and western portions. The N.W. half consists of a central granite nucleus, including Goatfell, bordered on the W. by a tract of mica-slate, and on the N.E. and W. by lower Silurian rocks, which again have a run of Devonian sandstone on the E. and S. Lias and oölite lie on the mica-slate. *Pop.* 5,991.

Ar'ran (NORTH ISLAND OF). The largest of a group of islands called the *Rosses*, on the N.W. coast of Ireland.

Ar'ran (SOUTH ISLES OF). Three islands on the N.W. coast of Ireland, at the mouth of Galway bay. Their names are Arranmore, Inismaine, and Innishere. The *A.* contain about 11,288 acres, and yield a rental of $9,000. The inhabitants subsist on fishing, for which purpose they use a boat made of wicker-work covered with tarred cloth, closely resembling the *coracle* of the ancient Britons. The principal village is Killany, on the island of S. Arranmore, the largest of the group. Lat. 53° 7′ 38″ N.; Lon. 9° 42′ 22″ W.

Ar'ran-Fow'ddy, and **Arren'ig,** two mountains of Wales, in the co. of Merioneth, a few miles from Bala. Height, about 3,000 feet each.

Arrange', *v. a.* [Fr. *arranger* — *ad*, and *ranger*, from *rang*, a rank or row.] To range or set in ranks; to place in a row or line.

"I chanced this day
To see two knights in travel on my way,
(O sorry sight!) *arrang'd* in battle new."—*Faërie Queene.*

—To put in proper order; to dispose in an orderly manner; to adjust; to settle; to classify.

Arrange'ment, *n.* Act of arranging; orderly disposition; adjustment; settlement; classification.

(*Mus.*) The adaptation of a piece of music so as to be performed on an instrument, or instruments, different from those for which it was originally composed; as when orchestral or vocal compositions are set for the pianoforte, or the reverse.

—The piece so adapted; as, a violin *arrangement* of *Norma.*

Arrang'er, *n.* One who arranges.

Arran'more (North), an island on the N.N.W. coast of Ireland, co. Donegal. *Area*, 4,335 acres, of which only about 600 are under cultivation. Kelp is manufactured here, and ironstone found.

Ar'rant, *a.* [Lat. *errans*, from *erro*, to wander.] Infamous; shameless; vile; downright; thorough; mere.

"And let him every deity adore,
If his new bride prove not an *arrant* . . . . ."—*Dryden.*

Ar'rantly, *adv.* Corruptly; shamefully.

Ar'ras, a city of France, cap. of the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, 60 m. S.E. of Calais, and 100 N.N.E. of Paris, on the Brussels railway. This is a very ancient city, replete with fine old architectural remains, and also possessing a large commerce in cotton and stuffs, hosiery, lace, pottery, &c. *A.* has been the theatre of many memorable historical events, and was fortified by Vauban, in the reign of Louis XIV. Robespierre was born here, as was also Damiens, the assassin of Louis XV. *Pop.* 26,295. During the middle ages, *A.* was famed for its *tapestry*, richly figured hangings that adorned the halls of the kings and the nobles. They were known under the name of *A.*; but have been for a long time superseded by the tapestry of the *Gobelins*, q. v.

Arrastra. See page 209.

Ar'ras-wise, *adv.* (*Her.*) Applied when anything of a square form is placed with one corner in front, showing the top and two of the sides, in the same way as lozenges are set.— *Worcester.*

Array', *n.* [Norm. *araie*, from *ray*, a robe; O. Fr. *arroy*; It. *arredo*, household furniture; Sw. *reda*, to prepare; Scot. *rede*, to put in order, to dress.] Preparation; equipment; dress; ornaments.

"In this remembrance, Emily ere day
Arose, and dressed herself in rich *array.*"—*Dryden.*

—Regular disposition of any objects for show or exhibition; as, "an *array* of flowers."— *Worcester.*

—Order; order of battle; disposition of an army in regular lines.

"A great general sets his army in *array*
In vain, unless he fight and win the day."—*Denham.*

—Posture of defence.

(*Law.*) The whole body of jurors summoned to attend a court, as they are *arrayed* or arranged on the panel.—*Bouvier.*

Array', *v. a.* [Norm. *arraer;* O. Fr. *arroyer;* It. *arridare.*] To prepare; to get ready; to deck, or dress; to adorn.

"Deck thyself now with majesty and excellency, and *array* thyself *with* glory and beauty."—*Job* xl. 10.

—To envelop; to draw up.—To arrange; to equip;—to set or dispose in order, as the names of the jurors in the panel, or an army for battle.

Array'er, *n.* One who arrays.

(*Mil.*) An officer who anciently had the care of seeing the soldiers duly appointed in their armor.

Arrear', *n.* [From Fr. *arrière,* behind.] That which is to the rear or back; that which remains behind unpaid, although due.—Generally in the plural.

Arrear'age, *n.* [Fr. *arrerage.*] That part of a sum which remains behind, though due; arrears.

Ar'reboe, ANDRES, a Danish theologian and poet, B. at Arroe in 1587; D. 1637.

Arrect', Arrect'ed, *a.* Erected; erect; raised or lifted up. (R.)

Arrest', *v. a.* [Fr. *arrêter,* for *arrester;* from Lat. *ad,* and *resto*—*re,* and *sto,* to stand back, to stay behind, to stop.] To stop, stay, or obstruct; to check; to hinder; to restrain; to seize; to apprehend.

(*Law.*) To take, seize, or apprehend a person by virtue of lawful authority.

Arrest', *n.* A stoppage; obstruction; stop; hindrance; delay; restraint.

(*Law.*) The apprehending or restraining one's person, which, in civil cases, can take place legally only by process in execution of the command of some court or officers of justice; but, in criminal cases, any man may arrest without warrant or precept.—Although ordinarily applied to any legal seizure of a person, *A.* is more properly used in civil cases, and *apprehension* in criminal.—*A. of judgment.* The act of a court by which the judges refuse to give judgment, because upon the face of the record it appears that the plaintiff is not entitled to it.—*Bouvier.*

(*Fur.*) A scurfiness seated between the ham and the pastern of the hind legs of a horse.

Arresta'tion, *n.* [Fr.] The act of arresting; arrest or apprehension. (R.)

Arrest'er, Arrest'or, *n.* One who arrests.

Arrest'ment, *n.* (*Scotish Law.*) The securing a criminal's person until trial, or that of a debtor until he gives security.—Also, the order of a judge, by which he who is debtor in a movable obligation to the arrestor's debtor, is prohibited to make payment or delivery till the debt due to the arrestor is paid or secured.

Arret', *n.* [Fr. *arrêt.*] A judgment, sentence, or decree of a court. This term, derived from the French, is used in Louisiana and Canada.—*Suisie arrêt* is an attachment of property in the hands of a third person.

Arrhenathe'rum, *n.* (*Bot.*) See AVENA.

Arrhidæ'us, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, was employed to convey the body of that king from Babylon to Egypt. In 321 B. C., after the death of Perdiccas, he was proclaimed, along with Pithon, regent of Macedonia, which office Eurydice compelled him to resign. He was afterward assigned the government of a part of Phrygia.

Ar'rhythmy, *n.* [Gr. *arrythmia,* from *a,* priv., and *rythmos,* rhythm.] A want or deficiency of rhythm.

Ar'ria, a celebrated Roman matron, wife of Cæcinna Pætus, consul during the reign of Claudius, about A. D. 41. Pætus having raised an unsuccessful revolt against Claudius in Illyria, was condemned to die. He was, however, allowed the option of ending his life by suicide, which the Romans did not deem a crime. Pætus hesitated; *A.* seized the dagger, plunged it into her bosom, and then presenting it to her husband, said, "It is not painful, Pætus." This, with other instances of her conjugal devotion, has immortalized her.

Arria'nus, FLAVIUS, a philosophical and historical writer, and a native of Nicomedia, in Asia Minor, who, in the reign of Antoninus Pius, was raised to the consulship. *A.* was a pupil of the famous Stoic Epictetus, and tried to do for his master what Xenophon did for Socrates. He published Epictetus' lectures in 8 books, 4 of which have come down to us. It was he who compiled the world-renowned *Manual of Epictetus,* the best compendium of the Stoic philosophy. He also wrote, besides other works, the *Anabasis of Alexander the Great,* a work much inferior to that of Quintus Curtius in power of description, but far more accurate in details, and more trustworthy in its authorities.

Arria'za, JUAN BATTISTA, a Spanish poet, who ranks among the best contemporary authors of his country. His effusions largely inclined to favor monarchy and legitimacy. B. at Madrid, 1770; D. 1837.

Arriere', *n.* [Fr. *arrière,* behind.] (*Mil.*) A term formerly applied to the last body of an army; the rear.

Arriere'-ban, *n.* [Fr. *arrière,* behind, *ban,* proclamation.] (*Feudal Law.*) A general proclamation of the French kings, by which not only their immediate feudatories, but their vassals, were summoned to take the field in war.—*A. fee,* or *fief,* a fee dependent on a superior one, or a fee held of a feudatory.—*A. vassal,* the vassal of a superior vassal.

Arri'ghi, GIOVANNI TOUSSAINT, *Duke of Padua,* a Corsican, who became a general in the French service. He was B. in 1778, and served Napoleon I. to the last with bravery and fidelity. He was banished in 1815, but recalled in 1820. D. 1853.

Ar'rington, in *Virginia,* a post-village of Nelson co., 24 m. N. by E. of Lynchburg.

Ar'ris, *n.* [Fr. *arête,* from Lat. *arista,* the bone of a fish.] (*Arch.*) The intersection or line on which two surfaces of a body, forming an interior angle, meet each other. Though, in common language, the edge of a body implies the same as arris, yet, in building, the word *edge* is restrained to those two surfaces of a rectangular parallelopipedal body of which the length and thickness may be measured, as in boards, planks, doors, and other framed joinery.—*A. fillet,* a slight piece of timber of a triangular section, used in raising the slates against chimney shafts, or against a wall that cuts obliquely across the roof. When the *A.* fillet is used to raise the slates at the eaves of a building, it is then called the *eaves-board, eaves-lath,* or *eaves-catch.*—*A. gutter,* a wooden gutter of the V form, fixed to the eaves of a building.

Arri'val, *n.* [From *arrive.*] Act of arriving, or coming to any place.

"She, like the sun, does still the same appear,
Bright as she was at her *arrival* here."—*Waller.*

—A coming, reaching, or gaining; attainment of anything by effort, study, or practice; as, "his *arrival* to the perfection of art."—Persons or things arriving; as, "the last *arrivals* from California."

Arrive', *v. n.* [Fr. *arriver;* It. *arrivare,* from Lat. *ad,* and *ripa,* bank of a river, a shore.] To come to the shore, or bank; to come to; to reach any place.

"At length *arriving* on the banks of the Nile."—*Dryden.*

—To reach any point; —with *at.*

"The bounds of all body we have no difficulty to *arrive at;* but when the mind is there, it finds nothing to hinder its progress."—*Locke.*

—To gain any thing by progressive approach.

"It is the highest wisdom by despising the world to *arrive* at heaven."—*Taylor.*

—To happen; to befall. (O.)

Arro'ba, *n.* [Sp.] (*Com.*) A measure of weight or quantity, employed in various countries. In Buenos Ayres, and throughout the Argentine provinces, it is equal to 25·35 lbs. avoirdupois; and in Brazil, to 32·38 lbs. av. In Chili, the *A.* of 25 lbs. weight is equivalent to 25·36 lbs. av.; the *A.* of wines or spirits, to 6.70 imp. gallons. In Mexico, an *A.* of wine is = 3½, and of oil. = 2¾ imp. gall. In Paraguay, Peru, and Urugnay, an *A.* of weight amounts to 25·35 lbs. av.; and Peru has also an *A.* for measuring wines or spirits, of 6·70 imp. gallons. In Spain, the *A.* of wine is 3½, and of oil, 2¾ imp. gallons.

Ar'rogance, Ar'rogancy, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *arrogantia,* from *arrogans,* from *arrogo.*—See ARROGATE.] Such a habit of mind and manner as seems to abuse the deference of others by claiming more than one's due; assumption; haughtiness; presumption; pride; insolent bearing.

Ar'rogant, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *arrogans.*] Claiming too much; assuming; presuming; haughty; supercilious; overbearing.

Ar'rogantly, *adv.* In an arrogant manner.

Ar'rogantness, *n.* Arrogance. (R.)

Ar'rogate, *v. a.* [Fr. *arroger,* from Lat. *arrogo*—*ad* and *rogo, rogatus,* to ask, to claim.] To lay claim to more than is proper; to make undue claims; to demand; to assume from pride or vanity.

Arroga'tion, *n.* Act of arrogating; proud and unjust assumption.—(*Roman Law.*) The adoption of a person of full age; while adoption, properly so called, was of a person under full age.

Ar'rogative, *a.* Making undue claims; assuming.

Arrond'issement, [Fr.] A term employed in France to distinguish any portion of land held under the control of civil or military authority; as, the *A.* of the justice of peace, the maritime *A.*, &c. Paris is divided into 18 *A.*, or *mairies.*—The Department, *q. v.*, is subdivided into arrondissements.

Arro'quhar, or ARRO'CHAR, a parish and village of Scotland, 4 m. from Ben Lomond, on the lake of that name. It is a great place of resort for tourists.

Ar'row, *n.* [A.S. *arewa;* Goth. *arf;* etymology uncertain.] The name given to the shaft which is discharged from a bow. It has three principal parts: the *stele* or wooden portion, the head or *pile,* and the feather. The wood best adapted for the shaft of an *A.* is ash. An *A.* is furnished with 3 feathers, one of which, of different color from the others, is placed uppermost on the string, and is called the cock-feather. The piles, or heads, are made either blunt or sharp, the advantage of the former kind being that they are more easily extracted than the latter. The weight of the arrow should be proportioned to the strength of the bow. For bows of 5 feet, arrows of 24 inches are commonly used, and for those of 5 feet 9 inches, arrows of 28 or 29 inches. The nock of the arrow is usually cased with horn, and should be made so as to exactly fit the string. The distance to which an *A.* can be sent by a good archer is generally from 200 to 250 yards. The *A.* of the English archers, so famous in days of yore, was usually the length of a cloth-yard; hence the designation "cloth-yard shaft."—See ARCHERY, BOW, &c.

Ar'row (LOUGH), a lake of Ireland, in the co. Sligo. It is 5 m. in length, and covers 5,100 acres. This lake, with its numerous islands, is most picturesque.—A river of the same name; flows N.N.W. to its confluence with the Owenbeg.

Ar'row-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) See JUNCAGINACEÆ.

Ar'row-head, *n.* The head of an arrow.

(*Bot.*) See SAGITTARIA.

Ar'rowhead'ed Char'acters. See CUNEIFORM INSCRIPTIONS.

Ar'row Rock, in *Missouri,* a post-village of Saline co., on the Missouri river; *pop.* 3,174. Near this place a battle was fought, Oct. 12th, 1863, between the Confederates, numbering about 2,500 men, under Shelby, and the Union troops, commanded by Gen. E. B. Brown, which lasted until dusk, and on the following morning was resumed; then lasting about 5 hours, at the end of which the Confederates were defeated with a loss of about 300 men, and all their artillery, excepting one gun.

Ar'row-root, *n.* The starch of the *Maranta arundinacea* (see MARANTA), cultivated both in the E. and W. Indies. According to Benzon, the root contains: starch, 26·00; woody fibre, 6·00; albumen, 1·43; chloride of calcium, 0·26; water 56·60 = 100. In the island of St. Vincent, the skinned tubers are washed and ground in a mill, and the pulp is washed in cylinders of tinned copper with perforated bottoms. To obtain the fecula free from impurity, great care must be used in every step of the process.—The term *A.* is applied generally to indicate a starch or fecula; thus, Portland *A.* is obtained from *Arum maculatum;* Tahiti *A.*, from *Tacca oceanica;* English *A.*, from the potato, &c. The cheaper feculæ are sometimes substituted for genuine *A.*; but they are readily detected by the microscope. The true *A.* is one of the most palatable and digestible of the starches. The expressed juice of the plant has been used as an antidote to poisons, and to the bites and stings of venomous insects. *A.* is frequently adulterated with potato-starch and refined sago-flour, sometimes with rice-starch, and



Fig. 198.—ARROW-ROOT, (*Maranta arundinacea.*)
1. Tubers. 2. Leaf and flowers.

the starch of common wheaten flour. The grannies of these inferior starches can readily be distinguished under the microscope by their different sizes and forms.—See STARCH.

Arrow'sie, in *Maine,* a township of Sagadahoc co.; *pop.* 252.

Ar'rowsmith, AARON, an English geographer, B. at Durham, 1750. His maps of the World, and of N. America and Scotland, though, of course, inferior to those of the present day, were a striking improvement on all preceding ones. D. 1823.

Ar'rowsmith (Mount), in Tasmania (or Van Dieuen's Land); Lat. 42° S.; Lon. 146° E. Height about 4,000 feet above sea-level.

Ar'rowy, *a.* Consisting of, or formed like arrows.

"The lambent homage of his *arrowy* tongue."—*Cowper.*

Arro'yo, [Sp.] (*Geog.*) A term given in Spanish-speaking countries to a small stream or rivulet.

Arro'yo, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Elk co.

Arro'yo del Puer'co, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 10 m. W. of Caceres; *pop.* 8,096.

Arro'yo Moli'nos, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 27 m. S.S.E. of Caceres; *pop.* 3,515.—Here, on the 28th of Oct., 1811, a body of the French, sent out by Soult on a foraging expedition, was surprised by a much larger English force under Lord Hill. An engagement took place, the result of which is differently appreciated by the historians of the two nations. The English took 1,300 prisoners, but the French retreated in good order.

Ar'ru or **Ar'oo Islands.** See ARU.

Arru'ra, *n.* See ARURA.

Ar'saces, founder of the Parthian monarchy. He induced his countrymen to rise against the Macedonian yoke, 250 B. C., on which they raised him to the throne. *A.* was slain in battle, after a reign of 38 years. *A.* was the first of a long line of monarchs of the same name, the last of whom was put to death about 226 A. D.

ARSACES TIRA'NUS, king of Armenia, who, being taken prisoner by Sapor, king of Persia, was cast into prison at Ecbatana, where he died 362 B. C. His country then became a Persian province.—There were many other Armenian kings of this name, but they are not easily distinguishable from each other, and are generally of small historical importance.

Arsa'cides, in the S. Pacific ocean. See SOLOMON ISLANDS.

Ar'senal, *n.* [Lat. *arx, arcis,* a citadel.] A term generally applied to any place where naval or military stores are kept, more particularly to a large public establishment where the munitions of war are manufactured and stored.

Ar'senal, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Allegheny co.

Arse'niate, AR'SENATE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt resulting from the union of arsenic acid with a base. The *A.* are generally insoluble in water, but very soluble in an excess of arsenic acid, which solubility is a useful criterion of the acid. They are decomposed at a red heat by charcoal, and yield the characteristic garlicky smell of the metallic vapor. They are generally unimportant in the arts.

Ar'senic, *n.* [Fr.; Gr. *arsenikon,* from *arsen,* male, masculine, *i. e.* the substance which kills with masculine force.] (*Chem.* and *Min.*) A very soft, brittle, and eminently poisonous metal, of a steel-gray color. Symbol As. It is scattered in great abundance over the mineral kingdom, and is sometimes found in the free state, but more frequently combined, chiefly with iron, nickel, cobalt, and sulphur. It is also contained in very small quantities in many mineral springs. In order to separate *A.* from any of the metallic ores in which it occurs, the ore is roasted, or exposed to a current of heated air in a reverberatory furnace. *A.* was known in different combinations by the ancients, but has only latterly been known to be of metallic origin. It is, however, so unlike metal in many of its properties that, even now, certain French chemists consider it as belonging to the non-metallic elements; indeed, it may be considered the connecting link between these two divisions of the elements; antimony and bismuth being closely connected with it on the one hand, and phosphorus and nitrogen on the other. *A.* combines with the atmospheric oxygen, forming *arsenic* and *arsenious acids.* Metallic *A.* may be formed from arsenious acid by mixing it with charcoal and sodium carbonate, and heating in a closed crucible, the upper part of which is kept cool; *A.* condenses in the cool part of this apparatus as a solid, with a brilliant grayish lustre. It tarnishes in the air from oxidation; it has a sp. gr. of 5·7 to 5·9, and when heated to 500° Fahren., it volatilizes as a colorless vapor without undergoing fusion, and this vapor possesses a remarkable garlic-like smell. *A.*, when heated in the air, takes fire, and burns with a bluish flame, forming arsenious oxide, AsO_3; when thrown into chlorine, it instantly takes fire, forming *A.* trichloride, $AsCl_3$. Metallic *A.* may be reduced to powder in a mortar, and is not considered poisonous; but when introduced into the animal system, it is in part oxidized, thus acquiring poisonous properties. A minute quantity of *A.* is added to lead, to diminish its cohesion, during the manufacture of shot. It is the only use to which the metal *A.* is applied in the arts. Its only important combinations are: *arsenic* and *arsenious acids,* q.v.; the bisulphide, or *realgar,* q. v., which is used in pyrotechny; and the tersulphide, or *orpiment,* q. v., which is the king's yellow of the artist. *A.* also forms a terhydride with hydrogen, analogous to the ammonia-like compounds formed by antimony and phosphorus.

—*Poisoning.* The symptoms produced by a dangerous dose of arsenic, or of one of its compounds, begin to appear in a quarter of an hour, or not much longer, after it is taken. First, sickness and great distress at the stomach, soon followed by thirst, and burning heat in the stomach. Then come on violent vomiting, and severe colic pains, and excessive and painful purging. This brings on faintings, with cold sweats, and other signs of great debility. To this succeed painful cramps, and contractions of the legs and thighs, extreme weakness, and death. No effective chemical *antidote* has yet been discovered. At the first symptom of poisoning, freshly-precipitated hydrated sesquioxide of iron, or calcined magnesia, should be at once administered. Too often *A.*, principally *arsenious acid,* has been used as a means of destroying animal life, but, happily, the process for the detection of the poison in the animal tissues, or organic mixtures, has been brought to such a degree of perfection, that, even after months or years, the minutest quantity of poison is detected with an unquestionable certainty. For the isolation and recognition of *A.* in organic mixtures, such as the contents of a stomach, the method generally pursued is called Reinsch's process, from the name of its discoverer; but the most perfect, since it detects *A.* in a liquor containing but a millionth of it, is the process recommended by Marsh (*Fig.* 199), in which the material is treated with dilute sulphuric acid, and metallic zinc, in a gas-generating apparatus, when the *A.*, combining with hydrogen, forms arseniureted hydrogen, AsH_3, from which, when lighted, the metallic *A.* is condensed in brownish-black spots on a china plate.—Very recently, it has been ascertained by Dr. Gunning, that almost always the metallic bismuth of commerce contains *A.*, a fact which may explain many obscure affections of the skin, mucous membranes, &c., in persons who make free use of cosmetic powders containing bismuth. (See DIALYSIS, in the Supplement.)

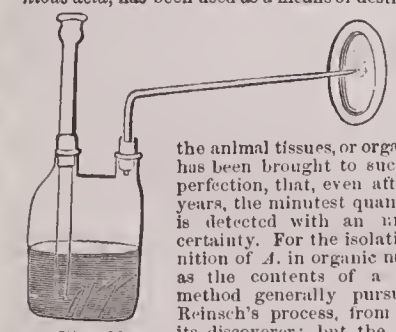


Fig. 199.
MARSH'S PROCESS.

(*Bot.*) An obsolete name of the water-pepper, *Persicaria punctatum.*

Arsen'ic Acid, ARSENIC OXIDE. (*Chem.*) This acid, discovered by Scheele, is obtained by acting upon the trioxide (*arsenious acid*) with nitric acid, evaporating to dryness, and heating to a temperature of 270°. It forms a non-crystalline white powder, which, when strongly heated, decomposes into AsO_3 and O_2. This powder is readily dissolved by water, and the solution yields crystals of *A.* acid, or trihydric arsenate, $3HO,AsO_5$.—Arsenic acid is a more violent poison than even the arsenions. It is used in taxidermy, and in making aniline colors.

Arsen'ical, *a.* Consisting of, or containing arsenic.

Arsen'icate, *v. a.* To combine with arsenic.

Ar'senide, Arseni'uret, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of arsenic with an elementary substance. The *Arseniureted hydrogen* is formed by decomposing an alloy of arsenic and zinc with sulphuric acid. It is a colorless gas, possessing a fetid odor of garlic; it acts as a most deadly poison, a single bubble of the pure gas having been known to act fatally; when cooled to —40°, it condenses to a colorless liquid. Arseniureted hydrogen burns with a bluish flame, and deposits arsenic upon a cold body held in the flame; below a red heat, it is decomposed into arsenic and hydrogen. Density 39; *form.* AsH_3.

Arseniosid'erite, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral having fibrous concretions of a yellowish-brown color, approaching to golden, resembling cacoxenite; the fibres large and easily separable between the fingers. Lustre silky; powder yellowish-brown, rather deeper than yellow-ochre in color, and when rubbed in a mortar it adheres to the pestle. *Comp.* Arsenic acid 37·9, sesquioxide of iron 42·1, lime 11·1, water 9·9=100. It occurs in manganese in France.

Arse'nious Acid, ARSENIOUS TRIOXIDE, WHITE ARSENIC. (*Chem.*) A white substance known in commerce by the name of *white arsenic,* which is one of the most virulent poisons of the mineral kingdom. It frequently occurs in a native state, if not very abundantly; and it is obtained in roasting several ores, particularly those of cobalt. In the chimneys of the furnaces where this operation is conducted, it generally condenses in thick semi-transparent masses; though sometimes it assumes the form of a powder, or of little needles, in which state it was formerly called *flowers of arsenic.* The *A. A.* reddens the most sensible blue vegetable colors, though it turns the syrup of violets green. On exposure to the air, it becomes opaque, and covered with a slight efflorescence. Thrown on incandescent coals, it evaporates in white fumes, with a strong smell of garlic. In close vessels it is volatilized; and, if the heat be strong, vitrified. The result of this vitrification is a transparent glass, capable of crystallizing in reg. octohedra, the angles of which are truncated. It is easily altered by hydrogen and carbon, which deprive it of its oxygen at a red heat, and reduce the metal, the one forming water, the other carbonic acid, with the oxygen taken from it. It is feebly soluble in water; it dissolves more readily in hydrochloric acid, and is feebly soluble in solutions of the alkalies. Density (of vapor) 99; sp. gr. 3·6; *form* AsO_3. As ordinarily sold in quantities under 10 lbs. in weight, the *A. A.* is required by law, in Europe, to be colored with $\frac{1}{32}$ of its weight of indigo, or $\frac{1}{16}$ of its weight of soot; the object of the admixture being to render any liquid to which the *A. A.* might be added with a murderous intent, of a black or bluish-black hue, and thus indicate the presence of something unusual. The solution of *A. A.* in water is recognized by three tests: 1. Hydrosulphuric acid in acid solutions produces a *yellow* precipitate of sulphuret of arsenic, AsS_3, soluble in ammonia. 2. Ammonio-sulphate of copper, an *apple-green* precipitate of arsenic of copper, $2CuO.AsO_3$. 3. Ammonio-nitrate of silver, a *yellow* precipitate of arsenite of silver, $2AgO.AsO_3$. The quantity necessary to destroy life, of course, varies, but it is stated that 2 or 3 grains may prove fatal. Death may occur in a few hours, or after the lapse of days. *A. A.* has been used frequently as a slow poison, the symptoms being attributed to inflammation of the bowels from natural causes, but its detection is now easy. (See ARSENIC.)—*A. A.* has long been used as a medicine. When taken into the stomach, it is soon absorbed into the blood, and circulates with that fluid, exhibiting great power over certain diseases, especially skin diseases, as psoriasis, lepra, eczema, &c. It is also classed among the tonic minerals, and given for nervous disorders, especially those that are periodic. It has been much recommended for rheumatism; and considered as holding the foremost place among the remedies for cholera. In ague, also, and remittent fever, as well as in other disorders originating from the same source, *A.* and quinine are our chief remedies. They are considered to act as alteratives of the blood. The usual method of administering *A.* is in small doses (from three to five drops) of the *liquor arsenicalis,* largely diluted with water, twice or thrice in a day. The influence of a minute quantity of *A. A.* on the human frame is a very curious question. Though strange it may seem, it is asserted that in Styria it is a common thing for the peasants to take 12 to 13 grains per day of white arsenic, to improve their wind. It appears to do them no harm, as long as they relinquish the use of it gradually when they reach 50 or 60 years of age. They begin by taking a single grain per day, increasing the dose until they arrive at their maximum. If the doses are discontinued suddenly, death, with all the symptoms of arsenical poisoning, is the result.

Ar'senite, *n.* [Fr. *arsenite.*] A salt resulting of the union of arsenious acid with a base. The general formula of the arsenites is $2MO,AsO_3$. The alkaline *A.* are soluble in water; those of the metals of the alkaline earths, and heavy metals, are insoluble in water. Some of them are employed in the arts; as the *A. of soda,* used largely in calico printing: *A. of copper,* or Scheele's green, and the *Schweinfurth green,* which is a double arsenite and arsenate of copper. (See GREEN COLOR.) All the soluble *A.* are deadly poisonous substances which ought to be prohibited. Wherefore, it seems proved that rooms covered with paper coated with Scheele's green are detrimental to the health of human beings residing therein, from the readiness with which minute particles of the poisonous pigment are detached from the walls by the slightest friction, are diffused through the room, and ultimately pass into the animal system.

Arseni'uret, *n.* See ARSENIDE.

Arseni'ureted, *a.* Combined with arsenic. See ARSENIDE.

Arsen'olite, *n.* (*Min.*) An isometric mineral; octohedronal; of vitreous or silky lustre; color white with an occasional yellowish or reddish tinge. Streak white, pale yellowish. Transparent, opaque; astringent, sweetish taste. *Comp.* Oxygen 24·24, arsenic 75·76=100. It accompanies silver and lead ores, arsenical iron, cobalt, antimony, nickel, &c., as a result of the decomposition of arsenical ores; and is found in Nevada and California.—*Dana.*

Arseno'pyrite, or MISPICKEL, *n.* (*Min.*) An orthorhombic mineral. Lustre metallic; silver-white, approaching to steel-gray, in color; dark grayish-black streak; uneven in fracture, and brittle. *Comp.* Arsenic 46·0, sulphur 19·6, iron 34·4=100. Part of the iron is sometimes replaced by cobalt. It is principally found in crystalline rocks, and is generally associated with silver, lead, and tin ores, and tin pyrite, chalcopyrite, and blende. It is also found in serpentine. It occurs in many parts of the U. States and S. America.—*Dana.*

Arse'smart, *n.* (*Bot.*) A vulgar name of the knot-grass. See POLYGONUM.

Arsi'noë, the sister and wife of Ptolemy Philadelphus, worshipped, after her death, under the name of *Venus Zephyritis.*—Also the name of several other Egyptian queens and princesses.

Ar'sis, *n.* [From Gr. *airo,* to raise.] (*Pros.*) That part of a poetical foot on which the stress of the voice falls, the rest of the foot being called the *thesis.*

(*Mus.*) The raising of the hand, as applied to the beating of time, the falling of the hand in the beats being called *thesis.*—*Crabbe.*

Ar'son, *n.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *ardeo, arsum,* to burn.] (*Law.*) The malicious setting on fire of the house or building of another. It is a felony at common law, and originally punishable with death. If homicide result, the act is murder.

Art. [A.S. *eart.*] The second person, indicative mood, present tense of the substantive verb *am.*

Art, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *ars, artis;* from Greek *aretē,* excellence, virtue, power, skill.] The power of doing something not taught by nature or instinct; as, to *walk* is natural, to *dance* is an *art*;—power or skill in the use of knowledge; the practical application of the rules, or principles of science.—A system of rules to facilitate the performance of certain actions; contrivance; dexterity; address; adroitness.

> "The *art* of our necessities is strange,
> That can make vile things precious." — *Shaks.*

—Cunning; artifice; deceit.

> "More matter with less *art.*" — *Shaks.*

—Profession, business, or trade.

(*Æsthetics.*) Art, as distinguished from science, consists of the truths disclosed by that species of knowledge disposed in the most convenient order for practice, instead of the best order for thought. Art proposes to itself a given end, and, after defining it, hands it over to science. Science, after investigating the causes and conditions of this end, returns it to art, with a theorem of the combination of circumstances under which the desired end may be effected. After receiving them, art inquires whether any or all of those scientific combinations are within the compass of human power and human means, and pronounces the end inquired after attainable or not. It will be observed here, that all that art supplies is the major premise, or the assertion that the given aim is the one to be desired. The grounds of every rule of art are to be found in the theorems of science. An art can then only consist of rules, together with as much of the speculative propositions (which lose all their speculative look as soon as they come into the artist's hands) as comprises the justification of those rules. Though art must assume the same general laws as science does, yet it follows them only into such of their detailed consequences as have led to certain practical rules, and pries into every secret corner, as well as into the open stores of the household of science, bent on finding out the necessities of which she is in search, and which the exigencies of human life demand. Hence, as Edmund Burke wisely remarks, in his Treatise on the *Sublime and Beautiful,* "Art can never give the rules that make an art." It must always owe them to science. Whatever speaks in precepts or rules, as contrasted with assertions regarding facts, is *art*; and hence it always adopts the imperative mood; whereas, *science* almost invariably adopts the indicative. *Science* is wholly occupied with declarations, while *art* is wholly engaged with injunctions that something should be done. Thus, the builder's art desires to have houses, the architect's art desires to have them beautiful; and the medical art desires to cure diseases of the human body.—See FINE ARTS. See Lübke's *Hist. Art* (n. ed., 2 v., N.Y., 1877).

Art and part. (*Law.*) A phrase used in Scotland: when any one is charged with a crime, they say he is *art and part* in committing the same, that *is,* he was concerned both in the contrivance and execution of it. The derivation of these words from the Latin *artifex et particeps,*

"contriver and partaker," seems evident; it is nevertheless much contested.

Ar'ta, a town of Spain, in the island of Majorca; *pop.* 4,906.

Ar'ta, the anc. AMBRACIA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, about 7 m. above the gulf of *A.*; estimated *pop.* 5,000.

Ar'ta, (GULF OF,) a deep inlet of the Ionian sea, between Albania and the N.W. part of Greece. At its entrance it is only 700 yards across. The fort of La Punta is there built on a long tongue of land called the promontory of Actium. — See ACTIUM.

Artaba'nus IV., the last of the Parthian monarchs, who, in A. D. 217, escaping with great difficulty from a perfidious massacre commenced by the Romans under Caracalla, mustered an army, and engaged his foes in a battle which lasted for two days; but as the armies were preparing to renew the combat, *A.* was informed of Caracalla's death. Peace was then made on honorable terms. *A.* afterward incited his subjects to revolt, and in a battle, in 226, was taken and put to death. Thus ended, in the 3d century, the Parthian empire.

Artasi'res, the last Arsacid king of Armenia. He was placed on the throne by Bahram V. of Persia, who afterward deposed him and annexed his dominions to Persia, under the name of Persarmenia, 248 B. C.

Arta'ta. (*Com.*) In Persia, a measure of quantity, equivalent to 1,809 imp. bushels.

Artavas'des I., a king of Armenia, who succeeded his father Tigranes. He joined the Roman forces commanded by Crassus, but deserted to the enemy, causing the defeat of the Romans, and the death of Crassus. He similarly betrayed Mark Antony when engaged against the Medes; but afterward falling into Antony's power, *A.* was taken with his wife and children to Alexandria, where they were dragged at the victor's chariot-wheels in golden chains. After the battle of Actium, Cleopatra caused his head to be struck off and sent to the king of Media. Reigned in the 1st century B. C.

Artaxer'xes I., surnamed LONGIMANUS, was the third son of Xerxes, king of Persia, and, having murdered his brother Darius, ascended the throne 465 B. C. He D. 424 B. C., and was succeeded by his only son Xerxes. This prince is generally supposed to have been the *Ahasuerus* of Scripture, who married Esther, and by whose permission Ezra restored the Jewish religion at Jerusalem. Some modern authors, nevertheless, identify Ahasuerus with Xerxes.

ARTAXER'XES II., surnamed MNEMON, was the eldest son of Darius Nothus, and began his reign 405 B. C. His brother Cyrus formed a conspiracy against him, for which he was sentenced to death; but at the intercession of his mother Parysatis, the sentence was commuted to banishment to Asia Minor. Cyrus repaid this act of clemency by mustering a large army of Asiatics, and some Greek troops under Clearchus, with whom he marched to Babylon; but being encountered by *A.*, he was defeated and slain. The Greeks, however, escaped, and reached their own country, under Xenophon. *A.* died at the age of 94, after reigning 62 years.

ARTAXER'XES III., succeeded *A.* II., his father, 359 B. C. To pave his way to the succession, he murdered two of his brothers, and afterward put to death all the remaining branches of the family. He suppressed several insurrections which were raised against him, and in Egypt slew the sacred bull Apis, and gave the flesh to his soldiers. For this, his eunuch, Bagras, an Egyptian, caused him to be poisoned, and after giving his carcass to cats, made knife-handles of his bones, 339 B. C.

ARTAXER'XES BABEGAN, or ARDSHIR, the first king of Persia of the race of Sassanides, was a shepherd's son; but his grandfather, by the mother's side, being governor of a province, he was sent to the court of king Ardavan. On his grandfather's death, *A.* being refused an appointment, retired to Persia proper, where, exciting the people to revolt, he defeated and slew Ardavan and his son, on which he assumed the title of *king of kings.* He made vast conquests, and wisely administered the affairs of his kingdom. D. B. C. 240.

Arte'mis. (*Myth.*) A name of the goddess Diana.

Artemi'sia I., daughter of Lygdamis, and queen of Caria, who assisted Xerxes in person against the Greeks, and behaved with such valor that the Athenians offered a reward for her capture, and the Spartans erected a statue to her. Lived in the 5th century B. C.

ARTEMI'SIA II., queen of Caria, who erected so magnificent a monument to the memory of her husband Mausolus, that every splendid structure of this kind has been since styled a *mausoleum.* Lived in the 4th century B. C.

Artemi'sia, *n.* [From *artemis.*] (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Asteraceæ*, and comprehending several valuable and interesting species. The aromatic and medicinal properties of *A. absinthium*, the common wormwood, have been described under the names ABSINTHUM, ABSENTHINE, and ABSINTHE. Its flowers are arranged in globular heads, and are of a buff or yellowish color, blossoming in August. *A. abrotanum* is the southernwood, a fragrant plant employed in Europe for making beer. The Persian species, *A. acetica*, is said to have the odor of strong vinegar; hence its name. The species *A. alba*, and others, are said to serve as nutriment to the herds of the Kirghis and Kalmucks. The anthelmintic known by the names *Semmseriphii* and *Barbotine*, consists of the flower-heads of *A. cærulescens*, a Mediterranean plant *A. chinensis*, and other species, are stated by Lindley to yield the moxa of China. It is prepared from the cottony or woolly covering of the leaves, and used as a cautery by burning it upon parts affected with gout and rheumatism. (See MOXA.) *A. dracunculus* is the tarragon, the leaves of which are used for flavoring vinegar in pickles and salads. *A. gallica*, termed in France *santgnerie* or *sangnerite*, possesses similar properties to the species *Cærulescens.* *A. indica* and *madraspatana*, both Indian species, are much used by the native doctors. The substance sold as wormseed, and known under the names of semen-contra, semen-cinæ, and semen-santonicum, consists of the broken flower-stalks, involucres, and flower-buds of *A. contra*, *pauciflora*, *lercheana*, *sieberi*, and *valiana.* It is employed as a vermifuge.



Fig. 200. — ARTEMISIA ABSINTHIUM, (Wormwood.)

Arte'riae, *a.* [See ARTERY.] Same as ARTERIAL. —*n.* A medicine for diseases of the windpipe.

Arte'rial, *a.* Pertaining to, or contained in, an artery or the arteries.—The name of *arterial navigation* is sometimes figuratively given to navigation by means of a stream having numerous inland connections.

Arterializa'tion, *n.* (*Physiol.*) The blood is the principal agent of nutrition. In its circulation through the body, it communicates to the organs, and loses consequently its nourishing properties. It reaches them of a bright vermilion color; when it leaves them it is dark and sombre-colored, and has lost its qualities of maintaining life. But the blood so altered has its vital properties restored by being exposed to the atmosphere. This important function is called respiration. The blood which has been exposed to the air is called *arterial*; that which has already acted on the organs is called *venous*; and the transformation of the venous into arterial blood is called arterialization. — See CIRCULATION, and RESPIRATION.

Arte'rialize, *v. a.* To make arterial; to communicate to venous blood the qualities of arterial blood.

Arteriog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *arteria*, an artery, and *graphō*, to describe.] A treatise or discourse on the arteries.

Arteriol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *arteria*, and *logos*, a discourse.] Same as ARTERIOGRAPHY.

Arteriot'omy, *n.* [Gr. *arteria*, and *tomē*, a cutting.] (*Surg.*) The opening of an artery for the purpose of drawing blood; distinguished from phlebotomy, or venesection, which is the opening of a vein. In ordinary cases the latter is always preferable to the former; but sometimes, when it is necessary to take a large quantity of blood from the system very rapidly, as in apoplexy, *A.* is adopted, and then it is generally the temporal artery that is selected.

Ar'tery, *n.* [Fr. *artère;* Gr. *artēria*, from *aer*, air, and *tēreō*, to preserve or contain: so called because the ancients believed that the arteries contained air only.] (*Anat.*) A membranous pulsating canal, that arises from the heart and gradually becomes less as it proceeds from it. *A.* are composed of three tissues: the inner, continuous with the inner membrane of the heart, resembles the serous membranes; the middle tissue is fibrous and elastic; the outer tissue, cellular and also elastic. The fibres of the middle tissue are disposed circularly. They are only two in number, the pulmonary *A.*, and the aorta, and these originate from the heart: the pulmonary *A.* from the right ventricle, and the aorta, conveying the blood from the left to all parts of the body (Fig. 201). The other arteries are all branches of the aorta. Fig. 120 explains perfectly the course of this great *A.*, from its commencement in the heart to its termination; also of all the great branches which arise from it. Their termination is either in the veins, or in capillary exhaling vessels, or they anastomose with one another. It is by their means that the blood is carried from the heart to every part of the body, for nutrition, preservation of life, generation of heat, and the secretion of the different fluids. The action, called the pulse, corresponds with that of the heart, and is effected by the contraction of their muscular, and great elasticity of their outermost coat. (See CIRCULATION, and HEART.) — The pulmonary *A.*, after emerging from the right ventricle of the heart, soon divides into a right and left branch, which are distributed by innumerable ramifications through the lungs. — The branches arising from the aorta have received different names. We have pointed out the principal of them in *Fig.* 120; the others will be found under their respective names.

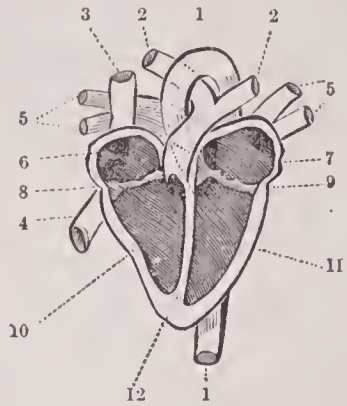


Fig. 201. — THEORETICAL SECTION OF THE HEART.

1 Aorta.	7 Left auricle.
2 Pulmonary artery.	8. Tricuspid valve.
3. Vena cava sup.	9. Mitral valve.
4. " inf.	10 Right ventricle.
5 Pulmonary veins.	11. Left ventricle.
6. Right auricle.	12. Septum.

Arte'sia, in *Mississippi*, a post-office of Lowndes co., 219 m. N. by W. from Mobile.

Arte'sian Well, *n.* [Fr. *artesien*, from the province *Artois*, where *A.* W. were first made.] A well from which water is obtained at a very great depth below the surface of the ground, by boring through strata of various kinds through which water cannot pass, such as clay, to others of a light and porous character, which are charged with water. The flow of water is obtained by hydrostatic pressure. The principles of an *A.*, and the way by which the water is obtained may be better understood by reference to *Fig.* 202, from which it will be presently seen that it would be useless to attempt to bore an *A. W.* on hills or elevated ground; but that they can only be made with satisfactory results, in basin-shaped hollows of considerable extent, the porous strata of which, that contain the water, crop out or come to the surface of the land above the level to which the water is required to rise. Let *Fig.* 202 represent the section of a basin-shaped tract of country, in which a peculiar stratum *a a*, suppose it to be chalk, sand, or any porous matter, rests upon a bed of clay, or upon rocks, *c c*, which will not admit of the escape of the water accumulated from the

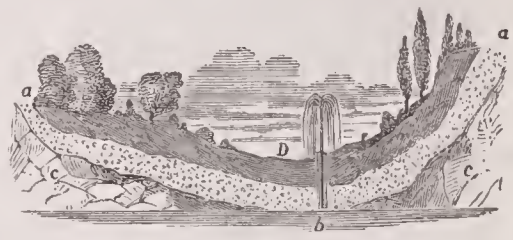


Fig. 202. — ARTESIAN WELL.

deposit of atmospheric moisture, in the form of rain or dew, along the hills. This stratum of chalk or sand is also covered with a tenacious mass of clay, or some other equally impervious body, D. Under these conditions it will be evident that the stratum *a a* becomes a reservoir of a greater or less extent, and if, by boring through the superincumbent mass, we form an opening into this stratum, as at *b*, the water will rise in it, and flow over in a jet proportional to the height of the water in the stratum from which it flows. In a basin such as that described above, some miles in extent, having impermeable strata lying immediately under the thin surface of the soil, there must necessarily be a deficiency in the supply of water, and it is for these districts that *A. W.* are especially serviceable. There are many in the neighborhood of Vienna, and in the basins of London and Paris; among which may be mentioned those which supply the fountains in Trafalgar square in the former city, and the famous well of Grenelle, near Paris, from which, after boring for 8 years, with frequent interruptions arising from the obstructions and accidents that occurred during the prosecution of the work, water was obtained at the depth of 1,800 feet below the surface, a distance of 1,700 feet below the sea-level. The water from this well rushes upward with such force as to rise 30 feet above the level of the surface. The temperature of this water never varies, and is about 81° Fahr. The French government have caused many *A. W.* to be sunk in different parts of Algeria, round which some of the wandering Arab tribes have settled, and formed villages. The operation is performed by rods from 15 to 20 feet in length, which can be attached to each other by male and female screws. A boring-tool is fastened to the end of the lowest rod, and to the uppermost one a lever, turned by hand or power, by which the whole machine is turned round. The machine somewhat resembles a gigantic auger or gimlet, and operates in a similar manner. There are many *A.* in the U. States. One bored at Chicago, about 1,000 ft. in depth, yields water at the rate of 1,000,000 gallons per day.

Ar'tevelde, Jacob van, a celebrated Flemish patriot of the 14th century. His riches, eloquence, and experience in diplomatic business put him at the head of affairs in his native town of Ghent, at a time when the Flemings, subject to Louis II., count of Flanders, had resolved to extend their liberties, or at least to rid themselves of certain oppressive imposts. The French wars of Edward III. of England, in which he requested the assistance of the discontented Flemings against the lord-superior of their count, Philip VI. of Valois, presented a favorable opportunity for revolt, and accordingly, in 1339, *A.*, acting for the duke of Brabant, the cities of Louvain, Ghent, and others, concluded a treaty with Edward, by which the English king, styling himself king of France, was acknowledged lord-superior of Flanders. The defeat, however, which he sustained at St. Omer, obliged him to make peace with France, and a rupture ensued between the Flemings and their new superior. The alliance was revived after Edward's renewal of the war with Philip, and he was now persuaded by *A.* to make his son, the Black Prince, count of Flanders. This project was defeated, and *A.*'s career terminated, by a revolt of the citizens of Ghent against his authority. *A.*, and 50 of his friends, were murdered by a rabble of their fellow-citizens, on 2d May, 1345.

Arte'velde, Philip van, son of the preceding, inheriting his father's wealth, and something of his ambition and genius, lived in quiet in his native city of Ghent, till 1382, when his fellow-citizens, having revolted from Count Louis III. of Flanders, summoned him to the chief command of the city. After summarily avenging his father's death, *A.* obliged Louis to raise the siege of Ghent, and pursued him to Bruges, where the Ghentois gained a great victory, which resulted in the flight of Louis, and the submission of most of the Flemish cities to the dictatorship of *A.* Charles VI. of France then interfered, and sent an army under Clisson to reinstate the count. On the 22d Nov., the French army, in which the king himself took a subordinate command, met the Flemings, commanded by *A.*, at Rosbeck. The battle which ensued resulted in the defeat of the Flemish troops, 9,000 of whom perished on the field, and 26,000 in the pursuit. *A.* was found among the slain. *A.*'s career has been made the subject of a drama by Henry Taylor.

Art'ful, *a.* Performed with art or skill; artificial; not natural; skilful; dexterous; cunning; crafty; deceitful; full of stratagems.

> "O still the same, Ulysses, she rejoin'd,
> In useful craft successfully refin'd,
> *Artful* in speech, in action, and in mind." — *Pope.*

Art'fully, *adv.* With art; skilfully; dexterously; cunningly; craftily.

Art'fulness, *n.* Art; skill; cunning; craftiness.

Arthrit'ic, Arthrit'ical, *a.* [Gr *arthritikos*, from *arthron*, a joint.] Belonging or relating to joints; pertaining to arthritis or gout; gouty; as, "Frequent changes produce all the *arthritic* diseases."

Arthri'tis, *n.* [Gr.] (*Med.*) The gout.

Arthro'dia, *n.* [Gr., from *arthron*, a joint, and *eidos*, form.] (*Anat.*) A movable connection of bones, in which the head of one bone is received into the superficial cavity of another, so as to admit of motion in every direction, as the head of the humerus with the glenoid cavity of the scapula.

Arthro'dial, Arthrod'ic, *a.* Pertaining or relating to arthrodia.

Arthro'diceæ, *n.* [From *arthrodia.*] (*Bot.*) A term applied to such algæ as possess an articulated structure, like confervaleæ and oscillatoreæ.

Arthrodyn'ia, *n.* [Gr., from *arthron*, a joint, and *odyne*, pain.] (*Med.*) Pain in a joint. It is one of the terminations of rheumatism.

Arthrodyn'ic, *a.* (*Med.*) Relating to pain in a joint, or in the joints.

Arthrol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *arthron*, and *logos*, discourse.] (*Med.*) A treatise on, or a description of, the joints.

Ar'thur, a prince of the Silures, and king of Britain in the time of the Saxon invasions in the 5th and 6th centuries. *A.* was the son of Uther Pendragon, by Ignera, wife of Gorlois, duke of Cornwall, and was elected king of Britain at the age of 15. He immediately declared war against the Saxons in the north of England, and defeated them so completely, that in one battle alone, it is said, he slew 500 Saxons with his own sword, the famous *Caliber*. He subdued the Picts and the Scots, and also Ireland and Iceland. After a long peace, during which he married the fair Guinevere, *A.* conquered Gaul and Norway, and even fought against the Muscovite hordes. On the Romans demanding tribute, he crossed into Gaul, and defeated them in a mighty battle. Recalled to England by the revolt of his nephew Modred, allied to the Scots and Picts, *A.* fought against him in Cornwall his last battle, in which Modred was slain, and *A.* himself mortally wounded. He was buried at Glastonbury. It was long believed by his countrymen, that he was not dead, but carried to faëry-land, there to repose on flowers until his deep wounds were healed, and that he would yet reappear, and, with his mighty sword, again lead them to victory over their enemies. The existence and exploits of *A.* and of his paladins, the *Knights of the Round Table*, whether they have any real foundation, or are but a mere historical fable, have been for ages the theme of minstrels and poets, even down to the present day; for examples of which we may quote the famous romaunt of the *Mort d'Arthur*; and the *Idylls of the King*, the work of the great poet Tennyson.

Ar'thursburgh, in *New York*, a post-office of Duchess co.

Ar'thur's Seat, an eminence in the vicinity of Edinburgh, the Scottish capital, 822 feet high. From its top is a view of magnificent extent.

Ar'thurstown, a seaport of Ireland, in the co. Wexford, lying on Waterford harbor, 7 m. E. by S. of Waterford.

Ar'tic, *a.* An old spelling of the word *arctic*, q. v.

Ar'tichoke, *n.* [Fr. *artichaut*; probably from Gr. *artytikos*, fit for seasoning.] The *Cynaro scolymus*, gen. *Cynara*, q. v., is a perennial, esculent plant, growing wild in the S. of Europe, and reared in gardens for use. They are cultivated from suckers arising in spring from the root of the old plants, and placed in rows 3 feet apart. By this process, artichokes may be produced in the autumn of the same year. The size of their fruit will gradually diminish, after the third or fourth year, though the roots continue sound for several seasons. *A.* flourish best in a rich and moist soil; but if it be too wet, the roots are apt to decay in severe frosts. When covered with straw in the autumn, they rot. The only precaution necessary to take, is to dig a ditch round the plant, to prevent the water from injuring them. The parts used are the receptacle, the lower part of the involucre, and the upper portion of the stalk. The *A.* is eaten raw, with salt, pepper, and oil; or it is boiled before being sent to table. It is not extensively cultivated in America.

Jerusalem A. See Helianthus.

Ar'ticle, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *articulus*, dim. of *artus*, a joint; Gr. *arthros*, a joint, from *arō*, to fit, to adapt.] A particular part of any complex thing; a single clause of an account, writing, or document. — A condition of a bargain; a stipulation. — A particular commodity or substance; as, an *article* of food. — The different species of goods that a merchant has in his store; as, "These *articles* are sold at fixed prices." — A point of faith; as, "the Thirty-nine *Articles* of the Church of England."

(*Gram.*) A part of speech prefixed to substantives in order to render their meaning more or less definite. The Greeks had only the definite article; the Latins had none, but used, instead, the demonstrative pronouns. In English there are two articles — the definite, *the*, and the indefinite, *a* or *an*.

(*Lit.*) A complete portion of any literary work which treats of various topics separately; as, "An *article* in a newspaper, or review." — *Worcester.*

(*Law.*) A division or paragraph of a document or agreement. A specification of distinct matters agreed upon, or established by authority, or requiring judicial action. — *Articles of agreement.* A written memorandum of the terms of an agreement. — *Articles of impeachment.* A written articulate allegation of the causes for impeachment. — *Articles of partnership.* A written agreement by which parties enter into a partnership upon the conditions therein mentioned. — *Articles of the peace.* A complaint made before a court of competent jurisdiction by one who has just cause to fear that an injury to his person or property is about to be committed or caused by the party complained of, alleging the causes of his belief, and asking the protection of the court. — *Articles of war.* The code of laws established for the government of the army. The term is used in this sense both in England and in the U. States. The term also includes the code established for the government of the navy. — *Bouvier.*

Ar'ticle, *v. a.* To draw up in articles or particulars; to accuse or charge by articles; to bind by articles.

—*v. n.* To stipulate; to make terms.

> "He has not infringed the least title of what was *articled*." — *Donne.*

Ar'ticled, *a.* Bound by articles to render services in return for instruction, as apprentices or pupils. — *Worcester.*

Ar'ticles of Confedera'tion. The title of the compact which was made by the 13 original States of the U. States of America. It was adopted and carried into force on the first day of March, 1781, and remained as the supreme law until the first Wednesday of March, 1789.

Ar'ticles of Faith. (*Eccl. Hist.*) A point of Christian doctrine established by the Church, as the Thirty-nine *Articles* of the Church of England, for which see Protestant Episcopal Church.

Artic'ular, *a.* [Lat. *articularis*, from *articulus*, a joint.] Belonging to the joints, or to an article.

Artic'ularly, *adv.* Articulately.

Articula'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *articulatio.*] (*Gram.*) A term applied to a consonant, or that portion of a word which can be pronounced by a single movement of the organs of speech. Hence a good *A.* consists in giving every letter and syllable of a word its due pronunciation. Exactness in *A.* corresponds to propriety in spelling, and is an object that ought to be aimed after by all. The Greeks and Romans paid particular attention to this subject, which constituted a principal branch of instruction; and the smallest error in pronunciation was regarded by them as disgraceful. An indistinct *A.* usually arises from too great precipitancy of speech, or from an improper use of the vocal organs. The latter of these may be cured by attending to the proper position of the tongue, lips, &c., in the formation of each letter; the former is to be got over by continued practice in reading aloud slowly and distinctly.

(*Anat.*) The skeleton is composed of a great number of bones, which are all so admirably constructed, and with so much affinity to each other, that the extremity of every bone is perfectly adjusted to the end of the bone with which it is connected; and this connection is termed their articulation. The articulations are divided into *diarthroses*, or movable articulations, and *synarthroses*, or immovable. — See Skeleton.

(*Bot.*) See Joint.

Articula'ta, Artic'ulated Animals, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A branch of the animal kingdom, the species of which are characterized by the body being composed of movable pieces, jointed or *articulated* to each other. There are many classes and orders belonging to this division; varying considerably from each other in form and structure, but all agreeing in their nervous system. This consists of either a very small brain, and two nervous chords surrounding the œsophagus or gullet, and continued along the abdomen, but uniting here and there into knots, called ganglia, as in *Fig.* 203, representing the magnified nervous system of an insect; or of merely two ganglia, one in the head, and the other in the thorax, and united by slender threads. Respiration is effected either by branchiæ, a species of gill; or by tracheæ, or air-tubes. They have red blood. The division of articulated animals contains the *Annulosa*, or worms; the *Crustacea*; the *Cirripedia*, or barnacles; the *Rotifera*, or wheel-animalcules; the *Myriapoda*; the *Insecta*, or insects, and the *Arachnida*, or spiders.



Fig. 203.

Artic'ulate, *a.* [Lat. *articulatus.*] Separated into distinct members, or joints: articulated. Uttered distinctly, as sounds: distinct: clear.

—*v. n.* To utter distinct sounds, syllables, or words.

—*v. a.* To form into distinct elementary sounds, syllables, or words; to speak, utter, or pronounce distinctly.

—*n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the articulata.

Artic'ulated, *p. a.* Uttered, spoken, or pronounced distinctly.

(*Zoöl.*) Having articulations. — See Articulata.

(*Bot.*) Jointed.

Artic'ulately, *adv.* Distinctly; clearly; with distinct utterance of syllables or words.

Artic'ulateness, *n.* The quality of being articulate.

Ar'tifice, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *artificium*, from *ars, artis*, art, and *facio*, to make.] An artful or skilful contrivance or device; trick; fraud; cunning; imposition; craft; stratagem.

> "It needs no legends, no service in an unknown tongue: none of all these laborious *artifices* of ignorance; none of all these cloaks and coverings." — *South.*

Artificer, *n.* [See Artifice.] A person who works with his hands in the manufacture of anything. He is usually a person of intellectual acquirements, and independent of mere manual labor, placing him above the *artisan*, whose knowledge is limited to the general rules of his trade.

—An artist; a maker; a contriver; an inventor.

> "Th' *artificer* of lies
> Renews th' assault, and his last battery tries." — *Dryden.*

(*Mil.*) A soldier-mechanic attached to the artillery, and engineer services, designed to be employed in the construction and repair of war-materials, &c. — *Webster.*

Artifi'cial, *a.* Made or contrived by art or skill; not natural.

> "The curtains closely drawn the light to screen,
> As if he had contrived to lie unseen:
> Thus cover'd with an *artificial* night,
> Sleep did his office." — *Dryden.*

—Fictitious; not genuine; as, *artificial* tears; *artificial* majority. — Cultivated; not indigenous; not being of spontaneous growth; as, "Plants forced by *artificial* process."

(*Rhet.*) *A. arguments*, are proofs on considerations arising from the genius, industry, or invention of the orator; in contradistinction from laws, authorities, citations, and the like, which are said to be *inartificial* arguments.

(*Math.*) *A. lines*, on a scale or sector, are lines so contrived as to represent the logarithmic sines and tangents; which, by the help of the line of numbers, solve with tolerable exactness, questions in trigonometry, navigation, &c. — *A. numbers.* The same as logarithms.

Artifi'cial Flow'ers. (*Manf.*) This manufacture has latterly been carried to a wonderful degree of perfection, the imitation of natural flowers being so exact as to mislead even artists. The greatest ingenuity is displayed in the imitation of certain flowers; even in a common cheap sprig, consisting of several materials well put together and arranged. The leaves and petals are generally made of silk, or cambric, punched out to proper shapes and sizes. These are tinted with a brush and color, and, if necessary, glazed with gum, or sprinkled with fine flock, to imitate the glossy or velvety surface of natural flowers. The ribs, where present, are indented with a warm iron. The stamens and pistils are formed of wire covered with silk, and dipped in gum-water to form the anthers. The stalk is then made of wire, coated with green paper, and fixed to the stamens and pistil, around which are attached the petals, and, lastly, the calyx. Buds are made of cotton or glass balls covered with cambric of a proper color. The French excel in the manufacture of these pretty frivolities. This industry has been successfully naturalized in the U. States; and in New York alone, over 2,000 girls are employed in making flowers. The coloring matter, however, used for these articles, is often nothing less than the deadly poison arsenic. Hoffman, and other chemists, have shown that the most terrible effects may spring from the use of these arsenical compounds; and it is to be hoped that their use will be speedily discontinued.

Artificial'ity, *n.* The quality or state of being artificial: artificialness.
Artifi'cially, *adv.* In an artificial manner.
Artifi'cialness, *n* The quality of being artificial.
Art'ilize, *v. a.* To give an appearance of art to; to make to seem artificial. — *Webster.*
Artil'lerist, *n.* One who manages artillery; one skilled in gunnery.
Artil'lery, *n.* [Fr. *artillerie;* from O. Fr. *artiller*, to make or form by art, to make implements or weapons; from Lat. *ars, artis*, art.] (*Mil.*) In the most appropriate application of the word, *A.* means the guns, mortars, howitzors, and other large pieces for discharging shot and shell by the expansive force of gunpowder. In a more general sense, it denotes all kinds of engines of war, ancient and modern, by which darts, stones, bullets, &c., were shot forth in battle. *A.* is divided into *land A.* and *marine A.* The former is subdivided into *field, coast, garrison,* and *siege A.* Field *A.* accompanies cavalry and infantry, or arms any field-works that may be thrown up; coast, garrison, and siege *A.* consist of the heaviest guns that can be brought to bear in each particular case. The term *A.* has, since the invention of gunpowder, been restricted to such large pieces of ordnance as cannons, howitzers, mortars, and rockets; but including, also, the troops required for their working, the carriages, ammunition, &c. Yet, in its broadest signification, the term implies all kinds of missiles employed in warfare, with the machines used in propelling them. The earliest of these military engines were probably used for casting stones of enormous weight. In 2 Chron. xxvi. 15, we read of Uzziah, that "he made in Jerusalem engines invented by cunning men to be upon the towers and upon the bulwarks to shoot arrows and great stones withal." From the writings of Cæsar, Cicero, Livy, Seneca, and Tacitus, we gather, that the principal engines of *A.* of the Romans were the *balista* or *ballista*, for casting stones, and the *catapulta* for propelling darts and arrows. *A.* does not seem to have been known in England earlier than the Norman invasion; but the Normans appear to have introduced such machines, in the form of contrivances for discharging arrows, at the battle of Hastings. Edward I. is said to have used engines at the siege of Stirling Castle, in 1303, throwing stones of 300 lbs. in weight. Although it can be shown that the explosive force of gunpowder was understood in the East much earlier than the 12th century, the date when it became known to Roger Bacon; yet, it was not until long afterward, that fire-arms superseded the ancient war-engines we have hitherto included as *A.* Col. Chesney, in his "Observations on Fire-arms," thus traces the introduction of the new form of *A.* into Europe: — The Moors, according to Condé, used *A.* against Saragossa in 1118; and in 1132, a culverin of 4th calibre, named *Sibamonica*, was made. In 1157, when the Spaniards took Niebla, the Moors defended themselves with machines which threw darts and stones by means of fire; and, in 1157, Abd-el-Momen, the Moorish king, captured Mohadin, a fortified city near Bona, from the Sicilians by the same means. In 1280, *A.* was used against Cordova, and in 1306, or 1309, Ferdinand IV. took Gibraltar from the Moors by its means. Ibn-Hassan-ben-Bin, of Granada, mentions that guns were adopted from the Moors, and were used in Spain in the 12th century, and that balls of iron were thrown by means of fire, in 1331. Barbour, in his "*Metrical Life of Robert Bruce*," says that cannon or "crakys of war," as he terms them, were employed by Edward III. in his earliest campaign against the Scots in 1327. Du Cange asserts that cannon were used by the French at the siege of Puy-Guillaume, in 1338; but Rapin, on the other hand, relates, that, so unacquainted were the French with these destructive engines, that four small cannons, used by Edward III. at the battle of Cressy, in 1346, contributed, as much by the

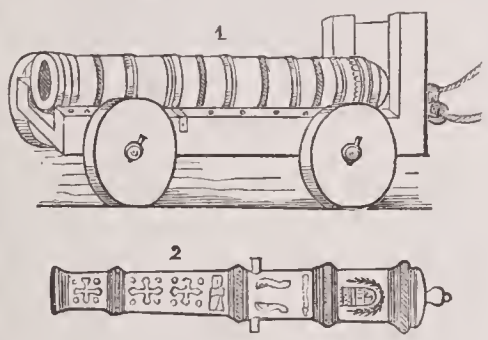


Fig. 204. — 1. French cannon, (time of Charles VII., 1449.) The first one used for iron balls.
2. One of the famous guns of the Emperor Charles V., called the "Twelve Apostles," (Palace of the Invalides, Paris.)

surprise as the slaughter they created, to the success of the day. The earliest cannon were clumsy and ill-contrived machines, wider at the mouth than at the chamber, and consisting generally of a series of iron bars soldered together lengthwise, and hooped about with iron rings. The projectiles were made of stone. Cannon were first cast in England in 1521; and in 1535, as Stowe informs us, "John Owen began to make brass ordnance, as cannons, culverines, and such-like." It was usual, about this period, to apply to cannon the names of certain birds and beasts, in fanciful allusion to their swiftness, or cruelty. Thus arose the terms *falcon, falconet, culverin, soker, basilisk, siren, dragon,* &c. At the present day, cannon are named according to the weight of the ball they propel. Thus a gun which carries a 12-lb. shot, is termed a 12-*pounder;* one of 32 lbs., a 32-*pounder;* and so on. We first find mention of shells as a projectile at the siege of Naples by Charles VIII., in 1435. The howitzer, an improved form of mortar, was invented by Belidor, and first used at the siege of Ath, in 1697. The carronade was first used about 1779. They take their name from having been first cast at the Carron iron-works, in Scotland. Iron, or, as they now are termed, *Congreve* rockets, were invented by Sir William Congreve, and were employed at the bombardment of Copenhagen. The Crimean war of 1854, and, afterward, our own gigantic war, had brought the engines of *A.* to such a state of perfection, that it seemed almost impossible to go further in this way. At the present time, nevertheless, the prevision of a more or less distant, but still inevitable struggle between two great European nations, stimulating the genius of inventors, gives incessant rise to new engines of such incredible powers of destruction, that they will probably cause a complete revolution in the system of *A.*, and military tactics in general. We shall describe, under their respective names, such of these new engines that are not kept as a secret by the governments of the countries in which they originated. (See especially, ARMSTRONG GUN; MACKAY GUN; DAHLGREN GUN; LANCASTER GUN; PARROT GUN: REMINGTON GUN; WHITWORTH GUN; ORDNANCE; RIFLE; SHELL, &c.) For the theory of *A.*, see GUNNERY. For a description of the existing mode of casting guns of large calibre, see CANNON.
Artil'lery Corps. (*Mil.*) When large balls of iron came to be propelled to great distances by the irresistible force of gunpowder, a great revolution gradually took place in military tactics. A body of men were set apart to study the force and action of gunpowder, the flight and range of projectiles, the weight and strength of cannon, and the manœuvring of heavy masses of troops. The French were the first to make these researches; after them, the English; and still later, the Germans. During the Thirty Years' War, an important step was taken in Germany — that of including the artillerymen, who were till then a sort of guild, as a component in the regular army. Gustavus Adolphus in Sweden, Frederick II. in Prussia, and Napoleon I. in France, all attached a very high degree of importance to the artillery as an arm of the service. After the great wars in the beginning of the present century, all the states of Europe formally recognized artillery as the third great branch of military service; and in many of them, as France, Italy, and Russia, *A.* ranks before cavalry and infantry. The *A.* of the United States is divided as follows, according to its duties: — *Heavy* or *foot A.* is that portion which takes charge of, and manœuvres the siege, sea-coast, and mountain *A. Light* or *field A.* is that portion which manœuvres field-pieces with troops in the field. It is divided into *horse A.* and *mounted batteries.* In *horse A.*, the gunners, of which there are 7 to each piece, are mounted on horses, from which they have to dismount before attending to the piece, the two extra men holding the horses of the rest. In the *mounted batteries*, formerly called foot *A.*, the gunners are on foot, and remain so during the manœuvres of the battery, except when it is desired to move at a very rapid rate, when they are mounted on the ammunition boxes. The horse *A.* was originally, and is still, designed for service along with cavalry, receiving the lightest guns, which enables it to move at the same rate as the cavalry, and to keep up with it for a considerable time. In time of peace, a battery of field *A.* is to be composed of 4 pieces; in time of war, of 6 or 8. In peace, each battery will have 76 men and 44 horses; in preparing for war, 100 men and 80 horses; and in war, 150 men and 110 horses. This supposes these batteries to be formed of pieces of the smallest calibre. For heavy pieces, of course, these numbers would have to be increased. For the effective force of our *A.*, see UNITED STATES.
Artil'lery, Park of. (*Mil.*) That place in a camp, or the rear of an army, where the artillery is placed. The artillery is drawn up in lines, one of which is formed by the guns, the others by the ammunition wagons, portions, &c.; and the whole is usually surrounded by ropes. The term *park of artillery* is also applied to the entire complement of guns, wagons, caissons, &c., necessary for siege or field operations.
Artil'lery, Trains of. (*Mil.*) A number of pieces of ordnance mounted on carriages, with all their furniture, &c., in marching order.
Artisan, *n.* [Fr.; see ART.] One trained to manual dexterity; a mechanic; a handicraftsman.
Art'ist, *n.* [Fr. *artiste;* from Lat. *ars, artis*, art.] One who is skilled in the exercise of any of the liberal arts, such as painting, sculpture, music, &c.; the professor of any liberal or mechanical art. The term is especially applied to those who follow painting and sculpture as a profession; the other *A.* being commonly designated by a term taken from the art to which they are devoted; as, a musician, a literateur, &c. In early times, the expression was used to denote a proficient in the 7 liberal arts which formed the principal course of study at the universities; viz., grammar, logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy. By Paracelsus it is used to signify a chemist, or rather alchemist. In an extended sense, the term *artist* is frequently applied to a person skilled in any art, as a hair-dresser, a cook, &c. In this case, *artist* is commonly written with the French spelling, *artiste.*
Artis'tic, Artis'tical, *a.* Pertaining or relating to the fine arts, or to an artist; conformable to art.
Artis'tically, *adv.* In an artistic manner.
Ar'tistry, *n.* Works of art. (R.)
Art'less, *a.* Wanting art or skill.

"The high-shoed ploughman should he quit the land,
Artless of stars, and of the moving sand." — *Dryden.*

—Simple; unaffected; as, "an *artless* tale."—Sincere; without guile or fraud; as, "*artless* maid."
Art'lessly, *adv.* In an artless manner.
Art'lessness, *n.* Quality of being artless; want of art or skill; absence of guile or fraud.
Artocarpa'ceæ, ARTOCAR'PADS, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Urticales.* — DIAG. Milky juice, large convoluto stipules, solitary erect or suspended ariles, a straight exalbuminous embryo, and superior radicle. This order includes 23 genera and 54 species, all belonging to the tropics of both worlds. The artocarpads exude a milky acrid juice, the nettles a watery secretion. The celebrated Upas-tree, *Antiaris toxicaria*, named also Antjar-poison, is the most dangerous species. Extraordinary fabulous tales used to be told about this tree, which is a native of the island of Java, and was said to be so exceedingly poisonous, that no one could even approach it without certain death. Notwithstanding the exaggeration of these statements, there remains no doubt that the upas is a plant of extreme virulence. The stem when wounded exudes a gum resin containing strychnia, which, when introduced into the animal economy, produces vomiting, purging, and finally death, with tetanic convulsions. Even linen fabricated from its tough fibre is so acrid as to verify the story of the shirt of Ne-sus; for it excites the most distressing itching if insufficiently prepared. The natives of Java and Borneo use it mixed up with the *Capsicum fruticosum*, and some other substances, to steep their arrows in. It is said to act more powerfully when it is dried on the arrows than when used moist. The most important plant of the *A.* is the Bread-Fruit, *Artocarpus incisa;* the massive heads into which its fruits are collected representing the typical condition of the genera of this order. The Bread-Fruit tree, *Fig.* 205, is about the thickness of a man, and grows to the height of 40 feet in hot and damp places. The fruit is about the size of a melon, and the seeds are large nut-like bodies, which when roasted are said to be as good as the best chestnuts. The fleshy receptacle, however, is the most valuable part of the fruit. It is as white as snow, and of the consistence of new bread, and when roasted becomes excellent food, tasting like wheaten bread mixed with Jerusalem artichokes. A cloth is made from the fibres of the inner bark; the wood is used for making boats and building houses; the male catkins serve as tinder; the leaves are used as towels, table-cloths, and to wrap provisions in; and the juice, for making bird-lime, and for filling up the cracks of water-vessels.



Fig. 205. — ARTOCARPUS INCISA.
(The Bread-Fruit Tree.)

Artocar'pus, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Artocarpaceæ*, q. v.
Artois, (*ar-twa'*,) an ancient province of France, now forming the greatest part of the department of Pas-de-Calais. Its capital was Arras. It is from the name of this province that the word *Artesian*, as applied to wells, is derived.
—Before ascending the throne of France, Charles X. was known under the name of *Comte d'Artois.*
Ar'ton, in *Maine*, a township of Penobscot co.
Arts'man, *n.* A man skilled in arts. (O.)
Art-Unions, *n. pl.* (*Fine Arts.*) Institutions formed with the object of promoting a more liberal patronage of, and a livelier interest on the part of the general public in, the fine arts. The original idea of *A.-U.* belongs to France, in the days of the first Napoleon. They were afterward established in Belgium, and, 10 years later, were encouraged and adopted in Germany. The *A.-U.* of Malines commenced its operations in 1812; that of Munich in 1823. The eminent Alex. von Humboldt, who took great interest in these institutions, recommended their adoption; and his advice was followed in Leipzig, Dresden, Berlin, Halberstadt, Breslau, and other cities and towns; and, in 1833, nearly every important town in Germany could boast of its *A.-U.* Since then groups of associations, each including several towns, such as Hanover, Cassel, Brunswick, Gotha, Halberstadt, Magdeburg, and Halle, have been formed for the encouragement of works of the highest class of art; and the influence of these æsthetic associations in improving and refining the general public taste, by the collection and distribution of modern works

of art, has been most powerful and beneficial. From Germany, *A.-U.* were introduced into England, where they were formed in the hope of offering to artistic genius and talent a higher aim and purpose than mere imitation. Many societies of this kind exist in this country, but they are all, unhappily, of a local character. An Art-Union, extending over the different States, with annual exhibitions in our principal cities by turns, and closing with a distribution for the pecuniary benefit of the artists represented, would have an immense influence in encouraging art. The periodical exhibitions of the works of our great artists would also tend to cultivate, and extend among the population of the U. States, a taste for the fine arts, and largely develop the artistic genius of the nation.

Art'vin, a town of Turkey in Asia, 35 m. from Batoum; *pop.* about 7,000.

Ar'u, or Ar'oo Islands, ("The islands of the Casuarina trees,") a group of islands in the Indian ocean, lying to the S. and W. of New Guinea, between lat. 5° 30′ and 7° S. They number about 80, are very low, and form a chain about 100 m. long, and 50 broad. They are thickly wooded, and swampy. The natives are mild and tractable, a few of them being Christians, cultivating maize and rice, and principally living by fishing. *Exp.* Pearls, mother-of-pearl shells, birds of paradise, and tripang. These islands are under the protection of the Dutch. *Pop.* 14,000.

A'rum, *n.* [Coptic *aron*, the name of the Egyptian species *A. colocasia.*] (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Araceæ.* The dragon-root, or jack-in-the-pulpit, inhabitant of wet woodlands, is common in the U. States. Its scape, 8–12′ high, is erect, round, embraced at the base by the long sheaths of the petioles. Fruit, a bunch of bright scarlet berries. The corm loses its fiercely acrid principle by drying, and is then valued as a carminative. The corms of the *A. maculatum* are macerated, steeped, and the powder obtained from them is eaten by country people in England under the name of *Portland sago.* They are universally cultivated in India, and known there under the names of *kuchoo* and *gaylee.*

A'rum, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 46 m. N.E. of Chamer.

Ar'undel, a town of England, in the co. of Sussex, 55 m. S.S.W. of London. There is here a magnificent baronial castle of Norman origin, which forms the principal residence of the great family of Howard, dukes of Norfolk. *Pop.* 2,496.

Arundel'ian Marbles, the name given to a collection of ancient sculptured marbles, discovered by William Petty, who explored the ruins of Greece, at the expense of, and for Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel, who lived in the time of James I. and Charles I., and devoted a large portion of his fortune to the collection of monuments illustrative of the arts, and of the history, of Greece and Rome. These marbles, named in honor of their purchaser, arrived in England, in 1627. A part of this celebrated collection was afterward presented by the grandson of the collector to the University of Oxford, where they still remain.

Arundif'erous, *a.* [Lat. *arundo*, a reed, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing reeds.

Arundina'ceous, *a.* [Lat. *arundinaceus.*] Of or like reeds.

Arundin'eous, *a.* [Lat. *arundineus.*] Abounding with reeds.

Arun'do, *n.* [Lat., reed.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Graminaceæ.*—DIAG. Spikelets many-flowered; glumes 2, awnless, lanceolate, unequal; lower flower perfect and naked at the base; the others perfect, pedicellate; palæ unequal, the lower one mucronate, acuminate or slightly awned. The species attain frequently a considerable size. The *A. Phragmites* or *Phragmites communis*, the common Reed, found in swamps and about ponds, is a well-known species, the culms being largely employed for thatching and other useful purposes.

Aru'ra, *n.* [Gr. *aroyra*, arable land.] (*Antiq.*) A Greek measure of surface, 100 Egyptian cubits in every direction, or 21·904 English square feet.

(*Law.*) Formerly a day's work at the plough.

Ar'uspex, *n.*; *pl.* ARUSPICES. [Lat.] An aruspice.

Ar'uspice, HAR'USPICE, *n.* [Lat. *aruspex*, from *aries*, a ram, and *specio*, to view.] (*Antiq.*) The aruspices were Roman priests and prophets, who foretold events from observing the entrails of sacrificed animals. They observed, too, all the circumstances which accompanied or happened during the sacrifice; *e. g.*, the flame, the mode in which the animal behaved, the smoke. Their origin is to be sought for in Etruria. They were introduced into Rome by Romulus, where they enjoyed their authority till the time of the emperor Constantine, 337 A.D., who prohibited all soothsaying on pain of death. Their number, at that time, was 70; their chief priest was called *summus aruspex*, or *magister publicus.*—The name of *A.* is sometimes applied to any kind of soothsayer or prophet.

Arus'picy, *n.* (*Antiq.*) The art of the aruspices. It was considered by the Romans so important at one time, that the senate decreed that a certain number of young Etruscans, belonging to the principal families in the state, should always be instructed in it. In later times, however, their art fell into disrepute among well-educated Romans; and Cicero relates a saying of Cato, that he wondered that one aruspice did not laugh when he saw another.

Ar've, a river in Savoy, France, which, after a course of 45 miles, falls into the Rhone near Geneva.

Ar'vel, ARVIL, ARVAL, *n.* [W. *arwyl*, from *wylo*, to weep, and *ar*, over.] A funeral.—A word only used in the north of England.

A'ryan, Languages. (*Philol.*) The different names given by different philologists to one of the three great families into which the tongues of mankind are divided. The family was also formerly called the *Caucasian*, and the *Japhetic* family; but it is held by the more scientific grammarians of the present time, that the *A.* is the most appropriate technical term, inasmuch as *A.* was the name adopted by those colonists who left their ancient home in India to settle upon the shores of Europe. There are likewise two other great families of languages, known respectively as the *Semitic*, and the *Turanian*, both of which will be treated of in their proper places. To deal here with the *A.* languages:—The *A.* family of languages may, at the outset, be broadly classified into two great divisions: The Southern division, containing two great classes, the *Indic* and *Iranic.* The Indic branch comprises within itself, as living languages, the dialects of India, and the dialect of the Gypsies: as dead languages, the Praikrit and Pali, the modern Sanscrit, and the Vedhe Sanscrit. The Iranic branch comprises, as living languages, the dialects of Persia, Afghanistan, Kurdistan, Bokhara, Armenia, Ossethi; and, as dead languages, the Parsi, Pehlvi, the cuneiform inscriptions of Darius and Xerxes, the Zend, and the old Armenian. The Northern division of the *A.* family of languages contains 6 chief classes. 1. The Celtic has two branches, the Cymric and the Gaelic. To the Cymric belong the dialects of Wales and Brittany, and the Cornish, the last being a dead language. To the Gaelic branch of the Celtic class belong the dialects of Scotland, Ireland, and that of the Isle of Man, or Manx. 2. The Italic class embraces the dialects of Portugal, Spain, Provence, France, Italy, and Wallachia, as well as the dead languages known as the Langue d'Oc, Langue d'Oil, and the Oscan, Latin, and Umbrian. 3. The Illyric class contains the dialects of the Grisons and Albania. 4. The Hellenic class comprises the dialects spoken in Greece at the present time, together with the Doric, Æolic, Attic, and Ionic, the four latter being dead languages. 5. The Wendic class comprises within itself the living dialects of Lithuania, Courland, and Livonia (*Lettish*), as well as the old Prussian, which last is reckoned as a dead language; the living dialects of Belgium, Russia (Great, Little, and White), Illyria (Slavonian, Croatian, Servian), Poland, Bohemia (*Slavakia*), and Lusatia; in this class also are included the dead languages known as the Ecclesiastical Slavonic, the old Bohemian, and the Palabian. 6. The Teutonic class contains: the High-German branch, in which are included the living dialects of Germany, and the dead languages called the Middle High-German and Old High-German; the Low-German branch, containing the living dialects of England, Holland, Friesland, and the north of Germany (*Platt-Deutsch*), together with the Gothic, Anglo-Saxon, Old Dutch, Old Frisian, and Old Saxon, the five latter being dead languages. The Scandinavian branch comprises the living dialects of Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Iceland, as also the dead language known as Old Norse. It may now be asked—Why are these great streams of language, rolling on through centuries, set down as converging to one common source? To this question the greatest philologists of our day reply, that in all these languages and dialects, the common roots and the common organic type are deducible by means of a comparison, and from a scrutiny of the laws of the human mind, of our organs of speech and of hearing, as well as of the laws of objects and phenomena. Yet, even if we attempt to assert that all the dialects of the Indo-Germanic family have diverged from one common type, how shall we be able to prove this to be the original language? It may have been the language of conquerors which had pushed away and survived numerous previous idioms. All that we can say is, that in the *A.* languages, the only field in which the scientific comparison of languages has as yet been successfully prosecuted, the closest affinity has been discovered in the roots and in the inflections, those two great tests of all inflecting languages. Did our space permit, an extensive list of examples might be given in a tabular form, to prove the unmistakable family likeness which exists between the chief representatives of the great *A.* family of languages. We must, however, rest content by referring the reader to some of the most valuable authorities on this subject, viz., Sir W. Jones's *Asiatic Researches*; Fr. Schlegel's *Ueber die Sprache und Weisheit der Indier*; A. W. Schlegel's *Indische Bibliothek*; MAX Müller's *Lectures on the Science of Language*, &c.

Aryt'enoid, *a.* [Gr. *arytaina*, a funnel, and *eidos*, shape.] (*Anat.*) Applied to some parts, from their being funnel-shaped.—*A. cartilage* is the name of two cartilages of the larynx.

Arza'mas, a town of Russia in Europe, gov. of Nijni-Novgorod, 62 m. from the latter city; *pop.* 5,097.

Arza'no, a town of S. Italy, near Naples. Flax and hemp are largely cultivated in its environs. *Pop.* 5,171.

Arzig'nano, a town of N. Italy, prov. and 10 m. W. of Vicenza. It produces good wine, and has cloth-mills, dye and brick works. *Pop.* 7,700.

As, *adv* and *conj.* [A.S. *ase*, from *eall-swa*; O Eng. *als*, also.] In the same or like manner.

"I live *as* I did, I think *as* I did, I love you *as* I did: but all these are to no purpose; the world will not live, think, or love *as* I do." *Swift.*

—Like; in the same kind with; for example.

"A simple idea is one uniform idea, *as*, sweet, bitter."—*Watts.*

—In the state or character of another.

"Madam, were I *as* you, I'd take her counsel."—*A. Phillips.*

—While; at the same time that.

"These haughty words Alecto's rage provoke,
And frighted Turnus trembled *as* she spoke."—*Dryden.*

—It is used in a reciprocal sense, answering to *as.*

"*As* sure *as* it is good that human nature should exist, so certain it is, that the circular revolutions of planets do declare God."—*Bentley.*

—Also in a comparative sense, before *as.*

"Sempronius is *as* brave a man *as* Cato."—*Addison.*

—Answering to *such.*

"Is it not every man's interest, that there should be *such* a governor of the world *as* designs our happiness, *as* would govern to our advantage?"—*Tillotson.*

—Having *so* to answer it; in a conditional sense.

"*As* far *as* they carry light and conviction to any other man's understanding, *so* far, I hope, my labor may be of use to him."—*Locke.*

As for, as to, with respect to.—*As if*, in the same manner that it would be it.—*As well as*, equally with.—*As though*, as if.

"These should be at first gently treated, *as though* we expected an imposthumation."—*Shaks.*

As, *n.* [Lat. *æs*, copper or brass.] (*Antiq.*) The Romans used this word in three different ways, viz., to denote, 1, any unit whatever, considered as divisible; 2, the unit of weight, or the pound (*libra*); 3, their most ancient coin. In the first use of the word, the pound, foot, *jugerum sextarius*, were called *as*, when contra-distinguished from their divisions or fractions. In fact, the word was applied to any integer; *e. g.* inheritances, interest, houses, funds, &c. Therefore, *ex asse heres* signifies *to inherit the whole.* The *as*, whatever unit it represented, was divided into 12 parts, or ounces (*unciæ*). The *as* (*libra*) corresponded nearly to the English pound. The *as* (coin) weighed originally a pound, and its value was then about 18 cents; but it was gradually reduced to $\frac{1}{96}$ of a pound, and even lower. The oldest form of *as* usually bore the figure of an ox, a sheep, or other domestic animal (*pecus*), from which it is usually supposed that the Latin word for money, *pecunia*, is derived. The next and most common form is that which has the two-faced head of Janus on one side, and the prow of a ship on the other, as seen in *Fig.* 206.

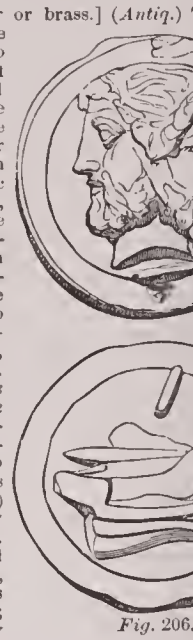


Fig. 206.

A'sa, son of Abijah, and third king of Judah, conspicuous for his earnestness in supporting the worship of God and rooting out idolatry, and for the vigor and wisdom of his government. He reigned from 955 to 914 B. C.

Asafœt'ida, or ASSAFŒT'IDA, *n.* [*Assa*, a corruption of *laser*, the juice of the plant *laserpitium*, and Lat. *fœtidus*, fetid.] (*Chem.* and *Med.*) A resinous gum, procured from the root of plants of the genus *Ferula*, q. v. According to Pelletier, *A.* is composed of 65 parts resin, 3·6 volatile oil, 19·44 gum, 11·66 bassorin, and ·30 various salts. No one who has ever smelt the peculiarly powerful and garlic-like odor of *A.* can well forget it. If exposed to the air, but particularly when heated, it will pervade every apartment of a house. Notwithstanding this, it constitutes a favorite seasoning for food with the inhabitants of the East Indies. It is brought to us from Persia, in large irregular masses, composed of various little shining lumps, or grains, which are partly of a whitish color, partly reddish, and partly of a violet hue. Those masses are accounted the best which are clear, of a pale reddish color, and variegated with a great number of elegant white tears. It is the most powerful of all the fetid gums, and is a most valuable remedy. It is most commonly employed in hysteria, hypochondriasis, some symptoms of dyspepsia, flatulent colics, and in most of those diseases termed nervous, but its chief use is derived from its anti-spasmodic effects; and it is thought to be the most powerful remedy we possess for those peculiar convulsive and spasmodic affections which often recur in the first of these diseases, both taken into the stomach and in the way of enema. It is also recommended as an emmenagogue, anthelmintic, anti-asthmatic, and anodyne.

As'aph, son of Berechiah, a Levite, and one of the leaders of David's choir (1 *Chr.* vi. 39, xv. 17, xxv. 6, 9). Psalms l. and lxxiii.–lxxxiii. are attributed to him (*Psalms*); and he was in after-times celebrated as a seer (*Prophets*), as well as a musical composer (2 *Chr.* xxix. 30; *Neh.* xii. 46). The office appears to have remained hereditary in his family, unless he was the founder of a school of poets and musical composers, who were called, after him, "the sons of Asaph," as the Homeridæ from Homer.

Asaph', St., a city of Great Britain, in N. Wales, co. of Flint, 185 m. N W. of London; *pop.* 3,849.

A'saphus, *n.* (*Pal.*) A genus of *Trilobites.*

As'arales, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An alliance of plants, class *Epigynous Exogens*, having monochlamydeous flowers, and a small embryo lying in a large quantity of albumen.

As'arin, As'arone, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance contained in the root of asarabacca (*Asarum Europæum*), which passes over in a crystalline form when the dry root is distilled with water. The crystals belong to the monoclinic or oblique prismatic system, and resemble camphor in taste and odor. *A.* melts at 49° C., begins to boil at 280°, and may be sublimed in small quantity

between two watch-glasses. It is insoluble in water, but dissolves readily in alcohol, ether, and essential oils. Nitric acid converts *A.* into oxalic acid. It is dissolved with red color by strong sulphuric acid. *Form.* $C_{20}H_{28}O_5$. — See ASARUM.

As'arite, *n.* (*Chem.*) A camphor-like substance found, together with asarin, in the root of *Asarum Europæum*, and resembling that substance in many respects, but melting only at 70° C., whereas asarin melts at 40°.

As'arum, *n.* [Gr. *a*, not, *saron*, feminine.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Aristolochiaceæ*. They are herbs with creeping rhizomas and 1–2 leaves on each branch; flowers solitary. The root of the *A. Europæum*, which forms the drug *Asarabacca*, gives by distillation the *Asarin*, q. v. It was formerly much employed as an emetic; but has been superseded by ipecacuanha, which is milder and safer. It is still occasionally used as an errhine. The species *A. Canadense*, the Canada snake-root, or wild ginger, found in the W. States, is another medicinal plant, the rhizome being used as a tonic, diaphoretic, and aromatic stimulant.

As'arum Oil, *n.* (*Chem.*) A volatile oil existing in small quantity (about $\frac{1}{80}$) in the root of *Asarum Europæum*, and passing over, together with asarin, when the root is distilled with water. It is yellowish and viscid, smells like valerian oil, has a sharp burning taste, is lighter than water, sparingly soluble in water, but easily soluble in alcohol, and in oils both fat and volatile. *Form.* $C_{10}H_{15}O_2$.

As'ben, a considerable kingdom of Central Africa, between Fezzan and Cashna; Lat. about 20° N.; Lon. 7° E. The sultan is said to rank next to that of Bornou among the potentates of interior Africa. Its inhabitants are Tuaricks of the Kolluvi tribe; their numbers are unknown. The chief town is also called *Asben*.

Asbes'tic, Asbes'tine, Asbes'tous, *a.* Pertaining to asbestos; incombustible.

Asbes'tiform, *a.* Having the structure of asbestos.

Asbes'tous, *a.* Same as Asbestic.

Asbes'tus, Asbes'tos, *n.* (*Min.*) See AMIANTHUS.

As'bury, FRANCIS, an American divine, and one of the pioneers of Methodism in the U. States, b. in England, 1745. He was sent by John Wesley as a missionary to this country, and, in 1784, was appointed first bishop of the newly constituted Methodist organization. D. 1816.

As'bury, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Warren co., in Mansfield township, about 40 m. N.N.W. of Trenton.

As'calon, ASH'KELON, AS'KELON, one of the five cities of the Philistines, on the Mediterranean, W.S.W. of Jerusalem, on the main road from Egypt through Gaza to central Palestine. Very often mentioned in Scripture, *A.* rose to considerable importance in past biblical times. Near the town were the temple and sacred lake of Derceto, the Syrian Venus. A great victory was won here by the crusaders in 1099. The position of *A.* is naturally very strong. Near the ruins of the city, stands now a village of the same name. The *eschalot* or *shallot*, a kind of onion (*Allium escalonicum*), was first grown there. *Fig.* 207 is a copy of a medal of *A.* representing the Syrian Venus Derceto or Derketos. The dove is the insignia of Venus; the ship implies her arising from the sea; the staff is an ensign of command; and the branch is a memorial of the olive-branch brought by the dove to the great patriarch.



Fig. 207. — MEDAL OF ASCALON.

Asca'nius, (*Myth.*) A son of Æneas and Crensa, who accompanied his father in his flight from the burning of Troy, and landed in Italy. He ably supported Æneas in his war with the Latins, and succeeded him in the government of Latium. He afterwards built Alba Longa, to which he transferred his seat of government from Lavinium, and reigned there 38 years. His descendants ruled over Alba for 420 years.

As'caris, *n.*; *pl.* ASCAR'IDES. [Gr. *askarizo*, I jump.] (*Zoöl.*) Parasitic worms which inhabit the intestines of animals. They belong to the ord. of *Nematoids*. One of the commonest species, the *A. lumbricoides*, which is very like the common earth-worm, is found frequently in the intestines of men, and of horses, oxen, &c. They have been often observed 15 inches in length, and they are frequently the cause of a severe disease, which has sometimes proved fatal. The mouth of this worm is only formed for suction: hence it is unable to injure the coating of healthy intestines. In a very young state, *A.* have never been found either in man or the other animals. Persons living in damp valleys are said to be most liable to suffer from them. The *A. vermicularis*, or thread-worm, is very common among young children. It is white, and about half an inch long. It infests the lower part of the intestines in great numbers, and is sometimes called Little Maw.

Ascend', *v. n.* [Lat. *ascendo*, from *ad*, and *scando*, to mount, to climb; probably allied to W. *esgyn*, to ascend, to mount, to rise.] To mount; to go or come up; to rise; to arise; to soar; to become higher or more elevated. To go backward in the order of time; as, "to trace genealogies in the *ascending* line."

—*v. a.* To go or move upward upon; to climb.

"They *ascend* the mountains; they descend the valleys."—*Delancy.*

—To go toward the source; as, "to *ascend* a river."

Ascend'able, *a.* That may be ascended.

Ascend'ancy, *n.* Same as ASCENDENCY, but not so much used.

Ascend'ant, *n.* Height; elevation; that which is high or elevated.

"Sciences were there in their highest *ascendant*."— *Temple.*

—Superiority or commanding power or influence.

"Some star, I find,
Has given thee an *ascendant* o'er my mind." — *Dryden*

(*Law.*) One of the degrees of kindred reckoned upward; an ancestor. We take from Bouvier the following computation: "Every one has two ascendants at the 1st degree, his father and mother; 4 at the 2d degree, his paternal grandfather and grandmother, and his maternal grandfather and grandmother; 8 at the third. Thus, in going up we ascend by various lines, which form newer branches at every generation. By this progress, 16 ascendants are found at the 4th degree; 32 at the 5th; 64 at the 6th; 128 at the 7th; and so on. By this progressive increase, a person has at the 25th generation 33,554,432 ascendants. But, as many of the ascendants of a person have descended from the same ancestor, the lines which were branched remote to the first common ancestor, from whom the others descend; and this multiplication, thus frequently interrupted by the common ancestors, may be reduced to a few persons."

(*Astrol.*) A term applied to the first or strongest house in the scheme of any person's nativity. The *A.* is so called from containing the eastern point of the horoscope, or the degree of the ecliptic rising on the horizon at the time of birth. This was imagined to exercise considerable influence on a person's life and career, according to the supposed nature or power for good or evil of the planet or sign of the ecliptic about to rise at that time, and the relative position of these and other heavenly bodies to each other in all parts of the heavens at that moment.

Ascend'ant, *a.* Superior; predominant; surpassing.

"Christ outdoes Moses, and shows an *ascendant* spirit above him."— *South.*

—Above the horizon.

"Let him study the constellation of Pegasus, which was about that time *ascendant*." — *Brown.*

Ascend'ency, *n.* [Fr. *ascendance.*] Elevation or superiority of position; governing or controlling influence or power; authority; sway; prevalence.

Ascend'ible, *a.* [Lat. *ascendibilis.*] That may be ascended.

Ascend'ing, *p. a.* Rising; moving upward.

(*Astron.*) *A. latitude*, the latitude of a planet when moving toward the North pole. — *A. or northern node*, that part of the orbit of a planet or other heavenly body in which it crosses the ecliptic going northward.— *Hutton.*

(*Math.*) *A. series*, a series in which each term is greater than the preceding.

Ascension, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *ascensio.*] Act of ascending; a rising or mounting upward;—frequently applied to the visible elevation of Christ to heaven, celebrated on Ascension Day, *q. v.*

(*Astron.*) The *Right ascension* of any heavenly body is the arc of the celestial equator intercepted between the first point of Aries and the meridian or circle of declination passing through the first point of Aries measured on the equinoctial or celestial equator. It corresponds with longitude on the terrestrial globe; and as the position of any place on the earth is determined by its longitude and latitude, so the position of any object in the heavens is determined by its *A.* and declination. (See DECLINATION.) The *A.* of any heavenly body is ascertained by the aid of a transit instrument and sidereal clock, the former showing its passage across the meridian, and the latter indicating the time when the passage takes place. The sidereal clock beats seconds, and is so constructed and regulated, that the hour-hand describes a complete revolution in 24 hours from the time of the passage of any star across the meridian to its return to the same point. The hands are set at 0h. 0m. 0s. when the first point of Aries is on the meridian, and the time shown by the clock when any other celestial body passes the meridian is therefore its *A.*, or distance from the first point of Aries in time; and if the time shown be multiplied by 15, the distance in degrees, minutes, and seconds is obtained. — *Oblique ascension* is the arc of the celestial equator intercepted between the first point of Aries and that point of the equator which rises at the same time with any heavenly body. — *Ascensional difference* is the difference between the right and oblique ascension of any object. The terms oblique ascension and ascensional difference are old expressions, seldom used in the present day: the latter was chiefly applied to the sun, because the sun's ascensional difference converted into time shows how much he rises before or after 6 o'clock.

Ascen'sion, a British island in the Atlantic ocean, off the W. coast of Africa, 780 m. N.W. of St. Helena; Lat. 7° 55′ 55″ N., Lon. 14° 25′ 5″ W. It is 8 m. long by 6 broad, and is of volcanic origin, having a barren appearance. *A.* is a coaling depot for steamers. It was discovered on Ascension Day, 1501: hence its name. *Pop.* 1879, abt. 200. See *Six Months in A.* (Gill, Lond., 1878).

Ascen'sion, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Sullivan co.

Ascen'sion, in *Louisiana*, a S.E. parish, lying on both sides of the Mississippi, and partly subject to inundation. The seat of justice is at Donaldsonville, which is situated on Bayou La Fourche. *Pop.* 11,577.

Ascen'sional, *a.* Relating to ascension or ascent.

(*Astron.*) *A. difference* is the excess of the right ascension over the oblique, or *vice versâ*.

Ascen'sion Bay, in Central America, on the E. coast of Yucatan, N. of Espiritu Santo Bay.

Ascen'sion-Day, (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of the great religious festivals of the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches. As its name denotes, it is intended to commemorate the ascension of our Lord into glory, after his last appearance upon earth. *A.* has been observed in the Church from the earliest times, and is believed by some to have been instituted by the Apostles themselves, or their immediate successors. It is held on the Thursday next preceding Whit-Sunday; and is hence also termed Holy Thursday. The week in which it occurs is also termed *Rogation Week*, from the rogations (petitions or litanies) which were anciently used by the minister of each parish in perambulating his district, which he did on *A.*, or on one of the three days immediately preceding it.

Ascent', *n.* [Lat. *ascensus*, from *ascendo.*] Act of ascending or rising; a mounting upward.

"To him with swift *ascent* he up return'd."—*Milton.*

—The means of ascending.

"A rock . . . . winding with one *ascent*."—*Milton.*

—An eminence; acclivity; the rise of a hill.

"The country is diversified with depressed valleys and swelling *ascents*."—*Bentley.*

Ascertain', *v. a.* [O. Fr. *acertener*, from Lat. *ad*, and *certum*, certain or sure.] To bring to clearness or certainty, as the result of investigation; to determine; to establish; to become cognizant of.

"Money differs from uncoined silver in this, that the quantity of silver in each piece is *ascertained* by the stamp."—*Locke.*

Ascertain'able, *a.* That may be ascertained.

Ascertain'er, *n.* One who ascertains.

Ascertain'ment, *n.* The act of ascertaining; determination by a settled rule or established standard.

"The positive *ascertainment* of its limits."—*Burke.*

Ascet'ic, *a.* [Fr. *ascétique*; Gr. *askētos*, from *askeō*, I exercise.] Pertaining to ascetics or asceticism; employed wholly in exercises of devotion and mortification; recluse; austere; rigid.

—*n.* One who retires from the world, and exercises himself in acts of piety, devotion, and self-denial; a hermit; a recluse; one extremely rigid and austere in religious things.

Ascet'icism, *n.* [See ASCETIC.] State or practice of ascetics. — Among the Greeks, the word *A.* was at first applied to those athletes and wrestlers who were accustomed, by rigid abstinence from all sensual and enervating indulgences, to harden their bodies for the personal competition in the public games; but it soon came to bear a deflected, or secondary meaning. Among the Stoics and Cynics, it became applied to that severe discipline to which those persons subjected themselves, by mastering their passions and appetites for the sake of that ideal virtue sought for by them all. It was afterward applied by the Christians to all who wrestled with Satan, with the world, and with the flesh, and thus endeavored to exalt themselves by a severe course of personal renunciation above this world, where they were strangers and sojourners. But the earliest ascetics we read of had an Eastern origin. The Brahmins, and other sects in Asia, carried this practice to a monstrous extent, even long before authentic history begins. The *yogis* and *fakeers* of the present time, the suicides in the sacred Ganges and under the wheels of the car of Juggernaut, are only a repetition, in a civilized age, of what was done by their remote ancestors long anterior to any authentic record we have of the country. The Buddhists, who for the most part dwell considerably to the E. of India, carried the principle of *A.* to an extreme height. They despised the world; lived a life of solitude and beggary; mortified the flesh, and abstained from all uncleanness. And so they do at the present day. In the early centuries of Christianity, the adherents of the comparatively new religion were more exemplary for purity of morals than for the practice of ascetic severities. But, before long, in Egypt and elsewhere, they endeavored to escape from the sinful world in which they lived, and by fasting and prayer sought for divine aid around the shores of Lake Marœtis, and in other parts of the Christian world. *A.* assumed a more intellectual shape among the Neo-Platonists of Egypt than it has ever done in any other part of the world. Its greatest names are Philo the Jew, the father of the system, Plotinus, Porphyry, Iamblichus, and Proclus. Philo has left us a history of it in his *De Vitâ Contemplativâ*. Even in the 2d century of the Christian era we find societies of men and women living together under vows of continence. The tendency to outward manifestation, and to inward and spiritual life, began to decline in Christian communities. This gave rise to the chief manifestation of *A.*, namely, monasticism. — The essence of *A.* is to hold self-denial and suffering to be meritorious in the sight of God, in and for itself, without regarding whether it promotes in any way the good of others, or the improvement of the individual's own character. Ascetic practices have been modified in recent times; nevertheless, its spirit often shows itself as still alive, even in Protestantism. In some religious orders of the Catholic Church, as the *Carmelites*, *A.* is actually practised in its greatest severity. — See GNOSTICS, &c.

Asch, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, circ. of Elmbogen. *Manf.* Cottons, hosiery, woollens, &c. *Pop.* 8,178.

Aschaffenburg', a city of Bavaria, circle of Lower Franconia, on the Main, 38 m. N.W. of Würzburg, 23 m. E.S.E. of Frankfort-on-the-Main. It has a fine old Gothic church, containing the tombs of the former Electors of Mayence. — *Trade.* Timber, wine, tobacco, and ship-building. *Pop.* 11,242.

Aschersle'ben, a town of Germany, kingdom of Saxony, 14 m. E.S.E. of Quedlinburg. *Manf.* Linens, woollens, and earthenware. *Pop.* 15,055.

As'ci, *n. pl.* [Lat., from Gr. *askos*, a pouch.] (*Bot.*) The spore-cases of certain lichens and fungi.

Asc'ians, Ascii, *n. pl.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *skia*, shadow.] A term applied to those inhabitants of the globe who at certain times of the year have no shadow. Such are the inhabitants of the torrid zone, where the sun being twice a year in its zenith — in other words, being perpendicular to their heads — no projecting shadow is thrown.

Ascid'ians, *n. pl.* [Gr. *askos*, a bottle or pouch.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of acephalous mollusks, also called *Tunicata*. They adhere by their base to rocks, shells, and other submarine substances; they are more or less gelatinous, and some are esculent; they contract and dilate themselves alternately, and have the power of squirting out the water they have imbibed. Some of the *A.* are *compound:* different individuals being united together by a common stem, but each having its own heart, respiratory apparatus, and digestive system; and each fixed on a footstalk that branches from a common creeping stem, through which a circulation takes place that connects them all. The general structure of the individuals is the same in the single and in the composite animals, and may be understood from the figure accompanying the art. ACEPHALA, *q.v.* The cavity of the mantle possesses two orifices; by one of which, *b*, a current of water is continually entering, while by the other, *a*, it is as continually flowing out. These orifices lead into a large chamber, the lining of which, folded in various ways, constitutes the gills; and at the bottom of this chamber lies the stomach, *e*, and the intestinal canal, *i*, which terminates near the aperture for the exit of the water. All these parts are covered with *cilia*, by the action of which a continual stream is made to flow over the gills, and to enter the stomach; and the minute particles, which the water brings with it, and which are adapted to serve as food, are retained and digested in the stomach. Even these animals, fixed to one spot during the early part of their lives, and presenting but very slight indications of sensibility, possess a regular heart and system of vessels; and these vessels form part of the stem, c, by which the compound species are connected. Both in the compound and solitary *A.*, the young animal, when it first issues from the egg, has active power of locomotion, being provided with a large tadpole like tail, by the aid of which it is propelled through the water. The *A.* are not uncommon on the coasts of the United States.

Ascid'ium, *n.; pl.* ASCIDIA. (*Bot.*) A name given to an anomalous form of petioles constituting a hollow receptacle, which is called a pitcher, as in the side-saddle flower, *Sarracenia purpurea*. — See SARRACENIA.

Asci'tes, *n.* [Gr. *askites;* from *askos*, a bottle.] (*Med.*) A term used to denote abdominal dropsy, or dropsy in the belly.

Ascit'ic, Ascit'ical, *a.* Pertaining to ascites; dropsical.

Asciti'tious, *a.* [Lat. *ascititius.*] Supplemental; additional; not inherent; not original; ADSCITITIOUS, *q. v.*

Ascle'piad, *n.* (*Anc. Poet.*) The name of a species of verse, so called after Asclepiades of Tragilos, in Thrace, a scholar of Isocrates. He wrote some tragedies, fragments of which still remain. The verse consists of 4 feet, of which the 1st is a spondee, the 2d, a choriambus, and the 3d and 4th, dactyls, as in the following line from Horace:

Mæcē | nās ātāvīs | ēdītē | rēgĭbŭs.

Asclepiad'aceæ, ASCLE'PIADS, *n. pl.* [See ASCLEPIAS.] (*Bot.*) An ord. of plants, alliance *Solanales*. — DIAG. Anthers and stigma consolidated into a column. They are herbs or shrubs, almost always milky, and often twining. Leaves entire, opposite, having ciliæ in lieu of stipules. Flowers somewhat umbelled, fascicled, or racemose. Calyx 5-divided, persistent. Corolla monopetalous, 5-lobed, with imbricated æstivation. Stamens 5, inserted into the base of the corolla; anthers ordinarily 2-celled. Ovaries 2; styles 2; stigma common to both styles. Follicles 2; placenta attached to the suture; seeds numerous, imbricated, pendulous; albumen thin; embryo straight; cotyledons foliaceous. The order includes 141 genera and 910 species, inhabiting for the most part warm and tropical regions, though there are many natives of northern latitudes also. In general, they have acrid, purgative, emetic, and diaphoretic properties. The milky juice is usually bitter and acrid, but occasionally it is bland, and is used as milk, as in the case of *Gymnema lactiferum*. Many of the species of the gen. *Asclepias* possess powerful medicinal properties. The celebrated Hindoo medicine *mudar* is procured from several species of the gen. *Calotropis*. The gen. *Gomphocarpus* furnishes the silk-plant of Madeira; and the gen. *Periploca* has fine and valuable species for arbors and gardens.



Fig. 208. — PERIPLOCA GRÆCA.
(1. Flower, natural size.)

Asclepi'ades, the descendants of the god of medicine, Æsculapius, by his sons Podalirius and Machaon, spread, together with the worship of the god, through Greece and Asia Minor. They formed an order of priests, which preserved the results of the medical experience acquired in the temples as an hereditary secret, and were thus, at the same time, physicians, prophets, and priests. They lived in the temple of the god, and by exciting the imaginations of the sick, prepared them to receive healing dreams and divine apparitions; observed carefully the course of the disease; applied, as it is believed, besides the conjurations and charms usual in antiquity, real magnetic remedies, and noted down the results of their practice. They were, accordingly, not only the first physicians known to us, but, in fact, the founders of scientific medicine, which proceeded from their society. At first, this order of priests was confined to the family of the Asclepiades, who kept their family register with great care. Aristides celebrated them by his eulogiums at Smyrna. Hippocrates of Cos, the founder of scientific physic, derived his origin from it, and the oath administered to the disciples of the order (*jusjurundum Hippocratis*) is preserved in his writings.

Asclepi'adic, *a.* Relating to an asclepiad.

Asclepi'as, *n.* [From *Æsculapius*, the god of medicine.] (*Bot.*) The silk weeds, a gen. of plants, ord. *Asclepiadaceæ*. The *A. incarnata* is a handsome shrub, found in wet places in the U. States and Canada. Its stem is erect, branching above, 3–4 feet high, with 2 hairy lines; umbels close, 2–6 together, at the top of the stem or branches, and consisting of 10 to 20 small flowers; corolla deep purple, corona pale; blossoming in July. The roots of *A. curassavica*, or bastard ipecacuan of the West Indies, are emetic, and are frequently sold as ipecacuanha. The roots of *A. tuberosa*, a species found in sandy fields in the U. States and Canada, are famed for their diaphoretic qualities. The sap of *A. syriaca* is recommended as an expectorant. It is white, and contains a considerable quantity of caoutchouc. The nectaries or leaflets of the crown act as fly-traps. The seeds of this and some other species are covered with down, which is well adapted for stuffing matresses and pillows. They are hence sometimes called wild cotton-plants. A good many of them are cultivated for their beauty. Their flowers have curious horned processes added to the corolla.

As'coli, a frontier town of Central Italy, in the Marches, 53 miles S. of Ancona. It is a handsome place, well-built and strongly fortified. *A.* is the ancient *Asculum Picenum*, described by Strabo as a place of almost inaccessible strength. It sustained a memorable siege against the Romans under Pompey. Lat. 42° 51′ 24″ N.; Lon. 13° 25′ 15″ E. *Pop.* 14,223.

As'coli di Satria'no, a very ancient town of S. Italy, in prov. of Capitanata, 13 m. E. by S. of Rovino. It was here that Pyrrhus encountered for a second time the Roman legion, but with no decisive result to either side. It was destroyed by an earthquake in 1400. *Pop.* 14,223.

Ascomyc'etes, HELVELLACEÆ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *askos*, a bag.] (*Bot.*) An ord. of fungi, or mushrooms, alliance *Fungales*, producing the spores, often in sets of eight, in tubular sacs, which are called *asci* or thecæ. They are nearly related to the lichens. They differ considerably, and are hence divided into several tribes. Some are flocculent in appearance, and either grow on dead animal substances, feathers, horn, &c., or on the leaves of trees or herbaceous plants. Others are of a fleshy consistence, some growing on the ground or on decaying vegetable substances in damp situations, assuming the form of pretty large cups, often raised on a stalk, such as the species of *Peziza;* others growing underground, of a globular form, solid and fleshy within, such as the truffle, *Tuber cibarius*.

Aseri'bable, *a.* That which may be ascribed.

"Those phenomena are *ascribable* to the weight of the air."—*Boyle.*

Ascribe', *v. a.* [Lat. *ascribo*, from *ad*, to, and *scribo*, to write.] To account for one thing by another, as its cause or the subject in which it recedes, or to which it appertains.

"To this we may justly *ascribe* those jealousies and encroachments, which render mankind uneasy to one another."—*Rogers.*

Ascrip'tion, *n.* Act of ascribing; the thing ascribed.

Ascut'ney Mountain, in *Vermont*, Windsor co. It is but a huge mass of granite, affording from its summit a splendid view of the Connecticut river.

Ascut'neyville, in *Vermont*, a post-office of Windsor co.

Asey'rum, *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *skyros*, roughness.] A gen. of plants, ord. *Hypericaceæ*. The St. Peter's-wort, *Acrux-andreæ*, found in sandy woods, from N. Jersey to Louisiana, has a stem about 1 foot high, thickly clothed with leaves; flowers pale-yellow, on very short pedicels, blossoming in July.

As'dod, or AS'DOOD, a small seaport of Palestine, on the Mediterranean, 35 m. W. of Jerusalem. It was the *Ashdod* of Scripture, one of the five confederate cities of the Philistines, and one of the seats of the worship of Dagon (1 *Sam.* v. 5). It occupied a commanding position on the high-road from Palestine to Egypt, and was never subdued by the Israelites. It sustained against Psammetichus a siege of 29 years, B. C. 630; was destroyed by the Maccabees (1 *Mac.* v. 68, x. 84), and restored by the Romans, B. C. 55. It is now an insignificant village, from which the sea is constantly receding.



Fig. 209.—ASDOUD, IN PALESTINE, (the Ashdod of Scripture.)

Asel'li, or **Asel'lio,** GASPAR, a celebrated Italian physician and surgeon, B. at Cremona, about 1581; D. 1626. He was the discoverer of the lacteal vessels, to which he assigned the function of conveying the chyle. His discovery, though now universally regarded by physiologists as genuine and important, was not generally admitted as true until 15 or 20 years after it was made.

As'enath, daughter of Potipherah, wife of Joseph (*Gen.* xli. 12, 45), and mother of Manasseh and Ephraim.

Asep'tic, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *sepomai*, to putrefy.] Not liable to putrefaction.

A'ses. See ODIN.

Asex'nal, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and Lat. *sexualis*, sexual.] That has no distinct sex.

Ash, *n.* [A.S. *æsc*, Ger. *esche.*] The English name of a genus of trees, which will be described under its botanical name, FRAXINUS, *q. v.* They are generally large, hardy trees, and their wood is extensively used where strength and elasticity are required. — *Ash Mountain*, another species of tree, gen. PYRUS, *q. v.*

—The wood of the ash.

—*a.* Pertaining to the ash; made of ash.

—*v. a.* To sprinkle with ashes.

Ash, in *Michigan*, a township of Monroe co., 27 m. S.W. by S. of Detroit; *pop.* 1,451.

Ashamed', *a.* [A.S. *gescamian, ascamian*, to be ashamed. See SHAME.] Affected by shame; abashed; put to the blush.

"This I have shadowed that you may not be *ashamed of* that hero."—*Dryden.*

Asham'edly, *adv.* Bashfully; shyly.

Ashan'go Land, a country of Loango, in W. Africa, between the rivers Gaboon and Congo, Lat. 1° 58′ 54″ S.; Lon. 11° 56′ 38″ E. *A.* was discovered in 1863, by Paul B. Du Chaillu, a celebrated French explorer, who has written a very interesting account of it. In the dense tropical forests of this and the adjoining countries was first seen the gorilla, an animal which is both the largest and fiercest of the ape tribe.

Ashantee', an extensive kingdom of W. Africa, lying along the Guinea coast, between from 6° and 8° N. Lat., and from 4° 48′ W. to 1° 10′ E. Lon., being 280 m. equally both in length and breadth. — *Estim. Area*, 70,000 sq. m. — *Surface.* Mountainous, but with no elevated peaks or summits; and on the N. of Lat. 7° to 8° the country is a large and very fertile plain. The Volta or Asweda, about 400 m. in length, and the Assinee, are the principal rivers. There are several lakes, which, in the summer season, often overflow their banks. — *Clim.* The heat of six months of the year, from October to March, is excessive, but during the remainder it is so cool that fires are frequently desirable. The coast is very unhealthy, especially to Europeans. The rainy and foggy season lasts from May to October. From 7½° N. Lat. to the coast, *A.* presents one vast forest, whose trees have all the stupendous characteristics of African vegetation, exemplified near the sea by the gigantic baobab, the cactus, mangrove, and various kinds of palm and cotton trees; and in the interior the oliferous and viniferous palms, the aloe, and the citron. The lands are generally covered with jungle, and Guinea grass of enormous height and thickness. The sugar-cane grows wild, and tobacco, maize, dhourra, yams, and rice, are produced in plenty. Fruits, as the pineapple, orange, banana, cocoa, fig, papay, &c., flourish here in perfection, as also gums, aromatic plants, dye and hard woods. — *A.* has a magnificent *flora*, and possesses all the animals, reptiles, and insects peculiar to tropical Africa. — *Inhab.* The natives on the coast are well made and muscular, and less tinged with the characteristic features of the African type than those in the interior. The better classes of the women are almost handsome, and of Indian rather than Negro physique. Both sexes are cleanly, and the upper orders wear a garment resembling the Roman toga. The lower orders are destitute of clothing, save a piece of cloth round the loins. There are five orders into which society is divided; the king, the caboceers, the gentry, the traders, and the slaves. Polygamy is allowed, but only accessible to the

rich. Well-stocked and well-managed markets are held in the towns. The common drink is palm-wine. At their high festivals, the most brutal excesses and cruelties are practised, and hundreds of human victims are sacrificed in cold blood. Cannibalism is practised, but not avowed; and to complete their character, it must be observed that they are great thieves, and extraordinary lovers of etiquette. — *Com.* Gold is the chief article of export, and a good deal is done in ivory, dye and hard woods. Slaves are exported when practicable. The imports are principally arms, gunpowder, rum, tobacco, &c., and many kinds of European manufactured goods. The currency is gold, either in dust or small lumps, but the *cowrie-shells* in use farther N. are not unknown. — *Gov. and Relig.* The legislative power lies in the king, an aristocracy of 4 persons, and an assembly of *cabeceers*, or captains. The religion of *A.* is Fetichism, but there are many indications of Mohammedanism. *Language.* 7 or 8 different languages are spoken within 60 m. of the coast. The only written language is the Arabic; and the Moslems are the only persons who can read and write. *Cap.* Coomassi. — *Hist.* The early history of *A.* is obscure. In consequence of disputes with the *Fantees*, *A.* declared war against the English, in 1824, were defeated, and compelled to recognize the independence of the Fantees. In 1874 England went again to war with *A.*, defeated the king in battle, burnt his capital, and compelled him to sue for peace.

Ash'apoo, in *S. Carolina*, a small river in Colleton district. It flows into the sea, and receives the name of Coosaw river at its mouth.

Ash'away, in *Rhode Island*, a post-office of Washington co.

Ash'borough, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Clay co., about 19 m. E. by S. of Terre-Haute; *pop.* 137.

Ash'borough, in *N. Carolina*, a township and cap. of Randolph co., 78 m. N.W. of Fayetteville. There are cotton mills in the neighborhood. *Pop.* 1,172.

Ash'bourne, a borough and par. of England, Derbyshire. At *A.*, in 1644, the Parliamentary troops defeated those of Charles I. *Pop.* of par. 5,445.

Ash'burn, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Pike co., on the Mississippi, 17 m. S E. of Hannibal.

Ash'burnham, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Worcester co., 55 m. N W. of Boston; *pop.* 2,172.

Ash'burnham Depot, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Worcester co.

Ash'burton, Lord (Alexander Baring), a London merchant of considerable wealth, b. 1776. In 1834 he became a member of Sir Robert Peel's cabinet, as President of the Board of Trade, and Master of the Mint, and was created Baron *A.* In 1841, he proceeded to America, and concluded with the U. States the famous treaty commonly called the *A. Treaty*, by which the frontier line between the State of Maine and Canada was settled. By this treaty, seven-twelfths of the disputed ground, and the British settlement of Madawaska, were given to the U. States, and only five-twelfths of the ground to Great Britain. D. 1848.

Ash'by, in *Illinois*, a village of Coles co.

Ash'by, in *Massachusetts*, a thriving post-township of Middlesex co., 50 m. N.W. of Boston; *pop.* 994.

Ash'by-de-la-Zouche', a town of England, in the co. of Leicester, 116 m. N.W. by N. of London. In the vicinity are the ruins of Ashby Castle, in which Mary, Queen of Scots, was once confined. *Pop.* 4,076.

Ash'bysburgh, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Hopkins co. on Green river, 200 m. W.S.W. of Frankfort.

Ash'by's Mills, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Montgomery co.

Ash Creek, in *Mississippi*, a post-office of Oktibbeha co.

Ash'dod. (*Script.*) A city of the Philistines. See Asdoun.

Ashe, in *N. Carolina*, a mountainous county, bordering on Virginia and Tennessee; and situated between the Blue Ridge on the S.E. and Stone Mountain on the W. Capital, Jefferson. *Pop.* 9,573.

Ashelf', *adv.* [*a* and *shelf.*] (*Naut.*) On a shelf, or rock.

Ash'en, *a.* Pertaining to ash; made of ash wood.

Ash'ery, *n.* A place where ashes are kept; an ash-hole. A manufactory of potash.

Ash'es, *n. pl.* [A.S. *asca*; Goth. *azgo*; Ger. *asche*; probably allied to Gr. *aza*, *aze*, dryness, heat.] The dry dust or remains of anything burned; the dust or loose earthy particles produced by combustion. — The remains of a human body; — used in poetry, from the ancient practice of burning the dead.

> "To great Laërtes I bequeath
> A task of grief, his ornaments of death;
> Lest, when the fates his royal *ashes* claim,
> The Grecian matrons taint my spotless name."—*Pope.*

— In common language, *ashes* is always used in its plural form, but the singular, *ash*, seems to be generally adopted by modern chemists.

(*Chem.*) When any part of an organized body, vegetable or animal, is burned with free access of air, part of it is resolved into volatile compounds, while the other, and generally the smaller portion, is left as incombustible residue or ash. This residue may contain the following elements: — *Basic.* Potassium, sodium, calcium, barium, iron, magnesium, manganese, aluminium, copper, zinc. — *Acid.* Chlorine, bromine, iodine, phosphorus (as phosphoric acid), sulphur (chiefly as sulphuric acid), silicon (as silicic acid), carbon (as carbonic acid, and occasionally as cyanogen). These substances are the so-called inorganic or mineral constituents of the vegetable or animal structure; they are essential to its existence, and are associated with the organic matter in certain definite forms, not necessarily the same as those which they assume in the ash. The inorganic constituents above enumerated are not all equally essential to organized structures. Potassium, sodium, calcium, magnesium, and iron, associated with phosphoric acid, sulphuric acid, carbonic acid, silicic acid, and chlorine, are almost always present, in greater or lesser quantity, in the ashes of organized bodies, whether vegetable or animal; the other elements are of rare or doubtful occurrence. In *bone*, the inorganic matter, consisting mainly of phosphate of calcium and carbonate, constitutes ½ to ¾ of the entire mass. Phosphate of calcium occurs also in the ashes of the *albuminous* principles. Phosphate of magnesium is abundant in the ash of wheat-grain; chloride of sodium is invariably present in the fluids of the animal body, and in the juices of plants. Carbonate of potassium forms the greater part of *wood-ash*. Silica is scarcely ever absent from the ashes of organized bodies. The ashes of *equisetaceous plants* contain 97 per cent. of silica. Sulphur occurs to the amount of about 1 per cent. in all the albuminoidal substances. Alumina has been found in considerable quantity in the juice of plants which exhibit an acid reaction, as *Lycopodium chamæcyparissus*. The presence of the other metals is mostly, perhaps, due to some peculiarity in the nutrition of the plant or animal in which they are found.

(*Agric.*) As the mineral constituents of plants are all derived from the soil, and vary greatly in amount and in composition, it will be easily understood that the examination of plant-ashes is of great importance with reference to agriculture. A plant will not grow on soil deficient in the mineral substances which it requires; if phosphoric acid is deficient, wheat and other cereal grasses cannot form their seed in its normal amount; if there is a deficiency of silica, the straw will be weak; some plants require abundance of alkali, others of lime, &c. The examination of the ashes shows what particular mineral substances the plant requires, and consequently what substances must be supplied to it artificially in the form of manure, if they are not already contained in the soil. The preparation and analyses of ashes require very delicate manipulations, and ought to be intrusted only to an experienced chemist.

(*Volcanic Ashes.*) This name is applied to the pulverulent portion of the matter thrown out by volcanoes. The ashes emitted by different eruptions of the same volcano, at different times, exhibit great differences of structure and composition. It is sometimes dark-colored or even black, and composed of earthy or soft particles, sometimes gray or white, and finely divided. In the eruption of Vesuvius, A. D. 79, which overwhelmed Pompeii and Herculaneum, the ashes was so fine and dry that it took exact casts of objects buried in it. It is this finely divided matter to which the term ashes is especially applied, the coarser varieties being generally denominated volcanic sand; it sometimes rises to a considerable height, and is then carried by the wind to great distances. *V. A.*, when examined by the microscope, appear to be composed of fragments of lava, slag, mica, felspar, magnetic iron ore, augite, pumice, olivine, &c. It is therefore a mechanical mixture of minerals and rocks abraded by trituration against each other.

Ashe'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Lancaster co.

Ashe'ville, in *Alabama*, and *N. Carolina*. See Asheville.

Ash'field, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Franklin co., 40 m. N.W. of Springfield. It is a large place, and the seat of considerable trade. *Pop.* 1,180.

Ash Flat, in *Arkansas*, a post-office of Lawrence co.

Ash'ford, a town and par. of England, co. of Kent, 47 m. E.S.E. of London; *pop.* 7,215.

Ashford, in *Connecticut*, a post-township of Windham co. It is noted for its tanneries. *Pop.* 1,241.

Ash'ford, in *New York*, a post-township of Cattaraugus co., 35 m. S.S.E of Buffalo; *pop.* 1,801.

Ash'ford, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Fond du Lac co., 14 m. S.S.E. of Fond du Lac; *pop.* 1,799.

Ash Grove, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Iroquois co., 65 m. E.N.E. of Bloomington; *pop.* 1,146.

— A township of Shelby co.; *pop.* 1,499.

Ash Grove, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Tippecanoe co.

Ash Grove, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Greene co.

Aship'pun, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Dodge county, 35 miles N.W. of Milwaukee, on Rock river; *pop.* 1,623.

Ashi'ra Land, a country of W. Africa, bordering on Ashango Land, in Lat. 1° 44′ 22″ S.; Lon. 10° 30′ 34″. Discovered in 1863 by Du Chaillu. Its inhabitants are savages of the purest Negro type.

Ash'kenaz, one of the three sons of Gomer, son of Japhet (*Gen.* x. 3), *i. e.*, one of the peoples or tribes belonging to that part of the Japhetic division of the human race which bears the name of Gomer. The original site of the people of *A.* was in the neighborhood of Armenia (*Jer.* li. 27), and we may perhaps recognize the tribe of *A.* on the N. shore of Asia Minor, in the name of Lake *Ascanius*, and in Europe in the name of *Scand*-ia, *Scand*-inavia. Knobel regards *A.* as a compound, *Ash-kenaz*, i. e. the *As*-race, perhaps the origin of the name Asia. — *Wm. Smith.*

Ash'knm, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Iroquois co., 73 m. S. by W. from Chicago; *pop.* of township 1,351.

Ash'land, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Cass co., 16 m. N. E. of Jacksonville, *pop.* 203.

Ash'land, in *Indiana*, a thriving village of Fayette co., 65 m. E. by S. of Indianapolis.

— A post-village of Henry co., 3 m. E. by S. of Newcastle.

— A village of Wabash co., 4s m. S.W of Fort Wayne.

Ash'land, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Wapello co., 72 m. S.W. of Iowa City.

Ash'land, in *Kansas*, a village of Davis co., on the Kansas river, 7 m. S.W. of Manhattan.

Ash'land, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Boyd co., on the Ohio.

Ash'land, in *Maine*, a township of Aroostook co., now called Dalton, *q. v.*

Ash'land, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Middlesex co., 24 m. from Boston; *pop.* 2,186.

Ash'land, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Newaygo co.; *pop.* 710.

Ash'land, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Dodge co., in *A.* township; *pop.* of township 611.

Ash'land, in *Mississippi*, a post-office of Monroe co.

Ash'land, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Boone co., about 18 m. N. by W. of Jefferson City.

Ash'land, in *Nebraska*, a vill. of Saunders co., *pop.* 653.

— A village of Cass co., 3 m. S.W. of the Platte river.

Ash'land, in *New York*, a post-township of Greene co, 40 m. S. by W. of Albany; *pop.* 992.

Ash'land, in *Ohio*, a N.E. co., watered by the Black Fork and Lake Fork. Its soil is highly fertile. *Area*, 390 sq. m. *Pop.* 21,933. — Its cap., Ashland, is situated at 85 m. N.N.E. of Columbus. *Pop.* 2,601.

Ash'land, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Clarion co.; *pop.* 758.

— A post-town of Schuylkill co., 12 m. N.W. of Pottsville; *pop.* 5,714.

— A village of Wayne co., 170 m. N.E. of Harrisburg.

Ash'land, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Hanover co., about 16 m. N.W. of Richmond. *pop.* 1,942.

Ash'land, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and cap. of a co. of same name, on a bay of Lake Superior, *pop.* 221.

Ash'land City, in *Tennessee*, a township of Cheatham county; *pop.* 862.

— A vill. of Wayne co., abt. 76 m. N W. of Nashville, *pop.* 894.

Ash'land Mills, in *Oregon*, a post-office of Jackson co., in Ashland township.

Ash'lar, Ash'ler, *n.* [It. *asciare*, to cut or hew smooth with an axe, from *ascia*, an axe.] (*Masonry.*) The name given to common or free-stones, as they come from the quarry, of various sizes. — Also the facing or squared stones on the front of a building. When the work is smoothed or rubbed, so as to take out the marks of the tools by which the stones were cut, it is called *plane A.* — *Tooled A.* is understood to be that, the surface of which is wrought in a regular manner like parallel flutes, and placed perpendicularly in the building; but when the surfaces of the stones are cut with a broad tool, without care or regularity, the work is said to be *random-tooled*; when wrought with a narrow tool, it is said to be *chiselled*, or *boasted*; and when the surfaces of the stones are cut with very narrow tools, the *A.* is said to be *pointed*; when the stones project from the joints, the *A.* is said to be *rusticated*; in this kind, the faces may either have a smooth or broken surface.

Ash'laring, and **Ash'lering,** *n.* (*Arch.* and *Masonry.*) In Nicholson's *Architectural Dictionary*, the word *ashlaring* is used to signify the operation of bedding the slabs of stone employed for facing brick or rubble walls; and *ashlering*, as a technical term in carpentry, for the short pieces of upright quartering used in garrets to cut off the acute angle between the floor and the sloping rafters of the roof.

Ash'ley, Lord. See Shaftesbury.

Ash'ley, in *Arkansas*, a S.E. county, watered by Bartholomew bayou, Saline and Washita rivers. *Area.* 870 sq. m.; surface generally level. *Chief Prod.* Cotton, Indian corn, tobacco. *Cap.* Fountain Hill. *Population*, 8,042.

— A township of Independence co; *pop.* 702.

Ash'ley, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Washington co., 18 m. S.W. of Centralia; *pop.* 1,030.

Ash'ley, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Kent co.

Ash'ley, in *Missouri*, a post-village and township of Pike co.; *pop.* of township 1,222.

Ash'ley, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Delaware co., 104 m. S.W. of Cleveland; *pop.* 454.

Ash'ley, in *South Carolina*, a small river, which has lately acquired a great importance. It takes rise in the district of Colleton, and flowing S W. to Charleston, forms with Cooper river the Charleston harbor. On the banks of this river and its tributary streams, were found, in 1867 and 1868, very extensive deposits of phosphatic rocks or boulders, imbedded near the surface of the ground. These, when ground, are quite adapted to use as the main substratum of the fertilizers now coming so extensively into use; and has already become so much in demand, that the citizens of Charleston rely on the trade as a very important means of restoring their commercial importance.

Ash'ley, in *Utah*, a lake of Iron co., about 25 m. long, and 10 broad.

Ash'ley City, in *Michigan*, a village of Macomb co., on Lake St. Clair, with a harbor open to large vessels.

Ash'ley Falls, in *Massachusetts*, a post-office of Berkshire co.

Ash'ley's Fork, in *Utah*, a tributary of the Green river of the Colorado.

Ash'leyville, in *Massachusetts*, a post-office of Hampden co.

— A village of Berkshire co.

Ash'mole, Elias, a celebrated English antiquary, b. 1617. On the restoration of Charles II. he was appointed Windsor herald, and became one of the first members of the Royal Society. His principal work is the *History of the Order of the Garter*. D. 1692.

Ash'more, in *Illinois*, a township of Coles co., *pop.* 2,088.

Ash'mun, Jehudi, an American philanthropist, b. at Champlain, New York, 1794. In 1822, he was commissioned to conduct a body of liberated Negro settlers to Liberia, and accordingly set sail for Cape Montserado. The greatest difficulties in the way of the settlements had been overcome by the talents and energy of *A.*, when

his health gave way, and he was obliged to return to America. D. 1828.

Ashore', *adv.* On shore; on the land.

"The poor Englishman riding in the road, having all that he brought thither *ashore*, would have been undone."—*Raleigh.*

—To or at the shore.

"We may as bootless spend our vain command,
As send our precepts to the leviathan
To come *ashore*."—*Shaks.*

(*Naut.*) A ship is said to be *ashore* when she has run upon the ground, or on the sea-coast, either by accident or design.

Ash'petuck' River, in *Connecticut*, a small river of Connecticut, emptying into the Saugatuck.

Ash Point, in *Kansas*, a post-village of Nemaha co., about 70 m. N.N.W. of Tepeka.

Ash'port, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Lauderdale co., on the Mississippi, 170 m. W.S.W. from Nashville.

Ash Ridge, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Massac co.

Ash Ridge, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Brown co.

Ash'ruff, a town of Persia, prov. of Mazanderan, 52 m. W. of Asterabad. Near it are the ruins of the magnificent palace built by Shah Abbas, the greatest of the Persian monarchs.

Ash Spring, in *Texas*, a post-office of Harrison co.

Ashtabu'la, in *Ohio*, a county settled in 1796, bordering on Pennsylvania and Lake Erie, and watered by Grand and Conneaut rivers. *Prod.* Hay, Indian corn, oats, butter, cheese, wool, and cattle. *Cap.* Jefferson. *Pop.* 32,517.

—A post-township of Ashtabula co.; *pop.* 3,394.

—A river of Ashtabula co., falling into Lake Erie.

Ash'taroth, or As'TAROTH, plurals of ASH'TORETH; AS'TARTÉ. The *Ashtoreth* worshipped by the Jews in times when idolatry prevailed, was the principal female divinity of the Phœnicians, as *Baal* was the principal male divinity; and the plural Ashtaroth indicate probably different modifications of the divinity herself. Ashtoreth is the Astarté of the Greeks and Romans, and is identified by ancient writers with the goddess Venus (*Aphrodite*). She is probably the same as the Isis of the Egyptians, and closely connected with the Asherah of Scripture; Ashtoreth being, according to Berthau, the name of the goddess, and Asherah the name of her image or symbol. In Scripture she is almost always joined with Baal, and is called god, Scripture having no particular word for expressing goddess. She was the goddess of the moon; her temples generally accompanied those of the sun, and while bloody sacrifices or human victims were offered to Baal, bread, liquors, and perfumes were presented to Astarté. She was also goddess of woods, and in groves consecrated to her, such lasciviousness was committed as rendered her worship infamous. Cicero says, lib. iii. *de Nat. Deorum*, that their Astarté was the Syrian Venus, born at Tyre, and wife of Adonis: very different from the Venus of Cyprus. On medals she is represented in a long habit; at other times with a short one; sometimes holding a large stick; sometimes she has a crown of rays; sometimes she is crowned with battlements, as the Venus of Ascalon. (See *Fig.* 207.) In a medal of Cæsarea she is in a short dress, with a man's head in her right hand, and Sanchoniathon says that she was represented with a cow's head, or only with horns intended to represent the lunar rays, as in *Fig.* 210, which is the copy of an ancient sculpture.



Fig. 210. — ASHTORETH, OF ASTARTÉ.

Ash'ton, in *Illinois*, a township of Lee co.; *pop.* 1,007.

Ash'ton, in *Iowa*, a village of Monona co., 2 m. N. by W. of Onawa; *pop.* 106.

Ash'ton, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Clarke co.

Ash'ton, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Carbon co., 115 m. N.E. of Harrisburg. It is largely engaged in coal-mining.

Ash'ton, in *Rhode Island*, a post-office of Providence co.

Ash'ton, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Dane co.

Ash'ton-under-Lyne, a borough of England, in Lancashire, on the Tame, 187 m. N. by W. of London, and 7 E.N.E. of Manchester. *Manf.* Extensive manufactures of cotton, calicoes, ginghams, &c. *Pop.* of parish, 71,181; of borough, 40,000.

Ash'uelot, in *New Hampshire*, a river falling into the Connecticut river.

—A post-office of Cheshire co.

Ash'ville, in *Alabama*, a post-village and cap. of St. Clair co., 120 m. N. of Montgomery. This county is full of bituminous coal. *Pop.* 922.

Ash'ville, in *North Carolina*, a post-village and cap. of Buncombe co., 255 m. W. of Raleigh. It has a bank, and is a flourishing place. *Pop.* 2,593.

Ash-Wednesday is the name given to the first day of Lent, from the Roman Catholic ceremony of strewing ashes on the head, as a sign of penitence. The ashes used on this day are said to be those of the palms consecrated on the Palm-Sunday before. The ashes are first consecrated on the altar, then sprinkled with holy water, and afterward strewed on the heads of the priests and the assembled people, the officiating priest repeating the words, "*Remember that thou art dust, and shalt return to dust.*" The ceremony is said to have been introduced into the Church by Pope Gregory the Great. In the Church of England, a commination service is appointed to be read on this day, containing the curses denounced against impenitent sinners.

Ash-Weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) An herb of the tribe *Angelicidæ*, named also goat-foot, herb-gerard, gout-weed, &c.

Ash'wood, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Maury co.

Ash'y, *a.* Belonging to ashes; having the color of ashes; pale; composed of ashes.

"Oft I have seen a timely partest ghost
Of *ashy* semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless."—*Shaks.*

Ash'y-pale, *a.* Pale as ashes.

"'Twixt crimson shame and anger, *ashy-pale.*"

Asia, (*ā'zhah.*) [Lat. and Gr. *Asia*; Ger. *Asien*; perhaps from Scr. *ushoc*, aurora. See also ASHKENAZ.] Asia, the largest of the great divisions of the earth, the birthplace and cradle of the human race, the mother of nations, religions, and states; of languages, arts, and sciences; rich in all natural gifts and historic memories; the theatre of human progression in ancient times, and still exhibiting, in many parts, the same characteristic traits which distinguished it centuries ago,—presents to our study an immense assemblage of facts that cannot be condensed in the space of a few columns. We, therefore, in offering below a generalized summary of its geographical history, and principal divisions, have to refer the reader for more minute details to the various names of countries, &c. it contains, each in its alphabetical place in this work.

I. HISTORY.—The geographical knowledge of *A.* may be considered as commencing with its western countries, and with Greece, the cradle of our present civilization. Judæa and Phœnicia are the quarters from which the earliest information comes, and this knowledge became extended in the 5th century B.C. The conquests of



Fig. 211. — VIEW OF NAZARETH.

Alexander the Great, and, after him, the Romans, did much to arouse the spirit of discovery; but in this they were surpassed by the Saracens or Arabs, who penetrated all over this continent, with the exception of Siberia and that region bordering on the Arctic ocean. The latter was by them supposed to contain the castle of two enormous giants, Gog and Magog, the search after which impelled the caliphs to send forth many exploratory expeditions, one of which returned with a formidable account of this fortress. This fable was so implicitly believed at the time, that the castle figures conspicuously in all the maps of the middle ages. In Europe, the crusades first drew attention to the Eastern world, and intercourse was also created by an embassy from the Pope being sent to the Mongols, who had invaded Europe as far as Hungary and Silesia. About the same time, owing to the revival of commerce among the maritime cities of Italy, two Venetian nobles of enterprising spirit, named Polo, visited Bokhara, and from thence Cambalu, the court of Kublai, surnamed the *Great Khan*, who was the inheritor of the conquests of Jenghis in China and other countries. They a second time travelled through the Farther East, taking with them the son of one of them, Marco Polo (*q. v.*), to whom mankind is indebted for the earliest work of travel known of *A.* *Cathay*, as N. China was then called, with *Cambalu*, its cap. (the modern Pekin), excited their wonder, the latter surpassing in magnificence any city of Europe at that time. They afterward visited *Mangi*, or S. China, whose cap., *Quinsai*, or the "Celestial City," is also described in glowing colors. Marco heard also of *Zipangu*, or Japan, as a rich insular empire, which the great khan had been unable to subdue. Returning, the travellers passed through India and Syria to Trebizonde, and reached Venice after an absence of 24 years. In the beginning of the 14th century, Juan de Monte Corvino, a Minorite friar, went on a religious mission, and penetrated to Cambalu, where he resided for many years, made many converts, and even caused himself to be made archbishop of that city. Another, Odoric of Portenau, also describes a voyage made to India, the Oriental Archipelago, and China, and his return by way of Thibet. At the end of this century, Europe resounded with the triumphs and conquests of Timour the Great; and Henry III., of Castile, sent two successive embassies to the court of the Tartar conqueror, the last of which was in 1403, under Clavijo, who sojourned at Samarcand, and has given us an interesting account of that monarch, his court, and policy. In 1497, Vasco de Gama doubled the Cape of Good Hope, and arrived at Calicut in India. The Portuguese followed him, and in 20 years established forts and settlements in Hindostan, and the Malayan islands, and even tried to get a footing in China. In the 17th century, a body of French missionaries, eminent for their scientific acquirements, obtained permission to reside in Pekin, and made a survey of China and the adjacent countries. The materials thus collected were sent to France and arranged by D'Anville. In 1636, Broughton, an English surgeon, found favor with Shah Jehan, the *Great Mogul*, or emperor of Hindostan, who gave him the privilege of free commerce throughout his dominions, and promised to allow the same to all the English who should come to Bengal. This was communicated to the English governor of Surat, a place where this people had already established a trading factory. In consequence of this permission, the English company sent out from England, in 1640, two ships to Bengal, and thus formed the nucleus of a vast commerce, which in course of years led to the territorial conquest and absorption of nearly the whole of Hindostan. The southern part of *A.* having thus become known, the discovery of that division of the continent N. of the Altai was reserved for Russia, which country, about the middle of the 15th century, having conquered the Cossacks, engaged that hardy race to explore and conquer for her the vast region of Siberia. This was gradually done for 50 years, until 1639, when Dimetrei Kopiloff reached the Gulf of Ochotsk. Another division marched to the Amoor, but were driven back by the Chinese. The English and Dutch, during this time, were engaged in the attempt to reach China by way of the Arctic ocean; Middleton, Hudson, Barentz, and other navigators, tried this passage, but none of them reached beyond the Gulf of Oby, to the E. of Nova Zembla. In 1640, however, Cossack expeditions sailed down the rivers Lena, Alaska, and Colima; and in 1646, they explored the extreme N.E. peninsula of *A.*, inhabited by the Tchutchis. Toward the end of the century, Behring discovered the most E. cape of *A.*; and, in conjunction with Tchurikoff, afterward made a voyage to America. Subsequent expeditions, as those of Wrangel, Beechey, Cook, Peronse, and Broughton, did much to explore the E. boundary of Asiatic Russia, and its connection with Jesso, Japan, and China. The entire coast of *A.* has thus been explored, and in a great measure possessed by Europeans. The chain of the Himalayas has been surveyed, and its heights determined. Thibet has been explored by Turner and Moorcroft, Cabool and Afghanistan by Elphinstone, and Bokhara by Burnes and Wolff. Russian embassies, sent overland to China, have crossed the Great Mongolian desert; as has also Pallas, and Humboldt. Siberia, and the region of the Amoor, has become known to us by the adventurous researches of Atkinson; and in Central *A.* the brothers Schlagentweit, in 1856, passed over the Kuenlnen mountains, a feat never before attempted. An Hungarian traveller, Arminius Vambéry, accomplished, in 1863, a perilous journey from Teheran through the wilds of the Turcoman deserts to Samarcand. Within the last few years, Russia has slowly, and with difficulty, achieved the conquest of the provinces of the Caucasus. Their brave inhabitants, though subjugated by force of arms, are still unsubdued in spirit; and, refusing to live under the yoke of the conquerors, are incessantly emigrating into a region of Eastern Turkey bounded by the Tigris and the deserts of Central Persia; which, owing to their industry, is rapidly improving. In another direction, Russia is also slowly, but successfully, extending her Southern Asian frontier, and is promising to be the rival of Great Britain for the retention of the trade with China and Central Asia. In 1858, the Russianized Tartar, Valikhanoff, explored in disguise the region between the Russian outpost Fort Vernoe and Kashgar; and it is surmised that this nation is seeking gradually to extend her territorial conquests even to the N.W. confines of British India. Finally, it may be said that there are still portions of the vast centre of this continent which are almost terræ incognitæ at the present day.

II. TOPOGRAPHY.—*A.* extends from Lat. 10° 20′, and, inclusive of the archipelago of islands belonging to it, from Lat. 10° 19′ S. to 78° N. From W. to E. it occupies from 26° to 190° E. Lon. The most northerly point of the continent is Cape Sievero Vostotchnia, Lat. 78° 25′ N.; easterly, Cape Tschukotskoi-noss, 190° E. Lon.; southerly, Cape Romania, Lat. 1° 15′ N.; and the most westerly, Cape Baba, in Natolia, 26° E. Lon. Its greatest length E. to W., from Behring's straits to the Dardanelles, may be taken as 7,500 m.; its greatest breadth, from North-East cape in Siberia, to Cape Romania at the extreme end of the Malayan peninsula, at about 5,200 m. *Area.* Estimated to be about 17,805,146 sq. m., being over 4 times the size of Europe. — Asia is washed on the N. by the Arctic sea; on the E. by the Pacific ocean, which separates it from the American continent; on the S. by the Indian ocean, which lies between it and Australia; while on the W. it is divided from Africa by the Red sea and Gulf of Aden; and from Europe, by the Mediterranean and Ægean seas, the Dardanelles, the Black sea, and the

MAP OF ASIA.

Asia, the largest of the continents and the nucleus of the Old World, surpasses the united area of Europe and Africa, and is nearly equal to the joint masses of North and South America. It is inhabited by more than one-half of the entire population of the world, but very unequally distributed over its surface,—about one-half being confined to China and India, which have together a density of 151 persons per square mile, while the average density of the rest of the continent is only 14. The continent lies entirely in the Northern Hemisphere. The distance from Cape Baba to East Cape is 7,000 miles; the distance along the 30th parallel is 5,390 miles; from Singapore north to the Arctic Ocean 5,500 miles.

The scale of the Map is 520 miles to an inch, one square inch comprising 310 times the area represented by one square inch on Map of England.

TABLE OF THE STATES OF ASIA.

	Designation.	Area in sq. m.	Pop.	Capitals, or Principal Cities.	Pop. of Capitals.
Russian Empire—					
Siberia and Central Asia,	Governments & Provinces,	5,791,000	5,500,000	Tobolsk,	16,000
Transcaucasia,	Governments & Districts.	70,348	2,424,546	Tiflis,	30,000
Chinese Empire,	Empire,	3,663,000	469,608,000	Pekiu,	2,000,000
Eastern Turkestan, or Thian-shan-nan-loo.	Kingdom,	490,000	5,500,000	Yarkand,	120,000
Japan,	Empire,	169,000	37,000,000	Yedo, or Yeddo,	1,700,000
Independent Turkestan—					
Khiva,	Khanate,	493,000	15,000,000	Khiva,	12,000
Bokhara,	Khanate,			Bokhara,	160,000
Kundnz,	Khanate,			Kunduz.	
Anam, or An-nam, Cochin China, Tonquin.	Empire,	174,000	16,000,000	Huë,	100,000
French Cochin China,	French Colony,	21,716	979,116	Saigon,	180,000
Cambodia (*Khmer*),	French Protected State,	32,379	1,000,000	Udong,	12,000
Siam,	Kingdom,	261,800	6,000,000	Bang-kok,	300,000
Malaya,	States,	35,000	200,000	Perak, &c.,	
Burmah,	Empire,	184,000	8,000,000	Moutchobo,	4,000
India,	British Possession, Protected States, &c.	1,553,272	193,100,000	Calcutta,	413,000
Ceylon,	British Colony,	24,700	2,088,027	Colombo,	55,000
Nepaul,	Kingdom,	54,500	1,940,000	Khatmandoo,	50,000
Bhotan,	Kingdom,	19,800	1,000,000	Tassisudon,	?
Afghanistan,	Khanates,	210,000	10,000,000	Cabool, Herat, & Candahar,	60,000, 20,000, & 70,000
Beloochistan,	Khanates,	192,000	600,000	Kelat,	12,000
Persia, or Iran,	Kingdom,	648,000	10,000,000	Teheran,	60,000
Turkey in Asia,	Turkish Governments,	478,767	15,563,000	Smyrna,	150,000
Arabia—					
Hedjaz and Yemen,	Turkish Governments,	193,719	900,000	Mecca, Sana,	60,000, 40,000
Nedjd, &c.,	Wahhabee Empire,	880,000	1,800,000	Riadth,	
Oman,	Sultanate (*of Zanzibar*),	102,000	2,500,000	Muscat,	60,000
Total,		15,742,000	806,702,689		

TOWNS.

Aba, Japan Q d
Ahakansk, 1,000 Siberia L c
Abou Thubbi, Arabia G f
Acheen, Sumatra L h
Acre, Akka, or St. Jean d'Acre, 5,000 Turkey in Asia E e
Adalia, Turkey in Asia E e
Adana, 20,000 Turkey in Asia E e
Aden (*British*), 40,000 Arabia F g
Agra, 125,262 India I f
Ahmedabad, 130,000 India I f
Ahmednuggur, 20,000 India I g
Aian, Port, Siberia P c
Aidin, Turkey in Asia D e
Ajmeer, 23,000 India I f
Akabah, Arabia E f
Akita, Japan P e
Akmolinsk, Siberia I c
Aksu, 100,000 Thian-shan-nan-loo I d
Aldansk, Siberia P b
Aleppo (*Haleb*), 100,000 Turkey in Asia E e
Allahabad, 72,093 India K f
Amarapura, Burmah L f
Amool, Persia G e
Amoy (open port), 250,000 China N f
Amritsir, 85,000 India I e
Anadirsk, Siberia S b
Aneizeh, Arabia F f
Angcor or Siemrab, Siam M g
Angora, 12,000 Turkey in Asia E d
Antakia, Turkey in Asia E e
Aparri, Philippine Islands O g
Aracan, 9,000 India L f
Aralsk, Siberia H d
Arcot, or Arkat, 53,474 India I g
Argunsk, Ft. Russian Empire O c
Asterabad, 4,000 Persia G e
Atbasarsk, Siberia H c
Attock, 2,000 India I e
Aurungabad, 60,000 India I g
Ava, Burmah L f
Ayuthia, or Yuthia, 25.000 Siam M g
Bagdad, 90,000 Turkey in Asia F e
Balagansk, Siberia M c
Balfrush, 5,000 Persia G e
Balkh, 2,000 Turkestan H e
Bamo, Burmah L f
Bampoor, Beloochistan H f
Bangalore, 60,000 India I g
Bang-Kok, 350,000, Cap. of Kingdom, Siam M g
Bang-pa-sai, Siam M g
Banjermassin, Borneo N i
Bareilly, 111,300 India I f
Barguzinsk, Russian Empire M c
Barnaul, 9,927 Russian Empire K c
Baroda, 140,000 India I f
Bassak, Siam M g
Basra, or Bassorah, 60,000 Turkey in Asia F e
Bassein, India L g
Bathan, Tibet L f
Bayan Aulsk, Siberia I c
Baypore, India I g
Beekaneer, 60,000 India I f
Beerjan, Persia G e
Beit-el-Fakih, Arabia F g
Belah, Beloochistan H f
Bellary, 30,400 India I g
Benares, 185,900 India K f
Bencoolen, 13,000 Sumatra M i
Berezov, Siberia H b
Beyrout, 15,000 Turkey in Asia E e
Bhawulpoor, 20,000 India I f
Bhooj, 20,000 India H f
Bhopal, India I f
Bien-ho, French Cochin China M g
Biisk, Siberia K c
Blagovestchensk, Amoor, Russ. Empire O c
Boguchansk, Siberia L c
Bokhara, 160,000 Turkestan H e
Bolsheretsk, Siberia R c
Bombay, 566,000 India I g
Boni, Celebes O i
Bruni, 22,000 Borneo N h
Brusa, 70,000 Turkey in Asia D d
Bulongan, Borneo N h
Bulun, Siberia O a
Bunder Abbas, or Gombroom, 5,000 Persia G f
Bushire, Persia G f
Cabool, 60,000 Afghanistan H e
Cagayan, Philippine Islauds O h
Calcutta, 413,000 India K f
Calicut, 25,000 India I g
Calopan, Philippine Islands O g
Camerag, Philippine Islands O g
Canton, 1,200,000 China N f
Capis, 11,145 Philippine Islands O g
Cashmere, 40–80,000 India I e
Castries, Maritime Prov.. Russ. Empire Q c
Cateel, Philippine Islands O h
Cattack, India K f
Cawnpore, 108,800 India K f
Chang-cha, China N f
Chang-chow-foo, 800,000 China N f
Chang-te, China N f
Chan-taboon, Siam M g
Chao-choo, China N f
Chao-king, China N f
Chicacole, 50,000 India K g
Ching-ting, China N e
Ching-too, China M e
Chin-kiaug, China N e
Chita, Siberia N c
Chitral, Afghanistan I e
Chittagong, or Islamabad, India L f
Cochin, India I h
Colombo, 55.000 Ceylon I b
Constantinovsk, Maritime Prov. Russia in Asia Q d
Coomfidah, Arabia F g
Coti, Borneo N i
Daba, Tibet I e
Dacca, 67,000 India L f
Damar, Arabia F g
Damascus, 180,000 Turkey in Asia E e
Dardzung, Tibet L e
Deir, Turkey in Asia F e
Delhi, 152,406 India I f
Dereyyeeyah (*ruins*), Arabia F f
Dhalum, Arabia F f
Dhofar, Arabia G g
Diarbekir, 50,000 Turkey in Asia E e
Dizful, 15,000 Persia F e
Dohisak, Turkestan H d
Dolonner, Mongolia N d
Dunkot, Arabia G g
Ekaterinburg, 21,777 Siberia H c
Erzerum, 25,000 Turkey in Asia F e
Faifoh, Cochin China M g
Fiogo, or Hiogo (open port), Japan P e
Foo-chow, 600–1,000,000 China N f
Fouf, Arabia F f
Fu-chow, China O e
Fukoki, Japan P e
Futtehgurh, India I f
Gaih, Beloochistan H f
Galle, or Pointe de Galle, 3,000 Ceylon K h
Gar, Tibet I e
Gaza, 16,000 Turkey in Asia E e
Gezan, Arabia F g
Ghijinsk, Siberia S b
Gilolo, Moluccas O h
Gombroom, or Bunder Abbas, 5,000 Persia G f
Grane, 10,000 Arabia F f
Guchen, Chinese Empire L d
Gundawa, Beloochistan H f
Guriev, Siberia G d
Gwalior, India I f
Hai-chow, China N e
Hai-tsiu, Corea O e
Hakodadi (open port), 45,000 Japan Q d
Halli, Arabia F g
Hamadan, 30,000 Persia F e
Hamah, Turkey in Asia E e
Hang-chow-foo, 700,000 China O e

Haura, Arabia F g
Hayel, 25,000 Arabia F f
Hedjar, Arabia E f
Hems, or Homs, 30,000 Turkey in Asia E e
Herat, 20,000 Afghanistan H o
Hillah, 10,000 Turkey in Asia F e
Hing-chow, China N e
Hiogo, or Fiogo (open port), Japan P e
Hit, 4,500 Turkey in Asia F e
Hodeida, Arabia F g
Hoi-ngan, China N e
Homs, or Hems, 30,000 Turkey in Asia E e
Hong-kong (Victoria) (*British*), China N f
Hota, Arabia F g
Houra, el, Arabia E f
Hué, 100,000, Cap. of Empire, Anam M g
Hurdwar, India I f
Huten, Laos M g
Hyderabad, 24,000 India H f
Hyderabad, 200,000 India I g
Ili, or Kuldcha, 40,000 Chinese Emp. K d
Iloilo, Philippine Is. O g
Indore, 15,000 India I f
Indrapoor, Sumatra M i
Irkutsk, 23,856 Siberia M c
Ishim, 2,000 Siberia H c
Iskardo, Tibet I e
Islamabad, India I e
Ispahan, 180,000 Persia G e
Jamda, Tibet L e
Jamsk, Siberia R c
Jelajel, Arabia F f
Jerusalem, 25,000 Turkey in Asia E e
Jiddah, 22,000? Arabia E f
Jigansk, Siberia O b
Joodpoor, 150,000 India I f
Jowf, Arabia E f
Jubbulpore, India I f
Juggernaut, 29,700 India K g
Kabarovski, Siberia P d
Kagosima, Japan P e
Kai-fong, China N e
Kainsk, 3,400 Siberia I c
Kale-myo, Burmah L f
Kalivan, Siberia K c
Kamenogorsk, Ust, Siberia K d
Kampot, Cambodia M g
Kamtchatsk, Nijni, Siberia S c
Kamtchatsk, V. Siberia R c
Kanagawa, Japan P e
Kan-chow, China M e
Kandahar, or Candahar, 70,000 Afghanistan H c
Kandy, or Candy, Ceylon K h
Karachar, Chinese Empire K d
Karakorum, Mongolia M d
Karaman, 7,000 Turkey in Asia E e
Karkalinsk, Siberia I d
Kars, 12,000 Turkey in Asia F d
Kashgar, Thian-shan-nan-loo I e
Kastamuni, 12,000 Turkey in Asia E d
Katif, el, Arabia F f
Katmandoo, 50,000 Nepal K f
Kazbin, Persia F e
Kedje, Beloochistan H f
Kelat, 12,000 Beloochistan H f
Keresoon, Turkey in Asia E d
Kerman, or Serjan, 30,000 Persia G f
Kermanshah, 30,000 Persia F e
Keshin, Arabia G g
Kesho, ?China M f
Khaibar, Arabia F f
Khamil, or Hamil, Thian-shan-nan-loo L d
Khiva, 12,000 Turkestan H d
Khodjend, 25,000 Russian Turkestan H d
Khoi, 30,000 Persia F e
Khokand, 30–50,000 Turkestan I d
Khoremabad, Persia F e
Khotan, Thian-shan-nan-loo I e
Khubbes, Persia G e
Khulum, or Tash-kurgan, 10,000 Turkestan H e
Kiakhta, 5,000 Siberia M c
Kiang-Hung, China M f
Kien-chow, China N f
King-chow, China O d
Ki-nguan, China N f
King-te-ching, 1,000,000 China N f
King-yang, China M e
Kirensk, 1,500 Siberia M c
Kirin-oola, Chinese Empire O d
Kiung, or King-ki-tao, Cap. of Corea O e
Kobdo, 10,000 Chinese Empire K d
Koktechavsk, Russian Empire H c
Kolapore, India I g
Kolimsk, Nijni, Siberia S b
Kolimsk, Strednoi, Siberia R b
Kolimsk, Verknoi, Siberia R b
Koniyeh, or Koniah, 50,000 Turkey in Asia E e
opal, Russian Empire I d
Korgo, Mongolia N d
Kotton, Mongolia N d
Kou-kou-kota, Chinese Empire N d
Kouznitz, Siberia K c
Krasnoiarsk, 8,000 Siberia L c
Kraw, Siam L g
Kuei-chow, China M e
Kuldcha, or Ili, 40,000 Chinese Empire K d
Kunduz, 5,000 Turkestan H e
Kurgan, Siberia H c
Kurnool, 20,000 India I g
Kurrachee, 22,200 India H f
Kutcha, Thian-shan-nan-loo K d
Lagong, Siam M g
Lahore, 95,000 India I c
Lai-chow, China N e
Lan-chow, China M e
Lanlontur, Borneo N i
Lar, 12,000 Persia G f
Lassa, or Lha-ssa, 24,000, Cap. of Tibet L e
Leet, Arabia F f
Leinah, Arabia F f
Ling-tao, China M e
Lithang, Tibet L e
Loheia, Arabia F g
Loodiana, 47,200 India I e
Luang Phrabang, Siam M g
Lucknow, 300,000 India K f
Ma'an, Arabia E e
Macao (*Portuguese*), 35,000 China N f
Macassar, 12,000 Celebes N i
Madras, 720,000 India K g
Madura, India I h
Mahe (*French*), 2,616 India I g
Maimana, Afghanistan H e
Maimatchin, Mongolia M c
Makallah, 4,500 Arabia F g
Makri, 3,000 Turkey in Asia D e
Malacca (*British*), 80,792 Malaya M h
Mangalore, 11,550 India I g
Manila, 15,000, and with suburbs 100,000 Philippine Islands O g
Mariinsk, Maritime Prov., Russ. in Asia P c
Marinsk, Siberia K c
Martaban, India L g
Masulipatam, 27,884 India K g
Matarah, Arabia G f
Matsmai, 50,000 Japan Q d
Mecca, 60,000 Arabia F f
Medina, 18,000 Arabia E f
Meerut, 29,000 India I f
Mehau, Borneo N i
Mendavi, Borneo N i
Mergen-khotan, Manchuria O d
Merutchak, Afghanistan H e
Meshed, 80,000 Persia G e
Miako, 500,000 to 1,000,000 Japan P e
Minna, Arabia G f
Mocha, 7,000 Arabia F g
Mogoung, Burmah L f
Moilah, or Mowilaw, Arabia E f
Mooltan, 80,966 India I e
Moorshedabad, 146,963 India K f
Morbat, Arabia G g
Mosul, 20–40,000 Turkey in Asia F e
Motuye, Japan P e
Moukden, China O d
Moulmein, 17,042 India L g
Muneepoor, Burmah L f
Muscat, 50,000 Arabia G f
Mush, Turkey in Asia F e
Mutshobo, 4,000 Burmah L f
Nagasaki (open port), 70–100,000 Japan O e
Nagpoor, 111,230 India I f
Nan-chang, China N f
Nan-choo, Corea O e
Nanking, 500,000 China N e
Narym, Siberia K c
Natal, Sumatra L h
Nee-e-gata, Japan P e
Nellore, 20,000 India K g
Nertchinsk, 5,000 Siberia N c
Ngan-king, China N e
Ngan-si, Chinese Empire L d
Nha-trang, French Cochin China M g
Nikolaevsk, Asiatic Russia Q c
Nimber, Tibet L e
Ning-po (open port), 250,000 China O f
Ning-sia, China M e
Ninguta-khotan, Manchuria O d
Nissah, Arabia F g
Niu-chwang (open port), China O d
Nizzuwah, Arabia G f
Novgorod, Russia in Asia P d
Obdorsk, Siberia H b
Okhotsk, 1,000 Siberia Q c
Okhut, Siberia R c
Olekminsk, Siberia O b
Omsk, 17,000 Siberia I c
Oodeypoor, India I f
Oojein, India I f
Orfah, 30,000 Turkey in Asia E e
Orsk, Siberia G c
Osaka, Japan P e
Padang, Sumatra M i
Paklaye, Siam M g
Pak-nam, Siam M g
Palembang, 25,000 Sumatra M i
Palmyra (*Tadmor*), *ruins*, Turkey in Asia E e
Panjim (*Portuguese*), India I g
Panompeng, Cambodia M g
Pao-king, China M e
Passir, Borneo N i
Patanagoh, Burmah L g
Patna, 284,132 India K f
Pau-king, China N e
Pegu, India L g
Peking, or Pekin, Metropolis of the Empire, 2,000,000 China N e
Pembuan, Borneo N i
Penjinskoe, Siberia S b
Perak, Malaya M h
Perovsky, Siberia H d
Peshawur, 53,300 India I e
Petra (*ruins*), Arabia E e
Petropaulovski, 6,000 Kamtchatka R c
Petropavlouski, Siberia H c
Petun Khotan, Manchuria O d
Phitsalok, Siam M g
Phuyen, Cochin China M g
Pinghai, Corea O c
Pishpek, Russian Turkestan I d
Plothistche Stroenia, Siberia Q b
Pontianak, 19,100 Borneo M i
Poo-chow, China N e
Poonah, 75,000 India I g
Posolskoi, Siberia M c
Po-yang, China N f
Quedah, Siam M h
Quei-ling, China N f
Quilon, 20,000 India I h
Quin-hon, Cochin China M g
Rajahmundry, 17,000 India K g
Rajpoor, India K f
Rangoon, 15,000 British Burmah L g
Rass, Arabia F f
Resht, 50,000 Persia F e
Rewa, 7,000 India K f
Riadth, Cap. of Nedjd, Arabia F f
Ringat, Sumatra M i
Riseh, Turkey in Asia F d
Rostak, Arabia G f
Rutnagherry, India I g
Saga, Japan P e
Saghalin-oola, Manchuria O c
Saigon, 180,000 French Cochin China M g
Sairam, Chinese Empire K d
Salangore, Malaya M h
Samagarn, Siberia P c
Samarkand, 25,000 Turkestan H e
Sambas, 9,400 Borneo M h
Sana, 40,000 Arabia F g
San-sin-tchin, Manchuria O d
Sarawak, Borneo N h
Sari, or Saree, 35,000 Persia G e
Saschiveisk, Siberia Q b
Sattarah, India I g
Selangan, 10,000? Philippine Islands O h
Selenginsk, 2,600 Siberia M c
Semipolatinsk, 7,600 Siberia I c
Se-nan, China M f
Sergiopol, Siberia K d
Seringapatam, 12,750 India I g
Shanghae (open port), 370,000 China O e
Shayar, Chinese Empire K d
Shigatze, Tibet K f
Shiraz, 20–40,000 Persia G f
Shunning, China M f
Shuster, 8,000 Persia F e
Siak, Siam M h
Siang-yang, China N e
Sieu-chow, China M f
Sihut, Arabia G g
Siktach, Siberia O b
Silhet, India L f
Simla, India I e
Simoda, Japan P e
Simpang, Sumatra M i
Sin-chow, China M f
Si-ngan, China M e
Singapore (*British*), 80,792 Siam M h
Sinkel, Sumatra L h
Sinope (*Sinub*), 12,000 Turkey in Asia E d
Smyrna, 150,000 Turkey in Asia D e
Sofiisk, Maritime Prov. Russian Empire P c
Sohar, Arabia G f
Sok-dzung, Tibet L e
Sonmeeanee, Beloochistan H f
Soo-chow-foo, China O e
Sooi-chow, China M f
Soor, Arabia G f
Soya, Japan Q d
Strelka, Ust, Siberia O c
Su-chow, Chinese Empire L e
Sukadana, Borneo N i
Surat, 95,000 India I f
Surgut, Siberia I n
Surmang, Tibet L e
Taas, Arabia F g
Tabeniau, Borneo N i
Tabreez, or Tauris, 80,000 Persia F e
Taen Arynsk, Siberia O b
Taif, Arabia F f
Taiping, China M f
Tai-wan, Cap. of I of Formosa O f
Taiwan, Japan O f
Tai-yuen, China N e
Tak, Tibet K e
Tangalle, Ceylon K h
Tara, Siberia I c
Taroom, 3,000 Persia G f
Tashkend, 40,000? Russian Turkestan H d
Tassisudon, Cap. of Bhotan K f
Tchemkend, Russian Turkestan H d
Tchol, Manchuria O d
Tchung-king, China M f
Tebbes, Persia G e
Tebouk, Arabia E f
Teheran, 60,000, Cap. of Kingd. Persia G e
Teng-chow, China O e
Terim, Arabia F g
Tersheez, Persia G e
Tien-tsin, China N e
Tiflis, 60,766 Transcaucasia F d
Tigel, Siberia R c
Tima, Arabia E f
Tiumen, Siberia H c
Tobolsk, 16,000 Siberia H c
Tomsk, 21,010 Russian Empire K c
Tong-ting, China N f
Tor, Arabia E f
Toto, Mongolia N d
Touron, Cochin China M g
Tranquebar, 25,000 India I g
Trebizond, 25,000 Turkey in Asia E d
Trincomalee, Ceylon K h
Tringanu, Siam M h
Trivandrum, India I h
Troitsk, Siberia H c
Tsiamdo, Tibet L e
Tsiang-hai, Mongolia L e
Tsi-nan, China N e
Tsitsihar, Manchuria O d
Tsun-y, China M f
Tuguegabao, Philippine Islands O g
Turinsk, 2,000 Siberia H c
Turkestan, Russian Turkestan H d
Turukhansk, Siberia K b
Ubon, Siam M g
Udinsk, N. Siberia L c
Udinsk, V., 3,000 Siberia M c
Udong, 12,000, Cap. of Kingdom, Cambodia M g
Udskoi, Siberia P c
Uliasutai, Mongolia L d
Urga, Mongolia M d
Urumtsi, Chinese Empire K d
Ury, Borneo N h
Van, 15,000. Turkey in Asia F e
Verkhoiansk, Siberia P b
Vieng-tchang, Siam M g
Vigan, Philippine Islands O g
Vilinisk, Siberia O b
Vilinisk, Oust, Siberia O b
Vin-long, French Cochin China M g
Vitimsk, Siberia N c
Vizagapatam, India K g
Vladivostok, Maritime Prov. Russian Empire P d
Wedge, Arabia E f
Wei-yuen, Corea O d
Wellesley Province (*British*), 65,000 Malaya M h
Wen-choo-foo, China O f
Wiernoie, Russian Turkestan I d
Wo-chang, China N e
Wu-ting, China N e
Ya-chow, China M e
Yakutsk, 4,500 Siberia O b
Yaluturovsk, Siberia H c
Yambo, Arabia E f
Yarkand, 120,000, Cap of Kiugdom, Thian-shan-nan-loo I e
Yedo, 1,700,000, Cap. of Empire, Japan P e
Yeniseisk, 6,000 Siberia L c
Yezd, 50,000 Persia G e
Yuen-yang, China N e
Yu-lin, China M e
Yung-ning, China M f
Yun-nan, China M f
Zebid, 7,000 Arabia F g
Zeylah, Arabia F g
Zmeinogorsk, 4,000 Siberia K c

RIVERS.

Alazeisk, R. Siberia R b
Aldan, R., 300 m. Siberia P c
Amga, R. Siberia P b
Amoo Daria or Jihoon (Oxus) R., 1,300 m. Turkestan H d
Amoor, Amur, or Saghalien, R., 2,700 m. Manchuria P c
Anadyr, R., 450 m. Siberia T b
Angara, R., 1,100 m. Siberia N c
Aras, R., 500 m. Persia F e
Argun, or Kerulen, R., 1,150 m. Manchuria N c
Atrek, R. Persia G e
Bakhta, R. Siberia L b
Banjer, R. Borneo N i
Bedr, Wady, Arabia F g
Betwa, R., 360 m. India I f
Bisheh, Wady, Arabia F g
Brahmaputra, R., 1,850 m. India K f
Cambodia or Mekong, R., 1,900 m. Siam & Annam M g
Canton, R. China N f
Cavery, or Cauvery, R., 450 m. India I g
Chabkan, R. Mongolia L d
Chambul, R., 500 m. India I f
Chenab, R., 767 m. India I e
Chui, R., 600 m. Siberia I d
Coleroon, R., 80 m. India I g
Coti, R. Borneo N h
Euphrates, R., 1,800 m. Turkey in Asia F e
Ganges, R., 1,514 m. India K f
Ganges, Mouths of, India K f

Godavery, R., 750 m.	India	K	g	Kerulen or Argun, R., 1,150 m.	Mongolia	N	d	Onogun, R.	Russian Empire	P	c	Tunguska, Lower, R., 650 m.	Siberia	L	b
Grand or Imperial Canal, 650 m.	China	N	e	Kin-sha Kiang or Yang-tsi Kiang, R., 3,450 m.	Tibet & China	L	e	Onon, R., 380 m.	Russian Empire	N	d	Tunguska, Stony, R., 900 m.	Siberia	L	b
Gumtuk, R., 400 m.	India	K	f	Kirenga, R.	Siberia	M	c	Orkhon, R., 400 m.	Mongolia	M	d	Uchur, R.	Siberia	P	c
Han Kiang, R., 700 m.	China	M	e	Kistnah, R., 800 m.	India	I	g	Oxus, R., Jihoou, or Amoo Daria, 1,300 m.	Turkestan	H	e	Ural, R., 1,040 m.	Siberia	G	c
Helmund, R., 800 m.	Afghanistan	H	e	Kolima or Kolyma, R., 700 m.	Siberia	R	b	Ravee, R., 450 m.	India	I	e	Vilioui, R., 1,100 m	Siberia	N	b
Heri Rud, R., 550 m.	Afgnanistan	H	e	Leao Ho, R., 550 m.,	China	O	d	Salween, R., 1,000 m.	Burmah	L	g	Vitim, R., 900 m.	Siberia	N	c
Hong-chui Kiang, R.	China	M	f	Lena, R., 2,550 m.	Siberia	O	b	Saupo or Brahmapootra, R., 1,850 m.	Tibet	L	f	Wady Bedr,	Arabia	F	g
Ili, R., 600 m.	Russian Turkestan	I	d	Lena, Mouths of,	Siberia	O	a	Selenga, R., 700 m.	Mongolia	M	d	Wady Bisheh,	Arabia	F	g
Indigirka, R., 1,000 m.	Siberia	Q	b	Mahunuddy, R., 500 m.	India	K	f	Shilka, R., 950 m.	Siberia	N	c	Wady Kasr,	Arabia	F	g
Indigirka, Mouths of,	Siberia	Q	a	Maia, R.	Siberia	P	c	Sir Daria, R.,	Russian Turkestan	H	d	Whang Ho, or Yellow R., 2,700 m.	Mongolia	M	d
Indus, R., 1,800 m.	India	H	f	Mekong or Cambodia, R., 1,900 m.	Siam & Annam	M	g	Soane, R., 350 m.	India	K	f	Yaua, R., 700 m.	Siberia	P	b
Indus, Mouths of,	India	H	f	Nerbudda, R., 600 m.	India	I	f	Sungari, R., 850 m.	Manchuria	O	d	Yang-tse Kiang, or Ta Kiang, R., 3,450 m. Area of basin 700,000 square miles.	China	M	e
Irawady, R., 1,100 m.	India	L	g	Ninya, R.	Siberia	N	b	Sutlej, R., 850 m.	India	I	e	Yarkand or Tarim R., 1,000 m.	Thian-shan-nan-loo	K	d
Irawady, Mouths of,	India	L	g	Nonna, R., 600 m.	Manchuria	O	d	Taptee, R., 400 m.	India	I	f	Yellow R., or Whang Ho, R., 2,700 m.	China	M	d
Irtish, R., 1,960 m.	Siberia	H	b	Ob or Obi, R., 3,000 m. Area of basin, 1,357,000 sq. m.	Siberia	H	b	Tarim or Yarkand R., 1,000 m.	Thian-shan-nan-loo	K	d	Yenesei, R., 3,400 (with the Angara). Area of basin 1,020,000 square miles.	Siberia	K	b
Ishim, R., 900 m.	Siberia	H	c	Oka, R.	Siberia	M	c	Tavda, R.	Siberia	H	c	Zeya, R.	Amoor	O	c
Jhelam, R., 540 m.	India	I	e	Olekma, R., 580 m.	Siberia	O	c	Tax, R.	Siberia	K	b				
Jihoon, Amoo Daria, or Oxus R., 1,300 m.	Turkestan	H	e	Olenek, R., 750 m.	Siberia	O	a	Tchona, R.	Siberia	M	b				
Jumna R., 860 m.	India	I	f	Om, R., 400 m.	Siberia	I	c	Tigris, R., 1,150 m.	Turkey in Asia	F	e				
Kampenayai, R.	Siberia	M	b					Tom, R., 400 m.	Siberia	K	c				
Kan Kiang, R.	China	N	f												
Kasr, Wady,	Arabia	F	g												
Kengui, R.	Siberia	M	b												

LAKES.

Alak Nor,	Mongolia	L	d	Dabsun Nor,	Mongolia	L	e	Khenka, L.	Russian Empire	P	d	Salome, L.	Arabia	F	f
Ala Kul, L.	Russian Turkestan	K	d	Dalai Nor,	Mongolia	N	d	Kini Baloo L.	Borneo	N	h	Siri-kol,	Turkestan	I	e
Aral Sea.	Russian Turkestan	G	d	Dead Sea,	Syria	E	e	Koko Nor,	Mongolio	L	e	Taganak Kara Kul,	Russian Empire	I	d
Baikal, L., or Holy Sea,	Siberia	M	c	Dengiz Kul, L.	Siberia	H	c	Kosgol, L.	Mongolia	M	c	Telek, L.	Siberia	K	c
Bakhtegan, L.	Persia	G	f	Denis L.	Siberia	H	c	Kura Kul,	Thian-shan-nan-loo	I	e	Tengiz or Balkash, L.	Russian Empire	I	d
Balkash, or Tengiz, L.	Rus. Turkestan	I	d	Diaring Nor,	Mongolia	L	e	Kurga-olon Nor,	Mongolia	M	d	Tengri Nor,	Tibet	K	e
Bastan Nor,	Thian-shan-nan-loo	K	d	Gachui, L.	Chinese Empire	K	e	Kyzyl Bashi Nor,	Thian-shan-pe-loo	K	d	Tohamy, L.	Siberia	I	c
Bienho L.	Cambodia	M	g	Gash Nor,	Thiau-shan-nan-loo	K	e	Lob Nor,	Thian-shan-nan-loo	K	e	Tziui-yan, L.	Mongolia	M	d
Buir Nor,	Mongolia	N	d	Hamoon, L.	Afghanistan	H	e	Namur, Bakha Nor,	Tibet	K	e	Ubsa Nor,	Mongolia	L	c
Buka Nor,	Tibet	L	e	Ike Aral Nor,	Mongolia	L	d	Oring Nor,	Mongolia	L	e	Ubu Tengis, L.	Russian Empire	H	d
Caspian Sea, Area 140,000 square miles,	Russian Empire	G	d	Ike Namur,	Tibet	K	e	Paltee, L.	Tibet	L	f	Urumiyah, L.	Persia	F	e
Chilka, L.	India	K	g	Issyk Kul, L.	Russian Empire	I	d	Piasino L.	Siberia	L	b	Warada, L.	Arabia	F	f
				Kara Nor,	Mongolia	L	e	Pun-chagan, L.	Mongolia	L	d	Zaisang, L.	Siberia	K	d

MOUNTAINS.

Abong Abong Mt., 7,300	Sumatra	L	h	Ghauts, Western, 7,000	India	I	g	Kirghis Steppes,	Russia	G	d	Stanovoi Range,	Siberia	Q	b
Akhdar, Jebel, 6,010	Arabia	G	f	Gobi or Shamo Desert,	Mongolia	M	d	Kizil Kum Desert,	Turkestan	H	d	Syrian Desert,	Turkish Empire	E	e
Alazeisk Mts.	Siberia	Q	b	Himalaya Mts. Mean height 17,000 ft.	India	K	e	Kolima Mts.	Siberia	R	b	Takt-i-Suliman (Mt.), 6,260	Afghanistan	H	e
Altai Mts., 12,796	Siberia & Mongolia	K	d	Hindoo Koosh Mts., 20,000	Afghanistan	H	e	Kuen Lun or Aneuta Mts., 22,000	Tibet	K	e	Talaiho Monntains,	Beloochistan	H	f
Aneuta or Kuen Lun Mts., 22,000	Tibet	K	e	Imariyeh, Jebel,	Arabia	F	f	Menakib, Jebel,	Arabia	F	f	Taurus Mts., 9,800	Turkey in Asia	E	e
Ararat, Mt., 17,112	Turkey in Asia	F	e	Insban Mts.	Mongolia	M	d	Nan-ling Mts.	China	N	f	Thian Shan Mts.	Turkestan	K	d
Athal, Jebel,	Arabia	G	f	Jebel Achal,	Arabia	G	f	Nan Shan Mts.	Mongolia	L	e	Tolbatcha Volcano,	Kamtchatka	S	c
Chumalari, Mt., 23,946	Himalayas	K	f	Jebel Akhdar, 6,010	Arabia	G	f	Neilgherry Hills, 8,760	India	I	g	Ural Mts. 5,434	Siberia & Russia	G	b
Deccan, Plateau,	India	I	g	Jebel Imariyeh,	Arabia	F	f	Oman, Desert of,	Arabia	G	f	Ust, Urt Plateau,	Russian Empire	G	d
Demavend, Mt., 21,000	Persia	G	e	Jebel Menakib,	Arabia	F	f	Pe-ling Mts.	China	M	e	Verkhoiansk Mts.	Siberia	P	b
Dhawalagiri, Mt. 26,826	Himalayas	K	f	Karakorum Mts., 28,273	India	I	e	Roba el Khaly, Desert,	Arabia	G	f	Washatee Mts.	Beloochistan	H	f
Elburz Mountains, 21,000	Persia	G	e	Khan Oula Mts.	Mongolia	M	d	Shamo or Gobi Desert,	Mongolia	M	d	Yablonoi Mts.	Siberia	O	c
Elwend, Mt.	Persia	F	e	Khingan Mts.	Mongolia	N	d	Sikhoia Alin Mts.	Russian Empire	P	d	Yu-ling Mts.	China	M	f
Everest, Mt., 29,002	Himalayas	K	f	Kini Baloo Mt.	Borneo	N	h	Sinai, Mt., 7,498	Arabia	E	f	Zamiran Mts.	Beloochistan	H	f
Ghauts, Eastern, 1,500	India	I	g					Sin Ling Mts.	China	M	e				

BAYS, GULFS, AND SEAS.

Aden, Gulf of,	Arabia	F	g	Celebes Sea,	Malaysia	O	h	Kino Channel,	Japan	P	e	Pitt's Passage,	Malaysia	O	i
Akabah, G. of,	Arabia	E	f	China Sea,	South of China	N	g	Kurile Strait,	Russian Empire	R	c	Red Sea, or Arabian Gulf,	Arabia	E	f
Amoor, G. of,	Russian Empire	Q	c	Corea Bay,	Corea	O	e	La Perouse Strait,	Sea of Okhotsk	Q	d	Sangar, Strait of,	Japan	Q	d
Anabarski G.	Siberia	N	a	Corea Strait,	Sea of Japan	O	e	Levant,	Mediterraneau	E	e	Saukirah B.	Arabia	G	g
Anadyr, G. of,	Siberia	U	b	Cutch, G. of,	India	H	f	Lingayen, G. of,	Philippine Is.	O	g	Senday B.	Japan	Q	e
Arabian Sea.	Indian Ocean	H	g	D'Anville G.	Sea of Japan	P	d	Long Strait,	Siberia	T	a	Siam, Gulf of,	Chinese Sea	M	g
Arafura Sea.	Malaysia	P	k	Dardanelles (Strait),	Turkey	D	d	Macassar Strait,	Malaysia	N	i	Sooloo or Mindoro Sea,	Philippine Is.	N	h
Bab el Mandeb, Str. of,	Arabia	F	g	Davao B.	Philippine Is.	O	h	Malacca Strait,	Sumatra & Malaya	M	h	Taimur B.	Siberia	M	a
Balintang Channel,	Philippine Is.	O	g	Doreh B.	Papua	P	i	Manaar, G. of,	India	I	h	Tartary, Gulf of,	Russian Empire	Q	d
Banda Sea.	Malaysia	O	i	Formosa, Strait of,	China	N	f	Manila B.	Philippine Is.	O	g	Tausk B.	Siberia	Q	c
Bashee Channel,	Philippine Is.	O	f	Geelvink Bay, Great,	Papua	P	i	Marmora, Sea of,	Turkey	D	d	Tchaoun Bay,	Siberia	T	b
Behring Sea,	East of Siberia	T	c	Ghijinsk, G. of,	Siberia	S	b	Martaban, G. of,	Brit. Burmah	L	g	Tolo, B. of,	Celebes	O	i
Behring Strait, Between Siberia & America		V	b	Giong B.	Borneo	N	h	Mergui Archipelago,	Brit. Burmah	L	g	Tomini or Gorontalo, B. of,	Celebes	O	i
Bengal, Bay of.	Indian Ocean	K	g	Gorontalo or Tomini, B. of,	Celebes	O	i	Mindoro or Sooloo Sea,	Philippine Is.	N	h	Tonquin, Gulf of,	China Sea	M	g
Berou Inlet,	Papua	P	i	Hainan, Str. of,	China Sea	M	f	Molucca Passage,	Malaysia	O	h	Torres Str., separates Papua & Australia		Q	k
Black Sea.		E	d	Hang-chow B.	China	O	e	Obi, Gulf of,	Siberia	I	a	Tung Hai (Eastern Sea),	East of China	O	e
Boni, B. of,	Celebes	O	i	Inland Sea,	Japan	P	e	Okhotsk, Sea of,	East of Siberia	Q	c	Tydansky B.	Siberia	K	a
Bosphorus (Strait),	Turkey	D	d	Japan, Sea of,	West of Japan	P	e	Oman, Sea of,	Arabia	G	f	Udinsk B.	Siberia	S	c
Broughton B.	Corea	O	e	Java Sea,	Malaysia	M	i	Ormuz, Strait of,	Arabia	G	f	Victoria B.	Sea of Japan	P	d
Bungo Chan.	Japan	P	e	Kamtchatka, G. of,	Siberia	S	c	Palk Strait,	India	K	h	Whang Hai (Yellow Sea),	East of China	O	e
Cambay, G. of,	India	I	f	Kara Sea,	Siberia	H	a	Patience B.	Saghalien I.	Q	d	Yedo, G. of,	Japan	P	e
Carimata Channel,	Malaysia	M	i	Karaboghas Gulf,	Caspian Sea	G	d	Pe-chi-li, G. of,	China	N	e	Yeniseisk G.	Siberia	K	a
Caspian Sea,	Russian Empire	G	d	Karskaya G.	Siberia	H	b	Penjinsk, G. of,	Siberia	S	b				
				Khatangski G.	Siberia	N	a	Persian Gulf,	Arabia	G	f				

ISLES AND CAPES.

Admiralty Is.	Pacific Ocean	Q	i	Basilan I.	Philippine Is.	O	h	Caroline Islands,	Pacific Ocean	P	h	Farroilep,	Pacific Ocean	Q	n
Aion I.	Siberia	S	b	Batan Is.	Pacific Ocean	O	f	Catanduanes I.	Philippine Is.	O	g	Fartak, Ras,	Arabia	G	g
Aiou Is.	Pacific Ocean	P	h	Batoe I.	Sumatra	L	i	Celebes I. (*Dutch*). Area 73,000 sq. m. Pop. 2,000,000.	Malaysia	O	i	Fatsiziu I.	Japan Is.	P	e
Albreojos I.	Pacific Ocean	O	f	Bear Is.	Siberia	S	a	Ceram I.	Malaysia	O	i	Formosa I. Area 15,000 sq. m. Pop. 2,000,000.	China	O	f
Amboina I.	Malaysia	O	i	Billiton I.	Malaysia	M	i	Ceylon, I. (*British*),	India	K	h	Freewill Is.	Pacific Ocean	P	h
Anamba Is.	China Sea	M	h	Bintang I.	Malaysia	M	h	Cho-sima I.	Loo-choo	O	f	Gilolo or Halmaheira I. (*Dutch*).	Malaysia	O	h
Andaman Is. (*British*),	Indian Ocean	L	g	Bojol,	Philippine Is.	O	g	Collomandoo Atoll,	Indian Ocean	I	h	Guam I. (*Spanish*),	Pacific Ocean	Q	g
Archipelago,	Turkey	D	e	Bonin or Arzopispo Islands,	Pacific Ocean	Q	f	Comorin, C.	India	I	h	Guinea, New, or Papua,	Malaysia	P	i
Ari Atoll,	Indian Ocean	I	h	Borneo (*Dutch and independent*). Area 280,000 sq. m. Pop. 2–3,000,000	Malaysia	N	h	Condor, Pulo, I.	French Cochin China	M	h	Guln or Matelotas Is.	Pacific Ocean	P	h
Arroo Is.	Malaysia	P	i	Borodino Is.	Pacific Ocean	P	f	Coromandel Coast,	India	K	g	Had, Ras al,	Arabia	G	f
Arzopispo or Bonin Is.	Pacific Ocean	Q	f	Bouro I.	Malaysia	O	i	Cyprus I.	Turkey in Asia	E	e	Hainan I.	China	M	g
Baba,	Malaysia	O	i	Bouton I.	Malaysia	O	i	Diu I. (*Portuguese*),	India	I	f	Halmaheira or Gilolo I. (*Dutch*),	Malaysia	O	h
Baba, C., the most westerly point of Asia,		D	e	Broughton, C.	Japan	Q	d	Dolores I.	Pacific Ocean	P	f	Hawaii, C.	Siberia	U	a
Bahrein I.	Arabia	G	f	Calamianes Is.	Philippine Is.	O	g	East, C.	Siberia	V	b	Herald I.	Siberia	U	a
Balabac I.	Philippine Is.	N	h	Camboja Point,	Siam	M	h	East India Company's Is.	Persian Gulf	G	f	Isolette, C.	Arabia	G	g
Banca I.	Malaysia	M	i	Carimata I.	Malaysia	M	i	Elivi I.	Pacific Ocean	P	h	Jobie I.	Malaysia	P	i
Banda Is.	Malaysia	O	i					Engano. C.	Philippine Is	O	g				
Baniak Is.	Sumatra	L	h					Engano I.	Sumatra	M	i				

Kama I.	Pacific Ocean	Q	h
Karaginski I.	Siberia	S	c
Karpathos I.	Turkey in Asia	D	e
Kebir I.	Arabia	F	g
Kei I.	Malaysia	P	i
Kinga, C.	Siberia	T	b
Kiu-siu I.	Japan	P	e
Komandorski Is.	Siberia	S	c
Kotelnoi I.	Siberia	P	a
Kronotski, C.	Siberia	S	c
Kuna-siri I.	Japan	Q	d
Kuria Muria Is. (*British*),	Arabia	G	g
Kurile Is.	Japan & Russia	R	d
Labuan I.	Borneo	N	h
Laccadive Is.	Indian Ocean	I	g
Ladrone or Marianne Is.	Pacific Ocean	Q	g
Landak I.	Malaysia	M	h
Lebu,	Philippine Is.	O	g
Leyte I.	Philippine Is.	O	g
Liakov I.	Siberia	Q	a
Liakov or New Siberia Is.	Siberia	Q	a
Lindsay I.	Pacific Ocean	Q	g
Linga I.	Malaysia	M	i
Linshoten Is.	Loo-choo	O	f
Loo-choo Is. (to Japan),	Pacific Ocean	O	f
Loo-choo I., Great,	Pacific Ocean	O	f
Lopatka, C.	Siberia	R	c
Mackenzie or Uluthi Is.	Pacific Ocean	P	h
Malaysia, East Indian or Malay Archipelago.			
Maldive Is.	Indian Ocean	I	h
Male Atoll,	Indian Ocean	I	h
Maloe, Pulo Si I.	Sumatra	L	h
Mamori, C.	Malaysia	P	i
Marianne or Ladrone Is.	Pacific Ocean	Q	g
Masbate,	Philippine Is.	C	g
Maseirah I.	Arabia	G	f
Matelotas or Gulu Is.	Pacific Ocean	P	h
Matsu-sima I.	Sea of Japan	P	e
Mayico-sima Is. (to Japan).	Pacific Ocean	O	f
Meangis Is.	Malaysia	O	h
Mindoro I.	Philippine Is.	O	g
Minicoy,	Indian Ocean	I	h
Mitylene,	Turkey in Asia	D	e
Moa,	Malaysia	O	i
Molucca Is.	Malaysia	O	i
Moro or Morty I.	Malaysia	O	h
Mysole I.	Malaysia	P	i
Natuna Is.	China Sea	M	h
Negrais, C.	British Burmah	L	g
Negros I.	Philippine Is.	O	g
Nias, Pulo, I.	Sumatra	L	h
Nicobar Is.	Indian Ocean	L	h
Niphon I.	Japan	P	e
North, C.	Siberia	U	b
North East Cape,	Siberia	M	a
Olgontorsky, C.	Siberia	T	c
Onne kotan,	Kurile Islands	R	d
Ozerni, C.	Siberia	S	c
Paddipholo Atoll,	Indian Ocean	I	h
Pagon I.	Pacific Ocean	Q	g
Palawan I.	Philippine Is.	N	g
Panay I.	Philippine Is.	O	g
Papua, or New Guinea (*Dutch and independent*). Area 275,000 sq. m.	Malaysia	P	i
Paracel Is.	China Sea	N	g
Paramushir I.	Kurile Is.	R	c
Patience, C.	Saghalien I.	Q	d
Pelew Is.	Pacific Ocean	P	h
Peling I.	Malaysia	O	i
Penang, Pulo (I.), (*British*,)	Malaysia	M	h
Perim I. (*British*),	Arabia	F	g
Peru Is.	Pacific Ocean	Q	f
Philippine Is. Area under Spanish Dominion 65,637 sq. m. Pop. 4,319,269. Total Area 110,000 sq. m.	Malaysia	O	g
Plover I.	Siberia	U	a
Poggy, N. and S., Is.	Sumatra	M	i
Polillo I.	Philippine Is.	O	g
Prince Fred. Henry I.	Malaysia	P	i
Quelpart I.	Corea	O	e
Ramree Is.	British Burmah	L	g
Rasa I.	Pacific Ocean	P	f
Ras al Had,	Arabia	H	f
Rhodes I.	Turkey in Asia	D	e
Romania, C.	Malaysia	M	h
Rosario I.	Pacific Ocean	Q	f
Rota or Sarpan I.	Pacific Ocean	Q	g
Sado I.	Sea of Japan	P	e
Saghalien I.	Russian Empire	Q	c
St. Andrew I.	Pacific Ocean	P	h
St. John I.	Sea of Okhotsk	Q	c
St. Lawrence I.	To United States	U	b
Samar I.	Philippine Is.	O	g
Sanguir I.	Malaysia	O	h
Sarpan or Rota I.	Pacific Ocean	Q	g
Sebeeroo I.	Sumatra	L	i
Segueiras I.	Pacific Ocean	P	h
Sepora I.	Sumatra	L	i
Serwatty Is.	Malaysia	O	i
Seypan I.	Pacific Ocean	Q	g
Shantarski Is.	Russian Empire	P	c
Shouten Is.	Malaysia	P	i
Siberia, New, I.	Siberia	Q	a
Siberia, New, or Liakov Is.	Siberia	Q	a
Sievero Vostochnii, or N. E. Cape,	Siberia	M	a
Sikok I.	Japan	P	e
Simusir I.	Kurile Is.	R	d
Sinkep I.	Malaysia	M	i
Sooloo Archipelago,	Philippine Is.	O	h
Sooloo I.	Philippine Is.	O	h
South I.	Japan Is.	P	e
Sumatra (*Dutch and independent*). Area 177,000 sq. m. Pop. 2–3,000,000.	Malaysia	M	i
Surigas Is.	Philippine Is.	O	g
Swede Is.	Pacific Ocean	Q	h
Talautse Is.	Malaysia	O	h
Tantalam, Pulo, I.	Siam	M	h
Tawee I.	Philippine Is.	O	h
Timor Laut I.	Malaysia	P	i
Tulour Is.	Malaysia	O	h
Uap I.	Pacific Ocean	P	h
Uluthi or Mackenzie Is.	Pacific Ocean	P	h
Urup I.	Kurile Is.	Q	d
Volcano Is.	Pacific Ocean	Q	f
Waigeoe I.	Malaysia	P	i
Wetter I.	Malaysia	O	i
Wrangel Land,	Siberia	T	a
Xulla Is.	Malaysia	O	i
Yakan, C.	Siberia	T	b

ASIA

BY J. BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S

Statute Miles 69·16=1 Deg.
100 0 100 200 300 400 500

French Kilometres 111·3=1 Deg.
100 0 200 400 600 800 1000

Russian Versts 104·25=1 Deg.
100 0 200 400 600 800 1000

ATLANTIC OCEAN
ARCTIC OCEAN
EUROPEAN RUSSIA
SIBERIA
ASIATIC RUSSIA
NORTH SEA
BALTIC SEA
WHITE SEA
BAY OF BISCAY
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
ARAL SEA
RED SEA
ARABIAN SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
PERSIA
ARABIA
ABYSSINIA
AFGHANISTAN
TURKESTAN
INDIA
CEYLON
Arctic Circle
Tropic of Cancer
Equator
Suez to Bombay 2972 m.
Suez to Galle 3442 m. to Madras 3987 m.
Longitude East of Greenwich

Engraved & Printed in Colours

T. Ellwood Zell, Davi

K 90 L 100 M 110 N 120 O 150 P 140 Q 150 R 160 S 170 T

a b c d e f g h i k

60 50 40 30 20 10 0

90 L 120 N 150 O 140 P Q

OCEAN

Chelyuskin or N.E. Cape

Taimyr Peninsula

Liakov I.s

New Siberia

Wrangell I.

Herald I.

Hawaii

Long Strait

Jakutsk

North U

BEHRING STRAIT

Diomede Is.

St Lawrence I.

Kolyuchin B.

East C.

G. of Anadyr

C. Kinga

St Lawrence I.

Aleutian Islands

(To United States)

BERING SEA

TCHUTCHI PENINSULA

C. Olyoutorsky

Karaginski I.

Cape Kamchatka

Petropaulovski

C. Kronotski

C. Lopatka

Kurile Str.

Onne kotan

Paramushir I.

Simushir

Urup

Iturup

Kuna siri

C. Broughton

Matsmai

Yesso

Sagalien I.

C. Patience

Patience B.

Tartary Str.

Nikolaevsk

Okhotsk

Tausk B.

Ghijiginsk

G. of Ghijiginsk

Penjinskaia

Anadirsk

Nizni Kolymsk

Kolima R.

Verkoi Kolymsk

Spasskoi

Nizni Kolymsk

Indigirka

Alaseik R.

Yana Bay

Mouths of the Indigirka

Bear I.

Aion I.

Liakov I.

Mouths of the Lena

Delta of the Lena

Nordvich B.

Taimyr L.

Taimyra R.

C. Taimyr

Chetanga

Nordvich

Olenek

R. Olenek

Anabara

R. Anabara

Fishpovskoi Kamenni

Dudinsk

Yenisseisk

Turukhansk

Arctic Circle

Lower Tunguska

Bakhta R.

Stony Tunguska

Kirensk

Bogouchansk

Krasnoiarsk

Abakansk

Irkutsk

Nertchinsk

Chita

Argun R.

Barguzinsk

Baikal L.

Selinginsk

Kiakhta

Maimatchin

Urga

Uliassutai

Kobdo

Kharakorum

Kuren chorin

Kuren dolonnor

Dolonnor

Kotton

Koppo

Kuren olon

Khamarda Mts

Khan Ula Mts

Dalai Nor

Buir Nor

Kerulen R.

Tola R.

Ingoda R.

Onon R.

Argun R.

Amur R.

Aldan R.

Maia R.

Uchur R.

Gonam R.

Aldansk

Yakutsk

Viluisk

Olekminsk

Vitimsk

Kirensk

Kengui R.

Taen Aryntsa

Kampenayai R.

Tunguska R.

Yenisei R.

Lena R.

Vitim R.

Olekma R.

Stanovoi Mts

Yablonnoi Mount.

Jigansk

Sviatoi Nos Mt.

Verkhoiansk

Sviatoi Nos

Saschivereisk

Indigirsk

Kolymsk

Ghijiginsk

Penjinskaia G.

Penjinsk

Tigil

Tigilsk

Karaginski I.

Kamchatka R.

Ozernoi

Nizni Kamtchatka

Kamchatka

Kamchatka R.

Ozernoi

Kamtchatka

Tolbatchik

Klutchevskoi Mt.

Avatcha R.

Avatcha B.

Petropaulovski

Awatska

Kamtchatka

Okhotsk

Taui B.

Okhotsk

Ulbanskoi

Ulbanskoi

Ulbanskoi

Ural mountains. The principal *straits* of *A.* are, Behring's, dividing it from N. America; Corea, between China and Japan; Formosa, separating that island from China; Perouse, and Sangor in Japan; Malacca, between the island of Sumatra and the Malayan peninsula; Ormuz, Bab-el-mandeb, the Dardanelles, and the Bosphorus or Strait of Constantinople. Of *bays* and *gulfs*, the most remarkable are the sea of Kara, and gulfs of Obi and Khatanskaia, on the N.; all connected with the Arctic ocean. The seas of Anadyr, Kamtschatka, and Okhotsk, on the N.E; the sea of Japan, Gulf of Tartary, and Yellow sea, on the E.; and the China sea, and Gulf of Tonquin, on the S.E; all connected with the Pacific. The gulfs of Siam and Martaban, the Bay of Bengal, the Arabian and Red seas, and the gulfs of Cambay and Cutch, together with the Persian gulf, all form a junction with the Indian ocean. There are, besides, the Gulfs of the Levant, and Archipelago; and seas of Marmora, the Euxine, and that of Azoff, all associated with the Mediterranean. — *Rivers.* *A.* is, like America, a continent possessing rivers of the first magnitude. Of such are the Oby, the Yenesei, and the Lena, flowing into the Arctic ocean. Entering the Pacific are the Amoor or Saghalien, the Hoang-Ho, Yang-tse-Kiang, and the Cambodia; and falling into the Indian ocean are the Irrawaddy, Brahmapootra, Ganges, Godavery, and the Indus. In the W., the Jiboun and Sihoun empty into the sea of Azoff. With the exceptions of the Amazon and the Mississippi, the Obi has the largest basin of any river in the world. The lengths of some of these rivers are as follows: Yang-tse-Kiang, 2,880 m.; Yenesei, 2,800; Amoor, 2,641; Lena, 2,400; Obi, 2,000; Hoang-Ho, 2,000; Indus, 1,700; Ganges, 1,557; Brahmapootra, 1,500; Irrawaddy, 1,200. — *Lakes.* *A.* possesses the largest inland lake in the world, viz., the Caspian sea, covering an area of 140,000 sq. m.; the other large lakes are Aral, Baikal, Van, and Balkash, and there are numerous smaller ones. — *Mountains.* The principal systems are those of the Himalayas, the Altai, the Thian-shan, and the Kuenluen. These generally run parallel with the equator, and form the great central table-land of *A*, the most extensive on the globe. The entire length of the Himalayan chain, from Assam to the W. of the Hindoo-Coosh, is about 1,800 m., with peaks which are the loftiest on earth. Among these, Chumulari rises to nearly 24,000 feet above sea-level; Comsanthan, to close on 25,000; Jamnobri and Nanda Dewi to about 26,000 each; Dhawalagiri, to 27,600; and Mount Everest, the monarch of all mountains, to 29,100 feet. Many of the passes of this range are above 15,000 feet, while some reach even to as high as 18,000 and 19,000 feet above sea-level. On the N. of these mountains, the perpetual snow-line is at 16,620 feet; on the S., 12,981. The Altai mountain system extends, under various names, from the confluence of the Oby and Irtish, to East Cape; their whole length is about 5,000 m., and their breadth varies from about 400 to 1,000. The Thian-shan, or *Celestial mountains*, have their rise in Tartary, and, taking a course nearly along the 42d parallel of N. Lat., terminate in the great desert of Gobi. Their highest summit is the Bogdo-Oöla, a huge snow-clad elevation rising abruptly from a flat steppe, and held as sacred by the Kalmucks. The Kuenluen mountains run nearly parallel with the Celestials, and also, in some places, with the range of the Hindoo-Coosh. They rise a little to the E. of the 100th degree of E. Lon., and, under a variety of names, take a course W. and N.W., and skirting the Caspian and Black seas on the S., finally terminate to the W. of the latter. These are the principal mountains, but other chains exist, which are comparatively but little known. Volcanoes in active operation are found in Iceland, the island of Jan Mayen, and in Kamtschatka. Earthquakes are frequent, and occur at times with considerable violence. — *Deserts, Steppes, Plateaux, &c.* The principal portion of the great country known as Central *A.* is composed of vast deserts, called more generally *steppes*. Of these the most extensive is Gobi, or the *Great Steppe*, lying to the N. of the Kuenluen mountains, on the W. between the latter and the Thian-shan range, and on the E. between it and the Altai. This is all a sandy waste of vast and imperfectly known extent. The Gobi-shamo Steppe or "*Sand sea*," extends about 1,200 m. in length, and has a width of between 500 and 700. The country which is included between the two branches of the Kuenluen range, the Nan-shan, and Bayan Kara mountains, is called Khoo-khoo-noor, from a lake of that name. This region is but little known. The plateau of Yu-nan, which forms the most southerly portion of the great table-land of Eastern *A.*, has an extremely diversified surface, comprising mountains, in some places above the snow-line, and small valleys and plains. The great salt desert of Irak-Ajemee, in Persia, has a length of about 300 m, by a breadth of 210. — *Islands.* The principal are those of Japan, Saghalien, Formosa, the Philippines the islands of the Eastern or Malay Archipelago, Ceylon, &c.

III. Minerals. — *A.* abounds in gold, and precious stones in great variety; diamonds are found in Hindostan, the Ural mountains, Borneo, Ceylon, &c.; gold in the Altai chain; silver in China, Annam, Asiatic Russia, &c.: tin in Banca, and the islands of the Malayan archipelago; copper, iron, and mercury in Japan, China, Hindostan, Ceylon, &c.; coal has been met with in Northern China, Bengal, and other localities; and salt is very generally diffused over the entire surface of the continent.

IV. Botany. — The following table will give a prominent view of the more important botanical productions of *A.* — Forest Trees: *Bamboo, Birch, Chestnut, Cypress, Fir, Larch, Mangrove, Myrtle, Oak, Palm, Pine, Plantain, Ponna, Poplar, Teak*, and *Willow.* — Hardwoods: *Aloes, Eagle-wood, Ebony, Iron-wood, Lingoa, Rose-wood, Sandal-wood.* — Fruits: *Almond, Apple, Apricot, Banana, Banyan, Betel, Bignonia, Bread-fruit, Cashew, Citron, Cocoa, Coffee, Date, Durion, Fig, Guana, Guava, Jamboo, Lemon, Lime, Mangosteen, Mulberry, Olive, Orange, Pandanus, Peach, Pear, Plum, Pomegranate, Shaddock, Tamarind, Vine, Walnut.* — Spice-trees: *Camphor, Cassia, Cinnamon, Clove, Mace, Nutmeg*, &c. There are also several species which cannot be conveniently classed under either of the 4 foregoing heads, as the *champaka, malor*, and *tanjang*, all flower-bearing trees; the *touki*, the *jaury*, the *tallow-tree*, the *upas*, the most deadly of vegetable poisons; the *cotton-tree*, and, above all, the *tea-plant*. The other kinds of vegetation are not less abundant. Grain of every kind is grown with but little labor, and generally yields two crops annually. The leguminous plants are common, as, peas, beans, lentils, and the less-known kinds of the *lotus, moong, murhus, tamea, tour, koll*, &c. A root called *katchill* supplies the place of the American potato; but this last root, as well as the yam, is abundantly cultivated, especially in China and the E peninsula of India. This is also the native home of the arrow-root, galanga, jalap, sarsaparilla, datura, anise, opium, and other drugs. The fields abound in flax, hemp, tobacco, and flowers of every hue. Dye-plants are very numerous; the sugar-cane grows luxuriantly, and many odoriferous gums are met with. Lindley estimates the gross number of species of the plants of *A.* to be 86,000.

V. Zoölogy. — *A.* is the natal country of all the more useful species of animals, excepting, perhaps, the sheep. From this continent came originally, the ox, horse, camel, goat, ass; together with the whole race of domestic poultry, excepting the turkey, which is a denizen of the New World. Of the ox-tribe, are the Asiatic, or common ox (*Bos Taurus* of Linnæus), the aurochs, the buffalo, and the yak. Among sheep, the argali is found in Siberia and the northern countries. Of goats, the Angora goat, the Thibet goat, and the ibex; and the domestic species, *Capra hircus*, are the most noted varieties. The elk is common to Siberia and Mongolia. Deer and antelopes are also found. The elephant, horse, ass, and hog, have their home in the forests and plains of this continent; and the *dziggetai*, a creature intermediate in size between the horse and ass, still runs wild in the Asiatic deserts; like his congeners, he is gregarious, and like them, too, his numbers seem almost unlimited. A similar remark will apply to the *Koulan*, or wild ass. Two species of the rhinoceros are peculiar to Asia and the Indian islands: the latter are distinguished by a double horn like the *A. Africanus*. Tropical *A.* possesses most of the fiercer Carnivora: lions, tigers, leopards, black panthers, ounces, and tiger-cats, of the feline genus; wolves, hyenas, and jackals, of the dog tribe. The lion is, however, becoming very rare in *A.*; he is now found only in the deserts of Mesopotamia, Persia, and India, and perhaps in some parts of China. The dog and fox, in all their varieties, are common throughout this continent. The smaller Carnivora also abound, as the martens, civets, mangousti or ichneumon, which attacks and destroys the most dangerous serpents; bears, badgers, gluttons, sea-otters, walruses, seals, &c. The ornithology of *A.* is less rich than its mammalogy. It includes eagles, vultures, falcons, buzzards, with nearly all the varieties of domestic and game-fowls. Song-birds are very scarce. Among reptiles are the Python and other venomous serpents, alligators, lizards, turtles, &c. The sea and rivers swarm with fish of all kinds. The insect-tribe is numerous throughout the whole continent; and the ravages of the locust in Arabia, Syria, &c., are far more dreaded than the attacks of wild animals.



Fig. 212. — ELEPHANT WITH HOWDAH.
(From Major Luard's "Views in India.")

VI. Meteorology. — Although *A.* is mostly within the temperate zone, it is generally colder than might be supposed by the indications of its latitude. In the central N. and E. parts the extremes both of cold and heat are felt. The great table-land is both dry and cold; but to give a general and comprehensive definition, *A.* may be said to be cold in the N., wet and cold in the E., dry and hot in the S.W., and wet and hot in the S., where the year is divided only into two seasons, a wet and a dry. Here the monsoons blow from April to Sept. from the S.W., and from Sept. to April from the N.E. It is from this peculiarity that they have received their name, which, in the Malay language, signifies a season. The suffocating *simoom* sweeps the Syrian and Arabian deserts, whilst *typhoons* carry their terrors across Persia, and the S.E countries generally. In China every variety of climate is experienced, in accordance with the difference of latitude in which it lies, and with other causes which combine to give it this character. Although its capital is in the same latitude as Naples, in winter it has the atmosphere of the N. of Europe, and in summer the temperature of Egypt.

VII. Races of Man. — The natives proper of *A.* belong to the three distinct types of the Caucasian, the Mongolian, and the Malay. The first of these families comprises all the aboriginal inhabitants of the mountainous region lying between the Black and Caspian seas, from about 38° to 42° of N. Lat. It includes the mountaineers of the valleys of the Caucasus, as the Abasians, Lesghians, and Kisti; and, in the more level country lying to the S. of the Caucasus, the Georgians, Mingrelians, and Armenians. The Caucasian family also com-



Fig. 213. — CAUCASIAN TYPE.

prises the independent Tartar tribes, Kurds, Druses, Arabs, Persians, Hindoos, Afghans, &c. The Mongolian, or 2d great aboriginal race, occupies all Thibet, Central *A.*, China, Japan, Mantchouria, and the country of the Samoyedes. Finally, the Malay family have their habitat in Siam, Malacca, and the islands of the Indian Archipelago generally.

VIII. Political Divisions, Population, and Foreign Possessions, in 1871. Compiled from the latest and best authorities.

Countries, &c.		Population.
Chinese empire,	about	429,000,000
Japanese empire,	"	34,785,321
Persia,	"	10,000,000
Kingdom of Siam,	"	6,000,000
Annam, or empire of Cochin-China,	"	15,000,000
Afghanistan,	"	10,000,000
Beloochistan,	"	600,000
Independent States and Tribes: Arabs, Turcomans, Usbecks, Tartars, Caucasians, Malays, &c.		52,785,321
Foreign Possessions:		
Great Britain: British and Farther India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, Aden, Labuan, &c.		150,767,851
France: Settlements on coasts of Malabar, Coromandel, &c.	227,063	
Cochin-China (Saigon),	979,116	1,206,179
Russia: Siberia, Ural Provinces, Trans-Caucasus, &c.		9,151,478
Turkey: Asia Minor (Natolia), Mesopotamia, Kurdistan, Arabian Provinces, Syria, &c.	about	16,463,000
Holland: Netherlands — East Indies, Java, Sumatra, Banca, &c.		20,523,742
Spain: Philippine Isles,		4,319,269
Portugal: Goa, and Settlements in Hindostan,	474,185	
China, Macao, &c.	152,882	
Indian Archipelago,	850,300	1,477,367
(Est. for 1877, 824,548,500.)		762,079,528.

IX. Religions. — The four pre-eminent religious creeds ruling on this continent are, Brahminism, Buddhism, Mohammedanism, and Christianity; but there exist numerous other sects, many of which are but little known. Hindostan is the principal seat of the religion of Brahma, and Buddhism reigns omnipotent over Farther India, China, Japan, Mongolia, Thibet, and the Corea. In Independent Tartary, Afghanistan, Beloochistan, Persia, and Arabia, Islamism is professed, as it is, also, by the Tartars and Turks of Siberia and Turkey. In Asiatic Russia, and in some parts of Asiatic Turkey.

Christianity, in the form of the Greek Church, prevails. Of late years, a new religion, termed *Babism* (q. v.), has become extensively diffused over Hindostan and many countries of Central Asia; the superiority of whose tenets will exert, it is believed, a powerful influence over the civilization and future destinies of the Asiatic races.

Asi'ago, a town of N. Italy, 24 m. N. of Vicenza, celebrated for its manufactures of straw hats. *A.* is the chief town of a district of 7 communes, the people of which speak a sort of bastard German; and they are supposed to descend from such of the ancient Cimbri that escaped after their great defeat by Marius, 101 B. C. *Pop.* 5,574.

A'sia Minor. See NATOLIA.

A'sian, *a.* Belonging or relating to Asia; Asiatic.

"The *Asian* churches."—*Milton.*

A'siarch, *n.* [Lat. *asiarcha;* Gr. *asiarches*, from *Asia*, and *archos*, ruler.] In the time of pro-consular Asia, one of the chief or pontiffs who had the superintendence of the public games and religious mysteries or spectacles. The office of *A.* was annual, and subject to the approval of the pro-consul for renewal.

Asiat'ic, *a.* Relating to Asia.

—*n.* A native of Asia.

Asiat'icism, *n.* Imitation of the Asiatic manner.

Asiat'ic, or Eastern, Archipelago. See ARCHIPELAGO.

Asiat'ic Societies. Associations formed for investigating the languages, literature, history, and archæology of Asia. Some of these exist in Asia, others in Europe, and in America. The oldest society of this kind is the *Batavi-aasch Genoot'schap van Kunsten en Wetenschapen*, founded in Batavia, 1781. It was soon followed by the *A.* of Calcutta, founded by Sir William Jones. The first volume of its proceedings was published in 1788, under the title of *Asiatic Researches*, and was continued till 1836. Other kindred societies in India followed. The first *A.* founded in Europe was the *Société Asiatique* of Paris, in 1822, whose published records, the *Journal Asiatique*, still appear. In 1823, the *Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain* was founded, and in 1824 received a royal charter. It has also published an annual volume of its transactions. In 1845, the German *Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft* was instituted at Leipzig. In 1842, an American Oriental society was founded at Boston; and, in 1852, at Constantinople, appeared the *Société Asiatique.*

Aside', *adv.* [*a* and *side.*] On side; to or on one side; not straight or perpendicular.

"The flames were blown *aside*, yet shone they bright,
Fann'd by the wind, and gave a ruffled light."—*Dryden.*

—Out of the right way; to another part.

"He had no brother; which, though it be a comfortable thing for kings to have, yet it draweth the subject's eyes a little *aside.*"—*Bacon.*

—Apart; at a small distance; separate from.

"He took him *aside* from the multitude."—*Mark* vii. 33.

To lay aside. To put off; to put away.

To set aside. To put by for a particular use.—(*Law.*) To annul; to make void; as, to *set aside* an award.

Asil'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A tribe of insects belonging to the sub-order *Diptera.* The gen. *Asilus* is the type of the tribe. They are very strong, predaceous insects, living upon live flies, humble-bees, and other insects, &c., which they chase and soon kill. Their flight is strong, and when on the wing they make a loud buzzing noise. They attack horses and cattle, and sometimes cause them great annoyance and irritation.

Asi'lus, *n.* See ASILIDÆ.

Asimi'na, *n.* See ANONA.

Asine'go, *n.* See ASSINEGO.

Asinel'li, GHERARDO, and his brother, were two Bolognese architects of the 12th century. Among their works may be mentioned the tower of Bologna, and a leaning tower, *La Garizenda.*

As'inine, *a.* [Lat. *asininus*, from, *asinus*, an ass.] Belonging to or resembling the ass.

Asi'tia, *n.* [Gr., from *a*, priv., and *sitos*, food.] (*Med.*) Abstinence from food; want of appetite.

As'ius, an elegiac poet of Samos, who flourished in the 5th or 6th century B. C., and whose fragmentary poems have been published by Düntzer, (Cologne, 1840, 8vo.)

Ask, *v. a.* [A.S. *ascian, acsian*, or *axian;* probably from *asecan*, to search, to seek out, to inquire.] To request; to demand; to petition; to beg; to solicit; to entreat.

"When thou dost *ask* me blessing, I'll kneel down, and *ask* of thee forgiveness."—*Shaks.*

—To seek for by interrogation; to question.

"He *asked* the way to Chester."—*Shaks.*

—To inquire of; to interrogate.

"Sent priests.... to *ask* him, who art thou?"—*John* i. 19.

—To require; to demand; to claim

"*Ask* me never so much dowry and gift."—*Gen.* xxxiv. 12.

Ask, *v. n.* To request or petition; to beg; generally with *for.*

"If he *ask for* bread, will he give him a stone?"—*Matt.* vii. 9.

—To make inquiry or seek by request; sometimes with *for*, or *after.*

"*Ask for* the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein."—*Jer.* vi. 16.

"Wherefore dost thou *ask after* my name?"—*Gen.* xxxii. 12.

Askance', Askant', *adv.* [Dut. *schuins*, away, oblique; probably allied to It. *scansare*, to turn or slip aside.] Awry; sideways; obliquely; toward one corner of the eye.

"At this, Achilles roll'd his furious eyes,
Fixed on the king *askant.*"—*Dryden.*

"Zelmare, keeping a countenance *askance*, as she understood him not...."—*Sidney.*

Ask'er, *n.* A petitioner; an inquirer.

(*Zoöl.*) An old name of the water-newt. Written also *ask.*

Askew', *adv.* [Ger. *schief*, from *schieben*, to push, to shove; closely allied to *askance.*] With a wry look; aside; obliquely; askant; contemptuously.

"Then take it, sir, as it was writ,
Nor look *askew* at what it saith;
There 's not petition in it."—*Prior.*

As'kew, ANNE, an English martyr, daughter of Sir W. Askew, a Lincolnshire knight, B. 1529; she was burned at the stake, 1546, for maintaining the doctrines of the Reformation. She died with great serenity, and as she said herself, "for her Lord and Master."

As'kew, in *Arkansas*, a post-office of Phillips co.

Ask'ing, *p. a.* Requesting; petitioning; interrogating; inquiring.

—*n.* The making of a request; a petition.

As'koe, a small Danish island in the Belt; Lat. 54° 54' N.; Lon. 11° 29' E.

As'lan, ASLA'NI, or ASSELA'NI. (*Com.*) A name given to the Dutch dollar, in most parts of the Levant. It is of silver, but much alloyed, and is current for from 115 to 120 aspers.

Aslant', *a.* or *adv.* On a slant; on one side; obliquely; not perpendicularly.

"There is a willow grows *aslant* a brook,
That shews his hoar leaves in the glassy stream."—*Shaks*

Asleep', *adv.* and *a.* In, or to sleep; sleeping; at rest.

"How many thousands of my poorest subjects
Are at this hour *asleep!* O gentle sleep,
Nature's soft nurse, how have I frighted thee!"—*Shaks.*

—Figuratively, it is used for *dead.*

(*Naut.*) Applied to the state of the sails when the wind is just strong enough to fill without shaking them.—*Worcester.*

Aslope', *adv.* and *a.* On slope; with leaning or inclination; obliquely; with declivity or descent.

"Set them not upright, but *aslope*, a reasonable depth under the ground."—*Bacon.*

Asmannshau'sen, a village on the banks of the Rhine, below Rüdesheim, in Nassau, celebrated for the excellent wine produced on hills of blue slate in its vicinity. The red kind of *A.* wine is the more valuable; its color is peculiar. It retains its value only 3 or 4 years; after which it becomes worse every year, and precipitates the whole of its red coloring matter. It is difficult, but not impossible to transport it across the Atlantic.

Asmatog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *asma*, a song, and *grapho*, to write.] The art of writing songs. (R.)

Asmo'deus, *n.* [Lat., from Heb. *aschmedai*, the desolator, the destroying angel; probably the same as ABADDON, *q. v.*] An evil spirit, which in *Tobit* is represented as loving Sara, the daughter of Raguel, and causing the death of seven husbands; but Tobias, instructed by Rachel, having burned the heart and liver of a fish on "the ashes of the perfumes," "the evil spirit fled into the utmost parts of Egypt, and the angel bound him." (*Tob.* viii. 1 to 3.) Since the Talmud calls *A.* "*king of the demons*," some identify him with Beelzebub, and others with Azrael.

Asmo'næans. See MACCABEES.

As'nieres, a small village a few miles from Paris, on the Seine, where are some large pleasure-gardens, much frequented by the Parisians and visitors to the capital of France.

Asoak', *a.* In a state of soaking; soaking in water.

Aso'des, *n.* [Gr., from *ase*, disgust, and *odes.*] (*Med.*) A fever accompanied with anxiety and nausea.

A'sola, a fortified town of N. Italy, on the Chiesa, 20 m. N.W. of Mantua; *pop.* 5,760.

As'olo, a fortified town of N. Italy, 19 m. W.N.W. of Treviso; *pop.* 4,950.

Aso'matous, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *soma*, a body.] Without a body; incorporeal. (o.)

Asp, Asp'ic, *n.* [Lat. and Gr. *aspis*; etymol. uncertain.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of venomous serpent, fam. *Viperidæ*, often mentioned both by Greek and Roman writers (who, from the discrepancies in their accounts of it, appear to have known several noxious reptiles under this name): but most especially celebrated as the instrument chosen by Cleopatra to put an end to her existence after the

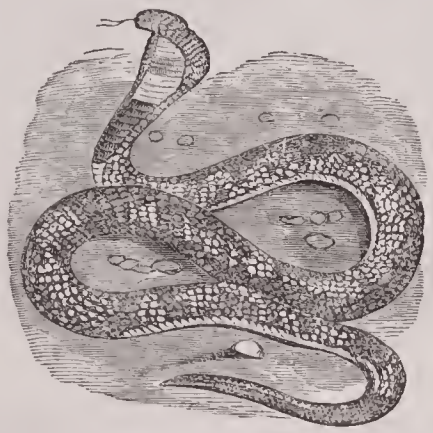


Fig. 214.—THE ASP, (*Naja Haje.*)

defeat of Mark Antony. It is believed that the true asp is the serpent called by the Arabs *Naja Haje*, of a green color, marked obliquely with brown bands, and measuring from 3 to 5 feet in length. The effects of its poison are most deadly; but it is asserted that its bite is the least painful of all the instruments of death, and that its poison has some affinity with opium, though less disagreeable in its operation. The name ASP is also generally given to *Vipera aspis*, a native of S. Europe.—See VIPERIDÆ.

Aspalaso'mos, *n.* [Gr. *aspalax*, a mole, and *soma*, a body.] (*Physiol.*) A genus of monsters in which there is imperfect development of the eyes. Also, a malformation, in which the fissure and eventration extend chiefly upon the lower part of the abdomen.—*Dunglison.*

Aspal'athus, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Fabaceæ*, tribe *Loteæ.* Some tropical species yield a beautiful rose-colored wood.

Aspara'gæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A tribe of plants, ord. *Liliaceæ.*—DIAG. Stem usually fully developed, or if not, the leaves are coriaceous and permanent. *Asparagus*, q. v., is the principal genus of the tribe.

Aspar'agine, ASPAR'AMIDE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance which exists ready formed in common asparagus (*A. officinalis*), in the marsh-mallow, in potatoes, chestnuts, &c. The juice obtained from the young shoots of *asparagus*, filtered and evaporated to a syrup, deposits, after standing for some days, hard brittle crystals of *A.*, which may be purified by re-crystallization from water, and belong to the trimetric system. They are inodorous, have but a slight taste, and are permanent in the air. They dissolve in 11 parts of cold, and 4·44 parts of boiling water; the solution has a slight acid reaction. *A.* dissolves also in acids, and in alkalies. Sp. gr. 1·519 at 14° C. *Form.* $C_8H_8N_2O_6$.

Asparag'inous, *a.* Belonging to, or resembling, asparagus.

Aspar'agus, *n.* [Gr. *asparagos*; Lat. *asparagus;* Fr. *asperge.*] (*Bot.* and *Hort.*) A genus of plants, tribe *Asparageæ.* The common *A.*, *A. officinalis*, concentrates in itself the chief interest of the genus. It is one of the most delicate, extensively diffused, and anciently used of culinary vegetables. It is usually boiled and served without admixture, and eaten with butter and salt: or the points of its shoots are cut into small pieces, and served in a manner similar to green peas. It has too delicate a flavor to be a mere ingredient in compound culinary preparations, or to admit, without detriment, of almost any vegetable accompaniment. The plant is thought to be diuretic, and is extensively employed as an alleviative of stone or gravel by the sedentary operative classes of Paris. It was in high esteem as a delicate esculent among the ancient Greeks and Romans, and it continues to be held in esteem by a large portion of the modern civilized world. It was much praised by Cato and Columella, and is said to have been highly relished by Augustus Cæsar. The plant usually grows to



Fig. 215.—COMMON ASPARAGUS, (*A. officinalis.*)
1. Stem with fruit.—2. Flowers.—3. Young shoot, natural size.

the height of about 4 feet, and blooms from June till August. Each flower consists of a calyx of 6 deeply-cut segments,—6 stamens, one very short style, with its stigma cut into 3 divisions,—and a germen; and the fruit, which becomes developed from the last of these, is a scarlet globular berry, containing in its 3 cells one or more perfect seeds. The annual shoots for esculent use rise from the roots in the months of April till July, and are often obtained in winter, but usually in an imperfect condition, by various processes of forcing. Two principal varieties are in cultivation,—the red-topped, with reddish green, full, and close heads,—and the green-topped, with green heads, not so close and plump as those of the red-topped. The successful and highly artistic modes of cultivating *A.*, with the view to producing it in full perfection, are too numerous and complicated to be even mentioned here. The mode which is now in favor with the best gardeners, is to sow carefully selected seed in spring, once in several years for a single plantation; and when the plants are one year, or at most two years old, to transplant them into permanent beds: and to begin to cut off the annual shoots for esculent use in the 3d year

after transplantation. The seed-beds are usually 4 feet broad; the transplanted plants are generally in rows, at the distance of 9 inches from plant to plant, and of 12 or even 18 inches from row to row; and sometimes the seeds are sown in the permanent beds, and merely thinned out to the proper distance. The soil in every case is as nearly as possible a dry, sandy, light, mellow loam, trenched to the depth of 2½ or 3 feet, and very powerfully manured. A covering of dung or litter is laid over the beds in winter, to protect the plants from the frost; and in spring this covering is raked off the plants and dug into the alleys, and the beds are stirred with a fork in order to increase absorption of heat and air, and the infiltration and ascent of moisture. Plants raised according to this general method of culture will yield shoots in excellent condition from the 5th to the 15th or 17th year after sowing; and they may be forced a week or two by warm coverings of dung upon the beds, or extensively forced, but with the speedy death of the roots, by lifting the plants, and placing them on dung or tan beds.

Aspar'tates, *n. pl.* (*Chem.*) Aspartic acid is monobasic, the formula of its normal salts being $C_4H_6MNO_4$. It likewise forms basic salts or aspartates, the composition of which is not very clearly made out. The *A.* of the alkali-metals are soluble, and taste like broth. The active and inactive *A.* agree in composition, and in most of their properties, differing only in solubility, crystalline form, and relation to polarized light.

Aspar'tic Acid, Asparamic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) An isomeric acid, obtained either by the decomposition of asparagine, chiefly under the influence of acids or alkalies, or by the action of heat on the acid malate, maleate, or fumarate of ammonium. The acids obtained by these two processes are identical in composition, but differ in their relations to polarized light, the former being optically active, the latter inactive. *A.* acid crystallizes in small crystals belonging to the monoclinic system. It dissolves in water, and more easily in hydrochloric, and in nitric acid. Sp. gr. 1·6613–1·6632 at 12·5° C. *Form.* $2C_4H_7NO_4$.

Aspa'sia, a celebrated Grecian courtesan, issued from a family of some note in Miletus, and was early distinguished for her graces of mind and person. She came to Athens after the Persian war, and by her beauty and accomplishments soon attracted the attention of the leading men of that city. She engaged the affections of Pericles, who is said to have divorced his former wife in order to marry her. Their union was harmonious throughout; he preserved for her to the end of his life the same tenderness; she remained the confidante of the statesman's schemes, and the sharer of his struggles. Their house was the resort of the wisdom and wit of Athens. Orators, poets, and philosophers came to listen to the eloquence of *A.*; and in their conversation, which turned upon the politics, literature, and metaphysics of the age, they deferred to her authority. Plato says that she formed the best speakers of her time, and chief among them, Pericles himself. The sage Socrates was a frequent visitor at her *salons*, drawn thither, it is insinuated, by the double attraction of eloquence and beauty. Anaxagoras, Phidias, and Alcibiades, were also numbered among her admirers. The envy which assailed the administration of Pericles was unsparing in its attacks on his mistress. Jealousy of foreigners, and dislike of female influence, combined to offend the prejudices of the mass. Her fearless speculation aroused their superstitious zeal. She shared the impeachment, and narrowly escaped the fate of her friend Anaxagoras. She was accused by Hermippus of disloyalty to the gods, and of introducing free women into her house to gratify the impure tastes of Pericles. He himself pleaded her cause triumphantly, and *A.* was acquitted. She survived Pericles some years, and is reported to have married an obscure Athenian, Lysicles, whom she raised by her example and precept to be one of the leaders of the republic.

As'pe, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 16 m. W. of Alicante; *pop.* 7,903.

As'pect, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *aspectus*, from *aspicio*—*ad*, and *specio*, to look, to look at.] Look; air; appearance; view.

"They have the true *aspect* of a world lying in its rubbish." *Burnet.*

—Countenance; look; visage.

"Yet had his *aspect* nothing of severe,
But such a face as promised him sincere."—*Dryden.*

—Point of view; position; situation.

"The setting sun
Slowly descended; and with right *aspect*
Against the eastern gate of Paradise
Levell'd his ev'ning rays."—*Milton.*

(*Arch.*) The quarter of the heavens to which the front of a building faces. Thus, a front to the north is said to have a north *aspect*.

(*Astron.* and *Astrol.*) *A.* is an old term, almost disused, and of interest only because it may be met with in old works of considerable value. It denotes the situation of the planets and stars with respect to each other. There are five different aspects: —1, sextile aspect, when the planets or stars are 60° distant, and marked thus, ⚹; 2, the quartile or quadrate, when they are 90° distant, marked □; 3, trine, when 120° distant, marked △; 4, opposition, when 180° distant, marked ☍; and 5, conjunction, when both are in the same degree, marked ☌. Kepler added 8 more. It is to be observed that these aspects, being first introduced by astrologers, were distinguished into *benign*, *malignant*, and *indifferent*.

Aspect'ant, *a.* (*Her.*) Opposite to each other, as two beasts or birds.

As'pen, Asp, *n.* [A.S *æsp*; probably allied to Gr. *aspairo*, to palpitate, to tremble, to quiver.] A species of poplar, with trembling leaves—the *Populus tremula*, genus Populus, *q. v.*

—*a.* Pertaining to, or resembling the aspen.

"Oh! had the monster seen those lily hands
Tremble like *aspen* leaves upon a lute."—*Shaks.*

—Made of aspen-wood.

As'pen Hill, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Giles co.

As'pen Wall, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Charlotte co.

As'per, a coin current in Egypt, of which 80 form a piastre; in Morocco and Algiers, 180 belong to a sequin. American value, about 1½ cents.

Aspergil'liform, *a.* (*Bot.*) Shaped as an *aspergillum*, or brush used to sprinkle holy water, as the stigmas of most grasses.

Aspergil'lum, *n.* [L. Lat., from *aspergo*, to sprinkle; Fr. *aspersoir* and *aspergès*.] A kind of brush used in the Catholic Church to sprinkle holy water.

(*Zoöl.*) The *watering-pot shell*, a genus of conchiferous or bivalve mollusca, fam. *Gastrochænidæ*. The animal lives in a shelly tube, which is round, elongated, open above, where the siphonal end is generally ornamented with a series of ruffles, but closed below with a convex disc, which is perforated with numerous small holes, and having a minute fissure.

Aspergil'lus, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of fungi, ord. *Hyphomycetes*. The *A. glaucus* is well known as producing the blue mould of cheese. It is only common on cheese, lard, bread, &c.; but what is curious, it is found in the lungs and air cavities of birds. It gives a value to cheese, and its color is often imitated by fraudulent dealers by sticking brass pins into the cheese, the verdigris formed from the pins giving it the color of mould.

Asperifo'liate, Asperifo'lious, *a.* [Lat. *asper*, rough, and *folium*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) That has rough leaves.

Asper'ity, *n.* [Fr. *aspérité*; Lat. *asperitas*, from *asper*, rough.] Roughness of surface; ruggedness; unevenness. —Hence, by analogy, roughness of sound or taste; —and metaphorically, harshness and disagreeableness of feeling, character, or manner; sharpness; sourness; moroseness.

Asperm'ous, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *sperma*, a seed.] (*Bot.*) Destitute of seeds.

As'pern, a small village of Austria, on the Danube, about 2 m. from Vienna. Here, and in the neighboring village of Esslingen, were fought the tremendous battles of the 21st and 22d May, 1809, between the French grand army commanded by Napoleon, and the Austrians under the Archduke Charles. The French, after this continuous fighting, with vast loss to both sides, were obliged to retreat, and occupy the island of Lobau.

Asperse', *v. a.* [Lat. *aspergo*, *aspersus*, from *ad*, and *spargo*, to strew, to scatter; Gr. *speiro*, to sow.] To besprinkle with ill words or bespatter with slander; to calumniate; to befoul; to defy; to defame; to vilify.

Aspers'er, *n.* One who asperses.

Asper'sion, *n.* The act of aspersing; a sprinkling upon;—calumny; defamation.

(*Eccl. Hist.*) The sprinkling with water in the sacrament of baptism.

Asper'sive, *adv.* Tending to asperse; defamatory; slanderous; calumnious.

Asper'sively, *adv.* In an aspersive manner.

Asper'sory, *a.* Aspersive. (R.)

Aspet'ti, Tiziano, a sculptor of Padua, b. in 1565. His mother was the sister of Titian. *A.* was a pupil of Sansovino, and produced many beautiful works in marble and bronze at Padua, Florence, and Pisa. D. 1607.

Asphalt', Asphal'tum, *n.* [Fr. *asphalte*; Gr. *asphaltos*; probably from *a*, privative, and *sphalo*, to slip; from its use as a cement in ancient buildings.] (*Min.* and *Chem.*) The *Mineral Pitch*, a variety of bitumen arising from the decomposition of vegetable matter. It is found in most parts of the world, and is the principal coloring matter of the dark indurated marl, or shale, found in coal districts. It occurs frequently floating on the surface of springs. There is one such in the island of Zante, which was at work in the time of Herodotus, and continues so at the present time. Great quantities are found on the shores, or floating on the surface, of the Dead sea, whence its name of *Asphaltites*, or *Asphaltic lake*. It is the produce also of the manufacture of coal-gas, and has become of great use in Europe, in paving, and making roads and footpaths. It has the advantage of being very easy to repair. — The mineral *A.* is a mixture of different hydrocarbons, part of which are oxygenated. Ordinarily, its character is thus: Amorphous. Lustre resembling that of black pitch. Color black and brownish-black. Bituminous odor. Melts in ordinary cases at 90° to 100° C., and burns with a bright flame. Mostly or wholly soluble in oil of turpentine, and partly in alcohol. The more solid kinds graduate into the pit-asphalts, or mineral tar, and have through these a gradation to petroleum. The fluid sorts change into the solid by the loss of a vaporizable portion on exposure, and also by a process of oxidation, which consists, 1st, in a loss of hydrogen; and, 2dly, in the oxygenation of a portion of the mass. — *Comp.* The *A.* from different localities is very various in composition. Yet the true composition is not known to any one of them. *A.* belongs to rocks of no particular age. The most abundant deposits are superficial. But these are generally, if not always, connected with rock deposits containing some kind of bituminous material, or vegetable remains.

Asphalt', *v. a.* To cover with asphalt.

Asphal'tic, *a.* Pertaining to asphalt, or containing it.

Asphal'tin, *n.* (*Chem.*) A black substance dissolved out of asphalt by oil of turpentine, insoluble in alcohol and ether.

Asphal'tites, Lake. See Dead Sea.

Asphal'tus, *n.* See Asphalt, Asphaltum.

As'phodels, *n. pl.* See Antherice.æ.

Asphodel'us, As'phodel, *n.* [Lat. *asphodelus*; from Gr. *a*, priv., and *sphallo*, to surpass; a flower not surpassed in beauty.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Liliaceæ*. They are fine garden-plants, native of S. Europe. The king's spear, *A. luteus*, is a plant of easy culture and rapid increase. Stem 3 ft. high, thickly invested with 3-cornered, hollow leaves. Flowers yellow, in a long spike, reaching from the top almost to the base of stem; blossoming in June. — The white or blanching asphodel, *A. ramosus*, is not so tall as the preceding, but has larger, white flowers. — The ancients planted *A.* near burying-places, in order to supply the manes of the dead with nourishment.

"By those happy souls, who dwell
In yellow meads of *asphodel*." — *Pope.*

(*Chem.*) The bulbs of *A. ramosus* and other species are said to contain a fermentable substance from which alcohol may be prepared. According to Landerer, an excellent glue may be obtained from the bulbs of the same species by washing them with water, drying them thoroughly in a stove, grinding them to coarse powder, and mixing the powder with water.

Asphyx'ia, Asphyxy, *n.* [Gr., from *a*, priv., and *phyxis*, pulse; Fr. *asphyxie*.] (*Med.*) A term which denotes that state of body during life in which the pulsation of the heart and arteries cannot be perceived. In *A.*, the action of the lungs is suspended, and the blood no longer undergoes that purifying process so necessary to life. Hence the body becomes filled with impure blood, the powers of sensation and voluntary motion are suspended, and, if the proper means of restoration are not resorted to, death will speedily ensue. *A.* may be produced by various causes; as by whatever prevents the access of air to the lungs, as strangulation, drowning, choking, &c.; or whatever interferes with the action of the nerves that are concerned in respiration, as paralysis, cold, stroke of the sun or lightning, &c. It may also be produced by breathing an impure or a too rarefied atmosphere. "In cases of *A.*," Dr. Trall says, "atmospheric air is the only remedy. The patient should be placed in a current of fresh air, or fanned vigorously, and the tongue drawn forward. This last point is exceedingly important, and lives have been lost by not properly attending to it. The tongue is paralyzed, and lies like a dead mechanical weight in the back part of the mouth, closing the glottis and completely excluding the atmospheric air from the lungs. To favor the inclination of the tongue forward, the patient should be turned on one side, with the face inclining downward. When the patient has been for a long time exposed to mephitic gases or vapors, or submerged, the restoration of the respiratory function can often be achieved as follows: Support the patient in a sitting posture, carry the arms gradually upward and outward above the head, and then as gradually depress them downward and forward, the whole to be performed 16 to 18 times per minute; during the downward motion an attendant should press firmly against the abdominal muscles. The object is to imitate the respiratory motions as nearly as possible, by which means a sufficient quantity of air may be made to enter the lungs to reinvigorate the circulation of the blood, and set the whole machinery of life in motion again. The strangling is not occasioned, as is commonly supposed, by the water or noxious gases or vapors entering the lungs, but by the spasmodic closure of the glottis to keep them out."— See Drowning, Strangulation, Suffocation, &c.

As'pic, *n.* [Fr., an asp.] A serpent; the asp, *q. v.*

(*Cookery.*) A savory meat-jelly moulded into a regular form, and containing portions of fowl, game, fish, &c., usually with hard-boiled eggs and sliced pickles. — *Webster.*

—(*Oil of*), or oil of spike. See Lavandula.

Aspid'inm, *n.* [Gr. *aspidion*, a little buckler.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of ferns, tribe *Polypodeæ*. The fronds of the species *A. fragrans* possess aromatic and slightly bitter properties, and have been used as a substitute for tea.

Aspidu'ra, *n. pl.* [Gr. *aspis*, a shield, *oura*, tail.] (*Pal.*) A gen. of fossil star-fishes, so named from the buckler-like arrangement of the bony plates which protect the arms. They are peculiar to the muschelkalk of Germany, and are closely related to the existing ophiura.

As'pinwall, in *Nebraska*, a post-village of Nemaha co., on the Missouri river, 10 m. from Brownville; *pop.* 572.

As'pinwall (sometimes called Colon), a flourishing sea-port of the United States of Colombia, situate on the small island of Manzanilla, in Navy Bay, Gulf of Mexico. This town was founded in 1852 by the American Company who formed the Isthmus of Panama Railroad, and named *A.* in honor of Col. Aspinwall, one of the original promoters. It has been ceded to the Company in perpetuity by the Government of New Granada. *A.* is the terminus, on the Atlantic side, of the above-mentioned line, 48 m. long, which terminates on the S. at Panama, on the Pacific. This route, connecting as it does the two great oceans, has been termed the *highway of the world*. *A.* is a handsome, well-built town, much resembling in its architectural aspect a New England town, with its whitewashed houses and green jalousies. There are 3 good hotels, the Howard, City, and Aspinwall; a Protestant Episcopal Church, the only one in Central America, and fine hospitals and buildings belonging to the railroad depot. A beautiful drive, called the *Paseo Coral*, winds around the island, which is about a mile in extent. There is a light-house on its point; but the harbor, though commodious, is quite open to the "norther," that scourge of the Mexican gulf. No fewer than 7 great lines of mail-steamers either touch at *A.* direct, or make it their port of destination via Panama. These are, the *Atlantic and Pacific S. S. Co.* and *Pacific Mail S. S Co.*, connecting **New**

York and the North Pacific ports; the *Central American S. S. Co.*, connecting in a radius the Central American ports; the *British Pacific S. N. Co.*, *Royal Mail S. S. Co.*, and *West India and Pacific S. N. Co.*; and lastly, the steamers of *La Compagnie Generale Transatlantique*, between St. Nazaire (France), the W. Indies, and *A.*—*Pop.* about 4,000.

Aspir'ant, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *aspirans*, aspiring.] One who aspires, breathes after, or seeks with eagerness; a candidate.

—*a.* Aspiring; ambitious.

As'pirate, *v. a.* [Fr. *aspirer*, from Lat. *aspiro, aspiratus*. See ASPIRE.] To pronounce with a breathing, or full emission of breath.

—*v. n.* To be pronounced with full breath.

As'pirate, *a.* Pronounced with a full breath.

—*n.* A letter to whose articulation the force of a rough breathing is given.—*Worcester.*

(*Greek Gram.*) The *spiritus asper*, an accent peculiar to the Greek language, marked thus (ʽ), and importing that the letter over which it is placed ought to be strongly aspirated, that is, pronounced as if an *h* were prefixed.

As'pirated, *p. a.* Uttered with a strong emission of breath; aspirate.

Aspira'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *aspiratio*, from *aspiro, aspiratus*.] A breathing or panting after; art of aspiring; eager pursuit or search after; ardent wish or desire for; ambition to reach or attain.

"A soul inspired with the warmest *aspiration* after celestial beatitude."—*Watts.*

—The pronunciation of a letter with a full emission of breath.

"H is only a guttural *aspiration*, i. e., a more forcible impulse of the breath from the lungs."—*Holder.*

Aspira'tor, *n.* (*Chem.*) An apparatus first devised by Brunner, for drawing a stream of air through a tube or other vessel. The simplest form of it is a cylindrical vessel *G* (*Fig.* 216), of zinc or tin plate, to hold water, having a cock, A, near the bottom, and three apertures closed with corks, *B, C, D*, on the top. *B* is connected with the vessel through which the stream of air is to be drawn; *C* is for the insertion of a thermometer; and *D* to pour in water. The vessel *G* being filled with water, the apertures *C* and *D* closed, and the cock A opened, the water runs out; and as air can only enter by the bent tube *E*, inserted into the opening *B*, a stream of air is drawn through the apparatus with which the other end of this tube is connected, the volume of air thus drawn through being exactly equal to that of the water which runs out at *G*. Instead of the metal cylinder, a glass vessel may be used, having a stop-cock at the lower part of its side.

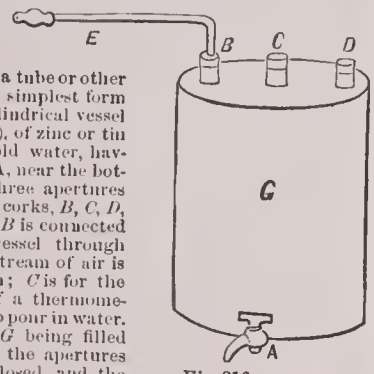


Fig. 216.—ASPIRATOR.

Aspire', *v. i.* [Fr. *aspirer*, from Lat. *aspiro, aspiratus*, from *ad*, and *spiro*, to breathe.] To breathe or pant after; to desire or pursue eagerly; to aim at what is elevated, great, noble, or difficult.—Followed by *to* or *after*.

"*Aspiring to* be gods, if angels fell,
Aspiring to be angels, men rebel."—*Pope.*
"To *aspire after* immortality."—*Atterbury.*

—To rise; to tower; to soar.

"My own breath still foments the fire,
Which flames as high as fancy can *aspire*."—*Waller.*

Aspir'er, *n.* One who aspires.

Aspir'ing, *a.* Ambitious; having an ardent desire to rise to eminence.

Aspir'ingly, *adv.* In an aspiring manner.

Aspir'ingness, *n.* State of being ambitious; eager desire to rise to eminence.

As'plenites, *n. pl.* [See ASPLENIUM.] (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil ferns, containing a number of species, bearing a general resemblance to the recent genus *Asplenium*. Most of them are found in the mines of Silesia.

Aspleʹnium, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *a*, priv., and *splen*, the spleen; from its supposed medicinal virtues.] A genus of ferns, tribe *Polypodeæ*. Its fructifications or sori are disposed in right lines along the under disc of the frond. A considerable number are described; several are natives of the U. States. The dwarf spleenwort, *A. trichomanes*, is a very beautiful little fern, common on rocks and old walls. The wall-rue spleenwort, *A. ruta muraria*, found in dry rocky places, is extremely small and delicate. The bird's-nest spleenwort, *A. nidus*, native of Java, grows on the tops of trees, the leaves coming out in a circle, and forming a kind of umbel, in the middle of which birds make their nests.

Asporta'tion, *n.* [Lat. *asportatio*, from *abs*, from, and *porto*, to carry.] (*Law.*) The act of feloniously carrying a thing away. In all larcenies, there must be both a taking and a carrying away.

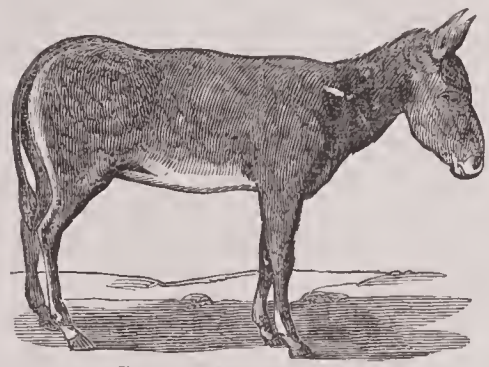
Aspropot'amo, the largest of the rivers of Greece, rising in Albania, and, after a course of 100 m., falling into the Ionian sea, 15 m. from Missolonghi.

Asquint', *adv.* [Dut. *schuinte*, a slope, wryness; kindred with *askance*.] To the corner or angle of the eye; obliquely; toward one side.

"A single guide may direct the way better than five hundred, who have contrary views, or look *asquint*, or shut their eyes."—*Swift.*

Ass, *n.* [A.S. *assa*; Lat. *asinus*; Gr. *onos*; Heb. *athon*, from the last syllable of which the Greek appears to have been formed; Fr. *âne*.] Figuratively, a dull, heavy, stupid fellow; a dolt.

(*Zoöl.*) The common name of the *Equus asinus*, a well-known and the humblest species of the Horse family. The common ass is a most useful domestic quadruped, whose good qualities are too generally undervalued by us in consequence of our possessing a more noble and powerful animal in the horse; but, as Button remarks, if the horse were unknown, and the care and attention which we lavish upon him were transferred to his humble and despised rival, both his physical and moral qualities would be developed to an extent, which those persons alone can fully estimate who have travelled through Eastern countries, where both animals are equally valued. In his domesticated state, we observe no superior marks of sagacity; but he has the merit of being patient, enduring, and inoffensive; temperate in his food, and by no means delicate in the choice of it; eating thistles and a variety of coarse herbage which the horse refuses. In his choice of water, however, he is remarkably nice, and will drink only of that which is clear. His general appearance, certainly, is very uncouth; and his well-known voice, it must be confessed, is a most discordant succession of flats and sharps — a *bray* so hideous as to offend even the most unmusical ear. The ass is believed to be a descendant of the wild ass inhabiting the mountainous deserts of Tartary, &c., (by some naturalists called the *onager*, and supposed to be identical with the Persian *koulan*,) and celebrated in sacred and profane history for the fiery activity of its disposition, and the fleetness of its course. But, in the state of degradation to which for so many ages successive generations have been doomed, the ass has long since become proverbial for stolid indifference to suffering, and for unconquerable obstinacy and stupidity. From the general resemblance between the ass and the horse, it might naturally enough be supposed that they were very closely allied, and that one had degenerated; they are, however, perfectly distinct; there is that inseparable line drawn, that barrier between them, which Nature provides for the perfection and preservation of her productions,—their mutual offspring, the mule, being incapable of reproducing its kind. The best breed of asses is that originally derived from the hot and dry regions of Asia; at present, perhaps, the best breed in Europe is the Spanish; and very valuable asses are still to be had in the southern portion of the American continent, where, during the existence of the Spanish dominion, the breed was very carefully attended to. In truth, wherever proper attention has been paid to improve the breed by crossing the finest specimens, he is rendered nearly if not quite equal to the horse for most purposes of labor; while on hilly and precipitous roads he is decidedly better adapted from his general habits and formation. The most common color of the ass is a mouse-colored gray, with a black or blackish stripe, extending along the spine to the tail, and crossed by a similar stripe over the shoulders. The female goes with young eleven months, and seldom produces more than one foal at a time; the teeth follow the same order of appearance and renewal as those of the horse. Asses' milk has been long celebrated for its sanative properties; invalids suffering from debility of the digestive and assimilative functions make use of it with great advantage; and to those also who are consumptive it is very generally recommended. The wild ass (*Equus hemionus*), called *koulan* or *ghor-khur* by the Persians, stands much higher on its limbs than the common ass; its legs are


Fig. 217.—WILD ASS OF PERSIA.

more slender, the forehead is more arched, and it is altogether more symmetrical. The mane is composed of a soft, dusky, woolly hair, about 3–4 inches long; the color of the body is a fine silvery gray: the upper part of the face, the sides of the neck, and body are of a flaxen hue; and a broad brown stripe runs down the back, from the mane to the tail, and crosses the shoulders, as in the common ass. The koulan inhabits parts of Central Asia, and migrates from north to south, according to the season. Its flesh is held in high esteem by the Tartars and Persians, who hunt it in preference to all kinds of game.—Since we have alluded to the frequent mention of this interesting animal by both sacred and profane writers, we may properly conclude by quoting some passages of a witty and humorous study of the ass, by Mr. H. T. Tuckerman, in Putnam's Magazine (Feb., 1869): "The ass is intimately associated with the East, and patriarchal life. In the schedule of Abraham's possessions, when he went down into Egypt, she-asses are noted; among the possessions of our neighbor the Decalogue forbids us to covet, is his ass; the princes and rulers of Judah rode thereon, and Moses is said to have proscribed the use of horses, because of their unsuitableness to the country; Deborah apostrophizes the great, 'Ye who ride on white asses;' and in the story of Isaac's sacrifice, the patriarch is described as rising early in the morning and 'saddling his ass;' from Balaam's ass, who saw the angel of the Lord, and stood still until his master's eyes were opened to the celestial vision long apparent to the beast he so cruelly smote, to the ass's foal whereon our Saviour rode into Jerusalem in triumph, the animal most despised by modern civilization figures benignly. It was with the jawbone of an ass that Samson crushed his foes; and the evidence of prosperity of the thirty sons of Jair of Gilead, cited by the sacred historian, is not only that they ruled that number of cities, but rode on as many asses. Homer compares Ajax to an ass, in no degrading sense, as whoever has seen the wild breed of the Syrian mountains can well understand. How have the mighty fallen, even in the asinine realm! Once worshipped as a sacred creature, cared for with exquisite nurture, the favorite of monarchs, the free and fleet denizen of mountain and desert, a gift for princes, a grace of courts, and pride of households — the ass is now the drudge of mendicants, the butt of *gamins*, the vagabond of animals, the contemned, belabored, overburdened victim, and the synonym for imbecility and obstinacy in the human species. Only in the Orient do some of his ancient honors linger; and now and then, in Southern Europe, we catch glimpses of the original glory of the tribe, or learn, on dizzy summit or dreary wild, to appreciate the patient, frugal, sure-footed creature, who bears us so safely where no other quadruped could pick his way without a stumble, or keep his pace without drooping. From Apuleius to Æsop, from Shakspeare to La Fontaine, and from Sterne to Dickens, the ass figures effectively in literature: perhaps the animal kingdom affords no creature more suggestive in authorship. The earliest romance of celebrity (A. D. 130) is the 'Golden Ass,' by the first-named writer, a student of Platonic philosophy at Athens; this, as well as the 'Asinus' of Lucan, aimed to satirize hypocrisy and the profligacy of a priestly order, specious pretenders to the supernatural. Bishop Warburton argues, in his 'Divine Legation,' that its object was to contrast paganism favorably with Christianity; others contend that it is suggestive of human progress. This ancient allegory was the predecessor of countless fables, wherein the ass plays a conspicuous part. Many of them are current in proverbial philosophy; such as, the ass in the lion's skin, between two bundles of hay, with the cock and lion, with the old man, the dog, the horse, the shadow, relics, eating thistles, etc. La Fontaine serves him up with infinite variety, both of situation and moral lessons; he is the best lay-figure to drape with human absurdities, the most apposite animal whereby to illustrate mortal folly. The fantasy of Shakspeare finds in an ass's head the most grotesque illusion of love's midsummer dream;

'Come sit thee down upon this flowery bed,
While I thy amiable cheeks do coy,
And stick musk-roses in thy fair, large head,
And kiss thy fair, large ears, my gentle joy.'

The sting of passion's recoil he makes the consciousness of being made 'egregiously an ass;' and 'write me down an ass' is the adjuration of official obtuseness. The adjectives he applies to modify the term are significant; thus we have a secure, a mad, a virtuous, a tender, a Trojan, a valiant, an affectionate, and a preposterous ass. In Parini's *Animali Parlanti* he is an important personage; and how the vivacious reiteration in the *Barber of Seville* haunts the memory —'and a jackass was your father!' Titania was enamored of one, and Crassus is said to have laughed only once in his life, and that was at an ass eating thistles; while in our day he is the central figure of Guerrazzi's elaborate political allegory. When the rhetorical gave place to the natural school of poetry, in Britain, and bards went back to the simple in expression and the elemental in life, seeking to reveal the charms of familiar things and to show that the humblest objects, regarded with sympathy and reverence, had in them some benign attraction; while Wordsworth took a pedlar or an idiot-boy for his hero, and sung of childhood and 'the meanest thing that lives,'—Coleridge thus apostrophized a young ass:

'Poor little foal of a despised race,
I love the languid patience of thy face.
And oft with gentle hand I give thee bread,
And clap thy rugged coat, and pat thy head.
Do those prophetic eyes anticipate,
Meek child of misery, thy future fate?
The starving meal, and all the thousand aches,
Which patient merit of the unworthy takes?'

Whereupon Byron, in his fierce attack on the minstrels and critics of the day, declares, as the consummation of his satire, that none

'in lofty numbers can surpass
The bard who soars to elegize an ass.'

How aptly, in the peerless romance of Cervantes, the ass plays his part; though Don Quixote doubted if such an animal were admissible in knight-errantry, to him we owe the memorable episode of 'The Brayers;' and Sancho's lament for Dapple is characteristic of that unaspiring squire's selfish affection; for, though he refuses the Don's pecuniary consolation, and calls his deceased ass the child of his bowels and the joy of his children, the true reason of his ostentatious lamentation comes out at last, when he says, 'Thou wert the envy of my neighbors, the relief of my burdens, and lastly, the half of my maintenance, for with the six-and-thirty maravedis I earned every day by thy means, I have half supported my family.' Thus was Sancho unchivalric and material in his grief, which, therefore, is in entire con-

trast to that described in Sterne's chapter, in the '*Sentimental Journey*' of the 'Dead Ass,' so unwarrantably satirized by Thackeray.—Nor has he (the ass) lacked eulogists among human observers. 'L'âne,' says George Sand, 'est sage et plein de raisonnements.' No animal enjoys such constant health. He never blushes for his race, but is proud thereof. He has not only to bear the physical burdens imposed by man, but the moral weight of his follies, of which fable makes him the invariable victim. His two most ridiculed defects—long ears and a dissonant bray—are the provisions of Nature, whereby, in his native wilderness, he heard his enemies afar off, and gave shrill notice thereof to his distant comrades.—'How trusty, when you come to a steep, rocky place,' says a grateful traveller, 'they put their steady little feet exactly in the right spot, and carry you safe; but on free roads nibble at grass, and amuse themselves, careless of their riders,'—a philosophic proceeding that shows donkey discrimination between business and pleasure, and the time and place for each. 'L'âne,' says About, 'est moins dégradé en Orient que chez nous. Les ânes d'aujourd hui sont braves petites bêtes qui ont le pied sur, qui galopent au besoin et qui font dix lieues par jour lorsqu il leur plait.' In other words, they are capable, but capricions—a combination not rare among much higher animals."—It is necessary, we fear, to beg Mr. Tuckerman's indulgence for having so largely quoted from his very interesting and amusing study; but, being ourselves warm advocates for the poor ass, we were unable to resist the temptation of availing us of the erudition of his able and witty *brochure* on behalf of this unjustly abused animal. Indeed, so strong are the prejudices against this harmless and innocent beast, that, for centuries to come, it is but too probable that *asinus* will be considered by his master merely as a poor "moke," regardless of his patient drudgery and other sterling qualities.

As'sabet, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Middlesex co., 22 m. N. by W. of Boston.

—A river of Worcester co., joining the Sudbury at Concord.

As'saeon, or **Ussaeu,** *n.* (*Chem.*) The Brazilian name for the *Hura brasiliensis Martius*, a euphorbiaceous tree. the bark and sap of which contain an acrid and very poisonous principle. The thickened sap and the decoction of the bark exert an emetic action, produce ulcerating pustules on the skin, and are used as a remedy for elephantiasis. The natives also use them to prepare poisonous drinks, against which no antidote is known.—See HURA.

Assafa'di, an Arabian biographer, and commentator on the Koran; so named from his place of birth, Safadah, in Syria; B. 1296; D. 1362. His name in full was KHALIL-IBN-AYBEK ABU-S-DEFA SALAHU-DIN.

Assafœt'ida, *n.* See ASAFŒT'IDA.

As'sagui, or AS'SEGAI, *n.* [Sp. *azagaya*; Port. *zagaya*; It. *zagria*; Ar. *al-khazegah*.] A weapon or instrument of assault, in the form of a dart or javelin, used among the Kaffirs of S. Africa, and other semi-barbarous nations.

Assa'i, (*as-sä'-e.*) [It., enough, much, very.] (*Mus.*) A term denoting increase; as, *adagio*, slow; *adagio-assai*, very slow.

Assai', *n.* A beverage used in Brazil.—See EUTERPE.

Assail', *v. a.* [Fr. *assaillir*, from Lat. *assilio—ad*, and *salio*, to leap.] To spring, rush, or fall upon; to invade; to attack; to assault.

"So when he saw his flatt'ring arts to fail,
With greedy force he 'gan the fort t' *assail*."—*Fairie Queene.*

—To attack with argument; censure, or motives applied to the passions.

"My gracious lord, here in the parliament
Let us *assail* the family of York."—*Shaks.*

Assail'able, *a.* That may be assailed.

Assail'ant, *n.* One who assails, attacks, or assaults.

—*a.* Attacking; assaulting or invading.

Assail'er, *n.* An assailant.

Assail'ment, *n.* Attack; assault. (R.)

Assainissement, *n.* [A French word, from Lat. *ad*, and *sanare*, to make healthy.] The act of rendering healthy, as by the draining of marshes, the disinfection of the air, &c.—*Dunglison*

Assaisonnement, *n.* A French word answering to condiment.—*Dunglison.*

As'sam, a province in the N.E. extremity of British India, separated from that of Bengal in 1874. It is bounded on the N. by Bootan and Thibet, on the E., S.E., and S. by Burmah, and on the W. by Bengal. Lat. from 25° 40′ to 28° 17′ N; Lon. from 90° 40′ to 97° 1′ E. *Area*, 88,364 sq. m.—*Desc.* *A.* forms part of the great basin of the Brahmapootra, which flows through the centre of it. Many other lesser rivers also irrigate its surface. The country is, in general, highly fertile, more particularly in the dry season, when it is capable of high cultivation. Many stagnant lakes and swamps are interspersed over a great part of its surface.—*Climate.* Hot, unhealthy, and earthquakes frequently occurring.—*Inhab.* The Assamese are an idle and depraved race, inferior even to the Bengalese. To them has been ascribed the first invention of gunpowder.—*Relig.* Formerly Buddhism, now Brahmanism.—*Prod.* The tea-plant is indigenous, and its leaf bears a good repute both in Europe and America; gold, ivory, rice, mustard, amber, &c., are also found.—*Manf.* Unimportant.—*Divisions and Towns.* *A.* is divided into two provinces, Upper *A.* and Lower *A.*, and these are again subdivided into smaller districts. Gowhati is the principal town; the others are Ghergong, and Rungpore.—*Pop.* 2,747,148.—*Hist.* In 1826, a part of *A.* was ceded to England at the termination of the Burmese war, but owing to the mal-administration of the remaining rajah, Great Britain took possession of his portion in 1838. Since the latter event this country has much improved.

As-Sa'maani, ABU-S-AD-ABDUL-KERIM-IBN-ABI-BEKR MOHAMMED AT-TEMIMI-AL-MERWAZI, surnamed KAWWAMUDDIN ("the pillar of the faith"), a celebrated Moslem writer, author of a history of Bagdad, a history of Meru, and a work on Genealogy; B. at Mern, 1113; D. 1166.

Assamar', *n.* [Lat. *assare*, to roast, and *amarus*, bitter.] (*Chem.*) This name was given by Reichenbach to the peculiar bitter substance produced when gum, sugar, starch, gluten, meat, bread, &c., are roasted in the air till they turn brown. According to Reichenbach, *A.* is a yellow transparent solid; but according to Völcker, it is a reddish-yellow syrupy liquid, which does not solidify till it begins to decompose. It is extremely hygroscopic, and dissolves in water in all proportions. The aqueous solution is neutral. Völcker assigns to *A.* the formula $C_{24}H_{13}O_{13}$; but it is doubtful whether the substance so called is a definite compound, or has ever been obtained in the pure state.

Assamese', *n. sin.* and *pl.* A native, or natives of Assam.

Assa'moosick, in *Virginia*, a P.O. of Southampton co.

Ass'as, NICOLAS, CHEVALIER D', a French officer, celebrated for an act of patriotism which cost him his life, was captain in the regiment of Anvergne when the French army was stationed near Gueldres, in 1760. On the 15th Oct., while engaged in reconnoitring, he was taken prisoner by a division of the enemy advancing to surprise the French camp, and was threatened with death if a word escaped him. He shouted, "*A moi, Auvergne, voilà les ennemis!*" and was instantly struck down. An annual pension was allowed to his descendants.

Assas'sin, *n.* [Fr.; see ASSASSINS.] One who kills, or attempts to kill, by surprise or secret assault.

"The Syrian king, who, to surprise
One man, *assassin*-like, had levy'd war."—*Milton.*

Assas'sinate, *v. a.* To murder by surprise or secret assault; to waylay. To take by treachery; a meaning peculiar to Milton.

"Such usage as your honourable lords
Afford me, *assassinated* and betray'd."—*Milton.*

Assassina'tion, *n.* Act of murdering by surprise or secret assault.

Assas'sinator, *n.* One who assassinates; an assassin.

Assas'sins, or ISMAILI, a sect of religious fanatics who existed in the 11th and 12th centuries. They derived their name of *A.* originally from their immoderate use of *hasheesh*, which produces an intense cerebral excitement, often amounting to fury. Their founder and lawgiver was Hassan-ben-Sabah, to whom the Orientals gave the name of Sheikh-el-Jobelz, but who was better known in Europe as the *Old Man of the Mountain*: he was a wily impostor, who made fanatical and implicit slaves of his devotees, by imbuing them with a religion compounded of that of the Christians, the Jews, the Magi, and the Mohammedans. The principal article of their belief was that the Holy Ghost was embodied in their chief, and that his orders proceeded from the Deity, and were declarations of the Divine will. They believed assassination to be meritorious when sanctioned by his command, and courted danger and death in the execution of his orders. In the time of the crusades, they mustered to the number of 50,000. So great was the power of the Sheikh, that the sovereigns of every quarter of the globe secretly pensioned him; and Philip Augustus, king of France, hearing that the Sheikh had ordered his assassination, instituted a new body-guard, distinguished for their courage and activity, called *sergens d'armes*, who were armed with bows and arrows and brass clubs; and he himself never ventured in public without a club loaded with gold or iron. The Knights Templars alone dared bid defiance to this terrible and subtle foe. Among their victims was Conrad, Marquis of Montferrat, who was murdered in the market-place at Tyre, in 1192, although some historians have attributed the crime to Richard Cœur de Lion. For a long time this fearful sect reigned in Persia, and on Mount Lebanon. Holagoo, or Hulaka, a Mogul Tartar, in 1254, dispossessed them of several of their strongholds; but it was not till some years after that they were completely extirpated by the Egyptian forces sent against them by the great sultan Bibars.

Assault', *n.* [Fr. *assaut*, from O. Fr. *assault*, from Lat. *assilio, assultum*. See ASSAIL.] An active and violent attack by words or deeds; a recourse to violence.

"Her spirit had been invincible against all *assaults* of affection."—*Shaks.*

"After some unhappy *assaults upon* the prerogative by the parliament."—*Clarendon.*

(*Law.*) An attempt or offer, with force and violence, to do a corporeal hurt to another; as by striking at him, with or without a weapon. Assault does not always necessarily imply a hitting or blow; because, in trespass for assault and battery, a man may be found guilty of the assault, and acquitted of the battery. But every battery includes an assault. If a person in anger lift up or stretch forth his arm, and offer to strike another, or menace any one with any staff or weapon, it is an assault in law; and if a man threaten to beat another person, or lie in wait to do it, if the other is hindered in his business, and receive loss thereby, an action lies for the injury. Any injury, however small, actually done to the person of a man, in an angry or revengeful, or rude or insolent manner, as by spitting in his face, or any way touching him in anger, or violently jostling him, is a battery in the eye of the law. To lay hands gently upon another, not in anger, is no foundation of an action of trespass and assault: the defendant may justify his so doing in defence of his person or goods, or of his wife, father, mother, or master, or for the maintenance of justice. If a master takes indecent liberties with a female scholar, without her consent, though she does not resist, it is an assault.

(*Mil.*) *To take or carry by assault*, signifies a sudden and determined onslaught on any strongly fortified place or position held by an enemy, by forces detailed for the express purpose. These troops are usually divided into those who lead the attack, who are the *stormers* or advance party; *supports*, or reserve party; and *sharpshooters*, or covering party; and a fourth body, but rarely employed, who are termed the *forlorn-hope* (q.v.). Some assaults are called "surprises;" as when a garrison, or intrenched troops, are secretly and momentarily assailed, which is most commonly effected by night. The forces employed on this service are always provided with scaling-ladders, and all needful accessories for the undertaking.—See SIEGE.

Assault', *v. a.* To assail; to fall upon by violence; to invade; to charge; to storm.

Assault'able, *a.* That may be assaulted.

Assault'er, *n.* One who violently assaults another.

Assay', *n.* [Fr. *essai*. See the verb.] Examination; proof; trial; determination.—See ESSAY.

"This cannot be
By no *assay* of reason. 'Tis a pageant,
To keep us in false gaze."—*Shaks.*

—Determination of the quantity of metal in an ore or alloy, &c., or of the quantity of gold or silver in coin or bullion.—See ASSAYING.

—The substance to be assayed.

"The *assays* are charged into the cupels."—*Ure.*

—Real value; ascertained purity.—*Worcester.*

"Of pearls and precious stones of great *assay*."—*Spenser.*

(*Law.*) The proof or trial of the purity or fineness of metals, particularly the precious metals gold and silver, by the method described under the word ASSAYING.—*Assay Office*, is an establishment or department in which the manipulations attending the assay of bullion and coins are conducted. Departments of this character are attached to the national Mint and each of its branches.—*Bouvier.*

Assay', *v. a.* [Fr. *essayer*, from It. *assagiare*, to taste, to prove, to try; from L. Lat. *exagium*, a balance, a kind of weight appointed as a standard, from Lat. *exigo*, to weigh, to examine, to measure; L. Gr. *exagion*, a weighing.] To examine; to weigh accurately; to try; to determine the amount of a particular metal in an ore, alloy, or other metallic compound.

—*v. n.* To attempt, try, or endeavor. (O.) See ESSAY.

Assaye', or ASSYE', a town of Hindostan, prov. of Berar, in the Nizam's dominions, 28 m. N. of Jaulna. It is famous as being the spot where, on Sept. 23d, 1803, the Duke of Wellington, with 4,500 troops (of which only 2,000 were British), defeated the forces of Dowlut Rhow Sindia and the Rajah of Nagpoor, amounting to 30,000 men. The Anglo-Indian army's loss was 1,566 men killed and wounded.

Assay'er, *n.* One who assays metals.—*A. Master* is an officer of the mint, appointed to determine the proportion of gold or silver in coin or bullion.

Assay'ing, *n.* [Fr. *essayer*, to try.] (*Met.*) A quantitative analysis performed for the sake of discovering the amount of one particular constituent in a compound. The term is generally applied to the determination of gold and silver in alloys of these metals; but it is also used to denote any process for determining the commercial value of any substance by the separation of its valuable portion. Thus lichens and indigo are assayed for their coloring matter, galls and oak-bark for their tannin, and ores for their metal. The *A.* of gold and silver is generally performed by the process of *cupelling*. Bone-ash is mixed with water, made into a little cup, and dried. This is called the *cupel*, and has the property of absorbing oxides when they are combined with oxide of lead in a state of fusion. Silver is assayed by mixing it with a certain quantity of lead, determined by the amount of impurity suspected to exist in the alloy. The mixture is melted in the *cupel* in a current of air, until the whole of the lead is converted into oxide, which dissolves the other impurities, and carries them down with it into the cupel, the silver being left behind in a pure state. Silver alloys are also assayed by dissolving them in nitric acid, and precipitating the silver in the form of chloride by a standard solution of chloride of sodium. This method is now adopted in the English, French, and Belgian mints, as well as in those of the U. States. Gold is generally assayed by the process of *quartation*. It is mixed with three times its weight of silver, and nine times its weight of lead, and *cupelled* as above described. The whole of the impurities are thus got rid of, and an alloy of silver and gold remains. This is beaten into thin plates, which are thrown into nitric acid, which dissolves out the silver, and leaves the gold intact. The large amount of silver is added to prevent any particles of that metal existing in the gold from being protected by it from the action of the acid, and remaining undissolved.

Asselt', a town of Belgium, prov. of S. Brabant, midway between Brussels and Dendermonde; *pop.* 6,492.

Asseerghur', ASSERGHUR, or ASSER, a town and fortress of Hindostan, prov. of Candeish, and pres. of Bombay, 215 m. E.N.E of Surat; Lat. 21° 28′ N.; Lon. 76° 23′ E. The town stands at the foot of the rock on which the fortress is situated; the latter is one of the strongest fortifications in India, and was taken in 1803, and afterward in 1819, by the British, who have since held it. *Pop* about 2,500.

Assemblage, *n.* [Fr.] A collection, concourse, mass, or number brought together, whether of persons, ideas, or things.

"All that we amass together in our thoughts is positive, and the *assemblage* of a great number of positive ideas of space or duration."—*Locke.*

—The state of being assembled or brought together; the act of assembling or forming in mass.

"With innocence and meditation join'd
In soft *assemblage*, listen to my song."—*Thomson.*

Assemblage differs from *assembly*, in that the former relates to persons, ideas, or things, in the *abstract*; while the latter is confined to a body of people brought together in one place, and at one time, for one common object or specific purpose.

(*Arch.*) See JOINERY.

Assem'ble, *v. a.* [Fr. *assembler*, from Lat. *ad*, and *simul*, together.] To bring, gather, or call together; to collect; to convene.

"He wonders for what end you have *assembled*
Such troops of citizens to come to him."—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* To meet or come together; to convene.

"These men *assembled*, and found Daniel praying."—*Daniel.*

Assem'bled, *p. a.* Collected into a body; congregated.

Assem'bler, *n.* One who assembles.

Assem'bly, *n.* [Fr. *assemblée.*] A company of persons gathered together in one place for a common object; as literary, social, political, and religious *assemblies*; a congregation; a meeting; a convocation; a convention.

"They had heard, by fame,
Of this so noble and so fair *assembly*,
This night to meet here."—*Shaks.*

(*Mil.*) *To sound the assembly.* To beat a certain tattoo upon the drum, or sound a call upon the bugle, in order to bring together scattered or detached troops.

Political assemblies are those required by the constitution and laws; for example, the general assembly, which includes the Senate and House of Representatives. The meeting of the electors of the President and Vice-President of the U. States may also be called an assembly.—*Popular* assemblies are those where the people meet to deliberate upon their rights; these are guaranteed by the constitution (U. S. Const., Amend., art. I.)—*Unlawful* assembly is the meeting of three or more persons to do an unlawful act, although they may not carry their purpose into execution.—*Bouvier.*

General Assembly, in the Presbyterian Church, is the name given in Scotland, and in the U. States, to a supreme ecclesiastical court, which holds its meetings annually, and consists of a certain number of ministers and ruling elders, delegated from the various presbyteries, according to the number of parishes contained in each.

Assembly, (National,) (of France and Germany.) See NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Assembly, (Primary.) See PRIMARY ASSEMBLIES.

Assem'bly-room, *n.* A public room for company.

Ass'enede, a town of Belgium, prov. of E. Flanders, and 13 m. N. of Ghent.—*Manf.* Wool and cotton; dye-works, &c. *Pop.* 4,726.

Ass'ens, a seaport-town of Denmark, on the W. coast of Fünen, an island on the Little Belt, 22 m. S.W. of Odensee; *pop.* about 4,000.

Assent', *n.* [O.Fr., from Lat. *assensus*, from *assentior*—*ad*, and *sentio*, to think.] Act of agreeing to anything.

"Without the king's *assent* or knowledge,
You wrought to be a legate."—*Shaks.*

—Agreement of opinion; harmony of sentiment; concurrence; consent; accord; compliance.

"The evidence of God's own testimony, added unto the natural *assent* of reason concerning the certainty of them, doth not a little comfort and confirm the same."—*Hooker.*

—In strictness, *assent* is to be distinguished from *consent*, which denotes a willingness that something about to be done, be done; *acceptance*, compliance with, or receipt of, something offered; *ratification*, rendering valid something done without authority; and *approval*, an expression of satisfaction with some act done for the benefit of another besides the party approving.

Assent', *v. n.* To be of the same mind or opinion with; to agree to; to acquiesce in; to yield to; to consent to; to admit as true.

"And the Jews also *assented*, saying, that these things were so."
Acts xxiv. 9.

Assenta'tion, *n.* Compliance with the opinion of another out of flattery or dissimulation.

Assent'er, *n.* One who assents.

Assen'tient, *a.* Yielding assent.

—*n.* One who assents; an assenter.

Assent'ingly, *adv.* In an assenting manner.

Assen'tive, *a.* Giving assent.

Asseo'la, a Seminole Indian chief. See OSCEOLA.

Assert', *v. a.* [Lat. *assero, assertum*, from *ad*, and *sero*, to join, to knit.] To reiterate an opinion; to affirm; to maintain; to defend; to vindicate; to declare positively; to bind a statement on to a thing; to declare plainly, as to *assert* a right.

Asser'tion, *n.* Act of asserting; positive declaration or averment; affirmation.

Asser'tional, *a* Containing assertion.

Asser'tive, *a.* Positive; dogmatical; peremptory.

Asser'tively, *adv.* Affirmatively.

Asser't'or, *n.* One who asserts.

Asser'tory, *a.* Affirming; supporting; as, "the *assertory* oath."

Assess', *v. a.* [O.Fr. *assesser*, from *session*, name given to the assembly of officers who adjusted taxes; from Lat. *assilio, assessum*—*ad*, and *sedeo*, to sit.] To rate or fix the proportion that every person has to pay of any particular tax.—To tax.—To adjust the shares of a contribution by several persons toward a common beneficial object according to the benefit received.—To fix the value of; to fix the amount of.—*Bouvier.*

Assess'able, *a.* That may be assessed.

Assessed', *p. a.* Charged with a certain sum; valued; set; fixed; ascertained.

Asses'sionary, *a.* Pertaining to assessors; as, "*assessionary* court."

Assess'ment, *n.* The act of determining the value of a man's property or occupation for the purpose of levying a tax.—The act of determining the share of a tax to be paid by each individual.—The sum assessed or levied; a tax; a rate.—In New York, the act of adjusting the shares of a contribution by several persons towards a common beneficial object according to the benefit received.

(*Law.*) *An A. of damages* is the fixing of the amount of damages to which the prevailing party in a suit is entitled.

Asses'sor, *n.* [Lat., from *assidere*, to sit by.] One who sits by another as an assistant or adviser.

"Minos, the strict inquisitor, appears;
And lives and crimes, with his *assessors*, hears."—*Dryden.*

Or, as next in dignity.

"To his son,
Th' *assessor* of his throne, he thus begun."—*Milton.*

—One appointed to make assessments.—The "*assessors* of taxes," so named in the U. States, are commonly termed *surveyors* in England. In this sense, *A.* derives from ASSESS.

(*Law.*) *A.*, in civil and Scotch law, are persons skilled in law, selected to advise the judges of the inferior courts.—This name is also applied in England to persons chosen to assist the mayor and aldermen of corporations in matters relating to elections.

(*Antiq.*) As, among the Romans, the consuls, prætors, governors of provinces, and judges, were often imperfectly acquainted with the law and forms of procedure, *A.* were appointed to sit with them on the tribunal. Their advice or aid was given during the proceedings, as well as at other times, but they never pronounced a judicial sentence.

Assesso'rial, *a.* Pertaining to assessors, or a court of assessors.

As'sets, *n. pl.* [O. Fr. *assetz*; Fr. *assez*, enough, sufficient; signifying originally the property of a deceased person, which is sufficient, in the hands of his executor and heir, for the payment of his debts and legacies.] All the stock in trade, cash, and all available property belonging to a merchant or company.

(*Law.*) The property of a deceased person, which is charged with, and applicable to, the payment of his debts and legacies. In the U. States, generally, by statute, all the property of the deceased, real and personal, is liable for his debts. The wearing-apparel of widows and minors is retained by them, and is not assets. A quarantine, *i. e.*, forty days of food and clothing, is also among the things reserved to a widow.

Assev'erate, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *asseverer*; from Lat. *asserero, asseveratus*, to assert earnestly; from *ad*, and *severus* serious.] To declare, affirm, or assert with solemnity or seriousness; to protest; to assure.

Assevera'tion, *n.* Positive affirmation or assertion; solemn declaration.

Ass'head, *n.* [From *ass*, and *head.*] One slow of apprehension; a blockhead; a dolt.

"Will you help an *asshead*, and a coxcomb, and a knave, a thin-faced knave, a gull?"—*Shaks.*

Ass'hur, the second son of Shem, and the founder of the Assyrian empire.

Assid'eans, *n. pl.* The name assumed by a section of the orthodox Jews, as distinguished from the Hellenizing faction. They appear to have existed as a party before the Maccabean rising, and were probably bound by some particular vow to the external observance of the law. Frankel has shown that both the *Essenes* and the *Pharisees* are sections of the *A.*; and that all three orders are frequently spoken of under the same name.—*Wm. Smith.*

As'sident, *a.* [From Lat. *as*, and *sedere*, to be seated.] (*Med.*) That which accompanies or is concomitant.—Applied to the accessory symptoms and general phenomena of disease.—*Dunglison.*

Assidu'ity, *n.* [Fr. *assiduité*; Lat. *assiduitas, assiduus*, from *ad*, and *sedeo*, to sit.] Close or constant application; diligence; attention; perseverance; watchful care.

Assid'uous, *a.* [Lat. *assiduus.*] Constant in application; unceasingly diligent; unwearied; persevering.

Assid'uously, *adv.* With assiduity.

Assid'uousness, *n.* Quality of being assiduous; constant or diligent application.

Assien'to, *n.* [Sp. *asiento*, a treaty.] A term specially applied to a treaty between the Spanish government and some other nation, by which the former, in consideration of certain payments, granted the latter a monopoly of supplying the Spanish colonies in America with slaves from Africa.

Assign', *v. a.* [Fr. *assigner*; Lat. *assigno*—*ad*, and *signo*, from *signum*, a mark, token, or sign.] To mark out; to allot; to apportion.

"The last day will *assign* to every one a station suitable to his character."—*Addison.*

—To fix; to specify; to determine; as, to *assign* a day for trial; to *assign* a counsel for a prisoner, &c.

—To allege; to set forth as a reason.

(*Law.*) See ASSIGNMENT.

Assign', *n.* (*Law.*) An assignee. Now only used, in deeds, in this phrase; "Heirs, administrators, and *assigns.*"

Assign'able, *a.* That may be assigned.

Assignat, (*ds'-seen-ya.*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *assignatus*, assigned.] The name of the paper currency issued by decree of the National Assembly of France, with the approbation of the king, April 1st, 1790, and so called from the national property being assigned as security. At first 400,000,000 francs were issued; but, a few months later, 800,000,000 more were issued, and subsequent issues increased the number to about 45,000,000,000 francs. The consequence was that they became of almost no value, and, at length, in 1796, they were withdrawn from the currency.

Assigna'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *assignatio.*] The act of assigning, as a particular name to a particular object; designation.—An appointment to meet; used generally of love appointments.

(*Law.*) The same as ASSIGNMENT, *q. v.*

Assignee', *n.* (*Law.*) A person appointed by another to do any act or perform any business; also, a person who takes some right, title, or interest in things by an assignment from an assignor. They are divided into: *A.* by *deed*, as when a lessee of a term sells or assigns it to another: and *A.* by *law*, as, when property devolves upon an executor without any specific appointment, the executor is *A.* by law to the testator.—Assignees, however, are more specially those persons in whom the property of a bankrupt vests by virtue of their appointment. See ASSIGNMENT.

Assign'er, *n.* One who assigns or appoints.

Assign'ment, *n.* Act of assigning; the thing assigned; the appropriation of one thing to another thing or person.

(*Law.*) A transfer or making over to another of the whole of any property, real or personal, in possession or in action, or of any estate or right therein.—A transfer by writing, as distinguished from one by delivery.—The transfer of the interest one has in *lands* and *tenements*, and more particularly applied to the unexpired residue of a term or estate for life or years.—Every demand connected with a right of property is assignable. Every estate and interest in lands and tenements may be assigned, as also every present and certain estate or interest in incorporal hereditaments, even though the interest be future.—The most extensive class of *A.* are the general assignments in trust made by insolvent and other debtors for the discharge of their debts. In most of the U. States these are regulated by statutory enactments.—An instrument of *A.* must be of as high a character as the instrument transferred; nevertheless, a parol *A.* (usually written) may transfer a deed, if the deed be at the same time delivered.—The proper *technical* and *operative* words of *A.* are, "assign, transfer, and set over;" but "give, grant, bargain, and sell," or any other words which show the intent of the parties to make a complete transfer, will work an *A.*—During the continuance of the *A.*, the assignee is liable on all covenants running with the land, but may rid himself of such continuing liability by transfer to a mere beggar.—The assignee of a cause in action in a court of law must bring the action in the name of the assignor, in whose place he stands; and everything which might have been shown in defence against the assignor, may be used against the assignee.—*Assignment of Dower.* The act by which the share of a widow in her deceased husband's real estate is ascertained and set apart for her. The *A.* may be made by the heir or his guardian, or the devisee or other persons seized of the lands subject to dower: otherwise it may be made by the sheriff, after a course of judicial proceedings. The *A.* should be made within forty days after the death of the husband, during which time the widow shall remain in her husband's principal house. The share of the widow is usually one-third of all the real estate of which the husband has been seized during coverture.

Assignment of Errors. In practice, the statement of the case of the plaintiff in error, setting forth the errors complained of.—*Bouvier.*

Assignor', *n.* (*Law.*) One who makes an assignment.

Assimilabil'ity, *n.* The quality of being assimilable. (R.)

Assim'ilable, *a.* That which may be assimilated.

Assim'ilate, *v. a.* [Fr. *assimiler*; Lat. *assimilo, assimilatus*, from *ad*, and *similis*, like or similar.] To make like or similar to; to bring to a likeness with; to cause to resemble; to turn to its own substance or nature by digestion.

—*v. i.* To grow or become similar to; to be converted or turned into the substance of the body.

Assimila'tion, *n.* The state of being assimilated, or becoming like something else: as, "to aspire to an *assimilation* with God." (*Decay of Piety.*)—The act or process of converting anything to the nature or substance of another.

(*Physiol.*) The substances introduced into the animal economy are there employed to support the respiratory combustion (see RESPIRATION), and to the formation of the different parts of the body itself. Before being adapted for nutrition, all substances must assume a liquid or gaseous form; this is the object of digestion. There exist three modes of ingress for the nutritive matter—the skin, the respiratory mucous membrane, and the alimentary canal; but, of the three, it is the intestinal or alimentary canal that is the great route by which the matter destined to assist in nutrition reaches the interior of the body.—These nutritive elements are at first mingled with the blood. This fluid, elaborated by processes not yet discovered, becomes rich in all the compound principles of which the tissues are, in their turn, formed; and it is out of this fluid that all the organs of the body draw the materials fitted for their growth and support, each choosing the molecules identical with its own nature. It is *this last act which constitutes assimilation.* But nothing is known as to the real nature of this act of *A.*, how it is brought out, how effected. Such questions touch too nearly the very essence of the principle of life, itself perfectly unknown in its nature. One thing is certain, that in all animals possessing a nervous system, the influence which this exercises over *A.* is distinct and undeniable.—The assimilating force possesses the property, especially in the

lower animals, of restoring parts which have been destroyed; bones are reunited by bone after being broken, and even large portions of them which have been lost have been restored. The limb of the lizard, when broken off, has grown again: a new foot has been reproduced in crabs and spiders: in salamanders, a new eye and portion of the head have been restored after the removal of the original parts by amputation. Finally, earth-worms and many other annelides can thus reproduce a great part of the body.—Moreover, various circumstances, which we have not the leisure to examine here, may modify the progress of the work of assimilation, render it active, retard it, or change its direction. It is in this way that in certain diseases we see nutrition to be almost entirely arrested, and that in others certain tissues change their nature. It is also to be observed, that this assimilative labor does not take place with the same rapidity in all parts of the body: to be assured of this, we have only to observe the changes in form often brought about by the progress of age; for these changes depend chiefly on this, that certain parts increase more rapidly than others. Thus, from the moment of birth to the adult condition, the members of the body of man grow more rapidly than the trunk; whence it follows that, in general, this latter is a portion the less considerable of the whole, as the growth is more prolonged.

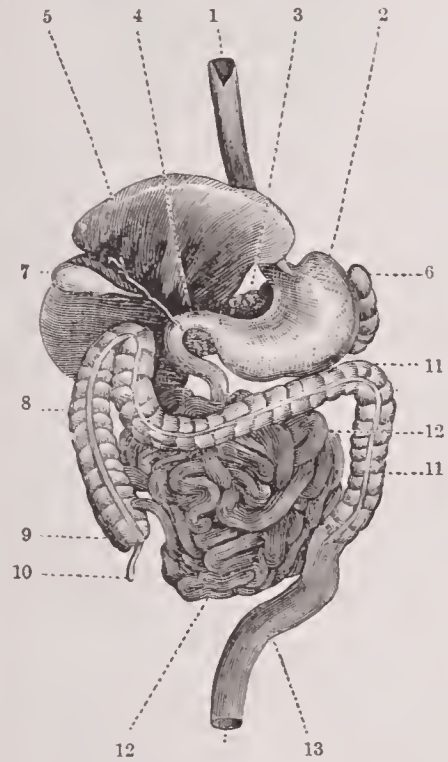


Fig. 218.— DIGESTIVE APPARATUS IN MAN.

1. Gullet.
2. Stomach.
3. Pancreas.
4. Pylorus.
5. Liver.
6. Spleen.
7. Gall-bladder.
8. Large intestine.
9. Cæcum.
10. Appendix of the cæcum.
11. Colon.
12. Small intestine.
13. Rectum.

Assim'ilative, *a.* Having power to assimilate; as, "an *assimilative* virtue."

Assim'ilatory, *a.* That tends to produce assimilation; as, "*assimilatory* organs."

Assine'go, *n.* [Port. *asinego*, a little ass.] An ass.—*Herbert.*

Assin'iboine, a river of British N. America, N.W. territory, flowing into the S. extremity of Lake Winnipeg. The Red river is its chief affluent, near the influx of which is the station Assiniboine.

Assin'iboine, a fort on the Athabaska river, British N. America; Lat. 54° 20′ N.; Lon. 114° 3′ W.

Assin'iboine Indians, a tribe of the great Sioux or Dakota family, who speak the language of most of the tribes found on the N. of the sources of the Mississippi. They live entirely by the chase, and are quite uncivilized. They are estimated to number about 4,000.

Assinie', a country of Africa, at the extremity of the Gold Coast. In 1843, the French took possession of the country, and founded a factory on the river Assinie or Gaboon.

As'sir-Uddin-Akhsikti, a Persian poet of the 12th century, the contemporary of Khakani and Anwari.

As'sir-Uddin-Umani, a Persian poet of the 13th century.

Assis'sunk Creek, in *New Jersey*, Burlington co. It falls into the Delaware river, above Burlington.

Ass'ish, *a.* Resembling an ass; stupid; as, "an *assish* phrase."—*Mrs. Cowden Clarke.*

Assi'si, a town of Central Italy, 13 m. E.S.E. of Perugia. Metastasio was born here. *Pop.* 14,154.

Assi'sor, *n.* In Scottish law, a juror.

Assist', *v. a.* [Fr. *assister*; Lat. *assisto*, from *ad*, and *sisto*, to stand, to set, to place; from Gr. *histemi*.] To support; to aid; to help; to succor; to sustain.

"Receive her in the Lord . . . . and *assist* her in whatsoever business she hath need."—*Rom.* xvi. 2.

—To lend aid; to help; to contribute.

"She agreed to *assist* in the murder of her husband."—*Broome.*

Assist'ance, *n.* [Fr.] Help; aid; support; succor.

Assist'ant, *a.* Helping; lending aid or support.

—*n.* One who assists or aids; a helper; a supporter: an auxiliary.

Assist'antly, *adv.* In a manner to give assistance.

Assist'er, *n.* An assistant; a helper. "Chief aiders and *assisters*."—*North.*

Assist'ing, *p. a.* Helping; aiding; supporting.

Assize', *n.*; *pl.* ASSIZES. [O. Fr. *assize* and *assire*; Fr. *assises*; from Lat. *assideo*—*ad*, and *sedeo*, to sit.] (*Law.*) In the middle ages, this name was given in France and other countries of Europe, to assemblies or courts for the administration of justice to vassals and freemen. After Godfrey of Bouillon had taken Jerusalem, in 1099, he adopted for his two courts of justice the ordinances established in these assemblies; hence this remarkable collection was styled *Assises of Jerusalem*.—After the conquest of England, the term was introduced from Normandy. It is still used to signify, 1, the sessions or sittings of the judges of the superior law-courts, held periodically in each county, for the purpose of administering civil and criminal justice; 2, a statute for regulating weights, measures, or prices; 3, the weight, measure, or price thus regulated. There are also assize courts (*cours d'assises*) in the judicial system of France, but they differ essentially from the English assizes. They are held at least once every three months in the capital of each department. They consist of a judge of the high court (*cour imperiale*), of two judges of the local court (*tribunal de prémière instance*); and of a jury consisting of twelve jurors chosen by ballot from a list of the citizen-electors in each department. The *cours d'assises* try all criminal causes; the jury give their verdict, and the judges pronounce sentence.

Assize', *v. a.* To settle; to establish; to fix the weight, measure, or price of commodities.

Assiz'er, *n.* An officer who, in England, has the care or inspection of weights and measures.—In Scotland, a juryman;—also spelt *assisor* or *assizor*.

Ass'-like, *a.* Resembling an ass. "*Ass-like* braying."—*Sidney.*

Associabil'ity, *n.* The quality of being associable; associableness.

Asso'ciable, *a.* That may be associated with; sociable; companionable.

Asso'ciableness, *n.* Sociableness; associability.

Asso'ciate, *v. a.* [Fr. *associer*; Lat. *associo*—*ad*, and *socio*, *sociatus*, from *socius*, a companion.] To join in company with, as a friend, companion, partner, or confederate.—To combine; to unite in the same mass.

"Language and fashion *associate* also affections."—*Sandys.*

—*v. n.* To unite one's self with another or others; to keep company with; to unite.

Asso'ciate, *a.* Joined to or with; conjoined; confederated; connected.

—*n.* One joined or united with another; a companion; a friend; a mate; a partner; a coadjutor.

"Sole Eve, *associate* sole, to me, beyond
Compare, above all living creatures dear."—*Milton.*

Asso'ciated, *p. a.* United in company or in interest; joined.

Associa'tion, *n.* [Fr.] The process, and also the result of bringing together into alliance or companionship. It is used of mental as well as of material things, and of two or more.—A society or body of persons joined together for the support or furtherance of some object.—Union; connection; conjunction; consortship; companionship; alliance; familiarity; friendship; community; membership; society; company.—Associations are usually divided into two classes, accordingly as the individuals who compose them have for their object the attainment of a spiritual end, or have in view the furtherance of a mere material interest. These two classes are again subdivided, as follows: The 1st embraces *A.* of a purely religious character, as *Orders, Congregations*, &c. The 2d comprehends political *A.*, as the *Secret Societies*, which have existed at all periods, and in all countries. The 3d, those *A.* which have for their object the advancement and cultivation of letters, arts, sciences, agriculture, or other industrial occupations; as, for instance, the "*American Association for the Advancement of Science*." The 4th consists of those *A.* which aim at the propagation of morality and humanity; as the various *Temperance Societies*, and the *Magdalen Society*, the *Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals*, &c. The 5th includes all the *A.* which may be termed *Benevolent*, and which tend to alleviate and succor distressed humanity. The second class of *A.* form two sections: in the first are found those *commercial and industrial* organizations which have for their object pecuniary gain; in the other, those *A.* or societies, as *Provident* and *Co-operative Societies*, and *Insurance Companies* of all kinds. The latter class of *A.* may be said to include all forms of fellowship and co-operation that tend to establish a certain homogeneousness and solidarity among men.

Associa'tional, *a.* Belonging to an association.—A word peculiar to America.

Asso'ciative, *a.* That has a tendency to association, or the faculty of being easily affected by sympathy.

Assoil', *v. a.* [From Fr. *souiller*.] To soil; to stain. (o.)

As'sonance, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *ad*, to, and *sono*, I sound.] A term used in poetry and rhetoric to denote that the words of a phrase or verse have the same sound or termination, yet without making proper rhyme. This is commonly a fault in English, but the Romans sometimes used it with elegance; as, "*Militem comparavit, exercitum arnavit, aciem lustravit.*"

As'sonant, *a.* Having a resemblance of sounds.

As'sonant Rhymes, *n. pl.* (*Pros.*) A term applied to a kind of verse common among the Spaniards and Portuguese, where the vowels only are required to rhyme; as, *ligera, cubierta, tierra*.

Assort', *v. a.* [Fr. *assortir*, from Lat. *ad*, and *sors, sortis*, a lot.] To separate and distribute into classes or kinds, as things suited to one another:—generally applied to things, but sometimes to persons. To furnish with all sorts; as, a well-*assorted* store.

—*v. n.* To suit; to agree; to consort; to be in accordance.

Assort'ment, *n.* Act of assorting; a variety; a mass or quantity of things assorted; as, an *assortment* of goods.

Assouan', ASSUAN, or ASSWAN, (*anc. Syene*,) a town of Upper Egypt, on the E. bank of the Nile, near the borders of Nubia, 110 m. S. of Thebes, in Lat. 25° 4′ 30″ N., and Lon. 32° 55′ E. Few remains exist of the ancient city. The modern town is but a poor place, surrounded by sandy plains. Dates form the principal object of traffic.

Assuage', *v. a.* [A.S. *aswefian*, to soothe; or O. Fr. *assomager*, from Lat. *suavis*, sweet.] To soften; to allay; to mitigate; to soothe; to calm.

"Shall I, t' *assuage*
Their brutal rage,
The regal stem destroy?"—*Dryden.*

—*v. n.* To abate or subside.

"God made a wind to pass over the earth, and the waters *assuaged*."—*Gen.* viii. 1.

Assuage'ment, *n.* Mitigation; abatement.

"But all my days in piuing languor spend,
Without hope of *assuagement* or release."—*Spenser.*

Assuag'er, *n.* One who assuages.

Assuapmoussoin', in *E. Canada*, a lake in Lat. 49° 22′ N., Lon. 73° 55′ W.; 8 to 10 m. in length, and about 4 in breadth.

Assua'sive, *a.* [From *assuage*.] Softening; mitigating; tranquillizing.

"If in the breast tumultuous joys arise,
Music her soft *assuasive* voice supplies."—*Pope.*

As'suetude, *n.* [Lat. *assuetudo*.] Custom; habit; habitual use. (o.)

Assume', *v. a.* [Fr. *assumer*; Lat. *assumo*, from *ad*, and *sumo*, to take.] To take to or upon one's self.

"Spectre and power, thy giving I *assume*."—*Milton.*

—To take for granted; to suppose.

"In every hypothesis, something is allowed to be *assumed*."—*Boyle.*

—To arrogate; to claim or seize unjustly; to put on with a view to deceive.

"*Assume* a virtue, if you have it not."—*Shaks.*

—To apply to one's own use; to appropriate.

"His majesty might well *assume* the complaint and expression of king David."—*Clarendon.*

—*v. n.* To be arrogant; to claim more than is due.

Assum'er, *n.* An arrogant man; one who claims more than his due.

Assum'ing, *p. a.* Taking or disposed to take upon one's self more than is just; haughty; arrogant; presumptuous.

"His haughty looks, and his *assuming* air,
The son of Isis could no longer bear."—*Dryden.*

—*n.* Presumption; arrogance: as, a vain *assuming*.

Assump'sit, *n.* [Lat. *assumpsit*, he undertook, from *assumo*, to take to one's self.] (*Law.*) An undertaking, either express or implied, to perform a parol agreement.—An action to recover a compensation in damages for the non-performance of a *parol* promise; that is, a promise, whether verbal or written, not contained in a deed under seal. For breach of a promise of the latter kind, assumpsit will not lie; but the proper remedy is by action of covenant or debt. The common law adopts the maxim, that a mere nude agreement and undertaking, without any *quid pro quo*, will not constitute a binding contract. This maxim is commonly said to have been borrowed from the civil law, where we find it laid down, that *exnudo pacto non oritur actio*; but this seems rather to have referred to agreements without certain formalities. What our law requires, in order to sustain a promise, is termed a *consideration*; and it must be either a benefit to the party promising, or to some third person, in whom he takes an interest: or detriment sustained by the party to whom the promise is made, *at the request* of the party making it. The degree of benefit or detriment, or its relative proportion to the thing promised, is immaterial. A promise of remuneration for an act which the party is bound to perform, as a promise to a sailor of extra pay for extraordinary exertion in extreme peril of the ship, is void. The law regards such exertion as the sailor's previous duty; the *consideration*, therefore, for the promise, fails. *A.* are of two kinds, *express* and *implied*; the former are where the contracts are actually made, in word or writing; the latter are such as the law implies from the justice of the case; as, for instance, if I employ an artificer to do any work for me, the obvious justice of my paying him a reasonable sum for that work, when done, raises an implication, in the understanding of the law, of a promise on my part to pay him.

Assump'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *assumptio*, from *assumo*, *assumptus*.] The act of assuming or taking anything to one's self.—The supposition of, or act of supposing anything without further proof.

"These, by way of *assumption*, under the two general propositions, are intrinsically and naturally good and bad."—*Norris.*

—The thing supposed; a postulate.

"Hold, says the stoick, your *assumption* 's wrong."—*Dryden.*

(*Logic.*) The minor or second proposition in a categorical syllogism. It is sometimes also applied to the con

sequence drawn from the propositions of which an argument is composed. Thus we say, the premises are true, but the *A.* is captious.

(*Eccl. Hist.*) The name of a festival celebrated by the Roman Catholic and Greek Churches on the 15th of August, in honor of the miraculous ascent of the Virgin Mary into heaven.

Assump'tion, or ASUNCION. See PARAGUAY.

Assump'tion, a small island of the Pacific ocean, in the Marianne archipelago; Lat. 19° 45′ N.; Lon. 154° 54′ E. It is of volcanic formation, and but a poor, desolate place.

Assump'tion, a village of Lower Canada, on a river of the same name which joins the St. Lawrence 14 m. N.N E. of Montreal.

Assump'tion, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Christian co.; *pop.* 1,246.

Assump'tion, in *Louisiana*, a parish in the S.E. of the State, *pop.* 13,274.

—A post-office of Assumption parish.

Assump'tive, *a.* That is or may be assumed.

(*Her.*) *A. arms* are those which are borne without a right to them. — The name of *assumptive* was also given to arms assumed for a particular deed, with the approval of the sovereign and of the heralds.

Assump'tively, *adv.* By way of assumption.

As'sunpink, As'saupink, Creek, in *New Jersey*, rises in Monmouth co., and runs N.W. and then S.W. till it enters the Delaware at Trenton.

Assur'ance, *n.* [Fr. See ASSURE.] Firm persuasion; certain expectation; full confidence or trust; freedom from doubt.

"A religious life gives the comfortable *assurance* of God's favor."—*Tillotson.*

—Ground of confidence; sufficient reason for trust or belief; certainty.

"Whereof he hath given *assurance* unto all men, in that he hath raised him from the dead."—*Acts* xvii. 31.

—Firmness of mind; undoubting steadiness. — Spirit; intrepidity.

"With all the *assurance* innocence can bring,
Fearless without, because secure within."—*Dryden.*

—Want of modesty; impudence; as, "his *assurance* is intolerable."

—Insurance; but only applied to a contract of indemnity for life contingencies.

(*Law.*) Any instrument which confirms the title to an estate. In a general sense, the word *assurance* includes all legal evidences of the translation of property, called *common* assurances, by which every man's property is secured to him, and controversies, doubts, and difficulties prevented and removed.

Assure', *v. a.* [Fr. *assurer*; from Lat. *securus*, sure or certain.] To give confidence by a firm promise.

"So when he had *assured* them with many words that he would restore them without hurt . . . ."—2 *Mac.* xii.

—To secure to another; to make firm.

"Those whose piety *assures* its favor to them."—*Rogers.*

—To make confident; to exempt from doubt or fear; to confer security.

"And hereby we know, that we are of the truth, and shall *assure* our hearts before him."—1 *John* iii. 19.

(*Law.*) To insure; to promise to indemnify for a loss. See INSURE.

Assured', *p. a.* Certain; indubitable; not doubted; as, "an *assured* experience." (*Bacon.*)—Certain; not doubting; confident.

"Young princes, close your hands,
And your lips too; for I am well *assured*
That I did so, when I was first *assur'd*."—*Shaks.*

(*Law.*) Insured.

Assur'edly, *adv.* Certainly; indubitably.

Assur'edness, *n.* State of being assured; certainty.

Assur'er, *n.* One who assures or insures.

Assur'gency, *n.* The act of rising upward.

Assur'gent, *a.* [Lat. *assurgo*, to rise up.] (*Bot.*) That which rises up in a curve.

Assur'ingly, *adv.* In a way to create assurance.

As'sus, or ASSOS, an ancient city of Asia Minor, now in



Fig. 219. — RUINS OF THE ACROPOLIS OF ASSUS.

ruins. It is 35 m. W.S.W. of Mount Ida, and was the birthplace of Cleanthes the Stoic, and, for a while, the residence of Aristotle. Leake says of the ruins here, that "the whole gives, perhaps, a more perfect idea of a Greek city, than anywhere else exists." The modern village of Beiram is now contiguous to the site of *A.*

Asswage', *v. a.* An obsolete spelling of ASSUAGE, *q. v.*

As'syut, in Scotland, a mountainous, moorish, and rugged parish, in S.W. Sutherlandshire; *area*, estimated at 100,000 acres. There are here a dozen mountains 3,000 to 3,500 feet high; and among them, Suil Veinn, a perfect sugar-loaf, towering nearly 2,000 feet above a rugged table-land of gneiss hills, 800 to 1,000 feet above the sea. In Ardbreck castle, on a promontory on the E. side of Loch *A.*, the famous Marquis of Montrose was confined in 1650. *Pop.* about 3,000.

Assyr'ia, a former great kingdom of Asia, renowned in early history. It probably derived its name from Asshur, the son of Shem (*Gen.* x. 22), who in later times was worshipped by the Assyrians as their chief god. *A.* was situated on the Tigris, and had for its capital Nineveh. *q. v.* Its boundaries differ greatly at different periods, but it was generally regarded as comprising the whole region between the Armenian mountains (Lat. 37° 30′) on the N., and the country about Bagdad (Lat. 33° 30′) on the S. The E. boundary was the high range of Zagros, or mountains of Kurdistan; the W. was, according to some, the Mesopotamian desert; according to others, the Euphrates. The greater part of the region embraced in ancient *A.* is now nominally subject to the Turkish sultan; and is peopled by Turks and Kurds, who both profess Mohammedanism, and by Christians, as Chaldeans, Nestorians, Armenians, &c. The most famous monarchs of *A.* were Ninus, and his widow and successor, Semiramis. In the time of Sardanapalus, about 820 B. C., Arbaces, governor of Media, conquered *A.* Herodotus fixes the duration of the Assyrian empire in Upper Asia at 420 years. It was then divided into 3 kingdoms, the Median, Assyrian, and Babylonian. Soon after, *A.* revived to a resemblance of its former splendor under Salmanassar, who made Nineveh his capital. About 606 B. C., Cyaxares, king of Media, formed an alliance with Nabopolassar, governor of Babylon, when they marched against Nineveh, and destroyed it. *A.* consequently became a Median province; and Babylon by the victories of Nebuchadnezzar was made a powerful kingdom. About 538 B. C., the three kingdoms were conquered by Cyrus, and annexed to the Persian empire.

Assyr'ia, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Barry co.; *pop.* 1,175.

Assyr'ian, *a.* Belonging or relating to Assyria.

—*n.* A native or inhabitant of Assyria.

Ast, GEORG ANTON FRIEDRICH, an eminent German philologist, B. at Gotha in 1778; D. at Munich in 1841. Professor *A.* published various works on philosophy and æsthetics, but his latest and most important works are the *Life and Writings of Plato*, published at Leipzig, in 1816; and his complete edition of the same author's works, published in 11 vols., 1819–32.

Asta'cian, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A crustacean of the gen. *Astacus.*

Astac'olite, *n.* (*Pal.*) A fossil crustacean, resembling the lobster.

As'tacus, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *astakos*, a lobster or crab.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of long-tailed crustaceous animals, of the *Macrourà* group. Its distinguishing character is derived from the antennæ, the two pairs of which are inserted in the same horizontal line. It includes the lobster, *A. marinus*, and the crayfish, *A. fluvialis.* — See LOBSTER, and CRAYFISH.

Astar'te, *n.* (*Myth.*) See ASHTAROTH.

(*Zoöl.*) A genus of shells. See CRASSINIDÆ.

Astasiæ'a, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of microscopic animals belonging to the class *Infusoria*. Their body is of a spontaneously variable form, and they are insoluble in a solution of caustic potash.

Astat'ic, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *statikos*, causing to stand; from *histemi*, to make to stand, from obs. *staω*, to stand.] (*Electro-Magnetism.*) Being unstable; being without polarity. — Applied to a compound galvanometer needle of great sensibility, composed of two parallel magnetic needles of nearly the same strength, affixed to the same axis of suspension, and having their similar poles oppositely directed, so as nearly to neutralize the magnetic influence of the earth. — *Lovering.*

Astay', *adv.* (*Naut.*) The position of an anchor when, during heaving, the cable forms an acute angle with the surface of the water.

As'teism, *n.* [Gr. *asteismos*, a witty saying, from *asty*, the city.] (*Rhet.*) A genteel and pleasing irony; an urbane wit.

Asterabad', or ASTRABAD', a city of Persia, cap. of a prov. of same name, on the Gourgan; Lat. 36° 50′ N.; Lon. 53° 23′ E. Its bazaars are extensive, and situation picturesque, but it is a decaying place, and very unhealthy. *Pop.* 4,000.

As'ter-acan'thus, *n.* [Gr. *aster*, a star, *akantha*, a spine.] (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil placoid fishes discovered in the lias and oölitic formations.

As'ter, *n.* [Gr., a star.] (*Bot.*) The Star-Wort, a genus of plants, ord. *Asteraceæ*, sub-ord. *Tubulifloræ*, tribe *Asteroidæ*. A great number of species are described from all parts of the world, though about three-fifths of the number are from North America. Several are handsome, showy plants, such as the *A. Chinensis*, or China Aster, which was imported into France from China in the year 1728. Most of the species rank as ornamental plants; and yet comparatively few are cultivated in flower-gardens. Most of the best known kinds have a rank and coarse appearance in the stem and leaves, and a somewhat staring appearance in the flowers; and yet, except mere brilliance of tint, several might advantageously compare with some of the pet varieties of the fashionable cineraria. The species most commonly cultivated are those designated *amellus, alpina, hysopifolius, punctatus, acris, canus, rigidus, linarfolius, tenuifolius, dumosis, ericoides*, and *conifolius*. About 160 species, nearly all exotic.



Fig. 220.—ASTER DUMOSIS. (New American rose-variety.)

Astera'ceæ, COMPOSITES. *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, of the *Campanales* alliance.—DIAG. A 1-celled ovary, valvate corolla, syngenesious anthers, erect ovule, and no albumen. They are herbaceous plants or shrubs. Leaves alternate or opposite, without stipules, usually simples, but commonly much divided. Flowers (called florets) unisexual or hermaphrodite, collected in dense heads upon a common receptacle, surrounded by an involucre. Bracts, when present, stationed at the base of the florets, and called paleæ of the receptacle. Calyx superior, indistinguishable from the ovary; its limb either wanting or membranous, divided into bristles, paleæ, hairs, or feathers, called *pappus*. Corolla monopetalous, superior, usually deciduous, either ligulate or funnel-shaped. Stamens equal in number to the teeth of the corolla, and alternate with them; the anthers cohering into a cylinder. Ovary inferior, 1-celled, with a single erect ovule; style simple, stigmas 3; fruit, a small, indehiscent, dry pericarp, crowned with the limb of the calyx; seed solitary, erect; embryo with a taper inferior radicle.—This order, one of the most natural and extensive families of the vegetable kingdom, is divided into three sub-orders—*Tubulifloræ, Labiatifloræ, Ligulifloræ*. It includes 1,005 genera, and 9,000 species.—The uses to which *A.* or *Composites* have been applied are as numerous as their forms. They will be noted under the name of the principal genera.

Aste'ria, *n.* (*Min.*) See ASTERITE.

Asteri'adæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of animals belonging to the class *Echinodermata*, and known by the name of star-fishes or sea-stars, from the star-like form which they all have more or less. They have a coriaceous skin, in which are implanted spines or tubercles. Their body is expanded into arms of the same structure as itself. The under surface of these arms is marked with gutters or grooves, radiating from the centre, and pierced with several rows of small holes, through which issue tentacula, with expanded tips capable of contracting and elongating themselves. By means of these filaments acting as suckers, the animals are enabled to walk; their motion is, however, very slow. The animals belonging to this family vary much in form and structure. Most of the species have five rays or arms, but some have more, varying from eight to thirty. They have the



Fig. 221. — ASTERIAS, (*Star-fish.*)

power of reproducing these arms or portions of them, if they are accidentally broken off; and if an entire arm be torn off with a small portion of the body attached to it, other arms are reproduced, and a fresh perfect animal is formed. Their mouth is always placed in the inferior centre of the rays. They live chiefly on young shells, crustaceæ, and other marine animals. They are oviparous, and their spawn is said to be venomous to the

touch, and poisonous to the animals which eat them. Their larvæ or young are different in appearance from the adult animal. They are ciliated, and move with great quickness by means of their vibratile cilia, and swim rapidly, rotating round their axis. The species are numerous, and are arranged in a considerable number of distinct genera. In *Asterias*, or the typical star-fish, the rays or arms are five in number, and they much exceed in length the diameter of their disc. Several species are found on our coasts. In *Astropecten* the back of the rays or arms are thin and netted, and have numerous tubercles at the junction of each of the little bones, which are covered at their tips with many small movable spines. The genera *Pentaceros* and *Goniaster* have the body or skeleton formed of large roundish tubercles, the skin between which is pierced with small holes, the first having a convex back and a triangular arm, the latter being flat above and beneath, with five broad, short rays edged with larger pieces. *Asterina* has the skeleton formed of compressed pieces, placed one over the other like the tiles of a house, and have always a thin margin. The species are generally flat and pentagular. Some are many-rayed.

Aste'rias, *n.* [Gr. *aster*, a star.] (*Zoöl.*) The star-fish. See ASTERIADÆ.

Aste'riated, *a.* Radiated, as a star.

Aste'rina, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of the ASTERIADÆ, *q. v.*

As'terisk, *n.* [Gr. *aster*, a star.] A mark in the form of a small star (*), placed over a word or sentence, to refer the reader to the margin, or elsewhere, for an explanation, quotation, or the like.

As'terism, *n.* [Gr. *aster*, a star.] (*Astron.*) A group of stars, a term formerly applied to the collection of any heavenly bodies forming an entire constellation, and used instead of that expression. It is now taken to denote any small cluster of stars, whether forming part of a constellation, or a distinct group.

(*Printing.*) Three asterisks placed thus *⁂ for directing attention to a passage.

As'terite, ASTERITES, ASTE'RIAS, ASTROITE, ASTRITE, *n.* (*Min.*) The star-stone, or bastard opal, a variety of sapphire. This gem, when seen obliquely, emits a radiance which disappears in the direct light of the sun.

A-stern', *a.* [A.S. *a*, and *steorn.*] (*Mar.*) Any distance behind a ship, as opposed to *a-head*, which signifies before her; thus, if south is a-head, or on the line to which the stem is directed, north will be a-stern. It also signifies in or at the hinder part of a ship, or toward the hinder part; as, to go *a-stern*.

As'teroid, *n.*; *pl.* ASTEROIDS. [Gr *aster*, a star, and *eidos*, form, species.] (*Astron.*) Asteroids are a group of bodies or small planets, singularly insignificant in size, that revolve around the sun in planetary orbits, between Mars and Jupiter. The existence of a body or bodies between those two planets, seemed to be indicated by a remarkable *hiatus*. (See BODE'S LAW.) The celebrated Olbers, of Bremen, ventured to assert, that the application of telescopes to the search for planets occupying that place would certainly be richly rewarded. Consequently, upon this suggestion, *Ceres* was discovered by Piazzi, of Palermo, on the first day of this century; Olbers himself, soon after detected *Pallas* and *Vesta*, and Harding discovered *Juno*. Since then the number of *A.* has been increased successively to one hundred and one; but the probability is, that they count by *hundreds*, and that they form a stream or zone of small bodies occupying the place, and in so far performing the function, in the system, of the large planet which, according to Bode's law of distances, might have been expected in the locality. Believing it to be unimportant to give a particular account of discovery, size, distance, &c., of every one of these small bodies, that every year increase in number, we limit this article to the most interesting information relating to the character of the system. The mean breadth of the zone or ring within which the *A.* lie, is 95716 of the mean distance of the earth from the sun, or about 91 millions of miles. But in consequence of the great eccentricity of several of the orbits, some of these curious bodies can adventure much farther than that into space. The inclination of the orbits of several of the *A.* presents an extraordinary contrast with anything that prevails in our solar system. The greatest inclination known among the larger planets is that of Mercury, being 7° 0′ 5·9″; when the inclination of that of Pallas is 34° 42′ 37″. But their deviations do not involve any deviation as to motion from what the law of gravitation would induce us to expect. Although the ellipses are eccentric, and the inclination large, every one of these minute orbs obeys the three cardinal laws of Kepler, and so constitutes no exception to the great harmonies of the solar system. From the observations of M. Leverrier it would appear that the sum total of the matter constituting the small planets lying between the mean distances of 2·2 and 3·19 from the sun (that of the earth being 1), cannot greatly, if at all, exceed one fourth of the mass of the earth. This restricted mass, however, is very considerable, being upwards of 20 times greater than the mass of our moon; and it doubtless includes within it multitudes of *A.* not yet discovered by the telescope. The contemplation of this very curious group gives rise to singular reflections. How odd the motions of masses of small orbs, within paths so near that they must often pass within sight in the celestial spaces — like ships within hail at sea! But whence came they? What means this extraordinary exception to that general law which has constituted the solar system for the most part an orderly arrangement of large orbs moving through spheres far apart from each other, and thus in all things independent? Reflecting on the fact that they occupy the precise place which, in conformity with Bode's law of distances, ought to have been filled by a large planet, Olbers threw out the conjecture that these *A.* may be the fragments of a planet once existing there, but which, in some mighty convulsion, had burst asunder. Nor, perhaps, if one considers that inherence in all planets known to us, of the same disturbing powers which originate volcanoes and mountain masses in the earth, can the conjecture be rejected *à priori* as entirely fanciful. But a fatal dynamical objection remains. If the groups are fragments arising from the bursting of one body, they would all, in the course of these revolutions, necessarily tend to return to the period when the primary explosion took place. Laplace, on the other hand, regarded them as an indication that a primary or large planet had never been formed there, but that the ring of primary nebulous matter, out of which he imagined every planet to have sprung, had rather resolved itself, in this place, into a multitude of small knots or aggregations. It cannot escape observation, however, that this group of *A.*, strange though it may seem, may not, after all, occupy an isolated place, even within our own system. Those showers of meteors that sometimes illumine the heavens, as well as those sparse but startling shooting-stars, are probably masses of bodies not unlike the *A.*, only a step lower down in progression from large globes to mere dust. And then, the *zodiacal light*, is not that still nearer to dust — akin, it may be, to the cometic matter, a thing *rare* in space? It may, indeed, turn out that our leading planets of the solar system are only the more visible parts; and that when we know our scheme better, its simplicity will no longer be recognized. The 99th, 100th, and 101st *A.* were discovered in 1868: the 1st in France; the 2d by Mr. Watson, of Detroit, Michigan; and the 3d by Dr. Peters, of the observatory connected with Hamilton College, New York. In Jan., 1879, the number of *A.* known was 192. — See SOLAR SYSTEM.

Asteroid'a, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See ANTHOZOA.

Asteroid'al, *a.* Pertaining to the asteroids.

Asteroid'ce, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A tribe of plants, suborder *Tubuliflorœ*.—DIAG. Heads radiate, rarely discoid. Branches of the style more or less flattened and linear, equally pubescent above outside. Leaves mostly alternate. *Aster* is its principal genus.

Asterol'epis, *n.* [Gr. *aster*, a star, and *lepis*, a scale.] (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil fishes, 18 to 20 ft. long, found in the old red sandstone, and related to the genus *Acanthodes*.

Asteroph'yllite, *n.* [Gr. *aster*, a star, *phyllon*, a leaf, and *lithos*, a stone.] (*Pal.*) The name given to fossil exogenous plants of the coal-measures. The species are very numerous, but they are of doubtful affinity, and till now their right place in the system has not been found.

Asthe'nia, As'theny, *n.* [Gr. *astheneia*, from *a*, priv., and *thenos*, strength.] (*Med.*) Want of strength; debility. —*Dunglison.*

Asthen'ic, *a.* Relating or belonging to asthenia.

Asth'ma, *n.* [Gr. *asthma*, laborious breathing; Fr. *asthme.*] (*Med.*) A disease of the lungs, characterized by a difficulty of breathing, which comes in paroxysms, accompanied by a wheezing noise and a feeling of tightness across the chest. The fit occurs most frequently during the night, suddenly awaking the patient from sleep, who is obliged to assume an upright posture to prevent suffocation, and to struggle and pant for breath while the paroxysm continues, which is usually two or three hours. Though a distressing, it is seldom, in itself, a fatal disease. It is frequently hereditary, or it may arise from some affection of the respiratory organs. Among the other causes that may give rise to it, are, dwelling in a moist or impure atmosphere, cold, indigestion, mental anxiety. The paroxysms are generally preceded by languor, flatulency, headache, sickness, a feeling of anxiety, and a sense of tightness and fullness about the chest. Physicians usually distinguish three kinds of *A.*: the *humid*, *dry*, and *spasmodic*, according as they are, or are not, attended with cough and expectoration. During the paroxysms, gentle aperients, and anti-spasmodic medicines are recommended. A blister on the chest, bathing the feet in hot water, a cup of hot coffee, or the smoking of stramonium, are frequently of use. To prevent the return of a paroxysm, the exciting causes are to be avoided: the bowels kept gently open, the food to be light and nourishing, regular and moderate exercise taken, and a change of climate or of situation to be tried. As regards this last, it has been found that some have been least subject to *A.* in the country, others in the centre of a town.

Asthmat'ic, Asthmat'ical, *a.* Pertaining to, or affected by asthma.

Asthmat'ic, *n.* One affected with asthma.

Asthmat'ically, *adv.* In an asthmatical manner.

As'ti, a city of N. Italy, in Piedmont, 28 m. E.S.E. of Turin, on the railway to Genoa, is a fine and very ancient city, and was burned by the Emperor Frederic Barbarossa in 1154. From 1387 to 1529, it belonged to France; in the latter year it was ceded to the Emperor Charles V., who made it over as a marriage dowry to the House of Savoy. — *Manf.* Silks and stuffs. The vineyards furnish a celebrated white and red wine, called *Vino d'Asti*, and sparkling as *Champagne*. The poet Alfieri was born here in 1749. *Pop.* 20,223. — *A.* is the capital of a province of same name, bounded by the provinces of Turin, Alba, Alessandria, and Casale. *A.* is hilly and picturesque; *soil*, generally fertile. *Pop.* 125,335.

As'tible, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Saxifragaceæ*, q. v. The species possess no known properties. The *A. japonica* is cultivated as a garden ornament.

Astig'matism, *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *stigma*, a point.] (*Med.*) An affection of the eye characterized by a decided difference of refraction, in the different meridional planes of the dioptric apparatus, and a consequent diminution of sharpness in vision.

Astir', *a.* [A. S. *on*, and *stir.*] Stirring; active; in motion

As'ton, in *Pa.*, a township of Delaware co., *pop.* 1,815.

Aston'ied, *pp.* of the verb *astony.* (O.)

Aston'ish, *v. a.* [A. S. *stunian*, to stun; Ger. *staunen*, to be astonished; Lat. *attono*, to thunder at, to stupefy with sudden fear or wonder; O. Fr. *estonner*; Fr. *etonner.*] To strike dumb with sudden fear, terror, or wonder; to amaze; to surprise; to astound. — See AMAZE.

> "*Astonish'd* at the voice, he stood amaz'd,
> And all around with inward horror gaz'd."—*Addison.*

Aston'ishedly, *adv.* In an astonished manner.

Aston'ishing, *p. a.* Tending to astonish; very wonderful; amazing; surprising; marvellous.

Aston'ishingly, *adv.* In a manner or degree to excite amazement.

Aston'ishingness, *n.* Of a nature to excite astonishment.

Aston'ishment, *n.* State of being astonished: amazement; confusion of mind; wonder; great surprise.

> "She esteemed this as much above his wisdom, as *astonishment* is beyond bare admiration."—*South.*

Aston'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a mining village of Lycoming co., 18 m. N. of Williamsport.

Aston'y, *v. a.* To astonish. (O.)

As'tor, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Brown co., on Green Bay.

As'tor, JOHN JACOB, b. at Wattendorf, in Germany, in 1763, and emigrated to America in 1784, where he embarked in the fur trade, especially with the Mohawk Indians. Having gradually acquired considerable resources, he conceived the idea of forming a fur company in opposition to the Hudson's Bay Company. His project received the sanction of Congress in 1809, and the "American Fur Company" commenced operations with a capital of $1,000,000. Two expeditions, one by land, and one by sea, which were sent out to the shores of the Pacific, have been described by Washington Irving, in his "*Astoria*," and "*Adventures of Captain Bonneville.*" A fort was erected on the Columbia river, which, however, fell into the hands of the English in the war of 1812, and the whole project proved abortive. Meantime, *A.* acquired immense wealth in the trade to China. At his death he bequeathed funds for establishing and maintaining at New York, a public library of 100,000 volumes. D. 1848.

Astor'ga, a town of Spain, prov. of Leon; Lat. 42° 27′ N., Lon. 6° 10′ W. This place is very ancient, and was formerly fortified. *Pop.* 5,189.

Asto'ria, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Fulton county about 50 miles W.N.W. of Springfield; *pop.* 2,118.

Asto'ria, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Wright co., 96 m. S. of Jefferson City.

Asto'ria, in *New York*, a post-village of Queen's co., about 6 m. from New York city; *pop.* 5,204.

Asto'ria, in *Oregon*, a post-village and port of entry of Clatsop co., about 10 m. from the entrance of the Columbia river. It was formerly an established depôt for the fur trade, and was named after John J. Astor. *Pop.* 903.

Astound', *v. a.* [A.S. *astundian*; probably allied to O. Fr. *estonner.* See ASTONISH.] To strike dumb with amazement; to astonish.

> "These thoughts may startle well, but not *astound*
> The virtuous mind, that ever walks attended
> By a strong siding champion, conscience."—*Milton.*

Astound'ing, *p. a.* Tending to astonish.

Astound'ment, *n.* The act of astounding. (R.)

Astrabad', (*Geog.*) See ASTERABAD.

Astrac'anite, *n.* (*Chem.*) A native sulphate of magnesium and sodium, $SO_4MgNa_2H_2O$, occurring in white, opaque, prismatic crystals, together with ordinary sulphate of magnesium, in the bitter-salt marshes on the E side of the mouth of the Volga.

As'tracan, (*Geog.*) See ASTRAKHAN.

A-straddle, *adv.* [From *a*, and *straddle.*] Astride with the legs across a thing, or on different sides.

Astræ'a, (*Myth.*,) daughter of Zeus and Themis, or of Astræus and Aurora, was the Goddess of Justice, the last of all the goddesses who left the earth when the golden age had passed away, and men began to forge weapons and perpetrate acts of violence. She took her place in heaven as the constellation Virgo in the zodiac. — Greek art usually represents her with a pair of balances in her hand, and a crown of stars on her head.

(*Astron.*) The 23d asteroid, discovered by Hencke at Driesen, in 1845.

(*Zoöl.*) A genus of polyps, family *Astræidæ*, q. v.

Astræ'acea, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A sub-order of polyps, order *Madreporaria*. It contains polyps which are mostly compound by budding or fissiparity, with well-developed tentacles in multiples of six. It contains *Lithophyllidæ*, *Eusmillidæ*, *Caryophyllidæ*, *Stylinidæ*, *Astræidæ*, *Oculinidæ*, and *Stylophoridæ*.

Astræ'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Star-corals, a family of polyps, sub-order *Astræacea* (order *Zoantha* of Gray). It belongs to the stony corals, and receives its name from the star-shaped discs which cover the upper surface. They are lamillar and sessile, and each disc is the seat of a polyp resembling the actiniæ in general form, having a single row of numerous arms, with the mouth in the centre. The genus *Astræa* is the principal one. A number of species are described inhabiting the warm regions of the globe. Some have the discs separate from each other, leaving interstices between them; others have the starry discs contiguous.

As'tragal, *n.* [Gr. *astragalos*, a heel-bone.] (*Arch.*) A moulding, the section of which is a complete semicircle,

projecting from a perpendicular diameter, so called from its resemblance to the projection of the heel of the human foot. It is principally used at the upper ends and bases of the shafts of columns, and in the entablatures of the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders of architecture, and also in Roman Doric. It is the most simple of all mouldings, being the only one that can project from a plane surface without the aid of a fillet. Its chief use seems to be to bind the different parts of columns and entablatures together, being generally found at the junction of the shaft of a column with the capital and base. The Egyptians sometimes divided their columns into sections by clusters of *A.* surrounding the shaft at intervals. It is generally plain, but sometimes carved to represent reeds bound together with a ribbon, leaves, and beads of various forms.

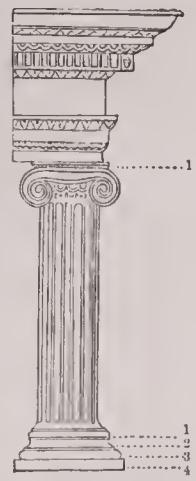


Fig. 222.
DORIC COLUMN.
1. Astragal.—2. Scotia.—3. Torus.—4. Plinth.

(*Gunnery.*) A moulding encircling a cannon, about 6 inches from its mouth.

Astraga'lus, *n.* [Gr. *astragalos*, a die.] (*Anat.*) The ankle-bone, or first bone of the foot, upon which the tibia moves. It is so called from being shaped like the die used by the ancients in their games.

(*Bot.*) A very extensive and important genus of herbaceous plants, sub-order *Papilionaceæ*. Most of the species are popularly called Milk-vetches; and several have a close resemblance to the well-known forage plant sainfoin. An interesting species, known under the name of *Swedish coffee*, the *A. bœticus*, is cultivated to a considerable extent in Germany, and has been recommended for field cultivation as a substitute for coffee. It is a hardy trailing annual, usually grows to the height of about a foot, and produces cream-colored flowers in June and July. The mode of culture is precisely the same as for the pea, only the pods are gathered as they ripen. Two-thirds are mixed with one-third of coffee-beans, and the two ingredients are roasted together, preserved in well-corked bottles, or thoroughly closed vases, and taken out as they are wanted to be ground. The *A. bœticus* is probably the best substitute for coffee which has yet been tried, and is well worth experimental cultivation in either the garden or the field. The *A. tragacantha*, popularly called goat's thorn, yields the gum *tragacanth* of the drug-shops, and forms the type of one of several divisions of the *A.* genus. This species is an under-shrub, ranks as a medicinal plant throughout the East, and is called by the Persians *kûm*, and by the Arabs *kêtâd* and *kussâd*. The *A. Canadiensis*, found from Canada to Florida, has a stem, bushy, 3 feet high, very leafy; flowers greenish-yellow, in short, dense spikes.

As'trakhan, or ASTRACAN, an extensive govt. of European Russia, lying along the N.W. of the Caspian sea, and divided by the Volga into two nearly equal portions. *Area*, 63,237 sq. m. *A.* is one of the least important provinces of the Russian empire. It consists almost entirely of sandy steppes and saline lakes; but in the delta of the Volga, agriculture and gardening are successfully practised. The heats in summer, and the frosts in winter, are equally extreme. Fisheries form the principal wealth of this government, and about 30,000 barrels of caviare are exported annually. The inhabitants are mostly nomads, and include a variety of races. *Pop.* 377,229.

ASTRAK'HAN, a city, and cap. of the above government, lies on the Volga, about 30 m. from its mouth; Lat 46° 27′ N.; Lon. 48° 6′ E. This "Alexandria of the Scythian Nile," as it is sometimes called, consists of three divisions:—the *Kremlin*, or citadel; the *Bielogorod* (white town); and the *Slobodes*, or suburbs. It has crooked streets, with the houses nearly all built of wood. *Manf.* Cottons, woollens, and silks; distilleries, tanneries, &c. *A.* is the great entrepôt of the trade with Persia, and the countries E. of the Caspian, which is principally carried on by Armenian merchants. Its imports in 1865 amounted to $1,087,440; and exports to $600,090. *A.*, besides being the residence of a Greek archbishop, possesses Moslem, Armenian, Hindoo, and Protestant places of worship. *Pop.* 46,693.

As'tral, *a.* [Lat. *astrum*; Gr. *aster*, a star.] Belonging to the stars; starry.

As'tralite, *n.* (*Chem.*) A glass flux resembling aventurin, but containing crystals of a cuprous compound, which by reflected light exhibits a dichroitic iridescence of dark-red and greenish-blue. To prepare it, a mixture of 80 parts of silica, 120 lead-oxide, 72 carbonate of soda, and 18 anhydrous borax, is fused either with 24 parts of scale oxide of copper, or 1 part of scale oxide of iron. The mixture is fused in a Hessian crucible, at the heat of an ordinary air-furnace, and left to cool slowly in the furnace. The first mixture melts more easily than the second, and yields larger crystals. The dichroitic iridescence is particularly beautiful on cut and polished surfaces.

As'tral Spirits, *n. pl.* Spirits that were supposed, by those who studied demonology and witchcraft in the 15th century, to hold the first place among demons and spirits of evil. The Chaldæans, and those who worshipped the stars and fire in the early ages of the world, believed that every object in the heavens possessed an animating spirit, as the human body possesses a soul. In the mediæval times the supposition arose that these spirits were either fallen angels, or the souls of the dead, of spirits deriving their origin from fire, whose location was the air. They were thought to exercise an influence for good or evil on every member of the human race. Paracelsus and the old alchemists believed that every one had an astral spirit peculiar to him.—See SPIRITISM.

Astray', *adv.* [A.S. *astræged*, strayed.] Out of the right way or proper place.

"Like one that had been led *astray*
Through the heav'ns' wide pathless way."—*Milton.*

Astrict', *v. a.* [Lat. *astringo*, *astrictus*; from *ad*, and *stringo*, to bind fast, to draw tight.] To bind fast; to confine; to contract; to make strait or close.

"The solid parts were to be relaxed or *astricted*, as they let the humours pass."—*Arbuthnot.*

Astric'tion, *n.* Act of binding close together; contraction.

(*Med.*) Action of an astringent substance on the animal economy.—*Dunglison.*

(*Scottish Law.*) A servitude, by which grain growing on certain lands must be carried to a particular mill to be ground.

Astride', *adv.* [*a* and *stride*.] With the legs apart or across a thing.

"I saw a place, where the Rhone is so straitened between two rocks, that a man may stand *astride* upon both at once."—*Boyle.*

Astringe', *v. a.* [Fr. *astreindre*; Lat. *astringo*. See ASTRICT.] To bind fast; to constrict; to contract.

Astrin'gency, *n.* Power of contracting; state of being astringent.

"Acid, acrid, austere, and bitter substances, by their *astringency*, stimulate the fibres."—*Arbuthnot.*

Astrin'gent, *a.* Binding; contracting; strengthening.—*n.* (*Med.*) The name given to substances which contract and strengthen the animal fibres. They are administered principally in cases of dysentery, diarrhœa, and fluxes. Their general effects are manifested by greater firmness of the muscular fibres, greater rigidity of the blood-vessels and diminution of their calibre, and contraction of the exhaling secreting orifices, whereby they check hemorrhage, and diminish exhalation and secretion. In the mouth they produce a styptic or astringent taste. In moderate doses, they are capable of producing the same constitutional effects as tonics. *A.* may be divided into two sections, the vegetable and mineral. The vegetable *A.* owe their peculiar properties to the presence of tannin or tannil, which is found in all of them. They differ only in the proportion of the latter principle, and in the other ingredients with which it is associated. The mineral *A.* have nothing in common but their property of astringency. To the former belong oak-bark, galls, kino, catechu, logwood, rhatany, geranium, tormentil, bistort, pomegranate-rind; to the latter, alum, the preparations of lead, zinc, and iron, and sulphuric acid.

Astrin'gently, *adv.* In an astringent manner.

As'trite, *n.* (*Min.*) See ASTERITE.

Astroca'ryum, *n.* (*Bot.*) See COCOEÆ.

Astrog'nosy, *n.* [Gr. *astron*, star, and *gnosis*, knowledge.] The science of the stars. (o.)

Astrog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *astron*, and *grapho*, to describe.] A description of the stars.

As'troides, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A name applied by Milne-Edwards to the *Astrœidæ*, q. v.

As'troite, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *astron*, star.] (*Min.*) A name of the ASTERITE, *q. v.*

(*Pal.*) A genus of petrified madrepores, allied to the *Astrœidæ*.

As'trolabe, *n.* [Gr. *astron*, star, and *lambanein*, to take.] (*Astron.*) An instrument somewhat similar in purpose and construction to the armillary sphere; used by the old Greek astronomers to take the altitude of the stars, as its name implies. The *A.* of the astrologers were merely a graduated circle, with sights attached, which they used for the same purpose. It was similar to the instrument, so called, which was used for taking altitudes at sea before the invention of Hadley's *sextant*. Hipparchus, an astronomer who flourished at Alexandria, in Egypt, about 150 B.C., is supposed to be the inventor of the *A.* He was also the first who joined circular rings together to represent the equator, the meridian, and the tropics; thus originating the armillary sphere. About the year 1500, the term was used to signify a projection of the circles of the sphere on a plane surface, which is now called a planisphere.—See PLANISPHERE.

Astrolithol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *astron*, star, *lithos*, stone, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of aërolites.

Astrol'oger, *n.* [Fr. *astrologue*; Lat. *astrologus*; Gr. *astrologos*.] One versed in astrology.

Astrolog'ic, Astrolog'ical, *a.* Pertaining or relating to astrology.

Astrolog'ically, *adv.* In the manner of astrology.

Astrol'ogize, *v. n.* To practise astrology.

Astrol'ogy, *n.* [Fr. *astrologie*; Lat. and Gr. *astrologia*; from Gr. *astron*, a star, and *logos*, a word or discourse.] An expression meaning literally the doctrine or science of the stars, but especially taken to signify the art of foretelling future events, and the good or evil fortune likely to befall any man during his lifetime, from the aspect of the heavens and the relative position of the planets and other heavenly bodies at the time of his birth. This art, which is commonly understood by the term *A.*, is properly called *judicial A.*; for in the early ages of the world, *A.* included the science of astronomy, as well as the art of making predictions from the motions of the stars; the early astronomers, or rather astrologers, making astronomical observations entirely for the sake of acquiring an insight into futurity as they imagined. The history of the rise and progress of *A.* is nearly the same as that of astronomy. Its decline may be dated from the time of Copernicus, who showed that the sun was the centre of our solar system, and not the earth, as it had been formerly supposed; and although this is no argument against the truth of the science, yet the fact that all calculations with regard to the motion of the heavenly bodies had hitherto been based on erroneous suppositions, was mainly instrumental in disabusing the minds of men generally of any reliance that they had previously placed on the deductions derived from the exercise of the art. All astrommers, including Kepler himself, up to his time, had been more or less infected with the idea that their science gave them the power of foretelling events that were about to happen; and remarkable instances have occurred of the verification of astrological predictions; but no one, upon reflection, can assert in earnest that the aspect of the heavens at the time of birth can have the slightest influence on a man's character, disposition, and fortunes. The practice of *A.* was universal among the Oriental nations at a very early age; and although its origin is involved in obscurity, it may probably be attributed to the Chaldæans. The Hindoos and Chinese have always attached the greatest importance to it, and the Arabs sedulously cultivated the art, as well as the astronomers who flourished in Egypt before and after the birth of our Saviour, at which period it is considered to have been introduced into western Europe. The Jews practised it after the return from the captivity in Babylon. It appears that the Greeks were the only ancient nation that gave no credence to the revelations of its professors. We proceed to give a brief sketch of the outlines of this science, its leading principles, and mode of practice. The heavens above and below the horizon were divided by imaginary circles, drawn through its N. and S. points, into 12 equal parts, which were called the 12 houses of heaven. They were numbered, in order, from the division in the E. immediately below the horizon which contained the part of the heavens about to rise into view. The lines of division were supposed to remain immovable, so that every part of the heavens passed through each house successively once in 24 hours. The term *horoscope* was given to the point of the ecliptic about to rise. The 1st house was called the "ascendant;" it was the strongest, and also known as the house of *life*; the 2d was the house of *riches*; the 3d, of *brethren*; the 4th, of *parents and relatives*; the 5th, of *children*; the 6th, of *health*; the 7th, of *marriage*; the 8th, of *death*; the 9th, of *religion*; the 10th, of *dignities*, (this house ranked next in importance to the 1st;) the 11th, of *friends*; the 12th, of *foes*. To each division one of the heavenly bodies was assigned as its lord, who was most powerful in his own house. The position of a planet in any house was its distance from the boundary circle, or *cusp*, of the house measured on the zodiac; and the part of the zodiac which chanced to be in each house was a point which especially demanded the attention of the astrologer in his consideration of the aspects of the various divisions. The relative position of the heavenly bodies in the different houses at any particular moment was called a *theme*; and to cast the nativity of any one was to form a plan of the heavens, in the manner above indicated, at the moment of birth.

Astrometeorol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *astron*, star, *meteoros*, lofty, and *logos*, discourse.] The act of foretelling the weather from the aspect of the moon and stars.—*Ogilvie.*

Astrom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *astron*, star, and *metron*, measure.] (*Astron.*) An instrument invented by Sir John Herschel for comparing the light of stars, one with another, in respect to intensity.

Astron'omer, *n.* One versed in astronomy.

Astronom'ic, Astronom'ical, *a.* Pertaining to astronomy.

Astronom'ically, *adv.* In an astronomical manner.

Astron'omy, *n.* [Fr. *astronomie*; Gr. *astron*, star, and *nomos*, a law or rule.] The science whose object it is to discern facts and laws concerning the distribution, motions, and nature of the heavenly bodies. Its origin is in far antiquity. The shepherd Chaldæans connected, very early, the presence of certain constellations in the midnight sky, with the return of the seasons. We shall briefly distinguish here the chief steps of its progress. Of these, the first was that important one which led to the separation of the planets, as wandering orbs, from the fixed stars. This was accomplished in remote times; and in Greece theories arose, with a view to take account of the motions of the planets. These theories were perfected by the Alexandrian astronomers. Resting on the notion that the apparent motions of the planets are *real* motions, or, what is the same thing, that the earth is at rest, and in the centre of all the motions of the universe, the Greeks and Alexandrians reared a complex but most ingenious system, whose authority lasted until the times of Copernicus and Galileo. Neither, in those early days, were the apparent motions of the fixed stars overlooked: it is one claim of Hipparchus to immortal honor, that he discovered that great apparent motion of the celestial vault, which we designate as the *precession of the equinoxes*: (see PRECESSION.) As we descend in astronomical history, not only does the distinction between planets and fixed stars become broader, but inroads are being made into each sphere, more and more successful as years pass on. It will suffice, in this general article, that we refer to *heads*, under which, minute information, occupying as much space as we can devote to it, will be found.—1. *The Solar System.* The discoveries of Copernicus revealed the cardinal fact that the earth is merely one planet, rolling with others around the sun. Several questions immediately arose, viz: First, what is the character of the orbits through which these planets

move? A question answered by the observations of Tycho Brahe, and the laws of Kepler: (see KEPLER'S LAWS.) Next came the inquiry:—according to what mechanical or dynamical laws do these bodies move? What new *forces* do their motions reveal? A question answered by Sir Isaac Newton and his great successors. See ATTRACTION, FORCE, GRAVITATION, LUNAR THEORY. The physical characteristics of the several constituents of the solar system next attracted attention. All that has been ascertained on this subject is exposed under SOLAR SYSTEM, and under the special heads of the names of the different planets, to which must be added ASTEROIDS, COMETS, METEORS, NEBULÆ.—2. *The Fixed Stars.* That great and unfathomable company of orbs which we name the *fixed stars*—orbs of the class of our sun, and round each of which systems of planets probably revolve—interests us in various ways. First, as to their *distance* and *distribution*, see CONSTELLATION, PARALLAX, NEBULÆ. Secondly, as to their physical aspects, see TWINKLING, FRAUENHOFER'S LINES. Thirdly, as to their *apparent motion*, see PRECESSION, NUTATION, PLANETS, SOLAR SYSTEM, &c. Fourthly, as to their *real motion*, see STARS (MULTIPLE), and STARS, (PROPER MOTIONS OF.)—3. The 3d important division of *A.* may be termed the *Instrumental*. It refers to the manner by which discovery of facts is now successfully conducted. Information on this head will be found principally under CIRCLE, EQUATORIAL, TELESCOPE, TRANSIT INSTRUMENT.—4. Information relating to *Practical Astronomy* will be found under CHRONOMETER, LATITUDE, LONGITUDE, NAVIGATION, SEXTANT, TIME, &c.—The science of *A.* unites the strictness of mathematical reasoning with an exalted feeling for the sublime and beautiful; and fills the mind both with con-

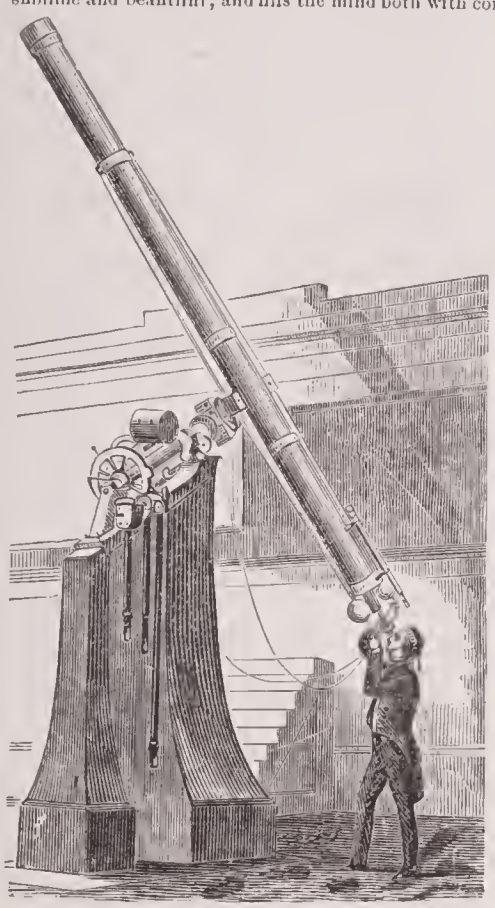


Fig. 223. — TELESCOPE AT CINCINNATI.
(Aperture of object-glass, 12 inches. Total length, 17 feet.)

fidence in itself, from its ability to calculate with certainty the career of distant worlds; and with a becoming humility in reflecting how small a part of the universe is our earth, and how brief its known duration, compared with the immense periods which enter into the calculations of astronomy.—The best modern work on *A.* is that by Delambre, the *Histoire* and the *Traité*, in nine quarto volumes. Also, Sir John Herschel's *Outlines.*

As'troscope, *n.* [Gr. *astron*, a star, and *skopeo*, to see.] An instrument out of use, consisting of two cones, on which the constellations, with their stars, are delineated.

As'tro-theol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *astron*, a star, and *theologia*, theology.] Natural theology, founded on the observation of the celestial bodies.

Astrut', *adv.* In a strutting manner.

"Inflated and *astrut* with self-conceit."—*Cowper.*

As'tur, *n.* [Fr *autour.*] (*Zoöl.*) The Goshawk and its allies, a gen. of birds, fam. *Falconidæ*. The goshawk is 21–23 inches in length; the bill and cere are blue; crown, black, bordered on each side by a line of white, finely speckled with black; upper parts, slate, tinged with brown: legs feathered half-way down, and, with the feet, yellow; the breast and belly white, with a number of wavy lines or bars of black; the tail long, of an ash color, and crossed with four or five dusky bars: wings much shorter than the tail. The goshawk frequents the deep solitudes of forests, preying upon hares, squirrels, and the larger ground-birds. It plucks the birds very neatly, and tears them into pieces before it eats them, but swallows the pieces entire. It is extremely destructive to game, darting through the woods after its prey with great impetuosity. The goshawk, abundant in the forest districts of continental Europe, was formerly used in common with the falcon, gerfalcon, &c. in the once celebrated royal pastime of falconry; and it is said to be still used by the emperor of China in his hunting excursions.—The *A. atricapillus*, or goshawk of N. America, is nearly identical with the European species, *A. palumbarius.*

Astu'ra, in *Italy*, a maritime village, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 40 m. from Rome. In its little harbor, a high tower is said to stand on the site of the villa of Cicero, where he was slain by order of Antony, B. C. 43. Here also, in 1268, after the battle of Tagliacozzo, Conradin, the last of the Hohenstauffen family, was betrayed. *Pop.* about 300.

Astu'rias, an ancient principality of Spain, now forming the prov. of Oviedo, and lying along the Bay of Biscay, between 4° 30′ and 7° 10′ W. Long. It is bounded on the E. by Santander, S. by Leon, and on the W. by Galicia. *Area*, 3,686 sq. m.—*Desc.* Its surface is much diversified, having on its S. border a chain of high mountains which descend gradually toward the coast, along which are found tracts of fertile land. It is watered by numerous rivers, and possesses several seaports as Aviles, Gijon, and Cudillero.—*Climate*, generally mild and humid; except about the mountains, where it is frequently severe.—*Prod.* and *Ind.* Maize, escanda, chestnuts, and a few fruits. Iron, copper, lead, jet, antimony, marble, and coal are found; and there is a considerable exportation of cattle and horses into the interior.—*Manf.* Trifling. The inhabitants are very temperate, living mainly on fruits and unfermented bread.—*Prin. Towns.* Oviedo, Navia, and the sea-ports before mentioned.—*Pop.* 540,586.—*A.* may be called the cradle of the Spanish nation. The Saracens, having absorbed the rest of Spain, could not accomplish the conques of this province, which elected Pelayo as king, in 718, and whose successors became, in after-ages, the kings of Leon. In 1388, *A.* was erected into a principality, and became an appanage of the kings of Spain, whose heirs-presumptive henceforward bore the title of *Prince of Asturias.*

Astute', *a.* [Lat. *astutus*; *astus*, craft.] Sagacious; shrewd; ingenious; wary; cunning; sly; cralty; penetrating.

Astute'ly, *adv.* Shrewdly; sharply; subtly.

Astute'ness, *n.* Quality of being astute; shrewdness; cunning.

Asty'ages, the last king of the Medes, was a contemporary of Alyttas, king of Lydia, whose daughter he married; 7th century B. C.

Asty'lar, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *stylos*, a column.] (*Arch.*) Without columns or pilasters.

Asun'der, *adv.* [A S. *asundrian.*] Apart; into parts; separately; in a divided state.

"Two indirect lines, the further that they are drawn out, the further they go *asunder.*"—*Spenser.*

Asy'lum, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* ASY'LUMS; Lat. *pl.* ASYLA. [Lat. *asylum*; Gr. *asylon*, from *asylos*, inviolable—from *a*, priv., and *sylē*, the right of seizure; Fr. *asyle*; Sp and It. *asilo.*] A sanctuary, or place of refuge to which criminals might flee for safety, and from which it was considered the greatest impiety to take them by force. The Israelites by God's own appointment set apart 6 cities as cities of refuge, to which those guilty of any unpremeditated crime might flee and obtain protection. The altar of burnt-offering was also considered as a place of refuge. Among the Greeks, Thebes and Athens each claimed to have established the first *A.*; that at Thebes by Cadmus, that at Athens by the descendants of Hercules. Romulus established an *A.* at Rome, between the two groves on the Capitoline Hill. The temples, altars, statues, and tombs of heroes were also anciently regarded as asylums, the temples being held as the most sacred and inviolable refuge. Under Constantine the Great, all churches were made asylums; and by the younger Theodosius, the privilege was extended to all courts, gardens, walks, and houses belonging to the churches. In 681, the synod of Toledo extended the limits to 30 paces from every church. At length these *A.* led to such abuses, that they were generally abolished. (See SANCTUARY.)—The term *A.* is now applied to certain institutions whose object is to alleviate the condition of the blind, deaf and dumb, lunatics, and the destitute.

Asy'lum, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Bradford co., on the Susquehanna, 38 m. N.W. by N. of Wilkesbarre; *pop.* 1,155.

Asymmet'ral, Asymmet'rical, *a.* Wanting symmetry: incommensurable. (R.)

Asym'metry, *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *symmetria*, symmetry.] The want of symmetry or proportion between the parts of a thing.

Asymp'tote, *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., *syn*, with, and *ptōtos*, apt to fall, from *piptō*, *peptōka*, to fall.] (*Geom.*) A line which approaches continually nearer and nearer to some curve, whose *A.* it is said to be, without ever meeting it. It is a property appertaining to the hyperbolic curve.—It is only with regard to *mathematical* lines that the proposition is true; and the truth of it has to be conceived by an effort of pure reason, for it cannot be represented. See LINE.

Asymptot'ic, Asymptot'ical, *a.* Belonging or relating to asymptote, *i. e.* approaching, without ever meeting.

Asyn'deton, *n.*; *pl.* ASYN'DETA. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *syndetos*, bound together, from *syndeō*, to bind together.] (*Rhet.*) The omission of the small connecting particles of speech, in order to render the expression more lively and impressive. This is particularly the case when a series of actions, quickly following each other, is to be represented; *e. g.*, in Virgil:

"Ferte cito flammas, date vela, impellite remos."

At, *prep* [A.S. *at*; Lat. *ad*, to, at; O.H.Ger. *az.*] A figure in grammar which primarily denotes presence, nearness, or direction towards.

—Before a place it denotes nearness; as, one is *at* the house before he is *in* it

"This custom continued among many to say their prayers *at* fountains."—*Stillingfleet.*

—Before a word in relation to time it assumes coincidence; co-existence with; as, "*at* the same time."

"We thought it *at* the very first a sign of cold affection."—*Hooker.*

—In the state of; denoting that the event accompanies or immediately succeeds the action of the cause; as, "*at* peace;" "*at* war;" "*at* rest."

"Much *at* the sight was Adam in his heart dismay'd."—*Milton.*

"*At* his touch,
Such sanctity hath Heav'n giv'n his hand,
They presently amend."—*Shaks.*

—Before a superlative adjective it is used in application to state or condition; as, *at* best, *at* the most perfection.

"Consider any man as to his personal powers, they are not great; for *at* greatest, they must still be limited."—*South.*

—Before a person; generally used in a ludicrous sense; as, to long to be *at* another.

"Sir Richard, longing to be *at* 'em,
Stood waiting for the Earl of Chatham."

—Furnished, or supplied with.

"And make him, naked, foil a man *at* arms."—*Shaks.*

—Before a substantive: implying employment or design.

"But she, who well enough knew what,
Before he spoke, he would be *at*
Pretended not to apprehend."—*Butler's Hudibras.*

"The creature's *at* his dirty work again."—*Pope.*

—The place where any thing is, or is acted.

"To all you ladies now *at* land,
We men *at* sea indite."—*Lord Dorset.*

—In immediate consequence of anything.

"Impeachments *at* the prosecution of the House of Commons." *Hale.*

—From; dependence on.

"The worst authors might endeavor to please us, and in that endeavor deserve something *at* our hands."—*Pope.*

At all. In any manner; in any degree.

"Nothing more true than what you once let fall:
Most women have no characters *at all.*"—*Pope.*

At first. In the first place; firstly.

At last. Finally; in the last place.

At once. All together; at the same instant.

At'abal, *n.* [Sp., from Ar. *at-tabl*, the drum.] A kind of tabor used by the Moors.

"Children shall beat our *atabals* and drums."—*Dryden.*

Ataba'po, a river of S. America, in Venezuela; Lat 3° 10′ N.; Lon. 66° 44′ W. After a W. and N. course of 140 m., it falls into the Orinoco at San Fernando. Its waters are clear, cool, and singularly pure.

Ataca'ma, a large district of Bolivia, lying along the Pacific ocean, between 21½° and 25¾° S. Lat. The greater part of its surface is an arid desert, but toward the N. there are fertile valleys. Cobija is its principal port.

Ataca'mes, in S. America, a small seaport of Ecuador, 15 m. S.W. of Esmeraldas.

Atac'amite, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral of orthorhombic form. Adamantine lustre—vitreous. Color, various shades of bright green, a little darker than emerald: and, sometimes, blackish green. Streak, apple-green. Translucent.—*Comp.* Oxide of copper 53·6, chloride of copper 30·2 (chlorine 16·0, copper 14·3), water 16·2 = 100. This species was found originally in the prov. of Atacama, in Chili. It occurs in different parts of S. America, Africa, and Europe.—*Dana.*

Ataghan', *n.* See YATAGHAN.

Atahual'pa, the last INCA OF PERU, was the son of the 11th inca, Manco Capac. His mother was of royal lineage, and through her he inherited the kingdom of Quito. With his elder brother Huascar, who succeeded to the throne of the incas in 1523, he remained at peace for 5 years; but on his being summoned to acknowledge the dependency of his kingdom on that of Peru, he prepared for war, entered the dominions of Huascar with 30,000 men, defeated him in a pitched battle, and thrust him into prison. Three years afterwards, Pizarro captured the island of Puna, and Huascar, hearing in prison of the victorious stranger, sent ambassadors to Puna requesting assistance. The inca also proposed an interview with the Spaniard, and thus was brought about for Pizarro the long-desired opportunity of meddling in the affairs of Peru. By an act of base treachery, he succeeded in obtaining possession of the person of the inca. His subsequent procedure was summary in the extreme. Huascar had been put to death by order of his brother, and now *A.* was declared guilty of treason to the Spanish crown, and sentenced to be burned alive, in 1533. The sentence was commuted to strangulation, in consideration of his professing Christianity and receiving baptism.

Atalan'ta. (*Myth.*) Daughter of Jasus and Clymene, and celebrated for her skill in archery, was a native of Arcadia. She slew the Centaurs, Rhœcus and Hylæus, who were about to offer violence to her; sailed to Colchis with the Argonauts, and was afterwards present at the chase of the Calydonian boar, which she was the first to wound; hence Meleager awarded to her the prize.—Another *A.*, daughter of Schœneus, king of Scyros, was renowned for her beauty, and swiftness in running. She required each of her lovers to run a race with her. Her admirer was to run before, unarmed, while she followed him with a dart. If she could not

overtake him, she was his own; but if he were outrun, he was doomed to death, and his head to be set up at the goal. Many had fallen victims in the attempt, when Hippomenes, the son of Megareus, by the aid of Venus, overcame her. The goddess gave him three golden apples, which he threw behind him one after the other, as he ran. *A.* stopped to pick them up, and Hippomenes reached the goal before her. Her former reserve now gave place to such ungovernable passion, that the chaste Ceres, becoming offended, changed both the parties into lions, and compelled them from that time to draw her chariot.

Atalan'ta, *n.* (*Astron.*) The 38th of the asteroids, discovered by Goldschmidt, in Paris, in 1855.

Atalay'a, in S. America, a town of Brazil, at the mouth of the Alagoas river, 15 m. S.S.W. of Alagoas; *pop.* about 2,100.

Atalay'a, in S. America, a fort of Brazil, on the Atlantic, near the mouth of the Para river, 80 m. N.E. of Para.

Atalis'sa, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Muscatine co., 13 m. N.W. of Muscatine;

At'aman, *n.* See HETMAN.

Ataraipu', [the "devil's rock,"] a remarkable granitic mountain of British Guiana, of pyramidal form. It is wooded for 300 feet from its base, from which limit a bare cone forms its summit.

Atar'gatis. See DERCETO.

Atasco'sa, in *Texas*, a S. county whose settlements have assumed some importance since 1855. A creek of the same name, running through the county, is remarkable for the purity of its freestone water, from its source to its discharge into the Rio Frio. The county is also watered by the streams Borego and San Miguel. The soil is generally sandy, and the timber-growth is principally post-oak and live-oak. *Cap.* Pleasanton. *Pop.* 2,915.

Atau', ATOOI', ATUI', and TAUAI', one of the Sandwich isles, about 240 m. from Hawaii; Lat. 22° 8′ N.; Lon. 159° 20′ W. *Area*, about 700 sq. m. *Pop.* about 7,000.

Ataunt', ATAUNT', *a.* [*a* and *taunt.*] (*Naut.*) High or tall; taunt: fully rigged, as the masts of a vessel.—*All-a-taunto* is when a vessel has all her light and topgallant masts and spars aloft. — *Dana.*

Atax'in, *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *taxis*, order.] (*Med.*) A term used to denote the state of disorder that characterizes nervous fevers, and the nervous condition. — *Dunglison.*

Atax'ic, *a.* Having the characteristics of ataxia.

Atba'ra, a territory and river of Nubia; the former sometimes called the island of Meroe. Its surface is rocky and for the most part barren. The river *A.* joins the Nile, and has a length of about 270 m. It is the *Astaboras* of Plato and Strabo.

Atchafalay'a Bayou, in *Louisiana*, an outlet of Red river, at the N. extremity of Pointe Coupée parish. It flows a S. course, and enters the bay of the same name in the Gulf of Mexico. Its length is about 250 m. and is navigable for steamboats.

At'char, *n.* A condiment used in India; formed of garlic, ginger, mustard, and pimento, pickled in vinegar.

At'che, *n.* (*Com.*) A Turkish coin; an ASPER, *q. v.*

Atch'ison, in *Kansas*, a N.E. county, bounded E. by Missouri, from which it is separated by the Missouri river. *Area*, about 400 sq. m.; soil, rich, and well wooded. The county is drained by Grasshopper and Stranger creeks. Capital, Atchison City. *Pop.* 15,507.

—**A. City,** cap. of the above co., on the Missouri, 25 m. from Leavenworth; Lat. 39° 34′ N.; Lon. 95° 10′ W. It is a picturesque and thriving place. *Pop.* 7,054.

Atch'ison, in *Missouri*, a county in N.W. part of the State, with an area of about 700 sq. m. The Missouri divides it on the W. from Nebraska; on the E. it is bounded by the Nodaway. It is also drained by the Tarkeo and Nishnabatona rivers. *Cap.* Linden. *Pop.* in 1870, 8,445.

Atch'ison, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Washington co.

Atch'ison's Point, in *Texas*, a post office of Tarrant co.

At'co, in *New Jersey*, a post-office of Camden co.

Ate, (*Gram.*) One of the preterites of the verb EAT, *q. v.*

A'te, (*Myth.*) daughter of Jupiter, and the goddess of evil. She raised such jealousy and sedition in heaven among the gods, that Jupiter dragged her away by the hair, and banished her for ever from heaven. She then dwelt on earth, where she incited mankind to wickedness, and promoted discord among them.

At'elene, *a.* [From Gr. *a*, priv., and *telos*, end.] (*Min.*) Not having the regular forms of the genus; imperfect.

At'eles, *n.* [Gr., imperfect.] (*Zoöl.*) The spider-monkey, a genus of sapajous, family *Cebidæ*, inhabiting S. America, and corresponding to the *Semnopitheci* of Asia and the *Colobi* of Africa. They are remarkable for their very long tails, strongly prehensile and callous at the extremity, their very slender limbs, and for their anterior hands having only four fingers. They are generally mild, timid, grave-looking creatures. They live in troops on lofty trees; and by means of their long prehensile tails, which act as a fifth member, they swing themselves from one tree to another with great facility. They are said even to cross rivers in this manner. Mounting to the top of the highest tree on the bank of the stream, they attach themselves to each other in a chain, by their tails. This chain is allowed to swing to and fro till it has obtained sufficient momentum to enable the last of the chain to catch hold of a branch on the opposite side. This done, it ascends to the top of the tree; the other end of the chain is then allowed to swing, and the whole troop is thus passed over. *A. paniscus*, Quata or Coaita monkey, is very common in the woods of Surinam and Brazil; and is very intelligent, active, and gentle. *A. Belzebuth*, or Marimonda (*Fig.* 224), is, on the contrary, very slothful, but of a gentle, timid, and melancholic temperament.



Fig. 224. — ATELES BELZEBUTH, or MARIMONDA.
(Taken from Tenney's Manual of Zoölogy.)

Atelier', *n.* [Fr.] A workshop; a studio; more especially applied to an artist's work-room.

ATELIERS NATIONAUX, or NATIONAL WORKSHOPS (*a-tel-e-ai' năs'-i-o-no*), *n. pl.* (*Hist.*) Since the year 1845, it was the custom in France, during severe winters, or in times of distress caused by stagnation of trade, to open temporary workshops, in order to give employment to mechanics who were out of work. These workshops were called *Ateliers de Charité*, until 1848, when the provisional government of the republic reopened a vast number of these establishments under the name of *A.* They were under the control of a department called "The Committee of the Government for the Workmen;" they were all, however, badly organized, and failed calamitously. The principle on which they were conducted was, that every workman should have a living provided for him on a fixed scale. The result was, that workmen soon left private employers, and entered the national workshops. The numbers who flocked in soon became alarming. More than 100,000 men enrolled themselves, and insubordination soon began to show itself. Danger was imminent, and the National Assembly ordered the dissolution of the *A.*; an act which became the pretext for the terrible insurrection which ensanguined Paris in June, 1848.

Atel'lan, *a.* Relating to the atellanæ, *q. v.*

Atel'lanæ (Fabulæ), (also styled *Ludi Osci* or *Oscan Plays.*) (*Dram. Lit.*) A kind of light interlude between tragedy and comedy, which in ancient Rome was not performed by the regular company of actors, but by free-born young Romans. This kind of play is said to have originated from the ancient *Atella*, a city of the Oscans, between Capua and Naples. The favorite characters of the *Macchus* and *Bucco* of the *F. A.* may be considered the origin of the modern Italian *arlecchino* (harlequin), and other characters of the same stamp.

At'elo. [Gr. *ateles*, imperfect.] In composition, defective. A prefix found in many compound medical words, as *atelo-cardia*, imperfect development of the lip; *atelo-prosopia*, imperfect development of the face, &c.

A Tem'po, or **A Temp'.** *n.* [It., *in time.*] (*Mus.*) A similar signification with *battuta*, and, like that expression, seldom used but when the regular measure has been designedly interrupted. When there has been some short relaxation in the time, *A.* denotes that the performer must return to the original degree of movement.

A Tem'po Gius'to. [It., *in equal and just time.*] (*Mus.*) An expression generally applied to the manner of performing a steady, sound movement, a movement less directed to the feelings than to the judgment, more scientific than impassioned.

Ates'h'ga (the "place of fire"), a place on the peninsula of Apsheron, on the W. coast of the Caspian sea. It is a goal of pilgrimage for the *Gurbres*, or Fire-worshippers, who regard as sacred the fire which is caused by the ignition of the naphtha with which the soil is altogether impregnated.

Ates'sa, a town of S. Italy, prov. of Chieti, 14 m. W. of Vasto d'Amsonc. The birthplace of the poet Cardone. *Pop.* 11,518.

Ateu'chus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of dung-eating, coleopterous insects, family *Scarabæidæ*. Two species, *A. (scarabæus) sacer*, and *A. Ægyptorum*, were worshipped by the ancient Egyptians. — See BEETLE, and SCARABÆUS

At'fe, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Holt co.

At'fieh, a town of Egypt, cap of a prov. of the same name, near the right bank of the Nile, 42 m. S.S.E. of Cairo. It is supposed to be on the site of the ancient *Aphroditopolis. Estim. pop.* 4,000.

Ath. [Ir.] A prefix found in many geographical names of places in Ireland, signifying a ford; as, *Ath*lone ("ford of the rapids"); *Ath*boy ("yellow ford"), &c.

Ath, or AATH, a town of Belgium, prov. of Hainault, on the Dender, 14 m. N.N.E. of Mons. It is a well-built and flourishing place. *Manf.* Linens, woollens, cotton stuffs, hats, and gloves. *A.* was fortified by Vauban, and it has, since 1815, been materially strengthened. *Pop.* 10,125.

Ath'a, a daring impostor in the reign of the Caliph Mehedy, or his predecessor, Al-mansur. He taught the doctrine of metempsychosis, and claimed to be himself an incarnation of divinity. He had lost one of his eyes, on account of which he always wore a veil, whence he received the epithet of *Ashamna*. *A.* is the hero of Moore's "Veiled Prophet of Khorassan," in *Lalla Rookh.*

Athabas'ka, or ATHAPES'COW, [Ind., swampy,] a great lake of N. America, about 200 m. long, and averaging 15 m. broad. Fort Chippewayan, at its S.W. end, lies in Lat. 58° 42′ N.; Lon. 111° 18′ W. This lake receives a river of the same name, and the Slave river flows thence into Great Slave lake, lying about 170 m. to N.E. It is sometimes called the "Lake of the Mountains," from the rocky aspect of its northern banks.

Athal'amous, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *thalamos*, a bridal bed.] (*Bot.*) Applied to lichens whose thallus are without shields or beds for the spores. — *Brande.*

Atha'lia, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Lawrence co.

Athali'ah, daughter of Ahab, king of Israel, and wife of Jehoram, king of Judah, was born about 927, and d. about 878 B. C. She was a woman of abandoned character, and fond of power; who, after the death of her son Ahaziah, opened her way to the throne by the murder of 42 princes of the royal blood. She reigned 6 years; in the 7th, the high-priest Jehoiada placed Joash, the young son of Ahaziah, on the throne of his father. This prince had been preserved and brought up secretly in the temple by Jehosheba, the sister of Joram and wife of Jehoiada. *A.*, attracted by the noise of the people, who were crowding to the coronation of Joash, entered with them into the temple, where the ceremony was going on. At the sight of the new king, surrounded by priests, Levites, great officers of the kingdom, and the joyful people, she was beside herself: she tore her hair, and cried out "Treason!" Jehoiada ordered her to be immediately led from the temple by the officers, and commanded that all who should offer to defend her be slain; and she was put to death, at the gate of her palace, without opposition. The altars of Baal, which she had erected, were thrown down, and the worship of the true God restored. (*2 Kings* xii. 13-18.)—On this story, Racine has written his best tragedy, considered as the *chef-d'œuvre* of the French school of tragic poetry.

Athaman'ta, *n.* (*Bot.*) The spignel, a genus of herbaceous plants, order *Apiaceæ*. The seed and roots of the *A. aureoselinum*, or black mountain parsley, are aromatic, and are considered attenuant and aperient. The seeds of the *A. Cretensis*, or Cretan carrot, are acrid and aromatic. They have been used as carminatives and diuretics.

Athaman'tine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A crystalline fatty substance obtained from the root *Athamanta aureoselinum*. *Form.* $C_{24}H_{30}O_7$.

Athana'sia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of ornamental, tender, evergreen, shrubby plants, sub-order *Tubulifloræ*. They are of the kind popularly called *everlastings*, from the durable nature of their flowers; but they suffer some depreciation by sharing that name with the genera *gnaphalium* and *antennaria*. The name *A.* is a mere Greek synonym of "everlasting," and literally means "deathless." Upwards of 15 species of *A.* have been introduced from the Cape of Good Hope, and 10 or 12 more are known to botanists.

Athana'sian Creed, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A formulary or confession of faith, said to have been drawn up by Athanasius, bishop of Alexandria, in the 4th century, to justify himself against the calumnies of his Arian enemies. That it was really composed by this father seems more than doubtful; and modern divines generally concur in the opinion of Dr. Waterland, that it was written by Hilary, bishop of Arles, in the 5th century. It is certainly very ancient; for it had become so famous in the 6th century as to be commented upon, together with the Lord's Prayer and Apostles' Creed, by Venantius Fortunatus, bishop of Poitiers. It was not, however, then styled the *A. C.*, but simply the *Catholic Faith.* It is supposed to have received the name of Athanasius on account of its agreeing with his doctrines, and being an excellent summary of the subjects of controversy between him and the Arians. The true key to the *A. C.* lies in the knowledge of the errors to which it was opposed. The Sabellians considered the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit as one in person: this was "confounding the persons:" the Arians considered them as differing in essence; this was "dividing the substance;" and against these two errors was the creed originally framed. This creed was used in France about the year 850; was received in Spain about a hundred years later, and in Germany about the same time. It was both said and sung in England in the 10th century; was commonly used in Italy at the expiration of that century, and at Rome a little later. This creed is appointed to be read in the Church of England. — See CREDO.

Athana'sius, (commonly called the GREAT,) one of the most distinguished of the Greek fathers, was b. at Alexandria, probably in the year 296. Of his early life and education hardly anything is known. We only know that he was received into the family of Alexander, bishop of Alexandria, and appointed his secretary. During the session of the Council of Nice, *A.* was the life and soul of the party opposed to Arius; and he so distinguished himself there by his zeal and ability, that Alexander proposed him as his successor in the See of Alexandria, an office to which he was appointed, A. D. 326. He thereupon labored to promote Christianity in Abyssinia until A. D. 331, in which year Arius regained the favor of the Emperor Constantine, and sought re-admission into the Church at Alexandria. This was refused by *A.*, although the emperor himself issued an edict for his admission. A long and severe struggle ensued, in which *A.* conducted his own part with the utmost courage, constancy, and resolution. All sorts of charges were brought against him, but *A.* had no difficulty in triumphantly refuting them. In presence of the emperor at Psammethia, in 332, he boldly confronted his Arian accusers, and extorted from Constantine a testimony to his innocence, and to his worth. Subsequently, in 335, a council held at Tyre, presided over by Eusebius of Cæsarea, his

determined enemy, acquitted *A.* of some of the charges brought against him, but referred others to the investigation of a committee, who obtained from the emperor an edict that *A.* be exiled to Treves, in Gaul. In 338, after the death of Constantine, his son, Constantine II., who had obtained the western part of the empire, restored *A.* to his See. On his return, his enemies resumed their machinations, and having prejudiced the mind of the new emperor against *A.*, they, in a council held at Antioch, caused him to be superseded by Pistus. Another council, however, convoked at Antioch, in the emperor's presence, revoked this decision, condemned *A.*, and appointed Gregory, a native of Cappadocia, bishop in his stead. On the publication of this edict at Alexandria, the most violent scenes occurred, and *A.* fled to Rome, where he was protected by the emperor Constans. The influence of the latter was afterward employed to induce his brother Constantius to restore *A.* to his See, and the Eastern potentate was at last induced to comply. The death of his patron Constans, and the energy with which *A.* after his return to Alexandria proceeded against the Arian party, brought Constantius once more to their aid; and in the councils of Arles, and Milan, (A. D. 353, and A. D. 355,) the expulsion of *A.* was again decreed. *A.* escaped to the desert, and there remained until the death of Constantius, and accession of Julian, enabled him to return for a brief time. Again incurring imperial resentment, the harassed prelate once more escaped to the desert, where he stayed until the death of Julian. During the reign of Jovian, and the earlier portion of that of Valens, *A.* enjoyed a period of peace and influence; but, in 367, he was again sent for a fifth time into exile, and again recalled, and with this his persecution ended. D. 2d May, A. D. 373. With little in his outward appearance to command admiration, *A.* was endowed with qualities of mind and spirit which justly entitled him to be called great. To much acuteness he added great depth and force of intellect; his temper was earnest, constant, and fearless, and his moral life seems to have been blameless. His zeal for truth was such as to overcome all considerations of self, and make him willing to endure toils, privations, and dangers, rather than yield one tittle of what he believed to be God's truth. His name is identified chiefly with the defence of the doctrine of the Trinity, including that of the supreme divinity of Jesus Christ and of the Holy Spirit; these doctrines he maintained against the Arians, but his arguments have been found of equal avail, in more recent times, against the Socinians and Humanitarians; indeed it is remarkable how little the learning, the reflection, and the disputations of subsequent ages have been able to add to what the writings of *A.* contain on this subject. The best edition of his works is that published at Padua in 1774, in 4 vols. folio.

Ath'anor, or **Aca'nor,** *n.* (*Chem.*) A kind of furnace, which has long since fallen into disuse. The long and tedious operations of the ancient chemists rendered it a desirable requisite that their fires should be constantly supplied with fuel in proportion to the consumption. The *A.* furnace was peculiarly adapted to this purpose.

Ath'ar, At'tar, or Ot'to. *n.* The Indian name of the volatile oil of roses. — See Attar of Roses.

Ath'boy, a town of Ireland, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, 31 m. N.W. by W. of Dublin. It is an ancient place, now in decay; but a good corn-market is still held. *Pop.* in 1861, 2,241.

A theism, *n.* [Gr. *a*, without, *Theos*, God] (*Theol.*) A word of comparatively modern invention as applied to that system of belief which professes to discard the existence of a deity. Many persons, both in ancient and modern times, and on very various grounds, have had the name of *atheist* applied to them: but it may justly be questioned whether any sane man ever adopted such a principle. No doubt many men have repudiated altogether the ordinary ideas of the Deity, both as to his character, and as to the methods of establishing the proof of his existence; and in a comparatively ignorant age, or among a comparatively ignorant race of people, such persons would very likely be set down as atheists by those who did not understand their peculiar tenets. Again, such atheists as those among the Greek philosophers, as Leucippus, Democritus, and Protagoras, who went mainly upon the assumption that they had no proper idea of such an existence, were not really so far from certain Christians as might be imagined. From Kant to Dr. Mansel, of Oxford, philosophers like Sir William Hamilton have maintained what is commonly called *speculative A.*; but this, as is well known, is only a name invented by their opponents, who profess to hold on by the dogmatic view of the existence of Deity, and who believe they can *demonstrate* his being. Everybody at all conversant with the question knows that no demonstration—no *à priori* proof—of such an existence is possible, inasmuch as no notion can be formed of a higher generality than infinitude, to serve as the major premise on which this alleged syllogism can rest. And hence, while no demonstration of such a being can be offered, ample speculative proof of his existence can be inductively reached. Without doubt, vulgar prejudice has had much to do with the *A.* of many eminent thinkers, from Socrates downward; but the French encyclopedists of the 18th century made a boast of this creed, and vaunted it openly in the streets, as well as advocating it secretly in the closet. The remark of Lord Bacon was quite true, that, although a smattering of philosophy might lead a man into *A.*, a deep draught of it will assuredly bring him back to the belief in a God, and in a Divine Providence.—See Materialism; Pantheism.

A'theist, *n.* [Fr. *athéisme*; Gr. *atheos*, from *a*, priv., and *Theos*, God.] One who disbelieves in the existence of God.

Atheis'tic, Atheis'tical, *a.* Pertaining to atheism or atheists; impious; godless.

Atheis'tically, *adv.* In an atheistic manner.

Atheis'ticalness, *n.* The quality of being atheistical.

A'theize, *v. a.* To render some one atheistic.

Ath'el, Ad'el, Æth'el. [From A.S. *æðel*; Ger. *adel*, noble.] A prefix in many Saxon names. So, *Æthelred* is noble for counsel; *Æthelard*, noble genius; *Æthelbert*, eminently noble; *Æthelward*, a noble protector.

Ath'eling, Æth'eling, Eth'eling. The same as Adeling, *q. v.*

Ath'elney (Isle of), a tract of England in the co. of Somerset, 7 m. S.E. of Bridgewater, and formerly an island. Here Alfred the Great sought refuge during the Danish invasion, and founded an abbey, about A. D. 858.

Ath'elstan, Ad'elstan, Æth'elstan, or Eal'stan, an Anglo-Saxon king, the son and successor of Edward the Elder, and grandson of Alfred the Great. B. 895, and, on Edward's death in 925, was chosen king by the people of Mercia, and Wessex. Northumbria, Scotland, and the British states of Cumberland, Wales, and Cornwall, acknowledged him as their superior lord, and his alliance was courted by all the princes of Western Europe. Louis IV. of France was protected by *A.* during the usurpation of Raoul, and recovered the throne by his aid. The emperor Otho the Great married his sister Elgiva. In 937, Constantine of Scotland, and other princes, formed a league against *A.*, who totally defeated them. He died at Gloucester, A. D. 941.

Athenæ'um, Athene'um, *n.*; *pl.* Lat. Athenæa; *pl.* Eng. Atheneums. [Lat.; from Gr. *Athenaion*, the temple of Minerva at Athens; from *Athenai*, Athens.] (*Antiq.*) A public place frequented by professors of the liberal arts, and where rhetoricians declaimed, and the poets read aloud their works. At Athens these assemblies first took place in the temple of Minerva, whence the name. The *A.* at Rome was founded upon the Capitoline Hill, by the Emperor Adrian. It was a school or college, furnished with a complete staff of professors for the several branches of study. Like its Athenian prototypes, this establishment was frequented by the Roman orators, poets, and other learned men, who there declaimed their compositions, the emperors themselves frequently honoring the assemblies by their presence. At a subsequent period, another celebrated *A.* was erected at Lyons. These institutions, generally, appear to have retained their high reputation until the 5th century. At the present time, the term has been revived as a name for certain establishments connected with learning, as well as for clubs and libraries. It is also the title of 3 weekly literary journals, one published in London, one in Paris, and one in Germany.

Athenæ'us, a Greek grammarian, of Naucratis, Egypt, who wrote a work entitled *Table-Talk of the Sophists*, published by Casaubon, in 1657.

Athenag'oras, one of the Greek fathers, is the author of two works, an *Apology for Christians*, and a treatise on the *Resurrection of the Dead*. There is no reliable information as to his history, but he is believed to have flourished about A. D. 170.

Athena'is. See Eudocia.

Athen'ian, *a.* Pertaining to Athens.

—*n.* A native or inhabitant of Athens.

Athenodo'rus, the son of Agesander, a Greek sculptor of the Rhodian school, who, with his father, and Polydorus, executed the celebrated group of the *Laocoon*, the best specimen now extant of the 3d stage of sculpture in Greece, during which the highest display of execution was successfully coupled with the utmost pathos of conception. *A.* is supposed to have lived about 220 B. C.



Fig. 225.—MARBLE GROUP OF THE LAOCOON. (Vatican, Rome.)

Ath'enry, a decayed town of Ireland, co. Galway. It was once important, and boasted of a university. *Pop.* 1,283.

Ath'ens, ["City of Minerva," from Gr. Ἀθήνη, Minerva, or Pallas, the tutelary deity of the city.] One of the most famous cities of antiquity, the chosen seat of literature, philosophy, and the arts, and the capital of the modern kingdom of Greece. Is situate on the W. side of the province or *nomarchie* of Attica, about 4 m. from the Gulf of Ægina, in N. Lat. 37° 58′ 8″; E. Lon 23° 43′ 54″. The city is built on an abrupt eminence rising out of an extensive plain bounded N. by mounts Pentelicus and Parnes; N.E. by Mount Anchesmus, E. by Mount Hymettus; and W. by Lycabettus. During the revolutionary war, 1820–7, the city was laid in ruins; but when the seat of government was transferred thither, in 1834, its resurrection began. It now contains several good streets, and some fine pub-



Fig. 226.—ATHENS.

lic buildings. Its aspect is somewhat bizarre: European shops elbow Eastern bazaars, a Christian chapel is vis-à-vis to a Turkish mosque, an ancient Grecian portico opens on a modern residence, and so on. Its population, too, is more heterogeneous than that of any other place of its size in Europe. A good road connects the city with its harbor, the Piræus, distant 5 miles. *Pop.* 41,298.—The ancient city of *A.* considerably exceeded the modern in extent, and, unlike the latter, encircled the Acropolis. It was enclosed in a sort of peninsula formed by the confluence of the Cephisus and Ilyssus. At the time when *A.* had attained its greatest magnitude, it was surrounded by a wall surmounted at intervals by strongly fortified towers. *A.* had three great harbors, the Piræus, Munychia, and Phalerum. These ports formed a separate city larger than *A.* itself. The harbor of the Piræus was a spacious basin embraced by two arms of rocky land which formed gigantic natural piers. Even now it is considered a safe port, and in former times it constituted at once the harbor, arsenal, and dockyard of *A.* At its zenith, *A.* contained about 10,000 houses, (*Xen. Mem.* iii. 36, 14,) which were, for the greater part, mean habitations; and it was to its public edifices alone that its attractions were owing. Its population has been variously estimated at from 116,000 to 180,000. The opulence, prosperity, and power of *A.* are fully portrayed by Thucydides, (*lib.* ii. 13.) The most striking object of *A.* is the *Acropolis*, or old Cecropian fortress. (See Acropolis.) The Acropolis alone formed the primitive city; it was founded by Cecrops, about anno 1556 B. C. It was of the Doric order, and its central pediment was supported by 6 fluted marble columns. On the right wing stood the Temple of Victory, and on the left was a building decorated with paintings by the pencil of Polygnotus, of which Pausanias has left us an account. But the chief glory of the Acropolis was the *Parthenon*, or Temple of Minerva. Dilapidated as it is, it still retains an air of inexpressible grandeur and sublimity; and it forms at once the highest point in *A.*, and the centre of the Acropolis; (see Parthenon.) On the N.E. side of the Parthenon stood the *Erectheium*, a temple dedicated to the joint worship of Neptune and Minerva. Considerable remains of this building still exist. In the modern city of *A.* itself there are still many monuments of antiquity to be found. Of these the principal are 3 exquisite Corinthian columns crowned by architraves, the Temple of the Winds, and the monument of Lysicrates, called by the modern Greeks the "lantern of Demosthenes." Beneath the S. wall of the Acropolis, near its extremity, was situated the Athenian or Dionysiac theatre; Plato affirms that it was capable of containing 30,000 persons. On the N.E. side of the Acropolis stood the *Prytaneum*, where citizens who had rendered good service to the state were maintained at the public expense. Opposite to the W. end of the Acropolis was the *Areopagus*, or "Hill of Mars," where stood the celebrated court of the Areopagus, *q. v.* Outside the modern city are the ruins of the temple of *Jupiter Olympius*; (see Jupiter.) Not far from it is the temple of Theseus, built by Cimon, shortly after the battle of Salamis: (see Theseus.)—Athenian history did not assume a definite form until B. C. 1550, when Cecrops, a native of Egypt, by marrying the daughter of Actæon, obtained the sovereignty. He collected the hitherto scattered inhabitants of Attica, divided them into tribes, and founded the Acropolis. The sovereignty descended in his family until B. C. 1068, when an aristocratical was substituted for the monarchical form of government, and the title of "king" was exchanged for that of "archon." In B. C. 624, Draco was appointed lawgiver; and in 594, Solon was made archon. In 560, Pisistratus assumed regal power, and from this time the constitution of Solon was gradually absorbed into a pure democracy. With rapid strides the Persian monarchy had been encroaching upon Greece, and most of the Grecian states had already sworn fealty to Darius, when *A.* and Lacedæmon raised the banner of defiance, and the battle of Marathon (A. C.

490) at once achieved the liberty of Greece, and covered *A.* with glory. Then followed the invasion of Greece, the seizure and burning of *A.* and its citadel, the memorable battles of Salamis, Platæa, and Mycale; and, lastly, the defeat of the Persians. Among other consequences that resulted to *A.* from the Persian invasion, was the impetus given to its naval affairs. Themistocles caused (B. C. 479) a new and more commodious harbor to be built at the Piræus, which in process of time was joined to the city by the celebrated "Long Walls." This precaution gave *A.* the command of the sea, and raised her commercial and military marine to an unexampled pitch of prosperity. Her spirit hitherto had been decidedly martial; but her peaceful glories now followed, and outshone those of her victories and political ascendency. After the termination of the Persian war, literature and the fine arts began to gravitate toward Athens as their most favored seat; for here, during the age of Pericles, above all other parts of Greece, genius and talents were fostered by an ample field of exertion, and by public sympathy and applause. It was during this age that painting, sculpture, and architecture reached the highest degree of perfection; and that Greek poetry was enriched with a new kind of composition, the Drama, which exhibited all the grace and vigor of the Athenian imagination, together with the full compass and highest refinements of the Attic language. The drama was indeed the branch of literature which peculiarly signalized the age of Pericles; and the intellectual character of the Athenians is vividly portrayed by the sublimely impassioned strokes of Æschylus, the graceful and elegant touches of Sophocles, the elaborate philosophy of Euripides, and the caustic raillery and moral power of Aristophanes. And though time has effaced all traces of the pencil of Parrhasius, Zeuxis, and Apelles, posterity has assigned them a place in the temple of fame beside Phidias and Praxiteles, whose works are, even at the present day, unrivalled for classical purity of design and perfection of execution. But the advantages that flowed to *A.* from the administration of Pericles were not without alloy. The splendor which he introduced exhausted the public revenues; and to supply deficiencies, recourse was had to rigorous imposts upon the allied states. Hence a spirit of disaffection was engendered; and Sparta, who had long viewed with jealousy the magnificence of her rival, seized the opportunity of fanning the discord into a flame. This broke forth in the Peloponnesian war, in which, after a struggle of 27 years, the Spartans were victorious, and the Athenians were obliged to submit to the dominion of the "Thirty Tyrants." It was reserved, however, for the skill of Thrasybulus (B. C. 403) to restore to *A.* its former constitution; a revolution which was effected with little effusion of blood. *A.* now became the head of a confederacy numbering 75 cities: the Ægean isles were among her colonies, Lacedæmon recognized her dominion of the sea, and she was once more, and without a rival, the first of the Grecian communities. From this time began a new era in the history of *A.* Philip, king of Macedon, by dissimulation and bribery, contrived first to embroil the different states of Greece, and then to trample upon their independence. The Athenians, roused by the thunders of Demosthenes, made a vigorous defence, (B. C. 338;) but the battle of Chæronea annihilated the supremacy of *A.* She made repeated but unsuccessful efforts to release herself from Macedonian thraldom, until B. C. 86, when Sylla proclaimed her a tributary of Rome. But while *A.* thus saw every trace of her political existence vanish, she rose to an empire scarcely less flattering, to which Rome itself was obliged to bow. Her conquerors looked to her as the teacher and arbiter of taste, philosophy, and science; and all the Romans who were ambitious of literary attainments, flocked to *A.* in order to acquire them. Under Adrian, (B. C. 117,) *A.* regained much of her former splendor. In 338, *A.* was taken and sacked by Alaric, king of the Goths, and after this dreadful visitation sunk into insignificance. We are indeed told that the walls of *A.* were put into a state of defence by Justinian; but from the time of this emperor, a chasm of nearly 7 centuries ensued in her history. *A.* again emerged from her oblivion in the 13th century, under Baldwin and his crusaders, at a time when it was besieged by a general of Theodore Lascaris, the Greek emperor. In 1427, it was taken by Sultan Murad; but was afterwards recovered from the Turks by another body of crusaders, under the Marquis of Montserrat, who bestowed it on Otto de la Roche, one of his followers. For a considerable time *A.* was governed by Otto and his descendants, with the title of duke; but this family was afterwards displaced by Walter de Brienne. The next rulers of *A.* were the opulent family Acciaoli of Florence, who possessed it till 1455, when it was taken by Omar, a general of Mohammed II., who incorporated it completely with the Turkish empire. In 1687, it was captured by the Venetians under Morosini, after a short siege, during which the Parthenon, then in an almost perfect state, and the other buildings of the Acropolis, were greatly damaged. After a short interval, *A.* was again taken by the Turks, under whose jurisdiction it remained until the treaty of Adrianople in 1829, when the new kingdom of Greece was established, of which *A.* has since been the capital.

Ath'ens, in *Alabama*, a township and village, cap. of Limestone co., 154 m. N.N.E. of Tuscaloosa, and 25 m. W. by N. of Huntsville. *Pop.* of the township 2,618.

Ath'ens, in *Arkansas*, a village of Izard co., on the N. bank of White river, 6 m. N. by E. of Mount Olive.

Ath'ens, in *Georgia*, a post town of Clarke co., on the Oconee river, 92 m. W.N.W. of Augusta, and 71 m. N. of Milledgeville. This is a prosperous place, and the centre of a fine cotton-growing country. *Pop.* 4,251.

Ath'ens, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Menard co., 12 m. N.N.W. of Springfield. *Pop.* 351.

—a village of Cook co., about 25 m. S.W. of Chicago.

—a village of St. Clair co., on the Kaskaskia river, 33 m. S.E. of St. Louis.

Ath'ens, in *Iowa*, a township of Ringgold co.; *pop.* 502.

Ath'ens, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Fayette co., 11 m. S.E. of Lexington, *pop.* 2,271.

Ath'ens, in *Louisiana*, a post-village of Claiborne parish.

Ath'ens, in *Maine*, a post-township of Somerset co., 45 m. N. of Augusta, on a branch of the Kennebec river; *pop.* 1,540.

Ath'ens, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Calhoun co., 20 m. S.W. of Marshall; *pop.* 1,294.

Ath'ens, in *Minnesota*, a village of Dakota co., about 14 m. S. of St. Paul, and 3 m. W. of the Mississippi river.

Ath'ens, in *Mississippi*, a village of Monroe co., 170 m N.E. of Jackson, in the centre of a fertile and prosperous country.

Ath'ens, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Clarke co., 25 m. from the mouth of the Des Moines river. Here, during the civil war, a severe skirmish took place on the 5th of August, 1861, the result of which was in favor of the national army.

Ath'ens, in *Nebraska*, a post-office of Richardson co.

Ath'ens, in *New York*, a township of Greene co., on the Hudson river, 29 m. below Albany; *pop.* 2,942.

Ath'ens, in *Ohio*, a S.E. county, joining the Ohio river to the E., and intersected by the Hockhocking river. The surface is hilly and well wooded, and the soil generally fertile. Iron ore and coal abound, and the manufacture of salt is an important branch of industry. *Area*, about 430 sq. m. Cap. Athens. *Pop.* 23,768.

—a post-township and village of the above county. The village, which is the cap. of the county and the seat of Ohio University, is 72 m. S.E. of Columbus, and has a *pop.* 1,696. *Pop.* of township, 3,277.

—a township of Harrison co.; *pop.* 1,232.

Ath'ens, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Crawford co., about 20 m. E.N.E. of Meadville; *pop.* 1,317.

—a post-borough of Bradford co., on the Tioga river. It is a flourishing place, with a *pop.* of 2,256.

Ath'ens, in *Tennessee*, a district and post-village, cap. of McMinn co., 55 m. N.E. of Dalton, and 154 m. E.N.E. of Nashville; *pop.* of the district 1,768.

Ath'ens, in *Texas*, a district and post-village, cap. of Henderson co., 220 m. N.E. of Austin city, and 20 m. E. of Trinity river. *Pop.* of the district, 1,507.

Ath'ens, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Windham co., 100 m. S. of Montpelier; *pop.* 295.

Ath'ens, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Dodge co.

Ath'ensville, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Greene co.

Ath'ensville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Delaware co., about 8 m. W. of Philadelphia.

Atheri'na, *n.* [From Gr. *ather*, a spine.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of fishes, order *Acanthopterygii*. They are very abundant in the Mediterranean, and form a considerable fishery there. They are salted and sold as sardines. They abound also on the coasts of S. America.

Ather'manous, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *thermaino*, to heat.] (*Chem.*) Opposed to *diathermanous*, and applied to substances which do not suffer radiant heat to pass through them.

Athero'ma, *n.* [Gr., from *athera*, pap or pulp.] (*Med.*) A tumor formed by a cyst containing matter like pap or *boullie*, or plaster.

Atherom'atous, *a.* Having the nature of atheroma.

Atheropo'gon, *n.* [Gr. *ather*, chaff, and *pogon*, beard; a characteristic term.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Graminaceæ*. The name signifies a "bearded awn;" and alludes to one prominent character of the genus. Though upwards of 15 species are known to botanists, only one, *Atheropogon apludoides*, exists in the U. States. It is a hardy, half-hecantiful perennial, grows 9 inches high, and produces its apetalous flowers in August. Some botanists call it *Chloris curtipendula;* and others, *Dinebra curtipendula*.

Atherosperma'ceæ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *ather*, a point, and *sperma*, seed.] (*Bot.*) An ord. of plants, alliance *Menispermales*. — DIAG. Anthers opening by recurved valves. They are trees, with leaves opposite, without bracts. Calyx tubular, divided at the top into several segments. Stamens numerous, in the bottom of the calyx, but arising from the orifice of the calyx in the staminate flowers; anthers adnate; ovaries several; styles and stigmas simple: seed solitary, erect; embryo minute, erect, at the base of soft, fleshy albumen. — This order includes but four species in three genera: *Atherosperma* and *Doryphora*, belonging to Australia; and *Laurelia*, to Chili. The wood of *Doryphora sassafras*, called sassafras in Australia, is said to smell like fennel. — The nuts of Laurelia are described as possessing the fragrance of the nutmeg. — *L. Atherosperma moschata* is a very beautiful tree, attaining to a height of 150 feet; a decoction of the bark is used in the colony as a substitute for tea.

Ath'erstone, a town of England, in Warwickshire, 12½ m. N. of Coventry; *pop.* about 4,000.

Ath'erstone, EDWIN, an eminent English poet, b. at Nottingham, 1788. His principal works are, *The Last Days of Herculaneum* (1821); *Fall of Nineveh*, his greatest work (1828–1847); and *Sea-kings of England*, published in 1830.

Ath'erton, a township of England, in Lancashire, 7 m. N.E. of Newton. It has extensive collieries, iron-works, and cotton factories. *Pop.* about 7,000.

Athirst', *a.* [From *a*, and *thirst*.] Thirsty; wanting drink.

"With scanty measure then supply their food,
And, when *athirst*, restrain 'em from the flood."—*Dryden.*

Ath'is, a town of France, arrond. of Domfront, dep. of Orne; *pop.* 4,768.

Ath'lete, *n.* [Fr. *athlète;* Lat. *athleta, pl. athletæ;* from Gr. *athletes*, from *athlein*, to contend for a prize, from *athlon* a prize.] One who competes for a prize in any muscular contest; an exhibitor of gymnastic skill; a prize-fighter; a wrestler.

(*Antiq.*) A term applied to those persons who, among the Greeks and Romans, contended for prizes at the public games, in boxing, wrestling, running, leaping, and throwing the disc, or quoit. Unlike the Agonistes, who only pursued gymnastic exercises as a means of improving their health and bodily vigor, the athletæ devoted their whole lives to preparing for the contests at the public games. For these they were trained with the greatest care. They were constantly undergoing a course of the most severe exercise, in a gymnasium set apart for the purpose, under the superintendence of the gymnasiarch. At first the *A.*, when struggling for the prize, wore a girdle round their loins; but afterward they contended in a nude state. Before commencing wrestling encounters, their bodies were covered with sand, that they might grasp each other the more firmly. In other games they were anointed with oil by the aliptæ. An athlete who gained the prize at either of the 4 great public games, viz., the Olympian, Isthmian, Nemean, or Pythian, was received by the state to which he belonged with the greatest honors; he was absolved from the payment of taxes, and, often, his statue was set up in a public spot. *A.* were, it is stated, introduced from Greece into Rome, by M. Fulvius, at the close of the Ætolian war, 186 B. C. They speedily became highly popular; and under the emperors, their contests were admired by the nation to a degree bordering upon passion. Under Nero, an enormous number of *A.* lived in Rome, where they formed a distinct corporation. The *A.* were an entirely different class from the GLADIATORS, *q. v.*

Athlet'ic, *a.* Belonging to wrestling, boxing, running, and other muscular exercises. — Strong; robust; vigorous.

"Science distinguishes a man of honor from one of those *athletic* brutes, whom undeservedly we call heroes."—*Dryden.*

Athlet'ically, *adv.* In an athletic manner.

Athlet'icism, Ath'letism, *n.* The act of contending in a public game; muscular strength.

Ath'lone, an inland garrison-town of Ireland, in the counties Westmeath and Roscommon, on the Shannon, 65 m. W. of Dublin. It carries on a considerable trade. In 1641, *A.* was besieged by the Irish army; and in 1689, was taken by storm by De Ginkell, (*q. v.*) During the war with France, *A.* was strongly fortified. *Pop.* about 6,500.

Ath'lone, EARL OF. See GINKELL (DE).

Ath'lone, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Monroe co.

Ath'ol, ATH'OLE, or ATH'OLL, a district of Scotland in Perthshire. It is very picturesque and mountainous. The forest of *A.* comprises 100,000 acres, and belongs to the Duke of *A.*, head of the house of Murray.

Ath'ol, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Worcester co., about 65 m. W.N.W. of Boston; *pop.* 3,517.

Ath'ol, in *New York*, a former township of Warren co., now divided into Stony Creek and Thurman townships.

Ath'ol Depot, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Worcester co., 33 m. W. of Fitchburg.

Ath'os (Mount), AGION-OROS, or MONTE-SANTO, a famous mountain of Turkey in Europe, on a peninsula projecting into the Ægean sea, between the gulfs of Contesa and Monte-Santo; Lat. 46° 16′ N.; Lon. 24° 10′ E. It rises abruptly from the water to a height of 6,349 feet above sea-level, and in its lower parts is covered with forests of pine, oak, chestnut, &c., above which towers a bare conical peak. *A.* has been famous both in ancient and modern times. Herodotus states that the fleet of Mardonius, the Persian general, in attempting to double this mountain, was reported to have lost more than 300 ships and 20,000 men. When Xerxes invaded Greece, he determined to guard against the recurrence of a similar disaster by cutting a canal across the peninsula of such dimensions as to admit of two triremes passing abreast (*Herod.* lib. vii. s. 24): of which great work the traces still remain. In modern times, *A.* has been occupied from a remote period by a number of monks of the Greek Church, who live in a sort of fortified monasteries, in number about 20, of different degrees of magnitude and importance. These, with the farms or *metochis* attached to them, occupy the whole peninsula; hence it has derived its modern name of Monte-Santo. These monasteries are situated in positions of strikingly romantic beauty. Some of them belong to Russians, others to Bulgarians and Servians. Except the produce of their own farms and vineyards, and the sale of crosses and beads, they depend chiefly on the oblations of pilgrims, and on the alms collected by their brethren in other parts. They pay an annual tribute to the Porte, and admit no females upon the peninsula. Most of these monasteries possess valuable MSS.; and they suffered severely from the exactions of the Turks during the Greek revolution. *Pop.* about 4,000.

Athwart', *prep.* [From *a* and *thwart*.] Across; from side to side; transverse.

"Execrable shape!
That dar'st, though grim and terrible, advance
Thy miscreated front *athwart* my way."—*Milton.*

(*Mar.*) Across the line of a ship's course; as, "a fleet was discovered standing *athwart* our course," that is to say, steering across our way.—*Athwart-hawse* is the situation of a ship when she is driven by the wind, tide, or other accident, across the stem of another, whether they bear against or are at a short distance from each other.—*Athwart the fore-foot* is a term usually applied

to the flight of a cannon-ball, as fired from one ship across the line of another's course, but ahead of her, as a signal for the latter to bring to.—*Athwart-ships* signifies reaching across the vessel from side to side, or in that direction.

—*adv.* Crossly; wrong; wrongfully.

"All *athwart* there came
A post from Wales, loaden with heavy news."—*Shaks.*

"The babby beats the nurse, and quite *athwart* goes all decorum."—*Shaks.*

Ath'y, a town of Ireland, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, on the Barrow, 38 m. S.W. of Dublin; *pop.* about 4,200.

Athym'ia, *n.* [Gr., from *a*, priv., and *thymos*, heart, courage.] (*Med.*) Despondency; the prostration of spirits often observable in the sick.—Melancholy.

A'tia, daughter of Marcus Atius Balbus and Julia, the youngest sister of Julius Cæsar; B. 43 B. C. By her first husband, Caius Octavius, she was the mother of Octavius Augustus.

Atiba'ia, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of São Paolo, on a river of the same name, 110 m. S.S.E. of Santos.

Atilt', *adv.* [A.S. *tealtian*, to tilt.] In the manner of a tilter; with the action of a man making a thrust at an antagonist.

"In the city Tours
Thou ran'st *a tilt* in honor of my love.
And stol'st away the ladies' hearts of France."—*Shaks.*

—In a raised posture; in the posture of a barrel raised or tilted behind, to make its contents run out.

"Such a man is always *atilt:* his favors come hardly from him."—*Spectator.*

Atl'na, a town of S. Italy, prov. of Caserta, lying among some of the highest summits of the Apennines, 12 m. S.E. of Sora. It is principally notable for its Cyclopean remains. This is one of the oldest Italian cities, having been, according to Virgil, a considerable place even in the days of the Trojan war. It was taken from the Samnites, B. C. 313, by the Romans. *Pop.* in 1862, 5,140.

Atit'lan, in Central America, a lake, town, and volcano of Guatemala, 80 m. N.W. of Guatemala. The town, Santiago de Atitlan, is on the S. side of the lake, which is 24 m. long by 10 broad. The volcano of *A.* has an altitude of 12,500 feet.

At'kinson, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Henry co., 30 m. E. of Rock Island; *pop.* 1,132.

At'kinson, in *Maine*, a post-township of Piscataquis co., about 80 m. N.E. of Augusta; *pop.* 816.

At'kinson, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Rockingham county, about 35 miles S.S.E. of Concord; *pop.* 488.

At'kinson Depot, in *New Hampshire*, a post-office of Rockingham co.

At'kinson's Mills, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Mifflin co.

At'kinsonville, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Owen co.

Atlan'ta, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of gasteropodous mollusca, with a very thin, transparent, fragile shell. The animals swim on the surface of the ocean, and are sometimes found in great abundance far from land. They swim with great rapidity.

Atlan'ta, in *Georgia*, a fine city of Fulton co., and the cap. of the State, about 7 m. S.E. of Chattahoochee river, 101 m. N.W. of Macon, and 171 W. of Augusta. Being the terminus of the principal railroads of the State, *A.* is a place of active trade, and a depot for the cotton and cereals of the surrounding country. *A.* was laid out in 1845, and incorporated in 1847, and has now become one of the most important places in the State. *A.* was strongly fortified by the Confederates during the campaign of 1864, and was the scene of a great battle, fought on the 22d of July of that year, between the Union army commanded by Sherman, and the Confederates under General J. B. Hood. It was a sanguinary action, the national loss being estimated at 3,722, of whom about 1,000 were prisoners, while Sherman estimated the Confederate loss "at full 8,000 men." Among the Confederates killed was Gen. W. H. T. Walker, of Georgia. A second battle followed on the 28th, in which, after a desperate conflict, the Confederates were worsted with a loss of about 5,000 men. The Union loss did not exceed 600. On the first of September, the Confederates evacuated *A.*, and on the next day it was entered by Sherman's corps. *Pop.* 21,789.

Atlan'ta, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Logan co., 20 m. S.W. of Bloomington; *pop.* of township, 2,339.

Atlan'ta, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Buchanan co., near the Wapsipinicon river, about 58 m. W.S.W. from Dubuque.

Atlan'ta, in *Louisiana*, a post-office of Winn parish.

Atlan'ta, in *Missouri*, a village of Harrison co., about 70 m. N.E. of St. Joseph.

—A post office of Macon co.

Atlan'ta, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Pickaway co.

Atlanta City, in *Idaho*, a P.O. of Alturas co., *pop.* 72.

Atlan'tal, *a.* (*Anat.*) Relating to the vertebra *atlas*.

Atlante'an, *a.* [Lat. *atlanteus;* from Gr. *atlas, atlantos*, a giant.] Resembling Atlas; gigantic.

Atlan'tic, in *New Jersey*, a county in the S.S.E. part of the State. *Area*, 620 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by Little Egg Harbor river, S.E. by the Atlantic ocean, and is intersected by Great Egg Harbor river. Its shores are prolific of oysters and other shell-fish. *Soil*, light and sandy. *Cap.* Cape May Landing. *Pop.* 14,093.

—A post-township of Monmouth co.; *pop.* 1,713.

Atlan'tic Cable. See ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Atlan'tic City, in *N. Jersey*, a post-vill. and fashionable sea-bathing resort of Atlantic co., at the S.E. terminus of the Camden and Atlantic R R; *pop.* in 1870, 1,052.

Atlan'tes, *n. pl.* [From Gr. *Atlas.*] (*Arch.*) A name given by the Greeks to male figures used instead of columns or pilasters to support entablatures. The name was derived from the idea of Atlas bearing the heavens on his shoulders. The Egyptians were in the habit of attaching colossal figures of this kind to the columns of their temples, which probably suggested the use of them to the Greeks. These figures are sometimes called *Telamones* or *Persæus*. In the modern architecture of Italy, *A.* are frequently to be seen supporting the entablature above the entrance of a great building. When female figures are made use of for the like purpose, they are termed caryatides.—See CARYATIDES.



Fig. 227.—ATLANTES. (From the Baths at Pompeii.)

Atlan'tic, *a.* [Gr. *Atlantikos*, from Mount *Atlas*, the shores of which this ocean washes.] Pertaining to the Atlantic ocean.

"The gilded car of day
His glowing axle doth allay
In the steep *Atlantic* stream."
Milton.

—Relating to the giant Atlas, or to Mount Atlas. (o.)

—*n.* The ATLANTIC OCEAN, *q. v.*

Atlan'tic Ocean, *n.* [Gr. *Atlantikos pelagos*, the sea beyond Mount Atlas.] One of the great divisions of that watery expanse which covers more than three-fourths of the surface of the globe. It lies between the Old and the New worlds, washing the E. shores of the Americas, and the W. shores of Europe and Africa; extending lengthwise from the Arctic to the Antarctic seas. Where narrowest, between Greenland and Norway, it is about 930 m. across; but between N. Africa and Florida, where it attains its maximum breadth, the distance from shore to shore is about 5,000 m. *Area*, about 25,000,000 sq. m. On one side of the equator the *A.* is called the N. Atlantic Ocean, and on the other, the S. Atlantic Ocean. Its coasts are of unequal elevation, exhibiting in some places immense banks to within a few fathoms of the surface, and in others sinking to almost immeasurable depths.—An important feature of the North Atlantic is its connection with mediterranean, or *close* seas of great extent. Such are the Baltic sea and the Mediterranean sea in the Old Continent, and Hudson's Bay and the Gulf of Mexico, with the Caribbean sea, in the New World. These seas doubtless form part of the Atlantic ocean: but they cannot be considered as bays or gulfs, the connection between them and the Atlantic being effected by narrow straits, and not by an open sea; and, besides, they extend so far into the continents, that some of them, as the Mediterranean sea, afford a navigation of 3,000 geographical miles.—The greatest depth that has been discovered in the N. Atlantic is about 4¾ miles. The temperature of the water is greater in the Northern than in the Southern hemisphere. In the seas north of the equatorial current, the thermometer indicates 80° or 81°, and S. of it, 77° and 78°, at the time when the sun approaches the line. This difference may, perhaps, be satisfactorily accounted for by the sun's remaining annually 7 days longer to the N. than to the S. of the equator.—According to Capt. Scoresby, the spec. grav. of the sea-water near the coasts of Greenland varies between 1·0259 and 1·0270. Between the tropics, it has been found 1·0300, and near the equator even 1·0578; but this last statement is, with reason, regarded as doubtful. *Winds.* The *A.* is in parts subject to the *perpetual* or *trade* winds, *q. v.*; in others, to the *variable* winds; and along some of its coasts, between the tropics, the winds are subject to a regular change according to the seasons; or, in other words, *monsoons*, q. v., are there prevalent. *Principal currents.* The current crossing the *A.* near the line, is called the *Equatorial Current*, q. v.; it runs from E. to W. The current which, in a direction from W. to E., traverses the North *A.* between 36° and 44°, bears the name of *Gulf Stream*, q. v.; and that which runs in the same direction, through the South *A.*, between 30° and 40° S. Lat., is called the *South A. Current.* Other currents pass the shores of both continents between 40° N. Lat. and 30° S. Lat. Along the Old Continent they run toward the equator; but on the shores of America, they flow from the line toward the poles. These latter kinds of currents are intimately connected with the equatorial current: but very slightly, if at all, with the gulf-stream or the S. current. The trade-wind region is the saltest part of the *A.*, it having been ascertained that the heaviest water in all this ocean is found between the parallels 17° N. and S. of the equator.—See CALM, CURRENT, DRIFT-CURRENT, GULF-WEED, GULF STREAM, ICE, ICEBERG, SARGASSO SEA, OCEAN, &c.

Atlan'tic Tel'egraph, *n.* [Lat. *atlanticus;* Gr. *telos*, far, distant, and *graphein*, to write.] The success of various attempts to send messages by electric agency through cables lying under water, for short distances, induced Professor Morse, of New York, to suggest the possibility of uniting Great Britain and America by a submarine cable, laid from shore to shore throughout the Atlantic ocean. In 1845, Mr. J. W. Brett registered an association, under the name of the *General Oceanic Telegraph Company*, to carry out the object above mentioned, and to connect England with the continent of Europe in various parts. The latter part of his design was successfully accomplished in 1851, and public attention, in England, was, in consequence, again directed to the junction of Great Britain and America by similar means of intercommunication. Newfoundland had already been united to the main-land of America by a submarine cable; and, in 1856, the *Atlantic Telegraph Company* was formed, with the design of laying a cable between St. John's, Newfoundland, and Valentia, in Ireland, along the bottom of the Atlantic in its shallowest part, which had been pointed out for the purpose by Captain Maury, and called by him the *Telegraphic Plateau.* Pecuniary assistance was guaranteed to the company by the respective governments of Great Britain and the United States; and both powers agreed to furnish ships for taking out the cable and placing it in its destined bed. After different attempts made to accomplish this great object, which all terminated without practical result, the cable was at last successfully laid, when, on the 5th of August, 1866, it broke, about 88 m. from Heart's Content, in Newfoundland. Nothing daunted, the operators in this mighty scheme again set to work for the fourth time, and on the 28th July, 1867, the telegraphic junction was at last successfully achieved, and came into practical business use, as it has since remained. In addition, the last expedition recovered the lost cable of 1866; which has also since been brought into active operation. The wires in the U. States having been joined up for experiment from Heart's Content to California, a message was sent from Valentia, (Ireland,) at 7·21 A.M., Feb. 1, 1868, and the acknowledgment of its receipt was received in Valentia, at 7·23; the whole operation having occupied two minutes. The distance travelled was about 14,000 miles; and the message arrived, according to San Francisco time, at 11·20 P.M. on Jan. 31, or the day preceding that on which it left England. A reduced tariff of rates was issued by the company, Sept. 1, 1868.—The accompanying figure, in which the successive gradations in size represent the materials of which they are composed, gives a fair idea of a deep-sea cable. The upper and smaller end is the annealed steel wire centre, and the next gradation shows the small copper wires spirally laid around it, forming a conductor of great strength and conductivity. This is insulated with pure gutta-percha, nine-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, laid on in three successive coatings, so as to insure perfect insulation. The core thus made is subjected to a test by a very sensitive galvanometer, so that there may be no doubt of its perfection. Then, to protect the covering of gutta-percha, a coating of Manilla yarn, short spiral lay, is put on, and over this a second of Manilla yarn, long spiral lay, is laid on in the reverse direction. The annealed steel wire weighs 330 pounds per mile; the copper wires, 475; the gutta-percha insulation, 475; and the outside protection, 750 pounds. The total weight of one mile of the cable is, therefore, 2,030 pounds.

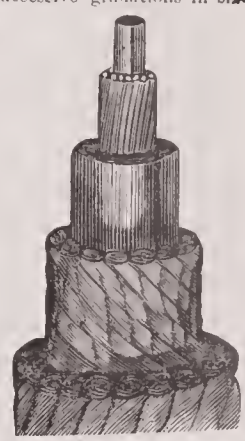


Fig. 228.—DEEP-SEA CABLE.

FRENCH TELEGRAPH.—The French Atlantic Telegraph Company, with the title of *Société du Cable Transatlantique Français* (*Limited*), was brought out in 1868. The prospectus was issued in London and Paris, August 11, for a capital of $6,000,000. The object of the company is, to establish and work a direct line of telegraph between the European continent and the U. States, according to a concession obtained from the French government, July 6, 1868, by which a pledge is given that no similar concession shall be granted for 20 years from Sept. 1, 1869. The cable extends from Brest, in France, to the French island of St. Pierre, off Newfoundland, a distance of 2,335 miles, thence it connects with the American continent about 700 miles further, in all a little over 3,000 miles. Four lines of submarine cables connected the U. S. with Europe in 1878. Over 200 submarine cables have been laid up to 1878, with a total length of nearly 70,000 m., most of which have been laid by English companies. Owing to embarrassment arising from induction in transmitting messages through long submarine cables, special instruments of great delicacy have been devised. By one of them, Thompson's reflecting galvanometer, the message is read by the deflections, to the right and left of a spot of light, which moves upon a screen, as in the manner of the needle telegraph: until the application of this and similar devices, the commercial value of submarine cables was seriously impaired. A French cable was laid in 1879, making in all 2 French and 3 English, 4 of them under one management. See p. 207; FIELD, C. W., p. 1029.

Atlan'tides, *n. pl.* (*Astron.*) See PLEIADES.

Atlan'tis, (THE NEW,) the title of an allegorical fiction by Lord Bacon, and the name of an island described therein as being placed, like the *Atlantis* of early writers, in the middle of the Atlantic ocean.

At'las. (*Myth.*) One of the Titans, son of Iapetus and Clymene. Jupiter, the conqueror of the Titans, condemned him to bear the vault of heaven; which fable arose from his lofty stature. By Pleione, the daughter of Oceanus, he had seven daughters, who, under the name of *Pleiades* or *Atlantides*, shone in the heavens. According to some, he was also the father of the Hyades.

At'las (Mount), an extensive and lofty chain of mountains in N.W. Africa, extending through the greater part of Barbary, from Tunis to Morocco; and dividing the latter countries, and Algeria, from the great southern desert of Sahara. The mountains which form the E. boundary of the empire of Morocco are the highest of the chain, one of them rising to an elevation of 11,000 ft. above the sea. Our knowledge of the roads traversing this mountain-system is very scanty. It is believed that only two passes, Bebawan and Belavin, exist between the province of Suse and the country N. of the *A.* Farther E., between 5° and 14° W. Lon., lies the great caravan route, by which the commerce between Fez in Morocco, and Timbuctoo, in Soudan, is carried on. It traverses the districts of Tafilet and Drah, and connects with the great caravan road to Mecca. Copper, iron, lead, antimony, saltpetre, and rock-salt, are among the mineral productions of *A.* The inhabitants are called Berbers (*q. v.*).—*A.* gave its name to the Atlantic ocean.

At'las, *n.*; *pl.* ATLASES. [From the giant Atlas; perhaps from Gr. *a*, euphonic, and *tlenai*, to bear.] (*Anat.*) The name of the first vertebra. It differs from the other vertebræ in having its body small and thin, and its foramen very large, being in form somewhat like a ring. It is connected above with the condyles of the occipital bone, and receives the tooth-like process of the second cervical vertebra from below; the former admitting of moving the head up and down, the latter, from side to side.

(*Geog.*) A name given to any number of maps collected in the form of a volume, probably because old works of this kind had a figure of Atlas bearing the world on his shoulders, engraved on the title-page. Boucher imagines the name to be derived from the German *atlass*, satin, because maps were printed on soft paper with a glossy surface like satin. The name is also applied to any folio vol. of engravings, illustrating a particular subject.

(*Com.*) A kind of silk cloth fabricated in the West Indies.

At'las, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Pike co., 12 m. S.W. of Pittsfield; *pop.* of township 1,584.

At'las, in *Michigan*, a township of Lapeer co.

—A post-township of Genesee co., about 10 m. S.E. of Flint; *pop.* 1,501.

At'las, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Belmont co.

At Law, a legal term, meaning, according to the course of the common law; in the law.

Atlix'co, a town of Mexico, state of Puebla, 20 m. S. of Puebla de los Angelos, and situated in a fine and salubrious country.

Atmid'oscope, *n.* (*Chem.*) An instrument invented by Babinet, to measure the rate of evaporation.

Atmolog'ical, *a.* Relating or belonging to atmology.

Atmol'ogist, *n.* One who is versed in atmology.

Atmol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *atmos*, vapor, and *logos*, discourse.] (*Phy.*) That part of science which treats of the laws and phenomena of aqueous vapor.

Atmom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *atmos*, vapor; *metron*, a measure.] (*Phy.*) An instrument for measuring the quantity of water evaporated under given circumstances. If it were not for the variety of causes which influence the process of evaporation at the earth's surface, an *A.* would be a simple instrument. A quantity of water, after being weighed, would have to be exposed in a measured vessel to the action of the atmosphere; the difference in weight, after the experiment, would give the amount of evaporation. But, meteorological and other causes so affect vaporous exhalations at the surface of the earth, that no accurate *A.* has hitherto been constructed.

At'mosphere, *n.* [Fr. *atmosphère;* from Gr. *atmos*, vapor, and *sphaira*, sphere.] (*Phy.*) The whole body of air or other mixture of gases which envelops a planet. We shall here devote ourselves exclusively to that which surrounds the earth, merely observing, that we have more or less reason to suppose that an *A.*, in density comparable to that of the earth, envelops the sun, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn; but does not affect the moon. (See these several names.)—The subject of the *A.*, treated in all its extent, would lead us much too far. Its chemical composition and weight have been already spoken of in the article AIR, and we shall confine ourselves here to the description of its average state. The *A.* must be considered as a body of air revolving with the earth. This gives its several strata an increasing velocity as we recede from the earth's axis. For instance, at the equator, the air (if any), which is twice as distant from the centre of the earth as the surface, must revolve with double the actual velocity of the air at the surface. This consideration shows positively that the *A.* which really accompanies and revolves with the earth, certainly cannot extend in the smallest quantity above 20,000 miles from the surface. For at that height the tendency to recede from the centre, known by the name of *centrifugal force*, would counterbalance the weight, or tendency of particles toward the earth, and at a higher distance would overcome it entirely. But we are not therefore to conclude that there must be air, more or less, *revolving with the earth* up to so great a height. Forty or fifty miles is supposed to be the limit which it attains. The strongest presumption in favor of such a limited *A.* is derived from the rapid decrease of temperature which takes place as we recede from the surface of the earth. The law of this decrease is entirely unknown to us; at least we can but guess at the form it assumes in the higher regions of the mass of air. To this circumstance it is owing that all we can say of those regions must be little more than speculation. Near the earth, even at great elevations above the level of the sea, we cannot say that observed temperatures correctly represent the law of the atmosphere: for example, we cannot say that the average temperature of Quito, which is more than 9,000 feet above the sea-level, is the average temperature of the air 9,000 feet above, *and over*, the sea. The only observation worthy of any confidence is that of Gay-Lussac, taken during his celebrated ascent, at a height of 6,980 metres, or 7,634 yards, above the sea-level. The difference of temperature between air at the surface and at the height just mentioned was 40¼° C., or nearly 72½° F. This, if the decrease of temperature be uniform, gives a diminution of 1° F. for every 105 yards, or of 1° C. for every 173 metres of elevation. The following table was deduced by Humboldt from various observations. It will serve to show how far the temperatures of elevated regions on the earth agree with those of the same height in the atmosphere, as deduced from the preceding. The first column is the height of the land above the level of the sea; the second, the mean temperature at and near the equator; the third, the same in about 45° of lat. (+) means above, and (—) below the freezing point.

Elevation in Yards.	Equator. Mean Temp. Centig.	Lat. 45°. Mean Temp. Centig.
0	+ 27° ·5	+ 12° ·0
1065	+ 21° ·8	+ 5° ·0
2131	+ 18° ·4	— 0° ·2
3197	+ 14° ·3	— 4° ·8
4265	+ 7° ·0	
5328	+ 1° ·5	

From the preceding table, it appears that at the equator, on the average of 5328 yards, a rise of 205 yards gives a fall of 1° C. But the fall is more rapid in the higher regions than in the lower. From 0 to 2131 yards of elevation, an elevation of 234 yards produces a fall of 1°; but from 3197 to 5328 yards, an elevation of 166 yards does the same. The argument in favor of the finite extent of the atmosphere, derived from the preceding, is as follows: If we suppose an elevation of 200 yards to produce a fall of 1° F., it follows, that, at a height of forty miles above the level of the sea, the temperature of the air must be 350° F. below that of the sea, or certainly more than 300° below the freezing-point. There is the strongest reason to suppose that no gas we know of would preserve its gaseous state at this low temperature, but would become liquid; and though no gas has yet been rendered liquid by reduction of temperature, yet several have been reduced to that state by cold and pressure united.—The *pressure* of the *A.* is one of its most important properties. We owe the determination of the weight of our *A.* to an invaluable instrument, the *Barometer*. The action and management of this instrument are explained under BAROMETER; suffice it here, that the corrected height of the mercurial column represents the height of an envelope of mercury, at the temperature of 32° F., which would equal in *weight* the entire envelope of the earth. In so far as this element goes, our actual *A.* might be supplanted by a liquid mercurial ocean of the average depth of 29·97 inches. A mercurial column 29·97 inches in height, and 1 square inch in section, weighs 14·73 lbs.; which gives us the equivalent height of a column of atmospheric air of the same section. The word *atmosphere* is often employed to express this weight of pressure on a square inch of surface, so that when we speak, *in Mechanics*, of the pressure of steam on a boiler as amounting to three *A.*, we mean a pressure of about 45 lbs. on the square inch. The pressure on a square inch being thus ascertained, we have merely to multiply it by the number of square inches on the earth's surface to obtain the total weight of the *A.* It amounts to 11·67085 trillions of lbs., or about $\frac{1}{1\,580\,000\,000}$ of the earth's mass.—It appears, from observation, that the height of the mercurial *A.* is not the same in all latitudes, nor in any locality at all seasons, or at all hours of the day. The pressure of the *A.* in the northern hemisphere increases as we recede from the equator, reaching a maximum at 30° N. Lat., and decreasing from 30° to 65°, where it again begins to rise. The greater height at 30° is said to be due to the accumulation of air at that latitude by the action of the *trade-winds*, q. v. As the heat of the earth's surface increases the rarity of the air above it, and causes the air at the top of the heated column to overflow, we would expect that, during the year, the barometer would stand at a minimum in summer, and a maximum in winter. In reality, however, although the barometer is highest in midwinter, there is another maximum in midsummer, making thus two minima—one in spring, the other in autumn. This arises from the part which watery vapor plays in the pressure of the atmosphere. The heat of midsummer introduces into the air a large quantity of moisture, in the form of elastic vapor, which, adding its pressure to that of the dry air, raises what would otherwise be the minimum barometric column to a higher point than that at which it stands in spring and autumn. Similar causes affect the pressure of the *A.* during the 24 hours of the day. There are two maxima—one at 10 A. M., the other between 10 and 11 P. M.; and two minima—at 4 A. M. and 4 P. M. Very slight variations indicate the existence of atmospheric tidal waves; but this subject is still involved in some obscurity. The pressure of the *A.* exercises a most important influence on the organism of the human frame. A man of ordinary stature is exposed to a pressure of about 14 tons; but as the air permeates the whole body, and presses equally in all directions, no inconvenience is found to result from it. From experiments instituted by the brothers Weber in Germany, it has been ascertained that the heads of the thigh and arm bones are kept in their sockets by the pressure of the *A.*; and in balloon ascents the æronaut often suffers from bleeding at the nose, lips, and even eyes—a fact that would seem to indicate that the strength of the blood-vessels has been adjusted with reference to atmospheric pressure.—In respect to its form, the *A.* may be considered as a spheroid, elevated to the equator, on account of the diurnal motion of the earth, and also of the great rarefaction of the air by the sun's rays, which there exert a powerful influence.—For the general subject of the *A.*, as connected with the weather, see HYGROMETRY, METEOROLOGY, TEMPERATURE; and articles on particular subjects, as AURORA BOREALIS, DEW, EVAPORATION, ELECTRICITY (ATMOSPHERIC), HEAT, RAIN, WIND, &c.—For the *A.* as a medium of communication (taking this word in its widest sense), see AERODYNAMICS, AEROSTATICS, BALLOON, SAIL, SOUND, VIBRATION, WIND-MILL.—For its effects upon animal and vegetable life, see DECOMPOSITION, RESPIRATION, VEGETATION; and, *vice versâ*, for the effects of the imponderable substances upon it, see ELECTRICITY, HEAT, REFRACTION. For instruments used to measure its state, see BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, EUDIOMETER, HYGROMETER, MANOMETER. For the history of atmospherical researches, see the following names: HERO, CRESIBIUS, GALILEO, TORRICELLI, PASCAL, BOYLE, MARIOTTE, PRIESTLEY, SCHEELE, BLACK, LAVOISIER, CAVENDISH, &c.

(*Elect.*) The name of *A.* is given to a certain medium, or electrical influence, supposed to be diffused around an electrical body.

—Figuratively and morally, a pervading influence; as, an *atmosphere* of virtue.

Atmospher'ic, Atmospher'ical, *a.* Pertaining to the atmosphere, or dependent on it; as, *atmospheric* engine (see ENGINE); *atmospheric* railway (see RAILWAY); *atmospheric* tide (see TIDE), &c.

Atmospherol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *atmos*, vapor, *sphaira*, sphere, and *logos*, discourse.] A treaty or discourse on the atmosphere.

Ato'ka, in *Indian Territory*, a post-office of the Choctaw nation.

Atoll', Atol'lon, *n.* [A Maldive word.] (*Geog.*) An island of coral, consisting of a circular reef or ring of coral, surrounding a lagoon of the ocean.

Atol'mia, *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *tolma*, confidence.] (*Med.*) Want of confidence; discouragement. A state of mind unfavorable to health, and injurious in disease; it is the antithesis of *Eutolmia*.—*Dunglison*.

At'olph, AD'OLPH, AT'AULPH, or AD'AULPH, the first king of the Goths. He appears to have been a brother-in-law of Alaric, whom he joined during the siege of Rome, with an army raised in Pannonia, and whom he succeeded. He defeated some pretenders to the empire, but was unable to take Massilia. In 414, he married Placidia, the sister of the Emperor Honorius. He assumed the manners of the Romans, and having conquered Spain, was assassinated at Barcelona in 415.

At'om, *n.* [Fr. *atome;* Lat. *atomus;* Gr. *atomos*, from *a*, priv., and *temno*, to cut.] A particle of matter so small that it cannot be cut, or divided into smaller particles; the smallest component part of a body; anything extremely small.

(*Phys.*) The term *A.* expresses theoretically the smallest particle of matter, which is believed to be incapable of division into parts. A discussion has been carried on from ancient times relative to the finite or infinite divisibility of matter, and although the development of the atomic theory was supposed to give the strongest evidence of its limited divisibility, yet it may be fairly doubted whether the question can be decided. The divisibility of matter apparent to the naked eye, and ascertained by calculation, is almost beyond conception. Thus, according to Kane, 0·01 of a cubic line of silver, dissolved in nitric acid, will produce a distinct milkiness in 500 cubic inches of clear water containing a trace of common salt, so that a particle of silver must be much less than the billionth of a cubic line in size. It will give a more tangible idea of a billion to say that a man counting seconds by a watch day and night would require 31,675 years to arrive at that number. Dr. T. Thomson has shown that the size of a particle of lead cannot amount to so much as the 888,490,000,000,000th part of a cubic inch. The apparent infinite divisibility of matter is more clearly shown in the minuteness of living organized beings, millions of which would be required to constitute a point visible to the naked eye; and they possess more or less complex systems, each part of which again is a portion of an organized structure, which may even consist of other complex parts. The mind is lost in attempting to conceive of a limit in divisibility as long as materiality enters into the idea.—The name *molecule* is more properly applied to a particle of matter supposed to be made up of subordinate particles.

Atomechan'ics, *n. pl.* (*Chem.*) The name of a new system put forth by Gustave Hinrichs, of Copenhagen, within the last few years, and outlined in a book published in 1867. It may be defined as chemistry considered as mechanics of the *panatoms*, or atoms of *pantogen*; the pantogen itself being the primary chemical principle, as gravitation is the primary mechanical principle. Though as yet in its infancy, and only a first step in a boundless realm, it furnishes subjects for thought of great interest. A conclusion is drawn, from the analogy between the history of astronomy and that of chemistry, that there exists some general principle which will transform modern chemistry into a mechanics of the atoms, as astronomy has become a mechanics of the heavenly bodies. As the basis of this celestial mechanics is but a hypothesis, so a similar hypothesis may be pronounced with regard to the chemical atoms. Let us suppose that the atoms of the chemical elements differ only in regard to quantity, that is, in regard to the number and relative

position of the atoms of some one primary matter, just as the planets differ only according to the number of pounds of ponderable matter they contain, and its distribution around their axes. Since everything would be thus composed of this one primary matter, it is called *pantogen*, and its atoms *panatoms*. This is an hypothesis; but even universal gravitation is only an hypothesis; and as this hypothesis is the fundamental principle of theoretical astronomy, so the hypothesis of pantogen explains the numerical relations of the atomic weights, and gives a simple, comprehensive, because natural, classification of the elements, so that the chemical, physical, and morphological or crystallographic properties of the elements and their combinations may be calculated just as the orbit of a planet is calculated. The panatoms, or atoms of pantogen, are necessarily equal; they must be considered as simple and material points, totally devoid of all occult properties. When combined, they are at certain fixed distances from each other. Three combined necessarily form an equilateral triangle, as this is the only position of stable equilibrium of three equal material points. More panatoms combining herewith in the same plane will continue this geometrical law, thus forming hexagons, &c., divisible into regular triangles. According as the figures thus formed, or *atomures*, are composed of equilateral triangles or squares, the elements are divided into two orders, *trigonoids* or metalloids, and *tetragonoids* or metals. According to the geometrical outline of the atomure, these orders are subdivided into genera; the species or elements correspond to given values of the variables expressing the geometrical form of the genus.

Atom'ic, Atom'ical, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of atoms; extremely minute.

Atom'ically, *adv.* In an atomical manner; in accordance with the atomic philosophy.

At'omi'cian, At'omist, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of the atomic philosophy.

Atom'ic Philosophy. Leucippus, a philosopher of Abdera, who flourished about 450 B. C., is generally regarded as the original propounder of what has been called the *Atomic Philosophy*. It was adopted by Democritus, in his *Cosmogony*, and afterwards by Epicurus, to whom its celebrity is chiefly owing. The following account of this doctrine is taken from Dr. Good's *Book of Nature*, and is a clear and concise sketch of the theory contained in the writings of Epicurus and his followers:—"The *A. P.* of Epicurus, in its mere *physical* contemplation, allows of nothing but matter and space, which are equally infinite and unbounded, which have equally existed from all eternity, and from different combinations of which every visible form is created. These elementary principles have no common property with each other; for whatever matter is, that space is the reverse of; and whatever space is, matter is the contrary to. The actually solid parts of all bodies, therefore, are matter; their actual pores, space; and the parts which are not altogether solid, but an intermixture of solidity and pore, are space and matter combined. Anterior to the formation of the universe, space and matter existed uncombined, or in their pure and elementary state. Space, in its elementary state, is absolute and perfect void; matter, in its elementary state, consists of inconceivably minute seeds or atoms so small that the corpuscles of vapor, light, and heat are compounds of them; and so solid that they cannot possibly be broken or abraded by any concussion or violence whatever. Every atom is possessed of certain intrinsic powers of motion. Under the old school of Democritus, the perpetual motions hence produced were of two kinds: a descending motion, from the natural gravity of the atoms; and a rebounding motion, from collision and mutual clash. Besides these two motions, Epicurus supposed that some atoms were occasionally possessed of a third, by which, in some very small degree, they descended in an oblique or curvilinear direction, in this respect resembling the oscillations of the magnetic needle. These infinite groups of atoms, flying through all time and space in different directions, and under different laws, have interchangeably tried and exhibited every possible mode of rencontre, sometimes repelled from each other by a concussion, and sometimes adhering to each other from their own jagged or pointed construction, or from the casual interstices which two or more connected atoms must produce, and which may be just adapted to those of other figures, as globular, oval, or square. Hence the origin of compound and visible bodies; hence the origin of large masses of matter; hence, eventually, the origin of the world itself. When these primary atoms are closely compacted, and but little vacuity or space lies between, they produce those kinds of substances which we denominate solids, as stones and metals; when they are loose and disjointed, and a large quantity of space or vacuity is interposed, they exhibit bodies of lax texture, as wool, water, and vapor. The world, thus generated, is perpetually sustained by the application of fresh tides of elementary atoms, flying with inconceivable rapidity through all the infinity of space, invisible from their minuteness, and occupying the places of those that are as perpetually flying off. Yet nothing is eternal or immutable but these elementary seeds or atoms themselves. The compound forms of matter are continually decomposing and dissolving into their original corpuscles. The world itself is a compound, though not an organized being; sustained and nourished, like organized beings, from the material pabulum that floats through the void of infinity. The world itself must, therefore, in the same manner, perish; it had a beginning, and it will have an end. Its present crasis will be decompounded; it will return to its original, its elementary atoms, and new worlds will arise from its destruction. Space is infinite, material atoms are infinite, but the world is not infinite. This, then, is not the only world, nor the only material system, that exists. The cause that has produced this visible system is competent to produce others; it has been acting perpetually from all eternity, and there are other worlds and other systems of worlds existing around us." — During the most flourishing periods of the Greek philosophy, this doctrine of matter consisting of an assemblage of indivisible particles seems to have kept its ground under various modifications; the idea of one elementary matter deriving its form and properties from the shape and union of the particles composing it, is a simplification of the doctrine of Anaxagoras.

Atom'ic Theory, *n.* (*Chem.*) Every body is supposed to consist of atoms of unknown size, form, and weight, which, being infinitely hard, cannot be further subdivided. The atoms of elements are simple, those of compounds are compound. No atom has ever been seen, even by the most powerful microscopes, although particles of bodies less than $\frac{1}{300000}$ of an inch in diameter have been discerned by their aid; the forms of atoms are, therefore, unknown. Although the *actual* size and weight of the ultimate atoms of bodies cannot be ascertained, it is easy to discover their relative size and weight. For instance, it is found by experiment that 1 grain of hydrogen combines with 80 grains of bromine to form a definite compound, and never in any other proportion; it is therefore supposed that the *number* of atoms of each body is the same, but that the weight of each atom is as 1 to 80. This is borne out by the fact that bromine is exactly 80 times as heavy as hydrogen, a cubic inch of the one uniting with exactly 1 cubic inch of the other. The numbers 1 and 80, therefore, represent the weight of the atoms or the *atomic weights* of these bodies; and it follows that 81 is the atomic weight of the compound formed by their union. These numbers are also termed the *chemical equivalent* or *combining proportion* of these substances. All the other elements have their *combining proportions* or *atomic weights*, and are subject to the same laws as hydrogen and bromine. It often happens that double, treble, and quadruple atoms of one element will unite with a single atom of another element to form a compound; for instance, the following compounds of nitrogen and oxygen occur:—

Nitrogen,	14	grains; Oxygen,	8	grains.
"	14	" "	16	"
"	14	" "	24	"
"	14	" "	32	"
"	14	" "	40	"

Here we find one atom of nitrogen uniting with a single, double, treble, quadruple, and quintuple atom of oxygen, and *never in any other proportion* — as N15 to O8, or N14 to O7, for example. This is called the *doctrine of definite proportions*, and is a consequence of the theory of atoms of a constant size and weight laid down above. It was first put forth by John Dalton, of Manchester. It has been said above, that the atoms of the same body are of constant size; but it happens in several cases that the atoms of different bodies are of different sizes. Thus, though it is found that one cubic inch of hydrogen unites with one cubic inch of bromine, it by no means follows that equal volumes of carbon and iron unite in chemical combination. There is great diversity in the relative sizes of elementary atoms, those of carbon being only half the size of those of iron. The weight of an atom of carbon would be 6, and that of an atom of iron would be 28; but the quantity of carbon would only take up half the space of the quantity of iron. It has been found that bodies of the same *combining volume* agree strongly in their properties. Iodine, chlorine, and bromine are very similar in their reactions; and there are several other groups of elements formed on the same basis; (see ATOMIC VOLUME.) To sum up, atomic weight is the relative weight of the atoms of bodies, or, which is the same thing, the proportion in which they unite. Reasoning on this theory, tables have been constructed of the atomic weights of all the elements; the atomic weights of compounds being evidently the sum of the atomic weights of their constituents. Hydrogen has been taken as the unitary body by certain chemists, from being the lightest of all known substances. Other chemists have taken 100 parts of oxygen as the standard number. This latter arrangement, by increasing the figures in each number, renders it much less convenient to work with the second than with the first scale.

Atomic Weights, Combining Proportions, or Chemical Equivalents of the Elements.

Elements.	Symbol.	Hydrogen = 1.	Oxygen = 100.
Aluminium	Al	13·672	170·9
Antimony (*Stibium*)	Sb	129.03	1612·9
Arsenic	As	75·	937·5
Barium	Ba	68·64	858·03
Bismuth	Bi	212·86	2660 75
Boron	B	10·9	136·2
Bromine	Br	79·97	999·62
Cadmium	Cd	55·74	696·76
Cæsium	Cs	133·	1605·
Calcium	Ca	20·12	251·31
Carbon	C	6·	75·
Cerium	Ce	46·	575·
Chlorine	Cl	35·49	443·67
Chromium	Cr	26·27	328·38
Cobalt	Co	29·49	368·65
Copper (*Cuprum*)	Cu	31·65	395 6
Didymium	D	48·	600·
Erbium	E		
Fluorine	F	19·	237·5
Glucinum	G	6·97	87·12
Gold (*Aurum*)	Au	98·33	1229·16
Hydrogen	H	1·	12·5
Ilmenium	Il		
Indium	In	35·9	
Iodine	I	126·88	1585 99
Iridium	Ir	98 56	1232·08
Iron (*Ferrum*)	Fe	28·04	350·05
Lanthanium	La		
Lead (*Plumbum*)	Pb	103·57	1294·64
Lithium	Li	6·53	81 66
Magnesium	Mg	12·65	158·14
Manganese	Mn	27·57	344·68
Mercury (*Hydrargyrum*)	Hg	100·10	1251·29
Molybdenum	Mo	47·69	596·1
Nickel	Ni	29·54	369·33
Niobium	Nb		
Nitrogen	N	14·	175·06
Osmium	Os	99·41	1242·62
Oxygen	O	8·	100·
Palladium	Pd	53·24	665·47
Phosphorus	P	32 02	400·3
Platinum	Pt	98·56	1232·08
Potassium (*Kalium*)	K	38·96	487·
Rhodium	Ro	52·16	651·96
Rubidium	Rb	85·36	1067·
Ruthenium	Ru	52·11	651·39
Selenium	Se	39·62	495·28
Silicon	Si	21·36	267·
Silver (*Argentum*)	Ag	108·	1350·
Sodium (*Natrium*)	Na	22·97	287·17
Strontium	St	43·84	548·02
Sulphur	S	16·	200·0
Tantalum (or *Columbium*)	Ta		
Tellurium	Te	64·08	801·76
Terbium	Tb		
Thallium	Tl	204·	
Thorium	Th	59·50	743·86
Tin (*Stannum*)	Sn	58·82	735·29
Titanium	Ti	24·12	301·55
Tungsten (*Wolfram*)	W	94·64	1183·3
Uranium	U	60 0	750 0
Vanadium	V	68·46	855·84
Yttrium	Y	32·2	
Zinc	Zn	32·52	406·59
Zirconium	Zr	33·58	419·73

Those elements with no numbers against them are as yet too rare in their occurrence to have had their atomic weight properly investigated. The above numbers, or equivalents, as they are generally termed for the sake of shortness, have been determined with almost mathematical accuracy by various chemists of celebrity. When once a standard was fixed on, it was easy to determine the equivalents of other elements, by uniting a definite portion of the standard substance with that whose equivalent was sought, and weighing the result. Thus, 1 gr. of hydrogen was exploded with, say 13 of oxygen. A certain portion of the oxygen united with the hydrogen to form water, another portion remaining uncombined. On weighing the water, it was found to weigh 9 grains, showing that the equivalent or combining proportion of oxygen was 8, which was further confirmed on weighing the uncombined oxygen. Analysis, as well as synthesis, was also used to determine or confirm equivalents. 100 grains of water were decomposed by voltaic electricity, and the resulting oxygen and hydrogen weighed, the amounts being found to be, hydrogen 11 111 grains, oxygen 88 889 grains. The accuracy necessary in these determinations is so great, that the most eminent chemists shrink from engaging in these researches, although there are several elements—*boron*, for instance—the equivalents of which are acknowledged to be not quite correct.

Atom'ic Volume is the relative *size* of the combining proportions or atoms of bodies, just as atomic weight is the relative *weight* of their combining proportions or atoms. It is determined by dividing the atomic weight by the specific gravity. As the principal researches on atomic weights have been made in Germany, the oxygen standard is generally used in calculating them. As before stated (see ATOMIC THEORY), substances fall into several well-marked groups, possessing analogous properties, and giving isomorphous compounds. The following table will be sufficient to show this fact:—

	Equiv. O=100.	Atom. vol.	Sp. gr.
Cobalt	369	44	8·39
Iron	350	44	7·95
Nickel	369	44	8·39
Iridium	1232	57	21·6
Osmium	1244	57	21·8
Platinum	1232	57	21·6
Gold	2458	128	19·2
Silver	1350	128	10·53
Tellurium	800	128	6·25
Bromine	1000	320	3·12
Chlorine	443	320	1·38
Iodine	1587	320	4·95

It has been shown, by Kopp, that those elements which are isomorphous possess the same atomic size. This is true of numerous isomorphous compounds. Sulphate of magnesia and sulphate of zinc crystallize in the same forms, and have the same atomic size; although the atomic size of magnesium and zinc are different. The mysterious relations existing between the atomic volumes of different compounds and elements has lately received particular attention from many chemists, great light having been thrown on the subject by the researches of Kopp, Schröder, Felhol, Playfair, and Joule. — See SPECIFIC VOLUME.

Atom'ic Weight, *n. pl.* (*Chem.*) See ATOMIC THEORY.

At'omism, *n.* [Fr. *atomisme.*] The doctrine of the atomic philosophy.

At'omize, *v. a.* To make speculations respecting atoms. —*v. a* To reduce to atoms.

Atomol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *atomos*, atom, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of atoms.

Aton'do y Antil'lon, Don Isidoro, a Spanish admiral of the 16th century, represented to be the first Spaniard who took possession of California. With 2 ships and 100 men, *A.* sailed from Chacala, Mexico. After undergoing many privations, and fighting many battles with the Indians, he made, in Oct., 1583, for the large bay in 26° 30′ Lat., to which he gave the name of St. Bruno. Here he took ceremonial possession of the prov. of Lower California, in the name of the Spanish government.

Atone', *v. n.* [*at* and *one*, as in Lat. *ad*, to, and *unus*, one; *i. e.*, to be as one, to reconcile, which is the primary meaning of the word.] To stand as a substitute or an equivalent for; to stand for; to make expiation.

"The murderer fell, and blood *atoned* for blood."—*Pope.*

—*v. a.* To make reconciliation; to expiate; to satisfy, or render satisfaction.

"Or each *atone* his guilty love with life."—*Pope.*

Atone'ment, *n.* A substitution of something offered, or of some personal suffering, for a penalty which would otherwise be exacted; expiation; satisfaction; reconciliation.

"Surely it is not a sufficient *atonement* for the writers, that they profess loyalty for the government."—*Swift.*

"He seeks to make *atonement*
Between the Duke of Glo'ster and your brothers."—*Shaks.*

(*Theol.*) In theology, *A.* has respect to offences committed against the Deity; it is partly connected with that of *sacrifice*, q. v.; but it is not identical with it; for it is not certain that all sacrifices had *A.* for their object; and sacrifice, as commonly understood, was only one among other methods of *A.*—The practice of *A.* is remarkable for its antiquity and universality, proved by the earliest records that have come down to us of all nations, and by the testimony of ancient and modern travellers. In the oldest books of the Hebrew Scriptures, we have numerous instances of expiatory rites where *A.* is the prominent feature, occupying, in fact, a large portion of the four last books of the Pentateuch. In some cases the *A* was made for a specific offence (*Lev.* iv.; *Num.* xvi. 46); in others it had reference to a state of transgression, as especially in the case of the scape-goat, on the day of expiation. (*Lev.* xvi.)—The offender again either atoned by his own personal act, or received the benefit of *A.* by the act of another. (*Lev.* iv.) At the earliest date to which we can carry our inquiries by means of the heathen records, we meet with the same notion of *A.*—The practice of *general* atonement among the heathen nations, whatever may have been its origin, must have been greatly encouraged by a certain article in the popular creed, which is probably expressed pretty accurately by the saying put into the mouth of Solon by Herodotus, that "the Deity is altogether a jealous being, and fond of troubling the even course of affairs."—An instance of *A.* meets us in the very opening of the Iliad. Agamemnon having offended Apollo in the person of his priest, by refusing a ransom for his daughter, is not content with restitution, but proceeds to atone for his fault by an offering, the purpose of which is declared by Ulysses (*Il.* i. 442): "Agamemnon sent me to sacrifice a sacred hecatomb to Apollo in behalf of the Danai, that we may appease the Sovereign God."—Among the many other instances which will readily occur to a reader of the ancient classics, the sacrifice of Iphigenia by her father, to appease the wrath of Diana, is distinguished by the remarkable circumstance of the substitution of one victim for another by the offended goddess.—If we pursue our inquiries through the accounts left us by the Greek and Roman writers of the barbarous nations with which they were acquainted, from India to Britain, we shall find the same notion and similar practices of *A.* It shows itself among the various tribes of Africa, the islanders of the South seas, and even that most peculiar race, the natives of Australia, either in the shape of some offering, or some mutilation of the person.—It is all but universally acknowledged by the believers in revelation, that the Levitic *A.* were, in part at least, typical of that one great sacrifice on which the Christian doctrine of the atonement is founded. The nature of this publication does not allow us to consider this part of the subject at a length and in a manner suited to its importance. We can do little more than state what is understood by the Christian when he speaks of the *A.* He does not consider man, according to the heathen notion already mentioned, to be the object of a capricious and vengeful enmity, but through a sinful nature, and practices and affections conformable to that nature, to have come into a state of alienation from God; in other words, he believes that God is just and holy, that man has sinned, and must therefore be punished. This being his condition, he further believes that the Divine Being, revealed to us under the title of the Son of God, interposed between the sentence and its execution, suffered in our stead, and atoned by his death for our sin; that the immediate consequences were, remission of the original sentence, and restoration to a state which is still probationary, but in which man is made capable of a permanent reunion with his Maker. The believer in the doctrine of the *A.* supposes that the sacrifice was necessary according to a law fixed in the counsels of God (which law he also supposes to be revealed to us) that sin must be atoned for before it can be pardoned; but he distinguishes between the necessity of the sacrifice itself, and the further purpose of God in causing it to be publicly made, and providing that it should be universally known. He supposes the knowledge of the fact to be necessary to the formation of the Christian character, and its moral consequences to be a deeper sense of the turpitude of sin; whereas there might otherwise be danger lest that should be lightly accounted of which appeared to have been lightly forgiven; and also a new and powerful motive to a love of the Supreme Being, supplying a remedy for that selfish principle which might prevail, if the only motives to obedience were the hope of reward and the fear of punishment.—We have endeavored to state the doctrine of the *A.* in such terms as may be accepted by all who accept the doctrine itself on the authority of Scripture.—We have also without qualification called the doctrine in question a doctrine of the Christian religion: though we are well aware that there are some whose views of the gospel dispensation and interpretation of Scripture have led them, while fully admitting the divine origin of Christianity, to reject as unscriptural the doctrine of the *A.* But our space being limited, we are obliged, with due deference to all religious thinkers, to limit ourselves to the general belief.

Aton'er, *n.* One who atones.

Aton'ic, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *tonos*, tone.] (*Med.*) Wanting tone.

(*Gram.*) Unaccented.

—*n.* (*Med.*) A medicine capable of allaying organic excitement or irritation.—*Dunglison.*

(*Gram.*) An unaccented word.

Aton'ing, *p. a.* Reconciling; making amends or satisfaction.

At'ony, *n.* [Gr. *a*, not, and *tonos*, tone.] (*Med.*) A term used to denote deficiency in power or tone; generally applied to muscular power.

A'tooi, one of the largest of the Sandwich Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Area*, 500 sq. m.; Lat. 21° 57′ N.; Lon. 159° 39′ W. *Pop.* 55,000.

Atop', [*a* and *top.*] On the top: at the top.

"*Atop* whereof, but far more rich, appeared
The work as of a kingly palace-gate."—*Milton.*

Atos'sa, daughter of Cyrus, 530 B. C.; was successively married to Cambyses, Smerdis, one of the Magi, and, Darius, son of Hydaspes, the last of whom she incited to invade Greece.—A poetical name given by Pope, in his *Moral Essays*, to Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough.

Atoupri'a, a seaport of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, 42 m. N. by W. of Lisbon.

Atrabila'rian, Atrabila'rious, *a.* [Lat. *ater, atra*, black; *bilis*, bile.] Melancholy; full of bile.

Atrabila'riousness, *n.* The state of being melancholy.

Atrabil'iary, *a.* (*Med.*) Melancholic; hypochondriac; from the supposed predominance of an imaginary acrid substance named *atrabilis*, said to be secreted by the pancreas or by the supra-renal capsules. Hence the epithet of *A.* was given to the renal capsules, arteries, and veins.

Atrabil'ious, *a.* Melancholic or hypochondriac.

Atra'gene, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, tribe *Ranunculaceæ.* The whorl-leaved Virgin's Bower, *Clematis verticillaris*, is a handsome climber, found in highland woods in the U. States. Stem ascending trees 15 ft. by means of its twisting petioles. At each node is a whorl of four 3-foliate leaves, and 2 large purple flowers, blossoming in May and June.



Fig. 229.
VIRGIN'S BOWER.

Atramen'tal, Atrament'ous, *a.* Inky; black;—as, an *atramentous* quality.—*Swift.*

Atramen'tum, *n.* [Lat.] (*Antiquity.*) This term was applied to any black coloring substance, for whatever purpose it might be used. The inks of the ancients seem to have been more durable than our own; they were thicker and more unctuous, in substance and durability more resembling the ink now used by printers. An inkstand was discovered at Herculaneum, containing ink as thick as oil, and still usable for writing. *Fig.* 230 represents an inkstand found at Pompeii, and the mode of reading an ancient book. The ancients used inks of various colors. Red ink, made of *minium* or vermilion, was used for writing the titles and beginnings of books. So also was ink made of *rubrica*, "red ochre;" and because the headings of *laws* were written with rubrica, the word rubric came to be used for the civil law. So *album*, a white or whited table, on which the praetors' edicts were written, was used in a similar way. A person devoting himself to *album* and *rubrica*, was a person devoting himself to the law.

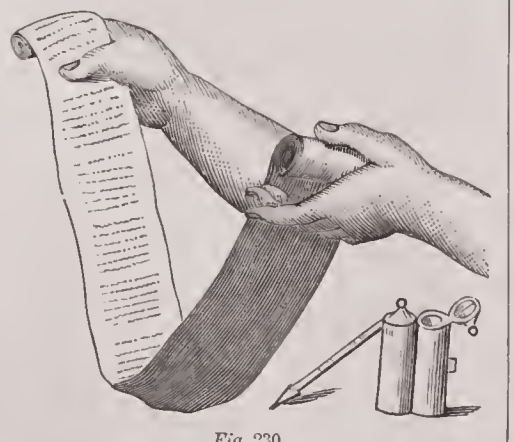


Fig. 230.

Atra'ni, a small seaport of S. Italy, prov. of Principato Citra, on the Gulf of Salerno, near Amalfi; *pop.* about 2,200.

Atra'to, a river of S. America, in the United States of Colombia, dep. of Choco, which after a course of 200 miles northerly, enters the Gulf of Darien. Small vessels can ascend it as far as Citara, 140 m. from its source. It was purposed to connect this river with that of the San Juan, and thus form a canal which will join the Atlantic and Pacific.

Atre'us, (*Myth.*) son of Pelops and Hippodamia. He and his brother Thyestes murdered their half-brother Chrysippus, from jealousy of the affection entertained for him by their father. Thereupon, they fled to Eurystheus, with whose daughter, Ærope, *A.* united himself, and, after the death of his father-in-law, became king of Mycenæ. Thyestes, yielding to an unlawful passion for the wife of his brother, dishonored his bed, and had two sons by her. *A.*, after the discovery of this injury, banished Thyestes with his sons. Thirsting for revenge, Thyestes conveyed away secretly a son of his brother, and instigated him to murder his own father. This design was discovered, and the youth, whom *A.* thought to be the son of his brother, was put to death. Too late did the unhappy father perceive his mistake. A horrible revenge was necessary to give him consolation. He pretended to be reconciled to Thyestes, and invited him, with his two sons, to a feast: and after he had caused the latter to be secretly slain, he placed a dish made of their flesh before Thyestes, and, when he had finished eating, brought the bones of his sons, and showed him, with a scornful smile, the dreadful revenge which he had taken. At this spectacle, the poets say, the sun turned back in his course, in order not to throw light upon such a horrible deed.

A'tri, or **A'tria** (*anc. Atrium*), a town of S. Italy, prov. of Teramo, 5 m. from the Adriatic, on a steep mountain; *pop.* about 11,000.

At'ridæ. See Agamemnon.

A-trip', *adv.* (*Naut.*) An anchor is said to be *a-trip* at the moment it is drawn out of the ground in a perpendicular position. A top-sail is *a-trip* when it is just started from the cap.

Atripal'da, a town of S. Italy, prov. of Avellino, on the Sabbato; *pop.* 5,175.

At'riplex, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Chenopodiaceæ.* The species *A. hortensis*, Garden or Golden Orache, sparingly naturalized in cultivated grounds, is an annual plant; stem erect, herbaceous, 3 ft. or more high, with thick leaves of a uniform color on both sides; flowers green, in terminal, interrupted racemes or spikes, blossoming in July. It is sometimes cultivated as a pot-herb.—The species *Patula*, *Arenaria*, *Laciniata*, and *Alimus*, are also found in our country.

A'trium, *n.*; *pl.* Atria. [Gr. *aithrios*, exposed to the air.] (*Arch.*) The entrance-hall and most splendid apartment of a Roman house. It consisted of a large covered court, with an opening in the centre of the roof, termed the *compluvium*, through which the rain-water descended into a cistern let into the floor beneath. It was the most highly decorated apartment in the whole house. Upon the walls were drawings representing ancient mythological incidents, surrounded by borders formed of elegant arabesques. Even the floors were frequently enriched with pictures executed in mosaic. The owner of the house here received his morning visitors; and here the mistress superintended the labors of her female slaves, while engaging in weaving or other occupations. The temples also had atria, where the senators and others sometimes held meetings.

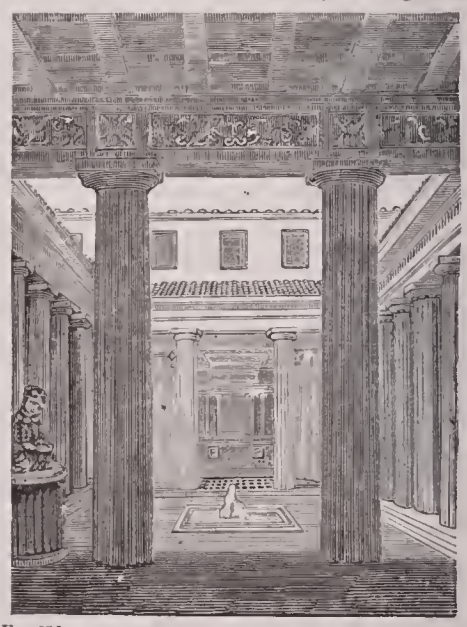


Fig. 231.—ATRIUM OF THE VILLA OF DIOMEDES AT POMPEII.

Atro'cious, *a.* [Fr. *atroce;* Lat. *atrox, atrocis*, from

acer, black, dark, gloomy.] Extremely heinous, criminal, or cruel; enormous; flagitious; horrible; frightful.

Atro'ciously, *adv.* In an atrocious manner.

Atro'clousness, *n.* Quality of being atrocious.

Atro'city, *n.* [Fr. *atrocité.*] Enormous wickedness; enormity; horrible cruelty.

At'ropa, *n.* [Gr. *atropos*, inflexible; the name of one of the Parcæ, *q. v.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Solanaceæ*. — *A. belladonna*, the Deadly Nightshade, is very common in Europe, and happily not naturalized in our country. All parts of the plant are narcotic, and the berries, which are of a black shining color like black cherries, are very attractive, often fatally so, to children. It owes its poisonous quality to the presence of an alkaloid called *atropine*, which exists in the plant in combination with malic acid. Belladonna is much used in medicine to allay pain and spasmodic action, &c., to cause dilatation of the pupil, and as a prophylactic against scarlatina.

At'ropal, At'ropous, *a.* (*Bot.*) The same as Orthotropous, *q. v.*

At'rophied, *p. a.* Affected with atrophy; wasted away.

At'rophy, *n.* [Fr. *atrophie*; Lat. and Gr. *atrophia*; from Gr. *a*, priv., and *trophē*, nourishment.] (*Med.*) A term which denotes a wasting, from deficient nutriment, either of a part, or of the whole body. In order to maintain a healthy state of the body, or of any of its organs, a certain supply of nutrition is required to meet the waste that is constantly going on. When, from any cause, the supply of nutrition is not able to meet this waste, the natural dimensions of those parts are reduced. In a healthy condition of body, an exact balance is maintained between the waste and the supply: but in every morbid condition this balance is more or less disturbed, in consequence of which the whole body, or certain parts of it, receive too little or too much nourishment. The first state, from whatever cause it arises, is termed *atrophy*; the latter, *hypertrophy*. *A.* may thus arise from a vast variety of causes. It may be occasioned by merely withholding the necessary supply of nutritious food, without any actual disease. Among the diseases capable of producing *A.*, the most common are those of the digestive organs, by which the aliment is taken up and prepared for assimilation. Disease of the organs of assimilation may produce *A.* as effectually as disease in the primary organs of digestion. A frequent instance of this is in consumption, when the lungs become so diseased as not to be able to receive a sufficient quantity of air. *A.* may result also from a want of activity in an organ, or in the whole body; so that when the nutritive particles are conveyed to them in the blood, they have not power to appropriate a sufficient quantity of them. When the vital activity of an organ is small, the nutritive particles are taken up slowly and languidly; while, the affinity existing between them being also weak, they are sooner removed by the process of absorption than in health, and the parts thus circumstanced are rapidly wasted. Hence, a due supply of nervous stimulus is necessary to the vital activity of an organ, while the cessation of action in any organ is invariably followed by *A.* The first change that takes place in an atrophied organ, from whatever cause, is diminution of the quantity of blood sent to it; and next to this, and chiefly owing to it, is greater paleness of color. Subsequently, the organization becomes more completely changed, so that frequently all traces of its original conformation are lost, and, in some cases, it at last disappears altogether. In all cases, *A.* arises from the diminution or perversion of the vital energies, generally the former; and hence, by exciting the natural vital energies of an organ, we tend to remove *A.* In order to its cure, it is necessary to discover in what organ or organs the deficiency or perversion exists. The discovery of this is often difficult, and the removal of it, when discovered, is often more difficult.

At'ropic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) Long volatile crystals, in union with atropine, in the root of the *Atropa belladonna*, obtained as atropate of ammonia in the liquid from which atropine is precipitated by ammonia.

At'ropine, Atro'pia, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance obtained from the root of *Atropa belladonna*, in white silky prisms, without smell, with a bitterish taste; soluble in 500 cold, and 30 parts boiling water, and in 8 parts of cold alcohol. It is strongly alkaline in its action. Extract of belladonna is much used to dilate the pupils in affections of the eye. *Form.* $C_{34}H_{23}NO_6$.

At'ropos, [Gr. *inexorable.*] (*Myth.*) One of the Parcæ, daughters of Nox and Erebus. According to the derivation of her name, she is inexorable, and her duty among the three sisters is to cut the thread of life, without any regard to sex, age, or quality.

At'rypa, *n.* (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil brachiopod or lamp-shells, closely resembling *Terebratula*. Of the 179 described species, 100 are Silurian, 56 Devonian, 22 Carboniferous, and 1 Permian.

At'sion, in *New Jersey*, a village of Galloway township, Burlington co., 28 m. E.S.E. of Camden.

—A river, partly dividing Atlantic and Burlington counties, and uniting with Little Egg Harbor river.

At'ta, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The visiting-ant; a genus of ants. See Formicidæ.

Attac'ca. [It., from *attacare*, to tie.] (*Mus.*) An expression signifying that a passage is to follow another immediately; e. g., *attacca allegro.*

Attach', *v. a.* [Fr. *attacher*; It. *attaccare*; allied to Eng. *tack*, and Lat. *tango, tago*, to touch.] To affix; to annex; to cause to adhere; to fasten or fix to. — It is also used of the bonds of love, friendship, or interest.

"The great and rich depend on those whom their power or their wealth *attaches* to them."—*Rogers.*

(*Mil.*) To place or appoint by authority; as, an officer or soldier is said to be *attached* to any regiment or company with which he may have been ordered to do some duty. — *Worcester.*

(*Law.*) To take or apprehend by commandment of a writ or precept. — See Attachment.

Attach'able, *a.* That may be attached.

Attaché, (*at tăsh-aï',*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Diplom.*) A name given to certain young gentlemen who are attached to embassies in the capacity of assistants, with a view to their becoming familiar with the duties of the office, in order to their afterwards holding diplomatic appointments in the public service.

Attached', *p. a.* United; fastened by the bonds of interest, friendship, or love.

Attach'ment, *n.* [Fr. *attachement.*] State of being attached; adherence; fidelity; union or bond of affection; tender regard.

"The Jews are remarkable for an *attachment* to their own country."—*Addison.*

—That which fastens or binds one thing to another; as, the *attachments* of a muscle.

—An adjunct attached to an instrument or machine; as the *æolian attachment*, which is an *A.* to the pianoforte whereby it may be converted into a wind instrument at the will of the player; the same keys that act upon the chords being so made as to operate, at the same time, or separately, upon reeds through which air is forced from a bellows moved by the foot. — *Worcester.*

(*Law.*) The taking into the custody of the law the person or property of one already before the court, or of one whom it is sought to bring before it. — A writ for the accomplishment of this purpose. This is the more common meaning of the word. — *A. of persons.* A writ issued by a court of record, commanding the sheriff to bring before it a person who has been guilty of contempt of court, either in neglect or abuse of its process or of subordinate powers. — *A. of property.* A writ issued at the institution or during the progress of an action, commanding the sheriff or other proper officer to attach the property, rights, credits, or effects of the defendant to satisfy the demands of the plaintiff. — The laws and practice concerning the attachment vary in the different States. — An *A. of privilege*, in English law, is a process by which a man, by virtue of his privilege, calls another to litigate in that court to which he himself belongs, and who has the privilege to answer there.

Attack', *v. a.* [Radically the same as *attach*; but as the former becomes in Fr. *attacher*, so the latter *attaquer*, from the Celtic *tac*, or nail, which, as it is regarded as an object of striking, or a means of fastening, would suggest the ideas of attach or attack.] To come in contact with, forcibly or violently; to assault; to assail; to fall upon; to make an onset upon; to invade. — We may attack persons with weapons or words; opinions with the weapons of controversy; or an army may attack a country or a city.

—*n.* [Fr. *attaque.*] An assault; an onset; an invasion; a charge; — opposed to *defence.*

—*n.* (*Mil.*) An advance upon an enemy, with a view of driving him from his position. It may be made either upon an adverse army in the field, or upon a fortress. In every age, the most experienced generals have generally preferred making an *A.*, to protracting the war by tedious and indecisive manœuvres, which harass and dispirit their troops. The army making the *A.*, especially if unexpected, possesses manifest advantages over the enemy, which generally more than counterbalance even very considerable advantages on the other side. Hence, an experienced general always chooses, if possible, to keep his enemy on the defensive. The nature of the *A.* depends upon the condition and position of the enemy, upon the purpose of the war, upon the time, place, and other circumstances.

(*Med.*) A sudden invasion or onset of a disease; a seizure. One attacked or affected with severe disease is often said, in the U. States, to be *taken down*, or to be *down* with it. — *Dunglison.*

Attack'able, *a.* That may be attacked.

Attack'er, *n.* One who attacks.

Attak'apas, (*at-tăck'a-paw,*) in *Louisiana*, an Indian name, meaning *man-eaters*, applied commonly to a large tract of ground including several parishes in the S. of the State. It is a rich country, producing large quantities of sugar and molasses which are shipped at Franklin, in St. Mary's parish. This appellation is purely local, and the name *A.* is generally omitted on the maps.

Attakem'bo, one of the Feejee Islands. Lat. 18° 25′ S.; Lon. 179° 0′ W.

Attain', *v. a.* [O. Fr. *attaindre*; Lat. *attingo*, from *ad*, and *tango*, to touch: Fr. *atteindre.*] To reach so as to get hold of; to come to; to gain; to get or procure; to accomplish; to obtain. It implies sustained effort, or at least movement, in uniform direction.

"Canaan he now *attains*: I see his tents
Pitch'd above Sichem."—*Milton.*

—*v. n.* To come in contact with; to come to, or arrive at.

"Such knowledge is too wonderful for me; it is high; I cannot *attain unto* it."—*Psalm* cxxxix. 6.

Attainabil'ity, Attain'ableness, *n.* The state or quality of being attainable.

Attain'able, *a.* That may be attained.

Attain'der, *n.* [From O. Fr. *attaindre*; radically the same as Attain, *q. v.*] Taint; blemish: sully on character.

"So smooth he daub'd his vice with shew of virtue,
He liv'd from all *attainder* of suspect."—*Shaks.*

(*Law.*) It is, by the common law, the corruption of blood, or *slain* consequent upon a person's being adjudged guilty of a capital offence, in which case the law set a note of infamy upon him, and put him out of its protection, taking no further concern about him, except if he should be executed. But this *A.* does not take place until judgment is pronounced against him. It might be by confession, as when the party pleaded guilty, or by verdict, when he pleaded not guilty, and was found guilty by the jury. There were, formerly, by the English law, various forfeitures incident to *A.*, such as incapacity to inherit or transmit property; but *A.* is scarcely known at present in the laws of the U. States; at least the term is of very rare occurrence in our laws, though there are some disabilities consequent upon conviction of perjury, or any other crime which makes a man infamous, such as incompetency to be a witness.

Attain'ment, *n.* The act or power of attaining.

"All things necessary for the *attainment* of eternal life." —*Hooker.*

—Acquisition; acquirement; accomplishment.

"They count it a great *attainment* to be able to talk much."
Granville.

Attaint', *v. a.* [See Attainder.] To disgrace; to cover with ignominy.

"For so exceeding shone his glistering ray,
That Phœbus' golden face it did *attaint.*" — *Faërie Queene.*

—To taint; to corrupt.

"My tender youth was never yet *attaint*
With any passion of inflaming love." — *Shaks.*

(*Law.*) To find guilty of high treason or felony, and thereby subject to forfeiture of civil rights, and corruption of blood. — See Attainder.

Attaint', *a.* Convicted or attainted. (R.)

—*n.* A stain; spot; taint. (O.)

(*Farriery.*) A blow or wound on the hinder feet of a horse.

(*Law.*) A writ at common law against a jury for a false verdict. It is obsolete in England, and has never been adopted in practice in the U. States.

Attaint'ed, *p. a.* Stained; corrupted; disgraced by attainder.

Attaint'ment, *n.* The state of being attainted.

Attaint'ure, *n.* A staining or rendering infamous; reproach; imputation.

At'tal, At'tle, *n.* [From Addle, *q. v.*] (*Mining.*) Rubbish or refuse consisting of broken rock containing little or no ore. — *Webster.*

At'tala, in *Mississippi*, a central county, containing about 620 sq. m. It is bounded by the Big Black river on the W. The surface is undulating, and generally fertile. *Cap.* Koscinsko. *Pop.* 14,776.

At'talaville, in *Mississippi*, a post-office of Attala co.

Attale'a, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of trees, ord. *Palmaceæ.* They are found chiefly in the tropical parts of America, where they occupy the richest soil and the hottest forests. They have in general lofty cylindrical smooth stems, but there are some stemless species. The leaves are large and pinnate. The fruit has a dry fibrous husk, enclosing a nut with 3 cells and 3 seeds. The leaves of some species are much used for thatching, and those of some are woven into hats, mats, &c. The nuts of *A. excelsa* and of *A. speciosa* are burned to dry the India-rubber obtained from the *Siphonia elastica*, which acquires its black color from their smoke. The leaf-stalks of *A. funifera*, which is found in the southern maritime provinces of Brazil, and is there called Piassaba, yield a fibre much used for cordage. The name Piassaba, however, is more generally applied to the fibre of a northern palm, gen. *Leopoldinia*, q. v. The fruit of *A. funifera*, called Coquilla-nut, is as large as an ostrich's head, and supplies a kind of vegetable ivory used for making umbrella-handles, &c. The fruit of *A. compta*, the Pindóva or Indajá palm, is of the size of a goose's egg, and the kernels are eatable.

At'talus, the name of three kings of Pergamus, of whom there is nothing of historical importance to record.

At'talus, Flavius Priscus, a Roman Emperor, A. D. 409. See Alaric.

At'talus, lieutenant of Alexander the Great, — 330 B. C., —who so strongly resembled that monarch, that at a distance one could not be distinguished from the other; a circumstance so opportune for Alexander, that he took advantage of it in order to deceive the enemy, or to conceal the execution of a project.

Attam', an extensive town of W. Africa, on the Old Calabar river; Lat. 6° 37′ N.; Lon. 9° 5′ E.

Attapul'gus, in *Georgia*, a township of Decatur co.; *pop.* 1,488.

Attar'am, a river of Asia, in British India, Tenasserim prov., rises in the mountains on the borders of Siam, and, after a course of 90 m., falls into the Gulf of Martaban.

At'tar, Ferid-Ud-Deen, a Persian poet, was b. at Khorassan, in 1119, and d. in 1202. His poetry was much admired, especially for the profound knowledge which he displayed in it of the doctrines of the Sufis.

At'tar (or Otto) **of Roses,** (Oil of Roses,) *n. pl.* (*Chem.*) An essential oil obtained from the petals of three species of rose, viz.: *Rosa centifolia, moschata*, and *damascena.* The rose-gardens at Ghazeepore in India have long been famed for the production of this precious liquid. These gardens are large fields, planted with rows of small rose-bushes. The blossoms, which unfold in the morning, are all gathered before noon, and their petals are at once transferred to clay stills, and distilled with twice their weight of water. The rose-water which comes over is placed in shallow vessels covered with moist muslin to exclude dust, and exposed all night to the cool air. In the morning the thin film of oil which has collected on the top is carefully swept off with a feather and transferred to a small phial. This process is repeated morning after morning, till nearly the whole of the oil is separated from the water. Heber says that about 20,000 roses are required to yield a rupee weight (170 grains) of *A.*; and this quantity is worth $50. *A.* is also imported from Smyrna and Constantinople; but it rarely, if ever,

arrives in this country pure. It is commonly adulterated with spermaceti and a volatile oil, which appears to be derived from one or more species of *Andropogon*, and which is called oil of ginger-grass, or oil of geranium. Pure *A.* of rose, carefully distilled, is at first colorless, but speedily becomes yellowish. It congeals below 80°; melts at 84°. At 57° 1,000 alcohol dissolve 7½ oil, and at 72°, 33 oil. *Sp. gr.* 872. *Form.* $C_{23}H_{22}O_3$. — Many attempts have been made to discover some chemical reaction which would reveal the falsification of Attar with Geranium oil, but hitherto mostly in vain.



Fig. 232.— ROSA DAMASCENA.

Attelab'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A tribe of insects belonging to the order *Coleoptera*, and family *Curculionidæ*. The larvæ of these beetles live either in the stems of plants, or in the fruits, which serve them both as a shelter and as food. Others live in young leaves, which they roll round them, and of which they only eat the parenchyma. They change their skin several times before they attain their full growth; having acquired which, they spin a cocoon of silk or tolerably solid resinous matter, and there undergo their transformations. The larvæ do great mischief to the plants upon which they live, but as beetles they are perfectly harmless.

Attem'per, *v. a.* [Lat. *attempero*, from *ad*, and *tempero*, to mix in due proportion.] In a general sense, to bring a thing to a state of internal or external harmony or consistency. — To mingle; to weaken by the mixture of something else; to dilute — as spirit with water. — To soften; to mollify.

"Those smiling eyes, *attemp'ring* ev'ry ray,
Shone sweetly lambent with celestial day." — *Pope.*

—To mix in just proportions; to regulate.

"She to her guests doth bounteous banquet dight,
Attemper'd, goodly, well for health and for delight." —*Spenser.*

—To fit to something.

"Phemius! let arts of gods and heroes old,
Attemper'd to the lyre, your voice employ." — *Pope.*

Attem'perment, *n.* Act of attempering. (R.)

Attempt', *v. a.* [O. Fr. *attempter*; Fr. *tenter*, and *attenter*; Lat. *attento* — *ad*, and *tento*, *tempto*, to grasp at, to try.] To make trial of; to experiment upon; to essay: to endeavor; to make an effort for; as, to *attempt* a task; to *attempt* to dance.

"I have nevertheless *attempted* to send unto you, for the renewing of brotherhood and friendship." —1 *Mac.* xii. 17.

—To make an attack upon; to invade; to venture upon; as, to *attempt* a surprise.

"Who, in all things wise and just,
Hinder'd not Satan to *attempt* the mind
Of man, with strength entire and free-will arm'd." —*Milton.*

(*Law.*) To endeavor to accomplish a crime carried beyond mere preparation, but falling short of execution of the ultimate design in any part of it. — To constitute an attempt, there must be an intent to commit some act which would be indictable, if done either from its own character, or that of its natural and probable consequences. — *Bouvier.*

—*v. i.* To make an essay, trial, or endeavor; or, an attack.

"I have been so hardy to *attempt* upon a name, which among some is yet very sacred." —*Glanville.*

—*n.* An essay, trial, or endeavor; an attack, or assault; or an effort to gain an end.

"Alack! I am afraid they have awak'd,
And 'tis done; th' *attempt*, and not the deed,
Confounds us." —*Shaks.*

"If we be always prepared to receive an enemy, we shall long live in peace and quietness, without any *attempts* upon us." —*Bacon.*

Attempt'able, *a.* Liable to an attempt or attack; susceptible of trial or attack.

"The gentleman vouching his to be more fair, virtuous, wise, and less *attemptable*, than the rarest of our ladies." —*Shaks.*

Attempt'er, *n.* One who attempts.

Attend', *v. a.* [Lat. *attendo* — *ad*, and *tendo*, to stretch: Gr. *teinō*, to stretch.] To go or stay with; to wait upon; to accompany as an inferior or servant.

"His companion, youthful Valentine,
Attends the emperor in his royal court." —*Shaks.*

—To accompany, or be present with; to be united to, or coincident with; as, a sickness *attended* with fever: they *attended* together.

"He was at present strong enough to have stopped or *attended* Walter in his western expedition." —*Lord Clarendon.*

"A pungent pain in the stomach, *attended* with a fever."
Arbuthnot.

—To await; to abide, or be in store for; to stay for. (O.)

"I died while in the womb he stay'd,
Attending Nature's law." —*Shaks.*

—*v. i.* To yield attention; to apply the mind, with a view to perceive or comprehend, — usually coming before *to*.

"But, thy relation now! for I *attend*,
Pleas'd with thy words." —*Milton.*

—To wait; to be near at hand, or within reach or call.

"The charge thereof unto a covetous sprite
Commanded was, who thereby did *attend*
And warily awaited." —*Faerie Queene.*

Attend'ance, *n.* [O. Fr.] The act of attending, or being in waiting on; service.

"I dance *attendance* here,
I think the duke will not be spoke withal." —*Shaks.*

—The persons who attend; retinue; train; escort.

"*Attendance* none shall need, nor train." —*Milton.*

—Attention; regard; application of mind.

"Give *attendance* to reading, to exhortation." —1 *Tim.* iv. 13.

Attend'ant, *a.* [Fr. *attendant*, *pp.* of *attendre*.] Being present.

"Other suns, perhaps, with their *attendant* moons, thou wilt descry." —*Milton.*

—Accompanying; subordinate to; concomitant with; consequent upon.

"Govern well thy appetite, lest sin
Surprise thee, and her black *attendant*, death." —*Milton.*

—*n.* One who attends upon another, whether as friend, companion, servant, agent, or suitor.

"Dismiss your *attendant* there;
Look it be done." —*Shaks.*

—One who is present.

"He was a constant *attendant* at all meetings." —*Swift.*

—That which is united with another, or in relation to.

"The one being so close an *attendant* on the other,
That it is scarce possible to sever them." —*Decay of Piety.*

(*Law.*) One who owes a duty or service to another, or in some sort depends upon him.

(*Mus.*) *Attendant keys* are the keys or scales on the fifth above, and fifth below (or fourth above), any keynote or tonic, considered in relation to the key or scale on that tonic. —*Callcott.*

Attend'er, *n.* One who attends; an associate; a companion. (R.)

Atten'tates, Atten'tats, *n. pl.* [From Lat. *attentare*, to attempt.] (*Law.*) Proceedings in a judicial court pending suit, after an inhibition is decreed. Things wrongly attempted or done in a suit after an extra-judicial appeal. —*Ayliffe.*

Atten'tion, *n.* [Lat. *attentio*; Fr. *attention*.] The act of heeding or attending to; the close application of the mind to anything; carefulness; consideration; thought; solicitude; heed.

"They say the tongues of dying men
Inforce *attention* like deep harmony." —*Shaks.*

—Act of courteousness or civility; as, a polite *attention*.

Atten'tive, *a.* [Fr. *attentif*.] Regarding with attention; intent; heedful; full of attention; observant.

"The lion dropped his crested main,
Attentive to the song." —*Prior.*

Atten'tively, *adv.* With attention; in an attentive manner; heedfully.

"If a man look sharply and *attentively*, he shall see Fortune." *Bacon.*

Atten'tiveness, *n.* State of being attentive; heedfulness; attention.

Atten'uant, *a.* [Fr. *atténuant*; Lat. *attenuans*, from *attenuo*.] Making thin; diluting; rendering less dense and viscid.

—*n.* (*Med.*) A medicine which augments the fluidity of the humors.

Atten'uate, *v. a.* [Lat. *attenuo*, *attenuatus* — *ad*, and *tenuo*, from *tenuis*, thin; Fr. *atténuer*.] To make thin; to render less consistent, or less viscid; opposed to *condense*.

"The ingredients are digested and *attenuated* by heat."
Arbuthnot.

—To reduce into fine or minute particles; to comminute.

—To make small or slender; to reduce in bulk; to emaciate. — To extend in length; to draw out fine.

—*v. i.* To become thin, fine, or slender; to lessen; to diminish in size.

Atten'uated, Atten'uate, *a.* Made thin or less viscid; comminuted: made slender; emaciated.

(*Bot.*) Tapering gradually to a thin or narrow extremity.

Attenua'tion, *n.* [Fr. *atténuation*; from Lat. *attenuatio*.] The act of attenuating, emaciating, or making thin; thinness; slenderness; leanness. — The act of comminuting; act of attrition; pulverization; as, the *attenuation* of those rocks.

(*Chem.*) In brewing and distillation, it is applied to the thinning or weakening of saccharine worts during fermentation, by the conversion of the sugar into alcohol and carbonic acid. It is usual to speak of so many degrees of *attenuation*, indicating the decrease of specific gravity by the fermentation.

(*Med.*) Thinness: emaciation. A term used by the homœopathists, in the sense of dilution or division of remedies into infinitesimal doses. —*Dunglison.*

At'terbury, FRANCIS, an English prelate, B. 1662. He was a man of great learning and brilliant talents, equally distinguished as scholar, preacher, and writer. As dean of Westminster and bishop of Rochester, he was chaplain to William III. and Mary. After the death of Queen Anne, *A.* was one of the non-juring bishops, and in 1722 was committed to the Tower of London, on suspicion of his being privy to a plot to restore the Pretender. After a trial, he was banished from England, and D. at Paris, 1732.

At'terclitfe, a town of England, in the W. Riding of the co. of York, 1½ m. N.E. of Sheffield. It has a coal-mining *pop.* of about 5,500.

Atternoie'ment, *n.* [Fr.] (*Canon Law.*) A making terms; a composition, as with creditors.

At'tersee, or KAM'MERSEE, a lake of Europe, in Upper Austria, 40 m. S.W. of Linz, about 12 m. long by 3 broad. The river Ager flows from its N. end.

Attest', *v. a.* [Fr. *attester*; Lat. *attestari* — *ad*, and *testari*, to bear witness, from *testis*, witness.] To bear witness to: to confirm; to certify; to affirm to be true, genuine, or real; as, to *attest a signature*.

"Many particular facts are recorded in Holy Writ, *attested* by particular Pagan authors." —*Addison.*

—To give proof or evidence of; to manifest; as, Athens *attests* its former supremacy in letters.

—To invoke as conscious; to call to witness.

"The sacred streams which heaven's imperial state
Attests in oaths, and fears to violate." —*Dryden.*

Attest', *n.* Witness; testimony; evidence; attestation. (R.)

Attesta'tion, *n.* [Fr. *attestation*; Lat. *attestatio*.] The act of attesting; testimony; witness; evidence.

(*Law.*) A solemn or official asseveration or declaration, written or spoken, in support of a fact. The signature of the name of a witness to any deed or writing is an *attestation*.

Attest'er, *n.* An attestor; one who attests to anything; a witness.

Attest'ive, *a.* Attesting; supplying evidence or proof. (R.)

Attest'or, *n.* Same as ATTESTER. *q. v.*

At'tic, *a.* [Gr. *Attikos*; Lat. *atticus*; Fr. *attique*.] Pertaining to Attica or to Athens. — Pure; elegant; classical; poignant; characterized by keenness of intellect, delicacy of wit, purity of elegance, soundness of judgment, and most expressive brevity; as, the *Attic* Muse.

Attic Dialect is that dialect of the Greek language which was spoken in Attica. It was the most refined and polished of all the dialects of ancient Greece; and in it wrote Solon the lawgiver, Thucydides and Xenophon the historians, Aristophanes the comic poet, Plato and Aristotle the philosophers, and Demosthenes the orator. When, after the Macedonian conquest, Greek became the language of literature and diplomacy in most parts of the civilized world, the *A.* came to be that dialect of the Greek tongue which was generally adopted.

(*Arch.*) *Attic*, and *Attic Order*, *n.* and *a.* A low order of architecture, commonly used over a principal order, never with columns, but usually with antæ or small pilasters. It is employed to decorate the façade of a story of little height, terminating the upper part of a building; and it doubtless derives its name from its resemblance in proportional height and concealed roof to some of the buildings of Greece. In all the best examples, and especially in the remains of antiquity at Rome, the Attic is decorated with a moulded base and cornice; often with pilasters and figures, as in the arch of Constantine; (see *Fig.* 178.) — In modern architecture, the proportions of the Attic order have never been subject to fixed rules, and their good effect is entirely dependent on the taste and feeling of the architect. — *A. Base.* The base of a column consisting of an upper and lower torus, a scotia and fillets between them; (see *Fig.* 222.) — *A. Story.* A term frequently applied to the upper story of a house, when the ceiling is square with the sides, to distinguish it from a garret.

At'tica, a division of the nomarchy of Attica and Bœotia, forming the eparchie of Athens, and anciently the most celebrated region of the Grecian people. It lies between Lat. 37° 39′, and 38° 22′ N., and Lon. 23° 20′ and 24° 5′ E.; bounded N. by Bœotia, E. by the Ægean sea, S. and S.W. by the Gulf of Ægina, and W. by the eparchie of Megara. *A.* is 44 m. long by 34 broad, with a rugged and, for the most part, barren soil. Its chief mountains are Nosea (*Parnes*), the loftiest; Elatea (*Cithæron*); Mendeli (*Pentelicus*), famous for its marble; Velo-vuni (*Hymettus*), and Laurini (*Laurion*), famous for its mines of silver. The chief plains are those of Athens and Marathon; rivers, the Cephissus and Ilissus. Good oil, honey, and grain are produced, and game is abundant. Athens is the principal city; the villages are mostly inhabited by Albanians. *Pop.* of the nomarchy, 116,024. — See ATHENS.

At'tica, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Fountain co., on the Wabash river and canal, 75 m. N.W. of Indianapolis. *Pop.* 2,273.

At'tica, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Marion co., about 42 m. S.E. of Des Moines; *pop.* 181.

At'tica, in *Michigan*, a township of Lapeer co.; *pop.* 1,720.

—A post-office of Lenawee co.

At'tica, in *New York*, a post-village of Wyoming co., called also ATTICA CENTRE, on Tonawanda creek, 31 m. W. of Buffalo, in Attica township. *Pop.* of township 2,546.

At'tica, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Venice township, Seneca co., 77 m. N. from Columbus, and 28 from Sandusky City; *pop* 370.

At'tica, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Green co., about 25 m. S. of Madison.

At'tical, *a.* Pertaining to Attica, or to Athens; Attic; pure; refined; classical. (O.)

At'ticism, *n.* [Fr. *Atticisme*.] The Attic style or idiom. A witty or pungent saying. — A partiality or regard for the Athenians.

At'ticize, *v. n.* To use Atticisms.

At'ticus, TITUS POMPONIUS, a noble Roman, the contemporary of Cicero, and Cæsar. He displayed such address and tact, that, during the war between Cæsar and Pompey, he managed to remain neutral; sent money to the son of Marius, while he secured the attachment of Sylla; and when Cicero and Hortensius were rivals, was equally intimate with both. When young, he resided at Athens, where he so secured the affections of the citizens, that on the day of his departure from that city, all went into mourning. He was an author and poet, and

reached the age of 77 without sickness. When at last he became ill, he refused all nourishment, and therefore ended his life by voluntary starvation. D. 32 B. C. He was a disciple of Epicurus.

At'tila, a famous king of the Huns, who ascended the throne with his brother Beda in A. D. 433. *A.* ruled the united empires of Scythia and Germany, and at the head of an army of 700,000 warriors, laid waste the Roman empire, and obliged the Emperor Theodosius II. to sue for peace, and pay him a yearly tribute of 500 lbs. weight of gold. After this, *A.* conquered the remaining tribes of Scythia and Germany which had not submitted to his arms, and consolidated his increasing power by murdering his brother and co-sovereign. He then essayed the conquest of the Persian empire, and led an immense army through the Caucasus; but after sustaining a great defeat in Media, *A.* was compelled to retire, leaving Persia unconquered. This news was received with exultation at Constantinople, but the Greek emperor soon learned to his cost that the great Scythian was more than a match for him. In the following year, *A.* threw himself and his hosts on the provinces of the Eastern empire, and ravaged the entire country from the Euxine to the Adriatic. It was converted into a burning wilderness, and 70 of the finest cities of Macedonia, Thrace, and Greece, were laid in smoking ruins. It was only by enormous bribes, and the most abject submission, that Theodosius induced *A.* to retire from his desolated dominions. *A.* now directed his views to Gaul, and with an immense army crossed the Rhine in 450, and besieged the city of Orleans. This city was bravely and successfully defended, and thus gave time for the forming of a coalition against him of the whole forces of Western Europe, comprising the Goths, Franks, Saxons, and Gauls, under the Roman general Ætius, and Theodoric, king of the Visigoths. At Chalons, a great battle took place, in which *A.* was routed with, historians say, a loss of from 160,000 to 300,000 men. He then retreated across the Rhine. In the following year, *A.* burst into Italy at the head of another immense army, and demanded from the Emperor Valentinian III the hand of his sister Honoria, and the surrender of nearly half of the provinces of the empire. These terms being refused, he destroyed the cities of Aquileia, Padua, Vicenza, Verona, and Bologna, and laid waste the fertile plains of Lombardy. Popo Leo I. then went to the enemy's camp, and succeeded in obtaining peace. *A.* retired into Hungary, and the Romans looked upon their preservation as a miracle. *A.* afterwards organized other expeditions against Gaul and Italy, but in 453, on the night of his marriage, he burst a blood-vessel, and expired, to the unspeakable relief of both Europe and Asia. *A.* was buried in a triple coffin of gold, silver, and iron; and the captives who dug his grave were slaughtered by the Huns in order to conceal his tomb. *A.* rejoiced in the name "*Scourge of God*," applied to him by the world in which he lived.

Atti'la, in *Illinois,* a post-office of Williamson co.

Attinghau'sen, a village of Switzerland, canton of Uri, on the Reuss, 2 m. S.W. of Altorf. Here was born Walter Fürst, one of the great Swiss liberators.

Attire', *v. a.* [O. Fr. *attyrer, atourner,* to dress a bride.] To dress; to array; to clothe; to adorn; to prepare, adjust, or dispose, in relation to dress.

"Now the sappy boughs
Attire themselves with blooms."—*Philips.*

—*n.* [Fr. obsolete, *atours.*] Dress; clothes; head-dress;—usually applied to ornamental dress.

"After that, the Roman *attire* grew to be in account, and the gown to be in use among them."—*Sir. J. Davies.*

—(*Sport.*) The horns of a buck or stag.

—(*Bot.*) The former name of the *stamens.*

Attired', *p. a.* Dressed; decked with ornaments.

(*Her.*) Applied to the horns of stags or bucks, when of a different tincture from their bodies or heads.

Attir'er, *n.* One who attires another; a dresser.

Attir'ing, *n.* Head-dress; dress; apparel. (R.)

At'titude, *n.* [Fr. *attitude;* L. Lat. *aptitudo,* from *apto,* to fit, to suit; It. *attitudine.*] Posture or position of the whole body in a state of immobility, either momentary or continued; as, "a graceful *attitude*," "a threatening *attitude.*" (*Worcester.*)—Figuratively, position or appearance of things in a consequential relation; as, "Let us preserve a firm *attitude.*"

(*Paint. and Sculp.*) The position and gesture of a figure, by which the sentiment or passion of the person represented is denoted. *A.* is to the limbs, what expression is to the features, and should be natural, unconstrained, and varied. In a group of figures, the attitudes should be contrastive, and so composed as to balance and set off each other.

Attitu'dinal, *a.* Pertaining to attitude.

Attitudina'rian, *n.* One who attitudinizes, or assumes an attitude.

Attitu'dinize, *v. i.* To assume affected attitudes, airs, or postures.

"Maria, who is the most picturesque figure, was put to *attitudinize* at the harp."—*Hannah More.*

At'tleborough, in *Mass.,* a post-township of Bristol co., on Mill river, 31 m. S.S.E. of Boston. *Manuf.* Jewelry, printed calicoes, metal buttons, &c. *Pop.* 6,769.

At'tleborough, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Bucks co., 120 m. E. of Harrisburg, and 8 m. N.W. of the Delaware, at Bristol; *pop.* about 1,200.

At'tlebury, in *New York,* a post-office of Duchess co.

Attock', (anc. *Varanas,*) a fortified town of Hindostan, in the Punjaub, on the Indus, 42 m. E.S.E. of Peshawur. Lat. 33° 56′ N.; Lon. 71° 57′ E. *Pop.* about 3,200.

Attol'lent, *a.* [Lat. *attollens,* from *attollo—ad,* and *tollo,* to lift or raise.] Lifting up; raising; as, an *attollent* muscle. —*Derham.*

—*n.* (*Anat.*) A term applied to some muscles, the office of which is to lift up the parts they are affixed to. The principal is the *A.* of the ear, *attollens aurem,* which arises from the tendon of the occipito-frontalis, and is inserted into the upper part of the ear, opposite to the antihelix. Its use is to draw the ear upward, and to make the parts into which it is inserted, dense.

Attoo', Attou', or Atiu', the largest of the Aleutian Islands, in the Pacific ocean. *Ext.* 70 m. long by about 30 broad. *Desc.* Volcanic and sterile. Lat. 52° 58′ N.; Lon. 172° 17′ W.

Attoor', a fortified town of British India, presidency of Madras, 25 m. E. of Salem.

Attorn', *v. a.* [O. Fr. *attorner,* to direct, prepare; Lat. *attornare—ad,* and *torno,* to turn.] (*Feud. Law.*) To turn or transfer homage from one lord to another.

(*Mod. Law.*) To agree to become tenant to another to whom reversion has been granted. — *Burrill.*

Attor'ney, *n.; pl.* Attor'neys. [Mod. Lat. *attornatus,* a person set in place of another.] One who *takes the turn,* or acts in the stead of another, especially in matters of law; one who practises in the courts of common law; a solicitor; a lawyer.

(*Law.*) An attorney is either public or special. The former is an officer of a court, who is authorized by the laws and the rules of the court to represent suitors, without any special written authority for the purpose. The rules and qualifications, whereby one is authorized to practise as an attorney in any court, are very different in different countries, and in different courts of the same country. There are various statutes on this subject in the laws of the several U. States, and almost every court has certain rules, a compliance with which is necessary, in order to authorize any one to appear in court for, and represent any party to a suit, without a special authority under seal. The principle upon which these rules are founded, is the exclusion of persons not qualified by honesty, good moral character, learning and skill, from taking upon them this office. Any attorney may, by malpractice, forfeit this privilege; and the court, in such case, strikes his name from the roll of attorneys. Still this does not prevent his being a special attorney, with a specific power from any person who wishes to constitute him his representative; for every man, who is capable of contracting, has the power to confer upon another the right of representing him, and acting in his stead. An attorney of a court has authority, for and in the name of his principal, to do any acts necessary for conducting a suit, and his employer is bound by his acts. A special attorney is appointed by a deed called a *power* or *letter of attorney,* and the deed by which he is appointed specifies the acts which he is authorized to do. It is a commission, to the extent of which only he can bind his principal. As far as the acts of the attorney, in the name of the principal, are authorized by his power, his acts are those of his principal. But if he goes beyond his authority, his acts will bind himself only; and he must indemnify any one to whom, without authority, he represents himself as an attorney of another, and who contracts with him, or otherwise puts confidence in him, as being such attorney.

Attorney-General of England. A great officer of state, created so by royal letters-patent, and the legal representative of the crown, in the courts of law and equity. He draws up informations, prosecutes for the crown in criminal matters, files bills in the exchequer in revenue causes, and informations in chancery in cases where the crown is interested. —(*U. States.*) In each State there is an *A. G.,* or similar officer, who appears for the people, as in England he appears for the crown.

Attorney-General of the U. States. An officer appointed by the President. His duties are to prosecute and conduct all suits in the supreme court in which the U. States shall be concerned, and give his advice upon questions of law when required by the President, or when requested by the heads of any of the departments of state, touching matters that may concern their department.

Attor'neyship, *n.* The office or duty of an attorney; agency or commission on behalf of another; proxy.

"But marriage is a matter of more worth,
Than to be dealt in by *attorneyship.*"—*Shaks.*

Attoyac', in *Texas,* a small river rising in Rusk co., which, after a S. course, enters Angelina river at the S.E. extremity of Nacogdoches co.

Attract', *v. a.* [O. Fr. *attraicter;* Lat. *attraho, attractus—ad,* and *traho,* to draw.] To cause to approach, draw to, or tend to; to induce, to adhere or combine.

"The single atoms each to other tend,
Attract, attracted to, the next in place
Form'd and impell'd its neighbour to embrace."—*Pope.*

—To draw by influence of a moral kind; to invite; to allure; as, to *attract* a woman's fancy.

"Deign to be lov'd, and ev'ry heart subdue;
What nymph could e'er *attract* such crowds as you?"—*Pope.*

Attractabil'ity, *n.* Quality of being attractable; susceptible to the laws of attraction.

Attract'able, *a.* That may be attracted; susceptible to attraction.

Attract'ile, *a.* Having power to attract.

Attract'ingly, *adv.* In an attracting manner.

Attraction, (*at-trăk'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *attractio.*] The act of attracting; the act of drawing together: the result of the principle of attraction.

"*Attraction* may be form'd by impulse, or some other means; I use that word, to signify any force by which bodies tend towards one another."—*Newton.*

—The power of alluring or enticing; the act of drawing to; charm; allurement; as, the *attraction* of a pretty face.

"But her eyes
Were black as death, their lashes the same hue,
Of downcast length, in whose silk shadow lies
Deepest *attraction.*"—*Byron.*

(*Phys.*) The power or principle by which bodies mutually tend toward each other; which varies according to the nature of the bodies attracted, and the circumstances under which this *A.* takes place. Hence *A.* is scientifically distinguished into the *Attraction of Cohesion, Attraction of Gravitation, Attraction of Electricity, Attraction of Magnetism,* and *Chemical Attraction.*—*A.* of cohesion is peculiar to the component particles of bodies, by virtue of which they are firmly connected and held together.—As the *A.* of cohesion is the cause of the solidity of small bodies, so is the *A.* of gravitation that chain which, being diffused over the solar system, preserves the planets in their orbits, and makes them revolve about the centre of the system. That which in common language is called *weight,* is by philosophers explained to be *gravitation;* that is, a tendency to the centre of gravity. By gravitation a stone and all heavy bodies, if let fall from a height, are supposed to drop to the earth. All celestial bodies are supposed to have not only an *A.* or gravitation toward their proper centres, but that they mutually attract each other within their sphere. The planets tend toward the sun, and toward each other, as the sun does toward them. The earth and moon tend likewise reciprocally toward each. By this same principle of gravity, heavenly bodies are kept in their orbits, and terrestrial bodies tend, as is supposed, toward the centre of the earth, and it is from this *A.* that all the motion, and consequently all the changes in the universe, are supposed to arise.—*A.* of magnetism (or magnetic attraction), is the particular tendency of certain bodies to each other, as that of the magnet, which attracts iron.—Attempts have been made to deduce all these phenomena from one principle of *A.,* modified by an opposing force of repulsion, but as yet without success. The idea of an attractive force acting as the bond of the universe was first introduced as a scientific hypothesis by Newton, and was violently combated by Leibnitz and others.— See Adhesion, Affinity, Cohesion, Gravitation, Electricity, Magnetism, &c.

Attrac'tive, *a.* [Fr. *attractif.*] Having the faculty or power of attracting or drawing to; as, "the *attractive* stone."— *Blackmore.*

—The quality of attracting by moral influence; alluring; engaging; inviting; enticing.

"Happy is Hermia, wheresoe'er she lies,
For she hath blessed and *attractive* eyes."—*Shaks.*

—*n.* That which attracts, invites, or allures.

"But the gospel speaks of nothing but *attractives* and imitation."—*South.*

Attrac'tively, *adv.* With the power of attracting, or drawing to; in an attractive manner.

Attrac'tiveness, *n.* The quality of being attractive.

Attrac'tor, *n.* Any one who, or any thing which, attracts.

At'trahent, *a.* Drawing to; attracting; attractive.

—*n.* [Lat. *attrahens.*] That which draws or attracts, as a magnet.

"Our eyes will inform us of the motion of the stoel to its *attrahent.*"— *Glanville's Scepsis.*

(*Med.*) A term sometimes applied to remedies which attract fluids to the parts to which they are applied, as blisters, rubefacients, &c.— *Dungison.*

At'tri, a large river of Hindostan, which, rising in the S. of Thibet, and flowing through a pass of the Himalayas due S., falls into the main branch of the Ganges at Jafferege, after a course of 100 miles.

Attrib'utable, *a.* That may be attributed; ascribable; owing to.

"Much of the origination of the Americans seems to be *attributable* to the migrations of the Seres."—*Sir Matthew Hale.*

Attrib'ute, *v. a.* [Fr. *attribuer;* Lat. *attribuo—ad,* and *tribuo, tributus,* to assign, bestow, or give.] To give, assign, or apportion to; to allot; to ascribe; to impute; to yield as due.

"The imperfection of telescopes is *attributed* to spherical glasses."
Newton.

At'tribute, *n.* [Fr. *attribut.*] It properly signifies a quality or property ascribed or belonging to a person or thing. Of the several attributes belonging to any substance, some are termed *essential* — those that are necessary to it, and go to form its character, as extension and attraction to matter; others are termed *accidental,* as roundness in wood, or learning in a man.

(*Theol.*) The several qualities and perfections which we conceive to exist in God, and which constitute his proper essence; thus, justice, truth, goodness, wisdom, &c., are called the *attributes* of God. Some distinguish them into *negative,* and *positive* or *affirmative;* the former being such as to remove him from whatever is imperfect in the creature, as infinity, immutability, immortality; the latter being such as assert some perfection in him, which is in, and of himself, and which, in the creature, in any measure, is from him; as goodness, holiness, wisdom. Others divide them into *absolute* and *relative,* or into *communicable* and *incommunicable.*

(*Logic.*) The *attributes* are the predicates of any subject, or what may be affirmed or denied of anything; thus, mortality, imperfection, error, are *attributes* of *man,* as whiteness is an *attribute* of *snow.*

(*Fine Arts.*) A term used to signify certain symbols which accompany, distinguish, and characterize certain figures and allegories. Thus, the eagle and thunderbolt are the *A.* of Jupiter; the caduceus is the attribute of Mercury; the trident of Neptune. Love is always represented with a bow and quiver; Justice, with a balance and sword, &c.

Attribu'tion, *n.* [Fr. *attribution;* Lat. *attributio.*] Act of attributing, or the quality ascribed; commendation.

Attrib'utive, *a.* [Fr. *attributif.*] That attributes; attributing; pertaining to an attribute.

—*n.* (*Gram.*) A word which is significant of attributes; as

adjectives, verbs, and participles, which are *attributes of substances;* and adverbs, which denote the *attributes* only of *attributes.* The former may be called attributes of the first order; the latter, attributes of the second order.

Attrib'utively, *adv.* (*Gram.*) In an attributive manner.

Attrite', *a.* [Gr. *teipein:* Lat. *attritus.*] Ground down or worn by friction or rubbing.

"Or, by collision of two bodies, grind
The air *attrite* to fire." — *Milton.*

(*Theol.*) Repentant only from fear of punishment; opposed to *contrite.*

Attrite'ness, *n.* Being much worn, or attrite.

Attrition, (*at-trish'un,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *attritio* — *ad,* and *tritus,* to rub.] A rubbing of one thing against another; abrasion; act of wearing by friction or rubbing.

"The change of the aliment is effected by *attrition* of the inward stomach." — *Arbuthnot.*

—State of being worn by abrasion or rubbing.

—(*Theol.*) Grief for sin arising only from the fear of punishment; a *quasi* degree of repentance.

(*Geol.*) The wearing and smoothing of rocky or other rough surfaces, by the passage of water charged with gritty particles, by the descent of glaciers, or by the passage of sand-drift.

Attune', *v. a.* [*ad,* and *tune.*] To tune or put in tune; to adjust one sound to another; as, to *attune* an air to the violin.

—To make musical or accordant: to arrange fitly.

"Airs, vernal airs,
Breathing the smell of field and grove, *attune*
The trembling leaves." — *Milton.*

Att'wood, GEORGE, a distinguished English physicist, B. 1745; D 1807. He is known by his treatise on the *Rectilinear Motion and Rotation of Bodies;* but principally by a mechanical contrivance known as *Attwood's Machine,* the principle of which merits some notice. — Perhaps no questions in mechanics are more interesting than those concerning the fall of bodies. They were, however, for a long time, the subject of only slight and inefficient experiments. Bodies fall in so short a time through so considerable a space, that it was found impossible to get to elevations, fitted in other ways for the purpose of experiment, sufficient to let us observe them easily. Besides, the resistance of the air, though very slight at the commencement of the fall of a body, yet becomes considerable as its velocity increases. The machine of *A.* proposes to reduce the velocity of falling bodies, and to enable us to observe their laws, by giving us time for experimenting, and by rendering the resistance of the air comparatively insignificant. — We give the following description from a work on astronomy, by W. J. Rolfe and J. A. Gillet, of Cambridge. The machine of *A.* consists of an upright column, with a pulley at the top, arranged to run with the least possible friction. Over this pulley passes a cord, to which are attached the equal weights *B* and *E.* *C* and *F* are movable shelves, the former of which has a circular hole in the centre, large enough to let the weight *B* pass through it. *A* is a clock, beating seconds, and carried by the pendulum *D.* When we wish to make the weight *B* fall, we place upon it a small horizontal bar of iron, which is too long to pass through the hole in the shelf *C.* When, therefore, the weight drops through this hole, the bar will be caught off and remain upon the shelf. If the weight *B,* with the bar upon it, be allowed to fall, it will be found that the force of gravity will pull it down one inch during one second. Now, adjust the shelf *C,* so that the bar shall be removed at the end of the first second; it will then be found that the weight will fall two inches the next second. At the end of the first second, then, the weight is projected vertically downward, with a velocity of two inches per second. If now the bar is left on during both seconds, the weight will be found to have fallen three inches during the 2d second. Hence, the force of gravity pulls the weight down the 2d second an inch further than its velocity at the beginning of this second would have carried it; that is, just as low as gravity would have pulled it from a state of rest. — By means of this same machine the case of a body projected vertically upward can be illustrated. While one of the weights is falling, the other weight is rising. Suppose that one bar be placed upon the ascending weight, and two on the descending weight: the second a little heavier than the first, so that it shall bear the same ratio to the whole weight now as the one bar used at first. We have already seen that this bar, acting during one second, will give one of the weights a velocity downward of two inches every second, and the other weight the same velocity upward. Suppose now that at the end of the first second both bars be caught off the descending weight, the other weight will rise not two inches, but only one during the next second. Had it not been for the action of gravity upon the bar resting on it, it would have risen two inches. But we have already seen that gravity acting upon this bar will cause the weight to fall one inch from a state of rest; hence it is pulled just as far from the place it would have reached as it would have been pulled from a state of rest. — See GRAVITY, MOTION, &c.

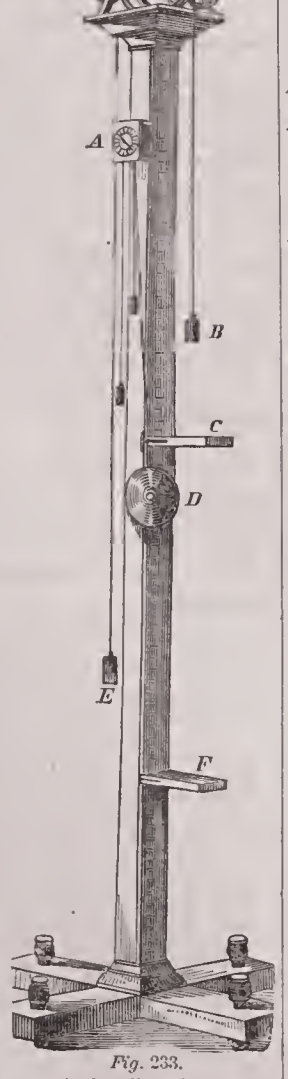


Fig. 233.

Atu'res, a town of S. America, in Venezuela, on the Orinoco, 105 m. N.N.E. of San Fernando.

At'water, in *Ohio,* a post-township of Portage co., 12 m. S. by E. of Ravenna; *pop.* 1,180.

Atweel', *interj.* [O. Eng., I wot well.] Very well. (Scottish.)

Atwist', *adv.* [Prefix *u,* and *twist.*] Awry; twisted; distorted. (a.)

At'wood, in *Indiana,* a post-office of Koscinsko co.

At'wood, in *Michigan,* a post-office of Antrim co.

At'wood's Key, a small island of the W. Indies, in the Bahama group, 33 m. N. by E. of Acklin Island: Lat. 23° 5′ N.: Lon. 73° 43′ W

Atyp'ic, *a.* [Gr. *a,* priv., and *typos,* type.] (*Med.*) That which has no type; irregular; chiefly applied to an irregular intermittent. — *Dunglison.*

Atyp'us, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of spiders — the species of which inhabit turfy declivities, where they form deep cylindrical excavations seven or eight inches long. In these they weave a kind of funnel of white silk of the same dimensions, and at the bottom of this cavity the cocoon in which their eggs are deposited is fixed by means of threads attached to each other.

Au, the name of a small town of Hungary, and of several villages in Germany.

Aubagne', (*ō-bān',*) a town of France, dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone, 10 m. E. of Marseilles, on the railway to Nice. It is divided into an old and a new town. The former is mean, and the latter well-built, supporting the fabrication of earthenware, paper, &c. *Pop.* in 1866, 7,232.

Aubaine', *n.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *aubain,* a foreigner.] (*Fr. Law.*) A legal process formerly existing in France, by which the sovereigns claimed the property of a stranger who had died in their dominions without having been naturalized. The *droit d'aubaine* was abolished by laws of 1790 and 1791, re-established in 1804, and finally abolished July 14th, 1819.

Au'bau, MARQUIS DE ST., an eminent French general, B. about the middle of the 17th century. He served with distinction in the campaigns of Louis XIV., and was also a clever writer on military matters. D. 1713.

Aubbeen'aubbee, or **Aubbeen'ubbee,** in *Indiana,* a post-village of Fulton co., in a township of the same name, on the Tippecanoe river, 32 m. N. by W. of Logansport. *Pop.* of township 745.

Aube, (*obe',*) a river of France, which, rising in the dep. of Haute-Marne, joins the Seine 23 m. N.N.W. of Troyes, after a course of 90 m. It is navigable from Arcis-sur-Aube.

Aube', a dep. of France, S.E. of Paris, lying between 47° 45′ and 48° 42′ N. Lat., and 3° 24′ E. Lon.; bounded on the N. by Marne, E. by Haute-Marne, S. by the Cote d'Or and Yonne, and W. by Seine-et-Marne. *Area,* 2,393 sq. m. The river Seine and its important affluent, the *A.* (whence the dep. takes its name), flow through it. — *Surface.* Generally flat; the soil of the region to the N. and W. of Troyes being chalky and barren, while that of the country to the E. and S. of that city, also chalky, has yet a thick coating of alluvial deposit which produces luxuriant crops of corn, hemp, and turnips. — *Forests.* Clairvaux, Orient, Montmorency, and Soulaines. *Towns.* The principal are Troyes (the cap.), Arcis-sur-Aube, Nogent-sur-Seine, Bar-sur-Aube, and Bar-sur-Seine. *Manf.* Cotton stuffs and yarn, porcelain, paper, &c. There are numerous beetroot-sugar factories, vinegar distilleries, &c. *Pop.* 261,961.

Aube'nas, a town of France, dep. Ardèche, cap. of a cant., near the Ardèche, beautifully situated at the foot of the Cevennes, 13 m. S.W. of Privas; *pop.* 9,181.

Aube'pine, *n.* The French name of the shrub *Mespilus oxyacantha* — See MESPILUS.

Au'ber, DANIEL FRANÇOIS ESPRIT, a celebrated French musical composer, and member of the Institute, B. at Caen Jan. 29, 1784. In 1813 he produced his first opera, *Le Séjour Militaire,* which proved so unsuccessful as to dishearten its composer. In 1820 appeared an opera in 3 acts, entitled *La Bergère Chatelaine,* which was well received. In 1823 he became associated with M. Scribe, who thenceforward supplied *A.* with the *librettos* for some of his greatest works. On the 29th of Feb., 1828, his *Muette de Portici* (better known to the world at large as *Masaniello*), was performed at the Grand Opera in Paris, with the words (libretto) by Scribe and G. Delavigne. It carried the public taste by storm, and at once took its place beside the greatest works of Rossini and Meyerheer. From this time forward the musical career of *A.* became one grand series of successes. Having found the *opera comique* to be his proper forté, he devoted himself to that field of the musical drama, and brought out consecutively a multitude of operas, some of which have attained a world-wide popularity and reputation. We give at foot the names and dates of his principal works. Some of the incidental airs of *A.*'s repertory have had an influence far beyond the world of musical amateurs. The famous air *Amour Sacré de la Patrie,* sung by Nourrit, gave the signal at Brussels for the Belgian revolution of 1830. For 40 years, *A.* was the most popular composer of the French school, and almost to the very day of his death he retained alike his vigor of mental genius and his physical strength. In 1861, *A.* was appointed a grand officer of the *Legion of Honor.* As chief director of the *Conservatoire de Musique, A.* displayed all the *verve* and indefatigable activity of a man of 40, and during the year 1868 produced the score of a new opera, — a surprising feat for a man of so advanced an age. The music of *A.* is light and easy; graceful, and often marked by originality. He possesses all the movement and clearness of Rossini, without, perhaps, all his subtilty and depth in the representation of passion. The following is a list of the principal works of *A.*, with the dates and places of their first performance. At the Grand Opera, Paris: *La Muette de Portici* (*Masaniello*), (1828); *Le Dieu et la Bayadère* (1830); *Le Philtre* (1831); *Le Serment,* or *Les Faux Monnayeurs* (1832); *Gustave,* or *Le Bal Masqué* (1833); *Le Cheval de Bronze,* ballet-opera (1857). — At the Opera Comique, Paris: *La Neige* (1823); *Le Macon* (1825); *La Fiancée* (1829); *Fra Diavolo* (1830); *Lestocq* (1834); *Le Cheval de Bronze* (three-act opera), (1835); *L'Ambassadrice* (1836); *Le Domino Noir* (1837); *Les Diamants de la Couronne* ("Crown Diamonds"), (1841); *La Sirène* (1844); *Haydée* (1847); and *Le Premier Jour de Bonheur* (1868). D. 1871.

Auberge', *n.* The French name for an inn, or tavern.

Au'bergine, *n.* The French name of the egg-plant, *Solanum melongena.*

Au'bergist, *n.* [Fr. *aubergiste.*] One who keeps an inn or tavern. (R.)

"The *aubergist* at Terni." — *Smollett.*

Au'bert du Bayet, JEAN BAPTISTE ANNIBAL, a French general, B. in Louisiana, in 1753. He served under La Fayette in the war of American independence. On his return to Europe, he was elected a member of the Constitment Assembly, where he belonged to the party of the Girondins. He afterwards fought under Kellermann, at Valmy, and conducted the defence of Mayence. D., ambassador at Constantinople, in 1797.

Aubervil'liers, or NÔTRE-DAME-DES-VERTUS, a village of France, dep. Seine, near Paris. Great quantities of garden-stuff for the supply of that metropolis are raised here. *Pop.* 6,700.

Au besoin, [Fr., in case of need.] (*Com.*) "*Au besoin chez Messieurs* —— *à* ——." "In case of need, apply to Messrs. —— at ——." A phrase used in the superscription of a bill of exchange, pointing out the person to whom application may be made for payment in case of failure or refusal of the drawer to pay.

Aubes'pine, a noble French family, of which the following were the most distinguished members:—

A., CLAUDE DE L', *Baron de Chateauneuf;* who was Secretary of State and Finance from 1542 till his death in 1567. He was employed in the most important political negotiations of the reigns of Francis I., Henry II., and Charles IX.

A., CHARLES DE L', *Marquis de Chateauneuf,* brother of the preceding, was B. in 1580. He was sent on successive missions to Holland, Germany, Venice, and England; succeeded his father, in 1621, as Chancellor, and was named, in 1630, Keeper of the Seals. *A.* was imprisoned by order of Richelieu, from 1633 to 1640, and D. 1653.

Aubeterre, DAVID BOUCHARD, VICOMTE D', B. at Geneva, and appointed, by Henry III. of France, to the government of Perigord. *A.* rendered important services to Henry IV. during the wars of the League. He D. in 1598, from a wound received at the siege of Lisle.

Aubiere', a town of France, dep. of Puy-de-Dôme, 2 m. S.E. of Clermont, in the middle of the volcanic region of Auvergne; *pop.* about 4,000.

Aubigné', PIERRE D', a French historian and dramatist; B. 1550, near Pons, in France. He was a precocious linguist, having translated Plato's *Crito* at 7 years of age. In the employ of Henry IV., he wrote an able tragedy, called *Circé.* *A.* was a strenuous supporter of the Protestant faith, and was, in consequence, 4 times condemned to death. He passed the close of his life at Geneva, where he D. in 1630. *A.* was the grandfather of the celebrated Madame Scarron, or de Maintenon, who became the wife of Louis XIV. His principal work is: *Histoire Universelle depuis* 1550 *jusqu'à* 1601.

Aubig'uy, ROBERT STUART, SEIGNEUR D', a marshal of France in the 16th century, who was descended from a noble Scottish family. He passed the Alps with Charles VIII., and signalized himself at the defeuce of Novara, and in various battles and sieges. D. 1544.

Au'biu, *n.* [Fr. *aubin,* amble; Lat. *ambalatura.*] A canter; broken or mixed movement or pace in a horse, somewhat between an amble and a gallop; sometimes called a *Canterbury Gallop.* — See CANTER.

Au'biu, St., a town of France, dep. Aveyron, cap. of a canton, 18 m. N.E. of Villefranche, on a branch of the Southern railway. In the neighborhood are the volcanic mountains of Fontagnes and Buegne, which have been burning for ages, and from which great quantities of alum and sublimated sulphur are obtained. The alum is sufficient for the entire supply of France. *Pop.* 8,325.

Au'biu, St., a fine seaport town of Jersey, one of the

Channel islands belonging to Great Britain. It is opposite to St. Heliers, on the W. of the bay of the latter. The largest ships may anchor inside the pier at St. Aubin's Castle, close at hand. *Pop.* 2,276.

Au'bin du Cormier, St., a village of France, in Brittany, where on the 28th of July, 1488, a battle was fought between the Bretons and the French, in which the latter were victorious, and took possession of *A.* Among their prisoners were the Prince of Orange, and the Duke d'Orleans. A body of 400 English archers, under Lord Woodville, were cruelly put to death after the battle.

Au'bonne, a town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the river Aubonne, 14 m. W. by S. of Lausanne, on the railway to Geneva. There is a fine castle here, which commands a famous view. It was built by the counts of Gruyère, and afterwards belonged to Tavernier the celebrated traveller.

Au'brey, JOHN, an eminent English antiquary, B. 1626. He contributed largely to Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum*, and the *Athenæ Oxoniensis;* and was also the author of valuable *Miscellanies*, which are now in the university of Oxford. He was the friend of Milton, Dryden, and Hobbes. D. in 1697.

Au'brey, or AU'BRY, in *Arizona*, a post-village of Mohave co., on the river Colorado, at the mouth of Bill Williams' Fork.

Au'brey, in *Kansas*, a village and township of Johnson co., about 36 m. E.S.E. of Lawrence; *pop.* 1,125.

Aubrie'tia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of ornamental, evergreen, herbaceous, hardy, trailing plants, ord. *Brassicaceæ*. The species are 3 in number, about 3 inches in height, producing purple flowers from March till June; and are very common in all sorts of gardens. They were only recently erected into a genus, and formerly belonged to the genera *alyssum*, *arabis*, and *draba*.

Aubri'ot, HUGUES, a provost of Paris, in the 14th century. He is principally notable for having been the builder of the Bastille, in which he was himself subsequently imprisoned. D. 1382.

Au'bry, in *Arizona*. See AUBREY.

Au'bry de Montdidier, a French soldier, supposed to have been murdered by his comrade, Richard de Macaire, in 1371. He is the hero of many dramas, founded on the details of the discovery of his murderer. *A.*'s faithful dog persisted in pursuing and harassing Macaire, and this coming to the ears of King Charles V., he ordered a fight to be tried between them. The dog was victorious, and he has ever since been famous in story as the "*Dog of Montargis;*" from the place of the fight.

Au'burn, (*a'bern.*) *a.* [Fr. *brun;* A.S. *a*, and *brun*, from *byrnan*, *brennan*, to burn; Lat. *alburnus.*] Reddish, or golden-brown.

"Her brow was overhung with coins of gold,
That sparkled o'er the *auburn* of her hair."—*Byron.*

Au'burn, the name of a village immortalized by Oliver Goldsmith in his *Deserted Village;* which has been identified with LISSOY, in Ireland, near Athlone, co. Westmeath. Lissoy has since been called *Auburn*.

Au'burn, in *Alabama*, a village of Macon co., 60 m. N.E. of Montgomery. It possesses numerous schools.

—A township and village of Lee co. *Pop.* of twp. 3,822.

Au'burn, in *Arkansas*, a post-office of Arkansas co.

Au'burn, in *California*, a post-town, and cap. of Placer co., near the junction of the N. and S. Forks of American river, 37 m. N.E. of Sacramento, and 97 m. N.E. of San Francisco. *Pop.* 800.

Au'burn, in *Illinois*, a village of Moultrie co., 3 m. N. of the Kaskaskia river, and 65 m. E. by S. of Springfield.

—A township of Sangamon co., 17 m. S.S.W. of Springfield; *pop.* 1,303.

—A township of Clarke co.; *pop.* 602.

Au'burn, in *Indiana*, a post-village, cap. of De Kalb co., on Cedar Creek; 134 m. N.E. of Indianapolis, and 22 N. of Fort Wayne; *pop.* 677.

Au'burn, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Mahaska co., on the N. side of Des Moines river, 73 m. S.W. by W. of Iowa City.

—A village and township of Fayette co., on Turkey river, about 5 m. N.W. of West Union; *pop.* 1,059.

Au'burn, in *Kansas*, a post-village and township of Shawnee co., on Wakarusa Creek, about 13 m. S.S.W. of Topeka; *pop.* 662.

Au'burn, in *Kentucky*, a P.O. of Logan co., *pop.* 710.

Au'burn, in *Maine*, a post-village, cap. of Androscoggin co., on the river of the latter name, 34 m. N. of Portland. It enters largely into the boot and shoe manufacture. *Pop.* 6,169.

Au'burn, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Worcester co., about 5 m. W. by S. of Worcester; *pop.* 1,178.

Au'burn, in *Michigan*, a village of Oakland co., on Clinton river, 75 m. E. by S. of Lansing, and 4 E. of Pontiac.

Au'burn, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Lincoln co., about 60 m. N.W. of St. Louis, and 12 N. of Troy.

Au'burn, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Rockingham co.; *pop.* 875.

Au'burn, in *New Jersey*, a post-office of Salem co.

Au'burn, in *New York*, one of the most beautiful cities in the state, capital of Cayuga co., 174 m. W. of Albany, on the outlet of Owasco Lake, which is 2½ m. distant. Lat. 42° 53′ N.; Lon. 76° 40′ W. It contains a flourishing academy, a Presbyterian theological seminary incorporated in 1821, and numerous churches. Here also is the Auburn State Prison; (for particulars concerning this celebrated penal institution, see PENITENTIARY SYSTEM.)—*Manf.* Cotton, wool, carpets, iron, paper, &c., besides numerous mills. *Pop.* 17,225

Au'burn, in *North Carolina*, a post-village of Wake co., 11 m. S.E. of Raleigh.

Au'burn, in *Ohio*, a township of Crawford co.; *pop.* 910.

Au'burn, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Geauga co., about 27 m. S.E. by E. of Cleveland; *pop.* 783.

—A former township of Fairfield co.

—A township of Tuscarawas co., *pop.* 1,251.

Au'burn, in *Oregon*, a post-village, cap. of Baker co., on Blue Gulch creek, and 300 m. E. of Salem. Gold is found in the neighborhood.

Au'burn, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Schuylkill co., 83 m. N.W. of Philadelphia, and 9 S.E. of Pottsville; *pop.* 511.

—A township of Susquehanna co.; *pop.* 2,006.

Au'burn, in *Wisconsin*, a village and township of Fond du Lac co., 50 m. N.W. of Milwaukee; *pop.* 1,626.

Au'burn Centre, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Susquehanna co., about 15 m. S.W. of Montrose.

Au'burndale, in *Massachusetts*, a post-office of Middlesex co.

Au'burn Four-Corners, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Susquehanna co.

Au'burn Station, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Marion co., 10 m. N.N.W. of Indianapolis.

Aubus'son, PIERRE D', Grand-Master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, was B. in 1423. He sprung from an old French family. The Ottomans in his day began to threaten Europe with a second Moslem invasion; and *A.*, having served in Hungary against them, determined to devote his life to their extirpation. He accordingly obtained from Louis XI. a commandery in the above-mentioned order, and was shortly afterwards made Grand Prior, and intrusted with the defence of Rhodes. In 1476, he was elected Grand-Master. He held out the city of Rhodes against the Turks, in 1480, during a siege of 89 days, and forced them to retire with the loss of nearly 10,000 men. When Bajazet and Zizim disputed the succession to the Turkish throne, and the latter was worsted, he sought refuge with *A.*, who received him courteously, but afterwards basely surrendered him as a prisoner to Pope Alexander VI., for which service the latter created *A.* a cardinal. He D. at Rhodes, in 1503, in the 81st year of his age, of deep compunction for his treachery, denounced as it had been by Christendom at large.

Aubus'son, a town of France, dep. of the Creuse, cap. of an arrond. on the Creuse river, 20 m. S.E. of Guéret. It is picturesquely situated in a mountain gorge; and possesses, after those of the Gobelins and Beauvais, the most celebrated carpet-manufacture in France. *Pop.* 6,551.

Auch, (*osh,*) a city of France, cap. of the dep. of Gers, on the railway from Agen to Tarbes. The best part of the city stands on the plateau of a hill, from which there is a fine view of the Pyrenees. It has a magnificent Gothic cathedral. *Trade.* Wine, and Armagnac brandy. *Pop.* 13,182.

Au'cheehaeh'ee, or AU'CHENEHATCH'EE, in *Georgia*. See LITTLE OCMULGEE.

Au'chenairn, a village of Scotland, co. of Lanark, 3 m. N.E. of Glasgow. Near this place the Scottish patriot, Sir William Wallace, was betrayed to the English, by the "fause Monteith."

Auche'nia, *n.* See LLAMA.

Auchmun'ty, SIR SAMUEL, a distinguished British general, B. at New York, in 1756. He entered the army as a volunteer in 1776, and was present in the actions of White Plains and Brooklyn. He served afterwards with distinction in India, and Egypt. In 1806, he commanded the British forces in S. America, and carried by assault, in 1807, the city of Montevideo. In 1810, *A.* took the island of Java. D. 1822.

Aucil'la, in *Florida*, a post-office of Jefferson co.

Auck'land, a city and former cap. of the British colony of New Zealand, in the island of New Ulster, at the extremity of Waitimata Bay. It is a rapidly growing, and improving place. *Pop.* of *A.* and suburbs, 20,425. Lat. 36° 51′ 30″ S.; Lon. 175° 45′ E. *A.* was founded 19th Sept., 1840, and the seat of government was transferred from it to Wellington, on the 24th Dec., 1864.

Auck'land, in New South Wales, a maritime county, 60 m. in length, by 40 in breadth.

Auck'land, in England. See BISHOP'S-AUCKLAND.

Auck'land Islands, a group lying in the Pacific ocean to the S. of New Zealand. Lat. 50° 48′ S.; Lon. 166° 42′ E. The largest of these islands is about 30 m. long, by 15 broad, and is covered with dense vegetation. They are almost entirely uninhabited, belong to the British, and are a station for whaling-ships.

Auc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *auctio*, from *augeo*, *auctus*, to increase.] A mode of public sale in which each succeeding buyer *increases* or *adds to* the price offered by the preceding, and the article put up for sale is given to the highest bidder.—A vendue; the things sold at auction.

"Ask you why Phryne the whole *auction* buys?
Phryne foresees a general excise."—*Pope.*

—*v. t.* To sell by auction, or vendue. (R.)

Auc'tionary, *a.* [Lat. *auctionarius.*] Pertaining or belonging to an auction. (R.)

"And much more honest to be hir'd, and stand
With *auctionary* hammer in thy hand."—*Dryden.*

Auctioneer', *n.* [Lat. *auctionator.*] One who sells by auction; a person who manages an auction; one who disposes of goods or lands by public sale to the highest bidder.

"Dan Phœbus takes me for an *auctioneer*."—*Byron.*

—*v. a.* To sell by auction, or public sale.

Auen'ba, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Cornaceæ*. They are shrubs or trees, natives of Japan. The *A. Japonica*, or Japan laurel, is an evergreen shrub, 6 to 10 feet high; leaves ovate-lanceolate, acuminated, toothed, coriaceous, glabrous, shining, pale green; beautifully spotted with yellow, having the midrib rather prominent, the rest of the leaf reticulately veined. Petioles articulated with the branches, and dilated at the base. As hardy as the common laurel, it is readily propagated by cuttings, and grows freely in any tolerably dry soil.



Fig. 234.—A. JAPONICA, (*Japan laurel.*)

Auda'cious, *a.* [Fr. *audacieux*, from Lat. *audeo*, to dare.] Daring; fearless; intrepid; confident; bold; without decorum. Daring effrontery; insolent; impudent.

"Such is thy *audacious* wickedness."—*Shaks.*

Auda'ciously, *adv.* In an audacious manner.

Auda'ciousness, *n.* The quality of being bold or audacious; audacity; excess of boldness; impudence.

Audae'ity, *n.* Daring; boldness; confidence; venturesomeness.

"Lean raw-bon'd rascals! who would e'er suppose
They had such courage and *audacity*."—*Shaks.*

—Audaciousness; effrontery; impudence; implying a contempt of law, or of moral restraint; as, "The —— take thy *audacity!*"

Audæ'us. See AUDIUS.

Aude, (*ode,*) a river of France, rising in the Pyrenees, which, after a flow of 130 m. N. and E., enters the Mediterranean near Narbonne. It gives its name to the following department.

AUDE', a maritime dep. in the S. of France, on the Mediterranean, divided from Spain by the dep. of the Pyrenees Orientales. *Area*, 2,246 sq. m. The *Aude*, from which it derives its name, is the only notable river; but it is also watered by the canal of Languedoc. The coast along the Mediterranean is low, and bordered by many lagoons. *Surface*, generally mountainous; having on the N. a prolongation of the Cevennes, while on the S. it is penetrated by spurs of the Pyrenees. *Climate*, variable; hot winds prevailing, which blow at times with violence, and in summer strikingly resemble the *sirocco*. Corn and wine are raised in great quantities, and a good deal of brandy is manufactured. The honey of Narbonne is the finest in France. *A.* is rich in iron, and other mineral products. There are also extensive manufactures of cloths, paper, combs, &c. *Prin. towns.* Carcassonne (cap. of the dep), Narbonne, Castelnaudary, and Limoux. *Pop.* 288,626.

Audenarde', in Belgium. See OUDENARDE.

Audenried', in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Carbon co.

Aud'enshaw, a township of England, in Lancashire, 4½ m. from Manchester, on the Ashton canal; *pop.* 5,969.

Au'dians, or **Audæ'ans.** (*Eccl. Hist.*) See ANTHROPOMORPHITES.

Audibil'ity, *n.* The state or quality of being audible; the power of being heard.

Au'dible, *a.* [Lat. *audibilis*, from *audio*, to hear.] That may be heard; perceptible to the ear; capable of sound; as, an *audible* whisper.

"And speaking softly, the water returned an *audible* echo." *Bacon.*

Au'dibleness, *n.* Capability of being heard; quality of being audible.

Au'dibly, *adv.* In an audible manner; in such a manner as to be heard.

Au'dience, *n.* [Fr. *audience;* Lat. *audientia*, from *audio*, to hear, allied to Gr. *ous*, for *ous. ōtos*, the ear.] The act of hearing or listening to a speaker, or to sounds.

"Thus far his bold discourse, without control,
Had *audience*."—*Milton.*

—Persons collected to hear; an assembly of hearers; an auditory.

"The hall was filled with an *audience* of the greatest eminence for quality and politeness."—*Addison.*

—Admittance to a hearing; reception to an interview; more especially used in relation to an interview with a sovereign, or head of a government or state.

"Let me have *audience;* I am sent to speak,
My holy lord of Milan, from the king."—*Shaks.*

(*Politics.*) The ceremony of the admission of ambassadors or public ministers to a sovereign or other potentate, to deliver the credentials of their own monarch or state, is called an *audience*.

(*Hist. and Law.*) The name given to certain tribunals or courts of justice, established by the Spaniards in America. They were formed upon the model of the court of chancery in Spain.—Also, the name of one of the ecclesiastical courts in England, which is held whenever an archbishop calls for a cause to be argued before himself.

Au'dieut, *a.* [Lat. *audiens.*] Paying attention to; listening; hearing.

Au'dit, *n.* [Lat., *he hears.*] An examination or adjustment of accounts, with a *hearing* of the parties concerned.—The result of an adjustment; a final account.

"And how his *audit* stands, who knows save heaven?"—*Shak.*

—*v. a.* To examine and adjust an account or accounts; as, to *audit* the books of a public company.

—*v. i.* To take a final account.

"Bishops' ordinaries, *auditing* all accounts, take twelve pence." *Ayliffe.*

Au'dita quere'la. [Lat.] A form of action which lies for a defendant to recall or prevent an execution, on account of some matter occurring after judgment amounting to a discharge, and which could not have been, and cannot be taken advantage of, otherwise. In some of the U. States the *remedy by motion* has entirely superseded the ancient form; while in others, *audita querela* is of frequent use as a remedy recognized by statute.

Au'dit-house, *n.* An office belonging to a cathedral, in which is transacted all business affecting the diocese.

Audi'tion, *n.* Hearing; listening to. (R.)

Au'ditor, *n.* [Lat. *auditor*, from *audire.*] A hearer or listener.

"Are you now become so mean an *auditor?*"—*Sir P. Sidney.*

(*Law.*) An officer or officers of the court, assigned to state the items of debit and credit between the parties in a suit where accounts are in question, and exhibit the balance. — *Bouvier.*

Audito'rial, *a.* Auditory. (R.)

Au'ditorship, *n.* The office or duty of an auditor.

Au'ditory, *a.* [Lat. *auditorius.*] Having the power of hearing; pertaining to the sense or organs of hearing.

(*Anat.*) Applied to certain parts of the organs of hearing; as, the *A.* nerve, *meatus auditorius*, &c. — See EAR.

—*n.* [Lat. *auditorium*, an audience.] An assemblage of persons gathered together for the purpose of hearing a preacher, lecturer, &c. In the ancient churches, the term *A.*, or *auditorium*, was applied to that part of the building where the people stood to be instructed, and hear the Gospel; it is now called the *nave.*

—A place where lectures or causes are to be heard, or discourses delivered.

Au'ditress, *n.* A female hearer; as, "She, sole *auditress.*" — *Milton.*

Audit'ual, *a.* Same as AUDITORY. (R.)

Au'dius, AUDÆUS, or UNO. See ANTHROPOMORPHITES.

Aud'ley, JAMES, LORD, a famous English knight, who distinguished himself under Edward III. in France, and was carried, badly wounded, from the field of Poitiers. *A.* was one of the first Knights of the Garter, Governor of Aquitaine, and Seneschal of Poitou. B. 1314; D. 1386.

Aud'ouin, JEAN VICTOR, a French entomologist and comparative anatomist, who added many important facts to the sciences of which he was an ardent investigator. B. at Paris, 1797; D. 1841.

Audrain', in *Missouri*, a county in the N.E. central part of the State, drained by the North Fork and Long Branch of Salt river, and by the sources of Rivière au Cuivre. *Surface.* Level, mostly prairie; *soil*, fertile. *Area*, 680 sq. m. *Cap.* Mexico. *Pop.* in 1870, 12,314.

Au'dubon, JOHN JAMES, a distinguished American ornithologist, B. in Louisiana, about 1780. His parents, who were of French origin, and in wealthy circumstances, sent him to Paris to finish his education, and he there studied design under the painter David. After his return to America, *A.*'s father presented him with a large and valuable plantation; he married, and might have lived a life of ease and comfort in the bosom of a happy domestic circle; but it was the nature of *A.* to find home in the unreclaimed solitudes of his native continent, and companions in the wild denizens of the prairie and the forest. The study of birds had, beyond everything else, an irresistible charm for *A.* He began to devote his life to the ornithology of N. America. For years he spent many consecutive months in long and quite solitary journeys through the untrodden wilderness; not even returning to shelter and civilization for the purpose of sketching the subjects of his pursuit, but executing those colored designs which have since become so famous, on the spot where the originals were obtained, and where the proper environment for each subject was immediately under his eye. Hence the wonderful fidelity and life-like truth, not only of *A.*'s bird-portraits, but of the accessories in each picture. These excursions, commencing about 1810, were continued during 15 years, his family residence having been latterly fixed at Henderson, a village on the Ohio. *A.* was doomed to lose the precious results of these 15 years of adventurous toil. Having gone to Philadelphia with 200 designs representing 1000 different birds, he deposited them in the house of a relative, and left the city for some weeks. He returned to find his drawings destroyed by rats. A severe and lengthened fever was the consequence of this heavy blow; but *A.* had physical and mental elasticity enough to recover from the shock. He again shouldered his fowling-piece, and resumed his former mode of life. After four years and a half of uninterrupted devotion to his purpose, the damage was made good, and the naturalist was again in a position to impart the fruits of his labor to the world. Finding, however, that proper facilities for bringing out the extensive and costly publication which he had in view, could not be afforded him in his native country, *A.*, in 1826, went over to England, where, as in France, he was received with the utmost distinction. About the close of 1830 appeared in London the 1st volume of *The Birds of America*, in folio, containing 100 colored plates, each subject being represented of life-size. The English and French sovereigns had headed the list of subscribers. It was not till 1839, that the appearance of the 4th volume completed this splendid work, which contains in all 1065 figures of birds. Parallel with the publication of the volume of plates at London, had proceeded at Edinburgh the issue of the necessary complement to these,

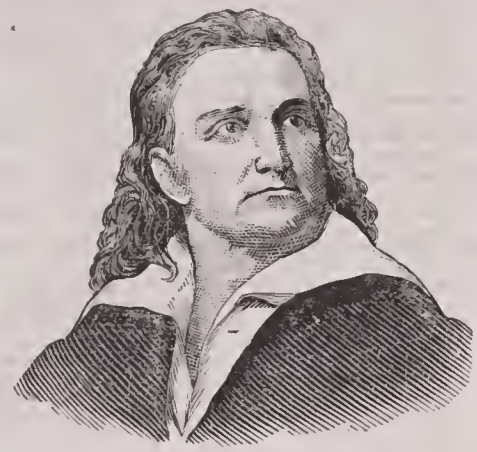


Fig. 235. — AUDUBON.

the *Ornithological Biography, or an Account of the Habits of the Birds of the U. States of America, accompanied by a description of the objects represented in the Work entitled "The Birds of America,"* the 1st volume of which appeared in 1831,—the 5th and last, in 1839. The same year, *A.* returned finally to his native country; not yet, however, to lead a life of repose. He now, along with his two sons, and two other companions, undertook a series of excursions, which resulted in his work entitled "*Quadrupeds of America,*" published at Philadelphia between the years 1846 and 1850, and accompanied, as in the case of the "Birds," by a parallel issue of *Biographies*, a title which, as applied by *A.* to the description of the favorite objects of his study, serves to indicate the dignity with which these objects were invested in his eyes, and the almost human interest with which they inspired him. These biographies are singularly entertaining, being full of the romance of that wild and solitary life which enabled him to compile them. *A.* died in 1851. — A *Life of A.*, compiled from his journal by his widow, was published in 1869.

Au'dubon, in *Iowa*, a county situate in the N.W. part of the State, watered by the Nishnabatona river, an offshoot of the Missouri. *Cap.* Exira. This county is of recent organization, has an area of about 630 sq. m., and was named after the distinguished naturalist Audubon. *Pop.* 1,212.

Au'dubon, in *Tennessee*, a village of Montgomery co.

Auenbrug'ger, or **Aveubrug'ger,** LEOPOLD, an eminent German physician, the inventor of percussion as a means of discovering diseases of the chest. B. at Gratz, 1722; D. at Vienna, 1798.

Auerbach, a town of Saxony, on the Golzsch, 12 m. E. of Plauen; *pop.* 5,258.

Au'erbach, BERTHOLD, a popular German novelist. B. at Nordstetten, on the Suabian side of the Black Forest, on the 28th Feb., 1812. Of Jewish extraction, he was reared in poverty and obscurity, and destined by his parents to the service of the synagogue. While completing his studies at the universities of Tübingen, Munich, and Heidelberg, he abandoned the study of Hebrew theology for the more congenial fields of history, philosophy, and general literature. His earliest work, *Spinoza*, was published in 1837. In 1843 appeared the first series of his *Dorfgeschichten*, ("Village Stories,") which at once stamped him a master in the German school of fiction. These have been translated into the English, Dutch, and Swedish languages. A second series, published in 1849, more than sustained the reputation of the first. *Barfüssle* ("Little Barefoot") was given to the world in 1856; and is one of the most exquisite idyls of humble life in any language. *On the Heights*, published in 1867, *The Villa on the Rhine*, in 1869, *Die Feindlichen Schwestern*, ("The Hostile Sisters,") in 1878, and *Landolin*, in 1879, may be cited as among his many valuable writings.

Au'erstadt, a small village of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseberg, 6 m. W. of Naumberg. Here, on the 14th of October, 1806, the main body of the Prussian army, under the Duke of Brunswick and the king in person, was defeated by the division of the grand French army commanded by Marshal Davonst. The former lost 10,000 men, including the Duke of Brunswick, and the French 7,500. On the same day, Napoleon defeated at Jena the right wing of the Prussian army under General Mollendorff. The combined action has been called the battle of "Jena," (see JENA.) Davoust received from Napoleon the title of *Duke of Auerstadt.*

Au fait, (*ō-fā'*) [Fr.] (*Lit.*) Expert; skilful; to be master of an accomplishment; able to perform a thing:—vulgarly, up to the mark.

Auge', VALLÉE D', the name given to a part of the French dep. of Calvados, distinguished for its picturesque scenery, and also for producing the finest horses and cattle in Normandy.

Auge'an, *a.* Pertaining to Augeas, *q. v.*; used to express anything inexpressibly foul or dirty.

Au'geas. (*Myth.*) A king of Elis, famed for his stable, which contained 3,000 oxen, and had not been cleansed for 30 years. Hercules was desired to clear away the filth in one day, and *A.* promised, if he performed it, to give him a tenth part of the cattle. This task Hercules is said to have executed by turning the river Alpheus, or, as some say, the Peneus, through the stable, which immediately carried away the dung and filth. *A.* not only refused to perform his engagement, pretending that Hercules had used artifice, and experienced no labor or trouble, but banished his own son, Phyleus, from his kingdom, for supporting the claims of the hero. Upon this, a war commenced, and Hercules conquered Elis, put *A.* to death, and gave his kingdom to Phyleus. *A.* has been called the *son of Sol*, because *Elis* signifies the *sun.* After his death, he received the honors usually paid to heroes.

Au'gelite, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral of massive form. Lustre of cleavage-surface, pearly. Colorless, but generally of a pale red. *Comp.* Phosphoric acid 35·3, alumina 51·3, water 13·4 = 100. It occurs imbedded in other phosphates at the iron mine of Westana, in Sweden.—*Dana.*

Au'ger, *n.* [Dut. *avegaar*; A.S. *nafegar* or *nafogar.*] An instrument used for boring large holes, by carpenters, wheelwrights, shipwrights, and others. It consists of an iron blade terminating in a steel bit, with a handle placed at right angles with the blade. When the *A.* has a straight channel or groove, it is sometimes called a *pod A.*; when it has a spiral channel, it is termed a *screw A.* A large kind of *A.* is used in agriculture for boring the earth in order to ascertain the nature of the subsoil, or minerals, or whether water is existing in a certain place.

Au'ger-bit, *n.* (*Carpentry.*) A bit with a cutting edge or blade like that of an auger.

Auge'reau, PIERRE FRANÇOIS CHARLES, DUKE OF CASTIGLIONE, a celebrated French general, B. at Paris in 1757. He joined the army as a private soldier, proceeded to Spain, and soon rose to the rank of adjutant-general. He then took high command under Napoleon I. in Italy, and in 1796, at the head of his own brigade, stormed the bridge of Lodi. To him Napoleon owed the brilliant victories of Castiglione and Arcole. *A.*, having been sent by Napoleon to Paris, became military commander of the capital, and led the *coup d'état*, or revolution of Fructidor, by which the enemies of the Directory were seized and overthrown. Appointed to the command of the army on the German frontier, he became so wildly democratic that the Directory displaced him, and sent him to Perpignan. He refused to assist Napoleon in the revolution which preceded the consulate and the empire. In 1805, being created a Marshal of France, *A.* commanded at the reduction of the Vorarlberg, was at the battle of Jena in 1806, and accompanied Napoleon to Berlin. He commanded the French at Eylau in 1807, and in 1809 and 1810, commanded in Catalonia, where he committed great excesses. *A.* was at the great battles of Leipzig, Oct. 16th, 17th, and 18th, 1813, and, in 1814, commanded at Lyons, to repel the march of the Austrians from that direction on the capital. Yielding to superior numbers, he retired to the south, and displaying little attachment to Napoleon, acknowledged the Bourbons, retained his honors, and became a peer. During the "hundred days" of 1815, he remained in privacy, but on the return of Louis XVIII., he again sought public life; and as the last act of an eventful life, voted for the condemnation of his brother soldier, Marshal Ney, to an ignominious death. For this the French people have never forgiven him. D. in June, 1816.

Auget, (*o-zhā'*) *n.* [Fr. *auget*, *auge*, trough; from Lat. *alveus*, hollow.] (*Mil.*) A tube or hollow case charged with powder, and reaching from the chamber of a mine to the end of the gallery, used in exploding mines.

Aug'gun, a fortified town of Hindostan, prov. Malwa, in the dominions of Sindc, on a rocky eminence, 1,598 feet above sea-level.

Augh'aval, or OUGHEVAL, a parish in county Mayo, Ireland. *Area*, 33,695 acres, consisting mostly of hills and bogs. *Pop.* 9,000.

Aughnamul'len, a parish of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles from Ballybay. *Area*, 30,710 acres. *Pop.* about 19,000. This parish has a great many lochs.

Augh'rim, in Ireland. See AGHRIM.

Aught, (*awt,*) *n.* [A.S. *auht*, *aht*, or *awht; ohwit*, *oht*, from *wiht*, a creature, a thing, anything.] (Sometimes incorrectly written OUGHT.) Any part; any thing; a whit;—as, for *aught* I care.

"This metaphor, I think, holds good as *aught*,
Since there is discord after both at least."—*Byron.*

Au'ghun Khan, the fourth sovereign of Persia of the family of Genghis Khan, succeeded his uncle Nikudar in 1284, and D. in 1291. He was an enlightened and beneficent prince.

Augh'wick Mills, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Huntingdon co.

Au'gier, GUILLAUME VICTOR EMILÉ, an eminent French dramatic poet, was B. at Valence, on 17th Sept., 1820. *La Ciguë*, his first piece, in two acts, after being rejected at the Théâtre Française, in 1844, was accepted by the managers of the Odeon Théâtre, and there brought out. It had a run of three months, and established the popularity of the author. The latter subsequently produced other light pieces. These, however, were thrown in the shade by *Gabrielle*, a five-act comedy, which has been pronounced by competent critics to be *A.*'s most finished and best constructed work, whether as regards plot, poetry, or the delineation of character. *A.* was nominated a member of the Académie Française, and is an officer of the Legion of Honor. At the solicitation of Mdlle. Rachel, *A.* wrote *Diane*, a piece in 5 acts, but which failed to elicit the applause bestowed upon *Gabrielle.* In 1868, his *Fils de Giboyer* had a success equal to the latter.—The style of *A.* is at once classic and easy,

dignified, and yet pictorial, never heavy, and always interesting. He may be said to have founded a new school in French dramatic literature, and his works, partly by their originality, and partly by intrinsic merit of a kind possessed in common with other dramatic productions, have acquired very great popularity.

Au'gila, a country and town of N. Africa, on the caravan route from Sirvah to Fezzan. Lat. 29° 35′ N.; Lon. 22° 25′ E.

Au'gite, *n.* [From Gr. *augeo*, to shine.] (*Min.*) A mineral found in basalt, lavas, and other volcanic rocks; closely related in geological situation and in composition with *amphibole* or hornblende. It is more generally called *pyroxene*.

Augit'ic, *a.* Belonging to, or resembling augite, or partaking of its nature and characteristics.

—Containing or composed of augite as a principal constituent; as, *augitic* rocks.

Anglaize', in *Missouri*, a river rising in the W. central division of the State, which, formed by two branches, falls into the Osage river, near Erie, in Camden co.

Anglaize', in *Ohio*, a river which rises in the N.W. middle part of the State, and enters the Maumee river at Defiance. Its chief affluents are Blanchard's Fork and Ottawa river.

—A county situated in the W. part of the State, watered by the head streams of the Auglaize and St. Mary's rivers, and containing abt. 308 sq. m. *Surface*, generally level, and partly covered with forests of well-grown timber. *Soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Wapahkonetta. *Pop.* 20,041.

—A township of Allen co., *pop.* 1,696.

—A township of Paulding co., *pop.* 788.

—A post-office of Van Wert co.

Augment', *v. a.* [Fr. *augmenter*; Lat. *augmento*, from *augeo*, to increase.] To make larger; to increase; to enlarge; to add to; to swell; as, to *augment* an income.

"Some cursed weeds her cunning hand did know,
That could *augment* his harm, increase his pain."—*Fairfax.*

—*v. i.* To increase; to grow larger; to amplify.

Aug'ment, *n.* [Fr. *augment*; Lat. *augmentum*.] Increase; enlargement by addition; state of increase.

(*Greek Gram.*) An increase at the beginning of some of the tenses of verbs. The augment is of two kinds: the *syllabic*, when the verb begins with a consonant; and the *temporal*, when it begins with a vowel.

Augment'able, *a.* Capable of augmentation or increase.

Augmenta'tion, *n.* [Fr. *augmentation*; Lat. *augmentatio*.] The act of augmenting; increase; enlargement; addition.—The state of being augmented or enlarged.—The thing which is added by way of enlargement.

(*Med.*) The stage of a disease in which the symptoms go on increasing.

(*Her.*) A particular mark of honor, granted by a sovereign, in consideration of some noble action; either quartered with the family arms, or borne on an escutcheon, a canton, &c.

(*Mus.*) *A.*, in the music of the olden time, was, as *Maister* Morley tells us, "An increasing of the value of the notes above their common and essential value," and was indicated by a sign.

Augmenta'tions, (Court of,) *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) A court established in England by Henry VIII. in 1535, and styled "*The Court of the Augmentations of the King's Revenues.*" It was instituted to take cognizance of all suits and controversies arising out of the suppression of the monasteries. It was afterwards abolished, and then re-established by Queen Elizabeth in 1558.

Augment'ative, *a.* [Fr. *augmentatif.*] Having the quality or power of augmenting.

—*n.* (*Gram.*) A word formed to express greatness; a derivative word denoting an augmentation or increase of that which is expressed by its primitive.

Augment'er, *n.* One who increases or augments.

Au Gres', in *Michigan*, a post-office of Bay co.

Augs'burg, (anc. *Augusta Vindelicorum*,) a city of S. Germany, cap. of Suabia, in the kingdom of Bavaria. It is situated on a large and fertile plain watered by the rivers Wertach and Lech, 35 m. N.W. of Munich. *A.* was for ages one of the richest, most commercial, and powerful of the free cities of the German empire. The streets are narrow, but highly picturesque, and the architecture of its buildings preserves to a singular degree the quaint and ornate characteristics of the middle ages. Among them may be noted the Cathedral, Arsenal, Abbey of St. Ulric, and the Town-Hall, one of the finest edifices in Germany. At one of the educational gymnasiums here, Prince Louis Napoleon, after Napoleon III., Emperor of the French, received his early education. *A.* possesses a fine library, an academy of arts, a polytechnic society, &c.—*Manf.* Woollens, cottons, linens, paper, gold-lace, jewelry, printing-types, &c. *A.*'s greatest commercial importance, however, arises from its being, next to Frankfort, the chief seat of banking and exchange operations in Central Europe. A large trade is carried on in engraving, printing, and book-selling; and the celebrated *Allgemeine Zeitung*, the leading journal of Germany, is published here.—*A.* was formerly a place of much greater population and importance than it is at present. It was founded by the Roman emperor Augustus, 12 B. C. In the middle ages it became early distinguished for its trade, and in the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries, its citizens—as for example the Fugger family, who rose from simple burghers to be princes of the empire—attained to almost regal power and opulence. *A.* has been the theatre of many memorable events. In addition to the proceedings of the Diet, with respect to the memorable *Confession of Faith*, (q. v.,) there, in 1530, was concluded the peace which guaranteed the full enjoyment of their rights and liberties to the Protestants. *A.* continued to be a free city until 1806, when Napoleon ceded it to Bavaria. *Pop.* 50,067.



Fig. 236.—AUGSBURG.

Diet of A.—The most celebrated of the numerous diets, or parliaments, held at Augsburg was that of 1530. Pope Clement VII. refusing to call a general council for the settlement of all religious disputes, to be held in some German city, in accordance with the recess of the Diet of Spires in 1529, the Emperor Charles V. summoned another diet at Augsburg, which met on the 20th June, 1530. On the 25th, the famous *Confession* (q. v.) was read, and on Aug. 3d an answer was made by the Roman Catholics; whereupon it was proclaimed that the Protestants must conform in all points to the Church of Rome. Duke Philip of Hesse withdrew on the 6th Aug., and John, Elector of Saxony, asked leave to depart on the 20th Sept. Charles V. soon after delivered his decision, in which he gave the Protestants till the 15th April, 1531, to re-unite themselves to the mother Church, during which period they were to attempt no further innovations, and to allow their Roman Catholic subjects free worship, and to repress Anabaptists and Sacramentaries. The emperor engaged to induce the Pope to summon a national or general council. This decision was resisted, and a recess was issued on the 22d Nov., in which the emperor announced his intention to execute the edict of Worms, made some severe enactments against the Protestants, and reconstituted the Imperial Chamber. The Protestant deputies put in a counter-declaration, and the Diet then terminated.

Confession of A.—The name given to the celebrated declaration of faith compiled by Melancthon, and revised by Luther and other reformers, which was read before the Diet of Augsburg, 25th June, 1530. It consisted of 28 articles, 7 of which contained refutations of Roman Catholic errors, and the remaining 21 set forth the leading tenets of the Lutheran creed. Soon after its promulgation, the last hope of inducing the pontiff to reform the Roman Catholic Church was abandoned, and the complete severance of the connection followed. An answer by the Roman Catholics was read 3d Aug., 1530; when the Augsburg Diet declared that it had been refuted. Melancthon then drew up another confession somewhat different. The 1st is called the *unaltered*, and the 2d the *altered* confession.

League of A.—A league entered into and concluded at *A.* 9th July, 1686, for the maintenance of the treaties of Münster and Nimeguen, and the truce of Ratisbon. It was negotiated by William, Prince of Orange, on the 21st June, in the above year, for the purpose of resisting the encroachments of France. The contracting parties were the Emperor Leopold I., the kings of Spain and Sweden, the electors of Saxony and Bavaria, and the circles of Suabia, Franconia, Upper Saxony, and Bavaria. The League was to be in force for 3 years, and might then be renewed. England acceded to it in 1689.

Au'gur, *n.* [Lat. *augur*, from *avis*, a bird, and *gero*, to deport, to behave; Fr. *augure*.] A soothsayer; one who professes to foretell future events by omens.

"What say the *augurs?*"—*Shaks.*

(*Hist.*) Among the people of ancient Italy, in common with all rude nations, it was imagined that in every occurrence which could not be understood, there was a special manifestation of the will of the gods. The power of reading and interpreting these signs was supposed to be a peculiar gift conferred upon the favored mortal from his birth. A superstition offering so strong a hold upon the minds of the people was turned to account by the astute politicians of Rome, and the *College of Augurs* was instituted at the very earliest period of Roman history, B. C. 716. *A.* were a certain sort of priests, who predicted future events, and announced to the people the will of the gods. They were consulted both in public and private affairs, and their influence in the state was very great. By merely pronouncing the words "*Alio die*" (another day), they could dissolve an assembly of the people, and annul all the decrees that had been passed at the meeting. The original number of *A.* is stated differently by Cicero and Livy; Cicero, himself an *A.*, says that Romulus associated three others with himself, and that Numa added two. The Ogulnian law, which was passed 307 B. C., opened the pontifical and the augurial colleges to the plebeians. In the latter, 5 plebeians were associated with 4 patricians; and this number remained to the time of Sylla, 81 B. C., who increased it to 15. In 29 B. C., the extraordinary power was conferred upon Augustus of electing *A.* at his pleasure; and in 309 A. D., the office was abolished.

—*v. i.* To guess; to conjecture by signs and omens; to prognosticate.

"My pow'r 's a crescent, and my *aug'ring* hope
Says it will come to the full."—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To foretell; to predict; to presage; to forebode; as, to *augur* bad weather.

Au'gural, *a.* [Fr. *augural.*] Pertaining to augurs; belonging to an augury.

Au'gurate, *v. i.* [Lat. *augurare.*] To predict, or judge by augury. (R.)

Augura'tion, *n.* [Lat. *auguratio.*] The practice of augury, or of foretelling events by portents and phenomena. (o.)

"Claudius Pulcher underwent the like success, when he continued the tripudiary *augurations.*"—*Sir T. Browne.*

Au'gurer, *n.* One who augurs.—Same as Augur, *q. v.*

Augu'rial, *a.* Relating to augurs or augury.

Au'gurist, *n.* Same as Augur, *q. v.* (R.)

Au'gurship, *n.* The office, or period of office, of an augur.

Au'gury, *n.* [Lat. *augurium.*] Art or practice of auguring, or of foretelling events by the flight and chattering of birds, &c.; auguration.—See Augur.

"She knew, by *augury* divine,
Venus would fail in the design."—*Swift.*

—An omen; prediction; prognostication.

August', *a.* [Fr. *auguste*; Lat. *augustus*, from *augere*, to increase, to reverence.] Sacred; awe-inspiring; grand; majestic; solemn; awful.

"The Trojan chief appeared in open sight,
August in visage, and serenely bright."—*Dryden.*

Au'gust, *n.* [Lat. *augustus*; It. and Sp. *agosto*; Fr. *août.*] The name given to the 8th month of our year. It was named B. C. 30, by the Roman emperor Augustus, after himself, as he regarded it as a fortunate month for him, being that in which he had gained several important victories. Before this time it was called *Sextilis*, or the sixth month, the year beginning with March. The name of July had, in like manner, been *Quintilis*, before it was changed by Julius Cæsar; and as it contained 31 days, the senate, in order that Augustus might not be behind Cæsar, decreed that *A.* also should have 31 days, and that, for this purpose, a day should be taken away from February.

Augus'ta. This title was first given to his wife Livia, after the death of Augustus, according to the will of the emperor. (*Tac. Ann.* i. 8.) It was afterwards conferred by Claudius on Agrippina (A. D. 51.), and by Nero on his wife Poppœa, as well as her daughter (A. D. 64). Eventually it became a common title of the mother, wife, sister, or daughter of an emperor.

Augus'ta. (*Anc. Geog.*) The name of a very great number of ancient places; as, Augusta Treverorum, now *Treves*; Augusta Ausciorum, now *Auch*; Augusta Taurinorum, now *Turin*; Augusta Suessonum, now *Soissons*, &c.

Augus'ta, a British settlement in W. Australia, founded in 1830, and situated to the westward of Flinders Bay.

Augus'ta, in *Arkansas*, a post-village of Jackson co., on White river.

Augus'ta, in *Georgia*, the capital of Richmond co., on the Savannah river, 120 m. N.N.W. of Savannah; Lat. 33° 28′ N.; Lon. 81° 54′ W. It is connected with Charleston by the S. Carolina railroad, and with Savannah by the Georgia railroad, and by steamboats. A bridge crossing the river, also connects this town with Hamburg in S. Carolina. *A.*, in the centre of a cotton-growing district, is a handsome city, and the second of the State in population and importance. The City Hall, the Richmond Academy, Masonic Hall, Medical College, and some of the churches of Augusta, are worthy of notice. *Pop.* 15,389.

Augus'ta, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Hancock co., about 95 miles N.W. of Springfield; *pop.* of township, 1,992.

Augus'ta, or **North Augusta,** in *Iowa*, a post-village of Des Moines co., on Skunk river, 11 m. W.S.W. of Burlington, and opposite South Augusta in Lee co.; *pop.* 584.

Augus'ta, or **South Augusta,** in *Iowa*, a village of Lee co., on Skunk river, about 10 m. N.N.E. of Fort Madison.

Augus'ta, in *Indiana*, a village of Marion co., 9 m. N. N.W. of Indianapolis.

—A village of Noble co., 125 m. N.N.E. of Indianapolis.

Augus'ta, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Bracken co., on the Ohio, 45 m. from Cincinnati, and 74 N.E. of Frankfort; *pop.* 3,031.

Augus'ta, in *Louisiana*, a village of De Soto parish, 11 m. N.E. of Mansfield.

Augus'ta, in *Maine*, a pleasant and flourishing city, cap. of the State, and of the co. of Kennebec, on the Kennebec river, 60 m. N.N.E. of Portland, and 175 N.N.E. of Boston, by railroad. Here is an elegant bridge across the Kennebec, which river is navigable to *A.* for small vessels, and up to Waterville for steamboats. *A.* contains the State hospital for the insane, and the U. States arsenal, in which, besides cannon and other munitions of war, are stored more than 2000 stand of arms. The State-House, situated on an eminence at the S. extremity of the city, is a noble structure of whitish granite. On 17th Sept., 1865, nearly the whole of the business quarter of *A.* was consumed by a destructive fire; it has, however, been

since rebuilt in a handsome and convenient form. *Pop.* 7,808.

Augus'ta, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Kalamazoo co., on the Kalamazoo river, 130 m. W. of Detroit, and 12 m. E. by N. of Kalamazoo village, *pop.* 608.
—A township of Washtenaw co.; *pop.* 1,470.

Augus'ta, in *Mississippi*, a post-village, cap. of Perry co., on Leaf river, 173 m. S.E. of Jackson, *pop.* 80.

Augus'ta, in *Missouri*, a post-village of St. Charles co., on the Missouri river, about 40 m. W. of St. Louis.

Augus'ta, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Sussex co., about 65 m. N. of Trenton.

Augus'ta, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Oneida co., on Skanandoa creek, 100 m. W. by N. of Albany; *pop.* of township, 2,067.

Augus'ta, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Carroll co., 135 m. E.N.E. of Columbus. *Pop.* 1,015.

Augus'ta, in *Oregon*, a mining camp in Summit district, Union co.

Augus'ta, in *Pennsylvania*, a flourishing village of Potter co., on Kettle creek.
—A post-office of Northumberland co.

Augus'ta, in *Texas*, a post-village of Houston co., about 20 m. S. by W. of Rusk.

Augus'ta, in *Virginia*, a central county, bounded on the S.E. by the Blue Ridge. *Area*, about 900 sq. m. — *Rivers.* This county gives rise to the Shenandoah and Calf Pasture rivers. *Surface*, elevated and hilly. *Soil*, calcareous. *Prod.*, grain, grass, and butter. *Min.*, limestone, and anthracite coal. *Cap* Staunton. *Pop.* 28,763.

Augus'ta, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Eau Claire co., on Otter Creek; *pop.* 771.

Augusta'lia, or AUGUSTALES, *n.* (*Hist.*) A festival held in honor of the birthday (Sept. 23, B. C. 63) of the emperor Augustus, which was established by a decree of the Roman senate, B. C. 11. The term was also applied to games held in his honor at Rome, Alexandria, Neapolis, and other cities.

Augus'tan, *a.* Pertaining to Augustus, or to the AUGUSTAN AGE, *q. v.*

Augus'tan Age or **Æra,** (*Chron.*) The name given in honor of the Emperor Augustus to that period of Roman history in which flourished her greatest artists, poets, and philosophers. It began A. U. C. 727, or B. C. 27.

Augus'ta Springs, in *Virginia*, are situate in Augusta co., 12 m. N.W. of Staunton. — See VIRGINIA.

Augus'ta Station, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Marion co., 10 m. N.N.W. of Indianapolis.

Augus'tenborg, a Danish factory and trading-post of W. Africa, in Accra, on the coast of Guinea, 9 m. from Christiansborg.

Augus'tine, St., or **Augusti'nus,** AURELIUS, the most eminent of the Latin fathers, and the founder of the Western theology, was B. 9th Nov., A. D. 354, at Tagaste (*Tajel*), in Numidia. His first school was at Madura, whence he was removed to Carthage, where, notwithstanding his addiction to sensual indulgences, he applied himself with characteristic vigor to the study of eloquence and philosophy. The perusal of Cicero's treatise *Hortensius*, in his 19th year, awakened him to a nobler state of being than he had hitherto aimed at. His studies, however, led him to despise the Scriptures for their simplicity, and to adopt the doctrine of the Manichæans. During this period he was engaged in teaching grammar and rhetoric, first in his native place, afterwards at Carthage. He subsequently went to Rome, where he continued his rhetorical teachings, and was afterwards appointed professor at Milan. Here the eloquence of St. Ambrose, added to the tears and entreaties of his mother, Monica, effected the entire conversion of *A.*, who was baptized into the Church by Ambrose, 25th April, 387. He afterwards returned to Africa, where he was ordained a priest, and elected bishop of Hippo as colleague of Valerian. From this time his history and writings are closely associated with the Donatist and Pelagian controversies, in which he took the leading part on the orthodox side. *A.* D. 430. — The greatest literary production of *A.* is his *On the City of God*; which is an elaborate defence of Christianity, and a refutation of Pagan mythology and philosophy. On this work he spent 13 years, A. D. 413 to 426, and it remains a monument of his knowledge, eloquence, and mental strength. As an interpreter of Scripture, *A.* does not rank very high. There have been fathers of the Church more learned, masters of better language and a purer taste; but none have ever more powerfully touched the human heart, and warmed it towards religion. He has related the events of his life in a work to which he gave the title of *Confessions*, and which has been often translated into all European languages. *A.* was the father alike of the mediæval scholasticism, and of the theology of the Reformation; and to his writings also may be traced the germ of the theology of the Mystics. The best edition of the works of *A.* is the "Benedictine," published at Paris, 1679–1700, in 11 vols. folio.

Augus'tine, (St.,) the first archbishop of Canterbury, was a Benedictine monk of the convent of St. Andrew at Rome, when Pope Gregory I. selected him to carry out his long cherished design of converting England to the Christian faith. He accordingly set out about A. D. 596, with 40 others, and landed in Kent. Ethelbert, at that time king of Kent, kindly received the missionaries, and permitted them to reside in his capital, Canterbury, and there exercise their functions. He was shortly afterwards baptized, and the example was followed by many of his subjects. The success of *A.* was now rapid, and the Pope ordered him to repair to Arles, there to be consecrated archbishop of Canterbury, and metropolitan of the English Church. D. about 607.

Augus'tine, St., in *Florida*. See ST. AUGUSTINE.

Augus'tine, St., a cape in Brazil, 25 m. from Pernambuco; Lat. 8° 21′ S.; Lon. 34° 56′ W. This was the first point of land in S. America discovered in 1500 by Pinzon.

Augus'tine's, St., a port and river of the Labrador coast. — Also, a number of small islands on the same coast.

Augus'tines, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A religious order in the Church of Rome, who follow the rule of St. Augustine, prescribed to them by Pope Alexander IV. in 1256. There had arisen, previous to that time, several religious orders, which Innocent IV. formed the design of uniting into one congregation; and this was carried out by his successor. At present, the order is divided into several branches; as, the *Hermits of St. Paul*, the *Jeronymitans*, *Monks of St. Bridget*, and the *Bare-footed Augustines*, the last being instituted by a Portuguese in 1574, and confirmed by Pope Clement VIII. in 1600 and 1602. The *A.* are clothed in black, and make one of the four orders of mendicants. The degeneracy of the order in the 14th century led to the formation of new societies, among which was the Saxon one to which Martin Luther belonged. Since the first French revolution, the order has been entirely suppressed in France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and S. Germany; and even in Austria it has been decreasing. — The *A.* are popularly known under the names of *Austin friars* and *White friars.*

Augustin'ian, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A follower of the doctrine of Augustinianism.

Augustin'ianism, *n.* The doctrinal system pursued by Augustine, who maintained that grace is effectual from its nature, absolutely and morally, not relatively and gradually.

August'ly, *adv.* In an august manner.

August'ness, *n.* Quality of being august; dignity of mien; elevation of look or aspect; grandeur.

Augusto'vo, or AUGUSTOV', a prov. of Russia, in Poland, lying in the N. of that kingdom, between Lat. 52° 40′ and 55° 5′ N. The surface comprises woods, marshes, and mountains, and is watered by the Niemen and Bug. *Cap.* Suwalki.
—A town of the above prov., on the Netta, 140 m. N.E. of Warsaw. *Manf.* Cottons and woollens. *Pop.* 7,761.

Augus'tulus, or ROMULUS AUGUSTUS, the last of the Roman emperors in the West, was the son of Orestes, a Pannonian noble, and owed his investiture with the purple to his father's popularity, and the prestige of his own name, recalling, as it did, those of the respective founders of the city and the empire. But he soon proved himself so incapable, that his subjects derisively gave him the name of *Augustulus* ("Augustus the Little"), by which he is now known in history. After an inglorious reign of one year, *A.* was dethroned by Odoacer, king of the Heruli, who suffered him to live in retirement at the villa of Lucullus in the Campagna, for the remainder of his days.

Augus'tus, first of the Roman emperors; otherwise named CAIUS OCTAVIUS, afterwards CAIUS JULIUS CÆSAR OCTAVIANUS, and later *A.*; the latter being a title of honor conferred on him as first emperor, and though borne officially by his successors, is used in history as his proper name. He is also commonly known as OCTAVIUS. B. at Velitræ, 63 B. C. — year of Rome 691, he was the son of Caius Octavius and Attia, daughter of Julia, sister of Julius Cæsar, who named his great nephew Octavius his son and heir. At the age of 18, he was at Appolonia, on the Adriatic, engaged in his studies, when the death of Cæsar took place. Octavius then took his own course, repairing first to Brundisium, and afterwards to Rome, where, despite the opposition of Antony, he appeared before the prætor, formally claimed his inheritance, accepted its responsibilities, and received in consequence the name of CAIUS JULIUS CÆSAR OCTAVIANUS. By the law of Rome, he was henceforth regarded as the virtual representative of Cæsar as much as if he had been the dictator's son. In 43 B. C. the young adventurer was appointed prætor, with a military command, and a seat in the senate. Octavius now joined the consuls Hutius and Pansa, for the purpose of relieving Mutina, where Antony was besieging Decimus Brutus. Antony was defeated and driven across the Alps, the two consuls were slain in battle, and Octavius remained the sole and successful general of the forces. Antony and Lepidus, having become allies, recrossed the Alps, and Octavius was appointed to the joint command with Decimus Brutus. Octavius now induced the troops to pronounce in his favor for the consulship, and entered Rome, where he and his kinsman Quintus Pedius were appointed consuls, and his own adoption by Cæsar was regularly confirmed and publicly acknowledged. After this, Octavius negotiated with Antony and Lepidus, when a triumvirate was formed, and a compact made, by which Antony was to have Gaul; Lepidus, Spain; and Octavius, Sicily, Sardinia, and Africa, for his own share. After the battle of Philippi, by which the power of the Republican party was extinguished, a new division of the provinces was effected, and Lepidus lost his share, leaving Antony and Octavius to contend for the supremacy. Sicily was held by Sextus Pompeius; and Octavius, unable to obtain possession of that island, married Scribonia, a relation of the former, which lady became the mother of his daughter Julia. The Sicilian governor still refused to give up his province, which brought about a more friendly feeling between Antony and Octavius. Antony married Octavia, the sister of Octavius, and a new cast of the provinces was made, by which Pompey was to retain his island territories. War was, however, soon revived by Octavius and Pompey — the former divorcing his wife Scribonia, and marrying Livia Drusilla, wife of Tiberius Nero. It was also arranged that a son of Antony should marry a daughter of Octavius; and this temporary reconciliation led to a combined action on their part, which resulted in the downfall of Pompey, and the acquisition of Sicily. The period had now arrived when the definite struggle between Octavius and Antony must decide the fate of Rome. Antony had forsaken Octavia, owing to the fascinations of Cleopatra; Octavius therefore declared war against him, and at the naval battle of Actium, 31 B. C., utterly defeated him. Octavius now wielded the entire power of Rome, which became at peace with the world. Agrippa, whose advice had given him universal dominion, counselled him to renounce his authority; but Mæcenas, whom he also consulted, advised him otherwise. Octavius commenced the consolidation of his power by reforming the senate, for which he received the title of *Prince of the Senate*, which had always been bestowed by the censors on that citizen who had most deserved well of his country. In 29 B. C., he received the title of *Imperator*, the titles of king and dictator being both objectionable. In 27 B. C., Octavius offered to resign his power to the senate; this was refused, and he consented to remain at the head of the government for a period of 10 years. This act was constantly repeated to the end of his life. In the same year, Octavius also received from the senate, and the people, the title of *Augustus*, by which name he was henceforth known. During the 40 years of his comparatively peaceful reign, *A.* devoted himself to secure the welfare of the State and people of Rome. His name is identified with triumphs in arts, as well as in arms. He caused to be executed important public works, and improved and beautified the city, so that it was said, "he found the city brick, and left it marble;" he developed the commerce of the empire, which had been previously much neglected, and by his encouragement of literature and art, gave a name to the most splendid era of Roman letters, that of the *Augustan Age*. *A.* D. at Nola, A. D. 14. He was handsome, but of middle stature; abstemious, and rigid in his morals; unassuming in deportment; of unwearied industry; and also a ready speaker, a great reader, and a diligent writer.



ODVERSE. REVERSE.

Fig. 237. — GOLD MEDAL OF AUGUSTUS.
(British Museum.)

Augus'tus I., Elector of Saxony, B. 1526. During a peaceful reign, he greatly beautified Dresden, his capital, and built the palace of Augustenburg. D. 1586.

AUGUSTUS II., Elector of Saxony, and King of Poland; B. at Dresden in 1670. On account of his enormous muscular power, he was surnamed the *Iron-handed*, and the *Strong.* He is said to have lifted a trumpeter in full armor, and to have held him aloft on the palm of his hand; to have twisted the iron balustrade of a stair into a rope, and broken a horse-shoe with one grasp of his hand. He succeeded his elder brother in 1594, and obtained from the emperor the command of an expedition against the Turks, who threatened Hungary; this campaign was, however, indecisive. Owing to the death of John Sobieski, in 1696, the crown of Poland became vacant, and *A.*, after many intrigues, was proclaimed king in 1697. He then formed an alliance with Peter the Great against Charles XII. of Sweden, but the latter hero defeated *A.* in a sanguinary battle at Pultusk, penetrated to Warsaw, and there caused Stanislaus Leczinski to be elected king of Poland, in place of *A.* A long war followed, without advantage to *A.*, until the overthrow of Charles, at Pultowa, which event replaced him on the throne. The Poles regarded him as a foreigner and a usurper, and as the mere vassal of Russia. *A.* D. in 1733. His virtues and vices were equally extreme. Politeness and good sense, enormous strength and brilliant courage, with a great taste for literature and art, were counter-balanced by sensuality, shameful ambition, and an utter disre-

gard of the most solemn obligations. *A.*, it is said, was the father of 300 illegitimate children, one of whom was the famous Marshal de Saxe, by Aurora von Königsmarke, one of his many mistresses.

Augustus III., Elector of Saxony, and King of Poland; b. at Dresden, 1696, was the son of Augustus II. He was an indolent, idle, and pleasure-seeking prince, and his politics were entirely dependent on Russia. His daughter, Maria Josepha, was married to the dauphin of France, from which alliance sprung Louis XVI., Louis XVIII., and Charles X. D. 1763.

Auk, *n.* [Lat. *alca*; Icel. *aulka*; Dan. *alke.*] (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the *Alcinæ*, a division of the family *Alcidæ*, q. v. They are strictly sea-birds, and nestle on its borders, breeding in caverns and rocky cliffs, and laying only one large egg. They obtain their food by diving, at which they are very expert; but the power of their wings is very limited; and when they peripateticize by land, which they do with swiftness, if pursued, their motions are the most awkward imaginable. They all feed on small fishes, crustacea, &c.—The auks are divided into many genera, the type of which is the genus *Alca*, or Auk proper, consisting of several species; more particularly the Great Auk (*Alca impennis*), and the Razor-bill, or common Auk, (*Alca torda.*) The birds of



Fig. 238.—the razor-bill, or common auk, (*Alca torda.*)

this last species abound in the higher northern latitudes, they are, however, widely diffused; and in England many precipitous cliffs, as the Needles, &c., have a fair share of them. The Razor-bills are about 18 inches long, and their extended wings about 27 inches. They build no nests, but lay their eggs upon the bare edge of lofty rocks hanging over the sea, where they form a very grotesque appearance, from the singular order of the rows in which they sit one above another. Their [one] egg is disproportionately large, being three inches long, the color a greenish-white, irregularly marked with dark spots. Thousands of these birds are killed on the coast of Labrador, for the sake of the breast-feathers, which are very warm and elastic; and incredible numbers of their eggs are also collected there.

Auk'ward, *a.* See Awkward.

Au'la Re'gia, or Aula Regis. [The king's court.] (*Hist.*) A court established in England by William the Conqueror in his own hall. It was the great universal court, from the dismemberment of which are derived the present four *superior courts* in England, viz.: the "High Court of Chancery," and the three *superior courts of common law*, to wit, the "Queen's Bench," "Common Pleas," and "Exchequer." It was composed of the king's great officers of state resident in his palace and usually attendant on his person. These high officers were assisted by certain persons learned in the laws, who were called the king's justiciars, and by the greater barons of parliament, all of whom had a seat in the *Aula Regia*, and formed a kind of court of appeal, or rather of advice, on matters of great moment and difficulty.

Au'laf, the name of several Danish princes. See Olaf.

Aula'rian, *n.* [Lat., *aula*, hall.] The title given to a student of a hall in the university of Oxford, in England, in contradistinction to a *collegian*, or member of a college. —*a.* Relating or belonging to a hall.

Auld, *a.* [Old.] A word peculiar to the Scottish idiom; as "*auld* carle"—i. e., an old man; used generally in a rustic sense.

> "*Auld* nature swears, the lovely dears,
> Her noblest work she classes, O!"—*Burns.*

Auld Aue, ("Old One.") A vulgar epithet applied to the devil, in Scotland, and the N. of England.—*Auld Clootie*, and *Auld Hornie*, are also Scottish synonyms for the same personage.

> "O thou! whatever title suit thee,
> *Auld Hornie*, Satan, Nick, or *Clootie.*"—*Burns.*

Auld'earn, a village and par. of Scotland, co. of Nairn, noted as being the spot where the famous Marquis of Montrose (*q. v.*) gained a great battle over the Covenanters, 9th May, 1645.

Auld Lang Syne. A Scottish phrase, or rather "saying," expressive of recollection of former days; of times *long since* past.

> "Should *auld* acquaintance be forgot,
> And days of *auld lang syne.*"—*Burns.*
>
> "I care not—'tis a glimpse of *auld lang syne.*"—*Byron.*

Auld Reekie. An epithet or *sobriquet* applied to Edinburgh, the Scottish metropolis, on account of its smoky appearance as seen from a distance; or, as some say, on account of the former uncleanliness of its public thoroughfares; a reproach now, happily, without relevancy.

> "When my mind was made up to make *Auld Reekie* my headquarters."—*Sir Walter Scott.*

Auld'-Warld, *a.* [Scottish.] Old-fashioned; antique; ancient.

Auletic, *a.* [Lat. *auleticus*; Gr. *auletikos*, from *aulos*, a flute.] Pertaining to a musical pipe or pipes. (R.)

Auleta, a town of S. Italy, prov. of Salerno, on a hill, near the Negro, 36 m. E.S.E. of Salerno. This town is very ancient, having been founded by a Greek colony. *Pop.* about 4,600.

Au'lic Coun'cil, *n.* [Lat. *aula*, a hall.] (*Hist.*) The name of a council of the old German empire, called in German, the *Reichshofrath*. It was next in power to the Imperial Chamber, which was the highest court in the empire. When the Estates obliged the emperor, in 1495, to establish the court of the Imperial Chamber, he still retained about his court persons for looking after the affairs of his crown-lands, and for preparing matters for the Imperial Chamber. The members of the *A.* C. also came to take cognizance of judicial processes, and the Estates frequently complained of this after 1502. In 1559, its organization was more determined, and by the peace of Westphalia it was recognized as the 2d of the two supreme courts of the empire, and equal in dignity to the Imperial Chamber. It was composed of a president, a vice-president, and 18 councillors, all chosen and paid by the emperor; but a part of them, at least, were to be taken, not from Austria, but from the other States of the empire; and 6 were to be Protestants. If the Protestant councillors were unanimous upon any point, the votes of the rest could not overthrow them. The Vice-Chancellor of the empire, appointed by the Elector of Mayence, had also a seat in the council, and a voice after the president. Under the exclusive jurisdiction of this court were: 1. All feudal questions in which the emperor was immediately concerned; 2. All questions of appeal on the part of the Estates, from decisions in favor of the emperor in minor courts; 3. All matters concerning the imperial jurisdiction in Italy. Its decisions were submitted to the emperor for his approbation, on which they became law. It did not in any way interfere in the political or state affairs of the empire. The council ceased at the death of each emperor, and had to be reconstructed by his successor. It finally ceased to exist on the extinction of the German empire in 1806.

Au'lich, Louis, a Hungarian general who distinguished himself in the war for the independence of his country, 1848–9. His services against the Austrian general Windischgrätz were acknowledged by Kossuth in the proclamation of Gödöllö; and he won further honors in some of the most brilliant exploits of the war. *A.* succeeded Görgey as secretary of war in July, 1849, surrendered with him to the Russians at Vilagos, and was executed at Arad, in October of the same year.

Au'lis, (*Anc. Geog.*) A seaport in Bœotia, on the strait called *Euripus*, between Bœotia and Eubœa. Agamemnon (*q. v.*) assembled here the Greek fleet intended to sail against Troy. See also Iphigenia.

Aulla'gos, (Laguna de,) a lake of S. America, in Bolivia, which lies in the valley of Desaguadero, at an altitude of about 12,800 ft. above the level of the sea.

Aulne', a river of France, dep. of Finistère, navigable from Chateaunenf to Brest Roads, where it embouches into the Atlantic ocean.

Aulo'na, or **Avlo'na,** (anc. *Aulon*,) a seaport of Turkey in Europe, prov. of Albania, cap. of a *sandjak*, near the mouth of the Adriatic, on the E. side of a gulf of the same name, 54 m. E.N.E. of Otranto, in Italy; Lat. 40° 27′ 15″ N.; Lon. 19° 26′ 20″ E. *A.* was taken by the Turks from the Venetians in 1691. It is a poor place, and very unhealthy in the summer. *Pop.* about 6,000.

Aulos'toma, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Acanthopterygian fishes, closely allied to the *Fistularia*, from which they are chiefly distinguished by having numerous free spines before the dorsal fin. The best known species is a native of the Eastern seas.

Au'lus Gel'lius, a Latin grammarian, b. at Rome, in the beginning of the 2d century. His *Noctes Atticæ* ("Attic Nights") is a *mélange* of notes on history, grammar, philosophy, &c.; and its principal value consists in its having preserved fragments of more ancient writers.

Au'maekstown, in *New Jersey.* See Cedar Creek.

Aumale', a town of France, dep. Seine Inférieure, on the Bresle, 14 m. E.N.E. of Neufchâtel. Henry IV. was wounded in an action with the Spaniards under the Prince of Parma, on the bridge of this town, in 1592. *Pop.* 2,321.

Aumale', Counts and Dukes of. The name of several distinguished personages in French history; and nearly allied to the royal houses of Valois and Bourbon.—See Lorraine.

Aumale', Henri Eugène Philippe Louis d'Orléans, Duc d', fourth son of King Louis Philippe, b. in 1822. Choosing the profession of arms, he served with some distinction in Africa under generals Bugeaud and Baraguay d'Hilliers. He married, in 1841, a Neapolitan princess. In 1847, he was appointed French governor-general in Algeria, and received the submission of Abd-el-Kader. After the revolution of 1848, he rejoined the members of the French royal family in England, where he has since resided. *A.* is a writer of considerable power, and is author of a *History of the House of Condé*, (of which house he is the heir under the will of the last Prince de Bourbon,) written 6 years ago, but the publication of which, in Paris, was suppressed by command of Napoleon III. *A.*, after the downfall of the empire in 1871, and the restoration of the republic, was permitted to return to France, where he was elected to the Legislative Assembly. In 1872 he was admitted to the French Academy.

Aume', *n.* A Dutch wine-measure.—See Aam.

Au'mery, *n.* See Almonry.

Au'mont, (*ō'maw'ng.*) Jean d', b. 1522. In 1579, Henry III. created him a marshal of France, and in 1589 he was appointed by Henry IV. governor of Champagne. He was at the battles of Arques and Ivry, and was afterwards governor of Bretagne, where he had to cope with the Leaguers under the Duc de Mayenne. He was killed at the siege of Quimper, in 1595, after having served six kings of France, viz., Francis I., Henry II., Francis II., Charles IX., Henry III., and Henry IV.

Aums'ville, in *Oregon*, a post-village of Marion co.

Aun'cel-Weight, *n.* A rude scale or balance for weighing, formerly used in England.

—Meat sold by the hand without weighing by scale.

Aune, (*ōn.*) *n.* [Fr. *aune*; O. Fr. *oulne, alne*, from Lat. *ulna*, elbow, ell; Gr. *ōlenē*, elbow, armful.] A French cloth measure, of different lengths; that of Rouen being the same as an English ell; that of Paris, 0·95. These are now superseded by the *mètre.* — See Alnage.

Au'nis, a ci-devant prov. of France, now forming, with Saintonge, the department of Charente-Inférieure.

Au'noy, Marie Catherine Jumelle de Berneville Comtesse d', b. 1650, was the author of *Contes de Fées* (Fairy Tales), and among them *The Yellow Dwarf*, *The White Cat*, and *Cherry and Fair Star*, which, in their day, met with great success in France. Her style was easy and agreeable, but verbose. Her tales are often founded on fact. The critic cannot pardon the insipid gallantry of many of her heroes. But that was the fashion of the time. Many of these pictures have been translated into English, and are eagerly read by school-boys. D. 1705.

Aunt, (*ānt,*) *n.* [O. Fr. *ante*; Fr. *tante*; Lat. *amita.*] A father's or mother's sister; correlative to *nephew* or *niece.*

Au'ra, *n.*; *pl.* Auræ. [Lat. from Gr. *aō*, to breathe.] (*Med.*) A vapor once supposed to emanate from any body surrounding it like an atmosphere.—In Pathology, *aura* means the sensation of a light vapor, which, in some diseases, appears to set out from the trunk or limbs, and to rise toward the head. This feeling has been found to precede attacks of epilepsy and hysteria, and hence it has been called *A. epileptica*, and *hysterica.*—*Dunglison.*

Au'ral, *a.* Pertaining to the air, or to an aura.

Aurantia'ceæ, Citron-worts, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Rutales.* — Diag. Consolidated, succu-



Fig. 239.—1. common orange, (*Citrus aurantium.*)
2. A flower, with calyx, corolla, stamens, and pistil.
3. An ovary cut through transversely.
4. A calyx and pistil.

lent, indehiscent fruit, imbricated petals, free or nearly free stamens, and dotted leaves.—They are trees or shrubs, almost always smooth, and filled everywhere with little transparent receptacles of volatile oil. Leaves alternate, articulated with the petiole; sepals 3–5, united into a short, urceolate or campanulate cup; petals 3–5;

stamens, as many as the petals, or some multiple of their number, in a single row, hypogynous; ovary compounded of several united carpels; style 1; fruit, a berry (orange), many-celled, pulpy, covered with a thick rind; seeds attached to the inner angle of each carpel. — Citron-worts are almost exclusively found in the E. Indies, whence they have spread over the rest of the tropics. The wood is universally hard and compact: the leaves abound with a volatile, fragrant, bitter, exciting oil; the pulp of the fruit is always more or less acid. The Orange, Lemon, Lime, Shaddock, Pompelmoose, Forbidden Fruit, and Citron, all Indian fruits, are the most remarkable products of the order, which includes 20 genera and 95 species, cultivated in all civilized countries for their beauty and fragrance, both of flowers and fruit. The genus *citrus* is the most important.

Aurau'tiine, *n.* (*Chem.*) See HESPERIDINE.

Aura'ria, in *Colorado*, a village of Arapahoe co., on the South Fork of the Platte, about 6 m. from Denver.

Aura'ria, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Lumpkin co., 135 m. N.N.W. of Milledgeville.

Au'rate, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *auratus*, gilded.] A sort of pear.

(*Chem.*) A saline combination of auric acid and a base.

Au'rated, *a.* [Lat. *auratus*, from *aurum*, gold.] Resembling or containing gold; gilded; gold-colored.

—[Lat. *auris*, an ear.] Having ears.

Au'ray, a seaport town of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. of a canton, on the Auray, 11 m. W. of Vannes. Charles of Blois was killed, and Du Guesclin made prisoner, in a battle fought here, 29th Sept., 1364. *Pop.* 4,247. Near the town is a celebrated chapel consecrated to the Virgin under the name of *Notre Dame D'Auray*, which is visited by numerous pilgrims, many of them coming bare-footed from a distance of more than 100 miles.

Aure, (VAL D',) in France, one of the four valleys of Upper Armagnac, now dep. of Hautes-Pyrénées.

Au'reate, *a.* [Lat. *aureatus*, *aureus*.] Golden; gilded.

Aure'lia, *n.* [Lat. *aureus*, golden.] (*Zoöl.*) A name given to that state of an insect which is between the caterpillar and its final transformation, and is commonly called a chrysalis or pupa. The term *aurelia* was first applied by the Romans, and that of chrysalis by the Greeks, to certain butterfly pupæ which have a golden color. — See CHRYSALIS.

—A genus of *Acalephæ*, containing the common "Sun-Fish," *A. flavidula*, of the northern coast of N. America.

Aure'lian, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the aurelia.

—*n.* An amateur collector and breeder of insects.

Aure'lian, LUCIUS DOMITIUS VALERIUS AURELIANUS. A Roman emperor, the son of a peasant, was B. in Pannonia, A. D. 212. He entered the ranks of the Roman army, and is said to have killed with his own hand nearly 1,000 men in a single campaign against the Sarmatians. He rapidly rose to eminence, and in 257 obtained a signal victory over the Goths in Illyricum, for which he was made consul, and styled by Valerian, the "liberator of Illyria and restorer of Gaul." In 263, *A.* was commander-in-chief of the Roman cavalry. On the death of Claudius II., in 270, he ascended the imperial throne. He delivered Italy from the German barbarians, and conquered Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, in 273. After these victories he devoted himself to the improvement of Rome, and the reformation of public morals. *A.* next led an expedition against Persia, but the harshness of his character caused a conspiracy to be formed by his officers against him, and he was assassinated in Thrace, in 275 A. D.

Aure'lius Antoni'nus. See MARCUS AURELIUS.

Aure'lius, VICTOR SEXTUS, a Latin historian of the 4th century, who was governor of Pannonia under the Emperor Julian, and consul with Valentinian. His only authentic work extant is *De Cæsaribus*, containing the biographies of the emperors from Augustus to Constantine.

Aure'lius, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Ingham co., on Grand River, about 80 m. N.W. by W. of Detroit, and 12 S. of Lansing; *pop.* 1,506.

Aure'lius, in *New York*, a post-township of Cayuga co., 170 m. W. by N. of Albany, on the N. end of Cayuga Lake; *pop.* 1,952.

Aure'lius, in *Ohio*, a township of Washington co., about 15 m. N. of Marietta; *pop.* 799.

Aureo'la, *n.* [Lat., of the color of gold; Fr. *auréole*.] (*Paint.*) The glory with which ancient painters encircled the bodies of the Holy Family, saints, martyrs, and confessors, in their pictures. When encircling only the head, it is usually termed a *Nimbus*, q. v.

Au'reus, or **Denarius Aureus.** [Lat.] (*Numis.*) The standard gold coin of Rome, which, according to Pliny, was first coined 62 years after the earliest silver coinage, that is, in B. C. 207. The lowest denomination was the *scrupulum*, which was made equal to twenty sestertii. The value of the *A.*, according to the present worth of gold, is about $5.28; but its current value in Rome was different, since the relative values of gold and silver were not the same in ancient times that they are now. The *A.* passed for 25 denarii; therefore taking the denarius as 17 cents, the *aureus* was worth about $4.42. Alexander Severus coined pieces of one-half and one-third of the aureus, called *semissis*, and *tremissis*; after which time the *A.* was called *solidus*.

Au'ric Ac'id, TEROXIDE OF GOLD. (*Chem.*) It is prepared from the solution of gold in *Aqua regia*, and has no practical importance. *Form.* AuO_3.

Au'rich, a town of N. Germany, in Hanover, cap. of W. Friesland, and 15 m. N.E. of Emden. The town is the seat of the provincial government, and has a Protestant consistory, &c. *Pop.* 5,101.

Aurichal'cite, *n.* [From Gr. *oros*, a mountain, and *chalkos*, copper.] (*Min.*) A mineral of acicular crystals. Lustre pearly; color, pale green, verdigris-green; sometimes sky-blue. Streak, pale-greenish or bluish; translucent. *Comp.* Carbonic acid 16·2, oxide of copper 29·2, oxide of zinc 44·7, water 9·9 = 100. It is found in the U. States, at Lancaster, in Pennsylvania.— *Dana*.

Au'ricle, *n.* [Lat. *auriculu*, dim. of *auris*, the ear; Fr. *oreillette*.] The external ear, or that part which is prominent from the head.

(*Anat.*) The *auricles of the heart.* (*Fig.* 201,) are two muscular bags, situated at the base, which in form resemble the auricle of the ear, and cover the ventricles of the heart, like caps; they receive the blood from the veins, and communicate it to the ventricles.—See HEART.

Au'ricled, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having appendages like ears. See AURICULIDÆ.

Auric'ula, *n.*; *pl.* Lat. AURICULÆ, *pl.* Eng. AURICULAS. [See AURICLE.] (*Hort.*) The *A. ursi*, or "Bear's Ear," a species of the genus *Primula*, q. v. It is a well-known

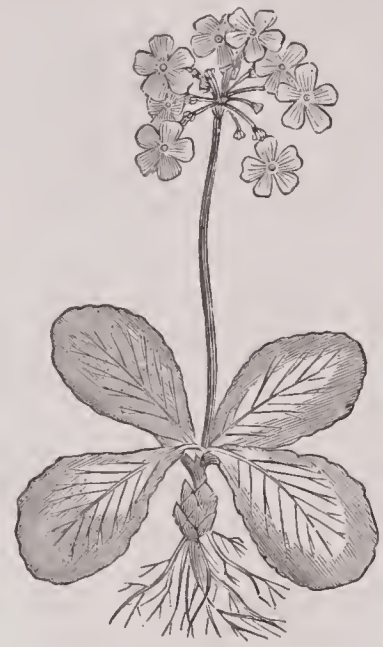


Fig. 240. — AURICULA URSI, (*The Bear's Ear.*)

small evergreen, herbaceous plant, which, though so common as to be seen in every cottage-garden, is always a universal favorite. The number of varieties is almost infinite. Every year, since the date of their cultivation by artificial process, appears to have produced new varieties differing from one another, especially in the shape, size, and color of the flowers. Miller, whom all old florists still regard as an oracle, states, as the characters of a good *A.*, that the stem of the flower should be lofty and strong, that the footstalk of the flower should be short, and the umbel regular and close,—that the pipe or neck of each flower should be short, and the flowers large, regularly spread, and disinclinable to cup,— that the colors be very bright and well mixed,— that the eye of the flower be large, round, and of a good white or yellow,— and that the tube or neck be not too wide. The flowers appear in April or May, and, when tolerably well assorted as to colors, have a most joyous appearance in the little flower-plots of the cottage, or the small flower-gardens of the farmery,— more so, to our taste, than when they fill beds or stages in the most luxurious modes of horticulture. The *A.* is easily propagated by lifting it in the first week of every August, cutting it into two or three by vertical sections of the root, and transplanting the parts into good garden soil, enriched with tolerably strong and well-rolled manure. Propagation from seed is requisite, of course, for new varieties: but it is so troublesome and tedious as to be a proper employment for only the amateur, or the regular practical gardener. *A.* is a native of Switzerland.

Auric'ular, *a.* [Fr. *auriculaire*; Lat. *auricularis*.] Pertaining to the ear; belonging to the sense of hearing; as, *auricular* nerves.

—Spoken, told, or whispered in the ear; private; secret; confidential; as, an *auricular* confession.

—Known to, or perceived by, the sense of hearing; recognized by the ear; as, *auricular* proof.

"And by an *auricular* assurance have your satisfaction."—*Shaks.*

—Traditional; known by report.

"*Auricular* traditions, and feigned testimonies."—*Bacon.*

(*Anat.*) That which belongs to the ear; more especially applied to the external ear. — *A. arteries, veins*, and *nerves*. They are numerous, but their description would be useless to the general reader. — *A. finger* is the little finger, so called because, owing to its size, it can be more readily introduced into the meatus auditorius.

—*n.* (*Zoöl.*) The tuft of feathers around the orifice of the ears of birds.— *Worcester.*

Auric'ular Confession. See CONFESSION.

Auric'ularly, *adv.* In an auricular manner; privately; secretly.

Auric'ulate, AURIC'ULATED, *a.* (*Bot.*) A term applied to a leaf having two small ear-like lobes at the base. The leaf of the woody nightshade (*Solanum Dulcamara*) is an example.

(*Conch.*) Having ear-like appendages. These terms are used in describing certain *bivalves*, which have a flat angulated projection, or process, on one or both sides of the umbones or bosses.

Auriculi'dæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of mollusca, comprising gasteropods which have the shell spiral, with a horny epidermis, and the body whorl large. Fifty or sixty species are known. The *Auricula midæ* is a handsome shell, native of the E. Indies: its figure is oval or oblong; the mouth longitudinal, with a reflected lip.

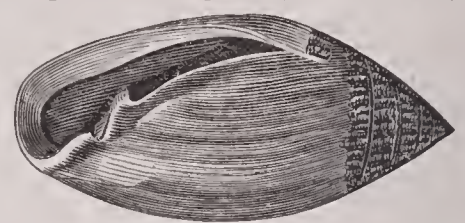


Fig. 241. — AURICULA MIDÆ.
(Midas's Ear.)

Auric'ulo-ventric'ular, *a.* (*Anat.*) That which belongs to the auricles and ventricles of the heart. The communications between the auricles and ventricles are so called. The *tricuspid* and *mitral* valves are auriculo-ventricular valves. — *Dunglison.*

Au'riesville, in *New York*, a post-office of Montgomery co., *pop.* 96.

Aurif'erous, *a.* [Fr. *aurifère*; Lat. *aurifer*, from *aurum*, gold, *fero*, I yield.] (*Geol.*) A term used to signify that certain rocks, veins, sands, &c., yield or contain gold; hence the terms, *auriferous veins, auriferous sands, auriferous streams.*

Au'riflam'ma, *n.* (*Hist.*) See ORIFLAMME.

Au'riform, *a.* [Lat. *auris*, the ear, and *forma*, form, shape.] Ear-shaped; in the form of the human ear.

Auri'ga, *n.* [Lat., a charioteer.] (*Astron.*) The Charioteer, a constellation situated between Perseus and Gemini. It is represented as a man holding a bridle in the right hand, and supporting a goat and kids on the left arm. The star in the body of the goat, called Capella (and Alioth by the Arabs), is of the first magnitude, and presents the best guide to the constellation. There is no satisfactory account of the mythology of this figure. It is said to have been the Horns of the Egyptians; among the Greeks, the human figure is by different writers called Erichthonius, Bellerophon, Hippolytus, &c.: while the goat is Amalthæa, the foster-mother of Jupiter. But this explanation is even more unsatisfactory than most others, owing to the want of apparent connection between the figures of the group. The whole number of visible stars in *A.* is 66. This constellation is on the meridian at 9 o'clock on the 24th of January.

Auri'gal, *a.* Of, or belonging to a carriage or chariot. (R.)

Auriga'tion, *n.* [From *auriga*.] Act of driving chariots. (R.)

Aurig'ny. (*Geog.*) See ALDERNEY.

Aurillac, (*o-ree'yak.*) a town of France, cap. of dep. Cantal, on the Sordane, 40 m. S.E. of Tulle. Though well built, it is gloomy and disagreeable. *Manf.* Paper, lace, and tapestry. *Pop.* 12,593.

Auriol, (*o're-ole.*) a town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, on the Veaune, 15 m. E.N.E. of Marseilles. It has manuf. of wool and tapestry, and valuable coal and copper mines are in the neighborhood. *Pop.* 5,427.

Auriphryg'iate, *a.* [Lat. *aurum*, gold, and L. Lat. *phrygiare*, to deck with embroidery.] Laced, passemented, or embroidered with gold. (R.)

Auripigment'um, *n.* (*Min.*) See ORPIMENT.

Au'riscalp, *n.* [From Lat. *auris*, ear, and *scalpere*, to scrape.] (*Surg.*) An earpick, *q. v.*

Au'riscope, *n.* [From Lat. *auris*, and *skopeo*, I view.] (*Surg.*) An instrument for exploring the ear.

Au'rist, *n.* [Lat. *auris*, the ear.] (*Surg.*) One who studies, and professes to cure, diseases of the ear.

Au'rited, *a.* See AURICULATE.

Auroceph'alous, *a.* [Gr. *auron*, gold, and *kephalē*, head.] (*Zoöl.*) Having a golden-colored head.

Au'rochs, *n.* [Lat. *urus*, a bison; Ger. *ochs*, an ox.] (*Zoöl.*) The European *Bison priscus*. — See BUFFALO.

Aurocy'anide, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of the cyanide of gold and a basic oxide.

Auro'ra, *n.*; *pl.* Lat. AURO'RÆ; *pl.* Eng. AURORAS. [Lat., from Gr. *aurios*, golden, and *oru*, hour.] The dawning light before sunrise; daybreak; the morning.

(*Myth.*) [Gr. *Eos.*] Daughter of Hyperion and Thia, and sister of Sol and Luna. She was one of the ancient goddesses of the race of the Titans, but retained her rank among the later race of gods. To the Titan Astræus, son of Crius, she bore the Winds, Zephyrus, Boreas, and Notus, the Morning-Star, and the Constellations. She rises from the ocean, drawn by the celestial horses Lampus and Phaëton, and with rosy fingers raises the veil of night, shedding light upon the world, until she flies from the splendor of day. Among the mortals whose beauty captivated the goddess, poets mention Orion, Tithonus, and Cephalus.

Auro'ra, a name common to several islands. 1. One of the Society Islands in the S. Pacific. *Pop.* 350. Lat. 15° 50′ S.; Lon. 148° 11′ W. — 2. One of the New Hebrides. Lat. 14° 56′ S.; Lon 168° 6′ E. — 3. One in the Red Sea, inhabited by Bedouins; Lat. 25° 30′ N.; Lon. 36° 20′ N.

Auro'ra, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Baine co.

Auro'ra, in *Illinois*, a city of Kane co., on Fox River, 40 miles W. by S. of Chicago. *Exp.* Principally grain, wool, and pork. *Pop.* in 1870, 11,162.

Auro'ra, in *Indiana*, a post-town of Dearborn co., on the Ohio, 86 m. S.E. of Indianapolis, and 25 m. W. of Cincinnati. *Pop.* 3,794.

Auro'ra, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Keokuk co., about 27 m. E.N.E. of Oskaloosa.

Auro'ra, in Kansas, a village of Osage co., about 45 m. S. by W. of Lawrence.

Auro'ra, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Marshall co.

Auro'ra, in *Maine*, a post-township of Hancock co., about 106 m. E.N.E. of Augusta; *pop.* 212.

Auro'ra, in *Minnesota*, a township of Steel co., 55 m. S. S.W. of Red Wing; *pop.* 422.

Auro'ra, in *Nevada*, a town, cap. of Esmeralda co., about 100 m. S.E. of Carson City, 7,450 feet above the level of the sea; *pop.* 1,70. —See ESMERALDA.

Auro'ra, in *New York*, a post-village of Ledyard township, Cayuga co., on the E. side of Cayuga Lake, 170 m. W. of Albany; *pop.* 450.

—A township of Erie co.; *pop.* 2,573.

—A village of the above township, on Cazenove creek; *pop.* about 2,400.

Auro'ra, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Portage co., about 25 m. S.E. of Cleveland; *pop.* 642.

Auro'ra, in *Texas*, a village of Jefferson co., on the W. side of Sabine Lake, about 70 m. N.E. of Galveston.

Auro'ra, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Washington county.

—(Formerly SACRAMENTO,) a township of Waushara co.; *pop.* 96

Auro'ra Austra'lis, *n.* [Lat., *southern daybreak.*] (*Phy.*) A phenomenon corresponding to the *Aurora Borealis*, q. v., but arising in the southern hemisphere.

Auro'ra Borea'lis, *n.* [Lat., *northern daybreak.*] (*Phy.*) A singular and most beautiful phenomenon, consisting of *mellow lights variously colored*, which dart, at certain seasons, from all parts of the horizon, and generally rather brighter toward the west. By-and-by, this dim mass assumes the form of a circular segment, resting at each end on the horizon; the higher part of it being surrounded by a white light, sometimes resolving itself into one or two distinct luminous arcs. Then begin those well-known beams and shoots of light of divers colors, originating in the obscure segments, which they break up into bright patches, as if the whole of them were thrown into a sort of palpitation. When the *A.* is extensive, these beams, although constantly shifting, converge toward the zenith, where a centre, or superb auroral crown, is formed. As the phenomenon diminishes in intensity, the jets continue, but the crown shifts, and it seems to be sometimes on one side of the sky, sometimes on the other. At length these movements cease; the light is withdrawn nearer and nearer to the western horizon; the obscure segment, as it also diminishes, becomes luminous; and finally, every trace of it disappears. *Fig.* 242 represents one of the most extraordinary appearances of *A. borealis*. No theory or hypothesis which has commanded general acceptation, has yet been suggested for the explanation of the *A. B.* What is known is this:—the direction of the auroral *jets* or *rays*, and the position of the *crown*, have a connection with the magnetic meridian; and the Aurora produces great magnetic perturbation. Therefore it seems evident that the theatre of its action is the atmosphere; and that the agent to which its development is due, is electricity, influenced in some unascertained manner by terrestrial magnetism. —According to Mr. Otto Struve, the spectrum of the *A.B.* consists of one line, so that the light is monochromatic. The line falls near the margin of the yellow and green, about the position 1,259, on Kirchhoff's map. See SUPPLEMENT.

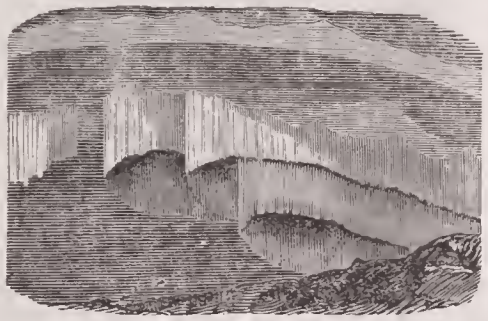


Fig. 242. — AURORA BOREALIS.

Auro'ra Centre, in *Minnesota*, a village of Steele co., 27 m. S. by E. of Faribault.

Auro'ral, *a.* Belonging to, or resembling the aurora, or aurora borealis.

Auro'ra Mills, in *Oregon*, a post-village of Marion co., about 30 m. N.N.E. of Salem.

Auro'raville, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Waushara co., 16 m. E. by S. of Wautoma.

Auro-tel'lurite, *n.* (*Min.*) An ore of tellurium, containing gold and silver.—*Dana.*

Au'rum, *n.* [Lat.] Gold. This name was applied by alchemists and chemists to many substances resembling gold in color or virtues. The most celebrated was *aurum potabile*, or gold dissolved and mixed with oil of rosemary, to be drunk, and esteemed a sovereign remedy for curing all diseases.

Aurum fulminans. See FULMINATE.

Aurungabad', ['The "Place of the Throne,"] a large maritime prov. of the Deccan in Hindostan, comprised partly in the British presidency of Bengal, and partly in the Nizam's dominions; principally between 18° and 21° N. Lat., and 73° and 77° E. Lon. Bounded on the N. by the prov. of Gujerat, Candeish, and Berar; E. by Buder; S. by Bejapoor; and on the W. by the Indian ocean. — *Surface.* Irregular, and mountainous toward the W., where the Ghauts attain a considerable height. That part of *A.* E of the Western Ghauts is a table-land at a general elevation of 1,800 ft. above sea-level; it abounds with natural fortresses and strongholds. There are no rivers of any size.—*Clim.* Admirably adapted for the production of European fruits, which come to greater perfection here than in any other part of India. The inhabitants are chiefly Mahrattas, but *A.* is thinly peopled, and the Mohammedans are to the Hindoos only as 1 to 20.—*Chief cities.* Bombay, Aurungabad, Poonah, and Soolapoor. Many remarkable antiquities exist in this province, as the temples and caves at Salsette, Elephanta, Ellora, &c. *A.* was formerly called *Ahmednuggur*, and afterwards *Dowlutabad*, from the cities so named being in turn its capitals, under two dynasties, previously to A. D. 1635; at which period Shah Jehan finally conquered and annexed it to the Mogul empire. *A.* becoming eventually the favorite residence of Aurungzebe, thus acquired its present appellation.

AURUNGABAD, a city of the Deccan, cap. of the above prov., within the dominions of the Nizam, on a tributary of the Godavery, 270 m. S.W. of Hyderabad, 176 m. E.N.E. of Bombay, and 140 m. N.E. of Poonah. It is an ancient and imposing city, and contains the royal palace of Aurungzebe, and many other fine architectural remains of his dynasty. *A.* is now occupied by a British garrison. *Pop.* estimated at 60,000.

Aurungzebe, (*aw-rung-zeeb'*,) known as the GREAT MOGUL, or Emperor of Hindostan, B. 22. Oct., 1618. He was the son of Shah Jehan, and properly named Mohammed, but received from his grandfather that of *A.* ("Ornament of the Throne"), by which he is known to history. After deposing and imprisoning his father, and putting his brothers to death, *A.*, in 1658, was crowned sole monarch of the great Mogul empire. His long reign was more remarkable for its internal policy than for its outward events. In some respects it may be compared to the reign of Louis XIV. of France. Both reigns were of unusual duration, and of unquestionable brilliancy. *A.* carried on many wars, conquered Golconda and



Fig. 243. — TOMBS OF THE KINGS OF GOLCONDA.

Beejapoor, and subjugated the Mahrattas. The Mussulmans of India still regard him as the greatest of their sovereigns. *A.* died at Ahmednuggur, in the Deccan, 21st Feb., 1709, master of 21 provinces, and of a revenue of about $20-,000,000.

Au Sa'ble, or **Aux Sa'ble,** in *Illinois*, a township of Grundy co.; *pop.* 927.

Au Sa'ble, or **Aux Sa'ble,** *Michigan*, a post-township and village of Josco co. The village is situate on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of a river of the same name. *Pop.* about 210.

Au Sa'ble, in *New York*, a river of Essex co., which enters Lake Champlain about 15 m. S. of Plattsburg.

—A township of Clinton co.; *pop.* 2,803.

Au Sable Forks, in *New York*, a small post-village in Jay township, Essex co., on Au Sable river, about 128 m. N. of Albany.

Ausculta'te, *v. a.* [Fr. *auscultер*; Lat. *auscultare*, to listen.] To practise auscultation.

Auscultation, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *auscultatio*, act of listening.] (*Med.*) A mode of appreciating the different sounds which can be heard in the chest, especially in diseases of the heart, lungs, &c. *A.*, when done by application of the ear to the chest, is termed *immediate A.* It receives the name of *mediate A.* when performed by the aid of the instrument called a *stethoscope*, one extremity of which is applied to the ear, and the other to the chest of the patient.—*Dunglison.*

Aus'cultator, *n.* One who practises auscultation.

Auscul'tatory, *a.* Belonging, or having relation to auscultation.—*Dunglison.*

Auso'nians, [Lat. *Ausones.*] (*Hist.*) An ancient people of the Italian peninsula, who appear to have been a branch of the great Oscan nation. According to Niebuhr, the Ausones and the Aurunci are identical. Suessa Aurunca, near the Liris, was in the centre of the country which they occupied. Cales (*Livy*, viii. 16), Ausona, Minturnæ, and Vescia, were Ausonian cities.

Auso'nius, DECIMUS MAGNUS, son of a physician of Bordeaux, was born in the beginning of the 4th century. He devoted himself to the cultivation of letters. In A. D. 369, his reputation caused him to be selected by the Emperor Valentinian as tutor to his son Gratian. In A. D. 377, he was appointed prætorian præfect of Italy, and of the Gauls in the following year, and made consul by Gratian in 379. His poetical talents were highly esteemed during his life, (as indeed he is among the best writers of that late era;) and the Emperor Theodosius wished to obtain the same return of flattery from him which Augustus received from Horace and Virgil. But his style is vicious and full of conceits, and his subjects generally too trifling to retain any interest.

Aus'pical, *a.* Pertaining to auspices (R.)

Au'spicate, *v. a.* [Lat. *auspicare—auspex*, a bird-seer, and *specere, spicere*, to view.] To give a favorable turn to in commencing; —a sense taken from the Roman practice of performing the *auspicium*, or inspection of birds, before they undertook any important business.—*Webster.*

Aus'picatory, *a.* Of, or having relation to, auspices.

Au'spice, *n.* [Fr. *auspice*; Lat. *auspicium*, from *auspex—avis*, a bird, and *specio*, to observe.] Omens drawn from observing the actions of birds; augury. — See AUGURY. —Favorable appearance; patronage; protection; fortune; used generally in the plural; as, under happy *auspices.*

Auspi'cial, *a.* Pertaining to auspices; relating to prognostics. (R.)

Auspi'cious, *a.* Having or bringing auspices, or omens of success; favorable; fortunate; propitious; prosperous; happy; as, an *auspicious* day.

Auspi'ciously, *adv.* Happily; prosperously; favorably; propitiously.

Auspi'ciousness, *n.* State or quality of being auspicious; a state of fair promise; prosperity.

Aus'sa, AU'SA, or HAWA'SA, formerly an important town of E. Africa, in the country of Adel, 85 m. S.W. of Zeyla, on the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb. The learned sheiks of the Mudaito tribes reside here. *Pop.* 6,000.

Aus'tell, St. See AUSTLE, ST.

Aus'ten, JANE, a popular English novelist, B. in Hampshire, 1775. Her principal works, as *Sense and Sensibility*, *Pride and Prejudice*, *Mansfield Park*, and *Emma*, present the delineation of character of every-day English domestic life. D. 1817.

Aus'ten, in *Western Virginia*, a post-office of Preston co.

Aus'ter, *n.* [Lat. *auster*, the south; a dry, hot, south wind.] The south wind.

Austere', *a.* [Fr. *austère*; Gr. *austēros*, from *auō*, *azō*, to dry, or parch up; Lat. *austerus.*] Making the tongue dry and rough; contracting or affecting the tongue; rough; acrid; sour to the taste; with astringency to the palate.

"Th' *austere* and pon'drous juices they sublime."—*Blackmore.*

—Severe; harsh; stern; rigid; —in application to manner of judging, acting, living; as, an *austere* monk.

"*Austere* Saturnius, say
"From whence this wrath? or who controls thy sway?"—*Pope.*

Austere'ly, *adv.* In an austere or rigid manner.

"Hypocrites *austerely* talk
"Of purity, and place, and innocence."—*Milton.*

Austere'ness, *n.* Acerbity; roughness; acridity of taste.

—Severity or harshness of manner; austerity; as, "Th' *austereness* of my life."—*Shaks.*

Auster'ity, *n.* [Fr. *austérité*; Lat. *austeritas.*] Austereness; severity of manners or life; strictness of discipline; rigor.

"Let not *austerity* breed servile fear."—*Lord Roscommon.*

Aus'terlitz, a small town of Moravia, on the Littawa, 13 m. S.E. of Brünn; *pop.* 3,671. In the vicinity, on Dec. 2, 1805, was fought the famous battle that bears its name, between the French army of 80,000 men, commanded by Napoleon, and the combined Russian and Austrian armies, numbering 84,000, under their respective emperors; in which the former achieved a signal victory. According to Alison, the allies lost 30,000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, and the French, 12,000. The battle was followed by an armistice, the terms of which were dictated by Napoleon; and immediately after, on the 26th of December, by the treaty of Presburg, which disastrously affected Austria. The battle of *A.* is sometimes called the *Battle of the Three Emperors.* — See PRESBURG, NAPOLEON, &c.

Aus'terlitz, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Kent co., on Grand River, about 10 m. N.N.E. of Grand Rapids, and 178 W. by N. of Detroit.

Aus'terlitz, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Columbia co., 31 m. S.S.E of Albany; *pop.* 1,442.

Aus'tin, St. See AUGUSTINE.

Aus'tin, in *Arkansas*, a village of Prairie co.

Aus'tin, in *Illinois*, a township of Macon co., *pop.* 713.

Aus'tin, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Scott co., 33 m. S. of Columbus; *pop.* 321.

Aus'tin, in *Iowa*, a village of Fremont co., about 8 m. E. of the Missouri River

Aus'tin, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Oakland co.

—A township of Sanilac co., near Lake Michigan; *pop.* about 360.

Aus'tin, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Mower co., containing Austin, the county seat, *pop.* 2,631.

—A flourishing post-village, cap. of Mower co., on Red Cedar river, 90 m. S. of St. Paul, and 40 m. S.W. of Rochester; *pop.* 2,039.

Aus'tin, in *Mississippi*, a post-village, cap. of Tunoca co., on the Mississippi, about 50 m. S.W. of Memphis.

Aus'tin, in *Missouri*, a village of Atchison co.

—A post-village of Cass co., about 50 m. S.S.E. of Kansas City, *pop.* 1,366.

Aus'tin, in *Nevada*, a mining town, cap. of Lander co., about 160 m. E. of Virginia City, at the E. base of the Toiyabe Mountain: *pop.* 1,324.

Aus'tin, in *Tennessee*, a village of Wilson co.

Aus'tin, in *Texas*, a county in the S.E. part of the State. *Area*, 950 sq. m. The Brazos river flows through the county, which is also watered by the Bernard, East, West, Middle, and Mill creeks. The soil is fertile toward the

N., but sandy in the S *Prod.* Cattle and sheep, butter, poultry, &c. Hogs are raised in large quantities, and almost without cost, owing to the abundance of feed. Cap. Bellville. *Pop.* 15,087.

AUSTIN, capital of Texas, and seat of justice of Travis co., on the Colorado river, about 230 m. W.N.W. of Galveston. It is a picturesque city, rapidly increasing in wealth and population. The capitol, situated upon an eminence, is a fine Texas-marble structure. There are 7 churches, and 18 schools. *Pop.* 4,428.

Aus'tinburgh, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Ashtabula co., 50 m. E.N.E. of Cleveland, and 10 from Ashtabula Harbor on Lake Erie; *pop.* 1,111.

Aus'tin's Mills, in *Tennessee*, a P.O. of Hawkins co.

Aus'tintown, in *Ohio*, a township of Mahoning co.; *pop.* 1,948.

Aus'tinville, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Livingston co., 140 m. N.W. of Jefferson City.

Aus'tinville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Bradford co., about 18 m. S. by W. from Elmira, in New York.

Aus'tinville, in *Virginia*, a village of Wythe co., 15 m. E.S.E. of Wytheville.

Aus'tle, St., or AUSTELL, ST., a town and parish of Cornwall, England, 13 m. from Truro. *Pop.* about 11,000. In the neighborhood are extensive tin and copper mines.

Aus'tral, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *australis* — *auster*, the south.] Southern; lying in, or belonging to the south.

Austral Signs. (*Astron.*) An expression applied to the last 6 signs of the zodiac, viz.: the autumnal signs Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius; and the winter signs Capricornus, Aquarius, and Pisces; because they lie to the south of the equinoctial.

Australa'sia, ("Southern Asia,") a term used by most modern geographers to denote the archipelago of islands lying between 35° N. and 56° S. Lat., and between 94° and 105° E. Lon.; the entire extent of which is estimated to be not much less than Europe, and forms the fifth great division of the globe. This term, however, is said, by some, to be both politically meaningless, and geographically incorrect. It is used in Great Britain to express her antipodean possessions in the aggregate. In this sense it comprises Australia (or New Holland), Tasmania (or Van Diemen's Land), New Zealand, New Britain, New Ireland, the Solomon Islands, &c. In the colonies themselves, the name *A.* is almost unknown, or when used, is intended to embrace Australia and Tasmania, rather than Australia and New Zealand. The latter islands are as far apart from each other as England and Massachusetts; and the distance from Wellington, N. Z., to Sydney, (opposite ports,) is as great as that from Africa to Brazil. *A.* forms one of the three divisions of what is termed *Oceanica:* the other two being *Polynesia*, and *Malaysia*, or the Malay group of islands. For a general designation the British have adopted *Australasia;* the French, *Oceanica;* and the Germans, *Australia.*— The first discovery made by Europeans in this quarter of the globe was that of Papua (*q. v.*), by the Portuguese, in 1512; and the first settlement that of the English, in 1787.

Australa'sian, *a.* Pertaining to Australasia.

—*n.* A native, or an inhabitant of Australasia.

Austra'lia, (the "Southern region,") formerly called NEW HOLLAND. The largest island in the world; so large, indeed, that it may be very properly termed a continent. It lies to the S. of Asia, between the Indian and Pacific oceans; and is bounded on the N. by Torres Straits, the Sea of Timor, and the Papuas, or islands of New Guinea; on the E. by the S. Pacific; on the S. by Bass's Strait, Tasmania, and the S. Pacific; and on the W. by the Indian ocean. *A.* lies between 10° 39′ and 39° 11½′ S. Lat., and extends from 113° 5′ to 153° 16′ E. Lon. Its average length and breadth may be estimated at 2,500 and 1,800 m. respectively. *Area*, estimated at about 3,000,000 sq. m. The continent of *A.* is divided into 5 different states or territories, all belonging to Great Britain, — viz., *S. Australia*, *W. Australia* (or Swan River), *Queensland* (or Moreton Bay), *New South Wales*, and *Victoria*. — Following out the plan laid down in our treatment of Asia (*q. v.*), we request the reader's reference to those several divisions (as they shall appear in their due places), for such geographical and physical peculiarities of configuration as may belong to them; contenting ourselves here with a panoramic view of the continent in its concrete form.— TOPOGRAPHY. *A.* possesses a coast-line of 8,000 m., which forms a great series of promontories, the chief of which are, on the N., Capes Londonderry, Bougainville, Coburg, and Arnhem; N.E., York; E., Melville, Bedford, Townshend, Capricorn, Byron, Hawke, and Howe; S., Wilson's Promontory, Capes Otway, Northumberland, Willoughby, Jervis, and Radstock; and on the W., Capes Leeuwin, Naturaliste, Preston, and N.W. Cape. Notwithstanding the many excellent harbors found on its coasts, great indentations of the sea are in *A.* not numerous. Of such, the principal are the Gulfs of Carpentaria and Cambridge, on the N., and Spencer's Gulf on the S. The first has a breadth of 400 miles, and penetrates inland for a distance of nearly 700, while the last-named is in no part wider than 80, nor extends inland further than about 180 m. Shark's Bay on the W., and Harvey's on the E., are of much smaller dimensions.—*Straits.* That of Torres, on the N., separates this continent from the island of New Guinea; on the S., Bass's Strait intervenes between it and Tasmania.—*Desc.* The interior of this vast country has been only partially explored, and therefore cannot be fully and accurately described. It is, so far, understood to form an immense plain, composed mainly of sandy and stony deserts, with here and there an oasis, or patch of vegetation. Captain Sturt, who, in 1845, explored it as far as Lat. 25° 33′ S., and Lon. 138° E., describes the country as a concatenation of sand-hills, of a fiery red color: which were finally lost in a stony desert of seemingly boundless expanse. It is on the S. and E. coast-land that the best soil, and most picturesque scenery, are found. In these portions of the continent are situate those extensive pasture-lands, called *downs*, which are somewhat equivalent to the American prairies; on these grassy plains thousands upon thousands of cattle and sheep are reared; while the river-bottoms, again, have an unsurpassed richness of soil and vegetation, yielding abundant crops of grains and fruits. All these best lands of *A.* are already taken up by settlers; the continent has three-quarters the area of Europe, but it is doubtful if *A.* will ever be able to support a dense population throughout even half her limits. The central part of *A.*, to the extent, perhaps, of half the entire continent, lies too far N. for winter rains, too far S. for tropical wet seasons, and in these vast solitudes agriculture may be pronounced impossible, and even sheep-farming difficult. Once in a while, a heavy winter rain falls in the interior; grass springs up, the gullies are filled, the up-country squatters make their fortunes, and all goes on prosperously for a time. Two or three years of drought then follow, and all the more enterprising squatters are ruined; with a gain, however, sometimes, of a few thousand square miles of country to civilization.—*Mountains.* The Australian Alps, or Warragongs, the Blue Mountains, and the Liverpool Range, form the principal mountain-chain. This system extends from Wilson's Promontory on the S., and terminates at Cape York, on Torres Straits. The culminating point of the Blue Mountains is Mount York, an altitude of 3,292 feet above the sea. The loftiest summits of the Liverpool Range are computed at from 4,000 to 7,000 ft., while Mount Kosciusko, in the Australian Alps, attains a maximum elevation of 6,500 ft., commanding a *coup d'œil* of 7,000 sq. m. of country. On the S. coast, are the Australian Grampians, connecting with the Australian Pyrenees, which, starting from Portland Bay, and skirting the coast, take a course to the N., and ultimately form a junction with the Australian Alps. In the S., still another mountain-chain is found, which, rising at Cape Jervis, advances N., and becomes lost in the depression of Lake Torrens. Among these mountains are traced many evidences of an extinct volcanic system.—*Rivers.* Of these, the most noticeable are the Murray, which great stream receives the Darling, Castlereagh, Peel, Macquarie, Bogan, Lachlan, and Murrumbidgee. The extent of the basin drained by this fluvial system is not accurately known. Falling into the Pacific on the E. are the Hunter and Hawkesbury rivers; the Blackwood and Glenelg empty into it on the S.; while on the W., embouching into the Indian ocean, are the Swan and the Canning, with the Adelaide, the Liverpool, and the Alligator rivers on the N. —*Lakes.* The largest inland sheet of water is Lake Torrens in the S., which is estimated to have an entire length of 400 m., with an average breadth of from 15 to 20. In the dry season, however, this lake is little better than a salt-marsh. Lakes Victoria and Dambeling may also be mentioned; the first, traversed by the Murray river, being also in the S.; and the latter, (discovered in 1843,) in the W. division of the continent. *Bot.* Our knowledge of the *flora* of *A.* is, as yet, circumscribed. Parts in the W. and S. may be found teeming with a luxuriant and even gigantic vegetation, forming, in places, bowers of almost tropical density of growth, and beauty of efflorescence. The finest ornament of the Australian forest is the fern-tree, (see fig. on p. 19,) which, when it has reached a height of 15 to 20 feet, throws out in every direction gigantic leaves measuring 4 to 5 feet. On the E. and N. shores, where the vegetation is more Indian-like, the palm flourishes in juxtaposition with the rarer examples of the tropical arboretum. It is affirmed that one-eighth of all the known species of vegetables are peculiar to *A.* — *Zoöl.* The wild animals of the Australian continent are not so numerous as they are peculiar: such as the kangaroo, wombat, dingo or wild dog, and the ornithorhynchus, which is one of the most remarkable animals in existence, being aquatic in its habits,



Fig. 244.— THE ORNITHORHYNCHUS.

and a layer of eggs. Within the last few years, hares and rabbits have been introduced from Europe; and the latter, especially, has become so acclimatized, that its fecundity has got to be, at the present time, a serious nuisance to the farming interest of the country. The domestic breeds of animals are much the same as those of Europe and America; sheep is, *par excellence*, the staple stock, producing annually vast quantities of the finest wool. The Alpaca has been introduced, and may prove a valuable addition to the ovine wealth of the colonists. The birds of *A.* are as peculiar, almost, as some of the animals. Among them are the emu (or Australian ostrich), the black swan, and a kind of thrush known as the *laughing-jackass*. The bird of paradise abounds in the N., and rivalling it in gorgeous plumage are the rifle-bird, the lyre-bird, and the ring-oriole. Game-birds, as the pheasant and partridge, have become acclimatized. Of reptiles, the most formidable are the alligator, abounding in the N.; many kinds of serpents, more or less venomous, as the diamond snake, the black, gray, brown, yellow, and whip snakes; and scorpions, centipedes, and tarantulas. Fish is found in great plenty all along the coasts.—*Clim.* The climate is, in general, dry and healthy, except during the winter rains, which are of but brief duration. Excessive droughts are, as before stated, the prevailing drawback to the prosperity of the country. *Prod.* Sheep-farming is the staple industry of *A.*, and is conducted on the most gigantic scale, some squatters owning as many as 500,000 sheep. As a necessary result, wool forms the leading article of export. Wheat, maize, and the commoner cereals; fruits, tobacco, flax, sugar, &c., are also extensively cultivated.— *Min.* The great discoveries of gold in New S. Wales, in 1850, and in Victoria, in 1852, have eclipsed all other mining operations. The quantity exported between the years 1851 and 1865, amounted to 32,272,792 oz. Tin, lead, and copper also abound; the Burra-Burra mines yielding annually large returns of the latter metal. Coal, slate, potter's clay, and statuary-marbles are also found in quantities. — *Inhab.* The aborigines are of the Papuan Negro race; of a deep coffee-color; nomad character; disgusting in their habits; and blindly superstitious, — believing in a kind of Fetichism represented by two wooden deities, named *Koyan* (good), and *Potoyan* (bad), respectively. Like other savages, they are frequently at war among themselves,



Fig. 245. — NATIVE AUSTRALIAN.

though they shrink from encountering even the smallest number of Europeans. Their weapons are, mostly, the spear, or *assagai*, and the *boomerang* (q. v.), a weapon of an entirely unique character. These natives are decreasing in number; and will, without doubt, rapidly become extinct in the course of a few years, before the steady advance of the European races. The colonization of *A.* has been extremely rapid. In 1830, her population was under 40,000; in 1860 it numbered 1,500,000; nevertheless, it is questionable how far the progress will continue. Hitherto, the colonists have not made so much as they should have done of the country that is within their reach. Small as are the populated portions of *A.*, when compared with the corresponding divisions of the United States, this country, nevertheless, is a vast one. The part of Queensland already settled is 5 times larger than Great Britain. South *A.* and West *A.* are each of them nearly as large as British India, while Victoria is only the 34th part of the continent; but of these colonies the greatest part is desert, and, owing principally to the want of water, the inner part of the country seems absolutely unfit for cultivation. Morally and intellectually, at all events, *A.* is thriving. A literature is springing up, and a national character is being grafted on the good English stock.—*Religion.* Of the religious aspect of *A.* little need be said. Wesleyanism, Catholicism, and Presbyterianism, are stronger than all other forms of belief, and the general mingling of conflicting races extends to the religious edifices of this land. In Melbourne alone may be seen in close proximity to one another the graceful Wesleyan church, the Chinese Joss-house, and the Catholic cathedral. In *A.*, the admixture of blood is as yet small. In S. Australia, where it is most to be found, the Catholics and Wesleyans divide between them the preponderance of inhabitants. The Church of England, or Anglicanism, is naturally strongest in New S. Wales, where the colonists are most exclusively of English extraction. — *Com.* In 1866, the total value of the exports of *A.* amounted to $134,133,895; and the imports to $134,914,945. The value of the gold exported to Great

MAP OF AUSTRALIA.

AUSTRALIA, the largest island in the world, is only about a fifth less than Europe, its area being nearly 3 million square miles. The distance from east to west (Cape Byron to Steep Point) is 2,600 miles; from north to south (Cape York to Wilson Promontory) is nearly 2,000 miles. The coastline, which has few important indentations, is estimated at 10,000 miles. It lies in the Southern Hemisphere, to the south-east of Asia, between the parallels of latitude 10° and 39°, and between 113° and 153° of E. longitude.

It was first discovered by the Dutch in 1606, who gave it the name of *New Holland*, but it was not till 1788, after its eastern coast was discovered and explored by Dampier, Wallis, and Cook, that the first British settlement was established at Port Jackson, in New South Wales, and was named Sydney in honour of Viscount Sydney, the colonial secretary of state. The whole island-continent now belongs to Britain, and is divided into the following colonies:—

Names of Colonies.	Area sq. miles.	Population.	Year when Established.
New South Wales, . . .	323,437	(1871) 501,580	1788
West Australia, ...	978,000	(1870) 24,785	1829
South Australia, including North Australia, Alexandra, and Stuart Land, . . .	906,784	(1871) 185,626	1834
Victoria, formerly Australia Felix,	88,408	(1871) 729,654	1837
Queensland, ...	678,000	(1868) 107,427	1859
Total, . .	2,974,629	1,549,072	

DISTRICTS.

Albert District, New S. Wales G f
Alexandra Land, N. Australia E c
Arnhem Land, N. Australia E b
Bligh District, New S. Wales H f
Burke District, Queensland G c
Cook District, N. of Queensland G c
Dampier Land, W. Australia C c
Darling District, New S. Wales G f
Darling Downs District, Queensland I e
Eyria Peninsula, S. Australia F f
Gregory District, Queensland F d
Gwydir District, New S. Wales H e
Kennedy District, Queensland H d
Kolaina Plain, W. Australia A d
Lachlan District, New S. Wales H f
Leichhardt District, Queensland H d
Liverpool Plains, Dis., New S. Wales H f
Loddon District, Victoria G g
Maranoa, East, District, Queensland H e
Maranoa, West, District, Queensland H e
Mitchell District, Queensland G d
Murrumbidgee District, New S. Wales H g
Nonda Country, N. of Queensland G c
North Australia to S. Australia E b
Ovens District, Victoria H g
Plains of Promise, N. of Queensland F c
Princeland District, S. Aus. & Victoria G f
Riverina District, New S. Wales H f
Stuart Land, in centre of Australia E 1
Tasman Land, W. Australia D c
Victoria District, W. Australia B e
Warrego District, Queensland G e
Wellington District, New S. Wales H f
Wimmera District, Victoria G g
York Peninsula, N. of Queensland G b
Yorke Peninsula, S. Australia F f

TOWNS, VILLAGES, AND PLACES.

Adelaide, pop. 27,208, Cap. of S. Aus. F f
Albany, W. Australia B f
Alberton, Victoria H g
Albury, New S. Wales H g
Altolka, New S. Wales G e
Andamoka, S. Australia F f
Angepena, S. Australia F f
Appin, New S. Wales I f
Armidale, New S. Wales I f
Augusta, W. Australia B f
Augusta, Port, S. Australia F f
Australind, W. Australia B f
Avoca, Victoria G g

Ballarat, 74,260 Victoria G g
Balmoral, Victoria G g
Balranald, New S. Wales G f
Banana, Queensland H d
Bananka, New S. Wales H e
Bangaru, New S. Wales H f
Baranbah, Queensland I e
Barandowan, Queenslaud I e
Bathurst, pop. 4,042, New S. Wales H f
Beechworth, pop. 3,167, Victoria H g
Bega, New S. Wales I g
Belfast, pop, 2,484, Victoria G g
Benalla, Victoria H g
Betts, New S. Wales I f
Beverley, W. Australia B f
Billaburgan, New S. Wales H f
Binalong, New S. Wales H f
Bingarra, New S. Wales I f
Blanche Town S. Australia F f
Bodangora, New S. Wales H f
Bombalo, New S. Wales H g
Booligal, New S. Wales H f
Border Town, S. Australia G g
Borthwick, Queensland I e
Bourke, Fort, New S. Wales H f
Bowen, Queensland H d
Brighton, Victoria H g
Brisbane, p. 15,032, Cap. of Queensland I e
Brunlee, New S. Wales I g
Buckley, New S. Wales H g
Bunbury, W. Australia B f
Bungendore, New S. Wales H g
Bunyan, New S. Wales H g
Burketown, N Queensland F c
Busselton, W. Australia B f

Caddukdury, New S. Wales H f
Callandun, Queensland I e
Casino, New S. Wales I e
Cassilis, New S. Wales I f
Castlemain, pop. 7,308, Victoria G g
Charlton, Victoria G g
Cobbora, New S. Wales H f
Cockatu, Queensland I e
Colinton, New S. Wales H g
Colinton, Queensland I e
Collymangonl, New S. Wales H e
Comining, W. Australia B f
Conabarabran, New S. Wales H f
Cons Station, Queensland H e
Cooeyana, S. Australia E f
Cooma, New S. Wales H g
Cooper, Fort, Queensland H d
Crawford, Victoria G f
Cumnamella, Queensland B e
Cunumully, New S. Wales I e
Curumbun, New S. Wales G g

Dalby, pop. 447, Queensland I e
Degilbo, Queensland I e
Deniliquin, pop. 632, New S. Wales H g
Denison, New S. Wales H g
Digagunny, New S. Wales H f
Drayton, pop. 380, Queensland I e
Dungoy, New S. Wales I f
Dunkeld, Victoria G g
Durandar, Queensland I e
Dutton, New S. Wales H g
Dynes, New S. Wales H e

Ebenezer, Victoria G g
Echuca, Victoria H g
Eden, New S. Wales H g
Elliot, Port, S. Australia F g
Eringa, New S. Wales H e
Euhbobo, Queensland I d
Euston, New S. Wales G f

Favora New S. Wales G f
Frecmantle, W. Australia B f

Gambier Town, S. Australia G g
Gatton Queensland I e
Gawler S. Australia F f
Gayndah, pop. 409, Queensland I e
Geelong, pop. 22,618, Victoria G g
Geraldine Lead Miue, W. Australia A c
Geraldton, W. Australia A e
Germein, Port, S. Australia F f
Gigoomgan, Queensland I e
Giro New S. Wales I f
Gladstone, pop. 360, Queensland I d
Glen Innes, New S. Wales I e
Glenorchy, Victoria G g
Golichers Station, Queensland B e
Goulburn, New S. Wales H f
Grafton, New S. Wales I e
Gregory, Queensland H e
Grey, Fort, New S. Wales G e
Grey Town, S. Australia G g
Guildford, W. Australia B f
Gulligal, New S. Wales H f
Gundaru, New S. Wales H g
Gundogai, New S. Wales H f
Gumul, New S. Wales H e
Guniawang, New S. Wales H f

Hay, New S. Wales G f
Hindmarsh, New S. Wales I e
Hookina, S. Australia F f
Horsham, Victoria G g
Hursts Station, New S. Wales G f

Inverah, Queensland I d
Ipswich, pop. 5,026, Queensland I e

Jacob's Station, S. Australia F e
Jamieson's Station, New S. Wales G f
Jerry's Town, New S. Wales I f
Jimba, Queensland I e
Jugiong, New South Wales H f

Kapunda, 2273 S. Australia F f
Kelmscott, W. Australia B f
Kempsey, New S. Wales I f
Kiama, New S. Wales I f
Kilcobil, New S. Wales I f
Kilmore, pop, 1,571, Victoria H g
Kingscote, S. Australia F g
Kingston, South Australia F g
Kinnoul, Queensland H e
Knebworth, Queensland H d
Kojonup, W. Australia B f
Kooringa, near which is the Burra Burra Copper Mines, S. Australia F f
Kyneton, Victoria G g

Lee New S. Wales H f
Lexton, Victoria G g
Leyburn, pop. 100, Queensland I e
Lincoln, Port, S. Australia F f
Liparoo, Victoria G f

Macquarie, Port, New S. Wales I f
Maitland, pop. 7,800, New S. Wales I f
Marlborough, Queensland H d
Maryborough, pop. 2,900, Queensland I e
Maude, New S. Wales G f
Melbourne, pop. 193,653, Cap. of Victoria H g
Melrose, S. Australia F f
Mendoran, New S. Wales H f
Menindie, New S. Wales G f
Meroo, New S. Wales I g
Mitchell's Town, Victoria H g
Molong, New S. Wales H f
Mondellemin, Victoria G f
Mondure Queensland I e
Moulamcin, New S. Wales G g
Mudgee, New S. Wales H f
Murringo, New S. Wales H f
Murundi, S. Australia F f
Musquito, S. Australia G g
Muswellbrook, New S. Wales I f

Narrandera, New S. Wales H f
Nelson, Victoria G g
Newcastle, pop. 4,000, New S. Wales I f
Noarlungo, S. Australia F g
Northam, W. Australia B f
Nonmbie, New S. Wales I f
Nowra, New S. Wales I f

Oratunga, S. Australia F f
Owiandina, S. Australia F f
Oxley, New S. Wales G f

Packington, W. Australia A e
Panbula, New S. Wales I g
Paramatta, pop. 6,000, New S. Wales I f
Paramellowa, New S. Wales I e
Paterson, New S. Wales I f
Peel, W. Australia B f
Penrith, New S. Wales I f
Perth, Cap. of W. Australia B f
Picton, New S. Wales I f
Pinjarra, W. Australia B f
Pockataroo, New S. Wales H e
Portland, pop. 2,364, Victoria G g
Pulladjuro, New S. Wales G g

Ramsay's Station, New S. Wales H f
Raunes, Queensland I d
Rawbell, Queensland I e
Richards, New S. Wales I f
Riddell, New S. Wales I f
Rio, Queensland I d
Roach, Queensland H e
Robe Town, S. Australia G g
Rochedale, Queensland I e
Rockhampton, pop. 5,228, Queensland I d
Rockingham, W. Australia B f
Ross Station, New S. Wales G f
Russell, New S. Wales I e
Rylstone, New S. Wales H f

St. Kilda, pop. 9,076 Victoria H g
Sale, pop. 2,105, Victoria H g

MAP OF AUSTRALIA.

Sandhurst, pop. 36,688,	Victoria	G g
Scone,	New S. Wales	I f
Singleton,	New S. Wales	I f
Smith,	W. Australia	B f
Somerset, settlement at C. York,	N. Queensland	G b
Stanley,	S. Australia	F f
Stockyard,	New S. Wales	I f
Stradbroke,	Victoria	H g
Surat,	Queensland	H e
Suttor's Station,	New S. Wales	G f
Sydney 134,755 (1871),	Cap. of New S. Wales	I f
Tabulam,	New S. Wales	I e
Tacnall,	New S. Wales	G f
Tambo,	Victoria	H g
Tamworth,	New S. Wales	I f
Taroom, pop. 63,	Queensland	I e
Taylor,	New S. Wales	I f
Tenterfield,	New S. Wales	I e
Terribu,	Queensland	I e
Texas,	New S. Wales	I e
Tilpal,	Queensland	I d
Toalkay,	Queensland	H e
Toodyay,	W. Australia	B f
Tooloomba,	Queensland	H d
Toowoomba, pop. 1,183,	Queensland	I e
Towndry,	New S. Wales	H e
Tuma,	New S. Wales	H g
Tumut,	New S. Wales	H g
Victoria, abandoned set.,	N. Australia	E b
Waggawagga,	New S. Wales	H f
Wakefield, Port,	S. Australia	F f
Walgett,	New S. Wales	H f
Waljeers,	New S. Wales	G f
Walla,	Queensland	I e
Wallaroo Copper Mines,	S. Australia	F f
Wambo,	Queensland	I e
Warina,	Victoria	G f
Warnambool, pop. 4,010,	Victoria	G g
Warru,	Queensland	I d
Warruruka,	Queensland	H e
Warwick, pop. 1,180,	Queensland	I e
Waverley,	Queensland	H d
Wee Waa,	New S. Wales	H f
Welbing,	W. Australia	B f
Wellingrove,	New S. Wales	I e
Wellington,	S. Australia	F g
Weranna,	New S. Wales	H e
Whitfield,	W. Australia	B f
Williamsburg	W. Australia	B f
William's Station,	Queensland	H e
Williamstown, pop. 7,134,	Victoria	G g
Will's Fort,	Queensland	G e
Wilpina,	S. Australia	F f
Wincham,	New S. Wales	I f
Windsor,	New S. Wales	I f
Wingello,	New S. Wales	I f
Wollongong,	New S. Wales	I f
Wonneroo,	W. Australia	B f
Woonbah,	Queensland	I d
Wright's Station,	Queensland	G e
Wurrenup,	W. Australia	B f
Yaamba, pop. 81,	Queensland	I d
Yandilla,	Queensland	I e
Yass,	New S. Wales	H f
York,	W. Australia	B f
Young,	New S. Wales	H f
Yunganup,	W. Australia	B f
Yurakine,	W. Australia	B f

RIVERS AND LAKES.

Adelaide R.,	N. Australia	E b
Albacutya Lake,	Victoria	G g
Albert Lake,	S. Australia	F g
Albert R.,	N. Queensland	F c
Alexandrina Lake,	S. Australia	F g
Alligator R.,	N. Australia	E b
Arrowsmith R.,	W. Australia	A e
Arthur R.,	W. Australia	B f
Ashburton R.,	W. Australia	B d
Austin Lake, 1,400 ft.,	W. Australia	B e
Avoca R.,	Victoria	G g
Avon R.,	W. Australia	B f
Bollandul R.,	New S. Wales	H e
Balonne R.,	Queensland	H e
Bambu Marshes,	S. Australia	F f
Barwan or Darling R., branch of the Murray R.,		H e
Batavia R.,	North Queensland	G b
Belyando R.,	Queensland	H d
Billabong Creek,	New S. Wales	H f
Bindons Creek,	Queensland	G d
Blackwood R.,	W. Australia	B f
Blanche Lake,	S. Australia	G e
Bloomfield R.,	Queensland	H e
Blyth Lake,	S. Australia	F f
Bogan R.,	New S. Wales	H f
Bonney Creek,	Central Australia	E d
Brisbane R.,	Queensland	I e
Brown Creek,	Queensland	G d
Browne Creek,	Queensland	G e
Brown Lake,	W. Australia	B f
Bungaa Lake,	Victoria	H g
Burdekin R.,	Queensland	H c
Burke Creek,	Queensland	F d
Burke R.,	Queensland	F d
Burnett R.,	Queensland	I d
Burra Creek,	S. Australia	F f
Bynoe R.,	N. Queensland	G c
Calewatta or Darling R., the longest br. of the Murray R., 1,120 m.,		G f
Camfield Creek,	N. Australia	E c
Campaspe R.,	Victoria	G g
Cape R.,	Queensland	H d
Carbine Creek,	Queensland	G d
Carmichael Creek,	Queensland	H d
Castlereagh R.,	New S. Wales	H f
Cawndilla Lake,	New S. Wales	G f
Clarence R.,	New S. Wales	I e
Clayton Creek,	S. Australia	F e
Cloncurry R.,	Queensland	G d
Coen R.,	North Queensland	G b
Colarc R. *See Lachlan.*		H f
Comet R.,	Queensland	H d
Condamine R.,	Queensland	I e
Cooper R. or Creek,	S. Australia and Queensland.	G c
Cowal Lake,	New S. Wales	H f
Cowan Lake,	W. Australia	C f
Cow Cowing Lake,	W. Australia	B f
Culgoa R.,	Queensland	H e
Curlew R.,	W. Australia	A d
Daly R.,	Queensland	G d
Daly Water,	N. Australia	E c
Darling R. *See Calewatta.*		G f
Davis Creek,	Queensland	G c
Dawson R.,	Queensland	I d
De Grey R.,	W. Australia	B d
Douglas R.,	S. Australia	F e
Duck Creek,	New S. Wales	H f
Dutton Lake,	S. Australia	F f
Dutton R.,	Queensland	G d
Eel Creek,	W. Australia	C d
Elsey Creek,	N. Australia	E c
Emu R.,	N. Australia	F c
Endeavour R.,	Queensland	H c
Eyre Creek,	Queensland	F e
Eyre Lake,	S. Australia	F e
Fine Creek,	N. Australia	F c
Finke Creek,	Central Australia	E e
Fisher Creek,	Central Australia	E d
Fitzmaurice R.,	N. Australia	E b
Fitz Roy R.	N. W. Australia	C c
Fitzroy R.,	Queensland	I d
Flinders R.,	N. Queensland	G c
Fortescue R.,	W. Australia	B d
Forth R.,	W. Australia	B f
Fosters Creek,	Queensland	F d
Frome Lake,	S. Australia	F f
Gairdner Lake, 366 ft.	S. Australia	F f
Garban R.,	W. Australia	B f
Gascoyne R.,	W. Australia	A d
George Lake,	New S. Wales	H g
Gilbert R.,	N. Queensland	G c
Gilles Lake,	S. Australia	F f
Glenelg R.,	N. W. Australia	C c
Glenelg R.,	Victoria	G g
Goolwa R. *See Murray.*	New S. Wales	H g
Goulburn R.,	Victoria	H g
Grateful Creek,	Queensland	G c
Grays Creek,	S. Australia	F e
Gregory R.,	Queensland	F c
Gregory Lake,	S. Australia	F e
Hamilton R.,	S. Australia	F e
Hanson Creek,	Central Australia	E d
Hardey R.,	W. Australia	B d
Hart Lake,	S. Australia	F f
Hawkesbury R.,	New S. Wales	I f
Hayward Creek,	Central Australia	E c
Herbert Creek,	Queensland	F d
Hindmarsh Lake,	Victoria	G g
Hodgkinson Lake,	S. Australia	F e
Hodgson R.,	N. Australia	E c
Hooker Creek,	N. Australia	E c
Hope Lake,	S. Australia	F e
Hopkins R.,	Victoria	G g
Hotham R.,	W. Australia	B f
Hugh Creek,	Central Australia	E d
Hunter Creek,	N. Australia	E c
Hunters R.,	N. W. Australia	D b
Huttons Creek,	Queensland	H e
Isaacs R.,	Queensland	H d
Island Lagoon,	S. Australia	F f
Jessie Creek,	Queensland	G d
Kangaroo R.,	Queensland	H c
Keera Creek,	New S. Wales	G e
Kennedy R.,	North Queensland	G b
King Creek,	Queensland	F d
King Marsh,	N. Australia	E c
Koowecrup Swamp,	Victoria	H g
Korangamite Lake,	Victoria	G g
Lachlan or Colare R., br. of the Murrumbidgee R., length, 540 m.,	New S. Wales	H f
Large Creek,	N. Australia	F c
Lefroy Lake,	W. Australia	C f
Leichhardt R.,	N. Queensland	G c
Limmen Bight R.,	N. Australia	F e
Lipson Lake,	S. Australia	G e
Liverpool R.,	N. Australia	E b
Loddon R.,	Victoria	G g
Ludwig Lake,	New S. Wales	G f
Lynd R., branch of Mitchell,	Queensland	G c
Lyons R.,	W. Australia	B d
M'Arthur R.,	N. Australia	F c
Mackenzie R.,	Queensland	H d
M'Kinlay Creek,	Queensland	G d
M'Leay R.,	New S. Wales	I f
Macquarrie R.,	New S. Wales	H f
Macquarrie Swamp,	New S. Wales	H f
Maranoa R.,	Queensland	H e
Marchant Creek,	Queensland	G d
Marra Creek,	New S. Wales	H f
Middleton Creek,	Queensland	G d
Mirrool Creek,	New S. Wales	H f
Mitchell R.,	N. Queensland	G c
Moore Lake, 1,100 ft.	W. Australia	B e
Moore R.,	W. Australia	B f
Mulga Creek,	S. Australia	E e
Müller Creek,	Queensland	G d
Munarina R.,	S. Australia	F e
Munberry L.,	W. Australia	C f
Mungulla Creek,	Queensland	H e
Muni R.,	Queensland	H e
Murchison R.,	W. Australia	B e
Murray R.,	W. Australia	B f
Murray or Goolwa R., the largest r. in Australia, runs through New S. Wales and S. Australia; length, 1,030 m., or with the Darling, 1,500 m.; navigable about 800 miles,		G f
Murrumbidgee R., br. of the Murray R., New S. Wales; length, 650 m.,		H f
Namoi or Peel R.,	New S. Wales,	H f
Narran R.,	New S. Wales	H e
Narran Swamp,	New S. Wales	H e
Nassau R.,	N. Queensland	G c
Neale R.,	S. Australia	E e
Nicholson R.,	N. Queensland	F c
Nive R.,	Queensland	H e
Nogoa R.,	Queensland	H d
Norman R.,	N. Queensland	G c
Oakover Creek,	W. Australia	C d
Parru R., Queensland & New S. Wales		G c
Patten Creek,	Queensland	G d
Peel or Namoi R.,	New S. Wales	H f
Perry R.,	Queensland	H c
Prince Regent's R.,	N. W. Australia	D c
Richmond R.,	New S. Wales	I e
Robinson Creek,	N. Australia	F c
Roes R.,	N. W. Australia	D c
Rolleston R.,	Queensland	H d
Roper R.,	N. Australia	F b
Salt Lakes,	N. W. Australia	D d
Salt R.,	W. Australia	B f
Salvator Lake,	Queensland	H d
Separation R.,	Queensland	H c
Shaw R.,	W. Australia	B d
Sherlock R.,	W. Australia	B d
Shoalhaven R.,	New S. Wales	I f
Short Lake,	S. Australia	F e
Snowy R.,	Victoria	H g
Staaten R.,	N. Queensland	G c
Stawell R.,	Queensland	G d
Sterculia Creek,	N. Australia	F c
Stevenson Creek,	S. Australia	F e
Sturt Creek,	N. W. Australia	D c
Strangways Creek,	N. Australia	E c
Strelley R.,	W. Australia	B d
Strzelezki or Cooper Creek,	S. Australia	G e
Suttor R.,	Queensland	H d
Swan R.	W. Australia	B f
Taylor Creek,	S. Australia	F e
Teryaweynyn Lake,	New S. Wales	G f
Thomson R.,	Queensland	G d
Tomkinson Creek,	N. Australia	E c
Torwoto Marsh,	New S. Wales	G f
Torrens Lake,	S. Australia	F f
Turner Creek,	Queensland	F d
Turner Creek,	N. Queensland	F c
Tyrrell Lake,	Victoria	G g
Van Alphen R.,	N. Australia	F c
Van Diemen R.,	N. Queensland	G c
Victoria Lake,	New S. Wales	G f
Victoria R.,	N. Australia	E c
Victoria R.,	Queensland	H d
Walker's Creek,	Queensland	G d
Wallum Creek,	Queensland	H e
Warrego R., New S. Wales & Queensland		H e
Warriner Creek,	S. Australia	F e
Water Places,	N. Queensland	G c
Waungerri Lake,	S. Australia	F f
Weir R.,	Queensland	I e
Wentworth R.,	N. Australia	F c
Wickham R.,	N. Australia	F c
Wickham R.,	N. Australia	E c
Wickham R.,	Queensland	H c
William Creek,	Queensland	G d
Wills Creek,	S. Australia	F e
Woolgar Creek,	Queensland	G d
Yanko Yanko Creek,	New S. Wales	H g
Yarra Yarra R., 110 miles,	Victoria	H g
Yekah R.,	Queensland	H d
Yeltra Lake,	New S. Wales	G f
Younghusband Lake,	S. Australia	F f
Yule R.,	W. Australia	B d

MOUNTAINS, HILLS, AND PLAINS.

Abbott Mt.,	Queensland	H d
Acland Mt.,	Victoria	G g
Arbuthnot Range,	New S. Wales	H f
Arden Mt., 3,000 feet,	S. Australia	F f
Arthur Mt.,	S. Australia	F e
Arthur's Hill,	Central Australia	E d
Arundel Plain,	S. Australia	E e
Ashburton Range,	N. Australia	E c
Augustus Mt., 3,580 feet.	W. Australia	B d
Australian Alps, highest range in Australia, 7,000 feet,	Victoria	H g
Bagot Range,	S. Australia	E e
Baines Mt.,	N. Australia	E c
Ballyran Plain,	New S. Wales	H e
Barkley Tableland,	N. Australia	F c
Barlee Range,	W. Australia	B d
Barrier, or Stanley Range,	New S. Wales	G f
Bauer Mt.,	New S. Wales	H f
Baw Baw Mts., 5,062 ft.,	Victoria	H g
Bawley Plain,	S. Australia	G e
Beddome Mt.,	Central Australia	E e
Bellenden Ker Hills, 5,438 feet,	N. Queensland	H c
Ben Lomond, 5,000 feet,	New S. Wales	I f
Bennett Range,	W. Australia	B f
Blue Mts., 4,100 feet,	New S. Wales	H f
Bluff Mt., 2,408 feet,	S. Australia	F f
Blyth Mt.,	Central Australia	E d
Bourke Mt.,	New S. Wales	G f
Bowen Downs,	Queensland	G d
Bremer Range,	W. Australia	C f
Brockman Mt.,	W. Australia	B d
Brown Mt., 3,000 feet,	S. Australia	F f
Browne Mt.,	S. Australia	F e
Bruce Mt., 3,800 feet,	W. Australia	B d
Brunel Range,	Queensland	H c
Bryan Mt., 3,012 feet,	S. Australia	F f
Buckland Mt.,	Queensland	I d
Buckland Tableland,	Queensland	H d
Bugarring Mt.,	W. Australia	B f
Bullan Plain,	New S. Wales	H f
Cadell Range,	New S. Wales	G f
Caernarvon Hills,	W. Australia	B f
Calver Peak,	Queensland	H d
Canobolas Mt., 4,460 ft.,	New S. Wales	H f
Capoompeta Mt., 4,730 ft.,	New S. Wales	I e
Capricorn Range,	W. Australia	B d
Casuarina Mt.,	N. W. Australia	D b
Central Mt. Stuart,	Central Australia	E d
Chamber's Pillar,	Central Australia	E d
Chambers Range,	N. Australia	E b
Chantrey Mt.,	Queensland	H d
Churchman Mt.,	W. Australia	B e
Clarke Range, 4,265 ft.,	Queensland	H d
Crawford Range,	Central Australia	E d
Crichton Vale,	W. Australia	B f
Cockburn Mt.,	N. W. Australia	D c
Cook Mt., 1,476 feet,	N. Queensland	H c
Cooper Mt.,	S. Australia	F f
Daly Range,	N. Australia	E b
Daniel Mt.,	Central Australia	E e
Darling Range,	W. Australia	B f
Davenport Range	Central Australia	E d
Dawes Range,	Queensland	I d
Denham Range,	Queensland	H e
Denison Mt.,	Central Australia	E d
Denison Plain,	N. W. Australia	D c
Denison Range,	S. Australia	F e
Desmond Mt.,	W. Australia	B f
Downs of Plenty,	Queensland	G e
Dromedary Mt., 2,700 ft.,	New S. Wales	I g
Drummond's Range,	Queensland	H d

Dryander Mt.,	Queensland	H	d
Dundas Hills,	W. Australia	C	f
Dunlop Range,	New S. Wales	H	f
Eba Mt.,	S. Australia	E	f
Egerton Mt.,	W. Australia	B	d
Elephant Mt.,	Queensland	G	d
Elizabeth Mt.,	W. Australia	B	f
Emery Mt.,	Queensland	G	d
Ellesmere Range,	N. Australia	E	b
Elliot Mt., 4 122 feet,	N. Queensland	H	e
Emu Downs,	Queensland	G	d
Euro Mt.,	Queensland	G	d
Eyre Range,	W. Australia	B	f
Exmouth Mt., 3,000 ft.,	New S. Wales	H	f
Farmer Mt., 2,280 feet,	W. Australia	B	e
Fatigue Mt., 2,110 feet,	Victoria	H	g
Finke Mt., 3,000 feet,	S. Australia	E	f
Finnis Mt.,	Central Australia	E	d
Fisher Mt.,	Central Australia	E	d
Fitzgerald Peaks,	W. Australia	C	f
Fitzroy Downs,	Queensland	H	e
Fletcher Range,	Queensland	H	d
Flinders Range, 3,000 ft.,	S. Australia	F	f
Flint Mt.,	S. Australia	F	e
Forbes Mt.,	Queensland	G	d
Forsters Range,	Central Australia	E	d
Freeling Mt.,	Central Australia	E	d
Gascoyne Mt.,	W. Australia	B	d
Gawler Range,	S. Australia	E	f
Gilbee Mt.,	Queensland	G	d
Glen Herzog,	W. Australia	B	d
Gordon Mt.,	W. Australia	C	f
Gould Mt.,	W. Australia	B	e
Gowen Range,	Queensland	G	d
Grampian Mts., 5,000 feet,	Victoria	G	g
Greenough Group,	New S. Wales	G	f
Gregory Range,	N. Queensland	G	c
Grey Range	New S. Wales	G	e
Hale Mt.,	W. Australia	B	e
Hamersley Range, 2,500 ft.,	W. Australia	B	d
Hampton Plain,	W. Australia	C	f
Hamilton Range,	Queensland	G	d
Hanson Range,	S. Australia	F	e
Haverfield Mt.,	Queensland	H	d
Hawes Mt.,	W. Australia	C	f
Hawker Mt.,	N. Australia	E	c
Hay Mt.,	Central Australia	E	d
Heales Mt.,	Queensland	F	c
Helpman Mt.,	N. Australia	E	b
Hempstead Hills,	W. Australia	B	f
Herbert Mt.,	Queensland	G	d
Hermit Hill,	S. Australia	F	e
Herschel Range,	W. Australia	B	e
Hervey Downs,	Queensland	G	d
Hervey Range,	New S. Wales	H	f
Hill Mt., 1,500 ft.,	S. Australia	F	f
Hope Plains,	S. Australia	F	e
Hopeless Mt.,	New S. Wales	H	f
Hopeless Mt.,	S. Australia	G	e
Horner Mt.,	W. Australia	B	e
Horrible Mt.,	Queensland	H	e
Hotham Mt., highest summit in Australia, 7,500 feet,	Victoria	H	g
Howick Hill,	W. Australia	C	f
Hugh M'William Mt.,	Queensland	F	c
Hull Range,	Queensland	F	c
Humphries Mt.,	Central Australia	E	c
Hunter Mt.,	S. Australia	F	c
Illusion Plain,	S. Australia	F	e
Jackson Mt., 1,600 feet,	W. Australia	B	f
James Range,	Central Australia	E	d
Jasper Range,	N. Australia	E	c
Johnstone Range,	Queensland	G	d
Kennedy Mt.,	W. Australia	B	f
Kennedy Range,	W. Australia	B	d
Kenneth Mt., 1,580 feet,	W. Australia	B	e
King Mt., 2,783 feet,	Queensland	H	e
Kirby Range,	Queensland	G	d
Kirchner Mt.,	N. Queensland	G	c
Koscinsko Mt., 7,308 ft.,	New S. Wales	H	g
Labouchere Mt.,	W. Australia	B	d
Laidley Mt., 2,022 feet,	New S. Wales	H	f
Lang Mt.,	N. Queensland	G	c
Leach Mt.,	N. Queensland	H	e
Leichhardt Mt.,	Central Australia	E	d
Leichhardt Range,	Queensland	H	e
Lindesay or Apsley Mt., 3,800 feet,	New S. Wales	I	f
Lindsay Mt., 5,700 ft.,	New S. Wales	I	e
Liverpool Range, 4,000 to 5,000 feet,	New S. Wales	I	f
Lockyer Range,	W. Australia	B	d
Long Hill, 2,332 ft.,	Queensland	H	d
Luke Mt., 1,830 ft.,	W. Australia	B	e
Lyell Mt., 2,000 ft.,	New S. Wales	G	f
Macadam Mt.,	Queensland	F	c
M'Adam Plain,	W. Australia	B	c
M'Adam Range,	N. Australia	E	b
Macadam Range,	Queensland	G	d
Macalister Hill,	Queensland	G	d
M'Connell Mt.,	Queensland	H	d
M'Donald Peak,	Queensland	G	e
M'Douall Range,	Central Australia	E	c
M'Donnell Range,	Central Australia	E	d
Mackenzie Mt.,	Queensland	G	d
M'Kinlay Mt.,	S. Australia	F	f
M'Kinlay Range,	Queensland	G	d
M'Leay Plains,	Queensland	G	e
M'Pherson Mt.,	New S. Wales	G	f
Macpherson Mt.,	N. W. Australia	C	d
Macculloch Range,	New S. Wales	G	f
Madden Mt.,	W. Australia	B	f
Magnet Mt., East & West,	W. Australia	D	e
Maues Range,	New S. Wales	H	g
Mann Mt.,	Central Australia	E	d
Manning Plain,	Queensland	F	e
Mantuan Downs,	Queensland	H	d
Margaret Mt., 1,000 ft.,	S. Australia	F	e
Marshall Mount, 1,600 ft.,	W. Australia	B	f
Mayne Mt.,	Queensland	G	d
Melville Mount,	N. Queensland	G	c
Merivale Mt.,	W. Australia	C	f
Middleback Mt.,	S. Australia	F	f
Mitchell Mt.,	W. Australia	B	f
Mitchell Mt., 4,120 feet,	Queensland	I	e
Moltthony Hill,	W. Australia	B	f
Motane Range,	New S. Wales	G	f
Mudge Mt., 2,247 feet,	Queensland	H	d
Müller Mt.,	N. W. Australia	D	e
Müller Mt.,	N. Australia	E	c
Murchison Mt., 1,600 ft.,	W. Australia	B	e
Murchison Range,	Central Australia	E	e
Murchison Range,	N. Australia	D	c
Nairn Mt.,	W. Australia	B	e
Narrien Mt., 1,075 ft.,	Queensland	H	d
Narryer Mt., 1,688 ft.,	W. Australia	B	e
Newcastle Range,	N. Australia	E	c
Nicholson Mt.,	Queensland	F	d
Nicholson Mt.,	Queensland	H	d
Norman Mt.,	Queensland	G	d
Nullarbor Plain,	S. Australia	D	f
Nundawar Range,	New S. Wales	I	f
Olinthus Mt., 2,000 ft.,	S. Australia	F	f
Paisley Mt.,	S. Australia	F	e
Palgrave Mt.,	W. Australia	B	d
Peak Range,	Queensland	H	d
Peel Plain,	W. Australia	B	f
Peron Mt.,	W. Australia	A	f
Peter Botte Mt., 3,311 ft.	N. Queensland	H	e
Pluto Mt., 2,500 feet,	Queensland	H	e
Prosser Mt.,	Queensland	H	d
Puckford Mt.,	W. Australia	B	e
Pyrenees Mts.,	Victoria	G	g
Race Course Plain,	N. W. Australia	C	e
Ragged Mt.,	W. Australia	C	f
Ravensthorpe Hills,	W. Australia	C	f
Recruit Plain,	W. Australia	B	e
Red Kangaroo Hill.	W. Australia	B	e
Remarkable Mt., 3,179 ft.,	S. Australia	F	f
Rennie Mt.,	Central Australia	E	d
Reynolds Range,	Central Australia	E	d
Ridley Mt.,	W. Australia	C	f
Ripon Hills,	N. W. Australia	C	d
Roans Plains,	Queensland	G	e
Robinson Mt.,	W. Australia	C	e
Robinson Mt.,	S. Australia	F	e
Rodney Mt.,	Queensland	G	d
Roe Range,	W. Australia	B	f
Russell Range,	W. Australia	C	f
Saddle Hill,	N. W. Australia	C	e
St. Anne Mt.,	W. Australia	B	f
Sampson Range,	Queensland	F	e
Sunnel Mt.,	W. Australia	B	d
Saudiman Mt.,	W. Australia	B	d
Sanford Mt.,	N. Australia	E	c
Scrope Range,	New S. Wales	G	f
Sea View Mt., 6,000 ft.,	New S. Wales	I	f
Separation Mt.,	S. Australia	F	f
Serle Mt., 3,000 ft.,	S. Australia	F	f
Short Range,	N. Australia	E	c
Snowy Mts.,	New S. Wales	I	f
Standish Mt.,	Queensland	F	d
Steere Mt.,	W. Australia	B	d
Stirling Range, 3,000 ft.,	W. Australia	B	f
Stokes Range,	Queensland	G	e
Straugways Range,	Central Australia	E	d
Stuart Range,	S. Australia	E	e
Sturt Mt.,	S. Australia	F	f
Sturt Plain,	N. Australia	E	c
Sugar Loaf Range,	N. Australia	D	b
Termination Hill,	S. Australia	F	f
Thomson Mt., 1,200 ft.,	W. Australia	B	d
Tomboritha Mt., 5,381 ft.,	Victoria	H	g
Toolbrunup Mt., 3,000 ft.,	W. Australia	B	f
Tower Hill,	Queensland	G	d
Turnbull Mt.,	Central Australia	E	d
Victoria Downs,	Queensland	H	e
Victoria Range,	W. Australia	B	e
Vigors Mt.,	W. Australia	B	d
Vinden Mt.,	W. Australia	B	e
Wall Mt.,	W. Australia	B	d
Wanderer Range, 3,712 ft.,	Victoria	H	g
Warburton Mt.,	N. Australia	E	c
Warburton Range,	S. Australia	E	f
Waterhouse Range,	Central Australia	E	d
Watts Mt.,	N. Australia	E	b
Welcome Mt.,	W. Australia	B	e
Wellington Mts.,	N. Australia	E	b
Whinstone Hills,	W. Australia	B	f
Whittington Range,	N. Australia	E	c
Wickham Hills,	N. Australia	E	c
Wildash Mt.,	N. Queensland	G	c
Willek Willek Mt.,	Queensland	G	d
William Mt., 3,600 ft.,	W. Australia	B	f
William Mt., 5,500 ft.,	Victoria	G	g
Wilson Mt.,	N. W. Australia	D	d
Wittenoom Mt.,	N. W. Australia	D	c
Wollaston Mt.,	Central Australia	E	c
Wollon Mt., 3,000 ft.,	New S. Wales	I	f
Wongan Hills,	W. Australia	B	f
Woodcock Mt.,	N. Australia	E	c
Yates Mt.,	W. Australia	B	f

CAPES, BAYS, GULFS, PORTS, AND PENINSULAS.

Abbott Bay,	N. Queensland	H	c
Adieu Cape,	S. Australia	E	f
Admiralty Gulf,	N. W. Australia	D	b
Anderson Inlet,	Victoria	H	g
Anson Bay,	N. Australia	D	b
Anxious Bay,	S. Australia	E	f
Apsley Strait,	N. Australia	E	b
Arafura Sea,	N. of Australia	F	b
Arid Cape,	W. Australia	C	f
Arnhem Bay,	N. Australia	F	b
Arnhem Cape,	N. Australia	F	b
Backstairs Passage,	S. Australia	F	g
Baskerville Cape,	N. W. Australia	C	c
Bass Strait,	S. of Australia	H	g
Bateman Bay,	New S. Wales	I	g
Bathurst Bay,	N. Queensland	G	b
Bauer Cape,	S. Australia	E	f
Bedford Cape,	N. Queensland	H	e
Bell Point,	S. Australia	E	f
Bernouilli Cape,	S. Australia	F	g
Blanche Cape,	S. Australia	E	f
Blaze Cape,	N. Australia	E	b
Blue Mud Bay,	N. Australia	F	b
Boileau, Cape,	N. W. Australia	C	c
Borda Cape,	S. Australia	F	g
Bossut Cape,	N. W. Australia	C	c
Botany Bay,	New S. Wales	I	f
Bougainville Cape,	N. W. Australia	D	b
Bouvard Cape,	W. Australia	B	f
Bowen, Port,	Queensland	I	d
Bowling Green Bay,	N. Queensland	H	c
Broad Sound,	Queensland	H	d
Bretou Bay,	W. Australia	B	f
Broken Bay,	New S. Wales	I	f
Brown Point,	S. Australia	E	f
Brown Strait,	N. Australia	F	b
Brunswick Bay,	N. W. Australia	C	c
Buckle Head,	N. W. Australia	D	b
Bustard Bay,	Queensland	I	d
Bynoe Harbour,	N. Australia	E	b
Byron Cape,	New S. Wales	I	e
Caledon Bay,	N. Australia	F	b
Cambridge Gulf,	N. W. Australia	D	b
Camden Haven,	New S. Wales	I	f
Carpentaria, Gulf of,	N. Australia	F	b
Castlereagh Bay,	N. Australia	F	b
Catastrophe Cape,	S. Australia	F	g
Chambers Bay,	N. Australia	E	b
Chapman Bay,	W. Australia	A	e
Chatham Cape,	W. Australia	B	g
Clairault Cape,	W. Australia	A	f
Claremont Pt.,	N. Queensland	G	b
Clarence Strait,	N. Australia	E	b
Cleveland Cape,	N. Queensland	H	c
Cloates Point,	W. Australia	A	d
Coburg Peninsula,	N. Australia	E	b
Coffin Bay,	S. Australia	F	f
Collier Bay,	N. W. Australia	C	c
Cone Bay,	N. W. Australia	C	c
Conedic Cape,	S. Australia	F	g
Corong, The,	S. Australia	F	g
Coral Sea,	N. E. of Australia	H	b
Corner Inlet and Basin,	Victoria	H	g
Corny Point,	S. Australia	F	f
Culhaua Inlet,	W. Australia	C	f
Culver Point,	S. W. Australia	C	f
Curdie Inlet,	Victoria	G	g
Curtis, Port,	Queensland	I	d
Cuthbert Point,	N. Australia	E	b
Cuvier Cape,	W. Australia	A	d
Dale Point,	N. Australia	F	b
Danger Point, N. point of	New S. Wales	I	e
Darwin, Port,	N. Australia	E	b
Denial Bay,	S. Australia	E	f
Denison, Port,	N. Queensland	H	c
D Entrecasteaux Point,	W. Australia	B	f
Direction Cape,	N. Queensland	G	b
Discovery Bay,	Victoria	G	g
Dombey Cape,	N. Australia	D	b
Double Island Point,	Queensland	I	e
Double Point,	N. Queensland	H	c
Doubtful Island Bay,	W. Australia	B	f
Dover Point,	S. W. Australia	D	f
Drummond Point,	S. Australia	E	f
Dufyhen Point,	N. Queensland	G	b
Dundas Strait,	N. Australia	E	b
Dussejour Cape,	N. W. Australia	D	b
Elliot Port,	S. Australia	F	g
Emeriau Point,	N. W. Australia	C	c
Encounter Bay,	S. Australia	F	g
Endeavour Strait,	N. Queensland	G	b
Esperance Bay,	W. Australia	C	f
Essington, Port,	N. Australia	E	b
Exmouth Gulf,	W. Australia	A	d
Eyria Peninsula,	S. Australia	F	f
Farquhar Cape,	W. Australia	A	d
Finke Bay,	N. Australia	E	b
Flattery Cape,	N. Queensland	H	c
Fleeming Cape,	N. Australia	E	b
Flinders Bay,	W. Australia	B	f
Floyd Bay,	N. Queensland	G	b
Fourcroy Cape,	N. Australia	D	b
Fowler Bay,	S. Australia	E	f
Freycinet Harbour,	W. Australia	A	e
Gantheaume Bay,	W. Australia	A	e
Gantheaume Point,	N. W. Australia	C	c
Geelvink Channel,	W. Australia	A	e
Geographe Bay,	W. Australia	B	f
Geographe Channel,	W. Australia	A	d
Germein, Port,	S. Australia	F	f
Gordon Bay,	N. Australia	D	b
Grafton Cape,	N. Queensland	H	c
Great Australian Bight,	S. Australia	D	f
Green Cape,	New S. Wales	I	g
Halifax Bay,	N. Queensland	H	c
Hamelin Cape,	W. Australia	A	f
Hamelin Harbour,	W. Australia	A	e
Harrington Inlet,	New S. Wales	I	f
Hay Cape,	N. Australia	D	b
Hervey Bay,	Queensland	I	d
Hillsborough Cape,	Queensland	H	d
Hood Point,	W. Australia	B	f
Howe Cape, S. point of	New S. Wales	I	g
Hunter, Port,	New S. Wales	I	f
Inscription Cape,	W. Australia	A	e
Investigator Strait,	S. Australia	F	g
Irwin Inlet,	W. Australia	B	g
Jackson Port,	New S. Wales	I	f
Jaubert Cape,	N. W. Australia	C	c
Jervis Bay,	New S. Wales	I	g
Keats, Port,	N. Australia	D	b
Keer-weer Cape,	N. Queensland	G	b
Keppel Bay,	Queensland	I	d
King George Sound,	W. Australia	B	g
King Sound,	N. W. Australia	C	c
Knob Cape	W. Australia	B	f
Lacépède Bay,	S. Australia	F	g
Lagrange Bay,	N. W. Australia	C	c
Laguna Bay,	Queensland	I	e
Latouche Treville Cape,	N. W. Australia	C	c
Leeuwin Cape,	W. Australia	A	f
Lethbridge Bay,	N. Australia	E	b
Leveque Cape,	N. W. Australia	C	c
Limmen Bight,	N. Australia	F	b
Lincoln, Port,	S. Australia	F	f
Macquarie Lake,	New S. Wales	I	f
Macquarie, Port,	New S. Wales	I	f
Manifold Cape,	Queensland	I	d
Melville Bay,	N. Australia	F	b
Melville Cape,	N. Queensland	G	b
Menteile Cape,	W. Australia	A	f
Montagu Sound,	N. W. Australia	D	b
Moreton Bay,	Queensland	I	e
Mount Norris Bay,	N. Australia	E	b
Murdoch Point,	N. Queensland	G	b
Naturaliste Cape,	W. Australia	A	f
Naturaliste Channel,	W. Australia	A	e
Nelson Cape,	Victoria	G	g
Newcastle Bay,	N. Queensland	G	b
Nickol Bay,	W. Australia	B	d
Northumberland Cape,	S. Australia	G	g
North West Cape,	W. Australia	A	d
Olinda Entrance,	N. Queensland	G	b
Orford Ness,	N. Queensland	G	b
Otway Cape,	Victoria	I	g
Palmerston Cape,	Queensland	H	d
Pandora Entrance,	N. Queensland	G	b
Pasley Cape,	S. W. Australia	C	f
Pera Head,	N. Queensland	G	b
Peron Peninsula,	W. Australia	A	e
Port Phillip,	Victoria	G	g
Portland Bay,	Victoria	G	g
Preston Cape,	W. Australia	B	d
Princess Charlotte Bay,	N. Queensland	G	b
Queen's Channel	N. Australia	D	b

MAP OF AUSTRALIA.

Rabelais Cape,	S. Australia	F	g	Shoal Water Bay,	Queensland	I	d	Tor Bay,	W. Australia	B	g
Radstock Cape,	S. Australia	E	f	Sidmouth Cape,	N. Queensland	G	b	Torres Str., between Aus. & New Guinea		G	b
Raffles Bay,	N. Australia	E	b	Slade Point,	Queensland	H	d	Townshend Cape,	Queensland	I	d
Riche Cape.	W. Australia	B	f	Sleaford Bay,	S. Australia	F	g	Treachery Bay,	N. Australia	D	b
Rivoli Bay,	S. Australia	F	g	Spencer Cape,	S. Australia	F	g	Trial Bay,	New S. Wales	I	f
Rockingham Bay,	N. Queensland	H	c	Spencer Gulf,	S. Australia	F	f	Tribulation Cape,	N. Queensland	H	c
Roebuck Bay,	N. W. Australia	C	c	Steep Point,	W. Australia	A	e	Trinity Bay,	N. Queensland	H	c
Rous Channel,	Queensland	I	e	Stephens, Port,	New S. Wales	I	f	Tuggarah Lake,	New S. Wales	I	f
				Stewart Cape,	N. Australia	E	b	Twofold Bay,	New S. Wales	I	g
St. Vincent, Gulf of,	S. Australia	F	g	Stokes Bay,	N. W. Australia	C	c				
Sandy Cape,	Queensland	I	d	Streaky Bay,	S. Australia	E	f	Van Diemen Cape,	N. Australia	E	b
Sandy Head,	N. Australia	F	c	Sugar Loaf Point,	New S. Wales	I	f	Van Diemen Gulf,	N. Australia	E	b
Schank Cape,	Victoria	G	g	Sydenham Inlet,	Victoria	H	g	Victoria, Port,	S. Australia	F	f
Shark Bay.	W. Australia	A	e					Vivoune Bay,	S. Australia	F	g
Shelburne Bay,	N. Queensland	G	b	Temple Bay,	N. Queensland	G	b	Voltaire Cape,	N. W. Australia	D	b
Shoal Bay,	N. Australia	E	b	Thouin Cape,	W. Australia	B	d				
Shoal Bay,	New S. Wales	I	e	Timor Sea,	N. W. of Australia	C	b	Wakefield, Port,	S. Australia	F	f

Wallis Lake,	New S. Wales	I	f
Wessel Cape,	N. Australia	F	b
Western Port,	Victoria	H	g
Weymouth Bay,	N. Queensland	G	b
Whidbey Point,	S. Australia	E	f
Whitsunday Passage,	N. Queensland	H	c
Wide Bay.	Queensland	I	e
Wilberforce Cape,	N. Australia	F	b
Wiles Cape,	S. Australia	F	g
William Bay,	W. Australia	B	g
Wilson Promontory,	S. point of Australia	H	g
Wreck Bay,	New S. Wales	I	g
York Cape,	N. E. point Queensland	G	b
Yorke Peninsula,	S. Australia	F	f
York Peninsula,	N. of Queensland	G	b
York Sound,	N. W. Australia	D	b

ISLANDS AND REEFS.

Abrolhos or Houtman Rocks,	W. Aust.	A	e	Curtis I.,	Queensland	I	d	Investigator Is.,	S. Australia	E	f
Adele I.,	N. W. Australia	C	c	Dampier Archipelago,	W. Australia	B	d	Kangaroo Is., 1,970 sq. m.	S. Australia	F	g
Adolphus I.,	N. W. Australia	D	c	Deal I.,	Bass Strait	H	g	Keppel Is.,	Queensland	I	d
Albany I.,	Torres Strait	G	b	Delambre I.,	W. Australia	B	d	King I.,	Bass Strait	G	g
Augustus I.,	N. W. Australia	C	c	Direction I., South,	N. Queensland	H	b				
				Dirk Hartog I.,	W. Australia	A	e	Lacepede I.,	N. W. Australia	C	c
Baleine Bank,	N. W. Australia	C	c	Dorre I.,	W. Australia	A	c	Lihou Reef and Cays,	Coral Sea	I	c
Banks I.,	Torres Strait	G	b	Dunk I.,	N. Queensland	H	c	Lizard I.,	N. Queensland	H	b
Barker I.,	N. W. Australia	C	b								
Barrow I.,	W. Australia	B	d	English Company's Is.,	N. Australia	F	b	Magnetic I.,	N. Queensland	H	c
Bathurst I.,	N. Australia	E	b					Mary I.,	N. W. Australia	C	c
Beagle I.,	W. Australia	A	e	Facing I.,	Queensland	I	d	Melville I.,	N. Australia	E	b
Bedout I.,	W. Australia	B	c	Flinders I.,	Bass Strait	H	g	Montague I.,	New S. Wales	I	g
Bentinck I.,	G. of Carpentaria	F	c	Flinders Reef,	Coral Sea	H	c	Monte Bello Is.,	W. Australia	B	d
Bernier I.,	W. Australia	A	d					Moreton I.,	Queensland	I	e
Beverley Group,	Queensland	H	d	Goulburn I.,	N. Australia	E	b	Mornington I.,	G. of Carpentaria	F	c
Bickerton I.,	G. of Carpentaria	F	b	Graham Moore's I.,	N. W. Australia	D	b	Mt. Adolphus I.,	Torres Strait	G	b
Bigges I.,	N. W. Australia	D	b	Great Barrier Reef, immense reef of Coral, 1,200 m. long,	Coast of Queensland	H	c	Muiron I.,	W. Australia	A	d
Booby I.,	Torres Strait	G	b					Mulgrave I.,	Torres Strait	G	b
Browse I.,	N. W. Australia	C	b					Murray Is.,	Torres Strait	G	a
Buccaneer Archipelago,	N. W. Australia	C	c	Great Sandy I.,	Queensland	I	e				
				Groote Eylandt,	G. of Carpentaria	F	b	Neptune I.,	S. Australia	F	g
Cervantes I.,	W. Australia	A	f					Night I.,	N. Queensland	G	b
Champagny I.,	N. W. Australia	C	c	Hinchinbrook I.,	N. Queensland	H	c	Northumberland Is.,	Queensland	I	d
Cockells I.,	N. W. Australia	C	c	Hogan I.,	Bass Strait	H	g	Nuyts Archipelago,	S. Australia	E	f
Coringa Is.,	Coral Sea	I	c	Holmes Reef,	Coral Sea	H	c				
Coronation I.,	N. W. Australia	C	b	Hook I.,	N. Queensland	H	d	Osprey Reef,	Coral Sea	H	b
Crocodile I.,	N. Australia	E	b	Houtman Rocks or Abrolhos,	W. Aust.	A	e				
Croker I.,	N. Australia	E	b	Howick I.,	N. Queensland	H	b	Palm I.,	N. Queensland	H	c
Cumberland Is.,	N. Queensland	H	d					Peron I.,	N. Australia	D	b

Prince of Wales Is.,	Torres Strait	G	b
Raine I.,	N. Queensland	G	b
Recherche Archipelago,	W. Australia	C	f
Rosily I.,	W. Australia	A	d
Rottnest I.,	W. Australia	B	f
Sir C. Hardy I.,	N. Queensland	G	b
Sir Edward Pellew Is.,	G. of Carpentaria	F	c
Solitary I.,	W. Australia	B	c
Solitary Is.,	New S. Wales	I	f
Stradbroke I.,	Queensland	I	e
Swain Reefs,	Coast of Queensland	I	d
Thevenard I.,	W. Australia	A	d
Thistle I.,	S. Australia	F	g
Tregrosse Is.,	Coral Sea	I	c
Turtle I.,	W. Australia	B	c
Vanderlin I.,	G. of Carpentaria	F	c
Wards I.,	S. Australia	E	f
Wedge I.,	W. Australia	B	f
Wellesley Is.,	G. of Carpentaria	F	c
Wessel I.,	N. Australia	F	b
Whidbey Is.,	S. Australia	F	f
Whitsunday I.,	N. Queensland	H	d
Willis Group,	Coral Sea	I	c
Woodah I.,	G. of Carpentaria	F	b

MAP OF NEW ZEALAND AND OF TASMANIA.

The British Colony of New Zealand is situated in the South Pacific Ocean, about 1,200 miles south-east of Australia, and is nearly antipodal to the British Isles. It is the most isolated, and, with the exception of Patagonia, the most southerly habitable land of the globe. Its northerly extremity was sighted and named by Tasman in 1642. In 1770, Captain Cook circumnavigated the islands, and passed through the strait that bears its name, taking possession for Great Britain. It was declared a British Colony in 1841. It consists of two extensive islands, called respectively North and South Island, besides numerous smaller isles, of which Stewart Island is the most southerly and the most considerable. Chatham Isles, lying 550 miles east of Banks Peninsula (*see Map of World*), forms part of the Colony. Length from N. to S., 1,050 miles. The united area, computed at 106,259 square miles, is about $\frac{1}{6}$th larger than Great Britain. The seat of government has been recently removed from Auckland to the more centrally situated Wellington. Scale of Map 80 miles to an inch; one square inch comprising about $7\frac{1}{2}$ times the area represented by one square inch of Map of England.

TABLE OF THE DIVISIONS OF NEW ZEALAND (*CENSUS OF 1871).

	Population.	Capitals.	Population.		Population.	Capitals.	Population.
Province of Auckland, .	62,335	Auckland,	12,937	Province of Nelson, . .	22,501	Nelson,	5,534
,, Taranaki, .	4,480	New Plymouth,	1,837	,, Marlborough, .	5,235	Blenheim,	396
,, Wellington, .	24,001	Wellington,	7,908	,, Canterbury, .	46,801	Christchurch,	7,931†
,, Hawke's Bay, .	6,059	Napier,	2,179	County of Westland, . .	15,357	Hokitika,	3 572
North Island,	96,875			Province of Otago, . .	69,491	Dunedin,	14,857
				South Island,	159,385		
				Chatham Islands, . .	133		
				Total,	256,393	Wellington.	

* Excludes the aboriginal natives. † With suburbs, 12,466.

The British Colony of Tasmania is an island lying off the southern extremity of Australia, separated from the colony of Victoria by Bass Strait, in which are several smaller isles attached to the Colony. It is on the same latitude as the Province of Canterbury, New Zealand. From North to South it extends for 235 miles, and from east to west 197 miles. Area 26,215 square miles, or about $\frac{1}{5}$th less than Scotland, with a population in 1870 of 99,328. The aboriginal population is now extinct. It is divided into 18 counties. Capital, Hobart Town. Tasmania was named Van Diemen's Land by its discoverer, Tasman (1642), whose own name it now bears, in honour of Anthony Van Diemen, the Governor of Batavia. Convicts with their guards formed the first white population (1803). It was established an independent colony in 1825. Scale of Map same as New Zealand.

COUNTIES, ETC.

Amuri Dist.	Nelson	D e	Dorset Co.	Tasmania	S u	Monmouth Co.	Tasmania	S v	Somerset Co.	Tasmania	S v
Arthur Co.	Tasmania	S v	East Cape Co.	Auckland	G b	Montague Co.	Tasmania	R u	Southland Prov. (now to		
Auckland Prov.	New Zealand	E b	Eden Co.	Auckland	E b	Montgomery Co.	Tasmania	R v	Otago)	New Zealand	B f
Bedford Co.	Auckland	E a	Franklin Co.	Tasmania	R v	Opitiki Co.	Auckland	F c	Waikako Co.	Auckland	E c
Buckingham Co.	Tasmania	S v	Glamorgan Co.	Tasmania	S u	Otago Prov.	New Zealand	B f	Wellington Co.	Tasmania	R v
Canterbury Prov.	New Zealand	C e	Greys Co.	Auckland	E c	Pembroke Co.	Tasmania	S v	Westland Co.	New Zealand	E a
Cooks Co.	Auckland	E b	Kent Co.	Tasmania	S v	Queens Co.	Auckland	E b	Westmoreland Co.	Tasmania	S u
Cornwall Co.	Tasmania	S u	Lincoln Co.	Tasmania	S u	Rotoroa Co.	Auckland	F c	Whakatane Co.	Auckland	F c
Cumberland Co.	Tasmania	S v	Marsden Co.	Auckland	E b	Russell Co.	Tasmania	R u	Winyard Co.	Auckland	D a
Devon Co.	Tasmania	S u	Monganui Co.	Auckland	D a	Rutland Co.	Auckland	E b			

TOWNS, ETC.

Abbotsbury,	Tasmania	T u	Hamilton,	Tasmania	S v	Newcastle,	Otago	B f	Ross,	Westland	C e
Addison's Flats, 1,500	Nelson	D d	Hampden,	Hawke Bay	F c	Newhaven,	Otago	B g	Roxburgh,	Otago	B f
Ahaipara,	Auckland	D a	Hauraki,	Auckland	E b	New Norfolk,	Tasmania	S v	Russel,	Auckland	E a
Ahuriri,	Hawke Bay	F c	Havelock,	Auckland	E b	New Plymouth, 1,837	Taranaki	E c	Russell,	Auckland	E a
Ahwitu,	Auckland	E b	Havelock,	Marlborough	D d	Newton, 3,957	Auckland	E b	Seaford,	Nelson	D d
Akaroa,	Canterbury	D e	Havelock,	Otago	B f	Ngarnawahia,	Auckland	E b	Sefton,	Canterbury	D e
Albert Town,	Auckland	E b	Hawkswood,	Nelson	D e	Norfolk, New,	Tasmania	S v	Selwyn,	Canterbury	D e
Alexandra,	Auckland	E b	Hawkesbury,	Otago	C f	Oamaru, 1,657	Otago	C f	Seymour,	Tasmania	T u
Alexandra,	Otago	B f	Hekitiho,	Wellington	F d	Oatlands,	Tasmania	S v	Shortland, 3,538	Auckland	E b
Arowenna,	Canterbury	C f	Herbert,	Otago	C f	Ohorangi,	Wellington	F d	Smithton,	Tasmania	R u
Arrowtown,	Otago	B f	Heretaunga,	Hawke's Bay	F c	Ohua,	Taranaki	E c	Somerset,	Tasmania	R u
Auckland, 12,937	Auckland	E b	Hobart Town, 19,519,	Cap. of Tasmania	S v	Okarito,	Westland	C e	Sorell,	Tasmania	S v
Balclutha,	Otago	B g	Hokitika, 3,572	Cap. of Westland	C e	Okura,	Taranaki	D c	Staffordtown,	Westland	C c
Bangitukia,	Auckland	G b	Horokiwi,	Wellington	E d	Omaha,	Auckland	D b	Stanley,	Otago	B g
Bathurst,	Tasmania	S v	Howick, 640	Auckland	E b	Omamakio,	Auckland	G c	Swansea,	Tasmania	T v
Beechford,	Tasmania	S u	Hua,	Taranaki	E c	Omata,	Taranaki	E c	Takepu,	Wellington	E d
Bellerive,	Tasmania	S v	Hull,	Otago	C g	Onehunga, 1,913	Auckland	E b	Takuka,	Nelson	D d
Bicheno,	Tasmania	T u	Invercargill, 1,960	Otago	B g	Opepe,	Auckland	F c	Tarleton,	Tasmania	S u
Blenheim, 741	Marlborough	E d	Iringatahi,	Auckland	F c	Opotiki,	Auckland	F b	Tawiriho,	Wellington	E d
Blueskins,	Otago	C f	Kaiapoi, 868	Canterbury	D e	Orewa,	Auckland	E b	Temu,	Auckland	F c
Bothwell,	Tasmania	S v	Kaikora,	Marlborough	D e	Ornanni,	Auckland	E c	Te Papa,	Auckland	F b
Bridport,	Tasmania	S u	Kailoia,	Auckland	D a	Osterly,	Tasmania	S u	Thurnbridge,	Tasmania	S v
Brighton,	Nelson	C e	Kaitangata,	Otago	C g	Otahuhu, 552	Auckland	E b	Timaru, 1,418	Canterbury	C f
Brighton,	Tasmania	S v	Kaiwara,	Auckland	E b	Otaki,	Wellington	E d	Tipoka,	Taranaki	D c
Brighton, 1,000	Nelson	D d	Kararoa,	Nelson	C e	Otawhao,	Auckland	E b	Torquay,	Tasmania	S u
Burgess,	Tasmania	S u	Kawa Kawa,	Auckland	G b	Ontram,	Otago	C f	Totoes,	Otago	B g
Cambridge,	Auckland	E b	Kerikeri,	Auckland	D a	Oxford,	Canterbury	D e	Triabunna,	Tasmania	T v
Cameron,	Auckland	E b	Kingstown,	Otago	B f	Pahietua,	Wellington	E d	Tuamarina,	Marlborough	D d
Campelltown,	Otago	B g	Kopuanui,	Wellington	E d	Paihia,	Auckland	E a	Turakina,	Wellington	E d
Campbell Town,	Tasmania	S u	Latrobe,	Tasmania	S u	Pakawa,	Auckland	E c	Turanga-nui,	Auckland	F c
Chalmers, Port,	Otago	C f	Launceston, 10,359	Tasmania	S u	Palmerston,	Otago	C f	Uremi,	Taranaki	E e
Chapman,	Canterbury	C e	Lawrence,	Otago	B f	Papakura,	Auckland	E b	Ulverstone,	Tasmania	S u
Charleston, 1,354	Nelson	C d	Leithfield,	Canterbury	D e	Paparoa,	Auckland	E b	Waikeke,	Taranaki	E c
Christchurch, 7,931	Canterbury	D e	Longford,	Tasmania	S u	Parnell, 3,563	Auckland	E b	Waikenai,	Wellington	E d
Chudleigh,	Tasmania	S u	Lyttelton, 2,551	Canterbury	D c	Patana,	Auckland	D a	Waimate,	Auckland	D a
Clevcland,	Tasmania	S u	Maioro,	Auckland	E b	Patea,	Taranaki	E c	Waimate,	Taranaki	E e
Clifton,	Nelson	D d	Maketu,	Auckland	F b	Pembroke,	Otago	B f	Waipawa,	Hawke's Bay	F c
Clinton,	Otago	B g	Manawarakau,	Hawke's Bay	F c	Perth,	Tasmania	S u	Wairakaraka,	Wellington	E d
Clyde,	Hawke Bay	F c	Mangarera,	Auckland	G c	Picton, 636	Marlborough	E d	Wairewa,	Canterbury	D e
Cobden, 717	Nelson	C e	Mangatawhiri,	Auckland	E b	Pipiriki,	Wellington	E e	Wairoa,	Auckland	D a
Cookville,	Tasmania	S v	Mangawai,	Auckland	E b	Plymouth, New,	Taranaki	D c	Wainku,	Auckland	E b
Cromwell,	Otago	B f	Maniwapo,	Taranaki	E c	Pokarue,	Auckland	G c	Wakari,	Hawke's Bay	F c
Dacre,	Otago	B g	Margate,	Tasmania	S v	Poole,	Tasmania	T u	Wakefield,	Nelson	D d
Dalhousie,	Otago	B g	Marlborough,	Tasmania	S v	Port Chalmers, 1,406	Otago	C f	Wallingford,	Hawke's Bay	F d
Deloraine,	Tasmania	S u	Marsden,	Auckland	E a	Pukearuhè,	Taranaki	E c	Wanganui (or Petre), 2,390	Wellington	E c
Dorchester,	Tasmania	S u	Masterton,	Wellington	E d	Pukerau,	Auckland	E c	Wanahin,	Auckland	D b
Drury,	Auckland	E b	Matabu,	Auckland	G c	Punakaiko,	Nelson	C e	Warea,	Taranaki	D e
Dunedin, 14,857	Otago	C f	Matakana,	Auckland	E b	Queenstown,	Otago	B f	Wellington, Cap. of New		
Falmouth,	Tasmania	T u	Matata,	Auckland	F b	Raglan,	Auckland	E b	Zealand, 7,908	Wellington	E d
Fingal,	Tasmania	T u	Meremere,	Auckland	E b	Ramsgate,	Tasmania	S v	Werata,	Wellington	E d
Foxton,	Wellington	E d	Milton, 523	Otago	C g	Rangiora, 763	Canterbury	D c	Werowero,	Auckland	F c
Franklin,	Tasmania	S v	Moeraki,	Otago	C f	Rangiriri,	Auckland	E b	Westbury,	Tasmania	S u
George Town,	Tasmania	S u	Mokonui,	Marlborough	D e	Rangiwhia,	Auckland	E c	Westport, 878	Nelson	C d
Geraldine,	Canterbury	C f	Molyneux,	Otago	B g	Renwick,	Marlborough	D d	Weymouth,	Tasmania	S u
Gladstone,	Otago	B f	Monganui,	Auckland	D a	Rewa,	Wellington	E d	Winton,	Otago	B g
Grahamstown, 2,254	Auckland	E b	Mougawhare,	Auckland	D a	Riccarton,	Canterbury	D e	Wyuyard,	Tasmania	R u
Graycroft,	Tasmania	S v	Montgomery,	Tasmania	R v	Richmond,	Tasmania	S v	York,	Tasmania	S u
Greymouth, 2,181	Westland	C e	Motueka,	Nelson	D d	Ringaroma,	Tasmania	S u			
Greytowu,	Otago	C f	Napier, 2,179	Hawke's Bay	F c	Riverton,	Otago	B g			
Greytown,	Wellington	E d	Nelson, 5,534	Nelson	D d	Riwaka,	Nelson	D d			

RIVERS.

Aorere R., 35 m.	Nelson	D d	Hakatere (Ashburton R.),	Canterbury	C f	Opotiki R.	Auckland	F b	Waiau, R.	Auckland	F c
Arthur R. 68 m.	Tasmania	R u	Heaphy R.	Nelson	D d	Oreti R., 110 m.	Otago	B g	Waiau, R.	Otago	A f
Ashburton (*Hakatere*) R.,			Hireware, R.	Canterbury	D e	Oroua R.	Wellington	E d	Waihao R.	Canterbury	C f
55 m.	Canterbury	C f	Hokianga R., False,	Auckland	D a	Otaio R.	Canterbury	C f	Waiho R., 65 m.	Auckland	E b
Ashley (*Rakahauri*) R.,			Hunter R.	Canterbury	B f	Oweka R.	Nelson	D e	Waihora, or L. Ellesmere,	Canterbury	D e
35 m.	Canterbury	D e	Huon, R., 70 m.	Tasmania	S v	Pelorus, R.	Marlborough	D d	Waikare R.	Auckland	F c
Awarua R.	Otago	A f	Huronni R., 70 m.	Nelson	D e	Piako R., 65 m.	Auckland	E b	Waikato R., 220 m.	Auckland	E b
Awateri R , 50 m.	Marlborough	E d	Hutt R.	Wellington	E d	Piemaus R., 55 m.	Tasmania	R u	Waimakariri,	Canterbury	D e
Buller (*Kawatir*) R., 70 m.	Nelson	C d	Jacobs R., 60 m.	Otago	B g	Pomahaka R., 60 m.	Otago	B f	Waipa R., 60 m.	Auckland	E b
Carew R., 55 m.	Canterbury	C f	Jordan, R.	Tasmania	S v	Porangahu, R.	Hawke Bay	F d	Waipara R.	Canterbury	D e
Cholmondely (*Rakaia*) R.,			Kaipara R.	Auckland	E b	Puturea R.	Nelson	D d	Wairau, R., 65 m.	Marlborough	D d
90 m.	Canterbury	C e	Karamea R.	Nelson	D d	Rakahauri (Ashley R.),	Canterbury	D e	Wairoa, R.	Auckland	E a
Clarence R., 100 m.	Marlborough	E e	King R.	Tasmania	R v	Rakaia (Cholmondely R.),	Canterbury	C e	Wairoa, R.	Hawke's Bay	F e
Clutha or Molyneux, R., 190 m.	Otago	B f	Leven, R.	Tasmania	S u	Raleigh or Waitara R.	Taranaki	E c	Wairorongo R.	Wellington	F d
Conway R.	Marlborough	D e	Macquarie R., 90 m.	Tasmania	S u	Rangitata R.	Canterbury	C f	Waitahuna R.	Otago	B f
Courtenay R., 75 m.	Canterbury	D e	Manawatu R., 90 m.	Wellington	E d	Rangitiki R.	Wellington	E c	Waitaka R. Otago and	Canterbury	C f
Derwent R., 115 m.	Tasmania	S v	Mataura R., 115 m.	Otago	B g	Rnamahanga R.	Wellington	E d	Waitara or Raleigh R.	Taranaki	E c
Dillon R., 95 m.	Nelson	D e	Miana R.	Hawke Bay	F c	Taieri R. 140 m.	Otago	C f	Wakapoai (Heaphy R.),	Nelson	C d
Esk R., 80 m.	Tasmania	S u	Mohaka R., 60 m.	Hawke Bay	F c	Tamar R., 30 m.	Tasmania	S u	Wangahu R.	Wellington	E c
Eyre, R., 65 m.	Canterbury	D e	Mokau, 58 m.	Taranaki	E c	Taramakau R.	Westland	C c	Wanganui R., 20 m.	Westland	C e
False Hakiangi R.	Auckland	D a	Moki Elbow,	Canterbury	C f	Tekapo R.	Canterbury	C f	Wanganui R., 150 m.	Taranaki	E c
Forth R., 60 m.	Tasmania	S u	Molyneux or Clutha, R., 190 m.	Otago	B f	Tepuru R.	Nelson	C d	Whakatane R.	Auckland	F c
Gordon R., 95 m.	Tasmania	R v	New R.	Otago	B g	Tukituki R.	Hawke Bay	F c	Whangamata R.	Auckland	E b
Grey R., 65 m.	Nelson	C e	Ngarnroro R.	Hawke Bay	F c	Turakini R.	Wellington	E d			
Haast R., 30 m.	Westland	B e	Ohiwa R.	Auckland	F b	Waiapu R.	Auckland	G b			

LAKES.

Arthur, L.	Nelson	D	d	Howloko, L.	Otago	A	g	Roto-rua, L.	Auckland	F	c	Waihola, L.	Otago	C	g
Brunner L.	Westland	C	e	Kakapo, L.	Otago	B	f	St. Clair, L.	Tasmania	S	v	Waihora or L. Ellesmere,	Canterbury	D	e
Coleridge, L.	Canterbury	C	e	Manipori L.	Otago	A	f	Sorrell, L.	Tasmania	S	v	Waikara L.	Auckland	E	b
Echo, L.	Tasmania	S	v	Mavora, L.	Otago	B	f	Sumner, L.	Canterbury	D	e	Waikari L.	Auckland	F	c
Ellesmere, L. (*Waihora*),	Canterbury	D	e	Monowai L.	Otago	A	f	Taieri, L.	Otago	C	f	Wairarapa, L.	Wellington	E	d
Great L.	Tasmania	S	u	Ohau, L.	Canterbury	B	f	Taupo, L. Alt. 1,250 ft.	Auckland	E	c	Wairarapa, L., Lower,	Wellington	E	d
Hawea, L. Altitude 1,089 ft.	Otago	B	f	Pearler, L.	Tasmania	S	v	Te Anau L.	Otago	A	f	Wakatipu L.	Otago	B	f
Heron, L.	Canterbury	C	e	Pukaki, L.	Canterbury	C	f	Tekapo, L.	Canterbury	C	e	Wanaka, L. Altitude 974 ft.	Otago	B	f
Howick, L.	Nelson	D	d	Roto-iti, L.	Auckland	F	c	Terawera L.	Auckland	F	c				

MOUNTAINS, ETC.

Ahead Lump,	Westland	C	e	Franklin, Mt., 10,000	Nelson	D	d	Mary Peak,	Otago	A	f	Somers, Mt.	Canterbury	C	e
Alexander Mt., 3,850	Otago	A	f	Frenchman's Cap, 4,756	Tasmania	R	v	Maungaraki Range,	Wellington	E	d	Southern Alps,	Canterbury	C	e
Angelin, Mt.	Stewart I.	A	g	Garvie Mts.	Otago	B	f	Maungataniwa, Mt., 2,150	Auckland	D	a	Stokes, Mt.	South. Alps	B	e
Aoraugi, Mt., 2,850	Wellington	E	d	Great Western Mts.	Tasmania	S	u	Mirominro, Mt.	Nelson	D	e	Surrey Hills,	Tasmania	R	u
Arthur, Mt.	Nelson	D	d	Grey, Mt., 3,000	Canterbury	D	e	Obelisk,	Otago	B	f	Takitimo Mts., 1,998	Otago	B	f
Arthur Range, 3,688	Tasmania	S	v	Haast Range,	Westland	B	f	Oreti Plain,	Otago	B	g	Tararua Mts.	Wellington	E	d
Aspiring, Mt., 9,943	Westland	B	f	Hardy, M., 3,760	Auckland	F	b	Otanewainuku Mt.	Auckland	F	b	Taupiri, 1,863	Wellington	E	c
Bare Hill.	Otago	B	f	Haze Hill,	Westland	C	e	Otenku, Mt.	Canterbury	C	f	Tawhiti Hill,	Auckland	G	c
Bearing Hill, 2,500	Otago	B	g	Helvellyn,	Nelson	D	e	Paparoa Range,	Nelson	C	e	Te Aroha Mt	Auckland	E	b
Ben Lomond, 5,010	Tasmania	S	u	Hokanui Hills,	Otago	B	g	Paritea Range,	Canterbury	D	e	Telford Peak,	Otago	A	f
Ben More, 4,360	Marlborough	E	d	Humboldt, Mt., 5,520	Tasmania	R	v	Peel, Mt., 5,490	Canterbury	C	e	Te Whaiti Range,	Auckland	F	c
Ben Nevis,	Nelson	D	d	Hunter Mts.	Otago	A	f	Pembroke Peak, 6,710	Otago	A	f	Toka-toka Mt.	Auckland	E	b
Ben Ohau Mts.	Canterbury	C	f	Hunters Hills, 3,500	Canterbury	C	f	Perouse, La (Mt.), 3,800	Tasmania	S	v	Tongariro, Mt. (*active volcano*), 6,500	Wellington	E	c
Black Peak,	Otago	B	f	Hutt, Mt., 6,800	Canterbury	C	e	Petermann, Mt.	Canterbury	C	e	Torlesse, Mt., 6,136	Canterbury	C	e
Buckland, Mt., 6,800	Nelson	C	d	Ida, Mt.	Otago	C	f	Picton, Mt., 4,340	Tasmania	S	v	Two Thumb Range,	Canterbury	C	e
Camel, Mt.	Auckland	D	a	Ikurangi, Mt., 3,535	Auckland	F	b	Pinethengh Mt.	Otago	B	f	Tuna, Mt., 8,000	Nelson	D	e
Canterbury Plains,	Canterbury	C	e	Kaikora Range,	Marlborough	D	e	Pirongia, Mt., 2,800	Auckland	E	c	Tutamoi Mt.	Auckland	D	a
Cook, Mt., 13,200—12,460	South Alps	C	e	Kaimatau Mt.	Canterbury	C	e	Pollux, Mt., 8,633	Canterbury	B	f	Tyndall, Mt.	South. Alps	C	e
Cradle Mountain, 3,069	Tasmania	R	u	Kaimauawa Range, 3,500	Wellington	F	c	Princess Mts.	Otago	A	f	Umbrella Range,	Otago	B	f
Dome, Mt., 2,110	Stewart I.	A	g	Kaimouhu Mt.	Auckland	G	b	Puketui Range,	Wellington	F	d	Umbrella, White,	Otago	B	f
Domett, Mt.	Nelson	D	d	Karamea Plains,	Nelson	D	d	Rangitoto, Mt., 2,600	Auckland	E	c	Wairarapa Valley,	Wellington	E	d
Domett, Mt., 5,400	Otago	C	f	Karioi, Mt., 2,370	Auckland	E	b	Ridge Peak,	Otago	C	f	Weld, Mt.	Marlborough	D	d
Dunstan Mts.	Otago	B	f	Kauri Forest,	Auckland	D	a	Rua-aniwha Plains,	Hawke's Bay	F	c	Western Mts., Great,	Tasmania	S	u
Earnslaw (Mt.), 10,000—9,165	Otago	B	f	Kaweka, Mt., 2,600	Wellington	F	c	Ruahine Range,	Wellington	F	c	Whanga Range,	Auckland	E	b
Edgecumbe, Mt. (*Putauaki*), 2,575	Auckland	F	c	Keith Johnston, Mt.	Canterbury	C	e	Ruapehu, Mt., 9,195	Wellington	E	c	Whangari Mt.	Auckland	G	c
Egmont, Mt., 8,270	Taranaki	E	c	Lammerlaw, 3,820	Otago	B	f	Seven Hummocks,	Wellington	E	c	Whare-orino Mt., 2,074	Auckland	E	c
Eldon Range, 4,739	Tasmania	R	u	La Perouse (Mt.), 3,800	Tasmania	S	v	Sinclair, Mt.	Canterbury	D	e	White Stone Peak,	Nelson	C	e
Eyre Mts.	Otago	B	f	Looker on Range, 8,700	Marlborough	D	e	Silver Peak Hills,	Otago	C	f	White Umbrella,	Otago	B	f
Field West,	Tasmania	S	v	Lyell Range,	Nelson	D	d	Skiddaw, 5,740	Nelson	D	e	Wylds Crag, 4,399	Tasmania	R	v
				Manuherikia Valley,	Otago	B	f	Slopedown Hill,	Otago	B	g				

BAYS, GULFS, ETC.

Admiralty Bay,	Nelson	E	d	D'Entrecasteaux Channel,	Tasmania	S	v	Maunkau Harbour,	Auckland	E	b	Queen Charlotte Sound,	Marlborough	E	d
Adventure, Port,	Stewart I.	B	g	Doubtful Inlet,	Otago	A	I	Marion Bay,	Tasmania	T	v	Rangaounou Bay,	Auckland	D	a
Ahaipara Bay,	Auckland	D	a	Doubtless Bay,	Auckland	D	a	Martin Bay,	Otago	A	f	Sorell, Port,	Tasmania	S	u
Akaroa Harbour,	Canterbury	D	e	Dusky Bay,	Otago	A	f	Nasons Bay,	Stewart I.	A	g	Spirits Bay,	Auckland	D	a
Anderson Bay,	Tasmania	S	u	Eliot Cove,	Tasmania	R	v	Massacre or Golden Bay,	Nelson	D	d	Storm Bay,	Tasmania	S	v
Aotea Harbour,	Auckland	E	b	Emu Bay,	Tasmania	R	u	Mercury Bay,	Auckland	E	b	Taranaki Bight, North,	New Zealand	E	c
Arthur, Port,	Tasmania	S	v	Fenton, Port,	Tasmania	S	u	Milton Sound,	Otago	A	f	Taranaki Bight, South,	New Zealand	E	d
Banks Strait,	Tasmania	T	u	Fires, Bay of,	Tasmania	T	u	Nicholson, Port,	ellington	E	d	Tasman or Blind Bay,	Nelson	D	d
Barn Bay,	Westland	B	f	Foveaux Strait,	New Zealand	A	g	Noland Bay,	Tasmania	S	u	Tauronga Harbour,	Auckland	F	b
Bass Strait, between Tasmania & Austr.		R	t	Frederick, Port,	Tasmania	S	u	Ohehonge (Harbour),	Wellington	F	d	Tautuku Bay,	Otago	B	g
Bay of Islands,	Auckland	E	a	Firth of Thames,	Auckland	E	b	Oken Bay,	Canterbury	D	e	Tewywys Bay,	Otago	A	g
Bligh Sound,	Otago	A	f	George Sound,	Otago	A	f	Opeu Bay,	Auckland	G	b	Thames, Firth of,	Auckland	E	b
Blind or Tasman Bay	Nelson	D	d	Golden or Massacre Bay,	Nelson	D	d	Oputo Bay,	Hawke's Bay	F	d	Thompson Sound,	Otago	A	f
Bluff Harbour,	Southland	B	g	Gore Bay,	Nelson	D	e	Otago, Port,	Otago	C	f	Tokomaru Bay,	Auckland	G	c
Bone Bay,	Canterbury	D	e	Gore, Port,	Marlborough	E	d	Oyster Bay,	Tasmania	T	v	Tolago Bay,	Auckland	G	c
Breaksea Sound,	Otago	A	f	Half-moon Bay,	Marlborough	D	e	Palliser Bay,	Wellington	E	d	Tom Bowline Bay,	Auckland	D	a
Bruce Bay,	Westland	B	e	Harriet Bay,	Taranaki	D	c	Parenga-renga Harbour,	Auckland	D	a	Toitoes Bay,	Otago	B	g
Canterbury Bight,	Canterbury	D	f	Hauraki Gulf,	Auckland	E	b	Paterson Inlet,	Stewart I.	B	g	Tutukaka Harbour,	Auckland	E	a
Caswell Sound,	Otago	A	f	Hawke Bay,	Hawke's Bay	F	c	Pegasus Bay,	Canterbury	D	e	Waimate Bay,	Taranaki	E	c
Chalky Inlet,	Otago	A	g	Hawkesbury Bay,	Otago	C	f	Pegasus, Port,	Stewart I.	A	g	Waipari Bay,	Auckland	G	c
Charles Sound,	Otago	A	f	Hicks Bay,	Auckland	G	b	Pelorus Sound,	Marlborough	E	d	Wanganui Inlet,	Nelson	D	d
Cloudy Bay,	Marlborough	E	d	Hokianga Bay,	Auckland	D	a	Peraki Cove,	Canterbury	D	e	Wangari Bay,	Auckland	E	a
Cook Strait, between N. & S. Island,	New Zealand	E	d	Howell Bay,	Otago	B	g	Pigeon Bay,	Canterbury	D	e	Wangari Harbour,	Auckland	E	a
Cooper, Port,	Canterbury	D	e	Islands, Bay of,	Auckland	E	a	Plenty, Bay of,	Auckland	F	b	Wangaroa Harbour,	Auckland	D	a
Coromandel Harbour,	Auckland	E	b	Jackson Bay,	Westland	B	e	Poison Bay,	Otago	A	f	Wangaruru Harbour,	Auckland	R	a
Croisilles Harbour,	Nelson	D	d	Kaipara Harbour,	Auckland	E	b	Port Frederick,	Tasmania	S	u	Whaingaroa Harbour,	Auckland	E	b
Daggs Sound,	Otago	A	f	Karamea Bight,	Nelson	D	d	Port Gore,	Marlborough	E	d	Wickliffe Bay,	Otago	C	f
Dalrymple, Port,	Tasmania	S	u	Kawhia Harbour,	Auckland	E	c	Poverty Bay,	Auckland	G	c				
Davey, Port,	Tasmania	R	v	Levy Bay,	Canterbury	D	e	Preservation Inlet,	Otago	A	g				
				Macquarie Harbour,	Tasmania	R	v	Pukinui Bay,	Hawke's Bay	G	e				

ISLANDS, PENINSULAS, AND CAPES.

Abut Head,	Westla		e	Cape Barren I.	Tasmania	T	u	Fanal I.	Auckland	E	a	Hogan I.	Bass Strait	S	t
Ahou I.	Auckland	E	b	Cascade Point,	Westland	B	e	Farewell, Cape,	Nelson	D	d	Hummock I.	Tasmania	S	u
Aiguilles Point,	Auckland	E	b	Castle Point,	Wellington	F	d	Farewell Spit,	Nelson	D	d	Hunter I.	Tasmania	R	u
Alapawa I.	Marlborough	E	d	Cavalli I.	Auckland	E	a	First Rocky Head,	Otago	C	f	Kahan,	Wellington	E	d
Albatross I.	Tasmania	R	u	Centre I.	Otago	A	g	Flat Point,	Wellington	F	d	Kaikora Peninsula,	Marlborough	D	e
Albatross Point,	Auckland	E	c	Chalky I.	Otago	A	g	Flinders I.	Tasmania	T	t	Kangaroo I.	Tasmania	S	u
Alderman Is.	Auckland	F	b	Chappell Is.	Tasmania	S	u	Foulwind, Cape,	Nelson	C	d	Kaohaihi Point,	Westland	B	e
Amuri Bluff,	Marlborough	D	e	Chaslands Mistake,	Otago	B	g	Franklin, Cape,	Bass Strait	S	t	Kapiti I.	Wellington	E	d
Arid I.	Auckland	E	b	Chatham Is. (*Warekauri*). Alt. 900 ft.	Pop. 133.			Frederick, Cape,	Tasmania	T	v	Karakara, Cape,	Auckland	D	a
Arnott Point,	Westland	B	e					Frecinet Peninsula,	Tasmania	T	v	Karewha I.	Auckland	F	b
Babel I.	Tasmania	T	t	Circular Head,	Tasmania	R	u	Furneaux Group.	Tasmania	T	u	Kaurangi Point,	Nelson	D	d
Banks Peninsula,	Canterbury	D	e	Cliffy Head,	Westland	C	e	Gable-end Foreland (*Pari-nui-te-ra*),	Auckland	G	c	Kawau I.	Auckland	E	b
Bare I.	Hawke Bay	F	c	Codfish I.	Stewart I.	A	g	Gannet I.	Auckland	E	b	Kent Is.	Bass Strait	S	t
Barren, Cape,	Tasmania	T	u	Colville, Cape,	Auckland	E	b	Glennie I.	Bass Strait	S	t	Kidnappers Point (*Matau-a-mani*),	Hawke Bay	F	c
Barrier, Cape,	Auckland	E	b	Crocodile Rock,	Bass Strait	S	t	Goose I.	Tasmania	S	u	King I.	Tasmania	R	u
Barrier I., Great (*Otea*),	Auckland	E	b	Curtis I.	Bass Strait	S	t	Great Barrier I.	Auckland	E	b	Lodi, Cape,	Tasmania	T	u
Barrier I., Little,	Auckland	E	b	Cuvier I.	Auckland	E	b	Green I.	Otago	A	g	Long I.	Stewart I.	A	g
Black Pyramid,	Tasmania	R	u	Deal I.	Bass Strait	S	t	Green Point,	Nelson	D	d	Long Point,	Otago	B	g
Bold Head,	Westland	C	e	Devil Tower,	Bass Strait	S	t	Grini, Cape,	Tasmania	R	u	Lookout Bluff,	Otago	C	f
Breaksea Point,	Stewart I.	A	g	Double Rock,	Tasmania	S	u	Harbinger Rocks,	Tasmania	R	t	Low Head,	Tasmania	S	u
Bream Head,	Auckland	E	a	D'Urville I.	Marlborough	D	d	Haussiez Group, or Mercury Is.	Auckland	F	b	Mahia Peninsula (*Tera Kako*),	Hawke Bay	G	a
Brett, C.	Auckland	E	a	East Cape (*Otiki*),	Auckland	G	b	Hen and Chickens,	Auckland	E	a	Makawiho Point,	Westland	B	e
Brothers Point,	Otago	B	g	Eddystone Point,	Tasmania	T	u	Hibbs, Point,	Tasmania	R	v	Maria I.	Tasmania	T	v
Bruny I.	Tasmania	S	v	Egmont, Cape (*Whakatara-reki*),	Taranaka	D	c	High Rocks,	Tasmania	R	v	Maria Van Diemen, Cape,	Auckland	D	a
Bush End Point,	Nelson	D	d												
Campbell, Cape,	Marlborough	E	d	Erith I.	Bass Strait	S	t								

Mattsuykers Is. Tasmania S v
Mayor I. (*Tuhua*), Auckland F b
Mercury Is., or Haussiez Group, Auckland F b
Mewstone (I.), Tasmania S v
Moggy I. Stewart I. A g
Moko-hinou I. Auckland E a
Monecenr I. Bass Strait S t
Monganui Bluff, Auckland D a
Motakawa Point, Auckland G b
Motiti I. Auckland F b
Mota Hora I. Auckland F b
Motutapu I. Auckland E b
Needle Rock, Tasmania S v
New Leinster, former name of South Island.
New Ulster, former name of North Island.
Ninety Miles Beeeb, Canterbury C f
North Cape, Auckland D a
North I., formerly New Ulster (*Te Ika a Maui, i.e., The Fish of Maui*). Pop. 96,875 Europeans. New Zealand D b
North Rocks, Stewart I. A g
Nugget Point, Otago B g
Oaia I. Auckland E b
Open Bay Is. Westland B e
Ordnance Point, Tasmania R u
Otamatua Point, Taranaki D e
Palliser, Cape, Wellington E d
Pateti Point, Canterbury C f
Pepin I. Nelson D d
Perpendicular Point, Nelson C e
Phoques, I. des, Tasmania T v
Pillar, Cape, Tasmania T v
Plate I. Auckland F b
Pompey's Pillar, Canterbury D e
Poniu I. Auckland E b
Poor Knights Is. (*Tawiti Rahi*), Auckland E a
Portland, Cape (*Te Haura*), Tasmania S u
Portland I. Hawke Bay G e
Providence, Cape, Otago A g
Pyramid, Bass Strait S t
Quoin Point, Otago C g
Rangitoto, Auckland E b
Reef Point (*Tau-roa*), Auckland D a
Reid Rocks, Tasmania R u
Reinga, Cape, Auckland D a
Resolution I. Otago A f
Robbins I. Tasmania R u
Rocks Point (*Taura-te-woka*), Nelson D d
Rocky Head, Tasmania R u
Rocky Point, Tasmania R v
Rodney Point, Auckland E b
Rodondo I. Bass Strait S t
Ruapuke I. Otago B g
Ruapuke I. Southland B g
Runaway, Cape, Auckland F b
Ru Rima Rocks, Auckland F b
Sail Rock, Canterbury D e
St. Helen's Point, Tasmania T u
St. Patrick's Head, Tasmania T u
Sandhill Point, Otago A g
Sandy Cape, Tasmania R u
Sandy I. Nelson D c
Saunders, Cape, Otago C f
Schouten I. Tasmania E v
Secretary I. Otago A f
Sisters Is. Bass Strait T t
Slipper I. Auckland F b
Solander I. Otago A g
Sorell, Cape, Tasmania R v
South Cape, Stewart I. A g
South Cape, Tasmania S v
South I., formerly New Leinster (*Te Wahi Punamu, i.e., The Place of Greenstone*). Pop. 159,385 Europeans. New Zealand B e
South Rocks, Stewart I. A g
South West Cape, Tasmania R v
Stewart I. (*Rakiura*), New Zealand A g
Sugarloaf I. Taranaki D e
Swan I. Tasmania T u
Table Cape (*Teaurua*), Hawke's Bay G e
Tasman Head, Tasmania S v
Tasman Peninsula, Tasmania T v
Taura-te-weka (Rocks Pt.), Nelson C d
Te Rua Point, Auckland E e
Three Hummocks I. Tasmania R u
Three Kings, Auckland D a
Titirira Head, Westland B e
Tourville Cape, Tasmania T v
Traps, The, Stewart I. A g
Tuahina Head, Auckland G c
Turnagain, Cape (*Te-Poro-Poro*), Wellington F d
Ulster, New, former name of North Island.
Wanieki I. Auckland E b
Waikana Point, Auckland F b
Waipapapa Point, Otago B g
Waitotara Point, Wellington E c
Wakanui Point, Wellington E d
Walker I. Tasmania R u
Warekauri or Chatham Is. Pop. 133. Alt. 900 ft.
Waterhouse I. Tasmania S u
Watikau Point, Taranaki E c
Weather Point, Stewart I. A g
West Cape, Otago A f
West Point, Tasmania R u
Whalers Home Point, Otago C f
White Bluff, Taranaki E c
White I. (*Whakari*), *active volcano*, Auckland F b
White I. Otago C f
Windsor Point, Otago A g
Wiwiki, C. Auckland E a
Wright Rocks, Bass Strait S t

AUSTRALIA

BY J BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S.

Statute Miles 69·16 = 1 Degree

0 50 100 150 200 250

Railways

Telegraphs

SUMBA OR SANDELHOUT

TIMOR

Roepang

Rotti Str.

Rotti

Benjoar

Savou

Hockie

Dana I.

Cross Bank

Shoal Bank

Echo Rock

TIMOR SEA

Hibernia Shoal

Courtier Shoal

Coral Reef

Seringapatam Reef

Scotts Reef

Browse I.

Graham Moore I.

C. Bougainville

Admiralty Gulf

C. Voltaire

Montagu Sound

Barker I.

Bigge I.

York Sound

Coronation I.

Brunswick B.

I. Augustus

Champagny I.

Cockatoo I.

Adele I.

Lynher Riff

Buccaneer Archipo

Collier Bay

C. Levegue

King Sound

Pt Emerian

Lacepede I.

Baleine Banks

C. Baskerville

C. Boileau

Pt Gautheaume

Roebuck B.

C. Latouche Treville

Lagrange B.

C. Bossut

C. Jaubert

Bruce Course Plain

Dampier Land

Stokes B.

Mary I.

Fitz Roy R.

Hunters R.

Roes R.

Pr. Regents R.

C. Dussejour

Adolphus

Mt Casuarina

Mt Cockburn

Murchison Range

Victoria R.

Victoria Hills

Bathurst

Melville

C. Van Diemen

Apsley Str.

Leichhardt R.

Port Essington

Coburg Penin.

Gordon R.

C. Fourcroy

Clarence Str.

Shoal B.

Port Darwin

Byrne Harb.

C. Blaze

Peron R.

Ansell R.

Daly R.

Daly Range

C. Dundas

Port Keats

C. Hay

Treachery B.

Sugar Loaf Ra.

Bartholomy Hills

Mt Adam Ra.

Ellesmere Range

Chambers Range

Queen Charlotte Group

Buckle Rd

Cambridge Gulf

Lynher R.

Ord R.

Newcastle Range

Jasper Rd.

Warburton Mt

Mt Sanford

Mt Wollaston

Mt Baines

Camfield

Hooker Cr.

Denison Plain

Willenoom Mt

A.C.Gregory 1856

Sandy Desert

Mt Müller

Salt Lakes

Mt Wilson

Joanna Spr.

L. Isabella

Sandy Desert

Philipson Et.

L. White

Stuart 1860

Mt Turnbull

Mt Denison

Mt Leichhardt

Mt Farewell

Mt Davenport

Mt Stanley

Ehrenberg Ra.

Tropic of Capricorn

Annadeus Lake 670

Gill Ra.

Mt Olga

Avors Rock

Mt Chapple

Mt Morris

Mt Woodroffe

Musgrave Ra.

Blyth Ra

Mt Fanny

Barrow Ra.

Cavenagh Ra.

Mt Squires

Townsend Ridge

Skirmish Hill

Warburton Ra.

Sutherland Ra.

Parker Ra.

Alexander Spr.

Weld Spr.

Salt Marsh

Kimberley Ra.

Rich Grassy Country

Mt Wall

Harding R.

Ophthalmia Mt

Cloates Pt

Capricorn Ra.

Ashburton

Mt Palgrave

Barlee Ra.

Mt Augustus 3580

Mt Thomson

Lyons R.

Mt Sandiman

Hummocky

C. Furquhar

C. Cuvier

Kalatina Plain

Kennedy Range

Mt Samuel

Mt Stevens

Mt Gascoyne

Mt Labouchere

Gascoyne R.

Geographe Channel

Bernier I.

Dorre I.

Shark Bay

Naturaliste Channel

C. Inscription

Dirk Hartog I.

Steep Point

Peron Pen.

Freycinet Harb.

Hamelin Harb.

Puckrood

Mt Adam Plain

Mt Nairn

Mt Gould

Marchison R.

Mt Hale

Mt Narryer

Mt Murchison

Mt Finder

Mt Welcome

Mt Luke

Mt Farmer

Lake Austin 1400

West Mt Magnet

East Mt Magnet

Salt Lakes

Recruit Plain

Red Kangaroo Hill

Geraldine Lead Mine

Gantheaume B.

Packarrigoo

Victoria District

Houtman Rocks or Abrolhos

Chapman R.

Horse Camp

Mt Kenneth

L. Barlee (dry)

Dry L.

Mt Robinson

Mt Horner

Lake Moore 1100

Mt Churchman

Arrowsmith R.

Beagle I.

Mt Peron

Hershel Ra.

Mt Jackson

Qua Victoria Spr.

Nullarbor Plain

Youldeh Depot

Kuba

Pebinbin

Salt L.

Cymbra

Hampton Plain

Mt Kennedy

Mt Marshall

Cervantes I.

Wedge I.

Whitfield

Breton B.

Garban or Moore R.

Toodyay

Mt St Anne

Mt Bugarring

Mt Elizabeth

Cricklon Vale

Northam

York

Beverley

Coming

R. Avon

PERTH

Fremantle

Rockingham

Peel

C. Bouvard

Mt Williams

Bunbury

Geographe B.

C. Naturaliste

C. Clairault

C. Mentelle

C. Hamelin

C. Leeuwin

Flinders B.

Pt D'Entrecasteaux

C. Chatham

Irwin Inlet

William B.

Hamelin B.

Toby Inlet

King George Sound

Albany

Mt Barker

Toolbrunup

Stirling Range

Mt Lindesay

Mt Roe

Mt Hassell

Mt Melville

Mt Gardner

Mt Manypeaks

Mt Lucky

Mt Beaufort

Mt Barren

Mt Ragged

Mt Hopetoun

Mt Ney

Mt Short

Mt Madden

Mt Desmond

Ravensthorpe Hills

Hampstead Hills

Peel Plain

Kojonup

Eyre Ra.

Waste Groupe

Arid I.

Entrance B.

Recherche Archipelago

Dunkirk Island B.

Pallinup R.

Lort R.

Young R.

Arthur R.

Yarraloola

Pinjarra

Carnarvon Hills

Williamsburg

Murchison R.

Gascoyne R.

Lyons R.

Ashburton R.

Hardey R.

Rich Grassy Country

Salt Marsh

Alexander Spr.

Weld Spr.

Parker Ra.

Sutherland Ra.

Warburton Ra.

Rawlinson Ra.

L. Christopher

Alfred & Hillier Ra.

Petermann Ra.

Mt Olga

Avors Rock

Mt Nicol

Mt Chapple

Mt Fanny

Mt Squires

Townsend Ridge

Skirmish Hill

Blyth Ra

Musgrave Ra.

Gill Ra.

James

Annadeus Lake 670

Rich

Victoria Desert

The Great Victoria Desert

Boundary Dam

Eastern District

Dundas Hills

Extensive Salt Lakes

Fitzgerald Peaks

Mt Gordon

Breaney Ra.

Russell Ra.

Mt Ridley

Howick Hills

Mt Ragged

East Groupe

Mt Tidley

S.th East Groupe

Mt Merivale

Mt Hope

Mt Barren

Mt Ney

Mt Short

Mt Madden

Ravensthorpe Hills

Mt Desmond

135 F 140 G 145 H 150 I

a b c d e f g

ARAFURA SEA

TORRES STRAIT

NEW GUINEA

PAPUA OR NEW GUINEA

D'Entrecasteaux Islands

Louisiade Archipelago

CORAL SEA

TASMAN SEA

AUSTRALIA

Northern Territory

QUEENSLAND

NEW SOUTH WALES

VICTORIA

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

GULF OF CARPENTARIA

York Peninsula

Cape York Peninsula

Gulf of Carpentaria

Great Dividing Range

Great Artesian Basin

Great Sandy Desert

Simpson Desert

Stony Desert

Sturt Stony Desert

Barrier Range

Flinders Range

Mount Lofty Range

Eyre Peninsula

Plains of Promise

Nicholson R.

Gilbert R.

Norman R.

Flinders R.

Leichhardt R.

Barkly Tableland

Wellesley Is.

Sir Edward Pellew Is.

Limmen Bight

Groote Eylandt

Bickerton I.

Melville I.

Bathurst I.

Cobourg Pen.

Arnhem Land

Wessel Is.

Murray Is.

Booby I.

Prince of Wales I.

Endeavour Str.

Torres Str.

Orfordness

Cape York

Albany I.

Night I.

Cape Direction

Cape Melville

Lizard I.

Cape Flattery

Cape Bedford

Endeavour R.

Cape Tribulation

Double Pt.

Dunk I.

Rockingham B.

Hinchinbrook I.

Halifax B.

Cape Cleveland

Bowling Green B.

Magnetic I.

Palm I.

Cape Upstart

Cape Bowling Green

Abbot B.

Upstart B.

Whitsunday I.

Hook I.

Cape Conway

Repulse Bay

Cape Hillsborough

Broad Sd.

Percy Is.

Shoalwater B.

Port Curtis

Curtis I.

Keppel B.

Keppel Is.

Port Clinton

Port Denison

Cape Palmerston

Hood Pt.

Mt. Sheddon 1826

Mt. Simpson 1826

Cloudy B.

Amazon B.

Orangerie B.

Cloudy I.

Mourilyan or Basilisk I.

Murray I.

China Str.

Moresby I.

Goschen Str.

Hannibal I.

Booby I.

Prince of Wales I.

Endeavour Str.

Sorell

Cape York

Albany I.

Night I.

Cape Direction

Cape Melville

Lizard I.

Cape Flattery

Cape Bedford

Endeavour R.

Cape Tribulation

Double Pt.

Dunk I.

Rockingham B.

Hinchinbrook I.

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Cape Cleveland

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Cape Upstart

Cape Bowling Green

Abbot B.

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Whitsunday I.

Hook I.

Cape Conway

Repulse Bay

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Hood Pt.

Mt. Sheddon 1826

Mt. Simpson 1826

Cloudy B.

Amazon B.

Orangerie B.

Cloudy I.

Mourilyan or Basilisk I.

Moresby I.

China Str.

Goschen Str.

Hannibal I.

Wessel I.

English Company's Is.

Cape Wilberforce

Melville B.

Cape Arnhem

Arnhem Bay

Caledon B.

Blue Mud B.

Bickerton I.

Groote Eylandt

Limmen Bight

Limmen Bight R.

Sir Edward Pellew Is.

Vanderlin I.

Sandy Head

Wellesley Is.

Mornington I.

Bentinck Is.

Albert R.

Nicholson R.

Burketown

Normanton

Gilbert R.

Staaten R.

Water Plants R.

R. Mitchell

Palmerville

Edwardstown

Peter Botte Mt.

Ryerstown

Coen R.

Batavia R.

Duyfken Pt.

Pera Head

C. Keer weer

Cape Keer weer

Cape Sidmouth

Cape Grenville

Princess Charlotte B.

Bathurst B.

Osprey Reef

Holmes Reef

Willis Group

Coringa Is.

Flinders Reef

Frederick Reef

Lihou Reefs & Cays

Tryon I.

Mt. Cook

Bloomfield R.

Trinity B.

Holroyd R.

Mitchell R.

Lynd R.

Kirchner Mt.

Mt. Hemsden

Kerr Hills 3436

Parraman

Double Pt.

Dunk I.

Rockingham B.

Hinchinbrook I.

Halifax B.

Cape Cleveland

Bowling Green B.

Magnetic I.

Palm I.

Cape Upstart

Cape Bowling Green

Abbot B.

Upstart B.

Whitsunday I.

Hook I.

Cape Conway

Repulse Bay

Cape Hillsborough

Broad Sd.

Percy Is.

Shoalwater B.

Port Curtis

Curtis I.

Keppel B.

Keppel Is.

Port Clinton

Port Denison

Cape Palmerston

Mt. Lang

Mt. Leach

Mt. Elliot

Mt. Abbot

Bowen

Mt. McConnel

Cape River

Suttor R.

Fanning R.

Burdekin R.

Flinders R.

Leichhardt R.

Fletcher Ck.

Rollerston R.

Macalister Hill

Tower Hill

Bowen Downs

Mt. Rodney

Mt. Herbert

Mt. Mackenzie

Mt. Narran

Carmichael Cr.

Drummond Range

Peak Hill

Isaac R.

Waverley

Silver Top

Lolworth

Marlborough

Tilpa

Manifold

Townshend

Port Bowen

Laguna B.

Double Island Pt.

Wide B.

Gr. Sandy I.

Sandy C.

Break Sea Spit

Hervey Bay

Burnett R.

Woongarra

Bustard B.

Gregory R.

Mt. Wildash

Mt. Melville

Mt. Jukes

Mt. Dryander

Mt. Whitsunday

Mt. Dalrymple

Mt. Inkerman

Mt. Nicholson

Mt. Elphinstone

Mt. Norman

Mt. Gilbert

Mt. Macalister

Mt. Stuart

Mt. Stuart 1861

Mt. Hawker

Mt. Woodcock

Mt. Doniall Ra.

Mt. Blyth

Mt. Fisher

Mt. Crawford Range

Mt. Mann

Forsters Range

Central Mt. Stuart

Reynolds Range

Strangways Ra.

Waterhouse Ra.

James Range

Chambers Pillar

Mt. Daniel

Mt. Bedstowe

Mt. Browne

Mt. Arthur

Mt. Hunter

Mt. Robinson

Mt. Denison

Mt. Serle

Mt. Arden

Mt. Brown 374

Mt. Seperation

Mt. Remarkable 3130

Mt. Cooper

Mt. Bryan

Mt. Olinthus

Mt. Hill

Mt. Lofty 2334

Mt. Sturt

Mt. Lyell 2000

Mt. M'Pherson

Mt. Hopeless

Mt. Hopelessa

Mt. Euro

Mt. Prosser

Mt. Chambers

Mt. Mulge

Mt. Pluto 2500

Mt. King 2782

Mt. Nicholson

Mt. Lindsay 5700

Mt. Mitchell 4120

Mt. Danger

Mt. Morgan

Mt. Perry

Mt. Bauer

Mt. Laidley

Mt. Hay

Mt. Murrumbidgee

Mt. Tomboritha

Mt. Fatigue

Mt. Acland

Mt. Gambier

Mt. Schank

Mt. Otway

Mt. Dromedary

Mt. Howe

Mt. Kosciusko 7176

Mt. Buckley

Mt. Beauvais

Mt. Broulee

Mt. Bateman

Mt. Merroo

Mt. Wreck

Mt. Jervis

Mt. Kiama

Mt. Wollongong

Mt. Victoria

Mt. Parramatta

Mt. Wollomi

Mt. Sugar Loaf Pt.

Mt. Seaview 6000

Mt. Kempsey

Mt. Taylor

Mt. Trial

Mt. Richards

Mt. Lindesay 3700

Mt. Lyndhurst 3500

Mt. Cunningham 3500

Mt. Barney 4200

Mt. Warning 4000

Mt. Lindesay 3700

Mt. Lyndhurst 3500

Mt. Cunningham 3500

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Mt. Seaview 6000

Mt. Kempsey

Mt. Taylor

Mt. Trial

Mt. Richards

NEW ZEALAND

BY J BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S.

British Statute Miles 69·16 = 1 Degree

Reference to Counties formed 1876

North Island		South Island	
1 Mongonui	17 Whakatane	33 Collingwood	49 Wintaki
2 Hokianga	18 Cook	34 Waimea	50 Waimate
3 Bay of Islands	19 Wairoa	35 Sounds	51 Waikouaiti
4 Whangarei	20 East Taupo	36 Marlborough	52 Peninsula
5 Hobson	21 West Taupo	37 Kaikoura	53 Taieri
6 Rodney	22 Kawhia	38 Cheviot	54 Manioioio
7 Waitemata	23 Taranaki	39 Amuri	55 Vincent
8 Eden	24 Patea	40 Thangahua	56 Lake
9 Manukau	25 Wanganui	41 Buller	57 Tuapeka
10 Coromandel	26 Hawkes Bay	42 Grey	58 Bruce
11 Thames	27 Rangitikei	43 Ashley	59 Clutha
12 Waikato	28 Manawatu	44 Akaroa	60 Southland
13 Raglan	29 Waipawa	45 Selwyn	61 Wallace
14 Waipa	30 Wairarapa East	46 Ashburton	62 Fiord
15 Piako	31 Wairarapa West	47 Geraldine	63 Stewart Island
16 Tauranga	32 Hutt	48 Westland	

Longitude East from Greenwich

TASMANIA

on the same scale

PACIFIC OCEAN

TASMAN OR BLIND BAY

J. Bartholomew, F.R.G.S.

Britain from *A.*, for the years 1863–1867, was $131,732,545. *Railways.* The paucity of railroad accommodation in *A.* is almost incredible. There are but some 400 m. of lines laid down in all the continent; far less than the amount possessed by the infant State of Wisconsin.— The extravagant cost of the lines in Victoria have seemingly deterred the colonists from completing their railway-system. $50,000,000 were there spent on 200 m. of road, through an easy country, and at no cost for land. The U. States have made nearly 40,000 m. of railroad for less than $1,500,000,000; Canada constructed her 2,000 m. for $100,000,000, or 10 times as much railway as Victoria for only twice the money. —HISTORY. The first authentic knowledge of *A.* was acquired in 1606, from Torres, a Spanish voyager, who, passing through the strait that now bears his name, discovered the N. part of the continent. The Dutch continued to be the chief explorers for the next 40 years, and between 1642 and 1644, Tasman completed the discovery of a large portion of the *A.* coast, together with Van Diemen's Land, or, as it is now very properly termed, Tasmania. The Dutch gave to different sections of their newly found country the names of Carpentaria, De Witt's Land, Arnhem's Land, &c. It was late before the English people entered on the path of Australasian discovery; but when they did, they followed it with characteristic energy. Dampier, between 1684 and 1690, explored and completed a survey of the W. and N.W. coasts. Wallis, Carteret, and Cook succeeded to his exploratorial career, and the latter, in 1770, traced the whole E. coast of the continent. In 1788, the British established a colony at Sydney, and also a penal settlement. During successive years, new discoveries in *A.* were made by quite a host of explorers, as Bass, Flinders, Oxley, King, Sturt, Mitchell, Grey, Eyre, Lauder, Leichardt, and Roe. On the 8th of May, 1851, Hargreaves discovered the existence of gold in Ophir, near Bathurst, in the colony of Victoria. The local government claimed the right of search for the precious metal on behalf of the crown on the 17th; and, before two days had elapsed, the Ophir diggings had a population of 600 miners. Dr. Kerr, in one day, July 14th, discovered a cwt. of gold, and at the end of 1857, the total value of the article derived from *A.* had amounted to $330,677,420. During the years 1855–'62, this continent was further explored by Gregory, Stuart, Burke, Wills, and McKinley, two of whom, Stuart and McKinley, succeeded, in 1862, in traversing, with great difficulty and privation, the entire continent from S. to N. In 1864, the colonists obtained from the English government the abolition of the penal system as regarded the transportation of convicts to their country. In 1865, the nucleus of a new settlement, called Somerset, was formed near Cape York, in N. Australia, on the shores of Torres Straits: and on the 24th Oct., 1866, an Inter-colonial Exhibition of Arts and Industry was inaugurated at Melbourne. — *Pop.* Est. (1877) at 1,939,331, exclusive of the aborigines, whose numbers are uncertain. — Much interesting information concerning *A.* will be found in J. E. Tenison Wood's *History of the Discovery and Exploration of Australia*, London, 1865; and in C. Wentworth Dilke's *Greater Britain*, London, 1868. — See NEW SOUTH WALES, QUEENSLAND, p. 2007; AUSTRALIA, SOUTH, p. 209; VICTORIA, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, &c.

Austra'lia, in *Mississippi*, a post-office of Bolivar co.

Austra'lian, *a.* Pertaining to Australia.

—*n.* A native or denizen of Australia.

Aus'tralize, *v. n.* To tend toward the south, as one pole of a magnet. — *Worcester.*

Austra'sia, (the "East Kingdom.") The name given, under the Merovingians, to the eastern possessions of the Franks, embracing Lorraine, Belgium, and the right bank of the Rhine. These districts, thickly inhabited by Franks, and forming the connection with the German mother-country, were of great importance at the time of the rise of the Frankish power. *A.* was allotted to Thierry I. on the death of his father Clovis I., A. D. 511. Siegbert I. transferred the capital from Rheims to Metz, in 561. It was united to Neustria by Clotaire II. in 613, and separated from it by Dagobert I. in 622. Charles Martel annexed it to his dominions in 737. Carloman received *A.* on the death of Charles Martel in 741, and Charlemagne annexed it to his empire in 772. From this time the division of the Frankish kingdom into *A.* and Neustria lost its political importance.

Aus'tria (Archduchy of), or, as it is frequently termed, the "Hereditary States," forms the two provinces called, respectively, UPPER AUSTRIA, and LOWER AUSTRIA, belonging to the Austrian empire. It is bounded N. by Bohemia and Moravia; E. by Hungary; S. by Styria and Carinthia; and W. by Bavaria and Salzburg. The river Enns divides the two provinces into which *A.* is divided, and which have an area of 11,612 sq. m. *A.* (or *Austria Proper*) has a fertile soil, and is for the most part well cultivated, yielding excellent crops of wheat, oats, and barley. It also possesses large forests and vineyards, the latter producing annually about 25,000,000 gallons of wine. — *Min.* Gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, alum, arsenic, and graphite. — *Manf.* Woollens, cottons, and fabrics of flax.—*Chief Towns.* Vienna (the capital of the empire), Linz, and Wiener-Neustadt. *Pop.* 2,727,227.

Aus'tria (Empire of), one of the largest, most populous, and important of the States of Europe, situated in the central and southern portions of that continent, and forming, with the exception of a narrow strip of territory along the E. coast of the Adriatic, a solid and compact mass. It extends from 45° to 51° N. Lat., and from 8° 35′ to 26° 35′ E. Lon., is bounded on the N. by Prussia and Russian Poland; on the E. by Russia and Moldavia; on the S. by Turkey, the Adriatic sea, and the kingdom of Italy; and on the W. by Switzerland and Bavaria. Its length from Lake Constance to the E. frontier of Transylvania is about 850 m., and its breadth (exclusive of Dalmatia), from the S. border of Croatia to the most N. point of Bohemia, about 492 m. — *Area*, 227,234 sq. m. — DIVISIONS. This empire is divided into 19 provinces, the area of which, and total population, according to the latest sources of information, is shown in the following table. Deducted from the statement are the Lombardo-Venetian provinces ceded to Italy in 1859 and 1866.

Provinces.	*Area in Eng. sq. m.*	*Pop. in 1869.*	*Capitals.*
GERMAN MONARCHY: (*Cis-leithan countries.*)			
Austria (Lower)	7,234	1,990,708	VIENNA.
Austria (Upper)	4,378	736,519	Lintz.
Salzburg	2,615	153,159	Salzburg.
Styria	8,191	1,137,748	Grätz.
Carinthia	3,787	337,694	Klagenfurt.
Carniola	3,645	466,334	Laybach.
Littorale, or Coast-land; (Gœrtz, Gradisca, Istria, and Trieste)	2,916	601,981	Trieste.
Tyrol and Vorarlberg	10,689	885,406	Innsbruck.
Bohemia	18,944	5,140,156	Prague.
Moravia	8,112	2,030,783	Brünn.
Silesia	1,879	513,352	Brünn.
Galicia	28,546	5,444,016	Lemberg.
Bukowina	3,815	513,404	Czernowitz.
Dalmatia	4,668	468,761	Zara.
KINGDOM OF HUNGARY: (*Trans-leithan countries*)			
Hungary	78,285	11,180,048	Pesth.
Croatia and Slavonia	7,037	1,023,858	Agram.
Transylvania	20,041	2,122,458	Klausenburg.
Border States, or Military frontier	12,453	1,197,187	Temesvar.
Total	227,234	35,943,592	

GENERAL DESC. — The empire of *A.* exhibits every variety of surface; and the geographical features and physical characteristics of the many countries comprised within its limits are so various and individually peculiar, that we shall here but group together the more salient features of their natural appearance as a whole. By referring the reader to the several divisions and states as they will appear under their alphabetical heads in this work, we shall better present a more intelligible and succinct account of their special topographical attributes. — *Mountains.* The principal mountain systems are: 1. The *Hercyno-Carpathian* chain, which divides the regions of the German Ocean and Baltic Sea from those of the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. Rising in Switzerland, this range traverses the Vorarlberg and Bavaria to the N.E. frontier of Bohemia, where it throws out an offshoot called the *Erzgebirge*, stretching into the latter country, and into Saxony. Proceeding S.W., this chain runs, under the name of the *Bohemian Forest*, nearly to the Danube, where, dividing Moravia from Bohemia, it sends out a branch into Silesia, called the *Riesengebirge*. The central Carpathians extend through Hungary as far as the sources of the Save and Dniester, and their eastern link covers N.E. Hungary, the Bukowine, and Transylvania. 2. The second mountain range, covering a larger tract of country, and possessing more elevated summits than the Carpathian chain, divides the region of the Mediterranean from that of the Black Sea; it stretches in three chains from the frontiers of Switzerland and Italy, which, through the Tyrol, run nearly parallel to each other. Its summits, above the line of 8,000 feet, are covered with eternal snow. The central chain takes a N.E. direction through Styria into Hungary; the northern covers Northern Tyrol and the greater portion of Austria Proper; the southern strikes out from S. Tyrol into Italy, and passing through Illyria and Croatia, joins the Balkan in Bosnia. Three important branches spring from the latter chain, one of which, called the *Bakony Forest*, penetrates Hungary; a 2d divides the region of the Drave from the valley of the Save; and the 3d, stretching along the Adriatic through Dalmatia, forms the range called *Montenegro*, from its black color. — *Valleys and Plains.* The chief valleys are situated in the S. provinces, principally in Tyrol, Salzburg, Styria, and Illyria. Large plains are also found forming the basins of the principal rivers, as those of Vienna, the two great plains of Hungary, and the plain of the Vistula in Galicia. — *Rivers and Lakes.* The more noticeable rivers are those of the Danube, with its numerous affluents; the Oder, Vistula, Dniester, and Adige. The Rhine bounds the extreme W. frontier of the empire for a small portion of its course. The principal lakes are those of Atter-Gmünden or Traun, Hallstadt, and Augsee, Mondsee, and the Neusiedler and Balaton lakes in Upper Hungary. — *Clim.* Four distinct climates are found within the limits of this empire. The air is for the most part clear and salubrious, but the heats of summer and the colds of winter are both in extremes. Heavy rains occur in Tyrol and Vorarlberg, while, on the other hand, Hungary and Dalmatia often suffer from excessive drought. — *Nat. Prod. and Min.* Gold and silver, iron, coal, salt, titan, tellurium, precious stones; about 100 kinds of marble; quartz, and porcelain clays. *A.* possesses many famous mineral springs, as those of Carlsbad, Toplitz, Marienbad, &c.—*Zoöl.* All the common domestic animals are indigenous. The brown bear roams in the Alps and the Carpathians, along with the wolf and the lynx. The chamois, red and fallow deer, wild boars, and many varieties of feathered game, are objects of the chase. Herds of small wild horses formerly ranged in Hungary. The golden eagle inhabits Slavonia, and other large species are found in the Rhætian and Noric Alps. — *Bot. and Veg. Prod.* All kinds of cereal and cultivated grasses, vines, flax, hemp, tobacco, hops, saffron, galls, and an immense variety of fruits, &c. The forests are of vast extent and great value. Beech, pine, larch, alder, and oaks of gigantic size abound. — *Inhab.* The Austrian empire naturally comprises a greater variety of races, religions, and languages, than, perhaps, any other of the great divisions of Europe. Of the first, we may mention Germans, Bohemians, Moravians, Slavacks, Magyars, Poles, Russians, Slavonians, Croats, Servians, Bulgarians, Italians, inclusive of Latins and Illanls Eastern-Romans, Jews, and Gypsies. The state religion is the Roman Catholic, but there are, besides, vast numbers who profess the doctrines of the Greek and United Greek churches, Lutheranism, Calvinism, Unitarianism, Judaism, &c. The German, Slavonic, and Hungarian (or Magyar), are the ruling languages, each with their distinct sub-languages or dialects. The most advanced of the populations are those of the German provinces, while the Dalmatians stand on the lowest footing of civilization in Europe. — *Gov.* The form of government is that of a constitutional monarchy, the bases of which are: 1. The Pragmatic Sanction of Charles VI. (1734.) 2. The Pragmatic Sanction of Francis I. (1804.) 3. The Diploma of Oct. 20, 1860, by virtue of which the Emperor (or *Kaiser*) admits to participation in power the Provincial Estates and the Council of the Empire. The succession is regulated by primogeniture, with preference of males to females. The coronation of the Emperor is prescribed by the Pragmatic Sanction of 1804. The Council of the Empire (*Reichsrath*) is composed of two legislative chambers: 1. The Lords, consisting of the imperial princes, 62 hereditary nobles, the archbishops and prince-bishops, and lords nominated for life by the Emperor, to the number of 47; and, 2. The Chamber of Representatives, chosen by the Provincial Diets, which are annual assemblies elected by those who pay a certain amount of direct taxes. The coronation of the Emperor of Austria as King of Hungary is prescribed by the decision of the Diet of 1791. The Diet is divided into two chambers — that of the Magnates (princes, bishops, and barons of the realm), and that of the Representatives (delegates from the towns and rural districts). Electors must possess a revenue of 105 florins, or be in possession of certain privileges. Following the events of 1866, a new convention was made with Hungary on the following basis: The two halves of the empire separated by the river Leitha, to have only in common their foreign affairs, army, and a portion of their financial arrangements. Each to have its responsible ministry for its own affairs. The common interests of the empire are considered by delegations, composed of 60 representatives of the Hungarian Diet, and 60 of the Austrian Reichsrath. The law of Dec. 21, 1867, has modified the law of Feb. 26, 1861, relative to the composition of the Reichsrath. The Chamber of Representatives is now composed of 206 members, viz.: Bohemia 54, Dalmatia 8, Galicia and Cracovia 38, Lower Austria 18, Upper Austria 10, Salzburg 3, Styria 13, Carinthia 5, Carniola 6, Bukowina 5, Moravia 22, Silesia 6, Tyrol 10, Vorarlberg 2, Istria 2, Goertz and Gradisca 2, Trieste 2. The responsibility of ministers for acts committed in the discharge of their official functions was established for the first time by a bill which passed the Reichsrath in July, 1867, and received the sanction of the Emperor. — *Finances.* By the Budget of 1868, the grand total of Revenue for the empire of Austria was: 317,336,591 fl. ($158,668,295); Expenditure, 322,892,490 fl. ($161,446,245); Deficit, 5,555,909 fl. ($2,777,954). For the kingdom of Hungary: Receipts, 115,915,800 fl. ($57,957,900); Expenditure, 121,232,800 fl. ($60,616,400); Deficit, 5,317,000 fl. ($2,658,500). Total of the National Debt at the end of 1867, 3,025,315,896 florins, or $1,512,657,948. By the terms of an agreement come to in 1868, by the delegations and the governments of the Cis-leithan and Trans-leithan parts of the empire, Hungary has to pay 30 per cent. toward the payment of a certain portion of the national debt of Austria. This portion, representing loans by which Hungary is believed to have benefited, was fixed at the annual contribution of $15,170,000, representing both interest and sinking fund of an approximate capital of $250,000,000.—*Army and Navy.* In 1868, the state of the regular army was organized as follows:

	Peace footing.	War footing.
Infantry,	153,700	608,447
Cavalry,	39,229	42,705
Artillery, and other troops,	43,072	105,019
Total,	236,001	756,171

But, on Nov. 12th, of the same year, the Reichsrath adopted a bill fixing the standing war-strength at 800,000 men. By the terms of the "Compromise" come to between Austria and Hungary, the military forces of the whole empire are divided into the Line, the Landwehr (or militia), and the Landsturm. The regiments of the Line are under the control of the Minister of War of the empire, and the Landwehr under that of the Austrian and Hungarian ministers of war. *A.* has 24 fortresses of the 1st and 2d rank; of which Pola, on the Adriatic, is the chief naval fortress and arsenal of the empire. The navy consists of 39 steam line-of-battle ships, frigates, corvettes, &c.; forming a total of 639 guns, and 11,730 horse-power; and also 20 sailing-vessels of war of different classes, carrying a total of 145 guns. This navy is manned by 440 officers and cadets, and 13,991 seamen

and marines. — *Com.* Nearly two-thirds of the commerce of the empire is carried on with Germany; next to which the chief share is absorbed by Turkey. — *Exp.* Grain and flour, hemp, tallow, beads, oil, quicksilver, wool, &c. — *Imp.* The principal are cotton, woollen, and other manufactured goods. Value of imports in 1867: 276,000,000 fl. ($188,000,000); exports, 405,000,000 fl. ($202,500,000). Of these figures, the U. States received (during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867), $510,841 (gold value); and shipped and re-exported to the value of $191,938 (currency). During the same period, 5,431 tons of shipping entered this country from Austrian ports, and 3,015 cleared outwards. The commercial marine of *A.* consisted, in 1865, of 9,643 vessels, forming an aggregate of 331,287 tons, and manned by 33,977 seamen. There is an important navigation company established at Trieste (the principal seaport of the empire), which carries on regular inter-communication between this empire and the chief ports of the Adriatic, Turkey, Egypt, the Levant, and Greece. This company, known as "Austrian Lloyds," possessed, in 1865, a fleet of 74 steamers, of 12,500 h.-p. — *Railroads.* *A.* possesses about 18 lines of railroads, the total receipts of which, in 1868, amounted to 130,000,000 fl., ($65,000,000.) an increase of 20 per cent. on 1867. In 1868, also, not less than 80,000,000 fl., or $40,000,000, were subscribed for the construction of new lines. — HISTORY. Noricum, bordering on Pannonia, and made a Roman province B. C. 15, was the original seat of the Austrian empire. The two provinces of Noricum and Pannonia consisted of the extensive territories between the Inn, the Save, and the Danube. During the decline of the Roman empire, Noricum was overrun by various barbarian tribes, and one of these, the Avari, having penetrated into Bavaria, was defeated and driven across the Raal by Charlemagne, in 791 and 796. A colony was placed in the territory from which they had been driven, and it was called the Eastern Mark, or *Ostreich*, whence its present name. On the division of the empire, in 843, it was annexed to Bavaria. The Hungarians took it in 900, but it was wrested from them by Otho I. in 955. Leopold I., grandson of Adalbert of Bamberg, was made Margrave of Austria in 984; and one of his successors, Leopold III., obtaining Bavaria in 1139, the two provinces were again united. Frederick I., (Barbarossa,) adding to it the province west of the Enns, erected it into a separate duchy in 1156, and bestowed it upon Henry IX., who had previously resigned his former duchy of Bavaria. The extinction of the male branch of the ducal line in 1246 was the beginning of a long anarchy, which ended, on Nov. 25, 1276, by the resignation of Ottocar II., in favor of Rodolph of Hapsburg, from whom is derived the power of the great House of Hapsburg, which has ever since ruled Austria. In 1307, the Swiss revolted, and after a lengthened contest achieved their independence. The marriage, 18th Aug., 1477, of Maximilian, son of the Emperor Frederick III., with Mary, daughter and heiress of Charles the Bold, the last Duke of Burgundy, brought to the House of Austria all the rich inheritance of the latter in the Low Countries, Franche Comté, and Artois. Another marriage opened to the House of Austria the succession to the Spanish monarchy, including its vast possessions in Italy and the New World. And Ferdinand I., having married, in 1521, Anne, sister of Louis, King of Hungary and Bohemia, succeeded, on the death of the latter at the battle of Mohacz, in 1526, to these States. Charles V., the most powerful monarch of this Imperial House, concluded, in 1522, a treaty with his brother Ferdinand, by which he assigned to him the hereditary possessions of the family in Germany. The great power and ambition of the princes of this race excited a well-founded alarm among the other European powers. For a lengthened period the whole politics of Europe, its alliances, and its wars, had little other object than the humbling of the Austrian power. This was the motive of the Thirty Years' War, terminated by the treaty of Westphalia, in 1648, which secured the independence of the different States of the Germanic empire, and the free exercise of the Protestant religion. In 1699, the Turks were finally expelled from Hungary; and the genius of Prince Eugene gave the Austrians an ascendency over the Ottomans, which they have ever since preserved. On the 20th Oct., 1740, the male line of the House of Hapsburg terminated by the death of the Emperor Charles VI., whose only daughter, Maria Theresa (*q. v.*), gave her hand to Duke Francis I., of Tuscany, of the House of Lorraine; who thereby became the founder of the present dynasty of Hapsburg-Lorraine. Shortly after the accession of Maria Theresa and her consort, Frederick the Great, of Prussia, seized upon the greater part of Silesia. The recovery of this province was the principal object of *A.* and her allies in the Seven Years' War. Silesia was, however, finally ceded to Prussia, 5th Feb., 1763. Joseph II. afterwards acquired Galicia from Poland, and Bukowina from Turkey. It would be unnecessary, even if our limits admitted of it, to detail the fluctuations of the Austrian power from the breaking out of the French revolution, in 1789, to the downfall of Napoleon I., in 1815. Suffice it, that, on the establishment of the Confederation of the Rhine, in 1806, Francis I. laid down the dignity of German emperor, held by his family for 500 years, and assumed the title of "Kaiser," or Emperor of Austria. At the close of the great European struggle, in 1815, *A.* was left as powerful as ever, the loss of the Low Countries being fully compensated for by the acquisition of the Italian provinces of Lombardy and Venice. In the revolutionary period of 1848–9, Hungary, aroused by the eloquence and energy of Kossuth, (*Fig.* 246,) made a determined but unsuccessful attempt to recover its independence. In 1859, a short but sanguinary and decisive war broke out between *A.* and France and Italy; the result of which, after the battle of Solferino, was the cession by *A.* of her Lombard provinces to Italy, by the treaty of Villafranca, July 11th. — A full account of the causes and events of the war of 1866, between *A.* on the



Fig. 246. — KOSSUTH.

one hand, and Prussia and Italy on the other, is given in other articles; (see, principally, PRUSSIA, SADOWA, CUSTOZZA, &c.) It is therefore only needful to remark here that the great results arising from that war have been, the preponderance of Prussia as a German power; the restoration of Venetia to Italy; a thorough reconciliation of *A.* with Hungary; and the constitutional autonomy of the two monarchies of the united empire.

Chronological Table of the Sovereigns of Austria, (House of Hapsburg.)

DUKES OF AUSTRIA.

1276. Rodolph I.
1282. Rodolph II., and Albert I.
1290. Albert I. (alone.)
1308. Frederick I., and Leopold I.
1326. Frederick I. (alone.)
1330. Albert II., and Otto.
1339. Albert II. (alone.)
1358. Rodolph II. (IV.)
1365. Albert III., and Leopold II.
1386. Albert III. (alone.)
1395. Albert IV., William I. and Leopold III.
1404. Albert V., emperor of Germany in 1438, by the title of Albert II.
1439. Ladislaus Posthumus.
1458. Frederick III., Albert VI., and Sigismund.

ARCHDUKES OF AUSTRIA, AND EMPERORS OF GERMANY.

1493. Maximilian I.
1519. Charles I. "the Fifth."
1556. Ferdinand I.
1564. Maximilian II.
1576. Rodolph II. (V.)
1611. Matthias.
1619. Ferdinand II.
1637. Ferdinand III.
1657. Leopold I.
1705. Joseph I.
1711. Charles II.
1740. Maria Theresa.

House of Hapsburg-Lorraine.

1780. Joseph II.
1790. Leopold II.
1792. Francis I.

EMPERORS OF AUSTRIA.

1804. Aug. 11, Francis I. resigned the title of Emperor of Germany, and assumed that of Emperor of Austria. — Aug. 6th, 1806, he formally abdicated the imperial crown of Germany.
1835. Ferdinand IV.
1848. Dec. 2d, Francis Joseph I.

See page 208.

Aus'tria, (House of.) See AUSTRIA.

Aus'tria, (Lower and Upper.) See AUSTRIA, ARCHDUCHY OF.

Aus'trian, *a.* [Ger. *Oesterreich*, Eastern kingdom.] Pertaining to Austria.

—*n.* A native, or an inhabitant of Austria.

Aus'tromancy, *n.* [Lat. *auster*, and Gr. *manteia*, prophecy.] Soothsaying, or predicting events from a study of the winds.

Autaueur'ry, or AUTANCURAY, a seaport of British India, in the presidency of Madras, 11. m. E. of Ramnad.

Autau'ga, in *Alabama*, a creek entering Alabama river from the N. about 12 m. W. of Montgomery.

—A co., bounded S. and E. by Alabama and Coosa rivers, and also drained by Autauga and Mulberry creeks. *Surf.* generally hilly; *soil*, fertile; *cap.* Kingston; *pop.* 11,623.

Autau'gaville, in *Alabama*, a township of Autauga co.; *pop.* 2,387.

Auteuil, (*ō-tweel'*,) formerly a small town of France, at the entrance of the Wood of Boulogne, near Paris, has been included, for some years past, in the boundary of the French capital. Men of literary reputation have often resided there. The country-seat of the poet Boileau is still shown, where the *beaux esprits* of France often banqueted. On a certain occasion, heated with wine at a supper, Racine, Molière, and Boileau complained of the degeneracy of the age, and lamented their misfortune in having been born at such a period. All agreed to plunge into the neighboring Seine, and the flower of the French writers were already on their way to the river, when the thought struck Molière, that such an act, by such men, ought not to be performed in the darkness of night. His companions stopped, found he was in the right, and agreed to drown themselves at daybreak, after drinking the remainder of their wine. The ingenious Andrieux brought this anecdote upon the stage in the piece *Molière avec ses Amis, ou le Souper d Auteuil.* — While the physician Gendron was in possession of this house, he was visited by his friend Voltaire, who wrote the following inscription for it: — *Sous le nom de Boileau ces lieux virent Horace; Esculape y parait sous celui de Gendron.* Madame Helvetius, finally, occupied it. Her evening parties here were celebrated. All who were distinguished in the walks of literature or of active life, were always welcome, whether French or foreigners. All were without restraint. Her society was therefore called *La Société libre des Égoïstes.* In 1798 or 1799, Bonaparte here became acquainted with several men of liberal minds, and often used to walk with the celebrated owner in her garden. She soon perceived his soaring ambition, and said to him one day with a smile, "*Vous ne vous doutez pas combien on peut trouver de bonheur dans trois arpents de terre.*"

Authen'tic, Authen'tical, *a.* [Fr. *authentique*, from Gr. *authentikos*, from *authent-ēs*, *auto-entēs*, one who does anything with his own hand.] Having a genuine original or authority; having the author or authority clearly ascertained; — applied to things; as, an *authentic* document.

"She joy'd th' *authentick* news to hear,
Of what she guess'd before with jealous fear."—*Cowley.*

—Not counterfeit; of approved authority; trustworthy; genuine; true; warranted; as, an *authentic* writer.

"But censure's to be understood
The *authentick* mark of the elect."—*Swift.*

Authentic Act. (*Law.*) An act which has been executed before a notary or other public officer authorized to execute such functions, or which is testified to by a public seal, or has been rendered public by the authority of a competent magistrate, or which is certified as being a true copy of a public register. — *Bouvier.*

Authen'tically, *adv.* In an authentic manner; having the genuine authority.

Authen'ticalness, *n.* Authenticity; the quality of being authentic. (R.)

Authen'ticate, *v. a.* To render authentic.

—To prove authentic: to establish by ascertaining the real or original author or authority; as, to *authenticate* a book.

Authentica'tion, *n.* Act of authenticating; confirmation.

(*Law.*) Acts done with a view of causing an instrument to be known and identified. Under the Constitution of the U. States, Congress has power to provide a method of authenticating copies of the records of a State with a view to their production as evidence in other States. — *Bouvier.* — See FOREIGN JUDGMENT; RECORDS.

Authentic'ity, *n.* [Fr. *authenticité.*] Quality or state of being authentic, or of resting upon proper authority.

—Genuineness; the quality of being of genuine originality.

Authen'tics, or AUTHENTICA, *n.* (*Hist. of Law.*) A barbarous Latin version of the Novellæ of Justinian; so called by early writers on the civil law, from its being a literal translation from the original Greek. — *Ducange.*

Au'thor, *n.* [Lat. *auctor*, from *augeo*, *auctus*, to increase; Fr. *auteur.*] One who increases, promotes, or furthers anything: one who produces, creates, or brings into being; the first beginner, framer, inventor, or mover; the efficient cause of a thing; he to whom anything owes its original.

"Thus king Latinus, in the third degree,
Had Saturn *author* of his family."— *Dryden.*

—The writer or composer of a book or original work, as distinguished from a translator or compiler.

"In him an *author's* luckless lot behold,
Condemned to make the books he once had sold."— *Byron.*

Au'thoress, *n.* A female author. — Indifferently used; *author* being as commonly applied to a female writer, as to a male.

Autho'rial, *a.* Pertaining or belonging to an author. (R.)

Au'thorism, *n.* Authorship. (R.)

Author'itative, *a.* Having due authority; so established or expressed as to demand credit or acceptance.

"I dare not give them the *authoritative* title of aphorisms."
Sir Henry Wotton.

—Positive; peremptory; dictatorial; having an air or show of authority.

"The mock *authoritative* manner of the one."— *Swift.*

Author'itatively, *adv.* In an authoritative manner.

"Till it be received, and *authoritatively* engrafted into the law of England."— *Sir Matthew Hale.*

Author'itativeness, *n.* The quality of being authoritative: acting by authority.

Author'ity, *n.* [Fr. *autorité*; Lat. *auctoritas*, from *auctor.*] The quality of a person, or thing, by which he, or it, promotes anything; legal power; rule; sway; right; as, the *authority* of a parent over a child.

"But man, proud man,
Drest in a little brief *authority*."— *Shaks.*

—Government; body of men in power; persons in command; — chiefly used in the plural; as, the state *authorities.*

"I know, my lord,
If law, *authority*, and power deny not,
It will go hard with poor Antonio."— *Shaks.*

—Influence of character or office; mental or moral superiority; credit.

"But *authority* arising from opinion, is in those that govern."
Sir W. Temple.

—Testimony; witness; warrant.

"Dost thou expect th' *authority* of their voices whose silent will condemns them?" — *Ben Jonson.*

—Precedent; official declaration, opinion, or saying worthy of being cited as a precedent; also a book containing them, or the name of its author.

MAP OF AUSTRIA.

THE EMPIRE OF AUSTRIA (German, *Das Oesterreichische Kaiserthum*), a State of Central Europe, holds the fifth rank among the five great powers, and takes the second place in point of area and the fourth in population. It has nearly double the area of the British Isles, and the population is about one-sixth greater. The Empire extends between 8° 35′ E and 26° 35′ E, or through 18° of longitude, and between 45° and 51° N, but extending in Dalmatia to latitude 42° 9′ or through about 9° of latitude. It is on the same latitudes as France and New Brunswick westward, and as South Russia and Manchooria eastward. Distance from the Rhine on the east to R. Suczawa in Bukowina, 785 miles; from north to south on the 20th meridian, 378 miles; and from N of Bohemia to the southern extremity of Dalmatia, 655 miles. Only a comparatively small part of its extensive frontier consists of sea coast.

By Imperial decree, 14th November 1868, the name Monarchy of AUSTRO HUNGARY was adopted.

The scale of the Map is 59 miles to an inch, one square inch comprising $4\frac{1}{8}$ times the area represented by one square inch on Map of England.

TABLE OF THE DIVISIONS.

† I. *Cisleythanian Countries.*	Area in Eng. sq. m.	Pop. (1869).	Pop. per sq. m.	Capital.
§ Grand Duchy of LOWER AUSTRIA (*Oesterreich unter der Enns*),	7,658	1,954,251	255·2	Vienna.
§ Grand Duchy of UPPER AUSTRIA § (*Oesterreich ober der Enns*),	4,634	731,541	157·8	Linz.
§ Duchy of STYRIA (*Steiermark*),	8,674	1,130,829	130·4	Gratz.
§* Prov. of CARNIOLA (*Krain*),	3,858	463,273	120·1	Laibach.
§* Prov. of CARINTHIA (*Karnthen*),	4,007	336,400	83·9	Klagenfurt.
§ Prov. of TYROL (*Tirol*), with VORARLBERG.	11,321	878,524	77·6	Innsbruck.
§ Duchy of SALZBURG.	2,768	151,410	54·7	Salzburg.
§ Kingdom of BOHEMIA (*Böhmen*),	20,763	5,105,682	245·9	Prague.
§ Prov. of SILESIA (*Schlesien*),	1,988	511,581	257·3	Troppau.
§ Prov. of MORAVIA (*Mähren*),	8,579	2,011,406	234·4	Brünn.
¶ Prov. of GALICIA (*Galizien*),	30,320	5,417,343	178·6	Lemberg.
¶ Prov. of BUKOWINA,	4,037	511,964	124·3	Czernowitz.
§* Goritz (*Goertz*),				Goertz.
§* Gradisca.				Gradisca.
§* Istria (*Istrien*), (§ The LITTORALE (*Küstenland*),	3,085	582,260	188·7	Rovigno.
§* Trieste (*Triest*),				Trieste.
Kingdom of DALMATIA (*Dalmatien*),	4,942	461,753	93·4	Zara.
Total I., ...	116,633	20,248,217	173·6	

† II. *Transleythanian Countries.*	Area in Eng. sq. m.	Pop. (1869).	Pop. per sq. m.	Capital.
Kingdom of HUNGARY (*Ungarn*, Hungarian, *Magyar-Orszag*),	82,867	11,109,192	134·	Buda-Pesth.
Prov. of CROATIA (*Kroaten*), and SLAVONIA, or SCLAVONIA (*Slavonien*),	7,445	1,015,906	136·2	Agram.
Prov. of TRANSYLVANIA (*Siebenbürgen*),	21,222	2,109,107	99·4	Klausenburg.
MILITARY FRONTIER (*Militär Grenze*),	12,956	1,195,033	92·2	
Total II., ...	124,490	15,429,238	123·9	
Total of Austria (Civil Population),	241,123	35,677,455		VIENNA.
Do. Do. (with military, foreigners, &c.),		36,477,455	151·2	

† *From the River Leytha, which separates Hungary from Lower Austria.*

§ *These formed part of the Germanic Confederation of* 1815 *until its dissolution in* 1866.

* *These formed the* 'Kingdom of ILLYRIA' *previous to* 1849.

¶ *Polish Provinces.*

Of the population, 66 per cent. are Roman Catbolics; Greek Church, 20; Protestants, 10; Jews, 3 per cent.

TOWNS, ETC.

Abony, Hungary F c
Abrud Banya, Transylvania H c
Abtenau, Salzburg C c
Abtsdorf, Lower Austria D b
Ada, Hungary G d
Ada Kalesi (*Orsova*), Military Frontier H d
Adelsberg, Carniola D d
Admont, Styria D c
Agram (*Zagrab*), 20,637, Croatia E d
Allibunar, Military Frontier G d
Almas, Hungary F c
Almissa, Dalmatia E e
Also Kubin, Hungary F b
Alt Becse, 11,222 Hungary F d
Altenburg, Neu, Hungary E c
Apatin, Hungary F d
Aquileja, Goritz C d
Arad, 31,796 Hungary G c
Aranyos Maroth, Hungary F b
Arbe, Dalmatia D d
Aspern, Lower Austria E b
Auschwitz, Galicia F a
Auspitz, Moravia E b
Aussee, Styria C c
Aussig, 6,596 Bohemia C a
Austerlitz, Moravia E b
Baboscsa, Hungary E c
Bacs, Hungary F d
Baden, 6,503 Lower Austria E b
Bad Gastein, Salzburg C c
Baja, 18,621 Hungary F c
Bajmak, Hungary F d
Bajom, Nagy, Hungary E c
Balassa Gyarmat, Hungary F b
Balaton Bereny, Hungary E c
Banffi-Hunyad, Transylvania H c
Banya, Nagy and Felsö, Hungary H c
Bars, Hungary F b
Bartfeld, Hungary G b
Bataszek, Hungary F c
Batonya, Hungary G c
Bazias, Military Frontier G d
Beckskerek, Gross, 17,510 Hungary G d
Becse, Alt, 11,222 Hungary G d
Becse, Nagy, Hungary G d
Bekes, 20,125 Hungary G c
Beklez, Slavonia E d
Belenyes, Hungary H c
Belovar, Military Frontier E d
Benkovaz, 10,152 Dalmatia D d
Beraun, Bohemia C b
Berdovec, Croatia D d
Beregh, Hungary H b
Ber, Kis, Hungary F c
Bereny, Jasz, 17,534 Hungary F c
Berzencze, Hungary E c
Besenova, Hungary G c
Bezdan, Hungary F d
Biala, Galicia F b
Bicske, Hungary F c
Bidschow, or Bidczow, Neu, 5,123 Bohemia D a
Biecz, Galicia G b
Bielitz, Silesia F b
Bihar, Hungary G c
Bischof Teinitz, Bohemia C b
Bistrica, Croatia E c
Bistritz, Transylvania I c
Blatta, Dalmatia E e
Bleiberg, Carinthia C c
Bobota, Slavonia F d
Bobrka, Galicia I b
Bochnia, Galicia G b
Bodenberg, Bohemia D a
Bokschau, Hungary G d
Bolcske, Hungary F c
Bolechow, Galicia H b
Bonyhad, Hungary F c
Boros Sebes, Hungary H c
Bösing, Hungary E b
Boskowitz, Moravia E b
Böszörmeny, 17,367 Hungary G c
Botzen, 8,103 Tyrol B c
Braunau, Bohemia E a
Braunau, Upper Austria C b
Bregenz, Vorarlberg A c
Brezova, Hungary E b
Briesen, Hungary F b
Brixen, Tyrol B c
Brod, Military Frontier F d
Brod, Hungarian, Moravia E b
Brody, 18,743 Galicia I a
Broos, Transylvania H d
Bruck, Lower Austria E b
Bruck, Styria D c
Brunecken, Tyrol B c
Brünn, 73,464 Moravia E b
Brüx, 5,000 Bohemia C a
Brzezan, Galicia I b
Brzozow, Galicia H b
Buccari, Croatia D d
Buczacz, Galicia I b
Buda, or Ofen (*Budin*), Cap. of Kingdom, 54,577 Hungary F c
Budua, Dalmatia F e
Budweis, 14,811 Bohemia D b
Budwitz, Mährisch, Moravia D b
Bunzlau, Jung, Bohemia D a
Cakaturn, Hungary E c
Canale, Goritz C c
Capo d'Istria, 9,186 Istria C d
Carlopago, Military Frontier D d
Carlowitz, or Karlowitz, Military Fron. G d
Castelnuovo, 6,360 Istria D d
Castelnuovo, Dalmatia F e
Castua, 12,315 Istria D d
Cattaro, Dalmatia F e
Cherso, 7,367 Istria D d
Chodorow, Galicia I b
Chorostkow, Galicia I b
Chrudim, 7,704 Bohemia D b
Cilli, Styria D c
Cles, Tyrol B c
Clissa, Dalmatia E e
Cracow (*Krakau*), 49,834 Galicia F a
Cravicza, Hungary G d
Csaba, 27,856 Hungary G c
Csakowa, Hungary G d
Csakvar, Hungary F c
Csanad, Hungary G c
Csath, Hungary G c
Csongrad, 15,479 Hungary G c
Csorna, Hungary E c
Cubar, Croatia D d
Curzola, Dalmatia E e
Czaslau, 5,396 Bohemia D b
Czegled, 19,008 Hungary F c
Czernowitz, 34,000 Bukowina I b
Czortkow, Galicia I b
Czsicso Keresztur, Transylvania I c
Dalja, Slavonia F d
Daruvar, Slavonia E d
Debreczin, 43,517 Hungary G c
Dees, Transylvania H c
Delatyn, Galicia I b
Delnice, Croatia D d
Dembica, Galicia G b
Derecske, Hungary G c
Dernis, 18,099 Dalmatia E e
Detva, Hungary F b
Deutsch Brod, Bohemia D b
Dignano, Istria C d
Dioszeg, Hungary H c
Djakovar, Slavonia F d
Dobra, Transylvania H d
Dobschau, Hungary G b
Dolina, Galicia H b
Domoradz, Galicia G b
Dornbirn, 8,444 Vorarlberg A c
Dorogh, Hungary G c
Dorosma, Hungary F c
Drohobycz, 11,324 Galicia H b
Dugoselo, Croatia E d
Dukla, Galicia G b
Duna Földvar, Hungary F c
Duna Pataj, Hungary F c
Duna Pentele, Hungary F c
Dürrenstein, Lower Austria D b
Ebensee, Upper Austria C c
Eger, 11,012, Bohemia C a
Egerszeg, Zala, Hungary E c
Eibenschitz, Moravia E b
Eisenburg, Hungary E c
Eisenerz, Styria D c
Eisenstadt, Hungary E c
Elisabethstadt, Transylvania I c
Engelszell, Upper Austria C b
Enns, Upper Austria D b
Enyed, Nagy, Transylvania H c
Enyeng, Hungary F c
Eperies, Hungary G b
Ercsi, Hungary F c
Erdöszada, Hungary H c
Erlau, 17,688 Hungary G c
Essek, 13,883 Slavonia F d
Essing, Lower Austria E b
Eule, Bohemia D b
Feistritz, Windisch, Styria D c

Fejerto, Hungary G c
Feldkirch, Vorarlberg A c
Feldkirchen, 5,147 Carinthia C c
Felegyhaza, 19,390 Hungary F c
Felvincz, Transylvania H c
Fiume, 15,319 Croatia D d
Fogaras, Transylvania I d
Földvar, Duna, 12,720 Hungary F c
Frankstadt, 5,909 Moravia F b
Franyova, Hungary G d
Freistadtl, Hungary E b
Freudenthal, 5,519 Silesia E a
Freystadt, Upper Austria D b
Friedberg, Styria E c
Friedeck, Silesia F b
Friesach, Carinthia D c
Fünfkirchen, 24,014 Hungary F c
Füred, Hungary E c
Fured, Tisza, Hungary G c
Fürstenfeld, Styria D c
Gaja, Moravia E b
Galantha, Hungary E b
Galgo, Transylvauia H c
Gänserndorf, Lower Austria E b
Georgswalde, 7,717 Bohemia D a
Gföhl, Lower Austria D b
Gitschin, Bohemia D a
Glina, Military Frontier E d
Gloggnitz, Lower Austria E c
Gmünd, Cariuthia C c
Gmiind, Lower Austria D h
Gmunden, 5,623 Upper Austria C c
Göffritz, Lower Austria D b
Göllnitz, Hungary G b
Gönez, Hungary G b
Goritz (Ger. *Görz*, Ital. *Gorizia*), 13,297 Goritz C d
Gornica, Gross, Croatia E d
Gospich, Military Frontier D d
Gottschee, Carniola D d
Gradisca, Goritz C d
Gradiska, Alt & Neu, Military Frontier E d
Gramet Neusiedl, Lower Austria E b
Gran, 11,215 Hungary F c
Graslitz, 5,786 Bohemia C a
Grätz, 80,732, Cap. of Duchy, Styria D c
Gratzen, Bohemia D b
Grein, Upper Austria D b
Grodek, Galicia H b
Gross Beckskerek, 17,510 Hungary G d
Gross Kikinda, 17,462 Hungary G d
Grosswardein, 29,240 Hungary G c
Güns, Hungary E c
Gurkfeld, 5,065 Carniola D d
Gyala, Transylvania H c
Gyarmat, Balassa, Hungary F b
Gyergyo Szent Miklos, Transylvania I c
Gyoma, Hungary G c
Gyongyos, 15,450 Hungary F c
Gyula, 16,626 Hungary G c
Haag, 5,001 Lower Austria D b
Hadhaz, Hungary G c
Hainburg, Lower Austria E b
Haiszeg, Transylvania H d
Halas, 13,339 Hungary F c
Halicz, Galicia I b
Hall, Tyrol B c
Hallein, Salzburg C c
Hallstadt, Upper Austria C c
Hartberg, Styria D c
Hatsfeld, Hungary G d
Hatvan, Hungary F c
Hermannstadt, 18,588 Transylvania I d
Hof, Salzburg C c
Hógyesz, Hungary F c
Hohenmant, Bohemia E b
Holdmezö-Vasarhely, 42,501 Hungary G c
Homonna, Hungary G b
Honth, Hungary F b
Horatzdiowitz, Bohemia C b
Horn, Lower Austria D b
Horodenka, Galicia I b
Hoszufatu, Transylvania I d
Hotzenplotz, Silesia E a
Hradisch, Hungarian, Moravia E b
Humpoletz, Bohemia D b
Husaityn, Galicia K b
Huszt, Hungary H b
Idria, Ober, Carniola D c
Iglau, 19,427 Moravia D b
Iglo, Hungary G b
Illye, Transylvania H d
Imoschi, 22,608 Dalmatia E e
Imst, Tyrol B c
Innsbruck, 14,224, Cap. of Prov. Tyrol B c
Ipoly Sagh, Hungary F b
Ischl, 6,215 Upper Austria C c
Istria, Capo d', Istria C d
Ivanich, Military Frontier E d
Jablunkau, Silesia F b
Jägerndorf, 6,618 Silesia E a
Jankovacs, 10,076 Hungary F c
Jaroslau, Galicia H a
Jaska, Croatia D d
Jaslo, Galicia G b
Jasz Apathi, Hungary G c
Jasz Arokszallas, Hungary G c
Jasz Bereny, 17,534 Hungary F c
Jauernig, Silesia E a
Jawarow, Galicia H b
Jezupol, Galicia I b
Joachimsthal, 5,641 Bohemia C a
Jolsva, Hungary G b
Jordanow, Galicia F b
Josefstadt, Bohemia E a
Judenburg, Styria D c
Jung Bunzlau, 7,779 Bohemia D a
Kakonya, Croatia E c
Kallo, Nagy, Hungary G c
Kalocsa, 12,868 Hungary F c
Kalusz, Galicia I h
Kamenitz, Bohemia D b
Kamionka Strumilowa, Galicia I a
Kanizsa, 11,722 Hungary E c
Kanizsa, Alt, 11,010 Hungary F c
Kapos, Nagy, Hungary H b
Kaposvar, Hungary E c
Kapuvar, Hungary E c
Karanselies, Military Frontier H d
Kardszag, 12,689 Hungary G c
Karlowitz, or Carlowitz, Military Fron. F d
Karlsbad, Bohemia C a
Karlsburg, Transylvania H c
Karlstadt, Croatia D d
Karolinenthal, 12,048 Bohemia D a
Karoly, Nagy, 10,670 Hungary H c
Karpfen, Hungary F b
Kaschau, 21,742 Hungary G b
Kata, Nagy, Hungary F c
Kecskemet, 42,089 Hungary F c
Kesmark, Hungary G b
Keszthely, Hungary E c
Kezdi Vasarhely, Transylvania I d
Kikinda, Gross, 17,462 Hungary G d
Kirchheim, 5,403 Carniola D c
Kis Ber, Hungary F c
Kiskoros, Hungary F c
Kistanje, Dalmatia D e
Kis Ujszallas, Hungary G c
Kitzbuchel, Tyrol C c
Kladno, 5,499 Bohemia D a
Klagenfurt, 13,479 Cap. of Carinthia D c
Klattau, 7,382 Bohemia C b
Klausenburg, 25,080 Cap. of Prov. Transylvania H c
Klenocz, Hungary F b
Knin, 22,508 Dalmatia E d
Knittelfeld, Styria D c
Köflach, Styria D c
Kokelburg, Transylvania I c
Kolin, 7,727 Bohemia D a
Kolomea, 14,839 Galicia I b
Komarno, Galicia H b
Komlos, Banat, Hungary G d
Komlos, Tot, Hungary G c
Komorn, 11,951 Hungary F c
Komotau, 5,933 Bohemia C a
Königgrätz, 5,061 Bohemia D a
Königinhof, 5,370 Bohemia D a
Königsaal, Bohemia D b
Königsberg, Hungary F b
Königswart, 7,494 Bohemia C a
Konostetö, Transylvania I c
Kopreinitz, Croatia E c
Kopyczynce, Galicia I b
Körmend, Hungary E c
Korneuburg, Lower Austria E b
Körös Banya, Hungary H c
Korösmezö, Hungary I b
Körös, Nagy, 19,954 Hungary F c
Kostainicza, Military Frontier E d
Kosteletz, Bohemia E a
Kottori, Hungary E c
Kövesd, Mesö, Hungary G c
Krainburg, Carniola D c
Krapina, 12,888 Croatia D c
Kremnitz, Hungary F b
Krems, 6,837 Lower Austria D b
Kremsier, 9,110 Moravia E b
Kremsmünster, Upper Austria D b
Kreuz, Croatia E c
Kronstadt, 28,014 Transylvania I d
Krumau, 6,093 Bohemia D b
Kubin, Also, Hungary F b
Kuczurmare, Bukowina I b
Kufstein, Tyrol C c
Kula, Hungary F d
Kunhegyes, Hungary G c
Kun Szent Marton, Hungary G c
Kun Szent Miklos, Hungary F c
Kurticz, Hungary G c
Kutina, Croatia E d
Kuttenberg, 12,727 Bohemia D b
Kuty, Galicia I b
Ladany, Püspok, Hungary G c
Lahna, Bohemia C a
Laibach, 23,032, Cap. of Prov. Carniola D c
Lak, Nagy, Hungary G c
Lambach, Upper Austria C b
Landeck, Tyrol B c
Landstrass, Carniola D d
Laun, Bohemia C a
Leibnitz, Styria D c
Leipa, Böhmisch, 8,442 Bohemia D a
Leipnik, Moravia E b
Leitmeritz, 7,488 Bohemia D a
Leitomischl, 7,087 Bohemia E b
Lelle, Hungary E c
Lemberg, or Leopol (Pol. *Lwow*), 87,105, Cap. of Prov. Galicia I b
Leoben, Styria D c
Lesina, Dalmatia E e
Leutschach, 5,464 Styria D c
Leutschau, Hungary G b
Leva, Hungary F b
Levico, 5,674 Tyrol B c
Liebenau, Bohemia D a
Lienz, Tyrol C c
Limanova, Galicia G b
Linz, 30,519 Cap. of Upper Austria D b
Lippa, Hungary G c
Lissa, Bohemia D a
Loitsch, Carniola D d
Losoncz, Hungary F b
Lovasz Patona, Hungary E c
Lubica, Galicia H a
Ludberg, Croatia E c
Lugos, Hungary G d
Lundenburg, Moravia E b
Lussin, 7,055 Istria D d
Macarsca, Dalmatia E e
Madaras, Hungary G c
Mahrenberg, Styria D c
Majsa, Hungary F c
Mako, 25,595 Hungary G c
Malaczsko, Hungary E b
Mals, Tyrol B c
Marburg, 6,294 Styria D c
Mariampol, Galicia I b
Maria Tafel, Lower Austria D b
Mariatheresienstadt, or Theresienstadt, 55,269 Hungary F c
Maria Zell, Styria D c
Marienbad Bohemia C b
Marienburg, Transylvania I d
Maros Vasarhely, 11,217 Transylvania I c
Maydan, Galicia G a
Medak, Military Frontier D d
Mediasch, Transylvania I c
Mehadia, Military Frontier H d
Meissau, Lower Austria D b
Melnik, Bohemia D a
Melonta, Dalmatia F e
Melykut, Hungary F c
Merun, Tyrol B c
Meseritsch, 5,000 Moravia E b
Mesö Kövesd, Hungary G c
Mezotur, 18,040 Hungary G c
Mialec, Galicia G a
Miava, Hungary E b
Mies, Bohemia C b
Miholjac, Slavonia F d
Miklos, Szent, Hungary F b
Mikolajow, Galicia I b
Milna, Dalmatia E e
Mindszent, Hungary G c
Miskolcz, 17,472 Hungary G h
Mitrovitz, Military Frontier F d
Mittersill, Salzburg C c
Modern, Hungary E b
Modos, Hungary G d
Mohacs, 10,699 Hungary F d
Mohol, Hungary G d
Mokrin, Hungary G d
Moldauthein, Bohemia D b
Mold Kimpolung, Bukowina I c
Mölk, Lower Austria D b
Montona, 5,338 Istria C d
Moor, Hungary F c
Möttling, Carniola D d
Mühlbach, Transylvania H d
Munkacs, Hungary H b
Murau, Styria D c
Murzzuschlag, Styria D c
Myslenice, Galicia F b
Nabresina, Goritz C d
Nadudvar, Hungary G c
Nadworna, Galicia I b
Nagy Bajom, Hungary E c
Nagy Becse, Hungary G d
Nagy Enyed, Transylvania H c
Nagy Kapos, Hungary H b
Nagy Karoly, 10,670 Hungary H c
Nagy Kata, Hungary F c
Nagy Körös, 19,954 Hungary F c
Nagy Saros, Hungary G b
Nagy Szollös, Hungary H b
Nameny, Hungary H b
Nanas, 11,337 Hungary G c
Nasice, 10,261 Slavonia F d
Nauders, Tyrol B c
Neograd, Hungary F c
Neu Bidschow, Bohemia D a
Neuhaus, 7,304 Bohemia D b
Neuhäusel, Hungary F c
Neumarkt, Galicia G b
Neumarkt, Salzburg C c
Neumarkt, Styria D c
Neumarkt, Upper Austria C b
Neunkirchen, 5,246 Lower Austria E c
Neusatz, 15,822 Hungary F d
Neusohl, Hungary F b
Neustadt, 14,547 Lower Austria E c
Neustadt, Moravia E b
Neustädtl, Carniola D d
Neustadt, Mährisch, Moravia E b
Neutra, Hungary F b
Niepolomice, Galicia G a
Nikolsburg, 8,732 Moravia E b
Nona, Dalmatia D d
Novi, Croatia D d
Novigrad, Dalmatia D d
Nyiregyhaza, 17,487 Hungary G c
Obrovazzo, Dalmatia D d
Oderberg, Silesia F b
Oedenburg, 18,898 Hungary E c
Ofen, or Buda (*Budin*), Cap. of Kingdom, 54,577 Hungary F c
Ogulin, Military Frontier D d
Oleszyce, Galicia H a
Olmütz, 13,997 Moravia E b
Orahovica, Slavonia E d
Oroszhaza, 12,663 Hungary G
Orsova, Old and New (*Ada Kalesi*), Military Frontier H d
Ottochatz, Military Frontier D d
Otynia, Galicia I b
Ozora, Hungary F c
Pago, Dalmatia D d
Pakracz, Slavonia E d
Paks, Hungary F c
Palauka, Hungary F d
Palota, Hungary F c
Pancsova, Military Frontier G d
Papa, 12,910 Hungary E c
Pardubitz, 6,714 Bohemia D a
Parenzo, Istria C d
Pecska, 14,026 Hungary G c
Pelsöcz, Hungary G b
Pentele, Duna, Hungary F c
Pesth, 201,911 Hungary F c
Petervasar, Hungary G b
Peterwardein, Military Frontier G d
Petrinja, Military Frontier E d
Petrovacz, Hungary F d
Pettau, Styria D c
Pilgram, Bohemia D b
Pilis, Hungary F c
Pilomatza, Military Frontier E d
Pilsen, 14,269 Bohemia C b
Pirano, 8,749 Istria C d
Pisek, 8,178 Bohemia D h
Pisiuo, Istria C d
Podebrad, Bohemia D a
Pola, Istria C d
Polna, Bohemia D b
Poprad, 5,143 Hungary G b
Portopus, Dalmatia E e
Pozega, Slavonia E d
Prague (*Prag*), Cap. of kingdom, 157,275 Bohemia D a
Prerau, 5,419 Moravia E b
Pressburg (Hung. *Posony*), 46,544 Hungary E b
Pribram, 7,665 Bohemia C b
Privitea, Hungary F b
Prossnitz, Moravia E b
Prutz, Tyrol B c
Przemysl, Galicia H b
Pucho, Hungary F b
Püspok Ladany, Hungary G c
Putilla, Bukowina I b
Pystyn, Galicia I b
Raab (*Nagy Györ*), 20,252 Hungary E c
Raczkeve, Hungary F c
Radautz, Bukowina I c
Radkersburg, Styria E c
Radmannsdorf, Carniola D c
Radnitz, Bohemia C b
Radomysl, Galicia G a
Radomysl, Galicia H a
Radstadt, Salzburg C c
Ragusa, Dalmatia F e
Ragusa Vecchia, or Old Ragusa, Dalmatia F e
Rakonitz, Bohemia C a
Rann, Styria D d
Rattenberg, Tyrol B c
Rawa, Galicia H a
Rechnitz, Hungary E c
Reichenberg, 18,864 Bohemia D a
Reschen, Tyrol B c
Reschitza, Hungary G d
Restnar, Transylvania I d
Reutte, Tyrol B c
Ried, Upper Austria C b
Rima Szombat, Hungary G b
Riva, 4,997 Tyrol B d
Rochlitz, 7,918 Bohemia D a
Rohatyn, Galicia I b
Rosegg, 5,298 Carinthia D
Rosenau, Hungary G b
Rosenau, Transylvania I a
Rosenberg, Hungary F b
Rossitz, Moravia E b
Rottenmann, Styria D c
Roveredo, 8,108 Tyrol B d
Rovigno, 9,442 Istria C d
Ruma, Slavonia F d
Rumburg, 8,175 Bohemia D a
Rust, Hungary E c
Ruszpoljana, Hungary I c
Rzeszov, Galicia H b
Saaz, 7,674 Bohemia C a
Sachsenberg, Carinthia C c
Sadowa, Bohemia D a
St. Ivan, Croatia E d
St. Johann, Hungary E b
St. Michael, Salzburg C c
St. Pölten, 7,299 Lower Austria D b
St. Veit, Cariuthia D c
Salzburg, 17,253, Cap. of Duchy, Salzburg C c
Sambor, 10,507 Galicia H b
Sandec, Alt and Neu, Galicia G b
San Marco, Fort, Dalmatia D d
Sanok, Galicia H b
Sarkad, Hungary G e
Saros, Nagy, Hungary G c
Scardona, Dalmatia D e
Schärding, Upper Austria C b
Schässburg, Transylvania I c
Schemnitz, 13,644 Hungary F b
Schenk, Gr, Transylvania I d
Schladming, Styria C c
Schönberg, 6,651 Moravia F b

Schüttenhofen, Bohemia C b
Schwadowitz, Bohemia D a
Schwaz, Tyrol B c
Sebenico, 14,238 Dalmatia D e
Seelowitz, Gross, Moravia E b
Semlin, Military Frontier G d
Sereth, Bukowina K b
Sign, 26,433 Dalmatia E e
Siklos, Hungary F d
Sillein, Hungary F b
Silliau, Tyrol C c
Sissek, Croatia E d
Skalitz, Hungary E b
Skerisora, Transylvania H c
Skolc, Galicia H b
Slano, Dalmatia E e
Sluin, Military Frontier D d
Smichow, 9,147 Bohemia D a
Sniatyn, 10,663 Galicia I b
Soborsin, Hungary H c
Sohlan, Bohemia D a
Sokal, Galicia I a
Solt, Hungary F c
Soroksar, Hungary F c
Sovar, Hungary G b
Spalato, 15,784 Dalmatia E e
Spittal Carinthia C c
Stagno, Dalmatia E e
Stanislawow, 13,047 Galicia I b
Steier, or Steyr, 10,752 Upper Austria D b
Steinach, Tyrol B c
Steinamanger, Hungary E c
Steinbrücken, Styria D c
Sternberg, 12,665 Moravia E b
Sterzing, Tyrol B c
Stockerau, Lower Austria E b
Strass, Styria D c
Strello, Dalmatia D e
Stry, Galicia H b
Stuhlweissenburg, 22,628 Hungary F c
Suczawa, Bukowina K c
Sugatag, Hungary H c
Sumeg, Hungary E c
Suttorina, Dalmatia F e
Szabad Szallas, Hungary F c
Szakes, Hungary F c
Szalonta, Hungary G c
Szamos Ujvar, Transylvania H c
Szanto, Hungary G b
Szarvas 18,917 Hungary G c
Szasz Regen, Transylvania I c
Szathmar, 14,288 Hungary H c
Szegedin, 69,041 Hungary G c
Szeghalom, Hungary G c
Szekszard, 10,013 Hungary F c
Szektso, Hungary F c
Szeliste, Transylvania H d
Szent Andras, Hungary G c
Szent Anna, Hungary G c
Szent Endre, Hungary F c
Szentes, 26,093 Hungary G c
Szent György, Also, Hungary G c
Szent Marton, Hungary F b
Szent Miklos, Hungary F b
Szent Miklos, Gr. Hungary G c
Szent Miklos, Gyergyo, Transylvania I c
Szent Miklos, Török, 10,437 Hungary G c
Szent Tamas, Hungary F d
Szent Udvarhely, Transylvania I c
Szered, Hungary E b
Sziget, Hungary H c
Szigetvar, Hungary E c
Szilagy-Somlyo, Hungary H c
Szoloszlo, 11,081 Hungary G c
Szobrancz, Hungary H b
Szollos Gyorok, Hungary E c
Szolnok, 13,936 Hungary G c
Sztanisics, Hungary F d
Szwidnik, Hungary G b
Tabolcza, Hungary E c
Tabor, 5,255 Bohemia D b
Talya, Hungary G b
Tamasi, Hungary F c
Tarnopol, 17,210 Galicia I b
Tarnow, Galicia G a
Tarvis, Carinthia C c
Taus, 6,382 Bohemia C b
Tecsö, Hungary H b
Temerin, Hungary F d
Temesvar, 32,754 Hungary G d
Tepl, Bohemia C b
Teplitz, or Töplitz, 6,854 Bohemia C a
Teplitz, Styria D c
Teschen, 8,142 Silesia F b
Teusing, Bohemia C a
Theisholz, Hungary G b
Theresienstadt, Bohemia D a
Theresienstadt, or Mariather-esienstadt, Hungary F c
Thurzovka, Hungary F b
Tisza Füred, Hungary G c
Titel, Military Frontier G d
Titschein, Neu, Moravia F b
Tokay, Hungary G b
Tolcsva, Hungary G b
Tolmein, 5,541 Goritz C c
Tolna, Hungary F c
Toplice, Croatia E c
Töplitz, or Teplitz, 6,854 Bohemia C a
Topolya, Hungary F d
Torda, Transylvania H c
Torna, Hungary G b
Törzburg, Transylvania I d
Totis, Hungary F c
Tot Komlos, Hungary G c
Tot Varad, Hungary H d
Trakostjan, Croatia E c
Trau, Dalmatia E e
Trebitsch, Moravia D b
Trembowla, Galicia I b
Trencsin, Hungary F b
Trent (Ger. *Trient*, Ital. *Trento*), 14,347 Tyrol B c
Trieblitz, Bohemia E b
Trient (Trent, Ital. *Trento*), 14,347 Tyrol B c
Tricste, (*Triest*), 70,274 Triest C d
Troppau, 13,861 Silesia E b
Trubau, Bohemia E b
Trzebina, Galicia F a
Tschaprina, Hungary E c
Tuffer, Styria D c
Tulln, Lower Austria E b
Tura, Hungary E b
Turany, Hungary F b
Turka, Galicia H b
Turkevi, Hungary G c
Turnau, Bohemia D a
Tyrnau, Hungary E b
Tysmienice, Galicia I b
Ujhely, Hungary G b
Ujszallas, Kis, Hungary G c
Uj Szany, Hungary F c
Unghvar, Hungary H b
Urfahr, 5,254 Upper Austria D b
Vaida Hunyad, Transylvania H d
Valpo, Slavonia F d
Vanya Deva, Hungary G c
Vasarhely, Holdmezö, 42,501 Hungary G c
Vasarhely, Kezdi, Transylvania I d
Veglia, Istria D d
Vellach, Carinthia C c
Verbo, Hungary E b
Vergoraz, Dalmatia E e
Verlika, Dalmatia E e
Veszprim, 10,789 Hungary E c
Veszto, Hungary G c
Vienna (*Wien*), metropolis of the Austrian Empire (1869), 825,165 Lower Austria E b
Vilagos, Hungary G c
Villach, Carinthia C c
Vinga, Hungary G c
Vinkovcze, Military Frontier F d
Virovitica, Slavonia E d
Visk, Hungary H b
Vocin, Slavonia E d
Vöcklabruck, Upper Austria C b
Völkermarkt, Carinthia D c
Vukovar, Slavonia F d
Wadowice, Galicia F b
Wagram, Lower Austria E b
Wagrein, Salzburg C c
Waidhofen, Lower Austria D b
Waitzen, 12,799 Hungary F c
Warasdin, Croatia E c
Warnsdorf, 11,977 Bohemia D a
Weisskirchen, 5,970 Moravia E b
Weisskirchen, Military Frontier G d
Weitra, Lower Austria D b
Wels, 6,026 Upper Austria C b
Werfen, Salzburg C c
Werschetz, 21,096 Hungary G d
Wessely, Bohemia D b
Wieliczka, Galicia G b
Wind Grätz, Styria D c
Windisch Feistritz, Styria D c
Winterberg, Bohemia C b
Wischau, Moravia E b
Wischnitz, Bukowina I b
Wisowitz, Moravia E b
Witkow, Galicia I a
Wittingau, Bohemia D b
Wlaschin, Bohemia D b
Wolfsberg, Carinthia D c
Wolfsegg, Upper Austria C b
Wotitz, Bohemia D b
Wsetin, Moravia E b
Wülfersdorf, Lower Austria E b
Wurzen, Carniola C c
Xupanje, Military Frontier F d
Zala Egerszeg, Hungary E c
Zalathna, Transylvania H c
Zaleszczyk, Galicia I b
Zalosce, Galicia I b
Zam, Transylvania H d
Zara, 18,526 Dalmatia D d
Zator, Galicia F b
Zbaraz, Galicia I b
Zell, Tyrol B c
Zemplin, Hungary G b
Zeng, Military Frontier D d
Zenta, 16,808 Hungary G d
Zilah, Hungary H c
Zirknitz, Carniola D d
Zlatar, 12,766 Croatia E c
Zloczow, Galicia I b
Znaim, 8,676 Moravia E b
Zolkiew, Galicia H a
Zombor, 25,304 Hungary F d
Zuckmantl, Silesia E a
Zwettel, Lower Austria D b
Zwittau, 5,095 Moravia E b

RIVERS.

Adige, R. (*Etsch*), 220 m. Tyrol B c
Adler, R. Bohemia E a
Ag, R. Nagy, Hungary H b
Almas, R. Transylvania H c
Alt, or Aluta, R., 340 m. Transylvania I c
Aranyos, R. Transylvania H c
Arva, R. Hungary F b
Beczwa, R. Moravia E b
Bega, R. Hungary G d
Beraun, or Mies, R. Bohemia D b
Berettyo, R. Hungary H c
Bistra, R. Military Frontier H d
Bistritz, R., 110 m. Bukowina I c
Bistritz, R., 50 m. Transylvania I c
Bodva, R. Hungary G b
Borsova, R. Hungary H b
Bug, R., 434 m. Galicia I b
Bystrica, R. Galicia I b
Cerna, R. Military Frontier H d
Cettina, R. Dalmatia E e
Czeremosz, R. Galicia I b
Danube (Ger. *Donau*, Hung. *Duna*), 1,725 m., area of basin, 250,000 sq. m. Austria & Turkey D b
Dniester, R., 500 m. Galicia I b
Donajec, R. Galicia G a
Drave, R. (*Drau*), Tyrol & Hungary D c
Eger, R., 125 m. Bohemia C a
Eisach, R. Tyrol B c
Elbe, R., 550 m. Bohemia D a
Enns, or Ens R., 112 m. Styria C c
Etsch, R. (Ital. *Adige*), 220 m. Tyrol B c
Eypel, or Ipoly, 90 m. Hungary F b
Feistritz, R. Styria D c
Felceteügy R. Transylvania K d
Gail, R. Carinthia C c
Glina, R. Military Frontier D d
Gran, R., 130 m. Hungary F b
Güns (Hung. *Köszegh*), R. Hungary E c
Hernad R., 120 m. Hungary G b
Iglawa, or Igla, R., 70 m. Moravia E b
Inn, R., 320 m. Tyrol B c
Ipoly, or Eypel, R., 90 m. Hungary F b
Ips, R. Lower Austria D b
Iser, R. Bohemia D a
Kamp, R. Lower Austria D b
Kerka, R. Dalmatia E d
Kockel R., Great, Transylvania H c
Kockel R., Little, Transylvania I c
Korana, R. Military Frontier D d
Körös R., Black, 95 m. Hungary H c
Körös R., Rapid, 140 m. Hungary H c
Körös R., White, 200 m. Hungary G c
Kraszna, R. Hungary H c
Kulpa, R., 120 m. Military Frontier D d
Laborec, R. Hungary G b
Lafnitz, R. Hungary E c
Latorcza, R. Hungary H b
Lech, R., 140 m. Tyrol B c
Leytha, R., 90 m. Hungary E c
Lika, R. Military Frontier D d
Lipa, R. Galicia I b
Lomnica, R. Galicia I b
Lonja, R. Croatia E d
Lotru, R. Transylvania I d
Luschnitz, R. Bohemia D b
March, or Morava, R., 180 m. Moravia E b
Maros, R., 400 m. Transyl. & Hungary G c
Mies, or Beraun, R. Bohemia C b
Mohra, R. Moravia E b
Moldau, R., 270 m. Bohemia D b
Morava, or March, R., 180 m. Moravia E b
Mur, or Muhr, R., 230 m. Styria D c
Murz R. Styria D c
Nagy Ag, R. Hungary H b
Narenta, R. Dalmatia E e
Nera, R. Military Frontier H d
Neutra, R., 110 m. Hungary F b
Oder, R., 455 m. Silesia F b
Ondawa, R. Hungary G b
Oppa, R. Silesia F b
Podhorce, R. Galicia K b
Poltew, or Peltew R. Galicia I b
Poprad, R. Galicia G b
Pruth, R., 360 m. Galicia I b
Raab, R., 180 m. Hungary E c
Raba, R. Galicia G b
Rabnitz, R. Hungary E c
Rhine, R. (*Rhein*), 800 m. Vorarlberg A c
Rima, R. Hungary G b
Saalach, R. Salzburg C c
Sajo, R. Hungary G b
Sajo, R. Transylvania I c
Salza, R. Styria D c
Salzach, or Salza R., 130 m. Salzburg C c
San, R. Galicia H a
Saun, R. Styria D c
Save, R. (*Sau*), 550 m. Carniola and Military Frontier D c
Sazawa, R. Bohemia D b
Schwarzawa, R. Moravia E b
Sereth, R., 270 m. Bukowina I b
Sereth, R. Galicia I b
Sio, R. Hungary F c
Skawa, R. Galicia F b
Solokija, R. Galicia H a
Strel, R. Transylvauia H d
Strypa, R. Galicia I b
Styr, R., 200 m. Galicia I a
Suczawa, R. Bukowina K c
Swica, R. Galicia I b
Szamos, R., 200 m. Transyl. & Hungary I c
Szamos R., Little, Transylvania H c
Talabor, R. Hungary H b
Tanew, R. Galicia H a
Taracz, R. Hungary H b
Tarna, R. Hungary G c
Temes, R., 180 m. Hungary G d
Thaya, R. Lower Austria D b
Theiss, R., 500 m. Hungary G c
Topla, R. Hungary G b
Torissa, R. Hungary G b
Traisen, R. Lower Austria D b
Traun, R., 100 m. Upper Austria D b
Ungh, R. Hungary H b
Unna, R., 160 m. Military Frontier E d
Visso, R. Hungary I c
Vistula (*Weichsel*), R., 590 m. Silesia and Galicia F b
Waag, R., 200 m. Hungary E b
Watawa, R. Bohemia C b
Wislok, R. Galicia H a
Wisloka, R. Galicia G a
Zagyva, R. Hungary F c
Zlota Lipa, R. Galicia I b
Zwittawa, R. Moravia E b

LAKES.

Atter See, Upper Austria C c
Balaton L. (*Platten See*), 48 m. long by 3 to 10 m. Hungary E c
Constance L. (*Boden See*), 40 m. long by 9 m.; alt. 1,250 ft. Vorarlberg A c
Gmünden, or Traun See, Up. Austria C c
Garda, Lago di, 35 m. long by 2 to 10 m. broad; alt. 320 ft. Tyrol B d
Neusiedler See, or L. of Neusiedl, 23 m. long by 7 m. Hungary E c
Platten See, or L. of Balaton, Hungary E c
Traun or Gmünden See, 8 m. by 2 m. Upper Austria C c
Weissen See, Carinthia C c
Zirknitz L. Carniola D d

MOUNTAINS, ETC.

Adamello, Monte, 11,692 Tyrol B c
Adler Gebirge, Bohemia E a
Altvater, 4,913 Silesia E a
Babia Gura, Mt. Carpathians F b
Bacher Gebirge, Styria D c
Bakonyer Wald (Forest of Bakony), 2,000 mean height Hungary F c
Beskiden Mts. Carpathians H b
Beskiden, or Bieskid Mts. Silesia F b
Biharia Gebirge, Hungary H c
Böhmer Wald (Bohemian Forest), 4,613 Bohemia C b
Borgo Pass, Carpathians I c
Botschetje, Mt., 9,528, the highest summit of the Carpathians. Transylvanian Alps I d

MAP OF AUSTRIA.

Brenner Pass, 4,650	Tyrol	B	c
Büdos Mt.	Carpathians	K	c
Burgas, Hohe,	Upper Austria	D	c
Capella Mts.	Military Frontier	D	d
Carnic Alps.	Tyrol	C	c
Carpathian Mts., or Kra-packs (*Karpathen*), 9,528	Carpathians	H	b
Carpathian Mts., Little,	Hungary	E	b
Czibleg, Mt.	Transylvania	I	c
Czukas, Mt., 6,379	Transylvanian Alps	I	d
Dachst Berg,	Salzburg	C	c
Dinara, Mt., 6,040	Dalmatia	E	d
Dinaric Alps, 7,000	Dalmatia	E	e
Dodici, Monte,	Tyrol	B	d
Dreiherrn Spitz, 10,122	Tyrol	C	c
Dsumalen, Mt.	Carpathians	I	c
Eisenhut, 7,656	Carinthia	D	c
Enns Thal,	Styria	D	c
Erz Gebirge, 4,124	Bohemia	C	a
Etsch Thal,	Tyrol	B	c
Fatra,	Hungary	F	b
Fatra, Kleiner,	Hungary	F	b
Fleims Thal,	Tyrol	B	c
Gimes Pass,	Carpathians	K	c
Giudicarca, or Judicarien Valley,	Tyrol	B	c
Glockner, Gross, 12,956, the highest of the Noric Alps,	Salzburg	C	c
Golling, Hohe or Gross, 9,380	Styria	C	c
Hargitta, Mt.	Carpathians	I	c
Hegyallya,	Hungary	G	b
Hetyczat, Mt.	Transylvanian Alps	H	d
Hochschwab Berg, 7,600	Styria	D	c
Hrebla Berg,	Carpathians	G	b
Inn Thal,	Tyrol	B	c
Iron Gate Pass,	Military Frontier	H	d
Iron Gates of the Danube,	Military Frontier	H	d
Jaun Thal,	Styria	D	c
Jawornik,	Hungary	F	b
Judicarien, or Giudicaria Valley,	Tyrol	B	c
Julian Alps, 10,863	Carniola	D	d
Kalicz Berg,	Carpathians	H	b
Karwendel Gebirge,	Tyrol	B	c
Klak Berg,	Hungary	F	b
Klek, Mt., 6,926	Military Frontier	D	d
Kor Alp,	Styria	D	c
Krimmler Tauern,	Tyrol	C	c
Kubin,	Hungary	F	b
Kukurbeta,	Transylvania	H	c
Kirszia, Mt.	Transylvanian Alps	H	d
Lakocz, Mt.	Transylvanian Alps	K	d
Lausitzer Gebirge,	Bohemia	D	a
Lech Thal,	Tyrol	B	c
Liptau Mts.	Hungary	F	b
Lomnitzer Spitz, 8,779	Carpathians	G	b
Maggiore, Monte,	Istria	D	d
Magura Berg,	Carpathians	G	b
Margitta Mt.	Carpathians	K	c
Marmolade, or Marmolatta, Monte, 11,510 ft.	Tyrol	B	c
Matra Berg,	Hungary	F	c
Mezo Havas, Mt.	Carpathians	I	c
Mittel Gebirge,	Bohemia	C	a
Mollthal,	Carinthia	C	c
Moravian Mts. (*Mährische Gebirge*),	Moravia	E	b
Mur Thal,	Styria	D	c
Mürz Thal,	Styria	D	c
Negot Mt., 8,338	Transylvanian Alps	I	d
Neutraer Gebirge,	Hungary	F	b
Niedzwiec Berg,	Carpathians	G	b
Noric Alps,	Salzburg and Styria	C	c
Oetz Thal,	Tyrol	B	c
Orles, or Ortler Spitz, 12,852	Tyrol	B	c
Otscher Berg,	Lower Austria	D	c
Pasubio, Monte,	Tyrol	B	d
Pentilau Mt.	Transylvanian Alps	K	d
Pietroszul, Mt.	Carpathians	I	c
Pinzgau Thal,	Salzburg	C	c
Pojana Ruska,	Hungary	H	d
Popadj Mt.	Carpathians	H	b
Puster Thal,	Tyrol	C	c
Rhatian Alps,	Tyrol	B	c
Rhätikon Gebirge.	Vorarlberg	A	c
Riesen Gebirge, 5,255	Bohemia	D	a
Rosen Thal.	Styria	D	c
Rothe Thurm Pass,	Transylvanian Alps	I	d
Sandor, Mt.	Carpathians	K	c
Sarko, Mt.	Military Frontier	H	d
Schlern Mt.	Tyrol	B	c
Schnee Berg,	Carniola	D	d
Schneekoppe, 5,255	Bohemia	D	a
Schöckl,	Styria	D	c
Semenik, Mt.	Military Frontier	H	d
Semring Pass,	Styria	D	c
Simonka,	Hungary	G	b
Sitnya Berg,	Hungary	F	c
Speik Koppe,	Styria	D	c
Stelvio Pass, or Stilfser Joch, 9,100	Tyrol	B	c
Stracicz Berg.	Bohemia	D	b
Stretinye Gebirge,	Military Frontier	H	d
Sudeten Gebirge, 4,913	Moravia	E	a
Surian, Mt.	Transylvanian Alps	H	d
Surul, Mt., 7,328	Transylvanian Alps	I	d
Tatra Mts. (*Lomnitzer Spitz*), 8,779	Carpathians	F	b
Tauern Chain,	Salzburg	C	c
Tauern, Hohe or High,	Tyrol	C	c
Terglou, 10,863	Carniola	C	c
Tölgyes, Mt.	Carpathians	I	c
Tonale, Monte and Pass,	Tyrol	B	c
Torojakap,	Carpathians	I	c
Transylvanian Alps, or East.	Carpathians	I	d
Tremschin Berg,	Bohemia	C	b
Velka Minezyol,	Carpathians	G	b
Vellebich Mts.	Military Frontier	D	d
Vereczke, Mt.	Carpathians	H	b
Vintschgau,	Tyrol	B	c
Vrdnik Gebirge,	Slavonia	F	d
Vulcan Pass, 7,194	Carpathians	H	d
Warasdiner Gebirge,	Croatia	E	c
Wechsell Berg,	Lower Austria	E	c
Wiener Wald,	Lower Austria	E	b
Wild Spitz,	Tyrol	B	c
Zeidner Berg,	Transylvanian Alps	I	d
Ziller Thal,	Tyrol	B	c

GULFS, ETC.

Adriatic Sea,		D	e
Cattaro, Bocche di,	Dalmatia	F	e
Quarnero, Canale del,	Istria	D	d
Quarnerolo, Canale del,	Istria	D	d
Triest, Gulf of,		C	d
Venice, Gulf of,		C	d

ISLES, CAPES, ETC.

Arbe I.	Dalmatia	D	d
Brazza I.	Dalmatia	E	e
Busi I.	Dalmatia	E	e
Cazza I.	Dalmatia	E	e
Cherso I.	Istria	D	d
Csepel I.	Hungary	F	c
Curzola I.	Dalmatia	E	e
Grossa, or Lunga I.	Dalmatia	D	d
Giupana I.	Dalmatia	E	e
Incoronata I.	Dalmatia	D	e
Kajola I.	Dalmatia	E	e
Lagosta I.	Dalmatia	E	e
Lesina I.	Dalmatia	E	e
Lissa I.	Dalmatia	E	e
Lunga, or Grossa I.	Dalmatia	D	d
Lussin I.	Istria	D	d
Melada I.	Dalmatia	D	d
Meleda I.	Dalmatia	E	e
Mur I.	Hungary	E	c
Pago I.	Dalmatia	D	d
Pelagosa I.	Dalmatia	E	e
Planca, Punta della,	Dalmatia	D	e
Pomo I.	Dalmatia	D	e
Premuda,	Dalmatia	D	d
Promontore, Punta di,	Istria	C	d
Sabbioncello,	Dalmatia	E	e
San Andrea I.	Dalmatia	D	e
San Clemente I.	Dalmatia	E	e
Sansego I.	Istria	D	d
Schütt I., Great,	Hungary	E	e
Schütt I., Little,	Hungary	E	c
Solta I.	Dalmatia	E	e
Torcota I.	Dalmatia	E	e
Unie I.	Istria	D	d
Veglia I.	Istria	D	d
Zirona I.	Dalmatia	E	e
Zlarin I.	Dalmatia	D	e
Zurt I.	Dalmatia	D	e

Engraved & Printed in Colours

AUSTRO-HUNGARY

BY J. BARTHOLOMEW. F.R.G.S.

Statute Miles 69·15 = 1 Deg.

German Miles 60 = 1 Deg.

Explanation of Characters

Towns above 100,000 inhabitants	VIENNA
" from 50 100,000	*GRATZ*
" " 20-50,000	Fiume
" " 10-20,000	Innsbruck
Smaller Towns & Villages	*Koniggrätz*
Capital Towns are underlined	Klausenburg
Railways in Operation	
" Projected	

Reference to Circles in Hungary

1 Hither Danube
2 Thither Danube
3 Hither Theiss
4 Thither Theiss

Longitude East of Greenwich

by J. Bartholomew.

Au'thorizable, *a.* Having warrant; possessing authority.

Authoriza'tion, *n.* [Fr. *autorisation.*] Establishment by authority; the act of giving legal power or authority.

"But from their admission and reception, and *authorization* in this kingdom." — *Sir Matthew Hale.*

Au'thorize, *v. a.* [Fr. *autoriser.*] To give authority to; to empower; to give a right to act.

"Deaf to complaints, they wait upon the ill,
Till some safe crisis *authorize* their skill." — *Dryden.*

—To make legal; to legalize.

"Yourself first made that title which I claim,
First bid me love, and *authoriz'd* my flame." — *Dryden.*

—To establish by authority.

"*Authorized* in a nation by custom and use." — *Sir W. Temple.*

—To accredit; to countenance; to support; as, to *authorize* a report.

Au'thorized, *p. a.* Having authority; supported by authority.

Au'thorless, *a.* Without an author or authority.

Au'thorly, *a.* Pertaining or belonging to an author. (R.)

Au'thorship, *n.* Quality or state of being an author.

Au'to, is a prefix which enters into the composition of many English words derived from the Greek pronoun *autos,* self; as *autocrat, autobiography.* In some cases it is applied to the subject, as *autocrat, automaton;* in others, to the object, as *autobiography, autocratic;* and sometimes it denotes a mere reference to the subject, as *autochthon.* These differences of meaning sometimes lead to ambiguity; as in *autograph,* which means either a machine that writes of itself, or a writing done by one's own hand.

Autobiog'rapher, *n.* One who writes his own life or biography.

Autobiograph'ic, Autobiograph'ical, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing autobiography.

"Traits of the *autobiographic* sort." — *Carlyle.*

Autobiograph'ically, *adv.* In the way or style of autobiography.

Autobiog'raphist, *n.* An autobiographer. (R.)

Autobiog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *autos,* one's self, and *biography,* from Gr. *bios,* life, and *graphō,* to write.] Biography, or memoirs of one's life, written by one's self.

Autocar'pous, *a.* [Gr. *autos,* and *karpos,* fruit.] (*Bot.*) Applied to a fruit not adhering to the calyx; superior. — *Sowey.*

Autoch'thon, *n.; pl.* Autoch'thones. [Lat. *autochthon;* Gr. *autochthōn,* from the land itself—from *autos,* self, and *chthōn,* gen. *chthonós,* earth, land.] One who is supposed to spring from the land he inhabits; an aboriginal; a native. Several ancient nations assumed this name, to indicate the antiquity of their origin; *e. g.* the Athenians.

—That which is derivable from, or original to, a particular country.

Autochthon'ic, Autoch'thonous, *a.* Aboriginal; native.

Autoc'racy, *n.* [Fr. *autocratie;* Gr. *autos,* self, and *kratos,* power.] A form of government in which the sovereign exercises uncontrolled power, uniting in himself the legislative and executive powers of the State. Russia, and almost all the Eastern states, have this form of government.

(*Philos.*) A term used by Kant to denote the mastery of the reason over the rebellious propensities.

(*Med.*) Independent force; action of the vital principle, or of the instinctive powers, towards the preservation of the individual. — *Dunglison.*

Au'tocrat, *n.* [Fr. *autocrate;* Gr. *autokratēs, autokratōr,* from *autos,* self, and *kratos,* strength; *kratein,* to be strong, to govern.] A person vested with absolute independent power; a sovereign who rules despotically. The title was first given by the Athenians to a commander-in-chief vested with undisputed powers, and not liable, like others, to be called to account at the expiration of his office. The title was afterwards assumed by the Byzantine emperors, and at the present time the emperor of Russia uses it, as *A. of all the Russias.*

—A person invested with unlimited power, which renders his actions unaccountable; as, "The *autocrat* of the breakfast-table." — *H. Imes.*

Autocrat'ic, Autocrat'ical, *a.* Pertaining to autocracy; absolute.

Autocrat'ically, *adv.* In an autocratic manner.

Autoc'ratice, Autoc'ratrix, *n.* A female sovereign who is autocratic or absolute; as, the *autocratrix* Catherine.

Autoc'rator, *n.* An autocrat. (R.)

Au'tocratship, *n.* Quality or office of an autocrat; autocracy.

Au'to da Fé, [Pg.,] or **Au'to de Fé,** [Sp.,] *n.; pl.* Au'tos da Fé. ["Act of Faith," from Lat. *actus,* act, and *fides,* faith.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) This was, in certain Catholic countries, a solemn day formerly held apart by the Inquisition for the punishment of heretics, and the absolution of accused persons found innocent. Thousands of persons perished in this manner in Spain, Portugal, and their colonies. It was instituted in Spain in 1556, and the first instance occurred in 1560, at Valladolid. An *A.* was held at Lisbon so late as the 20th Sept., 1761, when Gabriel Malagrida, an old man of 70, was burned alive for his supposed heretical notions; 54 other persons also suffered at the same time. A nun was burned at Seville, 7th Nov., 1680. — See Inquisition.

Autoge'neal, Autog'enous, *a.* [Gr. *autogenēs,* from *autos,* self, and *gēnein, gignesthai;* Lat. *genere, gignere,* to bring forth.] Self-generating.

(*Anat.*) Relating or appertaining to spontaneous generation. Applied by Mr. Owen to parts or elements that are usually developed from distinct and independent centres; as in the case of the different parts or elements that form a vertebra. — *Dunglison.*

Au'tograph, *n.* [Fr. *autographe;* Gr. *autos,* one's self, and *graphein,* writing.] A person's own handwriting; an original manuscript or signature, as opposed to an *apograph* or copy.—Autographs, particularly of celebrated persons, have in recent times become of eager pursuit, and form a distinct branch of literary trade. In general, the value of an *A.* depends upon the eminence of the individual, the scarcity of specimens of his handwriting, and the contents of the writing. An original Bible, in the handwriting of Wickliffe, the early Reformer, was sold in London, in March 1869, for $5,000. Lithography has been very useful in affording the means of making fac-similes of autographs. Among the best works of this class are, "*Autographs of Royal, Noble, Learned, and Remarkable Personages conspicuous in English History from the Reign of Richard II. to that of Charles II.,*" by John Gough Nichols, folio, 1829; "*Iconographie des Hommes Célèbres,*" 3 vols., Paris, 1828–30, and *Supplement,* 1839; "*Autographen Pracht-Album zur 200-jährigen Gedächtnissfeier des Westfälischen Friedensschlusses,*" folio, Leipzig, 1848. Lavater believed that the character of an individual was shown by his handwriting; and of late years persons have professed to be able to determine characters in this way. There are, however, generally so many circumstances that have an influence in forming one's handwriting, that it is but seldom that it can afford much insight into character.

Autograph'ic, Autograph'ical, *a.* Pertaining or relating to an autograph, or to autography.

Autog'raphy, *n.* [Fr. *autographie.*] An autograph; the science of autography; one's own handwriting.

—A process in lithography by which a writing or drawing is transferred from paper to stone, so that the stone in a manner becomes its own writer.

Autol'ycus, (*Myth.*) a son of Mercury, by Chione, a daughter of Dædalion, and one of the Argonauts. His exploits as a thief have been greatly celebrated. He stole the flocks of his neighbors, and mingled them with his own, after he had changed their marks. He appropriated some of those of Sisyphus son of Æolus; but Sisyphus knew his own by a mark which he had made under their feet, which piece of cleverness greatly pleased Autolycus.

Autom'alite, or **Autom'olite,** *n.* (*Min.*) See Gahnite.

Autom'ata. See Automaton Figures.

Autom'atal, *a.* Automatic. (R.)

Au'tomath, *n.* [Gr. *automathēs,* from *autos,* self, and *manthanein,* to learn.] A self-taught person. (R.)

Automat'ic, Automat'ical, *a.* [Fr. *automatique.*] Belonging to an automaton; self-acting or moving; as, an *automatic* operation.

—Not depending on the will; self-regulating or adjusting, as certain machines; carried on by such machines.

Automatic actions. (*Psychol.*) A term applied to certain muscular movements which are influenced simply by sensation, and not by the will, as winking.

Autom'atism, *n.* The power of self-motion; automatic action.

Autom'aton, *n.; pl.* Lat. Automata; *pl.* Eng. Automatons. [Fr. *automate;* Gr. *automatos* — *autos,* self, and *maō,* to move; Lat. *automatum.*] A self-moving machine, or one which moves by invisible machinery; a self-regulating machine; ingenious mechanical toys. The Chinese long ago contrived to impart motion to puppets by means of quicksilver; and several specimens of *A.* constructed by the Greeks are mentioned by different authors. The wooden pigeon made by Archytas of Tarentum, about B. C. 400, though it could fly, was not able to resume its flight when it had once settled. In the 13th century, Albertus Magnus is said, after 30 years' labor, to have constructed a speaking head, which so frightened Thomas Aquinas that he shattered it to pieces. These accounts, however, like that of John Müller's, or Molitor's (*Regiomontanus*), artificial eagle, which it is alleged flew to meet Maximilian on his arrival at Nuremberg, 7th June, 1470, more than 20 years before he ascended the throne, are not supported by satisfactory evidence. Beckmann has no doubt that in the 11th and following centuries several *A.* were made. The Emperor Charles V., during his cloister life, amused himself with contrivances of this kind. Vaucanson exhibited at Paris, in 1738, a flute-player sitting, who performed 12 tunes; another that played upon a shepherd's pipe and a drum at the same time; and a duck that imitated all the motions of the living animal. Du Moulin, in 1752, produced similar *A.* The "*Anthropoglossus,*" an automaton speaking and singing machine, in the shape of a human head, was exhibited at St. James' Hall, London, during the winter of 1864–5; and another, called the *Sphynx,* at the Egyptian Hall, London, in 1865–6.

Autonom'asy, *n.* [Gr. *autos,* self, and *onomasia,* from *onoma,* name.] A word of common or general signification, used for the name of a particular thing.

Autonom'ic, *a.* Possessing, or pertaining to autonomy, or the power of self-government.

Auton'omy, *n.* [Fr. *autonomie;* Gr. *autonomia,* from *autos,* self, and *nomos,* law.] (*Politics.*) That form of government in which the citizens of a State make their own laws and manage their own public affairs. The term *A.* is principally used to designate the characteristics of the political condition of ancient Greece, where every city or town community claimed the right of independent sovereign action.

(*Philos.*) This term was used by Kant to denote the sovereignty of reason over all our actions, as opposed to *heteronomy,* in which our actions are directed by motives or desires contrary to the dictates of reason.

Autoph'oby, *n.* Fear of one's self; apprehension of egotism. (R.)

Autoph'ony, *n.* [Fr. *autophonie,* from Gr. *auto,* and *phonē,* voice.] (*Med.*) An auscultatory sign, which consists in noting the character of the observer's own voice, while he speaks with his head placed close to the patient's chest. The voice, it is alleged, is then modified by the condition of the subjacent organs. — *Dunglison.*

Au'topsy, *n.* [Fr. *autopsie;* Gr. *autopsia,* from *autos,* one's self, and *opsis,* sight.] Personal observation. — Applied to the knowledge which one acquires by ocular observation, in contradistinction to that which is communicated to him by the accounts of others.

(*Med.*) *Autopsia cadaverica,* attentive examination after death,—practised for the purpose of investigating the causes and seat of an affection of which a person may have died, or for medico-legal purposes; called, also, *Examination post-mortem.*

Autothe'ism, *n.* (*Theol.*) The doctrine of God's self-existence. (R.)

Autrefois-acquit, *n.* [Fr., formerly acquitted.] (*Law.*) A plea made by a defendant indicted for a crime or misdemeanor, that he has formerly been tried and acquitted of the same offence.

Autrefois-convict, *n.* [Fr., formerly convicted.] A plea made by a defendant indicted for a crime or misdemeanor, that he has formerly been tried and convicted of the same. — The Constitution of the U. States, Amend. Art. 5, provides that no person shall be subject for the same offence to be put twice in jeopardy of life or limb. — *Bouvier.*

Au'tumn, *n.* [Fr. *automne;* Lat. *autamnus,* from *auctus,* from *augeo,* to increase.] The name given to the Fall of the year, or that one of the four seasons in which the fruits of the earth are gathered in. Astronomically speaking, it is the period during which the sun is passing from the autumnal equinox to the winter solstice, (from 23d Sept. to 21st Dec.) The inhabitants of the southern hemisphere have spring, when those of the northern have autumn.

Autum'nal, *a.* [Fr. *automnal;* Lat. *autumnalis.*] Belonging, or peculiar to autumn; produced in autumn; as, *autumnal* fruits.

—In the third stage of life; past the grand climacteric.

"No spring or summer's beauty hath such grace,
As I have seen in one *autumnal* face." — *Donne.*

—*n.* A plant that flowers in autumn.

Autun, (*ō-toon',*) a city of France, dep. Saone-et-Loire, on the Arroux, 43 m. S.W. of Dijon, on the railroad to Nevers. It is picturesquely situated, but the city has generally a mean appearance. The church of St. Martin, built by Queen Brunehaut, and containing her tomb, furnishes a variety of architectural styles. *A.* has manf. of cotton-velvet, hosiery, and coarse stuffs. *A.* is one of the most ancient French cities, and was made a Roman colony by Augustus, from whom it derived its old name of *Augustodunum.* It still presents many fine Roman remains. *Pop.* 12,976.—Prince de Talleyrand (*q. v.*) was bishop of *A.* at the commencement of the French revolution. The Abbé Roquette, whom Molière is said to have taken for a model, was also one of its bishops. Hence the following epigram:—

"Roquette dans son temps, Talleyrand, dans le nôtre,
Furent les évêques d'Autun;
Tartuffe est le portrait de l'un;
Ah! si Molière eut connu l'autre!"

Auvergne, (*o-vairn',*) an ancient and central province of France, now divided into the dep. of Puy-de-Dôme, and Cantal. — Between the Allier and the upper course of the Dordogne and the Lot, *A.* rises into a highland region, having Bourbonnais, Limousin, and Rouergne, as terraces of descent into the western plains, while on the east it joins the Cevennes and the southern highlands. Not only do the cone and dome-like shapes of the summits betray a volcanic formation, but also the great masses of basalt and trachyte that break through the crust of granite and gneiss, render it probable that this was a chief focus of plutonic action. Among the summits that have apparently been at one time volcanoes, the most remarkable are Cantal (6,0[illegible]), Mont d'Or (6,188), Puy-de-Dôme (4,806), and Parion; the latter, adjoining Puy-de-Dôme, is basin-shaped on the top, and one of the finest specimens of an ancient and extinct volcano: all are now covered with verdure. *A.* falls naturally into two divisions — *Upper A.,* to the south, and *Lower A.,* to the north; in which last the valley of Limagne, on the left bank of the Allier, is distinguished for extraordinary fertility. The lava-colored plateaux are desert; but the pulverized volcanic earths that cover the slopes and valleys form a rich and fruitful soil, as is shown by the crops of grain, garden produce, fine fruits, wine, abundance of chestnuts in the south, and of walnuts in the north, as well as by extensive thriving forests, along with flax and hemp fields, and meadow lands, in the poorer districts. Agriculture is in a rather neglected condition; but the breeding of cattle, especially of mules, is well managed. *A.* produces iron, lead, copper, antimony, and coal, and is rich in mineral springs. — The country derived its name from the *Averni,* who long defended their fastnesses against Cæsar, as later against the Goths, Burgundians, and Franks, with whom they at last coalesced. — The Auvergnese are a highland people, rude in their manners, poor, ignorant, but at the same time honest and kind. They live by cattle-keeping and agriculture, and by going to Paris as laborers. Domestic manufactures, therefore, remain confined to weaving, tanning, and paper-making. *A.* has, however, produced distinguished men. It was the native place of statesmen, and warriors of the 15th and 16th centuries; and also of the Arnauld family, so distinguished in the history of Port-Royal and of Jansenism. In more recent times,

Lafayette and Polignac may be named. *Chief towns,* Clermont and Aurillac.

AUVERGNE, COUNTS AND DAUPHINS OF. This title was, about the middle of the 8th century, conferred on Blandin, who served the Duke Waifre in his opposition to Pepin le Bref, founder of the Carlovingian dynasty. — The name figures through a great part of early French history.

AUVERGNE, LATOUR D'. See LATOUR D'AUVERGNE.

Aux-Cayes, a seaport of the W. Indies, in the island of Hayti, on its S. coast, 92 m. W.S.W. of Port-au-Prince. It was one of the most flourishing towns in the Haytien republic, until within the last year, (1868,) during which it has, in common with the other parts of the island, suffered from the anarchy of civil war.

Auxerre, (*o-zair'*,) the anc. *Antissiodurum*, a town of France, cap. of dep. of the Yonne, on the Yonne river, 93 m. S.E. of Paris. It is pleasantly seated on a hill, but is generally a gloomy and ill-built place. The cathedral is one of the finest Gothic edifices in France. — *Manuf.* Calicoes, woollens, hosiery, earthenware, &c.; and it has a considerable trade in wines, of which good descriptions are produced in its vicinity. *Pop.* 16,154.

Auxet'ic, *a.* [Gr. *auxetikos.*] Increasing; amplifying; enlarging

Auxil'iar, Auxil'iary, *a.* [Fr. *auxiliaire*; Lat. *auxiliaris*, from *auxilium*, from *augeo*, to increase, to strengthen.] Augmenting; strengthening; helping; aiding; subsidiary; as, an *auxiliary* force.

> "And from his brother of the seas he craves,
> To help him with *auxiliary* waves." — *Dryden.*

Auxil'iarly, *adv.* By way of help or auxiliary.

Auxil'iary, *n.*; *pl.* AUXILIARIES. A helper; an assistant; a confederate in an enterprise; used in the plural generally to denote foreign troops in the service of a nation engaged in war.

> "There are, indeed, a sort of underling *auxiliaries* to the difficulty of a work, called commentators and criticks." — *Pope.*

(*Gram.*) *Auxiliary verbs* are distinguished from other verbs in the following way: Verbs express the notions of action; auxiliary verbs, though they originally expressed notions of action, only express *relations of action*, when considered as auxiliary verbs, and are accordingly employed, in connection with other verbs, to give to them certain relations called by grammarians tense, mood, and voice. The modern languages, and our own more particularly, abound in such forms, as, *have, be, can, do, must, shall, will*; in French, *avoir* and *être*; in Italian, *avere* and *essere*; in Spanish, *haber* and *estar.*

(*Math.*) *Auxiliary quantity* is a quantity introduced for the purpose of simplifying some mathematical operation. The practice of employing *A.* quantities in solving groups of operations, is often of great utility.

(*Anat.*) *Auxiliary muscles* are those which concur in the same movement. Some anatomists have applied the term to several ligaments, as well as to the fleshy fibres, which hang from the *sacrospinalis* muscle. — *Dunglison.*

Anx'is, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A fish belonging to the *Scamberidæ* or Mackerel family, found in the Mediterranean.

Auxonne', a fortified town of France, dep. Côte d'Or, on the Saone, 18 m. E.S.E. of Dijon. — *Manuf.* Cloth, serges, and muslins. *Pop.* 7,597.

Auzo'nia, in *Louisiana*, a post-office of Claiborne par.

Auzout, (*o-zoo'*,) ADRIAN, a French mathematician; inventor of the micrometer, which is still in use among astronomers to measure the apparent diameter of celestial bodies. He was the first who thought of applying the telescope to the astronomical quadrant. D. 1691.

A'va, a fortified city of Burmah, in Farther India, and formerly the capital of the Burmese empire. It is seated on the Irrawaddy, 350 m. N. of Rangoon, in Lat. 21° 51′ N.; Lon. 95° 58′ 10″ E. *A.* consists of an outer and an inner city, each surrounded by walls. The inner is almost entirely occupied by the royal palace and its gardens. The houses are generally mere huts, thatched with grass. The markets are supplied with British and Chinese manufactures, but there is comparatively only a meagre trade carried on. In 1839, *A.* was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake, since which event the seat of government has been transferred to Mandalay. *Pop.* about 30,000.

A'va, in Japan. See AWA.

A'va, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Jackson co.

A'va, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Oneida co., 50 m. N.E. of Syracuse: *pop.* 1,160.

A'va, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Noble co.

A'va, AR'VA, or CA'VA, an intoxicating liquor used by the South-Sea Islanders. In Tahiti, the use of it is said to have swept away many of the inhabitants. In the Tonga Islands it is prepared and drunk on every festival; and in the Feejee Islands the preparation of the king's morning drink of *A.* is one of the most solemn and important duties of the courtiers. The use of *A.* was forbidden in the Sandwich Islands some years ago. The liquor is prepared by a very disgusting process from the root of the intoxicating long-pepper shrub, the *Macropiper methysticum.* The root, either fresh or dried, having been scraped clean and cut into small pieces, is handed to the *A.*-makers, who at once commence to chew it with great formality. The pulp obtained by the chewers, who are required to have good teeth and clean mouths, is thrown into a bowl and mixed with cold water. After this mess has stood for a little while, the liquor is strained from the chewed fibre through cocoa-nut husks, and is then ready for use. Professor Johnston, in describing the preparation of *A*, suggests that the saliva may produce a chemical change in the ingredients of the root, and that the intoxicating properties of the liquor may depend, in some measure, on such change — See MACROPIPER.

Avail', *v. a.* [Fr. *valoir*, from Lat. *valeo*, to be strong.] To be strong for; to be serviceable or efficacious to; to be profitable or beneficial to: to profit; — used reflexively with *of* before the thing used; as, let me *avail* myself *of* his chance.

> "Then shall they seek t' *avail* themselves *of* names, places, and titles."—*Milton.*

— To assist, promote, or aid; to benefit.

> "Of Jove on high Dodona's holy hill,
> What means might best his safe return *avail*"—*Pope.*

— *v. i.* To have power or efficacy; to be of use or advantage; to answer the purpose; as, this method will not *avail.*

> "Nor can my strength *avail*, unless, by thee
> Eudu'd with force, I gain the victory."—*Dryden.*

Avail', *n.* Profit; advantage; use; benefit; service.

> "For all that else did come were sure to fail;
> Yet would he further none but for *avail*."—*Spenser.*

— *pl.* Proceeds; profits; as, the *avails* of their own industry. — *Stoddard.*

Availabil'ity, *n.* Quality or state of being available; state of suitability to a certain purpose.

Avail'able, *a.* [O. Fr. *available.*] That one may avail one's self of; profitable; advantageous.

— Having efficacy; able or sufficient to effect the object; valid.

> "Drake put one of his men to death, having no authority nor commission *available*."—*Sir W. Raleigh*

Avail'ableness, *n.* State or quality of being available.

— Competent power; legal force; validity.

Avail'ably, *adv.* In an available manner; validly; profitably.

Aval', *n.* [Fr.] (*Law.*) In French, and in Canadian law, an *aval* is an act of suretyship, or guarantee on a promissory note.

A'val Island. See BAHREIN.

Avalanche, (*ăv-a-lânsh'*,) *n.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *avaler*, to descend; Dut. *vallen*; A.S. *feallen*, *afeallan*, to fall.] A large body of snow or ice descending from the precipitous slopes of a high mountain into the valley below. Avalanches generally result from the partial melting of the snow in spring. The earth, warmed by the sun's rays, melts the under layer, and thus destroys the adhesion of the mass to its surface. The least agitation of the air will sometimes cause the fall of an *A.*; and for this reason, experienced Alpine travellers generally preserve strict silence when in the neighborhood of dangerous masses of snow. In Switzerland, avalanches are common, and sometimes destroy entire villages. Four kinds of avalanches are distinguished.—A *drift A.* consists of loose and powdery snow, set in motion by a strong wind; a *rolling A.* is that produced by a detached mass of snow rolling down the steep, and licking up the snow over which it passes; a *sliding A.* consists of an immense mass which has lost its adhesion to the surface through partial melting; lastly, a *glacial A.* is that made up of masses of frozen snow, and ice, from the higher regions of the mountain.

Av'alanche, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Vernon co.

Av'alon. (*Lit.*) In mediæval romances, *A.* is the name of an island in the ocean, possessing a castle of loadstone. It is most fully described in the old French romance of *Ogier le Danois.* — *A.*, as the abode of King Arthur, the old British hero, is generally identified with what is called the "Isle of Glastonbury," in Somersetshire, England.

Avalon, or **Av'allon,** (*av'a-long*,) (anc. *Aballo.*) A handsome, and ancient town of France, dep. Yonne, cap. of an arrond. on the Cousin, 25 m. S.S.E. of Auxerre. *Pop.* 5,847.

Av'alon, a large peninsula of Newfoundland, in its S.E. part, between Trinity Bay on the N., and Placentia Bay on the S.

Av'alon, in *Maryland*, a village of Baltimore co., on the Patapsco river, about 10 m. W.S.W. of Baltimore.

Av'alos, a noble Neapolitan family of Spanish origin, of whom we mention: — *A.*, FERDINAND D', *Marquis de Pescara*; B. at Naples in 1490. He served with distinction in the army of Charles V., and was taken prisoner by the French at the battle of Ravenna, in 1512. He beguiled the hours of captivity by writing a *Dialogue on Love*, which he dedicated to his wife, the beautiful and accomplished Vittoria Colonna. He soon recovered his liberty, and subsequently displayed extraordinary ability in the wars of Charles V. The honor of the battles of Biocca and Pavia were due to *A.* alone; he was severely wounded in the latter engagement, and died in consequence, 1525.

Avant, (*ä-vŏng'*,) a French preposition answering to our *before.* It is found in many French compound words; as, *avant-goût*, fore-taste, pregustation; *avant-propos*, preliminary matter, preface.

Avant-courier, (*ä-vŏng'-kōō'reer.*) *n.* [Fr. *avant-coureur.*] A messenger sent in advance of a person, or company of persons, to announce his, or their approach.

Avant'-guard, *n.* [Fr. *avant-garde.*] (*Mil.*) The van, or advanced body of an army.—See VANGUARD.

Avanturine, *n.* (*Min.*) See AVENTURINE.

Avar'es, or **Avar'i.** (*Hist.*) The name of a Mongolian race that, about 100 years after the Bulgarians, made their appearance in Europe, in the countries about the Don and Volga. They have been surmised to be the *Aorsi*, or *Adorsi*, of Strabo. A portion of them remained at the Caucasus, while another portion of them, about the middle of the 6th century, passed on to the Danube, and settled in Dacia. Here they served in Justinian's army, assisted the Lombards to destroy the kingdom of the Gepidæ, and gradually conquered, toward the end of the 6th century, under the powerful Khan Bajan, the region of Pannonia. Afterwards they conquered Dalmatia; devastated Germany as far as Thuringia; made incursions into Italy, where they combated the Franks and Lombards; and extended, finally, their dominion over the Sclavonians dwelling on the Danube and northward, as well as over the Bulgarians on the Black Sea. At length, these various nations confederated against the *A.*, and, in 640, drove them out of Dalmatia. Confined to Pannonia, they were subjugated by Charlemagne in 796, and were afterwards nearly extirpated by the Moravians and Petscheneges. After 827 they disappear from history.

Avar'es, AWARES, or OAR, a town, and political division of the prov. of Leghistan, in the Caucasus, under nominal subjection to Russia. *Area*, 2,287 sq. m. Its surface is wild and mountainous, and its inhabitants are all nomad and predatory tribes, who live by plunder and the chase. *Pop.* of the prov. about 25,000.

Av'arice, *n.* [Fr. *avarice*; Lat. *avaritia*, from *avarus*, *aveo*, to strive after, to covet; from Gr. *aō*, *auō*, to blow, to breathe.] An eager panting after; covetousness; greediness; cupidity; inordinate desire for procuring and hoarding up wealth.

> "So for a good, old, gentlemanly vice,
> I think I must put up with *avarice*."—*Byron.*

Avari'cious, *a.* [Fr. *avaricieux.*] Covetous; greedy of gain; niggardly; sordid; insatiably desirous of wealth.

> "Luxurious, *avaricious*, false, deceitful."—*Shaks.*

Avari'ciously, *adv.* In an avaricious manner; covetously.

Avari'ciousness, *n.* Quality of being avaricious; avarice; an immoderate lust for gain.

Avaric', *n.* (*French Mar. Law.*) The loss and damage suffered in the course of navigation; — the same as the Eng. AVERAGE, *q. v.*

Ava'si, Avad'si, in Japan. See AWADSI.

Avast', *n.* [A.S.] (*Mar.*) An order to stop or pause in any exercise or operation; thus seamen use the phrase "*avast heaving*," to desist from drawing in the cable or hawser by means of the capstan.

Ava'tar, *n.* [Skr. *avatâra*, a descent, or the act of descending.] (*Hindoo Myth.*) A term applied to the incarnations of the Hindoo deities, or their appearance, in some manifest shape, upon earth. It appears that the doctrine of the Avatars belongs to a comparatively recent period. Those portions of the Vedas or sacred writings of the Hindoos, to which, from the style and structure of their language, the highest antiquity may with safety be attributed, inculcate the worship of elements and deified natural powers, but do not allude to those apparently more spiritualized deities that require to be invested with a bodily frame to operate in the material world. The number of the Avatars mentioned in the Puranas, or legendary poems of the Hindoos, is

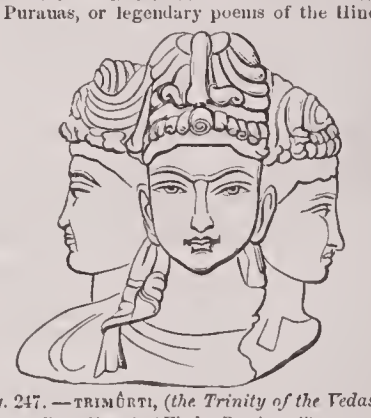


Fig. 247. — TRIMÛRTI, (*the Trinity of the Vedas.*)
(From Moore's "Hindoo Pantheon.")

very great. Those of Vishnu alone, who is distinguished by the character of *Preserver* in the *Trimûrti*, or triad of the principal Hindoo deities, are stated to be endless. The principal are MATSYA, RÂMA, KRISHNA, and BUDDHA, *q. v.* See also MANU, TRIMÛRTI, VISHNU, &c.

Avat'cha, or AVATCH'KA, (*a-vat'cha*,) a spacious bay of Asiatic Russia, in Kamtschatka, on its E. coast, into which the rivers Avatcha and Paratounka empty. Lat. 53° 15′ N.; Lon. 158° 50′ E. There is also a volcanic mountain of the same name here, which burst into eruption in 1827; its height is 9,000 ft.—Here, also, stands a town formerly called *A.*, and now PETROPAULOVSKI, *q. v.*

Avaunt', *interj* [Fr. *avant*, before, from *avancer*, to advance; from Lat. *ab*, from, and *ante*, before.] Go forward! depart! begone! — used in a sense of contempt or abhorrence.

> "Conscience *avaunt!* Richard's himself again."—*Shaks.*

Ave'bury, or ABURY, a village of England, in Wiltshire, 29 m. from Salisbury. In the vicinity are found some of the largest Druidical temples, cromlechs, and barrows in Europe.

Aveiro, (*a-vai-e'ro*,) a seaport of Portugal, prov. of Beira, 34 m. N.N.W. of Coimbra. Lat. 40° 38′ 24″ N.; Lon. 8° 37′ 54″ W. The harbor is full of shifting sands. *Pop.* 5,340.

Avei'ro, a town of Brazil, prov. of Para, on the Tapajos, 70 m. S.E. of Santarem. Lat. 3° 28′ S.; Lon. 55° 25′ N.

A'velghem, a town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the Scheldt, 9 m. E.S.E. of Courtrai; *pop.* 4,981.

Avella, (*a-vel'a*,) (anc. *Abella*,) a town of S. Italy, prov. Avellino, 5 m. N.E. of Nola, in a charming situation, commanding a view of Naples. *Pop.* 6,127.

Av'ellane, *n.* [Fr. *aveline*; Lat. *avellana*, a filbert-nut.] (*Her.*) The name given to a peculiar form of cross, composed of 4 hazel-nuts or filberts enclosed in their perispermium or shell.

Avellino, (*a-vel-e'no,*) a town of S. Italy, prov. Principato Ultra, 28 m. E. of Naples. *Manuf.* Paper, woollens, &c. *A.* suffered severely from earthquakes in 1694 and 1731. Near this place is the *Val di Gazzano*, where the Samnites gained a victory over the Romans, 321 B. C. *Pop.* about 16,500.

A'vе Mari'a, *n.* [Lat. *Hail, Mary!*] (*Eccl. Hist.*) A prayer of the Roman Catholic Church to the Virgin Mary, so called from the words with which it commences. It is also called *Angelica Salutatio*, or the Angelic Salutation; these words being the beginning of the salutation which the angel addressed to Mary, when he announced to her that she was to be the mother of the Saviour. The invocation was first used by the priests during mass on the 4th Sunday after Advent, by an ordinance of Gregory I. With the extended worship of the Virgin since the 11th century, the *A.* has come to be a lay prayer nearly equal in use with the Pater-Noster, and was sanctioned as such at the end of the 12th century. In the first half of the 16th century, the prayer came generally to receive, as a conclusion to the earlier formula, the words, "*Holy Mary, mother of God, pray for us sinners now and at the hour of our death. Amen.*" — John XXII., in 1326, ordained that every Catholic should, at the ringing of the bells, morning, noon, and night, repeat 3 *Aves*, which prayer is called *Angelus*. The Aves are reckoned by the small beads of the rosary, which are hence called *Ave Marias*, while the large beads are used in the *Pater Nosters*.—As in Italy, according to the division of time peculiar to the country, the close of the 24th hour coincides always with sundown. — when the bells call pious persons to prayer,—it was usual, and it is even now very common to say, at *Ave Maria*, instead of at 24 *o'clock*. To this custom Byron alludes in these fine lines:

> "*Ave Maria!* blessed be the hour!
> The time, the clime, the spot where I so oft
> Have felt that moment in its fullest power
> Sink o'er the earth so beautiful and soft,
> While swung the deep bell in the distant tower,
> Or the faint dying day-hymn stole aloft,
> And not a breath crept through the rosy air,
> And yet the forest-leaves seem'd stirr'd with prayer."
> *Don Juan*, Canto III.

A'ven, (Loch,) in Scotland, a lake in the county of Banff, surrounded by the great mountains of Cairngorm, and Ben-Macdhui.

A'ven, or **A'von,** a name common to some English and Scottish rivers. — See Avon.

Ave'na, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Oats, a genus of plants, order *Gramineæ*, including the genus *Arrhenatherum* of Palis. — Char. Spikelets 2–5-flowered; glumes 2, loose and membranaceous, sub-equal, longer than the flowers; paleæ 2, mostly hairy at base, the lower one bifid, with a twisted or bent arm at the back. The common oat, *A. sativa*, is that which is most generally cultivated for the use of man; like most other cereal plants, its native country is unknown. It is said to have been first discovered in the island of Juan Fernandez. — The Tartarian oat, *A. orientalis*, is considered a distinct species, on account of its more compact and one-sided panicle, and of both its florets having a beard; it is, however, doubtful if it can be regarded as anything more than a variety of *A. sativa*.—The naked oat, *A. nuda*, so called because its grain is loose in the husk, is found wild in many parts of Europe, and by some is thought to be a mere degeneration of the common oat. Its grain is small and not much esteemed. — The Chinese oat, *A. Chinensis*, is another species, the grain of which is loose in the husk; it is said to have been procured by the Russians, from the north of China, along with their tea. This species is the most productive of all the known kinds, every flower producing from three to five grains, which are large and of excellent quality. It is, however, said to be difficult to harvest, on account of the grains not adhering to the husks, but being very easily shaken out. It is known in England under the name of *Avenacea farina*. Besides the species cultivated for the grain which they yield, there is another that deserves to be noticed, on account of its remarkable hygrometrical action. This plant, the animated oat of gardeners, *A. sterilis*, is somewhat like the common oat when young; but when ripe, its grains are enclosed in hard, hairy, brown husks, from the back of which rises a stout bent and twisted awn; usually two such husks grow together, and separate from the stalk by a deep oblique scar. Taking the scar for the head of an insect, the husks, with their long stiff brown hairs, resemble its body, and the two bent awns represent its legs. In this state, fishermen use a smaller but nearly allied species, called *havers* (*A. fatua*, instead of artificial flies, for catching trout. When the animal oat is ripe, it falls out of its glumes, and in warm dry weather may be seen rolling and turning about on its long ungainly legs, as they twist up in consequence of their hygrometrical quality. It necessarily advances as it turns over, because the long stiff hairs upon its body catch against every little projecting point on the surface of the soil and prevent its retreat. Nothing can be more curious than to see the path of a garden-walk covered with these things tumbling and sprawling about in different directions, until their awns are so twisted that they can twist no further. They then remain quiet till the dews fall, or they are moistened by a shower, when they rapidly untwist and run about with renewed activity, as if they were anxious to get out of the way of the wet. The animated oat is a native of Barbary, and is only cultivated as a curiosity.



Fig. 248. — Avena orientalis. (Oat of Tartary.)

Avena'ceous, *a.* Belonging to, or resembling, oats.

Avenches, (*a-vanzh',*) (anc. *Aventicum,*) a town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, 18 m. of Berne. *A.* was formerly the capital of the Helvetii, and afterwards a flourishing Roman colony, destroyed by the Huns in 447. *Pop.* about 1,500.

A'vendale, in Scotland. See Avondale.

Ave'neæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A tribe of plants, order *Gramineæ*. — Char. Inflorescence paniculate. Spikelets solitary, few-flowered. Glumes and paleæ of similar texture. Upper flowers generally pedicellate, with awn-like processes or abortive rudiments between the upper and the lower ones. Upper palea with two keels. *Avena* is the principal genus of this tribe.

Avenge', *v. a.* [Fr. *venger*; Lat. *vindicare*, from *vindex*, to assert authority or power.] To take or inflict vengeance on; to take satisfaction for an injury by punishing the offender; to vindicate; to defend; to punish; as, to *avenge* a wrong.

> "Till Jove, no longer patient, took his time
> T' *avenge* with thunder your audacious crime." — *Dryden.*

Avenge'ment, *n.* Punishment on a wrong-doer; satisfaction for injury. (R.)

> "That he might work th' *avengement* for his shame." — *Spenser.*

Aven'ger, *n.* One who avenges or vindicates; a vindicator.

> "Time, the *avenger*, unto thee I lift
> My hands, and eyes, and heart, and crave of thee a gift."—*Byron.*

Avenger of Blood. See Blood, (Avenger of.)

Aven'ine, *n.* (*Chem.*) The casein of the oat-seed (*Avena sativa*).

Av'enôr, or Avenea, *n.* [O. Fr. *avennier*, from *avene*, from Lat. *avena*, oats.] An officer belonging to the royal stables, whose duty it was to provide oats for the horses.

Av'ens, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Geum.

Av'entaile, Av'entaille, *n.* [O. Fr. *aventail*; N. Fr. *ventail*, from Lat. *ventus*, wind.] The movable part of a helmet in front; the ventail.

Av'entine, *a.* Pertaining to *Mons Aventinus*, one of the 7 hills of ancient Rome. — See Rome.

Aven'ture, *n.* [Fr. *aventure.*] (*O. Law.*) A mischance whereby a man's death is occasioned without felony; as when he is drowned or burnt, or has fallen from the roof of a building.

Aven'turine, *n.* [Fr.] (*Min.*) A variety of quartz, of a brownish-red color, due to spangles of mica. A successful imitation of this mineral was accidentally discovered at Venice during the Middle Ages, by a workman who let some copper filings fall into colored glass in a state of fusion. This process, improved by Fremy and Clemandot, was superseded in 1865 by Pelouze, who obtained beautiful specimens of *A.* by fusing sand, carbonate of soda, carbonate of lime, and bichromate of potash.

Av'enue, *n.* [Fr., from *à*, to, and *venir*, to come; Lat. *ad*, and *venio*, to come.] An opening, entrance, or passage, by which anything may be introduced. The term is also used in landscape-gardening, in order to distinguish the path leading from some other road, and forming the direct approach to a house. Any broad walk or road, bordered on either side by trees, is also called an *A.* In the latter case, the trees may be either in rows or on the sides, or in clumps at some distance from one another. The trees mostly used in England for avenues are the English elm, the lime, the horse-chestnut, the common chestnut, and the beech. — A broad, straight street is also called an *A.* in most of the principal cities of the U. States; as *Fifth Avenue* in New York.

Aven'zoar, or, to give his complete name, Abu-Merwan-Mohammed-ben-Abdalmalec-ben-Zohar. An Arabian physician of the 12th century, born at Seville, in Spain, where his father practised medicine. He became eminent in his profession, travelled much, and passed through many adventures, among which was a long imprisonment at Seville. He had the care of an hospital, and composed a work entitled *Al Theiser*, containing a compendium of medical practice, and including many facts and observations not found in preceding writers, which were probably the result of his own experience. He died at Morocco, in 1169. The report of his having lived to the age of 135 is probably an error arising from his having been confounded with his son, of the same name and profession, who lived at Morocco, and was the author of a treatise on the regimen of health.

Aver', *v. a.* [Fr. *avérer*, from Lat. *verus*, true.] To declare to be true; to affirm confidently; to declare positively; to assert.

> "The reason of the thing is clear;
> Would Jove the naked truth *aver*."—*Prior.*

(*Law.*) To avouch; to verify; to offer to verify. — See Averment.

Av'erage, *n.* [O. Fr. *average*; Fr. *moyenne*; L. Lat. *averagium*, the service which a vassal or tenant was bound to render to his lord with his *averia*, or horses, oxen, carriages. *Averia* signifies generally goods, possessions, money, from Fr. *avoir*, from Lat. *habere*, to have.] A mean proportion, medial sum or quantity, made out of unequal sums or proportions: as, A pays 25 dollars, B 50, and C 75, forming a total sum of 150, of which the *average* is 50.

—Any general estimate or medial statement, formed from a comparison of diverse specific cases.

(*Mar. Law.*) [Fr. *avarie.*] Damage sustained by goods in transportation; money contributed by those concerned, in proportion to their respective interests, to make good a specific loss. *General A.*, is the quota or proportion which each proprietor in the ship or cargo is adjudged, upon an approximate estimate, to contribute in order to make good any damage, loss, or extraneous expense (arising from sea-risk) which has been incurred by any one for the general good. *Particular A.*, is the specific amount of loss or damage arising to any individual interest or interests, and indemnifiable by the underwriters on such particular risk or risks only.

Av'erage, *a.* Medial; containing a mean proportion; as, an *average* harvest.

(*Com.*) According to the laws and customs of average; as, the loss must be made good by *average* contribution.

Av'erage, *v. a.* To find the mean of unequal sums or quantities; to reduce to a medium.

—*v. i.* To form a mean or medial sum or quantity; as, these spars *average* ten feet in length.

Av'erage Adjuster or Stater, *n.* (*Mar. Law.*) A person employed to adjust all claims for loss or damage arising from marine insurance risks, and whose duty it is to prepare a judicial statement of the same, as an impartial decision on the conflicting interests at stake.

Av'erage Bond, *n.* (*Com.*) A deed or instrument drawn up by a public notary, and subscribed to by the persons concerned in a case of general average, whereby they agree to refer it for adjustment to an average stater or adjuster. The latter will decide what proportion of the general loss shall attach to the *pro ratâ* value of each individual interest involved.

A'verasboro', (Battle of.) See Averysborough.

Aver'cest, a town of the Netherlands, prov. of Overyssel, 21 m. E.N.E. of Kampen; *pop.* about 4,000.

A'verill, in *Vermont*, a township of Essex co., 35 m. N. by E. of Guildhall: *pop.* 14.

Aver'ment, *n.* [O. Fr. *averement*; L. Lat. *averamentum.*] That which is averred; affirmation; positive assertion.

—Verification; substantiation by evidence.

> "For *averment* of the continuance of some estate."—*Bacon.*

(*Law.*) In pleading, a positive statement of facts, as opposed to an argumentative or inferential one. There must be an *A.* of every substantive material fact on which the party relies, so that it may be replied to by an opposite party. — *Bouvier.*

Aver'nian, *a.* Pertaining to Averno or Avernus.

Averno, (*a-vair'no.*) [Lat. *avernus*, without a bird.] A lake in the neighborhood of Naples, about 2½ m. N.W. of Puzzuoli, and near the coast of Baiæ, the waters of which were so unwholesome and putrid, that no birds ever visited its banks. The ancients made it the entrance of helt, by which Ulysses and Æneas descended into the lower regions. In the time of Virgil, a communication between it and the neighboring Lucrine lake was made by Agrippa; but, in 1538, the latter was filled by a volcanic eruption, when Monte Nuovo rose in its place, rendering the Averno again a separate lake. On its banks, instead of pestilential marshes, are now beautiful gardens and vineyards. The grotto of the Cumæan sibyl is still to be seen here. — It may be observed, that all lakes whose stagnated waters were putrid and offensive to the smell, were indiscriminately called *Averna*.

Averrho'a, *n.* [From *averrhoes.*] (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, order *Oxalidaceæ*. It consists of two species, both of which form small trees in the East Indies. They are remarkable for their leaves, which are pinnated, possessing, in a slight degree, the kind of irritability found in the sensitive plant; and for their fleshy oval fruits with five thick longitudinal wings. — In the Carambola (*A. aciambola*), the leaves are smooth, the flowers of a violet purple, and the fruit about the size of a goose's egg; it is of a pale yellow color, and is said to be agreeably acid in the East Indies. — The other species, called the Blimbing (*A. bilimbi*), has downy leaves, and fruit resembling a small cucumber. The latter is intensely acid, and cannot be eaten raw. It is pickled or candied, or a syrup is obtained from it by boiling with sugar, and its juice is found an excellent agent for removing iron-moulds or other spots from linen. To the Malays it answers the same purposes as the citron, the gooseberry, the caper, and the cucumber of Europe.

Averro'es, or Avsarho'es. [Corrupted from Ebn or Ibn Rosnd or Rushd.] A famous Arabian philosopher and physician, B. 1120. He succeeded his father in the chief magistracy of Cordova, capital of the Moorish dominions in Spain, was afterwards nominated chief judge in Morocco, and having there appointed deputies to his office, he returned to Spain. The liberality of his opinions, however, caused him to be persecuted by the more orthodox Moslems, and he was imprisoned; but after doing penance and making recantation, he was liberated. *A.* greatly admired Aristotle, and his commentaries on the writings of that philosopher procured for him the title

of the *Commentator*. Of the personal character of *A.* almost nothing is known. Renan says, with perfect truth, that neither by his studies nor his character does he appear to have departed much from the type of the "learned Mussulman." He knew what the others knew: in medicine, Galen; in philosophy, Aristotle, or his translators; in astronomy, the *Almagest*. Like every Mohammedan, he cultivated jurisprudence; and, like every distinguished Arabian, he was devoted to poetry. D. at Morocco, 1198.

Averrun'cate, AVERUN'CATE, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *averronquer*; Lat. *ab*, and *eruncare*, to weed out.] To root up; to tear up by the roots. (R.)

"Unless by providential wit,
Or force, we *averruncate* it."—*Butler.*

Averrunca'tor, *n.* See AVERUNCATOR.

Aversa, (*a-vair'sa,*) a town of Italy, in the Terra di Lavoro, 10 m. S. of Capua. It is situate in a very fine plain, covered with vineyards and orange-trees, and is a sort of nursery for the artists and artisans of the kingdom. Its sweetmeats are in great repute in Naples. This place had formerly a castle, which served for an occasional palatial residence of the kings of Naples; it was replaced by a convent, in which Andreas of Hungary, the husband of Queen Joanna I., was strangled, in September, 1345. *Pop.* 16,827.

Averse', *a.* [Lat. *aversus*, from *averto—ab*, and *verto*, to turn.] Having a repugnance of mind to; having a feeling of disinclination, dislike, ill-will, hatred, or loathing towards; unfavorably inclined to.

"*Averse* alike to flatter, or offend,
Not free from faults, nor yet too vain to mend."—*Pope.*

Averse'ly, *adv.* In a backward manner; with aversion; unwillingly.

Averse'ness, *n.* Quality of being averse; repugnance or opposition of mind; dislike; unwillingness; backwardness.

Aver'sion, *n.* [Fr. *aversion*; Lat. *aversio.*] A turning away from; repugnance of mind; dislike; ill-will; hatred; antipathy; disinclination; reluctance; disgust.

"He died of the slow fever call'd the tertian,
And left his widow to her own *aversion*."—*Byron.*

—Contrariety or antagonism of nature; applied to inanimate substances.

—The cause or object of aversion or dislike.

"For which they were the *aversion* of the gentlemen of the long robe."—*Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*

(*Med.*) Extreme repugnance for anything whatever. It is also, in Therapeutics, a synonym of *revulsion* or *derivation*; meaning the action of medicines which turn the afflux of fluids from one organ, and direct them to others.

Aver'sively, *adv.* With aversion; in a reverse direction.

Avert', *v. a.* [Lat. *averto—ab*, and *verto*, to turn.] To turn from; to turn aside or away from; to keep off or prevent.

"Thro' threaten'd lands they wild destruction throw,
Till ardent prayer *averts* the public woe."—*Prior.*

—*v. i.* To turn away. (R.)

"By *averting* them from their company."—*Government of the Tongue.*

Avert'er, *n.* One who, or that which averts.

Av'ertin, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *avertere*, to turn away.] (*Med.*) A disease of the mind, which renders the patient obstinate and furious. — Also a disease in sheep, like the vertigo.

Averruncа'tor, *n.* [See AVERRUNCATE.] (*Hort.*) An instrument for pruning from the ground, trees, whose branches are beyond reach; it operates by means of a level moved by a cord and pulley. An *A.* of large size cuts off easily branches of an inch and a half in diameter. The *A.* is also used for gathering fine fruits which when cut fall into a basket attached to the instrument when used for this purpose.

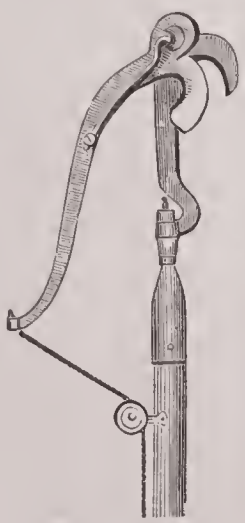


Fig. 249. — AVERUNCATOR.

A'very, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Jo. Daviess co.

A'very, in *Iowa*, a village of Monroe co., about 100 m. W.N.W. of Keokuk.

—A township of Haucock co.; *pop.* about 120.

A'very, in *Michigan*, a village of Berrien co., 19 miles E.N.E. of Michigan City.

A'very, in *Missouri*, a village on the line dividing Phelps and Maries counties, about 10 m. N.N.E. of Rolla.

A'verysbor'ough, in *North Carolina*, a village of Cumberland co., on Cape Fear river, 40 m. S. of Raleigh. On the 16th March, 1865, a battle was fought here between the Union troops (four divisions) under General Slocum, and the Confederates estimated at 20,000 men, under Hardee; after a severe action, the latter retreated with a loss of about 500 killed and wounded; the Union loss was about equal.

—A post-office of Harnett co.

A'very's Creek, in *North Carolina*, a village of Buncombe co.

A'very's Gores, in *Vermont*, the name given to tracts of land granted to Samuel Avery in 1791. One of these forms the township of *Avery Gore*, in Franklin co., about 45 m. N. by W. of Montpelier, *pop.* 54.

A'ves, plural of AVIS.

Aves, (*ai'vees*) or BIRD ISLANDS, a small group of islands of the W. Indies, in the Lesser Antilles, belonging to Holland. Lat. 15° 30′ N.; Lon. 63° 15′ W. The islands are named from the vast numbers of birds frequenting them. They are inhabited by a few fishermen only.

Avesnes, (*a-vain',*) a fortified town of France, dep. of Nord, 50 m. S.E. of Lille. It is ill-built and dull. The cathedral has a spire 300 feet high. Here is made the cheese of *Marolles*. *Pop.* about 4,000.

A'vestad, a town of Sweden, on the Dal, 35 m. S.E. of Falun. Here are extensive copper-smelting and iron works. Lat. 60° 7′ N.; Lon. 16° 9′ E.

Aveyron, (*a-vai-rong',*) a dep. of France, separated from the Mediterranean by the dep. of Herault, between N. Lat. 43° 41′ 30″, and 44° 55′ 25″; and E. Lon. 1° 50′ 15″ and 3° 26′. *Area*, 3,429 square miles. *A.* is one of the most mountainous dep. of France, a branch of the Cevennes passing through it. *Soil*, fertile in the valleys, but agriculture still in a backward state. Sheep are numerous. At *Roquefort*, the famous cheese known by that name, is made. The coal and iron mines of *A.* are among the most important in France. *Manf.* Cotton, hosiery, hats, leather, &c.—*Principal Towns.* Rhodez (cap. of the dep.), Milhau, Villefranche, Espalion, and St. Affrique. *Pop.* 400,070. This dep. takes its name from the river *Aveyron*, which rises near Severac-le Château, and after a course of 90 m. falls into the Tarn, below Montauban.

Avezza'no, a town of S. Italy, prov. Aquila, about 1 m. from Lake Fucino. There is a castle here belonging to the Colonna family. *Pop.* 4,927.

Avia'no, a town of N. Italy, 30 m. W. of Udine, near Monte Cavallo; *pop.* about 5,000.

A'viary, *n.* [Lat. *aviarium*, from *avis*, a bird.] A building or enclosure for keeping birds. A bird-cage is an *A.* on a small scale.

Avicen'na, (corruption of IBN SINA,) the most celebrated of Arabian physicians, and the greatest Eastern philosopher of that race. B. at Afschena, in Bokhara, 980 A. D. In his 22d year he composed his great work the *Canon of Medicine*, which carried his name through Europe as well as Asia, and sustained his reputation for several centuries. He settled at Hamadan in Persia, at which court he was made vizier, and there composed his greatest production, the "*Al-Schefâ.*" D. 1037.—The philosophy of *A.* was the Peripatetic, although several elements are found in it which Aristotle would have disowned. He certainly inclined towards the Pantheism peculiar to the East. He also held firmly by the personality of the human soul, and its indestructibility apart from the body. History must award to *A.* the merit of having first explained to modern times the nature of the Stagyrite philosophy.

Avi'cula, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of molluscs, fam. *Aviculidæ*, q. v.

Avicula'ria, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name of the gen. POLYGONUM, *q. v.*

Avicu'lidæ, *n. pl.* (PEARL-OYSTER FAMILY.) (*Zoöl.*) A family of the order *Lamellibranchiates*, embracing acephalous molluscs which have the valves unequal and very oblique. They inhabit tropical and temperate seas, and yield the mother-o'-pearl and the Oriental pearls, so highly prized. There are about 100 living and 600 fossil species.—See PEARL

Avid, *a.* [Fr. *avide*; Lat. *avidus*, from *avēre*, to long.] Greedy; eager; appetitive.

Avid'nously, *adv.* Eagerly; greedily; insatiably.

Avid'ity, *n.* [Fr. *avidité*; Lat. *aviditas*; from *aveo*, to desire eagerly, to covet.] An eager desire for something; greediness; strong appetite; eagerness; desire; as, to seize with *avidity*.

Aviga'to, *n.* See ALLIGATOR PEAR.

Avigliana, (*a-veel'ye-a-na,*) a town of N. Italy, prov. of Turin, 14 m. W. of Turin. *Manf.* Cotton and silk. *Pop.* about 4,000.

Avigli'ano, a town of S. Italy, prov. Potenza, 11 m. N.N.W. of the latter city. In 1824, a great land-slip destroyed much of the town. The surrounding country produces the finest oxen in Italy. *Pop.* 16,770.

Avign'on-Berry, *n.* [From the city *Avignon.*] (*Chem.*) The common name of the fruit of the *Rhamnus infectorius, saxatilis, and amygdalinus.* It is a small berry, bitter, astringent, and of a yellowish-green color. It is used by dyers and painters for coloring yellow.

Avignon, (*a-veen'yong.*) (anc. *Avenio.*) A celebrated city of France, cap. of the dep. of Vaucluse, on the left bank of the Rhone, 76 m. N.N.W. of Marseilles, on the railway to Paris. *A.* was for a long time the residence of the popes, and accordingly filled with convents, churches, &c., many of which are now in decay. It is situated in a fine plain, and is surrounded by high walls, flanked with numerous towers. The promenades along the walls, and the quays along the river, are both very fine. The streets are, in general, narrow and gloomy. The ancient palace of the popes stands on the declivity of a rock. It is a Gothic building of different periods, and of vast extent, and now serves as a prison, military depôt, and barracks. The cathedral church of Nôtre Dame des Dons is very ancient, as is also the spire of the Church of the Cordeliers. The latter church contained the tomb of "Laura," immortalized by Petrarch.—*Manf.* Silk stuffs and velvets, woollen and cotton fabrics, &c.—*A.* existed before the Roman invasion, and afterward became a Roman colony. In 1309, Clement V. transferred thither the abode of the popes, who continued to reside here till 1377, when they returned to Rome; but two schismatical popes, or popes elected by the French cardinals, resided at *A.* till 1409. *A.* and its territory remained the property of the Holy See until 1797, when it was incorporated with France. *Pop.* 36,407.

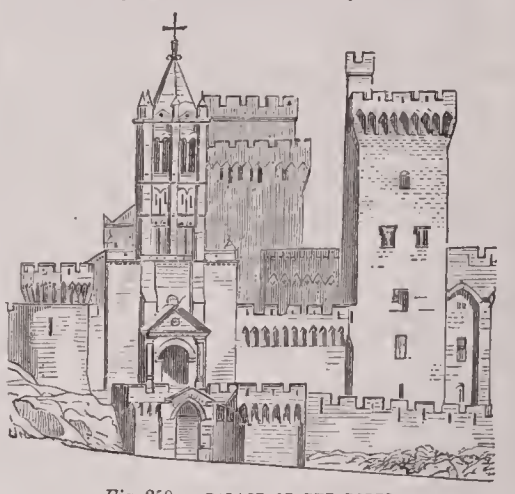


Fig. 250.—PALACE OF THE POPES.
(Avignon.)

Avila, (*a-ve'la.*) a province of Spain, in Old Castile, near the centre of the peninsula. *Area*, 4,917 sq. m. *Desc.* Level in the N., and mountainous in the S.—*Rivers.* The Alberche, Adaja, and several smaller streams.—*Prod.* Grapes, mulberries, and other fruits, and the usual cerealia. A great many sheep, pigs, and horned cattle are reared.—*Min.* Not plentiful; but silver, copper, lead, iron, and coal are found and partially wrought.—*Manf.* Linen, silk, cloth, paper, earthenware, hardware, and leather. *Pop.* 133,000.

AVILA, cap. of the above province, on the Adaja, 64 m. W.N.W. of Madrid. It was formerly a flourishing place. *Pop.* 6,970.

Avi'la, JUAN DE, a celebrated Spanish preacher, commonly called the "Apostle of Andalusia," was B. at Almodavar del Campo in 1500. His missionary labors in Andalusia were prosecuted with untiring zeal and singular success, until he arrived at the age of 50, when, with a worn-out constitution, he was obliged to desist. D. 1569. His *Cartas Espirituales* ("Spiritual Letters") have been translated into most European languages.

Avi'la y Zuni'ga, LUIS DE, a Spanish historian and diplomatist, who was ambassador to the courts of popes Paul IV. and Pius IV., and afterwards followed Charles V. into Germany. He commanded the cavalry at the siege of Metz, and published, after his return to Spain, an account of Charles' wars in Germany, in the years 1546 and 1547.

Avil'la, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Noble co., 24 m. N. by W. of Fort Wayne.

Avil'la, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Jasper co.

A'vim, or A'VITES, (*Scrip.*) were descendants of Canaan, (*Gen.* x. 17,) who occupied a portion of the coast of Palestine from Gaza towards the river of Egypt, but were expelled and almost destroyed by the invading Philistines or Caphtorim, before the time of Moses (*Deut.* ii. 23). Some yet remained in the time of Joshua (*Josh.* xiii. 3). They were idolaters, worshipping Nibhaz and Tartak, and are probably the same with the Hivites.

A vin'culo matrimo'nii. [Lat., from the bond of matrimony.] A Latin sentence expressing dissolution of the marriage relation, or a total divorce.

A'vis, *n.*; *pl.* AVES. [Lat., a bird.] (*Zoöl.*) See BIRD.

Av'iston, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Clinton co., about 80 m. S. of Springfield.

Avi'tus, MARCUS MÆCILIUS, an emperor of the West. He was of a Gaulish family in Auvergne, and gained the favor of Constantius, the colleague of Honorius, and of Theodoric, king of the Visigoths. He served with distinction under Ætius, became prefect of Gaul, and concluded a favorable treaty with the Goths. He afterwards retired into private life until the invasion of Attila, when he induced the Goths to join the Romans against the common enemy. *A.* was proclaimed emperor in 455, took for his colleague Marcianus, and D. the year following.

A'viz, (ORDER OF,) an institution created in 1147, by Alphonso I., the founder of the Portuguese monarchy, and raised by him, in 1162, to the rank of an ecclesiastical order of chivalry. The knights were then called "Knights of Evora," but took their present title in 1287, from their gallant defence of the fortress of Aviz against the Moors. The order was changed from an ecclesiastical to a civil institution in 1789. The king of Portugal is the Grand Master of the Order.

Av'lona, in Turkey in Europe. See AULONA.

Avo'ca, or OVO'CA, a beautiful valley and river of Ireland, near Glendalough, in the co. Wicklow, and celebrated as being the scene which gave rise to one of the finest of Moore's *Irish Melodies*:

"Sweet vale of *Avoca!* how calm could I rest,
In thy bosom of shade with the friends I love best," &c.

Avo'ca, in *Alabama*, a village of Lawrence co., *pop.* 936.

Avo'ca, in *Illinois*, a township of Livingston co., on the S. Fork of Vermilion River, distant N.E. from Springfield 98 miles, and from Pontiac 10 miles S.E. *Pop.* 825.

Avo'ca, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Jefferson co., about 14 m. W.S.W. of the Mississippi.

Avo'ca, in *Nebraska*, a post-village of Cass co, *pop.* 480.
Avo'ca, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Steuben co., on Conhoctou Creek, 225 m. W. by S. of Albany; *pop.* ',"5).
Avo'ca, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Fond du Lac co., 80 m. N.E. of Madison.
—A post-village of Iowa co., 43 m. W. by N. of Madison.
Avoca'do Pear, *n.* (*Bot.*) The fruit of the *Persea gratissima*. — See PERSEA.
Av'ocat, *n.* The French name for an ADVOCATE, *q. v.* See also BARREAU.
Avoca'tion, *n.* [Lat. *avocatio*, from *avoco* — *ab*, and *voco*, to call.] A calling aside or away from; as, "The *avocations* of our senses."— *Glanville.*
—Business, engagement, or employment which calls one aside, or which demands time and attention.

"By the secular cares and *avocations* which accompany marriage." — *Atterbury.*

Avogadro's Law. (*Chem.*) See the SUPPLEMENT.
Avoid', *v. a.* [Fr. *éviter*; Lat. *evitare.*] To separate or go away from; to shun; to escape from; to eschew.

"The wisdom of pleasing God, by doing what he commands, and *avoiding* what he forbids." — *Tillotson.*

—To annul; to set aside; to make void.
(*Law.*) To render void.
—*v. i.* (*Law.*) To become vacant, void, or empty.— *Ayliffe.*
Avoid'able, *a.* That may be avoided; liable to be annulled; susceptible to vacation.

"The charters were not *avoidable* for the king's nonage."—*Hale.*

Avoid'ance, *n.* Act of avoiding; shunning of a person or thing.
—The state of being vacant; used specifically in an ecclesiastical sense; as, "*Avoidance* of St. Peter's chair."
—The act of annulling; the course whereby anything is drained off.

"For *avoidances* and drainings of water, where there is too much, we shall speak of." — *Bacon.*

(*Law.*) A making void, useless, or empty.
Avoid'er, *n.* One who avoids or shuns.— Any person who carries a thing away, or the vessel in which things are carried away. — *Johnson.*
Avoid'less, *a.* Inevitable; that which cannot be avoided.

"That *avoidless* ruin in which the whole empire would be involved." — *Dennis.*

Avoirdupois', or AVERDUPOIS', *n.* [Fr. *avoir du poids*, to have weight.] (*Com.*) The name given to the system of weights used both in England and the U. States, for general commerce. The ounce contains 437½ grains, whereas the ounce in both troy and apothecaries' weights, contains 480 grains. There is but one grain which was, or may be taken as, a common unit in comparing the three systems of weights used in Great Britain. The value of the grain is set forth by Act of Parliament in the following words: — "*A cubic inch of distilled water, weighed in air by brass weights, at the temperature of 62° of Fahrenheit's thermometer, the barometer being at 30 inches, is equal to 252 grains and 458,000 parts of a grain.*" The pound *A.* contains 7,000 such grains. The lowest term in *A.* weight is the drachm, which contains 27 $\frac{11}{32}$ grains. The drachm is, however, seldom, if ever, used now, small weights being expressed either in grains or in fractions of the ounce. The following table displays the comparative values of the different denominations in *A.* weight:

Ounces.		Pounds.	Quarters.		Cwts.		Ton.
16	=	1					
448	=	28	= 1				
1,792	=	112	= 4	=	1		
35,840	=	2,240	= 80	=	20	=	1

The usual contractions are as follows: — ounce, *oz.*; quarter, *qr.*; pound, *lb.*; hundred-weight, *cwt.*
Avo'la, or **Au'la,** a seaport of Sicily, prov. of Syracuse, 12 m. S.W. of Syracuse. It is a clean and well-built town, prettily situated, and has a large trade. *Pop.* 11,524.
Avola'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *avolatio.*] The act of flying away; flight. (R.)

"Hindering the *avolation* of the fartilious particles."—*Browne.*

A'von, the name of several English and Scottish rivers. We may mention of these that *A.* which rises in Northamptonshire, and flows into the Severn at Tewkesbury, after a course of 100 m. On its banks is Stratford-on-Avon, (*q. v.*) the birthplace and abode of the immortal Shakspeare, who has hence been styled the "*Bard of Avon.*"
A'von, a river of W. Australia, in Swan River Colony, which, after a N.W. course, joins the Swan River at Northam.
A'von, in *Connecticut*, a post-township of Hartford co., 9 m. W. by N. from Hartford; *pop.* in 1870, 987.
A'von, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Fulton co.; *pop.* 672.
—A village of Kane co., about 48 m. W. of Chicago.
—A township of Lake co.; *pop.* 1,000.
A'von, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Polk co., on the right bank of the Des Moines river, about 8 m. from Des Moines City.
A'von, in *Kansas*, a township of Coffey co.; *pop.* 905.
A'von, in *Maine*, a post-township of Franklin co., on Sandy River, 40 m. N.W. of Augusta; *pop.* 710.
A'von, in *Michigan*, a township of Oakland co.; *pop.* 1,850.
A'von, in *Minnesota*, a village of Dodge co., about 35 m. W. by N. of Rochester.
A'von, in *Missouri*, a post-village of St. Genevieve co., about 15 m. S.W. of Mississippi river.
A'von, in *New York*, a post-village of Avon township, Livingston co., beautifully situate on the E. bank of the Genesee river, 18 m. from Rochester. Near this place are celebrated mineral springs, much resorted to for the efficacy of their waters, and the beauty of the surrounding country. There are three sulphuro-saline, and one iodine, springs. *Pop.* of township in 1870, 3,9[illegible].
A'von, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Lorain co., about 20 m. E. by S. of Cleveland; *pop.* 1,524.
A'von, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Lebanon co.
A'von Centre, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Rock co.
A'vondale, a par. of Scotland, in the county of Lanark. *Area* 40,000 acres. At the battle of Drumclog, fought near this place, 1st June, 1679, Grahame of Claverhouse, the famous Viscount Dundee, was defeated by the forces of the Scottish Covenant. A graphic description of this battle is found in Sir Walter Scott's *Old Mortality.*
A'vondale, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Chester co., 38 m. W.S.W. of Philadelphia.
A'von Lake, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Lorain co.
Av'oset, or **Av'ocet,** *n.* [Fr. *avocette.*] (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the *Recurvirostra*, a genus of birds, family *Recurvirostridæ.* The *A.*, whose great singularity is in the form of its bill, is aquatic, the shores of the ocean being its favorite haunts. It is about 18 inches in



Fig. 251. — AMERICAN AVOSET.

length; very erect, and has legs unusually long for its size. The bill of the *Recurvirostra avocetta*, or common *A.*, a species widely diffused through the temperate climates of Europe and Asia, is 3¼ inches in length, turns up like a hoop, and is flat, thin, sharp, and flexible. The American *A.* (*R. Americana*) has the bill less recurved, but its habits are similar to those of the common *A.* The plumage, in both species, is black and white, the tail consisting of twelve white feathers; the legs are of a fine blue color, naked and well calculated for wading, the feet are palmated, but not so much adapted for swimming as for supporting the bird upon the mud. It feeds on worms, &c., which it scoops out of the mud with its bill; and it lays two eggs, which are greenish, spotted with brown and black.
Avouch', *v. a.* [O. Fr. *voucher*; Fr. *avouer*; Lat. *advocare* — *ad*, and *voco*, to call.] (Originally, to call upon a feudal lord to defend a tenant's right when impugned; to acknowledge, as a tenant, the right of the lord.) To avow; to vouch; to affirm; to warrant; to defend or maintain; to acknowledge; to confess to be; to take as one's own.

"They boldly *avouched* that themselves only had the truth." *Hooker.*

Avouch'able, *a.* That may be avouched; capable of being vouched for. (R.)
Avouch'er, *n.* A person who avouches.
Avow', *v. a.* [Fr. *avouer*; Lat. *volum* — *vovere*, to vow.] To admit; to declare strongly or openly; to acknowledge or confess frankly; as, he *avowed* his crime.

"Then blazed his smother'd flame, *avow'd* and bold."— *Thomson.*

(*Law.*) To acknowledge the commission of an act, and claim that it was done with right.—*Bouvier.*
Avow'able, *a.* That may be avowed.
Avow'ably, *adv.* In an avowable manner.
Avow'al, *n.* An avowing; an open declaration; a frank acknowledgment; as, "The *avowal* of such principles."— *Hume.*
Avow'ance, *n.* The act of avowing; avowal.
Avow'ant, *n.* (*Law.*) One who makes an avowry.
Avow'edly, *adv.* In an open manner; with frank acknowledgment.

"Wilmot could not *avowedly* have excepted against the other." *Lord Clarendon.*

Avowee', *n.* [Fr. *avoué.*] One who has a right of presentation to a benefice; a patron of a living; an advowee. — See ADVOWSON.
Avow'er, *n.* A person who avows.

"Virgil makes Æneas a bold *avower* of his own virtues."—*Dryden.*

Avow'ry, *n.* [O Fr. *avourie*; L. Lat. *advocaria.*] (*Law.*) The answer of a defendant in an action of replevin brought to recover property taken in distress, in which he acknowledges the taking, and, setting forth the cause thereof, claims a right in himself or his wife to do so.
Avoyel'les, in *Louisiana*, a parish at the mouth of the Red River. *Area*, about 800 sq. m. It is bounded E. by Red River and the Atchafalaya, and N.E. by the Saline Bayou. The E. part is periodically inundated, but the W. consists of fertile prairies. *Cap.* Marksville. *Pop.* 12,926.
Avranches, (*av'ranzh,*) (anc. *Ingena,*) a town of France, dep. Manche, cap. of an arrond., 32 m. S.S.W. of St. Lô, and 3 m. from the sea. This is a very ancient town. Its cathedral, consecrated in 1121, is now in ruins. In it, in 1172, Henry II. of England did penance, and received absolution for the murder of A'Beckett. *Pop.* 9,397.
Avulsed', *a.* [Lat. *avulsus* — *avellere*, to tear off, from *ab*, *a*, from, off, and *vellere*, to pluck.] Pulled off; torn from.
Avul'sion, *n.* [Lat. *avulsio*, from *avellere*, to tear away.] A pulling or tearing from or asunder; a rending, or forcible separation. A piece or fragment torn off
(*Law.*) Lands torn off by an inundation or current from property to which they originally belonged, and gained to the estate of another; or, where a river changes its course, and, instead of continuing to flow between two properties, cuts off part of one and joins it to the other property. The property of the part thus separated continues to belong to the original proprietor, in which respect *A.* differs from *alluvion*, q. v.
Avun'cular, *a.* [From Lat. *avunculus*, uncle.] Of, or pertaining to an uncle.—*Thackeray.*
Await', *v. a.* [*a* and *wait.* See WAIT.] To be on the watch, &c.; to watch for; to wait for; to look for or expect; to observe.

"Even as the wretch, condemn'd to lose his life,
Awaits the falling of the murd'ring knife."—*Fairfax.*

—To be in store for; to attend upon.

"An eternity of torments *awaits* the object of his displeasure." *Rogers.*

Awake', *v. a.* [A.S. *awacian*, *wacian*, or *weccan.* — See WAKE.] To rouse from sleep; to awaken.

"Take heed,
How you *awake* our sleeping sword of war."—*Shaks.*

—To put into action; to rouse from a state of torpor, inaction, or stupor.

"Nor mote my shell *awake* the weary Nine
To grace so plain a tale — this lowly lay of mine."—*Byron.*

—*v. i.* To break from sleep; to wake; to be in a state of vigilance; to revive, or be aroused from a state of inaction or torpor.

"Alack, I am afraid they have *awak'd*,
And 'tis not done!"— *Shaks.*

Awake', *a.* Not sleeping; in a state of vigilance or action.

"But wide *awake* she was."— *Byron.*

Awak'en, *v. a.* and *i.* To awake; to rouse from sleep or torpor. Used generally in a moral or religious sense.

"Their consciences are thoroughly *awakened.*"—*Tillotson.*

Awak'ener, *n.* He who, or that which, awakens.
Awak'ening, *p. a.* Awaking; rousing from sleep or torpor.
—*n.* Act of awaking; most frequently used to denote a restoring to a sense of religion.
Awak'eningly, *adv.* In a manner to awaken.
Awak'enment, *n.* An awakening, or rousing. (R.)
Awant'ing, *a.* Wanting; missing — *Sir Walter Scott.*
Award', *v. o.* [Prov. *eswarder*; Fr. *regarder*; It. *guardare*, to look at, to look upon.] To look at; to consider; to give by sentence or judicial determination; to assign by sentence.

"A pound of that same merchant's flesh is thine;
The court *awards* it, and the law doth give it."—*Shaks.*

—*v. i.* To make an award; to judge; to determine.

"Th' unwise *award* to lodge it in the tow'rs,
An off'ring sacred."—*Pope's Odyssey.*

Award', *n.* [Lat. *awarda*, *awardum*; O. Fr. *agarda*, from *à garder*, to keep, preserve, to be guarded or kept; so called because it is imposed on the parties to be observed or kept by them. — *Spelman Gloss.*] (*Law.*) The judgment or decision of arbitrators or referees, on a matter submitted to them. — The writing containing such judgment. — An *A.* is a final and conclusive judgment between the parties on all the matters referred by the submission. It transfers property as much as the verdict of a jury, and will prevent the operation of the statute of limitations. — It may be enforced by an action at law, which is the only remedy for disobedience when the submission is not made a rule of court, and no statute provides a special mode of enforcement. Under a rule of court, an *A.* may be enforced by the court issuing execution upon it as if it were a verdict of a jury, or by attachment for contempt. — A court has no power to alter or amend an award; but may recommit to the referee, in some cases. — An *A.* may not be disturbed, except for very cogent reasons. It can be put aside for *misconduct*, corruption, or irregularity of the arbitrator, which has, or may have, injured one of the parties; for *error* in fact, or in attempting to follow the law, apparent on the face of the *A.*; for *uncertainty* or inconsistency; for an *exceeding* his authority by the arbitrator; when it is not *final* and conclusive, without reserve; when it is a *nullity*; when a party or witness has *been at fault*, or has made a mistake; or when the arbitrator acknowledges that he has made a mistake or error in his decision. — *Bouvier.*
Award'er, *n.* A person who awards; one who assigns by sentence or judicial decision; a judge.
Aware', *a.* [A.S. *gewarian*, to take care; from *warian*, to beware, to guard, to ward off. See WARE.] On guard; on the watch; vigilant; cautious; informed; apprised; conscious; made acquainted.

"Ere I was *aware*, I had left myself nothing but the name of a king."—*Sir P. Sidney.*

"And she glides
Into his darker musings with a mild
And gentle sympathy that steals away
Their sharpness ere he is *aware.*"—*Bryant.*

Awarn', *v. a.* To caution; to warn. (O.)
Away', *adv.* [A.S. *aweg*; from *a*, from, and *weg*, way.] Out of the way; absent; gone; at a distance; in a state of absence.
—Used to imply a departure, or going from; in motion from.

"*Away*, old man; give me thy hand; *away*;
King Lear hath lost."—*Shaks.*

—By degrees; in continuance.

"Summer suns roll unperceiv'd *away.*"—*Pope.*

—On the way; on the road.

"Sir Valentine, whither *away* so fast?"—*Shaks.*

—Used in an exclamatory sense; depart; begone.

"*Away*, ye gay landscapes, ye gardens of roses!"—*Byron.*

—Out of one's own hands; as, to transfer *away*.

—To throw a thing off in a trifling manner.

"It concerns every man who will not trifle *away* his soul."
Tillotson.

Away with, as applied to a person or thing, signifies to take him, or it, *away*.

"If you dare think of deserving our charms,
Away with your sheephooks, and take to your arms."—*Dryden.*

To make away with, to kill; to remove; to destroy.

To throw away, to throw out of one's reach, so as to lose.

Awe, *n.* [A.S. *aya, ege;* probably allied to Gr. *a-yē*, wonder, from *agamai*, to wonder, to be astonished.] Fear; dread; terror; fear, or dread, mingled with reverence or submission.

"It was *awe* without amazement, and dread without distraction."—*South.*

—*v. a.* To strike with fear and reverence; to influence by fear, terror, or respect.

"Heav'n that placed this island to give law,
To balance Europe, and her states to *awe*."—*Waller.*

Awe, (Loch,) a lake of Scotland, in Argyleshire, 18 m. N.W. of Inverary. It is 23 m. long, by 3 broad. On one of its many islands stand the magnificent ruins of Kilchurn Castle, for centuries the baronial fortress of the Campbells, Earls of Breadalbane. In allusion to the vast territorial possessions of this family, extending over a tract of country for 100 miles, there is a saying in the Highlands—"*It is a far cry to Loch Awe.*" This lake receives the river Urchan; and at its N.W. extremity rises the great mountain of Ben Cruachan, 3,670 feet in height.

A-wea'ry, *a.* [Prefix *a*, and *weary*, q.v.] Weary. (o. and R.)

"She only said,
I am *a-weary*,—I would that I were dead!"—*Tennyson.*

A-weath'er, *n.* [A.S.] (*Mar.*) A term signifying that the situation of the helm is to the weather side of the ship, in contradistinction to *a-lee*.

A-weigh', *adv.* (*Naut.*) Noting the position of an anchor, when just loosened from the ground, and hanging vertically in the water; a-trip.

Awe'some, *a.* Fearful or appalling; respectful; capable of inspiring awe; as, an *awesome* being.

Awe'-struck, *a.* Impressed or struck with awe.

Aw'ful, *a.* Full of awe; that strikes or fills with awe, terror, or dread; dreadful; terrible; solemn.

"Thy *awful* brow, more *awful* thus retir'd,
Fairest resemblance of thy Maker fair!"—*Milton.*

—Detestable; ugly; unsightly; used in a vulgar sense; as, an *awful* hat.

Aw'fully, *adv.* In an awful manner; apprehensively.

Aw'fulness, *n.* Quality or state of being awful.

"Night heightens the *awfulness* of the place."—*Addison.*

Awhile', *adv.* [*a*, and *while*, time or interval.] A time; a space of time; for some time; for a short time.

"The wary fiend
Stood on the brink of hell, and look'd *awhile*."—*Paradise Lost.*

Awk, *a.* [Properly equivalent to *left;* e. g., on the left hand; abbreviated from O. Eng. *gauk;* Fr. *gauche*.] Awkward; clumsy; odd; out of order. (R.)

"And professors ringing as *awk* as the bells to give notice of the conflagration."—*L'Estrange.*

Awk'ward, *a.* [O. Eng. *awk*, odd, clumsy, awkward, unhandy, and A.S. *ward*, towards.] Inclined to the left hand; wanting dexterity; unhandy; inexpert; clumsy.

"So true, that he was *awkward* at a trick."—*Dryden.*

—Inelegant; ungraceful in manner; ungainly.

"They are judged of by their handsome or *awkward* way of expressing themselves in it."—*Locke.*

—Perverse; untoward; difficult to manage or control;—used vulgarly; as, an *awkward* customer.

Awk'wardly, *adv.* In a rude or bungling manner; badly; inelegantly.

"*Awkwardly* gay, and oddly merry;
Her scarf pale pink, her head-knot cherry."—*Prior.*

Awk'wardness, *n.* State or quality of being awkward; want of grace or dexterity.

Awl, *n.* [A.S. *æl;* Ger. *ahl;* Fr. *ail.*] A pointed iron instrument for piercing small holes in leather or wood.

Aw'less, *a.* [From *awe* and *less.*] Wanting reverence; void of respectful fear.

"The *awless* lion could not wage the fight."—*Shaks.*

—Without the power of causing reverence, or exciting awe.

"Insulting tyranny begins to jut
Upon the innocent and *awless* throne"—*Shaks.*

Awl'-shaped, *a.* Having the shape of an awl.
(*Bot.*) Narrow and terete, or nearly so, and tapering to a point, as the leaves of the *Juniper*.

Awl'-wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of the aquatic plants *Subularia aquatica*, from its awl-shaped leaves.—See SUBULARIA.

Awn, Aum, *n.* (*Com.*) See AAM.

Awn, *n.* [Icel. *ögn;* Dan. *awne;* Sw. *agn;* A.S. *egla;* Gr. *ach-nē*, chaff.] That which comes off the surface of anything; a scale or husk; the beard of corn or grass.

Awn'ing, *n.* [Low D. *havenung*, from *haven*, a shelter, or place of shelter, with *ing* annexed.] A covering of canvas spread over the deck of a vessel, or other roofless place, as a shelter from the weather.

"Of these boards I made an *awning* over me."—*Defoe.*

Awn'ing, *n.* [Goth. *hulyan*, to cover.] (*Mar.*) A canopy of canvas or tarpaulin spread over a boat or a ship's deck, as a protection to all on board against too great solar heat, or to preserve the decks. The *A.* is generally supported by a range of light posts, called *stanchions*, erected along both sides of the ship; in the middle it is supported by a complication of small cords called a *crow's-foot*. This name is also applied to that part of the poop-deck which extends forward from the bulkhead of the cabin.

Awn'less, *a.* Without an awn or beard.

Awn'y, *a.* Having awns; full of beard.

Awoke', The preterite and past-participle of AWAKE, *q. v.*

Awork', AWORK'ING, *adv.* [*a* and *work*.] At work in, or into; a state of working or action. (o.)

Awry', *a.* or *adv.* [A.S. *writhan*, to writhe.] Writhed, turned, or twisted toward one side; distorted; crooked; asquint; with oblique vision; as, her head-dress is *awry*.

"With jealous eyes has looked *awry*"—*Sir J. Denham.*

—Perversely; deviating from right reason.

"All *awry*, and which *wried* it to the most *wry* course of all."
Sir P. Sidney.

Ax, a town of France, dep. of Ariège, 20 m. from Foix. It is much resorted to on account of its sulphurous springs, the temperature of which varies from 77° to 162° of Fahrenheit. *Pop.* about 2,500.

Ax'al, *a.* The same as AXIAL. (R.)

Axajacatl, or **Axayacatzlin,** emperor of the Aztecs or ancient Mexicans, who flourished in the 15th century. He was the father of the famous Montezuma, and was himself one of the greatest monarchs of his race, having subdued many nations, and added 37 provinces to his empire. D. 1477.

Axe, (*aks,*) *n.* (Often, but, we believe, incorrectly, written *Ax* in the U. States.) [A.S. *ax, eax, acas;* Gr. *axi-nē*, probably from *agnumi, axō*, to break.] An iron instrument generally used with both hands in hewing timber and chopping wood. It consists of a head with an arching edge, and a handle. There are several forms of the *A.*, the two principal being the *broad A.* for hewing, and the *narrow A.* for cutting and rough-hewing. The *hatchet* is a smaller form of the *A.*, and is used with one hand. The Franks in their expedition into Italy, in the 6th century, made use of an *A.* with a large blade. This was termed *francisca*. The principal weapons of this kind were the *taper A.*, the *broad A.*, and the *double A.* The *pole A.* and the *adze A.* were varieties of these. The *Lochaber A.* was used in Scotland in the 16th century.

—An axis. (R.) See AXIS.

Axe, *v. a.* and *i.* Vulgarly used for to ask; to inquire, or inquire of.

"The king *axed* after your grace's welfare."—*Pegge.*

Axe'-form, Axe'-shaped, *a.* (*Bot.*) Dolabriform; having a resemblance to an axe or hatchet.

Ax'elsen, or **Ax'elsen Tott,** a powerful Danish family who flourished in the latter half of the 15th century, and the members of which figured in the wars of Christian I. and John IV. of Denmark; and Karl Knutsen, and Eric the Pomeranian, kings of Sweden. Peter *A.* was the head of the family. Of his 9 sons, the eldest, Olaf, made himself master of Gothland; the 2d, Iver, retained that possession, and became a corsair; the 3d, Eric, was governor of Stockholm; and the 4th, Aage, became a Danish councillor of state.

Axe'-stone, *n.* (*Min.*) A green variety of jade found in New Zealand, and on the banks of the Amazons, and used by the natives for making hatchets.

Ax'holme, (ISLE OF,) a fertile district of England, in the county of Lincoln, insulated by the rivers Trent, Idle, and Don. It contains 47,800 acres. *Pop.* abt. 13,000.

Ax'ial, *a.* Pertaining, or having resemblance to, an axis.

Ax'ially, *adv.* In relation to, or in a line with, an axis.

Axif'erous, *a.* [Lat. *axis*, and *ferre*, to bear.] (*Bot.*) Applied to plants which have an axis or stem.

Ax'il, Axil'la, *n.* [Lat. *axilla*, the armpit; Fr. *aisselle.*] (*Anat.*) The cavity under the upper part of the arm, called the *arm-pit*. It is covered with hair, contains much areolar membrane, lymphatic ganglions, important vessels and nerves, and numerous sebaceous follicles, furnishing an odorous secretion.—*Dunglison.*

(*Bot.*) The angle formed by the branch and stem of a plant, or by the leaf with either, on the upper side.

Ax'ile, *a.* (*Bot.*) Belonging to the axis.

Ax'illar, *a.* Same as AXILLARY.

Ax'illary, *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or belonging to the axilla; as, the *axillary* arteries, nerves, or veins.

(*Bot.*) Belonging to or growing in the axil; as, an *axillary* bud.

Ax'im, a town of W. Africa, on the Guinea coast, 73 m. W. of Cape Coast Castle. *A.* was taken by the Portuguese in 1642, and restored to the Dutch (its original possessors) by the treaty of Westphalia. The Dutch have a garrison here. Lat. 4° 52′ N.; Lon. 2° 14′ W.

Ax'inite, *n.* [From Gr. *axine*, an axe.] (*Min.*) A triclinic mineral, so named from the resemblance of its crystals to an axe. Sp. gr. 3·271. Streak white; lustre vitreous; commonly splendent; very fragile; transparent, often translucent. It is chiefly composed of silica, alumina, lime, and peroxide of iron. B.B. it melts into a green glass, which becomes black in the oxidizing flame.

Axiom, (*ak'se-um,*) *n.* [Fr. *axiome*; Gr. *axiōma*, from *axio-ō*, to deem worthy of, to assume.] (*Philos.*) A universal proposition, which the understanding must perceive to be true as soon as it perceives the meaning of the words, though it cannot be proved, because it is impossible to make it plainer. It is therefore called a *self-evident truth*. To these propositions belong, indisputably, those in which the subject and predicate are either the same, or are only expressed in different words, since we cannot think a thing is really different from itself; for instance, *A* is *A*; *Every quantity is like itself; A thing is like itself; A thing cannot, at the same time, be, and not be;* &c. To axioms belong also propositions, of which the predicate expresses only some idea which enters necessarily into our conception of the subject. Such is the proposition, *A triangle has three sides*, because the subject, *triangle*, cannot be conceived otherwise than three-sided. All reasoning must start from axioms. There has been much dispute as to what proposition is to be regarded as absolutely first in all human knowledge. Some have considered as such the position: *It is impossible for a thing to be and not to be at the same time;* others, *Whatever is, is;* others, *Everything either is or is not:* others, the principle of the sufficient reason, *We cannot regard any thing as true without proofs, or any thing false against established proofs.* All these positions are fundamental truths. They all have this in common, that we cannot help regulating our thoughts, in the judgment of truth, conformably to them. They are all necessarily believed to be true. Many principles, however, are esteemed, by one class of men, self-evident, which another will not admit. There can never, therefore, exist perfect uniformity in human reasoning. There is only one science which starts from axioms acknowledged by all mankind, and which, therefore, is of a more general character than any other—viz., mathematics. But about some principles of every other science, which are generally considered axioms, great doubts have existed. Thus it is regarded as an axiom of moral philosophy, that *There exists a distinction, in the nature of things, between moral good and evil.* This cannot be proved, but it is generally admitted; and all our social, political, and religious relations are regulated by this principle; yet there have existed men of acute minds, who have disavowed this *A.* altogether, and made interest the sole rule of conduct. It has always been a great question in Philosophy whether these axioms are *innate*, or *drawn from experience.*

(*Math.*) Some of the most useful of the axioms employed in mathematical reasoning are these: 1. A whole is greater than any of its parts.—2. A whole is equal to the sum of all its parts.—3. Things which are equal to equal things are equal to each other.—4. Things which are like parts of equal things are equal to each other.—5. If equals be multiplied or divided by the same quantity, the products or quotients will be equal.—6. If equals be added to equals, the sums will be equal.—7. If equals be subtracted from equals, the remainders will be equal.—8. The like powers of equals are equal.

Axiomat'ic, Axiomat'ical, *a.* Pertaining to an axiom.

Axiomat'ically, *adv.* By the use of axioms.

Axis, (*aks'sis,*) *n.*; *pl.* AXES, (*aks'ēz.*) [Lat.; Fr. *axe;* A.S. *ax, eax;* Gr. *axōn*, an axle, probably from *agō*, to drive or impel: Skr. *achsha.*] This word presents a variety of forms of acceptations, inasmuch as it is used in all sciences, from each of which it derives a more or less precise signification, according as the science is in itself more or less exact. Nevertheless, whatever may be the use to which this term is applied, it resolves always, to a certain point, the principle of its origin, (*an axle.*) It may thus be generally defined as a line which traverses the centre of any object.

(*Geom. and Mech.*) When used by itself, *A.* generally means either an *A.* of *Rotation*, or of *Symmetry*. An *A.* of rotation, or revolution, is the line about which a body turns; an *A.* of symmetry is a line on both sides of which the parts of the body are disposed in the same manner, so that to whatever distance it extends in one direction from the *A.*, it extends as far in the direction exactly opposite. Or, if perpendiculars to the *A.* be drawn from all points and in all directions through the body, the whole of each perpendicular which is within the limits of the body will be bisected by the axis. Such is the middle line of a cone, any diameter of a sphere, the line drawn through the middle of the opposite faces of a cube, &c.

(*Astron.*) The *A. of the world* is the imaginary line drawn through its two poles and its centre.—*A. of the equator, ecliptic, horizon*, &c., is a straight line passing through its centre and perpendicular to its plane.

(*Phys.*) The word is used in many different senses. The *A. of a lens* is an imaginary line joining the centres of the two opposite surfaces of the glass. The *A.* of a *telescope*, or *microscope*, is a right line which passes through the centres of all the lenses in the tube. The *A. of the eye*, or *visual A.*, is the right line passing through the centres of the pupil and crystalline lens.—The *axes of a crystal* are imaginary lines about which the planes are symmetrically arranged. The *A. of rotation* is the line around which a body turns when revolving. The *A. of oscillation* is a line passing through the point about which an oscillating body—a pendulum, for instance—makes its vibrations.

(*Bot.*) The term *A.* is applied to the central part, both above and below ground, around which the whole plant may be said to be arranged. The stem is called the *ascending A*; the root, the *descending A.*

(*Crystal.*) The hypothetic lines connecting the opposite sides of a crystal.

(*Anat.*) The second vertebra of the neck.

Ax'is, *n.* (*Zöol.*) The *Cervus Axis*, a species of Indian deer, of which there are three varieties. 1. The *Common Axis* is about the size of a fallow-deer, and of a light-red color. Its body is beautifully marked with white spots; its horns are slender and tri-forked. It is extremely docile, and possesses the sense of smelling in an exquisite degree. Though it is a native of the banks of the Ganges, it appears to bear the temperate climates without injury. 2. The *Great Axis*. This animal, native of Borneo and Ceylon, is about the height of a horse, and of a reddish-brown color. The horns are trifurcated, thick, strong, and rugged. 3. The *Lesser Axis* is a gregarious animal, inhabiting Java, Ceylon, Borneo, &c. It is hunted with ardor, the sport affording the highest diversion, and the flesh being esteemed excellent.

Axle, Axle-tree, (*aks'l, aks'l-trē,*) *n.* [A.S. *æx*, axis.] The shaft or pole on which a wheel turns, or which drives or impels the wheels of a vehicle.

Ax'le-box, n. The journal-box of an axle, more especially a railway axle. — *Webster.*

Ax'led, *a.* Furnished with an axle or axles.

Ax'minster, a town of England, in Devonshire, 147 m. from London, noted for the beautiful carpets which are made there, and woven all in one piece. *Pop.* 5,000.

Axoto'mous, *a.* (*Min.*) A term applied to minerals cleavable in the direction of their axis.

Axum, (*ăks'um,*) or **Axoum,** (*anc. Auxume.*) The ancient capital of Abyssinia, in the prov. of Tigré. It is situate about 85 m. from Antalo, but few remains now exist of its former importance. A fine obelisk is still seen here. *Adulis,* on Annesley Bay, in the Red Sea, was anciently the port of *A.*, and a great mart for the trade of Ethiopia, Egypt, Arabia, &c., more especially in slaves. *A.* was founded about B.C. 650. Justinian formed an alliance with the Axumites, A. D. 533. Gibbon is of opinion that the Axumites, or Abyssinians, as he calls them, were a colony of Arabs, and there can be no doubt that the Arab element is blended with the Ethiopian in their composition. They were converted to Christianity in the 4th century; and in its defence came into collision with the Moslems, who deprived them of their possessions and destroyed their commerce. The *Chronicles of Axum,* a kind of history of Abyssinia, a copy of which the traveller Bruce brought to England in 1744, are deposited in a Christian church in *A.* built about 1657. *A.* was made a bishopric about 330, and Frumentius was the first bishop.

Ay, Aye, (*a,*) *adv.* [sw., Ger., and Dan. *ja*; A.S *ja*; Fr. *oui,* perhaps allied to Lat. *aio,* I say.] Yes; yea; a word expressing assent, or an affirmative answer to a question; indeed.

"What sayest thou? Wilt thou be of our consort?
Say *ay,* and be the captain of us all?" — *Shaks.*

Ay, or **Ai,** (*ai,*) a town of France, dep. of Marne, 15 m. S. of Rheims; *pop.* 3,486. It is famous for its wine, the best of the *vins mousseux* of Champagne. Dr. Henderson says, that, "It is unquestionably an exquisite liquor, being lighter and sweeter than the *Sillery,* and accompanied by a delicate flavor and aroma, somewhat analogous to that of the pine-apple. That which merely creams on the surface (*demi mousseux*) is preferred to the full frothing (*grand mousseux*) wine." (*History of Wines,* p. 154.)

Ayacucho, (*a-ya-koo'cho*) a prov. of S. Peru, between Lat. 12° and 16° S., and Lon 72° and 76° W., bounded N. by Junin, E. by Cuzco, and on the S. and W. by the Andes. — *Estim. area,* 33,280 sq. m. — *Chief rivers,* the Apurimac, with its many tributaries. — *Towns,* Huamanga, (the capital,) Huancavelica, and Ayacucho. At the latter place, the combined Colombians and Peruvians utterly defeated the Spanish forces, 9th Dec., 1824, and so put an end to Spanish rule on the American continent.

A'yah, *n.* [Hindoo; Sp. *aya,* a governess, *ayo,* a tutor; It. *aja, ajo.*] In India, the name given to a waiting-maid, or to a nurse having the charge of children. In the latter capacity they are singularly remarkable for their fidelity of attachment to the youthful objects of their care.

Ayala, (*a-ya'la.*) Pedro Lopez de, a Spanish chronicler, b. in Murcia, 1332. He was taken prisoner by the Black Prince, at the battle of Najera in 1367, and sent to England. After his release he became councillor to Henry of Trastamara. *A.* died in 1407. His works gave a marked impulse to Spanish literature, and his *History of Castile* is one of the most valuable records that have come down to us from the Middle Ages.

Ayamonte, (*a'ya-mon't e,*) a fortified town of Spain, prov. of Seville, on the E side of the embouchure of the Guadiana, 25 m. of Huelva. Lat. 37° 13′ N.; Lon 7° 19′ 15″ W. *Pop.* 6,497.

Ayant Cause, *n.* [Fr., concerned in the cause.] (*Law.*) A French legal term, used in Louisiana. It signifies one to whom a right has been assigned, either by will, gift, sale, bill of exchange, or the like; an assignee. — An *ayant cause* differs from an heir who acquires the right by inheritance.

Ayasalouk', in Asia Minor. See Ephesus.

Aye'-Aye', *n.*; *pl.* Aye-Ayes. (*Zoöl.*) The *Cheiromys Madagascariensis,* a singular quadruped (which in some descriptions has been confounded with the *Ai,* or Sloth, whose habits it somewhat resembles.) It is placed by Cuvier in the order *Rodentia,* but other naturalists have classed it with the Monkey tribe, from the hand-like structure of its hinder feet. It is a native of Madagascar; it burrows under the ground, is very slothful, and is altogether a nocturnal animal. It has large flat ears, like those of a bat, and a tail resembling a squirrel's; but its most distinguishing peculiarity is the middle toe or finger of the fore-foot, the two last joints of which are very long, slender, and destitute of hair. It measures about eighteen inches from the nose to the tail; and its general color is a pale ferruginous brown, mixed with gray.



Fig. 252. — aye-aye.

Aye, *adv.* [A.S. *aa, a,* or *awa*; Gr. *aei.* ever, forever; allied to *aiōn,* a lifetime, an age, eternity; Lat. *ævum.*] Always; ever; continually; for an indefinite time.

For aye, always; eternally; for ever.

"The soul, though made in time, survives *for aye*:
And, though it hath beginning, sees no end." — *Davies.*

Aye, *n.*; *pl.* Ayes. An affirmative: one who votes in the affirmative; as, "the *ayes* have it." This expression is more particularly applied to the voting of the members of the English House of Commons, whose affirmative voices are called "*Ayes;*" their negatives, "*Noes.*" In the U. States Congress, the demonstration by votes bears the correlative denominations of "*Yea,*" and "*Nay.*"

Aye'-green, *n.* (*Bot.*) The House-leek, *Sempervivum arboreum.* — See Sempervivum.

Ayersburgh, in *Kansas,* a post-vill., cap. of Ottawa co.

Ayer's Hill, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Potter co.

Ayersville, in *Missouri,* a post-office of Putnam co.

Ayersville, in *North Carolina,* a P.O. of Stokes co.

Ayersville, in *Ohio,* a post-office of Defiance co.

Ayesha, (*ai-e'sha,*) or Aixa, one of the wives of Mohammed, the daughter of Abu-Beker, the first caliph, and successor to the prophet. She was only 9 years of age when she married her husband. The latter loved *A.* deeply, although she bore him no issue; and he died in her arms. After the death of the prophet, she became venerated by the Moslems, who styled her "*Mother of the Faithful.*" *A.*, after an eventful life, D. in the 58th year of the Hegira, 677 A. D., aged 67.

Ay'ish Bayon, in *Texas,* a small stream of San Augustin co., intersecting it from N. to S., and emptying into the Angelina river.

Ayle, *n.* [O. Eng. *ayel, aiel*; O. Fr. *ayle*; Fr. *ayeul, aïeul*; Lat. *avolus, avus,* grandfather.] (*O. Eng. Law.*) A grandfather.—See Besayle.

Ayles'bary, a borough and par. of England, in the co. of Buckingham, 38 m. N.W. of London. It is a flourishing town, situate in the centre of the celebrated *Vale of Aylesbury,* one of the richest pasture and dairy districts in the kingdom. *A.* is celebrated for its ducks, of which vast numbers are sent to the London markets. *Pop.* 27,090.

Ayles'ford, a town and par. of England, in the co. of Kent, 3 m. from Maidstone. In its vicinity is the remarkable monument called *Kit's Coty House,* a kind of Druidical cromlech of which the origin is obscure, and much contested among antiquaries.

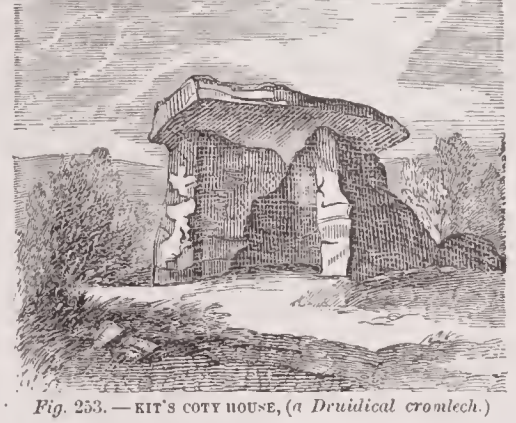


Fig. 253. — kit's coty house, (*a Druidical cromlech.*)

Ay'lett's, in *Virginia,* a post-village of King William's co. on the Mattapony river, 25 m. N.E. of Richmond.

Ayl'mer, John, an English prelate, who was tutor to Lady Jane Grey. On the accession of Mary, he was forced to leave his country, but found a quiet retreat amid the beautiful scenery of Zurich. When Queen Elizabeth came to the throne, he returned to England; and in 1576 was made bishop of London. He was a very diligent prelate, and severe against the Puritans, for which he has been severely censured by their writers; but it is said that he was learned in the languages, a deep divine, and a ready disputant. B. in Norfolk, 1521; D. at Fulham, 1594. An instance of the humor with which this prelate roused an inattentive audience while preaching, is given by Wood. "When his auditory grew dull and inattentive, he would, with some pretty and unexpected conceit, move them to attention. Among the rest was — he read a long text in Hebrew; whereupon all seemed to listen what would come after such strange words, as if they had taken it for some conjuration; but he showed their folly, that, when he spake English, whereby they might be instructed and edified, they neglected and hearkened not to it; and now when he read Hebrew, which they understood no word of, they seemed careful and attentive."

Ayl'mer, a lake of British N. America, about 80 m. N. of the N.E. end of Great Slave Lake. Its length is about 50 m.; its breadth, 30.

Ayl'mer, a post-town of Lower Canada, cap. of Ottawa co., on Chaudière Lake, 8 m. from Ottawa: *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Ayl'mer, a post-village of Upper Canada, co. of Middlesex, 137 m. W.S.W. of Toronto, and 30 m. from London.

Ay me! *interj.* Used instead of *Ah me!*—In Spanish, *Ay di mi!* as, "*Ay di mi,* España!"

Ay'mon, the surname of four brothers, called respectively Alard, Richard, Guiscard, and Renaud, sons of Aymon or Haimon, Count of Dordogne, who figure among the most illustrious heroes of the chivalric poetry of the Middle Ages; but their historic existence must be considered problematical, as the deeds attributed to them possess in so large a measure a miraculous character. Their career belongs to the cycle of marvels of which Charlemagne is the central point, and their adventures furnished rich material to the romantic narratives of Italy in the 15th and 16th centuries, and, in fact, were the exclusive subject of some of these. A novel, entitled *Les Quatre Fils Aymon,* by Huon de Villeneuve, a French poet of the age of Philip Augustus, details very minutely their exploits. Finally, Ariosto conferred a poetical immortality on the family by the publication of his *Roland,* in which Renaud, the bravest of the four brothers, plays continually the most distinguished part.

Ayolas, Juan d', a Spanish adventurer, b. about 1480. Accompanying Don Pedro de Mendoza in the discovery of the river La Plata, he occupied Buenos Ayres with a number of Spaniards, Germans, and Flemings, and was named governor of the settlement. In an expedition up the La Plata, *A.* was informed by Gonzales Romera, a Portuguese survivor of Sebastian Cabot's expedition, that a rich country was to be found in the interior, and he accordingly set out with 400 men to explore the Paraguay. He took possession of Lampere, and named it "Assumption," remaining there for 6 months on friendly terms with the Carios Indians. He then penetrated 80 leagues further into the country of the Payagoes, and is supposed to have been murdered by them.

Ayo'ra, a town of Spain, on a river of the same name, in the prov. of Valencia, 52 m. S.W. of Valencia; *pop.* 5,840.

Ayotit'lan, a village of Mexico, dep. of Jalisco, 120 m. S.W. of Guadalaxara.

Ayot'la, a town of Mexico, 20 m. E. of the city of Mexico.

Ay'oubites, or Ayyubites, the Saracenic dynasty founded by Saladin, which in Egypt supplanted the Fatimite caliphs, about A. D. 1171. Several of the descendants of Saladin, known as *A.*, afterwards ruled in Egypt, Syria, Armenia, and Arabia Felix. In the 13th century their power was destroyed by the Mamelukes.

Ayr, (*air,*) a river of Scotland, which rises on the borders of Lanarkshire, and after flowing W. for 30 m. empties into the Frith of Clyde, and forms the harbor of Ayr. This river is celebrated in the poems of Robert Burns, the Scottish *Anacreon.*

Ayr, a county of Scotland, bounded N. by Renfrew, E. by the counties of Lanark and Dumfries, S.E. by those of Kirkcudbright and Wigtown, and W. by the Irish Channel and Frith of Clyde. *Area,* 650,156 acres. It is divided into the 3 districts of Carrick, Kyle, and Cunningham. *Soil,* fertile, and producing excellent grain-crops. This county is especially famous for its breed of milch cows. Iron and coal are abundant, and exported in great quantities. *Prin. towns.* Kilmarnock, Ayr, Ardrossan, Largs, Maurhline, Maybole, and Irvine. *Pop.* 200,745.

Ayr, a seaport and borough of Scotland, and cap. of the above co. is 65 m. S.W. of Edinburgh, and 30 S.S.W. of Glasgow. It is a fine and prosperous town. *Manf.* Cotton and carpets; iron foundries and tanneries are also in full work. There is here a splendid monument to the Scottish hero Wallace, consisting of a tower 115 feet high. Near Alloway Kirk, is still seen the cottage in which the poet Burns was born. (See Alloway.) *A.* is a very ancient borough, and possesses a good and commodious harbor, with an extensive coasting-trade. *Pop.* about 22,500.

Ayr, in *Minnesota,* a post-office of Goodhue co.

Ayr, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Fulton co.: *pop.* 1,247.

Ay'rao, a town of Brazil, prov. of Para, 110 m. N.W. of Rio Negro.

Ayr, (Point of,) the N. promontory of the Isle of Man, in the Irish Sea; Lat. 54° 24′ 59″ N.; Lon 4° 21′ 59″ W. There is a lighthouse here with a revolving light in its lantern, 106 feet above the sea.

Ay'rer, Jacob, next to Hans Sachs the most prolific and important German dramatic writer of the 16th century. His history is involved in obscurity; but it is known that he was a citizen of Nürnberg in 1591, and a procurator in the courts of law. It was not till after his death, in 1605, that a collection of his pieces was published, consisting of 66 tragedies, comedies, and carnival plays (Nürnb. 1618.) *A.* has the same garrulous breadth of dialogue as Hans Sachs, but is inferior to him in wit and humor.

Ay'ry, *n.* A hawk's nest. See Aerie.

Ayscue, or **Ayscough,** (*ais'ku,*) Sir George, an English admiral in the service of the Commonwealth, and Charles II. He captured Barbadoes in 1651, and in 1658 entered the service of the King of Sweden. Returning to England, he commanded in the battles fought against the Dutch; and in the attack on Van Tromp, lost his ship, and was taken prisoner to Holland. His after fate is unknown.

Ayth'ya, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Pochards, a gen. of ducks, sub-family *Anatinæ.* It comprises two American species: the Red-Head, *A. Americana,* and the Canvas-Back, *A. vallisneria.*

Ay'ton, or **Ay'toun,** Sir Robert, an English poet, b. 1570. He was employed both by James I. and Charles I. Burns founded his famous song of *Auld Lang Syne* upon one of *A.*'s poems. D. 1638.

Ay'toun, William Edmonstoune, D.C.L., an eminent English poet and dramatist, b. at Edinburgh in 1813. He was called to the Scottish bar in 1840, and in 1845 was appointed Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the University of Edinburgh. He was for years one of the most brilliant contributors to "Blackwood's Magazine;" but his fame rests chiefly on his celebrated poems, the *Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers,* and *Bothwell.* These have the true ring of the old martial spirit of his country, and have gone through edition after edition. *A.* was also, in conjunction with Theodore Martin, one of the authors of the famous *Bon Gaultier Ballads,* and also of *Firmilian, a Spasmodic Tragedy,* in which he ably satirized the modern spasmodic school of poetry. D. Aug. 4, 1865.

Ayuntamien'to, *n. pl.* [Sp. from *juntar,* to join.] (*Pol.*) A name given in Spain and Spanish America to

the corporations or municipal bodies of their cities, towns, and villages. This has ever been the most cherished and carefully preserved institution of the Spanish people, and its existence may be traced to the earliest period of their history.

Ayu'thia, in Siam. See YUTHIA.

Azad'erine, *n.* (*Chem.*) An alkaloid found in the root of the *Melea azadirachta*, which is useful in fevers, and forms a crystalline salt with sulphuric acid.

Aza'lea, *n.*; *pl.* AZALEAS. [Gr. *azaleos*, dry, in allusion to its growing in dry places.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Ericaceæ*, consisting of shrubs remarkable for the beauty and fragrance of their flowers, on which account they are generally cultivated. By some botanists, the genus is esteemed the same as *Rhododendron*; and it must be confessed that it is difficult to point out any positive character, except the thin and generally deciduous leaves, by which the *A.* may be distinguished from the *Rhododendron*. It will, however, be more conformable to popular usage if we speak of them apart; and as the subject is of general interest, we shall do so at some length.—The species are not very numerous; but the varieties have of late years been so exceedingly multiplied, and rendered so excessively intricate, as to be almost bewildering. No fancy ornamental shrub has been more profusely kaleidoscoped by the recent and powerful appliances of scientific culture. The Clammy species, *A. viscosa*, formerly called the white *A.*, and of which we have about 100 varieties, is a native of N. America, and is found in rocky woods from Canada to Georgia. From its root rise several slender brown stems to the height of about 4 feet. Its leaves are spear-shaped, narrow at the base, rough in the border, and grow in clusters. Its flowers come out between the leaves, and terminate the branches: they diffuse an agreeable fragrance; they closely resemble in their form the flowers of the honeysuckle, each having a tube of nearly an inch in length, divided at the top into 5 segments, 2 of which are reflexed; they are white, with a yellowish exterior in the normal plant, but are red in two of the varieties, and variegated in some others, and they bloom in July.—The Naked Flowered species, *A. nudiflora*, formerly called the Red *A.*, is also a native of N. America, and is widely spread over forests throughout the U. States. About 50 varieties are known. Its stems rise, and its flowers are formed like those of the preceding species; its leaves are oval, smooth, and entire, and are placed alternately on the branches; and its flowers appear in May and June, are produced in clusters on long, naked footstalks, from the sides of the branches, and are red in the normal plant, but exhibit the various hues of pink, scarlet, blush, and even white in the several varieties.—The Marigold-like species, *A. calendulacea*, about 4 feet high, and with twelve varieties, produce severally yellow, orange, saffron-colored, or red flowers in May and June.—The Pontic species, *A. pontica*, is a native of Turkey, is 6 feet high, and has about 10 varieties. It produces yellow, white, and copper-colored flowers, some in May and June, and others from March till May. The Canescent species, *A. canescens*, grows to the height of 3 feet, and produces red flowers. The Arborescent, *A. arborescens*, produces red flowers in July, and attains a height of 10 to 20 feet. The Showy species, *A. speciosa*, has been multiplied into a number of varieties, most of which carry red, scarlet, or orange-colored flowers. All the preceding species are hardy and deciduous, and, excepting the Pontic, are natives of N. America. But the Indian species, *A. indica*, is an evergreen, and a native of China, and requires, in temperate countries, a greenhouse culture.—The Chinese species, *A. sinensis*, is also



Fig. 254.—AZALEA INDICA.

a tender evergreen, and produces yellow flowers. Another, and a more recently introduced species, which has been called *Danielsiana*, is also an evergreen, and a native of China, and produces flowers of a carmine color. The Indian and the Shining species are propagated from cuttings in peat and loam, and all the other species are propagated from layers, or by the dividing of the root. The young shoots selected for layers must be slit and laid down, in the same manner as the layers of carnations: when the layers have struck good root, they may be removed into the nursery, and planted in lines at a small distance from each other, there to stand during at least one year preparatory to final planting. The best season for layering is autumn. After a plant has stood during a few years, it throws up many stems, and some of these may easily be taken off with a portion of root at each, and planted either in the nursery ground, or in places where they are to remain. All the *A.* love a dry situation, and they are most at home in a soil of peat and loam or sandy peat.

Aza'lia, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Bartholomew co., on the E. fork of White River, 51 m. S.S.E. of Indianapolis.

Azamor', a fortified seaport of Morocco, on the Atlantic, 122 m. N.N.W. of Morocco; at the mouth of the river Morbeya, 8 m. N.E. of Mazagan. Lat. 33° 17′ 37″ N.; Lon. 8° 15′ W. *Pop.* about 2,000.

Aza'ni, an ancient city of Phrygia, on the Edrenos, (*Rhyndacus.*) The small modern village of Tjandere-Hissar, 22 m. W. by S. of Kutaleh, is built on its ruins. The latter, which are very fine, consist of two bridges connected by a superb quay, with a temple and a theatre, the latter being 232 ft. in diameter.

Aza'ra, DON FELIX DE, a Spanish author and traveller, B. 1746. His work entitled *Descripcion y Historia del Paraguay, y del Rio de la Plata*, was published at Madrid, in 2 vols., 1847. It is considered an authority on the natural history of Paraguay, and of the countries on the Plate. D. 1811.

Azari'ah, a king of Judah (2 *Kings* xv. 1–7), also called *Uzziah* (2 *Chr.* xxvi.) He began to reign at 16 years of age, B. C. 806. The first part of his reign was prosperous and happy; but afterwards, presuming to offer incense in the Temple, he was smitten with leprosy, and continued a leper till his death (2 *Chr.* xxvi. 16–23).—This name was very common among the Jews, and was borne by many who are briefly referred to in Scripture.

Az'arole, *n.* [Fr. *azerole.*] (*Bot.*) The *Crataegus azarolus*, a shrub of the genus CRATÆGUS, *q. v.*

Azcoi'tia, a town of Spain, prov. of Biscay, 20 m. from Tolosa. *Pop.* about 4,000.

Aze'glio, MASSIMO TAPARELLI, MARQUIS D', an Italian author, artist, diplomatist, and statesman, B. at Turin, 1801, was the descendant of an ancient and noble Piedmontese family. At the age of fourteen he was excommunicated for an assault upon his teacher, who was an ecclesiastic. In 1816 he accompanied his father to Rome, and there occupied his time principally with painting and music. He was already favorably known as a painter, when, in 1830, he went to Milan, married the daughter of Manzoni, the great novelist, and wrote several romances. The earliest of these was *Ettore Fieramosca*, published in 1833, which, conceived in the style of Manzoni, and full of patriotic sentiments, was received with great enthusiasm. His next romance, *Niccolò de' Lapi*, published eight years afterwards, became equally popular, and is esteemed, by Italian critics, the best historical novel in any language. Deeply imbued with the spirit of Italian nationality, in 1842 *A.* abandoned his favorite pursuits, and with his friends Balbo and Gioberti he made a tour through the provinces of Italy, awakening the revolutionary spirit which troubled the last years of Gregory XVI. After the revolution of 1848 he supported the cause of the king of Piedmont, and, at the head of the Papal troops, fought against the Austrians at Vicenza, where he was wounded. In 1849, Victor Emmanuel appointed him president of the cabinet of ministers, an office he undertook solely out of love for his king and country, and which he resigned in 1852 to his political adversary Count Cavour. In 1859, after the peace of Villafranca, he undertook a confidential mission as ambassador-extraordinary to England; and was afterwards appointed governor of the city of Milan. His failing health, his love of art, and some differences of opinion with his colleagues, caused him, however, to withdraw finally from public life. D. Jan. 15, 1866.

Aze'kah, (*Anc. Geog.*) a town of Judah, lying in the low land, near Socoh. (*Jos.* xv. 35). Between *A.* and Socoh the Philistines encamped before the battle in which Goliath was killed (1 *Sam.* xvii. 1). It was fortified by Rehoboam (2 *Chr.* xi. 9), was still standing at the invasion of Nebuchadnezzar (*Jer.* xxxiv 7), and was reoccupied by the Jews after the captivity (*Neh.* xi. 30). The site of *A.* is possibly found at *Tell-zakariya*, a hill near *Ain-shems* (*Beth-Shemesh*).

Azerbi'jan, in Persia. See ADERBEITZAN.

A'zergue, See AZREK.

Azevе'do-Coutin'ho, MARCOS, a Brazilian traveller, B. in the 16th century. He was an intrepid explorer of the virgin solitudes of Brazil; and, in 1596, is said to have discovered the famous emerald mine, during an expedition known under the name of *Jornada das Esmeraldas*. D. in the early part of the 17th century.

Az'im-Ed-Dow'lah-Bahadoor', the last titular Nabob of the Carnatic, in Hindostan; B. 1770; D. 13th Aug., 1819.

Azimghur, (*a'zim-gur'*,) an inland town of Hindostan, in the British presidency of Bengal, prov. of Allahabad, cap. of a district of its own name; 40 m. N.N.E. of Benares, in 26° 6′ N. lat.; Lon. 83° 10′. Cotton stuffs are largely fabricated here. *A.* was ceded to the English by the Nabob of Oude, in 1801.

Az'imuth, *n.* [Ar. *As-samt*; from *al*, the, and *samt*, way, road, path, tract, country, quarter.] (*Astron.*) The *A.* of a body is an arc measured on the horizon, intercepted between the meridian or circle through the zenith of the place and the poles, and a circle through the zenith, the nadir, and the given body. The altitude of the body is measured along this circle, upwards from the nearest point where it meets the horizon. It is evident, that, when we have given the altitude and *A.* of a star at any given moment, we shall be able to point out its exact position in the sky.—*A. Circles* are those which extend from zenith to nadir, cutting the horizon at right angles, or those in which all the points have the same Azimuth.—For *A. Compass* and *A. Dial*, see COMPASS and SUN-DIAL.

Azimu'thal, *a.* Relating to the azimuth.

Az'incourt, in France. See AGINCOURT.

Azmerigunge, (*az'mer-i-goonj'.*) an inland town of Hindostan, in the British presidency and prov. of Bengal, beyond the Brahmapootra, in the district of Sylhet, 55 m. N.E. of Dacca; Lat. 24° 33′ N.; Lon. 91° 5′ E.

Azo'benzide, *n.* (*Chem.*) A red oil, solidifying to a crystalline mass; obtained at the close of the distillation of nitrobenzole with water, iron filings, and acetic acid. *Form.* $C_{12}H_5N$.

Azobenzoid'ine, *n.* (*Chem.*) Colorless, transparent, oblique crystals; nearly insoluble in alcohol, and little soluble in ether. Obtained by acting for some time in distilled bitter almonds with ammonia. *Form.* $C_{18}H_{11}N\frac{5}{3}$.

Azobenzoi'lide, *n.* (*Chem.*) White powder or plates, obtained by heating oil of bitter almonds with ammonia, and treating the brown viscid mass formed with alcohol and ether. This compound remains: *Form.* $C_{28}H_{11}N_2N_2$.

Azobenzoyle', *n.* (*Chem.*) White tasteless powder; soluble in 100 boiling alcohol; insoluble in water; obtained by adding to crude oil of bitter almonds an equal volume of caustic ammonia, and allowing it to stand for a month; a yellow resinous mass results. Boiling ether takes up hydrobenzamide, and leaves azobenzoyle and some azotide of benzoyle, which is separated by boiling alcohol. *Form.* $C_{42}H_{15}N_2$.

A'zof, AZ'OFF, AZ'OFF, or AZ'OV, (SEA OF,) (anc. *Palus Mæotis*,) an inland sea in the S.E. quarter of Europe. It communicates by the narrow sea of Yenikalé (anc. *Bosphorus Cimmerius*, with the N.E. angle of the Black Sea, and is everywhere else surrounded by the Russian territories. It is of very irregular shape, its greatest length being about 235 m. from N.E. to S.W., with a maximum breadth of 110. *Area*, 14,000 sq. m. Where deepest, it has about 7 fathoms water. *A.* teems with fish, the trade in which is both extensive and valuable. The navigation opens early in April, and terminates at the end of Nov. During the rest of the year it is icebound. The coasting trade of this sea has nearly trebled itself since the Crimean war. During this war, *A.* was the scene of some important naval operations. An allied expedition, 15,000 strong, composed of English, French, and Turkish troops of all arms, with 5 batteries of artillery, arrived off Kertch, on the 24th May, 1855. The Russians blew up their fortifications on both sides of the Straits, destroyed 3 steamers, and several heavy-armed vessels, and large quantities of ammunition, provisions, and stores. The chief Russian positions were captured, a small garrison was left at Kertch and Yenikalé, and the expedition returned to Sebastopol on the 12th June.—See PUTRID SEA

A'zof, a town of Russia in Europe, prov. of Ekaterinoslav, near the N.E. extremity of the above sea, to which it gives its name, and about 20 m. from the mouth of the Don. It is the anc. *Tanais*, a Greek colony mentioned by Strabo. In the Middle Ages it was called *Tana* by the Genoese, and received its present name from the Turks, who took possession of it in 1474. *A.* has been in the possession of Russia since 1774. The sand and mud of the river having obstructed its port, the trade of *A.* has been transferred to Taganrog, and it is now but a poor place. It was bombarded by an allied French and English squadron in 1855. *Pop.* 10,945.

Azo'ic, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *zoē*, life.] Destitute of organic life. The *azoic period* of the geologists is that before any living being appeared.

Azo'leic Acid. (*Chem.*) An oily fluid, insoluble in water; soluble in boiling nitric acid, and re-precipitated by water. Obtained from the oily substance which swims after the treatment of olive oil with nitric acid, by boiling with alcoholic sulphuric acid. *Form.* $C_{18}H_{13}O_4$.

Azolit'mine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A dark-red substance, which is the principal coloring matter of the litmus. It differs from orcéine by its insolubility in alcohol. *Form.* $C_{18}H_{10}NO_{10}$.

Azol'la, *n.* [Gr. *azo*, to make dry, and *ollymi*, to kill; as the plants speedily die when taken from the water.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Marsileaceæ*. The species *A. Caroliniana* is a small plant, resembling some of the mosses, floating in still or sluggish waters; found in the Northern and Western States. Its leaves are arranged in two rows upon the rhizoma, imbricated, spreading, fleshy; the floating ones reddish underneath.

Azoodyna'mia, *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., *zoē*, life, and *dynamis*, strength.] Privation or diminution of the vital powers.

Azores, (The,) (*ā-zores'*,) or WESTERN ISLANDS, an archipelago of nine islands, belonging to Portugal, from which it is about 100 m. distant, occupying a line of about 100 leagues from E.S.E. to W.S.W., between 36° 59′ and 39° 44′ N. Lat., and 31° 7′ and 25° 10′ W. Lon. It is divided into 3 subordinate groups, forming a superficies of 715 sq. m. The 1st, lying at the W.N.W. extremity of the archipelago, includes Flores and Corvo; the 2d, or central, Fayal, Pico, St. George, Graciosa, and Terceira; and the 3d, at the E.S.E. extremity, St. Michael's, (the largest of the whole,) and St. Mary's. The name (*Ilhos dos Açores*) is said to be derived from the vast number of hawks, (*falco milvus*,) called by the

natives *açor*, by which they were frequented at the period of their discovery. These islands seem to be of comparatively recent formation. Their general aspect is picturesque and bold, presenting for the most part an irregular succession of isolated, conical, or acuminated hills, with table-lands rising from 2,000 to 5,000 ft. in height. The former are separated by valleys, and the latter by tremendous chasms or ravines. The whole are bounded by magnificent natural precipices rising abruptly from the sea. The Peak of Pico, 7,613 feet above the sea, is

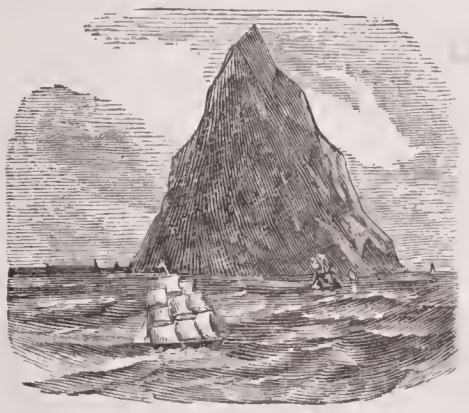


Fig. 255. — PEAK OF PICO.

the highest elevation in these islands. When seen from a distance at sea, it appears like an isolated cone in the midst of the ocean. The *A.* are subject to severe earthquakes, but the climate is, on the whole, excellent. The finest oranges and fruits are produced, as well as all sorts of cereals, sugar-canes, coffee, tobacco, &c. Industry and agriculture are, however, but little practised, owing partly to the indolence, as well as ignorance, of the natives. The principal exports are oranges, wine, brandy, &c. The *A.* are governed by a Portuguese viceroy, whose seat of government is at Angra, in Terceira, although Ponte Delgada, in St. Michael's, is the principal town. The chief port of the *A.* is Fayal. *Pop.* 343,572. The *A.* are said to have been discovered about 1430; and in 1448 they were taken formal possession of by Prince Henry of Portugal. Alphonso V. gave them, in 1466, to his sister, the Duchess of Burgundy, and they were then colonized by the Dutch. In 1580, they were surrendered to Spain. The English, under the Earl of Essex and Sir Walter Raleigh, failed in an attempt to capture them in 1597. In 1640, they reverted to Portugal, in whose possession they remain.

Azo'rian, *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the Azores, or Western Islands.

—*a.* Pertaining to the Azores, or to their inhabitants.

Azote', *n.* [Gr. *a*, not, and *zoē*, life.] (*Chem.*) The old name for nitrogen. Nitrogen was so called from being destructive to life; but as numerous other gases have the same properties, the word has been almost given up by English chemists, except in such words as *azotized*, *azobenzole*, &c. The French, however, still use *A.*, *azotique*, *azotate*, &c., for nitrogen, nitric acid, and nitrate. See NITROGEN.

Azote'a, *n.* [Sp.] (*Arch.*) The name given to the flat roof which characterizes the house-tops in Mexican and Spanish-American cities.

Azot'ic, and **Azo'tous Acids.** (*Chem.*) Synonyms of NITRIC and NITROUS ACIDS, *q. v.*

Az'otite, *n.* (*Chem.*) A NITRITE, *q. v.*

Az'otize, *v. a.* To impregnate with azote, or nitrogen.

Az'otized bodies. (*Chem.*) Substances containing nitrogen.

Azpeytia, or AZPEITIA, (*ath-pi'te-a*,) a walled town of Spain, prov. of Guipuscoa, 15 m. S.W. of San Sebastian. *Manf.* Iron utensils, and shoes. Jasper quarries lie in the vicinity. About a mile from *A.* was born Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the Jesuits, or Order of Jesus. *Pop.* about 5,000.

Az'rael, *n.* The name given to the Angel of Death by the Mohammedans.

Az'rek, (BAHR-EL,) or the BLUE RIVER, the principal stream of Abyssinia, which, after a winding course through Abyssinia and Senuaar, falls into the Nile above Gerri.

Az'talan, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Jefferson co., on Rock River, 50 m. W. of Milwaukee; *pop.* 1,261.

Az'tecs, *n. pl.* The name of a formerly great American nation, whose earliest location was Aztlan, a country to the N. of the Gulf of California, where they were flourishing in 1100. In 1196, they migrated to Tula, removed from thence to Zumpanco, about 1216, and eventually settled on a group of islands to the S. of Lake Tezcuco. The *A.* were reduced to slavery by the Colhuans in 1314, and moving to the W. of the lake, founded Tenochtitlan, their capital (on the site of which the city of Mexico now stands), in 1325. They were assailed by the Spaniards under Cortez in 1519, and subjugated. Humboldt considered that, in the 15th century, they had by conquest acquired over 60,000 sq. m. of territory. They were highly superstitious, and worshipped quite a number of deities, despite the progress they had made in the arts, as evidenced by representations of their paintings, and their architectural and sculptural monuments. They also cultivated oratory and poetry, but used hieroglyphics to record their annals. Montezuma II., who reigned from 1502 to 1520, is believed to have been the last of their monarchs. — Our space forbids an exposition in this work of the historical remains, and art-antiquities of this peculiarly interesting people; but the reader will find most diffuse and elaborately illustrated details of their widely civilized existence in the following works, the best which have yet appeared on the subject, viz: Lord Kingsborough's *On the Antiquities of Mexico*, (London, 1834); and Humboldt's *Histoire Politique du Royaume de la Nouvelle Espagne*.

Azul'mic Acid, AZULMINE. (*Chem.*) A black substance proceeding from the spontaneous decomposition of cyanogen in water. According to others, it is composed of 2 cyanogen + 1 HO.

Azun (Val d'), (*a'zu(r)n*), a lovely valley in the S. of France, termed the *Eden of the Pyrenees*, reaching the base of the Pic du Midi, and crossing by an important road into Spain.

Azure, (*ăzh'ur* or *ā'zhur*,) *a.* [Fr. *azur*, from Ar. *azrak*, or Per. *azrak*, blue.] Of a light clear blue; sky-colored; cerulean.

—*n.* The fine blue color of the sky. — See SKY.

—Poetically, the sky itself; the blue vault above.

(*Paint.*) A sky-colored blue, a color made of lapis-lazuli, called ultramarine, and held in great estimation by painters. — See ULTRAMARINE.

(*Her.*) The blue color represented in engravings by lines drawn horizontally on the escutcheon, and parallel to the chief, as seen in the escutcheon of the house of *Bourbon*, which occupies the centre of the armorial escutcheon of Spain, in fig. 193. — *Azure* signifies justice, perseverance, and vigilance. French heralds rank this color before gules.

Az'ure, *v. a.* To color blue.

Az'ured, *p. a.* Colored blue; as, "The pure *azured* heaven."

Az'ure Spar, *n.* (*Min.*) See LAZULITE.

Az'urine, *a.* Azure. "Dark *azurine*." — *Hackluyt.*

Az'urite, *n.* (*Min.*) A monoclinic mineral. Lustre vitreous, almost adamantine. *Color.* Various shades of azure-blue, passing into Berlin-blue. Streak, blue lighter than the color. Transparent, subtranslucent. Conchoidal fracture, brittle. Found in the U. States. *Comp.* Carbonic acid 25·6, oxide of copper 69·4, water 5·2 = 100. — *Dana.*

Az'ygos, Az'ygous, *a.* [Gr. *a.* priv., and *zygos*, a yoke; *i. e.*, that has no fellow.] (*Anat.*) A term applied to several single muscles, veins, bones, &c.; as the *A. uvulæ*, a muscle inserted into the tips of the uvula, the use of which is to raise the uvula upwards and forwards, and to shorten it; and the *A. vein*, situated in the right cavity of the thorax, upon the dorsal vertebra. It receives the blood from the vertebral, intercostal, bronchial, pericardial, and diaphragmatic veins, and evacuates it into the vena cava superior.

Az'yme, Azy'mus, *n.* [Gr. *azymos*, without ferment, unleavened.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) A term much used in the violent controversies between the Roman and Greek Catholics, the former of whom contend that the bread, in the mass, ought to be *azymus*; a very important matter indeed!

Az'ymite, *n.* [Fr. *azymite*.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a Christian sect who administered the Eucharist with unleavened bread.

Az'ymous, *a.* Unleavened; unfermented. — *Dunglison.* See AZYME.

Az'zah. (*Anc. Geog.*) The same as GAZA, *q. v.*

Azzano (Castel d'), (*ath-a'no*,) a village of N. Italy, 5 m. from Verona, where, in May, 1799, the French defeated the Austrians.

SUPPLEMENT TO

A.

ABBO ABSO ACID

Abbott, Jacob, (*ăb'bŏt.*) an American teacher and author, b. at Hallowell, Maine, 1803, after graduating at Bowdoin Coll., in 1820, became a Congregationalist minister four years later. In 1825 he commenced upon a highly successful career as a writer of books for instruction of juveniles, and has altogether produced since that period some 150 vols., many of which have been reprinted abroad, and translated into various European and Asiatic languages. Among them may be mentioned, *The Young Christian Series; The Rollo Books; Abbott's Histories of Celebrated Persons; Harper's Story Books;* the *Franconia Stories;* and, more recently, *American History,* 8 vols., the *Juno Stories,* the *August Stories,* and *Science for the Young,* and *Gentle Measures in the Training of the Young.* D. 1879. His younger brother, John S. C. Abbott, b. at Brunswick, Me., in 1805, also graduated at Bowdoin, and settled as a pastor at Worcester, Roxbury, and Nantucket successively. Like the foregoing, he embraced the profession of literature, and has devoted himself principally to it, though he has since exercised the pastoral office in different places with much success, more especially in Fair Haven, Conn., where he now resides. His principal works include a series of biographical histories; a *History of Napoleon Bonaparte,* largely distinguished by its prevailing tone of hero-worship; a *History of the French Revolution; History of the Civil War in America; History of Napoleon III.,* &c. D. June, 1877.

Abbott, Lyman, a nephew of the preceding, b. at Roxbury, 1835, graduated at N. Y. University in 1853, abandoned the legal profession for that of theology, and after filling two pastoral charges in the Congregational Church and serving for two or three years as General Secretary of the Freedmen's Commission, he relinquished the duties of the ministry in 1869, and devoted himself to literary pursuits. Among his chief writings is an elaborate life of Christ under the title of *Jesus of Nazareth* (1869); and *Old Testament Shadows of New Testament Truths* (1870); *Morning and Evening Exercises* (1871). In 1870 he commenced the editorship of the Illustrated Christian Weekly, which position he still occupies. — His brothers, Benj. Vaughan, Austin, and Edward Abbott, are also well-known literary men of repute, the latter being one of the editors of the Boston Congregationalist.

Ablogenesis, (*a-be-o-jĕn'e-sis.*) [From Gr. *a,* privative, *bios,* life, and *genesis,* generation.] (*Physiol.*) A mechanical theory of life, or of spontaneous generation, as connected, more or less, with the Darwinian doctrine of evolution, lately stated as follows by Prof. Ernst Hæckel, of Jena. "1. The forms of organisms, and of their organs, result entirely from life, and simply from the interaction of two physiological functions, heredity and adaptation. 2. Heredity is a part of the reproduction; adaptation, on the other hand, a part of the maintenance of the organism. These two physiological functions depend, as do all forms of vital activity, on the character of the physiological organs through which they come into play. 3. The physiological organs of the organism are either simple plastids (cytods or cells), or they are parts of plastids (*e. g.,* nuclei of cells, cilia of protoplasm), or they are built up of numerous plastids (the majority of organs). In all these cases the forms and actions of the organs are to be traced back to the forms and actions of the individual plastids. 4. Plastids are either simple cytods (structureless bits of protoplasm without nuclei) or cells; but since these last have originally arisen from cytods by a differentiation of the inner 'nucleus' and the outer 'protoplasm,' the forms and vital properties of all plastids can be traced back to the simplest cytods as their starting-point. 5. The simplest cytods, from which all other plastids (cytods and cells) originally have arisen by heredity and adaptation, consist essentially and absolutely of nothing more than a bit of structureless protoplasm — an albuminoid, nitrogenous carbon compound; all other components of plastids have been originally formed secondarily from protoplasm (plasma products). 6. The simplest independent organisms which we know, and which, moreover, can be conceived, the monera, consist, in fact, while living, of nothing else but the simplest cytod, a structureless bit of protoplasm; and since they exhibit all forms of vital activity (nutrition, reproduction, irritability, movement), these vital activities are here clearly bound on to structureless protoplasm. 7. Protoplasm, or germinal matter (*Bildungsstoff*), also called cell-substance or primitive slime (*Urschleim*), is therefore the single material basis (*materielle Grundlage*) to which, without exception and absolutely, all so-called 'vital phenomena' are radically bound. If the latter are regarded as the result of a peculiar vital force independent of the protoplasm, then necessarily also must the physical and chemical properties of every inorganic natural body be regarded as the result of a peculiar force not bound up with its substance. 8. The protoplasm of all plastids is, like all other albuminoid or protein bodies, composed of four inseparable elements — carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen, to which often, though not always, a fifth element — namely, sulphur — is added. 9. The forms and vital properties of protoplasm are conditioned by the peculiar manner in which carbon has combined itself so as to form a highly developed compound with the three or four other elements named. Compounds devoid of carbon never exhibit those peculiar chemical and physical properties which exclusively belong to only a part of the compounds of carbon (the so-called 'organic compounds'); on this account modern chemistry has replaced the term 'organic compounds' by the more significant term 'carbon compounds.' 10. Carbon, then, is that element, that indivisible fundamental substance which, in virtue of its peculiar physical and chemical properties, stamps the various carbon compounds with their peculiar organic character; and in chief fashions this protoplasm, the 'matter of life' (*Lebensstoff*), so that it becomes the material basis of all vital phenomena. 11. The peculiar properties which protoplasm and the other component tissues and substances of the organism derived secondarily from it exhibit, especially their viscid condition and aggregation, their continual change of matter (on the one hand their facile decomposition, on the other their facile power of assimilation), and their other 'vital properties' are therefore simply and entirely brought about by the peculiar and complex manner in which carbon under certain conditions can combine with the other elements. 12. The entire properties of the organism are therefore ultimately conditioned with equal necessity by the physical and chemical properties of carbon, as are the entire properties of every salt and every inorganic compound conditioned by the physical and chemical properties of its component elements."

About, Edmond François Valentin, (*ah-boo',*) a French author, b. at Dieuze, dep. Meurthe, 1828, pursued his studies at the Lycée Charlemagne, in Paris, won the prize of honor in 1848, and passed in 1851 to the French school at Athens. In Greece he directed his attention to archæological studies, and made his first appearance as an author with *La Grèce Contemporaine* (1855), which was well received. He published soon after a kind of autobiographical novel, *Tolla,* followed by *Les Mariages de Paris* (1856), and *Germaine* (1857). His well-known pamphlet *La Question Romaine,* which urged the abolition of the Pope's temporal power, and was supposed to have been inspired by the Emperor, appeared soon after. In 1860 he published two other political pamphlets, *The New Map of Europe,* and *Prussia in* 1860. Among his more recent works are: *Les Coquins d'Agents de Change, Le Cas de M. Guérin, Madelon, Le Progrès, La Vieille Roche, Le Turco, L'Infâme,* and *Les Mariages en Province.* On the commencement of the conflict between France and Prussia, *A.* went to the seat of war as special correspondent of the *Soir,* and sent to that journal a series of articles which attracted much attention. In Oct., 1872, while visiting a property he possesses in Alsace, *A.* was arrested by order of the German government on account of certain articles written against it in French newspapers a year before. This petty exhibition of political revenge, which gave rise to much comment on the part of the European press, resulted in *A.*'s acquittal, at Strasburg, after his suffering an incarceration of some fifteen days.

Absolute Brightness. (*Ast.*) An expression used by astronomers to distinguish between the total amount of light received from a celestial body and the intrinsic lustre of the body's surface. Thus the absolute brightness of Jupiter would be spoken of as nearly equalling that of Venus and surpassing that of Sirius, though the intrinsic brilliancy of Jupiter's light is far less than that of Venus, and not comparable with the sun-like intrinsic brilliancy of the light of Sirius.

Abvacuntio. (*ăb-văk-u-a'she-o.*) [Lat., from *ab,* and *vacuare, vacuatum,* to empty.] (*Med.*) An excessive or colliquative evacuation of any kind.

Acardionervia. (*a-kăr-de-o-nŭr've-ah.*) [From Gr. *kardia,* the heart, and *neuron,* a nerve.] (*Med.*) Want of nervous action in the heart as indicated by the sounds ceasing to be audible.

Acataposis. (*a-kăt-a-po'sis.*) [From Gr. *a,* priv., and *kataposis,* deglutition.] (*Med.*) Difficulty of swallowing, which affection may result from spasm of the muscles, or be caused by a thickening of the mucous membrane, or enlarged tonsils. When the affection is spasmodic, warm fomentations and warm hip-baths are indicated. In the other cases a plain and very abstemious diet, and a daily ablution, are the essentials of treatment.

Acatastatic, (*a-kăt-a-stăt'ik.*) [From Gr. *kadistemi,* to determine.] (*Med.*) An epithet given to fevers, &c., when irregular in their periods or symptoms.

Acaulosia, (*ăk-au-lo'zhah.*) [From Gr. *a,* priv., and *kaulos,* stalk.] (*Bot.*) A diseased condition of plants, in which the stem is imperfectly developed or wholly wanting. Its formation may moreover be retarded by the main powers of vegetation being directed to some other quarter, as in turnips to the formation of an enormous root. There may moreover be stemless varieties of some particular species; the primrose representing, for instance, a form of the cowslip in which the axis is reduced to little more than a point. The common hyacinth sometimes flowers imperfectly without any elongation of the stem, a state which arises from injury or decay of the roots; and from similar affections a like condition may be produced by heat.

Accumulated Force, (*ăk-ku'mu-lāt-ĕd.*) [Lat. *accumulo,* to heap up, from *cumulus,* a heap.] (*Phys.*) The power of a moving body to overcome resistance. When a force acts on a body so as to produce its motion, the force must be in excess of the resistances to the motion, consequently power is imparted to the body at each instant, which is not absorbed by the resistances; this power is called the moving mass to overcome any additional resistance which may be opposed to it; thus the accumulated force at any instant is measured by the momentum of the moving body. The efficacy of hammers, pile-driving machines, fly-wheels, and similar contrivances depends on accumulated force.

Acephalocyst, (*ah-sĕf'a-lo-sist.*) [From Gr. *a,* priv., *kephalê,* head, and *lystis,* bladder.] (*Med.*) An entozoa most frequently found in the liver, but sometimes in other organs and parts of the body. It is an hydatiform vesicle, without head or visible organs. The only assignable cause is gross alimentation, and the only remedy, a return to pure and simple food. But it happens unfortunately that their presence is seldom known except in post-mortem examinations.

Aceratosis, (*ah-sĕr-rah-to'sis.*) [From Gr. *keras,* gen. *kertos,* horn.] (*Med.*) Defective development of the corneous tissue.

Acetolat, (*ak-sĭt'o-lăt.*) [Lat., from *acetum,* vinegar.] (*Med.*) A liquid medicine resulting from the distillation of vinegar on one or more aromatic vegetable substances, and which are formed of vinegar and essential oils or other volatile principles.

Acetyline, (*ah-sĭt'e-lin.*) (*Chem.*) A gaseous hydrocarbon, which is a constituent of coal-gas, and may be formed among other ways by the direct union of carbon and hydrogen at the high temperature of the electric spark. It is a colorless gas, slightly soluble in water, burning with a bright smoky flame. Its sp. gr. is 0·92. When passed into ammoniacal solutions containing copper or silver, it unites with these metals, forming insoluble acetylides, which when dry explode violently on the application of heat. *Form.* C_4.

Achoristus, (*ăk-o-rĭs'tŭs.*) [From Gr. *achôrizô,* I separate.] (*Med.*) Any sign which necessarily accompanies a state of health or disease.

Achromatopsy, (*ăk-rōm-a-tŏp'se.*) [From Gr. *a,* priv., *chroma,* color, and *ontomai,* I see.] (*Med.*) See Color-blindness in Encyclopedia.

Acidities, (*ah-sid'e-teez.*) [From Eng. *acid.*] (*Med.*) Sourness of the stomach, the result of indigestion,

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indicated by acid eructations, &c. The affection is very common in children, and must be obviated by absorbents, as magnesia, chalk, &c., and by regulated diet.

Acosta, JOACHIM, (*ah-kŏs'tah,*) a colonel of engineers in the service of the U. States of Colombia, and a distinguished geographer and historian, served in 1831 in the Colombian army. In 1844, with the botanist Cespedes, he undertook a scientific expedition, extending from the valley of Socorro to that of the Magdalena, and seven years later visited the country from Antioquia to Anserma. *A.* afterwards repaired to Europe, and resided in Spain for several years. He has published an excellent map of the territory of New Granada. His most important publication, however, is one of the *Discovery and Colonization of New Granada.*

Acou'chi Resin. (*Chem.*) The inspissated juice of the plant *Icica heterophylla.* It is highly odoriferous, and is employed as a vulnerary.

Acrimony. [From Gr. *acer,* acrid, and *akis,* a point.] (*Med.*) An impure condition of the blood, resulting from retained bilious and other effete matters. The ancients, adopting the humoral pathology, conceived that an "acrimony of the humors" was the cause of many diseases. The moderns have unfortunately rejected this doctrine, and instead of seeking to eliminate the impurities, they counteract or subdue the remedial effort with narcotics, stimulants, alteratives, &c. The wet-sheet pack and the warm bath are the best detergent processes.

Acromphalon. (*ăk-rŏm'fah-lŏn.*) [From *akro,* and Gr. *omphalos,* the navel.] (*Med.*) The extremity of the umbilical cord, which remains attached to the fœtus after birth.

Acupressure. (*ăk-u-prĕsh'ŭr.*) [From L. *acus,* a needle, and *premere, pressum,* to press.] (*Med.*) A process for arresting hemorrhage, proposed by Prof. Simpson, of Edinburgh, which consists in passing an appropriate needle or pin twice through the substance of a wound, so as to compress and close, by the middle portion of the needle, the tube of the bleeding vessel a line or two, or more, on the cardiac side of the bleeding point.

Adamites. (*Anthropology.*) Mr. C. S. Wake has read lately to the English Anthropological Society a remarkable paper, the object of which is to show, by reference to evidence extraneous to the Hebrew Scriptures, what peoples are entitled to be classed as Adamites. The name of the primitive race from which the Chaldeans sprung — the Akkad — proves that they must thus be classed. Akkad would seem to mean "Sons of Ad;" the first syllable of the word being the same as the Gaelic Mach or Ach. The first Babylonian dynasty of Berosus was Median; and Sir Henry Rawlinson says that the name by which the Medes are first noticed on the Assyrian monuments is Mad. This people, the initial letter of whose name may be treated as a prefix, were doubtless the primitive stock from which the Akk-Ad were derived. The Medes had also the distinctive title of Mâr; and many of the Aryan peoples appear to have retained a remembrance of the traditional Ad. The first part of the Parsee work known as *The Desatir* is called *The Book of the Great Abad,* i. e., Father Ad. The Puranas of the Hindoos refer to the legendary king, Ilor Ait, who is supposed to be the same as the Greek Ætus. The primitive Celtic race of Western Europe was called *Gaidal,* i. e., the progeny of Gaid or Aid, who may be identified with Dis, the mythical ancestor, according to Cæsar, of the Gauls. Dis (the Greek *Hades*) was also "Lord of the Dead" among the Chaldeans, and may well, therefore, have been the same as the legendary ancestor Ad. Among Hamitic peoples, the original Arab stock trace their origin to Father Ad, who is probably referred to also in the name of the Egyptian deity Atmu. The name of the legendary ancestor of the Adamites may be traced in the names of the deities of Turanian and American peoples, and also among the Polynesian islanders. Dividing all the races of mankind, according to the classification of Retzius, into brachycephali and dolichocephali, Mr. Wake asserted that Ad was the legendary ancestor of the former, the Adamites, therefore, embracing all the actually brachycephalic peoples, and those whose brachycephalism has been lost by intermixture with the long-headed stock.

Ad'ams, WILLIAM, an American divine, b. at Colchester, Connecticut, 1807. He graduated from Yale College in 1827, studied theology at Andover, Massachusetts, was ordained to the ministry in the Congregational Church in 1831, and at first settled in Brighton, Mass. He became the pastor of what is now the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, New York city, in 1834, and soon attracted attention by his eminent scholarship and graceful eloquence. He has from time to time published volumes, mostly of sermons and addresses, all characterized by a chaste and elegant diction, and indicating a devout and reverent spirit. Among these, the most popular have been *The Three Gardens: Eden, Gethsemane, and Paradise* (1857); *Thanksgiving* (1869); *Conversations of Jesus Christ with Representative Men,* &c.

Adelaster. (*ăd-e-lăs'tŭr.*) [Gr., something unknown.] (*Bot.*) A name proposed for those garden plants which, having come into cultivation without their flowers being known, cannot be definitively referred to their proper genus. All *A.* are therefore provisional names, to be abandoned as soon as the true names of the plants so called can be ascertained.

Aërolites. (*Meteor.*) Pr. Shephard, of Amherst College, Massachusetts, has published some particulars respecting the meteoric stone which fell at Searsmont, Maine, on May 21, 1871. About 8 A. M. there was heard an explosion, like the report of a heavy gun, followed by a rushing sound resembling the escape of steam from a boiler. The stone fell in a field, and a lady who was in a house close by saw the earth scattered in all directions as it entered the ground. The hole which it made was soon found, and on digging down, the fragments were found still quite hot, the outside surfaces showing plainly the effects of melting heat. The largest piece weighed two pounds, and the fragments altogether twelve pounds. They emitted an odor like that of flints when rubbed violently together. The hole made by the falling body was two feet in depth, the soil being a hard coarse gravel; but the fracture of the stone was obviously occasioned by its striking against three large pebbles, each about four pounds in weight. Professor Shephard obtained and examined the largest fragment of the Aërolite. Fully one-half of its surface was coated with the original crust, and the shape would seem to denote that the perfect mass had been of an oval subconical figure with a flattish base. Among the constituent elements were found meteoric iron, peroxide of iron, chladnite, troilite, together with a single blackish mass which Pr. Shephard considered was in all probability a plumbaginous aggregate.

Aeronautics. In October, 1870, after the investment of Paris by the German army, and at a time when all communication with the besieged city had been cut off save by means of messenger balloons which were still left to float undisturbed in the air, a savant, M. Dupuy de Lôme, already known to fame by several important works, called the attention of the French Academy of Sciences to a project of constructing a navigable balloon, to have an elongated form, and be fitted with a screw put in motion by man's muscular strength. The importance of such a discovery at such a time naturally enough excited general and deep interest, and the Government of National Defence opened in favor of M. Dupuy de Lôme a credit of 40,000 francs, in order to complete and practically carry out his undertaking with the least possible delay. The navigable aërial machine in question, intended for the transmission of letters and despatches during the siege of Paris, reached its completion only in the beginning of 1872, that is to say some time after the need which had suggested its services had ceased to exist. The trial ascent took place on the 2d February, and the results of the experiment proved so satisfactory to certain persons present that they unhesitatingly adjudged M. Dupuy de Lôme to be the most remarkable inventor of the century. Let us then take a careful examination of the new aërostat, and the results attained by it in the ascension of February, just spoken of. But, that we may do this with due impartiality, we will direct our gaze back for a moment into the past — quite a recent past, indeed, and one all too quickly forgotten. On the 25th September, 1852, an eminent French author and journalist, M. Emile de Girardin, wrote as follows: "Yesterday a man started, boldly seated on the tender of a steam-locomotive, the latter being raised in the air by an immense whale-shaped balloon — an aërial vessel provided with a mast serving as a keel, and a sail as a rudder. The Fulton of this new scheme of aërial navigation bears the name of Henry Giffard. . . . . " Thus, for the first time in the history of aëronautics had steam-navigation of the air by balloon been seriously attempted. Mr. Giffard's balloon was one of an elongated shape, terminating at either end in a point; it was 36 feet in diameter in the middle, and 132 feet long, and contained 7,500 cubic feet of gas. The net surrounding the machine was attached to a large inferior cross-piece, to the back part of which was fitted a triangular sail serving both as keel and rudder. The wooden cross-piece sustained a steam-engine with its boiler and accessories, representing a power equal to the muscular force exerted by 30 men in combined effort, weighing only 300 lbs., and giving motion to a screw-propeller. Mr. Giffard ascended above

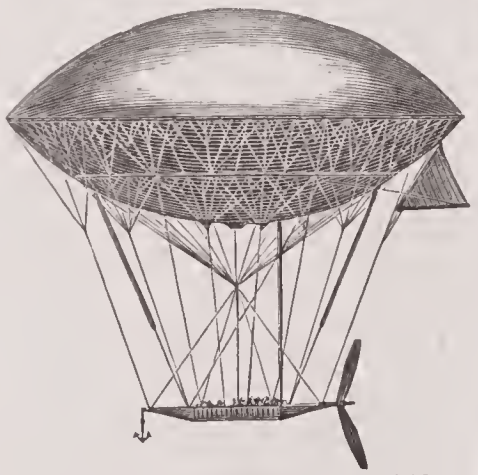


Fig. 1. — DUPUY DE LÔME'S BALLOON. — 1872.

Paris under unfavorable conditions, owing to a strong wind blowing at the time; but, nevertheless, the progress made by him sufficiently demonstrated that the principle of balloon-navigation was created. The steering action of the rudder was perfectly felt. The screw, impelled by steam, had power enough to change the course of the aërostat when necessary, and, at certain times, the balloon resisted the force of the wind so sufficiently as to maintain a motionless position in the same place. In 1855 Mr. Giffard constructed another aërostat, by means of which he performed a still more extensive and satisfactory journey through the air; but, still, he soon had cause to acknowledge that, in order to carry his work through to a state of completion, he had to resolve important problems of aërostatic construction, such as impermeability of tissue, economical preparation of the hydrogen, &c., &c. During a consequent course of study extending over ten years, he investigated and resolved the aforesaid questions, devised captive steam-balloons, and in 1869 constructed in London a gigantic captive aërostat which ascended to an altitude of 1,800 feet. This balloon measured 25,000 cubic feet; it was formed of superposed tissues, coated with india-rubber, and made completely water-proof.

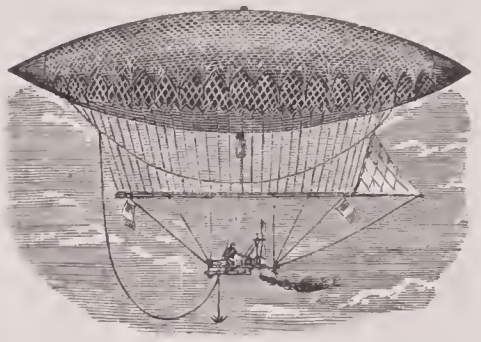


Fig. 2. — GIFFARD'S BALLOON. — 1852.

Now let us return to M. Dupuy de Lôme's balloon, built in 1872, and see in what respects it differs from its aërial predecessor. The aërostat invented by M. Dupuy de Lôme is a balloon of elongated form, with a triangular sail affixed to its hinder part so as to serve as a rudder. To its inferior parts is attached an oblong boat, provided with a screw workable by manual strength. Such is, in brief, a description of the new aërial machine. It is less elongated than Mr. Giffard's, and cannot, therefore, be so easily steered. M. Dupuy de Lôme, indeed, in his report to the Academy of Sciences, himself acknowledges that a greater length would be preferable, but that he had met with difficulties of construction that he had not been able to surmount. Mr. Giffard, on the other hand, had succeeded in giving to his aërostat a more elongated form, because he suspended his boat to a rigid, horizontal bar, whereby he had, therefore, no cause to fear that modification of the vessel's shape which might result from the traction of cords. M. Dupuy de Lôme would have found this mode of suspending the boat of far greater advantage than the one he adopted. Mr. Giffard used the steam-engine as a motive force; it was, indeed, a bold undertaking, but the inventor of 1852 had ingenuity enough to obviate the danger of fire from the proximity of the latter to an inflammable gas. M. Dupuy de Lôme substitutes the arm of man for the steam-engine. Now if we consider the newly constructed balloon, not as taken as a whole, but rather with respect to its various details, it may readily be perceived that all its organic features are borrowed from the improvements effected by Mr. Giffard in his captive steam-balloons. The tissue of M. Dupuy de Lôme's navigable aërostat is formed of several folds of silk and india-rubber alternately superposed, and thickly coated with varnish; the tissue being of the same kind exactly as that invented by Mr. Giffard for his captive balloon exhibited at the Universal Exposition of 1867. M. Dupuy de Lôme has supplied his balloon with valves self-closing by means of circular metallic plates, overlaying india-rubber belts: similar valves were constructed by Mr. Giffard in 1867. M. Dupuy de Lôme has, further, inflated his aerostat with pure hydrogen, prepared in retorts in which the gas is obtained by the action of iron and sulphuric acid on water; and, in his report, insists on the preferability of this method of production, by which he is enabled to evolve 10,500 cubic feet of gas. Mr. Giffard had already constructed a similar apparatus in 1867, and again in 1869, for inflating his captive balloons, and was able, too, to produce at every time a volume of gas four times more considerable. Hence, so strikingly identical are the similitudes between them, that, speaking with the utmost impartiality, it is impossible for us to look upon M. Dupuy de Lôme's undertaking as being an original one, — a truth of which the reader may be able to convince himself by carefully examining the diagrams accompanying our text. Fig. 2, which is a representation of Mr. Giffard's aërostat, is reproduced from an engraving in the *Merveilles de la Science,* a work published by M. Figuier in 1868, and in which will be found a lengthy description of Mr. Giffard's admirable experiments. The aërostat of M. Dupuy de Lôme (Fig. 1) is not so well conceived, although produced twenty years later, and we are convinced that it is altogether inadequate to lead to any permanently satisfactory result. This balloon, however, is in itself most incontestably a step towards the practical solution of the great problem of aërial navigation. Let us, therefore, hope that the salutary agitation of this question by the French engineer will not rest here; and that our own country may eventually outdo France by numbering among her children that new Columbus who shall definitively open out to Man's exploration the vast empire of the atmosphere. See BALLOON, p. 227.

Agamogen'esis. See ALTERNATION OF GENERATION, *post.*

A'gency, in *Kansas*, a township of Osage co.; *pop.* 1,865.
Ag'nes City, in *Kansas*, a township of Lyon co.; *pop.* 143.
A'gua Ne'gra, in *New Mexico*, a township of Mora co.; *pop.* 415.
—A township of San Miguel co.; *pop.* 92.
Agur, (*ah-goor'*,) a town of Hindostan, in Scindiah's dominions, 41 m. N.E. of Kota; *pop.* 30,000.
Air-brake. (*Mech.*) The necessity of having some effective means of stopping railroad trains was felt as soon as it was found possible to run them at any considerable speed. The problem of how to stop a train was therefore presented simultaneously with the introduction of locomotives. As the speed and length of trains increased, the importance of placing them under the control of the locomotive runner became with each accident and its accompanying horrors more evident. For years, therefore, inventors have been exercising, more or less successfully, their ingenuity in endeavoring to devise some means which would enable the man who runs the engine to apply the brakes instantly on the whole train behind him. The first system, however, which has thus far come at all near to fulfilling the requisite condition of an automatic brake, is the *Air-brake*, or *Atmospheric-brake*, invented and patented in 1869 by Mr. George Westinghouse, and now extensively manufactured in Pittsburgh. It may be summarily described as follows: On the right side of the locomotive, and in full view of the engineer, an air-pump is fastened to the locomotive frame. It is propelled by steam drawn from the boiler, is self-acting, and is motionless only when the expansive force of the compressed air in the reservoir, which hangs beneath the cab (a cylinder of boiler iron suitable to the dimensions of the locomotive), becomes equal to that of the steam. Thus as the pressure of steam increases, the air-pump works, and the expansive force of compressed air is augmented. When the steam is high, and the possible demand for great force of the brake consequently increased, the pressure of steam and air in the reservoir must correspond. This relation of expansive force is always maintained. Pipes to convey the compressed air extend from the reservoir beneath the locomotive-cab back under the whole train. Midway beneath each car is a fixed cylinder with piston so contrived as to act directly on the lever of the ordinary hand-brake, and does not prevent the use of the latter brake in conjunction with the air-brake, or separate from it if required. The continuity of air-pipe between the cars is preserved by heavy rubber-hose connected by a most ingenious brass coupling, so devised that, when coupled, valves are open and the compressed air can move from the reservoir unimpeded to exert its force: if any cars are detached, thereby sundering the connecting pipe after the force has been applied, the coupling accommodates itself to the exigency by unjointing, valves instantly close, precluding the escape of the compressed air, and the brake remains effective on each separate car. When the engineer applies the brake (by opening a valve and permitting the escape of the compressed air from the reservoir through the conducting pipes) its force is exerted simultaneously and equally upon every wheel of the train. The engineer has entire control of the quantity of force exerted, and can graduate it to satisfy the demand. The following experiments seem to testify to the efficiency of the air-brake which has already been applied and is in daily use on most of our first-class railroads: At Chicago, November 26, 1869, tests were made on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad with the following results: A train of six cars running at the rate of 32 miles per hour was stopped in 19 seconds, or seven car-lengths. The same train, at a speed of nearly forty miles, was brought to a stand-still in 18 seconds, running in that time about 370 feet. These trials were made on a slippery track. At a test on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, May 12, 1871, a train going at the rate of 45 miles an hour was stopped within a distance of 250 feet. On September 18, 1869, a test was made in the presence of the Master Mechanics' Association, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at the famous "Horse-shoe Bend." The train of six cars, running down a grade of 96 feet in a mile, at a rate of 30 miles an hour, was brought to a stand-still in 420 feet — seven car-lengths. At Altoona the train was stopped in less than its own length, in *eleven seconds*. On the Pennsylvania Railroad an express train, at a speed of 45 miles an hour, was suddenly flagged and brought up in nine car-lengths, just 80 feet from a train standing on the track. On the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Railroad, an accommodation train coming around a curve down a grade of 58 feet, at the rate of 25 miles an hour, was brought to rest in a distance of 200 feet, and within 50 feet of a freight-train, obstructed by the caving in of a tunnel.
Aker's, in *Alabama*, a township of Tuscaloosa co.; *pop.* 367.
Akhtyra, (*ăk-tĭ'rah.*) a manufacturing town of Russia in Europe, in the govt. and 58 m. N.W. of the city of Kharkov, on an affluent of the Dnieper. This place was founded by the Poles in 1641. *Pop.* 13,946.
Akron, in *Illinois*, a township of Peoria co.; *pop.* 1,185.
Akron, in *Michigan*, a township of Tuscola co.; *pop.* 585.
Ak-su, (*ahk-soo'.*) a town of Central Asia, in Chinese Turkestan, near the S. base of the Thian-Shan Mts., 260 m. N.E. of Yarkand. It is a leading commercial entrepôt between Russia, China, and Tartary, and the headquarters of a Chinese military dept. *Pop.* estim. at 20,000
Alabama. The following items of statistical information obtained in the taking of the census of 1870, serve to exhibit at a glance the total authentic *rationale* of this State, viewed agriculturally, industrially, and financially: — Total number of acres of land in farms, 14,961,178, of which 5,062,204 consisted of improved lands, 8,380,332 of woodland, and 1,518,642 of other unimproved soil; cash value of farms under cultivation, $67,739,056, exclusive of $3,286,924 value of implements and machinery; amount of wages paid for husbandry during the year, $11,851,870; total value of farm-products, $67,522,335; of orchard stuffs, $37,590; of market gardens, $139,636; of lumber, &c., $85,933, of live-stock on farms, $26,690,091. In the same year the value of home manufs. summed up aggregate returns figuring at $1,124,513. The enumeration of live-stock was: horses, 80,770; mules and asses, 76,675; milch cows, 170,640; working oxen, 59,176; other cattle, 257,347; sheep, 241,934; swine, 719,757. The out-turn of farm products gave the following results:

Wheat	bhs.	1,055,068
Rye	"	18,977
Indian corn	"	16,977,948
Oats	"	770,866
Barley	"	5,174
Buckwheat	"	144
Peas and beans	"	150,574
Irish potatoes	"	162,512
Sweet potatoes	"	1,871,360
Clover-seed	"	77
Grass-seed	"	139
Flax-seed	"	2
Honey	lbs.	320,674
Rice	"	222,945
Tobacco	"	152,742
Maple sugar	"	"
Hops	"	32
Flax	"	37
Wool	"	381,253
Butter	"	3,213,753
Cheese	"	2,732
Wax	"	22,767
Hay	tons.	10,613
Hemp	"	"
Wine	galls.	5,156
Sorghum-molasses	"	267,269
Cane-molasses	"	166,009
Maple-molasses	"	3
Cotton	bales.	429,482

Total number of farms in the State 67,382, showing an increase of 12,254 over the last decennial returns. The percentage of unimproved lands under tillage was 66·2 against 66·6 in 1850. Turning to matters of finance and revenue, we find the State possessing a total assessed valuation of $155,5[illegible]2,595, of which $117,223,043 represented real estate, and the balance personal estate. Total amount of taxation, $2,982,932. Total public State debt other than national, $13,277,154. The aggregate returns of pop. give a capitation of 996,992; of which 521,384 were white, 475,510 colored, and 98 Indian. Male citizens arrived at legal age, 202,182. Gain of pop. over census report of 1860 32,791, or 3·40 per cent. — of which white loss 0·93 per cent.; colored gain 8·62 per cent. Of the above capitation, 987,030 were of American, and 9,962 of foreign, nativity.
Alabama, in *Arkansas*, a township of Columbia co.; *pop.* 866.
Alabama, in *California*, a township of Sacramento co.; *pop.* 336.
Alabama Claims, (The.) (*Am. Hist.*) Under this title, an international dispute involving questions of the gravest political importance sprung into existence after the close of the Civil War in 1864, between this country and Great Britain; and remained as a source of growing irritation until 1872, in which year it was satisfactorily set at rest by the decision of arbitrators assembled in conference at Geneva, as will be seen later on. The name "Alabama" was adopted to denominate certain claims advanced by the U. S. govt. against Great Britain, for indemnification of American citizens for marine losses caused by Confederate cruisers during the war aforesaid, several of which were built and equipped in England, including the notorious privateer *Alabama*, and, from the depredations committed by the latter upon American commerce having been the most serious in extent, her name became accordingly attached to the issues which had arisen out of the proceedings of herself and consorts. The "Alabama" was a screw steam-sloop of 1,040 tons register, built by Messrs. Laird of Birkenhead, Eng., for the Confederate govt. Constructed of wood, and adapted more for speed than durability, she was bark-rigged, fitted with two engines of 350 horse-power each, and pierced for 12 guns, having besides carrying capacity for two heavy pivot-guns amidships. Her cost, inclusive of her equipment, was $258,580. At the time of her launching she had not been christened, (being known as "290," the builders' number,) neither was her destination known, although it was more than suspected by the U. S. representatives in England. In June, Capt. Semmes of the Confederate navy,—who had previously commanded the "Sumter," a vessel condemned at Gibraltar as unseaworthy,—arrived to take charge; and, on the 31st July, despite an effort made by the American minister to detain her, the "Alabama" put to sea. Arriving at Terceira, in the Azores, on the 13th Aug., she there was joined by Capt. Semmes and his officers, the former of whom there produced his commission, gave the vessel her afterwards notorious name, and hoisted the Confederate flag, after having previously received by means of a ship from London, which also joined her there, her armament, munitions of war, and stores, together with a supply of coal. Her crew consisted of 80 men, all told, and her armament of eight 32-pounders. Proceeding to sea again, the "Alabama" made her first capture on Sept. 5th, and within the space of eleven days following, had destroyed quite a number of American merchantmen. Failing, through want of coal, to make of New York harbor a cruising-station, Semmes' next exploit was the overhauling of the mail-steamer "Ariel," plying between Aspinwall and New York, on which occasion he captured a number of U. S. officers on board, along with 140 marines. Releasing the "Ariel" after exacting a heavy bond from her, payable on the conclusion of the war, the "Alabama," on Jan. 11, 1863, while cruising off Galveston, encountered and sunk the U. S. gunboat "Hatteras." After capturing in all 65 vessels, and destroying American property to the estimated amount of $4,000,000, she cruised in the Indian Ocean, and returned thence to Europe, where, on June 11, 1864, she entered the French port of Cherbourg, in order to refit. While lying there, the U. S. war-steamer "Kearsarge," Capt. Winslow, made her appearance, upon which the "Alabama" challenged her to an action in the roads. The "Kearsarge" overmatched her adversary in respect of crew, armament, speed, and general fighting condition, besides being protected amidships by chain-armor. On the 19th, the two ships met, and a naval duel immediately commenced, which, after the lapse of an hour, ended in the sinking of the "Alabama" by her antagonist, her officers and crew being rescued from drowning in part by the boats of the "Kearsarge," and the rest by an English yacht which had witnessed the whole affair. Among the latter was Captain Semmes himself, the English yachtsman refusing to deliver up those whom he had saved, and whom he hastened to place under neutral protection. The career of the "Alabama," and of the "Florida," "Shenandoah," and other vessels, built and equipped in England, had the effect of almost annihilating the mercantile marine of the U. States, so that by the consequent transfer of the American carrying-trade to bottoms under foreign flags, and the enhanced premiums of insurance demanded on war-risks, that country's commercial losses had been proportionably great, and the feeling of irritation against Great Britain for having afforded such succors to the South, accordingly became deep and universal. Then followed a diplomatic correspondence between the American and British govts., introductory to negotiations entered into for a settlement of the claims preferred by the former, and resulting in a treaty formed in 1868, by the U. S. minister at St. James', Hon. Reverdy Johnson, for the adjustment of outstanding differences. This treaty, however, proved entirely unsatisfactory to the govt. of the U. States, and it was ultimately rejected by the Senate. After this, the "Alabama Question" remained in abeyance till 1871, when, on Feb. 27, a Joint High Commission, composed of an equal number of members, representing the two countries at issue, met at Washington, with the object of agreeing upon and establishing a basis for the complete adjustment of these international differences. On the 8th of May following, a treaty was signed, by the tenor of which England admitted her liability to a certain extent, leaving only the amount of damages to be arrived at, and which it was agreed to refer for settlement to arbitrators respectively appointed by the Brazilian, Italian, Swiss, American, and British governments, their award to be final. Accordingly, this court of arbitration commenced its sittings at Geneva early in 1872, and continued its sessions, with occasional intermissions, until September, on the 14th of which month the Tribunal of Arbitration published its award, an abstract of which is as follows:

That in the case of the "Alabama," Great Britain failed to use due diligence in the fulfilment of her duties of neutrality. Ayes, 4; Noes, 1.

That with respect to the "Oreto," or "Florida," the same decision applied. Ayes, 4; Noes, 1.

That Great Britain had not failed in her international obligations as regarded the "Shenandoah" prior to her entry into the port of Melbourne. Unanimous. But that she had made herself responsible for the vessel's acts after her departure from that port on Feb. 18th, 1865. Ayes, 3; Noes, 2.

That in the cases of the "Tuscaloosa," the "Clarence," and the "Tacony," aiders or tenders to the "Alabama" and "Florida," the same decision is applied as in the cases of their principals.

That as related to the privateer "Retribution," England was absolved of all responsibility for that vessel's acts. Ayes, 3; Noes, 2.

That in reference to the "Georgia," "Sumter," "Nashville," "Tallahassee," and "Chickamauga," the Court was unanimously of opinion that Great Britain had not failed in her duties as prescribed by international law.

Such is a *resumé* of the disposal of the cases brought under the jurisdiction of the Arbitrators, and it remains only to be stated that a sum in gross amounting to $15,500,000 (gold) was awarded as the indemnity to be paid by Great Britain in full satisfaction of all claims preferred by the American govt., the Arbitrators rejecting as inadmissible certain claims for compensation for indirect damages and prospective injuries arising in connection with the matter of the "Alabama" and her sister privateers.
Al'abaster, in *Michigan*, a township of Iosco co.; *pop.* 235.
Alacul'sa, in *Georgia*, a district of Murray co.; *pop.* 519.
Aladin, (*ah-lăd'in,*) in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Armstrong co.; *pop.* 29.

SUPPLEMENT.

Alaiedon, (*ah-la'e-dŏn,*) in *Michigan*, a township of Ingham co.; *pop.* 1,296.

Alamosita, (*ăl-ah-mo-se'tah,*) in *New Mexico*, a township of Soccorro co.; *pop.* 278.

Alba, (*ăl'bah,*) [anc. *Alba Pompeia,*] an anc. city of N. Italy, prov. Cuneo, on the Tanaro, 31 m. N.E. of Turin. It has an extensive trade in agricultural products and cattle. *Pop.* 10,000.

Albacete, (*ăl-bah-sa'ta,*) a S.E. prov. of Spain, in Murcia. *Area*, 5,966 sq. m. Its surface is generally mountainous, but is diversified with fine plains and fertile valleys, highly productive of grain, wine, hemp, tobacco, saffron, and fruits. Cattle-rearing is largely engaged in. *Cap.* Albacete. *Pop.* 221,444. — ALBACETE, a manuf. town, cap. of above prov., 138 m. S.E. of Madrid, is a well-built place, and carries on a considerable trade. *Pop.* 11,000.

Al'bany, in *Minnesota*, a township of Stearns co.; *pop.* 231.

Al'bee, in *Michigan*, a township of Saginaw co.; *pop.* 197.

Albert, FRIEDRICH RODOLPH, ARCHDUKE OF AUSTRIA, b. Aug. 3, 1817, is the son of the late Archduke Charles by his wife, Princess Henrietta of Nassau-Weilburg. He married in 1844, and is the father of two daughters. At an early age he entered the army, commanded a division in Italy in 1849, took an important part in the battle of Novara, received at the end of the campaign the command of the 3d *corps d'armée*, and was afterwards appointed Governor-General of Hungary. During a leave of absence accorded to Field-Marshal Benedek, in 1851, he was appointed to the command of the Austrian troops in Lombardy and Venetia. In the campaign of 1866, he gained a victory over the Italian army at Custozza, and, after the battle of Sadowa, was made (July 13, 1866) Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army, which office he retained till March, 1869, when he exchanged it for that of Inspector-General of the Army. He published, in 1869, a work on "Responsibility in War." (*Ueber die Verantwoortlichkeit im Kriege.*)

Alberta, in *Minnesota*, a township of Benton co.; *pop.* 158.

Al'bert N'yanza, (*ne-ahn'zah,*) a large lake of E. Central Africa, and one of the basins of the Nile, 80 m. W. of the Victoria N'yanza was discovered by the English explorer, Sir S. W. Baker, in 1864. It lies bet. N. Lat. 45° and 2° S. Lat., and is thus crossed by the equator. Its length is 300 m., and its maximum breadth 92 m. It stands at an elevation of 2,730 ft. above sea-level, is very deep towards the centre, and is skirted on the E. by precipitous cliffs rising into mountain peaks, varying from 5,000 to 10,000 ft. in height. The N. and W. sides of this lake are hemmed in by a high range known as the Blue Mountains, culminating in summits some 7,000 ft in elevation. The scenery around the *A. N.* is of a most picturesque character, and the lake itself receives the surplus rain-fall of a great equatorial mountain range. It connects with the Lake Victoria N'yanza by Somerset River, Murchison Falls lying between the two.

Al'bine, in *Minnesota*, a township of Brown co.; *pop.* 194.

Albostan, (*ăl-bo-stahn',*) a town of Turkey in Asia, pashalic and 39 m. N.N.E. of Marash; *pop.* 10,000.

Al'bright's, in *North Carolina*, a township of Alamance co.; *pop.* 625.

Albumen. (*Chem.*) This substance is now produced on a large scale at Pesth, Hungary, and in North Germany, from the blood of animals. The serum separating when blood coagulates consists chiefly of albumen. The best quality of albumen thus obtained is transparent and soluble in water, and is used for mordanting yarns and cloth. At Pesth blood is dried in flat iron pans by exposure to air at a temperature of from 100° to 112° F. From 3,000 pounds of blood about 100 pounds of albumen are obtained, at a cost of $29; 16,200 eggs would yield the same amount of albumen, at a cost of $96. Although the cost of egg albumen is three times as great as that of blood albumen, the former is preferred for dyeing purposes, on account of its purity. Blood albumen of a second quality, darker in color, but nearly all soluble in water, is used largely in the process of refining sugar.

Albuminuria, (*ăl-bu-mĭn-ū're-ah.*) [From Eng. *albumen*, and Gr. *ouron*, urine.] (*Med.*) A disease of the urinary organs, characterized by the presence of albumen in the urine, and indicated by its coagulation on the application of adequate heat. It is generally attended with ulceration or fatty degeneration of the kidneys. It is justly regarded as a very dangerous disease.

Alcoholism, (*ăl'ko-ŏl-ĭzm.*) (*Med.*) A term applied to the series of morbid phenomena produced by the use of alcoholic liquors.

Alcorn, (*ăl'kôrn,*) in *Michigan*, a N. co.; *cap.* Corinth; *pop.* 10,431.

Alcott, LOUISA MAY, (*aul'kŏt,*) authoress of *Little Women* (1867), *An Old-Fashioned Girl* (1870), *Little Men* (1871), *Aunt Jo's Scrap-Bag* (1872), *Work* (1873), &c., all of which are popular, and have reached several editions.

Alcott, WILLIAM A., an American social and educational reformer, b. in Conn., 1798, co-edited the *Annals of Education*, and has written much on matters of domestic economy, educational progress, &c.

Aldehyde. (*Chem.*) The *Vinic* or *acetic aldehyde* may be recognized by its peculiar acrid odor, which affects the eyes, as well as by its volatility and inflammability. It absorbs oxygen from air even at the ordinary temperature, and is gradually converted into acetic acid. Its attraction for oxygen enables it readily to reduce the salts of silver to the metallic state, a property which has been utilized for silvering the inner part of glass vessels. A dissolution of nitrate of silver with addition of some ammoniac is poured in the vessel to be silvered, some drops of aldehyde are afterwards added, and the mixture then stirred. The nitrate of silver is decomposed, and the metal depositates itself on the glass, in a continuous and bright layer.

Alden, JOHN, (*aul'dn,*) one of the "Pilgrim Fathers," was one of the earliest settlers at Plymouth, Mass. He figures as a conspicuous character in Longfellow's fine poem, *Miles Standish's Courtship.* D. 1687.

Alden, in *Minnesota*, a township of Freeborn co.

Aldrich, THOMAS BAILEY, an American poet, b. at Portsmouth, N. H., 1836; been connected with the *Atlantic* and several other periodicals; author of *The Bells, Course of True Love, Marjorie Daw*, &c.

Alexander, STEPHEN, an American astronomer, a. at Schenectady, New York, 1806, graduated from Union Coll., Schenectady, in 1824; entered Princeton Theological Seminary, New Jersey, in 1832; and in 1834 was elected Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics in the College of New Jersey, at Princeton. He has published numerous papers on Astronomy, Mathematics, Physics, &c., which have attracted the attention of eminent astronomers in Europe and America. Among these may be mentioned: *Physical Phenomena Attendant upon Solar Eclipses, Fundamental Principle of Mathematics, On the Origin of the Forms and the Present Condition of some of the Clusters of Stars*, and *Harmonies in the Arrangement of the Solar System which seem to be Confirmatory of the Nebular Theory of La Place.* Professor Alexander has conducted two expeditions to make observations on solar eclipses, one to Labrador in 1860, and one to the West, to observe the solar eclipse of August, 1869.

Alexander's, in *Georgia*, a district of Jefferson co.; *pop.* 1,244.

Alexan'dria, in *Missouri*, a township of Benson co.; *pop.* 921.

Alexandria, in *Ohio*, a village of Licking co.; *pop.* 303. — A village of Montgomery co.; *pop.* 180.

Alfred Camp'ground, in *Tennessee*, a township of Wilson co.; *pop.* 809.

Alfs'borg, in *Minnesota*, a township of Shibley co.; *pop.* 264.

Alger, WILLIAM ROUNSEVILLE, an American divine and author, b. in Freetown, Mass., 1823, educated at Harvard Coll. and Cambridge Divinity School, and entered the ministry as a Unitarian preacher. He is regarded as belonging to the advanced or radical wing of that denomination, and possessing considerable oratorical ability, his public services draw large congregations. Mr. Alger is, however, best known as an author; his works having all been of a character which indicated extensive scholarship and laborious research. He has published *Symbolic History of the Cross of Christ, Oriental Poetry, History of the Doctrine of a Future Life*, and *The Solitudes of Nature and of Man, or the Loneliness of Human Life* (1867).

Alge'ria. The importations of *A.* (1877) amounted to $43,200,000; exports, $26,600,000, the latter being $16,600,000 less than 1876, owing to bad crops. The culture of the vine is making rapid progress, and a large quantity of wine is produced. The R.R. from Algiers to Oran is being actively pushed on toward Morocco on the west and to Tunis on the east.

Algode'nes, in *N. Mex.*, a twp. of Santa Ana co.

Allega'ny, in *N. C.*, a N.E. co.; in *Va.*, a twp. of Montgomery co. — A twp. of Craig co.; in *N. C.*, a twp. of Davidson co.

Allegheny, in *Penna.*, a city of Allegheny co. See PITTSBURG.

Al'len, WILLIAM, an American divine, b. in Mass. 1784, filled the presidential chair at Bowdoin Coll., 1820–39; and s. Dr. Channing in the regency of that of Harvard. As a writer he is best known by his *American Biographical Dictionary* (1809, 3d ed., 1857). D. 1868.

Allen, in *Ark.*, a twp. of Pope co.; in *Ills.* a twp. of McLean co.; in *Mo.*, a twp. of Worth co.; in *W. Va.*, a twp. of Morgan co.

Allen's, in *Ala.*, a twp. of Winston co.; in *Ga.*, a district of Walton co.; in *Ky.*, a precinct of Clay co. — A twp. of Floyd co.

Allen's, in *Tennessee*, a township of Haywood co.; *pop.* 2,048. — A township of Sumner co.; *pop.* 1,102.

Allen's, in *Texas*, a township of Panola co.; *pop.* 1,640.

Allen's Factory, in *Alabama*, a township of Marion co.; *pop.* 587.

Allen's Grove, in *Illinois*, a township of Mason co.; *pop.* 1,199.

Allensville, in *North Carolina*, a township of Person co.; *pop.* 1,120.

Alleytown, in *Texas*, a township of Colorado co.; *pop.* 1,512.

Allibone, SAMUEL AUSTIN, (*ăl'le-bōn,*) an American literateur, b. in Philadelphia, 1816, has based his reputation on a very excellent *Critical Dictionary of English Literature and British and American Authors* (Phila., 1858), the 2d vol. was issued in 1868, and the 3d in 1871.

Alligator, in *North Carolina*, a township of Tyrrell co.; *pop.* 778.

Alligator, in *South Carolina*, a township of Chesterfield co.; *pop.* 659

Allison, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Hardin co.; *pop.* 1,901.

Allison, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Lawrence co.; *pop.* 855.

Allison's Mills, in *Alabama*, a township of Jackson co.; *pop.* 564.

Allisonville, in *Indiana*, a village of Marion co.; *pop.* 62.

Allotriotexis, (*ăl-lo-tre-o-tĕks'is.*) [From Gr. *allotrios*, foreign, and *texis*, parturition.] (*Med.*) The bringing forth of an abnormal fœtus.

Alloys. (*Chem.*) At the present time the number of alloys in use are very large, and new and important combinations are being constantly discovered. The metals most in use are, excluding platinum, eleven in number. They may be divided into 5 classes, according to their physical properties:

Metals.	Hardness.	Melting-point.	Tenacity in proportional numb.	Specific Gravity.
I. — *Brittle Metals.*				
ANTIMONY.	Scratched by glass.	A little above red heat.		6·70
ARSENIC.	.....	Volatilizes below red heat.	Almost nil.	——
Bismuth.	Scratched by carbon. of lime.	256° C.		9·82
II. — *Intermediary Metal.*				
ZINC.	Scratched by glass.	370° C.	4·9	7·
III. — *Ductile Metals.*				
IRON.	Scratched by glass.	130° Wedgw. Pyrometer.	24·	7·78
GOLD.	Scratched by carbon. of lime.	32°	6·80	19·25
COPPER.	.....	27°	13·	8·89
SILVER.	.....	20°	8·5	10·47
IV. — *Soft Metals.*				
LEAD.	Scratched by the finger-nail.	322° C.	1·	11·35
TIN.	Scratched by carbon. of lime.	210° C.	1·50	7·29
V. — *Liquid Metal.*				
Mercury.				13·56

ALLOYS OF METALS WITH THE BRITTLE METALS.

With	Arsenic.	Antimony.	Bismuth.
ZINC.	Difficult of preparation. Very brittle. Of little interest.	Very brittle. Steel-gray. Hard and very combustible.	Unknown.
IRON.	Whitening, hardening, and rendering it susceptible of a fine polish. Much used for steel ornaments.	70 of antimony and 30 of iron are somewhat fusible. Very hard and white. An alloy of 2 of iron and 1 of antimony more hard.	Doubtful.
GOLD.	Gray metal. Very brilliant.	Antimony has a great affinity for gold; the slightest fumes of it are sufficient to alter the ductility of that metal. The alloys are pale-yellow, with a fracture like that of porcelain.	Similar to that of antimony. Of a yellow-green color.
COPPER.	62 parts of copper and 57 of arsenic. A gray, brilliant, brittle metal. Fusible at red heat. By increasing the quantity of copper it becomes white and somewhat ductile. Used in making buttons, under the name of white copper or tombac.	Rapid combination by the fusion of the two metals. The alloys are brittle. Those formed with equal parts of the two metals are of a beautiful violet color.	Alloys brittle. Pale red color.
SILVER.	85 parts of silver and 14 of arsenic. Grayish-white brittle metal. Takes a high polish.	Have a very great affinity. Alloys always brittle.	Alloys brittle and lamellated. Rather white in color.
LEAD.	Arsenic renders lead brittle. The combinations are grayish-white. Not decomposed by heat, proving close atomic combination.	Antimony gives hardness to lead. 76 parts of lead and 24 parts of antimony appear the point of saturation of the two metals. Very much harder than lead. When the proportions of antimony are increased, the alloy becomes very brittle.	The alloys of bismuth and lead are less brittle and more ductile than those with antimony, but less hard also. 3 of lead and 2 of bismuth has a color intermediary between tin and lead. It is very ductile. Very fusible.
TIN.	Gray, lamellated. Less fusible than tin.	The alloys of antimony and tin are as white as tin, much harder, and less ductile. They become brittle when the arsenic is in a large proportion. The alloy formed by 80 parts of tin and 20 of antimony may be made into plates sufficiently hard to engrave music upon.	Tin and bismuth unite easily in all proportions by fusion. The alloys are harder and more fusible than either of the two separate metals.
MERCURY.	Without interest.	Without interest. A white gritty metal.	Mercury dissolves a large quantity of bismuth without losing its fluidity. The alloy of 1 of bismuth and 4 of mercury very fusible.

ALLO SUPPLEMENT.

ALLOYS OF ZINC.

The presence of zinc always gives increased hardness to the metals with which it is combined. It is an important circumstance to note that it is volatile, and its oxidation is very rapid, facts which render the making of alloys of zinc very difficult. With iron it forms an alloy very difficult of manufacture, one metal being volatile and the other very refractory. With gold it forms alloys of a greenish-yellow, very brittle, and susceptible of taking a high polish. With copper it forms very important alloys; it whitens the color of the copper, forming an alloy which has a fine golden yellow, much used for the manufacture of imitation gold jewelry. With a larger proportion of zinc the color becomes yellowish-green, and passes to a grayish blue when its proportions are more than half of the alloy. These alloys are all more fusible, harder, and less oxidizable than copper. Those which contain a third of their weight of zinc are very malleable and ductile at ordinary temperatures, but become very brittle at a slight degree of heat. With silver zinc combines easily; it is a brittle, bluish-white alloy, not employed in the arts. With lead it produces a metal somewhat hard, and capable of taking a fine polish, without diminishing its malleability; the alloy is also more tough than lead, and its sp. gr. is greater than the mean of the two metals. With tin it forms a metal remarkable for its great hardness and fusibility. With mercury it forms a white, very brittle metal.—It is not a little curious to find that some of the coins of high antiquity contain zinc, which does not appear to have been known as a metal before 1280 A. D. Albertus Magnus speaks of zinc as a *semi-metal*, and called the alloy of copper and zinc *golden marcasite*; or rather, perhaps, he means to apply that name to zinc from its power of imparting a golden color to copper. The probability is, that calamine was known from the earliest times as a peculiar earth, although it was not thought to be an ore of zinc or of any other metal.

DUCTILE METALS.

Alloys which they form with themselves and with the soft metals.

	GOLD.	COPPER.	SILVER.
IRON.	Iron and gold form alloys with facility, the alloy being difficult of decomposition. The alloy containing one-twelfth part of iron is of a pale yellow color; that composed of n fifth or a sixth is yellowish-gray. This last is employed in jewelry under the name of "gray gold." The alloy containing 3 or 4 of iron to 1 of gold is grayish-white, and very hard. These metals become harder by tempering; the last-mentioned in particular. This alloy might be used in the manufacture of cutting instruments.	It is impossible to obtain a veritable alloy of copper and iron; nevertheless they may be allied by fusion. A tenth part of copper combined with brass gives a homogeneous product, very hard, more tough than brass, and which may eventually be turned to use.	Doubtful. Very little studied.
	Gold and copper form alloys in all proportions; the metals being harder than gold; the maximum belongs to the alloy containing an eighth of copper. It is also more fusible than gold and a little less ductile. It is on account of its greater hardness that this alloy supersedes pure gold in coining money, and in the manufacture of jewelry.	Gold and silver mix readily together, but do not appear to form a true combination. The alloys are of a whitish-green color; a twentieth part of silver suffices to change the color of the gold. They are more fusible than gold, very ductile, harder, more elastic, and more sonorous than gold and silver separately. The jewellers often make use of "green gold" composed of 70 parts of gold and 30 parts of silver; this alloy corresponds almost identically with the combination possessing the maximum of hardness.	
	Silver and copper are easily alloyed in all proportions. These alloys are largely used in the arts, being almost as ductile as pure silver, at the same time possessing more hardness and elasticity. The color of the alloys remains white, even when the copper forms quite half of the compound. The maximum of hardness belongs to the alloy containing one-fifth part copper.		

Soft Metals.

LEAD.	GOLD.	COPPER.	SILVER.
No alloy can be obtained between iron and lead.	Alloys very brittle; a two-thousandth part of lead suffices to alter the ductibility of gold. The alloy containing an eighth per cent. of lead is pale yellow in color; extremely brittle.	Do not appear capable of forming true alloys.	Lead and silver unite in all proportions; a minute quantity of lead suffices to greatly diminish the ductility of the silver. The alloys are nevertheless ductile to a certain degree; they are likewise more dense and fusible than the metals composing them.

DUCTILE METALS.

Alloys which they form with themselves and with the soft metals.

Soft Metals.

	IRON.	GOLD.	COPPER.	SILVER.
TIN.	The alloys of tin and iron are brittle. A very small quantity of iron suffices to diminish the malleability of the tin, tarnish its color, and give it hardness. The alloy composed of 6 parts of tin and 1 of iron is partially malleable when cold; when heated it is brittle. It may be cut with a pair of shears. Its granulation resembles that of steel. Its specific gravity is 7·246. With 10 parts of tin and 1 part of iron an alloy is prepared easily fusible, hard and tough, which may be utilized for many kinds of castings.	The alloys of tin and gold are brittle; they are, however, distinguished by some ductility when the proportions of the tin do not exceed one-twelfth. Their color is pale or almost white.	The alloys of copper and tin are of extreme importance in the arts on account of their great toughness, their hardness, and their fusibility. The alloy composed of 90 parts of copper and 24 of tin is white, very brilliant, and brittle. The alloy composed of 90 parts of copper and 10 of tin is of a sombre yellow color, more fusible, harder and tougher than copper; less oxidizable in the air, but of little malleability.	The alloys of silver and tin are very hard; a small quantity of tin suffices to destroy the ductility of the silver.

Liquid Metal.

MERCURY.	Mercury has no action upon iron. This is why vessels of iron are always used to contain it. The amalgams which may be obtained are without stability.	Mercury has a very decided action upon gold, it dissolves it rapidly and in great quantity without the resulting amalgam ceasing to be liquid. The point of saturation appears to be two parts of gold to 1 of mercury. The compound is white, pasty; it crystallizes by slowly cooling.	Mercury and copper form amalgams very difficult of preparation. They are without interest.	Mercury behaves towards silver almost in the same way it does with gold. An amalgam of silver, just as an amalgam of gold, is made use of to gild.

SOFT METALS.

Alloys which they form with themselves and with mercury.

TIN.	LEAD.
	Lead and tin form alloys easily, by fusion. The alloys are less white than pure tin, but very much harder. The hardest and toughest metal is composed of 25 parts of lead and 75 parts of tin. The alloy composed of 33 parts of tin and 67 parts of lead is grayish-white in color, malleable, more fusible than tin; burns at a red heat. Its specific gravity is 9·55. It is a remarkable fact that lead increases the hardness of tin.

Liquid Metal.

MERCURY.	Mercury and tin upon being subjected to heat combine in all proportions; even when cold an amalgam is formed. The amalgam formed of equal parts of the two metals is solid. That composed of 10 parts of mercury and 1 of tin is liquid, and resembles mercury, but it flows less freely.	Mercury dissolves lead even when cold by means of trituration. When heat is employed, the dissolving power of the mercury is very rapid. It is capable of absorbing half its weight of lead without losing its fluidity. The amalgam formed of equal parts of the two metals is susceptible of crystallization.

The following tabular view of the composition of the principal alloys of copper is borrowed from Messrs. Oxland and Trurau's *Metals and their Alloys*,

	Copp'r.	Zinc.	Tin.
Antique bronze sword	87·000	.....	13·000
Bronze for Statues	91·400	5·530	1·700
" for Medals	90·000	.....	10·000
" for Cannon	90·000	.....	10·000
" for Gilding	82·257	17·481	0·238
Speculum Metal	66·000	.....	33·000
Brass for Sheet	84·700	15·300	.....
Gilding-Metal	73·730	27·270	.....
Pinchbeck	80·200	20·000	.....
Dutch Metal	84·700	15·300	.....
English Wire	70·290	29·260	0·17
Mosaic Gold	66·000	33·000	.....
Gun-Metal	90·300	9·670	0·03
Muntz's Metal	60·000	40·000	.....
Good Yellow Brass	66·000	33·000	.....
Babbit's Metal for Bushing	8·300	.....	83·00
Bell-Metal for Large Bells	80·000	.....	20·00
Britannia Metal	1·000	2·00	81·00
Nickel Silver (English)	60·000	17·8	.....
" (Parisian)	50·000	13·6	.....
German Silver	50·000	25·0	.....

Al'ma, in *New York*, a township of Alleghany co.; *pop.* 766.

Al'ma Ma'ter. [Lat., fostering mother.] A term used by students to designate the college or university where they were educated, or whence they graduated.

Almi'ra, in *Michigan*, a township of Benzie co.; *pop.* 393.

Alm'onds, in *North Carolina*, a township of Stanley co.; *pop.* 792.

Alpes-Maritimes, (*ahlp-mär'e-tēm,*) a S.E. dept. of France, bordering upon Italy, and washed on the S. by the waters of the Mediterranean, while on the N. it is bounded by the Alpine chain from which it takes its name. Its surface is generally hilly, but with lovely and fertile valleys intersticed between the spurs of the mountain ranges. *Chief rivers*, the Loup, Paillon, and Var. It has many forests, and pasturage is plentiful; wine, fruits, honey, and tobacco are extensively grown, and the rearing of silk-worms is an object of much attention. *Cap.* Nice. This dept. was formed in 1860 of the ancient co. of Nice then ceded by Italy to France, and of part of the dept. Var. *Pop.* 198,818.

Al'pine, in *Arkansas*, a township of Clarke co.; *pop.* 828.

Al'sace-Lorraine'. Under this designation there was ceded to Prussia by the Treaty of Brussels, in June, 1871, the former French depts. of Bas-Rhin (or Lower Alsace), Haut-Rhin (or Upper Alsace with the exception of the town of Belfort and its neighborhood), the greater part of Moselle, and portions of Meurthe and Vosges; the whole now constituting a prov. of the German empire, with an area of 5,014 sq. m., and a population of 1,608,505, the cap. being Strasburg. During 1872, a project was mooted of transferring this newly-acquired prov. to the grand-duchy of Baden, so as to territorialize the latter to the rank of a European monarchy. This was not carried out. On July 4, 1879, *Alsace-Lorraine* received a local government, and became a member of the German Confederation; the Governor and Ministers being appointed by the German Emperor, with a legislature elected by indirect popular suffrage.

Alternation of Generation. (*Physiol.*) A term under which it is here proposed to explain in detail the phenomena of non-sexual reproduction generally. This title does not correctly embrace all the phenomena of reproduction without the direct influence of the male, but until a more comprehensive general term be employed, it is certainly most convenient to describe these changes under the present head. It is in the lower animals only that we find the ordinary sexual reproductive process superseded by the non-sexual production of individuals. Even in these the phenomena are comparatively rare. Nevertheless they are by no means accidental, but, as Von Siebold remarks, have a definite position in the history of the development of organic beings, being especially manifested in the Cœlenterata, the cestode and trematode Entozoa, and in certain families of Insecta. Perhaps the true relation of the *direct* and *indirect* processes of generation will be better understood by presenting all the phenomena of development in a tabulated form, as has been done by Prof. Huxley, thus:

Development.
- Continous
  - Growth.
  - Metamorphosis.
  - Gemmation (without fusion).
- Discontinous (Gemmation with fusion).
  - Agamogenesis
    - Metagenesis.
    - Parthenogenesis.
  - Gamogenesis.

By gamogenesis is understood "sexual reproduction:" by agamogenesis, the non-sexual process. When the producing individual (or protozooid) has no sexual organs, Prof. Owen's term *metagenesis* may be employed; but when there are sexual organs, and the buds resemble ova, then Prof. Huxley adopts the term *Parthenogenesis* in its restricted sense. The essential nature of the phenomena of alternate generation has been most ably described by Prof. Allen Thomson, of Glasgow, who observes that it consists in this, namely, that in some animals "the body or individual which is developed immediately from the ovum is not, in general, itself the bearer of the sexual organs, but nevertheless maintains for a time an independent existence, or presents the structural and functional characters of a separate or distinct individual, these characters often differing remarkably from those of the sexual individuals from

which the ovum derived its origin; and that subsequently this individual, or one or other of its successors, has formed in connection with it, either internally or externally, and without sexual organs, a new progeny, which may consist of one or of many individuals, which have each of them more of the structure and properties of independent animals, and which, however variable their organization may be, present *this* in common, that they are sexually complete and renew the true generative act by the formation of fecundated ova. In some animals it is the immediate offspring of the individual developed from the ovum which resumes the sexual functions; in other animals this offspring bears a second brood, or a third, and even more successive generations, before the return is made to sexual reproduction." Such being a general statement of the facts representing so many links, as it were, in the complicated chain of phenomena of non-sexual reproduction, we now proceed to adduce a selection of illustrations by which this interesting law of alternate generation may be clearly understood. Probably the most practically useful exemplification which can be brought forward, is that which we derive from a consideration of the development of a cestode parasite or Entozoön which, unfortunately, infests the human body. In this view, therefore, we particularly invite attention to the natural history of the common Tape-worm, or *Tænia solium*. The Solitary Tape-worm (so misnamed from the false notion that only one lives in the same person at once), in the full-grown condition, is not, strictly speaking, a creature or animal, but rather a great many creatures attached to one another, so as to form a colony, or, more scientifically, the Strobila. (See STROBILA, below.) This colony is usually composed of several hundred joints, and each of these joints represents an individual worm (*proglottis*); those which are nearest to the lower end (or so-called tail of the Tape-worm being sexually mature. They are indeed hermaphroditic, *i. e.* having both male and female reproductive organs. Those feebly developed joints which form the so-called neck of the worm are imperfect or immature individuals; whilst the little head is nothing more than a single individual (equivalent to a joint or proglottis) irregularly modified, and furnished with an apparatus by which the strobila or colony is, as it were, securely anchored to the walls of the bowel of the unhappy person which the Tape-worm infests. The man, woman, or child thus infested, or harboring the parasite, is technically said to be the *host*, because he or she entertains its presence. Looking, therefore, at the mature proglottis as the adult individual worm, we have now to consider the manner in which it reproduces itself. After the proglottis (which is furnished with male and female reproductive organs) has undergone impregnation by contact with another proglottis, there results from this the formation of eggs within it, which eggs, whilst still within the body of the parent, develop into embryos, the latter still retaining the egg coverings. At this time the proglottis is about to undergo a passive migration, for having detached itself from the strobila, it is soon expelled from the bowel of the host, and therefore finds its way into some cesspool, or it may be into the open fields. The proglottides move about for a time, but the growth of the multitudes of embryos within causes the proglottis sooner or later to burst, and the embryos thus become dispersed; some are thus conveyed down drains or sewers, others are lodged by the roadsides in ditches and waste places, whilst multitudes are scattered far and near by winds or insects in every conceivable direction. Each embryo is furnished with a special boring apparatus, having at its anterior end three pairs of hooks: the entire group or family, therefore, of any single proglottis is called the "six-hooked brood." After a while, by accident, as it were, a pig comes in the way, either of these embryos or of the proglottides, swallows them along with other matters taken in as food. The embryos, immediately being transferred to the digestive canal, escape from the eggshells and bore their way through the living tissues of the animal, and having lodged themselves in the fatty parts of the flesh, they there rest to await their further transformation or destiny. The animal thus infested becomes measled, and thus it is that we are acquainted with measly pork. In this situation the embryos drop their hooks or boring apparatus, and become transformed into the *Cysticercus cellulosæ*. A portion of this measled meat being eaten by ourselves, either in a raw or imperfectly cooked condition, transfers the Cysticercus to our own alimentary canal, in which situation the Cysticercus attaches itself to the wall of the human intestine, and, having secured

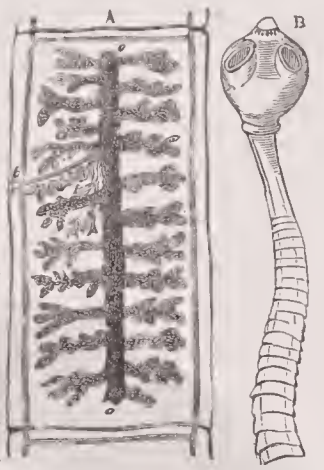


Fig. 3. — TAPE-WORM.
A, single joint or proglottis; B, head of the colony, or Strobila.

a good anchorage, begins to grow at the lower or caudal extremity, producing numerous joints or buds to form the strobila or Tape-worm colony. Thus the cycle of life-development is completed, and we have a simple alternation of generation in which the immediate product of the proglottis (or sexually mature individual) is a six-hooked brood; by metamorphosis the latter becomes transformed into the Cysticercus, having a head with four suckers, and a double crown of hooks; and by gemmation the latter gives rise to a whole colony (strobila) of individuals, the greater part of which are destined to become sexually mature individuals, or proglottides. It will be observed, therefore, that the product of a single ovum is in the first instance a single non-sexual embryo (or protozoond); in the second phase it becomes a non-sexual Cysticercus (or dentozoöid); in the third change it gives off, by budding, numerous gemmules (or tritozoonds), most of them destined to be sexually mature individuals, and in this way to resemble their original parents. A more complicated alternation of generation occurs in the Cœlenterata, especially in that division which we call the Hydrozoa. Thus the common zoöphyte *Campanularia* may be taken as an example. Certain polyp-like cells or gonoblastidia (*f*, in Fig. 4) of the polyp colony contain ova (*g*), which latter, after contact with spermatozoa developed from other cells, form ciliated embryos (*i* and *c*). These, having escaped from their gonoblastidium, swim about for a time, and, losing their cilia, ultimately settle down on some weed or rock, where, undergoing a change of form, they sprout upwards to form a young polypidome (or cœnosarc). By a process of gemmation numerous polyp-heads (polypites) are produced, and also at intervals other modified polypites, which are contained in similar capsules or hydrothecæ (*k* and *f*). Some of these capsules give rise to medusoids (*l*) by a process of budding, and these latter are capable of producing ova by an ordinary sexual process (gamogenesis). Others form the gonoblastidia above mentioned, while the embryonic products of both these modified individuals form new polyp colonies in the way we have just described. If space admitted, we should be glad to enter into minute details of this curiously complicated process, a modification of which is seen in the development of certain Medusæ, such as Chrysaora. From these sexually mature forms Prof. Thomson has described the process as follows: — "The fecundated ova which they produce are first developed into a ciliated moving animalcule (*a* and *b*, Fig. 4), somewhat like a polygastrican. This creature, after undergoing a slight change of form, fixes itself by the narrowest end, and acquires tentacles like a polyp at the other (*c*, *d*, and *e*), amounting for some time to eight (*f*). In this condition it appears to be capable of multiplying itself, or producing other similar attached polyps by gemmation from its side or base, or from a running stolon below it (*g*). The subsequent change of each of these polypoids is remarkable. It has been described by Sars and Dalyell as follows: — The body undergoing some elongation becomes partially divided by transverse grooves (*h*, *i*) into a range or column of imperfect Medusæ, attached still to each other by their adjacent surfaces, but presenting at their borders, in various degrees of advancement the division into rays or lobes which belong to the Medusæ, the upper or terminal one having developed upon it a set of radiated processes distinct from the tentacles of the polyp, and much longer than those of the rest (*k*). The young *Medusæ* are successively separated from the stock by the deepening of the transverse clefts between them (*l*). They then move about as independent animals, and proceed in their further growth and development to sexual and other completeness (*m*, *n*). These bodies, therefore, are subject to two kinds of multiplication, which are very different: by simple gemmation a number or a colony of strobilæ may be produced, and by transverse fission and development a number of Medusæ may be thrown off from each strobila." In the Tape-worm colony, as we have seen, the individuals of the strobila attain their sexual maturity while still associated together; but here, in the Medusæ, the Medusæ are very small and immature at the time of their separation. A still more startling modification of the non-sexual process of reproduction is seen in the Plant-

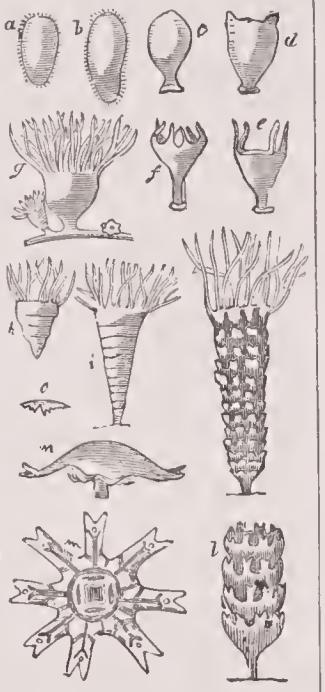


Fig. 4.
DEVELOPMENT OF CHRYSAORA.

lice or Aphides. In these tiny though highly organized insect members of the animal kingdom, whole generations, sometimes eleven in succession, are reproduced from sexual parents, all of them being the product of a single ovum. This is brought about by a process of internal budding in the parents, the extruded viviparous young being developed internally from egg-like bodies, which are not true ova and have never undergone impregnation. The distinguished author above quoted describes the course of the generative process as follows: — "Perfect male and female winged insects are observed only towards the autumn season. These fly about in great quantities; the impregnated females deposit their eggs, covered with a protecting case of mucus, in the axils and other recesses of plants, where they remain during the winter. In spring there are developed from these ova a brood of larvæ, or imperfect female Aphides, which soon produce, by an act of viviparous generation, and without any concurrence of the male sex, a progeny of a similar kind; and this is repeated in successive generations for nine or ten times in the common species, or for ten or twelve weeks during the summer, at the end of which time the last brood brings forth male and perfect female individuals, both of which die after having provided, by the production of fecundated ova, for the continued generation during the next season." In Fig. 5, *a* represents the spermatozoön fertilizing the ovum (*b*), which gives rise to *d*, the first embryo or viviparous larva. This larva gives origin to eight somewhat differently formed larvæ (*c*), while each one of these in their turn produces eight others, and so on, until the successive progenies are completed; the last giving birth to true sexual individuals, a pair of which are here drawn, *h* being the male and *i* the female. The multitudes of larval Plant-lice thus produced from a single ovum, though not defying calculation on paper, yet almost defy the imagination to conceive. This process, while it constitutes a true parthenogenesis (*q. v.* below), is not only remarkable as occurring in creatures so high in the scale of animal organization, but also on account of the very close resemblance which obtains in the mode of the formation of the young of these viviparous larvæ as compared with the mode of formation of the eggs within the body of the true sexually mature female. In both creatures these are special organs which give rise to the germs; but in the non-fertilized broods, or viviparous larvæ, they may be compared to a multitude of buds capable of attaining the development and appearance of full-grown insects, which latter differ from the perfect insect chiefly in their usually not possessing any wings, and having imperfect reproductive organs.



Fig. 5. — ILLUSTRATING THE DEVELOPMENT OF CAMPANULARIA AND APHIS.

Altitude and Azimuth Instrument. (*Ast.*) A telescope so constructed as to be movable primarily about a vertical axis, and secondarily about an horizontal axis, at right angles to the tube of the telescope. Such a telescope may be directed towards a celestial object by two movements. Thus, suppose the telescope directed in the first instance horizontally towards the north, and that the object to be observed lies towards the S.W., and at an elevation of forty-five degrees. Then the telescope must first be turned about the vertical axis towards the W. and through an angle of 135 degrees, then on the *Azimuth* of the object (see AZIMUTH), the latter its *altitude* (see ALTITUDE); and the instrument derives its name from the fact that it is brought to bear on objects by motions affecting these relations. For scientific purposes, the alt-azimuth has not been much used. The altitude and azimuth of every celestial object are continually changing, so that an object can only be kept in the field of an alt-azimuth by a continual and variable process of double motions, which no machinery can impart. The alt-azimuth has, however, been used at Greenwich for determining the elevation of the moon when due east or west.

Alt-Ofen, (*ault-ō'fen,*) an ancient town of Hungary, on the Danube, 2 m. N. of Buda. Many Roman remains are found here, and in early ages it was the cap. of Attila, king of the Huns. *Pop.* 11,730.

Al'ton, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Waseca co.; *pop.* 429.

Alt'ona, in *Illinois*, a village of Knox co.; *pop.* 902.

Alum Ridge, in *Virginia*, a township of Floyd co.; *pop.* 1,035.

Al'va Plantation, in *Maine*, a twp. of Aroostook co.; *pop.* 496.

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Alvara'do, in *Texas*, a twp. of Hill co.; *pop.* 1,724.
Am'ber, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Mason co.; *pop.* 392.
Amboy', in *New York*, a village of Onondaga co.; *pop.* 128.
Ame'lia, in *Oregon*, a district of Baker co.; *pop.* 69.
Amelia, in *South Carolina*, a township of Orangeburg dist.; *pop.* 2,000.
Amenorrhœa, (*ăm-ĕn-ŏr-re'ah,*) *n.* [From Gr. *a*, priv., *menes*, the menses, and *rheo*, I flow.] (*Med.*) Obstruction of the menstrual or monthly flow. It is most commonly symptomatic, and hence the chief attention must be paid to the cause. Usually, there is an atonic state of the system generally, and hence chalybeates and other tonics are advisable.
Ames, in *Iowa*, a village of Story co.; *pop.* 636.
Am'herst, in *Virginia*, a township of Amherst co.; *pop.* 3,632.
Amine, (*ăm'in,*) *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of ammonia, in which one or more atoms of hydrogen are replaced by base radicals;—thus we have potassamine, ethylamine, &c.
Am'ite City, in *Louisiana*, a dist. of Tangipahoa par.; *pop.* 100.
Amo'mum, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of aromatic herbs, belonging to the *Zingiberaceæ* or Ginger family. The rootstocks are jointed, creeping; the leaves placed in two rows, sheathing at the base, lance-shaped, and undivided at the margin. The flowers, in a spike or cluster, are provided with bracts, and but little raised above the ground; there is but one stamen, whose filament is prolonged beyond the two-celled anther, so as to form a more or less lobed crest; the capsule is three-celled, and opens, when ripe, by three pieces, so as to liberate the numerous small seeds. These plants are natives of India, the islands of the Indian Archipelago, &c. Their seeds are aromatic and stimulant, and form, with other seeds of similar plants, what are known as *Cardamoms*, of which there are many kinds. Attare, Malagnett, Pepper, or Grains of Paradise, are the seeds of one, perhaps two, species of this genus, *A. Grana Paradisi*, (Fig. 6,) and *A. Melegueta*.—They are imported from Guinea, and have a very warm, slightly camphor-like taste. These seeds are made use of illegally to give a fictitious strength to spirits and beer, but they are not particularly injurious.



Fig. 6.
AMOMUM ORANA PARADISI.

Amphiarthrosis, (*ăm-fe-ăr-thro'sis,*) *n.* [From *amphi*, on all sides, and Gr. *arthrosis*, articulation.] (*Med.*) A mixed articulation, in which the corresponding surfaces of bones are united in an intimate manner by an intermediate body, which allows, however, of some slight motion. Such is the junction of the bodies of the vertebræ by means of the intervertebral cartilages.
Anæsthe'sia. (*Surg.*) Prof. Claude Bernard has lately ascertained that if an hypodermic injection of morphine be introduced into the system, a very complete *A.* will be produced by a much less quantity of chloroform than would otherwise be required. Messrs. Lablé and Guion have also been practically testing this same question. The experiment has been tried of making an injection of morphine while a patient to be operated on was under the influence of chloroform: this resulting in profound sleep, prolonged for several hours after the operation. The gentlemen referred to prefer to introduce the injection before the use of the chloroform, not so much for the purpose of preventing pain as for facilitating the production of *A.*, and rendering it less dangerous by reason of the smaller quantity of chloroform employed. In one case two centigrammes of morphine were injected, and after this twenty-eight grammes of chloroform were inhaled. In seven minutes *A.* was complete, and was prolonged for many minutes after the end of the operation, which lasted seventeen minutes. In another case the chloroform was given twenty minutes after the injection, and complete *A.* was produced in six minutes, extending through the operation, which lasted an hour and forty-five minutes. The total expenditure of chloroform was only forty-eight grammes. It is not at all improbable that further experiments will determine whether a larger quantity of the morphine can be used with a proportionate reduction in the quantity of chloroform; and whether, by combining the substances in different ways, very important results may be produced both in causing *A.* and preventing the sensation of pain.
Analepsia, (*ăn-ah-lĕp'shah.*) *n.* [From Gr. *ana*, again, and *lambanein*, to take.] (*Med.*) Restoration to strength after disease. A kind of sympathetic epilepsy (*q. v.*) originating from gastric disorder. Also, the support given to a fractured extremity.
Anal'ogous Pole. (*Elec.*) A term used in describing the phenomena of pyro-electricity. Certain crystals while being heated exhibit electric polarity, one end assuming the positive state, and the other the negative. While cooling, the polarity changes, the end which during the heating became positive now becoming negative, and *vice versâ*. The end which becomes positive as the temperature increases, and negative while it decreases, is called the *analogous* pole; the end which becomes negative while the temperature increases, and positive while it decreases, is the *antilogous* pole. The names are, however, but little used.
Analyzer, (*ăn'ăl iz'ĕr.*) (*Opt.*) The Nicol prism, slice of tourmaline, or crystal of herapathite, which is placed next the eye in a polariscope, and serves to analyze the beam which has passed through the polarizer and doubly refracting substance.
Anatropal, (*ăn-a-tro'păl.*) (*Bot.*) Applied to an ovule which is turned down upon itself, so that the foramen, or true apex, points to the base, and the chalaza is at the apex.
An'derson, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Clarke co.; *pop.* 504.
Anderson, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Mills co.; *pop.* 531.
Anderson, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Williamsburg dist.; *pop.* 576.
Andkhuy, (*ănd'kĭ,*) a town of Central Asia, in Afghanistan, 200 m. S. of Bokhara. It was stormed and plundered by Mohammed Khan in 1840, since which time it has declined in importance. *Pop.* 15,000.
Andrassy, Julius, Count, (*ahn-drahs'se,*) an Austrian statesman, b. at Zemplin, Hungary, 1823. He was returned by his native town to the Diet of 1847, where he rose to distinction in consequence of his oratorical powers and political tact. To the revolutionary movement of 1848 he lent all his influence; and, after the Hungarian Government had fled to Debreczin, in 1849, he was dispatched on a mission to the Porte. On the defeat of the revolution he went into exile, and resided in France and England until the general amnesty of 1857 enabled him to return to his native country. Being elected a member of the Hungarian Diet in 1860, he gave a hearty support to the Deak party, and was nominated Vice-President. On the reorganization of the Austrian Empire, and the constitution of an Hungarian ministry in 1867, he was appointed Prime Minister of Hungary, and charged with the department of the defence of the country. Among the principal events of his administration were the civil and political emancipation of the Jews, and the raising of a large sum of money to extend and complete the railway system in Hungary. At the general election of 1869 he was unanimously returned by the electors of Pesth to the Hungarian Chamber of Representatives. Count Andrassy succeeded Count Beust as Minister for Foreign Affairs in Nov., 1871, when he retired from the post of President of the Ministry at Pesth.
Andrew, John Albion, an American statesman, b. at Windham, Maine, 1818, graduated at Bowdoin Coll., and became a member of the Boston bar in 1840. He early distinguished himself by his anti-slavery views, and in 1860 was chosen governor of Massachusetts, and four times re-elected to the same office in succession. He nobly responded to the call made upon his State for volunteers during the Civil War, and d. in 1867.
Anemom'eter, (**Electrical.**) (*Meteor.*) A new form of anemometer, invented by Mr. J. E. H. Gordon. It consists of an ordinary pair of Beckley fans and a set of revolving cups, fixed in any convenient situation, and connected by insulated wires with a galvanic battery and with a recording apparatus. There is no limit to the length of the connecting wires. The recording instrument itself consists of a clock, a wind-dial, a reel of paper, and an endless band carrying a carbon paste for printing. The dial indicates the direction of the wind, and the printing band prints this direction every half hour. The same band records every quarter of an hour of time and every completed mile that the wind has traversed. The slip of paper issued by the machine is about an inch broad, and it receives the time on its left-hand margin, the direction of the wind on its right-hand margin, and a dot for each mile on a central line, so arranged as to be comparable with the time record. The number of dots marked on the paper between 10 and 11, for example, indicate the velocity of the wind during that period of time, and the dots become crowded as the velocity increases, and stand farther apart as it decreases. The battery is composed of zinc and carbon elements with dilute sulphuric acid, and will work for six months without attention. The reel of recording paper holds a supply for three months, and the clock can be made to run this length of time without winding; so that the whole apparatus would be as nearly as possible self-acting. Ordinarily, however, it would be desirable for the attendant in charge of it to date the recording slip every 24 hours, and an eight-day clock would be sufficient for the requirements of most observers. The great advantage of the instrument is in the character of its records, and in the fact that the electrical communication does away with the use of cranks and shafting, which are not only costly and heavy and far less delicate, but which also render it necessary that the recording instrument should be in the immediate neighborhood of the fans.
Anemosis, (*ăn-e-mo'sis,*) *n.* [From Gr. *anemos*, wind.] (*Bot.*) The condition known in timber by the name of wind-shaken. A trunk which is apparently sound externally, proves, when felled, to have given way in the direction of the concentric layers of which it is composed, so that the connection between them is more or less completely broken. This occurs in many kinds of exogenous timbers, and is no less common in foreign woods than in those of native growth, being, as it is supposed, due to the pressure of extremely violent gales. This, however, is very doubtful, the effect being more probably due to frost or lightning. Wind, however, may be injurious to trees without producing absolute fractures or separation of parts, by causing too rapid evaporation and in consequence chilling the tissues to such a degree as to retard development, or induce an unhealthy condition, or temporary sterility.
Angiotenic, (*ăn-je-ot'ĕn-ik.*) *a.* [From Gr. *aggeion*, a vessel, and *teinein*, to stretch.] (*Med.*) An epithet given to inflammatory fever, owing to its action seeming to be chiefly exerted on the vascular system.
Angostu'ra Bark. (*Med.*) The bark of *Galipea cusparia*, used as an aromatic or stimulant tonic. Dr. Hancock, who had large experience of its use in tropical South America, even preferred it to cinchona in the treatment of fever. In this country it is but little used, being deemed inferior to other remedies, and possibly from the fact that a false Angostura bark was at one time, through inadvertence or cupidity, substituted for the genuine bark.
Anhinga, (*ăn-hĭng'gah.*) or White-bellied Darter, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Plotus anhinga*, a very elegant species of the *Colymbidæ*, or Diver family, common in some parts of Brazil (Fig. 7). Its body is about the size of a tame duck's, but its length, from the tip of the beak to that of the tail, is nearly three feet. It has a long, slender bill, yellowish at the base; a small head; the neck long, round, and slender, and covered with soft downy feathers of a rufous gray color; while those on the breast, belly, and thighs are of a silvery whiteness. The plumage at the beginning of the back is brown, each feather having an oblong spot of whitish yellow in the centre, so that it appears speckled; the rest of the back is black; and the tail consists of shining black feathers tipped with gray. The legs are remarkably short, the thighs feathered, and the claws very sharp and crooked. The *A.* builds its nest on trees, on which it roosts at night and when not on the water, being very rarely seen on the ground. It feeds upon fish, which it catches most dexterously, darting upon them with great rapidity. These birds delight to sit in little communities, on the dry limbs of trees, hanging over still waters, with their wings and tails expanded. When any one approaches, they will drop off the limb into the water as if dead, and for a minute or two are not seen; when on a sudden, at a great distance, their long slender heads and necks only appear, so that while swimming they greatly resemble snakes, no other part of them being visible, except occasionally the tip of the tail.



Fig. 7.—ANHINGA.

Ankyloglossia, (*ăng-kil-o-glos'shah,*) *n.* [From Gr. *ankyle*, a curve, and *glossa*, the tongue.] (*Surg.*) Impeded motion of the tongue in consequence of adhesion between its margins and the gums; or in consequence of the shortness of the frænum: the latter affection constituting *Tongue-tie*. It merely requires the frænum to be divided with a pair of scissors.
An'aly, in *California*, a twp. of Sonoma co.; *pop.* 2,374.
Antapodosis, (*ăn-ta-pŏd'o-sis,*) *n.* [From Gr. *antapodidomi*, I return in exchange.] (*Med.*) The succession and return of the febrile periods.
Antarctic Sea, (The.) (*Geog.*) For a number of years scientific inquiry was quite rife towards and in the Antarctic Circle, discovery following discovery in quite rapid succession. The most brilliant period was that extending from 1838 to 1843, when three great national expeditions, under the command of Admiral D'Urville for France, Sir James Ross for England, and Captain Wilkes for the U. States, prosecuted their researches. It is hardly necessary to attempt a summary of what was accomplished by those intrepid navigators, or to discuss the question as to whether the lands discovered by Captain Wilkes were continental or insular. One discovery of great moment, by Sir James Ross, was that of active volcanoes in South Victoria Land having a height of 12,000 feet, access to which was barred by a wall of solid ice 200 feet in height, along which he sailed for hundreds of miles without finding an opportunity to penetrate farther into the interior. Since 1843, with the single exception of the voyage of the Pagoda, under Captain Moore, in 1845, little, if any thing, has been done to extend the area of research beyond the critical collation of log-books of sailors with

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a view to determine the precise nature of the ocean currents and the temperature of the sea, from which, however, important generalizations have been derived. Of late years, renewed attention has been directed towards the Antarctic lands, largely in consequence of the publications of the Meteorological Institute of the Netherlands, in which it is shown that the current of warm water which comes from the Straits of Mozambique, and is known further S. as the Agulhas Stream, does not, as originally supposed, continue around the Cape of Good Hope, but at the southern point of Africa bends around towards the E., and unites with the waters that strike along the coast of Australia, and in the region of Kerguelen Land turns more and more to the S., having been traced in that direction as far as the fiftieth degree of S. Lat. How much further it goes has not yet been ascertained; but it is extremely probable, judging from the analogies of the currents of the northern hemisphere, that this may penetrate to quite a high latitude, and that it is along its path that researches are to be prosecuted which will lead more or less near to the heart of the mystery that now surrounds the south pole. The discoveries of Ross and Weddell are really due to their persistency in following the warm currents — the first from New Zealand, and the other to the S. of Cape Horn. There is the more hope of a satisfactory result in this experiment, as little special effort hitherto has been made in that direction. It is quite probable that one result of a successful exploration would be to limit very materially the supposed mass of land, as many of our best geographers maintain the existence of an archipelago of islands, firmly united by bands of ice, rather than a continent. This is an *à priori* conclusion, fortified by general climatological analogies, and can only be substantiated by actual observations.

Anteversion, (*ăn-te-vĕr'shŭn,*) *n.* [Lat. *ante*, before, and *vertere*, *versum*, to turn.] (*Med.*) Displacement of the uterus, in which the fundus is turned towards the pubes, while its orifice is towards the sacrum. It may be caused by extraordinary size of the pelvis, pressure of the viscera on the uterus, &c., and is recognized by examination *per vaginam*. A simple forward inclination of the body of the uterus, without the os uteri being carried much backwards, is termed *anteflexion of the uterus*, *anteflexio uteri*. Not unfrequently, however, it is used synonymously with retroversion of the uterus.

An'thracite. The progress made in the anthracite coal-mining of Pennsylvania has been ably illustrated by a tabular statement and diagram of comparative results prepared by Messrs. P. W. Sheafer and J. H. Jones of the P. & R. R.R. Co., from which we have taken the following statistics:

Year.	Lehigh. Tons.	Schuylkill Tons.	Wyoming Tons.	Lyk's Valley, Shamokin. Tons.	Total. Tons.
1820	365	.....	.....	.....	365
1821	1,073	.....	.....	.....	1,073
1822	2,240	1,480	.....	.....	3,720
1823	5,823	1,128	.....	.....	6,951
1824	9,541	1,567	.....	.....	11,108
1825	28,393	6,500	.....	.....	34,893
1826	31,280	16,767	.....	.....	48,047
1827	32,074	31,360	.....	.....	63,434
1828	30,232	47,284	.....	.....	77,516
1829	25,110	79,973	7,000	.....	112,083
1830	41,750	89,981	43,000	.....	174,731
1831	40,966	81,854	54,000	.....	176,820
1832	70,000	201,271	84,000	.....	363,271
1833	123,001	252,971	111,777	.....	487,749
1834	106,244	226,692	43,700	.....	376,636
1835	131,250	339,508	90,000	.....	560,758
1836	148,211	432,045	103,861	.....	684,117
1837	223,902	530,152	115,387	.....	869,441
1838	213,615	446,875	78,207	.....	738,697
1839	221,025	463 147	122,300	11,930	818,402
1840	225,313	457,091	148,479	15,505	861,379
1841	143,037	603,003	192,270	21,463	959,773
1842	272,540	573,273	252,599	10,000	1,108,412
1843	247,793	700,200	285,605	10,000	1,263,598
1844	377,002	874,850	365,911	13,087	1,630,850
1845	429,453	1,121,721	451,836	10,000	2,013,013
1846	517,116	1,295,928	518,389	12,572	2,344,005
1847	633,507	1,650,831	583,067	14,904	2,882,309
1848	670,321	1,711,365	685,196	19,356	3,089,238
1849	781,656	1,683,125	732,910	45,075	3,242,966
1850	690,456	1,782,936	827,823	57,684	3,358,899
1851	961,221	2,239,426	1,156,167	93,029	4,448,916
1852	1,072,136	2,517,493	1,284,500	119,312	4 993,471
1853	1,054,309	2,551,603	1,475,732	113,507	5,195,151
1851	1,207,186	2,957,670	1,603,478	234,000	6,002,334
1855	1,284,113	3,318,555	1,771,511	234,388	6,608,567
1856	1,351,970	3,289,585	1,972,581	313,414	6,9 7,580
1857	1,318,541	2,985,541	1,952,603	388,256	6,644,941
1858	1,380,030	2,902,821	2,186,004	370,424	6,839,369
1859	1,628,311	3,004,953	2,731,236	443,755	7,808,255
1860	1,821,674	3,270,516	2,941,817	479,116	8,513,123
1861	1,738,377	2,697,479	3,055,140	463,308	7,954,264
1862	1,351,054	2,890,593	3,145,770	481,990	7,869,407
1863	1,894,713	3,433,265	3,759,610	478,418	9,566,006
1864	2,054,669	3,642,218	3,960,836	519,752	10,177,475
1865	2,010,913	3,735,802	3,254,519	621,157	9,652,391
1866	2,179,364	4,957,180	4,736,616	830,722	12,703,882
1867	2,502,054	4,331,820	5,325,000	826,851	12,988,725
1868	2,502,582	5,330,737	5,968,146	Included	13,801,465
1869	1,949,673	5,775,138	6,141, 69	in	13,866,180
1870	3.239,374	4,968 157	7,974,660	Schuyl.	16,182,191
1871	2,235,707	6,552,772	6,911,242	Region.	15,699,721

1872, *total*, 19,669,778; 1873, 21,227,952: 1874, 20,145,121; 1875, 19,712,472; 1876, 18,501,011; 1877, 20,828,179; 1878, 17,605,262. Large beds of *A.* coal have recently been discovered in Russia, and China contains *A.* coal in great abundance. Shipments of *A.* coal have been made to Southern Europe and elsewhere, as specimens of quality and test of price, and with reasonable hopes of ultimate pecuniary success. See MINERAL COAL, p. 1678.

Anthracene, (*ăn'thrah-seen,*) or PARANAPHTHALINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A hydrocarbon obtained from the heavier portions of the tar produced in the dry distillation of wood and coal. It forms small colorless plates, which melt at about 415° to a colorless liquid, and distils at a temperature above 572°. It is insoluble in water, but easily so in hot alcohol, ether, and benzol. The composition of *A.* is $C_{14}H_{10}$; it is now of considerable importance, as it is the starting-point in the manufacture of artificial alizarin. According to Dr. J. Gessert, the best method of preparing *A.* is as follows; *A.* is found in that portion of the distillation of coal-tar, commonly called "green grease," which is composed of about 80 per cent. of the heavy oil naphthaline, and 20 per cent. of *A.* The semifluid grease is first placed in a centrifugal machine in order to expel, mechanically, as much as possible of the oil; the residue is heated to 40°, and pressed, preferably between hot plates. The cake thus obtained (crude *A.*, containing 60 per cent. of that substance) is purified by boiling with light tar-oil (coal-tar naphtha), or with petroleum naphtha. The pasty mass is again placed in the centrifugal machine to remove the last traces of heavy oil, and the material next submitted to sublimation. In order to test the green grease for the quantity of *A.*, from 5 to 10 grms. of that substance are taken, placed between folds of filtering-paper, and pressed between hot plates; the remainder of the substance is repeatedly boiled with alcohol, washed with cold alcohol upon a filter, and next dried and weighed. The fusion-point of the mass should be, as near as possible, 210°. The author says that sulphide of carbon is not well suited for the purification of *A.*, because that substance is too readily soluble in that fluid. One hundred parts of alcohol dissolve, when cold, 0·6 parts of *A.*; 100 parts of cold benzol dissolve 0·9 parts of *A.*; and 100 parts of sulphide of carbon dissolve 1·7 parts of *A.*

Anthracia. (*ăn-thra'she-ah,*) *n.* [From Gr. *anthrax*, coal.] An eruption of tumors, imperfectly suppurating, with indurated edges, and, for the most part, a sordid and sanious core.

Anthracosis, (*ăn-thrah-l o'sis.*) [From Gr. *anthrax* coal, and *osis*, morbid condition.] (*Med.*) A species of carbuncle which affects the eyelids and globe of the eye. The term is also applied to the "black lung of coal-miners," an affection induced by accumulation of carbonaceous particles in the lungs. Sometimes ulceration results from this cause, and the malady is then termed *black phthisis*.

Anthropodæ, (*ăn-thrŏp'o-de,*) *n. pl.* See DARWINISM, below.

Anthropogenia, (*ăn-thro-po-je'ne-ah,*) *n.* [From Gr. *anthropos*, man, and *genesis*, generation.] (*Med.*) The knowledge, or study, or phenomena of human generation.

Anthroponomy, (*ăn-thro-pŏn'o-me.*) [From Gr. *anthropos*, man, and *nomos*, a law.] (*Med.*) A knowledge of the special laws which preside over the functions of the human body.

Antical, (*ăn'te-kăl,*) *a.* (*Bot.*) Placed in front of a flower, the front being regarded as the part most remote from the axis. Thus, the lip of an *Orchis* is antical.

Antietam', in *Maryland*, a dist. of Washington co.; *pop.* 854.

Antiflamme, (*ăn-te-flăm'ĭn.*) [Fr., from Lat. *anti*, and Fr. *flamme*, fire.] A preparation lately brought into notice in Paris for the purpose of extinguishing fire in case of accident. It consists of aluminous and magnesian silicates reduced to fine powder and dried at 212° Fah., 700 by weight; chloride of magnesium in crystals, 200; sulphate of soda, 50; and tartaric acid, 1=1001. The article is supplied in a pulverulent form, and is perfectly soluble in water. It is proposed to mix it with the water in the fire-engines, the effect of which, it is claimed, is to lower the temperature, and to surround the burning material with gases which will not support combustion.

Antilepsis, (*ăn-te-lĕp'sĭs.*) [From Gr. *antilambano*, I take hold of.] (*Med.*) The mode of attaching a bandage over a diseased part, by fixing it upon the sound parts. The mode of securing bandages, &c., from slipping. Treatment by revulsion or derivation.

Antil'ogous Pole. See ANALOGOUS POLE.

An'tioch, this ancient Syrian city, once the 'Queen of the East' and the rival of Rome itself in wealth and power, after suffering much by earthquakes since 145 B. C., in which year she was entirely destroyed by one, was again visited by a renewed calamity of the kind in the first week of April, 1872, when half the city was laid in ruins, and upwards of 1,500 persons lost their lives.

Antioch, in *Arkansas*, a township of Hot Springs co.; *pop.* 320.

Antioch, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Stewart co.; *pop.* 2,224.

Antioch, in *North Carolina*, a township of Wilkes co.; *pop.* 704.

Ap'lin, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Perry co.; *pop.* 439.

Apœnite, (*ăp'oo-nit.*) (*Arch.*) The name given to a new building-material, manufactured by the Patent Concrete Stone Company at East Greenwich, England. It is an artificial granite or marble, concreted in a mould by the action of chloride of calcium and water-glass, combined with a body of Derbyshire spar or other material. It hardens quickly, and attains an ultimate crushing strength of 3 tons by the square inch, equalling that of granite. It exhibits perfect sharpness and delicacy of moulding, besides admitting an exquisite degree of polish. It is also said to be unaffected by exposure to the weather or by acids, and to be produced at a less cost than scagliola or enamelled slate.

Apomorphia, (*ăp-o-mŏr'fe-ah.*) [From Gr. *apo*, from, and *morphia*,] *n.* (*Chem.*) An organic base discovered by Dr. Matthiessen and Mr. Wright. It is prepared by the action of hydrochloric acid on morphia at a high temperature. The physiological effects of *A.* are those of a non-irritant emetic and powerful anti-stimulant, the action, however, rapidly passing off, leaving no after ill effects. *Form.* $C_{17}H_{17}NO_2$. According to Dr. Gee, *A.* always produces favorable effects when employed, and by a single dose. As the salt is free from any alcoholic irritant preparation, it can be used hypodermically. A very small dose is one-fifth of a grain by the mouth, or one-tenth by hypodermic injection (which answers the purpose much more rapidly and freely).

Apostaxis, (*a-pŏs'tăk-sis.*) [Gr., from *apostazo*, I distil from.] (*Bot.*) Unusual discharge of the juices of plants. This may arise merely from an extreme abundance of fluid, which is in consequence discharged, as in Indian shot or the vine, from the point, or serrated top of the leaves. If, however, it is elaborated sap which flows out, either from injury or weakness of the tissues, the effect may be injurious. And this is exactly the case in what is called *gumming:* a condition which may be induced artificially, by allowing water to drop constantly over a branch. This always proceeds from injured or diseased tissues, and is with difficulty arrested when once set up, and, if so, is the certain forerunner of fatal canker. In some cases, as in the tragacanth plant, the gum is organized, and is derived apparently from the medullary rays. In conifers, a flow of resin is often attended with the same fatal results as gumming in plums and other allied plants. In this case it seems to arise generally from root-confinement and a consequent check of circulation.

Ap'ple, in *Tennessee*, a district of Putnam co.; *pop.* 476.

Ap'pleton, SAMUEL, an American philanthropist, b. in N. H., 1766, became a wealthy merchant of Boston, and devoted as much as $25,000 of his yearly income to works of benevolence; gave $10,000 to Dartmouth Coll., and by his will left $200,000 towards literary and charitable institutions. D. 1853.

Apus, (*a'pŭs,*) *n.* (*Ast.*) The Bird of Paradise, a Southern constellation found by Bayer.

Aquilariaceæ, (*ăk-wĭl-a-ri-a'se-e,*) *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Rhamnales*, characterized by a top-shaped leathery calyx, downy externally, whose limb is divided into five small oblong, reflexed segments; from the throat of the calyx project ten woolly scales, which adhere to the whole length of the interior of the calyx tube, and alternate with the ten stamens, the filaments of which also adhere for nearly their whole length to the calyx tube, and are attached to the back of the anthers below their middle. *Aquilaria Agallocha*, a large tree, inhabiting Silhet, and provided with alternate lance-shaped stalked leaves, furnishes an odoriferous wood, called Aloes-wood, or Eagle-wood, supposed to be the aloes-wood of Scripture. The wood contains an abundance of resin, and an essential oil, which is separated, and highly esteemed as a perfume. The Orientals burn it in their temples for the sake of its slight fragrance, on which account also it was used in the palace of Napoleon I. It has been prescribed in rheumatic affections in Europe.

Aquiparous, (*ăk-wĭp'ăr-ŭs.*) *a.* [Lat. *aqua*, water, and *pario*, I bring forth.] (*Med.*) An epithet for glands, which, like the parotid, secrete much water, in contradistinction to the submaxillary glands, which are *muciparous*.

Ara, *n.* (*Ast.*) The Altar, one of Ptolemy's southern constellations. According to Aratus, the Centaur was conceived by ancient astronomers as in the act of placing an offering on the altar; but by a strange mistake the altar is represented in all modern star-maps in an inverted position. It seems not improbable that the ancient astronomers recognized in the strangely complex parts of the Milky Way which lie to the north of this constellation some resemblance to smoke from an altar.

Arcadia, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Halifax co.; *pop.* 2,898.

Archegone, (*ăr-chĕl'o-ne.*) *n.* (*Bot.*) A term applied to the long-necked cellular sacs which occur in the higher or acrogenous cryptogams, and which are analogous to the pistils of phænogams. They contain at the base of their cavity a sac which is analogous to the embryo sac of phænogams, and which is impregnated by the agency of spermatozoids. Within this latter sac, either the young plant as in ferns, or the capsule as in mosses, is formed by means of cellular division.

Archer's, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Tipton co.; *pop.* 969.

Arctic Sea, (The.) (*Geog.*) A paper read before the British Association, gives an account of "The Second German Arctic Expedition," by Dr. Copeland, astronomer to the expedition. The object and aim of this enterprise were the scientific examination and discovery of the Arctic central region contained within the 75th parallel of N. Lat., taking the coast of E. Greenland as a basis. Two problems were involved in this aim — (1) the solution of the so-called Polar Question; (2) the discovery, survey, and examination of E. Greenland, and those countries, islands, and seas connected with it and extending in a northerly direction towards Behring's Straits, a measurement of a meridional arc in E. Green-

SUPPLEMENT.

land, excursions on the glaciers of the interior of continental Greenland, &c. Two ships were engaged in the expedition, and sailed from Bremerhaven on June 15, 1869, but after five weeks' sailing the vessels separated during a dense fog in Lat. 75°. The *Germania*, Captain Koldeway, proceeded northwards until its progress was stopped in Lat. 75° 31′, or 23′ further N. than Clavering and Sabine reached 46 years before. At this point the land-ice lay quite fast, and extended fully 10 miles in a N.E. direction from the nearest land, while against its outer edge the enormous fields of pack-ice were so heavily pressed as to render progress impossible. Capt. Koldeway therefore determined to return to the Pendulum Islands, there to await in safety a change in the state of the ice. But the fact of the ship being frozen in did not discourage the members of the expedition, for not only were observations taken to ascertain the temperature and pressure of the atmosphere, the direction and velocity of the wind, the amount of cloud, and the height of the tide from hour to hour, but excursions were also made, and geological, botanical, and ethnological specimens were obtained. During the spring the labors of the expedition mainly took the direction of a sledge journey to the north, under the leadership of the captain, when an advance was made of 150 miles in a straight line from the winter-quarters, and at least one whole degree was added to our maps of coast of E Greenland. Various other tours were made, which were rewarded by several interesting discoveries, the most important being, perhaps, that of the musk-ox, which was found plentifully up to the 77th parallel. No recent traces, however, were found of the presence of the natives, but eleven skulls and many interesting weapons and utensils were discovered. We have not space to give a detailed account of the work performed by the expedition, but ample and hearty testimony was borne to its merits by every one who took part in the discussion on Dr. Copeland's paper. Dr. R. Brown, who is particularly well qualified to speak on the subject, spoke in the highest terms of the scientific results of the expedition, and of its additions to our knowledge of the distribution of plant and animal life in Greenland. The discovery of the musk-ox on the E. coast of Greenland — hitherto not found S. of Wolstenholme Sound, on the W. coast — was remarkable; while that of the ermine and the lemming was equally interesting. The additions to our botanical and geological knowledge were also of deep importance. Physics had been attended to as well, and, taking it all in all, Dr. Brown declared that no expedition to the Arctic regions had ever surpassed this one in scientific importance — none during this century equalling it in the thoroughness with which *all* branches of science had been looked after by properly trained special officers.

Ar'den, in *West Virginia*, a twp. of Berkeley co.; *pop.* 1,528.

Areameter, (*a-re-ăm'e-tŭr.*) [From *area*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] (*Surveying.*) An instrument invented by Mr. James R. Maxwell for calculating cross sections of embankments and cuts. It consists (Fig. 8) of a board, *e*, *e*, with a groove, *g*, *g*, in each side To this board is attached a piece of ordinary cross-section paper, *d*, *d*. On this the slopes of a cut, 2, 2, and embankment, 1, 1, are laid off of any required size and inclination. *f*, *f*, is a brass frame which slides in the grooves, *g*, *g*. To this frame is attached a revolving rim

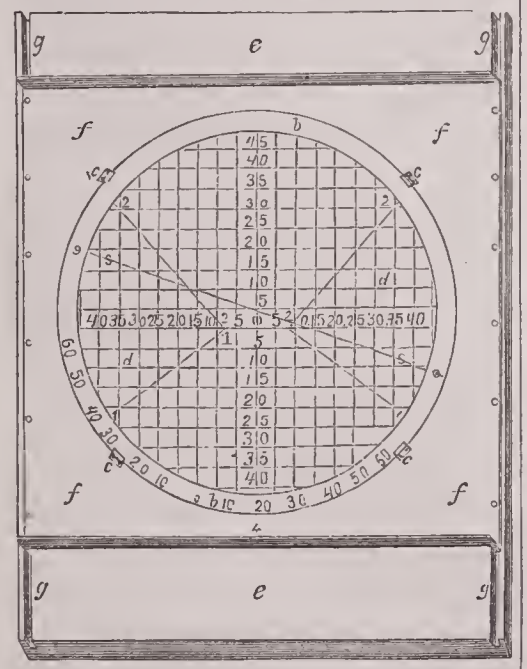


Fig. 8. — AREAMETER.

of the same metal, graduated in degrees to correspond with the surface slopes, the line of which is represented by a thread, *s*, *s*, stretched across its centre. In using it, the frame, *f*, *f*, is moved up or down in the slides until the thread, *s*, *s*, cuts the elevation of slope or embankment at centre. The rim, *p*, *p*, is then turned until the thread corresponds to the angle of the surface of the slope. The horizontal width is then seen at the intersection of the thread with the side-slope lines of the diagram.

Arecibo, (*ah-ra-the'bo,*) a seaport of Porto Rico, W. Indies, C. of a p. of same name, on the N. coast of the island. It carries on a considerable trade. *Pop.* 11,187.

Argelander, FREDERICH WILHELM AUGUST, (*ahr-jah-lănd'ŭr,*) a German astronomer, b. at Memel, in Prussia, 1799, was appointed Professor of Astronomy in the University of Bonn, 1837. He published, about 1830, the results of his observations at Abo, viz., *A Catalogue of 560 Stars, with Observations upon their Motions*, a work which obtained a prize from the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences. At Bonn he continued the great work of Bessel, and determined principally the position of the stars found in the zone of 45° to 80° declination. The results of his labors were published in 1846, in his *Observations in the Observatory of Bonn*, a work which contains the positions of 22,000 stars.

Argenteuil, a county of Canada, prov. Quebec; *pop.* 12,806.

Ar'gentine Republ'ic, (The.) According to the latest official returns, and census (1869), the area and pop. of the State and its chief cities are as follows:

Provinces.	*Area. Sq. m.*	*Pop*	*Capitals.*	*Pop.*
Buenos Ayres	72,967	495,107	Buenos Ayres	177,787
Santa Fé	20,857	89,218	Santa Fé	10,324
Entre Rios	52,110	134,235	Concepcion	6,050
Corrientes	62,518	129,023	Corrientes	10,546
La Rioja	36,483	48,746	La Rioja	4,489
Catamarca	36,483	79,962	Catamarca	5,718
San Juan	34,400	60,319	San Juan	8,353
Mendoza	67,758	65,413	Mendoza	8,124
Cordova	62,519	210,508	Cordova	28,523
San Luis	20,857	53,294	San Luis	3,748
Santiago del Estero	36,483	132,898	Santiago	7,745
Tucuman	16,371	108,904	Tucuman	17,438
Salta	52,131	88,933	Salta	11,716
Jujuy	31,274	40,362	Jujuy	3,072
Total	603,271	1,736,922		

Irrespective of the above are the following territories, claimed as belonging to the *A. R.* and coming under her jurisdiction, viz.:

Provinces.	*Area. Sq. m.*	*Pop.*
El Gran Chaco	260,613	45,000
Patagonia	364,854	25,000
Los Pampas Argentinas	93,823	20,000
	719,290	90 000
Aggregate total	1,322,561	1,826,292

Finances. The budget for 1870–1 estimated the receipts and expenditures of revenue as follows: Total income, 13,778,620 pesos ($14,550,222); disbursements, 14,486,995 pesos ($15,298,266). Excess of expenses over revenue, 708,375 pesos ($748,044). The consolidated public debt on Dec. 31, 1868, stood at 23,916 762 pesos, exclusive of consolidated national funds, bearing six per cent. interest, besides an amortization of one per cent. 11,740,706 pesos, and similar funds bearing the same rate of interest, but amortized at 2½ per cent. 2,268,245 pesos: total 37,925,715 pesos ($40,049,555). In April, 1871, the Republic concluded in London a loan of 30,000,000 pesos, the proceeds of which were to be applied to the construction of railroads at Buenos Ayres, and to the reimbursement of moneys owing to the National Bank. — *Mil.* and *Nav.* The army in 1871 numbered, exclusive of the militia and of the Buenos Ayres National Guard, 6,482 men, divided into 2,909 infantry, 2,861 cavalry, and 712 artillery. The Republic's naval force consisted of 7 vessels of war, one of which has an armament of 12 guns. — *Com.* The imports in 1869 were valued at 43,354,655 pesos ($45,782,515); exports 26,659,892 pesos ($28,152,845). Total customs receipts 11,970,594 pesos ($12,640,917). In 1869 the movement of shipping at the port of Buenos Ayres comprised: Entries 1,393, tonnage 413,752; clearances 1,285 vessels, 410,590 tonnage. — *Rail.* On Dec. 31, 1869, there were in operation 534 m. of railroad, with 313 more in course of construction, and 467 m. projected, and for which concessions had been granted. The working lines of telegraph at the same date extended over 975 m. — Immigration into the *A. R.* is yearly increasing, the gain of 1870 over the year previous being 1,733. Of the 39,667 immigrants landed at Buenos Ayres and Monte Video in 1870, 14,045 were Italian, 3,388 Spanish, 2,395 French, 499 Swiss, 453 English, 147 German, 320 of other nationalities, and 2,836 whose nationality was unknown. Besides these, it was estimated that there had entered by other ports over 2,400 persons, thus bringing the total immigration to somewhere about 41,000. — In April, 1870, an insurrection broke out in the prov. of Entre Rios, under the leadership of Gen. Lopez Jordan, who, after murdering his father-in-law, Gen. Urquiza, usurped the functions of governor. The national govt. sent troops against him with but partial success, until, on Sept. 23d, in a battle fought at Santa Rosa, he was completely routed, after which the revolt was gradually got under.

Arizo'na. The Census returns of 1870 give the following exhibit of statistical information regarding the then agricultural, industrial, and financial position of this Territory, and which are here produced *seriatim*: Total number of acres of land in farm occupation 21,809, of which 14,585 were improved lands and the balance unimproved and under timber. Cash value of farms under cultivation $161,340, exclusive of farming-implements and machinery valued at $20,105; amount of wages paid for husbandry, $104,620: total value of farm productions $277,998, of market-gardens $2,850, and of live-stock on farms, $143,996. Of the last-named there were enumerated 335 horses, 401 mules and asses, 938 milch cows, 587 working oxen, 3,607 head of other cattle, 803 sheep, and 729 swine. The out-turn of farming produce gave the following result of the chief items:

Wheat,	bush.	25,052	Maple Sugar,	lbs.	1,185
Ind. Corn,	"	32,041	Cheese,	"	14,500
Barley,	"	55,077	Butter,	"	800
Pease & Beans,	"	3,417	Wool,	"	679

Total number of farms in the Ter. 172, and percentage of unimproved land under tillage 33·1 — Turning to financial and fiscal matters, we find the total assessed value of the State placed at $1,410,295, of which amount $535,355 was represented by real estate, the balance belonging to personal. The true value of both real and personal estate came to $3,440,791. Total amount of taxation (not national) $31,323, and of public debt (other than national) $10,500, of which latter sum $4,000 was secured by county bonds. The aggregate returns of true population exhibited a capitation of 41,710; of which the white element absorbed 9,581, colored 26, and Chinese 20; the balance consisting of Indians, of whom 31 were out of tribal relations.

Arkan'sas. From the Census Report of 1870 are taken the undernoted statistics which serve to show at a glance the then condition of the State viewed in its agricultural, industrial, and financial aspects. Farm acres under cultivation 7,597,296, of which improved lands took up 1,859,821, and woodlands 3,910,325, the residue consisting of other unimproved lands. Total number of farms in the State 49,424, being an increase of 10,420 over the last decennial return. Cash value of farms under tillage $40,029,698; of implements and machinery $2,237,409; amount of wages paid for husbandry during the year, including board, $4,061,952. Total estimated value of all farm products $40,701,699; of orchard and garden stuffs $212,916; of lumber, &c, $34,225; of home manufactures $807,573. The return of live-stock gave the following enumeration: Horses 92,013; mules and asses 36,202; milch cows 128,959; working oxen 35,387; other cattle 193,589; sheep 161,077; swine 841,129. The principal articles of farm production yielded as under:

Wheat,	bush.	738,736	Maple Sugar,	lbs.	1,185
Indian Corn,	"	13,382,145	Wool,	"	214,784
Rye,	"	27,645	Butter,	"	2,753,931
Oats,	"	528,777	Cheese,	"	2,119
Barley,	"	1,921	Wax,	"	12,789
Pease and beans,	"	47,376	Hay,	tons.	6,839
Irish potatoes,	"	422,196	Wine,	galls.	3,734
Sweet "	"	890,631	Sorghum } Molasses, }	"	147,203
Honey,	lbs.	276,824	Cane "	"	72,008
Rice,	"	73,021	Cotton, bales,	"	247,698
Tobacco,	"	594,886			

The percentage of unimproved land under cultivation was 75·5, as against 79·3 in 1860. — *Finance, &c.* Total assessed value of the State $94,528,043, of which to real estate $63,102,304, as against a *true* valuation including both real and personal estate figuring at $156,394,091. These amounts exhibit a decrease during the decade of: Total assessed value $85,682,487; true value of both real and personal estate $62,861,782. Total amount of taxation (not national) $2,866,890, of which State assessments absorbed $950,894; county $1,738,760; and municipal $177,236. Excess over 1860, $2,231,497. Total public debt (other than national) $4,151,152, of which an amount of $3,050,000 was funded upon bonds in circulation; all other, $405,557; total county debt secured by bonds $247,333; all other, $289,316; total municipal and non-public bonded debt, $122,096; all other, $32,850. — The complete returns of *bona fide* population have a capitation of 484,471, viz.: white 362,115; colored 122,169; Chinese 98; Indian (out of tribal relations) 89. Male citizens arrived at legal age 102,359; citizens without the franchise (otherwise than for rebellion or other crime) 198. Excess of population over that returned by last census, 49,021, or 11·26 per cent.; of which white gain 11·71 per cent.; colored, 9·81 per cent. Of the above total capitation 479,445 were of American nativity, and the remaining 5,026 of foreign.

Arkaqua, (*ăr-kah'gwaw,*) in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Union co.; *pop.* 584.

Arlarka, (*ăr-lahr'kah,*) in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Macon co.; *pop.* 542.

Armacatola, (*ăr-mah-kah-to'lah,*) in *Georgia*, a district of Dawson co.; *pop.* 433.

Armistead, WALKER KEITH, (*ăr-mis'tĕd,*) an American general, b. in Va., in 1780, graduated at West Point, became chief-engineer in the war against England 1812–13, and commanded the army sent out against the Indians in Florida, 1836–37. D. 1845.

Ar'rington, in *Illinois*, a twp of Wayne co.; *pop.* 1,640.

Ar'rowsmith, in *Illinois*, a twp. of McLean co.; *pop.* 927.

Arro'yo Grande, in *California*, a twp. of S. Luis Obispo co; *pop.* 776.

Arroyo Hondo, in *New Mexico*, a twp. of Taos co.; *pop.* 477.

Arroyo Seco, in *New Mexico*, a twp. of Taos co.; *pop.* 958.

Arte'sia, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Iroquois co.; *pop.* 1,269.

Arthabaska, (*ăr-thah-băs'kah,*) a district of Canada, prov. Quebec; *pop.* 17,606.

Arthrosia, (*ăr-thro'zhah.*) [From Gr. *arthron*, a joint.] (*Med.*) A generic term applied to painful inflammatory

swellings of the joints. It induces many forms of gout and rheumatism.

Ar'thur, Timothy Shay, an American author, b. near Newburgh, Orange co., New York, 1809. In about 1835 he became assistant-editor of a newspaper at Baltimore, and commenced the publication of works of fiction having a special moral purpose. He has continued his connection with the periodical press from that time to the present, having removed to Philadelphia in 1841. He is now the editor of *Arthur's Magazine* and of the *Children's Hour*, a juvenile monthly, both of which have a high reputation. His popular tales, or novelettes, which are very numerous, have all been directed to the moral improvement of some classes of society, and have attained an immense circulation. His *Temperance Tales, Lights and Shadows of Real Life, Tales for Rich and Poor* (6 vols.), *Library for the Household* (12 vols.), and *Good Time Coming*, have been sold by the hundred thousand, and many of them reprinted in Europe, and translated into other languages.

Aseptin, (*ās'ĕp-tĭn,*) or Sepan, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance lately introduced into trade by a Swedish dealer as a preservative material for milk, meat, &c. This is said to be simply boracic acid, or borax; the double *A.* consisting of two parts of borax to one pound of alum. Putrefaction is said to be prevented by the addition of this preparation, but mouldiness in animal substances is not.



Fig. 9. — Aseröe pentactina.

Aseröe, (*ās'ār-o,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of phalloid *Fungi*, distinguished by the bifid rays of the receptacle (Fig. 9). The species, which may probably be reduced to three, are of a delicate pink or green. They vary greatly in the degree to which the rays are divided. Like others of the group, they are very fetid when fresh. They are confined to the islands of the Southern hemisphere.

Ash'bank, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Putnam co.; *pop.* 528.

Ash'by, in *Virginia*, a township of Shenandoah co.; *pop.* 2,645.

Ash'crafts, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Meade co.; *pop.* 1,117.

Ash Hills, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Butler co.; *pop.* 491.

Ash'land, in *Alabama*, a twp of Clay co.; *pop* 1,499.

Ashland, in *Indiana*, a twp. of Morgan co.; *pop.* 969.

Ashland, in *New Hampshire*, a township of Grafton co.; *pop.* 885.

Ashland, in *New York*, a township of Chemung co.; *pop.* 1,016.

Ashland, in *Ohio*, a N.E. central co.; *area*, 390 sq. m. It is watered by the Black Fork and Lake Fork of the Mohiccan or Walhonding River, and its very fertile soil is well adapted for wheat, grass, or fruit. *Cap.* Ashland. *Pop.* 21,933.

Ash'ley, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Pulaski co.; *pop.* 2,110.

As'phalt, Asphal'tum. (*Geol.*) Asphalt occurs in America, as does petroleum, in an immense number of places. The asphalts from the various localities are without exception the more or less perfectly solidified residual products of the spontaneous evaporation of petroleum, but exhibit great diversity of physical character, and some of chemical composition. These differences are, doubtless, in part due to differences in the petroleums from which they have been derived. The greatest noticeable diversity is, however, probably due to difference of age, and is a record of the slow but constant changes which time effects in these, as in other organic compounds. Among the most important of our asphaltic minerals are the Albertite and Grahamite. The first from New Brunswick, the second from W. Virginia. Both these are found filling fissures, opened across their bedding, in strata of carboniferous age; which fissures mark lines of disturbance, where the strata are more or less tilted and broken, and where oil-springs abound. There is little room for doubt that in each instance, the fissures which contain the *A.* have afforded convenient reservoirs into which petroleum has flowed, and from which all the lighter parts have been removed by evaporation. A large number of similar deposits, though of less magnitude, are known, all presenting the same general features. Among these may be mentioned a nearly vertical bed in the mountains W. of Denver, in Colorado. On the banks of the Arkansas, S. from Denver City, a number of smaller fissures cutting cretaceous rocks, are filled with a similar asphaltic mineral. In the great Devonian black shale of Ohio and Kentucky (Huron Shale) fissures cutting across the bedding of the formation filled with Albertite, occur near Avon Point, Lorain co., Ohio, and Liberty, Casey co., Kentucky. Petroleum flows from this formation nearly everywhere along its line of outcrop. The *A.* from all the above localities is hard, bright, and brittle, and seems to be the product of very long continued and complete spontaneous distillation and oxidation. In Butler co., Kentucky, the central member of the Lower carboniferous group is saturated with petroleum. This flows out from the cut edges of the formation in the valley of Green River and its branches, forming sheets of mineral tar and ultimately asphaltum which cover the exposed surfaces on the rock. The quantity of asphaltic material in this vicinity is large, and it may sometimes be utilized for road-making in the same manner as the Syssel *A.* In S. California, the accumulations of *A.* on the coast at Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, &c., have attracted the notice of all travellers who have visited that region. The *A.* is here plainly inspissated petroleum. It drips from the cliffs at many points and forms a scum on the ocean off the coast. There it is evaporated and oxidized, then thrown upon the beach by the waves, where it accumulates in large masses, generally mingled with sand and other foreign matter. When pure, the *A.* of California resembles that from Trinidad, and is beginning to be used for the same purposes, roofing, paving, lining of cisterns, &c. The wants of the entire W. coast can be easily supplied from this source. About Chicago, Illinois, the Niagara limestone is in some localities completely saturated with a thick petroleum, which on exposure is converted by evaporation into *A.* There are no important asphaltic accumulations here, and it is perhaps a little doubtful whether the hydrocarbon which fills the limestone is not too oily to serve the same purposes as the bitumen in the limestone of Val de Travers. The above list includes all the most important deposits of *A.* in our country of which anything definite is known. At various points in the far West occur what are known as "tar springs," really oil-springs, around which more or less asphaltum accumulates as the result of evaporation. In Texas, S. from Shreveport, a pitch lake is spoken of, in which are said to occur large quantities of bitumen; but of this almost nothing is known. In anticipation of a great demand for asphaltum for the uses to which it is extensively applied in Europe, Prof. J. S. Newberry (from a paper of whom the present article is summed up) has endeavored to ascertain the quality and quantity of all of the asphaltic materials found in our country. The result of his observations has been the conviction, that aside from the Albertite and Grahamite, which from their peculiar character will but partially supply our want of asphaltic material, we must look to Trinidad as a source from which we are to obtain the greater part of our *A.* The quantity existing there is inexhaustible. The quality is such that it will with proper treatment do all that *A.* will anywhere do, and it is so accessible and transportation to our seaports so inexpensive, that it should be furnished from this source to our Atlantic cities, at a much less price than *A.* brought from any point in the interior must cost.

As'tin's, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Greene co.; *pop.* 1,275.

Astragalus, (*ās-trah-ga'lŭs.*) (*Antiq.*) From the earliest times, the huckle-bones of sheep and goats have been used by women and children to play at a game which consisted in throwing those bones into the air, and catching them on the back of the hand. Where these bones were without any artificial marks, the game



Fig. 10. — The Astragalus Game.

was entirely one of skill; when the sides of bones were marked like dice, it became a game of chance. This subject is frequently represented in ancient art. Our Fig. 10 is copied from a Greek painting discovered at Resina.

Astro-photometer, (*-fo-tŏm'e-tŭr,*) *n.* (*Ast.*) An instrument described by Zöllner for measuring the intensity of the light of celestial bodies.

Asul, (*a'sool.*) (*Bot.*) The Arabic name of *Tamarix orientalis.* Also, an Indian name for *Tamarix ferax*, a nut-gall tree.

Atch'ison, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Nodaway co.; *pop.* 1,219.

Ath'ens, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Dallas co.; *pop* 3,565.

Athens, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Gentry co.; *pop.* 2,216.

Athens, in *New York*, a vill. of Greene co.; *pop.* 1,793.

Athermancy, (*ăth'ŭr-măn-se.*) [From Gr. *a*, not, and *therme*, heat.] (*Phys.*) A term introduced by Melloni to designate the property of stopping the passage of radiant heat. It is thus the opposite of diathermancy, and corresponds to opacity in the case of light; in fact, an athermanous substance is sometimes spoken of as being *opaque to heat.*

At'kinson, in *Maryland*, a dist. of Worcester co.; *pop.* 1,312.

Atlan'tic, in *Iowa*, a village of Cass co.; *pop.* 1,200.

Atlantic City, in *Wyoming Territory*, a district of Sweetwater co.; *pop.* 325.

Atlantic, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Accomack co.; *pop.* 4,111.

Atlan'tic Tel'egraph. In July, 1869, a third cable across the Atlantic, called the *French Atlantic Cable*, was laid from the port of Brest, in France, to Saint-Pierre, in Newfoundland. This cable was coiled in three tanks on board the *Great Eastern.* These tanks were in diameter respectively 51, 75, and 58 feet; in depth 20, 16, and 26 feet, and holding respectively 728, 1,160, and 912 m. This cable, if coiled upon the surface of the ground, would, although not more than one inch in diameter, cover an area of 50 acres. The weight of the cable is nearly 1¾ ton per knot, in water its specific gravity is about 15 cwt.; and in regard to strength it will bear a strain of 7⅞ tons. The total length of iron wire employed in the cable is 37,163 knots, weighing 4,727 tons; of copper wire 24,948 knots, weighing 533 tons: and of gutta-percha 3,564 knots, of the weight of 549 tons; in addition to 500 tons of jute serving. See p. 171.

At'lean, in *Maine*, a twp. of Somerset co.; *pop.* 1.

Atmolyzer, (*ăt-mo-lī'zŭr.*) [From Gr. *atmos*, vapor, *lysis*, a losing.] An instrument devised by Mr. Graham, late Master of the English Mint, to illustrate the application of diffusion through a porous septum as a practical analytical method of separating mixed gases. The apparatus is thus constructed: — The stalk, about two feet long, of a Dutch tobacco-pipe, having an internal diameter of about 2·5 millimètres, is fixed by means of perforated corks within a glass or metallic tube some inches in length, and about an inch and a half in diameter (*w, i*), as in the construction of a Liebig condenser. Another quill tube (*v*) is inserted in one of the end corks, affording the means of communication between the annular space and the vacuum of an air-pump. The external surface of the corks and those portions of the



Fig. 11. — Atmolyzer.

pipe-stem which project outside the tube should be coated with varnish, to render them impermeable to air. A vacuum is next obtained within the large outer tube, and the mixed gas is then made to enter and pass through the porous tobacco-pipe. A portion of the gas is drained off through the porous tube and pumped away, while another portion passes on through the other extremity of the clay tube, where it may be collected. The stream of gas diminishes as it proceeds. The lighter gas is drawn most largely into the vacuum, leaving the denser gas in a more concentrated state to pass away through the exit end of the clay tube. The more slowly the mixed gas is moved through the tube, the larger will be the proportion of light gas which has been drawn off into the vacuum, and the more concentrated will the heavy gas become. The rate of flow of the mixed gas can be regulated by discharging it from a gas-holder or drawing it into a gas-receiver under ascertained pressure. In his communication to the Royal Society, Mr. Graham gave the following, among other results: — A mixture of 1 measure of oxygen and 2 of hydrogen was passed at the rate of 9 litres per hour; 0·45 litre of the mixed gas was collected. Before traversing the *A.* it contained O 33·3, H 66·7: after traversing the apparatus it contained O 90·7, H 9·3. The result of this experiment was very striking, as the mixture before traversing the tube was explosive, but after its passage through the porous aperture it ceased to be so, and a lighted taper burnt in it as in pure oxygen.

Atmosphere, (Pressure of the.) (*Phys.*) Professor A. Heller, of Ofen, has given in Poggendorff's *Annalen*, (1871,) the description of an apparatus for determining the pressure of the atmosphere. The apparatus consists of a scale-beam to the end of which are screwed two bodies nearly equal in weight but different in volume — a hollow spheroid and a solid cylinder. On one end of the beam is a mirror which is approximately at right angles to the axis of the beam. At some distance from the apparatus is a telescope with a vertical scale, the image of which in the mirror is observed by means of a telescope. It is clear that when there is any change in the expansion of the air in the vicinity of the apparatus the beam will indicate varying angles with the horizon, which angles may easily be read off in the mirror by means of a telescope. The variations of the scale-beam in consequence of alterations in the pressure will not amount to much if the dimensions of the apparatus are moderate; but the use of Poggendorff and Gauss's method of reading affords such a degree of accuracy, that, as a brief calculation shows, under assumptions which are easily realized, the changes in the position of the beam can be measured with far greater certainty and accuracy than the height of the mercurial column in the ordinary barometer, provided the whole construction is light, and that its centre of gravity is at a short distance from the knife-edge of the beam.

Atrowli, (*ăt-ro'le,*) a flourishing town of British India, N.W. Provinces, pres. Bengal, dist. of Allygurh, 13 m. N.N.E. of Agra. *Pop.* 12,722.

Attatoona, (*ăt-tah-too'nah.*) in *Georgia*, a dist. of Barton co.; *pop.* 686.

Atwell, (*ăt'wĕl,*) in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Rowan co.; *pop.* 2,051.

Au'burn, in *Virginia*, a township of Montgomery co.; *pop.* 3,171.

Aucilla, (*aw-sĭl'lah,*) in *Georgia*, a district of Thomas co.; *pop.* 2,750.

Aucloke, (*aw'klōk,*) in *Florida*, a district of Hernando co.; *pop.* 120.

SUPPLEMENT.

An'dubon, in *Illinois*, a township of Montgomery co.; *pop.* 1,200.

Audubon, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Audubon co.; *pop.* 381.

Auersperg, Adolph Wilhelm Daniel, Prince von, (*ow'ŭrz-perg.*) Prime-Minister of Austria, son of Prince Wilhelm von *A.*, b. 1821. His political career commenced in Feb., 1867, when he was returned as member of the Bohemian Diet (*Oberstland Marschall*), continuing in that office till 1870, and distinguishing himself by competent and energetic administration, siding, however, strongly with the Germans. In Jan., 1869, he was nominated life member of the Upper Chamber, in the discussions of which he has since taken a conspicuous part. His appointment to the governorship of Salzburg (Mar. 17, 1870) caused great dissatisfaction to the allied party of federalists and clericals, who emphatically demanded his dismissal. Throughout his term of office he has remained strictly faithful to the Constitution, and opposed even the slightest deviation from the established laws. He was appointed President of the Austrian Ministry on the retirement of Count Beust in Nov., 1871.— His brother, Prince Carlos, has been Prime Minister before him.

Anglaize', in *Missouri*, a township of Camden co.; *pop.* 1,330. — A township of Miller co.; *pop.* 608.

Augusee, (*aw'gŭnz,*) in *Tennessee*, a district of Lincoln co.; *pop.* 1,282.

Augus'ta, in *Arkansas*, a township of Woodruff co.; *pop.* 2,213.

Augusta, in *Kansas*, a twp. of Butler co.; *pop.* 515.

Augusta Centre, in *New York*, a village of Oneida co.; *pop.* 147.

Aura electrica. (*aw'rah e-lĕk'tre-kah.*) [Lat., Electric breeze.] (*Elect.*) A name sometimes applied to the currents of air which proceed from a point connected with a charged body, such as a needle attached to the prime conductor of an electric machine which is being worked. The existence of these currents of air can be easily felt on bringing the hand or the face near to the point, or shown by placing a lighted candle in front of it. The flame is powerfully repelled, and the candle may even be blown out. Several electric toys are constructed to take advantage of these currents. Thus, in the electric mill, a small wheel, furnished with paper waves, is turned by means of it; or a piece of wire, with its points bent at right angles, and balanced on a point upon the prime conductor, revolves on the same principle as does Barker's hydrostatic reaction wheel.

Aurantine, (*aw'ran-teen.*) (*Chem.*) A new dye-stuff which occurs in the form of a brownish-yellow powder, wholly organic in its nature, neutral, and not very soluble in water. A given weight of it communicates to mordanted print cloths a rich persistent orange color (or yellow if a lesser amount be used), and is equal in this respect to three and one-half times its weight in Flavine, or four and one-half times its weight of the best Persian Berries. The process of manufacturing this coloring matter is — it is understood — kept a strict secret, but it is certain that it is not an aniline product.

Aurine, (*aw'rin.*) (*Chem.*) A coloring-matter discovered by Kolbe and Schmitt in 1861, and which is now known in commerce under the names of *yellow coralline*, or *rosolic acid*. The commercial product, which is obtained by treating phenol with oxalic and sulphuric acids, is a mixture of different bodies, from which these chemists have isolated the pure coloring matter by dissolving the crude aurine in alcohol, and treating this solution with ammonia. A crystalline precipitate then separates, which is a compound of aurine and ammonia, and the other bodies present remain in solution. They next wash this ammonia compound with alcohol by means of Bunsen's filter pump, decompose it with dilute acetic acid, and render the aurine thus obtained still more pure by repeated crystallizations from strong acetic acid. They find that aurine retains water and acetic acid most obstinately, and that the color of the rhombic needles or prisms, with which it crystallizes, varies very considerably, according to the concentration of the acid. They have obtained it in needles having the color of chromic acid, with a diamond brilliant lustre; at other times the crystals have been dark red of varying shades, with a steel blue, greenish blue, or splendid beetle-green reflection. From concentrated hydrochloric acid, aurine crystallizes in fine, hairlike red needles, which, dried at 110°, contain a large quantity of hydrochloric acid. They tried also to obtain this compound pure, by precipitating from a dilute alkaline solution, with weak hydrochloric acid, but this product also, in spite of most careful washing, contains hydrochloric acid, which it only parts with at temperatures above 110°. By spontaneous evaporation of an alcoholic solution, aurine is obtained in dull red crystals, with a green metallic lustre. Dried at 110°, this body contains no alcohol, but still retains water, which only escapes at 140°–180°, the crystals not changing their appearance at all. The authors find that, contrary to Fresenius' observation, aurine crystallized from alcohol does not melt at 156°. The analysis of aurine dried at 200°, which they believe to be pure aurine, gave numbers agreeing with the formula $C_{20}H_{14}O_3$.

Aurdal, (*a-ŭr'dăl,*) in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Otter Tail co.; *pop.* 85.

Auro'ra, in *Georgia*, a district of Lumpkin co.; *pop.* 797.

Aurora, in *Oregon*, a twp of Marion co; *pop.* 304.

Auro'ra Borea'lis. (*Meteor.*) The vexed question whether appearances of the Aurora Borealis are really ever accompanied by any loud noise seems to have been settled by M. Paul Rollier, the aëronaut, who in Dec., 1870, started from Paris in a balloon, and descended, after fourteen hours, in Norway, on Mount Ida, at an elevation of 4,000 ft. He says that he "saw through a veil of mist the brilliant rays of an Aurora Borealis, spreading all over its strange light. Soon after an incomprehensible and loud roaring was heard, which, when it ceased completely, was followed by a strong smell of sulphur almost suffocating." M. Becquerel read at one of the last meetings of the Academy of Sciences of Paris a paper on the Celestial Origin of Atmospheric Electricity, and he concluded by stating that the auroras result from discharges of this electricity, and thus M. Becquerel explains the roaring, more or less loud, heard by the inhabitants of polar regions. The greatest part of scientific men deny the occurrence of these sounds, but M. Becquerel, in support of his opinion, quoted the observations of Paul Rollier.

Auro'raville, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Anson co.; *pop.* 1,843.

Aus'tin, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Mecosta co.; *pop.* 346.

Austin, in *South Carolina*, a district of Greenville co.; *pop.* 1,512.

Aus'tria, (Empire of,) or Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. According to the latest official statements, the total area of the Austrian dominions amounts to 240,381 sq. m., while the pop. by the census returns of 1870 stood as follows:

Cis-Leithan Provs. (Austria Proper.)

Lower Austria	1,990,708	Tyrol and Vorarlberg	885,406
Upper "	736,519	Bohemia	5,140,156
Salzburg	153,159	Moravia	2,030,783
Styria	1,137,748	Silesia	513,352
Carinthia	337,694	Galicia	5,444,016
Carniola	466,334	Bukowina	513,404
Littorale	601,981	Dalmatia	468,781
		Total	20,242,835

Trans-Leithan Provs. (Kingdom of Hungary.)

Hungary	11,180,048
Croatia and Sclavonia	1,023,058
Transylvania,	2,122,458
	14,234,205
Military Frontier, (under Imperial War administration)	1,197,187
Total of the imperial monarchy.	35,943,592

Of this pop. the different nationalities were represented as follows: German 9,040,000; Slavic 16,219,000; Magyar 5,451,000; Roumanian 3,456,000; all others 1,354,000. Of the Slavic element, divided into Northern and Southern Slavi, the first comprised 6,730,000 Czechs (Bohemians), Moravians, and Slovaks, 2,380,000 Poles, and 3,104,000 Ruthenians; while the second embraced 1,260,000 Slovenitzi, 1,424,000 Croats, 1,520,000 Serbs (Servians), and 26,000 Bulgarians. The nationalities not otherwise classified included Jews, Gipsies, Armenians, Turks, French, English, &c.; the entire "stranger" element of pop. numbering 84,747. From an ecclesiastical point of view, Roman Catholicism obtained among 66·5 per cent. of the entire pop. of the empire; Greek Church 11 per cent.; Reformed Evangelical 10 per cent.; Oriental Greek Church 9 per cent. — *Finances.* The budget estimates for 1872 reached the following totals: Expenditures 110,647,498 florins ($55,323,749); Receipts, 17,208,883 fl. ($8,604,441) derived from customs, &c.; the balance, 93,438,615 fl. ($46,719,207) to be met by the Austrian provinces proper furnishing 70 per ct. and Hungary 30 per ct. The total public debt of the empire, June 30, 1871, was 2,593,269,591 fl. ($1,296,634,795).— *Mil.* and *Nav.* By the new military law, obligation to perform service is compulsory; the time for the line 3 years, in the reserve 7 years, and in the landwehr 2 years. In 1871 the army, on peace-footing, was 254,041 men; war, 820,811. The navy had 72 vessels of all classes, of 109,820 aggregate tonnage and 16,866 horse-power, with 522 guns.—*Com.* Imports, 1871, $262,868,650; exports, $31,553,916. Receipts from customs: Exports, $80,342; imports, $16,761,078. The mercantile marine consisted, the same year, of 7,843 vessels, 375,822 tons, and 28,244 seamen.— Since the war of 1866, and the restoration of the Hungarian autonomy with a liberalized constitution, the Austro-Hungarian monarchy has enjoyed peace and comparative prosperity, although discontent on the part of the Slavic nationalities occasioned some disquietude. In 1870 the Concordat entered into with Rome in 1855 was abolished, which led to the recall of the Papal nuncio. In 1873 an International Exhibition was held at Vienna. (See p. 712, art. Centennial Ex.) In 1878, under the Berlin treaty (p. 297), the Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina were occupied, not, however, without meeting with some serious armed resistance, and the government of them assumed by the Austro-Hungarian monarchy; the pop. thus added amounted to about 1,500,000 souls. The pop. of the empire (Jan. 1879) is est. at 39,000,000, including accessions under the Berlin treaty. The total debt of the empire (Jan. 1877) was $1,695,000,000. The army (1878) was, on war-footing, 1,021,692 men. The navy comprised 59 vessels; tonnage, 105,890; horse-power, 16,206.

Averill, William W., (*a'vŭr-il,*) an American general, b. in N. Y. State, graduated from West Point in 1853, and in 1862 was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, in which capacity he led a famous raid into S.W. Virginia, Dec. 1864, during which he inflicted serious loss upon the Confederate base of supplies at Salem.

Averill, in *West Virginia*, a township of Jefferson co.

Avogadro's Law. (*ăv-o-gah'drōz-.*) (*Phys.*) This law asserts that equal volumes of different gases, at the same pressure and temperature, contain an equal number of molecules. It was propounded by Signor Avogadro, whose name is also well known in connection with experiments on the tension of the vapor of mercury. Quite recently, Professor Neumann has deduced the law mathematically from the first principles of the mechanical theory of gases. (See *Berichte der Deutschen Chemischen Gesellschaft zu Berlin*, p. 690, 1869.)

A'von, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Freeborn co.; *pop.* 404.

Avon, in *Wisconsin*, a twp. of Rock co.; *pop.* 886.

Avo'nia, in *Kansas*, a twp. of Osage co.; *pop.* 588.

Axle. (*Mech.*) A communication was recently made to the British Association upon a method for shaping railway axles by rolling pressure instead of by hammering, the result being accomplished in two minutes instead of half an hour, as required by the usual method, the axle at the same time being not only superior in quality, but more uniform in size, and of course capable of being produced more cheaply. The machine consists of three rollers, regulated so as gradually to press more closely together, thus reducing the diameter of the bar, and extending its length until shaped to the size required. Axles of any length can be rolled in this manner with collars at any part. The rollers are geared to revolve in all the same direction, their friction imparting motion to the axle. It was thought by the author of the communication that the rolling process would tend to obviate those flaws in axles which so frequently cause disasters on railways.

Ax'ley, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Johnson co.; *pop.* 1,199.

Azaleine, (*az'ah-lēn.*) (*Chem.*) Another name for *Rosaniline*, the base of one of the aniline dyes.

Aza'sa, in *California*, a vill. of Los Angeles co.; *pop.* 320.

Advance'ment of Science, (Associations for the.) The earliest formed league established for the promotion and development of science, is the one which originated in Edinburgh, in 1831, and which, under the title of *The British Association*, is still in flourishing existence, holding annual gatherings, and presenting auxiliary reports of the state and progress of every particular science during the preceding year. The results accruing from this association have been, and are, in the highest degree important to the world at large. Records of its transactions are annually published; these volumes containing, in addition to the fruits of the researches of British scientists, detailed notices of what has been done by the savans of Continental Europe and the United States. In the last-named, a kindred association was founded in 1847, of which the meetings have been held as follows:

No.	Place of Assembly.	Date.
1.	Philadelphia	Sept. 1848.
2.	Cambridge, Mass.	Aug., 1849.
3.	Charleston	Aug., 1850.
4.	New Haven	Aug., 1850.
5.	Cincinnati	May, 1851.
6.	Albany	Aug., 1851.
7.	Cleveland	July, 1853.
8.	Washington	April, 1854.
9.	Providence	Aug., 1855.
10.	Albany	Aug., 1856.
11.	Montreal	Aug., 1857.
12.	Baltimore	May, 1858.
13.	Springfield, Mass.	Aug., 1859.
14.	Newport, R. I.	Aug., 1860.
15.	Buffalo	Aug., 1866.
16.	Burlington, Vt.	Aug., 1867.
17.	Chicago	Aug., 1868.
18.	Salem, Mass.	Aug., 1869.
19.	Troy, N. Y.	Aug., 1870.
20.	Indianapolis	Aug., 1871.
21.	Dubuque	Aug., 1872.
22.	Portland	Aug., 1873.
23.	Hartford	Aug., 1874.
24.	Detroit	1875.

The objects sought to be attained by the American association differ in no way from those pursued by its British compeer; while the *modus operandi* is essentially the same. The proceedings of each meeting are annually published in an 8vo vol., of about 300 pp., and of these, the circulation has been in a ratio to the accumulative scientific spirit of the country.

Aeroklinoscope, *n.* (*Meteor.*) The name given to a new instrument invented in Holland, for use in weather-signalling by meteorologists. It is so devised as to indicate the differences of atmospheric pressure which may exist at one and the same time at various stations, thus pointing out the spot of highest and lowest barometric pressure, and, accordingly, what course of wind and what state of the weather may be looked for. The *A.* is in the form of a vertical axis about 30 ft. in height, moving on a pivotal base, and bearing horizontally at top an arm whose inclination may be made to vary in accordance with the difference of barometric pressure at different sides of the station. When the pressure is the same north and south, for example, the horizontal arm takes a horizontal position; but if

SUPPLEMENT.

the pressure is less in the north, the northern extremity of the arm takes a dip downward, and more down accordingly as the barometer is lower north by comparison with its position south. The extent of dip is adjusted by means of a sliding-rod, fixed in its place by a series of notches at the lower part of the axis, each notch representing one millimetre in barometrical pressure.

Aphasia, (*ah-fa'zhah,*) *n.* [From Gr. *a*, priv., and *phonē*, voice.] (*Med.*) A loss of the power of speech, total or in part, arising from disease of the brain; differing from *Aphony* (q. v.), in that the latter proceeds from direct paralysis or disease of the larynx.

Apothecary, *n.* The keeper of any warehouse or magazine was formerly termed an apothecary; and during the 13th and 14th centuries a person who, at courts, or in the houses of the nobility, prepared preserves and confectionery, was also known by this name. Apothecaries as preparers of medicines, were first legally established in Italy, by the well-known medical edict issued for the kingdom of Naples by Frederick II. in the 13th century. Edward III., in 1345, conferred a pension of sixpence a day upon Coursus de Gangeland, an apothecary of London, in recognition of his care in attending upon him during his illness in Scotland; and this is the first notice of an apothecary in English annals. A patent was granted for the establishment of an apothecary's shop in Stuttgard in 1457. In France, *A.* (now called *Pharmaciens*) are first mentioned as receiving their statutes from Charles VIII. in Aug., 1484. They prepare medicines and make up prescriptions, but have no right to practise as physicians. It was not until 1511 (3 Hen. viii. c. 2), that any attempt was made in England to distinguish between the different branches of the profession of physics, and to define their position by law. By 32 Hen. viii. c. 40 (1540), four physicians were ordered to be chosen yearly to search and examine all "wares, drugs, and stuffs," sold by the *A.*, and to destroy any they found corrupted or defective. The apothecaries of London were incorporated by James I., April 9, 1606, being united with the grocers, from whom they were separated by a new charter from James I., Dec. 16, 1617. The character of the society has been considerably changed by many subsequent statutes. Their authority was confined to London and its immediate neighborhood until, by the third section of 55 Geo. iii. c. 194 (July 12, 1815), it was extended to England and Wales. In this country *A.* do not form a privileged class, and there is no law to prevent them from practising as physicians.

Arrastra, *n.* An old Spanish term applied to a kind of stone-grinding mill used for extracting gold from its ore.

Australia, South, a British colony in the S. of Australia, S. of Lat. 26° S., and bet. 129° and 141° Lon. E.; *total area*, 914,730 Eng. sq. m. The Constitution bears date Oct. 27, 1856. The Legislative power is vested in a parliament elected by the people, which consists of a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. The Executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, and an Executive Council. The Governor receives a salary of $25,000 per annum. Revenues for 1875, $5,275,000; expenditures, $5,835,000; total imports, 1874, $19,867,275; exports, $19,341,380, consisting chiefly of wool, wheat, flour, and copper ore. Mining operations are carried on to a considerable extent, chiefly in copper. Railroads, in 1878, 334 m. open to traffic. A complete system of telegraphic communication extends over the colony. An overland line, opened in 1872, runs from Adelaide to Port Darwin, across the centre of the continent of Australia, a distance of 2000 m., which, in connection with the British Australia system communicates with all parts of the world. *Pop.* (1871) 185,626, (1879) 250,000 (130,000 males, 120,000 females).

B.

B. The second letter and first consonant in the English, and in all languages derived from the Hebrew or Phœnician alphabet. It is formed in the voice by a stray and quick expression of the breath, and a sudden opening of the lips; it is therefore called a *labial*. It readily interchanges with the letters of the same organ, principally with *v*; as, *habere*, Latin, *avere*, Italian. In Spain, and the parts of France bordering on Spain, the letter *b* will be often found in words which, in the kindred languages, prefer the *v*;—and with *p*, an interchange of which the pronunciation of the English language by some of the natives of Saxony presents sufficient examples. — *B* is often used as an abbreviation for *Bachelor*; as *B. A.*, Bachelor of Arts; *B. D.*, Bachelor of Divinity, &c.; and for *before*, as, *B. C.*, Before Christ. — *B*, as a numeral among the Romans, stood for 300; with a dash over it, for 3,000; and with a sort of accent under it, 200. Among the Greeks and Hebrews, *B* signified 2. — In chronology, *B* stands for one of the Dominical letters.— In chemistry, *B* is the symbol of the metal *Boron*.

(*Mus.*) *B* is the seventh note in the natural diatonic scale of *C* (or *C major*), answering to the *SI* of the Italians and French. In harmony it is called the *major seventh*. $B_\flat$ stands for *B* flat, the tone or half-tone, or semi-tone lower than *B*. — In Germany it always signifies *B* flat, *B* natural there taking the name of *H*.

Baa, (*bä.*) *n.* The cry or bleating of sheep.

—*v. i.* To cry or bleat like sheep.

> "Or like a lamb whose dam away is set,
> He trebles *baas* for help, but none can get."—*Sidney.*

Baad'sted, BATSTED, or BASTAD, (*bad'sted,*) a seaport town of Sweden, 60 m. W.N.W. of Christianstadt; Lat. 56° 28′ N.; Lon. 12° 45′ E.

Baagoe, (*ba'go,*) two small islands of Denmark, in the Baltic; Lat. 54° 56′ N.; Lon. 12° 3′ E.

Baal, (*bā'al.*) [Heb., lord, master, possessor.] (*Myth.*) The supreme male divinity of the Phœnicians and Carthaginians. The cruel worship of Baal, together with that of Ashtoreth, was frequently introduced among the Israelites, especially at Samaria. The plural *Baalim* was applied to different modifications of the divinity. The temple and altars of *B.* were chiefly built on the tops of hills under trees, and on the roofs of houses. The worship of Baal gave employment to a numerous priesthood, who burned incense, sacrificed children, danced round the altar, and if their prayers were not speedily heard, cut themselves with knives and lancets till the blood gushed out upon them. Through all the Phœnician colonies we find traces of the worship of this god, in names, as Asdru-*bal*, Hanni-*bal*, &c., and in inscriptions; nor need we hesitate to regard the Babylonian *Bel* or *Belus* as identical to *B.*, though perhaps under some modified form. The same perplexity occurs respecting the connection of this god with the heavenly bodies, as in regard to Ashtoreth. The more common opinion has been, that *B.* is the sun; and that, under this name, this luminary received divine honors. We find the worship of *B* established among the Moabites in the time of Moses, (*Num.* xxii. 41,) and through these nations the Israelites were seduced to the worship of this god, under the particular name of Baal-peor (*Num.* xxv. 3–10; *Deut.* iv. 3). Notwithstanding the fearful punishment which their idolatry then brought upon them, the succeeding generations returned often to the worship of *B.*

Baal'bec. See BALBEC.

Ba'alism, *n.* Worship or adoration of Baal or of idols; idolatry. (R.)

Baal-pe'or. [Heb., Lord of opening.] (*Myth.*) One of the names under which the Jews worshipped Baal. The narrative (*Num.* xxv.) seems clearly to show that this form of Baal-worship was connected with licentious rites. *B. P.* was identified by the Rabbis and early Fathers, with Priapus, the god of procreation.

Ba'alzebub. See BEELZEBUB.

Ba'ard, *n.* (*Naut.*) A sort of sea-vessel or transport-ship.

Ba'asha, son of Ahijah, and commander of the armies of Nadab, king of Israel. He killed his master treacherously at the siege of Gibbethon, and usurped the kingdom B. C. 953, which he possessed 23 years. He exterminated the whole race of Jeroboam, as had been predicted; but by his bad conduct and idolatry incurred God's indignation, (1 *Kings* xv-xvi. 1–7, 12.) God sent him a warning by the mouth of Jehu the prophet; which was fulfilled in the extermination of the family two years after his own death.

Bâb, *n.* See BÂBISM.

Ba'ba, a Turkish word signifying *father*, originating, like our word *papa*, in the first efforts of children to speak. In Persia and Turkey, it is prefixed as a title of honor to the names of ecclesiastics of distinction, especially of such as devote themselves to an ascetic life; it is often affixed in courtesy, also, to the names of other persons, as Ali-*Baba*. — *Chamb. Cycl.*

Ba'ba, CAPE, (in Turkish, Babà-Bournou,) is the Cape Lectum of the Greeks. It is a rocky bold headland of Anatolia, north-west of the northern extremity of the Gulf of Adramati, the ancient Adramyttium, and between the islands of Lesbos (now Mitylene) and Tenedos, which preserves its ancient name. The cape, which is scarcely twelve miles distant from the northern extremity of Lesbos, is in 39° 30′ N. Lat., and 26° E. Lon. — A small town, called by the same name, and sometimes St. Mary's, stands on a shelving point of Cape Baba, immediately above the sea.

Baba-Dagh, (*ba'ba-da,*) a town of European Turkey, 93 m. N.E. of Silistria. It has several mosques, and a considerable trade through the port of Kara Kerman, an outlet of Lake Rassein, on the Black Sea. *Pop.* 10,000.

Bab'bage, CHARLES, F. R. S., an eminent English mathematician and mechanical inventor; B. 26th Dec., 1792. The laborious calculations necessary in constructing tables of logarithms, early called his attention to the value of any invention which should substitute for mental calculation the more precise principle of mechanism. He commenced observations and experiments on this subject, and made a tour to the continent of Europe, with the view of studying the various pieces of mechanism employed in the arts. On his return he published his *Economy of Manufactures and Machinery*. This work Blanqui, the French economist, has described as a hymn to machinery. In 1828, B. was appointed Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge University. In 1833, he introduced his calculating machine, which was at once adapted both to calculating and printing, and its value may be better estimated from the fact, that a table of logarithms of all natural numbers, ranging from 1 to 100,000, was produced, free from error, by its agency. B. is a member of nearly all the learned societies of Europe and America. His great work, already referred to, has been translated into most European languages, and has been reprinted in the U. States. *B.* was one of the founders of the Royal Astronomical Society, and of the British Association for the Adv. of Science. D. 1871.

Babahoyo, (*ba'ba-ho'yo,*) a town of S. America, in Ecuador, 20 m. N. of Gnayaquil, on the Caracol.

Bab-at-the-Bow'ster, *n.* (*Pastimes.*) An old English dance, which somewhat resembles the cushion-dance, *q. v.*, save that a bolster, as the name indicates, supplies the place of the pillow. It is still danced in Scotland, and is always the winding up at "Kirns," and other merry-makings, as, in England, is *Sir Roger De Coverley*, that well known country-dance.

Bab'bitt-met'al, *n.* A soft alloy of copper, zinc, and tin, used for the bearings of journals, &c., to diminish the friction. It takes its name from the inventor. — *Webster.*

Bab'ble, *v. i.* [Fr. *babiller:* Du. *babbelen*; from Heb. *Babel*, confusion.] To talk confusedly, indistinctly, or unintelligibly, like the prattling of a child.

> "My *babbling* praise, I repeat no more." — *Prior.*

—To talk irrationally, or inconsiderately; to prate idly; to talk much; to tell secrets: to utter thoughtlessly.

> "There is more danger in a reserved and silent friend, than in a noisy *babbling* enemy." — *L'Estrange.*

—To give a murmuring sound; as the noise of water rippling over stones.

—*v. a.* To prate; to utter.

> "Let the silent sanctuary show,
> What from the *babbling* schools we may not know."—*Prior.*

—*n.* Idle talk; senseless prattle.

> "With volleys of eternal *babble*,
> And clamour more unanswerable."—*Butler's Hudibras.*

Bab'blement, *n.* Idle talk; unmeaning words; senseless chatter. (R.)

> "Deluded all this while with ragged notions and *babblement*."
> *Milton.*

Bab'bler, *n.* One who babbles; an idle talker; an irrational prattler; a teller of secrets.

> "We bold our time too precious to be spent with such a *babbler*."
> *Shaks.*

(*Zoöl.*) See TIMALINÆ.

Bab'cock Hill, in *New York*, a post-vill. of Oneida co.

Bab'cock's Grove, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Du Page co.

Babe, *n.* [Swed. and Goth. *babe;* W. *baban;* Syr. *babia.*] An infant; a child of either sex who is able to say *ba-ba*, or *pa-pa*, father; a baby.

> "The *babe* had all that infant care beguiles,
> And early knew his mother in her smiles." — *Dryden.*

Ba'bel, *n.* [Heb., confusion.] Confusion of sounds; intermixture or disorder of lingual utterances; as, "London is a perfect *Babel*."

TOWER OF. The name of a lofty tower, only mentioned once in Scripture (*Gen.* xi. 4–9), and then as incomplete. Much controversy has been excited respecting its exact position. It is now generally believed that Babylon was built upon the site of the tower, which was afterwards finished and consecrated to the worship of Belus. The stupendous and surprising mass of ruins situated about 6 m. S.W. of Hillah, called by the Arabs *Birs-Nimroud*, and by the Jews *Nebuchadnezzar's Prison*, is supposed to be the ruins of Babel's Tower. The Birs-Nimrond is a mound of an oblong form, the total circumference of which is 762 yards. At the eastern side it is cloven by a deep furrow, and is not more than 50 or 60 feet high; but at the western side it rises in a conical figure to the elevation of 198 feet, and on its summit is a solid pile of brick, 37 feet high by 28 in breadth, diminishing in thickness to the top, which is broken and irregular, and rent by a large fissure extending through a third of its height. It is perforated by small square holes disposed in rhomboids. The fine burnt bricks of which it is built have inscriptions on them, and so excellent is the cement, which appears to be lime-mortar, that it is nearly impossible to extract one whole. The other parts of the summit of this hill are occupied by immense fragments of brickwork of no determinate figure, lying tumbled together and converted into solid vitrified masses, the layers of brick being perfectly discernible. These ruins stand on a prodigious mound, the whole of which is itself a ruin, channelled by the weather and strewed with fragments of black stone, sand-stone,



Fig. 256. — BIRS-NIMROUD.
(Supposed to be the remains of the Tower of Babel.)

and marble. In the eastern part, layers of unburnt brick, but no reeds, are to be seen. On the north side may be seen traces of building exactly similar to the brick pile. At the foot of the mound, a step may be traced scarcely elevated above the plain, exceeding in extent, by several feet each way, the true or measured base.—See BABYLON.

Bab-el-Mandeb, (*bab'el-măn'deb.*) [Ar., the "Gate of Tears."] The name of the straits by which the Red Sea or Arabian Gulf is joined to the Bay of Aden and the Indian Ocean. It is formed by two projecting angles of the Asiatic and African continents, or, more precisely, the two angles of Arabia and Abyssinia. From the Arabian shores a cape of moderate height projects, which is called likewise Cape Bab-el-Mandeb. Opposite Cape *B.*, the coast of Abyssinia may be distant upwards of 15 or 16 miles, and here both continents approach nearest one another and form the straits. Within the straits, but much nearer to the Arabian shores, is the island of *Perim*. The strait to the E. of this island is called the Little Strait, and that to the W. of it the Large Strait. The Little Strait, four miles wide, is most frequented by vessels on no other account but because its moderate depth allows anchorage, if circumstances render it necessary. The depth here varies from nine to fourteen fathoms. The island of Perim is rocky and low, with a gentle declivity from the middle toward the extremities. It is barren and uninhabited. On the S.W. side it has an opening into an excellent harbor or cove, which affords shelter against nearly every wind, and a good anchorage in from four to six or seven fathoms water. This island is from four to five miles long. The Large Strait is from nine to ten miles wide, and to the south of it, near the coast of Africa, are eight small islands, or rather rocks, called the *Eight Brothers*. In the midst of the strait, no soundings are found with a hundred fathoms of line. The Eight Brothers are of moderate height, rocky and barren. Cape Bab-el-Mandeb (12° 40′ N. Lat.) projects a great way from the main land, which here is low, so that when seen from a distance it has the appearance of an island. It rises to no great height, but is rocky and scraggy on its southern side, and extremely barren.

Babelthuap, (*bai'bel-thu'ap.*) The largest of the Pelew Islands, in the Pacific; circumf. about 50 m.; Lat. 7° 30′ N.; Lon. 134° 40′ E.

Ba'ber, (or "THE TIGER,") the historical surname of ZEHIR-ED-DIN-MOHAMMED, the conqueror of Hindostan and founder of the so-called Mogul dynasty. *B.* was of mixed Turkish and Mongol origin, being descended from Timour the Great on the father's side, and from Genghis Khan on the mother's. In feeling, as in personal characteristics, he was a Tartar (Turk), and often in his memoirs speaks most contemptuously of Mongols or Moguls. Yet Hindoo ignorance has designated the throne which he established in India, as that of the Great Mogul (Mongol). Baber was B. on 14th Feb., 1483, and at the age of 12, on his father's death, ascended the insecure throne of Ferghana in Turkestan; soon after he was attacked on all sides by his uncles and other neighboring princes, which obliged him, in his turn, to assume the aggressive. Accordingly, at the age of 15, *B.* seized on Samarcand, the capital of Timour, but while thus engaged, a revolution at home deprived him of his sovereignty. After many years of an adventurous and romantic career, he raised an army, entered Hindostan, and was met by Ibrahim the ruling sultan of that country. The two armies fought the battle of Paniput, which decided the fate of India, on the 21st April, 1525. *B.*, with his army of 12,000 men, completely overthrew that of Ibrahim, numbering 100,000, and entered Delhi in triumph. Difficulties and fresh foes had still to be encountered and mastered, but in the battle of Sakri, in Feb., 1527, *B.* utterly defeated the opposing Hindoo princes, and then proclaimed himself *padishah* or emperor of Hindostan. After a rule of 4 years, he D. near Agra, on 26th Dec., 1530.—*B.* was a man of noble character, simple in his habits, and a lover of nature and of literature. His *Memoirs*, written by himself, were translated by Leyden and Erskine, and published in London in 1826.

Ba'beuf, or **Ba'bœuf,** (*ba'buf.*) FRANÇOIS NOEL, a French writer and political theorist, B. at St. Quentin, 1764. He was one of the earliest and fiercest partisans of the first French revolution, and defended and propagated its most incendiary principles in a journal called *Le Tribun du Peuple*, founded in 1794, in which he wrote under the pseudonym of "Cains Gracchus," taking for his motto the maxim of Rousseau, that "the end of society is the public good." In this publication he promulgated the doctrines of absolute equality, which he soon after endeavored to reduce to practice. In March, 1796, *B.* and his clique formed themselves into a secret committee of the *Société du Pantheon*, a society supposed to number about 16,000 members. Plans were formed by this body to seize Paris, which might probably have been successful, but being betrayed by one of their number, the chief leaders were arrested and brought to trial. This trial lasted for 3 months, at the close of which, on 24th May, 1797, *B.* and Darthé, a fellow-conspirator, were condemned to death; upon sentence being pronounced, however, they stabbed themselves in the very presence of the judges, and, like Robespierre, were dragged in an expiring state to the scaffold, 25th May.

Ba'bery, *n.* Finery to please a babe.—*Sidney.*

Babia'na, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of Cape plants, order *Iridaceæ*. It derives its singular name from *Babianer*, by which the Dutch colonists call these plants, because their round subterranean stems are greedily eaten by baboons. It differs from *Gladiolus* in its round, leather-coated seeds, and in the flowers having the tube of *Ixia*; and from Ixia in their having the irregular limb, of Gladiolus. Fourteen or fifteen species are known, among which are some of the handsomest of the Cape bulbous plants, as they are commonly, though incorrectly, called.

Bab'illard, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The French name of the *Babbler*.—See TIMALINÆ.

Babille'ment, *n.* [From *ba-ba*, the earliest infantile attempt at talking.—babbling.] Loquacity.

Bab'ine Republic, or RESPUBLICA BINEPSIS. (*Hist.*) The name of a so-called society established in Poland in the 14th century. It was founded by a noble named Psomka, belonging to the court of Sigismund, in concert with Peter Cassovius, bailiff of Lublin. Its characteristics extended to Germany, where it was denominated *The Order* or *Society of Fools*.—See FOOLS, ORDER OF.

Bab'ington, ANTHONY, an English gentleman who was distinguished by his attachment to the cause of the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots. He was a wealthy landed proprietor in Derbyshire, and a zealous Roman Catholic. Having in conjunction with others entered into a conspiracy for the liberation of Mary, and the assassination of Queen Elizabeth, he was arrested, tried, found guilty, and finally executed, on the 20th Sept., 1586.

Bab'ingtonite, *n.* (*Min.*) A triclinic mineral; lustre vitreous; color dark, greenish-black; faintly translucent; fracture imperfectly conchoidal; sp. gr. 3·35–3·37; *comp.* Silica 50·1, sesquioxide of iron 11·1, protoxide of iron 10·0, protoxide of manganese 7·4, lime 21·4 = 100. B.B. it fuses at 2·7 to a black magnetic globule. In the U. States it is said to coat crystals of felspar, at Gouverneur, St. Lawrence co., N. Y.—*Dana.*

Bâb'ism, *n.* Under this name a new religion, first arising in Persia about thirty years ago, has made immense strides among the peoples of Eastern Asia, as well as penetrated into India and Turkey; founded on elevated principles of morality, it offers a direct contrast to the Mohammedan doctrines. The founder of this modern faith, named Mirza-Ali-Mohammed, was a youth of eighteen, born at Shiraz, of parents in the middle class of society. Possessed of some education, Mirza in early youth made a pilgrimage to Mecca, where it is supposed his mind received such new impressions as to cause him to conceive the idea of substituting for Islamism another and more progressive form of religion. Accordingly he, about the year 1843, on his return from the holy city, composed and publicly read a first commentary on the "Sourat" of the Koran, called *Joseph*, which made a deep impression upon his auditory. His discourses did not directly impeach Mohammedan doctrines, although he vaguely and adroitly sapped their very foundations by contrasting their teachings with the lamentably irreligious and immoral state of humanity at large. The new religious system thus outlined made numberless proselytes, and the fame of Ali-Mohammed penetrated all Persia. His eloquence was both brilliant and convincing — so much so, indeed, as to arrest the attention, and excite the admiration even of Mussulmen the most bigoted. Assuming a title of apostolic import, Ali next declared himself to be the *Bab*, i. e. the "door," by which alone it was possible to enter the presence of God. The orthodox Moslems, incited by the priesthood, strove to summarily extinguish the new doctrine, but their designs were arrested by the Shah, who adopted a temporizing policy, either through a fear of popular tumults or because he himself secretly favored Bâbism. His converts daily increasing, and in large numbers, Ali-Mohammed soon declared himself to be, not the *Bâb*, as he had before believed, but the *Point*, that is, the generator of truth, a divine presence, an embodied manifestation of omnipotence. He now dispatched missionaries far and wide to extend the propaganda of the new faith. One of these was a young and beautiful female, who quitted her home and family to publicly preach the tenets she had espoused, denounce polygamy, and taboo the use of the veil by her sex. The death of the Persian Shah, Mohammed, was an inauspicious event for the Bâbists. His successor, Nasr-ed-Deen, discountenanced their doctrines, so that they rose in insurrection against his government. That revolt was suppressed, not without taxing, however, the utmost powers of the executive. Still Bâbism flourished; it was therefore deemed necessary to strike at the root of the so-called heresy in the person of the *Bâb* himself. The latter thereupon was arrested, and, heavily ironed, was, with two of his disciples, taken to Tabreez, where they were brought up for trial before a tribunal of state. When before his judges, the *Bâb* sustained a severe examination at their hands, refuted the arguments urged against him, and also exposed the falsity of the cardinal principles of the Islamitic creed. Refusing to return to the orthodox faith, the Bâb was, with his companions, then condemned to death, and they suffered martyrdom accordingly, in 1850.—Bâbism, however, was not uprooted by the death of its prophet, inasmuch as the devotees of the religion elected a successor to him, one Mirza-Yahara, a youth of sixteen, who assumed the title of *Hezret-è-Ézel*, or "Eternal Highness." In 1852, an attempt made by the *Bâbists* to assassinate the Shah, was the cause of fresh arrests and the infliction of further death-penalties among these religionists. Among the sufferers on this occasion was the young female apostle before mentioned; she died with fortitude, and maintained to the last the infallibility of the faith she had so enthusiastically embraced. Since that period Bâbism has made further progress, but its adherents maintain their faith in secret, fearing to incur new persecution by overt profession of it. At the present day, therefore, it is believed that *Bâbism* obtains among all classes of society in Persia, and among all religious sects, excepting the Nossayrii and the Christians. Its professors write much, and their works — which are widely but secretly disseminated — are eagerly read and esteemed as fresh polemical evidences against the old Mohammedan orthodoxy. — The rapid expansion of Bâbism is certainly an extraordinary fact, and it appears the more so if we consider, that, in the first Bâb's lifetime, very many of the professors of the new religion, even among its most convinced and devoted sectaries, never personally knew their prophet, and do not seem to have conceived it of vital importance to receive his instructions orally. The success of Bâbism must therefore be looked for in a study of its doctrines, and their comparative superiority over Mohammedanism. — In 1848, Ali Mohammed, *the Bâb*, digested his tenets in a book to which he gave the name of Biyyan (*the Exposition*), that is to say, an elucidation of all that it is important to know. It is from this work that we shall endeavor to give a succinct idea, or *rationale*, of the theory of Bâbism, setting aside all its mystical forms, adapted to Oriental taste, but which possess no interest for us. — "There is but one God, immutable, eternal; He is without a fellow." This is the Mussulman formula, but with a different meaning. By it the Moslems understand that Christ is not God, and that the divine essence, concentrated in itself, is an absolute unity; whereas, Bâbism means only that there are not two distinct Gods; and it is easy to see that it conceives divine unity as a thing very different from a self-concentrated individuality. God is essentially Creator because He is the Life, because He expands it, and that the only method of expanding life is to create. All the attributes of excellence that we may imagine belong to God; but, in the act of creating, He makes use of only seven of them, viz., strength, power, volition, action, condescension, glory, and revelation. God may, at His will, either partially or wholly communicate His attributes without diminution of His divinity, but that which emanates from Him cannot convey the smallest portion of the divine emanation; and this is the difference between God and His creature. But the creature, who is not God, from not possessing the plenitude of His attributes, and, above all, that of expansion, is not, nevertheless, entirely separate from God, from whom he came, because — "there is nothing out of Him,"—and God says Himself, "In truth, O my creature, thou art Myself!" and further, "all that which has the name of a thing is a part of the creation, and there is nothing intermediate between that thing and Me;" so that all which exists, all possessing a shape, all that bears a name, is in God, emanated from Him, but inferior to Him, less powerful and less complete, a mere accidental being that has position only in time and space. "At the day of the last judgment everything will be annihilated, save the divine nature." That is to say, all the imperfections resulting from the fact of emanation, or separation, although but temporary, from the pure essence, — and it is in this that we must look for the causes of wrong-doing in this world, — shall disappear in the day of the last judgment, and God will draw unto Him all that which is from Him. — From this brief analysis, it results that the God of Bâbism is not a new personification of the Almighty, but rather the God of the Chaldæan and Alexandrian schools of philosophy, of the Mystics, and, in short, of all the varieties of Oriental religious speculation. He is not the God of the Pentateuch, but He is veritably the God of the Gemara and the Talmud; not Him that Islamism has endeavored to define from its deductions from Moses and Christ; but, undoubtedly, He is the God of all the philosophers, and critics produced by the Islamitic schools. Bâbism has done nothing more than draw this God out of past obscurity, and restore and present Him. But this has been performed in a manner not wanting in amplitude and strength. The Bâb did not assert that he was introducing a new conception of the Divinity, as the only *true* one, nor that he was able to give a full and entire definition of the Creator. He said that he, himself, was a new step to the knowledge of the divine nature; that all prophets have said more than their predecessors were entitled to do; that his mission was to be more complete and extended than that of Mohammed, who had been more realistic in his apostleship than Jesus, who, in his time, had surpassed all his predecessors. But the Bâb adds, that we ought not to flatter ourselves with the idea of a possible advancement into the knowledge of God; for He will remain unknown till the day of the last judgment. Consequently, to devote one's life to this chimera, is not the aim that man ought to propose to himself. To obey God, to love Him, to aspire to Him: these things are those which he ought to do, instead of trying to penetrate into mysteries inconsistent with his human state. God will never ask for an account of our endeavors at knowledge in that matter; therefore, it behoves man to direct his mind and moral strength to other and more fruitful subjects. That which is unveiled of futurity is enough for the want of every period. Now — and this is one of the most original features of the new creed — the Bâb, while being the prophet for this time, and all-powerful as he may be, is, in reality, only a part, and not the whole of the actual prophetizing entity. The cabalistic number of Bâbism is 19; and the unity of the prophecy requires 19 personal manifestations, of which the Bâb is the *Point*. These 18 manifestations, which, with the Bâb, will constitute the prophetic number, are not inferior to him, because no relations of superiority and inferiority exist in the nature of God; but they have other and lesser things to accomplish; wherefore *he* is the *Point*, i. e. the centre, apex, or light of the new prophecy. Now, what is the effect produced by death among the members possessing in common the prophetic *afflatus?* It is this: The Bâb suffers martyrdom, whereupon

the essence of prophecy departing from him is transfused into the spirit of one of the remaining prophets, who therefore, in *his* turn, becomes the "Point," and so preserves the unity intact. After the death of the first Bâb the power of the *Point*, in the unity of 19, was transmitted to the *Eternal Highness*. — We now come to the last important feature of Bâbism, which is, that the Bâb, and the unity of which he is the Point, do not, in themselves, constitute a definite revelation; and the founder of Bâbism has been very anxious to make this clearly known. The *B yyan*, being the Holy Book *par excellence*, ought necessarily to be constituted in the divine number; or, in other words, in the number 19. Therefore, on this principle, it is divided into 19 distinct unities or chapters, which are again sub-divided, each into 19 paragraphs. Of these 19 unities, 11 only have been written by the Bâb, the 8 remaining being left for the true and great revelator, who will complete the doctrine, and to whom the Bâb *is*, what John the Baptist *was* to Christ. The Bâb's own doctrine is merely transitional, serving to prepare men for what will come later; it opens the way, it is tentative, but it is not conclusive. For instance, the Bâb abolishes the *Kiblah*, or mode of turning to a certain point of the horizon, adopted by both Moslems and Jews, when praying; and it can be surmised that neither Mecca nor Jerusalem have any particular devotional attraction for the Bâbists. But he does not substitute a new Kiblah in place of the one he has abolished, and declares that in this matter he has nothing to command, it being a question which the future revelator will himself decide upon. — Marriage is considered by Ali Mohammed as a thing of the highest importance, not from the Mohammedan point of view, which considers it merely with regard to the propagation of descendants, but taking a loftier sight, the reformer's aim is to constitute family ties, the great *desideratum* of Asiatic society, where they exist only in exceptional cases. Upon a man being first married, the Bâb will tolerate his taking a second wife, but he does not urge or command the so doing; on the contrary, such is his manifest repugnance to polygamy, that Bâbists hesitate to use the toleration permitted them concerning a duality of wives. Concubinage is absolutely forbidden. The Bâb has taken another step toward civilizing the East, by forbidding divorce, which is the greatest social disease of the Persian people. The facility for discarding a wife at any moment, and under the most trifling pretext, has done even more than polygamy for degrading women, and has so depraved society as to make a true and lasting union almost an impossibility. It is, indeed, in Persia, a rare occurrence to find a woman of 22 to 24 years of age, who has not already had two or three husbands. — To conclude, what is little less important is, that the Bâb has forbidden the use of the veil, which isolates women from the amenities of social life, and covers an existence of intrigue, indecorum, and disorder.

Bâb'ist, *n.* A follower of the doctrines of the "Bâb." A devotee of Bᾶbism, *q. v.*

Bab'lah, *n.* (*Chem.*) The brown fruit or seed of the *Mimosa Arabica*, or *M. cinerea*, from India and Senegal. It contains gallic and tannic acids, and is used in calico printing to give different shades of brown with an alum mordant.

Baboon', *n.* [Fr. *babouin*; It. *babuino.*] (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the *Cynocephalus*, a genus of quadrumana which forms the last link that unites the *Simiadæ* with quadrupeds; comprising a large, fierce, and formidable race of animals, who, though they in a slight degree partake of the human conformation, as seen in the orang-outang, &c., are in their habits, propensities, and dispositions the very reverse of gentleness and docility. In Apes and other quadrumana which have the head and face round, the nose is flat, and the nostrils are situated about half-way between the mouth and the eyes; but in the *B.* this organ is prolonged uniformly with the jaws, and the nostrils open at the end of it, exactly as in the dog. In short, the most distinctive peculiarity of the genus is the marked resemblance which the head and face of these animals bear to a large dog. They have, moreover, long and truncate muzzles, cheek pouches, tails, and sharp claws. Yet, notwithstanding this close approximation to the shape of the dog's head, the form and position of the eyes, combined with the similarity of the arms and hands, give to these creatures a resemblance to humanity as striking as it is humbling and disgusting. — Possessing strength, furnished with dangerous natural weapons, and being wild, restless, and impetuous, this animal, in its native haunts, proves itself to be one of the most formidable of the savage race; nor can it be restrained, even when in confinement, any longer than coercion is continued; allowed to have its own will, its savage nature gains the ascendency, and its actions are gratuitously cruel, mischievous, and destructive. But there is nothing so revolting as their lascivious habits, which they indulge to such a degree that it is unsafe and highly improper for females to visit exhibitions of animals where these beasts form a part of the number. In their native haunts they subsist on roots and berries, and partly on eggs, insects, and scorpions; but in cultivated districts they make incursions into the fields and gardens, where they commit the greatest depredations on the fruit and grain. They congregate in troops, and are bold and skilful in their predatory excursions, maintaining their ground even against large parties of men; and it is remarked that "a troop of them will sometimes form a long chain, extending from the vicinity of their ordinary habitation to the garden or field which they happen to be engaged in plundering, and that the produce of their theft is pitched from hand to hand, till it reaches its destination in the mountains." The *B.* can never be said to be thoroughly tamed, how long soever his confinement may have endured. As he advances in age, all his worst qualities become more strongly developed, and the expression of his physiognomy bears ample testimony to the fierceness and brutality of his disposition. The common Baboon, *C. papio*, is a native of the coast of Guinea, and is the one most commonly exhibited by itinerant showmen. Its appearance is at once grotesque and formidable: its nervous limbs and compressed form indicate great force and agility; the anterior parts especially being extremely strong and muscular. It is of a uniform yellowish-brown color, with a shade of light red upon the head, shoulders, and extremities; the face, ears, and hands naked, and entirely black. The cheeks are considerably swollen below the eyes; after which the face contracts suddenly, which gives the nose the appearance of having been broken by a violent blow. It is furnished with whiskers, which have a backward direction, but do not conceal the ears. While young, this Baboon is gentle and familiar; but as it approaches adult age, it displays all the repulsive manner, and the ferocity and intractability common to the rest of its kind. The Mandrill, or variegated Baboon, *C. maimon*, is the most remarkable of the whole genus for brilliancy and variety of color, while for size it is unequalled by any other baboon, its height when standing upright being upwards of five feet. The limbs are large and muscular, the body thick and robust; the head large, face long, scarcely any forehead, and the snout ending abruptly; the eyes small and deeply sunk in the head; the cheek-bones enormously swollen, and marked



Fig. 257. — MANDRILL, (*Cynocephalus maimon.*)

with several deep furrows of violet-blue, purple, and scarlet; and the muzzle and lips large and protuberant. The hair of the forehead and temples rises in a remarkable manner into a pointed form, which gives the head a triangular appearance; and a small pointed orange-yellow beard adorns the chin. Round the back of the neck the hair is long, and inclines forward, somewhat in the manner of a wreath. On the loins the skin is almost bare and of a violet-blue color, gradually altering into a bright blood-red, which is more conspicuous on the hinder parts, where it surrounds the tail, which is very short, and generally carried erect. In most of its habits the Mandrill resembles the other Baboons, especially in its growing more morose as it advances in age, and in becoming offensively libidinous. — The Derrias, *C. hamadryas*, inhabits the mountains of Arabia and Abyssinia, and was probably the species known to the ancients, and sculptured on Egyptian monuments. It measures upward of 4 feet when standing erect. The face is extremely long, and of a dirty flesh-color, with a lighter ring surrounding the eyes. The general color of the hair is a mixture of light green and cinereous. While young, it is gentle and playful, but as soon as it has arrived at a mature age, it becomes sulky and malicious. — The Chacma, or Pig-faced baboon, *C. porcarius*, nearly equal in size, and much superior in strength, to a common mastiff, inhabits the mountains in the neighborhood of the Cape of Good Hope, associates in families more or less numerous, and occasionally levies contributions on the gardens of Cape Town, which it performs in a very adroit and regular manner. — There are several other species which our limits forbid us to more than merely mention; as, the *Drill*, the *Wood-baboon*, the *Pigtail*, the *Crested*, the *Yellow*, the *Cinereous*, &c.

Babuyanes, (*ba-boo'ya-nes.*) or Madjicosima Islands, a number of islands lying about 30 m. N. of Luzon, and generally considered the most northern of the Philippines. They are subject to the Loo-Choo islands; aggregate *pop.* about 12,000. Lat. 18° 58′ to 19° 42′ N.; Lon. 121° 15′ to 122° 5′ E.

Ba'by, *n.* A little babe; an infant or young child of either sex; — synonymous with Babe, *q. v.*

> "The *baby* beats the nurse, and quite athwart
> Goes all decorum."—*Shaks.*

— A doll; a small image or effigy of an infant, for girls to play with.

"And it was the part of children to fatt out about *babies*."—*Bacon.*

— *a.* Like a baby, or young child; pertaining to an infant. — *v. a.* To treat or caress like a young child.

Ba'byhood, *n.* State of being a baby.

Ba'by-house, *n.* A place for children's dolls and dolls' furniture.

Ba'byish, *a.* Like a baby; childish.

Ba'byishness, *n.* The characteristic quality of a baby; childishness.

Ba'byism, *n.* State of being babyish; babyhood. (R.)

Ba'by-jumper, *n.* A frame and seat suspended from the ceiling by some elastic medium, and so disposed that a baby may be secured in it, and allowed to jump up and down. It is so constructed as to render the child's falling an impossibility.

Bab'ylon. (*Anc. Geog.*) The chief city of Babylonia, *q. v.*, on the Euphrates, and on the site of which the modern town of Hillah occupies a small part. Its original foundation is described under the word Babel. With this coincided many ancient traditions, while some speak of Semiramis as the founder, and others of Nebuchadnezzar. These accounts may all be reconciled, by supposing that Semiramis rebuilt the ancient city, and that Nebuchadnezzar afterwards greatly enlarged and adorned it. Herodotus, who visited *B.*, says it was the most celebrated city of Assyria. The kings of the country made it their residence after the destruction of Nineveh. The city, situated in a great plain, was of a square form, each side 120 stadia in length, which makes the circuit 480 stadia. It was so magnificent that none could be compared with it. It was, moreover, encompassed with a wide ditch, deep, and full of water. Besides this there was a wall, 50 royal cubits thick, and 200 high. As soon as the earth was dug out to form the ditch, it was made into bricks, which were burnt in furnaces. Hot bitumen was used to cement them together, and at every thirty layers of bricks a layer of reeds was placed. The sides of the ditch were first built in this manner, and then the walls above them; and upon the edges of the wall they erected buildings, with only one chamber, each opposite the other, between which there was space enough left for a chariot with four horses. In the wall there were a hundred gates made of brass, as well as the jambs and lintels. The Euphrates runs through the city, and divides it into two parts. Each wall forms an elbow, or angle on the river, at which point a wall of baked bricks commences, and the two sides of the river are lined with them. The houses were built of three and four stories. The streets were straight, and intersected by others which opened on the river. Opposite the end of the streets small gates of brass were formed in the walls which lined the river. By these gates there was a descent to the river, and there were as many gates as there were transverse streets. The external wall served for defence; there was also an internal wall which was not less strong, but narrower. *B.* was taken by Tiglath-Pileser I., of Assyria, about B. C. 1110, and by Cyrus, about B. C. 550 (538, according to the best authorities). During the present century, many enterprising travellers, among whom may be mentioned Rich, Ker, Porter, Layard, Fraser, Chesney, Botta, Loftus, and Rawlinson, have, by their explorations among the ruins of the ancient city, thrown considerable light upon the history of *B.* — See Babylonia, and Babylonian Architecture. See also Hanging Gardens.

Bab'ylon, in *New York*, a thriving village of Suffolk co., near South Bay, 35 m. from New York city. It has two churches and two schools. It is much resorted to by New-Yorkers during summer. *Pop.* 1,225.

Babylo'nia, the history of the Babylonian and Assyrian empires is much blended together. These empires, whether distinct or united, possessed in very early times two vast cities: Babylon on the Euphrates, and Nineveh on the Tigris. The country on the Tigris was called *Assyria*; that on the Euphrates, *Babylonia*; and the large intervening space was commonly termed *Mesopotamia*, or "between the rivers;" and this, together with *B.*, seemed to be what is meant in Scripture by the land of Shinar. The Rev. G. Rawlinson classes it fourth of "the five great monarchies of the East," and from his valuable work, published in 1865, the following chronology has been compiled.—B. C. 1723, Babylon is conquered by the Assyrians;—1150–1130, Nebuchadnezzar I., king of Babylon, leads two expeditions into Assyria during the reign of Asshur-ris-ilim; — 880, the Assyrian monarch Asshur-idanni-pal invades *B.* and rebuilds the city of Diyaleh;— 850, Shalmaneser II. of Assyria enters the capital and establishes his sovereignty over the native king; — 750, about the middle of the 8th cent. B. C., *B.* regained its independence, but was split up into numerous petty States; — 747, Nabonassar establishes his authority in Babylon;—625, Nabopolassar, viceroy of *B.*, revolts from Assyria, and establishes an independent empire; — 598, Nebuchadnezzar invades Palestine, besieges Tyre, and conquers Jehoiachin, king of Judah, whom he carries away captive (2 *Kings* xxiv. 1–7); — 539, Cyrus king of Persia invades *B.*, defeats Nabonadius, who seeks refuge in Borsippa, leaving Babylon under the government of his son, Belshazzar; — 538, (or, according to some, 550.) Cyrus having turned the waters of the Euphrates from their course, enters Babylon during a religious festival, and massacres Belshazzar and a large number of the inhabitants. *B.* is annexed to the Persian empire.—The archæological remains of Babylon, excepting those of their architecture, are but few in number, and of a nature that tends to throw but little light upon the manners and customs of a people that once held predominant sway among the nations of the East. From the want of stones for building, few monumental records remain to the present day, with the exception of those that lie buried in the ruined masses of mouldering brickwork that represent the stately palaces and temples of the past. Bricks have been discovered bearing names and inscriptions, and carved writings on tablets and circular pillars, in cuneiform, or wedge-shaped characters, which, when deciphered, afford scanty landmarks of the history of the dynasty during a long series of years. From these inscriptions, it has been ascertained that the Babylonians belonged to the Semitic group of nations, speaking an Aramaic dialect which much resembled the Syriac. The Babylonians, like the Assyrians, attained a high degree of civilization, which brought about their ruin, by inducing habits of pride, effeminacy, and luxury. The government was conducted by viceroys, called *satraps*. They carried on an extensive trade by land and sea, and Babylon itself was famous for the manufacture of richly

dyed cloths and carpets. They were an idolatrous people, chiefly worshipping Baal, and the goddess Baaltis, whose rites were similar to those performed in honor of Astarte, the goddess of the Phœnicians. The Chaldæans formed a separate section of the nation, resembling the Levites among the Jews; and to this body belonged the especial care of education and religion.—See BAGDAD.

Babylonian, (*băb-e-lō'ne-an,*) *a.* Pertaining to Babylon or Babylonia.

B. ARCHITECTURE. The ruins of Babylon do not show any example of one entire building. Architectural combinations, with all their details, as in Egyptian, Grecian, and Roman architecture, cannot therefore be ascertained. The great Temple of Belus, (see BABEL,) as described in general terms by Herodotus, would have a pyramidal form, and would be similar, in some respects, to the Hindoo temple at Tanjore, and the great Mexican temples, which, in the opinion of Mr. Maurice, are copies of the Temple of Belus.—Buttresses and pilasters were component parts of *B.* buildings, which were sometimes decorated with niches; the edifices generally were of bricks, either dried in the sun, or burned in a kiln or furnace. Tiles were also painted and glazed for the purpose of decorating buildings, and a very fine sort of brick was employed to case thick walls built of common bricks or rubbish. These bricks were impressed with characters. The clay of which they were formed appears to have been mixed up with chopped straw or reeds. When baked or dry, they were laid in hot bitumen, sometimes in clay-mortar, and sometimes also in a fine lime-mortar. In the bridge over the Euphrates, the ruins of which are extant, hewn stones were employed for the piers, and were firmly connected with iron and lead. They had no idea of constructing a coffer-dam; and, therefore, to lay the foundations of the piers, Nitocris turned the course of the river and laid the bed dry. On the piers, rectangular beams of wood were placed horizontally. It does not appear, from the examinations of those modern travellers who have taken the greatest pains to ascertain the fact, that the Babylonians understood the principle of the arch. That their edifices were highly decorated, there can be no doubt. The palace was surrounded by three vast walls, the external wall being 60 stadia in circumference, the second 40, and the third 30 stadia, which Diodorus informs us were ornamented with animals in relief, resembling life, richly painted in their natural colors on the bricks of which they were composed, and afterwards burnt in. (Diod. *Sic.* lib. ii.) Statues were also employed. Semiramis, (about 2,000 years B. C.,) is said to have made a tunnel under the Euphrates. This tunnel, according to Diodorus, (whose authority is but limited,) was made as a vaulted passage, not by digging under the bed of the river, but by turning its course. It served as a communication between one palace and the other, which were built, according to the same authority, at each end of the bridge.—After the temple of Belus, the most interesting part of the ruins of Babylon is the mound of the *Kasr*, supposed to be the site of the great palace of Nebuchadnezzar. It is an irregular square of about 700

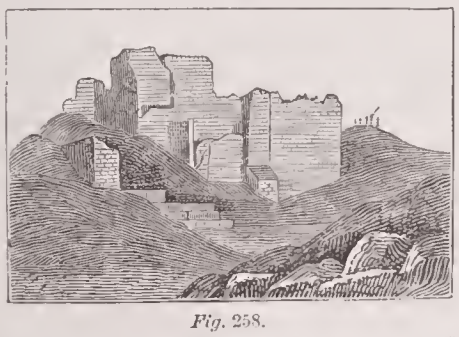


Fig. 258.

NORTH FACE OF THE KASR OR PALACE OF NEBUCHADNEZZAR.

(From Rich's Memoir on Babylon.)

yards each way, and apparently chiefly formed of the old palace-platform, on which are still standing certain portions of the ancient palace or "Kasr." The walls are of pale yellow burnt bricks of excellent quality, laid in fine lime cement. No plan of the palace is to be made out from the existing remains, which are tossed in apparent confusion on the highest point of the mound.

Babylon'ic, Babylon'ical, *a.* Pertaining to Babylon; or after the fashion of Babylonia.

—Tumultuous; disorderly.

Babylo'nish, *a.* Relating to Babylon.

B. CAPTIVITY. This captivity, foretold by Isaiah (xxxix. 6), and Jeremiah (xxv. 9–11), lasted from B. C. 604 to B. C. 536. It commenced under Jehoiakim (2 *Chron.* xxxvi. 9, 10), and terminated with the decree issued by Cyrus, granting permission to the Israelites to return to their country. The Jews were not in a state of intolerable servitude during this period, but many of them rose to offices of high standing and honor in the court of Babylon, as may be learned from the histories of Daniel, Esther, Mordecai, and others.—See BABYLONIA, JERUSALEM.

Bab'ylonite, *n.* The arrow-headed or cuneiform Babylonish characters of inscription.

Babyrou'ssa, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Sus babyroussa* is a species of wild hog which inhabits the woods of Java, Celebes, &c. It is sometimes called the *Horned hog*, from the great length and curved form of its upper tusks, which pierce through the upper lip and grow upward and backward like the horns of the Ruminantia. It has been likewise called the *Stag-boar*, from its more slender proportions and longer limbs compared with other species of the same genus. Its food is vegetable, and its flesh, according to travellers, is superior to dairy-fed pork.



Fig. 259.—BABYROUSSA, (*Horned Hog of Java.*)

Ba'byship, *n.* The state or condition of a baby.

Bac, BACK. *n.* [Fr. *bac*, a ferry-boat; Dn. *bak*, tray, bowl.] A large tub or vessel into which the wort, &c. is drawn for the purpose of cooling, straining, mixing, &c. It has different names, according to its position and use; as, *under-back*, *jack-back*, *spirit-back*, *wash-back*.—*Ure.*

—A broad, flat-bottomed boat, or barge, employed for conveying horses, cattle, carriages, &c. over a ferry; it is hauled from one side to the other by means of a rope stretched across.

Ba'ca, *n.* [Heb., weeping, lamentation.] (*Scrip.*) A valley somewhere in Palestine, through which the exiled Psalmist sees in a vision the pilgrims passing in their march toward the sanctuary of Jehovah at Zion. (*Ps.* lxxxiv. 6.)

Bac'alar, a town of Yucatan, Central America, 80 m. from Belize; *pop.* about 5,000, chiefly Indians.

Bac'alhão, an island off the S.E. coast of Newfoundland; Lat. 48° 9′ N.; Lon. 52° 52′ W. It is high, about 4 m. long, and 1½ broad, and about 1 m. from the mainland.

Bac'ca, *n.* [Lat.] (*Bot.*) The technical name by which botanists distinguish the fruit, commonly called a berry. The term, nevertheless, is restricted to those fruits only which have a thin skin, are pulpy internally, and have several seeds finally lying loose in the pulpy mass: such are the gooseberry, currant, grape, potato-fruit, &c. When a fruit has only a fleshy rind, without any internal pulpiness, as in the Capsicum, it is not called a berry, but a berried capsule.

Baccalau'reate, *n.* [Fr. *baccalauréat*; N. Lat. *baccalaurea'tus*, from *baccalaureus*, a bachelor of arts, from Lat. *bacca lauri*, bay-berry, from the custom of a bachelor being crowned with a garland of bay-berries.] The degree of B. A. or Bachelor of Arts, the first or lowest academical degree conferred by universities in the United States, England, and France.

—*a.* Pertaining or relating to a Bachelor of Arts.

Baccara, (*ba'ka-ra,*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Games.*) A French game of cards which somewhat resembles lansquenet. It offers no intricacies, and its only interest depends on the money at stake. At the head of a long table, divided into 2 parts by a line drawn lengthwise, a person, who is called the banker, sits with several packs of cards in his hands. The players, or, more properly speaking, the bettors, stand around. The banker draws cards, putting one for the bettors on the right, another for himself on the left; and the party wins whose card or cards bring 9 points, or the nearest number to it; each party having, of course, the privilege of calling for supplementary cards to improve his number.

Bac'carat, a town of France, dep. of Meurthe, 15 m. from Lunéville; *pop.* 4,210.

Bac'cate, *a.* [Lat. *baccatus*, from Lat. *bacca*, berry.] (*Bot.*) Having a pulpy nature like a berry.

Bac'cated, *a.* Having many berries.

Bac'chanal, Bacchana'lian, *n.* [Lat. *Bacchus*; Gr. *Bacchos*, the god of wine.] One who indulges in drunken revels; a drunkard; a bacchant.

—*a.* Revelling in intemperate drinking; riotous; noisy.

Bacchana'lianly, *adv.* In the manner of bacchanals.

Bac'chanals, Bacchana'lia, *n. pl.* (*Myth.*) Feasts held in honor of Bacchus, and said by Herodotus to have been of Egyptian origin, (see DIONYSIA;) these, as practised at Rome and in other parts of Italy, led to such abuses, that they were suppressed by a decree of the senate, B. C. 186. This decree, engraved upon a brazen table, was discovered at Bari in 1640, and is preserved in the imperial collection at Vienna.

Bacchant', *n.* [Lat. *bacchans*, p.pr. of *bacchari*, to celebrate the festival of Bacchus.] A priest of Bacchus.

—A bacchanal; a reveller; a drunkard.

Bacchante', *n.* [Fr.] A priestess of Bacchus.—A female bacchanal.

Bacchantes, (*bāk-ān'tes,*) *n. pl.* [Lat.] (*Myth.*) Priestesses of Bacchus, represented at the celebration of their orgies as almost naked, with garlands of ivy, a thyrsus, and dishevelled hair. Their looks are wild, and, uttering frantic cries, they clash various musical instruments together. They are also called *Thyades* and *Mænads.*

Bacchiglione, (*bā'kel-ye'o-nai,*) a navigable river of Upper Italy, rising in Vicenza, and, after a course of 55 m., falling into the lagoons of Venice.

Bac'chius, and **Bi'thus,** two celebrated gladiators of equal age and strength; whence the proverb to express equality, *Bithus contra Bacchium.*

Bacchius, *n*; *pl.* BACCHII. [Lat.; Gr. *baccheios.*] (*Pros.*) A foot composed of a short syllable and two long ones; as in *ăvārī.*

Baccha'ris, *n.* [From *Bacchus*; its fragrance resembling that of wine.] A genus of the ord. *Asteraceæ.* They are shrubby plants with alternate leaves and white flowers. The Groundsel-tree, *B. halimifolia*, (*Fig.* 260.) is a large rambling shrub, found from Maryland to Florida, on the sea-coast; height 8 to 10 feet. Its white flowers, which blossom in Sept., have a tint of purple, and resemble those of the groundsel, but are larger. It grows in any common soil that is tolerably dry, and forms a large, loose-headed, robust-looking bush.



Fig. 260.—B. HALIMIFOLIA. (Groundsel-tree.)

Bac'chic, Bac'chical, *a.* [Lat. *bacchicus.*] Relating to Bacchus; used generally to denote jovial intoxication; drunken revelry.

Bacchi'des, a general of Demetrius Soter, and governor of Mesopotamia, who lived in the 2d half of the second century B. C. He invaded Judæa, for the purpose of reinstating Alcimeus in the priesthood; and Judas Maccabeus having attacked him with inferior forces, perished in the contest; *B.*, however, was forced by Jonathan to quit Judæa.

Bacchus, (*băk'kus.*) [Lat.; Gr. *Dionysos.*] (*Myth.*) The god of wine, born of a mortal mother, yet one of the immortal gods. The common story of the birth of Bacchus, his mother Semele's fatal wish, his imprisonment in the thigh of his father Jupiter, and the various adventures attributed to him, are too well known to need description; and it would take up more space than the nature of this work allows, to discuss the inferences drawn from the old traditions by modern mythologists. These deductions, and especially the description of the mystical character of *B.* as distinguished from his worship as the god of wine, may be seen fully developed by Creuzer (*Symbolik*, Theil III., pp. 83, 266; pp. 319–366,) whose theory, however, of the Indian origin of the Bacchic rites, though abundantly ingenious, does not appear to be established by sufficient external evidence. The southern coast of Thrace seems to have been the original seat of this religion, and it was thence introduced into Greece shortly after the colonization by the Æolians of the Asiatic coast of the Hellespont. The admission of the identity of Osiris and Dionysus by Plutarch and other mythological theorists, as well as Herodotus's simple statement of the assertions of the Egyptian priests to that effect, is no proof of the common origin of the worship of this divinity in Egypt and Greece; but there is no doubt that certain modifications of the Dionysiac rites took place after the commencement of the intercourse of the Ionians with the Egyptians.—The worship of Bacchus is intimately connected with that of Demeter; under the name of Iacchus he was worshipped along with that goddess at Eleusis, (see DEMETER.) Virgil invokes them together (*Georgics*, i. 5) as the lights of the universe. According to the Egyptians, they were the joint rulers of the world below, (*Herod.* ii. 123.) Pindar calls Dionysus "the companion of Demeter," and in a cameo he is represented sitting by the goddess in a chariot drawn by male and female centaurs.—On the form and dress of Bacchus almost all the ancient testimonies have been collected by F. G. Schön in an ingenious dissertation on the costume of the characters in the *Bacchæ* of Euripides. From these it appears that he was represented as a young man with an effeminate face, long blonde hair, a fillet or an ivy crown on his head, a long purple robe, and a nebris, (deer-skin,) and with a thyrsus in his hand. Many of his numerous appellations may be seen in the *Index to Wachsmuth*, p. 570, and in *Ovid Met.* lib. iv. init. His attendants were the Bacchantes, the Lennæ, the Naiades and Nymphs, the Thyades, the Mimallones, the Tityri, Pan, Silenus, the Fauns, and the Satyrs, *q. v.*

Bacchy'lides, a Greek lyric poet, a native of Julis, a town on the island of Cos. He was a cousin of the still more famous lyric poet Simonides, with whom he remained for some time at the court of Hiero in Sicily. He travelled also in the Peloponnesus. He is said to have been a rival of Pindar. He flourished about 470 B. C. His fragments are given by Schneidwein and Bergh in their collection.

Bacci'ferous, *a.* [Lat. *baccifer*—*bacca*, a berry, and *fero*, to produce.] That produces berries; berry-bearing.

Bac'cio Della Por'ta, or FRA BARTOLOMMEO DE SAN MARCO, called also simply IL FRATE, ("the Friar,") one of the greatest of the *Cinque Cento* school of painting, in Italy, was B. at Sevignano, in Tuscany, in 1469. Early showing a tendency to art, he studied the works of Leonardo di Vinci, and in conjunction with his friend Mariotto Albertinelli, he executed his celebrated fresco, *The Last Judgment.* Afterwards he became the friend of Savonarola, (*q. v.*,) whose fate he narrowly escaped sharing. He then entered upon a monastic life, and became a Dominican friar at Prato, where he assumed the name of *Frà Bartolommeo.* While here he formed a close and lasting friendship with the great painter Rafaelle. In 1513 *B.* visited Rome, and on his return, resuming his brush, he produced some of his greatest works, among

which we may mention the *St. Mark*, (now in the gallery at Florence,) and the *Madonna della Misericordia*, (at Lucca.) D. 1517.

Bacchio'chi, or Baciocchi, Felix Pascal, *Prince of Piombino and Lucca.* B. in Corsica in 1762. He was of noble blood, but poor, and entered the army at an early age. In 1797, he married Marie Elise Bonaparte, sister of the great Napoleon, the latter being at the time general-in-chief of the army in Italy. Napoleon, though displeased at the alliance, nevertheless allowed *B* to share the rising fortunes of the family. After obtaining the highest military rank, he was given the principalities of Piombino and Lucca, and was crowned with his wife on 10th July, 1805. Shortly afterwards, they separated. *B.* remained a general, and Elise, as sister of the emperor, assumed the state of a princess, and was made Grand Duchess of Tuscany. *B* afterwards retired to Germany, and in 1831 was allotted a revenue of 100,000 crowns, with the title of a prince of the Holy Roman empire. D. at Bologna, 28th April, 1841. His wife died in 1820.

Bacciv'orous, *a.* [Lat. *bacca*, a berry, and *voro*, to eat.] Eating or subsisting on berries.

Bach, and **Pach.** [Ger., brook, rivulet.] An affix used in many German geographical names, as Auer*bach* ("brook of the meadow"), Ans*pach* ("situated at the stream").

Bach, John Sebastian, an eminent German musical composer, B. at Eisenach, 21st March, 1685. In 1708, he became *chef d'orchestre* to the Duke of Saxe-Weimar. He is said to have been equal to Handel in his execution on the organ, and his compositions are works of the highest excellence. D. at Leipzig, 13th July, 1750.—His sons, Charles and John, were also celebrated as performers and composers; and so fertile in musical talent was the *B.* family, that 59 members of it have been mentioned as distinguished musicians.

Bach'arach, a walled town of Prussia, prov. of the Rhine, on the left bank of that river, 25 m. S.S.E. of Coblentz, on the railway from Cologne to Mayence. The best wine produced here is known as "*Muskateller.*" *Pop.* about 2,000.

Bachau'mont, François le Coigneux de, a French literateur, B. in 1624; was clerk of the council to the parliament of Paris. He was one of the most brilliant epigrammatists of an age when epigrams were at their highest value, and served equally the purposes of statesmen and of wits. In the war of the *Fronde*, *B.* found frequent occasion to exercise his wit in epigrams against the court. After the troubles were past, he devoted himself to pleasure and to poetry. Similarity of taste and character produced an intimate friendship between him and La Chapelle, and they composed, in common, that charming account of a journey, which met with so much favor among the friends of light and sportive poetry. D. 1702.

Bache', Alexander Dallas, a distinguished American hydrographer, B. in Philadelphia, 19th July, 1806. He graduated at West Point in 1825, and in 1828 was appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry in the University of Philadelphia. In 1836, he was nominated the first President of Girard College, and made a trip through Europe in the interests of that institution. In 1843 he was appointed superintendent of the "United States Coast Survey," which may be considered as his creation. This important institution has sent forth many accurate maps, not only of the configurations of the coasts, but also of the soundings of every harbor and channel as yet utilized. When finished, the coast survey, with which the name of Bache is so intimately connected, will take its place as a model that should be imitated by every maritime nation. Nominated president of the National Academy of Sciences in 1863, Dr. Bache died in Newport, 17th February, 1867.

Bach'elor, *n.* [O. Fr. *bachelier*, a young man; *bachelette*, a young woman; probably from W. *bachgen*, a boy, a child, from *bach*, little.] In its primitive sense, it means a man who has not been married; and in all its various senses, it seems to include the idea of youth or immaturity, except when it has the word *old* prefixed.

—One who has taken, at a college or university, the first degree in the liberal arts and sciences, or the first degree in the particular study to which he devotes himself. This degree or honor is called the *baccalaureate*, q. v. At Oxford and at Cambridge, to attain the degree of *B* of Arts, a person must have studied there four years; after three more, he may become Master of Arts; and at the end of another series of seven, *B.* of Divinity. In the U. States, *B. of Arts* is a degree commonly conferred on students who have completed the course of study established in the several colleges of this country.

(*Knighthood.*) An ancient denomination given to such as had not a sufficient number of vassals to carry their banner; or to such knights-bannerets as were not of age to display their own banner; or, to young cavaliers, little more than initiated to arms; or, in a very honorable sense, to him who had overcome his antagonist in a tournament. — *Knights-Bachelors.* The lowest rank of knights, whose title was not hereditary. These are the *knights* of modern days.

—Among the Livery companies of the city of London, a term applied to a person not yet admitted a member of the Livery, but who is an aspirant for that position.

Bach'elorhood, Bach'elorism, *n.* The state of a bachelor; bachelorship.

Bach'elor's Hall, *n.* The place or house kept by a bachelor.

Bach'elor's Hall, in *Va.*, a P.O. of Pittsylvania co.

Bach'elorship, *n.* State or condition of being a bachelor, or one who has taken his first degree in a college or university.

"Her mother, living yet, can testify,
She was the first-fruit of my *bachelorship.*"—*Shaks.*

Bach'elor's Retreat, in *South Carolina*, a post-office of Pickens district.

Bach'grove, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Wright co.

Bach'man, John, D.D., LL.D., a distinguished American naturalist, B. in Duchess co., New York, in 1790. He was the assistant of Audubon in his great work on American Ornithology. Dr. *B.* has been pastor of the German Lutheran church in Charleston for about fifty years, and has published, on the denomination with which he has been so long connected, some works of great value.

Bach'man, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Montgomery co.

Bach'man's Mills, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Carroll co.

Bacilla'riæ, *n. pl.* [Lat. *bacillus*, a little staff.] (*Bot.*) See Diatoma.

Bacio'echi. See Bacciochi.

Back, *n.* [A. S. *bac*, *bæc*; Icel., Swed. and L. Ger. *bak*; Dan. *bug*; O. H. Ger. *bacho*, back, cheek.] The part of the human body which is behind; the hinder part of man; in animals, the upper part, which in quadrupeds is a ridge.

"Part following enter, part remain without,
And mount on others *backs*, in hopes to share."—*Dryden.*

—A broad high ridge; as, "(mountains) their broad, bare *backs* upheave."— *Milton.*

—The outward or upper part of a body or thing, as opposed to the inner or lower part; as, the *back* of the hand (opposed to the *palm*); the *back* of the body (opposed to the *stomach*); the *back* of a hand-rail, &c.

"Methought Love, pitying me, when he saw this,
Gave me your hands, the *backs* and palms to kiss."—*Donne.*

—The rear; the part opposed to the front; the hinder part of any thing: as, the *back* of a house; the *back* of a book.

—The place behind; the part opposite to, or most remote from; that which fronts the actor or speaker, or the part out of sight; as, the *back* of a mountain.

—The thicker and stronger part of a cutting instrument or tool, opposed to the *edge*; as the *back* of a knife.—See Bit.

—*a.* In the rear; remote from; as, the *back* woods;—backward in movement; as, *back* action.

Back, *adv.* [A. S. *on bæc.*] To the place left, or from which one came.

"*Back* to thy native island mightst thou sail,
And leave half heard the melancholy tale."—*Pope.*

—To return to a former state, condition, or station; as, to go *back* to prison.

"I've been surprised in an unguarded hour,
But must not now go *back.*"—*Addison.*

—Backward; by reverse movement; free from contact; as, to roll *back* a stone.— Behind; not coming forward; in a state of hinderance or restraint.

"Coustrain the glebe, keep *back* the *hurtful* weed."—*Blackmore.*

—Towards things or times past; remote from the present.

"I had always a curiosity to look *back* into the sources of things."—*Bishop Burnet.*

—Again; in return; as, to give *back* the umbrella.

"Take and give *back*, and their dispatch,
With such a smooth, discreet, and stable bearing."—*Shaks.*

—In withdrawal; as, to draw *back* from an agreement.

Back, *v. a.* To get upon the back of; to mount.

"That roan shall be my throne;
Well, I will *back* him strait."—*Shaks.*

—To place upon the back. (R.)

"Great Jupiter, upon his eagle *back'd*, appear'd to me."—*Shaks.*

—To break a horse; or train him to bear a burden on his back. (R.)

"Direct us how to *back* the winged horse;
Favor his flight, and moderate his course."—*Lord Roscommon.*

—To maintain; to strengthen; to support: to defend.

"Call you that *backing* of your friends? a plague upon such *backing!* give me them that will face me."—*Shaks.*

—To put or force backward; to cause to recede or retreat; as, to *back* a team.

—To furnish with a back or binding; to make a back for; as, to *back* a book. — To *back out*, or *back down*, to withdraw from, or shirk a promise or engagement.

To back a wager, to second a person in a bet or wager; to take shares in a wager laid between other parties.

"Factions, and fav'ring this or t'other side,
Their wagers *back* their wishes."—*Dryden.*

To back up, to sustain, support, help, become responsible for; as, to *back up* a friend. Its American synonym is, to "*see him through.*"

(*Naut.*) *To back an anchor*, to carry out a small anchor, ahead of the large one, in order to support the latter. *To back astern*, to reverse the action of the oars in rowing, contrary to moving ahead, so as to impel a boat stern foremost. — *To back and fill*, an operation generally performed in narrow rivers, by keeping the ship in the middle of the stream, and then advancing ahead from one shore and moving backwards from the opposite shore. *To back the oars*, to manage the oars in a direction contrary to the usual method, so that the boat shall move with her stern forward. — *To back the sails*, to arrange them in a situation that will occasion the vessel to retreat, or to move astern, in consequence of the tide or current being in her favor, and the wind contrary, but light.— *Back the main-topsail!* the command to brace that sail in such a manner, that the wind may exert its force against the fore-part of the sail, and, by thus laying it aback, materially retard the vessel's course.

(*Law.*) *To back a warrant*, signifies for a justice of the peace, or other magistrate, in the county in which a warrant is to be executed, to counter-sign or indorse such warrant, as issued in another county, to apprehend an offender.

(*Sport.*) *To back a horse*, or *the field*, in horse-racing, to lay the odds, in betting, upon a certain horse or *favorite*, against the *field*, or the other horses entered in a race, who are termed (in the language of the turf) *outsiders*; or, *vice versâ*, to bet upon the field against the favorite, or any one or more horses.

—*v. i.* To move or to back; as, "the horse refuses to *back.*"

Back, Sir George, D.C.L., F.R.S., an English navigator, B. 1796. In 1818 he was selected to accompany Captains Beechey and Buchan, and Sir John Franklin, on the first modern voyage of discovery beyond Spitzbergen. In 1819, he again joined Franklin in the expedition from Hudson's Bay to the E. of the Coppermine River. In 1833, he commanded an expedition in search of Sir John Ross, and published an account of it. In 1836–7, he proceeded in H.M.S. "Terror" with a view of prosecuting discovery in the Arctic seas from Regent's Cape to Cape Turn-again, but was unsuccessful, and returned after suffering severe privations. Of this voyage he has written a clear, elegant, and interesting narrative, published in 1838. D. 1872.

Back'bite, *v. a.* and *n.* To bite at the back; to speak evil of a person behind his back; to calumniate, slander, or revile the absent.

"Use his men well, Davy, for they are arrant knaves, and will *backbite.*"—*Shaks.*

Back'biter, *n.* A slanderer of persons behind their backs; a traducer; calumniator; detractor; defamer; maligner.

Back'bitingly, *adv.* With secret calumny; slanderous.

Back'board, *n.* [*Back* and *board.*] (*Naut.*) A board placed across the stern-sheets of a boat, as a support for the passengers' backs.—A board fixed to the edge of a water-wheel, to hinder the water from running off the floats or paddles into the cavity of the wheel. — A board used in ladies' seminaries, or boarding-schools, and attached to the back of a pupil, in order to ensure erectness to the figure. — A part of a lathe.

Back'-bond, *n.* (*Law.*) A bond of indemnification given to a surety. — *Bouvier.* — (*Scotch Law.*) A deed, which, in conjunction with an absolute disposition, constitutes a trust. It expresses the nature of the right actually held by a person to whom the disposition is made. It is equivalent to the English deed of Declaration of Trust.

Back'bone, *n.* The bone of the back, or the spine. — Figuratively, moral principle; steadfastness; stability of purpose or condition.

Back'-chain, *n.* A chain that passes over a cart saddle to support the shafts.

Back Creek, in *Indiana*, flowing into Guthrie's Creek in Lawrence co.

Back Creek, in *Virginia.* Taking rise in Frederick co., it runs N.E. and enters the Potomac, about 10 m. N. of Martinsburg.

Back Creek Valley, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Frederick co.

Back'-door, *n.* A door on the back part of a building; a private passage; an indirect way.

"——— is stealing in by the *back-door* of Atheism."—*Atterbury.*

Backed', *a.* Having a back; used in composition in a compound sense, as, *hump-backed.*

"Sharp-headed, barrel-bellied, *broadly-back'd.*"—*Dryden.*

Back'er, *n.* One who backs or supports another in a contest or an undertaking.

(*Arch.*) A narrow slate laid on the back of a broad, square-headed slate, where they begin to diminish in width. — *Brande.*

Backergunge, (*ba'ker-goonj'*,) a district of Hindostan, pres. of Bengal, in the Dacca division, including part of the Sunderbunds and the mouths of the rivers Ganges and Brahmapootra. *Area*, 3,796 sq. m. Estimated *pop.* 734,000. It is mostly covered with jungle, and infested with royal tigers; grows a good deal of rice, and is frequently inundated.

Backgam'mon, *n.* [O. Eng. *baggamon*, from W. *bach*, little, and *cammawn*, *cammon*, combat, fight, from *camp*, a circle, feat, game, or, according to Strutt, A. S. *bac*, back, and *gamen*, a game.] (*Games.*) An ingenious game of chance, played by two persons, with 15 black and 15 white pieces or *men*, on a board or table divided into parts, whereon are 24 black and white spaces called *points*, by

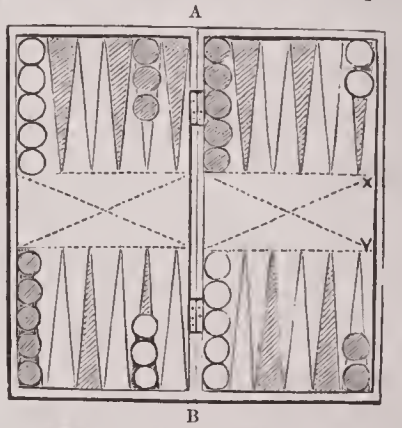


Fig. 261. — BACKGAMMON-BOARD.

casting dice alternately from little boxes, with one of which each player is provided. The arrangement of the board and pieces will be more readily understood by reference to the accompanying diagram, in which the men are set in readiness to commence the game; the player using

the black men being seated at the upper end of the board, at A, and the one using the white pieces, at B. It is the object of the player at A to get all his men into the section of the tables on his *left* hand, or "home," as it is technically called, and "bear" or remove them from the board in accordance with the numbers indicated by the successive castings of the dice, before his adversary can do the same, after getting his pieces into the section on his *right*. The dice are cubes, spotted on the sides from one to six; and, as they are thrown together, any combination of two numbers can be thrown, from two aces to two sixes. The terms for the numbers on the dice are as follows:—I, ace; 2, dence; 3, trè or tray; 4, quatre; 5, ciuque; 6, seize. If doublets are thrown, or similar numbers on each die, double the number of points are reckoned. Thus, if two cinques be thrown, twenty points are counted. The points on the board are counted from one to six in each of the four sections respectively, each player commencing from the point in the table opposite to him, on which two men are seen to be placed in the right of the diagram. Thus the player using the white men counts from the point marked X, and his adversary using the black pieces from the point marked Y. Two men can be advanced at once, one for each number turned up on the dice; or one man may be moved forward as many points as the numbers on the dice amount to taken together. When any point is covered by two of an opponent's men, the player cannot put any of his upon that point: but if one only be there, which constitutes what is called a *blot*, that man may be removed and placed on the centre lodge of the board, and the point occupied. This man must be entered on any vacant point in the "home" section of the tables belonging to the opponent of the player whose man has been taken up, provided the number turned up on either die corresponds with that point, and must then be brought round from the commencement like the men on the ace-points in either table. To *win a hit* is to remove all your men from the table before your adversary has removed his: this counts one. To *win a gammon*, which counts two, is to remove all your men before your adversary has brought all of his home; and if your men are entirely removed while your antagonist has one remaining in your home section of the table, you win a backgammon, which counts three. —*Trick-track*, or French *trictrac*, is a game resembling backgammon.

Back'ground, *n.* Ground in the rear or behind; in contradistinction to the *front*.

(*Paint.*) The space behind a portrait, or group of figures. — *Worcester*.

—A place of obscurity or shade; a secluded situation.

Back'handed, *a.* With the hand turned backward; as, a *backhanded* blow —Oblique; indirect; reversed; as, a *backhanded* suggestion. —Turned back, or inclining to the left; as, *backhanded* letters.

—*adv.* With the hand moved backward; as, to strike *backhanded*.

Back'house, *n.* A building or office behind the chief or front building; *specifically*, a privy or water-closet.

"Their *backhouses*, of more necessary than cleanly service." *Carew.*

Back'huysen, *n.* See Bakhuysen.

Back'ing, *n.* (*Manege.*) The operation of breaking-in a young horse for the saddle. — *Gilbert*.

(*Bookbinding.*) The mode of preparing the back of a book with glue, &c., in order to receive and attach the cover.

Back'ing-up, *n.* See Back-stopping.

Back'-lash, *n.* (*Mech.*) The term applied to the reaction produced by irregularity of velocity resulting from a want of uniformity in the moving power upon each other of a pair of wheels. — *Nicholson*.

Back'-leaning, *a.* That inclines toward the hinder part.

Back'-light, *n.* A light which is reflected on the hinder part.

Back'-lining, *n.* (*Arch.*) See Sash-frame.

Back'nang, a town of S. Germany, in the kingdom of Würtemberg, 16 m. N.E. of Stuttgart. *Manf.* Woollens and leather. *Pop.* about 4,000.

Back'-painting, *n.* (*Paint.*) The method of painting mezzotinto prints, pasted on glass, with oil colors.

Back'-piece, or **Back'-plate,** *n.* (*Mil.*) The piece of armor which covers the back.

"The morning that he was to join battle, his armorer put on his *back-piece* before, and his breast-plate behind."—*Camden.*

Back'-pressure, *n.* (*Steam-Engineering.*) The resistance of the atmosphere or waste steam to the piston. — *Webster*.

Back'-rest, *n.* (*Mech.*) The name given to a guide, which, being affixed to the slide-rest of a lathe, is brought into contact with the work, to hold it firm in turning.

Back'-room, *n.* A room behind the front room, or in the back part of the house.

Back'-rope, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope leading from the martingale inboard; a gob-line. — *Dana*.

Back River, in *New Hampshire*, a small stream, which, rising in the N.E. part of the State, falls into the Piscataqua.

Backs, *n. pl.* Among curriers and leather dealers, a kind or quality of leather selected from the strongest and thickest ox-hides.

Back'set, *a.* Set upon in the rear.

"*Backset* with Pharaoh's whole power."—*Anderson.*

—*n.* A check to the progress of anything; a relapse. (*Scottish.*)

Back'shish, Back'sheesh, *n.* [Per. *bakhshish*, from *bakhshidan*, to give.] A term used in Turkey, Egypt, India, and the East generally, to signify a present, or gratuity of money; a donation of alms; a gift to servants, &c.

Back'side, *n.* The back or hinder part of a thing, or of an animal. — The rear of a house, as the yard or ground behind it.

Back'sight, *n.* (*Land Surveying.*) The first reading of the levelling staff, taken from any position of the levelling instrument, all other readings being called *foresights*. — *Webster*.

Back's Land, in British North America, a region around the Arctic Circle, between Lon. 95° and 108° W., explored by Sir George Back, in 1831.

Backslide', *v. i.* To slide back or backwards; to fall away; to depart from; to apostatize; to relapse from one's faith.

Backslid'er, *n.* One who slides or shuffles back, especially from religious principles or professions. An apostate; renegade; recreant; abjurer.

Backslid'ingness, *n.* The state or condition of backsliding.

Back's River, in British N. America, rising in Sussex Lake, N. of Lake Aylmer, flows N. and N.E. through a sandy region, traverses Lakes Pelly and Garry, and empties into a bay supposed to be the S.W. part of Boothia Gulf, in Lat. 67° 7′ 31″ N., Lon. 94° 39′ 45″ W.

Back'-staff, *n.* (*Astron.*) An instrument used before the invention of the quadrant and sextant, for taking the sun's altitude at sea, and so called from the back of the observer being turned to the sun while making the observation. It was invented by Captain John Davis, a Welsh mariner, about the year 1590.

Back'stairs, *n. pl.* Stairs in the back part of a house; private stairs.

Backstays, (*bāk-stāz'.*) *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Long ropes extending from the top mastheads to the starboard and port sides of the ship, their use being to second the efforts of the shrouds in supporting the masts. They are usually distinguished into breast-back stays and after-back stays, the intent of the first being to sustain the mast when the ship sails upon a wind; the second to enable her to carry sail when the wind is farther aft.

(*Printing.*) A leather strap serving to check the carriage of a printing-press.

Back'-stone, *n.* (*Prov. Eng.*) See Girdle.

Back'stop, Back'stopper, *n.* (*Sports.*) In cricket: one who stands at a short distance behind the wicket-keeper, and stops the ball when bowled over the wicket.

Back'stopping, *n.* (*Sports.*) The act or duty of a backstopper.

Back'-stream, *n.* A current flowing up-stream.

Backs'ville, in *Minnesota*, a post-office of Brown co.

Back'sword, *n.* A sword having a back; a sword with one sharp edge.

—In England, a term used to denote a fencing-stick with a basket-handle, used in rustic games of skill.

(*Fencing.*) A game or play with the backsword;—most commonly called *single-stick*.

Back'ward, Back'wards, *adv.* With the back forward or in advance; as, to walk *backward*.

—Towards the back; as, to throw the arms *backward*.

"In leaping with weights, the arms are first cast *backwards* and then forwards." — *Bacon.*

—With the back downward; on the back.

"Then darting fire from her malignant eyes,
She cast him *backward* as he strove to rise." — *Dryden.*

—Towards the past; in relation to time or events.

"There is no argument to that which looks *backwards*." — *South.*

—Reflexively; by way of reflection.

"For the mind can be *backward* cast upon herself." — *Davies.*

—From a better to a worse state.

"The work went *backward*, and the more he strove
T' advance the suit, the farther from her love." — *Dryden.*

—Perversely; in a contrary manner or order.

"I never yet saw man,
But she would spell him *backward*. — *Shaks.*

Back'ward, *a.* Averse; reluctant; unwilling; dilatory; hesitating.

"All things are ready if our minds be so:
Perish the man whose mind is *backward* now!" — *Shaks.*

—Dull; sluggish; slow of apprehension; inapt.

"It often falls out, that the *backward* learner makes amends another way." — *South.*

—That which loiters behind others; late; behindhand in time; as, *backward* in growth.

—Already past and gone.

"And flies unconscious o'er each *backward* year." — *Byron.*

Back'wardness, *n.* Tendency to hold back; specific or habitual slowness; shyness; reluctance; hesitation; unwillingness; repugnance.

Back'water, *n* Water kept back, as in a stream or reservoir, by some obstacle or obstruction, as a dam or lock.

—Water flung back by the gyrations of a water-wheel.

(*Aquatics.*) An expression signifying water thrown back, when rowing, by the action of the oar.

(*Law.*) The water which is turned *back*, by a dam erected in a stream below, upon the wheel of a mill above, so as to retard its revolution. Every riparian proprietor is entitled to the benefit of the water in its natural state. Another such proprietor has no right to alter the level of the water, either where it *enters* or where it *leaves* his property. If he claims either to throw the water back above, or to diminish the quantity which is to descend below, he must, in order to maintain his claim, either prove an actual grant or license from the proprietors affected by his operation, or an uninterrupted enjoyment for twenty years. If he cannot maintain his claim in either of these ways, he is liable to an action on the case for damages in favor of the injured party, or to a suit in equity for an injunction to restrain his unlawful use of the water. — In Massachusetts, and some other of the States, Acts have been passed giving to the owners of mills the right to flood the adjoining lands, if necessary for the working of their mills, subject only to such damages as shall be ascertained by the particular process prescribed, which process is substituted for all other judicial remedies. These statutes, however, confer no authority to flow back upon existing mills. — *Bouvier*.

Backwoods'man, *n.*; *pl.* Backwoodsmen. The name given in the U. States to an inhabitant of the *backwoods* or *back settlements*, i. e., of a country newly settled.

Back'worm, *n.* A disease among hawks. — See Flander.

Back'-wound, *v. a.* To wound or pierce privately from behind one's back.

Back'yard, *n.* A yard behind a house.

Bacolor', a town of the island of Luzon, in the Philippines, about 38 m. N.W. of Manilla. It was the capital of the Philippines during the British invasion in 1762. *Pop.* about 10,000.

Ba'con, *n.* [A. S. *bacan*, to bake; O. Ger. *bachan*, to roast, to cook; —or Dut. *bake*, swine.] Salted and dried pork, made from the sides and belly of a pig; while bacon-hams are the hind-legs cured. A large quantity is exported from the U. States into Europe. — For the mode of curing, see Hams. For its properties as an article of food and importance in trade, see Pork.

To save one's bacon. A vulgarism, implying the preserving one's self from hurt or harm; supposed to have originated from the care taken of this article of provision by the housewives of the olden time, to secure it from being plundered by the soldiers on the march.

"O father! my sorrow will scarce *save my bacon;*
For 'twas not that I murder'd, but that I was taken." — *Prior.*

Ba'con, Francis, Baron Verulam, and Viscount St. Alban's, one of the grandest names in the annals of England, and one of the greatest men ever produced by any country or in any age. B. in London, 22d Jan., 1561, he was a son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal; and nephew of the great Cecil, Lord Burleigh. Nothing is known of his early education. Having, however, parents of a superior order,—a father distinguished both as a lawyer and a statesman, and a mother gifted with uncommon abilities, and eminent for her learning and piety,—*B.* was placed favorably, from the first, for the formation of a learned and a virtuous character. In his 13th year, he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, and was placed under the tuition of Dr. Whitgift, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. Here he studied with diligence and success. On leaving Cambridge, he entered Gray's Inn as a student of law. In compliance with a custom then prevailing among the higher classes of society, to go abroad to study the institutions and manners of other countries, *B* went in the suite of Sir Amyas Paulet, the English ambassador to the court of France. In that country he busied himself in collecting information on the characters and resources of the different European powers. This research resulted in his work *Of the State of Europe*, written by him when only nineteen, and which is esteemed a masterpiece of inductive power. On his father's death, in 1579, he returned to England, to find himself, as the youngest son, unprovided for; upon which he determined to work his own way at the bar, and to which,



Fig. 262.

(From a bronze medal, British Museum.)

accordingly, he was called on the 27th June, 1582. His practice soon became considerable; in 1586, he was a bencher; and at 28, counsel-extraordinary to Queen Elizabeth. Although connected with the all-powerful family of the Cecils, they did little or nothing for his advancement, which was brought about partly by his own intrinsic energy and merits, and partly through the friendship of the Earl of Essex, the ill-fated favorite of Elizabeth. In 1592, *B.* entered Parliament, where he took the popular side. In 1596 appeared his *Essays or Counsels, Civil and Moral*, and shortly afterwards, his *Maxims of Law*. He was at this period in great pecuniary distress, and was twice arrested for debt. His *In felicem Memoriam Elizabethæ Angliæ Reginæ* was also written about this time, although it was not published until after his death. On the accession of James I., the prospects of *B.* brightened. He had paid assiduous court to some of the Scottish favorites of the monarch, and obtained his reward. On the 23d July, 1603, he was knighted. His public conduct in the House of Commons, at this time, commanded the admiration of both the court and the people. In 1605, he brought out *The Advancement of Learning*, and in 1607 was appointed

Solicitor-General. He now had his share of the professional "loaves and fishes," and further augmented his increasing wealth by marrying a rich city heiress. His next work, The *Wisdom of the Antients*, was published in 1610. In 1613, he became Attorney-General, and on the 7th March, 1617, he was made Lord Keeper of the Great Seal. Notwithstanding frequent differences with the king and the court party, *B.* continued to advance, and on the 4th Jan., 1618, he achieved the summit of his ambition in being appointed Lord High Chancellor of England. On the 11th July, in the same year, he took his seat among the peers as Lord Bacon of Verulam, and was further created, in 1620, Viscount St. Alban's. In the latter year he produced the masterpiece of his matured genius, the *Novum Organon Scientiarum*, a work on which he had labored for many years. *B.*'s glory had now culminated; his career henceforward became tarnished with infamy. He was accused, before the House of Lords, of having received money for grants of offices and privileges under the seal of State. He was unable to justify himself, and desiring to avoid the mortification of a trial, confessed his misdemeanors, and threw himself on the mercy of the peers, beseeching them to limit his punishment to the loss of the high office which he had dishonored. After he had, by an explicit confession, acknowledged the truth of almost all the charges brought against him, notwithstanding the intercession of the king, and the interest which they themselves took in one of their most distinguished members, the Lords sentenced him to pay a fine of £40,000 (an enormous sum in those days), and to be imprisoned in the Tower of London during the royal pleasure. He was also declared forever incapable of place or employment, and forbidden to sit in Parliament or to appear within the verge of the court. This severe sentence was doubtless just; yet it must be allowed, that he was actuated neither by avarice nor corruption of heart, but that his errors are rather to be attributed to a weakness of character, which was abused by others. Traits of generosity and independence, which his life also displays, show clearly that he knew and valued virtue. He was unfaithful to it because he had not sufficient firmness to refuse the unjust demands of others. He was confined for a short time in the Tower, and then discharged. He afterwards received a partial commutation of his sentence, in so far as it related to his admittance to the court. He was summoned to attend Parliament before he died; but the remainder of his days were spent chiefly in scientific pursuits, and the society of the friends which adversity had left him. Such pursuits were his consolation, and at last caused his death. The father of experimental philosophy was the martyr of an experiment. The retort which he was using burst, and parts of it struck his head and stomach; and, from the effects which followed, he died on the 9th April, 1626, in his 66th year. In his will were the words, "*My name and memory I leave to foreign nations, and to my own countrymen, after some time be passed over.*" The accomplishments of *B.* were unrivalled in his day, and his character displayed the phenomenon of great originality combined with a most extensive range of acquirements. He was a poet and an orator, a lawyer and a statesman. In the philosophy of experiment and of observation he was pre-eminent. The metaphysical and the physical were both congenial to his genius. His great merit undoubtedly consists in the systematic method which he laid down for prosecuting philosophical investigation; and his services in this department cannot easily be overrated. At the present day, those especially who busy themselves with physical pursuits would often do well to recur to the severe and rigorous principles of the *Organon*. The mind of *B.* was poetical; his works abound in imagery. It is true that small wits have ridiculed all his poetical pretensions, because in his version of the Psalms he says that "man's life hangs on brittle pins," and speaks of

> "The great Leviathan
> That makes the seas to seeth like boiling pan."

Still we find in *B.*'s verses many vigorous lines, and some passages of great beauty. The merits of *B.* as an orator, and the effects of his eloquence, were, in the opinion of Ben Jonson, — the most competent critic of his age, and confirmed by the testimony of Francis Osborne, — undoubtedly not equalled in his own time. Pope in one caustic line describes *B.* as —

> "The wisest, brightest, meanest, of mankind."

And Göthe says of him, — "He drew a sponge over the table of human knowledge." The greater part of *B.*'s works were written in English, but some were written in Latin, and others were translated into that language. The latest collection of the works of *B.* is that edited and published in London, 1865. — For an account of Bacon's philosophical system, see INDUCTIVE PHILOSOPHY.

Ba'con, SIR NICHOLAS, *Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England*, b. at Chislehurst in 1510. After being educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, he studied law at Gray's Inn, London, in which he became so eminent as to be appointed Attorney of the Court of Wards. On the accession of Queen Elizabeth, he was made a Privy-councillor and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal. In every political crisis, his prudence appears to have preserved him from harm, while he made it his duty to hold himself aloof from any political party. When the queen visited him at his new mansion at Redgrave, in Suffolk, she observed, in allusion to his corpulence, that he had built his house too little for him. "Not so, madame," answered he; "but your Majesty has made me too big for my house." *B.* was a wise and learned, rather than a great man; he had, unquestionably, untiring diligence, lively genius, and ready wit, indulging in the latter very freely even on the bench. On one occasion, it is said, a culprit craved mercy of him on the plea of kindred, alleging, that, as the judge's name was *Bacon*, and his (the prisoner's) *Hog*, they were too closely allied to be separated; on which the judge retorted — "You and I cannot be kindred unless you be *hanged*, for *Hog* is not *Bacon* until it be well *hanged*." — By his second wife, *B.* was father of the famous Francis, Lord Bacon, *q. v.* D. Feb. 20, 1579.

Ba'con, ROGER, sometimes called FRIAR BACON, an eminent English monk, scholar, and philosopher, b. at Ilchester, 1214, and educated at Oxford, and Paris, where he obtained the degree of D.D. On his return to England he became a brother of the Franciscan Order, and devoted himself principally to chemistry, natural philosophy, and mathematics; and so ardently did he pursue these sciences, that he spent nearly the whole of his fortune in books and experiments. The discoveries he made, and his consequent fame, excited the envy and malice of his brethren of the order. They caused it to be circulated and believed that *B.* owed his profound learning and skill to magic, and commerce with evil spirits. He was, accordingly, forbidden to lecture in the university, imprisoned in a cell, denied to his friends, and even deprived of food. While undergoing this persecution, he received a request from the Pope's legate, then in England, for a copy of his works, which *B.* at first declined to accede to; but when the legate was subsequently called to the papal chair under the name of Clement IV., he collected his writings into a volume, entitled *Opus Majus*, or the "Greater Work," and sent it to his Holiness, who promised him his protection. On the death of that Pope, *B.* was subjected to renewed persecutions. His works were prohibited, and he was himself bodily incarcerated for a period of 10 years. On being released, he retired to Oxford, where he D. 1292. — Hallam says that the mind of *B.* was strangely compounded of almost prophetic gleams of the future course of science, and the best principles of the inductive philosophy, with a more than usual credulity in the superstition of his own times. However this may be, he was certainly possessed of one of the most comprehensive minds of any man of his time. Bishop Bale mentions about 80 treatises written by him; and Dr. Jebb, who edited his *Opus Majus*, classes his writings under the heads of grammar, metaphysics, mathematics, physics, optics, geography, astronomy, chronology, chemistry, magic, medicine, logic, ethics, theology, philology, &c. *B.* is by some considered as the inventor of the telescope, the air-pump, the diving-bell, the camera-obscura, and of gunpowder — the composition of which is expressly mentioned in his treatise *De Nullitate Magiæ*. His acquaintance with astronomy and geography was very extensive and accurate. He detected the errors in the calendar, and suggested the reformation in it, which was, long afterwards, adopted by Pope Gregory XIII.

Ba'con, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Coshocton co.

Ba'con Creek, in *Kentucky*, a village of Hart co.

Ba'con Hill, in *New York*, a village of Saratoga co

Baco'nian, *a.* Pertaining to Lord Bacon, or to his philosophical system.

Bac'tris, *n.* [Gr. *bactron*, a staff or cane.] (*Bot.*) A



Fig. 263. — BACTRIS ACANTHOCARPA.

genus of trees, order *Palmaceæ*, natives of the inter-tropical parts of S. America, growing in marshy places, and on the banks of rivers. They are rather small trees, never exceeding twenty feet in height, and the stems are slender, about the thickness of a man's thumb. They are of a very dense structure, and form very solid, hard, black canes, known in commerce as the canes of Tobago. The stems and leaf-stalks are covered with long, sharp, flat spines as black as ebony; and as these palms frequently grow in dense patches, they thus form impassable thickets. *B. acanthocarpa*, a native of the forests near Bahia, yields an extremely tough thread, from which the natives manufacture strong nets. The fruits of some species are made, by the inhabitants of the places where they grow, into a sweet sort of wine.

Bacs-Badrogher, (*baks-ba-dro'ger,*) a district of S. Hungary, in the circle beyond the Danube; *area*, 3,625 sq. m. *Desc.* At some seasons it is almost a morass; but fertile, and producing abundance of tobacco, wheat, and wine. *Pop.* 500,000.

Bactria'na, or **Bac'tria.** (*Anc. Geog.*) This ancient State, cap. Bactra, situated between Persia and India, and bounded on the N. by the Oxus, varied at different periods in extent. It was the seat of powerful and independent princes, until, being subdued by Ninus, it became a Persian satrapy. It was conquered by Alexander the Great, B. C. 329. *B.* is now a dependency of the Khanat of Bokhara, under the name of BALKH, *q. v.*

Bac'nle, *n.* [Fr. *bascale.*] (*Fortif.*) See BASCULE.

Bac'nlite, *n.* [Fr.; from Lat. *baculum*, *baculus*, a little staff.] (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil cephalopodous mollusca. The shells are straight, many-chambered, conical, and in their internal structure resemble the *Ammonites*, q. v. From their prevalence in the chalk of Normandy, that rock has been termed the "baculite limestone."

Baenlom'etry, *n.* [Lat. *baculum*, *baculus*, staff, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] The act of measuring distance or altitude by a staff or staffs.

Bad, *a.* [Goth. *baodh*, *badh*; Pers. *bad*; Ar. *bud*, probably allied to Heb. *abad*, to perish, to cause to perish or destroy.] Ill; evil; depraved; not good; injurious; hurtful; vicious; vile; wicked; wanting good qualities, whether in man or things; unwholesome or corrupt, whether physically or morally; as, a *bad* heart, a *bad* intention, *bad* water, a *bad* road, *bad* of a fever, &c.

Bad, Bade, the past tense of BID, *q. v.*

Bad, *pl.* BAD'EN, the German name for *bath*, *baths*. It is found in many geographical names of German places, as Carls*bad* ("Charles's bath"), *Baden*hausen ("bath-house"), &c.

Bad'aea, or VADAKAT, the second city of Susiana, an ancient province of Persia, was stormed and taken by Sennacherib, king of Assyria, about B. C. 695. Antigonus retired thither after his defeat by Eumenes, B. C. 316.

Badagry, (*bā-dāg'ry.*) in Africa, a town on the Bight of Benin, 315 m. from Cape-Coast Castle, Lat. 6° 24′ 12″ N., Lon. 2° 53′ 15″ W.

Badajos, or **Badajoz,** (*bad'a-hōs,*) (anc. *Pax Augusti,*) a strongly fortified town of Spain, cap. prov. of same name, near the frontier of Portugal, at the confluence of the Rivillas and the Guadiana, 198 m. S.W. of Madrid, and 132 E. of Lisbon. It is a considerable place, with narrow and crooked, but well-paved and clean streets. *Manf.* Soap and coarse cloths; it has also tanneries and dye-works, and does an extensive (and mostly contraband) trade with Portugal. — *B.* is very ancient, having been a large city under the Romans. It has always been regarded as a military post of the highest importance. During the Peninsular War, it was taken by the French under Marshal Soult, on the 10th Jan., 1811. After the capture of Olivenza (April 16, 1811), Wellington caused *B.* to be invested; but, as Soult approached to its succor, he was obliged to raise the siege, May 14. After the battles of Fuentes d'Onor and Albufera, B. was besieged a second time, May 25; but, after several unsuccessful attacks, Wellington again raised the siege, June 16, 1811. After the capture of Ciudad-Rodrigo (Jan. 19, 1812), Wellington commenced the third siege, March 17, with 16,000 men, and, on the 6th of April, took the city by storm, after a sanguinary conflict. The garrison, together with the commander, General Philippon, were made prisoners. The besiegers lost nearly 5,000 men killed and wounded. At *B.*, 6th June, 1801, was concluded between Spain and Portugal a treaty of peace, by which Portugal agreed to shut its harbors against the English; and Spain restored all her conquests, excepting Olivenza. — *Inp.* 22,895.

Badakshan, or BUDUKSHAN, (*ba-dak'shan.*) a district of Central Asia, comprising a portion of the Koondooz dominions. It contains cliffs of lapis lazuli, which are peculiar to this region, and ruby mines. *Rivers.* The Oxus, the Badakshan, and several other streams. The inhabitants are Tadjiks and Mohammedans, and speak the Persian language. Lat. between 36° and 38° N.; Lon. between 69° and 73° E.

Badalocchio, SISTO-ROSA, (*ba'da-lok'e-o,*) an Italian painter and engraver, held in considerable estimation, especially as a draughtsman. His works are to be found in Bologna, Modena, and Parma. B. 1581; D. 1647.

Badalo'na, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 6 m. N.E. of Barcelona; *pop.* about 10,000.

Ba'da'rayana-Acha'rya, a celebrated Hindoo philosopher and founder of the Vedántin school. He was the author of a series of aphorisms, entitled *Brahma-Sutras*, or *Spáririka-Mimánsá*, on which the celebrated Lhankara-Achárya wrote a commentary in the 8th century. *B.* is identified by Hindoo writers with Krishna-Devaipayána, called the "Vyása," or compiler, to whom are attributed the original compilation of the *Vedas*, and the authorship of the *Bhagavad-gitá*, and the greater part of the 18 *Puránas*. Of these, the Vedas cannot have been compiled later than the 7th century B. C., while the Bhagavad-gitá belongs to the 1st century of our æra, and the earliest of the Puránas to the 3d century. This

ascription, though clearly absurd, is sufficient to prove the antiquity of *B.*, and the high esteem in which he was held. The Vedántin-Sutras are probably all that he has a claim to. They were written before the Mimánsá-Sutras of Zaimini, and therefore belong, probably, to the 3d or 4th century B. C., although Weber places *B.* in the 4th or 5th century.

Bad'ammy, a strongly fortified place of Hindostan, prov. of Beejapoor, in the British presidency of Bombay, 55 m. N.E. of Darwar; Lat. 15° 55′ N.; Lon. 75° 49′ E.

Bad Axe', in *Wisconsin*, the former name of the co. of VERNON, *q. v.*

—A post-village of Vernon co., 40 m. N.N.E. of Prairie du Chien.

Bad Axe' River, in *Wisconsin*, enters the Mississippi in Vernon co.

Bad'dish, *a.* Not very good; comparatively bad. (R.)

"He wrote *baddish* verses."—*Jeffrey.*

Ba'den, (GRAND-DUCHY OF,) in S. Germany, is bounded on the S. by the Lake of Constance; on the W. by the Rhine, on the N. by Hesse and Bavaria, and on the E. by Würtemberg and Prussia. It lies between Lat. 47° 32′ and 49° 52′ N. *Area*, 5,912 sq. m. Its length is about 150 m. from N. to S., and its breadth nearly 115.

DIVISIONS. The grand-duchy is divided into 4 circles, the area of which, and population, is as follows: —

Circles.	*Area in Eng. sq. m.*	*Pop.*	*Chief Towns.*
Lake (Constaucc)....	1,303	273,860	Constance.
Upper Rhine..	1,654	433,050	Freiburg.
Middle Rhine	1,641	349,943	CARLSRUHE.
Lower Rhine.....	1,314	378,117	Mannheim.
Total	5,912	1,434,970	

DESC. In surface it is exceedingly varied; the E. half of the Lake Circle from the Rhine to the Würtemberg frontier is entirely occupied by a mountainous tract extending from S. to N., under the denominations of the *Schwarzwald*, or "Black Forest," and *Odenwald*; while the western half, extending from the fall of these mountains to the Rhine, is partly an undulating, but mostly a level country.—*Mountains.* The Schwarzwald—of gneiss and granite formation—whose highest summit is the Feldberg, 4,675 feet above sea-level, is a range extending from the Rhine through *B.* into Würtemberg, and presents a series of plateaux, covered with extensive forests, embosomed in which are found villages at an elevation of 4000 feet. The Odenwald is a granitic mass whose main elevation is the Katzenbuckel, 2,180 feet in height, and lies in *B.*; but the greater part of the chain belongs to the Grand-Duchy of Hesse. Like the Schwarzwald, these heights fall steeply towards the Rhine, and along the foot of the range the *Bergstrasse*, from Heidelberg to Frankfort, a road celebrated for picturesque scenery, has been carried. The other mountain-ranges, of lesser extent and elevation, are the Kaiserstuhl, the Randen, and the Heiligenberg.—*Rivers.* The principal are the Rhine, with its tributaries the Wiebach, the Wiesen, the Elz, the Kinzig, the Murg, and its chief affluent, the Neckar. The Maine and the Danube have their sources in this country.—*Lakes.* Constance, the Ilmen See, the Tittisee, the Mummelsee, &c.—*Clim.* The climate in the mountainous districts is very severe, the snow lying in some situations for the greater part of the year; but in the valleys of the Rhine, the Maine, and the Neckar, the temperature is mild and genial, permitting the culture of vines, chestnuts, and even almonds. The country is everywhere healthy.—*Soil and Prod.* The soil is generally highly fertile: corn is cultivated with great success, and also tobacco, hemp, flax, and potatoes; vineyards abound, and between the vines, the choicest fruits, as the peach, apricot, walnut, plum, and cherry, are produced. The forests send annually large quantities of excellent fir and oak timber down the Rhine.—*Min.* Mining is carried on with partial success. Silver, copper, iron, manganese, salt, coal, alum, vitriol, and sulphur are the principal mineral productions. Upwards of 60 mineral springs are found in this Duchy. The thermal waters of Baden are those which are the best known and the most used for medicinal purposes. — *Religion.* The census of 1861 showed 896,683 Roman Catholics, 445,593 Protestants, 1,221 Mennonites, 1,704 other Christian Dissenters, and 24,099 Jews. The ecclesiastical affairs of the Roman Catholic Church are under the supreme control of the Archbishop of Freiburg, who is appointed by the Pope, and quite independent of the Grand-Ducal government. Frequent disputes and conflicts between Rome and the Badish ministry have been the result of this anomalous position. The management of the Lutheran Church is under a council of 7 persons, called the *Oberkirchenrath*, which is nominated by the Grand-Duke. Education is compulsory, and parents are constrained by strictly enforced penalties to send their children to school. It is prohibited also to employ children in factories, until they have completed their 11th year. In 1861, there was one school for every 530 of the population. The University of Heidelberg has a faculty for Lutheran, and Freiburg one for Roman Catholic theological students.—*Agric.* As the chief wealth of the State springs from agriculture, barley, maize, wheat, potatoes, flax, hemp, and tobacco are cultivated to a considerable extent, and vast numbers of sheep and cattle are reared. The wines of *Kingenberger* and *Werthheimer* are much admired.—*Manf.* Ribbon-weaving, straw-plait, wooden ornaments, paper, clocks, watches, organs, and musical boxes.—*Gov.* The constitution of *B.* vests the executive power in the Grand-Duke, and the legislative authority in a House of Parliament, consisting of two Chambers, which have to be called together at least once every two years. The ministers are responsible for their actions, both to the legislature and to every individual citizen who may choose to lodge complaints against them before the *Oberhofgericht*, or Superior Tribunal, of the country.—*Finance.* The budget for 1867 was estimated as follows: — Revenue, 17,095,008 fl. ($8,547,504.) Expenditure, 16,025,132 fl. ($8,012,566.) Excess of Revenue, 1,069,876 fl. or $534,978. The civil list of the Grand-Duke is fixed at 752,400 fl. or $376,245. The public debt on 1st Jan., 1867, amounted to 124,440,433 fl., (or $62,220,216.)—*Army.* The army is formed by conscription; substitution is, however, allowed. It consists, of Infantry, 10,907; Cavalry, 1,870; Artillery, 2,077; Staff, &c. 65; total, 14,919 men, with 38 guns. On a war-footing, it is augmented to 20,722 men, with 5,203 horses, and 57 guns. *Railways.* All the railways are State property, giving a dividend on the capital expended, of above 6 per cent. Their receipts, in 1867, amounted to 14,912,605 fl. ($7,456, 302;) expenditure, to 11,096,666 fl. ($5,548,333.)—*History.* *B.* was made a margraviate in 1130, by Hermann II., grandson of Berthold, Landgrave of Brisgau, his father, Hermann I., having previously acquired it by marriage. In 1288, it was divided among the 4 sons of Rodolph I., but in 1353 was reunited into a single state. In 1526, it was again divided; this time, into Baden-Baden, and Baden-Durlach. In 1533, Protestantism was established. In 1771, Baden-Baden and Baden-Durlach were reunited; and in 1806, the title of Grand-Duke was given to the Margrave Charles Frederick by Napoleon I. In 1815, it joined the allies against Napoleon. Aug. 22d, 1818, a representative constitution was granted. With the Grand-Duke Ludwig, who D. in 1830, the "legitimate" lines of the ancient princes came to an end, and the reigning family of Bavaria, the next of kin, were on the point of taking the country, when Leopold I., offspring of a morganatic marriage of Karl Friedrich, the preceding Grand-Duke, with a Madame von Geyersberg, came forward, and proclaimed himself Grand-Duke. On the 5th of September, 1856, Friedrich I., the present Grand-Duke, succeeded. In 1870, Baden joined the German army against France, and entered the N. German Confederation, November 15th. See p. 434.

Ba'den, or, as it is commonly called, BADEN-BADEN, to distinguish it from the watering place of the same name near Vienna, a town of the above Grand-duchy, and famous for its hot baths, is romantically situated in the Middle Rhine Circle, 18 m. S.S.W. of Carlsruhe. It was formerly the constant residence of the sovereigns of Baden, and the Grand-duke still usually passes the summer in a villa here. The mineral springs were well-known to the Romans, who planted a colony here, and gave it the name of *Civitas Aurelia Aquensis.* The springs, 13 in number, burst out of the rocks at the foot of the castle terrace. The hottest temperature of them is 54° Reaumur; the coldest, 37°. A handsome building, in the form of a temple, is erected over the *Ursprung*, as the principal spring is called. The water is conveyed by pipes to the various hotels, in which there are numerous baths, very luxuriously appointed. *B. B.* is one of the most beautifully situated of the German "spas," surpassing even, in this respect, the *Brunnens* of Nassau. The surrounding country is distinguished by a pleasing and romantic wildness, and is, as it were, a prelude to the Alps. July and Aug. are the season when the baths are most frequented; but visitors, to the annual number of from 12,000 to 20,000, come and go from May to Oct. Among the handsome buildings here, the *Conversations-Haus* is conspicuous. Formerly, this place had great notoriety as being a focus for gambling on the largest scale, but since 1872, the public gaming-tables have been suppressed by legal enactment. *Pop.* 8,507.

Ba'den, often called BADEN BEI WIEN, (*Baden near Vienna,*) a town and celebrated "spa" of Lower Austria, on an affluent of the Danube, 15 m. S.S.W. of Vienna. In the summer it is usually frequented by about 3,000 visitors, among whom are generally the emperor and other members of the imperial family. The baths were known to the Romans as *Aquæ Ostiæ.* The waters, according to the analysis of Volta, contain sulphate and muriate of soda, sulphate and carbonate of lime and magnesia, sulphate of alumina, and considerable quantities of carbonic and hydrosulphuric acid gases. Their temperature varies from 92° to 97° Fahr. — *B.* possesses many fine buildings, and is generally a beautiful and attractive spot. *Pop.* about 4,700.

Ba'den, a walled town of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, on the left bank of the Limmat, 15 m. N.E. of Aarau. It is celebrated for its hot baths, known to the Romans under the name of *Thermæ Helveticæ.* The water in the hottest of them has a temperature of 37° Reaumur. *Pop.* 3,476.

Ba'den, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Keokuk co.

Ba'den, in *Missouri*, a post-office of St. Louis co.

Ba'den, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Beaver co., on the Ohio river, 21 m. N.W. of Pittsburg.

Ba'den-Ba'den, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Bond co.

Badge, (*baj,*) *n.* [A. S. *beag*, a garland, a necklace; Fr. *bogue*, a ring.] (*Her.*) A cognizance or mark of distinction, assumed or conferred by a state or sovereign. To the latter class belong the various insignia of the orders of knighthood of European countries, conferred by their respective monarchs, and all emblems of honorable distinction, such as medals, ribbons, and crosses, given by a state for military prowess, or services rendered to the state by a person eminent in a civil capacity. Under the former class may be reckoned the different crests and distinctive bearings assumed by nations, tribes, and families, in early and mediæval history. ("Sweet mercy is nobility's true *badge*."—*Shaks.*) — The earliest mention of heraldic badges is to be found in the Bible, in which each of the twelve tribes of the children of Israel are spoken of under their respective cognizances; such as the *lion* of Judah, the *wolf* of Benjamin, and the *serpent* of Dan. The eagle was the badge of the empire of Rome, and in modern times the regal bird has been adopted by imperial dynasties, and also by our republic, as their distinctive emblem. — The *white horse*, now borne in the royal arms of Hanover, was the badge of the Saxons; the *raven*, that of the Northmen and Danes. The *white rose* was the badge of the House of York; the *red rose*, that of the rival House of Lancaster. The badge of England is a *red* and *white rose*, with the *royal crown*; that of Scotland, a *thistle* and *crown*; that of Ireland, a *harp* and *shamrock*, along with the *crown*. The serving-men belonging to noble houses usually wore their master's crest or badge embroidered on the left arm of the blue jerkin or body-coat, that was commonly worn in former days instead of the particolored liveries of modern times.

(*Law.*) A mark or sign, worn on the dress of some persons, or placed upon certain things, for the purpose of designation. Some public officers, as watchmen, policemen, and the like, are required to wear *badges*, that they may be readily known. It is used figuratively when we say, possession of personal property by the seller is a *badge* of fraud. —*Bouvier.*

Badge, *v. a.* To distinguish or mark, as with a badge.

"Their hands and faces were all *badg'd* with blood."—*Shaks.*

Badge'less, *a.* Having no badge.

Badg'er, *n.* [Probably from W. *baedd*, a boar, and *daiar*, the earth; — earth-hog.] (*Zoöl.*) A quadruped, of which there are several species, composing the genus *Taxidea*, family *Mustelidæ.* It is generally regarded as a solitary, stupid animal, that seeks refuge in the most sequestered places, and shuns the light of day. It has very short legs and a broad flat body; the head is long and pointed, the eyes small, and the tail remarkably short. Its prevailing color is a kind of mottled gray; the face is white, and along each side of the head runs a long pyramidal band of black, including the eyes and ears. With its powerful claws, it constructs a deep and commodious burrow; and as it continues to bury itself, it throws the earth behind it to a great distance, and thus forms for itself a long winding hole ending in a round apartment at the bottom, which is well lined with dry grass and hay. This retreat it seldom quits till night, when it steals from its subterraneous abode for the purpose of procuring food. It lives



Fig. 264. — AMERICAN BADGER.

chiefly on roots, fruits, insects, and frogs. It is about 2½ feet long. The female produces 3 or 4 young at a time. The flesh of the *B.* is reckoned a delicacy, and may be cured into hams and bacon. The skin, when dressed with the hair on, is impervious to rain, and consequently makes excellent covers for travelling-trunks, &c., while the hairs or bristles are made into brushes for painters. The American species is a slow and timid animal; it takes to the first earth it meets with, when pursued, and, burrowing in the sand, is soon out of the reach of danger. While the ground is covered with snow, it seldom ventures from its hole, but passes the severe winter months in a semi-torpid state.

(*Eng. Law.*) [From Fr *baggage*; or A. S. *bygon*, to buy; or L. Lat. *bajulus*, a carrier.] A person who buys corn or victuals in one place, and carries them to another to sell and make a profit by them.

Bad'ger, *v. a.* To follow up or pursue with great eagerness, as the badger is hunted; to pester or worry; to tease; to persecute.

Bad'ger, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Portage co., 15 m. S.E. of Stanton: *pop.* about 150

Bad'ger-legged, *a.* Having legs of an unequal length, as the badger has been popularly supposed to have.

"His body crooked all over, big bellied, *badger legged*, and his complexion swarthy."—*L'Estrange.*

Bad'ger State, *n.* A title popularly given to the State of Wisconsin.

Badia, (*ba'de-a,*) a town of Italy, prov. of Polesina, on the Adige, 16 m. W. by N. of Rovigo; *pop.* 5,467.

Badia'ga, *n.* [Russ. *bodyaga*.] A kind of sponge, common in the N. of Europe, the powder of which is applied to the marks of bruises to remove their livid appearance. Its nature is not understood.

Ba'dian, Badianifera, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ILLICIUM.

Badig'eon, *n.* [Fr.] (*Arch.*) A mixture of plaster and free-stone, well sifted, and ground together; it is used by statuaries to fill up the small holes, and repair the defects in stones of which their work is made. The term is also used by joiners, for a composition of saw-dust and strong glue, with which the chasms of their work are filled. Joiners likewise use for this purpose a mixture of whiting and glue. When this is used, the filling-in should remain till quite hard, otherwise, when it is planed or smoothed off, it will shrink below the surface.

Badinage, (*bä'di-nazh,*) *n.* [Fr. from *badin,* a jester.] Light or playful discourse; trifling talk; inoffensive raillery; banter.

"When you find your antagonist beginning to grow warm, put an end to the dispute by some genteel *badinage.*"—*Chesterfield.*

Bad'ito, in *Colorado,* a post-village of Huerfano co.

Bad'ly, *adv.* In a bad manner; not well; unskilfully; grievously; imperfectly.

Bad'ness, *n.* The state of being bad; evil: want of good qualities, either natural or moral; depravity.

"I did not see how the *badness* of the weather could be the king's fault."—*Addison.*

Badola'to, a town of S. Italy, prov. of Calabria Ultra, 24 m. S. of Catanzaro, on a hill near the sea; *pop.* 4,457.

Bad River, in *Michigan,* a stream of Saginaw co., which falls into the Shiawassee.

Bae'ca, a town of Spain. See BAEZA.

Bæhr, JOHANN CHRISTIAN FELIX, a distinguished German historian and philologist. B. at Darmstadt, 13th June, 1798. He was Professor of Classic Literature in the University of Heidelberg, and in 1845 was appointed Director of the Philological Seminary. His principal works are his edition of *Herodotus,* published in 1832–3 at Leipzig; a *History of Roman Literature,* of which the 3d edition was published at Carlsruhe in 1844, and a work on *Romano-Christian Theology* published in 1837.

Bael'-fire, *n.* See BALE-FIRE.

Bae'na, (anc. *Castra Viniana,*) a town of Spain, prov. of Cordova, 23 m. S.E. of Cordova, on the Marbella Large salt mines are in the neighborhood. *Pop.* of town and district, 12,767.

Baependi, (*bi'ai-pain'di,*) a town and district of Brazil, 180 m. W.N.W. of Rio Janeiro; *pop.* of district abt. 9,000.

Ba'er, KARL ERNST VON, a distinguished Russian naturalist, B. in Esthonia, on 17th Feb., 1792. Educated at Dorpat, and in Germany. His chief works are *Epistola de Ovi Mammalium et Hominis Genesi,* (Leipzig, 1827): *Ueber die Entwickelungsgeschichte der Thiere,* ("On the Developmental History of Animals," 1828;) and, *Untersuchungen über die Entwickelungsgeschichte der Fische,* ("On the Development of Fishes,") published in 1835. He has since made valuable scientific investigations in Nova Zembla. D. 1876.

Baeza, or **Baeca,** (*ba-a'tha,*) (anc. *Beatia,*) a city of Spain, prov. of Jaen, 20 m. N.E. of Jaen. It is a town of great antiquity, and was the residence of several Moorish kings, from whom it was wrested A. D. 1237. It was the birthplace of the 11,000 virgins who, with St. Ursula, were, according to the legend, slaughtered by the Huns at Cologne. — Near this town, the younger Scipio vanquished Hasdrubal, B. C. 208. *Pop.* 12,817.

Bae'za, a town of S. America, in Ecuador, on the Coca river, 90 m. E.S.E. of Quito.

Baffetas, Baf'tas, *n.* [Per. *baft,* woven, wrought.] (*Com.*) An India cotton cloth, or plain muslin.

Baffin, WILLIAM, an English navigator, B. 1584. His early life is enveloped in obscurity. In 1612, he made a voyage to attempt to discover the N.W. passage to China and India; of this voyage he wrote an account, and in the course of it adopted a method of determining the longitude at sea, by observations made on the heavenly bodies. In 1613, he made a voyage to Greenland, and in 1615, in company with Bylot, made another. The next year he acted as pilot to the latter, and, July 6th, discovered the large inland sea that has since borne his name. In 1621, he joined the English expedition, which, acting in concert with the Persians, was intended to eject the Portuguese from the Persian Gulf, where, at the siege of Kisnus, a small fort near Ormuz, he was killed, 1622.

Baffin's Bay, or **Sea,** a large expanse of ocean lying between Greenland and the lands or islands on the N. of Hudson's Bay. On the N. it is entered by Smith Sound from the Polar Sea; on the S. by Davis' Strait from the Atlantic ocean; and on the W. by Jones' and Lancaster sounds from the Arctic ocean. It was discovered in 1615, by Baffin, *q.v.*; Lat. extending from 68° to 78° N., Lon. from 55° to 80° E.

Baf'fle, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *beffer;* It. *beffare,* to jeer, to banter. Etymol. unsettled.] To play the fool with; to frustrate. It has a frequentative force, that, namely, of repeated skilful counteraction. It follows, from the nature of skill, to be versatile, which demands versatility of counteraction It is applied both to persons and their efforts or designs. To mock; to defeat; to perplex; to estop; to mar; to counteract; to foil; to balk; to neutralize.

"The art that *baffles* Time's tyrannic claim."—*Cowper.*

(*Naut.*) *A baffling wind* signifies a wind that is constantly changing about from one point to another.

—*n.* A defeat by artifice, shifts, or turns. (R.)

"It is the skill of the disputant that keeps off a *baffle.*"—*South.*

Baf'fler, *n.* One who baffles.

"Experience, that great *baffler* of speculation."—*Govt. of the Tongue.*

Baf'flingly, *adv.* In a baffling manner.

Baf'flingness, *n.* Quality or state of baffling.

Bag, *n.* [A.S. *bælg,* a bulge, a bag, the belly; Gael. *balg,* a bag, the womb, the belly.] That which bellies or bulges out; a sack; a pouch; a purse, to hold or convey anything; as, a *bag* of meal, or of gold.

"Once, we confess, beneath the patriot's cloak,
From the crack'd *bag* the dropping guinea spoke."—*Pope.*

—An udder or sac in animals, containing a fluid or other substance; as, the *bag* of poison attached to the mouth of some serpents.

"Sing on, sing on, for I can ne'er be cloy'd;
So may thy cows their burdened *bags* distend."—*Dryden.*

—*Specifically,* an ornamental silken purse tied to men's hair behind, or to a wig.

"We saw a young fellow riding toward us full gallop, with a bob-wig and black silken *bag* tied to it."—*Addison.*

(*Com.*) A certain quantity of a commodity put into a sack, such as it is customary to take to market; as, a *bag* of hops, or corn.

(*Scrip.*) (*Deut.* xxv. 13; *Luke* xii. 33; 2 *Kings* xii. 10.) Eastern money was often sealed up in bags containing a certain sum, for which they passed current while the seal remained unbroken.

(*Mil.*) Bags filled with sand or earth are used in field-fortification or other defensive works. — See SAND-BAGS.

Bag, *v. a.* To put into a bag; as, to *bag* game. — To capture, seize, or entrap; as, to *bag* an army. — To load with bags.

"Like a bee *bagg'd* with his honeyed venom,
He brings it to your hive."—*Dryden.*

—*v. i.* To belly out, or swell like a full bag.

"They drain two *bagging* udders every day."—*Dryden.*

Bagasse, (*ba-gäs',*) *n.* [Sp. *bagazo.*] The refuse of the sugar-cane left after the expression of the saccharine juice. It is used as fuel in heating the boilers and pans in the sugar-manufactory.

Bagatelle', *n.* [Fr., from *bague,* a trifle; from Lat. *bacca,* a berry.] A trifle; a thing of little or no importance.

"Heaps of hair, rings and cypher'd seals;
Rich trifles, serious *bagatelles.*"—*Prior.*

(*Games.*) A game somewhat resembling billiards. A bagatelle-table is usually about 7 feet long and 21 inches broad; it is lined with cloth, and a game is performed on it with balls and a cue or mace. The balls are small ivory spheres, and the sport consists in striking one or more into holes at one end of the board. To perform this and other feats, some skill and experience are required, and the sport is far from unamusing in a cheerful parlor circle.

Bagaudæ, *n. pl.* (*Hist.*) An appellation given to the peasants of Gaul who rebelled against the Romans, A. D. 286. Their work was executed with fire and sword. "They asserted," says Gibbon, "the natural rights of man, but they asserted those rights with the most savage cruelty." For some time they obtained the ascendency, but were eventually subdued by Maximian. The term was subsequently applied to other rebels. — See PEASANT WAR.

Bag'dad, an important province, pashalic, or *eyalet* of Turkey in Asia, of triangular form, stretching N.W. from the bottom of the Persian Gulf in about 30° to 38° N. Lat., and lying between 40° and 48° E. Lon., having W. and S. the Euphrates and the Arabian desert; E., Kuzistan, Mount Zagros, and the Persian prov. of Azerbijan; N.W., the pashalic of Diarbekr; and on the N., Armenia and the territories of the Kurdish chief of Julamerik. This immense tract extends over an area of about 100,000 sq. m., and comprises the whole of the ancient *Babylonia* and *Chaldæa,* and the greater part of *Assyria Proper* and *Susiana.* Except where it is bounded on the W. by the Euphrates, the province is traversed in its whole extent by this great river and its rival the Tigris, and some smaller rivers. It is naturally divided into 3 portions, viz.: 1st. The country between the Arabian desert and the Euphrates; 2d, that between the latter and the Tigris, the *Mesopotamia* of the Ancients; and, 3d, the country to the E. of the Tigris. That portion of Mesopotamia S. of the city of Bagdad is now called *Irak Arabi,* and that to the N. of Bagdad, *Algezirah,* or the island. The soil and aspect of the country differ widely in different parts. The tract lying between the two great rivers, one of the richest, best cultivated, and most populous countries of the ancient world, is now, in most parts, an absolute desert. The banks of the Euphrates and Tigris, once so prolific, are now for the greater part covered with impenetrable brushwood, while the interior, once irrigated by innumerable canals, is now destitute of either inhabitants or vegetation. The climate is hot, but cool in winter, and the *simoom* is prevalent. It would be easy, were the government less proverbial for imbecility and ignorance, to restore to this country some portion of its ancient prosperity. Few regions are blest with a finer soil, or are capable of being cultivated with less labor. Excellent crops of cereals are raised; and tobacco, cotton, hemp, and flax are also cultivated; dates, especially, are an object of much attention, their excellence approaching the quality of the Arabian fruit. The mountains in the E. and N. are covered with vast forests of oaks which produce the best gall-nuts brought from the East. Wild animals are common, and game and poultry abound. The present population consists of Turks, Arabs, Kurds, Turcomans, Armenians, and Jews, and probably number in the aggregate about 1,300,000. *B.* is only nominally subject to the Porte; the interior being governed by semi-independent Arab and Kurdish sheiks who frequently wage internecine war. They, however, pay a certain tribute to the Sultan, and are bound to furnish the pasha with a contingent of troops when needed.

BAG'DAD, a famous city of Turkey in Asia, long the cap. of the Caliphate, and now of the above prov., is seated on the Tigris: Lat. 33° 19′ 40″ N.; Lon. 44° 24′ 45″ E. It stands on both banks of the river, which is here about 620 ft. across. It is walled round and flanked at regular distances by towers, which were built by the earlier caliphs. The city is meanly built, with streets so narrow that where two horsemen meet they can barely pass each other. Few of the ancient buildings remain, but these few are far superior in elegance and solidity to the more modern structures. Of the former, the most worthy of notice are, the gate of the Talisman, a lofty minaret built in 785; the tomb of Zobeide, the most beloved of the wives of the great Haroun-al-Raschid. The famous *Madressa Mostomseroi,* or college founded in 1233 by the caliph Mostanser, and long the most celebrated seminary in the East, still exists; but *quantum mutatus!* It is converted into a khan or caravansera, and its old kitchen into the custom-house! (*Niebuhr.*) Nothing remains of the old palace of the caliphs. *B.* was, until recently, a great emporium of trade, and was the resort of merchants from all parts of the East. Of late years, however, the trade of the city has declined, owing, principally, to the inability of the government to repress the attacks and exactions of the Arabs. The natives rank among the ugliest people in the Turkish empire. — *B.* was founded by Almanzor (*q. v.*) A. D. 763, out of the ruins of ancient *Ctesiphon.* It was greatly enlarged and adorned by Haroun-al-Raschid. It continued to flourish and to be the metropolis of learning and the arts until Feb. 20, 1258, when it was captured, after a siege of two months, by the Mongols, and Mostasem, the last of the Abassides caliphs, was put to death. Timour the Great sacked the city July 23, 1401, erecting on its ruins a pyramid of 90,000 human heads. Its Tartar rulers returned, but were expelled in 1417, by Kara Zonssouf. His descendants were, in 1477, replaced by Usum Cassim, who was followed by the Suffite dynasty, of Persian origin, in 1516. The possession of *B.* was long contested by the Persians and the Turks, and among the numerous sieges it sustained may be mentioned those of 1534, when it was captured by Solyman the Magnificent; of 1590, when taken by Abbas the Great; of 1638, when it was taken by Amurath IV., 30,000 people being then ruthlessly massacred; and of 1740, when Nadir Shah was repulsed by Achmet, who rendered the pashalic independent of the Porte. *Pop.* about 40,000, principally Arabs and Turks.

Bag'dad, in *Kentucky,* a post-village of Shelby co., 13 m. W.N.W. of Frankfort.

Bag'dad, in *Tennessee,* a post-village of Smith co.

Bag'dad, in *Texas,* a post-village of Williamson co.

Bag'gage, *n.* [Fr. *bagage,* from O. Fr. *bagues,* jewels, goods, stuff.] Luggage, as the trunks, valises, carpet-bags, boxes, &c., containing the clothing and personal effects of a traveller. In England, these articles are usually termed *luggage;* in the U. States, *baggage.*

(*Mil.*) The whole furniture belonging to an army; that is, the camp-equipage, tents, clothing, and other necessaries. The soldier of ancient times was always heavily laden; and, in this respect, the ancient and modern systems present a striking contrast to each other. The modern soldier is freed from every unnecessary encumbrance: wagons are attached to each battalion for conveying the baggage, and no private soldier is allowed to carry anything except what his knapsack and other accoutrements can hold.

(*Law.*) Such articles of apparel, ornament, &c., as are of daily use for travellers, for convenience, comfort, or recreation. It is obvious that the term *B.* must comprehend an almost infinite number and variety of articles; but it has been held not to include specie beyond what the traveller might fairly expect to require for his expenses and necessary purchases for himself and family. It is well established that merchandise which one carries in a trunk without the knowledge of the carrier is not protected as *B.*, and if lost without any express fault of the carrier, he is not liable. But if a carrier knows that merchandise is included among *B.*, and does not object, he is liable to the same extent as for other goods taken in the due course of his business. — *Bouvier.* See CARRIER.

—[From Provençal *bagasse;* Per. *baga,* a strumpet.] A strumpet; a low worthless woman; a camp-follower. — A playful, saucy woman.

Bag'gage-master, *n.* A person employed to take care of baggage upon a railway train. (*American.*)

Bag'gala, *n.* (*Naut.*) A two-masted Arab boat used for both commercial and piratical purposes about the Malabar coast and in the Red Sea. It is generally a fast-sailing craft of from 200 to 250 tons burden. — *Webster.*

Bag'gesen, JENS, distinguished both as a Danish and a German poet; B. at Corsör, in Zealand, Feb. 15, 1764. He left his native country in 1789, and travelled over the greater part of Europe. At Paris, he witnessed the outbreak of the revolution; at Berne, he married a granddaughter of the great Albrecht von Haller. In 1811, he was appointed Professor of Danish literature at Kiel university, which he resigned in 1814. D. at Hamburg, 3d Oct., 1826. His chief German works are, *Parthenais, oder die Alpenreise,* an idyllic epos in hexameters; *Adam und Eva, oder die Geschichte des Sündenfalls,* a humorous epic, (1826.) Among his Danish writings, his lyrics and mock-heroic poems rank highest; his *Comiske Fortællinger* ("Comic Tales") are, however, much admired. His complete Danish works were published at Copenhagen, in 12 vols., 1827–1832; his German, at Leipzig, in 5 vols., 1836.

Bag'ging, *n.* The cloth or materials for bags. The act of putting into bags.

(*Agric.*) A process in husbandry by which wheat, &c. is reaped with a sickle, or sharp-hooked instrument.

Bag'gy, *a.* Resembling a bag; loose like a bag; as, a *baggy* pair of pants or trousers.

Bag'man, *n.* A commercial traveller who is employed to solicit orders for manufactures, goods, &c. — Equivalent to *drummer,* as used in the U. States.

Bagna Caval'lo, a town of Central Italy, prov. of Ravenna, on the Sino, 12 m. W. of Ravenna. Large quantities of hemp are raised in the vicinity. *Pop.* 14,879.

Bagna Louka, or BANGALUKA, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, cap. of a sandjak, 30 m. S. of Gradiska. Splendid horses are bred in the town and neighborhood. *Pop.* about 7,700.

Bagna'ra, a town and sea-port of S. Italy, prov. of Reggio, and 16 m. N.E. of that city. It has a large trade

in Muscat wine produced in its vicinity. *B.* is supposed to be the *Portus Orestis* of the ancients. *Pop.* 9,390.

Bagnères de Bigorre, (*bān'yair de be-gor'*,) a town of France, dep. of Hautes Pyrenees, at the foot of the Pyrenees Mountains, 13 m. S S.E. of Tarbes, 465 m. S S.W. of Paris; Lat. 43° 3′ N.; Lon 0° 8′ E. This town, situated near the beginning of the valley of Campan, on the river Adour, is the resort of those who seek for health and pleasure. It owes its attractions to the beauty of its situation and the celebrity of its medicinal waters. There are about 70 baths, the temperature of which varies from 72° to 124° Fahr. The waters are clear, without any particular taste, and aperient and tonic. The annual visitors are estimated at 15,000. *Pop.* 9,086.

Bagnères de Luçon, (*loo-zong'*,) a town of France, dep. of Haute-Garonne, in a valley of the Pyrenees Mountains, 75 m. S.S.W. of Toulouse, and 513 S. by W. of Paris. There are here celebrated sulphurous thermal springs and a splendid bathing establishment. The waters are diuretic, and of great efficacy in cutaneous diseases. Their smell is like that of rotten eggs, and they appear to have been used by the Romans. The view of the summit of Maladetta, in the Spanish territory, and the cascades formed by the mountain torrents, give great interest to the surrounding country. *Pop.* 3,582.

Bagnes, *n. pl.* [Fr., probably from Bagnio, *q. v.*] The name applied in France to those prisons in which are lodged and enforced to hard labor persons who commit offences amounting to specific crimes, and who are condemned to the *Travaux publics*, q. v., a penalty formerly called *Galères*, or "Galleys." There were three establishments of this class in France, viz., at Brest, Rochefort, and Toulon. That of Brest has been abolished, and that of Rochefort considerably reduced; so that the establishment at Toulon may be considered the only bagne at present existing in France. The convicts, for a time not exceeding 5 or 6 years, are kept there; those condemned for a longer time are transported to Cayenne or to New Caledonia. Nevertheless, the average convict-population in the Bagne of Toulon is upwards of 4,000.

Bagnes-le-Chable, (*bān'le(r)shabl'*,) a parish and village of Switzerland, canton of Valais, 7 m from Martigny. They are situate in the valley of Bagne, 2,706 feet above the sea. In 1818, the river Drause being blocked up with ice, a lake was formed; and when it burst, the torrent swept away 400 cottages, and 34 lives were lost. *Pop.* of parish, 9,000.

Bag'-net, *n.* (*Sport.*) A net shaped like a bag, used in fishing.

Bagnio, (*bān'yo,*) *n.* [It., from Lat. *balneum*, a bath or bathing-place.] This word was applied by the Europeans trading with the Levant, to the prisons in which were shut up for the night the slaves or convicts who were made to work in the docks, and at other public works, in Constantinople, Algiers, and other cities of Turkey or Barbary. — From it the French have taken their word *Bagne*, applied to a convict prison. — In England, the term was formerly used for a bathing-establishment, and also for a house of ill-fame.

"I have known two instances of malignant fevers produced by the hot air of a *bagnio*."—*Arbuthnot.*

Bagnolen'sians, or **Baiolen'sians,** *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A Manichæan sect, so called from Bagnols, in Languedoc, where they arose in the 8th century. — Another sect, bearing the same name, a branch of the Cathari arose in Provence during the 12th century.

Bagnoli, (*ban'yo-le,*) a town of S. Italy, prov. of Sannio, 9 m. S.W. of Trivento. *Pop.* about 5,000.

Bagn'olo, a town of S. Italy, prov. Principato Ultra, on the declivity of Monte Cabello, 3 m. S.W. of San Angelo de Lombardi. *Pop.* about 5,200.

Bagnols, (*ban'yols,*) a town of France, dep Gard, cap. of a canton, 25 m. N N.E. of Nismes; *pop.* 5,561.

Bagolino, (*ba'yo-le'no,*) a town of N. Italy, prov. of Brescia, on the Caffaro, 24 m. N.N.E. of Brescia. It has manufactures of iron and steel. *Pop.* 4,345.

Bagot, a central co. of Quebec; *pop.* 19,491.

Bag'pipe, *n.* (*Music.*) A wind instrument of high antiquity among the northern nations, and which has so long been a favorite with the natives of Scotland, that it may be considered as their national instrument. It consists of two principal parts: the first comprises a leather bag which receives and holds the wind conveyed to it by a small tube, furnished with a valve, to prevent the wind from returning. The second part of the instrument consists of three pipes: the great pipe or *drone;* a smaller pipe, which emits the wind at the bottom; and a third with a reed, through which it is blown. The wind is forced into the pipes by compressing the bag under the arm, while the notes are regulated, as in a flute or hautboy, by stopping and opening the holes, which are eight in number, with the ends of the fingers. It is not known when the bagpipe first found its way into Scotland, but it is probable that the Norwegians and Danes first introduced it into the Hebrides, which

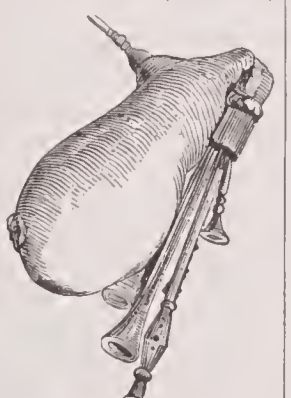


Fig. 265. — ITALIAN BAGPIPE.

islands they long possessed. In Rome, at the time of Advent, the peasants of the mountains play on the bagpipe before the images of the Virgin. In France, where it is called *musette*, it is the favorite instrument of the Auvergnats. The music is very simple, and yet sweet; and every traveller remembers it with delight. The earliest representation of this instrument occurs in a terra-cotta discovered at Tarsus, and supposed to date from B. C. 200. It was known to the Romans, and probably to the Greeks, and appears in a bas-relief of a Persian concert of the 6th century, A. D.

Bag'piper, *n.* One who plays on a bagpipe — The Queen of Great Britain, and the heads of the principal Scottish families of rank, have a piper in their respective households.

Bagra'tion, Peter, Prince, a Russian general, b. 1762. He served as colonel in Italy and Switzerland under the celebrated Suwarrow, by whom he was held in high estimation. On April 10, 1799, he captured Brescia. On his return to Russia, both *B.* and Suwarrow fell into disgrace with the Czar Paul I.; but under that monarch's successor, he was reinstated in his rank, and commanded the advance-guard of the Austro-Russian army led by Kutusoff, under whom he performed prodigies of valor. As lieutenant-general, *B.* commanded the advance-guard at Austerlitz under the Prince of Lichtenstein, and in the subsequent campaigns fully sustained his high reputation. He took part in the campaign of 1812, but was mortally wounded at the battle of Mojaisk, and d. the same year.

Bag'reef, *n.* (*Naut.*) In the English navy, a fourth or lower reef

Bag'shot Sand, *n.* (*Geol.*) A series of lower tertiary beds consisting chiefly of light yellow sands reposing on the London clay. It corresponds to the Bracklesham Bed, *q. v.*

Baguette, (*ba-g't'.*) *n.* [Fr., a little road.] (*Arch.*) A small astragal moulding, sometimes carved and enriched with pearls, ribbons, laurels, &c. When the *B.* is thus enriched, it is called *chaplet*, and when unornamented, *bead*.

Bagulcot', a subdivision of the district of Darwar, in Hindostan, prov. Beejapore, and presidency of Bombay, comprising the *pergunnahs* Bagulcot, and Badamy. *B.* is 54 m. long by 44 broad, with an area of about 1,230 sq. m. It is a fertile country, but badly watered, and formerly belonged to the Mahrattas, who transferred it to the English in 1818. *Pop.* about 100,000.

Bagulcot, a town, and cap. of the above district, and of a *pergunnah*. It is the residence of the principal merchants and bankers. *Pop.* about 9,000.

Ba'gur, an inland division of Hindostan, lying between the prov. of Malwa and Gujerat, in about 24° N. Lat., and 74° E. Lon. It is a hilly country, and mostly covered with thick low jungles of teak, black-wood, &c. It is badly watered, and generally unhealthy. The population consists of Bheels and Meenas, under various petty chiefs. *Prin. towns.* Doongurpoor and Banswarra.

Bah, *interj.* Pah! — An exclamation expressing disgust, contempt, or ironical surprise implying disbelief.

Baha'la Creek, in *Mississippi*, enters Pearl River in Laurence co.

Baha'la, in *Mississippi*, a village of Copiah co., 50 m. S. of Jackson.

Baha'ma, or **Luca'yo Islands,** in the W. Indies, a chain of islands stretching in a N.W. direction from the N. side of San Domingo to the coast of E. Florida, and belonging to the British. Lat. from 21° 23′ to 27° 50′ N.; Lon. 70° 30′ to 79° 5′ W. It is composed of innumerable rocks, islets (called *keys*), and islands, of which not more than 12 or 14 are inhabited: these are New Providence, Turk's Island, Eleuthera, Exuma, Harbor Island, Crooked Island, Long Island, St. Salvador, Caicos, Watling's Island, Rum Key, and Great Inagua. Great Bahama and Lucayo, now called Abaco. *Area* 3,021 sq. m. St Salvador, called by the Indians Guanhami, was the first land seen by Columbus on his first voyage in 1492. — When the Bahamas were discovered, they were found to be peopled by a numerous, mild, and happy race of Indians. However, as the islands produced no gold, the Spaniards did not burn any settlements on them, but carried the natives over to Hispaniola to work the mines, or act as divers in the pearl-fisheries of Cumana, and thus, in about 14 years, the whole race became entirely extinct. — The Bahamas remained uninhabited till the year 1629, when New Providence was settled by the English, who held it till 1641, and were then expelled by the Spaniards, who destroyed the colony. It was again colonized by the English in 1666, and continued in their hands till 1703, when a combined force of French and Spaniards destroyed Nassau, and obliged the inhabitants to seek refuge by flight. Some, however, who remained, were rendered desperate by their recent sufferings, and the place became a rendezvous for pirates, who became so notorious, and committed such depredations in the adjacent seas, that the British determined to suppress them, and re-settle the colony. This took place in 1718, and shortly afterwards settlements were formed on some of the other islands; Nassau itself (the town of New Providence) was fortified in 1740. Providence was taken by the Americans in 1776, who abandoned it shortly afterwards. In 1781, all the *B.* were reduced by the Spaniards, and were formally ceded in 1783 to the English, in whose possession, along with the other islands, they have since remained. — Nassau is the capital, and the residence of the governor. — The principal islands are situated on those remarkable flats called the Bahama Banks, of which the Great Bank (lying at the western extremity of the archipelago) occupies an extent of 300 miles in length N.W. and S.E., and 80 in breadth; the deepest water on any part of this bank is thirty feet, but the patches of coral rock and dry sand are innumerable. These banks rise almost perpendicularly from an unfathomable depth of water, and are formed of coral, with an accumulation of shells and calcareous sand. The character of the islands is generally long and narrow, low, and covered with a light sandy soil, their figure and surface throughout being nearly the same. At the greatest depth yet reached by digging, nothing has been found but calcareous rock, with an intermixture of shells. — The soil is mostly light or sandy, but is here and there spotted with patches of good land, producing cotton, Indian corn, pine-apples, and vegetables. In general, the *B.* are ill supplied with fresh water: but this is found, however, by digging wells in the rocks to the depth of the sea-level. — *Climate.* Salubrious. The more northern islands, during the winter months, are rendered cool and agreeable by the N.W. breeze that blows from off the continent of America; the more southern are hotter throughout the year, being low, barren, and rocky. — The *area* of the whole is 3,021 sq. m. — The velocity of the Gulf Stream is at its maximum between the *B.* and the Florida shore, running at the rate of 5 to 6 m. an hour. — *Com.* In 1865 the imports amounted to $1,613,111, and the exports to $1,308,380. *Pop.* 35,487, of whom 29,287 are colored persons. — See Nassau, New Providence, &c.

Bahama Channel, the name sometimes given to the *Gulf of Florida*, the narrow sea between the coast of America and the *B.* Islands, 135 m. long, and 46 broad.

Ba'har, or **Be'har,** a western and large territory of British India, under the rule of the lieutenant-governor of Bengal. It lies chiefly between 22° and 27° Lat. N. and 83° and 87° Lon. E.; having on the N. Nepaul, W. Oude, Allahabad, and part of Gundwana; S. the latter prov., and on the E. Bengal. *Area*, 53,744 sq. m. The Ganges runs a course of 200 m. through the prov. from W. to E., dividing it into two nearly equal parts. The climate is temperate, and frosts are rare, but during the cold seasons the thermometer often ranges from 35° to 70° Fahr. in the course of the day, among the hills; and the winds are very bracing to European constitutions. Agriculture, commerce, and manufactures have always been in a comparatively flourishing state in this prov.; partly from its central position, and easy internal communications, and through being a thoroughfare for the trade of Bengal with the Upper Provinces; and partly from its fruitfulness and natural fitness for tillage. Here, however, as well as in Bengal, only about one-third part is supposed to be under cultivation. Opium, a staple commodity of the prov., is perhaps the best produced in India. Indigo, sugar-cane, betel, tobacco, and grain of all kinds are largely cultivated. — *B.* is divided into 8 districts or collectorates, viz., Bahar, Bhaugulpore, Dhurrumpore, Ramghur, Shahabad, Sarun, Tirhoot, and Patna. The chief city is Patna. The city of Gaya was the birthplace of Buddha, but no Buddhists now remain in the prov. The natives have a fine physical appearance, but are inferior to their Bengal neighbors in cleanliness and domestic economy. In the S. parts, agriculture is wholly carried on by slaves: and many of these consist of individuals who, by a practice peculiar to this prov., mortgage their labor until able to redeem a debt; a smaller part of the pop. are Mohammedans. This prov. is supposed to have anciently formed two independent sovereignties — that of Mathila in the N., and Magadha in the S.; and distinct languages continue to be spoken in them. It was acquired by the English, from Cossim Ali, in 1765. *Pop.* 19,736,101.

Ba'har, a district, or zillah, occupying the central part of the above prov.; *area*, 5,235 sq. m.; *prin. towns*, Bahar and Gaya; *pop.* about 3,000,000.

Bahar', or **Barre',** *n.* [Ar. *bahâr*, from *bahara*, to charge with a load.] (*Com.*) An East Indian weight, ranging from 223 to 625 lbs., it varying considerably according to the locality in which it is used.

Ba'har, [Skr. *vihar*, a monastery of Buddhists,] a decaying town of Hindostan, in the district of the same name; Lat. 25° 13′ N.; Lon. 85° 35′ E.; 35 m. S.E. of Patna. *Pop.* about 30,000.

Bah'arites, *n. pl.* (*Hist.*) The first Mameluke dynasty that reigned in Egypt, were descended from Turks sold to slavery by the Tartars. They began to reign in 1244, and the last Sultan of the race was expelled by the *Borgites* or Circassians, the 24 Mameluke dynasty of Egypt, in 1381, after having reigned 137 years. — See Borgites.

Bahawulpoor, or Doadpootra, (*bawl'poor,*) a territory of Hindostan, between Lat. 28° and 30° N., and Lon. 70° and 74° E.; having N. Punjaub; E the Bicanere territory (*Rajpootana*); S. and S.W. Jaysulmere and Scinde. Its N.W boundary is for the most part formed by the Sutlej river. The banks of this river are everywhere fertile, but the rest of the territory toward the E. is a mere desert. The inhabitants are chiefly Juts and Beloochees, who profess Mohammedanism. They are fair and handsome races, and apparently in a better condition than some of their neighbors. *Prin. towns.* Bahawulpoor, Ahmedpoor (residence of the chief), Julalpoor, Seedpoor, and Ooch. *B.* was taken from the Moguls by the Persians, and after the death of Nadir Shah, belonged to Cabul, to which kingdom he was tributary as long as the monarchy lasted. The three last rulers have been nearly independent; but the political power of the country has been broken by the Sikhs, and the rajah of the Punjaub only spared it on condition of receiving an annual pecuniary tribute.

Bahawulpoor, the anc. cap. of the above territory, near the Sutlej river, 320 m. W.S.W. of Delhi, Lat. 29° 31′ N., Lon. 72° 10′ E., at the junction of the road leading from Bombay and Calcutta to Cabul. *Pop.* unknown.

Bahia, (*ba-ne'a.*) [Pg. and Sp., "Bay."] A maritime prov. of Brazil, on the E. coast, extending from about 9° to 15° 45′ S. Lat. It derives its name from *Bahia de Todos os Santos,* or All Saints' Bay, *q. v.*, and is bounded N. by the provinces of Sergipe and Pernambuco (from the latter of which it is divided by the Rio San Francisco); on the S. by Porto Seguro and Minas Graes; on the W. by Pernambuco, — though still separated by the Rio San Francisco, — and on the E. by the ocean. Its estimated length is about 480 m., and its breadth from 150 to 200. *Area,* 127,911 sq. m. The province is divided into three comarcas; viz., Bahia, Jacobina, and Ilhoes. — *Desc.* Three mountain ranges traverse this prov. from S.W. to N.E.; viz., the Serras Cincora, Giboya, and Itabayana. The Serra de Montequevia forms the chief ridge in the interior. Bays and inlets abound along the coast, among which the most noticeable is All Saints' Bay. The Rio San Francisco is the principal river. — *Soil and Prod.* *B.* possesses a soil admirably adapted to the culture of the sugar-cane, and also of tobacco. The sugar it produces bears a high character for its excellent quality, which is sufficiently evidenced by the fact that *B.* exports more of this article of consumption than the rest of Brazil all put together. In cotton, *B.* has already become a formidable rival to Pernambuco. It also produces superior rice; coffee (excelled, however, by that of Rio de Janeiro); and Brazil-wood, equal to that of Pernambuco. *Pop.* about 1,400,000.

Bahia, or San Salvador, cap. of above prov., within Cape San Antonio, which forms the right or E. side of All Saints' Bay, 880 m. N.E. of Rio. Lat. 13° 0′ 7″ S.; Lon. 38° 31′ 7″ W. It was founded about 1549, by Tomas de Souza, the first captain-general of Brazil, and was, until 1763, the capital of the colony. But though now inferior to Rio de Janeiro (the present capital), in population and commercial importance, *B.* is still one of the largest and most important cities of S. America, and as respects the number and beauty of its public buildings, it ranks first among the cities of the empire. *Pop.* about 180,000.

Bahi'a Blan'ca, an inlet of the Atlantic, on the E. coast of S. America, 360 m. S.W. of Buenos Ayres

Bahi'a Hon'da, a large and well-sheltered seaport of the island of Cuba, on its N. coast, 60 m. W.S.W. of Havana.

Bahr, (*bär,*) the Arabic word for the sea, a lake, or a large river, appears as a component part of many proper names in Eastern geography: *Bahr-al-Kolzum,* "the Sea of Kolzum," *i. e.* the Arabian Gulf, or Red Sea, especially its north-western extremity (the Sinus Heroopolites); *Bahr Lût,* "the Lake of Lot," *i. e.* the Lacus Asphaltites, or Dead Sea, in Syria: *Bahr-el-Abiad,* "the White River," and *Bahr-el-Azrak,* "the Blue River." The diminutive of *Bahr* is *Boheirah,* or *Bohcirat,* "a small lake," which is likewise found occasionally in maps or books of travels relating to the geography of the East; as *Boheirat Tabariyah,* "the Lake of Tiberias." It has passed into the Portuguese language under the form *Albufeira,* "a reservoir, a tank, a lagoon;" and into the Spanish under the two forms *Albufera* and *Albuhera,* in the same sense. The prefixed *el* in these words is the Arabic definite article; and it is a general remark that the letter *h* of many Arabic words that have been received into the Spanish and Portuguese languages, has been changed into *f.*

Bahr-el-Abiad, (*bar'-el-a'be-ăd,*) [Ar., "White River,"] more commonly called Abiad Bahrel, *q. v.* — See also Nile.

Bahr'-el-As'rek. [Ar., "Blue River."] See Nile.

Bai'rein, (anc. *Tylos,*) a group consisting of one large and several smaller islands, in the Persian Gulf, subject to the Imaum of Muscat, in a bay near the Arabian shore, between Lat. 25° 45′ and 26° 16′ N., and Lon. 50° 15′ and 50° 20′ W.—The principal are named Bahrein or Aval, Arad, Maharag (residence of the Bey), and Tamahoy. — The first is considerably larger than the others, being 27 m. long and 10 broad; it lies about 15 m. from the coast, 90 miles from Bushire, and has the town of Manama for its capital. It produces wheat and dates, and other fruits. Its pearl fishery is the most productive in the world, its annual value being from $500,000 to $1,000,000. — *Pop.* of the whole group about 60,000, composed of a mixed breed between the Persians and Arabs, but possessing more of the indolence and cunning of the former than of the bold frankness of the latter.

Baiæ, (*bai'i-e,*) a famous marine watering-place of ancient Italy, was seated on the W. shore of the Bay of Naples, 8 m. W. of that city, and 2½ m. N. of Cape Misenum. It was indebted for its rise and celebrity to a variety of circumstances, to the softness of its climate, the beauty of its situation,—

"Nullus in orbe sinus Baiis prælucet amœnis," —

the abundance of its hot springs, which gave to the Romans, who were passionately fond of the bath, the opportunity of indulging in that luxury in every form desirable. *B.* seems to have come into fashion previously to, or about the æra of Lucullus, who had a splendid villa here, as had, also, Cæsar, Pompey, and Augustus; and it continued to increase in popularity, and to be a favorite resort of the emperors and of the affluent voluptuaries of Rome till the eruption of the barbarians under Theodoric the Goth. The town was built originally on the narrow strip of ground between the hills and the sea; but as this space was of very limited dimensions, after *B.* became a fashionable resort, the foundations of its streets and palaces were projected into the bay itself. This is alluded to by Horace. No sooner, however, had opulence been withdrawn from it, than the sea gradually resumed its old domain: moles and buttresses were torn asunder, washed away, or tumbled headlong into the deep, where, several feet below the surface, pavements of streets, foundations of houses, and masses of walls may still be descried. Earthquakes and other natural convulsions have also largely contributed to the destruction of *B.*, of which only a small portion of the ruins now remains.

Bai'bout, or **Baibur'di,** (anc. *Varnllia,*) a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pashalic of Erzeroum, on the Tchorokhi, 62 m. W. by N. of Erzeroum; *pop.* abt. 4,000.

Bai'ersbroun, a village of Würtemberg, in the Black Forest, 40 m. W.N.W. of Stuttgart; *pop.* 4,626.

Bai'kal, (Lake,) sometimes called the *Sviatore More* ("Holy Sea,") a lake of Siberia, in the govt. of Irkutsk, between 51° and 56° N. Lat., and 103° and 110° E. Lon. Its greatest length in a N.N.E. and S.S.W. direction is nearly 400 m., and its extreme breadth about 60. It is of very unequal depth. It is situated in a mountainous country, and receives several considerable rivers, while its surplus water is carried off by the Angara, an affluent of the Yenesei. The fisheries are very valuable; great



Fig. 266. — A VIEW ON LAKE BAIKAL, (*Eastern Siberia.*)

numbers of seals are taken, also sturgeon and salmon; but the grand object of the fishery is the *omul,* a sort of herring (*Salmo autumnalis, vel migratorius*) taken in vast numbers (about 3,600,000 pounds annually) in Aug. and Sept., when it ascends the rivers. The most singular fish belonging to the *B.* is the *golomynka* (*Callyonimus Baicalensis*) from 4 to 6 inches in length, and so very fat that it melts before the fire like butter. The surface of the lake is frozen over from Nov. to the end of April or the beginning of May.

Bail, *n.* [O. Fr. *bailler,* from Fr. *bail,* a giving over or granting; It. *balia,* power, authority; Lat. *bajulus,* a bearer, one who bears authority.] (*Law.*) The delivery of a person to another for keeping, used in reference to one arrested, or committed to prison, upon either a civil or criminal process; and he is said to be *bailed,* when he is delivered to another, who becomes his surety in bonds, (to a greater or less amount, according to the amount of the demand for which he is sued, or the heinousness of the crime with which he is charged,) for his appearance at court to take his trial. Bail is either *common* or *special;* the former being merely fictitious, whereby nominal sureties, as John Doe and Richard Roe, are feigned to be answerable for the defendant's appearance at the court to which he is cited. Special bail is that of an actual surety. The laws of the U. States, and of the several States, allow of bail to be given in all civil processes, whatever may be the amount of damages which the defendant may be called upon to answer in the suit; and the jealousy of personal liberty, so congenial to the American institutions, has introduced a provision into some of the constitutions, that excessive bail shall not, in any case, be demanded; and when the defendant, or party charged with a crime, for which he is arrested, considers the bail demanded to be excessive, he may, by habeas corpus, or other process or application, according to the provisions of the laws under which he is arrested, have the bond reduced to a reasonable amount. In respect to bail, the act of Congress, 1789, c. 20, s. 33, provides, that, "upon all arrests, in criminal cases, bail shall be admitted, except where the punishment may be death, in which case it shall not be admitted, except by the supreme or circuit court, or by a justice of the supreme court, or a judge of the district court, who shall exercise their discretion therein." The laws of the several States are generally equivalent, or substantially so, to this Act of Congress, on the subject of bail. The party bailed is considered to be in the custody of his bail or sureties, who may seize and deliver him up to the court, and thus discharge themselves from their responsibility.

(*Games.*) The top-piece which crosses the wicket, in the game of cricket.

—The handle of a kettle or similar utensil. — A division between the stalls of a stable; as, "a swinging *bail.*" — In England, a certain boundary within a forest.

—*v. a.* To deliver over to the control of a surety; to set free or liberate from custody, as an offender, on security for his reappearance. — To deliver goods in charge. (*Naut.*) To free from water; as, to *bail* a boat.

Bail'able, *a.* That may be bailed; that may be set at liberty by bail or sureties; — used of persons.

"He's *bailable,* I'm sure."—*Ford.*

—That admits of bail; as, a *bailable* offence.

Bail'-bond, *n.* (*Law.*) A bond given by a prisoner and his surety for his reappearance when called upon.

Bailee', *n.* [O. Fr. *baillé.*] (*Law.*) One to whom goods are bailed: the party to whom personal property is delivered under a contract of bailment. — See Bailment.

Bail'er. The same as Bailor, *q. v.*

Bai'ley, *n.* [L. Lat. *ballum.*] In England, originally, a court within a fortress; now, sometimes applied to a prison or court of justice; as, the *Old Bailey* in London; the *New Bailey* in Manchester.—*Oxf. Gloss.*

Bailey, Philip James, (*bai'le,*) an English poet, b. at Nottingham, 1816. His "*Festus,*" published in 1839, was highly successful. He has since published the *Angel World,* the *Mystic,* the *Age,* &c., but *Festus,* notwithstanding the peculiarity of many of the sentiments with which it is disfigured, remains his best work.

Bai'ley Hollow, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Luzerne co.

Bai'leysburg, in *Pennsylvania,* a village of Perry co., on the Juniata river, 23 m. N.N.W. of Harrisburg.

Bai'leysburg, in *Virginia,* a village of Surry co., about 50 m. S.S.E. of Richmond.

Bai'ley's Creek, in *Missouri,* a P. O. of Osage co.

Bai'ley's Harbor, in *Wisconsin,* a post-township of Door co., on Lake Michigan, *pop.* 297.

Bai'ley's Mill, in *Florida,* a post-office of Leon co.

Bai'ley's Mills, in *Ohio,* a post-office of Belmont co.

Bai'leytown, in *Indiana,* a village of Porter co., 14 m. N. by W. of Valparaiso.

Bai'leyville, in *Illinois,* a post-office of Ogle co.

Bai'leyville, in *Maine,* a post-township of Washington co., 80 m. E.N.E. of Bangor, on the St. Croix river; *pop.* 377.

Bai'lie, *n.* [Scottish.] A municipal officer in Scotland, corresponding to an *alderman* in England; as "*Bailie* Nicol Jarvie." — *Sir Walter Scott.*

Bailieborough, (*bai'le-bur'o.*) a market-town and parish of Ireland, standing at the head of the Blackwater river, co. Cavan; *pop.* 5,827.

Bail'iff, *n.* [Fr. *bailli,* formerly an inferior judge; from Lat. *ballivus, bajulus,* a governor, tutor, or superintendent.] In England, a subordinate officer, or deputy, to whom authority or jurisdiction is delegated or delivered by the sheriff of a city or county, to make arrests, collect fines, summon juries, &c.; a deputy sheriff. — An under-steward or overseer, who has charge of an estate, superintends all husbandry operations, and who sometimes collects the rents due to the land-owner. — There are also *B.* of forests, and those to whom the Queen's castles are committed; as, the *B.* or Constable of Dover Castle.

Bail'iwick, *n.* [*Bailiff,* and A.S. *wic;* Fr. *bailliage.*] The extent or limit of a bailiff's jurisdiction, or authority.

Baillenl, (*bai'yu(r)l.*) a town of France, dep. Nord, 16 m. W.N.W. of Lille, on the railway to Dunkerque. — *Manf.* Cotton cloth, lace, paper, &c. *Pop.* about 11,000.

Bail'lie, Joanna, a distinguished English poetess, b. 1762. In 1798, she published her first work, called *A Series of Plays.* Others followed in rapid succession. In 1810, her romantic play, the *Family Legend,* was acted in Edinburgh, Mrs. Siddons taking the principal female part. In 1836 appeared her series of *Plays on the Passions.* In addition, she produced many poems of much excellence. D. at Hampstead, near London, 23d Feb., 1851.

Bail'lie, Matthew, M. D., brother of the preceding, and one of the most distinguished anatomists and pathologists of his time; b. 1761. In 1810, he was appointed physician to George III., and in 1820, President of the Royal College of Physicians. D. 23d Sept., 1823, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where a fine monument has been erected to his memory. *B.*'s greatest work, *The Morbid Anatomy of the Human Body,* appeared in 1795.

Bai'llon, *n.* [Fr.] (*Sur.*) An instrument used for keeping the mouth of a patient open, during an operation. — *Craig.*

Bail'lot, Pierre, the most celebrated of modern French violinists, was b. at Passy, in 1771. In 1833 he published his *Art du Violin,* which conveys the whole principles of the French school of violin-playing, and has amalgamated into a complete style its various excellences. D. at Paris, 1842.

Bailly, Jean Sylvain, (*bai'ye,*) a distinguished French astronomer, b. at Paris, 1736. In 1776, he published a work on the satellites of Jupiter. His historico-scientific works, especially his *History of Indian Astronomy,* are full of learning and ingenious disquisition, and written with great elegance. In 1777, he published his *Letters on the Origin of the Sciences;* and in 1799, his *Atlantis of Plato.* In 1784, he was elected a member of the Académie Française; and in the following year, of the Académie des Inscriptions. He entered eagerly into the political discussions of his country, and was chosen President of the first National Assembly. In June, 1789, he presided at that meeting of the deputies at the Tennis-court, when all took oath not to dissolve until they had prepared a new constitution for France. In the following month he was made mayor of Paris, but soon lost his popularity, owing to the liberal sentiments which he expressed towards the royal family, and his enforcing obedience to the laws. In consequence of this, he resigned his office in 1791, and sought that philosophical retirement for which he was so much more suited. In the sanguinary period which followed, he was apprehended, and after a summary process, condemned to be guillotined. He was, accordingly, executed Nov. 11,

1793.—When on the scaffold, the demeanor of this philosopher is said to have been perfectly tranquil. "You tremble, Bailly," said one of his enemies to him. "My friend, it is with cold," was the calm reply.

Bail'ment, *n.* [O. Fr. *bailler*, to deliver.] (*Law.*) The delivery of a thing to another to kerp, either for the use of the bailor, or person delivering, or for that of the bailee, or person to whom it is delivered. A bailment always supposes the subject to be delivered only for a limited time, at the expiration of which it must be redelivered to the bailor; and the material inquiries, in cases of bailment, relate to the degree of responsibility of the bailee in regard to the safe-keeping and re-delivery of the subject of the bailment. This responsibility will depend, in some degree, upon the contract on which the bailment is made. If a thing is delivered to the bailee to keep, without any advantage or use to himself, or any compensation, but merely for the benefit of the bailor, he is answerablo only for gross negligence; but if the bailment is for the mutual benefit of both parties, the thing must be kept with the ordinary and usual care which a prudent man takes of his own goods; but if it be delivered for the benefit of the bailee only, he must exercise strict care in keeping it, and will be answerable for slight negligence. A special agreement is made in many cases of borrowing or hiring, specifying the risks assumed by the borrower or hirer; and, in such case, his obligations will bo determined by his stipulations. Pledging and letting for hire are species of bailment.—See LIEN.

Bail'or, *n.* (*Law.*) He who bails a thing to another. See BAILMENT.

Bail'-piece, *n.* (*Law.*) A certificate given by a judge, or the clerk of a court, or other person authorized to keep the record, in which it is certified that the bailor became bail for the defendant in a certain sum and in a particular case.—*Bouvier.*

Bail'y, EDWARD HODGES, R. A, a celebrated English sculptor, B. at Bristol, 10th Mar., 1788. He studied under Flaxman, and early made himself a popular favorite. His finest works are, *Hercules casting Lycidas into the Sea; Apollo discharging his Arrows; The Three Graces; Psyche; Girl preparing for the Bath;* and *The Graces Seated.* D. May 22, 1867.

Bail'y, FRANCIS, a distinguished English astronomer, and mathematician, B. 28th April, 1774. He was the son of a London banker, and himself, up to his 51st year, pursued the business of a stock broker, and accumulated a large fortune. From this time he devoted himself to the study of astronomy and physics, and produced able treatises on *The Determination of the Length of the Pendulum; The Determination of the Density of the Earth,* &c. The *Doctrine of Life Annuities and Assurances Analytically Investigated and Explained*, was also the production of his pen, and is esteemed a standard work on the subject of which it treats. D. in London, 1844.

Bain, (*bāng,*) a town of France, dep. Ille et Vilaine, 18 m. from Rennes; *pop.* 4,211.

Bain'bridge, WILLIAM, an American commander, B. in Princeton, N. J., 1774. He became a captain in 1800; served in the war against Tripoli; and, on Dec. 26, 1812, captured the British frigate Java, of 49 guns, after a severe action in which the English lost 174 and the Americans 33 men. D. 1833.

Bain'bridge, in England, a township in the parish of Aysgarth, North Riding of the co. of York, on the Ure. It is celebrated for its picturesque scenery.

Bain'bridge, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Decatur co., on the Flint river, 188 m. S.W. of Milledgeville; *pop.* about 1,351.

Bain'bridge, in *Illinois*, a township of Schuyler co.; *pop.* about 1,600.

—A post-village of Williamson co., about 175 m. S. by E. of Springfield.

Bain'bridge, in *Indiana*, a township of Du Bois co.; *pop.* about 2,500.

—A post-village of Putnam co., 36 m. W. of Indianapolis.

Bain'bridge, in *Kentucky*, a P.O. of Christian co.

Bain'bridge, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Berrien co., 15 m. N. by E. of Berrien; *pop.* 1,337.

Bain'bridge, in *Missouri*, a village in the E. part of Cape Girardeau co., 14 m. E. by N. of Jackson.

Bain'bridge, in *New York*, a flourishing post-village and township of Chenango co., on the Susquehanna, 104 m. W.S.W. of Albany; *pop.* of village 681; of township 1,793.

Bain'bridge, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Paxton township, Ross co., on Paint Creek, 51 m. E. of Cincinnati, and 19 m. S.W. of Chillicothe; *pop.* 647.

—A township of Geauga co.; *pop.* 660.

Bain'bridge, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Lancaster co., on the Susquehanna river, 20 m. E.S.E. of Harrisburg; *pop.* about 600.

Bain-Marie, (*bain(g)'-ma-re',*) *n.* A bath much used in culinary operations in France, and so called from the name of the inventor. It is also largely employed in

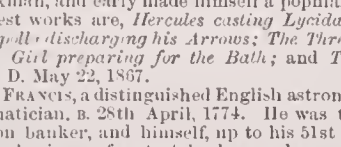


Fig. 267.—BAIN-MARIE.

chemistry, and for the most part consists of an outer vessel containing water, or some other fluid, in a state of ebullition; within this is another vessel, in which the substance to be operated upon is placed. The object of the bain-marie is to produce a gentle and regular heat, and it is principally used for evaporating or for distilling volatile and aromatic substances. When sand is substituted for boiling water, this apparatus is called a *sand-bath*, and when boiling water is employed, it is called . *vapor-bath.*

Bains, [Fr., The baths.] A small town of France, dep. Vosges, 13 m. S.W. of Epinal. There are mineral waters here which are much resorted to from the 15th of June to the 15th of September. They are said to be saline and thermal; others, however, deny them any medicinal properties whatever.

Bains-du-Mont-d'Or, a village of France, dep. Puy-de-Dome, 20 m. W. of Issoire. It is celebrated for its mineral waters, and principally for the magnificent scenery of the surrounding mountains.

Bai'ram, *n.* [Turk. *bairâm, beiram;* Pers. *bayrâm.*] The name of the only two festivals annually celebrated by the Turks and other Mohammedan nations. The first is also called *Id-al-Fitr*, i. e. "the festival of the interruption," alluding to the breaking of the universal fast which is rigorously observed during the month Ramadhan or Ramazan. It commences from the moment when the new moon of the month Shewal becomes visible, the appearance of which, as marking the termination of four weeks of abstinence and restraint, is looked for and watched with great eagerness. At Constantinople it is announced by the discharge of guns at the seraglio upon the sea-shore, and by the sounding of drums and trumpets in all public places of the city. This festival ought, properly, to last but one day; but the rejoicings are generally continued for two days more. The second festival, denominated *Id-al-Azhâ* or *Kurbân Bairâm*, i. e. "the festival of the sacrifices," is instituted in commemoration of Abraham offering his son Isaac, and is celebrated 60 days after the former, on the 10th of Zulhijjah, the day appointed for slaying the victims by the pilgrims at Mecca. It lasts four days. At each of these festivals but one *khutba* is read, i. e. divine service is only once publicly performed, on the first day, about an hour after sunrise; and in the Turkish empire even this solitary act of public worship is now no longer announced by the muezzins, or public criers, from the tops of the minarets or turrets of the mosques. At Constantinople the two Bairâms are celebrated with much pomp. The sultan on this occasion receives the homage of the different orders of the empire, and proceeds in state, followed by all the higher officers, to the mosque. As the Mohammedans have a lunar year of 354 days, the two festivals run, once every 32 years, through all the seasons.

Bai'ram, or **Bai'ram Kale'si,** a small and miserable Turkish town in Natolia, 25 m. N.W. of Adramyti, opposite to the island of Lesbos, or Mitylene. *B.* is not otherwise remarkable than by standing close to the site of the ancient *Assos*, a strongly fortified and maritime town, the remains of which are still considerable. It was visited by St. Paul, on his return from Troas, (*Acts* xx. 13–15.)

Baird, SIR DAVID, BART., a distinguished British general, B. in Scotland, in 1757. Entering the army in 1778, he served in India, and while brigadier-general, he led the storming party that carried Seringapatam by assault, in 1799. For his gallantry on this occasion he was thanked by both Houses of Parliament. He subsequently served his country by the capture of Cape Town, and at the taking of Copenhagen, and shared the glory of Cornuna under Sir John Moore, after whose death on that field he became commander-in-chief. His severe wounds, however, incapacitated him from acting in that capacity. At the close of the war, he was created a baronet, and received the Order of the Bath. D. 1829.

Baird, WILLIAM, M. D., an eminent English zoölogist, B. 1803. He has been for many years chief of the zoölogical department of the British Museum. His principal works are, the *Natural History of the British Entomostraca* (1850); and a popular *Cyclopædia of the Natural Sciences*, 8vo., published in 1858.

Baird'ia, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of entomostracous crustacea, fam. *Cyprididæ*. They inhabit fresh-water ponds, and a considerable number are found in a fossil state in the chalk formation.

Bairds'town, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Oglethorpe co., 83 m. W. of Augusta, on the Athens branch of the Georgia railroad.

Bairds'town, in *Kentucky*. See BARDSTOWN.

Bairds'town, in *Missouri*, a village of Sullivan co.

Bairds'town, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Westmoreland co., on the Conemaugh river, 44 m. E. of Pittsburg; *pop.* about 350.

Baireuth, (*bi-reut',*) a town of Bavaria, the cap. of Upper Franconia, 126 m. from Munich. *Manf.* Cottons and woollens, &c. Here Jean Paul Richter died in 1825, and a monument was erected to his memory by the king of Bavaria. *Pop.* 19,464.

Bairn, (*bārn,*) *n.* [A. S. *bearn;* Scot. *bairn.*] A child; a youngster of either sex.—Used exclusively in Scotland, and the N. of England.

Bai'rout, a seaport of Syria. See BEYROUT.

Bait, (*bāt,*) *n.* [A. S. *batan*, to put meat upon a hook; Sw., Goth. *beta*, to feed.] A bit of food or other substance put on a hook to allure fish, fowls, &c.

> "The pleasant'st angling is to see the fish
> Cut with her golden oars the silver stream,
> And greedily devour the treacherous *bait.*"—*Shaks.*

—Anything which allures; an enticement; temptation.

> "Sweet words I grant, *baits* and allurements sweet,
> But greatest hopes with greatest crosses meet."—*Fairfax.*

—A hasty morsel or refreshment taken on a journey.

—*v. a.* [Goth. *beitan*, to bite, to prick, to incite; O. Fr. *abetter.*] To put meat on a hook or line to entice fish, &c.

> "Oh, cunning enemy, that, to catch a saint,
> With saints doth *bait* thy hook!"—*Shaks.*

—To give a portion of food and drink to a beast upon the road; as, to *bait* a horse.

—*v. i.* To stop and take a hasty refreshment during a journey.

> "In all our journey from London to his house, we did not so much as *bait* at a Whig inn."—*Addison.*

Bait, *v. a.* [Goth. *beitan*, to bite, to prick, to incite; O. Fr *abetter;* Fr. *battre*, to beat.] To provoke and harass by incitiug dogs to attack; to harass; to attack with violence; as, to *bait* a bull with dogs.

> "Who seeming sorely chafed at his band,
> As chained bear, whom cruel dogs do *bait.*"—*Faërie Queene.*

—*v. i.* [Fr. *battre de l'aile*, or *des ailes*, to flap or flutter.] To clap the wings; to flutter, as if to fly; or to hover, as a hawk over her prey; to make an offer of flying.

> "All plum'd like ostridges, that with the wind
> *Baited* like eagles having lately bath'd."—*Shaks.*

Bait'ing, *n.* The act of furnishing a bait; a refreshment on a journey.

Bait'ing Hollow, in *New York*, a post-village of Suffolk co., 221 m. S.S.E. of Albany.

Baitool, a fortified town and district of British India, presid. of Bengal, 50 m. from Ellichpoor. *Area* of district, 900 sq. m. *Pop.* 93,441.

Baize, (*bāz,*) *n.* [Sp. *bajeta*, probably from *Baiæ*, where it was first made.] A coarse woollen stuff, with a long nap. It is sometimes frizzed on one side. It is without wale and is wrought on a loom, like flannel.

Baja, (*ba'zha,*) or BAS, a town of Hungary, co. Bacs, near the Danube, 20 m. N. by W. of Zambor; *pop.* 20,087.

Bajada-de-Santa-Fé, (*ba-ha'da-dai-san'ta-fa',*) a town of the Argentine Republic, on the E. bank of the Parana, opposite Santa Fé; *pop.* about 7,000.

Baj'adere, *n.* See BAYADERE.

Bajazet, or BAYAZEED I., (*bi-ah-zeed,*) an Ottoman Sultan, B. 1347, succeeded his father, Amurath I., in 1389. He was the first of his family who assumed the title of "Sultan." The Turkish empire at this time extended W. from the Euphrates to the shores of Europe, and Amurath had crossed the Bosphorus, subdued the greater part of Thrace, and fixed the seat of his power at Adrianople. *B.* wrested the N. parts of Asia Minor from the dominion of various Turkish emirs whose power had long been established there. In Europe he conquered Macedonia and Thessaly, and invaded Moldavia and Hungary. Sigismund, king of the latter country, met him at the head of 100,000 men, including the flower of the chivalry of France and Germany, but was totally defeated at Nicopoli, on the Danube, 28th Sept., 1396. *B.* is said to have boasted, on the occasion of this victory, that he would feed his horse on the altar of St. Peter at Rome. His progress, however, was arrested by a violent attack of the gout. *B.* was preparing for an attack on Constantinople, when he was interrupted by the approach of Timour the Great, by whom he was defeated at Angora, in Anatolia, 28th July, 1402. He was taken captive, and died about 9 months afterwards, at Antioch in Pisidia. He was succeeded by Mohammed I. Modern writers reject as a fiction the story of the iron cage in which *B* was said to have been imprisoned. *B* was surnamed *Ilderim* or "The Lightning;" an epithet acquired from the fiery energy of his soul, and the rapidity of his destructive march. He was succeeded by his son Soliman I.

BAJAZET II., Sultan of the Turks. He succeeded his father, Mohammed II., in 1481. His brother Zizim contested the empire with him, assisted by Caith Bey, sultan of the Egyptian Mamelukes, but was compelled to retreat into Italy, where he died in 1495. *B.* undertook an expedition against Caith Bey, but was defeated, with great loss, near Mount Taurus in Cilicia, in 1489. He was more fortunate in Europe, where, in the same year, his generals conquered Croatia and Bosnia. *B* was engaged in long and bloody hostilities with the Moldavians, the Rhodians, and especially the Venetians, who frequently invaded the S. of Greece; and with Ismael, king of Persia. At home, he had to contend against his rebellious son Selim, to whom, at last, he resigned the empire. He died in 1512, on his way to the place which he had chosen for his retirement. It has been supposed that he was put to death by the order of his son. He was a man of uncommon talents, and did much for the improvement of his empire, and the promotion of the sciences.

Bajocco, (*ba-yŏk'ko,*) *n.* [It., from *bajo*, brown, bay, from its color.] (*Com.*) A copper coin in the Papal States. It is the one hundredth part of a *scudo*, and its value is about 1½ cent. (*pl* BAJOCCHI.)

Bajour, (*ba-joor'.*) a territory of N. Afghanistan. *Area*, estimated at 370 sq. m. *Desc.* Fertile, surrounded by mountains, clothed with forests of cedar and oak. Its chief town is called Bajour, and is supposed to be the Bazira of the historian of Alexander the Great. *Pop* 120,000.

Bake, *v. a.* [A. S. *bacan;* Icel. *baka*, to warm; Scots. *beik.*] To heat, dry, and harden by fire or the sun's rays; as, to *bake* bricks; the sun *bakes* the clay. *Specifically*, to dress and prepare for food in an oven or heated place, as, to *bake* a loaf.

> "The sun with flaming arrows pierc'd the flood,
> And, darting to the bottom, *bak'd* the mud."—*Dryden.*

—To harden by cold.

> "The earth.... is *baked* with frost."—*Shaks.*

—*v. i.* To do the work of baking.

> "I keep his house, and I wash, wring, brew, *bake.*"—*Shaks.*

—To be baked; to dry and harden in heat; as, the earth *bakes* in the burning sun.

Baked, (*bākt,*) *p. a.* Dried or hardened by heat; cooked by heat.

Bake'-house, *n.* [A. S. *bæchus.*] A house or building for baking; a place for baking bread.

Bake'-meat, Baked'-meats, *n. s.* and *pl.* Meat

prepared by baking; viands dressed by the oven; as, "the funeral *baked-meats*." — *Shaks.*

Ba'ker, *n.* [A. S. *bæcere;* Icel. *bakari;* Sw. *bagare;* Dan. *bagere;* Dut. *bakker;* Ger. *bäcker, becker.*] One whose occupation is to bake bread, biscuit, &c. — See BREAD.

—A small portable tin oven in which baking is performed. (*American.*) — *Webster.*

Ba'ker, SIR RICHARD, an English historian, B. in 1568. He is best known as the author of a *Chronicle of the Kings of England from the Time of the Roman Government unto the Death of King James,* (London, 1641.) This was long held in repute as the most authentic history of his country. D. in the Fleet Prison, London, in 1644.

Ba'ker, SIR SAMUEL WHITE, F.R.S., a distinguished English author and explorer, B. 1821. He early showed a predilection for travel, and has spent a great portion of his life in Asia and Africa. With his brother, Col. Baker, in 1848, he undertook the organization of an extensive agricultural settlement in Ceylon, of which country he gives an interesting account in his *Eight Years' Wanderings,* first published in 1855. In 1861, he set out on an expedition into Africa in the hope of meeting Captains Grant and Speke at the sources of the Nile. Having explored the tributaries of the Atbara, a task which occupied some months, he proceeded to Khartoum in order to organize his expedition to the Great White Nile. In Dec., 1862, he started, and at Gondoroko was joined by Speke and Grant, by the former of whom *B.* was told that the natives asserted that a large lake existed in the west, which was believed to be a second source of the Nile. Capt Speke had traced the river leading thereto, as far as 2° 20′ N., when it diverged to the W., and he very unwillingly relinquished his task, which was at once undertaken by *B.*, who was accompanied by his wife. He met with great difficulty to organize preparations for his expedition, the natives refusing to go with him south. *B* and his wife, nothing daunted, started, and overtook the trading caravan, arriving in the Latooka country, 17th of March, 1863. They then directed their course through the Kamrasis country, and on the 14th of March, 1864, sighted the lake which was the object of his arduous travel, and which he named *Albert N'Yanza,* and drank of its water. The W. shore is distant 60 m., and is lined by mountains 7,000 ft. high. This lake and the "Victoria N'Yanza" constitute the two great reservoirs of the Nile. *B.* is the author of *The Rifle and Hound in Ceylon,* (1853;) and the *Albert N'Yanza,* published in 1866. In 1871, *B.* was sent by the Viceroy of Egypt in command of a military expedition into the Upper Nile regions.

Ba'ker, a S.W. county of *Georgia. Area,* about 400 sq m. It is drained by Flint River, and Ichawaynochaway Creek. Surface, level; soil, fertile. *Cap.* Newton. This county was organized in 1825, and named in honor of Colonel John Baker, a distinguished officer in the war of Independence. *Pop.* 6,843.

Ba'ker, in *Indiana,* a township of Martin co.; *pop.* about 1,300.

—A township of Morgan co.; *pop.* about 500.

Ba'ker, in *Iowa,* a post-office of Jefferson co.

Ba'ker, in *Ohio,* a village of Champaign co., 56 m. W. of Columbus.

Ba'ker, a county of *Oregon,* situated E. of the Cascade Mountains, on the confines of Idaho. It is bounded partly on the E. by Snake River, and also watered by Powder, Malheur, and Owyhee rivers. Its surface is hilly, but it contains large tracts of excellent agricultural land, together with numerous valuable claims which are annually being developed. *Cap.* Auburn. *Pop.* 2,804.

Ba'ker City, in *Oregon,* a P.O. of Baker co., *pop.* 312.

Ba'ker Island, in the Polar Sea, discovered by Capt. Parry; Lat. 74° 58′ N.; Lon. 97° 54′ W.

Ba'ker-legged, *a.* Having legs like a baker, i. e., bandy legs, or legs that curve inward at the knees. — *Wright.*

Ba'ker's Basin, in *New Jersey,* a P. O. of Mercer co.

Ba'ker's Bridge, in *New York,* a village of Alleghany co., 15 m. E. by S. of Angelica, on the New York and Erie Railroad.

Ba'ker's Corners, in *Wisconsin,* a village of Walworth co., 10 m. N. E. of Elkhorn.

Ba'ker's Cross Roads, in *North Carolina,* a post-office of Franklin co.

Ba'ker's Falls, in *New York,* and on the Hudson river, are situate in Sandy Hill township, Washington co. There is here a river-descent of 70 ft. in about 100 rods.

Ba'kersfield, in *Vermont,* a post-township of Franklin co., 40 m. N.N.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* 1,403.

Ba'ker's Gap, in *Tennessee,* a post-office of Johnson co.

Ba'ker's Grove, in *Missouri,* a P. O. of Barton co.

Ba'ker's Island, in *Massachusetts,* an island off Salem harbor, 5 m. from Salem. On its N. end is a lighthouse.

Ba'ker's Mills, in *Indiana,* a P. O. of Jackson co.

Ba'ker's River, in *New Hampshire,* a stream flowing through Grafton co., and falling into the Pemigewasset, a little above Plymouth.

Ba'ker's Run, in *West Virginia,* a P. O. of Hardy co.

Ba'kerstown, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of West Deer township, Alleghany co., 16 m. N. by E. of Pittsburg.

Ba'kersville, in *Connecticut,* a post-village of Litchfield co., 32 m. W. of Hartford.

Ba'kersville, in *Maryland,* a post-village of Washington co., 12 m. S. of Hagerstown.

Ba'kersville, in *North Carolina,* a village of Yancy co., 200 m. W. by N. of Raleigh.

—A post office of Mitchell co., *pop.* 1,101.

Ba'kersville, in *Ohio,* a post-office of Coshocton co.

Ba'kersville, in *Pennsylvania,* a P.O. of Somerset co.

Bak'ery, *n.* The trade or occupation of a baker. (R.)

—A place for baking; a bake-house.

Bake'well, a town and par. of England, in the county of Derby, 22 m. N.N.W. of Derby, beautifully situated on the Wye. Three m. N.E. of the town is Chatsworth, a seat of the Duke of Devonshire, and one of the most magnificent palaces in England. Its fountains and water-works (with the exception of those at Versailles) are considered the finest in Europe. The gardens, too, have a world-wide celebrity. Haddon Hall, the property of the Duke of Rutland, now the most perfect of the ancient English baronial mansions, is also situate near this town. *Pop.* 12,379.

Bak'huysen, or **Back'huysen,** LUDOLF, a famous Dutch painter of marine subjects, B. at Emden, 1631. He became the best marine painter of his time, and especially delighted in the representation of storms at sea, to do which effectually, he used at the beginning of a tempest to put to sea in a small boat, often to his imminent peril. The peculiarity of his subjects, coupled with a certain buoyant originality of character, tended to make him highly renowned, and greatly sought after. When the Czar, Peter the Great, visited Holland, he desired *B.* to give him lessons in naval drawings. Louis XIV., who had been presented with one of *B.*'s best pictures, highly patronized him afterwards. *B.* was also a good engraver of sea-pieces, and a writer of spirited verses. D. 1709. *B.*'s pictures are held at the present day in the highest reputation, and command fancy prices. They possess, in the highest degree, the peculiar excellences of the Dutch school, — richness, transparency, delicate handling, and appropriate color. No artist ever excelled him in the art of giving depth without darkness: frequently, in his pictures of an approaching storm, the very atmosphere seems to labor with gloom, yet the clearness, and even vivacity of effect, are not in the least impaired.

Bak'ing, *n.* In a general sense, any process of drying or hardening by heat; but usually restricted to the mode or act of cooking food, principally bread, in a heated room or oven.—Applied also to the quantity cooked at once; as, "a *baking* of bread" — See BREAD.

Bako'ny Wald, ("Forest of Bakony,") a densely wooded mountain-range of Hungary, south of the Danube, dividing the great and little Hungarian plains. Immense herds of swine are annually driven hither to feed upon the mast of the forest. The keepers of these swine furnish those notorious robbers who play so important a part in the ballads of the Hungarian people, and in the imagination of travellers. The saintly King Stephen founded a cloister in the forest, 1030 A. D. Only in recent times has this dangerous territory been thoroughly explored. The hills have an average height of 2000 feet, with quarries of valuable marble, in which a considerable export trade is done.

Ba'kon, BA'KU, or BAD'KU, (*ba'ku.*) a fortified seaport of European Russia, in the prov. of Daghestan, on the S. shore of the peninsula of Apsheron, on the W. coast of the Caspian Sea, of which it is the principal port. Lat. 40° 22′ N.; Lon. 50° 10′ E. Its excellent harbor, and central and advanced position, give it great advantages as a trading station. The value of the imports, principally raw silk and cotton goods from Persia, amount annually to about 2,500,000 roubles. Its chief exports are naphtha, saffron, and oil. *Pop.* 13,392. See APSHERON.

Bak'shish, *n.* See BACKSHISH.

Baktchiserai, or **Bakhtchissarai,** (*bak-she-sa'rai,*) ["Palace of the Gardens,"] a town of Russia, in Crimea, of which, while under Tartar rule, it was the cap. and the residence of the Khan, lies 7 m. S.W. of Simpheropol. It is seated in a spot of romantic beauty. It is entirely occupied by Tartars. The ancient palace of the Khans has been repaired and is preserved in all its former magnificence. *Pop.* estimated at 10,000.

Bak'tegan, or BAKYEGHIAN, a salt lake of Persia, in the province of Fars, about 50 m. from Sniraz; 60 m. long, with an average breadth of 8 m.

Ba'ku, a Turkish seaport. See BAKOU.

Bal, Ballin, Bal'ly. [Ir.] A prefix attached to some 150 places in Ireland. It signifies a township or village, as *Bal*briggan, *Ball*inasloe, *Bally*bunnion.

Bal'a, a township of England in N. Wales, co Merioneth, 37 m. N.W. by W. of Shrewsbury, at the W. end of the largest of the Welsh lakes, in a wild and mountainous country; *pop.* 6,987. — In the neighborhood occur the *Bala Beds,* a local deposit, which form a group in the Lower Silurian of Murchison. They consist of a few beds, rarely more than 20 feet in thickness. The beds are chiefly composed of hard crystalline limestone, alternating with softer argillaceous bands, which decompose more freely, and leave the limestone like a cornice moulding, affording a characteristic by which, at a considerable distance, the Bala Beds can be distinguished from the rocks of hard gritty slate above and below. *Trilobites* and *Cystideæ* are the predominant fossils of the group.

Bal'a Lake, or LLYN TEGID, a lake of Merionethshire in N. Wales, situated amid magnificent scenery. It is about 4 m. long by 1 broad, and abounds with salmon.

Balaam, (*bal'ăm,*) was the son of Beor, and seems to have lived at Pethor, a city of Mesopotamia. *B.* is one of those instances, in Scripture, of persons dwelling among heathens, but possessing a certain knowledge of the one true God. He was a poet and a prophet, apparently celebrated for wisdom and sanctity. In his time the Israelites were encamped in the plains of Moab. Balak, the king of Moab, having witnessed the discomfiture of his neighbors, the Amorites, by this people, entered into a league with the Midianites against them, and dispatched messengers to Balaam with the rewards of *divination* in their hands. When the elders of Moab and Midian told him their message, he seems to have had some misgivings as to the lawfulness of their request, for he invited them to tarry the night with him that he might learn how the Lord would regard it. These misgivings were confirmed by God's express prohibition of his journey. *B* reported the answer, and the messengers of Balak returned. The king of Moab, however, not deterred by this failure, sent again more and more honorable princes to Balaam. The prophet again refused, but notwithstanding invited the embassy to tarry the night with him, that he might know what the Lord would say unto him further; and thus by his importunity he obtained from God the permission he desired. He was warned at the same time that his actions would be overruled according to the Divine will. *B* therefore proceeded on his journey with the messengers of Balak. But God's anger was kindled at this manifestation of determined self-will, and the angel of the Lord stood in the way for an adversary against him. "The dumb ass, speaking with man's voice, forbade the madness of the prophet," (*2 Pet.* ii. 16.) It is evident that Balaam, although acquainted with God, was desirous of throwing an air of mystery round his wisdom, from the instructions he gave Balak to offer a bullock and a ram on the seven altars he everywhere prepared for him. His religion, therefore, was probably the natural result of a general acquaintance with God not confirmed by any covenant. Balaam's love of the wages of unrighteousness and his licentious counsel are referred to in 2 *Pet.* ii. 15, and *Jude* 11. Though the utterance of Balaam was overruled so that he could not curse the children of Israel, he nevertheless suggested to the Moabites the expedient of seducing them to commit fornication. The effect of this is recorded in *Num.* xxv. A battle was afterwards fought against the Midianites, in which Balaam sided with them and was slain by the sword of the people whom he had endeavored to curse, (*Num.* xxxi. 8; *Josh.* xiii. 22.)

Balach'na, or BALAKHNA, (*ba-lak'na,*) a town of Russia in Europe, gov. of Nijni Novgorod, on the Volga, 120 m. from St. Petersburg; Lat. 56° 30′ N.; Lon. 43° 29′ E.; *pop.* about 4,000.

Bal'achong, *n.* [Malay, *bâlachân.*] A substance consisting of pounded or bruised fish, and used in the East as a condiment with rice.— *Worcester.*

Bal'æna, *n.* [From Phœnician *baalman,* king of fishes.] (*Zoöl.*) The Right-Whale, a genus of cetaceous animals, family *Balænidæ.* — See BALÆNIDÆ, and WHALE.

Bal'ænidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of unimals, order *Cetacea.* They are marine, viviparous, suckle their young like other mammalia, respire by lungs, and have distinct separate blow-holes; they have warm blood, and no teeth, but in their place are found plates of *baleen* or whalebone attached to the upper jaw. The genus *Balæna,* comprising the *Right Whale* proper, is minutely described under the word WHALE, *q. v.* — The genus *Balænoptera* comprises whales with a dorsal fin and short baleen, which are known under the names of Fin-backs, Razor-backs, and Rosquals. They equal, and in many cases much exceed, the Right Whale in length, — some have been seen 100 feet long, — but yield far less oil. They are exceedingly powerful and rapid in their movements, and are captured with the greatest difficulty and danger. One or two species are common on the N. Atlantic coast of America.

Balænop'tera, *n.* [From *Balæna,* and Gr. *pteron,* a wing.] See BALÆNIDÆ.

Balaghant', an inland prov. of S. Hindostan, in the British pres. of Madras, between 13° 15′ and 16° 20′ N. Lat.; and 75° 40′ and 79° 20′ E. Lon., consisting of part of the region called Balaghaut, or "above the Ghants," having N. Kurnool and the Nizam's territories; E. Guntoor, Nellore, and Arcot; S. Mysore; and W. Dharwar. Length about 200 m.; breadth, various. *Area,* 25,456 sq. m. Surface, irregular, and soil fertile. Plantations of indigo, betel, sugar-cane, red-pepper, tobacco, &c., are extensively scattered over the country. This prov. once formed part of the Hindoo kingdom of Bijyanugur, and on its fall was divided into several independent states, until conquered in rapid succession by Hyder Ali, between 1765 and 1780. On the dismemberment of Tippoo Saib's empire in 1799, a considerable portion came into the possession of the East India Company, and the remainder was taken by the British in 1841. *Pop.* about 2,500,000. *B.* is almost equally divided into the districts of *Beliary* and *Cuddapah,* q. v.

Balaguer, (*ba'la-goo'air,*) a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 14 m. N.E. of Lerida; *pop.* 5,532.

Ba'lak, an idolatrous king of Moab, during the time when the Israelites were drawing near the Promised Land. He was filled with terror lest they should attack and destroy him, and implored the soothsayer Balaam (*q. v.*) to come and curse them. His fears and his devices were alike in vain. (*Deut.* ii. 9.)

Bala'ka, in *Indiana,* a post-office of Randolph co.

Balakla'va, or BALACLA'VA, a small seaport of European Russia, at the S.W. extremity of the Crimea; Lat. 44° 29′ N.; Lon. 33° 34′ 40″ E. It has a small but excellent harbor, land-locked, and with water sufficient to float the largest ships. *Pop.* about 3,000. — A great battle was fought here, Oct. 26, 1854, between the Russians and the allied Anglo-French troops.

Balambangan, (*ba'lam-ban'gan,*) an island of the E. Archipelago, lying off the N. extremity of Borneo; Lat. 7° 15′ N.; Lon. 117° 5′ E.; 15 m. long, and 3 broad. It has a rich soil, and two harbors abounding in fish, but it is uninhabited.

Balance, (*bal'ans,*) *n.* [Fr. and Du.; from Lat. *bis,* double, and *lanx, lancis,* a plate, platter, or dish, scale of a balance.] (*Phys.*) An instrument by means of which the relative weight of substances is determined. As an

instrument of common use, the term *scales* is more frequently applied, the term *B.* being commonly given only to a superior sort of scales, executed with all the precision necessary for the nicest operations of physics, and particularly of chemistry. In its greatest simplicity, a balance, or *pair of scales*, (*Fig.* 268,) consists of a lever of the first kind, A, C, B, called the *beam*, with its *fulcrum*

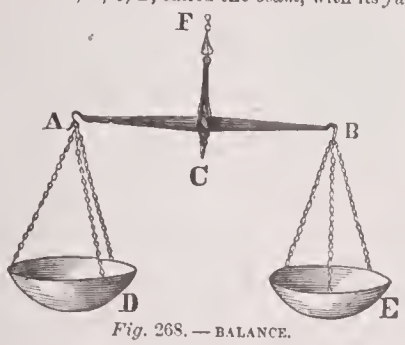


Fig. 268. — BALANCE.

C in the middle, and two scales, D, E, suspended, one from each extremity of the beam. The substance to be weighed is placed in one scale, and the counterpoise, usually consisting of metal weights, in the other, the instrument being suspended from a ring, F, immediately above the fulcrum. In the most delicate balances of this description, the fulcrum consists of a steel prism, which traverses the beam, and rests with its sharp edge upon two supports, formed of agate or polished steel; moreover, a needle or pointer is fixed to the beam and oscillates with it in front of a graduated arc. If the two arms of a balance be not precisely of the same length, the scale appended to the longer arm will turn with a less weight than that hanging from the shorter arm; so, also, if one arm of the lever be heavier than the other, the scale on that side must preponderate. With such an imperfect pair of scales, however, the true weight of a substance may be ascertained by weighing it first in one scale and then in the other, and deducting from the greatest weight half the difference of the weights indicated. The *chemical balance* is an instrument of extraordinary delicacy. It is merely a pair of scales made with the greatest possible precision and accuracy, and is used for weighing portions of substances separated by analysis. It is also used to weigh bodies to be united by synthesis. The whole theory of modern chemistry may be said to rest upon the perfection to which the chemical balance has been brought. It is as necessary to the chemist as the transit-instrument and telescope are to the astronomer. Being so important and delicate an instrument, it is one of the most difficult to use, the slightest carelessness being sufficient to nullify an observation made by its means. It consists essentially of the beam, the fulcrum, the points of suspension, and the pans. The beam is generally made of brass, in the form of a long rhomboid. At an exactly equal distance from each end is fixed the fulcrum, which is generally a steel knife-edge, supported by agate planes. A contrivance is used for raising the beam so as to keep the fulcrum from resting on the planes of support when not in use, in order to prevent the possibility of the knife-edge becoming worn. The object of having a sharp, hard knife-edge resting on hard planes is to decrease friction as much as possible, it being obvious that sensibility increases as friction diminishes. The fulcrum should be fixed just above the centre of gravity, yet not too much so, as, the greater the distance between it and the fulcrum, the greater will be the stability of the balance: or, in other words, the balance will be less sensible, from the greater difficulty with which the beam is moved. Most balances have a contrivance for raising or lowering the centre of gravity. The points of suspension are at each end, and are formed of hard steel knife-edges, working on agate planes, as in the case of the fulcrum. The points of suspension must be at absolutely equal distances from the fulcrum, otherwise, according to the properties of the lever, the weight indicated will be different in each pan. The pans are generally coated with platinum, to avoid corrosion, and are suspended by silver wires. To the centre of the beam is attached a needle index, which indicates the equality of weight in each pan by the equality of its vibrations on each side of the centre of a scale placed behind it. In some balances an index is fixed on the end of the beam, and viewed through a microscope in its passage upwards and downwards over a fine scale attached to a fixed arm at a little distance from it. The whole is enclosed in a glass case, to preserve it from the action of gases or dust. Caustic lime is always placed inside the case, to absorb any moisture that might settle on the working parts of the balance. Balances have been brought to marvellous perfection by Ramsden, Kater, Robinson, Œrtling, Sacré, and others. M. Stas, in his researches on the atomic weights of certain elements, employed a balance made by M. Sacré which turned with the ten-millionth part of the weight in each pan. Another, used by the same philosopher, weighed true to the two-thousandth part of a grain. The weights used in such balances are made with the same precision: they will be described under WEIGHTS. A small piece of platinum wire, called a rider, slides along the beam, which is graduated, and indicates by its position a very small weight, on the principle of the steelyard, thus obviating the necessity of using weights that are almost invisible from their smallness. Warm substances should be allowed to cool before weighing, as the upward currents caused by their heat would vitiate the result. — For other varieties of the balance, see STEELYARD, SPRING-BALANCE, WEIGHING-MACHINE, &c.

—Metaphorically, the action of the mind employed in comparing one thing with another.

> "I have in equal *balance* justly weighed
> What wrong our arms may do, what wrongs we suffer:
> Griefs heavier than our offences."—*Shaks.*

—Equipoise; equality of weight, power, or advantage.

> "Love, hope, and joy, fair pleasure's smiling train;
> Hate, fear, and grief, the family of pain;
> These, mix'd with art, and to due bounds confin'd,
> Make and maintain the *balance* of the mind."—*Pope.*

(*Com.*) The amount which remains due by one or two persons, who have been dealing together, to the other, after the settlement of their accounts. — The term *general balance* is sometimes used to signify the difference which is due to a party claiming a lien on goods in his hands for work or labor done, or money expended in relation to those and other goods of the debtor. — See BALANCE-SHEET.

—In commercial language, what remains of anything; as, the *balance* of a stock, of an account, &c.

(*Astron.*) The sign LIBRA, *q. v.*

(*Horology.*) The wheel that governs the movements of a watch, and which answers the purpose of the pendulum to a clock. This wheel is impelled in one direction by the crown-wheel of the *escapement* (q. v.), and in the other by a fine spiral spring. The *balance-spring*, as this latter portion of the machine is called, consists of a coil of steel wire so delicately manufactured that 4,000 of them scarcely weigh more than an ounce. As the rate of vibration greatly depends on the diameter of the balance, marine chronometers and some of the finest watches are furnished with *compensation balances*, which do not increase in diameter with increase of temperature. In the compensation balance, the circumference of the wheel is made of two metals having different rates of expansion fast soldered together, the most expansible being on the outside. The compound ring is cut through in two or more places, and is weighted at opposite points. When exposed to a high temperature, the ring expands, but, owing to the unequal dilatation of the metals, each segment assumes a sharper curve, whereby its centre of gravity is thrown inwards, and the expansive effect completely compensated. Under Mr. Dent's patent, both balance and balance-spring are occasionally coated with gold by the electro-metallurgic process.

Bal'ance, *v. a.* [Fr *balancer.*] To weigh in a balance; to bring to an equilibrium or equipoise. — To weigh reasons. — To regulate and adjust; to counterpoise; to make equal; to settle, as an account.

—*v. n.* To be in equilibrium or on a poise; to have equal weight, power, influence, &c. — To hesitate; to fluctuate.

(*Dancing.*) To move towards a person opposite, and then back. — *Webster.*

Bal'ance-fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A remarkable fish of the gen. *Zygæna*, native of the Mediterranean Sea. The shape of its monstrous head has been likened to a blacksmith's large hammer.

Bal'ancement, *n.* [Fr., compensation.] (*Physiol.*) A law of teratogeny, as maintained by Geoffroy St. Hilaire, by which exuberance of nutrition in one organ is supposed to involve, to a greater or less extent, the total or partial atrophy of some other, or conversely.

Bal'ance of Power. (*Polit.*) The first combined attempt to preserve the balance of power in European affairs was made during the invasion of Italy by Charles VIII. of France, 1494–1496. Incited by the Emperor Maximilian I., the Italian States and some other European powers held secret conferences by night at Venice, and the celebrated League was signed at that city, March 31, 1495, between Austria, Milan, Rome, Spain, and the Venetian republic. Its effect was to defeat the ambitious projects of the French king. Robertson remarks, that princes and statesmen "had discovered the method of preventing any monarch from rising to such a degree of power as was inconsistent with the general liberty; and had manifested the importance of attending to that great secret in modern policy, the preservation of a proper distribution of power among all the members of the system into which the States of Europe are formed." After showing that the attention of Italian statesmen was from that period directed to the maintenance of the principle, he adds: "Nor was the idea confined to them. Self-preservation taught other powers to adopt it. It grew to be fashionable and universal. From this æra we can trace the progress of that intercourse between nations which has linked the powers of Europe so closely together; and can discern the operation of that provident policy which, during peace, guards against remote and contingent dangers; and, in war, has prevented rapid and destructive conquests." The principle was first publicly acknowledged at the peace of Westphalia, Oct. 24, 1648. The attempt to maintain the balance of power among the different States of Europe has doubtless caused some wars, but it has unquestionably prevented more. It is this that has led to that great confederacy that exists among all the States of Europe, and keeps in awe the ambitious designs of any one of them that might desire to encroach upon the rights of its neighbors. At present the balance of power in Europe is principally maintained by the six great powers, France, England, Russia, Prussia, Austria, and Italy—the wise policy of America having been, till now, not to interfere in European contests. "The grand and distinguishing feature of the balancing system is the perpetual attention to foreign affairs which it inculcates; the constant watchfulness over every nation which it prescribes; the subjection in which it places all national passions and antipathies to the fine and delicate view of remote expediency; the unceasing care which it dictates of nations most remotely situated, and apparently unconnected with ourselves; the general union which it has effected of all the European powers, obeying certain laws, and actuated in general by a common principle; in fine, the right of mutual inspection universally recognized among civilized States in the rights of public envoys and residents."

Bal'ance of Trade. (*Polit. Econ.*) See INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

Bal'ancer, *n.* One who balances.

Bal'ance-reef, *n.* (*Naut.*) A reef-band that crosses a sail diagonally, used to contract it in a storm. — *Webster.*

Bal'ancers, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Two slender membranous appendages, called also *halteres*, inserted on either side of the metathorax of insects belonging to the sub-order *Diptera*, (*Fig.* 269.) They are always small and movable, and vary much in size and form, according to the class of insects by which they are possessed. They usually consist, however, of an elongated style with a small rounded head. — Entomologists differ greatly as to the use of these organs. It is generally believed now, that they are the representatives of the posterior pair of wings, and are attached to the true metathorax. This, however, is disputed by some entomologists, who say that they are attached to the segment, which bears a pair of spiracles, and that they are connected with the function of respiration. The former is the opinion most generally held, and is probably correct. All dipterous insects possess *B.*; and as they keep them in constant motion, they are evidently of great importance to them.



Fig. 269. — HESSIAN FLY, (*Cecidomya destructor.*) (Magnified.)

Bal'ance-sheet, *n.* (*Com.*) A written statement made by a merchant or trader, or prepared by a professional accountant, to show exactly the financial condition, at any specified time, of any particular business or monetary enterprise. It should exhibit the balance of both debits and credits as they appear in the ledger accounts; the *nett*, or final balance showing either the gain or loss that has accrued. Balance-sheets are usually made up half-yearly.

Bal'ancing Wheel. See WATER-WHEELS.

Balani'nus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of coleopterous insects belonging to the family *Curculionidæ*. The species of this genus are destructive to the kernels of some kinds of fruit. *B. nucum*, the nut-weevil, deposits its eggs in the filbert and common nut, having bored a hole for that purpose in the nut when it is young and tender. The larvæ feed upon the kernel, and at the proper time gnaw a hole in the nut and make their escape into the ground, where they burrow and remain till they assume the pupa state, from which in the following summer the perfect insect comes forth. *B. glandium*, another species, attacks the acorn in the same manner as the previously mentioned species does the nut. The perfect insects or beetles are small, and possess a long slender rostrum or snout, which is furnished at the tip with an apparatus fitted for boring the hole in the nut, into which it deposits its eggs. (*Fig.* 270.)



Fig. 270. — 1. BALANINUS NUCUM.
2. The tips of the rostrum, magnified, showing the jaws, *a a*
3. Branch of nut-tree, showing the nut bored.

Bal'anites, *n.* (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil cirripedia, closely allied to the genus *Balanus*. Many species are

described, chiefly from the upper beds of the crag formation.

Balanophoraceæ, (*bal'a-no-fo-rai'se-e,*) Cynomoriums, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, class *Rhizogens.* Diag. Stems amorphous, fungoid; peduncles scaly; flowers in spikes; ovules solitary, pendulous; fruit one-seeded. These plants are parasites, and are found growing on the roots of various woody plants, especially in the tropical and sub-tropical mountains of Asia and South America. They have no leaves; their stems are of various colors, but never green; their peduncles are naked or scaly, bearing spikes of flowers, usually white. *Species.* Many are remarkable for their astringent properties; others are edible, and a few secrete a kind of wax. Two plants of this order are worthy of note; namely, *Cynomorium coccineum* and *Langsdorffia hypogæa.* The first is the *fungus melitensis* of pharmacologists, formerly highly valued as a styptic; the second yields large quantities of wax, which is used for making candles by the inhabitants of New Granada. The order includes 37 species, divided into 14 genera.

Bal'anus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Acorn-shells or Barnacles, a genus of multivalve cirripedia, usually found adhering to various submarine productions, whether fixed or movable; such as the harder sea-plants and all sorts of crustaceous as well as testaceous animals, rocks, ships, timber, &c. — See Acorn-shell.

Balaruc', a village of France, near Frontignan, dep. Herault, near the border of a large pool (*étang de Thau*). Lat. 43° 28′ N.; Lon. 3° 41′ E. It is celebrated for its saline and thermal waters. Their temperature is about 118° F.

Bal'as, or Balæ, a town of Syria, situate at the N.W. corner of the bay of Alexandretta or Scanderoon, supposed to be the ancient *Issus,* in Cilicia. Not far from it was fought the second battle in which Alexander the Great defeated Darius.

Balasore', a seaport-town of Hindostan, pres. Bengal, prov. Orissa, on the Boorabullung, Lat. 21° 32′ N., Lon. 86° 56′ E., 123 m. S.W. of Calcutta; *pop.* about 11,000.

Bal'as-Ru'by, *n.* [Fr. *balais;* Sp. *balax;* Ger. *ballas,* from *Balashan,* a place near Samarcand, where it is found.] A term used by lapidaries to designate the rosered varieties of spinel. It should be carefully distinguished from the *Sapphire* or Oriental ruby, a gem of much greater rarity and value.

Balas'sa, Valentine de Gyarmath, Count, the first great lyrical poet of Hungary, was b. about the middle of the 16th century. He took part in the civil wars of his country, but, dissatisfied with the political condition of Hungary, he left it in 1589, returned in 1594, fought against the Turks, and fell at the siege of Gran, in the same year. *B.*'s songs are popular to this day in Hungary, breathing, as they do, of the fire of love, patriotism, and chivalry.

Ba'laton, Lake of, in Hungary. See Platten-See.

Balaus'ta, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Berry.

Balaus'tine, *n.* The flower of the wild pomegranate. See Punica granatum.

Bal'ban, (Gheyaz-Ed-din-Balban Shah,) a celebrated king of Delhi. Flourished about 1260. His administration was wise and equitable. His court surpassed in magnificence that of all his predecessors, and excited the admiration of all the sovereigns of India. The liberal patronage bestowed on learning, both by him and his son, attracted to Delhi men of letters from all parts of Asia. The loss of his son Mohammed embittered his last days and shortened his life. D. 1286.

Balbas'tro, or **Barbas'tro,** a town of Spain, prov. of Aragon, 30 m. from Saragossa; *pop.* about 5,000.

Bal'bec, or Baalbec, (anc. *Heliopolis,* "City of the Sun,") formerly a large and splendid city of Syria; Lat. 34° 1′ 30″ N., Lon. 36° 11′ E.; 43 m. N.W. of Damascus, 41 S.E. of Tripoli, 58 N.E. of Sidon, and 130 W. by S. of Palmyra; *pop.* about 2,000. It is situated in a fertile well-watered valley, the *Cœle-Syria* ("Hollow Syria") of the ancients, and the *Bukaa* of the moderns, between the ridges of Libanus, and Anti-Libanus, at the foot of the lower ranges of the latter. The remains of ancient architectural grandeur are more extensive in *B.* than in any other city of Syria, Palmyra excepted: and Burckhardt regards them as superior in execution to those of the latter. Finely grouped together, on the W. side of the town, are three temples, the largest occupying a circuit of more than half a mile, and originally consisting of a portico, hexagonal court, and a quadrangle, besides the peristyles of the temple itself. Of this last, six gigantic and highly polished pillars, 71 ft. 6 in. in height, and 23 ft. in circumference, with their cornice and entablature, remain to attest the stupendous magnitude and beauty of the structure of which they made a part. Immediately to the S. of the great temple is a smaller but more perfect edifice, called the *Circular Temple* (*Fig.* 271), that may be considered unique. It is of the Corinthian order, with niches on the exterior of the cella, and decorated with twelve columns, eight of which form a dipteral portico, which has a flight of twenty-one steps in front. From the two lateral columns of the portico commences the circular peristyle of the building. The entablature of the dipteral portico is carried in a straight line, and that of the peristyle is curved on the perpendicular face, and sweeps in an elegant line from column to column, the centre of the curved architrave being bedded on the circular wall of the building. This edifice is decorated in the interior with an Ionic order of columns, above which is another decoration, consisting of niches with pediments, and between each there is a single column with a small portion of an entablature over it: the roof was a dome probably open at the top, like the Pantheon at Rome. This building has been converted into a Greek church called St. Barbe. Greek, Roman, and Saracenic ruins cover the country round *B.* for three or four leagues, all evidently connected with the former greatness and prosperity of this city. — *B.* was a flourishing city ages before the Christian æra, and the probability seems to be that the "Baal-Ath," built by Solomon, in Lebanon (2 *Chron.* viii. 6), was identical with *B.* This is, indeed, the received opinion of all classes in Syria;



Fig. 271. — VIEW OF THE CIRCULAR TEMPLE.
(From Wood and Dawkins' Ruins of Balbec.)

and though the remains of Corinthian architecture cannot be referred to a remoter period than that of the Roman emperors, a cyclopean wall, yet extant, is evidently of a far more ancient date, and answers to the description of the "House of the Forest of Lebanon," built for the daughter of Pharaoh. (1 *Kings* vii. 10.) The silence of all the most ancient authors respecting so populous and wealthy a city, is as profound as it is remarkable. It, of course, shared the fate of the rest of Syria, passing successively into the hands of the Persians, Greeks, and Romans. Julius Cæsar made it a colony of the latter, and Antoninus either enlarged its temple to Jupiter, or built a new one that became one of the wonders of the world. In 748, it was sacked in the wars of the Caliphs, and from this blow it never recovered. — The Syrian city must not be confounded with another Baalbec or *Heliopolis,* in Lower Egypt, one of the earliest cities of which any record remains. Smith (*Dict. of Greek and Roman Geog.*) remarks concerning the last-mentioned city: "Its obelisks were probably seen by Abraham when he first migrated from Syria to the Delta, 1600 years B. C.; and here the Father-in-law of Joseph filled the office of high-priest."

Bal'bec, in *Indiana,* a post-office of Jay co.

Bal'bi, Adriano, a celebrated geographer, b. at Venice, in 1782. He was professor of physics and geography in his native city till 1820, when he made a journey to Portugal. *A Statistical Essay on the Kingdom of Portugal and Algarve, compared with the other States of Europe,* was the fruit of his short residence in that country. He removed to Paris shortly after its publication, and commenced to collect materials for his great work, *Atlas Ethnographique du Globe, ou Classification des Peuples anciens et modernes d'après leurs Langues.* The 1st vol. was published in folio, in 1826. He continued to reside in Paris till 1832, publishing in succession statistical accounts of various European countries, and elaborating his celebrated *Abregé de Geographie redigé sur un Plan Nouveau.* He removed after the completion of that work to Padua, where, besides an elementary treatise on geography, and several valuable contributions to political science, he published, in 1830, *The World compared with the British Empire.* D. 1848.

Balbi, Gaspar, (*bal'be,*) a dealer in precious stones, who left Aleppo in 1579, on a journey to the Indies, and did not return till 1588. On his return he published an account of his journey. He visited Ormuz, Goa, Cochin, and Pegu, and describes what he saw, with considerable spirit, and, it is believed, with accuracy.

Balbi'nus, Decimus Cælius, a Roman senator who, after the death of the two Gordiani, killed by the soldiers of Maximinus, was elected emperor by the senate, concurrently with Clodius Pupienus Maximus, in opposition to the usurper Maximinus. The two emperors reigned little more than one year, and were assassinated by their soldiers, A. D. 238.

Bal'bo, Count Cæsare, an Italian author, b. at Turin, 1789. He is chiefly remarkable from the fact that his first important work, *Le Speranze d'Italia,* published in 1844, may be regarded as having given the programme of the "Moderate" party of Italian politics, and as having, together with the writings of d'Azeglio, Durando, and others, created the liberal party, in opposition to the Republican party as represented by Mazzini. *B.* was an accomplished historian and translator. He D. in June, 1853.

Bal'boa, Vasco Nuñez de, a celebrated Spanish discoverer, b. at Xeres de los Caballeros, in 1475. He accompanied Rodrigo de Bastidas in his expedition to the New World, and first settled in Hayti (or, as it was then termed, Hispañiola). Though an adventurer in search of fortune, his great ambition seems to have been to extend the boundaries of geographical knowledge, and especially to be able to announce to Europe the existence of another great ocean. He accordingly proceeded to the American continent, and there founded a colony, made numerous expeditions into the auriferous regions of the interior, and accumulated a vast amount of treasure. He now turned his attention to the great object of discovery on which he had set his heart. On the 1st of Sept., 1513, he commenced his perilous enterprise. Accompanied by a small band of followers, he began to thread the almost impenetrable forests of the Isthmus of Darien, and, guided by an Indian chief named Ponca, clambered up the rugged gorges of the mountains. At length, after a toilsome and dangerous journey, *B.* and his companions approached, on the 25th Sept., the summit of the mountain range, when *B.*, leaving his followers at a little distance behind, and advancing alone to the W. declivity, was the first to behold the vast unknown ocean, which he afterwards took solemn possession of in the name of his sovereign, and named it the *Pacific Ocean,* from the apparent quietude of its waters. Surrounded by his followers, he walked into it, carrying in his right hand a naked sword, and in his left the banner of Castile, and declared the sea of the South, and all the regions whose shores it bathed, to belong to the crown of Castile and Leon. During his absence, however, a new governor had been appointed to supersede *B.* in Hayti; where on his return, jealousy and dissensions springing up between them, *B.*, accused of a design to rebel, was beheaded in 1517, in violation of all forms of justice.

Balbrig'gan, a seaport of Ireland, co. Dublin, and prov. of Leinster, 17 m. N. by E. of Dublin. — *Manf.* Knitted hosiery. There is here a good harbor, with a light-house. *B.* is a favorite watering-place. *Pop.* about 2,500.

Balbu'ties, *n.* [Fr. *balbutiement;* from Lat. *balbus,* stammering.] (*Med.*) A vicious and incomplete pronunciation, in which almost all the consonants are replaced by the letters *b* and *l.* — *Dunglison.*

Balch, in *Texas,* a post-office of Parker co., 11 m. W.S.W. of Weatherford.

Bal'conied, *a.* Having balconies.

Balcony, (*bal'ko-ne,*) *n.* [Fr. *balcon;* It. *balcone;* A.S. *balc;* Ger. *balken,* a beam.] (*Arch.*) An open gallery projecting from the front of a building, surrounded with

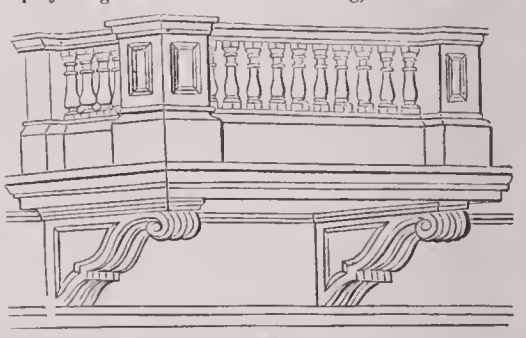


Fig. 272.

a rail or balustrade, of various devices, and supported by cantalevers, brackets, or columns. It is made of wood, stone, and sometimes of cast-iron or bar-iron fashioned into crail-work, or various fanciful figures. Balconies are generally made on a level with the sills of the windows of the first floor; sometimes every window in the range has a separate balcony, each of which is usually convex to the street.

(*Naut.*) See Gallery.

Bal'couy Falls, in *Virginia,* a post-office of Rockbridge co., on James River, 153 m. W. of Richmond.

Bald, *a.* [Sp. *peládo;* Finn. *paljas,* naked, bare.] Naked; bare; without hair on the head, or on the crown of the head; destitute of a natural covering; as, a *bald* pate.

"He should imitate Cæsar, who, because his head was *bald,* covered that defect with laurels." — *Addison.*

—Inelegant; unadorned; without appropriate ornament.

"And that, though labour'd, line must *bald* appear,
That brings ungrateful musick to the ear." — *Creech.*

(*Agric.*) Without an awn or beard; as, a *bald* ear of wheat.

Bald'-Buz'zard, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The name given in England to the Fishing-hawk or Osprey, *q. v.*

Bald' Eagle, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Clinton co., near the W. branch of the Susquehanna, and traversed by Bald Eagle Creek; *pop.* 950.

—A post-office of York co.

Bald Eagle Creek, in *Pennsylvania,* which rises near the centre of the State, and empties at Lock Haven into the W. branch of the Susquehanna.

Bald Eagle Mountain, in *Pennsylvania,* lying to the S.E. of Bald Eagle Creek, stretches from Huntingdon, through Centre and Clinton into Lycoming co.

Baldachin, (*bal'da-kin,*) *n.* [Fr. *baldaquin;* It. *baldacchino;* Sp. *baldaquino.*] (*Arch.*) A structure in form of a canopy, supported by columns, and often used as a covering for insulated altars. The form, for the most part, is square, and the top covered with cloth with a hanging fringe. The *B.* has been supposed to have been derived from the ancient *ciborium,* (a large cup or vase.) An isolated building, placed by the early Christians over tombs and altars, was called a ciborium. The modern *B.* is of the same form as the ciborium erected by Justinian in the church of Santa Sophia at Constantinople, which was made of silver, gold, and precious stones, and supported by four silver-gilt columns. The *B.* is, however, deprived of the curtains, which in the ciborium were intended to enclose whatever was deemed sacred within.

The Mohammedans seem to have copied the ciborium in their tombs. The *B.* carried over the host in Catholic countries is not unfrequently of an umbrella-shape: a similar sort of umbrella may be seen on Etruscan vases. — The *B.* in St. Peter's at Rome, made by Bernini, is the most celebrated, and is the largest known work of the kind in bronze. The dais, or covering, is supported on four large twisted columns of the composite order, placed upon pedestals of black marble, the dies of which are ornamented with bronze escutcheons. The columns are fluted for one-third their height: the remaining part is ornamented with bays and leaves of laurel, combined something after the manner of the columns of the temple designed by Rafaelle in one of his cartoons. The whole work is beautifully executed and highly finished. Above the columns are four figures of angels standing upright; at the top of the covering there is a cross, and below the entablature the banner-like cloth fringe of the portable *B.* has been imitated. The plan is square, and the altar stands between the two pedestals of the foremost columns. The height is 126 ft. 3 in. from the floor of the church to the summit of the cross, of which the pedestal is 11 ft. 8 in., the columns 50 ft. 4 in.; the entablature 11 ft. 6 in., the covering 40 ft., and the cross is 12 ft. 9 in. There were 186,392 lbs. of bronze employed on this work.

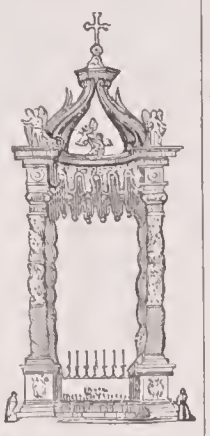


Fig. 273. — BALDACHIN IN ST. PETER'S, (Rome.)

Bal'derdash, *n.* [Probably from W. *baldorddus*, prattling, garrulity.] Badly mixed liquor. — Mean, senseless prate; jargon; ribaldry; anything jumbled together without judgment.

Bald'-head, *n.* A bald person; one who is bald on the head.

Bald' Head, a promontory of the U. States, in Maine: Lat. 43° 53′ N.; Lon. 70° 34′ 30″ W.

Bald' Head, a headland of S. Carolina, at the S.W. extremity of Smith's Island; Lat. 33° 51′ N.; Lon. 78° W.

Bald' Hill, in *Pennsylvania*, a P.O. of Clearfield co.

Bald' Knob, in *W. Virginia*, a P.O. of Boone co.

Bald'ly, *adv.* Nakedly; meanly; inelegantly.

Bald Mount', in *Pennsylvania*, a P.O. of Luzerne co.

Bald Mount'ain, in *Maine*, an isolated peak of Somerset co.

Bald Mount'ain, in *New York*, a post-office of Washington co.

Bald Mount'ain Ridge, in *Maine*, a hilly range in the N.W. of Somerset co.

Bald'ness, *n.* State of being bald; loss of hair; want of natural covering, as, the *baldness* of a hill.

> "And there, corrupting to a wound,
> Spread leprosy and *baldness* round." — *Swift.*

B. generally takes place in old age, but frequently also a loss of hair, on a part or over the whole head, occurs after febrile or other severe illness. It is caused by an atrophy of the follicles on which the hair depends for nutrition, and generally commences on the crown of the head. Many nostrums are recommended for the cure of baldness; but they are seldom attended with any good result, and frequently do harm. The means to be employed are such as tend to increase the circulation in the scalp to greater activity, as frequent rubbing with a hard towel or hair-brush, and the application of stimulants. Among the innumerable preparations calculated to prevent the falling off of hair, is the *Balm Neval*, when obtained genuine.

—Meanness or inelegance of style; want of ornament.

Bal'do Mount, a mountain of Italy in Lombardy, E. of the Lago di Garda; height 7,100 feet.

Bald'pate, *n.* A head or pate that is without hair.

Bald'pate, Bald'pated, *a.* Shorn or destitute of hair.

Bal'dric, Bal'drick, *n.* [O. Fr. *baudrier*; L. Lat. *baldringus*, from O. Ger. *bald*, bold, strenuous; and L. Lat. *ringa*, a military belt, from Ger. *ring*, a circle.] A military belt or girdle, much worn by the warriors of feudal times. It encircled the waist, or was suspended from the right shoulder, and usually sustained a sword. It was often highly ornamented.

Bald'win, the name of a long line of sovereign Counts of Flanders, of whom the most celebrated was Baldwin IX., who became afterwards Emperor of Constantinople, under the name of

BALD'WIN I., the son of Baldwin VIII., Count of Flanders and Hainault, B. at Valenciennes in 1170. In 1200, he joined the Crusaders with his brother Thierry, and in 1202 aided the Venetians in their attack upon Constantinople, of which city he was crowned emperor, 16th of May, 1204. In the next year, *B.* was taken prisoner by the king of Bulgaria, and it is said died in captivity, in 1206. He was much esteemed by the Greeks for his charity, temperance, and justice.

BALD'WIN II., the last Frank emperor of Constantinople, B. 1217. He was the son of Pierre de Courtenay, and succeeded his brother Robert in 1228. He was twice besieged in his imperial city, and being too weak to defend his dominions, repaired to Italy to seek aid from the Pope. At the court of France, *B.* was favorably received by the king, St. Louis, to whom he presented a crown of thorns, which was held by all Christendom to be the genuine relic. *B.*, in 1239, set out for Constantinople with a body of crusaders, who, however, soon quitted him, and took the route to Palestine. He succeeded, ultimately, in raising new forces in the West, and regained his capital; but, in 1261, Michael Paleologus invested it, and entered Constantinople on the 29th of July. *B* fled to Sicily, where he D. in obscurity, in 1273.

Bald'win, I., king of Jerusalem, was the son of Eustace, Count of Bouillon, and accompanied his brother Godfrey of Bouillon into Palestine, where he gained the sovereignty of the State of Edessa. He succeeded his brother on the throne of Jerusalem in 1100, and for eighteen years waged war against the Turks, the Arabs, the Persians, and the Saracens. He took many towns, and secured for the Christians the coast of Syria, from the Gulf of Issus to the confines of Egypt. D. at Laris, in the desert, 1118, and was buried on Mount Calvary. — In the first canto of the *Gerusalemme*, of Tasso, the poet has depicted the character of this monarch as well as that of his brother Godfrey.

BALD'WIN II., son of Hugh, Count of Rethel, was crowned in 1118, after Eustace, brother of Baldwin I., had renounced all claim to the vacant throne. In 1120 he gained a great victory over the Saracens, but in 1124 he was taken prisoner by them, and was ransomed only by giving up the city of Tyre. In 1131 he abdicated in favor of his son-in-law, Foulques of Anjou, and retired to a monastery, where he died in the same year. — The military and religious order of the Templars, for the defence of the Holy Land, was instituted in the reign of this monarch.

BALD'WIN III., son of Foulques of Anjou, whom he succeeded in 1142, under the guardianship of his mother. He took Ascalon and other places; but under his reign the Christians lost Edessa. B. 1130; D. at Antioch, 1162. He was succeeded by his brother, Amaury I.

BALD'WIN IV., son of Amaury, succeeded to the throne of Jerusalem on the death of his father, in 1174; but being leprous, Raymond, Count of Tripoli, governed the kingdom for him. He afterwards resigned the throne to his nephew, Baldwin V., 1183, and D. 1185.

BALD'WIN V., son of Sibylla, sister of Baldwin IV., was called to the throne when 5 years old, 1183, and died of poison, supposed to have been administered by his mother, in order that her second husband, Guy de Lusignan, might enjoy the throne. The following year, 1187, the Christians lost Jerusalem, which was taken by Saladin.

Bald'win, in *Alabama*, a county lying in the S. part of the State, at the mouth of Mobile River. *Area*, about 1900 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by Mobile river, on the N.W. by the Alabama, and on the E. by the Perdido. *Surface*, in some parts level, in others undulating; *soil*, sandy and poor. *Cap.* Blakely. *Pop.* 6,004.

Bald'win, in *Florida*, a post-village of Duval co., 20 m. W. of Jacksonville.

Bald'win, in *Georgia*, a central county, with an area of 257 sq. m. It is traversed by the Oconee, and also watered by Little River, and by Black Camp and Fishing Creeks. *Surface*, for the most part, hilly; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Milledgeville. *Pop.* 10,618.

Bald'win, in *Maine*, a township of Cumberland co., about 25 m. W.N.W. of Portland, on the Saco river; *pop.* 1,101.

Bald'win, in *Minnesota*, a township of Sherburne co.; *pop.* 234.

Bald'win, in *Mississippi*, a village of Hinds co., on the Big Black River, 35 m. from Jackson.

Bald'win, in *Missouri*, a village of St. Louis co., 20 m. W. of St. Louis.

Bald'win, in *New York*, a post-township of Chemung co., 6 m. E. of Elmira; *pop.* 969.

Bald'win, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Alleghany county; *pop.* 3,104.

—A post-village of Butler co.

Bald'win City, in *Kansas*, a post-village of Douglas co. It is a flourishing place, with a *pop.* of about 850.

Bald'win's Mills, in *Michigan*, a P.O. of Jackson co.

Bald'win's Phos'phorus. (*Chem.*) Nitrate of lime, when evaporated, loses its water of crystallization, and becomes luminous in the dark, as discovered by Baldwin, in 1675.

Bald'winsville, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Edgar co., 24 m. N.W. of Terre-Haute.

Bald'winsville, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Templeton township, Worcester co., 55 m. W.N.W. of Boston.

Bald'winsville, in *Missouri*, a village of Mississippi co., on the Mississippi river, 3 or 4 m. above Wolf Island.

Bald'winsville, in *New York*, a post-village of Lysander township, Onondaga co., on the Seneca River, 12 m. N. by W. of Syracuse, and 22 m. S. by E. of Oswego; *pop.* 2,130.

Bald'wyn, or BALDWIN, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Itawamba co., 31 m. S. of Corinth.

Bale, *n.* [Fr. *balle.*] A ball; a round mass; a bundle or package of goods covered with canvas or tarpaulin, and corded for carriage or transportation.

—[A.S. *bealˊ, bealo*; O. Ger. *balo*, ruin, destruction.] Misery; calamity; sorrow; mischief; destruction.

> "For light she hated as the deadly *bale*." — *Spenser.*

—*v. a.* [Dan. *balle*; Gael. *ballam*, a pail or tub; Fr. *emballer.*] To pack up goods in the form of a bale. — To free from water with a *pail* or *bowl*; to lave out water; to bale; as, to *bale* a boat.

> "Each sea curl'd o'er the stern, and kept them wet,
> And bade them *bale* without a moment's ease." — *Byron.*

Bale, in Switzerland. See BASLE.

Balearic Islands, (*bal-e-arˊik,*) a group of Spanish islands, in the Mediterranean, lying off the coast of Valencia. They are five in number: — Majorca, Minorca, Cabrera, Iviza, and Formentera. Lat. between 38° 40′ and 40° 5′ N.; Lon. between 1° and 5° E. Aggregate *pop.* 269,818. — At an early date these islands were visited by the Phœnicians, and after them by the Greeks, who, it is said, named them *ballein*, "to throw," from the expertness of the natives in using the sling, to the use of which they were trained from their infancy. — Later, the *B. I.* became subject to Carthage; but after a short period of freedom were annexed to the Roman empire by Metellus, 123 B. C. From that time their history is involved in that of the peninsula.—Bayard Taylor, who visited them in 1867, and Capt. Clayton, in his *Sunny South*, published in 1869, concur in the statement that these primitive islanders still retain that remarkable character for honesty, simplicity, contentment, and industry, which has distinguished them from the earliest times. — See MAJORCA, MINORCA, &c.

Baleen', *n.* [Fr. *baleine.*] (*Com.*) Plates or slabs of *whale-bone*, q. v.

Bale'-fire, *n.* [A. S. *bal-fyr*, the fire of a funeral pyre.] A lighted beacon; an alarm-fire.

> "Sweet Teviot! on thy silver tide
> The gloomy *bale-fires* blaze no more."— *Walter Scott.*

Bale'ful, *a.* Full of bale; replete with misery; deadly; pernicious; full of calamity, sorrow, or mischief; sad; woful.

> "But when I feel the bitter *baleful* smart,
> Which her fair eyes unawares do work in me."—*Spenser.*

Bale'fully, *adv.* Sorrowfully; perniciously; in a calamitous manner.

Bale'fulness, *n.* State or quality of bale; condition of being baleful.

Baleu'ic Acid. (*Chem.*) A fatty acid, fusing at 164°; obtained from the oil of ben. *Form.* $C_{30}H_{30}O_4$.

Balfe', MICHAEL WILLIAM, a celebrated musical composer, was B. in Dublin, 1808. In 1827 he went to Paris, where, under the name of "Balfi," he met with great success as a bass singer, with Malibran and Sontag. He then went to Italy, and wrote a long series of operas for Milan, Paris, and London. In 1845, *B.* became director of the Italian Opera in the latter city. It is a curious fact that the operas of this composer have been more popular in Germany than in any other country. His *Bohemian Girl* and the *Quatre Fils d'Aymon*, had an immense success at Berlin. *B.* is a disciple of Paer and Rossini, and to some extent imitates Auber in his productions. His opera-airs are melodious, but he is destitute of the true creative genius. His principal works are, besides the above-mentioned, the *Siege of Rochelle*, the *Enchantress*, *Les Paits d'Amour*, the *Jewess*, the *Daughter of St. Mark*, the *Rose of Castile*, *Satanella*, &c. D. 1870.

Bal'four, SIR JAMES, lord-president of the Court of Session in Scotland, and the reputed author of *Practicks of the Law*, rose to eminence as a privy councillor and judge, and was with Mary Queen of Scots at Holyrood on the night of the assassination of Rizzio. He was, shortly afterwards, knighted by the queen, and subsequently attached himself to the fortunes of Bothwell, uniting in the conspiracy against Darnley. He prepared the house in the Kirk of Field for the atrocious murder of that unfortunate nobleman, and was, in the despatch of the Earl of Lennox, charged with being an accomplice in that crime. He seems to have changed sides with every party in power. After being concerned in nearly all the stormy intrigues of the times, now fleeing from his country to save his head, and now returning to become an accuser, a prosecutor, and condemner of others, he died 1583.

Balfroosh', a large and flourishing city of Persia, prov. of Mazunderan, on the Balhbul, about 12 m. from the S. shore of the Caspian Sea. Lat. 36° 37′ N.; Lon. 52° 42′ E. It possesses an extensive trade, and has a large number of caravanseras, bazaars, and *medrasses* or colleges. *Pop.* 50,000.

Bali, or LITTLE JAVA, an island of the E. or Malay Archipelago, 1st div.; lying in 8° 42′ 5″ S. Lat., and 116° 33′ E. Lon. *Area*, 16,84[illegible] sq. m. Length, 70 m., by an average breadth of 35. *Soil and Prod.* Soil tolerably fertile, producing rice, gambier, &c. The natives, being superior to the Malays and Javanese in size, strength, and intelligence, are preferred by the Chinese as slaves. *Pop.* about 700,000.

Bal'ing, *n.* Act or operation of making up into a bale, as cotton, &c. — Act of freeing from water, as a boat.

Bal'ing-press, *n.* A press worked by mechanical power, and used for the compression of cotton or other commodity, into bales for shipment or transportation.

Bal'iol, SIR JOHN DE, an English knight, founder of Baliol Coll., Oxford, and governor of Carlisle in 1248. On the marriage of Margaret, daughter of Henry III., to Alexander III., king of Scotland, the guardianship of the royal pair, as well as of the kingdom, was committed to *B.* in conjunction with another. They were afterwards charged with abusing their trust, and Henry III. marched towards Scotland to punish them, but *B.* made his peace with the king by paying a large sum into the royal treasury. In the contest between Henry III. and the barons, under Simon de Montfort, *B.* sided with the king, for which the barons seized his lands. D. 1269.

Bal'iol, JOHN DE, KING OF SCOTLAND, B. 1259, was the son of the preceding, and as the head of the English interest in Scotland, laid claim, on the death of Queen Margaret, (known as the "Maid of Norway,") to the vacant throne, by virtue of his descent from David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother of William the Lion, King of Scotland. His principal competitor was Robert Bruce, who sprung from the same ancestry. Edward I. of England being appointed arbitrator, declared in favor of Baliol, who did homage to him for the kingdom, 12th Nov., 1292. He, however, did not hold the sceptre long; for remonstrating against the power assumed by Edward over Scotland, he was summoned to his tribunal as a vassal. *B.*, provoked at this, concluded a treaty with France, the consequence

of which was a war with England. The battle of Dunbar decided the fate of *B.*, who surrendered his crown into the hands of Edward, who committed both him and his son to the Tower of London. At the Pope's intercession, they were subsequently released, when *B.* retired to his estates in Normandy, where he D. in 1314. *B.*'s son, Edward, afterwards claimed, invaded, and recovered the kingdom of Scotland, but he did not keep it long, and dying without issue, the family became extinct.

Balis'ta, *n.* (*Mil.*) See BALLISTA.

Bal'ister, *n.* (*Mil.*) The same as BALISTA, *q. v.*

Bal'istes, *n.* [From *balista.*] (*Zoöl.*) The File-fish. See BALISTINÆ.

Balis'tidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The File-fishes; a family of fishes, order *Plectognathi.* They are characterized by having a conical compressed body, jaws armed with one or two rows of small distinct teeth, and skin covered on the surface with scaly plates, surmounted with spines, tubercles, &c. The species are found chiefly in the intertropical seas. The UNICORN FILE-FISH (*Balistes monoceros*) grows to a considerable size, often exceeding two feet in length; the body is of an oval shape, and, like most others of this genus, it possesses the power of inflating at pleasure the sides of the abdomen, by means of a pair of bony processes within that part: the skin is everywhere covered with very minute spines, and the general color is gray, inclining to brown on the upper parts, and varied with irregular, dusky, sub-transverse undulations and spots: both fins and tail are of a light brown color, the latter marked by a few dusky bars. It is a native of the Indian and American seas, and feeds chiefly on crustaceous and testaceous marine animals.

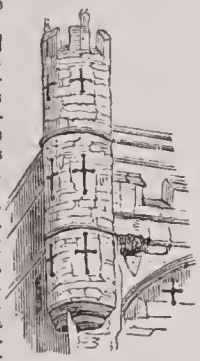


Fig. 274.

Balistra'ria, *n.* [It. *balestriera.*] (*Arch.*) One of the names given to narrow and cruciform apertures in the walls of strongholds or castles, through which the bowmen discharged their missiles, as seen in fig. 274, which represents a bartizan, or small turret, from Monk-bargate, York, England.

Balize, (*ba-leez'.*) [Fr. *balize;* Lat. *palus,* a pole.] A beacon or land-mark; a pole or staff erected on a coast as a guide for mariners.

Balize', in Honduras. See BELIZE.

Balk, (*bawk.*) *n.* [A.S. *balc;* W. *balc.*] Something passed over; a ridge of land left unploughed between furrows, or between other ridges.—A great beam or rafter of timber used in building; as, a rafter in a barn.—A hinderance; a frustration; a disappointment.

(*Mil.*) One of the beams connecting the successive supports of a trestle-bridge or bridge of boats.—*Webster.*

—*v. a.* To pass over, as in ploughing; to leave untouched.

> "Nor doth he any creature *balk,*
> But lays on all he meeteth."—*Drayton.*

—To baffle, disappoint, or frustrate; as, to *balk* a fancy.

> "*Balk'd* of his prey, the yelling monster flies,
> And fills the city with his hideous cries."—*Pope.*

—To pile, as in a heap or ridge.

> ". . . three and twenty knights,
> *Balk'd* in their blood, did Sir Walter see
> On Hombdon's plains."—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* To come to an abrupt pause or stop in anything; as, he *balked* in his sermon.

Bal'kan Mountains. See TURKEY IN EUROPE

Balkash', or TENGHIZ, an extensive lake of Central Asia, on the borders of Chinese Turkestan, and the Russian government of Tomsk. Between 44° and 47° N. Lat., and Lon. 77° and 81° E. It is 150 m. long, by 75 broad.

Balk'er, *n.* One who balks another.—A person who stands on a cliff or other high ground on the sea-shore, and notifies fishermen which course the shoals of herring take, and where they may be found.

Balkh, (Anc. BACTRA.) A province of Central Asia, now subordinate to the Khanat of Bokhara, lying chiefly between Lat. 35° and 37° N., and Lon. 65° and 69° E., having on the N. the Oxens, E. Buduk-Shun, S. the Hindoo-Coosh, and on the W. the desert. Length, E. to W., about 250 m.; breadth, 100 to 120; *area,* 30,000 sq. m.—*Surface,* irregular; *soil,* generally sandy and barren. Its capital, and the territory subordinate to it, have, since the fall of the Dooranee monarchy in Cabul, to which state it formerly belonged, been taken possession of by the Khan of Bokhara. *Pop.* about 1,000,000.

BALKH, (the *Zariaspa* and *Bactra* of the Greeks,) a decayed city of Central Asia, cap. of the above prov., but governed by its own chief, is situate on a river of the same name, in a plain 18 m. S. of the Oxus, and 250 S.E. of Bokhara; Lat. 36° 48′ N.; Lon. 67° 18′ E. The ruins of the ancient city occupy a circuit of 20 m.; they consist chiefly of fallen mosques and decayed tombs, none of an age prior to that of Mohammed. This city, like Babylon, has become to the surrounding country an all but inexhaustible mine of bricks. The citadel contains a stone of white marble, pointed out as the throne of Cyrus! *B.* is styled by Orientals, *Omm-el-Buldan* (the "Mother of Cities"), on account of its great antiquity. It is said to have been built by Kyamoors, the founder of the Persian monarchy. After its conquest by Alexander the Great, it flourished as the capital of a Grecian kingdom. Jenghis Khan, Timour, Aurungzebe, Nadir Shah, and the Afghans successively possessed it, and it was finally taken by the Khan of Bokhara from the Usbeck Tartars, in 1820. *Pop.* 2,000.

Balk'ingly, *adv.* In a frustrating or balking manner.

Balk'ish, *a.* Uneven; rugged; ridgy. (R.)

Balk'y, *a.* [Amer.] Apt to shy or turn aside, or come to a sudden stop; as, a *balky* mule.

Ball, (*bawl,*) *n.* [Ger. and Swed. *ball;* allied to Lat. *pila,* a ball.] A round body; anything round or approaching roundness; as, a billiard-*ball.*

—Any part of the human body which is round, bossy, or protuberant; as, the *ball* of the great toe.

—A small globe of wood or ivory, used in casting lots, or balloting.—See BALLOT.

(*Mil.*) Any round or conical projectile of lead or iron discharged from fire-arms. For small arms, as pistols and muskets, they are of lead; for artillery, of iron. The term ball, with a prefix sufficiently expressive of its purposes, denotes a composition of various combustible ingredients, as fire-balls, light-balls, smoke-balls, stink-balls. The projectiles bearing these names are used either for giving light, or for harassing the enemy by giving out a dense smoke or suffocating fumes. They are generally fired out of mortars, and seldom from guns. *Light-balls,* which are used in order to disclose the position or movements of the enemy at night, are composed of painted canvas stretched over a framework. They are filled with a compact mixture of saltpetre, sulphur, resin, and linseed-oil, and are furnished with time-fuses. They give out a brilliant light, which lasts for a considerable period. *Smoke-balls* are composed of successive layers of strong paper, and are filled with gunpowder, saltpetre, powdered coal, tallow, and pitch. After ignition they give out dense fumes of blinding smoke for more than half an hour. *Stink-balls* are filled with a chemical composition which, when burning, diffuses a noxious suffocating odor around.

(*Printing.*) A sort of cushion composed of hair or wool, covered with leather or other coating, and fixed to a holdfast called a *ball-stock;*—formerly used to lay the ink on type when set in forms.

(*Farriery.*) [From Lat. *bolus.*] A large bolus or pill in which medicine is administered to horses; generally termed a *horse-ball.*

(*Games.*) A gymnastic exercise of high antiquity. In the *Odyssey,* we find Phæacian damsels playing ball to the sound of music. It was the principal exercise of the Spartans; and so highly was it esteemed by the Athenians, that they set up a statue to Aristonicus for his skill at it. The Romans of all ages and degrees played at it, and Pliny describes old Spurinna as warding off decrepitude by practising the game. The Greeks and Romans had four kinds of balls: two of leather inflated with air, and played upon the earth, by many running after it at once,—consequently similar to our foot-ball; one a small ball, played like our shuttlecock; and one stuffed with feathers, and played by three persons in a triangle. In the Middle Ages, ball-playing was a regular amusement with the students of France, Germany, and Italy; and at the present time, there are public places for ball-playing in Italy and Germany. In England, ball-playing has been a favorite exercise from an early date, one variety of game at ball giving its name to a celebrated street at the west end of the metropolis—*Pall-Mall.* The ball is still played in various ways; such as being kicked by the foot, thrown by the hand, or knocked by a bat; this last is much played in many parts of the U. States, under the name of BASE-BALL, *q. v.*—See also CRICKET, TENNIS, GOLF, &c.

—[Fr. *bal;* It. *ballo,* from *ballare,* to dance.] An entertainment of dancing; a social assembly met for the amusement of the dance.

Ball, *v. a.* To collect snow into balls, as on horses' hoofs.

Ball, SIR ALEXANDER JOHN, a British admiral, who served with distinction in the first American war, and afterwards in the Mediterranean under Nelson. At the battle of the Nile he commanded the *Alexander,* and it is said that from a peculiar combustible thrown from that ship the explosion of the French man-of-war *L'Orient* is to be attributed. He afterwards besieged Malta, in 1800, which place was compelled to surrender. D. at Malta, of which island he had been made governor, in 1809.

Bal'la, or **Bal'lagh,** a village of Ireland, in the co Mayo, 8 m. S.E. of Castlebar; *pop.* about 620.

Bal'lad, *n.* [Fr. *ballade;* It. *ballata,* from *ballare,* to dance.] (*Lit.*) A song originally adapted to a dance or ball; a popular song; a short narrative poem of the lyric order; a short air. Specifically, a short epic song of an entirely lyrical nature. If we trace the English and Scottish ballad to its origin, we must have recourse to those songs which existed among the inhabitants of the island before the Norman conquest, and were of a kind common to all the Teutonic nations. It is related of King Alfred that he sung ballads to his harp in the camp of the Danes. Among the Scandinavian nations, the three great divisions, or cycles, of the Teutonic poetry of the Middle Ages,—the stories of the *Nibelungen-Lied,* those of Charlemagne, (particularly such as relate to his wars against the Arabians and the battle of Roncesvalles,) and the tales of King Arthur's Round Table,—consist of what, at a later period, were called *ballads.* Tacitus informs us that ballads were the only annals known among the ancient German nations. In Wales, the *bards,* or writers of ballad-poetry, have from the earliest ages exercised an almost omnipotent influence over their countrymen; an influence surviving, in a great measure, up to the present day. Even in the New World, the American savages had their war-songs and rude poetry, in which they sung the praises of those who had fought and died for their nation. In process of time, as manners refined, the ballad in every country by degrees included a wider range of subjects; it was no longer solely employed in rehearsing valorous exploits, but included in its rhymes the marvellous tale or the wild adventure, occasionally becoming the vehicle of sentiment and passion. No festivity was esteemed complete among our ancestors in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries, which was not set off with the exercise of the minstrel's talents; who usually sang his ballad to his own or some other harp, and was everywhere received with respect. As intellectual gratification advanced, however, these rude performances gradually lost their attraction with the superior ranks in society. When language became refined, and political taste elevated, by an acquaintance with the Greek and Latin authors, the subjects of the epic muse were no longer dressed in the homely garb of the popular ballad, but assumed the borrowed ornament and stately air of heroic poetry; and every poetical attempt in the sublime and beautiful cast was an imitation of the classic models. The native poetry of the country was reserved merely for the humorous and burlesque, and the term "ballad" was brought, by custom, to signify a comic story, told in low familiar language, and accompanied by a droll trivial tune. It was much used by the wits of the time as a vehicle for laughable ridicule and mirthful satire; and a great variety of the most pleasing specimens of this kind of writing is to be found in the witty æra of English genius, which we take to be comprehended between the beginning of Charles II.'s reign, and the times of Swift and Prior. Since that period, the genius of the age has chiefly been characterized by the correct, elegant, and tender; and a real or affected taste for beautiful simplicity has almost universally prevailed. Andrew Fletcher, of Saltoun, said, if he were permitted to make the *ballads* of a nation, he cared not who should make the *laws,* ("Political Works," 1749;) so strong a belief had he in the revolutionizing tendency of an heroic ballad or song. To give an instance of the truth of this remark, we need only mention how the popular, though comparatively senseless, ballad of *Lillibullero* assisted to bring about the English Revolution of 1688. It is generally allowed among well-read men that the best specimens known of the old popular ballads are to be found in Scotland, or more properly, perhaps, on the Scottish border between Scotland and England. The earliest ballad now remaining in the English language is believed to be a "Cuckoo Song" of the latter part of the reign of Henry III. The song speaks for itself, although we give a modernized version.



Fig. 275.
ENGLISH BALLAD-SELLER, (1650.)

Sumer is icumen in,	Summer is coming in,
Lhudè sing cuccu;	Loud sings cuckoo;
Groweth sed and bloweth med,	The seed grows the mead blows,
And springth the wdè nu.	And the wood springs new, —
Sing cuccu.	Sing cuckoo.
Awe bleteth after lamb,	Ewe bleats after lamb,
Lhouth after calvè cu,	The calf lows after cow,
Bullue sterteth,	The bullock starts, the buck
Buckè verteth,	verts —
Murie sing cuccu;	Merrily sings cuckoo!
Cuccu, cuccu:	Cuckoo! cuckoo!
Wel singes thu cuccu,	Well sing'st thou, cuckoo,
Ne swik thu naver nu.	Mayst thou never cease.

Among the finer of the old English *B.* that have come down to us are, *Chevy Chase, The Robin Hood Ballads,* Sir John Suckling's *Ballad on a Wedding,* &c. Sir Walter Scott, in his "Scottish Minstrelsy," has presented us with the choicest examples of the old Scots *B.* Among its more modern specimens of note are, *Fair Helen of Kirkconnel Lea; Johnnie Armstrong;* Lady Lindsay's *Auld Robin Gray;* the *Banks and Braes o' Bonnie Doon,* of Burns; *Annie Laurie,* &c. Ireland, from the muse of Carolan, and later, of Moore, the "Bard of Erin," has given to the world *B.* poetry of touching pathos and beauty. Need we mention the "Irish Melodies" of the latter poet?—his *Harp that once through Tara's Halls,* that one, of the many, which is so dear to the Irish heart?—Of the modern English *B.* (strictly speaking) we have Cowper's *John Gilpin;* Goldsmith's *Edwin and Angelina;* Aytoun's *Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers;* Praed's *Ballads;* the *Bon Gaultier Ballads;* Macaulay's *Armada,* and *Lays of Ancient Rome;* the ballads of Thackeray; Coleridge's *Ancient Mariner,* &c., &c.—The French *B.* never reached any degree of perfection, because their *fabliaux,* legends, &c., early degenerated into interminable metrical and prose romances of chivalry. From 1830 to 1840, with the taste for the study of the Middle Ages, the *B.* came into fashion, and very successful illustrations of the modern style may be found in the works of Alfred de Musset, and the earlier poetical effusions of Victor Hugo.—No modern nation has cultivated the composition of ballad poetry so assiduously as the Germans. The *Lenore* of Bürger brought in a new æra of ballad-writing in Germany. He confined the name 'ballad,' as Coleridge has also done in imitation of him, to an epic narrative, with something fabulous and supernatural in

the background, but still possessing enough of earth to interest the mass of humanity. Schiller, Göthe, and Uhland have followed in his wake; and the latter has done much in modern times to familiarize the German mind with this species of composition.—The ballad poetry of the northern nations, particularly those of Iceland, of the Faroe Isles, of Denmark, and Norway and Sweden, retain their ancient character to the present day.—In Italy, the ballad never flourished: the poetry of that country has always retained a certain antique spirit, and the Italians never partook, to any great extent, in the crusades, being fully occupied at home in the wars of the free cities. The Portuguese never cultivated the ballad much. Almost all their poetry of this kind is to be traced to a Spanish origin. The Russians have lyrico-epic poems, of which some, in old Russian, are excellent. The poetry of American literature presents few good specimens of the *B.* In 1868–*3*, however, have appeared a series of humorous *B.* of an entirely unique character. We allude to the *Hans Breitmann Ballads* of C. G. Leland, of Philadelphia. These are written in a mixed Anglo-German *patois*, and have become highly popular both in the U. States and in England.—See Bard, Fabliaux, Jongleur, Lay, Minnesinger, Minstrel, Nibelungen Lied, Romance, Roundelay, Troubadour, Trouvère, &c.

—*v. n.* To compose or sing ballads: to allude to, or make mention of, in ballads.

Bal'lader, Balladeer', *n.* A writer of ballads.

Bal'lad-mong'er, *n.* An itinerant vender of ballads.

Ballaghade'rin, a town of Ireland, co. Mayo, 30 m. E.N.E. of Castlebar: *pop.* about 1,400.

Ballaghmore', a village of Ireland, near Roscrea, in Queen's co. The ruins of Monaincha Abbey are near this place.

Ballaghy', a village of Ireland, co. Londonderry, 18 m. from Coleraine.

Bal'lahac, in *California*, a mining camp of Sierra co., 25 m. N. of Downieville; *pop.* about 400.

Bal'larat, a town of Victoria, S. Australia, 75 miles W.N.W. of Melbourne. It is famous for its gold-fields, unrivalled for the fineness of the metal they yield. *Pop.* 64,260.

Bal'lard, in *Kentucky*, a western county, separated from Missouri and Illinois by the Ohio river. It is watered by Mayfield's Creek. Surface undulating and wooded; soil, partly fertile, partly poor. *Cap.* Blandville. *Pop.* 12,576.

Bal'lardsville, in *Kentucky*, a village of Oldham co., about 30 m. E. by N. of Louisville; *pop.* 1,144.

Bal'lardsville, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Boone co., about 250 m. W. by N. of Richmond.

Bal'las, a town of Upper Egypt, on the Nile. Lat. 26° N.; Lon. 32° 42′ E. It is famous for the earthen jars called *Ballasee* jars, which are manufactured here and used throughout Egypt for carrying water.

Bal'last, *n.* [A.S. *bat*, a boat, and *hlæst*, a burden; Dut. *ballast.*] (*Mar.*) The load of stones, sand, or other heavy substance, which a ship carries when without cargo; dead-weight laid in the hold of a ship to keep her steady or in equipoise in the water.—Broken stones or rubbish, gravel, &c., used in constructing a railroad to make solid the permanent way.—Metaphorically, that which is used to make anything steady.

—*v. a.* To load a vessel with ballast.—To make or keep anything steady; as, to *ballast* the bed of a railway.

> "Now you have given me virtue for my guide,
> And with true honour *ballasted* my pride."—*Dryden.*

Bal'lastage, *n.* (*Law.*) Dues or tolls paid to harbor-authorities for the privilege of loading a ship with ballast.

Bal'lasting, *n.* Furnishing with ballast; keeping steady.

Bal'last-lighter, *n.* (*Mar.*) A barge or lighter employed in a port or harbor to receive the ballast discharged from a ship; or, *vice versâ*, to convey the same to a ship's side.

Ballatoon', *n.* A large flat-bottomed boat or barge used in Russia for the carriage of timber by water.

Ball Camp, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Knox co.

Ball-cart'ridge, *n.* (*Milit.*) A cartridge furnished with a ball.

Ball'-cock, *n.* A hollow sphere of thin metal, attached by a small rod to the cock of a water-cistern. When the cistern is empty, the water flows in at the tap, but with the rising water, the hollow sphere, the ball-cock, is buoyed up, and by this means the tap is turned off when the cistern is full.

Bal'lenstadt, a town of N. Germany, in the duchy of Anhalt, 15 m. S.E. of Halberstadt. In the environs is a fine castle, the residence of the Duke. *Pop.* 4,848.

Bal'leny Islands, in the Antarctic ocean, a group of five islands discovered in 1839. They are volcanic, and of small size. Lat. 66° 44′ S; Lon. 163° 11′ E.

Balleri'na, *n.* [Sp. and It.] The principal female dancer in a ballet; a ballet-girl.

Ballet, (*bal'lai.*) *n.* [Fr. *ballet*; It. *balletto*, from *ballo*, a dance.] In its widest sense, the representation of a series of passionate actions and feelings, by means of gestures and dancing. According to this signification, we comprehend, under *B.*, even representations of mental emotions, not connected with a regular train of action. In a more confined sense, we call *B.* musical pieces, the object of which is to represent, by mimic movements and dances, actions, characters, sentiments, passions, and feelings, in which several dancers perform together. According to the analogy of lyrical poetry, those which rather represent feelings may be called *lyrical* ballets; those which imitate actions, *dramatic* ballets. The lyrical and dramatic ballets, together, constitute the higher art of dancing, in opposition to the lower, the aim of which is only social pleasure. A ballet is usually divided into several acts, each of which has several *entrees*. An *entree*, in a ballet, consists of one or several quadrilles of dancers, who, by their steps, gestures, and attitudes, represent a certain part of the action. In criticising a ballet, we must consider, first, the choice of the subject, which must have unity of action or of passion, and must be capable of being represented in an intelligible manner by means of mimic movements and dancing; secondly, the plan and execution of the single parts, which must have a due proportion to each other; and, finally, the music and decorations, which must supply whatever dancing cannot bring before the eye. The ballet is an invention of modern times, (the ingenious artist Baltazarini, director of music to the Queen Catharine de Medicis probably gave its form to the regular ballet,) though pantomimic dances were not unknown to the ancients. (See Mimic, and Pantomime.) Noverre, a Frenchman, brought the ballet to the greatest perfection, about 1750.—The bounds, leaps, and pirouettes of the principal performers seem rather to be surprising feats of muscular strength and agility than the actual motions of the dance. The intricate figure-dances of the auxiliary groups of coryphées, as performed in the principal theatres in Europe, are generally most picturesque and pleasing; but they become offensive to the taste when performed without any respect for morality and decency, as it is too often the case in our theatres, where the name *Ballet* is given to licentious dances and poses imported from the Parisian minor theatres and pleasure-gardens.

Bal'let-dancer, *n.* A figurante; a female dancer in a ballet.—See Ballerina.

Bal'let-master, *n.* One who directs a ballet; a person who manages the Terpsichorean department in a theatre.

Ball'-flower, *n.* (*Arch.*) An ornament resembling a ball placed in a circular flower, the three petals forming a cup round it; much used as an enrichment to mouldings, and otherwise, in the decorated style of Gothic architecture.—*Roman.*

Bal'liage, *n.* Same as Bailage, *q. v.*

Bal'lin, *n.* (*Geog.*) See Bal.

Ballina', a town of Ireland; co. Mayo, on the Moy, 126 m. W.N.W. of Dublin. *Pop.* 5,960.

Ballinaboy', a parish of Ireland, in the co. Cork.

Ballina'carrig, a parish of Ireland, in the co. Carlow.

Ballina'carrig, a hamlet of Ireland, co. Cork.

Ballinacour'ty, a par. of Ireland, in the co. Galway, at the head of Galway Bay, 3½ m. S. of Oranmore.

Ballinacour'ty, a parish of Ireland, in the co. Kerry.

Ballinahag'lish, a par. of Ireland in the co. Mayo.

Ballinahag'lish, a par. of Ireland, in the co. Kerry.

Ballinahinch', a barony, parish, demesne, lake, river, and ancient castle of Ireland, in Connemara, co. Galway, 37 m. W.N.W. of Galway. This barony was until a few years past the property of the celebrated "Dick Martin," or, as he was popularly called, the *King of Connemara*. In the castle of *B.* he lived for years with almost regal state, dwelling among his retainers and tenantry like a chieftain of feudal times, and keeping a daily table for all comers to dine at.—He eventually ruined himself utterly by his hospitality and munificence. Mr. Martin, who for many years represented the co. Galway in the British parliament, was the author of the well-known "Martin's Act" for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. His fortunes form the substance of Charles Lever's novel of the *Martins of Cro'Martin.*

Ballinahinch', a town of Ireland, in the co. Down, 10 m. E. of Dromore. A battle was fought here in 1798, between the insurgent Irish and the royal troops. *Pop.* about 1,000.

Ballinakill', a town of Ireland, in Queen's co., 11 m. S. of Maryborough; *pop.* about 1,800.

Ballinakill', the name of several parishes in Ireland.

Ballinamore', a village of Ireland, co. Leitrim, 13 m. N.E. of Carrick-on-Shannon; *pop.* about 300.

Ballinamuck', a village of Ireland, co. Longford, prov. of Leinster, 11 m. N.N.E of Longford.

Ballinascreen', a parish of Ireland, co. Londonderry.

Ballinaskel'lig's Bay, in Ireland, co. Kerry. Hog Head is in its E. entrance; Bolus Head on its W. It is about 5 m. broad.

Ballinasloe', a town of Ireland, counties Galway and Roscommon, in prov. of Connaught, on the Suck, 78 m. W. by S. of Dublin. The battle of Aghrim (*q. v.*) was fought in the neighborhood. *Pop.* 4,106.

Ballincal'la, or Ballincho'la, a parish of Ireland, in prov. of Connaught, divided between the counties Mayo and Galway.

Ballincol'lig, a garrison-town of Ireland, in the co. Cork, on the river Lee, 5 m. W. of Cork. Gunpowder is largely manufactured here, and an ancient castle presents fine remains.

Ballincuslane', or **Ballycuslane',** a par. of Ireland, in the co. Kerry.

Ballinder'ry, a parish of Ireland, co. Antrim.

—Another, in co. Tyrone.

—A village in co. Wicklow, 2 m. N.W. of Ralhdrum.

Ballindoon', a parish of Ireland, co. Galway.

Ballingad'dy, a parish of Ireland, co. Limerick.

Ballingar'ry, a parish of Ireland, co. Limerick, and 17 m. S.W. of that city.

Ballingar'ry, a village and parish of Ireland, co. Tipperary, 20 m. N.E. of Clonmel.—A parish of co. Limerick.—Another in co. Tipperary.

Balling-process, (*bawl'ing.*) (*Chem.*) A process by which sulphate of soda is converted into carbonate of soda. Sulphate of soda, limestone (carbonate of lime), and small coal are intimately mixed, and subjected to heat in a reverberatory furnace. Sulphide of sodium is at first formed, carbonic acid escaping in large quantities. By carefully regulating the heat, the limestone gives up its carbonic acid to the soda, receiving sulphur in exchange. The resulting mixture is termed *black ash*, or crude soda, and contains carbonate of soda, lime, and sulphide of calcium.—See Soda.

Ballinland'ers, a parish of Ireland, co. Limerick.

Ballinoe', a parish of Ireland, co. Cork.

Ballinrobe', a town of Ireland, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, on the Robe, 25 m. N.N.W. of Galway. It is a progressive place in the midst of a fine agricultural country. *Pop.* about 2,900.

Ballintem'ple, a parish of Ireland, co. Cavan.—Also the name of five other parishes in Ireland.

Ballintob'ber, a parish of Ireland, co. Roscommon, and 12 m. from the town of Roscommon. There are here the ruins of a magnificent castle.—The name of two baronies in the same co., and of a par. in the co. Mayo.

Ballintogher, a township of Ireland, co. Sligo, 7 m. S.E. of Sligo.

Ballintoy', a seaport town and parish of Ireland, 4 m. N. of Ballycastle, co. Antrim. *Pop.* about 5,200.

Ballis'ta, or **Balis'ta,** *n.*; *pl.* Ballistæ, or Balistæ. [Lat.] (*Mil.*) An engine used by the ancients for hurling stones, as the *catapulta* was used for throwing heavy darts and arrows. The particular construction of the *B.* is not exactly understood, or rather, it seems to have been made in different ways. One sort was constructed with levers and bars, and another with pulleys, another with a crane, and another with a toothed wheel.

Bal'lister, *n.* The same as Balista.

Ballis'tic, *a.* [Lat. *ballista.*] Belonging, or having relation to, a cross-bow, or to the art of projecting weapons of assault by means of an engine.

Ballistic Pendulum. (*Phys.*) An instrument invented by Robins, for measuring the velocity of cannon or musket-balls. It consists of a large, heavy block of wood, plated with iron at the back, and fixed to an iron bar, which, at the other extremity, is attached to a transverse bar of iron, which serves as an axis of suspension. To the lower end of the pendulum is attached a ribbon, passing loosely through an orifice in a horizontal bar in the framework. The length of the ribbon drawn out by the pendulum, on being struck, shows the extent of the vibration, which being known, together with the weight of the shot, the length, &c. of the pendulum, the velocity may be calculated.

Ballis'tics, *n.* (*Milit.*) The art or function of impelling darts or offensive weapons by means of an engine or other mechanical contrivance.—The science of projectiles.

Bal'lium, *n.* [L. Lat.] (*Fort.*) See Bailey.

Ball Mountain, in *Michigan*, a P. O. of Oakland co.

Balloon', *n.* [Fr. *ballon*, from *balle*, a ball.] Any spherical hollow body; a round chemical vessel; a ball on the top of a pillar, &c.

(*Aëronautics.*) A large globe or pear-shaped bag, made of paper or varnished silk, which, containing a gas specifically lighter than common air, rises into the atmosphere with a greater or less degree of ascensional force. A car, supported by a net-work which extends over the balloon, supports the aëronaut; and a valve, usually placed at the top, to which a string is attached, reaching to the car, gives him the power of allowing the gas to escape, and of descending at pleasure.—During the dark ages, and for some time after the revival of science, numerous projects were entertained for navigating the air; but it is only in very recent times, since 1783, that any of them have been realized. The first idea was to employ some mechanical contrivance resembling the wings of birds; but Borelli demonstrated that all attempts on the part of man to fly must necessarily fail, from the utter disproportion of his muscular power to the force that would be necessary to give impulsion to wings of such enormous magnitude as would be required to sustain his weight in the air.—The principle by which a *B.* rises in the atmosphere is exactly the same as that which causes the ascent of a cork from the bottom of a vessel filled with water. The weight of the volume of air which it displaces must exceed the weight of the balloon and all that it carries with it. That bodies must rise and remain suspended in a fluid denser than themselves was proved by Archimedes; but the weight of the air is a modern discovery; and it was only in the latter half of the last century that chemistry detected the nature and differences of specific gravities of aeriform fluids. Mr. Cavendish, in 1766, found hydrogen gas to be from about seven to eleven times lighter than common air, according to the mode of its preparation. In its pure state it is found to be nearly sixteen times lighter than common air. This substance, therefore, if prevented from diffusing itself, and allowed to obey the force by which it is impelled upwards, will continue to mount till it arrives at a stratum of the atmosphere sixteen times more attenuated than at the surface of the earth. Accordingly, no sooner had Cavendish announced his discovery, than it occurred to Dr. Black that a very thin bag filled with hydrogen gas would mount to the ceiling of a room. Through some imperfection, the experiment, when he attempted to execute it, failed; and Cavallo, in 1782, did not succeed in raising anything heavier than a soap-bubble.—Knowing the specific gravities of atmospheric air, of the gas with which the balloon is to be filled, and the weight of the envelope in which it is confined, it is not difficult to compute the size the balloon must have in order to rise from the ground, or carry a given weight to a given height in the atmosphere. A globe of air, one foot in diameter, at the level of the sea and under ordinary pressure, weighs about 1-25th of a pound avoirdupois. An equal globe of hydrogen gas, obtained in the usual way by dissolving iron filings in dilute sulphuric acid, may be assumed (making every allowance for imperfect preparation) to be about six times lighter

than atmospheric air; consequently, 5-6ths of its whole buoyant force will act in impelling it upwards: that is to say, the force with which a sphere of such gas, one foot in diameter, will tend to rise in the atmosphere, will be $\frac{5}{6} \times \frac{1}{25} = \frac{1}{30}$ of a pound avoirdupois. The ascensional forces of different spheres will be proportional to their magnitudes, that is, to the cube of their diameters; therefore a sphere 12 feet in diameter would rise with a force of 57 pounds, and one of 24 feet in diameter with a force of $8 \times 57 = 456$ pounds. But these determinations must be diminished by the weight of the envelope. The best material for the purpose at present known is thin silk varnished with elastic gum, or India-rubber. The quantity of this material required to cover a globe one foot in diameter, weighs about 1-20th of a pound. Now for a globe of a greater size, the quantity required will increase with the square of the diameter; hence the covering of a balloon 12 feet in diameter must weigh about 7 pounds, and of one 24 feet in diameter, 28 pounds. It follows, therefore, that a balloon of 12 feet in diameter will only raise from the ground a weight of 50 pounds, and one of 24 feet, 428 pounds. Computing in the same manner, it is found that a balloon 60 feet in diameter would raise a weight equal to about 6,950 pounds; and that one of a foot and a half would barely float, the weight of the bag being just equal to that of the imprisoned gas.—The height to which a balloon will rise is determined from the law according to which the density of the atmospheric strata diminishes as the distance from the earth is increased. The buoyant force diminishes with the density; and when it is reduced to a quantity only equal to the weight of the balloon and its appendages, no further ascension can take place. Another circumstance also confines the possible elevation within moderate limits. As the pressure of the external air is diminished, the expansive force of the confined gas becomes greater, and would ultimately overcome the resistance of any material of which a balloon can be made. A balloon quite filled at the surface of the earth would inevitably be torn to shreds at the height of a few miles in the atmosphere, unless a portion of the gas were allowed to escape. For this purpose the balloon is furnished with a safety-valve, which can be opened and shut at pleasure; but, to prevent unnecessary waste of gas, it ought to be made of such a size that it requires only to be partly filled. A balloon half filled at the surface of the earth would become fully distended at the height of 3½ miles.—We have hitherto spoken only of balloons filled with hydrogen gas; but it is evident that any other substance specifically lighter than air would answer the purpose; in fact, the first balloons by which any one was raised into the atmosphere were not filled with hydrogen, but simply with rarefied air, the rarefaction being produced by kindling a fire under them; and as they thus became filled with smoke, they were called smoke-balloons. The ascensional force, however, which can be gained in this way, is not great; besides, the aëronaut must carry a portion of fuel with him for the purpose of maintaining the fire, which adds sensibly to the weight to be raised.—The two French brothers Montgolfier had the honor of first preparing and sending up a *B.* into the air. After one or two previous

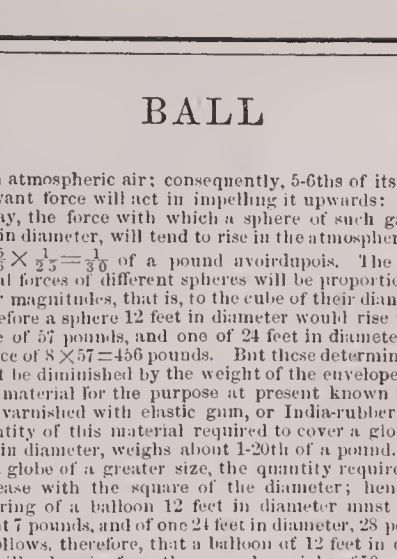


Fig. 276.—THE FIRST BALLOON SENT UP.

trials, they announced a public ascent on the 5th of June, 1783. The envelope was prepared of linen cloth, a fire was kindled under it, and fed with bundles of chopped straw. This substance was used with a view to produce a large quantity of smoke. It would seem that they attributed the elevation of the *B.* to the ascending power of the smoke, instead of its true cause, the rarefaction of the heated air. In the space of five minutes it was completely distended, and on being let slip, ascended rapidly. It reached an elevation of about a mile, remained suspended ten minutes, and fell at the distance of 1½ miles from the place of its ascension. Later in the same year, two other experimentalists, MM. Charles and Robert, stimulated by the success of the Montgolfiers, substituted hydrogen gas for heated air, and their *B.* rose to a height of 3,000 feet. The first adventurers who had courage to undertake an aërial ascent in a *B.*, were Pilâtre de Rozier, a young naturalist, and the Marquis d'Arlandes. On the 21st of Nov., 1783, they took their seats in the basket of a smoke-balloon; and after rising to an elevation of upwards of 3,000 feet, descended in safety to the earth. The next ascent was made by MM. Charles and Robert in a *B.* filled with hydrogen gas, on the first of Jan., 1784. After a flight of an hour and a half, they alighted on the meadow of Nesle, about 25 m. from Paris, without the slightest accident. *B.* became then quite a rage, so that, from the commencement of the year 1784, Europe was literally covered with them. In 1785, Dr. Potain crossed from Dublin to England; and the celebrated Blanchard, who made 36 successful voyages, passed from England to France, accompanied by Dr. Jeffries, an American physician, the voyage being performed in less than three hours. This visit led to the tragic death of Pilâtre de Rozier. Wishing to return the compliment of Blanchard's trip, Rozier, with a companion named Romain, set out for England in a combination of the fire and gas *B.* Shortly after starting, when they had reached a height of 3,000 feet, the whole took fire, and the voyagers were dashed upon the rocks near Boulogne, and killed. This calamitous occurrence, however, did not damp the courage of aëronants. It was obvious that it had been occasioned by the want of proper precautions; accordingly, ascents continued to be multiplied, and have since become so common as to be an ordinary spectacle in the principal cities of the Old and New Worlds.—When *B.* first began to be constructed, it was expected that they would be found applicable to many important purposes. These expectations have been disappointed, chiefly because it has been found impossible to guide or control their course: the only power the aëronaut possesses over his *B.* being to regulate its elevation within certain limits. In some instances they have been successfully used for military reconnoissances, at first by General Jourdan, in 1794; afterwards by Napoleon III. in the Italian war; and latterly by our own national army. When in use, the *B.* is kept under control by strong cords in the hands of men on the ground, who, when the reconnoissance is ended, draw it down to the place of departure.—Very interesting ascents were made by Biot and Gay-Lussac in Aug., 1804, and by Gay-Lussac alone in Sept. of the same year, with a view to make meteorological observations in the upper strata of the atmosphere; (see ATMOSPHERE.) Excepting these two remarkable ascents, and those made by Mr. Glaisher and Mr. Coxwell, also for scientific purposes, the first at Wolverhampton, England, July 17, 1862, the numerous ascents undertaken have served no other purpose than to gratify idle curiosity. Nevertheless, the comparative cheapness and facility with which *B.* can be filled have been the cause of directing attention to the subject. Various improvements have been made in the construction of *B*: in the material of which they are formed, and the mode of filling and handling them; but substantially the *B.* of to-day is identical with the first gas-*B.* of 1783. We now speak only from memory and in anticipation in the future of a steam-*B*, lately invented by Mr. Chevalier, a Swiss aëronant, now an inhabitant of the U. States, and with which he purposes crossing the Atlantic. This *B.*, it is said, is constructed on the model of a bird, with long wings like sails projecting from either side, and a large fan at the stern, to raise or depress the machine in its aërial flight. See the SUPPLEMENT.

Ballooned', *a.* Distended or swelled out, as a balloon.

Balloon'-fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See DIONON.

Balloon'ist, *n.* An aëronaut; one who manufactures or ascends in a balloon.

Balloon'ry, *n.* The science of aëronautics; the practice or art of ascension in a balloon.

Bal'lot, *n.* [Fr. *ballotte*, from *balle*, a ball.] A little ball used in giving votes; a ticket or written note, used for the same purpose, and put privately into a box or urn set apart for this object.

—Act of voting by balls or tickets; as, "The insufficiency of the *ballot*."—*Dickens.*

—*v. n.* [Fr. *ballotter.*] To vote by ballot or by written tickets.

"Giving their votes by *balloting*, they lie under no awe."—*Swift.*

Ballo'ta, *n.* [Gr. *ballo*, to reject, on account of its offensive odor.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Lamiaceæ*. The black or fetid Horehound, *B. nigra*, with a stem 2–3 feet high, and purple or white flowers in axillary verticles, has the general appearance of the Horehound, *Marrubium vulgare*, without its fragrance.

Bal'lotade, *n.* (*Man.*) The leap of a horse between two pillars, or upon a straight line, so that when his fore feet are in the air, he shows nothing but the shoes of his hind feet, without jerking out; differing in that respect from the *capriole*.

Bal'lot-box, *n.* A box for receiving votes by ballot.

Bal'loter, *n.* A person who votes by ballot.

Bal'lotin, *n.* One who collects votes by ballot. (R.)

Bal'lotjng, *n.* The act of voting by ballot.

Ballou', HOSEA, commonly called FATHER BALLOU, the founder of Universalism in the U. States, was B. at Richmond, New Hampshire, in 1771. His father, a Baptist clergyman, gave him but scanty education. We are told that he learned to write with a cinder on strips of bark, by the light of the fire. Having embraced the Universalist doctrine, he was expelled from his father's church, and soon became an itinerant preacher. After laboring in different parts of the country, he settled as minister of the second Universalist Society in Boston, where he D. in 1852. During his long ministry of 60 years, he was ever earnest in promulgating his peculiar tenets, and was so successful as to found a sect. In his various writings he also avowed his belief in the Unitarian doctrines. *B.* founded the *Universalist Expositor*, now called the *Universalist Quarterly Review*.

Ball'-proof, *a.* Not susceptible of being punctured or penetrated by balls from fire-arms.

Ball'-room, *n.* A room set apart for the holding of balls, or assemblies of persons met for dancing.

Ball's Bluff, in *Virginia*, opposite Harrison's Island, on the right bank of the Potomac, in Loudoun co., about 33 m. N.W. of Washington. Here a severe battle was fought between the Union troops and the Confederates on the 21st Oct., 1861. The latter having occupied the Virginian shore of the river for several months, Gen. McClellan, whose army was assembled on the Maryland side, made a reconnoissance on the 19th. Several Union companies crossed the Potomac on Sunday, the 20th, and took up a position on Leesburg Heights, or Ball's Bluff. Their number was increased to 1,900 men by large reinforcements on the 21st, when they occupied a parallelogram, bounded on three sides by a dense forest, and on the fourth by the river, with only four boats capable of carrying 60 persons each, as a means of return. The Confederates opened a heavy fire from the surrounding woods, and the National troops, their retreat being cut off by the destruction of the boats, suffered a disastrous defeat, losing their commander, Col. Baker, and about 1,000 men killed, wounded, and prisoners; together with three guns. The Confederate General Evans estimated his loss at 300 men. This battle is sometimes called the *Battle of Leesburg Heights*.

Ball's Mills, in *Pennsylvania*, a vill. of Lycoming co.

Ball's Pond, in *Connecticut*, a village of Fairfield co.

Balls'ton, in *New York*, a post-township of Saratoga co., 25 m. N. of Albany; *pop.* 2,180.

Balls'ton Centre, in *New York*, a post-village of Saratoga co., 25 m. N. of Albany.

Balls'ton Spa, in *New York*, a post-village and cap. of Saratoga co., 30 m. N. of Albany, and 7 S.W. of Saratoga Springs. It is remarkable for its springs of mineral waters, whence the affix of *spa* to its name. *Pop.* 2,970.

Balls'town, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Ripley co.

Balls'ville, in *Ohio*, a village and township of Sandusky co., on the Sandusky river, about 1½ m. from Fremont; *pop.* 1,731.

Balls'ville, in *Virginia*, a village of Powhattan co.

Ball'-valve, *n.* (*Mech.*) A valve consisting of a ball, fitting into a hemispherical cup which has a hole at the bottom. The ball is prevented from moving upwards or sidewnys beyond a certain point, by a frame of wire placed over it.—*Worcester.*

Ball'-vein, *n.* (*Min.*) A sort of iron-ore, found in loose masses of a circular form, containing sparkling particles.—*Ogilvie.*

Ball'ville, in *New York*, a village of Orange co., 23 m. W. by N. of Newburg.

Ball'win, in *Missouri*, a post-office of St. Louis co.

Bal'ly, *n.* (*Geog.*) See BAL.

Bal'ly, a considerable town of the island of Lombok, in the Malayan Archipelago, E. Indies. Lat. 8° 31′ S.; Lon. 116° 28′ E.

Ballybay', a town and par. of Ireland, in co. Monaghan, and 8 m. S.S.E. of Monaghan; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Ballybo'fey, or **Ballybo'phy,** a town of Ireland, co. Donegal, on the Finn, 14 m. W.S.W. of Lifford; *pop.* about 850.

Ballyboy', a parish of Ireland, in Leinster province, King's co.

Ballybun'nion, a watering-place of Ireland, on the Shannon, 17 m. N. of Tralee, in the co. Kerry. It is famous for its many natural caves, some of which are of large size

Ballyburley, a parish of Ireland, in King's co.

Ballycal'len, a par. of Ireland, co. Kilkenny.

Bal'lycastle, a seaport of Ireland, on the N. coast of the co. Antrim, prov. Ulster, on a bay of the same name, 42 m. W. by N. of Belfast; *pop.* about 2 500.

Bal'lycastle, a sea-bathing resort in Ireland, co. Mayo; *pop.* about 1,000.

Ballyclare', a market-town of Ireland, co. Antrim, 11 m. N. of Belfast; *pop.* about 1,000.

Ballyclough', in *Iowa*, a post-office of Dubuque co.

Ballycon'nell, a town of Ireland, co. and 9 m. N.W. of Sligo. *Pop.* about 600.

—A town of Ireland, co. Cavan, and 13 m. N.W. of the town of Cavan. *Pop.* about 420.

Ballycot'ton, an island, bay, and village of Ireland, co. Cork, about 20 m. S.E. of Cork. *Pop.* of village, about 509. Lat. of island, 51° 50′ N.; Lon. 7° 59′ W.

Ballyduff', a post-village of Upper Canada, co. Durham, 55 m. N.E. of Toronto. *Pop.* about 150.

Ballyeas'ton, a par. and village of Ireland, co. Antrim, 2 m. N. of Ballyclaro. *Pop.* about 300.

Ballyfer'ris Point, a promontory of the E. coast of Ireland, co. Down; Lat. 54° 39′ N.; Lon. 5° 34′ W.

Ballyfin', a chapelry of Ireland, in Queen's co., 4 m. N. of Maryborough.

Ballygaw'ley, a market town of Ireland, co. Tyrone, 3 m. N.N.W. of Aughnacloy. *Pop.* about 950.

Ballyhaise', a town of Ireland, co. and 4 m. N.N.E. of Cavan. *Pop.* about 750.

Ballyheigh', or **Ballyheigne',** a par. of Ireland, co. Kerry, on a bay of the same name, 9 m. N.E. of Tralee. *Pop.* about 5,000.

Ballyjamesduff', a market-town of Ireland, co. and 11 m. S.E. of Cavan. *Pop.* about 2,000.

Ballykean', a parish of Ireland, in King's co.

Ballylong'ford, a small seaport of Ireland, co. Kerry, in Munster, 5 m. W.S.W. of Tarbert, on the estuary of the Shannon. Near it are the ruins of Lislaghten Abbey.

Ballyloughloe', a par. of Ireland, co. Westmeath.

Ballymacel'igott, a par. of Ireland, co. Kerry.

Ballyma'hon, a market-town of Ireland, co. and 11 m. S.E. of Longford. It is a thriving place, with a *pop.* of about 1,500.

Ballymascan'lon, a par. of Ireland, co. Louth.

Ballyme'na, a flourishing town of Ireland, co. Antrim, 23 m. N.N.W. of Belfast. It is a fine, well-built place, with a large trade in linen. *Pop.* 7,451.

Ballymo'ney, a town of Ireland, co. Antrim, 8 m. S.E. of Coleraine; *pop.* about 3,000

Ballymo'ney, a town and par. of Ireland, co. Antrim, 17 m. N.W. of Ballymena. *Pop.* about 3,000.

—A parish of Ireland, co. Cork.

Ballymore', a par. of Ireland, co. Westmeath. *Pop.* about 4,000 — Another, co. Wexford; *pop.* about 600.

—A par. and market-town, co. Armagh; *pop.* about 12,000.

Ballymore'-Eus'tace, a village and par. of Ireland, co. Kildare, on the Liffey. *Pop.* of parish, about 2,400; of village, about 1,100.

Ballymote', a village of Ireland, co. Sligo, and 13 m. S.W. of the town of Sligo.

Ballymy'aeck, a par. of Ireland, co. Tipperary.

Ballyo'vey, a parish of Ireland, co. Mayo.

Ballyrag'get, a par. of Ireland, on the Nore, co. Kilkenny, 10 m. N.N.W. of Kilkenny. *Pop.* about 1,620.

Ballysadare', a flourishing seaport of Ireland, situated on a bay of the same name, in the co. of Sligo.

Ballysax', a par. of Ireland, co. Kildare.

Ballyscul'lion, a par. of Ireland, co Antrim.

Ballyshan'non, a seaport town of Ireland, in the co. of Donegal, and prov of Ulster, on the Erne, where it discharges into Ballyshannon Bay, 108 m. N.W. of Dublin In its immediate vicinity is a magnificent cascade formed by the Erne. *Pop.* about 3,500. Here are the ruins of the ancient castle of the O'Donnells, Earls of Tyrconnell.

Ballyshan'non, a parish of Ireland, co. Kildare.

Ballytore', a town of Ireland, 11 m. S.S.E. of Kildare. *Pop.* about 510.

Ballyvour'ney, a par. and village of Ireland, co. Cork, 8 m. W. of Macroom.

Ballywal'ter, a par. of Ireland, co. Down.

Ballywil'lin, a parish of Ireland, co. Londonderry.

Balm, (*bäm,*) *n.* [Fr. *baume.* See BALSAM.] An odoriferous vegetable sap or juice; a fragrant ointment. That which heals, soothes, or mitigates pain; figuratively used in the same sense in composition.

"A tender smile our sorrow's only *balm.*"—*Young.*

(*Bot.*) A common aromatic plant; the *Melissa officinalis.* See MELISSA.

Balm of Gilead. See BALSAMODENDRON.

—*v. a.* To anoint with balm, or any balsamic substance.

"*Balm* his foul head with warm distilled waters."—*Shaks.*

—To soothe; to mitigate; to assuage.

"This rest might yet have *balm'd* thy senses."—*Shaks.*

Balm, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Mercer co.

Balme, (COL DE,) (*bam,*) a pass of the Alps in Switzerland, leading from the valley of Trient into that of Chamouni. Height, 7,218 ft. above the sea.

Balm'ily, *adv.* In a balmy manner.

Balmoral Castle, (*bāl-mo'rāl,*) in Scotland, the Highland residence of Queen Victoria, in the parish of Crathie, Aberdeenshire, 52 m. from Aberdeen.

Balm'y, *a.* Having the qualities of balm; aromatic; odoriferous; soft; mitigating; mild. — Affording or producing balm.

Bal'neum, or **Bali'neum,** *n.* [Lat., a bath.] (*Antiq.*) In its primary sense, a bath or bathing-vessel, such as most Romans possessed in their own houses; and from that it came to mean the chamber which contained the bath. When the baths of private individuals became more sumptuous, and comprised many rooms, the plural *balnea* or *balinea* was adopted, which still, in correct language, had reference only to the baths of private persons. *Balneæ* and *balineæ,* which have no singular number, were the public baths. But this accuracy of diction is neglected by many of the subsequent writers. *Thermæ* mean, properly, warm springs, or baths of warm water, but were afterwards applied to the structures in which the baths were placed, and which were both hot and cold. — See THERMÆ.

Bal'otade, *n.* See BALLOTADE.

Bal'sa, or **Bal'za,** *n.* [Sp. and Pg.] (*Mar.*) A kind of fishing-craft employed on the W. coast of S. America.

Bal'sam, *n.* [Gr. *balsamon;* Heb. *baal,* lord, and *shemen,* oil.] (*Chem. and Med.*) The name given to almost every oily or resinous substance exuding from trees; but now used scientifically to denote a vegetable product containing either benzoic or cinnamic acid. The true balsams are much used in medicine on account of their stimulating, expectorant, and tonic properties. The most important are the balsams of *Peru* and *Tolu, benzoin,* solid *styrax,* or *storax,* and liquid *styrax.* (See these different words.) All these substances are very fragrant. They vary much in their consistence. Thus benzoin is solid, hard, and brittle; Peruvian balsam is fluid; and Tolu is intermediate, being a very soft and readily fusible solid. *Copaiba,* commonly called balsam copaiba, is not a true balsam, but belongs to the class of oleo-resins. The same may be said of Canada balsam. Several medicinal mixtures, in which oils enter, are commonly included under the head of balsams. Thus the preparation known as balsam of sulphur, used as an application to foul ulcers, consists simply of flowers of sulphur and olive-oil.

(*Bot.*) See BALSAMINACEÆ, and FIR.

Balsama'tion, *n.* The act or operation of making balsamic

Balsam'ic, *n.* [Fr. *balsamique.*] Anything which owns the properties of a balsam.

Balsam'ic, Balsam'ical, *a.* Having the qualities of balsam; unctuous; soft; mitigating; mild; as, "and renders them oily and *balsamic.*"—*Arbuthnot.*

Balsam'ically, *adv.* In a balsamic manner.

Balsamif'erous, *a.* [Lat. *balsamum,* and *ferre,* to bear.] Affording or producing balsam.

Balsamiflue, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The same as ALTINGIACEÆ, *q. v.*

Balsam'ina, *n.* (*Bot. and Hort.*) The most common name of the gen. *Impatiens,* ord. *Balsaminaceæ.* CHARACT. Sepals colored, apparently 4, the 2 upper being united, the lowest gibbous and spurred; petals apparently 2, each of the lower being united to the 2 lateral ones; anthers cohering at the apex; capsule often 1-celled by the obliteration of the dissepiments, 5-valved, bursting elastically; stems smooth, succulent, tender, subpellucid, with tumid joints. There are numerous species, several of which have very handsome flowers. They are chiefly found in the damper parts of the East Indies; but the only one that is much known is the common garden balsam, *B. hortensis,* which, in its double state, has been an object of cultivation since the earliest records of modern horticulture. This plant is one of those species which not only has a tendency to vary with double flowers, but has also the power of continuing to produce them when renewed from seeds. On this account it particularly deserves the attention of the cultivator, especially as it may be brought by art to a state of beauty equalled by few plants. It should be raised in a hot-bed, treated with great care as a tender annual, grown in rich soil, sheltered from excessive sunlight, and kept constantly in a damp atmosphere, but freely and fully ventilated. It should not, however, be stimulated into extremely rapid growth until the plants have become stout bushes, and the flowers have grown to the size of small peas At that time the plants should have all the heat and moisture they can bear, and the most brilliant flowers the plant is capable of producing will be the result; in the latter stage of growth, great care is still to be taken to expose the plants fully to air. — The Touch-me-not, *Impatiens pallida,* (*Fig.* 277.) found in wet, shady places, in the U. States and Canada, has a stem 2-4 ft. high, branched and pale yellow flowers, sparingly maculate, blossoming in Aug. Its capsule, oblong-cylindrical, 1' long, bursts at the slightest touch when matured, and scatters the seed. — The Jewel-weed, *Impatiens fulva,* principally distinguished from the preceding by its flowers, deep orange, maculate with many brown spots, is more common, and found in the same places.

Balsaminaceæ, (*bal-sa-mi-nai'se-e,*) BALSAMS, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Geraniales.* DIAG. Very irregular and unsymmetrical flowers without an involucre, distinct stamens, and no albumen. They are succulent herbs, most abundant in hot countries, with simple, opposite, or alternate leaves, and showy flowers, with a spur to their calyx. They have no sensible properties of importance, but are the ornament of the damp or swampy places in which they grow wild. The order is remarkable for the elastic force with which the valves of its fruit contract and reject the seeds. It includes

Fig. 277.—IMPATIENS PALLIDA. (*Touch-me-not.*)

1. The front of an anther; 2. the back of the same; 3. an ovary cut across; 4. the ripe fruit; 5. the same in the act of bursting and scattering its seeds; 6. a seed; 7. the same cut transversely.

two genera, *Impatiens* (or *Balsamina*), and *Hydrocera,* subdivided into 110 species. The *B.* are distinguished from the order *Geraniaceæ,* principally by their many-seeded fruit and unsymmetrical flowers.

Balsamoden'dron, *n.* [Gr. *balsamon,* and *dendron,* a tree.] A genus of Oriental trees, ord. *Amyridaceæ.* The species are natives of the East, and are remarkable for the odoriferous gum-resins which exude from their trunks. *B. myrrha,* a small tree growing in the north-eastern parts of Africa, and in the adjoining parts of Arabia, is believed to be the principal, if not the only source of the fragrant gum-resin known in commerce under the name of *myrrh.* This is called in Hebrew *mor* or *mur,* and is mentioned in the Old Testament for the first time in *Gen.* xxxvii. 25; hence it must have been in use more than 3,500 years ago. It is at first soft, oily, and of a yellowish-white color; on exposure to the air, it soon acquires the consistence of butter, and in time becomes much harder, and changes to a reddish hue. Medicinally, myrrh is regarded as a tonic, stimulant, expectorant, and anti-spasmodic, when taken internally; as an external application, it is astringent and stimulant. It is an ingredient of the incense burnt in Roman Catholic chapels, and of some kinds of pastils which are used for fumigation. The substance called *balm of Gilead,* or *balm of Mecca,* and which is supposed to be the *balm* of the Old Testament, is said to be procured from *B. gileadense;* some authors, however, name *B. opobalsamum* as its source. This substance was, in ancient times, regarded as a cure for almost every disease; but it is seldom used at the present day. The gum-resin known as *Indian bdellium,* or *false myrrh,* and supposed to be identical with the *bdellium* of Scripture, is probably the produce of two species of this genus: namely, *B. mukul,* and *B. pubescens.* It is the *googul* or *guggar* of the Beloochees, and the *mokul* of the Persians. It is very similar to myrrh. *African bdellium,* another of the gum-resins of commerce, is said to be an exudation of the species *A. africanum.*

Bal'ta, a town of European Russia, prov. of Podolia, on the Kodema, 132 m. S.E. of Kamenietz. *Pop.* about 15,000.

Bal'ta, one of the Shetland Islands, E. of Unst, in Lat. 60° 45′ N., Lon. 0° 45′ W.

Bal'tee, or **Bal'ti,** in Asia. See BULTI.

Bal'tic Port, or **Baltüskoi',** a small seaport of Russia in Europe, in the prov. of Esthonia, on the island of Roag, near the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, 58 m. W. of Revel, and 158 from Riga.

Bal'tic Provinces, the name employed to distinguish the Russian governments of Courland, Esthonia, Livonia, and St. Petersburg, with a part of Finland, on the Baltic Sea.

Bal'tic Sea, an internal or mediterranean sea in the N.W. part of Europe, surrounded, and very nearly enclosed by Sweden, Finland, Russia, Prussia, Germany, and Denmark. It is usually understood to commence S. of the Danish islands of Funen, Zealand, and Laaland, and thus limited, it is the most isolated of any similar body of water in the world. But N. of these islands the Cattegat and the Skager Rack can be regarded only as parts of the Baltic, which may therefore be described as commencing at the Naze of Norway, in Lon. 7° E., and extending to St. Petersburg on the Gulf of Finland, in Lon. 30° 28′ 45″ E. Its extreme latitudinal points are Wismar, in Mecklenburg, 53° 50′ N., and Tornea, on the Gulf of Bothnia, 65° 51′ N. These points mark also its greatest length, which is consequently about 900 m.; its width varies from 75 to 180 m., and its *area* is estim. at 125,000 geog. sq. m., without including the Cattegat and Skager Rack, for which an addition of 18,000 or 19,000 sq. m. may be made. As it receives the drainage of more than a fifth of Europe, its basin has been estimated at 900,000 sq. m. It makes three great indentations into the continent by the Gulfs of Bothnia, Finland, and Riga. *Desc.* As no sea has a greater influx of fresh water, it contains comparatively little salt; while the great quantities of sand and mud carried into it by the rivers have considerably raised its bottom, and gradually lessened its depth. It is frozen for about 3 months every year, so as to close navigation altogether. There are 3 passages entering into this sea from the Cattegat: the Sound, the Great Belt, and the Little Belt; of these the most frequented is the Sound. — By a treaty concluded between Russia and Sweden, at St. Petersburg, March 9, 1759, to which Denmark acceded 17th March, 1760, these nations agreed to maintain a fleet to preserve the neutrality of the *B. S.* for purposes of commerce.

Baltuskoi', in Russia. See BALTIC PORT.

Baltimo'ra, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. ASTERACEÆ.

Bal'timore, CECIL CALVERT, LORD, founder of the colony of Maryland. His father, George, first Lord Baltimore, held important offices under James I., and obtained from that monarch extensive grants of land in Ireland and Newfoundland. Becoming a Roman Catholic, he was deprived of his offices, and induced to seek a sphere of action in founding across the Atlantic a colony, which should be governed on the principles of religious toleration. For this purpose he turned his attention to a settlement in Newfoundland; but that country having fallen into the hands of the French, he induced Charles I. to make a grant to him of the tract of country which now forms the State of Maryland. He died, however, in 1647, before the charter was made out, and it was, therefore, drawn up in the name of his son Cecil. — See MARYLAND.

Bal'timore, in *Maryland,* a county bordering on Pennsylvania, on the W. side of Chesapeake Bay, separated from Anne Arundel co. on the S. and S.W. by a branch of the Patapsco river, and from Harford co. on the E. and N.E. by the Gunpowder river. *Area,* 700 sq. m. The surface of the county is hilly, and rugged along watercourses; *soil,* moderately fertile, and in some portions highly improved. The chief *products* are cereals, hay and dairy products. The *minerals* include iron, granite, limestone, chromic iron ore, some copper, and fine marble and building stone. *Manufactures* are woollens, cottons, iron, chemicals, leather, bricks, lime. Towsontown is the county-seat. *Pop.* (1870) 330,741.

BALTIMORE, a city and port of entry of the above county, one of the four great Eastern cities of the United States, is situated at the head of navigation on the N. branch of

Patapsco river, 12 miles from the Chesapeake Bay, 200 miles from the ocean. Lat. 39° 19′ N.; Long. 76° 44′ W. Baltimore is fortunately situated on a succession of hills that rise fanlike from the Patapsco, giving the city excellent drainage in addition to a picturesque appearance. The harbor of Baltimore is safe and capacious, with adequate depth and wharfage for vessels of any draft. It is approached by a ship-channel from the bay, 150 feet wide, with a uniform depth of 24 feet at low tide, and is defended by Fort McHenry. The railroad connections of Baltimore, by means of the Northern Central, a branch of the Pennsylvania R.R., the Baltimore and Potomac, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, the Western Maryland, and the Baltimore and Ohio, give it a commanding position in regard to a very extensive back country. There are two lines to Richmond, two to Washington, two to Philadelphia, and two to the West. It is 150 miles nearer Chicago than New York is; 210 miles nearer St. Louis; 240 miles nearer Louisville; 240 miles nearer Cincinnati; 104 miles nearer Pittsburg. It is nearer to Harrisburg than Philadelphia is, and the great valleys of Pennsylvania, of Virginia and Tennessee are naturally tributary to it. These circumstances, taken in connection with the recent construction of four great elevators, piers, petroleum wharves, and other unsurpassed terminal facilities, have contributed very largely to increase the commercial importance of Baltimore. In 1876 the arrivals at the port were 1254 vessels, including 93 steamships, 91 ships, and 867 barks; the clearances being 1343, including 96 steamships, 95 ships, 829 barks.



Fig. 278. — BATTLE MONUMENT.

The coastwise tonnage exceeds 2,000,000. The receipts of grain in 1877 were 31,000,000 bushels, against 6,000,000 bushels in 1872; the petroleum receipts increased from 3,500,000 gallons in 1873, to 46,000,000 gallons in 1877; the tobacco shipments are annually worth $8,000,000; the exports of provisions are annually from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000. *B.* is the second coffee market in the country, the annual imports, for eight years past, averaging 500,000 bags; a great sugar mart, and the centre of an extensive grocery trade. The manufactures of Baltimore are not fully developed, employing only about 40,000 hands, and yielding products valued at $60,000,000. The largest and most important special industry is the oyster canning and fruit and vegetable packing business, which together employ about 12,000 hands. The oysters consumed amount to about 12,000,000 bushels, and the capital invested in this business reaches $20,000,000. *B.* has earned the title of the "Monumental City," containing several, the chief of which is the fine Doric column to the memory of George Washington, a shaft of white marble, 176 feet high. There are also the Battle Monument, the Wells and McComas Monument, and the Wildey Monument, to the founder of Odd Fellowship in America. The Merchants' Shot Tower is 246 feet high. The chief public buildings are the City Hall, the Peabody Institute, Masonic Temple, Young Men's Christian Association Building, State Normal School, and a great number of handsome churches. Druid Hill Park, containing 600 acres, is one of the finest parks in the country for forest trees of natural growth and scenery unimproved by art. There are many other parks and public squares. The water supply of *B.* is brought by a tunnel and conduit, not yet completed, 7½ miles long, 5 feet in diameter, from the Gunpowder river, the distribution to be effected by a system of lakes and reservoirs. The average daily supply, it is estimated, will exceed 125,000,000 gallons. The cost of these works will be $4,000,000. *B.* has 30 banks, including the leading saving institutions. The banking capital of the city is $14,332,358. The savings banks' deposits amount to $19,000,000; the number of depositors is 49,000. The Johns Hopkins Hospital has an endowment of nearly $3,000,000; there are also 15 other hospitals, great and small; 30 homes, asylums, &c.; besides a large amount of money is annually devoted to charity by the churches, and the very many beneficiary societies, orders and lodges, secret and open, which have long been characteristically abundant in *B.*; this city being the fountain-head of the order of Odd Fellows, a great centre of the Masonic order, &c. The city passenger railways are 11 in number. *Education.* The school census of *B.* gives a total population, between 5 and 20, of over 80,000, of whom 45,814 attend the public schools. Of these there are 129, employing 764 teachers. The private and denominational schools are very numerous, and at the head of the school system is the richly endowed Johns Hopkins University, which, although only two years old, is in successful operation and has won already a widespread reputation. The total funded debt of *B.* is $31,500,000, and endorsements $2,000,000, making total liabilities $33,500,000. Against this, however, the city holds interest-paying, well-secured, assets and sinking funds, which reduce the total debt on which interest must be paid, to about $9,000,000. State and city taxes, $2.08¾ per $100. Valuation in 1877, of real and personal property, (basis of taxation) $250,000,000. *Pop.* by estimate from police census (1878), 350,000. *History. B.* was founded in 1729, was named from Lord Baltimore, *q. v.*, in 1745, became shire-town of co. in 1768, its first newspaper (a weekly) issued Aug. 20, 1773, was made a port of entry in 1780, and was incorporated by charter in 1796. An attack made on this city Sept. 13 and 14, 1814, by the British Gen. Ross, was resisted by the U.S. forces at North Point, and on the 14th Admiral Cockburn bombarded Fort McHenry. They were repulsed and Gen. Ross slain. The patriotic "Star-spangled Banner" was composed during this bombardment by Francis S. Key, then a ship-prisoner. On April 19, 1861, while U.S. troops were passing through *B.* to Washington, a riotous mob opposed them, killing several and wounding more, and some of the troops returned the fire, killing and wounding a greater number in defence. *B.* was the first city in the U. S. to use gas; it had the first railroad and the first telegraph line. It has long been celebrated for the loveliness of its women and for the excellence of its *cuisine;* the Chesapeake Bay is the home of the canvas-back duck, the diamond-back terrapin, the cherrystone and other fine oysters, and the soft-shell crab; these delicacies, when served by Baltimore cooks, are without rivals anywhere. It was early a grain and flour market of importance. The growth of *B.* in pop. has been rapid. In 1782, it was 8,000; 1790, 13,503; 1800, 31,514; 1810, 46,555; 1820, 62,738; 1830, 80,625; 1840, 102,313; 1850, 169,054; 1860, 212,418; 1870, 267,599; 1873 (by school census), 319,000; 1878, 350,000.

Bal'timore, in *Cal.*, a town on the Mercede river, adjacent to the boundary bet. Tuolumne and Mariposa cos.
—In *Ill.*, a vil. of Jo. Daviess co., 10 m. E.N.E. of Galena.
—In *Iowa*, a township of Henry co.
—In *Ohio*, a post-village of Liberty twp., Fairfield co.
—In *Mich.*, a post-township of Barry co., 40 m. W.S.W. of Lansing.

Bal'timore, in *Vermont*, a twp. of Windsor co., *pop.* 83.

Bal'timore, a small seaport of Ireland, co. Cork, on a bay of the same name, near Cape Clear Island, 46 m. W.S.W. of Cork; *pop.* about 200.

Baltimore Hundred, in *Delaware*, a division of Sussex co.: *pop.* about 3,000.

Bal timore Oriole, or GOLDEN ROBIN, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Icterus Baltimore*, fam. *Icteridæ*, a beautiful bird, native of N. America, east of the Mississippi, is 7½ inches long: its color is black, with the rump, upper tail-coverts, lesser wing-coverts, the terminal portion of all but two tail-feathers, and the under parts, orange-red: the edges of the quills, and a band across the tips of the greater coverts, white. That of the female is much duller; the black of the head and back being replaced by brownish-yellow. Its song consists of few notes, but these are loud, full, and mellow. It constructs a very marvellous nest on the tulip trees, on whose leaves and flowers he seeks the caterpillars and beetles which constitute his principal food. When the time comes for preparing it, the male picks up a filament of the *Tillandsia usneoides* and attaches it by its two extremities to two neighboring branches. Soon after, the female comes, inspects his work, and places another fibre across that of her companion. Thus by their alternate labors a net is formed, which soon assumes the shape of a nest, and as it advances towards its completion, the affection of the tender couple seems to increase. The tissue is so loose as to allow the air to pass through its meshes, and as the parents know that the excessive heat of summer would incommode their young, they suspend their nest so as to catch the cooler breeze of the north-east when breeding in Louisiana; while in more temperate regions, such as Pennsylvania and New York, they always give it a southern exposure, and take care to line it with wool or cotton. Their movements are uncommonly graceful; their song is sweet. They migrate in winter towards more southerly regions, Mexico or Brazil, and return after the equinox to the United States.



Fig. 279. — BALTIMORE ORIOLE.

Baltimo'rite, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral, found near Baltimore. It is allied to serpentine; grayish-green, consisting of longitudinal fibres, somewhat resembling asbestos; lustre silky.

Bal'tinglass, a par. and town of Ireland, co. Wicklow, on the Slaney, 34 m. S.W. of Dublin; *pop.* of par. about 2,800; of town, 1,514.

Balt'schik, or **Bald'jik,** a town of Turkey in Europe, 18 m. N.E. of Varna, on the Black Sea. In its neighborhood are the ruins of *Tomi*, to which the poet Ovid was banished.

Balue, JEAN DE LA, (*ba'loo,*) a Frenchman, who, by his servility and art, obtained the see of Angers, and, by his intrigues, induced Paul II. to give him a cardinal's hat. He engaged in a secret correspondence with the dukes of Burgundy and Berri, disclosing all the secrets of the state, which, being discovered by Louis XI., he was imprisoned eleven years in an iron cage, which he himself, it is said, had invented. On regaining his liberty, he went to Rome, and working on the weakness of the Pope, was sent to France as legate by Sixtus IV. B. in 1422; D. 1491.

Baln' Island, in the Indian Ocean, Gulf of Martaban, at the entrance to the Salween river, separating Siam from Burmah. It is 17 m. in length, by 8 in breadth. Lat. from 16° 14′ to 16° 31′ N.

Bal'uster, *n.* [Fr. *balustre;* It. *balaustro;* Lat. *balaustium*, the flower of the pomegranate.] (*Arch.*) A small column or pilaster used for balustrades, and so named from being originally adorned with flowers and figures. An illustration of a *B.* may be seen in *Fig.* 272.

Bal'ustered, *a.* Possessing balusters. (R.)

Bal'ustrade, *n.* [Fr. *balustrade.*] (*Arch.*) A range of small columns called *balusters*, supporting a cornice, used as a parapet, or as a screen, to conceal the whole or a part of the roof. It is also sometimes used as a decoration for finishing a building. *B.* are employed in parapets; on the margins of stairs; before windows; to enclose terraces, or balconies, by way of security (see *Fig.* 272); or sometimes to separate one place from another.

Balva'no, a town of S. Italy, prov. Basilicata, 15 m. W. of Potenza; *pop.* about 4,250.

Balzac, (*bal'zak.*) HONORÉ DE, a celebrated French novelist, B. at Tours in 1799. He commenced his literary career by writing articles for the journals. The first of his works that attracted the attention of the public was *The Physiology of Marriage*, a work full of originality and piquant observation. He then formed the bold conception of depicting the natural history of society as it existed in his own day in France. Endowed with a rich imagination, and marvellous sagacity for seizing the peculiarities of character, he pursued his course of study during 20 years of indefatigable industry, and gave to the world an immense number of compositions to which he has given the collective name of *The Comedy of Human Life.* Some of his novels, as *La Peau de Chagrin, Eugénie Grandet, Le Père Goriot, Le Medecin de Campagne, Les Parents Pauvres,* &c., are admirable studies of the sadder passions of humanity. Far less popular than Alexandre Dumas, *B.* ranks nevertheless far above him in the appreciation of all the true lovers of serious literature. His works have been translated into all the European languages. Diversely judged in England, he has been received more favorably in Germany, where the name of *B.* is held in such estimation that new editions of his productions are succeeding one another nearly every year. He died in 1850, from disease of the heart.

Bal'zac, JEAN LOUIS GUEZ DE, a French writer, B. 1594. He gained great popularity by his "Letters," which were first published in 1624. At the close of life, *B.*, who had indulged in all the elegancies of a dissipated court, became very devout, had apartments fitted up for him in a convent, and bestowed considerable sums on the poor. D. 1654.

Bal'zarine, *n.* [Fr.] A fabric of light texture, composed of mixed worsted and cotton, used for ladies' dresses.

Bam, *n.* A vulgarism, (probably derived from the term *bamboozle,*) denoting a cheat, deception, fraud, or imposition; as, "plying them with all manner of *bams.*" — *Prof. Wilson.*
—*v. a.* To cheat: to play a trick upon: to cozen.

Bam, Bamp. [Probably from A.S. *beam*, a tree or beam.] When prefixed to the name of a place, it usually implies it to have been, originally, wooded; as, *Bam*borough, *Bamp*ton. — *Gibson.*

Bam'ba, a prov. of the kingdom of Congo, in W. Africa, extending upwards of 200 m into the interior. It is considered one of the richest districts in Congo, having mines of silver, lead, iron, copper, and salt. Lat. 7° 2′ S.; Lon. 13° 52′ E.

Bamba'lio, *n.* [Gr. *bambaino*, I speak inarticulately.] (*Med.*) One who stammers or lisps or utters inarticulate sounds. According to Kraus, one who speaks as if he had pap in his mouth; or as if his tongue were paralyzed. — *Dunglison.*

Bamba'ra, an ancient city of Hindostan, in Scinde, now in ruins; Lat. 24° 46′ N.; Lon 67° 50′ E.

Bambarra, (*bam-bar'ra,*) a large and powerful kingdom of N.W. Central Africa, bounded on the N. by Ludamar and Beeroo; W. by Kaarta and Manding; E. by Timbuctoo and Baedoo; and on the S. by Kong and Mamana. Lat. between 12° and 14° N.; Lon. between 15° E. and 5° 20′ W. Its greatest length is about 400 m.; breadth, 300. *Area.* Estimated at about 50,000 sq. m. *Desc.* This country is generally fertile, and is traversed by the Niger, (here called the *Joliba.*) The butter and cotton trees, the baobab, tamarind, date, and oil-palm are indigenous; and maize, millet, rice, and cassava yield two crops annually. The inhabitants have made considerable progress in agricultural arts, as well as in those of civil life. *Manf.* Leather, iron, and gold ornaments, and various kinds of dyed fabrics. A considerable trade is carried on with Timbuctoo and Guinea. *Exp.* Iron, grain, ivory, slaves, and cloths. *Imp.* Arms, hardware, cotton goods, and salt. *Chief towns.* Sego,

Sansanding, and Yamina. *Pop.* estimated at 2,000,000, chiefly negroes.

Bamberg, (*bam'bairg.*) a fortified city of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, on the Regnitz, 31 m. W. of Bayreuth. This is a fine and ancient city, possessing many noble public buildings, conspicuous among which is the Byzantine Cathedral, built in 1004. *Manf.* Gloves, jewelry, porcelain, &c. This city was surrendered to, and pillaged by, the Prussians, May 16–17, 1759. It was again taken in 1763. *Pop.* 26,128.

Bam'berg, in *South Carolina,* a post-village of Barnwell district, *pop.* 1,907.

Bam'berg, in *Wisconsin,* a post-office of Sheboygan co.

Bambino, (*-be'no,*) *n.* [It. *baba.*] (*Paint.*) An art-phrase significative of the infant Christ, as represented in swaddling-clothes, and tended by angels, in many of the altar-pieces of Roman Catholic churches. At Rome, in the church of the "Ara Celi," may be seen one of the finest examples, the *Santissimo Bambino,* which is of carved wood, painted, and profusely adorned with trinkets and gems. The carving is said to have been the work of a Franciscan friar, and wrought from the wood of a tree on Mount Olivet, whither he had made a pilgrimage; while the picture itself is attributed to St. Luke. This *B.* is supposed to have wonderful efficacy in the healing of the sick, and is accordingly much revered by devotees of the Roman Catholic religion. The festival of the *B.* at Epiphany is celebrated by vast numbers of persons who flock into Rome from the country districts with oblations to its shrine.

Bamboc'cio, Antonio, an eminent Italian sculptor, b. 1368. He is chiefly remarkable for his magnificent tombs; among the finest of which are that of Cardinal Minutolo, (the object of Boccaccio's praise,) of Cardinal Carbone, and above all, the Aldemareschi Mausoleum. B. stands as the link between Ciccione and Aniollo Fiore; and, together with these, is one of the greatest glories of the Neapolitan school of sculpture during the 15th century. D. at Naples, 1430.

Bamboccio, (*bam-boch'e-o.*) a celebrated Italian painter, whose real name was Peter van Laer; but who is better known by the nickname of *B.,* on account of his deformity. B. at Laerden, 1613; he lived at Rome for several years, and painted inns, farriers' shops, and cattle with great effect. His style is soft, and his touch delicate, with great transparency of coloring. D. 1673.

Bamboo', *n.* (*Bot.*) See Bambusa.

—*v. a.* To administer a flogging with a bamboo.

Bamboo'zle, *v. a.* Vulgarly used in the sense of to deceive; to cozen; to practise mean tricks upon.

"After Nick had *bamboozled* about the money, John called for counters."—*Arbuthnot.*

Bam'boozler, *n.* A trickster; a cheat; a cozener.

"There are a set of fellows they call banterers and *bamboozlers,* that play such tricks."—*Arbuthnot.*

Bam'borough, a coast-town and parish of England, in Northumberland, 17 m. S.E. of Berwick-on-Tweed. There is here a magnificent feudal castle, which is in good preservation. It is said to have been built in 548, and rebuilt in 1070. *Pop.* about 4,600.

Bambouk, (*bam'book.*) a kingdom of Central Africa, lying between the rivers Senegal and Gambia, and enclosed by the upper courses of the rivers Falerne and Senegal. Lat. between 12½° and 14½° N.; Lon. between 10° and 12° 30′ W. In form it is nearly a parallelogram, 140 m. in length, and 100 in width; and is supposed to have an area of about 14,000 sq. m.—*Desc.* The surface is mountainous, but, on the whole, well watered and fertile.—*Prod.* Maize, millet, cotton, and immense water-melons. It abounds with leguminous plants, and the lower lands, which are exposed to the inundations of the rivers, yield large crops of the finest rice.—*Clim.* Perhaps the most unhealthy on the face of the globe, and uninhabitable by Europeans.—*Min.* Gold in abundance, which is given to the Moors in exchange for salt. The natives are a fierce Mandingo race, and quite backward in civilization. In the 15th century this country was occupied by the Portuguese. During the last century it was visited by Mungo Park and Major Houghton. *Pop.* about 800,000.

Bambu'sa, *n.* [Skr. *bim bahr.*] (*Bot.*) The Bamboo, a genus of plants, ord. *Graminaceæ.* A number of species are known, all gigantic, tree-like, branching grasses, natives of India, the isles of Sunda, and tropical America. The stems are hollow, jointed, hard externally, and coated with flint. The bamboo is one of the most valuable and useful plants which the Author of nature has bestowed on the natives of the countries where it grows. Wherever strength and elasticity are required in combination with lightness, there the bamboo is available. Houses are made and roofed with them, and all sorts of carpentry work are prepared from their stems. Cut into lengths, and the partitions at the joints knocked out, they form durable water-pipes, or if the partition is left, excellent buckets are made for holding water. Masts of vessels, lance-shafts, bows and arrows, with the quiver for receiving them, walking-sticks and smoking-pipes are readily prepared, and by notching their sides the Malays make wonderfully light scaling-ladders, easily conveyed where heavier machines could not be transported. A grove of these gigantic grasses, when covered with spines, as several of the species are, such as *B. spinosa,* form stockades impenetrable without the aid of artillery. The young shoots, as they spring from the earth, make a tender and good esculent vegetable, and they are also used as a pickle. Most of the paper manufactured in China is made from the leaves bruised and crushed in water, and of the fibres, baskets are made and a durable material prepared for weaving into mats, window-blinds, and even the sails of boats. It would be difficult to enumerate the various purposes to which the bamboo is applied. *Bambusa arundinacea* is perhaps the most common species. It sometimes covers immense spaces forming a dense jungle, and rising occasionally to the height of forty or fifty feet. It is at



Fig. 280.—Bambo, (*B. spinosa.*)
a. Section of the stem.

once majestic and elegant, and impresses upon the traveller the peculiar aspect of a tropical region. In the joints of the stems an opaque white substance, becoming opaline when wetted, and composed of silica, is found, called *Tabasheer.* The seeds are sometimes used instead of rice, and a tolerably good bread is made of them. It grows very rapidly, but does not bear fruit or grain till it is twenty-five years old.

Ba'mian, in Cabul. See Baumeean.

Bam'makoo, a town of Bambarra, in Central Africa, on the Niger; Lat. 12° 50′ N.; Lon. 5° 48′ W.

Bampoo'ra, a town of Hindostan, prov. of Malwah, in Rajpootana, on the Rewa River, 1,344 feet above sea-level, and 50 m. from Kotah. Lat. 24° 31′ N.; Lon. 75° 50′ E. The town and adjacent territory formerly were a part of Holkar's dominions. *Pop.* estimated at 20,000.

Ban, *n.* [Fr. *ban,* proclamation, proscription; A.S. *bannan, abannan,* to command, to proclaim; Teut. and Sclav. *ban,* a governor, a prince.] This word is found in many of the modern languages of Europe in various senses. But as the idea of 'publication' or 'proclamation' runs through them all, it is probable that it is the ancient word *ban* still preserved in the Gaelic and the modern Welsh in the simple sense of proclaiming or publishing, as in *banns,* q. v.—As a part of common speech, the word is now so rarely used that it is put into some glossaries of provincial or archaic words, as if it were obsolete, or confined to some particular districts or particular classes. Yet, both as a substantive and a verb, it is found in some of our best writers,—among the poets, Spenser, Marlowe, and Shakspeare; and among prose-writers, Knolles and Hooker,—in the sense of cursing, or denouncing woe and mischief against an offender. When a grant of land was made for a religious purpose, the transaction was proclaimed with certain ceremonies, and curses were denounced against any one who should hereafter violate the deed. Persons who escaped from justice, or who opposed themselves to the sentence of the Church, were also sometimes banned. In Germany, persons or cities who opposed themselves to the general voice of the Confederation, were, by some public act, placed under the ban of the empire. In France, in feudal times, the barons who held their lands direct from the king, when summoned to attend him in time of war, were called the *ban,* and the tenants of the secondary rank, the *arrière-ban.*—In the Sclavonic tongues, *B.* or *Banns* probably a contraction of the Illyric word *Bogan,* Lord) was a title given to some of the military chiefs who guarded the eastern boundaries of the Hungarian kingdom, and was therefore synonymous with the German *Markgraf,* or Margrave. Within his own territory, or *Banat,* the *B.* exercised an influence similar to that of the Palatine in Hungary, and only inferior to that of a king. In the 16th century, the various banats were formed into the United Banat of Dalmatia and Croatia. In 1723, it was made entirely subordinate to the supreme government of Hungary; and during the reign of Maria Theresa, the Ban was acknowledged to be the 3d dignity of the Hungarian kingdom. During the disturbances in Vienna and Hungary, in 1848, the Ban *Jellachich,* q. v., rendered important services to the Austrian emperor.

(*Mil.*) A proclamation by beat of drum, requiring strict observance of discipline, either for declaring a new officer, or for punishing an offender.—*Webster.*

(*Com.*) A description of fine muslin fabricated in the East Indies.

—*v. a.* To curse; to anathematize; to execrate.

". . . wherein he cursed and *banned* the Christians."—*Knolles.*

Banaganpilly, (*ba'na-gan-pil'e,*) a village of Hindostan, in the Balaghaut territory, 70 m. from Cuddapah. It is famous for its diamond mines. Lat. 14° 28′ N.; Lon. 79° E.

Banagher, a town and parish of Ireland, King's co., on the Shannon, 68 m. W.S.W. of Dublin; *pop.* of town, about 1,600.

Ban'agher, a parish of Ireland, co. Londonderry, and 16 m. from that city; *pop.* about 5,500.

Banalbufar, (*ba'nal-boof'ar,*) a town of Spain, in Majorca one of the Balearic Islands, 10 m. N.W. of Palmas. Fine marble-quarries are close to the town. *Pop.* about 3,500.

Bana'na, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of the genus Musa, *q. v.*

Bananal', or Santa Anna, an island of Brazil, formed by the river Araguay, in the prov. of Matto-Grosso. Its length is 200 m.; breadth, 35. It is covered with dense forests, and has in its middle an extensive lake. Soil fertile.—The name of several small villages in Brazil.

Ba'nat, (The,) one of the four divisions of the border states or military frontier of the Austrian empire, bounded W. by the Theiss, S. by the Danube, E. by the line of mountains which separates Hungary from Wallachia and Transylvania, N. by the Maros. *Area,* 12,453 sq. m. *Desc.* Mountainous in the E. and swampy in the W. *Rivers.* The Temes, Alt-bega, and the Karusch. *Prod.* Maize, wheat, other grains, and cotton. Silkworms are reared, and the cattle and horses are held in high estimation. *Minerals* Iron and copper in the mountain regions, and some gold has been discovered. The mineral springs of Mehadia are in great repute. *Chief town.* Temesvar.—Formerly, Banat was a name given to any district or territory under a *ban,* q. v. It is now applied solely to this prov., although it has *no* ban.

Banawaram, (*ba'na-war-am,*) a town of Hindostan, in Mysore, 76 m. from Seringapatam; Lat. 13° 24′ N.; Lon. 76° 13′ E.

Ban'bridge, a flourishing town of Ireland, in the co. Down, on the Bann, 23 m. S.W. of Belfast; *pop.* 5,062.

Ban'bury, a fine and flourishing town of England, in Oxfordshire, 69 m. N.W. of London. It is especially noted for its cakes. *Pop.* about 4,800.

Banc, (*bănk,*) or Banco. [Fr., a bench.] (*Hist. of Law.*) A tribunal or judgment-seat. Hence, *Bancus regiæ,* or Queen's Bench; and *Bancus communium placitorium,* Common Bench, or Common Pleas. In England, the judges of the three superior courts of common law sit in *banc,* or *banco;* that is, on the bench of their respective courts at Westminster, during term-time, for the purpose of adjudicating on causes that have been referred to them from the inferior courts, and where the law is in dispute.

Banca, (*bang'ka,*) an island of the E. or Indian Archipelago, belonging to the 1st or W. division, lying off the N.E. coast of Sumatra, between Lat. 1° 30′ and 3° 8′ S., Lon. between 105° 9′ and 106° 51′ E.; length, from N.W. to S.E., 135 m.; average breadth, 35. *Area,* 3,568 sq. m. Its most remarkable features are the tin-mines, about 4,000 tons of tin being annually exported, mainly to China and Java, for re-exportation to Europe. *B.* was discovered by the English in 1710, and was ceded to their East India Company by the Sultan of Palembang, in 1810. In 1814, the English ceded the island to Holland. *Pop.* 54,339.

Ban'ca, (Strait of,) separating the islands of Banca and Sumatra, ranges from 8 to 20 m. broad.

Bancallan, (*ban'kal-an,*) a fortified town on the W. side of the island of Madura, Indian Archipelago. Lat. 7° 2′ S.; Lon. 112° 45′ E. It is a large and populous place, and the residence of the sultan of the island.

Banco, (*băn'ko.*) *n.* [It., a bank.] (*Com.*) This term, formerly applied to the standard money in which a bank held its transactions, as distinguished from the current money of the place, is now chiefly applied to the money in which the Hamburg bank keeps its accounts, which is not represented by any coinage. The Hamburg Mark *B.* is to the current mark as 20 to 16. Sweden has also a peculiar bank-money, 8 dollars *B.* being equal to 3 dollars specie. Genoa had at one time a bank standard, and the present current money being different from that, is still called *fuori banco,* outside the bank.

Banco'rah, in Hindostan. See Burdwan.

Ban'croft, Aaron, father of the more celebrated George Bancroft, *q. v.,* was born at Reading, Mass., in 1755. For 60 years he labored as a clergyman, first in Nova Scotia, and at a later period at Worcester. His best known work is a *Life of George Washington;* but he published, at various times, numerous addresses and sermons. Of his *Sermons on the Doctrines of the Gospel,* John Adams said, that he "never read a volume of sermons better adapted to the age or country in which it was written." *D.* in 1839.

Ban'croft, George, an eminent American historian, was born at Worcester, Mass., in 1800. He graduated at Harvard College. He then travelled in Europe, and studied at Göttingen and Berlin; and, in 1820, had conferred upon him the diploma of Ph. D. After making the "grand tour," he returned to America in 1822. He was originally destined for the pulpit, but a love for literature proved the stronger attraction. For a brief period he held the post of Greek Professor in Harvard College. After publishing a volume of poems, and a translation of *Heeren's Reflections on the Politics of Ancient Greece,* Dr. *B.* devoted himself to the duties of an instructor of youth, opening a great public school at Northampton, to which he attracted a very eminent staff of professors from Germany. The intervals saved from professional duties were devoted to superintending and publishing a translation of *Heeren's Histories of the States of Antiquity, and the Political System of Europe and its Colonies.* Between the years 1834 and 1855, *B.'s* great work, *The History of the United States,* was published, in which the subject was treated in the spirit of that advanced criticism which has reformed the style of modern historical narrative. It placed its author at once among the great writers of the age. In 1846 he was appointed minister to Great Britain, and there resided until 1849. Dr. *B.* has also contributed to the *North American Review,* and his articles therefrom were published at New York in 1855, under the title of *Miscellanies, Essays, and Reviews.* In 1871, *B.* was appointed minister to Berlin, which he resigned in 1874.

Ban'croft, in *Georgia,* a village of Franklin co., 110 m. N.W. of Augusta.

Ban'croft, in *Iowa*, a N.N.W. county, bordering on Minnesota, with an area of 450 sq. m. It is watered by the Mankato river and its affluents.

Ban'croft, in *Maine*, a post-township of Aroostook co.; *pop.* 177.

Ban'croft, in *Massachusetts*, a village of Berkshire co.

Ban'croft, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Freeborn co., 45 m. S.E. of Mankato, with a village of the same name on Shell Rock River; *pop.* 799.

Ban'croft, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Daviess co.

Band, *n.* [A.S. *banda*, from *bindan*, to bind; Sansk. *bunda*; Fr. *bande*.] That which binds, ties, or fastens; a tie; a fillet; a cord; a belt.

"You shall find the *band*, that seems to tie their friendship together, will be the very strangler of their amity."—*Shaks.*

—Means of restraint or union between persons. (o.)

"Here 's eight that must take hands,
To join in Hymen's *bands*."—*Shaks.*

—A company of soldiers; a body of musicians, or of persons united for any purpose.

"Strait the three *bands* prepare, in arms to join,
Each *band* the number of the sacred Nine."—*Pope.*

(*Bot.*) One of the spaces between the elevated lines or ribs, of the fruit of umbelliferous plants. — *Loudon.*

(*Mech.*) A belt communicating motion from one pulley to another. — See PULLEY.

(*Arch.*) A flat moulding, with a vertical face slightly projecting beyond the vertical or curved face of any moulding or parts of an edifice to which it is attached. It is very extensively employed in edifices, and is used apparently to bind parts of buildings together, as in the bands which are employed to bind the triglyphs of a Doric architrave. This moulding is most frequently used in the basement story of a building, where it becomes a bold and striking feature. It is for the most part plain, though sometimes enriched. The term band and *bandelet*, little band, is often applied to what is more properly speaking a *fillet*. The band is, however, broader in proportion than the fillet. This moulding is also employed to encircle the shafts of columns. A plain band is often placed in both public and private buildings, either on or nearly on the same level with the floors, as if the original intention had been to finish the projecting ends of the floors with a flat board.

Band, *v. a.* To bind together; to tie.

"With wings unfledged, his eyes were *banded* over."—*Dryden.*

—To unite in a troop, company, or confederacy.

"Some of the boys *banded* themselves as for the major, and others for the King."—*Carew.*

—*v. n* To unite in a band; to associate; to confederate.

Ban'da, or BANDAH, a town of Hindostan, prov. of Allahabad, cap. of dist. of S. Bundlecund, 80 m. W. of Allahabad. Lat. 25° 50′ N., Lon. 80° 20′ E. It is a considerable place, and has an extensive trade in cotton.

Ban'da, or NUTMEG ISLANDS, a group of 12 small islands, belonging to the 3d or E. division of the Malay archipelago, and owned by the Dutch; the principal, Banda Neira, lying in 4° 30′ S. Lat., and 129° 30′ E. Lon.; 120 m. E.S.E. of Amboyna. Lantori, the largest of the islands, is only 8. m. long, and 3 broad. They are all high and of volcanic origin; one of them, Goonung Api, contains a volcano, 2,500 ft. above the sea, which is continually

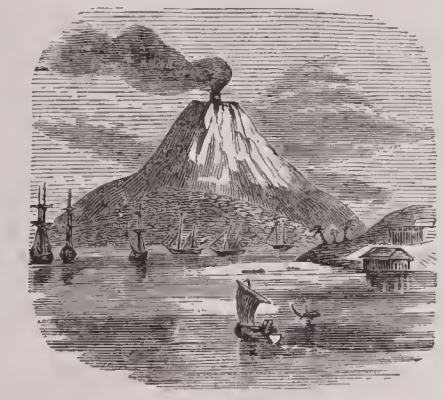


Fig. 281. — GOONUNG API.

emitting smoke, and sometimes flame. *Climate*, injurious to strangers; the W. monsoon brings rain and storms in Dec., and earthquakes occur from Oct. to April. *Soil*, chiefly a rich black mould. Four of the larger and central islands are almost entirely appropriated to the growth of nutmegs, their cultivation in the other islands being prohibited. The inhabitants consist mostly of Papuan Negroes, Chinese, and Dutch. Sago and cocoa form the chief vegetable food. The imports are provisions for the Europeans, piece-goods, cutlery, and iron from Batavia; sago, salted deer, &c., from Ceram: pearls, bird's-nests, tortoise-shell, and slaves for the Dutch and Chinese merchants, from Aru. *Chief export.* Nutmegs. The seat of govt. is at the fortified town of Banda Neira, where there is a good harbor. — A Portugueso, Antonio Abreu, discovered these islands in 1512. In 1524 the Portuguese, in 1589 the Dutch, and in 1810 the English, successively possessed themselves of them. In 1814 they were restored to the Dutch.

Banda Orien'tal. See URUGUAY.

Ban'da, SEA OF, a space of sea in the Eastern Archipelago, bounded by the islands of Booroo and Ceram on the N.; Timur, and the Serawattee Islands on the S.; Larat, Lant, and other isles on the E.; and the sea of Flores on the W.

Bandage, (*band'aje.*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Surg.*) Any fillet, roller, or swath of linen, cotton, or flannel, used for supporting a limb, retaining a dressing, or keeping in position the edges of a wound. The use of a bandage is to compress blood-vessels, correct deformities, unite wounds, keep fractured bones in their proper situation, &c. A bandage, of whatever material it may be made, should be strong, and of sufficient elasticity to support the parts to which it is applied, without becoming relaxed or loose; and sufficiently supple and soft to fold with ease and neatness, and yet yield without relaxation to the natural expansion of the limb. A bandage should be without seam or selvage, and have smooth, unravelled edges. *B.* are divided into simple and compound. A *simple B.* is a long, narrow piece of muslin, linen, or flannel, of lengths varying from three to nine yards, and of a width from 2 to 6 inches. A *compound B.* is that which has one, two, or more pieces sewn together; the most serviceable and frequently used is called the T bandage, and is composed of one horizontal limb, and a perpendicular one meeting it in the centre, where it is joined by a few stitches, forming a figure rudely resembling a T. We will describe the peculiarities and modes of application of the *B.* in most general domestic use. — 1. The *single-headed roller*, of linen, which, being rolled up from one end firmly, is denominated a roller, the rolled part being called the *head*, and the loose end the *tail*.—To apply this bandage properly, the head of the roller is to be held in the right hand, and only so much unrolled as is necessary for the commencement of the application.—In all cases of applying a bandage to the leg, (*Fig.* 282, A,) or the arm, covering must begin either at the foot or the hand, so as to compress the whole limb alike. This fact must be borne in mind while putting on the roller, for if unevenly applied, the part, when unswathed, will appear in creases of swollen and contracted ridges. Taking the tail in the fingers of the left hand, and spreading it across the foot, and making a careful beginning by passing the roller a few times over the top

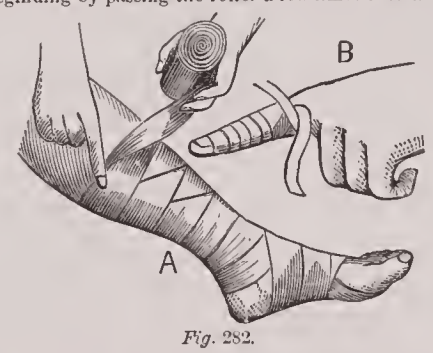


Fig. 282.

and under the hollow of the foot, making each fold, or revolution cover a third of the former circle, the bandage is to be carried round the heel, and so on to the leg. As the limb increases in size, the bandage must be made to fold back on itself by a double of the cloth, the fingers of the opposite hand being placed on the limb at the point where the turn is to be made, as shown in the above cut. In this manner the bandage is to be carried up the limb, the roller being passed from hand to hand, as the situation of the part requires the change. The tightest part of a bandage should be at the commencement, with a gradual slackening as it proceeds.—The next most useful application of this roller is as in *Fig.* 283, A, where it is applied for injuries to the eye or orbit, or for wounds to the upper part of the cheek. The dressing having been applied, and a compress placed over all, the tail of the bandage (*b*) is to be spread on the temple of the side affected, carried across the forehead and round the temples, above the ears, but between each and the head, for two or three turns; a fold is then to be made in the bandage behind the ear of the unaffected side, and there pinned to the previous circles. — The bandage (*a*) is then to be brought obliquely down over the forehead, past the angle of the nose, across the cheek and compress; round the back of the head, over two-thirds of the previous oblique fold, and in the same manner three courses of the bandage are to be taken over the eye or wound, when a second double of the roller is to be made over the first, and, like that, pinned to the bandage below. The roller is now to be carried once or twice round the temples and head, the end of the roller doubled under, and neatly fastened on the forehead with three small pins. —2. The *double-headed roller* consists of a slip of muslin, equally rolled up from either end to the centre in two heads. Its length depends upon the purpose to which it is to be put. — For clean-cut wounds of the thigh or leg, to support the muscles, and keep the parts in apposition or connection, both ends of the bandage are to be unrolled for about a quarter of a yard; this being passed below the limb, and a head held in either hand, the bandage is brought up on each side, the right-hand head carried to the left, and the left to the right side, and each, with a moderate amount of pressure, laid smoothly, and slightly overlapping, in an oblique direction, each other. In this manner repeating each double fold, and beginning the bandaging a few inches below the wound, and terminating as much above it, the roller is brought to a conclusion, and tied in a bow. — When the injury is in the head, on the temple (*Fig.* 283, B), the wound having been dressed, the double-headed roller (*b*) is to be carried from the opposite temple, and brought round to the wound (*a*), on the top of which the meeting rollers are twisted, as shown in the cut, and one head (*c*) taken over the top of the head, the other (*c*) carried down the cheek and under the chin, till they meet on the top of the head, where they are again to be twisted, taken back, and the ends tied beneath the chin; or they may be brought back, and secured in a bow on the top of the head.—A double-headed bandage of extremely narrow dimensions is sometimes used for securing dressings on the fingers, as shown in *Fig.* 282, B, the terminal ends being used as strings

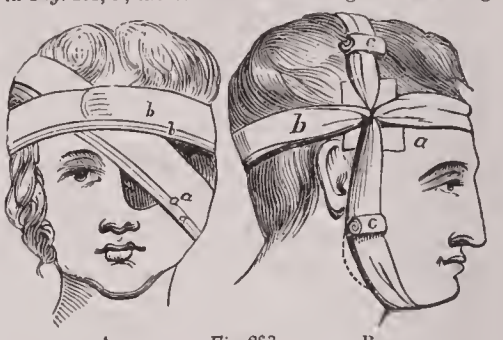


Fig. 283.

to secure the whole. — Great difficulty is sometimes experienced in securely fastening the end of a bandage, pins being often very objectionable; with the double-headed roller it is easy enough to make a bow; so equally is it with the single-headed bandage, if the final end of the roller is split with the scissors into two ribbons, a twist given to both, and one carried below and then tied with the other; by this means a safe and secure termination can always be effected.

Band'age, *v. a.* To bind with a bandage or fillet.

Ban'dagist, *n.* One who makes bandages, more particularly for hernia.—*Dunglison.*

Banda'la, *n.* (*Bot.*) The fibre used in the manufacture of the white Manilla rope.

Bandana, Bandanna. (*ban-dăn'na,*) *n.* [Sp. *bandaña*, from *bandaño*, a handkerchief woven of bast.] (*Manf.*) A process invented by M. Kœchlin, of Mühlhausen, in 1810, for printing calico, in which white or colored spots are produced on a dark ground.—The method employed, which is said by some to have had its origin in India, is as follows:—The pattern desired is cut out in two sheets of lead, which are placed at the top and bottom of a pile of handkerchiefs, mostly dyed with Turkey-red. Bleaching-liquid is then forced, by means of a powerful Bramah-press, through the perforations in the top sheet of lead, through the pile of handkerchiefs, and out of the perforations in the lower sheet. The bleaching liquor in its course discharges the color from the cloth and leaves the pattern. — *B.* handkerchiefs are not now so fashionable as they were at one time; but M. Kœchlin's process is valuable in many other ways.

Band'box, *n.* A slight paper-box for holding bands, caps, bonnets, &c.

"With empty *band-box* she delights to range,
And feigns a distant errand from the 'Change."—*Gay.*

Bandeau, (*băn'do,*) *n.*; *pl.* BANDEAUX (*băn'doz.*) [Fr.] A narrow fillet or band, used as a head-dress; a mode of wearing the hair by ladies.

Ban'ded, *a.* (*Her.*) It is said of a wheatsheaf, bundle of arrows, or of any other charge, when tied together with a band of different color from the charge itself. Thus a golden wheatsheaf tied with a red band would be thus expressed in heraldic terms; a garb *or* banded *gules*.

Ban'del, ERNST VON, a celebrated German sculptor, B. 1800, in Anspach. His first remarkable production was a marble figure of *Charity*, which occupied the artist about ten years. It exhibits great chasteness of design, and a minute carefulness of execution. Among his best portrait busts, in which he excels, is that of Maximilian, king of Bavaria, (1832.) In 1842, *B.* executed a bust of the poet Grabbe, and a marble statue, as large as life, of Thusnelda, wife of Hermann. D. 1876.

Band'elet, *n.* (*Arch.*) See BAND.

Bandello, MATTEO, (*ban-dail'lo,*) an Italian Dominican monk, B. about 1480, who wrote some lively *novelle* or tales after the manner of Boccaccio. He accompanied Francis I. to France: was made bishop of Agen in 1550, and D. 1561.

Bande-noire, (*band-nwaw'.*) [Fr., "Black-band."] (*Hist.*) The name given to societies of speculators formed during the first French revolution for the purchasing of ecclesiastical property, and residences of the nobility which were for sale at that time. These they pulled down, and sold the materials; and hence received their opprobrious name.

Ban'der, *n.* A person who bands with others.

Bande'ra, a S. central co. of *Texas*; *area*, 10,000 sq. m. The Medina River flows through it, and also Hondo Creek. *Population.* 649.— Its cap., *Bandera City*, is a post-village on the Medina River, 45 m. W.N.W. of San Antonio.

Banderole, (*băn'drol,*) *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *bandera*; It. *bandiera*, banner.] (*Mil.*) Any little flag or pennon attached to a spear, and also the fringed flag hanging from the straight trumpet used by cavalry, or that one sounded, in feudal times, before the heralds when making any proclamation.

(*Her.*) A little streamer or ribbon attached to the shaft of a crozier, and folding over it like a label.

(*Arch.*) The ribbon moulding used to receive names or inscriptions in buildings of the Renaissance period.

Band'-fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of acanthopterygious fishes. They are so thin and flat in proportion to their length, that they had been formerly named *Fœnia* or Ribbon-fish.

Bandicoot, (*băn'di-koot.*) *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Marsupial animals, indigenous to Australia.

Bandinelli, (*ban'de-nel'e,*) Bartolommeo, or Baccio, one of the greatest sculptors of Italy, b. at Florence in 1487. But for his deep-rooted jealousy of Michael Angelo, this artist, by his undoubted genius, would have attained even a greater and more durable fame. His group of *Hercules and Cacus* is considered by many to be his masterpiece, though in the bas-relief representing the *Descent from the Cross*, now at Milan, he has fully equalled, if not surpassed, even his great rival. D. 1559.

Band'ing-plane, *n.* (*Carp.*) A plane used for cutting out grooves, and inlaying strings and bands in both straight and circular work. — *Ogilvie.*

Bandit, (*băn'dit,*) *n.*; *pl.* Bandits, Banditti. [It. *bandito*, from *bandire*, to banish.] Literally, one proclaimed as banned or banished; hence, one who is at war with civilized society; an outlaw; a brigand; a highwayman; a robber.

"No *bandit* fierce, no tyrant mad with pride."—*Pope.*

Ban'dle, *n.* [Ir. *banndamh*, a cubit, from *bann*, a measure, and *lamh*, hand, arm.] A measure of length, in Ireland, of a dimension of two feet.

Bandoleer', *n.* [Fr. *bandoulière*; Sp. *bandolera.*] (*Mil.*) Before the invention of the *cartridge*, q. v., soldiers' muskets were provided with *matchlocks*, a very slow and ineffective contrivance for firing. The musketeers were furnished with gunpowder in small cylindrical boxes made of wood, tin, or leather, each containing sufficient for one charge. Twelve of these little boxes were fixed to a belt called a *bandoleer*, worn over the left shoulder. The noise they made, when agitated by the wind, but more especially the danger of all taking fire from the match-cord, occasioned their disuse about the year 1640.

Ban'doline, *n.* (*Perf.*) A glutinous pomade, used to fix or retain ladies' hair when dressed in bands. — A good *B.* may be readily prepared by dissolving 1 oz. tragacanth in 10 oz. alcohol and 30 oz. water; and after letting it stand for two days, straining the mucilage and perfuming it with some drops of essence of lemon.

Ban'dolon, *n.* [Sp.] (*Mus.*) The name given, in Mexico and other Spanish-speaking countries, to a stringed musical instrument, closely resembling the guitar.

Ban'don, or Bandon-Bridge, a town of Ireland, co. Cork, 14 m. S.W. of Cork; *pop.* about 6,700. — It is situated on a river of the same name that the poet Spenser has celebrated as

"The pleasant *Bandon*, crowned by many a wood."

Bandore', *n.* [Sp. *bandurria*, from Gr. *pandoura*, a three-stringed musical instrument.] (*Mus.*) A stringed musical instrument, resembling a lute.

Band'rol, *n.* See Banderole.

Ban'dy, *n.* [Fr. *bander*, to bend.] A club bent at the lower part for striking a ball at play. — A play at ball with such a club.

—*v. a.* To beat or toss to and fro, as with a bandy.

"And like a ball *bandy'd*, 'twixt pride and wit,
Rather than yield, both sides the prize will quit."—*Denham.*

—To give and receive reciprocally; to exchange.

"Do you *bandy* looks with me, you rascal?"—*Shaks.*

—To toss about; to agitate.

"This hath been so *bandied* amongst us."—*Locke.*

—*v. n.* To contend, as at some game, in which each one strives to drive the ball his own way.

"Could set up grandee against grandee,
To squander time away, and *bandy*."—*Hudibras.*

Ban'dy-leg, *n.* [Fr. *bander*, to bend.] A crooked leg, generally used of a leg that curves inwards.

"Nor makes a scruple to expose
Your *bandy-leg*, or crooked nose."—*Swift.*

Ban'dy-legged', *a.* Having crooked legs.

"The Ethiopians had a one-eyed, *bandy-legged* prince."—*Collier.*

Bane, *n.* [A.S. *bana*; Icel. *bana*, to slay.] That which causes death, destruction, ruin, or mischief; that which poisons or renders poisonous.

"False religion is in its nature, the greatest *bane* and destruction to government in the world."—*South.*

—Destruction; ruin; poison; mischief.

"My death and life,
My *bane* and antidote, are both before me."—*Addison.*

—A disease in sheep, more commonly called the *rot.*

Baneberry, (*bain'ber-e,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) See Actæa.

Bane'ful, *a.* Full of bane; pernicious; poisonous; destructive.

"The mighty wolf is *baneful* to the fold,
Storms to the wheat, to buds the bitter cold."—*Dryden.*

Bane'fully, *adv.* Perniciously; destructively.

Bane'fulness, *n.* Quality of being pernicious, or baneful.

Bane'la, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Chickasaw co., on the Yallobusha River, 132 m. N. by E. of Jackson. Large quantities of cotton are raised in the neighborhood.

Bane'wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Atropa Belladonna. — See Atropa.

Banff, or Bamff, a maritime co. of Scotland, having N. the Frith of Moray, S.E. the co. of Aberdeen, and W. those of Elgin and Inverness. *Area*, 686 sq. m. *Surface*, mostly rugged and mountainous. *Soil*, tolerably fertile. *Prod.* Principally oats, agriculture being backward. Rock crystals, and topazes or cairngorms, are found in the mountains. *Pop.* 62,010.

Banff, a royal burgh, and cap. of above county, on the W. bank of the Deveron, near its entrance into the Moray Frith; Lat. 54° 40′ 18″ N.; Lon. 2° 31′ 30″ W.; *pop.* 7,459.

Ban'field, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Grant co., on the Wisconsin River.

Bang, *v. a.* [Swed and Goth. *bang*, the sound produced by a blow; Icel. *banga*, to strike, to knock.] To beat; to thump; to handle roughly; to treat with violence.

"He . . . . put it into his servants' hands to fence with, and *bang* one another."—*Locke.*

—Vulgarly, to surpass; to excel; as, that man *bangs* all.

—*n.* A blow with a club; a heavy blow.

"With many a stiff thwack, many a *bang*,
Hard crab-tree and old iron rang."—*Hudibras.*

—A drug. See Bangue.

Bang, a town of Hindostan, prov. of Malwa, in Scindia, 82 m. S.W. of Oozein, and 145 m. N.E. of Surat. It is remarkable for its cave temples of Buddhic origin, about 3¼ m. S. of the town.

Ban'gall, in *New York*, a post-office of Duchess co.

Bang'alore, a fortified town of Hindostan, prov. of Mysore; Lat. 12° 57′ N., Lon. 77° 38′ E.; 70 m. N.E. of Seringapatam. It is built on a table-land, 3,000 ft. above the sea, and is so salubrious, that Europeans often resort to it for the benefit of their health. The palace of Tippoo Saib here, is a striking building in the Saracenic style. *B.* is generally a large and well-built place, and the neighborhood is prolific of the finest fruits. — *Manf.* Silk and cotton fabrics. Most of the inhabitants are Hindoos. *Pop.* estimated at 60,000. *B.* was founded by Hyder Ali, and captured by the British under Lord Cornwallis, in 1791.

Ban'ghy, *n.* A sort of bamboo pole to be carried on a person's shoulder, with a basket suspended at each end.—*Worcester.*

Bang'ing, *a.* Extensive; huge; great: — a vulgarism, implying, surpassing or exceeding in size.

Ban'gle, *n.* A ring (usually of gold) worn by the natives of India, Africa, &c., upon their arms and ankles.

Ban'gle-ear, *n.* A term applied to the ear of a horse, when loose and hanging, like that of a dog.

Bang'kok, or **Ban'kok,** the capital city of the kingdom of Siam. It stands on a swampy tract on both sides of the river Menam, in Lat. 13° 58′ N., Lon. 100° 34′ E., and 15 m. N. of the Gulf of Siam. *B.* consists of 3 parts, viz., the palace, the town proper, and the floating town. The first contains, besides the royal residence and its gardens, many temples and shops. The town proper



Fig. 284. — VIEW OF BANGKOK.

lies on both banks of the river, with its wooden and palm-roofed houses built on piles driven into the mud; each house being provided with a boat. The floating town consists of a number of bamboo-rafts, bearing rows of 8 or 10 houses each, with a platform in front, on which the wares for sale are exposed; most of the trade is thus conducted on the river, on which, it is believed, one-half of the population resides. There are many Buddhic temples; the principal of which is 200 ft. high, and contains 1,500 statues of Buddha. The trade of B. is probably more extensive than that of any other emporium in the East not occupied by Europeans. — *Exp.* Sugar, black-pepper, stick-lac, sapan-wood, ivory, and hides. *Imp.* Chinese manufactures and produce, and British and Indian piece-goods. Half of the inhabitants are Chinese. *Pop.* est. 500,000.

Ban'gor, a city of England, in N. Wales, co. of Carnarvon, at the entrance of the Menai Straits, 238 m. N.W. of London, and beautifully situated. Two m. distant is the famous *Menai Suspension Bridge*, and a little farther, the *Britannia Tubular Bridge*; both marvels of engineering skill. *Pop.* about 7,000.

Ban'gor, a seaport town of Ireland, co. Down, on the S. shore of Carrickfergus Bay, 12 m. E.N.E. of Belfast. *B.* is a sea bathing resort. *Pop.* about 3,000.

Ban'gor, in *California*, a post-village of Butte co., 14 m. S.S.E. of Oroville.

Ban'gor, in *Indiana*, a township of Elkhart co.; *pop.* about 750.

Ban'gor, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township of Marshall co., 50 m. N.N.E. of Des Moines; *pop.* 838.

Ban'gor, in *Maine*, a flourishing city, and cap. of Penobscot co., on the W. bank of Penobscot River, at the head of tidal water, and the limit of ship navigation; about 230 m. N.E. of Boston. Lat. 44° 45′ N.; Lon. 68° 47′ E. It stands upon an area of 36 sq. m., and is the second city of the State both as regards wealth and population. *B.* possesses many fine public buildings, among which are the Bangor Theological Seminary, the Custom-House, Post-Office, eleven churches, and the Orphans' Home, a fine building erected by private liberality, and just arrived at completion. There are two large and excellent public libraries, — the "Mercantile," containing 9,000 vols., and that of the "Mechanics' Association," 3,000. — Ships of from 1,200 to 1,400 tons come up to the city with full cargoes; and more lumber is exported thence than from any other port in New England, the annual quantity averaging 220,000,000 ft. The railroads that connect this city with the West, are the Maine Central, Portland and Kennebec, and the Grand Trunk lines. The European and North American Railroad has its S. terminus in this city, and runs N.E. to Winn, a distance of about 60 m., from which place it will reach the E. boundary of the State and connect with the British Colonial Railroad terminating at Halifax, Nova Scotia. This will, probably, be soon the route of European travel by way of Halifax, thus dispensing with the voyage thence to New York, — a voyage of 1,000 m. along a rough and dangerous coast.—*B.* was first settled in 1769, incorporated as a town, in Feb., 1795, and as a city, Feb., 1834. *Pop.* 18,289.

Ban'gor, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Van Buren co., 30 m. W. of Kalamazoo; *pop.* 1,525.

—A village and township of Bay co., on Saginaw Bay; *pop.* of township, 3,606.

—A village of Oakland co., 7 m. N. of Pontiac.

Ban'gor, in *New York*, a post-township of Franklin co., 160 m. N. by W. of Albany; *pop.* 2,431.

Ban'gor, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of York co., 24 m. S. of Lancaster.

Ban'gor, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of La Crosse co., on the La Crosse River, 15 m. E.N.E. of La Crosse; *pop.* of township, 1,151.

Bang-pa-soe, a considerable town of Siam, on the Bang-pa-kung river, near its mouth, 39 m. E.S.E. of Bangkok; Lat. 13° 30′ N.; Lon. 101° 11′ E. It is populous, is stockaded, and considered a place of defence against the Annamese.

Bangue', or **Bang,** *n.* A narcotic and intoxicating opiate. See Hashish.

Ban'ian, *n.* [Sansk. *pan*, to sell, *panya*, salable, *banik*, merchant.] A general name given in India to a merchant, more particularly to the great merchants of the W. provinces at Bombay, Surat, Cambay, &c., who carry on an extensive caravan trade with the interior of Asia, even to the borders of Asiatic Russia and China. Mercantile establishments of Indian Banians are to be found in almost every important commercial city in Asia. The Banians form a particular caste in India, and are distinct from the Brahmins, Cuttery, and Wyse, the three other castes. The name *B.* was at first given by Europeans to all the Hindoos, they being the class with which they had the most frequent intercourse; and hence the term was used in contradistinction to Mohammedan. The Banians are very strict in the observance of the fasts prescribed by their religion, and in refusing to eat flesh.

—A morning-gown or wrapper, resembling that worn by the Banians.

—The Indian fig-tree. See Banyan.

Ban'ian Days, *n pl.* (*Naut.*) A cant term used by sailors to denote those days on which they have no meat served out to them; derived from the practice of the Banians, who never eat flesh.

Ba'nias, a town of Palestine, situated at the foot of a branch of Anti-Libanus, now called Jebel Heish, the *Mount Hermon* of Scripture, which was the northern boundary of the children of Israel, and the *Paneium* of the Romans. Banias is supposed to be on or near the site of the *Dan* of the Jews. Its name was changed to Cæsarea Philippi, by Philip the Tetrarch, son of Herod; the former part of the name was in honor of the Emperor Tiberius, to which Philip added his own by way of distinguishing it from the Cæsarea on the sea coast. The modern village contains only about 150 houses, mostly inhabited by Turks; it is a dependency on the town of Hasbeya, about twenty miles to the north, whose Emir nominates the Sheikh. It stands on a triangular-shaped piece of ground enclosed by the river of Banias and the Jordan, and is backed by the mountains, at the foot of which, to the N.E. of the village, the river of Banias takes its rise, in a spacious cavern beneath a precipitous



Fig. 285. — SOURCE OF BANIAS RIVER. (Palestine.)

rock. This spring was formerly considered as the source of the Jordan. At some distance farther up the mountain, however, in a green and secluded dell, there is a very remarkable pond, circular in its form, and filled with clear and pellucid water. It has been known from the earliest times by the name of Phiala, or "The Bowl," and there is an immemorial tradition, that the fountain at Banias is supplied from this little lake, as

its reservoir. Josephus says, that, to prove the fact, some curious explorers of the locality put chaff into the lake, and then watching below, they saw it come out at the fountain. In recent times, another stream has been explored, which originates at a point far higher up the mountain, and descending through a long ravine, it joins the Jordan below Banias, and brings a greater supply of water than that which comes from the cavern fountains. — See JORDAN.

Ban'im, JOHN, a popular Irish novelist, B. at Kilkenny, April 3, 1798. His principal works are, the *Tales by the O'Hara Family*; the *Croppy*; the *Mayor of Windgap*, &c. As a man of genius, *B.* holds a high place in English literature. He was the founder of that school of Irish novelists, which much resembles the modern romantic French school of Eugene Sue and Dumas. D. 1842.

Ban'ish, *v. a.* [Fr. *bannir*, from L. Lat. *bannire*. — See BAN.] To declare to be banned, expelled, or exiled; to condemn or compel one to leave one's country; to exile.

"*Banish* plump Jack, and *banish* all the world." — *Shak.*

—To drive away; to expel; to compel to depart.

"*Banish* business, *banish* sorrow,
To the gods belongs to-morrow."—*Cowley.*

Ban'isher, *n.* One who banishes; he that forces another from his country.

Ban'ishment, *n.* [Fr. *banissement.*] A punishment inflicted upon real or supposed offenders, by compelling them to quit a city, place, or country for a specified period of time or for life. *B.*, from being long obsolete in England, has never been introduced into the American laws. — See EXILE, OSTRACISM, TRANSPORTATION.

Ban'ister, *n.* A corruption of BALUSTER, *q. v.*

Ban'ister, in *Virginia*, a river which rises in the S. of Pittsylvania co., and flowing S.E. enters the Dan River about 10 m. from the village of Banister. It is navigable to Meadsville by bateaux.

—A village of Halifax co., now capital of said co., under the name of HALIFAX COURT-HOUSE, *q. v.*

Banjermassin, (*băn'jer-más-sin,*) an extensive territory lying on the S.E. part of the island of Borneo. — *Ext.* 350 m. long, and about 270 broad. — *Desc.* Generally flat, though intersected by a range of mountains running from N. to S. Where cultivation exists, the soil is extremely fertile, throwing up a luxuriant vegetation of great beauty and variety. — *Rivers.* The Banjer and its tributary, the Nagara, which water the western portion: and several large streams, plentifully irrigating the eastern. — *Prod.* Cotton, rice, wax, benzoin, pepper, dragon's-blood, and rattans. — *Min.* Gold, iron, coal; and some large and fine diamonds are found. — *Manf.* Swords, guns, pistols, and other arms. These are finished in the most elaborate style of workmanship, the decorations consisting of gold, silver, and copper. — *Pop.* estimated at 120,000, mostly Mohammedans. *B.* is governed by a Sultan, who is absolute so far as his people are concerned, but is to a certain extent subject to the Dutch, who for upwards of a century have had a factory in the capital.

BANJERMASSIN, the capital of the above territory, Lat. 3° 23′ S., Lon. 114° 37′ E., about 15 m. from the mouth of the Banjer, where it debouches into the Sea of Java. On account of the inundations of the river, the houses are built on piles of wood, at an elevation of three feet above the ground, and communicate with each other by means of planks. Many of the houses are built upon rafts, with their fronts turned towards the river, and exposing goods for sale; while on market-days the water forms the "great highway," on which all the necessaries of life are purchased at these floating marts. The town is in every respect a floating aggregate of houses, where there are no streets, nor carriages or horses, its whole business being entirely carried on by water communication.

Ban'jo, *n.* [From *bandore.*] (*Mus.*) A favorite instrument of the colored people in America. It has a head and a neck like the guitar, a body like a tambourine, and five strings which are played on with the fingers and hands. — *Moore.*

Bank, *n.* [Fr. and A.S. *banc*; It. *banco.* See BENCH.] A mound, pile, or ridge of earth.

"They cast up a *bank* against the city."—2 *Sam.* xx. 15.

—The ground rising from the side of a river, lake, &c.; an embankment.

"Ye *banks* and braes o' bonnie Doon."—*Burns.*

—A rising ground in the sea; a shoal; a shelf of sand; as, the Bahama *banks.*

—A bench of rowers in a galley, or the bench they sit upon.

"Plac'd on their *banks*, the lusty Trojans sweep
Neptune's smooth face, and cleave the yielding deep."—*Waller.*

(*Printing.*) A kind of table used in printing-offices.

(*Carpentry.*) A long piece of timber about 6 in. square.

(*Law.*) The bench of justice. — See BANC.

(*Com.*) [Fr. *banque.*] A place for the deposit of money. An institution, generally incorporated, authorized to receive deposits of money, to lend money, and to issue promissory notes, — usually known by the name of *bank-notes*, — or to perform some one or more of these functions. — *Bouvier.*

—*v. a.* To raise a mound or dike; to enclose, defend, or fortify with a bank; to embank.

"Amid the cliffs
And burning sands, that *bank* the shrubby vales."—*Thomson.*

—*v. n.* To deposit money in a bank; to carry on the pursuit of banking.

Bank'able, *a.* (*Com.*) A term applied to bank-bills or bank-notes, checks, and other securities for money, which are received as cash by the banks in those places where the word is used. Thus, the banks of New-York city, previous to the issue of national currency, received on deposit, or in payment of notes or bills, all the bank-notes issued by the different banks of the city, and also those of the neighboring county banks which have provided for the redemption of their notes in the city, as the banks of Jersey City, Brooklyn, &c. They also receive checks drawn on the city banks. This description of currency is, therefore, said to be bankable or *current*, to distinguish it from the notes of distant banks, which are said to be *uncurrent.* — The term is also sometimes applied to promissory notes and bills of exchange in high credit, thereby denoting that they are discountable by the banks. — *Bouvier.*

Bank Account, *n.* (*Com.*) A fund which merchants, traders, and others have deposited into the common capital of some bank, to be drawn out by checks from time to time, according to the owner's or depositor's requirements — The statement of the amount deposited and drawn, which is kept in duplicate, or in the depositor's bank-book, and the other in the books of the bank. *Bouvier.*

Bank'-book, *n.* (*Com.*) A book showing the debit and credit of a customer's account with a bank, and in which the bank officials make the necessary entries.

Bank-cred'it, *n.* (*Com.*) Accommodation allowed to a person, on proper security given to a bank, to draw upon it for money to a certain amount agreed upon.

Bank'er, *n.* [Fr. *banquier.*] One who keeps a bank; a person who traffics in money, negotiates bills of exchange, &c. — One who is the custodian of money held in trust, to be refunded to the owner as occasion may require. — See BANKING.

—A covering for a seat in the form of a cushion.

(*Mar.*) A vessel employed in the Newfoundland cod-fisheries.

(*Masonry.*) A stone bench used by masons in cutting out their work.

Bank'er's Note, *n.* (*Com.*) A promissory note given by a private banker, or banking institution, not incorporated; but resembling a bank-note in all other respects.

Bank'et, *n.* (*Bricklaying.*) A piece of wood on which bricks are cut. — *Buchanan.*

Bank'-fence, *n.* A fence, or ha-ha, formed of a bank of earth.

Bank'-hook, *n.* A term used in some parts of England to express a large baited fish-hook attached by a line to the bank of a stream, &c.

Bank'ing, *a.* Belonging to, or conducted by, a bank; as, *banking* operations.

—*n.* The business or employment of a banker. — The vague notices which are found in ancient history, both sacred and profane, connected with dealings in money as a separate business, appear to warrant the belief that banking, in the sense wherein it is now understood, was but little known or practised in very remote periods. In times when nations were chiefly engaged in pastoral or agricultural pursuits, the trade of banking would hardly suggest itself to anybody as a profitable calling; and until, in the progress of a community toward civilization, the extent of its commercial dealings had become very considerable, none would be led to give their attention to the occupation of facilitating the money operations of the rest of the mercantile community. It is probable that the necessity for some such arrangement would be first experienced in consequence of the different weights and degrees of fineness of the coined money and bullion which would pass in the course of business between merchants of different nations. The principal occupation of the money-changers mentioned by St. Matthew, by whom the sacredness of the Jewish Temple was invaded, was doubtless that of purchasing the coins of one country, and paying for them in those of their own or of any other people, according to the wants and convenience of their customers. It is likewise probable that they exercised other functions proper to the character of bankers, by taking in and lending out money, for which they either allowed or charged interest (*Matthew* xxv. 27). Little, however, is known with certainty regarding the nature of the money dealings of the ancient Jews. In the time of Demosthenes, banking operations were carried on to a great extent in Athens. They exchanged foreign moneys, received deposits at interest, and gave loans. The bankers were generally of low origin, such as freedmen and aliens; but they frequently rose to great wealth and eminence. One Pasior, a manumitted slave, is frequently mentioned by Demosthenes and contemporary orators, and more than once was the state indebted to his liberality. He was a man of undoubted integrity, and his friendships and connections extended through the whole of Greece. The Athenian bankers are supposed to have been the first who invented the system of *discounts*, that is, of retaining the profits at the time of making the advance. The first mention that occurs of banking at Rome is in the year 352 B. C., when, the plebeians being in great distress, the state appointed certain persons to lend out the public money on security, and this system was adopted from time to time, for a limited period, in times of monetary distress throughout the republican period. Besides these, there were three principal classes of bankers at Rome: the *Negociatores*, who lent money upon interest to the inhabitants of the provinces, by which means they were enabled to realize a larger profit, as they were not limited there by any laws. The private bankers, *Argentarii*, with whom individuals opened accounts, and by whose intervention money was paid. They attended in particular to the payments of Roman citizens living in the provinces, as they might become due at Rome. The *Mensarii*, who were the bankers of the republic, and were created for the purpose of abating usury. Under the emperors, the two words *Argentarii* and *Mensarii* were used without distinction. Thus, C. Octavius, the father, is called *Argentarius* (*Suet. Aug.* c. 3), and *Mensarius* (*Ibid.* c. 4. *fin.*). There was also a class of money-lenders of an inferior description, called *Nummularioli.* The latter were also a sort of bankers or dealers in money, who combined with their dealings the business of assayers, for which purpose they were appointed to estimate the goodness or value of money, as to its weight, fineness of metal, and intrinsic worth. The *Argentarii* introduced one of the greatest conveniences in banking — that of making payments by means of checks or written orders, called *præscriptiones* or *attributiones.* — During the Middle Ages, when commerce was but little developed, there was little field for banking operations; but the business was first established in Europe by the Lombard Jews in Italy, A. D. 808, of whom some settled in Lombard Street, London, where many bankers still have their places of business. It seems to have been revived in Florence during the early part of the twelfth century. From the success that attended the commercial enterprises of the Florentines, that city became the centre of the money transactions of every commercial country of Europe, and her merchants and bankers accumulated great wealth. At one time Florence is said to have had 80 bankers; and we find that between 1430 and 1433, 76 bankers at Florence lent the State 4,865,000 gold florins. — The earliest public bank in modern Europe was that of Venice, founded in 1157. It originated in the financial difficulties of the State, which, in order to extricate itself, had recourse to a forced loan from the citizens, promising them interest at the rate of four per cent. The stock was made transferable, and a body of commissioners, called the *Camera degli Imprestiti*, or Chamber of Loans, was appointed to manage the transfer of stock and the payment of interest. This is believed to be the earliest instance on record of the funding system, and the first example in any country of a permanent national debt. This Chamber of Loans, as originally instituted for the purpose of managing the public debt, could scarcely be called a bank; and it does not appear to have carried on anything like a banking business for several centuries. Venice being the centre of an enormous commerce, foreign coins, usually in a very worn or clipped condition, were in circulation, to the great inconvenience of merchants; and hence the State had recourse to the expedient of authorizing the Chamber of Loans to receive coins of all sorts, and to pay for them in notes an amount corresponding to the real amount of bullion deposited. These notes promised to pay the bearer on demand a definite quantity of bullion of the proper fineness. The bank, however, does not seem to have discounted bills on its own account. Its only advantage was to save the wear and tear of the coinage, and to insure a uniform standard in mercantile transactions. Its notes always bore a premium as compared to the current money of the city: and it continued to exist until the fall of the republic in 1797. — About 1350, the Cloth-Merchants of Barcelona, then a wealthy body, added the business of banking to their other commercial pursuits; and in 1401 a public bank was opened by the magistrates of the city, which Spanish writers claim as being the first real bank, in the modern sense of the term. It received deposits, for which the public property of the city was pledged, and discounted the bills of merchants; but it does not appear that it issued notes or used checks. Almost at the same time with the Bank of Barcelona, that of St. George, at Genoa, was instituted. It was planned in 1345, but was not fully established and in operation till 1407. Like the Bank of Venice, it originated in the exigencies of the State. The republic had become indebted in large sums to a number of the citizens, and at length the whole was consolidated into one capital stock, to be managed as a bank, under the direction of eight protectors, chosen annually by the stockholders. This bank was pillaged by the Austrians in 1746, and never recovered its former prosperity. — Money matters in England were for some time regulated by the Royal Exchangers, but their calling fell into disuse until revived by Charles I. in 1627. The royal mint in the Tower of London was used as a bank of deposit until Charles I., by a forced loan, in 1638, destroyed its credit. The Goldsmiths' Company, of London, undertook private banking in 1645, but on the closing of the Exchequer, in 1672, their transactions terminated. Sir Josiah Child, of Fleet Street, London, was the first regular banker, and he commenced business soon after 1660: a business which is still in flourishing existence. — The Bank of Amsterdam was established in 1609, like that of Venice, to remedy the inconvenience arising from the great quantity of clipped and worn foreign coin that was in circulation. It received coins of all sorts at their weight in bullion, and after deducting a small percentage for the expenses of coinage and general management, gave credit for the remainder. It was enacted that all bills of 600 guilders ($262) and upwards — afterwards reduced to 300 — should be paid in bank-money. It professed to lend out no part of its deposits, and to possess bullion to the full amount of the credits given in its books; but when the French took possession of Amsterdam, in 1796, it was discovered that the bank had lent nearly $5,000,000 to the States of Holland and Friesland; and this caused its ruin. In 1814, a new bank was established, called the Bank of the Netherlands. The Bank of Hamburg was founded in 1619, upon the same principles as that of Amsterdam, and has continued to flourish. The Bank of Stockholm was founded in 1668, and is remarkable as being the first, according to Law and Hume, that invented bank-notes in Europe (the Chinese having the credit of having been the first to invent bank-notes, in A. D. 807). — From what has been already said, it will be seen that the term *Bank* is applied to establishments and monetary trans-

actions of very different kinds. Banks are usually divided into three classes, as they are merely for the custody or issue of money, or for both. The first class, or the *Banks of Deposit*, are, strictly speaking, those early banks which received money or valuables for custody, and kept them in their coffers till called for; but now the term is generally applied to those establishments that receive money from their customers, and lend it out to others at a higher rate of interest. *Banks of Issue* are those that issue their own notes for circulation; but as they likewise receive deposits, the term is generally applied to what forms the third class of the division. Were the duties of banks limited to the safe custody of money, they would still be of immense advantage to the public. Every one who has the care of large sums of money knows the anxiety that attends their custody, and the risks to which they are subjected; and hence the value of a place of security in which to lodge them. This gave rise to the first formation of public banks. But, were the money merely to lie idly in the coffers of the bank, it is evident that the depositor would not only not receive any interest upon it, but would have to pay for the trouble and expense of keeping it; while the money thus kept was so much drawn from the trading capital of the country. The advantages of combining a system of lending money with that of receiving it soon became apparent; and banks were established for the purpose of both receiving and lending money; the interest received on the sums being considered sufficient to cover all expense connected with its management, or the risk of losing it. By this means, numerous small sums of money, which would have remained unproductive in the hands of individuals, are collected into large sums in the hands of the bankers, who employ it in granting facilities to trade and commerce, and in this way increase the productive capital of the nation. Thus a million of money, in place of lying useless in small sums in the hands of the owners, or in one large sum in the coffers of a bank, is lent out to increase the capital of manufacturers and traders; and thus the world is made one million richer, or at least is saved from being one million poorer. Besides the money which a banker receives in deposits from his customers, he must be possessed of a certain capital of his own, in order to carry on business, and to insure confidence in his stability; for no one would lend money to a banker if he knew that he was possessed of no capital. The interest derived from this capital forms part of the profits of the banker, but it is evident that the profit in this case is not the same as that which he derives from trading with the capital of others; in other words, that the interest is not greater than if he had lent out his money in any other way equally safe, and involving the same amount of trouble. The deposits over and above a certain sum which he must have at hand to meet daily claims, he advances in various ways as loans. The best and safest mode of employing such funds is considered to be in the discounting of good mercantile bills of exchange; that is, bills representing bonâ fide transactions of trade and commerce. A banker sometimes makes advances upon the deposit of government securities, railway debentures, bills of lading, dock warrants, and such like; but, except the government securities, the others are generally avoided by prudent bankers. Loans are usually divided into *short loans* and *dead loans*, the former having a fixed time for their repayment, the latter no fixed time. Loans of the latter class are generally avoided. Advances upon deeds, except in agricultural districts, are always objectionable. If depositors have the power of demanding the amount of their deposits of any kind from the banker, while he usually makes his advances for a fixed or definite period, it is evident that he must always have on hand, uninvested, a considerable sum to meet such claims. The amount necessary for this purpose may generally be pretty nearly estimated. It depends upon a number of circumstances; as the state of the money-market, the amount and nature of the deposits, the average amount of daily payments, and the like. If a banker is at liberty to issue bank notes to a certain amount, it is evident that the profit derived therefrom is equal to the interest upon the difference between the average amount in circulation and the amount of specie required to be kept on hand to meet them, less the expense of their manufacture. If, however, a banker were obliged to keep dead stock or bullion equal to the amount of his notes in circulation, he could make no profit. But for a banker in good credit it is considered that a 4th or a 5th part of this sum is usually sufficient. Besides serving as places for the safe custody of money, and allowing interest on deposits, banks are of great use in a safe and rapid transference of money from one place to another. A debtor in Philadelphia, or Baltimore, pays to his banker there the sum which he wishes to convey to his creditor in New York. The banker, for a small commission, furnishes him with a draft or letter of credit for the amount, to be paid by a banker in New York, from whom the creditor, on presenting the draft, receives the amount. Thus, then, the disposable means of a bank are: 1. The amount of paid up capital. 2. The amount of money lodged by customers. 3. The amount of notes in circulation. 4. The amount of money in course of transmission, that is, money received for the purpose of being repaid in some distant place at a future time. These means are employed: 1. In discounting bills. 2. In advances of money in the form of cash credits, loans, or overdrawn accounts. 3. In the purchase of government and other securities. 4. A part retained in the safe to meet current demands. Of these four ways of employing capital, three are productive, and one, namely the last, unproductive. The profits are that portion of the total receipts of a bank, including interest, discount, dividends, and commissions, which exceeds the amount of the expenses. A great saving is also effected by the use of notes and checks, or wear and tear, and upon the coinage of the country. Generally, in the U. States, the banker performs the duties of cash-keeper to his depositors, making all their money payments beyond their small daily expenditure, and receiving the money payable to them. The merchant, by sending all the bills due to him to his banker, to be presented, and noted if not duly paid, is saved a great amount of trouble, and the risk of making mistakes in the presentation of the bills, the banker being always liable for any mistakes that may be committed through him. But it is in the use that the banker makes of the money that is intrusted to him that he may be of chief benefit to society, in his loans, discounts, and cash credits. It is here that he requires to exercise his greatest ability and skill, so that he may be the means of furthering the prosperity of the country, by aiding honest industry, and exposing rogues and reckless speculators. — See CREDIT MOBILIER, SAVINGS-BANK, &c. For the banks of the United States, see the art. BANKS, in the SUPPLEMENT, p. 427.

Bank-note, BANK-BILL, *n.* A promissory note payable on demand, to the bearer, made and issued by a person or persons acting as bankers and authorized by law to issue such notes. — For many purposes they are not looked upon as common promissory notes, and as such mere evidences of debt, or security for money. In the ordinary transactions of business they are recognized by general consent as cash. — The business of issuing them being regulated by law, a certain credit attaches to them, that renders them a convenient substitute for money.— *Bouvier.*

Bank'rupt, *p.* [Fr. *banqueroute:* from *banque*, and Lat. *ruptus* — *rumpo*, to break.] (*Law.*) A trader who secretes himself or does certain other acts, tending to defeat or delay his creditors. — A person who has done, or suffered to be done, some act declared by law to be an act of bankruptcy.—Anterior to the Act of July 31, 1868, in the English law, the *B.* must be a trader; but in the American law the distinction between a *B.* and an insolvent was never generally regarded, and was expressly abrogated by the Act of Congress, Aug. 19, 1841. — For the American law on *B.*, see INSOLVENT.

(*Eng. Law.*) The numerous anterior statutes relating to bankruptcy have been consolidated by the *B.* Law Consolidation Act, (1849;) and this has been amended by the 15 and 16 Vict., c. 77, by the Bankruptcy Act, 1854, and 31 and 32 Vict., c. 104, of July 31, 1868. These four acts embody the actual law applicable directly to bankrupts and to their estates.

(*Scots. Law.*) By the Scottish system, as modified in 1783, the management of the estate is given to the creditors upon sequestration, and it is only where they require the aid of the court, or an appeal is taken from their determinations, that resort is had to judicial proceedings. By recent amendments of the law, (1856,) the remedy is extended to apply to every class of debtors. There is also a remedy given the debtor to obtain a discharge from liability of the person, upon relinquishing his property.

(*French Law.*) The Bankrupt Law of 1838 declares that all traders who stop payment are in a state of insolvency. Traders are required immediately to register the fact that they have stopped payment at the Tribunal of Commerce, and file their balance-sheet; and a decree of insolvency is declared by the tribunal upon the trader's declaration or an application of the creditors. Prior voluntary conveyances and mortgages, pledges, &c., for antecedent debts, are void, and all subsequent deeds to those having notice are voidable. — *Bouvier.*

Bank'rupt, *a.* Having committed acts of bankruptcy; unable to pay just debts; failing in trade; in debt beyond the power of payment.

"The king 's grown *bankrupt* like a broken man." — *Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To break or fail in trade; to make insolvent.

"We cast off the care of all future thrift, because we are already *bankrupted*." — *Hammond.*

Bank'ruptcy, *n.* (*Law.*) The state or condition of a bankrupt. — See INSOLVENCY.

Banks, SIR JOSEPH, F. R. S., a distinguished cultivator of natural science, B. in London, 1743. In 1766 he made a scientific visit to Newfoundland and Labrador. In 1768, he accompanied Capt. Cook in his voyage round the world, and brought home large botanical collections. In 1772, he visited Iceland. In 1777, *B.* was elected President of the Royal Society, and, in 1802, a member of the French Institute. D. Aug. 19, 1820. His library and herbarium he bequeathed to the British Museum.

Banks, NATHANIEL PRENTISS, an American statesman, B. at Boston, Jan. 20, 1816. In 1849 he was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, of which, in 1851, he became Speaker. In 1853 he was president of the convention appointed to revise the constitution of the State. In Dec., 1854, *B.* was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington, and, in 1857, became Governor of Massachusetts. On the outbreak of the civil war, he was appointed to a command in the Union army with the rank of major-general, and stationed in the Shenandoah Valley, Va., from which, in Feb., 1862, he was expelled with severe loss by the Confederate General "Stonewall Jackson." On the 9th Aug., 1862, *B.*, then subordinate to General Pope, fought and won the battle of Cedar Mountain. In Dec. of the same year he succeeded Butler at New Orleans, conducted several important operations in the Mississippi Valley, and captured Port Hudson, July 8, 1863. He was afterwards employed in Texas, and again in New Orleans. Returning North, *B.* was, in 1865, elected representative from Massachusetts to the 39th Congress, and was re-elected in 1866, and in 1868.

Banks, a N.E. county of *Georgia*, with an estimated area of 280 sq. m. It is intersected by the sources of Broad River. *Surface*, uneven. *Soil*, tolerably fertile. *Cap.* Homer. *Pop.* 4,973.

Banks, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Faribault co.

Banks, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Carbon co., 10 m. N.W. of Mauch Chunk; *pop.* 3,982.

Bank'sia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Proteaceæ*. They are very abundant in Australia, where they are called Honeysuckle trees. The genus has been named in honor of Sir Joseph Banks.

Banks' Island, of British N. America, lies in the Pacific Ocean, in Lat. 53° 20′ N., Lon. 130° W.

Banks' Land, in British N. America, lying in the Arctic Ocean, Lat. 74° N., Lon. 110° W., 70 m. S.W. of Melville Island.

Bank'-stock, *n.* A share or shares held in the capital or joint-stock funds of a bank.

Banks'ton, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Saline co., 65 m. N.E. of Cairo.

Banks'ton, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Dubuque co.

Banks'ton, in *Mississippi*, a village of Choctaw co.

Banks'ville, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Fairfield co., 60 m. S.W. of Hartford.

Banlieue, (*ban'loo-e,*) *n.* [Fr., from *ban*, jurisdiction, and *lieue*, a league.] The territory without the walls, but within the legal limits of a town or city.—*Brande.*

Bann, (UPPER and LOWER,) two rivers in the N. of Ireland; the first, or Upper, rising in the Mourne Mountains, and falling into Lough Neagh. The Lower rises in Lough Beg, and falls into the Irish Sea 5 m. below Coleraine.

Ban'nack City, in *Montana Territory*. See BANNOCK CITY.

Bannalec, (*ban'na-lek,*) a town of France, cap. of a cant. in dep. Finistère, 9 m. N.W. of Quimper; *pop.* abt. 5,000.

Ban'ner, *n.* [Ger.; Fr. *bannière;* It. *bandiera;* Sp. *bandera*. From Celt. *band*, a band.] A piece of drapery attached to the upper part of a pole or staff, generally hanging loose, but sometimes fixed in a slight framework of wood. In this sense, *B.* is a generic term, including many varieties, such as a standard, ensign, pennon, flag, &c. The size and form are but accidents. In fact, it has been made to assume all the varieties of which so simple a frame-work is susceptible. When banners are displayed at the same time by persons of different classes, the size has often borne relation to the respective rank of the parties. — The drapery of a banner is usually made of the most costly stuffs — velvet or silk — but the material most commonly used is a kind of soft silk called taffeta. Sometimes it is quite plain, and of a uniform color; but they are often richly ornamented with tassels and fringes, and generally there is wrought upon them some figure or device which has reference to the person, the community, or the nation by whom the banner is raised, or to the purpose or occasion of its being displayed. *B* are of very early origin. We read of them constantly in the Old Testament, as in *Num.* ii. 2. — The military standards of the Romans were essentially different from the flags, colors, and ensigns of modern warfare. They were carvings in metal or wood; the eagle, or some other figure, elevated at the end of a tall lance or pole. The forms of them are known to us by the representations of them on medals, or the common coinage of that people. The Persian standard described by Xenophon (*Anab.* i. 10) was a golden or gilded eagle, raised on a spear or pole. When Constantine the Great was on the eve of a battle with Maxentius, we are told that a luminous standard appeared to him in the sky with a cross upon it, and this inscription: "*In hoc signo vinces* — By this sign thou shalt conquer;" and that this omen so encouraged Constantine and his soldiers, that on the next day they gained a great victory. — Alfred the Great captured the celebrated Danish banner called the "Raven," in 878. — Wheu Waldemar II. of Denmark was engaged in a great battle with the Livonians in the year 1219, it is said that a sacred banner fell from heaven into the midst of his army, and so revived the courage of his troops that they gained a complete victory over the Livonians; and, in memory of the event, Waldemar instituted an order of knighthood called the *Dannebrog*, or the "Strength of the Danes," and which is still the principal order in Denmark. The great importance attached to the banner in the Middle Ages is not to be wondered at, when we consider that it was a kind of connecting-link between the military and the clergy; it was a religious symbol applied to a military purpose, and this was the feeling which animated the Crusaders and Templars in their great struggle against the enemies of Christianity. The contest was then between the Crescent and the Cross—between Christ and Mahomet. The Knights Templars had a *B.* called *Beauseant*, simply divided into black and white; the white portion symbolizing peace to their friends, the black portion evil to their enemies, and their dreaded war-cry was "Beauseant!" In the monasteries, *B.* were kept for festivals and great commemorations. In modern days, banners are carried in the processions attending the festivals of the Roman Catholic Church; they are also used as a part of the insignia of friendly societies and benevolent clubs, &c. — The relation which *B.* bear to other kinds of flags, in their forms and uses, will be explained under BANDEROLE; COLORS, (REGIMENTAL:) ENSIGN; FLAG; GUIDON; GONFALON; PENNANT; PENNON; STANDARD, &c. See also ORIFLAMME, and UNION JACK.

(*Her.*) *Banner displayed* is a *B.* open and flying.

Ban'ner, in *Illinois*, a township of Fulton co.; *pop.* about 1,104.

Ban'ner, in *Mississippi*, a post-office of Calhoun co.
Ban'ner, in *Kansas*, a post-office of Jackson co.
Ban'ner, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Fond du Lac co.
Ban'ner City, in *Idaho*, a mining village of Boisée co., 35 m. N.N.E. of Idaho city.
Ban'nered, *a.* Furnished with, or bearing banners.
"Shield the strong foes, and rake the *bannered* shore."—*Barlow.*
Ban'neret, *n.* [Fr. dimin. of *banner.*] A rank between that of knight and baron; a knight created on the field of battle. — See KNIGHT-BANNERET.
Ban'nerol, *n.* Same as BANDEROLE, *q. v.*
Ban'nerville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Snyder co.
Ban'nock, *n.* [Gael. *bonnoch*; Ir. *boinneog.*] A cake made of barley, oat, rye, or peas meal, baked on a girdle, or circular iron plate, over the fire; it is a favorite article of food in Scotland, and is used also in the N. counties of England.
Bannockburn, (*băn'nok-burn,*) a flourishing town of Scotland, co. Stirling, on the Bannock, 3 m. S.S.E. of Stirling. *Manuf.* Carpets, woollens, and tartans. *Pop.* abt. 3,000. Near it was fought, 24th June, 1314, the great battle between the English, under Edward II., and the Scots, under Robert Bruce, which ended in the total defeat of the former. The loss of the English was estimated at 30,000 men, and that of the Scots at abt. 8,000. This decisive victory secured the independence of Scotland, and established Robert Bruce on the throne. At Sauchie Burn, about 1 m. from *B.*, James III. of Scotland was defeated by his own son, afterwards James IV.
Ban'nock City, in *Montana Territory*, a post-village, cap. of Beaver Head co., about 45 miles W. of Virginia City. *Pop.* 381.
Ban'nock-fluke, *n.* A Scotticism for the turbot.
Banns, *n. pl.* [See BAN.] (*Eng. Law.*) A public notice or proclamation, made in a church, of the names and designations of persons about to be married; the object being that those who have objections to the marriage may have an opportunity of stating them. The proclamation must be made on three successive Sundays during the time of the celebration of public worship.— See MARRIAGE.
Banquet, (*băn'kwet,*) *n.* [Fr. *banquet*, from *banque*, a bank, a bench, a table.] A repast; a feast; a sumptuous feast or entertainment; anything delightful.
(*Arch.*) [Fr. *banquette.*] The footway of a bridge, when raised above the carriage-way. — *Gwilt.*
(*Man.*) A small rod-shaped part of the bridle under the eye of the horse. — *Bailey.*
—*v. a.* To treat with a feast or sumptuous entertainment.
"They were *banqueted* by the way."—*Hayward.*
—*v. n.* To fare sumptuously; to regale one's self with good eating and drinking; to feast.
"The mind shall *banquet*, though the body pine."—*Shaks.*
Ban'queter, *n.* A person who banquets; one who feasts, or provides a feast.
Ban'queting-house or **room.** An apartment, or spacious room or place, in which banquets are held.
"At the walk's end behold, how raised on high
A *banquet-house* salutes the southern sky."—*Dryden.*
Banquette, (*bang-ket',*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Fort.*) A step or small terrace of earth constructed along the inner side of a parapet, for musketeers to stand upon when the parapet is too high to fire over. It is usually made about 4 feet wide, and raised to within 4½ feet of the crest of the parapet.
Banquo, a famous Scottish thane of the 11th cent. In conjunction with Macbeth, cousin of Duncan the king, he obtained a victory over the Danes, who had landed on the Scottish coast. Macbeth, shortly afterwards, violently dethroned Duncan, and caused him to be secretly assassinated. *B.*, though not an accomplice, was a witness of the crime; and being consequently regarded by Macbeth with fear and suspicion, the latter invited him and his son to supper, and hired assassins to attack them on their return home during the darkness of night. *B.* was slain, but the youth made his escape. Shakspeare has interwoven this transaction with the theme of his celebrated tragedy of *Macbeth.*
Ban'shee, or BENSHIE, *n.* [Gael. *beanshith*, a fairy, from Gael. and Ir. *bean*, a woman, and Gael. *sith*; Ir. *sighidh*, fairy.] A supernatural being, supposed by the Irish peasantry to give notice to a family of the speedy death of some of its members, by wailing a mournful air under the windows of the house.— *Webster.*
Ban'tam, an old and decayed town of the island of Java, and, until of late years, one of the most famous trading marts in the Farther East, belonging to the Dutch. Lat. 6° 1′ 42″ S.; Lon. 106° 10′ 42″ E. Its bay, formerly a great rendezvous of European shipping, is now choked up by coral reefs. The Dutch abandoned it in 1817 for the more elevated station of Serang, or Ceram, 7 m. inland.
Ban'tam, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A variety of the common domestic fowl, originally brought from the East Indies, and supposed to derive its name from the above town. It is remarkable for its small size, being only about 1 pound in weight, and for a disposition more courageous and pugnacious than even that of a game-cock.
Ban'tam, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Clermont co.
Ban'tam Falls, in *Connecticut*, a post-office of Litchfield co.
Ban'ter, *v. a.* [Probably from Fr. *badiner*, to be frolicsome: to play or joke with.] To joke or jest with; to play upon; to rally.
"Shall we, cries one, permit
His lewd romances, and his *bant'ring* wit."—*Tate.*
—*n.* A joking or jesting; raillery; pleasantry; good-humored sarcasm; as, "Part *banter*, part affection."—*Tennyson.*
Ban'terer, *n.* One who banters another; a pleasant railer; a joker.
"What opinion have these religious *banterers* of the divine power?"—*L'Estrange.*
Bant'ling, *n.* [Swed. and Goth. *pant*, a pledge; Icel. *pantr*; Ger. *pfand*, and *ling*, an image, an *image-pledge.*] A young child; an infant. Most frequently used in the sense of illegitimacy.
"They seldom let the *bantling* roar,
In basket, at a neighbour's door."—*Prior.*
Ban'try, a seaport town of Ireland, co. Cork, at the extremity of a bay of the same name, 43 m. W. by S. of Cork; *pop.* about 2,700.
Ban'try Bay, a large inlet of the Atlantic, in the S.W. extremity of Ireland, co. Cork, between Crow Point on the N. and Sheep's Head on the S. This is one of the finest and most capacious harbors in Europe, being about 25 m. long by from 4 to 6 broad, and having safe anchorage for the largest vessels. Possessing no considerable town on its shores, it is, however, but little resorted to by shipping.
Ban'ya, NAGY. See NAGY BANIA.
Ban'yan Tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Ficus indica*, a species of the gen. *Ficus*, q. v. It is regarded as a sacred tree by the Hindoos. Its branches produce long shoots, or aërial roots, which descend to the ground and penetrate the soil; so that, in course of time, a single tree becomes a vast umbrageous tent, supported by numerous columns. No fewer than 350 stems, each equalling in bulk the trunk of a large oak, and more than 3,000 smaller ones, have been counted in one example, covering a space sufficient to contain 7,000 persons.

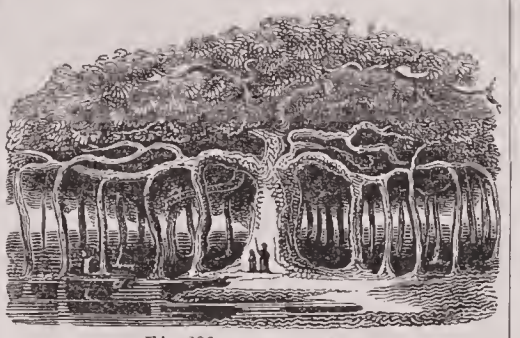


Fig. 286. — BANYAN TREE.

The fruit of the banyan is of a rich scarlet color, and about the size of a cherry: it is eaten by the monkeys, which live with birds and enormous bats in the thick forest of branches. The bark is a powerful tonic, and is much used by the Hindoo physicians. The white glutinous juice of the tree is used to relieve toothache, as an application to the soles of the feet when inflamed, and for making birdlime. *Ficus elastica*, also a native of India, yields an inferior kind of caoutchouc. *F. sycamorus*, the Sycamore-fig, is said to have yielded the wood from which mummy-cases were made.
Ban'yuls-sur-mer, a town of France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, with a fishing-port on the Mediterranean, near the frontier of Spain. The celebrated wines of Grenache and Rancio are produced here. *Pop.* 1,676.
Ba'obab, ADANSONIA, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Sterculiaceæ. Adansonia digitata*, the baobab-tree, is the typical species. This is remarkable for its enormous size, and for its extraordinary longevity. One specimen has been found to have a trunk nearly 100 feet in circumference; and the age of this gigantic vegetable is probably many thousand years. The leaf of the baobab is digitate, branched into finger-like leaflets: hence its specific name. The fruit, commonly known as monkey-bread or Ethiopian sour-gourd, is a large oval capsule, containing a starchy pulp, having a slightly acid flavor, which forms a wholesome and agreeable article of food. Mixed with water, it makes an acid drink, which is highly esteemed as a specific in putrid and pestilential fevers, and is also employed by the Egyptian doctors in dysentery. The leaves have astringent properties; and, when dried and powdered, they form the condiment called *lalo*, which the Africans mix with their daily food as a preventive of excessive perspiration. The bark is said to be febrifugal, and its fibres are used, by the African tribes living in the districts where the baobab flourishes, for the manufacture of cordage and various articles of dress.
Baphia, (*baf'i-a,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Fabaceæ.* The species *B. nitida* yields the dye-wood known in commerce as bar-wood or cam-wood.
Baphom'etus, *n.* The name of the image which the Knights-Templars were charged with worshipping, when the order was suppressed by Philip IV. of France. It is probably a corruption of "Mahomet," and the charge may have arisen from the circumstance that some of the Templars had gone over to the Moslem faith.
Baptisia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Fabaceæ.* The Wild Indigo, *B. tinctoria*, found in dry soil in all the States, is a plant with a bluish-green foliage; stem very bushy, about 2 feet high; 6 to 12 or more flowers in each raceme; petals yellow; legume about as large as a pea, on a long stipe, mostly 1-seeded. This plant is used medicinally; the root and herbage being stated to possess antiseptic, sub-astringent, cathartic, and emetic properties. It yields a blue dye, resembling, but inferior to, INDIGO, *q. v.*
Bap'tism, *n.* [Fr. *baptême*; Gr. *baptismos*, a dipping.] (*Theol.*) A sacrament acknowledged by almost all the Christian churches. *B.* was usual with the Jews even before Christ, and every converted heathen was not only circumcised, but also washed, as a symbol of his entrance into the new religion, purified from the stains of his former life. From this *B.* of proselytes, however, that of St. John differed, because he baptized Jews also, as a symbol of the necessity of perfect purification from sin. Jesus himself was baptized by John. Christ never baptized, but directed his disciples to administer this rite to the converts, using the following words: "Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, (*Matt.* xxviii 19.) In the time of the apostles, the form of the *B.* was very simple. The person to be baptized was dipped in a river or vessel, with the words which Christ had ordered, and to express more fully his change of character, generally adopted a new name. The Greek Church retained this custom; but the Western Church adopted, in the 13th century, the mode of baptism by sprinkling, which has been continued by the Protestants, the Baptists (*q. v.*) only excepted. The introduction of this mode of baptism was owing to the great inconvenience which arose from the immersion of the whole body in the northern climates of Europe. The custom of sprinkling thrice, in the administration of the rite, spread with the diffusion of the doctrine of the Trinity. In the first centuries of the Christian æra, when, generally speaking, adults only joined the new sect, the converted (Catechumens, *q. v.*) were diligently instructed: the power of this sacrament to procure perfect remission of sins was taught, and while some converts delayed their baptism from a feeling of sinfulness not yet removed, others did the same from the wish to gratify corrupt desires a little longer, and to have their sins forgiven all at once. But the doctrine of St. Augustine, that the unbaptized were irrevocably damned, changed this delay into haste, and made the baptism of children general. The death of a martyr, however, who perished while yet a catechumen, was accounted equally effectual for salvation with baptism. This was called *baptisma sanguinis*, (baptism of blood.) When, in the 5th century, Christianity became more firmly established, and the fear of the relapse of Christian proselytes into their former faith, which had so often occurred in the period of persecution, diminished, the baptism of children became still more general, and is now the common custom of Christians, with the exception of the Baptists. — As baptism is a sacrament, and considered by the Catholics so very efficacious, the Roman Church has strictly prohibited the re-baptism of baptized heretics, on their conversion to Catholicism. Anti-Trinitarians, only, are to be baptized again. Protestants, of course, acknowledge the validity of the baptism of other Protestant sects, as well as of that of the Catholic Church. The Roman and Greek Catholics consecrate the water of baptism, but Protestants do not. Even in the ancient church, every person, when baptized, was attended by a Christian friend of the same sex, who became responsible for the faith of the new Christian, and promised to take care of his spiritual welfare. The form still remains, though the promise is not very strictly complied with in most cases. After baptism in the Catholic Church, the baptized person receives milk and honey, as a symbol of his spiritual youth; and the spiritual privileges which he acquires as a Christian are all indicated by symbols: thus the salt of wisdom is given, the garment of innocence is put on, &c. The Catholic Church acknowledges three kinds of baptism, that of water, fire, and blood, (*baptisma fluminis flaminis, sanguinis.*) The first is the common one; the second is perfect love of God, connected with a sincere and ardent desire to be baptized; the third is the martyrdom of a catechumen for the Christian faith. All three are equal in their effect. The Roman Church acknowledges, that all persons not baptized are damned, even infants; but it does not state what they are to suffer; for even St. Augustine, the sternest and severest preacher of this doctrine, deemed it hard that those who had not yet sinned should be damned for eternity in consequence of the sin of Adam; and he thinks that their suffering will be slight. Some scholastic theologians have thought that the pain they were to endure would consist in separation from God. The Jansenists believed in the total damnation of infants not baptized. Dante, who so strictly adhered to the dogmas of his church, but always retained his sensibility to the feelings of humanity, gives, in the 4th canto of his *Inferno*, a place to all virtuous heathens, and infants not baptized, separate from the other part of hell: and it is easily seen with what reluctance he placed them there. — The Friends (Quakers) reject all outward *B.*
Baptis'mal, *a.* [Fr. *baptismal.*] Pertaining to baptism.
"When we undertake the *baptismal* vow."— *Hammond.*
Baptis'mally, *adv.* In a baptismal manner.
Bap'tist, *n.* [Lat. *baptista.*] One who baptizes. — John, the forerunner of Christ.—One of the sect of BAPTISTS, *q. v.*
Bap'tistery, *n.* [Gr. *baptisterion*, a large basin or bath.] (*Arch.*) A large building designed for the administration of baptism. In early ages, baptism was performed by immersion, and the place used for the purpose was a pond or stream; but in the middle of the 3d century, distinct or insulated houses were erected for the ceremony. The *B.* was an octagon or circular building, covered with a cupola roof, and adjacent to the church, but not forming a part of it. The most ancient *B.* is that of S. Giovanni in Fonte, at Rome, said to have been erected by Constantine the Great. The most celebrated are those of Florence and Pisa. This last (see *Fig.* 169) is circular; its diameter is 116 feet; the walls are 8 ft. high, and the building is raised on 3 steps, and surmounted by a dome in the shape of a pear. This dome, which is covered with lead, is intersected by long lines of very prominent fretwork, terminating in another

dome, above which is the statue of St. John. The proportions of the interior are admirable; 8 granite columns, placed between 4 piers, decorated with pilasters, are arranged round the basement story; these support a 2d order of piers, similarly arranged, on which rests the dome. In the middle of the *B.* is a large octagonal basin of marble, raised on 3 steps. — The most remarkable features of the *B.* of Florence are the bas-reliefs of its three magnificent bronze doors, executed by Andrea of Pisa, and Lorenzo Ghiberti. — See FONT.

Baptist'ic, Baptist'ical, *a.* Pertaining or relating to baptism.

Baptist'ically, *adv.* In a baptistical manner.

Bap'tists, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The name generically applied to several Protestant sects, who deny the validity of infant baptism, and require immersion after the example of John the Baptist. With regard to the subjects, they consider that baptism ought not to be administered to children nor infants at all, nor to adults in general, but to those only who profess repentance and faith. This they defend from the language of Scripture, "Repent, and be baptized," &c., and from the existence of catechumens in the ancient churches, who were instructed before they were baptized. They are sometimes called *Anti-pædobaptists*, to express their variance from those who defend infant baptism, and who are called *Pædobaptists*. The peculiar sentiments of this denomination have spread so much among other sects, that we find *B.* equally among Calvinists and Arminians, Trinitarians, and Unitarians. The *B.* of all descriptions adopt the Independent or Congregational form of church government, and all their ecclesiastical assemblies disclaim any right to interfere with the concerns of individual churches. The meetings of the members of different congregations are held for the purpose of mutual advice, and not for the general government of the whole body. The Particular *B.* of England, the *B.* of Scotland and Ireland, the Associated *B.* of America, and some of the Seventh-day Baptists, are Calvinistic. The other classes are Arminian, or at least not Calvinistic. All, except some of the *Christian* Society, are Trinitarians. The Free-will *B.*, the *Christian* Society, and some of the General *B.* of England, admit of open communion: the other bodies decline communion with any Christians but *B.* The principal divisions are the *Particular B.*, who adopt the doctrine of particular election. The *General B.*, who profess the doctrine of universal redemption. The *Associated* or *Regular B.* of America, the most numerous denomination, who are Congregationalists in church government. The *Disciples*, who reject all symbols of faith except the Bible. The *Seventh-day B.*, or *Sabbatarians*, who observe the seventh day of the week. The *Free-will B.*, who profess the doctrine of free salvation. And the *Tunkers*, who are distinguished for their simplicity of dress and manners, and for wearing beards. At an early period of the Reformation, the subject of infant baptism was discussed. The *Anabaptists* (q. v.) are not, however, to be confounded with the *B.*, by whom their principles were expressly disclaimed. The persecution of dissenters, in the reign of Elizabeth, gave rise to the foundation of the first regular church of this sect, though their principles had prevailed much earlier. We may date the first public acknowledgment of the *B.* as distinct from the Anabaptists, from their petition to parliament in 1620. In 1625, they are described as carrying an external appearance of holiness, as denying the doctrines of predestination, reprobation, &c. It is therefore probable that the *B.* of that time were General *B.* — The *B.* have diffused their principles extensively in Great Britain and N. America; many of their ministers have done good service to the cause of science and literature, and both as preachers and writers, have taken a position of eminence in society. — Next to the Moravians, the *B.* were earliest in the field of missions. They have been honored to plant churches in many parts of continental India, in Ceylon, in the Bahamas, the West Indies, Africa, and China. No missionary band has arisen in any denomination, within the century, who have surpassed the agents of the Baptist Missionary Society in ardent zeal, patient perseverance, and invincible fortitude, in carrying out their Lord's commission to preach the gospel to every creature. The names of Carey, Marshman, Ward, Knibb, and Judson, will be held in grateful remembrance by all succeeding generations: and their footsteps are now being trod by a long list of missionaries of all evangelical persuasions. — In the U. States, the first institution of the *B* was at Providence, R. I., in 1639. Their first college was founded in 1764, and their first seminary in 1820. — The latest statistics of *B.*, of the several denominations in our country, are as follows:

	Assoc.	Church.	Tot. num
Regular Baptists, (1877)	1,048	23,908	2,024,224
Free-will Baptists	150	1,279	61,244
General Baptists, (some of their associations have united, in 1868, with the Free-will *B.*)	8	——	4,743
Anti-Mission Baptists	180	1,800	105,000
Six-Principle Baptists		18	3,000
Seventh-Day Baptists	4	68	7,038
Church of God, (Winebrennerians)	10	360	32,000
Disciples, (Campbellites)		5,000	500,000
Tunkers		200	20,000
Mennonites			36,280

For the history of the several sects of *B.*, consult the *History of all Religions*, by W. Burder, revised by Joel Parker: published in 1 vol. by F. W. Getz & Co., Philadelphia, 1865; — and the excellent *Baptist History*, by Dr. J. M. Cramp, published in Philadelphia, by the American Baptist Publication Society.

Bap'tist-town, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Ringwood township, in the W. part of Hunterdon co., 8 m. W. by N. of Flemington.

Bap'tist Valley, in *Virginia*, a village of Tazewell county.

Baptiz'able, *a.* Susceptible of being baptized. (R.)

Baptize', *v. a.* [Gr. *baptizō*; from *baptō*, to dip in water.] To immerse; to dip under water; to sprinkle with water; to administer the sacrament of baptism to.

Baptize'ment, *n.* The act of baptism. (R.)

Baptiz'er, *n.* He who baptizes, or administers the sacrament of baptism.

Bar, *n.* [A.S. *beorgan*, to protect, to defend, to fortify, to secure; W. *bar*, a bar or bolt; Fr. *barre*; It. *barra*.] That which guards, defends, or secures; a long piece of wood or metal; a cross-beam used for security. — An obstacle, obstruction, or barrier; anything which hinders or prevents.

"Fatal accidents have set
A most unhappy *bar* between your friendship." — *Rowe.*

—Any tribunal, as, the *bar* of public opinion. — An enclosed place within the lower apartment of a tavern, hotel, or coffee-house, where liquors are vended and served out to customers.

(*Law.*) 1. In a court of justice, an inclosure made with a strong partition of timber, 3 or 4 feet high, with the view of preventing the persons engaged in the business of the court from being incommoded by the public. The term is also applied to the benches where the advocates are seated: because, anciently, there was a bar to separate pleaders from attorneys and others. Those who, as advocates or counsellors, appeared as speakers in court, were said to be "called to the bar," that is, called to appear in presence of the court, as *barristers*, or persons who stay or attend at the bar of court. Hence, the word was applied to *the* persons who were so called, and the advocates were, as a class, called *the bar*. In the U. States, since attorneys as well as counsellors appear in court to conduct causes, the members of the legal profession, generally, are called the bar. — 2. Prisoners being brought for trial to the bar of the criminal courts, the practice arose of calling them the "prisoners at the *bar*;" i.e., standing at the bar to plead to the indictment. — 3. The term *bar* is similarly applied, in the houses of the English Parliament, to the breast-high partition which divides from the body of the respective houses a space near the door, beyond which none but the members and clerks are admitted. To these bars witnesses and persons who have been ordered into custody for breaches of privilege are brought; and counsel stand there when admitted to plead before the respective houses. The Commons go to the bar of the House of Lords, to hear the Queen's speech at the opening and close of a session. — 4. *Pleas in bar*, or peremptory pleas, are founded on some matter tending to impeach the right of action itself, and their effect, consequently, is to defeat the plaintiff's claim altogether. Pleas in bar are subject to various divisions. For, first, they comprise the class of *general issues*, which are denials (expressed in a particular form by ancient precedent) of the whole matter in the declaration, or, at least, of the principal fact upon which it is founded; while all other pleas in bar are distinguished by the term of *special pleas*. All these pleas are governed by particular rules of practice: as they involve much legal technicality and nicety, they are generally drawn by pleaders or barristers. In criminal pleading, a special plea in bar goes to the merits of the indictment, and gives a reason why the prisoner ought to be discharged from the prosecution. They are principally of four kinds: a former acquittal; a former conviction; a former attainder; or a pardon. (See AUTREFOIS ACQUIT, AUTREFOIS CONVICT, CONVICT, ATTAINDER.) — 5. In *contracts*, the term *bar* is applied to an obstacle or opposition. Thus, relationship within the prohibited degrees, or the fact that a person is already married, is a *bar* to marriage.

(*Her.*) One of the nine *honorable* charges or figures placed upon the field or escutcheon, called *ordinaries*, and consisting of two lines drawn across the field. It differs from the *fess* in this: the fess occupies a third part of the field, and is confined to the centre; whereas the bar contains only a fifth, is not limited to any part, and is never borne singly. It has two diminutives — the *closet*, which is half the width of the bar, and the *barrule* or *barrulet*, which is half the width of the closet. Of the closet, there may be five in one field, as in fig. 287, but the barrulet can be borne only in couples. *Bars-gemelles* are so called when they stand in couples. When the shield contains a number of bars of *metal* and *color* alternate, of even number, that is called *barry* of so many pieces; as, barry of six *argents* and *gules*.

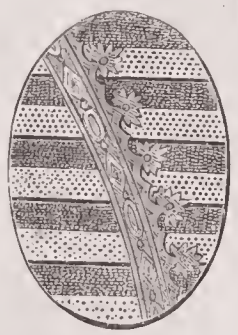


Fig. 287. — ARMORIAL ENSIGNS OF SAXONY.

(*Mus.*) A perpendicular line drawn through the staff, q. v., dividing a piece of music into certain equal portions or measures, in order to render its execution more easy. The term *bar* is also applied to the quantity contained in any such portion; thus, we say a bar of two minims, of six quavers, &c.; and a bar in common time, in three-eighth time, &c. — *Double bars* mark a conclusion. They are likewise placed at the end of each strain; and if accompanied by dots, they indicate that the part next the side on which the dots appear is to be repeated.



(*Phys. Geog.*) A bank opposite the mouth of a river which obstructs or *bars* the entrance of vessels. The *B.* is formed where the rush of the stream is arrested by the water of the sea, as the mud and sand suspended in the river-water are thus allowed to be deposited. It is thus that deltas are formed at the mouths of rivers.

(*Com.*) A lump, ingot, or wedge, as of gold or silver, from mines, cast in a rough mould and unwrought. — The term *Bar* is also used in African traffic, for a denomination of price; payment being formerly made to negroes almost wholly in bars of iron.

(*Farriery.*) The upper part of the gums of a horse, between the tusks and grinders, to which the bit is applied. — A portion of the hoof of a horse. — *Johnson.*

Bar, *v. a.* To fasten, secure, or defend with a bar or bars. — To hinder, obstruct, or prevent; as, the statute *bars* my right.

"When law can do no right,
Let it be lawful that law can *bar* no wrong." — *Shaks.*

—To except; to prohibit; to shut out.

"But shut from ev'ry shore, and *barr'd* from ev'ry coast." *Dryden.*

—To cross with one or more lines or stripes.

Bar, a town of European Russia, govt. of Podolia, 48 m. N. of Moghilev. It is famous in Polish history from the confederation established there in 1768, by Pulaski and other Polish nobles hostile to Russia. *Pop.* about 8,000.

Bar, a considerable town of Hindostan, pres. of Bengal, on the S. bank of the Ganges, 18 m. N.E. of Bahar; Lat. 25° 28′ N.; Lon. 85° 46′ E.

Bar, in *Indiana*, a township of Daviess co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Barab'bas, a noted robber in Christ's time, who was imprisoned and awaiting death for the crimes of sedition and murder. It was a custom of the Roman government, for the sake of conciliating the Jews, to release one Jewish prisoner, whom they might choose, at the yearly Passover. Pilate desired thus to release Jesus, but the Jews demanded *B.* (*Matt.* xxvii. 16–26.)

Bar'aboo, in *Wisconsin*, a township and village, cap. of Sauk co., on a river of the same name, 40 m. N.N.W. of Madison. *Pop.* of the township 2,758.

Baragnay'd'Hilliers, (*bar'a-gai-del'ye-a,*) ACHILLE, COUNT, a marshal of France, was born in Paris, 1795. In 1830 he took part in the expedition to Algeria, in which his success against the Arabs gained him the confidence of Louis Philippe's government, who created him a lieutenant-general. He was, in 1836, appointed to the command of the military school of St. Cyr. In 1841, he was made governor-general of Algeria. On the fall of Louis Philippe in the revolution of 1848, the Provisional Government appointed him to the command of the military division of Besançon. He replaced Changarnier in the command of the army of Paris, and concurred in the accomplishment of the *coup d'etat* on the 2d of Dec., 1851. In the war with Russia in 1854, *B.* was commander-in-chief of the Baltic expedition, and for his services received the dignity of marshal of France, and later was nominated a senator. He took an active part in the campaign of 1859, when France leagued with Sardinia to free Italy from Austrian domination. D. 1878.

Barahat', a town of Hindostan, cap. of the rajah of Gurwal, 48 m. W.N.W. of Serinagur.

Baraitche', a town and district of Hindostan, prov. of Oude, 50 m. N.E. of Lucknow: Lat. 27° 33′ N.: Lon. 81° 30 E. The district is well-wooded, fertile, and well cultivated. Many of the old Patan race inhabit this district.

Ba'rak, the principal river of Cachar, in Farther India. It unites with the Brahmapootra, 43 m. from Dacca.

Ba'rak, the son of Abinoam, tribe of Naphtali. God summoned him, by means of Deborah the prophetess, to release Israel from the yoke of Jabin king of Canaan. *B.* gathered 10,000 men, and the song of Deborah and Barak (*Judg.* v.) chronicles their victory.

Baralip'ton, *n.* (*Logic.*) An imperfect syllogism, consisting of two universals and one particular affirmative proposition. — *Crabbe.*

Baran'te, AMABLE PROSPER BRUGIÈRE, BARON DE, a French historian and statesman, and a member of the French Academy, was b. at Riom, in 1782. In 1805, he became auditor to the Council of State. In 1809, he published, anonymously, a work on *The Literature of France during the Eighteenth Century*, which excited the enthusiasm of Madame de Staël, and called forth the eulogium of Göthe. In 1822 appeared from his pen *The Commons and the Aristocracy*, and subsequently his greatest work, *The History of the Dukes of Burgundy, of the House of Valois, from* 1364 *to* 1477, which has placed him among the first of the French historians of the day. In 1851, he published a *History of the National Convention*, &c., and in 1859, a *Life of Mathieu Molé*. D. 1866.

Barata'ria Bay, in the S.E part of *Louisiana*, extending N. from the Gulf of Mexico, between the parishes of Jefferson and Plaquemine. This bay is about 15 m. long by 6 wide. It, and the lagoons branching out of it, were rendered notorious about the years 1810–12 as being both the head-quarters and rendezvous of the celebrated Lafitte and his buccaneers.

Barb, *n.* [Fr. *barbe*; O.F. *barbare*; Lat. *barba*, a beard.] A beard, or that which resembles it, or grows in place of it.

"The barbel is so called by reason of the *barb* or wattles at his mouth, or under his chaps." — *Isaac Walton.*

—The jags or points which stand backward in an arrow, dart, fish-hook, &c.; a spine.

"Nor less the Spartan fear'd, before he found
The shining *barb* appear above the wound." — *Pope.*

(*Bot.*) *pl.* Applied to the hairs forked at the apex, with the divisions of the fork hooked, or curved back at the point. — *Lindley.*

(*Mil.*) The armor of defence worn in ancient times by horses, (Fig. 288.) It was generally constructed of leather, and studded with spikes of iron. — The accoutrements and housings worn by horses in a tournament.

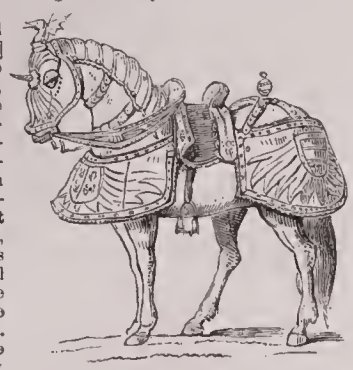


Fig. 288. — HORSE-ARMOR OF MAXIMILIAN OF GERMANY. (1500.)

—[Contracted from *Barbary.*] (*Zoöl.*) A noble breed of horses, reared by the Moors of Barbary and Morocco, and introduced into Spain during their dominion in that country, where, however, it has been suffered to degenerate greatly since their expulsion. The noble race of Barbary horses, which we commonly call *barbs*, are of rare occurrence even in their own country, where the tyranny of the governors holds out no inducement to private individuals to rear an animal of which they may be deprived without scruple or compensation by the first man in power who happens to fancy it; it is only among the wild nomadic tribes of the desert, whose roving habits and inhospitable country place them beyond the control of the ordinary powers of the state, that this breed exists in perfection. The common horse of Barbary is a very inferior animal, which, if originally derived from the same source as the noble race of barbs, has greatly degenerated. In the beauty and symmetry of their forms, however, even the latter are far from excelling. Their valuable qualities and in these they are perhaps unequalled by any other breed in existence, are, — unrivalled speed, surprising bottom, abstinence, patience, and endurance under fatigue, and gentleness of temper. The head of the *B.* is large and clumsy, the neck short and thick, the chest broad and powerful, yet the body and legs are so long and slender as to resemble those of a greyhound, and form a perfect contrast to the rest of the animal. But the Moors do not regard the external appearance of their horses so much as their temper, speed, and capability to endure fatigue; and the animals which possess these valuable qualities are cherished with all the kindness and attention that are bestowed on children. Their mode of treatment is very different from that practised in our country. They are very early accustomed to the saddle, are mounted at two years old, and have their manes and tails cropped till the age of six, under the supposition that it adds to their strength and bottom. After this period they are never dressed, nor are their manes and tails combed; if dirty, they are washed in the next stream, and some Moors are even said to be offended by Europeans patting their horses with the palm of the hand, from an apprehension of its injuring their coat. They are never castrated, nor have the Moors the bad taste to seek to improve upon nature by cropping the ears and tails of their horses, as is practised by some nations; a Mussulman will neither mutilate nor sell the skin of "the beast of the Prophet," the noblest of animals. The horses alone are used for the saddle, the mares being kept for breeding. Walking and galloping are the only paces which these animals are allowed to practise; and it is even considered vulgar to trot or canter. Generally speaking, the Moors avoid giving their horses violent exercise, or overheating them, except upon extraordinary occasions; and among the desert tribes, it is only in their cavalry exercises, such as throwing the lance, &c., that their speed is at all put forth. On these occasions, however, they are not spared, and it is surprising with what rapidity and precision they perform the different evolutions. These, indeed, are not so complicated as the tactics of more civilized nations, but they are much more severe upon the cattle, and would soon break down the best of our European breeds. — *B.* is also the name of a dun or black-colored pigeon, originally brought from Barbary.

Barb, *v. a.* To furnish with barbs, as an arrow, &c. — To put armor on a horse; to furnish a horse with armor.

> "On *barbed* steeds they rode, in proud array,
> Thick as the college of the bees in May."—*Dryden.*

Barbacena, (*bar-ba-sa'na,*) a town of Brazil, prov. of Minas-Geraes, 125 m. from Rio Janeiro; *pop.* of town and district, 12,000.

Barbacoas, (*bar-ba-ko'as,*) a city of Quito, in the province of Esmeraldas, on the coast of the Pacific Ocean, 120 miles from Quito. Lat. 1° 42′ S.; Lon. 78° 8′ W. — 2. A town of South America, in the province of Venezuela, at the source of the Tucuyo. — 3. A village in the same province, E. of Lake Maracaibo.

Bar'bacan, Bar'bican, *n.* [Fr. *barbacane*; L. Lat. *barbacana*, from Ar. *burj*, a wall, rampart, tower.] (*Fort.*) In ancient fortification, a *B.* was an advanced work, which frequently covered the draw-bridge at the entrance of a castle; or, with regard to cities, a tower or outwork placed at any important point of the surrounding walls. — The term is likewise applied to an aperture made in the wall of a fortress to fire through upon an enemy. Also, to a fort at the entrance of a bridge, or the outlet of a city, having a double wall with towers. Figure 289 represents the strongly embattled gate or barbacan, which, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, protected the entrance from Southwark to Old London Bridge, and was usually garnished with traitors' heads in "rich abundance."



Fig. 289. — THE GATE OF OLD LONDON BRIDGE.
(Copied from Visscher's View in 1579.)

Barba'dian, *n.* (*Geog.*) An inhabitant of, or anything pertaining to, Barbadoes. — *Ed. Rev.* (o.)

Barba'does, or BARBADOS, the most E. of the Caribbee Islands, in the W. Indies; 21 m. long, by 14 broad. *Area*, 166 sq. m., or 106,470 acres, most of which is under cultivation. *Desc.* The island lies low, and its surface is generally undulating, with the soil rich and fertile, producing great quantities of sugar, the staple product of the colony. Bridgetown, the capital, is in Lat. 13° 4′ N., Lon. 59° 37′ W. *B.* has no mountains of any great elevation, the loftiest being Mount Hillaby, 1,145 ft. above sea-level. *Prod.* Sugar, cotton, arrow-root, aloes, and ginger. *Towns.* Besides the capital before mentioned, Speights Town, Charlestown, and St. James. *Com.* The exports in 1866 amounted to $6,234,220; imports, $4,940,410. The U. States have, next to Great Britain, the greatest share of the trade of the colony, exporting to it bread-stuffs, rice, lumber, and shingles. This island is the residence of the governor-general of all the British Windward Islands. — *B.* was discovered by the Portuguese at the close of the 15th century, and the English established a settlement here in 1624. *Pop.* 152,727.

Barbadoes Cherry. See MALPIGHIA.

Barbadoes Gooseberry. See PERESKIA.

Barbadoes Tar. See BITUMEN.

Bar'bara, St., who suffered martyrdom at Nicomedia, in Bithynia, about 236, or, according to other accounts, at Heliopolis, in Egypt, about 305, was of good birth, and well educated by her father, Dioscorus. To avoid disturbance in her studies, he had a tower built for her, where she spent her youth in the deepest solitude. While in this retirement, she was led, through Origen, as is said, to embrace Christianity. Her father, a fanatic heathen, learning his daughter's conversion, and failing to induce her to renounce Christ, delivered her up to the governor. Martianus, to be dealt with by the law. Martianus, struck with the intelligence and beauty of the maiden, attempted first by arguments to make her relinquish Christianity, and when that failed, had recourse to the most exquisite tortures. At last the blinded father offered himself to strike off his daughter's head. Scarcely was the deed done, when he was struck with lightning. Hence St. B. is to this day prayed to in storms. For the same reason, she is the patron saint of artillery, and her image was at one time frequently placed on arsenals, powder-magazines, &c. — The powder-room in a French ship of war is to this day called Sainte-Barbe. — St. B.'s day is the 4th December.

Bar'bara, *n.* (*Logic.*) The first mode of the first figure of syllogisms. A syllogism in *B.* is one whereof all the propositions are universal and affirmative; the middle term being the subject in the first proposition, and the attribute or predicate in the second.

Barbare'a, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Brassicaceæ.* The Winter-cress, *B. vulgaris*, found in old fields and brook-sides in the U. States, has a stem furrowed, 1 to 2 feet long, branching above; leaves dark-green shining, on clasping petioles; yellow flowers, in May, on terminal racemes.

Barba'rian, *n.* [Lat. *barbarus*, from Gr. *barbaros*, strange to Greek blood, manners, or language.] (*Hist.*) This term was employed by the Greeks in a negative sense, and denoted all persons who were *not* Greeks. At the same time, as the Greeks made much greater advances in civilization, and were much superior in natural capacity to their neighbors, the word in question obtain edan accessory sense of inferiority both in cultivation and in native faculty. At first the Romans were included among the barbarians: then *barbari* signified all who were not Romans or Greeks. In the Middle Ages, after the fall of the Western empire, it was applied to the Teutonic races who overran the countries of western Europe, who did not consider it as a term of reproach, since they adopted it themselves, and used it in their own codes of law as an appellation of the Germans as opposed to the Romans. At a later period it was applied, but probably from another derivation, to the Moors, and thus an extensive tract on the north of Africa obtained the name of Barbary. (See BARBARY.) In modern language, *B.* means a savage; a man in his rude and uncivilized state; also, a cruel, brutal, savage man; one without mercy or humanity.

—*a.* Belonging to savages; rude; uncivilized; cruel; inhuman; as, *barbarian* treatment.

Barbar'ic, *a.* [Lat. *barbaricus.*] Of, or from, any barbarous nation.

> "The eastern front was glorious to behold,
> With diamond flaming and *barbarick* gold."—*Pope.*

—Resembling, or relating to, an uncivilized person or people; rude; barbarous.

Bar'barism, *n.* [Fr. *barbarisme*; Gr *barbarismos.*] State or quality of barbarians; ignorance; rudeness; savagery.

> "Divers great monarchies have risen from *barbarism* to civility, and fallen again to ruin."—*Sir J. Davies*

—An act of inhumanity; cruelty; barbarity. (R.)

—An impurity of style or language; an impropriety of speech, antagonistic to the true idiomatic quality.

Barbar'ity, *n.* The state or manners of a barbarian; savagery; cruelty; ferociousness; inhumanity.

> "And they did treat him with all the . . . *barbarity* imaginable."—*Lord Clarendon.*

Bar'barize, *v. n.* To become barbarous. (R.)

> "The Roman empire was *barbarizing* rapidly from the time of Trajan."—*De Quincey.*

—To adopt or make use of a foreign or barbarous form of speech.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *barbarizer.*] To make barbarous.

> "Hideous changes have *barbarized* France."—*Burke.*

Barba'ro, FRANCESCO, one of the most distinguished Italian authors of the 15th century, B. at Venice, 1398. He became successively senator, governor of Vicenza, ambassador to Pope Martin V., general in chief at Brescia, and headed many embassies to Florence, to the emperor Sigismund, and to many other sovereigns; which prove that he was as skilful in diplomacy as he was versed in literature. His eloquence was something marvellous, and many times he harangued the senate, and the troops at Brescia; thus inducing the state and the army to defend for 3 years the walls of that besieged city against the superior forces of the Duke of Milan. His best work is: *On the Choice of a Wife, and the Duties of Women*, printed in Paris, in 1515. D. 1454.

Barbarossa, (*bar-ba-ros'sa,*) AROOJ, or HORUSH, styled *Barbarossa* from his red beard, was the son of a Greek, at Mitylene, and by profession a corsair chief. In 1516, he assisted Selim, king of Algiers, in driving the Spaniards out of that country, and having taken possession of the capital, put Selim to death, and mounted the throne himself. D. 1518.

B., KHAIREDIN, also styled *Barbarossa*, brother and successor of the preceding, surrendered the sovereignty of Algiers to Selim I., Sultan of Turkey, in exchange for a force of 2,000 janissaries and the title of Dey. He was afterwards appointed *capitan pasha* or high admiral of the Turkish fleet, and conquered Tunis, which was retaken in 1535, by the Emperor Charles V. In 1538, he gained a victory over the imperial fleet under the command of Andreas Doria, in the bay of Ambracia. D. 1546.

Barbaros'sa, see FREDERIC I., EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

Bar'barous, *a.* [Lat. *barbarus.*] In a state of barbarism; ignorant; uncivilized; rude.

> "Thou art a Roman; be not *barbarous.*"—*Shaks.*

—Cruel; inhuman; brutal.

> "By their *barbarous* usage, he died within a few days."
> *Lord Clarendon.*

Bar'barously, *adv.* In the manner of a barbarian; in a savage, cruel, or inhuman manner.

> "We *barbarously* call them blest,
> While swelling coffers break their owners' rest."—*Stepney.*

Bar'barousness, *n.* Quality or condition of being barbarous; barbarism.

Barbaroux, (*bar'ba-roo,*) CHARLES JEAN MARIE, B. at Marseilles, Mar. 6, 1767. He early distinguished himself at the bar of his native city, and establishing a journal called the *Marseillaise Observer*, ably supported therein the revolutionary cause. In 1792, he was deputy for the department of the Rhone, and joined the Girondin party. He it was, who, when the revolution seemed in danger from the veto of the king, wrote passionately to Marseilles for 600 men "who knew how to die"; which 600 men came to Paris, bringing Rouget de Lisle with them, who composed the *Marseillaise Hymn* on the march. To the last, *B.* was a brave but unsuccessful opponent of Robespierre, and finally, in 1793, he escaped to the coast in the neighborhood of Bordeaux. Here, in 1794, he was arrested, when, failing to accomplish suicide, he was, while half dead, guillotined at Bordeaux, on the 25th of June of the same year. With no great gifts of statecraft, he was one of the few lovable characters of the French revolutionary period.

Bar'bary, the name usually given in modern times to that portion of N. Africa which comprises the various countries between the W. frontier of Egypt and the Atlantic on the one hand, and the N. border of the Sahara, or Great Desert, and the Mediterranean, on the other; or between 25° E. and 10° W. Lon., and 25° to 37° N. Lat. It consequently includes within its limits the empire of Morocco and Fez, the French Algeria, and the governments of Tunis, Tripoli, and Barca. Under the Roman dominion it was divided into *Mauritania Tingitana*, corresponding to Morocco and Fez; *Mauritania Cæsariensis*, to Algiers; *Africa Propria*, to Tunis; and *Cyrenaica* and the *Regia Syrtica*, to Tripoli. Its extent may be taken at from 650,000 to 700,000 sq. m.; and its population is variously estimated at from 10,000,000 to 14,000,000. Some derive the name *B.* from *barbarus*, (see BARBARIAN;) but

it appears to have been derived from the name of its ancient inhabitants, usually styled *Barbers* or *Kabyles*, and should therefore, in strictness, be called *Berbery*. The Arabs call it *Maghreb*, or the "Region of the West;" but though this name correctly points out its situation in regard to Arabia, it would be incorrect if used by Europeans. It might properly be called the *Region of Atlas*, inasmuch as it includes the whole of that great mountain chain, with its numerous ramifications. This designation has, in fact, been given to it by some geographers. Anciently, this part of Africa was distinguished as being the seat of Carthage — that great commercial republic that waged a lengthened, doubtful, and desperate contest with Rome herself for the empire of the world. After the fall of Carthage, it formed an important division of the Roman empire. *B.* had many large and flourishing cities, and was long regarded as the principal granary of Rome. After being overrun by the Northern barbarians, it was subdued by the Saracens; and under their sway acquired a lustre and reputation scarcely inferior to that of the most brilliant period of its ancient history. But the Saracenic governments in *B.* losing their vigor, the entire country gradually sunk into the lowest state of barbarism and degradation. A handful of Turks and renegades acquired the control of its finest provinces, and subjected them to the most brutal and revolting despotism. Being unable to contend openly with the powers of Europe, they had recourse to a system of piracy and marauding; which, though often partially abated, was not entirely suppressed till the conquest of Algiers by the French. — *B.* has far more of an European than of an African character. Owing to its being pervaded by the great chain of Atlas, it has every diversity of surface, and is remarkably well watered. The climate is excellent; and it produces all the grains and fruits of S. Europe in the greatest perfection. In ancient times its fertility was such as to be almost proverbial: ("Frumenti quantum metit Africa." *Hor. Sat.*, lib. ii. sat. 3.) — The site of the famous gardens of the Hesperides was originally placed in Barca; but they were carried further W. as the Greeks became better acquainted with the coast, and with the riches and capabilities of the country. — See ALGERIA; ATLAS (MOUNT); BARCA; BERBERS; CARTHAGE; FEZ; MOROCCO; TRIPOLI; TUNIS, &c.

Bar'bary, *n.* A Barbary horse. — See BARB.

Bar'bary Ape, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See MAGOT.

Barbas'tro, a town of Spain, prov. Aragon, on the river Vero, 28 m. S.E. of Huesca: *pop.* 6,476.

Bar'bate, *a.* [Lat. *barbatus*, from *barba*, a beard.] (*Bot.*) Bearded; bearing tufts, spots, or lines of hair.

Bar'bated, *a.* Possessing barbed points.

Bar'bauld, ANNA LETITIA, an English authoress, sister of Dr. John Aikin, *q. v.*, B. 1743. She was the writer of many poetical works and hymns which have enjoyed a wide reputation. As a writer of books for children she was very popular: D. 9th Mar., 1825. Her life has been written by Lucy Aikin, *q. v.*, and prefixed to the collection of the *Works of A. L. Barbauld*, 2 vol., London, 1825.

Barbazan', ARNAULD GUILHEM, SIRE DE, a French captain, who was distinguished by Charles VI. with the title of *Chevalier Sans Reproche*, and by Charles VIII. with that of *Restaurateur du Royaume et de la Couronne de France*; B. about the end of the 14th century. He earned the former of his titles while yet young, by his successful defence of the national honor in a combat fought in 1404, between six French and six English knights, before the castle of Montendre; and the latter designation he acquired by his extraordinary exertions on the side of the Dauphin, at a time when the cause of native royalty, powerless in presence of the Anglo Burgundian league, boasted few adherents. He was killed at Bullegneville, in 1432.

Barbe, *n.* See BARB.

Bar'becue, *n.* [From Fr. *barbe-à-queue*, i. e. from snout to tail.] An ox, sheep, hog, or other large animal roasted entire. — A large entertainment assembled in the open air, at which whole animals are roasted and eaten, along with other viands.

—*v. a.* To dress and roast an animal whole; which is performed by splitting the carcass through to the backbone, and then laying it flat upon a large gridiron, raised about two feet over a charcoal fire.

"Oldfield, with more than harpy throat endued,
Cries, 'Send me, gods, a whole hog *barbecued*.'"—*Pope.*

Barbed, *p. a.* [See BARB.] Jagged with hooks or points; armed as a war-horse.

Bar'bel, *n.* [Fr. *barbel*; Dut. *barbeel*, from Lat. *barba*, a beard.] (*Zoöl.*) The *Barbus vulgaris*, a fresh-water malacopterygious fish, usually frequenting the deep and still parts of rivers, swimming with great strength and rapidity, and living not only on aquatic plants, worms, &c., but occasionally by preying on small fishes. It is said to receive its name from the barbs or wattles attached about its mouth, by which appendages it is readily distinguished. The section of its body forms an elongated ellipse; its scales are small, its head smooth; its eyes large and contiguous to the nostrils, and the lateral line straight and nearly parallel to the back. Its pectoral fins are of a pale brown color; its ventral and anal, tipped with yellow; the tail is slightly bifurcated, and of a deep purple, and the general color of the scales is pale gold, edged with black on the back and sides, and silvery-white on the belly. The dorsal fin is armed with a strong serrated spine, with which it sometimes inflicts dangerous wounds on the hands of the fishermen, and does considerable damage to their nets. It is sometimes found to weigh from 9 to 20 pounds, and to measure 3 feet in length. The flesh of the *B.* is very coarse and unsavory; the fish, consequently, is held in little estimation, except as affording sport for the angler.

(*Farriery.*) Knots of superfluous flesh in the mouth of a horse; barbles. — *Johnson.*

Bar'bellate, *a.* [Lat. *barba*, a beard.] (*Bot.*) Beset with short and stiff hairs, like the pappus of *Liatris spicata*, &c.

Barbel'lulate, *a.* (*Bot.*) A diminutive of BARBELLATE, *q. v.*

Barbé-Marbois, (*barb'marb-waw'*,) FRANÇOIS, COMTE AND MARQUIS DE, a French diplomatist and literateur, B. 1745. He filled many high offices of state under Louis XVI., Napoleon, Louis XVIII., and Charles X., and during a part of the reign of Louis Philippe. He was the author of *Complot d'Arnold et de Sir Henri Clinton contre les Etats Unis d'Amerique*, &c. D. 1837.

Bar'ber, *n.* [Fr. *barbier*, from Lat. *barba*, a beard; Ger. *barbier*; Pers. *barbr.*] One who shaves beards, and dresses hair.

"By whose decrees, our sinful souls to save,
No Sunday tankards foam, no *barbers* shave."—*Byron.*

(*Hist.*) The occupation of barber is an institution of civilized life, and is only known among those nations that have made a certain progress in civilization. It is referred to by the prophet Ezekiel; "and thou, son of man, take thee a *barber's* razor, and cause it to pass upon thine head and upon thy beard." (*Ezek.* v. 1.) We do not read of *B.* at Rome till about the year 454 of the city; but there, as elsewhere, when once introduced, they became men of great notoriety, and their shops were the resort of all the loungers and newsmongers in the city. Hence they are alluded to by Horace as most accurately informed in all the minute history both of families and of the state. But in early times, the operations of the *B.* were not confined, as now, to shaving, hair-dressing, and the making of wigs; but included the dressing of wounds, blood-letting, and other surgical operations. It seems that in all countries the art of surgery and the art of shaving went hand in hand. The title of *B.-chirurgeon*, or *B.-surgeon*, was generally applied to barbers. The *B.* of London were first incorporated by Edward IV. in 1461, and at that time were the only persons who practised surgery. The barbers and the surgeons were separated, and made two distinct corporations; in France, in the time of Louis XIV., and in England in 1745. The sign of the *B.*-chirurgeon consisted of a striped pole from which was suspended a basin; the fillet round the pole indicating the riband or bandage twisted round the arm previous to blood-letting, and the basin the vessel for receiving the blood. This sign has been generally retained by the modern *B.* In our country, nevertheless, it is only occasionally that the basin may be seen hanging at the door of an old barber's shop. The character of the *B.* is amusingly illustrated in one of the tales of the *Arabian Nights Entertainments*, and has been immortalized by Beaumarchais, Mozart, and Rossini, under the name of *Figaro*.

Bar'ber, *v. a.* To shave beards and dress hair.

"Our courteous Antony,
Being *barber'd* ten times o'er, goes to the feast."—*Shaks.*

Bar'ber, in *Minnesota*, a post-office of Faribault co.

Bar'ber-chirur'geon, *n.* See BARBER.

Bar'berry-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) See BERBERIS.

Bar'ber's, in *California*, a village of Sutter co., about 18 m. W.N.W. of Marysville.

Bar'ber's Mills, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Wells co.

Bar'ber-sur'geon, *n.* One who joins the practice of surgery to the trade of a barber; a low practitioner of surgery. — See BARBER.

Bar'bersville, or BAR'BOURSVILLE, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Jefferson co., 14 m. N.N.E. of Madison.

Barbès, (*bar'bais*,) ARMAND, a French politician and revolutionist, B. in the island of Guadaloupe, in 1810. At an early age he was brought to France, and in 1830 went to Paris to attend the law classes, where he had an opportunity of manifesting his political opinions at that period of public excitement. He had inherited some fortune from his father, and he thus had ample leisure to devote his attention to the formation of secret societies. During the whole reign of Louis Philippe he was constantly engaged in conspiracies. In consequence of an unsuccessful attempt to overthrow the government, he was condemned to death, a sentence which was commuted to perpetual confinement. The revolution of 1848 restored *B.* to liberty. He then founded a club, which took his name, in which the doctrines of socialism were superadded to republicanism. The name of "Barbès" sounded in the ears of the people like the tocsin against monarchy and the bourgeoisie. After the insurrection of May, 1849, *B.* was sentenced to "deportation." In 1854, he was again set at liberty, and left France a voluntary exile. D. 1870.

Barbesieux', LOUIS FRANÇOIS LE TELLIER, MARQUIS DE, minister of Louis XIV., B. at Paris, 1668. As a statesman he was not without talents, but he allowed himself to be engrossed by his pleasures, to the neglect of public business. D. 1701.

Bar'bet, *n.* [Fr.] (*Zoöl.*) The French name for the POODLE DOG, *q. v.* — A family of birds, order *Scansores*, or Climbers, including the genera *Bucco*, *Pagonias*, and *Yamatia*. They are distinguished by their large conical beak, and by being *bearded* (whence the name) with five tufts of stiff bristles, directed forwards. They inhabit Java, Sumatra, &c., and flutter about in all positions on the trunks and among the branches of trees, in search of insects or their larvæ, on which they feed. The plumage of some of the species is very brilliant.

—A genus of APTUS, *q. v.*

Barbette, (*bar-bet'*,) *n.* [Fr.] (*Fort.*) An earthen terrace inside the parapet of a rampart, serving as a platform for heavy guns; it has such an elevation that the guns may be fired over the crest of the parapet instead of through the embrasures, to give them a freer scope by swivelling around into different directions.

Barbezieux, (*bar'beh-se-uh'.*) a town of France, dep. Charente, cap. of an arrond., 21 m. S.W. of Angoulême. It is well built, and has some manufactures. The *chapons truffés* of *B.* are highly esteemed. *Pop.* 4,265.

Bar'bican, *n.* (*Fort.*) See BARBACAN.

Bar'bier, AUGUSTE, a French poet, born at Lorient, 1805. He made himself known by a little volume of poetry, entitled *Iambes*. Those verses, published after the revolution of 1830, were remarkable for their energy, and accepted as a true expression of the popular feeling at that time. After this splendid effort, *B.* failed in everything he attempted. He is emphatically the man of one book; but such as he is, he will be remembered when the manufacturers of whole libraries will sleep unnoticed in the shroud of obscurity. He was elected member of the French Academy in May, 1869.

Bar'biton, *n.* [Gr.] (*Mus.*) A musical instrument of ancient Greece, resembling a lyre.

Bar'ble, *n.* See BARBEL.

Barbo'sa, DUARTE, B. at Lisbon in 1480. He travelled all through India, visited the Molucca Islands, and was Magellan's companion and historiographer in his circumnavigation of the globe. He was murdered by the natives of the island of Zebu in the year 1521.

Bar'botine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A vegetable product from the Levant and India, consisting of wax, bitter extract, earthy and gummy matter.

Bar'bour, JOHN, an eminent Scottish poet, B. about 1320. He is now principally remembered for his work entitled *The Book of the Gestes of King Robert the Bruce*. D. 1395.

Bar'bour, in *Alabama*, an E.S.E. county, having an area of 825 sq. m. On the E. it is bounded by the Chattahoochee river (navigable for steamers), and it is also watered by Pea River. It has a varied surface, with a generally fertile soil, here and there covered with pine forests. *Cap.* Clayton. *Pop.* 29,309.

—A post-office of Choctaw co.

Bar'bour, in *W. Virginia*, a northern county. *Area*, 330 sq. m. It is traversed by Tygart's Valley River, an offshoot of the Monongahela, and also by Buchanan River and Elk Creek. Surface, generally mountainous. Soil, fertile, with excellent pastures. It was formed in 1843 from the counties of Harrison, Lewis, and Randolph. *Cap.* Philippi. *Pop.* 10,312.

Bar'bour's Mills, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Lycoming co.

Bar'boursville, in *Indiana*. See BARBERSVILLE.

Bar'boursville, in *Kentucky*, a township and post-village, cap. of Knox co., on the Cumberland river, 122 m. E.S.E. of Frankfort. Coal and iron are abundant in the neighborhood. *Pop.* of the township 1,360.

Bar'boursville, in *New York*, a village of Delaware co., about 30 m. E. of Binghamton.

Bar'boursville, in *Virginia*, a village of Greene co., 76 m. N.W. of Richmond.

Bar'boursville, in *W. Virginia*, a village, cap. of Cabell co., on the Guyandotte river, 7 m. from its confluence with the Ohio, and 552 W.N.W. of Richmond. *Pop.* 1,128.

Barbuda, (*bar-boo'da*,) one of the Caribbean islands in the West Indies, belonging to the Leeward group; Lat. 17° 47′ N; Lon. 62° 2′ W. *Ext.* 15 miles long and 8 broad. *Area*, about 75 sq. m. *Desc.* Low, level, well covered with woods, and generally fertile. *Prod.* Cotton, corn, pepper, and tobacco. *Pop.* 1,600.

Bar'bule, *n.* [Lat. *barbula*, from *barba*, a beard.] A very minute barb or beard.

Barby, (*bar'be*,) a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Elbe, 14 m. from Magdeburg. *Pop.* 7,211.

Bar'ca, a country of N. Africa, on the S. coast of the Mediterranean, between Tripoli and Egypt, and forming the E. division of the regency of Tripoli; Lat. between 30° and 33° N.; Lon. between 20° and 25° E. *Ext.* about 500 m. from N. to S., with a breadth of about 400 from E. to W. *Desc.* Formerly this country was believed to be nothing more than a barren desert, inhabited only by wandering Arabs; but it is now found to contain much excellent pasturage, more especially in the N. and E. The vegetable productions are the palm, the pine, the date, the olive, and the fig. There are, properly speaking, no rivers, but only streams, which are quite dry in the hot season, and generally lost in the sands of the Libyan desert. *Pop.* estimated about 1,000,000, consisting of Bedouin Arabs, with a few Jews and other foreigners in the towns. This country was the seat of the ancient five Greek cities, Arsinoe, Barca, Berenice, Apollonia, and Cyrene; all of which have passed into decay, save Berenice, which is now called *Benguzi*.

Barcarolle, (*bar'ka-rôl*,) *n.* [Fr., from It. *barcaruolo*, a boatman.] (*Mus.*) A song or melody sung by the gondoliers of Venice. Though these airs are composed for the common people, and often by the gondoliers themselves, yet they so abound in melody, that there is not a musician in all Italy who does not pique himself on knowing and being able to sing some of them. The words of these *B.* are commonly more than natural, partaking of the language employed in the conversation of those who sing them; but such as like a faithful representation of the manners of a people, and have any taste for the Venetian dialect, become passionately fond both of the poetry and music of these popular songs. *La Biondina in Gondoletta*, and *O Pescator dell' onde*, are pleasing specimens of this species of song. — See GONDOLIER.

—A piece of instrumental music for a guitar, composed in imitation of a gondolier's song.

Barcelo'na, a city and seaport of Spain, on the Mediterranean, cap. of the prov. of Catalonia, on the edge of a fruitful plain between the rivers Besos and Llobregat, at

the foot of Monjonich (*Mons Jovis*), 315 m. E.NE. of Madrid, and 194 N.E. of Valencia. It is divided into nearly two equal parts by a large strait called the *Rambla*, and has for its principal edifice a cathedral, which occupies the highest part of the old town. The harbor, though very spacious, is difficult of entrance. There are academies for jurisprudence, practical medicine, natural philosophy, history, the fine arts, and several libraries, one of which is rich in MSS. of Catalonia and Aragon. *Com.* *B.* is distinguished from any other Spanish town by the active and enterprising spirit of its inhabitants; its commerce is extensive, and carried on with all modern improvements. *Manf.* Leather, lace, silks, woollens cottons, and jewelry. *Exp.* Iron, copper, arms, cork, silks, soap, paper, ribbons, laces, hats, shell-fruit, and brandies. *Imp.* Timber, hides, horns, wax, stock-fish, hemp, sugar, coffee, cocoa, and other colonial goods. Lat. 41° 27′ 7″ N.; Lon. 2° 9′ 57″ E. The foundation of this ancient city is assigned by tradition to as early a period as 400 years before the building of Rome. Hamilcar Barcas, the Carthaginian, is said to have restored it B. C. 200; and from him it received the name of *Barcius*. The Carthaginians were expelled B. C. 206; and it belonged to Rome from B. C. 146 until A. D. 411, when it was taken by the Goths. The Moors captured it in 718, and Charlemagne in 801. In 1137 it was annexed to Aragon. It became a great centre of commerce in the 15th century; and the first bank of exchange and deposit in Europe was established here in 1401. *B.* has since that period sustained several sieges. The French took it on the 7th Aug., 1697; it was restored by the treaty of Ryswick, and again taken on the 9th Oct., 1705; by the Earl of Peterborough on the 13th Sept., 1706; and by the Duke of Berwick, after a long siege, 12th Sept, 1714. The French captured it on their invasion of Spain, 28th Feb., 1808. An insurrection occurred here on the 13th Nov., 1842, and the city surrendered 3d Dec., 1842, after a bombardment by the regent Gen. Espartero. *Pop.*, including the suburb of *Barceloneta*, 189,948.

Barcelo'na, in *New York*, a post-village of Westfield township, Chautauqua co., on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Chautauqua Creek, 57 m. S.W. of Buffalo.

Barcelo'na, New, a seaport of Venezuela, S. America, at the mouth of the Neveri, about 2 m. from the Caribbean Sea. Lat. 10° 10′ N.; Lon. 64° 47′ W. It is neither handsomely nor agreeably constructed, and the great number of hogs which are fed in the city also contribute to engender filth and disease. Its chief exports are horses and cattle. *Pop.* about 16,000.

Barceloneta, a town of Venezuela, S. America, on the Paragua, 100 m. S.S.E. of Angostura.

Bar'clay, ALEXANDER, an English poet of the 15th century, chiefly known by his famous poem, *The Shyp of Folys of the Worlde*, partly a translation, and partly an imitation of the German *Narrenschiff*, by Brandt. It is only interesting as showing the manners and customs of the times satirized.

Bar'clay, ROBERT, B. at Gordonstown, Scotland, 1648. He early adopted the doctrines of Quakerism, joined the Society, and became very zealous in propagating as well as defending their tenets in England, and on the continent of Europe. In 1676, he visited Holland and Germany, where he became acquainted with Elizabeth, Princess Palatine of the Rhine, who continued to be a warm friend to *B.* and his co-religionists ever after. In the same year he published his celebrated "Apology," under the title of *Theologiæ Verè Christianæ Apologia*, 4to. Amsterdam. It was translated into English by himself, and published in 1678. It has gone through many editions, and been translated into most of the European languages. Written with much ability, with clearness of reasoning and perspicuity of expression, it also shows great ingenuity in the advocacy of unpopular opinions. In 1677 he again visited Holland, in company with William Penn and George Fox. In 1682, he was appointed governor of New Jersey, with liberty of appointing a deputy. That colony he never visited. D. 1690.

Bar'clay, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Black Hawk co., 7 m. E. of Waterloo; *pop.* 861.

Bar'clay, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Bradford co., 16 m. S.W. of Towanda; *pop.* 209.

Bar'clayans, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) See BEREANS.

Bar'clay de Tolly, MICHAEL, PRINCE, a celebrated Russian military commander, of Scottish descent, B. in Livonia in 1755. He commenced his military career in the campaigns against the Turks, the Swedes, and the Poles. He was wounded at Eylau, when he was made lieutenant-general. In March, 1808, he surprised the Swedes at Umea, by a march of two days over the ice which covered the Gulf of Bothnia. He was made governor-general of Finland, and in 1809, appointed minister of war. He was author of the plan of operations which was followed with signal advantage by the Russian army in the campaign of 1812. After the battle of Bautzen, 26th May, 1813, *B.* was appointed commander-in-chief of the Prusso-Russian army; and under him Wittgenstein commanded the Russians; Blücher the Prussians; and the Grand-Duke Constantine the Imperial Guard. On the day the allies entered Paris he was created general-field-marshal. D. 1818.

Bar'claysville, in *North Carolina*, a post-office of Harnett co.

Barcok'heba, or BARCOK'ECAS, ("Son of a star,") a famous Jewish impostor, whose real name was SIMEON, and who lived in the 2d century A. D. After the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus, the Jews, at different periods, sought to regain their independence; and *B.*, seeing his countrymen still impatient of the Roman yoke, resolved to attempt their emancipation. With this view he sought to sound the dispositions of his co-religionists of Egypt Mesopotamia, Greece, Italy, and Gaul, and sent forth emissaries, who travelled over all the provinces of the Roman empire. When all was ready, *B.* solemnly announced himself as king and Messiah, and seized by surprise on many fortified places. All who refused to submit to him, particularly the Christians, were put to death. When the great success which at first attended his enterprise became known, great numbers of Jews, from all parts of the world, hastened to join his standard; and so formidable did this revolt become, that Julius Severus, general of the armies of the Emperor Adrian, and one of the greatest captains of the age, was compelled to act with extreme caution, and to content himself with surprising such detached bodies of the enemy as happened to be off their guard. Soon, however, the superior discipline of the Romans prevailed. The Jewish army, shut up in the fortress of Bethar, succumbed under fatigue and famine; *B.* perished miserably, and all his followers were massacred or reduced to slavery. From this period may be dated the entire dispersion of the race of Israel over the face of the earth. This war cost the conquerors much blood. It lasted for 5 years, and did not terminate till the year 136.

Bar'con, *n.* [It. *barcone*, from *barca*, a bark.] A vessel built to carry freight, much used in the Mediterranean.

Bard, *n.* [Gael. *bard;* W. *bardd*, a priest, a philosopher, a teacher; more especially a poet, from *bar*, the top, the summit.] The name under which were known the poets of the Celtic tribes, who, in battle, raised the war-cry, and in peace sang the exploits of their heroes, celebrated the attributes of their gods, and chronicled the history of their nation. Originally spread over the greater part of western Europe, they seem to have been the heralds, the priests, and the lawgivers of the free barbarians, who first occupied its ancient forests, until, by the gradual progress of southern civilization and despotism, they were driven back into the fastnesses of Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, where the last echoes of their harps have long since died away. Their early history is uncertain. Diodorus (*Lib.* v. 31.) tells us, that the Celts had bards, who sang to musical instruments: and Strabo (*L. b.* iv.) testifies that they were treated with respect approaching to veneration. The passage of Tacitus (*Germ.* 7.) is a doubtful reading. Heyne does not venture to decide whether it is *barditus*, as some who explain it to mean *bard's song*, maintain; or *barritus*, which, according to Adelung, is the true reading, and signifies merely *war-cry*. The first Welsh bards, of whom anything is extant, are Taliesin, Aneurin, and Llywarch, of the 6th century; but their language is imperfectly understood. From the days of these monarchs of the bards, we have nothing further till the middle of the 10th century, when the reputation of the order was increased under the auspices of Howel Dda. A code of laws was framed by that prince, to regulate their duties and fix their privileges. They were distributed into three classes, with a fixed allowance; degrees of rank were established, and prize-contests instituted. Their order was frequently honored by the admission of princes, among whom was Llewellyn, last king of Wales. The Welsh, kept in awe as they were by the Romans, harassed by the Saxons, and eternally jealons of the attacks, the encroachments, and the neighborhood of aliens, were, on this account, attached to their Celtic manners. This situation and these circumstances inspired them with a proud and obstinate determination to maintain a national distinction, and preserve their ancient usages, among which the bardic profession was so eminent. Sensible of the influence of their traditional poetry in keeping alive the ideas of military valor and of ancient glory among the people, Edward I. is said to have collected all the Welsh bards, and caused them to be hanged, by martial law, as stirrers up of sedition. On this incident is founded Gray's well-known ode, *The Bard*. We, however, find them existing at a much later period, but confining themselves to the humble task of compiling private genealogies. But little is known of the music and measures of the bards; their prosody depended much on alliteration; their instruments were the harp, the pipe, and the *crwth*, or lute. The bardic institution of the Irish bears a strong affinity to that of the Welsh. The genealogical sonnets of the Irish bards are still the chief foundations of the ancient history of Ireland. Their songs are strongly marked with the traces of Scaldic imagination, which still appears among the "tale-tellers," a sort of poetical historians, supposed to be the descendants of the bards. There was, also, evidently a connection of the Welsh with Armorica. Hence, in the early French romances, we often find the scene laid in Wales; and on the other hand, many fictions have passed from the Troubadours into the tales of the Welsh. In the Highlands of Scotland, there are considerable remains of many of the compositions of their old bards still preserved, the most celebrated of which are the poems of *Ossian*, q. v. Many of the finest old bardic remains may be found in the *Mabinogion* of Lady C. Guest, (London, 1850.) — See EISTEDDFOD.



Fig. 290. — A WELSH BARD, (*11th century.*)

—In modern parlance; a poet.

> "Nor know we when to spare, or where to strike,
> Our *bards* and censors are so much alike."—*Byron.*

—[Fr. *barde;* Icel. *bardi*, a shield.] (*Antiq.*) A horse's defensive armor.

(*Cookery.*) A strip of bacon used in larding meat while roasting.

Bard, SAMUEL, an American physician, B. at Philadelphia, on 1st April, 1742. He studied medicine at London and Edinburgh, where he received his M.D. degree in 1765. On his return to his native country, he founded at New York a school of medicine, a public library, and a hospital for the use of the pupils. Among the latter was the illustrious Washington. In 1813, he was nominated President of the College of Surgeons at New York. D. 24th May, 1821.

Bardash, *n.* [Fr. *bardache;* It. *bardascia*, from Ar. *bardadj*, a slave, captive.] A boy kept for an unnatural purpose. — *Webster.*

Bard'ed, *a.* (*Antiq.*) Wearing defensive armor: as *barded* horses. — *Hollinshed.*

(*Her.*) Richly caparisoned; as, "*barded*, and richly trapped." — *Stow.*

Bardesanists, (*bar-de'sa-nists,*) *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A Christian sect which flourished in Mesopotamia, from A. D. 161 to 180. They were the followers of Bardesanes, of Edessa, who at one time advocated the tenets of Valentinus, the Egyptian, though he afterwards abjured them. Mosheim contends against this view, declaring that Bardesanes admitted two principles, like the Manichæans. His followers denied the Incarnation and the Resurrection, and continued to exist as late as the 5th century.

Bard'ic, *a.* Belonging, or relating to bards, or their poetry.

Bardiglione, *n.* (*Chem.*) A blue variety of anhydrous sulphate of lime, used for ornamental purposes.

Bard'ish, *a.* That which pertains to, or is composed by, a bard or bards: as, "*bardish* impostures." — *Selden.*

Bard'ism, *n.* Bardic science; the learning and maxims of bards.

Bard'ling, *n.* A little or inferior bard. (R.)

Bardolph, in *Illinois*, a post-village of McDonough co., 67 m. N.E. of Quincy.

Bard'sey, a small island of N. Wales, in the Irish Sea, near the N. point of Cardigan Bay, co. Carnarvon. Lat. 52° 45′ N., Lon. 4° 46′ W. It is accessible only on the S.E. side, where there is a small, well-sheltered harbor for small vessels. It owes its present name from having been the last refuge of the Welsh bards.

Bards'town, or **Bairds'town,** in *Kentucky*, a post-town and cap. of Nelson co., 40 m. S.E. of Louisville, and 50 m. S.W. of Frankfort. It is a handsome and prosperous place. *Pop.* 5,187.

Bards'town Junction, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Bullitt co.

Bare, *a.* [A. S. *bar* or *bær;* Icel. *ber;* Heb. *bar*, to open, to make evident.] Naked; without clothes or covering; as, a *bare* expanse — Uncovered out of respect; as, *bare*-headed.

> "Though the lords used to be covered whilst the commons were *bare*."—*Lord Clarendon.*

—Plain; simple; without ornament; unpolished. (R.)

> "Yet was their manners then but *bare* and plain."— *Spenser.*

—Poor; empty; unfurnished; indigent.

> "Even from a *bare* treasury."— *Dryden.*

—Threadbare; much worn.

> "For it appears by their *bare* liveries, that they live by your *bare* words."—*Shaks.*

—Mere; unaccompanied; alone.

> "It was a *bare* petition of a state
> To one whom they had punished."—*Shaks.*

—Raw; excoriated; as, a *bare* wound.

—*n.* Substance; surface; body. (R.)

—*v. a.* To lay open; to strip off a covering; to make naked.

> "The turtle on the *bared* branch,
> Laments the wounds that death did launch." — *Spenser.*

Bare, the old preterite of *bear;* now written *bore.*

Bare'bone, *n.* [From *bare* and *bone.*] One so lean that the bones appear; a thin, attenuated person.

> "Here comes lean Jack, here comes *barebone*."—*Shaks.*

Bare'bone, or BAR'BONE, PRAISE-GOD, a member of the legislative body assembled by Cromwell in 1653, after the dissolution of the Long Parliament. The royalists facetiously distinguished him by calling the convention *Barebone's Parliament.* At the time when General Monk was in London, *B.* headed the mob who presented a petition to parliament, against the recall of Charles II. —It is said that there were three brothers of this family, each of whom had a sentence to his name, viz: "Praise-God Barebone;" "Christ-came-into-the-world-to save Barebone," and "If-Christ-had-not-died-thou-hadst-been-damned Barebone." The parent of this hopeful family could scarcely have carried his fanaticism further in christening his children.

Bare'boned, *a.* So lean that the bones are visible.

Bare'faced, *a.* With the face bare or uncovered.

"Your French crowns have no hair at all, and then you will play *barefaced.*"—*Shaks.*

—Shameless; impudent; glaring.

"It is most certain, that *barefaced* bawdry is the poorest pretence to wit imaginable."—*Dryden.*

Bare'facedly, *adv.* Openly; shamefully; without reserve or disguise.

"Though only some profligate wretches own it too *barefacedly.*" *Locke.*

Bare'facedness, *n.* Effrontery; assurance; audacity.

Bare'foot, *a.* With the feet bare; having on neither shoes nor stockings.

(*Eccl. Hist.*) An appellation given to certain monks and nuns, who abstain from wearing any covering on the feet, or who, instead of shoes, wear only *sandals.* They do not constitute a separate order in the Roman Catholic Church, but are to be found as a higher grade of ascetics among most of the orders of Carmelites, Franciscans, Augustines, Capuchins, &c.

Barèges, (*ba-rāj'*,) a village of France, dep. Hautes Pyrénées, on the frontier of Spain. It is celebrated for its sulphurous and thermal waters, the heat of which varies from 73° to 120° F. These highly esteemed spas are greatly celebrated for their efficacy in all scrofulous diseases, tumors, cutaneous eruptions, rheumatisms, contractions of the muscles or tendons, chronic wounds, or indolent ulcers.

Barèges, *n.* (*Com.*) The name given, from the above village, (though, in reality, the seat of manufacture is at Bagnères de Bigorre,) to mixed tissues adapted for women's dresses. *B.* are usually a mixture of silk and worsted; an inferior kind being composed of cotton and worsted. They vary in color, and are sometimes light in tint, with printed patterns. All are of a slight fabric for summer wear. The best are still manufactured in France.

Bare'gine, GLAIRINE, ZOOGENE, PLOMBIERINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A gelatinous organic deposit at the hot wells of Barèges, and other places, destitute apparently of organization, and therefore probably produced by the action of water on plants. It imparts a flesh-broth flavor and odor to the water, which is much prized, and is sometimes imitated by adding animal gelatine to the sulphur-baths where *B.* is deficient.

Bare'-gnawn, *a.* Eaten bare.

"By treason's tooth *bare-gnawn* and canker-bit."—*Shaks.*

Bare'-handed, *a.* With the hands bare.

Bare'headed, *a.* With the head uncovered, whether out of respect or any other cause.

"Next, before the chariot went two men *bare-headed.*"—*Bacon.*

Bare'headedness, *n.* State or condition of being bareheaded.

Bareilly, (*ba-ri'le,*) a district of British India, forming a portion of Rohilcund, having the Kumaon hills on the N., the Ganges on the W., a portion of Oude on the E. and S., and Furruckabad, Alighur, and Moradabad on the N. and W. Lat. between 28° and 29° N. *Area,* 2,937 sq. m. *Pop* 1,143,657.

BAREILLY, capital of the above district, stands on an affluent of the Ganges, 118 m. N.E. of Agra. Lat. 28° 23′ N., Lon. 79° 16′ E. It has several mosques, a strong quadrangular citadel, a great number of Persian and Hindoo schools, an English college, and is the head-quarters of a civil establishment and circuit court. *Pop.* 111,300.

Bare'-legged, *a.* With the legs bare.

Bare'ly, *adv.* Nakedly; poorly; merely; scarcely.

"He *barely* named the street, promis'd the wine,
But his kind wife gave me the very sign."—*Donne.*

Bare' Mountain, in *New York,* a peak in the W. part of the Highlands, in Orange co.

Bare'-necked, *a.* With the neck bare, naked, or exposed.

Bare'ness, *n.* State of being bare; nakedness; leanness; poverty; defect of clothes.

"You barely leave our thorns to prick ourselves,
And mock us with our *bareness.* —*Shaks.*

Bar'entz, or BARENTS, WILLEM, a celebrated Dutch pilot and navigator of the 16th century, who made several voyages toward the North Pole, and discovered the Isles of Spitzbergen. Himself and crew were the first Europeans who wintered in the Polar regions. D. 1597.

Bare'poles, *a.* (*Naut.*) Applied to a ship lying to, without any sail set whatever, in a gale of wind; generally speaking, in consequence of being on a lee-shore.

Bare'-pump, *n.* A pump for drawing liquor out of a cask or other receptacle —*Crabbe.*

Bare'-ribbed, *a.* Lean. —*Shaks.*

Bares'ville, in *Ohio,* a village of Monroe co.

Bare'ville, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Lancaster county.

Bare'-worn, *a.* Worn to a condition of bareness.

Bar'-fee, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) A fee taken by the sheriff, time out of mind, for every prisoner who is acquitted.

Bar'field, in *Arkansas,* a village of Mississippi co.

Barfleur, (*bar'floor,*) a small town of France, dep. of La Manche, 15 m. from Cherbourg. It is now a place of little importance, but it is noteworthy as being the port from whence it is believed that William the Conqueror set out on his invasion of England. —The cape of *B.,* 18 m. E. of Cherbourg, has a lighthouse 271 feet high.

Bar'ge, a town of N. Italy, prov. Coni, 28 m. S.S.W. of Turin; *pop.* 4,290

Bar'ga, a town of Central Italy, prov of Lucca, near the Serchio, 16 m N. of Lucca. There are fine quarries of jasper in its vicinity. *Pop.* 8,569

Bar'gain, *n.* [Fr. *barguigner,* to higgle; It. *bargagnare,* to cavil, to contend; from L. Lat. *barcaniare,* to make or start difficulties, from *barca,* the goods which a ship brings into port.] A contest or wrangling; a contest between buyer and seller; a firm and secure agreement or contract between parties.

"Give me but my price for the other two, and you shall even have that into the *bargain.*"—*L'Estrange.*

—A stipulation; an agreement of any kind; a thing bought and sold.

"I am sorry for thy misfortune; however, we must make the best of a bad *bargain.*"—*Arbuthnot.*

—A gainful or lucrative transaction. — By usage, the word *B.* has come to be taken for such transactions as are favorable to the buyer; otherwise the term is qualified as "*a bad bargain.*"

(*Law.*) *Bargain and Sale.* A contract or bargain by the owner of land, in consideration of money, or its equivalent, paid, to sell land to another person, called the *bargainee,* whereupon a use arises in favor of the latter, to whom the seisin is transferred by force of the statute of uses. All things, for the most part, that may be granted by any deed may be granted by bargain and sale, and an estate may be created in fee, for life or for years. It is a very common form of conveyance in the U. States.

Bar'gain, *v. i.* To higgle; to make a contract or agreement.

"The thrifty state will *bargain* ere they fight."—*Dryden.*

—*v. a.* To transfer anything for a consideration.

Bargainee', *n.* [O. Fr. *bargaigné.*] (*Law.*) The party in a contract who receives, or agrees to receive, the property sold. —*Blackstone.*

Bar'gainer, Bargainor', *n.* (*Law.*) One who makes a bargain, or contracts with another. —*Jacobs.*

Bar'gaintown, in *New Jersey,* a post-village and port of entry, in the S.E. of Atlantic co., 55 m. S.S.E. of Camden.

Barge, (*barj,*) *n.* [Fr. *barge;* Dut. *bargie,* radically the same as *bark.*] (*Mar.*) A vessel or boat of pleasure or state; usually decorated, as, the *barge* of the Lord Mayor of London.

"Plac'd in the gilded *barge,*
Proud with the burden of so sweet a charge."—*Waller.*

—A large boat used by the commander of a vessel of war.

"When I had taken my *barge* and gone ashore."—*Raleigh.*

—A flat-bottomed roomy boat for the conveyance of goods. See BOAT.

Barge'-board, *n.* (*Arch.*) A term applied to inclined projecting boards placed at the gable of a building, and hiding the horizontal timbers of the roof, as in fig. 291.



Fig. 291. —BARGE-BOARD.

Barge'-couples, *n. pl.* (*Arch.*) Two beams mortised and tenoned together for strengthening the building. The term is not much used.

Barge'-course, *n.* (*Arch.*) That part of the tiling which projects over the gable of a building, and is made up below with mortar.

Barge'man, *n.* The man who manages or steers a barge

Barge'-master, *n.* The proprietor or owner of a barge, who carries goods for hire.

Bar'gersville, in *Indiana,* a post-office of Johnson co.

Bar'-gown, *n.* In England, the gown worn by a barrister, or member of the bar.

Bar'ham, RICHARD HARRIS, better known by his literary pseudonym of "THOMAS INGOLDSBY," B. at Canterbury, 1788. He was appointed a minor canon of St. Paul's, London, in 1821. *B* was the author of the famous *Ingoldsby Legends,* a series of burlesque poems, which have obtained immense popularity. He also published a novel called *My Cousin Nicholas.* D. 1845.

Bar'hamsville, in *Virginia,* a vill. of New Kent co.

Ba'ri, (anc. *Barium,*) a fortified seaport and city of S. Italy, cap. of the prov. of Terra di Bari, on the Adriatic, 50 m. N.N.W. of Tarentum; Lat. 41° 7′ 52″ N., Lon. 16° 53′ 4″ E. It is a mean and ill-built place, with narrow and dirty streets. *Manf.* Cotton, glass, silk, hats, soap, &c. The port, which is encumbered with sand, only admits small vessels. *B.* is a very ancient city. It is referred to by Horace, "*Bari mœnia piscosi*" (Sat. i. 5.). In more modern times it fell successively into the possession of the Saracens and Normans. *Pop.* 50,524.

Barigazzo, (*bar'e-gats'o,*) a village of N. Italy, prov. of Lunigiana, in the neighborhood of which natural fires issue from the soil, a phenomenon similar to that of *Pietramala,* q. v.

Barile, (*bar'e-lai,*) a town of S. Italy, 3 m. from Malfi; *pop.* about 4,000.

Barilla, (*ba-ril'la,*) *n.* [Sp.] (*Chem.*) The name given to commercial alkalies, formerly imported from Alicante, Malaga, &c. It is the ash of the *Salsola* and other saltplants. It was much used in soap manufacture, but is now almost entirely superseded by the carbonate of soda obtained from common salt.

Bar'illet, *n.* [Fr.] A small cask, or something like one; a little barrel.

Bar'ing, ALEXANDER. See ASHBURTON.

Bar'ing, in *Maine,* a post-township of Washington co., on the S. side of the St. Croix river, 150 m. N.E. by E. of Augusta; *pop.* 364.

Bar'-iron, *n.* (*Metal.*) Iron wrought into malleable bars.

Bar'itone, *n.* (*Mus.*) See BARYTONE.

Barium, (*bair'e-um,*) *n.* [Gr. *baros,* heavy.] (*Chem.*) A silver-white metal, inferior in lustre to cast-iron; symbol, Ba; atomic weight, 68·5; sp. grav. about 4. It melts below redness, and is not volatile at a red heat; it is ductile and malleable, and decomposes water rapidly. It may be formed by voltaic decomposition from the anhydrous chloride. Owing to the difficulty with which it is prepared, little is known of its properties. It is the metallic base of the alkaline earth *baryta.* It forms two oxides —the protoxide, BaO, and the peroxide, BaO_2; the former only forms salt.

Chloride of B. is made by dissolving carbonate of baryta in hydrochloric acid, evaporating and crystallizing. It is a colorless salt, crystallizing in flat four-sided tables, and dissolving in three parts of cold and two parts of hot water. Its solution forms the usual test for sulphuric acid, which it indicates by forming a white precipitate insoluble in nitric acid. *Form.* BaCl+2Aq

Peroxide of B. The peroxide or binoxide of barium is much used in chemistry, it being prone to give up its second equivalent of oxygen to carbon, phosphorus, boron, and metals, at a red heat. Hence its use in forming rare peroxides of certain metals. It is formed by passing oxygen over anhydrous baryta at a red heat, or by heating to redness a mixture of equal parts of chlorate of potash and pure baryta. The chloride of potassium is washed out, and the hydrated binoxide remains behind in the form of a white powder.

Bar'-Jesus. See ELYMAS.

Bark, *n.* [Dan. *barke;* Ger. *barke;* A.S. *beorgan,* to protect, to defend.] (*Bot.*) The external coating of an exogenous or dicotyledonous stem and its branches. It is distinguished from the *rind* or *false bark* of an endogenous or of an acrogenous stem, by its mode of growth, and by the ease with which it may be separated from the wood beneath. The bark presents three distinct layers, independently of the epidermis which is common to it, with other external parts of the plant. These three layers, proceeding from within outwards, are known as the *liber,* or *inner bark;* the *cellular envelope,* or *green layer;* and the *suberous,* or *corky layer.* Some botanists apply to these three layers, respectively, the Greek terms, *endophlœum, mesophlœum,* and *epiphlœum.* The bark is connected organically with the wood by means of the medullary rays and cambium-layer. (See STEM.) It develops in an opposite direction to that of the wood; for while the latter increases by additions to the outer surface, the bark increases by additions to the inner. Each layer of the bark grows separately; the two outer layers, constituting the cellular system of the bark, rarely continue to grow after a few years, but become dead structures on the surface of the tree. The inner bark, however, continues to grow throughout the life of the individual, by the addition of annual layers on its inner surface from the cambium layer of the wood. In some trees, the oak for example, up to a certain age, these liber layers may be readily observed. (See LIBER.) The outer layers of the bark, from the distention to which they are exposed by the growth of the wood beneath, generally become cracked in various directions, and give a rugged look to the trunk, as in the elm and cork-oak. In some trees, however, as the beech, the bark always remains smooth, owing partly to the small development of cellular layers, and partly to the great distensibility of the layers. There are several kinds of bark which enter largely into commerce; being used for processes in the arts, or for medicines. These will be found noticed in separate articles, under the botanical names of the genera which include the plants producing them.

(*Med.*) Though the rinds of many trees and plants are used in medicine, all of them possessing more or less tonic properties, the word *B.* is now almost exclusively confined to that of the Cinchona tree, or Peruvian bark, and its active principle, *quinine.* —The medicinal action of all *B.* is nearly similar, though some few have a special action of their own. Taken generally, however, they act as tonics, astringents, antiseptics, and stomachics, while the Peruvian *B.* is, in addition, a febrifuge of the highest order, especially so in all fevers characterized by periodicities of action: hence its great efficacy in intermittent and remittent fevers, gangrene, typhoid fevers, and all neuralgic affections. — See CINCHONA, PERUVIAN BARK, QUININE, &c.

—*v. a.* To strip off bark.

"The severest penalties ought to be put upon *barking* any tree that is not felled."—*Sir W. Temple.*

—To cover or enclose with bark.

Bark, *n.* The peculiar noise made by a dog, wolf, &c. —*v. a.* To make the noise of dogs, when they threaten or pursue.

"In vain the herdman calls him back again,
The dogs stand off afar, and *bark* in vain."— *Cowley.*

—To clamor at; to vociferously importune; to pursue with reproaches.

"You dare patronage
The envious *barking* of your saucy tongue
Against my lord!"— *Shaks.*

Bark, *n.* [Fr. *barque;* L. Lat. *barca;* Icel. *barkr,* a light boat or skiff.] (*Naut.*) A general name applied to any small sailing-craft, barge, &c. — Specifically applied to a vessel carrying three masts, but without a mizzen-topsail; that is to say, having her fore and main-masts rigged as a *ship,* and her mizzen as a *schooner.* In this restricted sense it is more properly written *barque.*



Fig. 292.— A BARQUE.

Bar'kal, or JEB-EL-BARKAL. A singular sand-stone rock in Nubia, situated in Lat. 18° 31′ N., and Lon. 31° 46′ E., about a mile from the right bank of the Nile. It is quite isolated, perpendicular on the side facing the river, and very steep on all. It is about two miles in circumference at the base, and 400 feet in height, its summit forming a pretty broad plateau. Between it and the river are the remains of some magnificent temples, the two principal ones being known as the Typhonium, and the Great Temple, one of the largest monumental ruins of Nubia. The ancient city of Napata is supposed to have been situated in the vicinity.

Bark'-bed, *n.* (*Gardening.*) A hot-bed, formed beneath of tanner's bark.— *Booth.*

Bark'-beetle, BARK-CHAFER, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See SCOLYTIDÆ, and XYLOPHAGI.

Bark'-bound, *a.* With the bark too adhesive or close, as is sometimes seen in trees.

Bark Camp Mills, in *Kentucky,* a post-office of Whitley co.

Bark'er, *n.* Any person who barks or makes an unreasonable clamor or noise.

"But they are rather enemies of my fame than me, these *barkers.*"— *Ben Jonson.*

—One who *barks* or strips trees of their bark.

—In England, the name is sometimes given to a person who stands at shop-doors to solicit the custom of passers-by.

Bar'ker, in *New York,* a township of Broome co.: *pop.* 1,396.

Barker's Mill, *n.* (*Mech.*) (So called from the name of the inventor.) An early form of vertical recoil water-wheel, invented in the 17th century, in which the water moves the wheel from which it issues by its reaction or counter-pressure as it issues from the orifices.— *Webster.*

Bar'kersville, in *New York,* a post-office of Saratoga co.

Bar'kerville, in *Massachusetts,* a thriving village of Pittsfield township, Berkshire co., 20 m. N.W. of Springfield.

Bark'ery, *n.* A tan-house — *Booth.*

Barkes'dale, in *Virginia,* a post-office of Halifax co.

Bark'-galled, *a.* With the bark galled or excoriated, as by thorns.

Barkham'stead, in *Connecticut,* a post-township of Litchfield co., 20 m. N.W. of Hartford. It is a prosperous place, and noted for its hardware manufactures. *Pop.* 1,439.

Bark'ing, a town and par. of England, co. of Essex, on the Roding, 8 m. E. of London; *pop.* 12,215.

Bark'ing-bird, *n.* See CHEFCAU.

Bark'ing-irons, *n. pl.* Instruments used for barking trees.

Bark'less, *a.* Destitute of, or without, bark.

Bark'ley, in *Indiana,* a township of Jasper co.; *pop.* about 843.

Bark'-louse, *n.*; *pl.* BARK'-LICE. (*Zoöl.*) A species of *Aphis,* that infests the bark of trees.— See APHIS.

Barkok', MALEK-AL-DHAER-ABU-SAID, a Mameluke Sultan of Egypt, and founder of the Circassian or *Borgite* dynasty. He wrested the throne from the last of the *Baharites,* or Tartars, about 1390. In the early part of his reign of 8 years, he was harassed by many seditions and incursions; but was later distinguished as a patron of the arts and letters

Bark'-pit, *n* A pit filled with bark and water, in which hides are steeped in tanning.— *Booth.*

Bark' River, in *Wisconsin,* rising in Washington co., enters Rock River in Jefferson co.

—A post-office of Jefferson co.

Bark'-stove, *n.* A glazed structure for keeping tropical plants, having a bed of tanner's bark, or other fermentable matter which produces a moist heat.— *Brande.*

Bark'ton, in *Illinois,* a village of Saline co., 8 m. S.W. of Raleigh.

Bark'y, *a.* Consisting of, or containing bark.

"Joy so curings the *barky* fingers of the elm."— *Shaks.*

Bar'laamites, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A religious sect composed of the followers of Barlaam, a native of Calabria, and a monk of the order of St. Basil; who, in the controversy between the Greek and Latin churches, after supporting the cause of the latter, became an advocate of the former. He brought a complaint before the Patriarch of Constantinople, against the tenets of the *Hesychistæ,* or "Quietists," the name given to the monks of Mount Athos. The cause was tried, and the monks acquitted, in 1337. In 1339, Barlaam was the Emperor's ambassador to the Pope, at Avignon, for a union of the two churches. The old controversy was afterwards renewed, and to such a pitch did it proceed, that a council was held at Constantinople, 11th June, 1341, in which the monks, with Palamas at their head, were victorious. The *B.* were condemned by subsequent councils, and Barlaam himself is said to have once more joined the Latins. He D. about 1348.

Bar'le-Duc, or BAR-SUR-ORNAIN, a town of France, cap. of dep. of Meuse, on the Ornain, 128 m. E. of Paris. In one of the churches is the celebrated monument of René de Châlons, Prince of Orange, by Richier, pupil of Michael Angelo.— *Manf.* Yarn, cotton stuffs, hosiery, &c. Its *confitures de groseilles* are highly esteemed. *Pop.* 16,414.

Barle'ria, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of tropical plants, order *Acanthaceæ.*

Barlet'ta, a fortified seaport town of S. Italy, prov. Caserta, on the Adriatic, 33 m. N.W. of Bari; Lat. 41° 19′ 26″ N., Lon. 16° 18′ 10″ E. It is a large and well-built city, possesses a fine cathedral and many handsome public buildings. It carries on a considerable trade with other ports of the Adriatic, and the Ionian Islands.— *Exp.* Wine, oil, salt, skins, corn, &c. *Pop.* 26,474.

Bar'ley, *n.* [W. *barlys*— *bara,* bread, and *llys,* a plant; A S. *bere;* Heb. *bar,* corn, grain.] (*Bot.*) The common name of the genus HORDEUM, *q. v.*

Bar'ley-bird, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A name sometimes given to the siskin, to the nightingale, and to the green-finch.

Bar'ley-brake, Bar'ley-break, *n.* (*Games.*) The name of a popular pastime, very common in England in the time of James I., and which is frequently referred to by old writers. It was played by six persons, three of each sex, who were formed into couples. A piece of ground was then divided into three parts, the centre one being called *hell.* One of the couples was stationed in this hell, and their effort was to catch either of the other couples in crossing from the one side to the other, when the couple caught had to take up their place in the centre. The couple in the centre were bound to keep together; but the others, when hard pressed, might sever. When all had been taken, the game was ended; and the last couple taken was said *to be in hell,* their punishment appearing to have consisted in kissing each other. Games of a similar kind, more or less modified, are still practised by young persons both in England and Scotland.

Bar'leycorn, *n.* A grain of barley.—The third part of an inch in length; hence the origin of the measure called a *barleycorn.*— *Sir John Barleycorn,* a jocular name given in England and Scotland to strong ale or beer which is made from barley. This is the subject of a famous old ballad bearing its name.

"Inspiring, bold *John Barleycorn,*
What dangers thou canst make us scorn!"— *Burns.*

Bar'ley-mow, *n.* The place where reaped barley is gathered and stowed together.

"Whenever by yon *barley-mow* I pass,
Before my eyes will trip the tidy lass."— *Gay.*

Bar'ley-sugar, *n.* Sugar boiled till it is brittle, (formerly with a decoction of *barley,*) and candied.— *McCulloch.*

Bar'ley-water, *n.* (*Med.*) This medicinal drink is made from the pearl-barley, and may be either taken in its simple form, when cold, or flavored with some of the substances given below. As there is some art required in making barley-water properly, the following mode may be adopted with advantage. Take of—

Clean pearl-barley ..... 2 ounces.
Cold water ..... 4½ pints.

Pour half a pint of the water on the barley in a sauce-pan, and simmer slowly for ten minutes; pour off all the liquor remaining, and add the four pints of water to the softened barley, and boil slowly till the quantity is reduced to one-half; strain into a large jug, in which one or two slices of a lemon have been placed, with a few lumps of sugar. When cold, and properly stirred, a cupful may be taken repeatedly. The juice of a few oranges, with an ounce or two of bruised sugar-candy, or a quarter of a pound of tamarinds, may be substituted for the lemon, and when sufficiently mixed by stirring, the whole is to be again strained, to keep back the seeds, twigs, and stones, and, according to the ailment for which it is used, a wineglassful of the drink given every one or four hours. In inflammatory diseases, or cases of bleeding from the lungs or stomach, a better form of barley-water is made by adding to the two pints of boiled liquid 1 ounce of simple syrup, and 1½ drachms of the red elixir of vitriol (see DRINKS); while in cases of cough, or affections of the chest, a cool, relaxing draught, acting on the vessels of the throat and chest, is produced by adding 1 drachm of powdered nitre to each pint of barley-water, and a tablespoonful taken every hour or two. Barley-water, made as above, in which 2 ounces of gum-arabic have been dissolved, and a drachm of nitre added, makes an admirable drink in all affections of the bladder, and in cases of strangury.

Bar'low, JOEL, an American poet, B. at Reading, Conn., in 1755. In 1787, his reputation was established by the publication of his greatest poem, *The Vision of Columbus,* which he dedicated to Louis XVI. of France. In the following year he visited England, whence he crossed to Paris, attracted by the news of the revolution; there he remained for two years, attached to the Girondist party. In 1795, he was appointed American consul at Algiers, where he negotiated a treaty with the government, as well as with those of Tunis and Tripoli. On his return to the U. States, in 1808, he published an enlarged edition of his first work, and re-named it the *Columbiad.* In 1811, he was appointed minister-plenipotentiary to the French government. D. near Cracow, in Poland, 12th Dec., 1812.

Bar'low, PETER, F.R.S., a distinguished English physicist and mathematician, B. at Norwich in 1776. He was Professor of Mathematics in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich for a period of 40 years. In 1823, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1825 received from it the Copley medal for his researches in magnetism. In 1829, he was admitted a member of the French Institute. His greatest work is the *Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary,* which at the present time is very scarce and of great value. He was also the author of an elaborate work on the *Machinery and Manufactures of Great Britain,* (1837); of a treatise on the *Force and Rapidity of Locomotives.* (1838); and of an *Essay on Magnetic Attraction,* one of the first works in which the phenomena of magnetism were distinctly enunciated. D. 1862.

Bar'low, in *Ohio,* a post-township of Washington co., about 12 m. W. of Marietta: *pop.* 1,194.

Barm, *n.* [A. S. *beorma;* Ger. *barme:* L. Dn. *barm;* probably allied to Lat. *fermentum.*] Yeast; the scum rising upon beer, or other malt liquors, when fermenting.— See YEAST.

Bar'macide, Bar'mecide, *a.* (See BARMECIDES.) A term used to imply an imaginary or fictitious entertainment; derived from the well-known story in the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments.*—"A *Barmacide* feast." *Thackeray.*

Bar'-maid, *n.* A maid or woman who tends a bar or refreshment-counter; as, "a bouncing *barmaid.*"— *Washington Irving.*

Bar'-master, *n.* [Ger. *bergmeister,* mountain-master.] In England, the name given to an officer in mining districts.

Barmecides, (*bar'me-cides.*) (*Hist.*) An illustrious family of Khorassan, the romance of whose history is equally familiar to Europeans and Americans in the *Thousand and One Nights,* ("Arabian Nights' Entertainments,") and to Orientals in the pages of their historians and poets; and who flourished at the court of the first Abassides Caliphs. Barmec, or Barmek, the founder of the family, transmitted the honors conferred on him by the Caliph Abd-al-Malik to his son Khalid, and from him they passed to his son Yahia, who, becoming tutor to the famous Haroun-al-Raschid, acquired an influence over that prince; which, with Haroun's personal affection for the family, carried his sons, Fadl, or Fazl, Giaffar, Mohammed, and Mousa, to the highest dignities of the court. The virtues and munificence of the *B.* were, for a long period, displayed under favor of Haroun, as well as to the admiration of his subjects; but one of the brothers, Giaffar, having at last become an object of suspicion to the cruel and treacherous Caliph, Yahia and his sons were suddenly seized, Giaffar beheaded, and the others condemned to perpetual imprisonment. The year 802 is assigned as the date of this tragedy.

Bar'men, in Germany. See ELBERFELD.

Bar Mills, in *Maine,* a post-office of York co.

Bar'mouth, or ABER'MAW, a sea-port and bathing resort of England, in N. Wales, co. Merioneth, 55 m. W. of Shrewsbury. Its situation is most picturesque, and it is much resorted to by summer tourists. *Pop.* 8,407.

Barm'y, *a.* Containing barm or yeast.

"And their cold stomachs with crown'd goblets cheer
Of windy cider, and of *barmy* beer."— *Dryden.*

Barn, *n.* [A. S. *berern-bere,* barley, corn, and *ærn,* or *ern,* a close place or repository.] (*Agric.*) A building in which agricultural produce is stored, to protect it from the weather, and keep it in safety. In all countries where the climate does not permit the grain to be threshed in the field and immediately put into a granary, it is necessary to protect it from the weather; and the most obvious method is, to have capacious buildings for that purpose. Accordingly, all well appointed farms have one or more of these buildings, which are often made of such dimensions as to be capable of containing the whole produce of the farm, whether hay, grain, or straw. A great saving may be effected, by the mode of stacking hay and grain in the open air, protected only by a slight covering of thatch. In consequence of this practice, barns may be made of smaller dimensions, and their principal use is to contain the grain in the straw which is intended to be threshed out immediately; so that if the barn is capable of containing a threshing-floor, and as much grain in the sheaf as is usually put in a single stack, it answers all the purposes of a larger barn; and thus the expense of the farm buildings is greatly diminished.—The shape and construction of a common barn are too well known to require a particular description. We shall therefore only give some idea of a very useful building, long since used in Holland, and perhaps not generally known in our country. The *Dutch barn* (*Fig.* 293) consists of a roof supported by strong poles like masts. A A, on which it can be raised or lowered at will. The usual form is that of a pentagon; the poles are at the angles, and kept upright by means

of a strong sill on a brick foundation, and pieces, B, acting as spurs, framed into the poles. The roof is light and covered with thatch. At each angle is a strong block of wood, with a round hole in it sufficient to let the poles pass through; these blocks are kept at any desired height by means of iron or wooden pins passed through holes made in the poles, and on which the blocks rest. To



Fig. 293. — DUTCH BARN.

raise the roof, a small jack is used, an instrument well known by its use in raising heavy wagons when the wheels are taken off. This is placed on an iron pin at some distance below the roof, and the corners are raised gradually, one after the other, at opposite angles, the pins being moved each time one hole higher. The chief use of the Dutch barn, which is susceptible of great improvement, is to contain hay, which, without obstacle to the circulation of air, may be protected from the wet, in any small quantity, as soon as made; the roof being raised as the quantity increases, and gradually lowered as it is taken off for the cattle, which is always from the top.

Barn, *n.* A young child;—a provincial word in England. See BAIRN.

Bar'nabas, (St.,) ("Son of Consolation,") or JOSEPH, a disciple of Jesus, and a companion of the Apostle Paul. He was a Levite, and a native of the isle of Cyprus, and is said to have sold all his property, and laid the price of it at the feet of the apostles. (*Acts* iv. 36, 37.) When Paul came to Jerusalem, three years after his conversion, about A. D. 38, *B.* introduced him to the other apostles. (*Acts* ix. 26, 27.) Five years afterwards, the Church at Jerusalem being informed of the progress of the gospel at Antioch, sent *B.* thither, who beheld with great joy the wonders of the grace of God. (*Acts* xi. 20, 24.) He afterwards went to Tarsus, to seek Paul and bring him to Antioch, where they dwelt together two years, and great numbers were converted. They left Antioch A. D. 45, to convey alms from this Church to that of Jerusalem, and soon returned, bringing with them John and Mark. (*Acts* xi. 28, 30; xii. 25.) While they were at Antioch, the Holy Ghost directed that they should be set apart for those labors to which he had appointed them; viz., the planting of new churches among the Gentiles. They then visited Cyprus, and some cities of Asia Minor, (*Acts* xv. 2–14,) and after three years absence returned to Antioch. In A. D. 50, he and Paul were appointed delegates from the Syrian churches to consult the apostles and elders at Jerusalem, respecting certain questions raised by Jewish zealots; and they returned after having obtained the judgment of the brethren of Jerusalem. At Antioch, *B.* was led to dissimulation by Peter, and was, in consequence reproved by Paul. While preparing for a second missionary tour, Paul and *B.* having a dispute relative to Mark, Barnabas's nephew, they separated, Paul going to Asia, and Barnabas with Mark to Cyprus. (*Acts* xiii. 15; *Gal.* ii. 13.) Nothing is known of his subsequent history. When he gave all his estates to Christ, he gave himself also, as his life of generous self devotion and missionary toil clearly shows. He was a beloved fellow-laborer with Paul, somewhat as Melancthon was with Luther.—The festival of St Barnabas is celebrated in the Roman Catholic Church on the 11th of June.

EPISTLE OF ST *B.* (*Theol.*) This apocryphal epistle lays greater claim to canonical authority than most of the other uncredited writings. It is cited by Clemens Alexandrinus, Origen, Eusebius, and Jerome, who admit it to be the work of Barnabas, but declare that it ought not to be esteemed of the same authority as the canonical works. It is published by Archbishop Wake among his translations of the works of the Apostolical Fathers, in the preliminary dissertation to which he gives the arguments adduced to prove it to be the work of St. *B.* It is, however, generally believed to have been written by some converted Jew in the 2d century, and seems to have been addressed to the unconverted Jews. It is divided into two parts. In the 1st part the writer shows the unprofitableness of the old law, and the necessity of the incarnation and death of Christ. He cites and explains allegorically certain passages relating to the ceremonies and precepts of the law of Moses, applying them to Christ and his law. The 2d part is a moral instruction, under the notion of two ways, — the *way of light*, under which is given a summary of what a Christian is to do that he may be happy forever: and the *way of darkness*, with the different kinds of persons who shall be forever cast out of the kingdom of God.

GOSPEL OF ST. *B.* (*Theol.*) An apocryphal work also ascribed to *B.* It relates the history of Christ very differently from the Evangelists, and is believed to be a forgery of some nominal Christians, and afterwards altered and interpolated by the Mohammedans, the better to serve their purpose. It corresponds with those traditions which Mohammed followed in the Koran.

Bar'nabee, *n.* A name of the insect LADY-BIRD, *q. v.*

Bar'nabites, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The name of a religious order founded at Milan, in 1530, by three persons, named Antonio Maria Zacharias, Bartolommeo Ferrarius, and Jacopo Antonio Morigia. It was approved by Clement VII. in 1533, and confirmed by Paul III. in 1535. — They were called regular clerks of St. Paul, from their assiduous study of his Epistles, recommended to them by their first master, and are said to have received the name of *Barnabites*, given them in 1535, from the Church of St. Barnabas, at Milan. They spread through Italy and Germany, and were invited into France by Henry IV. in 1608, to be employed in the mission of Béarn. They are now to be found only in some parts of Austria.

Bar'nacle, *n.* [Fr. *barnache*; from Lat *perna*, a sea-muscle; Gael. *bairneach*, a limpet.] A shell-fish. See BALANUS, and ACORN-SHELL. — A species of wild goose. See BERNACLE.

—*pl.* (*Farriery.*) An instrument consisting of two branches, joined at one end with a hinge, to put upon a horse's nose, to confine him for shoeing, bleeding, or dressing; a horse-twitcher.

—*pl.* A cant word, used in England, for a pair of spectacles; probably because, as they were once made, they clasped the nose in the manner of the *B.*, or horse-twitcher.

Bar'nard, HENRY, LL.D., an American writer, B. at Hartford, Conn., in 1811. He graduated at Yale College, and became chiefly known by his laborious efforts and many publications in behalf of the public-school system. His *School Architecture*, *Normal Schools in the United States*, and *Education and Employment for Children in Factories*, are among the best known of his works.

Bar'nard, in *Maine*, a township of Piscataquis co., 85 m. N.N.E. from Augusta; *pop.* 149.

Bar'nard, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Emmett co.

Bar'nard, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Windsor co., 35 m. S. of Montpelier, and drained by several affluents of White River; *pop.* 1,208.

Bar'nard Castle, a town of England, co. of Durham, on the Tees, 227 m. N.W. of London, and 2 m. S.W. of Durham. The town is small, but picturesquely situated on a high hill overhanging the Tees. *Manf.* Carpets, thread, &c. *Pop.* 4,900.

Bar'nard's, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Armstrong co.

Bar'nardsville, in *Tennessee*, a post-village in Roane co., 130 m. E. by S. of Nashville.

Bar'naul, a mining town of Asiatic Russia, in Siberia, gov. of Tobolsk, circ. Tomsk, on the Barnaul-Oby, 230 m. S.S.W. of Tomsk; Lat 53° 20′ N., Lon. 83° 26′ E. Large quantities of gold and silver are smelted here, which are obtained from mines in the neighborhood. *Pop.* 9,927.

Barnave, (*bar'nāhv,*) ANTOINE PIERRE JOSEPH MARIE, a distinguished French orator, and a zealous adherent and early victim of the revolution, was B. at Grenoble, 1761. He was the son of a rich *procurear*. He was chosen a deputy of the *tiers-état* to the assembly of the states-general, and showed himself an open enemy to the court. The constituent assembly appointed him their president, Jan., 1791. After the flight of the king, he was almost the only one who remained calm. He defended Lafayette against the charge of being privy to this step, and, after the arrest of the royal family, was sent, with Petion and Latour-Maubourg, to meet them, and to conduct them to Paris. The sight of their misfortunes, and the profanation of the royal dignity, seemed to have made a profound impression on his mind. He treated his captives with the respect due to their rank and misfortunes, and from this moment a visible change in his principles was observed. He defended the inviolability of the royal person, and painted the fatal disasters which threatened the state; but from this moment his influence continually declined, and he was entirely given up by the revolutionary party. When the correspondence of the court fell into the hands of the victorious party, Aug. 10, 1792, they pretended to have found documents which showed him to have been secretly connected with it, and he was guillotined Nov. 29, 1793.

Bar'negat, in *New York*, a village of Duchess co., on the Hudson river, 4 m. from Poughkeepsie.

Bar'negat, in *New Jersey*, a post-town of Union township, in the S. of Ocean co., on Double Creek, 1 m. from Barnegat Bay, and 14 S. of Tom's River. This place is largely interested in navigation, and the coasting trade to the south of the U. States. *Pop.* about 700.

Bar'negat Bay, in *New Jersey*, on the E. confine of Ocean co., reaches N. from Barnegat Inlet to the entrance of Metetecunk river, and is about 25 m. long, and from 1 to 4 broad. It forms the embouchure of Tom's, Metetecunk, and Forked rivers, and Kettle and Cedar creeks.

Bar'nerville, in *New York*, a post-office of Scoharie co.

Barnes, ALBERT, an American divine and commentator on the Scriptures, was born near the village of Rome, Oneida co., N. Y., on the 1st of Dec., 1798. He graduated at Hamilton College in 1820, studied theology at Princeton, was ordained to the work of the ministry, and, in 1825, was installed pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Morristown, N. J. From this place he was transferred, in 1830, to the ministerial charge of the First Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, an office which he continued to hold until compelled to relinquish it, by a permanent disorder of the eyes, in 1867. He has been widely known as an eloquent and successful preacher, but, in particular, as the author of *Notes, Critical, Explanatory, and Practical*, on all the books of the New Testament, and on the Prophecies of Isaiah and Daniel, and the Book of Job, in the Old. These works have been so generally adopted as text-books in Bible-classes and Sunday-schools, that more than 400,000 copies of the *Notes on the New Testament* have been sold in the United States, and an almost equal number, it is supposed, in Great Britain. They have been translated into foreign languages,—into French, Welsh,—and, partially at least, into some of the dialects of the Oriental nations. Mr. Barnes has also contributed to the press a variety of sermons, addresses, essays, reviews, &c.; a work upon slavery, in which the Biblical argument for that institution is examined with ability and fairness, and a *Treatise on the Evidences of Christianity in the Nineteenth Century*, containing the substance of a course of lectures delivered at the Union Theological Seminary, N. Y., in the winter of 1866. His *Commentary on the Book of Psalms*, which appeared in 1869, he announced, from age and failing vision, to be the close of his long labors in the department of religious literature, to which he has devoted so much time and study. It is a singular circumstance, that all the "Notes" referred to, amounting to some 15 or 20 volumes, and requiring, of necessity, a vast degree of research and patient industry, have been written before nine o'clock in the morning, to avoid trespassing upon the daily professional pursuits of the author, — a memorable instance of what one man can accomplish, by system, resolution, and an earnest purpose. D. 1870.

Barnes, DAME JULIANA, Abbess of the Benedictine Monastery of Sopewell, near St. Alban's, England. She flourished in the 15th century, and was the author of a celebrated work entitled *The Boke of St. Alban's*, from its having been printed in that monastery in 1486. It is a learned treatise on hawking, hunting, and coat-armor, and is now of extreme rarity and value.

Barnes, ROBERT, a learned divine, and one of the earliest preachers and martyrs of the English Reformation. He was chaplain to Henry VIII., and being accused of heresy, his life was placed in jeopardy. He, however, escaped to Germany, where he became a disciple of Luther and his theology. On his return to England, he was again prosecuted for his religious opinions, and, without a trial, was burned at the stake, in Smithfield, London, on the 30th of July, 1540. Of his works, the *Confession at the Stake* was translated by Luther, and circulated throughout Germany.

Barnes, WILLIAM, D.D., a learned English philologist and divine, B. 1810. He is the author of *A Philological Grammar, grounded upon English, and formed from a comparison of more than Sixty Languages: being an Introduction to the Science of Grammars of all Languages, especially English, Latin, and Greek; An Anglo-Saxon Delectus; Notes on Ancient Britain and the Britons, &c.*

Barnes, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Richland co.

Barnes'borough, in *New Jersey*, a village of Gloucester co., 7 m. S. by W. of Woodbury.

Barnes' Corners, in *New York*, a post-office of Lewis co.

Barnes' Cross Roads, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Dale co.

Barnes' Store, in *Mississippi*, a post-office of Tishemingo co.

Barnes'view, in *Missouri*, a village of Clark co., about 2 m. E. of Wyaconda River.

Barnes'ville, in *Georgia*, a prosperous twp. and vill. of Pike co., 40 m. N.W. of Macon. *pop.* of the twp. 2,326.

Barnes'ville, in *Kansas*, a post-village of Bourbon co.

Barnes'ville, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Montgomery co., 28 m. N.W. of Washington, and 4 E. of the Potomac river.

Barnes'ville, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Clinton co.

Barnes'ville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Belmont co., 50 m. E. of Zanesville; *pop.* 2,063.

Barnes'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Schuylkill co.

Barnes'ville, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Charlotte county.

Bar'net, (CHIPPING,) in England. See CHIPPING BARNET.

Bar'net, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Forest co.

Bar'net, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Caledonia co., about 20 m. E. by N. of Montpelier, at the confluence of the Passumpsic and Connecticut; *pop.* 1,945.

Bar'net, in *Illinois*, a township of De Witt co.; *pop.* 1,078.

Bar'nett's Mills, in *Virginia*, a village of Fauquier co., on the Rappahannock, 93 m. N. by W. of Richmond.

Barneveldt, (*bar'na-velt,*) JAN VAN OLDEN, Grand Pensionary of Holland, B. in 1549. He had scarcely reached his 20th year when he was called to the office of councillor and pensionary of Rotterdam; and such was the opinion even then entertained of his eminent abilities and integrity, that he was allowed an important share

in the management of those transactions with France and England, by which the United Provinces sought to maintain themselves against Spain, whose yoke they had just thrown off. His conduct in the high office of Grand Pensionary of Holland and W. Friesland, which he afterwards filled, not only secured the independence, but restored the trade and improved the finances of the United Provinces. After the election of Maurice of Nassau to the dignity of Stadtholder, *B.* became the champion of popular liberties, and opposed with determination the ambitious designs of the new prince. He was so far successful as to have a truce of 12 years concluded with Spain, in opposition to the views of the Stadtholder; and such was the popularity of that measure, that he must have had the advantage over his rivals, if their respective claims had come to be submitted to any assembly of the States; but about this time, the fanaticism of two sects, the Arminians and the Gomarists, raged throughout Holland, and the Grand Pensionary was involved in the ruin of the former. After the condemnation of the Arminians by the Synod of Dort, *B.* was adjudged to death as a traitor and heretic, by 26 deputies named by Maurice. The sentence was carried into effect in 1619.

Bar'ney, JOSHUA, an American commodore, B. at Baltimore, 1759. Being one of fourteen children, he entered on board a pilot-boat when only 11 years of age. When the American provinces came to an open rupture with England, *B* adopted the national cause, and was appointed master's mate on a sloop of war called the Hornet, which was sent forthwith to the Bahama Islands, to seize upon some warlike stores which had been collected there; which object was successfully accomplished. On his return from this expedition, he joined a small squadron of row-galleys employed in the Delaware, and so signalized himself by his bravery and good conduct, as to obtain, when scarcely seventeen, the commission of lieutenant in the United States navy. After this, Lieutenant Barney was for some time constantly employed on board small vessels of war, and exhibited great zeal and activity in the performance of his duty. In the course of four years he was twice taken by the English and exchanged; and in 1780, when not yet twenty-one years of age, he had married, and was again in active service on board the United States ship Saratoga. This vessel captured several British vessels; and Barney, being placed as prize-master on board one of these, which was in an almost sinking condition, was again captured by an English 74-gunship, and sent as a prisoner to England. Having escaped from the prison in which he was confined, and having spent some weeks in London, he embarked for Ostend, visited France and Spain, and reached his home in March, 1782. He was immediately appointed to command a small ship of war, one of a squadron fitted out for the protection of trade in the Delaware. While thus employed, Barney was attacked by two ships and a brig belonging to the British navy, and by a combination of stratagem and bravery, succeeded in capturing and securing one of the ships. For this gallant action he received the thanks of the legislature of Pennsylvania, accompanied by a gold-hilted sword: and his prize being fitted out and commissioned in the American navy, he received the command. Commodore Barney was afterwards sent with despatches to Dr. Franklin at Paris, and returned to America with a British passport, bearing despatches which announced the signing of preliminary articles of peace between England and America. At this time, the commodore was only twenty-five years of age, and the public having no further occasion for his services, he embarked in commercial speculations connected with the sea, but was unsuccessful. In the course of these pursuits, he visited France in 1794, and in the following year received a commission as captain in the French navy. He afterwards obtained the rank of *chef-de-division*, and served as commander of the French squadron in the West Indies. On his return to France, he resigned his commission, and received the grant of a pension for life, which, however, he would never touch. Returning home, he again engaged, with no better success than before, in commercial undertakings, and after a time retired to the cultivation of a farm. When the war between England and America broke out in 1812, Barney immediately fitted out a privateer, in which he made some valuable prizes, and was shortly afterwards appointed by his government to the command of a flotilla, to be employed for the protection of Chesapeake Bay. This duty he performed successfully against a British force numerically superior to his own. While engaged in this service, Commodore Barney, finding that a British expedition had landed, and was in full march for Washington, left his flotilla in charge of his lieutenant, and joined the land forces with 400 of his men. The hostile forces met at Bladensburg, but the conflict was carried on, as far as the Americans were concerned, by Barney only and his sailors. They stood their ground against fearful odds, until their ammunition was exhausted, when the commodore was obliged to order a retreat. In withdrawing, he fell from weakness caused by a wound in the thigh, and was found in this situation by the enemy, by whom he was treated with kindness, and carried in a litter to the town of Bladensburg. The corporation of Washington voted him a sword. After a short mission in Europe, he returned to this country, and D. in Pittsburg, Dec. 1, 1818; every honor was paid to his memory. *B.* was a remarkably handsome man, an able, thorough seaman, and a most acute and spirited officer.

Barn'hardtite, *n.* (*Min.*) A compact massive mineral. Lustre metallic. Color bronze-yellow, streak grayish-black, slightly shining. Fracture conchoidal, uneven. Brittle. Tarnishes easily, giving pavonine tints, or becoming pinchbeck-brown.—*Comp.* Sulphur 30·5, copper 48·2, iron 21·3. = 100. B.B. it gives sulphurous flames, and fuses easily to a magnetic globule. It occurs in N. Carolina with other copper ores, at Barnhardt's land, &c., and in California.— *Dana.*

Barn'hart's Mills, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Butler co.

Barns'borough, in *N. Jersey*, a P O. of Gloucester co.

Barns'ley, a town of England, in the W. Riding of the co. of York, on the Dearne, 155 m. N.W. by N. of London, 34 m. S.W. of York, and 9 S. of Wakefield. It is a thriving and busy place, situate in the centre of a large mining district. *Manf.* Linens and steel-wares. *Pop.* 20,017.

Barn'stable, in *Massachusetts*, the most E. county of the State, possessing an area of about 290 sq. m. It includes the peninsula of Cape Cod, and a number of islands. Soil generally light and sandy. Large quantities of salt are extracted here from the sea-water. *Cap.* Barnstable. *Pop.* in 1870, 32,791.

BARN'STABLE, a port of entry and cap. of the above co. It is seated on the S. side of a bay of the same name, opening on Cape Cod Bay, 65 m. S.E. of Boston, and 28 S.E. from Plymouth. On the bar at the entrance to the bay there is a depth of water of from 6 to 7 feet. *B.* is extensively busied in shipping transactions and the fisheries, and possesses a large number of vessels, principally coasters. *Pop.* in 1870, 4,791.

Barn'staple, a seaport-town of England, co. Devon, on the Taw, 172 m. W. by S. of London. *B.* possesses a large shipping-trade. *Pop.* about 4,000.

Barn'stead, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Belknap co., 15 m. N.E. of Concord. *Pop.* 1,543.

Barn'ston, or BARN'STON CORNERS, a village and township of Lower Canada, in Stanstead co., 14 m. E. of Stanstead.

Bar'num, PHINEAS TAYLOR, a well-known American showman, who has acquired the sobriquet, by his own admission, of "Prince of Humbugs," was B. at Bethel, Conn., in 1810. He early manifested an aversion to work of the ordinary kind. After an unsuccessful attempt in the newspaper line, he took a share in the management of a strolling theatre. Subsequently he obtained possession of an old negress, whose proprietors represented her as having been the nurse of George Washington; she was said to be 160 years of age. *B.* adopted the story, and by means of his tact as a showman, and by dint of the most astonishing "smartness," he induced thousands in every city in the U. States to flock to see the early guardian of the great Liberator. On the other side of the Atlantic, pathetic pictures were drawn by the anti-slavery orators of the degradation thus cast on the memory of the great General of the Republic. After the death of his old negress, *B.* bought the American Museum in New York, and soon brought it into high repute and prosperity. His next great "card" was General Tom Thumb; but his most enterprising speculation was the engagement of Jenny Lind for a series of concerts in the U. States, Canada, and Cuba, by which he claimed to have netted $350,000. On his return to the U. States, he was elected president of a bank, became largely interested in real estate in Bridgeport and its vicinity, and promoted agriculture and thrifty enterprise generally, with all the zeal of a public-spirited and benevolent citizen. In 1855, he published his *Autobiography*, a candid and amusing relation of the innumerable artifices by which he attained his notoriety. In 1856 his fortune became impaired by disastrous business complications, and in 1857–8 he gave lectures in London, and some of the provincial cities of England, on his methods of obtaining notoriety as a stepping-stone to making money, &c; drawing crowded audiences, and replenishing his treasury. In 1868 he was an unsuccessful candidate to Congress for Connecticut; and in 1870 he resumed his old occupation of travelling showman.

Bar'num, in *Wisconsin*, a post office of Adams co.

Bar'numton, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Camden co.

Barn'well, in *South Carolina*, a S.W. district, bordering on the Savannah River, which divides it from Georgia; *area*, 1,550 sq. m. It is drained by S. Edisto River, and also by the head-waters of the Salkehatchie. *Surface*, hilly. *Soil*, fertile about the river-bottoms. *Cap.* Barnwell Court-House. *Pop.* 35,724.

BARNWELL, or BARNWELL COURT-HOUSE, a post-village, and cap. of the above district, near the Salkehatchie River, 55 m. S.S.W. of Columbia. It lies in a flourishing cotton country, and has a considerable trade. *Pop.* 1,181.

Barn'-yard, *n.* A yard close to, or surrounding, a barn. —*a.* Anything belonging to a barn-yard, as a *barn-yard* fowl.

Baroach, or **Broach,** (BARIGOSHA,) a maritime dist. of Hindostan, in the British prov. of Gujerat, presidency of Bombay, chiefly between Lat. 21° 25′ and 22° 20′ N., and Lon. 72° 50′ and 73° 23′ E.; having N. Kairah dist., E. Baroda, S. Surat, and W. the Gulf of Cambay. *Area*, 1,600 sq. m. Cotton is the principal product. Three-fourths of the population are Hindoos; the rest Mohammedans. *Pop.* about 250,000.

BAROACH, (anc. *Barygaza*, "water of wealth,") cap. of the above district, on the N. bank of the Nerbudda, 25 m. north of Surat, Lat. 21° 46′ N.; Lon. 73° 14′ E. Town poor and mean; streets narrow and dirty; climate hot and unhealthy. *Com.* Cotton, grain, and seeds. *B.* was taken by storm by the British, in 1772. *Pop.* abt. 25,000.

Baroc'cio, or **Baroz'zi,** FEDERIGO, a famous painter of the Roman school, B. at Urbino, flourished in the 16th century. Mengs censures him for always representing objects as if they were seen in the air, between transparent clouds, and for endeavoring to make the most opposite colors harmonize merely by means of the light. He is not free from mannerism. Among his best works are the *Flight of Æneas, or the Conflagration of Troy*, engraved by Agostino Carracci, and to be found in the former gallery Borghese; the *Descent from the Cross*, at Perugia, and a burying piece, engraved by Sideler. D. 1612.

Baroche', PIERRE JULES, a French statesman, B. at Paris, 1802. He was called to the bar in 1823, and soon acquired professional distinction. In 1847, he was elected member of the Chamber of Deputies for the dep. of Charente-Inférieure, where he steadily opposed the ministry of Guizot. He signed the *Acte d' Accusation*, drawn up by Odillon Barrot, on the 23d Feb., 1848, in which they were accused of violating the rights of citizens, and of systematic corruption. In May of the same year, *B.* was appointed Procureur-Général of the court of Paris, in which office he used repressive measures against the Democratic press, and conducted various state prosecutions with an energy and ability which made him an object of intense dislike to the radical party. On the 2d Dec., 1851, *B.* was nominated President of the Council of State; a position in which he exhibited much ability, tact, and capacity for work, combined with firmness of character. He has subsequently filled the offices of Minister of Foreign Affairs (1860), and that of Minister of Justice since (1863). *B.* was made a Senator in 1864. D. 1870.

Baroco, (*ba-ro'ko,*) *n.* (*Logic.*) The name given to a somewhat strange syllogistic mode of reasoning. A syllogism in *baroco* has the first proposition universal and affirmative; but the second and third, particular and negative, the middle term being the predicate in the first two propositions; as BA, every man is a biped; RO, every animal is not a biped; CO, therefore, every animal is not a man.

Baro'da, an inland dist. of Hindostan, prov. of Gujerat, between Lat. 21° 23′ and 22° 46′ N., and Lon. 73° 12′ and 74° 8′ E. *Area*, abt. 12,000 sq. m. This is a fine, fertile, and picturesque country. *Prod.* Cereals, sugar, tobacco, flax, oil, opium, cotton, hemp, and fruits. The numerous villages appear more in the European style than the Indian. *Inhab.* More than half are Coolies; the wilder tracts are peopled by Bheels; the remainder of the population are a race of Rajpoots, Hindoo Banians, and a few Mohammedans around Baroda city. From 1802, *B.* was under British protection, until 1820, when it was restored to the Guicowar *Pop.* abt. 150,000.

BARODA, a walled city, cap. of the above dist., and of the Guicowar's dominions, and the seat of a British resident, 78 m. N.N.E. of Surat; Lat. 22° 21′ N., Lon 73° 23′ E; 45 m. N.N.W. of Baroach, and 230 from Bombay. In the vicinity are many gardens and groves, the latter adorned with the remains of Mohammedan mosques and tombs. *Pop.* abt. 140,000.

Baro'graph, *n.* [Gr. *baros*, weight, and *graphein*, to write.] (*Meteor.*) An instrument for recording automatically the variations of atmospheric pressure.—*Johnson.*

Baro'ko, *n.* (*Logic.*) See BAROCO.

Bar'olite, *n.* (*Min.*) See WITHERITE.

Barol'ogy, *n.* [Gr *baros*, weight, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of weight or gravity. (R.)

Baromachom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *baros*, weight, *makros*, length, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the length and weight of a new-born infant.

Barom'eter, *n.* [Fr. *baromètre*; Gr. *baros*, weight, and *metron*, measure.] (*Meteor.*) A measure of weight. Specifically, an instrument for measuring the weight or pressure of the atmosphere, and indicating the changes of pressure. — The *B.* is one of the most important instruments of meteorology, its object being to measure the *weight* of the *superincumbent column of air*, and so to enable the inquirer to note its variations. In common estimation, this instrument is a *weather-glass*, prognosticating the occurrence of rain, &c., &c.—It does not, however, give any direct indication, except the one now specified: the probabilities of rain, &c., are inferences only, and dependent for their degree of accuracy on the mode by which very imperfect meteorological theories have been able to connect the other phenomena of the atmosphere with its weight. — The invention of the *B.* was, in some degree, owing to an accident. Some workmen, employed by the Duke of Florence to prepare a sucking-pump for a deep well, found, to their surprise, that, notwithstanding the utmost care in forming and fitting the valves and piston, the water would not rise higher than 18 palms, or about 32 Eng. ft. For an explanation of this unexpected difficulty, they applied to the illustrious Galileo, then passing the evening of his life at his villa near Arcetri; but this philosopher was not yet prepared with the true answer. In that age, the doctrine of a *plenum* was an axiom in philosophy; and the ascent of water in the barrel of the pump was universally ascribed to nature's horror of a *vacuum*. Galileo, either fearing to encounter further persecutions by propounding opinions at variance with the prejudices of the times, or pre-occupied by the prevailing metaphorical modes of expression, evaded the difficulty by saying that the power of nature to overcome a vacuum was limited, and did not exceed the pressure of a column of water 32 ft. in height. That he was himself little satisfied with this explanation, is evident from the circumstance, that, previously to his death, which happened soon after, 1642, he earnestly recommended his pupil, Torricelli, to undertake the investigation of the subject, which the infirmities of advanced age no longer permitted him to prosecute. Torricelli, suspecting the true cause of the suspension of the water, namely, the weight of the atmosphere, happily conceived the idea of trying the experiment with mercury. He perceived, that, if the weight of the atmosphere forms a counterpoise to a column of water of 32 ft., it must also counterpoise a column of mercury of

about 28 inches in height, the weight of mercury being about 14 times greater than that of water. Having, accordingly, procured a glass tube, of about 3 ft. in length and ¼ inch in diameter, hermetically sealed at one end, he filled it with mercury; and covering the open end with the finger, he immerged it in an open vessel containing mercury. On bringing the tube to the vertical position, and removing the finger, the mercury instantly sank, leaving a vacuum at the top of the tube, and after making several oscillations, stood in the tube at the height of about 28 inches above the surface of that in the vessel. On covering the mercury in the vessel with a portion of water, and raising the tube till the lower end came into contact with the water, the mercury all ran out, and the water rushed up to the top of the tube. This experiment, called after its author the *Torricellian experiment*, demonstrated that the mercury was sustained in the tube, and the water in the barrel of the pump, by exactly the same counterpoise, whatever the nature of it might be. Torricelli died shortly after, in the flower of his age, without completing his great discovery; but the fame of his experiment was soon carried into other countries, and the subject engaged the attention of the most eminent philosophers; among others the celebrated Pascal. After a variety of ingenious experiments on the subject, all of which tended to establish the pressure of the atmosphere, it at length occurred to Pascal, that, if the mercurial column was really supported by atmospheric pressure, it must be affected by the weight of the superincumbent mass of air, and consequently be diminished at considerable elevations. In order to verify this conjecture, he requested his brother-in-law, Perier, to try the experiment on the *Puy de Dôme*, a lofty conical mountain. At the foot of the mountain, Perier filled two tubes, and observed the mercury in each to stand at precisely the same height, nearly 28 English inches. Leaving one of them under the care of a person to watch its rise and fall, he carried the other to the top of the mountain; and on repeating the experiment there, the mercury stood at the height of only 24·7 English inches. At two intermediate stations in his descent, the mercury was observed successively to rise, and at the foot of the mountain it stood at exactly the same height in the tube as at first. This experiment was decisive; the result of it was communicated to Pascal at Paris, who, after confirming it by similar observations made successively on the ground, and at the top of a glass-house, and the belfry of a church, proposed the *B.* as an instrument for measuring the height of mountains, or the relative altitude of places above the surface of the earth.—The *B.* had been but a short time invented, before it was observed that the height of the mercurial column is subject to variations connected in some way with the changes of weather. But the variations are confined within a limited range, scarcely exceeding three inches in all, and often, for many days together, do not exceed a few hundredths of an inch. It therefore was considered desirable to render these minute oscillations more apparent, by increasing their range: and, accordingly, of the numerous forms which the *B.* has received, or which have been suggested, the greater part have been proposed with a view to this purpose. The most remarkable or useful constructions are the following, the descriptions of which will be readily understood, with the assistance of the diagrams: *Fig.* 294, 4, is the *Cistern Barometer*, and is merely the inverted tube of Torricelli, already described. The tube must be about 34 inches long. When placed in the cistern, the mercury sinks till the column between the two surfaces, *m* and *n*, just counterbalances the pressure of the air. The space above the mercury, *a m*, is, or ought to be, a perfect vacuum, or only filled with the vapor of mercury. In this *B.*, as the diameter of the cistern is generally much greater than that of the tube, almost the whole effect of the rise or fall is perceived in the variation of the upper surface at *m*. For, supposing the section of the cistern 20 times greater than that of the tube, and that the height of the column, *m n*, suffers a diminution of one inch, it is evident that, as all the mercury which goes out of the tube passes into the cistern, when it falls at *m* it must rise at *n*, but less in proportion as the section of the cistern exceeds that of the tube. In the case supposed, therefore, the alteration of the level at *m* will be 20 times greater than at *n*; that is to say, there will be a fall of 20-21 of an inch at *m*, and

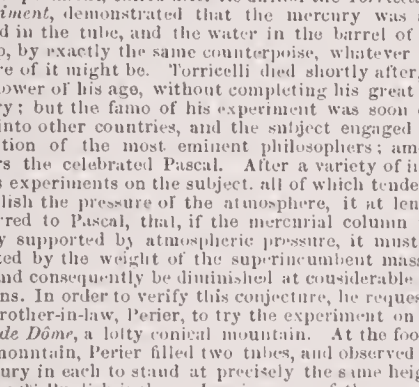


Fig. 294.

a rise of 1-21 of an inch at *n*.—*Fig.* 294, 2, is the *Siphon Barometer*, which was also proposed by Torricelli, as being more convenient than the former. It is merely a tube hermetically sealed at the upper end, having the lower, or open end, bent upwards in the form of a siphon. The variations in this are only half as great as in the cistern *B.*; for the tube being of the same width throughout, a diminution of the column, *m n*, amounting to one inch, will be marked by a fall of half an inch at *m*, and a rise of half an inch at *n*. This inconvenience may, however, be remedied by having the lower branch blown into a wide bulb; but as it is very difficult to procure the bulb to be thrown into a perfectly regular shape, this enlargement of the bulb is found to give rise to inaccuracies. *Fig.* 294, 3, is the *Wheel Barometer*, proposed by Hooke. A small weight floats on the surface of the mercury in a siphon, which is very nearly counterpoised by another weight, connected with the former by a string passing over a pulley, *p*. When the mercury rises at *n*, the exterior weight descends and turns the pulley. An index attached to the axle of the pulley shows on a dial, the quantity of revolution. This *B.*, though very commonly met with, is a mere toy, and indicates neither the absolute height of the mercurial column, nor its variations, with sufficient accuracy to be of the slightest use for any philosophical purpose whatever. Even as a weather-glass, it is the worst of all the common forms of the *B.*—It has been proposed to enlarge the scale, by inclining the upper part of the tube so as to form a considerable angle with the perpendicular. By this contrivance the scale is increased in the proportion of radius to the co-sine of the angle of inclination; but the friction on the sides of the tube is greatly increased, and it is very difficult to determine the exact plane of the top of the column, which requires to be read off on a vertical scale. This construction is easily conceived without a diagram.—We shall notice two other forms of the barometer, proposed with a different view from that of enlarging the scale. *Fig.* 294, 4, is a modification of the siphon barometer, proposed by Gay-Lussac. It differs from the common form in this respect, that, after the tube has been filled, the short branch is hermetically closed at the top, and the communication with the atmosphere takes place through a small capillary hole, drilled laterally through the tube at *o*, so fine, that, though it admits the air to pass freely, it prevents the passage of the mercury. The *B* is thus rendered very convenient for carriage; but notwithstanding the promising appearance of this *B.*, it has been found, particularly in travelling, that a portion of air will frequently insinuate itself through the mercury. In order to prevent the possibility of the accident, an ingenious modification has been made. It consists in causing the part of the tube to terminate in a very fine point, and to penetrate to some depth into the other part, *c o*, to which it is joined at *c*, in the manner represented in *Fig.* 294, 5. Now if an air-bubble from the end, *o*, which communicates with the atmosphere, should find its way through the bent capillary tube, it will pass along the sides of the bulging part, and instead of penetrating to the vacuum at *a*, will be arrested at *c*, whence it is easily expelled by reversing the barometer.—None of the contrivances which have been described for increasing the range of the oscillations, have been found to succeed well in practice. It is found to be decidedly better to apply minute divisions than to attempt to enlarge the scale; accordingly, experimenters now adhere to one or other of the two ancient forms, the cistern barometer and the siphon barometer. The height of the column in the siphon barometer is conveniently measured by means of a movable scale attached to the frame which supports the tube; by means of a tangent screw, the scale is raised or lowered till its zero coincides exactly with the surface of the mercury in the lower branch; and with the assistance of a vernier, the height can be read off to the hundredth or two hundredth of an inch, with sufficient precision. The scale of the cistern barometer is usually fixed, and the bottom of the cistern is raised or lowered by a screw, till the surface of the mercury in it coincides with the zero of the scale; but the scale may be movable, and its zero brought to coincide with the surface of the mercury in the basin, as in the former case. In order to determine when this coincidence takes place, various expedients may be had recourse to. The most usual is to place on the surface of the mercury a float carrying a vertical needle, some point on which answers to a fixed point on the scale, and the coincidence obtains when the two points are brought into the same level. Another contrivance to effect the same purpose was employed by Fortin, a celebrated French artist. An ivory needle is attached to the scale, pointing downwards, and having its point exactly in the same level with the zero of the scale. The image of the needle is clearly reflected from the surface of the mercury in the cistern, and the cistern is raised or lowered till the point of the needle and its image precisely coincide.—In order to construct a good barometer, it is indispensably necessary that the mercury be perfectly free from impurities, and carefully purged of air: this is obtained by boiling it. The particles of air and moisture which cling obstinately to the sides of the tube, must also be expelled by heat; the mercury must then be introduced slowly and continuously in a hot state, and while the tube continues hot. It is important that the diameter of the tube be not very small; for it is found that the mercury moves with more freedom in a tube of considerable width, the oscillations following the atmospheric changes with more promptitude than in one of smaller dimensions: besides which, there is less disturbance from capillary attraction. The interior diameter should in every case exceed one-fourth of an inch.—The value of the *B* as a scientific instrument depends on the purity of the mercury, and the total exclusion of atmospheric air. By proper care, it is, perhaps, possible to expel every particle of air from the mercury and the interior of the tube, when the *B.* is made; but it seems doubtful if, by any means whatever, it can be preserved for a considerable length of time in this state. The most carefully constructed *B.* are liable to a slow and gradual deterioration, by the intrusion of air, which has been supposed to insinuate itself between the metal and the tube, and not through the mercury. To obviate this inconvenience, Prof. Daniell conceived the ingenious idea of fixing to the open end of the tube of the cistern *B.* a substance having a greater affinity than glass to mercury. "I caused," says he, "a small, thin plate of platinum to be made, about the third of an inch in length, and of the diameter of the glass tube; this was carefully welded to its open end, so that the *B.* tube terminated in a ring of platinum. The tube was filled and boiled as usual, and the infiltration of air was completely prevented by the adhesion of the mercury, both to the exterior and interior surface of the platinum guard. I have no doubt that a mere ring of wire welded, or even cemented upon the exterior surface of the glass, which would be a much easier and less expensive operation, would be a sufficient protection, as the slightest line of perfect contact must effectually arrest the passage of the air.—In all barometric observations there are, in general, two essential corrections to be made, one for the capillarity or depression of the mercury in the tube, and the other for temperature. Pure mercury in a glass tube always assumes a convex surface. The following are the corrections for tubes of different diameters, according to the theory of Mr. Toony.

DIAM. OF TUBE.	DEPRESSION.	DIAM. OF TUBE.	DEPRESSION.
Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*
·10	·1403	·40	·0153
·15	·0863	·45	·0112
·20	·0581	·50	·0083
·25	·0407	·60	·0044
·30	·0292	·70	·0023
·35	·0211	·80	·0012

These corrections, which must always be applied to cistern *B.*, show that wide tubes ought to be preferred: in fact, when the diameter of the tube exceeds half an inch, they may be safely omitted. In siphon *B.* having both branches of the same diameter, the depression is equal at both ends; consequently the effect is destroyed, and no correction is required. This is a considerable advantage; for notwithstanding the most elaborate calculations, some uncertainty must always remain with regard to the exact amount of the capillary repulsion.—The correction for the temperature, which is the most important, depends on the expansion of the mercury, and the expansion of the scale on which the divisions are marked. If we make a = the height of the thermometer in degrees above the freezing-point, x = the fractional part of its bulk which mercury expands for one degree of heat on Fahrenheit's scale, y = the fractional part of its length by which the scale increases, h = the observed height of the *B.*: then the height which would have been observed, had the thermometer stood at the freezing-point, is $h - h\,a\,(x - y)$.—The expansion of mercury in part of its bulk is ·0001001. The scale is generally of some mixed metal of which the expansion is not very well ascertained; supposing it to be equal to that of copper, the expansion would be ·0000096; therefore it will be sufficiently accurate to neglect the temperature of the scale, and assume that of the mercury to be ·0001. Hence the following practical rule for reducing an observed height to the corresponding height at the temperature of the freezing-point; "subtract the 10,000th part of the observed altitude for every degree of Fahr. above 32." Suppose the thermometer 54° and the *B* 30 inches, the correction will be $(54-32) \times 30 \times ·001 = ·066$, to be subtracted from 30 inches. In order to find the value of this correction, a thermometer must be attached to the barometer and observed at the same time. *Cause of the variations of the B.*—Various theories have been proposed to account for those frequent atmospherical changes which cause the rise and fall of the *B.*, but none of them can be regarded as very satisfactory. Whatever tends to increase or diminish the vertical pressure will obviously cause the *B* to rise or fall: but the vertical pressure may be increased either by an influx of winds and the accumulation of air at any place, or by a diminution of the elasticity of the atmosphere. The presence of heat or of moisture augments the elasticity, and consequently reduces the weight of the vertical column. During the prevalence of northerly and easterly winds the *B.* stands high, the elasticity being diminished by the cold. But the real difficulty consists in explaining why the variations of the *B.* should be greater in the high latitudes than between the tropics, and why they should exceed in all cases the quantities which calculation might assign. The only mode, perhaps, of removing the difficulty is to take into consideration the comparative slowness with which any force is propagated through the vast body of the atmosphere. An inequality may continue to accumulate in one spot before the counterbalancing influence of the distant portions of the aërial influence can arrive to modify the result. In the higher latitudes, the narrow circle of air may be considered as in some measure insulated from the expanded ocean of atmosphere; and hence, perhaps, the variations of the *B.* are concentrated there, and swelled beyond the due proportion.—*Uses of the Barometer.* The *B.* is an instrument of great importance in astronomy, its indications forming an essential element in determining the amount of atmospheric refraction. It is also, on account of its application to the measurement of altitudes, indispensable in all researches connected with the climate. The purpose for which it is most commonly sought after, is to prognosticate the state of the weather. On land

this is perhaps the least important of its applications, but the case is widely different at sea. — No certain rules can be laid down for prognosticating the state of the weather from the *B.* The following are probably of as general application as any that can be given. It is always to be remembered that what the *B.* actually shows is the present pressure of the atmosphere; and that its variations correspond to atmospherical changes which have already taken place, the effects of which may follow their cause at a greater or less interval. — 1. After a continuance of dry weather, if the *B.* begins to fall slowly and steadily, rain will certainly ensue; but if the fine weather has been of long duration, the mercury may fall for two or three days before any perceptible change takes place, and the more time elapses before the rain comes, the longer the wet weather is likely to last. — 2. Conversely, if after a great deal of wet weather, with the *B.* below its mean height, the mercury begins to rise steadily and slowly, fine weather will come, though two or three wet days may first elapse; and the fine weather will be more permanent in proportion to the length of time that passes before the perceptible change takes place. — 3. On either of the two foregoing suppositions, if the change immediately ensues on the motion of the mercury, the change will not be permanent. — 4. If the *B.* rises slowly and steadily for two days together or more, fine weather will come, though for those two days it may rain incessantly, and the reverse; but if the *B.* rises for two days or more during rain, and then on the appearance of fine weather begins to fall again, that fine weather will be very transient, and *vice versâ*. — 5. A sudden fall of the *B.* in the spring or autumn indicates wind; in the summer, during very hot weather, a thunderstorm may be expected; in winter, a sudden fall, after frost of some continuance, indicates a change of wind, with thaw and rain; but in a continued frost, a rise of the mercury indicates approaching snow. — 6. No rapid fluctuations of the *B.* are to be interpreted as indicating either dry or wet weather of any continuance; it is only the slow, steady, and continued rise or fall that is to be attended to in this respect. 7. A rise of the mercury late in the autumn, after a long continuance of wet and windy weather, generally indicates a change of wind to the northern quarters, and the approach of frost. — There are many forms of the mercurial *B.*, but they are all modifications of the siphon and cistern, therefore scientifically unimportant. — After the description and appliances of the mercurial *B.*, we now proposo to describe, after Mr. James W. Queen, the *Aneroid B.*, a new instrument, lately invented by M. Viti, of Paris, for ascertaining the variations of the atmosphere without the use of any liquid. Its action depends on the effect produced by the pressure of the atmosphere on a metallic box, from which the air has been exhausted and then hermetically sealed. An index, traversing a dial, records the changes in the weight or *pressure* of the atmosphere on a *given* surface — we will suppose a square inch. Though for purely scientific purposes the aneroid is at present far removed from competition with the mercurial *B.*, it nevertheless has some advantages in its extreme sensibility and its portability. Much has been urged against its variations from temperature; in a range from 25° to 80°, these seldom exceed a tenth of an inch; and it must be borne in mind, that, if the mercurial *B.* be subjected to the same range, it will be equally affected; only in the latter case the cause of the variation is satisfactorily established, and its exact amount for every degree of temperature accurately determined. From the circumstance of gas being (perhaps for the first time) introduced into an instrument, with a view to effect a correction for variable temperatures, and from its being an invisible agent, a short explanation may be required in verification of its being adequate to produce the results asserted. Even at the present time, no table has been calculated in order to show the loss sustained by elastic bodies when in a state of tension. Perhaps no instrument, although made for the express purpose, could exhibit an experiment more satisfactory for the proof of this point than the aneroid. We are enabled to use it as a pyrometer by applying the heat of a lighted taper to the spring S, (*Fig.* 295,) without communicating that heat to the vacuum vase. A table of direct expansion would cause us to conclude that, as the spring S would, on being heated, become longer, it would raise the lever, C, higher; but the experiment above adverted to produces a contrary result, (for the spring, S, losing its elastic power through heat, is forced down by the atmospheric pressure on the vacuum-vase,) and proves that the loss of elastic force is greater than that of direct expansion. The hand of the aneroid indicates this, by moving toward the right, or "Set Fair." We might further suppose that an increase of heat, expanding the metal of which the vacuum-vase was made, would proportionately increase its capacity; whereas, the contrary is actually the case; — a conclusion which is proved by heating the vacuum-vase alone. It must be admitted that the metal diaphragms have become both larger and weaker by an increase of temperature, whence the capacity of the vacuum-vase would be rendered greater; but it must be also remembered, that the atmospheric pressure on the surfaces, amounting to a force of 44 lbs., brings the upper and lower diaphragms, thus weakened by heat, closer together, so that the cavity of the vacuum-vase has in fact become smaller. This brings us to the subject of compensation accomplished by gas. On the capacity of the vacuum-vase being diminished by heat, as has been just shown, the gas contained within it is, by the same cause, expanded; and resisting the compressing force of the atmospheric weight upon the diaphragms, keeps them separated at a due distance, and effects the compensation. — The atmospheric pressure being about 15 lbs. to the square inch, and the vacuum-vase being 2½ inches in diameter, this surface gives for its product a pressure of about 73 lbs. on the vase; though from many causes this amount of atmospheric pressure is considerably reduced. In order to ascertain the actual weight produced by the atmosphere upon the surface of the vacuum-vase, recourse was had to an experiment affording positive demonstration. The hook of a steelyard, or spring weighing machine, was attached to the upper part of the vase by the pin K, and, on being pulled up to the point parallel to the top of the vase, showed the weight of 44 lbs.; which is, therefore, proved to be the force by which the lever C is kept on its fulcrums, B B, and on the top of the spring S. — It is hoped that the principle of the aneroid has, from the foregoing explanations, been made sufficiently intelligible; and, if so, it will be an easy task to describe the remainder of the mechanism. We will now refer to the perspective drawing of the interior of the machine: — D D, vacuum-vase; C C, lever, to the end of which is attached a vertical *rod*, I, which merely serves to connect the lever, C C, with the levers 2 and 3. These levers are connected by a bow-piece, 4. The two square-headed screws at *e b* admit, by screwing or unscrewing them, such an alteration of the distance of leverage, as to allow the hand of the aneroid to move over a space corresponding with the scale of a standard mercurial barometer. To the end of the lever, 3, is attached a light rod, terminating with a piece of fine watch-chain, which is attached to a small roller. On the axis of this roller the hand of the aneroid is firmly fixed, and kept in its position by means of a flat spiral spring, the outer coil of which is seen attached

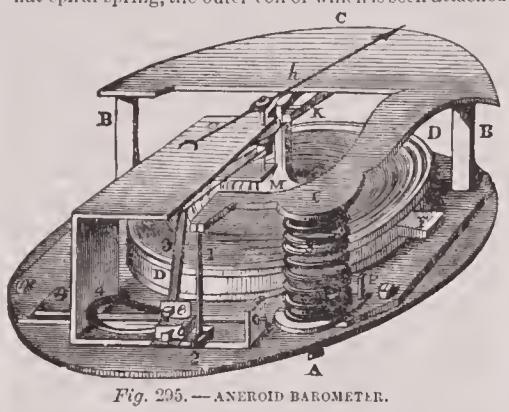


Fig. 295. — ANEROID BAROMETER.

to the axis. This flat spiral spring, which is always in a state of tension, maintains a pressure against the force of the levers, and keeps the hand of the aneroid in obedience to the indications of the vacuum-vase. Were it not for this spring, the hand, *h*, would remain stationary at the point to which it had been propelled.

Barom·et'ric, Barom·et'rical, *a.* Pertaining or relating to the barometer.

Barom·et'rically, *adv.* By means of a barometer.

Barom·et'rograph, *n.* [Gr. *baros*, weight, *metron*, measure, and *graphein*, to write.] An instrument for self-inscribing, upon paper, the variations of atmospheric pressure, obtained from minute to minute. In this newly invented contrivance, the records are continuous and comparable, and are produced by the variations of the *aneroid barometer*. The pressure of the atmosphere affects four metallic boxes, having their upper and under faces undulated; a vacuum is made in each of them separately, and they are attached together in one series, so that for an equivalent of pressure the movement is four times greater than it is for one box only. A very strong flat steel spring acts upon the barometric boxes in an opposite direction to the atmospheric pressure. This spring controls the indicating lever by means of a connector, which receives the action from the extremity of the spring, and communicates it to the lever at a point very close to its axis, whence it follows that a considerable multiplication of movements is the result. The indications of the movements of the lever are registered in the following simple manner: a cylinder is revolved by the regular movement of an ordinary pendulum timepiece; it makes a complete revolution in one week, and carries a glazed paper, which has been smoked black by means of a candle. At the extremity of a lever is a very fine spring, pointed at the end, which rests upon the cylinder and traces a white line upon the black ground. At the end of each week the paper is changed for a fresh one, the old one being prevented from having its record destroyed by being coated with varnish. The barometrical arrangement of this instrument is far less liable to error than the ordinary aneroid, where so many movements and accessories are required to translate the changes of the barometric box to the indicating needle on the face of the instrument.

Bar'ometz, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CIBOTIUM.

Bar'on, *n.* [Fr. *baron*; A. S. *baron, beorn*: O. Fr. *ber*; Provençal, *bar*.] (*Her.*) In the feudal system of the Middle Ages, the title *B.*, derived from the Latin *varo*, which signifies a *man*, and, sometimes, a *servant*, was given, at first, to the immediate tenant of any superior. In old records, the citizens of London are so styled. The family of Montmorency, in France, called themselves, *premiers barons de la Chrétienté*. This title was introduced by William the Conqueror into England, from Normandy, and used to signify an immediate vassal of the crown, who had a seat and vote in the royal court and tribunals, and, subsequently, in the house of peers. It was the second rank of nobility, until dukes and marquises were introduced, and placed above the earls, and viscounts also set above the barons. In Germany, the ancient barons of the empire were the immediate vassals of the crown. They appeared in the imperial court and diet, and belonged to the high nobility. But these ancient fendatories were early elevated to the rank of counts or princes. The modern barons only form a rank of lower nobility after the counts. — In England, *B.* is the lowest grade of rank in the House of Lords. The coronation robes of a *B.* differ from those of the other peers in having but two rows of spots on the mantle; and the parliamentary robes, in having but two guards of white fur, with rows of gold lace. The right of wearing a coronet was first conferred on *B.* by Charles II. It is adorned with 6 pearls, set at equal distances, of which 4 are usually shown. A *B.* is styled "Right Honorable," and his children enjoy the prefix of "Honorable." — In England, too, the four puisne judges of the Court of Exchequer bear the title of baron, and the chief judge that of *Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer*. They are addressed as "My Lord," but have no seat in the House of Lords, unless by being previously made a member of the peerage. — *Barons of the Cinque Ports.* Formerly members of the House of Commons, elected, two for each, by the seven Cinque Ports, *q. v.*

Baron and Femme. (*Law.*) A term used in the old English law-books for husband and wife.

Baron of beef. (*Cookery.*) Two sirloins of beef joined together by a part of the backbone.

Baron, MICHEL, (*ba'rong,*) a French comedian, b. 1653, and long attached to Molière's company. For nearly 30 years he played with the greatest success, and retired from the stage, in 1691, without any apparent reason. In 1720, however, he again returned, and was received with immense enthusiasm, playing, with great success, even the most youthful parts. In 1729 he was taken ill, while on the boards, and died shortly after. Although his merit in his profession was very great, yet his vanity was equal. This will appear from a saying of his, "That once in a century we might see a Cæsar, but that 2,000 years were not sufficient to produce a Baron;" and he was about to refuse the pension granted him by Louis XIV., because the order for it was worded, "Pay to the within-named Michael Boyrun, called *Baron*," &c. He wrote also some plays, printed in 3 volumes after his death.

Bar'onage, *n.* [Fr. *baronnage.*] (*Her.*) The whole body of barons or peers. — The dignity or estate of a baron. — The land from which a baron derives his title.

Bar'oness, *n.* (*Her.*) A baron's wife or lady.

Bar'onet, *n.* (*Her.*) Literally, "a little baron;" specifically, a dignity or degree of honor next below a baron, and above a knight. They bear the prefix "Sir" before their name, and the term *Bart.* (contraction of baronet) as a postfix; as, "Sir Walter Scott, *Bart.*;" their wives are styled *Lady*, or *Dame*. This dignity differs from that of a knight, inasmuch as the title is hereditary, while that of the latter rank exists only for one person's lifetime. The order of *B.* was instituted, or, as some assert, adopted, because the title existed previously in Ireland, by James I., in 1611. The rank of *B.* exists but in Great Britain. It is the lowest of the hereditary titles: but a *B.* has no robes, coronet, or distinctive badge whatever, except in the case of Scottish *B.*, who, in 1629, were granted the privilege of wearing an orange riband and badge.

Bar'onetage, *n.* The collective body of baronets.

Bar'onetcy, *n.* The condition or rank of a baronet.

Baro'nial, *a.* Pertaining to a baron.

Baronius, CESARE, (*bā-ro'ne-us,*) an Italian cardinal, b. 1538. He was elected Superior-General of the order of the Oratory in 1583, and became librarian of the Vatican and confessor of Clement VIII. His great work is the *Annales Ecclesiastici*, in 12 vols. folio: a work of immense research, which occupied him 30 years, and has passed through many editions. D. 1607.

Bar'ons' War. (*Hist.*) The name given to an internecine war in England, which originated in the refusal of Henry III. to ratify the statutes enacted at Oxford, in the "Mad Parliament," June 11, 1258. The matter was referred to the arbitration of Louis IX. of France, who decided, at a council held at Amiens, that the statutes should be annulled 23d Jan., 1264. The barons, with Simon De Montfort at their head, took up arms, and totally defeated the king at Lewes, May 14th. A parliament assembled at London, 20th Jan., 1265. Disputes arose among the barons, and a second great battle was fought at Evesham, 4th Aug., in the same year, in which the king was victorious, and De Montfort slain. The barons, who continued to oppose the royal authority, took refuge in Kenilworth Castle, but were compelled by famine to surrender, in Nov., 1266. The war was still carried on, and Prince Edward (afterwards Edward I.) reduced the Isle of Ely, their last stronghold, 25th July, 1269.

Bar'ony, *n.* [Fr. *baronnie.*] The lordship, honor, or fee of a baron. A territorial division in Ireland, synonymous with the English *hundred*, *rape*, or *wapentake*; and the U. States *county*.

Bar'oscope, *n.* [Fr. *baroscope*, from Gr. *baros*, weight, and *skopein*, to view.] An instrument to show the weight of the atmosphere; a barometer; a weather-glass.

Baroscop'ic, Baroscop'ical, *a.* Belonging to, or determined by, the baroscope.

Barosel'enite, *n.* [Gr. *baros*, weight, and *selene*, lustre.] (*Min.*) A native sulphate of baryta, or heavy spar.

Baros'ma, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Rutaceæ*. The leaves of several species, such as *B. crenata*; *crenulata*, and *serratifolia*, are used in medicine for their aromatic, stimulant, antispasmodic, and diuretic properties.

The plants yielding them are natives of the Cape of Good Hope, and are known in commerce as Buchu-leaves. They contain a peculiar bitter principle called *Diosmin* or *Barosmin*, and a powerfully scented volatile oil.

Baroneche, (*ba-rōōsh'*,) *n.* [Fr. *berouche;* Ger. *barutsche:* Lat. *birotus* — *bis*, double, and *rota*, a wheel.] Originally, a two-wheeled carriage; now used to denote a four-wheeled carriage, with a falling top and seats, as in a coach.

Barouchet, (*ba-rōō-sha'*,) *n.* A description of light barouche.

Baroz'zio, JACOPO. See VIGNOLA.

Bar'-post, *n.* A post placed in the ground to hold the bars of an entrance into a field.

Barque, *n.* (*Naut.*) See BARK.

Barquesimeto, (*bar'kais-e-mai'to.*) a town of South America, in Venezuela, 92 m. W.S.W. of Valencia, and 90 m. N.E. of Truxillo. Lat. 9° 55′ N.; Lon. 69° 25′ W. In 1807, it contained 15,000 inhabitants; but it suffered severely from the terrible earthquake of 1812, which scarcely left a house entire, and buried 1,500 people in the ruins. *Pop* about 11,000.

Barr, in *Indiana*, a township of Daviess co.; *pop.* about 3,000

Bar'ra, *n.* (*Com.*) A Portuguese measure of length less than a yard. — *Hamilton.*

Bar'ra, one of the Hebrides islands on the N.W. coast of Scotland, being the most S. of the outer Hebrides, or group forming what is called the Long Island; *pop.* about 2,000. — See HEBRIDES.

Bar'ra, a town of S. Italy, 3 m. from Naples, and filled with villas belonging to the residents of that city; *pop.* 8,933.

Barraboo', or **Baraboo',** in *Wisconsin*, a river rising in the N.W. portion of Sauk co., and falling into the Wisconsin River, a short distance below Portage city.

Barraboo', in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Sauk co.; *pop.* about 1,697.

Bar'racan, *n.* [Fr. *barracan*, or *bouracan;* L. Lat. *barracanus;* Ar. *barrakân.*] (*Com.*) A strong thick stuff resembling camlet, used for exterior clothing.

Bar'rack, *n.* [Fr. *baraque;* obs. Gael. *barrach ud*, a hut or booth, from *barrach*, top branches of trees.] A cabin, booth, or hut; specifically, a building for lodging soldiers, especially when in garrison. (Chiefly used in the plural.)

—In the U. States, this name is applied to the Dutch barn or out building, with a movable roof, for storing hay or grain. — See BARN.

Bar'rack-master, *n.* A title given in England to the superintendent of soldiers' lodgings.

Barrackpoor', a seat of the British governor-general of India, and a military cantonment, in a beautiful and healthy spot, on the E. bank of the Hooghly, 16 m. N. of Calcutta. There is here a noble park, four miles in circumference, laid out in the European style, with gardens, an aviary, and a menagerie.

Bar'racksville, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Marion co., 70 m. S.E. of Wheeling, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad; *pop.* 114.

Bar'raclade, *n.* [Du. *baar;* O. Du. *baer*, naked, bare, and *peel*, garment, *i. e.* cloths undressed or without a nap.] (*Com.*) A home-made woollen blanket without nap. — *Webster.*

Barracoon', *n.* [Sp. *barracon.*] A depôt or warehouse for slaves, or an enclosed yard for the keeping of slaves before shipment. (Used principally on the W. coast of Africa.)

Barracou'ta, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large species of pike, inhabiting the W. India seas. — *Craig.*

Bar'rage, *n.* (*Com.*) A linen stuff interwoven with worsted flowers.

Bar'raudite, *n.* (*Min.*) A spheroidal mineral, concentric in structure. Lustre between vitreous and greasy. Color pale-bluish, reddish, greenish, or yellowish gray. Streak yellowish to blnish-white. Translucent to opaque. *Comp.* Phosphoric acid 40·63, aluminа 12·51, sesquioxide of iron 26·16, water 20·60 = 100. Ina. splits open and becomes darker in color; moistened with sulphuric acid, the flame bluish-green. It is soluble in hot muriatic acid. It is found in Bohemia.

Barras, PAUL FRANÇOIS JEAN NICOLAS, COMTE DE, B. in Provence, 1755, of an ancient family, served as second lieutenant in the regiment of Languedoc until 1775. He made, about this time, a voyage to the Isle-de-France, the governor of which was one of his relations, and entered into the garrison of Pondicherry. On his return, he gave himself up to gambling and women, and dissipated his fortune. The revolution broke out. He immediately showed himself an opponent of the court, and had a seat in the *tiers-état*, while his brother was sitting in that of the nobility. July 14, 1789, he took part in the attack upon the Bastille, and Aug. 10, 1792, upon the Tuileries. In 1792 he was elected a member of the National Convention, and voted for the unconditional death of Louis XVI. He was sent, in 1793, to the south of France, and commanded the left wing of the besieging army under Dugommier, and it was here that he first met Napoleon Bonaparte, then captain of artillery. The patriotic reputation of *B.* was so well established, that he and Fréron were the only representatives not denounced by the popular societies. Robespierre, however, was no friend of his, and often wished to arrest him. *B.*, knowing this, became one of the principal actors of the 9th Thermidor, and put himself at the head of the troops which surrounded Robespierre at the Hôtel de Ville. In 1794 he was named one of the "Committee of Public Safety," and became a great enemy to the members of the Mountain. In February, 1795, he was elected president of the Convention, and, in that capacity, declared Paris in a state of siege, when the assembly was attacked by the populace. Afterwards, when the Convention was assailed, Bonaparte, by *B.*'s advice, was appointed to command the artillery; and that general, on the 13th Vendémiaire (Oct. 5, 1795), decisively repressed the royalist movement. For his services, *B.* was now named one of the Directory, and took a prominent part in the changes which that body underwent until Napoleon's *coup d'état* on the 18th Brumaire (Nov. 9, 1799), which effectually overthrew the power of *B.* and his colleagues. His life, from this date, was, generally speaking, one of retirement. He died in Paris, 1829. Napoleon said of him: "The passion with which he spoke would make one imagine he was a resolute, determined man; but he was not so, — he had no decided opinion on any subject connected with government."

Bar'rator, *n.* [O. Fr. *barat*, deceit, cozenage; Icel. *barratta*, a contest.] An encourager of litigation or law-suits; a wrangler.

"To turn *barrator* in thy old days, a stirrer-up of quarrels amongst thy neighbours." — *Arbuthnot.*

(*Mart.*) A ship-master who is guilty of fraud in the management of a ship, to the injury of his owners and underwriters; one who makes away with a ship.

(*Scots Law.*) A judge who accepts a bribe for uttering judgment.

Bar'ratrous, *a.* (*Law.*) Tainted with barratry.

Bar'ratrously, *adv.* (*Law.*) In a barratrous method.

Bar'ratry, *n.* [Fr. *baratterie.*] (*Law.*) The offence of *frequently* inciting and stirring up suits and quarrels, either by law or otherwise; the punishment for which is fine and imprisonment.

(*Mar. Law.*) An unlawful or fraudulent act, or very gross and culpable negligence, of the master or mariners of a vessel in violation of their duty, and directly prejudicial to the owner. — *Bouvier.*

Barre, *n.* [Fr., a bar.] (*Med.*) A projection or prolongation of the *symphysis pubis;* — a deformity rendering delivery difficult.

Bar're, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Worcester co., 55 m. W. of Boston, drained by the Ware River. It is a prosperous place, possessing important cotton and woollen manufactures, &c. *Pop.* 2,572.

Barre, in *New York*, a township of Orleans co., 44 m. N.E. of Buffalo; *pop.* 6,756.

Barre, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Huntingdon co.; *pop.* 1,237.

Barre, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Washington co., 6 m. S. by E. of Montpelier, and watered by affluents of the Onion River; *pop.* 1,882.

Barre, or **Bar'ree,** in *Wisconsin*, a township of La Crosse co., about 7 m. N.E. of La Crosse; *pop.* 1,392.

Barre Centre, in *New York*, a post-village of Barre township, Orleans co., 254 m. W. by N. of Albany.

Barre Forge, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Huntingdon co.

Barre Mills, in *Wisconsin*, a village of La Crosse co.

Barre'ah, a town of Hindostan, prov. Gujerat, cap. of a small independent principality, 75 m. E.N.E. of Cambay; Lat. 22° 44′ N.; Lon. 74° E.

Barreau', *n.* [Fr.] (*French Law.*) The name given to the class of advocates, admitted to plead at the bar. The *B.* of Paris selects every year from among its members a council, and a president called *bâtonnier*, which are the ruling spirits of the corporation. The rules are established by the vote of the council and enforced by it, under the control of the presiding officer. The rules affecting the French advocates are very strict, and not easily evaded. Not only swindling, or any other criminal act, is punished, but every unprofessional and illegal action is severely dealt with. Hence an advocate who indulges in any commercial speculation would incur the penalty of a public admonition, or exclusion. The title and dignity of the member of the council of the order of advocates is held in high esteem, and is the aim of the most talented and ambitious lawyers.

Barreges', See BARÈGES.

Bar'rel, *n.* [W and Fr. *baril;* It. *barile;* Sp. *barril;* Gael. *baraill*, from W. *bar*, a bar, a rail.] A round wooden cask protected or secured by bars or hoops.—The quantity which a barrel holds. — Of wine measure, the English barrel contains 31½ gallons; of beer measure, 36; of ale, 32; and of vinegar, 34 gallons.

—Anything long and hollow; a cylinder; a tube; as the *barrel* of a gun.

Barrel of a Boiler. (*Mach.*) The cylindrical part of a boiler which contains the flues.

Barrel of the Ear. (*Anat.*) See TYMPANUM.

Bar'rel, *v. n.* To put in a barrel; to pack in a barrel.

Bar'rel-bellied, *a.* Having a large belly.

Bar'rel-bulk, *n.* (*Com.*) A measure used in estimating capacity, as of a vessel for freight; equal to 5 cubic feet.—*Simmonds.*

Bar'rel-or'gan, *n.* (*Mus.*) The common hand-organ, containing a barrel with pins, whose revolution opens the key-valves, and produces the music. — *Webster.*

Bar'ren, *a.* [Goth. *ubniran*, unbearing; O. Fr. *baraigne, brehaigne*, unfruitful; from Celt. *brah*, a spont, and *anc*, without.] Not bearing; unfruitful; unprolific; applied to animals and plants. — Unproductive; sterile; as, a *barren* country, a *barren* ground. — Scanty; dull; unmeaning; as, *barren* reveries, *barren* ignorance.

Bar'ren, *n.*; *pl.* BAR'RENS. A term applied in the W. and S. of the U. States to elevated lands or plains on which grow small trees, but not timber; as pine-*barrens*, oak-*barrens*. They are not necessarily sterile, but often very fertile. — *Pickering.*

Bar'ren, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Harrison co.

Bar'ren, in *Kentucky*, a S. county, with an area of abt. 100 sq. m. *Surface*, undulating and hilly, with a tolerably fertile soil. Sulphur and salt springs are numerous throughout the county. *Cap.* Glasgow. *Population*, 17,780.

Bar'ren, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Williamson co.

Bar'ren, or **Big Barren River,** in *Tennessee*, rises in Smith and Jackson counties, in the N. of the State. Traversing Kentucky, it takes a course W. and N.W. until it enters Greene River (after a course of 100 m.) in the N.W. end of Warren co. It is navigable for steamers up to Bowling Green, a distance of 30 m.

Bar'ren Creek Springs, in *Maryland*, a district of Wicomico co.; *pop.* 1,572.

Bar'ren Hill, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Montgomery co.

Bar'ren Island, an island in the Bay of Bengal, E. of the Andaman islands, with a volcanic mountain, 1,848 feet high, which is frequently in eruption.



Fig. 296. — BARREN ISLAND.

Bar'ren Plain, in *Tennessee*, a village of Robertson co., 32 m. from Nashville.

Bar're Plains, in *Massachusetts*, a village of Worcester co.

Bar'renly, *adv.* Unfruitfully; unproductively.

Bar'renness, *n.* The state or quality of being barren, unprolific, or unfruitful; want of offspring; without the power of procreation.

"I pray'd for children, and thought *barrenness*
In wedlock a reproach." — *Milton.*

—Scantiness; lack of matter; want of resources; incapacity.

"Though the accidents are not the same, which would have argued him of a total *barrenness* of invention." — *Dryden.*

—Defect or poverty of emotion, feeling, or sensibility.

"The greatest saints sometimes are fervent, and sometimes feel a *barrenness* of devotion." — *Bishop Taylor.*

Bar'ren-spir'ited, *a.* Having a poor spirit.

Bar'ren-wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) The popular name of the genus EPIMEDIUM, q. v.

Bar'ret, or **Bar'ret-cap,** *n.* [Fr. *barrette;* It. *berretta;* L. Lat. *barretum.*] (*Mil.*) A kind of cap, or head-piece, formerly worn by soldiers. — *Sir W. Scott.*

Bar'retsville, in *Georgia*, a village of Lumpkin co., 110 m. N.N.W of Milledgeville.

Bar'rett, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Monroe co.; *pop.* 930.

Bar'rett, in *Kansas*, a post-village of Marshall co.

Bar'rett's Station, in *Missouri*, a post-office of St. Louis co.

Bar'rettsville, in *West Virginia*, a village of Hampshire co.

Bar'reville, in *Illinois*, a post-village of McHenry co., 46 m. N.W. of Chicago.

Bar'ri, or **Bar'ry,** GIRALDUS. See GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS.

Barricade, (*bār-re-kaid'*,) *n.* [Fr. *barricade*, from *barre*, a bar.] That which bars out, blocks up, obstructs, or defends.

"There must be such a *barricade* as would greatly annoy, or absolutely stop, the currents of the atmosphere."—*Derham.*

(*Mil.*) A hastily constructed fortification, made of *chevaux-de-frise*, trees, earth, stones, &c., in order to obstruct the progress of an enemy.

(*Mar.*) A strong wooden railing, fixed on stanchions, extending across the front of the quarter deck of a ship of war, during a naval engagement. A *B.* is sometimes strengthened with a lining of hammocks, &c., confined in a close rope-netting, to serve as a screen against musketry.

(*Hist.*) Barricades, constructed of the first materials that came to hand, were used in popular insurrections during the Middle Ages. Paris has obtained notoriety as the city in which they have been most frequently employed. In 1358, its streets were barricaded against the Dauphin. The first "Battle of the Barricades" took place on the entry of the Duke of Guise into Paris, 12th

May, 1588.—It was followed, during the war of the Fronde, by another contest of a somewhat similar character, 26th Aug., 1648, when Anne of Austria ordered the arrest of three popular members of the Parliament.—In July, 1830, the elder branch of the Bourbons, and in Feb., 1848, the Orleans branch of the same family, were driven from the French throne, after a struggle at the barricades. General Cavaignac, in defence of the Provisional Government, waged a fearful contest with the insurgents, who had erected barricades, 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th June, 1848, in which he was at length victorious. The killed and wounded amounted to 15,000, and about 8,000 of the rebels were taken prisoners. Napoleon III. has now widened the streets of Paris, and taken other precautions to prevent the recurrence of such events.—Barricades have also been erected, during popular outbreaks, at Berlin, Vienna, and other cities on the continent of Europe.

Barricade', *v. a.* To temporarily fortify a place or passage; to stop up an avenue; to obstruct; to secure.

"Now all the pavement sounds with trampling feet,
And the mixt hurry *barricades* the street."—*Gay.*

Barricad'er, *n.* A person who erects a barricade.

Bar'rie, in prov. of Ontario, a flourishing town, cap. of Simcoe co., on a branch of Lake Simcoe, 64 m. N.N.W. of Toronto; *pop.* about 3,500.

Barrier, (*băr're-ur,*) *n.* [Fr. *barrière*; from *barre*, a bar.] (*Fort.*) A sort of palisade, or stockade, to fence in any place, and obstruct the assaults of an enemy; a barricade.

"Safe in the love of heav'n, an ocean flows
Around our realm, a *barrier* from the foes."—*Pope.*

—A fortress, or other strong place, erected on the frontier of a country.

"The Queen is guarantee of the Dutch, having possession of the *barrier*."—*Swift.*

—That which bars, obstructs, defends; any defence or impediment to approach or attack.—A bar to denote a limit, or line of separation of any place; a boundary.

"Prisoners to the pillar bound,
At either *barrier* plac'd."—*Dryden.*

Bar'rier Gate, the gate which closes the opening through a barrier.

Bar'rier Reef, (THE GREAT,) a very remarkable and dangerous coral-reef, extending like a sea-wall, or rampart, for 1200 miles along the N. and E. coast of Australia, and lying at an average distance of 60 miles from the land. A few openings and passages occur, here and there, along the dangerous continuity; but the navigation through these openings is very hazardous, though, once inside the reef, the water is calm, and the passage perfectly clear. This coral-chain has been very disastrous to the mariner, and much property and many lives have been lost on its sharp obstructions.

Bar'riers, (BATTLE OF THE,) was fought under the walls of Paris, 30th March, 1814, when the allied army, after an obstinate contest, gained a victory which led to the capitulation of Paris, and the abdication of Napoleon I.

Bar'ring-out, *n.* An act of boyish rebellion in schools, wherein the school-room doors are barred or closed against a schoolmaster or usher.

Bar'rington, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Cook co., 35 m. N.W. of Chicago; *pop.* 1,490.

Bar'rington, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Stafford co., 30 m. E. of Concord; *pop.* 1,581.

Bar'rington, in *New York*, a post-township of Yates co., on Crooked Lake, 54 miles S.E. of Rochester; *pop.* 1,506.

Bar'rington, in *Rhode Island*, a post-township of Bristol co., 8 m. S.E. of Providence, and watered by Palmer's River; *pop.* in 1870, 1,111.

Bar'rington Centre, in *Rhode Island*, a post-office of Bristol co.

Barringto'nia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Barringtoniaceæ*, consisting of small trees conspicuous for their beauty. *B. speciosa*, the Moordilla, a native of Ceylon, has dark, glossy leaves, and white flowers delicately tinted with crimson.

Barringtoniaceæ, (*băr-ring-to-ni-ai'se-e,*) an order of plants, alliance *Grossales*. This small order, including only 28 species divided in 10 genera, so much resembles the *Myrtaceæ*, q. v., that some botanists place them in this last order. The fruit of the *Carega arborea* is edible; while that of the *Gustava braziliana* is emetic, and produces an intoxicating effect upon fish.

Bar'rister, *n.* [From BAR, q. v.] In England, an advocate or counsellor-at-law, who has been admitted to plead at the bar. The privilege of conferring the rank or degree of *barrister-at-law* is exclusively enjoyed by the Inns of Court, which are the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn. The possession of this rank (or of the higher degree of *serjeant*) constitutes an indispensable qualification for practising. In the U. States, the degree of *B.*, though not formally abolished, has for a long time fallen into disuse.

Bar'ritt's Hill, in *Kansas*, a post-office of Wilson co.

Bar'rot, ODILLON. See ODILLON BARROT.

Bar'row, a river of Ireland, and, next to the Shannon, the most important in that island. It rises in the Slievebloom Mountains, in Queen's co., and after a course of about 90 m., falls into the estuary of Waterford harbor, of which it forms the right arm. It is navigable for large ships as far as New Ross, and for barges up to Athy, 60 m. from the sea.

Bar'row, ISAAC, D.D., F.R.S. An eminent English mathematician and divine, B. 1630. In 1760, he was appointed Master of Trinity College, in Cambridge University, on which occasion William III. said that he had given that office to the most learned man in England. *B.* was noted for his wit, as well as learning. On one occasion at court, he met the witty, but profane, Lord Rochester, *q. v.*, who thus banteringly accosted him, "Doctor, I am yours to my shoe-tie." *B.* seeing his drift, ceremoniously returned his salute with, "My lord, I am yours to the ground." Rochester replied, "Doctor, I am yours to the centre;" which was capped by *B.* with, "My lord, I am yours to the antipodes." Upon which Rochester, disdaining to be foiled by a musty old piece of divinity, as he used to call *B.*, exclaimed, "Doctor, I am yours to the lowest pit of h—l." On which, *B.*, turning on his heel, retorted, "There, my lord, I leave you."—Not only as a mathematician, but as a divine, *B.* ranks among the first of England's worthies. Among his works, we may mention *Lectiones Mathematicæ*, which are esteemed as perfect models in the hands of those who are attached to sound geometrical reasoning. The best edition of his theological works is that published at London, in 8 vols. 8vo. 1830. D. 1677.

Bar'row, SIR JOHN, LL.D., F.R.S., an eminent English author and traveller, B. 1764. His principal works are, *Travels in South Africa; Travels in China*; and *Voyages of Discovery and Research within the Arctic Regions*. D. in 1848.

Bar'row, *n.* [A.S. *berewe*, from *beran*, to bear, to carry.] A small vehicle which bears or carries a load; a small hand or wheel carriage; as, a hand-*barrow*, a wheel-*barrow*.

(*Salt Manuf.*) A wicker case into which the salt is put to drain.—*Kennet.*

—*n.* [Skr. *barâha*, *warâha*, a hog.] A hog, more particularly one that is castrated.

—*n.* [A.S. *beorg*, *beorh*, from *beorgan*, to shelter, to keep, to preserve.] A hill or hillock; a small mountain; a place of defence or refuge; a heap; a sepulchral mound.

(*Archæol.*) A name given to large artificial mounds of earth raised over the graves of warriors, and men of renown, in bygone ages. Barrows are considered to be the most ancient sepulchral monuments in the world.—See TUMULUS.

Bar'rowdale, in *South Carolina*, a village of Fairfield district, 25 m. N. of Columbia.

Bar'row's Straits, in British N. America, forms the connecting channel between Baffin's Bay on the E., and the Polar Sea on the W. It lies in a direction parallel to the equator, between Lat. 73° 45′ and 74° 40′ N., and is considered to terminate at Wellington Channel, in Lon. 91° 47′ W.; the mouth in Baffin's Bay being nearly on the 80th meridian. It is therefore about 200 m. in length from E. to W., and between 50 and 70 m. in average width. Both shores are broken by a great number of inlets; that of the Prince Regent, on the S., is of very considerable extent. It was found by Sir James Ross to terminate in a great gulf, called by him Boothia. The water of this strait is very deep, the soundings frequently giving upwards of 200 fathoms, and very often no bottom can be found.

Bar'rulet, *n.* (*Her.*) The fourth part of a bar.

Barr's Store, in *Ill.*, a twp. of Macoupin co., *pop.* 999.

Bar'ry, Bar'ruly, *n.* (*Her.*) The division of the field or charge by horizontal lines, as in *Fig.* 287.—*Barry-bendy* is when the shield is divided into four, six, or more

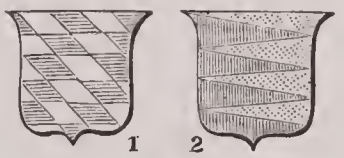


Fig. 297.

equal parts, by diagonal lines, the teincture of which it consists being varied interchangeably, (*Fig.* 297, 1.)—*Barry-pily* is when the shield is divided by diagonal lines, the colors being interchanged, (*Fig.* 297, 2.)

Bar'ry, SIR CHARLES, A.A., an eminent English architect, B. 1795. His principal work is the building of the Houses of Parliament, in London. This building has excited much controversy, and, also, hostile criticism. But whatever differences of opinion may exist as to its want of originality, or monotony of design, the great beauty of this magnificent pile is unquestionable. D. 1860.

Bar'ry, JAMES, a distinguished English painter, B. 1741. After holding for 15 years the professorship of the Royal Academy, he was expelled in consequence of disputes with the members. His principal work is a series of pictures painted in the Adelphi for the Society of Arts. They represent *Orpheus subduing the Thracians; A Greek Harvest-Home; Victors at Olympia; Triumph of the Thames*, &c. D. in poverty, 1806.

Bar'ry, MARIE JEANNE GOMARD DE VAUBEANIER, COMTESSE DU, the famous mistress of Louis XV., king of France, and daughter of a commissioner of the customs at Vaucouleurs, known as *Gomard de Vaubernier*, was born in 1746, and, after the death of her father, entered the service of a milliner at Paris; afterwards belonged to the establishment of the notorious Gourdan, where she was known by the name of *Mlle. Lange*, and became the mistress of the Count du Barry, who built high hopes upon her charms. He managed to make her known to the king, and she soon took the place of the Marchioness de Pompadour. The king deemed it necessary to find her a husband, and she fell to the lot of the Count Jean du Barry, a brother of the one above mentioned. The Countess du Barry was now publicly introduced at Court. She soon governed all France; caused the ruin of the Duke de Choiseul, whose haughty spirit would not bend before her; promoted the Duke d'Aiguillon, and assisted him to take revenge on the parliament, which was, in 1771, driven from Paris, and afterwards entirely suppressed. Yet we ought not to ascribe to her the evils of which she was only the instrument in the hands of intriguing counsellors. She herself loved pleasure more than intrigue. After the death of the king, she was banished to an abbey near Meaux, and, afterwards, received permission to reside in her beautiful pavilion near Marli. She lived quietly, during the revolution, until Robespierre's dominion. But her riches, and her connection with the Brissotists, caused her ruin. She was placed at the bar of the revolutionary tribunal, condemned to death, and executed, December 6, 1793.

Bar'ry, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Pike co., 83 m. W. of Springfield, and about 10 from the Mississippi; *pop.* 2,496.

Bar'ry, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Frederick co.

Bar'ry, in *Michigan*, a S. W. central county of the State. *Area*, 576 sq. m. It is watered by the Thornapple River, and by Fall and Muddy creeks. *Surface*, diversified and rolling; presenting many small lakes, prairies, and belts of forest timber. *Soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Hastings. *Pop.* in 1870, 22,199.

—A township of the above co., *pop.* 1,297.

—A village of Jackson co., on Sandstone Creek, 82 m. W. of Detroit, and 6 from Jackson.

Bar'ry, a S.S.W. co. of *Missouri*, touching Arkansas, has an area of 703 sq. m. *Rivers*, White and King's rivers, and Flat Creek. *Surface*, hilly, and interspersed with forest and prairie, with a generally productive soil. Limestone is abundant, and lead-mines exist. *Cap.* Cassville. *Pop.* in 1870, 10,373.

—A post-village of Clay co., 17 m. N.W. of Independence.

Bar'ry, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., 15 m. E.S.E. of Cleveland.

Bar'ry, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Schuylkill co., 8 m. N.W. of Pottsville; *pop.* 950.

Bar'ryton, in *Alabama*, a village of Choctaw co., 133 m. S. by W. of Tuscaloosa, and near the Tombigbee River. It was formerly the cap. of Washington co.

Bar'rytown, in *New York*, a post-village and station on Hudson River Railroad, in Dutchess co., 50 m. S of Albany.

Bar'ryville, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Delaware co.

Bar'ryville, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Barry co.

Bar'ryville, in *New York*, a post-village of Sullivan co., 107 m. from New York city.

Bar'ryville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Stark co., 130 m. N.E. of Columbus.

Bars, *n. pl.* (*Manege.*) The upper part of the gums, between the tusks and grinders, which bear no teeth, and to which the bit is applied, and by its friction the horse is governed.

Bar'sabas, JOSEPH, surnamed the "Just," was one of Christ's early disciples, and probably one of the seventy. He was one of the two candidates nominated to fill the vacancy left by Judas Iscariot in the apostleship. (*Acts* i.)

Bar'sac, a village of France, dep. Gironde, on the Garonne, 11 m. S.E. of Bordeaux. It is famous for its white wines; they are of the same class, and sell for about the same price as those of Santerne. *Pop.* 3,284.

Barsa'nians, *n. pl.* (*Ec l. Hist.*) See SEMIDULITES.

Barse, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See BASS.

Bar'-shoe, *n.* (*Farriery.*) A kind of horse-shoe, having a bar across the usual opening at the heel, to protect a tender frog from injury.—*Gardner.*

Bar'-shot, *n.* (*Mil.*) A double-headed shot, consisting of a bar with a half ball, or round head at each end, used, principally, in naval warfare for destroying the masts, spars, and rigging of an enemy's ship.

Bar-sur-Aube, (*bar'soor-ōbe,*) a town of France, dep. Aube, cap. of an arrond., on the river Aube, 28 m. E. of Troyes. It is pleasantly situated, but an ill-built town. *Manf.* Cotton, serges, and hosiery. The neighboring vineyards produce excellent white and red wines. An obstinate battle took place here on the 24th May, 1814, between the French under Mortier, and the Allies under Prince Schwartzenberg, ending in the repulse of the latter. *Pop.* 5,199.

Bar-sur-Seine, (*bar'soor-sain,*) a town of France, dep. of Aube, 18 m. from Troyes. *Manf.* Wine and brandy. *Pop.* 3,311. A severe engagement took place here on the 25th May, 1814, between Napoleon I. and the Allies.

Bart, JEAN, a celebrated French seaman, *B.* at Dunkerque, 1651. His father was a seaman, and was killed in a naval action. Jean, yet a boy, left home and went to Holland, where he served under the celebrated Admiral de Ruyter, and became a thorough seaman. Great courage, activity, and bodily strength, gave him the superiority over most of his comrades. When Louis XIV. declared war against Holland in 1672, *B.* refused the offers made to retain him in the Dutch service, and returned to Dunkerque. He there entered on board a privateer, which was very successful in its cruise, and much of the success was attributed to *B.* His share of the prizes having brought him a considerable sum of money, he fitted out a sloop, with two guns and thirty-six men, and having met a Dutch man-of-war in the Texel, he boarded, took, and brought her into Dunkerque. He next joined several speculators who fitted out a ten-gun ship, and gave him the command of it. Being equally successful in this cruise, he was intrusted with the command of a small squadron of five ships, with which he did great injury to the Dutch, taking both their merchantmen and their armed vessels; and among others a thirty-six gun frigate, which, after a desperate fight, he carried into Dunkerque. His name now became known at court, and Louis XIV. sent him a gold medal and chain, with the rank of lieutenant in the royal navy. In the war against Spain, *B.* had the command of a frigate in the Mediterranean, and made many prizes. When the war broke out between France and England in 1689, *B.* and the Chevalier de Forbin commanded two ships of

war; and while they were escorting a fleet of merchantmen, they were attacked by two English frigates. After a desperate fight, the two French ships were taken and carried into Plymouth. Bart and Forbin escaped soon after by filing the bars of the window of their prison; and, with the connivance of the surgeon, who was a Frenchman, and of two cabin-boys, who waited on them, they obtained a boat, in which they crossed over the Channel to France. On their return, the king made them both captains. In 1690, *B.* took the command of a forty-gun ship, and joined the Brest fleet under Admiral de Tourville; he contributed materially to the advantage obtained by the French, off Dieppe, over the English and Dutch allied squadrons, on the 10th July. The following year, *B.* obtained from the Minister of Marine the command of a squadron of small vessels, which he had recommended to be fitted out at Dunkerque, as better calculated to do injury to the enemy. He sailed out of Dunkerque, passing through the English blockading squadron, and went into the North Sea, where he made numerous prizes; he landed also on the coast of Scotland, where he plundered several villages. After the defeat of the French at the battle of La Hogue, at which he was not present, *B.* sailed from Dunkerque with three frigates, made a descent on the English coast near Newcastle, and plundered and burnt some villages. On his return homeward, he fell in with a Dutch fleet of merchantmen under convoy of several men-of-war. He made straight for the admiral's ship, according to his custom, but was repulsed; he, however, succeeded in taking many of the merchant-vessels. In 1694 he attacked another Dutch fleet under Rear-Admiral Vries, boarded the admiral's ship and took her, after having mortally wounded the admiral himself with his own hand. This was one of the most desperate fights in which *B.* was ever engaged. By this victory he recovered from the Dutch a fleet of 300 vessels laden with corn from the Baltic, and bound to France, which country was then suffering under a severe dearth. A medal was struck to commemorate this event, and Louis XIV. granted letters of nobility to *B.* and his descendants. In 1697 *B.* was commissioned to take to Poland the Prince of Conti, one of the candidates for the Polish crown, vacant by the death of John Sobieski; but the Elector of Saxony was proclaimed King of Poland before the Prince of Conti's arrival. The peace of Ryswick, in 1697, having put an end to the war, *B.* retired to live with his family. He d. at Dunkerque, 1702. He was one of the boldest and most successful seamen that France has ever produced. He was rough in his manners and illiterate, but clever, indefatigable, and frank in his disposition. His eldest son, François, became a vice-admiral, and died in 1755.

Bart, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Lancaster co., 14 m. S.E. of Lancaster; *pop.* 1,432.

Bart'enstein, a town of Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, on the Alle, 34 m. S.E. of Königsberg; *pop.* 5,164.

Bar'ter, *n.* [O. Fr. *barator*; It. *barattare*.] Traffic by exchange of commodities; a trucking. — *B.* is the exchanging of one commodity directly for another, without the employment of money or any other medium of exchange. This is the usual mode of exchange among savage or uncivilized races, and it is likewise generally adopted by civilized nations in trading with savages; thus the traders with the North-American Indians purchase skins by bartering guns, powder, axes, and the like. The term seems to be derived from the Italian word *barattare*, which signifies to cheat as well as to barter. A system of *B.* can only exist in the earliest commercial state of a people; for as commercial intercourse extends, the necessity of a standard of value becomes apparent, not only to facilitate operations, but to prevent that species of over-reaching which necessarily attends *B.* The exchanges of a civilized people among themselves, or with other countries, are principally carried on by means of bills of exchange: so that the actual money payment in a country by no means represents the amount of its commercial transactions. In some parts of England, particularly in the mining districts, wages are paid in articles of consumption instead of money; and this is termed "trucking," from the French word *troc*, which signifies barter. It is, however, illegal.

—The thing given in exchange.

—*n. i.* To cheat or wrangle in bargaining; to exchange; to traffic by exchanging one commodity for another.

> "As if they scorn'd to trade and *barter*,
> By giving or by taking quarter."—*Hudibras.*

—*v. a.* To give one thing for another in commerce.

> "To those who at the market-rate,
> Can barter *honor* for estate."—*Prior.*

Bar'terer, *n.* One who barters.

Bart'fa, or **Bart'feld,** a town of Hungary, co. Sarosch, on the Tope, at the foot of the Carpathian Mountains, 15 m. N.N.E. of Zeben. Lat. 49° 16′ 10″ N.; Lon. 21° 18′ 51″ E. *Pop.* 5,850.

Barth, a seaport town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, on the Binnen-See, which connects with the Baltic, 17 m. W.N.W. of Stralsund. It carries on some trade in corn, lumber, and shipbuilding. *Pop.* 6,332.

Barth, *n.* (*Prov. Eng.*) A shelter for cattle.

Barth, Heinrich, a German explorer, born at Hamburg, in 1821. He was educated at Hamburg and Berlin, and in 1844 published a remarkable thesis on the *Commerce of Ancient Corinth*. In the next year he commenced those exploratory expeditions which have since so much increased our knowledge of African geography. The government of Morocco refused to allow him to pass through its territory, and *B.* therefore proceeded to Tunis, whence he penetrated into Sahara and crossed the vast deserts of Northern Africa to the Nile. In 1846 he crossed into Asia, and in 1848, returning to Berlin, he published an account of his *Exploratory Expedition to the Coasts of the Mediterranean in* 1845–1847. In 1849, he joined the expedition fitted out by the English government to explore Central Africa. The expedition was absent 4 years, during which *B.* travelled 12,000 miles. On his return, in 1855, he drew up a narrative of his journey under the title of *Travels and Discoveries in North and Central Africa*, published in Germany in 1855, and in England in 1857. This work is one of the most important contributions to modern geographical science, and the researches it records have placed *B.* among the most illustrious of the geographical explorers of our times. D. 1866.

Barthélemy, Auguste Marseille, (*bar-tal'le-me,*) a French poet, was b. at Marseilles, 1796. He first acquired reputation by a satirical poem against the Capuchins. His powers of satire frequently brought him in contact with the government of the restoration; and the revolution of July, 1830, found him in prison. Restored to liberty, he sang the victory of the people, along with M. Méry, in a poem dedicated to the Parisians — *L'Insurrection*, which became very popular. The later effusions of the poet's genius are war-songs celebrating the victories in the Crimea. As a writer, *B.* is held by his French admirers to exhibit the vehemence of Juvenal, the bitterness of Gilbert, and the causticity of Boileau.

Barthélemy, Jean Jacques, the author of *The Travels of Anacharsis the Younger*, was born at Cassis, France, 1716. He received his education at Marseilles, and on its completion was admitted into the Society of Jesuits, and applied himself with success to the study not only of classical, but Oriental literature. Disgusted with his companions, he left the Jesuits, became a secular abbe, and arrived at Paris, where his erudition made him many friends. In 1747, he was elected a member of the Academy of Inscriptions; and, in 1753, keeper-in-chief of the royal medals. In 1788, he published the great work above mentioned; and in the following year the French Academy opened her doors to the learned delineator of the Greek characters and monuments. During the reign of terror he was arrested and imprisoned, but released after a few hours' detention, the Jacobins themselves being ashamed of the atrocity of such an act. On the 25th of April, 1795, he died at the ripe age of 79, passing from this world as calmly as he lived in it; only two hours before his death he was reading *Horace* in company with his nephew.

Barthélemy-Saint-Hilaire, Jules de, an eminent French philosopher and member of the Institute, b. in Paris, Aug. 19, 1805. In 1838 he was appointed to the chair of Greek and Latin Philosophy in the College of France, and was made a member of the Academy of the Moral and Political Sciences. In Feb., 1848, he became one of the chiefs of the Republican party in the Constituent Assembly. After the *coup d'état* of the 2d of Dec., 1852, and the downfall of the parliamentary system, he resigned his professorship in the College of France, but was reappointed in 1862. *B.*'s principal works are, *Politique d'Aristote* (Paris, 1848); *La Logique d'Aristote*, translated into French for the first time (1839–44). *B.* of late years has produced *De Vedas* (1854); *Du Bouddhisme* (1855); and *Le Bouddha et sa Religion* (1866). In 1871, after the accession of his friend M. Thiers to the Presidency of the French Republic, *B.* became his confidential secretary.

Bartholomew, (*bar-thol'o-mu,*) **St.,** the apostle, is probably the same person as *Nathanael*, mentioned, in the Gospel of St. John, as an upright Israelite, and one of the first disciples of Jesus. The derivation of his name and descent from the family of the Ptolemies, is fabulous. He is said to have taught Christianity in the south of Arabia, and to have carried there the Gospel of St. Matthew, in the Hebrew language, according to Eusebius. Chrysostom mentions that he preached in Armenia and Natolia; and a later writer of legends says that he suffered crucifixion at Albania Pyla (now *Derbend*), in Persia. The ancient church had an apocryphal gospel bearing his name, of which nothing has been preserved. — The Catholic Church celebrates a feast in his honor, on the 24th of August.

Bartholomew, St., (Massacre of.) In 1572, in the reign of Charles IX., many of the principal French Protestants were invited to Paris, under a solemn pledge of safety, on the occasion of the marriage of the King of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV., with the French king's sister. Though doomed to destruction, they were received with caresses, loaded with honors, and treated for seven months with every possible mark of courtesy and confidence. In the midst of their security, the warrant for their destruction was issued by their sovereign, on whose word they had relied: and in obedience to it, their countrymen, their fellow-citizens and companions, imbrued their hands in their blood. This horrible butchery began on the 24th of August, being *St. B.*'s day, on which, and the two following days, more than 10,000 Protestants, without distinction of age, sex, or condition, were murdered in Paris. A butcher boasted to the king that he had hewn down 150 in one night; and De Thou, a celebrated French historian, affirms that he had often, with the utmost horror, seen a goldsmith named Ornce, who boasted of having killed 400 with his own hands. A like carnage ensued in the provinces, where upwards of 25,000 more were destroyed by other bloodthirsty fanatics. Sully says that the number massacred throughout the kingdom amounted to 70,000. This horrid deed was, however, applauded in Spain; at Rome, solemn thanksgivings were offered to God for its success, and medals were struck at Paris in honor of it; while, as a mark of Protestant detestation, Elizabeth and the English court put on deep mourning, and received the French embassy in solemn silence. — For the causes which produced this massacre, see Condé, Guise, Huguenots.

Bartholomew, St., one of the lesser N. Caribbean Islands in the W. Indies, belonging to Sweden, 50 m. N. of St. Kitt's; Lat. 17° 55′ 35″ N.; Lon. 62° 50′ W. It is of an oblong form, its greatest length being from E. to W., and contains about 8 sq. m. It is abundantly fertile, producing sugar, cotton, tobacco, and indigo; but it has no springs nor fresh water of any sort, except such as is supplied by the rain. Being surrounded by rocks and shoals, it is difficult of access; but its harbor, La Carenage, on the W. side of the island, is safe and commodious. Contiguous to the harbor is the cap. Gustavia. This island was settled by the French in 1648, and ceded by them to the Swedes in 1784, who, finding it unprofitable to hold, receded it to France in 1877. *Pop.* 1880, 3,000.

Bartholomew, in *Ark.*, a twp. of Drew co.

Bartholomew, in *Indiana*, a S.E. central county; *area*, 400 sq. m. It is watered by the Driftwood Fork of White River, and by Flat Rock and Clifty creeks. Its N. surface is hilly, but in the other parts level, with a fertile soil. *Cap.* Columbus. *Pop.* 21,133.

Bartholomew, a bayou of *Louisiana* and *Arkansas*, which, rising in Jefferson co., in the latter State, takes a S. course into Louisiana, and empties into the Washita, at Washita city, in Morehouse parish. It is navigable for 250 m.

Bartholomew-tide, *n.* The time of the festival of St. Bartholomew, August 24th.

Bartholomites, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) This religious order of St. Basil, driven from Armenia in 1296, owing to the cruelties committed upon them by the Sultan of Egypt, formed an establishment at Genoa in 1307. They obtained a second house at Parma in 1318, and afterwards spread to other towns of Italy. They assumed the habit of St. Dominic, and eventually followed the rule of St. Augustine, which was confirmed to them by Innocent VI., in 1356. The *B.* gradually decreased in numbers, and were suppressed by Innocent X., in 1650.

Bar'tin, or Parthine, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, near the mouth of the river of the same name (anc. *Parthenius*), on the Black Sea; Lat. 41° 33′ 52″ N.; Lon. 32° 14′ E. *Pop.* about 12,000.

Bar'tizan, *n.* [It. *bertesca*; O. Eng. *brattice*, from Ger. *bret*, a plank or board.] (*Arch.*) A fence or parapet of boards; specifically, a small round overhanging turret, (*Fig.* 274,) with a balistraria or very narrow window; generally projecting from the angle of a square tower, on the corner of the gable of a building, and supported on a corbel or bracket. In former times, its chief use, when thrown out near the top of a tower, seems to have been for the purpose of enabling any one on guard to keep a look out on persons approaching the castle, from a place of shelter or safety; or, when placed over or near a gateway, for defensive purposes.

Bartlett, John Russell, an American ethnologist, traveller, and author, b. at Providence, R. I., on the 23d Oct., 1805. He was educated at Laville Academy, N. Y., and in Canada. He passed some time in commercial pursuits, then engaged in the book-trade, and devoted himself to historical and ethnological studies. In conjunction with Albert Gallatin he founded the "American Ethnological Society," of which he was also the secretary. In 1850, *B.* was appointed, by President Taylor, U. S. commissioner to survey the boundary line between this country and Mexico, in conformity with the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. He, accordingly, organized a large corps of engineers, and with them sailed from New York in Aug. of the same year. Landing on the shores of Texas, he fitted out his expedition, which, including the officers, assistants and escort, numbered more than 300 men. With this party *B.* traversed the vast regions of prairie and desert between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific. In connection with the survey, he explored a large portion of Texas, New Mexico, &c. His various journeys extended over a distance of 5,000 m., and occupied nearly 3 years. The results, embracing observations in astronomy, physics, and natural history, were published first in 1854, and afterwards, in a more extended form, in 1857–8, at the expense of the American government. *B.*'s published works are, *A Dictionary of Americanisms*, 8vo, which has been translated into Dutch; *The Progress of Ethnology*, 8vo; *Reminiscences of Albert Gallatin*; *Personal Narrative of Explorations and Incidents in Texas, New Mexico, California*, &c., 2 vols., 8vo; *Official Despatches and Correspondence*, &c.

Bartlett, William Henry, an eminent English artist and author, b. in London, 26th March, 1809. He published (1844–1855) many fine illustrated works, of which the following are the more noticeable: *Walks about Jerusalem; Forty Days in the Desert; The Nile-Boat; The Overland Route; Pictures from Sicily; The Pilgrim Fathers; Jerusalem Revisited*, &c. D. 12th Sept., 1855.

Bartlett, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Fremont co.

Bartlett, in *New Hampshire*, a township of Coos co., 80 m. N.E. of Concord, traversed by the Saco River. *Pop.* 629.

—A post-office of Carroll co.

Bartlett, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Washington co., 20 m. W. by S. of Marietta.

Bartlett, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Shelby co.

Bartlett's Island, in *Wisconsin*, of La Pointe co., on Lake Superior; it is about 7 m. long, by 3 broad. Lat. 47° N.; Lon. 90° 30′ W.

Bartolini, Lorenzo, a celebrated Italian sculptor, b. at Florence, in 1778. In the history of modern sculpture, while Thorwaldsen embodies the German version of the Greek ideal, and Rauch that of an intellectual classicism, *B.* impersonates the ideal of realism. His

greatest works are the bas-relief of *Cleobis and Biton*; the group called *Charity* (his masterpiece); and the statue of *Faith in God*. D. 1850.

Bartolomeo in Galdo, St., a town of S. Italy, prov. Foggia, 27 m. W.S.W. of Foggia; *pop.* 8,796.

Bar'ton, *n.* [A. S. *bereton*, courtyard, enclosure.] The demesne lands of a manor.—The manor itself.—The out-houses of a manor-house. (o.)

Bar'ton, Elizabeth, commonly called the *Holy Maid of Kent*, was used as an instrument, by the Catholics and adherents of Queen Catharine, to excite the English nation against the proposed divorce of Henry VIII. from his first wife, and the apprehended separation of the English Church from Rome, with which the king then threatened the Pope. Her delirium, in a violent nervous illness, was made use of by the parson of Aldington, Richard Masters, and by a canon of Canterbury named Bocking, to persuade her that she was a prophetess inspired by God, and destined to prevent this undertaking of the king. Her revelations, published and distributed by the monk Deering, produced such a fermentation among the people, that Henry ordered the apprehension and examination of Elizabeth and her accomplices before the Star Chamber. After they had there confessed the imposture, they were condemned to make a public confession, and to imprisonment; and, when it was found that the party of the queen were laboring to make them retract their confession, they were adjudged guilty of high treason, for a conspiracy against the king, and executed, April 30, 1534.

Bar'ton, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Colbert co.

Bar'ton, in *Indiana*, a township of Gibson co.; *pop.* 1,626.

Bar'ton, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Alleghany co.

Bar'ton, in *Michigan*, a township of Newaygo co.; *pop.* 383.

Bar'ton, in *Missouri*, a county in the W.S.W. part of the State, close upon Kansas. *Area*, 600 sq. m. The North Fork of Spring River, and a branch of the Little Osage River, water this county, the surface of which is mostly prairie. It is well timbered, and possesses coal and limestone. *Cap.* Lamar. *Pop.* in 1870, 5,820.

Bar'ton, in *New York*, a post-township of Tioga co., having a village of the same name, 25 m. E.S.E. of Elmira: *pop.* 5,087.

Bar'ton, in *Texas*, a post-office of Anderson co.

Bar'ton, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Orleans co., 49 m. N.E. of Montpelier, watered by Barton River; *pop.* 1,911.

Bar'ton, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Washington co., on Milwaukee River, 3 m. N. of West Bend; *pop.* of township, 1,376.

Bar'ton Creek, in *Tennessee*, a P. O. of Dickson co.

Barto'nia, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Mentzelia.

Barto'nia, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Randolph co., 8 m. S.E. of Winchester, the county seat.

Barton Landing, in *Vermont*, a prosperous post-village of Orleans co., Barton township.

Bar'ton-on-Hum'ber, a town of England, co. Lincoln, on the S. side of the Humber; *pop.* 4,276.

Bar'ton-on-Ir'well, a township of England, co. Lancaster, 7 m. from Manchester, on the Irwell. *Manf.* Flax. Collieries abound here. *Pop.* abt. 12,000.

Bar'ton River, in *Vermont*, a small stream of Orleans co., falling into Lake Memphremagog.

Bar'ton's Creek, in *Tennessee*, a stream flowing into the Cumberland river, in the S. part of Montgomery co.

Bar'tonsville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Monroe co.

Bar'tonsville, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Windham co., 95 m. N.W. of Montpelier, and 43 S.E. of Rutland.

Bar'ton Village, in *Vermont*, a prosperous village of Orleans co., Barton township, 43 m. N.E. of Montpelier.

Bar'tow, in *Georgia*, a county, formerly called Cass, *q. v.*

Bar'tram, John, an eminent American botanist, b. in Chester co., Penn., in 1701. He formed a Botanic garden near Philadelphia, said to have been the first establishment of the kind in the U. States; and so intimate an acquaintance had he with the vegetable kingdom, that Linnæus pronounced him "the greatest natural botanist in the world." D. 1777.

Bar'tram, William, a son of the preceding, was also a distinguished naturalist. At the request of Dr. Fothergill, he travelled through the Carolinas, Florida, and Georgia, for the purpose of making researches in natural history, and transmitted to his employer in London the valuable collections and drawings which he had made. His *American Ornithology* may be considered the precursor of Audubon's and Wilson's invaluable works. D. 1823.

Bar'tramville, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Lawrence co.

Bart'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Lancaster co.

Baru, *n.* See Saguerus.

Baruch, (*bar'uk,*) was the disciple and amanuensis of the prophet Jeremiah, and the book of his name, subjoined to the canon of the Old Testament, has been reckoned part of Jeremiah's prophecy, and is often cited by the ancient fathers as such. It is said, in the preface to the book, to have been written by *B.* at Babylon, by the appointment of the king and the Jews, and in their name; that it was afterwards read to them for their approbation, and then sent to Jerusalem, with a collection of money, to Joachim the high-priest, and to all the people. The Jews rejected this book, because it did not appear to have been written in Hebrew; nor is it in the catalogue of sacred books given us by Origen, Hilary, Rufinus, and others. St. Cyril of Jerusalem, however, and the Laodicean Council, held in 364, mention *B.* among the canonical books of Scripture, and join it with the prophecy of Jeremiah.

Bar'walde, or Bar'enwald, ("Forest of the Bears,") a town of Prussia, prov. of Brandenburg, on a lake, 32 m. N. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder; *pop.* 4,416.

Bar'-way, *n.* A passage into a field composed of bars made to take out of the posts. — *Halliwell.*

Bar'wood, *n.* See Baphia.

Bary'ta, Barytes, Oxides of Barium, *n.* [Gr. *barus*, heavy.] (*Chem.*) A grayish-white porous alkaline earth, discovered by Scheele in 1774. Sp. grav. about 4·00. Its taste is harsh, and more caustic than lime, acting on the stomach as a violent poison. It turns vegetable blues green, and is a non-conductor of electricity. B.B. it fuses, and penetrates the charcoal, an effect probably occasioned by the presence of water, as it has since been found, when anhydrous, to fuse only by the strongest heat of a forge. When sulphuric or chlorohydric acid is poured on baryta, it becomes red-hot. When water is poured on it, baryta is slaked like quicklime with the evolution of heat; the mass becomes white and swells; if more water is added, so as to dilute it completely, the baryta crystallizes, on cooling, as a hydrate ($BaOHO$), and it then absorbs carbonic acid from the air, and must, therefore, be preserved in closely stoppered bottles. It dissolves in 20 parts of water, forming baryta-water, much used as a chemical reagent. Boiling water dissolves half its weight of baryta, and deposes, on cooling, four or six-sided prismatic crystals, containing 10 equivalents of water. *Form.* BaO.

Salts of B.—1. They are generally white or colorless, and crystalline. 2. The soluble salts of baryta give a white precipitate by sulphuric acid and alkaline sulphates, insoluble in nitric acid. 3. Ammonia does not precipitate baryta, while soda and potash do. 4. Yellow prussiate gives no precipitate. 5. The soluble salts of baryta are poisonous. 6. B.B. salts of baryta communicate a green tinge to the flame. 7. Sulphate of lime in solution precipitates baryta salts immediately. 8. Chromate of potash precipitates alkaline, and neutral solutions of salts of barium, yellow; insoluble in alkalies and acetic acid; while no precipitate occurs with strontium and lime salts.

Hydrous Chloride of B. Spec. grav. 3·049 (Karsten). Commonly colorless tables, referable to the right prismatic system. Taste, pungent and disagreeable; poisonous; not altered in the air, decrepitating on being heated, but not liquefying; by ignition it fuses, but does not decompose. *Form.* $BaCl2HO$. The *anhydrous chloride*, which results from igniting the hydrate, is a white mass, with a sp. grav. of 3·70 to 4·15. When heated in contact with steam, it gives out chlorohydric acid, and becomes alkaline. *Form.* BaCl. It may be prepared by dissolving the native or artificial carbonate of baryta in chlorohydric acid, and crystallizing. It is principally used for testing and precipitating sulphuric acid in solutions.

Carbonate of B., found native as *Witherite*. It is used as the source of many baryta salts. It is a dense white powder, falling as a precipitate when a soluble carbonate is added to a solution of baryta salt. It is nearly insoluble in water, but dissolves readily in acetic, nitric, hydrochloric, and several other acids. *Form.* $BaOCO2$.

Nitrate of B. is formed by dissolving the carbonate of baryta in very dilute nitric acid, and evaporating and crystallizing. It forms white, translucent octahedra, which are anhydrous. It is soluble in 8 parts of cold and 3 parts of boiling water. It is used principally in the preparation of baryta, for chemical purposes, and for detecting acids in analysis. *Form.* $BaONO$.

Sulphate of B., *Heavy Spar*, *Borytine*, is an orthorhombic mineral. Lustre vitreous, inclining to resinous; sometimes pearly. Streak white, color white; also inclining to yellow, gray, blue, red or brown, dark brown. Transparent to translucent; opaque. Sometimes fetid, when rubbed. Optic-axial plane branchy-diagonal. Sp. grav. 4·44. It occurs in nature amorphous, and artificially in a white powder; 1 part is soluble in 43,000 parts cold water (*Kirwan*); oil of vitriol dissolves it by boiling, but it is again precipitated on the addition of water (*Withering*). When heated, it decrepitates from the conversion of hygroscopic water between its plates into steam. B.B. it fuses into an opaque white globule—a temperature of 35° Wedgwood being required. When made into a paste with flour and water, and ignited, it phosphoresces in the dark, from the sulphide formed by heat probably again uniting with oxygen, and becoming sulphate. An Italian shoemaker, named Vincenzo Casciarolo, first observed that the Bologna stone (found at the foot of Mount Paterno), a variety of heavy spar, when ignited, became luminous in the dark (*Lemery*). Sulphate of barytes is found along with galena in the graywacke formations, and likewise in the coal series, and in the old red sandstone conglomeration. It is used to mix with white lead in painting, but is of no value, as it is transparent, and thus injures the white lead. To render it fit for this purpose, it is ground by millstones, and then by stones and water, into a fine powder. The powder is digested in sulphuric acid in iron pots, with the application of heat to remove iron. The sulphuric acid is washed out by water and decantation, and the powder dried into cakes, like magnesia, over a flue. It is frequently mixed with ochre, chrome-yellow, &c., according to the color required. *Form.* $BaOSO_3$.

Baryt'ic, *a.* Relating to baryta.

Barytocal'cite, *n.* (*Min.*) A monoclinic mineral. Lustre vitreous, inclining to resinous. Color white, grayish, greenish, or yellowish. Streak white. Transparent-translucent. Fracture uneven. *Comp.* Carbonate of baryta, 66·3, carbonate of lime, 33·7 = 100. It is found in England, in the sub-carboniferous or mountain limestone.

Bar'yton, *n.* (*Mus.*) A stringed instrument of music, invented in 1700, but now entirely disused.

Bar'ytone, Bar'itone, *n.* [Fr. *baryton*; Gr. *bàrys*, heavy, grave, and *tonos*, tone, sound.] (*Mus.*) A grave, deep sound, or male voice. Specifically, a tone of the voice, the compass of which lies between the bass and tenor. It is the lowest but one of the six registers into which the human voice is divided, and is the commonest kind of male voice. The *mezzo-soprano*, or middle female voice, corresponds with it, an octave higher.

(*Greek Gram.*) A word which has no accent marked on the last syllable, the grave accent being understood. *Webster.*

—*a.* (*Mus.*) Pertaining to, or noting, a grave, deep sound, or male voice.

Bary'tum, *n.* (*Min.*) See Barium.

Bas, or **Batz,** a small island in the English Channel, belonging to France, and situated off the N. coast of the dep. of Finistère; length 3 m., breadth about 2. It has a light-house, in Lat. 48° 45′ N., and Lon. 4° 1½′ W. *Pop.* 1,270.

Basaiti, (*ba'sa-e-te,*) Marco del Friuli, an early Venetian painter, who flourished in the 15th and 16th centuries. He was a good colorist, and in some respects was the rival of Giovanni Bellini. His *Christ in the Garden*, and *Calling of St. Peter and St. Andrew*, are his finest pictures; both of them are now in the Academy of Fine Arts at Venice. D. 1519.

Ba'sal, *a.* Pertaining to the base; constituting the base.

Basal Plane. (*Crystallog.*) One parallel to the lateral or horizontal axis.

Basalt', *n.* [Fr. *basalte*; Lat. *basaltes*; Ethiop. *basal*, iron.] (*Geol. and Min.*) A close-grained, hard, black, or dark-brown rock, of igneous origin, occurring both in the trap and the volcanic series: sp. grav. 2·87 to 3·. It is one of the dolorites or augitic lavas, and consists essentially of augite and felspar, the former being in excess. It often contains crystals of the olive-green mineral olivine, grains of magnetic iron, and other bodies. Masses of basalt are frequently found divided into columns or prisms, with three, five, or more sides. That this columnar structure is the result of contraction on consolidation, is shown by the prisms usually



Fig. 298. — THE ISLE OF STAFFA.

being at right angles to the greatest extension of the mass, — that is to say, being vertical in an horizontal bed, and horizontal in a vertical dyke, — proving that the fissuring commenced at the cooling surfaces, and struck thence directly toward the centre of the mass. Sometimes it is found that the two sets of prisms thus originating at each surface did not exactly fit when they met in the centre. At other times, however, the prisms proceed uninterruptedly from side to side, the two sets either having coalesced, or one surface having cooled before the other, and given rise to divisions that were carried right across the mass. In addition to these prismatic joints, other irregular joints, more or less nearly at right angles to the prisms, also occur; and in very regular columnar basalt the columns are articulated, or separated, at regular or irregular intervals, into short blocks, by divisions, which are sometimes quite flat, and sometimes curved into concave and convex surfaces, forming an approach to the ball-and-socket joint. The origin of this structure is explained by the celebrated observations of Gregory Watt. If a mass of basalt be melted in a furnace and allowed to cool again, the following results are observed: — If a small part be removed and allowed to cool quickly, a kind of slag-like glass is obtained, not differing in appearance from obsidian; if it cool in larger mass, and more slowly, it returns to its original stony state. During the cooling, small globules make their appearance, which increase by the successive formation of external concentric coats, like those of an onion; and the simultaneous obliteration of the previously formed internal coats, so that, ultimately, a number of solid balls are formed. As these balls continue to increase in size, their external coats at length touch, and then they mutually compress each other. Now in a layer of equal-sized balls, each ball is touched by exactly six others, and if all be squeezed together by an equal force acting in every direction, each ball will necessarily be converted into a regular hexagon. The same result will also follow from an equal expansive force acting from the centre of each ball, or from the tendency to indefinite enlargement in their concentric coats. Thus, each spheroidal mass, under favorable circumstances, will assume the form of a short hexagonal pillar. If there are many layers of balls, each ball resting directly and centrically on the one below it, a long column of

these hexagonal joints will be formed, and the top and bottom of each joint will be flat, convex, or concave, according to variations in the amount and direction of the pressure at the ends of the columns. There is no apparent reason why, in a cooling mass of basalt, the balls should be arranged so that their centres should be in straight lines, and that the hexagonal joints should form straight continuous pillars, rather than separate discontinuous pavements. This, however, is probably the result of the simultaneous tendency of the mass to split into prisms on consolidation. The pillars of basalt are usually from six to eighteen inches in diameter, and vary in length from five or six to 100 or 150 feet. Basalt is rarely, if ever, found as an underlying rock, but generally occurs as a dyke or as an overlying mass. The most celebrated plateau of basalt is that in the north-east of Ireland, covering almost the whole county of Antrim. This entire mass is 300 or 400 feet in thickness, and 50 miles long by 30 wide. The basalt occurs in three or four sheets, in many places beautifully columnar, and interstratified with beds of volcanic ash, or "ochre," as it is called. One of the columnar beds dips gradually into the sea on the north coast, and is known as the Giant's Causeway. Many of the Hebrides, or Western Isles, of Scotland, are almost wholly composed of trap rocks. Of these, Staffa is the most celebrated, on account of a deep chasm or recess situated in a magnificent group of vertical columnar basalt, (*Fig.* 209.)



Fig. 209 — FINGAL'S CAVE.
(Viewed from within.)

and which has been produced by the incessant action of the surge on the base of the cliff. The Isle of Staffa itself is a complete mass of columnar basalt, (*Fig.* 208.) It is intersected by one deep gorge, which divides the higher and more celebrated columnar portion from the other divisions of the island. The arrangement of the basaltic columns in Fingal's Cave was long regarded as the masonry of a race of giants. The vaulted arch presents a singularly rich and varied effect; in some places it is composed of the ends of portions of basaltic pillars, resembling a tessellated marble pavement; in others, of the rough surface of the naked rock; while in many, stalactites mingle with the pillars in the recesses, and add, by the contrast of their colors, to the pictorial effect, which is still further heightened by the ever varying reflected light thrown from the surface of the water that fills the bottom of the cave. The depth of the water is nine feet, and a boat can therefore reach the extremity of the cave in tolerably calm weather; but when the boisterous gales of that northern clime drive into the cavern, the agitated waves dashing and breaking against the rocky sides, and their roar echoing with increased power from the roof, it presents to the eye and ear such a scene of grandeur as bids defiance to any description.

Basalt'ic, *a.* [Fr. *basaltique.*] Pertaining to basalt; formed of, or containing, basalt.

Basal'tiform, *a.* Columnar; in the form of basalt.

Basal'tine, *n.* (*Min.*) A column of basalt. — *Kirwan.*

Ba'sau, *n.* See BASIL.

Bas'anite, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *basanites*, lapis; Gr. *basanos*, the touchstone.] (*Min.*) A grayish-black species of schistose hornblende, called also Lydian-stone. It is composed principally of silica, occurs in beds, in trap-rock, &c., and owes its color to carbon, according to Humboldt; sp. grav. 2·58 to 2·64. It is used for testing the purity of gold. The gold is rubbed on the stone, and the mark is touched with aquafortis. The amount of copper contained in the gold may be easily guessed at by the change of color the streak undergoes.

Bas-bleu, (*bä-bl o'.*) *n.* [Fr.] A lady of literary tastes or acquirements; a blue-stocking.

Bas-chevalier, (*bä-sher'a-lēr',*) *n.* [Fr.] A knight of inferior rank to a knight banneret.

Baseh'kirs. See BASHKIRS.

Bas'cinet, Bas'inet, Bas'net, *n.* [O. Fr. *bassinet*, from *bassin*, a basin.] An ancient light, basin-shaped helmet, worn generally without a visor. — See HELMET.

Bas'co, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Hancock co.

Bas'cobel, in *Georgia*, a village of Jackson co., 80 m. N. of Milledgeville.

Bas'com, HENRY BIDLEMAN, D.D., an eminent American author and divine, b. at Hancock, N. Y., 1796. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1813, and after various professional appointments was, through the influence of Henry Clay, elected chaplain to Congress. In 1827, *B.* was appointed President of Madison Coll., Uniontown, Penn., but resigned in 1829, when he became agent of the American Colonization Society. In 1832 he was elected Professor of Moral Science and Belles-Lettres in Augusta Coll., Ky. In 1838, *B.* had conferred on him the degree of D.D. In 1840, he became president of Louisiana Coll.; and, subsequently, of the Transylvania University, Ky. In the general conference of 1844, when the separation between the Methodist churches North and South occurred, he drew up the protest of the Southern members against the action of the conference as regarded slave-holding, and in the next year was a member of the convention of Louisville by which the organization of the Southern Episcopal Church was agreed upon, and was the author of the report disseminated by that body. In 1846 he was appointed editor of the *Southern Methodist Quarterly Review.* In 1849, he was elected bishop. His principal works are, *Lectures on Infidelity; Lectures and Essays on Moral Science*, &c. A collection of his *Posthumous Works*, edited by Rev. T. N. Ralstoon, was published at Nashville, 1855, in 2 vols. 8vo. D. 1850.

Bas'com, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Seneca co., 45 m. S. by E. of Toledo.

Bas'cule, *n.* [Fr.] The arrangement of the counterpoise in bascule bridges. — *Webster.*

Bas'cule Bridge, *n.* A kind of drawbridge, with a counterpoise, swinging up and down, and usually with a pit behind it, in which the counterpoise falls or rises as the bridge rises or falls. — *Simmonds.*

Base, (*bās,*) *a.* [Fr. *bas*, low; It. *basso;* Lat. *bassus;* Gr. *bathys*, deep.] Deep or grave in sound. Generally written BASS, *q. v.*

—Low in place, degree, or station: of humble birth; lowly.

"Though poor in fortune, of celestial race;
And he commits the crime who calls him *base.*"—*Dryden.*

—Illegitimate by birth; born out of wedlock.

"Why bastard? wherefore *base?*"— *Shaks.*

—Low in value or esteem; usually applied to metals.

"A guinea is pure gold, if it has nothing but gold in it, without any alloy or *baser* metal."— *Watts.*

—Without dignity of sentiment; mean, vile, worthless, despicable, disingenuous.

"*Base* is the slave who pays."—*Shaks.*

—Unclassical; unrefined; as, "*Base* Latin." — *Fuller.*

Base, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *basis*; Gr. *basis*, from *bainō*, to step.] That on which one steps; foot; bottom; foundation. — The place from which racing or tilting is started; the goal.

(*Games.*) An old rustic play, called also, in England, *prison-bars*, and *prisoner's-base.*

(*Arch.*) That part of a column on which the shaft is placed, consisting generally, in the five orders of architecture, of a square plinth and mouldings, formed of tori, scotiæ, and astragals (*see Fig.* 222), in various combinations, between the plinth and the bottom of the shaft. The height of the whole base, including plinth and mouldings, is about half the diameter of the shaft at its lowest or broadest end. The Greek Doric column is the only form of pillar that has no base. In Gothic architecture, the base became higher and more varied in form than in examples of orders of the classic period.

(*Bot.*) The part opposed to the *apex;* as, "the *base* of a leaf." — *Ogilvie.*

(*Chem.*) A term usually applied to those bodies which are capable of uniting with acids to form salts, and are replaced by other bases. For example, ammonia (NH_3), when neutralized by sulphuric acid ($HOSO_3$), constitutes the base of the *salt* sulphate of ammonia (NH_3SO_3HO). When we add to this salt caustic potash (KO), the smell of ammonia is evident; in other words, the base ammonia is replaced by the base potash, and instead of the salt sulphate of ammonia, we have now formed sulphate of potash ($KOSO_3$). The term base, in this case, is used instead of the older term *alkali*, a name which only applies to certain bases. But each of the bases and acids possesses likewise a base. Instead, however, of employing this expression in such instances, it is now usual to speak of the *radical* or root of a base or acid. Hence we have *basic* and *acid radicals.* In ammonia, nitrogen is the radical of that base or *basic radical;* and in sulphuric acids, sulphur is the radical of that acid, or *acid radical.* Some bodies are both base and acid formers, hence they have been sometimes termed *amphigene bodies*, (*both formers.*) These are oxygen, sulphur, selenium, and tellurium; and the salts formed by them are thence called amphide salts. A *basic* or *sub-salt* is a compound consisting of an acid and a base, in which the base preponderates over the acid. Thus, corrosive sublimate consists of 1 atom chlorine and 1 atom mercury (HgCl), and is an equisalt, or neutral salt: while calomel consists of 2 atoms mercury and 1 atom chlorine (Hg_2Cl), and is a *sub-salt*, or *basic salt*, or *disalt.* — Bases are divisible into *inorganic* and *organic bases.* The inorganic bases consist of *metallic* bases and *oxymetallic* bases. Thus, in chloride of potassium (KCl), potassium is the metallic base; while in sulphate of potash (KO,SO_3) the base is an oxymetallic one, viz. potash. — *Organic Bases.* A class of organic substances, many of them existing ready formed in plants, which, like inorganic oxymetallic bases, unite with acids, form salts, and are capable of being replaced by other bases, particularly the inorganic bases. From the circumstance that many organic bases have recently been formed artificially in the laboratory, they have excited a good deal of attention, and perhaps younger chemists have been too much carried away with the novelty of the subject to the neglect of more important, though less striking departments of the science. The fact that the alkaloids or organic bases contain nitrogen in small quantity, had early attracted the attention of chemists. Berzelius supposed that they might be conjugate compounds of ammonia, with an organic body; methylamine (C_2NH_5), for example, he would have considered a compound of an organic body, C_2H_2 with NH_3, or ammonia. Liebig, on the other hand, conceived that these bases were all formed on the type or model of ammonia (NH_3), in which the third atom of hydrogen was capable of being replaced by an organic substance; that atom being removable under various circumstances; whence it may be viewed as an amide of hydrogen ($H.NH_2$). Agreeably to this view, methylamine will not be $C_2H_2.NH_3$, but $NH_2.C_2H_3$, or ammonia, in which the third atom of hydrogen is replaced by methyl, a gas which can be isolated by another process. This idea has been fully confirmed by further researches; and it has been shown that an infinite series of alkaloids or organic bases may be artificially formed upon the models of ammonium (NH_4), ammonia (NH_3), amide (NH_2), imide (NH), and nitryle, Nx_3, where the whole of the hydrogen is replaced by organic substances. — In the artificial preparation of many alkaloids the general principles are as follows: — 1. Certain of them are produced by the action of ammonia on an organic body, frequently an oil; oil of mustard with ammonia becomes *thiosinnamine;* others of this class are urea, furfurine, fucusine, anarine, melamine, ammiline, lophine, aniline. 2. Alkaloids formed by reduction by sulphuretted hydrogen; aniline, toluidine, naphthalidine. 3. By distillation with potash; quinoleine, aniline, conisine, nicotine. 4. By dry distillation of organic bodies; aniline, picoline, petinine, nicotine, lophine. 5. By decomposition of a nitrogenous acid, aniline. 6 Removal of sulphur from a sulphuretted alkaloid, as sinnamine, from thiosinnamine. 7. Removal of sulphur from an essential oil, as sinapoline from oil of mustard. 8. Alteration of natural alkaloids by oxidation, as narcogenine, from narcotine.

(*Dyeing.*) A substance used as a mordant, *i. e.*, that has an affinity for both the cloth and the coloring-matter.

(*Math.*) The *base* of a figure means, properly, its lower line, if it be a plane figure, or its lowest surface if it be a solid. In trigonometrical operations, the base is a line carefully measured between two points readily accessible, from which, by measuring *angles* alone afterwards, we may obtain the length of lines not observed. Upon the accuracy of the measurement of the base depends, therefore, the value of the whole series of operations.— What is called the *base-line*, in measuring the length of a degree of latitude, is the length marked off between the points, the inclination between the verticals at which is to be answered.

(*Zoöl.*) That part or extremity of anything by which it is attached to another of higher value or signification. *Dana.*

(*Mil.*) *Base of Operations*, or *Basis.* A term in tactics, first introduced into military language by Henry von Bülow, who labored to reduce war to mathematical principles, and to give more certain rules to the commander. By *basis*, he understands a tract of country well protected by fortresses, and from which the operations of the army proceed. The line upon which these operations are executed he calls *line of operation;* the fortresses from which the operations begin, the *subject;* the point to be first carried, the *object.* Bülow thought magazines indispensable; the security of the line of operation against all attacks from the side seemed to him likewise indispensable; and he laid down the principle, that both the lines, drawn from the ends of the basis to the object, ought to meet there in a right or an obtuse angle, the last being preferable. This theory has been acted on, more or less, by generals in all ages, and its neglect has generally been attended with suffering and defeat. It may be nevertheless objected that Napoleon I. owed his greatest glory to campaigns in which he entirely disregarded the basis; as those of 1805 and 1809, against Austria, and his previous campaigns in Italy; but one single great and decisive battle lost would have punished severely his neglect of this principle. And, moreover, there is one rule still more important than those of tactics — to act according to the circumstances and the character of the enemy, and to bring on decisive results by energetic measures, rather than to moulder away in inaction.

Base, *v. a.* To place on a basis; to found; — to lay the base or foundation.

Base'-ball, *n.* (*Games.*) An athletic game, derived from the English game of *rounders*, much played throughout the U. States, and generally preferred to cricket. A *B.B.* ground should be a level area of fine turf about 600 feet in length by 400 in breadth, at one end of which a square of 90 feet is marked out. An iron plate is fixed at the *home base*, or lower angle of the square; while canvas bags filled with sawdust, and attached to posts sunk in the ground, indicate the other angles. Nine players constitute a side, one side taking the bat and the other the field. The *batsman* stands at the home base, having the *pitcher* opposite to him, at the distance of 45 feet, and the *catcher* behind. A player is also stationed at or near each of the 3 canvas bags, known as the 1st, 2d, and 3d bases, and which are respectively on the right, opposite to, and on the left of the batsman. Besides these, there is a short field behind the pitcher, and a right, centre, and left field at a considerable distance in the rear of the 2d base, with duty of catching or stopping the balls and returning them to the pitcher or to the baseman. A captain, who is generally the catcher, assigns the places of the players on his side, and directs the game. When the batsman has struck the ball, or has struck at and missed the ball 3 times, he starts for the

first base, and is succeeded by player after player until 3 are put out, when the side occupying the field take their places at the bat, and in like manner play their innings. When he succeeds in reaching the home base, untouched by a ball in (not thrown from) the hands of an adversary, and after successively touching the 1st, 2d, and 3d bases, he is entitled to score one run. Nine innings are played on each side, and the party making the greatest number of runs wins the game. The bat in common use is a round stick, of ash or other hard wood, or of white pine or willow, from 30 to 40 inches in length, and from 2 to 2½ inches in thickness at the lower end, whence it tapers gradually to the handle. Players adopt different styles of batting, some holding the bat inclined over the shoulder, and others hitting from below as in cricket, while many attempt modifications of either method. — The game above described is commonly known as the New York game, and differs in several particulars from that called Massachusetts game, which is generally played in New England. In the latter, the batsman stands in the middle of one of the sides of a square of 60 feet, the 4 angles of which are marked by 4 stakes representing the bases, the 1st base being on his right, and the 4th or home base on his left. The ball is thrown, not pitched or tossed by the thrower, who stands 35 feet in front of the batsman, and a player is put out if the ball from the stroke of his bat is caught without having first touched the ground, or, technically speaking, "on the fly," by an adversary, if 3 balls are struck at and missed and caught each time by the catcher, or if while running the bases he is struck by the ball thrown by an adversary. The putting a player out by striking him with the ball, which was the practice in the original game of base-ball, was discarded in revising the New York game, on account of the severe accidents which sometimes resulted. Both games, when properly played, require close attention, courage, and activity, and are admirably adapted to invigorate the frame, as well as to afford an agreeable and manly pastime to boys or men. They are not less skilfully constructed than cricket, which has long been considered the most scientific of all games played with the bat and ball, and by many are considered to have an advantage over the latter in respect to the greater rapidity with which the innings alternate, and the opportunities enjoyed by each side for a temporary rest from the labors of fielding. — The dress of a base-ball player should consist of light flannel shirt and trousers, a flannel cap with a projecting visor of white enamelled leather, and canvas shoes with spike soles. —*Am. Cycl.*

Base'-born, *a.* Born out of wedlock; born of low parentage; vile; mean.

> "But see thy *base-born* child, thy babe of shame,
> Who, left by thee, upon our parish came." — *Gay.*

Base'-court, *n.* [Fr. *basse-cour.*] The lower court; the back-yard; the farm-yard.

> "My lord, in the *base-court* he doth attend,
> To speak with you." — *Shaks.*

Base'-fee, *n.* (*Law.*) A fee which has a qualification annexed to it, and which must be determined whenever the annexed qualification requires. — *Bouvier.*

Bas'el, in Switzerland. See BASLE.

Base Lake, in *Michigan*, a P. O. of Washtenaw co.

Base'less, *a.* Without a base; having no foundation or support.

Bas'elice, a town of S. Italy, prov. Benevento, cap. of a cant., 21 m. S.E. of Campo-Basso; *pop.* 4,958.

Base'-line, *n.* (*Persp.*) A line drawn at the extremity of the principal visual ray, and perpendicular to it. — (*Surveying.*) A principal line, measured with the greatest precision, on which a triangle or a series of triangles may be constructed, whereby other positions may be determined.

Basel'la, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Basellaceæ*, q. v.

Basella'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Ficoidales*. DIAGNOSIS. Distinct sepals, no petals, fruit enclosed in a membranous or succulent calyx, a single solitary carpel, and an erect seed. — They are climbing, herbaceous, or shrubby plants, somewhat succulent. This small order, including 12 species in 4 genera, closely resembles the Scandent Chenopods, from which it has been separated principally on account of the colored calyx, which scarcely opens. The species are all tropical.

Base'ly, *adv.* In a base manner; meanly; dishonorably. —In bastardy; illegitimately.

Base'ment, *n.* [Fr. *soubassement.*] (*Arch.*) The lowest story of a building, forming the base of a private house or public edifice.

Base'-mind'ed, *a.* Of a low spirit or mind; mean.

Base'ness, *n.* The quality of being base; lowness of mind; worthlessness; meanness.

> "Such is the power of that sweet passion,
> That it all sordid *baseness* doth expel."—*Spenser.*

—Of inferior value; as, "the *baseness* of his metal." *Swift.* —Bastardy; illegitimacy of birth.

> "Why brand they us
> With base? with *baseness*? bastardy?" —*Shaks.*

—Depth of sound; as, "the *baseness* or trebleness of tones." *Bacon.*

Bas'enet, *n.* See BASCINET.

Base'-plate, *n.* The foundation-plate of heavy machinery, as of the steam-engine; the bed-plate. — *Weale.*

Base'-ring, *n.* (*Mil.*) A projecting band of metal adjoining the base of a breech-engine.

Base'-spir'ited, *a.* Of inferior courage; contemptible; mean; cowardly.

Base'-string, *n.* The string of an instrument which produces the lowest note. — *Webster.*

Base'-vi'ol, BASS-VIOL, *n.* (*Mus.*) See VIOLONCELLO.

Basham's Gap, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Morgan co.

Ba'shan, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Meigs co.

Bashan, (*bā'shan.*) (*Anc. Geog.*) A rich, hilly district, lying E. of the Jordan, and between the mountains of Hermon on the N., and those of Gilead and Ammon on the S. The country takes its name ("fat," "fruitful") from its soft and sandy soil. It is celebrated in Scripture for its stately oaks, fine breeds of cattle, and rich pasturage. Modern travellers describe the country as still abounding with verdant and fertile meadows, valleys traversed by refreshing streams, hills crowned with forests, and pastures offering an abundance to the flocks that wander through them. *B.* was assigned, after the conquest of Og and his people, to the half-tribe of Manasseh. From *B.* came the Greek name Batanæa, in modern Arabic *El-Bottein*. But this latter only included its S. part. The ancient *B.* covered the Roman provinces named Gaulonites, Trachonites, Auranites, Batanæa, and Ituræa.

Bashaw', *n.* See PASHA.

Bash'ee, Bash'i, or **Bat'anes Islands,** a cluster belonging to the E. Archipelago, 5th division, lying due N. of Luzon (Philippines), between Lat. 20° and 21° N. They are rocky, and 5 in number, with 4 small islets. Dampier visited them, and called the largest Grafton Isle; it is about 13 leagues in circuit, and has good anchorage on the W. side. It produces fine yams, sugar-cane, plantains, and vegetables; besides hogs and goats in plenty. Good water is found in abundance close to the beach. Gold in considerable quantities is washed down by the torrents in the Bashee Island, which the natives work into a thick wire and wear as an ornament. Iron is the favorite medium of exchange. The natives are civil, inoffensive, and sociable. The Spanish governor resides on Grafton Island. *Pop.* unknown.

Bash'ful, *a.* [Fr. *baisser*, to lower, to be ashamed.] Downcast; having a demure look; in a shy or shame-faced manner; sheepish.

> "Our author anxious for his fame to-night,
> And *bashful* in his first attempt to write."—*Addison.*

Bash'fully, *adv.* Modestly; in a shy or sheepish manner.

Bash'fulness, *n.* The quality of being bashful; shame-facedness; excessive modesty.

> "Such looks, such *bashfulness*, might well adorn
> The cheeks of youths that are more nobly born."— *Dryden.*

Bash'i Bazouks', *n. pl.* (*Mil.*) A body of irregular troops in the service of the Turkish Sultan. They are principally of Asiatic races, and formed a contingent of the Turkish army during the Russian War, 1853–56. As light cavalry they are considered excellent, far surpassing the Cossacks in courage and powers of endurance. Dr. William H. Russell, in describing these "wild cavaliers," says: "It would have been difficult to find more picturesque-looking scoundrels if the world was picked for them from Scinde to Mexico. Many of them were splendid-looking fellows, with fine sinewy legs, beautifully proportioned muscular arms, and noble, well-set heads of the true Caucasian mould; others were hideous negroes from Nubia, or lean, malignant-looking Arabs, with sinister eyes and hungry aspect; and some were dirty Marabout fanatics from Mecca, inflamed by the influence of their *hadji*, or pilgrimage."

Bash'kirs, Basch'kirs, or **Bash'keers,** a Tartar tribe of Russia, where they occupy a portion of the govts. of Orenburg, Perm, and Viatka. These people are in Asia generally called *Istiuks* or *Ischtiuks*, and they live principally in tents, and on the produce of the chase, troubling themselves but little with agriculture, except in winter, which they pass in their villages. It is in their territory that the rich gold and platina mines exist. They are Mohammedans and pay no taxes, but all are held under military service to guard the frontier. Their number is about 200,000, of whom 70,000 are enrolled on the same footing as the Cossacks of the Don.

Bas'hlyle, *n.* (*Chem.*) See BASYLE.

Bas'ic, *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or serving as, a base. See BASE.

Bas'ifier, *n.* (*Chem.*) That which converts into a salifiable base.

Bas'ify, *v. a.* (*Chem.*) To convert into a salifiable base.

Basil, (*bāz'il,*) Emperor of the East. See BASILIUS.

Bas'il, *n.* [Ger. *bügel*, from *biegen*, to bend, to curve, to inflect.] (*Carp.*) The slope or angle of a joiner's tool or instrument.

—*v. a.* To grind or form the edge of a tool to an angle.

Bas'il, *n.* [Fr. *basilic*; It. *basilico*; from Gr. *basilikos*, royal, from *basileus*, a king.] (*Bot.*) See OCIMUM.

Bas'il, *n.* [A corruption from Eng. *basan.*] The skin of a sheep after being tanned.

Bas'il, in *Ohio*, a village of Liberty township, Fairfield co., 12 m. N. by W. of Lancaster.

Bas'ilar, Bas'ilary, *a.* [Fr. *basilaire*; from Lat. *basis.*] Situated at, or belonging to, the base.—(*Anat.*) The name given to several parts, which seem to serve as bases to others, as the sacrum.—*Dunglison.*

Basil'ians, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The name of an order of monks, founded by Basil, surnamed the Great, Bishop of Cæsarea, A. D. 370. He had retired in 358 into a desert in Pontus, and there erected a monastery. He afterwards instituted several other establishments, placing them under rules of his own creation. This order was introduced into the Western Church in 1057, and was reformed by Pope Gregory XIII., in 1569. It is said to have furnished 14 popes, 1,805 bishops, 3,010 abbots, and 11,085 martyrs. It likewise boasts of several emperors, kings, and princes, who embraced its rule. — See BASIL, ST.

Basil'ic, Basil'ica, *n.*; *pl.* BASILICS, or BASILI E. [Gr. *basili-kē*, from *basilikos*, royal, from *basileus*, a king.] Originally, a term applied to the palace of a king. It was afterwards used to denote large buildings, erected in Rome and other cities of the Roman empire, for the administration of justice. They also served the purpose of an exchange, in which merchants transacted their business, being generally built in the immediate neighborhood of the forum. The following was the method of construction generally adopted. A large central space, about twice or three times as long as it was wide, was surrounded with columns, on which a roof, called the *testudo*, was supported. On either side of this space porticos were added, covered with a roof sloping from the columns of the testudo, and supported on the outer side by another row of smaller columns, at a distance of about one-third of the breadth of the central space from those that held the main roof; a wall was afterwards substituted for the outer columns of the portico, to afford shelter to those within the building. The portico was divided into two parts by a floor, the upper part forming a gallery for the accommodation of those who were looking on at what was passing below, or perhaps for the exposure of commodities for sale, or for carrying on some handicraft trade. There was a vestibule, or large porch, at one end, and at the other a tribunal for the administration of justice, with a semicircular recess, or apse, for the judge's seat, with *chalcidica*, or chambers, for the use of the judge, counsel, &c., on either side of it. Basilicæ were unknown in Rome until about B. C. 200. The best example we have of the old *B.* or hall of justice, is that at Pompeii, built on the S.W. side of the forum. It is to Constantine that the first Christian churches, known by the name of *B.*, are to be referred. They bore a very complete resemblance to the antique *B.*, both in plan and proportion; but the cruciform, emblematic of Christianity, soon operated to the most essential changes in their shape. The intersection of the crossing aisles produced a centre, which it was natural to enlarge and make principal in the composition; and the invention of domes, supported on pendentives, enabled the architects to give size and dignity to the centre, without interrupting the vista of the aisles. The church of St. Sophia, at Constantinople, was the first example of this form. Its best points were copied in the 10th century, by the Venetians, in the church of St. Mark. This is the first in Italy which was constructed with a dome supported on pendentives; and it is also this which first gave the idea, which has been imitated in St. Peter's, at Rome, of accompanying



Fig. 300. — CHURCH OF ST. MARK. (VENICE.)

the great dome of a church with smaller and lower domes, to give it a pyramidical effect. — Modern *B.* exist in Italy, which are applied, as the ancient were, to civil purposes. The most celebrated is that at Vicenza, after the design of Palladio, and called *Il Palazzo della Ragione*. In England the *Town Hall*, and in France the *Palais de Justice*, correspond, in some respects, to the modern Italian Basilicæ.

Basil'ic, Basil'ical, *a.* [Lat. *basilicus.*] In the manner of a church, cathedral, or other public building. (*Anat.*) Pertaining to certain parts, which the ancients supposed to have an important function in the animal economy.

Basilic vein.—A large vein of the arm proper, running along the *inner* side of the arm, and lying directly over the humeral artery. The *median basilic* is a short branch vein, running obliquely across the top of the fore-arm, in the bend of the elbow-joint, and joining the great basilic in the same manner that the median cephalic joins the cephalic on the *outer* side of the arm. For the illustration of these four veins, see figure to article BLEEDING.

Basil'ica, *n.* (*Law.*) A collection or digest of the *Corpus Juris* of Justinian, translated from the original Latin into the Greek language, under the superintendence of the Greek emperors of Constantinople, and chiefly of Basil, or Basilius I., whose reign commenced A. D. 867, and ended in 886.

Basil'ican, *a.* Basilical; belonging to, or resembling, a basilica.

Basilica'ta, in S. Italy. See POTENZA.

Basil'icon, *n.* [Gr. *basilikos*, royal.] (*Pharm.*) The name sometimes given to an ointment, composed of 5 parts resin, 8 parts lard, and 2 parts yellow wax. It is

much used as a stimulant dressing to blistered surfaces, with a view to keep up the discharge; and as a vehicle for other stimulating substances, such as savin and cantharides, or Spanish flies. In the Pharmacopœia it is called *ceratum resinæ*. It was formerly prepared with yellow wax, pitch, resin, and olive-oil, and was hence named *unguentum tetrapharmacum*, "the ointment with four drugs."

Basilid'ians, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The name of a religious sect founded by Basilides, a Gnostic of Alexandria, who died A. D. 130. The two great dogmas which formed the ground-work of his system were those of emanation and dualism. He held that the unrevealed God evolved out of himself the several attributes which express the idea of absolute perfection, being the intellectual powers, the mind, the reason, the thinking powers, wisdom, might, and, lastly, the moral attributes. These seven powers, which he regarded as living, self-subsistent, and ever active, together with the primal ground out of which they were evolved, constituted the first *ogdoad*, or octave, the root of all existence. Each of these spiritual essences proceeded to evolve out of itself continually numberless gradations of existences, each lower one being still the impression, the *antitype*, of the immediate higher one. As he had in his system seven homogeneous natures in each gradation of the spiritual world, so he is said to have held that there were 365 such regions or gradations of the spiritual world, answering to the days of the year. One grand idea of this system was, that, in different degrees, and under different forms of application, one law pervades all stages and kinds of existence; and that everything, from the highest to the lowest, is governed by a single law. How he accounted for the existence of evil does not seem clear; but he held that everywhere, as rust deposits itself on the surface of iron, darkness and death cleave to the fallen seeds of light and life, — the evil to the good, the ungodlike to the godlike! — without, however, the original essence being thereby destroyed. The whole course of this present world he considers as intended for such an end; that the godlike may be cleansed from all impurities, and restored to their original purity. He considered the development of the human race as a process of purification, which was to be perfected by Christianity. His great aim was to lead men to consider the whole universe as one temple of God. Faith in the justice and goodness of God rose in his mind above everything else; and when he was perplexed with difficulties, his last words ever were, "I will say anything sooner than doubt the goodness of Providence." The development of this system led Basilides and his followers into many erroneous opinions, particularly with respect to the character and mission of Christ, whom he did not regard as the Redeemer; and held that he differed from other men only in degree, and, like the rest, himself stood in need of redemption.

Basil'ikon Do'ron, or Royal Gift, *n.* (*Lit.*) The name of a treatise composed by James I. of England, and published at Edinburgh in 1599, and at London in 1604. It is divided into three books, and contains precepts on the art of government, addressed by the king to his son, Prince Henry. This work is now but a literary curiosity.

Basilis'cus. See Zeno, (Emperor.)

Basilisk, (*bas'i-lisk,*) *n.* [Fr. *basilic*; Lat. *basilicus*; Gr. *basiliskos*, from *basileus*, a king.] The cockatrice, a fabulous serpent, with a white spot on its head resembling a royal diadem. It was supposed by the ancients to have been able to kill with its breath or sight only. According to Galen, its color inclined to yellow, and it had three small eminences on its head. Ælian says, that its poison is so penetrating as to kill the largest serpents with its vapor only; and that it will kill a man by merely biting the end of his stick. The sound of its hissing is enough to frighten away all other kinds of serpents. According to Pliny, the *B.* is able to kill all those who look upon it. It was also called a *cockatrice*, from the belief that it was generated from a cock's egg brooded upon by a serpent. All these details are put forth by Matthiolus, Galen, Dioscorides, Pliny, and Erasistratus. The absurdity of all the statements has, since that time, been thoroughly exposed.

(*Zoöl.*) The animal now recognized by the name of *B.* is a reptile, family *Ignauidæ*, of a very singular shape,

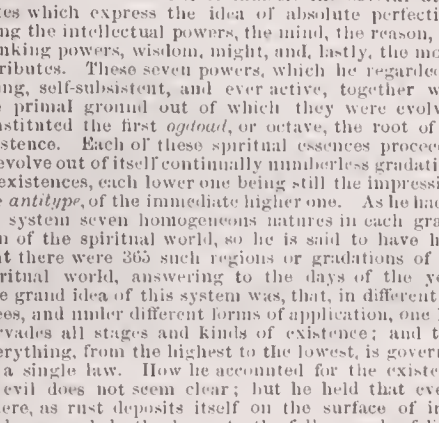


Fig. 301. — basilisk, (*Basiliscus mitratus.*)

being distinguished by a long and broad wing-like process or expansion along the back and upper part of the tail, and furnished at certain distances with intervals radii analogous to those in the wings of the *draco*, or flying lizard. This process is capable of being either dilated or contracted at the pleasure of the animal, and the occiput, or hind part of the head, is elevated into a very conspicuous pointed hood or hollow crest. Notwithstanding its formidable appearance, however, the Basilisk is a perfectly harmless reptile, residing principally among trees, where it feeds on insects, &c. The general color of this animal is a pale cinereous brown, slightly varied on the back and sides with different shades of brown and blue, and silvery white on the belly. It is possessed of great activity, and from its peculiar structure can adapt itself to the watery element without inconvenience. It is most common in the tropical parts of South America.

Basil'ius I., or Basil, The Macedonian, Emperor of the East, was of low origin, but obtained employment at the court of the Emperor Michael III., became his chamberlain, murdered his rival Bardas, was associated in the empire, then murdered Michael, and succeeded him in 867. Though he had risen by a series of crimes, he governed wisely, made many reforms in the administration and in the army, and compiled a body of laws called the *Basilica*, which, augmented by his son and successor, Leo the Philosopher, were in force till the fall of the empire. *B.* deprived Photius of the See of Constantinople, and restored Ignatius; but on the death of the latter he recalled Photius. He successfully carried on war with the Saracens. D. 886.

Basil'ius II., Emperor of the East, was son of Romanus II., and with his brother, Constantine, was first associated in the empire by John Zimisces, and succeeded him in 976. His long reign was a series of wars with his rivals, Bardas, Sclerus, and Phocas, with the Saracens, and with the Bulgarians. In 1014, after a great victory over the latter, having 15,000 prisoners, he had 99 out of every 100 deprived of their eyes, and thus sent home. This horrible cruelty caused the death of Samuel, king of the Bulgarians. The war ended in 1019, by the complete conquest of Bulgaria. D. 1025.

Bas'il, (Oil of.) (*Chem.*) An aromatic, ethereal oil, distilled from the root of the *Ocymum basilicum*. It deposits a stearoptene in 4-sided pyramids. Very soluble in hot water, it is again deposited in cooling. Its alcoholic solution reddens vegetable blues. Sulphuric acid turns it red. *Form.* $C_{20}H_{22}O_6$.

Basilosau'rus, *n.* (*Pal.*) See Zeuglodon.

Bas'il, St., surnamed The Great, bishop of Cæsarea, in Cappadocia, where he was B. about 326. He was studying at Athens in 355, and there became the friend of Gregory, afterwards bishop of Nazianzero. After extensive travels, *B.* retired to the desert of Pontus, and there founded an order of monks. He succeeded Eusebius in the See of Cæsarea in 370, and by his opposition to Arian doctrines greatly offended the Emperor Valens. His constitution being much impaired by the austerities of a monastic life, he D. 380. — See Basilians.

Bas'il-weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Calamintha, and Clinopodium.

Ba'sin, or Bason, *n.* [Fr. *bassin*; Ger. *becken*, from *biegen*, to bend, curve, or inflect.] A hollow vessel or dish of circular form, used for various household purposes.

> "Let me attend him with a silver *basin*,
> Full of rose water, and bestrewed with flowers."— *Shaks.*

—Anything hollow or concave resembling a basin; a pond; a small bay; an outer dock for shipping.

> "The spacious *basins* arching rocks enclose,
> A sure defence from ev'ry storm that blows."— *Pope.*

(*Arts and Manf.*) A vessel used by glass-makers for forming concave glasses. — An iron mould used by hatters. — The scale of a balance, &c.

(*Phys. Geog.*) It is applied to any collection of water, as seas, lakes, and rivers; and comprehends, in every case, all the countries which are drained by the waters which run into such sea, lake, or river. — The term is still more frequently applied to the drainage of a river; as, "The *basin* of the Mississippi." The character of a country, its climate, soil, and productions, frequently change from the basin of one river to that of another; and when in the basin of one river such changes are observed to occur, the formation of the basin commonly presents some point or place where the change begins to be sensible, and may consequently be indicated with some degree of certainty. Therefore, the true basis of the geographical knowledge of a country, is the study of the different basins into which it is divided.

(*Mar.*) The *basin of a dock* is a place where the water is confined by double flood-gates, or a caisson, and thereby prevented from running out at ebb tide. The use of it is to contain ships either before they enter, or after they come out of the dock in which they are repaired. *B.* also implies some part of a haven which opens from a narrow channel into a spacious receptacle for shipping.

(*Geol.*) Any dipping or disposition of strata toward a common centre, which has resulted from the upheaval and subsidence of the earth's crust. The tertiary formations often occupy limited areas, and fill up the basins of the older strata; hence the use of such phrases as *London basin*, *Paris basin*, a *coal-basin*, or *coal-fields*, &c.

Ba'sined, *a.* Enclosed in a basin.

Bas'inet, *n.* Same as *bascinet*, q. v.

Ba'sing, a parish of England, in Hampshire, 2 m. from Basingstoke. During the Civil War, its magnificent castle, built by William Paulet, first Marquis of Winchester, Lord Treasurer to Queen Elizabeth, was heroically defended for two years by John, the fifth marquis, against the Parliamentary troops. On the 14th Oct., 1645, it was at last taken by storm by Cromwell, who, after plundering it of its rich treasures of art, burned it to the ground. *Pop.* of par. about 2,000.

Ba'singstoke, a town and par. of England, in Hampshire, 45 m. W.S.W. of London; *pop.* 5,134.

Ba'sin Harbor, in *Vermont*, a village and port of Addison co., on Lake Champlain, 20 m. S. of Burlington.

Ba'sin Knob, in *Missouri*, a village of Johnson co., 115 m. W. by N. of Jefferson city.

Basioceratochondroglossus, *n.* [From Lat. *basis*, and Gr. *keras*, cornute, *chondros*, cartilage, and *glossa*, tongue.] (*Anat.*) The same as Hyoglossus, *q. v.*

Basioceratoglos'sus, *n.* (*Anat.*) A name given to a part of the hyoglossus, which is inserted into the corner of the os hyoides and base of the tongue. — *Dunglison.*

Basioces'trum, *n.* [From Lat. *basis*, and Gr. *kestra*, a dart.] (*Surg.*) An instrument invented by Mesler, for opening the head of the fœtus in utero.

Ba'sis, *n*; *pl.* Bases. [Lat. *basis*; Gr. *basis*, from *bainō*, to step, to go.] That on which one steps, treads, or stands; foot or bottom; foundation, that on which anything rests.

> "Paradise . . . . must have the compass of the whole earth for a *basis* and foundation."— *Sir Walter Raleigh.*

—Support of anything; ground-work or first principle.

> "Build me thy fortune upon the *basis* of valour,"— *Shaks.*

—The chief component part of anything.

(*Chem. and Arch.*) See Base.

(*Gram.*) In prosody, the smallest trochaic rhythm.

Basis'ity, *n.* (*Chem.*) The state or quality of being a base.

Basis'olute, *a.* (*Bot.*) Prolonged at the base, as certain leaves. — *Wright.*

Bas'ist, *n.* (*Mus.*) A bass-singer; one who takes the bass. (R.)

Bask, *v. i.* [From the root of Bake; Scot. *beik*, to warm; Sw. and Goth. *baka*, or *vasa*.] To lie in warmth or in the sun; to be exposed to genial heat; to enjoy ease and prosperity.

> "Though an unusual fit of love, or duty,
> Had made him lately *bask* in his bride's beauty."— *Byron.*

—*v. a.* To warm by continued exposure to heat, or to the sun's rays; to warm with genial heat.

> "Untock'd in covers, let her freely run
> To range thy courts, and *bask* before the sun."— *Tickell.*

Baskahe'gan River, in *Maine*, rising in a lake of the same name, embouches into the Matawamkeag.

Bas'ket, *n.* [W. *basgal*, or *basgawd*, from *basg*, a netting or plaiting, as of twigs or splinters, from *asg*, a piece split off, a splinter.] A domestic vessel made of twigs, rushes, splinters, &c., interwoven — The contents of a basket; as, a *basket* of strawberries.

(*Arch.*) The vase of the Corinthian capital. — *Gwilt.*

(*Mil.*) A gabion. See Gabion.

—*v. a.* To put in a basket. — *Cowper.*

Bas'ket-hilt, *n.* The hilt of a broadsword or other weapon, wrought in the form of basket-work, as a protection for the hand.

> "Their beef they often in their morions stew'd,
> And in their *basket-hilts* their bev'rage brew'd." — *King.*

Bas'ket-hilted, *a.* With a hilt of basket-work.

Bas'ketry, *n.* Baskets in general; a collection of baskets.

Bask'ing Ridge, in *New Jersey*, a post-village in the N.E. part of Somerset co., about 40 m. N.N.E. of Trenton.

Bask'ing-shark, *n* (*Zoöl.*) A species of fish, of the *Squalidæ* or Shark family; the Sun-fish of the Irish. See Squalidæ.

Bas'lard, and Baselard, *n.* (*Mil.*) A short sword or dagger worn in the 15th century. It was a mark of gentility, and was carried in front of the girdle.

Bas'le, Bas'el, or Bale, a N.W. canton of Switzerland, and the 11th in the Confederation, lying between 47° 25′ and 47° 37′ N. Lat.; having on the N. France and Baden; W. France and Soleure; S. the latter canton and Berne; and on the E. Argovia. Its shape is very irregular; greatest length 24 m.; breadth from 13 to 17. *Area*, 184 sq. m. The Jura chain runs through the country; its surface displaying, accordingly, mountains and valleys, with a level tract in the vicinity of the city of Basle. The most elevated mountain is the Hauenstein (about 3,000 ft.), over which there is an excellent and much frequented new road, leading from Basle to Aarau and Zurich. — *Rivers.* The Rhine and Birse. — *Clim.* Mild. — *Prod.* Corn and wine. — *Manf.* Ribbons, taffetas, silk thread, &c. This canton belonged in Roman times to the territory of the *Rauraci*. In the Middle Ages it formed part of the Burgundian empire, till 1026, when it was possessed by the German emperor, Conrad II. *B.* assisted the Swiss in the Burgundian war, and was admitted a member of the Confederation in 1501. *Pop.* of canton, 92,265.

Basle, one of the chief cities of Switzerland, and cap. of the above canton; Lat. 47° 30′ 36″ N.; Lon. 7° 35′ E.; 35 m. N.W. of Berne. It lies on both sides of the Rhine; that division of the S. being called *Great*, and that on the N. *Little B.*; they communicate by a bridge 600 ft. long. The city presents to the visitor a peculiar mixture of the gayety of a French, with the sombre Gothic air of a German, town. The cathedral, built in 1319, on the spot where the Roman emperor Valentinian originally erected the strong fortress called *Basilia*, contains the tombs of Œcolampadius, Erasmus, and the Empress Anne, consort of Rodolph of Hapsburg. There is here a gymnasium, schools, a public library and botanic garden, and many literary and scientific societies. *B.* is the richest town in Switzerland, and its inhabitants are industrious and well educated. — *Manf.* Ribbons, silks, gloves, stockings, &c. *Pop.* 37,918. *B.* was the birthplace of Holbein, Erasmus, and Bernoulli. This ancient city was ruled during the Middle Ages by a bishop, who was a prince of the German empire. It was taken by Rodolph of Hapsburg in 1267. In 1392 it became a free imperial city, which was, with the adjoining territory, admitted into the Swiss Confederation in 1501, when the bishops were expelled. A council was held here in Oct., 1061. The 18th General Council,

transferred from Pavia to Sienna, and from Sienna to *B.*, assembled 23d July, 1431, and was concluded 16th May, 1443. Its chief objects were the union of the Greek and Latin Churches, and a general reformation of the Catholic Church. The University of *B.* was founded by a papal bull of Pius II. in 1459. Treaties of peace were concluded here between France and Prussia, April 5 and May 17; between France and Spain, July 22; and between France and Hesse-Cassel, Aug 28, 1795. The French seized the city in 1798.

B., Council of. Announced at the Council of Constance, it was convoked by Pope Martin V., and his successor, Eugenius IV. It commenced its sittings, Dec. 14, 1431, under the presidency of the cardinal legate Juliano Cæsarini of St. Angelo. The objects of its deliberations were to extirpate heresies, (that of the Hussites in particular,) to unite all Christian nations under the Catholic Church, to put a stop to wars between Christian princes, and to reform the Church. But its first steps towards a peaceable reconciliation with the Hussites, against whom Juliano had unsuccessfully published a crusade, were displeasing to the Pope, who authorized the cardinal legate to dissolve the council. That body opposed the pretensions of the Pope, with severe animadversions on his deceitful conduct, and his neglect of the welfare of the Church; and, notwithstanding his repeated orders to remove to Italy, continued its deliberations under the protection of the Emperor Sigismund, of the German princes, and of France. In order to secure itself against the attacks of Eugenius IV., it re-enacted the decrees of the Council of Constance concerning the power of a general council, (in matters of faith, of schism, and of reformation,) to command the Pope, as well as all Christendom, and to punish the disobedience of the clergy, and even of the Pope, by virtue of its judicial character as the representative of the Universal Church. It likewise pronounced all the doings and remonstrances of the Pope against its proceedings of no force, and began a formal process against him, after he had issued a bull for its dissolution; required him, term after term, to appear before its tribunal, and exercised, as much as possible, the papal prerogatives in France and Germany. Meanwhile, it concluded, in the name of the Church, a peace with the Hussites, and then proceeded to the reformation of the clergy, by ordaining that the clergymen who maintained concubines, and the prelates who received money for permitting it, should be punished; that the *annates*, the sums paid for the *pallia*, &c., should be regarded as simoniacal, and should not, under any pretext, be demanded or paid in future; that the divine service, the mass, and the canonical hours should be regularly observed by the clergy of each class; that the Feast of Fools, and all irreverent celebrations customary in the Church about Christmas, should be abolished. In the 23d session, (March 25, 1436,) the form of election, the confession of faith, and the official oath of each pope, by which he bound himself to obey the decrees of the council, and the annual repetition of the same, were provided for; all preferment of the relations of a pope was forbidden, and the college of cardinals was limited to 24 prelates and doctors of all nations, who should be elected by the free votes of the college, should be entitled to half of the revenues of the States of the Church, should watch over the Pope, and always sign his bulls. General councils had always been objects of aversion to the popes, and often been prevented by them from assembling, on account of their limitations of the papal power; and the proceedings of the Council of Basle must have exasperated, to the highest degree, an obstinate man like Eugenius IV. He continually remonstrated with the sovereigns against the decrees of the council, which, in its turn, decreed his suspension from the papal chair, in the 31st session, (Jan. 24, 1438.) The removal of Eugenius, however, seemed so impracticable, that some prelates, who till then had been the boldest and most influential speakers in the council, left Basle; yet, after violent debates, (May 16, 1439,) the council declared Eugenius, on account of his obstinate disobedience of its decrees, a heretic, and formally deposed him, in the following session, as guilty of simony, perjury, violation of the laws of the Church, and bad administration in his office. At this session, the 34th, (June 25, 1439,) only two of the Spanish and Italian members were present; but the president adopted a spirited and effectual method for obtaining the decree. He ordered the holy relics, which existed in Basle, to be placed in the seats of the absent bishops, and produced such a strong excitement in the council, which still consisted of 400, for the most part French and German prelates, priests, and doctors, that it unanimously consented to the deposition of Eugenius. Notwithstanding the plague then raging in Basle, which continually diminished its number, it proceeded, in a regular conclave, (Nov. 17 of the same year,) to elect the Duke Amadeus of Savoy to the papal chair. Felix V. — which was the name he adopted — was acknowledged by only a few princes. The chief powers, France and Germany, assented to the decrees of the council for the reformation of the Church, but they chose to remain neutral in the contest with Eugenius. The council, thus deserted by its protectors, gradually declined. It held a last session in 1443, at Lausanne, where some prelates remained together until 1449, when, after the death of Eugenius and the resignation of Felix V., they accepted the amnesty offered them by Nicholas V. The decrees of the Council of *B.* are admitted into none of the Roman archives. Had its just and suitable decrees for the reformation of the papal government, and clerical discipline of the Church, been executed, the Reformation of Luther would have, perhaps, never occurred.

Bas'nage de Beau'val, Jacques, an eminent French theologian and historian, b. at Rouen, in 1653, where he became pastor in 1676. On the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, he took refuge in Holland, became pastor at Rotterdam, and afterwards, at the Hague, enjoyed the friendship of the Grand Pensionary Heinsius, and was employed in several political negotiations. The most esteemed of his numerous works are, *La Communion Sainte; Histoire de la Religion des Eglises réformées; Antiquités Judaïques*, &c. D. 1723.

Bas'nettsville, in *West Virginia*, a village of Marion co.

Basque Provinces, (*bask,*) [Sp. *Vascongadas Provincias.*] a territory of Spain, comprising the three prov. of Biscay, Alava, and Guipuzcoa, bounded N. by the Bay of Biscay, E. by Navarre, S. by the prov. of Logroño, and W. by Burgos and Santander. Lat. between 42° 25′ and 43° 28′ N.; Lon. 1° 44′ and 3° 25′ W. *Area*, 2,971 sq. m. *Desc.* Mountainous and picturesque; the hills being generally covered to their summits with arboraceous vegetation. Its pastures are rich, soil fruitful, and agriculture flourishing. *Prod.* Cereals, fruits, and flax. Many sheep are reared. *Min.* Iron, tin, copper, marble, &c. *Inhab.* The Basques are a brave and primitive race, much attached to music and dancing, and eminently suited to that mode of guerilla warfare, by which they have so long preserved their independence. Humboldt supposes them to be the descendants of the ancient Iberians, and they are believed to have, at different periods, held all Spain under their sway. Their language has no analogy with any other living tongue, and is believed to have been, in remote ages, in use over the whole of the Iberian peninsula. — The Basques were subdued by the Goths, about A. D. 485. Guipuzcoa and Alava were united to Castile in the 13th century, and Biscay was annexed to Castile, by Peter the Cruel, in the 14th. *Chief towns.* Bilbao, San Sebastian, and Vittoria. *Pop.* 429,186. — There is also in France a territory which was formerly called the "Basque country," but which is now comprised in the dep. *Basses Pyrénées.* — See Alava; Biscay; Guipuzcoa.

Basque, *a.* Pertaining to the Basque provinces, their people or language.

Basque, Basquina, (*bask, bas-kē'na,*) *n.* A part of a woman's dress, resembling a jacket with a short skirt attached to it, as worn by the women of the Basque provinces, whence it, doubtless, derived its name.

Basqui'na, *n.* See Basque.

Bas'quish, *a.* Relating to the Basque provinces; basque.

Bas'ra, in Asiatic Turkey. See Bassora.

Bas-relief', *n.* (*Sculp.*) See Basso-Relievo.

Bass, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Labrax*, a genus of acanthopterygious fishes, distinguished from *Perca* by scaly opercula terminating in two spines, and by a rough tongue. The striped *B.*, *L. lineatus*, is a salt-water fish, which keeps near the land, ascending fresh-water streams in Spring, to breed. It is from 1 to 4 feet long, brown above, silvery beneath, and is very common on the coast of New England. Some specimens weigh 75 pounds each. It readily bites at the hook, and is taken in large quantities with the seine.

(*Bot.*) [Teut. *bast;* A. S. *bæst.*] A name of the Lime-tree, *Tilia Americana.*—See Tilia.

—A bassock or mat made of the inner bark of the linden-tree, rushes, sedge, flags, &c., interwoven. See Bast.

Bass, (*base,*) Basso, *n.* [It. *basso.*] (*Mus.*) The base in music; the lowest part in the harmony of a musical composition. The bass is, with sound musicians, the most important of all the parts; it is indeed the foundation of harmony, the support of the whole superstructure of the composition. The word *bass* is technically used in various ways, as *thorough bass, fundamental bass, ground bass, figured bass*, &c. A *figured bass* is a bass with figures written over or under each note, to indicate the accompanying harmonies. The term *figured bass* is used as synonymous with *figurative bass*, meaning a bass not confined to the plain *canto-fermo* style, but moving with more freedom, and with a melody of its own, for instance, the bass in Bach's arrangement of "Old Hundred." — *Fundamental bass* is that bass which forms the tone or natural foundation of the incumbent harmony, and from which, as a lawful source, that harmony is derived. To explain this by example: If the harmony consists of the common chord of C, C will be its fundamental bass, because from that note the harmony is deduced; and if, while that harmony is continued, the bass be changed to any other note, it ceases to be fundamental, because it is no longer the note from which that harmony results, and is calculated. *Ground bass* is used sometimes as synonymous with *fundamental bass*, and sometimes as a bass which starts with some subject of its own, and continues to be repeated throughout the movement, while the upper part or parts of the composition pursue a separate air, and supply the harmony. This kind of bass was greatly in fashion about half a century ago, but has for some time been rejected, as an unnatural restraint upon the imagination, and productive of a monotonous melody. *Thorough bass* is the art by which harmony is superadded to any proposed bass, and includes the fundamental rules of composition. This branch of musical science is twofold — theoretical and practical. Theoretical thorough bass comprehends the knowledge of the connection and disposition of all the several chords, harmonious and dissonant, and includes all the established laws by which they are formed and regulated. Practical thorough bass is conversant with the manner of *taking* the several chords on an instrument, as prescribed by the figures placed over, or under, the bass part of a composition, and supposes a familiar acquaintance with the powers of these figures, a facility in taking the chords they indicate, and judgment in the various applications and effects of those chords in accompaniment. The bass is that part of a concert which is the most heard, which consists of the gravest and largest sounds, or which is played on the longest pipes or strings of a common instrument, or on instruments larger than common for the purpose. — See Contra-basso.

Bass, *a.* (*Mus.*) Low; deep; base. — *Johnson.*

—*v. a* To sound in a deep tone. (o.)

"That deep and dreadful organ pipe, pronounc'd
The name of Prosper; it did *bass* my trespass." — *Shaks.*

Bass, in *California*, a village of Shasta co., on the Sacramento River, 10 m. N.E. of Shasta.

Bass, or **Bass Rock,** a rocky islet of Scotland, in the Frith of Forth, off the coast of Haddingtonshire. It is of a circular form, about 300 ft. in diameter, and 400 ft. high. It overhangs the sea in lofty precipices,



Fig. 302 — BASS ROCK.

which at their bases are perforated into vast excavations and caverns. Great numbers of Solan geese resort to it for breeding. Lat. 56° 3′ N.; Lon. 2° 35′ W. — After the revolution of 1688, a few desperate adherents of the Stuart cause scaled this rock; which held out the longest of any place in Britain for James II.

Bass, George, an English discoverer, whose name has been given to the strait which separates Tasmania from Australasia. He was a surgeon in the English navy, and went to New South Wales, in company with the celebrated Flinders, 7 years after the colony was founded. Having in the two previous years made several surveying voyages along the S. coast, *B.* was, in 1797, sent out on a voyage of discovery in a little whale-boat with only 6 of a crew. Though provisioned for only 6 weeks, *B.* persevered in his expedition for 77 days, and having sailed 600 m., returned to Port Jackson with the news that Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land) was not part of the Australian continent, but a separate island. The discovery was confirmed in 1798, when *B.* and Flinders made a voyage in company.

Bassa. See Pasha.

Bassano, (*bas-sa'no.*) a walled town of N. Italy, prov. of Vicenza, on the Brenta, 19 m. N.N.E. of Vicenza, and 21 N. by W. of Padua. It is well built, and seated in a fine salubrious country. *Manuf.* Silk, straw hats, &c. On 8th Sept., 1796, the Austrian general Würmser was defeated here by the French under Marshals Massena and Augereau. *Pop.* 14,411.

Bassa'no, Jacopo, or Giacomo da Ponte, an Italian painter, b. at Bassano, in 1510. In early life he went to Venice, where he studied the great works of Parmegiano, Titian, and Bonifazio. He spent the rest of his life at his native place. His first productions had much grandeur of conception and excellence of color, but he afterwards painted in a coarser and lower style. He treated even sacred subjects with a vulgar familiarity. *B.* worked rapidly, and his paintings are very numerous. There are 3 of them in the National Gallery, London. D. 1592.

Bassa'no, Hugues Bernard Maret, Duke de, a celebrated French publicist and statesman, b. at Dijon, 1763. On the first outburst of the French revolution he enthusiastically embraced its principles, published the *Bulletin de l'Assemblée*, and soon after was appointed editor of the *Moniteur*. He became acquainted with Bonaparte, and was made by him *chef de division* in the ministry of foreign affairs. In 1792 he was sent to England, ostensibly to secure the neutrality of the British government, but in reality to hoodwink that government until the moment should arrive at which it could be efficiently assailed. But the English minister of that day was too clear-sighted even for French diplomacy. Both Maret and the French ambassador, Chauvelin, were peremptorily ordered out of England; and the former, soon after his return home, was sent as ambassador to Naples, but was captured on his way thither by the Austrians, and detained as prisoner till 1795. Maret took an active part in the intrigues set on foot for the overthrow of the Directory, and when the establishment of the Consulate crowned the success of these intrigues, he was made secretary to the council of state. Subsequently he was private secretary to Napoleon, to whose dictation, it is said, not a few of the articles in the *Moniteur* were written. In 1811, Maret was created Duke de Bassano, and appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs; and in 1812 he conducted and signed the treaties between France, Austria, and Prussia, preparatory to the fatal expedition to Russia. When the emperor was sent to Elba, in 1814, *B.* retired from public life; but immediately after Napoleon's return he joined him, and was very nearly being taken prisoner at Waterloo. On the emperor's final overthrow, the Duke was banished from France, but at the revolution of July, 1830, he was recalled, and restored to all his honors. In 1838 he was made Minister of the Interior, and President of

the Council, but the ministry of which he formed a part survived only three days. D. 1859.

Basse, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Bass.

Basse-Chantante, (*bās'shan-tänq',*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Mus.*) The higher of the two basses in a score, partaking of more melody, and performed by the violoncello.

Bas'sein, a seaport of Hindostan, prov. of Aurungabad; separated from Salsette by a narrow channel, and about 50 m. N. of Bombay. Lat. 19° 20′ N.; Lon. 72° 56′ E. It was ceded to the English by the Peishwa in 1862.

Bas'sein, a British seaport town of Burmah, on the left bank of the Birman river (the right branch of the Irawaddy); Lat. 16° 49′ N.; Lon. 94° 45′ E.; 100 m. W. of Rangoon, and 360 S.S.W. of Ava. *Pop.* about 5,000.

Bas'set, or **Basset',** *n.* [Fr. *bassette*; It. *bassetta*, from *basso*, low.] (*Games.*) A game at cards, played somewhat similar to the modern taro. It is of Venetian invention, and was formerly much played in France. Louis XIV. issued some very severe decrees against it, after which *B.* was played under the name of "*pour et contre.*"

> "Some dress, some dance, some play; not to forget
> Your piquet parties, and your dear *basset.*"—*Rowe.*

B. is played as follows:—The banker deals the cards in pairs, and each *punter*, or player, has a *livret* of 13 cards, from which he selects one or more, and stakes on them. The principle of the game depends upon the corresponding card in the banker's pack turning up in an odd or an even place. When a player wins, he may either take his money or go on, risking his stake and gains. The first time this is done it is called *paroli*, or "double;" the second time, *sept et le va*, "seven and it goes;" the third time, *quinze et le va*, "fifteen, &c.:" the fourth time, *trente et le va*, "thirty-one, &c.;" and on the fifth risk, *soixante et le va*, "sixty-three, &c." In all cases the odds are greatly in favor of the banker; it is 1·023 to 1 against the player winning ten successive games.

Bas'set, *n.* (*Geol.*) The emergence of strata at the surface; the outcrop. — *Lyell.*

—*v. i.* (*Geol.*) To crop out or upward so as to appear at the surface; as, a vein of coal *bassets.*

—*a.* (*Geol.*) Inclined upward; as, the *basset* edge of strata. — *Lyell.*

Basseterre, (*bas'tair.*) a town of the island of St. Kitt's, in the W. Indies, belonging to Great Britain. Lat 17° 17′ 30″ N.; Lon. 62° 42′ W. It is situate on the S. side of the island, at the mouth of a river opening into a bay called Basseterre Roads.

Basse'terre, a seaport and cap. of the island of Guadaloupe, in the W. Indies, belonging to the French. It possesses no proper harbor, but has an open roadstead. It is the residence of the governor. *Pop.* about 5,000.

Bas'set-horn, *n.* [Fr. *Cor Anglais*; It. *corno di bassetto.*] (*Mus.*) A musical instrument, now but seldom used. Its tone is sweet and mellifluous, and in solo passages it is capable of producing very striking effects. In form it resembles a large hautboy, a little bent at the top. Its real compass comprises the notes contained between F bass and B alt., except the note F sharp, which is deficient. As the player of the hautboy generally takes this instrument, the part for it is usually scored a fifth higher than its real pitch.

Bas'seting, *n.* (*Geol.*) The upward direction of a vein in a mine, or of a stratum. — *Whewell.*

Bassette', *n.* [Fr.] A game at cards. (See Basset.) — A small bass-viol.

Basset'to, *n.* [It., Counter-tenor.] (*Mus.*) A small bass-viol; a tenor instrument.

Bas'sett's Creek, in *Alabama*, takes a S.W. course through Clark co., into Tombigbee River.

Bas'sett's Station, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Kenosha co.

Bass'-horn, *n.* (*Mus.*) See Bassoon.

Bassi, Ugo, (*bas'se,*) a Barnabite monk, and distinguished Italian patriot, b. at Cento, in the Roman States, in 1804, of an Italian father and Greek mother. He was much distinguished among the brethren for his extraordinary learning and talents; while the purity of his life, the goodness of his heart, and his eloquence as a preacher, made him the idol of the people. The liberality of his political opinions, however, and the boldness of his sermons, rendered him obnoxious to the papal court, and he was sent into a sort of exile in Sicily, from which he only returned on the accession of Pius IX., in 1846. On the breaking out of the Lombard revolution in 1848, bodies of volunteers hastened from Rome to aid their fellow-countrymen in their struggle against the Austrians. *B.* was among the first who went to Treviso, where he greatly distinguished himself by his valor in battle, and his untiring services in the hospitals. On the capitulation of Treviso, *B.* went to Venice, where he fought in the ranks against her Austrian besiegers. Thence he went to Rome, and joined Garibaldi's legion as chaplain, but took part in every engagement, and inspired even that intrepid band with greater ardor, by his fiery enthusiasm in battle, and the tender and womanly devotion with which he tended the wounded and the dying. On the fall of Rome, *B.* was one of those who followed General Garibaldi when he made a last attempt to fight his way to Venice, which still held out against the Austrians. The little band was, however, dispersed and cut up by Austrian troops, and Garibaldi himself escaped with great difficulty. *B.* was taken prisoner, carried to Bologna, and condemned to death. The ecclesiastical authorities of Bologna, far from opposing the sentence, merely stipulated, with refined cruelty, that, previous to the execution of the sentence, the crown of *B.*'s head and the inside of his hands, on which the oil of consecration had been poured on the occasion of his taking orders, should be flayed. This barbarous order was accordingly executed in the chapel of the prison, in such a manner as to cover the victim with blood. On the 18th Aug., 1849, a little before dawn, *B.* was taken to a deserted field adjoining the cemetery of Bologna, to be shot. He was pale but firm; and while the soldiers were taking aim, he said, "I die innocent — I die for liberty — I forgive my murderers. Viva Jesu! viva Maria! viva"— but the word "Italia" was lost, stilled by the bullets of the Croats. His mother heard of her son's fate without a tear. Three times she repeated his name, and then expired.— *B.* was the author of a work on *The Church after the Image of Christ*, and an unfinished poem called, *Constantine, or the Triumph of the Cross.* His talents were universal. He was an accomplished musician and composer, wrote his own language in remarkable perfection, and was a perfect master of Greek, Latin, English, and French. He was equally remarkable for his personal beauty, and his eloquence as an improvisatore, while his memory was so prodigious, that he is said to have been capable of reciting the whole of Dante's *Divina Commedia.*

Bassia, (*bās'se-a,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Sapotaceæ.* The species are trees; natives of tropical or sub-tropical regions. They are remarkable for their fleshy flowers and oily seeds. In India, the fatty oils procured from the ripe kernels of *B. latifolia*, the Madhuca-tree, and *B. longifolia*, the Elloopa-tree, are made use of for burning in lamps, for culinary purposes, for making soap, and, medicinally, for external applications in cutaneous affections. The fleshy flowers and fruits are used as food, and from the former an alcoholic liquor is distilled. The wood of *B. longifolia* and other species is very hard and durable. The Shea or Galam butter, which forms an important article of internal commerce in Central Africa, is thought by some to be the produce of a species of bassia.

Bas'sic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) A crystalline, fatty acid, extracted from the fat of *Bassia latifolia* and *Cocculus indicus.* Fusing point, 159°. *Form* $C_{30}H_{56}O_4$.

Bas'sinet, *n.* [Fr.] A kind of hooped wicker-basket, somewhat resembling a cradle, in which infants are placed for repose.

Bass Lake, in *Minnesota*, a post-office of Faribault co.

Bas'so. *n* [It.] (*Mus.*) A bass-singer. See Bass.

Basso-profundo is the chief singer of deep bass, in oratorio or opera music, &c.

Bas'sock, *n.* A mat.— The same as Bass, *q. v.*

Bassompierre, (*bās'som-pē-air,*) François de, Marshal of France, one of the most distinguished and most amiable men of the courts of Henry IV. and Louis XIII., was born in 1579, in Lorraine, and descended from a branch of the family of Cleves. After travelling through Italy, he appeared at the court of Henry IV., where his taste for splendor, play, and gallantry made him conspicuous in the feasts and sports of the capital. In 1602, he made his first campaign against the Duke of Savoy, and fought with equal distinction, in the following year, in the imperial army, against the Turks. His love of France soon called him back. In 1622, Louis XIII. appointed him marshal of France, and became so much attached to him, that Luynes, the declared favorite, alarmed at his growing influence, insisted upon his removal from the court, leaving him the option to accept either an embassy, or the chief command of an army, or the office of a governor. *B.* decided upon an embassy, and occupied this post successively in Spain, Switzerland, and England. After his return, he entered again into the military service, and was present at the sieges of Rochelle and Montauban. Cardinal de Richelieu, who soon after obtained entire control of the king and the country, feared the boldness of *B.* and his secret connection with the house of Lorraine; whose machinations served him as a pretext for sending *B.*, in 1631, to the Bastille, from which he was not released till 1643, after the death of the cardinal. During his detention, he occupied himself with writing his memoirs, and the history of his embassies, which shed much light on the events of that time. D. 1646.



Fig. 303. Bassoon.

Bassoon, (*bās-soon',*) *n.* [Fr. *basson*, from *bas*, low, grave; It. *basso.*] (*Mus.*) A wind instrument which serves for a bass: it is made of wood, and played by means of a bent mouth-piece and reed. It is believed to have been first introduced into use by Handel, as an aid to the hautboy, which it so closely resembles in tone as to make it the natural bass of that instrument. The compass of the *B.* extends from double B flat up to B flat in alt., 3 octaves; including all the intermediate semitones except B natural. When the *B.* ascends very high, the notes are generally written in the tenor clef.— The *bass-horn* is a modification of this instrument, much lower and stronger in its tones.

Bassoon'ist, *n.* A player or performer on the bassoon.

Bas'sora, Bas'ra, Us'sora, or Bus'rah, (*bus'ra,*) [Ar., a margin.] A city of Asiatic Turkey, in the pashalic of Bagdad: the most eastern place of note in the Turkish dominions, and the principal port of the Persian Gulf, on the S.W. bank of the Euphrates, or, as it is here called, the *Shat-ul-Arab*, ("River of the Arabs,") 70 m. from its mouth, and 45 below its junction with the Tigris, 270 m. S.E. of Bagdad, and 220 W.N.W. of Bushire. Lat. 30° 29′ 30″ N.; Lon. 47° 34′ 15″ E. The walls, which are washed by the river, are about 7 m. in circumference, within which space are extensive date-tree plantations and corn-fields. The houses of the city are mostly built of clay, faced with burnt brick, and the streets are both irregular and unclean.— *Com. B.* is the principal emporium of the empire for Eastern commodities, and has, necessarily, an extensive trade.— *Imp.* Silk, muslin, linen, gold and silver stuffs, cloth, metals, sandal-wood, and indigo; pearls from Bahrein, and coffee from Mocha; fruits and the precious metals from Persia; spices from Java; and European goods from various ports.— *Exp.* The precious metals, copper, dates, gall-nuts, raw silk, gold fringe; and horses to India. Caravans convey goods to Aleppo and Baghdad, whence they are sent on to Constantinople.— *Pop.* Estimated at 60,000.— This city was founded by Omar A. D. 636, and captured during the revolt against Ali, by Telha and Zobeir, aided by Ayesha, the widow of the prophet, in 658. The Saracens were dispossessed of it by the Turks in 701. On the 16th April, 1776, it was taken by the Persians, and recovered by the Turks in 1778.

Basso'ra, in *Missouri*, a village of Franklin co., on the Missouri, 50 m. W. of St. Louis.

Bas'sora, (Gum,) *n.* (*Chem.*) A gum of a yellowish-white color, obtained from the *Acacia leucophlæa* and other species of the same genus. It consists essentially of water, 21·89; ash, 5·6; arabin, 11·2; bassorin, 61·31. Sp. grav. 1·3591. It is intermediate in its transparency between gum-arabic and gum tragacanth. *B. G.* is not used in medicine.

Bas'so-relie'vo, (Bas-relief,) *n.* [It. *basso*, low, and *relievo*, relief; Fr. *bas-relief.*] (*Sculp.*) Low relief; a term applied to that class of sculptures whose figures do not stand out far from the ground or plane on which they are formed. It differs from *alto-relievo* (high-relief), in that the latter is that in which the grosser parts are only attached, while the smaller parts are free; and from *mezzo-relievo* (mean-relief), which is a term used for a kind of composition between the two. *B.-R.* was by the Greeks denominated *anaglypta*, (Pliny lib. 33, c. 11.) The most ancient and most simple kind of basso-relievos used by the Egyptians, were cut by recessing the grounds as much as the projection of the figures, so that the surrounding surfaces, by forming a kind of border, both



Fig. 304.— Prow of a War-galley.
(Basso-relievo, from the column of Trajan, Rome.)

threw a shade upon the figures and defended them from injury, which they were liable to, as the granite out of which they were cut was of a very brittle nature; by this means much labor was saved in the execution. The Egyptians also employed *B.-R.* without any surrounding border, all the figures being raised from the same, naked. The *B.-R.*'s found in the excavations of the Indian temples bear a strong resemblance to those of the Egyptians, but are inferior in point of proportion, the heads being too large. The Persians employed the *B.-R.* in their architectural decorations, as may be seen in the palace of Persepolis, and in the royal tombs. The Greeks excelled in the execution of *B.-R.*, as is sufficiently evidenced by the sculpture in the pediments and friezes of the Parthenon, the temples of Theseus, Minerva, &c. The basso-relievos of the Romans were, perhaps, at first confined to their tombs. They never attained a just knowledge, or taste, of the art of sculpture. Their best works were executed by Grecian artists, and are chiefly to be found in the triumphal arches, which are richly charged with basso-relievos. The art attained its greatest perfection in the reign of Augustus, and was greatly on the decline in the days of Constantine. The basso relievos of the column of Trajan (see *Fig.* 304) are magnificent specimens of the ancient art. Among the famous modern *B.-R.* are those of Bandurli, Ghiberti, Lucca della Robbia, Puget, Canova, Thorwaldsen, Flaxman, David (d'Angers), &c. — See Alto-Relievo, and Relievo.

Bas'sorin, *n.* (*Chem.*) A peculiar principle existing in gum-bassora, gum-tragacanth, and gum-kuteera. It is colorless, semi-transparent, insipid, inodorous, and amorphous; tough, and not easily pulverized; insoluble in water, but swelling up, and becoming like jelly; insoluble in alcohol. It is obtained by exhausting gum-bassora, or tragacanth, with cold water; *B.* remains in a gelatinous form. *Form*, $C_{12}H_{10}O_{10}$.

Bass's Strait, the name given to the strait separating S. Australia from Tasmania, or Van Diemen's Land. It is so called from Mr. Bass, an English naval surgeon, who explored it in 1798, in an open boat. Where narrowest, it is about 105 m. across, and is much encumbered with islands and coral reefs, requiring careful navigation. The prevailing winds are from the W. The tide rises from 8 to 12 ft., running at from 1½ to 3½ m. an hour.

Bass-vi'ol, *n.* (*Mus.*) See VIOLONCELLO.

Bass'-wood, *n.* (*Bot.*) See TILIA.

Bast, *n.* [A. S. *bæst*, Ger. and Du. *bast.*] The inner bark of the lime-tree; matting or cordage made out of this material.—A hassock or thick mat.—See BASS.

Bas'ta! *interj.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Hold! enough! stop! An expression used by the leader or conductor of an orchestra, or band of music, to stop any performer.

Bas'tard, *n.* [Fr. *bâtard*; W. *basdardd, basu*, to lower, and *tardd*, an issue, a budding or sprouting; Arm. *bastard.*] A lower base shoot or offspring; a child begotten and born out of wedlock; an illegitimate child.

(*Hist. and Law.*) The Romans distinguished two kinds of natural children—*nothi*, the issue of concubinage, and *spurii*, the children of prostitutes; the former could inherit from the mother, and were entitled to support from the father; the latter had no claims whatever to support. *Is non habet patrem, cui pater est populus.* The Athenians treated all *B.* with extreme rigor. By the laws of Solon they were denied the rights of citizenship. What rendered these regulations more severe was, that not only the issue of concubinage and adultery, but all children whose parents were not both Athenians, were considered *B* at Athens. Thus Themistocles, whose mother was a native of Halicarnassus, was deemed a *B.* The condition of *B.* has been different in different periods of modern history. Among the Goths and Franks, they were permitted to inherit from the father. William the Conqueror, natural son of Robert I., Duke of Normandy, and of Arlette, daughter of a farrier of Falaise, inherited his father's dominions. He called himself *Willelmus, cognomento Batardus.* The celebrated Dunois styled himself, in his letters, the *Bastard of Orleans.* In Spain, *B.* have always been capable of inheriting. The bastardy of Henry of Trastamare did not prevent his accession to the throne of Castile. In France, the *Code Civil* thus fixes their rights: If the father or mother leave legitimate descendants, the *B.* is entitled to one-third of the portion he would have inherited had he been a lawful child; if the father or mother die without descendants, but leave ascendants, or brothers or sisters, then he is entitled to one-half of such a portion; if the father or mother leave no ascendants nor descendants, nor brothers nor sisters, he is entitled to three quarters of such a portion; and if the father or mother leave no relations within the degrees of succession, he is entitled to the whole property. These regulations do not apply to the issue of an incestuous or adulterous connection. According to the ancient customs, the bastards of kings, acknowledged by their fathers, were princes; those of princes were gentlemen.—By the common law of England, a child born after marriage, however soon, is legitimate, or at least he is presumed to be so; for one born in wedlock, and long enough after the marriage to admit of the period of gestation, may still be proved illegitimate, in case of absence and non-access of the husband, and under some other circumstances. According to the common law, a *B.* is not the heir of any one; and, on the other hand, his only heirs are his children born in wedlock, and their descendants. According to the Roman law, one born out of wedlock might be legitimated by subsequent marriage and acknowledgment of his parents. In 1236, the English prelates proposed the introduction of the Roman law, in this respect, into England, to which the nobility made the celebrated reply, *Nolumus leges Angliæ mutare*, ("We are unwilling to change the laws of England.") This rule of the civil law has been adopted in many of the U. States. In Louisiana, it was naturally adopted as a part of the civil law, which is the basis of their code. The rule, that an ante-nuptial child is legitimated by the subsequent marriage of his parents, and by being acknowledged by his father, has been engrafted into the laws of Pennsylvania, Vermont, Ohio, Georgia, Indiana, Alabama, Missouri, Mississippi, Maryland, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Many of the States, as N. Carolina, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Massachusetts, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Louisiana, provide that illegitimate children shall be the heirs of the mother, with the limitation, however, in some of the States, to the case of her having no legitimate children.

(*Sugar Refining.*) An inferior quality of soft brown sugar, obtained from the concentration of syrups that have already given sugar by several boilings.—A large-sized mould, in which sugar is drained.—*Ure.*

—A kind of sweet Spanish wine, resembling muscadel in flavor.

"Then your brown *bastard* is your only drink."—*Shaks.*

Bas'tard, *a.* Illegitimate; born out of wedlock; as, a *bastard* child.—Spurious; not genuine; false: applied to things that have an *apparent*, but not *real*, genuineness.

"I love the language, that soft *bastard* Latin,
Which melts like kisses from a female mouth."—*Byron.*

(*Printing.*) Abbreviated, as the half-title on the page preceding the full title of a book.—*Bastard file.* A file of a description between the roughest and the second cut.—*Webster.*

Bas'tard, *v. a.* To determine to be a bastard.

"She lived to see her two sons . . . *bastarded* in their blood."
Bacon.

Bas'tard Bar. (*Her.*) See BATON.

Bas'tardize, *v. a.* To make or prove to be a bastard; to convict one of being a bastard; to stigmatize with bastardy.

—To beget an illegitimate child.

"Had the maidenliest star in the firmament twinkled on my *bastardizing.*"—*Shaks.*

Bas'tardy, *n.* The state of being a bastard; illegitimacy.

"No more of *bastardy* in heirs of crowns."—*Pope.*

Bastar'næ, *n. pl.* (*Hist.*) A powerful tribe, of Sarmatian origin, who first appear in history during the reign of Perseus in Macedon, B. C. 178–168, to whose army they contributed 20,000 mercenaries. Having encroached upon Roman territory, they were driven across the Danube by M. Crassus, B. C. 30, and ultimately settled between the rivers Dniester and Dnieper.

Baste, (*bāst,*) *v. a.* [O. Fr. *bastonner*, from *baston, bâton*, a stick or club.] To beat with a stick or cudgel.

"Quoth she, I grant it is in vain,
For one that 's *basted* to feel pain."—*Hudibras.*

—To rub meat, while roasting, with a piece of bacon, fat, or butter, at the end of a stick; to pour dripping fat or gravy over a joint of meat at the fire to keep it from burning or undue scorching.

"Sir, I think the meat wants what I have, a *basting.*"—*Shaks.*

Baste, (*bāst,*) *v. a.* [Sp. *bastear*; It. *basta*, probably from Fr. *bâtir*, for *bastir*, to build, to frame, to put together.] To put together the pieces of a garment by slight preparatory stitching; to sew with long stitches; to sew slightly.—To brand or mark a sheep with tar, &c.—Used in some parts of England.

Bastia, (*bas'te-a,*) (anc. *Mantinam,*) a fortified seaport town of Corsica, cap. of an arrond. on its E. coast, within 2·5 m. of its N.E. extremity; Lat. 42° 43′ N.; Lon. 9° 26′ E. The harbor is only accessible to small vessels. *Manf.* Soap, leather, liquors, and wax. *Pop.* 21,234.

Bas'tiat, FREDERIC, a French political economist, B. at Bayonne, 1801. He was one of the first leaders of the free-trade agitation in France, and published, after a visit to England, a translation of the speeches of the English Anti-Corn-Law agitators, with an introductory account of *Cobden et la Ligue.* Afterwards he edited the French journal founded for the propagation of free-trade doctrines. In 1848–9, he was successively member of the constituent and the legislative assemblies. His principal work is entitled *Harmonies Economiques.* D. 1850.

Bas'tide, JULES, a French author and journalist, B. at Paris, 1800. He entered upon the legal profession, and took an active part in the opposition to the Restoration. Taking part in the disturbances of the 5th and 6th June, 1832, he was obliged to seek an asylum in England. In his absence he was condemned to death, *par contumace*; but on his return to France, two years afterwards, he underwent his trial, and was acquitted. For several years he then edited the "*National.*" On the 6th May, 1848, he was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs; a post in which he was continued till the 10th Dec., by his friend, Gen. Cavaignac. He is the author of many political, philosophical, and scientific works; among them a treatise on *Public Education in France*, a *History of the French Religious Wars*, and a work entitled, *The French Republic and Italy*, Brussels, 1858.

Bastile', *n.* [O. Fr. *bastille*, fortress, from *bastir, bâtir*, to build.] In its original sense, a wooden tower or fortalice temporarily used in warfare; a tower; a fortification. In England, this name is sometimes given to a poor-house.—See BASTILLE.

Bastille, (*bās-teel',*) THE. (*Hist.*) A former state-prison of France, similar to the Tower of London, and commenced in the reign of Charles V., 1370, by Hugh D'Aubriot, Mayor of Paris. It was not completed until 1383, and was afterwards improved and strengthened in such a manner, that it became one of the strongest fortresses of the kind in Europe. The discipline and the police regulations of this once famous and all-dreaded prison, were of the strictest kind; and the secrecy maintained as to the persons confined in it, caused it for centuries to be regarded with mingled feelings of awe and horror. Once within its walls, hope seemed left behind. The noblest, equally as the meanest of the land, were liable to be arrested and conveyed to it, unknown to their friends, unconscious of the offence imputed to them, and without any form of law and justice other than an order for their incarceration, termed a *lettre de cachet*, signed by the monarch or one of the secretaries of state. These orders were sometimes given on the request of a favorite courtier or of a royal mistress, with blanks for names to be filled up as they chose. Hence, they too frequently



Fig. 305.—THE BASTILLE. (Paris.)

became the instruments of mere caprice, or malevolent passions and revenge. Among the celebrated persons immured here, may be mentioned Voltaire, who was confined for nearly a year on suspicion of being the author of satires which had given the court offence. When the unfortunate Louis XVI. ascended the throne, he signalized his humanity by inspecting the registers of the *B.*, and by liberating many prisoners. Among them was an old man named Latude, who had languished in confinement for 47 years. The benignant Louis had to atone for the crimes of his ancestors, and the demolition of the *B.*, which was one of the first signs of the forthcoming tempest of the Revolution, was hailed with equal surprise and joy by every well-wisher to freedom throughout the civilized world. On the 14th July, 1789, upwards of 12,000 citizens, chiefly of the lowest classes, armed with whatever came to hand, and headed by the grenadier guards, summoned the detested fortress to surrender. M. de Launay, the governor, feigned compliance with their demands, and then suddenly opened fire upon them. Then arose the cry of vengeance. The people flocked to the scene of action. Cannon were brought to bear against the walls, and the place was carried by storm. The first act of the exasperated citizens was to set free the prisoners; the next, to massacre governor and garrison. Directly after this memorable event, the municipality of Paris gave orders that the *B.* should be razed to the ground; and nothing now remains of this formidable instrument of tyranny but the retributive page of history, and the site on which the fortress stood, on which a large column has been erected to the memory of the heroes of the Revolution of July, 1830.—See CACHET (LETTRE DE). See Ravaisson's *Archi. of the B.*, Paris, 1877.

Bastinade', Bastina'do, *n.* [Fr. *bastonnade*, from *baston, bâton*, a stick or club.] A sound beating with a stick or cudgel; the blows given with a stick.

"And all those harsh and rugged sounds
Of *bastinados*, cuts, and wounds."—*Hudibras.*

In the strict sense of the term, the punishment of the *B.* consists in the infliction of blows on the soles of the feet with a thick stick. Turkey and Russia are the only European countries in which this mode of punishment is sanctioned by law, and in both countries it is carried to a most unjustifiable extent, the sufferers being frequently maimed and injured for a considerable period, if not for life. In Russia, the instrument of torture is a heavy whip called the *Knout*, q. v. The *B.* is a common kind of punishment in China, as well as in Persia and all Eastern countries where Mohammedanism prevails; blows being ordered by the Koran for many minor offences.

—*v. a.* To beat with a stick or cudgel; to inflict the punishment of the bastinade.

"And with it began to *bastinado* old Lewis."—*Arbuthnot.*

Bast'ing, *n.* A dripping; as, "a *basting* of meat."—Act of beating with a stick.—Act of sewing with long stitches.—*Worcester.*

Bas'tinville, in *Tennessee*, a village of Hickman co.

Bas'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *bastion*, from Fr. *bâtir*, for *bastir*, to build, to erect, to rear.] (*Fort.*) A large mass of earth or masonry raised up before, or standing out from, a rampart; a bulwark.—It is formed of two faces, two

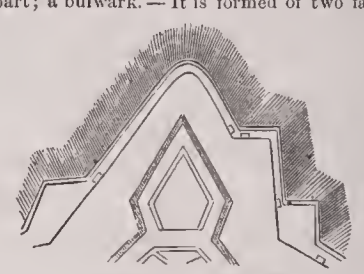


Fig. 306.—BASTION.

flanks, and two demi-gorges. The junction of the two faces forms the salient angle of the *B.*, and the faces, together with the flanks, form the *épaules*, or shoulders. They are made of various kinds,—solid, hollow, regular, &c. Solid bastions are entirely filled up with earth up to the level of the platform of the guns, while hollow bastions have the interior level with the ordinary ground. Regular bastions are those which have their faces, flanks, &c., in due proportion. A demi-bastion, or *épaulement*, has only one face and one flank. A double bastion is where one bastion is raised within and upon the plane of another bastion. A flat bastion is one built in the middle of the curtain or wall connecting the two angles of a rampart. A composed bastion is one in which the sides of the interior polygon are unequal; thus making the gorges also unequal. A bastion is called deformed or irregular, when the faces, flanks, &c. are not in symmetrical proportion; and a cut bastion, or bastion with a *tenaille*, is one whose salient angle has been cut off, and has, instead, an angle opening inwards, with two points outward.

Bas'tioned, *a.* Fortified with a bastion: provided with bastions.

Bas'to, *n.* [It. and Sp.] (*Games.*) The ace of clubs, when playing at quadrille.

Bas'ton, *n.* [O. Fr. *baston*; Fr. *bâton*; L. Lat. *basto.*] (*Her.*) See BATON.

Bas'trop, in *Louisiana*, a post-village, and cap. of Morehouse parish, on the Bayou Bartholomew, 300 m. N. by W. of Baton Rouge. The bayou is navigable as far as this place. *Pop.* 521.

Bas'trop, in *Texas*, a central county, containing an area of 890 sq. m. It is traversed by the Rio Colorado. Surface diversified; and soil, fertile. This co. was named after Señor de Bastrop, a Mexican. *Cap.* Bastrop. *Pop.* 12,290.

—A thriving post-village, cap. of the above co., situate on the left bank of the Colorado, 35 m. E.S.E. of Austin City, and 141 N.W. of Matagorda. *Pop.* 1,199

Bas'tross, or BAS'TRESS, in *Pennsylvania*, a post twp. of Lycoming co., 8 m. S.W. of Williamsport; *pop.* 251.

Bast'wick, JOHN, an English physician and political writer, B. 1593. He studied at Cambridge, travelled all over Europe, and finally settled at Colchester as a physician. In 1637, he was condemned by the Star Chamber for his books against the Roman Church, viz., *Eleuchus Papismi*, and *A New Litany*; and was, like Prynne and Burton, his fellow-prisoners, sentenced to pay a heavy fine, to be set in the pillory, have his ears cut off, his cheeks and forehead branded, and be imprisoned for life. He was sent to Scilly, and kept there till released by the Long Parliament, when he had a reward of $25,000 allowed him for his sufferings. D. about 1650.

Basyle, (*bās'il,*) *n.* [Gr. *basis*, base, and *ulē*, wood.] (*Chem.*) The metallic radical of a salt. Thus, the base of sulphate of soda is *soda*, or oxide of sodium, and the basyle is *sodium*. — *Worcester.*

Bas'ylous, *a.* Pertaining to, or having the nature of, basyle. — *Graham.*

Bat, *n.* [A.S. *bat*, from *beatan*, to beat.] A heavy stick. Specifically, an oblong, flat, two-sided piece of wood, with a handle, used for striking the ball in the game of cricket.

> "A handsome *bat* he held,
> On which he leaned, as one far in eld."—*Spenser.*

(*Mining.*) Shale, or bituminous shale. — *Kirwan.*

—A sheet of cotton prepared for filling quilts; batting. — *Webster.*

—A piece of a brick, one-half of its length. — *Gwilt.*

—*v. i.* To manage a bat; to play with a bat.

Bat, *n.* [Scot *bak*, *baukie*; Sw. and Goth. *nattbacka*—*natt*, *night*, and *backa*, probably for *wacka*, to wake.] (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the mammals composing the ord. *Cheiroptera*. The singular animals which come under this denomination, were long considered as partaking so much of the character of birds with that of quadrupeds, that it was thought difficult to assign to them a distinct station in the system of nature. Such doubts, however, have long since yielded to scientific investigation; their anatomical and intestinal structure, their viviparous nature, their hair, &c., entitling them to be ranked as quadrupeds. Still, it is not to be denied, that their peculiar conformation is admirably calculated for the exercise of considerable powers of flight. The air, indeed, is their home: through this they move with great rapidity, and with great apparent ease, wheeling in every direction in search of their insect prey, and performing the most abrupt evolutions to secure it. A remark, indeed, not less true than trite, has been often made, that, in their mode of flight, *B.* bear a very strong resemblance to swallows; exercising the same purpose in the economy of nature, in restraining the multiplication of the crepuscular and nocturnal insects, as the swallows do in regard to the diurnal. Their senses of smelling, feeling, and hearing are wonderfully acute. In many genera the nose is furnished with a membranous foliation of the most delicate structure, by which the sense of smelling is greatly refined: the ears also are, in many kinds, expanded, and capable of being folded down; while their ample wings, and the membranous tissues of the ear and nose, are so abundantly supplied with nerves, as to enable them, even should they be deprived of sight, to pursue uninterruptedly their aërial course, avoiding every obstacle, and passing adroitly through the narrowest apertures. On the approach of cold weather the *B.* hybernates, and in preparing for this state of lifeless inactivity, it seems rather to select a place where it may remain safe from molestation, than where it may be commodiously lodged. At an earlier or later period of autumn, they retreat, generally in large congregations of various species together, to the most retired places, as under the roofs of houses and churches, in caverns, in the hollows of trees, and similar situations, where they suspend themselves by their hinder claws, with the head downwards. Here they crowd together, holding not only by the surface of the walls of their retreat, but by each other, one crowding over another so closely, that it appears scarcely possible for such numbers to occupy so small a space. The Common bat, or *flitter-mouse*, (*V. pipestrellus,*) is frequently met with in



Fig. 307. — THE COMMON BAT, (*Vespertilio pipestrellus.*)

this country. It makes its appearance in the twilight of fine summer evenings, in lanes and shady places, or haunts the vicinity of quiet streams, where any sort of nocturnal insects abound. Although not more than two and a half inches long, or about the size of the common brown mouse, it is very voracious, and must in a single evening consume a vast number of insects. In dull weather, no matter though it be the middle of summer, the flitter-mouse keeps within doors as though it were mid-winter. The Long-eared bat, (*Plecotus auritus,*) like the flitter-mouse, is also commonly found in the vicinity of buildings. It is the most elegant of the bats, and certainly the most easily tamed, learning to come at a whistle, and take flies from one's hand. The ears are very long and transparent; when the animal is sleeping, they are concealed under the wings, while the inner lobe of the ear still projects, giving the creature the appearance of possessing short slender ears. The Mouse-colored bat, (*V. musinus,*) the Long-eared bat, (*Plecotus auritus,*) and the Great bat, (*V. noctula,*) also count as very common. The Horse-shoe bat (*Rhinolophus*) resembles the common bats in its general habits, but is even more nocturnal, being satisfied with nothing short of absolute darkness for its place of retreat. The animal derives its name from the possession, above its nose, of a singular leaf-like membranous appendage, shaped somewhat like a horse-shoe. The horse-shoe bats are abundantly distributed over the warmer regions of the earth, but the great and little horse-shoe bat are found also in temperate countries. The largest of these two measures two and a half inches in length, while the lesser is one of the smallest species of the order. The most terrible of all the bats is the one that has earned for itself the title of Vampyre, (*Phyllostoma spectrum.*) See VAMPYRE. — The skeleton of a *B.*, represented in *Fig.* 308, shows the relation of the bones of a bat's wing to the bones of the human arm and hand; or to the ordinary bones of the anterior extremities in quadrupeds which have fingers or toes. This relation is described under the word WING, *q. v.*

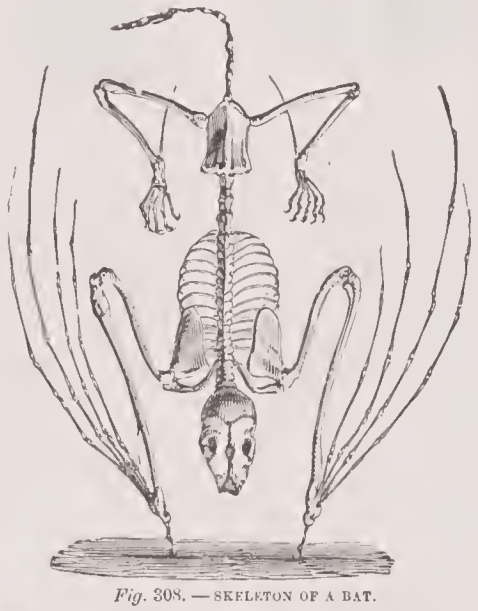


Fig. 308. — SKELETON OF A BAT.

Bat, or TIC'AL, *n.* (*Com.*) A Siamese silver coin, equal to 12,800 cowries, weighing 236 gr. troy, and worth about 75 cents.

Bata'tas, *n.* [Sp. *batata.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Convolvulaceæ*. The most important species is *B. edulis*, the sweet potato, a native of the East Indies, but now cultivated in all tropical and sub-tropical countries for its tubers, which, when roasted or boiled, form



Fig. 309. — SWEET POTATO, (*Batatas edulis.*)

a wholesome and highly nutritious article of food. Next to maize, the sweet potato is the principal food of the poorer classes in our S. States. — This is the *potato* of the old English botanists, of Shakspeare, and their contemporaries, the *Solanum tuberosum* then being unknown. The stem is round, hispid, prostrate, creeping, sending out scattered, oblong tubers which are purplish without. Flowers large, purple or white. — The cultivation of *B.* is very easy; it is readily propagated by tubers, or by cuttings of the stem, requires little attention, and soon produces its tubers. The leaves are sometimes used as a boiled vegetable.

Bat'able, *a.* [A.S. *bate*, contention.] (Contracted from DEBATABLE.) Disputable; debatable.

> "*Batable* ground seems to be the ground heretofore in question, whether it belonged to England or Scotland, lying between both kingdoms." — *Cowell.*

Batan'gas, a seaport town of the Philippines, island of Luzon, and cap. of a province of the same name. Lat. 13° 45′ N.; Lon. 121° 5′ E. *Pop.* 18,215.

Batardeau, (*bat-ür-dō'*,) *n.* [Fr.] A coffer-dam. — *Brande.*

(*Mil.*) A wall built across a ditch or fortification, with a sluice-gate by which the height of water in the ditch on both sides of the wall may be regulated. — *Webster.*

Batavia, (*bā-tā'vē-a.*) a seaport and city of Java, cap. of that island, the seat of gov. of the Dutch possessions in the E., and the principal emporium of the E. Archipelago, on an extensive bay on the N.W. coast of the island. Lat. 6° 8′ S.; Lon. 106° 50′ E. It is built in a marshy situation, at the mouth of the Jaccatra river, and presents much of the appearance of a Dutch town, being intersected by canals bordered with trees, after the fashion of Holland. The city is generally spacious and well built. The harbor affords good anchorage for vessels, for ships of from 300 to 500 tons. *Com. B.* is the depôt for the produce of all the Dutch colonies in the East, including spices from the Moluccas; coffee and pepper from Celebes and Sumatra; gold-dust and diamonds from Borneo; tin from Banca; and tortoise-shell, bees'-wax, and dye-woods from Timor and Tumbawa. Originally, no Dutch ship was suffered to proceed homeward without first touching here. Many junks from China and Siam formerly traded thither; but since the establishment of the British at Singapore, their trade with Batavia has greatly decreased. The manufactures, as those of leather, lime, earthenware, sugar, and arrack, are mostly in the hands of the Chinese; their *campong*, or peculiar quarter, is the chief seat of bustle and activity; and the trade of the city, except in the articles monopolized by Europeans, is wholly in their hands. Many of them are wealthy; they are governed by their own laws and magistrates. The English element is very powerful here among the mercantile interest. *Pop.* Estimated at 125,000, of which about 72,000 are Javanese, 30,000 Chinese, and the remainder Europeans, and other races.—A factory was established at the village of Jaccatra, by the Dutch, in 1612, and upon its site the town of *B.* was founded in 1619.

Bata'via, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Kane co., on Fox River, 35 m. W. of Chicago; *pop.* of township, 3,018.

Bata'via, in *Iowa*, a village of Jefferson co., 12 m. W. of Fairfield; *pop.* 310.

Bata'via, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Branch co., 5 m. W. of Coldwater; *pop.* 1,308.

Bata'via, in *New York*, a post-township of Genesee co.; *pop.* 6,485.

—A post-village in the above township, cap. of Genesee co., on Tonawanda Creek, 36 m. E. by N. of Buffalo; *pop.* 3,890.

Bata'via, in *Ohio*, a post-village of a township of the same name in Clermont co., of which it is the capital. It lies in the E. Fork of Little Miami River, 21 m. E. of Cincinnati, and 100 S.W. of Columbus. *Pop.* of township, 3,334.

—A township of Geauga co.

Bata'vian, *n.* An inhabitant or native of Batavia, or Holland.

—A native or inhabitant of Batavia, in the island of Java.

—*a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining or relating to Batavia, or its people.

Bata'vians, BATAVI, *n. pl.* (*Hist.*) A people of ancient Germany, who inhabited that part of the European continent now known as Holland, but then called *Batavorum Insula*, from an island at the mouth of the Rhine. Tacitus commends their bravery. When Germanicus was about to invade Germany from the sea, he made their island the rendezvous of his fleet. Being subjected by the Romans, they served them with such courage and fidelity, as to obtain the title of their friends and brethren. They were exempted from tributes and taxes, and permitted to choose their leaders from among themselves. Their cavalry was particularly excellent. At the end of the 3d century, the Salian Franks obtained possession of the island of Batavia. — After the constitution of the United Provinces (*q. v.*) was changed by the French, in 1798, their descendants, called Dutch or Hollanders, formed the *Batavian Republic*, until the creation of Louis Bonaparte as king of Holland, in 1806.

Batch, *n.* [Du. *baksel*, from *bakken*, to bake.] A baking; the quantity of bread baked at one time.

> "The joiner puts the boards into ovens after the *batch* is drawn." *Mortimer.*

—Any quantity of anything made at once, so as to have equal qualities.

> "Except he were of the same meal and *batch*." —*Ben Jonson.*

Batch'eller, in *Kansas*, a post-village of Riley co., on the Republican River, about 20 m. W. of Manhattan.

Batch'ellerville, in *New York*, a post-office of Saratoga co.

Bate, *n.* [A.S. *late*, contention. — See DEBATE.] Strife; contention. Rarely used in *make-bate.*)

Bate, *v. a.* [Fr. *battre*, from Lat. *battuere*, to beat or strike down.] To lessen anything; to retrench; to abate in price.

"Nor envious at the sight, will I forbear
My plenteous bowl, nor *bate* my plenteous cheer."—*Dryden.*

—To allow by way of abatement.

"*Bate* me some, and I will pay you some."—*Shaks.*

—To except; to leave out; as, "*Bate* me the king."

—*v. i.* To remit; —used with *of.*

"Abate thy speed, and I will *bate of* mine."—*Dryden.*

—To bait; to flutter as a hawk, &c.

Bateau, (*bat-ō'*) *n.*; *pl.* BATEAUX. [Fr., from L. Lat. *battus.*] A light boat, long in proportion to its breadth. —*Bateau Bridge*, a floating bridge over a river erected on supports of bateaux.

Bate'ham, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Sullivan co., 28 m. S.S.E. of Terre Haute.

Bate Island, belonging to Hindostan, prov. of Gujerat, and off its W. extremity. Lat. 22° 27′ N.; Lon. 69° 10′ E. It has a good harbor, and contains about 2,000 houses; but is chiefly noted for a celebrated temple dedicated to the god *Runchor*, and much frequented by pilgrims.

Bate'man, or **Bate'man's Store,** in *Georgia*, a village of Houston co., 21 m. S.W. of Macon.

Bates, EDWARD, one of the ablest of American lawyers, B. 1793, at Goochland, in Virginia. In 1814, he proceeded to St. Louis, where he engaged in the study of the law. In 1817, he began to practise at the bar. In 1861, he was nominated Attorney-General in President Lincoln's cabinet. D. 1869.

Bates, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Sangamon co.

Bates, in *Missouri*, a W. county, bordering on Kansas; *area*, about 1,000 sq. m. It is drained by the Osage River, and also by the Little Osage and Marmiton, which effect a confluence with the first-named river within its bounds. Surface, mainly prairie. *Cap.* Butler. *Pop.* in 1870, 15,771.

Bates'ville, in *Arkansas*, a P. O. of Independence co.

Bates'ville, in *Georgia*, a village of Habersham co., 145 m. N. of Milledgeville. *pop.* 561.

Bates'ville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Ripley co., 54 m. W. by N. of Cincinnati.

Bates'ville, in *Mississippi*, a village of Panola co.

Bates'ville, in *Ohio*, a village of Guernsey co., 90 m. E. of Columbus.

—A post-office of Noble co.

Bates'ville, in *South Carolina*, a post-office of Spartanburgh district.

Bat'-fowler, *n.* One who practises the sport of batfowling.

Bat'-fowling, *n.* (*Sports.*) A mode of catching birds at night, by holding a torch or flambeau, disturbing the place whereon they roost, and catching them with nets and other contrivances.

Bath, *n.* [A.S. *bæth*; Fr. *bain.*] A place to bathe in; a large vessel of water wherein to perform one's ablutions.

—An edifice containing an apartment, or apartments, set apart for bathing.

—Act of immersing the body in water, hot air, vapor, &c.; ablution with water. — See BATHING.

—A Hebrew measure containing the 10th part of a homer, or 7 gallons and 4 pints, as a measure for things liquid; and 3 pecks and 3 pints as a measure for things dry.

(*Chem.*) A term applied to apparatus employed for the purpose of communicating a graduated temperature to bodies. Various fluids and solids are employed as the means through which the heat is applied. — 1. *Water bath.* In this bath, the substance to be heated can never have its temperature elevated above 212°, or a steam heat. One of the simplest shapes is the BAIN-MARIE, *q. v.* — 2. *Saline baths* are used when a somewhat higher temperature than a steam heat is desirable. Salts, when dissolved in water, elevate the boiling-point of the fluid, although the steam has exactly the usual temperature of 212°. The following saturated solutions boil at the annexed temperatures:

Sulphate of soda.....213·2°	Nitrate of potash.....240·6°
Alum ....213·8°	Chloride of strontium 244·2°
Acetate of lead.. ... 215·6°	Nitrate of soda.....249·8°
Chlorate of potash...219·5°	Chloride of potash . 275·0°
Chloride of barium...220·0°	Nitrate of potash ....303·8°
Borax..... .....220·0°	Chloride of calcium..355·0°
Chloride of potassium 226·9°	Nitrate of ammonia..362·8°
Chloride of sodium...227·3°	Chloride of zinc. .... 575·0°
Sal-ammoniac.....237·9°	Oil of vitriol.....636·8°

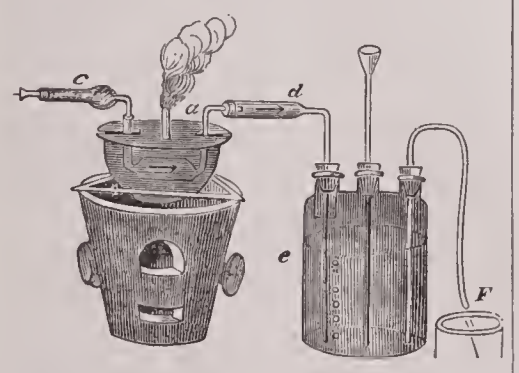


Fig. 310. — STEAM BATH.

3. *Steam and dry-air bath.* When an organic body requires to be dried in a dry atmosphere, especially if it has a tendency to absorb moisture when exposed to the air, it is necessary to place it in a tube and draw dry air over it, in order to remove the moisture which emanates from it. For this purpose the apparatus (*Fig.* 310) is used. The body is placed in a bent tube, which is deposited in a water bath, *a*, with a chloride of calcium tube on either side, *c*, *d*. The aspirating bottle *e*, filled with water, causes air dried by the first chloride of calcium to pass over it, until it is thoroughly dry. — 4. *Steam and Vacuum bath.* When the atmospheric air acts on the substance, and when it is desirable to exhaust the moist air rapidly, an air-pump is used (*Fig.* 311). A, air-pump, fixed by a screw into a table; B, chloride of calcium tube; D, tube containing the substance to be dried, hermetically sealed at C, and placed in a water-bath. — 5. *Metallic bath.* When the temperature requires to be higher than can be attained by the preceding mode, a mixture of easily fusible metals is used. Mercury may be employed between 300° and 400°; above this, unwholesome fumes are evolved. D'Arcet's fusible alloy is useful, consisting of 2 bismuth, 5 lead, 3 tin, with a fusing point of 212°, the temperature rising with the application of heat.

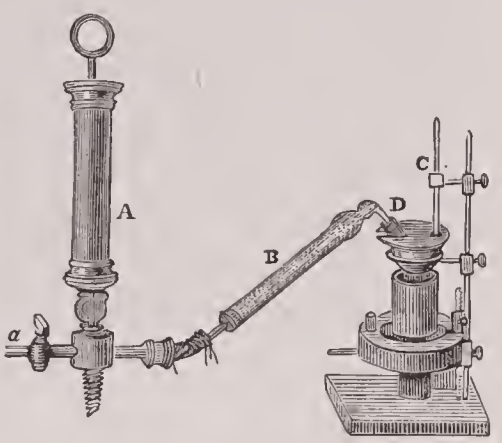


Fig. 311. — VACUUM BATH.

Bath, the most beautiful city of England, in Somersetshire, 100 m. W. of London. It is situated on the Avon, 12 m. E.S.E. of Bristol, in a narrow valley, bounded on the N.E. and S.W. by hills, and widening on the N.W. into rich and extensive meadows. The Avon is navigable from Bath to Bristol. It has borne various names in different ages, all having allusion to its celebrated waters. The Romans called it *Aquæ Solis*, *Fontes Calidi*, *Thermæ*, *Bodonia*, and *Bathonia*; the Britons, *Caer Badun*, or *Bladon*; the Saxons. *Hat Bathun*, and *Achamannum.* The vestiges of the Romans here are still exceedingly numerous, and show the high value which they placed upon the waters. — *B.* is remarkable for medicinal waters, for its various sources of amusement, for the elegance of its streets, and the magnificence of its public buildings. It is accounted the most elegant city in England. The houses are of superior construction, built of freestone obtained from the hills about the town. *B.* affords a great variety of amusements, and is equally the resort of valetudinarians and votaries of pleasure. — There are five public baths, viz., King's and Queen's Bath, Cross Bath, Hot Bath, and New Private Bath. The temperature of the different springs varies from 90° to 117° Fahrenheit. That of the King's Bath is 116°, that of the Hot Bath 117°, and that of the Cross Bath 111°. They contain carbonic acid, azotic gas, muriate and sulphate of soda, carbonate and sulphate of lime, with a very small quantity of silex and oxycarbonate of iron. They are found of great efficacy in cases of gout, rheumatism, indigestion, palsy, and biliary obstructions. — *Pop.* 54,240.

Bath, (ORDER OF THE,) *n.* (*Her.*) In England, a high order of knighthood, so called from bathing having anciently formed part of the ceremony previous to installation. This order is of great antiquity, two knights being created in this manner by King John, in 1204 and 1205 respectively, though it is supposed to have existed at a much earlier period. It is first noticed under the name of the "Bath," 11th Oct., 1399, when Henry IV., at his coronation, conferred the honor on 46 esquires, who had watched all the night before in the Tower of London, and then bathed themselves. Afterwards it became customary for the English monarchs to confer this dignity at the time of their coronation, or on other great occasions; as on the coronation of their queens, the inauguration of the Prince of Wales, birth or marriage of children of the blood-royal, &c. The last "Knights of the Bath," created in the ancient form, were made at the coronation of Charles II., in 1661, after which time it fell into neglect until revived by George I., 18th May, 1725, who ordered a book of statutes to be drawn up for its government. By this, the number of knights was fixed at 38 — viz., the sovereign, a prince of the blood, a grand master, and 35 knights-companions. To commemorate the auspicious termination of the long contests with France, the prince-regent extended the limits of the *O.* of the *B.* in 1815, but left to it its primary character of military order. It is but since 1847 that it was extended to the admission of civil knights. The *1st class* consists of Knights Grand Cross (G. C. B.): the number not to exceed, for military service, 50, exclusive of the sovereign, princes of the blood, and distinguished foreigners; and for civil service, 25. The *2d class* are Knights Commanders (K. C. B.); number not to exceed 102 for military, and 50 for civil service. The members of the two first classes are entitled to the appellation of *Sir.* *3d class*, Companions (C. B.): number not to exceed 525 for military, and 200 for civil service. They take precedence of esquires, but are not entitled to the appellation, style, &c. of knights-bachelor. The badge of the order (*Fig.* 312) has in the centre, the rose, shamrock, and thistle, and three crowns; the whole encircled with the motto of the order, *Tria juncta in uno*, ("Three joined in one,") and a laurel



Fig. 312. — COLLAR AND BADGE OF THE BATH.

wreath. It is worn by the Knights Grand Crosses pendent from a red ribbon across the right shoulder; by the Knights Commanders, from the neck; and by the Companions, from the button-hole. The collar is of gold. It is composed of 9 imperial crowns, 8 gold roses, thistles, and shamrocks enamelled in colors, and tied or linked together with 17 gold knots, enamelled white, having the badge of the order pendent therefrom. The officers of the order are, the dean, the genealogist and Blanc-coursier herald, the Bath king-of-arms, the registrar and secretary, the gentleman-usher of the Scarlet Rod and Brunswick herald, and the messenger.

Bath, in *California*, a post-village of Placer co.

Bath, in *Georgia*, a village of Jefferson co., about 60 m. E.N.E. of Milledgeville.

—A village of Richmond co., about 20 m. S.W. of Augusta, beautifully situated, and a place of summer resort.

Bath, in *Illinois*, a township and post-village of Mason co., on the Illinois River, 50 m. from Peoria. *B.* was formerly the cap. of the co. *Pop.* of the township 2,124.

Bath, in *Indiana*, a township of Franklin co.; *pop.* about 1,000.

—A village of Union co., 50 m. E. of Shelbyville.

Bath, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Cerro Gordo co.

Bath, in *Kansas*, a post-office of Woodson co.

Bath, in *Kentucky*, a N.E. county, possessing an area of about 290 sq. m., and drained by the Licking River and Slate Creek. *Surface*, uneven, and soil in many parts very fertile. Stone-coal and iron-stone are abundant. Many mineral springs are found here, among them the noted "Mud Lick Springs." *Cap.* Owingsville. *Pop.* 17,780.

Bath, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Clinton co., 6 m. N.E. of Lansing; *pop.* 1,125.

Bath, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Grafton co., on the E. bank of the Connecticut River, 80 m. N.E. of Concord: it is also watered by the Ammonoosuck river; *pop.* 1,168.

Bath, in *New York* a prosperous post-town of Bath township, and cap. of Steuben co., on the Conhocton Creek, 219 m. W. by S. of Albany, and 20 N.W. of Corning. It is a place of considerable trade, seated amid a fine agricultural country. *B.* was incorporated in 1836. *Pop.* of town, about 3,500; of township, 6,236.

—A village of Rensselaer co., opposite Albany, on the Hudson river; *pop.* 1,465.

Bath, in *North Carolina*, a post-village of Beaufort co., 143 m. E. by S. of Raleigh; *pop.* 1,969.

Bath, in *Ohio*, a township of Allen co.; *pop.* 1,255.

—A township of Greene co.; *pop.* 2,684.

—A post-township of Summit co., 23 m. W. of Ravenna; *pop.* 1,034.

Bath, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Northampton co., 100 m. E.N.E. of Harrisburg, and 12 W. of Easton; *pop.* 707.

Bath, in *Virginia*, a central co., with an area of 725 sq. m., and intersected by Jackson's and the Cowpasture rivers, branches of the James. This is a fine and picturesque county, broken by valleys and spurs of the Alleghanies, which are well timbered, and yield abundant iron-stone and limestone. Many mineral springs are found, from which its name derives. *Cap.* Warm Springs. *Pop.* 3,795.

Bath, in *Maine*, a city, port of entry, and seat of justice of Sagadahock co., on the Kennebec River, 36 m. N.E. of Portland, and 12 m. from the ocean. *B.* is pleasantly situated, and has great advantages for commerce, being at the head of winter navigation. The river here is seldom frozen over. It is one of the most commercial towns in Maine, and considerably engaged in ship-building. *Pop* 7,371.

Bath, a post-village of Upper Canada, in Addington co., on Lake Ontario, 18 m. W.S.W. of Kingston: *pop.* abt. 800.

Bath Alum, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Bath co.

Bath Alum Springs, in *Virginia*, a fashionable "spa," or watering-place, of Bath co., 164 m. W.S.W. of

Richmond, and 6 S.E. of the "Warm Springs."—See VIRGINIA (MINERAL WATERS OF).

Bath'-brick, *n.* A preparation of calcareous earth made up in the form of a brick, used for cleaning knives.

Bath Court-House, in *Virginia.* See WARM SPRINGS.

Bathe, *v. a.* [A. S. *bathian*; Icel. *bada*; Sw. and Goth. *badda*; seemingly allied to Ger. *bähen*, to warm; Scots. *beik*; Eng. *bask.*] To wash the body, or some part of it, by immersion, perhaps originally in *warm* or *hot* water, and in hot or cold water.

"Others on silver lakes and rivers *bath'd*
Their downy breast."—*Milton.*

—To wash or moisten with water or other liquid.

"Mars cound in mutual blood the centaurs *bathe.*"—*Dryden.*

—*v. i.* To be or lie in a bath.

"The gallants dancing by the river side,
They *bathe* in summer, and in winter slide."—*Waller.*

—To be immersed in a fluid.

"Except they meant to *bathe* in reeking wounds."—*Shaks.*

—*n.* Immersion of the body in water; as, "Go and take a *bathe.*"—*Edin. Review.*

Bath'er, *n.* The person who bathes.

Bathet'ic, *a.* Resembling, or pertaining to, the bathos. (R.)

Bath'gate, a flourishing town of Scotland, co. Linlithgow, 18 m. W.S.W. of Edinburgh. *Manuf.* Cottons. *Pop.* 5,309.

Bath'ing, *n.* The act of immersing in a bath; a washing. (*Hygiene and Med.*) The immersion of a part or of the whole body in water is one of the oldest sanitary institutions in the world; and as cleanliness of body in hot climates became an absolute necessity for the health and preservation of the people, the duty of frequent ablution in time became a religious ordination; and by thus blending the bodily with the spiritual purification, more or less fixed on the minds of the people the necessity of cleanliness, by grafting this moral duty on their religious observances. The object of all bathing is twofold: 1st, that of mere ablution, to remove from the cuticle of the body the dust and impurities which, from dried perspiration, have accumulated on its surface, blocking up the pores of the skin, and interfering with the proper exhalation from the body; and 2d, that of a medical effect, either to reduce an excessive action in the skin, when overcharged with blood, or, by relieving the internal organs, restore the circulation to the surface; besides these, the object of bathing is often to add tone to a part or the whole body, by stimulating the nervous system, by the absorption of the material employed.—For this purpose, baths have been made of medicated waters; of milk, oil, and wine; of water impregnated with salt, or other soluble substances; of mineral and common water, at different temperatures; and of steam or medicated vapors. For any of these substances to act beneficially, or, indeed, to act at all, *the cuticle* must have been *previously well cleansed*, the pores thoroughly opened, and absorption excited by friction. In prostrate and debilitated constitutions, the body so treated, and immersed for some time in warm milk or wine, will absorb and carry through the system a subtile stimulant, that may, by frequent repetition, act as a beneficial tonic on the nerves and nutritive system of the body; but, in general, even when the patient has the means to afford such expensive agents, the benefit is very problematical.—*The Cold Bath.* Bathing, as a means of cleanliness, is almost universally practised, though the manner in which the bath is taken is very different with various nations.—To insure a beneficial result from bathing, the whole body and head should be immersed at once, and the moment the breath has been recovered, the circulation is to be excited by swimming, so as to throw the blood back to the skin. From 12 to 15 minutes is the *maximum* that a cold salt-water bath should last, to secure all the advantages of bathing.—In fresh water, whether in lake or river, the bathing should *not* exceed 12 *minutes.* As cramp proceeds from imperfect circulation in a part, or the sudden stagnation of the blood from the gush of a cold spring, the bather in fresh water should lose no time, after the first immersion, in establishing the general circulation by the use of friction with the towel or brush over the body, and particularly along the legs, thus affording him, as far as possible, a preventive against cramp in the lower extremities.—Those who cannot swim, whether bathing in salt or fresh water, should use as much muscular exertion, while in the water, as possible. The best evidence of the benefit derived from bathing is a ruddy glow felt over the body on coming out, with a pleasurable sense of warmth, and a general elevation of spirits. If, however, the bather feels cold and depressed on quitting the water, trembles, complains of headache, and has a blue and anxious countenance, it is a convincing proof that his system is not strong enough to bear the effect of cold bathing, in which case, the idea of persevering with it must be abandoned, and the tepid bath substituted for the cold. The cold swimming bath should *never* be taken by apoplectic subjects, or by persons liable to hemorrhage, or by those laboring under pulmonary disease.—Bathing must never be practised directly *after a meal*, or on a *full stomach*; it is equally improper to bathe upon an entirely empty one, especially in the day-time. The best periods of the day for bathing are an hour after breakfast, and about eleven, twelve, or one o'clock in the day; the first period should be adopted by the robust, young, and healthy, and the other hours selected by the infirm, and those more advanced in years. One bath a day, at whatever time taken, is sufficient; and no benefit can result from repeating it oftener. All bathers should avoid entering the water in a state of exhaustion, fatigue, or excessive heat, either from exercise or weather.—Some bathers are in the habit of merely wiping off the excess of moisture from the body before dressing. This is a bad practice: the skin should be well dried, and considerable friction again applied to the surface.—In quitting the subject of cold salt-water bathing, we would impress on the mind of the reader the importance of never remaining in a state of *inaction* while bathing; never to remain in the water *long enough to feel chilled*, and to leave the water immediately on feeling any *indications of cramp*; and, finally, to avoid any violent exertion for some time after leaving the water.

MEDICAL BATHS. Under this head is included every species or variety of bathing taken for medical or beneficial purposes. This list includes the cold, tepid, the warm, the hot, shower, and the vapor bath; with the local forms, of the hip, foot, and slipper, and medicated bath.—1. *Cold Bath.* The cold bath may be employed within doors all the year round, care being taken never to use water fresh drawn from the pump or well, but either to allow it to remain in the bath for some hours, to raise the temperature, or, by the addition of a pint or two of boiling water, to increase the warmth, till the thermometer indicates 55°, between which and 60° is the usual temperature at which a cold bath should be taken. The time of remaining in such a bath should never exceed ten minutes. This is a form of bath that should *never be given to infants* or very young children. The cold bath is useful in all cases of nervous debility, indigestion, diseases of the skin, nervous headache, and in conditions of the system where tone is particularly required.—2. *Tepid Bath.* This is a very serviceable condition of bath; and as the heat is nearly that of the body, the comfort afforded by it is consequently very great. The temperature of the tepid bath varies from 85° to 92°; the exact heat depends on circumstances, and particularly on the disease for which it is ordered. The time of remaining in the water varies from eight to twelve minutes, unless used for skin-diseases, when the time may exceed the space given, according to prescription. As a remedial agent in all irritations of the system requiring soothing,—in cases of fever, all eruptive diseases of the skin, rheumatism, coughs, colds, and inflammations of the throat,—this is always an extremely useful bath, and particularly so for children.—3. *Warm Bath.* It is, in a general sense, the most valuable medical bath; for it not only soothes and tranquillizes the system, opens the pores of the skin, and equalizes the circulation, but it acts as a direct stimulant to the blood. The temperature should be between 92° and 98°. As the warm bath is very exhausting, and is only ordered when a sudden and positive effect is desired, the patient should never remain in the water for a *minute* after the effect sought has been obtained; five minutes will generally be found long enough for all beneficial purposes, or seven minutes as the extreme warranted time. In all cases of cramp, spasm, nervous affections, hysteria, inflammations of the liver, stomach, or bowels, affections of the kidneys, cases of rupture, and diseases of the lungs, lining membrane of the chest, and the organs of voice, the pharynx, &c., and in almost all the diseases and *affections of infancy and childhood*, this bath is eminently serviceable.—4. *Hot Bath.* This is only a more active form of the warm bath, the temperature being carried some 12° or 14° higher. The variation in the hot bath extends from 100° to 112°, but the average heat may be taken at 106°. As this bath acts more rapidly than the warm bath, it is infinitely more stimulating, and, as a consequence, more exhausting; the patient should not remain in it for more than *five* minutes. From the strong and immediate action this bath exerts on the skin, it becomes one of the most powerful anti-spasmodic agents we possess; and in cases of congestion, by relieving the internal organs of their load of blood, and sending it through all the capillaries to the skin, produces immediate relief. The hot bath is consequently invaluable in all thoracic and abdominal diseases, especially in their aggravated stages. In neuralgia, rheumatism, stiff joints, tetanus, locked jaw, or in any disease requiring prompt and energetic practice, the hot bath is a medical agent of extraordinary efficacy.—5. *Vapor Bath.* The steam, or hot-air bath, is frequently used when the other forms would be too exhausting, or less efficacious. It is much used by the Russians, Turks, and Egyptians; and the ordinary heat of an Oriental bagno is 120° to 140° F. In Russia, the patient enters a stone-paved chamber, heated to a high temperature, the flags beneath being so hot, that pails of water dashed on them cause a cloud of steam to rise, that, surrounding the naked body, soon causes a copious perspiration to break out. A tolerably effective vapor-bath may be extemporized by filling a small tub or pail half-full of boiling water, the patient standing with a leg on either side, while his person, from the neck to the floor, is closely enfolded in a thick blanket, which, shutting in the steam, allows it to flow round his body. Three or four bricks, made red-hot in the grate of the room, are to be dropped, one at a time, into the pail, to generate fresh steam, till finally the effect has been obtained. The vapor bath may last from ten to twelve minutes. Chronic rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, ill-conditioned sores, ulcers, and obstinate diseases of the skin, are the principal complaints in which this kind of a bath is most serviceable. See FUMIGATION.—6. *Medicated Baths.* This variety of baths consists of either hot water impregnated with iron, potassa, ammonia, or other mineral or earthy matters; or they are composed of gaseous vapor, applied to the skin in the mode already explained under Vapor Bath. Chalybeate and saline baths, in imitation of some of the most celebrated spas, are made by dissolving the salts known to exist in those waters, and letting the patient use them hot, the temperature varying from 84° to 90°. A *Sulphur Bath* is produced by the sulphuric acid gas, which is allowed to circle round the patient's body, being confined there, and kept from the head and face by a blanket. The *Nitro-Muriatic Acid Bath* is effected either in the same manner, or by mixing the acids with water, and sponging the body with the solution; and the *Ammoniacal Bath* is prepared by dissolving a pound of carbonate of ammonia in a bathful of warm water. All these kinds of baths require *great care* and *much caution* in their use, and can only be effectually employed in public hospitals, where proper apparatus are kept for the purpose, or under the eye of a surgeon. Inveterate skin-diseases are the chief affections for which medicated baths, whether liquid or vapor, are used.—7. *Shower Bath.* It is a very useful form of applying water, either warm, tepid, or cold, to the body; and, in the latter condition, it is a highly invigorating process. But as the benefit derived is consequent on the sudden and quick fall of water, only one shower should be taken at a time, a second shock producing more harm than benefit. The shower bath should be taken early in the morning; other parts of the day, though *not hurtful*, are by no means so beneficial. Those persons afraid of the effect produced on the head by the sudden fall of water, should wear a conical oil-skin cap, and stand with the feet immersed in warm water. Neuralgic affections of the head, with periodical headaches, are the cases that derive the most benefit from the shower bath; and though it has been tried with some benefit in cases of insanity, it is as a general tonic to the system that the shower bath is most efficacious. In apoplectic patients, its use is *decidedly* objectionable.—8. *Aspersion*, or *Douche Bath.* The value of cold water, dashed suddenly over the frame, or directed in a steady, broad stream on some particular part, is very great. The cases in which such a mode of treatment is beneficial are very numerous; the following are a few of the most important:—Where the muscular power of a leg or arm is impaired from long inaction; in cases of fracture, dislocation, bandaging, sprains, and from partial paralysis, or chronic rheumatism, a stream of cold water directed on the part from a watering-can without the rose,—if the patient sits on the ground, and the operator stands on a table, and, elevating the can, gives the water a fall of several feet,—is rendered particularly serviceable if the circulation is quickly restored to the part by several minutes of dry rubbing. Such a mode of practice, if repeated for some days, with vigorous friction afterwards, will restore action to the most indolent muscles. The other cases in which cold-water aspersions are singularly efficacious, are poisonings from opium, laurel water, prussic acid, in tetanus, trismus or locked jaw, hysteria, and suffocation from noxious gases. The Douche is a modern Hydropathic phrase, and means in its general principle the same thing as aspersion, only carried a little further than is always agreeable to patients. The Douche is either an ascending or a *descending* jet of water. In the former, by means of a pipe and tube attached to a reservoir, a stream of cold water is injected up the vagina or the rectum, for the cure of uterine and other discharges, and to overcome an obstinate constipation. In the latter, a downward column of water is directed on the hip, shoulders, loins, or wherever needed, for the affections above enumerated.—9. *Wet Sheet.* This is quite a modern innovation in practice, and forms an important agent in the Hydropathic system of treatment. Almost every kind of disease has been recommended as suited to, and deriving benefit from, this species of bath: rheumatism and cutaneous diseases in particular. A large sheet is immersed in cold water, and instantly wrapped round the patient's person; a succession of blankets are heaped over the sheet, the patient placed in bed, and, with only his face uncovered, a mass of bed-clothes thrown over him, where he lies incapable of motion till the copious sweat that follows has entirely passed off.—See HYDROPATHY.—See THERMÆ.

Bathom'eter, an instrument for determining the depth of the sea. See *Nature*, Mar. 30, 1876.

Bath'ing-machine, *n.* A small van, or wooden apartment, constructed on wheels, and drawn into the water, for the convenience of persons bathing, in which they undress and dress themselves.

Bath'ing-tub, *n.* A vessel used for bathing, generally made of either wood, zinc, iron, or tin.

Bath'-metal, an alloy of 4½ oz. zinc and 1 lb. copper.

Bathori, STEPHEN, (*ba-to're,*) king of Poland, who was elected in place of Henry of Valois, 1576. *B* was a prince of great abilities. Under his rule the Ukraine began to recover from the state of devastation in which it had long lain, and the Cossacks were regularly organized. He founded the university of Wilna, and *d.* 1586. His name was tarnished by the infamy of his niece, Elizabeth *B.*, wife of Count Nadasdy. By means of large bribes, she induced an old man-servant and two female servants to kidnap and convey to her, either by stratagem or force, young girls from the neighboring country, whom she slowly put to death in the dungeons of her castle by the most horrible tortures. It is related, that, on a certain occasion, having violently struck one of her victims, the blood spirted up into her own face, and, as she fancied, left the skin whiter when it was wiped off. An infernal idea instantly possessed her. She invited to a grand banquet all the young girls round about, and caused 300 of them to be put to death, being under the impression that a bath of blood would renew her youth. So monstrous a story is probably exaggerated, but it at least shows that she was believed capable of it. Inquiry was at length made into the appalling rumors, when it was discovered that this female fiend had murdered in

cold blood, not fewer than 650 maidens. The domestics who assisted her were either beheaded or burned alive. The countess, who merited certainly the greater punishment, died quietly in 1614, in her fortress of Esej, where she had been confined for life.

Bat-horse, (*baw'hôrs.*) *n.* [Fr. *bât*, a pack-saddle.] The horse belonging to an officer, or to the baggage-train.
Macaulay.

Ba'thos, *n.* [Gr., depth.] (*Rhet.*) A term applied to a low, tame, and creeping style. This application of the word was introduced by Swift, who, in his *Art of Sinking in Poetry*, opposes the *bathos* to the *sublime*.

Bath'-room, *n.* An apartment used for bathing.

Bath'-sheba, (*Scrip.*) the wife of Uriah. David first committed adultery with her, then caused her husband to be slain, and afterwards took her to wife. These sins displeased Jehovah, who sent the prophet Nathan to David, with the parable of the ewe lamb. David bitterly repented, but yet was punished. *B.* was the mother of Solomon, whose succession to the throne she took pains to secure. She is afterwards mentioned in the history of Adonijah, in the title of *Psa.* li, and among the ancestors of Christ, (*Matt.* i. 6.)

Bath Springs, in Berkley co., Virginia, is a mild carbonated water; temperature 73° F.

Bath'stone, *n.* See OÖLITE.

Bath'urst, ALLEN, EARL, an English statesman, a zealous opponent of the measures of Sir Robert Walpole's ministry, and the intimate friend of Bolingbroke, Pope, Addison, and the other great writers of the time. B. 1684; D. 1775.

B., HENRY, EARL, son of the preceding, B. 1714. He was made, in 1771, lord High Chancellor of England, and was author of the *Theory of Evidence*, &c. D. 1794.

Bath'urst, a town of W. Africa, on the S. side of the entrance of the Gambia; cap. of the British possessions on that river, and seat of a civil lieutenant-governor; Lat. 13° 28′ N., Lon. 16° 35′ W. It stands on the E. end of St. Mary's Island, a low and swampy spot, about 4 m. long, and 3 broad. The main street is occupied with European stores and private dwellings; the other streets are lined mostly with African huts, enclosed within gardens. *Exp.* Gum-Senegal, hides, bees'-wax, ivory, gold, tortoise-shell, rice, cotton, African teak, camwood, palm-oil, &c. The British established a settlement here in 1816. *Pop.* about 7,000, of which about 200 only are Europeans.

Bath'urst, a town of Australia, in the gold region of the Macquarrie River, 120 m. from Sydney. *Pop.* about 8,000.

Bath'urst, a port of entry, cap. of Gloucester co., New Brunswick, on Bathurst Bay; Lat. 47° 37′ N.; Lon. 65° 45′ W. *Pop.* about 2,500.

Bath'urst, a tract of land in the Arctic Ocean, Lat. 75° N., Lon. 100° W. It was discovered by Sir E. Parry.

Bath'urst Inlet, in British N. America; Lat. 67° 30′ N.; Lon. 109° W.

Bath'urst Island, off N. Australia, 120 m. W. of Port Essington. It is densely wooded, except at its W. extremity, which is sandy and barren.

Bath'urst Lake, in the central part of Newfoundland, 40 m. in length by about 6 m. wide. The river of Exploits is its outlet.

Bath'villite, *n.* (*Min.*) An amorphous mineral. Dull, and of a fawn-brown color, looking somewhat like wood in the last stage of decay. Opaque. Very friable. Insoluble in benzole. *Comp.* Carbon 78·43, hydrogen 11·11, oxygen 10·46 = 100.

Bathyl'lus, a native of Alexandria, rival of Pylades as a pantomimist, particularly distinguished in lively and voluptuous representations. He was a slave of Mæcenas, who gave him his liberty, and, according to the testimony of Tacitus, the object of a licentious attachment on his part.—In Anacreon's odes, a handsome boy is mentioned under the name of *B.*—Also, a poet of this name lived in the reign of Augustus.

Bathymet'rical, *a.* Relating to bathymetry.

Bathym'etry, *n.* [Gr. *bathos*, depth, and *metron*, measure.] The art or science of sounding, or measuring depths in the sea.—*Dana.*

Bati'deæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, closely allied to *Empetraceæ*, and composed of a single succulent and shrubby plant, *Batis maritima*, native of the West Indies, where it is occasionally used as an ingredient in pickles.

Batignolles-Monceaux, (*ba'teen-yol-maw'so,*) formerly a suburb of Paris, but now one of the arrond. into which the capital of France is divided. At present occupied by handsome buildings and densely populated, *B.* was, in 1814, an open space, which the Prussians under Blücher used as a camp.

Batindah, a town of Hindostan, prov. of Rajpootana; Lat. 30° 12′ N.; Lon. 74° 48′ E. Its vicinity has been celebrated for its breed of horses.

Bat'ing, *p.pr.* Abating; excepting.

> "Could not choose an advocate,
> Whom I would sooner hear on any subject,
> *Bating* that only one, his love, than you."—*Rowe.*

Batins'koff, CONSTANTINE NICOLAEVITCH, an eminent Russian poet, B. at Vologda, in 1787. His poetry, severe in style and rich in thought, forms an epoch in the history of Russian literature, from the fact that he was the first poet of note who abandoned the French classical school, which had inspired the authors of Russia from the time of Catherine II. The introduction of the new life of romanticism into Russian literature may be dated from the appearance of the poems of *B.* and Ginkoffski. D. 1855.

Batis'can, In *Lower Canada*, a river falling into the St. Lawrence, near a village of the same name, 5 m. from St. Anne.

—A post-village of Champlain co., on the St. Lawrence, 117 m. N.E. of Montreal; *pop.* about 1,000.

Bat'ist, *n.* [Fr. *batiste.*] (*Com.*) A very fine, thick, white, linen cloth. It is made of the best white flax, called *ramé*, which is cultivated in the N. of France. In the 13th century, this manufacture is said to have been brought into vogue by Baptista Chambrai, in Flanders, and the linen afterwards received from him the name of *batiste*, or cambric (*toile de Chambrai*). Different kinds of batiste are called *linons*, *claires*, *cambrics*, &c., and manufactured not only in France and the Netherlands, but also in Switzerland, in Bohemia and Silesia. The best comes from India, where it is called *bastas*.

Bat'let, *n.* A small bat, or square or round piece of wood with a handle, used for beating linen when taken out of the buck-basket.

Bat'ley, a manufacturing town of England, W. Riding, co. York, 2 m. E. of Dewsbury. *Pop.* 10,000.

Bat'man, *n.* [Pers.] (*Com.*) A weight used in Persia, containing 40 sihrs, equal to 13½ lbs. avoirdupois.

—[Fr. *bât*, a pack-saddle.] (*Mil.*) In the English army, when troops are in the field, each field-officer has a soldier, called *batman* or *bat-horse*, who attends to the horses, cooking-utensils, &c.

Batn-el-Ha'gar ("Womb of Rocks"), a stony district, stretching along the Nile; Lat. 21° to 22° N.; Lon. 30° 40′ to 31° 10′ E. It is chiefly peopled by Bedouin Arabs.

Bat'-net, *n.* A net to put over the nests of bats.—*Booth.*

Baton, Batoon, (*bă-tong′, ba-tōōn′,*) *n.* [Fr. *bâton*, for *baston;* L. Lat. *bastum;* Gr. *anabastos*, a stick to carry a load on, from *bastazō*, to carry.] A staff or truncheon; specifically, a marshal's staff of office; a badge of honor.

(*Her.*) A mark on an escutcheon, denoting bastardy, called also *bar*, *bar-sinister*, *bend-sinister*, *batton-sinister*, *baston-sinister*, more properly *bastard-bar*, and commonly, in modern Heraldry, *baton-sinister*. The *B.* is comparatively of modern invention, natural children in earlier times not having been permitted to assume the arms, or even the names of their fathers. Sometimes a sovereign granted permission to a bastard to carry the bar *dexter*, in place of *sinister*. Charles VII. of France allowed John, the Bastard of Orleans, for his valor against the English, to turn his sinister traverse to the dexter, with which he and his issue afterwards *bruised* the arms of Orleans, as dukes of Longueville. The same privilege was granted to James, Earl of Murray, (natural son of King James V. of Scotland,) by his sister Queen Mary, and he thenceforth carried the Lion and tressure of Scotland thus bruised, quartered with the feudal arms of the earldom of Murray. (See *Fig.* 313.) In modern practice, the baton does not touch the extremities of the shield, or of the quarter in which the paternal arms are placed, but is *couped*, that is, cut short at the end.—See GOBBONATED BORDURE.



Fig. 313.
EARL OF MURRAY'S ARMS.
(With bar dexter.)

Batoni, POMPEO, (*ba-tō'ne,*) an Italian painter, B. at Lucca, 1708. His works, the best of which is *Simon the Sorcerer contending with St. Peter*, are celebrated for their truthfulness, character, and coloring. D. 1786.

Bat'onnier, *n.* [Fr.] The name given to the elected president of the order of the French advocates.—See BARREAU.

Baton Rouge, in *Louisiana*, a post-town, seat of justice of East Baton Rouge parish, and formerly cap. of the State. It is pleasantly situated on an eminence, on the E. bank of the Mississippi, 150 m. above New Orleans by the river. *B. R.* is situated in a district exceedingly fertile, producing abundant crops of cotton, sugar, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, &c. *Pop.* 6,498.—During the Civil War, on the 11th of June, 1861, a detachment of 300 Confederate troops from New Orleans seized the arsenal here, and obtained from it 50,000 stand of small arms, 4 howitzers, 20 pieces of heavy artillery, one 6 and one 12-pounder field-battery, 300 bbls. of gunpowder, and a large quantity of other munitions of war. On the 21st, the State legislature was convened here, when the Confederate flag was raised over the Capitol. On the 23d, the members of the Convention met, and on the 26th passed a State Ordinance of Secession. On the 7th of May, 1862, *B. R.* was captured by a Union flotilla forming part of Farragut's squadron; and on the 10th of Aug. following, it was attacked by a Confederate force of about 5,000 men, under General Breckinridge; who, after a short but severe battle of two hours, were repulsed, and had to retreat. Besides their commander, General Williams, the loss of the Union troops in this action was reported at 82 killed, 255 wounded, and 34 missing. The Confederate loss is not known; but the Nationals captured about 100 prisoners. The city was soon afterward (Aug. 23) evacuated by the U. S. forces.

Batoum, (*ba'toom.*) a seaport of Turkey in Asia, prov. Trebizonde, near the Russian frontier, on the E. shore of the Black Sea, in Lat. 41° 38′ 41″ N., Lon. 41° 38′ 55″ E. It possesses a fine, deep harbor. Transferred to Russia in 1878, under the Berlin treaty. *Pop.* abt. 3,000.

Batra'chia, BATRACHIANS, AMPHIBIA, *n. pl.* (*Zool.*) A class of animals which were long confounded with reptilia. When young, they breathe by branchiæ, or gills, and resemble fishes in the general conformation of the body; but they change their forms and acquire lungs before becoming adult. Like fishes and reptiles, they are cold-blooded animals, their circulation is incomplete, and their respiration comparatively inactive. The skin is naked or unarmed, the skeleton very incomplete, and the heart is composed of a single ventricle and two auricles. In their external form they vary considerably, some resembling lizards, and even serpents, but generally the body is flat, short, and thick, without a tail, with well-developed limbs. The young *B.* are known by the name of *tadpoles*, or tetrads, and are formed for an aquatic life; at birth they have a tail, but no feet; gills projecting externally (*Fig.* 314, 1), and their skeleton is cartilaginous. But in most *B.*, these branchiæ soon wither away and disappear, although the aquatic life continues; for the tadpole has internal branchiæ, like fishes, as well as external (*Fig.* 314, 2);

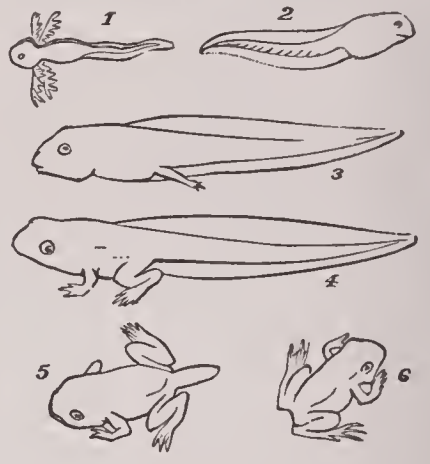


Fig. 314.

these fixed or internal branchiæ, in the tadpole, are attached under the neck to cartilaginous arches belonging to the hyoid bones, and are protected by the skin; the water reaches them by the cavity of the mouth, and escapes by one or two orifices situated under the neck. In the tadpole of the frog, the hind feet appear first (*Fig.* 314, 3), and they become of some length before the fore-feet are visible; these appear later (*Fig.* 314, 4). In the salamanders it is the reverse; finally, in the siren, the hind legs never appear. The tail of the tadpole continues to grow in the salamander and proteus, with the rest of the body; but in frogs, and in many others, the tail wastes away and disappears (*Fig.* 314, 5 and 6). About the same time the lungs appear, and begin to perform their functions, so that at this period the tadpole is strictly an amphibious animal; but although this strictly amphibious state continues in some, in general it does not; the gills disappear, and in the adult there remain no traces of such an apparatus. In the *B.*, the lungs are two, equal, and the heart is composed of only one auricle and one ventricle. In the higher forms, the vertebræ are convex at one end, and concave at the other; but in some cases the vertebræ are concave at both ends. The principal families comprised in the class of *B.*, are RANIDÆ (or frog), HYLOIDÆ (or tree-toad), SALAMANDRIDÆ, and SIRENIDÆ, *q. v.*

Batra'chian, *n.* and *a.* (*Zoöl.*) An animal of, or relating to an animal of, the class *Batrachia*.

Bat'rachoid, *a.* [Gr. *batrachos*, a frog, and *eidos*, shape.] Of frog-like form.

Batracholites, (*bat-trai'ko-lites,*) *n. pl.* [Gr. *batrachos*, a frog, and *lithos*, stone.] (*Geol.*) Fossil remains of frogs and other animals of the same order. The skeletons, vestiges of the soft parts, and imprints of the feet of several genera of true batrachians, occur in the tertiary strata. In the pliocene deposits on the banks of the Rhine at Œningen, and in the paper-coal of the Eifel, several species of frog, toad, and newt have been found. Fossil frogs, of a small species very similar to the recent, abound in a dark shale overlaid by basalt, in the vicinity of Bombay.

Batrachomyom'achy, *n.* [Gr. *batrachomuomachia*, from *batrachos*, frog, *mus*, mouse, and *machē*, battle.] (*Lit.*) Literally, a battle of frogs and mice. It is the title of a Greek mock-heroic poem, usually ascribed to Homer, but without any good foundation. It seems to be indeed a parody upon the *Iliad;* and the contests of the animals, their single combats, the intervention of the gods, and other Homeric incidents, are described with much humor.

Batrachoph'agous, *a.* [Gr. *batrachos*, frog, and *phagein*, to eat.] Feeding on frogs.—*Quart. Review.*

Batrachos'permum, *n.* [Gr. *batrachos*, a frog, and *sperma*, a seed.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Fucaceæ*, consisting of delicate, flexible, branched gelatinous plants of a green, yellow, red, or purple color, resembling somewhat the ova of the frog. They occur in clear, slowly running fresh-water streams, and their surface is covered with minute hairs, which give them a beautiful appearance when placed under the microscope.

Batrachus, FROG-FISH, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of acanthopterygious fishes belonging to the family *Lophidæ*. The head is of great size, and flattened horizontally, which gives the fish an appearance like the head of a frog. The species inhabit the southern hemisphere, and

lie in ambush in the sand, for the purpose of catching those fish on which they prey. The grunting frog-fish, *B. grunniens*, inhabiting the Indian and American seas, is peculiar for the noise it makes when taken. This is like the grunting of a pig, and arises from the animal expelling air from the internal cavities, through the mouth and gill-flaps.

Batshian', *n.* A Dutch island of the Moluccas, S.W. of Gilolo. *Area*, about 900 sq. m. Lat. 0° 35′ S., Lon. 127° 35′ E. *Chief town*, Batshian, near the centre of the island, with a *pop.* of about 1,200.

Bats'man, Bats'ter, Bat'ter, *n.* (*Sports.*) A person who uses the bat when playing at base-ball or cricket.

Bats'ter, *n.* (*Sports.*) Same as BATSMAN.

Bat'sto, in *New Jersey*, a post village of Burlington co., on a river of the same name, 40 m. S.E. of Camden.

Bat'sto River, flows through Burlington co., in New Jersey, and empties into Little Egg Harbor.

Bats'wing, *n.* A form of gas-burner with a slit at the top, so that the gas issuing from this burns in a flame shaped like a *bat's wing*. — *Francis.*

Bat'ta, *n.* [Hindoo *battah*, extra allowance to troops in the field.] (*Mil.*) An allowance formerly made to the officers in the service of the British East India Company, above their regular pay. The effect of the late amalgamation of the East India and royal regiments, has been to cause an entire alteration in the system of batta allowances.

Battalah, (*bat-ta'la,*) a town of Hindostan, prov. Lahore, in an open plain, 26 m. N.E. of Umritsir; Lat. 30° 43′ N., Lon. 75° 6′ E. It is considered the healthiest place in the Punjab.

Battalia, (*bat-tāl'yā*), *n.* [Fr. *bataille*; It. *battaglia*; Lat. *battalia*.] (*Mil.*) The order of battle; general dispositions of troops, their divisions, sub-divisions, &c., in readiness for action.

"Next morning the king put his army into *battalia*."
Lord Clarendon.

Battalion, (*bat-tal'yun,*) *n.* [Fr. *bataillon*, from *bataille*, Lat. *battuere*, to beat.] (*Mil.*) A body of men arrayed for battle. Specifically, a body of infantry. In the U. S. Army, it consists of two, four, six, eight, or ten companies, according to circumstances, and is commanded by the senior officer present. The number of enlisted men in the battalion varies from 100 to 1,000, in accordance with the minimum or maximum organization of the Army. In the field, the Army is divided into separate organizations, as follows, viz: Army Corps, Divisions, Brigades, Regiments, and Battalions. — In whatever manner the armies of Europe differ in other particulars, they seldom depart very far from a mean of 1,000 men per *B.* Two or more of these units combine to form a regiment. The *B.* in England is commanded by a *Colonel*; in France, by a *Chef de bataillon*; it is usually in England, and generally in France, Italy, &c., divided into ten companies.

Battal'ioned, *a.* Formed or drawn up into battalions.

Battan'ta, an island in the Asiatic archipelago; *area*, about 200 sq. m.; Lat. 0° 56′ S., Lon. 130° 25′ E.

Bat'tas. See SUMATRA.

Bat'taszek, a market-town of Hungary, county Tolna, on the W. of the Danube; *pop.* 6,129.

Battecol'lah, a maritime town of Hindostan, prov. Canara; Lat. 13° 56′ N.; Lon. 74° 37′ E.

Bat'tel, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) A trial or combat formerly allowed by the law, in military, criminal, or civil cases, where the defendant might fight with the plaintiff; the result proving whether he was culpable or innocent. This relic of the Middle Ages was only abolished by Act of Parliament, 59 Geo. III. c. 46.

Bat'tel, *v. i.* [O. Eng. *bot*, increase, and A. S. *dæl*, deal, portion.] To be indebted to the battery of a college in the University of Oxford, England, for provisions and drink.

—To keep terms at, or reside in, the university.

—*n.* Provisions and drink received by Oxford students from a college buttery, and also the costs of the same.

Bat'teler, BAT'TLER, *n.* A student at Oxford university who stands indebted in the college-books for provisions and drink received from the buttery;—formerly, one who paid for nothing but what he called for, corresponding nearly to a *sizar* at Cambridge. — *Wright.*

—A student who keeps terms, or resides at, the university.

Bat'ten, (*bāt'tn,*) *v. a.* To make fat by good feeding; to feed plenteously.

"*Batt'ning* our flocks with the fresh dews of night."—*Milton.*

—To fertilize soil; to enrich land.

"The meadows here, with *batt'ning* ooze enrich'd."—*Philips.*

—*v. i.* To grow fat; to become obese; to live in pampered indulgence or luxury.

"The lazy glutton safe at home will keep,
Indulge his sloth, and *batten* on his sleep."—*Dryden.*

Bat'ten, *n.* [From Fr. *bâton*, a stick or club.] (*Carpentry.*) A scantling of stuff, from 2 to 7 inches broad, and from ⅝ to 2½ ins. thick. Battens are employed in the boarding of floors, and also upon walls, in order to secure the laths on which the plaster is laid.

(*Mar.*) Battens are thin pieces of oak or fir nailed to the mastheads and to the midship part of the yards. *Battens of the hatches* are a sort of long narrow laths, scantlings of wooden stuff, or straightened hoops of casks. They serve, by the help of nailing, to confine the edges of the tarpauling close down to the sides of the hatchways, to prevent the water from penetrating the lower compartments of a ship during a storm.

(*Mech.*) The swing utensil of a loom, by which the weft or woof is struck home, and in which the shuttle runs.

Bat'tening, *n.* (*Arch.*) The act of fixing battens to walls, in order to secure the laths over which the plaster is laid; or, the battens in the state of being fixed for that purpose.

Bat'tenkill River, rises in *Vermont*, and, running W., falls into the Hudson, in Washington co., in E. New York.

Bat'tenville, in *New York*, a post-village of Washington co., 38 m. N. by E. of Albany.

Bat'ter, *n.* (*Sports.*) Same as BATSMAN, *q. v.*

Bat'ter, *v. a.* [Fr. *battre*, from Lat. *battuere*, to beat or strike down.] To beat down; to beat or strike against; to beat with successive blows; to beat with violence; to demolish; — specifically, to pound or shatter with artillery; as, to *batter* a wall.

"Britannia there, the fort in vain
Had *batter'd* been with golden rain."—*Waller.*

—To wear or impair with beating, or by use or hard usage; to attack with engines of war.

"Crowds to the castle mounted up the street,
Batt'ring the pavement with their coursers' feet."—*Dryden.*

—*v. i.* (*Arch.*) To slope gently backward, as a wall from a line perpendicular to the base.

Bat'ter, *n.* [Fr. *battre*, to beat.] (*Cookery.*) A mixture of several ingredients beaten together with some liquid; as, a *batter*-pudding.

"One would have all things little, hence has tried
Turkey poults fresh from th' egg in *batter* fried."—*King.*

(*Arch.*) An inclination or sloping backward of the face of a wall. — *Worcester.*

(*Mil.*) A cannonade against a fortress by heavy ordnance.

Bat'terer, *n.* One who batters, beats, or assaults.

Battering-ram, (*bat'ter-ing,*) *n.* (*Mil.*) An ancient military engine for battering walls. A long and solid beam, armed at one end with a metallic ram's-head, was suspended by the middle, and swung violently and repeatedly against the walls of a city or castle, till a breach was made. It was sometimes in the lower part of a wooden tower built upon wheels, and was worked by more than a hundred men; while the upper part of the tower was filled with archers and slingers. This machine, known to the Romans as *Aries*, whence the name, is mentioned in the Old Testament, appears in sieges on the monuments of Rameses II. of Egypt, and was used by the Greeks and Romans. When placed upon wheels and roofed over, it was called a *testudo*. *B. R.* were often of great length, the beam of wood having at the end the head of a ram, made of brass or iron. They were used extensively in the Middle Ages, and were sometimes called *testudines*.

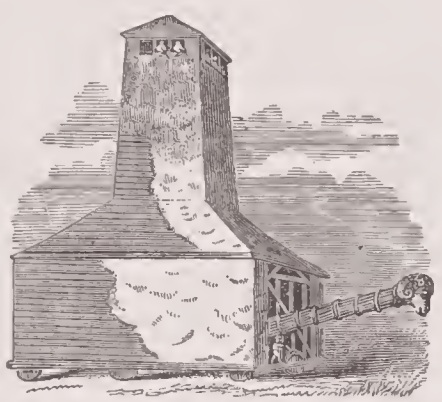


Fig. 315.—BATTERING-RAM WITH TOWER.

Bat'ter-rule, *n.* (*Arch.*) A plumb-line so contrived, that, while the plummet hangs perpendicularly, the building may batter or slope, the edge of the instrument being made to differ from a vertical line, in proportion as the wall is to taper. — *Francis.*

Bat'tersea, a town and par. of England, co Surrey, 4 m. S.W. of St. Paul's, London, of which city it now forms a suburb. The flats, called *B.* Fields, are now formed into a fine public park. A suspension bridge connects with Chelsea on the opposite bank of the Thames. *Pop.* of town, 11,300.

Battery, (*bāt'ter-re,*) *n.* [Fr. *batterie*, from *battre*, to beat.] Act of battering or beating.

"Earthly minds, like mud walls, resist the strongest *batteries*."
Locke.

(*Mil.*) A number of cannon, ranged in order for battering, and mounted upon a raised platform behind an elevation of earth. A battery of this sort is principally used in order to defend or retain a position. There are, however, many kinds of batteries, distinguished by names, referring either to their position or the duties which they are required to perform. In gun and howitzer batteries there are embrasures through which the firing takes place: but mortar batteries have no openings. In field operations, a *B.* generally consists of 6 pieces of ordnance, with gunners, horses, ammunition, &c. A *B.* of foot artillery is usually called a *field-battery*, in order to distinguish it from that of the horse-artillery, which is called a *horse-battery*. — A *Battery d'enfilade* is a *B.* formed to sweep the whole length of a given straight line. — *Cross batteries.* Two batteries so situated as to play on the same object at a given angle. — *Battery en écharpe.* A battery that fires obliquely. — *Battery de revers.* A battery that plays on the backs of the enemy. — *In battery.* A term signifying a projecting, as a gun, into an embrasure or over a parapet in position for firing. — *Out of battery*, or *from battery.* To be withdrawn, as a gun, to a position for loading. — *Battery-wagon.* A wagon or tumbril used to transport all tools and materials required for the repair of gun-carriages.

(*Mar.*) The armament of heavy guns carried by a vessel of war, and distinguished as *starboard battery*; i. e., the tiers of guns in position on the right-hand side of the ship; and *port battery*, those on the left-hand side. — See BROADSIDE; FLOATING-BATTERY.

(*Phy.*) The name of *Electrical battery* is applied to a combination of several electrical jars, which may be charged and discharged as one great jar. As the construction of an electrical *B.* cannot be well understood without the preliminary knowledge of the simple jar, or Leyden phial, we refer, for a full account of this important matter, to the article LEYDEN JAR. — The *Voltaic*, or *Galvanic battery*, is an apparatus used for producing a current of electricity by chemical action. The principles of its construction, successive improvements, and marvellous applications, will be considered under the head GALVANIC BATTERY.

(*Law.*) Any unlawful beating or other wrongful physical violence or constraint, inflicted on a human being without his consent. A violent assault. — See ASSAULT.

Batthyany, (*but'yah-ne,*) a noble Hungarian family, embracing among its members, princes, counts, bans of Croatia, bishops, and other high dignitaries. Of this family we notice:

CHARLES, PRINCE OF *B.*, a lieutenant-field-marshal of the German Empire, who distinguished himself in the Bavarian War of Succession, and particularly by a victory over the French and Bavarians at Pfaffenhoten, on the 15th April, 1745.

B., CASIMIR, COUNT DE NÉMETH UJVÀR, B. 1817. He distinguished himself at the diets of 1840 and 1843–44 by his uncompromising opposition to the Austrian schemes of centralization. In April, 1849, after the declaration of independence, he was appointed Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs. Sharing the fortunes of the government, he went to Turkey, was confined at Kintahia, released in 1851, and D. at Paris in 1854. His extensive estates were confiscated by the Austrians.

B., LOUIS, COUNT DE NÉMETH UJVÀR, Prime Minister of Hungary, B. at Presburg, in 1809. He took his seat in the house of peers in 1839, and soon established there his position as leader of the opposition. When, in 1848, the Vienna revolution destroyed the unconstitutional administration of the Austrian empire, the relations of Hungary to the empire had likewise to be re-modelled. The emperor established an Hungarian responsible ministry, formed by Count Louis Batthyany. *B.* did not hold the office long, and afterwards took part in public affairs, chiefly as a member of the diet, and with great moderation. Yet, after the Austrians entered Pesth, he was arrested in January, 1849, thrown into prison, tried by court-martial, and shot on the 6th Oct., 1849. *B.* died a hero and a martyr. His last words were, "Long live my country!"

Bat'ting, *n.* (*Games.*) The management of a bat in playing base-ball or other games at ball. — Cotton-wool in sheets, prepared for quilts, &c.; bat.

Bat'tish, *a.* Resembling a bat. (R.)

"To be out late in a *battish* humour." — *Gentleman Instructed.*

Battle, (*bāt'tl,*) *n.* [Fr. *bataille*, from *battre*, to beat; Lat. *battuere*, to strike or bruise.] A striking with repeated blows. Specifically, a fight; an engagement; contest; conflict: combat.

(*Mil.*) A hostile encounter between two large bodies of troops, or two armies. In early times, a battle was a fierce, tumultuous contest between bodies of men, without order or discipline, the issue of which depended upon the physical strength or courage of the combatants. Gradually, however, the superiority of discipline, united effort, and the use of improved implements of war, as opposed to mere physical strength, began to be seen, and led to the changes that have since taken place in the training of armies and the conduct of engagements. The issue of a battle now depends upon a variety of circumstances, which renders it always a matter of difficulty to determine beforehand what may be the result. These circumstances are constantly changing; and sometimes events, that no human wisdom could have foreseen, may occur in the course of a battle, to defeat the wisest plans and the most skilful arrangements. It is in foreseeing and providing for the various circumstances of each particular case, that the great skill of a general consists; and though he may meet with occasional reverses, success, in the long run, is generally on the side of him who forms his plans with the greatest sagacity, and executes them with corresponding vigor and ability. It is the skill of a general, rather than the courage of the soldier, that now determines the event of a battle. Daring courage, undaunted firmness, the most active and ingenious invention, cool calculation, and thorough self-possession, amid scenes of tremendous agitation, and under the consciousness that the fate of a whole nation may depend on him alone in the trying moment, — these are the qualities which a good general cannot dispense with for a moment. If it is the character of genius to conceive great ideas instantaneously, military genius is, in this respect, the greatest. Great generals have therefore been, in all ages, the objects of admiration; and as a great artist may be no example, in a moral point of view, although we admire the genius displayed in his productions, so we cannot but bestow the same kind of admiration on the high intellectual gifts of a great general. Few situations, therefore, enable a man to acquire higher glory, than that of a great commander in a good cause. — If troops meet accidentally, and are thus obliged to fight, it is called a *rencontre*. Further, battles are distinguished into *offensive* and *defensive*. Of course, a battle which is offensive on one side, is defensive on the other. — The plan of the battle itself, the position

of the troops, &c., is called the *order of battle* (ordre de hataille). There are three maxims as important for a general as they are simple: — 1. Know your enemy, his strength and intentions. 2. Make all the operations and manœuvres of the parts coincide, as much as possible, with the great plan of the battle. 3. Pursue victory to the utmost.

Bat'tle, *v. i.* To join battle; to contend in fight.

"'Tis ours by craft and by surprise to gain:
'Tis yours to meet in arms, and *battle* in the plain."— *Prior.*

—*v. a.* See EMBATTLE.

Bat'tle, a town of England, co. of Sussex, 52 m. S.E. of London. It is remarkable for the remains of the abbey built by William the Conqueror, in 1067, on the site of the battle of Hastings. Here was deposited the famous *Roll of Battle Abbey*, in which document the names of the leaders of the Norman invasion were enrolled. *Pop.* 4,315.

Bat'tle-array', *n.* [From *battle* and *array.*] Array or order of battle; the disposition of forces preparatory to a battle. — *Campbell.*

"Two parties of fine women, ... seemed drawn up in *battle-array*, one against another." — *Addison.*

Bat'tle-axe, *n.* (*Mil.*) An ancient weapon of war, which appears to have been used from the most remote periods in warfare, was made in two forms. The first had a single edge only, and was similar to the modern hatchet; the second had two edges, and was sometimes called the Amazonian axe, from a supposition that weapons of this kind were used by those female warriors. Axes were much employed as offensive weapons by the Celtic and Scandinavian nations. Among the Roman armies the *B. A.* was not much used; it was considered the weapon of uncivilized nations. At the siege of the Roman capital by the Gauls, Brennus is represented as being armed with a battle-axe, and Ammianus Marcellinus, several centuries afterwards, describes an armed body of Gauls as being all furnished with *B.-A.s* and swords. In the Bayeux tapestry, the English are represented as using



Fig. 316. — NORMAN BATTLE-AXE.

the *B. A.* The *pole-axe* (*Fig.* 316) was introduced by the Normans; it had an edge on one side and a sharp point on the other. The *B. A.* fell into disuse towards the close of the 16th century.

Bat'tleborough, in *North Carolina*, a post-village of Edgecomb co., 60 m. E. of Raleigh.

Battle Creek, in *California*, a P. O. of Tehama co.
—A small tributary of the Sacramento River, which partly forms the division between Tehama and Shasta counties.

Bat'tle Creek, in *Michigan*, the chief tributary of the Kalamazoo River, which, rising in Eaton co., falls into that river at the village of Battle Creek.
—A fine post-town in a township of the same name, of Calhoun co., 120 m. W. of Detroit, and 13 W. of Marshall; *pop.* in 1870, 5,476.

Bat'tle Creek, in *Tennessee*, a village of Marion co.

Bat'tledoor, *n.* [Sp. *batalludór*, combatant, from *batalla*, combat, from Lat. *battuere*, to thump, strike.] (*Games.*) An instrument used to strike a ball or shuttlecock. The *B.* is generally racquet-shaped, and is composed of a palm or flat board and a thin handle. The palm is sometimes constructed of wood, at others of stretched parchment or vellum.

Bat'tlefield, *n.* The place or ground where a battle has been fought.

Battle Field, in *Mississippi*, a village of Lauderdale co.

Battle Ground, in *Georgia*, a village of Cherokee co., 130 m. N.N.W. of Milledgeville.

Battle Ground, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Tippecanoe co., 6 m. N. by E. of Lafayette.

Bat'tlement, *n.* [It. *battagliere*, from *battaglia*, a battle.] (*Arch.*) A wall raised on a building or fortified place, and furnished with openings or embrasures to look through, or to discharge missile weapons through. The rising parts of the parapet are called *merlons* or *copes*, and the open spaces are called *crenels*, *loops*, or *embrasures*. The purpose of the contrivance is, that a soldier may shelter himself behind the merlon while he shoots and observes the enemy through the crenels. The device is of great antiquity; it has been found represented in various forms in the bas-reliefs of Nineveh and Lycia, and in the Egyptian paintings, and exists in many remaining walls and towers of the Greeks and Romans, besides those of the mediæval period. *B.* were also largely given to ecclesiastical and civil buildings in the Middle Ages by way of ornament, where they are often richly pauelled or pierced with circles, trefoils, quatrefoils, &c. On fortifications, the *B.* are generally quite plain, as in fig. 317, or pierced with only a very narrow, cruciform, or upright opening, the ends of which sometimes terminate in circles called *œillets*, through which archers could take aim.

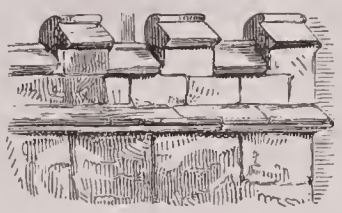


Fig. 317. — BATTLEMENT.

Bat'tlemented, *a.* Having battlements.

Bat'tle-piece, *n.* (*Paint.*) A picture descriptive of a fight or battle. Animated descriptions of battles and combats afford subjects of peculiar energy to painting as well as to poetry; for in general we love that which excites emotion, and keeps the imagination in full activity. The painter of battles who possesses genius, may express passions and character in his leading figures, although, from the nature of his subjects, it may be more difficult to preserve unity of character, and to direct the action to one end, in battles than in historical pictures of a more quiet nature. In *B. P.* the artist has scope to give animation, spirit, and action to his figures and horses; while a bold and vigorous style, with firm and decisive touches, and freedom of outline, are preferable to high finishing, delicate pencilling, or too determined outline, unless in cabinet-sized pictures of a few figures. The battle-painter of talent will place the heroes of his action in striking or affecting situations, and thereby decide the point of time that his picture represents. Among the greatest paintings of this kind, are the battle of Constantine, sketched by Raphael, and executed by Giulio Romano; Lebrun's battles of Alexander; and the battle of the Amazons by Rubens. In smaller scenes, such as skirmishes and surprises, Antonio Tempeste, Hans Snellink, Pet. Snyders, Falcone, Phil. Wouvermans, &c., are distinguished. The most eminent of recent battle-painters are Horace Vernet and Ingres.

Bat'tling, *n.* Conflict; encounter; battle. (o.)

Bat'ton, *n.* See BATTEN, and BATON.

Battue, (*bāt-too'*,) *n.* [Fr., from *battre*, to beat.] (*Sporting.*) A term applied to an unsportsmanlike method, adopted by owners of large estates, of killing a great quantity of game preserved for the purpose. This wholesale slaughter is unaccompanied by any exhibition of the skill that may be shown, or endurance of fatigue that must be encountered, in the pursuit of game in a fair and legitimate way. A party of ten or a dozen gentlemen, each with two guns, which are loaded for them by attendant keepers, surround a copse or plantation in which a great number of pheasants, hares, and rabbits are known to harbor. Men armed with long sticks are then sent in, who beat the bushes in all directions, which causes the game to quit their retreat, and make for other covers. As they come out in the open space, they are shot down in all directions as fast as the guns can be discharged.

Batture', *n.* [Fr., shoals, shallows.] (*Law.*) An elevation of the bed of a river *under* the surface of the water. Sometimes also used to signify the same elevation when it has risen *above* the surface. The term is applied principally to certain portions of the bed of the river Mississippi, which are left dry when the water is low, and are covered again, either in part or in whole, by the annual swells. — *Bouvier.*

Battu'ta, *n.* [It. *battuta*, from *battere*, to beat.] (*Mus.*) The measurement of time by beating.

Bat'tye, *n.* (*Sport.*) See BATTUE.

Bat'u Khan, sovereign of Kaptschak. He was grandson of Jenghis Khan, and succeeded to the throne in 1233. His dominions comprehended all the Mogul conquests to the W. of the Caspian Sea. After lending his assistance to the grand Khan Oktai in the conquest of China, he overran and subjugated Russia, which remained under the dominion of the khans of Kaptschak for 250 years. In 1241, and subsequent years, he conquered and wasted Poland and Hungary. D. 1254.

Baturin, (*ba'too-rin*,) a town of European Russia, gov. of Tchernigoff, on the Seim, an affluent of the Desna; *pop.* about 5,500. The Hetman of the Ukraine Cossacks resided here from 1699 to 1708. Mazeppa was one of these.

Batyllus, (*bā-til'us*,) a beautiful youth of Samos, greatly beloved by Polycrates the tyrant, and by Anacreon.

Batz, *n.*; *pl.* BATZEN. [Ger.] (*Com.*) A silver coin with a mixture of copper, still current in some parts of Switzerland. It is worth about 4 cents.

Bauban'go Creek, in *Indiana*, flows into St. Joseph's River a short distance above Mishawaka.

Bau'bee, Baw'bee, *n.* [O. Eng. *bable*; Fr. *babiole.*] A term given in some parts of Scotland and the N. of England, to a halfpenny.

Bau'ble, Baw'ble, *n.* [Fr. *babiole*, from the root of *babe* or *baby.*] A child or baby's plaything; a trifling piece of finery; a gewgaw.

"Our author then, to please you in your way,
Presents you now a *bawble* of a play."—*Granville.*

Baucis, (*baw'sis.*) (*Myth.*) An old and infirm woman of Phrygia, who with her husband lived in a small cottage, in a penurious manner. When Jupiter and Mercury travelled in disguise over Asia, they came to the cottage, and were so pleased with the hospitality they received, that Jupiter changed their dwelling into a magnificent temple, of which *B.* and her husband Philemon were made priests. After they had lived happily to an extreme old age, they died both at the same hour, according to their request to Jupiter, that one might not have the sorrow of following the other to the grave. Their bodies were changed into trees before the doors of the temple.

Baudet, STEPHEN, (*bō'dai*,) a French engraver, B. at Blois, 1643, whose chief work is a print of Adam and Eve, from a painting by Dominichino; D. 1716.

Baudisserite, *n.* (*Chem.*) Carbonate of magnesia.

Baud'kin, Baud'ekin, *n.* [O. Fr. *baudequin*; It. *baldacchino.*] The richest kind of stuff used for garments in the Middle Ages, the web being gold, and the woof silk, and embroidered: made originally at Babylon. — *Nares.*

Baudrie, *n.* (*Mil.*) See BALDRICK.

Bauer, BRUNO, (*bou'er*,) a modern German Biblical critic and political writer, B. at Eisenberg, 1808, who, at an early age, commenced his theological disquisitions by reviewing Strauss' *Life of Jesus*, and other works. Many of his works contain very bold and speculative opinions, and one of them, *Christianity Unveiled*, was destroyed in 1843 at Zurich, before its publication. In his *Review of the Epistles attributed to St. Paul*, he argues that the four leading ones were not written by the apostle, but are the production of the 2d century. He is the author of *Western Dictatorship; The Actual Position of Russia; Germany and Russia; Russia and England*, &c.

Bauff, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Taney co.

Bauge, *n.* [Fr.] (*Com.*) A drugget made in France, with thread spun upon thick, coarse wool. — *Webster.*

Baugé, (*bō'zhai*,) a town of France, dep. of Maine et Loire, 23 m. E.N.E. of Angers. The English, under the Duke of Clarence, were defeated here in 1421. *Pop.* 3,515.

Baugh'man, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Wayne co., 15 m. E.N.E. of Wooster; *pop.* 2,067.

Baugh's Station, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Logan co.

Bauhinia, (*baw-hin'i-a*,) *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, suborder *Cæsalpineæ*. The plants of this genus are generally remarkable for having the leaves divided into two twin lobes. This peculiarity induced Linnæus to give the name *Bauhinia* to the genus, in commemoration of the two brother botanists, John and Caspar Bauhin. Most of the species are twining plants, found in the woods of hot countries, stretching across from tree to tree, and forming an almost impenetrable barrier to the traveller. The flowers of many are very beautiful. *B. porrecta* is a small tree, a native of the West Indies, and known in Jamaica by the name of the Mountain Ebony, from its wood being sheathed with black. The bark of one or two species is made into ropes, and a gum is procured from others. The flowers and buds of *B. tomentosa* are dried and used in India as an astringent in cases of dysentery; and the bark of *B. variegata* contains a sufficient quantity of tannin to make it useful in tanning.

Bauk, Baulk, *n.* (*Carpentry.*) See BALK.

Bau'leah, a large town of Hindostan, pres. of Bengal, on the N. side of the Ganges, 20 m. N.E. of Moorshedabad.

Bau'lite, *n.* (*Min.*) A white transparent mineral, in small crystals of the oblique prismatic system, allied to felspar, and found in a volcanic mountain of Iceland. Sp. grav. 2·65. B.B. fusible in thin splinters into a colorless glass. *Form.* $RO_2SiO_3.Al_2O_3.6SiO_3$.

Bau'lois, *n.* A piece of punk stuff used by miners for firing a train. — *Stocqueler.*

Baumee'an, or BAMIAN, a town of Cabul, and the *Thebes* of the East, in the country of the Hazarrehs, on the face of the Koh-i-Baba range of mountains, 56 m. W.N.W. of Cabul. Lat. 34° 34′ N.; Lon. 68° 8′ E. The valley, on one declivity of which it stands, contains many caves, dug in a sort of indurated clay and pebbles, and in which rings and relics, coins, &c., bearing Cufic inscriptions, are found; but *B.* is chiefly celebrated for two gigantic male and female figures cut in *alto-relievo*, on the face of the mountain, and supposed to be Buddhic. The male is the largest, and about 120 feet high, but is considerably mutilated. They are not mentioned by any of the historians of Alexander the Great, but are referred to by those of Timour the Great.

Baumgarten, ALEXANDER GOTTLIEB, (*boum'gar-ten.*) a German philosopher of the school of Wolf, B. at Berlin, 1714. After having studied at Halle, he became professor of philosophy there, and afterwards at Frankfort on the Oder. He may be considered as the creator of the Æsthetics (*q. v.*) as a systematic science of the beautiful. His principal works are: *Metaphysica; Ethica Philosophica*; and *Æsthetica Initia Philosophiæ practicæ primæ.* D. 1762.

Baum's Mills, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Carroll co.

Baums'town, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Berks co.

Baur, FERDINAND CHRISTIAN, (*bour.*) a distinguished German theologian and Biblical critic, head of the so-called Tübingen School of Rationalist divines, B. 1792. While holding a professorship at a seminary in Blaubeuren, he published, in 1824, his *Symbolik und Mythologie*. In 1826 he accepted a call to the chair of theology at Tübingen, and henceforward distinguished himself by his labors and learned productions in the field of Biblical criticism, and the history of doctrines. A disciple of Hegel, he applied the principles of his philosophy to the study of theology and the criticism of the earliest Christian literature, with results startling enough, and which are still the subjects of grave controversy. His principal works on the history of Dogmas are: *The Christian Gnosis; The Christian Doctrine of the Atonement*; and *The Christian Doctrine of the Trinity and Incarnation.* Of his works of New Testament criticism the most important are, *The Christ Party in the Corinthian Church; The so-called Pastoral Letters of the Apostle Paul; Paul, the Apostle of Jesus Christ; Critical Researches respecting the Canonical Gospels*, in which he specially attempts to disprove the historical character of the Fourth Gospel;

and a work on *The Origin and Character of the Gospel of Mark*. D. 1861.

Baur, Frederick Wilhelm von, a Russian engineer-general, b. in Hanau, Germany, 1735, early adopted a military life, and in 1755 entered the British service. In 1757 he obtained the rank of general and engineer-in-chief. Frederick II. of Prussia ennobled him. In 1769 he entered into the service of Catherine II., empress of Russia, and was employed against the Turks. The empress had a high notion of his talents, and employed him in making the aqueduct of Tsarskoe-Selo, for supplying Moscow with water, and in deepening the canal near St. Petersburg, at the end of which he constructed a large harbor, and other important undertakings. D. at St Petersburg, 1783. Baur had for his secretary the celebrated Kotzebue, who directed in his name the German theatre at St Petersburg.

Bautain, Louis Eugène Marie, a French philosopher and theologian, and very popular preacher, b. at Paris, 1796. Appointed professor of Philosophy in the College of Strasburg in 1816, he became Dean of the Faculty of Letters of the same town in 1838, which office he held until 1849. He was afterwards appointed Vicar-General of the diocese of Paris. In 1853 he became Professor of Moral Theology of the Faculty of Theology, Paris. M. *B.* received the Cross of the Legion of Honor in 1840. His principal works are, *Philosophie-Psychologie expérimentale*, 1839; *Philosophie Morale*, 1842; *La Morale de l'Evangile comparée à la Morale des Philosophes*, 1835; *La Religion et la Liberté considérées dans leurs rapports*, 1848; *Conseils Spirituels*, 1858; *La Chrétienne de nos jours*, 1859; *La Conscience ou la règle des actions humaines*, 1860; *Lettres Spirituelles*, 1861; *Etude sur l'art de parler en public*, 1863. D. 1867.

Bautru, Guillaume, (*bo'tro,*) b. at Paris, 1588, was a member of the Academy, and a celebrated wit. D. 1665.

Bautzen, a walled town of Saxony, cap. of Upper Lusatia, on a height at the foot of which flows the Spree, 33 m. E.N.E. of Dresden. It is a fine, well-built place, with a cathedral, the tower of which is 300 feet high. *Manf.* Woollens, linens, hosiery, tobacco, &c. This town is the centre of a considerable commerce. Near *B.*, on May 21 and 22, 1813, was fought the battle which bears its name. Napoleon I., with 148,000 men, and supported by a numerous artillery, attacked the allied Russian and Prussian army, numbering 96,000 men, and compelled them to retreat, which they did in good order. The loss on both sides was very great, including Marshal Duroc, the intimate friend of Napoleon. *Pop.* 12,360.

Bauxite, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral occurring in round concretionary disseminated grains. Also massive oölitic; and earthy, clay-like. Color, whitish, grayish, to ochre-yellow, brown and red. *Comp.* Alumina 50·4, sesquioxide of iron 26·1, water 23·5 = 100. It is found extensively in France, and in other parts of Europe. The purest *B.* is used for the manufacture of aluminium, and is called *aluminium ore*. By fusing *B* with soda ash, an aluminate of soda is produced, which is extensively used in calico printing, and which could be employed in the manufacture of glass and of ultramarine. It is also proposed to fuse it with common salt, as a first step in a new process for the manufacture of soda ash. It is stated that from that new mineral a large establishment in Newcastle, England, prepares 60 tons of sulphate of alumina every month. They also make aluminate of soda and sulphite of alumina from it, the latter salt being of great value in the manufacture of beet-sugar.

Bava'lite, *n.* (*Chem.*) Carbono-phosphate of iron; chamoisite; berthierine.

Bava'ria. [Ger. *Bayern;* Fr. *Bavière.*] A kingdom of Germany, and one of the principal of the secondary European States. *B.* is composed of two distinct parts, commonly designated the *Territory of the Danube and Maine*, and the *Territory of the Rhine*. The former, which comprises about ⅞ths of the monarchy, extends from 47° 20′ to 50° 41′ N. Lat., and from 9° to 13° 48′ E. Lon., and is bounded N. by Saxony, the principalities of Reuss, and the duchies of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and Saxe-Meiningen; E. and S. by Austria; and W. by the territories of Electoral Hesse, Hesse-Darmstadt, Baden, and the kingdom of Würtemberg. The Rhine territory, or Palatinate, lies on the W. side of that river, and is completely separated from the rest of the Bavarian dominions by the interposition of the territories of Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt. It is bounded N. by Rhenish Prussia and Hesse-Darmstadt, E. by Baden, S. by France, and W. by Rhenish Prussia and Hesse-Homburg. The kingdom extends from 48° 57′ to 49° 50′ N. Lat., and from 7° 6′ to 8° 31′ E. Lon. — Divisions. The kingdom is administratively divided into 8 *Kreise*, or circles, of the following extent and population, according to the latest sources of information, and after deduction of several small districts N. of the river Maine; embracing a territory of 291 sq. m., and a population of 32,470, detached from *B.* and annexed to Prussia, in consequence of the war of 1866.

Circles.	*Area in Eng. s. m.*	*Pop. in 1876.*	*Capitals.*
Upper Bavaria,.....	6,614	894,160	Munich.
Lower Bavaria,.....	4,113	622,357	Passau.
Palatinate,.....	2,206	641,254	Spires.
Upper Palatinate, ..	4,198	503,761	Ratisbon.
Upper Franconia, ...	2,226	554,935	Bayreuth.
Middle Franconia,...	2,798	607,084	Nuremberg.
Lower Franconia, ...	3,313	596,929	Würzburg.
Suabia,.....	3,858	601,910	Augsburg.
	29,426	5,022,390	

Desc.—Viewed as a whole, this country may be considered as hilly rather than mountainous, although in the S. the Alps, in the Zugspitz, attain an elevation of 10,150 feet; on the E., between Bavaria and Bohemia, the Arber and Rachelberg respectively attain to 4,613 and 4,561 feet. There are numerous other peaks scattered over the country, but none of them rising to more than 3,500 feet above the level of the sea. The principal plains are the valleys of the Lech and Iser, and the extensive elevated plateau on the S. of the Danube, called the Donau-moss. It is in these plains that the chief sources of Bavarian wealth are to be found, — where the arts of agriculture are carried to the highest state of perfection. — *Rivers.* The Danube, the Rhine, and the Maine. The first on its right bank receives the Iller, Lech, and Iser; while on its left the Wornitz, Altmühl, Naab, and Regen, with a great many more smaller streams, are taken into its course. The Rhine forms the eastern line of the Rhenish sub-division of the kingdom, and is merely a boundary river. The Main, which has its source in two small streams in Suabia, drains all the N. part of the principal territory, and during its course receives several affluents. The Danube, however, is the principal river in the kingdom, and in its course, through the Bavarian territory alone, is fed by no fewer than 38 streams. — *Lakes.* These are neither numerous nor of great extent. The most remarkable are the Ammer, the Würm, and the Chien, which are all situate in the S. plateau. The largest is the Chien, which has a circuit of about 35 miles. There are some other lakes lying within the range of the Noric Alps, but they are of no great size. — *Climate.* On the whole, temperate and healthy. *Forests.* Extensive, covering nearly a third of the entire surface of the country, and composed chiefly of pine and fir-trees. — *Prod.* There are few countries so highly favored for productiveness of soil. The principal crops are wheat, rye, oats, barley, and, in some districts, maize, rice, spelt, and buckwheat. Tobacco, fruit, and potatoes are extensively cultivated in the valleys of the Rhine and the Main. The hop plant and the vine are also largely cultivated; and the wines of Franconia have attained a wide-spread celebrity. The famed Steinwein is produced in Steidberg; and the Leistenwein is produced in the same district. The choicest of all the Bavarian wines, however, are the produce of the vineyards near Forst, Deidesheim, and Wachenheim, on the declivities of the Hartz Mountains. Cattle-rearing is carried on to a great extent, but the stock is generally of an inferior quality, notwithstanding the general excellence of the pastures; while swine, poultry, and wild fowl are abundant in all parts of the country. — *Minerals.* The principal are salt, coal, and iron. The first is a government monopoly, and the second is found everywhere throughout the kingdom. Copper, manganese, mercury, and cobalt are also found; while there are numerous quarries of marble, alabaster, gypsum, and stone, distributed over various parts of the territory. Porcelain clay also abounds in various districts, and is usually of the finest quality. — *Com.* The central situation of *B.* renders her well suited for the transit and carrying trades; and to these, Augsburg, Nuremberg, Ratisbon, and Spires owed the greater part of their wealth and celebrity during the Middle Ages. But, in modern times, the means of profiting by the natural advantages of the country in this way have been comparatively neglected. It is stated on official authority, that the industrial population of the kingdom has been decreasing nearly nine per cent. within the last ten years. This is ascribed to the system of industrial protection prevailing to the present day, nearly all trades being united in guilds, possessing great privileges and monopolies. The exports consist chiefly of corn, timber, wine, cattle, sheep, butter, salt, iron, leather, glass, hops, fruit, beer, wool, optical and mathematical instruments, wooden toys, jewelry, maps, and artistic objects, of an average annual value of $60,500,000. The imports consist principally of sugar, coffee, spices, dye-stuffs, cotton stuffs, silks, woollens, and fine manufactures of all kinds; drugs, hemp, and flax. The first railway with locomotives constructed in Germany was that between Nuremberg and Fürth, opened in 1835. — *Manners.* The Bavarians, though all Germans, differ essentially in character, according to their descent from the different tribes of that people. The inhab. of the Rhenish provinces are the most lively, active, gay, and enterprising. The Suabians are remarkable for a certain good-natured indolence, which has exposed them to much undeserved ridicule. The Franconians are diligent, intelligent, and steady. The popul. of the provs. S. of the Danube retain more characteristic peculiarities; and the Bavarians, though equally brave and well-disposed with the rest, are heavier, more superstitious, and less active, though not less industrious. In the valleys of the Alps, the dress and manners of the Bavarians and Suabians bear a great resemblance to those of the Tyrolese; and the climate inclines them to prefer pasture to arable husbandry. The women are here more in the fields, and partake more of the out-door labor of the men than is the case in the N. provs. They drive the cattle up to the hills in summer; and their robust health manifests itself in the zeal with which they join in the waltz, and in their peculiar manner of singing, called *Jodeln.* — *Rel. and Educ.* Rather more than two-thirds of the pop. are Roman Catholics. The kingdom is divided into two R. Catholic archbishoprics (Munich and Bamberg), 6 bishoprics, 171 deaneries, and 2,756 parishes. The admin. of the Protestant Church is under a General Consistory (*Ober Consistorium*), and 4 provincial consistories. Of the 3 universities of *B.*, two (Munich and Würzburg) are R. Catholic, and one (Erlangen) Protestant. The R. Catholic Church is richly endowed, possessing property amounting to more than $45,000,000, and receiving besides annually from the State $650,000. The Constitution guarantees complete religious liberty, and all dissenters enjoy unrestricted freedom of worship. Elementary schools, *Volksschulen*, exist in all parishes, and attendance on them is compulsory for all children till the age of fourteen. Munich, the capital, and Würzburg, Erlangen, Nuremberg, Ratisbon, Augsburg, &c., possess numerous literary institutions. — *Gov.* The Constitution of *B.* dates from May 25, 1818, and was modified in 1848–9. The crown is hereditary in the male line. To the king belongs the executive power; but his ministers are responsible for all his acts. The legislative functions are exercised jointly by the king and parliament, the latter consisting of an Upper House or Chamber of *Reichsräthe*, composed of members hereditary or appointed by the crown; and of a Lower House, or Chamber of Representatives, composed of deputies of towns, universities, and religious corporations. The large income of the sovereigns of *B.*, from private domains, has been extensively curtailed of late. The civil list of the king and royal family amounts at present to $1,245,000, and strict supervision is exercised by the Lower House that this amount be not exceeded. — *Finances.* Revenue, 1868, $30,000,000; for 1877, $41,000,000. The amount of the public debt, 1867, including the railroad debt, was $148,346,335; in 1877 it was $277,000,000. The railways in 1875 amounted to 2,150 miles. — *Army.* The federal force of *B.* comprises the permanent army, the army of reserve, and the Landwehr. All men, from the age of 21, are liable to serve, with the exception of the upper nobility, *hohe Adel*, who are free from conscription. The period of service is 6 years; the purchase of substitutes is permitted by law. The permanent army, including reserve, consists of 16 reg. of infantry, 72,017; 6 battalions of Jägers, 5,874; 8 reg. cavalry, 10,435; 4 reg. artillery, 12,388; 1 reg. engineers, 1,841; staff, garrison troops, &c., 3,202,—total, 105,757 men. The flag of Bavaria (*Fig.* 319) is red. Its upper part, on the side fastened to the staff, is divided into 4 equal squares, of which 2 are black, and 2 lozenged white and blue. — *Hist.* The earliest known inhabitants of *B* were the Boii, a tribe of Celtic origin; from them its old Latin name *Boaria*, and the Ger. name *Bayern*, are derived. It was annexed to the Roman empire as part of Noricum and Vindelicia, b. c. 15. It subsequently fell into the power of the Ostrogoths and the Franks, and, A.D. 788, was annexed to the empire of Charlemagne. In 1072, *B.* passed, by imperial grant, into the possession of the Guelphs. In 1180, the Emperor Frederick I. bestowed it on Otto of Wittelsbach. The Palatinate was separated from *B.* in 1294, and restored to it in 1648 by the treaty of Westphalia, which constituted *B.* the eighth electorate. During the war of the Spanish Succession, *B.* suffered severely from following the adverse fortunes of France; but in 1777, the Electorate, which had been seized by Maria Theresa in 1744, was restored to it. During the wars of the first French empire, *B.* being long the firm ally of Napoleon, was rewarded with large accessions of territory from the spoils of Austria and Prussia; and the Bavarian monarch having contrived to change sides at a critical moment, when the fortunes of Napoleon were still doubtful, was confirmed in his extensive acquisitions (or equivalents) by the treaties of 1814 and 1815. Elector Maximilian Joseph was raised to the rank of king by Napoleon I., in 1805, and the new title was recognized by all the European powers at the Congress of Vienna. In 1848, the discreditable conduct of King Louis, who became infatuated with the notorious Lola Montez, caused his subjects to take up arms; when, after a short conflict with the soldiery, in which they were successful, he was, on March 21, forced to resign his sceptre in favor of his son Maximilian Joseph II., who died March 10, 1864, and was succeeded by his son, the actual king, Louis II.



Fig. 318. — BAVARIAN PEASANTS.



Fig. 319.—FLAG OF BAVARIA.

In 1870, *B.* joined Prussia against France, and became a unit of the German Confederation in 1871, and since then furnishes two corps to the Federal contingent.

Bava'rian, *n.* & *a.* [Fr. *Bavarien.*] An inhabitant of, or anything relating to, Bavaria; as, *Bavarian* beer is a delicious beverage.

Bave, *n.* [Fr.] (*Med.*) Frothy, thick, viscid saliva, issuing from the mouth. The term is also applied to the frothy liquid which flows from the mouth of rabid animals. — *Dunglison.*

Bayeux, Bayeuse, *a.* (*Med.*) An epithet, occasionally applied by the French to the spongy flesh of a wound, which suppurates, and exhibits but little tendency to heal. — *Dunglison.*

Bav'in, *n.* [Gael. and Ir. *babun*, a tuft or tassel.] A fagot of brush or fire-wood; a piece of waste wood.

"He's mounted on a hazel *bavin*,
A cropp'd malignant baker gave him." — *Hudibras.*

(*Min.*) In some parts of England, a term used for an inferior description of limestone.

Bav'ington, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Washington co.

Bavius and **Mævius,** (*bai've-us, me've-us.*) (*Lit.*) Two stupid and malevolent poets, in the age of Augustus, who attacked the superior talents of contemporary writers, and have therefore become immortalized by the satire and ridicule which they drew upon themselves.

Baw'bee, *n.* See BAUBEE.

Baw'ble, *n.* See BAUBLE.

Baw'cock, *n.* [O. Fr. *baude*, bold, and *cock.*] A fine fellow. (o.)

"Why, how now, my *bawcock*? how dost thou, chuck?" — *Shaks.*

Bawd, *n.* [Goth. *baud*, to accommodate, to make even, smooth, straight. In O. Fr., *baude* is bold, insolent, impudent; W. *baw*, dirt, filth, *bawddyn*, a base fellow.] A procurer or procuress; a pimp; a lewd persou; — usually applied to females.

—*v. i.* To procure; to provide for lewd purposes.

Bawd'ily, *adv.* Lewdly; obscenely.

Bawd'iness, *n.* Obscenity; lewdness.

Bawd'rick, *n.* See BALDRICK.

Bawd'ry, *n.* [O. Eug. *bawdery*; O. Fr. *bauderie.*] The practice of bawds. — Obscene or unchaste language, or practices. — Illicit intercourse.

Bawd'y, *n.* Obscene; unchaste; filthy; — generally applied to language.

Bawd'y-house, *n.* A place of ill-fame.

"Has the pope lately shut up the *bawdy-houses*, or does he continue to lay a tax upon sin?" — *Dennis.*

Baw'-horse, *n.* See BAT-HORSE.

Bawl, *v. i.* [A. S. *bellan*; Swed. *böla*; Icel. *baula*, to bellow as an ox; Lat. *balare*, to bleat.] To bellow; to shout; to clamor.

"And *bawl*, and hiss, and d——n her into fame." — *Smith.*

—To cry loudly, as a froward or hurt child.

"A child was *bawling*, and a woman chiding it." — *L'Estrange.*

Bawl, *v. a.* To proclaim as a public crier; as, "*bawled* about by common hawkers." — *Swift.*

Bawl, *n.* A loud, continued cry, as of a child.

Bawl'er, *n.* One who bawls or shouts.

Bawl'ing, *n.* The act of crying out; the loud crying of a child.

Baw'rel, *n.* [It. *barletta*, a tree-falcon.] (*Sports.*) An old name for a species of hawk of large size, used for the sport of hawking.

Baw'sin, and **Baw'son,** *n.* A badger.

Bax'ter, RICHARD, a celebrated English nonconformist preacher and theological writer, b. in Shropshire, 1615. He early entered the Church, and taking sides with the Parliamentary party, became chaplain to one of the regiments of the Commonwealth, accompanying the troops upon all their expeditions, and though not participating in actual combat, he witnessed most of the bloodshed of the civil war. It was while so employed that he wrote his first book, the *Saint's Rest.* The Restoration and the Act of Conformity drove *B.* into retirement, and shut him out of the pulpit; during which time, and till religious animosity had sufficiently abated to allow him to resume his clerical functions, he wrote his second book, *The Call.* But, either his republican opinions were still offensively prominent, or his enemies took advantage of his public preaching to denounce him; for, after enduring much persecution, he, then 70 years old, was brought before Judge Jeffreys, who abused him in court, and fined him £500, with imprisonment till paid. *B.* was a prolific writer, a large portion of his works being polemical and now little read. His most popular books are the *Saint's Everlasting Rest*; *Dying Thoughts*; and *Call to the Unconverted.* His theological views are set forth in the *Methodus Theologiæ*, and *Catholic Theology*; and he has left an account of the principal passages of his life in the *Reliquiæ Baxterianæ.* D. Dec. 8, 1691.

Baxte'rians, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A term applied to those who adhered to the theological tenets of R. Baxter, which were, — 1st, that, though Christ died in a special sense for the elect, yet he also died in a general sense for all; 2d, The rejection of the dogma of reprobation; 3d, That it is possible even for saints to fall away from saving grace. — There never existed a separate denomination or sect known by Baxter's name, but his opinions have been embraced by a number of great and good men, among whom were Dr. Isaac Watts and Dr. Philip Doddridge.

Baxte'rian, *a.* Pertaining, or relating to, Baxter, *q. v.*

Bax'ter Springs, in *Kansas*, a vill. of Cherokee co.

Bay, *a.* [Fr. *bai*; Lat. *badius*; Gr. *baïo*; Copt. *bai*, a palm branch of a reddish color.] Red or reddish; of a reddish-brown; inclining to a chestnut color Geuerally used with respect to horses.

"His color grey
For beauty dappled, or the brightest *bay*."—*Dryden.*

Bay, *n.* [Fr. *baie*; A.S. *bige*, a turning, bending.] (*Phys. Geog.*) A bending or curving of the shore; an arm, or broad inlet of the sea; a small gulf; as the splendid Bay of Naples, partly seen in *Fig.* 152. The accompanying illustration represents the small but charming bay called Durdle, or Barn-door Cove, Isle of Purbeck, on the S. English coast. It is remarkable for a natural perforation



Fig. 320. — DURDLE BAY, (Isle of Purbeck.)

1. Vertical Portland oölite.
2. Vertical strata of chalk and flint.

or archway, formed by the waves in a projecting crag of the nearly vertical *Portland oölite*, which bounds the E. cape of the bay. This arch is large enough to admit the passage of a boat with the sails up. The W. side of the bay is composed of vertical strata of chalk and flint, and is called Bat's Corner.

"Here in a royal bed the waters sleep;
When tir'd at sea, within this *bay* they creep."—*Dryden.*

(*Law.*) A pond-head, or a pond formed by a dam for the purpose of driving mill-wheels. — *Blount.*

(*Arch.*) The open space in a window included between the mullions, otherwise called a *day* or *light.* — Also the quadrangular space between the principal ribs of a groined roof, across which the diagonal ribs are extended; or the spaces between the principal divisions of a timber-roof. The term is also applied to that part of a building situated between two buttresses. — The *bay of a barn*, is that part situate between the threshing-floor and the end of the building, used for depositing the refuse hay or the corn previous to threshing.

(*Naut.*) *Sick bay*, is that portion of the upper deck of a vessel of war set apart for the reception of sick persons; it is usually situated in the bows of the ship.

Bay, *n.* [Fr *baie*, from Lat. *bacca*, a berry, the laurel-berry.] (*Bot.*) Formerly a berry, especially of the laurel. Now only applied to the laurel-tree. — See LAURUS. — Used in the plural, it signifies an honorary garland or crown originally made of laurel branches.

"The patriot's honors and the poet's *bays*."—*Trumbull.*

(*Local U. S.*) A tract of land covered with bay-trees. (W.)

Bay, *n.* [From O. Fr. *abbayer*, to bark at; It. *baiare*, to bark as a dog.] A barking at; hence, *to keep at bay*, denotes to keep at barking, to keep in check, to ward off an attack, to keep an enemy from closing in; the bark of a dog when his prey has made a stand.

"Fair Liberty, pursued and meant a prey
To lawless power, here turned, and stood at *bay*."—*Denham.*

—*v. i.* [O Fr. *abbayer*; It. *baiare*, formed from the sound.] To bark, as a dog at his game.

"And all the while she stood upon the ground,
The wakeful dogs did never cease to *bay*."—*Faërie Queene.*

—To immerse; to bathe. (o.)

"He feeds upon the cooling shade, and *bays*
His sweaty forehead in the breathing wind."—*Spenser.*

—*v. a.* To bark at; to follow with barking.

"'Tis sweet to hear the watch-dog's honest bark
Bay deep-mouthed welcome as we draw near home."—*Byron.*

Bay, in *Illinois*, a township of Pope co.

Bay, in *Michigan*, a N.E. county, area 750 sq. m. Saginaw Bay is on its E. border, and it is watered by the Saganin, Saginaw, and Rifle rivers. *Surface.* Even, and heavily wooded. *Soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Bay City. *Pop.* 15,900.

Bay'adere, *n.* [Fr.; from Portu. *bailadeira*, a female dancer.] A name originally given by the Portuguese to the singing and dancing girls of Hindostan. They are of two kinds, — those who are employed as priestesses in the temples, and those who go about the country as itinerants. The former class celebrate with song and dance the festivals of the gods; the latter are employed by the grandees of India to amuse and cheer them at their banquets. — See ALMA, and NAUTCH.

Bayard, PIERRE DU TERRAIL, SEIGNEUR DE, (*bai'yar,*) the *Bon Chevalier sans Peur et sans Reproche*, "Good Knight without fear and reproach," and from whom is derived the proverbial saying, — "Brave as Bayard," was B., 1476, of an ancient and noble French family of Dauphiné. He early displayed the indomitable resolution, courage, military skill, and chivalrous generosity, continence, and honor, which made him the model of knighthood, and caused his sovereign, Francis I., to covet as an honor the ceremony of being dubbed a knight by his hands. As was the practice in the 15th century with those who were designed for the profession of arms, *B.*, at 13 years old, was placed as a page in the house of the Duke of Savoy, where he remained for five years. On the completion of his eighteenth year he entered upon the actual duties of a soldier. The first battle at which he fought was that of Fornovo, in 1494, under the banner of Charles VIII. Two horses were killed under him in that field; and he himself performed feats that procured him the approbation of all who beheld him. Several years after this he was engaged in the Italian wars of Louis XII., when, on one occasion, it is said that he held a bridge over the Garigliano, single-handed, against 200 Spaniards, and enabled the main body of the French to make good their retreat. In 1513 he fought at the famous battle of the Spurs, in Picardy, where his valor saved the disgrace of the whole French army. In this field, also, fought Henry VIII. of England, then a young man, but commanding in person the English forces. On this occasion *B.* surrendered to an English knight, but was soon exchanged. In the battle of Marignano, fought September 13, 1515, *B.* displayed his usual prowess; and in 1522 he defended Mezières, a frontier town of France, against the Count of Nassau, with a force of 35,000 men, assisted by powerful artillery. *B.* was as conspicuous for military skill as for bravery; yet being unfitted for, or disdaining, the arts of the courtier, he was never appointed to the command of armies, or entrusted with the conduct of a campaign. Nevertheless, in moments of danger and difficulty, he was always looked up to for advice. His death was of a piece with his heroic life. In 1524, he served under Admiral Bonnivet in Italy against the Imperialists under the Constable de Bourbon, and at the passage of the Sesia received his mortal wound. He refused to be carried off the field, saying he would not then, for the first time, turn his back on the enemy. Reclining at the foot of a tree, he still urged on his comrades, kissed the cross of his sword-hilt, and confessed himself to his esquire. The constable coming up was affected at the sight, and the noble *B.*, with almost his last breath, is said to have uttered the rebuke, "It is not me you should mourn for, but yourself fighting against your king and your country," after which he died. His life was written by his "loyal serviteur," or secretary, and has passed through many editions.

Bay'ard, *n.* [O. Fr. *bayart.*] A bay horse; often, however, applied to any horse; and especially, in the old romances, to Rinaldo's famous blind steed.

Bay'ard, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Columbiana co., 60 m. S.S.E. of Cleveland, and 12 m. S. of Alliance; *pop.* 89.

Bayard Tay'lor. See TAYLOR.

Bayazid, or BAJAZID, (*baj'a-zid,*) a walled city of Armenia, cap. of a sandjak, 65 m. N.N.E. of Van, and 32 S.S.W. of Mount Ararat. Lat. 39° 24′ N.; Lon. 44° 26′ E. It stands on the declivity of a high hill, at the top of which is the citadel. Besides 3 mosques and 2 churches, it contains the monastery of Karu Kilesea, celebrated for the beauty of its architecture and internal grandeur. *Pop.* about 5,000.

Bay'berry, *n.* (*Bot.*) See MYRICA.

Bayberry Tal'low, *n.* A whitish wax, called also *Myrtle wax*, which covers the fruit of the Bayberry, *Myrica cerifera*, from which it is separated by means of boiling water.

Bay City, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Pope co.

Bay City, in *Michigan*, a post-village and cap. of Bay co., on the E. bank of the Saginaw River, about 6 m. from its entrance, and 112 m. N.N.W. of Detroit. A large trade in lumber is transacted here. *Pop.* 7,064.

Bay City, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Pierce co., on Lake Pepin, 7 m. below Red Wing.

Bayed, *a.* [From BAY.] Having bays, as a building.

Bayeux, (*bai'ö,*) a town of France, dep. Calvados, cap. of an arrond., 17 m. N.N.W. of Caen. This is a very ancient city, with narrow and crooked streets, and a magnificent Gothic cathedral. In the old episcopal palace, now the Hôtel de Ville, is preserved the famous *Bayeux Tapestry.* *Manf.* Table linen, calicoes, serges, hats, &c. *Pop.* 10,430.

Bayeux Tapestry, *n.* (*Fine Arts.*) This celebrated roll of linen cloth or canvas, 214 feet in length and 20 inches wide, contains, in 72 distinct compartments, a representation, in embroidery, of the events of the Norman invasion of England, from Harold's leave-taking of Edward the Confessor, on his departure for Normandy, to the battle of Hastings. It contains the figures of 623 men, 202 horses, 55 dogs, 505 animals of various kinds not hitherto enumerated, 37 buildings, 41 ships and boats, and 49 trees, — in all, 1,512 figures. These are all executed by the needle, and are believed to have been the handiwork of Matilda, the queen of William the Conqueror, and by her presented to the Cathedral



Fig. 321. — BATTLE OF HASTINGS.
(Bayeux Tapestry.)

of Bayeux. Montfaucon caused researches to be made that ended in the discovery of the tapestry in 1728; it narrowly escaped destruction during the frenzy of the first French Revolution, and Napoleon I. had it conveyed to Paris in 1803, where it was kept some time and exhibited. This piece of tapestry is exceedingly valuable, both as a work of art of the period referred to, and as correctly representing the costume of the time. It has been engraved, and several works upon the subject have been published.

Bay'field, in *Wisconsin*, a N. co., bordering on Lake Superior. *Area*, abt. 1,000 sq. m. Its cap., of same name, has a *pop.* of 344.

Bay'field, a post-village of Upper Canada, in Huron co., on Lake Huron, 70 m. W. of Toronto: *pop.* abt. 500.

Bay Hill, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Walworth co.

Bay Hundred, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Talbot co.

Bay'ing, *n.* The barking of a dog. — *Hall.*

Bay Islands, a small group in the Bay of Honduras, about 150 miles to the south-east of Belize, embracing only 25′ of Lat., and 1° 15′ of Lon. The cluster was proclaimed a British colony in 1850. The chief island is Ruatan (*q. v.*); and the others of any consequence are Bonacca, Utila, Barbaret, Helena, Guanaja, and Morat.

Bayldonite, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral that occurs in minute mammillary concretions, with a drusy surface. Structure often somewhat reticulated. Lustre strong resinous. Color grass-green to blackish-green. Streak siskin to apple-green. Subtranslucent. Fracture subconchoidal, uneven. *Comp.* Arsenic acid 31·6, oxide of copper 32·8, oxide of lead 30·7, water 4·9 = 100. — *Dana.*

Bayle, (*bail′*,) Pierre, the celebrated author of the *Historical and Critical Dictionary*, b. 1647, at Carla, France. He was brought up a Protestant, but having been sent, for the completion of his education, to the university of Toulouse, he there embraced the Roman Catholic faith. Renouncing this soon afterwards, he repaired to study at the great seat of Calvinism, Genova. He obtained the appointment of Professor of Philosophy at Sedan, and on the suppression of the Protestant university there by Louis XIV., in 1681, was chosen Professor of Philosophy and History at Rotterdam. In 1684, he began to publish his *Nouvelles de la République des Lettres*, and to pour forth a series of writings, all more or less tinged with that spirit of scepticism which evidenced itself in his changes of religion, and which reached its highest expression in his Dictionary. His intense and persevering application to study ripened in him the seeds of consumption, hereditary in his family. D. 1706. — Few writers have attained more celebrity in their own time than *B.*, or have more commanded the attention of the learned who came after him. He confessed his universal Pyrrhonism, and said to Cardinal de Polignac: "I am most truly a Protestant, for I protest against all systems and sects."

Bay'len, or Bailen, a town of Spain, prov. of Jaen, at the foot of the Sierra Morena, 22 m. N. of Jaen. It commands the road leading from Castile into Andalusia, and derives its celebrity from the events which took place in its vicinity leading to the *Capitulation of Baylen*, signed 20th July, 1808, when General Dupont, and about 20,000 French troops under his command, surrendered to the Spaniards on condition of their being conveyed to France by the Spanish government; but the latter stipulation was not carried into effect. The incapacity of Dupont was mainly instrumental in bringing about this result, which inspired the Spaniards with confidence, and was always regarded by Napoleon as the principal source of the French disasters in the Peninsula. *Pop.* 8,614.

Bay'ley, Richard, an eminent American physician, was b. in Conn. in 1745. After completing his professional education in London, he settled in New York. In 1792, he was appointed professor of anatomy in Columbia College, where he acquired great celebrity. D. 1801. His grandson, James Rosevelt Bayley, an author and prelate of the R. C. Church, born, N. Y., 1814, educated in the Epis. Church, ordained R. C. priest 1842, made Archbishop of Baltimore, 1872. D. 1877.

Bay'lor, a N. county of *Texas*, area of 900 sq. miles.

Baynes'ville, in Va., a p.-o. of Westmoreland co.

Bayonet, (*bai′o-net,*) *n.* [Fr. *baïonnette*, so called because first made at Bayonne, France.] (*Mil.*) A short, pointed, broad dagger or spear, fixed at the end of a musket, rifle, or any similar weapon. Military instructions, issued to the French army in 1646–7, contain the earliest notice of this weapon. In 1671, it was introduced generally into the French army, and called *bayonet-à-manche*. From official documents it appears that, in 1682, the *B.* was inserted into the barrel of the musket. The *plug-bayonet* was used in England until 1690, after which date the *socket-bayonet* was introduced. It superseded the pike, and was doubtless taken from the *sweyne's feather*, called also *swan's feather*, invented during the reign of James I. This was a long, thin, rapier blade, which the musketeer, after discharging his piece, fixed into the muzzle. The *B.*, as an offensive weapon, has been of great importance in modern warfare; and the bayonet-charge, in which every nation thinks that it excels, is one of the most terrible manœuvres of infantry troops. The *sword-bayonet* is a more modern invention, and, when detached from the gun, can be used as a weapon by itself. With respect to its different parts, the *blade* is shown at 1; 2 is the *hilt*; the *guard* and *ring* are marked 3; 4 is the *spring* which secures the sword to the rifle or musket; and the scabbard of the weapon is shown at 5. The first victory secured by a charge of the *B.* was that of Landen in 1693.

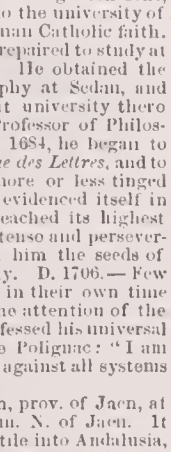


Fig. 322.
SWORD-BAYONET.

(*Mach.*) A pin which plays in and out of holes made to receive it, and which thus serves to engage or disengage parts of the machinery. — *Nicholson.*

Bay'onet, *v. a.* To stab or prod with a bayonet. — To drive before or compel by the bayonet; as, "To *bayonet* us into submission." — *Burke.*

Bayonne, (*bai-yon′,*) a strongly fortified seaport of France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, cap. of an arrond. at the confluence of the Neve with the Adour, and 58 W.N.W. of Pau. Lat. 43° 29′ 29″ N.; Lon. 1° 28′ 33″ W. *B.* is a first-class fortress; the citadel, one of the finest works of Vauban, commands the town and harbor; and, recently, the fortifications have been still further augmented and strengthened. It is a well-built town, with superb quays and promenades. A mint is established here. — *Manf.* Chocolate, liqueurs, glass, sugar, &c. There are also extensive yards for the building of ships of war and merchant-vessels. The hams of *B.* have long enjoyed a high celebrity. It is the seat of an extensive contraband trade with Spain. The military weapon called the *bayonet* takes its name from this city, where it is said to have been first invented and brought into use during the siege of 1523. Though often besieged, *B.* has never been taken; and hence its motto, "*Nunquam Polluta.*" It was invested by the British, 24th Feb., 1814; who sustained considerable loss from a *sortie* made by the garrison. *Pop.* 27,512.

Bayonne Conference, a conference was held at *B.* in June, 1565, between Charles IX. of France, the queen-mother, Catherine de Medicis, Elizabeth Queen of Spain, and the Duke of Alva, envoy of Philip II., to arrange plans for the repression of the Huguenots. It is generally believed that the massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day (*q. v.*) was determined upon at this meeting.

Bayonne, (Treaty of,) a treaty of peace agreed to, 4th May, 1808, and signed on the next day, between Napoleon I. and Charles IV. King of Spain. The latter resigned his kingdom, and Napoleon I. engaged to maintain its integrity, and to preserve the Roman Catholic religion. His son Ferdinand VII. confirmed the cession, 10th May.

Bayoune', in *N. Jersey*, a twp. of Hudson co.; *p.* 3,384.

Bayou, (*bi′ōō,*) *n.* [Fr. *boyau*, a gut, or long and narrow place.] A stream which is the outlet of a swamp near the sea. Applied in Louisiana, and neighboring States, to the creeks in the lowlands lying on the Gulf of Mexico.

Bay'ou Barbary, in *Louisiana*, a post-office of Livingston parish.

Bay'ou Chicot, in *Louisiana*, a post-office of St. Landry parish.

Bay'ou Chicot, in *Louisiana*, a village of Calcasieu par., about 75 m. N.W. of Baton Rouge.

Bay'ou Chitto, in *Louisiana* and *Mississippi*. See Chitto Bayou.

Bay'ou Goula, in *Louisiana*, a post-office of Iberville parish.

Bay'ou Sara, in *Louisiana*, a prosperous village of W. Feliciana par., on the Mississippi, 105 m. from New Orleans. Here are shipped the cotton and grain produce of the adjacent country. During the Civil War, this place was almost entirely destroyed by a Union squadron under Admiral Porter, which, on passing up the river, was fired upon by guerillas. *Pop.* 440.

Bay'ou State, *n.* A term frequently applied to the State of Mississippi.

Bay'ou Teche, (*tāsh,*) in *Louisiana*. An expedition was directed against Brashear City on this bayou during the Civil War, 15th Jan., 1863, when the Confederate gunboat "Cotton" was destroyed by the Union forces, and their land batteries silenced.

Bay'ou Tunica, in *Louisiana*, a post-office of W. Feliciana parish.

Bay Place, in *Arkansas*, a village of Poinsett co.

Bay'poor, (*Vayppora.*) a seaport town of Hindostan, prov. Malabar, 7 m. S. of Calicut. Lat. 11° 10′ N., Lon. 75° 52′ E.

Bay'port, in *Florida*, a village, and cap. of Hernando co., seated on the Gulf of Mexico, 170 m. S.S.E. of Tallahassee.

Bay'port, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Ashland co., on Lake Superior; *pop.* about 300.

Bay Ridge, in *New York*, a post-office of Kings co.

Bay River, in *North Carolina*, a P. O. of Craven co.

Bay'-rum, Spiritus Myrciæ, *n.* A spirit obtained by distilling the leaves of *Myrcia acris*.

Bay'reuth, a city of Bavaria, cap. of circ. Upper Franconia, on the Red-Maine, 26 m. E. of Bamberg. Lat. 49° 57′ N.; Lon. 11° 40′ E. It is a fine and well-built, but, of late years, a somewhat dull place. About 2 m. to the E. is the *Hermitage*, with its gardens, terraces, and park, formerly the residence of the celebrated Margravine of *B.*, sister of Frederick the Great, and authoress of the well-known *Memoirs*. *Manf.* Porcelain, pipe-heads, linens, cottons, &c. *Pop.* 20,053. — *B.* formerly constituted the cap. of an independent principality — the Margraviate of Bayreuth, which on the death of the last Margrave, in 1791, became merged into Prussia. In 1810, Napoleon I. transferred *B.* to Bavaria, in whose possession it remains. Wagner erected an opera house, and established in 1878 a great musical school at *B.*

Bays, Bayze, *n.* See Baize.

Bay'-salt, *n.* (*Com.*) A salt obtained by a natural evaporation of salt-water on the shore, or on the margin of salt marshes, and of a much stronger quality than that of the domestic crystals.

Bay's Bottom, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Gallia co.

Bay Shore, in *New York*, a village of Long Island, 1 m. from Fire Island Bay; *pop.* 1,200.

Bay Side, in *New York*, a post-office of Queen's co.

Bay Springs, in *Mississippi*, a dist. of Tishomingo co.

Bay State, *n.* A title popularly given to the State of Massachusetts.

Bay'town, in *Minnesota*, a township and village of Washington co., on Lake St. Croix, 16 m. E.N.E. of St. Paul, and 4 from Stillwater; *pop.* 594.

Bay'-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Laurus nobilis*, an evergreen of S. Europe and N. Africa, a wreath from which has been from time immemorial the symbolical crown of poets and warriors. The word rendered "bay-tree" in *Psa.* xxxvii. 35, seems to mean simply a native tree, green and vigorous.

Bay View, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Cecil co.

Bay View, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Northampton co.

Bay Ville, in *Illinois*, a village of Pike co., 5 m. N.E. of the Mississippi.

Bay'-window, *n.* (*Arch.*) A window which projects outward, so as to form a kind of *bay* or recess within an apartment. It may project outwards from the wall either in a rectangular, polygonal, or semi-circular form, which latter has often been incorrectly termed a *bow-window*. Windows of this kind are very common in the perpendicular style. Fine examples of them may be seen.


Fig. 323. — BAY-WINDOW.
(From Haddon Hall, Eng.)

Bay'-yarn, The same as woollen yarn. — *Chambers.*

Ba'za, a town of Spain, prov. of Granada, 54 m. E. by N. of that city. Lat. 37° 30′ N.; Lon. 2° 50′ W. The inhabitants are entirely dependent on agriculture. It was taken from the Moors, after a long siege, in 1489. *Pop.* 8,002.

Bazaar, Bazar, (*ba-zar′,*) *n.* [Pers. *bâzâr*, market.] (Sometimes called Bezesteen.) An exchange; a market-place; a place where goods are exposed to sale. — *B.* is a term originally derived from the Arabic, and literally signifies the sale or exchange of goods. Among the Turks and Persians it is exclusively applied to a market-place, whether open or covered, where goods are sold, and where merchants meet for the transaction of business. The bazaar of Tauris (or Tabriz) in Persia is the most extensive in the world, and that of Khan Khalil, at Cairo, which occupies the site of the tombs of the caliphs, contains some valuable records. It was built in 1292. The *B.* at Ispahan is, perhaps, the most magnificent one in the East. Adrianople and Constantinople have each large bazaars. The last-mentioned was built in 1462. — The name has of late years been adopted in many European and American cities, and is applied to places for the sale of fancy goods, &c.

Bazaar', in *Kansas*, a post-office of Chase co. *Pop.* 364.

Bazaine', François Achille, a marshal of France, b. 1811. Entering the army in 1831, he served in Africa, and in 1836 received the grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, on the field of battle. In 1837, he was engaged in the campaigns in Spain between the Carlists and Christinos, and returned to Algeria in 1839. On the outbreak of the Russian war, in 1853, *B.* took command of a brigade of infantry, and during the siege of Sebastopol was honorably mentioned in the despatches of Marshals Canrobert and Pelissier. As general of division, he subsequently commanded the French in the allied expedition which reduced Kinburn. In 1862, he took a command in the French army occupying Mexico, and succeeded Marshal Forey in the chief command in 1863. His political conduct in Mexico has been severely censured in France. See Supplement.

Baz'algette, Joseph William, a distinguished English civil engineer, b. 1819. In 1848 he was appointed engineer to the London Sewerage Commission, when he designed and constructed 300 miles of sewer for the English metropolis. Being appointed Engineer-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Board of Works, he, in 1867, commenced the wonderful Main Drainage Works of the capital. He first introduced sub-ways for carrying the gas and water pipes, and telegraph-wires under the new metropolitan thoroughfares, to prevent the breaking up of pavements and the obstruction of traffic. *B.* is the constructor of the great Thames Embankment.

Ba'zas, a town of France, dep. Gironde, cap. of an arrond., on a rock, 33 m. S.S.E. of Bordeaux. Its ancient cathedral is a remarkable monument of Gothic architecture. *Manf.* Saltpetre, leather, &c. *B.* is the native place of the poet Ausonius, who flourished in the 4th century, and was also, for a lengthened period, the residence of the Dukes of Gascony. The country around was long known as the *Bazadois*. *Pop.* 5,016.

Bazet'ta, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Trumbull co., about 6 m. N.E. of Warren; *pop.* 1,240.

Bazoche, or Basoche, (*ba-zosh′,*) *n.* (*Hist.*) The etymology of this French term is rather doubtful, but most writers agree in considering it as a burlesque translation of the Latin word *basilica*, a royal palace. When justice was administered in the royal palace of the French kings, the judges, advocates, procurators, and others who were connected with this department, were termed *clercs de la bazoche*. Afterwards, when the administration of justice became a separate department, a distinction was made between those noblemen who formed the

royal train, and were called *courtiers*, and those connected with the court of justice, who were called *Clercs de la Bazoche*, or *Basochians*. But as the term *bazoche* implied the having a king, a mock one was appointed, who had his officers of state, court, and other paraphernalia of royalty. In the beginning of the 14th century, Philippe le Bel conferred on this community certain important privileges. Henry III. suppressed the title of king, and conferred the rights and privileges attached to that office on the chancellor. Still the *bazoche* continued to exist as a body, and retained its pomp and its forms. It met twice a week, and heard and decided all processes and debates that arose among the clerks. At public festivals the Basochians took a prominent place; and at the carnival they united themselves to the prince of fools, and took part in the acting of low farces and mysteries. In their turn they acted a kind of satirical morality, in which they took great liberties in railing at the vices of the age, and in insulting the favorites of fortune. This naturally produced a great outcry against them, and at length, in 1540, they were entirely suppressed.

Bdellia, (*del'le-ah,*) *n.* [Gr. *bdallo*, to suck.] (*Zoöl.*) A gen. of animals, class *Annelida*, and fam. *Hirudinidæ*, or leeches. They are found in the fresh waters of Egypt, and a species was known to Herodotus, who asserted that it was found parasitic upon the crocodile.

Bdel'lium, *n.* (*Chem.*) A kind of gum-resin, the produce of an unknown plant. It is solid, brittle, of a deep brown color, of an acrid and bitter taste, and sweet odor. It was much vaunted by the ancients, but is now little used. The resin consists of $C_{40}H_{31}O_5$. The gum consists of resin 59, gum 9·2, mucilage 30·6, vol. oil 1·2. See BALSAMODENDRON.

Bdellometer, (*del-lŏm'e-ter,*) *n.* [Gr. *bdella*, leech, and *metron*, measure.] (*Med.*) A cupping-glass, to which are attached a scarificator and an exhausting syringe. It is used as a substitute for the leech. — *Dunglison.*

Be, *v. i.* [A. S. *beon;* Gael. *beō*, living, alive; W. *bu*, a being: Gr. *bios*, life; Sansk. *bhu.*] To exist; to have actual existence.

> "To *be*, contents his natural desire;
> He asks no angel's wiug, nor seraph's fire." — *Pope.*

—To have sensations; to be made to be; to become; to remain. (Used as an auxiliary.)

> "*Be* what thou hop'st to *be*, or what thou *art*." — *Shaks*

To let be, to not meddle with, to leave intact or untouched; to let alone. — "*Let be*, said he, my prey." — *Dryden.*

Be, a prefix much used in composition, and often conveying intensive power; as, *be*charm, *be*deck. — *Worcester.*

Beach, *n.* [Probably from Icel. *bakki*, a bank.] (*Geol.*) A shelving tract of sand or shingle washed by the sea or a fresh-water lake, interspersed between the water and the land on which vegetation grows. The *sea-beach* is the space between low and high water mark, particularly that part of it which is washed by the waves: and the *beach of a lake* lies between the highest and lowest water-marks of its ordinary level. — *Raised beaches* are banks of sand and shingle, with shells, found following the bays and recesses of the coast, at various heights above the existing beach or sea-margin. These give evidence of either elevation of the land, or depression of the ocean, and point to times when sea and land stood at these successive levels.

—*v. a.* To run or drive upon a beach; used generally in the sense of a ship, to avoid sinking.

Beach'-comber, *n.* A word used in the U. States to signify a long wave, or roller of the ocean, that combs over a beach.

Beach Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Clinton co.; *pop.* about 850.

Beached, (*bēchd,*) *a.* Exposed to the waves; stranded; driven or placed on a beach; as, "the ship is *beached.*"

—Having a beach; possessing a beach for a border.

> "Timon hath made his everlasting mansion
> Upon the *beached* verge of the salt flood" — *Shaks.*

Beach'-flea, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See SAND-FLEA.

Beach Haven, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Luzerne co., on the N. branch of the Susquehanna River, 27 m. E.N.E. of Dauville.

Beach Pond, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Wayne county.

Beach Ridge, in *New York*, a post-office of Niagara co.

Beach'ville, in *Upper Canada*, a post-village of Oxford co., 22 m. N.E. of London.

Beach'y, *a.* Having a beach or beaches.

> "The *beachy* girdle of the ocean
> Too wide for Neptune's hips." — *Shaks.*

Beach'y Head, a bold promontory on the S. coast of England, co. of Sussex, 3 m. S.S.W. of Eastbourne. Lat. 50° 44′ 24″ N.; Lon. 0° 13′ E. It is formed of chalky white cliffs, that project perpendicularly over the beach to the height of 564 feet. A light-house of the first class was erected, in 1828, on the summit of the cliff to the W. of the head, 285 feet above sea-level, and caverns have been cut in the cliffs, between the Head and Cuckmore Haven, in the view of affording places of refuge to mariners wrecked on this dangerous coast.

Beacon, (*bē'kn,*) *n.* [A. S. *beacen:* W. *pigwn*, from *pig*, a pike.] A signal-fire; a bale-fire; a light placed on an eminence to announce the approach of an enemy, and arouse up the country.

> "No flaming *beacons* cast their blaze afar,
> The dreadful signal of invasive war."—*Gay.*

—Beacon-fires are of great antiquity, being referred to in Scripture (*Jerem.* vi. 1), and were used by the Greeks and Romans. The intelligence of the capture of Troy is represented by Æschylus as having been conveyed to the Peloponnesus by signals of this kind. In England, the beacons were formerly piles of fagot-wood, but afterwards poles were erected, to which iron pots were attached, filled with pitch and other combustibles. Intelligence was quickly conveyed in this manner; and the beacons on the border between England and Scotland were always carefully watched. These iron beacons were often erected on church-towers, and one is still to be seen on the tower of the parish church of Hadley, near London.

(*Mar.*) An erection placed at the entrance of a bar, river, or harbor, to indicate dangerous navigation, as sunken rocks, sand banks, &c. It is generally in the form of a pole secured by chains to the rock on which it is placed, with a large ball formed of iron hoops at the top. Vessels anchored in certain places, exhibiting lights at night, are called *floating-beacons* or *floating-lights.* — See LIGHT-HOUSE.

—A term used in some parts of England to denote a high hill. — Anything which gives notice of danger; as, "The *beacon* of the wise." — *Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To afford light, as a beacon; to light up.

Bea'con, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Mahaska co.

Bea'conage, *n.* Fees or dues paid for the use and maintenance of a beacon.

Bea'con Falls, in *Connecticut*, a post-office of New Haven co.

Bea'con-fire, *n.* A signal-fire. See BEACON.

Bea'con Hill, in *New York*, a summit of the Highlands, in Dutchess co., 1,476 ft. above sea-level.

Bea'conless, *a.* Without a beacon.

Bea'consfield, a town of England, co. of Bucks, 24 m. W. by N. of London. In the churchyard here lie the remains of Edmund Burke and Edmund Waller. *Pop.* 2000.

Beaconsfield, LORD. See DISRAELI, p. 784.

Bead, (*bēde,*) *n.* [From A. S. *bead, gebed*, a prayer.] A little perforated ball of glass, ivory, or other substance, worn by women in necklaces, head-dresses, &c.; and used also in the ornamentation of purses, slippers, and a variety of fancy articles. — Beads string on a thread (the French *chapelet*), are used among Roman Catholics for reciting the prayers forming the devotion called the ROSARY, *q. v.*

(*Ind.*) The manufacture of beads is carried on principally in the small island of Murano, near Venice, and at Birmingham, England. Glass tubes, of different colors, are first drawn out to various sizes; they are then chipped into small cylindrical pieces, which are put into a mixture of sand and charcoal, and stirred about until the holes in them are filled; they are then placed in a pan heated to a dull redness, and stirred about till they assume a rounded form from their edges becoming partially melted. When cool, the sand and charcoal, which have prevented them from collapsing, is cleared out. *Bugle-beads* are simply cylinders of glass 4 or 5 times their diameter in length, which are cut from a long tube, and used without any further preparation. Beads are also made of various hard seeds by drilling a hole through their centre. They are also turned from coral, ivory, bone, amber, and hard woods. Beads of all kinds are much used as articles of commerce in trading with savage nations, by whom they are much sought after for purposes of ornament. They were anciently much used as ornaments, and are, at least, as old as the Egyptians.

—A small pip or piece of metal on a fowling-piece or other fire-arm, whereby to take aim; hence the expression "to draw a *bead*," — *i. e.* take aim.

(*Arch.*) A moulding of a circular section, stuck on the edge of a piece of stuff, by a plane of the same name. *B.* are of two kinds, one of which is flush with the surface, and the other raised; the former is called a *quick-bead*, and the latter a *cock-bead.* — *Bead and Butt work* is a

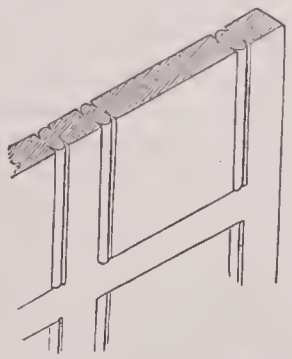


Fig. 324. — BEAD AND BUTT WORK.

piece of framing having the panels flush with the framing, and stuck or run upon the two edges, which have the grain of the wood in their direction.

(*Chem.*) A bubble rising to the surface of spirituous liquors: — formerly the word, used in the plural, was applied to glass globules numbered according to their specific gravities, and serving for trying the strength of spirituous liquors. — *Ogilvie.*

—*v. a.* To decorate or distinguish with beads.

Bead'-house, *n.* See BEDE-HOUSE.

Beadle, (*bē'dl,*) *n.* [A. S. *bydel*, from the root of *bid; beodan.*] A messenger or crier of a court, who bids, orders, or cites persons to appear and answer before it.

—A petty officer in a university. — See BEDEL.

—An inferior functionary, employed in church and parochial duties; as, the maintenance of order during divine worship, the punishment of petty offenders in the parish stocks, &c.

> "Thou rascal *beadle* hold thy bloody hand." — *Shaks.*

Bea'dleship, *n.* The office or function of a beadle.

Bead'-proof, *a.* A term applied to spirituous and alcoholic liquors of such a degree of proof, that, when shaken, a series of beads or bubbles will remain for some time on the surface.

Bead'-roll, *n.* Among Roman Catholics, a list or catalogue of persons to be prayed for, and numbered on the beads of a chaplet. (o.)

Beads'man, BEDESMAN, *n.* A man employed in praying; generally in praying for another.

> "For I will be thy *beadsman*, Valentine."—*Shaks.*

Bead'-tool, *n.* A cutting tool used in turning, &c., having an edge curved so as to make beads or beading.— *Ogilvie.*

Bead'-tree, *n.* The *Melia azedarach.* See MELIACEÆ.

Beagle, (*bē'gl,*) *n.* [Probably from Celt. *beag* or *bige*; W. *bach*, little; Ir. *pig*; O. Eng. *begele.*] (*Sports.*) A small hound or hunting-dog formerly much used in coursing hares, and more remarkable for perseverance than speed. Blaine, in the *Encyclopædia of Rural Sports*, says: "There are even now several varieties of beagles, but formerly there appear to have been several more, from the deep-flewed diminutive type of the old southern hound, to the fleet and elegant foxhound beagle; to which may be added the pigmy breed called lapdog beagles. Beagles were formerly distinguished by the *rough* and the *smooth.* The rough wire-haired or *terrier* beagle is now seldom met with, though it was a hardy and altogether a vermin-



Fig. 325. — BEAGLE.

loving breed, and very strongly formed. The North-country *B.* is a nimble and vigorous hound: he pursues the hare with pertinosity, giving her no time to double; and should the scent lie high, he will with ease run down two brace before noon."

Beak, *n.* [Dn. *bek:* A. S. *piic*, from the root *pik*, a point; Fr. *bec;* It. *becco;* Gr. *bikos.*] (*Zoöl.*) The bill of a bird. See BILL.

(*Bot.*) A hard, short point, like the beak of a bird.

(*Naut.*) *Beak*, or *Beak-head*, a small platform at the fore-part of the upper deck of a ship, generally placed at the same height from the deck as the port-sills — In the ancient galleys, a *B.* was a pointed piece of wood, strongly ironed and fastened to the prow (see *Fig.* 326), for piercing an enemy's vessel.

(*Farriery.*) A little shoe, at the toe, about an inch long, turned up and fastened in upon the fore-part of the hoof. — *Johnson.*

(*Arch.*) A little pendent fillet, left on the edge of the larmier, which forms a canal behind, for preventing the water from running down the lower end of the cornice. The *Beak-head Moulding* is a moulding frequent in Norman architecture, consisting of ornaments of a peculiar



Fig. 326. — BEAK-HEAD MOULDING.

character, placed at regular intervals on a single moulding. The ornaments may be described as grotesque heads, some apparently of animals, and some approaching the human form, but all invariably terminating in a pointed mouth, and rarely similar in the same moulding.

—Anything ending in a point like a beak, pike, or peak; as the spout of a drinking-vessel, a neck of land, &c.

—In England, a vulgarism used to signify a police-magistrate; as, "A'Beckett, the *beak.*" — *Thackeray.*

Beak, *v. a.* (*Sports.*) To take hold with the beak, in cockfighting. — *Wright.*

Beaked, (*bēkt,*) *a.* Having a beak; ending in a point like a beak.

> "And question'd every gust of rugged winds,
> That blows from off each *beaked* promontory."—*Milton.*

(*Zoöl.*) Rostrate; furnished with a process like a beak. Having a long beak-like mouth, like some insects.

(*Her.*) The same as ARMED, *q. v.*

Beak'er, *n.* [Ger. *becher*, from *biegen*, to curve, to inflect; Scots. *bicker.*] A large drinking-cup or glass; so named from formerly having a spout in the form of a bird's beak.

> "And into pikes and musketeers
> Stampt *beakers*, cups and porringers."—*Hudibras.*

Beak'-head, *n.* (*Naut.*) See BEAK.

Beak'-iron, *n.* A bickern; an iron tool ending in a point, used by blacksmiths. — *Ash.*

Beal, *n.* [A. S. *byle;* It. *bolla.*] (*Med.*) A pimple, pustule, or other small inflammatory eruption.

Beal, *v. i.* To ripen matter; to gather or come to a head, as an eruption.

Beale, Lionel, M.D., F.R.S., a distinguished English physician and author, b. 1828, professor of Physiology and Anatomy in King's College, London, editor of *The Archives of Medicine*, and the author of *The Microscope in its Application to Practical Medicine*, *The Anatomy of the Liver*, *The Anatomy of Man*, &c., &c.

Beale, in *Pennsylvania*, a twp. of Juniata co.; *pop.* 1,039.

Beale'ton, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Fauquier co., 20 m. S.W. of Manassas Junction.

Bealls'ville, in *Maryland*, a P.O. of Montgomery co.

Beallsville, (*beelz'vil*,) in *Ohio*, a post-village of Monroe co., 110 m. E. of Columbus; *pop.* 324.

Bealls'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Washington co., 28 m. S. of Pittsburg.

Beal's Bar, in *California*, a village of Sacramento co., about 20 m. E.N.E. of Sacramento city.

Beals'ville, in *Arkansas*, a village of Desha co.

Beam, *n.* [A. S. *beam*, a beam, a tree; Ger. *baum*; Du. *boom.*] (*Arch.*) A long and large piece of timber, into which the feet of the principal rafters, king-posts, &c. are framed; intended also to tie the walls of the building together; contra-distinguished from those used in the floors, which are called *girders*, and those which are used to support the fronts of houses, which are called *breast-summers*.

(*Naut.*) The beams of a ship are strong thick pieces of timber, stretching across the ship from side to side to support the decks and retain the sides together. The main-beam is next the main-mast. The greatest beam of all is called the mid ship beam. When a ship inclines so much to one side that her beams approach to a vertical position, she is said to be on her beam-ends. In the measurement of a ship, the term beam is used to signify breadth at the wales. (See Tonnage.) — In naval affairs, "on the starboard beam" signifies any point out at sea which, viewed from the stern, is at a right angle with the keel, and upon the starboard or right side of the ship. In like manner, "on the larboard-beam" signifies on the larboard, port, or left side; on the "weather-beam" signifies that side of the vessel which is towards the wind.

—The shank or oblong part of an anchor. (See *Fig.* 121.)

(*Agric.*) The main part of a plough, to which the handles, colter, &c. are secured, and to the end of which are attached the oxen or horses that draw it.

(*Mech.*) A cylinder of wood, making part of a loom, on which weavers wind the warp before weaving; also, the cylinder on which the cloth is rolled, as it is woven; one being called the *fore-beam*, the other the *back-beam*. *Webster.*

(*Steam Eng.*) The main lever of a steam-engine, which, through the piston-rod at the end and the connecting rod at the other, communicates motion from the pistou to the crank, by turning upon a centre.

—A collection of parallel rays emitted from the sun or other luminous body.— *Webster.*

"The evening *beam* that smiles the clouds away,
And tints to-morrow with prophetic ray."—*Byron.*

—Figuratively, that which illumes; as a beam from the sun.

—Any large piece of timber or metal, more long than thick in proportion. — The part of a balance which sustains the scales, (A, C, B. *Fig.* 268.)

—The horn of a stag, which bears the antlers, royal, and top. — *Buchanan.*

"And taught the woods to echo to the stream
His dreadful challenge and his clashing *beam*."—*Denham.*

—The pole of a carriage or chariot, dividing the horses from each other.

"Juturna heard, and seized with mortal fear,
Forc'd from the *beam* her brother's charioteer."— *Dryden.*

Beam, *a.* To send forth, as beams; to emit, — followed usually by *forth*.

—*v. a.* To emit beams or rays of light; to shine.

"Norah hath a *beaming* eye.
But no one knows on whom it *beameth*."—*Moore.*

Beam'-bird, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Fly-catcher.

Beam'-compass, *n.* See Compass.

Beamed, (*bēmd,*) *a.* [From *beam*, the horn of a stag.] Having all its antlers put forth, as the head of a stag.

Beam'-engine, *n.* A steam-engine which communicates motion by the top of the piston-rod, being connected with a beam or lever moving on a central pivot, the other end of the beam being in similar connection with the crank of the driving-wheel. In the direct-action engine no beam is used, the piston working the crank.

Beam'-feather, *n.* A long feather in the wing of a hawk. — *Booth.*

Beam'-filling, *n.* (*Arch.*) The building of masonry, or brick-work, from the level of the under edges of the beams to that of their upper edges. *B. F.* occurs either between joists, or floor-beams, or in filling up the triangular space between the top of the wall-plate of the roof and the lower edges of the rafters, or even to the under surfaces of the boarding or lath, for slates, tiles, or thatching.

(*Naut.*) The portion of a cargo which is stored between the beams.

Beam'ful, *a.* That emits beams; bright; radiant.

Beam'ing, *p. a.* Bright; resplendent.

Beam'less, *a.* Giving forth no beams or rays of light.

Beam'let, *n.* A small ray or beam of light.

Beams'ville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Darke co., 98 m. W. of Columbus.

Beams'ville, in *Upper Canada*, a post-village of Lincoln co., 22 m. E.S.E. of Hamilton; *pop.* abt. 630.

Beam'-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Pyrus aria*. See Pyrus.

Beam'y, *a.* Radiant; shining; emitting beams or rays.

"All-seeing sun!
Hide, hide in shameful night thy *beamy* head."—*Smith.*

—Resembling a beam in size and weight.

"His double-biting axe and *beamy* spear."—*Dryden.*

—Having horns or antlers.

Bean, *n.* [A. S. *bean*; W. *ffien*, a single bean, from *ffa*, that which is enveloped or covered, as beans.] (*Agric.*) A well-known vegetable, largely cultivated both in field and garden, as a highly nutritious aliment for man, and a food for horses. All the varieties are wholesome and nutritive, but the two species the most generally in use as aliment are the *Vicia* or *Faba vulgaris*, called also coffee bean and Windsor bean, and the *Phaseolus vulgaris*, known under the names of French bean, haricot, pole-bean, kidney-bean, and string-bean. Their scientific characters will be described under the names of the genera Vicia and Phaseolus. We here consider them only in an agricultural point of view. — The *Faba vulgaris*, or common bean, of which there are several varieties, bears a pod containing several oblong rounded seeds, which are used in the soft young state for the table, and in the hard dry state for domestic animals chiefly, either whole or ground into meal. In some places, bean-meal is mixed with other meal in making coarse bread; or the beans are boiled into a mess with fat meat, in which state they are very palatable and nutritious. The most common varieties of garden-beans are the Windsor, the Toker, the long-pod, and the Mazagan, all productive and palatable. In the field the tick-bean, the common horse-bean, and the small Dutch or Heligoland bean, are preferred, being hardy as well as productive. The long pod is usually sown in the field, the Mazagan and broad Windsor bean seldom. — There is no plant in which the transformation of the cotyledons into seed-leaves is more readily traced than in the bean. If a bean is planted in moist earth, or soaked in water, in a moderate temperature, the cotyledons will swell and soon burst the skin which envelops them, separating into two lobes, which open like the shells of an oyster. In the part which forms the joint an oblong body will appear, which is the embryo stem of the plant. This increases rapidly in the earth, and pushes a root downwards, and a stem upwards, which latter carries the lobes with it till they rise above the ground, when they expand, and are transformed into seed-leaves. As soon as the seed swells by imbibing moisture, the oxygen, which is always present in the atmosphere and in water, acts upon the farinaceous substance in the seed, and takes a portion of carbon from it, producing carbonic acid, which is absorbed by the surrounding plants, or flies off in the state of gas; by this loss the remaining substance becomes a mild fluid emulsion, analogous to the milk of animals, which, being taken up by the minute vessels of the radicle, nourishes and increases them. In proportion as the farina in the lobes is gradually exhausted, new vessels appear through the substance of the lobes, conveying the newly formed juice from every part of them into the root and stem, and, at last, the cotyledons are transformed into seed-leaves. The fibres of the roots are by this time completely formed, and their extremities, called *spongioles*, from their appearance when closely examined, have acquired the power of absorbing nourishment from the soil. The stem is then considerably advanced in growth, having put forth new leaves of a different form from the seed-leaves; these last, having now performed their part, wither and soon fall off: if they are removed before this period, the plant, having lost its nurse, languishes and dies. The bean at this stage of its growth requires particular attention. If the soil is rich and well prepared, it will grow rapidly and luxuriantly, and be soon out of reach of insects or weeds, and capable of resisting the varying influences of the atmosphere; but if the soil is poor and parched, and the supply of nutritive juices is scanty, the plant will soon show weakness and disease, and the only way to prevent a total failure of the crop, is to supply by art the deficiency of nature. In very poor soils, manure may be applied in a liquid state, or as a top-dressing; in those which are not exhausted, tillage alone will enable the roots to spread, and give them a wider range to seek their food in. The soil best adapted for beans is a rich strong loam, such as produces good wheat. In such a soil the produce is sometimes fifty or sixty bushels per acre, but an average crop, on moderate land, is about half that quantity. On very rich land, beans have produced extraordinary crops, by being sown broadcast and very thick, the stems being drawn up to a great height in favorable seasons. When the beans have pushed their stems, and the proper leaves appear above the seed-leaves, the intervals should be carefully hoed. The diseases to which beans are subject are, the mildew, which is a minute fungus that grows on the stems of leaves, and is caused by cold fogs and frequent sudden variations of weather; and the black dolphin, an insect of the aphis tribe, which appears first in the form of a honey-dew on the tops of the plants. For the mildew no remedy or preventative has yet been found. Whenever it has attacked the plants generally, before the pods are filled, the best method is to cut down the crop in its green state; and if it cannot be consumed in the farm-yard, to plough it into the ground, where it will decay rapidly, and be an excellent manuring for the succeeding crop of wheat. If allowed to stand, the crop will not only be unproductive, but the weeds will infest the ground, and spoil the wheat-crop by their seeds and roots, which will remain in the soil. Whenever the tops of the beans begin to be moist and clammy to the touch, it is the forerunner of the aphis. They should then be immediately cut off, and this, if done in time, may save the crop from the ravages of the insects; but the most effectual way to prevent any disease from attacking the plants in their growth, is to have the ground in good heart, and well tilled. The principal use of beans is to feed horses, for which purpose they are admirably adapted, and far more nourishing than oats. They should be bruised or split in a mill, and given to horses mixed with hay and straw cut into chaff; this will ensure proper mastication and prevent that thickening of the wind, as it is called, caused by indigestion, which makes beans alone not so well adapted for the food of hunters and race-horses. Great quantities of beans are consumed in fattening hogs, to whom they are given whole at first, and afterwards ground into meal. Bacon hogs may be fattened entirely on beans and bean-meal; but as this food makes the flesh very firm, it is not so well adapted for delicate porkers. Bean-meal given to oxen soon makes them fat, and the meat is far better than when oil-cake is used for that purpose; mixed with water and given as a drink to cows, it greatly increases their milk. A small quantity of beans is generally mixed with new wheat when ground to flour; the millers pretend that soft wheat will not grind well without beans, and they generally contrive that there shall be no deficiency in the necessary proportion. Thus a quantity of beans is converted into what is considered as wheaten flour.— *The Phaseolus vulgaris* or French bean is universally cultivated, not only for the mature fruit, but for its tender and succulent pod, being one of the most esteemed vegetables for the table. The varieties are innumerable, differing slightly in their qualities; they may be divided into two distinct kinds, the dwarf and climbing; the former are the earlier, the latter the more productive. French beans are much less hardy than the common beans; a very slight degree of frost will destroy them entirely. The early sorts are therefore sown in sheltered situations, and occasionally protected by glass frames or mats. The climbing beans require the support of sticks or wires, round which they twine as they grow, with this peculiarity, that the coils turn round the support from the right to the left, contrary to the growth of some indigenous twisting plants, which turn from the left to the right, following the apparent diurnal motion of the sun. The best soil for French beans is a rich mellow loam, rather light than otherwise; but, provided the ground be well stirred, they will grow in any soil. They may be planted in rows, the dwarf sorts at two and a half or three feet distance: the runners at four feet. As soon as the stems begin to rise above the seed-leaves, the intervals should be well hoed with the horse-hoe, and the rows by hand. The scarifier or grubber may be used to loosen the soil; and when they are somewhat advanced in growth, the runners may have sticks to climb upon. A row of turnips may be sown between every two rows of beans; or cabbages may be planted for cattle. The crop may be harvested as soon as the lower pods are quite dry and the seeds hard, and threshed like other beans. The seeds, when raw, have a bitter taste, and are rather tough under the teeth, which makes animals refuse to eat them in that state; but when boiled, they become soft and pleasant. Oxen and pigs eat them readily. They contain, according to Einhof, 84 per cent. of nutritive matter, of which 50 is pure farina, the rest gluten and mucilage; they are consequently superior to every other grain or pulse cultivated, in point of nourishment; and when it is taken into account that they remain in the ground only from May to September, and that a crop of cabbages or turnips is growing in the intervals at the same time, it will appear that the cultivation of this pulse on a large scale might add greatly to the resources of agriculture.

(*Med.*) When young, all the varieties of the bean are equally good and wholesome. In weak stomachs, they are able to produce flatulence, but when eaten with moderation and with a due proportion of animal food, they prove highly beneficial, in consequence of the amount of starch and gluten they contain.

Bean Blossom, in *Indiana*, a township of Monroe co. —A post-office of Brown co.

Bean Blossom Creek, in *Indiana*, rising in Brown co., and entering the N. fork of White River, in Monroe co.

Bean-caper, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Zygophyllum.

Bean'-cod, *n.* A small vessel used in Portuguese rivers. It is sharp forward, having its stem bent above into a great curve.

Bean Creek, in *Ohio*. See Tiffin's River.

Bean'-fly, *n.* A beautiful bluish-black fly, frequently found on bean-flowers; it is produced by a maggot called *Mida*. — *Encyc. Brit.*

Bean'-goose, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) a wild goose, *Anser Segetum*.

Bean's Corners, in *Maine*, a P. O. of Franklin co.

Bean's Station, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Granger co., 226 m. E. of Nashville, and 2 from the Gap of Clinch Mountain. There are mineral springs here. On the 14th Dec., 1863, a conflict took place near Bean's Station, between the Confederates under General Longstreet and a body of National cavalry under Shackleford, Wolford, Graham, and Foster. The contest was somewhat sanguinary, Shackleford, who was in chief command of the Union troops, losing about 200 men. Longstreet's loss, it was computed, was much greater. The contest was indecisive. The Nationals were pushed back nearly a mile, but Longstreet being unable to follow up his advantage, fell back toward Bull's Gap.

Bean-King's Festival, a social rite principally observed in France, from which country it would seem to have been transplanted to Germany. On the evening of Twelfth Day, (*q. v.*) or, as the Germans call it, (in allusion to the legend, that the wise men of the East who came to worship Christ were three kings,) Three Kings' Day, (*Dreikönigs-Tag,*) companies assemble to spend a few hours in mirthful relaxation. A large cake is baked,

with a bean hidden somewhere in it. The cake is then divided into pieces, each person present receiving one, and whoever obtains the piece with the bean is king for the year. In this capacity, he holds a mock court, and receives the homage of the company, who also amuse themselves with other diversions. The Bean King, however, is compelled to pay for his dignity, for he has to give an entertainment on the next Twelfth Night, that an opportunity may be afforded to choose another king. In France, this custom was at an earlier period so common, that even the court indulged in it, although the Church, in the 17th c., exerted itself zealously for its suppression. The opinion that the *B. K. F.* owes its origin to the Roman Saturnalia, when even the children, partaking in the universal glee, were wont to elect a king, is not destitute of probability. — *Chamb. Encyc.*

Bean'town, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Charles co.

Bear, (*bār,*) *v. a.* [A.S. *beran, beoran;* Goth. *bairan;* Lat. *fero;* Gr. *pherō,* from the root *ber;* Sanskr. *bhri.*] To carry; support; sustain; uphold; as, to *bear* a burden.

"And makes us rather *bear* those ills we have,
Than fly to others that we know not of." — *Shaks.*

—To convey; conduct; bring: carry; remove.

"My message to the ghost of Prism *bear;*
Tell him a new Achilles sent thee there." — *Dryden.*

—To carry as a mark of authority, distinction, or dignity.

"And thus he *bore* without abuse
The grand old name of gentleman." — *Tennyson.*

—To have or possess mentally; to carry in the mind; to cherish; as love, hate.

"Darah, the eldest, *bears* a generous mind,
But to implacable revenge inclined." — *Dryden.*

—To endure; suffer; undergo; tolerate; permit without resentment; as, to *bear* an affront.

"But now I'll *bear* no more, nor here remain,
If there be law or lawyers in all Spain." — *Byron.*

—To be answerable or responsible; as, to *bear* the blame, cost, &c.

"O more than madmen! you yourselves shall *bear*
The guilt of blood and sacrilegious war." — *Dryden.*

—To show or exhibit; to advance or bring forward; to relate; as, to *bear* evidence.

—To maintain; to carry on, or keep up.

"Far as the breeze can *bear*, the billows foam,
Survey our empire, and behold our home." — *Byron.*

—To admit, or be capable of; to suffer or sustain without violence or change.

"To *bear* is to conquer our fate." — *Campbell.*

—To behave; to conduct; to deport one's self; to act in any character; as, he *bears* himself like a hero.

"So get the start of the majestic world,
And *bear* the palm alone." — *Shaks.*

—To supply with; to afford; to attend.

"His faithful dog shall *bear* him company." — *Pope.*

—To produce or bring forth; to give birth to; as, to *bear* fruit, to *bear* children.

"The same Æneas, whom fair Venus *bore*
To fam'd Anchises on th' Idean shore." — *Dryden.*

To bear a hand. (*Naut.*) To help; render assistance; go to work; as, "*Bear a hand* there!" — *To bear off.* To keep from reproach: to restrain. — (*Naut.*) To hold at a distance; to keep clear from contact with anything; as, *to bear off* a boat. — *To bear the bell.* See BEARING THE BELL, and BELL.

To bear a body. (*Painting.*) A color is said *to bear a body* in painting, when it is capable of being ground so fine, and mixing with the oil so entirely, as to seem only a very thick oil of the same color. — *Johnson.*

To bear down. To crush down by force; to overthrow; to demolish; as, "*borne* down by the flying." — *Sir W. Scott.*

To bear hard. To importunate: to press or urge; as, "Though he *bear* me *hard*." — *Ben Jonson.*

To bear out. To support, maintain, or defend to the last.

"I hope your warrant will *bear out* the deed." — *Shaks.*

To bear through. To conduct, or manage.

"My hope is
So *to bear through*, and out, the consulship." — *Ben Jonson.*

To bear up. To keep from sinking, falling, or being disheartened; to support.

"But still *bear up* and steer
Right onward." — *Milton.*

To bear date. To be dated, as a letter. — *To bear a price.* To have a certain value or price.

Bear, *v. i.* To suffer, as with pain. (R.)

"They *bore* as heroes, but they felt as men." — *Pope.*

—To be patient; to endure. (R.)

"I cannot, cannot *bear;* 'tis past, 'tis done." — *Dryden.*

—To be fruitful; to be productive; — opposed to barrenness.

"Melons on beds of ice are taught to *bear*,
And, strangers to the sun, yet ripen here." — *Granville.*

—To press; used before *on* or *upon.*

"These men *bear* hard *on* the suspected party, pursue her close through all her windings." — *Addison.*

—To take effect; to succeed; as, "He should want to bring all our matters to *bear*." — *Guardian.*

(*Naut.*) To be situated as to the point of the compass, with regard to another object; as, the land *bears* W. by S.

—To refer to; to relate; — with *with, upon,* or *against.*

"The sides *bearing* one *against* the other." — *Bishop Burnet.*

—To render or carry news or intelligence. (R.)

To bear against. To advance forward or approach for attack.

"As a lion, bounding in his way,
With force augmented *bears against* his prey." — *Dryden.*

(*Naut.*) *To bear up* or *away.* To change the course of a ship, in order to make her run before the wind after sailing for some time upon a side wind. — *To bear in with the land.* To steer a vessel towards the land. — *To bear off from the land.* To steer a ship from the land, lest she should accidentally run aground while under sail. — *To bear down upon the enemy.* To have the advantage of the wind; or being to windward, to approach the enemy by *sailing large* or from the wind.

To bear back. To retreat. — *To bear up.* To have fortitude; not to sink, faint, or fail; to be firm; to be supported; as, *to bear up* under pain. "It shows a greatness of soul that they *bear up* against the storms of fortune." *Broome.* — *To bear upon* or *against.* To lean upon or against. — *To bear upon.* To act upon; as, to bring a ship's broadside *to bear upon* a fort. — *To bear up to.* To tend, or move towards; as, "Sometimes *bearing up to* one another." *Boyle.* — *To bear with.* To endure anything unpleasant; to forbear to resent or punish; to be indulgent to.

"*Bear with* me, then, if lawful what I ask." — *Milton.*

Bear, *n.* [A.S. *bera;* Ger. *bär;* Du. *beer.*] A well-known quadruped, constituting the genus *Ursus,* in the family *Ursidæ.* There are several species of bears. Of all the Carnivora they are the most omnivorous in their diet, some of them living almost entirely upon vegetable food, and nearly all being capable of supporting themselves upon it; even the most carnivorous of them, however, will seldom attack man, unless provoked to do so by aggression, or strongly incited by hunger; but when attacked, they prove themselves very formidable opponents. They have six incisor and two canine teeth in each jaw, twelve molars in the upper and fourteen in the lower jaw; pendactyle, or five-toed feet, armed with strong claws, but which, not being retractile, are more calculated for digging and climbing, than for tearing prey. For the most part, bears are unsocial animals, frequenting the recesses of mountains and caverns, and the depths of the forests. During the winter they lay up in caves and hollow trees, passing that inclement season almost without food, and in a comparatively dormant state. In Europe, Asia, and America, bears are pretty widely diffused, but in Africa they are more rarely found. In the Alpine regions the bear is brown; in some other parts of Europe, black; and in some parts of Norway it has been seen of a gray color, and even perfectly white. Bears are reported to be very fond of honey, in search of which they will climb trees, in order to get at the nests of wild bees; for, notwithstanding his awkward form, the bear is an expert climber. In Russia, the skins of bears are among the most useful as well as comfortable articles of winter apparel; and in many other northern countries they are made into beds, coverlets, caps, and gloves. Generally, bear-skins are used for the hammer-cloths of carriages, for pistol-holsters, &c., and the leather prepared from them is used for many purposes, as harness, &c., where strength is requisite. — The six principal species of the genus are: 1. The Brown Bear of Europe, the *Ursus arctos,* which belongs to cold regions, and lives on a variety of animal and vegetable substances. In the autumn, when the animal is very fat and in full condition, he retires to caves or holes in the rocks, where he hybernates, coming forth in the spring, gaunt, lean, and almost reduced to a skeleton. The brown bear is remarkable for its sagacity, and also for its ferocity, and becomes especially sanguinary as it advances in age. 2. The White, or Polar Bear, *Ursus maritimus.* This species is only found in very high northern latitudes, along the borders of the Arctic Ocean and Hudson's Bay, but does not extend either to Siberia, Kamtschatka, or the islands between Asia and America. It is uniformly white, attains a great size, is very powerful, ferocious, and daring. It is an excellent diver and swimmer, and as much at home in the water as on the ice or land. Though, like the family generally, capable of living on vegetable diet, it is, from geographical situation, the most exclusively carnivorous of all the bear tribe, and feeds on seals, the cubs of whales, morse, and the carcasses of whales from which the whalers have cut out the blubber, and to reach which they have been known to swim more than 20 miles from shore. 3. The Black Bear of America, *Ursus Americanus.* This species is distinguished by its color, and a peculiar concave facial outline; he is found in mountains and forests, from the Isthmus of Panama to the north of Canada, and subsists, in a great measure, on berries and vegetable substances, though it preys also on small animals and insects, which it hunts for with great perseverance, turning over stones and trunks of trees in its search after this part of its diet. It is also



Fig. 327. — SYRIAN BEAR.

very fond of young corn, and, like all the tribe, passionately addicted to honey, which it obtains by climbing the trees and robbing the hives of the wild bee. The black bear never attacks man except in self-defence. 4. The Grizzly Bear, *Ursus horibilis.* This species inhabits the Rocky Mountains of America, and the hills dipping into the tracts of Oregon and Brit. Columbia; and is, of all the tribe, the most savage and ferocious, the most dreadful in size and strength, and the most terrible in ferocity of nature. The force of his hug is enormous, and it is asserted that no animal it could grasp could outlive the deadly compression of its vice-like grip. 5. The Malay, or Asiatic Bear, *Ursus labiatus.* The Asiatic or long-lipped bear is a native of the mountainous parts of India, and feeds on white ants, rice, honey, the palm fruit, berries, &c. This species is timid and inoffensive, burrows in the ground, and lives in pairs together with their cubs, which, when alarmed, leap upon their parents' backs, and keep firm hold while the dam and sire jog off at a heavy trot to a place of safety. 6. The Syrian Bear, *Ursus Syriacus.* The she-bears which came out of the woods, "and tare forty and two" of the mockers of Elisha (2 *Kings* ii. 24), are probably the first bears on record. This species closely resembles the *Ursus arctos.*

(*Astron.*) See URSA.

(*Naut.*) A square piece of wood, made heavy by pieces of iron attached to it, for cleaning a ship's deck. — *Ogilvie.*

(*Com.*) A term used on the Stock Exchange, and applied to one who, having sold *stock* or shares which he does not possess, is anxious that such securities should decline in value, so that he may be enabled to buy at a profit. The term is said to derive its origin from the story of the man who sold the bear-skin before he had killed the bear. — See BEARISH; BULL, &c.

Bear, BIG BEAR, or BERE, *n.* [A. S. *bere,* barley.] A species of barley distinguished by having six rows in the ear; winter, or square barley.

Bear, or **Bere Island,** a rocky island off the S.W. coast of Ireland, co. Cork, 13 m. W. of Bantry, in Bantry Bay.

Bear, in *Wisconsin,* a post-office of Richland co.

Bear, Bere. [A. S. *bere*] (*Bot.*) See HORNEUM.

Bear'able, *a.* That can be borne or endured; tolerable.

Bear'ably, *adv.* In a bearable manner.

Bear'-baiting, *n.* The sport of baiting bears with dogs. It was formerly so favorite an amusement in England, that Queen Elizabeth did not consider it unbefitting her sex or rank to attend these rude entertainments.

Bear'-berry, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ARCTOSTAPHYLOS.

Bear' Branch, in *Indiana,* a post-office of Ohio co.

Bear' Branch, in *North Carolina,* a post-office of Richmond co.

Bear Camp River, in *New Hampshire,* rising in the E. part of the State, and falling into Ossipee Lake.

Bear'-cloth, BEARING-CLOTH, *n.* A cloth for covering a new-born child, when taken to church for baptism.

Bear' Creek, in *Alabama,* a stream flowing through Franklin co., and entering the Tennessee River, near the N.W. limits of the State, between the Alabama and Mississippi border.

Bear Creek, in *Georgia,* a vill. of Henry co.; *p.* 1,849.

Bear Creek, in *Illinois,* a township of Hancock co.; *pop.* 1,117.

—A township of Gallatin co.

—A post-office of Greene co.

Bear Creek, in *Indiana,* a post-township of Jay co.; *pop.* 1,247.

Bear Creek, in *Iowa,* Jackson co., empties into the Makoqueta River.

Bear Creek, in *Kentucky.* It rises in Grayson co., in the W. central part of the State, and flowing S.W., enters Greene River, in the E. of Butler co.

—A post-office of Cumberland co.

Bear Creek, in *Michigan,* Lenawee co., embouching into Raisin River.

—A township of Emmet co.; *pop.* 254.

Bear Creek, in *Missouri,* a village of Cedar co.

Bear Creek, in *Pennsylvania,* in Armstrong county, where it joins the Alleghany River.

—A post-office of Luzerne co.; *pop.* 135.

Bear Creek, in *Tennessee,* a post-office of Roane co.

Bear Creek, in *Wisconsin,* a township of Sauk co.; *pop.* 858.

—A township of Pepin co., whose name, in 1860, was changed into that of DURAND, *q. v.*

—A post-township of Waupacca co., 38 m. W. of Green Bay; *pop.* about 300.

Bear Creek, (Great.) in *Upper Canada,* a river which flows S.W., and enters Lake St. Clair on the N.W.

Beard, (*beerd,*) *n.* [A.S. *beard,* from *bear;* Fr. *barbe.*] The hair that grows on the chin, lips, and adjacent parts of the face in men, and sometimes, though rarely, in women. Its growth is the distinctive sign of manhood. The fashion of the beard has varied greatly at different times and in different countries. The earliest notice of attention to its growth, is probably in Leviticus, where the lawgiver of the Jews (ch. xix. 27) says, "thou shalt not mar the corners of thy beard." The Hebrews regarded a thin, scanty beard as a great deformity; while a long, full, flowing beard was esteemed the noblest ornament of personal beauty and dignity. A man's honor was lodged, as it were, in his beard. To insult it by word or act was the grossest indignity; to take it respectfully in the right hand and kiss it, was a mode of expressing high esteem and love permitted only to the nearest friends. To neglect, tear, or cut it, indicated the deepest grief; while to be deprived of it was a mark of servility and infamy. These facts explain many passages of Scripture; as the gross insult offered to David's ambassadors, (2 *Sam.* x. 6–14;) the zealous indignation of Nehemiah; the treachery of Joab, and, perhaps, of Judas, &c. Generally speaking, the growth of the beard was cultivated among the nations of the

East, although it must be observed that most of the Egyptian figures in the ancient paintings are without beards. The ancient Indian philosophers, called Gymnosophists, were solicitous to have long beards, which were considered symbolical of wisdom. The Assyrians and Persians also prided themselves on the length of their beards; and St. Chrysostom informs us that the kings of Persia had their beards interwoven or matted with gold thread. The figures on the Babylonian cylinders are usually represented with beards. Aaron Hill, in his *Account of the Ottoman Empire*, draws this distinction between the Persians and the Turks: "The Persians never shave the hair upon the upper lip, but cut and trim the beard upon their chin, according to the various forms their several fancies lead them to make choice of; whereas, the Turks preserve with care a very long and spreading beard, esteeming the deficiency of that respected ornament a shameful mark of servile slavery." The slaves in the seraglio are shaved as a mark of servitude. Among the Greeks, and especially among the Greek philosophers, this ornament was held in high estimation. Athenæus tells us that the Greeks wore the beard until the time of Alexander the Great, who ordered his Macedonian soldiery to shave it off, lest the growth of it might give a ready handle to their enemies in battle. Socrates and Plato were honored with the distinction of "bearded master" by their pupils; and the origin of the proverb, *ek pogon oi sophoi*, (wise men from their beards,) arose from this class of wise men among the Greeks indulging always in this ornament. The Romans wore the *B.* until the 5th century, A. U. C., when Publius Ticinus Mena brought over a colony of barbers from Sicily to exercise their profession on the Roman chins. Augustus, and the Roman emperors till Hadrian, shaved their *B.*; and Plutarch says that Hadrian allowed his to grow to hide the scars on his face. All the imperial personages after Hadrian grew their *B.* It was customary, on the assumption of the *toga virilis* among the Roman youth, to consecrate the first-fruits of their beards to some deity. Homer and Virgil, Chrysippus and Pliny the younger, Plutarch and Strabo, Diodorus and Juvenal, Perseus and Prudentius, all celebrate this ornament on the faces of persons distinguished for the length or whiteness of their beards. The most curious story of long *B.* is that of a Middle-Age personage — John Mayo, the *bearded* by pre-eminence, who was an exceedingly tall man, and nevertheless; when he untied his beard, it flowed down upon the ground; and the Emperor Charles V. is said to have been greatly amused by the wind making it fly in the faces of the lords of his court. The Lombards (or *Longbeards*), the early French, the ancient Britons, and the Anglo-Saxons after they conquered Britain, all nourished the growth of their *B.s* with peculiar care. The English clergy, by-and-by, (see *Knight's History of England*, vol. i. pp. 136 and 165,) probably in imitation of those of Western Europe, began to shave the *B.*, and until the time of William the Norman, the whole of whose army shaved the beard, there prevailed a bearded class and a shaven class, in short, a laity and a clergy in England. When Duke William conquered England, he insisted rigorously upon carrying out the Norman custom of shaving; and he thus constrained many of the high-spirited Britons rather to abandon their country than their whiskers. But by-and-by they got the advantage of their ruthless conquerors; and the higher classes indulged in the moustache, or the entire *B.*, from the reign of Edward III. down to the 17th century. The *B.* now gradually declined, and the court of Charles I. was the last in which even a small one was cherished. After the restoration of Charles II., mustaches or lip-whiskers continued, but the rest of the face was shaved; and in a short time the process of shaving the entire face became universal. The *B.* went out of fashion in France in the reign of Louis XIII., and in Spain when Philip V. ascended the throne. In Russia, this fashion continued till the time of Peter the Great, who compelled the nobility to part with these ornaments, sometimes by laying a heavy tax upon them, and at others by ordering those he found with beards to have them pulled up by the roots, or shaved with a blunt razor, which drew the skin after it, and by these means scarce a beard was left in the kingdom at his death; but such a veneration had this people for these ensigns of gravity, that many of them carefully preserved their beards in their cabinets, to be buried with them, imagining, perhaps, that they should make but an odd figure in the grave with their naked chins. At the present time, the Jews, and the Arabs, constant to their ancient customs, continue to let the entire *B.* grow, when mourning, for a period of 30 days. "By the *B.* of Aaron," or "By the *B.* of the Prophet," is looked on as the most solemn oath of a Jew or Mohammedan. Among almost all civilized nations, the tendency is to let the *B.* grow, though in a way suggested by the taste of the individual.

(*Zoöl.*) The gills of oysters and other bivalve molluscs.

(*Bot.*) Prickles or bristles growing on a plant; as the awn of a grain.

(*Farriery.*) The part of a horse, underneath the lower jaw and above the chin, against which the curb of a bridle bears.

(*Astron.*) Applied to the rays emitted by a comet in the direction in which it moves, in distinction from the tail, or rays from behind. — *Francis.*

(*Archery.*) The barb of an arrow.

(*Printing.*) That part of a type which is between the shoulder of the shank and the face. — *Brande.*

Beard, *v. a.* To take or pull by the beard; to seize or pluck the beard, in contempt or anger.

> "No man so potent breathes upon the ground,
> But I will *beard* him."—*Shaks.*

—To oppose or defy to the face; to set at open defiance.

> "And dar'st thou then
> To *beard* the lion in his den,
> The Douglas in his hall?"—*Sir W. Scott.*

Beard'ed, *a.* Having a beard, as a man.

> "But woe awaits a country when
> She sees the tears of *bearded* men."—*Sir W. Scott.*

—Barbate; having stiff hairs or awns, as a beard.

> ".... Flew o'er the field, nor hurt the *bearded* grain."—*Dryden.*

—Barbed or jagged.

> "Thou should'st have pull'd the secret from my breast,
> Torn out the *bearded* steel to give me rest."—*Dryden.*

Beard'en, in *Missouri*, a village of Gentry co., 80 m. N. by E. of Independence.

Beard'-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Andropogon nutans*, a species of herb, genus *Andropogon*, q. v.

Beard'less, *a.* Without a beard; not having arrived at manhood.

(*Bot.*) Having no awn; as, *beardless* wheat.

Beard'lessness, *n.* State or quality of having no beard.

Beard's Bluff, in *Alabama*, a village of Marshall co.

Beard's Creek, in *Georgia*, rising in Tatnall co., and flowing S. through Liberty co. into the Altamaha River.

Beard's Station, in *Kentucky*, a P.O. of Oldham co.

Beards'town, in *Illinois*, a flourishing post-town, and cap. of Cass co., on the Illinois River, 50 m. W.N.W. of Springfield; *pop.* 3,582.

Beards'town, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Perry co., on Buffalo River, 98 m. S.W. of Nashville; *pop.* 627.

Beard'-tongue, (*tung,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) See PENTSTEMON.

Bearer, (*bār'ėr,*) *n.* One who bears, sustains, carries, or supports.

> "Forgive the *bearer* of unhappy news."—*Dryden.*

—Specifically, a pall-bearer; one who assists in supporting a coffin when being carried to a grave.

(*Arch.*) A prop, or anything that supports a body in any place; as a wall, post, strut, &c. In guttering, bearers are short pieces of timber for supporting the boarding.

(*Law.*) One who presents a check, draft, or other order for the payment of money. — If a bill or note be made payable to bearer, it will pass by delivery only, without indorsement; and whoever fairly acquires a right to it may maintain an action against the drawer or acceptor.

(*Her.*) A supporter. — *Johnson.*

(*Hort.*) A tree or plant yielding produce.

> "Re-prune apricots,....for the young *bearers* commonly perish."
> *Evelyn.*

Bear'field, in *Ohio*, a township of Perry co.; *pop.* in 1870, 901.

Bear'-fly, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An insect. — *Bacon.*

Bear Gap, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Northumberland co.

Bear'-garden, *n.* A place in which bears were formerly kept for the sport of baiting. — A name sometimes given, in modern parlance, to a rude, noisy, turbulent assembly. (R.)

Bear Grove, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Guthrie co.; *pop.* 417.

Bear'herd, *n.* A person who tends bears.

> "I will even take sixpence in earnest of the *bearherd*, and lead his apes into hell."—*Shaks.*

Bearing, (*bair'ing,*) *n.* Supporting; carrying; sustaining. Specifically, the manner in which one conducts one's self; deportment; mien; gesture; behavior.

> "That is Claudio; I know him by his *bearing*."—*Shaks.*

—Act of giving birth; producing fruit; as, a tree in full *bearing*.

—Relation, tendency, influence; used with respect to the situation of an object or anything having connection with it, or to be influenced by it.

> "The *bearings* of this observation lays in the application on it."—*Dickens.*

(*Arch.*) The arch or span of a beam, rafter, or other piece of timber, or the unsupported distance between its points of support. — *Gwilt.*

(*Her.*) See ARMORIAL BEARINGS.

(*Mar.*) An arch in the sky intercepted between the nearest meridian and any distant object, either discovered by the eye and referred to a point on the compass, or resulting from sinical proportion. It is also used to mark the situation of any distant object in connection with a ship's position. Sailors often take the bearings of another ship, or some object on shore, to save themselves the trouble of referring to the compass.

(*Mach.*) That part of a shaft or axle which is in contact with the supports.

(*Hort.*) The act of producing fruit.

Bear'ing-cloth, *n.* See BEAR-CLOTH.

Bear'ing-notes, *n. pl.* (*Mus.*) In the tuning of keyed instruments, harps, &c., bearing-notes signify those notes between which the most erroneous or highly-tempered fifth is situated, on which, also, the *wolf* is said to be thrown. Many tuners begin at C and tune upwards, through the progression of fifths, C, G, D, A, E, B, *Gb*, *Db*, and *Ab*, and then stop, and again at C, the octave above the former note, and tune downwards through the fifths F, *Bb*, and *Eb*, and thus the resulting fifth *Ab Eb* produces *bearing-notes*, owing to each fifth having been made more or less flat than the system of twelve notes will bear, the *least sum* of all their errors or temperaments being the *diaschisma*. Some tuners are in the habit of throwing their *wolf* into the fifth *Ab*, *Db*, and others into that of *Db*, *Gb*; which last, as being nearest to the middle of the whole progression of fifths, seems its most appropriate place for general use.

Bearing the Bell, a phrase conveying the idea of excelling in any art or pursuit. He that takes the lead in anything, or gains the prize in any contest, is said to *bear away the bell* from the rest of the competitors. The phrase originated from a custom in vogue in the 17th century, of giving a little bell of gold or silver to the winner of a horse-race.

Bearish, (*bār'ish,*) *a.* Partaking of the qualities of a bear; sulky in temper; boorish in manner.

(*Com.*) A term used on the Stock Exchange to express a man's opinion that prices will fall.

Bear Island, on the S.W. coast of Ireland, at the entrance of Bantry Bay, sheltering the harbor of Bearhaven, considered the finest in Ireland. It is 6 m. long, by 1½ broad.

Bear Islands, in the Northern Ocean, 315 m. S. of Cape South, in Spitzbergen; Lat. 74° 30′ N.; Lon. 20° E.

Bear Islands, three islands in James' Bay. Lon. 80° 50′; Lat. between 54° 24′ and 54° 46′ N.

Bear Islands, a group in the N. Polar Sea, off the N.E. coast of Siberia, between Lat. 70° and 70° 30′ N., and Lon. 164° and 168° E.

Bear Islands, the name of several small islands, lying off the coast of Maine and N. Carolina.

Bear Lake, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Manistee co.

Bear Lake, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Warren co.

Bear Lake (Great), in British N. America, between Lat. 65° and 67° N., and Lon. 117° and 123° W. Its area is about 14,000 sq. m., and it is 230 feet above the sea. It is irregularly shaped, frozen over from December to June, and discharges its waters into the Mackenzie, by Bear River.

Bear Lake Mills, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Van Buren co.

Bear'-like, *a.* Resembling a bear. — *Shaks.*

Bear'mont, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Schuylkill co.

Bear Mountain, in *Pennsylvania*, near the N.E. part of Dauphin co. Near it is the great Bear Valley coal basin. The mountain stands 750 feet above Bear Creek, which flows at its foot.

Béarn, (*bei'drn.*) an ancient province of France, constituting the dep. of Basses Pyrénées, *q. v.* The capital was Pau, the birthplace of Henry IV. *B.* was included in the country of the Aquitani, according to the threefold division of Gaul laid down by Julius Cæsar in the beginning of his *Commentaries*. It was subjugated by the Romans, and upon the downfall of their empire came into the hands of the Goths, from whom it was wrested by the Franks under Clovis. It was, however, subsequently lost by the Franks, but came again into their possession in the time of Charlemagne. In 820, Louis le Débonnaire, son of Charlemagne, conferred the vice-county of Béarn on the son of the Duke of Gascony, and it continued in the possession of his family till 1134. By failure of the male line of his posterity it passed into other families, as those of the Viscounts of Gavaret, the Moncades, who were among the chief nobles of Catalonia, and the Counts of Foix. These last acquired possession of the district of Bigorre, and intermarried with the royal family of Navarre. By this intermarriage the kingdom of Navarre, the principality of *B.*, and the counties of Foix and Bigorre, came into the hands of one possessor. On the failure of heirs male they were conveyed by marriage into the family of D'Albret, and augmented by the inheritance of that family. Of this family sprang Henry IV., who inherited the country of *B.* and Lower Navarre, and, as it seems, of Foix, with the title of King of Navarre; but the country of Upper Navarre, south of the Pyrenees, had been wrested from his great-grandfather by the ambition of Ferdinand V., King of Aragon. On the accession of Henry to the throne of France, *B.* was united with France, and has continued to be so united ever since. It was one of the provinces which enjoyed the privilege of a local House of Assembly of the nobility, clergy, and commons.

Bearn, (Cape,) a promontory in the dep. Pyrénées Orientales, France; Lat. 42° 31′ N.; Lon. 3° 7′ 30″ E. Height of lighthouse, 751 feet above the level of the sea.

Bear River, in *California*, rises in the N. of the State, on the Sierra Nevada, and empties itself into Feather River, 31 m. below Marysville.

Bear River, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Emmett co.

Bear, or Utah River, a stream in *Utah Territory*, which rises near Lat. 41° N., Lon. 111° W., and flowing N.N.W. and S.W., falls into the Great Salt Lake, after a course of about 400 m.

Bear's'-breech, *n.* A vulgar name, sometimes used in books on architecture, for plants of the genus *Acanthus*, *q. v.*

Bear's'-ear, *n.* (*Bot.*) See AURICULA.

Bear's-ear Sanicle, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CORTUSA.

Bear's-foot, *n.* (*Bot.*) A fetid variety of the hellebore, and, like all the members of that family, an acrid vegetable poison. — See HELLEBORE.

Bear's-grease, *n.* The grease or oil of the bear. It was long supposed that the fat of the Polar bear was singularly efficacious in promoting the growth of the human hair. But now it is known that the vegetable oils are far superior to the animal oils for encouraging the growth of, and strengthening the hair. See BALDNESS.

Bear'-skin, *n.* The skin or furry covering of a bear. — A thick woollen cloth for overcoats.

(*Mil.*) The name commonly given to the shakos or head-coverings (made of bear-skin), worn by the Foot-Guards of the Household Brigade of the British army; also worn by the Grenadier regiments of the French and other European troops.

Bears'ville, in *New York*, a post-office of Ulster co.

Bears'ville, in *Ohio*, a village of Monroe co.; *pop.* about 1,200.

Bear'town, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Lancaster co.

Bear Valley, in *California*, a post-village of Mariposa co., about 10 m. from Mariposa. There are in the county several rich gold-mines, and in the town some quartz mills. *Pop.* about 550.
Bear Valley, in *Minnesota*, a P. O. of Wabashaw co.
Bear Valley, in *Pennsylvania*, see BEAR MOUNTAIN.
Bear Valley, in *Wisconsin*, a P. O. of Richland co.
Bear Wallow, in *North Carolina*, a post-office of Henderson co.
Bear'-ward, *n.* A keeper of bears.
"The *bear-ward* leads but one brute." — *L'Estrange.*
Beas, (*be'as,*) the anc. *Hyphasis*, one of the great rivers of the Punjab, rising near the Ritanka Pass, in the Himalayas, 13,200 feet above the sea, and joining the Sutlej at Endressa, 30 m. from Umritsir; Lat. 32° 34′ N.; Lon. 77° 12′ E.
Beas'ley's Fork, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Adams co.
Beast, (*bēst,*) *n.* [O. Fr. *beste*; Fr. *bête*; Ir. *biast*; Du. *beest*; Lat. *bestia*, probably from Gael. *beo*, living; W. *byw.*] Any four-footed animal useful for labor, sport, or food. Any irrational animal as opposed to *man.*
"He is like the *beasts* that perish." — *Ps.* xlix 12 20.
—Figuratively, a man debased by sensual indulgence, appetites, &c.
"Medea's charms were there, Circean feasts,
With bowls that turn'd enamour'd youths to *beasts*" — *Dryden*
(*Games.*) A game at cards resembling loo. — *Wright.*
Beast'ings, *n. pl.* See BEESTINGS.
Beast'ish, *a.* Debased; brutal; resembling a beast.
Beast'like, *a.* Like a beast: brutal.
Beast'liness, *n* State or quality of being beastly; brutality; coarseness; filthiness; obscenity.
"That their own mother loathed their *beastliness*" — *Spenser.*
Beast'ly, *a.* Having the nature or form of a beast or beasts.
"*Beastly* divinities, and droves of gods." — *Prior.*
—Filthy; bestial; obscene; brutish; against the nature and attributes of man.
Beat, (*bēt,*) *v. a.* (*Imp.* BEAT; *p.p.* BEAT, BEATEN.) [Fr. *battre*, to strike, to beat, from the root *bat*, probably formed from the sound; A. S. *beatan.*] To strike with repeated blows.
"Some have been *beaten* till they know
What wood a cudgel's of by t blow." — *Hudibras.*
—To bruise, break, or pound; to pulverize or comminute; as, to *beat* hemp — To hammer out, to forge, to extend or enlarge in surface by beating.
"Nestor furnished the gold, and he *beat* it into leaves." — *Broome.*
—To range over ground, or scour in pursuit of game; as, to *beat* the stubble.
"Together let us *beat* this ample field,
Try what the open, what the covert yield." — *Pope.*
—To tread; to make a path by marking it with feet-tracks.
"While t this unexampled task essay,
Pass awful gulfs, and *beat* my painful way." — *Blackmore.*
—To thresh; to loosen from the husk by repeated blows.
"She gleaned in the field, and *beat* out that she had gleaned."
Ruth ii. 17.
To beat off. To drive back; to repel. — *To beat out of a thing.* To give it up; to relinquish anything.
"He cannot *beat it out of* his head, but that it was a cardinal who picked his pocket." — *Addison.*
To beat the dust. (*Manege.*) To take in too little ground with his fore-legs, as a horse. To perform his curvets too precipitately or too low. *Webster.* — *To beat up.* To attack suddenly; to make an irruption upon a place; to alarm, disturb.
"Without making the least impression upon the enemy by *beating up* his quarters." — *Lord Clarendon.*
To beat the wing To move with a fluttering motion. *To beat time.* (*Mus.*) To regulate time in music by the motion of the hand or foot. To strike, brush, or dash against or on, as wind or water.
"With tempests *beat*, and to the winds a scorn." *Lord Roscommon.*
—To overcome; to subdue; to defeat, as in a contest; to vanquish; to conquer
"He that is *beaten* may be said
To lie in honour's truckle bed." — *Hudibras.*
—To harass; to over-labor; to depress, or perplex.
"So Whackum *beat* his dirty brains
T' advance his master's fame and gains." — *Hudibras.*
(*Mil.*) *To beat an alarm.* To give notice of sudden danger by beat of drum. — *To beat the general* See GENERAL. — *To beat to arms.* To bring soldiers together, when dispersed, by beat of drum. — For other applications of this verb to military drums, see ASSEMBLY; CALL; CHAMADE; CHARGE; GENERAL; LONG-ROLL; MARCH; PARLEY; RETREAT; REVEILLE; ROGUE'S MARCH; TATTOO; TROOP, &c. — *To beat back.* To drive by violence; to compel to retire.
"Twice have I sallied, and was twice *beat* back." — *Dryden.*
To be beat out. To be exhausted by labor or fatigue. — *To beat down.* To break or batter down: to destroy, as a wall. To press down or flatten, as standing corn by bad weather. To depress; to crush by repeated opposition.
"Our warriors propagating the French language, at the same time they are *beating down* their power." — *Addison.*
—To sink or lessen in value or price.
"*Beats down* the price, and threatens still to buy." — *Dryden.*
To beat into. To teach by repeated instruction; to instil; as, *to beat into* his head. — *To beat the hoof.* To walk on foot; to pedestrianize. Vulgarly, *to pad the hoof.*
—*v. i.* To knock, or strike repeatedly.
"And pulpit, drum ecclesiastick,
Was *beat* with fist instead of a stick." — *Hudibras.*
—To move in a pulsatory manner; to throb.
"But on and up, where nature's heart
Beats strong amid the hills." — *Monckton Milnes.*
—To dash, or come at with violence.
"As they are more or less able to resist the impressions of the water that *beats* against them." — *Addison.*
—To palpitate; fluctuate; be in agitation or doubt.
"And hear the heart *beat* with the love it granted." — *Byron.*
(*Naut.*) See BEATING.
(*Sport.*) To run one way and then another, when hunting a stag.
To beat about. To search in various ways: to try to find.
"To find an honest man, *I beat about.*" — *Pope.*
To beat up for. To go about to enlist soldiers for the army; as, *to beat up for* recruits. — *To beat upon.* To reiterate; to enforce by repetition.
Beat, *n.* A stroke; a striking; a blow; as, "He, with a careless *beat*." *Dryden.* — A pulsation; a succession of strokes.
"And oh! that quickening of the heart, that *beat!*" — *Byron.*
—A round or course frequently perambulated and trodden; as, a policeman's *beat.*
—A place of habitual resort.
(*Mus.*) [Fr. *battement.*] A transient grace or ornament in the performance of a note, denoting that a kind of shake is to be made by beginning with the *half-tone below* the given note, and quickly repeating the given note and that: on the contrary, the shake-mark *tr* is effected by beginning on the note *above* the given one (whether a half or whole tone distant), and repeating the given note and it alternately. The *turn* differs from both these in using the notes above and below the given one. When, therefore, a whole tone lies below any note marked for a beat, an accidental sharp is supposed to be on the lower note, except that A is seldom thus sharpened in a beat. The beat is therefore the reverse of the shake (but without the turn), and is generally at the distance of a semitone below; and all the notes, excepting C and F, require the note below to be sharpened for the beat. The beat upon B natural, however, is seldom with A sharp, on account of the great harshness arising from the vicinity of the semitone BC. In some cases of regular accent it is recommended not to make the beat with the semitone, unless particularly so marked.
Beat of Drum. See DAUM.
Beat, *a.* A vulgarism, expressing the sense of being utterly fatigued; tired; overspent with exertion; as, "he is dead *beat.*"
Beat, Beat'en, *a.* Made smooth by hammering or pressing; worn by continued use.
"What makes you, sir, so late abroad
Without a guide, and this no *beaten* road?" — *Dryden.*
—Become trite or common by repetition or frequent use; as, a *beaten* idea.
Beat'er, *n.* One who beats or strikes.
—An implement in plastering, used by laborers for tempering or incorporating the lime, sand, and hair together, when making mortar.
Beatific, Beatifical, (*bē-a-tif'ik,*) *a.* [Fr. *béatifique*; Lat. *beatus*, happy or blessed, and *facio*, to make.] That has the power to make happy or blessed.
"Than aught divine or holy else enjoy'd
In vision *beatific*." — *Milton.*
Beatifically, (*bē-a-tif'ik-al-li,*) *adv.* In such a manner as to perfect happiness.
Beatification, (*bē-a-tif'i-kā'shon,*) *n.* A making happy or blessed; act of beatifying; as, "The *beatification* of his spirit." — *Bishop Taylor.*
(*Theol.*) An act by which the Pope permits a *Servus Dei*, i. e., an individual who died in good repute as a virtuous and holy man, to be worshipped, and his image to be placed on the altar within the limits of some diocese, province, or town, or within the houses of the religious order to which the deceased belonged; defining at the same time the peculiar mode of worship allowed, by prayers, masses, &c., until the time when he may be duly canonized as a saint. The distinction between beatification and canonization is this: the first is a mere permission to honor and worship in some particular district, and the object of this veneration is styled *Beatus*; canonization is an injunction to venerate the object of it as a saint, *Sanctus*, acknowledged by the whole Church. Originally, it was the bishop of the diocese who allowed the veneration or worship of deceased individuals whom he deemed worthy of it, and when the worship extended to other dioceses, and by degrees to the Church in general, "with the consent, tacit or expressed, of the supreme pontiff," then the worship, which was before that of simple beatification, acquired the character of canonization. But when, in after-times, the question both of beatification and canonization was referred to the Roman See, the pontiffs, in granting the first, always made the distinction: "dummodo propter præmissa canonizatus, aut canonizata, non censeatur." (Benedicti XIV., *Opera*, vol i. *de Servorum Dei Beatificatione.*) In the same chapter, Benedict XIV. determines the regulations as to the proceedings, evidence, &c., to be gone through previous to granting the writ of beatification. It may be granted to two classes of individuals, martyrs and confessors. After beatification has been obtained, a new suit and fresh evidence of sanctity are required in order to obtain the canonization of the same individual, and a particular office is set apart for him. The ceremony of canonization is very expensive, and therefore is not performed very frequently. It is only since the pontificate of Alexander VII. that the ceremony of beatification has been performed in St. Peter's church, with great solemnity. Applications for the honor of beatification are generally made by the friends or relations of the deceased, or by the brethren of the religious order of which he was a member; evidence of his conduct and merits is collected, and laid before a congregation of cardinals and prelates; and counsel is employed by the applicants, while another counsel opposes the petition and endeavors to find flaws in the evidence. This latter office is performed by a legal officer of the Roman See, who has been nicknamed *Advocatus Diaboli*, "the devil's advocate," as he performs what is considered an ungracious part, by opposing the admission of a candidate into the category of the saints.
Beatify, (*bē-at'i-fi,*) *v. a.* [Lat. *beatus*, and *facio.*] To make happy; to bless with celestial enjoyments.
(*Theol.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, to declare by a public act, that a person is blessed, but not canonized, after death.
Beat'ing, *n.* Act of striking, giving, or laying on repeated blows; chastisement by blows; correction.
"Playwright, convict of public wrongs to men,
Takes private *beatings*, and begins again." — *Ben Jonson.*
—Pulsation or throbbing with regularity.
". . . . and the fever of the world
Have hung upon the *beatings* of my heart." — *Wordsworth.*
(*Naut.*) In navigation, the manœuvre of sailing against the wind by tacking, or making tacks, in a zigzag direction; as, *beating* up a river.
(*Mus.*) See BEATINGS. — *Beating time*, that motion of the hand or foot used by performers themselves, or some person presiding over the concert, to specify, mark, and regulate the measure of the movements. If the time be common or equal, the beating is also equal; as, down, left, up, right, or one down and one up; if the time be triple or unequal, the beating is also unequal; as, down, left, up, &c.
Beat'ings, or **Beats,** *n. pl.* (*Mus.*) This name, always used in this sense in the plural, expresses the pulsations, throbbings, or beatings, resulting from the joint vibration of two sounds of the same strength and nearly the same pitch; that is, of two sounds differing but little, if at all, in intensity, and which are almost, but not exactly, in unison. When two organ-pipes, or two strings sounded together, are nearly, but not exactly, of the same pitch, *i. e.*, are not in perfect tune, they produce throbbings that may be compared to the rapid beating of the pulse; and to these, Sauveur, the discoverer of the phenomenon, applied the term *battements*, or *B.*, which has since been adopted by all writers on the subject. Dr. Smith has, in his *Harmonics*, entered fully into the subject of *B.*, and founded thereon his well-known system of *temperament.* In his ninth propositiou he says, that "if a consonance of two sounds be uniform without any *B.* or undulations, the times of the single vibrations of its sounds have a perfect ratio; but if it beats or undulates, the ratio of the vibration differs a little from a perfect ratio, more or less, according as the beats are quicker or slower." His experiment in demonstration of this is practical, easy, and satisfactory. "Change," says Dr. Smith, "the first string of a violoncello for another about as thick as the second. Then screw up the first string, and, while it approaches gradually to a unison with the second, the two sounds will be heard to beat very quick at first, then slower and slower, till at last they make a uniform consonance without any *B.* or undulations. At this juncture, either of the strings struck alone, by the bow or finger, will excite large and regular vibrations in the other, plainly visible; which show that the times of their single vibration are equal." For the vibrating motion of a musical string puts other strings in motion, whose tension and quantity of matter dispose their vibrations to keep time with the pulses of air propagated from the string that is struck; a phenomenon explained by Galileo, who observes, that a heavy pendulum may be put in motion by the least breath of the mouth, provided the puffs be often repeated, and keep time exactly with the vibrations of the pendulum. "Alter the tension," continues Dr. Smith, in pursuing his experiment, "of either string a very little, and the sounds of the two will beat again. But now the motion of one string struck alone makes the other only start, exciting no regular vibrations in it; a plain proof that the vibrations of the strings are not isochronous. And while the sounds of both are drawn out with an even bow, not only an audible but a visible beating and irregularity is observable in the vibrations, though in the former case the vibrations were free and uniform. Now measure the length of either string between the nut and bridge, and when the strings are perfect unisons, mark, at a distance of one-third of that length from the nut, one string with a speck of ink Then place the edge of the nail on the speck, or very near it, and press the string, when, on sounding the remaining two-thirds with the other string open, a uniform consonance of fifths will be heard, the single vibrations of which have the perfect ratio of 3 to 2. But on moving the nail a little downwards or upwards, that ratio will be increased or diminished; and in both cases the imperfect fifths will beat quicker or slower, accordingly as that perfect ratio is more or less altered. — The *B.* furnish a very accurate mode of determining the proportional frequency of vibrations, when the absolute frequency of one of them is known; or the absolute frequency of both, when their proportion is known; for the *B.* are usually slow enough to be reckoned, although the vibrations themselves can never be distinguished. Thus, if one sound consists of 100 vibrations in a second, and produces with another acuter sound a single beat in every second, it is obvious that the second sound must consist of 101 vibrations in a second. — In tuning unisons, as in the case of two or more

pipes, or strings, the operator is guided by *B.* Till the unison is perfect, more or less of beating will be heard, as the sounds more or less approach each other. "When the unison is complete," observes Sir John Herschel, "no *B.* are heard; when very defective, the *B.* have the effect of a rattle of a very unpleasant kind. The complete absence of *B.* affords the best means of attaining by trial a perfect harmony. *B.* will also be heard when other concords, as fifths, are imperfectly adjusted. (*Herschel on* SOUND.)

Beatitude, (*bē-at'i-tūd,*) *n.* [Fr. *béatitude*; Lat. *beatitudo*, from *beatus*, from *beo*, to bless, to make happy.] Blessedness; felicity; happiness of heaven.

"The end of . . . all men's aim, is *beatitude*." —*Kenelm Digby.*

—A declaration of heavenly blessedness made by Christ in the Sermon on the Mount.

(*Theol.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, beatification.

Bea'ton, DAVID, Cardinal Archbishop of St. Andrew's, B. 1494. He became Abbot of Arbroath in 1525, Lord Privy Seal 3 years later, was sent on several missions to France, received a Cardinal's hat in 1538, and in the following year became primate. On the death of James V., he, by craft and determination, secured to himself the chief power in church and state, being named Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, and papal Legate. He opposed an alliance with England, and especially distinguished himself as a persecutor of the reformers. The trial and burning of George Wishart for heresy took place under his direction, and, a short time afterwards, *B.* was assassinated at St. Andrew's, in May, 1546. With his death, church tyranny came to an end in Scotland.

Be'atrice, *n.* See DANTE.

Be'atrice, in *Nebraska*, a P. O. of Gage co.; *pop.* 624.

Beattie, JAMES, (*beet'te,*) an English poet, B. 1735. He was professor of moral philosophy in Aberdeen University. In 1771 he visited London, where he became on terms of friendship with Johnson and Reynolds. His principal works are, *The Minstrel*, and an *Essay on Truth*. D. 1803.

Beat'tie's Ford, in *North Carolina*, a post-office of Lincoln co.

Beat'tie's Prairie, in *Missouri*, a vill. of Benton co.

Beat'tyville, in *Kentucky*, a P. O. of Owsley co.

Beat'yestown, in *New Jersey*, a village of Warren co., 45 m. from Trenton.

Beaty's Mills, in *West Virginia*, a P. O. of Marion co.

Beau, (*bō,*) *n.*; *pl.* BEAUX, (*bōz.*) [Fr.; from Lat. *bellus*, fair, beautiful, handsome.] One who is fond of fine dress; a fine, gay man; a fop; a gallant; a lover.

"Where none admire, 'tis useless to excel,
Where none are *beaux*, 'tis vain to be a belle. — *Lyttelton*

—This term is specially applied to one who pays too much attention to his dress and personal appearance: satirically he has been described as being "a woman in everything but the sex,—a man in nothing except the sex."

Beaucaire, (*bo-kair',*) a town of France, dep. Gard, cap. of a cant., on the right bank of the Rhone, opposite to Tarascon, 13 m. E. of Nimes. Lat. 43° 48′ 32″ N., Lon. 4° 38′ 50″ E. Its chief consequence and celebrity is derived from its fair, which commences on the 22d, and ends on the 28th July. This was formerly the greatest of all European fairs, and though much fallen off, it is still attended by a vast concourse of people, not from France only, but also from Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, and the Levant. Almost every sort of article, whether of convenience or luxury, is there to be met in the town. It is said that the influx of visitors still amounts to nearly 100,000, and that the business done here exceeds 150,000,000 francs, but both these estimates are probably exaggerated. The accommodations in the town and at Tarascon, not being sufficient for the great and sudden influx of strangers to the "fair," large numbers of them are lodged in tents and other erections in the meadows along the Rhone, where the fair is held. All bills due at this fair are presented on the 27th, and if not met, protested on the 28th. A tribunal, instituted for the purpose, takes cognizance of, and immediately settles, all disputes that grow out of transactions at the fair. Detachments from the garrisons of Nimes and Tarascon assist in keeping order, and everything is conducted with the greatest regularity. The prefect of the dep. is always present, and entertains the leading merchants. The communication between *B.* and Tarascon used to be kept up by a bridge of boats, but this has been replaced by a handsome suspension bridge of a total of 441 metres, or nearly a mile. *Pop.* 10,498.

Beaucoup, (*bo-koop',*) in *Illinois*, a village of Washington co.

Beaucoup, in *Louisiana*, a small bayou of Caldwell parish, flowing into Bayon Castor.

Beaufet, (*bō'fet.*) Same as BUFFET, *q. v.*

Beautin, (*bif'fin.*) (*Bot.*) See BIFFIN.

Beau'ford, in *Minnesota*, a post-office of Blue Earth co.

Beaufort, (*bo'fort,*) FRANÇOIS DE VENDÔME, DUKE DE. See VENDÔME.

Beau'fort, HENRY, Cardinal-Bishop of Winchester, B. 1370, was the son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and half-brother to Henry IV. He was made bishop in 1404, and held the office of chancellor several times. *B.* received the red hat of a cardinal, and was created papal legate in 1425. He acquired immense wealth, lent large sums to Henry V. and Henry VI., founded the famous Hospital of St. Cross at Winchester, and B. 1447.

Beau'fort, MARGARET, Countess of Richmond and Derby, and mother of Henry VII. of England; B. 1441. She founded St. John's College and Christ's College, Cambridge, and instituted there the *Lady Margaret Professorship of Divinity*. D. 1509.

Beau'fort, or BEAUFORT-EN-VALLÉE, a town of France, dep. Maine et Loire, near the Couesnon, 16 m. E. of Angers. *Manf.* Canvas and coarse linen. *Pop.* 5,786.

Beau'fort, an inland district of the W. division of the Cape Colony, S. Africa; area about 13,000 sq. m. It is chiefly used for pasturage. *Pop.* 7,826. Its capital, of the same name, is on the Gamka, 363 m. E. of Cape Town.

Beau'fort, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Franklin co., about 56 m. W.S.W. of St. Louis.

Beau'fort, in *North Carolina*, an E. county, bordering on Pamlico Sound, at the entrance to Pamlico river, which divides it. *Surface*, level; *soil*, poor and sandy. *Cap.* Washington. *Pop.* 13,011.

—A port of entry and cap. of Carteret co., at the entrance of Newport River, and near the sea, 168 m. E.S.E. of Raleigh, and 11 N.W. of Cape Lookout. *Trade.* Important in turpentine, resin, &c. Fort Macon defends the harbor, and a light-house is erected on Cape Lookout. *Pop.* 2,850.

Beau'fort, in *South Carolina*, a S. district of that State, bordering on the Atlantic, and on the Savannah River, which separates it from Georgia. *Area*, 1,540 sq. m. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Combahee River, and intersected by the Coosawhatchie, Broad, and Coosaw rivers, which empty into the sea by two main channels. *Soil*, sandy and marshy. *Surface*, generally level. *Prod.* Rice, cotton, Indian corn, &c. *Pop.* 34,359.

—A delightful city and port of entry of the above district, situated on a small inlet, called Port Royal River, about 50 m. from Charleston and 16 from the sea. It possesses a good harbor, and vessels drawing 16 ft. of water can safely cross the bar. *B.* is the summer residence of the more aristocratic portion of S. Carolina society.—On Nov. 9, 1861, it was entered, and its arms and munitions of war seized by General Sherman, without the least resistance, there being on that day but one white man in town.

Beaufort Bay, in *Alaska*, on the Arctic Ocean; Lat. 70° N., Lon. 142° W.

Beaugency, a town of France, dep. Loiret, on the Loire, 16 m. S.W. of Orleans, on the railway from Paris to Tours. This is a very ancient town, and occupies a conspicuous place in the history, and civil, foreign, and religious wars of France. It fell successively into the hands of the Huns, Saxons, Normans, and English; but it suffered most during the religious wars of the 16th century. *Manf.* Cloth, wool, &c. *Pop.* 5,557.

Beauharnais, (*bo-hār'nai,*) the name of a noble French family, of which the following are historical personages:—

B., ALEXANDRE, VICOMTE DE, B. at Martinique, 1760. He served under Rochambeau in the war of American Independence. On his afterwards taking up his residence in France, he was elected a deputy to the States General, where he espoused the democratic or liberal party, became president of the National Assembly, and played a conspicuous part in the Revolution. *B.* served with distinction in the French army, but became ultimately a victim to the revolutionary tribunal just previous to the fall of Robespierre, in 1794. His widow, Josephine Tascher de la Pagerie, became the first wife of Napoleon I. —See JOSEPHINE, (EMPRESS.)

B., FRANÇOIS, MARQUIS DE, elder brother of the preceding. B. 1756. He was a major-general in the French army, protested against the unlawful treatment in a letter to the president of the National Assembly, and on Bonaparte becoming First Consul, recommended him to restore the sceptre to the House of Bourbon. He was afterwards ambassador to Spain, but fell into disgrace with Napoleon, and was banished. He returned to Paris after the Restoration, and D. 1823.

B., EUGÈNE DE, Viceroy of Italy, and a Prince of the French Empire, son of Alexandre de *B.* and Josephine; B. in Paris in 1781. After his mother's marriage to Napoleon, he, in 1796, became aide-de-camp to the latter, and served with distinction in the campaigns of Italy and Egypt. *B.* was wounded at Acre, contributed to the victory of Marengo, was created Prince of the Empire in 1805, and Viceroy of Italy. In 1806, he married the Princess Amalie Augusta, of Bavaria; and in the same year was adopted by the Emperor as his son, and appointed governor of Lombardy and Venice. He served in the campaign of 1809 defeated the Austrians at Raab, and distinguished himself at Wagram. His military talents were particularly evinced in the retreat from Moscow, and in the following campaigns of 1813-14. To *B.* may be mainly ascribed the victory of Lützen. After the fall of Napoleon, he retired to Munich, was allowed, by the Treaty of Fontainebleau and the Congress of Vienna, to retain his extensive possessions in Italy, and took his place as Duke of Leuchtenberg among the Bavarian nobles. His children subsequently ranked as members of the imperial family of Russia. D. Feb. 21, 1824.

B., HORTENSE EUGENIE DE. See HORTENSE, (QUEEN OF HOLLAND.)

Beauharnois, (*bō'har-nwaw,*) in *Lower Canada*, a W. county, bounded on the S. by New York, and on the N.W. by the St. Lawrence. *Area*, 717 sq. m. It is watered by the Chateaugay River, and some smaller streams. *Prod.* Wool, oats, and dairy produce. *Pop.* 14,757.

—A post-village of the above co., on Lake St. Louis, 33 m. S.W. of Montreal; *pop.* abt. 1,423.

Beau-ideal, (*bō-i-dē'al.*) [Fr.] An imaginary standard of absolute perfection, as conceived in the mind.—See IDEAL.

Beau'ish, (*bō'ish,*) *a.* Like a beau; foppish; fine. (R.)

Beaujeu, (*bozh-u(r)e',*) a town of France, dep. Rhone, cap. of a can. on the Ardière, 30 m. N.N.W. of Lyons. It is the entrepôt of all the products exchanged between the Saone and Loire. *Pop.* 4,392.

Beaulieu, (*bole-yu(r)e',*) a town of France, dep. Corrèze, cap. of a cant. on the Dordogne, 22 m. S. of Tulle. It has some trade in wine. *Pop.* 2,618.—*B.* is the name of 24 other small towns in France.

Beaulieu, SÉBASTIEN DE PONTAULT DE, a celebrated French military engineer, and marshal of France under Louis XIV.; was the author of *Views and Plans of the Battles and Sieges of Louis XIV.* D. 1674.

Beaulieu, JEAN PIERRE, BARON DE, an Austrian general, B. 1725. He was actively engaged as an artillery officer during the Seven Years' war, and in 1792 commanded the Austrians against the forces whom the French republic sent into the Netherlands, and gained several victories over them. In 1796 he was commander-in-chief in Italy, and his army was routed in several conflicts with General Bonaparte, whose fame was then beginning to dawn. D. 1820.

Beaumarchais, PIERRE AUGUSTIN, BARON DE, (*bō-mar'shay,*) B. at Paris in 1732. He was a man of singular versatility of talent, being by turns politician, artist, dramatist, and merchant.—His father was a watch-maker, and brought up his son to the same profession, in which young Beaumarchais showed considerable skill. He was also remarkably fond of music, and attained great proficiency in playing on the harp and the guitar. *B.* played before the daughters of Louis XV., who, being pleased with his musical skill, admitted him to their concerts, and afterwards to their parties. He now appeared at Versailles in a rich court dress, which offended a haughty nobleman, who, meeting him one day in one of the galleries, asked him abruptly to look at a valuable watch that he wore, which was out of order. *B* excused himself, by saying that his hand was very unsteady; the other insisting, *B.* took the watch and dropped it on the floor, simply observing, "I told you so." Notwithstanding this event, he continued to enjoy the patronage of the court, which gave him the opportunity of becoming connected with some of the Fermiers Généraux and great contractors. It was his ill fortune to be involved in several law-suits, some of which made great noise in the world, and gained considerable notoriety in consequence of the memoirs or pleadings of the case, which *B.* wrote and published. These pleadings, which show considerable skill and oratorical power, are inserted in the collection of his works. But his fame as a writer rests on his plays, and chiefly on the two, *Le Barbier de Seville* (1775), and *Le Mariage de Figaro* (1784), which are too well known, both as plays and as operas, to require further notice here. The character of "Figaro" was a happy invention, and the other principal characters, in both plays, are drawn with great skill. The *Mariage de Figaro* alone produced to *B* 80,000 francs. He wrote a third play, *Le Mère Coupable*, which may be considered as a sequel to the other two, but is inferior to them in many respects, and objectionable in a moral point of view. He also wrote *Eugenie*, and *Les Deux Amis*. The subject of the first is taken from an adventure which occurred to his own sister, and which he relates in his memoirs. Göthe has treated the same subject in his drama of *Clavigo*. At the beginning of the American War of Independence (1777), *B.* entered into a speculation for supplying the Colonies with arms, ammunition, &c.; he lost several vessels, three of which were taken in one day by the English cruisers in coming out of the river of Bordeaux, but the greater number arrived in America, and inspired the Colonists with renewed hope. Among other speculations he engaged to supply Paris with water and with fire-engines. When the French revolution broke out, *B.* showed himself favorable to the popular cause, and entered into speculations to supply corn, muskets, &c. But his activity in that critical period exposed him to suspicion: he was accused and acquitted, then accused again, and being obliged to run away, he escaped to England and afterwards to Germany. He returned to France after the fall of Robespierre, and then entered into a new speculation in salt, by which he lost a large sum. He died in May, 1799. *B.* had considerable talent and other good qualities, but he was very vain and fond of distinction. He undertook an edition of all the works of Voltaire, of whom he was a great admirer: but the edition, notwithstanding all his pains and great expense, proved very indifferent, both as to correctness and execution. His complete works were published at Paris, in 1 vol. 8vo, 1809.

Beaumaris, (*bō-mor'ris,*) a seaport and picturesque bathing resort of England, in N. Wales, co. of Anglesey, at the entrance of the Menai Straits, 4 m. N.N.E. of the Menai Bridge. *Pop.* 2,813.

Beau-monde, (*bō-mōnd,*) *n.* [Fr. *beau*, fine, and *monde*, world.] The fashionable world; people of politeness, gayety and fashion.

Beaumont, FRANCIS, (*bo'mong,*) a celebrated English dramatic poet, and the friend and contemporary of Shakspeare and Ben Jonson; B. 1586. He studied at Oxford, and, in conjunction with his friend and collaborator, Fletcher, was author of nearly 50 plays. They were both admirable delineators of human nature, and, in their lifetime, their dramas were preferred even to those of Shakspeare, whom they made their model. Their works have descended to posterity under the twin-title of authorship — "Beaumont and Fletcher." D. 1616, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. The best edition of the writings of *B.* and *F.* is that of the Rev. A. Dyce, (London, 1834.) See FLETCHER, JOHN.

Beau'mont, GUSTAVE AUGUSTE DE LA BONNIÈRE DE, a French publicist and general author, and Member of the Institute; B. 1802. He early entered upon the legal profession, and, in 1831, was sent with De Tocqueville to study the penitentiary system of the United States. He was elected deputy in 1839, and, in 1848, Vice-President of the Constituent Assembly. He was subsequently ambassador to London and Vienna. *B.* first

became known as a writer by his publishing, in conjunction with M. de Tocqueville, *Traité du Système Pénitentiaire aux États-Unis et de son application à la France*, (1832.) Among his other works may be named, *Marie, ou l'Esclavage aux États-Unis*, (1835,)—a work somewhat similar to "Uncle Tom's Cabin;" and *L'Irlande sociale, politique, et religieuse*, (1839.) D. 1866.

Beaumont, (*bō'mong'*,) in *Texas*, a post-village and cap. of Jefferson co., on the Neches River, about 30 m. from its mouth, and 300 from Austin City.

Beaumont', in *Lower Canada*, a village of Bellechasse co., on the St. Lawrence, 9 m. E. by N. of Quebec.

Beaumont'-de-Lomagne, a town of France, dep. Tarn et Garonne, cap. cant., on the Gimone, 21 m. S.W. of Montauban. *Manf.* Coarse cloths, hats, and leather. *Pop.* 5,027. — *B.* is the name of a vast number of other small towns in France.

Beaune, (*bōn'.*) a town of France, dep. Côte d'Or. cap. of an arrond., 23 m. S.S.W. of Dijon. There is a magnificent hospital here, founded in 1444, and endowed by Nicholas Rollin, chancellor to Philip, Duke of Burgundy. It is a fine town, with manufactures of cloth, cutlery, leather, &c. The principal celebrity of *B.*, however, is derived from its being the centre of the trade in the wine that bears its name; that is, the best of the second growths of Burgundy. *Pop.* 11,790.

Beaune, Florimonn, a French mathematician, b. at Blois, 1601. His labors and discoveries contributed greatly to the improvement of the moderu analytical geometry first introduced by his friend, Descartes. *B.* may be regarded as the proper founder of the Integral Calculus, as he first endeavored to deduce the nature of curved lines from the properties of their tangents. D. 1652.

Beau-plead'er, *n.* [O. Fr. *beau-plaider.*] (*Eng. Law.*) This word, which literally signifies *fair-pleading*, was nevertheless formerly applied to a fine imposed for bad pleading. The fine of Beau-pleader was set at the will of the judge of the court, and reduced to certainty by consent, and annually paid.

Beaupreau, (*bō'prāyo,*) a town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. arrond., on the Enre, 28 m. S.W. of Angers. In 1793, the Vendeans obtained, near this town, a complete victory over the Republicans under General Ligonnier. *Pop.* 4,203.

Beauregard, (*bō'regär,*) Peter Gustavus Toutant, an American Confederate general, b. in Lonisiana, 1816. In 1834, he entered the Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated in 1838, receiving a commission in the United States Artillery, from which he was transferred to the Engineers. Having distinguished himself during the Mexican campaign, in which he was twice wounded, he was highly spoken of in Gen. Scott's despatches for his gallantry during this contest. In 1853, *B.* was appointed, as captain of engineers, to the duty of surveying the coast fortifications, and, later, became Superintendent of the Academy at West Point. In 1861, having resigned his commission in the U. States army, and joined that of the Southern Confederacy, he inaugurated the Civil War by the bombardment of Fort Sumter, in Charleston Harbor, April 12. He also successfully commanded the Confederate army at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. For this service he was made a general. *B.* was second in command at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, and in the following year successfully defended Charleston against the combined naval and military forces of the Nationals, during a siege, which for heroism and tenacity of purpose, on both sides, must ever occupy a prominent place in history. After the capture of Richmond, and the collapse of the Confederacy, he surrendered to Gen. Sherman, in April, 1865. Since the termination of the war, General *B.* has devoted himself to civil and industrial pursuits.

Beaurepaire, (*bawr'pair,*) the name of several cantons and small towns of France.

Beauship, (*bō'ship,*) *n.* Quality or character of being a beau.

—(In a burlesque manner,) a beau; as, "What his *beauship* says." — *Dryden.*

Beauteous, (*bū'tē-us,*) *a.* Beautiful: fair; handsome; elegant in form; pleasing to the sight

"Prostrate the *beauteous* ruin lies." — *William Pitt.*

Beau'teously, *adv.* In a beauteous manner.

Beauteousness, (*bū'te-us-nes,*) *n.* The state or quality of being beauteous; beauty.

"From less virtue and less *beauteousness*.
The gentiles framed their gods and goddesses." — *Donne.*

Beau'tifier, *n.* One who, or that which, makes or renders beautiful.

Beau'tiful, *a.* Full of beauty; lovely; fair; handsome; elegant; having the qualities that constitute beauty.

"And both were young, and one was *beautiful*. —*Byron.*

See Beauty

Beau'tifully, *adv.* In a beautiful manner.

"Fine by degrees, and *beautifully* less."—*Prior.*

Beau'tifulness, *n.* Beauty; quality or state of being beautiful.

Beau'tify, *v. a.* [*Beauty*, and Lat. *facio*, to make.] To make or render beautiful; to adorn; to grace; to deck; to embellish.

"And the one serves to heighten and *beautify* the other." *Atterbury.*

—*v. i.* To become beautiful; to advance in beauty.

'It must be a prospect pleasing to God himself, to see his creation for ever *beautifying* in his eyes."—*Addison.*

Beau'tiless, *a.* Without, or destitute of beauty.

Beauty, (*bū'ty,*) *n.* [Fr. *beauté*, from *beau*, *belle*; Lat. *bellus*, contracted from *benulus*, from *benus*, *bonus*, beautiful, good, pleasant.] The quality of being pretty, handsome, fine, lovely; an assemblage of graces, or proportion of parts, which pleases the senses, particularly the eye or the ear; symmetry or harmony of parts; elegance; grace; loveliness; fairness; gracefulness. — By modern acceptation, *beauty* expresses, in the higher sense, the character of what is naturally, personally, or artistically exquisite or fair. The word *beauty* was first applied to objects perceptible by the sight; and by an easy transition, it has been extended to objects perceptible by the sense of hearing; as when we speak of beautiful music, a beautiful tune, voice, &c. The instances of words which properly signify an impression on one sense being used to signify an impression on another sense are very numerous; thus we sometimes pass from the sight to the touch, as when we speak of lightness or heaviness of form and of color; from the touch to the hearing, as a sharp, piercing, thrilling, penetrating, or heavy sound; from the touch to the smell, as a pungent smell; from the touch to the sight, as harsh and soft coloring; from the hearing to the sight, as monotony of color, tone of a picture, harmony of colors; from the taste to the sight, as mellow coloring; from the taste to the hearing, as sweet music. This proneness to transfer words from one object of sense to another does not, however, explain why the term *beauty* should be extended only to agreeable *sounds*, and not to agreeable *tastes* or *odors*. That, however, there is a closer affinity between the perceptions of sight and hearing than between those of sight and any other sense, it is not difficult to perceive; and the fact may be satisfactorily attributed to the following causes: — 1. The *picturesque* effect which custom, in many instances, gives to sounds; as when a tune calls up the image of a person's home or the haunts of his childhood. 2. The *expressive* power of sounds, as in the case of the human voice, when the expression of the countenance corresponds with the tones of the voice and the meaning of the words which it utters. 3. The significant power of sounds, in consequence of conventional speech. In this way they every moment present pictures to the imagination: and we apply to the description as to the thing described (with hardly any consciousness of speaking figuratively) such words as *lively*, *glowing*, *splendid*, *luminous*, *picturesque*. To these considerations should be added, as a cause conspiring powerfully to the same end, the intimate association which in our apprehension is formed between the eye and the ear, as the great inlets of our acquired knowledge, as the only *media* by which different minds can communicate together, and as the organs by which we receive from the material world the two classes of pleasures which, while they surpass all the rest in variety and duration, are the most completely removed from the grossness of animal indulgence, and the most nearly allied to the enjoyments of the intellect. The unconsciousness we have in both these senses of any local impression on our bodily frame may perhaps help to explain the peculiar facility with which their perceptions blend themselves with other pleasures of a rank still nobler and more refined. — But although the epithet *beautiful* is never applied to the perceptions of any sense except those of seeing and hearing, yet it is extended to the results of some intellectual processes, as when we speak of a beautiful chain of reasoning, a beautiful poem, a beautiful metaphor, a beautiful language, a beautiful machine, a beautiful contrivance of nature, &c. When the word *beauty* is thus employed, it is merely a vague term of praise, and is nearly synonymous with *admirable*. The word *beauty* is often applied to a syllogism or a problem; but then it means clearness, point, or precision, or *whatever else be the characteristic excellence of that to which it is applied*. As the effect of beauty in visible objects is to produce admiration, all beautiful objects are also admirable; and thence it was an easy step to apply the epithet beautiful to things which produce admiration, although this feeling did not arise from the cause which produces it in the contemplation of visible objects. Similar transfers may be observed in other words; thus the word *law* properly signifies a general command given by one intelligent being to another; but because the *effect* of such a command is to produce an uniformity of conduct in the persons to whom it is addressed, the term *law* has been extended to those operations of nature in which an uniformity of phenomena prevails, although the *cause* of the uniformity is altogether different. — In the following remarks on the nature and causes of beauty, we shall limit ourselves to the original and appropriate meaning of the word in question, viz., the beauty of *visible objects*. The beauty of visible objects consists of two parts, viz., the *beauty of color* and the *beauty of form*, which, although closely connected with each other, arise from different sources, and from sources of a different character, inasmuch as the one appears to be, in most cases, a simple emotion, and therefore an ultimate fact, of which no explanation can be given, while the other is a pleasure derived from association, which is susceptible of analysis. There cannot, in our opinion, be any doubt that certain colors, and certain arrangements of colors, are naturally, and in themselves, pleasing to the eye. Children are observed to take delight in brilliant colors before they have learned to connect any agreeable ideas with them. The analogy of the other senses would, *à priori*, lead to this conclusion: for as there are certain odors, tastes, and sounds which are naturally pleasing or displeasing to the nose, the tongue, and the ear, so it may be presumed that there are certain colors, and combinations of colors, which are naturally pleasing or displeasing to the eye. Although one branch of beauty is entirely founded on association, the feeling of beauty cannot be derived from association *alone*. It is the province of association to impart to one thing the agreeable or disagreeable effect of another; but association can never account for the *origin* of a class of pleasures different in kind from all the others we know. If there was nothing originally and intrinsically pleasing or beautiful, the associating principle would have no materials on which it could operate. This origin of the feeling of beauty appears to us to consist in the pleasure derived from the contemplation of colors, and is such that the mind *dwells on it with pleasure*. Hence the form of the antelope, the swan, or the tiger, is considered beautiful, because we take a satisfaction in contemplating the movements which those forms are admirably fitted to produce; but the form of the pig's snout is not considered beautiful, because the mind flies with disgust from the filthy purposes for which that animal employs it. So, likewise, we call the outward form of the arms, legs, neck, &c. of the human figure, beautiful, when their form is suited to their respective uses: but no one finds any beauty in the form of the human stomach, or intestines or liver, though equally well fitted for their several ends, because they suggest the notion of processes which men do not willingly contemplate. Perhaps, in strictness, it might be thought that the simple emotion derived from the *color* of objects, is alone properly entitled to be considered as the feeling of beauty; and that the beauty of *form* in any object, derived from a sense of its fitness to its end, is only a pleasing association, allied indeed to the feeling of beauty by a close analogy, but still distinct from it. This question (which in fact is merely verbal), we have not sufficient space to discuss at length: nevertheless, it appears to us that all ages and nations have agreed in speaking of the beauty of *form*, as well as of *color*, and that we are justified in considering as included in the feeling of beauty those emotions which are susceptible of analysis, as well as those which are not. — A certain degree of cultivation is necessary to the perception of beauty. Savage nations appear to be nearly or quite destitute of any notion of it, in the works both of nature and art, or at least their admiration, as in children, is confined to gaudy and shining trinkets, and ornaments of the person. The practice of tattooing, however, is doubtless founded on notions of beauty, more mistaken even than those which formerly led the ladies of Europe to cover their hair with powder and pomatum; or, as it seems now to be the growing fashion, to disguise the natural beauty of their hair with yellowish, red, or golden preparations. In the lower orders of civilized nations, the same indifference to beauty may be generally observed, in proportion to their coarseness and ignorance. The early development of the sense of beauty among the Greeks, which is so strikingly shown both in their mythology and poetry, and in their works of art, is a proof of their early culture and of their great superiority, even in a half savage state, to the barbarous nations by which they were surrounded. Another thing essential to the perception of beauty, is *sensibility of mind*, arising from the development of the social affections, and the cultivation of the benevolent feelings. The custom, prevalent in some countries, of planting flowers on graves, and of offering nosegays to the images of saints or of the Virgin, is a mark at once of a feeling of beauty and of sensibility of mind. On the other hand, persons of a sour, phlegmatic, morose, and misanthropic temperament, are little alive to the beauty of outward objects or works of art. It was, doubtless, from a sense of the incompatibility of a feeling for beauty, with absence of all social and benevolent sympathies, that Milton represents the Devil as insensible to the beauties of Paradise:

"The Fiend
Saw undelighted all delight, all kind
Of living creatures, new to sight and strange."

As on the one hand, all the antisocial passions, as anger, jealousy, envy, fear, &c., are inconsistent with the perception of beauty; so the social passions sharpen and facilitate it, as love and pity, which, as Dryden says, "melts the mind to love." Hence, *loveliness* in the human race is intimately connected with beauty, as the desire of sex is heightened and stimulated by the beauty of form, color, and expression; but it is not identical with it, for lovers are often not only blind to the defects of their mistresses, but sometimes even admire them on that very account: whence love is proverbially said to be blind. A third requisite to the perception of beauty is *serenity* and *cheerfulness of mind*, and the absence of overpowering care or affliction, which engrosses the faculties and prevents them from taking pleasure in the relations of outward objects. This inconsistency is well illustrated by the reflections of Hamlet, when he is oppressed with a sense of the painful task imposed upon him by his father's spirit (*Act* II. *sc.* 2.) — On the relation of the beauty of outward objects to the beauty of works of art, we can only observe, that of the three arts of design, viz., architecture, sculpture, and painting, the two last are purely *representative* arts, while the first alone creates objects which have a *use* beyond the mere gratification of the taste. The beauty of buildings therefore belongs to the class of objects which we have been above examining; while the beauty of pictures and statues, though closely connected with the same range of ideas, yet forms a class apart, and requires the consideration of additional elements peculiar to itself. These are derived in great measure from the capabilities of the respective arts, as dependent on the materials which they work with and the effects which they are thus able to produce. There are many objects beautiful in nature which cannot be represented with advantage by the painter or sculptor; on the other hand, there are many objects disagreeable in nature which are beautiful in a picture, because a picture is an abstraction, a representation of the color and outline of an object, without any of those accompanying circumstances which in the

reality may cause disgust to the other senses, and thus prevent the mind from enjoying that pleasure which it might otherwise derive through the organ of sight alone. Hence those things in nature which are peculiarly fitted to be subjects for the painter, are properly said to have *picturesque beauty*, as those forms and postures which would appear to most advantage in marble, might, as has been truly remarked, be said to have *sculpturesque beauty*. There are certain general characteristics of these two arts, as, that, while painting best represents expression, sculpture best represents character; and while painting embraces a vast variety of subjects, sculpture confines itself almost exclusively to the human figure and some of the nobler animals, which may be here pointed out; but to determine the peculiar provinces of these two arts, respectively, requires a separate investigation, with reference not to the general subject of beauty, but to the capabilities and advantages of each, and would be materially assisted by a knowledge of those mechanical processes and mysteries of art which the professed sculptor or painter can themselves alone possess. — See ÆSTHETICS; IDEAL; SUBLIMITY.

Beau'ty-beaming, *a.* Diffusing beauty; radiant with beauty.

Beau'ty-spot, *n.* A patch, or spot, placed on the face to direct the eye to some other feature, or to heighten the beauty of the whole.

Beau'ty-wan'ing, *a.* Declining in beauty.

Beauvais, (*bo-vai'*,) an ancient city of France, cap. dep. Oise, on the Therain, 41 m. N. by W. of Paris; Lat. 49° 26′ 7″ N.; Lon. 2° 5′ E.; on a branch line of the railway from Paris to Boulogne. It is a large, but ill-built city. Had the cathedral been finished on its original plan, it would have been the finest Gothic edifice in France, but the choir only is complete. The church of St. Stephen, erected in 997, is celebrated for its fine painted glass windows. *Manf.* Cloths, linens, and flannels. *B.* existed under the Romans, and was held by the Normans and the English, from the latter of whom it was wrested in the 15th century. In 1472, it was besieged by Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, and though without a garrison, the citizens, led on by the heroine Jeanne Fouquet (surnamed *Hachette*), repelled the enemy. An annual festival is still celebrated in honor of this event. *Pop.* 16,889.

Beaux-esprits, (*bōz-ez-prēz'*,) *n. pl.* A French compound word applied to men of wit or genius. It is now somewhat antiquated, and is almost invariably used in an ironical sense.

Beaver, (*bē'vur*,) *n.* [A. S. *beafer*; Dan. *baever*; Sw. and Goth. *befwer*; Lat. *fiber*, from *fibra*, the edge or bank of a river.] (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the genus *Castor*, family *Sciuridæ*. There are but two species, the European *B.*, *Castor fiber*, and the *American B.*, *Castor Canadiensis*, so much alike that the description of the one may be applied to the other indiscriminately. The *B.* may be readily distinguished from *every other* quadruped by its broad, horizontally flattened tail, which is



Fig. 328. — AMERICAN BEAVER.
(*Castor Canadiensis.*)

of a nearly oval form, but rises into a slight convexity on its upper surface, and is covered with scales. The hind feet are webbed, and together with the tail, which acts as a rudder, serve to propel it through the water with considerable facility. It is about three feet long, exclusive of the tail, which is one foot more; its color is a deep chestnut, the hair very fine, smooth, and glossy; but it occasionally varies, and is sometimes found perfectly black. The incisor teeth are very large and hard; so hard, indeed, that they were used by the N. American Indians to cut bone and to fashion their horn-tipped spears, till they were superseded by the introduction of iron tools from Europe. Of all quadrupeds the *B* is considered as possessing the greatest degree of natural or instinctive sagacity in constructing its habitation: preparing, in concert with others of its own species, a kind of arched caverns or domes, supported by a foundation of strong pillars, and lined or plastered internally with a degree of neatness and accuracy unequalled by the art of any other quadruped. But it should seem, however, that the architecture of the *B* is nowhere so conspicuous as in the northern parts of America. The favorite resorts of the *B.* are retired, watery, and woody situations. In such places they assemble to the number of some hundreds; living, as it were, in families, and building their arched receptacles. From this we may perceive to what a degree animals, unassisted either by language or reason, are capable of concurring for their mutual benefit, and of attaining, by dint of numbers, those advantages which each, in a state of solitude, seems unfitted to possess; for, if we view the *B.* only in the light of an individual, and unconnected with others of its kind, we shall find that many other quadrupeds excel it in cunning, and almost all in the powers of annoyance and defence. When kept in a state of solitude or domestic tameness, it appears calm and indifferent to all about it; without attachments or antipathies; and never seeking to gain the favor of man, nor aiming to offend him. Few subjects in natural history have more attracted the attention of travellers, or have been more minutely described by naturalists, than the instinctive building operations of the *B.*, and they have accordingly had attributed to them powers so marvellous, as to render ridiculous that which, if regarded merely as a high species of animal instinct, could not fail to command universal admiration. The situation of the *B*-houses is various. Where the *B.* are numerous, they are found to inhabit lakes, ponds, and rivers, as well as those narrow creeks which connect the numerous lakes of North America; but the two latter are generally chosen by them, when the depth of water and other circumstances are suitable, as they have then the advantage of a current to convey wood and other necessaries to their habitations, and because, in general, they are more difficult to be taken than those that are built in standing water. They always select those parts that have such a depth of water as will resist the frost in winter, and prevent it from freezing to the bottom. The *B.* that build their houses in small rivers, or creeks, in which the water is liable to be drained off when the back supplies are dried up by the frost, are wonderfully taught by instinct to provide against that evil by making a dam quite across the river, at a convenient distance from their houses. The *B.*-dams differ in shape according to the nature of the place in which they are built. If the water in the river, or creek, have but little motion, the dam is almost straight; but where the current is more rapid, it is always made with a considerable curve, convex towards the stream. The materials made use of are drift-wood, green willows, birch, and poplars, if they can be got; also mud and stones, intermixed in such a manner as must evidently contribute to the strength of the dam: but there is no other order or method observed in the dams, except that of the work being carried on with a regular sweep, and all the parts being made of equal strength. In places which have been long frequented by *B.* undisturbed, their dams, by frequent repairing, become a solid bank, capable of resisting a great force both of water and ice; and as the willow, poplar, and birch generally take root and shoot up, they by degrees form a kind of regular planted hedge. The *B.*-houses are built of the same materials as their dams, and are always proportioned in size to the number of inhabitants, which seldom exceeds 4 old, and 6 or 8 young ones. Instead of order or regulation being observed in rearing their houses, they are of a much ruder structure than their dams; for, notwithstanding the sagacity of these animals, it has never been observed that they aim at any other convenience in their houses, than to have a dry place to lie on; and there they usually eat their food, which they occasionally take out of the water. It frequently happens that some of the larger houses are found to have one or more partitions, if they deserve that appellation, but it is no more than a part of the main building left by the sagacity of the *B.* to support the roof. On such occasions, it is common for those different apartments, as some are pleased to call them, to have no communication with each other but by water; so that, in fact, they may be called double or treble houses, rather than different apartments of the same house. So far are the *B.* from driving stakes into the ground when building their houses, that they lay most of the wood crosswise, and nearly horizontal, and without any other order than that of leaving a hollow or cavity in the middle. When any unnecessary branches project inward, they cut them off with their teeth, and throw them in among the rest, to prevent the mud from falling through the roof. It is a mistaken notion that the wood-work is first completed and then plastered: for the whole of their houses, as well as their dams, are from the foundation one mass of mud and wood, mixed with stones, if they can be procured. The mud is always taken from the edge of the bank, or the bottom of the creek or pond near the door of the house; and, though their fore-paws are so small, yet it is held close up between them under their throat; thus they carry both mud and stones, while they always drag the wood with their teeth. It is a great piece of policy in these animals to cover the outside of their houses every fall with fresh mud, and as late as possible in the autumn, even when the frosts become pretty severe, as by this means it soon freezes as hard as a stone, and prevents their common enemy, the wolverine, from disturbing them during the winter: and as they are frequently seen to walk over their work, and sometimes to give a flap with their tail, particularly when plunging into the water, this has, without doubt, given rise to the vulgar opinion that they use their tails as a trowel, with which they plastered their houses: whereas that flapping of the tail is no more than a custom which they always preserve, even when they become tame and domestic, and more particularly so when they are startled. In the more northern climates, the habitations of these animals are finished in August, or early in September, when they begin to lay in their stores. During the summer months they regale themselves on the choicest fruits and plants the country affords; but in winter they subsist principally on the wood of the birch, the plane, &c. When the frost is very severe, the hunters sometimes break large holes in the ice; and, on the *B.* resorting to these apertures to breathe the fresh air, they either kill them with their hatchets, or cover the holes with large substantial nets. This being done, they undermine and subvert the whole fabric; when the *B.*, expecting to make their escape in the usual way, fly with precipitation to the water, and, rushing to the opening, fall directly into the net. The *B.* is pursued both for its fur, and for the sake of a peculiar odoriferous secretion, termed *castor* or *castoreum*, *q. v.*, which is contained in two little bags, the inguinal glands, each about the size of a hen's egg. The fur was formerly a most important article of commerce; but the animals have in recent times been exterminated from so many extensive tracts which they once inhabited, that it is now far less considerable than it was half a century ago. To this may be added, that the present custom of using silk and other materials in lieu of *B.* fur in the manufacture of hats, has wonderfully lessened the demand for it, as well as reduced the price. The foregoing account relates to the American beaver. The European species does not boast of such architectural habits, but lives in burrows along the banks of the Rhone, the Danube, the Weser, and other large northern rivers; yet, from some of the descriptions which have been given of it, it may be inferred that, considering the material within its reach, its instinctive skill is not greatly inferior to that which dwells on this side of the Atlantic.

Bea'ver, *n.* and *a.* The fur of the beaver; a hat made of its fur; — or, adjectively, anything made of the fur of the beaver; as, a *beaver* hat.

Bea'ver, *n.* [O. Fr. *bevère*, for *beureur*, drinker; from It. *bevere*, from Lat. *bibere*, to drink.] (*Mil.*) The part of a helmet that covered the lower part of the face, and which, raised up or let down, enabled the wearer to drink.

"I saw young Harry with his *beaver* up." — *Shaks.*

The *B* was often taken for the helmet itself.

Bea'ver, in *Illinois*, a township of Iroquois co.; *pop.* 1,278.

Bea'ver, in *Indiana*, a twp. of Newton co.; *pop.* 637.
—A township of Pulaski co.; *pop.* 489.

Bea'ver, in *Iowa*, a township of Butler co.; *pop.* 1,084.
—A township of Guthrie co.; *pop.* 520.
—A township of Polk co.; *pop.* 1,213.

Bea'ver, in *Minnesota*, a township of Fillmore co.; *pop.* 419.
—A post-village of Winona co., on Whitewater River, about 22 m. W.N.W. of Winona.

Bea'ver, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Douglas co.

Bea'ver, in *Ohio*, a township of Columbiana co.
—A township of Mahoning co.; *pop.* 1,933.
—A township of Noble co.; *pop.* 1,684.
—A post township of Pike co., 25 m. S.S.E. of Chillicothe; *pop.* 694.

Bea'ver, in *Pennsylvania*, a co. in the W. part of the State, on the frontier of Ohio. *Area*, 650 sq. m. It is watered by the Ohio and Beaver rivers. *Surface*, undulating, with a rich soil. Bituminous coal and limestone are largely found. *Cap.* Beaver. *Pop.* 36,148.
—A flourishing and fine post-town, cap. of the above co., situated on the Ohio, 28 m. N. of Pittsburg, and 230 W. of Harrisburg; *pop.* 1,120.
—A township of Clarion co.; *pop.* 1,338.
—A township of Crawford co.; *pop.* 1,177.
—A township of Columbia co.; *pop.* 958.
—A township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* 1,094.
—A township of Snyder co., 40 m. N.N.W. of Harrisburg; *pop.* 1,766.

Bea'ver, in *Texas*, a post-office of Anderson co.

Bea'ver, in *Utah*, a large co. in the S. part of that territory, bordering on Nevada and Colorado, and drained by Beaver River. The central part is mountainous, and the soil generally sterile. Lead is found in the county. *Cap.* Beaver. *Pop.* 2,007.
—A post-village, cap. of the above co. It is situated on Beaver River, in a valley surrounded by mountains, in which lead, iron, and copper are abundant. *Pop.* 1,207.

Bea'ver, in *Washington Territory*, a post-village of Thurston co., 6 m. S. of Olympia.

Bea'ver Bay, in *Minnesota*, a post-village, cap. of Lake co; *pop.* 119.

Bea'ver Brook, in *New York*, a post-office of Sullivan co.

Bea'ver Centre, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Crawford co.

Bea'ver City, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Newton co.

Bea'ver Creek, in *Alabama*, Marengo co., emptying into the Tombigbee River.—Another, entering the Alabama River in Wilcox co.
—A township of Dale co.; *pop.* 400.

Bea'ver Creek, in *Colorado Territory*, a post-office Fremont co.

Bea'ver Creek, in *Illinois*, a township of Bond co., 80 m. S. of Springfield; *pop.* 1,490.

Bea'ver Creek, in *Indiana*, a creek entering White River in Martin co.

Bea'ver Creek, in *Iowa*, rises in Boone co., and enters the Des Moines River in Polk co.—A tributary of Iowa River, emptying into the latter near Marengo, in Iowa co.

Bea'ver Creek, in *Maryland*, a township of Washington co.; *pop.* 1,366.

Bea'ver Creek, in *Michigan*, Lenawee co., a creek flowing into Raisin River, near Adrian.
—A post-office of Gratiot co.

Bea'ver Creek, in *Missouri*, a creek entering White River in Taney co., a little below Forsyth. — Little Beaver Creek enters the above in the same county.

Bea'ver Creek, in *Ohio*, flows into the Maumee, in Wood co. — Another falls into Lake Erie, in Lorain co. —A township in Greene co., about 10 m. W.N.W. of Xenia; *pop.* 2,289.

Bea'ver Creek, in *South Carolina*, a creek entering into Congaree River, in the S.E. of Lexington District.

Bea'ver Crossing, in *Nebraska*, a post-office of Seward co.

Bea'ver Dam, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Kosciusko co., about 14 m. S.W. of Warsaw.

Bea'ver Dam, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Ohio co.

Bea'ver Dam, in *North Carolina*, a P. O. of Union co.

Bea'ver Dam, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Allen co., abt. 10 m. N.E. of Lima.

Bea'ver Dam, in *Wisconsin*, a flourishing post-village and township of Dodge co., on Beaver Dam Creek, about 45 m. N E. of Madison. There are here many factories and mills, and also the Wayland University. *Pop.* in 1870, 2,267.

Beaver Dam Creek, in *Georgia*, rising in Burke co., and entering Briar Creek near Jacksonborough. — Another in Elbert co, flows S.E. into the Savannah River, about 20. m. E. of Ellerton.

Beaver Dam Creek, in *Michigan*, flows into the Shiawassee River, in Saginaw co.

Beaver Dam Depot, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Hanover co., 40 m N.E. of Richmond.

Beaver Dam River, in *Wisconsin*, rises in Fox Lake, Dodge co., and flows into Rock River.

Bea'ver Dams, in *Maryland*, a village of Queen Anne co.

Bea'ver Dams, in *New York*, a P. O. of Schuyler co.

Bea'ver Falls, in *Minnesota*, a vill., cap. of Renville co.

Bea'ver Falls, in *New York*, a post-office of Lewis co.

Bea'ver Falls, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Beaver co.

Beaver Head Valley, in *Montana*, a mining district in the S.W. part of the territory, a few m. S.E. of the Rocky Mountains; *pop.* 722.

Bea'ver Islands, a group near the N. end of Lake Michigan, between 45° 30′ and 46° 50′ N. Lat., and about 85° 30′ W. Lon. — Big Beaver, the principal one, has an area of about 40 sq. m.

Bea'ver Kill, in *New York*, a P. O. of Sullivan co.

Bea'ver Lake, in *Indiana*, is situated in Jasper co., and is the largest of the lakes in that State, covering 1,600 acres.

Bea'ver Lick, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Boone co.

Bea'ver Meadows, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Carbon co., 11 m. from Mauch Chunk, and about 100 N.W. of Philadelphia; the neighborhood abounds in rich coal mines.

Bea'ver Pond, in *South Carolina*, a post-office of Lexington District.

Bea'ver-rat, *n.* The musk-rat.

Bea'ver Ridge, in *Tennessee*, a P. O. of Knox co.

Bea'ver River, in *Minnesota*, a township of Renville co.; *pop.* about 150.

Bea'ver River, in *New Hampshire*, a river rising in Rockingham co., in the S.E. part of the State, and falling into the Merrimac, near Lowell.

Bea'ver River, in *New York*, rises in Herkimer co., in the N.E. of the State, and falls into Black River, in Lewis co.

Bea'ver River, in *Pennsylvania*, a river formed by the union of the Mahoning and Shenango, in the W. part of the State; flows S. into the Ohio, near the town of Beaver.

Bea'ver Springs, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Snyder co.

Bea'verteen, *n.* (*Manf.*) A kind of fustian made of coarse twilled cotton, shorn after dyeing. — *Simmonds.*

Bea'verton, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Jones co.

Bea'verton, in *Illinois*, a village of Boone co., about 12 m. N.E. of Rockford.

Bea'verton, in *Upper Canada*, a post-village of York co., on Lake Simcoe, at the entrance of Beaverton River, 75 m. N. by E. of Toronto; *pop.* about 200.

Bea'vertown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Snyder co., about 14 m. S.W. of New Berlin.

Bea'ver Valley, in *Alabama*, a post-office of St. Clair co.

Bea'ver Valley, in *Delaware*, a P. O. of New Castle co.

Bea'ver Valley, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Columbia co.

Bea'verville, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Iroquois co.

Bea'vin's Gulch, in *Montana*, a mining district or camp, some m. N. of Virginia City.

Beb'eerine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A white, bitter powder, obtained by the same process as quinine, from the bebeern. *Form.* $C_{38}H_{21}O_6$. — The sulphate, occurring in the form of shining scales, is used in medicine as a tonic and febrifuge.

Bebeern, *n.* (*Bot.*) See NECTANDRA.

Beblind', *v. a.* To blind. — *Gascoigne.*

Beblub'bered, *a.* [From *be* and *blubber.*] Foul or swelled with weeping. — *North.*

Becafico, (*bĕk'a-fē'ko,*) *n.*; *pl.* BECAFICOES. [It. *beccafico*, from *beccare*, to peck, and *fico*, a fig; Sp. *becafigo*; Fr. *becfigue.*] (*Zoöl.*) The Fig-eater, *Sylvia hortensis*, a small bird of the warbler family. It is an inhabitant of the southern part of Europe, and principally of the island of Cyprus. It is highly prized by gourmands for the delicacy of its flavor.



Fig. 329. — BECAFICO. (*Sylvia hortensis.*)

Becalm, (*be-käm',*) *v. a.* To make calm or quiet; to still; to appease.

"Perhaps prosperity *becalmed* his breast;
Perhaps the wind just shifted from the east."—*Pope.*

—To keep from motion, as a ship when without wind. "A man *becalmed* at sea" — *Locke.*

Becalm'ing, *n.* A calm at sea.

Became', *imp.* of BECOME, *q. v.*

Be'can, or **Bekan,** a parish of Ireland, co. Mayo, in the barony of Costello; *pop.* about 5,000.

Becancour', in *Lower Canada*, a village of Nicolet co., at the union of the Becancour River with the St. Lawrence, 80 m. S.W. of Quebec.

Because, (*bē-kâz',*) *conj.* [A. S. *be* for *by*, and *cause.*] By cause; for this cause that; on this account that; for the cause or reason next explained.

Because of, (*prep.*) On account of; by reason of.

"Such as lengthens fibres without breaking, *because of* the state of accretion." — *Arbuthnot.*

Beccabunga, *n.* [Lat. *beccabunga*; L. Ger. *beckebunge.*] See BROOKLIME.

Beccafumi, DOMENICO, (*bek-ka-foo'me,*) an Italian shepherd, B. at Siena, 1484, who became one of the best painters of the Sienese school. His *St. Sebastian* is one of the finest pictures in the Borghese Palace, Rome. D. 1549.

Becca'ria, CESARE BONESANA, MARQUIS DE, an Italian political philosopher, B. at Milan, 1738. He is chiefly known as author of the celebrated *Treatise on Crimes and Punishments*, which first appeared in 1764, and advocated great reforms in criminal legislation. It passed through 6 editions in the first two years, and was soon read all over Europe. It brought, however, a storm of persecution on the author, who was protected by the Austrian governor of Milan, and made professor of Political Philosophy. D. 1793.

Becca'ria, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Clearfield co., 16 m. S. of Clearfield; *pop.* 1,239.

Bec'cles, a town of England, co. Suffolk, on the Waveney, 95 m. N.E. of London, and 13 S.E. of Yarmouth. Malting is the principal industry. *Pop.* 4,648.

Bec de Cuillier, (*bĕk' dē kwēēl'yair,*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Surg.*) An instrument used for the extraction of balls. It consists of an iron rod, 7 or 8 inches long, having at one extremity a small cavity, into which the ball is received to be drawn outwards.

Bec Figue, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The French name for the *Becafico* and other species of birds of the Warbler family.

Bechamel, (*bĕsh'a-mel,*) *n.* [Fr. *béchamelle*; Ger. *bechamel.*] (*Cookery.*) A kind of fine, white broth or sauce, thickened with cream. — *Webster.*

Bechance', *v. a.* [From *be* and *chance.*] To befall; to happen to.

"All happiness *bechance* to thee at Milan."—*Shaks.*

Bechance', *adv.* By accident; by chance; fortuitously.

Becharm', *v. a.* To charm; to captivate.

Beche de Mer, (*bāsh' de mār'.*) [Fr.] (*Zoöl.*) See HOLOTHURIA.

Becher, JOHN JOACHIM, (*bek'er,*) an eminent German chemist, B. at Speier, 1630; author of the first theory of chemistry. He was of a roving disposition, residing for some time at Vienna, and assisting in a variety of manufactures; and afterwards at Haarlem, where he invented a machine for throwing silk. D. 1684. His principal works are, *Physica Subterranea*, *Institutiones Chymicæ*, and *Epistolæ Chymicæ.*

Bechstein, JOHANN MATTHIAS, (*bek'stine,*) a celebrated German ornithologist, who, intended for the Church, relinquished theology for natural history; and, in 1785 was made professor of the Botanic Institute of Salzmann, at Schnepfenthal. In 1791 he proposed to the Duke of Gotha to create a forest-school; but not meeting with success, he resolved to establish one, at his own cost, at Kemnote, near Walterhausen. He afterwards published a journal devoted to forest science, called *Diana*; and in 1800 offered his services to the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, who gave him the direction of a botanic academy, newly founded at Dreissacker. B. at Walterhausen, 1757; D. 1822. — Bechstein's whole life was spent in enriching natural history with most important observations. He published many valuable works, of which may be named, *German Natural History*, *Forest Entomology*, *Complete Course of Forest Science*, and the *Natural History of Cage-birds*, which latter has been translated into English, and has passed through several editions.

Bechtelsville, (*bek'telz-vil,*) in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Berks co.

Beck, *n.* [A. S. *becc*; Icel. *bekr.*] A small stream or brook. This word enters into the composition of the names of many English places; as Wel*beck*, Sand*beck*, &c. The German word *bach* has the same signification, and in like manner forms part of the names of various places; as Gries*bach*.

—[A. S. *beacen*, *beacn.*] A sign or signal with the hand or head; a nod; implying a command or call.

"Quips, and cranks, and wanton wiles,
Nods, and *becks* and wreathed smiles."—*Milton.*

—*v. i.* To make a sign with the head or hand; to nod.

—*v. a.* To notify by a motion of the head or hand, amounting to a call or command.

Beck, ANTHONY. See BEKE.

Beck'er. The name of several Germans known as writers, poets, musicians, painters, &c., but whose biographies do not call for any special notice.

Beck'er, in *Minnesota*, a co. in the W.N.W. of the State. *Area*, abt. 1400 sq. m. The Buffalo River, the Red River of the North, and other smaller streams, drain it. *Surface*, hilly. *Pop.* 308.

Beck'ersville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Berks co.

Beck'et, *n.* (*Naut.*) A piece of rope placed so as to confine a spar or another rope; a handle made of rope in a circular form. — *Dana.*

—A spade for digging turf.

Beck'et, (ST. THOMAS A',) Archbishop of Canterbury, was the son of a London merchant, his mother being a convert from Mohammedanism. B. 1117, and studied at Oxford and Bologna. After having entered the Church, Henry II., in 1158, made *B.* his chancellor, and in 1162 he was appointed to the primacy. He now laid aside all pomp and luxury, and led a life of monastic austerity. In the controversy which immediately arose, respecting the limits of civil and ecclesiastical authority, *B.* asserted against the king the independence of the Church, and refused to sign the "Constitutions of Clarendon." By a council or parliament, held at Northampton, in 1164, *B.* was condemned and suspended from his office. He escaped, in disguise, to France, where he obtained the protection of its king. In response to his excommunication of the clergy who signed the "Constitutions," and some of the king's officers, the king, in 1166, banished all the relations of *B.*, and forbade all communication with him. War with France followed. Peace was made in 1169, between Henry and Louis, and two papal legates, Gratian and Vivian, were sent by Pope Alexander III., to settle the dispute with *B.* The conference took place in France, but was fruitless, the legates resolutely siding with their co-ecclesiastic. In 1170, a meeting took place between the king and the Archbishop at Fretteville, where they were professedly reconciled, and *B.* returned to Canterbury. He at once published the Pope's sentence of suspension against the Archbishop of York, and other prelates, who had crowned Prince Henry. The king's angry expressions, on learning this, induced four of his barons (Richard Brito, Reginald Fitzurse, Hugh de Morville, and Wm. Tracy) to go immediately to Canterbury; and after unsuccessfully remonstrating with *B.*, they followed him into the cathedral, and murdered him on the steps of the altar, 31st Dec. 1170. The king denied all share in this deed and was absolved; but in 1174 he did penance at the murdered prelate's tomb. *B.* was canonized by Alexander III., in 1172. His remains were, in 1220, translated to a splendid shrine, which attracted crowds of pilgrims, and was loaded with rich offerings. This immense treasure was seized by Henry VIII., and the shrine destroyed in 1538.

Beck'et, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Berkshire co., 135 m. W. by S. of Boston; *pop.* 1,346.

Beck'et Centre, in *Massachusetts*, a post-office of Berkshire co.

Beck'etsville, in *Alabama*, a small village of Talladega co.

Beckett's Store, in *Ohio*, a P. O. of Pickaway co.

Beck'ford, WILLIAM, an English author, B. in London, 1760. He was the son of a wealthy London merchant, was inoculated with a passion for architecture and the fine arts, and, in erecting the once famous Fonthill Abbey, spent in a very few years the sum of $1,365,000. An excellent scholar, and possessed of a fine taste in almost every branch of art, he collected in his "Abbey" one of the finest and most extensive libraries in Europe, and his pictures and objects of *vértu* were almost unequalled. His vast expenditure, and the loss of a large portion of his West India property, rendered it necessary to sell his mansion, which, with all its rich and rare contents, was sold in 1822. On this occasion, the catalogues alone brought the sum of $36,000. But his chief claim to remembrance rests on his Oriental romance of *Vathek*. *B.* was also the author of many other works, and D. 1844.

Beck'ley, in *West Virginia*, a village, capital of Raleigh co., about 50 m. S.E. of Charleston, and 10 m. W. of New River.

Beck'leysville, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Baltimore co.

Beck'mann, JOHANN ANTON, a German author, B. 1739. He was a professor at Göttingen, and his principal work, the *History of Discoveries and Inventions*, has obtained a wide celebrity. D 1811

Beck'on, *v. i.* To make a sign to another by nodding, wiuking, or a motion of the hand or finger, &c.

"I see a hand you cannot see,
Which *beckons* me away." — *Tickell.*

—*v. a.* To nod or make a significant sign to another.

"With this his distant friends he *beckons* near,
Provokes their duty and prevents their fear." — *Dryden.*

Beck'on, *n.* A beck; a nod; a sign made without speaking; as, "At the first *beckon*." — *Lord Bolingbroke.* (R.)

Beck's Creek, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Shelby co.

Becksherick, (*bek'she-rik,*) two towns of Hungary, the *Great* and the *Little*, standing on the river Theiss; the former 45 m. from Temesvar, and the latter 10; *pop.* of the former, 15,317.

Beck's Mills, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Washington co.

Beck's Mills, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Washington co.

Beck's Station, in *Indiana*, a P. O. of Hamilton co.

Becloud', *v. a.* To cloud; to obscure; to darken; to overshadow.

Become, (*be-kum',*) *v. i.* (*Imp.* BECAME; *pp.* BECOME.) [A. S. *becuman*—*be* and *cuman*; Ger. *kommen.*] To come to, or come to be; to enter into some state or condition; to be; to be made; to be changed to.

"So the least faults, if mixed with fairest deed,
Of future ill *become* the fatal seed." — *Prior.*

To become of. To be the fate of; to be the end of; to be the subsequent, or final condition of.

"Perplex'd with thoughts, what would *become*
Of me, and all mankind." — *Milton.*

—*v. a.* To go or enter into; to suit or be suitable to; to be appropriate to; to befit; to accord with; to add grace to; to be worthy of.

"She . . . bowed low, that her right well *became*,
And added grace unto her excellence." — *Faerie Queene.*

Becom'ing, *a.* That pleases by propriety or fitness; fit; suitable; appropriate; befitting; comely; graceful.

"To make up my delight
No odd *becoming* graces." — *Sir J. Suckling.*

Becom'ingly, *adv.* After a becoming or proper manner.

Becom'ingness, *n.* Congruity; state or quality of being fit, appropriate, or becoming.

Becquerel, (*bek'ker-el,*) Antoine César, an eminent French physician, and member of the Institute; b. 1788. In early life he served in the French army in Spain as an officer of Engineers. In 1815, he resigned his commission as "chef de bataillon" of the Engineers, and devoted himself to scientific pursuits. In 1829, *B.* became Professor of Physics in the Museum of Natural History. He has been a voluminous writer on chemistry and electricity, and his industry in the collecting of facts is very remarkable. His principal works are, *Traité de l' Electricité et du Magnétisme* (Paris, 1834–40); *Traité d' Electro-Chimie; Traité de Physique appliquée à la Chimie et aux Sciences Naturelles; Eléments de Physique terrestre et de Météorologie* (1847); and *Traité de l' Electricité et du Magnétisme* (1855). He invented a new psychrometer in 1866. D. Jan. 1878.

Becrip'ple, *v. a.* To cripple; to lame; to maim. (R.)

Bec'tive, a parish in Ireland, in the co. Meath. Here are the ruins of a fine abbey, built in 1146.

Bed, *n.* [A. S. *bed;* Icel. *bed;* Du. *bedde;* Ger. *bett.* Etymology uncertain.] Something to rest or sleep on; a couch; an article of furniture to sleep or rest on.

"Oh! a mighty large *bed!* bigger by half than the great *bed* at Ware." — *Farquhar.*

—Lawful cohabitation; marital connection.

"George, the eldest son of this second *bed*." — *Lord Clarendon.*

—A plat of earth in a garden, slightly banked or raised above the surrounding level.

"Herbs will be tenderer and fairer, if you take them out of *beds*." *Bacon.*

—The channel of a river, or of any volume of water.

"Down sunk a hollow bottom, broad, and deep,
Capacious *bed* of waters." — *Milton.*

—The superficial earthwork, or ballast of a railway. — *Gwilt.*

To be brought to bed. To be delivered of a child; often used with the particle *of;* as, "she was *brought to bed of* a daughter."

"Ten months after Florimel happen'd to wed,
And was *brought* in a laudable manner *to bed*." —*Prior.*

To make the bed. To put the bed in order after it has been used.

"I keep his house . . . and *make the beds* and do all myself." *Shaks.*

To put to bed. To deliver of a child.

(*Hist.*) In early ages it was the practice of mankind to stretch themselves upon the skins of animals, which was the custom of the Greeks and Romans, and of the ancient Britons before the Roman invasion; after which event, the skins, spread for this purpose on the floors of apartments, were changed for heath and rushes; and, in the course of time, the introduction of agriculture supplied the more civilized of the English with the greater comfort and convenience of straw beds. The beds at the inns of this period were filled with the soft down of reeds, and those of the Roman patricians with feathers. In Wales, as late as the end of the 12th century, the beds of the humbler class were stuffed with rushes, and straw was used in the royal chambers of England at the close of the 13th. Beds appear to have been the chief domestic treasures in England during the 14th century, and were considered of sufficient importance to be named in the wills of the sovereigns and the chief nobility. Anne, Countess of Pembroke, for instance, in 1367, gave to her daughter a bed, "with the furniture of her father's arms." Edward, the Black Prince, bequeathed to his confessor, Sir Robert de Walsham, a large bed of red camora, with his arms embroidered at each corner; while to another friend he left another bed of camora, powdered with blue eagles; and, in 1385, his widow gave "to my dear son, the king, my new bed of red velvet, embroidered with ostrich feathers of silver, and heads of leopards of gold, with boughs and leaves issuing out of their mouths." — The great chamber was often used as a sleeping-room by night and a reception-room by day. Shaw, in his *Decorations of the Middle Ages*, gives the interior of a chamber in which Isabella of Bavaria receives from Christine of Pisa her volume of poems. The queen is seated on a couch covered with a stuff in red and gold, and there is a bed in the room furnished with the same material, to which are attached three shields of arms. The walls of the chamber were either hung with tapestry or painted with historical subjects. In the East, the bed was anciently, and is still, a *divan,* or broad low step around the sides of a room, like a low sofa, which answered the purpose of a sofa by day for reclining, and of a bed by night for sleeping, (*Exod.* viii. 3; 2 *Sam.* iv. 5–7.) Sometimes it was raised several steps above the floor, (2 *Kings* i. 4; *Psalms* cxxxii. 3.) It was covered very differently, and with more or less ornament, according to the rank of the owner of the house. The poor had but a simple mattress or sheep's-skin; or a cloak or blanket, which also answered to wrap themselves in by day, (*Exod.* xxii. 27; *Deut.* xxiv. 13.) Hence it was easy for the persons whom Jesus healed, to take up their bed and walk, (*Mark* ii. 9-11) Bedsteads, however, were not unknown, though unlike those of modern times. (See *Deut.* iii. 11; 1 *Sam.* xix. 15; *Amos,* vi. 4.) The Jews only laid off their sandals and outer garments at night. — In our country, as in Europe, the modern bed is a case or sack of ticking, filled with chaff, wool, feathers, or any other soft material, and placed upon a raised wooden or iron framework, which is called the *bedstead.*

(*Hygiene.*) Few people, perhaps, give sufficient heed to the fact, that, out of the allotted term of man's life — the threescore and ten years of the Scriptures,—twenty-three years, at least, are passed in oblivion, in a state of unconscious sleep, stretched lethargically in bed, not only wasting the oil of life in unprofitable repose, but, by excess of inaction, weakening the frame, and impairing it for the responsible duties it is left to perform. That the bed is the necessary vehicle for the great natural medicine of life, — sleep, — no one will deny. It is against the *abuse* of the bed that the few remarks we have to make are advanced, — against the *manner* in which it is made to minister to luxurious ease, and encourage indolent and enervating habits, and the wanton sacrifice of time to which the bed ministers from being made so sensually soft and tempting. Were our beds more simply fashioned, and made of articles more conducive to health, the hours now wasted in idleness or sleep would be most materially abridged, and beneficially improved. The modern bed of luxury is so near in all its features to the couch of Morpheus, as fabled by the Roman poet, that, with its downy feathers, deep and sweeping curtains, it seems less the instrument to bodily rest and repose than the courted residence of profound oblivion. As a general rule, feather beds are more hurtful than beneficial, by absorbing all the animal impurities given off by the body in sleep, and afterwards returning them to the sleeper; and when it is remembered how many years a feather bed is used before its feathers are cleaned and purified, it seems a marvel that more injurious effects are not the consequence. The bed should stand with the head to the wall, in the centre of the room, raised two feet from the floor; the bottom should be made of laths instead of ticking, as admitting a freer circulation; a couple of mattresses, the top one made of horse-hair and cotton, or wool, or instead, what is better, the French spring mattress, will be found more conducive to health and rest than a feather or down bed. The curtains should never be close drawn round the entire bed, and the top of the bed should be open. Children, as a rule, should never sleep on feather beds, or be closely surrounded by curtains. For the invalid, numerous contrivances have been invented, in the shape of beds in which both air and water have been employed as a sustaining medium; of the latter, one of the most useful is made by filling a series of cylinders of vulcanized India rubber (like bolsters) with water, and confining them together by cords, which, with a sheet and blanket over all, makes a light, elastic bed, which has the advantage of accommodating itself to every motion of the patient's body. — See Rest, and Sleep.

(*Geol.*) A layer; a stratum. — See Stratum.

(*Gunnery.*) See Mortar-bed.

(*Masonry.*) The *beds of a stone* are the two surfaces which generally intersect the face of the work in horizontal lines, or in lines nearly so; the higher surface is called the *upper-bed,* and the lower the *under-bed.* In the general run of walling, they are the two surfaces which are placed level in the building. — In cylindrical vaulting, the *beds of a stone* are those two surfaces which intersect the intrados of the vault, in lines parallel to the axis of the cylinder. — In conical vaulting, with an horizontal axis, they are those two surfaces, which, if produced, would intersect the axis of the cone. — The *bed of a slate* is the lower side placed in contiguity with the boarding or the rafters. — A *bed-moulding* is that portion of a cornice which is situated immediately below the corona.

(*Mech.*) The foundation, or solid and fixed part of a machine upon which the working parts are fastened; as, "the *bed* of a lathe;" "the *bed* of an engine."
Worcester.

(*Law.*) The channel of a stream; the part between the banks worn by the regular flow of the water.

From bed and board. See Divorce.

Bed, *v. a.* To lay in a place of rest or security; as, to *bed* a stone.

"Let coarse bold hands from slimy nest.
The *bedded* fish in banks outwrest — *Donne.*

—To sow or plant: to lay in any hollow place.

—To lay in horizontal order; to stratify.

"Your *bedded* hairs, like life in excrements,
Start up, and stand on end."—*Shaks.*

—*v. i.* To go to bed; to cohabit with; to use the same bed with; to occupy a bed.

"They have married me:
I'll to the Tuscan wars, and never *bed* her." — *Shaks.*

Beda. See Bede.

Bedab'ble, *v. a.* To moisten; to sprinkle or wet with moisture.

"*Bedabbled* with the dew, and torn with briars." — *Shaks.*

Bed'agat, *n.* A name applied to the sacred books of the Buddhists in Burmah. — *Malcolm.*

Bedag'gle, *v. a.* To bemire; to soil clothes by letting them sweep the ground in walking. — *Johnson.*

Bédarieux, (*bed'ah-roo,*) a town of France, dep. Hérault, on the Orb, 20 m. N. of Beziers. It is neat and well-built, and is one of the most industrious towns of its size in France. *Manf.* Cloth, stuffs, hosiery, hats, paper, soap, &c. *Pop.* 9,995.

Bedark'en, *v. a.* To obscure; to darken.

Bedash', *v. a.* To bespatter: to bemire by throwing dirt upon; to wet with water thrown upon.

"That all the standers-by had wet their cheeks,
Like trees *bedash'd* with rain."—*Shaks.*

Bedaub', *v. a.* To daub over; to besmear; to soil with anything thick or dirty.

"Pale, pale as ashes, all *bedaub'd* in blood."— *Shaks.*

Bedaz'zle, *v. a.* To dazzle greatly; to confound the sight by too strong a light; to make dim by lustre.

"My mistaken eyes,
That have been so *bedazzled* by the sun."— *Shaks.*

Bedaz'zlingly, *adv.* In such a manner as to bedazzle.

Bed'-bug, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Bug.

Bed'-chair, *n.* A chair for the sick, with a movable back, to sustain them while sitting up in bed.— *Webster.*

Bed'-chamber, *n.* An apartment or chamber for a bed, or for sleep and repose.

Lords of the B. are officers of the English Royal Household under the *Groom of the Stole.* (See Groom.) The Lords of the *B.* consist usually of the prime nobility of England. Their high office — an object of great ambition, from the access it gives to the person of the sovereign — is performed by ladies called *Ladies of the Bed-chamber,* and *Bed-chamber Women,* in the reign of a queen. Queen Victoria has eight Ladies of the Bed-chamber, and three extra; and eight Bed-chamber Women, and one extra. In 1839, Sir Robert Peel, on forming a new ministry, made the unusual request to be permitted to change the ladies of the bed-chamber, a request which he said circumstances justified. This being declined, he resigned his premiership.

Bed'clothes, *n. pl.* Coverlets, blankets, sheets, &c., for a bed.

"And in his sleep does little harm, save to his *bedclothes* about him." — *Shaks.*

Bed'der, Bedet'ter, *n.* The nether stone of an oil-mill. — *Johnson.*

Bed'ding, *n.* [A. S. *bedding, beding.*] A bed and its furniture; a bed; the materials of a bed, whether for man or beast.

"Arcite return'd, and as in honour tied
His foe with *bedding,* and with food supply'd."—*Dryden.*

(*Geol.*) The state or position of beds and layers. *Dana.*

Bed'dington, in *Maine,* a township of Washington co., about 38 m. E. by N. of Bangor; *pop.* 134.

Bede, or Beda, (*bēēd,*) surnamed the "Venerable," an English monk and ecclesiastical historian, b. at Durham, 673. He was ordained priest about 703, and had already obtained a wide reputation for learning and piety. His whole life was spent quietly in his monastery at Yarrow, devoted to study and writing. His most important work is the *Ecclesiastical History of England,* published about 734, and highly esteemed as one of the most trustworthy sources of early English history. It was written in Latin, and was translated into English by Alfred the Great. The earliest printed edition appeared in 1474. He also wrote, among other works, a *Chronicle* from the Creation to A.D 725, and he completed a Saxon translation of the Gospel of St. John on the day he died, 26th May, 735. His remains lie in Durham Cathedral, and his church at Yarrow was restored in 1866.

Bedeck', *v. a.* To deck; to adorn; to grace.

"That so *bedeck'd,* ornate, and gay."— *Milton.*

Bedeguar, (*bed'e-gār,*) *n.* [Per. *bādāwardah.*] An excrescence, which makes its appearance on different species of wild roses, and which is produced by the puncture of a small insect, *Cynips rosæ.* It is lightly astringent, and was formerly employed as a lithontriptic and vermifuge.

Bede'-house, *n.* [A. S. *bead,* prayer, and *house.*] An alms-house; a dwelling-house formerly set apart for religious persons dwelling near the church, in which the founder was interred, and for whose soul they were required to pray. — *Britton.*

Bedel, (*bēd'l,*) *n.* [L. Lat. *bedellus.*] An officer of a university, whose functions resemble those of a marshal in heading processions of dignitaries, students, &c. This term is confined to Oxford and Cambridge universities, England.

Be'delry, *n.* The limit or extent of a bedel's functions.

Bedes'man, *n.* A prayer-man; a man who prays for another

Bedevil, (*be-dev'l,*) *v. a.* To throw into utter disorder and confusion, as if by the agency of evil spirits.

—To spoil or corrupt. — *Wright.*

Bedev'illed, *a.* Thrown into utter disorder or confusion.

"*Bedevilled* . . . worse than St. Bartholomew." — *Sterne.*

Bedew, (*be-dū',*) *v. a.* To moisten, as if with dew; to moisten gently.

"*Bedew* her pasture's grass with English blood" — *Shaks.*

Bedew'er, *n.* Any one who, or anything which, bedews.

Bed'fellow, *n.* One who lies with another in the same bed; a bed-companion.

"Misery acquaints a man with strange *bedfellows*." — *Shaks.*

Bed'ford, John, Plantagenet, Duke of, Regent of France, 3d son of Henry IV. of England, b. 1390. He was created Constable of England in 1403, and sent to succor Harfleur in 1416. In 1422, Charles VI. of France died, and long years of war followed between the rival claimants for the crown, Charles VII. and Henry VI. *B.* secured the alliance of the Dukes of Burgundy and Brittany, and obtained a long series of military successes. The tide turned at the siege of Orleans, which was raised by Joan of Arc. The Duke of Brittany had previously abandoned the English cause; the Duke of Burgundy did the same in 1435; and *B.* died at Rouen, Sept., 1435.

Bed'ford, John Russell, Duke of, K. G., distinguished for his princely patronage of letters, the fine arts, and every branch of social industry; b. 1766. He was versed in literature, fond of science, and a passionate lover of agriculture; to the improvement of which he devoted years of his life, and the expenditure of vast sums of

money. *B.*, who was father of the celebrated living statesman, Lord John (now Earl) Russell, D. 1839.

Bed'ford, an inland co. of England, having N. and N.W. the counties of Huntingdon and Northampton; S. Hertford; E. Huntingdon, and Cambridge: and W. Buckingham and Northamptou. *Area.* 295,582 acres, of which about 250,000 are arable, meadow and pasture *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Prod.* Cereals and beans, and large quantities of vegetables for the London markets. *Prin. towns.* Bedford, Biggleswade, Leighton, Buzzard, Luton, and Dunstable. This county was part of the Saxon kingdom of Murcia. *Pop.* 146,256.

BEDFORD, a borough and cap. of above co., on the Ouse, 45 m. N.N.W. of London. *Manf.* Straw-plaiting.—John Bunyan was imprisoned, from 1660 till 1672, in the jail here; and in it he wrote the first portion of the *Pilgrim's Progress.* *Pop.* 14,753.

Bed'ford, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Pike co., on the Illiuois River, about 54 m. S.E. of Quincy.

—A village of Henderson co.

Bed'ford, in *Indiana*, a flonrishing post-village, and cap. of Lawrence co., situated on an elevation, 3 m. from the E. fork of White River, and 75 m. S.S.W. of Indianapolis.

Bed'ford, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Taylor co., watered by the river Hundred and Two, about 100 m. S.W. of Des Moines. *Pop.* about 600.

Bed'ford, in *Kentucky*, a township and village, cap. of Trimble co., about 40 m. from Frankfort, and 6 from the Ohio River. *Pop.* of the township, 1,852.

Bed'ford, in *Massachusetts*, a prosperous post-township of Middlesex co., on Concord River, 14 m. N.W. of Boston. Near the village are mineral springs, with good accommodations for visitors. *Pop.* 849.

Bed'ford, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Calhoun co.; *pop.* 1,466.

—A township of Monroe co.; *pop.* 1,469.

Bed'ford, in *Minnesota*, a village of Wright co., on the Mississippi River, about 33 m. N.W. of St. Anthony.

Bed'ford, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Livingston co., on Grand River, about 85 m. E. by S. of St. Joseph.

Bed'ford, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Hillsborough co., abt. 20 m. S.E. of Concord; *pop.* 1,321.

Bed'ford, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township in Cuyahoga co, on the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad. *Pop.* 1,788.

—A township of Meigs co.: *pop.* 1,645.

—A township in Coshocton co.; *pop.* 918.

Bed'ford, in *New York*, a village of Saranac township, Clinton co., on the Saranac river, 140 m. N. of Albany; *pop.* 372.

Bed'ford, in *New York*, a village and railroad station of King's co., on the Long Island railroad, 5 m. S.E. of New York.

Bed'ford, in *New York*, a thriving post-village of Westchester co., 125 m. S. by E. of Albany; *pop.* 3,697.

Bed'ford, in *Pennsylvania*, a S. county bordering on Maryland; area, about 1,000 sq. m. It is intersected by numerous streams, among which is the Raystone, a branch of the Juniata river. The surface is mountainous, being traversed by many ridges of the Alleghany range. The soil is mostly unfit for cultivation, but *B.* is rich in iron ore, and mines of stone coal are extensively worked. Capital, Bedford. *Pop.* 29,635.

—A post-borough, cap. of the above county, in a township of same name, 104 m. W.S.W. of Harrisburg, and a few miles E. of the chief elevations of the Alleghany Mountains. *Pop.* of township, 2,333; of village, 1,247.—About 1½ m. from the town are the celebrated saline and sulphurous springs. The principal, the *Mineral* or *Anderson's Spring*, contains carbonic acid, sulphate of magnesia, chlorides of calcium and sodium, and carbonate of iron, but not in large quantities; hence, the main action of the water is diuretic. At some distance from the springs, there is a chalybeate water; and about 10 m. S.W. of *B.*, at Milliken's Cove, a strong sulphurous spring. The climate of *B.* is agreeable, and the springs are much resorted to.

Bed'ford, in *Tennessee*, a central co., area about 550 sq. m. The surface is undulating, and the soil, extensively cultivated, is fertile, and watered by Duck River. *Cap.* Shelbyville. *Pop.* 24,333.

Bed'ford, in *Virginia*, a county bounded N.E. by the James River, S.W. by the Staunton River, and N.W. by the Blue Ridge Mountains. Here are the splendid Peaks of Otter (see *Fig.* 159), 420 feet above the sea. The county is highly picturesque and productive. Capital, Liberty. *Pop.* 25,327.

Bed'ford, in Lower Canada, a post-village of Missisquoi co, about 45 m. S.E. of Montreal.

Bed'ford Island, a coral reef, enclosing a lagoon, in the S. Pacific, Lat. 21° 8′ 30″ S.; Lon. 136° 38′ W.

Bed'ford Level, an E. district of England, comprising about 450,000 acres of what is called the "Fen" country, in the counties of Cambridge (including the whole of the Isle of Ely), Suffolk, Norfolk, Huntingdon, Northampton, and Lincoln. It was a mere waste of fen and marsh, until the time of Charles I., when, in 1634, a charter was granted to Francis, Earl of Bedford, who undertook to drain the level, on condition of being allowed 95,000 acres of the reclaimed land. He accomplished the undertaking at an enormous expense, and it now forms one of the most fertile and grain-productive districts in the kingdom.

Bed'ford Station, in *New York*, a post-office of Westchester co.

Be'dias, in *Texas*, a post-office of Grimes co.

Bedight, (*be-dīt'*,) *v. a.* [A.S. *dihtan*, to set in order.] To array or deck with ornaments or finery; to adorn; to decorate.

"The maiden, fine *bedight*, his love retains." — *Gay.*

Bedim', *v. a.* To make dim; to obscure or darken.

"I have *bedimm'd*
The noontide sun. — *Shaks.*

Bedizen, (*be-di'zn,*) *v. a.* [*Be* and *dizen.* Of uncertain etymology.] To dress over-much; to adorn gaudily; to deck showily.

"Remnants of tapestried hangings . . . with which he had *bedizened* his tatters." — *Sir Walter Scott.*

Bed'lam, *n.* [Corrupted from *Bethlehem.*] The name of an hospital for lunatics, in St. George's Fields, London, originally founded in 1545, in the buildings of a religious house, called Bethlehem, of which it retained the name. The name is often applied in England, in a general sense, to any mad-house or lunatic asylum; also to a madman, a lunatic, a dweller in Bedlam; and, adjectively, to anything belonging to a mad-house; as, "A *bedlam* beggar." — *Shaks.*

Bed'lamite, *n.* An inhabitant of a madhouse; a madman.

"In these poor *bedlamites* thyself survey,
Thyself less innocently mad than they." — *Fitzgerald.*

Bed'maker, *n.* A person who makes beds. A term used principally at the English universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

"I was deeply in love with my *bedmaker*, upon which I was rusticated forever." — *Spectator.*

Bed'mar, ALFONSO DE LA CUEVA, MARQUIS OF, Cardinal Bishop of Oviedo, an eminent Spanish diplomatist; B. 1572. He was sent ambassador to the republic of Venice by Philip III., in 1607, and, in 1618, he took part with Don Pedro of Toledo, governor of Milan, and the Duke d'Ossuna, then Viceroy of Naples, in a conspiracy to overthrow the republic of Venice, by firing the arsenal, pillaging the mint and the treasury of St. Mark, and massacring the Doge and senators. The plot failed, and many Frenchmen and Spaniards were arrested and executed. *B.* was allowed to retire. He was created cardinal in 1622, was afterwards Spanish governor of the Netherlands, made himself detested by the Flemings, and retired to Rome, where he D. 1655.

Bed'minster, in *New Jersey*, a township of Somerset co.; *pop.* 1,881.

Bed'minster, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Bucks co., 35 m. N. of Philadelphia; *pop.* 2,370.

Bed'-moulding, *n.* (*Arch.*) See BED.

Bednore, (*bed-nore'*,) a town of Hindostan, cap. of a dist. of Mysore; Lat. 13° 59′ N., Lon. 75° 6′ E.; 150 m. N.W. of Seringapatam, and 360 W.N.W. of Madras. It is situated on one of the best roads in the W. Ghauts, which leads from Mangalore. When Hyder Ali took it, in 1763, it was said to be 8 m. in circumference, and it afforded him considerable plunder. In 1783, it was taken by the English, who, in the following year, were dislodged by Tippoo Saib. It has no manufactures, but possesses an increasing trade.

Bed of Justice, [Fr., *Lit de Justice.*] (*Hist.*) Literally, the seat or throne upon which the king of France was accustomed to sit when personally present at parliaments. From this original meaning, the expression came, in course of time, to denote a solemn proceeding resorted to by the monarch, in order to carry some measure against the will of the parliament. A bed of justice was a solemn session of the king in the parliament, for the purpose of registering or promulgating edicts as ordinances. According to the principle of the old French constitution, the authority of the parliament, being derived entirely from the crown, ceased when the king was present; and consequently all ordinances enrolled at a bed of justice were acts of the royal will, and of more authenticity and effect than decisions of parliament. The ceremony of holding a bed of justice was as follows:—The king was seated on the throne, and covered; the princes of the blood-royal, the peers, and all the several chambers were present. The marshals of France, the chancellor, and the other great officers of state, stood near the throne, around the king. The chancellor, or, in his absence, the keeper of the seals, declared the object of the session, and the persons present then deliberated upon it. The chancellor then collected the opinions of the assembly, proceeding in the order of their rank; and afterwards declared the determination of the king in the following words: "*Le roi, en son lit de justice, a ordonné et ordonne qu'il sera procédé à l'enregistrement des lettres sur lesquelles on a délibéré.*" The last bed of justice was assembled by Louis XVI., at Versailles, on the 6th of August, 1788, at the commencement of the French Revolution, and was intended to enforce upon the parliament of Paris the adoption of the obnoxious taxes, which had been previously proposed by Calonne, at the Assembly of Notables.

Bedouins, BEDOWEENS. *n. pl.*, (*bĕd'oo-een.*) [Fr. *bédouins;* Ar. *bedâwi*, rural, dwelling in the desert, from *badâ*, to lead a nomadic life.] Numerous and warlike tribes of Arabs, who dwell in the deserts of Arabia, Egypt, and N. Africa. They are supposed to be the descendants of Ishmael the "wild man," whose "hand was against every man, and every man's hand against him," (*Gen.* xvi 12,) B. C. 1920. The Bedouins live at a distance from cities and villages, in families under sheikhs, or in tribes under emirs. Their dwellings are huts, tents, ruins, and caverns With their herds and their beasts of burden, which carry what little property they possess, they wander in search of fresh water and pasture. They are good horsemen, and generally fond of hunting. The more peaceful tribes exchange horses and fat cattle for arms and cloth with neighboring nations. Other hordes are open robbers; and it is dangerous to travel through their country without a guard or a passport, which the different chiefs sell. Terrible encounters have been the consequence of travellers refusing to part with their property without resistance. Notwithstanding this, even the predatory Bedouins hold the rites of hospitality sacred; and the most defenceless enemy is sure of their protection if they have once allowed him shelter. But the Bedouin considers every one his enemy who is not his brother, kinsman, or ally. Ever careful of his own safety, he attacks no camp or caravan unless sure of his superiority. To a determined resistance he yields, and saves himself by speedy flight. A terror to neighboring nations, the rapacious Bedouin lives in a state of constant watchfulness,—poor, ignorant, wild, rude, but free and proud of his liberty. He is remarkable for a temperance in diet amounting almost to abstinence. His mode of life has undergone little change since the time of Moses, (B. C. 1571–1451,) and Mohammed, (A. D. 570–632,) but since the conquest of Northern Africa in the 7th century, the Bedouin has enjoyed a wider field for rapine, which extends from Arabia to the Atlantic Ocean.

Bed'-pan, *n.* A necessary utensil for the service of a bed ridden person.

Bed'-piece, Bed-plate, *n.* (*Mach.*) The foundation-plate of an engine, a lathe, &c.—*Ogilvie.*

Bed'post, *n.* A post at the corner of a bed.

Bed'presser, *n.* A heavy, lazy fellow. — *Shaks.*

Bedrag'gle, *v. a.* [*be* and *draggle.*] To soil in the dirt, as garments, &c.

"Poor Patty Blount, no more be seen
Bedraggled in my walks so green." — *Swift.*

Bedrench', *v. a.* To drench; to soak with water; to wet through.

Bed'rid, Bedrid'den, *a.* [A. S. *bedrida.*] Confined to the bed by age or infirmity.

"Lies he not *bedrid?*'—*Shaks.*

Bed'right, BED'RITE, *n.* The privilege of the marriage-bed.

"Whose vows are that no *bedrite* shall be paid
Till Hymen's torch be lighted." — *Shaks.*

Bed'room, *n.* A sleeping apartment; a lodging-room.

Bedrop', *v. a.* To sprinkle, as with drops.

Bed'-side, *n.* The side of the bed.

Bed'-site, *n.* A place set apart in a room for a bed.

Bed'staff, *n.* A wooden pin formerly used to stick in the sides of a bedstead, to hold the clothes in a fixed position.

"Hostess, accommodate us with a *bedstaff*." — *Ben Jonson.*

Bed'stead, *n.* A frame for supporting a bed.

"Chimneys with scorn rejecting smoke;
Stools, tables, chairs, and *bedsteads* broke." — *Swift.*

Bed'-steps, *n. pl.* Steps for mounting an unusually high bed.

Bed'-straw, *n.* Straw used for beds.

(*Bot.*) The *Gal um verum*, used formerly to fill beds with straw. See GALIUM.

Bed'swerver, *n.* One who is false to the marriage-bed; one who swerves from his proper bed.

"She 's a *bedswerver*, even as bad as those
That vulgars give the boldest titles to." — *Shaks.*

Bed'-tick, *n.* A case of linen or cotton cloth, used for containing the feathers, or other material, that constitutes a bed.

Bed'-time, *n.* The hour of going to rest; the usual time of retiring to sleep.

"I would it were *bed-time*, Hal, and all well." — *Shaks.*

Bedtuck', *v. a.* To tuck in water; to immerse.

Bedung', *v. a.* To cover, or manure with dung.

Bedust', *v. a.* To sprinkle or cover with dust.

Bed'ward, *adv.* Toward bed.

"As merry as when our nuptial day was done.
And tapers burnt to *bedward*."— *Shaks.*

Bedwarf', *v. a.* To stunt; to hinder in growth; to make little.

Bed'-work, *n.* Work done in bed; work performed without manual toil.

"They call this *bedwork*, mapp'ry, closet war."—*Shaks.*

Bedye', *v. a.* To dye or stain.

Bee, *n.* [A. S. *bео*, probably from *buan, byan*, to inhabit, to dwell: Du. *bye;* Lat. *apis:* Fr. *abeille.*] (*Zoöl.*) The generic name of a family of Hymenopterous insects, for the classification of which, see APIDÆ. — Of all the insect tribe, none have more justly excited the attention and admiration of mankind than the Bee; and yet, although it has engaged the study of naturalists for two thousand years, we still occasionally find, in the economy of this social and industrious little animal, some obscurely known or unelucidated fact, which is thought worthy of the labors of those who devote their time and abilities to the pursuit and advancement of this interesting branch of natural science.—The most important species is the HONEY BEE, or HIVE BEE, *Apis mellifica*, so long celebrated for its wonderful polity, the neatness and precision with which it constructs its cells, and the diligence with which it provides during the warmth of summer a supply of food for the support of the hive during the rigors of the succeeding winter. In its natural state, the Honey-Bee generally constructs its nests in hollow trees; but so universally is it now domesticated that we rarely find it otherwise than hived in our country, where they have been probably imported early from Europe.—Honey and wax are the two valuable articles of commerce for which we are indebted to this useful insect. Now, if we examine the structure of the common Bee, the first remarkable part which presents itself is the proboscis. (*Fig.* 331,) an instrument serving to extract honey from flowers; it is not formed like that of other flies, in the shape of a tube by which the fluid is to be sucked up, but rather like a tongue, to lap it up. When thus lapped out of the nectary, it is conveyed to the crop or honey-bag; where it undergoes but little alteration, and is transferred or disgorged into the cells destined to receive it. While the Bee is busy in extracting the sweets of

the flowers, it becomes covered with the *farina* or pollen of the anthers; this pollen it wipes off with the brushes of its legs, collects every particle together, and kneads it into two little masses, which it lodges on the broad

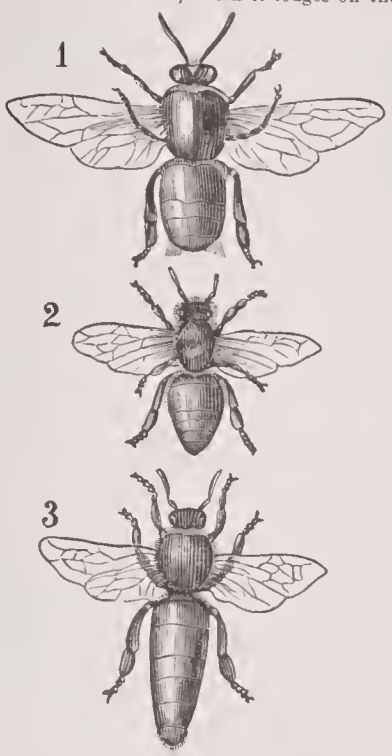


Fig. 330. — HONEY-BEE.
1. The male, or Drone; 2 the neuter, or Worker 3 the female, or Queen.

surface of the tibia of each hind leg, where a series of elastic hairs over-arches a concavity, and acts as a sort of lid or covering, (*d*, *Fig.* 331.) Thus employed, the Bee flies from flower to flower, increasing its store of honey, and adding to its stock of kneaded pollen, which is called *bee-bread*. The abdomen is divided into six annulations or rings, which are capable of being contracted or extended at pleasure; and the insect is internally furnished with a honey-bag, a venom-bag, and a sting. The honey-bag, which is as transparent as crystal, contains the honey which the bee has brushed from the flowers, the greatest part of which is carried to the hive, and poured into the cells of the honeycomb, while the remainder serves for the bee's own nourishment. Wax is a peculiar secretion in little cells beneath the scales of the abdomen. It is from honey that the wax, by some internal process, is elaborated. The wax oozes out between the abdominal rings, in the form of little lamiuæ;

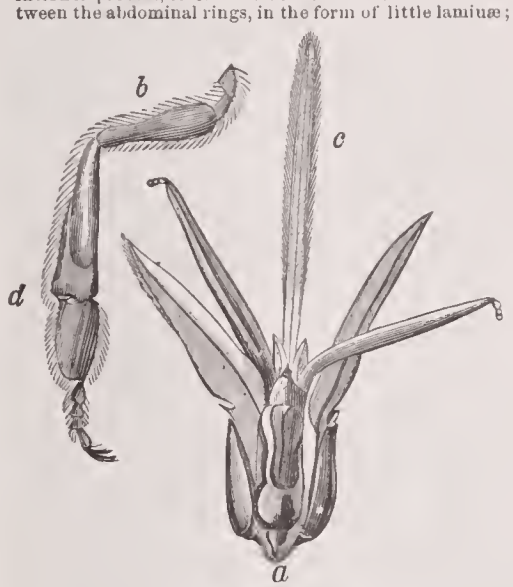


Fig. 331.
a. Proboscis of the hive-bee.
c. The tongue.
b. The hinder-leg of the worker-bee.
d. The part on which the pollen is carried.
(Magnified.)

It is then worked with the mouth, and kneaded with saliva that it may acquire the requisite degree of ductility for the construction of the comb, which is finished with a substance called *propolas*, a glutinous or gummy resinous matter procured from the buds of certain trees.—The *sting* is composed of three parts; namely, the sheath, and two extremely small and penetrating darts, each of which is furnished with several points, or barbs, which, rankling in the wound, render the sting more painful. This instrument, however, would prove but a feeble weapon, if the bee did not poison the wound. The sharp-pointed sheath first enters, and this being followed by the barbed darts, the venomous fluid is speedily injected. Sometimes the sheath sticks fast in the flesh, and is left behind; but the death of the bee invariably follows.—Having examined the bee singly, we now proceed to an inquiry into its habits as a member of a social community. Viewed in this light, we behold an animal active, vigilant, laborious, and disinterested: subject to regulations, and perfectly submissive. All its provisions are laid up for the community; and all its arts are employed in building a cell, designed for the benefit of posterity.—A bee-hive contains three kinds of individuals,—a queen, drones, and workers; the queen is a female, and not only the ruler, but in great part the mother of the community; the drones are males, and the workers are abortive females. The sole office of the queen appears to be the laying of eggs, and this occupies her almost incessantly, as a single one only is deposited in each cell, thus causing her to be in continual motion; she is slow and majestic in her movements, and differs from the workers in being larger, having a longer body, shorter wings, and a curved sting. The queen is accompanied by a guard of twelve workers, an office which is taken in turn, but never intermitted; in whatever direction she wishes to travel, these guards clear the way before her, always with the utmost courtesy turning their faces towards her; and when she rests from her labors, approaching her with humility, licking her face, mouth, and eyes, and appearing to fondle her with their antennæ.—The drones are all males; they are smaller than the queen, but larger than the workers; they live on the honey of flowers, but bring none home, and are wholly useless, except as being the fathers of the future progeny; when this office is accomplished, they are destroyed by the workers. A buzzing commences in the hive, the drones and the workers sally forth together, grapple each other in the air, hug and scuffle for a minute, during which operation the stings of the workers are plunged into the sides of the drones, who, overpowered by the poison, almost instantly die.—The workers are the smallest bees in the hive, and by far the most numerous: they have a longer lip for sucking honey than either of the others; their thighs are furnished with a brush for the reception of the pollen of flowers, and their sting is straight. The workers do the entire work of the community; they build the cells, guard the hive and the queen, collect and store the honey, elaborate the wax, feed the young, kill the drones, &c. The average number of these three kinds of bees in a hive is, one queen, 2,000 drones, and 20,000 workers. The eggs are long, slightly curved, and of a bluish color: when laid, they are covered with a glutinous matter, which instantly dries, attaching them to the bottom of the cell.—For eleven months the queen lays only workers' eggs; afterwards, those which produce drones: as soon as this change has taken place, the workers begin to construct royal cells, in which, without discontinuing to lay the drones' eggs, the queen deposits here and there, about once in three days, an egg which is destined to produce a queen. The workers' eggs hatch in a few days, and produce little white maggots, which immediately open their mouths to be fed; these the workers attend to with untiring assiduity; in six days each maggot fills up its cell; it is then roofed in by the workers, spins a silken cocoon, and becomes a chrysalis; and on the twenty-first day it comes forth a perfect bee. The drones emerge on the twenty-fifth day, and the queens on the sixteenth.—When the queen-bee has an inclination to deposit her eggs, she goes forth, accompanied by six or eight working bees as a guard, whose stomachs are filled with honey. She is very deliberate in her motions, and seems to proceed with great caution. She first looks into a cell, and if she finds it perfectly empty, she draws up her long body, inserts her tail into the cell, and deposits an egg. In this way she slowly proceeds till she has dropped ten or twelve eggs, when, perhaps feeling exhausted, she is fed by one of the attendant bees, who have surrounded her all the time. This is done by the bee ejecting the honey from its stomach into the mouth of the queen. When this has been done, the bee goes away, and another takes its place. The operation of laying her eggs again goes on, and is succeeded by the same mode of feeding,—the attendant bees frequently touching the antennæ of the queen with their own. When the operation of laying the eggs is completed—and it generally occupies some time—the queen retires to that part of the hive which is most filled with bees. During her progress, the surface of the comb is very little intruded upon, and the space seems purposely to be left unoccupied. Some few of the cells, however, in a brood-comb, are passed over by the queen, and afterwards filled either with honey or farina. These serve as deposits of food, from which the neighboring brood may be fed more readily, as such cells are never covered with wax.—It has been already stated, that the queen, for nearly a year, lays no eggs that are destined to produce queens; it therefore follows, that, if any evil befall her, the hive is left without a queen. It sometimes happens that she dies, or is taken away by the owner of the hive, to observe the result. For twelve hours, little notice is taken of the loss: it appears not to be known, and the workers labor as usual. After that period, a hubbub commences; work is abandoned; the whole hive is in an uproar; every bee traverses the hive at random, and with the most evident want of purpose. This state of anarchy sometimes continues for two days; then the bees gather in clusters of a dozen or so, as though engaged in consultation, the result of which seems to be a fixed resolution to supply her loss. A few of the workers repair to the cells in which are deposited the eggs of the workers; three of these cells are quickly broken into one, the edges polished, and the sides smoothed and rounded, a single egg being allowed to remain at the bottom. When this egg hatches, the maggot is fed with a peculiarly nutritive food, called royal bee-bread, which is never given to any maggots, but such as are to produce queens. Work is now resumed over the whole hive, and goes on as briskly as before; on the sixteenth day the egg produces a queen, whose appearance is hailed with every demonstration of delight, and who at once assumes sovereignty over the hive. When, under ordinary circumstances, a young queen emerges from the chrysalis, the old one frequently quits the hive, heading the first swarm for the season, and flying to some neighboring resting-place, is observed by the owner, captured, placed under a new hive, and a new colony is immediately commenced. Before a swarm leaves the hive, sure indications are given of the intended movement; the workers leave their various occupations and collect in groups, especially near the door of the hive, as though in consultation on the important event about to take place.—As the summer advances, many queens are hatched, but the workers do not allow them instant liberty, as severe battles would take place between them and the reigning queen, in which one would be killed; the workers, therefore, make a small hole in the ceiling of the royal cell, through which the captive queen thrusts her tongue, and receives food from the workers. In this state of confinement the young queen utters a low querulous note, which has been compared to singing. When the reigning, or newly created queen, finds one of these captives, she uses every effort to tear open the cell and destroy her rival. To prevent this, the workers often interpose, pulling her away by the legs and wings; to this she submits for a short time, when, uttering a peculiar cry, called her voice of sovereignty, she commands instant attention and obedience, and is at once freed from her assailants. The cocoons spun by the maggots of the workers and drones completely envelop the chrysalis; but that spun by the maggot of the queen appears imperfect, covering only the upper end of the chrysalis. It has been supposed that they are thus designedly exposed to the attacks of other queens, and their destruction, before emerging, facilitated. When the chrysalis of the queen is about to change to a perfect insect, the bees make the cover of the cell thinner by gnawing away part of the wax; and with so much nicety do they perform this operation, that the cover at last becomes pellucid, owing to its extreme thinness.—The combs of a bee-hive comprise a congeries of hexagonal cells, built by the bees as a receptacle for honey, and for the nurseries of their young; each comb in a hive is composed of two ranges of cells, backed against each other. The base or partition between this double row of cells is so disposed as to form a pyramidical cavity at the bottom of each. There is a continued series of these double combs in every well-filled hive—the spaces between them being just sufficient to allow two bees, one on the surface of each comb, to pass without touching. Each cell is hexagonal, the six sides being perfectly equal. This figure ensures the greatest possible economy of material and space; the outer edges of the cells are slightly thickened, in order to gain strength; the same part is also covered with a beautiful varnish, which is supposed to give additional strength. The construction of several combs is generally going on at the same time: no sooner is the foundation of one laid, with a few rows of cells attached to it, than a second and a third are founded on each side, parallel to the first, and so on till the hive is filled—the combs which were commenced first being always in the most advanced state, and therefore the first completed. The design of every comb is sketched out, and the first rudiments laid by a single bee. This foundress-bee forms a block out of a rough mass of wax, drawn partly from its own resources, but principally from those of other bees, which furnish wax from small sacs, in which it has been secreted, that are situated between the segments of the body of the bee; taking out the plates of wax with their hind-feet, and carrying it with their fore-feet to their mouths, where it is moistened, masticated, and rendered soft and ductile. The foundress-bee determines the relative position of the combs, and their distance from each other, the foundations which she marks serving as guides to the ulterior labors of the wax-working bees, and of those who build the cells, giving them the advantage of the margins and angles already formed. The mass of wax prepared by the assistants is applied by the foundress-bee to the roof or bottom of the hive, and thus a slightly double convex mass is formed; when of sufficient size, a cell is sculptured on one side of it by the bees, who relieve one another in the labor. At the back, and on each side of this first cell, two others are sketched out and excavated. By this proceeding the foundations of two cells are laid, the line betwixt them corresponding with the centre of the opposite cells. As the comb extends, the first excavations are rendered deeper and broader; and when a pyramidal base is finished, the bees build up walls from its edges, so as to complete what may be called the prismatic part of the cell. The cells intended for the drones are considerably larger and more substantial than those for the workers, and being formed subsequently, they usually appear nearer the bottom of the combs. Last of all are built the royal cells for the queens. Of these there are usually three or four, sometimes ten or twelve in a hive, attached completely to the central part, but not unfrequently to the edge of the comb. The form of the royal cells is an oblong spheroid, tapering gradually downwards, and having the exterior full of holes. The mouth of the cell, which is always at the bottom, remains open

†

until the maggot is ready for transformation, and it is then closed like the rest. When the queen has emerged, the cell in which she was reared is destroyed, and its place is supplied by a range of common cells. The site of this range may be always traced by that part of the comb being thicker than the rest, and forming a kind of knot. The common breeding-cells of drones and workers are occasionally made the depositories of honey; but the cells are never sufficiently cleansed to preserve the honey undeteriorated. The finest honey is stored in new cells constructed for the purpose of receiving it, their form precisely resembling that of the common breeding-cells. These honey-cells vary in size, being larger or smaller according to the productiveness of the sources from which the bees are collecting, and according to the season. It is remarkable that all animals which have been long under the protection of man seem to lose a part of their natural sagacity. In those countries where the bees are wild, and unprotected by man, they are always sure to build their waxen cells in the hollows of trees: but with us they appear improvident in their choice, and the first green branch which stops their flight, is deemed sufficient for their abode. It does not even appear that the queen chooses the place where they are to alight; for numbers of the swarms, when they conceive a predilection for any particular branch, spontaneously settle on it; others follow their example, and at last the queen herself, finding the majority of the swarm convened together, condescends to place herself among them. The queen being settled, the rest of the swarm soon flock around her, and in about a quarter of an hour the whole body seems to be perfectly at rest. When a hive sends out several swarms in a year, the first is always the best, as well as the most numerous; for, having the greatest part of the summer before them, they have the more time for making wax and honey, and consequently their labors are the most valuable to their proprietor. Though the swarm is principally made up of the younger bees, those of all ages generally compose the number of emigrants; and as a single hive sometimes contains upwards of 40,000 inhabitants, such a vast body may well be supposed to work with great expedition. — Much might be said before exhausting the interesting and instructive study of the bee. We have in this article endeavored to point out those features of their social life that are generally accepted by authority, setting aside other and even marvellous facts, which do not appear, however, to be based on sufficient evidence. As regards the domestic management of bees, we refer to the excellent article on this subject, found in *Mackenzie's Book of Receipts in Useful and Domestic Arts*, published by T. Ellwood Zell, Philadelphia, 1867.

Bee, *n.* A body or gathering of persons, who, through mere benevolence, meet at one time and unite in doing a job of work, or contributing articles of necessity for the benefit of a newly settled person or family. [Canada and U. States.]

(*Mus.*) A combination of reeds, connected with the mouthpiece of an oboe, and other similar wind instruments. — *Webster.*

—*pl.* (*Naut.*) Pieces of plank bolted to the outer end of a ship's bowsprit, to reeve the foretopmast-stays through. *Dana.*

Bee, in *Texas*, a S. county, watered by the streams Aransas, Blanco, Medio, Papelota, and Chiltepin. *Area*, abt. 1,000. *Soil*, light, sandy, and generally poor. *Cap.* Beeville. *Pop.* 1,082.

Bee'be Plain, in *Vermont*, a P. O. of Orleans co.

Bee'be Springs, in *Alabama*, a P. O. of Baine co.

Bee'-bird, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Fly-catcher.

Bee Branch, in *Arkansas*, a P. O. of Van Buren co.

Bee'-bread, *n.* [*bee* and *bread.*] A brown, bitter substance, the pollen of flowers collected by bees, as food for their young. — *Webster.*

Beech, *n.* [A. S. *bece, boc*; Ger. *buche*; Lat. *fagus*; Gr. *phēgos*, from *phagō*, to eat.] (*Bot.*) A forest-tree, genus Fagus, *q. v.*

Beech, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Dunklin co.

Beech Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Clinton co.; *pop.* 887.

Beechen, (*bēch'n,*) *a.* Pertaining to the beech; consisting of the wood or bark of the beech.

Beech'er, Catherine Esther, an American authoress, and eldest daughter of Dr. Lyman Beecher, b. 1800. For 10 years she was directress of a ladies' seminary at Hartford, Conn., during which time she published a *Manual of Arithmetic* and a series of elementary books of instruction in Theology, and Mental and Moral Philosophy. In 1832, she removed with her father to Cincinnati, and for two years acted as principal of an institution devoted to female instruction in that city. Being compelled by failing health to resign this labor, Miss *B.* devised a plan for the promotion of female Christian education, through a National Board, with normal schools and competent teachers. The completion of this scheme has been the object of her life, and for its promotion she has written, among other works, *Domestic Service; Duty of American Women to their Country*; *Treatise on Domestic Economy*; *Physiology and Calisthenics* (1856); and *Common Sense applied to Religion* (1857). D. 1878

Beech'er, Charles, an American divine, b. 1815, bro. of the preceding, and pastor of a church at Newark, N. J., is author of the *Incarnation, or Pictures of the Virgin and her Son* (1849); *Pen Pictures of the Bible* (1853), &c.

Beech'er, Edwaan, n.n., an American divine and polemical writer, and elder brother of the preceding, was b. in 1804, and graduated at Yale in 1822, in which university he was appointed tutor in 1825. He filled the office of pastor at Park Street Chapel, Boston, from 1826 to 1831; that of President of Illinois College, Jacksonville, 1831–1844, and that of pastor at Salem Street Church, Boston, from 1846 to 1856. He was, in 1864, pastor of a church at Galesburg, Ill. He is the author of *Baptism, its Imports and Modes*; *The Conflict of Ages*, &c.

Beech'er, Harriet. See Stowe.

Beech'er, Henry Ward, an eminent American author and divine, and another scion of a highly gifted family, b. in 1813, at Litchfield, Conn. He graduated at Amherst College in 1834, and studied theology under his father, Dr. Lyman Beecher, at Lane Seminary. He first settled as a Presbyterian minister at Laurenceburg, Ind., in 1837, removed in 1839 to Indianapolis, and became Pastor of the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., an organized body of worshippers calling themselves "Orthodox Congregational Believers." in 1847. In 1850 he published *Lectures to Young Men*, and *Industry and Idleness*; in 1855, *The Star Papers*, a series of articles contributed to the "New York Independent," and, in 1858, a second series of the same. *Life Thoughts*, 25,000 copies of which were sold soon after publication, appeared in 1858. As a preacher, Mr. Beecher is said to have the largest and wealthiest uniform congregation in the U. States, and he is also very popular as a public lecturer. In April, 1865, Mr. Beecher was requested by the U. States government to deliver an oration at Fort Sumter, Charleston, on the anniversary of its fall, and the resuscitation upon it of the national flag. His last work, a *Life of Jesus*, appeared in 1871, and a complete edition of *B.'s Sermons* was published in New York, 1869.

Beech'er, Lyman, d.d., an American divine and miscellaneous writer, distinguished not only for his own personal merits, but as the father of the gifted subjects of the five preceding notices, was b. at New Haven, Conn., in 1775. After being educated at Yale, he studied theology under the auspices of President Dwight, and, in 1798, was ordained and settled at East Hampton, Long Island. He removed to Litchfield, Conn., in 1810, where he remained till 1826; during which period of time he was engaged in the promotion and furtherance of many works tending to religion and education. In the last-named year, he became Pastor of the Hanover Street Church, Boston, and remained so until 1832, when he became Pres. of the Lane Theological Seminary at Cincinnati. This appointment he resigned in 1842, and retired to Boston, and eventually to Brooklyn, where he d. 10th Jan., 1863. His chief writings consist of sermons and addresses, and a work on *Political Atheism*. A collection of his literary labors was published in Boston, in 1852. His *Autobiography and Correspondence*, edited by his son, Rev. H. W. Beecher, in 2 vols., was published in New York, in 1864–5.

Beech'ey, Frederick William, an Arctic explorer and author, b. in London, 1796. He entered the navy early in life, and in 1818–19 took part in the great Arctic expeditions under Sir John Franklin and Sir Edward Parry. In 1821 he surveyed the N. coast of Africa. In 1825 he commanded in another Polar expedition, and the results of this voyage, which lasted three years, were published under the title of *Narrative of a Voyage to the Pacific and Behring's Straits, to Coöperate with the Polar Expedition in* 1825–8; and largely contributed to the progress of geographical enterprise and physical science. In 1856, he was elected President of the Royal Geographical Society. D. 1856.

Beech Fork, in *Kentucky*, a P. O. of Washington co.

Beech'gall, *n.* An excrescence on the leaf of a beech, which contains the maggot of a fly. —*Ash.*

Beech Grove, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Rush co., about 35 m. E. by S. of Indianapolis.

Beech Grove, in *Tennessee*, a vill. of Coffee co., *p.* 767.

Beech Hill, in *West Virginia*, a P. O. of Mason co.

Beech Land, in *Kentucky*, a P. O. of Washington co.

Beech Land, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Licking co.

Beech'-mast, *n.* The fruit or nuts of the beech-tree.

Beech'-oil, *n.* The expressed oil of the mast of the beech.

Beech Spring, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Lee co.

Beech'-tree, *n.* The beech.

Beech'wood, in *Wisconsin*, a P. O of Sheboygan co.

Beech Woods, in *Arkansas*, a P. O. of Newton co.

Beech'y, *a.* Made of beech.

Beechy Mire, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Union co.

Bee Creek, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Pike co.

Bee Creek, in *Missouri*, a village of Platt co., 35 m. N.W. of Independence.

Bee'der, a large prov. of Hindostan, in the Deccan; chiefly between Lat. 17° and 20° N., having on the N. Aurungabad and Berar; E. Hyderabad and Gundwana; S. Hyderabad, and W. Beejapoor and Aurungabad; it is included in the Nizam's dominions, and divided into 7 districts. It is hilly but not mountainous, and watered by many rivers, of which the Manjera and Godavery are the chief, and is generally fertile. It is but thinly peopled, the Hindoos being to the Mohammedans as three to one; before the conquest by the latter it was comparatively populous. Three languages, the Telinga, Mahratta, and Canarese, are spoken. The Bhamenee dynasty reigned here after the Mohammedan conquest, and fixed on the city of Beeder as the capital. The Moguls conquered it at the end of the 17th, and the Nizam early in the 18th century, whose successors now hold it.

Beedea, a fortified city, and cap. of the above prov., 13 m. N.W. of Hyderabad, and 325 E.S.E. of Bombay. It possesses some fine architectural remains, and was formerly famous for its *tutenague* ware.

Bee'-eater, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Merops apiaster*, a bird that feeds upon bees. See Meropidæ.

Beef, *n.* [Fr. *bœuf*; Lat. *bos, bovis*; Gr. *bous*, probably from *boskō*, to feed.] The flesh of an ox, bull, or cow. — The plural, Beeves, is applied to oxen, bulls, and cows, when fit for food.

(*Hygiene.*) Beef is one of the most nutritious articles in the class of animal food, and, though less easily digestible than mutton, it is, in cases of great debility, and where, from impoverished blood, the vital powers are very slow, preferable to every other kind of flesh-creating aliment. As mutton is preferable, as an article of food, for the early and later periods of life, beef is the most suitable for youth and middle age, both because it requires more mastication in the eating, and also for its possessing more lasting and sustaining properties; for, being slower of digestion, it remains longer in the stomach as a supporting agent. — See Food.

—*a.* Consisting of the flesh of black-cattle or neat-cattle; *i. e.*, of the ox, bull, or cow.

Beef-eater, *n.* A hearty, well-fed person; — so called from the nutritive properties of beef.

—[O. Fr. *buffetier*, from *buffet*, a side-board.] A name popularly given in England to the "Yeomen of the Guard," attached to the court of the English sovereigns. Differences of opinion exist as to the origin of this term; but it is generally believed to be derived from the French *buffetier*, from their waiting at the royal table on great occasions. They were first constituted by Henry VII. in 1485, and have continued as a royal institution, and with nearly the same costume, to the present day.

(*Zoöl.*) See Buphaga.

Beef'ing, *n.* A term used, in some parts of England, to denote a bullock sufficiently fat to be slaughtered.

Bee'-flower, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Ophrys.

Beef-steak, *n.* A steak or collop of beef broiled, or for broiling.

Beef-steak Club. The name of a convivial and social club, founded in London during the reign of Queen Anne. It was limited to 60 members, consisting of the most eminent statesmen, wits, artists, and men of letters of the period. It flourished until the year 1867, when it became extinct. During its existence of upwards of 150 years, it comprised on its roll of membership many of the most illustrious names in English history and literature. At its meetings, the club invariably dined off beef-steaks, and each member wore at his button-hole a silver gridiron attached to a silk ribbon.

Beef-tea', *n.* (*Med.*) An infusion of beef, much used in debilitating maladies, and during convalescence. It may be made as follows: take 2½ pounds of *lean beef*; cut it in small pieces, and place it in three parts of water in an earthen pipkin; let this simmer, but *never boil*, until the liquor is condensed to 1½ pints; then strain carefully. It ought to be entirely free from fat or grease.

Beef-wood, *n.* See Casuarina.

Bee'-garden, *n.* An enclosure to keep hives of bees in.

Bee'-glue, *n.* See Propolis.

Beehive, (*bē'hīve,*) *n.* [*Bee*, and A.S. *hyfe*, house.] A case or box in which bees are kept. They are usually made of straw or wood. The former substance is still preferred by some, the honey being liable to melt in wooden hives during hot weather. Glass hives, or hives with glass doors or windows, so as to observe the motions of the bees, are now much used, while in Greece and Turkey the hives are principally made of earthenware. The shape of a *B.* is not of much consequence, but it is considered of importance to have the hive so constructed as to be enlarged above or below at pleasure. *B.* should always be situated in the neighborhood of flowers. Honey made from heather-flowers is much esteemed in Scotland; and when the season of the heather-bloom comes on, a large number of hives are removed to the moors and hills. In Egypt, hives are removed from place to place on the Nile in barges, in order to reach the places where particular flowers are in season. *B.* are usually about eighteen inches above the ground, and are generally protected with a shed or straw hood, to protect the bees from the rain.

Bee'hive-house, *n.* (*Arch.*) A term applied to small, round, stone huts which are found in Ireland. They are very rudely built, and are supposed to be the relics of the most ancient architecture of the island. The doors have flat tops, and are wider down below than above, as in the buildings of Egypt. When a *B.-H.* is found alone, it is mostly near the site of an ancient oratory. This favors the notion that they were the dwellings of the priests. When two or three *B.-H.* are clustered together, they are usually connected by a passage, and are often underground, resembling the Picts' houses, or earth huts, found on the north-east coast of Britain. Ruins of *B.-H.* exist in the western islands of Scotland.

Beek'man, in *New York*, a post-township of Dutchess co., 14 m. S.E. of Poughkeepsie, watered by Fishkill Creek. *Pop.* 1,486.

Beek'mantown, or **Beek'man,** in *New York*, a post-village and township of Clinton co., on the W. shore of Lake Champlain, near Plattsburg. *Pop.* of township, 2,552.

Beeld, Bield, *n.* A term used, in some parts of England and Scotland, to denote a place of refuge or protection.

Bee'ler's Station, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Marshall co.

Bee'-line, *n.* A straight line drawn from one place to another, like the course of a bee's flight.

Beel'zebub, ("The Prince of the Devils," *Matt.* xii. 24.) (*Script.*) This name is derived from Baal-zebub, an idolatrous deity among the Ekronites, signifying *lord of flies, fly-baal, fly-god*; whose office was to protect his worshippers from being tormented by the gnats and flies, with which that region was infested. It is sometimes written *Beel-zebue*, which signifies, probably, the *dung-god*. The Jews seem to have applied this appellation to Satan, as being the author of all the pollutions and abominations of idol-worship.

Bee'-master, *n.* One who keeps bees.

Bee'merville, in *New Jersey*, a P. O. of Sussex co.

Bee'mol, *n.* (*Mus.*) See BEMOL.
Bee'-moth, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See WAX-MOTH.
Been, (*bin.*) [A. S. *beon.*] The past participle of the verb *to be.*
Beer, *n.* [A. S. *beor, bere,* barley; Ger. *bier;* Fr. *bière.* See ALE.] A fermented liquor which has not undergone the process of distillation, prepared from any of the cereals, as wheat, beans, peas, &c., but chiefly from barley flavored with hops and other bitter ingredients. The constituents of all the varieties of the *B.*, ale, porter, &c., are the same, differing only in the quantity of water, or in color, from the malt being more or less charred in the kiln-drying.—Nearly all seeds contain a large quantity of starch; and when they begin to germinate, a peculiar nitrogenous substance, called *diastase,* is formed. This product, acting as a ferment, converts the starch into sugar. This process is called *malting,* and the subsequent partial conversion of the sugar into alcohol is called *brewing.* The two processes are intimately connected together. In malting, the barley is first placed in a large tank or trough, and water is then run in, until there is sufficient to cover the grain. The barley then absorbs the water, and swells up; the amount of water absorbed showing the excellence of the barley. After remaining in the trough for about forty hours, the water is drained off, and the grain is thrown out on the floor. It lies in a heap, or *couch,* as it is called, for twenty-six hours. During this time more of the superfluous water drains away, and the grain rises about ten degrees in temperature. This is caused by the incipient germination of the barley. A primitive stem and little rootlets begin to appear. This process is technically called *sweating;* and as soon as the temperature rises high enough, the partial germination is stopped by a process called *flooring.* The warm grain is spread along the floor to a depth of 15 inches, and is repeatedly turned and re-turned with spades over a larger space, until the layer is only six inches deep. After undergoing this process, in which the radicles attain their greatest length, the grain is removed to a drying-kiln, and submitted to various degrees of heat, according to the quality of malt required. During the heating, the *cornings,* or shoots, drop off; they are afterwards separated from the grain by wire sieves. (See MALT.) The different varieties of malt, known under the names of *pale, amber,* and *brown,* can be produced from the same kind of barley by varying the heat of the drying-kiln. Pale malt is produced at the proper temperature; amber malt is slightly scorched; and brown malt is scorched to the full extent that the kiln will permit. Pale, amber, or brown malt is selected according as the beer is to be pale ale, brown ale, or porter. Before 1730 the ordinary malt liquors in London were *ale, beer, and twopenny.* It was a common custom to call for a tankard of *three threads,*—meaning an equal mixture of three kinds of malt liquor. This was very troublesome to the publican; and a brewer named Harwood invented a beverage which united the flavors of beer, ale, and twopenny. It was called *entire,* or the *entire butt;* and as it was a healthy, nourishing liquor, very suitable for porters and working-men, it received the name of *porter.* In brewing, the malt undergoes six processes: 1. the grinding; 2. the mashing, or infusing with hot water; 3. the boiling of the worts with hops; 4. the cooling; 5. the fermenting; 6. the clearing, storing, &c. In the first process the dried malt is ground into a coarse powder. When ground into fine powder, it is liable to coagulate into heaps, while undergoing the second operation, namely, the mashing with hot water. This is conducted in a large receiver, called a mash tun, made with wooden staves and hoops. Water previously heated to 160° Fahr., in a copper, is run into this mash-tun, and the crushed malt is shaken into it until there is sufficient to absorb the whole of the water, when thoroughly stirred up, either with long poles or with stirrers worked by machinery. Diastase, which was slightly formed during the process of fermentation, is at this period of the process again developed, and the starch contained in the grain is rapidly converted into grape sugar. As the temperature of the water falls to 140° Fahr., a fresh supply of water, at 190° Fahr., is added to the mixture; after remaining from two to three hours on the malt, the water, which assumes a very sweet taste, is run off into a vessel called an *underback.* This running is termed the first mash, and the tun is filled up with a fresh supply of hot water, called the second mash; these two mashes are afterwards run together. The mixed fluids in the underback are called the *sweet worts.* In order to brew a definite quality of beer, it is necessary that the brewer should prepare his worts in a regular manner. The quantity of saccharine matter present is ascertained by means of an instrument called a *saccharometer,* similar in principle to the hydrometer. (See SACCHAROMETER.) When the sweet worts are reduced to the proper strength, they are pumped up from the underback into a covered boiler, when they are boiled for some time, together with a certain quantity of hops. When the boiling is complete, the hops are drained off, and the boiled wort is set to cool in large shallow pans or vats, and is then ready for fermentation. For this purpose, the wort is run into fermenting-vats, a certain quantity of yeast being added. When fermentation has proceeded sufficiently far, it is stopped by skimming off the surface froth, until the beer stops working. The beer is now run into vats, or casked into casks, and nothing remains to complete the operation but the fining process, which is effected by adding to the beer a solution of isinglass dissolved in acid beer. There is hardly a substance sold which is more frequently adulterated than beer. Large quantities of quassia are annually imported for no other purpose than to replace hops in the manufacture of bitter ale. Adulteration of beer has of late become so systematized, that there are men who make a regular trade of beer-doctoring. Among the hundreds of ingredients used for this purpose may be reckoned quassia, gentian, and wormwood, to give bitterness; ginger, orange-peel, and caraway, to impart pungency; alum and blue vitriol, to enable the beer to preserve a frothy head: cocculus indicus, nux vomica, and tobacco, to intoxicate; and salt, to promote thirst. The natives of Abyssinia, and many tribes of Africa, brew beer from millet-seed, and also from the seeds of the *Poa abyssinica.* Millet-seed is also used as a source of brewing beer, by the inhabitants of the lower Himalaya, the Crim Tartars, and the natives of Sikkim. Long before the landing of the Spanish in South America, the Indians brewed maize-beer, or *chica;* it is still made by them, and has a bright yellow color, and an agreeable acid taste.—Of all the kinds of beer, LAGER, *q. v.,* is decidedly the favorite one in most of our States. Under this name, therefore, *B.* will be examined as an article of diet.—See also ALE; COOPER; PORTER; STOUT; SPRUCE-BEER, &c. Capital employed in brewing in the U. S. in 1877 is stated to be $200 000,000; wages paid yearly, $15,000,000; govt. tax, annually, $10,000,000.
Beer, [Heb., "a well."] (*Script.*) A station of the Hebrews in Moab, where God gave them water.
Beerbhoom, or BIRB'OOM, (*Virabhumi,* the "land of heroes.") A dist. of Hindostan, British presidency of Bengal, lying chiefly between Lat. 23° 25′ and 24° 25′ N., and Lon. 86° and 88° E: having N. the dist. of Bhaugulpoor, E. Moorshedabad and Nuddea; S. Burdwan and the Jungle Mehals; and W. Ramgur. *Area,* 3,870 sq. m. It is hilly, covered with jungle, and but thinly inhabited. *Prod.* Coal, iron, rice, sugar, and silk. *Prin. towns.* Soory, Nagore, Serampoor. *Pop.* abt. 1,000,000.
Beer Creek, in *Ind.,* Jay co., flows into the Wabash.
Beer'-house, *n.* A house or tavern where beer is sold.
Bee Ridge, in *Missouri,* a post-office of Knox co.
Beers, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Alleghany co.
Beersheba, (*beer-she'ba,*) [Heb., the "Well of the Oath."] (*Anc. Geog.*) A city at the S. extremity of the Holy Land, 28 m. S.W. of Hebron. Few places have been noticed in history during so many centuries as Beer-sheba. Abraham called that place Beer-sheba, because there they sware both of them, when he made a covenant with Abimelech. And Abraham planted a grove in Beer-sheba, and called there on the name of the Lord, the everlasting God. (*Gen.* xxi. 14, 31.) About B.C. 1804, Abimelech went to Isaac from Gerar, and they sware one to another; and it came to pass the same day, that Isaac's servants came and told him concerning the well which they had digged, and said unto him, we have found water. And he called it Sheba; therefore the name of the city is Beer-sheba unto this day. (*Gen.* xxvi. 23, 33.) The town that afterwards rose here was first assigned to Judah, and then to Simeon. Here Samuel established his sons as judges. It was a seat of idolatry in the time of Uzziah. After the captivity, it was repeopled by the Jews, and continued a large village many centuries after the coming of Christ. Dr. Robinson found its site at Bir-es Seba, on the border of the great desert south of Canaan—the ruins of a small straggling city, and two deep stone wells of excellent water, surrounded by stone troughs, and bearing the marks of great antiquity.
Beers'ville, in *Indiana,* a village of Knox co., on the Western fork of White River.
Beer'y, *a.* Of, or resembling beer; bemused by beer; as, he is a *beery* customer.
Bees, (St.) Head, a promontory on the N.W. coast of England, being the most W. point of the county of Cumberland, about 3 m. S. of Whitehaven. Lat. 54° 30′ 55″ N.; Lon. 3° 37′ 24″ W. There is a light-house here, 333 feet above the sea.
Beesha, (*be'sha,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Graminaceæ,* nearly allied to the Bamboo, but differing from it in having the seed enclosed in a fleshy pericarp. Two species are known, both natives of the E. Indies.
Bees'ley's Point, in *New Jersey,* a post-office of Cape May co.
Bees'kow, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, on the Spree, 18 m. S.W. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. *Manf.* Cloth, linen, beer, leather, &c. *Pop.* 4,704.
Bee'son, in *Indiana,* a post-office of Wayne co.
Bee Spring, in *Kentucky,* a P. O. of Edmonson co.
Beest'ings, (also, but incorrectly, written BIESTINGS.) [A. S. *beosting, bysting;* Ger. *beest;* Du. *biest.*] The first milk yielded by a cow after calving.
Bees'-wax, (*bēz'waks,*) *n.* (*Chem.*) It is now generally admitted that this useful substance, obtained from the honeycomb after the expression of the honey, is a true animal secretion; for bees feed on sugar only, and continue to deposit it in large quantities. At ordinary temperatures, *B.-W.* is a tough solid yellow substance, having a specific gravity of 0·96, and fusing at about 145°. When exposed to the air in thin slices, it becomes bleached; but nitric acid is generally employed for this purpose. Chlorine cannot be used for this purpose, as it is eliminated in suffocating fumes of hydrochloric acid when the wax is burned. Wax consists chemically of myricine, insoluble in boiling alcohol; cerine, a crystalline substance slightly dissolved by boiling alcohol; and ceroleine, which is dissolved in cold alcohol. The process for bleaching wax is simple but tedious. The wax is cut in pieces, melted, and agitated with a small portion of very dilute sulphuric acid, which facilitates the separation of impurities. When perfectly clean and bright, it is sliced by a cutting-machine into very thin sheets, and exposed to light and air for eight or ten weeks, during which time it is remelted once or twice.—See CANDLES; VEGETABLE WAX. (*Med.*) Wax is a principal ingredient in many pharmaceutical preparations, entering into nearly all the kinds of ointments and plasters, and some few of the cerates, in the Pharmacopœia. Its active principle is attributed to the white, crystalline substance called *cerine.* There are two kinds of *B.-W.* in the shops, the natural yellow *cera flava,* and the white *cera alba.* The latter is obtained by bleaching the former.
Beet, *n.* [Du. *biet;* Ger. *beete;* Lat. *beta.*] (*Bot.*) The common name of the genus BETA, *q. v.*
Beethoven, LUDWIG VON, (*ba-to'vain,*) one of the greatest musical composers of modern times, was B. at Bonn, in 1770. His genius was very early displayed, and his musical education was begun by his father, and continued by the court organist who introduced him to the works of Sebastian Bach and Handel. He soon attempted composition, and showed wonderful facility in improvisation. About 1790, he settled at Vienna, where Mozart quickly recognized his marvellous powers. When about 40 years of age, he was attacked with deafness, which became total, and lasted through life. He became, gradually, the victim of morbid irritability, and hopeless melancholy, ending in confirmed hypochondria, and, finally, dropsy and delirium. He continued to compose, however, long after he had ceased to hear himself play, and received homage and honors from all parts of Europe. D., unmarried, at Vienna, in March, 1827. The works of *B.* are very numerous, and in every variety of style—orchestral, chamber-music, pianoforte, and vocal music. Among the most celebrated are the opera of *Fidelio;* the oratorio of the *Mount of Olives;* the cantata *Adelaide; Sinfonia Eroica* (Heroic Symphony); *Sinfonia Pastorale* (Pastoral Symphony); *Concerto in C Minor; Sonata Pathétique;* and the *Sonata with Funeral March.* Vast power, intense passion, and infinite tenderness are manifested in all his compositions, which abound no less in sweetest melodies than in grand and complicated harmonies. His Life has been written by Schlosser, Von Seyfried, and others; and an English translation of his Letters, by Lady Wallace, was published in 1866. A statue of *B.*, by Hühnel, was erected at Bonn, in 1845.
Beetle, (*bē'tl,*) *n.* [A. S. *betl,* or *bytl,* from *beatan,* to beat; from *bat.*] An instrument to beat with. Specifically, a heavy wooden instrument resembling a mallet or rammer used to drive stones into pavements, &c.

"They are as shards, and be their *beetle.*"—*Shaks.*

—*n.* [A. S. *bitel,* probably from *bitan,* to bite.] (*Zoöl.*) This term is commonly used to designate those insects which are covered by a strong horny substance; the abdominal part of the body being protected by two sheaths under which the wings are folded. Hence the term is synonymous with COLEOPTERA. *q. v.*
—*v. a.* To use the instrument called a beetle.
—*v. i.* To jut; to be prominent; to hang over.

"Each *beetling* rampart, and each tower sublime."—*Wordsworth.*

Bee'tle-brow, *n.* An overhanging or prominent brow.
Bee'tle-browed, *a.* Having prominent brows.

"Enquire for the *beetle-brow'd* critic."—*Swift.*

Bee'tle-head, *n.* A stupid, obtuse fellow.
Bee'tle-headed, *a.* Having a head like a beetle; stupid; obtuse.

"A *beetle-headed,* flap-ear'd knave."—*Shaks.*

Bee'tle-stock, *n.* The handle of a beetle.
Beet'ling, *n.* (*Manf.*) A process applied to cotton shirting, in which the yarn is so treated as to give the cloth a hard appearance, in imitation of linen. It was first employed upon linen shirting. A number of wooden stampers, placed in a row, strike upon the cloth as it passes under them, producing the effect required.
Bee'town, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village and township of Grant co., 24 m. S.S.E. of Prairie du Chien; *pop.* 1,624.
Beet'race, in *Iowa,* a post-office of Appanoose co.
Beet'-radish, Beet'-rave, *n.* [Fr. *betterave.*] The red beet, *Beta vulgaris.* See BETA.
Beet'-root, *n.* See SUGAR.
Beeves', *n. pl.* See BEEF.
Bee'ville, in *Texas,* a post-village, cap. of Bee co.
Befall', *v. a.* [A. S. *befeallan.*] To fall to; to happen to; to occur to.
—*v. i.* To happen; to come to pass.

"Whatever chance *befall:*—
'Tis better to have lov'd, and lost,
Than never to have loved at all."—*Tennyson.*

Beffroi. See BELFRY.
Befit', *v. a.,* [*be* and *fit.*] To fit; to suit; to be suitable; to become.

"Blud is his love, and best *befits* the dark."—*Shaks.*

Befit'ting, *p. a.* Fit; suitable; becoming.
Beflat'ter, *v. a.* To flatter much, or to an undue extent.
Beflow'er, *v. a.* To scatter or rain over with flowers, or with pustules, &c.—*Hobbes.*
Befoam', *v. a.* To foam over; to cover with foam. (R.)
Befogged, (*be-fŏgd',*) *a.* To be involved in a fog.
Befool', *v. a.* To fool; to infatuate; to delude.

"Men *befool* themselves infinitely."—*South.*

Before', *prep.* [A. S. *beforn,* or *beforan.*] Near the fore part; in front of; as, to stand *before* the fire.

"Who shall go
"*Before* them in cloud and pillar of fire."—*Milton.*

—In advance of; previous to; anterior to.

"*Before* this treatise can become of use."—*Swift.*

—In preference to; prior to; superior to, in dignity, order, &c.; as, "The eldest son is *before* the younger in succession." In presence of; in sight of; face to face.

"See we fall *before* thee!
Prostrate we adore thee."—*Dryden.*

—In the power of; noting the right of choice.

"And all the year, *before* thee for delight."—*Dryden.*

Before the beam. (*Naval Arch.*) An arc of the horizon

comprehended between a line which crosses a ship's length at right angles, and some object at a distance before it; or between the line of the beam and that point of the compass which the stem points to.

Before the wind. (*Naut.*) In the direction of the wind, so as to be impelled by its full force. — *Worcester.*

Before', *adv.* Further onward; in front; on the fore part.

"And that which was *before*, came after." — *Butler.*

—In time preceding; sooner than; hitherto.

"You tell me, mother, what I knew *before*.
The Phrygian fleet is landed on the shore." — *Dryden.*

Before'-cited, *a.* Cited previously.

Before'hand, *adv.* In a state of anticipation; previously; antecedently; often followed by *with*.

"Quoth Hudibras, I am *beforehand*
In that already *with* your command." — *Hudibras.*

—At first; by way of preparation; preliminary.

"When the lawyers brought extravagant bills,
Sir Roger used to bargain *beforehand*." — *Arbuthnot.*

—*a.* In accumulative state as regards wealth or property.

"Stranger's house is at this time rich, and much *beforehand*." *Bacon.*

Before'-mentioned, *a.* Mentioned before.

Before'time, *adv.* Aforetime; formerly; of old time.

Befort, or **Belfort,** (*bĕ'for.*) a town of France, in the former dep. Haut-Rhin, on the Savoureuse, 38 m. S.S.W. of Colmar. It is a strong place, and was fortified by Vauban. It resisted successfully, for several months, a formidable German army in 1870, and did not surrender till after the close of the war. *B.* has manufactures of importance. *Pop.* 8,911.

Befoul', *v. a.* [A. S. *befylan.*] To make foul, to soil; to pollute.

Befree'kle, *v. a.* To freckle; to cover with various spots.

Befriend', *v. a.* To favor; to act as a friend to.

"Brother-servants must *befriend* one another." — *Swift.*

Befriend'ment, *n.* The act of befriending, or being a friend to.

Befringe', *v. a.* To decorate as with a fringe; to supply with fringe.

"Clothe spice, line trunks, or, flutt'ring in a row,
Befringe the rails of Bedlam and Soho." — *Pope.*

Befurred, (*be-fĕrd'*,) *a.* Covered with fur.

Beg, *n.* [Turk. *beg.*] See Bey.

Beg, *v. a.* [Sw. *begæra*, to ask, to crave; Ger. *begehren.*] To ask or supplicate in charity; to ask earnestly; to crave, solicit, petition, supplicate; to entreat for.

"See how they *beg* an alms of flattery." — *Young.*

—To take anything for granted; to assume without evidence or proof.

"We have not *begged* any principles or suppositions." — *Burnet.*

—*v. i.* To ask alms or charity; to practise begging; to live upon alms.

"I cannot dig; to *beg* I am ashamed." — *Luke* xvi. 3.

Beg, (Lough,) a small lake of Ireland, co. Antrim, adjoining Lough Neagh; length 4 m., breadth 1½.

Be'ga, Big'gah, *n.* [Hindoo, *bighâ.*] A land-measure of Bengal, equal to about a third of an acre. — *Malcolm.*

Be'ga, Cornelius, an eminent Dutch painter of cattle and landscape subjects, b. 1620. He was one of the most distinguished pupils of Adrian van Ostade. D. 1664.

Began', *imp.* of *Begin*, q. v.

Begard, (*be-gär'.*) a town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 3 m. N.W. of Guingamp; *pop.* 4,600.

Begem', *v. a.* To deck or adorn with gems, or as with gems.

"These lonely realms bright garden isles *begem*." — *Shelley.*

Beget', *v. a.*, (*imp.* Begot, Begat; *pp.* Begot, Begotten.) [A. S. *begetan*, — *be*, and *getan*, to get.] To get or gain: to obtain; to attain. Specifically, to procreate; to generate.

"'T was he the noble Claudian race *begat*." — *Dryden.*

—To cause; to produce, as an effect.

"Love is *begot* by fancy, bred
By ignorance, by expectation fed." — *Granville.*

Beget'ter, *n.* One who begets, procreates; a sire; a father.

"No share of that goes back to the *begetter*,
But if the son fights well, and plunders better." — *Dryden.*

Beg'gable, *a.* Which may be begged.

Beg'gar, *n.* One who begs; one who lives by begging: a suppliant; a petitioner. There must necessarily exist in every country certain persons who have not the means, ability, or perhaps, the will, to earn a livelihood for themselves, and who are thus dependent for subsistence upon the charity of others. These constitute the poor; when they have to solicit charity, they are beggars. The laws of several of the U. States punish begging as an offence.

—One who assumes what he does not prove; as, "These shameful *beggars* of principles." — *Tillotson.*

—*v. a.* To reduce to beggary; to impoverish.

"The miser with heav'n, . . . cheaply wipes his score,
Lifts up his eyes, and hastes to *beggar* more." — *Gay.*

—To exhaust; to deprive.

"For her own person,
It *beggar'd* all description." — *Shaks.*

Beg'gar-brat, *n.* A beggar's child; a child that begs.

Beg'garliness, *n.* The state of being beggarly: meanness of living; poverty.

Beg'garly, *a.* Like a beggar; mean; contemptible; extremely poor; in the condition of a beggar.

"The *beggarly* last doit." — *Cowper.*

—Produced, or occasioned by beggary. — *Webster.* (R.)

Beg'garly, *adv.* Meanly; indigently; despicably.

"Hath he revealed, that it is his delight to dwell *beggarly*?" *Hooker.*

Beg'gar my Neigh'bor, *n.* (*Games.*) An easy game at cards, played chiefly by children. The whole pack is dealt out to two players, and the cards are held with the backs upward; each player then turns up a single card in turn. When you play an *ace*, your adversary must give you four cards; three for a *king*, two for a *queen*, and one for a *knave*; and when the requisite number are laid down, you win the trick, and place the cards so won at the bottom of those in your hand. If, however, your opponent turns up an *honor*, while paying for that which you have previously paid, you must pay for it in a similar manner, according to its value, and so on until the cards of one or the other are exhausted. The player who first exhausts his adversary's hand, and gets all the cards into his own, is said to *beggar his neighbor*.

Beg'gar's-lice, *n.* (*Bot.*) The prickly fruit or seed of certain plants (as some species of *Echinospermum* and *Cynoglossum*) which fasten on the clothing of those who pass by them. — *Webster.*

Beg'gary, *n.* State of a beggar, of one in extreme indigence; poverty in the utmost degree.

"My virtue then shall be,
To say there is no vice but *beggary*." — *Shaks.*

Beghards, Begnards, (*beg'hards.*) *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A term applied to several religious orders, as well as heretics, during the Middle Ages. It was probably first used to describe those half monks of the third order of St. Francis, who arose in the 11th century. They must not be confounded with the later sectaries, a branch of the *Fraticelli*, condemned by the 15th General Council, that of Vienna, 1311-1312. This mistake was so often made at the time that Pope John XXI. or XXII., by a decretal, declared the last-mentioned to be execrable impostors, and in no way connected with the *B.* of the third order of St. Francis. Mosheim shows the name is derived from the Old German word *beggen*, or *beggeren*, to beg, with the word *hard* subjoined: that it signified, to beg earnestly and heartily; and he accounts by this derivation for the indiscriminate manner in which it was applied to so many orders and sects. The subject is involved in inextricable confusion from the many conflicting accounts of different authorities. The *B.* disappeared about the end of the 14th century.

Baghar'mi, or Bagia'mi, in Central Africa, a country divided from the kingdom of Bornou in the W. by the Shari or Grand River, and bounded on the N. by Lake Tsad, and on the E. by the Waday kingdom. It extends southward to about 10° N. Its greatest length is about 240 m.; breadth 150; and general elevation about 1,000 feet above the sea. *Rivers*, Bénuwé, Logon, and Shari. According to Dr. Barth's *Travels in Central Africa*, the soil, partly composed of sand, and partly of lime, produces the grains and fruit common to that region. The inhabitants are generally pagans, but Mohammedanism has been introduced among them. They are physically superior to the neighboring races, the women being especially handsome. The Sultan, tributary of the kingdom of Bornou, is absolute in his own dominions. *Cap.* Mesna. *Pop.* about 1,500,000.

Begild', *v. a.* To overlay with gold or gilding.

Begin', *v. i.* (*imp.* began; *pp.* begun.) [A. S. *gynnan*, *aginnan*, and *beginnan*, from the root *gin*, *gen*, or *gyn*; Gr. *ginomai*, to come into being, to be or become.] To be or become; to take rise; to come into existence; to commence.

"Ere the base laws of servitude *began*,
When wild in woods the noble savage ran." — *Dryden.*

—To do the first act; to take the first step; to commence any action or state.

"We poets in our youth *begin* in gladness:
But thereof comes in the end despondency and madness."
Wordsworth

—*v. a.* To enter upon: to commence; to originate.

"They have been awaked, by these awful scenes, to *begin* religion." — *Watts.*

—To trace from anything, as the first ground. — *Johnson.*

"The apostle *begins* our knowledge in the creatures, which leads us to the knowledge of God." — *Locke.*

Begin'ner, *n.* The person who begins; one in his rudiments; one who first enters upon anything; an inexperienced person; a tyro; a young practitioner.

Begin'ning, *n.* The first cause, act, state, or origin.

"Wherever we place the *beginning* of motion." — *Swift.*

—That which is first: commencement; entrance into being.

"In the *beginning* God created the heaven and the earth." *Gen.* i. 1.

—The first ground, materials, or rudiments.

"That is the true *beginning* of our end." — *Shaks.*

Begin'ningless, *a.* With no beginning; having no beginning.

Begird', *v. a.* (*imp.* begirt, begirded; *pp.* begirt.) [A.S. *begyrdan*, — *be* and *gyrdan*, to gird. See Gird.] To gird round about; to bind; as, with a band or girdle. To surround; to encompass; to enclose; to encircle.

"Abroad *begirt* with men, and swords, and spears,
His very state acknowledging his fears." — *Prior.*

Beg'lerbeg, *n.* [Turk., from *beg*, pl. *begler*. See Bey.] Formerly, in the Turkish empire, the title of the governor-generals of the provinces. They were next in rank to the Grand Vizier.

Beg'lerbeglie, *n.* The province governed by a beglerbeg.

Beg'leys, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Perry co.

Begnaw, (*be-naw'.*) *v. a.* To bite; to gnaw; to eat away; to nibble largely; to corrode.

"The worm of conscience still *begnaw* thy soul." — *Shaks.*

Begone! *interj.* [*be*, imper. of the verb *to be*, and *gone*, participle of *go.*] Get you gone! go hence! Away! Depart!

"*Begone!* dull Care, I prithee *begone* from me."
Musical Companion, 1687.

Begonia, (*be-go'ni-a.*) *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Begoniaceæ*. The species are natives of tropical regions, but many are now cultivated in all countries as ornamental plants. The leaves are oblique or unequal, (more developed on one side of the midrib than on the other,) and are often richly tinged with crimson. The flowers are of a delicate pink color, and grow in cymes. The young stems and leaves of the species *B. malabarica* and *tuberosa* are used as pot-herbs in the countries where they grow wild. Of the numerous species which adorn our conservatories, *B. argyrostigma* and *discolor* are perhaps the most beautiful. *B. discolor*, or two-colored *B.*, is a Chinese species, and is remarkable for the very rich crimson of the under-surface of the leaf, which is short and broad.

Begonia'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Cucurbitales*. Diag. Dry fruit and placentæ projecting and meeting in the axis. Herbaceous plants or succulent under-shrubs, with an acid juice; the *B.* have perfectly unisexual flowers, with a superior calyx, generally colored pink, consisting, in the sterile flowers, of from two to four pieces, and in the fertile flowers of from



Fig. 332. — Begonia malabarica.

1. Fertile flower. — 2. Fruit. — 3. The same, cut through horizontally. — 4. Seeds. — 5. One seed magnified. — 6. The same, cut through to show the embryo in its natural position in the albumen.

five to eight. The stamens are numerous; the style simple; the stigmas three, often forked, and having a wavy or twisted appearance. These latter originate from a three-cornered, three-celled ovary, containing a multitude of little seeds, which changes to a thin-sided capsule with three extremely unequal wings. The leaves are always more or less unequal-sided, and have highly-developed membranous stipules at their base. They are chiefly found in tropical countries, particularly in Asia and America. The order has only 159 species in 3 genera, the typical one being the *Begonia*, *q. v.*

Begored', *a.* [*be* and *gore.*] Besmeared with gore or blood.

Begot', Begot'ten, *pp.* of Beget. Procreated; generated.

"But base *begotten* on a Theban slave." — *Dryden.*

Begrease', *v. a.* [*be* and *grease.*] To grease: to anoint, daub, or soil with grease, or any unctuous matter.

Begrime', *v. a.* To make grimy; to soil with dirt much impressed: to bespatter with smut.

"As Diana's visage is now *begrim'd*, and black
As my own face." — *Shaks.*

Begrim'er, *n.* A person who begrimes another.

Begrudge', *v. a.* To grudge: to envy the possession of.

Begshehr, (*beg-sher'.*) a river, lake, and town of Turkey in Asia, prov. of Karamania. The lake is about 20 m. long, and from 5 to 10 broad, containing many small islands. It is supposed to be the ancient *Coralites*.

Begta'shi, *n.* A religious order in the Ottoman empire, which had its origin in the 14th cent. The name is believed to be derived from that of a celebrated dervish, Hadji Begtash, to whom also the order appears to owe its institution. The members use secret signs and passwords as means of recognition, in the same way as is done by the Masonic orders, some of them indeed appearing to be identical with those of freemasonry. Although numbering many thousands of influential persons in its ranks, the society does not appear to exercise any material influence in the religion or politics of Turkey. — *Ch. Encycl.*

Beguile, (*be-gil'*,) *v. a.* [*be* and *guile*. See GUILE.] To impose on by gnile, artifice, or craft; to delude; to deceive.

"And often did *beguile* her of her tears."—*Shaks.*

—To elude, evade, or cheat by craft, or artifice.

"When misery could *beguile* the tyrant's rage."—*Shaks.*

—To wile away; to pass pleasantly; to amuse.

"With these sometimes she doth her time *beguile*:
These do by fits her phantasy possess."—*Sir J. Davies.*

Beguile'ment, *n.* Act of beguiling or deceiving.

Beguil'er, *n.* A person who, or anything which, beguiles, evades, or deceives.

Beguil'ingly, *adv.* In manner to beguile or deceive.

Beguilt'y, *v. a.* [*be* and *guilty*.] To make guilty. (o & R.)

Beguinage, (*bā'gēen-ăzh'*,) *n.* [Fr.; Ger. *Beguinenhäuser*.] A convent of Beguines.

Beg'uines, Begut'tæ, (*bā'gēens*,) *n. pl.* [Fr.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) An order of "praying ladies," as Mosheim styles them, which rose in the Netherlands, and spread through France and Germany during the 12th and 13th centuries. They were pious women, virgins, or widows, who formed themselves into societies, under the direction of a superior of their own sex. The first establishment of which any record remains was at Nivelles, in Brabant, founded, according to some authorities, in 1207, and, according to others, in 1224. They soon became so numerous that Matthew Paris speaks of 2,000 Beguines in Cologne and its neighborhood, about the year 1243. They are still to be met with in some parts of France, Holland, and Germany, where they devote themselves to attendance on the sick, and the education of young females.

Be'gum, *n.* A title given in India almost exclusively to sovereign ladies, princesses, or other females of the highest rank.—This term is sometimes satirically applied, in English society, to a wealthy lady, whether European or Hindoo, who visits, or comes to reside in, England.

Begun', *pp.* of BEGIN, *q. v.*

Behabau', a town of Persia, prov. Fars, in a fruitful country, about 3 m. E. of the ruins of the ancient city of Aragian. *Pop.* about 10,000.

Behaim. See BEHEM.

Behalf, (*bē-haf'*,) *n.* [A. S. *behabban*—*be*, and *habban*, to have. See BEHOOVE.] Need; necessity; profit; convenience; advantage; favor; cause; support; account; sake; part; side.

"He might in his presence, defy all Arcadian knights, in the *behalf* of his mistress's beauty."—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Behap'pen, *v. a.* To happen, or befall to.

Behar. See BAHAR.

Behave, (*bē-hāv'*,) *v. a.* To hold; to restrain; to govern; to carry or bear; to conduct; to manage. (Used with the reciprocal pronoun.)

"To their wills wedded, to their errors slaves,
No man, like them, they think, *himself behaves*." *Sir J. Denham.*

—*v. i.* To act; to conduct one's self; as to have *behaved* well or ill.—*Webster.*

Behavior, (*bē-hāv'i-ēr*,) *n.* The way in which a man has, possesses, or demeans himself generally, or on a specific occasion. Conduct; deportment; demeanor; manner.

"A gentleman that is very singular in his *behaviour*." *Sir R. Steele.*

(*Law.*) Carriage of one's self, with respect to propriety, morals, and the requirements of law. Surety of being of good *B.* is a larger requirement than surety to keep the peace.

Behbehan, (*be'be-han*,) a town of Persia, prov. of Fars, 130 m. from Shiraz, in a fertile plain; *pop.* abt. 4,000.

Behead, (*bē-hed'*,) *v. a.* To cut off the head; to decapitate; to shorten by the head.

Behead'ing, *n.* The act of cutting off the head. See DECAPITATION.

Beheld', *pret.* and *pp.* of BEHOLD, *q. v.*

Be'hem, MARTIN, a celebrated geographer, b. at Nürnberg in 1436. In 1480, he went to Portugal, accompanied Diego Cam on an expedition of discovery along the coast of Africa, and rendered valuable services. In 1492, he revisited his native city and there constructed the famous terrestrial globe, on which are traced his discoveries. He then returned to Portugal, and D. at Fayal, in 1506. Attempts have been made to prove that *B.* was the discoverer of America, but without success

Behemoth, (*bē'hē-moth*.) [Heb., beasts, the plural of greatness, for the Great Beast, or the Water-ox.] (*Scrip.*) A huge amphibious animal, described in *Job* xl. 15–24. It has been identified by some commentators with the elephant, but more generally with the hippopotamus, *q. v.*

Beh'enic Acid. (*Chem.*) A crystalline fat acid, fusing at 170°, found in the oil of Ben, or *Moringa oleifera*,—the basis of Macassar oil.

Behest', *n.* [*be*, and A. S. *hæsa*, from *hatan*, to call, name, or command.] Declared will or order; command; precept; mandate.

"On high *behests* his angels to and fro
Pass'd frequent."—*Milton.*

Behind', *prep.* [A. S. *behindan*.] On or at the hinder part; on or at the back of; in the rear of; following another; posterior to.

"Which he had caused his horsemen to take *behind* them on their horses."—*Knolles.*

—Remaining after; left after the departure of.

"I must be cruel only to be kind;
Thus had begins and worse remains *behind*."—*Shaks.*

—Inferior to in dignity, worth, or attainments; as, he is *behind* the age.

—*adv.* In the rear; backward; as, to look *behind* one.

—Remaining; not yet brought forward, or presented.

"We cannot be sure that we have all the particulars before us; and that there is no evidence *behind*." — *Locke.*

—Past; backward, or posterior in time of order or succession.

Behind'hand, *a.* [*behind* and *hand*.] In arrears; as, to be *behindhand* in one's payments.—In a state of backwardness; as, to be *behindhand* with work. (Generally followed by *with*.)

"Consider whether it is not better to be half-a-year *behindhand with* the fashionable part of the world, than to strain beyond his circumstances." — *Spectator.*

Beh'men, or BÖHME, JACOB, a religious mystic, b. in Upper Lusatia, Germany, in 1575, and settled as a shoemaker at Görlitz, in 1595. In 1610 he commenced the publication of a series of works in which he professed to enjoy a revelation of inward light from the Holy Ghost, that enabled him to perceive the secrets of nature and religion. He was opposed by Gregorius Richter, primate of Görlitz, and was compelled to retire to Dresden, but eventually returned to his home, where he D. in 1624. The Behmenites, as a religious sect, may be said to be extinct, but *B.* has still many devoted admirers at the present day. It is impossible, within our limits, to give an intelligible account of the system of *B.* Formerly his doctrines were viewed with great contempt by all but his own immediate followers; but latterly this unlettered rustic, this man of earnest principle and pious heart, has come to occupy a high place among the philosophers of his country. Hegel places him at the head of modern speculative philosophers, and Tieck and Novalis were enthusiastic admirers of his writings. Professor Maurice, in his article on Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy, (*Encyclopædia Metropolitana*,) says, "That his obscurity was in a great degree the effect of unacquaintance with scientific language; but that through it all may be traced deep thoughts respecting God and man, by which philosophers might be greatly profited." After Behmen's death, his opinions spread over Germany, Holland, and England. His works were translated into English by the celebrated William Law, of Oxford. Henry More has written upon the views of Behmen, and it is said that many autograph extracts from the works of Behmen were found among the papers of Sir Isaac Newton.

Beh'menites, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) Disciples of the tenets of BEHMEN, *q. v.*

Behn, APHRA, (*bain*,) a miscellaneous writer in the reign of Charles II. of England. Her writings, consisting of novels, poems, and plays, were relished in their day, but are now only remembered for their immorality. D. 1687.

Behold', *v. a.*, (*imp.* and *pp.* BEHELD.) [A.S. *behealdan*, *pp. behealden*, from *healdan*, to hold.] To hold or keep the eyes fixed upon; to look steadfastly on; to look upon; to view; to consider; to regard with attention.

"Man looks aloft, and with erected eyes,
Beholds his own hereditary skies."—*Dryden.*

—*v. i.* To look; to direct the eyes to an object; to direct or fix the mind or attention.

"*Behold* the child, by Nature's kindly law,
Pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw." — *Pope.*

Beholden, (*be-hōld'n.*) *pp.* or *a.* Holden or bound in gratitude; obliged; indebted.

"Wherein I must acknowledge myself *beholden* to you." —*Bacon.*

Behold'er, *n.* One who beholds; an eye-witness; a spectator.

"Was this the face,
That, like the sun, did make *beholders* wink?"— *Shaks.*

Behold'ing, *ppr.* Fixing the eyes upon; looking on; seeing; contemplating; regarding with attention.

"*Beholding* heaven, and feeling hell." — *Moore.*

Behon'ey, *v. a.* [*be* and *honey*.] To make sweet with honey.

Behoof, (*be-höf'*,) *n.* [From A. S. *behafian*. See BEHOOVE.] Need; necessity; advantage; profit; benefit.

"Which careful Jove, in Nature's true *behoof*,
Took up, and in fit place did reinstate." — *Milton.*

Behoove, (*be-höv'*,) *v. a.* [A. S. *behafian*, to be fit, to have need of; Ger. *behüf*, allied to *haben*, to have.] To be fit, or meet for; to be needful, or necessary for.

"But should you lure the monarch of the brook,
Behooves you then to ply your finest art." — *Thomson.*

Behoove'ful, *a.* Useful; profitable; advantageous. (R.)

"Madam, we have culled such necessaries
As are *behooveful* for our state to-morrow." — *Shaks.*

Behove'. See BEHOOVE.

Behring, VITUS, (*ba'ring*,) a Dane, b. 1680, entered the service of Russia, and was appointed by the Empress Catherine to command an expedition of discovery in the Sea of Kamtschatka. He left St. Petersburg in February, 1725, and after exploring several rivers, travelled overland by the way of Yakutsk, on the Lena, to Okhotsk, then crossed over to Bolcheretsk, and arrived at Nischnei Kamtschatka-Ostrog. Here he built a small boat, and sailed on the 20th of July, 1728, coasting Kamtschatka till he reached, in Aug., (67° 18′ N. Lat. by his observations,) a cape, which, from the land beyond it trending so much to the westward, he supposed to be the north-easternmost point of Asia. In this conjecture, however, as has since been proved, *B.* was mistaken; the point reached by him must have been Serdre Kumen; but with this conviction on his own mind, and the approach of winter, he determined to retrace his steps, and he returned in safety to Nischnei Kamtschatka. In 1733 he took command of another expedition, fitted out on a very large scale. After several exploratory excursions, he stationed himself at Yakutsk, directing various detachments of his officers down the rivers on different points of the Frozen Ocean. In 1740 he reached Okhotsk, where vessels had previously been built for him, in which he sailed for Awatska Bay, where he founded the present settlement of Petropaulovski, and passed the winter. His discoveries to the northward being deemed sufficiently satisfactory, he was now directed to proceed to the eastward towards the American continent. He left Awatska in June, 1741, steering to the S.E., but having reached the parallel of 46° without seeing land, he altered his course to the N.E., and on the 18th of July, (having been forty-four days at sea,) he descried very high mountains covered with snow in Lat. 58½° N., having made, according to his reckoning, 50° of E. Lon. from Awatska. He now followed the coast to the northward, but his crew suffering from sickness, he resolved to return to Kamtschatka, when, Nov. 3, 1741, he was wrecked on the island which now bears his name, and D. on the 8th of the following month. The survivors of his crew reached Kamtschatka in a small vessel which they built from the wreck, and thus some account of this ill-fated voyage was preserved.

Behr'ing's Island, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, Lat. 55° 22′ N., Lon. 166° E., the most W. of the Aleutian chain. It is 90 m. long, rocky and desolate, uninhabited, and only remarkable as the place where the great navigator whose name it bears, breathed his last.

Behr'ing's Strait, the channel which separates the N.E. of Asia from the N.W. corner of America, and which connects the N. Pacific with the Arctic Ocean. It is formed, in its narrowest part, by two remarkable headlands, the extreme points E. and W. of the continents to which they belong: Cape Prince of Wales, on the American coast, in Lat. 65° 40′ N., Lon. 168° 15′ E.; and East Cape, on the shore of Asia, Lat. 66° 6′ N., Lon. 169° 38′ W. The distance between these two points is about 36 m.; but N. and S. of them, the land on both sides rapidly recedes, and, on the N. especially, it trends so sharply that the name of "strait" is not very applicable to any part beyond the capes in that direction. It is usual, however, to regard it extending along Asia from Tchukotskoi Noss, in 64° 13′, to Serdre Kumen in 67° 3′ N., which gives it a length of 400 m.: its width between Tchukotskoi Noss (173° 24′) and Cape Rodney, on the opposite shore of America, (166° 3′ W.,) is about 250 m. Shoal water appears to be principally confined to the bays and inlets on the American side. There are a few islands scattered here and there along the strait; and one of some size, St. Lawrence or Clerke's Island, lies at a short distance S. from its entrance. The temperature is low, and N. of the two capes there is always a store of ice throughout the year. Fogs and hazy weather are almost perpetual, and the strait is frozen over every winter. This strait was discovered in 1728, by Vitus Behring, (*q. v.*,) but the complete results of the discovery were left for Capt. Cook, who, in 1788, made a thorough and accurate survey of both coasts. It may, perhaps, be interesting to know, that a very old Japanese map of the world, now in the British Museum, lays down the leading features of this strait with surprising accuracy.

Bei'la, or BELA, an inland town of Beloochistan, cap. prov. of Lus, on a rock, on the N. bank of the Poorally; Lat. 26° 11′ N., Lon. 66° 36′ E., and 50 m. N. of the Indian Ocean. It is a clean and tidy town, inhabited mostly by Hindoos.

Be'ing, *p.pr.* [From BE.] Existing; existing in a certain state.

—*n.* Existence; a particular state or condition, as opposed to non-existence, or nonentity.

"Thee, Author of all *being*,
Fountain of Light."—*Milton.*

—A person existing; any living creature, whether material or spiritual, actual or ideal.

"Ah fair, yet false! ah *being* form'd to cheat
By seeming kindness, mixt with deep deceit!"—*Dryden.*

—An intelligent or living existence or spirit, in contradistinction to a thing without life.

—*adv.* Since; for as much as; inasmuch as. (R.)

"And *being* you have
Declined his means."—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*

Bei'ra, a province of Portugal.—See BEYRA.

Beiram. See BAIRAM.

Beirout, Beyrut. See BEYROUT.

Beit, (*bīte*,) an Arabic word, which properly signifies a tent or hut, but is likewise employed to denote any edifice or abode of men. It is often found as a component part of proper names in the geography of those countries that have become subject to the Arabs, as, *Beit-al-Harâm*, i. e. "the edifice of the sanctuary." The Hebrew word, corresponding to the Arabic *Beit*, is *Beth*, which we find employed in a manner perfectly analogous in the Old Testament; in the name *Bethlehem* (in Arabic *Beit-Lahm*, or *Beit-al-Lahm*), i. e. "the house of bread." The same word, *Beth*, is, in Syriac, still more extensively used as a component part of geographical names.

Beit-el-Fakih, (*bite-el-fa-ke'*,) a maritime town of Arabia, 100 m. W. of Sana, on the Red Sea. This place, the hottest in Tehama, is the centre of the Yemen trade in coffee. *Pop.* 10,000.

Beith, a flourishing seaport town of Scotland, county of Ayr, 9 m. S.W. of Paisley. *Manf.* Cottons and muslins. The famous Dunlop cheese is made in the neighborhood. *Pop.* about 6,000.

Be it so. A phrase of supposition or anticipation, equal to *suppose it to be so*; or of permission, as, *let it be so.*

"My gracious duke,
Be't so she will not here, before your grace."—*Shaks.*

Beita'llah, *n.* [AR., "house of God."] The name of the temple at Mecca, which contains the KAABA, *q. v.*

Beja, (*baizh'ah*,) a town of Portugal, 36 m. from Evora. It stands on a hill and is surrounded by walls flanked by forty towers. *Pop.* about 6,000.

Bejapoor, (*bēj'a-poor*,) a large prov. of the Deccan, Hindostan, comprised partly in the British dom. and partly in those of the Rajah of Sattara and the Nizam, and containing the Portuguese territory of Goa. It extends from 15° to 18° N. Lat., and between 73° and 78°

E. Lon., having N. prov. Aurungabad; E, the same prov. and that of Hyderabad; S., the Toombuddra and Wurda rivers; and W., the Indian Ocean; length, 320 m., by 200 m. average breadth. Its W. districts are very mountainous, being intersected by the W. Ghauts. The principal rivers are the Krishna, or Kistnah, Toombuddra, and Beema. The Krishna is remarkable as forming the boundary between two regions in which distinct languages and architectural characteristics prevail: N. of that stream the Mahratta tongue is spoken, and the roofs of the ordinary houses are pitched and thatched; S. of its banks the Canara language prevails, and the houses are flat-roofed and thatched with mud and clay. The Ramooses, a tribe resembling the lower castes of the Mahrattas, with the thievish habits of the Bheels, but more subdued and civilized, inhabit the hills joining the Ghauts in Sattara, between Poonah on the N., Coolapoor, and Bejapoor, E. After the dissolution of the Bhamanee empire of the Deccan, in 1489, Adil Shah established in *B.* a dynasty which lasted till 1689. The country was afterwards ruled by the Mahrattas, and after long years of anarchy, was partially subjected by the English in 1818.

Bejapoor, (*Vijayapura*, "the impregnable city,") the ancient cap. of the above prov. under the Bhamanee dynasty, is 115 m. S.E. of Sattara. Lat. 16° 46′ N.; Lon 75° 47′ E. In the beginning of the 17th century, it was a city of great size and grandeur, but at present it consists merely of an immense number of mosques, &c., with a population of 20,000.

Be'jar, a fortified town of Spain, prov. of Salamanca, and 48 m. S. of Salamanca city. *Manf.* Woollens; it is also famous throughout Spain for its hams. There are mineral waters close by. *Pop.* 12,751.

Bejaun'dice, *v. a.* [*be* and *jaundice*, q. v.] To infect, or infuse with jaundice.

Bejes'uit, *v. a.* [*be* and *Jesuit.*] To make Jesuitical; to initiate into, or infect with, Jesuitism.

Bejum'ble, *v. a.* [*be* and *jumble.*] To make a medley of; to throw into confusion.

Be'kah, *n.* [Heb. *beka*, half part, from *bâka*, to split.] (*Script.*) A half-shekel; in weight, five pennyweights; in money, about 5 cents. This sum, each Israelite over 20 years old was obliged to pay as a poll-tax for the service of the Temple.

Beke, Charles Tilstone, ph.d., f.s.a., f.r.g.s., an English geographer, explorer, and author, b. in London, 1800. In 1834, he published *Origines Biblicæ*; or, "Researches in Primeval History;" one of the first attempts to reconstruct history on the principles of the young science of geology. *B.*'s historical and geographical studies of the East led him to consider the great importance of Abyssinia for commercial and other intercourse with Central Africa; and he accordingly proceeded to Shoa, in S. Abyssinia, which country he reached in the beginning of 1851. Thence, he went alone into the interior, where he explored Godjam and the countries lying to the W. and S., previously almost entirely unknown to Europeans. The result of these researches was published in *A Statement of Facts*, &c. (1st edit., Lond. 1845). On his return to Europe, there appeared, successively, from his pen, *An Essay on the Nile and its Tributaries*, (London, 1847:) *On the Sources of the Nile in the Mountains of the Moon*, (1848:) *On the Sources of the Nile*, (1849;) and *Mémoire Justificatif en Réhabilitation des Pères Paez et Lobo*, (Paris, 1848.) Among his other works are, *On the Geographical Distribution of Languages in Abyssinia*, (Edin. 1849:) and *The Sources of the Nile, with the History of Nilotic Discovery* (London, 1860.) — Dr. *B.* left England, in Nov. 1865, on a fruitless mission to obtain the release of his fellow-countrymen in Abyssinia (*q. v.*), and published *The British Captives in Abyssinia*, in 1867.

Bel, (*Myth.*) the chief idol of the Babylonians. — See Baal.

Bela'bor, or **Bela'bour,** *v. a.* [*be* and *labor.*] To ply with diligence or assiduity; to employ one's self carefully upon.

"If the earth is *belaboured* with culture, it yieldeth corn." *Barrow.*

—To beat soundly; to thump; to cudgel.

"He sees virago Nell *belabour*
With his own staff, his peaceful neighbour."—*Swift.*

Belace', *v. a.* To inflict punishment with a strap; to chastise with a rope's end.

Belair', in *Georgia*, a post-village of Richmond co., 10 m. W. of Augusta.

Bel Air, in *Illinois*, a village of Clarke co.

Belair', in *Illinois*, a village of Crawford co.

Bel Air, in *Maryland*, a township and post-village, cap. of Harford co., 22 m. N.E. of Baltimore; *pop.* of the township 5,650.

Belair', in *South Carolina*, a village of Lancaster dist.

Belair, in *Vermont*, a prosperous village of Orleans co., on Barton River, 40 m. N. by E of Montpelier; *pop.* 387.

Belam', *v. a.* To beat or bang. An expression used in some parts of England. — *Todd.*

Belamour, (*bĕl'a-mōōr',*) *n.* A flower, but of what kind is unknown — *Webster.*

"Her snowy brows like budded *belamours.*" — *Spenser.*

Bel and the Dragon. (*Eccl. Hist.*) The name of an apocryphal and uncanonical book of Scripture. It was always rejected by the Jewish church, and is extant neither in the Hebrew nor Chaldee language, nor is there any proof that it ever was so: hence St. Jerome terms it "the fable of Bel and the Dragon."

Belat'ed, *a.* Late in time; benighted; too late.

Belat'edness, *n.* A being too late. — *Milton.*

Beland, (*bĕ-lawd',*) *v. a.* [*be* and *laud.*] To land, or praise highly.

Belay', *v. a.* [*be* and *lay.*] (*Naut.*) To make a rope fast by turns round a pin or coil, without hitching or seizing it.

Belay'ing-pin, *n.* (*Naut.*) A wooden pin, made of ash, and turned in a lathe, 16 inches long and 1¾ inch in diameter at the upper end; used for belaying a rope.

Bel'bend, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Luzerne co.

Belbeys, (*bel'bez,*) a town of Lower Egypt, on the E. bank of the Nile, 28 m. from Cairo; *pop.* abt. 5,000.

Beleh, (*belsh,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *belcan*, from *bælc*, the stomach; allied to *bulge*, *bilge*.] To swell or heave out; to eject, as wind from the stomach; to eructate.

"And, when they're full,
They *belch* us." — *Shaks.*

—To eject violently from within; to cast forth.

"All heav'n appear'd
From those deep-throated engines *belch'd*." — *Milton.*

—*v. i.* To eject wind from the stomach.

"The symptoms are, . . . *belchings* and distensions of the bowels."—*Arbuthnot.*

—To issue out, as by eructation.

"The waters boil, and, *belching* from below,
Black sands as from a forceful engine throw."—*Dryden.*

Beleh, Belching, *n.* The act of throwing out from the stomach, or violently from within: eructation.

Bel'cher, Sir Edward, f.r.s., an English naval officer and explorer, b. 1799. In 1836 he was commissioned to explore the western coasts of America and the Indies, and was absent six years; during which time he had sailed around the world. On his return he published a *Narrative* of his voyage. In 1852, he commanded the expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, and brought home the crews of the ice-bound vessels, Oct. 1854. He afterwards published *The Last of the Arctic Voyages*, (London, 1855.)

Bel'cher, in *New York*, a post-office of Washington co.

Bel'chertown, in *Massachusetts*, a thriving post-township of Hampshire co., 70 m. W. by S. of Boston; *pop.* 2,428.

Beleh'ité, a small town of Spain, 22 m. S.S.E. of Saragossa; *pop.* 2,878. Here, on June 18, 1809, the Spanish, under General Blake, were completely routed by the French under Suchet.

Bel'dam, Bel'dame, *n.* [Fr. *belle*, fine, or handsome, and *dame.*] Originally, a good dame; now, by corruption, an old woman; an old witch, hag, or weird-like woman.

"I weep for woe, the testy *beldam* swore."—*Dryden.*

—Grandmother, a counter-equivalent to *belsire*, grandfather. (Poet. and R.)

"To show the *beldame* daughters of her daughter."—*Shaks.*

Bel'den, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Wabash co., on the Wabash River, 34 m. W.S.W. of Fort Wayne.

Bel'denville, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Pierce co., 14 m. E. of Prescott.

Beleaguer, (*be-lē'gėr,*) *v. a.* [Ger. *belägern*, *be*, by, and *lagern*, to lay.] To surround with an army; to blockade, or block up; to besiege.

"The Trojan camp, then *beleaguered* by Turnus and the Latins."—*Dryden.*

Belea'guerer, *n.* One who beleaguers; one who besieges a place.

Belect'ure, *v. a.* [*be* and *lecture.*] To administer a lecture to; to bore with unwelcome advice or reproof; to lecture frequently.

Belee', *v. a* [*be* and *lee.*] To place on the lee, or in a position not exposed to the wind. — *Shaks.*

Belem, (*be'lem,*) a town of Portugal, 2 m. from Lisbon. It is historically interesting as the place from whence Vasco de Gama set sail on his voyage of Oriental discovery. It was taken in November, 1807, by the French, the royal family of Portugal embarking from its quay for Brazil as they entered. In 1833, it was occupied by Dom Pedro's troops. *Pop.* about 5,000.

Be'lem, in *Brazil.* See Para.

Be'lemnite, *n.* One of the Belemnites, q. v.

Be'lemnites, *n.* [Gr. *belemnon*, an arrow or dart.] (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil mollusca. — See Belemnitidæ.

Belemnit'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Pal.*) A family of fossil mollusca belonging to the class *Cephalopoda*, or Cuttle-fishes. The shell of these animals consists of an internal horny pen, as in other dibranchiate cephalopods of a spatuliform shape, broad in front, narrow posteriorly, and provided laterally with two small wing-shaped expansions, which unite posteriorly, and form a large conical cavity, at the bottom of which are transverse partitions, separating the whole into numerous small chambers pierced laterally with a siphon, and containing air. This posterior portion receives externally a calcareous deposit of a regular conical shape, more or less thick, and sometimes of considerable length. It is this terminal portion that is generally called the *Belemnite*. It is sometimes 10 inches long, which indicates that the entire animal, with its arms outstretched, must have been several feet in length. The spatuliform part with the wings is called the *guard*, and the chambered conical cavity is called the *phragmo-cone*, (a septum or division.) The object of this structure is evidently to support the body of the animal when it was alive, and give solidity to it, while at the same time, being divided into chambers filled with air, it was light, and thus well adapted for supporting it in the water. It was lodged in the middle of the fleshy body of the animal, which in structure must have resembled the recent genus *Onychoteuthis*, and, to judge of some specimens of the shell, must have been four or more feet in length. Nearly a hundred species of the genus *Belemnites* have been found in a fossil state, ranging from the lias to the gault, and distributed over all Egypt. The *phragmo-cone* of the belemnite is exceedingly delicate, and usually owes its preservation to the infiltration of calcareous spar. The *guard* is very variable in proportions, being sometimes only half an inch longer than the phragmo-cone, at others one or two feet in length. The animals appear to have been gregarious, from the exceeding abundance of their remains in many localities, and to have lived at a moderate depth of water. The *B.* is popularly known under the names of *Spectre-candle*, *Arrow-head*, *Thunder-stone*, *Tick*, *Petrified finger*, &c.



Fig. 333. BELEMNITES SULCATUS.

Be'len, in *New Mexico Territory*, a post-office of Valencia co.

Belesis, (*bel'e-sis,*) a Chaldæan, who raised Arsaces to the throne of Media, for which he was rewarded with the government of Babylon, B. C. 770. When Sardanapalus, with his gold and silver, was burnt in his palace, *B.* was permitted to take away the ashes, and extracted therefrom immense treasures.

Bel-esprit, (*bĕl'es-pree',*) *n.*; *pl.* Beaux-esprits, (*bōz'es-pree'.*) [Fr. *belesprit*, fine wit.] A man of fine spirit, wit, or genius.

Belew's Creek, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Jefferson co.

Belfast', a seaport town and parliamentary borough of Ireland, in the counties Antrim and Down, at the confluence of the river Lagan with Carrickfergus Bay, 102 m. N. of Dublin, and 78 S.E. of Londonderry. It is after Dublin the largest and most important town in Ireland. The houses, mostly of modern construction, are of brick; the streets are wide, airy, well-paved, and flagged. There are many fine religious edifices here, while of educational establishments the principal is Queen's College, opened in 1849. Numerous literary and scientific institutions flourish, and everything about betokens a wealthy and prosperous state of things. *B.* is the nucleus of the Irish linen manufacture. This trade is now in a flourishing condition, and rapidly increasing. The other chief branches of industry are linen and cotton weaving, iron founding on an extensive scale, and bleaching. There are also print and chemical works, oil, alabaster, and barilla mills, tanneries, felt manufactories, ship-building yards, &c. *B.* has railway communication with nearly the entire country, and steamship traffic with London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Fleetwood. The bay is peculiarly favorable to the purposes of commerce, being safe and easy of access, and permitting vessels drawing 16 ft. water at neaps, and 18 ft. water at spring-tides, to reach the quays. The imports into *B.* annually average $40,000,000, and the exports $57,000,000. *Pop.* 174,394.

Belfast', in *Iowa*, a post-village of Lee co., on the Des Moines River, 18 m. W.S.W. of Fort Madison.

Belfast', in *Maine*, a sea-port, and seat of justice of Waldo co., 30 m. S. of Bangor, and 30 m. from the ocean, at the head of Penobscot Bay. The town, pleasantly situated but indifferently built, is divided into two parts by the Passaggassawakeag River, or stream. Vessels of the largest class may enter the harbor, and the town is extensively engaged in foreign commerce and in the fisheries. *Pop.* 5278. *Hist. Belfast from* 1770 *to* 1875, by Joseph Williamson (Portland, 1877).

Belfast', in *New York*, a post-township of Alleghany co., 60 m. S.E. of Buffalo, on the Genesee River.

Belfast', in *Ohio*, a post-office of Clermont co.

—A village of Highland county, 72 m. S. by W. of Columbus; *pop.* 503.

Belfast', in *Pennsylvania*, a twp. of Fulton co., *pop.* 856.

—A post-office of Northampton co.

Belfast, in *Tenn.*, a post-vill. of Marshall co., *pop.* 1,011.

Bel'ford, in *North Carolina*, a village of Nash co.

Bel'fort, in *France.* See Befort.

Bel'fry, *n.* [Fr. *beffroi*, a tower, from Celt. *bereffreid* — *ber*, to carry, and *freid*, fear, alarm; L. Lat. *belfredus.*] (*Arch.* and *Mil.*) That part of a steeple wherein the bells are hung; and more particularly the timber-work by which the bells are supported. — The name seems derived from that of an old warlike machine called the *beffroi*, or *belfry*, used in military sieges in the ancient and medieval times. It was a movable tower, as high as the walls of the besieged town. The object of such towers was to cover the approach of troops. Sometimes they were pushed on by pressure, sometimes by capstans and ropes. The highest were on six or eight wheels, and had as many as twelve or fifteen stories or stages; but it was usual to limit the height to three or four stages. They were often covered with raw hides, to protect them from the flames of boiling grease and oil directed against them by the besieged; and there was a hinged drawbridge at the top, to let down upon the parapet of the wall, to aid in landing. The lower stage frequently had a ram, while the others were crowded with archers, arbalisters, and slingers; or there were bowmen on all the stages except the top, which had a storming or boarding party. — See Battering-ram.

Belgæ, (*bel'je.*) (*Hist.*) An ancient Celtic people, who originally settled in Germany, and passed at an early period into Gaul, whither they were attracted by the superior fertility of the soil. Cæsar, who quartered his legions in their country during the winter B. C. 54–55, describes them as one of the three great tribes among whom Gallia was distributed. He also refers to a nation of Belgæ, as inhabiting the southern portions of Britain; but the history of this people, and its identity or otherwise with the Gallic tribe of the same name, is involved in obscurity. — See Belgium.

Belgaum, *(bel-gawm',)* a strongly fortified town of Hindostan, in the British presidency of Bombay, 55 m. N.W. of Dharwar; Lat. 15° 52′ N., Lon. 74° 42′ E. It was taken by the English in 1818. *Pop.* about 8,000.

Bel'gard, a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, cap. of a circle, 16 m. S.S.W. of Cœslin, at the confluence of the Leitnitz with the Persante, and almost entirely surrounded by water. *Manf.* Cloth. *Pop.* 5,447.

Bel'gian, *a.* [See BELGIC.] *(Geog.)* Belonging, or relating to Belgium, or the Netherlands.

—*n.* A native of Belgium.

Belgic, *(bel'jik,) a.* [Lat. *Belgicus,—Belgæ,* the Belgians.] Pertaining, or relating to the *Belgæ,* the ancient possessors of the Low Countries, (now the Netherlands.)

' Unlike their *Belgic* sires of old. — *Goldsmith.*

—Pertaining to Belgium, or the Belgians, or their language.

Belgiojoso, *(bel-jo-yo'so,)* CRISTINA TRIVULZIO, PRINCESS DI, B. in Milan, 1808. Devoted to Italy and liberty, she could not make up her mind to live at Milan under Austrian despotism, and took up her residence in Paris, where she became a leader of fashion, and a distinguished cultivator of literature and art. Sympathizing with her countrymen in their endeavor to free themselves from the Austrian yoke, she, in 1847, raised, and equipped at her own expense, a cavalry force of 200 men. For this act her property was confiscated, and she was banished, whereupon she retired to a farm in Asia Minor. Eventually her sentence of banishment was revoked. The princess has, of late years, contributed to the Paris and New York press. Under M. Arago she studied mathematics, and she is said to be conversant with the Chinese language. It is understood that she intends to publish a volume of her memoirs.

Belgiojo'so, a town of Northern Italy, prov. Pavia, 9 m. E. of the latter city, and 23 S.S.E. of Milan. It is well built, has a magnificent aqueduct, and a fine castle, in which Francis I. spent the night subsequent to the battle of Pavia. *Pop.* about 4,000.

Belgium, *bel'je-um.)* a kingdom of Europe, situated between France, Holland, and Prussia. Its territory is small as compared with the great European States, but the important position which this country has occupied in the political, military, commercial, and agricultural history of Europe — its former celebrity in manufactures and the fine arts — and its present rapid progress in every industrial pursuit and social improvement, give it a peculiar interest. *B.* extends from 49° 30′ to 51° 30′ N. Lat., and from 2° 33′ to 6° 5′ E. Lon. On the N., its boundary line is formed by Holland; on the E. by Prussia; on the S. by France; and on the W. by the North Sea. The general outline of the territory forms a triangular figure, of which the longest side extends on the French frontier, from a point midway between Furnes and Dunkerque to one 9 m. S.E. of Arlon, or 5 E. from Longwy. The greatest length of the kingdom from N.W. to S.E. is 64 leagues, or about 193 Eng. m.; and the greatest breadth from N.E. to S.W., 42 leagues, or about 127 m. DIVISIONS, AREA, and POPULATION, down to 1869:

Provinces.	*Area. Eng. sq. m.*	*Pop.*	*Capitals.*
Antwerp,	1,034	490,620	Antwerp.
Flanders, (E.)	1,154	855,504	Ghent.
Flanders, (W.)	1,243	666,102	Bruges.
Hainault,	1,430	884,384	Mons.
Brabant,	1,260	884,551	BRUSSELS.
Limburg,	929	203,009	Hasselt.
Liège,	1,111	580,277	Liège.
Namur,	1,397	317,375	Namur.
Luxembourg,	1,695	212,560	Arlon.
Total,	11,313.	5 094,362	

These prov. formerly constituted the duchy of Brabant, the marquisate of Antwerp, the principality of Liège, the seigneurie of Mechlin (or Malines), the comtés of Flanders, Hainault, Louvain, and Namur, and the duchies of Limburg and Luxembourg. — GEN. DESC. The N. and W. provinces of *B.* may, in their flatness, fertility, dykes, and canals, be regarded as a continuation of Holland. This portion of the kingdom is so densely peopled, that it presents to the traveller the appearance of one vast continuous village. The S. and E. prov. have an opposite character; they are generally more thinly peopled and less cultivated, and exhibit a most irregular, mountainous surface, with marshy tracts of land, and extensive forests. With the exception of the hilly districts in the S. and E., the whole territory presents a series of nearly level plains, traversed by numerous streams, delightfully diversified by woods, arable lands, and meadows of brilliant verdure, enclosed by hedgerow trees, and thickly studded throughout with towns and villages. On the coast, downs, or *dunes,* of fine loose sand extend from Dunkerque as far as Holland. In breadth they vary from 1 to 3 m., and rise in the highest parts to 40 or 50 ft.—*Mount.* No elevation in *B.* is properly entitled to the appellation of mountain; a ramification of the chain of the Ardennes extends in a N.E. direction through Luxembourg, Namur, and Liège, and forms a mountainous crest, which separates the waters of the Meuse from those of the Moselle. Another offshoot of the Ardennes rises parallel with this, on the N. banks of the Sambre and Meuse, between Mons and Maestricht. The highest points of elevation are about 2,200 ft. above the sea: and one of these is the hill which overlooks the celebrated springs and town of Spa.—*Forests.* A space of about one-fifth of the surface of *B.* is covered with woods and forests. Of the latter, the principal are those of Hainault, Luxembourg, Soignies, and St. Hubert. The two former are remains of the once immense forest of Ardennes. All the common trees of Europe are abundantly found in them. Arboriculture is fostered with assiduity, and government laws vigilantly enforce its care and management. — *Rivers. B.* is one of the best watered countries in Europe. All its streams find their outlets in the North Sea. The Scheldt in the W., and the Meuse in the E., can alone be properly denominated rivers. The principal affluents of the Scheldt, are the Dendre, Lemc, Dyle, Geete, Demer, and Nethe, on the E.; and the Lys, and Durme, on the W. The Meuse on the E. is joined by the Semoy, Lesse, Ourthe, Vesdre, &c.; and on the W. by the Sambre, Jaar, and several smaller streams. The total length of navigable rivers is 962,746 metres.—*Clim.* The climate of *B.* is less chilly and damp than that of Holland; however, it is certainly humid, compared with that of France and Germany, and may be considered as very similar to that of England. The number of rainy days averages 170. The mean annual temperature is 10·52 centigrades; the temperature of the hottest month is 20° 36′, and of the coldest 0° 85′; difference 19° 51′.—*Minerals.* Considerable: coal, lead, iron, copper, zinc, marble, and building-stones. In coal it is the richest country in Europe, England excepted. Mill-stones, grind-stones, whet-stones, and slates are largely exported. — *Min. Waters.* This kingdom possesses several springs of medicinal mineral waters, as those of Spa, (celebrated throughout Europe,) Chaudfontaine, Morimont, and Tongres.—*Zoöl.* All the domestic animals of the other European countries are found in *B.* Flanders, however, is noted for its breed of draught-horses; and another variety of this animal, the Luxembourg Cob, is a valuable breed.—*Agric.* Although cultivation is carried on to a great extent, yet about 1-12th of the whole surface remains still intact; 1-8th consists of grass lands, the best of which are in the two prov. of Flanders; and the arable lands occupy one-half. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, hemp, flax, tobacco, hops, and vegetable products, comprise the leading results of Belgian agriculture. Madder, too, is extensively cultivated. Husbandry is, in general, well conducted and remunerative; the farms are neatly kept, and compact, though small, rarely exceeding 100 acres. Chicory and beet are being raised in increasing quantities, and the flax crop is an object of the greatest care and attention.—*Manf.* Wool, in *B.*, is the object of an immense industry; the woollen manufactures of Verviers and its environs alone employing a population of 50,000 operatives. Flannels, serges, camlets, carpets, flax fabrics, silks, velvets, and lace of the finest descriptions, ribbons, hosiery, hats, paper, &c., &c., are most extensively and profitably carried on. The working of metals, as iron, copper, and tin, is very important; the manufacture of cannon, fire-arms, and locomotive engines being an especial feature of the metallurgical industry of *B.* — *Commerce.* The foreign trade of Belgium, resembling that of France, is officially divided into *general commerce,* including the sum-total of all international mercantile intercourse, and *special commerce,* comprising such imports as are consumed within, and such exports as have been produced in, the country. During the three years 1865-7, the general commerce of *B.* averaged $5,000,000,000 in value, rather more than half of which sum was represented by imports. The special commerce, during the same period, averaged $280,000,000 in value; rather more than one-half again was represented by imports. In the export market of Belgian products, France, as in the imports, takes the first place. The international commerce of the kingdom is chiefly carried on by foreigners; and the quantity of shipping belonging to natives is comparatively small, and is, moreover, declining. In 1867, the total number of vessels was but 112, of an aggregate tonnage of 30,729. Coal (the chief basis of industry) is exported to the annual average quantity of 4,000,000 tons, out of an estimated total yield of 11,500,000 tons. The imports from the U. States, for the year 1869, were valued at $35,061,000; against exports, $6,369,000. In the same period there cleared for the U. States, from Belgian ports, an aggregate tonnage (in foreign and American bottoms) of 42,108; and vice-versâ, 87,723 tons. *Railways.* The Belgian railroads show a total length of lines opened in 1875, of 2,150 Eng. m. In *B.*, the State is a great railway proprietor, and the State Railway is the largest source of national revenue. It was the first work of the kind ever undertaken by a government, or on so great a scale by any proprietary. In 1844, the entire length, 560 kilometres, was completed. In 1866, it produced to the State a net revenue of $3,200,000.—*Canals.* The length of the canals in this kingdom amounts to 460,220 metres, which, with the 962,746 metres of navigable rivers, forms a total inland navigation of 1,422,966 metres, or 854 m. — *Inhab.* The Belgians have been successively subjected to the influence of so many different governments—French, Austrian, Spanish, Dutch — that they possess no distinctive or peculiar national character. The apathy and persevering industry of the Dutch is blended with the vivacity and self-assurance of the French, without producing an agreeable compound. The Belgian burghers have always displayed a passionate fondness for social liberty—an impatience of control that embroiled them with their rulers, and involved them in ruinous disasters during successive centuries. The wealthy denizens of the cities have very generally adopted the language, fashions, dress, manners, and amusements of the French. The Belgians are passionately fond of music and dancing, as is evidenced even in the *carillons* of their numberless churches. — *Religion and Education.* The Roman Catholic religion is professed by nearly the entire population. The Protestants do not amount to 13,000, while the Jews scarcely number 2,000. The fullest liberty is allowed in the expression of religious opinions and the choice of modes of worship. *B.* contains 6 Roman Catholic dioceses; the clergy of which receive from the national treasury an annual income of $718,180; the Protestant Church, $8,925; the Jews, $1,880; and the English Episcopal Church, $2,035. Education is far from being generally diffused among the people, although much progress towards it has been made within the last 10 years. Education, which was compulsory under the Dutch government, has ceased to be so since 1830. The proportion of the educated population may be estimated at 30 per cent.—*Const and Gov.* According to the charter of 1831, *B.* is a "constitutional, representative, and hereditary monarchy." The legislative power is vested in the King, the Chamber of Representatives, and the Senate. The royal succession is in the direct male line in the order of primogeniture. The king's person is declared sacred; and his ministers are responsible for the acts of the government. The representatives or deputies, and the senators, are chosen directly by all citizens paying a small amount of direct taxes; they are elected for 4 years, and their number is in the proportion of one senator for two deputies. The Executive Government consists of 6 departments, viz: Foreign Affairs; Justice; Finance; Public Works; War; and the Interior.—*Fin.* The public budget estimates for 1875 were based upon a revenue of 243,032,600 fr. (or $48,606,520); and an expenditure of 238,281,441 fr. (or $47,656,288). The public debt in 1877 amounted to (nominal capital) $225,000,000. This is being reduced, annually, by about $1,400,000. *B* has no floating debt. *Army and Navy.* The *actual* standing army amounts to as follows: Infantry, 56,550; Cavalry, 8,202; Artillery, 6,700; Engineers, &c., 2,266; Total, 73,718 men, and 152 guns. The standing army, on the war-footing, is to be increased to 100,000 men. The army is formed by conscription, to which every able man who has completed his 19th year is liable. Substitution is permitted. The kingdom has 11 fortresses: Antwerp, Mons, Charleroi, Philippeville, Tirlemont, Ash, Tournay, Menin, Ypres, Ghent, and Namur. The navy consists of 7 vessels, viz., a brig of 20 guns, a 12 gun sloop, 2 gunboats of 5 guns each, and 3 transport steamers. — *Towns.* Besides those before mentioned, the other principal places are Tournay, Ypres, Louvain, Verviers, Mechlin, Ostend, Nieuport, &c.—*History. B.* anciently formed a part of the 3d division of Gaul, and was called by the Romans, *Belgia, Belgium,* and *Gallia Belgica,* and its people were the least civilized and most courageous of all the Gallic nations. In the 3d, 4th, and 5th centuries, successive invasions of Salian Franks from the North changed the character of the Belgic people; a change still further increased by the introduction of Christianity, and the foundation of monasteries. The fierce and valiant warriors who formerly occupied the soil, were succeeded by an abject race of serfs, who cultivated the domains of haughty lords and an imperious priesthood. The latter enjoyed immense possessions, and against them, as against the despotic Franks, the Flemings formed associations called *Gilden* (Guilds); these formed the origin of all the ancient municipal corporations, and within a century after the time of Charlemagne, Flanders was covered with corporate towns. At the end of the 11th century, when the devotion for the crusades induced many of the nobles to part with their lands in order to obtain the means of equipping armies against the Saracens, their wealthy vassals, the Flemish burghers, bought them, and were thus enabled to purchase independence, and a jurisdiction of their own. They consequently formed themselves into municipalities, and built stately town-halls, as trophies of their liberties. When the rest of Europe was subject to despotism, and involved in comparative ignorance and barbarism, the court of the Counts of Flanders was the chosen seat of liberty, civilization, and useful knowledge. The provinces came under the dominion of the Dukes of Burgundy about the middle of the 15th century. Under this dynasty, the commercial and manufacturing towns of the Low Country enjoyed a remarkable prosperity. In the Flemish court of Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, about 1455, luxurious living was carried to a vicious and foolish excess. The wealthy citizens were clad in gorgeous velvets, satins, and jewelry, and their banquets were given with almost incredible splendor. The arts were cultivated with great success. Van Eyck invented the beautiful oil-colors for which the Flemish school of painting is renowned. Painting on glass, polishing diamonds, lace, tapestry, and chimes were also invented in Belgium, at this period. Most of the magnificent cathedrals and town-halls in the country were built in the 13th and 14th centuries. History, poetry, and learning were much cultivated; and the University of Louvain was the most celebrated in Europe. In 1477, *B.* passed under the dynasty of the Empire of Austria: and after many years of contest between the despotic Maximilian (the husband of Mary of Burgundy) and the democratic Flemings, the government, in 1519, descended to his grandson, Charles V., King of Spain. The amazing prosperity of the Provinces experienced a rapid and fatal decline under the tyrannic fanaticism of Philip II., and the cruelty of the Duke of Alva, *q. v.* Commerce and trade in Flanders dwindled away, and the great cities were half deserted. *B.* remained under Spanish dominion until the memorable victory of Ramilies, in 1706, after which it was again subjected to Austria: and having been several times conquered by, and reconquered from the French, it was incorporated, in 1795, with the French Republic, and divided into departments. By this union, *B.* secured a suppression of all the old feudal privileges, exemption from territorial contributions, the abolition of tithes, a more extensive distribution of real property, a repeal of the game laws, an admirable registry law, a cheap system of tax collection, the advancement of

education in central schools and lyceums, a uniform system of legislation by the creation of codes, publicity of judicial proceedings, trial by jury, and the general use of the French language. By the Congress of Vienna, the provinces of *B.* were annexed to those of Holland, to form the kingdom of the Netherlands, which existed until the Revolution of 1830. A national congress elected Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, King of the Belgians, 4th June, 1831, and he ascended the throne on the 21st of July following. A war with Holland followed, and it was not until 1839, after the treaty of peace concluded between Leopold I. and the King of the Netherlands, that all the States of Europe recognized the new kingdom of Belgium. On the death of Leopold I., 10th Dec., 1865, his son Leopold II. (the present king), succeeded to the throne. Early in 1869, a dispute broke out between *B.* and France, with respect to the Custom duties levied on their respective frontiers; but owing, perhaps, to the peaceful advice given to *B.* by Great Britain, this cloud on the horizon of European politics passed away. 1878 witnessed the overthrow of the Clerical party in the *B.* parliament.

Bel'gium, in *Wis.*, a twp. of Ozaukee co., on Lake Mich.

Belgrade, (*bel-graid'*,) a fortified town of Servia, on the right bank of the Danube, at its junction with the Save; Lat. 44° 47′ 57″ N., Lon. 20° 28′ 14″ E. From its position, on the limits of the Austrian and Turkish empires, at the confluence of two great rivers, its great strength, and the numerous sieges it has sustained, much interest has long been attached to *B.* Its citadel, on a steep hill 100 feet high, near the centre of the town, occupies a most formidable position. It has been very strongly fortified; and if it were properly repaired and garrisoned, it would be all but impregnable. Within the citadel are the arsenal and magazines, the principal mosque, and the palace of the pacha; the latter is constructed of wood and mud! The town is surrounded by walls and palisades, generally in a ruinous state. The situation of the town is no better than that of the citadel. Many of its houses are in ruins, and most of them are of the meanest possible description. — *Manuf.* Inconsiderable, consisting principally of carpets, silk goods, saddlery, &c. It has a good port on the Danube, and it is admirably situated for trade, of which, in consequence, it still preserves some small share. The Turks, under Solyman the Magnificent, took Belgrade in 1522, and held it till 1688, when it was taken by the Imperialists. Two years after, it again fell into the hands of the Turks; and though it has since been repeatedly taken by the Imperialists, they have, in most instances, soon after restored it to its Ottoman masters. It was taken, in 1807, by the Servian insurgents, who, on being obliged to abandon it in 1813, burnt the suburbs, and partly destroyed the fortifications. The town was placed, in 1815, along with Servia, under the sovereignty of Prince Milosch; but its citadel, according to treaty, is still occupied by a Turkish garrison. *Pop.* 1874, 27,605.

Belgrade', in *Maine*, a post-township of Kennebec co., 67 m. N.N.E. of Portland; *pop.* 1,485.

Belgrade', in *Minnesota*, a township of Nicollet co., *pop.* 414.

Belgrade', in *Missouri*, a post-office of Washington co.

Belgrade', in *Texas*, a village of Newton co., on the W. bank of the Sabine River, about 55 m. N. by E. of Sabine city.

Belgrade Mills, in *Maine*, a post-village of Kennebec co., about 16 m. N.W. of Augusta.

Belgra'via, *n.* The most fashionable quarter of the West End of London, the English metropolis, extending from Hyde Park Corner to Pimlico.

Belgra'vian, *a.* Belonging to Belgravia, or to English fashionable life; as, "*Belgravian* mothers." *Thackeray.*

Belial, (*bē'li-al,*) *n.* [Heb. *belial*—*beli*, not, without, and *yaal*, use, profit.] (*Scrip.*) Literally, a worthless fellow. A man of *B.*, a son of *B.*, a daughter of *B.*, mean, in the Bible, a wicked person. *B.*, if emphatically used, means the worst of spirits. Thus, in the passage, "What concord hath Christ with *Belial?*" (2 *Cor.* vi. 15.) Compare Milton's *Paradise Regained*, book ii. v. 147-152:

> "So spake the old serpent doubting, and from all
> With clamor was assur'd their utmost aid
> At his command; when from amidst them rose
> *Belial*, the dissolutest spirit that fell,
> The sensuallest, and, after Asmodai,
> The fleshliest incubus, and thus advised."

Beli'bel, *v. a.* [*be* and *libel.*] To libel or traduce.

Belie', *v. a.* [*be* and *lie.* A.S. *be*, and *leógan*, to lie, deceive, from *lig*, a lie; Ger. *belügen.*] To lie to; to calumniate; to slander.

> "Thou dost *belie* him, Percy, thou *beliest* him."—*Shaks.*

—To give the lie to; to convict of falsehood; to show to be false.

> "Their trembling hearts *belie* their boastful tongues."—*Dryden.*

—To represent falsely; to mis-state anything.

> "In the dispute, whate'er I said,
> My heart was by my tongue *belied*."—*Prior.*

—To counterfeit; to feign resemblance of; to mimic.

> "The walk, the words, the gesture could supply,
> The habit mimick, and the mien *belie*."—*Dryden.*

—To fill with lies. (o. and R.)

Belief, (*be-lēf'*,) *n.* [A.S. *geleaf*, *geleafan*, from the root of *leave*, A.S. *leaf.*] An assent, credit, or reliance given to word or testimony; an affirmation or proposition, without direct or definite personal evidence; conviction; confidence; as, the *belief* of one's sense. — The thing believed; the object of belief.

> "Superstitious prophecies are not only the *belief* of fools, but the talk sometimes of wise men."—*Bacon.*

—Doctrine, opinion, or tenet held out or advanced for acceptance. — A firm persuasion of; assurance held on presumptive evidence or testimony.

(*Theol.*) That state of mind in which one acquiesces in some truth, real or supposed. No doubt, every man in the world who believes in anything, even the most superstitious idea that ever found credence, does so because he has some kind of a vague perception that the object of his belief is real and true. But the act of belief itself has puzzled the wise, throughout all ages, exactly to describe its character. One man alleges the act is *intellectual*, another says it is *moral*, a third affirms that it is *emotional*, and a fourth, who is likely as near the truth as any of the previous three, avers that it bears all those various characters at different times, and when applied to different subjects. First it is intellectual, then it is moral, anon it is emotional; and it is as easy to describe it, as it is to give a definition of instinct or of intuition. The reason of this apparent obscurity in the meaning of this word, is, because men have no more general term that they are accustomed to apply to the same object. It is, accordingly, impossible to *get behind* belief, so as intelligibly to describe its character. It is emphatically "the light of all our seeing." There are, properly, four sources from which the sound beliefs of men are made up:—1st, there is intuition or instinct; 2d, there is our ordinary experience; 3d, there are our scientific convictions, derived from the exercise of the two sources of knowledge, deduction and induction; 4th, there is testimony. These constitute the sources of our real convictions; but feeling and imagination have a great share in giving rise to illusory notions and superstitious beliefs in the minds of men. Man is responsible for every belief, real or illusory, which he maintains, provided, always, it were possible for him to discipline himself properly in the various kinds of knowledge, in which he exercises his beliefs. This arises from the fact that we all have power over our minds in directing them to one object or another of study; and if this act, which is admitted on all hands to be voluntary, be really so, for every voluntary act we commit, either directly or indirectly, we are entirely responsible. Belief is, no doubt, *indirect* in its connection with the conscience, but it is not, therefore, wholly irresponsible.

Believ'able, *a.* That may be believed; credible.

Believe, (*be-lēv'*,) *v. a.* To give belief or credit to; to assent to; to rest in; to trust in; to credit; to be firmly persuaded of; to deem to be true; to put confidence in. —*v. i.* To exercise belief or faith; to have a firm persuasion of anything; to confide. (Sometimes followed by the particle *in* or *on.*)

> "Now God be prais'd, that to *believing* souls
> Gives light in darkness, comfort in despair."—*Shaks.*

—To suppose; to deem; to think.

> "Though they are, I *believe*, as high as most steeples in England."
> *Addison.*

Believ'er, *n.* One who believes; one who gives credit to an assertion or evidence beyond his own knowledge. (*Eccl. Hist.*) This name, now used as synonymous with Christian, was restricted, in the first centuries of Christianity, to those Christians who had been admitted into the church by baptism, in contradistinction to catechumens, who, not having been baptized, were not entitled to church privileges.

Believ'ingly, *adv.* In a believing manner.

Belike', *adv.* Probably; likely; perhaps.

> "Meaning *belike*, some ruin or foundation thereof."—*Raleigh.*

Belime', *v. a.* [*be* and *lime.*] To besmear, cover, or ensnare with lime.

Belin'da, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Lucas co., abt. 42 m. S.S.E. of Des Moines.

Belisa'rius, the great general of the Roman Emperor Justinian, was a native of Illyria. He commanded an expedition against the king of Persia about 530; suppressed an insurrection at Constantinople; conquered Gelimer, king of the Vandals, and put an end to their dominion in Africa; was recalled and honored with a triumph. In 535, *B.* was sent to Italy to carry on war with the Goths, and took Rome in 537. He was there unsuccessfully besieged by Vitiges, whom he soon after besieged in turn, and captured at Ravenna, but was recalled, through jealousy, before he had completed the conquest of Italy. *B.* recovered Rome from Totilus in 547, and was recalled the next year. He was afterwards sent against the Huns. He was charged, in 563, with conspiracy against Justinian, but was acquitted. That he was deprived of sight, and reduced to beggary, appears to be a fable of late invention. D. 565. A Life of this great soldier, by Lord Mahon (now Earl Stanhope), was published in London, 1835.

Belit'tle, *v. a.* [*be* and *little.*] To make little or less of. Used in the U. States in a moral sense.

Belize, or BALIZE, a British colony on the Bay of Honduras, in the Caribbean Sea; Lat. between 15° 54′ and 18° 30′ N.; Long. between 88° and 90° W. It forms the S. E. part of the peninsula of Yucatan, which here divides the Caribbean Sea from the Gulf of Mexico. *Area*, 19,000 sq. m. *Pop.* abt. 25,000, nearly one-fifth of the number being in the town of *B.*, which stands at the mouth of a river also of the same name. *Prod.* Sugar, coffee and indigo, mahogany, cedar, logwood, and other dye-woods, form articles of export. This colony, that came into the possession of the British in 1783, is not considered unhealthy, though it contains an immense swamp.

Belk'nap, in *New Hampshire*, a central county. *Area*, 390 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Pemigewasset, and on the S. by the Winnipiseogee River, the two principal branches of the Merrimac and Winnipiseogee Canal. *Surface* is hilly; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Gilford. *Pop.* 17,681.

Belk'nap, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Armstrong co., abt. 13 m. N E. of Kittanning.

Belk'nap, in *Texas*, a village of Young co., on the Brazos River, *pop.* 67.

Bell, *n.* [A. S. *bell*, *bella*, from *bellan*, to bellow.] A hollow body of cast metal, used for giving sounds by being struck.

(*Hist.*) Small gold *B.*, intermixed with pomegranates, are mentioned as ornaments worn upon the hem of the high-priest's robe (*Exod.* xxviii. v. 3, 4.) Among the Greeks, we find, that, in camps and garrisons, patrols used hand-bells, at the sound of which the sentinels were to answer. At Rome they were in domestic use. The large bells now used in churches are said to have been invented by Paulinus, bishop of Nola in Campania, about the year 400, whence the Nola and Campana of the lower Latinity. They were probably introduced into England very soon after their invention. — They are first mentioned by Bede about the close of the 7th century. The city of Nankin in China was anciently famous for the largeness of its bells, as we learn from Father Le Comte; but they were afterwards far exceeded in size by those of the churches in Moscow, principally by that given by the Empress Anne, weighing 432,000 pounds, and probably the largest in the known world. It was broken in 1737. — The material of which *B.* were originally composed was, in all likelihood, merely cast-iron. That now used is a compound of 80 parts of copper, and 20 of tin. This is the theoretical proportion, and Indian gongs are made exactly in accordance with it. In ordinary *B.*, that proportion of copper remains the same, but some lead and zinc is substituted for part of the tin. This alloy is very remarkable for its great elasticity, and, therefore, great capacity of sound.



Fig. 334.
THE GREAT BELL OF MOSCOW.

(*Arch.*) The body of a Corinthian or Composite capital, supposing the foliage stripped off, is called the *bell*; the same is applied also to the capitals in Gothic architecture which in any degree partake of this form. It is sometimes called a *drum.*

—Anything in the form of a bell, as the cup of a flower.

To bear away the bell. See BEARING THE BELL.

To bear the bell. To be the first, as the bell-wether of a flock of sheep.

To curse by bell, book, or candle. See CURSE.

To lose the bell. To be defeated or worsted in any race or trial of bodily skill.

> "In single fight he *lost the bell*."—*Fairfax.*

To shake the bells. To agitate, or give notice or alarm; derived from the bells of a hawk.

To bell the cat. To put a bell on, to encounter and cripple one of a greatly superior force: — a phrase derived from the fable of the mice resolving to put a bell on the cat, to guard them against his attack.—*Webster.*

Bell-Diving. See DIVING-BELL.

Bell, *v. n.* To become bell-shaped.

—To call or bellow, as the deer in rutting-time.— *Webster.*

> "The wild buck *bells* from ferny brake." — *Walter Scott.*

Bell, SIR CHARLES, F. R. S., an eminent anatomist, and professor of surgery in the university of Edinburgh, where he was B. in 1774. In 1804, he settled in London, where he speedily made a high reputation. He was the author of many professional works of the highest authority, but he is chiefly celebrated for his discoveries in connection with the nervous system, which gained for him an European name. D. 1842.

Bell, JOHN, an English sculptor, B. in Norfolk, 1800. His principal works are: a *Girl at a Brook*, (1832;) *John the Baptist*, (1837;) *Andromeda*, (1851;) &c.

Bell, THOMAS, F.R.S., F.L.S., &c., an English naturalist, B. at Poole, Dorset, 1792. He entered at Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals in 1814, became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1815, and an honorary fellow of that body in 1844. He was elected a Fellow of the Linnæan Society in 1815, of the Royal Society in 1828, of the Geological Society in 1817; was president of the Ray Society from its institution till 1859, acted as secretary of the Royal Society from 1848 till 1853, and was president of the Linnæan Society from 1853 till 1861. He has held the chair of zoölogy at King's College, London, since 1832, lectured at Guy's Hospital from 1816 to 1860, and is a member of the Academy of Sciences of Philadelphia, the Natural History Society of Boston, &c. Mr. Bell is known as the author of a work on *The Anatomy and Diseases of the Teeth*; a *Monograph of the Fossil Malacostracous Crustacea of Great Britain*; *Natural History of British Mammalia*; *Natural History of British Reptiles*; and *Natural History of British Crustacea.*

Bell, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Highland co.

Bell, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Jefferson co; *pop.* 785.

—A township of Clearfield co.; *pop.* 918.

Bell, in *Texas*, a county in the central part of the State. *Area*, 850 sq. m., watered by the Leon River and Lamposas Creek. The surface, which is uneven, is adapted to pasturage. *Cap.* Belton. *Pop.* 9,771.

Bel'la, STEFANO DELLA, a famous Italian engraver, B. at Florence, in 1610. He attained to great excellence in

his etchings, which procured him first the patronage of the Medici family, and subsequently that of Cardinals Richelieu and Mazarin, who employed him to engrave many battles, sieges, &c. Among his etchings, about 1,400 in number, one of the most admirable is the view of the Pont Neuf, Paris. D. 1666.

Belladonna, (*bel-la-don'na,*) *n.* [It., a fair lady.] (*Bot.*) See ATROPA.

Belladon'na Lily, *n.* (*Bot.*) A beautiful species of the genus *Amaryllis*, q. v. The flowering-stem is about 18 inches in height, and bears at its summit a cluster of drooping flowers of a delicate rose-color.

Bel'laghy, a village of Ireland, in co. Londonderry; *pop.* about 800.

Bel'laghy, a village of Ireland, co. Sligo.

Bell Air, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Richmond co., about 12 m. W. by S. of Augusta.

Bell Air, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Crawford co.

Bell'air, in *Iowa*, a township of Appanoose co.; *pop.* 655.

Bell Air, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Cooper co., about 40 m. N. by E. of Jefferson City.

Bell Air, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Belmont co., on the Ohio River, about 5 m. below Wheeling It is the E. terminus of the Central R.R. *Pop.* about 1,700.

Bellary, (*bel'a-re,*) one of the Balaghauts ceded districts of British India, presidency of Madras, and occupying the W. section of Balaghaut. *Area*, 13,058 sq. m. *Cap.* of same name, with 30,400 inhab. *Pop.* abt. 200,000.

Bellasyl'va, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Wyoming co.

Bella'trix, *n.* [Lat., a female warrior.] (*Astron.*) A star of 2d magnitude, on the W. shoulder of the constellation Orion.

Bellay, JEAN DU, (*bel'ai,*) a French poet and cardinal, B. at Liré, near Angers, 1492. By his great abilities he attracted the notice of Francis I., who made him his adviser, and employed him in important affairs of state. He was appointed bishop of Paris in 1532, and created cardinal in 1535. In the following year, during the absence of Francis I., he was left at Paris with the title of Lieutenant General, and was subsequently made Archbishop of Bordeaux. Through the influence of the cardinal of Lorraine, Du Bellay lost his rank after the death of Francis, and spent the rest of his life at Rome. He was a promoter of learning, and is celebrated for his odes, both French and Latin. D. 1560.

Bell'-bird, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Arapunga alba*, a bird nearly allied to the Cotingas and Wax-Wings, native of Guiana, and distinguished by a fleshy cylindrical appendage above the base of the bill. Its voice is very peculiar, and much resembles the tolling of a bell. Waterton asserts that the sound it emits may be heard at a distance of 3 miles. It is of a pure white color, and about one foot in length.

Bell, Book, and Candle. See EXCOMMUNICATION, and CURSE.

Bell Brook, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Greene co., 70 m. S.W. of Columbus; *pop.* about 500.

Bell'buckle, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Bedford co., 51 m. S.S.E. of Nashville.

Bell'-cage, *n.* Same as BELFRY, *q. v.*

Bell'-can'opy, *n.* A canopy containing a bell in harness.

Bell Centre, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Crawford co., on the Kickapoo River, about 25 m. N.E. of Prairie du Chien.

Bell'-chamber, *n.* The room containing one or more large bells in harness.

Bell'-cot, BELL-GABLE, BELL-TURRET, *n.* (*Arch.*) A small open turret, situate on the apex of the gable of small



Fig. 335. — BELL-COT OF CORSTON. (ENGLAND.)

Gothic churches, generally at the E. or W. end of the nave, for the purpose of sustaining one or two bells. It is sometimes of an hexagonal or multangular plan, covered with a pyramidal roof, or spire, of which kind the *Fig.* 335 represents a beautiful specimen, copied from Corston church, Wiltshire.

Bell'-crank, *n.* (*Mech.*) A bent lever, used for changing a vertical into a horizontal motion, or *vice versâ*.

Belle, (*bel.*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *bellus*, fine, gay, beautiful.] A gay or fine young lady; a lady of superior beauty, and much admired.

> "What motive could compel
> A well-bred lord t' assault a gentle *belle*?
> O say, what stronger cause, yet unexplor'd,
> Could make a gentle *belle* reject a lord? — *Pope.*

Belle Air, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Clay co.

Belle Air, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Johnson co.

Belle Alliance, (**La.**) in *Belgium*, a hamlet, about 13 m. from Brussels. It is remarkable for being the centre of operations of the battle of Waterloo, and where Napoleon commanded in person during the conflict called by the Prussians the battle of La Belle Alliance. Here, also, Wellington and Blücher met after the battle, 18 June, 1815.

Belle Centre, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Logan co., on Mad River, about 60 m. N.W. of Columbus.

Belle'chasse, in prov. of Quebec, the name of a co. bordering N.W. on the St. Lawrence River, and S.E. on the State of Maine. *Pop.* of North *B*, 12,117; of South *B.*, 5,520. Divided into N. and S. ridings.

Belle Creek, in *Nebraska*, a township of Washington co.; *pop.* 200.

Belle Creek, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Goodhue co., about 12 m. S.W. of Red Wing; *pop.* 820.

Belled, (*beld,*) *a.* Hung with bells.

Belle-de-nuit, (*bel'de(r)-nwe.*) [Fr., beauty of night.] (*Bot.*) The French name of the MARVEL OF PERU, *q. v.*

Bel'leek, a parish and village of Ireland, co. Fermanagh, on the Erne River, 4 m. E.S.E. of Ballyshannon.

Belle'font, in *Missouri*, a village of Laclede co., on the Gasconade River, about 65 m. S. by W. of Jefferson City.

Bellefontaine, (*bel'fon-tain,*) in *Indiana*, a village of Jay co., 7 m. E. of Portland.

Bellefontaine, in *Minnesota*, a village of Scott co., on Spring Lake, about 65 m. S. by W. of Jefferson City.

Bellefontaine, in *Mississippi*, a P. O. of Choctaw co.

Bellefontaine, in *Missouri*, a village of St. Louis co., about 15 m. W.S.W. of Iowa City.

Bellefontaine, in *Ohio*, a flourishing post-village of Lake township, cap. of Logan co., 116 m. N.N.E. of Cincinnati; *pop.* about 3,200.

Belle'fonte, in *Alabama*, a post-village, cap. of Jackson co., near the W. bank of the Tennessee River, 166 m. N.E. of Tuscaloosa. *Pop.* 957.

Bellefonte, in *Missouri*, a village of Pulaski co.

Bellefonte, in *Pennsylvania*, a flourishing post-borough of Spring township, cap. of Centre co., on Spring Creek, 86 m. N.W. of Harrisburg, in the middle of a rich mineral district. It has a fine court-house, and contains several forges, mills, glass-works, and many beautiful private residences. *B.* has 3 newspapers and 3 banks. Spring Creek affords abundant water-power. *Pop.* 2,655.

Bellefount, in *Missouri*, a village of Washington co.

Belle Fountain, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Mahaska co., on the Des Moines River, 11 m. W. of Oskaloosa, and 80 W.S.W. of Iowa City.

Bellefount'ain, in *Wisconsin*, a P. O. of Columbia co.

Bellegarde, (*bel'gärd,*) a fortress of France, dep. of Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Spanish frontier, 18 m S. of Perpignan. It is a fortress of the first class, constructed in the reign of Louis XIV., to command the pass of Perthus. — Also the name of several small French towns.

Belle Haven, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Accomack co.

Belle Isle, in British North America, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, at the entrance of the Strait of Belle Isle. Lat. 52° N., Lon. 55° W.

Belle Isle, in *New York*, a post-village of Onondaga co., 137 m. W. by N. of Albany, *pop.* 68.

Belle Isle, in *Virginia*, a small island of a few acres, in the James River, in front of Richmond. It was converted by the Confederates into a place of confinement for the Union captives, and on this small, barren spot, without shelter against the frost, there were at one time no less than 11,000 captives.

Belle-Isle-en-Mer, an island of France, in the Atlantic, 8 m. S. of Quiberon Point, being included in the dep. of Morbihan. It is almost everywhere surrounded by high steep rocks. Its N.W. end is in Lat. 47° 32′ N., and its S. port in Lat. 47° 16′ N. It is about 11 m. in length, and 6 m. in breadth. Palais, the capital, has a pop. of 4,076, generally engaged in the sardine fishery. — This island was purchased in 1658 by Fouquet, intendant of finance to Louis XIV., and was exchanged in 1718 by his descendant for the county of Gisors. In 1761 it was taken by the English, and restored to France in 1763.

Belle Isle, or BELLISLE, (**Straits of,**) in British North America, one of the outlets of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between the coasts of Labrador and Newfoundland, Lat. 52° N., Lon. 55° W.: 80 m. long, by 12 wide.

Belle-Isle, CHARLES LOUIS AUGUSTE FOUQUET, COUNT OF, a marshal of France, B. 1684. He distinguished himself in the war of the Spanish Succession, became lieut.-general in 1732, took part in the siege of Philipsburg, and procured the cession of Lorraine to France. Created marshal of France about 1740, he commanded in Germany against the Imperialists, took Prague, was sent as ambassador to the Diet at Frankfort, and procured the election of Charles VII. Being taken by the English, he was brought to England, where he was confined some months. He was afterwards created duke and peer, admitted to the French Academy, and made minister of war in 1757. D. 1761.

Belle'mont, in *Tennessee*, a village in Fayette co., abt. 40 m. of Memphis.

Belle'monte, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Lancaster co.

Belle'monte, in *Missouri*, a post-village of St. Louis co., about 12 m. N. of St. Louis, and 4 m. S. of the Mississippi River.

Belle Plain, in *Missouri*, a village of Clark co., about 20 m. N.N.W. of Keokuk.

Belle Plain, in *New Jersey*, a post-office of Cumberland co.

Belle Plaine, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Benton co., about 34 m N. of Cedar Rapids; *pop.* 1,488.

Belle Plaine, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Scott co., on the Minnesota River, about 40 m. from Saint Paul; *pop.* 2,375.

Belle Plaine, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Shawano co., 34 m. W.N.W. of Green Bay; *pop.* 576.

Belle Point, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Delaware co., on the Scioto River, about 24 m. N.N.W. of Columbus.

Belleport, in *New York*, a village of Suffolk co., Long Island, 210 m. S.S.E. of Albany.

Belle Prairie, in *Illinois*, a township of Livingston co.; *pop.* 630.

—A post-office of Hamilton co.

Belle Prairie, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of Morrison co., on the Mississippi; *pop.* 344.

Belle River, in *Michigan*, rises in Lapeer co., and enters the St. Clair River at Newport.

—A post-office of St. Clair co.

Belle Riv'ière, in prov. of Quebec, a village of Two Mountain co., 33 m. N.E. of Montreal.

Bellerophon, (*bel-ler'o-fon.*) (*Myth.*) A son of Glaucus, king of Ephyre, by Eurymede, was at first called *Hipponous*. The murder of his brother, whom some call Alcimenus and Bellerus, procured him the name of Bellerophon, or *murderer of Bellerus*. After this murder, Bellerophon fled to the court of Prœtus, king of Argos, whose wife became enamored of him; and because he slighted her passion, she sought to destroy him. He, however, escaped her machinations, was introduced to the court of Jobates, king of Lycia, and after a number of adventures, in one of which he conquered the Chimæra, he married the daughter of Jobates, and succeeded to the throne of Lycia.

Bellerophon, *n.* (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil shells, the animals of which are unknown, but which are supposed to have been allied to *Carinaria*, the structure of whose shell it resembles.

Bellerophon, *n.* (*Hist.*) The name of a notorious English vessel, Capt. Maitland, to which Napoleon I. surrendered himself voluntarily on the 13th of Oct., 1815, "confident," as he said, "in the honor and hospitality of England." — See ST. HELENA, LOWE (HUDSON)

Belle Rose, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Oldham co.

Belles-Lettres, (*bel-let'ter.*) *n. pl.* [Fr., from *belle*, fine, and *lettre*, a letter, *pl. lettres*, learning.] (*Lit.*) A term borrowed from the French, now fallen into disuse, but which, some fifty years since, was employed indifferently with the phrase "polite literature," to signify those branches of learning which are not included under the denominations of Arts and Sciences. It never acquired a strict and well defined meaning, but was widened or narrowed by different writers, at their pleasure, so as at one time to embrace the whole cycle of knowledge, and at another to be confined to a few given objects. This vagueness has led to its becoming nearly obsolete.

Belle Valley, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Erie co., 7 m. S.E. of Erie.

Belle Vernon, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Wyandot co., about 50 m. S.W. of Sandusky City.

Belle Vernon, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Fayette co., on the right bank of Monongahela River, about 28 m. S. by E. of Pittsburg.

Belle'view, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Talbot co., 60 m. W. of Macon.

Belleview, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Calhoun co., about 2 m. E. of the Mississippi River, *pop.* 947.

Belleview, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Christian co., 10 m. from Hopkinsville, the county-seat.

Belleview, in *Louisiana*, a village of Bossier parish, about 20 m. N.E. of Shreveport, and 1 m. S.E. of Lake Bodeau.

Belleview, in *Missouri*, a township of Washington co.; *pop.* 1,867.

—A post-office of Iron co.

Belleview, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Jefferson co. 5 m. S. of Brookville, the county-seat.

—A village of Lebanon co., about 28 m. E.N.E. of Harrisburg.

Belleview, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Davidson co.

Belleview, in *Texas*, a post-office of Rusk co.

Belle'ville, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Conecuh co., 10 m. N.W. of Sparta.

Belleville, in *Arkansas*, a village in Desha co., on the S. bank of Arkansas River, about 8 m. S.E. of Arkansas Post.

Belleville, in *Illinois*, an important city, cap. of St. Clair co., 110 m. S. of Springfield, and 14 m. S.E. of St. Louis. *B.* is a place of great activity of trade, and it possesses many manufactories. It has a fine court-house and other public buildings. *Pop.* 8,146.

Belleville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Hendricks co., 119 m. W.S.W. of Indianapolis; *pop.* 264.

Belleville, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Wayne co., on Huron River, about 27 m. W.S.W. of Detroit.

Belleville, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Fillmore co., about 22 m. S.E. of Preston.

Belleville, in *New Jersey*, a post-village and township

of Essex co., 3 m. from Newark, and 10 m. W. by N. of New York: *pop.* of village, 3,644.

Belleville, in *New York*, a post-village of Jefferson co., on Sackett's Harbor, 190 m. N.E. of Albany.

Belleville, in *Ohio*, a village of Hendricks co., 19 m. W.S.W. of Indianapolis.

—A post-office of Richland co.

Belleville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Mifflin co., about 8 m. W. by N. of Lewiston.

Belleville, in *Tennessee*, a village of Cumberland co., about 60 m. W. from Knoxville.

Belleville, in *Tennessee*, a village of Dickson co., on the left bank of the Cumberland River, about 28 m. N. W. of Nashville.

Belleville, in *Texas*, a village of Zaphata co., on the Rio Grande, about 50 m. N.W. of Rio Grande City.

Belleville, in *West Virginia*, a post-village of Wood co., near the Ohio River.

Belleville, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Dane co., on Sugar River, in Montrose township, 20 m. S.S.W. of Madison. *Pop.* about 400.

—A village of Jefferson co., near Rock River, about 8 m. N. by E. of Jefferson.

Belleville, in prov. of Ontario, a town, cap. of Hastings co., on the Bay of Quinté, 50 m. W. of Kingston. It is a fine and flourishing place, with iron-foundries, distilleries, &c. *Pop.* 7,305.

Belleville, in *France*, formerly a suburb, but now an arrondissement of Paris.

Bellevoir, in *North Carolina*, a post-office of Chatham co.

Bellevue', in *Georgia*, a village of Putnam co.

Bellevue, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Dallas co.

Bellevue, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Jackson co., on the Mississippi River, 24 m. below Dubuque, and 13 from Galena; *pop.* 2,402.

Bellevue, in *Kansas*, a village of Jackson co., about 24 m. N. of Topeka.

Bellevue, in *Louisiana*, a post-office of Bossier parish.

Bellevue, in *Michigan*, a thriving post-village and township of Eaton co., on Battle Creek, 120 miles from Detroit, and 16 N. of Marshall; *pop.* of the township 1,985.

Bellevue, or BELLVIEW, in *Minnesota*, a township of Morrison co., on the Mississippi River; *pop.* 92.

Bellevue, in *Nebraska*, a post-village in Sarpy co., on the Missouri River, 12 m. from Omaha city; *pop.* 961.

Bellevue, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Lymestone township, in Huron co., 45 m. S.E. of Toledo, 91 m. from Columbus, and 15 from Lake Erie. *Pop.* 1,219.

Bellevue, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Bedford co.

Bellevue, or BELLVIEW, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Brown co., on the E. side of Fox River, near the town of Green Bay. *Pop.* in 1870, 822.

Belley', a town of France, dep. of Ain, 42 m. E. from Lyons: Lat. 45° 45′ 29″ N., Lon. 5° 41′ 19″ E.; *pop.* 4,891.

Bellezane', in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Washington co.

Bell Factory, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Madison co.

Bell'fair Mills, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Stafford co.

Bell'field, in *Virginia*, a station on the Petersburg R. R., in Sussex co., 40 m. from Petersburg.

Bell'-flower, *n.* [*bell* and *flower.*] (*Bot.*) See CAMPANULA.

Bell'font, in *Ohio*, a village of Columbiana co.

Bell'-founder, *n.* A man whose occupation is to found or cast bells.

Bell'-foundry, *n.* A place where bells are founded or cast.

Bell'-gable, *n.* (*Arch.*) See BELL-COT.

Bell'-hanger, *n.* One who hangs and fixes bells.

Bel'licose, Bellicous, *a.* [Lat. *bellicosus.*] Pugnacious, warlike, belligerent: inclined for contention or fighting.

Bellied, (*bel'lid,*) *p. a.* Swelled or prominent like the belly: swelled out in the middle; as, pot-*bellied*, big-*bellied*, &c.

Bellig'erence, *n.* State or quality of being belligereut; warfare; act of making or waging war.

Bellig'erent, *n.* [Lat. *belligerens*, from *belligero—bellum*, war, and *gero*, to wage.] A term applied to nations waging or carrying on war against each other.

—*a.* Of warlike or quarrelsome nature, or actually engaged in war.

Bellig'erous, *a.* [Lat. *belliger.*] Same as BELLIGERENT.

Bell'ing, *n.* [A. S. *bellan*, to bellow.] The noise made by a roe in rutting-time.

—*a.* [From *bell.*] Growing or forming like a bell.

Bel'lingham, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Norfolk co., 30 m. S.W. of Boston, intersected by branches of Charles River. The boot and shoe manufacture flourishes here. *Pop.* 1,282.

Bellingham Bay, in *Washington Territory*, a village, cap of Whatcom co., on a fine bay of the same name, formed by the Gulf of Georgia, about 125 m. N. by E. of Olympia.

Bellini, (*bel-le'ne,*) the name of a Venetian family which produced several remarkable painters. The earliest was JACOPO *B.*, who died in 1470. He was a pupil of the celebrated Gentile da Fabriano, and one of the first who painted in oil.— His eldest son, GENTILE *B.*, born 1421, died 1501, was distinguished as a portrait-painter, and also as a *metailleur*. Along with his brother, he was commissioned to decorate the council-chamber of the Venetian senate. Mohammed II., having by accident seen some of his works, invited Gentile to Constantinople, employed him to execute various historical works, and dismissed him laden with presents. The *Preaching of St. Mark* is his most famous piece. D. 1507.—His more celebrated brother, GIOVANNI *B.*, born 1426, died 1512, was the founder of the older Venetian school of painting, and contributed greatly to its progress. His works are marked by naivete, warmth, and intensity of coloring. His best works are altar-pieces. His picture of the *Infant Jesus* slumbering in the lap of the Madonna, and attended by angels, is full of beauty and lively expression. His *Holy Virgin, Baptism of the Lord*, and *Christ and the Woman of Samaria*, are also much admired.— *Cu. Encycl.*

Bellini, VINCENZO, a celebrated musical composer, B. at Catania, in Sicily, 1802. He was educated at Naples, under Zingarelli, and before he had completed his 20th year, he had produced *Bianca and Fernando* at the theatre St. Carlo. This was succeeded by various other operas, of which *Il Pirata*, *La Sonnambula*, *Norma*, and *I Puritani*, (1827–34,) are the best, and have gained for him an undying celebrity. His moral character stood high, and his manners and compositions were in harmonious accordance—agreeable, tender, and elegant. D. near Paris, Sept. 23, 1835.

Bellip'otent, *a.* [Lat. *bellipotens*, from *bellum* war, and *potens*, powerful.] Powerful; puissant; mighty in war. (R.)

Bel'lis, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ*, sub-order *Tubulifloræ;* the DAISY, *q. v.*

Bell'-jar, *n.* A jar of bell-shape used by chemists.

Bell'-less, *a.* Having no bell; without a bell. (R.)

Bell'-man, *n.* [*Bell* and *man.*] A public crier; one who goes about ringing a bell to direct public notice to something.

> "The *bellman* of each parish, as he goes his circuit, cries out every night, 'Past twelve o clock.'" —*Swift.*

Bell'-metal, *n.* [*Bell* and *metal.*] The metal of which bells are made. — See BELL.

Bell'more, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Parke co., abt. 8 m. E. of Rockville.

Bell'-mouthed, *a.* Expanded at the mouth or muzzle in bell-form; as, a *bell-mouthed* gun.— *Marryat.*

Bel'lon, *n.* (*Med.*) That variety of colic produced by the effect of lead on the system.

Bello'na, *n.* [Lat. *Bellona*, from *bellum*, war.] (*Myth.*) The goddess of war, and sister or wife, or sister-wife and charioteer of Mars. The Romans paid great adoration to her. The temple of *B.*, in Rome, stood in the *Circus Flaminius*, near the Porta Carmentalis, and was the place where foreign ambassadors, and generals returning from their campaigns, were received by the senate. Before its gates was raised a column, called *Columna Bellica*, against which a javelin was hurled as one of the previous forms in the declaration of war (Ov. Fast. vi. 201.) Her priests were named after her, *Bellonarii*. Lactantius (i. 21.) describes them as cutting their flesh most ferociously in her worship; and Tertullian (4 and 9, *de Pallio*) adds, that, having collected the blood, which flowed from these gashes, in the palms of their hands, they pledged the Neophytes who were initiated into their mysteries, and then broke out into the ravings of vaticination.

Bello'na, *n.* (*Astron.*) The 42d asteroid, discovered by Luther in 1854.

Bello'na, in *Texas*, a village of Yates co.

Bello'na, in *Virginia*, a village of Chesterfield co., on the James River, about 14 m. W. of Richmond.

Bel'lot Strait, the passage separating North Somerset from Boothia Felix, and connecting Prince Regent's Inlet with Peel Strait, Sound, or Franklin Channel. Its E. entrance was discovered by Capt. Kennedy during his search for Franklin, and named in honor of Joseph René Bellot, a distinguished French naval officer, who joined the expedition, under Capt. Kennedy, sent to search after Sir John Franklin; and who, in 1853, having accompanied that under Captain Inglefield, was drowned while crossing the ice.

Bel'low, *v. i.* [A. S. *bellan;* imitative of the sound.] To make a hollow, loud noise, as a bull.

> "What bull dares *bellow*, or what sheep dares bleat,
> Within the lion's den"—*Dryden.*

—To make a loud outcry; to bawl, vociferate, or clamor.

> "This gentleman is accustomed to roar and *bellow* so terribly loud, that he frightens us."—*Tatler.*

—To roar, as the sea in a storm; to make a loud, hollow, continued noise.

> "The rising rivers float the nether ground;
> And rocks the *bellowing* voice of boiling seas rebound." *Dryden.*

Bel'low, *n.* A loud outcry; a roar, roaring.

Bel'lower, *n.* One who bellows, or makes a loud noise.

Bel'lows, HENRY WHITNEY, D.D., an American divine and author, B. at Boston, Mass., 10th June, 1814, graduated at Harvard Coll. in 1832, entered the University School of Cambridge, Mass., in 1834, and was ordained pastor of the First Congregational Society of New York in 1838. From 1846–1850, he wrote articles for the *Christian Inquirer*. His oration, known as the *Phi Beta Kappa* oration, is highly esteemed. In 1857 he wrote his *Defence of the Drama*, which brought upon him a host of assailants of the Puritanical school, and also delivered a series of lectures before the Lowell Institute in Boston, on *The Treatment of Social Diseases*. Dr. *B.* was made President of the Sanitary Comunission of the U. States in 1862.

Bellows, (*bel'lōz,*) *n. sing.* and *pl.* [A. S. *bilig* or *bylig*, from *balg*, bulge, belly; Goth. *balgs;* Gael. *balg*, *bolg*, a leather bag, a wallet, belly: *builg*, bellows.] A machine contrived to propel air through a tube or orifice. It is used for blowing fires, supplying the pipes of organs, and other purposes, and is constructed according to various forms; but the principle is the same in all of them. The dimensions of a space in which air is confined are contracted; the air, being permitted to escape only at a small opening, rushes out with a velocity proportional to the pressure and to the smallness of the opening.

Bel'lows Falls, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Windham co., on the Connecticut River, 80 m. S. by W. of Montpelier. It possesses medicinal springs and some manufactories.

Bel'lows-fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Trumpet-fish. See CENTRISCUS.

Bel'lows-mender, *n.* One who mends bellows. *Shak.*

Bell'-pepper, *n.* (*Bot.*) The red pepper, a species of CAPSICUM, *q. v.*

Bell-Plain, in *Ill.*, a twp. of Marshall co.; *pop.* 1,092.

Bell'port, in *New York*, a post-office of Suffolk co.

Bell'-pull, *n.* A cord to pull a bell with, having a ring or knob for the hand.

Bell'-ringer, *n.* One whose business is to ring a church or other bell.

Bell'-rock, (*Geog.*) A dangerous ledge of rocks, off the coast of Scotland, in the German Ocean, opposite to the Frith of Tay, 12 m. E. of Buttonness Point. The ledge is about 850 yards in length, by about 110 in breadth. At low water, some of its summits appear from 4 to 8 ft. above the level of the sea, but at high water they are always covered. Many vessels have been lost on this rock, over which the sea breaks with tremendous fury. To lessen the chance of such disasters, a light-house, 115 ft high, has been constructed, in Lat. 56° 26′ N., Lon. 2° 23′ W.; and during foggy weather, bells are tolled every half minute.

Bell'-roof, *n.* (*Arch.*) A roof of which the cross section resembles a bell.

Bell'-rope, *n.* A rope or cord attached to a bell, to ring it by.

Bells, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) On board a ship, the time is divided into periods of four hours each, and as each half-hour passes it is marked by striking on a bell. This bell is usually hung to the beam of the forecastle, but sometimes it is attached to a beam near the mizzen-mast. One stroke on the bell denotes that half an hour has passed, two strokes that an hour has passed, and so on, adding a stroke for each half-hour. Thus, "five bells" would signify that two hours and a half had passed, and "eight bells" signifies that the four hours, or complete "watch," is over. The bell on which the time is struck is sometimes used during foggy weather to show that the ship is on a starboard tack; when she is on a port-tack, a drum is beaten.

Bells'borough, in *Ky.*, a village of Ohio co., *p.* 1,057.

Bell's Cross Roads, in *Virginia*, a P.O. of Louisa co.

Bell's Depot, in *Tennessee*, a P. O. of Haywood co.

Bell'-shaped, *a.* (*Bot.*) Shaped like a bell.

Bell's Landing, in *Alabama*, a village of Monroe co.

Bell's Mills, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Jefferson co.

Bell's Store, in *Arkansas*, a post-office of Ouachita co.

Bell'ton, in *West Virginia*, a post-office of Marshall co., 35 m. S.S.E. of Wheeling.

Bell'town, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Monroe co.

Bell'-trap, *n.* A contrivance, usually air-tight, consisting of an inverted cup, the edges of which dip into a trench, gutter, or canal, holding water, and formed at the top of a pipe, for the purpose of preventing foul smells from ascending from a drain into the air.

Bel'luine, *a.* [Lat. *belluinus;* from *bellua*, beast.] Beastlike; brutal. (R.)

> "At this rate, the animal and *belluine* life would be the best."
> *Atterbury.*

Belluno, (*bel-loo'no.*) [Anc. *Bellunum.*] A city of N. Italy, cap. of a province of same name, on the S. bank of the Piave, 48 m. N. of Venice: Lat. 46° 7′ 46″ N.; Lon. 12° 13′ 51″ E.; *pop.* 14,576.— Napoleon conferred the title of Duke of Belluno on Marshal VICTOR, *q. v.* Nearly destroyed by an earthquake, June 29, 1873.

Bell'ville, in *Florida*, a post-village of Hamilton co.

Bell'ville, in *Texas*, a post-village of Austin co., abt. 60 m. W.N.W. of Houston, and 25 N.E. of Columbus.

Bell'-wether, *n.* A wether or sheep which leads the flock, with a bell hung on its neck.

Bell'wood, in *Minnesota*, a village of Dakota co., abt. 9 m. S. of Hastings.

Bell'-wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) See UVULARIA.

Bel'ly, *n.* [A. S. *bælg, balig;* Gael. *balg.* a leather bag, womb. belly.] The ABDOMEN, *q. v.*

—The womb. (O. and R.) — That part of anything which swells or bulges out.

> "An Irish harp hath the concave, or *belly*, not along the strings, but at the end of the strings."— *Bacon.*

—The hollow part of a compass-timber, the round part of which is called the back.

—*v. a.* To swell out; to fill, as a sail. (R.)

> "Your breath, with full consent, *bellied* his sails."— *Shaks.*

—*v. i.* To swell and become protuberant, like the belly.

> "The pow'r appeas'd, with winds suffic'd the sail,
> The *bellying* canvas strutted with the gale."— *Dryden.*

Belly-ache, (*bel'li-āke,*) *n.* A vulgarism for the colic, or pain in the bowels.

Bel'ly-band, *n.* A band or girth that goes round the body of a horse, and holds the saddle or harness firmly in its place.—(*Naut.*) A band or canvas used to strengthen a sail.— *Ogilvie.*

Bel'ly-bound, *a.* A vulgarism expressive of being constipated or costive in the bowels.

Bel'ly-brace, *n.* (*Steam Engineering.*) A cross brace, stayed to the boiler, between the frames of a locomotive.— *Webster.*

Bel'ly-doublet, *n.* A doublet overhanging and covering the belly.

> "Your arms crossed on your thin *belly-doublet.*"—*Shaks.*

Bel'ly-fretting, *n.* (*Farriery.*) The chafing of a horse's belly with a girth.— *Johnson.*

—A severe pain in a horse's belly, caused by worms. *Bailey.*

Bel'ly-full, *a.* As much food as fills the belly; plenty. Used, in a vulgar sense, to signify repletion, or more than enough.

Bel'ly-god, *n.* A man who makes a god of his belly; a glutton. (o.)

"Apicius, a famous *belly-god*." — *Hakewill.*

Bel'ly-pinched, *a.* [*belly* and *pinched*, pp. of *pinch*.] Starved, or pinched with hunger. (o.)

Bel'ly-roll, *n.* (*Hort.*) A roller protuberant in the middle, to roll land between ridges, or in hollows. *Mortimer.*

Bel'ly-slave, *n.* A slave to appetite.

Bel'ly-timber, *n.* A vulgar phrase to denote food, or nutriment for the body.

Bel'ly-worm, *n.* A worm that breeds in the belly.

Bel'mond, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Wright co., on the Iowa river, about 42 m. N.E. of Fort Dodge.

Bel'mont, in *Arkansas*, a post-village of Crawford co.

Bel'mont, in *California*, a post-village and township of San Mateo co; *pop.* abt. 350.

Bel'mont, in *Illinois*, a township of Iroquois co.; *pop.* 833.

—A post-office of Pike co., 70 m. W. of Springfield.

Bel'mont, *Iowa*, a township of Warren co.; *pop.* 1,048.

Bel'mont, in *Kansas*, a post-village and township of Woodson co., about 100 m. S. by W. of Topeka; *pop.* 622.

Bel'mont, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Bullitt co., on the Louisville and Nashville R.R., 25 m. of Louisville.

—A village of Campbell co.

Bel'mont, in *Maine*, a post-township of Waldo co., about 35 m. E. by N. of Augusta; *pop.* 628.

Bel'mont, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Middlesex co., about 6 m. from Boston; *pop.* 1,513.

Bel'mont, in *Minnesota*, a post-office of Martin co.

—A village of Jackson co., on the Des Moines River, about 66 m. W.S.W. of Mankato.

Bel'mont, in *Missouri*, a village in Mississippi co., on the Mississippi River, opposite Columbus. Here, on the 7th Nov., 1861, occurred a battle between the Confederates under Generals Polk and Pillow, and the Union troops commanded by General Grant, in which, after desperate fighting on both sides, the latter obtained a victory. The Union loss was 485; that of the Confederates, 632.

Bel'mont, in *Nevada*, a township of Nye co.; *pop.* 244.

Bel'mont, in *New York*, a thriving post-village, cap. of Alleghany co., on the Genesee River and the Erie R.R., 92 m. W. by N. of Elmira; *pop.* 795.

—A township of Franklin co., 25 m. W. of Plattsburg, drained by the Chateaugay River; *pop.* 1,619.

Bel'mont, in *Ohio*, an E. county, bordering on the Ohio River, which separates it from Virginia. *Area*, 170 sq. m. The surface is diversified by hills, and drained by many creeks. *Soil*, generally excellent. The Central Railroad of Ohio passes through it. *Cap.* St. Clairsville. *Pop.* 39,714.

—A post-village of the above co., about 22 m. W. of Springfield, and 22 W. by S. of Wheeling; *pop.* 287.

Bel'mont, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Newberry district, about 65 m. W.N.W. of Columbia.

Bel'mont, in *Texas*, a post-village of Gonzales co., about 52 m. S. of Austin city; *pop.* 1,746.

Bel'mont, in *Wisconsin*, a township on the S.E. limits of Portage co.; *pop* 528.

Belmonte, a town of S. Italy, prov. Cosenza, on a mountain not far from the Mediterranean, 14 m. W.S.W. of Cosenza; *pop.* 4,720.

Bel'monte, in *Indiana*, a village of Laporte co., 11 m. S. by W. of Laporte.

Belmonte, in *Mississippi*, a village of Panola co., on the Tallahatchie River, 7 m. above Panola, the county-seat, and 167 N. of Jackson.

Belmonte, or BELMONT, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Fayette co, about 60 m. W.S.W. of Madison.

Bel'mont Landing, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Mississippi co.

Belmul'let, a small seaport town of Ireland, co. Mayo, on Blacksod Bay; *pop.* 905.

Belock', *v. a.* [A.S. *belucan.*] To lock, or fasten, as with a lock.

"This is the hand, which with a vow'd contract
Was fast *belock'd* in thine."—*Shaks.*

Belœil, in Lower Canada, a post-village of Vercheres co., on the river Richelieu, 24 m. N.E. of Montreal.

Beloit, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Mahoning co.; *pop.* 80.

Beloit, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Rock co., about 12 m. S. by W. of Janesville; *pop.* 743.

—A town of Rock co., on Rock River, 50 m. E.S.E. of Madison. *B.* is well built, has fine public buildings, and is the seat of Beloit College, founded in 1846. *Pop.* in 1870, 4,396.

Belomancy, (*bel'o-măn-see,*) *n.* [Fr. *bélomancie*; Gr. *belomantia*, from *belos*, an arrow, and *manteia*, divination.] A mode of divination by arrows, practised among the Arabs and other nations of the East.

Belon, PIERRE, (*bel'awng,*) a very eminent French naturalist, B. 1517. He studied medicine and botany and owed to the friendly aid of the cardinals of Tournon and Lorraine a good education, and the means of making extensive travels in Europe and in the East. He was highly esteemed by Henry II. and Charles IX., and won a great reputation by his numerous works on natural history and the *Observations* made during his travels. He was assassinated in the Bois de Boulogne, 1564. The genus of plants *Beltonia* has been named after him.

Bel'ona, BELONE, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See GARFISH.

Belong', *v. i.* [Dut. *belangen*, to concern—*be*, and *langen*, to reach to.] To pertain to; to appertain to; to be the property of, to be the province or business of; as, a wife *belongs* to her husband.

"The declaration of these latent philosophers *belongs* to another paper." — *Boyle.*

—To relate, or have relation to; to adhere or be appendant to.

"He went into a desert place *belonging* to Bethsaida." *Luke* ix. 10.

—To be native to, or have a legal residence, settlement, &c., whether by birth or naturalization, so as to be entitled to claim a maintenance from the civic or parochial authorities.

"Bastards also are settled in the parishes to which the mothers *belong*." — *Blackstone.*

Belong', *v. a.* To be deserved by. (o. and R.)

"More evils *belong* us than happen to us. — *Ben Jonson.*

Belong'ing, *n.* A quality, attribute, or property pertaining to one. (o.)

"Thyself and thy *belongings*
Are not thine own so proper, as to waste
Thyself upon thy virtues." — *Shaks.*

Belong'ing, *p. a.* Pertaining to; being the property or quality of; being the concern of; being appendant to; as, all the goods *belonging* to him.

Beloochee, Belooch, (*bel'oo-kis,*) *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or denizen of Beloochistan.

—*a.* Belonging to Beloochistan, or its people.

Beloochistan, (*bel-oo-chis'tan.*) (Anc. *Gedrosia*, and the countries of the Ichthyophagi, Oritæ, Arabitæ, &c., *Arian.*) A country of S. Asia, lying between 24° 50′ and 30° 20′ N. Lat., and 57° 50′ and 69° 18′ E. Lon.; having N. Afghanistan, Seistan, and the sandy desert of Caubul; E. Upper and Lower Scinde; W. Persia; and S. the Indian Ocean; length, E. to W., 700 m.; breadth, on either side, 350 m., and 190 in the centre. *Area*, 200,000 sq. m. — The country may be described under the following divisions: Prov. of Sarawan and Jhalawan, ch. towns, Kelat and Zuhree; Prov. of Mukran and Lus, ch. towns, Kedje and Bela; Prov. of Cutch Gundava and Hurrund Daje, ch. town, Gundava (Hurrund); Kohistan, chief towns, Puhra, Surlund; the Desert, (belonging properly to Caubul;) and Scinde, which will be treated of separately. *B.* is imperfectly known. The country is very diversified; the climate in the higher parts being extremely cold, while the heat, during the summer season, is scarcely supportable in the plains. There is a general scarcity of water. A large proportion of the country is mountainous, the eastern part especially being so.—*Prod.* All sorts of grain and vegetables, and the finest fruits flourish abundantly. In the N. districts, madder, cotton, and indigo are produced, the latter of excellent quality. Assafœtida, which is a favorite kind of food among the Beloochees, grows among the hills. Trees of large size are seen, although generally *B.* does not seem to be a woody country. — *Min.* Gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, limestone, marble, rock-salt, sulphur, and saltpetre. — *Zoöl.* The domestic animals are horses, mules, asses, camels, dromedaries, buffaloes, black-cattle, sheep, goats, dogs and cats, besides fowls and pigeons. There are neither geese, turkeys, nor ducks. The wild animals are lions, tigers, leopards, hyænas, wolves, jackals, tiger-cats, wild dogs, foxes, hares, mongooses, mountain-goats, antelopes, elks, red and moose deer, and wild asses, which inhabit both the mountains and the plains. Of birds there are almost every species to be met with either in Europe or India.—*Inhabitants.* This country is occupied principally by two great classes of inhabitants, namely, the Beloochees and Brahooes, differing from each other in their outward appearance, as well as in their manners. These are divided into an infinite variety



Fig. 336. — NADIR SHAH, (king of Persia.)
(From Fraser's Hist. of "Nadir Shah.")

of tribes, which it is impossible to enumerate. In their domestic life, the Beloochees are almost all pastoral; they usually reside in ghedons or tents, made of black felt or coarse blankets, stretched over a frame of wicker-work. An assemblage of these constitutes a village, and the people a kheil or society. Though naturally indolent, they are fearless of danger, and in battle fight with great gallantry. They are a race of lawless robbers, however, and undertake distant excursions in quest of booty, or for the purpose of carrying off the inhabitants of other countries for slaves. — *Rel.* All the Beloochees are Mohammedans of the Soonee faith, and entertain a great antipathy to other sects. Polygamy is common among them. — The government is nominally under the khan of Kelat, but chiefly in the hands of the sirdars of each individual tribe. Almost all the inhabitants of *B.* are nearly barbarous and uncivilized. Neither the Beloocheekee nor Brahooékee are written tongues, and he is greatly honored, and called *moollee*, who can read the Koran. They are quite ignorant of all the countries in their neighborhood. Medicine they are totally unacquainted with; and to cure a fever, they will shampoo or thump the body all over. This country was quite unknown to Europeans until the time of Alexander the Great; and for ten centuries afterwards there are no records of *B.* A caliph of Bagdad, in the year 92 of the Hegira, led an army through it to Scinde; it was afterwards taken possession of by Musaood, son of the Emp. Mahmood, and was governed by his dynasty till 1739, when Nadir Shah, (*Fig.* 336,) having conquered it, bestowed it, with the title of Beglerbeg, on an ancestor of the present khan of Caubul. Until 1758, it was tributary to the khan of Caubul. *Pop.* 600,000. See p. 429.

Belop'tera, *n.* [Gr. *belos*, dart, *pteron*, wing.] (*Pal.*) A fossil resembling a belemnite, but less pointed, and having a wing-like projection or process on each side. It occurs in Tertiary strata, and was evidently the internal bone of a cephalopod. — The name *Belosepia* (Gr. *sepia*, cuttle-fish) is given to another kind of belemnite found in Tertiary deposits; and that of *Belotheuthis* (Gr. *teuthis*, squid) to one shaped like a spear-head occurring in the Lias.

Beloved, (*bē-luvd',*) *p. a.* [*be* and *loved*, from *love*.] Loved; greatly loved; dear to the heart.

"And to his eye
There was but one *beloved* face on earth." — *Byron.*

Below, (*bē-lō',*) *prep.* [*be* and *low*.] Under; beneath; not so high.

"He'll beat Ausidius head *below* his knee,
And tread upon his neck." — *Shaks.*

—Inferior to: low in relation to, or in comparison of.

"His Idylliums of Theocritus are as much *below* his Manilius as the fields are *below* the stars." —*Felton.*

—Unbefitting; unworthy of.

"'Tis much *below* me on his throne to sit." — *Shaks.*

Below', *adv.* In a lower place; beneath, with respect to any object.

"This said, he led them up the mountain's brow,
And shewed them all the shining fields *below*." —*Pope.*

—On earth; as opposed to heaven, or the skies.

"And let no tears from erring pity flow
For one that's blessed above, immortaliz'd *below*." —*Smith.*

—In hell; in the regions of the dead.

"When suffering saints aloft in beams shall glow,
And prosperous traitors gnash their teeth *below*." —*Tickell.*

—A court of lower or inferior jurisdiction; as, at the trial *below*. — *Wheaton.*

Bel'passi, in *Oregon*, a post-village of Marion co., 15 m. N.E. of Salem; *pop.* 188.

Bel'per, a market-town of England, in Derbyshire, 7 m. N. of Derby. *Manf.* Cottons, silks, nails, &c. *Pop.* 10,560.

Bel'pre, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Washington co., on the N. bank of the Ohio River, about 15 m. S.W. of Marietta, and opposite Parkersburg in Virginia. *Pop.* 2,462.

Belsham, THOMAS, an eminent English Unitarian divine, at one time head of the theological academy of Daventry, and for the last 20 years of his life minister of Essex Chapel, London. He wrote many polemical treatises, and published a new translation of the *Epistles of St. Paul*. His work on *Christian Evidence* obtained much popularity. D. in his 80th year, 1829.—His brother, William *B.*, who D. 1827, aged 75, is author of *History of Great Britain, from the Revolution to the Treaty of Amiens*, in 12 vols. 8vo.

Belshazzar, (*bel-shăz'zar,*) was the last king of Babylon, of the Chaldæan dynasty. He is the Nabonnedus of Alexander Polyhist, Nabounidochus of Megasthenes, Labynetus of Herodotus, Naboandelus of Josephus. *B.* was the son of Queen Nitocris. In 538 or 539 B.C., during the night when Babylon was stormed by Cyrus, *B.* was making an impious feast, at which he and his courtiers drank out of the sacred vessels which had been carried away from the temple of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar, his grandfather. He was terrified by the apparition of the hand which wrote upon the wall (see MENE); and in the same night was slain by one of his eunuchs, who brought his head to Cyrus.

Bel'sire, *n.* [O. Fr.] A grandfather or progenitor. (o.) See BEAUDAM.

Belsunce, HENRI FRANÇOIS XAVIER DE, (*bel-soonz,*) a French prelate, B. in Perigord, 1671, and was made bishop of Marseilles in 1709. He showed his zeal and charity during the plague in 1720, and his devotion will always be worthy of admiration. He was offered, in 1723, the bishopric of Laon, but refused it, saying, he "would not leave a church to which he had devoted his life;" and he also refused the bishopric of Bordeaux, 1729. D. at Marseilles, 1755.

Bel'swagger, *n.* [*Bell* and *swagger*.] A bully; a whore-master.

"You are a charitable *belswagger*."—*Dryden.*

Belt, *n.* [A.S. *belt*; Icel. *belti*; Lat. *balteus*, a girdle or

belt.] A leathern girdle; a band; a circlet or bandage; as, a sword-*belt*.

"Then snatched the shining *belt*, with gold inlaid;
The *belt* Eurytion's artful hands had made."—*Dryden.*

—Anything resembling a belt, which confines or girds.

"Within the *belt* of rule."—*Shaks.*

(*Arch.*) A string-course and blocking-course; a course of stones projecting from a wall, either moulded, plain, fluted, or enriched.

(*Astron.*) The dark stripes or zones that appear on the surface of the planet Jupiter parallel to its equator. (See JUPITER.) Orion's Belt is figured by three stars in a direct line with each other, situated horizontally in the centre of the constellation.

(*Surg.*) A broad bandage applied to the abdomen, so as to support and make methodical pressure upon it.

(*Mech.*) A band which, by wheels and pulleys, connects the different rotatory parts of machinery. It is generally made of leather.

(*Her.*) A badge or mark of the knightly order. — *Buchanan.*

(*Farriery.*) A disease in sheep. — *Crabb.*

—*v. a.* To gird or encompass, as with a belt; to encircle.

"*Belted* with young children."—*De Quincy.*

—To shear, as the buttocks and tails of sheep. — *Halliwell.*

Belt, *n.* (*Geog.*) The name given to two of the three straits by which the Baltic Sea is joined to the Cattegat. They are distinguished by the addition of Great and Little.—The *Great Belt*, which is the middle one, and the widest outlet for the waters of the Baltic, begins on the S., about 54° 50′ N. Lat., between the S. extremity of the island of Langeland and the W. shores of Laaland, and terminates on the N. between Rees Ness on the island of Zealand, and the S. extremity of Samsoe. Its length may be about 70 m.—The narrowest part of the strait is at its S. extremity, where it is, properly speaking, divided into two straits by the island of Langeland; for the narrow sea between that island and those of Arroe, Taasing, and Fionia is comprehended under the name of Great Belt, and is hardly more than four miles in breadth. The principal branch between Langeland and Laaland is rather more than 8 m. wide. To the N. of the northern extremity of Langeland the breadth of the strait varies between 16 and 24 m.—Except near the shores, the depth of the water is considerable, but very irregular, varying from five to twenty five fathoms. But some small and low islands and many shoals render the navigation difficult and dangerous, and on that account the passage of the Sound is preferred. Between Nyborg in Fionia and Corsoer in Zealand, a regular communication is established by steamboats and smacks. In the good season the passage is not difficult; but in the latter part of the autumn and in winter it is difficult and dangerous, especially on account of the pieces of floating ice which in severe weather become very numerous, and are sometimes cemented together by hard frost. It is then sometimes necessary to make one part of the passage in a sledge and the other in a boat. When, in such circumstances, snow begins to fall, the small island of Sprogoe, which lies in the strait, but considerably nearer to the coast of Fionia than to that of Zealand, offers a place of refuge.—The *Little Belt*, the most western of the three straits, begins on the S. between the islands of Arroe and Alsen, and extends between the island of Fionia and Jutland, to the capes called Oger Ness on Fionia, and Bicornsknudde on Jutland. Its length is upwards of 80 m., and its width varies from 8 to 10. Towards the S. extremity, between the islands Arroe and Alsen, it is generally above 10 m. across. At Assens, a town of Fionia, it narrows suddenly to about five, and farther north it grows by degrees narrower, so that between the town of Middelfart on Fionia, and the opposite coast at Snoghoe, the distance hardly amounts to ¾ of a m. The depth of the water is considerable, varying from five to fourteen fathoms; but the navigation is dangerous, on account of the low islands (Arroe, Baagoe, and Fanoe), the numerous shoals, and the violent currents which constantly run through the strait from S. to N. — See BALTIC SEA.

Bel'tane, or **Beltein,** *n.* (*Traditions.*) The name of a kind of festival, formerly common to all the Celtic nations, and traces of which still exist in some parts of Ireland and Scotland, on the 1st of May. In Ireland, we find two *B.*, one on the 1st of May, the other on the 21st of June. To the *B.*, also, in all probability, the fires which were formerly and are perhaps yet lighted in many parts of England on Midsummer Eve, are to be referred. *B.* signifies the fire of Baal, the worship of whom is supposed to have existed in England, Scotland, and Ireland in the remotest period of Druidical superstition. *B.* was therefore the fire lighted in honor of the Sun, whose return and visible influence upon the productions of the earth was thus celebrated. *La na Beal tina*, and *Neen na Beal tina*, in the Irish language, are the day and eve of Beal's fire. (*Fairy Legends and Traditions of the South of Ireland.*)—The following account of the *B.* is given in *Focalóir Gaoidhilge-Sax-Bhéarla*, or an Irish-English Dictionary (by O'Brien), printed at Paris, 4to. 1768.—"*Beáltine*, or *béil-tine*, ignis Beli Dei Asiatici: *i. e. tine Beil*, 'May-day,' so called from large fires which the Druids were used to light on the summits of the highest hills, into which they drove four-footed beasts, using at the same time certain ceremonies to expiate the sins of the people. This pagan ceremony of lighting these fires in honor of the Asiatic god Belus, gave its name to the entire month of May, which is to this day called *mi na Beal-tine* in the Irish language. Dr. Keating, speaking of this fire of Beal, says, that the cattle were driven through it and not sacrificed, and that the chief design of it was to keep off all contagious disorders from them for that year; and he also says, that all the inhabitants of Ireland quenched their fires on that day, and kindled them again out of some part of that fire."—In Sir John Sinclair's *Statistical Account of Scotland*, the minister of Callander in Perthshire, speaking of "peculiar customs," says: "Upon the first day of May, which is called Beltan or Beltein-day, all the boys in a township or hamlet meet in the moors. They cut a table in the green sod, of a round figure, by casting a trench in the ground of such circumference as to hold the whole company. They kindle a fire, and dress a repast of eggs and milk in the consistence of a custard. They knead a cake of oatmeal, which is toasted at the embers against a stone. After the custard is eaten up, they divide the cake into so many portions, as similar as possible to one another in size and shape, as there are persons in the company. They daub one of these portions all over with charcoal, until it be perfectly black. They put all the bits of cake into a bonnet. Every one, blindfold, draws out a portion. He who holds the bonnet is entitled to the last bit. Whoever draws the black bit is the devoted person who is to be sacrificed to Baal, whose favor they mean to implore, in rendering the year productive of the sustenance of man and beast. There is little doubt," the writer adds, "of these inhuman sacrifices having been offered in this country as well as in the East, although they now pass from the act of sacrificing, and only compel the *devoted* person to leap three times through the flames, with which the ceremonies of this festival are closed."

Belt'ed, *a.* Wearing a belt; having a belt or belts.

"A prince can make a *belted* knight."—*Burns.*

—Marked, or adorned with a band or circle; as, a *belted* stalk. (*Webster.*)—Worn in the belt.

Belteshazzar, (*bel-te-shăz'ar.*) [Heb., "who lays up treasures in secret."] A title of honor given to Daniel in Babylon.

Belt'ing, *n.* Material for the fabrication of belts; belts taken collectively.

Bel'ton, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village of Anderson district, 27 m. S. by W. of Greenville; *pop.* 1,364.

Bel'ton, in *Texas*, a post-village of Bell co., 90 m. N.N.E. of Austin; *pop.* 1,058.

Belts'ville, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Prince George's co., 12 m. N.E. of Washington.

Beltur'bet, a market-town of Ireland, co. Cavan, on the Erne, 9 m. N.N.W. of Cavan.

Belu'ga, *n.* [Russ. *bieluga*, a sturgeon.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of *Cetacea* belonging to the *Delphinidæ*, or Dolphins. It has a broad blunt head, and no produced snout; thus differing from the rest of the family to which it belongs. Its form is principally characterized by the softness of its curves, and the clear white color of its skin, which is so tender that it often fails to retain the harpoon. The *B.* also differs from the ordinary family of dolphins in having fewer teeth, which fall out before the animal is old, and it has no dorsal fin. It usually attains the length of thirteen feet, and feeds principally on fish.

Be'lus. (*Myth.*) The chief deity of the Babylonians and Assyrians. The Chaldee *Bel*, as well as the Hebrew *Baal*, means *Lord*. The Greeks were apt to substitute Zeus for Belus, and the Romans Jupiter. He was supposed to be the son of the Osiris of the Egyptians; and according to Herodotus, *B.* was the father of Ninus.

Belute', *v. a.* To bemuddle. — *Sterne.*

Belvedere, (*bĕl'vе-deer,*) *n.* (*Arch.*) A small building constructed at the top of a house or palace, and open to the air, at least on one side, and often on all. The term is an Italian compound, signifying a "fine view;" and in Italy it is constructed expressly for that purpose, combined with the object of enjoying the cool evening breeze, which blows fresher on the house-top than in the confined streets. Many houses in Rome have *B.*, for the most part of a simple form. The most celebrated construction of this kind at Rome, which is in the Vatican, was built by Bramante in that part called the

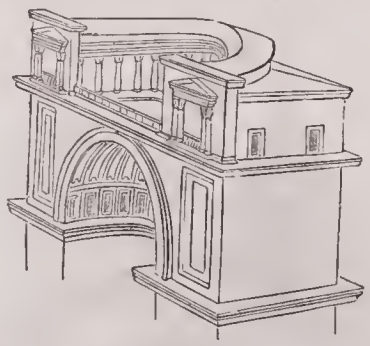


Fig. 337.—THE BELVEDERE OF THE VATICAN.
(Built by Bramante.)

court of the *B.* The form of this building is semicircular, and it stands over an enormous niche, a remarkable feature in the façade, of which the belvedere makes a part. From this belvedere the view is one of the finest that can be imagined, extending over the whole city of Rome and the Campagna, bounded by the distant Apennines, the tops of which are covered with snow for a large part of the year. *B.* are not uncommon in France, but the term is applied rather to a summer-house in a park or garden, than to the constructions on the tops of houses, although small edifices, similar to those in Italy, are sometimes constructed on the tops of buildings for the purpose of commanding a fine view.

Bel'videre, in *Illinois*, a flourishing township and vill., cap. of Boone co., on the Kishwaukee River, 75 m. W.N.W. of Chicago, and 15 E. of Rockford; *pop.* of twp. 4,410.

Bel'videre, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Monona co., on Maple River, about 8 m. E. of Onawa; *pop.* 272.

Bel'videre, in *North Carolina*, a township of Perquimans co.; *pop.* 2,403.

Bel'videre, in *New Jersey*, a town, cap. of Warren co., situated on both sides of Pequest Creek, at its junction with the Delaware, 13 m. above Easton, and 65 W. of New York city. *Manf.* Cotton and iron. *Pop.* 1,882.

Bel'videre, in *New York*, a post-village of Amity township, Alleghany co., on the S. side of the Genesee River, 379 m. from New York city.

Bel'videre, in *Vermont*, a township of Lamoille co., 30 m. N. by E. of Montpelier; *pop.* 369.

Bel'videre, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Buffalo co., on the Mississippi River; *pop.* 632.

Belvidere Landing, in *Vermont*, a post-office of Lamoille co.

Belvisia'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A small order of plants, alliance *Myrtales*.—DIAG. A plurilocular ovary, monopetalous coronetted flowers, valvate calyx, indefinite monadelphous stamens, and amygdaloid cotyledons. This order comprehends only two genera, namely, *Asteranthos*, and *Napoleona* or *Belvisia*. These include four species, which are large shrubs, with smooth leathery leaves, all growing in tropical Africa. The flowers grow in threes, sessile in the axils of the leaves, and are extremely curious. The calyx is a thick leathery cup, divided into five segments. The corolla consists of three distinct whorls of united petals; the outer one turning back over the calyx; the second one is a narrow membrane divided into numerous segments; and the third forms an erect cup, and contains the stamens, which are united, so as to make a sort of inner cup. The fruit is a soft berry, with large kidney-shaped seeds. The pulp of the fruit is edible, and the pericarp contains much tannin.

Belye, *v. a.* See BELIE.

Belzo'ni, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, an enterprising traveller, whose researches in Egypt have been of great service to those engaged in the study of its antiquities, was b. at Padua. He came to England in 1803; and becoming involved in pecuniary difficulties, while residing in London, he obtained a livelihood by the display of feats of strength and activity at Astley's amphitheatre, for which his colossal stature and extraordinary muscular powers eminently qualified him. At length he left England, and entered on his travels through Egypt, in 1815. In 1816 he sent the busts of Jupiter, Memnon, &c., to the British Museum; published a narrative of his operations in 1820; and in the following year exhibited a model of the splendid tomb which he had discovered near Thebes. But, while making preparations for passing from Benin to Houssa and Timbuctoo, he was attacked by dysentery, and d. at Gato in 1823.

Bem', in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Green co.

Bem, JOSEPH, a Polish general, b. in Galicia, 1795. His first experience was in the French expedition against Russia in 1812. He was afterwards professor in the school of artillery at Warsaw; took part in the insurrection of 1830, and in 1848 joined the Hungarian army. He obtained several successes against the Austrians and Russians in the following year, but after the defeat at Temesvar, he retired into Turkey, and was made a pasha. D. 1850.

Be'ma, *n.* [Gr. *bēma*, a step.] (*Greek Antiq.*) A stone platform or hustings, 10 or 11 feet high, with an ascent of steps, on the place Puyx, at Athens, on which speakers stood when addressing public assemblies of the people.

Bemad', *v. a.*, [*be* and *mad.*] To make mad; to turn the brain.

Beman'gle, *v. a.* [*be* and *mangle.*] To mangle; to rend to pieces.

Bemask', *v. a.* [*be* and *mask.*] To conceal; to mask.

Bemaul', *v. a.* To bruise; to give a severe beating to.

Bemaze', *v. a.* [*be* and *maze.*] To confuse; to bewilder.

"Intellects *bemazed* in endless doubt." — *Cowper.*

Bembatoo'ka, (BAY OF,) a safe and commodious bay on the N.W. coast of Madagascar, Lat. 16° S., Lon. 46° E.—Majunga, on the N. side, is the only important town on the bay.

Bembec'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of Hymenopterous insects, peculiar to hot climates, and, in some instances, very much resembling wasps both in size and color. *B. rostrata*, an insect about the size of a wasp, is the type of this family, and is remarkable for having the lower parts of the mouth prolonged into a long trunk or proboscis.

Bem'bex, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of the fam. BEMBECIDÆ, *q. v.*

Bembid'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of minute carnivorous coleopters, which generally frequent damp situations, such as the banks of rivers, ditches, &c. They are usually of a bright blue or green metallic color, having 2 or 4 pale-yellow spots on the elytra.

Bem'bo, PIETRO, a noble Venetian poet, and miscellaneous writer, b. 1470. He was secretary to Leo X., and promoted to be bishop of Bergamo and cardinal by Paul III.; and author of a history of Venice, an important and extensive work on the Italian language, &c. D. 1547.

Bem'bridge Beds. (*Geol.*) A group of upper eocene strata, resting on the Osborne or St. Helen's series, and capped by the Hempstead beds. It is principally developed in the Isle of Wight. Beginning at the bottom, the *B.* limestone is at first seen, consisting of a pale-yellow, cream-colored limestone, interstratified with clay or crumbling marl, and from 20 to 25 ft. thick. Upon this comes the oyster-bed, a few feet of greenish sands, containing oysters (*Ostræa vectensis*) in great abundance

capped by a band of hard septerian stone. Resting on this are unfossiliferous mottled clays, alternating with fossiliferous laminated clays and marls. The latter contain the characteristic shell *Cyrena pulchra*. Lastly come the marls and laminated gray clays containing *Melania turritissima*. Immediately above this is the *black band*, forming the base of the Hempstead series.

Be'ment, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Bement township, Piatt co., 21 m. E.N.E. of Decatur; *pop.* of the township 1,471.

Bemin'gle, *v. a.* [*be* and *mingle*.] To mix; to mingle. (R.)

Bem'ini Islands, in the W. Indies, a small group of the Bahamas; Lat. 25° 40′ N.; Lon. 79° 10′ W.

Bemire', *v. a.* [*be* and *mire*.] To drag or sink in the mire; to cover with mire.

"The loving couple well *bemir'd*,
The horse, and both the riders, tir'd. '— *Swift.*

Bemoan, (*be-mōn'*,) *v. a.* [*be* and *moan*.] To express sorrow for; to lament; to bewail; to mourn for.

"He falls, he fills the house with heavy groans,
Implores their pity, and his palu *bemoans*." — *Dryden.*

—To express sympathy with. (R.)

Bemoan'er, *n.* A person who laments.

Bemock', *v. a.* [*be* and *mock*.] To ridicule; to treat with mockery. (R.)

"*Bemock* the modest moon." — *Shaks.*

Bemock', *v. i.* To laugh in a mocking manner.

Bemoisten, (*be-mois'n,*) *v. a.* [*be* and *moisten*.] To moisten; to wet.

Be'mol, *n.* (*Mus.*) See B flat.

Bemourn', *v. a.* [*be* and *mourn*.] To mourn or grieve over.

Bemuf'fle, *v. a.* [*be* and *muffle*.] To muffle; to wrap up.

"*Bemuffled* with the externals of religion." — *Sterne.*

Bemused, (*be-mūzd',*) *a.* [*be* and *muse*.] Wrapt in reverie; sunk in contemplation: overcome with musing. — (Used generally in an ironical sense.)

"Is there a parson much *bemus'd* in beer?" — *Pope.*

Be'mus Heights, in *New York*, a post-village of Saratoga co., on the Champlain Canal, 24 m. N.E. of Albany.

Be'mus Point, in *New York*, a post-office of Chatauqua co.

Ben, *n.* [Heb., a son.] A prepositive syllable found in many Jewish names, as *Ben-david*, *Ben-asser*, which the German Jews have changed into "*sohn*," as *Mendelssohn*, *Jacobssohn*, &c., — a custom practised by the Israelites in foreign countries, in consequence of their having no family name.

Ben, Bein, or **Bhein,** *n.* [Gael.] This word has been adopted in English to indicate the most elevated summits of the mountain ranges which traverse Scotland to the north of the Friths of Clyde and Forth, of which the most important are Ben-Nevis, Ben-Macdhui, Ben-Lawers, and Ben-Cruachan. It is essentially the same word as the Welsh *Pen*, the primary signification of which is "head," and hence it may be considered as equivalent to "mountain summit" or "mountain head." The term *Pennine*, applied to a division of the Alps, is doubtless derived from the Celtic *Pen* or *Ben*.

Ben, (Oil of.) (*Chem.*) A whitish-yellow, thickish oil, obtained in Egypt, Ceylon, &c., from the seeds of the *Hyperanthera moringa*. It is chiefly used by perfumers, as it possesses the property of seldom turning rancid.

Benai'ah, son of Jehoiada, and commander of David's body-guards.

Ben'ares, a territory of British India, forming a part of the north-western provinces, and containing the districts of Benares, Mirzapore, Ghazepore, and Juanpore; lying chiefly between Lat. 24° and 26° N., and Lon. 82° and 84° 30′ E.; having N Gorruckpore; E. Bahar; S. the Berar ceded district; and W. the territory of the rajah of Rewah, and the dist. of Allahabad and Juanpore. *Area*, 8,670 sq. m. It consists, for the most part, of a cultivated flat, on both sides of the Ganges, and is, besides, well watered by the Goomtee, Caramnassa and Sone rivers. — *Prod.* Wheat, barley, legumes, flax, indigo, sugar, and large quantities of opium. The latter is a government monopoly, and Bahar and Benares are the only prov. in the Bengal presidency in which it is permitted to be grown. This prov. is among the most flourishing in India, and is yearly increasing in trade and prosperity. Muslins, ganze, and brocades are the principal manufactures. *Cap.* Benares. *Pop.* abt. 3,000,000. Before 1775, *B.* belonged to the Nabob of Oude, who, in that year, ceded it to the British.

Benares, (Skr. *Varanashi*, or *Kasi*, "the splendid,") a large and celebrated city of Hindostan, cap. of prov. and district of the same name, and one of the 6 chief provincial cities in the presidency, at the head of a judicial division; Lat. 25° 18′ 33″ N., Lon. 83° E.; on the N.W. bank of the Ganges, about 300 ft. above sea-level, 65 m. E. of Allahabad, and 390 N.W. of Calcutta, on the E. Indian Railway from Calcutta to Delhi. *B.* is the "most holy" city of the Hindoos — the ecclesiastical metropolis, in fact, of India — and is resorted to by pilgrims from all quarters, especially from the Mahratta countries, and from even Thibet and Burmah. It is certainly the richest, as well as probably the most populous, city in the peninsula. Its first view is extremely fine. It extends about 4 m. along the bank of the river, which is considerably elevated, and adorned with large *ghauts* or landing-places, with long and handsome flights of steps. Its buildings, which are crowded, are built of stone or brick, and uniquely lofty; here and there are seen the sculptured pyramidal tops of small pagodas; and the great mosque of Aurungzebe, with its gilded dome glittering in the sun, and two minarets towering one above the other, form a grand and imposing *coup d'œil*. The streets are extremely narrow, but the city is well drained and healthy. The principal building is the Mosque above mentioned, and there are besides numerous Hindoo temples and fakir-houses. *B.* is crowded with mendicant Brahmin priests. Only 1-10th of the population are Mohammedans; Europeans, Persians, Armenians, Tartars, &c. are settled here, and carry on a considerable trade in shawls, silks, muslins, cottons, diamonds, &c.



Fig. 338. — BENARES.

The Hindoo Sanskrit College is the chief seat of native learning in India. This city is believed by the Hindoos to form no part of the terrestrial globe, but to rest upon the point of Siva's trident; hence, they say, no earthquake ever affects it. In 1017, it was taken by Sultan Mahmoud, and from 1190 followed the fortunes of the Delhi Moguls. Since 1775, it has belonged to the British. *Pop.* 185,900.

Ben'bow, John, an English admiral, b. 1650 at Shrewsbury. His skill and valor displayed during an action with a Barbary pirate at the head of a superior force, gained him the confidence of the nation, and he was made a captain in the royal navy by James II. Rear-admiral in 1700, he had his leg carried away by a chain-shot during an engagement with the French commodore Du Casse, in 1702, and he d. in Jamaica, 1702.

Ben'bow, in *Missouri*, a township of Marion co.

Ben'burb, a village of Ireland, co. Tyrone; *pop.* about 450.

Bench, (*bensh,*) *n.* [A. S. *bænc*. See Bank.] A long seat, distinguished from a stool by its superior length.

—A long table, at which mechanics, &c. ply their trade: as, a joiner's *bench*. It is usually 10 or 12 ft. long, and about 2½ wide.

—A judge's seat in a court of law.—The judges taken collectively, as distinguished from counsellors and advocates, who are called the *bar*.

—The *King's* or *Queen's Bench* is the name given in England to the supreme court of common law.

Bench, *v. a.* To furnish with benches.

"Twas *bench'd* with turf, and goodly to be seen,
The thick young grass arose in fresher green. '—*Dryden.*

—To seat or place on a bench or seat of honor.

"His cupbearer, whom I from meaner form
Have *bench'd*, and rear'd to worship.' —*Shaks.*

—*v. i.* To sit on a bench or seat of justice.

"*Bench* by his side; you are of the commission."—*Shaks.*

Bench'er, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) A senior member of any of the Inns of Court in England, viz., the Inner Temple, Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn. The management of the affairs of each Inn is committed to its own body of *benchers*; out of which body one is annually chosen as *treasurer*. The sole power of calling students to the bar, by which they become *barristers*, and of disbarring them, and thereby depriving them of their qualification, for misconduct, is vested in the benchers, subject to an appeal to the judges as *visitors* to the inn.

"I was taking a walk in the gardens of Lincoln's Inn; a favor that is indulged me by several *benchers*, who are grown old with me."—*Tatler.*

—An alderman of a corporation.—*Ashmole.*

Bench'-mark, *n.* (*Levelling.*) A term applied to a mark showing the starting-point in levelling along a line, and to similar marks affixed at convenient distances to substantial or permanent objects, to show the exact points upon which the levelling staffs were placed when the various levels were read, thus facilitating reference and correction.

Bench'-planes, *n. pl.* (*Carpen'try.*) A carpenter or joiner's set of planes; as, the *jack-plane*, *trying-plane*, *long-plane*, the *jointer*, and the *smoothing-plane*.

Bench'-table, *n.* (*Arch.*) A low stone seat around the interior of the walls of many churches.

Bench'-warrant, *n.* (*Law.*) A process issued by a court against a person guilty of some contempt, or indicted for some crime. — *Bouvier.*

Bencoolen, (*ben-koo'len,*) a seaport of the island of Sumatra, and the principal settlement of the Dutch on that island. It stands on the W. coast; Lat 30° 47′ 6″ S., Lon. 102° 19′ E. The town, small but well built, is said to be unhealthy. The imports consist chiefly of cloths, rice, tobacco, sugar, &c., from Batavia; opium and various fabrics from Bengal and the Coromandel coast; printed cottons, and cutlery and hardware from Europe. *Pop.* 13,200.

Bend, *v. a.* (*imp.* bended or bent; *pp.* bended or bent; bended in solemn style.) [A. S. *bendan*, from *bænd*, a tie, anything that ties, binds, or bends (a bow.)] To stretch; to strain, or crook by straining, as a bow.

"And fills the white and rustling sail,
And *bends* the gallant mast."—*Allan Cunningham.*

—To turn out of a straight or direct line or course.

"Your gracious eyes upon this labour *bent*."—*Fairfax.*

—To subdue; to cause to yield by straining; to make submissive.

"Except she *bend* her humour."—*Shaks.*

—To apply closely; to incline; to apply.

"He was no longer able to *bend* his mind or thoughts to any public business."—*Sir W. Temple.*

—To put anything in order for use, by straining.

"As a fowler was *bending* his net, a blackbird asked him what he was doing."—*L'Estrange.*

(*Naut.*) To fasten; as, to *bend* a sail, a cable; *i. e.* to fasten a sail to the yard, or a cable to the anchor.

To bend the brow. To knit the brow; to frown; to scowl.

"Some have been seen to . . . *bend their brows*, bite their lips, beat the board, and tear their paper."—*Camden.*

—*v. i.* To be crooked; to crook, or be curving; to overhang.

"He who hath *bent* him o'er the dead "—*Byron.*

—To incline; to lean or turn; to purpose; to resolve upon.

"A state of slavery, which they are *bent* upon with so much eagerness and obstinacy."—*Addison.*

—To yield; to bow in prayer or submission.

"While each to his great Father *bends*."—*Coleridge.*

Bend, *n.* [See Bent.] A deflection from a straight line; a curve or crook; a flexure, or incurvation.

"And that same eye, whose *bend* doth awe the world,
Did lose its lustre "—*Shaks.*

(*Her.*) Two parallel lines, drawn from left to right, or from the dexter chief to the sinister base of an escutcheon, which lines may be either straight, or indented, engrailed, &c. It is one of the nine principal ordinaries, occupying a fifth part of the field when uncharged, but a third part when it has any device or charge upon it. When the term *B.* is mentioned without any addition,



Fig. 339.

BEND. RIBBON. COST.

the *B. dexter* is always meant. It is supposed to represent a shoulder-belt, or scarf worn over the shoulder. The *B.* has four diminutives, — the *bendlet*, half the width of the *B.*; the *garter*, a third; the *ribbon*, a quarter; and the *cost*, which does not touch the extremities of the shield, and is often borne on either side of the *B.* When charges are placed in the direction of the *B* from the dexter chief to the sinister base, they are said to be *in bend*, *per bend*, *bendy*, &c. — For *Bend Sinister*, see Baton.

(*Com.*) Among curriers and leather-sellers, a butt of leather.

(*Naut.*) The form of the ship from the keel to the top of the side; as, the midship *bend*, &c. *Bends* are the strongest planks of a vessel's side, to which the beams, knees, and futtocks are bolted. They are frequently called Wales.

—A knot by which one rope is fastened to another, or to an anchor.

(*Mining.*) Indurated clay; a name given by miners to any indurated argillaceous substance.

Bend'able, *adv.* That may be bent or curved.

Ben'demann, Edward, a celebrated painter of the Düsseldorf school, b. in Berlin, Dec. 3, 1811. After receiving a good literary education, he became a student at the Düsseldorf Academy under the well-known Schadow, who soon discovered that *B.* had chosen his true vocation. When only 21 years of age, he exhibited at Berlin a large painting, *The Grief of the Jews*, suggested by *Psalm* cxxxvii. It was popularized by means of lithographs, and is now in the Cologne Museum. In 1833 he executed a picture, afterwards engraved by Felsing—*Two Young Girls at the Fountain*, which was purchased by the Society of Arts of Westphalia. In 1837 he exhibited at Paris a large canvas, *Jeremiah amid the Ruins of Jerusalem*, with which he gained the gold medal. This picture, of which Weiss published a good lithograph, is in the private gallery of the King of Prussia. *Harrest* followed, which was engraved by Eichens. The success of this piece led *B.* to produce others of the same class, such as *The Shepherd and Shepherdess*, from one of Uhland's idyls, and *The Daughter of the Servian Prince*, from a Servian ballad. After becoming appointed professor in the Academy of Arts of Dresden, 1838, he received a commission to decorate the royal palace, and undertook the grand frescoes upon which, above all, his reputation is founded. The progress of this undertaking was interrupted by a disease of the eyes, which the artist contracted in Italy. *B.* executed a fresco of *Poetry and the Arts*; a design for a monument to Sebastian Bach, which was afterwards erected at Landstein; a portrait of the Emperor Lothaire II. for the city of Frankfort, besides many other portraits of celebrated Germans, and among them that of Schadow's daughter, whom he married in 1838. In 1860 he succeeded his father-in-law as Director of the Academy at Düsseldorf.

Ben'der, a fortified town of Russia in Europe, in Bessarabia, on the Dniester, 58 m. W.N.W. of Odessa. It was taken and stormed by the Russians in 1770 and in 1800. Near it is Varnitza, a village celebrated as the asylum granted by Achmet III. to Charles XII. of Sweden after the battle of Pultowa. *q. v.* *Pop.* 6,000.

Bend'er, *n.* One who, or that which, bends or makes crooked.
—An instrument used for bending anything.
—In Canada and U. States, a vulgarism to denote a spree, drinking-bout, jollification, &c.

Ben'dersville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Adams co., 14 m. N. of Gettysburg; *pop.* abt. 300.

Bend'ing, *p. a.* Incurvating; stooping; subduing; leaning; applying closely.
—*n.* The act of the incurvation of a body from a straight to a crooked form: as wood by heating it.

Bend'ing-strakes, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Two strakes wrought near the coverings of the deck, worked all fore and aft, about 1 or 1½ inches thicker than the rest of the deck, and let down between the beams and edges so that the upper side is even with the rest.

Bend'-leather, *n.* (*Com.*) Among curriers, the best quality of leather.

Bend'let, Bendy, *n.* (*Her.*) See BEND.

Bene. See NOTA BENE.

Beneaped', *a.* (*Naut.*) See NEAPED.

Beneath', *prep.* [A. S. *beneoth, benythan — be*, and *nythan*, downwards, lower.] Below; under; lower in place.

"Some lie *beneath* the churchyard stone,
And some before the speaker."—*Praed.*

—Under; not equal to, as overborne by pressure, power, weight, or authority. (Used in a figurative sense.)

"And oft on rocks their tender wings they tear,
And sink *beneath* the burdens which they bear."—*Dryden.*

—Lower in rank, excellence, dignity, &c.; unbecoming; unworthy of; as, that man is *beneath* one's notice.

"He will do nothing that is *beneath* his high station."—*Atterbury.*

Beneath', *adv.* In a lower place; under.

"The earth which you take from *beneath* will be barren and unfruitful."—*Mortimer.*

—Below; as opposed to heaven or any superior region. *Webster.*

"Trembling I view the dread abyss *beneath*,
Hell's horrid mansions, and the realms of death."—*Yalden.*

Ben'edek, LUDWIG, a distinguished general in the Austrian service, B. in 1804, at Odenburg, Hungary. After undergoing the usual course of training at the Military Academy of Neustadt, he entered the Austrian army as a cornet in 1822, and attained the rank of colonel in 1843. Two years later he exhibited his great military talents during the insurrection in Galicia, which he succeeded in completely quelling in the west, and thereby enabling Gen. Cullin to carry Podgorze by assault. Ordered, in 1847, at the head of the regiment Gyulai, to join the army in Italy, he took part in the memorable campaign of 1848 under Radetzky, distinguishing himself in the retreat from Milan, at Osone, and especially at the battle of Curtatone, for which he received the order of Maria Theresa. In 1849 he contributed to the reduction of Mortara, and to the victory of Novara. After this he was transferred to Hungary, and was wounded at Raab and Szegedin. Ten years later, in the war of Italian independence, Gen. *B.* was one of the few Austrian generals who exhibited any very great military capacity, and distinguished himself at Solferino, his division being the last to leave the field. He was Governor of Hungary for a few months in 1860; and, in the critical state of affairs in Italy, was soon after appointed to the chief command of the Austrian army in that country. Summoned by the emperor to command the Austrian army in the war with Prussia, General *B.* sustained a defeat at Sadowa July 3, 1866, and was soon after superseded by the Archduke Albert.

Benedicite, (*ben-e-dis'i-te.*) *n.* [Lat.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) The hymn or song of the Three Children in the Fiery Furnace, from the Latin version, beginning, *Benedicite omnia opera Dominum.* The singing of the *B.* has been in universal use as early as the time of Chrysostom. It is sung in both the Roman Catholic and Anglican Churches.

Ben'edict, St., the founder of the order of the Benedictine monks, was born at Nursia, in the dukedom of Spoleto, in Italy, in the year 480 A. D. He was sent to Rome when very young, and there received the first part of his education; when 14 years of age, he removed to Subiaco, a desert place about 40 miles distant, where he was concealed in a cavern; his place of retirement, for a considerable time, being known only to his friend St. Romanus, who is said to have descended to him by a rope, and supplied him daily with provisions. The monks of a neighboring monastery subsequently chose him for their abbot; their manners, however, not agreeing with those of Benedict, he returned to his solitude, whither many persons followed him and put themselves under his direction, and in a short time he was enabled to build no fewer than 12 monasteries. About the year 528 he retired to Monte Cassino, where idolatry was still prevalent, and where a temple to Apollo yet existed. Having converted the people of the adjacent country to the true faith, he broke the statue of Apollo, overthrew the altar, and built two oratories on the mountain, one dedicated to St. Martin, the other to St. John. Here St. Benedict also founded a monastery, and instituted the order of his name, which in time became so famous and extended all over Europe. It was here, too, that he composed his *Regula Monachorum*, which does not, however, seem to have been confirmed till fifty-two years after his death, when Pope Gregory the Great gave his sanction to it. Authors are not agreed upon the place where St. Benedict died: some say at Monte Cassino; others affirm it to have been at Rome, whither he had been sent by Pope Boniface. Stevens, in the *Continuation of Dugdale's Monasticon*, places his death about the year 543, others in 547; the day, however, stands in the calendar fixed to March 21. Gregory the Great, in the second *Book of his Dialogues*, has written a *Life of St. Benedict*, and given a long detail of his supposed miracles.

Ben'ediet I., POPE, succeeded John III., 575; D. 578, and was himself succeeded by Pelagius II.

BENEDICT II., succeeded Leo II., 684; D. 685, and was succeeded by John V.

BENEDICT III., succeeded Leo IV., 855. During his pontificate, the Saracens were ravaging Apulia and Campania. D. 858, and was succeeded by Nicholas I.

BENEDICT IV., succeeded John IX., about 900. He crowned Louis, son of Boson, emperor and king of Italy. D. 903, and was succeeded by Leo V.

BENEDICT V., succeeded John XII. in 964, and was appointed by the Romans in opposition to Leo VIII. The Emperor Otho, supporter of Leo, appeared before Rome with an army, reduced the city by famine, and a new assembly of the clergy declared to be null the election of *B.*, who was exiled. D. 965.

BENEDICT VI., succeeded John XIII., 972. After the death of the Emperor Otho I., the Romans imprisoned *B.*, who was strangled in the castle of St. Angelo, 974. We know nothing of Donus II., mentioned as the next pope, except that he D. after a few months, and was succeeded by

BENEDICT VII., of the family of Conti, elected 975. During his pontificate, the Emperor Otho II. came repeatedly to Rome, where he D., 984. *B.* died about the same time, and was succeeded by John XIV.

BENEDICT VIII., of the same family, succeeded Sergius IV., 1012. In 1016, the Saracens from Sardinia having landed on the coast of Tuscany, *B.* attacked and defeated them. He crowned the Emperor Henry II., and his wife, in the church of St. Peter. D. 1024, and was succeeded by his brother, John XIX.

BENEDICT IX., a relative of the two preceding popes, succeeded John XIX., 1034. He was then very young, some say only ten years old. He was distinguished by his licentiousness and profligacy, and by the state of anarchy in which Rome was plunged during his pontificate. He was deposed in 1048, and D. in a convent, 1054, being succeeded by Leo IX.

BENEDICT X., was elected by a faction after the death of Stephen IX., 1058; but the council of Siena nominated Nicholas II. *B.* did not submit till the following year, when Nicholas made his entrance into Rome. D. 1059.

BENEDICT XI., a Dominican, succeeded Boniface VIII., 1303. Contemporary historians speak highly of his character and virtues. D. 1304, and was succeeded by Clement V.

BENEDICT XII., JACQUES FOURNIER, a native of France, succeeded John XXII., 1334, the popes residing then at Avignon. His strictness in enforcing discipline among the monastic orders excited many enemies against him, who endeavored to cast aspersions upon his character. D. 1342, and was succeeded by Clement VI.

BENEDICT XIII., Cardinal Orsini, succeeded Innocent XIII., 1724, but it was with difficulty that he could be made to accept of the pontificate. Benedict lived with the greatest frugality, and has been called more a monk than a pope. His great fault was his implicit confidence in Cardinal Coscia, to whom he left the entire management of his government, and who much abused it. He died February, 1731. His works were published in 1728, in three volumes folio. He was succeeded by Clement XII.

BENEDICT XIV., was born at Bologna in 1675, of the noble family of Lambertini. In 1728 he received a cardinal's hat; and in 1731 was nominated archbishop of Bologna. On the death of Clement XII. (1740), the cardinals were a long time deliberating on the choice of a successor. Lambertini, by way of quickening them, said, "Why do you waste your time in discussions? If you wish for a saint, elect Gotti; a politician, choose Aldrovandus; a good companion, take me." This sally pleased them so much, that they elected him at once. He reformed abuses, introduced good regulations, cultivated letters, encouraged men of learning, and was a patron of the fine arts. His tolerance is well known, and it exposed him to the censure of the rigorists among the College of Cardinals. Without exhibiting anything like indifference to the doctrines of the Church of which he was the head, he showed urbanity and friendliness towards all Christians, of whatever denomination, whether kings or ordinary travellers, who visited his capital. His correspondence with Frederick the Great, concerning the ecclesiastical affairs of the province of Silesia, which that sovereign had conquered from Austria, was carried on by him in the most conciliatory and liberal spirit. The Protestants of Germany revered *B.* With regard to France, he carefully avoided everything that could in the least encourage the fanatical party in that country in reviving the persecution against the Protestants of Languedoc. Seeing France distracted by quarrels between the Jesuits and the Jansenists, the court and the parliament, the priests and the philosophers, and lamenting amidst all this the licentiousness of Louis XV. and his courtiers, and the weakness and incapacity of the ministers, he used to exclaim that "France might indeed to be the best governed country in the world, for its government seemed to be left entirely to the care of Providence." (Botta, *Storia d'Italia*, lib. 46.) — *B.* was learned, not only in theology, but in history and literature, and had also a taste for the fine arts. His works were published at Rome, in 12 vols. 4to. D. 1758, and was succeeded by Clement XIII.

Ben'ediet, JULIUS, an eminent musician and composer, B. at Stuttgart, in 1804. He at an early age showed so much musical talent, that, having commenced his studies under Hummel, at Weimar, he was introduced to the notice of Weber, who, though he had always refused to take pupils, was induced to alter his resolution in *B.*'s favor. At the age of 19, he was, on Weber's recommendation, engaged to conduct the German operas at Vienna, and was afterwards employed in a similar capacity at the San Carlo and the Fondo, at Naples. In 1827, his first dramatic work, an opera in two acts, called *Giacinta ed Ernesto*, was produced at the Fondo, but, being essentially of German style and color, it did not please the Neapolitan public; nor was he more successful with a grand opera afterwards performed at the San Carlo. In 1830, he returned to Stuttgart, where his opera *I Portoghesi in Goa*, which had been coldly received at Naples, found a more congenial audience. After a visit to Paris, and a second residence of several years at Naples, *B.* came to London, in 1835, chiefly at the instance of his friend Madame Malibran. In 1836, he undertook the direction of the Opera Buffa at the Lyceum. Here, his operetta *Un Anno ed un Giorno*, originally produced at Naples, was well received, and after this, *B.* turned his attention to the English musical stage. His first English opera, *The Gipsy's Warning*, was produced in 1838 with remarkable success. The German version of this opera has been received with much favor at several of the principal theatres of his native country. His subsequent operas, *The Brides of Venice*, and *The Crusaders*, had a long run at Drury Lane. He has composed music for the pianoforte, of which instrument he is a great master, and, also, many orchestral and vocal pieces of considerable excellence. As a composer, *B.*'s reputation will rest on his English operas, which, in addition to their dramatic power and beauty, have the merit of being truly English in style and character. In 1850, he accompanied Jenny Lind as conductor and pianist to the U. States and Havana, and shared in her unexampled success in a series of 122 concerts. After his return to England, he formed a choral society, "The Vocal Association," and conducted the Italian operas at Drury Lane, and Her Majesty's Theatre during the seasons of 1859 and 1860, when he brought out an Italian version of Weber's *Oberon*, with recitatives and additions chiefly from his master's works, which was very favorably received. In 1862, his opera, *The Lily of Killarney*, was produced at Covent Garden, and has since been performed at several of the principal theatres in Germany. Of late years, *B.* has produced two cantatas only, *Richard Cœur de Lion*, 1863; and *St. Cecilia*, 1866. Knighted by Queen Victoria, 1871.

Ben'ediet, in *Maryland*, a village of Charles co., on the W. bank of Patuxent River, about 38 m. S.S.W. of Annapolis.

Benedict, Ben'edick, *n.* A term employed to denote a newly married man. (Derived from "Benedick," one of the characters in Shakspeare's comedy of *Much Ado about Nothing.*)

Benedic'ta, in *Maine*, a township in Aroostook co.; *pop.* abt. 380.

Benedic'tine, *a.* Belonging, or relating to, the monks of the order of St. Benedict, or Bennet.

Benedic'tines, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) An order of monks in the Roman Catholic Church, founded by St. Benedict or Bennet, who introduced monachism into Western Europe, and erected his first monastery on the site of a temple of Apollo, on Monte Cassino, abt. 50 m. from Subiaco, in Italy, A. D. 529. The order spread rapidly in Europe. St. Benedict himself founded several monasteries, and his example was followed by others. The monks took the vows of chastity, obedience, and poverty. By some authorities, the *B* are said to have been introduced into England by Augustine in 596, and by others the event is assigned to a later period, Dunstan (925–988) being considered the first English abbot of that order. Towards the end of the 8th century, they had become so numerous that Charlemagne caused inquiry to be made whether any other kind of monks existed than those of the order of St. Benedict. The austerity of their habits soon became relaxed, and Matthew Paris mentions a reformation that was attempted in 1238. Their merits in collecting, preserving, and multiplying copies of classical manuscripts must not be forgotten, and the order is every way distinguished for the numerous services rendered to literature. There were several branches of the *B.* living under the same rule, but observing a different discipline, — the chief being the *Cluniacs*, established in 912, the *Carthusians*, founded in 1080, and the *Cistercians* or *Bernardines*, founded in 1098. The dress of the *B.* was black, and hence they have been called Black Monks or Friars, or the *Black Monks of St. Benedict.* According to an inquiry instituted by Pope John XXI (1316–1334), this order had at that time produced 20 emperors, 10 empresses, 47 kings, 50 queens, 24 popes, 68 princes, 100 princesses, 200 cardinals, 7,000 archbishops, 15,000 bishops, 15,000 abbots, and 4,000 saints, besides a host of other dignitaries both in church and state. There were nuns as well as monks of this order. —For a notice of the learning of the *B.*, see MAUR, (ST.)

Benediction, (*ben-e-dik'shon,*) *n.* [Lat. *benedictio — bene*, well, and *dico, dictum*, to speak.] The act of invoking the favor of God, prosperity, long life, and other blessings upon individuals.

(*Eccl. Hist.*) The ceremony of blessing is of a very remote antiquity. We find in the Scriptures, that the patriarchs, before they died, solemnly bestowed their blessing on their sons. Isaac, giving by mistake to his younger son Jacob the blessing which he intended for his elder son Esau (*Genesis* xxvii.), is an interesting instance of this custom. In *Numbers* vi. 23–27, the words are specified in which the high-priest was to bless the people of Israel. Aaron blessed the people, "lifting his hand towards them." (*Leviticus* ix.) Christ, after his resurrection, and before parting from his disciples at Bethany, "lifted up his hands and blessed them." (*St. Luke* xxiv. 50.) In the early Church, the bishop gave his blessing to the people with his hands extended towards them. In the Roman Catholic Church it is the custom for the bishop to lift up his right hand towards the people with the fingers extended, and with it to

describe the sign of the cross, in commemoration of the Redemption. The priests also give the benediction, but with some difference in the form and words, and they can only give it at mass, or while administering the sacrament, or in other solemn ceremonies; but the bishop has the power of giving it anywhere or upon any occasion he may think fit. In the Roman Pontificale are found the various forms of benediction. One of the most impressive instances of this ceremony is that of the Pope, in full pontificals, attended by the cardinals and prelates, giving his benediction "*Urbi et Orbi*" on Easter Sunday after mass, from the great gallery in the front of St. Peter's church, while the vast area beneath is filled with kneeling spectators. The *benedictorium* is the vase containing the holy water, which is placed at the entrance of Catholic churches for the use of the people, who dip their fingers into it and cross themselves as they go in and out. The water is blessed by the priest, and is mixed with salt.

Benedic'tive, *a.* Giving a blessing.

Benedic'tory, *a.* Giving good wishes for one's welfare.

Benefac'tion, *n.* [Lat. *benefactio — bene*, well, and *facio, factum*, to make, to do.] The doing of a favor or good office; act of conferring a benefit. — A benefit conferred, especially a charitable donation.

"One part of the *benefactions* was the expression of a grateful and generous mind." — *Atterbury.*

Benefac'tor, *n.* He who confers a benefaction or a benefit.

"Whoever makes ill returns to his *benefactor*, must needs be a common enemy to mankind." — *Swift.*

Benefac'tress, *n.* A female who confers a benefit.

Benefice, (*ben'e-fis,*) *n.* [Lat. *beneficium.*] A benefit, advantage, or kindness conferred. Specifically, an ecclesiastical living conferred by a patron, but which is inferior to that of a bishop; a church endowed with a revenue for the performance of divine service.

"Much to himself he thought, but little spoke,
And undeprivid, his *benefice* forsook." — *Dryden.*

Beneficed, (*ben'e-fist,*) *a.* Possessed of a benefice or church preferment.

Beneficence, (*be-nef'i-sens,*) *n.* [Lat. *beneficentia—bene*, well, rightly, and *facio*, to make, to do.] The practice of doing good; active goodness, kindness, or charity.

"Love and charity extend our *beneficence* to the miseries of our brethren." — *Rogers.*

Benefi'cent, *a.* Doing good; kind; bountiful; liberal; munificent; charitable.

"But Phœbus, thou, to man *beneficent*,
Delight'st in building cities." — *Dryden.*

Benefi'cently, *adv.* In a beneficent manner.

Beneficial, (*ben-ē-fi'shi-al,*) *a.* Conferring benefits; helpful; advantageous; profitable; generally succeeded by *to*.

"Not any thing is made to be *beneficial to* him."—*Hooker.*

(*Law.*) *B. interest*, is the profit, benefit, or advantage resulting from a contract or the ownership of an estate, as distinct from the legal ownership or control.

Benefi'cially, *adv.* Advantageously; profitably; helpfully.

Benefi'cialness, *n.* Usefulness; profit; helpfulness.

Beneficiary, (*ben-ē-fi'shi-a-ri,*) *n.* One who holds a benefice.

"In the first case . . . the *beneficiary* is obliged to serve the parish church in his own proper person."—*Ayliffe.*

—A person who is benefited or assisted.

"The Duke of Parma was tempted by no less promise, than to be made a feudatory, or *beneficiary* king of England."—*Bacon.*

Benefi'cient, *a.* [Lat. *beneficiens.*] Doing good. (O. or R.)

Benefi'cium Na'turæ. [Lat., a benefit of nature.] (*Med.*) A term used by the French pathologists for cases in which diseases have got well without medical treatment. With them, *Benifice de nature* means also a spontaneous diarrhœa, often acting favorably either in the prevention, or cure, of disease.—*Dunglison.*

Ben'efit, *n.* [Fr. *bienfait — bien*, well, and *fait*, from *faire*; Lat. *benefactum — bene*, well, and *facio*, to make, to do.] A good deed; an act of kindness; a favor conferred.

"When noble *benefits*, shall prove
Not well disposed."—*Shaks.*

—That which is useful or beneficial; advantage; gain; profit; service. — A performance in a theatre, or other public place of amusement, for the behoof of some person or persons; as, it is his *benefit* to-night.

—*v. a.* To do good to; to advantage; to do a service to.

"He was so far from *benefiting* trade, that he did it a great injury."—*Arbuthnot.*

—*v. i.* To gain advantage; to make improvement.

"To tell you therefore what I have *benefited* herein."—*Milton.*

Benefit of Clergy. See page 434.

Bene'gro, *v. a.* To darken; to make dusky or black.

Be'ne-placi'to, *n.* [It., at pleasure.] (*Mus.*) This compound word, noted on a piece of music, signifies that it may be played according to the will or taste of the performer.

Benetier', *n.* A vessel to contain holy water; a font.

Benevente, a sea-port town of Brazil. See page 434.

Beneven'to, (anc. *Beneventum,*) a city of S. Italy, cap. of a prov. of same name, between and near the confluence of the Calore and Sabato, 32 m. N.E. of Naples. The modern town is almost entirely constructed out of the ruins of the ancient; and, in fact, hardly any Italian town can boast of so many remains of antiquity as *B.* Of these, the most perfect is the Arch of Trajan, erected about A. D. 114. — Near *B.*, 1266, was fought the great battle between Charles of Anjou and his rival Manfred, in which the latter was killed, and his army totally defeated. During the reign of Napoleon I., *B.* was formed into a principality conferred on M. de Talleyrand. In 1815, it again reverted to the Pope. In 1860, it was annexed to the kingdom of Italy. *Pop.* 16,500.

Benev'ola, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Washington co.

Benev'olence, *n.* [Lat. *benevolentia—bene*, well, and *volo*, to will or wish.] Good-will; the disposition to do good; kindness of heart; love to mankind; charitableness; benignity.

"Grasp the whole worlds of reason, life, and sense,
In one close system of *benevolence*." — *Pope.*

—An act of kindness; good done: charity given.

(*Hist.*) A voluntary gratuity first granted to the king of England, Edward IV., by his subjects. Under the subsequent monarchs, *B.* became anything but a voluntary gift, and its illegal claim and collection was one of the prominently alleged causes of the rebellion of 1640.

Benev'olent, *a.* [Lat *benevolens.*] Having good will, or a disposition to do good; kind; affectionate; charitable.

"Thou good old man, *benevolent* as wise."—*Pope.*

Benev'olently, *adv.* In a kind or benevolent manner; with good-will.

Ben'ezet, Antony, an American philanthropist, b. at St. Quentin, 1713. At an early age he removed with his family from France to Philadelphia, where they became members of the Society of Friends. This excellent man devoted his life to acts of charity. He published several valuable tracts in favor of the emancipation of the negroes, and of the civilizing and christianizing the Indians, and also against the use of ardent spirits, on behalf of the Society of Friends, &c. Every step of his life was marked by a good action or a good thought. He used to say that "the highest act of charity in the world was to bear with the *unreasonableness* of mankind." He d. in 1784, and his funeral was attended by persons of all religious denominations. A fine eulogium was pronounced upon his remains by an American officer. "I would rather," said he, "be Antony Benezet in that coffin, than George Washington with all his fame."— *B.* was not a great man, in the worldly sense of the term, but he was a GOOD man, and, as such, he ranks, in our personal estimation, far above many celebrated persons of whom we write, but without approving their deeds.

Ben'ezet, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Elk co.

Benford's Store, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Somerset co.

Ben Franklin, in *Texas*, a P. O. of Lamar co.

Ben'gal, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Clinton co.

Bengal, (*ben-gawl',*) a territory of Asia, in Hindostan, the most important and extensive of the 9 provinces of British India. It extends between Lat. 19° and 29° N., and Lon. 82° and 9.° E., having N. Bootan, Nepaul, and the Indus; W. the latter river and the Sikh and Rajpoot territories; S. those of Berar, the Madras presidency, and the Bay of Bengal; and E Burmah. *Total area*, 198,090 sq. m. The N.W. provinces were separated from it in 1833, and Assam in 1874. It now comprises, 1st. The basin of the Ganges, including Bengal Proper, and Behar; and 2d. The ill-watered country of Chota-Nagpore and Orissa, to the W. and S.W. The province is divided into 47 districts. — *Desc.* The surface of this vast territory has, in different parts, every variety of elevation and aspect. But by far the largest portion consists, notwithstanding, of immense plains, including the basins of the Ganges and Brahmapootra. Exclusive of the Himalaya and Garrows mountains, which bound it N. and E, it has no mountains of importance, with the exception of the Vindhyan range, S. of the Ganges. No part of India is so well stocked with rivers. Among them are the great streams of the Ganges, with its many tributaries, the Jumna, Chumbul, Gogra, &c., and the Brahmapootra, in the E., which, as well as the Ganges, fall, in proximity to each other, into the Bay of Bengal. Every variety of scenery is met with in this province. In the N. is a vast congeries of mountains, backed by the Himalayas, and covered generally with a dense forest vegetation. The W. parts of Delhi trench on the Indian desert, and partake of its characteristics accordingly; while other parts are flat, fertile, and highly cultivated. The Doab is flat, grassy, and deficient in timber. The central prov. are generally level, well-wooded, and highly productive; while those towards the coast, as Orissa, &c., are low, swampy, and in many parts form a dense jungle. The Burmese prov., further E., have dense forests and jungles, rice-plains, and a rocky coast.—*Geol., &c.* Granite, porphyry, gneiss, mica, hornblende, sandstone, limestone, and copper and iron ores abound in the N. Coal, in conjunction with iron, is found in many districts. In Behar, and other places, immense efflorescences of nitre and muriate of soda are found, and exported to a large extent. Salt is a government monopoly. Diamonds are obtained in Bundelcund, and silver and gold-dust in many of the rivers.—*Clim.* The upper prov. are, on the whole, temperate; the lower, subject to great heat and burning winds. Mean annual temperature at Calcutta, 78° 39′ Fahr.—*Veget. Prod., &c.* Indigo is the principal staple, covering more than 1,000,000 acres, and yielding a return of about $20,000,000. Teak, saul, sissoo, banyan, ebony, rattans, bamboos, are indigenous: oaks and pines abound in the hill forests; and along the coasts of the Bay of Bengal flourish the cocoa, areca, and other palms. Rice is extensively cultivated, and is the staple article of food to the natives. Grain also forms a large crop. Opium, a government monopoly, yields an annual export to China of $25,000,000 in value. Coffee, pepper, and tobacco are also largely exported.—*Zoöl. B.* is the home of the "mancating" and other tigers, wild elephants, alligators, rhinoceroses, leopards, wolves, bears, &c. A great variety of birds exist, as also fish in great profusion, and serpents both noxious and innocuous. Silk-worms are extensively cultured.—*Inhab.* A great variety of races exist in *B.* Hindoos, Mahrattas, Mougols, Sikhs, Rajpoots,



Fig. 340.— URDHABAHUS, or OODOOBAHOOS.
(From "Les Hindous," by Solvyn.)

Cooshes, all with, generally, different social usages and religious codes.—*Religions.* There are upwards of 60,000 native Christians attending the Roman Catholic and the different Protestant churches. Buddhism is confined to the Burmese prov. The two prevailing creeds are the Mohammedan, and, chiefly, Brahmaism. The accompanying figure may give an idea of the voluntary tortures encouraged by the Hindoo religion. It represents devotees of the Urdhabahus or Oodoobahoos sect, who extend one or both their arms above their heads till they remain of themselves thus elevated, and allow their nails to grow till they completely perforate the hand — *Finances.* The revenue of the presidency is derived chiefly from three great sources, viz., the land-tax, customs, and the monopoly of opium. The revenue derived from them is more than sufficient, even in the lowest years, to pay the interest of the public debt of India, which, at the end of 1866, amounted to $461,578,965.—*Com.* In 1866, the exports from Bengal (excluding Burmah) reached a total value of $160,982,406; the imports, $103,501,620.—*Railways.* There are three great lines of railroad in the presidency, viz., the East Indian, Eastern Bengal, and the Calcutta and South Eastern, forming an amalgamated length open for traffic of 813 m. — *Cities and Chief Towns.* Calcutta (British capital of India); Delhi (the Mohammedan capital); Benares, Moorshedabad, Dacca, Behar, Patna, Agra, Allahabad, Lucknow, Lahore, &c. *Pop.* 63,724,840.—HISTORY. See HINDOSTAN; INDIA, &c.

Bengal', *n.* [Skr. *bangga.*] (*Com.*) A sort of thin, light stuff, made of silk and hair, for women's apparel, originally brought from Bengal. It is an imitation of striped muslin.

Bengal', (**Bay of,**) (anc. *Gangeticus Sinus,*) a portion of the Indian Ocean, from Cape Negrais on the E., to the delta of the Godavery on the W., and extending from thence to Farther India. The Ganges, Brahmapootra, and the Godavery disembogue themselves into it. Lat. between 16° 30′ and 23° N. The Sea of Bengal extends to Lat. 8° N., between the islands of Junkseylon and Ceylon.

Bengalee', *n.* An inhabitant of Bengal.

B. Language. The *B.*, spoken by a pop. of more than 20 millions, spread over a territory of about 100,000 sq. m., is, like the numerous vernacular dialects spoken in N. India, apparently descended from the ancient classical language of the country, the Sanskrit. Its alphabet comprises 14 vowels and diphthongs, and 33 consonants. The ground-work of the *B.* language is altogether Sanskrit, just as that of the Italian or Spanish is Latin, with a comparatively small addition of words which cannot be traced to that source. But the refined system of grammatical inflexions, which constitute so prominent a characteristic of the Sanskrit language, has in *B.* almost entirely disappeared; and the want of terminations, marking the cases and numbers of the noun, or the persons and tenses of the verb, is supplied by particles and other auxiliary words, often rather clumsily subjoined (hardly ever prefixed) to the mutilated stems of Sanskrit words.

Bengalese', *n. pl.* The natives of Bengal.

—*a.* Relating, or pertaining to Bengal, or its people.

Bengal'-light, *n.* (*Pyrotechny.*) A species of fire-work, composed of a mixture of one part of tersulphide of antimony, two parts of sulphur, and six of nitrate of potash. The materials are finely pulverized and thoroughly mixed. When ignited, the compound throws out a remarkably brilliant and penetrating light. It is used in cases of shipwreck, and illuminates the air for

a large space around. As the mixture contains antimony, the fumes are poisonous; consequently, this light cannot be used with safety except in the open air; it is, however, much used in pyrotechny.

Bengal'-stripes, *n.* (*Com.*) Ginghams; a cotton fabric woven with colored stripes.

Benga'zy, (anc. *Hesperides* and *Berenice,*) a small marit. town of N. Africa, district Barca, reg. Tripoli, on the E. coast of the Gulf of Sidra; Lat. 32° 7′ 30″ N.; Lon. 20° 2′ E. It is finely situated on the margin of an extensive and very fertile plain, but is miserably built, and filthy in the extreme. It is believed that *B.* occupies the site of the anc. *Berenice*, which had the gardens of the Hesperides in its vicinity. *Pop.* 2,500.

Ben'gel, JOHANN ALBRECHT, a German theologian and philologist, B. 1687. He studied at Stuttgart, and Tübingen, and became pastor and head of a school at Denkendorf. He especially applied himself to the critical study of the Greek Testament, of which he published an ed. in 1723. Among his other works are *Apparatus Criticus Novi Testamenti*, a work of great value for its suggestive condensed comments, which first appeared in 1742, and has been several times reprinted, &c. An attempt has been made to adapt *B.*'s "Gnomen" to English readers of the present day, in the *Critical English Testament*, by Blackley and Hawes, published in 1866. D. 1752.

Benguela, (*ben-gwe'la,*) a district of W. Africa, the limits of which are usually considered to be the Conwra River on the N., the Cunene River on the E., the mountains behind Cape Negro on the S., and the shore from that cape to the mouth of the Coanza on the W. According to this outline, it extends from 9° to 16° S. Lat., and from 12° to 17° E. Lon. — *B.* appears to be mountainous throughout its whole extent. The rivers are numerous and important, and as the direction of the mountains is from N.E. to S.W., the chief of them run in a N.W. course to the Atlantic. This is the case with the large river, without a name, which falls into the ocean at Cape Negro, and with the Cobal, Coporao, Catumbela, and Cuvo. Nowhere in Africa is vegetation more abundant or more varied; nowhere are lions, tigers, elephants, rhinoceroses, hippopotami, and other large animals, more numerous. The coast is excessively unhealthy; but the interior is salubrious, and apparently well fitted for cultivation of all kinds — every degree of temperature being experienced at different elevations. Battel, who resided in different parts of the interior for a considerable time, never, amongst all his miseries, complains of the climate. — *B.* is inhabited by independent tribes, whose habits and manners do not differ from those of other negroes — with the exception of one, the Gagas, or Gigas, a wandering herd of robbers, who appear to approximate more closely to perfect barbarism than any other, even of the African race. — The Portuguese have long had settlements in *B.*, but their power does not seem to extend far beyond their forts. — The native cap., *B. Velha* (Old *B.*), on the coast, Lat. 10° 45′ S., Lon. 15° 5′ E., has a convenient harbor, called Hen's Bay. — *St. Felipe de B*, the Portuguese cap., once nearly destroyed by an invasion of elephants, is in Lat. 12° 12′ S., Lon. 13° E.; *pop.* abt. 3,000. A military hospital was built there in 1868.

Ben-Ha'dad, the name of three kings of Damascene Syria, who successively made war upon the kings of Israel. The last, son of Hazael, was thrice defeated by king Jehoash (2 *Kings* xiii.)

Benha'den, in *Florida*, a post-office of Wakulla co.

Ben'ham's Store, in *Indiana*, a P. O. of Ripley co.

Ben-heyl, *n.* (*Mining.*) A term used among the miners in Cornwall, England, to denote a rich lode of tin.

Be'ni, is the *status constructus* of the plural of the Arabic word *Ebn* or *Ibn*, "a son." It occurs in Eastern geography as a component part of many names of families or tribes, as *Beni Temîm*, "the sons of Temîm," *i. e.* the tribe of Temîm, or the Temîmides; *Beni Omayyah*, "the sons of Omayyah," *i. e.* the family known in history under the current name of the Ommiades; *Tiah Beni Israel*, "the desert of the sons of Israel," the name of a dreary wilderness towards the north of Mount Sinai.

Be'ni, a river of Bolivia, formed by the junction of all the streams that rush down from the Eastern Andes between 14° and 18° S. Lat. Flowing through the province of Moxos, it joins the Mamore to form the Madeira.

Benic Acid. (*Chem.*) A fatty acid, fusing at 125°, found in certain kinds of oil of ben. *Form.* $C_{30}H_{30}O_4$.

Benicar'lo, a maritime town of Spain, in Valencia, on the Mediterranean, 25 m. S. of Tortosa. The surrounding territory produces large quantities of a dark-red colored wine, of considerable strength and flavor; *pop.* 7,366.

Benicia, (*ben-ish'yah,*) in *California*, a large city and former cap. of the State, in Solano co., on the N. side of the Strait of Carquinez, connecting San Pablo and Suisun bays. The capitol, built in 1853, for the meeting of the State legislature, is a fine brick edifice, standing on a slope half a mile from the water-front of the city. Here are situated the extensive depôt, machine shops, and foundries of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. It is also the government depôt for the coast, including extensive barracks, &c. Considerable quantities of arms and ammunition are stored and repaired here. Around the city are several quarries of hydraulic cement of the best quality, which is extensively manufactured; ships of the largest size may enter the harbor close to the city. *B.* is noted for its many schools, colleges, and academies. *Pop.* 1,656.

Beni'eke, *n.* A kind of military fête among the Turks, somewhat resembling a joust or tournament, but to the exclusion of ladies. — *Ogilvie.*

Benight', *v. a.* [*be* and *night.*] To involve in night or darkness; to darken; to enshroud with the shades of night.

"A storm begins, the raging waves run high,
The clouds look heavy, and *benight* the sky." — *Garth.*

—To overtake with night; to surprise with the coming on of night.

"Being *benighted*, the sight of a candle . . . directed me to a young shepherd's home." — *Sidney.*

—To overwhelm in darkness, gloom, or ignorance; to keep from moral or intellectual light.

Benign, (*bē-nīn',*) *a.* [Fr. *bénin, bénigne;* from Lat. *benignus* — *bene*, well, and *genus*, kind; from *bonus*, good.] Of a good kind or nature; kind; friendly; affectionate; generous; favorable.

"We owe more to Heav'n, than to the sword,
The wish'd return of so *benign* a lord." — *Waller.*

—Exhibiting graciousness, kindness, favor.

"What Heaven bestows upon the earth in kind influences and *benign* aspects." — *South.*

(*Med.*) Applied to diseases of a mild character; as, a *benign* fever. — Also to medicines whose action is not violent. — *Dunglison.*

Benig'nant, *a.* Kind; gracious; favorable; benign.

Benig'nantly, *adv.* In a benignant manner; graciously.

Benig'nity, *n.* [Fr. *bénignité;* from Lat. *benignitas* See BENIGN.] Quality of being benign, or benignant; goodness of heart or disposition; kindness of nature; graciousness; actual goodness; beneficence.

"The king was desirous to establish peace rather by *benignity* than blood." — *Sir J. Hayward.*

—Wholesome quality; salubrity; geniality to vital nature.

"By reason of the *benignity* of the serum." — *Wiseman.*

Benignly, (*bē-nīn'li,*) *adv.* Favorably; kindly; graciously.

"If less splendor wait on thine,
Yet they so *benignly* shine." — *Waller.*

Benin, (*ben'in,*) a country of Africa, near the E. extremity of the Gulf of Guinea, between 4° and 9° N. Lat., and 4° and 8° E. Lon. It has S. the Gulf; W. Dahomey; N.W. Yariba; and N.E. and E., the lower Niger. On the coast, the country is level, but it rises gradually, till, in the central parts, the continuation of the Kong Mountains attains an elevation of 2,500 ft. It is well watered, for the continuation of the Niger comprises more than 140 m., that is, more than 7-10ths of the whole sea-board. The W. branch of this delta is the stream which has always been called the river of *B.*; the one farther E. is the main limb, formerly called the Nun, but demonstrated by Lander to be the Niger. The productions, climate, animals, and habits and customs of the people are similar to those of ASHANTEE, *q. v.* Since the abolition of slavery in civilized countries, *B.* has lost its principal trade. Slaves are now sold only to native masters. *B.* exports salt, palm-oil, and blue coral. The country is well peopled. Without speaking of the cap. BENIN, *q. v.*, the town of Warre has 5,000 inhabitants.

BENIN, the capital of the above country, Lat. 6° 15′ N., Lon. 5° 53′ E., on the right bank, and 110 m. from the mouth, of a large stream hitherto called the River of *B.*, but now known to be one of the numerous mouths of the Niger. There is an almost continual market for indigenous products and European wares. *Pop.* about 16,000. Gatto, or Agatton, is the port of Benin; it lies about 40 m. down the river, is accessible to craft of 60 tons, and is said to be larger and more populous than *B.* itself.

BENIN, (BIGHT OF.) The name given to the coast of *B.* It has no ports, except at the entrance of unnavigable rivers, and scarcely there, if the vessels be of large burden.

BENIN, (RIVER OF,) called also the *Formosa*, falls into the Gulf of Guinea, in Lat. 5° 40′ N., Lon. 5° E. It is a deltoid branch of the Niger, commencing at Kirree, about 100 m. above Benin, and its whole course, inclusive of windings, may be stated at about 210 m.

Ben'ison, *n.* A benediction; a blessing. (R.)

Benisueff, (*ben'e-swef,*) a pretty and well-built town of Egypt, cap. of a prov. of same name, on the Nile, 64 m. S. of Cairo. It has a line of railway to Cairo. *Pop.* about 7,000.

Benitier', *n.* [Fr.] See HOLY-WATER POT.

Ben'jamin, the youngest son of Jacob and Rachel, (*Gen.* xxxv. 16–18.) Rachel died immediately after he was born, and with her last breath named him *Ben-oni*, the "son of my sorrow;" but Jacob called him *B.*, "son of my right hand." He was a great comfort to his father, who saw in him the image of the beloved wife he had buried, and of Joseph, whose loss he also mourned. He could hardly be persuaded to let him go with his brethren to Egypt. The tribe of *B.*, small at first, was almost exterminated in the days of the Judges, but afterwards it greatly increased. On the revolt of the 10 tribes, *B.* adhered to the camp of Judah; and the two tribes ever afterwards closely united. King Saul and Saul of Tarsus were both Benjamites.

Ben'jamin, *n.* [A corruption of BENZOIN, *q. v.*] (*Bot.*) A name sometimes given to the *Styrax benzoin.* — See STYRAX.

(*Chem.*) See BENZOIN.

Ben'jamin of Tudela, one of the earliest travellers of the Middle Ages, who visited the central regions of Asia; he was author of a Hebrew work of travels, which, though interesting and romantic, is remarkable chiefly for its misrepresentations. The last translation into English is by Asher, London, 1841. — *B.* was born in Navarre, Spain. D. 1173.

Ben'jaminville, in *Illinois*, a P. O. of McLean co.

Ben'jamite, *n.* One of the tribe of Benjamin.

Ben'kit, *n.* A covered wooden vessel. — A provincialism in use in some parts of England. — *Wright.*

Ben-Law'ers, a mountain of Scotland, in Perthshire, adjoining Loch Tay, about 3,948 feet in height, and presenting an average of 100 feet above all the mountains of the district.

Ben-Led'i, a mountain of Scotland, in Perthshire, about 3,000 feet high.

Ben-Lom'ond, a mountain of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, the key of the Western Highlands, and standing grand and majestic as the sentinel of Loch Lomond, of which it forms the southern boundary. It is distinguished from other mountains of any altitude in Scotland, in being covered with vegetation to its top, which is 3197 feet from the level of the sea.

Ben-Macdhui, (*ben-mak-dōō'ē,*) in Scotland, is the highest summit of the Cairngorm Mountains, which run between Aberdeen, Banff, and Inverness, and overhangs the southern side of Loch Aven, ever which it towers 4,305 feet.

Benmore' Head, in *Ireland.* See FAIRHEAD.

Benne, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SESAMUM.

Benneck'enstein, or **Ben'kenstein,** a town of Prussia, prov. of Saxony, reg. Erfurt, on the Raphode, at the foot of the Hartz, in an *enclave* situated in the duchy of Brunswick, 13 m. N.N.W. of Nordhausen. *Manf.* Iron, nails, baskets. *Pop.* 4,645.

Ben'ner, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Centre co.; *pop.* 1,362.

Ben'nersville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Centre co., situated in Half-Moon Valley, 12 m. S.W. of Bellefonte, and 98 m. N.W. of Harrisburg.

Ben'net, *n.* [Fr. *benoite;* Ger. *benedictenkraut.*] (*Bot.*) An old name of the *Avens.* See GEUM.

Ben'net's Corners, in *New York*, a post-office of Madison co.

Ben'net's Creek, in *Maryland*, in Frederick co., flows W. into the Monocacy River.

Ben'netsville, in *Alabama*, a P. O. of Baine co.

Ben'netsville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Clarke co.

Ben'nett, JAMES GORDON, one of the most celebrated journalists in the U. States, B. at New Mill, Keith, in Scotland, about 1800. He was educated for the priesthood at a Roman Catholic seminary at Aberdeen, but did not follow out the intention of his parents. In April, 1819, during a period of great commercial depression, he left his native land for America, where he attempted to earn his living as a teacher, but with very indifferent success. In 1822 he obtained a situation on a Charleston newspaper, which he did not hold long, and repaired to New York, where he became an active member of the Fourth Estate. The first number of the *New York Herald*, of which he was the founder, appeared May 5, 1835. This speculation proved most successful, and Mr. *B.* amassed a very large fortune. He was incontestably a man of great abilities, penetration, and judgment. D. June 1, 1872.

Ben'nett, JOHN HUGHES, an English physician and author, B. at London, 1812. He received his degree at the University of Edinburgh, in 1837, and soon after founded in Paris the "Parisian Medical Society," of which he was the first president; and afterwards spent two years in Heidelberg. On returning to Edinburgh, in 1841, he published a work on *Cod-liver Oil*, &c. In 1843 he was appointed Pathologist to the Royal Infirmary, and commenced a long series of investigations in histology, morbid anatomy, and clinical medicine, which appeared in various medical journals, and in separate works. In 1848, Dr. *B.* was appointed Professor at the Institute of Medicine of the Edinburgh University. In 1856 he published a work on *Clinical Medicine*, which has reached three editions in our country. Dr. *B.* is a member of many medical societies of Europe and America. In addition to the works already mentioned, he has written, *On Inflammation of the Nervous Centres; Treatise on Inflammation: Cancerous and Cancroid Growths; Principles and Practice of Medicine; On the Pathology and Treatment of Pulmonary Consumption; Lectures on Molecular Physiology; Pathology and Therapeutics*, &c.

Ben'nett, WILLIAM COX, a popular English poet, B. 1820. His best known works are, *Poems* (1850); *War Songs* (1855); *Queen Eleanor's Vengeance*, *&c.* (1859); *Our Glory Roll, National Poems* (1866). A collective edition of his poems appeared in 1862.

Ben'nett, SIR WILLIAM STERNDALE, one of the English musical composers who have gained a European reputation; B. 1816. He early formed a friendship with Mendelssohn, and accompanied him, in 1836, to Leipzig, where several of his works (as the overtures to the *Naiades*, and the *Wood Nymph*) were performed. His overtures, concertos, sonatas, cantatas, &c. bear the highest distinction. In 1856, *B.* was appointed Professor of Music at Cambridge. At the opening of the London International Exhibition, 1862, *B.* was invited, in conjunction with Auber, Meyerbeer, and Verdi, (each representing his own country,) to compose a piece, when he set music to Tennyson's ode, *Uplift a Thousand Voices*, written for the occasion. Knighted, 1871. D. 1875.

Bennett's Bayou, in *Ark.*, a v. of Fulton co.; *pop.* 427.

Bennettsburgh, in *New York*, a P. O. of Schuyler co.

Bennett's Corners, in *Ohio*, a P. O. of Medina co.

Bennett's Creek, in *New York*, a P. O. of Steuben co.

Bennett's Creek, in *North Carolina*, flows from the N. into the Chowan River at the S. part of Gates co.

Bennett's Mills, in *New Jersey*, a P. O. of Ocean co.

Bennett's River, in *Arkansas*, a P. O. of Fulton co.

Bennett's Station, in *Alabama*, a P. O. of Sumter co.

Bennett's Switch, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Anson co.

Bennettstown, in *Kentucky*, a P. O. of Christian co.

Ben'nettsville, in *South Carolina*, a post-village of Marlborough district, abt. 8 m. E. of Great Pedee River, and 100 E.N.E. of Columbia; *pop.* 1,736.

Ben'nettsville, in *New York*, a P. O. of Chenango co.
Bennett's Vineyard, in *North Carolina*, a P. O. of Richmond co.
Ben-Nev'is, in Scotland, a mountain of Inverness-shire, rising abruptly from the plain near Loch Eil to a height of 4,368 feet, and probably the highest elevation in Great Britain.
Ben'ningsen, or Ben'nigsen, Levin August, Baron, an eminent Russian general, b. in Hanover, 1745. He entered the service of Catherine II., and distinguished himself by great gallantry, in the war against Poland. He was commander-in-chief at the battle of Eylau. In 1813 he led a Russian army into Saxony, took part in the battle of Leipzig, and beleaguered Hamburg. D. 1826.
Ben'nington, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a *pop.* above 1,200.
Ben'nington, in *Illinois*, a township of Marshall co.; *pop.* about 800.
Ben'nington, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Switzerland co., 8 m. N.W. of the Ohio River at Vevay.
Ben'nington, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Marion co., on the Des Moines River, about 25 m. S.E. of Fort Des Moines.
Ben'nington, in *Kansas*, a P. O. of Ottawa co.
Ben'nington, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Shiawassee co., about 80 m. N.W. of Detroit; *pop.* 1,424.
Ben'nington, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Hillsborough co.
Ben'nington, in *New York*, a post-township of Wyoming co., 25 m. S.E. of Buffalo, drained by Cayuga Creek; *pop.* 2,385.
Ben'nington, in *Ohio*, a township of Licking co.; *pop.* 907.
—A post-township of Morrow co., abt. 30 m. N.N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* 899.
—A village in Putnam co., abt. 10 m. W.S.W. of Sandusky city
Ben'nington, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Blair co.
Ben'nington, in *Vermont*, a S.W. county; area about 700 sq. m. It is watered by the Battenkill, Hoosick, and Deerfield rivers. *B.* is generally mountainous, and most of its soil is unfit for cultivation. There are rich quarries of marble, and beds of yellow ochre and iron ore. County-seat, Bennington Centre. *Pop.* 21,325.
—A post-township of the above co., 117 m. S. by W. of Montpelier; containing *B. Centre*, the county-seat, and *B. Village*. Here, Aug. 16, 1777, the English, under Cols. Baum and Breyman, were defeated by the national troops under Gen. Stark and Col. Warner. *Pop.* 5,760.
Ben'nington Centre, in *Vermont*, a post-village of *B.* co., in *B.* township, 117 m. S. by W. of Montpelier; *pop.* about 500.
Ben'nington Furnace, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Blair co.
Ben'nington Village, in *Vermont*, a manufacturing village of *B.* township, *B.* co. There are several factories, foundries, tanneries, &c. *Pop.* about 3,000.
Benoit, the French name for Benedict. *q. v.*
Beno'na, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Oceana co.; *pop.* 637.
Ben'owm, a town of Soudan, Central Africa, forming a caravan station between Timbuctoo and Senegal; Lat. 15° 5′ N.; Lon. 9° W.
Bensa'lem, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Bucks co.; *pop.* 2,353.
Benserade, Isaac de, (*bon-sa-rad'*,) a French poet, b. 1612, and patronized by Richelieu, Mazarin, and Louis XIV. His madrigals, sonnets, and songs, as well as his wit and conversational powers, rendered him a great favorite at court. He was called, by way of pre-eminence, *le poéte de la cour*. D. 1691.
Ben'shee, *n.* See Banshee.
Bens'heim, a town of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, 15 m. S. of Darmstadt; *pop.* 4,561.
Ben'son, in *Kentucky*, a twp. of Franklin co.; *pop.* 1,071.
Ben'son, in *New York*, a post-village of Hamilton co., abt. 50 m. N.N.W. of Albany; *pop.* 320.
Ben'son, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Rutland co., 60 m. S.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* 1,244.
Ben'son Centre, in *New York*, a post-office of Hamilton co.
Ben'son Grove, in *Iowa*, a township of Winnebago co.
Ben'son Landing, in *Vermont*, a post-office of Rutland co.
Ben's Run, in *West Virginia*, a P. O. of Tyler co.
Bent, *imp.* and *pp.* from Bend, *q. v.*
—*p. a.* Bended; inflected; inclined; prone to, or having a fixed propensity towards; determined.
—*n.* State of being bended or curved; flexure or flexion.
"Strike gently, and hold your rod at a *bent* a tittle." — *Walton.*
—Declivity; descent; as, the *bent* of a hill. (R.)
"Beneath the low'ring brow, and on a *bent*,
The temple stood of Mars omnipoteut." — *Dryden.*
—A leaning or bias of mind; inclination.
"They fool me to the top of my *bent*." — *Shaks.*
—Tendency; determination; fixed purpose.
"Yet we saw them forced to give way to the *bent* and current humor of the people." — *Sir W. Temple.*
—Close application. (R.)
"Let there be propensity and *bent* of will to religion." — *South.*
Bent, Bent'-grass, *n.* [From *bind*, as O. Ger. *bant*, that which binds, from *bintan*, to bind; Sansk. *bandh.*] (*Bot.*) The common name of the genus Agrostis, *q. v.*
—A stalk of coarse grass. — In the pl., *Bents*, it is applied to the withered stalks standing on a pasture after the seeds have dropped.
Bent Branch, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Pike co.
Bent Creek, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Appomattox co., on James River, at the mouth of Bent Creek, 112 m. W. of Richmond.

Ben'tham, Jeremy, b. 1748, a distinguished English jurist and political writer. He was the father of that class of political economists styled "Utilitarians," whose doctrine it is to view everything according as it is affected by the principle of "the greatest happiness of the greatest number." His published works are numerous, and those which remain in MSS., or unpublished, though printed, more so. But a very difficult and prolix style has rendered him rather the instructor of writers than of the reading public in general; and his works, which have been translated into many languages, are better known and appreciated on the Continent of Europe than in his own country. He was a man of primitive manners, unblemished character, and zealously alive to what he considered the interest of the people at large. His best known works are, *Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation*; *Theory of Rewards and Punishments*; *Panopticon*, which treats of prison discipline; *Rationale of Judicial Evidence*. D. in London, 1832, leaving his body to be dissected for the benefit of science.
Bentha'mia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Cornaceæ*. They are Asiatic trees or shrubs, and their fruit is formed of many small drupes grown together. The *B. fragifera*, a native of Nepaul, is a small tree, with lanceolate leaves, and a reddish fruit resembling the mulberry, but larger, and edible. The flowers are fragrant
Ben'tinck, William, 1*st Earl of Portland*, a distinguished statesman, and the favorite of William III., b. in Holland, 1648. At an early age he became page to the Prince of Orange, served him with the utmost devotion throughout his life, and attended him affectionately on his death-bed. He negotiated with Charles II. the marriage of the Princess Mary to the Prince of Orange; took the leading part in the preparations for the descent of his master on England in 1688, and accompanied him thither. He was made privy councillor and a member of the House of Peers, as Earl of Portland. He served in the wars preceding the peace of Ryswick, and negotiated this peace. Sent ambassador to France in 1698, he took a prominent part in the secret treaties for the partition of the Spanish monarchy; and was, in consequence, impeached of high-treason by the House of Commons, but was acquitted. D. 1709.
Ben'tinck, William Henry Cavendish, 3*d Duke of Portland*, b. 1738, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in 1782, and Chancellor of the University of Oxford in 1792; he soon after joined Mr. Pitt's party. He held the office of Home Secretary of State from 1794 to 1801, succeeded Lord Granville as First Lord of the Treasury in 1807, and d. 1809.
Ben'tinck, Lord George, second son of the 4th Duke of Portland, b. 1802. In 1826 he became private secretary to his uncle George Canning, who was then Secretary for Foreign Affairs. In 1827 he was returned to the House of Commons for the borough of King's Lynn, for which he sat till the close of his life. His dislike of Sir Robert Peel was decided and undisguised; but his hostility was principally shown in his opposition to the doctrines and policy of free trade. D. 1848. His political biography was published by Mr. Disraeli.
Ben'tinck, Lord William Charles Cavendish, 2d son of the 3d Duke of Portland, b. 1774. He became governor of Madras in 1803. Here the singularity of his reforms in reference to the beards and turbans of the Sepoys led, in 1806, to the mutiny of Vellore, which caused him to be recalled. In 1827, he was appointed to the governor-generalship of India. He effected the abolition of the *Suttee*, or the practice of widow-burning, which, in 1829, was declared illegal. In 1835 his health began to fail, when he resigned his office, and left Calcutta. D. at Paris, 1839.
Bent'ing-time, *n.* The time when pigeons feed on bents, before peas are ripe. — *Johnson.*
"Rare *benting-times*, and moulting mouths may come,
When, tagging fate, they cannot reach their home." — *Dryden.*
Bentivoglio, (*ben'te-vole'yo,*) Guido, a celebrated Italian cardinal, and papal legate at the court of France; b. 1579. Among other works, he wrote *A History of the Civil Wars of Flanders*; *Memoirs*, &c. *B.* was one of the seven cardinals, who as Inquisitors-General signed the condemnation of Galileo. He had been a disciple of the great philosopher. D. 1644.
Bentivoglio, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Albemarle co.
Bent'ley, Richard, D.D., an eminent English divine and philologist, b. 1662. He studied at Cambridge, took orders, and was appointed first Boyle lecturer at that university. He early became distinguished for his classical learning, and, in 1693, was named librarian to William III. Soon afterwards broke out his quarrel with the philosopher Boyle, the main result of which was *B.'s* famous *Dissertations on the Epistles of Phalaris*. In 1700, he was appointed Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and soon after, Archdeacon of Ely. Working hard as a scholar, and effecting improvements in his college, he nevertheless, by his arrogance, selfishness, and offensive measures, involved himself in miserable quarrels and litigation with the college seniors; and after obtaining the Regius Professorship of Divinity, he was degraded and deprived by the senate. This sentence, after years of litigation, was annulled. His writings are very numerous, but we can only name his editions of *Horace*, *Homer*, and *Terence*, and his *Remarks on the Discourse of Freethinking*. D. 1742.
Bent'ley, Robert, F.L.S., an eminent English botanist, b. 1821. He is Dean of the Medical Faculty; Professor of Botany in King's College, London; Professor of Materia Medica and Botany in the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; Professor of Botany in the London Institute, and Lecturer on Botany to the London and Middlesex Hospitals. In 1865-6, *B.* was President of the "British Pharmaceutical Congress." Among his works are, *A Manual of Botany*, and he also, in concert with Dr. Farre and Mr. Warrington, edited Pereira's *Manual of Materia Medica and Therapeutics*.
Bent'ley's Springs, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Baltimore co.
Bentley Station, in *Illinois*, a P. O. of Hancock co.
Bent'leyville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Washington co.
Bent'leyville, in *Virginia*, a village of Halifax co., on Staunton River, 115 m. S.W. of Richmond.
Bent'ly Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Bradford co.
Ben'ton, Thomas Hart, an American author and statesman, b. in Orange co., N. Carolina, in 1782. He first engaged in the study of the law, and, in 1811, commenced practice in Nashville, Tenn. He afterwards removed to Missouri, where, in 1820, he was elected one of her first U. States senators. For a period of 30 years he took a leading part in the discussion of the great questions which came before the Senate, and was especially prominent in the debates on the U. States Bank, and the sub-treasury, which latter cause he warmly supported. His timorous opinions on the slavery question, and his general political independence of thinking, lost him his election in 1851. In 1854, he was again defeated. In 1853, *B.* published the 1st vol. of his autobiographical work, *Thirty Years' View; or a History of the Working of the American Government for Thirty Years*. While the 2d vol. was in progress, *B.'s* house at Washington was destroyed by fire, by which calamity his library and manuscripts perished. In 1850, *B.* was returned by Missouri to the House of Representatives. He there distinguished himself by his speeches in opposition to the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, as a violation of the Missouri compromise, and his services were appreciated by the country, but he was again thrown out in the next election of members for Congress. His vigorous canvass of the State, as Democratic candidate for the governorship, in 1856, will be long remembered. He was, however, defeated, and supported Mr. Buchanan for President in opposition to Col. Fremont, his own son-in-law. His advocacy of the Pacific Railroad and other undertakings connects his name with scientific progress. He d. at Washington, April 10, 1858.
Ben'ton, in *Alabama*, the former name of the co. Calhoun, *q. v.*
—A post-village of Lowndes co., on the Alabama River, about 35 m. W. of Montgomery; *pop.* 2,627.
Ben'ton, in *Arkansas*, a post-village, capital of Saline co., 25 m. S.W. of Little Rock, and 2 N.E. of Saline River.
Ben'ton, in *California*, a P. O. of Mono co.: *pop.* 94.
Ben'ton, in *Florida*, a W. county, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. *Area*, about 2000 sq. m. The Withlacoochee River waters it on the N. *Surface*, low and swampy. *Soil*, sandy, producing sugar, Indian corn, and rice. It is now called Hernando, *q. v.*
Ben'ton, in *Illinois*, a village of Adams co.
—A post-village, and cap. of Franklin co., situated on a prairie near Big Muddy River, 152 m. S. by E. of Springfield; *pop.* about 500
—A village in the N. part of Henderson co., 2 m. E. of the Mississippi River.
—A township of Lake co. *Pop.* 640.
Ben'ton, in *Indiana*, a county in the W.N.W. part of the State, bordering on Illinois; area, 414 sq. m. It is drained by Pine and Sugar creeks. *Surface*, generally undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Oxford. *Pop.* 5,645.
—A post-village and township of Elkhart co., on the Elkhart River, 7 m. S.E. of Goshen, the co. seat; *pop.* 1,188.
—A township of Monroe co.; *pop.* 867.
Ben'ton, in *Iowa*, a co. in the E. central part of the State. *Area*, 720 sq. m. It is traversed by Cedar and Iowa Rivers, and Prairie Creek. *Soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Vinton. *Pop.* 22,454.
—A post-office of Mills co.
Ben'ton, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Marshall co., on Clark's River, about 270 m. W.S.W. of Frankfort.
—A village of Mercer co., on Chaplin River.
Ben'ton, (formerly Sebasticook,) in *Maine*, a post-township of Kennebec co., on the Sebasticook River, about 100 m. N.E. of Portland; *pop.* 1,180.
Ben'ton, in *Michigan*, a township of Berrien co., near Lake Michigan. *Pop.* 3,116.
—A township of Eaton co.; *pop.* 1,355.
—A post-office of Washtenaw co.
Ben'ton, in *Minnesota*, a central co., with an area of about 400 sq. m. Bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River, and is drained by the Elk River, the W. fork of Rum River, and Little Rock Creek. The surface is diversified and well wooded. *Cap.* Sand Rapids. *Pop.* 1,558.
—A township of Carver co.; *pop.* 1,297.
Ben'ton, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Yazoo co., about 40 m. N. of Jackson, and 11 E. of Yazoo city. It was formerly the county-seat.
Ben'ton, in *Missouri*, a W. central co., area, 770 sq. m. It is intersected by the Osage River, which flows E., receiving La Pomme de Terre and Grand rivers. The co. is also watered by Tebo, Beaver, and Cole Camp creeks. The general character of *B.* is broken: the N. portion being undulating prairie, and the remainder rough timbered land. There are some excellent bottom lands in the central part, under a good state of cultivation. *Prod.* Corn, wheat, oats, rye, tobacco; mules, horses, &c. Lead ore is abundant. *Cap.* Warsaw. *Pop.* 11,322.
Ben'ton, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Scott co., 240 m. E.S.E. of Jefferson city: *pop.* about 500.
Ben'ton, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Grafton co.; *pop.* 375.
Ben'ton, in *New York*, a post-village and township of

Yates co., on the W. shore of Seneca Lake, about 180 m. W. of Albany; *pop.* 2,422.

Ben'ton, in *Ohio*, a village of Brown co., about 40 m. E. of Cincinnati. *Pop.* 31.

—A post-village of Hancock co., about 80 m. N.N.W. of Columbus. The post-office is called Benton Ridge.

—A post-village of Holmes co., 92 m. N.E. of Columbus.

—A township of Paulding co.; *pop.* 404.

—A township of Pike co.; *pop.* 1,119.

—A village of Portage co.

Ben'ton, in *Oregon*, a co. in the W. part of the State. *Area*, about 1,200 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Willamette River, on the W. by the Pacific Ocean, and is watered by the Alseya and Yaquina rivers. *Cap.* Corvallis. *Pop.* 4,584.

Ben'ton, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Columbia co.; *pop.* 1,053.

—A township of Luzerne co.; *pop.* 1,055.

Ben'ton, in *Tennessee*, a N.W. co., bounded E. by the Tennessee and N.W. by the Big Sandy rivers. *Area*, abt. 400 sq. m. *Soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Camden. *Pop.* 8,234.

—A flourishing post-vill., cap. of Polk co., 4 m. S. of Hiawassee River, and 75 S.S.W. of Knoxville; *pop.* 250.

Ben'ton, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Lafayette co., in Benton township, 13 m. N. of Galena, Ill., and 85 S.W. of Madison; *pop.* 1,723.

Ben'ton Centre, in *New York*, a post-village of Benton township, Yates co., 180 m. W. of Albany.

Ben'ton Harbor, in *Michigan*, a P. O. of Berrien co.

Ben'ton Ridge, in *Ohio*, a P. O. of Hancock co.

Ben'ton's Ferry, in *Louisiana*, a post-office of Livingston par.

Ben'ton's Ferry, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Marion co.

Ben'ton's Port, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Van Buren co., on the Des Moines River, about 6 m. E. of Keosauqua.

Ben'tonsville, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Johnson co., 17 m. W. of Goldsborough. — A series of battles was fought here, 18th to 21st March, 1865, between the Union forces commanded by Gen. Sherman, and the Confederates under Gen. Johnston, in which, after severe fighting, the Nationals achieved a victory, after losing, in the aggregate, 1,643 men. The loss sustained by the Confederates is unknown, but was doubtless heavy; they losing in prisoners alone 1,625 men. *Pop.* 922.

Ben'tonville, in *Arkansas*, a post-village, cap. of Benton co., 225 m. N.W. of Little Rock; *pop.* 650.

Ben'tonville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Fayette co., 11 m. N.W. of Connersville, the co. town.

Ben'tonville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Adams co., 12 m. from the Ohio River, and 108 S.S.W. of Columbus; *pop.* 310.

Ben'tonville, in *Tennessee*. See BENTON.

Ben'tonville, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Warren co.

Bent's Fort, in *Colorado Territory*, a post-office of Los Animos co.

Bent'y, *adv.* Prolific of bents, or stalks of withered grass; as, *benty* pastures. — Resembling, or pertaining to, a bent, or withered grassy stalk. — *Holland.*

Benumb, (*bē-num'*,) *v. a.* [A.S. *beniman, benyman*; pp. *benumen* — *be*, and *niman*, to take, to take away or seize; O. Ger. *beniman*, to take away.] To take away or deprive of sensation; to make torpid; to stupefy with cold.

"My sinews slacken, and an icy stiffness *benumbs* my blood." *Denham.*

Benumb'edness, *n.* Deprivation of sensation or feeling.

Benumb'ment, *n.* Act of being made torpid, or benumbed.

Be'nuwé, a river of Africa. See TCHADDA.

Benvenue', in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Dauphin co.

Benvenu'to Celli'ni. See CELLINI.

Ben'ville, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Jennings co.

Ben'wood, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Marshall co., on the Ohio River, 4 m. S. of Wheeling.

Benyerta, (*ben-yer'ta.*) the name of two lakes of N. Africa, about 30 m. from Tunis; the one salt, and the other fresh.

Ben'zamide, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance obtained by acting on chloride of benzole with ammonia, or by boiling hippuric acid with brown oxide of lead. *Form* $C_{14}H_5O_2NH_2$.

Ben'zie, in *Michigan*, a co. in the N.W. part of that State. *Area*, about 440 sq. m. Lake Michigan is its N. boundary. *Cap.* Benzonia. *Pop.* 2,184.

Ben'zile, *n.* (*Chem.*) A yellow, oily solid, crystallizing in hexagonal prisms, fusing at 197½°, insoluble in water; soluble in alcohol and ether; subliming without decomposing; obtained by acting on fused benzoine with chlorine, or by heating benzoine with nitric acid. *Form.* $C_{28}H_{10}O_4$.

Ben'zine, BENZOLE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A brilliant, colorless liquid, exhaling a powerful odor of coal-gas: it boils at 176°, and is very inflammable, burning with a smoky flame. It was first obtained by Faraday from a liquid produced by compressing oil-gas, and was called by him *bicarburetted hydrogen*. Mitscherlich afterwards obtained it from benzoic acid: and, latterly, Mansfield has procured it in large quantities from coal-naphtha and gas-liquor. It has a specific gravity of 0·85°. Exposed to a temperature of 32°, it condenses into crystalline masses, which melt at 40°. It is insoluble in water, but dissolves freely in alcohol, ether, and oil of turpentine. It is extensively used in the arts, being an excellent solvent for India-rubber, gutta-percha, wax, camphor, and fats. The property of dissolving fats and oils, added to its great volatility, renders it very useful for removing grease-stains from articles of dress. It is sold for this purpose under the name of *benzine collas*, at about three or four times its real value. It has lately received a most important application as the source of *aniline*. It forms substitution compounds with bromine, chlorine, and iodine, by the replacement of one, two, or three atoms of hydrogen by one, two, or three atoms of these bodies, giving rise to mono-, bi-, and tri-chlorobenzole, &c. It also forms similar compounds with peroxide of hydrogen, the most important of which is nitro-benzole, or artificial oil of bitter almonds. It is made by adding benzole very gradually to fuming nitric acid. On cooling, the nitro-benzole separates as an oil, and is purified by washing and redistillation. It is a yellowish oil, which solidifies in needles at 37°, and boils at 415°. It has a sweet taste, and its odor closely resembles that of bitter almonds. The vapor, when inhaled, acts as an anæsthetic. It is much used in perfumery under the name of *essence of mirbane*. Its principal use is in the manufacture of aniline for dyeing purposes, by passing sulphuretted hydrogen through it, or by acting on it with protacetate of iron. *Form.* $C_{12}H_6$.

Ben'zinger, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Elk co., 100 m. N.W. of Harrisburg; *pop.* 1,630.

Ben'zocine, *n.* (*Chem.*) See TOLUYL.

Benzo'ic Acid, (FLOWERS OF BENJAMIN.) (*Chem.*) A beautiful, flaky, crystallized salt, like scales of snow. It is obtained from gum-benzoin. It is also found in the balsams of Tolu and Peru, in storax, and in the urine of herbivorous animals. It is easily prepared by sublimation. The powdered gum-benzoin is placed in a shallow iron pan, which is covered with a cone of bibulous paper. A heat of 300° Fahr is applied to the pan, and the whole apparatus is covered by a second cone much larger than the first, made of non-absorbent paper. The vapors of *B* acid rise through the bibulous cone, and condense on the inside of the larger one; being thus prevented from falling back into the heated gum-benzoin. *B.* acid has an agreeable aromatic odor, and a hot, bitter taste. It melts at 248°, sublimes at 293°, and boils at 462°. Its vapor may be kindled, burning with a smoky flame. It dissolves in 200 parts of cold water and 25 of hot. It is readily soluble in ether and alcohol. It combines with the alkalies, earths, and metallic oxides, forming benzoates. It forms sulpho-, nitro-, and chloro-benzoic, by the substitution of atoms of sulphuric acid, peroxide of nitrogen, and chlorine, for atoms of hydrogen. Its other compounds are too numerous and unimportant to mention here. *Form.* $C_{14}H_5O_3HO$.—*B. Acid* is an ingredient of fumigating powders and pastils. It enters into the composition of Friar's balsam, a veterinary medicine, and of the cosmetic *virgin's milk*, made of two drachms of the alcoholic solution of benzoin with one pint of rose-water.

(*Med.*) *B.* acid acts as a stimulant, anti-spasmodic, and expectorant, and is eminently useful in all bronchial affections, more especially in dry irritating coughs.

Benzo'ic Alcohol, (*Chem.*) The alcohol of the benzoic series, — the hydrated oxide of toluyl, *i. e.*:

$$C_{14}H_7 + O + HO = C_{14}H_8O_2$$

Toluyl, or benzoene. Benzoic alcohol.

It bears the same relation to benzoic acid that vinous alcohol does to acetic acid. Oxidizing agents convert it into benzoic acid. It is a colorless oily fluid, rather heavier than water, and boiling at 400°.

Benzo'ic Ether. (*Chem.*) Oxide of benzoene, or *toluyl*. It is procured by heating benzoic alcohol and anhydrous boracic acid together in a closed vessel for some hours.

Benzo'ic Group. (*Chem.*) One of the groups of the benzoic series, (which *see.*) The members of the benzoic group are analogous to those of the vinic or ethylic group, being all derived from a primary radical *benzoyl*, as those of the latter group are from *ethyl*, (which *see.*) They are nearly all obtained from oil of bitter almonds.

Benzo'ic Series. (*Chem.*) A very perfect and numerous series of organic compounds, containing 8 groups:

1. Phenylic group.	5. Anisic group.
2. Quinonic "	6. Cinnamic "
3. Benzoic "	7. Naphthalic "
4. Salicylic "	8. Indigotic "

The benzoic series has lately been rendered very important from containing benzole and aniline, the sources of the coal-tar dyes.

Benzoin', *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Lauraceæ*. The spice-wood, *B. odoriferum*, found in moist woods in



Fig. 341. — SPICE-WOOD, (*Benzoin odoriferum.*)

the U. States and Canada, is a deciduous shrub, 6–12 ft. high; leaves obovate-lanceolate, veinless, entire; sexes polygamous; yellowish-green flowers in umbels, appearing in advance of the leaves; berries scarlet. It has an aromatic flavor resembling gum benzoin, and the bark an agreeable spicy taste.

Ben'zoin, GUM-BENJAMIN. (*Chem.*) See STYRAX.

Ben'zoine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance isomeric with essence of bitter almonds, hydride of benzoyl, from which it is produced by the action of an alcoholic solution of potash, the oil being slowly changed into a crystalline mass. *Form.* $C_{28}H_{12}O_4$.

Benzole, *n.* See BENZINE, and BENZOLINE.

Benzoline, *n.* The same as BENZINE, *q. v.*

Benzon'ta, in *Michigan*, a post-village, cap. of Benzie co., 10 m. from Lake Michigan. *Pop.* 214.

Benzoyle', *n.* (*Chem.*) The radical of all the members of the benzoic group, capable of playing the part of an elementary substance in uniting with oxygen, chlorine, &c., and therefore resembling the elements in its chemical tendencies, from which resemblance it is spoken of as a quasi-element or compound radical. *Form.* $C_{14}H_5O_2$.

Benzoyle, Hydride of, (OIL OF BITTER ALMONDS,) *n.* (*Chem.*) The bitter-almond cake, left after the extraction of the fixed oil, is mixed with water and fermented, until the whole of the amygdalin is decomposed. The mass is then distilled, and the distillation is purified by agitating it with milk of lime and chloride of iron. The hydro-cyanic acid contained in it is thus transformed into Prussian blue. Pure hydride of benzoyle is not poisonous. It is a limpid, highly refractive, inflammable liquid, which boils at 356°, and dissolves in 30 parts of water. Alcohol and ether dissolve it in all proportions. Exposed to the air, it gradually absorbs oxygen, and becomes converted into benzoic acid. — *Form.* $C_{14}H_5O_2H$.

Bepaint', *v. a.* To cover with paint. — *Shaks.*

Beper'iwigged, *a.* That is adorned with false hair; periwigged. — *Congreve.*

Bepinch', *v. a.* To pinch; to mark with pinches.

"In their sides, arms, shoulders, all *bepincht.*" —*Chapman.*

Beplas'ter, *v. a.* To cover with plaster; to embellish; as, "*Beplastered* with rouge." — *Goldsmith.*

Bepow'der, *v. a.* To cover with powder; to sprinkle with powder.

Bepraise, (*bé-prāz'*,) *v. a.* To praise greatly or extravagantly. — *Goldsmith.*

Beprose', *v. a.* To reduce to prose. (R.)

Bepuffed, (*be-pŭfft'*,) *a.* [*be* and *puff.*] Puffed up.

Bepur'ple, *v. a.* [*be* and *purple.*] To stain or tinge of a purple color.

Bequeath, (*bē-kwēth'*,) *v. a.* [A. S. *becwathan* — *be*, and *cwæthan*, to say, to speak. See QUOTH.] To declare one's will or determination. Specifically, to give or leave by will or testament: used in relation to personal property.

"My father *bequeath'd* me by will but a poor thousand crowns." *Shaks.*

—To leave, hand down, or transmit to posterity.

"For freedom's battle, once begun.
Bequeath'd by bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft, is ever won."—*Byron.*

Bequeath'able, *a.* Susceptible of being bequeathed.

Bequeath'er, *n.* A person who bequeaths.

Bequeath'ment, *n.* Act of bequeathing; a bequest, legacy.

Bequest, (*bē-kwest'*,) *n.* (*Law.*) That which is bequeathed: something left by will; a legacy.

"He claimed the crown. . . . pretending an adoption, or *bequest* of the kingdom unto him by the Confessor." —*Hale.*

Bequote', *v. a.* To quote frequently.

Béranger, (*bā-rawnzh'ā'*,) JEAN PIERRE DE, one of the greatest lyric poets that France has produced, B. at Paris, 1780. To his grandfather, a tailor, and to an aunt by the father's side, he was indebted for his early nurture and education. When he was 10 years of age, he went to reside at Peronne in Picardy, with his aunt, and here he led for some time an indolent and unsettled life, trying several occupations, including that of a pot-boy, and settling in none, till he was at last apprenticed to a printer in the town, and from this period gave himself up to literary pursuits. In 1795 his father took him to Paris, where he wanted his assistance in certain banking operations in which he was engaged; but, in 1798, the bank failed, and *B.* bade adieu to financial operations for ever. During the period that followed, he produced his best songs; but embittered by disappointment, and hopeless of success, he collected all the poems he had written and sent them to Lucien Bonaparte, the brother of Napoleon I. (then First Consul), who was known to be a liberal patron of literature, and, in this instance, did not belie his reputation. With the assistance thus rendered, *B.* soon found employment for his pen. In 1805–6, he assisted in editing Landon's *Annales du Musée*, and, in 1809, he was attached to the university with a small salary of 1200 francs, which, however, sufficed for all his wants. Meanwhile he went on cultivating the Muses, and delighting all who knew him with the songs, chiefly amatory, which he then composed. In 1815 he first came before the world as an author, though many of the poems then printed had been circulated in manuscript, and the sensation produced by this first publication was immense. France hailed in *B.* a poet who was not only able to sing of love and wine, but who gave the noblest and most heart-stirring expression to that sense of delighted glory and wounded pride which then smouldered in the breast of the whole people. His second series of songs, published in 1821, cost him his place and three months' imprisonment in St. Pelagie; and for his third series, published in 1828, he was condemned to nine months' imprisonment, and a fine of 10,000 francs. But the fine was paid by the poet's admirers; while from behind his prison-bars *B* kept up such a deadly fire on the government, that he contributed more effectually to destroy it than all the blows of the heroes of the "Three Glorious Days." After the election of Louis Philippe to the throne, he

declined to accept of any reward for his services, and retired first to Passy, next to Fontainebleau, and finally to Tours, where he completed what he called his *Mémoires Chantants* by the publication of his fourth series



Fig. 342. — BÉRANGER.

of songs. Speaking of these masterpieces of poetic skill, Göthe says: "Béranger was never at school, never studied at a university. But his songs are, nevertheless, so full of mature cultivation, of grace, wit, and subtlest irony, they are so artistically finished, and their language is so masterly, that he is admired, not only by France, but by the whole of civilized Europe. His songs have shed tears of joy into millions of hearts; they are familiar even to the working classes; and at the same time they are so high above the level of commonplace, that the intercourse with these graceful spirits accustoms and compels the people to have better and more generous thoughts." At the revolution of February, 1848, *B.* was elected to the Constituent Assembly; but after one or two sittings, he sent in his resignation, and finally retired from the storm and turbulence of political life. His last years were solaced by the kindness of his numerous friends, who admired in him the straightforward honorable man as well as the national poet. Though a republican at heart, *B.* looked on Napoleon I., in his rise from a simple artillery officer to be Emperor of the French, as an incarnation of the national spirit: and he did so much to perpetuate the superstitious reverence of the people for his name, as to pave the way for the advent of his nephew and successor (Napoleon III.) to the imperial throne. He d. 1857. — In his *Ant biography*, a posthumous publication, *B.* has given a most interesting account of his struggles with fortune, his private adventures, the development of his mind, the origin of his works, the manner of their success, the friendships and the persecutions they brought him, and the reasons of his retirement from public life.

Berar, (*bai-rär'*,) one of the central provinces of British India, comprising Nagpoor, and a considerable portion of Gundwanah, between Lat. 17° 48′ and 22° 45′ N., Lon. 75° 24′ to 82° 48′ E.; greatest length, N. to S. 330 m.; breadth, 300 m. *Area*, 56,723 sq. m. It is watered by the Wurda, the Pain-Ganga, the Mahanuddy, &c. The soil is fertile, producing dry grains, flax, sugar, betel, tobacco, and large quantities of cotton.—After the fall of the Mogul empire, the Mahrattas overran *B.*, and held it until 1853, when the English added this rich prov. to their possessions. Chief city, Nagpore. *Pop.* 4,650,000.

Berat, (*bai-rat'*,) a town of Turkey-in-Europe, in the N. part of Albania, on the Tuberathi, 25 m. N.E. of Avlona; Lat. 40° 48′ N.; Lon. 19° 52′ E. It consists of an acropolis or citadel, on the summit of a high hill, and of a lower town. Merchants import foreign goods through the port of Avlona. Scanderbeg failed in an attempt to take this town, which has always been regarded as the key to this part of the country.

Berate', *v. a.* [*be* and *rate.*] To rate or chide vehemently: to scold.

Berat'tle, *v. a.* [*be* and *rattle.*] To fill with noise or vociferation; to make a noise at in contempt.—*Johnson.*

"These are now the fashion, and so *beratttle* the
Common stages as they call them." — *Shaks.*

Beraun', a walled town of Bohemia, cap. of circ. of the same name, on the Beraun, 20 m. W.S.W. of Prague. *Manf.* Earthenware and fire-arms. Coal mines and quarries of marble exist in the neighborhood. In the vicinity, in 1756, the Austrians gained a signal victory over the Prussians. *Pop.* abt. 4,500.

Berau'nite, *n.* (*Min.*) A phosphate of the peroxide of iron.

Berbe'ra, a seaport of E. Africa, in the country of the Somauli, on the Gulf of Aden, 160 m. E.S.E. of Zeyla; Lat. 10° 25′ 16″ N.; Lon. 45° 7′ 57″ E.

Berbera'les, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Berberal alliance, including the orders *Droseraceæ*, *Fumariaceæ*, *Berberidaceæ*, *Vitaceæ*, *Pittosporaceæ*, *Olacaceæ*, *Cyrillaceæ*. — DIAG. Hypogynous exogens, with monodichlamydeous flowers, unsymmetrical in the ovary, sutural, parietal, or axile placentæ, definite stamens, and embryo enclosed in a large quantity of fleshy albumen.

Berberida'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Berberales*. — DIAG. Regular symmetrical flowers, sutural placentæ, stamens opposite the petals, and recurved anther-valves.—They are herbaceous perennial plants, for the most part hairless, but very often spiny. Leaves alternate, compound, usually without stipules. Flowers solitary, racemose, or panicled. Sepals 3–4–6, deciduous, in a double row, surrounded externally by petaloid scales. Petals hypogynous, sometimes with an appendage at the base in the inside. Carpel solitary; style rather lateral: stigma orbicular; fruit berried or capsular; seeds crustaceous or membranous: albumen between fleshy and horny; embryo minute.—This order includes 12 genera and 100 species, natives of mountainous places in the temperate part of the *N.* hemisphere.



Fig. 343. — BERBERRY, (*Berberis vulgaris.*)

1. An expanded flower. — 2. The calyx without the petals. — 3. An ovary cut through, showing the position of the ovules.

Ber'berine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A yellow bitter principle contained in the alcoholic extract of the root of the berberry.

Ber'beris, BERBERRY, BARBERRY, a genus of plants, order *Berberidaceæ*. It consists of numerous species, found in temperate climates in most parts, except Australia. These are shrubs, often spiny, with yellow flowers and acid berries. The three whorls of organs in the flower are each made up of six parts: thus, there are six sepals in the calyx, six petals in the corolla, and six stamens. The latter are remarkable for their irritability; for, if touched at the base by an insect, or even with the point of a pin, they start up from their natural inclining position, and close upon the pistil. The most interesting species is *B. vulgaris*, the common barberry, which is usually a bush from four to six feet high, but which, in Italy, sometimes becomes as large as a plum-tree. It is a very ornamental plant, especially when covered with fruit. The berries are of an oval shape, and, when ripe, generally of a bright red color, but sometimes whitish, yellow, or almost black. They are very acid, and not fit to be eaten raw: but when boiled with sugar, they form a most refreshing preserve. They are sometimes picked, to be used for garnishing dishes, and occasionally they are put into sugar-plums or comfits. The bark and stem are very astringent, and yield a bright yellow dye. A fungus, which has been named *Æcidium berberidis*, is frequently found on the underside of the leaves; and the common but erroneous opinion, that the minute spores of this parasite will produce *rust* in corn, has prevented the general employment of the *B.* as a hedge-plant, for which it is admirably adapted. — It is found in the United States in hard gravelly soils.

Berberry, *n.* (*Bot.*) See BERBERIS.

Ber'bers, *n. pl.* The general appellation given to the mountain tribes of Barbary, and those inhabiting the N. frontiers of the Great Desert of Sahara. These tribes descend from a common stock, and are believed to derive their name from the Greek and Latin *Barbari*. The entire population of this country appear, in ancient days, to have called themselves *Berbers*, although the term is now used in the above restricted sense only. Upon the advent of the Arabs, the aborigines would seem to have migrated to the region of the Atlas, where their race is now found living in almost a nomadic state. In Algeria, they are known under the name of *Kabyles*, and in Morocco, as *Shelloohs*. The *B.* of the Desert are called *Tuariks* by the Arabs, have become infused with the negro blood, and are estimated to number about 3 millions. They are of middle height, dark, strongly-knit, and with facial characteristics partaking more of the European than the Eastern type. They are a wild, turbulent race, always involved in wars, foreign or domestic, tenacious of their independence, and resisting any advanced degree of civilization. They possess herds, and practise husbandry, besides engaging in the manufacture of such rude implements and fabrics as serve their necessities. In religion, they are Mohammedans of the most fanatic class.

Berbice, (*ber-bēēce'*,) a river of Guiana, S. America, rising in the mountains about 100 m. from the coast, and entering the Atlantic Ocean 10 m. from New Amsterdam, at Lat. 6° 21′ N., Lon. 57° 12′ W.

Berbice, a district of British Guiana, between 6° and 7° N. Lat., and 57° and 58° W. Lon.; *pop.* about 22,000.

Berchta, (*burg'ta.*) [O. Ger. *peracta*, shining; whence the name *Bertha.*] (*Ger. Myth.*) A spiritual being, probably the same, under a different name, as the *Hulda* of *N.* Germany; but in N. Germany, Hulda is regarded as a benign spirit; whereas, in S. Germany, *B.* is looked upon as a malevolent being, and her name is made use of to frighten disobedient children. *B.* is especially charged with the overlooking of spinners.

Ber'cy, in France, formerly a town in the dep. of Seine, now an arrondissement of Paris.

Ber'da, a small river of S. European Russia, govt. of Taurida, falling into the Sea of Azof. In the summer months it is partially dry. On its E. bank stands the small town of Petrolsky, the principal station of the Azof Cossacks.

Ber'dash, *n.* A kind of neckcloth at one time used in England. — *Webster.*

Berdiansk, (*ber-de-ansk'*,) a thriving maritime town of S. Russia, govt. Taurida, at the mouth of the Berda, on the N. shore of the Sea of Azof, 150 m. N.E. of Simferopol; *pop.* 12,486.

Berdit'chev, a town of Russia in Europe, govt. Volhynia, on its S.E. confines, 24 m. S. of Zitomir. It is dirty and ill-built, and is principally inhabited by Jews. It is, however, the centre of a considerable trade. Its fair is much frequented. *Pop.* 54,655.

Bere'a, (*Anc. Geog.*) A city of Macedonia, S.W. of Pella, and near Mount Bermius. It was afterwards called *Irenopolis*, and is now called by the Turks *Boor*, or *Cara Veria*. Paul preached the gospel here with success.

Bere'a, in *Kansas*, a post office of Franklin co.

Bere'a, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Madison co.

Bere'a, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., 12 m. S.W. of Cleveland; *pop.* 1,628.

Bere'ans, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A sect of dissenters from the Church of Scotland, founded in 1773, by the Rev. J. Barclay, who d. in 1798. They believe that the Bible is the sole source of information respecting the existence and attributes of the Deity, that the Psalms relate exclusively to Christ, and that unbelief is the unpardonable sin. Their title was adopted in imitation of the ancient Bereans, who "received the word with all readiness of mind, and searched the Scriptures daily." (*Acts* xvii. 2.) They are also known as *Barclayans.*

Bereave', *v. a.* (*pret.* BEREAVED, BEREFT; *pp.* BEREAVED, BEREFT.) [A. S. *bereafian* — *be*, and *reafian*, to seize, to rob, to spoil.] To deprive of: to strip; to make destitute.

"Madam, you have *bereft* me of all words."—*Shaks.*

—To take away from.

"Controls them and subdues, transmutes, *bereaves*,
Of their bad influence, and their good receives."—*Wordsworth.*

Bereave'ment, *n.* Act of bereaving; state of being bereft: deprivation.

Bereav'er, *n.* One who, or that which, bereaves.

Bereft', *pp.* of BEREAVE, *q. v.*

Berege', *n.* See BAREGE.

Berenga'rians, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A name given to the followers of Berenger, or Berengarius, Archdeacon of Angers — See BERENGER.

Berenger, (*bo-ronzh'ur*,) or BERENGARIUS, of Tours, a theologian of the 11th century. He was b. at Tours, 998, long held an ecclesiastical office there, and was afterwards archdeacon of Angers. He was thoroughly versed in the philosophy of his age, and did not hesitate to apply reason to the interpretation of the Bible. He denied the dogma of transubstantiation, and no less than seven councils were held respecting him, at three of which he was condemned, and at four he was prevailed on to make retractions more or less fully. Though failing thus in courage in the presence of his persecutors, he, nevertheless, continued to teach what he believed. D. 1088.

Beren'ger, (or BERENGARIO,) JACOPO, a celebrated anatomist and physician of the 16th century. B. at Carpi, Italy, and D. at Ferrara, 1550. He made several important anatomical discoveries, and is said to have been the first who used mercury in syphilitic diseases.

Berenice, (*ber-e-ni'se*,) the common name of the female branch of the Egyptian Ptolemies: but from the practice common with the Persians and Egyptians of family intermarriages, and the union of brother and sister, the lives of most of the princesses who bear this name are a record of vice and immorality. The most celebrated of these women was *B.*, the daughter of the renowned Ptolemy Philadelphus, the founder of the Alexandrian Library, and she married her reigning brother Evergetes, for whose sake, while absent on an expedition, as a mark of sorrow and humiliation, she cut off all her hair, and offered it up as a propitiatory sacrifice to the gods. She was ultimately put to death by her own father, about 220 years B. C.

Berenice, a daughter of Herod Agrippa I., who was the son of Aristobulus, who was the son of Herod the Great. (*Acts* xii.; *Matthew* ii.) She was the sister of Herodes Agrippa II., before whom Paul preached A. D. 63 (*Acts* xxv. 13), and the wife of Herodes of Chalcis, who seems to have been her uncle, and left her a young widow. Titus, the son of Vespasian, fell in love with Berenice, who had taken an active part at the time when Syria declared in favor of Vespasian against Vitellius. (*Tacit. Hist.* ii. 2, 81.) Berenice was then a young and very handsome woman. After the capture of Jerusalem she came to Rome (A. D. 75), and Titus is said to have been so much attached to her that he promised to marry her; but on the death of his father he sent Berenice from Rome, much against his will and hers, when

he found that the proposed match was disagreeable to the people. (*Suetonius, Titus.*) Juvenal (*Sat.* vi. 156) appears to allude to this Berenice and her brother Agrippa. Racine has written a tragedy on the subject of Titus and Berenice.

Beren'ice, an ancient city of Egypt, on a deep bay of the Red Sea, 20 m. S.W. of Ras-Bernass. We are indebted to Belzoni for the resuscitation of this long-lost city, from which have been exhumed many interesting antiquities.

Ber'esford, William Carr, Viscount, a distinguished British general, b. 1768. He early entered the military service of his country, and after having served with distinction in India and other parts of the world, he joined, in 1808, the British army in Spain, and fought at Corunna. In 1809, he was appointed to command the Portugnese troops in the field, with the rank of field-marshal. On the 16th May, 1811, he defeated Marshal Soult at Albuera. In 1814 he was raised to the peerage. In Spain, he was created *Duke of Elvas,* and in Portugal, *Conde di Francesco.* He was subsequently governor of Jersey, and in 1828, Master-General of the Ordnance. D. 1854

Beresi'na, or **Berezina,** a river of Russia in Europe; it rises in the dist. of Dissna, govt. Minsk, which it traverses from N. to S.; after receiving various affluents, and being joined by a canal with the Don, it falls into the Dnieper, near Ritchitza, in Lat. 58° 28′ N., after a course of 200 miles. This river has been rendered famous on account of its disastrous passage by the French army during the retreat of Napoleon I. from Russia, in 1812.

Berg, *n.* A burgh or borough. See Burgh, Borough.
—A large mass of ice. See Iceberg.

Berg, Frederick William Rambert, a Russian general, chiefly notorious for the severity with which he treated the unfortunate population of Poland during the insurrection of 1863, and which excited the horror and indignation of the civilized world.

Bergamo, (*bair-ga'mo,*) a prov. of Italy, in W. Lombardy, lying between the Lakes Como and Garda, and extending for nearly 100 m. in length, by a width of 45 to 50. *Surface.* In the S. are rich, level pastures, gradually ascending towards the N., where the land rises in easy swells, till, approaching the Tyrol, the hills become mountains densely and beautifully wooded. *B.* yields pasturage for great flocks of sheep in the S., and goats in the N.; the chief products being olives, chestnuts, and wool, while the mountains furnish iron, marble, and grind-stones. *Pop.* 363,754.

Bergamo, a walled town of N. Italy, cap. of above prov., between the Serio and the Brembo, 29 m. N.E. of Milan. It is well built, has fine ecclesiastical edifices, and public buildings, and the Carrarese school for free instruction in music, painting, and architecture. *Manuf.* Silks, woollens, cotton, iron. A great fair is annually held on the 22d Aug. and 14 following days, when all the products of Lombardy are exposed, silk being the staple article. *B.* was anciently a Roman city. From 1428, it was under the protection of the republic of Venice; was taken by Louis XII. in 1803; and fell to Austria in 1815, and in 1860 was incorporated with the new kingdom of Italy. The Bergamesque dialect is peculiar, and one of the most corrupted forms of the language spoken in Italy. *Pop.* in 1872, 37,363.

Ber'gamot, *n.* [Fr. *bergamotte.*] A choice variety of pear, shaped like an apple, and very juicy.—*Johnson.*
—A particular kind of snuff, flavored with bergamot. *Johnson.*

"Give the nose its *bergamot.* —*Cowper.*

(*Manf.*) A coarse kind of tapestry, invented at Bergamo, in Italy, whence the name.

Essence or *Oil of B.* A fragrant essential oil, obtained, by expression or distillation, from the Bergamot orange, a species of the genus *Citrus,* q.v. It is extensively employed in perfumery for scenting pomades, and as an ingredient in most compound essences, such as *Eau de Cologne, Eau de Millefleurs,* &c.

Ber'gander, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Sheldrake.

Ber'gen, Diak van den, a celebrated Dutch landscape and animal painter, who was a pupil of Vanderveldt; b. at Haarlem in 1645; d. 1689.

Ber'gen, one of the S. provinces of Norway, bounded on the N. by Drontheim, S. by Christiansand, E. by Aggershaus, and W. by the N. Atlantic Ocean. It is divided into two *amts,* viz., S. Bergenhus, and N. Bergenhus. *Area,* 590 geog. sq. m. The whole province is extremely mountainous, and entirely surrounded on its E. frontier by the towering range of the Norwegian Alps, while on its W. seaboard, the coast-line is cut into deep *fiords,* bays, and estuaries, presenting a wild, rugged, and deeply-rifted frontier to the ocean. *Prod.* Timber, tar, fish and cattle. *Pop.* 267,354.

Bergen, a large and fortified seaport-town, and cap. of the above prov., is situated at the bottom of a deep bay, 190 m. W.N.W. of Christiania; Lat. 60° 24′ N.; Lon. 5° 18′ E. *B.* (like nearly all Norwegian towns) is almost entirely built of wood, and has, accordingly, been frequently subjected to calamitous fires. *Manf.* Salt, tar, turpentine; it also carries on a considerable trade in timber and fish. *Pop.* 30,402.

Ber'gen, a town of Prussia, cap. of the island of Rügen, in the Baltic, 15 m. N.E. of Stralsund. It stands almost in the centre of the island. *Pop.* about 4,000.

Ber'gen, in *Minnesota,* a post-township of McLeod co.; *pop.* 588.

Ber'gen, in *New Jersey,* a N.E. co., bordering on New York; *area,* 350 sq. m. *Cap.* Hackensack. *Pop.* 30,122.

Ber'gen, in *New York,* a twp. of Genesee co.; *pop.* 1,997.

Ber'gen, in *Wisconsin,* a township of Vernon co., on the Mississippi River, about 14 miles below La Crosse; *pop.* 795.

Bergen-op-Zoom, or Berg-op-Zoom, (*bair'gen-op-zoom,*) a strongly fortified town of the Netherlands, on the Zoom, prov. Brabant, 22 m. W.S.W. of Breda, near the E. Scheldt, and on the railway from Antwerp to Rotterdam. *Manf.* Anchovies, and earthenware.—*B.* was one of the first towns occupied by the States-General. In 1622 it stood a memorable siege by the Spaniards, who retired, after losing 10,000 men. In 1747 it was taken by the French, and again in 1794. In 1814 it was nearly taken by the British by a *coup de main,* but they were finally repulsed with considerable loss. *Pop.* 9,779.

Ber'gen Point, in *New Jersey,* a P. O. of Hudson co.

Ber'ger, in *Missouri,* a post-village of Franklin co., on the S. bank of the Missouri River, 50 m. of Jefferson city.

Bergerac, (*bairzh'e-rak',*) a thriving and well-built town of France, dep. Dordogne, in an extensive and fertile plain, on the Dordogne, 27 m. S.S.W. of Périgueux. *Manf.* Iron and copper goods, &c. *Pop.* 13,317.

Ber'ger's Store, in *Virginia,* a P.O. of Pittsylvania co.

Bergh'em, Nikolaas, a Dutch landscape and portrait painter, b. at Haarlem, 1624. He was a good etcher, in addition to his merits as a painter. One of his pictures is in the National Gallery, London. D. 1683.

Berg'holtz, in *New York,* a post-office of Niagara co.

Berg'man, Torben Olaf, an eminent Swedish chemist, b. 1735. He studied at Upsal University, where he became, in 1767, professor of chemistry. His discoveries and services to science were very numerous. He proved the acid properties of carbonic acid, discovered oxalic acid, and was one of the first to make chemical analyses of mineral bodies. He made experiments in electricity, and published an *Essay on Elective Attractions.* D. 1784

Berg'mehl, *n.* [Sw. and Ger., mountain meal.] (*Geol.*) A whitish earth, consisting almost entirely of the flinty shields of microscopic plant-growths, (see Diatomaceæ.) It occurs in bog and ancient lake deposits in many parts of Northern Europe, and, during times of great scarcity, it has been, when mixed with flour, eaten as food. Some writers assert that hundreds of cart-loads are consumed every year by the inhabitants of the north of Sweden. From analysis, it does not appear to contain any positive nutriment.

Ber'goo, *n.* See Waday.

Bergues, (*bairg',*) a town of France, dep. Nord, on the Colme, 5 m. S.S.E. of Dunkerque. The town is strongly fortified by Vauban, and has the means of laying the plain around it under water. Though old, it is pretty well built. *Pop.* 6,624.

Beriberi, *ber-e-be're.*) (*Med.*) A peculiar form of scrofula, found only to exist in the East Indies, and having several characters of the disease known in the West Indies as elephantiasis. This disease comes on with spasmodic twitchings of the lower extremities, darting upward to the chest and throat, and producing great debility, œdema, or swelling of the legs and body, accompanied by a congested state of the brain, drowsiness, and coma.

Berina, (*bai-re'na,*) a mountain of the Rhætian Alps, 36 m. from Coire, and remarkable for its extensive glacier. Its pass between the Upper Engadine and the Valteline is at a height of 7,672 ft.

Bering. See Behring.

Berja, (*bairzh'a,*) a town of Spain, on the S. slope of the Sierra de Gador, 22 m. W. of Almeria; *pop.* 10,000.

Berkeley, (*burk'le,*) George, an English philosopher, b. 1684. He was educated at Trinity Coll., Dublin, and afterwards took orders, becoming Dean of Derry. In 1728, he went in company with some friends to Rhode Island, in the hope of founding there a missionary institution for the benefit of the N. American Indians. His scheme failing, he returned to England, and, in 1734, became Bishop of Cloyne. In philosophy, *B.* is an Idealist, and his doctrines are the natural reaction against the prevailing materialism of his age. His most important works are, the *Principles of Human Knowledge; Dialogues of Hylos and Philonous; Minute Philosopher; Analyst;* and *Theory of Vision.* His two works on the properties of Tar-water, *Siris,* and *Further Thoughts,* attracted much celebrity. D. 1753.

Berkeley, Miles Joseph, f.l.s., m.a., a distinguished English naturalist, b. 1803. He is a member of the principal learned societies of Europe, and the author of *Gleanings of British Algæ* (1863); *On the Diseases of Plants; Outlines of British Fungology; Handbook of British Mosses;* the *Antarctic and New Zealand Flora,* &c., &c.

Berke'ley, a town and par. of England, co. of Gloucester, situated in a rich country, 101 m. W. by N. of London. It is noted for its ancient castle, which is one of the most perfect specimens of the Norman style in Great Britain. In one of its gloomy chambers King Edward II. is supposed to have been murdered in 1327. *Pop.* of par. 4,747.

Berke'ley, in *West Virginia,* a N.E. county, separated from Maryland by the Potomac. *Area,* about 250 sq. m. Bounded by Opequan Creek on the S.E., and traversed by Back Creek. *Surface.* Mountainous. *Soil.* Fertile in the valleys and bottom-lands. Limestone, coal, and iron are found in plenty. *Cap.* Martinsburg. *Pop.* 14,900.

Berke'ley Springs, in *West Virginia,* a post-town and cap. of Morgan co., about 3 m. from the Potomac River, and 125 m. W. of Baltimore. For the Springs, see Virginia, (Mineral Waters of.)

Berk'ley, in *Alabama,* a post-office of Madison co.

Berk'ley, in *Indiana,* a township of Jasper co.; *pop.* about 820.

Berk'ley, in *Massachusetts,* a post-township of Bristol co., 35 m. S. of Boston, on the E. side of the Taunton River; *pop.* 744.

Berk'ley Rapids, in *Iowa,* a village of Benton co., on the Cedar, about 15 m. W.S.W. of Cedar Rapids.

Berks, or **Berkshire,** (*burk'shur,*) an inland co. of England, having N. Oxford and Bucks, from which it is separated by the river Thames, E. Surrey, S. Hampshire, and W. Wiltshire, and a part of Gloucester. *Area,* 451,210 acres. This is a very beautiful co., with every variety of soil and surface, and well timbered. Windsor Castle, the chief residence of the English sovereigns, is in this co. *Prin. Towns.* Reading (the cap.), Windsor, and Abingdon. *Pop.* 193,881.

Berks, in *Pennsylvania,* a S. E. county; *area,* 920 sq. m. It is drained by the Schuylkill River, which flows through it in a S.E. direction, and by Tulpehocken, Maiden, Manatawny, and Little Swatara creeks. The Kittatinny, or Blue Mountain, forms its N.W. boundary, and its S.E. central part is cut by the South Mountain or Blue Ridge. The soil is highly productive, and under good cultivation. Iron mines are numerous. *Cap.* Reading. *Pop.* 196,445.

Berk'shire, in *Illinois,* a village of Kane co., 50 m. W. by N. of Chicago.

Berk'shire, in *Massachusetts,* a W. co., of about 1000 sq. m., drained by the Housatonic, Deerfield, Farmington, and Hoosick rivers. Surface uneven, Saddle Mountain, in the N. part, being the highest point in Massachusetts. *Soil,* fertile, and presenting fine pastures. Marble, iron-ore, and limestone are plenty. *Cap.* Lennox. *Pop.* 64,827.
—A post-office of the above county.

Berk'shire, in *New York,* a post-township of Tioga co., 15 m. N.N.E. of Oswego; *pop.* 1,240.

Berk'shire, in *Ohio,* a post-village and township of Delaware co., about 24 m. N.N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* 1,336.

Berk'shire, in *Vermont,* a post-township of Franklin co., about 50 m. N. by E. of Montpelier, on the N. side of Missisque River; *pop.* 1,609.

Berk'shire Hill, in *New York,* a section of farming-land of great fertility, on the heights between the East and West Oswego creeks, in the township of Berkshire, Tioga co.

Berk'shire Valley, in *New Jersey,* a village of Morris co., N.E. from Morristown.

Berlen'gas, a group of rocky islands in the Atlantic, off the W. coast of the Portuguese prov. of Estremadura, 10 m. N.W. of Peniche.

Berlichingen, Gœtz Von, surnamed the "Iron Hand," a brave and turbulent German noble, b. at Jaxthausen in Würtemberg, 1480; d. 1562. He was almost constantly at war, was put under the ban of the empire by Maximilian, and was killed during the siege of a fortress in which he had taken refuge. His story was dramatized by Göthe.

Ber'lin, a city of N. Germany, capital of the kingdom of Prussia, on the river Spree, in the middle mark of Brandenburg; Lat. 52° 30′ 16″ N.; Lon. 13° 23′ 58″ E. Its streets are broad and straight, some of them ornamented with rows of trees; squares regular and spacious; houses all of brick, and mostly stuccoed over; public buildings and monuments, numerous and magnificent; so that, notwithstanding its sameness, the want of bustle and liveliness, and the poverty of its environs, *B.* is one of the finest cities in Europe. It was founded about the middle of the 12th century. *B.* is surrounded by a nearly circular wall, 7 m. long, opened by 19 gates, the largest of which is the celebrated Brandenburg Gate, surmounted by a gigantic car of Victory. Among the principal structures found in this capital are, the royal palace (the residence of the Prussian monarchs), museum, opera house, arsenal (one of the finest in Europe), university, and the palace of Monbijou, occupied by Peter the Great when he visited this city. An equestrian statue, by Rauch, erected in honor of Frederick the Great, stands in the street *Unter den Linden,* and is one of the grandest monuments of its kind in Europe. The Spree, intersecting the city, is crossed by about 40 bridges. The street *Unter den Linden* is the finest in *B.*; it is nearly a mile in length, and the favorite promenade of the wealthy and the fashionable. The *Schloss Platz,* or square of the palace, ranks as the noblest of the squares that adorn this city. *B.* possesses many celebrated literary institutions, hospitals, and asylums. It may be regarded as the political and literary metropolis of N. Germany, and is distinguished alike for the number and celebrity of her statesmen, philosophers, scholars, and artists. Its press is very active, and about 3,000 persons are engaged in literature, and the various trades connected therewith. *B.* is one of the principal manufacturing cities of Germany. Among other branches are included the fabrication of steam-engines, woollens, cottons, ribbons, porcelain, hardware, paper, carriages, watches and jewelry, tobacco, sugar, &c. All the great railway lines of the kingdom centre in *B.*, which has, besides, a large command of inland navigation extending to Hamburg and the Elbe on the W., to Stettin and Swinemünde on the N., and to the Vistula on the E. Owing to the flatness of the ground on which it is built, the drainage of the city was formerly very imperfect; but this defect has been remedied of late years, by the establishment of a thorough system of drainage. There are numerous places of amusement in and near *B.*—The theatres and opera-house are well attended, and there is no city, Vienna excepted, where music is more universally patronized, or where the opera is better performed or more heartily appreciated, than in *B.* The city is the seat of an extensive commerce, and the centre of the financial transactions of the kingdom. Berlin was taken by the Austrians and Russians in 1760, and was occupied by Napoleon I. in 1806, after the battle of Jena. On the 21st October of that year he entered

lt, and until the complete failure of the French expedition to Moscow, in 1812, Prussia was forced to acknowledge the supremacy of France.— *Pop.*, including military element, in 1872, 825,389.

[For the several P.O., see page 429.]

Ber'lin, *n.* A kind of coach, first made at Berlin, much used for travelling before the invention of railroads.

Berlin, Treaty of. (*Euro. pol.*) The name given to a treaty concluded at Berlin, July 13th, 1878. After termination of hostilities between Russia and Turkey a treaty had been made in Feb., 1878, between these two powers at San Stephano. This treaty proving unsatisfactory to some of the European powers, notably so to Great Britain, a Congress was called at Berlin, represented by Germany, England, Russia, Austria, France, Italy, and Turkey, and presided over by Prince Bismarck. By this important Congress the following partial partition and rectification of the boundaries of Turkey were decided upon, viz.: BULGARIA "is constituted an autonomic tributary principality, under the Suzerainty of the Sultan, with a Christian government and a national militia. The principality is limited on the S. by the Balkins. The Prince to be elected by the population, confirmed by the Porte and the European powers. The plan to be prepared by an Assembly of Nobles, convoked at Tirnova." Full religious liberty is to be enjoyed, and Bulgaria to bear a part of the public debt of the empire. "South of the Balkins there shall be formed the province of EASTERN ROUMELIA, under the direct political authority of the Sultan, having administrative autonomy and a Christian governor-general" appointed by the Porte, with the assent of the powers. Full religious liberty is to be enjoyed. "BOSNIA and HERZEGOVINA to be occupied and administered by Austro-Hungary, with the exception of the Sandjak of Novi-Bazar." Spizza is incorporated with Dalmatia. "The independence of MONTENEGRO is recognized, and Antivari to be annexed thereto," but to be closed to war-ships of all nations. *M.* is to have no flag or ships of war, the Consuls of Austria to protect her merchant flag. Montenegro shall bear a portion of the Turkish national debt. "The independence of SERVIA is recognized," full religious liberty enjoyed, and she to bear a share of the public debt of Turkey. ROUMANIA "is recognized as independent," and full religious liberty enjoyed; *R.* to give back to Russia that part of BESSARABIA, containing abt. 2,500 sq. m., taken under the treaty of Paris (Crimean War), and receives the Dobrudscha and also the territory south, as far as a line starting east of Silistria and joining the Black Sea, south of Mangalia; exact lines of boundary to be fixed by a European commission. The fortifications on the Danube from the Iron Gates to its mouth to be razed, and no ships of war shall navigate the Danube downwards from the Iron Gates. In all parts of Turkey full religious liberty is to be enjoyed; and in no part of the empire shall differences of religion be motive for unfitness in anything pertaining to civil and political rights. ARDAHAN, KARS, and BATOUM are ceded to Russia, the latter to be a commercial port only. The island of CYPRUS is ceded to Great Britain, and for which she agrees to pay to Turkey a stipulated sum annually, and Great Britain, under treaty made with Turkey, June 4th, 1878, engages to defend the Asiatic dominions of the Sultan against any further attack; while the Sultan is to introduce necessary reforms, to be agreed upon between the two powers. In accordance with a protocol to the Berlin treaty, a rectification of the frontier is to be made between Turkey and Greece. Upon the authority of Lord Beaconsfield, Turkey, excluding Bosnia and Bulgaria, retains in Europe 60,000 sq. m. of territory, which is less than she would have lost by the treaty of San Stephano. The latter provided for a territorial extension of Bulgaria nearly three times greater than the Berlin treaty, with other territorial losses in both Europe and Asia. The total area lost to Turkey by the treaty of Berlin, amounts to about 71,000 miles of territory. *See Le Traité de B., annote et commenté, par B. Brunswik.* Paris, 1879.

Berlioz, (*bair'le-oz,*) HECTOR, a French musical composer, B. at La Côte St André, Isère, 1803. He has produced many symphonies and operas, respecting the merits of which there has been much difference of opinion. Some have thought them extravagant in character, while Liszt was of opinion that they possessed high merit, and Paganini testified his sense of *B.*'s genius by presenting him with an order on his banker for $4,000, declaring him equal to Beethoven. His literary works, principally *Les Soirées de l'Orchestre,* evince a thorough knowledge of the vast range of musical topics. D. 1869

Berm. (*burm.*) *n.* (*Fort.*) A ledge or pathway, from 3 to 8 feet in width, at the bottom of the outside of a rampart, where it joins the scarp or inner side of the ditch. It is almost on a level with the natural surface of the ground; and serves in part as a passage-way for the troops of the garrison, and in part as a means of preventing the ditch from being filled with earth and rubbish, when the rampart is battered by the besiegers.

Ber'meo, a sea-port of Spain, on its N. coast, prov. of Biscay, 16 m. N.E. of Bilbaõ; *pop* abt. 4,304.

Ber'mondsey, a suburb of London, England, included in the borough of Southwark.

Bermu'da Hundred, in *Virginia,* Chesterfield co., 2 m. N. by W. of City Point, near the mouth of the Appomattox River. *Pop.* 877. This place was fortified during the civil war, in May, 1864, by General Butler, who purposed offensive measures against Petersburg: but being deprived of two-thirds of his effective force, to reinforce the army operating against General Lee, he reported that "the necessities of the army of the Potomac had *bottled him up* at Bermuda Hundred."

Bermu'das, (The,) or SOMER'S ISLANDS, a group of small islands, about 300 in number, in the N. Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Great Britain, stretching N.E. by E. and S.W. by W., abt. 20 m., the light-house on Gibb's Hill being situate in Lat. 32° 14′ 54″ N., Lon. 64° 53′ W., 580 m. S.E. of Cape Hatteras. *Area,* about 30 sq. m. When viewed from the sea, the elevation of these islands is trifling, the highest land scarcely attaining to a height of 200 ft. Their general aspect is similar to the W. India Islands, and they are almost every where surrounded by extensive coral reefs, the channels through which are extremely intricate, and can only be safely navigated by native pilots. The principal islands are those of Bermuda, St. George, Ireland, and Somerset. The protection afforded to shipping by their numerous bays, and their position in the track of the homeward bound W. India vessels, have led to the conversion of the *B.* into a maritime rendezvous, and as, likewise, the British naval station in W. Indian waters. The harbor of St. George's Island has been greatly improved, is fortified, protected by a breakwater, and has water and space enough to float the entire U. States navy.—*Prod.* Principally, fruits, vegetables, maize, and tobacco. Pine-apples are very abundant and largely exported.—*Clim.* Mild and salubrious; almost realizing the idea of a perpetual spring. Fish abounds, and forms a profitable source of industry to the inhabitants. Breadstuffs, &c. are imported from the U. States, and manufactured goods from England. Hamilton, on Bermuda Island, is the seat of the colonial government. *Pop.* 12,121. These islands were discovered by Bermudez, a Spaniard, in 1522, and settled by the English in 1607, and are supposed to be the "still vexed *Bermoothes,*" mentioned in Shakspeare's *Tempest.*—Pulmonary invalids are occasionally sent to Bermuda from the U. States. It affords a good winter retreat, provided due care be taken in selecting a locality sheltered from the strong winter winds. Hamilton has been recommended with this view.

Bermu'dian, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Adams co., 19 m. S. by W. of Harrisburg.

Bern, in Switzerland. See BERNE.

Ber'nacle, or Barnacle Goose, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A bird which inhabits the Arctic regions, and in its autumnal migrations visits the more temperate countries of our Northern States. The length of the *B.* goose, *Barnicla leucopsis,* is rather more than two feet. The bill is black; the forehead, sides of the head, and the throat are pure white; the rest of the head, neck, and shoulders, black; the upper part of the plumage is marked with blue, gray, black, and white, and the legs are black. The history of this bird has been rendered singularly remarkable by the marvellous accounts which were related in the darker ages concerning its growth: it being a received opinion that the *B.* was produced in a kind of barnacle, the *Lepas anatifera* of Linnæus, growing on rotten ships, timber, and other kinds of wood and trees which lie under water on the coasts.—There are other species of *B.*, as the *Bernicla ruficollis,* which inhabits the Arctic countries of Asia; the *B. leucoptera,* found in the Falkland Islands, where it is called the Bustard goose; and the *B. antarctica,* which inhabits Terra del Fuego.



Fig. 344.

BERNACLE GOOSE, (*Bernicla leucopsis.*)

Bernadotte, CHARLES JOHN XIV., (*ber'nā-dot'.*) King of Sweden and Norway, whose original name was JEAN BAPTISTE JULES BERNADOTTE, was the son of a lawyer at Pau, in France, and B. in 1764. He received a good education, and was designed for the bar, but he suddenly abandoned his studies and enlisted as a private in the Marines. For 9 years, *B.* attained only the rank of sergeant, but in 1792 he had become colonel. In 1793, he distinguished himself under General Kleber, and was made general of brigade, and shortly afterwards, of division. On the Rhine and in Italy, he still further acquired distinction, and he showed that his talents were not those of a mere soldier, by his conduct in a somewhat difficult embassy to Austria. Between him and Napoleon there seems to have been a constant distrust, if not actual hatred; nevertheless, *B.* received a marshal's staff on the establishment of the Consulate, and was created Prince of Ponte-Corvo, in 1806. In 1810, he was elected crown prince, and heir to the throne of Sweden, and the following year he succeeded to Charles XIII of Sweden. Napoleon, then emperor, reluctantly consented to this nomination, knowing well that *B.* would turn soon an enemy to France. From the instant that he became crown-prince of Sweden, *B.* showed a determination to give all his energies to his adopted country; he formed a secret alliance with Russia in 1812, and, in 1813, took command of the combined armies of N. Germany against France. At no time, during half a century before his accession, had Sweden known such peace and prosperity as that in which he left her at his death in 1844.

Ber'nadotte, in *Illinois,* a post-village and township of Fulton co., on Spoon River, 65 m. N.W. of Springfield; *pop.* 1,253.

Bernalil'lo, a W. central county of *New Mexico Territory,* traversed by the Rio Grande and Rio Puerco, and also watered by the Zuni and Rio San José. Surface, generally mountainous. Soil, fertile and grain-producing. Cap. Albuquerque. *Pop.* 7,591.

—A post-office of the above co.; *pop.* 745.

Ber'nard, PIERRE JOSEPH, (or **Gentil Bernard,** RS he is commonly called after Voltaire,) a French poet; B. at Grenoble, 1710. He showed, at an early age, a great taste for poesy, and was at first only an attorney's clerk, but afterwards became secretary to Marshal de Coigny, who had command of the army of Italy. After the marshal's death, he obtained a lucrative appointment, and was now able to indulge his poetic faculties. He wrote an opera, *Castor and Pollux,* which met with great success; the *Art of Loving,* and a number of odes, songs, &c. His works were collected and reprinted in 1803. D. 1775.

Ber'nard, (Great St.,) (anc. *Mont Jovis,*) the name of a famous pass of the Pennine Alps, in Switzerland, leading over the mountains from Martigny to Aosta, Savoy. In its highest part it attains to an elevation of 8,150 feet, being almost impassable in winter, and very dangerous in spring, owing to the avalanches. Very near the summit of the pass, and on the edge of a small lake, is the celebrated hospice founded by Bernard de Menthon, and occupied by brethren of the order of St Augustine, whose especial duty it is to assist and relieve travellers crossing the mountain. In searching for travellers who have lost their way, or been buried in the snow, they avail



Fig. 345.—CONVENT OF THE GREAT ST. BERNARD.

themselves of a peculiar breed of dogs of extraordinary size and sagacity. The brethren have faithfully discharged the arduous duties imposed upon them, and have rescued hundreds of travellers from a premature death. The hospice is a massive stone building; it possesses some, but not much, independent property, and is principally dependent on collections made in the Swiss cantons and other States, and on donations from the richer class of travellers. In 1800, when the road was not nearly so good as it has since been made, Napoleon led an army of 30,000 men, with its artillery and cavalry, into Italy by this pass. The railway at present extends to Martigny, at the foot of the Great St. Bernard, and on the Italian side to Biella, so that the mountain is easily crossed.

Ber'nard, (Little St.,) a mountain of Switzerland, one of the range called the Graian (or Grecian) Alps, lying between Savoy and Piedmont, and 10 m. S. of Mont Blanc. This mountain is 7,076 feet above sea-level, and has an establishment conducted on the same principles as the one on the Great St. Bernard, only much smaller in its details.

Bernard, St., (*bair'nar,*) Abbot of Clairvaux, was born of a noble family in Burgundy, in 1091. He was carefully trained by pious parents, and sent to study at the university of Paris. At the age of 23 he entered the recently founded monastery of Citeaux. Accompanied by his brothers and above twenty of his companions. He observed the strictest rules of the order, and so distinguished himself by his ability and acquirements that he was chosen to lead the colony to Clairvaux, and was made abbot of the new house: an office which he filled till his death. His fame attracted a great number of novices, many of whom became eminent men. Among them was Pope Eugenius III., six cardinals, and many bishops. In 1128 he prepared the status for the order of Knights Templars. Popes and princes desired his support, and submitted their differences to his arbitration. By his influence Innocent II. was recognized as lawful Pope; he had a public debate with Abelard on some doctrines of his philosophy, and procured his condemnation; courageously opposed the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin and the festival instituted in its honor; was founder of 160 monasteries; and was the chief promoter of the second crusade. At the Council of Vezelai, in 1146, he spoke as if inspired before the king and the nobles of France, and with his own hand gave them their crosses. He then preached

the crusade in Germany, persuaded the Emperor Conrad to join it, and refused the command which was offered him. His prediction of success was falsified. St. Bernard was the vehement adversary of Arnold of Brescia, and procured his banishment from Rome and from Zurich. He successfully attacked the doctrines of several so-called heretics. He steadily refused the offers of several archbishoprics and other dignities, preferring to remain abbot only. His character and his writings have earned him the title of "Last of the Fathers." The power, tenderness, and simplicity of his sermons and other works have secured the admiration of Protestants and Catholics alike. Dante introduces him in the last cantos of the "Paradise" with profound reverence and admiring love; and Luther studied his writings with the same feelings St Bernard died at Clairvaux in 1153, and was canonized in 1174. The best recent biographies of St. Bernard are, the German by Neander, and an English one by J. C. Morison.

Bernardin de St. Pierre, See ST. PIERRE.

Bernardines, (*ber'nardins,*) *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) An order of monks named after St. Bernard, a celebrated Franciscan friar of the 14th century, by whom the order was reformed, but not founded Their origin dates from the 12th century, and they differ little from the CISTERCIANS. *q. v.*

Ber'nardin, St., an Italian monk, B. at Massa-Carrara, 1380, whose courage and charity were conspicuous during the plague which ravaged Siena in 1400 In 1404 he entered the order of Franciscans, and was sent to the Holy Land On his return to Italy he founded above 300 monasteries He was much respected by the Emperor Sigismund, and his eloquence had the most beneficial effect on all classes in Italy D at Aquila, 1444. He was canonized in 1450, his festival being on the 20th of May.

Bernard's, in *New Jersey*, a township of Somerset co., *pop.* 2,369.

Ber'nardston, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Franklin co., 100 m. W.N.W. of Boston. *Pop.* 961.

Ber'nardsville, in *New Jersey*, a village of Mercer co., on the Delaware River, 8 m above Trenton.

Bernau, (*ber'now,*) a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, on the Panko, 15 m N.E of Berlin. *Manf.* Silk, velvets, linen, and calicoes. *Pop.* 5,544.

Ber'nay, a town of France, dep. Eure, on the Charentonne, 26 m. W.N.W. of Evreux. *Manf.* Woollens, linens, yarns, paper, &c. *Pop.* 8,322.

Bern'burg, a town of North Germany, in the duchy of Anhalt, on the Saale, 23 m. S. of Magdeburg. It is well built, and has some manufactures and trade. *Pop.* 7,901.

Berne, or BERN, (*bern,*) the largest, geographically speaking, of the 19 cantons of Switzerland, and ranking as the second in political importance, is bounded on the N by the cantons Aargan and Solothurn or Soleure, S. by the Valais, E. by Uri, Lucerne, and Unterwalden, and W. by Freiburg, Vaud, and the Jura, length, N.W. to S.E., 82 m.; greatest breadth, 62 m. *Area*, 2,562 sq. m. Its surface is generally mountainous, intersected, however, by fine and fertile valleys, as those of the Aar, Hasli, Grindelwald, and Simmenthal It is watered by the rivers Emmen, Simmen, Kander, and Thiel, the tributaries of the Aar and Rhine. Its lakes, Neufchâtel, Bienne, Thun, and Brienz, are formed by the expansion of the rivers Thiel and Aar. *Prod* Grain, hemp, dairy produce, &c.; agriculture prevailing only to a partial extent. *Manf.* Linens, woollens, wire, wooden toys, and watches. *Cap.* Berne. *Pop.* 467,141.— *B.* is one of the Protestant cantons, and joined the Swiss Confederation, being the eighth canton, in 1352.

BERNE, the chief city of the above canton, was, by the decision of the Council of the Confederation, in 1848, declared to be the political capital of the commonwealth. It is a fine, clean, well-built town, on the Aar, 23 m. S. of Basle, and possesses many fine public edifices, more notably, the Cathedral, erected 1421–1502. The most remarkable feature in the town are the arcades, running in front of the houses down both sides of the two chief streets. The inhabitants are serious and reserved, and proud of the ancient glory of their city. The aristocracy, or "patricians," as the old families are called, live secluded from the other classes. The town has bears for its arms; and some of these animals are maintained in a place called *Bärengraben* ("bear's ditch"), on funds appropriated to that special purpose. *Manf.* Watches, wooden clocks, and toys, linen, woollen, and silk fabrics. *Pop.* 36,002.— *B.* was founded by Duke Berthold V. of Zähringen, in 1191; and was made a free and imperial city by a charter from the Emperor Frederick II., dated May, 1218.

Berne, in *Minnesota*, a post-office of Dodge co.

Berne, in *New York*, a post-township of Albany co., 22 m. N. of the latter city; *pop.* 2,562.

Berne, in *Ohio*, a township of Athens co.; *pop.* 1,014.
—A post-township of Fairfield co., *pop.* 3,056.
—A post-office of Noble co.

Berne, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Berks co.; *pop.* 2,124.

Bernese', *n. sing.* and *pl.* (*Geog.*) A native, or natives, of Berne.
—*a.* Belonging, or relating, to Berne, or its people.

Bernhard, Duke of Saxe-Weimar, one of the greatest generals of his age, was born in 1604. He entered the army, and early distinguished himself. After being engaged in several affairs of minor importance, he joined the army of Gustavus Adolphus, in 1631, in the war against the House of Austria. He took part in the siege of Würzburg, assisted at the passage of Oppenheim, took Mannheim, and drove the enemy from the Palatinate. He commenced the conquest of Bavaria, completed the victory of Lützen after the fall of Gustavus, and drove the Austrians from Saxony. He afterwards had a command subordinate to Marshal Horn, and was harassed by intrigues. He took Ratisbon, which was soon lost, and, with Horn, was defeated at Nordlingen, in September, 1634. Soon after he accepted a subsidy from the king of France, and concerted operations with Richelieu. In 1638 he won the battle of Rheinfeld, and took Alt-Breisach. D. 1639

Bern'hard's Bay, in *New York*, a post-office of Oswego co.

Berni, FRANCESCO, (*bair'ne,*) an eminent Italian poet, B. in Tuscany, 1490. He remodelled Boiardo's *Orlando Innamorato*, and was the author of *Rime Burlesche*. The gracefulness and purity of his diction have been seldom equalled; his humor, though broad, is not low; and though his themes or allusions are often licentious, his works display many traits of moral feeling, which would do no discredit to a better age. D. 1536.

Bernier, FRANÇOIS, (*bair'né-ai,*) a French traveller and physician, whose account of his travels was much appreciated; as he visited countries before unknown to Europeans, and threw considerable light on the state of India up to the time of Aurungzebe, at whose court he resided twelve years, during eight of which he held the appointment of physician to the emperor. He was a favorite of the emir Danishmand, who took him to Cashmere; and on his return to France, Bernier published his travels and philosophical works. D. 1688.

Bernini, GIOVANNI LORENZO, (*bair-ne'ni,*) called *Il Cavaliere B.*, was B. in Naples, 1598, and obtained among his contemporaries the reputation of being the modern Michael Angelo, on account of his success as painter, statuary, and architect. At the age of 18, he produced the *Apollo and Daphne*, in marble, a masterpiece of grace and execution. Being appointed architect of Urban VIII., he executed many works in St. Peter's; built the Palace Barberini and the Campanile of St. Peter's; visited Paris in 1665, his journey being a triumphal procession; at 70 executed the monument of Alexander VII., and ten years later sculptured the figure of Christ in bas-relief for Queen Christina, continuing in the indefatigable pursuit of his art, as sculptor and architect, till the period of his death, in 1680.

Ber'nis, FRANÇOIS JOACHIM DE PIERRE, Cardinal de, a French poet, patronized by Mad. de Pompadour. He was sent as ambassador to Rome, and at length arrived at the dignity of cardinal. B. 1715; D. 1794.

Ber'non, in *Rhode Island*, a village of Woonsocket township, Providence co., about 12 m. N. of Providence.

Bernoulli, JACQUES, (*bair-woo-eel'e,*) a distinguished mathematician, B. at Basle, 1654. He was destined for the Reformed Church, but his inclination led him to the study of mathematics, which he pursued privately, and without any assistance but from books. In 1676 he set out on his travels, and at Geneva devised a method of teaching a blind girl to write. He wrote a treatise on the comet, which appeared in 1680, and soon after went to Holland, where he studied the new philosophy. He returned to Basle in 1682, and read lectures on experimental philosophy and mechanics. About 1684, Leibnitz published, in the *Acta Eruditorum* at Leipsic, some essays on his new *calculus differentialis*, but without discovering the method. Bernouilli, however, and his brother, discovered the secret, and were highly praised by Leibnitz. His works were printed at Geneva, 1741. D. 1705.

BERNOUILLI, JEAN, brother of the above, and like him an eminent mathematician, B. 1667. In 1695, he was appointed professor of mathematics at Gröningen, and on the death of James he returned to Basle, where he succeeded him in the professorship of mathematics In 1714 he published a treatise on the management of ships; and in 1730, his memoir on the elliptical figure of the planets gained the prize of the Academy of Sciences. His writings were published at Geneva in 1742. D. 1748.

BERNOUILLI, DANIEL, son of the last-named, and, like his father and uncle, highly skilled in mathematics. Among his works is to be noted the *Traité de Hydrodinamique*, the first treatise on that subject. He was member of the academies of Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg, and F.R.S. of London; B. 1700; D. 1782.—Other members of this family were also distinguished for their mathematical attainments, and it is stated that the list of foreign associates of the French Academy of Sciences constantly included the name of *B.* from 1699 to 1790.

Bernouse', *n.* See BURNOUS.

Bernstadt, (*bern'stat,*) a town of Prussia, prov. Silesia, reg. of Breslau, on the Wida, 24 m. E. of Breslau *Manf.* Cloth and linen. *Pop.* 4,109.

Bernstorff, JOHANN HARTWIG ERNST, COUNT, a celebrated statesman in the service of the king of Denmark, B. at Hanover, 1712. He was employed in divers embassies, and afterwards held the office of foreign minister to Frederick V. for about 20 years, resigning in 1770. D. 1772.

BERNSTORFF, ANDREAS PETER, COUNT, nephew of the above, and also in the service of the king of Denmark. He was appointed prime minister in 1767, when he ceded to Russia the Gottorp part of Holstein in exchange for Oldenburg and Delmenhorst. He introduced a new system of finance, and prepared the abolition of villanage in Schleswig and Holstein. B. 1735. D. 1797.

Bern'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Berks co., on Tulpehocken Creek, 12 m. N.W. of Reading; *pop.* 457

Beroe, (*bēr'o-e,*) *n.* [Fr. *béröe*; Gr. *beroe*, one of the Oceanidæ.] (*Zoöl.*) The *Cydippe pileus*, a small marine animal belonging to the class ACALEPHÆ, *q. v.*

Berquin, ARNAULD, an elegant French writer, B. 1749. He is chiefly known as the author of *L'Ami des Enfans* (The Children's Friend), and other interesting works for children. D. 1791.

Ber'rie, in *Ohio*, a township of Athens co.; *pop.* about 1,000.

Berried, (*ber'id,*) *a.* (*Bot.*) Furnished with, or having, berries.

Ber'rien, in *Michigan*, a S.W. co., bordering on Indiana and Lake Michigan. *Area*, about 600 sq m. It is watered by Galien, Pawpaw, and St. Joseph's rivers. *Surface.* Diversified. *Soil.* Generally fertile. *Cap.* Berrien. *Pop.* 35,104.

BERRIEN, or BERRIEN SPRINGS, a post-village and cap. of above co., in Oronoko township, on the St Joseph's River, 160 m. W.N.W. of Lansing, and 15 from Lake Michigan. The river is passable for keel-boats for 100 m. from its mouth. *Pop.* 662.
—A township in the above co. *pop.*; 1,405.

Ber'rien, in *Georgia*, a S. county. *Area*, about 750 sq. m. The Allapatha bounds it on the E., and the Little River on the W. *Cap* Nashville. *Pop.* 4,518.
—A village of Heard co., 8 m W.S.W. of Franklin.

Berrien Centre, a post-office of the above co.

Berrien Springs, See BERRIEN.

Berry, (*ber're.*) *n.* (*Bot.*) See BACCA.
—A mound. See BARROW.
—One of the ova or eggs of a fish — *Travis.*
In berry. Impregnated with ova or spawn.— *Webster.*
—*v. i.* To bear or produce berries
—*v. a.* To impregnate with eggs or spawn.— *Webster.*

Berry, (*bair're,*) an ancient province of France, now forming the departments of Cher and Indre, *q. v.* It gave title at various times to French princes, the younger son of Charles X. being the last who held it.

Ber'ry, CAROLINE FERDINANDE LOUISE, DUCHESSE DE, B. at Naples, 1798, was the daughter of Ferdinand I., king of Naples and Sicily, and was married (1816) to the Duke of Berry, the 2d son of Charles X. He was assassinated on a Sunday, while handing the duchess to a carriage as she came out of the opera-house. She passed through a variety of troubles, and in 1830, after the French revolution, accompanied Charles X. to Holyrood Palace, in Edinburgh. In 1832, a movement in La Vendée took place in her favor, which was speedily suppressed. She was in hiding at Nantes, when, being betrayed by a converted Jew, she was found in a small hole behind a stove, where she had been enclosed for sixteen hours, and was carried to the castle of Blaye. In 1833 she was released, having re-married a son of the Prince of Lucchesi-Palli, with whom she retired to Sicily. D. 1870.

Berry, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Dane co.; *pop.* 1,155.

Ber'ryman, in *Illinois*, a township of Jo Daviess co.; *pop.* 559.

Ber'rysburgh, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Dauphin co., 39 m. N. of Harrisburg. Coal is plentiful here

Berry's Ferry, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Livingston co

Berry's Lick, in *Kentucky*, a P. O. of Butler co.

Berry's Mill, in *Maine*, a P. O. of Franklin co.

Berry's Mill, in *Kentucky*, a village of Union co.

Ber'rysville, in *Indiana*, a township of Knox co., 16 m. E. by S. of Vincennes.

Ber'rysville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Highland co., 6 m. S.E. of Hillsborough. *Pop.* 78.

Ber'ryton, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Cass co., about 30 m. W.N.W of Springfield.

Berrytown, in *Delaware*, a village of Kent co., 14 m. S. by W. of Dover.

Ber'ryville, in *Arkansas*, a P. O of Carroll co.

Berryville, in *Kentucky*, a P. O. of Wayne co.

Berryville, in *Mississippi*, a village of Scott co., 40 m. E. by N. of Jackson.

Berryville, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Pettis co.

Berryville, in *Virginia*, a post-town and cap. of Clark co., on Opequan Creek, 12 m. E. of Winchester, and 158 N. by W. of Richmond. *Pop* 580.

Berryer, PIERRE ANTOINE, (*bair're-ai,*) the most distinguished French advocate of modern times, was B. in Paris, 1790. His father, an advocate of the Paris bar, confided him to the care of the *Oratoriens* of Juilly, where he proved a turbulent and indolent pupil, at the same time showing sufficient intelligence and piety to reconcile him to his teachers. It was his desire to become a priest; but yielding to the wishes of his father, he pursued the study of the law with the greatest ardor. Earnestly attached to the cause of Legitimacy, he proclaimed, in 1814, in presence of the magistrates and law students of Rennes, the fall of Napoleon, and mounted the white cockade. A tumult ensued, and the prefect ordered the arrest of the author, who fortunately escaped to Nantes. *B.* was one of the royal volunteers, who took arms during the Hundred Days, to support the ancient dynasty, and to avert the mischief of a second invasion. At the Restoration he exerted himself energetically to moderate the spirit of Bourbon rule, and defended Marshal Ney. He always pointed out the dangers of reaction. Even in defending the cause of the royalists, he professed the maxims of a wise liberty, and protested against every attempt at corruption and vengeance. His pleadings for Lamennais in 1833, for Andrey de Puyravean and Voyer D'Argenson in 1834, and for Prince Louis Napoleon in 1840, breathe the same spirit of frankness and liberality. *B.* entered the Chamber of Deputies for the dep. of the Haute Loire in 1830, and was the brilliant organ, but not the passive instrument, of his party. After the fall of the Bourbons he remained in France to watch over the interests of the dynasty. To prove his fidelity to his party, he paid a visit to Charles X., at Göritz, in 1836, and another to the Count de Chambord, in London. In the republican assemblies which followed the revolution of Feb., 1848, *B.* confined himself chiefly to questions of finance and ad-

ministration Faithful to the principles of parliamentary rule, he took an active part in the reunion of the 10th arrondissement, where the National Assembly proclaimed the fall of the President. Since the *coup d'état*, he took no part in politics, except by his participation in the attempts for a fusion of the two branches of the Bourbons. In Feb., 1852, *B.* was elected a member of the



Fig. 346. — BERRYER.

French Academy, and his inaugural speech contained some allusions to the degradation of the Lower Empire, and was on that account obnoxious to the government of Napoleon III., who ordered its suppression In less than 24 hours, however, the interdict was removed. In the midst of political agitations, *B.* still maintained his position as the first advocate at the French bar. The more recent displays of his forensic talents were in 1858, when he defended the Count de Montalembert, and in 1860–61, in the case of Patterson *vs.* Bonaparte. In conjunction with Thiers, and other members of the monarchical party, *B.* determined, in 1863, to offer himself as a candidate for the *Corps Legislatif*, a step which necessitated his acknowledging the government of the emperor, and taking the oath of allegiance. He was elected, and by his firm attitude in behalf of moderate progress, and some brilliant specimens of oratory, made his influence, and that of his small though growing party, sensibly felt at the Tuileries and throughout the nation. In 1864, while on a visit to Lord Brougham, *B.* was entertained at a banquet given in his honor by the English bar, in the hall of the Middle Temple, London. *B* was the apostle of free education in France, and was esteemed, in Paris, more than a prince, minister of state, or marshal of France. From the palace of the Tuileries to the workshop of the artisan — everywhere, and in every station of life, his admirers were numbered by myriads. His eloquence was so complete that he became the popular advocate of an unpopular cause. Separated in everything else, the salons of the Faubourg St. Germain, and the counting-houses of the Faubourg St. Antoine, were united to listen to and applaud this great orator. D. Nov. 29, 1868.

Bers, *n.* A sort of electuary, composed of pepper, seed of the white hyoscyamus, opium, euphorbium, saffron, &c. The Egyptians used it as an excitant.

Bersaglieri, (*ber'sāl-yair'i,*) *n. pl.* [It.] A corps of riflemen or sharpshooters, introduced into the Sardinian army by General Della Marmora, about the year 1849. They took part in the Russian war, and assisted at the battle of the Tchernaya, 16th Aug., 1855. They were also employed in the Italian wars of 1859 and '66. They number 17,908 men.

Ber'serker, *n.* (*Scandinavian Myth.*) A redoubtable hero, the grandson of the eight-handed Starkader and the beautiful Alfhilde. He despised mail and helmet, and, contrary to the custom of those times, went always into battle unharnessed, his fury serving him instead of defensive armor. By the daughter of King Swafurlam, whom he had slain in battle, he had twelve sons, who inherited the name of *B.*, along with his warlike spirit. — *Ch. Encyc.*

Berth, *n.* [See BIRTH.] (*Naut.*) A station in which a ship rides at anchor; convenient sea-room to moor a ship.—A sleeping-room in a ship for officers, passengers, or crew.

—Office; situation; employment; as, "He has a good *berth*."— *Totten.*

A wide berth. (*Naut.*) To keep at a distance from the land, or from another vessel: as, "to give it *a wide berth*."

—*v. a.* To give or find anchorage-ground, or a discharging-station for a ship; as, she was *berthed* in the East India Docks.— To allot to each seaman a place for his hammock; as, to *berth* a ship's company.

Ber'tha, the name of several famous women of the Middle Ages, half historical, half fabulous, (see BERCHTA.) ST. BERTHA, whose day is kept on the 4th July, was the beautiful and pious daughter of Charibert, king of the Franks, who, having married (560 A. D.) Æthelbert, king of Kent, became the means of his conversion, and of the spread of Christianity among the Anglo-Saxons. In the romances of the Charlemagne cycle, there figures a BERTHA, called also Berthrada with the Big Foot, as the daughter of Count Charibert of Laon, wife of Pepin the Little, and mother of Charlemagne In the romances of the *Round Table*, again, BERTHA is the name of a sister of Charlemagne, who makes Milo d'Anglesis the father of Roland. Better known is BERTHA, daughter of Burkhard, Duke of the Allemanni, and wife of Rudolf II., king of Burgundy beyond Jura, who, after Rudolf's death (937), acted as regent for her infant son, Konrad; she afterwards married Hugo, king of Italy; and died towards the close of the 10th century. This queen had the character of being an excellent housekeeper, and is represented on seals and other monuments of the time as sitting on her throne spinning —*Ch. Encycl.*

Berthier, ALEXANDRE, (*bair'te-ai,*) Prince of Neufchâtel and Wagram, B. at Versailles, 1753. Having obtained a commission in a regiment of Dragoons, he served in the American revolutionary war, in which he acquired considerable reputation. During the French Revolution he became commandant of the national guard at Versailles, and in this situation he exerted himself to check the excesses of the populace. During the reign of terror he served under La Fayette, and afterwards under Bonaparte, in his first Italian campaign. From this time he accompanied Napoleon in all his campaigns as chief of staff; for which position he was eminently fitted, though as a general his talents were not above mediocrity. In 1803 he married a Bavarian princess. In 1805 he was created a marshal of the empire, grand huntsman of the empire, and chief of the first cohort of the Legion of Honor. In 1806 he became Prince of Neufchâtel, and in 1809 Prince of Wagram. In 1810 he officiated as Napoleon's proxy in the marriage of Maria Louisa. On the restoration of Louis XVIII. he accepted the situation of captain of one of the companies of the gardes-du-corps. On the return of Napoleon he retired to Bamberg, where, on the 20th of March, 1815, he died by falling from a window, from which he was surveying the entrance of the Russian troops into the town. His death is enveloped in mystery, as it has been asserted by some that he was thrown from the window by force, though it does not appear that there is any sufficient authority for that supposition.

Berthier, a N.W. co. of prov. of Quebec, on the St. Lawrence. *Area*, 9,500 sq m. It is watered by the Assumption and other smaller rivers. Lake Maskinonge is in the N E. part of the co. *Prod.* Flax, oats, and tobacco. *Cap.* Berthier-en-Haut. *Pop.* 19,804.

Berthier-en-Bas, or BELLECHASSE DE BERTHIER, a post-vill. of prov. of Quebec, co. of Bellechasse, on the right bank of the St. Lawrence, 24 m. S.W. of Quebec.

Berthier-en-Haut, a post-vill. of prov. of Quebec, co. Berthier, on the N. bank of the St. Lawrence, abt. 55 m. N.E of Montreal

Berthollet, CLAUDE LOUIS, (*bair'tol-ai,*) COUNT, one of the most eminent chemists of his age, was B. in Savoy, 1748, and studied medicine at Turin. He afterwards settled in Paris, where he became intimate with Lavoisier, was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences, and made a professor at the normal school. He accompanied Napoleon to Egypt; and, during the Empire, was made a senator and an officer of the Legion of Honor: but he was one of the first to desert his patron, when his fortunes were on the decline; and he received the title of Count from Louis XVIII. His principal work is *Essai de Statique Chimique*, 1803; but he wrote many other valuable essays, and also had a large share in the reformation of chemical nomenclature. D. 1822.

Bertholle'tia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Lecythidaceæ*, so named in honor of Berthollet, *q. v.* The only species known is *B. excelsa*, a tree 100 to 120 feet high, forming large forests on the banks of the Oronoko. Its stem does not branch till near the top, whence its boughs hang down in a graceful manner. Its leaves are undivided, arranged alternately upon the branches, about two feet long, and five or six inches wide, of a brilliant green. Its flowers are yellowish-white, with a calyx having a deciduous border, divided into two pieces, a corolla of six unequal petals joined together at the base, and a very great number of white stamens joined into a thick fleshy ring. The fruit, chiefly known in the trade as *Brazil-nut*, also under the name of *Castanha, Juvia, Para nut, Almendron*, &c., is a spherical case, as big as a man's head, with four cells, in each of which are six or eight nuts; its shell is rugged and furrowed, and covered with a rind of a green color. The nuts are irregularly triangular bodies, having a hard shell, which is very much wrinkled, and which is fixed to a central placenta by their lower end; their seed is a firm almond, of a pure white color, yielding a quantity of oil well suited for lamps; but the kernels are chiefly exported as articles of food. They are delicious when quite fresh, but are very apt to become rancid.

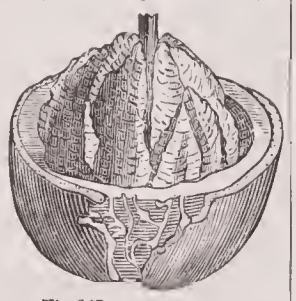


Fig. 347. — BRAZIL NUT.

Bert'hond, or BERGDORF, a town of Switzerland, cant. Berne, on the Emmen, 13 m. N.E of Berne. In the castle here, Pestalozzi laid the foundation of his educational system. *B* is the depôt for the celebrated Emmenthal cheese. *Pop.* 4,675.

Ber'tie, in *N. Carolina*, a N.E. co., at the W. extremity of Albemarle Sound; bounded E. by the Chowan, and S. by the Roanoke River, and drained by Cashie River; *area*, about 900 sq. m.; surface nearly level; soil fertile; cap. Windsor. *Pop.* 12,950.

Bertino'ro, a town of Central Italy, prov. Forli, 7 m. S.E. of the latter town, on the railway from Bologna to Ancona. Excellent wines are produced in its environs. *Pop.* 6,615.

Ber'tram, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Linn co., 18 m. S.W. of Cairo. *Pop.* 827.

Bertrand, HENRI, COUNT, (*bēr-tron',*) a distinguished French general, and the companion in exile of Napoleon I., B. 1770. He would have earned a bright name on the page of history merely by his military achievements during the wars of the first empire, were not those achievements cast comparatively into the shade by the steadfast fidelity with which he clung to Napoleon — aiding that great soldier to gain some of his most splendid victories, covering him when in retreat and peril, as after the murderous affair of Hanau: following him in his exile to Elba, returning with him to share all the perils of Waterloo, and, finally, the long martyrdom of St. Helena. After the death of Napoleon, *B* returned to France, and was wisely restored to all his dignities by Louis XVIII. In 1830, he was appointed commander of the Polytechnic School; and took part, in 1840, in the expedition which brought back the remains of Napoleon to France. D. 1844.

Bertrand du Guesclin. See DUGUESCLIN.

Bertrand', in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Berrien co., on St Joseph's River, 14 m. S.S.E. of Berrien *Pop.* 1,522.

Bertrand', in *Missouri*, a village of Mississippi co., 18 m S W. of Cairo.

Bertrand Prairie, in *Louisiana*, a post-office of Winn parish.

Ber'tying, *n.* (*Naut.*) The rising up of a ship's sides.

Bervie, CHARLES CLEMENT BALVAY, (*bair'vee,*) a French engraver, B at Paris, 1756. His best engravings are: *The Laocoon; Education of Achilles; Rape of Dejanira*; and, above all, the full-length engraving of Louis XVI. from the picture by Callet, one of the finest works of the kind ever produced. D. 1822.

Ber'ville, in *Michigan*, a post-office of St Clair co.

Ber'wick, JAMES FITZJAMES, Duke of, (*ber'rik,*) B. 1670, was a natural son of James II., king of England, and Arabella Churchill, sister of the Duke of Marlborough. His first military service was under Charles, Duke of Lorraine, in Hungary, and he was present at the siege of Buda, and the battle of Mohacz. He was created Duke of Berwick in 1687; accompanied James II. to France, at the Revolution, served under him in Ireland, and was at the battle of the Boyne. He became lieutenant-general in the French army, was naturalized in France, afterwards commanded in Spain, and by the victory of Almanza secured the throne to Philip V. He especially distinguished himself by the defence of Provence and Dauphiny in 1709, against the superior forces of the Duke of Savoy, which has always been regarded as a triumph of strategic skill. He was killed at the siege of Philipsburg, in 1734. He left memoirs of his own life.

Ber'wick, a maritime county of Scotland, having N. and N.E. Haddingtonshire and the German Ocean, S.E., S., and W. the English border, and the counties of Roxburgh and Edinburgh. *Area*, 302,951 acres. Farming is carried on here in the most prosperous and improved manner; agriculture monopolizing the entire industry of this wealthy county. It is watered by the Tweed, and other rivers. *Cap.* Greenlaw. *Pop.* 36,474.

Ber'wick-upon-Tweed, a fortified town and seaport of Great Britain, situated between England and Scotland, and belonging to neither. — forming, as it is called, the "town and county of Berwick-upon-Tweed," — lies on the N. bank of the Tweed, 47 m. E.S.E. of Edinburgh. It is a fine, well-built, and ancient town, possessing an extensive commerce, and much engaged in the fisheries. *B.* was for centuries an object of contention between the English and the Scots, each people by turns occupying and possessing it, until the accession of James I. to the English throne. *Pop.* 14,591.

Ber'wick, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Warren co., about 15 m. S.S.W. of Galesburg. *Pop.* about 1,250.

Ber'wick, in *Louisiana*, a village of St. Mary's parish, on the W. bank of the Atchafalaya, 80 m. W. by S. of New Orleans.

Ber'wick, in *Maine*, a township of York co.; *pop.* about 2,600.

Ber'wick, in *Ohio*, a village of Marion co., on the Scioto River, about 6 m. S.W. of Marion.

—A post-village of Seneca co., 9 m S.W of Tiffin.

Ber'wick, in *Pennsylvania*, a townsbip of Adams co.; *pop.* 507.

—A post-borough of Briar Creek township, Columbia co., on the N. branch of the Susquehanna River, 95 m N.N.E. of Harrisburg. Iron and coal ores are abundant in the neighborhood. *Pop.* 923.

—A village in the above township, better known under the name of ABBOTS TOWN, *q. v.*

Ber'yl, *n.* [Gr. *beryllion;* Lat. *beryllus;* probably from O. Heb. *bahar*, to be pure, clear, bright.] (*Min.*) A variety of *emerald*, q. v., both being double silicates of alumina and glucina, and differing only in their coloring-matter, which is oxide of iron in the *B.*, and oxide of chromium in the emerald. It is a precious stone, sometimes yellowish, occasionally almost colorless, but more often of a greenish-blue tinge, and then called also *Aquamarina*. From its lovely color and great hardness, *B.* is much valued as a jewel, although not so much as the emerald. Its finest crystals come from Brazil and Siberia. — The opaque or common *B.* is greenish or yellowish white, and is found in N. America, in prisms 4 feet long, their planes being 5 inches in breadth. — *B.* occurs chiefly in veins that traverse granite or gneiss, or is imbedded in granite.

Ber'ylline, *a.* Like a beryl; of a light or bluish green.
Beryl'lium, *n.* See GLUCINUM.
Berze'lia, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Columbia co., 20 m. W. of Augusta.
Berzelius, JOHANN JAKOB, BARON. (*ber-ze'le-us,*) one of the greatest chemists of modern times, B. 1779, in Ostgothland, Sweden, where his father kept a village-school. After graduating at Upsal, in 1804, he repaired to Stockholm, where he became an assistant to Spaermann, who had accompanied Captain Cook in one of his voyages around the world; and at his death, in 1806, he succeeded him in the chair of Chemistry, which he continued to fill for forty-two years. His patient labors and ingenious investigations have done more to lay the foundations of organic chemistry than those of any other chemist. To him pre-eminently belongs the honor of applying the great principles which had been established by Daltou, Davy, Gay-Lussac, and himself, in inorganic chemistry, to the study of the laws which regulate the combinations forming the structures of the animal and vegetable kingdoms; and of thus opening the way for the discoveries of Mulder, Liebig, Dumas, and others. To him, chemistry is indebted for the discovery of several new elementary bodies, more especially selenium, morium, and cerium; and to his skill as a manipulator may be traced many of the analytical processes at present in use. All the scientific societies of the world contended for the honor of enrolling his name among their members. D. 1848.
Besançon (*bau-sang'sawng,*) a town of France, cap. of the dep. Doubs, on the river of the same name, 45 m. E. of Dijon. The town is very strongly fortified, and is one of the bulwarks of France on the side of Switzerland. *B.* is generally well built, but the streets are narrow and gloomy. It is the seat of an archbishopric. Watch-making is the most important branch of industry. In 1815 *B.* turned out 419,984, and in 1876, 455,968 watches. *B.* is very ancient. It was laid waste by Attila, and has since undergone many vicissitudes. It came, along with Franche Comté, into the possession of France in 1674. *Pop.* (1876) 54,404.
Besayle', *n.* [Nor. Fr *besayle;* W. Fr. *bisaïeul.* — See AYLE.] A great-grandfather. — (*Eng. Law.*) A writ, now abolished, which lay where a great-grandfather died, seized of land, and on the day of his death, a stranger abated or entered and kept the heir out.
Bescrawl', *v. a.* To scrawl or scribble over. (o.)
Besecreen', *v. a.* To cover with a screen; to shelter: to conceal.

"What man art thou, that, thus *bescreen'd* in night,
So stumblest on my counsel." — *Shaks.*

Beserib'ble, *v. a.* [*be* and *scribble.*] To scribble over.
Beseech', *v. a.*, (*imp.* and *pp.* BESOUGHT.) [A.S. *be*, and *secan*, to seek.] To seek from; to ask or pray with urgency; to entreat: to implore.

"I, in the anguish of my heart, *beseech* you
To quit the dreadful purpose of your soul." — *Addison.*

—To beg; to petition; to solicit; to ask.

"Before I come to them, I *beseech* your patience." — *Bishop Sprat.*

Beseech'er, *n.* A person who beseeches.
Beseech'ingly, *adv.* In a beseeching manner.
Beseech'ment, *n.* Act of earnestly entreating or beseeching.
Beseem', *v. a.* [Ger. *ziemen, geziemen,* to be suited, to behoove; Swed. and Goth. *sœma,* to become.] To become; to be fit; to be fitting for; to be worthy of, or decent for.

"What form of speech, or behaviour, *beseemeth* us in our prayers to Almighty God?" — *Hooker.*

Beseem'ing, *n.* Fitness; handsomeness.
—*a.* Appropriate; fit; handsome.

"Verona's ancient citizens
Cast by their brave *beseeming* ornaments." — *Shaks.*

Beseem'ingly, *adv.* In a beseeming manner.
Beseeming'ness, *n.* Act or quality of being beseeming.
Beseem'ly, *a.* Suitable; becoming; fit; orderly.
Beset', *v. a.* (*pret.* and *pp.* BESET.) [A. S. *besettan* — *be* for *by*, and *settan*, to set or place.] To set upon; to surround.
—To blockade, besiege, waylay, hem in.

"And therefore hated, therefore so *beset*,
For daring single to be just." — *Milton.*

—To entangle; to embarrass; to perplex; to press on all sides, without any means of escape.

"Draw forth thy weapon, we 're *beset* with thieves." — *Shaks.*

Beset'ment, *n.* The state or condition of being beset. (R.)
Beset'ting, *v. a.* Surrounding; besieging; waylaying; entangling, without probable means of escape; pressing upon; as, a *besetting* foible.
Beshrew', *v. a.* To wish a curse to.

"Nay, quoth the Cock, but I *beshrew* us both,
If I believe a saint upon his oath." — *Dryden.*

Beshroud'ed, *a.* Shrouded; covered with a shroud.
Beside', Besides', *prep.* By or at the side of; near.

"The sweetest thing that ever grew
Beside a human door." — *Wordsworth.*

—Out of the straight course or order; out of; not according to.

"It is *beside* my present business to enlarge upon this speculation." — *Locke.*

—Over and above: distinct from. (Generally written *besides.*)

"Doubtless, in man there is a nature found,
Beside the senses, and above them far." — *Davies.*

—*adv.* By the side of; placed at the side of; in addition to; moreover; over and above; except; not included in the number.

"*Besides*, you know not, while you here attend,
Th' unworthy fate of your unhappy friend." — *Dryden.*

Besiege', *v. a.* To lay siege to; to surround with armed forces; to beset; to invest; to hem in.

"The queen . . . intends here to *besiege* you in your castle." *Shaks.*

Besiege'ment, *n.* State of being besieged.
Besieger, (*be-sē'jur,*) *n.* One who lays siege to; one employed in a siege

"There is hardly a town taken, in the common forms, where the *besiegers* have not the worst of the bargain." — *Swift.*

Besieg'ingly, *adv.* In a besieging manner.
Beslab'ber, *v. a.* Same as BESLAVER.
Beslav'er, *v. a.* To defile or cover with slaver; to bedaub.
Beslob'ber, Beslub'ber, *v. a.* [*be* and *slobber, slubber.*] To soil, daub, or smear with spittle or saliva. (Used in a vulgar sense.)
Besmear', *v. a.* To smear over; to bedaub; to coat or overspread with anything greasy, adhesive, or dirty; to soil.

"Her gushing blood the pavement all *besmear d.*" — *Dryden.*

Besmear'er, *n.* One who besmears.
Besmoke', *v. a.* [*be* and *smoke.*] To foul with smoke. — To harden or dry in smoke. — *Johnson.*
Besmut', *v. a.* [A. S. *besmytan.*] To blacken or befoul with soot.
Besnow', *v. a.* To cover with snow; to make white as with snow.
Besnuff', *v. a.* To render unclean by snuff-taking.
Besom, (*bē'zom,*) *n.* [A.S. *besm, besma*, pl. *besman*, rods, twigs; O. Ger. *besamo;* Ger. *besen.*] A bundle or brush of twigs or rushes bound together for sweeping; a broom.

"A proud young fellow came to him for a *besom* upon trust."
Bacon.

—*v. a.* To sweep or brush, as with a besom.
Be'somer, *n.* A person who uses a besom.
Besort', *v. a.* [*be* and *sort.*] To suit; to fit; to become.

"Such men as may *besort* your age.
And know themselves and you." — *Shaks.*

Besot', *v. a.* To make sottish; to infatuate; to stupefy; to make dull or senseless.

"Or fools *besotted* with their crimes,
That know not how to shift betimes." — *Hudibras.*

—To make; to doat on. (R.)

"Paris, you speak
Like one *besotted* on your sweet delights — *Shaks.*

Besot'tedly, *adv.* In a foolish or besotted manner.
Besot'tedness, *n.* Infatuation; foolishness.
Besot'tingly, *adv.* In an infatuated or besotted manner.
Besought', *pp.* of BESEECH, *q. v.*
Bespangle, (*bē-spang'gl,*) *v. a.* To adorn with spangles; to dot or sprinkle with something brilliant or shining.

"Not Berenice's locks first rose so bright,
The heav'ns *bespangling* with dishevell'd light." — *Pope.*

Bespat'ter, *v. a.* To spatter over; to soil with mud, filth, &c.

"His weapons are the same which women and children use: a pin to scratch, and a squirt to *bespatter.*" — *Swift.*

—To asperse with calumny or reproach.

"Fair Britain, in the monarch blest
Whom never faction could *bespatter.*" — *Swift.*

Bespawl', *v. a.* [*be* and *spawl.*] To daub or soil with spittle.
Bespeak', *v. a.* (*imp.* BESPOKE; *pp.* BESPOKE, BESPOKEN.) To speak, utter, show, or declare; to address.

"At length with indignation thus he broke
His awful silence, and the powers *bespoke.*" — *Dryden.*

—To speak for, order, or engage beforehand.

"Here is the cap your worship did *bespeak.*" — *Shaks.*

—To indicate or show beforehand; to forebode.

"They started fears, *bespoke* dangers, and form'd ominous prognostics in order to scare the allies." — *Swift.*

—To betoken; to show; to indicate by outward appearance.

"He has dispatch'd me hence,
With orders that *bespeak* a mind compos'd. — *Addison.*

Bespeak', *n.* A term used to signify a special performance in a theatre for the benefit of one of the company; as, "Miss Snivellici's *bespeak.*" — *Dickens.*
Bespeak'er, *n.* One who bespeaks.
Bespeckle, (*bē-speck'l,*) *v. a.* To mark with speckles or spots.
Bespew', *v. a.* To daub with spew or vomit.
Bespice', *v. a.* To season with spices.

"Thou might'st *bespice* a cup,
To give mine enemy a lasting wink." — *Shaks.*

Bespirt', Bespurt', *v. a.* To spirt over. (o.)
Bespit', *v. a.* [*be* and *spit.*] To daub with spittle.
Bespoke', *imp.* and *pp.* of BESPEAK, *q. v.*
Bespot', *v. a.* To mark with spots.
Bespread', *v. a.* To spread over; to cover over.

"His nuptial bed,
With curious needles wrought, and painted flowers *bespread.*"
Dryden.

Besprent', *p. a.* [O. Eng. *besprengyd.*] Sprinkled over

"What gentle ghost, *besprent* with April dew,
Hails me so solemnly to yonder yew?" — *Ben Jonson.*

Besprin'kle, *v. a.* To sprinkle over, to scatter over.

"A purple flood
The bed *besprinkles*, and bedews the ground" — *Dryden.*

Besprink'ler, *n.* One who, or that which, sprinkles over.
Besprink'lings, *n. pl.* Sprinklings of any liquid.
Bessarabia, (*bes'sa-rai'be-a.*) or EASTERN MOLDAVIA, the most S.W. part of Russia in Europe, having E. the Dniester, S. the Black Sea and the Danube, W. the Pruth, and N. Galicia. Lat. between 44° 45′ and 48° 40′ N., and Lon. between 26° 95′ and 30° 30′ E.; *area*, 18,018 sq. m. The N. is somewhat mountainous and well-wooded, but the S. consists of plains, in many places sandy and arid, in others marshy and productive. Large crops of wheat, barley, and millet are produced. Hemp, flax, and tobacco are also extensively cultivated, and grazing is largely practised; indeed, the breeding of cattle and the exportation of hemp, hides, and tallow, constitute the chief branches of industry. *Towns*, Akerman, Bender, Kishenau, and Ismail. *Pop.* 1,023,346. In 1878, under the Berlin treaty (*q. v.*), a part of *B.* which was lost to Russia in 1856 was restored.
Bessa'rion, JOHN, B. at Trebizond, 1390, one of the most eminent restorers of learning in the 15th century, and founder of the noble library of St. Mark, at Venice, was a monk of the Order of St Basil. He was drawn from his monastery in the Peloponnesus, where he had passed 20 years, to accompany the emperor John Palæologus to the great council of Florence, where he effected, 1439, a union of short duration between the Greek and Roman churches. He was made a cardinal by Pope Eugenius, and had afterwards the title of Patriarch of Constantinople given him by Pius II. He spent the last 30 years of his life at Rome, devoting himself to the promotion of literature, and discharging several important embassies. An admirer of Plato, he wrote a work in defence of the Platonic philosophy in answer to George of Trebizond. D. 1472.
Bes'sel, FRIEDRICH WILHELM, one of the most eminent German astronomers, B. at Minden, 1784. In 1810, he became director of an observatory erected by the king of Prussia at Königsberg. Here he pursued his labors uninterruptedly, and in 1818 produced his *Fundamental Astronomiæ*, a work which struck the greatest philosophers with admiration, and placed his reputation on the highest pinnacle of scientific renown. He produced many other works, and was elected a member of most of the celebrated learned societies of the world. D. 1846.
Bessemer's Process. (*Metal.*) See STEEL.
Bessières, JEAN BAPTISTE, (*bes'se-air,*) Marshal of France, and Duke of Istria, B. in Languedoc, 1768. He first served in the Constitutional Guard of Louis XVI.; distinguished himself in the Italian campaign of 1796, especially at Roveredo and Rivoli, and became from that time the intimate friend of Napoleon. He accompanied him to Egypt, contributed to the victory of Marengo, was created marshal in 1804, and soon after Duke of Istria. He overthrew the Russian imperial guards at Austerlitz, and took part in the battles of Jena and Eylau. He served in Spain, in the campaign of Wagram, and in the expedition to Russia. He was killed by a shot while making a reconnoissance of the field of Lützen, the day before the battle, May, 1813.
Best, *a.* [A.S. *betest, betst*, from *bet*, better, Goth. *batista, batists*, most useful.] First in regard to value or usefulness; having good qualities in the highest degree; exceeding or excelling all; as, he is the *best* man

"When the *best* things are not possible the *best* may be made of those that are. — *Hooker*

—Most advanced; most complete.

"For pointed satire I would Buckhurst choose,
The *best* good man with the worst-natured muse."
Earl of Rochester.

Best, *n.* The utmost; the highest endeavor; as, to do one's *best.*

"Who does the *best* his circumstances allow,
Does well, acts nobly; angels could no more." — *Young.*

At best. In the utmost applicable degree to any particular case.

"My friend, said he our sport is *at the best.*" — *Addison.*

To make the best of. To carry anything to its greatest fruition or perfection: to improve to the utmost; as, *to make the best of* a bad job.

"Aluaschar, in order *to make the best of* it, laid it out in glasses." — *Addison.*

Best, *adv.* In the highest degree; beyond all others; superlatively: as, to like one *best.*

"He shall dwell in that place where he shall choose, in one of thy gates, where it liketh him *best.*" — *Deut* xxiii. 16.

—To the most advantage; with the greatest success.

"He *best* can paint them, who shall feel them most." — *Pope.*

—Most particularly, most thoroughly, as, the *best*-known man.

Best is often used in composition, forming a compound word.

"The Christian religion discovers itself to be the most generous and *best-natured* institution that ever was in the world. *Tillotson.*

Bestain', *v. a.* To mark with stains; to spot.

"We will not line his thin *bestained* cloak
With our pure honors." — *Shaks.*

Bestead', *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* BESTEAD.) To stead, or fill the place of: to stand in the stead of; to assist; to serve; to profit.

"Hence vain deluding joys! . . .
How little you *bestead*,
Or fill the fixed mind with all your toys!" — *Milton*

Best evidence. (*Law.*) means the best evidence of which the nature of the case admits, not the highest or strongest evidence which the nature of the thing to be proved admits of; *e. g.* a copy of a deed is not the best evidence; the deed itself is better. — *Bouvier.*
Bes'tial, *a.* [Lat. *bestialis*, from *bestia*, a beast.] Belonging to a beast, or to the class of beasts.

"His wild, disordered walk, his haggard eyes,
Did all the *bestial* citizens surprise" — *Dryden.*

—Brutish; beastly; vile; low; depraved; sensual.

"I have lost the immortal part of myself, and
What remains is *bestial.*" — *Shaks.*

Bestial'ity, *n.* [Fr. *bestialité.*] The quality or nature of beasts; beastliness.

"What can be a greater absurdity than to affirm *bestiality* to be the essence of humanity." — *Arbuthnot.*

—Unnatural commerce with a beast.

Bestialize, *v. a.* To make a beast of; to brutalize.
Bestially, *adv.* Brutally; in a manner below humanity.
Bestiarii, (*bes-te-air'i-e.*) *n. pl.* [Lat.] (*Hist.*) Among the Romans, men who fought with wild beasts in the games of the circus. They were either persons who fought for the sake of pay, (*auctoramentum.*) and who were allowed arms, or they were criminals, who were usually permitted to have no means of defence against the wild beasts.
Bestiek', *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* BESTUCK.) To stick over as with sharp points.

"Truth shall retire,
Bestuck with slaud'rous darts and works of faith
Rarely to be found." — *Milton.*

Bestir', *v. a.* To stir up; to put into brisk or vigorous action; to move with life and vigor. (Generally with reciprocal pronoun.)

"But, as a dog that turns the spit,
Bestirs himself, and plies his feet." — *Hudibras.*

Bestorm', *v. a.* To overtake with a storm.
Bestorm', *v. a.* To agitate; to toss about; to rage.
Bestow', *v. a.* [A.S. *be,* and *stow,* a place; Frisian, *sto,* a principal place.] To set, lay, or place; to lay up; to deposit for safety.

"And when he came to the Tower, he took them from their hand, and *bestowed* them in the house." — 2 *Kings* v. 24.

—To apply; to make use of; to dispose of.

"Otherwise the whole force of the war would infallibly have been *bestowed* there." — *Swift.*

—To give; to confer:—used generally with *on* or *upon.*

"But his nature was such as to *bestow* it *upon* himself."—*Sidney.*

—To give in marriage.

"I could have *bestowed* her upon a fine gentleman, who extremely admired her." — *Tatler.*

Bestow'age, *n.* Stowage. (R.)
Bestowal, (*be-sto'al.*) *n.* Act of bestowing; disposing.
Bestow'er, *n.* One who bestows; a giver; a disposer.
Bestow'ment, *n.* Act of bestowing; bestowal.
—Donation; that which is bestowed.
Bestrad'dle, *v. a.* [*be* and *straddle.*] To bestride.
Bestraught, (*be-strawt',*) *a.* Distracted; mad; out of one's senses.

"What! I am not *bestraught."* —*Shaks.*

Bestrew, (*be-stro',*) *v. a.* (*imp.* BESTREWED; *pp.* BESTREWED, BESTROWN.) To strew or strow; to scatter over; to besprinkle.

"So thick *bestrewn,*
Abject and lost lay these, covering the flood." — *Milton.*

Bestride', *v. a.* (*imp.* BESTRID or BESTRODE; *pp.* BESTRID, BESTRIDDEN.) To stride or step over; to place a leg on each side of something; to ride upon.

"The bounding steed you pompously *bestride,*
Shares with his lord the pleasure and the pride." — *Pope.*

—To step over; as, to *bestride* the threshold of a house.

"Than when I first my wedded mistress saw
Bestride my threshold." — *Shaks.*

Bestrode', *imp.* of BESTRIDE, *q. v.*
Bestrown', *imp.* of BESTREW, *q. v.*
Bestuck', *imp.* of BESTICK, *q. v.*
Bestud', *v. a.* To set with studs; to adorn with bosses.

"And so *bestud* with stars, that they below
Would grow inur'd to light." — *Milton.*

Bet, (*bĕt,*) *n.* [A. S. *bad,* a pledge; *badian,* to give or take a pledge.] A pledge; a wager; that which is laid, staked, or pledged in a contest.

"His pride was in piquet,
Newmarket fame, and judgment at a *bet."* — *Pope.*

—*v. a.* [A. S. *badian.*] To give a pledge; to lay a bet, or wager.

"Complained and sigh'd, and cry'd, and fretted,
Lost every earthly thing he *betted."* — *Pope.*

Bet. The old *imp.* of BEAT. (Now obsolete or vulgar.)
Be'ta, *n.* [Lat., from Celt. *bett,* red.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Chenopodiaceæ.* DIAG. Calyx 5-sepalled; sta. 5; styles 2, very short, erect, with acute stigmas; seed reniform, imbedded in the fleshy calyx; stems furrowed; leaves alternate; flowers glomerate, green, in spikes or paniculate racemes. — Four species are cultivated as esculents; the others are mere weeds. We shall only occupy ourselves with the former. 1. *Beta vulgaris* (Common beet) is said to be found in a wild state in S. Europe; it is however chiefly known as a plant cultivated in gardens, for its carrot-like sweet and tender roots. Several sorts are mentioned, varying in the size, form, color, and sweetness of their roots: of these, however, two are much more worth cultivating than the others, namely, the *small red* and *long yellow* varieties; they are the most delicate, the sweetest, and have the richest color when served at table. Beet-roots can only be obtained in perfection in a rich, light, sandy soil, through which they can readily penetrate; in stony or stiff situations the roots become forked, and are deprived of their succulence. The seeds are sown in drills or in beds, at the end of March or beginning of April, and are to be well covered with soil; the plants are to be thinned to the distance of a foot apart; in Sept., the roots may be taken up, and should be packed in sand, in some dry place out of the reach of frost. In this country, beet is chiefly employed as an ingredient in salads.— 2. *Beta altissima* (Mangel-wurzel) is a much larger and coarser plant than the common beet, from which it is principally known by its roots being marked internally with zones of red and pink or white. Its native country is unknown; by some it is reckoned a mere variety of the common beet, but this is scarcely probable, considering that it is permanently reproduced from seed. Mangel-wurzel is an object of extensive cultivation for feeding cattle: its leaves afford a very nutritious food for all kinds of live-stock, and the roots, from their extreme sweetness, are by many farmers considered the most valuable of all the agricultural plants upon which cattle are fed in winter. They, however, require to be preserved from frost, and are better adapted to warm climates and a light rich soil than to colder latitudes. In cultivating the mangel-wurzel, it will be found advantageous to soak the seeds in water till they are just beginning to germinate, and then to sow them, taking care that they are speedily covered in with soil; for, from the bony nature of the seeds, it will often happen that they will lie some weeks in the soil before they begin to grow, by which valuable time is lost; or that they will fail altogether, especially if the weather should be dry, as it often is at the time of sowing, which is the middle of May.—



Fig. 348. — BEET-ROOT.

3. *Beta cycla* (Chard-beet) is inferior to the two last in the size of its roots, but is remarkable for the thickness of the ribs of its leaves, which are white, yellow, green, orange-colored, or deep crimson, in different varieties. It is cultivated like the common beet, but the leaves only are used in soups, or their ribs are cut out and stewed like sea-kail. They have however an earthy taste, which it is not in the power of cookery wholly to remove, on which account they are little esteemed. The French call this species *Poirée à cardes;* it is said to have been introduced into France from Portugal; but its native station is unknown.—4. *Beta maritima* (Sea-beet), unlike the three last, is a prostrate plant, with numerous entangled branches, and a tough woody root. It is a common European shore-plant, preferring a chalky soil. Its leaves are small, ovate, deep green, crenelled, rather sharp-pointed, flat, succulent, and placed on long stalks. Its flowers are green and arranged in spikes, each being subtended by a small leafy bract. It is a perennial, and one of the most valuable plants known as a substitute for spinach; its leaves when dressed are extremely delicate and well-flavored, and easily reduced into that pulpy substance which constitutes the great merit of good spinach. It thrives in a garden without any sort of care, and is rather a handsome plant when growing among rubbish, for its leaves are of a particularly rich green, and not liable to be scorched by the sun, or to be injured much by insects. It is increased by seeds, which it yields in abundance. — The beet, principally *B. vulgaris,* yields sugar equal to that of the cane: of this species, the purple-leaved is the most esteemed for the kitchen, and the green-leaved for extracting sugar. As a source of sugar, the *B.* is cultivated on a large scale in many parts of the world; and it is believed that upwards of 400,000,000 lbs. of beet-root sugar are annually produced in Europe, and chiefly in France. The cultivation of the *B.* for sugar purposes should be of great importance in our country, as evidenced by the high prices of sugar-cane since the beginning of the Cuban war. This interesting matter will be further examined under SUGAR.
Betake', *v. a.* (*imp.* BETOOK; *pp.* BETAKEN.) [Swed. and Goth. *betaga; be,* and *taga,* to take.] To take to; to commit to; to resort; to have recourse to; to apply. (Used with the reciprocal pronoun.)

"But when *ourselves* to action we *betake,*
It shuns the mint, like gold that chymists make." — *Dryden.*

Betak'en, *pp.* of BETAKE, *q. v.*
Betel, (*bē-tl.*) [Fr. *bétel;* Sp. *betle, betel brete;* Pg. *betel, bethel, betelhe;* Malabar, *beetla-codi.*] A narcotic masticatory, used by the Malays and other Eastern races, not only for chewing, but for the object of dyeing the teeth black, and imparting a deep red to the lips — colors regarded as a mark of beauty and distinction, especially by the females. The mode of preparing this morsel for use is very simple. A small quantity of lime as large as a pea is placed on a piece of betel-nut, or fruit of the *Areca catechu,* (see ARECA.) and enclosed in a leaf of *siri,* or betel-pepper. (See CHAVICA.) The roll is taken between the thumb and fore-finger, and rubbed violently against the front gums, while the teeth are closed firmly, and the lips opened widely. It is now chewed for a moment, and then held between the teeth and lips so as to partly protrude from the mouth. A profusion of red, brick-colored saliva now pours out of each corner of the mouth, while the man is exerting himself at his oar, or hurrying along under a heavy load. When he is rich enough to enjoy tobacco, a small piece of that luxury is held with the siri between the lips and teeth. The leaf-tobacco is cut so fine that it exactly resembles the "fine-cut" of civilized lands; and long threads of the fibrous, oakum-like substance are always seen hanging out of the mouths of the natives, and completing their disgusting appearance. This revolting habit prevails not only among the men, but also among the women; and whenever a number meet to gossip, as in other countries, a box containing the necessary articles is always seen close at hand, and a tall, urn-shaped spittoon of brass is either in the midst of the circle, or passing from one to another, that each may free her mouth from surplus saliva. Whenever one native calls on another, or a stranger is received from abroad, invariably the first article that is offered him is the siri box.— The narcotic effects of this masticatory have not been experimentally investigated by travellers. To one not accustomed to betel-chewing, the nut is powerfully astringent in the mouth and throat, while the quicklime often removes the skin and deadens the sense of taste. After a while it causes great giddiness. On those accustomed to use it, however, the *B.* produces sweet, continuous and sustained exhilarating effects; and that these are of a most agreeable kind, may be inferred from the very extended area over which the practice of betel-chewing prevails.
Betel'geuse, (*-je-uze,*) *n.* (*As'ron.*) A star of the 1st mag. 7½° E. of Bellatrix, on the E. shoulder of the constellation Orion. It comes to the meridian on the 21st of January.
Be'tel-nut, *n.* The nut of the *Areca catechu.* — See ARECA, and BETEL.
Beth. [Heb.: Ar. *beit,* house.] In Scripture, this word forms a part of many compound names of places, and sometimes means *the place* or *dwelling;* and at others, *the temple.*
Beth'alto, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Madison co., 10 m. E. of Alton.
Betha'nia, in *North Carolina,* a post-village of Forsyth co.; *pop.* 1,162.
Bethany, (*beth'a-ne.*) (*Anc. Geog.*) A village on the eastern slope of Mt. Olivet, 2 m. E.S.E. of Jerusalem, and on the road towards Jericho. It was often visited by Christ, (Matt. xxi. 17; Mark xi. 1, 12; Luke xix. 29.) Here Martha and Mary dwelt, and Lazarus was raised from the dead, (John xi.) Here Mary anointed the Lord against the day of his burying (John xii.); and from the midst of his disciples, near this village which he loved, he ascended to heaven, (Matt. xxiv. 50.) Its modern name, Aziriyeh, is derived from Lazarus. It is a poor village of some twenty families.
Beth'any, in *Connecticut,* a post-township of New Haven co., 8 m. N. by W. of New Haven: *pop.* 1,135.
Bethany, in *Georgia,* a village of Greene co., 35 m. N. by E. of Milledgeville.
—A village of Jefferson co.: *pop.* 2,360.
Bethany, in *Indiana,* a village of Bartholomew co., 3 m. W. of Columbus; *pop.* 54.
—A post-office of Parke co.
Bethany, in *Illinois,* a village of Christian co., 20 m. S.E. of Springfield.
Bethany, in *Michigan,* a township in the N. part of Gratiot co.; *pop.* 1,462.
—A township of Branch co., about 60 m. N. of Adrian; *pop.* about 1,400.
Bethany, in *Missouri,* a village of Clay co., 15 m. N.N.E. of Liberty.
—A post-village, cap. of Harrison co., 155 m. N.W. of Jefferson city; *pop.* of township 2,460.
Bethany, in *New York,* a township of Genesee co., 240 m. N. by W. of Albany; *pop.* 1,652.
—A post-village of *B.* township, Genesee co., abt. 35 m. S.W. of Rochester.
Bethany, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Butler co., 20 m. N.N.E. of Cincinnati.
Bethany, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-borough of Dyberry township, Wayne co., 3 miles N. of Honesdale; *pop.* 202.
Bethany, in *S. Carolina,* a village of York district, about 10 m. N.N.W. of Yorkville.
Bethany, in *West Virginia,* a post-village of Brooke co., on Buffalo Creek, 7 m. from the Ohio River, and 16 m. N.E. of Wheeling.
Bethany Church, in *North Carolina,* a village of Iredell co.; *pop.* 506.
Bethaven, (*beth-ai'ven.*) (*Anc. Geog.*) A plain and desert near Bethel on the E. (Josh. vii. 12: xviii. 12.) It seems to be reproachfully used at times for Bethel itself, after the golden calves were there set up: Bethel meaning the *house of God,* and *B.,* the *house of sin.*
Beth Eden, in *South Carolina,* a village of Newberry district.
Beth'el. [Heb., house of God.] (*Anc. Geog.*) A city W. of Hai, on the confines of the tribes of Ephraim and Benjamin, and occupying the spot where Jacob slept and had his memorable dream. (Judges i. 23.) Thirty years after, he again pitched his tent there. Here the ark of the covenant, and probably the tabernacle, long remained. After Solomon, it became a seat of gross idolatry,—Jeroboam choosing it as the place for one of his golden calves, from the sacredness previously attached to it, (1 Kin. xii 29.) The prophets were charged with messages against *B.* The first of these was fulfilled by Josiah; and the others in the later desolation of *B.,* where nothing but ruins can now be found. Its site was identified by Dr. Robinson, in the place now called Beitin, 20 m. from Jerusalem, towards Shechem.
Beth'el, *n.* A name given in England to a dissenting chapel.
—In England and U. States, a place of worship appointed for seamen
Beth'el, in *Alabama,* a P. O. of Wilcox co; *pop.* 2,456
Beth'el, in *Connecticut,* a post-village and township of Fairfield co., about 25 m. N.W. of New Haven; *pop.* 2,311.
Beth'el, in *Georgia,* a post-village of Glynn co., on Turtle River, about 70 m. S.S.W. of Savannah.
Beth'el, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Morgan co., 48 m. W. of Springfield; *pop.* 1,468.
—A township of McDonough co.; *pop.* 1,040.
Beth'el, in *Indiana,* a township of Posey county; *pop.* 581.
—A post-village of Wayne co.; *pop.* 88.
Beth'el, in *Iowa,* a post-village of Fayette co., about 48 m. W. of the Mississippi River.
Beth'el, in *Kentucky,* a post-vill. of Bath co.; *pop.* 1,600.
Beth'el, in *Maine,* a post-township of Oxford co., on the Androscoggin River, 70 m. N.N.W. of Portland; *pop.* 2,286.

Beth'el, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Branch co.; *pop.* 1,511.
—A township of St. Clair co.
Beth'el, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Anoka co.; *pop.* 216.
Beth'el, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Shelby co., on the N. Fork of North River; *pop.* 1,224.
Beth'el, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Sullivan co., 120 m. S.S.W. of Albany; *pop.* 2,736.
Beth'el, in *Ohio*, a township in Clark co.; *pop.* 3,086
—A post-village in Tate township, Clermont co., 33 m. S.E. of Clermont; *pop.* 634.
—A township of Miami co.; *pop.* 1,801.
—A township of Monroe co.; *pop.* 1,284.
Beth'el, in *Oregon*, a post-village of Polk co., 12 m. N.E. of Dallas.
Beth'el, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Berks co., 35 m. N.E. of Harrisburg; *pop.* 2,285.
—A township of Delaware co.; *pop.* 554.
—A township of Fulton co.; *pop.* 861.
—A township of Lebanon co.; *pop.* 2,272.
Beth'el, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Giles co.
Beth'el, in *Texas*, a post-office of Anderson co.
Beth'el, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Windsor co., 35 m. S. of Montpelier, and 39 N. of Windsor. This place is an inexhaustible quarry of soapstone. *Pop.* 1,817.
Beth'el, in *W. Virginia*, a p.-vill. of Pendleton co., *p.* 714.
Beth'el College. See MAC LEMORESVILLE.
Beth'el Corners, in *New York*, a post-office of Cayuga co.
Beth'el Springs, in *Tennessee*, a P. O. of McNairy co.
Beth'encourt, JEAN DE, (*bai'ten-koor,*) a Norman baron, who was chamberlain to Charles VI., king of France, and being ruined in the war with England, sought to repair his fortunes in foreign countries, and made a descent from Spain on the Canary Isles, in 1402. Not having sufficient force, however, he returned, and obtained reinforcements from Henry III. of Castile, with which he was successful, and was crowned king in 1404, under the title of Louis. He converted the greater portion of the Canaries to Christianity, and in 1405 received from the Pope the appointment of bishop to the islands. The following year he went to Normandy, where he passed the remainder of his days. D. 1425.
Bethesda, (*b-thez'da,*) a mineral spring, or pool, of Judea, without the gates of Jerusalem, on the E. side of the city, and below the rock of the Temple. The word signifies a *house of mercy*, from the cures said to be effected, in diseases of all natures, by the bathers in its solitary waters. The pool, or, more properly, the walled tank, was surrounded by 5 alcoves or porticoes, in which the patients undressed and waited for the favorable hour to immerse themselves. This auspicious time, according to the Evangelists, was when an unseen angel entered the water, and imparted celestial virtue to the fluid, when the water was thrown into commotion; and the sooner advantage could be taken of this sudden agitation, the more potent was the medicinal effect on the patient, the water being inoperative when at rest, or stagnate in the reservoir. This phenomenon was caused unquestionably by the periodical rise of the spring; and as the water was no doubt a chalybeate, from the red ochre, or powder, said to be precipitated, the spring would be naturally stronger and more beneficial when fresh from its mineral bed, and before the atmosphere had time to precipitate its medicinal virtues. (*John* v. 2.) It is now dry, and used as a depôt for dirt and rubbish.
Bethes'da, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Belmont co.
Bethes'da, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Lancaster co.
Bethes'da, in *Tenn.*, a vill. of Williamson co.; *pop.* 782.
Bethink', *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* BETHOUGHT.) To call to mind; to bring to recollection. (Generally accompanied with the reciprocal pronoun.)

"I have *bethought* me of another fault."—*Shaks.*

—*v. i.* To think upon; to consider; to recollect.

"And make him *bethink* himself, whether this attempt be worth the venture."—*Locke.*

Bethlehem, (*beth'le-hem.*) (*Anc. Geog.*) A small city of Judea, about 6 m. S. of Jerusalem, at the foot of a

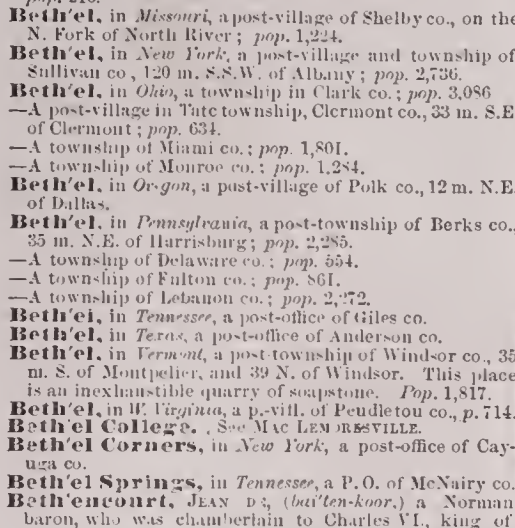


Fig. 349.—BETHLEHEM.

hill covered with vines and olives, and about five or six miles south-east of Jerusalem. It was here that David and Christ were born, and, as the place of the NATIVITY, no part of Palestine is so fraught with interest to the devotee or tourist than a spot so divinely sacred. The present *B.* has about 300 houses, and a population of 2,500 Greeks, Armenians, and Turks, the former chiefly employed in the manufacture of rosaries, crucifixes, and beads. Every part of the neighborhood, where fancy or tradition can mark the footsteps of the Saviour, has been covered with a shrine, oratory, or cell, though the great architectural feature is the magnificent church, built by the Empress Helena, over the spot said to be the actual site of the birthplace. The edifice is in the form of a cross, and bears the name of the founder. In a rich grotto, adorned with silver, and hung with crystal lamps always burning, a silver star, with the words *Hic de Virgine Maria Jesus Christ natus est*, marks the spot of the nativity. The manger stands in a low recess cut in the rock, a few feet from this star. The church is subdivided among the Latins, Greeks, and Armenians, each community having a separate portion of the edifice for devotional purposes.
Beth'lehem, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Litchfield co., 30 m. N.W. of New Haven; *pop.* 750.
Beth'lehem, in *Indiana*, a post-village and township of Clark co., on the Ohio river, 18 m. below Madison; *pop.* 763.
—A township of Cass co.; *pop.* about 1,250.
—A village of Hamilton co., abt. 15 m. N. of Indianapolis.
Beth'lehem, in *Iowa*, a P. O. of Wayne co.
Beth'lehem, in *Maryland*, a P. O. of Caroline co.
Beth'lehem, in *New Hampshire*, a post-town of Grafton co., 75 m. N. by E. of Concord; *pop.* 998.
Beth'lehem, in *New Jersey*, a post-township of Hunterdon co., 13 m. N.W. of Flemington; *pop.* 2,211.
Beth'lehem, in *New York*, a township of Albany co., on the Hudson River, 5 m. S. of Albany; *pop.* 6,950.
Beth'lehem, in *Ohio*, a township of Cosbocton co.; *pop.* 850.
—A village and township of Stark co., 60 m. S. by E. of Cleveland; *pop.* 2,148.
Beth'lehem, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Northampton co., 7 m. W. by S. of Easton; *pop.* 2,230.
—A post-borough in the above township, on the Lehigh River, 51 m. N. of Philadelphia. *B.* was founded in 1741 by the Moravians, who have there a fine church, a large seminary, and other buildings. *Pop.* 4,512.
Beth'lehem, in *South Carolina*, a P. O. of Sumter dist.
Beth'lehemites, Beth'lehemite, *n.* An insane person; a lunatic.—See BEDLAMITE.
—*pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) An order of monks who flourished in the 13th century. They were also styled *Star-bearers*, from their wearing a red star of five rays, with a blue circle in the middle, on their breast, in memory of the star which appeared to the wise men. They established themselves in England in 1257.—Another order bearing this name was instituted at Guatemala, Central America, in 1660. They attended the sick in hospitals. Innocent XI. confirmed the order in 1687, and ordered the brethren to follow the rule of St. Augustine.
Beth'nal Green, an eastern division of London, in Middlesex, including Victoria Park.
Bethought', *pret.* and *pp.* of BETHINK, *q. v.*
Beth-Pe'or. (*Anc. Geog.*) A town of Moab, infamous for the worship of Baal-peor. In the adjacent valley Moses rehearsed the law to Israel, and was buried.
Bethsai'da, [Heb., place of fishing.] (*Anc. Geog.*) A city in Galilee, on the W. shore of the lake of Genesareth. It was the birthplace of the apostles Philip, Andrew, and Peter, and was often visited by Christ.—Another, *B.* of Gaulonitis, N. of the same lake, and E. of the Jordan. Near this place, Christ fed the five thousand. This town, enlarged and called *Julias* by the tetrarch Philip, is now little but ruins.
Bethshe'an, or **Beth'shan.** (*Anc. Geog.*) A town, more generally known by the name of Scythopolis, which was situated 2 m. W. of the Jordan, at the extremity of the valley of Jezreel, an arm of the great plain of Esdrælon, running down from it to the valley



Fig. 350.—BETHSHEAN.

of the Jordan in a S.E. direction. It stood on the brow, just where the former valley drops down by a rather steep descent to the level of the latter. *B.* was assigned to Manasseh, though not at once subdued, (*Josh.* xvii. 11–16.) The dead body of Saul was fastened to its walls. (1 *Sam.* xxxi. 10-12; 2 *Sam.* xxi. 12.) The place is now called Beisan, and is about 24 m. S. of Tiberias. The present village contains 70 or 80 miserable houses. The ruins of the ancient city are of considerable extent, along the banks of the rivulet which ran by it, and on the side of the valley; bespeaking it to have been nearly 3 m. in circuit.
Bethshe'mesh, [Heb., "house of the sun."] (*Anc. Geog.*) A city of Judah, 15 m. W. of Jerusalem, chiefly memorable for a battle between Judah and Israel, in which Amaziah was defeated. (2 *Kin.* xiv. 12–14.)
Bethump', *v. a.* [*be* and *thump.*] To belabor or cudgel soundly.

"I was never so *bethumpt* with words,
Since first I call'd my brother's father dad."—*Shaks.*

Bethune, (*bai-toon',*) a fortified town of France, dep. Pas de Calais, on a rock, at the foot of which is the Brette, 18 m. N.N.W. of Arras; *pop.* 8,611.
Betide', *v. a.* (*imp.* BETID or BETIDED; *pp.* BETID.) [A.S. *tidan*, from *tid*, time, season.] To happen to; to befall to; to bechance to, to come to.

"Said he then to the palmer, reverend sire,
What great misfortune hath *betid* this knight."—*Spenser.*

—To come to pass; to happen.

"Let me hear from thee in letters
Of thy success in love: and what news else
Betideth here in absence of thy friend."—*Shaks.*

Betime', Betimes', *adv.* By the time; seasonably; in good season or time.

"Send succours, lords, and stop the rage *betime*."—*Shaks.*

—Early; soon; in a short time.

"Short is the date, alas! of modern rhymes;
And 'tis but just to let them live *betimes*."—*Pope.*

Bet'lis, or **Bit'lis,** a town of Turkish Armenia, 18 m. W. from the W. extremity of Lake Van. Lat. 38° 35′ N.; Lon. 42° 50′ E. *Pop.* 15,000.
Beto'ken, *v. a.* [A.S. *betacan.* See TOKEN.] To show or signify by a token or sign; to signify.

"Ceremonies fit to *betoken* such intents."—*Hooker.*

—To foreshow; to portend; to presage; indicative of something about to happen.

"The kindling azure, and the mountain's brow
Illum'd with fluid gold, his near approach
Betoken glad."—*Thomson.*

Beton, (*be-tŏng',*) *n.* [Fr. *béton;* Lat. *bitumen*, fossil tar.] (*Masonry.*) The French concrete, composed by first mixing the proper proportions of lime and sand, either by hand or by a pug-mill, in the same manner as for ordinary mortar.
Beto'nica, BETONY, *n.* [Fr. *bétoine.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Lamiaceæ*. There are 2 species, the flowers and leaves of which were formerly employed in medicine. They have been abandoned as having little or no virtue.
Betook', *imp.* of BETAKE, *q. v.*
Betorn', *a.* Torn or rent to pieces.
Betoss', *v. a.* To toss about; to agitate violently; to make commotion.

"What said my man, when my *betossed* soul
Did not attend him as we rode?"—*Shaks.*

Betrap', *v. a.* To ensnare; to entice into a trap.
—To clothe, deck, or caparison with trappings.
Betray', *v. a.* [*be*, and Lat. *tradere;* It. *tradire;* Fr. *trahir.*] To deliver up by treachery or fraud; to surrender by breach of trust.

"'Tis an old tale and often told,
Of maiden true *betrayed* for gold."—*Sir Walter Scott.*

—To violate confidence; to treacherously injure.

"How, wouldst thou again *betray* me?"—*Milton.*

—To disclose or reveal treacherously, clandestinely, or in breach of trust.

Be swift to hear, but be cautious of your tongue, lest you *betray* your ignorance.—*Watts.*

—To mislead; to render liable to inconvenience.

"His abilities created him great confidence; and this was like enough to *betray* him to great errors."—*King Charles I.*

—To indicate; to show what would rather be concealed.

"Nor, after length of years, a stone *betray*
The place where once the very ruins lay."—*Addison.*

—To fail in regard to reliance placed upon; as, the legs of a drunken man *betray* him.
Betray'al, *n.* Act of betraying; treachery.
Betray'er, *n.* One who betrays; a traitor.

"They are only a few *betrayers* of their country."—*Swift.*

Betray'ment, *n.* Betrayal; act of betraying.
Betrim', *v. a.* [*be* and *trim.*] To deck; to decorate; to dress; to place in order; to embellish.

"Thy banks with pionied and twilled brims
Which spongy April at thy best *betrims*."—*Shaks.*

Betroth', *v. a.* [*be* and *troth.*] To pledge the troth or truth to, to affiance; to vow or promise to be true and faithful.

"By soul's public promise she
Was sold then and *betroth'd* to Victory."—*Cowley.*

—To espouse; to contract with a view to marriage.

"And what man is there that hath *betrothed* a wife, and hath not taken her?"—*Deut* xx. 7

—To nominate to a bishopric, in order to consecration.

"If any person be consecrated a bishop to that church, whereunto he was not before *betrothed*, he shall not receive the habit of consecration.—*Ayliffe.*

Betroth'al, *n.* Act of betrothing; betrothment.
Betroth'ment, *n.* (*Law.*) A contract between a man and a woman, by which they agree that at a future time they will marry together. The contract must be mutual; the promise of the one must be the consideration for the promise of the other. It must be obligatory on both parties at the same instant, so that each may have an action upon it, or it will bind neither. Either party may

call upon the other to fulfil the engagement, and, in case of refusal or neglect to do so within a reasonable time after request made, may treat the *B.* as at an end, and bring action for the breach of the contract. For a breach of the *B.* without a just cause, an action on the case may be maintained by either party for the recovery of damages. — *Bouvier.*

Betrust', *v. a.* To entrust; to put into the confidence of another. (R.)

"Whatsoever you would *betrust* to your memory, let it be disposed in a proper method. — *Watts.*

Betrust'ment, *n.* Act of entrusting.

Bet'sey Lake, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Grand Traverse co.

Bet'so, *n.* [It. *pezzo*, a piece of money.] The smallest Venetian money, its value is about a farthing

Bet'ter, *a., comp. of good.* [A. S. *bet*, more, better, *betere, betera*, better.] Having good qualities in a greater degree than another; as, that is a *better* style.

"The *better* part of valour is discretion." — *Shaks.*

—Superior; preferable, in regard to fitness convenience, rank &c.

"*Better* fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay. — *Tennyson.*

—Improved in health; recovering from sickness, as, the fever has left him, and he is much *better.*

To be better off. To be in improved or better condition.

Bet'ter, *n.* Superiority; advantage, (usually preceding *of.*)

"The gentleman had so much the *better of* the satirist. — *Prior.*

—Improvement, higher excellence.

"The Corinthians that morning, as the days before had the *better.*" — *Sir P. Sidney.*

—A superior; as, he has more arrogance than his *betters.* (Nearly always used in the plural.)

Bet'ter, *adv., comp. of well.* In a more excellent manner; with greater success; as, *better* late than never.

—More correctly, or fitly.

"The *better* to understand the extent of our knowledge one thing is to be observed. — *Locke.*

—More; in a higher degree, as, she loves him *better* than me.

Bet'ter, *v. a.* [A. S. *beterian, betrian*, from *bet, betera.*] To make better; to improve; to ameliorate; to benefit; to correct; to repair; to amend; to advance.

"With well tim'd zeal and with an artful care
Restor'd and *better'd* soon the ulce adair. — *Cowley.*

Bet'ter, *n.* One who bets. See BETTOR.

Bet'tering, *n.* [A. S. *betrung.*] Act of improving improvement.

Bet'terment, *n.* A making better, improvement.

(*Law.*) Improvement made to an estate, which renders it better than mere repairs. The term is also applied to denote the additional value which an estate acquires in consequence of some public improvement, as laying out or widening a street, &c.

Bet'termost, *a.* Best. (R.)

Bet'ting, *n.* The laying of a wager. See GAMING.

Bettini, DOMENICO, (*bet-te'ne.*) an Italian painter, B. at Florence, 1644, was pupil of Mario de Fiori, and almost equalled his master. He was the first to group flowers and fruits in landscapes, instead of drawing them detached, as was previously the style. D. 1705.

Betton'gia, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of kangaroos.

Bet'tor, *n.* One who bets or lays a wager.

Betts'ville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Liberty township, Seneca co., 48 m. W.S.W. of Sandusky city.

Bet'ty, n. (A cant word.) An instrument used by thieves to break open doors.

—[It. *bocetta.*] A Florence flask, or pear-shaped bottle, wound around with straw and used to hold olive-oil.

Bet'ula, *n.* [Lat., from Celt., birch.] (*Bot.*) The birch, a genus of trees or shrubs, order *Betulaceæ.* The genus is characterized by its flowers growing in catkins, the scales of which are thin and three-lobed, and by the scales subtending three flat fruits, each furnished with two styles, and expanded into a thin wing on either side; these fruits are what are vulgarly called birch-seeds. The species are, with one exception, found beyond the tropic in the northern hemisphere; the species of the southern hemisphere is a little evergreen plant called *B. antarctica*, of which little is recorded except that it inhabits Terra del Fuego. Among the American species, the most remarkable, and at the same time the most valuable of the genus, is *B. papyracea*, the paper or canoe birch. (See *Fig.* 102.) It grows in great quantities between Lat. 43° and 73° N., and often acquires the height of 70 feet. Its wood is sometimes used in North America for cabinet-makers' work; but it is not of much value for exposure to weather, as it soon decays if subjected alternately to damp and dryness. Its bark is the part which is the most esteemed, this part is said to be so durable that old fallen trees are stated to be frequently found with their form so well preserved that one would think them perfectly sound, but upon examining them it is found that the whole of the wood is rotted away, and nothing is left but the sound and solid case of bark. This part is used for a number of useful purposes; log-houses are sometimes thatched with it; little boxes, cases, &c., and even hats, are manufactured from it; but its great value is for making canoes. For the purpose of obtaining pieces sufficiently large for such a purpose, the largest and smoothest-barked trees are selected; in the spring, two circular incisions at the distance of several feet are made, and a longitudinal incision on each side: then, by introducing a wedge of wood between the trunk and bark, the latter is easily detached. With threads prepared from the fibrous roots of the white spruce fir (*Abies alba*), the pieces of bark are sown together, over a light frame-work of wood, and the seams are caulked with the resin of the balm of Gilead fir. Canoes of this sort are so light as to be easily transported upon the shoulders of men. It is said that one capable of carrying four persons and their baggage, only weighs from forty to fifty pounds. Several varieties are found in the plantations of this country: they differ principally in the breadth and downy character of the



Fig. 351. — BLACK OR MAHOGANY BIRCH, (*Betula lenta.*)
1 Inside of a barren scale with the anthers detached
2 Inside of a fertile scale, with the ovaries attached
3. Inside of a scale with their ripe fruits.
4. A ripe fruit natural size.
5 The same magnified
6 A transverse section of the same

leaves, and in the hairiness of the branches. The true *B. papyracea* has branches and leaves with scarcely any hairs; the variety *B. trichocla la* has extremely hairy branches and heart-shaped leaves: and that called *B. platyphylla* has very broad leaves. *B. lenta*, the black or mahogany birch has catkins short, erect: branches quite smooth: leaves thin, cordate, oblong, tapering to a point: stipules very large and membranous. None of our birches produce timber so valuable as this. Its wood is hard, close-grained, and of a reddish brown. It is abundant in the Middle States, as in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, but more to the south it only appears on the summits of the Alleghanies. Deep rich soil is what it prefers: and when it attains its greatest dimensions, which are as much as seventy feet of height and three of diameter, it is a handsome tree, budding remarkably early in the spring, when its leaves are covered with a short thick coat of down: this disappears later in the season, and leaves them of a bright and lively green. — Among the European species, *B. alba*, the common birch, the most beautiful of the European forest-trees, grows, under favorable circumstances, to the height of 60 to 70 feet. The leaves are small, of an ovate-triangular shape, and doubly serrated. The bark is smooth and silvery white, and the outer layers are thrown off as the trunk increases in diameter.

Betulaceæ, *bet-u-lai'see-ē,* (*Bot.*) The Birch worts, an order of plants, alliance *Amentales.* — DIAG. A two-celled ovary, a solitary pendulous ovule, and a superior radicle. — This order contains but 56 species in the two genera, *Alnus* and *Betula*, q. v.

Bet'uline, *n.* (*Chem.*) A resin contained in the bark of the black birch, *Betula nigra.*

Betu'tor, *v. a.* To instruct. (B). — *Coleridge.*

Bet'wah, a river of India that has its source in Lat. 23° 14' N., and Lon. 77° 22' E., and joins the Jumna in Lat. 25° 57' N., and Lon. 80° 17' E., at abt. 30 m. E.S.E. of Calpee.

Between, (*bē-twēn'.*) *prep.* [A. S. *betweonan, betwynan*, from *be* and *twegen*, two.] In the intermediate space: betwixt. — In the middle of. — From one to another. — Bearing relation to two. — Belonging to two.

Castor and Pollux with only one soul *between* them. — *Locke.*

—Noting difference of one from the other.

"Children quickly distinguish *between* what is required from them, and what not. — *Locke.*

Between-decks, *n.* (*Naut.*) The space contained between any two whole decks of a ship.

Betwit', *v. a.* To taunt; to twit.

Betwixt, (*bē-twikst'.*) *prep.* [A.S. *betweyx, betweyxt*, from *be*, and *twegen*, two.] It has the same signification with BETWEEN, and is indifferently used for it.

Beu'dantite, *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrous silicate of lead and peroxide of iron with phosphate of peroxide of iron. It occurs in small black and brown rhomboheclrons in the district of Nassau on the Rhine. Named after Beudant, a French mineralogist.

Beu'lah, in *N. Ca.*, a twp. of Johnson co.: *pop.* 1,105.

Beust, FRIEDRICH FERDINAND, BARON VON, B. in Dresden, Jan. 13, 1809, studied at Göttingen and Leipzig, and entered the Foreign Office. After holding the post of Assessor of Land-survey, in 1832, he spent between two and three years in visiting Switzerland, France, and England. He became Secretary of the Saxon Legation at Berlin in 1836, occupied the same post at Paris in 1838, was Chargé d'Affaires at Munich in 1841, in London in 1846, and Ambassador to the Court of Berlin in 1848; Minister of Foreign Affairs for Saxony in Feb., 1849, receiving the portfolio for Agriculture in the following May. He took a prominent part in the discussions preceding the treaty of 1852, and in 1853 became Minister of the Interior, when he resigned his post as Minister of Agriculture. On the breaking out of the Danish war, in 1863, Baron Von Beust distinguished himself by his fidelity to Federal interests, and by a rebuke he administered to Lord Russell in answer to a despatch from the latter. He represented the Germanic Diet at the London Conference of 1864, during the continuance of which he twice visited Paris to confer with the Emperor Napoleon, whose guest he was afterwards at Fontainebleau. After the war between Austria and Prussia, Baron Von Beust was made Minister of the Household by the Emperor of Austria, Nov. 14, 1866, and President of the Council on the retirement of Count Belcredi, Feb. 4, 1867. The Emperor of Austria, acting under *B.*'s advice, made great concessions to Hungary, besides important reforms in the general administration of the empire. Appointed minister to England, Dec., 1871.

Bev'an's, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Sussex co.

Bevel, n. [Fr. *bureau*; Ger. *bügel*, from *biegen*, to bend, to bend into a curve or angle.] (*Arch.*) An instrument for taking angles. One side of a solid body is said to be bevelled with respect to another when the angle contained between their two sides is greater or less than a right angle. The term *splay* is nearly synonymous with *B.*; but it is applied to openings which have their vertical sides sloped for the purpose of enlarging the aperture. — This name is also given to the instrument with which carpenters and masons work surfaces which are required to slope at the same angle. In its simplest form it is a piece of wood, with a thin plate of steel working in a groove at one end, so that it may form any angle with the wood less than two right angles.

(*Her.*) Applied to a chief, open or broken, like a carpenter's rule.

—*v. a.* To cut or form to a bevel angle.

—*v. n.* To slant, or incline off to a bevel angle.

Bevel Angle, *n.* A term used among artificers to denote an angle which is neither a right angle nor half a right angle.

Bev'el-gear, n. (*Mech.*) A species of wheel-work, in which the axles of two wheels working into each other are neither parallel nor perpendicular, but inclined to one another in a certain angle. Wheels of this kind are also called *conical wheels*, because their teeth may be regarded as cut in the frustum of a cone. — See WHEEL.

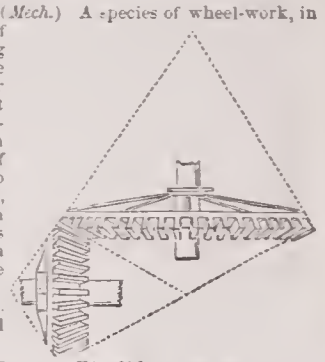


Fig. 352.—BEVEL-GEAR.

Bev'elled, *p. a.* Formed to a bevel angle.

Bev'elling, n. — (*Naut.*) In shipbuilding, the winding of a timber, &c., agreeably to directions given from the mould-loft.

Bev'erage, *n.* [It. *beveraggio*, from *bevere*, from Lat. *bibere*, to drink: Fr. *breuvage*, from O. Fr. *beurrage.*] Any liquor for drinking. a DRINK, *q. v.*

Bev'erley, a town of England, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, 8 m. from Hull. *pop* 10,226.

Bev'erly, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Adams co., abt. 3 m. E.S.E. of Quincy, situated in a rich farming district: *pop.* of township 1,173.

Bev'erly, in *Kentucky*, a P. O. of Christian co.

Beverly, in *Massachusetts*, a flourishing post-town of Essex co., on an inlet of Ann Harbor, opposite Salem, with which it is connected by a bridge, 16 m. N.N.E. of Boston: *pop.* of the township 6,507.

Beverly, in *New Jersey*, a thriving post-borough of Burlington co., on the Delaware River, 15 m. above Philadelphia. Steamboats between Philadelphia and Burlington touch at this place. *Pop.* 2,438.

Beverly, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Washington co., on the Muskingum River, 30 m. above Marietta, and 60 below Zanesville.

Beverly, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village, capital of Randolph co., in Tygart's Valley River; *pop.* 847.

Beverly Farms, in *Massachusetts*, a P. O. of Essex co.

Be'vier, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Macon co., 75 m. W. of Hannibal, and 5 W. of Macon city.

Bev'ile, n. (*Her.*) See BEVEL.

Bev'ilport, in *Texas*, a village of Jasper co., on the Angelina River, about 7 m. W. of Jasper, the co. seat.

Bev'is Tavern, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Hamilton co.

Bev'y, *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] A flock of birds, particularly of quails. — A company, or assembly, especially of females.

"Nor rode the nymph alone;
Around a *bevy* of bright damsels shone." — *Pope.*

Bewail, (*bē-wāl'.*) *v. a.* To utter a wail of distress for; to bemoan: to lament, to express deep sorrow for.

"Yet wise Enaius gave command to all
His friends, not to *bewail* his funeral." — *Denham.*

—*v. n.* To utter or express deep grief.

Bewailable, *a.* Lamentable.

Bewail'er, *n.* One who bewails.

Bewail'ing, *n.* Lamentation.

Bewail'ment, *n.* Act of bewailing; lamentation; grief.

Beware, (*be-wār'.*) *v. n.* [A.S. *bewerian. bewarian*, from *be*, and *warian*, to guard against; Sw. and Goth. *bewara*, to guard.] To guard one's self from; to guard against; to avoid; to take care of; to regard with caution. — It is observable that this verb, occurring chiefly in the imperative mood, is not declinable, and is only used in such forms of speech as admit the word *be*; thus we say, *he may beware, let him beware, he will beware*; but not, *he did beware*, or, *he has been beware.*

Bewdley, (*bude'le.*) a town of England, in Worcestershire, on the Severn, 14 m. from Worcester; *pop.* 7,628.

Beweep', *v. a.* [A. S. *bewepan*, to bewail.] To weep over; to lament. (R.)

Bewhis'per, *v. n.* To whisper. (R.)

Bewhore', *v. a.* To corrupt with regard to chastity. (R.) — To pronounce to be a whore. — *Worcester.*

Bewil'der, *v. a.* [Ger. *verwildern*; Du. *verwilderen.*] To lead or bring into the state of one in a wild or wilderness, who knows not his way; to confuse; to puzzle; to perplex.

"It is good sometimes to lose and *bewilder* ourselves in such studies." — *Watts.*

Bewil'deredness, *n.* The state of being bewildered.

Bewil'deringly, *adv.* In a perplexing manner.

Bewil'derment, *n.* State of being bewildered, or act of bewildering.

Bewitch, (*bē-wich'.*) *v. a.* To affect by witchcraft, fascination, or charms.

"Look how I am *bewitch'd*; behold, mine arm
Is like a blasted sapling withered up." — *Shaks.*

—To enchant; to fascinate; to charm; to overpower by charms.

"The charms of poetry our souls *bewitch.*" — *Dryden.*

Bewitched', *p. a.* Fascinated; charmed

Bewitch'edness, *n.* State of being bewitched.

Bewitch'er, *n.* One who bewitches.

Bewitch'ery, *n.* Fascination; charm; resistless attraction.

Bewitch'ing, *n.* The act of enchanting or fascinating. —*a.* That has power to bewitch or fascinate; that has power to control by the acts of pleasing.

Bewitch'ingly, *adv.* In a fascinating manner.

Bewitch'ingness, *n.* Quality of being bewitching.

Bewitch'ment, *n.* Power of bewitching or charming; state of being bewitched; fascination.

Be'wits, *n. pl.* (*Falconry.*) Straps of leather by which bells are fastened to a hawk's legs.

Bew'leyville, in *Kentucky*, a township of Breckinridge co.; *pop.* 1,524.

Bewray, (*be-rā'.*) *v. a.* [A. S. *be*, and *wregan*, to accuse; Icel. *rægia*; Fris. *wrogia*, *wreia.*] To point out; to discover perfidiously. (R.)

Bex'ar, in *Georgia*, a village of Corveta co., 120 m W. N.W. from Milledgeville.

Bex'ar, in *Texas*, a S. county, bounded S by the Nueces River, N.E. by the Cibolo; and drained by the Medina, San Antonio, Rio Frio, and San Miguel rivers *Area*, about 9,000 sq. m. This immense territory, mostly covered with extensive prairies, well calculated for the successful breeding of stock of all kinds, has a soil mostly sandy, but in some places extremely fertile. *Cap.* San Antonio, an old Spanish settlement, and now a thriving town. *Pop.* 16,043.

Bey, (*bā,*) *n.* [Turk. *beg.*] A Turkish and Tartar title of dignity, used with no very accurate application for prince, lord, or chief, and frequently subjoined to the proper names of persons of rank.

Beylic, (*bā'lik.*) *n.* A province governed by a bey.

Beyond', *prep.* [A. S. *begeond*, *begeondan.*] Before; at a distance not yet reached.

"What's fame? a fancy'd life in others breath,
A thing *beyond* us, even before our death:
Just what you hear, you have."—*Pope.*

—On the farther side of; as, *beyond* sea. — Farther onward than.

"He that sees a dark and shady grove,
Stays not, but looks *beyond* it on the sky."—*Herbert.*

—Part; out of the reach of.

"This is matter of fact, and *beyond* all dispute."—*Bentley.*

—Above; proceeding to a greater degree than

"His expenses are *beyond* his income."—*Locke.*

—Above in excellence.

"His satires are incomparably *beyond* Juvenal's."—*Dryden.*

—Remote from; not within the sphere of.

"With equal mind, that happens, let us bear;
Nor joy, nor grieve, too much for things *beyond* our care."
Dryden.

To be beyond, to deceive; to circumvent.

—*adv.* At a distance; yonder.

"Lo! where *beyond* he lieth, languishing."—*Spenser.*

Beyond Sea. (*Law.*) In England, a term signifying out of the kingdom. The courts of Pennsylvania have decided that the phrase means *out of the U. States.* — In the various statutes of limitation, the term *Out of the State* is now generally used.

Beyra, or BEIRA, (*bai-ē'ra,*) a province of Portugal, bounded on the N. by the province of Tras-los-Montes and Entre-Duero-e-Minho, on the E. by Spain, on the S. by Portuguese Estremadura and Alentejo, and on the W. by the Atlantic. Lat. between 39° 30′ and 41° 30′ N.; Lon. between 6° 40′ and 9° 50′ W. *Area*, 5,817 sq. m. *Desc.* Mountainous in general; and, where fertility exists, wheat, barley, and rye are extensively cultivated. Its honey is in great repute, and the valley of Mondego produces fine oranges, lemons, figs, and other fruits. The inhabitants, however, are mostly employed in agriculture, and immense numbers of cattle, sheep, and swine are pastured. — *Rivers.* The Douro in the N., Tagus in the S., the Aguada in the N.E., and the Mondego in the centre. *Towns.* Coimbra (cap.), Ovar, Oveiro, and Lamego. *Pop.* 1,277,244.

Beyrout', BEIROUT, BEIRUT, (*bī-root'.*) a town and the principal seaport of Syria, on the S. side of an extensive bay open to the N., 48 m. S.S.W. of Tripoli, 19 m. N.N.W. of Sidon, and about 3 m. S. from Cape Beyrout, the



Fig. 353. — VIEW SOUTH OF BEYROUT.

latter being in Lat. 32° 49′ 45″ N., Lon. 35° 26′ E. There are here no public buildings of any especial beauty, nor are there many remains of antiquity to be seen. *B.* has no port, but there is a good anchorage ⅓ m from the town, in 6 or 7 fathoms; and large ships may anchor a little further off in 10 or 20 fathoms. After centuries of neglect, *B.* has, in recent times, again become a place of some importance. — *Exp* Galls, madder, gums, silk, wine, and oil. — *Imp* Muslins, cottons, tin, hardware, cloths, and W India produce. A plentiful supply of water from the river Nahr Beyront, and a great number of wells, modify, in some degree, the heat of the atmosphere, and render the town much cleaner than the generality of those in the E. The neighborhood is very fertile. — *B.* is the ancient *Berytus*, a Phœnician town of great importance, and so named from the number of its wells Though destroyed in Alexander's wars, it rose again under the Romans, and flourished greatly, till utterly destroyed by an earthquake in 551 It again rose to eminence under the Saracens, though frequently stormed by the Crusaders, and again retaken. — *B.* is famous in the Christian legends as the scene of St. George's victory over the Dragon. — *Pop.* about 70,000.

Be'za. See BÈZE

Bez'an, *n.* (*Com.*) A cotton cloth manufactured in the E. Indies

Bezant, (*be-zānt'*) (*Numis.*) A gold coin struck at Byzantium, (Constantinople;) it varied in weight and in value. There were, also, white or silver *B* — According to Camden, a piece of gold, which was anciently offered by the king of England on high festivals, was called a *bizantine*, and valued at $75,00.

(*Her.*) A circle, *or*. The name is derived from the gold coin. It was probably introduced into coat-armor by the Crusaders.

Bezant'ler, *n.* The second branch of a stag's horn.

Béze, THÉODORE DE, (*baï'zā,*) an eminent French Protestant theologian and reformer. B. at Vezelai, 1519. After studying at Orleans and Bourges, he went, in 1539, to Paris, where he spent nine years, and then went to Geneva and married a woman to whom he had long been secretly engaged. Soon afterward he was appointed professor of Greek, at Lausanne, a post which he held for ten years. In 1558, he was sent to ask the intercession of several German princes in behalf of the persecuted Huguenots in France The next year he settled at Geneva, and was thenceforth the associate of Calvin till his death, and his successor as Professor of Theology and head of the Protestant party. *B.* undertook a mission to the King of Navarre, and succeeded in winning him to the side of the reformers. He took a leading part at the celebrated Colloquy of Poissy, and was allowed to preach in Paris. He attended the Prince of Condé during the civil war, and was at the battle of Dreux. *B.* took part in several other synods and conferences between the opposing religious parties. His wife died in 1588, and he married again in a short time. His energy and activity of mind, like his bodily health, continued unabated till he was nearly 80 years of age, and he only ceased preaching in 1600. Among his works are a Latin translation of the New Testament, and *Histoire des Eglises Reformées en France.* D. 1605.

Bez'el, or BEZIL, *n.* That part of a ring in which the stone is fixed. — *Johnson.*

Béziers, (*baiz'e-ai,*) a city of France, dep. Hérault, on a fertile hill, in a rich country, at the junction of the *Canal du Midi* with the Orb, 38 m. S.W. of Montpellier. Its situation makes it the centre of a considerable trade, but it is principally distinguished by its distilleries, which are extensive, and produce brandy little inferior to that of Cognac. In 1209, during the first crusade against the Albigenses, *B.* was besieged by the Catholic army, who, having carried it by assault, committed, at the instigation of the Pope's legate, an indiscriminate massacre of those found within its walls, whether heretics or not. *Pop.* 1876, 38,227.

Bezoar, (*be-zor'.*) [Fr. *bézoard*; Per. *bâd-zahr*, from *bâd*, wind, and *zahr*, poison, *i. e.*, driving away poison.] A word applied to concretions found in the stomachs of various animals, and called *Bezoar-stones.* They are brittle egg-shaped masses, about the size of a small walnut, and are mostly dark olive in color. On being cut open, they present the appearance of a nucleus surrounded by concentric deposits. They occur principally in the stomachs of Oriental goats, deer, and antelopes, and were formerly looked upon as possessing supernatural properties. They were supposed to cure all diseases, and act as antidotes against every poison; and were so much sought after as to be worth ten times their weight in gold. The most valued of these was obtained from the wild goat of Persia, and was called the *Lapis Bezoar Orientalis.* They are found, more or less, in all herbivora, and sometimes occur in the stomachs of persons living much on farinaceous food. They contain lithofellic and ellagic acids.

Bezoar'die, *n.* (*Med.*) A term applied to medicines, as antidotes, cordials, having the properties that were supposed to belong to the bezoar.

—*a.* That is composed of bezoar, or possesses its properties.

Bezoar'-goat, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Indian antelope.

Bezo'nian, *n.* [It. *bisogno*, need, want.] A scoundrel; a beggar. (R.)

"Under which king, *Bezonian?* speak, or die."—*Shaks.*

Bezout, (*bai'zoot,*) ETIENNE, a French mathematician, member of the Academy of Sciences, B. 1730. He wrote a course of mathematics for the use of the navy; another for the corps of artillery; a general theory of algebraic equations; and other esteemed works. D. 1783.

Bezou'tian, *n.* (*Math.*) A term applied to the *n*-ary quadric whose discriminant is the symmetrical determinant obtained by eliminating, according to Bezout's abridged method, the variable, from two binary quantics of the same degree (*n*).

Bezou'ties, *n.* (*Math.*) See ELIMINATION.

Bhadrinath, (*bad-ri-nath'.*) a small town of Hindostan, prov Kumaon, 80 m N. of Almorah, 10,294 ft above the level of the sea; Lat. 30° 43′ N.; Lon 79° 39′ E. It is remarkable for a temple much venerated by the Hindoos.

Bhamo, or BAMO, a town of the Birman empire, cap. of a Shan principality, on the Irrawaddy, 180 m. N.N.E. of Ava, and 20 m W. of the Chinese border; Lat. 24° 10′ N., Lon. 96° 45′ E. Next to Ava and Rangoon, it is the largest place in the empire, and contains 2,000 houses, mostly inhabited by Chinese. *Pop.* 30,000.

Bhang, (*băng,*) *n.* The common Indian name for the seed-capsules and larger leaves of the native hemp, employed for making the HASHISH, *q. v.*

Bhat'gong, a city of N. Hindostan (*Nepaul*), 8 m. E.S.E. of Catmandoo: Lat. 27° 40′ N; Lon 85° 8′ E. Though much decayed, it is still the favorite residence of the Nepaulese brahmins.

Bhatneed', a town of Hindostan, prov. Rajpootana, cap of the Bhatty country, 195 m. W S W. of Delhi; Lat. 29° 36′ N.; Lon 74° 12′ E.

Bhaugulpore, or BOGLIPOOR, (*bog-le-poor'.*) a town of British India, cap of a district of same name, on the Ganges, 104 m. N.W. of Moorshedabad; *pop.* about 30,000 The district, supposed to be inhabited by the aborigines of Hindostan, is situated between Lat. 24° and 26° N., Lon. 86° and 89° E. *Pop.* 2,019,900.

Bhooj, (*booj,*) a city of Hindostan, cap. of the prov. Cutch, 35 m. N. of the Gulf of Cutch; Lat. 23° 15′ N., Lon. 69° 52′ E. — This town is celebrated for its gold and silver works. Near it is a temple dedicated to the *Nag*, or cobra-capello *Pop.* 20,000.

Bhopaul, or BOPAUL, (*bo-pawl'.*) a state of Hindostan, tributary to the British, between Lat. 22° 30′ and 23° 30′ N., and Lon. 77° and 79° E.; *area*, 6,772 sq. m. The capital town is of the same name. The country is full of jungles, and the ruling people are Patans.

Bhurtpore, or BHURTPOOR, (*boort-poor'.*) a small territory of Hindostan, under the protection of the British, with a capital of the same name, situated abt. 33 m. N. of Agra, in Lat. 27° 17′ N., and Lon. 77° 23′ E. *Area*, 1,946 sq. m. *B.* is inhabited by Jauts, who settled here about 1700 A. D. *Pop.* 25,000.

Bi-, [Lat. *bis.* twice,] a prefix signifying two, twice, or double; as, *bi*carbonate of potash, a compound of potash with two atoms of carbonic acid: *bi*locular, two-celled; *bi*valve, two valves, &c.

Biafra, (BIGHT OF,) (*be-af'ra,*) an inlet of the Atlantic, on the W. coast of Africa, containing the islands of Fernando Po, Prince, and St. Thomas. It lies within Lon. 5° and 10° E.

Bialystok, (*be-al'e-stok.*) [Russ. *Bjelostock.*] An administrative district of Russia in Europe, formerly a part of Poland, now a part of the govt. of Grodno; Lat. between 52° and 54° N.; Lon. between 22° and 24°. *Area*, 3,436 sq. m. Forests are extensive, and agriculture is almost the only employment. *Pop.* about 260,000.

BIALYSTOK, cap. of the above territory, Lat. 53° 7′ 35″ N., Lon. 23° 15′ E., is a handsome town, with a *pop.* of 14,218.

Bia'na, a town of Hindostan, prov. Agra; Lat. 25° 57′ N.; Lon. 77° 8′ E.

Bian'ca, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Wright co., abt. 44 m. N.W. of St. Anthony.

Bianchi'ni, FRANCESCO, an Italian astronomer and antiquary, B. at Verona, 1662. He improved many astronomical instruments, and discovered the spots on the planet Venus. His principal work is *Universal History*, in Italian. D. 1729.

Bian'gular, Bian'gulate, Bian'gulated, *a.* Having two angles.

Biard, PIERRE, (*be'ar,*) a French sculptor and architect, B. at Paris, 1559. His chief work is the equestrian statue of Henry IV., placed over the great entrance to the Hôtel de Ville, Paris. D. 1609.

Biard, AUGUSTE FRANÇOIS, a French painter, B. at Lyon, 1800. After studying in the Academy of Fine Arts of

his native place, he visited Spain, Greece. Syria, and Egypt, and his sketches rapidly found their way into public collections and private galleries. Later, his love of travel led him to visit Russia, Norway, Lapland, Greenland, and Spitzbergen. *B.* is chiefly successful in the delineation of comic and burlesque groupings, always taken from life. His principal works are: *Arabs overtaken by the Simoom in the Desert; Odalisque of Smyrna; The Sequel of a Masquerade; A Skirmish of Masquers with the Police; The Family Concert; Slave Market on the Gold Coast of Africa; Combat with Polar Bears; A Ball on Board an English Corvette*, &c. His wife, from whom he separated in 1843, has devoted herself to literature, and is known under the name of *Léonie d'Aunet*. She has published many novels, but her best work is *Voyage d'une Femme au Spitzberg*, a relation of the journey which she took with her husband

Biarritz, (*be'ar-reetz'*,) a sea-side village of France, in the department of the Basses Pyrénées, 5 miles from Bayonne; *pop.* 1,928. — This place is much frequented for the sake of its baths and the beautiful scenery in its vicinity, and from its having been the chosen marine residence of Napoleon III., Emperor of the French, who built a château here. It has a communication with Paris by telegraph.

Biartic'ulate, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, two, and *articulus*, joint.] Applied to the antennæ of insects when they consist of but two joints, and also to the abdomen under the same circumstances, as in the *Nycteribia biarticulata*.

Bi'as, one of the seven sages of Greece, and a native of Priene, in Ionia, celebrated for his practical knowledge and strict regard to justice. He flourished about 550 B. C., and died at a very advanced age.

Bi'as, *n.* [Fr. *biais*, a slope, from Lat. *obliquus*, oblique, slanting; It. *bieco*.] The weight lodged on one side of a bowl, which turns it from the straight line.

> "Madam we'll play at bowls —
> — 'Twill make me think the world is full of rubs,
> And that my fortune runs against the *bias*. — *Shaks.*

—A leaning of the mind, inclination, propensity, bent: disposition; anything which influences

> "Morality influences men's lives, and gives a *bias* to all their actions."—*Locke.*

Bi'as, *v. a.* (*Imp.* BIASED; *pp.* BIASSING, BIASSED.) To cause to slope; to turn out of a straight line or course; to incline to one side; to give a particular direction to the mind; to incline; to warp; to prejudice.

Bi'as, *adv.* Across; diagonally.

Biauric'ulate, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, two, and *auricula*, an auricle.] (*Anat.*) Applied, in comparative anatomy, to a heart with two auricles, as in most bivalve molluscs, and in all reptiles, birds, and mammals.

Biax'al, *a.* (*Min.*) That has two axes.

Bib, *n.* [Lat. *bibo*, to drink.] A small piece of cloth worn by infants over the breast while drinking or imbibing nourishment.

—*v. n.* To tipple; to sip; to drink frequently; as, "He was constantly *bibbing*." — *Locke.*

Biba'cious, *a.* [Lat. *bibax, bibacis*.] Addicted to drinking.

Bibasic, (*bī-bās'ik*,) *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting acids which require *two* equivalents of a protoxide of a base to form a neutral salt, such as the pyrophosphoric, lactaric, and malic acids.

Bibb, in *Alabama*, a central county, traversed by the Cahawba River; surface hilly; soil partly fertile. *Area*, 1,030 sq. m. Cap. Centreville. *Pop.* 7,469.

Bibb, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Pike co.

Bibb, in *Georgia*, a central county, bounded S.W. by Echaconnee Creek, and crossed N. to S. by the Ocmulgee River; *area*, 250 sq. m.; surface hilly; soil generally poor; cap. Macon. *Pop.* 21,255.

Bibber, (*bib'er*,) *n.* [From Lat. *bibo*, to drink.] A drinker; a tippler; a man given to drinking; as, a wine-*bibber*.

Bibbiena, (*beeb-be-ai'na*,) BERNARDO, a Roman cardinal, B. 1470. He entered the service of the Medici, and was made cardinal by Leo X., who employed him on several important missions. Aspiring to the papacy, he is said to have excited the Pope's jealousy, and is supposed to have been poisoned. Bibbiena wrote a famous comedy called *Calandra*, which is still in repute among the Italians. D. 1520.

Bibbiena, (*beeb-be-ai'na*,) GIUSEPPE DA, an Italian painter and architect, B. at Bologna, 1696. He introduced a new form into the building of theatres, and was the inventor of modern theatrical decorations. D. 1756.

Bib'ble-Bab'ble, *n.* Prating; idle talk. — *Shaks.*

Bibbs, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Pieces of timber bolted to the bounds of a mast, to support the trestle-trees.

Biberach, (*be'bai-rak*,) a town of Würtemberg, circ. of the Danube, in a fertile valley, on the Ries, 22 m. S.S.W. of Ulm. Near the town are the mineral waters of Jordansbad. *B.* is the birthplace of Wieland; and in 1796, the French, under Moreau, defeated the Austrians in its vicinity.

Bib'io, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of insects, sub-fam. *Bibionidæ*. They are of small size; their flight is slow and heavy: they are found in damp, marshy places; and some species are troublesome pests to our domestic animals.

Bibiou'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A sub-fam. of dipterous insects, distinguished from all the other Tipulidæ, by having the body and legs shorter and more robust; antennæ cylindric; and wings large.

Bibiru', *n.* (*Bot.*) See NECTANDRA.

Bib'itory, *a.* [Lat. *bibo, bibitus*, to drink.] Belonging to drinking or tippling.

Bi'ble, *n.* [Gr. *biblion*, diminutive from *biblos*, a book; from *byblos*, the papyrus, or the inner bark of it, which was made into paper for books.] THE BOOK, by way of preeminence; the HOLY SCRIPTURES; the volume containing the collected books of the Old and New Testaments. The Greek word in primitive use was *ἡ γραφή*, or, *τὰ ἱερὰ γράμματα*; and *τα βιβλια* is not found till the 5th century, applied to the Sacred Writings by St. Chrysostom. The name *Old Testament* first occurs in St. Paul's Second Epistle to the Corinthians (iii. 14), written in A. D. 55. The canon is generally believed to have been closed by Simon the Just, about B. C. 292. The *Apocrypha* (q. v.) was added B. C. 150. The Old Testament canon consists of 39 books, divided into 929 chapters, containing 592,439 words. Of this portion of the *B.*, the oldest edition is the *Septuagint*, translated into the Greek, according to the tradition of Aristeas, B. C. 277, by 72 Jews. The work was undertaken at the desire of Ptolemy Philadelphus. The books of the *New Testament*, written in Hellenistic Greek, were first collected about the middle of the 3d century. Peter (*2d Epistle* iii. 16), in 65, speaks of St. Paul's Epistles as though they had been collected in his time. Doubtless, the separation of the genuine from the spurious had already commenced when St. Peter wrote. The New Testament is divided into 27 books containing 265 chapters. The Sacred Writings were translated by the early Christians into various languages. Eusebius says, "They were translated into all languages, both of Greeks and barbarians, throughout the world, and studied by all nations as the oracles of God." Many of the Fathers bear similar testimony. Origen published a *B.* called *Hexapla*, in 6 columns, with different versions, and, on adding to, called it the *Octapla*. The division of the *B.* into chapters has been erroneously attributed to Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1206. The Psalms were always divided as at present, and Hugo de Sancto Caro, a Dominican friar, and afterwards a cardinal, who compiled the first concordance to the *B.*, divided the matter into sections, and the sections into under-divisions; and these sections are the chapters. He flourished about 1240, and D in 1262. Rabbi Isaac Nathan, in 1445, introduced regular verses. These alterations have since been much improved. In the Latin translation of the *B.*, by Paginus of Lucca, published at Lyons in 1528, Arabic numerals are placed in the margin, opposite the verses.

EARLY TRANSLATIONS.

B. C.
277. (*circ.*) The Septuagint. The Old Testament is translated into Greek.
100. Old Syriac version.

A. D.
128. Aquila, a Jewish proselyte, translates the Old Testament into Greek.
176. Theodotion translates the Old Testament.
205. Lymmachus, by order of Septimus Severus, translates the Old Testament into Greek.
200–300. Coptic translation.
300–400. Ethiopic version.
360. Gothic version, by Uphilas.
405. Jerome completes the Latin vulgate, commenced about 385.
410–413. Armenian version
709. Saxon translation of the Psalms.
721. Saxon translation of the Gospels.
725. Bede's Saxon translation of the whole Bible is completed.
864. Slavonian translation
1160. French translation of the whole Bible, by Peter de Vaux.
1290. English translation.
1380. Wyckliffe's English version.

EARLIEST PRINTED BIBLES IN DIFFERENT LANGUAGES.

Translation.	*N. T.*	*Bib.*	*Place of Printing.*
Mazarin, (*Latin,*)	.....	1455	Paris.
Vulgate	.....	1462	Mentz.
German, (*Vulgate,*)	.....	1467	
Italian "	.....	1471	Venice.
Dutch "	.....	1475	Cologne.
Spanish "	.....	1478	Valencia.
French "	.....	1487	Paris.
Bohemian "	.....	1488	Prague.
Hebrew, (*Old Testament,*)	....	1488	
Greek	1516	.....	Basle.
German	1522	1534	Wittenberg.
Helvetian	1525	1529	Zurich.
English	1526	...	Antwerp.
Ditto	.....	1535	[Uncertain.]
French	....	1535	Geneva.
Swedish	1534	1541	Upsal.
Danish	1524	1550	Copenhagen.
Dutch	....	1560	
Italian	.....	1562	Geneva.
Spanish	1556	1569	Frankfort or Basle.
Russian	1519	1581	Ostrog.
Finnish Dialect	1548	1642	Stockholm.
Welsh	1567	1588	London.
Hungarian	1574	1589	Vienna.
Icelandic	.....	1584	Holum, Iceland.
Polish	1585	1596	
Bohemian	.....	1593	Cralitz. [Moravia.]
Virginian Indians	1661	1663	Cambridge, U. S.
Vulgate, (*Eng. edition,*)	.....	1635	Rouen.
Modern Greek	1638	....	Geneva.
Turkish	1666	.....	Oxford.
Irish	1602	1685	London.
Ditto	.....	1704	Belfast.
Lapponic	1755	.....	
Manx	1763	.....	
Gaelic	1767	1802	Edinburgh.
Portuguese	1781	1783	Lisbon.
Greenlandic	1799	.....	Copenhagen.
Chiuese	1814	.....	Calcutta.

REMARKABLE EDITIONS OF ENGLISH BIBLES.

A. D.
1526. Tyndale's New Testament. (*Antwerp.*)
1530. Tyndale's Pentateuch. (*Marburg, Hesse.*)
1531. Joye's Isaye (*Isaiah*). (*Strasburg.*)
1535. Bartholetus, first Latin Bible printed in England, (*4to. London*). — Tyndale and Coverdale's folio.
1537. Matthew's Bible. (*Folio.*)
1537. An edition of Coverdale's Bible. (*4to. Southwark.*)
1539. The Great (or Cromwell's Bible) (*London*). The first Bible printed by authority in England.
1539. Taverner's Bible. (*Folio, London.*)
1540. Cranmer's edition of the Great Bible. (*Fol. London.*)
1560. Geneva Bible. (*4to. Geneva.*)
1568. Parker's or the Bishop's Bible. (*Fol London.*)
1571. The Gospels, in Saxon and English. The Saxon from the Vulgate, and the English from the Bishop's Bible. (*London.*)
1576. Genevan Bible. (*Fol. Edinburgh.*) The first Bible printed in Scotland.
1609. First Roman Catholic Bible in England. (*4to. Douay.*)
1611. The Royal, or King James I.'s, Bible. (*Fol. London.*)
1632. The "Wicked" Bible. (*8vo. London.*)
1633. First Scottish edition of Authorized Bible. (*8vo. Edinburgh.*)
1657. Walton's Polyglott Bible. (*Fol. London.*)
1717. Vinegar Bible. (*Fol. Oxford.*)
1850. Wyckliffe's Bible. (*4to. Oxford.*)
1869. The Amer. *B.* Union (Baptist) revised translation.
1878. Bible and Commentary. Ed. by F. C. Cook, with many able assistants. Known as *The Speaker's Commentary*, as it was undertaken at the instance of the Speaker of the English House of Commons in 1863. Vol. 1. issued, London, 1878.

For list of books in the Bible, see CANON OF SCRIPTURE.

Bible Grove, in *Illinois*, a vill. of Clay co.; *pop.* 998.

Bible Grove, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Scotland co.

Bible-oath, *n.* An oath on the Bible; a sacred obligation.

Bib'ler, *n.* [Lat. *bibo*, to drink.] A tippler.

Bible Societies, *n. pl.* The following are the principal associations formed for the dissemination of the Scriptures, with the date of institution:

A. D.
1649. New England, re-incorporated in 1661. (*American.*)
1662. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Wales (*Welsh.*)
1698. Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. (*Eng.*)
1701. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. (*English.*)
1709. Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in Scotland. (*Scottish.*)
1712. Society at Halle. (*German.*)
1750. Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge among the Poor. (*English.*)
1780. Naval and Military Bible Society. (*English.*)
1785. Society for the Support and Encouragement of Sunday Schools. (*English.*)
1792. French Bible Society.
1803. Society for Promoting a more Extensive Circulation of the Scriptures both at Home and Abroad. (*English.*)
1804. British and Foreign Bible Society, being the Society of 1803 remodelled.
" German Bible Society.
" New York Bible Society.
1805. Berlin Society, changed to Prussian Bible Society in 1814.
1808. Philadelphia Bible Society.
1813. Russian Bible Society. Suspended in 1826.
1817. American Bible Society.
1831. Trinitarian Bible Society.
1850. American Bible Union, N. Y.

Since the revolution in Italy of 1859, and that in Spain of 1868, Bible societies have been established in both countries.

Some of these societies have a large number of branch establishments. Pope Pius VII. issued a bull at Rome, June 29, 1816, against Bible societies, denouncing the movement as a crafty device, by which the very foundations of religion are undermined.

Bib'lical, *a.* Pertaining to the Bible.

Bib'lically, *adv.* In accordance with the Bible.

Bib'licism, *n.* Biblical doctrine, learning, or literature. (R.)

Bib'licist, *n.* One skilled in Biblical knowledge.

Bibliog'rapher, *n* [See BIBLIOGRAPHY.] One versed in bibliography.

Bibliograph'ic, Bibliograph'ical, *a.* Pertaining to the history of books.

Bibliograph'ically, *adv.* In a bibliographical manner.

Bibliography, (*bib-li-og'ra-fe,*) *n.* [Fr.; from Gr. *biblos*, and *graphō*, to write, to describe.] A description, account, or history of books. The knowledge which is required to classify books, according to the various subjects on which they treat, has been termed *intellectual B.*; that of the internal peculiarities of books — the number of editions through which they have passed, the printer or publisher, their date as to time and place, their form and size, and their comparative completeness, correctness, typographical beauty, and rarity — *material B.* The first branch bordera closely on the province of criticism; for the most valuable bibliographical works, being what are termed in French *catalogues raisonnés*, are those in which the books are accompanied with some remarks on the character of their contents. The second branch of *B.* has been of late years cultivated with all the ardor attached to a fashionable and somewhat eccentric pursuit. The lovers of rare editions and curious copies of works, from being, to borrow

a French term, *Bibliophiles*, formed some years ago a peculiar sect entitled *Bibliomaniacs*, with whom the fancy for books had become a passion, like that of Dutch connoisseurs in tulips and pictures. Many works of novel and curious research in this department of literature have been produced to guide their taste. The following list contains a selection of works, which, from the critical matter which they contain, may be considered to belong to the history of literature, as well as of books and editions: — Lowndes's *Bibliographer's Manual of English Literature*, giving an account of rare, curious, and usefnl books, new edition by Bohn: a valuable work (1868). Darling's *Cyclopædia Bibliographica*, a library manual of theological and general literature and guide to books (London, 1857–8). *A Critical Dictionary of English Literature and British and American Authors*, by S. A. Allibone, 2 vols. 8vo. (Philadelphia, 1859–1869.) Horne's *Manual of Biblical Bibliography*. Dibdin's *Library Companion*, 1824. Ebert's *Allgemeines bibliographisches Lexikon*. 2 vols (Leipzig, 1821–30); (an English translation of this work has appeared in 4 vols. 8vo. (Oxford, 1837). Heinsius's *Allgemeines Bücher-Lexikon*, with Supplements, 11 vols. (Leipzig, 1812–52). Ersch's *Handbuch der Deutschen Literatur*, 2d edition, 4 vols.; (Leipzig, 1822–40); (3d edition, by Geissler, 1845). Vater's *Literatur der Grammatiken Lexica*, and *Wörtersammlungen aller Sprachen der Erde*, 2d edition (Berlin, 1847. Brunet's *Manuel du Libraire et de l'Amateur des Livres*, 5th edition, 6 vols. 8vo. (Paris, 1866). Querard's *La France Littéraire*, 10 vols. (Paris, 1827–42). De Bure's *Bibliographie Instructive, ou, Traité de la Connoissance des Livres rares et singuliers, contenant un Catalogue raisonné de la plus grande partie de ces livres précieux qui ont paru successivement dans la République des Lettres depuis l'invention de l'imprimerie*, 7 vols. 8vo. (Paris, 1763–8.) M. Barbier's *Dictionnaire des Anonymes et Pseudonymes*, 4 vols. 1822–25.

Bibliol'atry, *n.* [Gr. *biblion*, a book, *latreia*, worship.] Worship of a book.

Bibliolog'ical, *a.* Pertaining to bibliology.

Bibliol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *logos*, discourse, treatise.] A treatise on books; bibliography.—Biblical literature, doctrine, or theology.

Bib'liomancy, *n.* [Gr. *biblion*, and *manteia*, prophecy.] Divination by the Bible, sometimes called *Sortes Biblicæ*, was a common practice among the early Christians, who were accustomed to regulate their conduct by opening the Sacred Scriptures, and accepting the passage which first presented itself as a guide. Although condemned by the councils of Vannes in 465; Agde, in 506, and Orleans in 511, this mode of divination was practised for many years. The Mohammedans exercise a similar divination by means of the Koran. The ancients used the works of Homer and Virgil in the same manner — the *Sortes Homericæ*, and the *Sortes Virgilianæ* being popular means of prognosticating future events.

Biblioma'nia, Bibliomany, *n.* [Gr. *biblion*, and *mania*, madness.] Book-madness; a rage for possessing rare and curious books. — See Bibliography.

Biblioma'niac, *n.* One who has a rage for books.

Bibliomaniacal, *a.* Relating to bibliomania.

Bibliomaniacism, *n.* The same as Bibliomania.

Bibliomaniast, *n.* The same as Bibliomaniac.

Bibliopeg'ic, *a.* Relating to the binding of books.

Bibliop'egy, *n.* [Gr. *biblion*, and *pegnumi*, to make fast.] The art of binding books

Bibliophile, Bibliophilist, *n.* A lover of books or bibliography.

Bibliophilism, *n.* [Gr. *biblion*, and *phileō*, to love.] Love of books or bibliography.

Bibliopho'bia, *n.* [Gr. *biblion*, and *phobeo*, to fear.] A dread of books. (R.)

Bibliopole, Bibliop'ollst, *n.* [Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *poleo*, to sell.] A bookseller.

Bibliopol'ic, Bibliopol'ical, Bibliopolis'tic, *a.* Relating to booksellers, or bookselling.

Bibliop'olism, *n.* The business of selling books.

Bibliot'aphist, *n.* [Gr. *biblion*, and *taphos*, a burial.] One who hides or buries books. — *Crabb.*

Bibliothe'ca, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *biblion*, and *thēkē*, a case, box, or repository; from *tithēmi*, to put or place.] Properly, a repository for books; a library. —In literature, a treatise giving an account or list of all the writers on a certain subject; thus, we have bibliothecas of theology, law, philosophy, &c. There are, likewise, universal bibliothecas, which treat indifferently of all kinds of books: also select bibliothecas, giving an account of none but authors of reputation. — See Bibliography.

Biblioth'ecal, *a.* Relating to a library.

Bib'liotheke, *n.* [See Bibliotheca. Fr. *bibliothéque*.] A library.

Bib'list, *n.* One who makes the Scriptures the sole rule of faith. — A biblical scholar.

Biborate of Soda, *n.* (*Chem.*) The chemical name of Borax, *q. v.*

Bib'ulous, *a.* [Lat. *bibulus*, from *bibo*, to drink.] Spongy; that has the quality of imbibing fluids or moisture.

Bib'ulus, Lucius Calpurnius, Consul of Rome at the same time with Cæsar. Opposing at first the democratic measures proposed by his colleague, he saw that his resistance was useless, and took no further part in public affairs. The wits of Rome were accustomed to designate that period as the year of the consulate of Caius and Julius Cæsar, alluding to Cæsar's two prenomens. D. about 40 B. C.

Bical'carate, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and *calcar*, a spur.] (*Zoöl.*) Applied to a limb or part armed with two spurs.

Bical'lose, Bical'lous, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and *callus*, hard flesh.] (*Bot.*) That possesses two small callosities or protuberances.

Bicanere, or **Bickaneer,** (*bik'a-neer,*) a territory of Hindostan, prov. Rajpootana, chiefly between Lat. 27° and 29° N.; having N. the Bhatty country; S. the Joudpoor and Seypoor dom.; E. Hurriana and the Shekawutty country, and W. Jesselmeer and the great desert, of which it forms a part; *area*, 18,000 sq. m. The soil is sandy and only irrigated by wells. The Rajah has been under British protection since 1818.

Bicanere, the cap. of the above dom., in the Indian desert, 145 m. N.N.W. of Ajmeer; Lat. 27° 57′ N.; Lon. 73° 2′ E. The desolation around it is as great as that of the wildest tract of Arabia.

Bicap'sular, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and *capsula*, capsule.] (*Bot.*) Having two capsules, containing seeds, to each flower.

Bicar'bide of Hydrogen. See Marsh-Gas.

Bicar'bonate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A carbonate containing two equivalents of carbonic acid to one of the base.

Bicar'inate, *n.* [Lat. *bis*, and *carina*, keel.] (*Bot.*) That has two keel-like projections, as the upper palea of grasses.

Bice, Bise, *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Painting.*) A light-blue color prepared from smalt. From it, by a mixture with yellow orpiment, another color is formed of a green hue, bearing the same name.

Bicent'enary, *n.* See Nonconformists.

Bicepha'lous, (*bi-sef'a-lus.*) *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and Gr. *cephale*, the head.] Having two heads.

Bi'ceps, *n.* [From Lat. *bis*, and *caput*, head.] (*Anat.*) The name of two muscles of the upper extremities, which, rising by two narrow tendons from different parts of the scapula, or shoulder-blade, are inserted one into each radius or outer bone of the fore-arm—the principal flexor of the fore-arm.—Also, the name of a set of muscles of the thighs, acting as flexors of those limbs. — See Skeleton.

Bicêtre, (*be-sai'tr,*) a village of France, 1 m. from Paris, where, in the reign of Charles V., a large building was erected for disabled soldiers, but which was destroyed in the wars under Charles VI. It was rebuilt by Louis XIII., and was used as a military asylum until the Hôtel des Invalides was established at Paris. It was afterwards used as an hospital for the old, the sick, and the insane, and also served as a prison. A fort was built in 1842.

Bichat, (*bee-shah,*) Marie François Xavier, an eminent French physiologist, b. 1771. He went to Paris in 1793, and studied under Desault, who soon made him his friend and associate. He was an indefatigable student and observer, and made very numerous experiments and discoveries in anatomy. His splendid researches have shed a new light on physiology, by giving an intelligible account of the several tissues and organs of the body, and of their varied functions. His great work is the *Anatomie générale appliquée à la Physiologie et à la Médecine*. He also wrote *Recherches Physiologiques sur la Vie et la Mort*, *Traité des Membranes*, and *Anatomie Descriptive*. D. 1802.

Bichloracet'ic Acid. (*Chem.*) A product recently obtained. *Form.* $HO.C_4HCl_2O_3$.

Bichro'mate, *n.* [See Chromium.] (*Chem.*) A salt containing two equivalents of chromic acid to one of the base.

Bicip'ital, Bicip'itous, (*bi-sip'it-al.*) *a.* [Fr. *bicipital*; Lat., from *bis*, and *caput*, *capitas*, the head.] Relating to the biceps; as, the *B. tubercle*, a prominence near the upper extremity of the radius, to which the tendon of the biceps is attached.

Bick'er, (*bik'er,*) *v. n.* [W. *bicra*; Scot. *bicker*; probably from the root of *beak* or *pick*.] To skirmish; to fight off and on; to quarrel; to scold; to contend in petulant altercation.

"I see thy fury; if I longer stay,
We shall begin our ancient *bickerings*." — *Shaks.*

—To quiver; to ply backward and forward.

"And from about him fierce effusion roll'd
Of smoke, and *bickering* flame, and sparkles dire."—*Milton.*

—*n.* A beaker. (Prov. Eng.)

Bick'erer, *n.* A skirmisher; a quarreller.

Bick'ering, *n.* A skirmish; a quarrel.

Bick'ern, *n.* [Corrupted from *beak-iron*.] An iron ending in a beak or point, as the pointed part of an anvil.

Bickmore, Albert Smith, an American naturalist, b. in Maine, 1839. In 1865, he travelled exteusively in China, Japan, the Dutch East Indies, Siberia, and Russia, and on his return, in 1869, published *Travels in the East Indian Archipelago*. In 1870, he became professor of Nat. Hist. in Madison University, and founded the Museum of Nat. Hist. at the Central Park, New York.

Bicol'ligate, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and *colligo*, I bind together.] (*Zoöl.*) Connected by a basal web, as the anterior toes in birds.

Bi'color, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and *color*.] That has two colors.

Bicon'jugate, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and *conjugo*, to join together.] (*Bot.*) Twice paired, as when the petiole of a compound leaf forks twice.

Bi'corn, Bicorn'ous, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and *cornu*, a horn.] Having two horns, or two hornlike processes.

Bicor'nis, *a.* [See Bicorn.] (*Anat.*) Sometimes applied to the hyoid bone, from its having two processes like horns. — Also, to the uterus of most quadrupeds that has two horny divisions.

Bicor'poral, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and *corpus*, a body.] Having two bodies

Bicru'ral, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and *crus*, *crucis*, a leg.] Having two legs.

Bicus'pid, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and *cuspis*, a point.] (*Anat.*) Any thing having two points. Some anatomists use this word to define the teeth, as the *cuspidati*, teeth with one point, or the canine; *bicuspidati*, teeth with two points, the two teeth immediately behind the canine; and the *multicuspidati*, or many-pointed, the double or molar teeth.

Bicus'pidate, *a.* (*Bot.*) That has a double or forked point.—*Loudon.*

Bicycle, (*bi'se-kl,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *bis*, and *cyclus*, ring or circle.] A vehicle on two wheels. This name is not found in our lexicons, but it is in good use and sufficiently self-explaining. It has been applied by Mr. McDonald of Amsterdam, N. Y., to a new kind of velocipede, patented in 1869.

Bid, *v. a.* (*imp.* Bid or Bade; *pp.* Bid or Bidden.) [A.S. *biddan*; Goth. *bidjan*.] To interest; to beseech; to request; to invite. (O.)

"Go ye therefore into the highways, and as many as ye shall find, *bid* to the marriage." — *Matt.* xxii. 9.

—To require: to demand; to command.

"Thames heard the numbers as he flowed along,
And *bade* his willows learn the moving song." — *Pope.*

—[A.S. *beodan*; Du. *bieden*, to offer, proffer.] To offer; to propose; to bring forward; to propose to give.

"He that *bids* most shall have it." — *Collier.*

—To pronounce or declare; to proclaim.

"How *bid* you welcome to these shattered legions?" — *Philips.*

To bid beads, to distinguish each bead by a prayer.— *To bid fair*, to make fair promise.

Bid, *n.* An offer to pay a specified price for an article about to be sold at auction.

Bidais, in *Texas*, a creek of Walker co., flowing into Trinity River.

Bid'al, Bid'ale, or Bid'all, *n.* [*bid* and *ale*.] An ancient custom in England, by which friends are invited to drink ale at some poor man's house, and there to contribute something to his relief.

Bidassoa, (*be-tas-so'a.*) a river which, rising in the Spanish Pyrenees, forms the boundary between that country and France, and falls into the Bay of Biscay between Andaye and Fontarabia. At its mouth is an island, where, in 1659, was concluded the treaty of the Pyrenees.

Bid'deford, in *Maine*, a post-township of York co., on Saco river, about 14 m. S.W. by S. of Portland; *pop.* 10,282. See Saco.

Bid'deford Pool, in *Maine*, a post-office of York co.

Bid'den, *pp.* of Bid, *q. v.*

Bid'der, *n.* One who offers to pay a specified price for an article offered for sale at public auction.

(*Law.*) The *B.* has a right to withdraw his bid at any time before it is accepted, which acceptance is generally manifested by knocking down the hammer.

Bid'ding, *n.* Command: order.

"At his second *bidding* darkness fled,
Light shone, and order from disorder sprung." — *Milton.*

(*Com.*) Offer of a specified price; act of making bids at public auction.

—Invitation to a wedding. (Prov. Eng.)

Bid'ding-Prayer, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A form of prayer for the souls of benefactors, said before sermons and homilies, in the Roman Catholic Church. — The 55th canon of the Church of England enjoins that before all lectures, the preachers or ministers shall move the people to join with them in prayer in a certain form. This form is called *bidding-prayer*, because in it the preacher is directed to bid the people to pray for certain specified articles. It is now rarely used.

Bid'dy, *n.* A childish name for a hen, or a chicken; also, for a servant-girl.

Bide, (*bīd,*) *v. n.* [A.S. *bidan*, to tarry, to remain.] To dwell; to inhabit; to remain. (O.)

—*v. a.* To endure; to suffer.

"Poor naked wretches wheresoe'er you are,
That *bide* the pelting of this pitiless storm!" — *Shaks.*

—To wait for; to abide. See Abide.

Bideford, (*bid'e-furd,*) a seaport-town of Devonshire, on the Torridge, 2 m. from Barnstaple. *Manf.* Earthenware, woollens, and carpets. *Pop.* about 6,000.

Bi'dens, *n.* [Lat. *bis*, and *dens*, a tooth, the achenia having 2 (or more) barbed teeth.] (*Bot.*) The Burr-Marigold, a genus of plants, sub-ord. *Tubuliflorœ*. — Diag. Involucre nearly equal, double, scaly or leafy at the base; rays few, neutral; disc perfect; receptacle chaffy, flat; pappus of 2–4 awns, rough backwards; achenia quadrangular. Many species are found in the U. States, and among them, *B. frondosa*, a common weed, often called beggar-ticks, found in moist, cultivated fields. Its stem is 2 feet high, sending out many spreading branches; flowers in clusters at the end of the branches, without rays, yellow, surrounded by a large and leafy involucre, blossoming in August.

Biden'tal, Biden'tate, Biden'tated, *a.* [See Bidens.] (*Anat.* and *Bot.*) Applied to an animal that has but two teeth, as the *Delphinus bidens*; or to a part furnished with two tooth-like processes.

Bidet, (*bee-tay'.*) [Fr.] A small horse. Hence, perhaps, applied to a chamber bathing-apparatus, which has to be bestridden. It is a useful arrangement, in case of hemorrhoids, &c. — *Dunglison.*

Bid'-hook, *n.* (*Naut.*) A hook belonging to a boat.

Bid'well, in *California*, a township of Butte co.; *pop.* 337.

—A post-village, called also *Bidwell's Bar*, in the above township, 9 m. E.N.E. of Oroville.

Bic'berite, *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrated sulphate of cobalt and magnesia, which occurs in flesh-red and rose-colored, translucent, friable stalactites, and in crusts investing other minerals, in rubbish of old mines at Bieber near Hanau.

Bichle, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Perry co.

Bielefeld, (*bē'e-felt,*) a town of Prussia, 26 m. from Minden. It is the centre of the Westphalian trade, and has manf. of leather, soap, woollen stuffs, &c. *Pop.* 12,067

Biel'er, in *California*, a coast-village of Sonoma co., 45 m. W.N.W. of Santa Rosa.

Bielgorod, (*bele-gor'od'.*) a town of Russia in Europe, 73 m. from Koursk; *pop.* 8,600.

Biella, (*be-ad'la,*) a town of N. Italy, cap. of a prov. of same name, on the Cervo, 50 m. from Turin; *pop.* 8,411.

Bienne, (Lake of,) (*be-an'.*) in Switzerland, 16 m. from Berne. It is 10 m. long, by 1 to 3 broad, and contains the island of St. Pierre, which was the residence of Rousseau in 1765. — At its N. extremity stands a small town of the same name. *Pop.* about 4,000.

Biennial, (*bi-en'ni-al,*) *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, *annus*, a year.] Continuing for two years; as, a *biennial* plant. — Taking place once in two years; as, a *biennial* meeting. —*n.* (*Bot.*) A plant which springs from the seed one year, but does not flower and seed until the second year, when it perishes. The *B.* root is commonly enlarged at the close of the first season, by an accumulation of nutriment intended for the support of the plant during its flowering and fruiting. The carrot or the turnip is a familiar example of such a root.

Bien'nially, *adv.* Once in two years; at the return of two years.

Biens, (*bians,*) *n. pl.* [Fr., goods.] (*French Law.*) This term includes all kinds of property, real and personal. *B.* are divided into *B. meubles*, movable property, and *B. immeubles*, immovable property. This distinction between movable and immovable property gives rise, in the civil as well as in the common law, to many important distinctions as to rights and remedies. — *Bouvier.*

Bienville, (*bain'vil,*) in *Louisiana*, a N.W. par., bounded W. by Lake Bistineau, and traversed by Black Lake and Saline bayou. Lake Bistineau, which enters Red River near the S.W. of the parish, is navigable by steamboats for about 60 m. *Cap.* Sparta. *Pop.* 10,636.

Bier, (*bēr,*) *n.* [Fr. *bière*; A. S. *bær*; Pers. *bir*, from the root of *bear.*] A carriage or frame of wood for conveying dead human bodies to the grave.

Bierstadt, (*bēr'stoht,*) ALBERT, an American painter, B. at Düsseldorf, 1829. He has made himself famous by his wonderful pictures of American scenery, chief among which are, *Lander's Peak*, *Rocky Mountains*; *A Storm in the Rocky Mountains*; and *The Domes of the Yosemite*, &c.

Biesting, BEESTNING, or COLOSTRUM, *n.* [A.S. *beost*, *bysting.*] The first milk yielded by the cow immediately after the birth of the calf. This word is often used in the plural form, *biestings.* — See BEESTINGS.

Bifa'cial, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and *facies*, face.] That has the opposite surfaces alike. — *Dana.*

Bifa'rious, *a.* [Lat. *bifarius.*] Twofold; having two parts.

(*Bot.*) Two-ranked; arranged in two vertical rows, — frequently applied to flowers and ovules.

Bifa'riously, *adv.* In a bifarious manner.

Bi'fer, *n.* [Lat. *bis*, and *fero*, to bear.] (*Bot.*) Applied to a biferous plant, *i. e.*, to a plant that bears fruit twice a year.

Bif'erous, *a.* (*Bot.*) That bears fruit twice a year.

Bif'fin, *n.* (*Cookery.*) An apple baked slowly and pressed flat, as a Norfolk *biffin.*

Bi'fid, Bif'idate, Bif'idated, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and *findo*, to cleave.] (*Bot.*) See CLEFT.

Biflo'rate, Biflo'rous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having two flowers; two-flowered

Bi'fold, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and Eng. *fold.*] Twofold; double; of two kinds, degrees, &c.; as, *bifold* authority. — *Shaks.*

Bifo'liate, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and *folium*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having two leaves; two-leaved.

Bifo'liolate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Applied to leaves consisting of two leaflets.

Bifollic'ular, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and *folliculus*, a sack.] (*Bot.*) That has two follicles.

Bifo'rate, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and *foris*, a door.] (*Bot.*) Having two perforations or apertures, as the anthers of the *Rhododendron.*

Bif'orine, *n.* (*Bot.*) A minute oval sac found in the interior of the leaves of some Araceous plants. It tapers to each end, where it is perforated, and is apparently composed of two bags, one within the other, the inner bag being filled with the fine acicular crystals or spiculæ, called *raphides.* When the *B.* is placed in water, it discharges its spiculæ with considerable violence, first from one end, and then from the other, recoiling at every discharge, and eventually emptying itself, when it becomes a flaccid, motionless bag. — *Brande.*

Bi'form, Bi'formed, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and *forma*, form.] Having two forms, bodies, or shapes.

Biform'ity, *n.* A double form. (a.)

Bifront'ed, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and *frons*, the front.] Having two fronts.

Bifur'cate, Bifur'cated, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and *furcas*, a fork.] Two-forked; divided into two branches.

Bifurca'tion, *n.* A forking, or division into two branches.

Bifur'cous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Two-forked.

Big, *a.* [O. Ger. *pigo* or *piga*, a heap; Dan. *bug*, the belly, bulge; Icel. *bólga*, a swelling, — allied to *bulk*; W. *bog*, a swelling.] Great in bulk; large.

"When the idea under consideration becomes very *big*, or very small, its precise bulk becomes obscure and confused."—*Locke.*

—Teeming; pregnant; great with young.

"A bear *big* with young hath seldom been seen."—*Bacon.*

—Full of something, and desirous, or about, to give it vent; generally used before *with.*

"The great, th' important day,
Big with the fate of Cato and of Rome."—*Addison.*

—Distended; swollen; ready to burst; — used often of the effects of passion, as grief, rage, &c.

"Thy heart is *big*; get thee apart, and weep."—*Shaks.*

Great in air and mien; proud; swelling; tumid; haughty; surly.

"How else, said he, but with a good bold face,
And with *big* words, and with a stately grace?"—*Spenser.*

—Great in spirit; lofty; brave.

"What art thou? have not I
An arm as *big* as thine? a heart as *big*?"—*Shaks.*

Bi'ga, *n.* [Lat.] (*Antiq.*) A chariot or car drawn by two horses; called by Suetonius (*Calig.* c. 19) *Bijuge carricalum.* The biga was the most common chariot in use among the Romans. They also had their quadrigæ, and

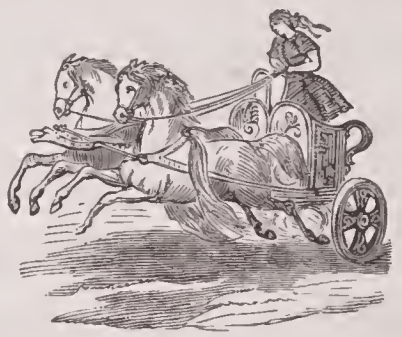


Fig. 354. — ROMAN BIGA.

sometimes their sejuges, septim-juges, &c., and Suetonius assures us that Nero, when he was a performer in the Olympic games, made use of a decem-jugis, a chariot drawn by ten horses coupled together. (*Suet. in Ner.* c. 24.)—Pliny attributes the invention of the biga to the Phrygians. (*Hist. Nat. lib.* vii., c. 56.) Isidorus says the inventor was Chiristines the Sicyonian. (*Origines lib.* xvii. c. 35.)

Big'amist, *n.* One who has committed bigamy, or has two wives or husbands at once.

Big'amy, *n.* [Fr. *bigamie*; from Lat. *bis*, and Gr. *gamos*, marriage.] (*Law.*) The wilfully contracting a second marriage when the contracting party knows that the first is still existing. The state of a man who has two wives, or of a woman who has two husbands, living at the same time. In England, this crime is punishable by the stat. 1 *Jac.* I. c. 11, which makes the offence felony: but it exempts from punishment the party whose husband or wife shall continue to remain absent for seven years before the second marriage, without being heard from. The statutory provisions in the U. States against *B.*, are in general similar to, and copied from the English statute, excepting as to the punishment, which is different in many of the States. — When the man has more than two wives, or the woman more than two husbands, living at the same time, the party is said to have committed *polygamy*; but the name of *B.* is more frequently given to this offence in legal proceedings.

Bigaroon', *n.* [Fr. *bigarreau.*] The large white-heart cherry.

Big Bar, in *California*, a township of Eldorado co.; *pop.* about 1,450.

—A post-village of Trinity co., 20 m. W. of Weaverville.

Big Barn, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Union co.

Big Bay Creek, in *Illinois*, near the S.E. corner of the State, falls into the Ohio River.

Big Bea'ver, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Oakland co.

Big Bea'ver, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Beaver county; *pop.* 1,559.

—A township of Lawrence co.; *pop.* 1,406.

Big'-bellied, *a.* Having a large belly; advanced in pregnancy.

Big Bend, in *Arkansas*, a post-office of Polk co.

Big Bend, in *Louisiana*, a P. O. of Avoyelles parish.

Big Bend, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Venango county.

Big Bend, in *W. Virginia*, a post-office of Calhoun co.

Big Bend, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Waukesha co., on Fox River, about 20 m. of Milwaukee.

Big Beth'el, in *Virginia*, a village of York co., about 10 m. N.W. of Fortress Monroe. During the Civil War, two divisions of Union troops, dispatched by General Butler to surprise the Confederate camp at this place, 9th June, 1861, meeting in the darkness, commenced a fight, in which several were killed before the error was discovered. On the next day, they, about 2,500 strong, attacked the Confederates, (about 1,800 men,) by whom they were defeated with a loss of 16 killed, 34 wounded, and 5 missing.

Big Black River, in *Mississippi*, rising in Choctaw co., and flowing S.W., embouches into the Mississippi at Great Gulf. Its estimated length is about 200 m. On 7th May, 1863, the Confederate works commanding this river were taken by Gen. McClernand, after a sanguinary action. The garrison, (about 1,500 men,) 17 guns, several thousand stand of arms, and a large quantity of commissary stores, were captured.

Big Blue, in *Missouri*, a village of Jackson co., 8 m. W. of Independence.

Big Blue Creek, (BATTLE OF.) See LITTLE BLUE CREEK.

Big Blue River, in *Missouri*, Jackson co., flowing N. into Missouri River. — Little Blue River flows through the same county, and enters the Missouri below the above.

Big'-boned, *a.* Having large bones.

Big Bottom, in *Arkansas*, a village of Independence co.; *pop.* 938.

Big Buffalo, in *W. Virginia*, a P. O. of Harrison co.

Big'byville, in *Tennessee*, a village of Maury co., 50 m. S. by W. from Nashville; *pop.* 1,651.

Big Ce'dar, in *Missouri*, a village of Jackson co., 14 m. S. of Independence.

Big Cedar Creek, in *Iowa*, falls into Skunk River, in Henry co.

Big Cedar Creek, in *South Carolina*, enters the Broad River, near the N.W. part of Richland district.

Big Cedar Grove, in *Indiana*, a creek which enters the White Water 6 m. below Brookville.

Big Clear Creek, in *W. Virginia*, a post-office of Green Brier co.

Big Clifty, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Grayson co.

Big'-corned, *a.* Having large grains.

Big Cot'tonwood, in *Utah Territory*, a village of Salt Lake co; *pop.* 570.

Big Cove Tannery, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Fulton co.

Big Creek, in *Alabama*, Greene co., flows into Black Warrior River.

—A post-office of Dale co.

Big Creek, in *Arkansas*, rising in the E. part of the State, and flows S. into the White River, in Desha co.

—A township of Crawford co.

—A township in Philip's co.; pop. 1,699.

Big Creek, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Forsyth co., 10 m. S.W. of Cumming; *pop.* 1,525.

Big Creek, in *Indiana*, rising in Ripley co, and falling into Graham's Fork of White River, in Jefferson co.

—A township of White co.; *pop.* 584.

Big Creek, in *Iowa*, a township of Black Hawk co.; *pop.* 1,394.

Big Creek, in *Louisiana*, a P. O. of Rapides parish.

Big Creek, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Mecosta co.

Big Creek, in *Missouri*, in the W. part of the State, takes a course S.E., and enters Grand River, in Henry county.

—In the N.W. part of that State, flows through Harrison co., and enters Grand River in Daviess co.

Big Creek, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Henry co.; *pop.* 1,390.

—A village of Johnson co., 40 m. S.E. by S. of Independence.

—A post-office of Texas co.

Big Creek, in *South Carolina*, a post-office of Edgefield district.

Big Creek, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Monroe co.

Big Cyprus Bayou, in *Texas*, rising in Wood and Hopkins counties, and emptying into Soda Lake, a few m. below Jefferson, in Cass co.

Big Dry Wood Creek, in *Missouri*, flowing into Marmiton River in Bates co.

Big Eau Claire, (*o-klair'*) in *Wisconsin*, a river flowing through the E. part of Marathon co., and emptying into the Wisconsin about 6 m. from Wausau.

Big Eau Plaine, (*o-plain'*) in *Wisconsin*, a river of Marathon co., which after a S.E. course enters the Wiscousin River, near the S. frontier of the county.

Bigelo'via, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Violaceæ.* The species are unimportant.

Big'elow's Mills, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Laporte co., 15 m. S.W. of Laporte.

Bigem'inate, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and *gemino*, to double.] (*Bot.*) Twice paired; applied to leaves having two secondary petioles, each of which bears a pair of leaflets.

Big'ener, *n.* [Lat. *bis*, and *gener*, a son-in-law.] (*Bot.*) A hybrid between two plants of different genera.

Big Falls, in *North Carolina*, a P. O. of Alamance co.

Big Fishing Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, entering the Bald Eagle Creek, in Clinton co., about 4 m. W. of Lock Haven.

Big Flats, in *New York*, a post-office of Chemung co., 293 m. from New York city; *pop.* 1,902.

Big Flats, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Adams co., 10 m. N. of Friendship; *pop.* 89.

Big Foot Prairie, in *Illinois*, a P.O. of McHenry co.

Big Fork, in *Arkansas*, a P. O. of Polk co.; *pop.* 274.

Bigg, (*big,*) *n.* [Sw. and Goth. *biugg*; Dan. *byg.*] A variety of winter barley having six rows of grains.

Big'ger, in *Indiana*, a township of Jennings co.

Big'gin, *n.* [Fr. *béguin.*] A cap of a certain shape, called also *Biggon*, *Biggonnet*, worn by the *Beguines*, q. v. A child's cap.

—A contrivance for holding coffee-grounds (being a small bag or a metallic vessel minutely perforated at the bottom) through which boiling water is poured. — *Webster.*

Big Glades, in *Virginia*, a township of Russell co.

Biggleswade, (*big'glz-wād,*) a town of England, in Bedfordshire, 41 m. N.N.W. of London. It is a neat and modernized town. *Manf.* Thread-lace. It has one of the largest corn-markets in England *Pop.* 4,430.

Big'gon, Big'gonet, *n.* See BIGGIN.

Big Grove, in *Illinois*, a township of Kendall co.; *pop.* 1,726.

Big Grove, in *Iowa*, a township of Benton co.; *pop.* 856.

—A township of Johnson co.; *pop.* 1,358.

—A post-office of Pottawattomie co.

Biggs'ville, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Henderson co.; *pop.* 353.

Big Hatch'y River, in *Tennessee.* See HATCHIE RIVER.

Big Hill, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Madison co.

Big Hill, in *Texas*, a post-office of Gonzales co.

Big Hollow, in *New York*, a post-office of Greene co.

Big Horn River, in *Missouri*, the largest tributary of the Yellowstone River, rising near Fremont's Peak, in Lat. above 42° 20′ N., Lon. 110° W., and falling into the Yellowstone River.

Bight, (*bit,*) *n.* [O. Ger. *bingan*, to bend; Du. *boyt*; Icel. *bayt*, a bending, from *buya*, to bend; A. S. *bugan*, to bend.] (*Naut.*) The double part of a rope when it is folded, in contradistinction from the ends.

(*Geog.*) A small bay; as, the *Bight* of Benin.

(*Farriery.*) The inward bend of a horse's chambrel, and the bend of the fore-knees.

Big Indian Creek, in *Indiana*, rising in Floyd co., and flowing S.W., enters the Ohio, about 9 miles above Leavenworth.
Big Island, in *Ohio*, a twp. of Marion co.; *pop.* 940.
Big Island, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Bedford co.
Big Lake, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Sherburne co.; *pop.* 571.
Big-land'ular, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having two glands.
Big'ler, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Adams co.
Big Lick, in *North Carolina*, a post-office of Stanley co.; *pop.* 1,354.
Big Lick, in *Ohio*, a township of Hancock co., about 40 m. N.N.W. of Marion; *pop.* 1,179.
Big Lick, or GAINSBORO, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Roanoke co., 170 m. W. by S. of Richmond; *pop.* 2,592.
Big'ly, *adv.* In a tumid, swelling, blustering manner.
"*Bigly* to look, and barb'rously to speak. —*Dryden*
Big Me'to, in *Arkansas*, a small river rising near Little Rock, and flowing S.E. into the Arkansas River, in Arkansas co.
Big Mill Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, falling into the Clarion River.
Big Mound, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Lee co.
Big Muddy, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Franklin co.
Big Neck, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Adams co.
Big'ness, *n.* Bulk, size; largeness; dimension.
Bignon, LOUIS PIERRE ÉDOUARD, (*been'yawng,*) a French statesman, b. at Meillerave, 1771. He early became a diplomatist, and was made intendant of Berlin after the battle of Jena. Ambassador in Poland, both before and after the retreat from Moscow, he rendered the most important services to the French army. He subsequently held many important offices, was a member of the Chamber of Deputies under the Restoration, and was made a peer of France in 1839. He wrote, at the express desire of Napoleon, a *History of French Diplomacy*. D. 1841.
Bigno'nia, *n.* [Named after the Abbé Bignon, librarian to Louis XIV.] (*Bot.*) The Trumpet-flower, the typical genus of the ord. *Bignoniaceæ*, q. v. All the species are magnificent plants when in blossom, and such is espe-



Fig. 355. — CHINESE TRUMPET-FLOWER.
(*Bignonia grandiflora.*)

cially the case with *B. grandiflora*, the Chinese Trumpet-flower, a climber, native of China and Japan, which has splendid scarlet flowers. In temperate countries it only grows freely in hot-houses. — The *B. radians*, found in our country from Pennsylvania to Florida, and W. to Illinois, in woods and thickets, along rivers, is a beautiful climber, with a stem 20–80 ft. in length, ascending trees. One variety has yellow-scarlet flowers, another bright-scarlet, blossoming from June to August. Some botanists give these two species *grandiflora* and *radians* to the genus *Tecoma*.
Bignonia'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An ord. of plants, alliance *Bignoniales*. — DIAG. Axile placentæ, winged sessile seeds without albumen, and large leafy cotyledons. — They are trees or shrubs, often twining or climbing, differing from Figworts (*Scrophulariaceæ*) only in their leafy cotyledons and want of albumen. The order extends northwards in N. America as far as Pennsylvania, and southwards into the S provinces of Chili. It Europe it is unknown in the wild state. The species are best known for the great beauty of the flowers, which, from their large size, gay color, and great abundance, are often among the most striking objects in a tropical forest. From the leaves of the species *B. chica*, the Indians of S. America obtain a red dye called *chica*, or *carajura*, which they use for painting their bodies. Several kinds of Bignonia form large trees in the forests of Brazil, where they are felled for the sake of their timber; that called *Ipe-tabacco* furnishes durable ship-timber; the *Ipeuna*, another species, is the hardest wood in Brazil. There are 44 genera and 450 species.
Bignoni'ales, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The Bignonial alliance, a series of plants, including the orders *Pedaliaceæ*, *Gesneraceæ*, *Crescentiaceæ*, *Bignoniaceæ*, *Acanthaceæ*, *Scrophulariaceæ*, and *Lentibulariaceæ*. — DIAG. Perigynous exogens, with dichlamydeous, monopetalous, unsymmetrical flowers, capsular or berried fruit, having its carpels quite consolidated; parietal, free central, or axile placentæ, and an embryo with little or no albumen.
Big North Fork, of White River. See WHITE RIVER, of Arkansas.
Big Oak, in *Mississippi*, a post-office of Kemper co.
Big Oak Flat, in *California*, a post-village of Tuolumne co., 10 m. S.E. of Sonora; *pop.* about 600.
Bigorre, (*be-gor',*) an ancient province of France, now included in the dep. of the Hautes-Pyrénées.
Bigot, (*big'ot,*) *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *bigote*, a moustache, a symbol of firmness and courage among Spanish soldiers of the 15th and 16th centuries, who were distinguished by a rigid adherence to whatever the Roman See imposed and taught.] A person who is obstinately and unreasonably wedded to a particular creed, opinion, practice, or ritual.
Big'oted, *a.* Obstinately and blindly attached to some creed, opinion, practice, or ritual.
Big'otedly, *adv.* In the manner of a bigot.
Bigotry, (*big'ot-re,*) *n.* Blind or unreasonable zeal in favor of a creed, party, sect, or opinion; excessive prejudice.
Big Patch, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Grant co.
Big Pigeon River, in *North Carolina* and *Tennessee*, rising in the Blue Ridge Mountains in the W. of the former State, and taking a course N.W. and W., enters French Broad River, near Newport, in the latter State.
Big Pine Creek, in *Indiana*. See PINE CREEK.
Big Pine Creek, in *Texas*, enters Neches River at the E. end of Trinity co.
Big Pine-Tree Creek, in *South Carolina*, flows through Kershaw district into the Wateree, near Camden.
Big Piney Fork. See GASCONADE RIVER.
Big Plain, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Madison co.
Big Plover River, in *Wisconsin*, flows from the N. E. part of the State into the Wisconsin River at Portage Court-House.
Big Pond, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Jones co.
Big Pond, in *Arkansas*, a post-office of Marion co.
Big Racoon Creek, in *Indiana*. See RACOON CREEK.
Big Rapids, in *Michigan*, a twp. and vill., cap. of Mecosta co., on the Muskegon River, 60 m. N. by E. of Grand Rapids; *pop.* of twp. 465, of village 1,237.
Big Reedy, in *Kentucky*, a P. O. of Edmonson co.
Big Renox, in *Kentucky*, a P. O. of Cumberland co.
Big River, in *Missouri*, rising in Washington co., and flowing N. through Jefferson, empties into Maramec River.
Big River, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Pierce co.
Big River Mills, in *Missouri*, a post-office of St. François co.
Big Rock, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Kane co.; *pop.* 829.
Big Rock, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Scott co.
Big Rock, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Harlan co.
Big Rock, in *Ohio*, a village of Morgan co., on the Muskingum River, 85 m. S.E. of Columbus.
—A post-office of Athens co.
Big-round, *n.* Of large circumference. — *Pope.*
Big Run, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Athens co.
Big Run, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Jefferson co.
Big Sandy, in *Nebraska*, a village of Jefferson county; *pop.* 693.
Big Sandy Creek, in *Indiana*, falling into the Ohio, in Spencer co.
Big Sandy Creek, in *Tennessee*, rising in the W. of the State, Henderson co., and emptying into the Tennessee River, in Benton co., after a course of abt. 80 m.
Big Sandy Creek, in *Texas*. See ALABAMA CREEK.
Big Savan'na, in *Georgia*, a post-office of Dawson co.
Big Sew'ickley Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, falling into the Youghiogheny River.
Big Shanty, in *Georgia*, a post-office of Cobb co.
Big Sioux, in *Dakota Terr.*, a twp. of Union co., *p.* 388.
Big Skin Creek, in *W. Virginia*, a P. O. of Lewis co.
Big Snibar Creek, in *Missouri*, falls into the Missouri River at Lafayette co., abt. 5 m. above Lexington.
Big'-sounding, *a.* That has a pompous sound; as, *big-sounding* sentences.
Big Spring, in *Alabama*, a village of Marshall co., 145 m. N. of Montgomery.
Big Spring, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Shelby co.; *pop.* 1,755.
Big Spring, in *Indiana*, a village of Crawford co., 14 m. N. of Leavenworth.
Big Spring, in *Kansas*, a village of Douglas co., abt. 12 m. E.S.E. of Topeka.
Big Spring, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Breckinridge co., partly situate in Meade and Hardin counties, 44 m. S.W. of Louisville; *pop.* 134.
Big Spring, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Ottawa co.
Big Spring, in *Minnesota*, a post-office of Fillmore co.
Big Spring, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Montgomery co., 50 m. N.E. of Jefferson city.
Big Spring, in *Ohio*, a township of Seneca co.; *pop.* 2,084.
Big Spring, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Cumberland co.
Big Spring, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Wilson co.
Big Spring, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Adams co.
Big Spring Depot, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Montgomery co.
Big Spring Point, in *New York*, a village of Yates co., 190 m. W. of Albany.
Big Springs, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Johnson co.
Big Springs, in *Kansas*, of Douglas co.
Big Springs, in *Nebraska*, of Taylor co.
Big Springs, in *Ohio*, of Logan co.
Big Stone Gap, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Wise co.
Big Stream, in *New York*, a post-office of Yates co.
Big Swamp, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Columbus co.
Big-swollen, Big-swoln', *a.* Greatly swelled: turgid; ready to burst.

"Might my *big-swollen* heart
Vent all its griefs, and give a loose to sorrow." — *Addison.*

Big Sycamore, in *West Virginia*, a post-office of Clay co.
Big Thompson, in *Colorado Territory*, a post-village of Larimer co., on the Big Thompson River, 45 m. N. of Denver, and 6 E. of the Rocky Mountains. *Pop.* 315.
Big Timber, in *Kansas*, a post-office of Riley co.
Big Timber Creek, in *New Jersey*, bounding Gloucester and Camden counties, and entering the Delaware 5 m. below Camden.
Big Tree Corners, in *New York*, a P. O. of Erie co.
Big Trees, in *California*, a post-office of Calaveras co.
Big Tybee Island. See TYBEE ISLAND.
Big'-uddered, *a.* Having large udders; having dugs swelled with milk.
Big Vermilion River. See VERMILION RIVER.
Big Walnut Creek, in *Ohio*, rises in the central part of the State, and falls into the Scioto, 12 m. S. of Columbus.
Big'-wig, *n.* A name applied in England to a person of consequence, more especially to judges who wear large wigs. (*Cant.*)
Big Wood River. See BOISÉE RIVER.
Big Woods, in *Minnesota*, a post-office of Wright co.
Bijanagur, (*be-jan-a-goor',*) (*Vijayanagara*, the "city of triumph,") ANNAGOONDY (Canarese), or ALPATNA, an ancient and celebrated city of Hindostan, prov. Bejapoor, on both banks of the Toombudra, that part of it on the S.E. bank only being properly called Bijanagur, and belonging to the British presidency of Madras; 117 m. S.S.E. of Bejapoor, and 27 N.W. of Bellary: Lat. 15° 14′ N., Lon. 76° 37′ E. It was formerly the metropolis of a kingdom, which, in 1515, comprised the two Carnatics, above and below the Ghauts. It was taken and sacked by the Mohammedans in 1564.
Bijnee', or **Khunta'ghant,** a territory of British India, prov. Bengal. It lies on both sides of the Brahmapootra, and consists chiefly of a level and fertile country. *Prod.* Rice, sugar, wheat, betel, mulberry-trees, mustard, &c.
BIJNEE, cap. of the above prov., 23 m. N. of Goalpara; Lat. 26° 29′ N., Lon. 90° 47′ E.
Bijou, (*bē-zhö',*) *n.*; *pl.* BIJOUX, (*bē-zhö'.*) [Fr. from Lat. *bis*, double, and *jocus*, a jest, a trifle.] A trinket or a little box; a jewel; an elegant ornament.
Bijoutry, (*bē-zhö'tri,*) *n.* [Fr. *bijouterie.*] Jewelry; gems, or curiosities of value.
Bijn'gate, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and *jugum*, a yoke.] (*Bot.*) Applied to leaves pinnated with two pairs of leaflets.
Bikh, *n.* See ACONITUM.
Bila'biate, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and *labium*, a lip.] (*Bot.*) Applied to a flower that has all or any of its parts collected into separate parcels or lips. Thus, a calyx having two of its sepals collected into one parcel, and the others into a second parcel, or a corolla with its five petals adhering two and three together, is *B.*, as in the plants of the order *Lamiaceæ*, q. v.
Bilam'ellate, Bilam'ellated, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and *lamella*, a plate.] (*Bot.*) When a part is divided longitudinally into two lamellæ or plates; also, bearing two vertical plates.
Bilan, (*bē'lon,*) *n.* [Fr.] A book in which bankers, merchants, and traders write a statement of all they owe and all that is due to them. The term is used in Louisiana.
Bil'ander, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small vessel with two masts, formerly used on Dutch canals for the carriage of goods.
Bilat'eral, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and *latus, lateris*, side.] Having two sides.
(*Law.*) A *bilateral contract* is that in which both the contracting parties are bound to fulfil obligations reciprocally towards each other. — *Bouvier*
Bilbaõ, (*bil'bōw,*) a seaport-town of Spain, and the capital of the prov. of Biscay, in a fine plain, on the Ibaizabal, about 6 m. above its confluence with the sea at Portugalete, and 45 m. W. of San Sebastian; Lat. 43° 14′ 3″ N.; Lon. 2° 56′ 5″ W. It is a well-built and paved town. No wheeled carriages are allowed to pass along the streets, but all goods are carried in panniers on mules, or in sledges. *B.* is the principal port of the N. of Spain, and possesses an extensive commerce, exporting chiefly iron, steel, wool, fish, corn, and fruits. *Manf.* Hardware, anchors leather, tobacco, &c. Large vessels usually anchor at Portugalete, near the mouth of the river, or at Olaveaga, about 4 m. below the town. Spring tides rise about 13 feet; and by taking advantage of them, vessels of considerable size occasionally reach the town. *B.* was founded in 1300. *Pop.* 19,886.
Bil'berry, *n.* [From Sax. *bilig*, a bladder, and *berry.*] (*Bot.*) See VACCINIUM.
Bilbo, (*bil'bō,*) *n.*; *pl.* BILBOES (*bil'bōz.*) [From the Spanish town Bilbaõ, often pronounced *bilboa* in English.] A short rapier or sword, first made at Bilbao.

"To be compass'd like a good *bilbo*, in the circumference of a peck, hilt to point, heel to head." — *Shaks.*

—*pl.* BILBOES. (*Naut.*) A large bar or bolt of iron, with shackles on it, formerly used for criminals on board ships.

"Methought I lay worse than the mutines in the *bilboes*.' — *Shaks.*

Bilboquet, (*bil'bo-kā.*) *n.* [Fr. Etymol. uncertain.] The toy called a cup and ball.
Bilderdyk, WILLEM, (*beel-dair-dike',*) a Dutch poet, b. at Amsterdam, 1756. Though ranking among the chief poets of his country, *B.* has little originality or imagination. His two best works are, *Love of Fatherland*, and *Rural Life*. D. 1830.
Bild'stein, *n.* [Ger. *bild*, an image, and *stein*, a stone.] (*Min.*) The same as *Amalgatolite*, q. v.
Bile, (*bīl.*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *bilis*; allied, to *fel, fellis*, the gall-bladder.] (*Physiol.*) One of the most important secretions in the body; a thick unctuous, yellow fluid, secreted in the liver, and carried to the gall-bladder; having a rank, heavy smell, and an acrid, bitter taste. The refuse blood from the lower extremities and great organs of the abdomen, on its return to the heart by the great ascending vein, *vena cava*, passes through the liver, where it is subjected to the action of certain secreting vessels, which, separating from it much of its carbon, and other impurities, forms a new substance,

called bile, which is carried by innumerable small vessels, that afterwards unite to form one tube, called the hepatic duct, terminating in the neck of the gall-bladder, and conveying to that receptacle all the secretion brought from every part of the liver. To be more strictly anatomical: — Proceeding from every part of the bowels, and membranes that surround them, are numerous small veins, which converge, and finally form one large trunk, called the portal vein, *vena porta*. This vein, entering the liver, immediately divides and subdivides over the substance of that gland, till it is diffused in the most minute ramifications. The blood conveyed by the *vena porta* is the darkest and most impure in the system. From the extreme termination of the



Fig. 356. — THE BILIARY ORGANS.

A, A, the liver raised to show B the Gall-Bladder joined beyond its neck by the Hepatic Duct. C the Stomach and commencement of the small Intestine or Duodenum, in which the common Biliary Duct terminates. D E, Colon.

venous filaments of this vessel arise a system of minute tubes — the biliary ducts — which secrete from the impure blood the new fluid of the bile. These small vessels, uniting, finally form one large tube, called the hepatic or liver duct, which terminates at the elongated neck of the gall-bladder. — Whenever a quantity of digested food is passed out of the stomach into the duodenum, or beginning of the small intestine, a certain amount of bile is emitted from the gall-bladder on the digested aliment, at the same time that a peculiar fluid, like saliva, is poured into the same organ from the pancreas. The effect produced on the digested food by the emission of the bile and pancreatic juice is almost immediately to separate the digested matter into *two parts*, the solid and refuse portion, colored with the bile, and a white, creamy fluid, the *chyle*, or nutrient principle of all the aliment consumed, and which, absorbed by the lacteal system of vessels, is carried through the glands of the mesentery, and by the thoracic duct, to the heart, to restore the waste suffered by the blood during its circulation through, and its construction of, the body. (See DIGESTION, CHYLE.) Besides acting, in a manner, as a renet, to separate the nutritious from the refuse matters of the stomach, the bile acts as a natural stimulant to the bowels.

(*Chem.*) *Bile* consists essentially of a solution of two salts, known as *glycocholate* and *taurocholate* of soda. Both *glycocholic* and *taurocholic* acids are resinous, and do not neutralize the alkali, so that the bile has a strong alkaline character. Another characteristic feature of this secretion is the large proportion of carbon which it contains, carbon entering from 67 to 61 per cent., respectively, in the composition of glycocholic and taurocholic acids. Another characteristic of the bile is *cholesterine*, a crystalline substance somewhat resembling the fats, and often deposited in large quantities in the form of biliary calculi. The peculiar coloring matter of the bile has never been obtained in a pure state.

(*Med.*) Any cause that leads to a divergence of the bile from its natural course, is certain to result in some functional disturbance. When, for instance, the bile enters, by *regurgitation*, as it is called, the stomach, instead of the duodenum, it is taken up by the blood, enters the system, and produces nausea, sickness, headache, giddiness, and many of the symptoms of a narcotic poison; and showing itself in the capillary and smaller veins, tinges the eyes, nails, and skin of a yellowish color, as in jaundice. Such disturbances are called *biliary affections*, or liver complaints, and, in general, proceed from a redundancy or a deficiency of bile. See LIVER, JAUNDICE, &c.; GALL-BLADDER, &c.

—Bitterness of humor; ill feeling; as, to stir one's *bile*.

—An obsolete orthography for BOIL, *q. v.*

Biledul'gerid, the name given to an extensive territory of Africa, embracing the country lying between the S. declivity of Atlas and the Sahara or Great Desert; and between Fezzan on the E., and Cape Nun, on the Atlantic, on the W. It mostly consists of vast deserts, differing but little from the Great Desert, with which it is connected. In parts, however, where there is water, extensive plantations of the date-palm, which here flourishes in great luxuriance, are met with. It is said by some that its real name, *Biled-el-Jerid*, means "country of the date-palm;" while others, among whom is Shaw, interpret *Biled-el-Jerid* as meaning dry or "parched country."

Bile'-stone, *n.* (*Med.*) See GALL-STONE.

Bilge, (*bilj.*) [A. S. *balg*, or *bylg*, a bulge.] (*Naut.*) Of a ship, the bottom of her floor, or the breadth of the part she rests on when aground. — *Bilge-water* is the water which lodges on her floor below the level of the well of the pump; and *bilge-pumps*, or *burr-pumps*, are those that carry it off.

—[A different orthography of *bulge.*] The protuberant part of a cask at the middle.

—*v. n.* (*Naut.*) To suffer a fracture in the *bilge*; to spring a leak.

Bilged, (*bilj-d'*,) *a.* (*Naut.*) Having a fracture in the bilge.

Bilge'-ways, *n.* (*Naut.*) Pieces of timber placed under a vessel's bilge to support her when being launched. *Dana.*

Bil'hah, the handmaid of Rachel, given by her to her husband Jacob when herself childless, that she might become a mother through her handmaid. *B.* was the mother of Dan and Naphtali, (*Gen.* xxx. 1-8.)

Bil'iary, *a.* Belonging to the bile.

B. Ducts. (*Physiol.*) By this term is understood the *hepatic*, or liver duct; the *cystic*, or biliary duct; and a continuation from the union of these two, called the common duct of the bile, which carries the secretion into the duodenum. The hepatic duct carries the secretion to the neck of the gall-bladder, or the cystic duct; the last, or common excretory duct, being merely a continuation of the other.

Biliful'vin, *n.* The yellow coloring-matter of the *bile*, q. v.

B Formations or *Calculi.* (*Med.*) See GALL-STONE.

Bilim'bi, *n.* (*Bot.*) See AVERRHOA.

Bilin, (*be'ieen,*) a town of Bohemia, on the Bila, 17 m. from Leitweritz, famous for its mineral springs, the waters of which it exports to the extent of 500,000 jars annually; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Bilingual, (*bi-lin'gwal,*) *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and *lingua*, tongue.] In two languages.

Bilin'guist, *n.* One who speaks two languages.

Bilin'guous, *a.* Having, or speaking two languages. *Johnson.*

Bilious, (*bil'e-us,*) *a.* [Fr. *bilieux*; Lat. *biliosus*, from *bilis*, bile.] Pertaining to bile; affected or produced by bile. An epithet given to certain constitutions and diseases, which are believed to be the effect of superabundance of the biliary secretion; as *B. temperament, B. symptoms, B. fever*; but often used without any definite ideas, as regards the bile, being attached to it.

Bili'phein, *n.* (*Chem.*) The brown coloring-matter of bile, to which the color of excrement is due. — *Brande.*

Bilit'eral, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and *litera*, a letter.] Consisting of two letters.

Bilk, *v. a.* [Probably a corrupt form of *balk.*] To frustrate or disappoint; to deceive or defraud; as, "your *bilk'd* hopes." — *Dryden.*

—*n.* A cheat; a trick. (R.)

Bill, *n.* [A. S. *bile;* probably related to Lat. *pilum*, a dart or pointed instrument.] (*Zoöl.*) The beak or hard horny mouth of a bird, consisting of two mandibles. There is no appearance of lips either in the upper or lower jaw; and, except in the case of parrots in the fœtal state, and some varieties of water-fowl, they are not furnished with proper teeth. In the two exceptions mentioned, the rudiments of teeth have been observed. A portion of the bill at the base of the upper mandible is covered with a membrane, which is called the *cere*, from the waxy appearance which it presents in some species of birds. It is sometimes covered with feathers, and sometimes it is naked; but it is often found protected by hairs or bristles. The nostrils of a bird are usually situated in the *cere*, but in some cases they are placed so far forward as hardly to be observable. The bills of birds vary in shape according to their habits and the different substances upon which they feed. The bills of birds of prey are very strong, the upper part being hooked and very sharp, so as to be able to tear and cut



Fig. 357. — THE YELLOW VULTURE.

to pieces the flesh of the animals upon which they seize. A strong short bill, with the edges sharp and notched, is the usual indication of courage in a bird, and a sign that it preys upon living animals. The great variety in the modification of the forms of bills is very interesting, and is treated of under the names of the different species of birds; such as crop-bills, spoon-bills, horn-bills, parrots, &c. In the case of those birds which live upon insects, the bill is very seldom found hooked, but usually short and slender. The bills of those birds which catch insects flying, are remarkable for their deep division, which enables them to gape widely. Birds which live upon seeds have short but strong bills, with which they can crush their food. Aquatic birds have, as a general rule, broad sensitive bills, which are provided with lamina on the inner edge for the purpose of straining the muddy water, from which they take the principal part of their food. The bills of every species of bird which extracts its food from mud, are modified according to the nature of the food it seeks. Besides the general use of tearing or crushing food, the birds make use of their bills when fighting with each other, and also for the purpose of dressing their plumage, building their nests, and for other functions. Many fishes and reptiles have mouths resembling bills, and the *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus* is a singular specimen of a quadruped with a bill. (See fig. 244.)

—Anything resembling a bird's bill or beak; — a cutting instrument with a hook for *pulling*; an axe; a hatchet; a mattock; the point at the extremity of the fluke of an anchor.

—*v. n.* To caress, as doves by joining bills; to fondle; as, to *bill* and coo.

Bill, *n.* [Norm. *bille*, from Lat. *bulla*, a bubble in water, anything of a round swelling shape, or boss. Melted wax dropped on paper assumes this shape. In the Middle Ages, *bulla* signified a seal.] A term originally applied to any sealed letter or document, but now employed to denote any formal written statement of any kind. — A label or note; an account of money due, or goods purchased, an advertisement posted up; a physician's prescription, &c.

(*Law.*) *B. in Chancery* or *Equity.* A complaint in writing, addressed to the chancellor, containing the names of the parties to the suit, both complainant and defendant; a statement of the facts on which the complainant relies, and the allegations which he makes, with an averment that the acts complained of are contrary to equity, and a prayer for relief and proper process. — On this matter consult STORY, *Equity Pleading.*

B. of Adventure. See ADVENTURE.

B. of Costs. See COSTS.

B of Credit. Paper issued by the authority of a State, and designed to circulate as money.

B of Exceptions. In the trial of civil causes, whereever the court, in making a decision, is supposed by the counsel against whom the decision is made, to have mistaken the law, such counsel may tender exceptions to the ruling, and require the judge to authenticate the bill, stating the point wherein he is supposed to err; and this he is obliged to seal by the statute of Westminster the 2d (13 Edw. I. c. 31), the principles of which have been adopted in all the States of the Union, though the statute has been held to be superseded in some by their own statutes. This bill is in the nature of an appeal, examinable, not in the court out of which the record issues for the trial at *Nisi Prius*; but in the next immediate superior court, upon a writ of error, after judgment given in the court below.

B. of Exchange. See EXCHANGE.

B. of Health. A certificate or instrument granted by a consul, or other competent authority, to the master of a ship at the time of her clearing out from any port or place suspected of being liable to infectious disorders, declaring the state of health in the place at that time. A *clean bill* imports that at the time the ship sailed no infectious disorder was known to exist; a *suspected*, or *touched bill*, denotes that there were rumors of an infectious disorder; a *foul bill*, or the absence of clean bills, imports that the place was infected when the vessel sailed. If the ship brings a clean bill of health, the passengers and goods are not subject to any quarantine; but if a foul or suspected bill, they are subject to a quarantine of qualified duration, according as the infection is known, or only suspected, to have existed in the country at the ship's departure. — See QUARANTINE.

B. of Indictment. See INDICTMENT.

B. of Lading. An acknowledgment signed by the master of a ship, and given to a merchant or consignor, containing an account of the goods which the master has received on board from him, with a promise to deliver them at an intended place, on payment of freight. Each bill of lading must be treble, — one for the merchant who loads the goods, another to be sent to the consignee, and the third to remain with the master of the ship. A bill of lading is only used when the goods sent are only part of the cargo; for, when a merchant loads the whole of the vessel on his own personal account, the instrument passed between him and the master of the ship is called a *charter-party*, q. v.

B. in Legislature. See STATUTE.

B. Obligatory. A bond absolute for the payment of money. It is called, also, a *single bill*, and differs from a promissory note only in having a seal.

B. of Parcels. An account containing in detail the names of the items which compose a parcel or package of goods. It is usually transmitted with the goods to the purchaser, in order that if any mistakes have been made, they may be corrected. It is now but seldom used, the term *invoice* being substituted for it. — See INVOICE.

B. Payable. A bill of exchange accepted, or a promissory note made by a merchant, whereby he has engaged to pay money at a specified date. It is so called from being made payable by him. An account is usually kept of such bills in a book under that title, and also in the ledger. — See BILL-BOOK.

B. Receivable. A promissory note, bill of exchange, or other written security for money payable at a future day, which a merchant holds; so called because the amounts for which they are given are receivable by the merchant at the time stated. They are entered in a book so called, and are charged to an account in the ledger, under the same title, to which account the cash, when received, is credited.

B. of Rights. The declaration delivered by the two Houses of the English Parliament to the Prince of

Orange, Feb. 13, 1688, at the period of his election to the British throne; in which, after a full specification of various acts of James II., which were alleged to be illegal, the rights and privileges of the people were asserted.

B. of Sale. A written agreement under seal, by which one person transfers his right to, or interest in, goods and personal chattels, to another. It is of frequent use in the transfer of personal property, especially that of which immediate possession is not, or cannot be given. By the maritime law, the transfer of a ship must generally be evidenced by a bill of sale: and by Act of Congress, every sale or transfer of a registered ship to a citizen of the U. States, must be accompanied by a bill of sale, setting forth, at length, the certificate of registry.

Bill, *v. a.* [From *bill*, a writing.] A cant phrase signifying the advertising by public notice or placard. (R.)

"His masterpiece was a composition that he *billed* about under the name of a sovereign antidote. — *L Estrange.*

Bil'lage, *n.* (*Naut.*) The breadth of a ship's floor when aground. — *Jameson.*

Billar'diera, *n.* [From the French botanist Labillardière.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Pittosporaceæ*. The species are climbing shrubs, natives of Australia and Tasmania, where they are commonly known as apple-berries. They have simple alternate evergreen leaves, and axillary pendulous flowers. The fruits are soft berries, which, when ripe, are of a bluish color, and have a pleasant sub-acid taste. A few species are cultivated in the conservatories of this country, for the sake of their handsome flowers.

Billaud-Varennes, (*bēl-yō-vah'rain.*) JACQUES NICOLAS, the son of a French advocate at Rochelle, was educated at the same college as Fouché, and proved himself one of the most violent and sanguinary characters of the French revolution. He bore a principal part in the murders and massacres which followed the destruction of the Bastile; voted immediate death to Louis XVI.; and officiated as president of the convention on 18th of Oct., 1793. He was afterwards deported to Cayenne, and subsisted on a small pension allowed him by Petion. B. 1756. D. in Hayti, 1819.

Billbergia, (*bil-ber'ji-a,*) *n.* [From the Swedish botanist Billberg.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Bromeliaceæ*. The species are natives of S. America. From the root of *B. tinctoria* a yellow color is extracted in Brazil.

Bill'-boards, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Iron-shod stools fixed in the fore channels of a ship, on which the flukes of the anchor are stowed.

Bill'-book, *n.* (*Com.*) A book in which a person keeps an account of all bills issued by, or becoming due to him. See BILL, (RECEIVABLE AND PAYABLE.)

Bill'-broker, *n.* (*Com.*) One whose business it is to negotiate the discounting or purchase of bills.

Billed, (*bild.*) *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Furnished with a bill, as a bird.

Bil'leriea, in *Massachusetts*, a thriving post-village of Middlesex co., 18 m. N. by W. of Boston; *pop.* of township, 1,833.

Bil'let, *n.* [Fr. *billet*, diminutive of *bille*.] A small paper or note in writing; a little bill.

"When he found this little *billet* . . . . he was exceedingly confounded." — *Clarendon.*

—A ticket given to a soldier on entering a strange town or place of stay, to direct him at what house to lodge.

(*Her.*) A bearing of which the origin is very uncertain; represented on an oblong square form, sometimes showing the thickness, and always with a flat surface.— *Billety*, or *semée of billets*, signifies that the escutcheon or charge is strewed over with these bearings, without regard to particular number or station.

(*Arch.*) See BILLET AND ZIGZAG.

—*v. a.* To direct a soldier by a billet or ticket where to lodge; to quarter, as soldiers.

Bil'let, *n.* [Fr. *billot*, a large trunk of a tree; probably allied to *bole*, the trunk of a tree.] A small log of wood for firing purposes.

"Their *billet* at the fire was found."—*Prior.*

Bil'let and Zig'zag, *n.* (*Arch.*) The term given to a moulding frequently introduced in mediæval architecture, consisting of a torus ornamented by alternate chequers, like a staff cut into short lengths and disposed horizontally or around a moulding, and of another moulding, composed of a series of small projections, arranged round a curve in alternate directions, but in a consecutive manner.

Billet-doux, (*bil-la-dô,*) [Fr. *billet*, a small note, and *doux*, sweet, pleasant.] A love note or letter; a tender billet.

"'Twas then, Belinda! if report say true,
Thy eyes first open'd on a *billet-doux.*"—*Pope.*

Bil'let-head, *n.* A piece of timber at the bow of a whale-boat, around which the harpoon-line is run out when the whale darts off.— *Webster.*

Bil'let-mould'ing, *n.* (*Arch.*) See BILLET AND ZIGZAG.

Bill'fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See SCOMBER.

Bill'hook, *n.* [*bill* and *hook*.] A small hatchet or cleaver with an edge curved inwards towards the point used for cutting billets or stakes of wood.

Billiard, (*bil'yurd,*) *a.* Relating or pertaining to the game of billiards; as, a *billiard*-table.

Billiards, (*bil'yurdz.*) *n. pl.* [Fr. *billard*, from *bille*; Lat. *pilum*, a ball.] (*Games.*) A game played on a rectangular table, bordered by elastic cushions, generally about 12 feet long by 6 feet wide, with ivory balls, which being struck with the end of a mace or stick, called a *cue* (Fr. *queue*), are caused to strike each other, and are driven into holes, called *pockets*, at the angles and sides of the table, according to certain rules. Several different kinds of games are played. *B.* is usually played in this country with *four* balls; while the French is invariably played with *three* only, and generally on *B.* without pockets.—*Laws and Regulations of the American Game.* I. The game is played with four balls—two white, one red, and one pink. II. At the commencement of the game, the red ball is placed on the Pyramid spot, in the centre of the upper half of the table, and the pink in a similar position at the lower or *baulk* end; the pink ball is considered in baulk, and therefore cannot be played at when the striker's ball is in hand. III. The baulk extends as far as the pink ball, and a ball in hand may be played from any part within that line. IV. The players at starting, string for the lead, the winner having choice. V. The player who leads must give a miss (which does *not* count) anywhere behind the *red* ball; or, failing to leave it behind, he has the option of putting it on the "winning and losing" spot. VI. The 2d player must then either play at the white ball, or give a miss, which *does* count; and should he first strike either of the colored balls, his opponent may either have the game played over again, or score a miss. VII. The game is scored from Cannons (commonly called *carroms* in America), or Winning Hazards; Losing Hazards count against the player making them, with the loss of any Hazard or Cannon he may have made by the same stroke. VIII. *Points.* For every White Winning Hazard, the striker scores *two* points; for every Red or Pink Winning Hazard, *three* points; for every Cannon off the white to a colored ball, or from a colored ball to a white one, *two* points; for every Cannon from one colored ball to the other, *three* points. IX. *Penalties.* The player loses *two* points if he make a Losing Hazard off the white, and *three* points if he make it off either of the colored balls. X. If the player make a Cannon off the white, and afterwards pocket his own ball, he loses *two* points; but if he first strike a colored ball and cannon, and then pocket his own ball, he loses *three* points. XI. The player cannot score from foul strokes. If a foul stroke be made, the balls remain as they have run, and are not placed on the spot and broken (as in the Three-Ball game); the next player goes in and takes advantage of whatever Hazard or Cannon may be left. XII. If the striker's ball touch another, he cannot score. XIII. The player loses *one* point for every miss (except the first as explained in Law V.), and *three* points for every coup, or for forcing his ball off the table, either with or without first striking a ball. XIV. The colored balls, after being pocketed, must be placed on their respective spots, as at the beginning of the game; but in case either spot is occupied, the ball must be held in hand till the spot is vacant, and then spotted. XV. In games of 4 or 6 players, each partner may advise the other: but he must not touch his ball, or place his cue. XVI. All disputes must be decided by the marker, or by the majority of the company, if the marker be interested in the game either as player or bettor.

Bill'ing, *n.* Act of joining bills, or caressing.

—*a.* Caressing by joining bills. — *Worcester.*

Bil'lingsgate, *n.* [From a market of this name in the city of London, famous for fine fish and foul language.] Ribaldry; foul language; blackguardism.

'There stript, fair rhetoric languish'd on the ground,
And shameful *billingsgate* her robes adorn.' — *Pope.*

Bil'ling's Grove, in *Illinois*, a P. O. of Livingston co.

Bil'lingsly, in *Arkansas*, a P. O. of Washington co.

Bil'lings-port, in *New Jersey*, a village of Gloucester co., on the Delaware, 12 m. from Camden.

Bil'lingsville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Union co., 70 m. E.S.E. of Indianapolis.

Billion, (*bil'yun.*) [Fr., contracted from Lat. *bis*, double, and *million*.] In numeration, a term used to denote a thousand millions, or 1,000,000,000, according to the French method used on the continent of Europe and in the United States. The English use the same word to denote a million of millions, expressed by the figures 1,000,000,000,000.

Billiton, (*beel'e-ton,*) an island of the E. Archipelago, between Sumatra and Borneo. Lat. 3° 13′ S., Lon 108° 7′ E. The Dutch maintain a garrison here, and some cruisers on the surrounding seas, to check the piracy to which the natives are prone. *Pop.* about 8,000.

Bill'man, *n.* One who uses a bill or billhook. Applied in former times to soldiers armed with bills.

Bil'lom, a town of France, dep. Puy de Dôme, 14 m. E. S.E. of Clermont; *pop.* 5,166.

Billon, (*bē'lon,*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Coinage.*) An alloy of copper with gold or silver, in which the copper predominates, and which is used in some countries for the smaller denominations of money, thus avoiding the extreme weight and bulkiness of coin formed entirely of copper.

Billot, (*bil'lō,*) *n.* [Fr.; Port. *bilho.*] Same as BULLION, *q. v.*

Billow, (*bil'lo,*) *n.* [O. Ger. *belgan*, to swell, to rage; *Dan. bölge*; Swed. *bölja*; allied to *bilge* or *bulge*.] A great wave of the sea swelling, heaving, and raging.

"To die is landing on some distant shore,
Where *billows* never break, nor tempests roar."—*Garth.*

—*v. i* To swell; to rise and roll as a wave or surge.

'The *billowing* snow, and violence of the show'r.' — *Prior.*

Bil'low-beat'en, *a.* Lashed, or tossed about by billows.

Billowy, (*bil'lo-e,*) *a.* Full of billows, swelling or swelled into large waves.

"And whitening down the mossy-tinctur'd stream,
Descends the *billowy* foam." — *Thomson.*

Bills, *n. pl.* (*Shipbuilding.*) The ends of a compass or knee-timbers.

Bill's Creek, in *Iowa*, one of the head streams forming Otter's Creek, into which it flows between Warren and Lucas counties.

Bill'-sticker, *n.* One who sticks up or posts placards or bills in public places; a bill-poster.

Bil'lum's Creek, in *Texas*, a post-office of Tyler co.

Bil'ly, *n.* A cant term for a watchman's staff.

Bil'ly, a parish of Ireland, co. Antrim.

Bil'lyboy, *n.* (*Naut.*) A name given in some parts of Great Britain to a fishing-boat, somewhat resembling a bigger.

Bilo'bate, Bi'lobed, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and Gr. *lobos*, a lobe.] (*Bot.*) Divided into two lobes, or obtuse processes.

Biloc'ular, *a.* [Fr. *biloculaire*; Lat. *bis*, and *loculus*, a shell.] (*Bot.*) Having two cells.

Bilox'i, in *Mississippi*, a post-village and bathing resort of Harrison co., on a bay of the same name, about 90 m. E.N.E. of New Orleans. *Pop.* 954.

Bil'sa, a town of Hindostan, prov. Malwa, belonging to Sciudia, on the E. side of the Betwa, 32 m. N.E. of Bhopaul.

Bil'sen, a town of Belgium, prov. Limburg, on the Demer, 7 m. W. of Maestricht: *pop.* 4,276.

Bils'ton, a market-town of England, co. of Stafford, 11 m. N.W. of Birmingham, and 107 N.W. of London. On account of the numerous iron-smelting furnaces and collieries round about, which give it a sombre appearance, *B.* is often called the capital of the "Black Country." *Manf.* Besides iron-smelting, the manufacture of japanned and enamelled goods is most extensively carried on. *Pop.* 27,251.

Bimac'ulate, Bimac'ulated, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and *macula*, a spot.] Having two spots.

Bima'na, *n.* [Fr. *bimane*; Lat. *bis*, and *manus*, a hand.] (*Zoöl.*) The term applied by Cuvier to the first or highest order of mammiferous animals. It contains only one genus, and one species — MAN, the sole created being that can be termed truly *bimanous* and *biped*. The whole body of man is adapted for the vertical position: he walks erect, and thus preserves the entire use of his hands for the arts, &c., while his organs of sense are more favorably situated for observation and the great mental purposes assigned to them by the Great Author of Nature. — See MAMMALIA, MAN.

Bimane', Biman'ous, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Two-handed, as mankind.

Bimar'ginate, *a.* (*Conch.*) Having two margins, as certain shells.

Bime'dial, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and *medius*, middle.] (*Geom.*) When two lines, commensurable only in power, (for example, the diagonal and side of a square,) are joined together, the sum is irrational with respect to either of the two lines, and is called a *bimedial*.

Bimem'bral, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and *membrum*, a member.] (*Gram.*) Possessing two members, as a sentence.

Bimen'sal, Bimes'trial, Bimonth'ly, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and *mensis*, a month.] Anything which occurs once in two months.

Bim'ini, a small group of islands hemmed in by reefs, E. of Cape Florida, in the Bahamas.

Bimus'cular, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and *muscular*.] (*Comp. Anat.*) Having two attaching muscles, and two muscular impressions, as a bivalve mollusk. — *Webster.*

Bin, *n.* [A. S. *bin*, a manger, a crib; Frisian, *bin*.] A receptacle for corn; a wooden box or chest, used as a repository for grain or other commodities; as, a corn-*bin*.

"As when, from rooting in a *bin*,
All powder'd o'er from tail to chin."—*Swift.*

Bin, an old spelling of BEEN.

Bi'nab, a town of Persia, 55 m. from Tabriz.

Binabo'la, or TWELVE PINS, a group of mountains in Ireland, co. Galway, 5 m. N.E. of Ballinahinch. They are 12 in number, and form a succession of isolated peaks, the highest of which attains an altitude of 2,400 feet above sea-level.

Binarse'niate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt having two equivalents of arsenic acid to one of the base.

Bi'nary, *a.* [Lat. *binus*, from *bis*, two.] Compounded of two; twofold; double.

(*Math.*) *B. Arithmetic*, a species of arithmetic, proposed by Leibnitz, and founded on the shortest and simplest progression; viz., that which terminates with the second cipher. In the binary notation, therefore, only two characters are required, 1 and 0, the zero having the power of multiplying the number it follows by *two*, as in the common notation it multiplies by *ten*. The number *one* is represented by 1; *two*, by 10; *three*, by 11; *four*, by 100; *five*, by 101; *six*, by 110; *seven*, by 111; *eight*, by 1,000; *nine*, by 1,001; *ten*, by 1,010, &c. This method of notation, though it may be applied with advantage in the investigation of some properties of numbers, would be inconvenient for common purposes, on account of the great number of characters required, even when the numbers to be expressed are small.

B. Logarithms, a system of logarithms devised by Euler for facilitating musical calculations, in which 1 is the logarithm of 2, instead of 10, as in the common log., and the modulus 1,442695 instead of ·43429448.— *Webster.*

B. Scale. See *B.* ARITHMETIC.

(*Astron.*) A *B. star* is a double star whose members revolve about their common centre of gravity.

(*Mus.*) A *B. measure* is that in which there are two even beats in a bar, usually called *common time*.

(*Chem.*) *B. Compound.* See CHEMICAL NOMENCLATURE.

B. Theory. See SALTS.

Bi'nary, *n.* The constitution of two compounds.

Bi'nate, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and *natus*, born.] (*Bot.*) Growing in pairs; when bodies of the same nature spring from the same point, as often happens in the segments of leaves.

Binche, (*beensh,*) a town of Belgium, prov. Hainault, on the Haine, 9 m. E.S.E. of Mons; *pop.* 5,882.

Bind, *v. a.* (*imp.* BOUND; *pp.* BOUND, formerly BOUNDEN.) [A. S. *bindan*; O. Ger. *bindan*; allied to *bunch*, *bundle*, and *bend*.] To tie or fasten, to confine, or gird together; as, to *bind* prisoners together; to *bind* a cord of wood, &c. Sometimes followed by *up*; as, to *bind up* a wound.

—Generally, to confine, gird, restrain, or hold in subjection by physical power of any kind; as, frost *binds* the earth. "Who hath *bound* the waters in a garment." *Prov.*

—To render costive; to make constipated; to hinder or restrain from customary action; as, to be *bound* in one's bowels.

"Parts that purge, and parts that *bind* the body."—*Bacon.*

—To form a border round; as, to *bind* the edge of a garment.

—To sew, fasten, or hold together; to invest with a covering; as, to *bind* a book.

"Was ever book, containing such vile matter,
So fairly *bound*?" —*Shaks.*

—To oblige, constrain, or hold by authority, power, predilection, attachment, promise, or any other moral tie. Used in a figurative sense; as, to be *bound* by ties of affection.

"So the loud torrent, and the whirlwind's roar,
But *bind* him to his native mountains more." — *Goldsmith.*

—To compel to serve by express obligation, or legal compact; as, to *bind* an apprentice.

"Though I am *bound* by every act of duty,
I am not *bound* to all that slaves are free to."—*Shaks.*

To bind over. To oblige one by bond, and under penalty to appear at a court of law, to make answer to an alleged charge.

"Sir Roger was staggered with the reports concerning this woman, and would have her *bound over* to the county sessions." *Addison.*

To bind to. To contract with any body or thing; as, to *bind* a boy *to* a master

"Now I am cabin'd, crabb'd, confin'd, *bound* in
To saucy doubts and fears." — *Shaks.*

To bind up in. To be absorbed in; to cause to be entirely engrossed with; as, they are *bound up in* each other.

Bind, *v. i.* To be bound: to grow stiff and hard; to contract in parts; as, "It is a *binding* land."—*Mortimer.*

—To be restrained from motion or natural action; as, to be *bound* in port.

—To be obligatory.

"The promises and bargains for truck, between a Swiss and an Indian, in the woods of America, are *binding* to them, though they are perfectly in a state of nature in reference to one another." *Locke.*

Bind, *n.* That which binds or is bound.

(*Bot.*) A stalk of hops which is bound to a pole by winding round it.

(*Geol.*) A technical name given in some parts of England to the shales alternating with the coal in the coal measures. — See SHALE.

(*Mus.*) A ligature or tie for the purpose of grouping notes together. — *Pole.*

Bind'er, *n.* He who binds; especially one whose trade is to bind books.

—Anything which binds; as a rope, ligature, wrapper, fillet, bandage, &c.

"A double cloth, . . . I cut from each end into the middle, into three *binders.*' — *Wiseman.*

(*Arch.*) The name generally given to a beam intended to tie or bind together any building. It is applied commonly to the principal piece of timber in a double floor, in which it performs the part of a girder to carry the intermediate parts of the bearing of the ceiling and of the floor joists. They are sometimes called *binding joists.*

(*Mining.*) One who undertakes to keep a mine open.

Bind'ery, *n.* A place where books are bound.

Bind'ing, *p. a.* Making fast with a band; obliging; obligatory, &c.

"And *binding* nature fast as fate,
Left free the human will. — *Pope.*

—*n.* Anything that binds; a bandage; the cover, sewing, &c. of a book; the hemmed edge of a garment, &c.

(*Fencing*) A method of securing or crossing an adversary's sword with a pressure, accompanied with a spring of the wrist. — *Webster.*

—*pl.* (*Naut.*) The iron wrought round the dead-eyes of a ship.

Bind'ingly, *adv.* So as to oblige.

Bindrabund', a town of Hindostan, prov. Agra, on the Jumna, 35 m. N.N.W. of Agra. The place is famous

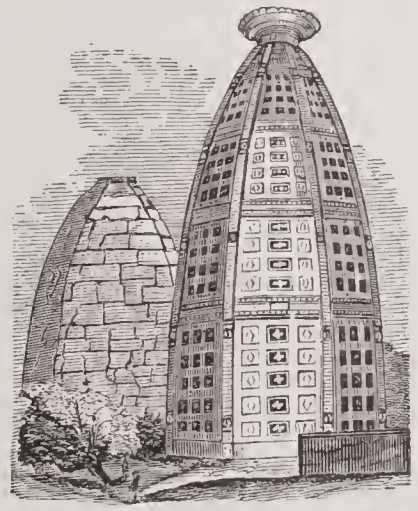


Fig. 358. — PAGODAS AT BINDRABUND.

in the history of Krishna, to whom many temples are dedicated. The principal pagoda is one of the most elaborate and massive works of Brahminical architecture. There are also numerous sacred pools, where pilgrims perform ablution.

Binding out. (*Law.*) A term applied to the contract of apprenticeship. The contract must be by deed, to which the infant, as well as the parent or guardian, must be a party, or the infant will not be bound.

Binding over. (*Law.*) The act by which a magistrate or court holds to bail a party accused of a crime or misdemeanor. — *Bouvier.*

Bind'weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CONVOLVULUS.

Bine, *n.* [From *bind.*] (*Bot.*) The climbing stem of a plant; as, the woodbine

Biner'vate, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and *nervus*, a nerve.] (*Bot.*) Two-nerved.

(*Zoöl.*) A term used to denote the wing of an insect when supported by only two nerves.

Bing, *n.* [Dan. and Swed. *binge;* Icel. *bingr.*] (*Manf.*) A heap of alum thrown together in order to drain. *Webster.*

Bing'en, a town of Germany, in the grand-duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, at the confluence of the Nahe with the Rhine, 14 m. W. of Mentz (Fig. 2259). Near it is the *Binger Loch,* a dangerous rapid in the Rhine. *Pop.* 6,622.

Bing'ham, in *Maine,* a post-township of Somerset co., on the Kennebec River, about 60 m. N. of Augusta; *pop.* 826.

Bing'ham, in *Michigan,* a township of Clinton co., about 22 m. E. of Lyons; *pop.* 2,910.

—A township of Huron co., 110 m. N. of Detroit; *pop.* 441.

Bing'ham, in *Ohio,* a post-office of Monroe co.

Bing'ham, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-township of Potter co., 18 m. N.E. of Condersport, on the Genesee River; *pop.* 773.

Bing'hamton, in *California,* a P.O. of Solano co., *p.* 80.

Bing'hamton, in *Illinois,* a village of Lee co., 100 m. W. of Chicago.

Bing'hamton, in *New York,* a township and flourishing city, cap. of Broome co., at the junction of the Susquehanna and Chenango rivers, 225 m. from New York city, and 80 from Syracuse. It is a handsome and prosperous place, doing an extensive trade in grain and lumber. *Pop.* of the township 2,066, of the city 12,692.

Bing'hamton, in *Wisconsin,* a P.O. of Outagamie co.

Bing'hamstown, or SALEEN, a small seaport of Ireland, co. Mayo, on Blacksod Bay, 3 m. S.S.W. of Belmullet; *pop.* about 1,000.

Bing'ley, a town of England, in Yorkshire (West Riding), 178 m. N.W. by N. of London, and 32 W. by S. of York; *pop.* 5,997.

Binkley's Bridge, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Lancaster co.

Binnacle, (*bin'na-kl,*) (sometimes called BITTACLE,) *n.* [A supposed corruption of *binocle,* q. v.; Fr. *habitacle,* from L. Lat. *habitaculum,* a place for the steersman and pilot.] (*Naut.*) The case or stand on board a vessel in which the steering compass is placed. It is fixed in front of the tiller or wheel. At night the compass is illuminated by a lamp placed over it.

Binocle, (*bin'o-kl,*) *n.* [Lat. *binus,* double, and *oculus,* the eye.] (*Optics.*) A dioptric telescope for viewing objects with both eyes at once.

Binoc'ular, *a.* [Fr. *binoculaire.*] Having two eyes.

"Most animals are *binocular,* spiders for the most part octonocular and some seuocular.' — *Derham.*

—Relating or belonging to both eyes; as, *binocular* sight.

—Adapted for use by both eyes at one time, as a *binocular* telescope.

Binocular Perspective, *n.* See PERSPECTIVE.

Binoc'ulate, *a.* Possessing two eyes.

Bino'mial, *n.* [Lat. *bis,* and Gr. *nomos,* law.] (*Algebra.*) A quantity composed of two terms connected together by the signs + or —; thus, $a+b$ and $c-5$ are binomial quantities

—*a.* Consisting of, or relating to, two terms; as, a *binomial* root.

Bino'mial Equation, *n.* (*Math.*) In algebra, an equation which consists of two terms, and is, therefore, reducible to the form $x^n=A$, or $x^n-A=0$. It has, of course, n roots, all of which are unequal. If a be any one of them, then, putting $x=ay$, the equation is reduced to $y^n-1=0$; so that the n roots in equation may be found by multiplying any one of them by the several *n^{th} roots of unity.* — See ROOTS OF UNITY.

Bino'mial Theorem, *n.* (*Math.*) In algebra, a formula discovered by Newton, for expressing any power of a binomial quantity. It is usually written thus:

$$(1+x)^n=1+nx+\frac{n\,(n-1)}{1.\ 2}x^2+\frac{n\,(n-1)\,(n-2)}{1.\ 2.\ 3}x^3+,\ \&c.$$

from which four terms the law of the whole series will be sufficiently apparent. The method of obtaining the formula, and of proving its validity for all values of n, will be found in any good algebra. When n is a positive integer, the series is finite, and consists of $n+1$ terms; in all other cases it is infinite, but convergent whenever x is numerically less than 1, no matter what n may be. It would be useless to attempt to describe the applications of this formula in mathematics; it is beyond question the most important one of elementary algebra.

Binom'inal, Binom'inous, *a.* [Lat. *bis,* double, and *nomen,* name.] Having two names; double-named.

Binor'mal, *n.* [Lat. *bis,* and *norma,* a rule.] (*Geom.*) A term employed by Saint-Venant (*Jour. de l'École Polytechnique,* cap. 30) to denote the line through a point of a non-plane curve which is perpendicular to two consecutive elements. It lies of course in the normal plane, and is perpendicular to the osculating-plane. The locus of binormals to a given curve is a skew surface, the generators of which are cut orthogonally by the curve.

Binot, (*bē'no'.*) [Fr. *binoter.*] (*Agric.*) A kind of plough having a double mould-board. — *Loudon.*

Binot'onous, *a.* [Lat. *bis,* and *nota,* a note.] Having two notes.

Bi'nous, *a.* [Lat. *bini,* two by two, from *binus.*] (*Bot.*) Binary; double; in a pair, as leaves.

Binox'ide, BINOX'YD, *n.* [Lat. *bis,* and Eng. *oxide.*] (*Chem.*) A neutral combination of two equivalents of oxygen and one equivalent of some other body, as *binoxide* of hydrogen, formerly called *deutoxide.*

Bins, *n. pl.* [See BIN.] Open subdivisions in a cellar for the reception of bottled wine; as, bring me a bottle out of the best *bin.*

Bin'son Centre, in *New York,* a P.O. of Hamilton co.

Bintang, (*bein'tang,*) an island of the Dutch East Indies, about 40 m. S.E. of Singapore. Lat. 1° 5′ N., Lon. 104° 29′ E.; *area,* 600 sq. m.; *prod.* gum, pepper, and rice; *pop.* about 13,000.

Binu'clear, *a.* [Lat. *bis,* and *nucleus,* kernel.] Possessing two nuclei, or kernels.

Biobio, (*bee'o-bee'o,*) the largest river of Chili, running W.N.W. from the Andes to Concepcion, on the Pacific, where its mouth is 2 m. wide. It is navigable for boats from the sea to the mountains. Length, 200 m.

Biocellate, (*bi os'se-late,*) *a.* [Lat. *bis,* and *ocellus,* an eyelet.] (*Zoöl.*) A term applied to an insect's wing when marked with two eye-like spots.

Biodynam'ics, *n.* [Gr *bios,* life, and *dynamis,* force.] (*Med.*) The doctrine of the vital activity or forces. *Dunglison.*

Biogen'esis, *n.* [Gr *bios,* life, and *genesis,* birth.] (*Zoöl.*) A term used to define the science which speculates upon the mode by which new species have been introduced on this planet.

Biographer, (*bī-og'ra-fer.*) *n.* [See BIOGRAPHY.] A writer of biography, or of other people's lives.

Biograph'ic, Biograph'ical, *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to biography.

Biograph'ically, *adv.* In the manner of a biography.

Biog'raphize, *v. a.* To write a history of any one's life. — *Southey*

Biog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *bios,* life, and *graphō,* to write, to delineate.] A delineation or history of the life and character of a particular person. — Biographical writings generally. — *B.,* in the progress of literature, appears to be nearly coeval with history itself. It has been ingeniously described as "history teaching by example;" and this mode of instruction was, perhaps, peculiarly appropriate to early and simple times, in which the relative importance of individual men to the society in which they lived was greater than it can ordinarily be in periods of more advanced civilization. It is to a comparatively late age that we owe all the more interesting works of this description, some of which are among the most popular relics of the classical ages: — the *Lives of Illustrious Men,* by Plutarch and Cornelius Nepos; the *Lives of the Cæsars,* by Suetonius; and the *Lives of the Philosophers,* by Diogenes Laertius. *B.* may be said in strictness to differ from history not merely in the extent of the subject, but also, and perhaps more characteristically, in the mode in which that subject is treated. It is the object of history to make us acquainted with the influence, which the actions, the characters, and the thoughts of individual men have produced on the course of events affecting society in general: conversely, it appears to be the province of the biographer to detail the effects which have been produced by external occurrences and circumstances on the character and conduct of individuals. Modern biography dates from about the 17th century, and has since developed itself to such an extent that it would be an interminable task to attempt to enumerate them. Among the best individual biographies in the English language must be mentioned Boswell's *Life of Johnson,* G. H. Lewes's *Life of Gœthe,* and Washington Irving's *Life of Columbus.* Of collective biography we have, in French, the *Biographie Universelle,* 52 vols., (1811–1828.) and continued by supplements; and the *Nouvelle Biographie Universelle,* begun in 1853, and recently concluded. A good biographical dictionary in our own language was published in Philadelphia, 1870, by Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co., under the able editorship of Dr. Thomas; and has filled a want hitherto seriously felt. In general, biography is a difficult subject to handle, as the relative data of an individual can, in many cases, not be ascertained.

Biolog'ical, *a.* Pertaining to biology.

Biology, (*bī-ol'o-je*) *n.* [Gr. *bios,* life, and *logos,* discourse, treatise.] The science of life; a discourse of, or concerning, life; physiology, treating of life in general. — See PHYSIOLOGY.

Biolyt'ic, *a* [Gr. *bios,* life, and *luein,* to destroy.] That which relates to the destruction of life; as, a *biolytic* agent. — *Dunglison.*

Biot, JEAN BAPTISTE, (*be'o,*) a very eminent French mathematician and chemist, b. at Paris, 1774. After a brilliant course of study, he was called to the chair of Mathematics at the Central School of Beauvais, whence he removed, in 1800, to the College of France, to hold the professorship of Natural Philosophy. He was chosen by the Board of Longitudes to make observations along the English arc of the meridian, and for that purpose visited England in 1817. It was during that visit that Humboldt, Arago, and *B.* met at Greenwich Observatory. *B.* had previously assisted in measuring the arc of the meridian extended through Spain. He was a member of the French Academy of Sciences, of the Institute, and a foreign member of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and of many other scientific societies. He is especially celebrated as the discoverer of the circular

polarization of light. Besides numerous memoirs contributed to the Academy and to scientific journals, *B.* wrote *Traité Elémentaire d'Astronomie Physique; Traité de Physique Experimentale et Mathématique; Recueil d'Observations géodésiques*, &c., &c. D. 1862.

Biotina, Biotine, (*bē-o-tē'na.*) [Named from M. Biot, *q. v.*] (*Min.*) A volcanic product, found on Mount Vesuvius, chiefly compounded of silica, alumina, and lime.

Bipal'mate, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and *palmate*, q. v.] (*Bot.*) Having a palmate arrangement on secondary petioles which are palmately arranged on the primary petiole.—*Webster.*

Bipari'etal, *a.* [Lat. *biparietalis.*] (*Anat.*) An epithet for the diameter of the cranium from one parietal fossa to the other.

Bi'parous, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and *pario*, to bring forth.] Bringing forth two at a birth.

Bipar'tible, Bipar'tile, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and *partibilis.*] That which is susceptible of division into two parts.

Bipar'tient, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and *partire*, to divide.] Dividing into two parts.

Bi'partite, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and *partitus*, divided, from *partio*, to divide.] (*Bot.*) Having two correspondent parts.

(*Law.*) Of two parts; — a term used in conveyancing; as, this indenture is *bipartite* between A, of the one part, and B, of the other part.

Bipartition, (*bi-part-tish'un,*) *n.* The act of making two correspondent parts.

Bipec'tinate, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and *pecten*, a comb.] (*Bot.*) When a part has two margins toothed like a comb.

Bi'ped, *n.* [Lat. *bipes* — *bis*, and *pes, pedis*, a foot.] An animal having two feet; man. — See BIMANA.

Bip'edal, Biped, *a.* [Fr. *bipedal.*] Having two feet, or being of the length of two feet.

"Became a helpless, naked, *biped* beast." — *Byron.*

Bipelta'ta, *n.* [Lat. *bis*, and *pelta*, a buckler.] (*Zoöl.*) A name given to those Crustacea which have the carapace divided into two shields, the anterior of which is very large, more or less oval, composing the head; and the second, corresponding with the thorax, is transverse and angulated in the outline, and bears the foot-jaws and the ordinary feet.

Bipel'tate, *a.* Defended by a double shield.

Bipen'nate, Bipen'nated, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and *pennate*, q. v.] Having two wings.

Bipes, (*bi'pees.*) *n.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and *pes*, a foot.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of reptiles in which the hind-feet alone are visible, there being externally a total absence of the anterior extremities, though the rudiments of these members are perceptible under the skin. This genus affords an example of one of those beautiful gradations by which nature glides from one type of form into another, being intermediate between the *Saurians* (lizards), and the *Ophidians* (serpents).

Bipet'alous, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and *petalous.*] (*Bot.*) Having two petals or flower-leaves.

Bipin'nate, Bipin'nated, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and *pinnate.*] (*Bot.*) Twice pinnate; as in *Fumaria officinalis.*

Bipinnat'ifid, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and *pinnatifid*, q. v.] (*Bot.*) Doubly or twice pinnatifid.

Bi'plicate, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and *plicare*, to fold.] (*Bot.*) Twice folded together. — *Henslow.*

Bipli'city, *n.* [See SUPRA.] Reduplication; state of being twofold. (R.)

Bipo'lar, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and *polar*, q. v.] Doubly polar; having two poles. — *Coleridge.*

Bipolar'ity, *n.* Double polarity.

Bi'pont, Bipon'tine, *a.* (*Bibliog.*) Pertaining to books published at Deux Ponts, (anc. *Bipontium.*)

Bipunct'ual, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and *punctual.*] Two-pointed.

Bipu'pillate, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and *pupilla*, the pupil of the eye.] (*Zoöl.*) A term applied when an eye-like spot on the wing of a butterfly has two dots or pupils within it of a different color.

Biquadrate, (*bi-kwod'rāt.*) [Lat. *bis*, and *quadratus*, squared.] The same as BIQUADRATIC.

Biquadrat'ic, *n.* (*Alg.*) The power immediately succeeding the cube; that is the square of the square, or fourth power; as, 16 is the *B.* of *B.* power of 2; for 2×2 is 4, and 4×4 is equal to 16.

—*a.* Belonging to the fourth or biquadratic power. — *B. Root of a number* is the square root of its square root; thus the biquadratic root of 81 is 3; for the square root of 81 is 9; and the square root of 9 is 3. — *Biquadratic Equation*, an equation where the unknown quantity of one of the terms has four dimensions. Any biquadratic equation may be generated by the multiplication of four simple equations; or by that of two quadratic equations.

(*Geom.*) *B. Parabola.* A curve line of the third order, having two infinite legs tending the same way.

Biquin'tile, *n.* [Lat. *bis*, and *quintile*, q. v.] (*Astron.*) An aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other by twice the fifth part of a great circle, or 144°. — *Craig.*

Bir, or **Beer,** (*bir,*) (anc. *Birtha,*) a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates, 75 m. N.E. of Aleppo, and 38 W.S.W. of Orfa; Lat. 36° 59′ N., Lon. 38° 7′ 15″ E. *B.* is the point at which travellers and caravans between Aleppo, on the one side, and Orfa, Diarbekr, &c., on the other, cross the Euphrates. It is also the nearest point on the Euphrates to Iskanderoon, and has latterly become celebrated from its being the point at which Col. Chesney has proposed to begin and terminate the navigation of the Euphrates. — See EUPHRATES.

Bira'diate, Bira'diated, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and *radius*, a ray.] When a part has two rays.

Bireh, *n* [A. S. *birce*; Ger. *birke*; O. Ger. *bircha*; Dan. *birke.*] (*Bot.*) See BETULA.

Birch, Birch'en, *a.* [A. S. *beorcen.*] Made of birch; consisting of birch.

"His beaver'd brow a *birchen* garland bears." — *Pope.*

Bir'chardville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Susquehanna co.

Birch Cooly, in *Minnesota*, a village of Renville co.; *pop.* 503.

Birch River, in *W. Virginia*, a post-office of Nicholas co., 284 m. W. by N. of Richmond.

Birch Run, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Saginaw co., 15 m. N. by W. of Flint.

—A post-township of Saginaw co., about 15 m. S.E. of Saginaw; *pop.* 925.

Birch'ville, in *Michigan*, a township of St. Clair co., on Lake Huron; *pop.* about 2,150.

Birch'wood, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Hamilton county.

Birch'-wine, *n.* Wine made from the sap of the birch; formerly held in great repute.

Bird, *n.* [A. S.] (*Zoöl.*) The class "birds" is one of the best defined and most distinct, whether viewed with reference to the exterior or interior. Birds are oviparous vertebrate animals, with a double and complete circulation; to which may be added, that the respiration is aërien and double; which means, that, instead of being confined to the lungs, as in mammals, the air penetrates throughout the body, and even into the interior of the bones; their blood is hot, as in mammals. Finally, they are covered with feathers, and their pectoral extremities have the form and character of wings. The symmetry and elegance discoverable in the outward appearance of *B.*, although highly pleasing to the sight, are yet of much greater importance when considered with respect to their peculiar habits and modes of living, to which they are eminently subservient. Every part of their frame is formed for lightness and buoyancy; their bodies are covered with a soft and delicate plumage, so disposed as to protect them from the intense cold of the atmosphere through which they pass; their wings are made of the lightest materials, and yet the force with which they strike the air is so great as to impel their bodies forward with astonishing rapidity, while the tail serves the purpose of a rudder to direct them to the different objects of their pursuit. The internal structure of *B.* is no less wisely adapted to the same purposes; all the bones are light and thin, and all the muscles, except those which are appropriated to the purpose of moving the wings, are extremely delicate and light; the lungs are placed close to the backbone and ribs; the air entering into them by a communication from the wind-pipe, passes through, and is conveyed into a number of membranous cells which lie upon the sides of the pericardium, and communicate with those of the sternum. In some *B.* these cells are continued down the wings, and extended even to the pinions, thigh-bones, and other parts of the body, which can be filled and distended with air at the pleasure of the animal. The skeleton is composed of nearly the same elements as in mammals, but the form and disposition of many

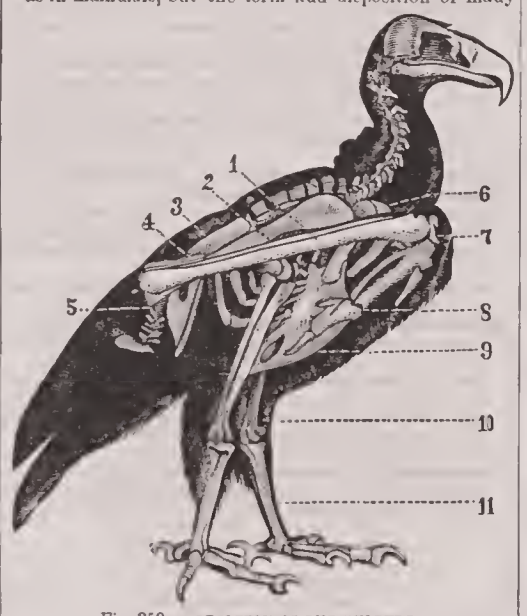


Fig. 359. — SKELETON OF THE VULTURE.

1. Scapula.
2. Femur.
3. Sacrum.
4. Pelvis.
5. Vertebra of the tail.
6. Coracoid bone.
7. Carpus.
8. Humerus.
9. Sternum.
10. Tibia.
11. Tarsus.

of the bones are different. The pectoral muscles, which give motion to their wings, are amazingly strong, while those of their thighs are weak and slender. By means of these, a *B.* can move its wings with a degree of strength which is almost incredible; the flap of a swan's wing would break the leg of a man; and a similar blow from an eagle has been known to cause instant death. Such, consequently, is the force of the wing, and such its lightness, as to be inimitable by human art. The eyes of *B.* are admirably adapted to vision, by a particular expansion of their optic nerves, which renders the impression of external objects more vivid and distinct. From this peculiar conformation, it appears that the faculty of sight in *B.* is infinitely superior to that of other animals, and, indeed, is indispensably necessary to their support and security. Were the eye less perfect, the *B.*, from the rapidity of its motion, would probably strike against almost every object in its way, as well as be totally incapable of discerning its proper food when soaring in its own element. In mental capacity, *B.* fully equal quadrupeds, and in some respects surpass them. Parrots, starlings, &c., retain in memory many words and phrases which they have been taught, and many singing-birds whole melodies. Their powers of memory seem also to be evinced by the fact that birds of passage, after an absence of six months, or even a longer time, and after travelling thousands of miles, return to their former home: the swallow to her beam, the finch to the tree where last year she reared her young, or where she herself was hatched. The difference between such *B.* as love to dwell in uninhabited places, secure from persecution, and such as are found in the neighborhood of man, surrounded by dangers, is a proof that their prudence, cunning, and docility can be awakened and improved. The voice is a peculiar gift of Nature, by which the greater part of *B.* are distinguished from all the rest of the animal world. The wind-pipe of *B.* is composed of entire rings of cartilage, with an exception in the case of the ostrich. At its bifurcation is a glottis supplied with appropriate muscles, called the lower or inferior larynx. It is here that the voice of birds is formed; the vast body of air contained in the air-cells contributes to the force, and the wind-pipe, by its form and movements, to the modification, of the voice. The superior laryux is very simple and unimportant. The gift of song is given to the male birds only, and their notes are mostly an expression of love. They sing only when they are cheerful; in sadness, during rough weather, and in bodily disorders, they are silent. To no other animal have such various tones been granted for giving utterance to different feelings: hunger, fear, the dread of imminent danger, desire for society, or longing for his mate, love, melancholy, &c., are expressed by a variety of notes, which make a language intelligible not only to *B.* of the same species, but often to the other tribes. — *B.* may be distinguished, like quadrupeds, into two kinds or classes — *granivorous* and *carnivorous*; like quadrupeds, too, there are some that hold a middle nature, and partake of both. Granivorous *B.* are furnished with larger intestines, and proportionally longer, than those of the carnivorous kind. Their food, which consists of grain of various sorts, is conveyed whole and entire into the first stomach or craw, where it undergoes a partial dilution by a liquor secreted from the glands and spread over its surface; it is then received into another species of stomach, where it is further diluted; after which it is transmitted into the gizzard or true stomach, consisting of two very strong muscles, covered externally with a tendinous substance, and lined with a thick membrane of prodigious power and strength; in this place the food is completely triturated and rendered fit for the operation of the gastric juices. Carnivorous *B.* are distinguished by those endowments and powers with which they are furnished by Nature for the purpose of procuring their food: they are provided with wings of great length, the muscles which move them being proportionally large and strong, whereby they are enabled to keep long upon the wing in search of their prey; they are armed with strong, hooked bills, and sharp and formidable claws; they have also large heads, short necks, strong and brawny thighs, and a sight so acute and piercing, as to enable them to view their prey from the greatest heights in the air, upon which they dart with inconceivable swiftness and undeviating aim. The analogy between the structure of rapacious birds and carnivorous quadrupeds is obvious; both of them are provided with weapons which indicate destruction and rapine; their manners are fierce and unsocial; and they seldom live together in flocks, like the inoffensive granivorous tribes. When not on the wing, rapacious birds retire to the tops of sequestered rocks, or to the depths of extensive forests, where they conceal themselves in sullen and gloomy solitude. —Every form which the most lively fancy could create, and every hue that the imagination could conceive, are to be found in the feathers of birds. Two changes occur in the feathers, — one in the spring and another in the autumn. In the former case the change occurs just before the breeding-time, and the *B.* gains a number of new feathers without losing the old ones. In the latter, or moulting season, the old feathers fall off and new ones appear. The feathers of the wings are larger and stronger than those on other parts of the body. They are called wing-feathers, quill-feathers, or quills. At the base of each quill are small feathers called wing-coverts. The tail-feathers are also provided with coverts above and below. Many *B.* have very ornamental plumage in their tails; and the feathers often take other remarkable forms in different parts of the body: such as shoulder-tufts, ruffs, crests, &c. When spring approaches, wild birds begin to pair and to make arrangements for their young. The notes of the male bird at this time are very loud; and the marriage contract then entered into is for the season faithfully adhered to. In case one of the pair dies, its mate does not survive it long. The reproduction of the species among *B.* is carried on by means of eggs, which pass from the body of the female and are afterwards hatched. The warmth necessary for incubation is usually derived from the body of the *B.*, which sits upon the eggs. This duty is generally performed by the female; but in some cases it is undertaken by the male. Many sea-fowl make no nests, but deposit their eggs on the bare rock, or in rough holes scratched out of the earth or sand. The

ostrich allows her eggs to be hatched by the heat of the sun in warm climates; but she sits and broods over them when the temperature is colder. *B.* generally brood once in the year, but some brood twice; and the number of eggs they lay varies from one to twenty. The cuckoo and a small number of other *B.* lay their eggs in the nests of other birds, in order to be hatched by them; and several birds are able to run about and find food as soon as they leave the nest, while others remain in the nest for days and weeks before they can venture out. During this period the parent birds find food for them. At the breeding-season, birds are often gregarious, and sometimes live together in one large nest. Birds'-nests are constructed with such delicate and exquisite art and ingenuity, as to call forth the admiration of every observer. Birds of the same species, wherever they may be found, build their nests with the same kind of materials and in the same manner. The situations they select, the materials they use, and the form in which they build, are wonderfully adapted to the particular nature and necessities of the bird. They are generally lined with moss, wool, fine hair, or down, and have an exterior composed of straws, twigs or roots, and dry grass, mixed with clay. Birds that build early in the spring, such as the blackbird and thrush, line their nests with loam, in order to keep out the cold air. The common sparrow, who builds four or five nests in the year, is not particular as to the situation he chooses. Sometimes he locates himself in ivy, sometimes in trees and hedges, and often under the eaves of houses. Some birds carefully conceal their nests, and some leave them open and apparent; some, like the Jay, build them so loosely that the eggs can be seen through the twigs; and others very compactly, such as the golden-crested Wren, which constructs its nest with small pieces of moss and spiders' web interwoven. It is nearly an inch in thickness, and is lined with a profusion of soft downy feathers. A very curious nest is that of the Tailor-bird. (*Sylvia sutoria.*) It is for the most part composed of two leaves, one of them being dead; the latter is fixed by the ingenious bird to the living leaf as it hangs from the tree, by sewing both together, like a pouch or purse; this is open at the top, the cavity being filled with fine down; it is



Fig. 360. — NEST OF THE TAILOR-BIRD.

suspended from the branch, so as almost to secure it from the attacks of reptiles and monkeys. While hatching, all birds, as a general rule, resort to those places where their particular food is plentiful, and where there is an abundance of the proper material with which to construct their nests. Some water-fowls pluck the down from their own breasts, in order to line their dwellings; but they usually build in out-of-the-way places, since their food is not that which is gathered by ordinary birds. While hatching, the female bird is remarkably patient. She is usually plump when she begins to sit; but before the eggs are hatched she is almost reduced to a skeleton. Neither hunger nor danger will make her leave her post of duty; but if, after being absent, the male and female birds perceive that their nest has been meddled with, they will often leave, and build in a securer place. After the young are fledged and flown, the nest is generally deserted. Many small birds live upon worms, caterpillars, &c.; and it has been remarked, "that a single pair of sparrows, during the time they are feeding their young, will destroy about 4,000 caterpillars weekly; they likewise feed their young with butterflies and other winged insects, each of which, if not destroyed in this manner, would be productive of many thousands of caterpillars." The sparrow is usually believed to be the gardener's enemy; but this would seem to show the reverse. While moulting or changing their feathers, many birds turn sickly, and often die. Every country and climate have birds, which are peculiar to them; but many migrate to distant lands when the season becomes too severe for them. Near the equator the birds are remarkable for their brilliant and varied plumage; but their voices are usually harsh and discordant. In the frigid zone, where fish are plentiful, they are mostly aquatic, and their plumage consists of soft, warm, downy feathers. In all countries, birds live longer, comparatively, than either men or quadrupeds in the same place. Many kinds of birds are important in an economical sense. A large profit is derived from the rearing of domestic fowls; and the flesh and eggs of most birds can be eaten. The flesh of fish-eating birds and birds of prey is considered unpleasant. Feathers are employed in many useful and ornamental ways, and the dung of birds is useful for manure. — The longevity of birds is regarded as about ten times as great as the period which they require to come to maturity or full growth. Domestic fowls live to the age of twenty years; parrots, thirty years; geese, fifty; while swans, ravens, and eagles are said to live a century. — The class of *B.* comprises ten to twelve thousand species, and their classification is difficult by reason of the great uniformity of their structure. Their distinguishing characters, as being in relation with their régime, have been taken chiefly from the conformation of the bill and legs. Cuvier divided them into six orders, — namely, *Rapacious B.*, *Passerines*, *Climbers*, *Gallinaceous B.*, *Waders*, and *Palmipedes*. We follow generally, in this work, the writings of Baird, Audubon, and Wilson, who divide the class *B.* into 7 orders: *Raptores* or *Ravenous*, (corresponding to the ord. *Accipitres* of Linnæus,) *Scansores* or *Climbers*, *Insessores* or *Perchers*, *Rasores* or *Scratchers*, *Cursores* or *Runners*, *Gralatores* or *Waders*. — See BILL, WING, EGG, HATCHING, MIGRATORY BIRDS, &c.

Bird, *v. i.* To catch or snare birds.

"I do invite you to-morrow morning to my house, to breakfast: after, we'll a *birding* together." — *Shaks.*

Bird'-bolt, *n.* An arrow, broad at the end, used for shooting birds.

"To be generous . . . . is to take those things for *bird-bolts* that you deem common bullets." — *Shaks.*

Bird'-cage, *n.* A box or cage of wire strengthened with wood, wherein to keep birds. They are also made of wicker-work and other materials, and vary much in size, style, &c.

Bird'-call, *n.* A pipe for imitating the notes of birds.

Bird'-catcher, *n.* A fowler; one whose employment it is to catch or decoy birds.

"A poor lark entered into a miserable expostulation with a *bird-catcher*, that had taken her in his net." — *D'Estrange.*

Bird'-catching, *n.* [*bird* and *catch*.] The art of decoying, snaring, and taking wild birds. See NET, and TRAP.

Bird-catching Spider, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See MYGALE.

Bird'-cherry, *n.* [*bird* and *cherry*.] (*Bot.*) See CERASUS.

Bird'er, *n.* A bird-catcher.

Bird'-eye, *a.* That is seen from above, as by a bird. — *Worcester.* — See BIRD'S EYE.

Bird'-eyed, *a.* Keen- or quick-sighted.

Bird'-fancier, *n.* One whose hobby or pleasure it is to collect and rear curious and valuable birds. —One who vends birds in cages; one who sells birds.

Bird Hill, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Carroll co.

Bird'ing-piece, *n.* A fowling-piece; a gun to shoot birds with. (O.)

Bird'-like, *a.* Resembling a bird.

Bird'-lime, *n.* A glutinous substance, extracted from the inner bark of the holly, and used for catching birds. The bark is bruised, boiled with water till very soft, and then placed in pits to ferment. After two or three weeks, a curious viscid mass is found in the place of the soft bark; this is boiled with a fresh quantity of water, and evaporated to a proper consistence. *B.* may also be prepared from the berries of the mistletoe, from the young shoots of the elder, and from the cellular portions of other plants. When used, it is spread on twigs or wire-netting, and the wild birds are often drawn to the sticky perches by the treacherous singing of a decoy-bird, placed in a cage near to them.

Bird'-limed, *a.* Smeared or prepared with bird-lime.

Bird'man, *n.* A bird-catcher; a fowler.

Bird-of-Par'adise, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PARADISEIDÆ.

Bird'-organ, *n.* A small hand-organ used in teaching birds to sing.

Bird'-pepper, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CAPSICUM.

Bird'sall, in *New York*, a post-township of Alleghany co., 60 m. S. by W. of Rochester; *pop.* 755.

Birds'borough, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Berks co.

Bird's'-eye, *n.* (*Bot.*) See PRIMULA.

Bird's'-eye, *a.* Seen from above, as if by a flying bird.

Bird's-eye View. (*Fine Arts.*) A term used to denote a view arranged according to the laws of perspective, in which the point of sight, or situation of the eye, is placed at a considerable height above the object viewed and delineated. In architectural representations it is used chiefly for the purpose of representing the disposition of the different courts or quadrangles, or roofs of a building. It is a useful method of representing battles, as also of conveying a general notion of a small district of a country. — See PERSPECTIVE.

Bird's Eye, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Dubois co.

Bird's-eye Maple, *n.* A name given to the wood of the sugar-maple, *Acer saccharinum*, on account of its knotty spots that have some resemblance to birds' eyes.

Bird's-eye Ridge, in *Missouri*, a P. O. of Sullivan co.

Bird's-foot, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ORNITHOPUS.

Bird's-foot Trefoil, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LOTUS.

Bird's Mouth, *n.* (*Arch.*) An interior angle or notch, cut across the grain at the extremity of a piece of timber for its reception on the edge of another piece; as a rafter, for instance, upon a pole plate. — *Bird's mouth* signifies also the interior angle of a polygon, its external angle being called a *bull's nose*.

Bird's'-nest, *n.* The nest made by a bird, in which it lays eggs, and rears its young. — See BIRD.

(*Bot.*) See MONOTROPA.

(*Cookery.*) A species of nests built by swallows, peculiar to the East Indian islands, and much esteemed in China and other parts of the world. These nests resemble in form those of other swallows; they are formed of a viscid substance, and in external appearance as well as consistence are not unlike fibrate ill-concocted isinglass. Esculent nests are principally found in Java, in caverns usually situated on the sea-coast. Nothing satisfactory is known as to the substance of which these nests are composed. They are used for soup.

Bird's Point, in *Missouri*, an elevation of ground near Birdsville, and opposite to the town of Cairo, on which strong works were constructed in 1861, for the defence of the town.

Bird's Run, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Guernsey co.

Birds'ton, in *Texas*, a post-office of Navarro co.

Bird's-tongue, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ORNITHOGLOSSUM.

Birds'ville, in *Georgia*, a village of Burke co., 70 m. E.S.E. of Milledgeville.

Birds'ville, in *Kentucky*, a P. O. of Livingston co.

Birds'ville, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Mississippi co., on the Mississippi River, near its confluence with the Ohio, 1 m. S.W. of Cairo.

Birds'ville, in *Texas*, a post-village, cap. of Tarrant co., on the W. Fork of Trinity River, 250 m. N. by E. of Austin City. It is situate in a fine, fertile country.

Bird'well, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Marshall co.

Bird'-witted, *a.* Flighty; inattentive.

Bird Woods, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Campbell co.

Birectan'gular, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and *rectangular*, q. v.] Containing two right angles.

Bi'reme, *n.* [Lat. *biremis*, from *bis*, and *remus*, oar.] An ancient vessel or galley with two banks or tiers of oars.

Bi'ren, ERNEST JOHN, DUKE OF COURLAND, a Lithuanian of mean family, was B. 1690, and repaired in 1714 to St. Petersburg. Anna, duchess-dowager of Courland, made him her favorite, and when she became Empress of Russia, intrusted to him the administration of the kingdom. (See ANNA.) On the death of the empress he assumed the regency, by virtue of her will: but, in 1740, a conspiracy was formed against him by Marshal Munich, and he was condemned to death, which sentence was changed to banishment. Peter III. recalled him, and Catherine II. restored him to his former dignity. In 1763, *B.* re-entered Mitau; and, profiting by the lessons of misfortune he had experienced, governed for the remainder of his life with mildness and justice. D. 1772.

Birgander, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See SHELDRAKE.

Bir'gus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of long-tailed crustaceous animals, of which the Purse-crab, *B. latro*, is the largest. It is a native of Amboyna and other neighboring islands.

Birhomboid'al, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and *rhomboidal*, q. v.] (*Geom.*) Having a surface of 12 rhombic faces, which, being taken 6 and 6, and prolonged till they intercept each other, would form two different rhombs.

Birk'en, *a.* Birchen; belonging to the birch. (R.)

Birkenfeld, (*birk'en-felt.*) a small principality of Germany, belonging to Oldenburg, but detached from it on the W. of the Rhine, and enclosed by Rhenish Prussia and Meissenheim; *area*, 143 sq. m.; *pop.* 31,816. — Its capital has the same name, with a pop. of about 3,000.

Birkenhead, a fine seaport of England, in the county of Chester, on the Mersey, opposite to Liverpool, of which city it may almost be deemed a component part. It is 15 m. E. of Chester, and 199 N.W. of London. *B.* is a prosperous place, possessing magnificent docks covering an area of 160 acres of water space, and erected at a cost of $15,000,000. It is also famous for its great iron ship-building establishments and engineering works. About 1820, *B.* was but a mere rural hamlet, with a few hundred inhabitants. *Pop.* 63,570.

Birk's City, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Daviess co.

Bir'law, *n.* [Ger. *bauer*, a countryman, and *law*.] (*Law.*) A law made by husbandmen respecting rural affairs.

Burrill.

Birman Empire. See BURMAH.

Bir'ming, or **Birming,** in *Missouri*, a village of Buchanan co., 45 m. N. by W. of Independence.

Bir'mingham, an important town and borough of England, co. of Warwick, 17 m. N.W. of Warwick, 69 S.S.E. of Manchester, and 100 N.W. of Loudon. It is for the most part a well-built and ordered town, but the smoke of its countless factories has begrimed its buildings, and it presents but a dingy appearance at first sight. Among the public edifices may be mentioned the Town Hall, modelled on the temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome, and capable of holding 4,000 persons; the market hall; barracks, and several fine churches. *B.* is richly endowed with schools, literary institutions, and libraries. *B.* is the metropolis of the hardware trade; here are manufactured cannon, fire-arms, shot, plated brass and enamelled goods, and cutlery; bronze wares, lamps, buttons, and metallic wares; steel pens. (500,000,000 annually), papier-maché goods, jewelry, toys, trinkets, and, in short, almost every conceivable article that can be fashioned out of metals. The annual value of its manufactures is estimated at $25,000,000. *Pop.* 369,604.

Bir'mingham, in *Ala.*, a flourishing city and R. R. centre of Jefferson co. Extensive beds of iron ore and coal exist near, and its manufactures are assuming importance. Its population has increased with great rapidity. Est. pop. (1880) abt. 4000. — In *Illinois*, a post-village of Schuyler co., on Crooked Creek, 80 m. W.N.W. of Springfield. — In *Iowa*, a post-village of Van Buren co., 12 m. N. of Keosauqua. — In *Kentucky*, a twp. and village of Marshall co. — In *Michigan*, a flourishing post-village of Bloomfield twp., Oakland co., 18 m. N.W. of Detroit. — In *Mo.*, a village of Cape Girardeau co., on the Mississippi, 14 m. N.E. of Jackson; a village of Perry co.

Bir'mingham, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Burlington co., 4 m. E. of Mount Holly, on Rancocus Creek.
—A village of Mercer co., 5 m. N.N.W. of Trenton.
Birmingham, in *New York*, a thriving village of Au Sable township, Clinton co., on Au Sable River, about 100 m. N. of Albany.
Birmingham, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Erie co., on Vermillion River, 115 m. N. by E. of Columbus; *pop.* 210.
—A village of Mahoning co., 12 m. W.S.W. of Canfield.
Birmingham, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Chester co.; *pop.* 450.
—A township of Delaware co.; *pop.* 765.
—A prosperous borough of Alleghany co., on the Monongahela River, 2 m. from its junction with the Alleghany. Glass and iron-ware are largely manufactured here. *Pop.* 8,603.
—A flourishing post-borough of Huntingdon co., on Little Juniata River, 105 m. W.N.W. of Harrisburg, and possessing large iron-works; *pop.* 263.
Bir'nam, a hill of Scotland, 1,580 feet high, 12 m. E. from Perth, and 12 m. W.N.W. of Dunsinane Hill. It is immortalized by Shakspeare in his tragedy of *Macbeth*.

"Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be, until
Great Birnam wood to high Dunsinane hill
Shall come against him."

Biron, Armand de Gontaut, Baron de, (*be-rawng'*,) Marshal of France, b. about 1524. He served as page to the Queen of Navarre, and was early admitted to the service of the King of France. He took a prominent part in the civil wars of Huguenot and Catholic, and served at the battles of Dreux, St. Denis, and Moncontour. He negotiated the peace of St. Germain, and narrowly escaped at the massacre of St. Bartholomew. He recovered Guienne and Languedoc from the Protestants, served in the Netherlands against the Duke of Parma, and was one of the first to recognize Henry IV. as king. He distinguished himself at the battle of Arques, the first siege of Paris, and the battle of Ivry, and was killed at the siege of Epernay in 1592.
Biron, Charles de Gontaut, Duc de, son of the preceding, b. 1562, was admiral and marshal of France, and is noted for the friendship which Henry IV. entertained for him, and for his treason towards that monarch. He made his first essays in war under his father, and covered himself with glory at the battles of Arques and Ivry, and at the sieges of Paris and Rouen. The king loaded him with honors, saved his life at the fight of Fontaine Française, and sent him ambassador to England. Notwithstanding, however, all these favors, Biron, swollen with pride, ambition, and avarice, entered into a conspiracy with Spain and Savoy against his sovereign; and the plot being revealed by Lafin, who had been its instigator, he was beheaded. Henry endeavored to make him avow his crime, with the view of pardoning him, but was unsuccessful in his magnanimous attempt. *B.* was beheaded, 1602.
Bi'ron, Duke of Courland. See Biaen.
Biros'trate, Biros'trated, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and *rostrate*, q. v.] Having a double beak, or something resembling a beak.
Birou'sa, *n.* (*Min.*) The Persian name of the turquoise stone.
Birr, *v. i.* To make a whirring noise, as of wheels in motion. — *Ogilvie.*
Birr, in Ireland, a town, cap. of King's co., 34 m. from Limerick; sometimes called *Parsons Town*; *pop.* 6,128.
Birt, *n.* [O. Eng *byrte.*] A species of turbot. — *Johnson.*
Birth, *n.* [A. S. *byrd*, *beort*, from *beran*, to bear.] A bearing, or a being born; act of coming into life; as, his wife gave *birth* to a daughter.

"But thou art fair, and at thy *birth*, dear boy,
Nature and fortune joined to make thee great." — *Shaks.*

—Extraction; lineage; rank by descent; as, he is a man of noble *birth*. — Natural state, or condition of life into which a person is born.

"High in his chariot then Halesus came,
A foe by *birth* to Troy's unhappy name." — *Dryden.*

—Act of bringing forth; as, she had twins at a *birth*.

"And at her next *birth*, much like thee,
Through pangs fled to felicity." — *Milton.*

—That which is born, or produced, whether animal or vegetable.

"The people fear me; for they do observe
Unfather'd heirs, and loathly *births* of nature." — *Shaks.*

—Origin; commencement; beginning; as, the *birth* of a State.
Birth, *n.* (*Naut.*) See Beath.
Birth'day, *n.* The day on which a person is born; day of origin or beginning.

"Orient light,
Exhaling first from darkness, they beheld
Birthday of heaven and earth." — *Milton.*

—Anniversary of one's birth.

"Your country dames,
Whose clothes returning *birthday* claims." — *Prior.*

Birth'ing, *n.* (*Naut.*) The working a topside, bulkheads, &c.
Birth'less, *a.* Without birth.
Birth'mark, *n.* Any peculiar mark, spot, or blemish, found on the body at time of birth.
Birth'night, *n.* The night in which a person is born.

"Th' angelic song in Bethlehem field,
On thy *birthnight*, that sung the Saviour born." — *Milton.*

—The night annually kept in memory of a person's birth.

"A youth more glitt'ring than a *birthnight* beau." — *Pope.*

Birth'place, *n.* The place where a person is born; as, Stratford-on-Avon is the *birthplace* of Shakspeare.

"My *birthplace* hate I, and my love 's upon
This enemy's town." — *Shaks.*

Birth'right, *n.* [*birth* and *right.*] Any right or privilege to which a person is entitled by birth; the right of the first-born. — See Inheritance: Primogeniture.
Birth'root, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Trillium.
Birth'-sin, *n.* The original sin.
Birth'-song, *n.* A song sung at a person's birth.
Birth'-strangled, *a.* Strangled or suffocated in process of birth.

"Finger of *birth-strangled* babe,
Ditch deliver'd by a drab." — *Shaks.*

Birth'wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Aristolochia.
Bis. [Lat., twice, double.] It is the root of the prefix *bi* or *bin*.
(*Music.*) A word placed over passages which have dots postfixed to one bar, and prefixed to a subsequent bar, signifying that the passage between the dots is to be played twice over.
Bi'sa, Bi'za, *n.* A weight; a coin.
Bisac'cia, a town of S. Italy, prov. Avellino, 12 m. N.E. of St. Angelo de Lombardi. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Romulea*, mentioned by Livy, (*lib.* x. *cap.* 7.) *Pop.* 7,194.
Bisan'nual, *a.* (*Bot.*) The same as Biennial.
Biscay, (*bis'kai,*) a mountainous province in the N. of Spain, comprising one of the three divisions of the Basque Provinces, having on the N. the Atlantic; E. Guipuzcoa; S. Alava and Old Castile, and on the W. the latter province. The city and territory of Ordnua, which are insulated by Alava and Old Castile, belong to it. Principal town, Bilbao. *Pop.* 176,636. — See Basque Provinces.
Biscay, Bay of, the name given to that part of the Atlantic Ocean which lies between the island of Ushant in France and Cape Ortegal in Spain, having the Spanish province of Biscay to the south. It washes the whole west coast of France and the north coast of Spain. It receives the waters of the Adour, Charente, Gironde, and Loire, and contains the islands Belleisle, which is used as a convict station, Ré, and Oleron on the coast of France. *Depth.* Varying from 20 fathoms on the W. of France, to 200 on the N. of Spain.
Biscay'an, *n.* A native of Biscay, Spain.
—*a.* Belonging, or relating, to Biscay.
Bisceglia, (*be-sail'yah,*) a seaport of S. Italy, prov. Bari, on the Adriatic, 12 m. E.S.E. of Barletta. It is a place of but little trade. *Pop.* 21,686.
Bisch'willer, a town of Prussia, prov. Alsace-Lorraine, on the Moder, 15 m. N. of Strasburg. *Manf.* Coarse cloths, pottery, tiles, madder, &c. *Pop.* 9,658.
Biscotin, (*bis'ko-teen,*) *n.* [Fr.] A kind of confection made with flour, sugar, eggs, marmalade, &c. — *Johnson.*
Bisenit, (*bis'kit,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *bis*, twice, and *cuit*, from *curo*, to bake; Lat. *coquo*, *coctus.*] A kind of hard, dry, unfermented bread made into cakes, and used on board ships. — See Navy Bread.
—A kind of small, baked cake, made of flour, sugar, almonds, eggs, &c.
(*Sculpture.*) A species of porcelain, of which groups and figures in miniature are formed, which are twice passed through the furnace or oven. It is executed without glaze upon it.
(*Pottery.*) A term applied to earthenware and porcelain, after it has been hardened in the fire, and before it receives the glaze; in this state it is permeable to water.
Bisen'tate, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and *scutum*, a shield.] (*Bot.*) Resembling two bucklers placed side by side. — *Loudon.*
Bise, (*beez,*) *n.* [Fr.] A cold north wind.
Bisect', *v. a.* [Lat. *bis*, and *seco*, *sectus*, to cut.] To cut or divide into two equal parts.
(*Geom.*) To divide equally into two parts.
Bisec'tion, *n.* [Fr. *bissection.*] Act of bisecting; division of any line or quantity into two equal parts.
Bisec'trix, *n.* [From *bisect.*] In bi-axial polarization, the line bisecting the angle between the two axes of polarization. — *Dana.*
Biseg'ment, *n.* [Lat. *bis*, and *segment*, *q. v.*] One of the parts of a bisected line.
Bisc'rial, Bisc'riate, *a.* (*Bot.*) That is arranged in two rows; bifarious.
Biser'rate, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and *serrate*, *q. v.*] (*Bot.*) Doubly serrate; *i. e.*, when the teeth of a leaf, &c. are themselves serrate. — *Gray.*
Bise'tose, Bise'tous, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and *seta*, a bristle.] (*Zoöl.*) When an animal or part is furnished with two bristle-like appendages.
Bisex'ous, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and *sexus*, sex.] Consisting of two sexes. — *Browne.*
Bisex'ual, *a.* (*Bot.*) A term applied to flowers which contain both stamens and pistil within the same envelope. Same as *Hermaphrodite*, *q. v.*
Bish'op, *n.* [Gr. *episkopos*; Lat. *episcopus*: A. S. *biscop*; Ger. *bischof*; Sp. *obispo*; Fr. *evêque.*] (*Eccl. Hist.*) The name of that superior order of pastors or ministers in the Christian church who exercise superintendency over the ordinary priests or pastors within a certain district called their *see* or *diocese*, and to whom also belongs the performance of those higher duties of Christian pastors, as ordination, consecration (or dedication to religious purposes) of persons or places, and excommunication. The word *episcopus* literally signifies an inspector or superintendent; and the etymological sense expresses even now much of the actual sense of the word. The peculiar character of the *B.*'s office might be expressed in one word — superintendency. The *B.* is the overseer, overlooker, superintendent in the Christian Church, and an exalted station is allotted to him corresponding to the important duties which belong to his office. It was not, however, a term which was invented purposely to describe the new offices which Christianity introduced into the social system. The term existed before, both among the Greeks and Latins, to designate certain civil officers to whom belonged some species of superintendency. It has long been a great question in the Christian Church, what kind of superintendency it was that originally belonged to the *B.* This question, as to whether it was originally a superintendency of pastors or of people, may be briefly stated thus: — Those who maintain that it was a superintendency of pastors challenge for bishops that they are an order of ministers in the Christian Church distinct from the order of presbyters, and standing in the same high relation to them that the apostles did to the ordinary ministers in the Church; that, in short, they are the successors and representatives of the apostles, and receive at their consecration certain spiritual graces by devolution and transmission from them, which belong not to the common presbyters. This is the view taken of the original institution and character of the *B.* in the Catholic Church, in the English Protestant Church, and we believe in all churches which are framed on an episcopal constitution. Episcopacy is thus regarded as of divine institution, inasmuch as it is the appointment of Jesus Christ and the apostles, acting in affairs of the Church under a divine direction. There are, on the other hand, many persons who contend that the superintendency of the *B.* was originally in no respect different from the superintendency exercised by presbyters as pastors of particular churches. They maintain that, if the question is referred to Scripture, we there find that bishop and presbyter are used indifferently to indicate the same persons or class of persons; and that there is no trace in the Scriptures of two distinct orders of pastors; and that, if the reference is made to Christian antiquity, we find no trace of such a distinction till about 200 years after the time of the apostles. The mode of appointment to bishoprics varies in the different churches. In early times the *B.* was generally elected by his clergy and laity. After the establishment of Christianity, the Eastern emperors assumed the right of nominating to some of the principal sees, and exercised great influence over the elections generally. In the W. of Europe the kings of the barbarians, after the conversion of their subjects, arrogated to themselves similar authority, which was jealously counteracted by the See of Rome. In the Middle Ages the Pope assumed in most cases the absolute nomination, which claim has been given up in later times in many Catholic countries, where the king or clergy recommend, and the Pope only ratifies the appointment. Figure 361, taken from a manuscript of the



Fig. 361. — A Bishop preaching.
(From a manuscript of the 14th century.)

14th century, represents a number of ladies, unceremoniously seated on the ground, and apparently in the open air, listening to the admonition of a *B.* It is a curious illustration of the almost unchanged costume of the Catholic *B.*, and also of costumes and customs of the time.
—A beverage composed of hot or cold burgundy, claret, or other red wine, poured upon ripe bitter oranges, and then adding sugar and spices according to taste. It is drunk either hot or cold, and its quality depends entirely upon the excellence of the wine employed. In order to make bishop properly, the oranges ought to be well selected, and the white part between the peel and the pulp rejected. It is called *cardinal* when made with white wine; and *pope*, when made with tokay. Its present name was bestowed upon it in the 17th century: but it was known under other names in Germany, during the Middle Ages. It was imported into Germany from France. It is very excellent for colds.
—An article of female attire, worn to give protuberance to the dress behind the waist; a bustle; a tournure.
Bish'op, *v. a.* To confirm; to admit solemnly into the Church

"They are profane, imperfect, oh! too bad,
Except confirmed and *bishoped* by thee." — *Donne.*

(*Farriery.*) To practise means to give an old horse a good appearance; to rejuvenate a worn-out horse.
Bish'op, Sir Henry Rowley, an English musical composer, b. in London, 1780. During a course of nearly 20 years, he produced upwards of 70 operas, ballets, and musical entertainments. Many of his songs and glees are among the most beautiful effusions of English melody. His best works are: *Guy Mannering*; *The Slave*; *The Virgin of the Sun*; *Miller and his Men*; and *Maid Marian.* D. 1855. His widow, *Anna*, *Lady Bishop*, a celebrated singer, afterwards married Mr. Schulz, of New York.

Bish'op Hill, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Henry co.

Bish'op-like, *a.* Resembling, or belonging to, a bishop.

Bish'opric, *n.* Jurisdiction or charge of a bishop.—A diocese; a district over which episcopal authority extends.

Bishop's Auck'land, a market-town of England, co. Durham, 10 m. W.S.W. of Durham, on the Wear. Here is the magnificent castle or episcopal palace of the bishops of Durham. *Pop.* 7,128.

Bishop's Cap, *n.* (*Bot.*) See MITELLA.

Bishop's Head, in *Maryland*, a P.O. of Dorchester co.

Bish'op's Store, in *Missouri*, a P.O. of Dent co.

Bishop's Stort'ford, a town of England, co. Hertford, 26 m. N.N.E. of London. It is a flourishing and well-built place. Malting is the principal trade. *Pop.* 5,140.

Bish'opsville, in *Maryland*, a P.O. of Worcester co.

Bish'opville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Morgan co.

Bish'opville, in *S. Carolina*, a post-office of Sumter district; *pop.* 1,701.

Bishop Wearmouth, in England. See SUNDERLAND.

Bish'op-weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) See DISCOPLEURA.

Bisk, *n.* (*Cookery.*) See BISQUE.

(*Games.*) In tennis, a stroke which is allowed to the weaker party to equalize the play.

Bis'marck-Schœnhausen, KARL OTTO, PRINCE VON, Prime Minister of Prussia, and one of the ablest statesmen in Europe, b. at Brandenburg, 1st April, 1813, studied at Göttingen, Berlin, and Greifswalde; entered the Prussian army, and was afterwards a lieutenant in the Landwehr. He became a member of the Diet of the prov. of Saxony in 1846, and of the United Diet, 1847, where he made himself remarkable by the boldness of his speeches. On one occasion he argued that all great cities should be swept from the face of the earth, because they were the centres of democracy and constitutionalism. Nor did the events of 1848 modify his opinions; but, on the contrary, he even censured and denounced the king for affiliating with the national party and following the tri-colored flag. The German parliament, assembled at Frankfort, unfurled the black, red, and gold ensign, and sent a deputation to Berlin with the offer of the imperial dignity to Frederick William IV. *B.* opposed this movement, because it recognized the sovereignty of the people. He declared that democratic, representative ideas, and the principles upon which the Prussian monarchy rests, were mutually exclusive, and could never be made to amalgamate; the former deriving their authority from the will of the people,—which is only a euphemism for the club-laws of the barricades,—while the latter are of divine installation. They can never be reconciled by parliamentary debates; sooner or later, indeed, the God of battles must decide between them by a throw of the iron dice. He then added that "the crown offered by the Frankfort Assembly may be very brilliant, but the gold of which it is to be formed must be first obtained by putting the Prussian crown into the melting-pot, and I have no confidence that, when mingled with the alloy of constitutionalism, the re-casting will succeed." In 1851, *B.* entered the diplomatic service, and was intrusted with the legation at Frankfort. Regarding Austria as the antagonist of Prussia, he was sent, in 1852, to Vienna, where he proved a constant adversary to Count Rechberg. In 1858, a pamphlet, entitled *La Prusse et la Question Italienne*, appeared, the authorship of which was generally attributed to *B.* In this publication reference was made to the antagonism existing between Austria and Prussia, and a triple alliance between France, Russia, and Prussia was advocated. In March, 1859, *B.* was sent as ambassador to St. Petersburg, which post he held until 1862, and having conciliated the Czar, was decorated with the order of St. Alexander Newski. In May, 1862, he was appointed ambassador to Paris, where he received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor from Napoleon III., and on 23d Sept., in the same year, he was made Minister of the King's House and of Foreign Affairs. The



Fig. 362.—PRINCE BISMARCK.

budget having been rejected by the Deputies, but adopted by the Upper Chamber, *B.*, in the name of the king, dissolved the former after a series of angry altercations. The newspapers which protested against this despotic act were proceeded against with great severity, as were numerous public officials, magistrates, and others, who openly expressed views hostile to the government. In Jan., 1863, *B.* protested against an address which the Deputies presented to the king, in which he was accused of having violated the constitution. Shortly afterward the affairs of Poland caused fresh difficulties. The Chamber of Deputies, by a majority of five to one, censured the ministry for having concluded (Feb. 8) a secret treaty with Russia. After the close of the aggressive war waged by Prussia and Austria against Denmark, (1864,) and in which Austria had reluctantly taken part, *B.* thought that the time had arrived for carrying out his long-cherished project of making Prussia the real head of Germany. His preparations for another aggressive war were completed, and, aided by an alliance with Italy, in a campaign of a few weeks' duration, Austria and her Hanoverian and Saxon allies were defeated; (see SADOWA.) It is probable that dread of a still more formidable alliance induced *B.* to stop short in his career of victory, as the Emperor Napoleon, in his speech to the French Chambers, declared that he had arrested the conqueror at the gates of Vienna. A preliminary treaty of peace with Austria was concluded at Nikolsburg, in August, 1866, and as Austria consented to retire from the German Confederation, the terms of a general pacification were arranged. *B.* was created a count, Sept. 16, 1865.—In physique, *B.* is tall and athletic, with an honest and expressive countenance, and a high, broad, and full forehead, in which benevolence and combativeness are unmistakably blended. He has the ruddy complexion and blonde hair typical of the Teutonic race, is bald on the cranium, and wears a heavy moustache of the military pattern. His manners are easy, frank, and unaffected, and he is an inveterate smoker. Aristocratic to the core, in all his thoughts, tastes, and sympathies, *B.* is yet nonchalant, brusque, and even jovial in his mode of life. He has large estates in Mecklenburg, and is noted for his kindness to his tenantry. In 1870, *B.* accepted the challenge rashly offered by Napoleon III., and engaged the whole of Germany in a successful war against France, after the termination of which, 1871, he was created a prince by his sovereign, whom the issue of the war had made Emperor of Germany.

Bismil'lah, *interj.* [Ar., "In the name of God."] An adjuration to the Almighty in common use among Mohammedans. It is written at the beginning of all their books, &c.

"They look'd upon the Muscovite flotilla,
And only shouted, 'Allah!' and "*Bismillah!*" — *Byron.*

Bis'muth, *n.* [Fr. *bismuth*; N. Lat. *bismuthum*; O. Ger. *wissmuth*—*weiss*, white, and *muth*, mettle.] (*Chem.*) A metal (symbol Bi) readily distinguished by its peculiar reddish lustre and its highly crystalline structure, which is very perceptible upon a freshly broken surface; large cubical crystals of *B.* are easily obtained by melting a few ounces in a crucible, allowing it to cool till a crust has formed upon the surface, and pouring out the portion which has not yet solidified, when the crystals are found lining the interior of the crucible: atomic weight 213; sp. grav. 9·8. It is hard, brittle, and but slightly malleable. It fuses at 507°, and is obtained in fine cubical crystals by slow cooling. The peculiar property it possesses of expanding as it cools, renders its alloys of great use to the type-founder and die-sinker. It also increases the fusibility of other metals with which it is united. The remarkable alloy known as *fusible metal* contains one equivalent of *B.*, one of lead, and two of tin; fuses below 212°, and, by a certain admixture of cadmium, can be melted at a still lower temperature. It is also occasionally employed in cupellation, and some of its compounds are used as pigments, the hydrated oxychloride being used as a cosmetic under the name of *pearl-white*. *B.* occurs in nature principally in the metallic form in the clay-slate and gneiss formations, its principal source being Schneeberg, in Saxony. *B.* is extracted from the ore by heating it in inclined cast-iron tubes with cups attached. The tubes are brought to a white heat, and the *B.* flows into the cups, which are at the lowest part of the incline. *B.* forms two oxides,—the teroxide, BiO_3, and an acid oxide, BiO_5, or bismuthic acid. *Teroxide of B.* may be obtained by heating the nitrate to low redness; it is a yellow insoluble powder. The *hydrated teroxide*, which is white, may be obtained from a salt of *B.* by precipitation with ammonia.—*Bismuthic acid*, or peroxide of bismuth, is formed when hydrated teroxide of bismuth is digested with a concentrated solution of potash, through which chlorine is passed. A red solution of bismuthate of potash is formed, and a red precipitate falls to the bottom, which, on being well washed and digested in cold nitric acid, leaves behind a red powder, which is the hydrated acid.—*Nitrate of B.* is prepared by dissolving the metal in dilute nitric acid with the aid of heat, which gives rise to four-sided prisms, which are decomposed by water into an acid nitrate, which remains in solution; and a basic nitrate, the *trisnitrate of B.*, falls as a precipitate. It is used as a pigment, and also as a cosmetic. This salt was formerly called *magistery of B.* The other compounds of *B.* are too unimportant to be described. *B.* occurs in nature associated with cobalt, silver, tin, and arsenic; also as an oxide, in *B.-ochre*; as a sulphide, in *Bismuthine* or *B. glance*; as an arseniide, or carbonate, and a silicate, in *B.-blende*, and *Bismutite*.

(*Med.*) Metallic *B.* has no effect on the system, and the subnitrate of *B.* itself, from its almost insoluble nature, exercises but a limited action on the body. Since 1868, a soluble *citrate of B.* and *ammonia* has been obtained, of which much good is said, but we abstain from giving any opinion upon its therapeutic action or curative merits. Its *form.* is $BiO_3,NH_4O,C_{12}H_5O_{11} + 5HO = BiC_{12}NH_{14}O_{20} = 475$.—As an external application, the white oxide was at one time very largely used, either as a dusting-powder, or combined with white ointment to dry up ill-conditioned sores, and as an application to cutaneous diseases. In a large dose it acts as an irritant poison; and as it not unfrequently contains arsenic, its use is by no means free from danger. It enters largely into the preparation known as *Pearl Powder*, used so extensively by ladies both on and off the stage; and very serious consequences often arise from its constant employment as a cosmetic, as is shown by paralysis of the mouth or eyelids, and other serious effects resulting from its use.

Bis'muthal, *a.* Consisting or containing bismuth.

Bis'muthic Acid. (*Chem.*) See BISMUTH.

Bis'muthine, and **Bis'mutite,** *n.* (*Min.*) See BISMUTH.

Bi'son, *n.* [Lat., said to be derived from *Bistonia* in Thrace.] (*Zoöl.*) See BUFFALO.

Bispi'nose, Bispi'nous, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and *spina*, a spine.] (*Zoöl.*) Applied to an animal which has two spines.

Bisque, (*bisk.*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Stat.*) A kind of unglazed white porcelain used for statuettes.

(*Cookery.*) A soup made of several descriptions of meat boiled together.

Bissac, *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) A double sac or wallet.—*Crabb.*

Bissagos, (*bees-su'gos,*) a group of small volcanic islands on the W. coast of Africa, opposite the embouchure of the Rio Grande, between 10° and 12° N. Lat., and 15½° and 16½° W. Lon. The largest is about 15 m. long, and some of them are uninhabited.

Bis'sell's, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Geauga co.

Bissextile, (*bis-seks'til.*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *bissextilus*—*bis*, and *sextus*, sixth, from *sex*, six.] (*Calendar.*) The name given to the year which contains 366 days. The calendar used both in European and American countries is that of the Romans, as reformed by Julius Cæsar. In the calendar of Cæsar the length of the year was fixed at 365¼ days; and in order that the year shall always begin with the beginning of the day, it was directed that every 4 years should contain 366 days, the other years having each 365. The additional day, which thus occurred every 4 years, was given to February, the shortest month, and was inserted in the calendar between the 24th and 25th days. In the peculiar Roman method of reckoning the days of the months backward from the 1st of the preceding month, it would have been very inconvenient to interrupt the order of numeration; accordingly, the 24th, which was called *Sexto Calendus Martii*, was reckoned twice, and the supernumerary day called *bis Sexto Calendas*. Hence the term *bissextile*. In English, *leap-year* has the same signification. In the Julian calendar, every year was *B.*; but this supposes the year to be 365¼ days, which errs in excess by 11 minutes 10·35 seconds. Accordingly, in the course of a few centuries, the error would amount to days, and cause the commencement of the year to change its place with respect to the seasons. So, when the calendar was reformed by Pope Gregory XIII., the equinox had fallen from the 25th to the 11th of March. The Gregorian rule of intercalation is as follows: every year of which the number is divisible by 4 is a leap-year, excepting the centesimal year, which are only leap-years when divisible by 4 after suppressing the two zeros. Thus 16·0 was a leap-year; but 1700, 1800, and 1900 are common years. This regularity, though it would for a long time preserve the commencement of the year at the same time, is not yet quite correct. It supposes the length of the year to be 365 days, 5 h. 48 min. 12 seconds, which is too great by 22·38 seconds, an error which amounts to a day in 3,866 years.—See CALENDAR.

—*a.* Relating, or belonging, to a leap-year.

Bis'tip'uled, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and *stipuled*, q. v.] Having two stipules.

Bistort, *n.* [Lat. *bis*, and *torqueo*, *tortus*, to twist.] (*Bot.*) See POLYGONUM.

Bistoury, (*bis'tu-ri.*) *n.* [Fr. *bistouri*, from *Pistoria*, now *Pistoja*, a city in Tuscany where it was first manufactured.] (*Surg.*) A small curved knife for making incisions.

Bis'tre, (*bis'ter,*) *n.* [Fr. *bistre*, from *bis*, fem. *bise*, brown.] (*Painting.*) A brown pigment extracted by watery solution from the soot of wood-fires, when it retains a strong pyroligneous scent. It is of a wax-like texture, and of a citrine-brown color, perfectly durable. It was much used as a water-color, particularly by the Old Masters, in tinting drawings and shading sketches, previously to Indian Ink coming into use for such purposes. In oil it dries with the greatest difficulty.

Bisturres, *n. pl.* (*Fort.*) Small towers placed at intervals in the walls of a fortress, forming a barbican.

Bisul'cate, Bisul'cous, *a.* [Lat. *bisulcus*, two-furrowed.] (*Zoöl.*) A term applied to cloven-footed mammalia, *i.e.*, resting upon two hoofed digits.

Bisulcous, (*bi-sul'kus,*) *a.* [Lat. *bisulcus*—*bis*, and *sulcus*, a furrow, trench.] Cloven-footed, as swine or oxen.

Bisul'phate, *n.* [Lat. *bis*, and *sulphate*, q. v.] (*Chem.*) A sulphate having two equivalents of sulphuric acid to one of the base.

Bisztritz, (*bees-tretz,*) a fortified town of Austria, in Transylvania, on a river of the same name; Lat. 47° 5′ 45″ N.; Lon. 24° 32′ 18″ E. *Pop.* 7,481.

Bit, *n.* [A. S. *bita*, *bate*, *bitol*, allied to *bitan*, to bite.] That which curbs, bites, or holds fast. Specifically, the iron part of a bridle which is inserted in a horse's mouth, and which the animal bites or champs, and to which and its appurtenances the guiding reins are fastened.

—A bite; a mouthful or morsel; a small piece; as, a *bit* of bread.

"John was the darling; he had all the good *bits*."—*Arbuthnot.*

—A general name for the metal part of several tools used for boring, and made so as to fit at the upper end in the handle of a socket; they are used for boring large holes in hard wood, and in all cases where accuracy is required. The bit of a key is the part fitted to the shank in which the wards are cut; this is called a blank until the wards are so cut. The term is also applied to the hammer used by masons for rough picking, or dressing granite.

(*Com.*) A small silver Spanish coin, more usually called *real*. Its value is about 10 cents. — The term is also commonly used in the Southern States, chiefly in Louisiana, to express the 8th part of a dollar.

Bit, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* BITTED.) [A. S. *bitol*, a bridle.] To put a bridle upon a horse; to place the bit in its mouth.

Bit, *imp.* and *pp.* of BITE, *q. v.*

Bitch, *n.* [Fr. *biche;* A. S. *bicca, bicce, bice;* Ger. *betze,* probably from Slav. *bitzu,* to run, to be in heat.] The female of the canine kind, as the dog, the wolf, the fox, &c. (Sometimes called *sint.*)

"And at his feet a *bitch* wolf suck did yield
To two young babes." — *Spenser.*

—A name of reproach for a woman.

"John had not run a madding so long, had it not been for an extravagant *bitch* of a wife." — *Arbuthnot.*

Bitche, a town and fortress of France, dep. Moselle, at the foot of the Vosges, 15 m. E.S.E. of Sarguemines. The fortress or citadel stands on an almost inaccessible rock rising from the middle of the town. The interior of the rock is vaulted and casemated; the fort mounts 80 pieces of cannon, may be garrisoned by 1,000 men, is well supplied with water. It surrendered to the Germans in 1871. *Pop.* 3,237.

Bite, *v. a.* (*imp.* BIT; *pp.* BITTEN.) [A. S. *bitan.*] To break, squeeze, scrunch, bruise, crush, pierce, gripe, or seize with the teeth.

"With angry teeth he *bites* him to the bone,
And this dog smarts for what that dog has done." — *Fielding.*

—To cause to smart; to hurt or injure in an actual or a figurative sense; as, this mustard *bites* my tongue.

"I have endur'd the *biting* winter's blast,
And the severer heats of parching summer." — *Rowe.*

—To wound by reproach or sarcasm; to taunt.

"Each poet with a different talent writes;
One praises, one instructs, another *bites.*" — *Lord Roscommon.*

—To cheat; to trick; to defraud. (Colloquial and vulgar.)

"The knight had wit,
So kept the diamond, and the rogue was *bit.*" — *Pope.*

—To hold fast; to take firm hold of; as, the anchor *bites.*

—To corrode; as, in etching, to bite into metallic plates by the application of an acid. — *To bite the thumb at a person.* Anciently a mark of contempt and defiance; a tacit challenge to a quarrel; as, "Do you *bite your thumb at* us?" *Shaks.* — *To bite the dust* or *the ground.* To fall to the ground in a dying state; to sink in the agonies of death.

"He falls; his arms upon the body found,
And with his bloody teeth he *bites the ground.*" — *Dryden.*

—*v. i.* To seize, hold fast, or wound with the teeth.

—To cause pain; to hurt; to wound; to inflict bodily injury upon.

"I've seen the day, with my good *biting* falchion
I would have made them skip." — *Shaks.*

Bite, *n.* Act of biting or seizing with the teeth; as, the *bite* of a fish.

"Does he think he can . . . arm himself against the *bites* of the never-dying worm?" — *South.*

—The wound made by the act of biting; as, the *bite* of a mosquito. — A morsel or mouthful; as much as can be taken at once by biting; as, neither *bite* nor sup. — The hold which the short end of a lever has upon the thing to be lifted. *Wright.* — A cheat, fraud, trick. (Vulgar.)

"For take it in its proper light,
'Tis just what coxcombs call a *bite.*" — *Swift.*

—A sharper, trickster, deceiver; one who cheats.

(*Printing.*) That part of an impression which is imperfectly printed in consequence of the frisket not being sufficiently cut away. — *Craig.*

Bit'er, *n.* Anybody who, or anything which, bites.

"Great barkers are no *biters.*" — *Camden.*

—One who cheats, tricks, or defrauds; as, the *biter* bitten.

"A *biter* is one . . . who thinks you a fool, because you do not think him a knave." — *Spectator.*

Biter'nate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Applied to a ternate leaf when its leaflets become themselves ternate, as in *Fumaria lutea.*

Bitet'to, a town of S. Italy, prov. Terra di Bari, in a fertile plain on the Adriatic, 10 m. S.W. of Bari; *pop.* 6,473.

Bithynia, (*bi-thin'e-a,*) an ancient division of Asia Minor, was separated from Europe by the Propontis (Sea of Marmora) and the Thracian Bosphorus (Strait of Constantinople), and was bounded N. by the Euxine, and S. by Galatia, Phrygia, and Mysia. It extended E. as far as Paphlagonia. It contained the famous Greek colonies of Chalcedon, Heraclea, &c.; and at later periods, the flourishing towns of Nicomedia, Nicæa, and Prusa. The inhabitants of *B.* were supposed to be of Thracian origin. The country was subdued, 560 B. C., by Crœsus of Lydia, and, five years later, fell under the Persian dominion. But about 440 or 430 B. C., it became an independent kingdom under a dynasty of native princes, who made Nicomedia their capital. The last prince, Nicomedes III., made the Romans his heirs, 74 B. C., and *B.* became a province of the Empire. In 1298, Ottomans broke into the country, and in 1327, the Emir Orchan conquered Nicomedia, and established the Ottoman power in *B.*

Bit'ing, *n.* The act of biting or wounding. — *Holland.*

Bit'ing, *a.* Sharp; severe; caustic; as, a *biting* affliction.

Bit'ing-in, *n.* See ETCHING.

Bit'ingly, *adv.* In a jeering, caustic, or sarcastic manner.

Bit'less, *a.* Without bit or bridle.

Bit'-mouth, *n.* The bit, or that part of a bridle which is put in a horse's mouth. — *Bailey.*

Bitonto, a town of S. Italy, prov. Terra di Bari, 10 m. W.S.W. of Bari. This is a fine town, and its environs produce an excellent wine called *sagarillo,* in which an extensive trade is carried on. *Pop.* 26,643.

Bitt, or BIT, (*bit.*) [Fr. *bittes.*] (*Naut.*) One of the strong but short pieces of timber projecting vertically from the deck of a vessel, in the fore-part, close to either side, and strongly secured to the beams on which the deck-planks are laid. They are placed in pairs, and are principally used for fastening the cable when the ship is at anchor or moored alongside a quay. There are many kinds of bitts used for different purposes in shipbuilding, and distinguished by various names.

—*v. a.* (*Naut.*) To put round the bits, as a cable; to bit.

Bit'ten, *part.* from BITE, *q. v.*

Bit'ter, *a.* [A. S. *biter,* from *bitan,* to bite; Ger. *bitter,* from *beitzen;* L. Sax. *biten.*] Acrid, or sharp and biting to the tongue or taste; having a hot, pungent, acrid taste, like wormwood; as, *bitter* as aloes.

"The food that now to him is as luscious as locusts, shall be to him shortly as *bitter* as coloquintida." — *Shaks.*

—Piercing; painful; inclement; as, *bitter* cold weather.

"The fowl the borders fly,
And shun the *bitter* blast, and wheel about the sky." — *Dryden.*

—Calamitous; poignant; susceptible of inflicting pain or distress; as, a *bitter* remembrance.

"Of all the griefs that harass the distrest,
Sure the most *bitter* is a scornful jest." — *Johnson.*

—Sharp; cruel; severe; harsh; stern; as, a *bitter* rebuke.

"Go with me,
And, in the breath of *bitter* words, let's smother
My damned son." — *Shaks.*

—Distressing; mournful: afflicting.

"Even to-day is my complaint *bitter.*" — *Job* xxiii. 2.

Bit'ter, *n.* Any substance that is *bitter.* — See BITTERS.

"Still from the fount of Joy's delicious springs
Some *bitter* o'er the flowers its bubbling venom flings." — *Byron.*

Bit'ter, or **Bit'ter-end,** *n.* (*Naut.*) A turn of a cable round the bitts, when a vessel lies at anchor. When a ship is stopped by the cable, she is said to be *brought up by a bitter.* — See BITTS.

Bit'ter-apple, Bit'ter-cucumber, Bit'ter-gourd, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus (*Citrullus,* called *colocynthis, colocynth, coloquintida.* The fruit is of the gourd kind, having a shell enclosing a bitter pulp, which is a very drastic purgative. It is brought from the Levant. — *Baird.*

Bit'ter-cress, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CARDAMINE.

Bit'ter-end, *n.* (*Naut.*) See BITTER.

Bit'terfeld, a flourishing town of N. Germany, in Saxony, 16 m. S. of Dessau. It was founded by a colony of Flemings, whose descendants hold their property in common, and are governed by peculiar laws. *Manf.* Earthenware and cloth. *Pop.* 4,512.

Bit'tering, *n.* A bitter ingredient used in beer.

Bit'terish, *a.* Somewhat bitter; as, a *bitterish* taste.

Bit'terishness, *n.* State or quality of being slightly bitter.

Bit'terly, *adv.* In a bitter manner; sharply; cruelly; severely.

"*Bitterly* hast thou paid, and still art paying,
That rigid score." — *Milton.*

Bit'tern, *n.* [Du. *butoor;* Lat. *botaurus, bos-taurus.*] (*Zoöl.*) The popular name of the birds composing the gen. *Botaurus,* fam. *Ardeidæ.* The common *B.* (*Botaurus stellaris*) of Europe and Africa, to which closely resembles the Stake-driver (*B. lentiginosus*) of North America, is



Fig. 363. BITTERN, OR STAKE-DRIVER, (*Botaurus lentiginosus.*)

smaller than the heron, and has long legs and neck, stalks among reeds and sedges, feeding on fish, and emitting a singular noise, wild and dreary, called its booming. It seldom appears by day, but stalks from its sedgy nest at the stillness of night, to feed on the fish of the meres. It was formerly held in great esteem for its meat, but chiefly for hawking, as it yielded better and more exciting sport than the heron, its long, lance-like bill transfixing its antagonist with remarkable ease, though the great point at which it aims is the eye. The stake-driver is 26 to 27 inches long, the wing 11 inches; the color is brownish-yellow, finely varied with dark brown and brownish-red; and there is a broad, black stripe on each side of the neck. It seldom flies till you are close upon it, and then it moves off very sluggishly.

(*Chem.*) A name used in salt-works for what is known as the mother-water,—the supernatant liquor, after the first precipitate has been thrown down. Salt-water having been boiled, and the salt in it precipitated, the residue is the article known as *B.* From this liquor, which is a solution of an impure sulphate of magnesia, epsom salts and bromine are procured.

Bit'terness, *n.* Quality of being bitter. — A bitter taste; as, an unpleasant sourness and *bitterness.*—Malice; hatred; implacability; sharpness of temper; sorrow, vexation; affliction.

Bitter Root River, in *Montana Territory,* rising in the Rocky Mountains, and after a N. course, entering Clark's River.

Bit'ters, *n. pl.* The common name for an infusion of bitter herbs, which is consumed in large quantities as a stomachic, generally mixed with ardent spirits. The plant usually selected for the preparation of *B.* is the garden *Angelica,* (see ARCHANGELICA,) the roots and seeds being used; gentian, quassia, aloes, wild cherry, &c., are more commonly used in the United States.

Bit'ter-salt, *n.* The EPSOM SALT, *q. v.*

Bit'ter-spar, *n.* (*Min.*) The crystallized variety of dolomite or magnesian limestone; so called because it resembles calcareous spar, and contains magnesia, the salts of which are bitter. — *Dana.*

Bit'ter-sweet, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SOLANUM.

Bit'ter-vetch, *n.* (*Bot.*) See OROBUS.

Bit'ter-wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) See GENTIANA.

Bit'ter-weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name of *Ambrosia artemisiæfolia.* See AMBROSIA.

Bit'ter-wood, *n.* (*Bot.*) See XYLOPIA.

Bittor, Bittour, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as BITTERN, *q. v.*

Bitts, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) See BITT.

Bitumed', *a.* Smeared or impregnated with bitumen.

Bitu'men, BITUME, *n.* [Fr. *bitume;* Lat. *bitumen.*] A mineral pitch, supposed to be formed in the earth by the decomposition of animal and vegetable substances. It has a strong pungent smell, and is found in all parts of the world, and is of different consistencies. In its most fluid state it constitutes *naphtha;* when of the consistence of oil or treacle, it constitutes *petroleum,* or Barbadoes tar; when still harder, like cobbler's WAX, or even tougher, it is called *elastic bitumen;* and when still further indurated, *maltha* or *mineral caoutchouc;* and in its last stage of desiccation, it is known as *asphaltum.* The ancients employed heated bitumen in the construction of their buildings. In the Bible it is called slime.

Bitu'minate, *v. a.* To impregnate with bitumen.

Bitumin'iferous, *a.* Producing bitumen.

Bitumin'iza'tion, *n.* The process of forming bitumen.

Bitu'minize, *v. a.* To form into, or impregnate with, bitumen.

Bitu'minous, *a.* [Fr. *bitumineux;* Lat. *bituminosus.*] Having the qualities of, or containing, bitumen.

Bitu'minous Coal, *n.* (*Min.*) A term commonly applied to coals which burn with a smoky flame, and occupy a place between Lignite on the one hand, and Anthracite on the other.

Bitu'minous Shale, *n.* (*Min.*) In many coal-fields in various parts of the world there are numerous bands of tough clayey matter of a gray, brown, or black color, sometimes passing into coal, and resembling bad coal in appearance. They have more or less of a slaty fracture, are often repeated, like other beds of clay, in a vast thickness of strata, and occupy a definite position with regard to coal. They are found generally, but not always, near true coal of all ages. The *posidonia schists* of the lias, and the *paper-coal,* so called, of the tertiary period, near Bonn, are varieties. Although some of these shales yield much gas on exposure to destructive distillation, they are even more valuable as affording oils and paraffine, when distilled at a dull red heat. The percentage of oil obtained from bituminous shales varies exceedingly, but less than 5 per cent. can hardly be remunerative. Some of these, which afford as much as 30 per cent., are extremely valuable, such as the so called *Boghead coal* or *Torbane mineral* of Scotland. Shales approach coal in their appearance, and are used for burning. — See GAS, PARAFFINE, &c.

Bitu'minous Wood, *n.* See LIGNITE.

Binret, (*bi'u-ret.*) *n.* [Lat. *bis,* and *urea,* a chemical principle of urine.] (*Chem.*) A compound prepared by exposing urea to a temperature of 300°. It has the exact composition of bicyanate of ammonia, and bears the same relation to that substance that urea does to cyanate of ammonia.

Bivalve, (*bi'valv.*) *n.* [Lat. *bis,* and *valva,* valve.] (*Zoöl.*) A name given in conchology to a class of shells composed of two pieces or parts, which, by means of a proper connection by hinges, open and shut, and perform all other functions necessary to the economy or modes of life of the animals enclosed in them. The mollusca inhabiting them are chiefly distinguished from the other classes by the absence of a visible head or neck, and the consequent deprivation of the organs of

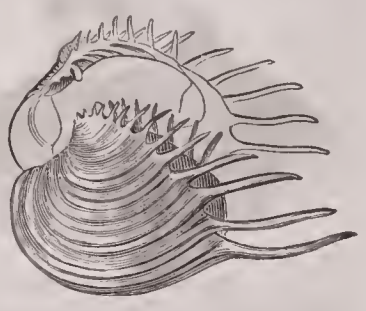


Fig. 364.—BIVALVE-SHELL, (*Cytherea dione.*) (West Indies.)

sight and hearing; they possess a mouth, but it is a mere opening in the body, without jaws or teeth. The branchiæ are large, placed on each side, between the body and the mantle. The lobes of the mantle are fringed round the edge with numerous filaments, which are very sensitive, and in constant activity. None of the genera are terrestrial, their construction not affording them sufficient powers of locomotion for finding their food on land, and confining them to the water, whether salt or fresh, or to the sands on the coasts. As illustrations, we may mention the oyster, the mussel, and the beautiful *Cytherea dione*, (Fig. 364.) — The *B.* are distributed into the orders *Lamellibranchiata*, *Tunicata*, and *Brachiopoda*, q. v.

(*Bot.*) A pericarp in which the seed-case opens or splits into two parts or valves. — *Dana.*

Bi'valve, Bi'valved, Bival'vous, Bival'vular, *a.* Having two shells or valves which open and shut, as the oyster, or open at maturity, as the seed-vessels of certain plants. — *Webster.*

Bivault'ed, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and *vaulted*.] Having two vaults or arches.

Biven'tral, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, and *venter*, a belly.] Having two bellies.

Biv'ingsville, in *S. Carolina*, a post-office of Spartansburg district.

Bi'vious, *a.* [Lat. *bivius* — *bis*, and *via*, a way.] Having or leading two ways; as, a *bivious* theorem.

Bivouac, (*biv'oo-ak,*) *n.* [Fr. *bivouac* or *bivac;* from Ger. *bewachen* — *bei*, near, and *wache*, a guard.] (*Mil.*) A term employed to denote the system by which soldiers on a march, or in expectation of an engagement, remain all night in the open air, in contradistinction to the systems of encampment and cantonment.

—*v. n.* To watch, or to be on guard, as a whole army; to encamp during the night, without tent or covering.

Biweek'ly, *a.* Occurring once in every two weeks.

Bixa, *n.* (*B t.*) A genus of plants, order BIXACEÆ, *q. v.*

Bixa'ceæ, Flacourtiaceæ, (*bix-ai'se-e.*) an order of plants, alliance *Violales*. — DIAG. Scattered apetalous or polypetalous flowers, hypogynous petals and stamens, and dotless or round-dotted leaves. They are shrubs or small trees, with alternate leaves, usually entire and leathery, and very often dotted. The flowers are polypetalous or apetalous, the stamens being hypogynous, and equal in number to the petals, or some multiple of them. The fruit is one-celled, dehiscent or indehiscent, having a thin pulp in its centre. The seeds are numerous, usually enveloped in a covering formed by the withered pulp. The plants of this order are almost all confined to the hottest parts of the East and West Indies and Africa. There are 34 genera and about 90 species. Many are feebly bitter and astringent, and have been used as stomachics. The bark of *Aphloia* is said to be emetic. The fruits of *Oncoba* and of some species of *Flacourtia* are edible and wholesome. The most important plant of the order is *Bixa orellana* (Fig. 365), a small tree, native of W. Indies, which produces the dye called ANNOTTO, *q. v.* The reddish pulp covering the seeds is the source of this coloring-matter.



Fig. 365. — BIXA ORELLANA.

1. Flower seen from beneath.
2. Ovary with style and stigma.
3. A seed cut vertically, showing the embryo.
4. A ripe fruit.

Bix'in, BIXINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) The coloring principle of ANNOTTO. *q. v.*

Bizarre, (*be-zär',*) *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *bis*, twice, and *varius* different.] Odd; fantastical; whimsical; extravagant; capricious; extraordinary. — A person is said to be *bizarre* when his character, tastes, or opinions are incessantly changing and differing from those of other men, and who is characterized by attempting always to say and do what is singular. — *B.* is also applied to something that is extraordinary or singular.

Bizarre', *n.* (*Com.*) The term *B.* is applied by florists to a carnation with a white ground, marked with two or more colors.

Bizerta, (*be-zer'ta,*) the most northern town of Africa, a fortified seaport, 38 m. N.W. of Tunis; Lat. 37° 16′ 36″ N.; Lon. 9° 49′ 15″ E. *Pop.* 10,000.

Blab, *v. a.* (*imp.* BLABBED; *pp.* BLABBING, BLABBED.) [Ger. *plappern;* Dn. *babbelen*, to prattle, to blab.] To tell what ought to be kept secret.

"The gaudy, *blabbing*, and remorseful day
Is crept into the bosom of the sea." — *Shaks.*

—*v. n.* To tattle; to tell tales.

"When my tongue *blabs*, then let mine eyes not see." — *Shaks.*

—*n.* A telltale; a thoughtless babbler; a treacherous betrayer of secrets.

"Who will
Open himself to a *blab*, or blabber?" — *Bacon.*

Blab'ber, *n.* A tattler; a telltale.

Blab'ber-lipped, *a.* Having thick lips. — See BLOBBER-LIPPED.

Black, *a.* [A. S. *blac;* Sw. *black*, *bleak*.] Of the color of night; of the darkest color.

"The heaven was *black* with clouds and wind." — 1 *Kings.*

—Cloudy of countenance; sullen; frowning.

"She hath abated me of half my train;
Look'd *black* upon me." — *Shaks.*

—Horrible; wicked; atrocious.

"Either my country never must be freed,
Or I consenting to so *black* a deed." — *Dryden.*

—Dismal; mournful.

"A dire induction am I witness to;
And will to France hoping the consequence
Will prove as bitter, *black*, and tragical." — *Shaks.*

—Obscure; mysterious, as, the *black* art.

Black and blue. The color of a bruise; a stripe.

Black, *n.* The total absorption of all the rays of light constitutes black. Among the mediæval illuminators, black signified evil, error, and woe; and the figures in their paintings are represented in black drapery when any of these subjects are portrayed. Thus, in the picture of the Temptation, Christ is represented in black robes. In heraldry, black, or sable, is symbolical of wisdom or prudence. From very ancient times, black has been worn as the emblem of mourning. In some of the Oriental countries, black is looked upon as a badge of servitude or low birth. The principal black pigments used in the arts are generally composed of carbon. They are vegetable blue-black, ivory-black, cork-black, and lamp-black. — See COLORS; LIGHT.

Blackamoor, (*blak'a-mör,*) *n.* A man of dark complexion; a negro.

Black'-art, *n.* The magical art. — See MAGIC.

Black'-ash, *n.* (*Chem.*) Impure soda, contaminated with sulphide of calcium, charcoal, and other impurities, formed in the manufacture of soda from sea-salt. By lixiviation, filtration, and evaporation, the ordinary soda of commerce is produced. — See SODA.

Black Ash, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Crawford co.

Black Ball, *n.* A composition for blacking shoes, &c. A ball used for negative vote, in balloting.

Black'-ball, *v. a.* To cast a negative vote in balloting.

Black Bayou', in *Louisiana*, a stream of Terrebonne par., connecting through Atchafalaya Bayou with the Gulf of Mexico.

Black'berry, *n.* [A. S. *blacberian.*] (*Bot.*) See RUBUS.

Black'berry, in *Illinois*, a township of Kane co.; *pop.* 1,173.

Black'berrying, *n.* The act of picking blackberries.

Black'berry Ridge, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Oceana co.

Black'berry Station, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Kane co.

Black'-billed, *a.* That has a black bill.

Black'bird, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Turdus merula*, family *Ixtendæ;* a well-known song-bird, about 10 inches long, whose deep-toned warblings are not to be mistaken for those of any other inhabitant of the groves. The plumage of the male bird is altogether black, but that of the female is rather of a brown or dark russet color: the bill, inside of the mouth, and edges of the eyelids, are yellow, as are also the soles of the feet. The *B.* is a solitary bird, frequenting woods and thickets. They feed on berries, fruit, insects, and worms; but never fly in flocks like thrushes. They pair early, and are among the first who render the groves vocal; the note of the *B.*, indeed, during the spring and summer, when heard at a distance, is rich and enlivening; but when the bird is confined in the cage, its song is too loud and deafening. They build in bushes or low trees, and lay 4 or 5 eggs, of a bluish-green color, marked irregularly with dusky spots. The young birds are easily tamed, and may be taught to whistle a variety of tunes. They are restless and timorous, easily alarmed, and difficult of access.



Fig. 366. BLACKBIRD, (*Turdus merula.*)

—The bird above described is the blackbird of *Linnæus*, but, in America, this name is also given to other birds having the same habits, as the *Agelaius phœniceus* (red-winged Blackbird), and the *Xanthocephalus icterocephalus* (yellow-headed Blackbird.) — See CROW.

Black Bird, in *Delaware*, a P. O. of New Castle co.

Black'bird, in *Nebraska*, a N.E. county, bounded on the E. by the Missouri River. *Surface*, undulating. *Soil*, fertile and productive. *Pop.* 31.

—A post-village of above co., on the Missouri, about 65 m. N. by W. of Omaha City.

Black'board, *n.* A board used in schools for drawing lines, and various purposes of instruction.

Black'-boding, *a.* Betokening evil. — *Young.*

Black'-bonnet, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A name of the bird Reed-Bunting. — See PLECTROPHANES. *q. v.*

Black'-book, *n.* The name given in various countries and in different times to books in which, for political purposes, were recorded the secrets of families. — A book kept at a university, containing a register of crimes and misdemeanors. — Any book treating of necromancy. — *Black Book of the Exchequer.* The *Liber Niger Scaccarii*, or *Liber Niger Parvus*, probably compiled in the reign of Henry III., and now preserved among the records of the English Exchequer. It gives a description of the Court of England as it stood in the reign of Henry II.; the rank, wages, powers, &c. of the different officers of the court, the revenues of the crown, &c. It was printed by Hearne, Oxford, 1728. — *Black Book of the Admiralty.* A book compiled in the reign of Edward III., containing the laws of Oleron at large; a view of the crimes and offences cognizable in the Admiralty, &c. It has always been deemed of the highest authority in matters concerning Admiralty matters.

Black Brook, in *New York*, a post-township of Clinton co., 20 m. S.W. of Plattsburg, and drained by the Saranac River; *pop.* 3,561.

Black'-browed, *a.* Having black eyebrows; gloomy.

Black'burn, a borough of England, co. Lancaster, on a branch of the Ribble, 183 m. N.W. by W. of London, 31 N.E. of Liverpool, and 22 N.N.W. of Manchester. *B.* is one of the great manufacturing centres of England which have had an extraordinary development in the course of half a century. It is a prosperous and active, but irregularly built town. *Manf.* Cotton goods, averaging $20,000,000 in annual value. *Pop.* 63,126.

Blackburn's Fork, in *Virginia.* See BULL'S RUN.

Black-bryony, *n.* (*Bot.*) See TAMUS.

Black'-cap, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Sylvia atricapilla*, a small song-bird, of the *Sylvicolidæ* or Warbler family, whose notes are so sweet and full that it has obtained the name of the mock-nightingale. The crown of the head in the male is black; back and wings, olive-gray; throat, breast, and belly, more or less silvery white; legs, bluish, and claws black. It is a native of Europe, where orchards and gardens are its favorite haunts.

Black-cap Titmouse, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See TITMOUSE.

Black'-cattle, *n.* Cattle of the bovine genus, as bulls, oxen, and cows; so named when reared for slaughter, in distinction from dairy-cattle.

Black'-chalk, *n.* (*Geol.*) A kind of black clay, containing a large quantity of carbon, found in England, France, Portugal, Spain, and Italy. The finer sorts are made into artists' crayons, and used for drawing on paper.

Black'-coal, *n.* (*Geol.*) One of the three species into which coal was divided by Jameson. It comprises Slate coal, Cannel coal, Foliated coal, &c.

Black'-coat, *n.* A name sometimes familiarly given to a clergyman, in the same way that *red-coat* is to an English soldier.

Black'-cock, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See GROUSE.

Black Copper, *n.* (*Min.*) An earthy oxide of copper, resulting from the decomposition of other ores. — See MELACONITE.

Black Currant, *n.* (*Bot.*) See RIBES.

Black Creek, in *N. Carolina*, a stream of Johnson co., flowing into the Neuse a little below Smithfield.

—A post-office of Wayne co.

Black Creek, in *New York*, a small stream of Allegheny co., flowing N.E. into the Genesee River, about 5 m. N. by W. of Angelica.

—A post-village of the above co., 275 m. W. by S. of Albany.

Black Creek, in *Mississippi*, rises in Marion co., and, after a S.E. course, empties into the Pascagoula River.

Black Creek, in *Ohio*, a township of Mercer co.; *pop.* 1,087.

—A post-office of Holmes co.

Black Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Luzerne co.; *pop.* 569.

Black Creek, in *S. Carolina*, a stream taking a S.E. course through Darlington dist., and joining the Great Pedee River in Marlborough district.

Black Creek, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Outagamie co., 12 m. N. of Appleton, *pop.* 328.

Black Death, *n.* (*Hist.*) A pestilence which desolated the world in the 14th century, so called from the black spots which at one of its stages appeared upon the bodies of the sufferers. It is said to have broken out in China. After having traversed Asia, it appeared in Europe in 1347, where it prevailed with more or less severity until 1350. The loss of human life was great, no less than 25,000,000 persons having perished in Europe alone. The terrors it excited gave rise to several sects, who wandered about, lashing themselves, singing penitential psalms, and declaring that the day of judgment was at hand. (See FLAGELLANTS.) In some places the calamity was attributed to the Jews, who were, in consequence, persecuted with great severity.

Black Draught, *n.* (*Med.*) The common aperient mixture kept in the shops, and called by this name, is a mere infusion of senna with ginger, in which Epsom salts are dissolved. Each practitioner has a formula of

his own for making this preparation. The *B. D.*, either alone, but, better still, as an adjunct to a blue or compound colocynth pill, proves a safe, efficacious, and reliable purgative for an adult male; and one ounce, or two table-spoonfuls, an effective dose for a female, *when* it is advisable to give females Epsom salts; while to children it is always a doubtful, if not improper, medicine.

Black Drop, *n.* (*Med.*) A preparation of opium, once in great favor; also known under the name of *Lancaster*, or *Quaker's Black Drops*. It is supposed to be a concentrated tincture of opium or laudanum.

Black Dye, *n.* (*Chem.*) In dyeing blacks or browns, the stuffs are steeped first in a bath containing some form of tannin, such as infusion of galls, sumach, or catechu, and afterwards in a solution of a salt of iron; different shades being produced by the addition of indigo, of sulphate of copper, &c.

Black Earth, *n.* Mould; earth of a black color.—*Woodward.*

Black Earth, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Dane co., 19 m. W. by N. of Madison; *pop.* 966.

Black Earth River, in *Wisconsin*, rising in Dane co., and falling into the Wisconsin in Iowa co.

Blacken, (*blak'n,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *blæcan.*] To make black; to darken.

"While the long fun'rals *blacken* all the way."—*Pope.*

—To soil; to sully; to defame.

"The morals *blacken'd* when the writings 'scape,
The libell'd person and the pictur'd shape."—*Pope.*

—*v. n.* To grow black or dark.

"Air *blacken'd*, roll'd the thunder, groaned the ground." *Dryden.*

Black'ener, *n.* One who blackens.

Black'ey, *n.* One of dark complexion; a negro.—*Abbot.*

Black'-faced, *a.* Having a black face.—*Shaks.*

Black'feet Indians, *n. pl.* A powerful and warlike tribe located between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains.

Black'fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See LABRUS.

Black'fish, in *Arkansas*, a small river of Crittenden co., flowing into St. Francis River.

Black'-flux, *n.* (*Chem.*) A mixture of carbonate of potash and charcoal, much used in the laboratory as a reducing or deodorizing agent. It is prepared by heating tartrate of potash (cream of tartar) in a covered vessel, until a charred mass remains.

Black'foot City, in *Montana Territory*, a post-office of Deer Lodge co, *pop.* 499.

Black'ford, in *Indiana*, an E.N.E. county. *Area*, 180 sq. m. It is watered by the Salamonie River. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Hartford. *Pop.* 6,272.

Black'ford, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Hancock co.

Black Forest, (Ger. *Schwarzwald,*) a range of mountains in Germany; Lat. bet. 47° 30′ and 49° 30′ N.; Lon. 7° 40′ and 9° E. They are covered from base to crown with vast dense woods, rising in the grand-duchy of Baden, like a woody rampart between the valleys formed by the Neckar and the Rhine. They attain in several parts an elevation of 4,000 feet above the sea; and the Feldberg, 4,675 feet, is the highest mountain in W. Germany. No part of Germany is more associated with goblin stories, or supernatural horrors, than the Black Forest and its neighborhood.

Black Fork, in *Ohio*, Richland co., flowing into the Mohican River.

Black Fork, in *W. Virginia*, a P.O of Tucker co., *p.* 610.

Black Friars, *n. pl.* See DOMINICAN FRIARS.

Black'gang Chine, in the Isle of Wight, one of the most highly picturesque parts of the *Undercliff*, *q. v.*, but chiefly interesting for its geological formation. The cascade (fig 367) falls in a perpendicular column from

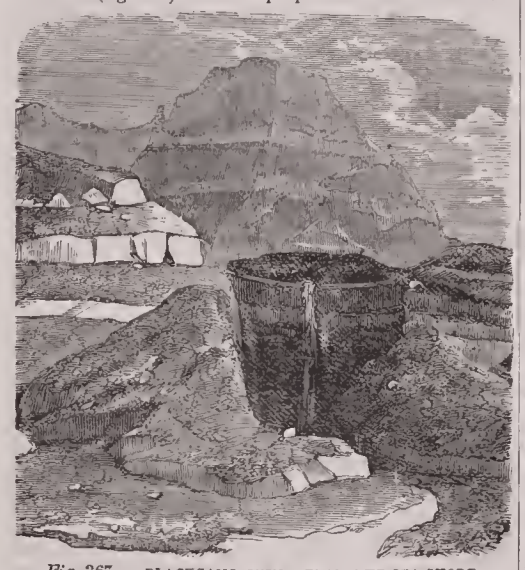


Fig. 367.—BLACKGANG CHINE, FROM THE SEA-SHORE.

a ledge 70 feet high, down the midst of a deep chasm formed in dark ferruginous clays and sands, and surmounted by broken cliffs 400 feet high, and towering above all is the majestic escarpment of St. Catherine's Hill, rising to an altitude of 800 to 900 feet. The bands of greenish-gray sand, and sandstone, which alternate with ferruginous clays in this division of the greensand system, appear very promiscuous, owing to the wearing away of the soft and friable intermediate beds.

Black'guard, *n.* [*Black* and *guard.*] A name originally given to the scullions and coal-carriers in great houses and palaces. In the journeys of the families to which they belonged, they usually rode in the carts with the pots and kettles; and people in derision gave them the name of *B.* The term is now usually applied to a coarse, mean, vile, scurrilous fellow.

—*a.* Scurrilous; low; vile.—*Prior.*

—*v. a.* To revile in scurrilous language.—(Low.)

Black'-gum, *n.* (*Bot.*) See NYSSA.

Black'-haired, *a.* Having black hair.

Black Hall, in *Georgia*, a dist. of De Kalb co.

Black Hammer, in *Minnesota*, a township of Houston co.; *pop.* 709.

Black Hawk, in *Iowa*, a co. in the N.E. central part of the State. *Area*, 576 sq. m. Cedar River divides it into nearly equal parts. *Surface.* Mostly prairie. *Cap.* Waterloo. *Pop.* 21,706.

—A township of the above co.; *pop.* 716.

Black Hawk, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Carroll co., 80 m. N. of Jackson.

Black Hawk, in *Missouri*, a village of Clark co., on the Des Moines River.

Black Hawk, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Beaver co.

Black Hawk, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Sauk co.

Black Hawk Creek, in *Iowa*, flows into the Red Cedar River in Black Hawk co.

Black Hawk Mills, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Posey co.

Black Hawk, in *Colorado*, one of the principal mining towns of the State; the terminus of the Colorado Cent. R. R. Very extensive smelting works are located here. *Pop.*, 1878, est. 2,000.

Black Hawk Point, in *Louisiana*, a post-office of Concordia par.

Black Head, a capo of Ireland, co. Antrim; Lat. 54° 40′ N., Lon. 5° 42′ W.

—Another in co. Clare, on the S. side of Galway Bay; Lat. 53° 9′ N., Lon. 9° 16′ W.

Black'-hearted, *a.* Having a black or malignant heart; full of rancor.

Black'heath, in *England*, an elevated, moory tract of country, 5 m. S. E. of London. It lies in the co. of Kent, and is studded with the mansions and country-houses of wealthy Londoners. Here, in 1497, the Cornish rebels, under Lord Audley, were defeated with great slaughter by Henry VII.

Black Hills, in *Dakota* and *Wyoming* Territories, a range of mountains rising near the Missouri River, in abt. 47° N. Lat., and 105° W. Lon., and extending to about 43° N. Lat., where it diverges to the W. and becomes lost among the spurs of the Rocky Mountains. Harney's Peak, its highest summit, is about 8,000 feet above sea-level. They are so called from the black, scrubby character of their timber, and are supposed to be rich in mineral wealth, especially in gold. P. 450.

Black Hole, *n.* The name given in England to the place of confinement in which soldiers undergo short terms of imprisonment for minor offences against military discipline, and hence applied to the old village *lock-up* or *cage*, the cells of a police-station, or any place in which persons are temporarily lodged in durance.

Black'ing, *n.* A paste or liquid for blacking shoes. The manufacture of this familiar article is of comparatively recent date. The Romans, however, appear to have had a composition similar to that known at the present day as *dubbing*. *B.* consists principally of bone-black, sugar or treacle, sperm oil, oil of vitriol, and strong vinegar.

Black'inton, in *Massachusetts*, a post-office of Berkshire co.

Black Iron, *n.* (*Metall.*) Malleable iron, in contradistinction to that which is tinned, called *white iron*.

Black'ish, *a.* Somewhat black.

Black'-Jack, *n.* (*Mining.*) A name usually given by Cornish miners to blende or sulphide of zinc. In some localities the occurrence of this ore is looked upon as a favorable indication, and there is a common saying that *Black Jack rides a good horse*; in other districts, on the contrary, Black Jack is said to *cut out the ore.*

(*Bot.*) The barren oak, *Quercus nigra.*

—A vulgar term for a drinking-cup of tin-ware japanned over, formerly much used in England.

Black Jack, in *Arkansas*, a post-office of Scott co.

Black Jack, in *Kansas*, a post-township of Douglas co., 17 m. S.S.E. of Lawrence

Black Jack, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Hocking co.

Black Jack Grove, in *Texas*, a post-village of Hopkins co.

Black, JOSEPH, a distinguished chemist of Scottish parentage, though b. in France, 1728. He was the discoverer of latent heat. D. at Edinburgh, 1799.

Black Lake, in *Louisiana*, Natchitoches parish, empties its waters through Salino Bayou.

Black Lake, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Muskegon co

Black Lake Bayou, in *Louisiana*, Claiborne par., empties into Black Lake, in Natchitoches parish.

Black'-lead, *n.* (*Min.*) A name commonly applied to plumbago or graphite, in consequence of the mark it leaves when drawn across paper, like that produced by lead. It is, however, nearly pure carbon, and contains no lead.—See GRAPHITE, PLUMBAGO CARBON, PENCILS.

Black'leg, *n.* A notorious gambler and cheat.

—A disease among calves and sheep. It is a sort of jelly which settles in the legs, and sometimes in the neck.—*Webster*

Black'-letter, *n.* (*Printing.*) A name given to the old English or modern Gothic letter. What are called Roman letters were employed in the writings of western Europe from the 5th to about the close of the 12th century, when the Gothic characters came to be adopted. When printing was first introduced, the object was to imitate writing; and the first printed books were disposed of as manuscripts, the imitation being so perfect that it required great discrimination to distinguish the printed from the written. Books, printed before the year 1500, are generally in the black-letter characters, when, in most European countries, they came to be superseded by the Roman. The old Gothic is still in general use in Germany, but now many books are printed there also in Roman characters. Books in the old black-letter are highly prized by antiquaries and bibliomaniacs, as being the earliest.

—*a.* Written or printed in black-letter, and styled *Black-letter* books.

Black'leysville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Wayne co., 8 m. S.W. of Wooster.

Black Lick, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Franklin co.

Black Lick, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Indiana co., 12 m. S. by W. of Indiana; *pop.* 1,016.

—A township of Cambria co.; *pop.* 646.

Black Lick Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, joins the Conemaugh River, in Indiana co

Black Lick Station, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Indiana co.

Black'-list, *n.* (*Com.*) A name popularly given in England, and the U. States, to printed lists privately circulated among subscribers, giving lists of insolvents and bankrupts, protested bills, judgments for debt, and other matters affecting the credit of firms and individuals, and intended for the guidance of merchants, and others, in trade.

Black Log Mountain, in *Pennsylvania*, stretches from the Juniata River S.W., and divides Mifflin co. from Juniata co.

Black'ly, *adv.* Darkly.—Atrociously.

Black'-mail, *n.* [*Black*, denoting the illegality of the tribute, or the low coin in which it was paid, and A.S. *mal*; Goth. *maala*; Ger. *mahl*, tribute; Gael. *mal*, rent. — *Worcester.*] (*Hist.*) A tax, in kind or money, that was levied by the borderers of England and Scotland, under the pretence of affording protection from robbers, with whom those demanding the tribute were generally allied. These illegal exactions were carried to such an extent that they became the subject of legislation just before the union in 1707. The practice was, in spite of every effort for its suppression, continued in Scotland until the rebellion of 1745.

—Money extorted from persons under the threat of exposure in print for an alleged offence; hush-money. (U. S.)—*Bartlett.*

Black'man, in *Michigan*, a township of Jackson co.; *pop.* 1,470.

Black'man's Mills, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of Sampson co.

Black'-martin, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See SWIFT.

Black Mingo, in *South Carolina*, a post-office of Williamsburgh dist.

Black Monday, *n.* Easter Monday, so called from the severity of the weather once on that day. Stow, under the year 1360, says, "And here is to be noted that the 14th day of April (6, new calendar) and the morrow after Easter-day, King Edward, with his host, lay before the city of Paris, which day was full dark of mist and hail, and so bitter cold that many men died on their horse-backs with the cold: wherefore, unto this day it hath been called the Black Monday." Lancelot, in the *Merchant of Venice*, remarks, "Then it was not for nothing that my nose fell a-bleeding on Black-Monday last."—In England, this name is also given by school-boys to the first Monday after the holidays.

Black'-monks, *n. pl.* The BENEDICTINES, *q. v.*

Black Mountain, in *N. Carolina*, a range extending about 20 m., and connecting with the Blue Mountains by an outlying ridge. Its highest elevation is Mitchell's Peak, 6,732 feet above the sea, being the most elevated land E. of the Mississippi.

Black'-mouthed, *a.* Using foul or scurrilous language

Black'ness, *n.* Quality of being black. black color.—Darkness.—Enormity in wickedness

Black Oak, in *Texas*, a post-office of Hopkins co.

Black Oak, in *Iowa*, a township of Mahaska co.; *pop.* 936.

Black Oak Point, in *Missouri*, a P. O of Hickory co.

Black Oak Ridge, in *Indiana*, a P. O. of Daviess co.

Black Ochre, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of plumbago combined with iron and alluvial clay

Black Prince, See EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES.

Black-pudding, *n.* A kind of sausage, common in Scotland, where it is called also *black-pot*. It is made of hog's blood, suet, groats, &c.

Black Quarter, *n.* (*Farriery.*) See QUARTER-EVIL.

Black River, in *Arkansas*, a township of Independence co.; *pop.* 1,358.

—A township of Lawrence co.; *pop.* 1,189.

Black River, in *Louisiana*. See WASHITA.

Black River, or DELUDE, in *Michigan*, rising in Sanilac co., and after a S course of 80 m., entering St. Clair River at Port Huron.

Black River, or NORTH BLACK RIVER, in *Michigan*, rising in the W. part of the State, and enters Lake Michigan on the boundary line between Allegham and Ottawa counties.

Black River, or SOUTH BLACK RIVER, in *Michigan*, a small stream entering Lake Michigan in Van Buren co

Black River, in *Missouri*, rising in Johnson co, which after flowing N.E falls into Lamine River, in Cooper co.

Black River, or BIG BLACK RIVER, in *Missouri* and

Arkansas, the largest tributary of White River, rises in the S.E. part of Missouri, and after a flow of nearly 400 m. enters White River in Arkansas, about 40 m. from Batesville.

Black River, in *Missouri*, falling into the N. Fork of Platte River, about 140 m. below Fort Laramie.

Black River, in *New Jersey*. See LAMINGTON RIVER.

Black River, in *New York*, a stream rising in Herkimer co., and flowing N.W. and W. till it enters Lake Ontario, after a course of 125 m.

—A post-office of Jefferson co.

Black River, in *Ohio*, rises in the N. part of Ashland co., and empties into Lake Erie.

Black River, in *Ohio*, a thriving post-village and township of Lorain co., on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Black River, 124 m. N.N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* 838.

Black River, in *South Carolina*, rising in Sumter district, and taking a course S.E., falls into the Pedee River a little above Georgetown.

Black River, in *Vermont*, a stream of Windsor co., flowing into the Connecticut at a little distance from Springfield.

—A river of Orleans co., falling into Lake Memphremagog.

Black River, in *Washington Territory*, a post-office of King co.

Black River, in *Wisconsin*, rising in Marathon co., and after a S.W. course, emptying into the Mississippi.

Black'-rod, *n.* See USHER OF THE BLACK-ROD.

Black River Chapel, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of New Hanover co.

Black River Falls, in *Wisconsin*, a thriving post-village, cap. of Jackson co., on Black River, 45 m. N.N.E. of La Crosse; *pop.* 1,101.

Black'rock, a town and sea-bathing resort of Ireland, co. Dublin, 4 m. S.E. of Dublin City, and on the S. side of Dublin Bay; *pop.* 2,609.

Black'rock, a village of Ireland, co. Louth, at the head of a bay of the same name, about 3 m. S.E. of Dundalk; *pop.* 559.

Black'rock, a village of Ireland, co. Cork, on the Lee, 3 m. E. of Cork; *pop.* about 500.

Black Rock, in *Connecticut*, a P. O. of Fairfield co.

Black Rock, in *Maryland*, a P. O. of Baltimore co.

Black Rock, in *New York*, a thriving post-town of Erie co., at the opening of Niagara River, 2 m. from Buffalo, with which it is now incorporated.

Black Rock, in *W. Virginia*, a P. O. of Grant co.

Black'rust, *n.* A disease of wheat, in which a black, moist matter is deposited in the fissure of the grain.—See WHEAT.

Blacks, *n. pl.* The name given to a kind of ink used in copper-plate printing, prepared from the charred husks of the grape, and residue of the wine-press. — *Webster.*

Blacks and Whites, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Nottoway co.

Blacks'burgh, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Montgomery co., 200 m. W. by S. of Richmond; *pop.* 3,565.

Black's Corners, in *Michigan*, a P. O. of Lapeer co.

Black Sea, (the EUXINE, or *Pontos Euxienos* of the Greeks, and *Pontus Euxinus* of the Romans; Turk. *Cara Denisi*; Russ. *Czorno More,*) a large internal sea lying between the S.W. provinces of Russia in Europe and Asia Minor: extending from 40° 50′ to 46° 45′ N. Lat., and from 27° 30′ to 41° 50′ E. Lon. It is bounded on the N. and N.W. by the Russian provinces of Taurida, Kherson, and Bessarabia; on the N.N.E. by the Caucasian countries,—Circassia, Mingrelia, and Imeritia; on the S.E. and S. by Armenia and Asia Minor; and on the W. by the Turkish governments of Roumelia and Bulgaria. Its extreme length from E. to W. is upwards of 700 m.; its greatest width, on the 31st meridian, 380 m. Its surface is estimated at about 160,000 sq. m.; and its coast-line, including its sinuosities, considerably exceeds 2,000 m. The *B. S.* is connected with the Sea of Azof by the Strait of Yenikalé (anc. *Bosphorus Cimmerius*), and with the Sea of Marmora by the Channel of Constantinople (anc. *Bosphorus Thracius*). With these exceptions, it is wholly isolated. It is also much more compact in form than most other large bodies of water, having few large limbs, unless, indeed, the Sea of Azof and that of Marmora may be reckoned as gulfs. The straits of the *B. S.* are very remarkable, that of Yenikalé being not more than 2 m. across, and that of Constantinople less than 1½. The depth of water of this sea is very variable, deepening from 4 to 160 fathoms. There are no tides in this close sea, but the currents are very marked, powerful, and regular. The prevailing wind blows from the N.E. The *B. S.* teems with fish, although few fisheries exist on its shores. It receives the waters of more than 40 rivers, among which are the Danube, the Dniester, the Dnieper, the Bug, the Don, and the Kuban. Notwithstanding the horror entertained by the Greeks, or rather the Greek poets, of this sea, its shores are famous in their true and fabulous history. Colchis, the Temple of the Sun, and scene of the Argonautic expedition, were on its E. coast; the Cimmerian land of everlasting darkness was originally fixed upon its N. shore; and in more historical times, the Lydian, Persian, and Byzantine powers, and the exploits of Mithridates, illustrated its S. and S.W. borders. At an early period many Greek colonies were planted on its shores. Its commerce was also reckoned of first-rate importance. Athens drew from it her principal supplies of corn and naval stores; and it furnished the favorite slaves for the markets of Greece and Rome. From the time of Constantine till the 15th century, it formed the centre of the Roman world, and during this period, a part at least of the Indian trade was carried on through it. The Venetians and Genoese were the conductors of this traffic. Soon after the fall of Constantinople, in 1453, all but Turkish vessels were excluded from the Euxine; and it was not till after the treaty of Kainardji, in 1774, that the Russian eagle was displayed on its waters. Ever since that time there has been a powerful Russian fleet stationed in the *B. S.* But after the war between Turkey and Russia, in 1854–6, when the former power was assisted by France and England, the Czar bound himself, by the treaty of peace concluded in the last-mentioned year, to limit his fleet of war on this sea to six "steam-vessels, measuring 150 metres at their water-line, and four other light sailing-vessels, not above 200 tons each." In 1871, a conference of the contracting powers held in London, put an end to a restriction so obnoxious to Russia.

Black shear, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Pierce co., 86 m. S.W. of Savannah.

Black's Mills, in *New Jersey*, a post-office of Monmouth co.

Black'smith, *n.* A smith who works in iron, as distinguished from one who works in gold, silver, copper, tin, &c.

Black'-snake, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See COLUBER.

Black'sod Bay, an extensive bay on the N.W. coast of Ireland, co. Mayo; Lat. 54° 5′ N.; Lon. 10° W.

Black Spring, in *Georgia*, a village of Baldwin co., 158 m. N.W. of Savannah.

Black'stairs, a mountain-chain of Ireland, partly dividing the counties Carlow and Wexford. Its highest summit is Mount Leinster, 2,610 feet above sea-level.

Black Stock, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village of Chester district; *pop.* 479.

Black'stone, SIR WILLIAM, author of the well-known *Commentaries on the Laws of England*, was b. in London, 1723. After gaining great distinction as lecturer on law at Oxford, he was raised to the bench, and sat as judge in the Court of Common Pleas from 1770 till his death. D. 1780.

Black'stone, in *Massachusetts*, a flourishing post-township of Worcester co., on the Blackstone River, 35 m. S.W. of Boston. It possesses a considerable trade in cotton cloths. *Pop.* 5,421.

Black'stone River, in *Massachusetts*, rising in Worcester co., and flowing S.E. till it empties into Providence River.

Black'strap, *n.* A drink prepared with spirituous liquors and molasses. Hence, the English sailors give the name *B.* to the common wines of S. Europe that are strong and sweet.

Blacks'ville, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Monongalia co., 20 m. N.W. of Morgantown.

Black Swamp, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Sandusky co.

Black's Wells, in *Mississippi*, a P. O. of Choctaw co.

Black'tail, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PERCH.

Black'thorn, *n.* (*Bot.*) See PRUNUS.

Black'-throated, *a.* That has a black throat.

Black'-tin, *n.* A name applied by miners to tin ore ready for the smelter. — See TIN.

Black'-toed, *a.* Having black toes.

Black'-tressed, *a.* Having black tresses.

Black'ville, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village of Barnwell dist., 90 m. W.N.W. of Charleston, *pop.* 2,327.

Black'-visaged, *a.* Having a dark visage or countenance.

Black'-vomit, *n.* (*Med.*) A name given to a discharge of dark-colored bile from the stomach in certain diseases of the liver and biliary organs, and not unfrequently to the dark grumous blood emitted from the stomach in the disease known as *hæmatemesis*, or vomiting of blood; in both cases, however, it is only a symptom more properly appertaining to YELLOW FEVER, *q. v.*

Black'wall, (*blăk-wawl,*) a suburb of London, on the E. side of the Thames, 4 m. E. of St. Paul's. *Pop.* 30,507. Here are the East and West India docks, and shipbuilding-yards. This suburb is connected with London by a railway, raised above the streets to almost a level with the roofs of the houses, on a brick viaduct. It is noted for its whitebait, a small and delicate fish, caught off here in the Thames.

Black Wal'nut, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Ogle co.

Black Wal'nut, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Halifax co., 138 m. S.W. of Richmond.

Black War'rior River, in *Alabama*, formed by the junction of the Mulberry and Locust forks in Walker co., and taking a S. course, empties into the Tombigbee, above Demopolis. Steamboats can pass to 150 m. from its mouth. It is sometimes called by its Indian name *Tuscaloosa*.

Black'wash, *n.* Anything that blackens; specially applied to a lotion composed of calomel and lime-water.

Black'water, a township of Ireland, co. Armagh, and 5 m. N.W. of Armagh city.

Black'water, a township of Ireland, co. Wexford, and 9 m. N.E. of the town of Wexford.

Black'water, a river of Ireland, co. Cork, rises abt. 16 m. N.E. of Killarney, co. Kerry, and after taking a S. and S.E. course of about 100 m., empties into the sea at Youghal. Its chief branches are the Funcheon, Awbeg, and Bride.

Black'water, a river of Ireland, counties of Tyrone and Armagh, falling into the S.W. part of Lough Neagh. *B.* is the name of several other rivers in Ireland, of minor importance.

Black Water, in *Kentucky*, a township of Morgan co.; *pop.* 720.

Black'water Creek, in *Alabama*, Walker co., empties into Mulberry fork of Black Warrior River.

Black'water River, in *New Hampshire*, Merrimack co., falling into the Contocook River, 8 m. N.W. of Concord.

Black'water River, in *Virginia*, S. part of the State, rises at the base of the Blue Ridge, and takes an E. course through Franklin co. into Staunton River.

Black'water River, in *Virginia*, S.E. part of the State, rising in Prince George co., and flowing S.E. into Nottoway River, near the frontier of Virginia and N. Carolina.

Black'watertown, a village of Ireland, co. Armagh, 2 m. S.S.W. of Moy; *pop.* 420.

Blackwell, ELIZABETH, M.D., was born in England, 1821, but educated in the U. States, where her father died, 1838, leaving his widow and numerous family dependent upon the exertions of the elder daughters. Experience having convinced her of the necessity of a more extended sphere of employment for women, she endeavored, as a teacher of music, at Charleston, from 1844 to 1847, to accumulate the funds necessary to enable her to qualify herself for the practice of medicine, as physician to women and children, hoping thus to open the medical career to her sex. For this purpose, she employed in preliminary medical reading, under the direction of Dr. Dickson, every moment not occupied by teaching. In 1847 she went through a private course of dissection and midwifery, under Drs. Allen and Warrington, of Philadelphia, while applying for admission to the various medical colleges. Refused admission by 12 of these, she was admitted, in 1847, to the Medical College of the University of Geneva, N.Y., where she followed the course of medical study, and received, in 1849, the first medical degree ever conferred upon a woman. Having completed her medical studies in the hospitals of Philadelphia, Paris, and London, she established herself in New York in 1851, as physician for women and children, and published, in 1853, a work entitled *The Laws of Life, considered in reference to the Physical Education of Girls.* She established a dispensary for indigent women and children, and opened, in 1857, a hospital for women, over which she presides. Her younger sister, Dr. Emily *B.*, also adopted the medical profession; and having completed her studies in the hospitals of New York, Edinburgh, Paris, and London, is associated with her sister in the management of the hospital, and in a large private practice, confined exclusively to the treatment of women and children.

Black'well, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of Caswell co.

Black'well's, in *New Jersey*, a village of Somerset co., on Millstone River, 7 m. S. of Somerville.

Black'well's Island, an island in East River, New York harbor, on which is seated the penitentiary of that city.

Black'wolf, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Winnebago co., 73 m. N.N.E. of Madison, *pop.* 847.

Black'wood, SIR HENRY, a British admiral, b. 1770. Having entered the naval service at the age of 11 years, he was present at the action off the Dogger Bank; and on the commencement of hostilities with the French, in 1793, he became first lieutenant of the *Invincible* man-of-war, in which capacity he acted with such distinguished bravery, that he was promoted to the rank of commander, 1774. In 1798, when captain of the *Brilliant*, of 28 guns, he gallantly maintained a combat, off the island of Teneriffe, with two French frigates each of which was nearly double his own force, and beat them off. At Trafalgar he was captain of the *Euryalus*, and witnessed the death of his friend and heroic commander, Nelson, whose last words to him were, "God bless you, Blackwood — I shall never see you more." In 1806 he was appointed to the command of the *Ajax*, of 80 guns, and joined Lord Collingwood's fleet on the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar. During the night of the 14th of February, 1807, the *Ajax* was found to be on fire, and in a short time went down with half her crew; Sir Henry, like many others, being saved with the greatest difficulty. After this he commanded the *Warspite*, and was present at the blockades of Brest and Rochefort. In 1814, the Duke of Clarence made him captain of the fleet, and he was appointed to bring over the allied sovereigns from France to England, on which occasion he was created a baronet, and promoted to the rank of rear-admiral. In 1819, Sir Henry was appointed commander-in-chief of the naval forces in the East Indies, from which station he speedily returned; and in 1827, the lord-high-admiral raised him to the command at Chatham. D. 1832.

Black'woodtown, in *New Jersey*, a flourishing post-village of Camden co., on Big Timber Creek, 12 m. S.S.E. of Camden.

Black'-work, *n.* Iron wrought by blacksmiths.

Blad'der, *n.* [A.S. *bladr, bladra, bleddra*; Icel. *bladra*, a bubble, a blister; O. Ger. *blâtara*, from *blasan*, to blow.] (*Anat.*) The *B.*, or *vesicula urinaria*, so called to distinguish it from the gall-bladder, is a musculo-membranous bag or pouch, which serves as a temporary reservoir for the urine; it communicates with the kidneys by means of the ureters, and opens externally by means of the urethra. — The urinary apparatus is confined to the red-blooded classes of animals, all of which have kidneys, while some orders and genera have no urinary *B.* In quadrupeds, the *B.* is of a pyriform shape, and is completely surrounded by the peritonæum or serous lining of the abdomen; and it may be taken as a general rule, that it is smaller, stronger, and more muscular in carnivorous than in graminivorous animals; in the latter it is almost membranous, and in some of them is particularly large. — In the whole class of birds there is no urinary *B.*, and the ureters open into the cloaca, a musculo-membranous bag, which takes the place of the rectum, *B.*, and uterus, and serves as a reservoir for the solid excrements, the urine, and eggs. The urine in these animals dilutes the fæces and forms the carbonate of lime, which constitutes the basis of the shell. The urinary *B.* exists in several genera and species of fishes. In the human subject, the *B.* is placed in the pelvis, or basin, immediately behind the symphysis pubis and before the rectum, or terminal portion of the in-

testines, in the male; but it is separated from it in the female by the uterus and vagina. Its form and relations vary according to the age of the individual. In infancy it is of a pyriform shape, and is contained almost entirely in the abdomen, thus resembling its permanent condition in quadrupeds. At this period it may be considered as consisting of three portions, the narrow tapering part, or *neck*, the upper rounded portion or *fundus* (sometimes called *summit*), and the intermediate portion, or *body*; but as the pelvis expands, the *B.* gradually subsides into it and undergoes a remarkable change of form. Thus, in the adult its figure is that of a short oval, compressed at the fore and back part; its lower surface subsides on the rectum, and expanding forms what is termed by anatomists the *bas fond* of the *B.* This change of form is dependent not only upon the enlargement of the cavity in which the *B.* is contained, but also upon the weight of the fluid which it habitually sustains, and thus in advanced age it is more deeply sunk in the pelvis than in the middle periods of life. In the female its transverse diameter is greater than in the male, in consequence of the antero-posterior diameter of the pelvis being encroached upon by the uterus. Its capacity varies in the different periods of life; and, as a general rule, it may be said to increase in proportion as the individual advances in years, and to be greater in females than in males. Its capacity is modified in different individuals by their habits and the natural exercise of its functions. It is more particularly changed by disease; thus, from the effects of long-continued irritation, it may be reduced to such a state that it will not contain more than a few drops of urine; and on the contrary when, from any cause, its contents cannot be duly evacuated, it may be distended so as to contain many quarts of urine, and occupy a large proportion of the abdomen. Its ordinary capacity may be estimated at 1½ pints.—The direction of the *B.* is oblique, being inclined somewhat forward and upward. It is retained in its position by two lateral ligaments, one on each side, and an anterior ligament; the lateral ligaments are prolongations of the *fascia iliaca*, which, passing down into the pelvis, assumes the name of *fascia pelvica*, and becomes identified with the prostate gland and side of the *B.*; the anterior ligament is double, and it is formed by the *fascia transversalis*, which passing down behind the symphysis pubis, is reflected upon the upper surface of the prostate gland; from the point of reflection two strong fasciculi of fibres pass to the anterior surface of the *B.* These ligaments are sometimes called the proper ligaments of the *B.*, to distinguish them from certain folds of the peritonæum sometimes called ligaments. The *B.* is composed of three (by some anatomists regarded as four) coats—the serous or *peritoneal* coat, the *muscular*, the *areolar*, and the internal *mucous* or lining membrane, and is divided by anatomists into four parts—the *base*, the most posterior part, which rests against the rectum; the *body*, the centre of the organ; the *fundus*, the upper portion of the *B.*; and the *neck*, the continuation of the latter, and the constricted portion which is connected with the urethra. In a work like this, intended for general readers, it is quite unnecessary to be more minute in the anatomy of this organ. The principal diseases and accidents to which it is subject will be examined under URINARY ORGANS (DISEASES OF THE).—See also LITHOTRITY, LITHOTOMY, WORMS, &c.

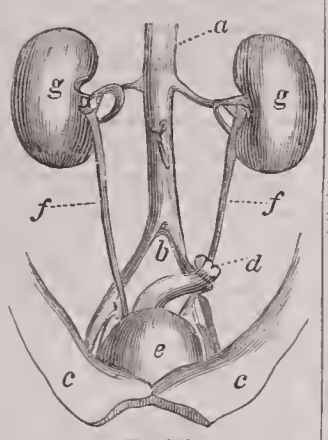


Fig. 368.

The Ureters running from the Kidneys to the Bladder. — *a* Aorta. *b* Bifurcation. *c* Abdominal muscles turned down. *d* The Rectum cut and tied. *e* Bladder. *ff* Ureters. *gg* Kidneys.

—Any thing resembling the animal bladder; as the *air-bladder*, q. v.;—or a pustule, or vesicle, filled as the *B.* with a watery liquor.

—Figuratively, any thing inflated, empty, or unsounded.

"To swim with *bladders* of philosophy."—*Rochester.*

(*Bot.*) A pericarp or seed-vessel which appears as if inflated. — *Ogilvie.*

—*v. a.* To fill with wind; to puff up.—To put up in bladders.

Blad'dered, *a.* Swelled like a bladder.

Blad'der-nut, Bladder-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) See STAPHILEA.

Blad'der-sen'na, *n.* (*Bot.*) See COLUTEA.

Blad'der-wort, *n* (*Bot.*) See UTRICULARIA.

Blad'dery, *a.* Resembling a bladder.

(*Bot.*) Thin and inflated, like a bladder.

Blade, *n.* [A. S *blad, bled,* a leaf, a shoot, a branch, fruit; Dan. *blad;* O. Ger. *blat;* probably allied to Gr. *platys,* broad.] The cutting part of an instrument, distinct from the handle; as the *blade* of a sword, a knife, a scythe, an axe, a chisel, a square &c. The blade of a saw is more frequently called the *plate.*— Damascus was famous for the manufacture of sword-blades, which are even now, in consequence of their celebrity, of great value.

(*Bot.*) The expanded portion of a leaf. It is the part which is usually the most developed, and which is popularly known as the leaf. The terms *lamina* and *limb* are also applied to this part.—See LEAF.

(*Naut.*) The flat part of an oar.

—A brisk, gay, dashing fellow;—so styled in contempt.

—*v. a.* To furnish with a blade.—*Johnson.*

Blade'-bone, *n.* The shoulder-bone, or *Scapula*, q. v.

Bla'ded, *p. a.* Having a blade or blades; furnished with a blade or spie; as, a *bladed* grass.

Bla'den, in *N. Carolina*, a S.E. county. *Area*, 800 sq. m. It is drained by Cape Fear River, and bounded on the N.E. by South River. *Surface*, diversified, with lakes here and there. *Soil*, sandy. *Prod.*, tar and turpentine. *Cap.* Elizabeth. *Pop.* 12,831.

Bla'denboro, in *N. Ca.*, a P.O. of Bladen co.; *p.* 1,005.

Bla'den Creek, in *Georgia*, a P.O. of Stewart co.

Bla'densburg, in *Maryland*, a township and post-village of Prince George co., on the E. arm of the Potomac, 6 m. N.E. of Washington. *Pop* of the township 3,006. Here, in August 24, 1814, a battle was fought between the Americans commanded by Gen. Winder, and the English under Gen. Ross. The Americans, being too few to oppose Ross, were obliged to retreat.

Bla'densburg, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Knox co., 43 m. N.E. of Columbus.

Bla'don's Landing, in *Alabama*, a village of Choctaw co., on the Tombigbee River, 4 m. from Coffeeville.

Bla'don's Springs, in *Alabama*, a post-village and watering-place of Choctaw co.

Blain, (*blān.*) *n.* [A. S. *blegen;* perhaps from *blawan;* O. Ger. *blāhan,* to blow; Du. *blein;* Icel. *blina*, a boil.] An inflation or tumor of the skin; a pustule; a blister.

(*Farriery.*) An inflammation or eruption on the root of the tongue of animals, which causes the windpipe to swell and stop the breath.

Blain, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Perry co., about 40 m. W. by N. of Harrisburg.

Blaine, a town of France, dep. Loire Inférieure, on the Isac, 22 m. N.N.W. of Nantes. Calvinism was early introduced here, a synod having been held in 1565. *Pop.* 7,459.

Blaine, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Lawrence co.

Blain's Cross Roads, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Granger co., 202 m. from Nashville.

Blains'ville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Posey co., 13 m. N. W. of Evansville.

Blain'ville, HENRI MARIE DUCROTAY DE, a distinguished French anatomist and zoölogist, b. at Arques, 1777. After leading a desultory life till 1805, his career was then decided by his interest in Cuvier's lectures, and he applied himself to the study of medicine. He assisted Cuvier both in his experiments and lectures, was chosen Professor of Zoölogy and Physiology in 1812, and in 1832 succeeded his master as Professor of Comparative Anatomy at the Jardin des Plantes. He visited England in 1816, was a member of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, of the Royal and Geological Societies of London, and of many other scientific bodies. He contributed largely to scientific journals, and wrote a large number of separate works, among which are his *Ostéographie, Manuel de Malacologie, Principes d'Anatomie Comparée, Cours de Physiologie,* &c. D. 1850.

Blair, HUGH, an eminent Scottish divine and author, b. 1718. In 1741 he was licensed to preach, and was soon after appointed to the living of Colessie in Fifeshire, and in 1743 and 1754 he was presented to the ministry of Lady Yester's church, Edinburgh; and in 1758 he was removed from Lady Yester's to be one of the ministers of the High Church. In 1757, the university of St Andrews conferred upon him the degree of D.D., and in 1759 he began a course of lectures on rhetoric and belles-lettres, which were so much applauded, that in 1762 George III. endowed a professorship for him. In 1763, he wrote a dissertation on the poems of Ossian. In 1777 a volume of his sermons appeared, which attained so rapid a sale as to induce the author to publish another volume in 1779, subsequently followed by three volumes more. In 1780 he obtained a pension from the crown, and three years afterwards he quitted his professorship through infirmities. His *Lectures on Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres* were published at that time, and were received with an extraordinary degree of favor. Time has not impaired their well deserved popularity, and they are still now considered as a text-book for the student. They have been translated into all the European languages. The best American edition is that published by T. Ellwood Zell, Philadelphia, D. 1800.

Blair, ROBERT, an ingenious Scotch poet, and the minister of Athelstaneford, in E. Lothian, Scotland, b. 1699. Author of *The Grave*, in which is the oft-quoted sentiment of "Angels' visits, few and far between." D. 1747.

Blair, FRANCIS PRESTON, an Am. journalist, b. in Va., 1791. From 1830–45, edited the "Globe," at Washington. D. 1876. MONTGOMERY B., his son, b. in Ky., 1813, graduated at West Point in 1835; served in the Seminole war, left the army, and practised law in St. Louis; Postmaster-General under Pres. Lincoln, 1861–64. FRANCIS PRESTON, JR., brother of the preceding, b. 1821; practised law in St. Louis; Member of the Legislature, 1852–4, and republican member of Congress, 1856-60-62; became Maj.-Gen. Vols., 1862. In 1868, was defeated as the democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency. U. S. Senator from Missouri, 1871–3. D. 1875.

Blair, in *Ill.*, a P.O. of Randolph co. — In *Mich.*, a P.O. of Barry co. — In *Penna.*, a S.S.W. cent. county. *Area*, 650 sq. m.; drained by the Juniata R. and Clover Creek. *Surf.*, mountainous; the Allegheny chain bounding it on the W., and Tassey's Mountain on the E. *Soil*, partly fertile; iron and coal are extensively found and worked. *Cap.* Hollidaysburg. *Pop.* : 8,051—A twp. of the above co.—In *W. Va.*, a P.O. of Haucock co.

Blairs'burg, in *Iowa*, a P.O. of Hamilton co.

Blairs'town, in *Iowa*, a P.V. of Benton co.—In *N. J.*, on Paulinskill Creek, 85 m. N. by W. from Trenton.

Blairs'ville, in *Geo.*, a P.V., cap. of Union co.—In *Il.*, a vil. of Williamson co.—In *Ind.*, a P.V. of Posey co.—In *Missouri*, a P.O. of St. François co.—In *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough of Indiana co., on Conemaugh River, 75 m. E. of Pittsburg.—In *S. Carolina*, a P.O. of York district.

Blaisois, (*blai-zwai',*) an ancient district of France, in the Orléanais; *cap.* Blois. It now forms a part of the dep. of Loire-et-Cher.

Blake, ROBERT, (*blāk,*) a celebrated English admiral, b. at Bridgewater, 1598. He was educated at Oxford, took part with the Parliamentarians at the beginning of the civil war, and served under Colonel Fiennes at Bristol, when that town was taken by Prince Rupert. He afterwards assisted in taking Taunton by surprise, and of this place he was made governor, and, in 1645, defended it against Goring with such bravery for two successive sieges, that he was publicly thanked and rewarded by Parliament. In 1649 he was appointed commander of the fleet in conjunction with Deane and Popham; and soon afterwards sailed in search of Prince Rupert, whose fleet he blockaded in Kinsale harbor. The prince afterwards escaping to Lisbon, he was there followed by *B.*, who demanded leave of the king of Portugal to attack him, and, being refused, he took several of the Portuguese ships coming home from Brazil laden with treasure. During his absence, Prince Rupert made sail to the Mediterranean, whither he was followed by *B.*, who attacked him in the harbor of Malaga, and destroyed nearly the whole of his fleet. After this, he returned to England with several prizes, again receiving the thanks of Parliament, by whom he was also made Warden of the Cinque Ports. Soon after this, he reduced the Scilly Isles, Guernsey, and Jersey, for which he was again thanked by the House, and appointed one of the Council of State. On the prospect of a war with the Dutch in 1652, he was appointed sole admiral of the fleet, and was attacked in the Downs by Van Tromp, who had 45 sail, while *B.* had only 23. He fought, however, with such determination, that the Dutch admiral was glad to retreat. In the November following, Van Tromp sailed into the Downs, with above 80 men-of-war, and off the Goodwin Sands, on the 29th of that month, an obstinate battle was fought between him and Blake, who had only half his force, and who was compelled to run with his shattered ships into the Thames. It was on this occasion that Van Tromp passed through the English Channel with a broom at his main-top, signifying that he had swept the sea of the English ships. In February, 1653, *B.* was enabled to put to sea with 80 men-of-war, and off Cape La Hogue fell in with the Dutch, who had an equal number and 300 merchantmen under convoy. A most bloody engagement ensued, which lasted three days, and in which the Dutch lost 11 men-of-war and 30 merchant-vessels, while the English lost only 1 ship. In June following, the fleets of the belligerent admirals fought again off the Foreland; and the Dutch sustaining a severe defeat, barely saved themselves in the shallow waters of Calais. In 1654, *B.* sailed into the Mediterranean, where he demolished the castle of Tunis because the Dey refused to deliver up the English whom he held as captives. A squadron of his ships, also, under the command of Captain Stayner, intercepted a Spanish Plate fleet, and took the admiral, vice-admiral, and two galleons. *B.* having received information that another Plate fleet lay at Santa Cruz, in Teneriffe, sailed thither, and notwithstanding the strength of the place, boldly went in, burnt the ships, and came out with comparatively little loss, while the slaughter of the Spaniards was immense. For this, he again received the thanks of Parliament, and was presented with a diamond ring worth £500. He soon afterwards returned to his station at Cadiz, but his ill health inspired him with a strong desire to return to England; and accordingly he set sail for his native land, but died as his ship was entering Plymouth harbor, August 27, 1657.

Blake Gun. See GUN.

Blake'ly, in *Alabama*, a post-village, cap. of Baldwin co., on the Tensaw River, 12 m. E. by N. from Mobile. Its harbor is accessible to steamboats. Here the Confederates had constructed a series of redoubts and lunettes armed with 40 guns; the garrison, consisting of about 3,000 men, was commanded by Gen. St. John Lidell. On the 9th of April, 1865, the assault was made on these fortifications by the National troops under Gen. Steel. After a severe struggle, possession was taken of all the works, with Gen. Lidell and the whole garrison as prisoners of war. The Confederates lost, in killed and wounded, abt. 500 men; the National loss was abt. 100.

Blake'ly, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Early co., 170 m. S.W. of Milledgeville, *pop.* 1,056.

Blake'ly, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of Stokes co.

Blake'ly, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Luzerne co., 25 m. N.E. of Wilkesbarre. It contains rich mines of anthracite coal. *Pop.* 1,426.

Blake'ly, in *Washington Territory*, a P. O. of Kitsap co.

Blakes'burg, in *Indiana*, a village of Putnam co., 11 m. N.E. of Greencastle.

Blakes'burg, in *Iowa*, a P.O. of Wapello co.; *pop.* 236.

Blake's Ferry, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Randolph co.

Blakes'ville, in *Indiana*, a village of Harrison co., on the Ohio River, abt. 20 m. S.S.E. of Corydon.

Blake'ville, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Black Hawk co., abt. 8 m. N.E. of Waterloo.

Blake'ville, in *New Hampshire*, a post-office of Cheshire co.

Bla'key, ROBERT, PH.D., an English author; B. at Morpeth, Northumberland, 1795. Devoting himself early in life to literature and philosophy, he published in 1829 his first regular work on *The Freedom of the Divine and Human Wills*, which was favorably received, and brought him into notice among abstract thinkers. It was followed in 1853 by his *History of Moral Science*. This work has since become a text-book in many of the colleges in the U. States In 1834 he wrote his *Essay on Logic*, chiefly with a view to popularize this branch of knowledge. Dr. *B.* published several other volumes, among which may be mentioned *The Lives of the Primitive Fathers of the Church*, and *The History of the Philosophy of Mind*. For the last the author received commendations from MM. Victor Cousin, Gioberti, Gruyer, and numerous German savans, and a gold medal from the King of the Belgians. In 1835 he was appointed Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Queen's College, Belfast, which he relinquished on account of ill health. His *Temporal Benefits of Christianity*, and his *Historical Sketch of Logic*, appeared in rapid succession, followed by the *History of Political Literature*. Dr. *B.* is the author of several volumes on angling and sporting topics, and a contributor to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, etc. The University of Jena conferred upon him the honorary degree of Ph.D., in recognition of the merit of his philosophical writings.

Blam'able, *a.* Deserving of blame or censure.

"Two extremes are equally *blamable*."—*Dryden.*

Blam'ableness, *n.* The state of being liable to blame; culpableness.

Blam'ably, *adv.* Culpably; in a manner deserving of censure.

Blame, (*blām,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *blâmer*; Gr *blasphēmeō*, from *blapsis—blaptō*, to damage, to hurt, and *phēmi*, to speak.] To speak disparagingly or reproachfully of; to censure; to find fault with; to disparage; to condemn; to upbraid; to reprimand; to pass an unfavorable judgment upon.

—*n.* Imputation of a fault; expression of disapprobation; censure; reprehension; fault; crime; sin.

Blame'ful, *a.* Culpable; blamable.

Blame'fully, *adv.* In a culpable manner; blamably.

Blame'less, *n.* Free from blame; guiltless; innocent.

Blame'lessly, *adv.* Innocently; without fault.

Blame'lessness, *n.* Quality of being blameless; innocence; a state of being not worthy of censure.

Blam'er, *a.* One who blames, a censurer.

Blame'worthiness, *n.* The quality of deserving blame.

Blame'worthy, *a.* That is worthy of blame.

Blanc, JEAN JOSEPH LOUIS, a French historian and political writer, B. at Madrid, Oct. 28, 1813, is of Corsican extraction, his mother, *née* Estelle Pozzo di Borgo, belonging to the same family as the celebrated diplomatist of that name. When 19 years old, he went to Paris, and wrote for several daily journals Afterwards, at Arras, he contributed to one of the most important republican papers of the Department — the *Progrès du Pas de Calais*. In 1839 he founded the *Revue du Progrès*, in which he first published "The Organization of Labor." As he was returning home, one evening in Oct., 1839, he was suddenly assailed from behind by some ruffian, who inflicted a violent blow with a stick on his right eye The author of this cowardly assault, which was made the day after *L. B.* had published a review of Louis Bonaparte's work, *Les Idées Napoléoniennes*, was never discovered. *L. B.* had a brother younger one year than himself, who was at that time at Rodez, in the department of l'Aveyron, and who entertained so strong a conviction that his brother was being assaulted at the precise moment when it really occurred, that he was induced to write at once for information to Paris. This incident was the origin of Dumas's "Corsican Brothers," the main subject of which is the preternatural sympathy between two brothers. *L. B* having become a clerk in a notary's office, soon found more congenial occupation as tutor in a private family, and shortly afterwards made his way to eminence among the journalists of Paris. The important part that he played in the stormy days of 1848 has become a matter of history. He was elected a member of the Provisional Government, and it has been erroneously asserted that, while serving his country in that capacity, he created and organized the famous *National Workshops*, a scheme that he strenuously deprecated and opposed, and which, to use the words of Lamartine, "was the device of his adversaries." This calumny was so ingeniously and industriously disseminated, to serve the purpose of political intrigues, that it was long credited, in spite of many unquestionable proofs of its fallacy. M Louis Blanc, when a member of the Provisional Government, prevailed upon his colleagues to abolish capital punishment for political offences; and on being returned one of the representatives of Paris by 120,000 votes, after the Provisional Government had surrendered its power into the hands of the National Assembly, he brought forward and carried the motion for a repeal of the law by which the family of the Bonapartes was doomed to perpetual exile. To the abrogation of this law, Louis Napoleon was indebted for permission to return to France, and consequently for his subsequent wonderful good fortune. The circumstances that led to *L. B.*'s quitting France, and taking up his abode in England, may be briefly stated A violent demonstration was made, May 15, 1848, in favor of Poland, by numbers of people, who invaded the hall of the National Assembly. *L. B.* exerted himself to check this unwarrantable attempt at popular dictation. Although the workingmen who took part in the demonstration did not follow his advice, they showed him sympathy and respect, which his enemies turned against him, making them the pretext for an attempt to proscribe him. This unfounded charge fell to the ground, and it was not until amid the excitement that prevailed after the sanguinary insurrection of June in the same year, when the minds of many were under the influence of a frantic reactionary movement, that the charge already disproved was revived, and his proscription resolved upon, and voted by the very men, indeed, who had but a short time before proclaimed his innocence One of the most prominent of *L. B.'s* literary undertakings was his *Histoire de Dix Ans*, (1830–1840,) which passed through several editions and exercised great influence on political events in France, during the latter portion of the reign of Louis Philippe. His larger and more important production, the *History of the French Revolution*, written during his residence in England, has recently been completed, and consists of 12 vols. *Historical Revelations*, intended to expose the misrepresentations in Lord Normanby's narrative of events that occurred in Paris after the fall of Louis Philippe's govt., was published in 1859 *B.*, who while in England had acted as correspondent to several French journals, published *Letters on England*, 1866. In 1871, after the fall of the 2d empire, *B.* returned to Paris, and was elected to the National Assembly.

Blanc, (Mont,) ('White Mountain,') the highest summit in Europe, belonging to the Alps of Savoy; extending from S.W. to N.E. bet. 45° 46′ and 45° 54′ N. Lat. In this direction it may have a length of abt. 13 m.; its breadth varies from five to six miles. This enormous mass of primitive rock rises far above the line of perpetual congelation, and descends with great steepness and to a vast depth on the N.W. and S.E; the valleys, which bound the mountain on these sides, being only between 3,000 and 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. The valley to the north-west consists properly of two valleys, those of Montjoie and of Chamonni, which are separated by a lateral branch of the mountain for some distance, but afterwards join one another. The valley of Chamonni is the larger, and the place to which travellers commonly resort to have a view of Mont Blanc, or to ascend it; the village of Chamonni, or the Prieuré, which is nearly in the centre of the valley, is 3,403 feet above the level of the sea The valley to the south-east of the mountain mass, called the Valley of Entreves, consists properly of two valleys, which lie in the same direction, and open one into the other, which takes place nearly at equal distances from the extremities of the mountain-mass. The lowest point of this valley is Cormaggiore, situated 3,900 feet above the level of the sea. The southern extremity of the mountain is both united to and separated from the high mountain-range which extends in a southern direction to the very shores of the Mediterranean Sea, by the Col de Seigne. This mountain pass, the highest part of which is below the point of eternal snow, rising only to 8,083 ft., unites the Valley of Bonneval in Savoy with the Valley of Entreves in Piedmont, and presents one of the grandest views of Mont Blanc. The northern extremity of the mountain is connected with the high range which, running to the east, separates the Valais (or Wallis) from Piedmont; and with another, which, extending in a north-westerly direction, divides Savoy from the Valais, and terminates at no great distance from the Lake of Geneva. From the former range it is separated by the Col de Ferret, or Ferrex, a mountain-pass, 7,764 feet above the sea, which connects the Valley of Ferret, or Ferrex, with that of Entreves. From the range of mountains extending to the Lake of Geneva, Mont Blanc is divided by the Col de Balme, which unites the Valley of Chamouni with that of Trent in the Valais, and rises to 7,552 ft. The whole mountain mass enclosed between the valleys and these three mountain-passes probably rises to upwards of 10,000 feet; and, as in this parallel the snow-line does not extend beyond 9,000 or 9,300 feet, it probably is about 1,000 feet above it. It is consequently all covered with snow, except in a few places where the steepness of the rock does not allow the snow to lie. The upper surface is extremely irregular, and a considerable number of rocks rise from it, which, from their resemblance to pyramids or steeples, are called *aiguilles*, or needles. Towards its southern extremity this extensive mass of rocks rises to its greatest elevation in that mountain pinnacle properly called *Mont Blanc*, whose summit attains the height of about 15,577 feet above the sea, in 45° 41′ 52″ N Lat., and 6° 44′ 22″ E. Lon. When seen from the north or south, it presents the form of a pyramid, descending nearly perpendicularly to the south. When seen from the N.E. or the Valley of Chamouni, it resembles the back of a dromedary, and is called by the inhabitants of that valley *Bosse de Dromadaire*. Near it rises the Aiguille de Goute to the height of 12,204 feet. Farther to the N.E. the Aiguille du Midi attains 12,854 feet, and its neighbor, the Aiguille de Géant, 13,902 feet Still farther to the N.W. stands the Aiguille d'Argentier, 13,400 feet high, and to the west of it the Aiguille de Dru, 12,460 feet. The most northern and lowest is the Aiguille de Tour, whose summit is only 11,036 feet above the level of the sea There are still more of these peaks, but they have not been noticed by travellers. Mont Blanc exhibits all the grandeur of the Alps on a large scale. High tapering pyramids covered with eternal snow; extensive fields of ice, split to a great depth by wide cracks; glaciers of green color descending from its sides between bare dark-colored perpendicular rocks, and skirted by forests of fir; and grottos formed in the masses of eternal ice, — in addition to all the other varieties of mountain scenery, — attract great numbers of curious and scientific travellers. The waterfalls are numerous, and some of them magnificent, particularly the Cascade des Pelerins, of which we give an illustration, situated near Chamouni, and which is one of the most curious and beautiful scenes in the Alps. A torrent issues from the *Glacier des Pélerins*, high up the mountain, above the *Glacier des Bossons*, and descends, by a succession of leaps, into a deep gorge, from precipice to precipice, almost in one continual cataract; but it is all the while merely gathering force, and preparing for its last magnificent deep plunge and recoil of beauty. Springing in one round condensed column out of the gorge, over a perpendicular cliff, it strikes, at its fall, with its whole body of water, into a sort of vertical rock basin, which one would suppose its prodigious velocity and weight would split into a thousand pieces: but the whole cataract, thus arrested, at once suddenly rebounds in a parabolic arch, at least 60 feet into the air; and then, having made this splendid airy curvature, falls with great noise and beauty into the natural channel below. It is beyond measure beautiful. The first men-



Fig 369.—CASCADE OF THE PELERINS, (MONT BLANC.)

tion made of Mont Blanc does not go back a century. If we are not mistaken, this mountain was first noticed by Richard Pococke, who, in his travels to the East, being struck by its extraordinary height and appearance, described it in his account of the glaciers of Switzerland Nearly fifty years elapsed after Pococke's description, before it was ascended, for the first time, by Dr Paccard and James Balmat, with great difficulty and danger, in August, 1786. A year afterwards, Saussure succeeded in reaching the summit, where he remained for five hours, and made a great number of observations The pulse of the whole company, which was composed of 12 persons, beat with extreme quickness, and all of them felt great thirst and exhaustion, without any desire to take food. The color of the sky was dark blue; the stars were visible in the shade; the barometer sank to 16 inch 1 line, while at Geneva it stood at 27 inch. 1 line; the thermometer indicated in the shade + 26½°, and in the sun + 29°, while at Geneva it was + 87° of Fahrenheit Water consequently froze even when exposed to the sun. Since Saussure's ascent, Mont Blanc has been often ascended, but no very important observations have been made since that date.

Blanc, (Le,) a town of France, dep. Indre, on the Creuse, 33 m. W.S.W. of Chateauroux. It is an ill-built and precipitously situated town, is very ancient, and was often frequented by the Roman legions. *Pop.* 6,470.

Blan'card, *n* [Fr. *blanchard*, from *blanc*, white.] A kind of linen cloth manufactured in Normandy. —*Boag*

Blanc d'Argent, *n.* [Fr., silver-white.] (*Paint.*) This is a false appellation for a white lead, called also French white. It is first produced in the form of dross, is exquisitely white, and has all the properties of the best white leads; but, being liable to the same changes as the flake-white, it is unfit for general use as a water color, though good in oils or varnish.

Blanch, (*blansh,*) *v. a* [Fr. *blanchir.*] To make to shine; to whiten; to make white by taking out the color: to change to white.

'And sin's black dye seems *blanch'd* by age to virtue.'—*Dryden.*

—To strip or peel such things as have husks.

"Their suppers may be bisket, raisins, and a few *blanched* almonds.'—*Wiseman.*

—*v. n.* To grow white: as, his cheeks *blanched* with fear.

Blanchard, (*blon'shahr,*) FRANCOIS, a French aëronaut, B. in 1738, was distinguished from his youth by his mechanical inventions. After making his first aërostatic voyage in 1784, he crossed the Channel from Dover to Calais, in 1785; for which exploit he was rewarded by the king of France with 12,000 francs, and a pension of 1,200 f. He first made use of a parachute in London, in 1785; went through various countries on the Continent, exhibiting his aëronautic skill; visited America with the same object, and, returning in 1798, ascended at Rouen

with 16 persons in a large balloon, and descended at a place 15 m distant. He D. in 1809. — His wife, MADAME BLANCHARD, continued to make aërial voyages; but in June, 1819, having ascended from Tivoli, in Paris, her balloon took fire, at a considerable height, owing to some fireworks which she carried with her, the car fell, and the hapless aëronaut was dashed to pieces.

Blanch'ard, in *Maine*, a post-township of Piscataquis co., 120 m. N.E. of Angusta; *pop.* 164.

Blanchard, in *Ohio*, a township of Hancock co.; *pop.* 1,304.

—A township of Hardin co.; *pop.* 1,250.

—A township of Putnam co.; *pop.* 1,593.

Blanchard's Bridge, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Hancock co., Hancock township.

Blanchard's Fork, in *Ohio*, takes its rise in the central part of the State, and falls in the Anglaize River in Putnam co.

Blanch'ardsville, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Lafayette co.

Blanche, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Lafayette co.

Blanche Furnace, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Mercer co.

Blanche of Castile, Queen of Louis VIII. of France, was daughter of Alfonzo IX., King of Castille, and was born in 1187. She was married to Louis in 1200, was crowned with him in 1223, and on his death 3 years later, became regent during the minority of her son, Louis IX., displaying great energy and address as a ruler. She opposed the departure of Louis for the crusade, but accompanied him to Cluni, and carried on the government in his steal. His long absence, and the rumor of his intention to settle in the Holy Land, caused her great sorrow, and she D. in 1252.

Blanch'er, *n.* One who blanches or whitens.

Blan'chester, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Clinton co., 15 m S.S.W. of Wilmington; *pop.* about 700.

Blanchim'eter, *n.* [Eng. *blanch*, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] (*Chem.*) An instrument used in ascertaining the bleaching-powers of chloride of lime and potash.

Blanch'ing, *n.* The act or art of whitening or making anything white. — (*Coin.*) An operation performed by annealing, washing, and cleansing the money.

—The process of covering iron plates with a thin coat of tin is also called blanching.

(*Cookery.*) The peeling and whitening of almonds, &c.

(*Hort.*) The whitening of the stems, stalks, or leaves of plants by tying them together, or by earthing them up, so as to exclude the light. Its object is generally to diminish the intensity of their native properties, and to render them more crisp and agreeable to the palate.

Blanc-manger, BLANC-MANGE, (*bla-monj'*,) *n.* [Fr., white food.] (*Cookery.*) A preparation of milk, cream, sugar, and isinglass, which are boiled together. After being flavored with lemon-peel, brandy, &c., the fluid is run into a mould and allowed to congeal. It is sometimes prescribed as a nutriment during convalescence, and in chronic diseases.

Blan'co, in *Texas*, a central co., watered by Guadalupe, Pedernales, and Rio Blanco rivers; *area*, about 1200 sq. m.; *pop.* 1,187.

—A post-village, cap. of the above co., about 50 m. W.S.W. of Austin City.

Blan'co, CAPE, a celebrated cape on the W. coast of Africa; Lat. 20° 46′ 26″ N., Lon. 17° 4′ 10″ W. This cape, which was discovered by the Portugnese in 1441, forms the extremity of a rocky ridge called the *Geb-el-reïd*, or White Mountain, projecting into the sea in a S. direction. Inside the cape is a spacious bay, which has on its S.E. side the bank and town of Arguin.

Bland, *a.* [Lat. *blandus;* probably from the root of *lenis*, with a prefix; O. Ger. *lind;* Dan. *lind*, soft, mild, and gentle.] Soft; smooth; soothing; gentle; mild.

> "And even calm
> Perpetual reign'd, save what the zephyrs *bland*
> Breath'd o'er the blue expanse." — *Thomson.*

Bland, in *Virginia*, a S.W. co., bounded on the S.E. by a range called Walker's Mountain; *area*, abt. 350 sq. m. It is drained by Walker's and Wolf creeks. *Pop.* 4,000.

Bland'ensville, or **Bland'insville,** in *Illinois*, a village of McDonough co.; *pop.* 1,565.

Bland'ford, a borough of England, co. Dorset, 98 m. S.W. of London. It is a neat little town, situated amid a fine tract of sheep pastures. *Pop.* 4,290.

Bland'ford, in *Virginia*, a village of Prince George co., about 1½ m. E. of Petersburg.

Bland'insville, in *Illinois*, a post-township of McDonough co., 33 m. E.N.E. of Keokuk; *pop.* 1,707.

Blan'dish, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *brandir;* Lat. *brandior, brandītus*, from *blandus*, bland: O. Eng. *blandise.*] To soften; to soothe; to caress; to flatter.

—*v. n.* To act or speak courteously; to be soft in words or manners.

Blan'dishment, Blan'dishing, *n.* Act of blandishing: soft words; kind speeches; caresses; flattery.

Bland'ness, *n.* State of being bland.

Blan'don, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Berks co., 8 m. N.N.E. of Reading.

Bland'ville, in *Kentucky*, a township and village, cap. of Ballard co., on Mayfield Creek. *Pop.* of township 2,017.

Bla'nes, a town of Spain, prov. of Gerona, 22 m. S. of the city of that name, with a port on the Mediterranean; *pop.* 5,726.

Bland'ford, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Hampden co., 15 m. W. by N. of Springfield; *pop.* 1,026.

Blank, (*blangk*), *a* [Fr. *blanc*, from the same root as *blanch.*] White; shining.

> "To the *blank* moon — her office they prescribed."—*Milton.*

—Void; empty; void of writing or letters.

> "Upon the debtor side I find innumerable articles; but, upon the creditor side, little more than *blank* paper."—*Addison.*

—Pale from fear, terror, &c.; confused.

> "But now no face divine contentment wears;
> 'Tis all *blank* sadness, or continual fears."—*Pope.*

—Without rhyme; when the rhyme is *blanched* or omitted.

> "Our *blank* verse when there is no rhyme to support the expression, is extremely difficult to such as are not masters in the tongue."

Blank, *n.* [From the adjective.] A void space on paper.

> "I cannot write a paper full as I used to do; and yet I will not forgive a *blank* of half an inch from you."—*Swift.*

—A lot by which nothing is gained.

> "In fortune's lottery lies
> "A heap of *blanks* like this, for one small prize."—*Dryden.*

—A paper unwritten; anything without marks or characters.

> "Life may be one great *blank*, which, though not blotted with sin, is yet without any characters of grace or virtue."—*Rogers.*

—The white spot or mark which a shot is to hit.

(*Law.*) A space left in writing to be filled up with one or more words to complete the sense. When a blank is left in a written agreement which need not have been reduced to writing, and would have been equally binding whether written or unwritten, it is presumed, in an action for the non-performance of the contract, parol evidence might be admitted to explain the blank. And when a written instrument, which was made professedly to record a fact, is produced as evidence of that fact which it purports to record, and a blank appears in a material part, the omission may be supplied by other proof. — *Bouvier.*

B. Indorsement. See INDORSEMENT.

—*v. a.* To deprive of color; to damp; to confuse.

> "If the atheist, when he dies, should find that his soul remains, how will this man be amazed and *blanked!*"—*Tillotson.*

Blank'-bar, *n.* (*Law.*) See COMMON BAR.

Blank'-cartridge, *n.* (*Mil.*) A charge of powder for a rifle or other gun, containing no ball or shot. It is usually used for firing salutes, and in exercising troops.

Blank'-door, *n.* (*Arch.*) A blank door is that which is either shut to prevent passage, or placed in the back of a recess where there is no entrance, so as to appear like a real door. — A *B. window* is that which is made to appear like a real window; but is only formed in the recess of a wall.

Blank'enburg, a walled town of N. Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick, formerly cap. of a principality of the same name, 37 m. S.S.E. of Brunswick city. Here is a palace of the Dukes of Brunswick. On the summit of the Regenstein, close by, are the remains of a large castle, constructed by Henry the Fowler, in 919, consisting of chambers cut out of the rock. *Pop.* 4,577.

Blan'ket, *n.* [Fr. *blanchet*, the blanket of a printing-press.] (*Com.*) A soft, loosely-woven woollen stuff, principally used for bed-coverings and wrappers; also, as a covering for horses, &c.

(*Printing.*) A woollen cloth or fine baize, which is laid between the tympans of a press.

(*Hort.*) A delicious variety of pear. It is sometimes written *blanquet*, and in French, *blanquette.*

(*Hist.*) To toss in a blanket, [which happened to the unfortunate esquire of *Don Quixote*, as every one knows.] is a very ancient custom, and was applied by way of punishment. The Emperor Otho used to go forth upon dark nights, and if he found a drunken man, he would order the discipline of the blanket to be administered — Formerly, *B.* were used in theatres instead of curtains. (See *Macbeth* i. 5.)

—*v. a.* To cover with a blanket.

> "My face I'll grime with filth;
> *Blanket* my loins; tie all my hair in knots." — *Shaks.*

—To toss in a blanket, by way of penalty or contempt.

> "Ah! oh! he cry'd, what street, what lane, but knows
> Our purgings, pumpings, *blanketings*, and blows." — *Pope.*

Blanket Hill, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Armstrong co.

Blan'keting, *n.* The act of tossing in a blanket. See BLANKET. — Cloth or material for blankets.

Blank'ly, *adv.* In a blank manner; with paleness or confusion.

Blank'ness, *n.* State of being blank.

Blank-verse', *n.* (*Pros.*) Verse which is void of rhyme; any kind of verse in which there is not rhyme, blanched or omitted. The verse of the Greeks and Romans — at least such of it as has come down to us — is without rhyme. The Goths are said to have introduced rhyme from the East into the languages of modern Europe, and in the Middle Ages it came to be commonly employed in poetical composition, both in the Latin and vernacular tongues, by most of the nations of Europe. About the 15th century, when the passion for imitating classical models became general, attempts were made in Italy, France, and other countries, to reject rhyme as a barbarous innovation. The first attempt at blank-verse in English appears to have been a translation of the first and fourth books of the Æneid by the Earl of Surrey, who was executed in 1547. Its suitability for the drama was at once felt, and it was in general use in dramatic composition before Shakspeare began to write, which is supposed to have been about 1591. It was, however, almost entirely confined to the drama down to the appearance of "Paradise Lost," by Milton, in 1667. In an advertisement to the second edition of this work, the author, in answering objections to the want of rhyme, says: "This neglect of rhyme is so little to be taken for a defect, though it may seem so, perhaps, to vulgar readers, that it is rather to be esteemed an example, set the first in English, of ancient liberty recovered to heroic poem from the troublesome and modern bondage of rhyming." Since Milton's time, blank-verse has come into use in various kinds of poetry besides the dramatic; but it is principally in the heroic metre of ten syllables that blank-verse is used, and, indeed, by some the term is restricted to that kind of metre. As an example of blank verse:

> Of man's | first dis | obe | dience, and | the fruit
> Of that | forbid | den tree | whose mor | tal taste
> Brought sin | into | the world, | and all | our woe.

Frequently, in dramatic blank-verse, a supernumerary syllable occurs at the end of the line, as —

> To be, | or not | to be, | that is | the ques | tion.

In blank-verse, the poet is less encumbered than in any other species of versification; and hence it is particularly adapted for subjects calling forth sublime and noble emotions. "The constrained elegance of this kind of versification (rhyme), and the studied smoothness of the sounds, answering regularly to each other at the end of the line, though they be quite consistent with gentle emotions, yet weaken the native force of sublimity; besides that, the superfluous words which the poet is often obliged to introduce, in order to fill up the rhyme, tend further to enfeeble it." (*Blair.*) — It is also free from the full close which rhyme forces upon the ear at the end of each couplet, and allows the lines to run into each other without constraint. The German, probably, of all the languages of modern Europe, admits the greatest variety of blank-verse measures. From the practice of modern German poets it would appear that any species of verse which may be used in that language with rhyme, may also be used without it. In the German translations from Greek and Roman poets we find every species of ancient metre successfully imitated, and of course without rhyme. That which approaches nearest to, or rather is identical with, our ten-syllable blank-verse, is also much used, as in the following example:

> Der blinde Greis erhub sich alsobald,
> Wählt einen Text, erklärt ihn, wandt' ihn an,
> Ermahnte, warnte, strafte, tröstete
> So herzlich, dass die Thränen mildiglich
> Ihm niederflossen in den grauen Bart. — KOSEGARTEN.

Blank'-window, *n.* (*Arch.*) See BLANK-DOOR.

Blanqui, (*blong'ke.*) JERÔME ADOLPHE, a political French economist, was B. at Nice, 1798, and educated at the Lyceum there. In 1814, his family quitted Nice, and young *B.* went to complete his studies at Paris, where he became acquainted with J. B. Say, who induced him to turn his attention to the study of political economy. In 1825, by Say's recommendation, he was appointed Professor of History and of Industrial Economy in the Commercial School at Paris. On the death of Say, he was appointed Professor of Industrial Economy in the "Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers," and was one of the editors of the *Dictionnaire de l'Industrie, Manufacturière, Commerciale, et Agricole.* In June, 1838, he became a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. The Academy sent him to Corsica to study the condition of that country, and in 1839 to Algiers, for the same purpose. In 1841 he visited Turkey. In 1851 the Academy, which highly valued his abilities, requested him to furnish a complete account of London in its financial and other aspects. This task he executed to the satisfaction of the savans who employed him. He died at Paris on the 28th of January, 1854. *B.*, as a national economist, was somewhat inclined to Socialism. Like his master, Say, he was in favor of free trade. In method, he was ingenious; in style, transparent; and even the dryest discussions become interesting, from his lively mode of treating them. His principal works are: — *Voyage d'un jeune Français en Angleterre et en Ecosse,* (Paris, 1824;) *Résumé de l'Histoire du Commerce et de l'Industrie,* (Paris, 1826;) *Précis Elémentaire d'Economie Politique, précédé d'une Introduction Historique, et suivi d'une Biographie des Economistes,* &c., (Paris, 1826;) and, most important of all, the *Histoire de l'Economie Politique en Europe, depuis les Anciens jusqu'à nos jours, suivie d'une Bibliographie raisonnée des Principaux Ouvrages d'Economie Politique.* D. 1854.

BLANQUI, LOUIS AUGUSTE, the brother of the economist, was B. at Nice in 1805. He has made himself conspicuous chiefly by his rapid advocacy of the most extreme political opinions. From an early age he dabbled in conspiracy, and submitted to its penalties with the pride of a martyr. After the revolution of February, he formed the Central Republican Society, which menaced the very existence of the Provisional Government. He it was also who organized the popular outbreak on the 15th May, the aim of which was to overthrow the Constituent Assembly, although it has been alleged that he was driven to this step by the impatience and violence of his party, or, more properly, his club. At the head of an excited mass, he made his appearance before the national representatives, and demanded the "Resuscitation of the Polish Nationality!" and the dissolution of the Assembly. *B.* was arrested, tried, and condemned to ten years imprisonment in Belleisle. In 1871, *B.* was an active member of the too celebrated *Commune of Paris.* Arrested in 1872, he was again tried, and condemned to deportation for life in a fortress. Released and returned to Paris, where he D. in 1880.

Blanquil'la, an island in the Caribbean Sea, 74 m. N.N.E. of Portugal. It belongs to Venezuela.

Blaps, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of coleopterous insects, family *Blapsidæ.* The type of genus and family is the species *Blaps mortisaga*, a very common insect, found in dark, damp, and dirty places about houses. It is black, but little shining: the tip of the elytra forms a short obtuse point, and is about ¾ inch in length.

Blap'sida, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) See BLAPS.

Blare, *v. n.* [Du. *blaren;* Ger. *blürren, plürren,* to bleat, to weep.] To bellow; to roar. (R.)

—*n.* Noise; roar; sound. (R.)

(*Com.*) A small coin of Berne, value about 2 cents.

Blar'ney, in Ireland, a village in co. Cork. It has a fine old castle, and is remarkable for having in its neighborhood the famous *Blarney Stone*, the kissing of which is said to confer upon the Irish an eloquent power in the language of courtship, called *blarney*.

Blas'ket Islands, a group of rocky islands, at the entrance of Dingle Bay, S.W. coast of Ireland. One of these, called Tiraght, forms the westernmost land in Europe.

Blaspheme', *v. a.* [Fr. *blasphême*; Gr. *blasphēmeō*. See BLAME.] To speak injuriously, reproachfully, and irreverently of the Supreme Being; to revile, speak, or write reproachfully or impiously of God or of sacred things. — To speak evil of; to utter abuse or calumny against; to speak reproachfully of.

"Those who from our tahours heap their board,
Blaspheme their feeder, and forget their lord."—*Pope.*

—*v. n.* To utter blasphemy.

Blasphem'er, *n.* One who blasphemes.

Blasphem'eress, *n.* A female who blasphemes.

Blasphem'ing, *n.* The act of blasphemy.

Blas'phemous, *a.* Uttering or containing blasphemy; impiously, irreverent in regard to God or sacred things.

Blas'phemously, *adv.* In a blasphemous manner.

Blas'phemy, *n.* A crime marked for public punishment in the laws of most civilized nations, and which has been regarded as of such enormity by many nations as to be punished with death. The word is Greek, but it has found its way into the English and several other modern languages, owing, it is supposed, to the want of native terms to express with precision and brevity the idea of which it is the representative. Etymologically, it denotes speaking so as to strike or hurt; the using to a person's face reproachful and insulting expressions. In this general way it is used by Greek writers, and even in the New Testament; as in *1 Tim.* vi. 4, "Whereof cometh envy, strife, railings, evil surmisings," where the word rendered "railings" is, in the original, "blasphemies." Thus, also, in *Mark* vii. 22, our Saviour himself, in enumerating various evil dispositions or practices, mentions, an "evil eye, blasphemy, pride, foolishness," not meaning, as it seems, more than the ordinary case of insulting speech. *B.* in this sense, however much to be avoided as immoral and mischievous, is not marked as a crime, and its suppression is left to the ordinary influences of morals and religion, and not provided for by law. In this sense, indeed, the word can hardly be said to be naturalized among us, though it may occasionally be found in the poets, and in those prose-writers who exercise an inordinate curiosity in the selection of their terms. But, besides being used to denote insulting and opprobrious speech in general, it was used to denote speech of that kind of a peculiar nature, namely, when the object against which it was directed was a person esteemed sacred, but especially when against God.— Among the canonists, the definition of *B.* is made to include the denying God, or the asserting anything to be God, which is not God; and this extended application of the term has been received in most Christian countries, and punishments more or less severe have been denounced against the crime. — In England, by the common law, open blasphemy was punishable by fine and imprisonment, or other infamous corporeal punishment. The kind of *B.* which was thus cognizable is described by Blackstone to be "denying the being or providence of God, contumelious reproaches of our Saviour Christ, profane scoffing at the Holy Scriptures, or exposing it to contempt and ridicule." (*Commentaries*, b. iv. c. iv.) All these heads, except the first, seem to spring immediately from the root-sense of the word *B.*, as they are of that hurtful and insulting speech which the word denotes. And we suspect, that, whenever the common law was called into operation to punish persons guilty of the first of these forms of *B*, it was only when the denial was accompanied with opprobrious words or gestures, which seem to be essential to complete the true crime of *B.* Errors in opinion, even on points which are of the very essence and being of religion, were referred in England in early times to the ecclesiastics, as falling under the denomination of heretical opinions (see HERESY), to be dealt with by them as other heresies were. There is nothing in the statute book under the word *B.* till we come to the reign of King William III. In that reign an Act was passed, the title of which is "An Act for the more effectual suppression of *B.* and Profaneness." It states that "many persons have of late years openly avowed and published many blasphemous and infamous opinions, contrary to the doctrines and principles of the Christian religion, greatly tending to the dishonor of Almighty God, and may prove destructive to the peace and welfare of this kingdom;" and enacts that if any person or persons having been educated in, or having made a profession of the Christian religion within this realm, "shall by writing, printing, teaching, or advised speaking, deny any one of the persons of the Holy Trinity to be God, or shall assert or maintain that there are more gods than one, or shall deny the Christian religion to be true, or the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament to be of divine authority, shall, for the first offence, be adjudged incapable of holding any office or employment, ecclesiastical, civil, or military; and, on a second conviction, shall be disabled to sue, prosecute, plead, or use any action in any court of law or equity, and shall also suffer imprisonment for three years." The main provisions of this Act remain still in force; but by 53 Geo. III. c. 160, those who deny the doctrine of the Trinity are exempted from its penalties. In 1841, the law against blasphemy was enforced upon Mr. Moxon for publishing an edition of Shelley's "Queen Mab;" but the sentence was merely nominal. In Scotland, blasphemy was, by Acts of the Scottish parliament passed in 1661 and 1695, punishable by death; and the last who suffered capital punishment for this crime in Scotland, was Thomas Aikenhead, a student of divinity, who was executed, 1696. These severe statutes were, however, repealed by 53 Geo. III. c. 160, which made the punishment arbitrary. By Act 6 Geo. IV. c. 47, the publication of blasphemy was punishable by fine and imprisonment, and by banishment for a second offence; but this last was repealed by 7 Will. IV. c. 5, which rendered the punishment only fine and imprisonment. In 1843, a person was tried before the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh, for publishing books denying the truth and authority of the Holy Scriptures, and tending to bring contempt upon the Christian religion, and, being found guilty, was sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment. In France, before the great Revolution, it was a *B.* also to speak against the Holy Virgin and the saints, to deny one's faith, to speak with impiety of holy things, and to swear by things sacred. The law relating to *B.* was totally repealed in 1791; and the present French penal code, art. 262, enacts that any person who, by words or gestures, shall commit any outrage upon objects of public worship in the places designed for the performance of its rites, shall be fined from $2 to $100, and be imprisoned for a period not less than 15 days nor more than 6 months. In most of the U. States, statutes have been enacted against *B.*; but these statutes are not understood in all cases to have abrogated the common law; and it has been decided that neither these statutes nor the common-law doctrine is repugnant to the constitution of those States in which the question has arisen.

Blast, *n.* [A. S. *blæst*; O. Ger. *blâst*, from *blâsan*, to blow.] A gust or puff of wind.

"They that stand high have many *blasts* to shake them."—*Shaks.*

—The sound made by blowing any wind-instrument.

"The Veline fountains and sulphurous Nar,
Shake at the baleful *blast*, the signal of the war."—*Dryden.*

—Violent explosion made by gunpowder when splitting rocks, or by inflammable gases in mines. — A gale; a rush; a storm.

—Pernicious or pestilential influence, as of wind; blight.

"By the *blast* of God they perish."—*Job* iv. 9.

(*Metallurgy.*) The current of air forced into furnaces by bellows, or air-engines, for the purpose of reducing the ores to a merchantable form. There are two kinds of blasts in use in the iron manufacture, the hot and the cold blast. The hot blast is obtained by forcing the air through a series of hot pipes, and its effect is to facilitate the fusion of the metal, at the same time that the quality of the latter is deteriorated; the cold blast requires a greater quantity of fuel to reduce the same quantity of ore, and it yields a firmer and more even quality of metal than the hot blast. — See IRON.

(*Farriery.*) A disease in the stomach of cattle.

Blast, *v. a.* To strike as with a blast, or with a sudden gust or destructive wind.

"Oh! Portius, is there not some chosen curse,
Some hidden thunder in the store of heaven,
Red with uncommon wrath, to *blast* the man
Who owes his greatness to his country's ruin."—*Addison.*

—To make to wither by some pernicious influence; to blight; to strike with some sudden plague, calamity, &c.

"To his green years your censures you would suit,
Not *blast* that blossom, but expect the fruit."—*Dryden.*

—To injure: to destroy; to make infamous.

"He is malicious if he knows I deserve credit, and yet goes about to *blast* it."—*Stillingfleet.*

—To confound; to strike with terror.

"Trumpeters,
With brazen din *blast* you the city's ears."—*Shaks.*

—To blow up or split by gunpowder.

—*v. n.* To be struck as with a blast; to wither; to be blighted.

Blast'ed, *p. a.* Affected by some pernicious or destructive influence, as of wind: blighted; injured; destroyed; split by gunpowder.

Blaste'ma, *n.* [Gr., a bud, a sprout.] (*Bot.*) Applied to the part of the embryo comprising the radicle, plumule, and caulicule. — *Lindley.*

Blast'er, *n.* One who blasts.

Blast'-furnace. [A. S. *blæst*, blast; Fr. *fournaise*, furnace.] (*Metal.*) A furnace in which the combustion of the fuel is increased to an enormous extent by a blast blown from a bellows, or by means of fans. A smith's-forge is a blast-furnace on a small scale. *B.-F.*'s are used principally for smelting iron ores, and consist essentially of a long narrow funnel inverted upon another shorter funnel, the whole being built of solid masonry. They are usually 50 feet high by 15 feet in diameter at the largest part. At the bottom of the lower cone is a cylindrical hole, from which lead the *tuyères*, or blast-pipes, and the channel for the passage of the melted slag, which rises on the top of the metal and overflows. At the lowest part is the tap-hole for drawing off the melted metal. At the top is a gallery for the conveyance of fuel and ore. The *B.-F.* being lighted with coal, the roasted ore, combined with a flux of limestone, is thrown in; upon this is thrown another layer of coal, and so on: as the fuel burns away, the mass sinks, and is replenished with fuel, flux, and ore from the top. — See HOT BLAST, and IRON.

Blast'ing, *n.* A blast. — Destruction by a pernicious cause.

(*Mining* and *Quarrying.*) An operation by which large masses of rock are separated by means of the explosion of gunpowder or gun-cotton. A small opening is bored in the rock or stone, and filled with gunpowder, nitro-glycerine, or gun-cotton, and is fired by means of a fuse or train. In engineering operations of large magnitude, chambers, and even galleries, are formed in the rock, bags of powder being inserted, and fired by means of the galvanic current. By this means enormous masses of rock, weighing thousands of tons, are removed with the greatest ease. The ordinary implements used are the jumper, or cutting-tool, the hammer, and scraper.

—*p. a.* Blighting: withering: injuring: frustrating.

Blastocar'pous, *a.* [Gr. *blastos*, a germ, and *karpos*, fruit.] (*Bot.*) That germinates inside of the pericarp.

Blas'toderm, *n.* (*Anat.*) [Gr. *blastos*, a germ, and *karpos*, fruit.] The germinal skin or membrane, or that granular membrane or stratum which lies immediately beneath the membrane vitelli of the ovum, and which is the seat of development of all parts of the body of birds.

Blast'-pipe, *n.* (*Mech.*) The waste steam-pipe of an engine, but more particularly applied to locomotive engines; in the latter it leads from the exhaust passages of the cylinders into the chimney, and is of great use for forming the draught through the fire-tubes, as each jet of steam emitted creates a partial vacuum in the chimney, which is immediately filled by a current of air rushing through the fire-grate.

Bla'tant, *a.* [Fr.: from Lat. *balo*, to bleat; A.S. *blætan*, to bleat.] Bellowing as a calf.

"You learn this language from the *blatant* beast."—*Dryden.*

Blat'ta, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See BLATTIDÆ.

Blat'ter, *v. n.* [Lat. *blatero.*] To roar; to make a senseless noise. (o.)

Blat'tidæ, BLATTARIÆ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Cockroach family*, order *Orthoptera*. This family contains orthopterous insects which have the body oval, flattened, the hind extremity of the abdomen furnished with conical articulated appendages, and the antennæ long and many-jointed. *B.* are nocturnal, and are found not only in forests, but some species also infest kitchens, store-rooms, and closets, devouring all kinds of provisions, and even fabrics. The genus *Blatta* contains several species, which are indigenous, and one, *B. Orientalis*, or black beetle, which is a native of Asia.

Blau'veltville, in *New York*, a post-village of Rockland co., 29 m. N. of New York city.

Blaw'enburg, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Somerset co., 15 m. N. by E of Trenton.

Blay, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small river-fish: the BLEAK, *q. v.*

Blaye, a fortified seaport of France, dep Gironde, cap arrond on the right bank of the Garonne, 34 m. N.N.W of Bordeaux. The river here is about 2½ m. wide, and defended by a fort on each side. All vessels inward-bound are required to anchor at *B* and deliver a manifest of their cargo, and many of the outward-bound ships call here to take on board provisions and complete their cargoes. *Exp.*, wine, brandy, corn, oil, &c. *B.* is very ancient. In 1568, it was taken by the Protestants, and, later, by the Leaguers. The extensive marshes which surround it, having been drained by Henry IV., have become very fruitful. In 1832, the Duchess de Berry (*q. v.*), while a prisoner in the castle here, was delivered of a daughter. *Pop.* 4,764.

Blaze, *n.* [A.S. *blase*, *blæse*, a torch; O. Ger. *blechazan*, to shine forth, to glitter.] A shining forth; a glittering: glare: expanded light; flame; the stream of light and heat from any body when burning.

"The main *blaze* of it is past: but a small thing would make it flame again."—*Shaks.*

—Wide diffusion of a report; that which shines and spreads widely.

'For what is glory but the *blaze* of fame?'—*Milton.*

—A white mark on a horse's forehead;—also a mark made on trees in a forest, for identification of a route.

—*v. n.* To shine forth; to flame; to send forth or show a bright and expanded light. — To be conspicuous.

—*v. a.* To cause to shine forth; to spread, as news; to make public far and wide. — To set a white mark on a tree.

Blaz'er, *n.* One who blazes.

Blaz'ing, *p. a.* Flaming; emitting bright flame or light. — Publishing far and wide.

Blaz'ing-star, *n.* A comet. — *Ferguson.*

Bla'zon, *v. a.* [Fr. *blasonner.*] To blaze abroad; to spread, proclaim, or publish far and wide. — To display or set forth conspicuously. — To adorn: to embellish. — To explain the figures on armorial ensigns.

—*v. n.* To blaze; to make a brilliant figure; to shine.

—*n.* (*Her.*) The act of drawing, describing, or explaining coats-of-arms; BLAZONRY, *q. v.*

—Publication; show; celebration.

'Men con over their pedigrees, and obtrude the *blazon* of their exploits upon the company.'—*Collier.*

Bla'zoner, *n.* One who blazons; a herald.

Blazonry, (*blaï'zon-re,*) *n.* [A.S. *blæsan*; Ger. *blasen*, to blow a horn: Fr. *blasonnir*, to blaze about, to make public.] (*Her.*) The art of deciphering coats-of-arms; also, that of expressing or describing a coat-of-arms in appropriate language. The word is supposed to be derived from the German *blasen*, to blow, and to have originated in the ceremonial of tournaments, from which so many other terms and usages in heraldry are derived; it having been customary on these solemn occasions for the herald to blow a trumpet when he called out the arms of a knight on ushering him into the lists. The principal rules for blazoning coats-of-arms, according to English usage, are as follows; (but on the Continent they are not all observed with strict adherence:) 1. In marshalling coats-of-arms it is false heraldry to place metal upon metal, or color upon color. 2. Begin with mentioning the metal or color of which the field is composed, stating the direction of the lines by which it may happen to be divided: as, *per bend, per fess, quarterly*, &c., and if they assume other forms than the simple straight lines, (*see* ENGRAILED, WAVY, RAGULY, &c.,) and then proceed to the principal and secondary charges in

order. 3. Shorten the description as much as possible, and avoid all repetition of the names of metals and colors, mentioning a charge of any color or metal that has been named before, as *of the first, of the second*, &c. Thus the coat-of-arms in fig. 370 would be described as *argent, on a bend engrailed gules, between two hurts, a mullet or, pierced of the second between two crescents of the first;* in which the field is first mentioned; then the principal charges on the field; and thirdly, the charges on the ordinary, in their proper metals and tinctures, without repetition. 4. In describing charges in a field or on an ordinary, between others of a different nature, always name that charge first which is nearest to the centre of the shield. Thus, in the above example, it is correct to say, a mullet between two crescents, not two crescents with a mullet between them. 5. When animals, plants, &c. are represented in their natural colors, they must be described as *proper* only, without naming any metal or color; thus we must say, a swan proper, not a swan argent. — See POINTS: TINCTURE: CHARGE; ORDINARY.



Fig. 370.

Blea, *n.* [Scottish *blae*, pale, livid.] The wood that is just under the bark of a tree.

Bleach, (*blēch.*) *v. a.* [A. S *blæcan*, from *blæc, blac*, pale. See BLACK] To make white or whiter; commonly, to whiten by exposure to the open air.

—*v. n.* To grow white in any manner.

Bleach'er, *n* One who bleaches.

Bleach'ery, *n.* A place for bleaching.

Bleach'ing, *n.* The act or art of whitening, especially cloth. —(*Chem.* and *Manf.*) This process consists in a series of operations, by which the natural colors of various substances are discharged so as to whiten them. It is effected either by the action of various solvents, aided by exposure to light, air, and moisture, upon the bleaching ground: or by the aid of chlorine. Cotton is more easily bleached than linen, in consequence of its being originally whiter, and having a less powerful attraction for the coloring-matter. In bleaching these goods upon the old principle, warm water is first liberally applied to remove the weaver's paste or dressing: they are then *buckled*, or boiled in a weak alkaline lye: and after having been well washed, are spread out upon the grass, so as to be freely exposed to the joint agencies of light, air, and moisture; the bucking and exposure are alternately repeated as often as necessary: the goods are then *soured*, that is, immersed in water slightly acidulated by sulphuric acid; lastly, they are very thoroughly washed and dried. By these operations the texture of the goods is to a certain extent impaired, and much time is required to complete the process, which cannot be carried on in the winter months. But the exposure upon the bleaching-ground is now to a great extent discontinued; and the same effect is obtained, after the process of bucking, by the action of weak solutions of chlorine or of chloride of lime, which, if skilfully used, can scarcely be said to injure the goods more than the long continued exposure. The theory of bleaching has not been satisfactorily developed; but, from such experiments as have been made in reference to it, it appears to be a process of oxidizement, and to depend upon some peculiar influence of nascent oxygen, or perhaps of ozone, upon the coloring-matter. — The color of manufactured wool depends partly upon its own oil, and partly upon the applications made to it in the loom. These are got rid of in the fulling-mill by the joint action of fuller's earth and soap; the cloth is then well washed and dried, and is tolerably white. If the slight yellow tint which it retains is objectionable, it is improved by adding a little stone-blue to the washing-water, or by exposure to the fumes of burning sulphur; this latter method, however, renders it more harsh, and if afterwards scoured, its yellowishness returns The color of raw silk depends upon a natural yellow varnish, which is got rid of by boiling it in white soap and water, and by repeated rinsings. Certain articles of woven cotton, such as stockings, are bleached as usual, and finished by the action of sulphurous acid, or the fumes of burning sulphur. Straw is also whitened by a similar operation, and hence bleached straw hats are apt to have a disagreeable sulphurous smell.

Bleach'ing-Powder, *n.* The most important is the chloride of lime. It is prepared by exposing slaked lime to the action of chlorine gas. Slaked lime may be made to combine with half its weight of chlorine. Chemists are divided as to the true composition of this valuable compound, some looking on it as a hypochlorite of lime, CaO,ClO, united with chloride of calcium, $CaCl$, while others regard it as a combination of chlorine with oxide of calcium, in the form of an oxychloride, $CaOCl$. Chloride of lime is a white, moist powder, continually giving off hypochlorous acid. Its principal use is as a bleaching agent; but it is also employed as a disinfectant with great success.—See CALCIUM (CHLORIDE OF).

Bleak, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Leuciscus alburnus*, a little Malacopterygious fish, belongs to the family of *Cyprinidæ*, very common in the rivers of Europe; length about 5 or 6 inches; shape slender, with the body much compressed; color bright silvery, the back olive-green; fins pellucid; scales deciduous; and the tail forked. Bleaks generally keep together in large shoals; and at certain seasons they are observed to tumble about near the surface of the water as if incapable of swimming to any considerable distance; but in a short time they recover, and presently disappear. It is from the scales of this fish that the beautiful silvery matter used in the preparation of artificial pearls is chiefly taken; other bright-scaled fishes may, however, be used for the same purpose. By contraction it is often called BLAY.

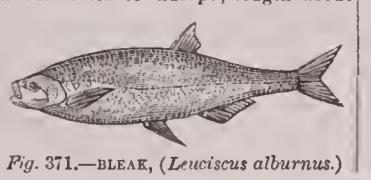


Fig. 371.—BLEAK, (*Leuciscus alburnus.*)

Bleak, (*blēk.*) *a.* [A. S. *blac, blæc.* See BLACK.] Pale; bleached, blighted, or blackened by piercing cold.

> "Intreat the North
> To make his *bleak* winds kiss my parched lips,
> And comfort me with cold." — *Shaks.*

—Chill; cold; dreary; desolate.

> "Say, will he bless the *bleak* Atlantic shore?" — *Pope.*

Bleak'ish, *a.* Moderately bleak.

Bleak'ly, *adv.* In a bleak manner.

Bleak'ness, *n.* State or quality of being bleak; openness of situation; exposure to the wind; hence, coldness.

Blear, (*blēr,*) *a.* [O. Ger. *blâtara;* Ice. *blaur;* Dan. *blære*, a blister, bladder, or bubble.] Sore, as with pustules or blisters; dimmed or impaired, as the eyes.

—*v. a.* To make sore; to dim or impair with soreness, as the eyes.

Bleared, *p. a.* Dimmed by soreness, or by a watery humor.

Blear'edness, *n.* The state of being bleared.

Blear'-eye, *n.* (*Med.*) The LIPPITUDE, *q. v.*

Blear'-eyed, *p. a.* Having sore eyes. — Wanting discernment.

Bleat, (*blēt,*) *v. n.* [A. L. *blætan*, formed from the sound.] To make the noise of a sheep.

—*n.* The cry of a sheep.

Bleat'ing, *n.* The same as BLEAT.

Bleb, *n.* A BLISTER, *q. v.*

Bleb'by, *a.* Full of blebs.

Bled, *imp.* and *part.* of BLEED, *q. v.*

Bled'soe, in *Tennessee*, a S.E. central county, washed by Sequatchie River; *surface*, generally mountainous; *area*, about 330 sq. m.; *cap.* Pikeville; *pop.* 4,870.

Bled'soe, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Hickory co.

Bledsoe's Landing, in *Arkansas*, a post-office of Chittenden co.

Bleed, (*blēd,*) *v. n.* (*imp.* and *pp.* BLED.) [A. S. *bledan.* See BLOOD.] To emit blood; to lose blood.

> "*Bleed, bleed*, poor country!
> Great tyranny lay thou thy basis sure,
> For goodness dare not check thee!" — *Shaks.*

—To feel pain or agony, as from bleeding.

—To die by slaughter.

> "The lamb thy riot dooms to *bleed* to-day;
> Had he thy reason, would he skip and play?" — *Pope.*

—To issue forth or drop, as blood.

> "For me the balm shall *bleed*, and amber flow,
> The coral redden, and the ruby glow." — *Pope.*

—*v. a.* To let blood; to take blood from.

> "That from a patriot of distinguished note,
> Have *bled* and purg'd me to a single vote." — *Pope.*

Bleed'ing, *n.* A discharge of blood.—See HEMORRHAGE. BLEEDING, or BLOOD-LETTING. (*Surg.*) Any artificial discharge of blood from the body, performed for the purpose of affording relief, or benefit, to an invalid. Bleeding is divided into general or topical, or constitutional and local. Bleeding from a vein or artery is an example of the first; leeches, scarifications, and cupping are instances of the latter. Venesection, or *phlebotomy*, as bleeding from a vein is usually called, is performed in different parts of the body, though the localities generally selected are the neck, arm, leg, and foot; the part by common consent adopted as the most convenient, both for the patient and surgeon, is the arm. — The person may be bled either lying, sitting, or standing; but when at all likely to faint during the operation, the sitting posture should be adopted. It is sometimes desirable to produce sickness or fainting, so as to relax the muscles of the body, as in cases of dislocation of the hip-joint and rupture, when the person should be bled standing, and from a large opening. The arm has been selected for bleeding, from the fact that the veins are more prominent there, and more easily reached at the bend of the arm than elsewhere. At this spot there are four veins, from any one of which the surgeon may bleed. Running up the outside of the arm is the *basilic vein*, A; a corresponding vein ascends on the inner side, called the *cephalic vein*, B. The median vein of the fore-arm splits into two branches, one running obliquely outward to join the basilic, and called the *median basilic*, C; and the other crossing obliquely inwards to join the cephalic, and called the *median cephalic*, D. Of these four, the median cephalic and median basilic are the two most generally selected for the operation. In fleshy and robust persons, the median basilic is the most convenient vein to open, because it is the most prominent, and the largest; but in thin or emaciated individuals the median cephalic should be selected. And for these reasons: that under the first runs the brachial artery, separated from the vein, in stout people, by some depth of cellular tissue, but in emaciated subjects only divided by the thin fascia or aponeurosis of the adjacent tendon; while crossing the median cephalic are the nerves of the surrounding cuticle. The danger of bleeding in the former is the fear of transfixing the vein, and wounding the artery beneath, causing an aneurism; while in the latter the thing to be apprehended is pricking the nervous filaments, and thereby causing neuralgia. But as every part of the body is beset by risks of a similar character, the operator — bearing in mind the caution given as respects the median basilic in persons of spare habits, and observing the following instructions — must take the hazard, and, as a general rule, select the median basilic vein for his operation.

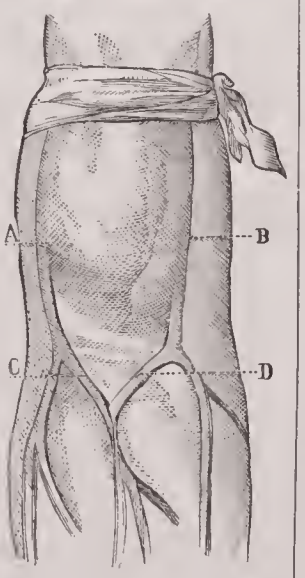


Fig. 372.— VEINS OF THE ARM.

Mode of Proceeding. Before commencing his operation, the person about to bleed must prepare his pledgets and bandage: the first consists of two slips of lint or linen rag, each slip folded up and doubled, one into a flat pad or compress about an inch square, the other a little larger and thicker; the bandage or fillet should be a piece of broad tape or ribbon 1½ yards long. Having arranged these necessary articles, he must provide himself with a basin and the handle of a broom, or any stick of similar proportions. The next duty is to select a fitting lancet, choosing one with rather broad shoulders, and bending the blade to nearly right angles with the handle. Having selected the vein by grasping the arm for a moment with his hand, to make the vessels distend, the operator should place his finger on the vein he purposes to open; and if he feels an evident pulsation beneath, he must select another, unless he is a practical operator and can open it without danger. The fillet is next to be doubled, and passed twice round the arm some few inches above the elbow-joint, and drawing it moderately tight, the operator should place the finger on the vein, to feel if any pulsation exists below; if satisfactory, the thumb of the left hand is to be pressed on the vein a little *below* where he intends to open it. The lancet is now to be grasped by the blade, lightly but firmly, between the right thumb and finger, only the point and half of the shoulder of the instrument protruding, and, resting the hand on the other fingers, he is to insert the lancet in an oblique direction into the vessel, till the blood mounts to the skin; he then brings up the instrument on as straight a line as possible — *making the wound in the skin the same size* as that in the vein. He then puts down the lancet, and, taking the basin, lifts his thumb from the vein and allows the stream to fall into the vessel in his hand; the broom-handle, or any long stick, is next placed into the patient's hand, both as a rest for the arm and to assist the flow of blood, which it effects by the contraction of the muscles as he opens and shuts his fingers on the staff. The amount of blood to be extracted depends upon circumstances and the nature of the disease; the ordinary quantity is from 12 to 16 ounces. When sufficient has been taken, the bandage is to be untied, when the blood in general ceases to flow; whether so or not, when the tape is untied, the thumb is again to be placed on the vein below the opening, and the arm supported in the operator's hand. Taking up the smallest pledget, he places it round the incision, and, pressing the two edges together, lays the compress on the top of the cut, securing it with the thumb, while the thicker and larger pledget is being placed above it. He then shakes out the fillet, and, placing the centre of it on the compress, passes first one end and then the other obliquely over and under the elbow, tying the two ends on the top of the compress; the cut in the vein heals very quickly, and after a day the bandage may be left off entirely. Sometimes, though the opening is sufficiently large, the blood will not flow, this often arises from the fillet being tied too tightly. All that is necessary, in that case, is to slacken the bandage so as not to impede the current in the arteries, and after a few minutes the blood will flow steadily. Sometimes, in languid constitutions, it is necessary to plunge the hand and part of the fore-arm in hot water to induce the blood to flow. When a vein is opened in the foot or instep, the process is nearly the same. As opening the external jugular vein is an operation of extreme delicacy, and could never be undertaken with safety by a non-professional person, we deem it unnecessary to describe the mode of procedure. — We have already spoken of the opening of arteries under the word ARTERIOTOMY. — The only artery that a non-medical person would be justified in opening is one of the branches of the temporal artery, which, in cases of apoplexy, or urgent affections of the head, might be rendered necessary. To effect this, all that is requisite is to stretch the skin tightly across the temple with the thumb and finger of the left hand; then, with a bistoury, make a small incision through the cuticle on the top of the artery, which, in turn, is to be opened with the point of the lancet, and the blood, as much as necessary, allowed to spring forth in leaps; three or four compresses being placed over it, and a firm and steady pressure established by means of the pledget.

Bleeck'er, in *New York*, a post-township of Fulton co., 50 m. N.W. of Albany; *pop.* 970.

Blem'ish, *v. a.* [Fr. *blemir;* Icel. *blami*, the livid color of a bruise.] To make pale, wan, or livid; to injure or impair. — To mark with any deformity; to mar; to tarnish; to taint; to sully.

—*n.* A livid spot, a mark of deformity; a scar or defect; speck, spot, or flaw. — Reproach; fault; stain; taint; dishonor

Blem'ishless, *a.* That is without blemish or spot.

Blench, *v. n.* To shrink; to start back; to flinch. (o)

Blend, *v. a.* [A. S. *blendan*; Icel. and Sw. *blanda*; Goth. *blandan.*] To mix or mingle together; to confound.

"He had his calmer influence, and his mien
Did love and majesty together *blend.*" — *Dryden.*

Blende, *n.* (*Min.*) A sulphide of zinc. See ZINC.

Blend'er, *n* One who blends.

Blend'ing, *n.* Act of mingling or blending.

(*Paint.*) A term synonymous with *Melting.* They imply the method of laying different tints on buildings, trees, &c., so that they may mingle together while wet, and render it impossible to discover where one color begins, and another ends A variety of tints of nearly the same tone, employed on the same object and on the same part, gives a richness and mellowness to the effect; while the outline, insensibly melting into the background, blends the objects together, and preserves them in unison.

Blen'don, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Ottawa co., about 16 m. W.S.W. of Grand Rapids; *pop.* 718.

Blen'don, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Franklin co; *pop.* about 1,300.

Blen'don Institute, in *Ohio*, a village of Blendon township, Franklin co.

Blen'dous, *a* Pertaining to blende

Blend-water, *n.* A distemper incident to cattle, affecting the liver.

Blen'heim, or **Blindheim,** (BATTLE OF.) See HOCHSTADT.

Blen'heim, in *N. York*, a post-township of Schoharie co., 42 m. W.S.W. of Albany; *pop.* about 1,600.

Blen'nerville, in *Ireland*, a small seaport town, co. Kerry, on Tralee Bay, *pop* 266

Blen'ning, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as BLENNIUS, *q. v.*

Blen'nius, *n.* [Gr. *blenna*, mucus.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of fishes of the family *Gobiidæ*, distinguished by having a single dorsal fin, smooth skin, and ventrals under the throat. The species are found in small communities among the rocks near the shore, and are capable of living without water for some time. They are all small, some of them only one or two inches long, and covered with a slimy mucus

Blennogenous, *a.* Forming or producing mucus

Blennorrhœ'a, *n* [Gr. *blenna*, mucus, and *reo*, I flow.] (*Med.*) An inordinate discharge or secretion of mucus, arising from weakness. — See GONORRHŒA.

Blent, *pp.* of BLEND, *q. v*

Bleos'taning, *n.* Mosaic pavement

Bleph'aris, *n.* (*Zoöl*) A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, distinguished by their having long filaments to their second dorsal, and to their anal fin rays One species, inhabiting the W. India seas, is known under the appellation of the *cobbler-fish*, probably on account of the long thread-like appendages, for which it is so conspicuous.

Blepharopto'sis, *n.* [Gr *blepharon*, an eyelid, and *ptesis*, fall.] (*Med*) A falling down of the upper eyelid over the eye, caused by a paralysis of the *Levator palpebræ superius* muscle. This paralysis is an unfavorable symptom, and it is generally connected with a state of the brain favoring apoplexy or palsy.

Blephil'ia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of unimportant plants, order *Lamiaceæ*

Blere, a town of France, dep. Indre et Loire, cap of cant. on the Cher, 17 m E.S.E of Tours. The castle of Chenonceaux, once the property and residence of the celebrated Diana of Poitiers (*q. v.*), is situated in the immediate vicinity. Diana, having been dispossessed of the castle by her rival, Queen Catherine de Medicis, the latter surrounded it with a superb park After many vicissitudes, it was acquired, in 1733, by M Dupin, a gentleman distinguished by his wealth and learning, but more by the wit and beauty of his wife. Under its new master, Chenonceaux became the resort of some of the most illustrious personages of the 18th century, including, among others, Voltaire, Montesquieu, Buffon, Fontenelle, and Bolingbroke Rousseau wrote several pieces for the theatre at Chenonceaux, and it was here that the *Devin de Village* first appeared. Chenonceaux escaped the revolutionary frenzy, and continues to be one of the most interesting objects in this part of France. *Pop.* 3,721.

Bless, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* BLESSED, or BLEST) [A. S. *bledsian*, *bletsian*, from *blithe*, blithe, joyful, merry; Swed and Goth. *blezan*, or *blist*, blessing. Goth *bleiths*, merciful.] To make blithe, joyous, or glad, to make happy or prosperous; to render successful

"It is twice *bless'd.*
It *blesseth* him that gives, and him that takes." — *Shaks.*

—To invoke a blessing upon, to wish happiness to

"*Blesses* his stars, and thinks it luxury." — *Addison*

—To consecrate and set apart by prayer

"He *blessed* and brake, and gave the loaves." — *Matthew.*

—To praise, to extol, to glorify.

"The Creator and worker of all in all alone to be *blessed*, adored and honored by all forever. — *Hooker.*

—To esteem or account happy

—To wave, brandish, or flourish about. (R)

"His sparkling blade about his head he *blest* · *Spenser*

To bless from. To preserve, keep, or secure from.

"The bellman's drowsy charm
To *bless* the doors *from* nightly harm." — *Milton.*

Bless'bok, *n.* A fleet antelope of S. Africa, *Gazella albifrous.*

Blessed, *a.* Happy; joyous; glad; prosperous.

All generations shall call me *blessed.*" — *Luke* i. 48.

—Pertaining to, or fraught with, happiness.

"Oh! *blessed* with temper whose unclouded ray
Can make to-morrow cheerful as to-day." — *Pope.*

—Enjoying supreme felicity; holy and happy; happy in heaven.

"For all we know
Of what the *blessed* do above,
Is that they sing and that they love." — *Waller.*

—Heavenly, sanctified by holy associations.

"And lay it lowly at His *blessed* feet." — *Milton.*

Bless'edly, *adv.* Happily; fortunately.

"This accident of Clitophon's taking, had so *blessedly* procured their meeting. — *Sidney.*

Bless'edness, *n.* State of being happy or blessed; beatitude; sanctity, happiness, bliss, joy· heavenly felicity.

"Many times have I . . . admired the *blessedness* of it."—*Sidney.*

Single-blessedness. Being happy in the unmarried state; self-centred or single happiness.

"Earthlier happy is the rose distill'd,
Than that, which withering on the virgin thorn,
Grows, lives, and dies in *single-blessedness*" — *Shaks.*

Bless'ed Thistle, *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Centaurea benedicta.*

Bless'er, *n.* One who blesses, or confers a blessing; one who gives prosperity to anything.

"The giver of the gift or *blesser* of the action." — *Taylor.*

Bless'ing, *n* Any of the means of happiness; a gift, benefit, or advantage

"A just and wise magistrate is a *blessing* as extensive as the community to which he belongs" — *Atterbury.*

—Benediction, a wish of happiness pronounced; a prayer imploring happiness upon.

"And the father layeth his hand upon her head and giveth the *blessing.*" — *Bacon.*

(*Script.*) A gift or present, attended with the benediction or good wishes of the giver

"And Jacob said receive my present at my hand, take, I pray thee my *blessing* that is brought to thee." — *Gen* XXXIII. 11.

Bles'sington, MARGUERITE POWER, COUNTESS OF, an Irish lady, celebrated for her beauty, accomplishments, and literary productions, b. 1789. At the early age of 15 she contracted an ill-fated marriage with Captain Farmer, and after his death the Earl of *B.* obtained her hand, in 1818. After her marriage she passed several years abroad, and formed an acquaintance with Lord Byron, which enabled her to publish one of her most interesting works, her *Conversations with Lord Byron.* Soon after her husband's death, in 1829, she fixed her residence in London, and there were few literary celebrities, native or foreign, who did not share in the "feast of reason and the flow of soul" for which Gore House will be long remembered. Over and above the "Conversations" above mentioned, Lady Blessington published many novels, besides several works full of personal anecdote, epigram, sentiment and description, such as *The Idler in Italy The Idler in France*, &c. For many years she edited the *Book of Beauty*, and the *Keepsake.* D. at Paris, 1849.

Bles'sington, in *Ireland*, a market-town, co. Wicklow, near the Liffey, 18 m. S.W. of Dublin.

Blest, *pp.* of BLESS, *q. v.*

Blest, *a* Made happy.

"I die — but first I have possess'd,
And come what may I have been *blest.*" — *Byron.*

—Cheering, making happy; as, "*Blest* paper credit!" *Pope.*

Blet, *n* [Fr. *blette.*] A decayed mark, or excrescence, on fruit.—*Lindley*

Blet'ting, *n* Marked or spotted surface of decomposing fruit

Bleu de Paris. [Fr.] (*Dyeing.*) A fine blue dye, obtained by the action of bichloride of tin on aniline

Blew, *pret.* of BLOW, *q. v.*

Bleyme, (*bleem,*) *n.* [See BLAIN.] (*Farriery.*) An inflammation in the foot of a horse, between the sole and the bone. — *Johnson.*

Bligh'ia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Sapindaceæ.* Its only species is *B sapida*, the Akee, an eatable fruit of the W Indies and S. America. The edible portion is the aril, a white spongy substance in which the seeds are partially imbedded; and this, in tropical countries, is found to possess grateful subacid qualities. This genus is also known under the name of CUPANIA, *q. v.*

Blight, (*blit,*) *n.* [O. Ger *blrik*, pale, *pleihhil*, he, she, or it is pale, from *bleichen*, to whiten; A S. *blæcan*, to bleach.] That which renders pale or white, that which destroys or withers up. mildew; anything nipping or blasting, — a term in common use for supposed injuries received by plants from atmospheric influences. Before effects were traced to their cause with the same care that they are at present, the sudden discoloration of the leaves of plants, their death, or their being covered with minute insects or small excrescences, was called by the general name of blight, and this blight was attributed to some mysterious influence in the air, to the east wind or to thunder, because these states of the atmosphere commonly accompanied the phenomena. It is now found that what is called blight is in some cases the effect of insects, to the progress of which the dry state of the atmosphere produced by east winds is peculiarly favorable, while in other cases it is caused by parasitical fungi. The appearance of these fungi on corn crops is frequently designated by farmers as the fire-blast; while on peach and other trees in gardens it is called mildew. — The sudden death of plants without apparent cause, and also the withering and drying up of part of their leaves and branches, to which appearance the term blight should perhaps be restricted, are produced by the transpiration of water from the leaves taking place with greater rapidity than it can be supplied by the absorption of the roots, and also by the roots becoming attacked by fungous spawn. In very hot weather in summer, branches of fruit-trees trained against walls, or of gooseberry bushes on espaliers, are sometimes withered up in a few minutes from this cause. What countrymen call the blight on standard apple- or other fruit-trees in orchards is commonly nothing more than the injuries done to the leaves and buds by the caterpillars of certain moths; that on thorn hedges, by the caterpillar of the saw-fly, or of the ermine, or of some other moths; and that on roses, by the aphides or green fly.

—In a figurative sense, anything which destroys one's hopes, or frustrates one's aims; as, *blighted* hopes.

(*Med.*) A variety of the nettle lichen, (*L. urticosus,*) consisting of an eruption on the human skin, of minute reddish pimples, appearing in spots, or, more generally, diffused

Blight, *v. a.* To affect with blight; to wither up; to blast; to destroy; to corrupt with mildew; to frustrate.

"And roughly *blight* the tender buds of joy,
Let reason teach." — *Lyttelton*

—*v. i.* To corrupt or wither, as by blight.

Blight'ed, *p. a.* Blasted; disappointed, or frustrated.

Blight'ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Blasting: withering.

Blight'ingly, *adv* By blasting, as if with mildew.

Blind, *v. a.* [A.S. *blind*; O. Ger. *blint*, from *blinten*, to make blind; allied to *blink*, or probably to *blend.*] To make blind; to deprive of sight.

"You sinable lightnings dart your *blinding* flames
Into her scornful eyes — *Shaks.*

—To darken, to obscure; to eclipse; as, his eyes are *blinded* to her faults

"So whirl the seas, such darkness *blinds* the sky,
That the black night receives a darker dye." — *Dryden.*

—Destitute of sight, wanting the faculty of vision, unable to see; as, *blind* as a bat.

"The *blind* old man of Scio's rocky isle" — *Byron.*

—Intellectually dark, unable to judge or discern; ignorant; as, a man is *blind* to his own interests.

"Be to her virtues very kind;
Be to her faults a little *blind.*" — *Prior.*

—Depraved; used in a moral sense.

—Not discernible, unseen; out of public view: private.

"How have we wonder'd at long dismal night
Led through *blind* paths by each deluding light." — *Roscommon.*

—Without opening for light, closed, as, a *blind* alley

—Undiscerning; undiscriminating; as, *blind* with prejudice.

(*Arch.*) A screen or shade attached to either the inside or outside of a window, as a protection against the sun. The most common form of inside window-blind consists of a plain hanging of union holland, or linen The *wire-blind*, another kind of inside window-blind, consists of a frame of woven wire-gauge, or of perforated zinc, and is frequently painted, and sometimes also lettered and figured. Outside window-blinds are called *Florentine, Venetian, Spanish*, and *shutter-blinds* There are also other blinds for shop-fronts, skylights, &c., known by various names; as, *common roller, spring patent*, &c.

—Something to mislead the eye or the understanding; as, that is only intended as a *blind.*

"Making the one a *blind* for the execution of the other"
Decay of Piety.

—*n.* (*Fort.*) See BLINDAGE.

Blind, (The,) is a term applied to those who are deprived of the use of sight. There is none of the senses that affords such an endless variety of perceptions, such a fund of materials for the mind — the imagination, to work upon, as that of sight. When one considers the infinitely greater amount of information that is received by the eye than by the ear, he is naturally led to the conclusion that the blind must be in a much more helpless and pitiable condition than the deaf. In reality, however, this is found not to be the case; and various attempts have been made to account for it. The blind, as a class, are lively and cheerful, the deaf, shy and melancholy, often morose and suspicious. "Take," says Dr. Watson, "a boy, it may be, of 9 or 10 years of age, who has never seen the light, and you will find him conversible, and ready to give long narratives of past occurrences, &c. Place by his side a boy of the same age, who has had the misfortune to be born deaf, and observe the contrast. The latter is insensible to all you say, he smiles, perhaps, and his countenance is brightened by the beams of holy light, he enjoys the face of nature, may reads with attention your features, and, by sympathy, reflects your smile or frown. But he remains mute, he gives no account of past experience or of future hope, if you attempt to draw something of this sort from him; he tries to understand and to make himself understood, but he can not He becomes embarrassed; you feel for him, and turn away from a scene too trying, under the impression that, of these two children of misfortune, the comparison is greatly in favor of the blind, who appears by his language to enter into all your feelings and conceptions, while the unfortunate deaf-mute can hardly be regarded as a rational being, yet he possesses all the advantages of visual information as direct sensation." The cause is not, that the blind possess a greater, or anything like an equal stock of materials for mental operations, but that "they possess an invaluable engine for forwarding these operations, however scanty the materials to operate upon artificial language," which is the medium of thinking· and "its value to a man is nearly equivalent to that of his reasoning faculties." The truth is, that the deaf are far more isolated all their lives from those that hear than the blind are from those that see. "Our interest in each other," says Dr. Wilson, "far exceeds, and ought to exceed, our interest in the

world; and from all this human sympathy the deaf are almost totally cut off: while the blind, excused from many duties, which the seeing can only discharge, are peculiarly free to indulge in gossip with their more favored neighbors, and can largely exchange opinions with them. Moreover, the blind can scarcely fail to find their own tastes suited in some portion of the talk of their neighbors;"—"whilst the deaf, unless they have a great aptitude for such occupations as employ the eye and the hand, are far more narrowed in their circle of studies and much more solitary than the blind." There have been blind travellers, like Holman; blind poets, like Homer, Milton, and Blacklock; blind divines, like Lucas and Troughton; blind mathematicians, like Saunderson and Moyes; blind naturalists, like Huber; blind historians, like Prescott; blind musicians, blind sculptors, blind mechanicians; indeed, Dr. Reid asserts that "sight discovers almost nothing which the blind may not comprehend." But their conceptions of many things must, at least, be very imperfect; light, color, and space, must ever be words which they cannot fully realize. The blind are able to make up, in great measure, for their want of sight by the greater development of their other senses. By assidnous application and attention, the senses of touch and hearing become much more delicate and acute. It has even been said that some have been able to distinguish colors by means of touch; but this seems very doubtful. By accurately distinguishing the various kinds and modifications of sound, they are able to form correct ideas on many subjects. Much, too, depends upon the memory, which, from exercise, becomes much more retentive than in men not deprived of sight.—In 1870, according to the official census, there were in the United States 20,320 blind persons (11,343 men and 8,977 women), which number, taking the entire population, gives a ratio of 1 to 1,898, which compares favorably with the blind of other countries.

BLIND, EDUCATION OF THE. It was not till towards the close of the last century that any effort was made for the education of the blind. The first school established for that purpose was that of Paris, founded in 1784. It was followed by those of Liverpool, Edinburgh, and London, established in 1790, 1791, and 1800 respectively. Since that time schools have been established in most of the large cities and towns of Great Britain. One great obstacle in the way of the education of the blind, are the numerous systems that at present are in use for teaching them to read. M. Haüy was the inventor of the art of printing in relief; but various attempts had been made before his time to give them a knowledge of letters. The French system of M. Haüy was subsequently much improved upon by Mr James Gall, of Edinburgh, who employed only one alphabet in place of two (capital and small letters), and excluded curves and circles, substituting angles and straight lines. He published several preparatory books in this style for the use of the blind. A few years later, in 1832, the Society of Arts in Scotland offered their gold medal for the best alphabet and method of printing for the use of the blind, which was awarded to Dr. Fry. Mr Alston, of Glasgow, subsequently made various improvements upon Dr. Fry's system, so as to render the letters sharper and more tangible. The systems at present in use may be divided into two classes — the *alphabetical* and the *arbitrary*. The alphabetical comprise: 1. Alston's system of Roman capitals; 2. the American system of smaller capitals, with serrated edges; 3. the French alphabetical; and 4. Alston's modified. The arbitrary systems are: 1. Lucas's; 2. Frere's; 3. Moon's; 4. Le Système Braille; and 5. Le Système Carton. Each of these systems has its advocates and adherents. Books are printed in them; and, as few blind persons ever master more than one system, the books of every other are unintelligible to them. Mr. E. C. Johnson, in his "Tangible Typography," thus lays down the conditions to be satisfied in any system employed in the teaching of the blind: "The system of embossed printing for their use should embrace at least the following features: 1. It must resemble as nearly as possible the type in ordinary use among those who have eyesight; (*a*) that the blind scholar learning to read may have every possible help from words which he may have formerly seen, but which now his fingers must decipher; (*b*) that he may derive help in learning from any one who can read an ordinary book, or, if needful, that his friend may be able to read to him. 2. It must present the words correctly spelt in full, that, when he learns to write, he may do so in a correct manner, which others can read. 3. The raised characters must be clear, sharp, and well-defined, which the finger hardened by long work and the keen touch of the little child may be alike able to discern." The system of Mr. Alston is that which seems to meet with most favor, as being that which is most easily learned and most nearly allied to ordinary letters. He has simply adopted the ordinary Roman letters in such a form as to be most easily felt. The American books are printed on a modification of Alston's plan. They are smaller in bulk, and cheaper in cost than those published in England. In what are called the arbitrary systems, in place of the ordinary letters of the alphabet, arbitrary characters are adopted. One of the principal of these is the system of Mr. M. T. Lucas, which professes to be to a blind person what stenography is to a seeing person. His alphabet is composed of thirty-six characters, ten of which represent double letters. Not only are all letters omitted that are not necessary to the sound, but in many cases single letters stand for words: as *t* for the; *y*, yet; *m*, me; *b*, by, &c. The advantage claimed for this system is the saving of types, paper, and labor in the printing of books; but this is found not to be the case, for the characters occupy more space than if the words were all written at full length in Roman capitals; while it must be much more difficult to master, and must give rise to frequent confusion. The New Testament in Alston's system is comprised within 623 pages; whereas, in Lucas's it occupies 841. The system of Frere is also stenographic, founded on Gurney's shorthand, as that of Lucas was on Byrom's. Its distinctive feature, as compared with Lucas's, is, that it is phonetic, the characters being intended to represent the simple sounds of the English language, rather than the letters, and each word is represented according to its pronunciation. The alphabet is composed of thirty-two characters, to each of which is attached a short description intended to fix more strongly in the memory of the learner the force of the character. The vowels are represented by simple dots, which, in different positions, represent the different vowels, and are divided into five long and five short. There are also twelve rules in verse for teaching the learner how to supply the omitted vowels correctly. Mr. Moon's system is certainly the best of the arbitrary systems. His alphabet consists of "the common letters simplified;" in other words, six of the Roman letters remain unaltered; twelve others have parts left out, so as to be open to the touch; the rest are new and simple forms. It will be found, however, on examination, that the resemblance between Mr. Moon's letters and the Roman capitals is by no means so great as one might expect from his statement. "A letter," he says, "must consist of only one or two lines, to be felt by the thick finger of an adult." The words are all spelt at full length. Mr. Moon's system is, however, the most cumbrous and expensive that has yet been devised—circumstances which are much against its popularity. An ingenious "string alphabet," for enabling the blind to read and write or correspond with each other, was invented some time ago by David Macbeath and Robert Milne, two inmates of the Edinburgh Asylum, and has been found to answer its purpose remarkably well. The different letters of the alphabet are represented by different kinds and combinations of knots on a cord. They are distributed into seven classes, each class comprehending four letters, except the last, which has only two. The first, or A class, is distinguished by a large round knot; the second, or E class, by a knot projecting from the line; the third, or I class, by a series of liuks, vulgarly called "the drummer's plait:" the fourth, or M class, by a simple noose; the fifth, or Q class, by a noose with a net-knot cast on it; and the seventh, or Y class, by a twisted noose. The first letter of each class is denoted by the simple characteristic of that class; the second, by the characteristic and a common knot close to it; the third by the characteristic and a common knot half an inch from it. The mode of teaching the blind by means of raised music is now little practised, it being found, from their great strength of memory, that they are able to learn very long pieces by means of the ear alone. Embossed maps and globes are employed for teaching them geography; and in addition to raised maps of the heavens, various ingenious contrivances have been resorted to for making them acquainted with different branches of astronomical knowledge. They are instructed in arithmetic by means of a board containing a series of pentagonal holes, which receive pentagonal pins, representing the ten digits. By the use of such boards they may be carried to any extent in arithmetical knowledge. They may be taught mathematics by means of a board full of small holes, with a few pins fitted to them, so as to represent certain letters; while with a cord extended from the different points, are formed the lines of the figure or diagram. The success of Saunderson, Moyes, and others, sufficiently proves that blindness is no great impediment to a knowledge of mathematics. Indeed, according to some, the blind possess great advantages. In the various educational establishments for the blind, they are instructed in sundry manual occupations, as in the making of baskets, mats, rugs, shoes, and such like; for, in the words of Dr. Lettsom, "He who enables a blind person, without any excess of labor, to earn his own livelihood, does him more real service than if he had pensioned him for life."

Blind'age, BLIND. *n.* (*Fort.*) A term applied to a screen temporarily constructed to shield soldiers from an enemy's fire or reconnoissance. It is usually formed of timber encircled with fascines, and covered with earth, turf, brushwood, hides, &c.

Blind All-Fours, *n.* (*Games.*) A game of All-fours generally played by two persons. Each player has six cards, the first one played by the non-dealer being the trump. There is no begging, and the points are usually seven or nine. At Blind All-fours, some reject the sixes and sevens, and count all the pips on all the cards for game. The score is usually taken on a cribbage-board, or by means of two cards taken from the pack.—See ALL-FOURS.

Blind'-beetle, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A name of the COCKCHAFER, *q. v.*

Blind'-coal, *n.* (*Min.*) A name given in Scotland to anthracite, or flameless coal.

Blind'ed, *pp.* or *a.* Made dark or obscure; deprived of sight; deprived of moral or intellectual discernment.

Blind'er, *n.* A person who blinds another.—*n. pl.* Same as BLINKERS, *q. v.*

Blind'fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See HYPSÆIDÆ.

Blind'fold, *a.* Having something folded over the eyes so as to blind; having the mental vision darkened.

"Who *blindfold* walks upon a river's brim,
When he should see, has he deserved to swim?"—*Dryden.*

—*v. a.* To fold something over the eyes so as to blind; to cover the eyes; to hinder from seeing.

"And when they had *blindfolded* him, they struck him on the face."—*Luke* xxii. 64.

Blindheim, (*blind'hīme.*) See HOCHSTADT.

Blind Hook'ey, *n.* (*Games.*) A game at cards, which is played thus: when the cards are shuffled and cut, they are divided by the youngest hand into as many portions, faces downwards, as there are players. The eldest hand then gives the dealer any one of the packs, and the other players take each a portion, upon which the stakes are placed. The dealer then turns up his lot, and according as the card at bottom is higher or lower than those of his adversaries, he wins or loses. The cards rank as at Whist, and all ties are won by the dealer. Each party has the right to shuffle, and the left-hand player cuts.

Blind'ing, *ppr.* or *a.* Depriving of sight or of understanding; obscuring; as, *blinding* tears.

Blind'ly, *adv.* Without sight or understanding.—Heedlessly; implicitly; inconsiderately.

"Those who will not without examining submit, and *blindly* follow their nonsense."—*Locke*

Blind'man, *n.* A man who is blind: a sightless man.—A phrase employed in the English post-offices, to denominate a person who has charge of deciphering or elucidating bad, indistinct, or mysterious addresses of letters.

Blind'man's-buff, *n.* (*Pastimes.*) A play or pastime indulged in by a company of persons assembled together, in which one person is blindfolded, and in this way has to hunt out the others

"At *blindman's buff* to grope his way."—*Hudibras.*

Blind'ness, *n.* State of being blind; want of bodily sight; want of intellectual or moral discernment; ignorance.

Blind'-side, *n.* The side most vulnerable to assault; weakness; foible; weak part; as, "This is one of his *blind-sides.*"—*Swift.*

Blind'-story, *n.* (*Arch.*) A term sometimes employed in mediæval architecture to denote the *triforium* of a church, in contradistinction to the *clerestory.*

Blind'-worm, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the genus *Anguis*, family *Chalcidæ* or Glass-snakes, which may be said to form the connecting link between the lizards and the true serpents. The name is more especially applied to the *slow-worm.* Though somewhat formidable in appearance, the *B.* is perfectly innocuous. Its usual length is about eleven inches; the head is small; the eyes are also small, and the irides red; the neck is slender, and thence the body enlarges, continuing of equal bulk to the tip of the tail, which ends bluntly, and is as long as the body. The general color of the back is cinereous, marked with very small lines of minute black specks, the scales are small, smooth, and shining, of a silvery-yellow on the upper parts and dusky beneath; the tongue is broad and forked, and the teeth are very small and numerous. The *B.* feeds on earth-worms, insects, &c., and among the uninformed has the character of possessing the most deadly venom. The motion of this reptile is slow, from which circumstance, as well as from the smallness of its eyes, its names are derived. Like all the rest of the kind, they lie torpid during the winter, being sometimes found in vast numbers twisted together.

Blink, *v. i.* [A.S. *blican*, to shine, to twinkle; Ger. *blicken*; O. Ger. *blichan*; Swed. *blicka.*] To twinkle; to wink; to see obscurely or with the eyes partially closed.

"That, to trepan the one to think
The other, both strove to *blink.*"—*Hudibras.*

—To gleam or glimmer, to shine intermittingly, as a lamp.

—*v. a.* To shut the eyes upon; to shut out of sight; to avoid, or purposely evade; as, to *blink* the subject.

—*n.* A glimpse, glance, or partial observation of anything; as, a *blink* of light.—Fugitive or intermittent light or luminousness; a term used in Scotland and some parts of England.

"A thief sae pankie is my Jean
To steal a *blink* by a unseen."—*Burns.*

—(*Naut.*) See ICE-BLINK.

—*pl.* (*Sporting.*) A term used in some parts of England to denominate boughs or brushwood employed to turn the course of deer or cattle.

Blink'ard, *n.* [*blink*, and *ard*, kind.] A person who blinks, or has bad or weak eyes.—Anything that twinkles or momentarily glimmers, as a star shining intermittently.

Blink'-beer, *n.* Beer kept unbroached until it is sharp.—*Webster.*

Blink'er, *n.* One who blinks.—(*Saddlery.*) An expansion of the side of a horse's bridle to prevent him from seeing on either side, but at the same time not to obstruct his vision in front; sometimes called *blinder.* (Almost invariably used in the plural.)

Blink'-eyed, *a.* Blear-eyed; as, a *blink-eyed* crone.

Blink'ing, *pp.* and *a.* Winking; twinkling; avoiding; as, a *blinking* lamp.

Bliss, *n.* [A.S. *bliss.* See BLESS.] Blessedness; supreme felicity; full of complete happiness or enjoyment; heavenly joys; as, an abode of *bliss.*

"Thou source of all my *bliss* and all my woe."—*Goldsmith.*

Bliss, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Miller co.

Bliss'field, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Lenawee co., on Raisin River, 22 m. N.W of Toledo, and 10 from Adrian. *Pop* of township abt. 2,190.

Bliss'ful, *a.* Full of bliss; full of joy and felicity; as, *blissful* days.

Bliss'fully, *adv.* In a blissful manner.

Bliss'fulness, *n.* Exalted happiness; felicity; fulness of joy.

Bliss'less, *a.* Wanting, or without, bliss. (R.)

Blis'som, *v. i.* [A.S *blithe*, sprightly.] To be ready to receive the ram, as when a sheep is in heat.

—*v. a.* To tup like a ram.

Blis'ter, *n.* [Ger. *blase*, and *blatter*, a vesicle, pustule; *blasen*; O. Ger. *blahan*, to blow.] A pustule or thin watery bladder on the skin, containing serum. It may be occasioned by a burn or other injury, or by a vesicatory. — Any swelling made by the separation of a film from the other parts, as that of iron caused by bubbles of air. (*Med.*) Any substance which, applied to the skin, raises the outer cuticle, or scarf-skin, in *blisters* or pustules, and fills the space between that and the true skin with a watery fluid, called *serum*, separated from the blood by the stimulating potency of the article employed. *B.* are either of the animal, vegetable, or mineral kingdom. The following are the chief articles used for that purpose: Spanish flies, or *cantharides*; mustard, euphorbium, mezereon, savin, croton oil, common nettle, and steam; tartrate of antimony, nitrate of silver, ammonia, nitric acid, acetic acid, and caustic potash. — *B.* are applied either in the form of a plaster, or in the liquid state, as may suit the convenience of the operator. Their object is to draw away, by counter-irritation, any inflammatory action from a part to which direct remedies cannot be applied. Latterly they have been greatly used for the purpose of dispersing glandular tumors, and also for indolent ulcers. *B.* made from cantharides, when applied for too great length of time, produce distressing affections of the urinary bladder. A piece of silver paper, or gauze wet with vinegar, is often laid between the *B.* and the skin when it is applied to children and thin-skinned people. Mustard *B* are seldom kept on long enough to produce *B.* In every case a *B.* should not be kept long applied, and great cleanliness is necessary in dressing the part. Sores which have taken an unhealthy action have often been produced by keeping *B.* too long upon children.

—*v. i.* To rise in blisters.

"Embrace thy knees with loathing hands,
Which *blister* when they touch thee." — *Dryden.*

—*v. a.* To raise a blister or blisters; to apply a blistering plaster to the skin. — To injure or cause pain to, as if by a blister.

"A gentlewoman of mine, who . . . hath *blister'd* her report." *Shaks.*

Blister-beetle, Blister-fly, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CANTHARIS.

Blistered Copper-ore', *n.* (*Min.*) The name applied in the mines of Cornwall, England, to reniform and botryoidal copper pyrites.

Blistered Steel, *n.* (*Metal.*) See STEEL.

Blis'ter-fly, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CANTHARIDÆ.

Blis'ter-plaster, *n.* (*Med.*) See BLISTER.

Blis'tery, *a.* Full of blisters.

Blite, *n.* (*Bot.*) See BLITUM.

Blithe, *a.* (Sometimes spelt BLYTHE.) [A.S. *blithe*; O. Ger. *blidi*, joyful, from *blithan*, to rejoice; Goth. *bleithjan*, to be merciful.] Happy; gay; merry; joyous; sprightly; mirthful.

"He work'd and sung from morn till night:
No lark more *blithe* than he." — *Bickerstaff.*

Blithe'ful, *a.* Joyous; full of mirth or gayety.

Blithe'ly, *adv.* In a gay, joyous manner.

Blithe'ness, *n.* Quality of being blithe; gayety; sprightliness.

Blithe'some, *a.* Gay; sprightly; joyous; cheerful; pleasant.

"Frosty blasts deface
The *blithesome* year." — *Philips.*

Blithe'someness, *n.* Quality or condition of being blithesome; gayety; sprightliness.

Bli'tum, *n.* [Gr. *bleton*, insipid; in allusion to its fair but insipid berries.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Chenopodiaceæ*.—DIAG. Calyx 3 cleft, segments ovate, equal; stam. 1, exserted; sty. 2; ova., ovoid, acuminate: seed 1, contained in the calyx which becomes a berry. —They are herbaceous weeds, with flowers and fruits in capitate clusters terminal and axillary. — The Strawberry Blite, *B. capitatum*, is a weed-like plant, about 1 foot in height, branching, growing in fields, and sometimes cultivated for borders in the flower-garden; heads of flowers sessile, near together, on the branches and summit of the stem; fruit consisting of the reddened flowers, appearing like strawberries, full of a purple juice, taste insipid. It blossoms in June, and is found from Virginia to the Arctic Circle.

Bli'ven's Mills, in *Illinois*, a P. O. of McHenry co.

Bloat, (*blōt,*) *v. a.* [A.S. *blæt*. O. Ger. *blat*, from *blajan*, to blow; allied to Lat *flatus*, from *flare*, to blow.] To blow, swell, or puff out or up; to swell up or make turgid; as, a *bloated* stomach.

—To inflate or puff up with vanity or self-adulation.

"His rude essays
Encourage him, and *bloat* him up with praise." — *Dryden.*

—*v. i.* To grow turgid; to dilate.

"If a person of a firm constitution begins to *bloat*, . . . his fibres grow weak." — *Arbuthnot.*

Bloat'ed, *pp.* or *a.* Swelled; grown turgid; inflated; as, "a *bloated* mass." — *Goldsmith.*

Bloat'edness, *n.* State of being bloated, turgidity.

"*Bloatedness* and scorbutical spots are symptoms of weak fibres." *Arbuthnot.*

Bloat'er, Bloat-herring, *n.* A smoke-dried herring; as, a Yarmouth *bloater*.

Bloat'ing, *n.* Condition of being swelled or bloated.

Blob, *n.* [See BLEB.] A drop; a viscid bubble.

Blob'ber, *n.* A vulgarism signifying a BUBBLE, *q. v.*

"A round filmy substance called a *blobber*." — *Carew.*

Blob'ber-lip, *n.* [*blobber* and *lip.*] A thick or heavy lip.

"They make a wit of their insipid friend.
His *blobber-lips* and beetle-brows commend." — *Dryden.*

Blob'ber-lipped, *a.* Having thick lips.

"His person deformed . . . flat-nosed, and *blobber-lipped*." *L'Estrange.*

Bloch, MARK ELEAZAR, (*block,*) a German naturalist, b. at Anspach, 1723. His *Natural History of Fishes*, with 432 plates, which has been translated into French, and forms 12 vols. folio, is one of the finest works of its kind. D. 1799.

Block, (*blok,*) *n.* [Du. *blok*; Ger. *block*; O. Ger. *bloch*; Gael. *bloc*, round or bicular.] A solid log of timber, mass of stone, metal, &c.; a lump or mass of solid matter, generally presenting two plane faces; as, a *block* of marble.

"For want of a *block* he will stumble at a straw. — *Swift.*

—A block of wood used for decapitating criminals.

"I'll drag him thence,
Even from the holy altar to the *block*." — *Dryden.*

—A wooden mould, or that on which anything is formed or framed; as, a hat *block*.

"He wears his faith but as the fashion of his hat; it ever changes with the next *block*. — *Shaks.*

—In the U. States, a square or connected mass of buildings. — Any obstruction, or cause of obstruction; a stop; a hindrance; an obstacle.

"No crime is *block* enough in our way to stop our flight." *Decay of Piety.*

—A blockhead; an obtuse fellow. (o.)

"What tongueless *blocks* were they, would they not speak?" *Shaks.*

(*Falconry.*) A perch for a falcon or other bird of prey.

(*Arch.*) [Fr. *bloc*.] A term applied to large, unworked masses of marble or stone; it is also used to denote a modillion in a cornice, or the small projections left on the stones of some buildings, which are supposed to have been indications of the unfinished state of the work, though they are discovered upon some elaborately finished buildings, such as the choragic monument of Thrasyllus. The introduction of the blocks on the arch-stones of the Pont-du-Gard (Fig. 163) is a striking illustration of their use.

(*Naut.*) The shell or case that contains the wheel or *sheave* of a pulley, (which last term is never used at sea.) Two or more blocks, with the rope, constitute what is technically called a *tackle*. *B.* are of various kinds, being called *single*, *double*, *triple*, &c., according to the number of sheaves they contain. They also bear different names from some peculiarity of shape, such as the *long-tackle block*, *clue-line block*, *snatch-block*, &c., or from the position of the rigging in which they happen to be placed. There is a great difference in the size and capability of blocks used on board ship, and for the various purposes in which such mechanical appliances are required. The component parts of a *B.* are the *shell*, the *sheave*, the *pin*, and the *strap*. By means of blocks, sailors are enabled to raise the sails, and tighten or loosen ropes in different parts of the vessel with greater facility. See DEAD-EYE. — Blocks are also the pieces of wood and iron on which a ship's keel is supported when undergoing repairs in a dry or graving dock.

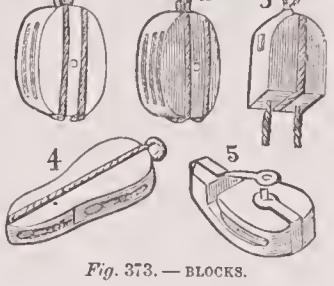


Fig. 373. — BLOCKS.

1. Double-block. — 2. Triple-block. — 3. Clue-line block. — 4. Long-tackle block. 5. Snatch-block.

Block System OF RAILWAY SIGNALS. See p. 2119

Block, *v. a.* To enclose or shut up as with a block or blocks, or some solid mass; to stop up; to obstruct.

'Recommend it to the Governor of Abingdon, to send some troops to *block* it up.' — *Lord Clarendon.*

—To fasten or secure by means of blocks.

To block out. To lay out; to bring into shape or form.

Blockade', *n.* [It *bloccato*, blocked up: from *bloccare*, to block up.] The blocking up, or shutting up, of a port by surrounding or guarding it with hostile ships, with a view to prevent egress or ingress of supplies or reinforcements. — In International Law, the right to blockade the ports of an enemy in war, and to exclude neutrals, is limited by the following recognized principles: 1. The blockade must be substantial, by means of a sufficient force to prevent the entry or exit of vessels; otherwise a neutral is not bound to respect it. 2. It is essential that the neutral should have notice of the blockade; otherwise his ship cannot be justly condemned. A counter-notice should also be given by the blockading Power when the blockade has ceased.

(*Mil.*) A sort of circumvallation round a place, by which all foreign connection and correspondence is, as far as human power can effect it, to be entirely cut off. Towns and forts that are difficult of investment and regular approach by trenches, through being situate in a commanding position on a hill or eminence, are blockaded by being surrounded with a cordon of works, or redoubts, established on the surrounding heights, at the distance of half a mile or more of each other, according to circumstances and the nature of the country. Sometimes *B.* must be carried on by sea and land at the same time, to render it complete and efficient; but the term is more particularly applicable to the investment or watching of a port by ships of war.

To raise a blockade. To remove or withdraw from the blockade of a port or place. — *To run a blockade.* To succeed in passing into a blockaded port by eluding the vessels of the blockading squadron.

—*v. a.* To block up or close up a town or fortress by ships of war or troops; to besiege or beleaguer closely.

Blockad'er, *n.* One who, or that which, blockades.

Blockade'-runner, *n.* (*Naut.*) The name generally given to a class of vessels built for the special object of running into a blockaded port.

Block-cor'nice, Block-entab'lature, *n.* (*Arch.*) Ornamentation frequently used to finish plain buildings where none of the regular orders have been employed. Of this kind there is a very beautiful example composed by Vignola, much used in Italy, and employed by Sir Christopher Wren to finish the second design of St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

Block'ers, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Cumberland co.

Block'head, *n.* A stupid, obtuse fellow; a dolt.

"The bookful *blockhead* ignorantly read,
With loads of learned lumber in his head." — *Pope.*

Block'headed, *a.* Stupid; obtuse; dull of comprehension.

"Says a *blockheaded* boy, these are villainous creatures." *L'Estrange.*

Block'headism, *n.* State or character of being a blockhead.

Block'headly, *a.* Resembling a blockhead; as, "Some *blockheadly* hero." — *Dryden.*

Block'house, *n.* (*Mil.*) A work of defence, formed principally, as the name implies, of logs of timber. It may be built by itself, in which case it may be looked on as a small independent fort; or it may be situated in the interior of field-works, when it becomes a retrenchment, used for the same purposes as erections of a somewhat similar nature, called *blindages*.

Block'house, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Liberty township, Tioga co., 30 m. N. of Williamsport.

Block'ing-course, *n.* (*Arch.*) A course of masonry or brick-work, laid on the top of a cornice crowning a wall.

Block'ings, *n. pl.* (*Carpentry.*) Small pieces of wood fitted in or glued, or fixed to the interior angle of two boards or other pieces, in order to give strength to the joint.

Block'ish, *n.* Like a block; stupid; dull; inane.

"And by decree let *blockish* Ajax draw." — *Shaks.*

Block'ishly, *adv.* In a stupid manner.

Block'ishness, *n.* Stupidity; dullness.

Block Island, belonging to *Rhode Island*, and lying in the Atlantic Ocean near Montauk Point, the E. extremity of Long Island; Lat. 41° 13′ N., Lon. 71° 35′ W. It is 8 m. long by about 4 broad, and forms the township of New Shoreham. On the N.W. part of the island there are two fixed lights.

Block'lesham, *n.* (*Geol.*) See BRACKLESHAM.

Block'ley, in *Pennsylvania*, Philadelphia co., on the Schuylkill River, and now included within the bounds of the city of Philadelphia.

Block'-like, *a.* Stupid; dull; like a block.

Block-machine', Block-machin'ery, *n.* The machinery for manufacturing ships' blocks, invented by Mr. Brunel, an Englishman, in 1801.

Block'-plan, *n.* (*Arch.*) A plan of a ground or dwelling, representing its general arrangement, without entering upon any of the details. It is customary to commence a series of plans by such a drawing, which is usually made upon a very small scale.

Block'-ship, *n.* (*Naut.*) A large vessel of war, employed on coast-duty for the protection of a specified district. These ships are generally old ones, and are rarely fit for operations in the open sea.

Block'-tin, *n.* (*Metal.*) Tin cast into blocks or ingots. The tin which is sold in commerce under this name, is less pure than the *grain-tin*, being made from the common ore of the veins. The best qualities of this metal are the Banca, the Cornish, and the Spanish tin. — The term is also applied to articles of inferior value, which are made of iron-plate, covered with a coating of tin of variable thickness, according to their qualities.

Block'ville, in *New York*, a P. O. of Chautauqua co.

Blod'get Mills, in *New York*, a P. O. of Cortland co.

Blois, (*blwa.*) a town of France, cap. dep. Loire et Cher, on the Loire, 35 m. S. W. of Orleans. *B.* is an old town, only remarkable for the beauty of its situation, its antiquity, its monuments, and the historical events of which it has been the theatre. At one extremity of the town is the castle, and at the other the cathedral. The former is an immense pile, built at different periods and in different styles of architecture. Louis XII. was born in this castle; and in it also Margaret d'Anjou was married to the Duc d'Alençon, and Margaret of Valois to Henry IV. But it derives its principal interest from events of a very different character. Here, in Dec., 1588, the Duc de Guise, and his brother the Cardinal, were basely murdered by the order, and almost in the presence, of Henry III. Queen Catherine de Medicis died here, and Maria Louisa held her court in it after the capitulation of Paris. It is now occupied as a barrack. *Manf.* Serges, hosiery, cutlery, hardware, leather, &c. *Pop.* 22,254.

Bloomary, (*bloom'ary,*) *n.* [See BLOOM.] (*Metal.*) The first forge in iron-smelting, through which the metal passes after it has been smelted from the ore. — *Johnson.*

Bloud, Blonde, *a.* [Fr.] Fair-complexioned; light-colored; flaxen.

Blonde, (*blond,*) *n.* [Fr. *blond*, *blonde*, fair, light-colored, (applied to hair and complexion).] A fair-complexioned person, with light hair and blue eyes. This term is generally applied to a woman possessing fair hair and complexion, and is used in contradistinction from *brunette* (q. v.); as, that lady is a *blonde*.

Blonde, Blond-lace', *n.* A fine description of lace.

Blon'del, the minstrel and favorite of Richard I. ("Cœur-de-Lion"), whom *B.* is said to have discovered in his

Austrian dungeon by singing beneath its walls the first part of a song of their joint composition, called "*O Richard! mon bon roi.*"

Blond Met'al, *n.* (*Min.*) A peculiar kind of coal-measure clay-ironstone, which, after being smelted, is made into a variety of tools. It is found at Wednesbury, England.

Blood, (*blŭd,*) *n.* [A. S., Swed., and Dan. *blôd;* Goth. *bloth;* O. Ger *bluot;* Ger. *blut;* Fr. *sang.*] The red, vitalizing fluid which circulates through the arteries and veins of men and animals. (See below, § *Physiol.*)

—Family; progeny; kindred; consanguinity; relation by descent from a common ancestor.

"O! what a happiness is it to find
A friend of our own *blood*, a brother kind!" — *Waller.*

—High, or honorable birth; royal lineage; aristocratic descent; as, a prince of the *blood*.

"What can ennoble sots, or slaves, or cowards?
Alas! not all the *blood* of all the Howards." — *Pope.*

—Murder, or blood shedding; violent taking away of life.

"They say *blood* will have *blood*." — *Shaks*

—A sanguinary or murderous temperament or disposition. (R.)

"He was a thing of *blood*." — *Shaks.*

—Temper of the mind; state of the passions.

"At your age,
The hey-day in the *blood* is tame, it's humble." — *Shaks.*

—A man of fire or spirit; a spark; a rake.

"Rome, thou hast lost the breed of noble *bloods*." — *Shaks.*

—The juice of anything; as, the *blood* of the grape.

Cold blood. State of temperament in which any act is committed premeditatedly, and without sudden impulse. — *Warm blood.* Applied to one of strong passions or impulsive temper. — *To heat the blood.* To stir up or inflame the passions.

(*Physiol.*) In animals of the simplest structure, all the liquids of the animal economy resemble each other. It seems, indeed, to be only water charged with a certain amount of organic particles; but in animals higher in the scale of being, the humors cease to be of the same nature, and there is one, distinct from all the others, destined to nourish the body; this fluid is the *blood*. It not only nourishes the body, but is the source whence are drawn all the secretions, such as the saliva, urine, bile, and tears. — In mammals, birds, reptiles, fishes, and in most animals of the class *Annelides*, the blood is red. But in the greater number of the lower animals the blood presents various hues and density, being often thin or watery, and slightly yellow or green, rose-colored or lilac. It is difficult, therefore, to be seen, and for a long time these animals were called *bloodless* or *exsanguineous*. Those animals with white blood are very numerous; all insects, for example. The crustacea of all sorts have only white or pale-colored blood; and in this category may be placed all the mollusca, zoöphites, and intestinal worms. — By the use of the microscope we discover that the blood of a red-blooded animal is composed of a yellowish transparent liquid, called *serum*, and of a number of small solid corpuscles, which float in the serum, called *blood-globules*, discovered by Leuwenhoeck and Malpighi, whose researches were made soon after the microscope was invented. — *Globules* or *Corpuscles of the Blood.* Before birth, the globules have dimensions, and even a form different from what they afterwards acquire. Thus, in the chick the globules are at first circular; and it is only at a more advanced period of incubation that the globules assume an elliptic form. After birth, they never vary. — In all animals of the same species, the globules have the same dimensions and resemble each other in this respect. It is not so with different species. Thus, in man, (*Fig.* 374,) and in most mammals, the globules are circular. In the camel and llama, however, they are elliptic. In birds, reptiles, batrachia, and fishes, they are elliptic. — The corpuscles are always microscopic; and in man, and mammals in general, they are extremely small. High powers of the microscope have revealed, of late, that in the human blood scarcely any two corpuscles are of precisely the same size; some of them being from 5 to 6 times the size of others. Their average length is about $\frac{1}{2100}$ of an inch. It would be possible, if they were closely packed together, for 8,126,464 to lie in a space occupied by a pin's head; and the tiny red drop which issues from the puncture of living flesh by the prick of a needle, consists of about 5,000,000 of these bodies. — In birds, the globules are larger than in mammals: in the reptiles and batrachia they are still larger: in the protens they attain their maximum. Finally, in fishes, the globules are intermediate between those of birds and the batrachia. — Moreover, the blood-globules are always flattened, and present a central spot surrounded with a rim or border. They seem to be composed of a central nucleus and an envelope, resembling a bladder. This envelope being depressed, gives to the globule the appearance of a disc, swollen in the middle. It is of a reddish color, and seems formed of a substance resembling jelly, but very elastic. The central nucleus is of a spheroidal form, and is not colored. In mammals, the nucleus is not distinct, and the central portion is depressed; but analogy induces us to suppose that, as in other animals, it is also present in man. The wonderful Spectral Analysis (see SPECTRUM) has already been applied with marvellous success to the study of the changing and transforming substances of our flesh and blood. No doubt that in a time not far distant the composition and functions of the corpuscles of the blood will be positively ascertained. For the present, confident as we are that Science has not said its last word, we will proceed to relate the discoveries already accomplished, without assuming any personal opinion, and availing ourselves of the able study in spectral analysis by Dr. R. King Browne. — The coloring-matter of blood (of its red corpuscles) is capable of existing in two states of oxidation, distinguishable by a difference of color and a fundamental difference in the action on the spectrum. It may be made to pass from the *more* to the *less* oxidized state by the action of reducing agents, and recovers its oxygen from the air. It seems perfectly demonstrated, that this coloring-matter, constituting the distinctive matter of the red corpuscles, named *cruorine*, could easily pass from one state to the other, and the reverse. In the more oxidized, the scarlet state, that in which it is found giving, by the corpuscles, to the arterial blood its scarlet hue, it is distinguished as *scarlet cruorine;* and in its reduced or less oxidized state, that in which the red blood-corpuscles give to venous *B.* its purple hue, it is known as *purple cruorine.* It is hardly necessary to designate what a consummate explanation these facts afford, of the oxygen appropriating and carrying capacity of the red blood-corpuscles, nor what a soul-inspiring exemplification it is of the achievements of spectral analysis. In the lungs, the purple cruorine of the red corpuscles of venous *B.* appropriates the oxygen from the atmosphere, and becomes *scarlet* or arterial cruorine; and in the whole of the general circulation, in the minute blood-channels, this cruorine of the red globules having passed through the arterial part of the circuit, loses a part of its oxygen and passes back to the purple or venous state. — Dr. R. K. Browne has calculated that the blood-red corpuscles move 400 times their own length in a second. They are not, as is generally believed, carried by the fluid, as impelled by successive contractions, from the heart, but move through the liquid blood at a much faster rate than the liquid itself. Each globule may, therefore, move at a rate different from time to time, and different from its fellows, although, in general terms, they concur or move together at a certain rate. Upon the perception of this fact, no doubt, will turn many future discoveries of the condition of varying states of health and disease. Mankind have always had a dim instinct, hitherto uncorrected and unsupported by science, that many states of disease are dependent on the blood. These results, high though they may be, have been exceeded, in direct practical consequence to the world at large, by those achieved with the *Micro-spectroscope*, q. v. An eminent London optician, Mr. Lorby, has, in inventing and using it, supplied *Medical jurisprudence* with a new and certain means of identifying the character and variety of dried blood-stains. By it a scrap of blood-stained fabric 1-10th of an inch square, containing, possibly, not more than 1-1000th of a grain of red corpuscle coloring-matter, may be ascertained to have received the blood from one or another source. — But the at present crowning result of these observations is, that the cruorine itself is a surer test for a far smaller quantity of substance by itself than either the spectroscope or micro-spectroscope can take account of, except by means of it. — If a weak solution of *B.* be inverted in a test-tube over mercury, it reduces itself to the state of oxidation of venous cruorine, and a small prism will then show the one-line spectrum, characteristic of purple cruorine: but if a single drop of distilled water be added, the oxygen in solution (not in combination) in that drop will restore the cruorine to its scarlet state. This change of state in the oxidized substance, the *cruorine*, will be at once shown in the spectroscope; but the amount of oxygen by itself which the cruorine thus appropriates, and by which it changes its state, would never be revealed *by itself*, or in any other way known to us, even by the *spectroscope*, q. v. — Other globules, spherical and colorless, exist in the blood, resembling greatly those observed in the chyle: from being mingled with the red globules they are not readily observed. — In the white blood of the invertebrate kingdom, globules are also found, but different from those described; the size varies more in the same individual, and their surface has a raspberry appearance; their form is generally spherical, but neither a central nucleus nor external envelope is to be seen. — *Composition of the B.* The composition of the *B.* is very complex. In the higher animals we find water, albumen, fibrin, a coloring-matter containing iron, a yellow coloring-matter; several fatty substances, as cholesterine, cerebrine (a substance containing phosphorus); many salts, as chloride of sodium or sea-salt, sulphate of potash, carbonate of soda, hydrochlorate of potash, hydrochlorate of ammonia, the carbonates of lime and magnesia, with phosphates of soda, lime, and magnesia; the lactates of soda, the alkaline salts formed by the fatty acids; finally, free carbonic acid, nitrogen, and oxygen. But this complexity, great though it be, is yet below the reality, for there certainly exist other substances in the *B.* which chemistry cannot demonstrate, by reason, probably, of our imperfect means of analysis. By arresting, for example, the secretion of the urine from the *B.*, various matters will then be found mixed with the blood which could not be previously detected, but which are presumed to have been present under the same, or other unknown, forms. — The substances enumerated as entering into the composition of the *B.*, compose nearly all the parts of the animal economy: the albumen forms the basis of many tissues, the fibrin is the constituent part of the muscles, and the salts enter into the composition of the bones and of many humors; and from the whole of the facts known, it may be safely concluded, that the materials destined to become flesh, bile, urine, &c., already exist in the blood, the organs which are to appropriate them merely drawing them from the *B.*, but not forming them; and thus there exists some reason for calling the *B. liquid flesh.* — The proportions in which these constituent parts of the *B.* exist, vary much in different animals; and as regards the solid and liquid elements, they may differ in the same individual at different times. — In man the globules are more numerous, and the watery part less than in woman; temperament also exercises some influence in this respect. In 100 parts of the *B.* in man, we find 79 parts of water, 19 of albumen, 1 part of salts, with some traces only of fibrin and coloring-matter. In birds, the proportion of water in the *B.* is less; but in the batrachia and in fishes the amount is greater. In the frog, for example, there are 88 parts of water in 100 of the *B.* — Analogous differences are observed, in comparing the relative qualities of the serum and globules of the blood in different animals; while — as we shall subsequently see — there exists a remarkable relation between the amount of the globules and the animal heat. Birds, of all animals, have the *B.* richest in red globules; and in them the animal heat is greatest. Mammals, less warm than birds, have from 7 to 12 per cent., while in reptiles and fishes, the proportion does not exceed 5 or 6 per cent. of the whole weight of the *B.* — Sp. grav. of *B.* corpuscles, 1·0885: of serum or *liquor sanguinis*, 1·028. — *Temperature of the B.* of various animals, according to the researches of Rudolphi and Tiedemann:

	Deg. Fahr.		*Deg. Fahr.*
Great Titmouse	111·25	Squirrel	105
Swallow	111·25	Ox	104
Ducks & Geese	106 to 111	Ape	103
Common Hen	102 to 109	Dog	101
Eagles, Hawks, &c.	104 to 109	Cat	98 to 103
Pigeon	106 to 109	Elephant	99
Gull	100	Horse	98·24
Bat	106	Mouse	98

Coagulation of the B. In its ordinary condition the *B.* is always fluid; withdrawn from the vessels of the living animal, and left for a time to itself, it separates into two portions, a semi-solid mass and a liquid portion in which the mass floats; the solid part is called the *clot.* — This phenomenon (the formation of the clot) is due to the presence of fibrin in the *B.*; it is held in solution in the serum during life; but when this loses its influence over it, it solidifies, enclosing with it the red globules, and thus forming the red gelatinous mass called the clot. The simple experiment of beating up the *B.* with little rods as it flows from the veins, and thus removing the fibrin, which adheres to the rods, proves that the coagulability of the *B.* depends on the presence of this substance. — Another experiment equally simple shows that the fibrin is contained in the serum, and not in the red globules, as was long supposed. Throw in a filter the *B.* of a frog: all the serum may be made to pass, and the globules retained; in the serum thus separated from the globules, a clot is formed, which, however, is colorless. — *Use of the B.* The *B.* is the special agent of nutrition, and the general restorer of what is lost. But in addition, it is proved, by the simple experiments of blood-letting and of transfusion, to form an essential stimulus for the performance of the functions of life. By severe blood-letting or loss of *B.*, we become enfeebled and seemingly dead; but if, before this happens, the *B.* of another animal be transferred into the veins of the suffering individual, the vitality is restored. The importance of the globules is also proved by the same experiment, for if simple serum be so transfused, death takes place. — The fibrin of the *B.* also plays an important part, for Mr. Magendie has shown, that when *B.* deprived of its fibrin is injected into the veins of a dog, the animal dies with symptoms resembling those of putrid fever. — The influence of the *B.* over nutrition may also be readily demonstrated. Withdraw the *B.* more or less from any organ, and it gradually wastes away in proportion to the quantity withdrawn: while on the contrary, the greater size of the muscles in those who employ them actively, and hence draw to them a larger amount of *B.*, is well known. — To those already enumerated important functions and uses of the blood, some physiologists — chiefly since the discoveries which we owe to the Spectrum Analysis — go so far as to assert that "the life is the blood;" *i. e.*, that the entire principle of life exists in the blood. It is not within our domain, however, to discuss this problem, which properly belongs to the province of physiological speculation. That animal life is impossible without the action of the blood, is a fact generally known, and as such, accepted; but to try to find in the animated corpuscle the germ that originates intellectual life is a theory that materialists may put forth, but whose actual solution remains yet to be given and demonstrated. — See ARTERIALIZATION; ARTERY; CIRCULATION; HEART; RESPIRATION; TRANSFUSION; VEIN, &c.

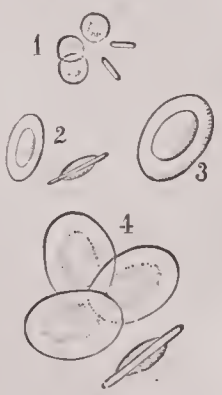


Fig. 374.
GLOBULES OF THE BLOOD.
1. Human blood.
2. Domestic fowl.
3. Frog.
4. A fish of the shark kind.
(Magnified nearly 400 times.)

(*Med.*) See BLEEDING; HEMORRHAGE; HÆMATEMESIS; HÆMOPTYSIS; APOPLEXY; &c.

(*Manuf.*) The chief use of blood is as a manure made into a compost of 50 gallons of blood with a quarter of peat-ashes and charcoal-powder; on light soils, 48 bushels have been laid on each acre, or half a hundredweight

with twelve tons of farm-dung. It is now rarely used in sugar-refining. It is used to make animal charcoal in Prussian-blue works, and also in some Turkey-red dye-works.

(*Law.*) Relationship; stock; family. — Brothers and sisters are said to be of the *whole-blood* if they have the same father and mother, and of the *half-blood* if they have only one parent in common.

(*Eccl. Hist.*) Under the Old Testament dispensation, the life of all animals was regarded as especially existing in the blood, which was a sacred and essential part of the sacrifices offered to God. It was solemnly sprinkled upon the altar and the mercy-seat, "for it is the blood that maketh atonement for the soul." It was therefore most sacredly associated with the *B.* of the Lamb of God, which "cleanseth us from all sin." Hence, the strict prohibition of the Israelites to eat *B.*, or any meat in which *B.* remained, — a prohibition renewed in *Acts* xv. 29. The Christian Church continued for some centuries to abstain from *B.*; and when it was alleged against them that they were in the way of drinking human *B.*, they replied that it was not lawful for them to drink even the *B.* of animals. After the 4th century however, the injunction came to be considered as merely of a temporary character, and ceased to be binding.

Blood, *v. a.* To bleed; to let blood from. — To stain or smear with blood.

"He was *blooded* up to the elbows by a couple of Moors." *Addison.*

—To inure or accustom to blood, as a hound.

"Fairer than fairest, let none ever say,
That ye were *blooded* in a yielded prey." —*Spenser.*

—*v. i.* To bleed; to be bled.

—*a.* Pertaining to blood; of the color of blood; of a superior or particular blood; as, a *blood*-horse.

Blood, (Avenger of,) (*ā-cen'jer*) (*Hist.*) In the early ages, the penalty of death for the crime of murder was not inflicted by any legal tribunal or public authority, but it was considered the duty of the most immediate relative of the victim to hunt and slay the murderer. The Hebrew word *Goël* signified the avenger of blood; it had also a wider signification. The Mosaic law placed this recognized institution of the rude social condition of the times under certain regulations, prohibited the murderer from purchasing by money a ransom for his life, and appointed cities of refuge for the man-slayer not guilty of positive murder. The doctrines of the Koran permit the avenging of blood by the nearest kinsman, but allow him to receive money as a commutation for the murder. The Arabs follow the primitive custom to this day. Hereditary feuds of clans, families, and tribes have always originated in the avenging of blood, of which the *Vendetta* of Corsica is the most modern and familiar example in Europe.

Blood-baptism, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) In the early Christian Church, when any one suffered martyrdom without having been baptized, he was considered to have been blood-baptized; and hence martyrdom was termed *blood-baptism.* — See Baptism.

Blood'-bespotted, *a.* Spotted with blood.

Blood'-bought, *a.* Bought at the cost of life, or the shedding of blood.

Blood'-brother, *n.* See Blood, (*Law.*)

Blood, (Corruption of.) (*Law.*) See Attainder.

Blood, (Council of.) (*Hist.*) This name was popularly given to the *Council of Tumults*, organized by the Duke of Alva in 1567, to try criminals against the Spanish throne and the Roman Catholic religion in the Netherlands. By its order, 500 citizens were arrested on Ash-Wednesday, 1568, and condemned to death. It also had Counts Egmont and Horn executed, June 2, 1568.

Blood'-dyed, *a.* Dyed or stained with blood.

Blood-flower, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Hæmanthus.

Blood'-frozen, *a.* Chilled in blood.

Blood'-full, *a.* Full of blood or spirit. (O. and R.)

Blood'-guiltiness, *n.* The guilt of murder.

"Then with *blood guiltiness* to heap offence. — *Shaks.*

Blood-guilty, (*blud'gil-te,*) *a.* Guilty of shedding blood.

Blood'-heat, *n.* A degree of heat equal to that of human blood, which is about 98° Fahr.

Blood'-horse, *n.* A horse of the purest breed, or best stock.

Blood'-hot, *a.* Having the same temperature as human blood.

Blood'-hound, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A variety of dog, *Canis sanguinarius*, celebrated for its exquisite scent and unwearied perseverance, and trained not only to the pursuit of game, but to the chase of man. A true *B.* (and the pure blood is rare) stands about 28 inches in height, and is muscular, compact, and strong; the forehead is broad, and the face narrow towards the muzzle; the nostrils are wide and well developed; the ears, large, pendulous, and broad at the base; the aspect is serene and sagacious; the tail long, with an upward curve when in pursuit, at which time the hound opens with a voice deep and sonorous, that may be heard down the wind for a very long distance. The color of the true breed is said to be invariably a reddish tan, darkening gradually towards the upper parts till it becomes mixed with black on the back, the lower parts being of a lighter shade, and the muzzle tawny. Our ancestors soon discovered the infallibility of the bloodhound in tracing any animal, living or dead, to its resting-place. To train it, the young dog, accompanied by a staunch old hound, was led to the spot whence a deer or other animal had been taken on for a mile or two; the hounds were then led on and encouraged, and after hunting this "drag" successfully, were rewarded with a portion of the venison which composed it. The next step was to take the young dog with his seasoned tutor, to a spot whence a man whose shoes had been rubbed with the blood of a deer had started on a circuit of two or three miles; during his progress the man was instructed to renew the blood from time to time to keep the scent well alive. His circuit was gradually enlarged at each succeeding lesson, and the young hound, thus entered and trained, became, at last, fully equal to hunt by itself, either for the purposes of woodcraft or war.

"And hark! and hark! the deep-mouthed bark
Comes higher still and higher;
Bursts on the path a dark *blood-hound*,
His tawny muzzle tracked the ground,
And his red eye shot fire. — *Sir Walter Scott.*

The *B.* was formerly employed in the tracking of criminals, and we believe, it is to a certain extent used, even at



Fig. 375. — CUBAN BLOOD-HOUND.

the present time, in Australia, for the pursuit of sheep-stealers and bushrangers. In Cuba, and the Southern States of America, the practice of chasing runaway negroes with hounds of this species was almost invariably adopted, and generally with success. The Cuban *B* has been described as being of the size of the largest hound, with erect ears, which are usually cropped at the points, with the nose rather pointed, but widening much towards the hinder part of the jaw.

Blood'ily, *adv.* In a bloody manner; cruelly.

Blood'iness, *n.* State of being bloody. — Disposition or propensity to shed blood.

Blood'less, *a.* Without blood; destitute of life.

"He cheered my sorrows, and, for sums of gold,
The *bloodless* carcass of my Hector sold." — *Dryden.*

—Without slaughter or effusion of blood; as, a *bloodless* encounter.

—Without spirit, activity, or energy.

"Thou *bloodless* remnant of that royal blood." — *Shaks.*

Blood'lessly, *adv.* Without bloodshed.

Blood'let, *v. a.* To bleed; to open a vein; as, "experiments in *bloodletting*." — *Arbuthnot.*

Blood'letter, *n* A phlebotomist; one whose vocation is to let blood in cases of disease.

Blood'letting, *n.* (*Med.*) Venesection; the act of bleeding.

Blood'-marked, *a.* Marked or stained with blood.

Blood of St. Januarius, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) See Januarius, (St.)

Blood'-pudding, *n.* Same as Black-pudding, *q. v.*

Blood'rain, *n.* A vegetable growth, which sometimes appears in the form of blood-red spots on cooked provisions, and which is referred to the *algals*, under the name of *Palmella prodigiosa*; but which seems rather to be one of those conditions of mould, which, under various colors, are common on paste and other culinary articles. The spots consist of myriads of extremely minute granules. — *Brande.*

Blood'-red, *a.* Red as blood. — *Blood-red heat* is the term applied to that degree of heat which is only necessary to reduce the protuberances on coarse iron by the hammer, in order to prepare it for the file, the iron being previously brought to its shape. This heat is also used in punching small pieces of iron.

Blood'-relation, *n.* One related by blood or descent.

Blood'root, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Sanguinaria.

Blood'-shaken, *a.* Having the blood in feverish circulation.

Blood'shed, *n.* The shedding or spilling of blood; slaughter.

"Abhorred *bloodshed*, and tumultuous strife." — *Spenser.*

Blood'-shedder, *n.* A murderer; one who sheds blood.

Blood'-shedding, *n.* The shedding of blood; the crime of shedding blood.

"These hands are free from guiltless *blood-shedding*." — *Shaks.*

Blood'-shot, Blood-shotten, *a.* Red and inflamed by a turgid state of the blood-vessels.

"When redd'ning clouds reflect his *blood-shot* eye." — *Garth.*

Blood'-spavin, *n.* (*Farriery.*) An enlargement of that vein that extends along the inside of a horse's hock.

Blood'-spilling, *n.* The act of spilling or shedding blood.

Blood'-stained, *a.* Guilty of taking human blood; stained with blood

Blood'stone, *n.* (*Min.*) A jaspery variety of quartz, of a dark-green color, variegated with red spots, like drops of blood, (whence the name.) It is frequently made into seal and ring stones, and other small ornamental articles. — Certain kinds of hematitic iron ore were called *B.* by the ancients, because (as Theophrastus says) they seemed "as if formed out of concreted blood." At the present day the term is more especially restricted to the hard and compact hematite, which is made into burnishers, and which possesses the valuable property of laying on gold or silver leaf without fraying or tearing it; it should be of a deep red color, free from flaws, close-grained, and susceptible of a fine polish. Galicia, in Spain, is the country from which the finer descriptions of this variety of hematite are almost exclusively obtained.

Blood'-stroke, *n.* Loss of sensation and power of motion from hemorrhage of the brain. — *Dunglison.*

Blood'-sucker, *n.* Anything that sucks blood; more especially applied to a leech.

—A cruel man; a murderer.

"The nobility cried out upon him, that he was a *blood-sucker*, a murderer, and a parricide." — *Hayward.*

Blood'-sucking, *a.* That which sucks blood.

Blood'-swelled, *a.* Swollen with blood.

Blood'thirstiness, *n.* A thirst for shedding blood; a sanguinary, murderous disposition.

Blood'thirsty, *a.* Eager to shed blood.

Blood'-vessel, *n.* An artery, vein, or any other vessel in which the blood of the animal body circulates.

Blood'-warm, *a.* Lukewarm; of the temperature of blood.

Blood'-won, *a.* Won by bloodshed.

Blood'wood, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Logwood.

Blood'wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as Bloodroot. See Sanguinaria.

Bloody, *a.* Stained with blood: containing, or consisting of, blood. — Cruel; murderous; given to bloodshed; having a sanguinary disposition.

"False of heart, light of ear, *bloody* of hand." — *Shaks.*

—Marked by cruelty; attended with slaughter; as, a *bloody* engagement.

—*v. a.* To stain or smear with blood.

Bloody Assizes, *n. pl.* (*Hist.*) The term popularly given, in England, to the special commission appointed, after the suppression of the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion, 24th August, 1685, for the trial of offenders concerned therein. They set out for the W. of England under a military escort, commanded by the infamous Judge Jeffreys, (with the rank of lieut.-general,) and condemned about 300 persons to death, almost without trial. Nearly 1,000 were shipped as slaves to the West India plantations. James II. termed this expedition, *Jeffreys' campaign*, and rewarded him with the Lord-Chancellorship of England.

Bloody Bridge, in *S. Carolina*, 3 m. N W. of Legaréville. Here, in the early part of July, 1864, a severe action took place between a body of Union colored troops, 600 strong, and the defenders of a Confederate battery, when the former were repulsed with the loss of their commander and 97 men killed and wounded.

Bloody-eyed, *a.* Possessing bloody or murderous eyes.

Bloody-faced, *a.* Having a bloody face.

Bloody Farland, a headland of Ireland, on the N. W. coast of co. Donegal, 5 m. W.S.W. of the Isle of Innisboffin.

Bloody-flux, *n.* (*Med.*) The dysentery.

"Pains in the bowels looseness, *bloody fluxes*." — *Arbuthnot.*

Bloody-fluxed, *a.* Suffering from the bloody-flux.

Bloody-hand, *n.* (*Her.*) The distinguishing feature on the escutcheon of a baronet of Great Britain, presenting an open hand *gules*; hence its common appellation of *bloody-hand.*

Bloody-hunting, *a.* Hunting for blood; as, "*bloody-hunting* slaughtermen." — *Shaks.*

Bloody-minded, *a* Cruel; inclined to bloodshed; of sanguinary disposition.

"I have not the power to bring it out, for fear of this *bloody-minded* colonel." — *Dryden.*

Bloody-red, *a.* Crimson-colored; of the color of blood.

Bloody Run, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Bedford co., on a branch of the Juniata River, 8 m. E. of Bedford.

Bloody-scepptred, *a.* Wielding a sceptre gained by blood.

Bloody-sweat, *n.* (*Med.*) A sweat attended by a discharge of blood; the sweating sickness.

Bloom, *n.* [Goth. *bloma*; Ger. *blume*, from *blühen*, to flower; Gr. *phloös*; Lat. *flos*; Sansk. *phull*, to flower, to bloom.] State of blooming, blossoming, or opening of flowers and leaves; as, the trees are covered with *bloom.*

"But not to me returns
Day; . . . or sight of vernal *bloom*." — *Milton.*

—A blossom; an expanded bud; a flower.

"The turf with rural dainties shall be crown'd,
While opening *blooms* diffuse their sweets around." — *Pope.*

—State of youth or prime of life; a shining or glowing with freshness, youth, growth, and color; as, in the *bloom* of life.

"Were I no queen, did you my beauty weigh,
My youth in *bloom*, your age in its decay." — *Dryden.*

—Native flush or tint on the cheek; delicacy of color.

"O'er her young cheek and rising bosom, move
The *bloom* of young desire and purple light of love." — *Gray.*

—The purplish-blue color seen on certain freshly gathered fruits; as, the *bloom* of grapes.

(*Metal.*) [A.S. *blôma.*] The lump of wrought iron in puddling-mills, which leaves the furnace in a rough state, to be subsequently rolled into the bars or other material into which it may be desired to convert the metal: the blooms are already partially converted into wrought iron by passing under the shingling-hammer.

(*Painting.*) A term denoting that appearance on pictures which resembles the bloom upon a peach or other fruit; whence the name. It is probably ascribable to moisture in the varnish used in the painting, and may be expunged by hot camphine being wiped over the surface of the picture, afterwards placing it in the sunlight to dry.

Bloom, *v. i.* To shine; to glow; to show the beauty and freshness of youth.

"Beauty, frail flow'r, that every season fears,
Blooms in thy colors for a thousand years!" *Pope.*

—To put forth blossoms; to come into flower; to blow.

"It is a common experience that if you do not pull off some blossoms the first time a tree *bloometh*, it will blossom itself to death." — *Bacon.*

Bloom, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Cook co., 27 m. S. of Chicago; *pop.* 1,213.

Bloom, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Columbia co. Within its limits is Bloomsburg, the county seat. *Pop.* 3,341.

—A township of Clearfield co.; *pop.* 315.

Bloom, in *Ohio*, a township of Fairfield co.; *pop.* 2,071.

—A township of Morgan co.; *pop.* 987.

—A township of Scioto co.; *pop.* 2,203.

—A township of Seneca co.; *pop.* 1,492.

—A post-township of Wood co., 20 m. W. of Maumee City; *pop.* 1,394.

Bloom, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Richland co.; *pop.* 1,171.

Bloom'ary, *n.* (*Metal.*) See BLOOMARY.

Bloom Centre, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Logan co.

Bloom'er, *n.* A bizarre costume worn in the U. States by some ladies. Its name is derived from a Mrs. Anne Bloomer, of New York, who had been an active promoter of the "Woman's Rights Movement," and who, in 1849, inaugurated this particular style of dress. It partly resembles men's attire, consisting generally of a jacket with short sleeves, a skirt descending a little below the knee, and a pair of Turkish trousers. This unfeminine and ungraceful fashion may be said to be dying out.

—A woman who wears the Bloomer costume

Bloom'er, in *Arkansas*, a post-office of Sebastian co.

Bloomer, in *Michigan*, a township of Montcalm co., 40 m. N.N.W. of Lansing; *pop.* 1,422.

Bloom'erism, *n.* Advocacy or adoption of the Bloomer costume, and "Strong-Minded-Womanism" generally.

Bloom'er's Prairie, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Chippewa co., 60 m. E. by N. of Hudson: *pop.* 1,559.

Bloom'ery, in *W. Virginia*, a P. O. of Hampshire co.

Bloom'field, ROBERT, an English poet, B. 1766, was the son of a poor tailor at Honington, Suffolk, and was himself a shoemaker. His principal work is a poem, entitled *The Farmer's Boy*, which pleasantly depicts the scenes of his own early life, and displays considerable genius. He wrote several other effusions, but his first was the best. "The Farmer's Boy" obtained very great popularity, and was translated into French and Italian. Although patronized by Capel Lofft and the Duke of Grafton, the latter years of the modest poet were embittered by want, ill-health, and consequent dejection. D. 1823.

Bloom'field, in *California*, a township of Nevada co., about 11 m. N.E. of Nevada City; *pop.* 636.

—A post-village of Sonoma co., 16 m. of Santa Rosa; *pop.* about 200.

Bloomfield, in *Connecticut*, a post-township of Hartford co., 7 m. N.W. of Hartford; *pop.* 1,473.

Bloomfield, in *Illinois*, a village of Adams co., 6 m. E. of the Mississippi River.

—A post-village of Edgar co., 125 m. E. of Springfield.

—A village of McDonough co., about 4 m. S.E. of Macomb.

Bloomfield, in *Indiana*, a village of Jay co., 7 m. N. of Portland.

—A township of La Grange co., 20 m. N. by E. of Albion; *pop.* 2,254.

—A prosperous post-village, cap. of Greene co., 80 m. S.W. of Indianapolis, on a fork of White River *Pop.* 656.

—A village of Spencer co., 30 m. E. by N. of Evansville.

Bloomfield, in *Iowa*, a thriving post-village, cap. of Davis co., 110 m. S.E. of Des Moines, and 70 N.N.W. of Keokuk; *pop.* 2,543.

—A post-village of Des Moines co.

—A township of Clinton co.; *pop.* 1,232.

—A township of Polk co.; *pop.* 1,132.

—A township of Winneshiek co.; *pop.* 1,183.

Bloomfield, in *Kentucky*, a thriving post-village of Nelson co., 29 m. S.W. of Frankfort; *pop.* 1,555.

Bloomfield, in *Maine*, a flourishing post-village and township of Somerset co., on the Kennebec River, opposite Skowhegan, 35 m. N. by E. of Augusta. The township merged in that of Skowhegan in 1861.

Bloomfield, in *Michigan*, a village and township of Oakland co., 5 m. S.E. of Pontiac; *pop.* 2,105.

Bloomfield, in *Minnesota*, a township of Fillmore co.; *pop.* 888.

Bloomfield, in *Missouri*, a post-village and cap. of Stoddard co., on Lick Creek, 280 m. S.E. of Jefferson City.

Bloomfield, in *New Jersey*, a post-village and township of Essex co., 3½ m. N.W. of Newark, and 54 N.E. of Trenton; *pop.* 4,580.

Bloomfield, in *Ohio*, a township of Jackson co.; *pop.* 1,775.

—A village of Jefferson co., 12 m. W. by S. of Steubenville.

—A township of Logan co.; *pop.* 655.

—A post-twp. of Morrow co., 31 m. N.N.E. of Columbus; called *South B.*, in opposition to *North B.* (q.v.); *pop.* 1,115.

—A village of Pickaway co.; *pop.* 283.

—A village of Scioto co., 18 m. from Portsmouth, and abt. 100 m. S. of Columbus.

—A township of Trumbull co.; *pop.* 798.

—A village of Muskingum co.; *pop.* 98.

Bloomfield, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village and township of Crawford co., 20 m. N.E. of Meadville; *pop.* 1,262.

—A borough of Centre township, and cap. of Perry co., 24 m. N.W. of Harrisburg; *pop.* 655.

Bloomfield, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Loudoun co., 158 m. N. of Richmond.

Bloomfield, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Walworth co., 45 m. S.S.W. of Milwaukee; *population.* 1,091.

—A township of Waushara co.; *pop.* about 610.

Bloomfield, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Essex co., on the Connecticut River, 60 m. N.E. of Montpelier; *pop.* 455.

Bloomfield, in *Upper Canada*, a post-village of Prince Edward co., on Great Sandy Bay, 42 m. N.W. of Kingston; *pop.* about 300.

—A post-village, Durham co., 100 m. W. of Kingston; *pop.* about 120.

Bloomfield Centre, in *Michigan*, a village of Bloomfield township, Oakland co., 20 m. N.N.W. of Detroit.

Bloom'ing, *a.* Opening in blossoms; flowering; flourishing; as, "as *blooming* as a rose."—Showing the freshness and beauty of youth; thriving in early vigor; as, "his *blooming* face."—*Shenstone.*

Bloom'ing, *n.* (*Metal.*) See SHINGLING.

(*Painting.*) Same as BLOOM, *q. v.*

Bloom'ingburgh, in *New York*, a post-village of Sullivan co., 100 m. S.S.W. of Albany.

Bloom'ingburgh, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Fayette co., on the E. branch of Point Creek, 32 m. S.W. of Columbus. *Pop.* 312.

Bloom'ingdale, in *Illinois*, a village of Logan co., 35 m. S.S.E. of Peoria

—A post-township of Du Page co., 25 m. W. by N. of Chicago: *pop.* 1,141.

Bloom'ingdale, in *Indiana*, a P. O. of Parke co.

Bloom'ingdale, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Van Buren co., 45 m. S. by W. of Grand Rapids; *pop.* 1,496.

Bloom'ingdale, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Passaic co., on Pequannock Creek, 25 m. N.W. of Newark.

Bloom'ingdale, in *New York*, a P. O. of Essex co.

Bloom'ingdale, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Jefferson co., 124 m. E. of Columbus.

Bloom'ingdale, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Winnebago co.

—A post-village of Vernon co., 27 m. E.S.E. of La Crosse.

Bloom'ing Grove, in *Indiana*, a post-village and township of Franklin co., 5 m. N. of Brookville; *pop.* 801.

Bloom'ing Grove, in *Kansas*, a post-office of Linn co., on the Osage River, 66 m. S.S.E. of Lawrence.

Bloom'ing Grove, in *Illinois*, a village of Bloomingdale township, Du Page co.

Bloom'ing Grove, in *Michigan*, a village of Berrien co., on the shore of Lake Michigan, 5 m. S. by W. of St. Joseph.

Bloom'ing Grove, in *Minnesota*, a post-townsbip of Waseca co.; *pop.* 676.

Bloom'ing Grove, in *New York*, a post-township of Orange co.; *pop.* 2,502.

Bloom'ing Grove, in *Ohio*, a township and village of Richland co.; *pop.* of township 1,199.

Bloom'ing Grove, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Dana co.: *pop.* 1,011.

Bloom'ingly, *adv.* In a blooming manner.

Bloom'ingness, *n.* State or condition of being blooming.

Bloom'ingport, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Randolph co., 12 m. S. of Winchester.

Bloom'ingsburg, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Fulton co., 35 m. N.N.E. of Logansport.

Bloom'ington, in *Arkansas*, a P. O. of Benton co.

Bloom'ington, in *Illinois*, a city and cap. of McLean co., 60 m. N.N.E. of Springfield, and 126 S.S.W. of Chicago. This is a flourishing town, and is in the immediate vicinity of the State Normal University. *Pop.* 14,590.

Bloom'ington, in *Indiana*, a flourishing post-village and township, cap. of Monroe co., 51 m. S.W. of Indianapolis. The State University is located here, and it is also a place of considerable trade. *Pop.* 2,860.

Bloom'ington, in *Iowa*, a township of Decatur co.; *pop* 266.

—A township of Muscatine co.; *pop.* 1,411.

—A post-office of Polk co.

Bloom'ington, in *Kansas*, a village of Douglas co., on Rock Creek, 9 m. S.W. of Lawrence.

Bloom'ington, in *Kentucky*, a P. O. of Magoffin co.

Bloom'ington, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of Hennepin co., on the Minnesota River, 16 m. S.S.W. of Minneapolis; *pop.* of township, 738.

Bloom'ington, in *Maryland*, a P. O. of Alleghany co.

Bloom'ington, in *Missouri*, a prosperous village and township of Buchanan co., 12 m. from St. Joseph; *pop.* of township, 1,487.

—A post-village, cap. of Macon co., 100 m. N. by W. of Jefferson co. *Pop.* 156.

Bloom'ington, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Clinton co., 33 m. E.S.E. of Dayton; *pop.* about 150.

Bloom'ington, in *Oregon*, a village of Polk co., on the Luckamute River, 14 m. S.E. of Dallas.

Bloom'ington, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Clearfield co.

Bloom'ington, in *Tennessee*, a post-vill. of Tipton co.

Bloom'ington, in *Utah*, a P. O. of Rich co.; *pop.* 316.

Bloom'ington, in *Wisconsin*, a township and village of Grant co.; *pop.* of the township 1,245.

Bloom'ing Valley, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Crawford co., 6 m. N.E. of Meadville; *pop.* 209.

Bloom'ingville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Erie co., 6 m. S. of Sandusky city.

Bloom'less, *a.* Destitute of bloom.

Bloom Rose, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Brown co.

Blooms'burg, in *Pennsylvania*, a flourishing post-borough of Bloom township, cap. of Columbia co., on Fishing Creek, 78 m. N.N.E. of Harrisburg. It is a fine and pleasant city, and possesses an extensive trade. *Pop.* of township 3,341.

Blooms'burg, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Halifax co., 116 m. W.S.W. of Norfolk.

Blooms'bury, in *New Jersey*, a post-village situate in Warren and Hunterdon counties, on the Musconetcong River, 7 m. E.S.E. of Easton, and 40 N.W. of Trenton.

Bloom'ville, in *Illinois*, a village of Will co., 50 m. S.W. of Chicago.

—A post-village of Kankakee co.

Bloom'ville, in *New York*, a post-village of Delaware co., on Delaware River, 74 m. S.W. of Albany.

Bloom'ville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Bloom township, Seneca co., 36 m. S.W. of Sandusky city.

Bloom'y, *a.* Full of bloom or blossoms; flowery; flourishing.

"Hear how the birds on ev'ry *bloomy* spray,
With joyous music wake the dawning day." — *Pope.*

Blore Heath, (*Hist.*) a place in the parish of Blore, co. of Stafford, England, where a battle was fought during the wars of the Roses, Sep. 23, 1459, when the Yorkists, commanded by the Earl of Salisbury, defeated a superior force of the Lancastrians, led by Lord Audley. Henry VI. and Queen Margaret were in the neighborhood at the time of the encounter.

Blos'erville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Cumberland co.

Bloss'burg, in *Penn'a*, a post-vill. and twp. of Tioga co., on the Tioga River, 133 m. W. by N. of Harrisburg. *Pop.* of the twp. 4,608. Valuable coal and iron mines are worked in the neighborhood. Here are mineral springs, containing free sulphuric acid, and sulphates of iron, alumina, and magnesia. They are astringent and tonic.

Blos'som, *n.* [A. S. *blosma*, from the same root as BLOOM.] Bloom; state of blooming;—specifically, the flower or corolla of a plant.

"To his green years your censure you would suit,
Not blast the *blossom*, but expect the fruit." — *Dryden.*

(*Farriery.*) A term sometimes used to indicate a peach-colored horse; i. e., a horse whose hairs are intermixed of bay and white colors.

Blos'som, *v. i.* To yield or put forth blossoms or flowers; to bloom; to blow; to flower.

"Warms in the sun; refreshes in the breeze,
Glows in the stars and *blossoms* in the trees." — *Pope.*

—To flourish; to mature; to prosper; to progress.

"Only the actions of the just
Smell sweet and *blossom* in the dust." — *Shirley.*

Blos'somed, *a.* That has, or is covered with, blossoms.

Blos'som Hill, in *Louisiana*, a post-office of Caddo parish.

Blos'som Hill, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Princess Anne co.

Blos'soming, *a.* Putting forth flowers; blowing.

Blos'somy, *a.* Full of, or replete with, blossoms; as, "The *blossomy* tree." — *Chaucer.*

Bloss'vale, in *New York*, a post-office of Oneida co.

Blot, *v. a.* [Goth. *blanthjan*, to remove; Swed. and Goth. *blotta*, to make naked or bare; Frisian, *blat*; Ger. *bloss*, bare; Dan. *plet.*] To stain, spot, or smear, as with ink.

"O sweet Portia!
Here are a few of the unpleasant st words
That ever *blotted* paper." — *Shaks.*

—To stain with opprobrium: to tarnish; to disgrace.

"My guilt thy growing virtues did defame.
My blackness *blotted* thy unblemish d name." — *Dryden.*

—To obliterate; to expunge: as, to *blot* out a sentence.

"One line which, dying, he could wish to *blot*." — *Lyttelton.*

—To efface; to erase; to destroy. (Generally followed by *out.*)

"One act like this *blots out* a thousand crimes." — *Dryden.*

—*n.* A spot, stain, or blur upon paper; as, a *blot* of ink.

—An obliteration of printed or written matter.

"Let flames on your unlucky papers prey. . . .
And make of all an universal *blot*." — *Dryden.*

—A blemish in reputation, a stigma, disgrace, reproach.

"Make known
It is no vicious *blot*, murder, or foulness,
That hath deprived me." — *Shaks.*

(*Games.*) In backgammon, when a single man is left on a point, and is liable to be taken up. — *Bohn.*

Bloteh, (*bloch,*) *n.* [Probably from the root of BLOAT, *q. v.*] A pustule upon the skin; a tumor; a spot; an eruption.

"Spots and *blotches*, . . . straggling over the body." — *Harvey.*

Blotched, (*blocht,*) *a.* Marked with blotches.

(*Bot.*) Color distributed in blotches or patches.

Bloteh'y, *a.* Possessing blotches; spotted.

Blote, *v. a.* To smoke-dry; to cure with smoke; as a herring. — See BLOATER.

Blot'ter, *n.* One who, or that which, blots or effaces.

(*Com.*) A waste-book employed in commercial business, in which are entered all transactions in consecutive order.

Blot'tingly, *adv.* With blotting.

Blot'ting-paper, *n.* Unsized paper, serving to imbibe ink, and thus prevent blots. Though no account of its first use is known to exist, it was probably introduced soon after the invention of paper. Fuller (about 1655) says: "Paper participates in some sort of the characters of the countrymen which make it: the Venetian being neat, subtile, and court-like; the French, light, slight, and slender; the Dutch, thick, corpulent, and gross; not to say sometimes also *charta bibula*, sucking up the ink with the sponginess thereof."

Blount, (*blunt,*) Charles, Lord Mountjoy and Earl of Devonshire, second son of James, Lord Mountjoy, b. 1563. His person and accomplishments attracted the notice of Queen Elizabeth, who conferred on him the honor of knighthood; and some of our readers will remember the manner in which he is introduced among the courtiers of that queen in Sir Walter Scott's *Kenilworth*. In 1594 he was made Governor of Portsmouth, and succeeded his brother in the peerage, assembling some troops, with which he served in the Netherlands and in Brittany; but the Queen was displeased at his absence, and ordered him to return to court. She made him Knight of the Garter in 1597, and gave him a military appointment in Ireland, where he suppressed a rebellion. In 1603 he returned to England, bringing with him Tyrone, the rebel chieftain. Subsequently James I. created him Earl of Devonshire, and made him Master of the Ordnance. Towards the close of his life he fell into disgrace by marrying the divorced Lady Rich, sister of the unfortunate Essex. D. 1606.

Blount, Sir Henry, an English traveller through Turkey, Syria, and Egypt; author of a *Voyage to the Levant*. B. 1602; d. 1682.

Blount, in *Alabama*, a northern county. *Area*, 955 sq m. Watered by the Locust and Mulberry forks of Black Warrior River. It is well timbered, affords excellent pasture, and has a partially hilly surface. *Cap.* Blountsville. *Pop.* 9,945.

Blount, in *Tennessee*, an E.S.E. county, bordering on N. Carolina. *Area*, about 450 sq m. The Holston River forms its N.W. boundary, while on the W. it is skirted by the Tennessee, and intersected and drained by Little River and other streams. *Surface*, mountainous, and soil very fertile; limestone, iron ore, and marble are found. *Cap.* Marysville. *Pop.* 14,237.

Blount's Creek, in *North Carolina*, a post-office of Beaufort co.

Blount's Ferry, in *Florida*, a P. O. of Columbia co.

Blount's Springs, in *Alabama*, a much resorted-to spa of Blount co., on the Mulberry fork of Black Warrior River, 80 m. N.E. of Tuscaloosa. There are chalybeate and sulphurous springs here.

Blounts'town, in *Florida*, a village of Calhoun co.

Blounts'ville, in *Alabama*, a post-village, cap. of Blount co., on the Locust fork of Black Warrior River, 100 m. N.E. of Tuscaloosa. *Pop.* 539.

Blounts'ville, in *Georgia*, a village of Jones co., 16 m. W. of Milledgeville.

Blounts'ville, in *Indiana*, a village of Delaware co., 24 m. N.W. of Centreville.

—A post-village of Henry co., 13 m. N.E. of Newcastle.

Blounts'ville, in *Tennessee*, a township and post-village, cap. of Sullivan co., near the Holston River, and about 100 m. N.E. of Knoxville. *Pop.* of twp. 1,050.

Blouse, (*blowse,*) *n.* [Fr.] A light, loose garment, like a long frock, worn as an over-covering by the French peasantry and workmen. In other countries it is principally in use among waggoners, draymen, and farm-laborers. The garment called in England a *smock-frock* strongly resembles it. It is worn in France of different colors, but in other countries blue appears to be the prevailing hue. A variety of the *B.* of a light material, as linen, &c., is also much worn by tourists, pedestrians, artists, &c.

Blow, (*blo,*) *n.* [O. Ger. *bliuwan*, to strike; *blâw*, livid; Goth. *btiggvan*, to strike, from the blue or livid color produced on the skin by a stroke.] A stroke; a hit; a knock; stroke of death, or one that kills.

"And every hand that dealt the *blow*,
Ah me! it was a brother's!"—*Campbell.*

—A sudden calamity; an unexpected evil.

"We bear it calmly, though a ponderous woe,
And still adore the hand that gives the *blow*."—*Pomfret.*

—The act of a fly when lodging eggs in flesh; also, the egg itself.

"I much fear, lest with the *blows* of flies
His brass-inflicted wounds are fill'd."—*Chapman.*

(*Naut.*) A sudden and violent gale of wind; as, it came on a heavy *blow* after clearing the land.

A blow-out. A vulgarism to denote a jollification, or good entertainment; as, we had a first-rate *blow-out*.

To come to blows. To fight; to engage in personal encounter.

At a blow. Instantaneously; at one attempt; by a single action.

"Every year they gain a victory, and a town; but if they are once defeated they lose a province *at a blow*."—*Dryden.*

—[Ger. *blüthe*, a blossom.] A flower; a blossom.—A plot or bed of flowers.

Blow, *v. i.* [A.S. *blowan*; Ger. *blühen*. See Bloom.] To put forth buds or flowers; to bloom; to blossom.

"Fair is the kingcup that in meadow *blows*,
Fair is the daisy that beside her grows."—*Gay.*

—To fructify, or cause to blossom.

—(*imp.* blew; *pp.* blown.) [A.S. *blawan*; O. Ger. *blâhan*, or *blâjan*, to blow; probably allied to Lat. *flo*, and the Gr. root *aō* (with a prefix), to blow, to breathe.] To breathe; to send forth or produce wind or a current of air; to be in motion, as air;—as, the wind *blows*.

"While the battle rages long and loud,
And the stormy tempests *blow*."—*Campbell.*

—To pant or puff; to breathe hard and quick.

"Here 's Mrs. Page at the door, sweating and *blowing*, and looking wildly."—*Shaks.*

—To sound by being blown; to sound, as a horn.

"*Blow*, bugle, *blow*, set the wild echoes flying.
Blow, bugle; answer echoes, dying dying dying."—*Tennyson.*

To blow over. To pass away without anticipated effect; as, the storm has *blown over*.—*To blow out.* To talk irrationally or scurrilously. (Vulgar.)—*To blow up.* To raise into the air by sudden force; as, to be *blown up* by an explosion.

Blow, *v. a.* To throw or drive wind upon; as, to *blow* with a bellows.

—To drive or impel by wind; as, a ship was *blown* ashore.

"Though bladed corn be lodg'd, and trees *blown* down."—*Shaks.*

—To sound a wind-instrument; as, to *blow* a flute.

"Where the bright seraphim, in burning row,
Their loud uplifted angel-trumpets *blow*."—*Milton.*

—To spread by report; to circulate; as, the news has been *blown*.

"So gentle of condition was he known,
That through the court his courtesy was *blown*."—*Dryden.*

—To infect with the eggs of flies; as, the meat is fly-*blown*.

—To swell up, or inflate with wind; to puff into size; to enlarge by injecting air.

"No *blown* ambition doth our arms incite."—*Shaks.*

—A vulgarism used in the U. States, in the sense of to vaunt, to boast, to brag.

—To form into shape by the breath.

"Boy, *blow* the pipe until the bubble rise."—*Parnell.*

—To warm with the breath; to infuse heat by breathing upon.

"When icicles hang by the wall,
And Dick the shepherd *blows* his nail."—*Shaks.*

To blow out. To extinguish by wind or the breath; as, *to blow out* a light.—*To blow hot and cold.* To look favorably on a thing at one moment, and view it unfavorably at another.—*To blow off.* To emit; to allow to escape; as, *to blow off* steam.—*To blow upon.* To taint or compromise by injurious reports: to bring into discredit; as, her reputation is *blown upon*.

"He will whisper an intrigue that is not yet *blown upon* by common fame."—*Addison.*

To blow up. To inflate; to puff out with pride.

"*Blown up* with the conceit of his merit."—*Bacon.*

—To fill with air; to raise or swell, as with the breath.—To kindle; to inflame.

"His presence soon *blows up* th' unkindly sight."—*Dryden.*

—To burst; to hurl into the air by gunpowder or other projectile force; as, to *blow up* a ship.—To render abortive; to frustrate suddenly; as, to *blow up* a plot.—Vulgarly, to scold, abuse, or rebuke orally; as, "he *blew* me *up* sky-high."

Blow'-ball, *n.* The floccose head of the dandelion.

Blow'en, *n.* A slang term for a paramour; a prostitute.

Blow'er, *n.* One who blows: a smelter of metals.

(*Mech.*) See Blowing-machine.

—A steam-jet to create a draft of air through a chimney.

—A plate of sheet-iron, zinc, or tin, placed in the upper part of a fireplace, and beneath the orifice of a chimney, to circumscribe the surface of the air, and hence occasion an increased current.

—A blowing out, or excessive discharge of gas, from a hole or fissure in a mine.—*Webster.*

(*Mining.*) The name given, in coal mines, to the fissures made in hewing the coal, and from which the marsh-gas exhales with considerable force, when accumulated under pressure, as is often the case.

(*Naut.*) A name usually given by seamen to the whale, from its spouting forth an immense quantity of water.

Blow'-fly, *n.* (*Zoöt.*) See Sarcophaga.

Blow'-hole, *n.* A cavernous aperture at the base of a cliff, on a plane with the sea, and into which the surges dash themselves violently.—That nostril on the upper part of the head of a whale, which serves for breathing or *blowing*.—An orifice in the ice, where whales, seals, &c. inhale the air.

Blow'ing, *n.* (*Metal.*) The projecting of air into a furnace, in a strong and rapid current, for the purpose of increasing the combustion.

Blow'ing Cave, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Decatur county.

Blow'ing-machine, *n.* (*Metal.*) An instrument for producing a current or blast of air, chiefly for the purpose of exciting the combustion of fuel, and producing a great heat. The common bellows is an instrument of this kind; but for certain processes in metallurgy, as in smelting and refining ores, the intermittent blast produced by the single bellows is prejudicial, and even in the double form of the machine, as used generally by blacksmiths, the defect is not altogether remedied. Various contrivances have been employed for the purpose of producing a continuous and equable blast, though depending generally on the principle of forcing air into large cylinders or air-chests by means of a force air-pump, and allowing it to escape by eduction pipes under a regular pressure. For the regulation of the pressure, the air may be forced into a vessel inverted in a reservoir of water; but as the air is chilled by its contact with the water, the water regulator is found to be objectionable for large blast-furnaces, and a weight is employed. Machines on this principle are in use at every foundry and great engine-manufactory; and they have this advantage, that a number of forges may be supplied from the same air-chest.

Blown, *p. a.* Swelled: inflated; expanded, as a blossom.—Useless; stale; unprofitable.—Panting for breath; exhausted; spent; as, a *blown* horse.

(*Farriery.*) Suffering from disease of the intestines, caused by the exhalation of gases evolved by a repletion of green food.

Blow'-off Cock, *n.* (*Steam-Engineering.*) The stop-cock in the blow-off pipe.

Blow'-off Pipe, *n.* (*Steam-Engineering.*) The pipe fixed to the bottom of a boiler, for discharging the sediment, which is effected by blowing through a portion of the water from the boiler.

Blow'-pipe, *n.* An instrument by which a small jet of air is directed laterally into the flame of a lamp or candle, so as to divert it in a long slender cone upon a piece of charcoal or other substance, so placed as to receive it. When a flame is thus urged by the *B.*, the extreme heat is just at the tip of the outer white flame, where the combustion is most perfect, and where substances are rapidly burned or oxidized; while the interior blue flame, in consequence of its excess of combustible matter, abstracts oxygen from, or reduces, substances; so that several metals, when thus heated before the *B.*, are alternately oxidized and deoxidized by being placed in the outer and inner flame. The blow-pipe is of important service to the chemist, in enabling him to ascertain easily and quickly the effects of intense heat upon a variety of substances; and he frequently has recourse to it in order to distinguish metallic and earthy minerals from each other, and to ascertain, in a general way, the nature of their component parts. It is, in fact, a most important auxiliary in all cases of qualitative analysis, and an invaluable instrument for the mining-engineer, the mineralogist, and the geologist. Several treatises have been written on the use and indication of the *B.*; and the reader is especially referred to the *Manual of Blow-pipe Analysis and Determinative Mineralogy*, by the late Wm. Elderhorst, M. D., formerly Professor of Chemistry in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute,—a text-book equally valuable to student and adept, being especially remarkable for a quality too rarely found in scientific works, viz., perspicuity. It is in general use in England, as well as in the U. States. A 4th ed., revised by Ch. F. Chandler, Professor of Analytical Chemistry in the Columbia College, N. Y., is announced by the publisher, T. Ellwood Zell, Philadelphia.

Blow'-point, *n.* A child's play, resembling *push-pin*.

"Shortly boys shall not play
At span-counter or *blow-point*."—*Donne.*

Blow'-valve, *n.* (*Steam-Engineering.*) The snifting-valve of a condensing engine.

Blow'y, *a.* Windy; blowing.

Blowze, (*blouz,*) *n.* A ruddy, fat-faced woman.

Blowzed, (*blouzd.*) *a.* Having a high color; blowzy.

Blowzy, (*blouz'i,*) *a.* Ruddy-faced; fat and ruddy; coarse-featured.

Blub'ber, *n.* [Probably from Du. *bobbel*, bubble.] (*Physiol.*) The cellular membrane of the whale in which the oil, or fat, is included.

(*Zoöl.*) The Medusa, or sea-nettle.

(*Com.*) The fat or oil of whales, seals, walruses, &c. In application to the whale, it is, properly speaking, the *adeps* of the animal, and lies immediately beneath the skin, and over the muscular flesh.—In the porpoise it is a firm and fibrous mass, usually about an inch thick; in the whale its thickness is generally six inches; about the under lip it is two or three feet thick. The quantity of *B.* obtained from one of these animals is generally from 20 to 30 tons, from which 15 to 22 tons of oil may usually be extracted. The use of the *B.* to the animal seems to be partly to poise the body, and render it equiponderant to the water, partly to keep the water at some distance from the blood, and so prevent chill, and partly to reflect the hot steams of the body, and so redouble the heat; since all fat bodies are less susceptible of cold than lean ones.—It is generally brought home from the fishing-ground stored in casks. The oil is drained out of the blubber by placing the latter, cut up, on racks, through which the oil drips down into casks. It is then heated up to 225°, to deprive it of its rancid smell, and also to make the grosser parts settle. The oil is then pumped over with cold water, left to cool, and finally stored in casks.—See Balænidæ.

Blub'ber, *v. i.* To weep in a noisy manner, so as to swell the cheeks.

"Even so lies she,
Blubb'ring and weeping, weeping and *blubb'ring*."—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To swell the cheeks with weeping.

"Tir'd with the search, not finding what she seeks,
With cruel blows she pounds her *blubber'd* cheeks."—*Dryden.*

Blubbered, (*blub'berd,*) *p. a.* Swelled; turgid;—commonly applied to the lips.

"Thou sing with him, thou booby! never pipe
Was so profan'd, to touch that *blubbered* lip."—*Dryden.*

Blub'bering, *n.* The act of weeping noisily and violently.

Blücher, (*bloo'kr,*) Gebhard Lebrecht von, (Field Marshal,) a distinguished Prussian general, whose impetuous intrepidity gained him the appellation of "Marshal Forward" (*Vorwärts*), was born at Rostock, 1742. He entered the Swedish service when quite a youth, and in his first campaign was made prisoner by the Prussians, whom he afterwards joined, and rose to the rank of captain; but being discontented with the promotion of other officers over his head, he obtained his discharge from the great Frederick, who dismissed him with the pithy remark that "he might go to the devil if he pleased;" and he afterwards lived many years in retirement. Being recalled by King Frederick William, he was made major-general after the battle of Leystadt, in 1794, and commanded the cavalry at the battle of Jena, which decided, for a time, the fate of the Prussian monarchy. When Prussia entered into the coalition against Napoleon, in 1813, our hero, then seventy years old, was

made general of the centre of the allied army; distinguished himself at Lützen and Leipzig, pursued the flying French across the Rhine, and after a year of obstinate conflict in France, headed the right wing of the allied army under the walls of Paris, at the time of Napoleon's abdication, in 1814. In England, which he visited with the allied sovereigns, he was received with enthusiasm. Being re-invested with the command of the Prussian army during the Hundred Days, he was defeated by Napoleon at Ligny, on June 16, 1815, on which occasion he was unhorsed and charged over by both the French and Prussian cavalry. Marshal Grouchy was commissioned by Napoleon to push *B.*'s retreat, and check his junction with the British army, which Wellington required. But having deceived Grouchy by leaving a body of his troops to mask the operation, he retrograded unmolested, by a skilful and dangerous flank movement; and his advanced division, under Bülow, arrived at Waterloo at five o'clock, just as the whole reserved *élite* of the French army was advancing in dense column to make their last desperate effort to break through the British squares. This fresh flank attack on the advancing column contributed greatly to decide the victory, and Blücher arrived in time to participate in the pursuit. He was a rough and fearless soldier; brave, honest, and free: beloved by his comrades, and a sworn foe to the enemies of his country. D. at his estate in Silesia, 1819, aged 77.

Bluchers, *(bloo'churz,) n. pl.* The name given, in England, to a pair of men's strong ankle-boots;—sometimes called *ankle-jacks.*

Bludgeon, *(bluj'un,) n.* [Probably from Goth. *bliggran,* to strike: perhaps allied to Gr. *plēgō, plēssō,* to strike.] A short stick or cudgel, with one end heavier than the other, and used to strike blows with, as a weapon of offence.

Blue, *(bloo,) n.* [Fr. *bleu;* A.S. *bleo, bleoh, bleow;* O. Ger. *blâw,* livid, sky-blue.] The color which the sky exhibits; a cerulean hue; one of the seven primary colors of the rays of light when refracted through a glass prism.

(*Painting.*) A great variety of blue pigments are used in the arts: they are obtained from both mineral and vegetable sources. Prussian blue, one of the most generally used, is made from a mixture of prussiate of potash and a salt of iron. Indigo is also much used when dissolved in sulphuric acid. — See Colors; Blue Carmine; Blue Ochre; Prussian Blue; Litmus; Blue Verditer; Indigo Blue; King's Blue; &c.

(*Dyeing.*) Blues are generally dyed with indigo, or with Prussian blue; in the latter case, the stuff is steeped successively in solutions of a salt of peroxide of iron and of ferrocyanide of potassium. Aniline blue is also much employed for silk and woollen fabrics.

—A learned woman. — See Blue-stocking.

—Straitlaced in morals; austere in temper; extreme; as, "Presbyterian true *blue.*" — *Butler.*

—In the plural, a vulgarism and contraction for the *blue-devils;* i. e. dejection of mind; low spirits; delirium-tremens.

Blue, *a.* Of a blue color; sky-colored.

> "Why does one climate and one soil endue
> The blushing poppy with a crimson hue,
> Yet leave the lily pale, and tinge the violet *blue?*" — *Prior.*

—Depressed in spirits; dejected; as, to feel quite *blue.*

Blue, *v. a.* To make blue; to dye or tint of a blue color.

Blue Ball, in *New Jersey,* a village of Monmouth co., about 4 m. S. of Freehold.

Blue Ball, in *Ohio,* a post-office of Butler co.

Blue Ball, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Lancaster co., now called East Earl, *q. v.*

Blue Bayou, in *Louisiana,* flowing S.E. between Terrebonne and La Fourche Interior parishes, into the Gulf of Mexico.

Blue'bell, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Scilla.

Blue Bell, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Montgomery co.

Blue'berry, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Vaccinium.

Blue'bird, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Sialia sialis,* an American bird of the family *Turtidæ.* This is a bird well known to every child, and whose habits of familiarity with man in summer are on a par with those of the European Redbreast in winter. — As early as the middle of February, if the weather be open, he usually makes his appearance about his old haunts, the barn, orchard, and fence-posts. Storms and deep snows sometimes succeeding, he disappears for a time; but about the middle of March he is again seen accompanied by his mate, visiting the box in the garden, or the hole in the old apple-tree, the cradle of some generations of his ancestors..... "When he first begins his amours," says a curious and correct observer, "it is pleasing to behold his courtship, his solicitude to please and to secure the favor of his beloved female. He uses the tenderest expression, sits close by her, caresses and sings to her his most endearing warblings. When seated together, if he espies an insect delicious to her taste, he takes it up, flies with it to her, spreads his wing over her, and puts it in her mouth."— The food of the bluebird consists principally of insects, particularly large beetles and other *coleoptera,* frequently of spiders, and sometimes of fruits and seeds. The nest is built in holes in trees, and similar situations. The bird is very prolific, for though the eggs, which are of a pale-blue color, seldom exceed six, and are more frequently five in number, two and sometimes three broods are produced in a season. Its song is cheerful, continuing with little interruption from March to October, but is most frequently heard in the serene days of the spring. The *B.* are common in most parts of North America, having been seen in Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, and the Bermuda Islands. Wilson gives the United States, the Bahamas, Mexico, Brazil, and Guiana, as its localities. About November it takes its departure from the United States. The whole upper part of the bird, which is about seven inches and a half long, is of a rich sky-blue, shot with purple. The bill and legs are black. Shafts of the wing- and tail-feathers black. Throat, neck, breast, and sides, partially under the wings, reddish chestnut. Wings, dusky black at the tips. Belly and vent white. The female is duller in its colors.

Blue'-black, *n.* (*Painting.*) A well-burnt and levigated charcoal, of a cool, neutral color, and not differing from the common Frankfort black. *B.* was formerly much employed in painting.

Blue'-blood, *n.* [Sp. *sangre azul.*] A phrase common in Spain, where it is applied to the blood of the old nobility by way of euphuism; and to define its supposed distinction from the red blood of plebeians; as, he is a grandee of the *bluest blood.*

Blue'-bonnet, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Titmouse.

(*Bot.*) Same as Blue-bottle. — See Centaurea.

—*pl.* A term sometimes applied to the Scottish Highlanders, from their wearing a *blue bonnet,* or what is commonly called a *Glengarry.*

> "All the *blue-bonnets* are crossing the Border." — *Sir W. Scott.*

Blue'-book, *n.* In England, a term given to the reports that are to be printed and published by order of the parliament; so called from the blue color of their bindings. Also, in America and in England, a book containing the names of all persons holding public offices, with other particulars of general interest.

Blue'-bottle, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Centaurea.

(*Zoöl.*) A name of the Flesh-fly, *Musca vomitoria,* belonging to the order *Diptera.* This insect is termed blue-fly from its color, and flesh-fly from the fact of its depositing its eggs in fleshy viands, in which the larvæ



Fig. 376. — BLUE-BOTTLE, OR FLESH-FLY.
(Magnified.)

are hatched. It is generally larger than the common house fly, and its wings indeed are sometimes nearly three-quarters of an inch in expanse. It is distinguished by a proboscis, always very apparent, membranous, and bibliate, generally bearing two palpi, and capable of being withdrawn entirely within the oral cavity; it also has a sucker of two pieces; the antennæ in a plate with lateral setæ.

Blue Branch, in *Texas,* a vill. of Burleson co.; *pop.* 635.

Blue'breast, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Cyanecula suecica,* an elegant little bird of the family *Sylvicolidæ,* much resembling our Redstart. It inhabits different parts of Europe, and is mostly found on the borders of forests. It is five inches and a half in length, of which the tail occupies two and a quarter. The head, back, and wing-coverts are ashy-brown, mottled with a darker tint; a reddish-white line passes above the eyes: a brilliant sky-blue covers the throat and half-way down the breast; this is set off by a spot of the most dazzling white, the size of a pea, placed precisely over the larynx, which, enlarging and diminishing successively by the movement of this part when the bird sings, produces the most beautiful effect. The blue passes into a black band, and the latter into a fine orange: the belly is dusky white; the thighs and sides are reddish; and the quill-feathers dark brown. Some males have two little white spots on the throat, and some even three; but some have none. The food of the Bluebreast consists of flies, the larvæ of insects, and worms. The nest is built in bushes and in the holes of trees; and the eggs are of a greenish hue. The females, when young, are of a celestial-blue tint on the sides of the throat; and when very old, they have the throat sometimes of a very bright blue.

Blue Cañyon, in *California,* a P. O. of Placer co.

Blue'-cap, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as Blue-fish, *q. v.*

Blue Carmine, *n.* (*Painting.*) A blue oxide of molybdena, of which little is known as a substance or as a pigment. It is said to be of a beautiful blue color, and durable in a strong light, but is subject to change in hue by other substances, and blackened by foul air; we may conjecture, therefore, that it is not of much value in painting.

Blue Cop'per, *n.* (*Chem.*) A fine blue mineral consisting of sulphide of copper. It is also known as *Indigo copper.*

Blue Cop'peras, *n.* (*Chem.*) Sulphate of copper: so called to distinguish it from green copperas, which is sulphate of iron. It is also called *blue vitriol,* and *blue-stone.* — See Copper. (Sulphate of.)

Blue Creek, in *Florida,* a post-office of Liberty co.

Blue Creek, in *Indiana,* a post-office of Franklin co.

—A township of Adams co. *Pop.* 820.

Blue Creek, in *Ohio,* Paulding co., empties into the Auglaize River. *Pop.* 163.

—A post-office of Adams co.

Blue Creek, in *W. Virginia,* a P. O. of Kanawha co.

Blue-curls, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Prunella, and Trichostema.

Blue'-dev'ils, *n. pl.* Depression of spirits; hypochondria; sometimes used, in a vulgar sense, to denote the malady of *Delirium-tremens.*

Blue'-disease, *n.* (*Med.*) See Cyanosis.

Blue Eagle, in *Missouri,* a post-office of Clay co.

Blue Earth, in *Minnesota,* a S. county, bounded partially on the N. by the Minnesota River, divided by the Blue Earth, or Mankato River, and also watered by the Maple and Watonwan rivers. *Area,* about 760 sq. m. *Surface* Undulating. *Soil.* Fertile. *Min.* Limestone. *Cap.* Mankato. *Pop.* 17,302.

Blue Earth City, in *Minnesota,* a post-village, *cap.* of Faribault co., on Blue Earth River, is 42 m. S. by W. of Mankato, and 100 S.S.W. of St. Paul. *Pop.* 1,121.

Blue Earth River, in *Minnesota.* See Mankato.

Blue'-eyed, *a.* Having blue eyes.

> "Nor to the temple was she gone, to move
> With prayers the *blue-eyed* progeny of Jove." — *Dryden.*

Blue'-eyed Grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Sisyrinchium.

Blue'fields, or Blew'fields, a river of Central America, Mosquito Territory, falling into an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, after a course of several hundred miles, in Lat. 12° N., Lon. 83° W. At its mouth is a town of the same name, with a good harbor, and built on a commanding height.

Blue'-fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Tennodon salvator, a fish of the *Mackerel* family, about 18 inches long, found in almost all seas. It has the first dorsal in a furrow, teeth



Fig. 377. — BLUE-FISH, (*T. salvator.*)

on the outer row separate, flat, and lancet-shaped; inner series crowded, and the teeth dense upon the vomer, palatines, and tongue. It is prized as an article of food.

Blue'-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Poa.

Blue Grass, in *Illinois,* a post-office of Vermilion co.

Blue Grass, in *Indiana,* a post-office of Fulton co.

Blue Grass, in *Iowa,* a post-village and township of Scott co., 45 m. E. by S. of Iowa City. *Pop.* of township, 1,420.

Blue'-haired, *a.* Having blue-colored hair.

> "This place,
> The greatest and the best of all the main,
> He quarters to his *blue-haired* deities."— *Milton.*

Blue Hill, in *Maine,* a post-township of Hancock co., on Frenchman's Bay, 80 m. E. of Augusta. It has a trade in shipbuilding. *Pop.* about 2,400.

Blue Hill Falls, in *Maine,* a P. O. of Hancock co.

Blue Hills, in *New Hampshire,* a chain of hills, of which Saddleback Mountain is the most elevated summit.

Blue Iron-ore, *n.* (*Min.*) See Vivianite.

Blue Island, in *Illinois,* a post-office of Cook co.

Blue'-jacket, *n.* (*Naut.*) A name popularly given in England to a man-o'-war's man; — derived from the blue color of his clothing.

Blue'-john, *n.* (*Min.*) The name commonly given by the miners of Derbyshire, England, to the beautiful variety of compact fluor spar, which is made into vases and other ornamental articles.

Blue Laws. See page 434.

Blue'-lead, *n.* (*Min.*) A term applied by miners to *galena,* in contradistinction to *white lead-ore, anglesite,* &c. The name is also given to a pseudo-morphous variety of galena accompanying the carbonates of lead and copper.

Blue Lick, in *Indiana,* a post-office of Clarke co., 9 m. W.N.W. of Charleston.

Blue Lick, in *Ohio,* a post-office of Allen co.

Blue Lick Springs, in *Kentucky,* a post-village and spa of Nicholas co., 70 m. N.E. of Frankfort. The mineral waters here bear a high celebrity, and are much sought after. *Pop.* 751.

Blue'-light, *n.* (*Pyrotechny.*) A composition consisting of saltpetre 4 parts, sublimed sulphur 2 parts, and red orpiment 1 part. It is used for signal-purposes, and puts forth a vivid blue flame.

Blue'ly, *adv.* With a blue color; as, "While as the light burnt *bluely.*" — *Swift.*

Blue Mill, in *Missouri,* a post-office of Jackson co.

Blue Mould, *n.* See Aspergillus.

Blue Mound, in *Wisconsin,* a township of Dane co., 22 m. S.W. of Madison; *pop.* 1,165.

—A village of Iowa co.

Blue Mountain, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Northampton co.

Blue Mountain, in *Arkansas,* a post-township of Izard co.; *pop.* 454.

Blue Mountains, in Australia, a range nearly parallel to the coast in New South Wales.

Blue Mountains, in Jamaica, a range traversing the whole length of the island from E. to W., and attaining in some places an altitude of 6,000 feet.

Blue Mountains, in the U. States. See Appalachian Mountains.

Blue Mountains, in *Oregon,* a ridge stretching from N. Lat. 46° S. to the frontier of Utah Territory. It runs almost parallel with the Coast Range from which it is distant E. about 200 m. The *B. M.* sometimes rise to the snow region, but are generally from 3,000 to 4,000 ft. high.

Blue'ness, *n.* Quality of being blue; a blue color.

Blue-ochre, *(blū'o-kr,) n.* (*Paint.*) A mineral color of rare occurrence, found with iron pyrites in Cornwall, Eng., and also in N. America; it is a sub-phosphate of

iron. What Indian-red is to the color red, and the Oxford ochre to yellow, this is to other blue colors. They class in likeness of character; hence it is admirable rather for the modesty and solidity, than for the brilliancy of its color.

Blue-oint'ment, *n.* (*Med.*) An ointment containing mercury.

Blue-pe'ter, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small square flag of blue color with a white square in the centre; used in the mercantile marine service as a signal for immediate sailing.

Blue'-pill, *n.* (*Med.*) A small bolus (*pilula hydrargyri*) consisting of mercury triturated with conserve of roses and the powder of liquorice-root till the globules disappear and a homogeneous bluish-gray pill-mass is obtained; it contains one-third of its weight of mercury. — See SALIVATION.

Blue Point, in *Iowa*, a P. O. of Poweshiek co.

Blue Point, in *New York*, a post-office of Suffolk co.

Blue Pond, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Cherokee co.

Blue Prussian, *n.* See PRUSSIAN BLUE.

Blue Rapids, in *Kansas*, a post-village and township of Marshall co., on Big Blue River, 15 m. S. of Marysville; *pop.* of township, 1,247.

Blue Ridge, or BLUE MOUNTAINS, in the U. States. See APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS.

Blue Ridge, in *Illinois*, a township of Platt co.; *pop.* 1,120.

Blue Ridge, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Shelby co.

Blue Ridge, in *Missouri*, a P. O. of Harrison co.

Blue Ridge, in *North Carolina*, a post-office of Henderson co; *pop.* 1,354.

Blue Ridge, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Botetourt co.

Blue River, in *Wisconsin*, a small stream of Grant co., that empties into the Wisconsin River.

—A post-township of Grant co.; *pop.* about 500.

Blue River, in *Indiana*, takes rise in Henry co., and after a S.W. course to the mouth of Sugar Creek, Johnson co., assumes the name of Drittwood Creek, or East Fork of White River. — A stream rising in Washington co., and falling into the Ohio at Leavenworth. — A stream of Whitley co., emptying into Eel River, a little below Columbia.

—A township of Harrison co.; *pop.* 1,198.

—A township of Johnson co.; *pop.* 2,572.

—A township of Hancock co; *pop.* 1,125.

—A township of Henry co.; *pop.* 862.

—A township of Harrison co.; *pop.* 1,198.

Blue River, in Abyssinia. See AZREK.

Blue Rock, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Carter co.

Blue Rock, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Iowa co.

—A post-office of Chester co.

Blue Rock, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Muskingum co., 15 m. S.S.E. of Zanesville; *pop.* 1,093.

Blue Skin, *n.* (*Med.*) A condition of the body only witnessed in the collapse stage of the Asiatic cholera. — See CHOLERA.

Blue Spring, in *Georgia*, a village of Baker co., 20 m. N.E. of Newton.

Blue Spring, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Smyth co.

Blue Spring Grove, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Barren co.

Blue Springs, in *Floridu*, a P. O. of Volusia co.

Blue Springs, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Jackson co, 9 m. S.E. of Independence.

Blue Springs, in *Nebraska*, a post-vill. of Gage co., on Big Blue River, 65 m. S.W. of Nebraska city; *pop.* 354.

Blue Springs, in the E. part of *Tennessee*. At this spot, Oct. 10–11, 1863, a smart engagement took place between a detachment of Union troops, and a body of Confederates under Gen. Jones, in which, after 24 hours' fighting, the latter were defeated; the National loss being about 100 men, and that of the Confederates a little greater.

Blue Stack Mountain, in Ireland, co. Donegal, attains an elevation of 2,213 feet above sea-water level.

Blue'stocking, *n.* (*Lit.*) A learned or literary lady; a blue; originally, the designation of certain literary clubs in England, during the last century, consisting of ladies as well as literary men, and which received the name from one of the leading members (Mr. Stillingfleet) always appearing at the meetings in *blue stockings*. Hence the name was transferred to literary ladies in general.

(*Zoöl.*) An American bird, gen AV OSET, *q. v.*

Blue'stock'ingism, *n.* (*Lit.*) Feminine pedantry; learning or manner of a blue-stocking. (R.)

Blue'-stone, *n.* (*Min.*) See COPPER, SULPHATE OF.

Blue'stone, in *Virginia*, a river, rising in Tazewell co., in the N.W. portion of the State, and taking a N.E. course, falls into the New River.

—A post-office of Tazewell co.

Blue Sulphur Springs, in *West Virginia*, a post-village of Greenbrier co.; *pop.* 2,148.

Blue'-tint, *n.* (*Painting.*) In coloring, this tint is made of ultramarine and white, mixed to a lightish azure. It is a pleasant working color, and with it should be blended the gradations in a picture. It follows the yellows, and with them it makes the greens; and with the red it produces the purples. No color is so proper for blending down or softening the lights into keeping. In pictures of less value, Antwerp blue may be substituted for ultramarine.

Blue'town, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Tazewell co.

Bluets, (*blo-ĕ'ets*) *n.* (*Bot.*) A name applied to plants of different species, from the color of their flowers; as, *Centaurea cyanus, Oldenlendria cærulea, Vaccinium augustifolium*, &c.

Blue'-veined, *a* Having blue veins.

Blue-ver'diter, *n.* (*Painting.*) A blue oxide of copper, or precipitate of the nitrate of copper by lime, of a beautiful light-blue color. It is little affected by light; but time, damp, and impure air turn it green, and ultimately blacken it, — changes which ensue even more rapidly in oil than in water; it is, therefore, by no means an eligible pigment in oil, and is principally confined to distemper painting, and the uses of the paper-stainer, though it has been found to stand well many years in water-color drawings and crayon paintings, when kept dry.

Blue'ville, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Christian co.

Blue'-vit'riol, *n.* (*Chem.*) Blue-stone; sulphate of copper.

Blue Wing, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Granville co.

Blue'y, *a* Rather blue; bluish. (R.)

Bluff, *a.* [Probably from O. Eng. *bloughty*, swelled, puffed, which may be from *bloat*, *bloated*; W. *bluffi*, to mingle.] Swollen out; blustering; big; burly.

"Like those whom stature did to crowns prefer,
Black-brow'd and *bluff*, like Homer's Jupiter." — *Dryden.*

—Sometimes used for outspoken; rudely frank in manner or language; brusque; unceremonious; "as, *Bluff* King Hal."

—Abrupt; bold; of a steep ascent; like a bluff.

Bluff, *n.* A high steep bank projecting into the sea, or into the river; as the *bluffs* of the Mississippi. (This term is also applied, in the U. States, to any eminence presenting an abrupt front, even when at a distance from water; as, Council *Bluffs*.) — A game of cards.

Bluff, *v. a.* To bluster; to repulse gruffly; to act in an overbearing manner. (U. S. Vulgar.)

Bluff, in *Missouri*, a village of Holt co., 90 m. N.W. of Independence.

—A post-office of Texas co.

Bluff, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Sauk co.

Bluff'-bowed, Bluff'-headed, *a.* [*bluff* and *bow.*] (*Naut.*) A vessel with full and square bows.

Bluff Bridge, in *Virgima*, a P. O. of Washington co.

Bluff City, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Scott co., 51 m. W. of Springfield.

Bluff City, in *Nebraska*, a post-village of Gage co., 65 m. S.W. of Nebraska City.

Bluff Creek, in *Iowa*, a township of Monroe co.; *pop.* 1,015.

Bluff Dale, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Greene co., 65 m. W.S.W. of Springfield; *pop.* 1,440.

Bluff'ness, *n.* Bluntness; brusqueness of aspect or manner; as, *bluffness* of face.

Bluff Point, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Jay co.

Bluff Point, in *Tennessee*, a P. O. of Hickman co.

Bluff'port, in *Missouri*, a village of Howard co., on the Missouri River.

Bluff Spring, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Clay co.

Bluff Spring, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Cass co.

Bluff Spring, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Talbot co., 30 m. N.E. of Columbus City.

Bluff Springs, in *Tennessee*, a village of Jackson co.

Bluff'ton, in *Indiana*, a post-village, cap. of Wells co., on the Wabash River, 25 m. S. of Fort Wayne, and 100 N.E of Indianapolis.

Bluffton, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township of Winneshiek co, on the Upper Iowa River, 12 m. N.N.W. of Decorah; *pop.* 809.

Bluffton, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Muskegon co.

Bluffton, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Montgomery co.

Bluffton, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Allen co.

Bluffton, in *South Carolina*, a post-village of Beaufort district.

Bluffton, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Marquette co., 60 m. N. by E. of Madison.

Bluff'ville, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Carroll co.

Bluff'y, *n.* Presenting a bluff appearance.

Blu'ing, *n.* A making blue; as, the *bluing* of steel.

—A preparation used in laundries, to impart a bluish tinge to hot water.

Blu'ish, *a.* Blue in a minor degree.

"Here, in full light, the russet plains extend;
There, wrapt in clouds, the *bluish* hills ascend." — *Pope.*

Blu'ishly, *adv.* In a bluish manner.

Blu'ishness, *n.* A small degree of blue color.

Blu'menbach, JOHANN FRIEDRICH, a distinguished German physiologist and comparative anatomist, B. at Gotha, 1752. He studied at Jena and Göttingen, and became Professor of Medicine, librarian, and keeper of the museum at the University of Göttingen in 1778. His principal works are, *Institutiones Physiologicæ*, which was translated into English by Dr. Elliotson; *Handbuch der vergleichenden Anatomie*; an *Essay on the Natural Variety of the Human Race*; and works on Embryology and the Bones of the Human Body. He also published a description of the large collection he had formed of skulls of different races. *B.* was a master in his field, and the sterling character of his writings is confirmed by recent researches. His *Anthropological Treatise*, and the *Memoirs of his Life*, by Marx and Flourens, were translated into English and edited by B. T. Bendyshe, M.A., and published for the Anthropological Society of London in 1865. D. 1840.

Blum'field, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Saginaw co., 8 m. E. of Saginaw City; *pop.* 1,074.

Blum'field Junction, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Saginaw co.

Blun'der, *v. i.* [Allied to A.S. *blenda*; Icel. *blanda*. See BLEND.] To be confused; to mistake grossly; to err widely or stupidly: to flounder: to stumble.

"In this men *blunder* still you find,
All think their little set mankind." — *Hannah More.*

—*n.* A gross mistake; a stupid error; inadvertence.

"O wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see oursel's as ithers see us!
It wad frae mony a *blunder* free us,
And foolish notion." — *Burns.*

Blun'derbuss, *n.* [Eng. *blunder*, and Du. *bus*, tube.] A short hand-gun of heavy calibre, widening towards the muzzle, and adapted for discharging several bullets at a time, so that, without any exact aim, one or more of the bullets may *blunderingly* hit the mark.

"There are *blunderbusses* in every loop-hole, that go off of their own accord at the squeaking of a fiddle." — *Dryden.*

Blun'derer, *n.* One who makes a blunder, or is apt to make gross mistakes.

"Another sort of judges will decide...him a mere *blunderer*." *Watts.*

Blun'derhead, *n.* A stupid person; one who frequently makes blunders; as, a "thick-skulled *blunderhead*." — *L'Estrange.*

Blun'dering, *p. a.* Moving or acting with blind precipitance; mistaking grossly; stumbling.

Blun'deringly, *adv.* In a blundering or stupid manner.

Blun'derville, in *Kentucky*, a village of Ballard co.; *pop.* 385.

Blunging, (*blunj'ing.*) *n.* (*Pottery.*) See PLUNGING.

Blunt, *a.* [Swed. and Goth. *plump*, dull, blockish; probably allied to the root of Gr. *amblynō*, to blunt, to make dull.] Dull on the edge or point; not sharp; as, a *blunt* knife.

"Thanks to that beauty, which can give an edge to the *bluntest* swords." — *Sir P. Sidney.*

—Dull in understanding; obtuse; not quick.

"I'll quickly cross,
By some sly trick, *blunt* Thurlo's dull proceeding." — *Shaks.*

—Unpolished; brusque; unceremonious; abrupt in speech; rude; plain.

"To use too many circumstances, ere one can come to the matter, is wearisome; to use none at all, is *blunt*." — *Bacon.*

—Hard to penetrate; almost impenetrable. (R.)

"I find my heart hardened and *blunt* to new impressions." — *Pope.*

Blunt, *v. a.* (*pp.* BLUNTED; *ppr.* BLUNTING.) To dull the edge or point of anything; as, to *blunt* a pencil.

"So sicken waning moons too near the sun,
And *blunt* their crescents on the edge of day." — *Dryden.*

—To repress, weaken, or impair.

"*Blunt* not his love;
. . . . By seeming cold." — *Shaks.*

Blunt, *n.* A cant term for money; hard cash; as, down with the *blunt*.

Blunt, in *Illinois*, a township of Vermilion co.; *pop.* about 1,700.

Blunt'ing, *n.* Act of making blunt.

Blunt'ish, *a.* Blunt in a certain degree.

Blunt'ishness, *n.* State of being blunt in speech or manner.

Blunt'ly, *adv.* In a blunt manner; unceremoniously; plainly; abruptly; without delicacy or courteousness.

"A man of honest blood,
Who to his wife, before the time assign'd,
. . . . thus *bluntly* spoke his mind." — *Dryden.*

Blunt'ness, *n.* Dulness of edge or point; want of sharpness; obtuseness.

"The crafty boy, that had full oft essay'd,
But still the *bluntness* of his darts betray'd." — *Suckling.*

—Want of polish; rude sincerity or plainness.

"Some readers will be assisted to discern a difference between *bluntness* of speech and strength of reason." — *Boyle.*

Blunt'-witted, *a.* Dull; stupid; obtuse.

"*Blunt-witted* lord, ignoble in demeanour." — *Shaks.*

Blur, *n.* [Probably from Du. *blaar*, blister; from the root of *bladder*.] A pustule: a blain; a stain; a blot; as a smudge of ink upon paper.

—Indistinctness of vision; confused perception; as, everything appeared a *blur*.

—A blot, stain, or stigma: used in a moral sense.

"Man, once fallen, was nothing but a great *blur*." — *South.*

Blur, *v. a.* To obscure; to spot; to smear, as with ink; as, a *blurred* manuscript.

"But time hath nothing *blurred* those lines of favour." — *Shaks.*

—To dim; to see darkly; to cause indistinct vision; as, her eyes were *blurred* with tears.

—To soil; to sully; to blemish.

"Sarcasms may eclipse thine own.
But cannot *blur* my just renown." — *Hudibras.*

Blurt, *v. a.* [Probably from Icel. *blaer*, a blast, from *blása*, to blow.] To throw out, as a sudden blast of wind; to utter suddenly, inadvertently, unadvisedly, or rudely. (Generally preceding *out*.)

"And yet the truth may lose its grace,
If *blurted* to a person's face." — *Lloyd.*

Blush, *v. i.* [A. S. *ublisian*; Du. *bloozen*, from *blos*, a blush, redness: from the root of *blow*.] To grow red or rosy in the face; to bear a blooming red color.

"But here the roses *blush* so rare,
Here the mornings smile so fair." — *Crashaw.*

—To redden with shame or confusion.

"The man that *blushes* is not quite a brute." — *Young.*

—*v. a.* To make red; to indicate by blushing.

"And ne'er returneth
To *blush* and beautify the cheek again." — *Shaks.*

—*n.* A bright rosy or reddish color.

"Bear away those *blushes*." — *Shaks.*

—A red glow on the cheeks or face, caused by shame, confusion, or diffidence.

"Nor mark... her *blush* of maiden shame." — *Bryant.*

—Sudden appearance or glance.

"All purely identical compositions . . . at first *blush*, appear to contain no certain instructions in them." — *Locke.*

Blush'ful, *a.* Full of blushes; as, "averts her *blushful* face." — *Thomson.*

Blush'fully, *adv.* In a blushful or blushing manner.

Blush'ing, *n.* A sudden suffusing or reddening of the face, excited by a sense of shame, confusion, or surprise. It is produced by an increased flow of blood into the capillary vessels of the face and neck; and besides reddening, it creates a sensation of heat in those parts. It is occasioned by the mental shock acting upon the brain,

and withdrawing the nervous energy which ordinarily contracts the muscular coats of the blood-vessels of these parts, whence the blood is permitted to flow with greater violence through the vessels.

Blush'ing, *p. a.* Reddening in the cheeks or face; bearing a bright rosy color.

"And bears his *blushing* honors thick upon him."—*Shaks.*

Blush'ingly, *adv.* In a blushing manner.

Blush'less, *a.* Unblushing; without blushes.

Blush'y, *a.* Like a blush; having the color of a blush.

"Blossoms . . . of apples, crabs, peaches, are *blushy*, and smell sweet."—*Bacon.*

Blus'ter, *v. i.* [A. S. *blæstan*, from *blæst*, a blast.] To be boisterous; to blow with noise and violence, as a gale of wind.

"So now he storms with many a sturdy stour,
So now his *blust'ring* blast each coast doth scour."—*Spenser.*

—To bully; to boast; to swagger; to talk in a hectoring manner.

"With hoarse commands his breathing subjects call,
And boast and *bluster* in his empty hall."—*Dryden.*

Blus'ter, *v. a.* To utter, or give action to, with noisy vehemence.

"My heart 's too big to bear this, says a *blustering* fellow; I'll destroy myself. Sir, says the gentleman, here's a dagger at your service; so the humor went off."—*L'Estrange.*

Blus'ter, *n.* Roar or noise like that of a tempest; boisterousness.

"The skies look grimly,
And threaten present *blusters.*"—*Shaks.*

—Boastful talk; swaggering manner; turbulent behavior.

"A coward makes a deal more *bluster* than a man of honor."
L'Estrange.

—Loud, tumultuous noise.

"So by the brazen trumpet's *bluster*,
Troops of all tongues and nations muster."—*Swift.*

Blustera'tion, *n.* Blustering; braggadocio; empty, noisy talk. (A vulgar term used in some parts of England, and in the U. States.)

Blus'terer, *n.* One who blusters; a swaggerer; a braggadocio.

Blus'tering, *n.* A loud noise, like that of a tempest; swaggering; noisy boasting, or assumption.

—*a.* Making a loud, windy noise; tempestuous; as, a *blustering* fellow.

Blus'teringly, *adv.* In a blustering, noisy manner.

Blus'terous, Blus'tuous, *a.* Tumultuous; noisy; boastful. (o.)

Blyth, or **Blythe,** a seaport of England, co. Northumberland, on the Blyth, 12 m. N.E. by N. of Newcastle-on-Tyne; *pop.* 2 148.

Blyth, the name of four rivers of England, one of which falls into the German Ocean, near Southwold; another into the river Tame, Warwickshire; another into the North Sea, at Blyth, Northumberland; another into the Trent, about 5 m. from Rugeley.

Blythe, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Marion co.; *pop.* 190.

Blythe, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Schuylkill co., *pop.* 1,924.

Blythe'ville, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Jasper co.

Bo! *interj.* [W. *bw.*] A word used to frighten children.

Bo, *n.* The name given in Ceylon to the *Ficus religiosa*, a tree held sacred by the Buddhists, and called *Peepul* in India. — See Peepul.

Bo'a, *n.* [Lat. *boa, bova*, from *bos, bovis.*] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of large serpents, natives of the warm parts of America, which with the similar large serpents of Asia and Africa forming the genus *Python*, constitute the family Boïnæ. *q. v.*

—A long serpent-like piece of fur formerly worn round the neck by ladies.

Bo'a-constric'tor, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Boïdæ.

Boadicea, or Boudicea, (*bo'a dis'e-a,*) a British heroine, the widow of Prasutagus, and queen of the Iceni. Having been ignominiously treated by the Romans, she headed an insurrection against them, attacked their settlements, and reduced London to ashes; but being at length utterly defeated by Suetonius Paulinus, she is said by Tacitus to have put an end to her life by poison, A. D. 61.

Boa Island, in Ireland, co. Fermanagh, being the chief island on Lough Erne, and containing 1,400 acres.

Boals'burg, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Harris township, Centre co., 85 m. N.W. of Harrisburg, and 10 S. of Bellefonte. It is a neat but quiet place, containing several fine churches and an academy. *Pop.* about 400.

Boaner'ges, *n. pl.* [Heb. *bnê hargem*, "sons of thunder."] (*Script.*) A name given by our Saviour to James and John, the sons of Zebedee (*Mark* iii. 17), perhaps on account of their power as preachers. Some suppose it was given on the occasion of their request that Christ would call for fire from heaven, and destroy a village of the Samaritans, which had refused to entertain them. (*Luke* ix. 53–54.)

Boar, (*bōr,*) *n.* [A.S. *bar.* See Bear.] The male of swine, whether wild or tame. — See Hog.

Boar, *v. i.* (*Manege.*) To toss or uplift the nose in the air; — said of the horse.

Board, (*bōrd,*) *n.* [A.S. *bord, bræd*, breadth, a table.] A substance of wood contained between two parallel planes, as when the bulk is divided into several pieces by the pit-saw; the pieces are called *boards.* There is this distinction, however, that, though in the case of elm and fir, such pieces are called *boards*, they become *planks* when cut of oak and mahogany. The term board is very often applied to a piece of 9 inches wide and 3 inches thick; but, strictly speaking, it ought not to be applied to a greater thickness than 1¼ inch. It is also used as a compound word; as, large-*board*, floor-*board*, &c.

"With the saw they sundered trees in *boards* and planks." *Raleigh.*

—A table; dining-table, &c.; as, a well-spread *board.*

"I'll follow thee in fun'ral flames; when dead,
My ghost shall thee attend at *board* and bed." —*Sir J. Denham.*

—Food; entertainment; victuals; generally as supplied for payment at hotels, &c.; as, to owe for a month's *board.*

—A table at which a council, court, or committee is held: as, to be elected to a seat at the *board.*—Applied also to the collective body of individuals who are convened to deliberate on, and control, the operations of some public or private department of business, or who form a court of jurisdiction over certain official matters; as, a *Board* of Guardians, the *Board* of Trade, &c.

"I wish the king would be pleased sometimes to be present at that *board*; it adds a majesty to it." — *Bacon.*

—A table whereon a game is played; as, a bagatelle-*board.*

—A thick mass of compressed paper, used for book-covers, and various other purposes; as, paste-*board*, card-*board*, mill-*board*, &c.

—(*pl.*) The stage in a theatre is technically called the *boards.*— *To go upon the boards.* To enter upon a theatrical career.—*To leave the boards.* To abandon the stage as a profession.

(*Naut.*) The deck of a ship; also, the interior of a vessel; as, on *board*, to go on *board*, &c.— The side of a ship. — *Board and board*, or *board to board*; side by side, *i. e.*, one vessel alongside of another.

To make short boards. To tack about often. —*To board a ship.* To go on board. See Boarding. — *By the board.* To be wrecked or shattered so as to fall over the side; as, the main-mast went *by the board.*— *Overboard.* Over the vessel's side; as, a man is *overboard.* — *To make a good board.* To sail close-hauled, avoiding lee-way.

Board, *v. a.* To lay, spread, or cover with boards; as, to *board* a floor.—To go on board a ship; to enter a ship, whether as friend or enemy; as, the pilot *boarded* us off Sandy Hook.

"He, not inclined the English ship to *board*,
More on his guns relies than on his sword." — *Waller.*

—To supply with food for pecuniary recompense; as, to *board* one's mother-in-law.

—To place at board for payment; as, to *board* a ship's company.

Board, *v. i.* To live in a house at a certain rate for meals; to be furnished with food for a money consideration; as, he *boards* at the Astor House.

"That we might not part,
As we, at first, did *board* with thee,
Now thou wouldst taste our misery." — *Herbert.*

Board'able, *a.* Liable to be boarded, as a ship.

Board'er, *n.* One who receives board at the table of another, at a certain rate of compensation.

(*Naut.*) One who boards a ship in action. (Generally in the plural.)

Board'ing, *n.* Covering with boards; also the covering itself.—Board; food; diet.

(*Naut.*) In naval tactics, the art of attacking a hostile ship by the introduction of armed men upon its decks. The operation is always attended with risk, from the confined nature of the theatre of action, ignorance of the enemy's dispositions, &c. Unless the *B.* is in the shape of a surprise, and therefore conducted by boats, it is essential as a preliminary that the ships should be laid alongside or athwart each other.

Board'ing-floors, *n. pl.* (*Building.*) Those floors that are covered with boards. The operation of boarding floors should commence as soon as the windows are in, and the plaster dry.

Board'ing-house, *n.* A house in which boarders are kept.

Board'ing-joists, *n. pl.* (*Building.*) Joists in naked flooring, to which the boards are fixed.

Board'ing-nettings, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Strong nettings placed over the sides of a ship, when in action, to repel a boarding-party.

Board'ing-pike, *n.* (*Naut.*) A pike formed of an iron spike, sharpened and fixed on an ashen pole, used by sailors in boarding an enemy's ship. It is sometimes called a *half-pike*, from its having a much shorter staff than the whole pike.

Board'ing-school, *n.* A school where the scholars receive board and lodging, in addition to education.

"A blockhead, with melodious voice,
In *boarding schools* can have his choice." — *Swift.*

Board'less, *a.* Without a board or table.

Board'man, in *Iowa*, a township of Clayton co., containing El Kader, the county seat; *pop.* 1,806.

Board'man, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Mahoning co., 6 m. E. of Canfield; *pop.* 817.

Board'man, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of St. Croix co.

Board'-rule, *n.* A kind of figured scale with which the number of square feet contained in a board may be found without calculation.

Board'ville, in *New Jersey*, a village of Passaic co., on Ringwood River, 21 m. N.W. of Hackensack.

Board'-wages, *n. pl.* Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals; as, they are placed on *board-wages.*

"And not enough is left him to supply
Board-wages, or a footman's livery." — *Dryden.*

Boar'ish, *a.* Like a boar; swinish; brutal; cruel.

"Nor thy fierce sister
In his anointed flesh stick *boarish* fangs." — *Shaks.*

Boar'-spear, *n.* A spear or javelin used in the chase of boars.

Boast, (*bōst,*) *v. i.* [W. *bostian*, to brag; Gael. *bosd*, a boast, vainglory.] To vaunt; to glory; to brag; to talk ostentatiously; to enlarge or magnify. (Generally with *of.*)

"The spirits beneath
Whom I seduc'd, *boasting* I could subdue
Th' Omnipotent." — *Milton.*

—*v. a.* To vaunt or brag of; to speak ostentatiously of.

"Neither do the spirits damn'd
Lose all their virtue, lest bad men should *boast*
Their specious deeds." — *Milton.*

—To exalt; to magnify; to indulge in self-exultation.

"They that trust in their wealth, and *boast* themselves in the multitude of their riches." — *Psalms* xlix. 6.

(*Masonry.*) To pare or dress a stone with a broad chisel.

(*Sculp.*) To cut out with a chisel, &c, the rough outline of a statue or ornament.

—*n.* Expression or exhibition of ostentation; a vaunt; a vainglorious speech.

"The *boast* will probably be censured, when the great action that occasioned it is forgotten." — *Spectator.*

—The cause of boasting; the thing or person boasted.

"The *boast* of heraldry, the pomp of power." — *Gray.*

Boast'er, *n.* A braggart; one who boasts or vaunts in an ostentatious manner.

"No more delays, vain *boaster!* but begin;
I prophesy beforehand I shall win." — *Dryden.*

Boast'ful, *a.* Given to boasting; inclined to brag.

"*Boastful* and rough, your first son is a squire:
The next a tradesman, meek and much a liar." — *Pope.*

Boast'fully, *adv.* In a boastful, vaunting manner.

Boast'fulness, *n.* Ostentation; state of being boastful.

Boast'ing, *n.* Act of boasting, or making boasts.

"When *boasting* ends, then dignity begins." — *Milton.*

(*Masonry.*) The paring of a stone with a broad chisel and mallet.

(*Sculp.*) The rough cutting of a stone to form the outline of a statue, &c.

Boast'ingly, *adv.* In an ostentatious manner; with boasting.

Boast'less, *a.* Without boasting.

Boast'on, *n.* (*Games.*) See Boston.

Boat, (*bōt,*) *n.* (*Naut.*) [A.S. *bat*; Swed. and Goth. *baot*; Icel. *bátr*; W. *bad*; Sansk. *pot.* Etymology uncertain.] A small open vessel, or water-craft, usually impelled by oars, or a sail: in a generic sense, any vessel of whatsoever size, class, or description;—as, she is a good sea-*boat.* Boats proper are of various different forms of construction, according to the different purposes they are intended to serve.—See Advice-boat; Barge; Buss; Cutter; Gig; Jolly-boat; Long-boat; Packet-boat; Pinnace; Quarter-Boat; Steam-boat; Whale-boat, Wherry; Yawl, &c.

"Vessels large may venture more,
But little *boats* should keep near shore." — *B. Franklin.*

—*v. a.* To transport in a boat; as, to *boat* passengers across a river.

—*v. i.* To go in a boat: to take a boat; as, "I *boated* over." — *Tennyson.*

Boat'able, *a.* Navigable for boats or small craft; as that stream is *boatable.*

Boat'-bill, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Cancroma*, a genus of birds of the *Ardeidæ* family. They are distinguished by their very remarkable bill, the form of which by some is likened to a boat with its keel upwards, and by others to the bowls of two spoons, the concave sides of which are placed in contact. The mandibles are very stout and sharp-edged, and the upper one has a projecting point at the extremity. The feet have four toes, all of them long, and without a connecting membrane; for which reason these birds perch on the branches of trees by the sides of rivers, so that they may pounce upon the fish as they swim beneath. The species *Cancroma cochlearia* is the size of a domestic fowl. In the male, the forehead, and upper parts of the neck and breast, are dirty white; and from the head depends a long crest of black feathers. The female has the top of the head black, without the elongated crest. It inhabits Guiana, Brazil, and other parts of South America.



Fig. 378. — BOAT-BILL. (*C. cochlearia.*)

Boat'-fly, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Œstridæ.

Boat'-hook, *n.* (*Naut.*) An iron hook with a sharp point, fixed on the extremity of a short pole, and used for impelling boats, or hauling them to.

Boat'-house, *n.* A house or structure used for the shelter and safe-keeping of boats. — The house or tavern from which a ferry-boat starts with passengers.

Boat'ing, *n.* The act of transporting in a boat or boats.

(*Aquatics.*) The pastime of sailing boats: as, a *boating*-club, to go a-*boating.*

—A kind of capital punishment practised in Persia, by fastening offenders in a covered boat, and leaving them to perish.

Boat'land, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Fentress co.

Boat'man, Boats'man, *n.* (*Naut.*) A man who works or manages a boat.

"That booby Phaon only was unkind,
An ill bred *boatman*, rough as waves and wind" — *Prior.*

Boat'-rope, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope used to secure a boat to anything; technically called a *painter.*

Boatswain, (colloquially, *bō'sun,*) [A.S. *batswan*—*bat*, boat, and *swan*, a servant.] (*Naut.*) A warrant officer in a ship, who has charge of the boats, sails, rigging, colors, anchors, cables, and cordage. It is the business of this officer to summon the crew to their duty, and to assist with his mates in the working of the ship. —

The *B.'s mate* is an assistant to the *B.*, in all the above-mentioned duties, with the disagreeable addition of having to inflict all punishments awarded to the men.

B.'s Call. The whistle suspended by a cord from the neck of the *B.*, by which he issues his calls and commands.

Boavis'ta, the most easterly of the CAPE DE VERD ISLANDS, *q. v.*

Bo'az, a wealthy citizen of Bethlehem, and descendant of Judah, through whom is traced the regular succession of Jewish kings, (*Matt.* i. 5.) His conduct in the case of Ruth proves him to have been a man of fine spirit and of strict integrity. He admitted the claim which Ruth had upon him as a near kinsman: under the obligations of the Levitical law, he married the poor gleaner, and thus became one of the ancestors of David, and also of David's Son and Lord. He was the father of Obed, who was the father of Jesse, and Jesse of David. The whole narrative is a beautiful picture of the simplicity of the age, and one of the most charming idyllic passages in the Bible.

Bo'az, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village of Richland co., 8 m. W. of Richland Centre.

Bob, *n.* [Icel. *bobbi,* a knot; Gael. *bab,* a tuft, a tassel.] Any little round thing that plays loosely at the end of a string, &c.; an ornament hanging from the ear; a pendant.

"The gaudy gossip when she 's set agog,
In jewels drest, and at each ear a *bob*." — *Dryden.*

—The ball of a short pendulum, being the metallic weight which is attached to the lower extremity of a pendulum-rod. — Also, the weight at the end of a plumb-line.

—A bait of worms, &c., fastened on a hook to entice fish: as, "yellow *bobs*." *Lawson.* — A short, jerking motion; as, a *bob* of the head. — The refrain, or repeated words at the end of a song; a stanza. (R.)

"To bed, to bed, will be the *bob* of the song." — *L Estrange.*

—A slight blow; a jog, or push; as, to give one a *bob* on the mouth.

"I am sharply taunted, yea, sometimes with pinches, nips, and *bobs*." — *Ascham.*

—A bob-wig or peruke; as, "A plain brown *bob* he wore." *Swinstone.*

—In Campanology, a peculiar method of ringing bells; as, a *bob*-major; *bob*-minor, &c.

(*Mining.*) A miner's engine-beam.

—*v. a.* (*imp.* BOBBED; *ppr.* BOBBING.) To move with a short, jerking motion; as, "seeing a blow coming, he *bobbed* his head a little aside." — To beat with a quick blow; to bang.

"Those bastard Britons, whom our fathers
Have in their own land beaten *bobb'd* and thump'd." — *Shaks.*

—To cheat; to fraudulently obtain.

"Of gold and jewels that I *bobb'd* from him,
As gifts to Desdemona." — *Shaks.*

—To mock: to make sport of.

—*v. i.* To play backward and forward, or up and down; to oscillate loosely.

"They comb, and then they order ev'ry hair,
A birthday jewel *bobbing* at their ear." — *Dryden.*

—To angle or fish for eels, &c., as with a *bob* for bait.

"He ne'er had learned the art to *bob*
For anything but eels." — *Saxe.*

Bob'bery, *n.* A vulgarism to express a row, wrangle, squabble, or tumult.

Bobbin, (*bob'bin.*) [Fr. *bobine,* from Gr. and Lat. *bombyx,* a silk-worm.] A small wooden pin, with a notch, to wind the thread about in weaving lace. — The spool upon which sewing-thread is wound. — A quill for a spinning-wheel. — A round lace.

Bob'binet, *n.* (*Manf.*) See LACE MANUFACTURE.

Bob'bin-work, *n.* Work woven with bobbins.

"Not netted nor woven with warp and woof, but after the manner of *bobbin-work*." — *Grew.*

Bob'bio, a walled town of N. Italy, prov. Genoa, on the Trebbia, 34 m. N.E. of Genoa; *pop.* 4,983.

Bob'by, *n.* A cant term for a policeman. (Used in England.)

Bob'-cherry, *n.* (*Pastimes.*) A children's play, in which a cherry is suspended at the end of a string, when they attempt to seize it with their teeth, having their hands secured behind them.

"*Bob-cherry* teaches at once two noble virtues, patience and constancy." — *Arbuthnot.*

Bob'-o-link, BOB-LINCOLN, RICE-BUNTING, or RICE-BIRD, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An American bird, genus *Dolichonyx,* family *Icteridæ.* The specific characters of this bird are, tail-feathers very acute; adult male, in spring dress, black, the hind head yellowish-white; scapulars, rump, and tail-coverts, white, tinged with ash. The Rice-bunting migrates over the continent of America from Labrador to Mexico, and over the Great Antilles, appearing in the southern extremity of the United States about the end of March. Their food is insects and worms, and the seeds of the grassy meadows. In the autumn they sometimes attack the crops of oats and barley. The song of the male continues, with little interruption, as long as the female is sitting, and is singular and pleasant; it consists of a jingling medley of short, variable notes, confused, rapid, and continuous. The relish for song and merriment is confined to the male; but he generally loses his musical talent about the end of the first week in July, from which time, or somewhat earlier, his plumage begins to lose its gay colors, and to assume the humble hue of that of the female. About the middle of August they enter New York and Pennsylvania, on their way to the south. There, along the shores of the large rivers lined with floating fields of wild rice, they find abundant subsistence, grow fat, and their flesh becomes little inferior in flavor to that of the European ortolan; on which account the *B.* are shot in great numbers, and sold in the markets.



Fig. 379. — BOB-O-LINK. (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus.*)

Bob'rov, a town of Russia in Europe, govt. Voronejc, on the Bitioug, 52 m. S.E. of Voronetz; Lat. 50° 5′ N., Lon. 40° 10′ E. This place derives its name from the number of beavers (*bobry*) formerly found in its vicinity. *Pop.* about 4,000.

Bobrui'sk, a town of European Russia, govt Minsk, on the Bobrnia, where it falls into the Berezina, 90 m. S.E. of Minsk. This town effectually resisted the French in 1812. *Pop.* 6,260.

Bob'stay, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope used to confine the bowsprit downwards to the stem or cutwater, and to counteract the force of the stays of the foremast, which it draws upwards. It is fixed by passing one of its ends through a hole bored in the fore part of the cutwater, both ends being spliced together, so as to make it two-fold, or like the link of a chain. A dead-eye is then fixed in it, and a lanyard passed through, which communicates with another dead-eye upon the bowsprit. This is then drawn extremely tight by the help of mechanical power.

Bob'tail, *n.* A short, or docked tail; as, a *bobtail* nag

—A vulgarism, used in speaking contemptuously of the rabble; as, "tag, rag, and *bobtail*."

Bob'tailed, *a.* Having the tail docked, or cut short.

"There was a *bobtailed* cur cried in a gazette." — *L Estrange.*

Bob'town, in *Massachusetts,* a thriving village of Pittsfield township, Berkshire co., 30 m. W.N.W. of Northampton.

Bob-white, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PERDISIDÆ.

Bob'-wig, Bob'tail-wig, *n.* A short wig.

"A young fellow . . . with a *bob-wig* . . . stopt short at the coach, to ask us how far the judges were behind." — *Spectator.*

Boca, (*bō'ka.*) [Sp., mouth.] A term often applied to the mouths of rivers, &c., as *Boca* (or *Bocca*) Tigris.

Bo'ca Chi'ca, in *New Granada,* the channel leading up to the port of Carthagena.

Bo'ca del To'ro, ("mouth of the bull,") in Costa Rica, Central America; Lat. 9° 20′ N., Lon. 8.° W.

Bo'ca de Na'vios, ("passage for ships,") in S. America, the principal mouth of the Orinoco River.

Bo'ca Grande, ("chief entrance,") a bay of Central America, in Costa Rica, at the mouth of the Zucai River, on the Caribbean Sea.

Bocai'na, in Brazil, a mountain-chain of the prov. of Rio de Janeiro, being a spur of the Organ Mountains.

Bo'cal, *n.* [Fr.] A cylindrical glass vessel with a large and short neck, used for preserving solid substances. *Worcester.*

Bocar'do, *n.* (*Logic.*) A syllogism in which the first and last propositions are particular negatives, and the middle is a universal affirmative.

Bocasine, (*bok'a-seen,*) a sort of linen cloth; a fine kind of buckram.

Bocato'rium, *n.* [Lat.] The ancient name for a slaughter-house.

Boc'ca, *n.* [It., mouth.] In glass-manufacture, a term signifying the round aperture of the furnace, through which the glass, in a state of fusion, exudes.

Boccaccio, GIOVANNI, (*bok-kat'cho,*) a celebrated Italian novelist, was the son of a Florentine merchant, but B. in Paris, 1313. His passion for literature led him to abandon first, commerce, and next the study of law He spent some years at Naples, and while there, in 1341, fell in love with a beautiful girl, a natural daughter of the King of Naples, for whom he wrote several of his works, and whom he named "Fiammetta." He was afterwards patronized by Queen Joanna, and for her, as much as for his "Fiammetta," is said to have written his chief work, the *Decamerone.* On his father's death he returned to Florence, where he was greatly honored, and was sent on several public embassies. Among others, he was sent to Padua to communicate to Petrarch the tidings of his recall to Florence. He gained the friendship of the illustrious poet, and enjoyed it through life. Boccaccio, like Petrarch, contributed greatly to the revival of the study of classical literature, spent much time and money in collecting manuscripts, and was the first to bring into Italy, from Greece, copies of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey.* A solemn message from a dying monk, about 1361, deeply impressed Boccaccio, and led to a remarkable reformation in his manner of life. He was chosen by the Florentines to occupy the chair which was established in 1373 for the exposition of the "Divina Commedia." In the following year he had to mourn the loss of his master and friend, Petrarch; and, after some months of broken health, he D. at Certaldo, in Dec., 1375. The *Decamerone,* on which his fame rests, is a collection of a hundred tales, full of liveliness and humor, but often licentious and indecent. The book was published about 1352, and, after two centuries, was condemned by two popes and by the Council of Trent. *B.* wrote *La Teseide,* imitated by Chaucer, and other poems and romances, besides many works in Latin. See *Life and Works of B*, by Dr. M. Landau, 3 vols. (Stuttgart, 1869-75-77).

Boccanera, (*bok-ka-nair'a,*) the name of a noble Italian family, who figured in Italian history during the 13th and 14th centuries. One of them, SIMON *B.*, was the first doge or duke of Genoa, being elected in 1339. D. of poison, 1362.

Bocchetta, (*bok-ket'ta,*) a celebrated pass of the Apennines, the key of the route from Novi to Genoa, and from which a magnificent view may be had of the surrounding scenery. Redoubts were raised here by the Imperialists in 1746, and the French passed the defile in 1796.

Boc'cius Light, *n.* A form of gas-burner invented by Boccius, in which two concentric metal cylinders are so placed over the flame, and within the usual lamp glass, as to modify the combustion and increase the proportion of light.

Boc'cold, JOHN. See LEYDEN, (JOHN OF.)

Bocc, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See SPARUS.

Bochim, (*bō'kim,*) (*Anc. Geog.*) a place near Gilgal, where the angel of God reproved Israel for their remissness. (*Judg.* ii. 1-5.)

Boch'nia, a town belonging to Austria, in Galicia, near the Raba, 25 m. E.S.E. of Cracow. Extensive salt mines are in the vicinity. *Pop* about 6,000.

Boch'old, or **Bock'holt,** a town of Prussia, prov. Westphalia, on the Ahé, 15 m. E.N.E. of Cleves. *Manf.* Cotton and silk. Rich iron mines are adjacent. *Pop.* 5,701.

Boch'um, a town of Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 25 m. N.E. of Düsseldorf. *Manf.* Cloth, steel, iron, and jewelry. *Pop.* 10,841.

Bock'elet, Bock'erel, Bock'eret, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See HAWK.

Bock'ey, *n.* A term used in New York, for a bowl or vessel made from a gourd. — *Webster.*

Bock'ing, *n.* A coarse description of drugget. Named from the village of Bocking, in England, where it was first made.

Boc'land, BOOK'LAND. [A.S.] (*Feudal Law.*) A term to denote land held by *book* or charter. Lands so held were estates of perpetual inheritance, as distinguished from *folcland,* which, as being the property of the community, might be granted to persons in the "folc-gemote," but which, at the expiration of a given term, reverted to the community. Folcland was subject to many burdens from which *B.* was exempt. The latter obliged the owner to contribute only to military expeditions, and the repair of castles and bridges — an obligation expressed by the term *Trinoda necessitas.* The word "folcland," falling into disuse, was replaced by the term *terra regis,* or "crown land."

Bod'eau Bayou, in *Arkansas* and *Louisiana,* a stream rising in the S.W. part of the first-named State, and passing S. into Louisiana, falls into Red River in Bossier parish.

Bode, JOHANN ELERT, a German astronomer, was born at Hamburg, in 1747. At an early age he became assistant to Busch, and in 1772 was called to Berlin by Frederick II. One of his best works is the *Anleitung zur Kenntniss des gestirnten Himmels,* which appeared in 1768, and has passed through more than twenty editions. He published also a *Celestial Atlas, Astronomical Annals,* &c., and was a member of the principal scientific societies of Europe. The so-called law of the planetary distances, usually called "Bode's Law," was first suggested by Professor Titius, of Wittenberg. D. 1826.

Bode, *v. a.* [A.S. *bodian, bodigean, gebodian,* from *bod,* a command, message, or edict; radically the same as *bid;* Ger. *gebot,* a command, from *bieten,* to offer.] To utter; to tell; to announce; to portend; to foreshow; to presage; to be the omen of.

"This *bodes* some strange eruption to our state." — *Shaks.*

—*v. i.* To foreshow; to presage.

"Sir, give me leave to say, whatever now
The omen prove, it *boded* well to you." — *Dryden.*

Bode'ga, in *California,* a post-village and township of Sonoma co., on Bodega Bay, 62 m. N.W. by N. of San Francisco.; *pop.* 1,407.

Bode'ful, *a.* Ominous; foreshadowing; portending.

Bode'ment, *n.* Portent; omen; prognostic. (O.)

"This foolish, dreaming, superstitious girl,
Makes all these *bodements.* — *Shaks.*

Bo'denham, in *Tennessee,* a post-village of Giles co., about 70 m. S.S.W. of Nashville.

Bode's Law of the Distances. (*Astron.*) This law, as it is termed, expresses a very curious relation among the distances of the several planets of our solar system from the sun; and of the satellites from their primaries. It is wholly empirical, *i. e.,* we know no physical origin or cause for it; nevertheless, and notwithstanding the existence of exceptions or irregularities, it assuredly does point to some conditioned arrangement in our system. — I. With regard to the planets and the sun, the law may be presented as follows: Write the names of the planets in a line and under each place the number 4. Beneath the 4 under Mercury place 0; beneath the 4 under Venus write 3; beneath the 4 under the Earth write twice 3; beneath the 4 under Mars four times 3; then eight times 3, and so on. Add their several columns as below:

Mer.	*Ven.*	*Earth.*	*Mars.*	*Ast.*	*Jup.*	*Sat.*	*Uran.*	*Nep.*
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
0	3	6	12	24	48	96	192	384
4	7	10	16	28	52	100	196	388
3·9	7·3	10	15·2	27·4	52	95·4	192	300

The numbers in the lower line are the actual distances of the planets from the sun, on the scale that the earth's distance is 10. The general conformity is too great to result from accident. The existence of the Asteroids at distance 27·4 was predicted by Olbers, through consideration of Bode's Law, because of the gap between Mars and Jupiter. The grand breach of the Law is in the case of Neptune, a breach which might be explained if we knew the cause or physical origin of the Law itself. II. A principle of order quite corresponding, although in its indices somewhat different, may be traced

in the only two groups of satellites with which we are yet fully acquainted. First, with regard to the satellites of Jupiter. The constant number here is 7; the number to be multiplied, 4; and the multiplier, 2½. Notice the correspondence as below; the Roman letters indicate the satellites:

	I	II	III	IV
	7	7	7	7
	0	4	10	25
	7	11	17	32
True dist.	6.9	11	17·5	31

Secondly, as to the satellites of Saturn. The constant number in this case is 4, and the other parts of the series very simple, viz.: —

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	0	1	2	4	8	16	32	64
	4	5	6	8	12	20	36	68
True dist.	4	5·1	6·2	7·9	11·1	25·7	33	74

There is considerable irregularity in case of the last three satellites; but is it not some compensation, that the lately discovered satellite, *Hyperion* or the *Seventh*, might have been suspected to exist as well as the Asteroids, because of the gap between the sixth and eighth as indicated by this Law?—Of the satellites of Uranus it would be premature at present to conclude anything.

Bodice, Boddice, (*bod'dis,*) *n.* Something worn round the body or waist; specifically, a woman's corset or stays.

"Her *bodice* half-way she unlac'd."—*Prior.*

—*v. a.* To lace or fasten a bodice, or stays.

"Round her little waist was,
Comfortably *boddiced.*"—*Thackeray.*

Bo'die, or **Bo'die's Bluff,** in *California*, a mining village of Mono co., 9 m. W. of Anrora, Nevada.

Bodied, (*bod'id,*) *a.* Having a body; as, a full-*bodied* wine.

Bod'iless, *a.* Having no body; incorporeal.

"They *bodiless* and immaterial are."—*Davies.*

Bod'iliness, *n.* State of having a body; corporeality.

Bod'ily, *a.* Corporeal; real; actual; containing a body.

"A spirit void of all sensible qualities and *bodily* dimensions."—*South.*

—Relating, or pertaining to the body, as apart from the mind.

"Virtue atones for *bodily* defects."—*L'Estrange.*

—*adv.* In the form of a body; corporeally; entirely.

"It is his human nature, in which the godhead dwells *bodily.*"—*Watts.*

Bo'dinesville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Lycoming co.

Bod'ing, *p. a.* Foreshowing; presaging.

"Well had the *boding* tremblers learned to trace
The day's disasters in his morning face."—*Goldsmith.*

Bod'ing, *n.* An omen; prognostic; prevision.

Bod'ingly, *adv.* In a boding, or ominous manner.

Bod'kin, *n.* [Scot. *brod*, prov. Eng. *brode*, a sharp-pointed instrument, and term. *kin*; Icel. *brodde*, from *bryddi*, to sharpen; Dan. *brod.*] Originally, a dagger; whence, a small, sharp-pointed instrument of steel, bone, &c., used for piercing holes.

"Each of them had *bodkins* in their hands, wherewith continually they pricked him."—*Sir P. Sidney.*

—A kind of needle used to draw a ribbon, cord, &c. through a loop.

"Or plung'd in lakes of bitter washes lie,
Or wedg'd whole ages in a *bodkin's* eye."—*Pope.*

—A rich kind of cloth. See BAUDKIN.

(*Printing.*) A sharp instrument employed for picking out letters when making corrections in type.

Bo'dle, *n.* A Scotticism for a penny Scots; a coin worth about an English farthing.

Bodlei'an (or BODLEYAN) **Library,** the celebrated library of the University of Oxford, was founded by Sir Thomas Bodley, an eminent diplomatist of the days of Queen Elizabeth, in 1610. It was completed in 1613, and enlarged in 1634. It contains upwards of 260,000 vols. of printed books, and 22,000 vols. of MSS.

Bod'min, a borough of England, co. Cornwall, 25 m. W. by N. of Plymouth. It is an ancient town and has been partially rebuilt. *Manf.* Shoes. *Pop.* 6,919.

Bod'y, *n.* [A. S. *bodig*; O. Ger. *botah*; Gael. *bodhaig*, the body.] The frame or material substance of an animal, dead or living; as contradistinguished from the *spirit.*

"And her soul saw a glimpse of happiness through the chinks of her sickness-broken *body.*"—*Fuller.*

—The trunk of an animal; main stem of a tree; principal part of any matter or collective mass, in distinction from the members, branches, and connecting parts; as, the *body* of a speech; the *body* of an army; the *body* of a coach, &c.

"Rivers that run up into the *body* of Italy."—*Addison.*

—A person; a human being; whence *somebody* and *nobody.*

"A dead, damp, moist, unpleasant *body.*"—*Dickens.*

—Any collective mass; joint power; general system; as, a *body* of laws.

—A corporation; an organized company of individuals united for some common purpose; as, a legislative *body*

'Nothing was more common, than to hear that reverend *body* charged with what is inconsistent."—*Swift.*

(*Geom.*) A term synonymous with *solid:* thus we say, the five regular *bodies*, or five regular *solids.* A body has three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness; and it is either hard, soft, or elastic.

(*Phy.*) A term applied to any portion of matter of which the existence can be perceived by any of our senses. According to the Peripatetics, body is composed of *matter*, *form*, and *privation.* In modern physics, body is regarded as an agglomeration of material particles. According to the different forms in which matter exists, bodies may be *solid*, *liquid*, or *gaseous.*

(*Painting.*) A thick consistency of color; body-color.

—Strength; substance; reality; governing quality; as, port-wine of a good *body.*

—*v. a.* To give a body to; to produce in some form; to incarnate; to embody; (followed by *forth.*)

"As imagination *bodies forth*
The form of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to shape."—*Shaks.*

Body Camp, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Bedford co.

Bod'y-clothes, *n. pl.* Clothing for man or horse. (Specifically applied in the latter sense.)

"I am informed that several asses are kept in *body-clothes*, and sweated every morning upon the heath."—*Addison.*

Bod'y-coat, *n.* A gentleman's dress-coat.

Body Colors, *n. pl.* (*Paint.*) Pigments employed in executing heraldic paintings and illuminated work, in which the color is required to be laid on in such a manner that it may form a thick uniform coating over the paper or vellum on which the outline is traced, utterly devoid of transparency. Body-colors for these purposes are generally sold in the form of powder, and require to be mixed with a little gum-water. They can be made, however, by the mixture of any simple water-color with flake-white or Chinese white; thus, the heraldic azure is obtained by mixing ultramarine or cobalt-blue with either of these pigments. Body-colors prepared in this manner are used by painters to produce brilliant effects in water-color drawings, and form high lights, such as those reflected from armor, which cannot be obtained so clearly by putting on the coloring shade by shade, or by wiping out with rag or chamois-leather.

Bod'y-guard, *n.* The guard that protects or defends the person; as, the king's *body-guard.*

Body of the Place, *n.* (*Fortif.*) See ENCEINTE.

Bod'y-plan, *n.* (*Naval Arch.*) A drawing in sectional parts, showing the fore and after parts of a vessel.

Bod'y-pol'itie, *n.* The collective body of a people under a civil government.

Bod'y-snatcher, *n.* One who surreptitiously disinters a human body in a church-yard, for the purpose of dissection; sometimes called a *resurrectionist.*

Bod'y-snatching, *n.* The act of despoiling a grave of its tenant for the purpose of dissection.

Boece, HECTOR, (or **Boethius,**) (*bo-e'the-us,*) a Scottish historian, B. at Dundee, about 1465. He was educated at Aberdeen and the University of Paris, held the chair of Philosophy at the latter, and was afterwards principal of King's College, Aberdeen. He was a correspondent of Erasmus. He wrote a *History of Scotland*, in Latin, which appeared in 1526, and obtained him a pension from the king; and *Lives of the Bishops of Aberdeen.* The history is praised more for its style than for its matter, the author sharing in the credulity of his age. D. about 1536.

Bœhmeria, (*be(r)-meer'i-a,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Urticaceæ.* From several species valuable fibres are obtained. *B. frutescens*, or *puya*, a plant growing wild in Nepaul and Sikkim, is the source of the celebrated Pooah fibre, which rivals the best European flax for tenacity. This species attains the height of six or eight feet; but the stem is usually very slender. It is cut down for use when the seed is formed; the bark is then peeled off, dried, boiled with wood-ashes, and beaten with mallets, to separate its component fibres. *B. speciosa*, the wild rhea, also yields a very strong fibre, which is much used in the East. *B. nivea*, the Tchou Ma of the Chinese, is now known to yield the fibre used in the manufacture of the beautiful fabric called Chinese-grass-cloth. The most important species, *B. nivea* or *tenacissima*, will be examined under its common name. RAMIE.

Bœotia, (*be-o'shah,*) a region of anc. Greece, now forming the N. part of the nomarchie of Attica and Bœotia, between Lat 38° 9′ and 38° 41′ N., Lon. 22° 53′ and 23° 49′ E.; shape triangular, having N.W. Phocis, N. the Opuntian Locris, N.E. the channels of Talanda and Egripo, and S. Attica and the Corinthian Gulf; length, E. to W. about 42 m.; greatest breadth 27 m. Its mountains, the most celebrated of which is Zagora (anc. *Helicon*), mostly surround or divide it into two principal basins, those of the Cephisus and Thebes. Its chief rivers are the Gavrios (*Cephisus*) and the Asopo (*Asopus*). It contains three lakes, one of which, Topolias, is the largest in Greece. It is a high but well-watered region: and as many of the streams find their way and the lakes their outlets, to the sea only by means of subterraneous courses, marshes abound; and the atmosphere is damp, foggy, oppressive, and unhealthy in some places, as at Livadia, where intermittent fevers are prevalent. *B.* is, however, fertile, and well cultivated, especially with wheat, rice, madder, cotton, maize, hemp, and tobacco. The lake Topolias still produces the reeds anciently so celebrated for the construction of rustic flutes, and Bœotian pipers are still in high repute. Most of the cottages are built of these reeds. Many spots in *B.* present striking scenery. It forms two governments or *eparchies*, those of Thebes (*Thiva*), and Livadia, which are its two principal towns. — In antiquity, the inhabitants of *B.* were noted for their natural dulness and stupidity, even to a proverb (*Boiōtiaus*); yet it will be found that no single province in Greece, save Attica, could furnish a list of poets and other writers in which are included such names as Hesiod, Corinna, Pindar, and Plutarch.

Bœotian, (*be-ō'shan,*) *n.* A native of, or one who inhabits, Bœotia.

—*a.* Pertaining, or relating to Bœotia, or to its inhabitants; hence the proverbial deduction, — stupid, obtuse, rude. — See BŒOTIA.

Boerhaave, HERMANN, (*boor'hav.*) the great physician, was B. near Leyden, 1668. He was educated at the University of Leyden, and was destined by his father for the church; but at the age of 22 he applied himself to the study of medicine under Drelincourt. He began lecturing in 1701, and was, eight years later, appointed Professor of Medicine and Botany. The chairs of Practical Medicine and Chemistry were afterwards assigned to him, and he filled them with the greatest distinction. He became rector of the University, and was admitted to the French Academy of Sciences, and, in 1730, to the Royal Society of London. He enjoyed a reputation almost unparalleled; his system was generally adopted, and patients went, or wrote, to him from all parts of Europe. His character was without a stain, and the esteem of his fellow-townsmen was strikingly shown on his recovery from a serious illness, in 1723, by a general illumination. His fame rests principally on his *Institutiones Medicæ*, published in 1708, translated into all European languages and into Arabic, and commented on by Haller; and his *Aphorismi de Cognoscendis et Curandis Morbis*, also translated as widely, and commented on by Van Swiéten. Among his other works are *Index Plantarum quæ in Horto Academico Lugduno-Batavo reperiuntur*, and several fine orations and discourses. D. 1738.

Boerne', in *Texas*, a post-office of Kendall co.

Boethius, ANICIUS MANLIUS TORQUATUS SEVERINUS, (*bo-e'the-us,*) a Roman philosopher, whose virtues, services, honors, and tragical end, all combine to render his name memorable, was born A. D. 470; he studied at Rome and Athens; was profoundly learned, and filled the highest offices under the government of Theodoric the Goth. He was three times consul, and was long the oracle of his sovereign and the idol of the people; but his strict integrity and inflexible justice raised him up enemies in those who loved extortion and oppression, and he at last fell a victim to their machinations. He was falsely accused of a treasonable correspondence with the court of Constantinople, and after a long and rigorous confinement at Pavia, was executed in 524. His *Consolations of Philosophy*, written in prison, abounds in the loftiest sentiments, clothed in the most fascinating language. This treatise was one of the most widely-read books in the Middle Ages, and has been translated into many languages. Alfred the Great translated it into English.

Bœttcher, or BÖTTGER, (*but'ker,*) ADOLPH, a German poet, B. at Leipzig, 1815, was educated there, and, in 1836, entered its university, where he devoted himself to philological pursuits, particularly in the modern languages, and to the study of the German and English poets. Among his numerous poetical productions, his translations of the English poets occupy a conspicuous place. In addition to the works of Shakspeare and Byron, he has translated the poems of Goldsmith (1843), of Pope (1842), of Milton (1846), and of Ossian (1847). Among this author's general works are, *Agnes Bernauer*, a drama (1845); *Songs of Midsummer* (1847); *On the Watch-Tower* (1847); *A Tale of Spring* (1849); *Till Eulenspiegel* (1850); *The Pilgrimage of the Flower-Spirits* (1851); and *Shadows* (1856). He has also published a collection of smaller lyrics.

Bœttiger, KARL WILHELM, (*boot'e-zher,*) Professor of Literature and History in the University of Erlangen, born at Bautzen, Aug. 15, 1790, studied successfully at Weimar, Gotha, and Leipzig, where he applied himself particularly to history. In order to attend Heeren's lectures, and have the benefit of the library there, he resided a year (1815–16) in Göttingen, and, in 1817, qualified himself for a professorship in the University of Leipzig, to which he was appointed in 1819. In 1821 he accepted a call to Erlangen, where, in 1822, he was appointed to the second place in the library of the University. His most important historical works are, *Universal History* (1849); *German History* (1838); *History of Bavaria under its Old and New Constitution* (1837); *History of Germany and the Germans* (1845); *Abridged History of the Electoral State and Kingdom of Saxony*, for Heeren and Ukerts's *European History*; and *Universal History in Biography.*

Bœuf Bayou, in *Arkansas* and *Louisiana*, takes rise in the former State, and traversing Louisiana, falls into the Washita River, 10 m. from Harrisonburg.

Bœuf Creek, in *Mo.*, a twp. of Franklin co., *pop.* 3,910.

Bog, *n.* [Gael., W., and Ir. *bog*, soft, penetrable; A. S. *bugan*, to bend, to give way; O. Ger *bingan*, to bend; Ar. *bawgha*, soft earth.] Soft ground which bends or yields to pressure; a quagmire; a marsh; a morass; as, the *Bog* of Allen.

"He walks upon *bogs* and whirlpools; wheresoever he treads he sinks."—*Shaks.*

—A term confined to the U. States, specifying an elevated hillock of earth found here and there in swamps, &c.

—*v. a.* To plunge or flounder, as in mud or mire.

Bog'-bean, *n.* (*Bot.*) See MENYANTHES.

Bog'-berry, *n.* (*Bot.*) The name of the cranberry.

Bo'gands, in *Missouri*, a village of Carroll co., 100 m. N.W. of Jefferson City.

Bo'gard, in *Indiana*, a township of Daviess co., 24 m. E.N.E. of Vincennes: *pop.* 1,170.

Bog'-butter, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of *hartite* or *guayaquilite*, found in the peat-swamps of Ireland.

Bog'-earth, *n.* (*Min.*) The name given to a collection of peat earth and vegetation, or to an accumulation of peaty soil under the influence of rain or of running waters. The soil thus collected is composed principally of silica and vegetable fibre. On the continent of Europe, *B.* is worked for peat under the names of *lager veen* and *hoog veen*, the lower or the higher peat, according as the mass may occur with respect to the water-line

of the country; the *hoog veen* is usually considered to be the more valuable of the two, on account of the smaller quantity of water it contains. Many human remains and relics of animals have been discovered in bogs, which possess a strange antiseptic power.

Bo'gey, Bo'gy, Bo'gle, Bog'gle, *n.* [Scot. *bogle*, spectre; W. *bwgan*, a hobgoblin.] A spectre; a hobgoblin; a ghost; an apparition; a bugbear.

"Whiles glow'ring round wi' prudent cares,
Lest *boyles* catch him unawares." — *Burns.*
"I am *Bogey*, and I frighten everybody away." — *Thackeray.*

Bog'gle, (*bog'l,*) *v. i.* [From Bog.] To stop or stick like one in a bog; to stop, as if afraid, unable, or unwilling to proceed; to hesitate, waver, doubt, or dissemble.

"Nature, that rude, and in her first essay,
Stood *boggling* at the roughness of the way." — *Dryden.*

—*v. a.* Used in the U. States in the sense of to confound or confuse with embarrassments, trials, or difficulties.

Bog'gler, *n.* One who boggles, or makes a difficulty.

"You have been a *boggler* ever." — *Shaks.*

Bog Grove, in *Illinois*, a township of Kendall co.

Boggs, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Centre co.; *pop.* 2,135.

—A township of Clearfield co.; *pop* 784.

Boggs'town, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Shelby co.

Boggs'ville, in *W. Virginia*, a post-office of Roane co.

Bog'gy, *a.* Containing bogs; full of bogs.

Bog'gy Depot, in *Indian Territory*, a post-office of the Choctaw Nation.

Bog'head-coal, *n.* (*Min.*) A highly bituminous variety of the Parrot or Cannel coal of Scotland, from the higher part of the Scotch coal-field worked at Boghead, in Lanarkshire. — The bituminous varieties of cannel pass into bituminous shale by insensible gradations, so that it is impossible to draw a line of separation which shall properly limit the use of the term *coal*. The *B.* is one of those substances much more valuable for gas-making and for the oils and paraffin obtained from it on slow distillation, than for fuel in the ordinary sense of the word. Dr. Andrew Fife found a picked specimen to yield in analysis, 70 per cent. of volatile matter and 30 per cent. of ash.—See Bituminous Shale; Cannel Coal.

Bog'-house, *n.* A water-closet; a privy. (Vulgar.)

Bog Iron-ore, *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrous oxide of iron, common in flat marshy localities. It is of variable composition, containing from 20 to 70 per cent. of peroxide of iron; the protoxides of iron and manganese are often present, and sometimes as much as 10 per cent. of phosphoric acid and organic matter. Large quantities of the skeletons of Infusoria (*Gaillonella ferruginea*) have been found by Ehrenberg, in the *B.*-ores of Prussia, the Ural mountains, and New York State. The infusoria of this ore are stated by the same authority to be only one-thousandth of an inch in diameter, or half that of a human hair; consequently, a cubic line would contain 1,000,000,000 of these minute organisms.—See Lake Ore.

Bog'land, *a.* Belonging to a boggy country; as, "*bogland* captive." — *Dryden.*

Bo'gle, Bog'gle, *n.* See Bogey.

Boglipoor', in *Hindostan*. See Bhaugulpore.

Bog-manganese, *n.* (*Min.*) See Wad.

Bog'nor, a maritime town and sea-bathing resort of England, co. Sussex, 56 m. S.W. by W. of London; *pop.* about 3,000.

Bogod'onkhof, or Bogoduchow, a town of European Russia, govt. Kharkov, on the Merlc, 60 m. N.E. of Pultowa; Lat. 50° 2′ N., Lon. 35° 50′ E. *Manf.* Leather and shoes. *Pop.* 11,660.

Bog'-ores, *n. pl.* (*Min.*) See Limonite.

Bogoroditsk', a town of Russia in Europe, govt. Tula, at the confluence of the Lesnoi-Oupert and the Viarkova, 40 m. S.S.E. of Tula. There is an imperial castle here. Agricultural produce forms the chief trade. *Pop.* 4,954.

Bogota', (formerly *Santa Fé de Bogota,*) a city of South America, cap. of Columbia, on an elevated plateau at the foot of Mount Chingasa, 8,958 feet above sea-level, 225 m. E. of the Pacific Ocean, and 50 E. of the river Magdalena; Lat. 4° 35′ N., Lon. 74° 10′ W. The first appearance of the town from the N.W. is very imposing; being built on rising ground, it forms a sort of amphitheatre, and the white towers of the cathedral and the monasteries of Montserrat and Guadalupe are seen seated on lofty peaks behind it. Nearly half the city is occupied by religious structures, which, however, are unattractive in appearance. The streets are narrow, but regular, and the houses are built low, on account of the frequency of earthquakes. *B.* contains the palace of the former Spanish viceroys of New Granada, and a university, colleges, schools, and a public library. The market is well and cheaply supplied with provisions, but all European and American goods are extravagantly dear. The city is badly lighted and undrained, and there are no vehicles of any description to be seen. *B* was founded by the Spaniards, in 1538, and in 1548 created a city and the seat of a royal *audiencia*. *Pop.* about 35,000.

Bogota, (Rio De,) a large river of S. America, rising near the city of Santa Fé, and running through a narrow glen of 40 m. long, forms the cataract of Tequendama, 900 feet high.

Bog'-rush, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Schœnus.

Bog'-spavin, *n.* (*Farriery.*) An encysted tumor in the inside of a horse's hough.

Bog'-trotter, *n.* A dweller among bogs. (Formerly applied, as a name of contempt, to the Irish turf-cutters.)

Bog'-trotting, *a.* Living among bogs.

Bogue, in *N. Carolina*, a vill. of Columbus co.; *p.* 1,393.

Bogue Chit'to, in *Mississippi*, a P. O. of Pike co.

Bogue Homo (*bōg ho'mo*) **Creek,** in *Mississippi*, emptying into Loaf River, in Perry co.

Bo'gus, *a.* Anything counterfeit; spurious; not genuine. (American.)

Bogwango'la, an inland town of Hindostan, pres. Bengal, 8 m. N.E. of Moorshedabad; Lat. 24° 21′ N., Lon. 88° 29′ E. It is built entirely of bamboo, mats, and thatch, but possesses a considerable trade in grain.

Bog-wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Vaccinium.

Bohain, (*bo-ang',*) a town of France, dep. Aisne, 16 m. N.N.E. of St. Quentin. *Manf.* German clocks, shawls, and gauzes. *Pop.* 5,556.

Bohea, (*bō-hē',*) *n.* [From a mountain in China called *Vou-y* or *Woo-y.*] (*Com.*) A sort of coarse or low-priced black tea from China, including *Souchong*, *Pekoe*, and *Congou*.

Bohe'mia, (Kingdom of.) [Ger. *Böhmen;* Boh. *Czech,*] an inland country, occupying the centre of Europe, and forming an important division of the Austrian empire, between Lat. 48° 33′ and 51° 3′ N., and Lon. 12° 5′ and 16° 46′ E.; having N.E. Prussian Silesia, N. and N.W. Saxony, S.W. Bavaria, and S. and S.E. the arch-duchy of Austria and Moravia. In shape it is an irregular rhomboid; its greatest length E. and W. 200 m.; and breadth, N. to S., 170 m. *Area*, 20,285 sq. m.—*Descr. B.* is a basin surrounded on every side by mountain ranges, which in some parts rise to upwards of 5,000 ft. in height. The principal of these chains are the Fichtelgebirge, Erzgebirge, (highest point, the *Schwarzwald*, about 4,000 ft.,) Mittelgebirge, Riesengebirge, and Sudetengebirge, the loftiest elevation of which, the *Snow Cap*, is from 5,200 to 5,400 feet high. The S.W. border is formed by the *Böhmerwald*, or Bohemian Forest mountains, which are wild and precipitous, and contrast remarkably with the Moravian chain in the S.E., which is of gentle ascent, and separates the affluents of the Elbe from those of the Danube. *B.* is drained by the Elbe, and its affluents the Moldau, Adler, Iser, Eger, &c.—*Min.* Coal, iron, and occasionally silver, are found. The mineral springs of Töplitz, Carlsbad, and Seidlitz, have a European reputation.— *Clim.* Healthy, and, generally, inclining to cold. *Soil and Agric.* Very fertile, producing the cereals, hops, and flax and hemp, which latter articles form the staple industry of the country. Agriculture is, however, generally in a backward state. The forests are extensive, and yield annually above 2,000,000 cubic fathoms of wood.—*Manf.* Linens, yarns, lace, woollens, paper, glass, beet-root sugar, metals, &c. Owing to the want of capital, many of the great landed proprietors are obliged to engage in manufactures. Thus, Prince Kinsky, and Counts Harrach and Boucquoy, are the greatest glass manufacturers; Prince Auersperg manufactures sulphur, vitriol, and colors; Count Urbna and Prince Windischgrätz, tin-plates; Count Thun, porcelain; Prince Lobkowitz, earthenware; Prince Wallenstein, beet-root sugar, &c.—*Inhab.* About ⅔ of the inhabitants are Czechs of Slavonic origin; the remainder are Germans and Jews. The German population is more industrious, enterprising, and intelligent, than the Slavonic. Both German and Bohemian are spoken by all classes of society. The people are handsome, gay, fond of music and dancing, and generally of more attractive manners than their Saxon neighbors. There is absolutely no middle class, and with the exception of Prague, there are no great towns, as *foci*, whence intelligence and civilization are diffused over a country. The Bohemian character is, for morality, quite on a par with other countries. — *Religion.* Roman Catholic, but entire toleration prevails. Education is well diffused, and a native literature is springing up.— *Govt. B.* is governed by an Austrian viceroy, and the country has its own representative diets. *Pop.* 5,140,156. *Cap.* Prague. *B.* is more densely populated than any other part of the Austrian empire.—*Hist.* After innumerable mutations, *B.*, with Hungary and Transylvania, fell, in 1526, under the dominion of Ferdinand of Austria, brother of Charles V., who had married the sister and heiress of Louis, King of Bohemia and Hungary, killed at the battle of Mohacz. *B.* was at this period in the enjoyment of a comparatively free constitution, and three-fourths of the people were attached to the reformed faith. The attempts of the Austrian sovereigns to undermine the free institutions of the country, provoked a desperate contest, which continued till 1620, when the Austrian troops totally defeated the Bohemians at the battle of Weissenberg, near Prague. The persecution which followed has seldom or never been surpassed for atrocity. Many of the best and noblest Bohemian citizens lost their lives on the scaffold, and thousands were exiled, and had their estates confiscated. The free constitution of the country was annihilated; the Protestant religion all but extirpated; and such was the combined influence of massacre and exile, that in 1637, the pop. did not exceed 780,000. Subsequently, German emigration into this country received the sanction of the government, and in the reigns of Maria Theresa and Joseph II. a new era began; and the milder and more liberal system of government which they introduced has since been followed up. *B.* was, in 1867, the theatre of the brief but decisive war between Austria and Prussia.

Bohe'mia, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of La Crosse co.

Bohe'mia Creek, in *Maryland*, emptying into Elk River.

Bohe'mia Mills, in *Maryland*, a P. O. of Cecil co.

Bohe'mian, *a.* Belonging, or relating to, Bohemia.

Bohe'mian, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Bohemia.

—(*pl.*) The name generally given in France to the *Zingari*, or Gipsies, from their supposed advent into that country from Bohemia.

—A term often applied to a struggling and obscure literary man, artist, &c. — Also, (in a lower sense,) to one who wanders about without any ostensible means of livelihood; analogous to the American *loafer*.

Bohemian Brethren. See Moravian Brethren.

Bohemond, or **Boëmond,** (*bo'he-mund,*) first sovereign of Antioch, was son of Robert Guiscard, and distinguished himself in the first crusade, in 1096. He besieged and took Antioch, of which he was made Prince by the Crusaders, and established there a little kingdom, which existed nearly 200 years. Besieged by the Saracens, he completely defeated them; but was soon after captured, and remained their prisoner two years. He subsequently visited Europe, married a daughter of the King of France, and got the emperor to acknowledge his title. Died in Italy, 1111. — Six princes of his name succeeded him in the sovereignty of Antioch, the last, *B.* VII., being dethroned in 1288.

Bohermeen', a village of Ireland, co. Meath, 5 m. W.N.W. of Navan.

Bo'hoe, a parish of Ireland, co. Fermanagh.

Boho'la, a parish of Ireland, co. Mayo.

Bo'hon, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Mercer co.

Bo'hun Upas, *n.* (*Bot.*) A variety of the *Upas*.

Boi'ar, *n.* [Russ. *bōjarin*] A title of distinction in Russia, &c. — See Boyar.

Boiardo, Matteo Maria, (*bō-yar'do,*) Count of Scandiano, and Governor of Reggio; author of *Orlando Innamorato*, one of the most celebrated poems in Italian literature, the first of a new class,—the romantic epic,—and the model of Ariosto's greater sequel, "Orlando Furioso." The poem was recast by Berni. Boiardo was author of several other poems in Italian and Latin, and made some translations from the Greek and Latin classics. B. 1430; D. 1494.

Boi'arin, *n.* [Russ.] A person of mark and distinction. See Boiar.

Bo'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of large serpents, including the genera *Boa* and *Python*. Of all the reptiles that exist, none equal the *B.* in size and power; some of them being occasionally met with from 30 to 35 feet in length, and of a strength so prodigious as to be able to destroy deer, oxen, and other large and powerful animals, by enveloping them in their ample folds, crushing them to death, lubricating their bodies with their saliva, and swallowing them at their leisure. In this tribe the branches of the upper and lower jaw, throughout the whole length, as well as the palate bones, are armed with pointed, recurved, solid, and permanent teeth, forming four nearly equal rows above, and two below. They have the tympanic bone or pedicle of the lower jaw movable, which is itself almost wholly suspended to another bone, analogous to the mastoid, and attached to the skull by muscles and ligaments, which contribute to its mobility. The branches of this jaw are not united, and those of the upper jaw are attached to the intermaxillary bone only by ligaments, so that these animals can dilate the mouth sufficiently to swallow bodies much larger than themselves. They are further distinguished by having the *scuta* on the other part of the tail, single; a hook on each side of the vent; the tail prehensile; the body compressed, and largest in the middle, and with small scales, at least on the posterior part of the head. Enormous as the size and power of such animals must be, according to the latest and best authenticated statements of eye-witnesses, yet, *if we may rely* on the accounts of ancient writers, there was a time when serpents far more terrific committed their hideous ravages and kept whole armies in dismay. One of this kind is described as having had its lair on the banks of the Bagradas, near Utica, and to have swallowed many of the Roman soldiers in the army of Regulus, to have killed others in its folds, and to have kept the army from the river; till at length, being invulnerable by ordinary weapons, it was destroyed by heavy stones slung from the military engines used in sieges; but, according to the historian Livy (quoted by Valerius Maximus), the waters were polluted with its gore, and the air with the steams from its corrupted carcass, to such a degree that the Romans were obliged to remove their camp, taking with them, however, the skin, 120 feet in length, which was sent to Rome. That none of such frightful dimensions now infest the inhabited parts of the earth we have abundant evidence: and there is good reason to believe, that, as cultivation and population have increased, the larger species of noxious animals have been expelled from the haunts of mankind, and driven into more distant and uncultivated regions. Some species of the genus Boa are found in the vast marshes and swamps of Guiana, and other hot parts of the American continent; others are natives of India, Africa, and the larger Indian islands. They are at once pre-eminent from their superior size and their beautiful colors; and though destitute of fangs and venom, nature has endowed them with a degree of muscular power which seems to defy resistance. The ground-color of the whole animal, in the younger specimens, is a yellowish gray, and sometimes even a bright yellow, on which is disposed along the whole length of the back a series of large chain-like reddish-brown variegations, leaving large open oval spaces of the ground-color at regular intervals; the largest or principal marks composing the chain-like pattern above mentioned are of a squarish form, accompanied by large triangular and other shaped spots, the exterior of the larger ones being generally of a much darker cast, and the ground-color immediately next to them considerably lighter than on other parts, thus constituting a general richness not easily described. We cannot reflect upon the history of these great reptiles without being struck with their peculiar adaptation to the situations in which they are commonly most abundant. In regions bordering on great rivers, which annually inundate vast tracks of country, these serpents live securely among the trees with which the soil is covered, and are capable of enduring very protracted hunger,

without much apparent suffering, or diminution of vigor. Noxious as such districts are to human life, they teem with a gigantic and luxuriant vegetation, and are the favorite haunts of numerous animals, preyed upon, and, to a certain degree, restricted in their increase, by the *boæ*. In such situations the Boa Constrictor lurks, or winds itself round the trunk or branches of a tree, until some heedless animal approaches; then, suddenly relinquishing his position, swift as lightning, he seizes the victim, and coils his body spirally around his throat and chest, until, after a few ineffectual cries and struggles, the animal is suffocated and expires. The prey is then prepared for being swallowed, which the creature accomplishes by pushing the limbs into the most convenient position, and then covering the surface with a glutinous saliva. The reptile commences the act of deglutition by taking the muzzle of the prey into its mouth, which is capable of vast extension; and, by a succession of wonderful muscular contractions, the rest of the body is gradually drawn in, with a steady and regular motion. The *Boa canina* is a beautiful snake, about 4 feet in length, with a large head shaped like that of a dog. Its general color is a bright Saxon green, with transverse white bars down the back, the edges of which are of a deeper green than the ground-color of the body; the belly is white. This species belongs to S. America.



Fig. 380. — HEAD OF BOA CANINA.

Boieldieu, FRANÇOIS ADRIEN, *(bwoild'yu(r,)* a French musical composer, B. 1775; author of numerous well-known operas: *Le Calife de Bagdad*, *Jean de Paris*, &c.; *La Dame Blanche* is, however, esteemed his *chef d'œuvre*. His style is characterized by a sweet and natural melody, much imaginative gayety, and simple but pleasing accompaniments. *B.* was a member of the Institute. D. 1835.

Boi'i, *(Hist.)* a nation of ancient Gaul, which made various emigrations into Italy and Germany. The district whence they originally came is not ascertained, but it would appear that they were near the Lingones and the Helvetii. They are mentioned as forming part of the first Gaulish emigration recorded by Livy, Justinus, and others, which set off in quest of new lands, and under two chiefs, Bellovesus and Segovesus, both nephews of Ambigatus, king of the Bituriges. Bellovesus went over the Alps into Italy, while Segovesus crossed the Rhine into Germany, and penetrated to the skirts of the great Hercynian Forest. The Boii would appear to have followed Segovesus, and to have settled in the heart of Germany, in the country called after them *Boiohemum* (Bohemia), from which they were afterwards driven away by the Marcomanni, a German nation, and withdrew south of the Danubius, to the banks of the Œnus (Inn). The Boii are mentioned also as having emigrated into Italy, together with the Lingones and other tribes, by passing over the Pennine or Helvetic Alps. The Boii were often engaged in war with Rome, and they obtained at times advantages over the Roman arms, but they were finally subjugated by Scipio Nasica, and part of their lands was taken from them. As they still continued restless, they were altogether removed by the Romans and sent across the Noric Alps, when they settled on the banks of the Dravus, near the Scordisci. Having afterwards engaged in wars with the Getæ, they were almost entirely destroyed; and we find in Pliny (iii. 24) a vast tract between the Dravus and the Danubius called "Deserta Boiorum." We find the Boii engaged in the Helvetian emigration into Gaul in the time of Cæsar. Whether these were from some part of their tribe which had remained in Gaul, or whether they came back from Germany into Helvetia, is not known. The Boii, from Bohemia, who had settled on the banks of the Œnus, became subject to the Roman empire, and formed part of the province of Vindelicia. During the decline of the empire they were exposed to the irruptions of the Marcomanni, the Thuringii, and other tribes who occupied their country, which afterwards took the name of Boioaria, or Bojaria.

Boil, *v. i.* [Fr. *bouillir*; Lat. *bullio*, from *bulla*, a bubble.] To swell, heave, or be agitated by the action of heat, as a liquid; to bubble; to rise in bubbles from the surface; as, the water *boils*.

"He saw there *boil* the fiery whirlpools." — *Chapman.*

—To be disturbed or agitated by other causes than heat; to effervesce; to move like boiling water.

"Then headlong shoots beneath the dashing tide,
The trembling fins the *boiling* waves divide." — *Gay.*

—To be hot, ardent, or fervid; as, it makes my blood *boil*.

"That strength with which my *boiling* youth was fraught,
When in the vale of Balafor I fought." — *Dryden.*

—To be cooked by boiling; to suffer boiling heat in a liquid.

"Fillet of a fenny snake,
In the cauldron *boil* and bake." — *Shaks.*

To boil over. To bubble over the edge of a vessel by violent effervescence of heat.

To boil away. To cause to evaporate by continued boiling.

—*v. a.* (*imp.* BOILED, *ppr.* BOILING.) To heat to a boiling state; as, to *boil* water.

"But if you *boil* them in water, the new seeds will sprout sooner." *Bacon.*

—To prepare or form by boiling and evaporation; as, to *boil* preserves.

—To dress or cook in boiling water; to seethe; as, to *boil* a piece of beef.

"In eggs *boiled* and roasted, . . . there is scarce any difference to be discerned." — *Bacon.*

Boil, *n.* [Ger. *beule*; A. S. *bile*, *byl*; Icel. *bóla*, a bubble, a pustule.] *(Med.)* A tumor of the skin and the adjacent cellular tissue, professionally called *Furunculus*. This painful disease is a circumscribed, hard, inflammatory swelling, of a deep red color from the beginning, exceedingly painful, and almost always terminating, after a tedious process, in suppuration. A boil generally commences with a small red pimple, uncommonly tender and angry-looking, which, after a time, enlarges, having a white point, and a broad, hard, well-defined base spreading under the skin. As the swelling advances, the point or apex sinks, till the whole assumes the form of a flat, elevated cake, with a puckered centre. The suppuration is always slow, and never perfect, for the discharge, or *pus*, is tinged or mixed with blood and fibres of the cellular tissue. — *Causes.* Boils nearly always arise from constitutional causes, and are, in reality, efforts of nature to throw off, or relieve the body of, some impurity, that, retained in the system, would be prejudicial to health; hence they have been popularly called healthy, as after them the system usually feels lighter and better. Boils generally occur in full-bodied, free-living persons, in robust health and the prime of life, though they occasionally take place in weak, emaciated individuals. The parts most liable to boils are the neck, between the shoulders, the fleshy part of the arm and the hip, or upper part of the thigh, rendering the sitting posture almost impossible. — *Treatment.* They all take their rise in some disordered state of the digestive organs; and hence it is necessary that the bowels be at first freely opened, and then regulated by gentle unirritating laxatives. The diet should be plain and simple, and stimulants ought to be avoided. In delicate constitutions, a course of sarsaparilla will be found of great use. In dealing with the boil itself, suppuration is to be hastened and perfected by means of linseed-meal poultices; and as soon as the prominent part of the swelling becomes soft, a free opening should be made into it with a lancet, and as much matter as can be pressed out of it by tolerably firm pressure should be removed, together with the core; or the poultices should be continued until the core is drawn out, when the wound will speedily heal.

Boil'ary, *n.* *(Salt Manuf.)* A place in salt-works where the salt is boiled.

Boileau-Despréaux, *(bwaw'lō-d.-pra-o',)* NICOLAS, a French poet and satirist, B. 1636. His father was one of the registrars of the Parliament of Paris. *B.* was educated at the College d'Harcourt (afterwards College Royal de St. Louis), and early showed a talent for verse, which his family in every way discouraged. For a while he studied law, and became a lawyer; next, he turned to theology, and obtained a benefice, which he held until his father's death, from which event he derived a small independence, and thenceforward gave the reins to his poetic fancy. His earliest poetical attempts were in satire, by which he nullified a prediction made by his father, who, when comparing the genius of each of his three sons, used to say, "that as for Colin, he would never speak ill of anybody." But the seven *Satires* which *B.* published in 1666, with a preliminary address to the king (a formula not to be omitted by any author who courted popular notice), were playful and sportive, not rabid and virulent; they showed, as he used to observe of himself, neither fang nor talon. They excited considerable attention among the lettered circles of the capital, by a terseness of language and a polish of versification to which the public ear had not heretofore been accustomed. Nevertheless, they evince intimate acquaintance with his Roman predecessors, and an accurate estimate of the demerits of his own contemporaries, rather than any vein of originality or any intrinsic poetical superiority. The number was increased from time to time till they amounted to twelve. Of these, the tenth, on *Women*, perhaps cost most elaboration; but to us it appears to possess neither the deep-marked indignation with which the censor of Aquinum has lashed the vices of the sex, nor the light and airy grace with which the bard of Twickenham has touched their foibles. These were followed by the *Art of Poetry*, and, in 1674, his *Lutrin* appeared, — to our apprehension, *B.'s* best work. The general admiration of his poems led to his introduction at court, where he read some cantos of the *Lutrin* to Louis XIV., who granted him a pension of 2,000 livres (about $500 per annum), and the royal privilege to print his works. He was at the same time appointed joint historiographer with his friend and fellow-poet Racine. Besides the latter, Moliere and La Fontaine were among his most intimate friends. In the ecclesiastical disputes of his day, *B.* sided with the Jansenists. His latter years were passed in retirement. He refused to listen to those who would praise his verses. "I prefer," he said, "being read to being praised." *B.* was a man of real benevolence. Hearing that Corneille's pension was withdrawn, he instantly tendered the resignation of his own, saying, that, were Corneille's cancelled, he could not receive one without a feeling of shame. *B.* died in 1711. A large number of persons attended his funeral. "What a number of friends he had," said a woman in the crowd to Louis Racine, "and yet this is the man said to have spoken ill of all the world!" *B.* is one of that scanty number of poets who have left behind them

"No line which, dying, they would wish to blot."

Pope is sometimes called the *English Boileau.*

Boiled, *(boild,) p. a.* Dressed or cooked by boiling; subjected to the action of boiling heat or liquor.

Boil'er, *n.* A person who boils.

"That notable practice of the *boilers* of saltpetre." — *Boyle.*

(Mech.) A vessel in which water is boiled for the purpose of raising steam for the machinery of a factory; or a closed vase of wrought iron, or copper, in which water is vaporized, and employed in the gaseous form to impress movement upon steam-engines or other machines. In this case the effect of the machine is dependent upon the conversion of the water into vapor, and this power is the only one used. The *B.* must then satisfy certain conditions which are of the highest interest. Thus, as the motive power of the engine depends upon the excess of the pressure of the steam in the *B.*, it is necessary that the latter should be of sufficient strength to resist it; and as the heat applied is always more or less costly, it is important that the fireplace should be constructed so as to employ the whole of it. The danger of allowing the *B.* to sink so low as to let the metal come in contact with cold water admitted suddenly, must also be carefully guarded against, and this necessity gives rise to many contrivances of a complicated nature. The parts of a *B.*, ordinarily, are: the *furnace*, consisting of the *fire-bars*, the *ash-pit*, and the *bridge*; the *B.*, properly speaking, with its *steam-chest*, and *pipe*, and its *safety-valves*; the apparatus for ascertaining the level of the water and its pressure in the *B.*, which consists in the *steam-gauges*, and the *pressure-gauge* or *manometer*; the *float* and *tubes*; and the *chimney*. Each of these parts has a separate use, and it requires a special adaptation to the class of engine under consideration; for the purposes of ordinary commerce, some of the parts may be omitted, but they must all be present in steam-engines, and must be modified according to whether the *B.* is intended to work at high or low pressure. Many varieties have been proposed in the manner of heating the water contained in the *B.*, and as the heat developed in the furnace acts more by the extent of the surface to which it is applied than by its intensity, every form has been recommended for this purpose in its turn; but, after all, it seems that local considerations are of more weight in deciding the kind of furnace than any abstract ones, and the style which might suit at one place would not suit at another. The principal forms of furnaces are referred to in other parts of this work, and the same remark may be extended to the other details; because there are no universal principles regulating their construction, which would admit of being laid down authoritatively. The most common forms of *B.* used are the *wagon-head*, the *cylindrical*, the *tubular*, and the *locomotive B.* (all of which see): the parts which are connected with the level of the water, the pressure of the steam, and the draught in the chimney, will be found investigated under WATER and STEAM GAUGES; BRINE COCKS; FLOATS, and CHIMNEY. The principal causes of the too frequent explosion of *B.* will be examined under INCRUSTATIONS. — For heating water for the purpose of warming buildings, the boilers are very frequently made of copper, or of cast-iron, when the quantity of water to be heated is small, or of wrought-iron when it is greater; the latter material is, however, so generally used that it is alone worthy of notice.

Boil'er-plate, *n.* *(Metal.)* The description of wrought-iron which is wrought expressly for the purpose of boiler-making, though by common error it is made to apply to the plates which are used for ship-building, bridges, or girders; all of which are now said to be constructed in boiler-plates. The average resistance of boiler-plates is taken at about 20 tons on the square inch, and the safe weight to which it may be loaded is usually taken at 5 tons on the square inch; the effect of riveting upon the structure is considered to be equivalent to a reduction of strength corresponding to that of the area occupied by the rivets. The Board of Trade, in England, require that the strength of wrought-iron structures should be at least equal to the above quantity of 5 tons per square inch.

Boil'ery, *n.* *(Salt Manuf.)* See BOILARY.

Boil'ing, *p. a.* Bubbling; heaving in bubbles; being agitated; as, *boiling* liquor. — Dressing or preparing for some purpose by hot water. — Swelling with heat, ardor, or passion; as, to *boil* with rage.

—*n.* Act or state of boiling or swelling by heat; ebullition.

Boil'ingly, *adv.* With boiling.

Boil'ing-point, *n.* *(Chem.)* A liquid is said to boil when it is made to assume a constant state of ebullition by the formation of bubbles of its vapor by means of heat. The boiling-points of liquids differ according to their chemical constitution; in many instances, in direct ratio to the differences in their composition. The boiling-point of the same liquid may vary under different circumstances; such as the pressure on its surface, the amount of attraction exerted by the vessel containing it, or by salts held by it in solution. Boiling, or the emission of steam in bubbles, consists in the formation of a vapor of equal elasticity to that of the atmosphere, which exerts its pressure on the surface of the liquid. It therefore follows, that any lessening or increasing of the pressure of the air is accompanied by a corresponding depression or elevation of the boiling-point. This fact is made evident by the familiar experiment of placing warm water under the receiver of an air-pump, when, on exhausting the air, ebullition takes place, from the diminished pressure. Liquids, in general, boil from 60° to 140° lower than their ordinary boiling-point when heated *in vacuo*. This property is made use of in the manufacture of certain medicinal preparations, the properties of which would be destroyed by exposure to a temperature of 212°. Advantage has been taken of

this property of fluids in the measurement of heights. M. Saussure found that on the summit of Mont Blanc, which is nearly 3 miles above the level of the sea, water boiled at 185° Fahr.; and M. Wisse observed the boiling-point of water to be 185° Fahr. on Mount Pechincha, while the barometer stood at 17 inches. From these facts it has been calculated that for every difference in height of 596 feet, a variation of 1° Fahr. in the boiling-point is produced. It has also been ascertained that a variation of one-tenth of an inch in the barometer produces a difference of more than a twentieth of a degree Fahr. in the boiling-point. The contrary property of increase of pressure causing elevation of the boiling-point, is evident from the above considerations. Pepin's digester is an example of this. By confining water in an air-tight vessel, it may be heated to a temperature only limited by the strength of the vessel. This property is taken advantage of in the preparation of gelatine from bones, which are heated to a temperature much higher than 212° Fahr. By this means the gelatine is easily separated from the earthy matter, although the bones might be boiled for hours at 212° Fahr. without any such effect taking place. The attraction of a fluid for the surface of the vessel in which it is boiled has a great influence on the boiling-point. Water boils at 212° in a metallic vessel, in a glass vessel at 214°, while in a vessel varnished inside with shell-lac, the heat may be raised to 220° without ebullition taking place. The influence of salts held in solution is very marked. A saturated solution of chlorate of potash, *i. e.*, containing 61·5 per cent. of the salt, boils at 220° Fahr.; a saturated solution of chloride of calcium, containing 325 per cent. of the salt, boils at 355° Fahr.; while a saturated solution of acetate of potash, containing 798 per cent of the salt, boils at 336° Fahr. It will be seen from these examples that the quantity of salt contained in the liquid does not directly influence the boiling-point. From the experiments of Kopp and others, it has been discovered that an exact ratio exists between the chemical constitution of certain liquids and their boiling-points at the same pressure. Thus methylic, ethylic, propylic, and butylic alcohols differ from each other by an increment of C_2H_2, and their boiling-points differ by an increment of 31·4° Fahr. Another example of this is shown in the hydrocarbons benzole, toluole, xylole, and cumole, the difference in their composition being C_2H_2, while the difference of their boiling-points is 41° Fahr. The same relation runs through the acids, ethers, aldehydes, and salts of these bodies.—See EBULLITION.

Boil'ing Springs, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Cumberland co., 25 m. W. of Harrisburg.

Boils'ton, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of Henderson co.

Boipeba-Velha, (*bo-e-pa'ra-vail'ya,*) a town of Brazil, prov. of Bahia, 65 m. S.W. of Bahia.

Bois Blanc Island, (*bwa-blong',*) situate on Lake Huron, 10 m. S.E. of Mackinaw. It is about 10 m. in length, by 3 in breadth, and has a light-house; Lat. 45° 45′ N., Lon. 84° 5′ W.

Bois d'Arc, (*bwa-dark',*) in *Arkansas*, a township of Hempstead co.; *pop.* 632.

Bois d'Arc, in *Missouri*, a village of Green co., 130 m. S.W. of Jefferson City.

Bois d'Arc Creek, in *Texas*, flows through Ellis co., E. into Trinity River.

Boisée, (*bwah'sa,*) in *Idaho Ter.*, a S.W. co., watered by the Fayette River and other streams. *Surface*, mountainous and heavily wooded. Gold-mining is the leading industry. *Cap.* Idaho City. *Pop.* 3,834.

Boi'sée City, a flourishing town, cap. of *Idaho Territory*, and the county seat of Ada co., on the Boisée River, 30 m. W.S.W. of Idaho City, and 370 from Carson City, Nevada. Lat. 43° 34′ N., Lon. about 116° W. Gold and silver mines are worked in the neighborhood. *Pop.* ab. 1,500.

Boi'sée River. See BIG WOOD RIVER.

Boi'sée Basin, in *Idaho Territory*, a mining region, situate near the Boisée River, contains some of the richest gold "placers" in the Territory. Idaho City, Pioneer City, and Placerville are included within its limits.

Bois-le-Duc, or HERTOGENBOSCH, (*bwaw-la(r)-dook,*) a fortified town of Holland, cap. prov. N. Brabant, 28 m. S.S.E. of Utrecht. The town is 5 m. in circumference, and is defended by a citadel and two forts. It is a well-built, handsome place, possessing fine public buildings, and manuf. of linen, thread, cutlery, glass, &c. *Pop.* 25,850. *B.* was founded, in 1184, by Godfrey III., Duke of Brabant. In 1629 it was taken by the Dutch, after a lengthened siege. It was held by the French, from 1794 to 1814, when it surrendered to the Prussians, who restored it to Holland.

Boissy d'Anglas, FRANÇOIS ANTOINE DE, (*bwois-se-dawng'gla,*) a French statesman, b. 1756. In 1792, he was elected by the department of Ardêche a member of the Convention, in which assembly he distinguished himself by his moderation, powers of application, and by his heroic firmness. He was president on the 1st Prairial (1795), when the mob, invading the Assembly, wished to force the Convention to establish the reign of terror. Boissy was insulted and menaced; and to terrify him, the head of representative Férand, who had just been beheaded before his eyes, was shown to him. He uncovered himself, and saluted this relic of his unfortunate colleague: then, resuming his seat, remained unmoved in that scene of disorder and anarchy. He took a part in all the affairs of his country during the Republic and the Empire, and, at the Restoration, was made a peer. D. 1826.

Bois'terous, *a.* [Swed. and Goth. *baesta*, to knock; Du. *buyster*; Dan. *bister*, furious, raging; W. *bwyst*, wild, savage.] Loud; roaring; raging; turbulent; stormy; as, a *boisterous* sea.

"And with a *boist'rous* sound
Scatter his leaves, and strew them on the ground."—*Waller.*

—Violent; noisy; rough; as, a *boisterous* laugh.

"Lucia, I like not that loud *boisterous* man."—*Addison.*

—Excessive; extreme; impetuous; forcible. (R.)

Bois'terously, *adv.* In a boisterous manner.

"A sceptre, snatch'd with an unruly hand,
Must be as *boisterously* maintain'd as gain'd."—*Shaks.*

Bois'terousness, *n.* State or quality of being boisterous or turbulent.

Boist'fort, in *Washington Territory*, a post-village of Lewis co., 10 m. S.W. of Claquato; *pop.* 96.

Bo'jador, (Cape,) a celebrated promontory of the W. coast of Africa, Desert of Sahara; Lat. 26° 7′ 10″ N., Lon. 14° 29′ 5″ W. This headland forms the W. extremity of a rocky ridge called the *Gebel-khal*, or Black Mountains. It was long the limit of navigation towards the S., and was first passed by the Portuguese in 1433.

Bojano, (*boj'a-no,*) a town of S. Italy, 13 m. S.W. of Campobasso, on the Biferno, in a deep gorge at the foot of the mountain-peak of Matese. The site of *B.* has been identified as that of the famous Samnite city of *Bovianum*, which played so conspicuous a part in the Samnite, Punic, and Social wars. Unsuccessfully besieged by the Romans in 314 B. C., it was taken by them in 311, and yielded immense spoils. Passing out of their hands, it was retaken by them in 305 B. C.; and once more reverting to its original owners, was a third time captured by the Romans, in 298 B. C. During the second Punic War, it formed the head-quarters of the Roman army on more than one occasion; and in the great Social War, the confederates, on the fall of Corfinium, made it their capital and the seat of their general council. Surprised by Sulla, it was retaken by the Marsic general, Pompædius Silo. Actual *pop.* 5,773.

Bo'ker, GEORGE HENRY, an American poet and dramatic writer, b. at Philadelphia, 1824. He graduated at Nassau Hall, Princeton, and, in 1847, published *The Lesson of Life and other Poems*, and, in 1848, *Calaynos*, a tragedy. The latter met with a favorable reception, and in the following year was brought out at Sadlers' Wells Theatre, London. He afterwards produced *Anne Boleyn*, and other stage-pieces, all of which proved successful. *B.* is also the author of *War Lyrics*. In 1871, he was nominated U. S. Minister to Turkey, and, in 1875, succeeded Mr. Jewell as American envoy at St. Petersburgh.

Boke's Creek, in *Ohio*, a township of Logan co.; *pop.* 1,344.

—A post office of Union co.

Bokha'ra, or UZBEKISTAN, a country of Central Asia, comprising considerable portions of the anc. *Sogdiana* or *Transoxiana*, and *Bactria*, forming the most powerful state of what is named by the moderns Independent Tartary, or Turkestan. It lies between the 36th and 41st degrees of N. Lat., and the 63d and 70th degrees of E. Lon., having N. the Desert and the Khanat of Khokan; E. the mountainous regions of Hissar and Koondooz; S. Cabul; and W. the Khanat of Khiva or Kharasm. *Area*, about 235,000 sq. m. *Desc. B.* is mountainous only on the E., where its mountains are northern spurs from the Hindoo Coosh, and on the S. where they seem to belong to the Ghoor range. The plain region which comprises all the rest of the country is nothing but a sandy desert with a few *oases* stretching for a few miles on either side the banks of rivers, in which are planted the chief cities and towns; and which constitute the only cultivable lands, and are densely peopled. The rivers are the Jihon or Amoo (*Oxus*), Kohik, Kurshee, Zourhab, and Balkh. The lake Denghiz, or "*the sea*," 60 m. S.S.W. of Bokhara, is 25 m. long, salt, and very deep. *Clim.* Very hot in the summer; equally cold in winter. *Min.* Gold, and sal-ammoniac. *Veget.* Fruits; but little timber, and few important plants. *Zoöl.* Wild hogs, asses, bears, wolves, and varieties of the smaller feline species; eagles and waterfowl are plentiful; other



Fig. 381.—BOKHARIAN LADIES TRAVELLING.

game, scarce; fish, abundant. *Inhab.* Usbecks, Tadjiks, Kalmucks, Turcomans, Arabs, Ziugenes (gipsies), &c. *Prod.* Agriculture forms the staple industry of the country; cereals, as wheat, rye, &c., being extensively cultivated, and also rice, maize, moong, melons, beans, &c.; cattle and horses are found in great numbers. All the traffic is, however, carried on by dromedaries and camels. *Manf.* Silk-stuffs, cutlery, fire-arms, jewelry, &c. *B.* is the centre of an extensive commerce carried on with India, Russia, &c. *Govt.* Despotic. *Army* A regular force exists of about 20,000 horse and 4,000 foot, but without discipline; there is, besides, a militia of 50,000 horse. *Religion and Educ.* The people are all Soonite Mohammedans, intolerant, and believers in magic and astrology. Education is at a standstill. *Chief towns.* Bokhara, Samarcand, Balkh. *Pop.* estimated at 2,000,000. *Hist.* This country was conquered by the Saracens about 710 A. D. It was overrun by Jenghis Khan in 1219; by Timour, in 1361; and by the Usbeck Tartars in 1505, under whose sway it has since remained. Two English officers, sent on a mission to the Khan, in 1843, were murdered by him; their fate was ascertained by the celebrated traveller, Dr. Wolff, who, in 1843, made a journey to Bokhara, was imprisoned there, but subsequently released, and who has written perhaps the most authoritative work extant on this country. In 1865, war broke out between *B.* and Russia, in which the latter was victorious. A new war between the Ameer of *B.* and the Russians began in May, 1868. In the early part of that month, the Ameer, deceived by the apparent weakness of the Russian garrisons on the frontier, formed a strong coalition with other and neighboring rulers, and declared war. Russia, however, speedily massing against the allies a great force, utterly defeated them in a battle near Samarcand, and took possession of the latter city. They (the Russians) then advanced toward the city of *B.*, but were routed by the enemy, who then proceeded to gain re-possession of Samarcand, which they succeeded in doing, with the exception of the citadel, which held out until reinforced by the Russians, who finally held the place, and declared it an annexation to Russia. In July, a treaty of peace was effected, by which the Ameer ceded Samarcand, and authorized the Russians to build cantonments within the Khanat. Towards the end of the year, the Russians aided the Ameer in putting down a rebellion headed by his son and other chiefs, who sought to have the treaty rescinded. The Khan of Bokhara, it is believed, now receives a subsidy from both the Russians and the English.

BOKHARA, ("the treasury of sciences,") a celebrated city and cap. of the above Khanat and seat of the Khan, 130 m. W.S.W. of Samarcand, and 250 N.W. of Balkh; Lat. 39° 48′ N., Lon. 64° 26′ E. The town is 8 m. in circumference, is walled and fortified, and when seen from a distance, embosomed in trees as it is, it presents a charm of appearance that vanishes upon a closer survey. The streets are so narrow that a laden camel fills up even the widest; the houses are small, clay-built, and one-storied; canals intersect it; and everywhere are seen mosques, minarets, colleges, bazaars, and fruit-stalls. The inhabitants are passionately fond of tea, ices and fruits, which is almost the only noticeable thing to be said about them. Baths are numerous, and the police is an efficient institution. *Pop.* estim. at 160,000.—Interesting particulars of *B.* are found in Burnes's *Travels in Bokhara*; Khanikoff's *Reisen in Bukhâra*; Vambery's *Travels in Asia* (1865); Schuyler's *Turkistan* (1876)

Bolabo'la, BONABO'NA, or BORABO'RA, one of the Society Islands, about 200 m. N.W. of Tahiti; Lat. 16° 32′ S., Lon. 151° 52′ W. It is about 24 m. round, and has a *pop.* of about 2,000.

Bo'lan Pass, a remarkable and dangerous defile in W. Asia, traversing the province of Sarawan, in the N.E. corner of Beloochistan. The pass gradually ascends from the plain a length of 55 m., rising in its progress at the rate of 90 feet every mile, till it reaches the summit, which is 5,793 feet above the level of the sea. It is



Fig. 382.—THE BOLAN PASS.

in many places walled in by stupendous rocks, where a few hundred resolute men might hold the passage against an army. A small stream flows down the pass, which, after any fall of rain, swells suddenly into a resistless river. The pass was formerly, before its occupancy by the British in 1877, infested by bands of lawless Belooches, who pillaged all who came in their way.

Bola'nos, a town of Mexico, prov. Jalisco, 65 m. N.N.W. of Guadalaxara, remarkable for the rich silver mines in its vicinity; *pop.* about 1,500.

Bo'lary, *a.* Belonging, relating to, or consisting of, bole or clay.

"A weak and inanimate kind of loadstone . . chiefly consisting of a *bolary* and clammy substance." — *Browne.*

Bol'bec, a town of France, dep. Seine Inférieure, on a river of the same name, 18 m. E.N.E. of Havre. This is a handsome thriving town, and in it and the neighboring country are employed about 20,000 people in cotton-spinning, producing goods of an annual valuation of $5,000,000. It has also tanneries and dye-works. *Pop.* 10,531.

Bol'chow, or BOLK'HOV, a town and circ. of Russia in Europe, prov. Orel, at the confluence of the Bolchowka with the Nugra. *Manf.* Leather, soap, and hosiery. *Pop.* about 20,000.

Bold, *a.* [A. S. *bald, beald;* O. Ger. *bald,* strenuous; Goth. *balthu,* bold; Sansk. *bala,* strength.] Strenuous; daring; courageous; dauntless; intrepid; brave; fearless; as, Charles the *Bold.*

"But a *bold* peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed, can never be supplied." —*Goldsmith.*

—Planned with courage; executed with spirit and vigor; as, a *bold* undertaking.

"These nervous, *bold*; those, languid and remiss. "—*Roscommon.*

—In a depreciative sense, audacious; over-confident; impudent; wanting modesty or restraint; as, "This *bold,* bad man." *Shaks.* — Exceeding the usual limits, as in invention or composition; overstepping the latitude of anything; presuming too much on forbearance, &c.; as, a *bold* handwriting; a *bold* request.

"The figures are *bold* even to temerity." — *Cowley.*

—Striking to the sight; standing out prominently to the view; conspicuous: as, a *bold* outline.

"Used . . . as shadows in painting, to make the figure *bolder,* and cause it to stand off to sight." — *Dryden.*

—Steep and abrupt; prominent; as, a *bold* headland.

"Her dominions have *bold,* accessible coasts." — *Howell.*

To make bold. To take a freedom with; to venture to use a liberty.

"*Making* so *bold,*
My fears forgetting manners." — *Shaks.*

Bold'en, *v. a.* To make bold; to embolden; to give confidence.

"I am much too vent'rous
In tempting of your patience, but am *bolden'd*
Under your promis'd pardon." — *Shaks.*

Bol'derberg Beds, *n.* (*Geol.*) A typical group of tertiary sands and gravels occurring in the Bolderberg hill, about 40 m. from Brussels.

Bold'-face, *n.* Impudence; sauciness; a term used in a reprehensory sense; as, "How now, *bold-face?*"—*L'Estr.* (*Printing.*) Type having a heavier and broader outline than common type.

Bold'-faced, *a.* Impudent; over-bold.

"I have seen enough to confute all the *bold-faced* atheists of this age." — *Bramhall.*

Bold'ly, *adv.* In a bold or venturesome manner; with spirit or confidence.

"I speak to subjects, and a subject speaks,
Stirr'd up by heav'n, thus *boldly* for his king." — *Shaks.*

—Impudently; obtrusively; saucily.

Bold'ness, *n.* Quality of being bold; courage; intrepidity; bravery; confident trust; assurance; impudence.

"*Boldness* is the power to speak or do what we intend before others, without fear or disorder." — *Locke.*

Bold Spring, in *Georgia,* a post-office of Franklin co.

Bole, (*bōl.*) [Swed. and Goth. *bol,* the trunk of a tree; W. *bola,* the belly, the rotundity of the body.] That which is rounded or rises out in a round form; specifically, the body or stem of a tree.

"View well this tree, the queen of all the grove:
How vast her *bole,* how wide her arms are spread,
How high above the rest she shoots her head." — *Dryden.*

—A measure of quantity. See BOLL.

Bole, *n.* [Gr. *bolos,* a mass.] (*Min.*) An earthy argillaceous mineral chiefly consisting of hydrated bisilicate of alumina, reddened by peroxide of iron; as is the case in *Armenian bole,* which is used in tooth-powder, and as a coloring material. It is found in Saxony, Silesia, Bohemia, Sicily, &c.

Bolechow, (*bo-lĕ'kov,*) a town of Austrian Gallicia, 14 m. S. of Stry. *Pop.* 2,500.

Bolec'tion-mouldings, *n. pl.* (*Joinery.*) Mouldings projecting beyond the surface of the framing.

Bole of Blois, *n.* (*Min.*) A yellow kind of bole, which contains carbonate of lime, and effervesces with acids.

Bolero, (*bo-lair'o,*) *n.* [Sp.] (*Pastimes.*) A national dance of Spain and Spanish America, usually accompanied with the castanets, and the *cithern* (guitar), and sometimes with the voice. The dance is intended to represent a love story, commencing with coyness and diffidence, and gradually rising to the expression of passionate ecstasy. It is in the time of a minuet, and has a marked and singular rhythm.

"And when beneath the evening star,
She mingles in the gay *Bolero,*
Or sings to her attuned guitar
Of Christian knight or Moorish hero." — *Byron.*

Boles, in *Missouri,* a post-office of Franklin co.

Boleslas, (*bo-les'la,*) the name of five kings of Poland, who reigned at different periods between 992 and 1279.

Bole'tic, *a.* (*Chem.*) Belonging, or relating, to the BOLETUS, *q. v.*

Boletic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) An acid contained in the juice of the *Boletus pseudo-igniarius.*

Bole'tus, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of *Fungi,* of the ord. *Hymenomycetes,* which may be distinguished from *Agaricus* by the absence of gills, the under-side of the cap or pileus being covered by a porous layer composed of innumerable short tubes united together. Some of the species are edible, though they are all set down as mere toad-stools by the mushroom-gatherers of this country. *B. edulis,* the *Cèps ordinaire* of the French markets, is much used throughout the European continent. It grows in woody situations, and attains a considerable size, the cap being usually six or seven inches across. The color of the cap ranges from light brown to brownish black, while that of the layer of tubes beneath is at first white, then yellow, and finally yellowish-green. The stem is thick, solid, and beautifully reticulated. To prepare the fungus for the table, the layer of tubes, the skin, and the stem, must be thrown away, for nothing but the firm and delicate flesh of the cap is to be eaten. This may be either eaten raw with salt and pepper, or cooked like a common mushroom.



Fig. 383. — BOLETUS EDULIS.

Boleyn, ANNE, (*bool'en.*) wife of Henry VIII., king of England, and mother of Queen Elizabeth, was the daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn, of Hever Castle, in Kent, where she was born, in 1507. On her return from France, where she spent her youth in the service of the French queen, she was attached to the household of Catherine of Aragon as one of her maids of honor; it was in this capacity that she first encountered the notice of the voluptuary Henry, who, if he had not before thought of the divorce, hastened it on after this interview with all the expedition he was able to command; but, unable to wait for all the legal formalities, he married her privately, publishing the fact some months after, and when the divorce was officially promulgated. About a year after her coronation as queen of England, and little more than 15 months from the birth of her child — the future Queen Elizabeth — she was accused of criminal conversation with some of the gentlemen of her train, brought to trial, found guilty, and, that Henry might the sooner marry the third object of his sensual passion, beheaded a few days after in front of the Tower, 1536, her husband watching impatiently on the highest turret of Windsor Castle for the signal that proclaimed the fall of the axe.

Bo'li, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, cap. of a sandjak, 85 m. N.W. of Angora; Lat. 40° 35′ N., Lon. 31° 19′ E. It stands on the site of the Roman *Hadrianopolis.*

Bo'ligee, in *Alabama,* a village of Greene co.; *pop.* 1,770.

Bolina'ō, a seaport of the island of Luzon in the Eastern Archipelago, N. Lat. 16° 20′, E. Lon. 119° 50′.

Boli'nas, in *California,* a post-village and township of Marion co., 10 m. W. of San Rafael; *pop.* of township, about 600.

Bollingbroke, HENRY ST. JOHN, VISCOUNT, (*bol'ingbrook,*) a celebrated English statesman and political writer, B. 1678. He became secretary of war in 1704; resigned in 1707; but, in 1710, he was again one of the ministry. For the next four years he assisted in governing the country, and, by the inglorious treaty of Utrecht, in April, 1713, brought the war with France to a close. In 1712 he was created Viscount Bolingbroke; and, in 1714, Queen Anne died. This was a fatal blow to Bolingbroke, who had quarrelled with his old friend Harley, the Earl of Oxford, and been commissioned to form a new cabinet. The death of the queen disarranged all his measures, and, in the following year, he was compelled to make his escape to France, in disguise, to evade the vengeance of his enemies. On the accession of George I., he was impeached, by Walpole, at the bar of the House of Lords, and, not appearing to take his trial, he was attainted by Act of Parliament. Meanwhile he had entered the service of Charles Stuart, the Pretender, who appointed him his prime minister, but who, after his return from Scotland, dismissed him. In 1723 he was permitted to return to England, but he was not readmitted to the House of Lords. This excited his animosity, and he began to write against the ministry with considerable effect, and finally succeeded in overthrowing Sir Robert Walpole. In 1735 he once more withdrew to France, where he resided until the death of his father, which event enabled him to take possession of the family estates at Battersea. Here he passed the remainder of his days, employing his pen upon other subjects besides such as had political tendencies. His works are now little read, notwithstanding the many charms which his style possesses. D. 1751.

Bo'lington, in *Virginia,* a post-office of Loudoun co.

Bo'lis, *n.* [Lat.] (*Astron.*) A fire-ball, or meteor.

Bol'ivar, SIMON, (named *El Libertador,* from his having rescued Cent. S. America from the Spanish yoke,) was B. at Caracas, 1783. He descended from a noble and wealthy family, received his university education at Madrid, travelled extensively on the European continent, married, and returned to S. America, where, shortly after his arrival, his wife died, when he once more visited Europe, and did not return till the following year, when he dedicated himself to the freedom of his country, and, at Venezuela, entered upon his military career as a colonel in the service of the newly founded republic. In June, 1810, we find him in London, endeavoring to induce the British cabinet to assist the independent party against the Royalists, and in the following year he was acting as governor of Puerto Cabello, the strongest fortress of Venezuela. He was now fairly committed to the revolutionary cause, serving under General Miranda, whom he afterwards accused as a traitor, and who subsequently died in a dungeon in Spain. The war continued to rage, and after many reverses and changes, he gradually won his way to that goal for which he had heroically and disinterestedly fought. At length, in 1821, the independent troops were successful in the battle of Carabobo, where the Royalists lost upwards of 6,000 men, and which decided the cause against Spain. On the 20th of August of the same year a republican constitution was adopted, and decreed to continue, as then defined, till 1834. Bolivar was chosen president, and he turned his attention to the internal administration of the country. In 1823 he assisted the Peruvians to obtain their independence, and was declared their liberator, and invested with supreme authority. On the 10th of February, 1825, however, he convoked a congress, and resigned his dictatorship in the following words: "I felicitate Peru on being delivered from two things which, of all others on earth, are most dreadful —war, by the victory of Ayacucho, and despotism, by this my resignation." He now visited the upper provinces of Peru, which, calling a convention at Chuquisaca, gave the name of Bolivia to their country, in honor of their liberator, and appointed him perpetual protector, and to draw up a constitution. On the 25th of May, 1826, he presented his Bolivian code to the congress of Bolivia, which was afterwards adopted, with some dissatisfaction, however, although it was also subsequently adopted by the congress of Lima, where, under its provisions, he himself was elected president for life. He now set out for Colombia, where disaffection and party strife were at their height. His conduct here was misconstrued, and he was supposed to be assuming the powers of a dictator. These suspicions seem to have deeply affected him, for he wrote to the senate, in February, 1827: "Suspicions of tyrannous usurpation rest upon my name, and disturb the hearts of Colombians. I desire to be made only a private citizen." In 1829 new disturbances arose, and, in 1830, a convention was called for the purpose of framing a new constitution for Colombia. The proceedings were begun by Bolivar, who once more tendered his resignation. He was pressed to retain his position; but his resolution was already formed, and he bade adieu to public life, broken in mind and body. He retired to Carthagena, whence, in 1831, he sent an address to the Colombians, vindicating his conduct, and complaining of their ingratitude. This was his last act which had relation to public affairs; for by the end of another week he was no more. D. at San Pedro, near Carthagena, 1830.

Bol'ivar, in *Arkansas,* a twp. of Jefferson co.; *pop.* 1,732.

—A post-village, and cap. of Poinsett co., 147 m. N.E. of Little Rock; *pop.* 867.

Bol'ivar, in *Maryland,* a post-office of Frederick co.

Bol'ivar, in *Mississippi,* a W. county, separated from Arkansas on the W. by the Mississippi. *Area,* 860 sq. m. *Surface,* level. *Soil,* fertile, producing quantities of cotton. *Cap.* Bolivia. *Pop.* 9,732.

Bol'ivar, in *Missouri,* a post-village, cap. of Polk co., 110 m. S.W. of Jefferson City; *pop.* 635.

Bol'ivar, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Alleghany co., 285 m. W.S.W. of Albany; *pop.* 959.

Bol'ivar, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Tuscarawas co., 111 m. N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* 415.

Bol'ivar, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Westmoreland co., 24 m. E.N.E. of Greensburg; *pop.* 298.

Bol'ivar, in *Tennessee,* a handsome and prosperous twp. and post-town, cap. of Hardeman co., near the Hatchee River, and 170 m. S.W. of Nashville; *pop.* of twp. 1,600.

Bol'ivar, in *Texas.* See POINT BOLIVAR.

Bol'ivar, in *West Virginia,* a village of Jefferson co., in the vicinity of the Shenandoah River, 1 m. S.W. of Harper's Ferry; *pop.* 2,892.

Bolivar City, (*Ciudad Bólivar,*) in Venezuela. See ANGOSTURA.

Bolivar Heights, in *West Virginia,* lying on the S. bank of the Potomac, near Harper's Ferry.

Boliv'ia, or UPPER PERU, a republic of S. America, between Lat. 9° 30′ and 25° 38′ S., and Lon. 58° and 70° W.; bounded N. and E. by Peru and Paraguay, S. by the Argentine Republic and Chili, and W. by Peru and the Pacific Ocean. Extreme length, N. to S., above 1,100 m.; greatest breadth, 800 m. *Area,* 842,730 sq. m.

DIVISIONS:

Provinces.	*Population.*
La Paz	475,322
Cochabamba	349,892
Potosi	281,229
Chuquisaca	223,668
Oruro	110,931
Santa Cruz	153,164
Tarija	88,900
Beni	53,973
Atacama	5,273
	1,742,352
Indians (*Aborigines*)	245,000
Total	1,987,352.

DESC. This country consists of three regions, differing from one another in surface, elevation, and climate: 1. A small and narrow strip of rainless wilderness along the sea-coast; 2. A magnificent stretch of mountain and plateau country full of lofty peaks; and, 3. A wide plain spreading out for miles and miles to the frontiers of Brazil, Paraguay, and the Argentine Republic. Two lateral ridges of the Andes penetrate into *B.* and form

transverse Cordilleras, one of which, the Bahama chain, in the W., attains a maximum elevation of 22,350 feet, while many of the passes across both chains possess an altitude of 15,000 and 16,000 ft. The watershed of the Pilcomayo, Madeira, Beni, and Mamore rivers, forms a fertile region, almost covered with vast primeval forests. The principal valley is that of Desaguadero, between the two Cordilleras, having an area (including the Lake of Titicaca, in its N. part — the largest lake on the S. American continent) of 18,500 sq. m. Besides this great sheet of water, other lakes are numerous and of considerable size, as those of Ubaby and Grande. *Clim.* Rain seldom falls on the coast; in the plains E. of the Andes the rainy season, which is identical with summer, lasts from Oct. to April, during which time the rains are almost continuous, and the rivers inundate the country to a great extent. In the plains it is excessively hot and unhealthy, but in the Desaguadero valley (13,000 ft. above the sea), the climate is temperate, and snow falls in Nov. and April. Earthquakes are frequent. — *Min.* Gold is largely found; and every one has heard of the riches of the great silver-mines of Potosi; in 1870 two prolific deposits of silver-ore were discovered in the maritime province of Cobija. Besides these metals, copper, lead, tin, sulphur, and nitre are also found. — *Vegetation.* The mighty forests of *B.* abound in the finest timber for ship-building, carpentry, &c. The cocoa is superior even to that of Guayaquil; while the richest fruits, cascarilla, indigo, cotton, rice, coffee, cinchona, copaiba, sarsaparilla, gums, dye-woods, tobacco, sugar-cane, &c., are raised in extraordinary abundance. — *Zoöl.* Jaguars, tapirs, leopards, various descriptions of monkeys, guanacos, alpacas, parrots, singing-birds, turkeys, several species of *Amphibia*, and myriads of noxious reptiles and insects have their habitat here. Vast herds of horned cattle, horses, asses, and mules are indigenous. — *Inhab.* The inhabitants of *B.* are of mixed race, with,—on the whole,—more of European than American blood in their veins; while the aborigines are divided into many Indian tribes, who lead a nomadic life. — *Manf.* Cottons, woollens, vicuña hats, glass, fans, ostrich-plumes, &c. — *Com.* The commerce of *B.* is, as yet, inconsiderable, owing to the undeveloped state of the country. Within the Brazilian dominions, not very far from the Bolivian frontier, a short break, of 3 m. only, separates a tributary of the Amazon from one of the Plata River; were these streams connected by a canal, there would be a continuous water-communication, for the most part navigable, through the heart of S. America, from Buenos Ayres, in Lat. 35° S., to the mouth of the Orinoco, in nearly 90° S. The Bolivian govt. is endeavoring to promote internal traffic, by offering grants of land to persons settling, and considerable premiums for the establishment of steam-navigation on the S. affluent of the Amazon. — *Army, &c.* The standing armed force is limited to 2,000 men, and there is a navy of 3 small vessels with 24 guns. — *Prin. towns.* Chuquisaca (the cap.), La Paz, Cochabamba, and Potosi. The only important seaport is Cobija, on the S. Pacific. *Hist. and Govt.* *B.*, under the name of Upper Peru, formed, previously to the battle of Ayacucho, in 1824, a part of the Spanish viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres. The republicans, under Gen. Sucre, having then defeated the Royalists, the independence of the country was secured. Its present name was given to it in 1826, in honor of the liberator Bolivar, (*q. v.*,) who, on being so requested, drew up a constitution, which was adopted in the year following. This constitution, which was exceedingly complicated, vested the executive power in a president for life, with the privilege of naming his successor; and the legislative functions in three bodies, a senate, tribunes, and censors. The code and constitution of Bolivar were soon after abandoned; but the legislative powers are still, nominally at least, vested in the three bodies above named; and the executive power is in the hands of a president elected for life. — The true interests of *B.* would be to form part of Peru, and at one time, under the auspices of Gen. Santa Cruz, it was in close relation with that country. Local jealousies and personal ambition, to say nothing of the active hostility of Chili, made, however, the continuance of that connection impossible, and Bolivia has now, for a whole generation, preserved a churlish and sterile independence, torn, alas! by factions of at least the average S. American turbulence. A spell of violence and tumult has brooded over the land since its first birth as an independent State, and it has lived for the most part on indifferent terms with its neighbors, — the principal cause of its difficulties having been the base money which it, unhappily, set about coining a good many years ago. In 1864 and 1865, *B.* had also a very pretty quarrel with Chili about the guano in the bay of Mejillones, a quarrel which nearly led to war, but was closed by a boundary treaty, concluded in 1866. M. Grandidier (*Travels through South America*, Paris, 1861,) says that drinking and gambling are the chief pleasures of the population, that commerce languishes, and wealth is steadily declining; nor does there seem any hope of better days, until an easier communication with the more civilized parts of the world is opened, through the great rivers. Further impediments to progress are found in the *dolce far niente*, so dear to the Indian population, and in the scanty inducements which are offered to foreign immigrants by a country where law is weak or corrupt, and which from its inaccessible position may rejoice in the privilege of doing wrong with impunity, to all except its immediate neighbors. — The periodical press of *B.* is said by Wappäus to be behind that of any other S. American State. Education is sadly neglected, and in 1868 there were only 8,000 children at school. Some few works of merit have appeared in the republic, among which we notice the statistical labors of Dalenca, and a *History of Cortez*. From 1867 to 1876, there was continual civil war. No recent statistics of *B.* are obtainable. In 1878, several lines of R. R's were being constructed, and two in operation.

Boliv'ia, in *Miss.*, a p.-v., cap. of Bolivar co., in *Mo.*, a vill. of St. Genevieve co.

Bolk'hov, a town of Russia in Europe, govt. of Orel, about 30 m. N. of the city of Orel, on the Noogra. *Manf.* Gloves, hats, hosiery, leather, &c. *Pop.* 19,260.

Boll, (*bŏl.*) *n.* [W. *bwl*, the husk that encloses the seed of flax; A. S. *bolla*, a bowl.] The round pod, capsule, or pericarp of a plant.

(*Com.*) An old dry measure in Scotland, varying in quantity according to locality and the article measured. It is enough to say that a *B.* of oats is equal to 6 bushels, or 6-8ths of an imperial quarter. Although legally superseded by imperial measure, the *B.* is still in common use.

—*v. i.* To form into a pericarp, or seed-vessel.

"For the barley was in the ear, and the flax was *bolled*." *Exod.* ix. 31.

Bol'landists, *n. pl.* See ACTA SANCTORUM.

Bol'lards, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Large posts set up on either side of a dock or basin, for the purpose of having attached to them the blocks through which are received the hawsers used in hauling vessels into and out of dock.

Bol'lard-tim'bers, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Same as KNIGHT-HEADS, *q. v.*

Bollène, a town of France, dep. Vaucluse, 24 m. N. of Avignon. *Manf.* Silks and dye-stuffs. *Pop.* 5,507.

Boll'ing, *n.* A pollard-tree; a tree deprived of its branches.

Bol'linger, in *Missouri*, a S.E. county, *area* about 500 sq. m., watered by the Whitewater or Little River, and Castor Creek. *Surface*, hilly. *Soil*, fertile. Iron and immense beds of kaoline are found; also extensive deposits of pipe- and fire clay. *Cap.* Marble Hill. *Pop.* (1870.) 8,162.

Bolu, *v. i.* To swell; to puff out; to inflate.

Bolu, Bollen, *a.* Inflated; bellied out; swelled out; as, "*boln* out like a sail." — *Ben Jonson.*

Bologna, (*bo-lōn'ya.*) [Anc. *Bononia.*] A famous walled city of N. Italy, cap. of a prov. of the same name, between the rivers Reno and Savena, at the foot of the hills commencing the Apennine chain, 24 m. S.E. of Modena, 27 S.W. of Ferrara, and 399 feet above the level of the Adriatic. The city is 4 m. in circuit, and indifferently built in a palace style of architecture with arcades. In the middle of the city stand the two celebrated leaning towers, inclining in different directions; that of Asinelli, 320 feet high, inclines about 3½ feet; Garisenda, 145 feet in height, 8 feet. It is said that from the top of the former 103 cities may be seen. The cathedral, built A. D. 432, possesses the *Annunciation*, the last work of Ludovico Caracci. The university, one of the oldest and most celebrated in Italy, was founded by the Emperor Theodosius, A. D. 425, and has a library of 200,000 vols. *Manuf.* Crape, silk, glass, musical instruments, *mortadelle* sausages (celebrated all over the world), &c. — No Italian city, Florence excepted, has produced so many celebrated men in science and the fine arts. *B.* always assumed the title of "learned," and had the motto *Bononia docet* on its money and public buildings, as well as the word *libertas*. It has given birth to 8 popes (including Benedict XIV.), nearly 200 cardinals, and to more than 1,000 scientific and literary men, and artists, — among them the eminent naturalists Galvani and Aldini; the anatomists Mondino and Malpighi; the astronomer Marsigli; the mathematicians Manfredi and Canterzani; the brothers Zanotti, Ghedini, and Guercino; and the painters Francia, Guido, Albano, Barbieri, Domenichino, the three Caracci, Aldini, and Zamboccari. — *B.*, as *Bononia*, received a Roman colony, A.U.C. 653. It was besieged fruitlessly by Alaric, and escaped the clutch of Attila. Pepin afterwards gave it to the Holy See, to which it belonged during the Carlovingian dynasty; next it was governed by its own magistrates; next by feudal nobles; and finally became a republic, until the 15th century, when it again fell under the Holy See, who finally annexed it in 1506. The city and province (*Legation*) remained under the Papal government until 1860, when it was absorbed into the new kingdom of Italy. *Pop.* in 1872, 115,957.

Bologna-phials, *n. pl.* Small phials or flasks of unannealed glass which fly into pieces when their surface is scratched by a hard body, as by dropping into them a fragment of flint; whereas, a bullet may be dropped into them without injury.

Bologna-sausage, (*bo-lōn'ya.*) *n.* [From *Bologna*, in Italy.] (*Cookery.*) A large description of sausage, first made at Bologna, and consisting of various kinds of meat seasoned with herbs, and enclosed in a thin skin or membrane.

Bologna-stone, *n.* (*Min.*) See BOLOGNIAN-STONE.

Bolognese, Bologn'ian, (*bo-lōn-yēz'.*) *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating, or belonging to, Bologna, or its inhabitants.

—*n.* A native, or inhabitant, of Bologna.

Bolognese School, *n.* (*Painting.*) There were three periods of the *B. S.*: the *Early*, the *Roman*, and the *Eclectic*. The first was founded by Marco Zoppo in the 15th century, and its great master was Francia. The second was founded in the 16th by Bagnacavallo, who spread the Roman style in Bologna; the masters of this period were Primaticcio, Pellegrino Tibaldi, and Niccolo dell' Abate. The third was founded by the Caracci at the close of the 16th century; its object was to unite all the excellences of the preceding schools; hence it is called the *Eclectic School*. Among the principal painters which it numbered were Domenichino, Lanfranco, Guido, Schidone, Guercino, Albani, and the three Caracci. Their merits were purely technical, and their style academic. — See PAINTING, and the particular names of the painters above quoted.

Bolognian-stone, (*bo-lōn'yan.*) *n.* (*Min.*) A kind of sulphate of baryta found near Bologna. After having been heated with charcoal, and then exposed to the light of the sun, it becomes strongly phosphorescent, and remains so for some time.

Bolor-Tagh, (*bo-lor-tah.*) a mountain-chain of Central Asia, extending from Lat. 35° to 45° N., and from Lon. 70° to 75° E., and separating China on the E. from Koondooz and Kafiristan on the W. The highest points, between 35° and 40° N., are said to exceed 19,000 feet in height. The *B.* is crossed by 3 passes — one from Badakshan, leading into Little Thibet, and two W., starting respectively from Kashgar and Yarkand.

Bolsas, a river of Mexico, which, after flowing W., enters the Pacific Ocean, 225 m. S.W. of Mexico city.

Bolse'na, (anc. *Vulsinium.*) a walled town of Central Italy, prov. Viterbo, 11 m. W.S.W. of Orvieto, on a lake of the same name. It is only noticeable for the ruins of the Etruscan goddess Nortia, a granite sarcophagus, ornamented with bas-reliefs, and other remains of antiquity. This was anciently a place of great wealth and luxury, and Pliny says (*Hist. Nat.* lib. xxxiv. § 7) that when taken by the Romans, 266 B. C., it contained no fewer than 7,000 statues. *Pop.* 2,387.

Bol'ster, (*bole'stur,*) *n.* [A. S. *bolster*; O. Ger. *bolstar*; from the root of *boll.*] A long pillow or cushion, used to support the head of persons lying on a bed; — usually placed beneath the pillows.

"This arm shall be a *bolster* for thy head;
I'll fetch clean straw to make a soldier's bed." — *Gay.*

—A pad or quilt; something in the shape of a bolster used as a support, or to hinder pressure.

"Up goes her hand, and off she slips
The *bolsters* that supply her hips." — *Swift.*

(*Saddlery.*) The padded or cushioned part of a saddle.

(*Naut.*) A piece of timber adjoining the hawse-hole, intended to prevent the chafing of the hawser against the cheek of a ship's bow. — A small pad of painted or tarred canvas placed under the rigging to prevent friction when the spars strain in stormy weather. — A cylindrical iron block, with a hole through the middle, used as an anvil when holes are being punched in metal.

(*Mech.*) A tool used in punching holes, and for making bolts.

(*Building.*) That part in the construction of a bridge between the truss and the masonry.

(*Ordnance.*) A block of wood attached to a gun-carriage, upon which the breech of the gun rests, when being moved from one place to another.

(*Carpentry.*) The cross-beam of a railway-car or truck.

(*Arch.*) The rolls at the ends of capitals of the Ionic order.

(*Cutlery.*) That part of the blade of a knife which connects with the handle. — The metallic end of a knife-handle.

—*v. a.* To support with a bolster, pad, or cushion. — To hold up; to maintain; to support. (Used in a moral sense.)

"It was the way of many to *bolster* up their crazy doating consciences with confidences." — *South.*

—*v. i.* To afford a bed to; to lie on the same bolster.

"Mortal eyes do see them *bolster*,
More than their own." — *Shaks.*

Bol'stered, *a.* Swelled out. — Supported; maintained.

Bol'stering, *n.* A supporting, or holding up.

Bol'ster's Mills, in *Maine*, a post-office of Cumberland co.

Bolt, *n.* [Dan. *bolt*; A. S. *bolt*; from the root *bal*, as found in Gr. *ballō*, to throw.] That which shoots or darts forward: an arrow; a dart; a pointed shaft; that which darts like a bolt.

"Yet mark'd I where the *bolt* of Cupid fell;
It fell upon a little western flower,
Before milk-white, now purple with love's wound." — *Shaks.*

—A thunderbolt; a stroke of lightning.

"Sing'd with the flames, and with the *bolts* transfix'd." — *Dryden.*

—An iron or shackle to fasten the legs of a prisoner.

"Away with him to prison; lay *bolts* enough upon him." — *Shaks.*

—That which shuts or fastens a door, as a bar; anything which fastens or secures.

'Tis not in thee to oppose the *bolt*
Against my coming in.' — *Shaks*

(*Joinery.*) An iron fastening for a door moved by the hand, and catching in a staple, or notch, to receive it. *The B. of a lock* is the iron part by which it is fastened into the jamb, in the act of turning it by the key. — In *Carpentry*, *B.* are those square, or cylindrical, iron pins, which pass through two or more pieces of timber, with a broad knob at one end, and a nut screwed to the other, for securing them together.

—*pl.* (*Naut.*) Short cylindrical pieces of iron or copper, varying in diameter from half an inch to three inches, and of various lengths, used for securing the timbers of a ship to the ribs, and for fastening the knees, beams, and various parts of the vessel together. These bolts differ in form according to the purpose for which they are designed, and are distinguished by shipwrights according to the form of the head.

Bolt of canvas. A piece of sail-cloth, measuring 28 ells in length.

Bolt, *v. a.* To fasten or secure with a bolt, pin, or other contrivance; as, to *bolt* a door.

"The *bolted* gates flew open at the blast;
The storm rush'd in, and Arcite stood aghast. —*Dryden.*

—To fasten; to shackle; to confine.

"To do that thing that ends all other deeds,
Which shackles accident, and *bolts* up change."—*Shaks.*

—To blurt out precipitately; to utter at random.

"I hate when vice can *bolt* her arguments,
And virtue has no tongue to check her pride."—*Milton.*

—To swallow anything precipitately, and without proper mastication; as, to *bolt* one's food.

Bolt, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *beluter, bluter,* from Lat. *apludare,* from *apluda,* chaff, husks, winnowings of corn.] To husk or winnow; to sift or separate bran from flour.

"I cannot *bolt* this matter to the bran."—*Dryden.*

—To examine, as if by sifting; (generally preceding *out.*)

"It would be well *bolted out,* whether great refractions may not be made upon reflections, as upon direct beams."—*Bacon.*

(*Law.*) To discuss the points of a case in private.

(*Sport.*) To start forth; to cause to leave their holes; as rabbits, hares, &c.

To bolt to the bran. To give anything a complete and perfect examination; as, "The report of the committee was examined and sifted and *bolted to the bran.*" *Burke.*

Bolt, *v. n.* To shoot or start forth suddenly, like a bolt; to move abruptly; to spring out precipitately.

"The birds to foreign seats repair'd;
And beasts, that *bolted* out, and saw the forest bar'd."—*Dryden.*

—To fall suddenly, like a bolt.

"His cloudless thunder *bolted* on their heads."—*Milton.*

—To make a sudden exit or departure without previous announcement; to desert or evade; as, he has *bolted* with the cash.

Bolt, *adv.* With abrupt or sudden collision; as, to come *bolt* up against a person.

Bolt'-auger, *n.* [*bolt* and *auger,*] An auger of large size, used by ship-builders for boring holes for bolts.

Bolt'-cutter, *n.* A machine to cut bolts with.

Bolt'ed, *n.* (*Arch.*) See Boult.

Bolt'er, *n.* One who bolts, or goes away abruptly; a horse which suddenly starts off.—An instrument or machine for bolting or separating bran from flour.

"When superciliously he sifts
Through coarsest *bolter* others' gifts."—*Hudibras.*

—A kind of net or fishing apparatus.

"These hakes are taken . . . with the *bolter.*"—*Carew.*

Bolt'-head, *n.* (*Chem.*) A globular flask with a tubular neck, used in the laboratory for boiling and subliming.

Bolt'ing, *n.* Act of fastening with a bolt or bolts: blurting out; starting forth suddenly; sifting or separating bran from flour.

(*Law.*) Discussion of legal cases in private.

Bolt'ing-cloth, *n.* A cloth of which bolters are made.

Bolt'ing-house, *n.* The place where flour, meal, &c. are bolted or sifted.

"The jade returned as white, and as powdered, as if she had been at work in a *bolting-house.*"—*Dennis.*

Bolting-hutch, *n.* The vat or tub which receives flour, &c., after being bolted.

Bolting-mill, *n.* An apparatus for sifting flour, &c.

Bolting-tub, *n.* Same as Bolting-hutch, *q. v.*

Bol'ton, or Bolton-le-Moors, a large manufacturing town of England, in Lancashire, 175 m. N.W. of London, 31 E.N.E. of Liverpool, and 12 N.W. of Manchester. This is an opulent and important place, well-built, paved, and lighted, and possessing many fine public buildings.—*Manf.* Cotton goods, paper, machinery, steam-engines, &c. This town lies in the midst of a great coal-field, and carries on an immense traffic. *B.* was the scene of desperate struggles during the civil war, and was taken by the Royalists under James Stanley, Earl of Derby, who was afterwards betrayed, and by order of Cromwell beheaded, in the market-place of this town, 1651. *Pop.* 108,959.

Bol'ton, in *Connecticut,* a post-township of Tolland co., 15 m. E. of Hartford; *pop.* 576.

Bolton, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Williamson co.

Bolton, in *Massachusetts,* a post-township of Worcester co., 27 m. W. by N. of Boston; *pop.* (1870) 1,015.

Bolton, in *Missouri,* a post-office of Harrison co.

Bolton, in *New York,* a post-township of Warren co., on Lake George, 68 m. N. of Albany; *pop.* (1870) 1,135

Bolton, in *Upper Canada,* a village of York co., 28 m. N.N.W. of Toronto; *pop.* about 500.

Bolton, in *Vermont,* a post-township of Chittenden co., 20 m. N.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* 712.

Bolto'nia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ.* They are glabrous, branching, unimportant herbs.

Bol'tonite, *n.* (*Min.*) A kind of chrysolite, which differs from the other varieties of that mineral in being a silicate of magnesia, instead of a silicate of magnesia and iron. It is found at Bolton, Massachusetts, in granules and irregular masses disseminated through limestone, seldom with any traces of crystalline form, and of a color varying from ash-gray to yellowish-white; the darker colors change to yellow on exposure to the weather.

Bol'ton's Depot, in *Mississippi,* a post-village of Hinds co., 27 m. E. of Vicksburg.

Bol'tonville, in *Georgia,* a post-office of Cobb co.

Boltonville, in *Vermont,* a post-office of Orange co

Boltonville, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village of Washington co., 6 m. N.E. of West Bend; *pop.* about 200.

Bolt'-rope, *n.* (*Naut.*) The rope bordering the sails of a ship, to strengthen the canvas and prevent its tearing. Up the sides of a sail it is called a *leech-rope;* along the top, a *head-rope;* and at the foot, a *foot-rope.*

Bolt'-screwing Machine, *n.* (*Mech.*) A machine for screwing bolts, by fixing the bolt-head to a revolving chuck, and causing the end which it is required to screw to enter a set of dies, which advance as the bolt revolves.

Bolt's Fork, in *Kentucky,* a P. O. of Lawrence co.

Bolt'sprit, *n.* (*Naut.*) An old spelling of Bowsprit, *q.v.*

Bolt-up'right, *a.* Perfectly erect, as a bolt or arrow placed on its end.

"As I stood *bolt-upright* upon one end, one of the ladies burst out."—*Addison.*

Bo'lus, *n.*: Eng. *pl.* Bo'luses; Lat. *pl.* Boli. [Lat.] (*Med.*) A pharmaceutical preparation, having a pillular shape, but larger; it can, however, be swallowed like a pill.

Bo'man's Bluff, in *N. Carolina,* a post-office of Henderson co.

Bom'arsund. (*Geog.*) See Aland.

Bomb, (*bum,*) *n.* [Lat. *bombus;* Gr. *bombos;* formed from the sound.] (*Mil.*) A shell filled with explosive matter. See Shell.

—A loud humming sound like that made by a bell. (o.)

"Which . . would make a little flat noise in the room, but a *bomb* in the chamber beneath."—*Bacon.*

—The sound emitted by a bell upon being struck.

Bom'ba, *n.* [It., a bomb.] (*Hist.*) A title popularly conferred upon King Ferdinand II. of Naples, (of infamous memory,) and by which he will be recorded in history. This appellation he received from the violation of his solemn oath to the citizens of Palermo, which city he perfidiously bombarded, in 1849; thus outraging his own plighted word, the laws of humanity, and the constitutional policy he had sworn to observe.—See Ferdinand II.

Bombard, (*bum-bard',*) *n.* [Fr. *bombarde.* See Bomb.] A bombardment; an attack with bombs. (R.)

(*Mus.*) See Bombardon.

—*v. a.* To attack with shells or shot thrown from mortars, bombs, or pieces of ordnance; as, to *bombard* a fort.

"Whilst Villeroi . . . marches on secure.
To *bombard* the monks and scare the ladies."—*Prior.*

Bombardier, (*bum-bārd-ēr',*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) One who attends to the loading of shells, bombs, &c.—In England, the term applied to the lowest rank of non-commissioned officers in the Royal Artillery.

Bombardier-bee'tle, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A name applied to many coleopterous insects of the tribe *Carabidæ.* They are divided into two genera,—the *Brachinus,* and the *Aptinus;* the latter has no membranous wings under the wing-sheath. Those found near the tropics are large and brilliantly colored, but those found in this country are generally small. They are called bombardier-beetles on account of a remarkable property they possess of violently expelling from the anus a pungent acrid fluid, which, if the species be large, has the power of producing discoloration of the skin, similar to that produced by nitric acid. It also changes blue vegetable colors to red, and then to yellow.

Bom'bard-man, *n.* One who supplies and carries liquors on board a bomb-vessel. (R.)

Bombard'ment, *n.* (*Mil.*) An attack with bombs. Specifically, the act of throwing shells and shot into a town, fort, or ship. Sometimes carcasses, stink-pots, rockets, hot-shot, and other incendiary missiles are used for this purpose. The *B.* of a town takes more effect upon the civilians than the garrison, as the latter, in any well-constructed fortified place, are lodged in bomb-proof buildings. Before bombarding a town, it is customary to give notice thereof, to allow women, children, and non-combatants to leave it.—See Siege.

Bombar'don, Bombar'do, *n.* (*Mus.*) A musical wind-instrument resembling the bassoon, and generally used as a bass to accompany the hautboy. It is sometimes called *bombard.*

Bombasine', *n.* See Bombazine.

Bombast, (*bum'bast,*) *n.* [It. *bambagia,* cotton, from L. Lat. *bombax,* the cotton-tree.] Originally, a stuff of soft, loose texture, used to stuff garments; specifically, and in a figurative sense, high-sounding words; an inflated style of speech; fustian.

"Are all the flights of heroic poetry to be concluded *bombast,* . . . because they are not affected with their excellences?"—*Dryden.*

—*a.* High-sounding; big without meaning.

"He . . . evades them with a *bombast* circumstance,
Horribly stuff'd with epithets of war.'—*Shaks.*

Bombas'tic, *a.* Distinguished by bombast; high-sounding; swelled; inflated; turgid; as, "A *bombastic* phraseology."—*Burke.*

Bombas'tically, *adv.* With an inflated turgid style.

Bom'bastry, *n.* Fustian; bombastic language.

Bom'bate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt resulting from the combination of bombic acid with a base.

Bom'bax, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Sterculiaceæ.* The species are native of S. America and India. They are usually large trees, with broad deep-green leaves, and flowers of considerable size. Technically, they differ from *Malvaceæ,* in having two cells to their anthers, which are often doubled down upon themselves; in their calyx opening in an irregular rather than a valvate manner, and in their stamens being usually collected into five parcels. Their anthers are often described as having only one cell; but this is an inaccurate mode of speaking of them, inasmuch as they are formed upon the common two-cell type, and merely have the cells united at the point of the connective. This group contains some of the most majestic and beautiful trees that are known, but nothing of much medical or economical importance is furnished by them. Their wood is light and spongy; the long cottony substance found within their fruit, and which has gained for some of them the name of *cotton-trees,* is too short in the staple to be manufactured into cloth; and the slightly acid or mucilaginous qualities that occur in the group are altogether inferior to those of many *Malvaceæ.* Several American species spread enormously near the ground, forming huge buttresses with the angles of their trunks. The American tree, *B. ceiba,* and the Indian tree, *B. pentandrum,* are remarkable for their prodigious height.

Bombay', formerly a *Presidency,* now a province, and one of the nine great divisions of British India, between Lat. 14° 18′ and 28° 30′ N., and Lon. 67° and 76° 25′ E. having W. the Indian Ocean and Beloochistan; N., Gundava and the Punjab: E., the Nizam's dominions; and S., Mysore and the pres. of Madras. *Area,* 142,043 sq. m. This presidency is divided into the four great territorial divisions of Poonah, Surat (or the N.), Scinde, and the S. division, (Belgaum, &c.) *Desc.* The N.W. parts are more level than the S.E. and E.; Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Baroach are well watered, and are, in some parts, among the best cultivated and peopled lands in Hindostan: Surat is more undulating, with its E. part hilly and jungly; Candeish is diversified with hills, fertile patches, and jungle; Ahmednuggur abounds in rocks, hills and streams; Poonah is mountainous and irregular, but with many fertile valleys; Darwar is an elevated table-land, and the Khokan a large narrow tract stretching for 225 m. along the sea-coast. The principal mountain ranges are a spur of the W. Ghauts in the S.; the Sydaree and Santpoora, in Candeish, and the Nerbudda in the N., a branch of the Vindhyan chain. *Chief Rivers.* The Nerbudda, Taptee, Mhye, &c., falling into the Gulf of Cambay, in the N.; in the central parts, the head waters of the Godavery and Beemah; and in the S. the Kistna and Toombuddra. *Min.* Basalt, amygdaloid, yellow porphyry, and green clay-stone. A black soil, well suited to the culture of cotton, is widely diffused throughout the centre of this presidency. *Clim.* The mean temp. at Bombay, about the centre of the pres., is between 81° and 83° Fahr. The climate of the N. district is reckoned among the worst in India; the thermometer in the hot season rises, sometimes, to 116° Fahr., and Europeans are affected with fever, ague, and other tropical complaints. *Zoöl.* Wild elephants, tigers, leopards, panthers, hyænas, buffaloes, boars, deer, &c., and many varieties of birds. *Veg. Prod.* Teak of very good quality is plentiful, and the dist. of Surat abounds with poon, wild dates, and babool. Cocoa palms are equally abundant. In the N. parts, a great variety of fruits flourish, and the mango is found in great perfection. *Agric.* Rice and cotton are the staple articles of culture, and the latter forms an important and yearly increasing object of export. Sugar, indigo, and the mulberry-tree, are also extensively cultivated; and wool is largely shipped to foreign countries. The cattle of Gujerat are of a remarkably large size, and command a good market throughout India. Sheep have been of late years imported into the pres., where they are reported to be doing well. *Inhab.* Besides Hindoos, Mohammedans, Parsees, Jews, and Europeans, many distinct tribes (for the greater part aboriginal) inhabit this country. Among these are found Bheels, Coolies, Ramooses, Catties, Dhoohlas, &c. Nearly all the Parsees in Hindostan have settled within the limits of *B.* presidency. *Rev.* The revenue is principally derived from three sources, viz.: the land-tax, opium, and customs. *Com.* (See Bombay City.) In 1617, *B.* was created a regency, and made supreme over all the East India Company's establishments in India; but, in 1707, Calcutta was declared independent of it. In 1813, Baroach and Ahmednuggur districts were acquired by the English, and the latter, with Poonah and Ahmedabad, were formally ceded to them in 1817. Khokan, Darwar, Candeish, and the residue of the Peishwa's dominions, fell to the British in 1818. The seat of govt. was transferred from the city of Surat to that of Bombay, 1686. *Pop.* 13,039,106.

Bombay, (Pg. *Buon Bahia.* "good harbor,") a maritime city, prov. Aurungabad, and cap. of the above pres., is, after Calcutta and Canton, the greatest commercial emporium of the East. It is built at the S. extremity of a small island of the same name, contiguous to the Khokan coast, 650 m. N.W. of Madras, 150 S. of Surat, and 1,050 S.W. of Calcutta; Lat. 18° 56′ N., Lon. 72° 53′ E. The city consists of two portions, the old town, or fort, and the new town, or Dungaree. It bears no external resemblance to Calcutta or Madras, and its best streets scarcely equal their suburbs. There is no Asiatic magnificence to be seen; everything has an air of age and economy, though the shops and warehouses are built on an extensive scale. The government-house, arsenal, courts of law, cathedral, Elphinstone institute, college, and the town-hall are the leading public buildings. The most remarkable structure in the new town is a pagoda, the largest in *B.*, dedicated to the worship of *Momba Devi.* Ground in this city is very valuable, especially within the fortress. The Parsees (*q. v.*) form the most numerous, wealthy, and powerful section of the population. The harbor of *B.* is one of the largest, safest, and most commodious in India; and the rise of the tides here makes it the only port in Hindostan permitting wet-docks to be constructed. The commerce of *B* is principally with Europe and China. The imports from the latter country consist principally of raw silk, silk piece-goods, sugar, treasure, &c.; on the other hand, the exports from *B.* to China are, raw cotton, opium, pearls, sandal-wood, &c. The leading exports to Europe comprise immense quantities of cotton, raw silk, pepper and spices, coffee, and wool. In 1866, the total imports bore a value of $150,430,710; while the exports amounted to $184,327,285.—*B.* is, next to Madras, the oldest of the British possessions in the East, having been ceded by the Portuguese, in 1661, as part of the dowry of Catherine, Queen of Charles II. In 1668 the city and island were transferred by the crown to the East India Company. At present, *B.* rules the whole N.W. coast of India, and its influence is felt along the shores of Persia and Arabia. *Pop.* (1870) 644,405.

Bombay', in *New York,* a post-township of Franklin co., on Little Salmon River, 20 m. N.W. of Malone; *pop.* (1870) 1,488.

Bombazette', *n.* A thin woollen stuff.—*Booth.*

Bombazine, Bombasine, (*bum-ba-zeen',*) *n.* [Fr. *bombasin;* Gr. *bombyx,* a silk-worm.] (*Manuf.*) A fabric

of which the warp is silk, and the weft (or shoot) worsted. It is chiefly made in black, and is an article of mourning for female dress.

Bomb'-chest, *n.* (*Mil.*) A chest filled with detonating materials, and buried under-ground, in order to be exploded with a lighted fuse when necessary.

Bom'bernickel, or PUM'PERNICKEL, *n.* A kind of German rye bread made of unsifted meal. — *Scudamore.*

Bom'bic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) An acid formed by silk-worms, analogous to, and most likely identical with, that obtained from ants, and called FORMIC ACID, (*q. v.*)

Bom'bilate, *v. i.* [From Lat. *bombilare.*] To make a humming noise. (R.)

Bombila'tion, *n.* Sound; noise; report. (O.)

Bombil'ious, *a.* Having, or creating, a hollow, humming noise.

Bom'bite, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral with all the characteristics of Touchstone, of which it is, probably, a variety. It is found in the environs of Bombay (India), whence the name.

Bomb'-ketch, Bomb-vessel, *n.* (*Naut.*) A strongly built vessel of war, carrying heavy metal for bombardment. See GUNBOAT; KETCH; MORTAR-BOAT.

Bomb-proof, *a.* (*Mil.*) Capable of resisting the force of bombs or shells; as, a *bomb-proof* casemate in a battery.

Bomb-shell, *n.* (*Mil.*) See SHELL.

Bom'bus, *n.* [Gr. *bombos*, the humming of bees.] (*Zoöl.*) See APIDÆ.

(*Med.*) A kind of ringing or buzzing in the ears; — characterized by the perception of blows or beating repeated at certain intervals.

Bombyc'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of insects, order *Lepidoptera*, mainly comprising thick-bodied moths which have the head small and sunken, antennæ generally feathered or pectinated, mouth-parts short, thorax woolly, and the fore-legs very hairy. The caterpillars have 16 legs, and, with few exceptions, spin cocoons. Some genera are small; others are the largest of all the Lepidoptera. The members of this family supply the world with silk. — *Tenney.*

Bombycil'lidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl*) The Wax-wing family of birds, order *Incessores*, comprising birds with the bill shut, broad, much depressed, and the gape opening to the eyes; both mandibles notched, the upper with a tooth behind the notch, the outer lateral toe the longest, and the head generally crested. The Cedar-bird (*Ampelis cedrorum*) of N. America is an example. See AMPELIDAE.

Bombycinous, (*bom-bĭs'e-nus,*) *a.* [Lat. *bombycinus.*] Of the color of the silk-worm.

Bom'byx, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See SILK-WORM.

Bom-Fim, (*bong-feeng,*) a town of Brazil, prov. of Rio Janeiro, and 65 m. W. of the city of the same name. There are several places of this name in Brazil, which are of no importance.

Bomilcar, (*bo-mil'kar,*) a Carthagenian general, lived about 310 B. C. Not satisfied with enjoying the highest dignity the republic could bestow, he aspired to sovereign power; and, taking advantage of the public alarm occasioned by the invasion of Agathocles, he entered Carthage at the head of 1,000 mercenaries, about 308 B. C. After being proclaimed king, his hireling troops turned against him, made him prisoner, and put him to death by crucifixion.

Bomil'car, a Numidian adventurer, D. about 107 B. C. He was a favorite of Jugurtha, and the instrument of many of his cruelties. Having by his order murdered Massina, grandson of Massinissa, he fled to Africa. Here he had an interview with Metellus, who promised him impunity for his crime if he would either kill or betray Jugurtha. To this condition *B.* consented; but the plot having been discovered by Jugurtha, he caused *B.* and his accomplices to be put to death.

Bom-Jardim, (*bong-jar-deen',*) a town of Brazil, prov. and 210 m. S. of Ceara; *pop.* abt. 6,000, chiefly Indians.

Bom-Jesus, (*bong-zha'soos,*) the name of several unimportant places in Brazil.

Bom-Successo, (*bong-soos-sā'so,*) or IBITURUNA, a village of Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, 250 m. N.E. of Villa Rica.

Bon, (*bong,*) *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *bonus*, good.] Good; legitimate; genuine.

Bon, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name applied, in Egypt, to the coffee-tree.

Bo'na, (anc. *Hippo-Regius,*) [called by the French *Bône*, and by the natives *Annabah, i. e.* "place of jujubes."] A fortified maritime city of N. Africa, in the French province of Algiers, dep. of Constantine, near the Gulf of Bona, 85 miles N. of Constantine city; Latitude 36° 53′ 58″ N., Lon. 7° 46′ 5″ E. *B.* has been much improved since its occupation by the French; the streets are narrow and crooked, but there are several good public buildings. *Manf.* Burnous, tapestry, and saddles. *Exp* Corn, wool, ox-hides, and wax. *B.* is the principal seat of the coral fishery on this coast. It was taken by the French in 1832. *P.* 1876, 23,186, of whom 6,487 are Arabs.

Bonac'ca, or GUANAJA, an island of Honduras Bay, Caribbean Sea, 30 m. N. of Cape Castilla; Lon. 16° 28′ N., Lat. abt. 87° 38′ W.

Bon Ac'cord, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Johnston co.

Bo'na De'a, [Lat., good goddess] (*Myth.*) A name given to Ops, Vesta, Cybele, Rhea, by the Greeks; and, by the Latins, to Fauna or Fatua. This goddess was so chaste, that no man but her husband saw her after her marriage. Her festivals were celebrated only in the night, by the Roman matrons in their houses; and all the statues of the men were carefully covered with a veil where the ceremonies were observed.

Bo'nâ Fi'des. [Lat.] (*Law.*) Good faith; honesty, as distinguished from *mala fides* (bad faith). The law requires all persons in their transactions to act with good faith; and a contract, when the parties have not acted *bonâ fide*, is void at the pleasure of the innocent party.

Bon Air, in *Tennessee*, a village of White co.

Bon'ald, LOUIS GABRIEL AMBROISE, VICOMTE DE, a French political philosopher, B. 1754. During the revolution he joined the royalist army under the Bourbon princes. He returned to France under Napoleon; became co-editor of the *Mercure* with Chateaubriand and Fiévée, and, in 1808, was appointed Minister of Public Instruction. After the restoration — as the deputy for his department — he voted with the Ultramontane or Theocratic party in the Chambre Introuvable, and in his political career, as in his philosophical works, was the ardent advocate of absolutism, of the infallibility of the Pope, and of the Jesuits. In 1830, he refused to take the oath of allegiance to the new dynasty. D. 1840. His most important writings are: *Théorie du pouvoir Politique et Religieux*, 3 vols., 1796; *Législation Primitive*, 3 vols., 1802; *Recherches Philosophiques sur les premiers Objets des connaissances Morales*, 2 vols., 1818. — His 3d son, LOUIS JACQUES MAURICE DE *B.*, B. 1787, archbishop of Lyon, 1839, and cardinal in 1842, faithfully adhered to his father's political and religious principles, living, notwithstanding, on a footing of good intelligence and accord with the government of Napoleon III. D. 1870.

Bo'naparte, (originally BUONAPARTE.) the patronymic of the most remarkable dynastic family, or reigning house, of modern times. Its founder, CARLO BUONAPARTE, a lawyer of honorable descent, and the friend of Gen. Paoli, was B. at Ajaccio, Corsica, in 1756, and by Letizia (*Letitia*) Ramolino, his wife, was the father of the illustrious subjects of the following notices. He D. 1785.

B., JOSEPH, sometime KING OF NAPLES AND SICILY, afterwards of SPAIN, and, later, known as the COUNT DE SURVILLIERS, B. at Ajaccio, Jan. 7, 1768, was the eldest son of the above. He was educated at the college of Autun, France, and at Pisa University. He early entered upon the study of the law, and, in 1792, was made a member of the new administration of Corsica, under Gen. Paoli. Next year he emigrated to Marseilles, where he married one of the daughters of M. Clary, a rich banker, whose younger daughter married Bernadotte, afterwards King of Sweden. In 1796, Joseph was appointed commissary to the army of Italy, then commanded by his brother Napoleon. Next year, he was elected deputy from his native dep. in Corsica to the Council of the Five Hundred, and sent by the Executive Directory as ambassador to the Pope. He made but a short stay at Rome, returned to Paris to resume his legislative duties, and, in concert with his brother Lucien (*q. v.*), prepared the way for the subsequent elevation of his brother Napoleon, then commanding in Egypt. On the latter becoming First Consul, he appointed Joseph councillor of state, and employed him in Sept., 1800, to negotiate a treaty of peace and commerce with the United States. Having exhibited some diplomatic skill in this transaction, he was sent the following year to Luneville, where he concluded a treaty of peace with the Emperor of Germany, in 1801; and next year he was employed at Amiens to negotiate the treaty with England. Joseph was now made a senator; and on his brother attaining the imperial crown, he was recognized as an imperial prince, and created Grand Elector of the Empire. When the emperor sent an army to invade Naples, at the beginning of 1806, he appointed Joseph to lead the expedition as his lieutenant, Marshal Massena acting as military commander. Immediately afterwards, the emperor announced to Joseph, after his usual imperious fashion, but in a private letter dated 19th Jan., 1806, his intention to make him King of Naples. — "My will is that the Bourbons shall have ceased to reign in Naples. I intend to seat on that throne a prince of my own house. In the first place you, if it suits you: if not, another." But the intimation of his intention to make Joseph a king was followed in a few days by a plain announcement that he was to be only a subordinate king. "I intend my blood to reign in Naples as long as it does in France; the kingdom of Naples is necessary to me." Joseph, after a little hesitation, accepted the post, and in the following year he was appointed, by decree, King of Naples and Sicily. Joseph reigned in Naples, though not in Sicily, little more than two years. Acting as his brother's subordinate, he effected fundamental changes in the institutions of the country, the object being to assimilate its institutions to those of France. He caused many and great reforms, and had the disposition to act in the most beneficial manner to the country, but was constantly checked and overruled by the suzerain power. In 1808, the emperor transferred Joseph from the Neapolitan throne to that of Spain. In the latter country he met with much greater difficulties than at Naples. He tried mildness and conciliation, but even these failed to move the stern, unbending character of the people. During the five years of his Spanish reign, three times he was obliged by the success of the allied armies to leave his capital; the last time (1813) to return no more. More than once he offered to resign the crown, but he was induced by Napoleon to remain. After the battle of Vittoria (June, 1813), where he narrowly escaped being taken prisoner by the English, he returned to France. In Jan., 1814, when the emperor set off for the army, he appointed Joseph head of the council of regency, and lieut.-general of the empire. After the events of 1814, he retired to his estate of Prangin, near Lake Leman, where he remained until the emperor's return from Elba in 1815, when he rejoined him. After Waterloo, and the emperor's second abdication, Joseph retired to the U. States, where he purchased an estate on the banks of the Delaware, near Philadelphia. Under the title of "Count de Survilliers," he there lived in a style of affluence, affording employment to many of the laboring population, and hospitality to the French emigrants who resorted to America. His wife remained in Europe with her two daughters, and resided at Brussels and afterwards at Florence. When the French Revolution of 1830 became known in the U. States, Joseph wrote a long address to the House of Deputies, in which he put forth the claims of his nephew, the present emperor. The letter, however, was not read to the Chamber. He came himself to England soon after, and at last repaired to Italy, where he D. at Florence, July, 1844. Joseph was a man of considerable intelligence and good intentions, but he was too feeble of purpose to resist the imperious will of his brother, and was, of course, wholly unfitted to act independently in the elevated positions to which he was raised.

B., NAPOLEON. See NAPOLEON I., (EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.)

B., LUCIEN, PRINCE DE CANINO and MUSIGNANO, the third son of Charles and Letizia Bonaparte, was B. at Ajaccio, in 1775. He emigrated to Marseille with the rest of the family, in 1793. He entered warmly into the revolutionary notions of the period, made speeches, and wrote pamphlets on liberty and equality. Soon after he obtained employment in the commissariat at St. Maximin, a small town of Provence, where he married the daughter of an innkeeper. Being one of the republican municipality of that place, he exerted himself laudably, and at his own imminent peril, to save several unfortunate individuals accused of royalism, whom an agent of Barras and Freron, the terrorist commissioners in the south of France, wanted to remove to the prisons of Orange, where the guillotine was in constant activity. By showing a bold front to the agent, whom Lucien charged with informality in his commission, he detained the intended victims under arrest at St. Maximin, until the fall of Robespierre put a stop to the reign of terror. In the reaction, however, which took place in the south of France, Lucien was arrested as a Jacobin, on account of his speeches; and a royalist, whom he had saved, proved most hostile against him. He was, however, liberated after a time. In 1796, Lucien was appointed commissary at war, probably through the influence of his brother, General *B.* In the following year he was elected deputy to the Council of the Five Hundred, and he went to reside at Paris, where he took a house, of which his sister, Eliza Bacchiochi, did the honors. His drawing-room was resorted to by several men of note and literary acquirements. Lucien took the opposition side in the council, and allied himself to Sieyes and his party, who wished to try their hands at a new constitution. While Napoleon was in Egypt, Lucien wrote to him, complaining of the incapacity and misgovernment of the Executive Directory, and urging him to return to France, but the letters are said to have been intercepted by the English cruisers. After Napoleon's return, in 1799, Lucien, who was the president of the council, became the active leader of those who wished to overturn the Directory. In the stormy sitting of the 19th Brumaire (see NAPOLEON I.) he resisted the motion made by several members to outlaw General *B.*, and as the confusion and uproar increased in the hall, he left the chair, and addressing his brother's soldiers outside, told them to march in, and drive away the factious men who were no longer the representatives of France. After the accomplishment of that revolution, in which he rendered most material assistance to his brother, he was one of the members of the commission which framed the new or Consular constitution. Soon after he was appointed minister of the interior, but remained in office only a short time, having had some disagreement with his brother upon matters of administration; and, in October, 1800, after the campaign of Marengo, Napoleon sent him ambassador to Spain. His mission proved successful; he managed to ingratiate himself with Charles IV. and the favorite Godoy, and to re-establish French influence in Spain. He induced the weak Spanish government to join France in an attack upon Portugal, which ended by the latter country being obliged to sue for peace, for which it paid dearly. He also completed the arrangements concerning the new kingdom of Etruria, to be given to the young Infanta, son of the Duke of Parma, who had married a Spanish princess, in exchange for which Spain ceded to France her rights upon Parma and Piacenza. The cession of Louisiana to France was likewise confirmed. Having concluded these negotiations, Lucien returned to Paris in 1802. He was made a member of the Tribunate, and as such he supported with all his eloquence, the concordat with the Pope, and also the institution of the Legion of Honor. Lucien was made a senator, and his brother gave him the senatorship, or living, of Sopelsdorf, an estate of the former elector of Treves. His wife being dead, Lucien married, in 1803, Madame Jouberthou, the wife of a stockbroker, who had died at St. Domingo. Napoleon disapproved of this marriage, as he had disapproved of the marriage of Jerome, because he looked forward to royal alliances for his brothers. Lucien, however, supported the project of making his brother consul for life; but he says in his memoirs that he wished to have stopped there, and that he opposed from the first the idea of establishing an hereditary dynasty. When he saw his brother determined on assuming the imperial crown, he left France in the spring of 1804, and went to Italy. The Senatus Consultum, which fixed the hereditary succession in Napoleon's family, named his brothers Joseph and Louis as eventual heirs to the throne, but made no mention of either Lucien or Jerome. Lucien, after a time, fixed his residence at Rome, where he was very kindly received by Pope Pius VII. Being fond of literature and the fine arts, his house was much frequented. After the peace of Tilsit, Napoleon repaired to N. Italy

at the end of 1807, and sent to his brother Lucien to meet him at Mantua. The two brothers had there a conference, in which it seems that Napoleon offered to give Lucien a kingdom in Italy, at the same time telling him plainly that in such case he must be prepared to obey all his orders concerning the internal as well as the external policy of his administration. Lucien declined accepting a crown on these terms, and said that he preferred to remain in a private station. "Be it so," Napoleon replied; "you cannot have henceforth any ground of complaint against me." Lucien returned to Rome. Pope Pius VII. created him Prince of Canino and Musignano in 1808. Soon after, Napoleon began a course of vexatious proceedings towards the court of Rome, which ended in the arrest of the Pope, and the seizure of his dominions. When the French took possession of Rome in 1809, Lucien, who had expressed himself very freely against this part of his brother's policy, was advised to leave that city, and he retired to his country estate. In 1810 he resolved to go to the United States. With this view he embarked on board a vessel at Civita Vecchia, but was seized by an English cruiser, and carried to Malta, where, after a time, he obtained permission from the British government to reside in England under surveillance. Ludlow Castle was fixed upon as his residence. Some time after, he removed to a place in the neighborhood, where he remained till the end of the war, and employed himself in writing his poem of *Charlemagne*. After the peace of 1814 he returned to Rome. When Napoleon returned to France from Elba, in 1815, Lucien repaired to Paris for the purpose, as is said, of obtaining his brother's favor towards the Pope. It has been surmised by some that Lucien acted from a generous impulse, to tender to his brother his advice in the hour of danger, and to keep him also, if possible, within constitutional limits. However this may be, he went to live at the Palais Royal, assumed the style of an Imperial prince, and in the privy councils that took place, he advised Napoleon to offer to the Emperor of Austria, in order to detach him from the allies, to abdicate in favor of his son. His advice, after some hesitation, was rejected. Napoleon set off for the army, lost the battle of Waterloo, and returned to Paris without an army. Lucien, being appointed extraordinary commissioner of the emperor, to communicate with the representatives of the people, strove to revive in the Chamber of Deputies a feeling of sympathy for his brother; he spoke eloquently, he appealed to the gratitude of the nation, but was answered sternly by La Fayette, "The nation has followed your brother over fifty fields of battle, from the burning sands of Egypt to the frozen deserts of Russia, through disasters as well as triumphs, and it is for this that we mourn the loss of three millions of Frenchmen!" Lucien advised his brother to dissolve the chamber, since he could not manage them, and to assume the dictatorship. Napoleon hesitated, and at last refused; he said that he would not kindle a civil war. He most likely perceived what Lucien did not see, that the attempt would only lead to a short protracted struggle, attended by additional calamities to France and to himself. Lucien says that he was opposed to Napoleon's abdication; but when he saw his brother determined upon it, he insisted upon its being made at least in favor of young Napoleon. Napoleon smiled and shook his head incredulously, but at length inserted the clause in favor of his son. Lucien then proceeded to address the House of Peers, to induce them to proclaim at once Napoleon II., but in vain. After the entry of the allied armies into Paris, Lucien rejoined his family at Rome, where he afterwards spent many years in peaceful retirement. About 1833, he revisited England, where he published several of his works; and returning to Italy, D. at Viterbo, 1840. Lucien ranks as an author both in prose and verse. His published works are, *Charlemagne, ou l'Eglise délivrée*, an epic poem in 24 cantos, which has been translated into English by Dr. Butler, and the Rev. F. Hodgson, 2 vols. 4to, London, 1815; *La Cyrnéide, ou la Corse sauvée*, a poem in 12 cantos; *Mémoires de Lucien Bonaparte, Prince de Canino, écrits par lui-même*, 8vo., London, 1836, and *Réponse de Lucien Bonaparte aux Mémoires du Général Lamarque*, London, 1835.

B., Louis Count de St. Leu, and sometime King of Holland, the fourth son of Carl Bonaparte, and the father of the Emperor Napoleon III., was B. at Ajaccio, Sept. 21, 1778. At an early age he entered the French army, and accompanied his brother Napoleon to Italy and Egypt. He distinguished himself at Arcola, braving the enemy's fire, and shielding with his own body that of his brother and commander. On Napoleon becoming first consul, he sent Louis on a special mission to St. Petersburg, but, owing to the death of the Emperor Paul, he stopped short at Berlin. After remaining there for about a year, he returned to Paris, became general of brigade, a counsellor of state, and, afterwards, a general of division. In 1802, he married Hortense Eugénie de Beauharnais, (see Hortense,) the daughter of the Empress Josephine. When his brother became emperor, Louis was promoted to be governor of Piedmont, and afterwards commanded the army of the N. of Holland. After the Batavian republic had been converted into a kingdom, the States of Holland, in June, 1806, sent an embassy to Napoleon, requesting that Louis might be their king, which was granted, and he immediately assumed the title. He strenuously exerted himself to improve the condition of his people, and distinguished himself on several occasions by his personal humanity. His love for his people made him refuse without hesitation the offer made to him by his brother of the Spanish crown; but his opposition to Napoleon's plans, which he thought were prejudicial to the nation's welfare, gave great dissatisfaction at Paris. His wife was a most devoted adherent of Napoleon, and her inability to control her husband, the death of her eldest son in 1807, and the state of her health, induced her to return to Paris, where a third son was born. She was afterwards sent by Napoleon, in 1809, to induce her husband to comply with his wishes, but Louis refused. She then returned to Paris, where she resided in state as Queen of Holland, and Napoleon sent Oudinot with 20,000 men against Louis, who thereupon abdicated in favor of his son, which abdication the emperor rejected, and, 9th July, 1810, Holland was united to France. Louis retired to Gratz in Styria, where he lived under the title of Count de St. Leu, and his wife became wholly separated from him, though not divorced. In 1813, when the allies appeared about to fall upon France, Louis offered his services to the emperor, by whom they were accepted, and he proceeded to Switzerland, but he was not employed. On the downfall of Napoleon, when the Dutch threw off the French yoke, Louis addressed a letter to the provisional government, asserting his claims to the throne; but they were rejected. Louis ultimately retired to the Papal States, where others of his family had assembled, and there devoted himself chiefly to literature. He published *Marie, ou les Hollandaises*; *Documents Historiques sur la Hollande*, 5 vols. 8vo., 1820; *Mémoires sur la Versification*, &c., &c. D. at Leghorn, 15th July, 1846, and was buried at St. Leu, France.

B., Jerome, Prince de Montfort, and King of Westphalia, the youngest brother of Napoleon I., B. at Ajaccio, Dec. 15th, 1784. He was educated at the college of Juilly, France. On his brother's elevation to the first consulship, he placed Jerome in the naval service, who went as lieutenant, in 1801, to St. Domingo, with the expedition commanded by Gen. Leclerc; but he soon returned home as bearer of despatches. He was then appointed to the command of a frigate, and when, in 1803, hostilities broke out between France and England, Jerome cruised off the W. Indies, and U. States, but without accomplishing anything. In the latter country, he married Miss Elizabeth Patterson, a lady of Baltimore, Dec. 24, 1803. This union, contracted without his knowledge, gave great offence to Napoleon, who was now bent on forming high alliances for all the members of his family. In spite of Jerome's entreaties, Napoleon, as soon as he became emperor, annulled the marriage by a decree of the council of state, on the ground of his brother being a minor. The Pope, however, to whom Napoleon applied, refused to ratify the divorce. Jerome, in returning to Europe with his wife, narrowly escaped being captured by British cruisers. Not being allowed to enter France, the wife of Jerome proceeded to England, where, in July, 1805, she gave birth to a son, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, afterwards a citizen of the U. States. Jerome remained for some time in disgrace with his brother, as well on account of his want of success at sea as of his marriage; but he was ultimately sent as envoy to the Dey of Algiers, to obtain the liberty of a number of Genoese slaves. Having succeeded in his mission, he was appointed to the command of a squadron, sailed, in 1806, to Martinique, and on his return was created a prince of the empire, and promoted to the rank of general. In the campaign of 1807, Jerome received the command of a body of Bavarian and Würtemberg troops, with whom he attacked the Prussians and made himself master of Silesia; after which he was created general of division. On Aug. 12th, 1807, Jerome married Frederique Catherine, daughter of the King of Würtemberg; and on the 18th of the same month, the emperor erected Westphalia into a kingdom, and created Jerome King of Westphalia. Jerome directed all his energies to the performance of his new duties. He was compelled to act in a great measure as the deputy of Napoleon, but he did not hesitate to exercise his own judgment. He set about the restoration of the national finances, the removal of administrative abuses, the reformation of various institutions, and the establishment of religious freedom; and following the example, perhaps obeying the directions of the emperor, he commenced the embellishment of the capital, Cassel. But though he gained to a great extent the good will of his subjects, he failed to satisfy his brother, who, on several occasions, loaded him with reproaches, and more than once summoned him to Paris the better to enforce his instructions. In the Russian campaign, Napoleon gave Jerome the command of a German division of 70,000 men, with which he rendered good service on more than one occasion. But suffering himself to be surprised at Smolensk, he was summoned before the emperor, who, after angrily reproaching him with disconcerting his plans, dismissed him from his command, and sent him back to Germany. When in the following year the French were driven out of Germany, Jerome was compelled to abandon his kingdom, (Oct. 26, 1813,) and take refuge in France. On the abdication of Napoleon, Jerome and his wife settled in Italy. He was watched by the Austrian government, but by the aid of Murat (*q. v.*) succeeded, on his brother's return from Elba, in escaping surveillance, and joining the emperor at Paris. He afterwards distinguished himself by his gallant conduct at the battle of Waterloo, where he was wounded. After the emperor's final abdication, Jerome, proscribed from France, returned to Würtemberg, where his father-in-law gave him the title of Prince de Montfort, with a handsome estate. Later, he removed to Vienna, and afterwards to Trieste, where he erected a palace. When his nephew, Louis Napoleon, had become the ruler of France, Jerome was recalled to Paris, and was created Marshal of France, and President of the Senate, and (failing direct issue of the emperor) heir to the throne. By his second wife he had three children, Prince Napoleon Jerome, Princess Mathilde, and one who died young. Jerome D. in Paris, 1860.

B., Marie Elise, (Grand-Duchess of Tuscany.) See Bacciochi.

B., Caroline, (Queen of Naples.) See Caroline.

B., Marie Pauline. See Borghese. (Princess.)

B., Napoleon François, (Duc de Reichstadt.) See Napoleon II.

B., Charles Louis Napoleon. See Napoleon III.

B., Charles Lucien Jules, Prince de Canino, eldest son of Lucien *B.*, B. at Paris, 1803. He acquired great distinction as a naturalist; and in ornithology especially was considered one of the first authorities of his day. His chief works are, a continuation of Wilson's *Ornithology of America*, in 4 vols folio; and *Iconografia della Fauna Italica*, a splendidly illustrated work in 3 vols. folio. He was always the zealous friend and patron of science, and for many years the chief promoter of the annual congresses of the scientific men of Italy. D. 1857.

B., Louis Lucien, (Prince,) brother of the above, B. in England, 1813. In 1848, he was returned to the French Constituent Assembly by the inhabitants of Corsica. In 1849, he was returned to the same body by the dep. Seine. On the re-establishment of the empire, in Dec. 1852, he was appointed senator. Prince Lucien has been for many years engaged in superintending the translation of portions of the English version of the Scriptures into the various dialects spoken in England, Wales, and Scotland, and has had the *Parable of the Sower* translated into 72 of the languages and dialects of Europe. Of these works the prince prints only a very limited number of copies. He is said to be greatly interested in chemical researches, has written on chemical science, and is the author of several minor works in the Basque language. He has the reputation of being one of the most accomplished linguists of the day.

B., Napoleon Joseph Charles Paul, (Jérôme.) — See Napoleon, (Prince.)

B., Mathilde, (Princess.) — See Mathilde, (Princess.)

Bon'aparte, in *Illinois*, a village of Du Page co., 25 m. W. by S. of Chicago.

Bon'aparte, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Van Buren co., on Des Moines River, 35 m. N.W. of Keokuk; *pop.* 1,341.

Bonaparte'an, *a.* Treating of, or belonging to, Bonaparte, or his dynasty; as, *Bonapartean* relics.

Bo'napartism, *n.* The policy inaugurated by Napoleon Bonaparte, and continued by his imperial successor.

Bo'napartist, *n.* A person attached to the family, fortunes, or policy of the Bonaparte dynasty.

Bo'na Perish'ra, *n. pl.* [Lat.] (*Law.*) Perishable goods. An executor, administrator, or trustee is bound to use due diligence in disposing of perishable goods, such as fattened cattle, grain, fruit, or any other article which may be the worse for keeping.

Bon A'qua, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Hickman co.

Bona Ro'ba, *n.* [It. and Sp., "a fine robe."] A finely dressed woman of pleasure; a showy woman of loose morals; a courtesan.

Bonas'sus, *n.* A kind of Bison or Buffalo, q. v.

Bonaventu'ra, (St.,) an Italian friar of the order of St. Francis, B. in Tuscany, 1221. He was sent by his superiors to Paris, where he, as well as Thomas Aquinas, of the Dominican order, became involved in contentions with the university, which denied the academical honors to individuals of the mendicant orders. It was not till 1257 that he received his doctor's degree. He had already been elected general of his order, in which capacity he enforced a strict discipline, giving himself the first example of implicit adherence to the monastic rule. He retired to the convent of Mount Alvernia in Tuscany, where he wrote *Vita Santi Francisci*, and also an ascetic work, *Itinerarium mentis in Deum*, for which last he received the appellation of the "Seraphic Doctor." He D. July 15, 1274, from sheer ascetic exhaustion. Dante, who wrote shortly afterwards, places him among the saints of his "Paradiso." In 1482, he was formally canonized by Sixtus IV., and in 1587 was ranked by Sixtus V. as the 6th of the great doctors of the church.

Bonaven'ture, in prov. of Quebec, an E. co. containing an area of 4,560 sq. m. *Cap.* Carleton. *Pop.* about 16,000.

Bonavis'ta, (*bo'na-vees'ta.*) One of the Cape de Verd Islands, *q. v.*

Bonavis'ta, a cape, telegraph station, and bay of Newfoundland, on the S.E. coast. Lat. of bay 48° 42′ N., and Lon. 53° 8′ W. — Also a district of Newfoundland.

Bon-bon, (*bong'bong,*) *n.* [Fr., goody-goody.] A sugar-plum; a confection of fruit, chocolate, &c., in crystallized sugar.

Bon'brook, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Franklin co.

Bonchamp, Charles Melchior Artus, Marquis de, (*bong-shan,*) B. at Jouverdeil, France, in 1759, was one of the bravest leaders of the Vendean party in the civil war consequent upon the French revolution. He received a fatal shot in the breast in the sanguinary encounter at Chollet, Oct. 17, 1793, and when his followers vowed to avenge his death on 5,000 republican prisoners, the dying hero exclaimed: "Spare your prisoners, I command it." This last command was obeyed.

Bonche'a, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of St. Croix co.

Bon-chretien, (*bong-kret'yen,*) *n.* [Fr., good Christian.] A species of large French pear.

Bond, *n.* [A. S. *bond*, from *biudan*, to bind.] Anything that binds, fastens, or confines, or which holds things together; a band; a tie; a cord; a chain; a ligament.

—(*pl.*) Chains; imprisonment; captivity; durance.

"Whom I perceived to have nothing laid to his charge worthy of death, or of *bonds*."—*Acts* xxiii. 29.

—Cementing influence; cause of union; link of connection; binding influence; as, the *bonds* of affection.

"Love cools, brothers divide, and the *bond* is cracked 'twixt son and father."—*Shaks.*

—An obligation imposing a moral duty as by a pledge, promise, and so forth; as, my word is my *bond*.

(*Masonry.*) The connection established among the stones or bricks in a wall, by disposing them so as to overlap each other. — See BRICK-LAYING.

(*Law.*) A deed whereby the obligor or party binding himself, obliges himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, to pay a certain sum of money, called the *penalty*, to another (the obligee), at a day appointed. There is a condition added, that if the obligor does some particular act, the obligation shall be void, or else remain in full force. In case this condition is not performed, the bond becomes forfeited or absolute at law, and charges the obligor while living, and after his death the obligation descends on the heir, who (in default of personal assets in the hands of the executor or administrator) is bound to discharge it, provided he has real assets by descent. The condition is usually (although not necessarily) included in the same deed, and at the foot of the obligation.—The bond without a condition is termed single (or *simplex obligatio*), and becomes single by forfeiture, on non-performance of the condition. At law, the whole penalty mentioned in the bond was recoverable on such non-performance. But by the interposition of equity, the obligee was discharged from paying more than the sum to which the obligor was reasonably entitled; viz., his principal, interest, and expenses, if the bond was for payment of a debt; or the damages accruing to him, if it was for the performance of a stipulated act. But by 4 and 5 Anne c. 16, it was enacted that in case of a bond conditioned for payment of money, the payment of the sum due, with interest and costs, even though the bond be forfeited and suit commenced thereon, shall be a full satisfaction and discharge; and on this footing the law now stands.— A bond on which neither principal nor interest has been demanded for twenty years will be presumed to have been satisfied; but length of time is not, strictly, a legal bar, but only a ground for the jury to presume satisfaction. In a bond where several are bound severally, the obligee may, at his election, sue all the obligors together, or each of them apart, and have several judgments and executions: but he shall have satisfaction but once; for if it be by one only, that is sufficient to discharge the debt.

Bond, *a.* (for BOUND.) Bound; in a state of servitude or captivity.

"Whether we be Jews or Gentiles, whether we be *bond* or free." 1 *Cor.* xii. 13.

—*v. a.* To give bond for; to secure payment of by giving a bond; as, to *bond* goods at the Custom House.

Bond, WILLIAM CRANCH, M. A., an eminent American astronomer, and Director of the Astronomical Observatory in Harvard College, B. at Portland, Maine, 1789. At an early age he learned the business of watchmaking, and made the first chronometer in this country. His attention was first attracted to astronomy by an eclipse which occurred in 1806. He was one of the earliest discoverers, in the U. States, of the comet of 1811. In 1838 he was appointed by the U. S. Navy department to prosecute a series of observations in connection with an exploring expedition under command of Capt. Wilkes. In 1840 he became Astronomical director to the university. He is the author of the parts of the *Annals of the Observatory of Harvard College*, for 1855–56. Celestial photography was by him first recognized as a possible art, and conducted through its earlier stages. The connection of the sidereal clock with the galvanic circles was first used by Mr. *B.* in recording astronomical observations. D. 1859.

Bond, in *Illinois*, a S.W. central co. *Area*, 400 sq. m. It is drained by Shoal Creek, East and West forks, and the Kaskaskia River. *Surface.* Undulating prairie. *Soil.* Excellent. *Cap.* Greenville. *Pop.* 13,152.

—A township of Lawrence co.; *pop.* 1,087.

Bond'age, *n.* [See BOND.] State of being bound; state of restraint; durance; thraldom; slavery, or involuntary servitude; captivity; imprisonment; as, a house of *bondage*.

"A day, an hour of virtuous liberty
Is worth a whole eternity in *bondage*." — *Addison.*

—Tie of duty or obligation; moral restraint or influence; binding power.

"If she has a struggle for honour, she is in a *bondage* to love." *Pope.*

(*Old Eng. Law.*) Villenage, *q. v.*

Bond-creditor, *n.* (*Law.*) A creditor whose debt is secured by a bond.

Bond-debt, *n.* (*Law.*) A debt secured by the protection of a bond.

Bond'ed, *p. a.* Secured by bond, as custom duties; that which lies under a bond to pay duty, as *bonded* goods.

Bond'ed-warehouse, *n.* A warehouse for the safe custody of bonded goods.

Bond, (English.) See BRICK-LAYING.

Bond'er, *n.* One who executes a bond on goods.

Bond'ers, *n. pl.* (*Building.*) See BOND-STONES.

Bond, (Flemish.) See BRICK-LAYING.

Bond'ing, *n.* The act of depositing goods, liable to duty, in a government bonded-warehouse, in which place they remain until the duty is paid.

Bond'-maid, *n.* A female slave, or servant whose labor is compulsory.

"Good sister, wrong me not, nor wrong yourself,
To make a *bond-maid* and a slave of me." — *Shaks.*

Bond'man, BONDSMAN, *n.* One who is in bonds; a male slave.

"Hereditary *bondsmen!* Know ye not,
Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow." — *Byron.*

Bondou, (*bon'doo,*) a little known country of W. Africa, whose geographical position has not been properly ascertained. On Rennell's map to *Park's First Journey*, it is placed between the Lats. of 13½° and 14½° N., and between Lon. 11° and 13° W. Though deemed powerful by its barbarous neighbors, it is a small state, not exceeding in length, from E. to W., 78 m., nor in width, from N. to S., 70. It is, however, very compact in form, and has an area of about 5,000 sq. m. It is bounded E. by Bambouk: S.E. and S. by Tenda and the Simbani Wilderness (wooded, not desert): S.W. by the latter country and Woolli; W. by Foota Toria; and on the N. by Kujaaga. *Surface.* Generally mountainous, and watered by the rivers Fo-le-me (an affluent of the Senegal), and the Nerico (of the Gambia). *Prod.* Vegetation is vigorous, and the soil is not to be surpassed in the world. Corn is the principal article of industry; its other productions are the same as those of Bambarra, *q. v. Climate.* Tolerably healthy. *Inhab.* The natives differ essentially in complexion and manners from their immediate neighbors. They belong to the great Foulah family, next to the Mandingoes the most considerable of all the W. African nations. They have a tawny, or rather yellow skin, with small features, and soft, silky hair. They hold the negroes to be their inferiors, and when talking of different races, always class themselves among *white* people. Centrally situated between the Senegal and Gambia, *B.* has become a high-road for traffic. The native exports consist of corn, cotton cloths, and aromatic gums. The transit trade consists of slaves, salt, iron, Shea butter, and gold-dust. *Govt. and Religion.* The government is monarchical. The Mohammedan religion is very generally, but not exclusively, professed. — Schools are established in the different towns, where children of all persuasions are taught to read and write. The character used is Arabic; and the instructors are Mohammedan priests. *Cap.* Bulibani. *Pop.* about 1,500,000.

Bond-servant, *n.* A slave; a servant who has not the liberty to quit his master's service.

"Thou shalt not compel him to serve as a *bond servant*." *Lev.* xxv. 39.

Bond-service, *n.* Slavery; the condition of a bond-servant.

"Upon those did Solomon levy a tribute of *bond-service*." 1 *Kings* ix. 21.

Bond-slave, *n.* A person in a state of slavery; one whose servile condition deprives him of the action of free-will.

"Commonly the *bond-slave* is fed by his lord, but here the lord was fed by his *bond-slave*." — *Sir J. Davies.*

Bonds'man, *n.* (*Law.*) One who is surety by bond for another person; one who becomes bail for another. See BONDMAN.

Bond's Point, in *Illinois*, a P. O. of Christian co.

Bond'-stone, *n.* (*Arch.*) A stone running through the whole thickness of a wall, at right angles to its face, for the purpose of binding the wall together in the direction of its thickness.

Bond's Village, in *Mass.*, a P. O. of Hampden co.

Bond'-timber, *n.* (*Arch.*) Timber worked in with a wall as it is carried up, for the purpose of tying it together in a longitudinal direction while the work is setting. — See BOND.

Bondu'el, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Shawanaw co.

Bond'ville, in *Vermont*, a post-office of Bennington co., 30 m. N.E. of Bennington.

Bond'woman, Bonds'woman, *n.* A woman slave.

"My lords, the senators
Are sold for slaves, and their wives for *bondswomen*."
Ben Jonson.

Bone, *n.* [A.S. *ban*; Ger. *bein*, a bone, the leg, the shank-bone; Frisian *ben, ban*; Du. and Dan. *been*; Swed. *ben*; allied to Gr. *bainō*, to go, as the legs are the natural instruments of going.] (*Anat.*) A firm, hard substance, composing the skeleton or framework of an animal body. (See below, § *Anat.*)

"A people who are still, as it were, but in the gristle, and not yet hardened into the *bone* of manhood." — *Burke.*

—A piece of such substance; an integral portion of the skeleton; as, the thigh-*bone*.

"An old man, broken with the storms of state,
Is come to lay his weary *bones* among ye." — *Shaks.*

—Something made of bone, as dice, tooth-picks, &c.

—*pl.* (*Mus.*) Castanets; as, to play the *bones*.

(*Gaming.*) Dice; as, to rattle the *bones*, *i. e.* throw the dice.

"And watch the box for fear they should convey
False *bones*, and put upon me in the play." — *Dryden.*

—A bone with a fragment of flesh adhering to it; as, a devilled *bone*.

"Like Æsop's hounds contending for the *bone*,
Each pleaded right, and would be lord alone." — *Dryden.*

A bone of contention. Object of contention or wrangling.

To make no bones. To make no scruple about anything; to offer no reluctance or difficulty. (Used vulgarly.)

A bone to pick. Something puzzling, or causing diversion.

To be upon the bones. To attack.

"Puss had a month's mind *to be upon the bones* of him, but was not willing to pick a quarrel." — *L'Estrange.*

(*Anat.*) A hard complex structure, forming the framework or skeleton of the body in man, and the higher orders of animals. It is confined to vertebrate animals; and even in the lowest order of this class, the cartilaginous fishes, it is entirely wanting. The *B.* form a framework for the moulding and adequate support of the soft parts of the body; cavities for the lodgment and protection of delicate organs; joints for locomotion, and levers for the action of the muscles. The first development of *B.* is commonly — though not always, as in the bones of the head — preceded by the formation of a cartilaginous structure, occupying the place which the *B.* is afterwards to take. It has commonly been said that the *B.* is formed by the ossification of the cartilage; but this, for various reasons, is thought not to be the case. The process of *B.*-formation always commences in the immediate neighborhood of blood-vessels, which pass down into canals excavated in the substance of the cartilage, and is lined by a continuation of its investing membrane. Hence, the spots where these vascular canals are especially developed are termed *centres of ossification*. Until the *B.* attains its full dimensions, the parts which contain distinct centres are not connected by osseous union, but only by cartilage, so as to allow an increase in the size of the *B.* by the growth of cartilage between its detached portions, which gives place to bony structure when there is no further need of increase. There exists a close correspondence between the number of ossific centres in the early condition of the skeleton of all vertebrate animals. The perfect reparation of bone after severe injuries, effected by the development of new osseous tissue in the substance of membrane or cartilage formed in the seat of injury, is one of the most remarkable features of its character. *B.* are so constituted that a constant process of deposition and absorption is carried on in them, as in the softer tissues, modelling the shaft into its requisite proportions during the successive stages of growth. It is much more actively carried on in youth than in middle life, and is greater in the vigor of manhood than in old age. *B.* are largely supplied with blood-vessels. The solid osseous texture, which forms the cylindrical shafts of the long *B.* and the thick external plates of the denser flat bones, is penetrated by a series of large canals, termed *Haversian* (after their discoverer), which form a network in its interior, and serve for the transmission of blood-vessels into the interior. These canals, in the long *B.*, run for the most part in a direction parallel to the central cavity, and communicate with this, with the external surface, and with each other, by frequent transverse branches. In the long *B.* of man and of most mammalia there is a central cavity, which is filled with the fatty substance known as *marrow;* and the space in which the marrow lies is called the *medullary canal*. This cavity does not exist in the *B.* in its early state, but is formed by the removal of the cancellated osseous tissue first developed in its interior. Among birds, however, the central cavity, instead of being occupied by marrow, is filled with air, and communicates with the lungs; so that the membrane lining it becomes an auxiliary organ of respiration; while the lightening of the bones thus produced diminishes their specific gravity. *B.* are covered externally by a strong fibrous membrane termed the *periosteum*, which serves to protect the blood-vessels entering them. The medullary canal is also lined by an extremely delicate membrane, termed the *medullary membrane*, which supports the marrow, and provides a stratum for the subdivisions of the medullary artery before they penetrate the contiguous osseous substance. Though *B.* possess little sensibility in health, yet, when diseased, they become highly sensitive, a manifest indication that they are supplied with nerves. These may, indeed, be traced into some of the minute foramina on the shaft of a long bone, but more easily into the articular ends. A nerve also enters the medullary canal with the nutrient artery of the medulla, and divides, like the artery, into an ascending and a descending branch. *B.* is composed of a basis of animal matter, impregnated with "bone-earth," or phosphate of lime. The first ingredient makes it tenacious and elastic; the second gives it the requisite hardness. These may be separated from each other: the latter may be entirely dissolved away, by soaking the bone in dilute nitric acid, when a substance of cartilaginous appearance is left; the former, by subjecting the *B.* to a heat sufficient to decompose the animal matter, when we obtain the whole calcareous substance *in situ*. The animal portion of a bone forms about one-third, the earthy about two-thirds; and the relative proportion of the two elements is said to differ little in different classes of animals. It is not yet a settled point whether the proportions vary at different periods of life; but the general opinion is that they do, the animal element predominating in early life, the earthy in old age. *B.*, when dried at 212° until they cease to lose weight, consist of one-third *ossein*, or organic matter, and two-thirds of phosphate and carbonate of lime and phosphate of magnesia. Ossein, when boiled in water, gradually dissolves, leaving a small quantity of fatty and vascular matter floating on the solution, which, on cooling, gelatinizes, forming a weak glue or size, consisting of nearly pure gelatine. The earthy matter may be separated from the ossein, either by means of an acid, or else by boiling in water in a Papin's digester, at a temperature over 300°, the gelatine being only dissolved at that heat. The mineral constituents of *B.* are used as manure, and in the manufacture of



Fig. 384.—TRANSVERSE SECTION OF BONE. (Showing its microscopic structure.)

cupels. When *B.* are distilled in close vessels, at a gradually increasing temperature, oily matters, mixed with carbonate of ammonia, pass over, leaving behind *bone-black*, or animal charcoal. The analysis of the human fore-arm, by Henitz, has given: Animal matter 31·11, Phosphate of lime 59·14, Carbonate of lime 6·32, Phosphate of magnesia 1·20, Fluoride of calcium 2·23 = 100. The great value of ground bones as manure depends upon the quantity of phosphate of lime contained in them; hence, battle-fields are notably fertile. Ground bones are now generally prepared for manure by adding a certain portion of sulphuric acid to them, by which means a superphosphate of lime is formed, which is soluble and easily absorbed by the plants to which it is applied. See SKELETON.

(*Manf.*) *B.* are used by turners and cutlers, but their oil must be previously extracted by boiling, and they are afterwards bleached in the sun or with chloride of lime. This, unfortunately, renders them more brittle and less easy to turn. The form and nature of most *B.*, with their large cavities for marrow, are also unfavorable to their being worked into common articles of domestic use, such as knife-handles, brushes, &c. The buttock and shin-bones of the ox and calf are the *B.* most generally used. Common *B.* articles, such as nail- and tooth-brushes, are often polished with slaked lime used wet on flannel or woollen cloth. *B.* are also used for making animal charcoal; and, when calcined, bone-ash. The scrapings, parings, and sawdust of *B.* are much used in making gelatine for the confectioner, and also in case-hardening small objects in steel. A very good liquid manure is made by digesting burnt *B.* in weak sulphuric acid. This affords a direct solution, containing superphosphate and sulphate of lime, which is useful for grass lands or fields of rising corn. If pearl-ash is added to this acid solution, and the mixture dried up by adding powdered charcoal or mould, an excellent top-dressing manure is formed. In the Pampas of S. America *B.* are used as fuel; and in Norway and Sweden, in times of scarcity, fish-*B.* are browned in a gridiron till they are friable, and, with salt and pepper, form palatable food.

(*Med.*) *B.* are subject to diseases like the softer parts of the body; more particularly to inflammation, ulceration, caries, exfoliation, and death, or NECROSIS, *q. v.*

Bone, *v. a.* (*Cookery.*) To take out bones from the flesh; as, to *bone* a turkey.

—To fit stays with whalebone.

Bône, a town of Algeria. See BONA.

Bone'-ace, *n.* [*bone* and *ace.*] (*Games.*) A game at cards, in which he who has the highest trump turned up to him, wins the *bone*, i. *e.*, one-half the stake.— *Webster.*

Bone-ache, (*bon'āk,*) *n.* Ache, or pain in the bones.

Bone-ash, or BONE-EARTH, *n.* See ASHES.

Bone-beds, *n. pl.* (*Geol.*) Several deposits of different geological ages have been thus named. The most remarkable are two: first, a singular mass of scales, fins, jaws, teeth, and coprolites of fishes formed the upper Ludlow rocks (England); and secondly, a thin but well-marked accumulation of reptilian bones between the lias and new red sandstone at Aust in Gloucestershire. The latter is now recognized as belonging to the Triassic period.

Bone-black, *n.* (*Chem.*) The black carbonaceous substance obtained by heating bones to redness in a close vessel. When deprived by the action of hydrochloric acid of the phosphate of lime with which it is blended, it yields one of the most valuable forms of *animal charcoal*, as a decoloring and deodorizing material. When used for chemical or pharmaceutical purposes, it is digested with hydrochloric acid until nothing remains but pure carbon. This property is due to its very firm state of division.

Bone-brown, *n.* (*Printing.*) See IVORY-BROWN.

Bone Camp, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Madison co.

Bone Cave, in *Tennessee*, a P. O. of Van Buren co.

Bone Creek, in *W. Virginia*, a P. O. of Ritchie co.

Boned, (*bōnd,*) *a.* Having bones; as, strong-*boned* (Used generally in composition.)

Boned, *pp.* (*Cookery.*) Deprived of bones. — See BONE.

Bone-dust, *n.* (*Agric.*) Ground bones, or *bone-dust*, has long been used with the best effect as a manure. It is usually applied to light or turnip soils, which it has rendered in no ordinary degree productive. *B.* is now used very generally after being subjected to the action of sulphuric acid. The *superphosphate of lime*, as it is then called, is more immediate in its fertilizing effect: and 3 cwt. of it will produce as great an increase in the current crop, as 12 to 20 bushels of the original *B.* formerly applied could do. It is generally applied to the turnip crop, to mangold-wurzel, and occasionally to grass lands.

Bon'efro, a town of S. Italy, 6 miles S.S.E. of Larino; *pop.* 5,146.

Bone Gap, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Edwards co.

Bone'less, *a.* Wanting, or without bones.

"I would...have pluckt my nipple from his *boneless* gums." *Shaks.*

Bone'-liquor, *n.* (*Chem.*) The aqueous portion of the distillate of heated bones. It is a very impure and dilute solution of various ammoniacal salts, resembling *spirits of hartshorn*. It is employed in the manufacture of the solutions and salts of ammonia.

Bone-set, *v. a.* To set a dislocated bone; to unite broken bones.

Bone-set, *n.* (*Bot.*) See EUPATORIUM.

Bone-setter, *n.* One who sets and restores broken and dislocated bones.

Bone-setting, *n.* Art or practice of setting broken or dislocated bones.

"A fractured leg set in the country by one pretending to *bone-setting*." — *Wiseman.*

Bone-spavin, *n.* [*bone* and *spavin.*] (*Farriery.*) A bony spavin, or hard swelling, found on the inside of the hock of a horse's leg.

Bonet'ta, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See BONITO.

Bonifil's Station, in *Missouri*, a P. O. of St. Louis co.

Bon fire, *n.* [Ban. *baun*, a beacon, and *fire*; W. *ban*, conspicuous, high, lofty; *banffagl*, a bonfire.] Originally, a *beacon-fire*; a large fire lighted up in the open air, as an expression of public joy and exultation.

Bon grace, *n.* (*Naut.*) A frame of old ropes or junks of cables, laid at the bows, sterns, and sides of ships sailing in cold latitudes, to preserve them from damage by floating ice. Sometimes written *bowgrace*, q. v.

Bon'ham, in *Texas*, a post-village, cap. Fannin co., 12 m. S. of Red River, and 270 N. by E. of Austin city, on Bois d'Arc Creek. *Pop.* 925.

Bon'hamtown, in *New Jersey*, a village of Middlesex co., 4 m. N.E. of New Brunswick.

Bon Har'bour, in *Kentucky*, a village of Daviess co., on the Ohio River, 3 m. from Owensboro, and 155 below Louisville.

Bonheur, ROSALIE, (*bŏn-her'.*) (called ROSA.) an artist unrivalled among her own sex for the minute and spirited delineation of the various forms of animal life, was B. at Bordeaux, 1822. The daughter of a French artist of some distinction, she indulged her own particular tastes in the choice of objects for study, with some difficulty; deriving her early instruction from a study of such animal life as could be seen by her in the streets and *abattoirs* of Paris. In 1841 she entered upon her career by exhibiting two pictures, *Chèvres et Moutons*, and *Les Deux Lapins*, which established her reputation. These were followed by a succession of highly-finished compositions, among which may be cited the celebrated *Labourage Nivernais*, which was completed in 1849, and has been added to the collection in the Luxembourg. Her *Horse Fair* formed the chief attraction at the French exhibition of pictures in London during the season of 1855, and almost monopolized for a time the attention of artists and connoisseurs. In 1855 she sent to the Universal Exhibition in Paris a new landscape of large dimensions, the *Haymaking Season in Auvergne*. *B.* has evinced in her works a wonderful power of representing spirited action, which distinguishes her from other eminent animal painters of the day, and which enlows her pictures as compositions with extraordinary interest. Several of her productions have been engraved, and are well known. Since 1849 she has directed the gratuitous School of Design for Young Girls at Paris. She was decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor, in June, 1865.

Bon Homme, in *Dakotah Territory*, a village of Jayne co., on the Missouri River, 36 m. E. by S. of Yankton.

—A post-office of Bon Homme co.

Bon Homme, in *Missouri*, a P. O. of St. Louis co.

Bon Hommes, or GOOD MEN, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) An order of friars established in England in 1283. They followed the rule of St. Augustine, and wore a blue habit. — The Paulicians called themselves "Good Men," or *Los Bos Homos*.

Boni, (*bo-ne'.*) an independent State of the island of Celebes, in the South Pacific Ocean, with a town of the same name. This is the most powerful State in the island. *Pop.* Unascertained. Lat. between 4° 20′ and 5° 20′ S.; Lon. between 119° 35′ and 120° 30′ E.

Boni, (GULF OF,) separates the two S. peninsulas of Celebes, and is 200 m. in length, by from 40 to 75 in breadth.

Boniface I., (*bon'i-face.*) was elected pope after the death of Zozimus, 418, and was maintained in the pontifical chair by the Emperor Honorius, against his rival Eulalius. D. 422.

BONIFACE II. succeeded Felix IV. in 530. He was born at Rome, his father being a Goth. He compelled the bishops in a council to allow him to nominate his successor, and accordingly he named Vigil; but another council disavowed the proceedings of the first. D. 532.

BONIFACE III. succeeded Sabinianus in 607, and died a few months after his election; but he obtained from the Emperor Phocas the acknowledgment that the See of Rome was supreme over all other churches.

BONIFACE IV., was the son of a physician, and came to the tiara in 608. He converted the Pantheon into a church. D. 615.

BONIFACE V. succeeded Adeodatus in 617, and D. 625.

BONIFACE VI. succeeded Formosus in 896, and D. 18 days after his election.

BONIFACE VII., whose surname was Francone, assumed the chair after murdering Benedict VI. and John XIV. He was acknowledged sovereign pontiff in 974, and died in 984. His corpse was exposed in the public streets, and trodden under foot.

BONIFACE VIII., in 1294, terrified his predecessor Celestine into a resignation, by denouncing to him, at midnight, eternal damnation if he did not quit the pontifical chair. The credulous pope, thinking this a supernatural voice, obeyed the command next day, and the crafty cardinal was elected. He commenced his pontificate by imprisoning his predecessor, and laying Denmark under an interdict. He also behaved in a haughty manner toward the Colonnas, a distinguished Roman family, who protested against his election, and called a council to examine the charge. Boniface excommunicated them as heretics, and preached a crusade against them. He incited the princes of Germany to revolt against Albert of Austria; and also issued a bull, in which he asserted that God had set him over kings and kingdoms. Philip the Fair caused this bull to be burnt at Paris; on which Boniface laid France under an interdict. Philip appealed to a general council, and sent his army into Italy, which took Boniface prisoner. The pontiff's behavior on this occasion was bold enough; for, putting on the tiara, and taking the keys and the crosier in his hands, he said, "I am a pope, and a pope I will die." D. at Rome, a few months afterwards, in 1303. He wrote several works. His persecuting qualities are alluded to by Dante, in the 27th chapter of the "Inferno."

BONIFACE IX. was a Neapolitan by birth, and of a noble family. He was made cardinal in 1381, and pope in 1389. D. 1404.

Bon'iface, (ST.,) a saint of the Roman calendar, and a native of England, who was sent by Gregory II. to convert the Germans. Gregory III. made him an archbishop. B. in Devonshire, 680; slain by some peasants in Friesland, in 755. His letters were printed in 1616.

Bonifacio, (*bo ne-fah'cho,*) a fortified seaport town of the island of Corsica, on the strait which bears its name, 45 m. S.S.E. of Ajaccio; Lat. 41° 23′ 11″ N., Lon. 9° 9′ 16″ E. — Its port is one of the best in the Mediterranean, but its entrance being not more than from 80 to 90 yards broad, it is rendered difficult of access. *Pop.* 3,798.

Bonifacio, (**Cape,**) the S.E. point of the island of Corsica.

Bonifacio, (**Strait of,**) the *Fretum Gallicum* of the Romans, lies between Corsica and Sardinia. At the narrowest part it is only 7 m. wide. The navigation is difficult, owing to the great number of rocks, which, however, are favorable to the production of coral. The coral and tunny fisheries are actively prosecuted.

Bonifa'ti, a town of S. Italy, prov. Cosenza, 4 m. S.E. of Belvidere; *pop.* 3,661.

Bon'iform, *n.* [Lat. *bonus*, good, and *forma*, shape, form.] Of a good form or kind. (O.)

Bonin, or ARZOBISPO ISLANDS, (*bō'nin,*) three groups in the North Pacific, known individually as the Parry, the Baily, and the Peel and Kater Islands. On the Peel Islands there are a few English and other Europeans settled, engaged in the whale-fishery. Lat. between 26° 30′ and 27° 44′ N.; Lon. between 142° and 143° E.

Bon'ing, *n.* (*Masonry* and *Carp.*) The art of making a plane surface by the guidance of the eye; joiners try up their work by boning with two straight edges, which determine whether it be in or out of *winding*; that is to say, whether the surface be twisted or a plane.

Bonita, in *Minnesota*, a village of Otter Tail co., near Otter Tail Lake.

Bonito, (*bon'e-to.*) [Sp.] (*Zoöl.*) A name applied to several fishes belonging to the fam. *Scombridæ*. There are three varieties, — the *Thynnus pelamys*, the *Pelamys sarda*, or Belted Bonito, and the *Auxis vulgaris*, or Plain Bonito. The *T. pelamys* resembles the tunny, and is not unlike a large mackerel. In tropical climates it is found in large numbers, and is well known to sailors as one of the fishes constantly seen in pursuit of the flying-fish. It is a very pretty fish, of a rich blue color, with four dark lines stretching from the pectorals to the tail, on either side of the belly. Its average length is about two feet, and it is generally caught with an imitation flying-fish as a bait. The Belted *B.* is common in the Mediterranean and Black Sea. The plain *B.* is also found in the Mediterranean, where its flesh is salted or pickled and used for food; but it is never eaten when fresh.

Bon-mot, (*bŏng'mō.*) *n.* [Fr. *bon*, good, and *mot*, word, saying.] A good saying; a witty repartee; a jest.

Bonn, a very ancient and handsome town of Prussia, in the province of Rhine, on the left bank of that river, about 15 m. S. of Cologne. The principal celebrity of *B.* is derived from its university, founded in 1818, and intended to replace that of Cologne, suppressed by the French. Niebuhr, the historian of Rome, was one of its professors. There are, on the average, some 600 students. The university occupies the immense palace of the electors of Cologne. The library formerly belonging to Cologne University, comprising nearly 100,000 vols., is now at *B.* There are many fine buildings, and it is one of the most agreeable towns on the Rhine as a place of residence. Beethoven was born here. *Pop.* 23,801.

Bonn, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Washington co., 10 m. N. by E. of Marietta.

Bonne, (*bonq.*) [Fr.] A governess; a female who takes charge of children.

Bonneau's Depot, in *S. Carolina*, a post-office of Charleston District.

Bonne-bouche, (*bon-bōōsh',*) *n.* [Fr. *bon, bonne*, good, and *mouche*, mouth.] A titbit; a delicious morsel or mouthful; a choice thing.

Bonnechose, (*bon'chōze.*) FRANÇOIS PAUL EMILE BOISNORMAND DE, a French historian and miscellaneous writer, B. 1801. His principal works are, *A History of France*, which reached its 10th edition in 1855; *Sacred History* (1838); and a *History of England*, (1858–9.)

Bonne Femme Creek, in *Missouri*, traversing Howard co., and emptying into the Missouri River, 6 m. from Booneville.

Bon'ner, in *Louisiana*, a post-village of Jackson par., about 70 m. E. of Shrieveport.

Bon'ner's Ferry, in *Texas*, a P. O. of Cherokee co.

Bon'ner's Mine, in *Georgia*, a village of Carroll co.

Bon'net, *n.* [Fr. *bonnet*; Gael. *boineid* — *beinn*, head, top, and *eide*, dress, clothing.] A head-dress; a dress or covering for the head worn by women.

—A cap or head-covering, much used before the introduction of hats, and still worn by the Scots Highlanders.

"Up with the *bonnets* o bonnie Dundee." — *Scott.*

—See BLUE-BONNET; GLENGARRY; HIGHLANDERS.

(*Fort.*) The elevation of the parapet about the salient angle of a bastion or ravelin above the general level of the work. The name is also given in permanent defensive works to a little outwork with two faces, forming a salient angle, intended to protect the angle of a *ravelin*, the faces of which are defended by *tenaillons* or *lunettes*. An outwork of a similar kind, used in field fortification,

having three salient angles instead of one, is called a *bonnet de prêtre*, or priest's bonnet.

(*Mech.*) A cast-iron plate to cover the opening in the valve-chamber of a pump; the opening is made so that ready access can be had when the valves need repairing.

—A frame-work of wire-netting over the smoke-stack, or chimney, of a steam locomotive, to prevent the escape of sparks

(*Naut.*) An additional piece of canvas attached to the foot of a jib, or to a schooner's foresail, by lacings, and taken off in bad weather.

Bonnet, CHARLES, (*bon'nā.*) a Swiss naturalist, b. at Geneva, 1720 His studies were chiefly directed to the consideration of the conditions of insect life. D 1793.

Bonnetable, (*bonn'tab-el.*) a town of France, dep. Sarthe, on the Dive, 16 m. N.E. of Le Mans. *Manf.* Cottons. *Pop.* 5,451.

Bonnet Carré, (*bon'na-car-rā'.*) in *Louisiana*, a post-village, cap. of St. John Baptist par., on the Mississippi, 45 m. above New Orleans

Bon'neted, *a.* Wearing a bonnet.

(*Bot.*) Having the protection of a bonnet.

Bonneval, CLAUDE ALEXANDRE, COMTE DE, (*bon'ne-val.*) a French military adventurer who, after serving in the army and navy of his own country, transferred his allegiance to Austria, and subsequently became a Mussulman. In Turkey he attained high distinction; and under the title of *Achmet Pasha*, introduced European tactics, and taught the Turks the management of artillery B. 1675; D. in Turkey, 1747

Bonnévard, FRANÇOIS DE, (*bon'ne-var.*)—Byron's "Prisoner of Chillon,"—whose liberal opinions induced him to adopt the republic of Geneva as the most agreeable government for him to live under For his defence of the rights of the republic against Charles III., duke of Savoy, he was twice imprisoned, the first time at Grolée, where he was immured for two years; and next in the castle of Chillon, on Lake Geneva, where he remained six years. B at Seyssel, in the French district of Buze, 1496, D. at Geneva, 1570.— *B.* wrote a history of Geneva, bequeathed his ecclesiastical possessions to the State, and to the town his books, which were the foundation of its public library. The shuddering picture which Byron has drawn of the sufferings of the two brothers of *B* while chained to the stone columns in the dungeons of Chillon, has no foundation in truth. "The eldest of the three" was the only one of his kindred confined there

Bon'nibel, *n.* [Fr. *bonne et belle*, good and beautiful.] A sweet, beautiful girl. Used as a term of compliment or endearment.

Bon'niblass, *n.* [*bonny* and *lass.*] A fine, handsome lass; a beautiful girl.

Bon'nily, *adv.* [See BONNY.] Handsomely; gayly; plumply.

Bon'niness, *n.* Gayety; handsomeness; plumpness. R.)

Bon'not's, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Osage co.

Bon'ny, *a.* [Fr. *bon, bonne*, from Lat. *bonus.*] Handsome, beautiful as a girl, a *bonny* girl.

> "Thus wailed the louts in melancholy strain,
> Till *bonny* Susan sped across the plain. — *Gay.*

—Gay; blithe; merry; frolicsome.

> "Then sigh not so, but let them go,
> And be you blithe and *bonny*. — *Shaks.*

—Plump; well-shaped.

Bon'ny, *n.* (*Mining.*) A distinct bed of ore, that communicates with no vein

Bon'ny-clabber, *n* Sour buttermilk (Used in Ireland.) — In the U. States, a term to express milk that has become thick in the process of souring.

> "We scorn for want of talk to jabber
> Of parties o'er our *bonny-clabber* — *Swift*

Bon'ny Eagle, in *Maine*, a P. O of Cumberland co.

Bon'ny River, one of the arms of the Niger, enters the Bight of Biafra at its delta between the Old and New Calabar rivers. Near its mouth is the town of Bonny, formerly a place of great resort for slaves; this place was almost totally destroyed by fire, in April, 1869.

Bo'no, in *Indiana*, a post-village and township of Lawrence co., on White River, 15 m. S.E. of Bedford *Pop.* of township 1,605.

Bo'no, in *Nebraska*, a post-office of Washington co

Bono'mi, JOSEPH, F R A S, an English artist, and antiquarian author, b. 1796. In 1822 he went to Rome to pursue the study of art, and afterwards visited Syria and Egypt, remaining in the latter country 15 years. He was the first to point out to the learned world the remarkable monument mentioned by Herodotus as having been set up by Sesostris on the coast of Syria, as a record of his victories. *B.* is the author of *Nineveh and its Palaces*, (3d ed. 1859.) and of the "descriptions" in *Egypt, Nubia, and Ethiopia, illustrated by* 100 *Photographs*, (1862.) He is also the author of several works and papers on Egyptian archæology and cosmography.

Bonor'va, a town of the island of Sardinia, prov. Sassari, 18 m. E.N.E. of Bosa; *pop.* 5,366.

Bon Pas, in *Illinois*, a post-v. of Richland co.; *pop.* 891.

Bonpland, AIMÉ, (*bong'plon.*) a French traveller, b. 1773, at La Rochelle. He served as a surgeon during some years of the early revolutionary period, on board a French frigate. He afterwards went to Paris in order to complete his studies in medicine, and became a pupil of Corvisart, at whose residence he met with Humboldt. An intimate friendship soon grew up between the two young men, and they mutually assisted each other in their studies. Humboldt, at the same time, was making preparations for an extensive series of travels for scientific purposes, and asked *B.* to accompany him, a proposal which was immediately accepted. They sailed from France in 1799, and landed in America, where they travelled for five years, chiefly in Mexico and among the Andes. *B.*, during that period, collected and dried more than 6,000 plants previously unknown to European botanists. Their travels were published under the title of *Voyage aux Regions Equinoxiales du Nouveau Continent. B.* presented his collection of dried plants to the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle. Napoleon granted him a pension, and Josephine, in 1804, appointed him superintendent of the gardens at her residence of Malmaison. While in this situation, *B* published *Plantes Equinoxiales recueillies au Mexique, à l'Ile de Cuba, &c.*, 2 vols., folio, with 220 copper-plates, Paris, 1809–16; and *Description des Plantes Rares de Navarre et de la Malmaison*, folio, with 66 copper-plates, Paris, 1813–17 He also published a *Monographie des Melastomées*, with 120 plates, 2 vols., folio, Paris, 1803–16. *B.* had formed the resolution of returning to America, and at the latter end of 1816 sailed from Havre, and landed at Buenos Ayres, with a large collection of the useful plants and fruit-trees of Europe. He was received favorably by the government, was named professor of Natural History, and remained at Buenos Ayres nearly five years. He then resolved to undertake a journey across the desert to the Gran Chaco to the Andes, but Francia, then dictator of Paraguay, instead of giving him permission to cross the country, arrested him, after killing some of his men, and kept him prisoner for about nine years. At length he was set at liberty, in 1831. He then travelled towards the southern boundary of Brazil, and settled in the vicinity of the small town of San Borja, near the eastern bank of the river Uruguay. He subsequently removed to Santa Anna, where he D., 1858

Bonpland, (*bong'plon'.*) (**Lake.**) in *California*, El Dorado co., 14 m. long, by 6 broad. Called after M. Bonpland, the traveller.

Bonsecours, or **Boneseeour** (*bonsè-loor'*), **Bay,** in *Alabama*, an inlet on the E. side of Mobile Bay.

Bon'ten, *n.* (*Manf.*) A kind of woollen stuff.

Bont'hain, a town in the S.W. peninsula of Celebes, Lat. 5° 32′ S., Lon. 121° 52′ E.; cap. of a State of the Macassar nation, and the residence of a Dutch superintendent.

Bon Ton, (*bông tong'*) [Fr., good style.] The highest style of fashion: most select society; fashionable manner.

Bo'num-mag'num, *n* [Lat. *bonus, -a, -um*, good, and *magnus, -a, -um*, large.] A species of plum.

Bo'nus, *n.* [Lat., good.] (*Com.*) A premium in addition to an interest or to a privilege; or, an extra dividend to shareholders

—A compensation in money paid to an agent or shipmaster, in addition to a certain share in the profits of an enterprise, or to a stated salary.

Bo'nus, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Boone co., 8 m. N E of Belvidere; *pop.* 1,164.

Bo'nus Prairie, in *Illinois*, a village of Boone co., 6 m. N.E. of Belvidere.

Bon-vivant, (*bông'ree-vong'.*) *n.* [Fr. *bon*, good, and *vivant*, liver.] One who eats and drinks well; a jovial boon-companion; a good fellow.

Bon'well, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Edgar co.

Bo'ny, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, bones.

> "At the end of this hole is a membrane, fastened to a round. *bony* limb."—*Ray.*

—Full of bones; stout; strong; as, a *bony* man.

Bo'ny Pike, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See LEPIDOSTEUS.

Bonze, (*bonz.*) [Fr. *bonze*; a supposed corruption of Jap *busso*, a sage, a learned man.] The name generally applied to the priests of Fo, or Buddha, in Japan, without regard to the sectarian distinctions existing among them. They profess celibacy, practise austerities of various kinds, and dwell together in monasteries. They shave the head and beard, never cover the former, preserve a profound silence in public, and are supposed to lead a life of continual prayer and contemplation. Their avarice is equal to their ignorance, and no opportunity for extorting money from the people by the selling of charms, &c., is ever neglected. The religion of Fo does not admit priestesses, but there are female devotees called *biconis* or *bonzies*, who live in communities under a superior of their own sex, and profess the same virtues and way of life as the priests. There are some monasteries in which the devotees of both sexes reside, and temples in which they chant their prayers together, the men on one side, and the women on the other. The term *B.* is also frequently applied by Europeans to the priests of Buddha in China, Burmah, and other parts of E. Asia

Booby, (*boo'be.*) *n.* [Sp. *bobo*; It. *babbeo*; probably from the root of *babe*; Ger. *bube*, a boy.] A blockhead: a dunce; a stupid fellow; a dunderhead; a lubber; as, he is a perfect *booby*

> "When yet was ever found a mother
> Who 'd give her *booby* for another?"—*Gay.*

(*Zoöl.*) The name given by navigators to the *Sula fusca*, a species of Gannet, a large bird which inhabits the Desolate islands, and the coasts of most warm climates. The name was naturally acquired from their apparent stupidity, in quietly sitting on the shore, or perching on the yard of a ship, till knocked on the head, or taken away by any one who might attempt it.—See GANNET



Fig. 385—BOOBY, (*Sula fusca.*)

—*a.* Having the distinguishing marks of a booby; stupid; dull of comprehension.

Booby-hatch, *n.* (*Naut.*) See HATCHES.

Booby-hut, *n.* A term used in some parts of the U. States for a kind of sleigh with a top-covering.

Booby-hutch, *n.* A kind of clumsy-looking seat, used in some provincial places in England.

Boo'byish, *a.* Like a booby: in a booby manner.

Boo'by Island, a level rock in Torres' Strait, in Lat. 10° 30′ S., and Lon. 141° 53′ E., 3 feet in height, and ¼ mile in diameter. Being an island highly dangerous to navigators, and destitute of resources of its own, it is said to be pretty regularly supplied with provisions and water by passing vessels, for the benefit of such as may be cast ashore on it.

Boodh'ism, *n.* See BUDDHISM.

Boodrum, or **Bodrum,** (*bood'room.*) a small seaport town of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, 96 miles N. of Smyrna; Lat. 37° N., Lon. 27° 20′ E.; supposed to be the site of the ancient *Halicarnassus*. Many ruins of antiquity have been found here. *Pop.* about 11,000.

Book, (*bük.*) *n.* [A.S. *boc*; probably from *bugan*, to bow, to bend: to fold, in reference to the folded or rolled leaves of vellum, which was the material used to write upon.] A collection of sheets of paper, of printed matter, of manuscript, or in blank, folded and bound together. In the latter sense it is usually called a *blank-book*.

—A printed or written literary composition, or a volume or collection of leaves containing intellectual matter; as, the Bible is the *book* of life.

> "'Tis pleasant, sure, to see one's name in print;
> A *book* 's a *book*, although there 's nothing in t."—*Byron.*

—A division, sub-division, or part of a literary work or treatise; as, the second *book* of the Iliad.

> "The first *book* we divide into sections."—*Burnet.*

(*Com.*) A register or volume in which a merchant or trader keeps his accounts, and records all his business transactions; as, a cash-*book*.

In the books of. In kind remembrance.

> "The gentleman is not *in your books*."—*Shaks.*

(In a modern sense, this phrase is often applied to a debtor, or one who owes an account; as, he is still *in my books.*)—*Without book.* Trusting to memory; by repetition; without reading; as, "Sermons *without book*." (*Hooker*) Without authority or proof; as, he argues *without book*.

(*Hist.*) *B.* is the general name of almost every literary composition, but in a more limited sense it is applied only to such compositions as are large enough to form a volume. Short and fugitive pieces are denominated *pamphlets*, in contradistinction to *books*, which are of greater length, and embrace more general or permanent topics. The dimensions of printed books are regulated by the size and form of the sheets of paper of which they are composed. A sheet, being folded in the middle, forms two leaves, or four pages; and a book of this size is called a *folio*. When the sheet is again folded, so as to make four leaves, or eight pages, it forms a *quarto*. The quarto, being folded across, so as to make eight leaves, or sixteen pages, forms an *octavo*. By folding the sheet into twelve leaves, or twenty-four pages, we make a *duodecimo*; and if into eighteen leaves, or thirty-six pages, we form an *octodecimo*. Below this there are small books of different denominations, which are sometimes spoken of as *pocket-editions*. Booksellers are accustomed, in speech, to anglicize the terms for the size of books, with little regard to the proper terminations—as *4to, 8vo, 12mo, 18mo, 24mo, 32mo, 48mo*, &c. For a long period, printing-paper was made chiefly of three sizes, respectively called *royal, demy*, and *crown*; and according as any one of these was employed, the size of the book was large or small. As by means of the paper-making machine, paper is made in webs, and can be cut into every imaginable size of sheet, and as printing-machines can print very large surfaces, the sizes of books are now comparatively arbitrary; though, for convenience, the old names remain, with the difference, that in addition to the 12mo, a not very dissimilar size, called the *post-8vo*, has come extensively into use. The size of the present work is *folio*, though printed as *quarto*.—The materials of which *B.* have been composed have differed much in different nations, and in different stages of civilization. Plates of lead and copper, bricks, stone, and wood were anciently employed for this purpose. The most common material on which *B.* were written by the Greeks and Romans, was the thin coat or rind (*liber*, whence the Latin name for a book) of the papyrus, called by the Egyptians *Byblos*, whence the Greek name for a book, *biblion*. Next to the papyrus, parchment was the substance most used for writing upon. The ancients wrote usually on only one side of the paper or parchment. The back of the paper, instead of being written upon, was usually stained with saffron color or the *cedrus*, which produced a yellow color.—As paper and parchment were dear, it was frequently the custom to erase or wash out writing of little importance, and to write upon paper or parchment again, which was then called *Palimpsestus*.—The paper or parchment was joined together so as to form one sheet, and when the work was finished, it was rolled on a staff, whence it was called a *volumen*. (See Fig. 230.) When an author divided a work into several books, it was usual to include only one book in a volume or roll, so that there was generally the same number of volumes as of books.—In the papyri rolls found at Herculaneum, the stick on which the papyrus is rolled does not project from the papyrus, but is concealed by it. Usually, however, there were balls or bosses, ornamented or painted, called *umbilici* or

cornua, which were fastened at each end of the stick, and projected from the papyrus. The ends of the roll were carefully cut, polished with pumice-stone, and colored black; they were called the *gemine frontes*. — To protect the roll from injury, it was frequently put in a parchment case, which was stained with a purple color, or with the yellow of the Lutum. — During the Middle Ages, the plan of rolls was discontinued, and the form of leaves, sewed or bound together, came into use. The manufacture of books was, for the most part, in the hands of the different orders of monks, many of whom spent a great part of their lives in the transcribing of them. In the earliest period of the Middle Ages, the scarcity of books was so great, that often in a whole town there was not one to be found, and even rich monasteries possessed little more than a missal. To the monks, and also to some orders of nuns, belongs the unspeakable merit of having not only supplied the religious orders with the books which were in daily use, but those which replenished the libraries of the learned and wealthy, until their ingenious craft was supplanted by that of the printer and bookseller. Copies were multiplied with rapidity and diminishing cost; nevertheless, they were long out of the common reach, and their



Fig. 386.

early history discloses how much importance was conferred by their possession, and what solicitude was awakened for their care. The accompanying figure, taken from a MS. of the 15th century, illustrates the mode formerly adopted by scholars and monks for carrying and securing books; also, a singular heart-shaped kind of book, not without a certain utility and portability to its reader. In progress of time, as civilization and the arts became more developed, paper attained an improved quality, both as regards quality and strength; types, also, became smaller in form and finer in execution, and the huge mammoths of folios and quartos were deposed in favor of octavos and duodecimos. The art of book production has since constantly aimed at associating the smallest degree of bulk with a proportionate limit of cost, while paying due regard to the convenience and comfort of readers, and also maintaining that inclination towards the unique and the beautiful, which, no doubt, will one day be ultimately reached and generally diffused. The first *B.* issued in what were to be the future U. States, and, indeed, on the continent of North America, was the *Bay Psalmbook*, in 1640, from the press of the "Pilgrim Fathers," at Cambridge, Mass. William Bradford issued an almanac from his press, in Philadelphia, in 1665, which was the first book published in the central colonies.

Book, *v. a.* To enter, write, or register in a book; to record.

"He caused the Marchers to *book* their men, for whom they should make answer." — *Davies.*

Book, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Pope co.

Book'-account, *n.* [*book* and *account*.] A debtor and creditor account registered in a book or ledger.

Bookaria, (*book-a're-ah,*) a town of West Africa, 100 miles N.N.E. of Freetown, Sierra Leone, Lat. 9° 38′ N., Lon. 12° 31′ W.

Book'-binder, *n.* One whose avocation is to bind books.

Book'-bindery, *n.* A place where books are bound.

Book'-binding, *n.* The art of connecting together the material parts of a book for convenience in use, and protection from injury. Books were formerly preserved in the form of rolls, consisting simply of the leaves pasted or glued together in one long sheet, at each end of which was fixed a roller with handles. The roll was read (*Fig.* 230) by unwinding one roller and winding the other. This form of binding was afterwards superseded by the square form, as we now possess it. This was a marked improvement, and was adopted for manuscripts long before the invention of printing. The first bound books being chiefly copies of the Scriptures, and other works of a religious nature, they soon began to have their bindings enriched in various ways. Many of these rich bindings exist to the present day. They were executed principally by jewellers, who incrusted precious stones, ivory, and metal-work upon covers of vellum, wood, or silver. The greatest taste has been shown in all ages in the matter of *B*, and whether we examine the gorgeous but clumsy covers of the 11th and 12th centuries, the splendidly bound books of the Renaissance period, or the wonderful works of the modern artists who honor the art of *B.*, there is always something to charm the fancy and gratify the taste. As a mere manufacture, *B.* has been obliged to keep pace with the marvellous increase in the number of books produced; and, by means of machinery, some large houses are able to bind 1,000 volumes, in cloth gilt, in six hours! In binding a book, whether it be a 40-dollar folio, or a 25-cents vol., the number of operations are three, viz.: 1. *Preparing*; 2. *Binding*; 3. *Finishing*. The sheets as printed are first "*gathered*," that is, placed in their order of pagination, folded into 4, 8, or 12 leaves, as the case may be; they are then stitched and sewn to

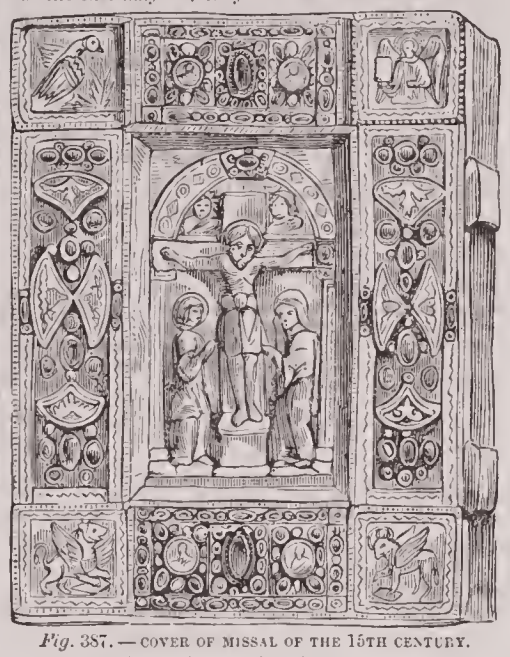


Fig. 387. — COVER OF MISSAL OF THE 15TH CENTURY.
Enamel, ivory, and precious stones.
(Imperial Library, Paris.)

strings or bands placed at the back of the volume. A saw-cut is, in some instances, made to receive the string; in others, the string is left to form a rib, which is used as an element of ornament in finishing the book. The sheets being all sewn together, the back edges are glued together by brushing them lightly with thin glue. The strings are cut off within half an inch of the volume, and the back is rounded in the following manner:—The workman holds the volume flat, and beats it with a flat hammer, at the same time drawing the sheets so as to cause the rounding of the edges. A groove is then formed by pressure close against the back edge to receive the board of the cover, otherwise it would be liable to project beyond the edge of the volume, and be both unsightly and inconvenient. A machine for rounding the backs of books has been lately introduced. The top, bottom, and front edges are then cut level, and the boards are fixed to the volume by the ends of the strings being passed through small holes and glued firmly to the inside. When the book is cloth-bound, the cloth is applied to the boards before they are attached to the volume: in other cases, the coverings are put on after the boards are attached. The book is then ornamented with gilding, inlaying of different-colored leather, or *blind-tooling, i. e.* plain stamping by heated stamps or dies, and the edges are left plain, or gilt, or sprinkled. Books are said to be *boarded* when bound in cloth, *half-bound* when the back and corners are in leather, and *whole-bound* when nothing but leather is used. It is generally considered that boarded books may be afterwards bound in leather, according to the taste of the possessor; they are, therefore, mostly left uncut, and the putting together is more or less slight. A method of binding without stitching has lately been much used; the four edges of the book are cut, separating it into single leaves: india-rubber solution is then applied to the back edge, whereby the leaves become firmly cemented together. It is very useful when the book is required to be laid open flat, as in the case of atlases, ledgers, music-books, &c.

Book'-case, *n.* An article of household furniture; a case containing shelves for holding and preserving books.

Book-debt, (*book'det.*) A debt recorded in a trader's books, as against a customer supplied with goods on credit.

Book'ersville, in *Georgia*, a village of Wilkes co., 45 m. N.N.W. of Augusta.

Book'ery, *n.* A collection of books. — Devotion to books. — *Worcester.*

Book'ful, *a.* Full of notions derived from books; crowded with undigested knowledge; as, "*Bookful* blockhead" — *Pope.*

Book'-holder, *n.* The prompter in a theatre.

Book'ish, *a.* Given to books or reading; fond of study; more acquainted with books than with men.

"I'll make him yield the crown,
Whose *bookish* rule hath pull'd fair England down." — *Shaks.*

Book'ishly, *adv.* In the way of being addicted to books or much reading.

Book'ishness, *n.* Quality of being bookish, or addicted to books; over-studiousness.

Book'-keeper, *n.* (*Com.*) One who keeps account of mercantile or trading transactions; one who has the charge of the books of accounts in a commercial concern.

Book'-keeping, *n.* (*Com.*) The art, or science of keeping accounts, or recording monetary transactions of merchants, traders, or other persons engaged in pursuits connected with money. It has not only the authority of experience to recommend it, but that of some of the wisest observers of human affairs. Dr. Johnson remarks, "that the counting-house of an accomplished merchant is a school of method, where the great science may be learned of ranging particulars under generals, of bringing the different parts of a transaction together, and of showing at one view a long series of dealing and exchange. Let no man (he adds) venture into large business while he is ignorant of the method of regulating books; never let him imagine that any degree of natural abilities will enable him to supply this deficiency, or preserve a multiplicity of affairs from inextricable confusion." There are two modes of keeping books of account: the one by what is termed *Single*, and the other by *Double Entry*. Both are in very general use. The system of single entry is chiefly confined to the business of retail dealers; it is much the simplest method of *B.-K.*, consisting of only a *Day-book*, and a *Ledger*. In the day-book the dealer enters his sales and purchases, and in his ledger he carries the former to the debit of his customers, and the latter to the credit of the merchants who supply him with goods. By making at any time a list of the sums due to him by his customers and of those due by him to wholesale merchants, the retail dealer may, after adding to the debts due to him the value of his stock on hand, arrive at an approximation to the real state of his debts and assets. This, however, is but an imperfect and unsatisfactory mode of *B.*; and, therefore, in the case of wholesale and mercantile business, where extensive and multifarious transactions have to be recorded, recourse is had to the system of *double-entry*. This system possesses all the advantages of single-entry, besides being so complete and comprehensive in its principles, and so certain in its results, as to admit of universal application. It may with equal advantage be adopted in the most limited as well as in the most extensive, in the most plain and simple as well as in the most intricate and complicated concerns. No very authentic accounts exist of the origin of *B.* The double-entry system appears to have been first practised towards the latter part of the 15th century, in Venice and other towns of Italy, then the great emporiums of the mercantile world; and from that circumstance it acquired the name of the *Italian method of Book-keeping*. The first known work on the subject was by Lucas de Borgo, published in 1495: and the first in the English language, a treatise by John Gough, a printer, published in London, in 1543. The advantages of the system, and the soundness of the principles on which it is based, soon became apparent; for we find it was adopted in England and France early in the 16th century, and has continued to be more and more practised down to the present day. — The great objects of a good method of *B.* are to exhibit transactions as they occur, in the most minute detail, and ultimately in the most condensed form; advancing from the earliest stage to the latest by such clear and lucid steps as at all times to admit of every fact being traced in its progress, and security being obtained at every step against omission or error. For the attainment of such important objects, no mode of *B.* has hitherto been devised at all approaching to the perfection of the Italian system by double-entry. Every transaction in business is *twofold:* there can be no *receipt* without a *payment*, and no *purchase* without a *sale*, and consequently by presenting the same event or fact on both sides of the books, (whence the name of "double-entry,") the entries being simultaneous, become corroborative of each other. The circumstance of every transaction being entered on both sides of the ledger affords one of the most valuable results derived from the system of double-entry, namely, a test of accuracy; inasmuch as the entries on the credit side must be equal to the entries on the debit side, otherwise the book will not balance. The three principal books required under the Italian system of double-entry are, a *Cash-book*, *Journal*, and *Ledger*. In the first of these, every transaction is recorded where money forms one of its elements, and in practice these transactions are by some book-keepers carried direct from the cash-book to the ledger without being passed through the journal at all. The journal, however, forms a most important part of the system. It exhibits a narrative of every transaction of which an actual transfer of money does not form one of the elements, arranging the facts in as simple and condensed a form as correctness and intelligibility will admit of, and the results of those entries in the journal are afterwards introduced into the ledger, which thereby becomes a sort of key to the detailed history of every transaction; while at the same time it furnishes a luminous compendium of the whole. In like manner, when the cash transactions are passed through the journal, they are at stated periods classed and arranged in a condensed form, and thence transferred to the ledger. This plan of introducing the cash transactions into the journal is considered much the best system, though attended with a little more trouble to the book-keeper, as it affords great facilities in balancing the books and testing the accuracy of the ledger. By the plan referred to, the journal is advantageously ruled with four cash columns, two upon the left-hand side for *entries-debtor*, and two upon the right for *entries-creditor;* and all the transactions being connected either with *personal* and *property* accounts or *nominal* accounts, —such as charges, profit and loss, and so forth,—they are classed accordingly in the columns on the *Dr.* or *Cr.* side of the journal respectively; and as the debit entries are at all times equal to the credit entries, the aggregate of the two columns on the Dr. side must tally with the aggregate of the two on the Cr. side of the journal. This too is found in practice to be a most useful check against posting the entries to wrong accounts in the ledger; for on balancing the books by taking the amounts Dr. and

Cr. posted to personal and property accounts, and the amounts Dr. and Cr. posted to nominal accounts into the ledger, and comparing them with the total amounts in the corresponding columns of the journal, it will be seen whether they agree; if they do not, it demonstrates that some entries must have been erroneously posted, which can then only be discovered by collating the books; but if the amounts do agree, then it affords at least strong presumptive evidence that the whole of the entries have been carried to the proper accounts. Experience and practice are occasionally suggesting minor improvements upon the forms of the cash-book, journal, and ledger, to suit particular cases, as well as upon the subsidiary books required for gathering together the facts preparatory to their being transferred in a condensed form into the journal; and, indeed, an intelligent book-keeper may accomplish much by a judicious classification of the facts in the auxiliary books; but the fundamental principles of the double-entry system of *B.*, notwithstanding such occasional facilities and improved arrangements in the working of it, remain perfect and unchanged; and after the length of time during which they have successfully withstood all attempts at innovation or change, it may safely be affirmed that the system is the best hitherto discovered. We have already stated that the double-entry system of *B.* admits of universal application: and we may now observe that it is not confined to merchants' accounts, but is equally applicable to government accounts One great desideratum in a system of *B.* for government accounts is centralization, which can alone be attained by a proper and well-organized method of condensing the facts or elements of the accounts; and the Italian system unquestionably affords the most efficacious means of collecting and grouping the widely scattered elements of government accounts in a concise and intelligible shape, and ultimately exhibiting them in the clearest and most perfect state.

Book-knowledge, (*book'nŏl'ej.*) *n.* Knowledge acquired from the reading of books.

Book'land, Bock'land, *n.* (*Feudal Law.*) See BOCLAND.

Book-learned, *a.* Versed in books or literature; — generally implying a counter-ignorance of men, and of the world at large.

> "Whate'er these *book-learn'd* blockheads say,
> Solon's the veriest fool in all the play. — *Dryden.*

Book-learning, *n.* [*book* and *learning.*] Skilled in literature; learning acquired from extensive reading; acquaintance with books; used, generally, in contradistinction to practical knowledge of men and things

> "Neither does it so much require *book-learning* and scholarship, as good natural sense, to distinguish true and false, and to distinguish what is well proved and what is not." — *Burnet.*

Book'less, *a.* Without books; unread; unlearned.

Book'-madness, *n.* Bibliomania; a passion for acquiring books.

Book'-maker, *n.* A compiler; one who writes and publishes a book, more especially, one who collects his materials from other sources. — (*Sporting.*) A person who bets on horse-racing, professionally or otherwise; one who makes up a betting-book.

Book'-making, *n.* The practice of writing and publishing books; more particularly, the art of compiling from works already published.

(*Sport.*) Art of keeping a betting-book in such a manner as to, generally, leave a balance of profit.

Book'man, *n.* A person whose chief occupation is the reading and study of books.

> "This civil war of wits were much better us'd
> On Navarre and his *bookmen*: for here 't is abus'd. — *Shaks.*

Book'-mark, Book'-marker, *n.* Something placed between the leaves of a book in order to speedily find any particular passage or page.

Book'mate, *n.* A school-mate; a school-fellow.

> "This Armado is a Spaniard. . . and one that makes sport
> To the prince and his *book-mates.* — *Shaks*

Book'mindedness, *n.* Love of, or acquaintance with, books.

Book'-monger, *n.* A dealer in, or vender of, books.

Book'-muslin, *n.* A kind of muslin, formerly used for book-covers.

Book'-oath, *n.* The oath on the *Book*, or Bible.

Book'-post, *n.* That department of a post-office devoted to the transmission of books, or printed matter.

Book'-rack, *n.* A frame or contrivance for holding a book open while being read. — An article of furniture for the temporary deposit of books.

Book'-seller, *n.* One who sells books; a book-vender. See BOOK-TRADE.

Book'-selling, *n.* The avocation or business of selling books.

Book'-shelf, *n.* A shelf to hold books.

Book'-shop, *n.* A shop, or store, in which books are sold; a book-seller's warehouse.

Book'-stall, *n.* A stand or stall in the public street, where books are retailed to buyers.

Book'-stand, *n.* Same as BOOK-STALL, *q. v.*

Book'-store, *n.* In the U. States and Canada, a place where books are kept for sale. (In Great Britain, a *bookseller's shop.*)

Book'-trade, *n.* The business of wholesale dealing in books is of a comparatively recent date. In early times, when books were scarce and had all to be transcribed, those who copied them usually also disposed of them. In the later period of Roman history, however, there arose a class of persons termed *bibliopolæ*, who acted as a kind of middle-men, employing or purchasing books from the transcribers and disposing of them to the public. In the reign of Augustus, the brothers Socii were celebrated in this way. With the establishment of several universities in the 12th century, the trade in books was much increased, particularly in such towns as Paris and Bologna. In 1323, a statute of the University of Paris distinguishes between *stationarii*, or booksellers proper, those who buy from one party and sell or lend to another; and *librarii*, those who merely buy and sell books on commission. After 1346, no one could deal in books in Paris without the permission of the university, who had special officers to examine the manuscripts and fix the price. It was not, however, till after the invention of printing that the *B. T.* attained any importance. At first, the printers were likewise booksellers: and John Faust and Peter Schöffer disposed of the productions of their press in Paris and Frankfort-on-the-Main. Some instances of the division of the two branches occur in the 15th century. The first booksellers were usually termed stationers, either from the Latin word *stationarius*, or from having only stalls or stations in the streets and market-places of the towns, as is still to be seen in the case of dealers in old books. Now, the term stationer usually denotes a dealer in paper and other writing-materials. At first, the civil magistrates took little concern with the book-sellers, leaving them to the control of the universities, of which they were supposed to be the immediate retainers, and which, accordingly, gave them laws and regulations, examining the correctness of their books and fixing the prices of them. This, however, was soon changed, and the trade of bookselling was put under various restrictions. In 1556, the Stationers' Company of London was incorporated. It was composed of printers and book-sellers, who exercised a kind of censorship over the press. In 1662 the famous Licensing Act was passed, which prohibited the publication of any book unless entered in the register of the Company of Stationers, or licensed by the Lord Chancellor. The *B.-T.* is, properly speaking, carried on by two distinct classes of persons, — the *publishers*, who prepare and dispose of the books wholesale; and the *B.*, by whom they are retailed to the public. The great centres of the *B. T.* in the U. S. are Philadelphia, New York, and Boston; but many large publishing houses may be quoted in other towns, as Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, Hartford, San Francisco, &c. A peculiarity of the *B. T.* in the United States, is the holding of trade-sales, or semi-annual auctions, in one of the towns above quoted, but chiefly in New York, to which publishers contribute, and which are attended by *B.* dealers. These sales have been in successful operation for about 35 years, disposing annually of books to the amount of from $600,000 to $1,000 000. Actually, however, these sales do not appear to be attended with the same regularity as formerly, by many of our leading publishers. The terms of the agreement entered into between a publisher and an author are various, depending chiefly upon the character of the author and the nature of the book. Authors are apt to complain of the hard terms that are usually meted out to them by publishers, and in some cases, perhaps, not without reason. But it is to be borne in mind that there is always considerable outlay, and no little risk, connected with bringing out a new book, especially by an unknown author. Cheap publications are now the order of the day. Not only are cheap editions brought out of works unprotected by copyright, but even publishers of the first class find it their interest to bring out cheap editions of popular books, the copyright of which is secured to them. It is now usual to stereotype cheap books and periodicals, of which the sale is expected to be considerable, or to extend over a considerable time; and this course is adopted even with large books like the present work. The old book-trade, or the sale of second-hand books, is carried on to a considerable extent in all the larger cities and towns of the U. States. Many of these dealers prepare periodically price catalogues of their books, which they circulate through the country, and in this way dispose of a great many of their books. The price of old books is very fluctuating and capricious, depending in some measure upon their condition or intrinsic value; but frequently equally good copies of the same work may be had at a half or third of the price in some shops, that they can be obtained for in others. In Germany, the great centre of the book-trade is Leipzig, where two great book-fairs are held annually, at Easter and Michaelmas respectively. These fairs are not so important, or so largely attended now as formerly, a great part of the business being effected by means of agents or commissioners. Every book-seller in Germany has his commissioner at Leipzig, to whom he transmits copies of all his new publications, and who distributes them among the other commissioners, for transmission to their employers. At the end of the year the unsold works are sent back by the same means to their several publishers. The great advantage of this system is, that every new book, within a few weeks of publication, is made known throughout Germany and France, without having recourse to the expensive system of advertising. The accounts of the various book-sellers are also usually settled by means of the commissioners. In England and in France, the *B. T.* is carried on much in the same way, centring respectively in London and Paris.— The first American book-seller, mentioned by Thomas in his *History of Printing*, was Hezekiah Usher, of Boston, known to have been in business as early as 1652. The first convention of book-sellers for the regulation of trade seems to have been held in Boston, 1724. The American company of book-sellers was founded in 1801. From its small beginnings, the American *B. T* has sprung up to be nearly equal to that of the most literary countries of the Old World. We quote, from an English work written some years ago, the following remark: "American books are now executed with neatness and taste; their wood-cut embellishments sometimes surpass those of London: and in point of size and price they are, for the most part, well adapted for general circulation. On account of the prevalence of education, and also the aspiring habits of the people, book-buyers of an humble position in life are greatly more numerous than they are in England." — The *B. T* being intimately connected with PRINTING, we refer to this word for statistics concerning books and the book-trade — See also CIRCULATING LIBRARY, COPYRIGHT, NEWSPAPER, PAPER, PRESS, STATIONERY, STEREOTYPING, ELECTROTYPING, &c.

Book-worm, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A name given to various species of insects in the larva state, in which they destroy books and papers, by boring into them; such as the *Ptinidæ*, *Anobium*, &c.

—A student absorbed in, or closely attached to, books; an unappreciative reader, or one without judgment.

> "I wanted but a black gown, and a salary to be as mere a *book-worm* as any there." — *Pope.*

Boo'lak, or **Bou'lac,** a town of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, 3 m. N. of Cairo, of which it forms the port. After being destroyed by the French in 1799, it was rebuilt by Mehemet Ali. *Manf.* Cotton, silk, &c. *Pop.* 14,175.

Boo'ley, Booly, *n.* [Ir. *buachail*, cowherd.] A term sometimes used in Ireland, for a person who has no settled place of abode, and who leads a kind of nomad life.

> "The same that the Irish *boolies* are, driving their cattle with them. — *Spenser.*

Boom, (*bōm,*) *n.* [A. S. *beam*; Dn. *boom*; Ger. *baum.*] A beam, tree, or pole — (*Naut.*) A long pole run out from any part of a ship to stretch the foot of any particular sail; whence, *jib-boom*, *main-boom*, *studdingsail-boom*, &c.

(*Fort.*) In marine defences, a strong chain or cable stretched across the mouth of a river or harbor, to prevent the enemy's ships from entering, and having a number of poles, bars, &c., fastened to it: whence the name; as, to cut or burst the *boom.*

(*Naut.*) A pole set up as a sea-mark to point out the channel to seamen, when navigating in shallows. — A hollow, roaring sound: as, the *boom* of a cannon; the reverberating cry of the bittern.

—*pl.* A space on a ship's upper deck, between the fore and main-masts, where the boats, spare spars, cordage, &c. are stowed.

—*v. i.* [A. S. *byme*, a trumpet; Du. *bomme*, a drum; from the root of *bomb.*] To make the sound of a trumpet or drum.

—To rush with violence, as a ship under crowded sail; as, the vessel *boomed* in sight.

—To make a hollow sound like the bittern.

> "At eve the beetle *boometh*,
> Athwart the thicket lone." — *Tennyson.*

—To roll and roar, as the waves, or the report of a cannon.

> "The volleying roar, and loud,
> Long *booming* of each peal on peal, o'ercame
> The ear far more than thunder." — *Byron.*

Boom, (*bōme.*) a town of Belgium, 10 m. S. of Antwerp, on the Rupel River. It has very extensive brick and tile works. *Pop.* 8,096.

Boom'er, in *Iowa*, a township of Pottawattomie co.; *pop.* 611.

Boomerang, (*boom-e-rang'.*) *n.* A familiar though little understood missile, which in the hands of a native of Australia performs marvellous feats, while in those of a European or American it is inert and intractable. The *B.* is used by the Australian aborigines in war, sport, and the chase. It consists of a piece of hard wood of a bent form, with the curve of a parabola, is about 2 ft. long, 2½ inches broad, ⅓ inch thick, and is rounded at the extremities. One side is flat, the other convex, and it is brought to a bluntish edge. It is discharged by the hand at one end, the convex edge being forward, and the flat side upward: and it is thrown as if to hit an object in advance; instead, however, of going forward, it ascends into the air with a rapid rotary motion, until it reaches a considerable height, when it begins to retrograde, and finally passing over the head of the projector, falls to the ground behind him. This singular motion is produced by the air impinging on the bulged side of the instrument. The *B.*, the invention of which would have done honor to the most celebrated scientist, has long been a common weapon among almost the lowest race of savages upon earth. — It has, of late years, been mooted to apply the principle of the *B.* to the propulsion of ships. The savage, by practice, knows precisely how to poise us well as project his familiar missile: and in this secret of the *balanced* centre consists Sir Thomas Mitchell's application of the principle of the *B.* to the propulsion of vessels. Great results are anticipated from the scientific application of this simple principle, suggesting, as it does, a means of adapting a surface revolving round a centre, so that it presents to equal pressure a uniformity of resistance, because the spaces described by a body in falling are proportional to the squares of the times. When the same surface is placed vertically, and set in rotary motion through fluids, it is subject to a similar law, and when in the place of a screw, it is equally poised obliquely. Thus we have in this form equilibrium, and equal resistance and equal strength, the propeller being balanced when it is first formed on its axis. Hence, under any degree of velocity, centrifugal action is converted into concentric



Fig. 388. — BOOMERANG.

action by the peculiar manner of balancing the surface round the centre of rotary motion.

Boom'ing, *p. a.* Rushing with violence; roaring like waves.

"Forsook by thee, in vain I sought thy aid.
When *booming* billows clos'd above my head.' — *Pope.*

Boom'ing, *n.* A violent rushing accompanied with a loud roar, as the *booming* of the ocean; a deep, hollow, reverberating sound, as the *booming* of a bittern.

Boom-irons, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Flat rings of iron fixed on a ship's yards, and through which the studdingsail-booms run.

Boom'kin, *n.* (*Naut.*) See BUMKIN.

Boon, *n.* [A. S. *ben*; Dan. *bon*; Icel. *bon*, from *beidi*, to ask. See BID.] A prayer or petition preferred to a person, or persons.

"From which to God he made so many an idle *boon.*' —*Spenser.*

—A gift, grant, favor, or benefaction; a favor granted, or petition answered; as, to crave a *boon.*

"Vouchsafe me for my meed but one fair look;
A smaller *boon* than this I cannot beg
And less than this, I'm sure you cannot give.' —*Shaks.*

—*n.* [Scot. *boon*; W. *bôn.*] The refuse matter of dressed flax.

—*a.* [Fr. *bon*; Lat. *bonus*, good.] Gay; merry; pleasant; jolly; as, a *boon*-companion.

"Satiate at length.
And heighten'd as with wine, jocund and *boon.*"—*Milton.*

—Kind; bountiful; beneficent.

"With as *boon* a grace, and as bold a front, look the world in the face." — *South.*

Boon, in *Oregon*, a post-office of Clackamas co.

Boon'dee, or BUNDY, a rajahship of Hindostan, prov. Rajpootana, under British protection. *Estim. area*, 2,291 sq. m. It was formerly much more extensive, but Kotah and its territory have been separated from it; in 1817, more than half the revenues were usurped by Scindia and Holkar, and the peasantry impoverished by endless exactions; but, in 1818, the Rajah received a considerable accession of territory, and the town of Patun, from the British. Although small, this State is important, as it contains the principal passes from the S. into Upper Hindostan. The natives are of the Hara tribe, which has produced many eminent men.

BOONDEE, cap. of the above State, 80 m. S.E. of Ajmeer, and 200 S W. of Agra; Lat. 25° 28′ N., Lon. 75° 30′ E. It is divided into New and Old *B.*; the former is walled, and built of stone on a high hill. This city is also rendered striking by its numerous temples, magnificent fountains, and spacious main street opening to the palace, at the lower extremity of which stands a great temple, dedicated to Krishna, with many bas-reliefs and other sculptures. Old *B.* lies to the W. and is in a state of general decay.

Boone, DANIEL, (*bōōn.*) the pioneer of Kentucky, b. in Bucks co., Pennsylvania, 1735. He was a colonel in the U. States service, and signalized himself by his many daring exploits against the Indians, and also by his extensive surveys and explorations of the State of Kentucky. In 1793 he removed to Upper Louisiana, then belonging to the Spaniards, and was appointed by them commandant of a district there. He was one of the most successful of the enterprising American pioneers of the 18th century, and may be said to have explored, and aided in the settlement of the country from the Alleghany Mountains to the frontier of Missouri. Many places have been named in his honor. D. abt. 1822.

Boone, in *Illinois*, a N. county, with an area of 270 sq. m., bordering on Wisconsin. It is drained by the Kishwankee River, and the Pickasaw and some smaller creeks. *Surface*, undulating, and comprising prairie and heavy timber. *Soil*, highly productive. *Cap.* Belvidere. *Pop.* 12,942.

—A twp. of above co., 10 m. N E. of Belvidere; *pop.* 1,536.

Boone, in *Indiana*, a central county, comprising 308 sq. m., and traversed by the Eagle and Sugar creeks. *Surface*, diversified. *Soil*, productive. *Cap.* Lebanon. *Pop.* (1870), 22,593.

—A township of Harrison co., on the Ohio River; *pop.* 1,870.

—A township of Cass co.; *pop.* 1,262.

—A township of Crawford co.; *pop.* 494.

—A township of Madison co.; *pop.* 1,078.

—A township of Porter co.; *pop.* 1,215.

—A village and township of Warwick co. *Pop.* of township, 4,042.

Boone, in *Iowa*, a W. central county, possessing an area of 576 sq. m. It is intersected, and formed into two portions, by the Des Moines River. *Surface*, diversified, and *soil* very fertile, containing stone-coal. *Cap.* Boonesborough. *Pop.* (1870), 14,584.

—A township of Hamilton co.; *pop.* 1,837.

—A post-township of Dallas co., 12 m. W. of Des Moines City; *pop.* 552.

Boone, in *Kentucky*, a N. county. *Area*, 300 sq. m. It is drained by the Ohio River, its boundary on the N. and W., and dividing it from Ohio and Indiana. *Surface*, hilly. *Soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Burlington. *Pop.* 10,696.

—A post-office of Boone co.

Boone, in *Missouri*, a county in the centre of the State, with an area of 648 sq. m. On the S W. it is bounded by the Missouri River, and on the E. by Cedar Creek. Roche Percée and Petite Bonne Femme rivers flow through it S. to the Missouri. *Surface*, varied, being partly prairie, and partly wooded land. *Soil*, extremely rich, and well-cultivated. Stone-coal and lime-stone are found. *Cap.* Columbia. *Pop.* (1870.) 20,765.

—A township of Franklin co; *pop.* 1,655.

Boone, in *North Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Watauga co., 200 m. W. by N. of Raleigh, in a mountainous district. Daniel Boone, the Western pioneer, once dwelt in the neighborhood. *Pop.* 937.

Boone, in *W. Virginia*, a S.W. county, bounded on the N.E. by Coal River, an affluent of the Kanawha, and also watered by Little Coal River and Laurel Creek. *Area*, 525 sq. m. *Surface*, mountainous, and heavily wooded. *Soil*, partly fertile. This county was formerly included within those of Logan and Kanawha. *Cap.* Boone Court-House. *Pop.* 4,553.

Boone Furnace, In *Kentucky*, a P. O. of Carter co.

Boone River, in *Iowa*, rising in the N. of the State, after a course S., empties into the Des Moines River, in Webster co.

Boones'borough, in *Iowa*, a post-village, cap. of Boone co., 2 m. E. of Des Moines River, and 40 N.N.W. of Des Moines City; *pop.* 1,518.

Boones'borough, in *Kentucky*, a village of Madison co., on the Kentucky River, 18 m. S.E. of Lexington. At this place, in 1775, Daniel Boone built a fort, the first erected in the State; and here, also, the first legislative body of the W. States assembled in council.

Boones'borough, in *Missouri*, a village of Boone co., 30 m. N. of Jefferson City.

Boone's Grove, in *Arkansas*, a post-office of Washington co.

Boone's Mill, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Franklin co., 184 m. W. by S. of Richmond.

Boone'ville, in *Arkansas*, a post-village of Scott co., 36 m. S.E. of Van Buren; *pop.* 987.

Boone'ville, in *Colorado Territory*, a post-office of Pueblo co.

Boone'ville, in *Indiana*, a village, cap. of Warrick co., 11 m. from the Ohio River, and 170 S.S.W. of Indianapolis; *pop.* 1,039.

Boone'ville, in *Iowa*, a village of Boone co., 140 m. W. by N. of Iowa City.

Boone'ville, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Owsley co., on the S. fork of the Kentucky River, 100 m. S.E. of Frankfort; *pop.* 1,282.

Boone'ville, in *New York*, a flourishing post-village and township of Oneida co., 31 m. N. of Utica; *pop.* of township, (1870), 4,106.

Boone'ville, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Tishemingo co., 20 m. S. of Corinth.

Boone'ville, in *Texas*, a village, cap. of Brazos co., 110 m E. by N. of Austin, and 10 from the Brazos River.

Boon Grove, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Porter co.

Boon'hill, in *North Carolina*, a post-village of Johnston co., 12 m. N.W. of Goldsborough; *pop.* 1,445.

Boons'borough, in *Arkansas*, a post-village of Washington co., 20 m. S.W. of Fayetteville.

Boons'borough, in *Illinois*, a village of Ogle co., 140 m. N. of Peoria.

Boons'borough, in *Kentucky*. See BOONESBOROUGH.

Boons'borough, in *Maryland*, a township and village of Washington co. *Pop.* of the township, 2,579.

Boons'borough, in *Missouri*, a village of Howard co., 14 m. W. of Fayette, and within a short distance of the Missouri River.

Boon's Creek, in *Tennessee*, a P. O. of Washington co.

Boon Spring, in *Iowa*, a township of Clinton co.

Boon'ton, in *Missouri*, a village of Boone co.

Boon'ton, in *New Jersey*, a flourishing post-town of Hanover township, Morris co., on the Rockaway River, 8 m. N.E of Morristown. Extensive iron furnaces and rolling mills are at work here. *Pop.* (1870), 3,458.

Boon'ville, in *Idaho Ter.*, a mining village of Owyhee co., on Jordan Creek, 2 m. below Ruby City; *pop.* 160.

Boon'ville, in *Indiana*, a village and county-seat of Warwick co., near the Ohio River.

—A post-office of Warrick co.

Boon'ville, in *Missouri*, a prosperous post-town, and cap of Cooper co., on the S. bank of the Missouri River, 48 m. N W. of Jefferson City. This is a fine and flourishing place, in the midst of a fertile and highly productive country. Iron, lead, coal, and other minerals are abundantly found in the neighborhood. Named after its original settler, Daniel Boone. *Pop.* 5,319.

Boon'ville, in *N. Carolina*, a P.O. of Yadkin co., *p* 1,058.

Boops, *n* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of small Acanthopterygious fishes, found in the Mediterranean and in the seas of South America. The species are generally of brilliant coloring, and characterized by a small mouth, large eyes, and a rounded form. — This name is also given to the pike-headed whale, *Balæna bœops*, found in the Greenland seas.

Boor, *n.* [A. S. *gebur*, from *buan*, to till; Du. *boer*; Ger *bauer*, from *bauen*, to till, to cultivate.] A farmer; a countryman; specifically, a rustic; a rude peasant; a clownish fellow; a lout.

"To one well-born, th affront is worse and more,
When he 's abus d and baffled by a *boor.*" — *Dryden.*

Boor'ish, *a.* Clownish; rustic; rude; illiterate; uncivilized.

"Therefore, you clown abandon, which is, in the vulgar, leave the society, which, in the *boorish* is company of this female *Shaks.*

Boor'ishly, *adv.* In a boorish manner; after a clownish fashion.

"Limbs . . . . *boorishly* robust.' — *Fenton.*

Boor'ishness, *n.* Quality of being boorish; clownishness; rusticity; coarseness of manners.

Boorhanpoor', or BARHANPURA, a town of Hindostan, in the Deccan, prov. Candeish (of which it was formerly the capital); built in a plain on the Tuptee, 135 miles S.S.E. of Oojein, and 215 E. of Surat. Lat. 21° 19′ N., Lon. 76° 18′ E. This is one of the largest and best built cities of the Deccan, though, as a whole, devoid of architectural beauty. Most of the houses are of brick, many three stories high, with neat façades, and universally roofed with tiles; but the fort and palace of its ancient sovereigns, and many Mohammedan mosques, &c., are heaps of ruins. Some of the streets are wide and regular, and the finest building is a mosque called *Jumma Musjud*, a gray-stone pile, with a handsome façade,

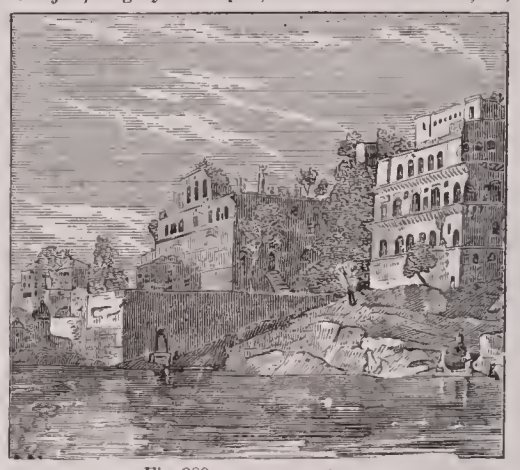


Fig. 389. — BOORHANPOOR.
(From Elliott s 'Views in the East.")

and octagonal minarets, but destitute of the characteristic Mohammedan cupola. The Bokrahs, a Mohammedan sect, who dress in Arabian costume, (claiming Arab descent,) are the principal merchants. *B.* was captured by the British in 1803. *Pop.* 30,000.

Booroo', an island of the Malayan archipelago, between Lat. 3° and 4° S., and Lon. 126° and 127° E., 50 m. W. of Ceram: length 75 m.; breadth, 38. Rice, sago, aromatic and other woods, tropical fruits, and the best cajeput oil, are found here. The interior is inhabited by Harafuras. The Dutch have a settlement here, and it is frequently visited by the S. Sea whalers. *Pop.* abt. 18,000.

Booroogird', a town of Persia, prov. Irak-Kermanshah, in a fine valley, 190 m. W. of Ispahan. *Estim. pop.* 12,000.

Boort, or **Bort,** *n.* (*Min.*) A kind of diamond, generally of a spherical shape, and apparently formed of a confused mass of interlaced and twisted parts, like knots in wood In consequence of this peculiar structure, it cannot be cut like the ordinary diamond, and is only of use for polishing other stones, after it has been broken and reduced to powder in a mortar.

Boose, (*bōōs.*) [Dan. *baas*, a stall.] A stall or enclosure for cattle. (Used in some parts of England.)

Boose, *v. i.* See BOOZE.

Booseмpra, or **Boosnm Prah,** (*boo'sem-pra'*,) a river in the country of Ashantee, W. Africa, that disemlogues into the Atlantic, in Lat. 4° 52′ N., Lon. 9° 30′ W.

Boost, *v. t.* [See BOAST.] To push a person up from behind. (A vulgarism peculiar to some of the New England States.)

Boo'sy, *a.* See BOOZY.

Boot, *n.* [Fr. *botte*, from Celt. *botès*, *bottas*, a shoe — *bot*, foot, and *tech*, or *tes*, to hide; Swed. and Goth. *bota*; Sp. *bota.*] A leather case or covering for the leg, united with a shoe (For history and trade statistics, see SHOE.)

—An instrument of torture for compressing the legs; formerly used in Scotland in order to extort confession from persons accused of crimes. It was of various kinds. Sometimes it was composed of parchment applied moist, and then brought near the fire, so as by shrinking to cause great pain and uneasiness; at others, it consisted of four thick strong boards bound tightly round either one or both legs with cords, and then compressed by means of wedges, until, occasionally, the bones of the unfortunate sufferer's legs were broken; it was, sometimes, also made of iron. (Called also *bordekin.*)

"So he was put to the torture, which in Scotland they call the *boot.* — *Bishop Burnet.*

—A receptacle or box in a coach, wherein baggage, &c. is stowed away.—A leathern cover placed over the wheels of a carriage to protect from rain, mire, &c.

—(*pl.*) A common term for a servant at an hotel, whose duty it is to attend to travellers' boots, &c.; a boot-black; as, "The *boots* at the Holly-Tree Inn."—*Dickens.*

—*v. a* To put on boots.

"*Boot, boot* master Shallow; . . . let us take any man's horses." *Shaks*

Boot, *n.* Booty; plunder. (O. and B.) — Profit; gain; advantage.

"My gravity, ...
Could I, with *boot*, change for idle plume,
Which the air beats for vain. — *Shaks*

To boot. Over and above; besides; additional; as, here 's a dollar *to boot.*

"Man is God's image; but a poor man is
Christ's image *to boot.*' — *Herbert.*

Boot, *v. a.* [A. S. *bot*, *bote*, compensation to an injured party, from Goth. *botjan*, to profit, to advantage.] To make reparation; specifically, to profit, to advantage; usually preceding, or following, *it*; as, what *boots it?*

"For what I have, I need not to repeat;
And what I want, *it boots* not to complain." —*Shaks.*

Boot, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Richland co.

Bootan', or BHOTAN', an independent state of N. Hindostan, between Lat. 26° 30′ and 28° 30′ N., and Lon. 88° 30′ and 94° E.: having N. the Himalayas, dividing it from Thibet; E. and S. Assam and Bengal, and W. the

river Teesta, which separates it from Sikkim; length about 350 m., by from 90 to 100 in width. *Estim. area*, 61,500 sq. m. *Desc.*, mountainous and hilly, with fertile valleys here and there, and a large patch of jungle where it approaches Bengal. The Tchinchien is the principal river, which, after a course of abt. 150 m., empties into the Brahmapootra; other smaller rivers of little importance also drain the country. *Min.* Granite, quartz, limestone, iron, and copper; it is conjectured that the mountain ranges contain much mineral wealth, but they remain almost wholly unexplored. *Clim.* Every variety of climate prevails, according to elevation; heat and cold both run equally to extremes in their due seasons. Taken altogether *B.* is comparatively healthy. *Vegetation.* All kinds of timber known in the temperate zone flourish, excepting the oak; fruits, the cinnamon-tree, and rhubarb are also plentiful. *Zoöl.* The S. jungle abounds with the wild animals indigenous to India; and the *Yâk*, or grunting ox, together with the Tangun horse (a short-bodied, clean-limbed, active animal), belong to this country. *Inhab.* The people, who closely resemble, in most points, the Bengalese, are, in general, peaceably inclined; polygamous; often afflicted with goitre, and worship Buddha. *Prod.* The natives are tolerable agriculturists, but the tillage of the soil is performed almost entirely by the women. Rice, wheat, barley, and vegetables yield the staple crops. *Exp.* Coarse woollens, horses, wax, ivory, gold-dust, silver ingots, musk, fruits, rock salt, &c. *Manuf.* Paper fabricated from bark, idols, swords, arrow-heads, &c. *Govt.* The government is administered by a *deb-Rajah* under British authority; the latter people having annexed the country in 1865. *Towns.* Passissudon and Tunakka. *Pop.* estimated at 1,500,000.

Boot'-catcher, *n.* A servant at an inn, formerly employed to take off travellers' boots. (o.)

"The ostler and the *boot-catcher* ought to partake." — *Swift.*

Boot'-crimp, *n.* A frame used by boot-makers for shaping the body of a boot.

Boot'ee, *n* A half-boot, ankle-boot, or short boot.

Boot'erstown, a parish of Ireland, co. Dublin.

Bootes, (*bo-o'tes.*) [Gr., a ploughman.] (*Myth.*) The son of Ceres and of Iasion, who, being plundered of all his possessions by his brother Pluto, invented the plough, to which he yoked two oxen, and cultivated the soil to procure subsistence for himself. As a reward for this discovery, he was translated to heaven by his mother, with the plough and yoke of oxen, under the name of *B.*, *i. e.* the *Ox-driver*, which is still borne by one of the constellations. According to others, *B.* was the son of Lycaon and Calisto, whom his father slew, and set before Jupiter for a repast to try his omniscience. Jupiter restored him to life, and placed him among the stars.

(*Astron.*) A constellation called also Arctophylax, or the *Bear-driver*. It is situated between Corona Borealis on the E., and Cor Caroli, or the *Greyhounds*, on the W. It contains 54 stars, including 1 of the 1st magnitude, Arcturus, 7 of the 3d, and 10 of the 4th. Its mean declination is 20° N., and its mean right ascension is 212°; its centre is therefore on the meridian the 9th of June.

Booth, *n.* [W. *bwth*; Ir. *baith* or *both*; Gael. *both*, a cottage, hut, tent, bower, or booth; allied to *bower*, and Heb. *beth*, a house.] A house or shed erected with boughs, branches, boards, &c., for a temporary residence: a stall or standing in a fair or market. — The word is used in this sense in the Bible, (*Gen.* xxxiii. 17,) and the great feast of tabernacles, or booths, had its name from the circumstance that the Jews were directed by their law to dwell in booths during the seven days of this feast (*Lev.* xxiii. 42.)

Booth, Barton, an eminent English actor, b. 1681, was a near relation of Henry *B.*, Earl of Warrington. Imbibing a passion for a theatrical life, he ran away from Trinity College, Cambridge, and joined a company of strolling players. In 1701, he made his first bow at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, where his reception was enthusiastic. In 1712, he performed the principal character in Addison's "Cato," and soon after became manager of the house, where he continued to perform until nearly to his death. *B.*'s best part as an actor is said to have been *Othello*, but his favorite "rôle" was the far less important one of the *Ghost* in "Hamlet." His tone, manner, and gait were so solemn and unearthly, that the audience appeared to be under the impression that a positive spectre stood before them. D. 1733.

Booth, Edwin, son of the well-known tragedian who forms the subject of the article immediately following, was b. at Baltimore, 1833. Early adopting the theatrical profession, he filled many minor parts, and afterwards made his first regular appearance on the stage as *Trussell* in Shakspeare's "Richard III." in 1849, and performed the character of *Richard* in the same play, in 1849, in place of his father, then incapacitated by illness. After a tour through California, Australia, the Sandwich Islands, &c., he re-appeared at New York, in 1857, visited England and the Continent of Europe in 1861, and returned to New York, where he commenced a series of Shakspearean revivals at the Winter Garden Theatre in 1863. This establishment was totally destroyed by fire in 1867. *B.* is esteemed to be the best American tragedian and Shakspearean delineator of the day.

Booth, Junius Brutus, an English tragedian, b. in London, 1796. In 1814, he made his *début* at Covent Garden Theatre, in the impersonation of *Richard III.*, and achieved a decided success. In 1821, he emigrated to the U. States, and appeared in most of the principal cities of the Union, performing his favorite characters of *Richard III.*, *Hamlet*, *Shylock*, *Sir Giles Overreach*, &c., and having placed himself at the head of his profession in this country, he accumulated wealth and reputation. D. 1852.

Boothauk', a fortified pass of Afghanistan, 12 m. E. of Cabul. It runs for 5 m. between cliffs 500 feet high, and is in some places only 50 yards wide.

Booth Bay, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Lincoln co., lying between the Sheepscot and Damariscotta rivers, and with the Atlantic for its S. boundary, 40 m. S.E. of Augusta. It has a large fishing commerce, and also extensive ship-building yards and saw-mills. *Pop.* 3,209.

Booth Corner, in *Pennsylvania*, a P.O. of Delaware co.

Boothia Felix, (*boo'the-a fe'lix.*) an insulated region of British N. America, stretching into the Arctic Ocean, between Lat. 69° and 75° N., and Lon. 92° and 97° W., and so called in honor of Sir Felix Booth, by Sir James Ross its discoverer, who here determined the position of the magnetic pole.

Booth'ia Gulf, an inlet of the sea in British N America, being a southward extension of Prince Regent's Sound, and separating Boothia Felix from Melville Peninsula and Cockburn Island. Its length is about 310 m. from N.E. to S.W.; and its breadth varies from 60 to 100 m.

Boot'-hose, *n.* [*boot* and *hose.*] Spatterdashes used instead of boots: stockings to serve for boots.

"His lackey with a linen stock on one leg, and a *boot-hose* on the other." — *Shaks.*

Booth's Point, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Dyer co.

Boot'ikin, *n.* A small boot. — A covering for any limb or member of the body, curatively used for the gout.

"I desire no more of my *bootikins.*" — *Walpole.*

Boot'ing, *n.* A description of torture. See Boot.

Boot'-jack, *n.* A contrivance used for drawing off boots.

Boot'-last, *n.* See Boot-tree.

Bootless, *a.* Destitute of boot; unavailing; unprofitable; useless; as, a *bootless* errand.

"*Bootless* speed,
When cowardice pursues and valor flies." — *Shaks.*

Boot'lessly, *adv.* Without use or profit.

Boot'lessness, *n.* State of being bootless or useless, or without avail.

Boot'lick, *n.* A toady; a lick-spittle; one who flatters and cringes to another. (Used in the U. States.)

Boot'ou, an island of the Eastern Archipelago, 2d division, lying off the S.E. extremity of Celebes; length, 85 m.; average breadth, about 20 m.; between Lat. 4° and 6° S., Lon. 123° E. It is high, wooded, well cultivated, and yields maize, rice, and fruits. The Dutch had formerly a settlement here.

Boot'-topping, *n.* (*Naut.*) A term used to express the scraping off the slimy, greasy coating from a ship's bottom, and dubbing it with a preparation of tallow, sulphur, and resin.

Boot'-tree, Boot'-last, *n.* An instrument used by boot-makers to stretch the leg of a boot; consisting of two pieces of hard wood fitting into it, and between which wedges are driven.

Boot'y, *n.* [Swed. and Goth. *byte*, from *byta*, to exchange, to divide; Ger. *beute.*] That which is captured in war, and is intended to be divided; anything taken by robbery; spoil; plunder; pillage; as, they made off with their *booty*.

"And when he reckons that he has gotten a *booty*, he has only caught a Tartar."—*L'Estrange.*

(*Hist.*) The Greeks divided their booty among the army in common, reserving to the general only a larger share. One of the prerogatives of a Grecian general was the distribution of the plunder taken from a vanquished enemy. We read in Homer that the valuable armor usually fell to the share of the leaders, while the common soldiery were permitted to gather the spoils of the dead. Among the Lacedæmonians, however, the soldiery were forbidden to plunder the conquered, although, in certain instances, a portion of the spoils was dedicated to the gods, while some other parts were reserved for the highest commanders. After the battle of Platæa, which took place 800 years subsequently to the Trojan war, the spoils of the Persians were regulated by the generals, who, after setting apart a portion for the decoration of the temples, shared the remainder among the soldiery. From that time the plunder was sold, (the proceeds being applied to the decoration of the temples,) to the soldiers, and to the generals and their friends. By the military discipline of the Romans, spoils taken from the enemy belonged to the republic, particular persons having no right to them. The generals, who piqued themselves on their probity, carried it intact to the public treasury. Sometimes, indeed, they divided it among the soldiery, to animate them, and to serve in lieu of reward; but this distribution depended entirely upon the generals, who were bound to conduct themselves in its distribution with great equity and moderation: otherwise it became a crime of peculation to lay hands upon the pillage, which was considered as the rightful property of the State. The consuls Romulus and Veturius were condemned for having sold the booty taken from the Æqui. Booty among the Jews was divided into equal parts between the army and the people, though, under the kings, a different mode of distribution obtained. (*Num.* xxxi. 27.)—According to Calmet, the Mohammedan practice was to allow two-thirds of the *B.* to the army, the other third to God, to Mohammed and his descendants, and to orphans, pilgrims, and the poor. In modern times the victor's share is generally termed *prize-money*, (q. v.,) and in the East, *loot.*

Booze, Boose, Bouse, *v. i.* [Du. *buysen*, to drink heavily.] To drink lavishly or excessively; to tope; to fuddle; to ply one's self with liquor.

"And in his hand did bear a *bousing* can,
Of which he sipp'd."—*Faërie Queene.*

Booz'er, *n.* A tippler; one who drinks heavily; a fuddler.

Booz'y, Boos'y, Bou'sy, *a.* Inebriated; fuddled; overcome with liquor.

"With a long legend of romantic things,
Which in his cups the *boozy* poet sings."—*Dryden.*

Bo-peep', *n.* A kind of advancing and retiring, or hiding the face, and after looking, crying *bo!* as is sometimes done with children for their amusement.

"That such a king should play *bo-peep*,
And go the fools among."—*Shaks.*

Bopp, Franz, a German philologist, b. at Mayence, 1791. His early education was conducted at Aschaffenburg, where he studied under Professor Windischmann, who filled the chair of Philosophy and History in the university of that town. By the advice of this learned man and profound Orientalist, (the disciple of Schelling,) Bopp resolved to dedicate himself entirely to Oriental literature. Having finished his elementary studies, he set out in 1812, to make himself acquainted with Indian languages, supported by a small pension allowed him by the king of Bavaria. In Paris, he was encouraged by M. Sylvestre De Sacy and August Wilhelm Schlegel, and completed his studies in London and Göttingen. On his return to Prussia, he was appointed professor of Sanskrit in the University of Berlin; in 1842 he was created Chevalier of the Order of Merit, and in 1857, the French Institute nominated him foreign associate. Professor *B.*'s philological labors have given quite a new character to this science. His great work, the *Comparative Grammar of the Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Lithuanian, Ancient Slavic, Gothic, and German* ("Vergleichende Grammatik des Sanskrit," &c., Berlin, 1833–49; 2d edition, entirely revised, 1857,) contains a complete analysis of the grammatical form of the Indo-Germanic languages; and the general laws he deduces from them are highly creditable to his perspicuity. His writings, which are both numerous and voluminous, have greatly facilitated the study of the Sanskrit language, and his translations of various Indian classics have contributed largely to our knowledge of Oriental poetry, morals, and philosophy, as exhibited in the ancient literature of India. D. 1867.

Bop'part, (anc. *Bandobriga*,) a town of Prussia, prov. Rhine, on the left bank of the latter river, 9 m. S. of Coblentz. It is a very ancient place, known to the Romans, and was, in the Middle Ages, an imperial city, several councils having been held in it. It is a narrow-streeted, quaint, out-of-the-world town. *Pop.* 4,842.

Boque's Creek, in *Ohio*, falls into the Scioto River in Delaware co.

Boquet, in *New York*, a river of Essex co., emptying into Lake Champlain.

Bora, Katharina von, the wife of Luther, *q. v.*

Bor'able, *a.* That may be bored. (R.)

Borachio, (*bo-rä'cho,*) *n.* [Sp. *borracho*, drunk.] A drunkard. (o.)

"How you slink of wine! D'ye think my niece will ever endure such a *borachio*?"—*Congreve.*

Boracic Acid, (*bo-rās'ic.*) [From Ar. *baurac*, a species of nitre.] (*Chem.*) This acid, which may be regarded as a teroxide of *boron*, is the only known compound of oxygen and boron. It is obtained in a free state from the volcanic districts in the N. of Italy, where it issues from the earth in the form of vapor, accompanied by violent jets of steam, which are known in the neighborhood as *soffioni* or *fumerolles*. The evaporation is conducted in shallow leaden evaporating pans (B, *Fig.* 390), under which the steam from the soffioni is conducted through the flues (A) constructed for that purpose. During the



Fig. 390. — BORACIC LAGOON, AND EVAPORATING PANS.

evaporation, great quantities of sulphate of lime are deposited, which require removal from time to time. About 750 tons of crude *B.* acid are annually exported from Tuscany. The crude acid is contaminated with 25 per cent. of sulphate of ammonia and alumina, and other saline impurities. *B.* acid is used principally for making borax, or biborate of soda. *B.* acid is formed in the laboratory by dissolving purified borax in four parts of boiling water, and adding to the hot solution a quantity of sulphuric acid, equal to one-fourth of the borax used. On cooling, *B.* acid crystallizes out in pearly scales, containing three equivalents of water. These crystals contain a small quantity of sulphuric acid, from which they are freed by washing, drying, and fusing them in a platinum crucible. On re-dissolving the fused acid in four parts of water, and re-crystallizing, it is obtained per-

fectly pure. *B.* acid, on being strongly heated, becomes anhydrous; and at a red heat it fuses into a transparent glass, which remains clear as it cools. It soon crumbles to pieces by absorbing water from the air. *B.* acid communicates to its compounds the property of fusibility; hence the use of many borates, more especially the biborate of soda, as fluxes. It dissolves in three times its weight of boiling water, but is very insoluble in cold. The solution is remarkable for possessing the properties of an alkali when tested with turmeric paper, which it changes to a deep brown. Even to litmus it only gives a slight reddish-purple tinge. When a solution of *B.* acid is evaporated, a certain quantity of the acid rises with the steam; and this is the cause of the *fumerolles* described above as existing in Tuscany. Anhydrous *B.* acid is but slowly volatilized by heat. It enters into combination with alkaline bases in several proportions, resembling silicic acid in this as well as in other particulars. A sexborate and triborate of potash have been obtained; and although one contains six equivalents of acid and the other three, they possess the property of restoring the color of reddened litmus like an alkali. *B.* acid dissolves in alcohol, and burns with a characteristic green flame, with the exception of biborate of soda. The borates are not very important salts, and need not be alluded to here, further than to mention that, as a rule, alkaline borates are freely soluble, while those of the other bases are either insoluble or very sparingly so. *Form.* BO_3.

Bo'racite, *n.* (*Min.*) Native borate of magnesia. It occurs in cubes, inclining to gray, yellow, or green, with a vitreous lustre, and opaque, or more or less translucent. Small but perfect crystals are found at Kalkberg and Schildstein, near Lüneburg, in Hanover, in beds of gypsum.

Bo'racous, *a.* Partaking of borax.

Bo'rage, *n.* (*Bot.*) The English name of the genus Borago, *q. v.*

Boraginaceæ, (*bo-raj'e-nai'se-e.*) *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The *Borage-worts*, an order of plants, alliance *Echiales*. *Diag.* Regular symmetrical flowers, 5 stamens, 4 nuts, or two pairs, a naked stigma, and circinate inflorescence. — They are herbs or shrubs, with alternate leaves usually rough with hairs. The flowers are regular and symmetrical; the calyx is persistent, and divided into either four or five segments; the corolla has the same number of lobes, and, usually, scales in the throat; the stamens rise from the corolla, are equal in number to its lobes, and alternate with them. The fruit consists of two or four distinct achenia, placed at the bottom of the persistent calyx. There are 54 genera, which include 683

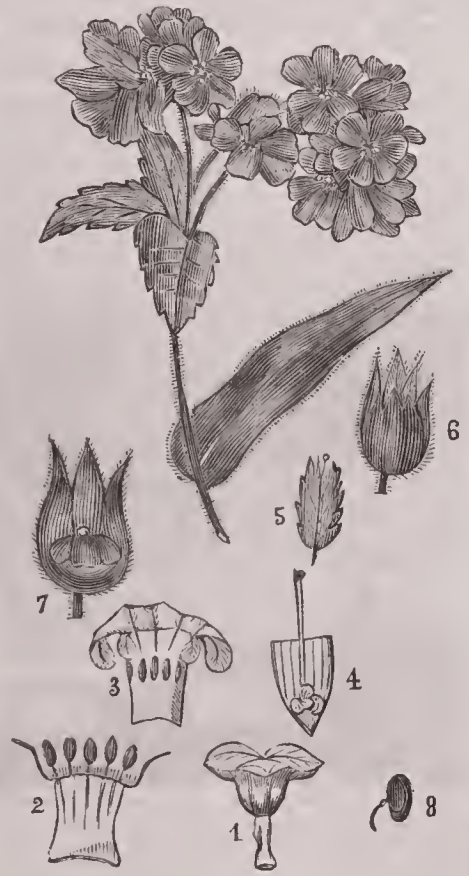


Fig. 391. — PULMONARIA ANGUSTIFOLIA.

1, a corolla; 2, the same cut open; 3, the tube of the same; 4, the base of the same, with the ovary and its four lobes; 5, an anther; 6, calyx; 7, a section of the calyx, showing the four-lobed fruit; 8, an achenium.

species, chiefly natives of the temperate regions in the northern hemisphere. Among them we find many well-known plants; such as the Forget-me-not, Borage, Comfrey, &c. The various species are remarkable for their mucilaginous properties; some have roots which are valuable dyeing agents. — See Anchusa, Borago, Myosotis, Pulmonaria, &c.

Bora'go, *n.* [Lat., from *bor*, for *cor*, the heart, and *ago*, to cheer; because it was believed to exhilarate the heart.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Boraginaceæ*. The species *B. officinalis*, commonly known as Borage, native of Asia Minor, but naturalized in many parts of Europe, is with us a common inhabitant of the garden. It is characterized by a wheel shaped corolla with a very short tube, the mouth of which is closed by scales; by five stamens with forked filaments, the inner arms of which support the anthers; and by these anthers being connivent around the style, in the form of a cone. The entire plant is rough with hairs, and has rather a coarse appearance; but its flowers are very beautiful, being of a fine blue color. The young leaves were formerly always added to a *cool tankard*, or draught made of wine or cider, with water, lemon, and sugar. The flowers are used on the continent of Europe to ornament salads, and the tender tops are sometimes boiled in soups.

Bor'ametz, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Cibotium.

Boras'sus, *n.* [Gr. *borassos*, the skin of the date.] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees, order *Palmaceæ*. It consists of but one species, which is found in every part of India. This has been named *B. flabelliformis*, and is commonly known to the European inhabitants as the Palmyra. Its stem attains a height of from 25 to 40 feet, and bears upon its summit a magnificent coronal of fan-shaped leaves. The fruit is about the size of a child's head, and, when very young, contains a sweet pulp which may be eaten. From the juice obtained from this plant, large quantities of an intoxicating drink are prepared by the natives. The fibres of the leaves are used for cordage, and the outer wood of the stem for bows. — See Toddy.

Bo'rate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt resulting from the combination of boracic acid with a base.

Bo'rax, *n.* [Lat., from Ar. *baurai*, *baurach*, a species of nitre.] (*Chem.*) A compound containing *boracic acid* and *soda*. It was formerly imported from the East in the crude state, under the name of *tincal*, which contained borax in combination with various substances of a saponaceous nature. It was purified by being heated with lime or soda, until the whole of the soapy matter and other impurities were separated. *B.* is now mostly prepared by fusing two parts of boracic acid, obtained from the Tuscan lagoons, (see Boracic Acid,) with one part of soda-ash. The mixture is thrown on the floor of a reverberatory furnace, and heated until all effervescence has ceased. The fused mass is lixiviated and boiled until the impurities are precipitated; it is then decanted and set aside to crystallize slowly. It crystallizes in rectangular hexagonal prisms, containing 10 equivalents of water. A new source of *B.* has lately been discovered in California, in a small sheet of water called Borax Lake. According to the report of the examinations made by Mr. A. Philips, *B.* occurs in the form of crystals of various dimensions, imbedded in the mud of the bottom of the lake. Besides the *B.* thus existing in a crystallized form, the mud itself is highly charged with that salt, and, according to an analysis of Prof. Oxland, when dried, affords 17·73 per cent. of *B.* in them, in the portions of the lake now worked. *B.* is of great use in the arts as a flux. Having the property, when melted, of dissolving metallic oxide, it is used in soldering to clean away the film of oxide that would otherwise prevent the metals from uniting. It is sprinkled on the metallic surface, and melts with the solder. It is also used in gold and silver refining, and in making enamel, to render the compound more fusible. It is extensively employed in the manufacture of certain kinds of glass, and for fixing colors on porcelain and stone-ware. To the chemist it is very valuable in blow-pipe analysis. *Form.* $NaO.2BO_3$. Valuable antiseptic properties have recently been claimed for *B.* and Boracic Acid. (*q. v.*)

Bor'ba, a town of Brazil, on the Madeira River.

Borborem'a, a mountain-chain of Brazil, bounding the prov. of Ceara on the S.

Borborygm, (*bŏr'bo-rim*) [Fr. *borborygme.*] A rumbling of wind in the bowels. (R.)

Bor'cer, *n.* (*Quarrying.*) An iron instrument, steel-pointed, used for boring holes in large rocks, in order to charge and blow them up with gunpowder.

Bord, *n.* An ancient term for a cottage.

Bor'da, Jean Charles, a French mathematician and astronomer, b. at Dax, 1733. In 1771 he was associated with Verdun and Pingré in proving the accuracy of chronometers. He also devoted much attention to the subject of ship-building, and suggested great improvements in the form of vessels. In 1787 he took an active part in bringing the observatories of Paris and Greenwich into closer relation with one another. Along with Delambre and Méchain, he was a leading member of the French commission intrusted with the measurement of a meridian arc. He rendered essential service in the commission on the new system of weights and measures. He invented a new instrument for measuring the inclination of the magnetic needle; and his corrections of the seconds' pendulum are still in use. But his reputation depends most of all on his improvement of the reflecting circle, on which instrument he published, in 1787, a work in 2 vols. D. 1799.

Bord'age, Bord'land, *n.* (*Feudal Law.*) The demesne land kept by the lord of a manor for the support of his *bord* or table.

Bordeaux, (*bōr'dō.*) a handsome and important city and sea-port of France; cap. dep. Gironde, in the centre of an extensive plain, on the W. bank of the Garonne, 55 m. S.E. from its embouchure, 102 N.N.E. of Bayonne, and 307 S.W. of Paris. The city is divided into the New and Old quarters; the former, or S. portion, which includes the ancient Roman town, contains only narrow, crooked, dirty streets, while the latter, comprising the N. part of the city, is handsome, and deservedly celebrated. The squares and promenades are remarkable for their beauty and size. The approach to *B.* by water is very striking. The Garonne is skirted along the city by a succession of superb quays, which descend, by a gentle inclination, to the water's edge, and, besides their utility, are among the principal ornaments of the town, being lined with fine buildings, whose façades have an imposing effect. The communication between *B.* and the opposite suburb of La Bastide is maintained by one of the finest bridges to be found in Europe. 532 yards in length, by 48 in breadth, and erected at a cost of $1,300,000. The chief public buildings are the churches of St Michael, St. Croix, &c. &c.; the Bourse (Exchange), Custom-House, Hall of Justice, Palais Royal, &c. There



Fig. 392. — BORDEAUX.

are two Protestant churches, but they present no noticeable features. *Manuf.* Brandy, sugar, bottles, shot, cordage, iron-wares, cottons and other textile fabrics; gloves, musical instruments, chemicals, liqueurs, &c. — Ship-building is an important interest here. *Exp.* The principal exports comprise the celebrated *Claret* wines, brandy, fruits, corks, chemicals, drugs, &c. The inhabitants are generally opulent, and live in a style superior to that common in any other French city, Paris excepted. *Pop.*, 1876, 215,140. — The period of the foundation of *B.* is unknown. It was the cap. of the *Bituriges Vivisci*, a Celtic nation of Gaul, was taken by the Romans in the time of Augustus, and Hadrian made it the metropolis of the second Aquitaine. In 417 the Visigoths, in 509 Clovis, and in 729 the Saracens successively possessed themselves of it; under Charlemagne, it was governed by a count of its own; and, in the 9th cent., it was ruined by the Normans. It subsequently became the cap. of Guienne, and belonged to the English, until they were finally expelled from France in the reign of Henry VI. Generally speaking, this city has in later times been attached to the Bourbon dynasty, but, in 1830, on the publication of the *ordonnances* of Charles X., the standard of revolt was raised here, as in Paris. Of those who were natives of *B.* we may mention Pope Clement V., Richard II. of England, Montesquieu, Montaigne, the Latin poet Ausonius, Edward the "Black Prince," &c. In 1871, the Nat. Assembly met here.

Bor'deaux, Henri Charles Ferdinand Marie Dieudonné d'Artois, Duke de, (better known by his second title of Count de Chambord,) head of the elder branch of the royal house of Bourbon, b. in Paris, 1820. He is son of Prince Charles Ferdinand d'Artois, Duke de Berri, who was assassinated in 1820, and of the princess of the Two Sicilies, the famous Duchess de Berri, (*q. v.*) He was baptized with great pomp in water brought from the river Jordan by M. de Chateaubriand. "The child of miracle," as he was popularly called, received the title of *Count de Chambord*, from the castle of that name which was bought for him by public subscription. Although Charles X., soon after the outbreak of the revolution of 1830, resolved to abdicate in the duke's favor, and in presence of the troops assembled at Rambouillet, made a proclamation under the title of Henry V., the Duke of Bordeaux was compelled to quit the country. Having lived for some time at Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh, he travelled in Germany, Lombardy, Rome, and Naples, to complete his education. In 1843, he resided in London, where he made a kind of political *début*, claiming the crown of France, and receiving, with all the etiquette of a court, such Legitimists as Berryer and Chateaubriand. In 1853, a compact is said to have been concluded between the Count de Chambord and the princes of the House of Orleans, by which the claims of the elder and younger branches of the House of Bourbon were arranged; but for some reason or other no attempt has been made to carry out the arrangement, by putting forward a candidate for the throne supported by both parties. In 1846, the Duke married the Princess Maria Theresa of Modena, but they have no issue, and it appears probable, that he will be the last of the elder branch of the Bourbons. The prince resides partly in Venice, where he owns a splendid palace, and partly at the magnificent castle of Frohsdorf, near Vienna; and is very wealthy, both by marriage and by family inheritance.

Bord'entown, in *New Jersey*, a flourishing post-borough of Bordentown township, Burlington co., 6 m.

S. E. of Trenton, 30 N.E. of Philadelphia, and 57 S.W. of New York city. It has an active trade, and is much resorted to by summer tourists. Near this place is the mansion once occupied by Joseph Bonaparte, ex-king of Spain, during his residence in the U. States. *Pop.* 6,041.

Bordelais, (*bor'da-lā,*) a district of France, once forming part of the old province of Guienne, and having Bordeaux for its capital, but now included in the departments of Gironde and Landes.

—*n.* A native of Bordeaux.

Bor'der, *n.* [A. S. *bord;* Icel. *bord;* Fr. *bord,* a border.] The outer edge of anything; the surrounding line or exterior limit of a country; boundary; margin; edge, rim; as, the *border* of a State; the *border* of a dress; the *border* of a garden-walk, &c.

"All with a *border* of rich fruit-trees crown'd." — *Waller.*

Bor'der, (THE.) (*Hist.*) The name given both historically and by popular acceptation, to designate the common frontier of England and Scotland. At the present day, the term bears little or no significance, owing to the identity of social and political interests of the united nations. Formerly, however, and for many centuries, the *B.* was known as the "Debatable land," *i. e.,* a region forming the battle-ground of English and Scots, and the constant theatre of bloodshed, rapine, and violence. In 1388, on the English side of the Border, in Northumberland, the battle of Otterbourne (or Chevy Chase), so celebrated in song and history, was fought between the then hereditary foes, and which ended as a drawn battle: (see OTTERBOURNE.) The *B.* on each side formed one continuous chain of castles and strongholds, the abodes of the barons and great chiefs, as well as of moss-troopers, (*q. v.*) Many of these baronial fortresses exist even to the present day; some almost unimpaired by time, others in picturesque ruins. Of the first we may mention the castles of Alnwick, Naworth, Brougham, and Bamborough; among the latter, Norham, Hermitage, Peurith, &c. The Scottish borderers of yore were a fierce and turbulent race, living by marauding, and committing incessant forays on English soil: a state of things for which the Southrons did not fail to take ample retaliation on their Scots neighbors. In more recent times, and even until but a few years back, the *B.* was celebrated as the resort of those votaries to Hymen, who sought to commit matrimony without the pale of the church, Gretna-Green (*q. v.*), a spot on the verge of the two countries, was long the favorite shrine, and the village-blacksmith the high-priest for buckling together by the bonds of marriage, romantic and runaway lovers. —An interesting account of this region will be found in Sir Walter Scott's *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border.*

—*v. i.* To touch at the edge, side, end, or confines of anything; to be contiguous or adjacent; with *on* or *upon.*

"Virtue and honor had their temples *bordering on* each other." *Addison.*

—To approach near to.

"All wit which *borders upon* profaneness . . . . ought to be branded with folly." — *Tillotson.*

—*v. a.* (*imp.* BORDERED; *ppr.* BORDERING.) To be near or close to; to be close to the edge or confines of; to be contiguous to.

"Shebah and Rahmah are those parts of Arabia, which *border* the sea called the Persian Gulf." — *Sir W. Raleigh.*

—To surround or adorn with a border; as, to *border* a dress.

Bor'derer, *n.* One who dwells on the border of a particular place or country; or near to any specified region or spot; as, a Scottish *borderer.*

"They of those marches, gracious sovereign!
Shall be a wall sufficient to defend
Our island from the pilfering *borderers.*" — *Shaks.*

Bor'dering, *p. a.* Being adjacent or near.

Bor'der Plains, in *Iowa,* a post-village of Webster co.

Bord-halfpenny, (*bord-hāp'pen-y.*) *n.* (*O. Eng. Law.*) Money paid for the privilege of putting up boards for a market-stall.

Bord'ley, in *Kentucky,* a post-village of Union co.

Bord'lode, Bord'load, *n.* (*Old Eng. Law.*) Tenant service in carrying felled timber from a wood to the house of the lord of a manor. — Provisions paid as bordage by a bordman.

Bord'man, *n.* (*Old Eng. Law.*) A tenant in bordage, who contributes a certain quantity of provisions to the lord of a manor's table.

Bordone, PARIS, (CAVALIERE,) one of the most distinguished painters of the Venetian School, especially in portraiture, was B. at Treviso, 1500. He studied under Titian and Giorgione, and eventually adopted a style of his own, based upon the styles of his masters. *B.*'s works are eminently characterized by all the beauties of the Venetian School. One of his best works is the *Martyrdom of St. Andrew,* in the church of San Giobbe, Venice. The picture of the *Fisherman Presenting the Ring he had received from St. Mark, to the Doge,* now in the Academy at Venice, is regarded as his masterpiece. His picture of *Paradise,* formerly at Treviso, is now also in the Venetian Academy. In the Dresden Gallery is a beautiful *Holy Family* by *B.,* who also painted for François I. of France, and D. in Venice about 1570.

Bor'doville, in *Vermont,* a post-office of Franklin co.

Bord'-service, *n.* (*Old Eng. Law.*) The tenure of bordage or bord-land.

Bordure, (*bōrd'yoor.*) (*Her.*) In French heraldry, an honorable ordinary, which should occupy a third part of the shield. In English blazonry, it has generally been considered as a mark of difference to distinguish one branch of a family from another. It surrounds the field, is of equal breadth in every part, and occupies one-fifth of the field. When there is a chief on the coat, the *B.* is supposed to run under the chief, but it passes over other ordinaries, as a fess, &c.

Bore, *v. a.* (*imp.* BORED; *ppr.* BORING.) [A.S. *borian;* Ger. *bohren;* O. Ger. *borón;* Lat. *foro;* Gr. *peirō,* to pierce quite through.] To pierce or penetrate through; to make a hole in or through; to pierce or enter by boring; to penetrate; as, to *bore* a rock.

"I 'll believe as soon,
This whole earth may be *bor'd;* and that the moon
May through the centre creep." — *Shaks.*

—To tease by ceaseless repetition; to pester by iteration or empty platitudes; to become a nuisance. (Colloquially.)

"Society is now one polished horde,
Formed of two mighty tribes, the *Borers* and the *Bored.*" *Byron.*

—*v. i.* To pierce, or penetrate by boring; as, that tool *bores* well. — To be pierced, entered, or penetrated by a revolving implement; as, a piece of timber difficult to *bore.* — (*Manege.*) Said of a horse, when he carries his nose to the ground.

Bore, *n.* The hole made by boring; a cavity or hollow; the size or diameter of a round hole; as, the *bore* of a gun.

"The strength of big-corn'd powder loves to try,
And ball and cartridge sorts for every *bore.*" — *Dryden.*

—A person or thing that wearies or annoys by ceaseless iteration and dulness; as, that man is a *bore.*

"If she hath no wild boars, she hath a tame
Preserve of *bores,* who ought to be made game." — *Byron.*

(*Gun.*) The internal cavity of a cannon, mortar, howitzer, rifle, musket, fowling-piece, pistol, or other kind of fire-arm. It is in most cases cylindrical; but in the Lancaster gun the *B.* is oval; in the Whitworth gun, it is hexagonal; while in the Armstrong, and many other kinds of gun, it is furrowed by spiral grooves. Technically, the *B.* of a gun often means simply the diameter of the cavity, as when we speak of a gun "of 8-inch *bore;*" and in that case its meaning is equivalent to "calibre."

Bore, *n.* [Icel. *bylr,* a whirlwind; Swed. and Goth. *bōr,* the wind; Scot. *birr, birr,* to roar.] A sound or roar, as of a tempest; specifically, a phenomenon which occurs in some rivers, near their months, at spring-tides. When the tide enters the river, the waters suddenly rise to a great height, (in some rivers many feet above the surface of the stream,) and rush with tremendous noise against the current for a considerable distance. Sometimes the waters do not subside till they have almost reached the limit of tide-water. As this swell does not occur in all rivers where there is a tide, it is evident that it must be caused by some conformation of the banks or bed of the river, or by both combined. It seems to be necessary, in order that there be a bore, that the river should fall into an æstuary, that this æstuary be subject to high tides, and that it contract gradually; and lastly, that the river also narrow by degrees. The rise of the sea at spring-tides pushes a great volume of water into the wide entrance of the æstuary, where it accumulates, not being able to flow off quick enough into the narrower part. The tide therefore enters with the greater force the narrower the æstuary becomes, and when it reaches the mouth of the river, the swell has already obtained a considerable height above the descending stream, and rushes on like a torrent. The most celebrated bores are those of the Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Indus; in the Hooghly branch of the Ganges, the *B.* travels 70 miles in 4 hours, and sometimes appears suddenly as a liquid wall, 5 feet in height. It is also observable in some English rivers, as the Severn.

Bore, *imp.* of BEAR, *q. v.*

Bo'real, *a.* [Lat. *borealis,* from Gr. and Lat. *boreas,* the north wind, the north.] Northern; pertaining to the north, or the north wind; as, a *boreal* winter.

"Before the *boreal* blasts the vessels fly." — *Pope.*

Boreas, (*bō'rē-as,*) *n.* [Gr.; O. Gr. *bor,* excess.] A bellowing wind; the northern wind; a cold, northerly wind.

"Cease, rude *Boreas,* blustering railer." — *Dibdin.*

(*Myth.*) The son of Astræus and Eos, and usually worshipped as the god of the north wind. The assiduity with which the worship of *B.* was cultivated at Athens proceeded from gratitude, the north wind having on one occasion destroyed the fleet of the Persians when meditating the invasion of Attica. A similar cause induced the inhabitants of Megalopolis to consider *B.* as their peculiar divinity, in whose honor they instituted an annual festival. *B.* was usually represented with wings dripping with golden dew-drops, and the train of his garment sweeping along the ground.

Bore'cole, *n.* (*Hort.*) A kind of cabbage with curly leaves, and no disposition to form a heart or head. It is chiefly valued for winter use. After the more delicate kinds of vegetables have been rendered unfit for cooking by the severity of frost, this form of the cabbage tribe is in its state of greatest excellence. The interior leaves are thin, tender, and succulent. Several sorts are met with in gardens, the best of which, as being the hardiest, are the *dwarf* or *Colebrookdale borecole,* and what is called *German greens* or *Scotch kail.* These plants are raised in all respects like other hardy cabbages, and the duration of their crop is prolonged by sowing the seed at intervals of about a month, commencing at the end of March, and ceasing with the beginning of August.

Bo'ree, *n.* [Fr. *bourée.*] A kind of old-fashioned dance, to a common-time movement.

"Dick could neatly dance a jig,
But Tom was best at *boree.*" — *Swift.*

Bor'el, *n.* A kind of light stuff, of which the warp is silk, and the woof is wool. — *Webster.*

Borelli, GIOVANNI ALFONSO, (*bo-rel'-le,*) a distinguished Italian professor of mathematics and medicine, B. at Naples, 1608; who discovered and translated the lost books of Apollonius Pergæus, wrote the first theory of Jupiter's satellites, and endeavored to apply mathematics to medicine. In 1666 he was called to the professor's chair at Pisa, where he lectured with great success, and wrote much in connection with the sciences he pursued. Being supposed to have favored a revolt of the Messinians, among whom he had gone to live, he was invited by Queen Christina of Sweden to Rome, where she then was. Thither he immediately went, and lived under the favor of her patronage until his death. The work *De Motu Animalium* is that upon which the medical reputation of *B.* depends. D. 1679.

Bor'er, *n.* He who, or that which, bores.

(*Zoöl.*) A name commonly applied to many insects, mostly of the *Ptinidæ* family, the larvæ of which — small, white, soft, worm-like creatures, with six minute feet — are furnished with strong cutting jaws (*maxillæ*), by means of which they eat their way in old wood, and similar substances, boring little holes as round as if made with a fine drill. — See BORING-WORM.

Borghese, (*bor-gā'sā,*) the patronymic of an illustrious Italian family possessing immense estates, and numbering among its ancestors, popes, cardinals, princes, and viceroys: — of whom we mention:

B., CAMILLO, PAINCE, B. 1775, married, in 1803, Marie Pauline, a sister of the Emperor Napoleon I. In 1805, he was created a Prince of the French Empire, and Duke of Guastalla. He sold to Napoleon his fine museum of the Villa Borghese, at Rome, for 13,000,000 francs, and on the fall of the emperor, lived in great splendor in Rome, and Florence. The *Villa Borghese* is one of the most superb palaces in the world, and is celebrated for its pictures, objects of art, and magnificent gardens. The prince D. in 1832.

B., MARIE PAULINE, PRINCESS, B. 1780. She was the youngest sister of Napoleon I., and eminent for her beauty and accomplishments: of which the former has been immortalized by the chisel of Canova, to whom she sat as model for his famous *Venus.* At an early age, she married Gen. Leclerc, whom she accompanied to his command at St. Domingo, and where she displayed the greatest courage. After his death, she married, in 1803, the subject of the above article, but the union proved unhappy. Pauline was faithful to the varying fortunes of her imperial brother to the last. She D. 1825.

Borgia, (*bor'jah,*) the name of a family famous in Italian history. Originally of Spanish origin, one of its members, Alfonso, was raised to the pontificate in 1445 by the name of Calixtus III. One of his sisters married Geoffroy Lenzuoli, who assumed the name and arms of Borgia. His younger son, Roderigo, became afterwards the too notorious Pope Alexander VI (*q. v.*) Before his exaltation to the papal throne, Alexander had four sons and a daughter by Rosa Vanozza, a Roman lady. The eldest son was made Duke of Gandia in Spain, by King Ferdinand of Aragon; the second son Cesare, and the daughter Lucrezia, are mentioned below.

B., CESARE, (DUKE DE VALENTINOIS,) was a student at Pisa when his father was elected pope, in 1492. He immediately went to Rome, was made Archbishop of Valencia, and afterwards cardinal. Cesare was early notorious for his ability, duplicity, and profligacy. The arrival of the French under Charles VIII., at Rome, in 1495, obliged the Pope to countenance Charles's invasion of Naples, and the latter even obliged Cesare to accompany him thither as a hostage for his father's fidelity. Cesare, however, shortly after managed to escape and return to Rome, where he and his father both declared against the French, after whose retreat from Italy they entered into intimate relations with the Aragonese dynasty at Naples. Cesare next joined his father in waging a war of extermination against the Orsini, Colonna, Savelli, and other noble Roman families, whose castles and lands they seized and appropriated. In 1497, his elder brother, the Duke of Gandia, was murdered in the night, and his body thrown into the Tiber, by unknown assassins. Cesare was strongly suspected of this deed — a suspicion that still survives. In 1498, having resigned his cardinalate, Cesare was sent to France with the bull sanctioning the divorce between Louis XII. and his wife, after which Louis XII. married Anne of Brittany. On this occasion he was created Duke de Valentinois, a title which is generally accorded him by Italian historians. In 1499, Cesare married a sister of Jean d'Albret, King of Navarre, and then proceeded, with French aid, to wage war against the nobles of the Romagna who refused to acknowledge the supremacy of the court of Rome. Successful in this, he returned to Rome, when the Pope created him Duke of Romagna and Gonfaloniere of the Holy See. He next drove Giovanni Sforza out of Pesaro, and took Rimini from the Malatesta; Faenza also surrendered to his arms, which were, however, finally checked at Bologna, with whose prince he concluded a truce. Next year he marched against Florence, and accompanied the French army in its invasion of Naples, where great atrocities were committed. In 1502, he took Urbino and Camerino, when, shortly after, his army, chiefly composed of mercenary *condottieri,* revolted against him, whom he deceived by a specious reconciliation, and forthwith destroyed. Cesare was at this time the terror of all central Italy from the Adriatic to the Mediterranean, and he aimed at making for himself an independent sovereignty of Romagna, the Marches, and Umbria. On the 18th Aug., 1503, Alexander VI. died, after a supper at which he drank of some poisoned wine, as also did Cesare. The death of his father ruined Cesare's fortunes; his troops were defeated, and himself arrested and sent prisoner to Spain, where he was confined for two years. Finally he escaped to Navarre, joined the king's (his brother-in-law) army as a volunteer, and was killed in 1507, at the siege of Viana.

B., Lucrezia, sister of the above, was betrothed, while yet a child, to a Spanish noble, but upon her father becoming pope, she married, in 1493, Giovanni Sforza, Duke of Pesaro. Four years afterwards, the marriage was dissolved by the Pope, and she married for her second husband Alfonso, Duke of Biscaglia, natural son of Alfonso II., King of Naples, and on this occasion was created Duchess of Spoleto. In 1500, her husband was murdered by assassins, prompted, it is believed, by Cesare Borgia, her brother. In 1501 she married for her third and last husband, Alfonso d'Este, Duke of Ferrara. She has been suspected of having shared in the crimes of her family, but she also was the patroness of art and literature, and on that account is celebrated by Ariosto, Bembo, Manuzio, Strozzi, and other writers of her time. D. at Ferrara, 1523. Mr. Gilbert's *Lucrezia Borgia, Duchess of Ferrara* (2 vols., Lond., 1869) refutes many of the charges heretofore brought against her memory.

Bor'gia, a town of S. Italy, prov. Catanzaro, in a plain 6 m. W. of Catanzaro. It was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake in 1783, and afterwards rebuilt by Fordinand IV. King of Naples. Highly esteemed wines are grown in the neighborhood. *Pop* 5,313.

Bor'gites, or Circassians. (*Hist.*) The name of the second dynasty of the Mamelukes, in Egypt, who were descended from a Circassian captive named Barcok, who, in 1381, on the deposition of the Baharitos, obtained the sovereignty. Twenty-three sultans of this dynasty reigned for a period of 135 years. The last was hanged at the gate of his capital, in 1517, by order of Selim I.: and the Mamelukes were expelled and the authority of the Ottoman Turks established.

Bor'go, or **Bor'ga,** a seaport-town of Russia in Europe, grand-duchy of Finland, govt. Nylaud, at the bottom of a bay of the Gulf of Finland, 35 m. E.N.E. of Helsingfors; Lat. 60° 22′ N.; Lon 25° 45′ E. The harbor is indifferent, and its trade is but small. *Pop.* 3,069.

Bor'go-Mane'ro, a walled town of N. Italy, prov. Novara, on the Gogna, 18 m. N N.W. of Novara. It is a well built place, with a *pop.* of 8,684.

Bor'go-San-Domi'no, a town of N. Italy, prov. of Parma, on the Stirone, 22 m. S.E. of Placentia. *Manf.* Silk and linen. *Pop.* 10,991

Bo'ric Methite, *n.* (*Chem.*) A colorless gas formed by the action of a strong ethereal solution of zinc methyle upon boracic ether. It has an intolerable, pungent, tear-exciting odor, and is capable of liquefaction under a pressure of 3 atmospheres of 50°. When it issues very slowly into the air from a tube, it undergoes partial oxidation, and produces a lambent blue flame, invisible in daylight, and incapable of burning the fingers: but when it comes rapidly in contact with air, it burns with a bright green hot flame, remarkable for the immense quantity of large flakes of carbon which it disperses through the air, apparently because the boracic acid produced envelops them and prevents their combustion. Water absorbs very little *B. M.*, but alcohol dissolves it readily. *Form.* $B(C_2H_3)_3$.

Bor'ing, *n.* Act or operation of cutting a circular hole with a drill, anger, or other instrument.

—A hole caused by boring.

—*pl.* Fragments of wood, chips, &c., after a hole has been bored.

(*Hydraulics.*) The operation of piercing the earth for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of the subjacent strata, or of bringing to the surface any underground springs. A great variety of tools are employed for this purpose, such as, *augers, jumpers, misers, ball and socket valves,* according to the strata traversed. — *B.* has been well applied for the purposes of fixing the posts of electric telegraphs; for the tying down bolts of suspension bridges, and for the sinking tubes now used for the foundations of buildings to be erected in running water, &c.

Bor'ing-machine, *n.* (*Mech.*) A machine for the boring of holes in metal plates for making attachments. It is effected by means of *drills* driven by machinery, as shown in *Fig.* 393. The drill is inserted in the end of a vertical spindle, P, which revolves in a fixed frame, and is driven by the bevel-wheel G. The metal to be bored is placed on a table or other support below the drill; and the up-and-down motion, or end-pressure and off-action, of the drill is effected by the hand-gear, O, N, turning the screw M; which being coupled to the top of the spindle at L, presses it down or raises it, according to the way it is turned. The spindle slides vertically to the collar forming the axis of the bevel-wheel, but is carried around with it by means of the pin I, which projects into a groove seen at J.

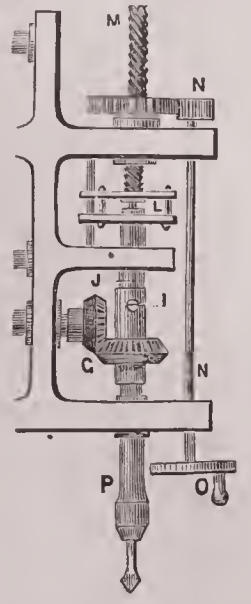


Fig. 393.
Boring-machine.

Bor'ing-bar, *n.* (*Mech.*) The bar of a small horizontal boring-machine; it is used for boring the brasses of plummer-blocks, by means of a cutter fixed in it.

Bor'ing-collar, *n.* (*Mech.*) In Turning, a machine having a plate with conical holes of different diameters; the plate is movable upon a centre, which is equi-distant from the centres or axes of the conical holes: the axes are placed in the circumference of a circle. The use of the *B.* is to support the end of a long body that is to be turned hollow, and which would otherwise be too long to be supported by a chuck.

Bor'ing-lathe, *n.* (*Mech.*) A lathe used for boring wheels or short cylinders. The wheel or cylinder is fixed on a large chuck, screwed to the mandril of a lathe.

Bor'ing-worm (The), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the *Teredo navalis.* This is a worm which enters wood in salt water, and there expands until it attains the size of a finger; it bores the wood into which it enters, during the whole of the passage between high and low water mark, completely riddling it in those parts, and causing an infinite amount of damage to ships, or to piers, docks, and harbors, wherever wood enters the construction in the shape of piles, cills, &c. It is supposed that creosote is the only effective preservative against the ravages of this animal, though a coating of copper nails has been strongly recommended; but there is danger of the animals finding their way into the wood between the small spaces left by the heads of the nails, and then the destruction of the wood is inevitable. Of course great care and attention is required in the application of the creosote (which in the best work is injected after the extraction of the moisture from the wood) under a vacuum, to the extent of 4 lbs. per foot cube; it requires a pressure of about 130 lbs. on the square inch to insure this quantity entering. — It is supposed that the *teredo* only attacks wood when it is exposed on shores able to yield the bicarbonate of lime; at any rate, it is far more destructive in them than in others. The animal also appears to have a distaste for the sewerage waters of towns, perhaps because they are not impregnated with the salts of the sea-water.

Bor'issof, a town of European Russia, govt. Minsk, on the Berezina, 45 m. N.E. of Minsk. This place has acquired celebrity from the disastrous passage of the Berezina, effected near it, by the remains of the French army under Napoleon, on its retreat from Moscow, in Nov., 1812. *Pop.* 6,407.

Bor'issoglebsk, a town of Russia in Europe, govt. Jaroslav, on the Volga, opposite to Romanof. It is surrounded by dense forests. *Pop.* 7,260.

Bork'hum, a small island in the North Sea, belonging to Prussia, off the mouth of the Ems, about 9 m. from the mainland. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in the Northern whale-fishery. The lantern of the church, which serves as a light-house, is 150 feet above sea-level, and in Lat. 53° 35′ 20″ N., 6° 40′ 26″ E. Lon.

Bor'land, in *Arkansas,* a post-office of Newton co.

Born, (*pp.* of bear, to bring forth.) Brought forth; produced; brought into being or existence.

"I was *born* an American; I live an American; I shall die an American"—*D. Webster.*

Born again. (*Theol.*) Regenerated; endowed with a renewal of spiritual life.—*Born days.* A vulgarism to denote one's lifetime; as, I never saw anything like it in my *born days.*

Borne, (*bōrn.*) (*pp.* of bear, to carry.) Carried; conveyed; supported; dofrayed.

"Ocean! . . . my joy
Of youthful sports was on thy breast to be
Borne, like thy bubbles, onward."—*Byron.*

Born'eene, *n.* (*Chem.*) See Borneo Camphor.

Bor'neo, (called by the natives *Tanna Klemantan,*) the largest island in the world. Australia being reckoned a continent; occupying nearly the centre of the E. or Malayan archipelago; between Lat. 4° 10′ S and 7° 4′ N., and Lon. 108° 50′ and 119° 20′ E.; having N. and W. the China Sea; E. the Sea of Celebes and Straits of Macassar; and S. the Sea of Java; form compact; length, N.E. to S.W. 800 m., breadth 700 m.; area, 300,000 sq. m.—*Desc. B.* has several fine and spacious harbors; the shores consist usually of mud-banks, with numbers of minute and rocky islets around them; the land for several miles toward the interior continuing marshy and alluvial, interspersed with gentle acclivities, covered with underwood. There are many isolated hills in *B.*, and a range stretching along the N.W. coast, of about 3,000 feet in height. There are numerous and extensive plains, especially in the N.; but the most important yet known to geographers is that of Montradok, near the W. coast. There are said to be upwards of 100 rivers, many being navigable, and some of considerable size. The principal is the Banjarmassin, which takes a S. course nearly throughout the whole island, and falls into the sea not far from the town of the same name, on the S. coast. The Passir, Coti, and many others are met with on the E. coast; while on the W., the Sambas, Pontiana, and Succadan, are the principal streams. The soil of *B.* in the neighborhood of the European settlements, vies in richness with that of any other island of the archipelago. It is also rich in valuable minerals, *B.* being the only island in the archipelagic group where diamonds are found; one in the rough state weighing 367 carats, worth about $1,346,890, and found here, was, in 1815, the property of a petty chief. Gold is largely found, and inexhaustible mines of antimony of superior quality are worked at Sarawak. Tin is plentiful in some parts, and a little iron is procured from the interior.—*Clim.* On the whole, *B.* is temperate and healthy; but this must be taken with a reservation, the E. parts of the island being comparatively unexplored.—*Prod.* Although blest with a very fertile soil, *B.* has not, so far, cultivated grain enough for home consumption. Timber is of a large growth, but unsuitable for ship-building purposes. No teak has yet been found; but iron-wood, ebony, rattans, camphor, dammar, the cocoa-palm, betel, cinnamon, sago, &c. flourish in luxuriance. Rice of excellent quality is produced, but the Dutch keep the export of it in their own hands. Maize, the plantain, and the sugar-cane, as well as the best class of tropical fruits, are extensively cultivated.—*Zoöl.* Elephants, rhinoceroses, leopards, wild hogs, and oxen are indigenous, and endless varieties of the monkey tribe have their habitat on this island. The gorilla, "monarch of the forest," and the Ungka-putl, are also distinguished inhabitants; and the Sooloo Sea is a great resort for English whalers, it being frequented by the spermaceti whale. The seas abound with turtle, and plenty of fish, oysters, and other *testacea.* — *Inhab.* The interior and part of the N.W. coast are peopled by Dyaks, and by a woolly-haired race like the Papuan negroes; the W. coast by Malays, Chinese, and Dutch colonists; the N.W. by half-caste descendants of the Moors of W. Hindostan; the N. by Annamese; N.E. by Subuks; and E. and S. coasts by Bugis of Celebes. Besides these, three tribes live, in small craft, in a wandering manner, about the shores; viz., the Lanuns, from Magindanoa; the Orang-badju, and Orang-tidong; source unknown. *Exp.* The leading exports are gold, diamonds, antimony, camphor, bees'-wax, deers' horns, dammar, ebony, wood-oil, rattans, pepper, bezoar-stones, sago, gutta-percha, and iron. The latter is particularly good, or the Dyaks are able to temper it astonishingly well; for their steel scimitars, or *krecses,* are capable of cutting through an iron nail without difficulty. *Prin. towns.* Sarawak (English settlement), Sambas, and Pontiana (Dutch stations), Montradok and Landok (Chinese settlements), Coti (Bugi town), and Banjarmassin. *Pop.* Estimated at 3,000,000.—*Hist.* This island was first visited by Europeans (Lorenzo de Gomez and Pigatetta) in 1518 and 1521 respectively. The first Dutchman who settled here was Oliver Van Noort, in 1598. In 1769, the English having captured Manilla, took possession of Barlambungan. On the capture of Java by the British, in 1811, the Dutch power in *B.* suffered an eclipse until the restoration to them of that island, in 1818. In 1839, an Englishman, Sir James Brooke, (*q. v.,*) established a British settlement at Sarawak, on the W. coast of the island, that is now the most civilized and commercial place in *B.* — Valuable and interesting accounts of this island may be found in Wallace's *The Malay Archipelago* (London, 1869); and Bickmore's *Travels in the East Indian Archipelago* (New York, 1869).—See Brooke (Rajah); Dyaks: Sarawak, &c.


Fig. 394. — the ungka-putl.

Borneo Camphor, *n.* (*Chem.*) It is obtained from the exudation of the *Dryobalanops camphora.* When this exudation is distilled, a hydrocarbon called *borneène* ($C_{20}H_{16}$), isomeric with oil of turpentine, first passes over, and afterwards the camphor, which is neither so fusible nor so volatile as ordinary camphor, and emits quite a different odor; it also crystallizes in prisms instead of octohedra, and may be converted into ordinary camphor by the action of nitric acid, which oxidizes two equivalents of hydrogen. *Form.* $C_{20}H_{18}O_2$.

Bornholm, (*born'hawlm.*) an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, about 100 m. from the outermost point of Zealand; Lat. between 54° 59′ and 55° 18′ N., Lon. between 14° 42′ and 15° 10′ E. Area, including 3 small neighboring islands, 230 sq. m. It is 30 m. long, by 20 broad. The surface is mountainous. *Prod.* Flax, hemp, and oats. *Min.* Potter's clay, blue marble, and coal. *Cap.* Ronne. *Pop.* in 1868, 32,096.

Bor'nou, [Ar. *Barr-Noa,* "Land of Noah,"] (called by the natives *Kanâri,*) a kingdom of Central Africa, in from 10° to 15° N. Lat., and from 12° to 18° E. Lon.: it is bounded N. by Kanem, and the S.E. corner of the Great Desert; E. by Begharmi; S. by Mandara; and W. by various small States extending to Houssa and the Felluta country. Its length is about 400 m. from E. to

W., and the same in extreme width, from N. to S.; probable area, not less than 120,000 sq. m., of which, however, more than 20,000 are covered by the waters of Lake Tchad. — *Desc.* The surface forms one immense plain, subject to annual inundation. — *Soil.* Extremely fertile and prolific, but under only partial cultivation, owing to the supineness of the people and their constant proneness to internecine and foreign warfare. The chief rivers are the Shary and the Yeou, the former apparently rising in the mountains of Mandara, the latter in those of Houssa. These, with other numerous but smaller streams, empty into Lake Tchad. — *Clim.* Great but not uniform heat prevails and the seasons, as in most tropical countries, are divided between the wet and the dry. — *Prod., &c.* Arboraceous vegetation is extremely scarce, though here and there are found a few clumps of woody thickets. The soil, highly alluvial, produces, in the main, millet, beans, barley, maize, cotton, and indigo. There is no country within the zone of the tropics so destitute of fruits and edible roots. — *Zoöl.* The wild animals indigenous to tropical Africa are all common in *B.*; of domestic breeds, the number is immense, cattle and horses of fine stocks are plentiful, but camels



Fig. 395. — AFRICAN OSTRICH.

are rare, and the sheep have a hairy instead of a woolly covering. Almost all the species of water-fowl are found in great numbers; the ostrich scours the plains, and game and domestic poultry form the cheapest kind of animal food purchasable in the country. Reptile and insect life is here found in its most comprehensive aspect, and the waters teem with fish of many and peculiar species. *Inhab.* The natives of *B.* consist of two classes, — the Shoas, descendants of Arab settlers from the N., and the Kanowries or Kanuri, (the native race proper,) who are true negroes. The former are the dominant people; they bear a strong physical resemblance to the Gipsy type, speak Arabic, cherish Mohammedanism, are shrewd, active, and courageous, and also thoroughly accomplished dissemblers and thieves. At least 10 different languages or dialects are spoken in *B.* Fetichism prevails among the great bulk of the negro aborigines, which people, in most things, possess the common characteristics of the African race in general. — *Prin. towns.* Konka, the cap., Beegoa, and Engornoo. *Pop.* No estimate can be made of the population of this kingdom; but as towns possessing 30,000 inhabitants are frequently met with, and markets are said to be sometimes attended by 80,000 to 100,000 persons, and the Shoa population alone being able to raise an army of 15,000 men, the number of inhabitants must be very considerable.

Bor'nous, *n.* See BURNOUS.

Boro Buddor. See JAVA.

Borodi'no. See MOSKOWA.

Borodi'no, in *New York*, a post-village of Onondaga co., 18 m. S.W. of Syracuse

Borofluoric or **Fluoboric Acid,** *n. (Chem.)* It is formed in combination with potassium by saturating hydrofluoric with boracic acid, and neutralizing by carbonate of potash. The compound is washed, dried, and heated with an equal weight of potassium. Borofluoride of potassium is used in the preparation of boron. *Form.* $BO_3.3HF$.

Bo'ron, *n.* (*Chem.*) A combustible element, closely allied to Silicon, and which has at present never been found in animal or vegetable bodies, but appears to be entirely confined to the mineral kingdom. Symbol B, equivalent 10·9. It was first obtained by Davy in 1808, by submitting moistened boracic acid, inclosed between platinum plates, to the action of the voltaic current. A brownish substance appeared at the negative pole, which, conceiving it to be a metal, he termed *boracium*. By further experiment he proved it to be a non-metallic body, resembling carbon in its properties, and altered its name to *boron*. It was, however, but imperfectly known until Thenard and Gay-Lussac obtained it more readily by heating boracic acid with potassium. The metal combined with the oxygen of the acid to form potash, which was washed away with water, leaving the boron behind. A still more ready method of preparing it is by heating a mixture of potassium and borofluoride of potassium in an iron crucible. Boron and fluoride of potassium are formed, the latter substance being washed away with a weak solution of chloride of ammonium. Boron thus prepared is a brownish-green powder, dissolving slightly in water, forming a yellowish-green solution. It is rendered insoluble by being heated in close vessels; its specific gravity being at the same time changed from 1·183 to 1·844. It suffers no change, being neither volatilized nor fused. It may, however, be melted by the heat generated by a powerful galvanic battery. Like silicon, it is a non-conductor of electricity. Alkalies and acids (except nitric acid) produce no effect on it. Nitric acid converts it into boracic acid. It does not decompose water at any temperature, and is constant under the action of air or oxygen until the temperature reaches 600°, when it burns brilliantly, forming boracic acid by the absorption of oxygen. Prepared in the above way, boron is amorphous; but MM. Deville and Wöhler have obtained it in garnet-red transparent crystals, by fusing boracic acid with 80 per cent. of metallic aluminium in a powerful furnace. The crystals are extremely hard, scratching sapphire and corundum, and yielding only to the diamond, which is generally injured by the operation. Crystallized boron has never been fused, and resists the action of oxygen at very high temperatures. Boron is obtained in a graphitic form when borofluoride of potassium is decomposed by aluminium. It bears a close relation to the graphitic form of carbon, or ordinary graphite. Boron combines with several elements, forming borides with the metals. The close relation always supposed to exist between boron and carbon has been curiously confirmed by the fact of both these elements being capable of assuming the amorphous, crystalline, and graphitic forms. The only important compound of boron is *boracic acid*, q. v.

Borough, Burgh, (*bŭr'rō,*) *n.* [A. S. *burh, beorh,* a hill, or mountain; O. Ger. *berg,* a hill, *burg,* a city; Goth. *baurgs;* Sansk. *pura,* a house, a city; allied to Gr. *pyrgos,* a tower.] Literally, a refuge: a place of defence or security; a fortified town. Specifically, a corporate town; a town that sends members to parliament, (in England). In the U. States, an incorporated town or village.

Bor'ough, *n.* [A. S. *borg, bork,* pledge, surety.] (*O. Eng. Law.*) An association of citizens or subjects, who gave pledges to the king for their mutual, and general, good behavior.

—The surety or pledge given by them.

Bor'ough-English, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) A custom by which the younger son inherits the estate in preference to his elder brothers. It prevails in several cities and ancient boroughs, in different parts of England, and is founded in the fact that the elder children are usually provided for during the life of the parent as they grew up, and removed, while the younger son usually remains. — *Blackstone.*

Bor'ough-head, *n.* Same as HEADBOROUGH, *q. v.*

Bor'ough-holder, *n.* See BORSHOLDER.

Bor'ough-master, *n.* The mayor, or chief municipal officer of a borough.

Bor'ough-monger, *n.* One who traffics in the patronage of a borough.

Bor'ough of Cambridge, in *Vermont*, a village of Cambridge township, Lamoille co.

Borovsk', or **Borowsk',** a town of Russia, 49 m. N.N.E. of Kalouga. Near it is one of the richest convents in the empire, founded in 1444. *Pop.* 6,870.

Borrel'lians, Bor'rellists, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A sect of Christians in Holland, so called from their founder, Borrell, who was a man of some learning, particularly in the Greek and Hebrew languages. They reject all public acts of worship, public prayer, and the use of the sacraments. They assert that the Christian churches have degenerated, because they have suffered the Word of God, which is infallible, to be interpreted by fallible men. They are said to lead austere lives, and to devote a considerable portion of their goods to charity.

Bor'ris, or **Bur'ris-idrone,** a village of Ireland, co. Carlow, and 16 m. S. of Carlow town.

Bor'ris-in-Os'sory, a market town of Ireland, Queen's co., 7 m. E.S.E. of Roscrea: *pop.* about 1,000.

Bor'risleagh, a parish of Ireland, co. Tipperary.

Bor'risokane, a town and par. of Ireland, co. Tipperary, 12 m. S.W. of Birr; *pop.* of town about 1,800.

Bor'risoleigh, a small town of Ireland, co. Tipperary, 6 m. S.S.W. of Templemore; *pop.* about 1,600.

Borrome'an Islands. See MAGGIORE, (LAGO.)

Borrome'o, (St. Charles,) nephew of Pope Pius IV., was b. in Italy, 1538. He studied at Pavia, and took his doctor's degree when 22 years of age. Shortly afterward, his uncle called him to Rome, and made him a cardinal, and archbishop of Milan. *B.* established an academy in the Vatican for the promotion of learning, and published its conferences under the name of *Noctes Vaticanæ.* In 1563, on the conclusion of the Council of Trent, he was commissioned to draw up an exposition of the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church, as sanctioned by that council. This exposition is known by the name of *Catechismus Tridentinus.* After the Pope's death in 1563, *B.* went to his diocese, and devoted himself entirely to his episcopal duties. He reformed his expensive style of living, and employed the major part of his revenues in charity. He also enforced a reform in the clergy, especially among the monastic orders. One of the latter, having attempted the cardinal's assassination, was suppressed by the Pope, and its revenues appropriated to good works. When the plague broke out at Milan, in 1576, *B.*, at the risk of his life, exerted himself to succor and tend his suffering flock. He shared in some of the prevailing errors of his time, and believed in sorcery, but his conduct was always tolerant, charitable and humane. D. 1584, and was canonized by Pope Paul V. in 1610.

Borrow, (*bor'ro,*) *v. a.* [A.S. *borgian,* from *borh,* a security, a pledge.] To give or take a pledge or security; to take or receive from another for a time on credit; to ask or receive as a loan, a promise or security for return or repayment being given or implied; as, to *borrow* an umbrella.

"He *borrowed* a box of the ear of the Englishman, and swore he would pay him again when he was able."—*Shaks.*

—To take, copy, or use as one's own that which belongs to another; to plagiarize; to appropriate; to assume as one's own.

"Though I am young, I scorn to flit
On the wings of *borrowed* wit."— *Wither.*

—Pledge; rest: the thing borrowed. (R.)

"Yet of your royal presence I'll adventure
The *borrow* of a week."—*Shaks.*

Bor'row, GEORGE, an eminent English philologist and literateur, B. 1803. He early devoted himself to the study of languages, and acquired a thorough knowledge of the *Romany* or Gipsy tongue. In 1833, entering the employ of the "British and Foreign Bible Society," he was sent to Russia, where, at St. Petersburg, he edited the New Testament in the *Mantchu,* or Chinese-Tartar language, and also a work called the *Targum,* consisting of metrical translations from 30 languages. He next visited Spain, and was twice imprisoned in that country for circulating the Holy Scriptures. While here, he mixed much with the Zincali, (Spanish *gitanos* or Gipsies,) acquired their dialect, and translated St. Luke's Gospel into it. In 1841, he published, in England, the *Zincali,* or *An Account of the Gipsies in Spain,* a work which attained a world-wide celebrity. In 1842, appeared from his pen *The Bible in Spain;* in 1851, *Lavengro;* in 1857, *The Romany Rye;* and in 1862, *Wild Wales.*

Borrowdale, (*bor'ro-dail,*) a romantic English valley, among Derwentwater Fells, in the S.E part of Cumberland, 7 m. from Keswick. These fells, or hills, are some of the loftiest in England, and it is in one of these that the black lead, or plumbago, is found, wherewith nearly all the world is supplied. The mines are opened only once in seven years; and when a sufficient quantity of this valuable and singular mineral is taken out, they are carefully closed again.

Bor'rower, *n.* One who borrows, or takes something upon trust. (Opposed to lender.)

"Neither a *borrower* nor a lender be;
For loan oft loses both itself and friend,
And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry."—*Shaks.*

—He who appropriates to himself that which is another's, and uses it as his own.

"Some say I am a great *borrower,* however, none .... have challenged me for it."—*Pope.*

Bor'rowing, *n.* Act of one who borrows.

Borrowstounness, (ordinarily abbreviated to BONESS,) a seaport town of Scotland, co. of Linlithgow, on the river Forth, 18 m. N.W. of Edinburgh. There are extensive collieries here. *Pop.* 5,612.

Borsel'la, *n.* An instrument with which glass-makers extend or contract glass.

Borschod, (*bor'shod.*) a fertile county of Hungary, on the Theiss: *pop.* 216,500.

Bors'-holder, *n.* [O. Eng. *borsolder.*] (*O. Eng. Law.*) The head-borough, or chief of a tithing, or *bury* (borough) of 10 men.

Bort, *n.* The small filings or cuttings of diamonds; used to make diamond-powder for lapidaries.

Borus'si, a people of Sarmatia, who inhabited Prussia, which takes its name from them.

Bo'turet, *n.* (*Chem.*) A combination of boron with a simple body.

Bo'ry de Saint Vin'cent, JEAN BAPTISTE GEORGE MARIE, a French naturalist, B. at Agen, 1780. In 1798, he proceeded on a scientific mission to New Holland. Among the fruits of his travels were his *Essai sur les Iles Fortunées de l'antique Atlantide, ou Précis de l'Histoire Générale de l'Archipel des Canaries* (Par. 1803), and his *Voyage dans les quatre principales Iles des Mers d'Afrique* (3 vols., Par., 1804). Having returned to his native country, he became a captain in the army, served at Ulm and Austerlitz, went to Spain, and became military intendant on the staff of Marshal Soult. In 1815, he served as a colonel, and after the battle of Waterloo made an eloquent but fruitless appeal to his colleagues in the Chamber against submitting to the Bourbons, and was compelled to go into exile. At Brussels he edited, along with Van Mons, the *Annales des Sciences Physiques* (8 vols.). He also produced an admirable work on the subterranean quarries in the limestone hills near Maestricht (Par., 1821). He returned to France in 1820, and in 1827 appeared his *L'Homme, Essai Zoölogique sur le Genre humain.* He wrote what relates to cryptogamic plants in Duperrey's *Voyage autour du Monde* (Par., 1828). He rendered an important service to science by editing the *Dictionnaire Classique de l'Histoire Naturelle.* When, in 1829, the French government sent a scientific expedition to the Morea and the Cyclades, the first place in it was assigned to *B. de S. V.*; and the results of his researches were given to the world in the *Expédition Scientifique de Morée* (Par., 1832), and in the *Nouvelle Flore du Péloponèse et des Cyclades* (Par., 1836). In 1839, he undertook the principal charge of the scientific commission which the French government sent to Algeria. D. 1846.

Borysthenes. See DNIEPER.

Bos, *n.* [Lat.] See BOVIDÆ.

Bo'sa, a town of the island of Sardinia, 4 m. from Cagliari. Lat. 40° 17′ N.; Lon. 8° 27′ E. It has a coral fishery. *Pop.* 6,568.

Bo'sa, Bouza, *n.* [Pers. and Turk. *bôzah.*] A beverage drunk in the East, and prepared from fermented millet-seed, acidulated with various substances.

Bos'cage, *n.* [O. Fr.; It. *bosco*; Du. *busch.*] Woodland; thicket; underwood; a mass of thick foliage; arborescence.

"It was a land full of *boscage*, which made it show the more dark."—*Bacon.*

(*Old Eng. Law.*) Nutriment for cattle obtained from trees or bushes.

(*Painting.*) A representation of woodland scenery.

"Landscapes, and *boscage*, and such wild works."—*Wotton.*

Boscan-Almoga'ver, JUAN, a Spanish poet, B. at Barcelona, about 1500. He was the first to make use of Italian measures in Spanish verse, and thus became the creator of the Spanish sonnet. D. 1544.

Boscawen, (*bos'quoin,*) EDWARD, an eminent English admiral, the second son of Viscount Falmouth, B. 1711. He early entered the navy, and was, in 1740, made captain of the *Shoreham.* He particularly distinguished himself at the taking of Porto-bello and the siege of Carthagena. In 1744 he was made captain of the *Dreadnought*, of 60 guns, and soon after took the French ship *Medée*, commanded by Captain Hoquart. In 1747 he distinguished himself under Anson, and was in an engagement with the French fleet off Cape Finistère, where he was wounded in the shoulder by a musket-ball, and where Hoquart again became his prisoner. The same year he was made rear-admiral of the blue, and commander of the land and sea forces employed in an expedition to the East Indies. On his arrival he laid siege to Pondicherry, but was obliged to quit it on account of the monsoon; and the manner in which he effected his retreat added to his fame. He soon afterwards took Madras, and peace being concluded, returned to England, where he was appointed one of the lords commissioners of the Admiralty. In 1755 he sailed to intercept a French squadron bound to North America, of which he took two ships, and Hoquart became his prisoner a third time. In 1758 he took Cape Breton and Louisbourg, in conjunction with General Amherst. The year following he commanded in the Mediterranean, and while lying at Gibraltar, hearing that the French admiral M. De la Clue had passed the Straits, he refitted his ships, and came up with the French fleet, of which he took three, and burnt two others in Lagos Bay. In 1760 he was appointed general of the marines. It was of him that Lord Chatham said, that when he proposed expeditions to other commanders, he heard nothing but difficulties; but when he applied to *B.*, these were either set aside, or expedients suggested to remove them. D. 1761.

Boscawen, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Merrimack co., 10 m. N. by W. of Concord, on the Merrimack River; *pop.* 1,637.

Bos'cobel, a small place in the parish of Tong, co. of Shropshire, England. Its grove is noted for the oak in which Charles II. was hid, and where he saw the parliament soldiers pass by in quest of him, after the battle of Worcester, in 1651. Part of the tree still remains, and is called the "Royal Oak."

Bos'cobel, in *New York*, a post-office of Westchester co., at Cruger's Station.

Bos'cobel, in *Wisconsin*, a flourishing post-village and township of Grant co., on the left bank of the Wisconsin River, 70 m. W. of Madison; *pop.* (1870) 1,509.

Bos'co Tre Ca'se, a town of S. Italy, situate at the S. base of Mount Vesuvius; *pop.* 9,455.

Bosh, *n.* [Prov. Eng. *bosh*, dash, show; It. *bozzo*, a rough stone.] A term colloquially used to denote empty talk, nonsense, mere show without substance, &c.; as, it is all *bosh.*—A figure; an outline.

Bosh'-bok, *n.* A species of antelope found in S. Africa.

Bosh'es, *n. pl.* [Ger. *böschung*, a slope.] (*Metal.*) In a blast-furnace, the lower part of a shaft sloping downward from the belly, or widest part, to the hearth.—*Webster.*

Bo'sio, FRANÇOIS JOSEPH, BARON, an eminent sculptor, B. at Monaco, Italy, 1769. He studied at Paris; and when only 19, returned to Italy, where he executed a multitude of commissions even at that early age. His reputation was greatly increased by the figures which, at the request of Napoleon, he executed for the column in the Place Vendôme. Louis XVIII. and Charles X. also patronized *B.*, the former appointing him royal sculptor, the latter elevating him to the rank of baron. *B.*'s principal works are: the *Hercules* in the garden of the Tuileries: the incomparably beautiful *Hyacinth* in the Luxembourg; the *Nymph Salmacis*, a figure displaying wonderful grace and purity of outline; an allegorical figure of *France*, 7 feet high, surrounded by the *Muse* of *History* and a group of *Genii*; the statue in memory of the Duc d'Enghien; the equestrian statue in the Place des Victoires, and the monument of Count Demidoff, 30 feet high, composed of six figures, with bas-reliefs, &c. Besides these, *B.* executed a great multitude of busts of distinguished persons, such as the Emperor Napoleon, the Empress, Queen Hortense, the King and Queen of Westphalia, Louis XVIII., Charles X., &c. *B.*'s works are all marked by grace of form, harmony of design, and elegance of finish. His style generally reminds one of Canova. He was director of the Academy of Fine Arts in Paris, where he died, 1845.

Bosjesmans, (*bos-jes'manz,*) *n. pl.* [Du., men of the wood, or BUSHMEN.] A name given by the Dutch settlers of S. Africa to some roaming tribes akin to the Hottentots, in the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope. The description given by Governor Janssens of this people represents them as so deeply sunk in barbarism as to be unacquainted even with the construction of huts or tents; in fact, they may be placed on a par, as regards their distance from a state of even semi-civilization, with the Digger Indians of North America. They are of a dark copper complexion, small in stature, and of a singularly malicious, wild, and intractable disposition. Humboldt classed their cerebral development as belonging to almost the lowest class of the human species.



Fig. 396. — BOSJESMAN PLAYING ON THE GOURAH.
(From Burchell's *South Africa.*)

Bosk, *n.* [See BOSCAGE.] A small growth of brush or underwood.

Bos'ket, *n.* [Fr. *bosquet.*] See BOSQUET.

Bos'koi. [Gr., the grazers.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) The name given to a class of ascetic monks who lived in Syria and Mesopotamia, and are said to have subsisted solely upon roots and herbs. They did not inhabit any house, and professed to spend their time in the worship of God, in prayers and hymns.

Bos'ky, *a.* Woody; covered with boscage; as, the *bosky* glade.

"And with end of thy blue bow dost crown
My *bosky* acres, and my unshrubb'd down."—*Shaks.*

Bos'na-Seraï, or SERAJEVO, (anc. *Tiberiopolis,*) a city of Turkey in Europe, cap. province Bosnia, on the N. bank of the Migliazza, 122 m. S.W. of Belgrade, and 575 m. N.W. of Constantinople; Lat. 43° 54′ N.; Lon. 18° 26′ E. The town is well-built, and has an agreeable appearance, owing to the number of minarets, towers, and gardens which it encloses. It contains a *seraï*, or palace, built by Mahomet II., to which the city owes its name, about 100 mosques, some of which are elegant structures; several Greek and Roman Catholic churches, with colleges and bazaars. Most of the houses are of wood; the Migliazza is here crossed by a massive stone bridge. The city was formerly encompassed with walls, but these are now decayed, and its only defence consists in a large citadel, built on a rocky height at its E. extremity, and mounting 80 cannon. The inhabitants are industrious, and employed in the manufacture of arms, iron, and copper articles, horsehair, bags, morocco, and other kinds of leather, and cotton and woollen stuffs. Near *B. S* are the principal iron-mines in Bosnia. It is the chief mart in the prov., the centre of the commercial relations between Turkey and Dalmatia, Croatia, and S. Germany, and has considerable trade with the cities of Salouiki and Yanina. The most wealthy families in Bosnia reside in this city; two-thirds of the pop. are said to be Turks, but the Jews monopolize the chief part of the trade. *Pop.* 70,000.

Bos'nia, or **Bos'na,** the most westerly pashalic or *eyalet* of Turkey in Europe, comprising Bosnia Proper, Turkish Croatia, and Herzegovina. It lies between Lat. 42° 30′ and 45° 15′ N., and Lon. 15° 40′ and 21° 2′ E., having N.W. and N. the Austrian prov. of Croatia and Slavonia, E. Servia, and S. and W. Albania and Austrian Dalmatia, the latter separating it from the Adriatic. *Area*, variously estimated at from 16,000 to 22,000 sq. m. *Pop.* from 800,000 to 1,100,000. It is almost entirely occupied by the Dinaric and Julian Alps, which, with their offsets, separate it into several well-marked divisions. *Principal river*, the Save, forming the N. boundary of *B.*, with its affluents the Unna, which in part separates Turkish from Austrian Croatia, — Verbaz, Drin, and Ibar forming its E. boundaries. The Bosna traverses *B.* Proper, the Sanna, Croatia, and the Narenta Herzegovina. It has numerous fertile valleys, but no lakes of importance, and only one plain of any size, that of Livno in Herzegovina. This country is supposed to be rich in minerals, but only the iron-mines, and a few lead-mines, are worked. Gold and silver exist in various places, and mines of the first of these metals were worked under the Romans; most of the large affluents of the Save bring down gold-dust. Quick-silver is also found, and there are quarries of millstone, freestone, alabaster, and marble, coal-mines, and numerous mineral springs, some of which furnish salt, though not in sufficient quantity for the supply of the country. The climate is generally cold, but not unhealthy; the winter-snows lie on the ground for a long time, and the spring is short. In the S., violent winds prevail in winter, and the summer is extremely hot. The mountain-chains, especially in the N., are covered with dense forests of pine, oak, beech, linden, chestnut, &c.; but the S. branches of the Dinaric Alps present a remarkable deficiency of vegetation. The greatest elevations are the Kam, 8,500 ft., and the Dormitor, 7,980 ft. high. The best soil in the valleys is devoted to pasture, and Bosnia is generally better adapted for the feeding of cattle than for agriculture. The Bosniaks, however, seem to prefer the chase to more settled pastoral occupations; and as the woods abound with wild animals, as deer, wild boars, bears, wolves, and foxes, they have every facility for carrying it on. It is only in the valleys that any cultivation is carried on. Wheat, barley, maize, and leguines, are grown in sufficient quantity for home consumption, and flax and tobacco near Zvornik and Novibazai. A great variety of fruit is met with. A liqueur is made from plums, and a sweet drink called *pekmes* from pears. The olive and vine are both cultivated. The wines are strong and fiery. *B.* has a breed of strong horses, but it is much neglected, except by the Turks. The manufactures of Bosnia are limited to iron articles of common use, leather, coarse woollen stuffs, saltpetre at Jaicza, cannon-balls at Kamengrad, gun-powder, firearms, and other weapons. The principal exports are leather, hides, wool, goat's-hair, honey, cattle, dried fish, timber, and mineral waters: the chief imports, linen, woollens, silks, lace, glass, and metallic wares, paper, colonial produce, salt, oil, dried fruits, and silver coin from Dalmatia. The transit-trade in Levant produce is not inconsiderable; the chief seats of commerce are the towns of Bosna-Seraï, Novibazar, Zvornik, Bagna, Souka, Mostar, and Gradiska. The roads are generally very bad, and impracticable for wheel carriages. The total government revenue derived from this province is estimated at about $5,000,000 a year. *B.* was, until 1878, under the govt. of a pasha, and divided into 6 *sanjiaks*, and again into 48 subdivisions, subordinate to a military governor, and a *cadi*, or judicial officer. Bosna-Seraï was the capital, but Travonik the residence of the Pasha. The Bosniaks are of Slavonic origin, though mostly Mohammedans. They differ from the Turks in many usages, and are not addicted to polygamy.—*B.* was anciently included in Lower Pannonia. In the Middle Ages, it first belonged to the E. Empire, but became a separate kingdom, dependent upon Hungary. The Turks conquered it in 1480, after a war of seventeen years; and in 1522 Solyman the 'Magnificent' annexed it to the Turkish dominions. In accordance with the Berlin treaty (*q. v.*, p. 297), *B.*, excepting only the sandjack of Novi-Bazar, was occupied by the Austro-Hungarian forces, and incorporated into the administration of that empire.

Bo'som, *n.* [A. S. *bosm, bosum*; Ger. *busen*, from *beugen*; Sansk. *bugan*, to bend, to curve.] The breast of a human being; the female breast; the hollow space formed between the breast and the garment that covers it. "You must prepare your *bosom* for his knife."—*Shaks.*

—The interior of the breast, as enclosing the heart, considered as the seat of tenderness, or of the passions, or as a close place; consciousness.

"Or draw his frailties from their dread abode; . . .
The *bosom* of his father and his God."—*Gray.*

—Embrace: tender or loving enclosure; as, in the *bosom* of religion.

—Any enclosed spot; the interior; as, the *bosom* of the earth.

"In the deep *bosom* of the ocean buried."—*Shaks.*

—Used in composition to form a compound word expressive of being familiar; affectionate; intimate; confidential; as, a *bosom*-friend.

"Those domestic traitors, *bosom*-thieves,
Whom custom hath call'd wives."—*Ben Jonson.*

—*v. a.* To enclose in the bosom; to cherish with care.

"*Bosom* up my counsel,
You'll find it wholesome."—*Shaks.*

—To conceal in privacy; to hide from view.

"To happy convents, *bosom'd* deep in vines,
Where slumber abbots, purple as their wines."—*Pope.*

Bo'son, *n.* (*Naut.*) See BOATSWAIN.

Bospho'rian, *a.* Relating, or pertaining, to the Bosphorus.

Bos'phorus (more properly **Bos'porus**) OF THRACE, (or CHANNEL OF CONSTANTINOPLE,) the strait which connects the Black Sea with the Sea of Marmora, and separates the E. corner of Thrace from Asia-Minor. The length of this remarkable channel is about 17 m., its width varying from ½ m. to 2 m.; its course is slightly winding; its direction very little W. of S., and its embouchure in the Sea of Marmora is in 41° N. Lat., 29° E. Lon. — A current sets constantly from the Black Sea through the *B.*, but, though generally very strong, it is subject to considerable modifications; a long-continued wind from the S.W. renders it sometimes almost imperceptible, while on the other hand, a breeze from the N.E. so adds to its force that it is almost impossible for a vessel, under such circumstances, to make head against it. The inequalities of the coast cause several changes of direction in the set, as the water is thrown from side to side by the numerous bold promontories that project from both shores; but these do not affect the general course, except by making it more tortuous; that course tending constantly towards the S. and the Sea of Marmora. The depth of water is considerable: there is but one bank in the channel; consequently there is no danger in its navigation, nor any difficulty except in an upward passage against its current; this is, however, sufficiently baffling to the unskilled Orientals. At its N. mouth, on the Black Sea, are two groups of islets, one on the European, the other on the Asiatic shore; these are the famous Cyanean Isles or *Symplegades* of the ancients, which it was once believed no vessel ever passed in safety, except by miracle. (*Apoll. Rhod.* ii. v. 435, &c.) They are now quite harmless, being, in fact, nothing but low continuations of the respective shores; they are in a continual state of decay, and might easily be overlooked, did not their ancient celebrity induce

the modern navigator to search for them In its freedom from all danger, its narrow channel, the strength and constant set of its current, and, in short, in most of its characteristics, the *B.* resembles a magnificent river more than an arm of the sea: and this resemblance is by no means impaired by the branch which it gives off at its S. end, and which, enclosing Constantinople on the N., forms what is called the *Golden Horn*, one of the finest harbors in the world. The country through which the *B.* flows is unrivalled for beauty; animals and vegetables of almost every variety abound, and the geology is peculiarly interesting from the unequivocal evidences it exhibits of igneous action. The cliffs, which are stately and abrupt, consist of jasper, agate, cornelian, chalcedony, porphyry, trap, and calcareous spath, in very great but picturesque confusion They are all more or less in a state of decomposition, and traces of metal are seen in the coloring of the various stones. Appearances seem to warrant the conclusion that this strait was opened by a convulsion of nature, and this belief was very generally entertained by the ancients. At about half-way between the two seas, or rather nearer to that of Marmora, at the narrowest part of the channel, stand two castles, one on each bank, named, from two of the Turkish provinces, *Anadoli* and *Rumeli*, (Asia Minor and Thrace.) They form almost the only defence to Constantinople on the N., and, if well manned, would be very difficult to pass. They appear to be almost the only public buildings, but private houses and gardens extend along nearly the whole length of the strait, especially on the European side. (*Chevalier, Voy. de la Propontide*, pp. 43–49; *Olivier, Voy. dans l'Empire Oth.* I. 120–121; *Jones's Trav.* ii. 444–451.)—The name *Bosporus*, which has been improperly corrupted by modern orthography to Bosphorus, is indicative of the narrowness of this channel, and comes from *Bos*, an ox, and *poros*, a ford. The passage across it of Europa, borne by Jupiter in the form of a bull, is a well-known Greek legend, and thence the ancients called those channels *Bospori*, which were narrow enough to allow of kine swimming across them. Two especially were so distinguished, namely, the strait now under consideration, and the Cimmerian Bosporus (Strait of Yenikale), between the Euxine and the Palus Mœotis. Over the Thracian Bosporus, Darius Hystaspes threw a bridge of boats when he passed from Asia to his disastrous war with the Scythians: and the pillars of marble, which he erected to commemorate that event, are supposed, with great reason, to have stood upon the spots now occupied by the Turkish castles.

Bosque, (*bosk.*) in *Texas*, a central county, bounded E. by the Brazos River, and watered by the Bosque. *Area*, about 950 sq. m. *Cap.* Meridian. *Pop* 4,981.

Bos'quet, BOSKET, BUSKET, *n.* [Fr. *bosquet*. See BOSCAGE.] (*Gardening.*) A piece or plot of ground in gardens, enclosed by a palisade or high hedge-row of trees, shrubs, &c.

Bosquet, MARIE JOSEPH, (*bos-kai'*,) a French general, B. at Pau, 1810. In 1829 he entered the Polytechnic School, and in 1833 became a sub-lieutenant in the artillery. In 1835 he went with his regiment to Algeria, where he began to distinguish himself. Between 1836 and 1848 he had passed through the successive ranks of captain, chef-de-bataillon, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel, when, in that year, he was appointed by the republican government, general of brigade. In 1854 the emperor Napoleon III. raised him to the rank of general of division, and enrolled him in the staff of the army of Marshal St. Arnaud. He was with the French army in the Crimea, where he greatly distinguished himself, and was wounded in the assault on the Malakoff tower at the siege of Sebastopol. In 1856, he was made a marshal of France, and a senator. In 1859 he was appointed to a command in the war against Austria. D. 1862.

Boss, *n.* [Fr. *bosse*, from L. Lat. *bossa*, a swelling; Ger. *bausch*, anything roundish, from *bausen*, to swell up: perhaps allied to Gr. *physaō*, to puff or swell up.] A protuberant ornament; a stud; a knob; as, the *boss* of a shield.

"What signifies . . . . embroidered furniture, or gaudy *bosses*?" *L'Estrange*

—A round, protuberant, swelling part; as, a *boss* of wool.

"If by the *boss* of the tongue to the palate — *Holder.*

(*Mech.*) The enlarged part of a shaft on which a wheel is keyed, or at the end where it is coupled to another.—A swage or die used for shaping metals. — *Webster.*

(*Arch.*) A term applied in mediæval architecture to the piece of stone, usually carved in a fanciful manner, which covers the intersection of a series of arches. It is commonly finished with a flower, or a human masque, and is one of the most characteristic specimens of mediæval decoration.

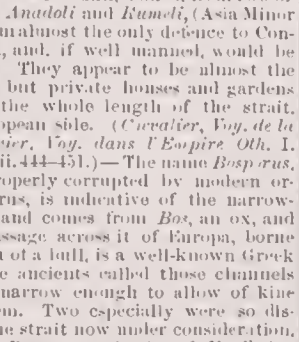


Fig. 397. — BOSS.

(*Build.*) A short trough for holding water when tiling a roof; it is hung to the laths.

—In the U. States, a term applied to the bison or buffalo.

Boss, [Du. *baas*, master.] In the U. States, a title given to a master-workman, foreman, or superintendent.

—A master; one who has the upper hand of another. (Used in some parts of England.)

Boss, *v. a.* To ornament with bosses; to stud with knobs.—To have the mastery over: to superintend labor; as, to *boss* the workshop. (Vulgar.)

Boss, *v. i.* To lord it over; to rule with authority; to be master. (Vulgar.)

Boss'age, *n.* [Fr.] (*Arch.*) Any projection left unwrought on the surface of a stone, for the purpose of afterwards receiving a sculptural decoration, which is generally the last part of the work executed.

—Rustic work, consisting of stones which advance beyond the level of the building, by reason of indentures or channels left in the joinings.— *Webster.*

Bos'sardsville, in *Pennsylvania*, a vill. of Monroe co.

Bos'set, *n.* An antler of the buck of the red deer.

Bossier, (*bos'seā',*) in *Louisiana*, a N.W. parish, on the confines of Arkansas, bounded W. by Red River, and E. by Lake Bistineau and Dauchite Bayou. *Area*, 1,066 sq. m. This par. was formerly part of that of Claiborne. *Soil*, Fertile, producing cotton and maize. *Cap.* Bellevieu. *Pop* (1870), 12,675.

Bossuet, JACQUES BÉNIGNE, (*boz'swai,*) bishop of Meaux, a French prelate, celebrated for his eloquence as a pulpit orator, and his strength and acumen as a controversialist. B. at Dijon, 1627. He was placed when very young under the care of the Jesuits, who, on the discovery of his abilities, sought to gain him as an accession to their order, but were frustrated by the care of his friends. He was then removed to Paris, and entered at the College of Navarre, and in 1652, took his degrees in divinity, and was made a canon at Metz. Here he applied himself chiefly to the study of the Scriptures, and of the writings of the Fathers, especially of St. Augustine; and shortly becoming a celebrated preacher, was invited to Paris, and appointed, in 1661, to preach before Louis XIV. It was about this time that *B.* excited so much attention by his funeral orations, which are still considered as surpassing every other production of the kind in the French language for sublimity and pathos, although the admiration of the foreign reader, unacquainted with the genius of the French language, will not always correspond with native enthusiasm, as to all the beauties enumerated. His style of preaching was lofty, free, and animated, and he seldom wrote more than a few heads, but trusted to his copious and commanding eloquence. At court he fully maintained the dignity of character his abilities were calculated to establish, and, without any solicitation on his own part, was created bishop of Condom,—a dignity which he resigned on being appointed preceptor to the Dauphin, in 1670. In this situation he wrote for his pupil his celebrated *Discourse on Universal History*, regarded still as the most masterly of his performances. When the prince's education was completed, the king raised him to the See of Meaux, and appointed him a counsellor of state and almoner to the Dauphiness and Duchess of Burgundy. He was also equally honored by the learned world, being made a member of the French Academy, and superior of the Royal College of Navarre The comparative leisure which he now enjoyed, was devoted to the defence of the Catholic Church, both against infidels and Protestants. Some years before his death, however, he retired to his diocese, and devoted his leisure to the duties of his episcopal and pastoral functions, in the comfort, instruction, and relief of the unlettered, the afflicted, and the indigent of his diocese. He D. while thus engaged, in 1704, at the age of 77. — As an historian, or rather reviewer of history, this eminent prelate has displayed considerable genius, but it has been justly observed that he dwells with too much complacency upon the Israelitish theocracy as a system, and has treated history more like a churchman than either a philosopher or a politician. As a controversialist, *B.* is distinguished by great logical acuteness, and infinite dexterity in exposing the weak points of an opponent and concealing his own. These qualities are particularly exhibited in his celebrated *Exposition of the Roman Catholic Faith*, addressed principally to Protestants, which, however, was nine years awaiting the Pope's approbation. The points on which he chiefly lays stress are the antiquity and unity of the churches, the accumulated authorities of fathers, councils, and popes, and the necessity of a final umpire in affairs of faith and discipline. In all these points, however, he was ably answered by Claude and other ministers of the French Calvinists, as also by Archbishop Wake, who, in his *Exposition of the Doctrine of the Church of England*, exposes much management and artifice in the suppression and alteration of *B.*'s first edition. *B.* was very zealous for the reunion of the churches, but nothing was to be yielded as a matter of right; but he thought that the sacramental cup might be extended to the laity as a favor. He was not, however, an advocate for the infallibility of the Pope, or for his assumed right of deposing kings. On the contrary, he resisted these doctrines with energy, and lost a cardinal's hat by opposing Innocent XI. in claims contrary to the independence of the crown of France, and to the liberties of the French clergy. He also attacked Quietism, and triumphed over the amiable Fenelon with some harshness on that account. He was, however, a professed enemy to persecution, but does not appear to have remonstrated with Louis against his merciless persecution of the Huguenots. On the whole, *B.* was a man of great genius, lofty spirit, and extraordinary vigor of mind; which high qualities were alloyed by pride, and a deficiency of simplicity and candor, his character forming a moral contrast to that of Fenelon. His works were published in 1743, in 20 vols. 4to, and many of them have been often reprinted in various forms. His discourse on Universal History, and his funeral orations, are, however, the only productions of his pen which now command much attention.

Bossut, CHARLES, (*bos'soo.*) a French geometrician, B. at Tarare, 1730. He assisted D'Alembert in writing the mathematical articles for the *Encyclopédie*, and was admitted to the academy when only 30 years of age. In 1792 he published *Mécanique en Général*; in 1795, a *Cours complet de Mathematiques*; and, in 1812, an *Essai sur l'Histoire des Mathématiques.* D. 1814.

Bos'sy, *a.* Containing a boss; ornamented with bosses.

Bostan'ji, *n. pl.* [Turk., from *bostan*, a garden.] The class of men who bear this name, who now perform a curious variety of functions, and whose head or chief (*Bostanji-Bashi*) is one of the grand dignitaries of the Turkish empire, seem originally to have been nothing more than the Sultan's gardeners, attached to the imperial residence, or seraglio, of Constantinople. They still work as gardeners, in the Sultan's pleasure grounds at Constantinople and on the Bosphorus, but the more conspicuous of their duties are, to mount guard in the seraglio, to row the Sultan's barge, to row the caïques of all the officers of the palace, to follow those great men, on foot, when they ride on business through the city, and to attend to the execution of the numerous orders of the bostanji-bashi. They were aggregated with the janissaries, with whom they formerly did military duty in the field, but the bostanjis were not suppressed at the sanguinary dissolution of that turbulent militia, although their number has been considerably decreased. When the Ottoman Court was in its splendor, the bostanji corps amounted to 2,500 men, who were divided into *ortas*, or companies, like the janissaries. The distinctive part of their costume was an enormous bonnet, or *caouk*, made of scarlet cloth. The *bostanji-bashi*, who has the rank of a pasha, is governor of the seraglio and the other imperial residences. He is inspector-general of the woods and forests in the neighborhood of Constantinople. The shores of the Bosphorus and the Sea of Marmora, from the mouth of the Black Sea to the Straits of the Dardanelles, are under his jurisdiction, and formerly no person whatsoever could build or even repair a house on those coasts without his permission. For this license fees were exacted, which were generally fixed in the most arbitrary manner. Whenever the Sultan makes an excursion by water, (and in the fine seasons he rarely travels in any other way,) the bostanji-bashi stands or sits behind him, and steers the magnificent barge, which is rowed by the bostanjis. This brings him into frequent contact and conversation with the sovereign, who never appoints any but personal favorites to the post. At court, the bostanji-bashi is almost as great a man as the *kislar-aga* (chief of the black eunuchs), or the *seliktdar* (the Sultan's sword-bearer).

Bos'tick, in *Georgia*, a village of Jefferson co.

Bos'tick's Mills, in *N. C.*, a p.-o. of Richmond co.

Bos'ton, a maritime city of the U. States, cap. of the State or Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and forming with the city of Chelsea and towns of Revere and Winthrop, the co. of Suffolk; it may be termed the metropolis of New England, and is one of the chief cities of the Union in commercial importance; it is finely situated on a small peninsula at the foot of Massachusetts Bay, and connected with the mainland on the South by Boston Neck, and is distant 207 m. N.E. from New York; Lat. 42° 21′ 24″ N., Lon. 71° 3′ 58″ W. Including city of Roxbury (annexed in 1868), town of Dorchester (added in 1870), city of Charlestown, and towns of Brighton and West Roxbury (annexed in 1874), by these additions 117,000 souls were added to the population. *B.* is divided into twenty-five wards. Several towns in its immediate vicinity are so closely connected with it as almost to belong to it. These are the cities of Cambridge, Chelsea, Somerville, and Newton, and the towns of Brookline, Revere, and Winthrop, and they may be considered as forming one community. The bay, which is very extensive, is studded with numerous small islands, which protect the harbor from the E. winds, and afford convenient situation for forts commanding the approaches to the city by water. The harbor is excellent, being of great size, with sufficient water to admit the largest ships, and so completely landlocked, that the vessels within it are almost as secure as if they were in dock. At the outer entrance to the bay is a light-house 80 ft. in height, and 98 above the sea, with a revolving light. In the harbor are forts Independence, Winthrop, and Warren, and a strong battery on Long Island Head. The Bostou Navy Yard, at Charlestown, was established in 1800. The bridges, some of which are of great length, connecting the city with its adjacent suburbs and the continent, are all constructed of wood; but it is joined by a causeway of earth to Brookline, and the Cross Dam, as it is called, leading across the bay to Roxbury, is also formed of earth, with walls of stone. This avenue served the double purpose of a bridge and a dam; and with the addition of a cross-dam of a similar construction, formed two large basins. These basins have been filled and 680 acres reclaimed, known as the Back Bay improvements, and much of it already built upon. The wharves are very extensive: the Long Wharf and Central Wharf are each very commodious. The wharves, as well as many other parts of the city, have been built on sites formed by raising ground, originally covered by the sea. Many of the streets, once narrow and crooked, have recently been widened and straightened; and the houses, which are, for the most part, of brick, though many of them are of granito and sandstone, are large, well built, and elegant. The principal public buildings are the following: The State-House, on the crown of Beacon Hill, is a conspicuous object in any *coup d'œil* of the city. It is a fine brick building, fronting the Common, and

occupies the most elevated part of Beacon Street, 100 ft. above the bay, surmounted by a gilded dome, 50 ft. in diameter, the most conspicuous object upon one's approach to *B.* From the cupola, a magnificent view is obtained of the city, the harbor, and the charming suburban approaches on every hand. The City Hall (Fig. 398) is a magnificent structure of the Modern



Fig. 398.—THE CITY HALL.

Renaissance style of architecture; the Faneuil Hall (Fig. 989) Market, a handsome granite edifice, two stories high, 590 ft. in length and 50 ft. wide, with a large hall in second story, known as Quincy Hall. The Court-House is also of granite, 176 ft. long, 57 ft. high, and 54 feet wide, adorned with massive Doric porticos. The General Hospital is another handsome granite building, surrounded by open grounds of 4 acres in extent. The City Hospital, City Bureau of Charities, Boston Athenæum, Horticultural Hall, Music Hall, Masonic Temple (Fig. 399), Odd Fellows' Build-



Fig. 399.—MASONIC TEMPLE.

ing, Mass. Institute of Technology, Building of the Boston Society of Natural History, Museum of Fine Arts, are fine examples of their respective styles. Among the more recent edifices we may name the Cathedral (R. C.), Trinity Church (P. E.), New Old South Church (Cong.). The old State House, King's Chapel, and Old South Church are among the old landmarks of *B.*, the latter built in 1729. The Bunker Hill Monument at Charlestown is a well-known object of interest. Boston Common, a notable park of 50 acres, contains the Soldiers' Monument and "Brewer" Fountain. The Public Garden, contiguous to the Common, contains 21 acres, beautifully laid out. In it are an equestrian statue of Washington, and one of Edward Everett, and also The "Ether" Monument, as it is called, erected to commemorate the discovery of the use of ether as an anæsthetic; Commonwealth Avenue, running W. from the Garden, contains statues of Alex. Hamilton and of Gen. Glover of Revolutionary fame. A Park Commission, appointed in 1875, has reported upon a plan for a series of parks, extending several miles. *B.* possesses 210 religious societies, six theatres, a museum, an eye and ear infirmary, and numerous benevolent and industrial institutions.—The press of *B.* is the oldest in the U. States. The first journal published in N. America was *The News Letter*, which was commenced April 24, 1704. The second paper was the *Boston Gazette*, commenced 1719, of which James Franklin was printer.—*B.* has always been favorably distinguished by her attention to education and literature. By some she has been called the "*Athens*" of America, and in its vicinity is the celebrated Harvard College (p. 1176). Schools of all denominations abound, and education is in a very advanced state. The *B.* Public Library, next in size to the library of Congress, was instituted in 1852, and contains (1877) 312,000 bound volumes, and 197,000 pamphlets. The Athenæum has a library of 100,000 vols., a picture gallery, and a public hall for lectures. The school for the instruction of the blind, founded in 1833, is said to be extremely well managed. The American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Historical and Natural History Societies, are among its learned associations; it has also a Humane Society, orphan asylums, and numerous other charitable institutions. A host of daily, tri-weekly, monthly, and other periodical journals are published here. The municipal govt. is vested in a mayor, a board of 12 aldermen, and a common council of 72 members, all of which are chosen annually by the citizens. There is a police court for the trial of minor offences, and a superior court, which holds criminal and civil sessions.—The annual expenditure of *B.* for 1877, was $15,217,378,—of this amount the schools received $1,816,615.—The funded and unfunded *net* debt of the city was (April 30, 1877) $43,590,477.—In May, 1876, *B.* contained 39,804 dwelling-houses, and about 100 hotels. Its valuation was, 1877, $656,840,587. *B.* is connected with the interior of the U. States, and Canada, by railways and river navigation; and has a most extensive trade both with foreign countries and with the States of the Union. Since the completion of the Hoosac Tunnel, *B.* is in direct R. R. connection with the West, from whence comes her chief supply of breadstuffs. The returns are made in the products of her manufacturing industry, in which Massachusetts is pre-eminent, and in the commodities furnished by the fisheries and her foreign trade. The value of the exports from *B.* for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1877, amounted to $44,076,986, imports $42,275,125. The tonnage of vessels belonging to this port, during the same period, showed an aggregate total of 303,151 tons. Its shipping statistics for that year give 647 American vessels, or 260,262 tons; and foreign, 1401, or 494,171 tons, as having entered this port; total, 2048 vessels, 754,433 tons, while the clearances, on the other hand, numbered 603 American of 242,365 tons, and foreign, 1309, with tonnage of 461,717, forming a total of 1917 vessels, 704,082 tons.

(*History.*) The Indian name of the peninsula was *Shawmut.* The meaning of the name is probably "living springs of water." *Trimountaine* was the name given to the peninsula because of the bold appearance of certain eminences in it. The name of *B.* was given by the first settlers to their chief colony in compliment to one of the distinguished first colonists, who came from Boston, in Lincolnshire. The original pioneer of the whites in this region was an eccentric Englishman, Wm. Blackstone, the date of whose arrival is, however, not accurately known. It is conjectured that he came into the country in 1622-1623. The town-records begin about 1634. The first Grand Jury of the country met at *B.*, Sept. 1, 1635; and, in 1651, the place is described by an eye-witness as being very flourishing. A list of all the streets, lanes, and alleys was made in 1708, and they were found to be 110 in number. At the first news of the intention of the English government to apply its revenue system comprehensively to the colonies, *B.* assumed that determined stand in behalf of liberty and law which gave it so imposing a part in the birth of the nation. Accounts of the important events of which it was the scene during the ten years that preceded the battle of Lexington, will be given under *Massachusetts.* After a siege of one year, the British commander was compelled to abandon the place, March 17, 1776, and Washington entered *B.* immediately after the enemy's retreat. During the war, *B.* supported the reputation it had acquired in the earlier stages of the contest, and its people energetically supported the policy that ended in the adoption of the Federal constitution. In 1822 *B.* was made a city. The first vessel belonging to *B.*, of American build, was the bark *Blessing of the Bay*, launched at Mystic, July 4, 1631. The first ship built at *B.* was the *Trial*, in 1644, which subsequently made a voyage to Spain.—June, 1869, a grand National Jubilee was held in this city to celebrate the restoration of peace throughout the Union. This took the form of a musical festival on the largest scale, comprising a grand orchestra of 1094 instruments, in conjunction with a chorus of 10,000 voices. This was repeated in 1872. The fire of Nov. 9, 1872, in *B.* destroyed 776 buildings, mostly stores and warehouses, the assessed value of which was $13,500,000, while the total value of property destroyed was estimated at $60,000,000, covering an area of 65 acres. It is now almost all rebuilt with most substantial stone and brick buildings. Great improvements of late years have taken place in this city, necessitated in part by the filling-in and reclaiming of the Back Bay; whole blocks of houses have been raised in some instances as much as 20 ft., and the land filled in. These districts are known as Church St., Suffolk St., and Northampton St. Districts; this herculean labor has been attended with great expense. Washington St., the principal thoroughfare, has been extended N. from Cornhill to Haymarket Square. The *pop.* was 18,038 in 1790; 33,250 in 1810; 61,392 in 1830; 136,881 in 1850; 200,000 in 1860; 250,526 in 1870 (including Dorchester and Roxbury). In 1874, by the annexation of Charlestown, Brighton, and West Roxbury, the *pop.* increased, according to census of 1870, to 292,499. In 1875, the *pop.* was 341,919; families, 70,475; children at schools, 28,692; *pop.* as estimated by the Registrar for 1877, 351,247. Map B. p. 1764.

Bos'ton, a seaport town and parish of England, in Lincolnshire, on the river Witham, 28 m. from Lincoln. This is an ancient town, and was formerly rich in monastic and religious institutions, though scarcely a vestige is now left of the six friaries and three colleges which it once contained. The parish church, dedicated to S. Botolph, is a noble Gothic structure, justly admired for its elegance and simplicity. It was founded in 1309. The neighboring sea yields great numbers of fish; and a considerable traffic is carried on in shrimps. *Pop.* 13,000.

Bos'ton, *n.* (*Games.*) A game at cards played by 4 persons with 2 packs of cards. The cards are never shuffled; one of the packs is dealt, and the other cut alternately to determine the trump, which governs the game. The dealer deals 5 cards to each player twice, and 3 the last time around. If the first player can make 5 tricks, he says, "I go Boston," and his competitors may overbid him by saying, "I go 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, or 13," as the hand of each may warrant. Should either of them fail to make the number of tricks he "bits" for, he must pay to each competitor a forfeit regulated by a card of prices, which must be prepared beforehand. Without such a card *B.* cannot be played. It is the most complicated of all games of cards. It is said to have been introduced into France by Dr. Franklin, who gave it the name of his native city.

Bos'ton, in *Ark.*, a twp. of Franklin co. —A p.-o. of Washington co. —in *Cal.*, a town of Placer co. —in *Geo.*, a p.-o. of Thomas co. —in *Ind.*, a vil. of Harrison co. —a p.-vil. and twp. of Wayne co. —in *Ky.*, a p.-vil., of Nelson co. —in *Mich.*, a vil. of Kalamazoo co. —in *Missouri*, a vil. of Andrew co. —in *N. Y.*, a p.-vil. and twp. of Erie co., 18 m. S. by E. of Buffalo. —in *O.*, a vil. of Belmont co. —a vil. and twp. of Summit co. —in *Penn.*, a p.-o of Allegheny co. —in *Texas*, a p.-vil. and cap. of Bowie co., 350 m. N. E. of Austin City. —in *Va.*, a p.-o. of Culpepper co. —a vil. of Halifax co. on the Dan River

Bos'ton Corner, in *N. Y.*, a p.-o. of Columbia co.

Bos'ton Station, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Pendleton co.

Bos'ton Store, in *Indiana*, a P. O. of Montgomery co.

Bos'trichus, *n.*, and BOSTRICHIDÆ, *n. pl* (*Zoöl.*) A genus and family of Coleopterous insects, of the group *Xylophila*, some species of which are highly destructive of timber, namely the *Bostrichus lymperda Scolytus destructor*, and *Tomicus typographus*, but the two latter are the most mischievous, and astonish us by the amount of damage produced by insects of so small a size. The elm-tree is the object of attack to the *S. destructor*, while the *T. typographus* restricts its operations to the fir. The females attack the crevices of the bark, and perforate it in diverging lateral channels, in which from 60 to 80 eggs are deposited. At the end of 15 days the larvæ are hatched, and forthwith commences the work of destruction, each gnawing a serpentine gallery between the bark and the wood, and gradually enlarging its burrow until the period when it is ready to pass into the pupa state: when having finally become a perfect beetle, it directly bores through the portion of the tree which remains between the wood and the outer bark, and escapes through a small circular aperture in the latter. This emergence of the perfect insect takes place in the month of May, and in seasons favorable to their development they appear in swarms, and rise to a height exceeding that of the trees, and may be carried by the wind to another and distant part of the forest. The impregnation of the female takes place in the air, so that wherever they alight they are ready to recommence the work of destruction. The chief precautions and remedies which experience has suggested, are, to cut down the trees which are once attacked, bark them, burn the bark, and to remove all felled timber without delay.



Fig 400.
TYPOGRAPHUS BEETLE.
Tomicus typographus.

Bost'wick Lake, in *Michigan*, a P. O. of Kent co.

Bos'well, JAMES, a Scottish gentleman, B. at Edinburgh, 1740. He studied for the bar, and, in 1763, when visiting London, formed an acquaintance with Dr. Johnson, the great lexicographer. On his return from a tour in Italy, he published an *Account of Corsica, with Memoirs of General Paoli*, 8vo., a work containing a good deal of interesting information, but displaying the ardent character and amusing egotism of the author, in so singular a manner as to expose him to the satirical censure of the critics. In 1773, he accompanied his friend Johnson on a tour to the Scottish Highlands and the Hebrides, of which excursion he published *A Journal*, in 1785. Dr. Johnson died in 1784, and *B.* began to prepare for the press memoirs of his "illustrious friend," for which he had been collecting materials during nearly the whole course of their intimacy. This work, entitled *The Life of Samuel Johnson, LL.D.*, was published in 2 vols. 4to., in 1791, and has been repeatedly reprinted. The stores of literary anecdote which are contained in this production, the minute and apparently accurate information which it displays relative to the habits, manners, and

conversation of Johnson, and the romantic attachment of the author to his subject, render this book one of the most entertaining pieces of biography in the English language. D. 1795.

Bos'well, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Mahoning co.

Boswel'lia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Amyridaceæ*. The most important species is *B. thurifera*, a tree which grows to a large size, in hilly situations, from the Coromandel coast to the central parts of India. This plant is the source of the valuable gum-resin known as Indian olibanum. *B. papyrifera*, a native of Abyssinia, also yields a fragrant gum-resin, and is further remarkable on account of its inner bark, which peels off in thin white layers like paper.—See OLIBANUM.

Boswel'lian, *a.* Relating, or pertaining to, Boswell.

Boswel'lism, *n.* The style or manner of Boswell.

Bos'well's, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Fluvanna co.

Bos'worth, JOSEPH, D.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., a distinguished English philologist, b. 1788. He studied at Cambridge, and in 1839 took his doctor's degree, and was elected Professor of Anglo-Saxon in Oxford University. Dr. *B.*, who is a member of the principal learned societies of Europe, is the author of *The Elements of Anglo-Saxon Grammar* (1823); *A Dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon Language* (1838); *The Origin of the Danish Language; Abstract of Scandinavian Literature; Origin of the English, Germanic, and Scandinavian Languages and Nations; The Essentials of Anglo-Saxon Grammar; A Compendious Anglo-Saxon Dictionary* (1848), &c. He has also published *King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon Version of the Historian Orosius*, with an English translation (1855); and the same royal author's *Description of Europe and the Voyages of Othere and Wulfstan*, in Anglo-Saxon, with an English translation (1855); *The Gospels in Gothic of* 360, *and in Anglo-Saxon of* 995, *in parallel columns with Wycktiffe's Version of* 1380, *and Tyndale's of* 1526, which work appeared in 1865.

Bos'worth (Market), a small town of England, co. Leicester, memorable for the decisive battle of *Bosworth Field*, fought close to it, 22d Aug., 1485, between Richard III. of England, and the Earl of Richmond (afterwards Henry VII.), in which the former lost his crown and his life, and which terminated the long-continued struggle for supremacy between the rival Houses of York and Lancaster.

Bosz'ra, a town of Syria, formerly the cap. of the Auranites: 50 m. S. of Damascus, and 80 N.E. of Jerusalem: Lat. 32° 40′ N., Lon. 36° 30′ E. Though now almost deserted, the ruins are extensive and magnificent; the principal of these, or at least the most sacred in Moslem estimation, is the *Deir-Bohaira* ("House of Bohaira"), so called from being consecrated to a monk of that name, who is said to have proclaimed the sacred character of Mohammed, when the prophet, in his 13th year, visited Syria with his uncle. The ruins are of the finest workmanship. *B.* is very ancient; it is mentioned in the Sacred Writings as one of the cities which the half tribe of Manasseh, beyond Jordan, gave to the Levites. (*Josh.* xxi. 27.) Its strong castle was built by the Saracens, between whom and the Latin kings of Jerusalem it several times changed masters, and under Baldwin IV., in 1180, it was entirely ruined and depopulated.

Bot, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See BOTS.

Botal Foramen, *n.* [Lat. *foramen*, aperture.] (*Anat.*) A large opening which exists in the fœtus in the partition between the two auricles of the heart, and by means of which the blood passes from one to the other. Its discovery is generally attributed to Leonard Botallus, Botal, or Botalli, who wrote in 1562. It was spoken of, however, by Vesalius, and even by Galen.—*Dunglison.*

Botan'ic, Botan'ical, *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to botany; referring to, or containing, plants; as, a *botanic* collection.

Botanic garden, a garden in which plants are collected and cultivated for the purpose of illustrating the science of botany.—*Botanic physician*, a physician whose remedies are obtained from herbs and roots.

Botan'ically, *adv.* According to the system of botany; in a botanical manner.

Bot'anist, *n.* One who is skilled in botany; a professor of the knowledge of plants or herbs, as, "That diligent *botanist*."—*Woodward.*

Bot'anize, *v. i.* [Fr. *botaniser.*] To study botany; to search for and collect plants, as a botanist.

> "One that would peep and *botanize*
> Upon his mother's grave."—*Wordsworth.*

Bot'anizing, *n.* The seeking of plants for botanical purposes.

Bot'any, *n.* [Gr. *botanē*, herb or grass.] That branch of natural history which relates to the vegetable kingdom; not merely including the nomenclature and classification of plants, as some have supposed, but embracing all the phenomena of vegetable life in their widest extent.—To facilitate investigation, *B.* has been divided into several departments which may be regarded as separate sciences. The objects and scope of each of these sub-sciences will now be explained.—1. *Structural Botany, Organography*, includes everything relating to the organization of plants. It describes the different kinds of tissue which enter into the composition of plants; it explains the structure of every organ; and it also teaches the relation that one organ bears to another. That branch of structural *B.* which has reference to the elementary tissues is sometimes distinguished as *Vegetable Histology*. The microscope has shown that the various tissues are composed of little membranous sacs or vesicles, varying in form and size, and united in different ways. The study of these elementary organs cannot be prosecuted without the aid of costly instruments, but much may be learned from the clear descriptions and excellent illustrations given in modern botanical works, particularly those of Lindley. Some plants consist of simple cells only, which continue throughout life to produce new cells, and to perform all the vital functions. A flowering plant, however, although originally cellular, produces organs composed of cells and vessels, variously modified and arranged, and covered by an epidermis. These compound organs may be divided into *nutritive*, or those concerned in the nourishment of the plant, and *reproductive*, or those which are employed in the production of new individuals. The former are the *stem, root*, and *leaf*; the latter, the *flowers* and *fruit*. Leaves occupy various positions on the stem and branches, and their arrangement forms a subject for special study. The arrangement of flowers on the floral axis and its ramifications, has also to be considered. The term *Morphology* has been applied to that portion of Organography which treats of the abnormal modifications of the different organs. The researches which have been made in this department during the last forty years, have confirmed the doctrine advanced by the German poet Gothe, namely, that all those parts familiarly known as leaves, flowers, and fruit, are constructed on a simple uniform plan, out of one kind of organ in different states of modification and combination; and that there is no other difference between the flower of a rose and that of a nettle, than what arises from modifications and combinations of this typical organ, which is the leaf. In elucidating this doctrine of the unity of type, which constitutes the basis of the theory of botany, Lindley says: "We are so accustomed to talk of plants bearing leaves, and flowers, and fruit, and it is so evident to our senses that extremely different organs do exist under such names, that it seems inconceivable that parts so very dissimilar should be only leaves in different states; that the pure white petals of the lily, the rich red flowers of the rose, the sweet-smelling blossoms of the jasmine and orange, or the long trumpet-shaped corollas of the honeysuckle, should all be leaves; that the stamens in which the fertilizing powder is locked up, the pistils which are destined to receive the influence of the pollen, the ovula that they contain, and, finally, that the fruit, which is the result of the action of the two last, are all so many parts formed out of one common organ, which in a particular and very frequent state is what we call a leaf. Botanists do not mean to say that he who eats an apple, or an orange, or a peach, is in a state of mental delusion, and that while he fancies himself to be enjoying the pleasure of gratifying his palate by the most delicious flavors, he is really only chewing the leaves of these plants: but they assert that those appendages of a plant which are commonly called the leaves have a peculiar anatomical structure, and a certain relation to the stem on which they are borne, and, being developed according to certain fixed laws, are always arranged upon a certain and uniform plan with respect to each other; and that all the other organs, whether calyx, corolla, stamens, pistils, or fruit, have an anatomical structure essentially the same, bear the same relation to the axis that they grow upon, are developed according to the same laws, are arranged upon the same certain and uniform plan with respect to each other, and, finally, are constantly becoming transformed into leaves of the ordinary appearance; thus losing the condition in which they are usually found, and reverting to their structural type." Morphology is a most attractive subject for study, but less important in a practical point of view than that part of Organography which has reference to the ordinary forms of organs, and the manner in which they are arranged. No systematic arrangement can be understood without a knowledge of the laws upon which the symmetry of plants depends, and a practical acquaintance with the structure of every kind of organ.—See CELL, INFLORESCENCE, OVULE, PHYLLOTAXIS, PISTIL, SEED, STAMEN, &c.—2. *Physiological Botany* treats of plants in a living or active state, and of the manner in which their functions are performed: it explains how they are influenced by the several agencies of light, heat, air, and moisture: and it describes their various secretions and the nutriment afforded by the soil. It need scarcely be said that any attempt to investigate the laws of vegetable life would be abortive without a perfect acquaintance with the more important details of organization. Plants, not being endowed with voluntary motion, derive their food either from the soil in which they are fixed, or from the atmosphere by which they are surrounded. The nutriment, consisting of water generally holding salts in solution, is absorbed by the aid of endosmose, by the extremities of the root. It then passes from cell to cell, and ascends the stem, dissolving in its course some of the organic matter stored up in the vegetable tissue. Arrived at the green shoots and surfaces of the leaves, which are covered with minute openings, or *stomata*, the sap is exposed to the influence of light, heat, and air. About two-thirds of the moisture taken up is now evaporated and exhaled; the remainder, which, of course, becomes thickened, undergoes certain chemical changes, and then begins to descend by the under surface of the leaf, and along the bark. It takes either a direct or a circuitous course downward, communicating with the centre of the stem by the medullary rays, depositing various secretions, more especially in the bark, and giving origin to substances which are destined to nourish and form new tissues. Finally it reaches the extremity of the root, where absorption had commenced; a small portion is there excreted, while the remainder mixes with the newly absorbed fluids, and again circulates in the sap. The circulation of the sap has been adduced as an example of the vital processes elucidated by physiology, because it is due to the combined action of all the organs of nutrition, and may therefore serve instead of several illustrations. The study of the special functions of the various organs necessarily precedes that of the general physiological phenomena, such as circulation, assimilation, respiration, fertilization, and germination. Under the names of the different organs of nutrition and reproduction, the reader of this work will find full particulars respecting their functions. The physiology of reproduction is treated of at length under the heads POLLEN, and EMBRYO. See also ENDOSMOSE, SAP, SECRETIONS, &c.—3. *Systematic Botany*, or *Taxonomy*. This department includes the principles of classification, which are based on the observations which have been made on the structure and physiology of plants. It cannot, therefore, be prosecuted successfully until the student has acquired a complete knowledge of Organography. The object of systematic botany is to name, describe, and arrange plants in such a manner that the botanist may readily ascertain the name of any specimen, and at the same time get an insight into its true nature and general properties. When it is considered that there are some 120,000 known species of plants, it is obvious that there must be a definite nomenclature and classification, were it only to facilitate reference and communication. Before plants can be classified, their peculiarities of structure must be clearly defined; hence the necessity of technical language which is employed in descriptive *B.* This language ought not to deter the lover of nature from studying the principles of classification; for in acquiring a knowledge of the numerous technical terms, he will at the same time fix in his mind the ideas which they represent, and thus, in reality, become acquainted with important elementary facts. Botanists are blamed for using so many hard words; but it should be remembered that they have to explain very minute points of structure, and must employ a language more rigorously defined than that of ordinary conversation. "Botany," says Dr. Hœfer, "would be the most lovely of the sciences, if botanists had not made its nomenclature so dry and repulsive. All the world would study it, if it was addressed less to the memory and more to the intelligence." The remarks of Mr. Page on the use of technical terms in geology may be fairly set in opposition to the observation of the French writer:—"Scientific terms, when once thoroughly comprehended, are quite as easily remembered as those derived from the language of every-day life; while, being chiefly compounds of Greek and Latin, they constitute a nomenclature intelligible to the scholars of every country. There is nothing more perplexing than a multiplicity of local and provincial terms; and one can easily imagine the confusion and obstruction that would arise were every country and district adhering to its own vernacular, instead of adopting a uniform system of terminology. The technicalities of science, often so ignorantly inveighed against, are, in fact, the instruments by which it effects its progress. New objects require new names, and new facts, new phrases to express their relations; and the sooner the student can make himself familiar with those terms and their applications, the more rapid and pleasant will be his onward progress." That part of Systematic Botany which relates to the technical language of the science is sometimes called *Glossology*. The principles of classification constitute what is properly called *Taxonomy*, though this term is often applied to the whole department. There have been two great plans proposed for the classification of plants, one denominated *artificial* and the other *natural*. The first is founded on characters taken from certain parts of plants only without reference to others; while the second takes into account all the parts of plants, and involves the idea of *affinity* in essential organs. In both artificial and natural systems, the lower divisions, namely the genera and species, are the same, the great difference between them consisting in the manner in which the genera are grouped into orders, and the orders into classes. (See SPECIES, GENUS, ORDER, CLASS.) The plants in one of the higher divisions of an artificial system, such as that of Linnæus, have no necessary affinity, and are connected only by certain characters, more or less superficial, which have been selected as the signs of that division. Such a system may, therefore, be compared to a dictionary, in which words are arranged, for convenience of reference, in alphabetical order, adjacent words not necessarily agreeing with each other, further than in commencing with the same letter. In a natural order, on the contrary, all the genera will be found to have a true family likeness; for their association is the result of a careful consideration of the structure of every organ. The classes in the natural system have been formed upon the same principle, by uniting orders which possess many important characters in common. The Linnæan system leads to little more than a knowledge of names, and can only be looked upon as an index to the genera. Though superior to every artificial scheme previously promulgated, its day has gone by and the more philosophical system has taken its place. Linnæus himself never intended it to be anything more than a provisional arrangement; and distinctly stated that a natural method was the great object of scientific inquiry. The general principles of the Linnæan or *Sexual system* may be explained in a few words. 24 classes are founded on the number, position, relative lengths, and connection of the stamens, while the orders in these classes depend on the number of the styles, the nature of the fruit, the number of the stamens in the classes where this character is not used for distinguishing them, and the perfection of the flowers. The 24th class includes plants having inconspicuous flowers, and in it the orders are formed according to natural affinities. Under these classes and orders, all the known genera and species are

arranged. Even as an artificial method for discovering the names of plants, the Linnæan system has many imperfections. Being based upon the more obvious characters of the reproductive organs, it cannot be of the least use when the plants are not in full flower, with all the stamens and styles perfect. The different flowers on the same plant often vary as regards the number of the stamens. Again, if the classification was carried out rigidly, it would separate, in many instances, the species of the same genus; but so sensible was Linnæus of the importance of maintaining the natural character of his genera, that he sacrificed the symmetry of scheme for the sake of keeping all the species together. The natural system of classification is based upon the real affinities of plants, and necessarily takes into account all the organs. Though it can never be perfect until all the plants of the globe have been examined, it has already reached a very high point of development, and a great number of the orders which have been determined are quite as natural as the orders in the animal kingdom. For example, those groups of plants designated as *Ranunculaceæ*, *Gentianaceæ*, and *Atropaceæ*, are as distinct in their characters as those animal groups named *Cetacea*, *Cheiroptera*, and *Rodentia*. Such being the case, it follows that a knowledge of one species is to a great extent the knowledge of many: for an individual, if well selected, will exhibit the most important characters of all the other plants in the same natural group. Thus, by studying the common radish (*Raphanus*), or the mustard (*Sinapis*), the botanist may obtain a general knowledge of about 1,600 species, which constitute the order *Brassicaceæ*, and which are all formed, as it were, on the same type. The properties of plants accord, in a very remarkable manner, with their structure; and, as a general rule, the position of a plant in the natural arrangement indicates its properties. For example, if a botanist, on examining a plant, finds all the structural peculiarities of the order just mentioned, he may feel confident that it is not poisonous, but most likely antiscorbutic or pungent. It, however, he should meet with one of the *Atropaceæ*, he might safely set it down as a plant possessing poisonous narcotic properties. Enough has been said to prove that the natural system is much more than a mere index to the names of plants. It reveals, to a certain extent, the plan of creation, and is at once an aid to research and a record of discovery. Several schemes based upon the natural affinities of plants have been devised. They may be regarded as so many versions of the one true system; for, though they have been worked out by different methods, they agree in nearly all their grand divisions. The characters by which the primary groups have been determined, are furnished by the elementary tissues, and the most important organs of vegetation and reproduction. Regarding only the elementary structure, plants may be arranged under the heads of *Cellular* and *Vascular*, according to the absence or presence of regular vessels; (see TISSUE, CELL, VESSEL.) A more satisfactory arrangement results from a consideration of the different modes by which plants are propagated. Some spring from true seeds, containing the rudimentary organs called cotyledons; while others are developed from *Spores*, in which no distinct organs can be traced. The former are said to be *Cotyledonous*, and the latter *Acotyledonous*, (i. e. without cotyledons.) As the number of cotyledons forms a natural distinctive character, the first group of plants is subdivided into *monocotyledonous*, having one cotyledon, and *dicotyledonous*, having two cotyledons. The mode in which the root is produced affords characters which confirm this arrangement. The young root of an acotyledon is *heterorhizal*, that of a monocotyledon is *endorhizal*, and that of a dicotyledon *exorhizal*: (see EMBRYO.) The three groups are further characterized by the stems; those of the first being *acrogenous*, those of the second *endogenous*, and those of the third *exogenous*. Stemless plants are said to be *thallogenous*, and form a distinct section of the acotyledonous group. The venation of the leaves establishes the same great natural divisions; and similar results are obtained from a consideration of the flowers; monocotyledons and dicotyledons being *phanerogamous*, or flowering, and acotyledons, *cryptogamous*, or flowerless.—The arrangement adhered to in the present work is that proposed by Lindley, in which the number of orders extends to 303. The main divisions consist of *asexual*, or "Flowerless plants," which include Thallogens and Acrogens; and *sexual*, or "Flowering plants," which include *Rhizogens*, *Endogens*, *Dictyogens*, *Gymnogens*, and *Exogens*.

1. THALLOGENS are Flowerless plants, whose stems and leaves are undistinguishable. They include the alliances *Algales*, *Fungales*, *Lichenales*, q. v.

2. ACROGENS are Flowerless plants, whose stems and leaves are distinguishable. The alliances are, *Muscales*, *Lycopodiales*, and *Filicales*, q. v.

3. RHIZOGENS are Flowering plants, with fructification springing from a thallus. The orders are, *Balanophoraceæ*, *Cytinaceæ*, and *Rafflesiaceæ*.

4. ENDOGENS are Flowering plants, with fructification springing from a stem, the wood of the stem youngest in the centre; the cotyledon single, and the leaves parallel-veined, permanent. The alliances are, *Glumales*, *Arales*, *Palmales*, *Hydrales*, *Narcissales*, *Amomales*, *Orchidales*, *Xyridales*, *Juncales*, *Liliales*, and *Alismales*, q. v.

5. DICTYOGENS are like Endogens, except that the leaves are net-veined, deciduous. The wood of the stem, when perennial, is arranged in a circle with a central pith. The orders are, *Dioscoreaceæ*, *Smilaceæ*, *Pailesiaceæ*, *Trilliaceæ*, and *Roxburghiaceæ*.

6. GYMNOGENS are Flowering plants, whose fructification springs from a stem the wood of which is youngest at the circumference, always concentric; the cotyledons 2 or more; and the seeds quite naked. The orders are, *Cycadeaceæ*, *Pinaceæ*, *Taxaceæ*, and *Gnetaceæ*, q. v.

7. EXOGENS are like Gymnogens, except that the seeds are enclosed in seed-vessels. They are distributed into four sub-classes: —(I.) *Dichlinous Exogens.* — Flowers dichlinous, without any customary tendency to become hermaphrodite. The alliances are, *Amentales*, *Urticales*, *Euphorbiales*, *Quernales*, *Garryales*, *Menispermales*, *Cucurbitales*, *Papayales*. q. v.—(II.) *Hypogynous Exogens.* — Flowers hermaphrodite or polygamous; stamens entirely free from the calyx and corolla. The alliances are, *Violales*, *Cistales*, *Malvales*, *Sapindales*, *Guttiferales*, *Nymphales*, *Panales*, *Berberales*, *Ericales*, *Rutales*, *Geraniales*, *Silenales*, *Chenopodales*, *Piperales*, q. v.—(III.) *Perigynous Exogens.* — Flowers hermaphrodite or polygamous; stamens growing to the side of either the calyx or the corolla; ovary superior, or nearly so. The alliances are, *Ficoidales*, *Daphnales*, *Rosales*, *Saxifragales*, *Rhamnales*, *Gentianales*, *Stilandes*, *Cortusales*. *Echiales*, *Bignonales*. q. v.—(IV.) *Epigynous Exogens.*— Flowers hermaphrodite or polygamous; stamens growing to the side of either the calyx or corolla: ovary inferior, or nearly so. The alliances are, *Campanales*, *Myrtales*, *Cactales*, *Grossales*, *Cinchonales*, *Umbellares*, q. v., and *Asarales*.

A brief notice of the progress of systematic *B* may conclude this attempt to elucidate its leading principles. One of the earliest methodical arrangements was that of Cæsalpinus, a Roman physician attached to the court of Pope Sixtus V. This was entirely artificial; and the same may be affirmed of the several systems of Gesner, Morison, Rivinus, and Tournefort. That propounded by Tournefort was for a long time adopted by the French school, but was ultimately displaced by the attractive scheme of Linnæus, who must be looked upon as the great promulgator of the artificial method of classification. The first attempt at arranging plants according to their natural affinities was made by an English botanist, John Ray, in the year 1682. His scheme was necessarily very imperfect, for the number of plants then known was comparatively small; still it was in its leading features correct, and has really formed the foundation of every later system. It was long neglected, and did not receive the attention it deserved until Jussieu entered the field, and developed Ray's views of the natural affinities in the vegetable kingdom. Jussieu's method was first made known in the year 1789, just eleven years after the death of Linnæus. Since that time, the natural method has been advanced by the labors of De Candolle, Brown, Endlicher, Lindley, and many others.—4. *Geographical Botany* treats of the manner in which plants are affected by climate and station, and endeavors to determine the conditions under which particular families or species of plants are confined to certain zones of latitude and altitude. It is a study of great interest, and one which cannot be successfully prosecuted without an intimate acquaintance with most of the sciences. Of course, so long as there are vast tracts of continents unexplored by botanical travellers, the knowledge upon which this department is founded must be imperfect. (See DISTRIBUTION OF PLANTS.)—5. *Fossil Botany* investigates the nature of the plants found in a fossil state in the various geological formations. It is therefore at once a branch of botany and of geology. (See PALÆONTOLOGY.) The practical bearings of botany are most important, and are sometimes treated separately in manuals of the science, under the head of *Economic Botany*. All the principal plants affording food timber, medicine, fibres, dye-stuffs, and other useful products, are noticed in this work under the names of the genera which include them. For further details of the structure and classification of plants, the reader may consult with advantage Lindley's *Introduction to Botany*, *Elements of Botany*, and *Vegetable Kingdom*, and the works of Balfour, Henfrey, Henslow, Olivir, and Asa Gray.

Bot'any, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Shelby co.

Bot'any Bay, a bay of New South Wales, Australia, 5 m. S. of Sydney; Lat. 34° S., Lon. 151° 15′ E. It was discovered by Capt. Cook, on his first voyage, in 1770, and named by him from the great number of new plants found in its vicinity. In 1787 it received England's first penal colony in the East; and though it was supplanted the very next year by Port Jackson, yet it long continued to be the popular designation, not merely of this penal settlement, but of the Australian convict settlements generally.

Bot'any Bay Gum, *n.* A gum-resin produced by the *Xanthorrhœa hastilis*, or *resinifera* of Australia.

Bot'any Bay Oak, *n.* (*Bot.*) A wood resembling in color full red mahogany, and used for veneering the backs of brushes, and for turnery, &c.

Botar'go, *n.* [Sp. *botarga*, a sort of loose, baggy breeches; contraction of *botalarga*, a wide leather bag.] A kind of sausage-roll, or cake, made of the roe of red mullet, and much used in Italy, Spain, &c., as an appetizer.

Bota'via, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Jefferson co.

Botch, (*boch,*) *n.* [It. *bozza*. Of the same origin as *boss*.] A swelling or pustule on the skin; an eruptive discoloration of the epidermis.

"*Botches* and blains must all his flesh emboss." — *Milton.*

—That which resembles a botch; a part or patch added clumsily or unsuitably.

'Yet, making here a perfect *botch*,
Thrusts your poor vowel from his notch." — *Swift.*

—Ill-finished work, so as to appear worse than the rest; a clumsy, bungled piece of mending.

'To leave no rubs or *botches* in the work." — *Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To mark with botches.

"Young Hylas, *botch'd* with stains too foul to name,
In cradle here renews his youthful frame." — *Garth.*

—To mend, repair, or patch in a clumsy, awkward manner, as clothes, or anything that has undergone renovation.

"Their coats, from *botching* newly brought, are torn." — *Dryden.*

—To put together unsuitably or unskillfully; to express or perform bunglingly or awkwardly.

"They aim at it,
And *botch* the words up fit to their own thoughts." — *Shaks.*

Botch'er, *n.* One who botches; a bungler; a mender of old clothes, whether a tailor or cobbler.

'*Botches* left old clothes in the lurch,
And fell to turn and patch the church." — *Hudibras.*

Botch'ery, *n.* Botching; clumsy workmanship, bungling. (R.)

Botch'y, *a.* Marked with botches; full of botches.

"Were not that a *botchy* sore? — *Shaks.*

Bote, *n.* [See BOOT.] (*Eng. Law.*) An allowance of wood for fuel, repairs, and the like, and which every tenant for life, unless restrained by covenant or agreement, may, of common right, take from the land for his reasonable service, without being impeachable for committing waste. The word is generally conjoined with another to express its nature; as *brüdge-bote*; which is an allowance for making or repairing a bridge; *fire-bote*, or *house-bote*, for fuel; *plough-bote* and *cart-bote*, for making and repairing implements of husbandry; *hay-bote*, or *hedge-bote*, for repairing hedges and fences, &c. The term *bote* and its compounds, however, though technically proper, have in modern times somewhat fallen out of use.

Bote'less, *a.* Same as BOOTLESS, *q. v.*

Bote'roll, *n.* (*Her.*) The tag of a broadsword's scabbard. — *Crabb.*

Botetourt, (*bot'e-tort,*) in *Virginia*, a S.W. central co., bounded on the S.E. by the Blue Ridge. *Area*, 550 sq. m. Drained by James River, and also by Craig's and Catawba creeks. The celebrated Peaks of Otter rise near the confines of this co. *Surface*. Generally hilly. *Soil*. Tolerably good. *Cap*. Fincastle. *Pop*. 11,329.

Botetourt Springs, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Roanoke co.

Bot-fly, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See GAD-FLY.

Both, *a.* and *pron.* [A. S. *bntu, batwa* — *ba*, both, and *twa*, two.] The two taken by themselves; the one and the other; two separate persons or things combined together.

"As therefore *both* are equal in degree,
The lot of *both* be left to destiny." — *Dryden.*

—*conj.* As well: on the one side and on the other side; equally the former and the latter. (Followed by *and*.)

'*Both* the boy was worthy to be praised.
And Stimichon has often made me long
To hear, like him, so sweet a song.' — *Dryden.*

Both, JOHN and ANDREW, two eminent painters, were natives of Utrecht. To perfect themselves in their art they went to Rome, where they remained several years. Claude Lorraine became the model of the elder, John, and his brother excelled in figures after the manner of Bamboccio; and thus qualified, they continued to assist each other until the death of Andrew, who was unfortunately drowned in a canal at Venice. John returned to Holland, where he continued to paint landscapes; but the death of his brother continually preying upon his mind, he D. in 1650, five years after him. Their pictures are much admired and sought after, and command high prices.

Both'er, *v. a.* To tease or perplex. (Vulgar.) See POTHER.

Both'er, *n.* State of annoyance, perplexity, or difficulty; one who, or that which, bothers; as, it is all a *bother*. (Used colloquially in a vulgar sense.)

Bothera'tion, *n.* A vulgarism to express the state of being bothered; perplexity; cause of trouble.

Bothnia, (*both'ne-a.*) the name formerly given to a country of N. Europe, extending along the east and west shores of the Gulf of Bothnia (*q. v.*), the eastern portion now being comprised in Finland, and the western forming the Swedish governments of Pitea and Umea.

Both'nia, (GULF OF.) is that part of the Baltic Sea, which separates Sweden from Finland. It begins at the island of Aland, and extends 400 miles in length, and 100 in extreme breadth, to Tornea, between Lat. 60°–66° N., Lon. 17°–25° 35′ E. It receives nearly all the great rivers of Sweden and Finland; but its depth is not greater than that of the Baltic generally.

Both'nian, Both'nic, *a.* Belonging to Bothnia, or to the gulf of that name.

Bothroden'dron, *n.* [Gr. *bothros*, pit, and *dendron*, tree.] (*Geol.*) A genus of fossil stems with dotted surfaces, occurring in the coal-measures, and distinguished from *Sigillaria* and *Stigmaria* by two opposite rows of deep oval pits, which appear to be the scars left by large cones or seed-bracts.

Both'well, a par. and village of Scotland, co. Lanark, 8 m. E. of Glasgow. About a mile distant, towards the S.E., the road to Hamilton is carried over the river Clyde by *Bothwell-bridge*, the scene of one of the most memorable events in Scottish history. The Covenanters, numbering from 4,000 to 5,000 men, having taken possession of the bridge, were attacked, on the 22d June, 1679, the bridge forced, and their army totally routed by the royal troops commanded by the Duke of Monmouth. Near the village is the magnificent ruin of Bothwell Castle, once an important fortress, and frequently referred to in Scottish history.

Both'well, JAMES HEPBURN, fourth EARL OF, a prominent character in Scottish history, was B. 1526. At the death of his father, in 1556, he became the most powerful noble in the south of Scotland, and opposed at first the party of the Reformation, but eventually joined it. In

1561, he was appointed one of the deputation sent to France to convey Mary, Queen of Scots, to her kingdom. He speedily grew into power, but his arrogant conduct made him so obnoxious that he was exiled from the court. In 1562, *B.*, in conjunction with James Hamilton, Earl of Arran, endeavored to seize the young queen's person, for which offence he was compelled to flee the country, and was outlawed. In 1565, he returned to Scotland, rose into high favor at court, and it has been stated, enjoyed the queen's most intimate society. After the murder of Mary's husband, Darnley (*q. v.*), *B.* was publicly accused of participation in the crime; if, indeed, he was not the actual instigator of it; and was indicted and tried accordingly, but acquitted. In 1567, *B.*, at the head of an armed body of his retainers, carried off Queen Mary to his castle of Dunbar; a divorce from his wife followed, and he married the queen, at Holyrood, in the same year. After the deposition of Mary, *B.* fled to Denmark, where he was lodged in prison, and d. in 1577. His titles and estates were forfeited to the crown

Both'wick, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Dinwiddie co.

Botrych'ium, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Ophioglossaceæ*.

Botryla'riæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of singular compound *Tunicaries*, or *Ascidians*, in which several distinct individuals are arranged in a circle round a central aperture common to the rectum of each, while the mouths are distinct and placed at the circumference.

Bot'ryogene, *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrated sulphate of iron, composed of 19 per cent of sulphate of protoxide of iron, 48·3 sulphate of peroxide of iron, and 32·7 water. It is found in the great copper-mine of Fahlun, in Sweden, in small crystals of a deep hyacinth-red color, passing into ochre-yellow in massive varieties; and is often aggregated into reniform and botryoidal shapes, consisting of globules with a crystalline surface like that of a bunch of grapes.

Bot'ryoid, Botryoi'dal, *a.* [Gr. *botros*, a cluster of grapes, and *eidos*, form.] (*Bot.*) When a part (the inflorescence, for example) is clustered like a bunch of grapes. (*Min.*) When the surface of a mineral consists of a group of sections of clustered globular prominences. When the prominences are larger and less globular, the appearance is expressed by the terms *mammillated* or *mammillary*. The shapes frequently assumed by Chalcedony and Hæmatite, and certain ores of copper and manganese, are familiar examples of these modes of aggregation.

Bot'rytis, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of microscopic Fungi, or moulds, chiefly remarkable as containing the parasitic species of fungus which plays so important a part in the development of potato disease. This species is best known as *B. infestans*, though it is sometimes referred to the genus *Peronospora*. The fungous disease in silkworms, called muscardine, is attributable to another species, *B. Bassiana*. The nomenclature of these minute fungi is so fluctuating, owing to increased facility for studying their organization, that the species above referred to may not improbably soon bear other names.

Bots, Botts, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The larvæ or caterpillar of the gad-fly, belonging to the genus *Œstras*, of which there are numerous species. They infest horses and cattle, and are distinguished by passing the larval state of their existence within some animal, and feeding on the juices or substance of that animal.—See GAD-FLY.

Bot'ta, CARLO GIUSEPPE, an Italian, who studied medicine at the university of Turin, and in 1786 took a doctor's degree. He wrote several historical works, and received a pension, with the honor of knighthood, from Charles Albert, king of Sardinia. He wrote a *History of Italy*, and a continuation of Guicciardini's history from 1530 down to 1789; upon the merits of which public opinion is divided. He is also the author of a *History of American Independence*, which has been highly spoken of in the United States. B. at San Giorgio, Piedmont, 1766; D. at Paris, 1837.

Bot'ta, PAUL EMILE, a French archæologist, son of the above, B. at Paris, 1805. He became French consul at Mosul, and early distinguished himself as a naturalist. After spending some years in Egypt, and making a journey through a portion of Arabia, he settled at Mosul, and in 1843 disentombed an Assyrian palace in the mound of Khorsabad, 14 miles from the seat of his consulship. This was before the discoveries made by Mr. Layard; so that M. Botta may be considered the first who led the way in the path of Assyrian remains.

Botticel'li, ALESSANDRO, a Florentine artist, B. 1440. He studied painting under Lippi, whose manner he successfully imitated, and was one of the earliest engravers, having learned the art from Baldini, and applied it to the illustration of Dante's works, printed 1488. Two pictures of his *Venus Rising from the Sea*, and *Venus adorned by the Graces*, are highly spoken of. D. 1515.

Bottle, (*bot'tl,*) *n.* [Fr. *bouteille*, from L. Lat. *buticula*, dimin. of *butta*, a cask or butt; Sp. *botella*; It. *bottiglia*. See BUTT.] Literally, something round, swelling, or protuberant; specifically, a hollow round vessel of glass, leather, &c., with a narrow mouth, for holding liquors, as, a water-*bottle*.

"His cold thin drink out of his leather *bottle*,
Is far beyond a prince's delicates." — *Shaks.*

—The contents of a bottle; as much as a bottle will hold; as, a *bottle* of wine.

"He was all for love, and a little for the *bottle*." — *Dibdin.*

A bottle of hay. A bundle of hay or straw.

"Methinks I have a great desire to a *bottle of hay*; good hay, sweet hay, hath no fellow." — *Shaks.*

(*Hist.*) *B.* are now usually made of glass or earthenware; but the first *B.* were made of the skins of animals, mostly goats:—of this kind were the *B.* spoken of in Scripture. Skin *B.* are still used in Southern Europe for the transport of wine, and by tribes of Africa and Asia for carrying water. The ancient Egyptians made *B.* of most elegant form, and exquisite workmanship, of alabaster, stone, gold, ivory, and other substances. The Italian peasants carry, slung around their necks, *B.* made of the rind of the gourd, which, when dry, is as



Fig. 401.—GOAT-SKIN BOTTLE.

hard as wood. The accompanying engraving shows the form and nature of an ancient goat-skin *B.*, out of which a water-carrier is offering to sell a draught of water.

Bot'tle, *v. a.* To put into or enclose in bottles; as, to *bottle* wine.

"You may have it a most excellent cider-royal, to drink or to *bottle*." — *Mortimer.*

—*v. i.* To fasten up or deprive of liberty temporarily; as, to be *bottled* up.

Bot'tle-Ale, Bot'tled-Ale, *n.* Ale contained in bottles.

Bottle-companion, Bottle-friend, *n.* A drinking-associate; a companion in a drinking-bout.

"Sam, who is a very good *bottle-companion*, has been the diversion of his friends." — *Addison.*

Bottled, (*bot'ld,*) *p. a.* Put into bottles; enclosed in bottles; as, *bottled* porter. — Protuberant; bottle-shaped. To hold in durance or restraint for a certain time; as, a *bottled* voter.

Bot'tle-flower, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name of *Setaria glauca*.

Bot'tle-glass, *n.* A composition for manufacturing bottles, consisting of sand and lime, clay, and alkaline ashes of any kind.—See GLASS.

Bot'tle-gourd, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CALABASH.

Bot'tle-green, *n.* A dark green tint, like that of a green glass bottle.

Bot'tlehead, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See DELPHINIDÆ.

Bot'tle Hill, in *New Jersey*. See MADISON.

Bot'tle-holder, *n.* A slang term for a person who aids and supports a professional boxer or prize-fighter, between the rounds of a fight.

Bot'tle-nosed, *a.* Having a bulbous or bottle-shaped nose; as, the *bottle-nosed* whale.

Bot'tle-screw, *n.* A cork-screw; a screw for extracting corks out of bottles.

"A good butler always breaks off the point of his *bottle-screw* in two days, by trying which is hardest, the point of the screw, or the neck of the bottle." — *Swift.*

Bot'tling, *n.* The act of putting liquid into bottles; as, a *bottling*-store.

Bot'tom, *n.* [A. S. *botm*; Swed. and Goth. *bottn*; Ger. *boden*; O. Ger. *bodam*; Icel. *botn*; Dan. *bund*; allied to Gr. *bythos, bathos*, and *byssos*; Lat. *fundus*; W. *bon*, a stem, a base.] The lowest or deepest part of anything: as, the *bottom* of a well, river, or vessel.

"Inestimable stones, unvalued jewels,
All scattered in the *bottom* of the sea." — *Shaks.*

—Base; foundation; groundwork (either literally or figuratively); the ground under the water's surface; as, to get to the *bottom* of a mystery.

"His proposals and arguments should with freedom be examined to the *bottom*." — *Locke*

—A dale or valley; low land formed by alluvial deposits in the vicinity of a river: as, a well-timbered *bottom*.

"On both the shores of that fruitful *bottom*." — *Addison.*

—Stamina; latent strength; power of endurance; as, a man of pluck and *bottom*.

—*pl.* Dregs; grounds; lees; sediment: as, the *bottoms* of a cask of beer. — A ball or skein of thread or string.

"Each Christmas thy accounts did clear,
And wound their *bottom* round the year." — *Prior.*

(*Naut.*) That portion of a vessel which is under water: but in a more general sense it stands for the ship itself; as, goods carried in foreign *bottoms*.

"He put to sea upon his own *bottom*." —*Norris.*

—(*pl.*) (*Mining.*) The deepest working parts of a mine, wrought either by sloping, driving, or otherwise breaking the lode. — *Bottoms in fork.* A term in use among the Cornish miners, England. When all the bottoms are unwatered, they say, "*the bottoms are in fork*;" and to draw out the water from them, or any dippa, or any other particular part of a mine, is said to be "*forking the water*;" and, when accomplished, such dippa, &c. is "*in fork*." Likewise when an engine has drawn out all the water, they say, "the engine is *in fork*."

Bot'tom, *v. a.* To furnish with a seat or bottom; as, to *bottom* a kettle.

"For Fanny sat there,
And sacred to me is that cane-*bottomed* chair."—*Thackeray.*

—To found or build upon: to fix upon as a base or support: preceding *on* or *upon*.

"Action is supposed to be *bottomed upon* principle." — *Atterbury.*

—To wind upon something; to twist thread around a thing.

"Therefore, as you unwind your love for him,
Lest it should ravel, and be good to none,
You must provide to *bottom* it on me." — *Shaks.*

—*v. i.* To rest upon, as its ultimate support.

"Find out upon what foundation any proposition advanced, *bottoms*." — *Locke.*

Bot'tom-bed, *n.* (*Geol.*) A name sometimes given to some partially, or doubtfully, fossiliferous strata which immediately underlie the Silurian system in Wales.

Bot'tom Captain, *n.* (*Mining.*) A superintendent over the miners in the bottoms.

Bot'tom-glade, *n.* A valley or dale; a low, open glade.

"The hilly crofts
That brow this *bottom-glade*." — *Milton.*

Bot'tom-grass, *n.* Grass growing on bottom-lands.

Bot'tom-heat, *n.* (*Gardening.*) A term applied in horticulture to the temperature communicated to certain soils, either by fermenting or decomposing substances placed underneath them, for which purpose leaves, fresh dung, and the refuse bark of the tan-yard are often used; or by means of flues or hot-water apparatus. The system is applied to the cultivation of pine-apples, grapes, cucumbers, and other plants grown in hot-houses, pits or frames. It is one of the most important agents in the artificial cultivation of tender plants, of whatever kind, whether flower-bearing or fruit-bearing.

Bot'tom-land, *n.* See BOTTOM.

Bot'tomless, *a.* Without a bottom; fathomless; as, a *bottomless* abyss.

"Him, the Almighty Pow'r
Hurl'd headlong flaming from th' ethereal sky
To *bottomless* perdition." — *Milton.*

Bot'tom-lift, *n.* (*Mining.*) The deepest, or bottom tier of pumps.

Bot'tom-rail, *n.* (*Joinery.*) The lowest horizontal rail of a frame door.

Bot'tomry, *n.* (*Marit. Law.*) It is in effect a mortgage of a ship, being an agreement entered into by an owner or his agent, whereby, in consideration of a sum of money advanced for the use of the ship, the borrower undertakes to repay the same, with interest, if the ship terminate her voyage successfully; and binds, or hypothecates, the ship for the performance of the contract. The instrument by which this contract is effected is sometimes in the shape of a deed poll, and sometimes in that of a bond. On bottomry contracts the lender runs the risk of the voyage, and in consideration of the risk the interest he may take is unlimited. The master has authority to hypothecate a ship or its freight, at a foreign port, in case of necessity, for the purpose of the voyage. In such case, if the loan be not repaid within the time prescribed, the agent of the lenders applies to the Court of Admiralty, with certain affidavits, and procures authority to arrest the ship, which may be sold, if necessary, under the authority of the Court. Where several loans of this description have been made on the same voyage, the last lender is entitled to priority of payment out of the proceeds of the sale.

Bot'tomry-bond, *n.* (*Mar. Law.*) A deed or instrument drawn up for the security of money advanced on bottomry.

Bot'tomry-premium, *n.* (*Com.*) The premium, or interest of money, advanced on bottomry.

Bot'tony, Bot'tonny, *n.* (*Her.*) A cross, the ends of which terminate in three semicircular projections, giving them an appearance resembling the trefoil in form.

Botts'ford, in *Georgia*, a village of Sumter co., 112 m. from Milledgeville. *Pop.* 1,127.

Botts'ville, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Linn co.

Botu'liform, *a.* [Lat. *botulus*, a sausage, and *forma*, form, shape.] (*Bot.*) Sausage-shaped.

Botzen, or BOLZANO, (anc. *Pons Drusi*,) a town of Austria, in the Tyrol, cap. of a circ. in a pleasant valley, at the confluence of the Eisach and Talfer, and close to their embouchure into the Adige, 32 m. N.N.E. of Trent. It is a thriving, well-built town, in the Italian style, has a castle, several convents, a college, and manufactures of silk stockings. Being intersected by high roads leading to Switzerland, Austria, and Italy, with a station on the railroad over the Alps, from Innsbruck to Verona, *B.* has an extensive transit trade. It is also celebrated for its fairs, which are attended by a great concourse of French, Germans, and Italians. The surrounding country produces excellent wine, and fruits in abundance. *Pop.* 8,103.

Bouchain, (*bōō'shain,*) a fortified town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant. on the Scheldt, 12 m. S.E. of Douai. The fortifications are of very considerable strength, and the adjacent country may be laid under water. The English, under the Duke of Marlborough, took it in 1711, after a memorable siege; but being retaken by Marshal Villars, in the following year, it was finally ceded to France at the treaty of Utrecht. *Pop.* about 1,800.

Bouchardat, (*boo-shar-da',*) ADOLPHE, a French pharmaceutical author, and member of the Academy of Medicine, B. 1810. In 1852 he was appointed to the Chair of Hygiene in the above institution. His principal works are, *Eléments de Matière Médicale et de Pharmacie* (1838); *L'Annuaire de Therapeutique* (1842); *Formulaire Vétérinaire* (1840); and *Repertoire de Pharmacie*, published monthly since 1847.

Bouche, (*boosh,*) *n.* [Fr., mouth.] (*Gunnery.*) A piece of copper containing the vent or orifice through which the charge of a gun is ignited.

Boucher, FRANÇOIS, (*boo-sha',*) a French painter, B. at Paris, 1703, was appointed painter to Louis XV. after the death of Vanloo. *B.* was an artist of much ability, and equally facile in the production of figure or landscape pictures, — a facility, however, which was very fatal to the claims his genius might otherwise have had on posterity. In many of his paintings, picturesque effect is the only thing sought after, no matter at what cost to truth. He has been called the "Anacreon" of painting, on account of the amorous character of many of

his works; mythological and pastoral subjects were also great favorites with him. D. 1770.

Bou'ches-du-Rhône, a maritime dep. of the S. of France, situated, as its name implies, at the mouths of the Rhône. It is bounded on the E. by the dep. Var; N. and W. by the Durance, Rhône, and the W. arm of the latter which separate it from the depts. of Vaucluse and Gard; and S. by the Mediterranean. *Area*, 2,331 Eng. sq. m. Surface and soil, various, but the latter generally inferior. A great part of the former is occupied by lagoons. The herring and anchovy fisheries are extensively carried on. It is divided into three arrond., viz., Marseille, Aix, and Arles-sur-Rhône. *Princ. towns.* Marseille (cap.), Arles, Aix, &c. *Pop.* 547,903.

Boucicault, John Le Meingre, (*boo'se-ko,*) Count de Beaufort, and Marshal of France, who flourished in the 15th century. He was the son of the first marshal of this name, and was early inured to arms. At the battle of Bosbec, in 1382, *B.* served as page of honor to Charles VI., and was knighted. In 1396, he went with the Count de Nevers, (afterwards Duke of Burgundy,) on a crusade against the Turkish sultan, Bajazet. At the battle of Nicopolis, *B.* the count, and most of his officers, were taken prisoners. The captives in general were massacred, but Nevers and *B.* were exempted, and allowed to return home. The latter, in 1400, was sent with a small body of French troops to assist in the defence of Constantinople against Bajazet, when he distinguished himself by his ability and courage; but after a year's service he returned to France. He then became governor of Genoa, which post he held for many years, and added Pisa to the French dominions. In 1409, *B.* seized on the city of Milan, whither he had been invited by the Guelph faction, one of the two grand political parties, whose quarrels at that period interrupted the peace of Italy. Their enemies, the Ghibellines, took advantage of *B.*'s absence to expel the French from Genoa, and he was obliged, after suffering a defeat, to retire to France. In 1415, he commanded the van of the French army at Agincourt, where he was taken prisoner. He died in England, in 1421. This great general was fond of music and poetry; and is said to have composed ballads, rondos, and virelays, after the manner of the age in which he lived.

Boucicault, Dion, a celebrated English dramatic author and actor, b. 1822. He was educated at the London University, and, in 1841, commenced his literary career with the production of *London Assurance*, at Covent Garden Theatre. He visited the U. States in 1853, and did not return to England till 1860, when he brought out the *Colleen Bawn*, which attained an immense success. This was followed by the *Octoroon*, in 1861. *B.* then became lessee of Astley's Theatre, London, but was unfortunate in the speculation. *B.* is the author of a large number of original and highly successful pieces, as well as of adaptations from the French, the best known, in addition to the above-mentioned, being *Old Heads and Young Hearts*, *Love in a Maze*, *Used Up*, *The Willow Copse*, *Janet Pride*, *Louis XI.*, *The Corsican Brothers*, *The Colleen Bawn*, *Arrah na Pogue*, *The Long Strike*, *Flying Scud*, &c. As an actor, *B.* excels in the delineation of Irish character. In 1867, in conjunction with Charles Reade, he produced the novel entitled *Foul Play*, which became very popular both in England and the United States, and which he has since adapted to the stage. In 1874, the *Shaughraun*, in which Boucicault took the leading rôle, was produced in the United States with marked success. *B.* was born in Dublin.

Boudoir, (*boo'dwaw.*) *n.* [Fr.] A lady's small private apartment, in which she receives only her most intimate friends. *B.* became very fashionable in France during the reign of Louis XV., and were frequently adorned in the most luxurious and fantastic manner.

Bouet-Willaumez, Louis Edouard, Comte de, and vice-admiral of the French navy; b. 1808. He joined the naval service in early life, was attached to the naval station of La Plata, and took part in the bombardment of Mogador. In 1838, he was appointed to take a survey of the W. coast of Africa, the results of which appeared in a volume entitled *Description Nautique des Côtes comprises entre le Senegal et l'Equateur*, in 1849. In 1854, he participated in the bombardment of Sebastopol, and was promoted to be vice-admiral in 1860. *B.* is also author of the following works: — *Campagne aux Côtes Occidentales d'Afrique* (1850); *La Flotte Française et les Colonies* (1852); and *Batailles de Terre et de Mer*, in 1855.

Boufflers, Louis François, Duke de, (*bouf'flair,*) a distinguished general and Marshal of France, b. 1644. He early testified great military talents under Crequi and Turenne, and gained signal honor by the defence of Lille, in 1708. The siege lasted four months, and when obliged to submit, Prince Eugene observed to *B.*: "I am very proud in having taken Lille, but I should still prefer the glory of having defended it like you." *B.* was as distinguished for his generosity of character and munificence, as for bravery and military skill. When William III. of England took Namur, in 1695, he made *B.* a prisoner in violation of the articles of capitulation. On his remonstrance against this conduct, he was answered that it was in the way of reprisal, the French having detained the garrisons of Dixmunde and Deuise in the same manner. "In that case," replied the marshal, "my garrison ought to be arrested, and not I." "Sir," was the reply, "you are valued at more than 10,000 men." D. 1711.

Bougainville, (*boo-gan-veel',*) Louis Antoine de, a noted French navigator of the 18th cent. In 1766, he commanded an expedition of discovery fitted out by the French govt., with which he went to the Society Islands, the New Hebrides, New Guinea, &c., and after sailing round the world returned home. In the course of this voyage, he made many important discoveries, and obtained much curious information relative to the countries he explored, and the manners and customs of their inhabitants. His *Voyage round the World*, translated from the French, was published in London, in 1772, 4to. D. at Paris, 1811.

Bouget, Boujet, (*boo'zha,*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Her.*) An olden water-bucket, frequently borne in armorial shields.

Bough, (*bou,*) *n.* [A.S. *boga*, *boh*, or *bogh*, kindred with *bugan*, to bow, to bend; Goth. *baug.*] The large branch or arm of a tree that bows or bends outwards from a trunk.

> "Under some favorite myrtle's shady *boughs*,
> They speak their passions in repeated vows." — *Roscommon.*

Bought, (*bawt,*) *pret.* and *pp.* of Buy. *q. v.*

Bought, Bout, (*bawt.*) *n.* [Dn. *bogt.* See Bight.] A bend; a flexure or curvature; a twist; a liuk; a knot.

> "In notes, with many a winding *bought*,
> Of linked sweetness long drawn out." — *Milton.*

—That part of a sling which holds the stone.

Boughteu, (*bawt'n,*) *a.* A term locally used in the U. States, in the sense of purchased; not produced at home; bought (Vulgar.)

Bougie, (*bōō'zhē,*) *n.* [Fr. *bougie*, wax-candle.] (*Surg.*) A slender flexible tube, intended for introduction into the urethra, œsophagus, or rectum, when those passages are obstructed by stricture or other disease.

Bouie River, (*boo'ee,*) in *Mississippi*, a small stream emboucbing into Leaf River, Perry co.

Bouillaud, (*bōōl'yoh,*) Jean Baptiste, an eminent French physician and author, b. 1796. In 1848, he became Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. His principal works are, *Leçons Cliniques sur les Maladies du Cœur et des gros Vaisseaux*, (1854;) *De l'Influence des Doctrines ou des Systèmes Pathologiques de la Thérapeutique*, 1859, &c.

Bouilli, *n.* (*Cookery.*) Boiled meat; meat stewed with vegetables.

Bouillon, (*bōōl'yong.*) (*Cookery.*) Soup; broth, a nutritive liquid aliment of boiled meats, &c.

(*Farriery.*) A fleshy excrescence drawing out a horse's frush, and so obliging him to halt.

Bouil'lon, Godfrey de. See Godfrey de Bouillon.

Boulainvilliers, (*bōō-lan-ve'yah,*) Henri De, Count de St. Saire, a French historian, b. 1658. He was the author of *Historical Memoirs of the Ancient Government of France till the Reign of Hugh Capet; History of the Peerage of France*, &c. *B.* was called by Voltaire the "most learned gentleman" in France. D. 1722.

Boulange'rite, *n.* (*Min.*) A sulphuret of lead and antimony.

Boul'der, Bowl'der, *n.* [From Bowl.] A smooth, round stone, such as is found on the sea-shore; a large pebble.

(*Geol.*) A fragment of rock rounded by attrition, lying on or within the surface, and not derived from the rocks on which they lie. In many cases these *B.* have been transported hundreds of miles, and sometimes only a few yards; but they have always been moved from their original position by the action of water or ice. A boulder of granite, 42 ft. long, 27 ft broad, and 21 ft. high, has been used as a plinth of the statue of Peter the Great at St. Petersburg. Small *B.* of foreign rocks have occasionally been found in the chalk and other aqueous rocks.

Boul'der, *a.* Belonging to, or consisting of, boulders.

Boul'der, in *Colorado*, a Northern county, bounded on the W. by the Rocky Mountains, and traversed by Boulder Creek. *Area*, about 600 sq. m. *Soil*, productive, and with many gold and iron mines yielding a fair amount of ore. *Cap.* Boulder City.

Boulder City, a post-vill., and cap. of above co.; *pop.* 343.

Boul'der, in *Iowa*, a township of Linn co., 22 m. N.E. of Cedar Rapids; *pop.* 937.

Boul'der Clay, *n.* (*Geol.*) A deposit, often very extensive, consisting of boulders of various size, angular or rounded, mixed with sand and clay, and lying generally in an unstratified position unconformably to the other rocks on the earth's surface. Although there is no reason why such a deposit should not have been made at any geological period, *B. C.* seems to be of definite age in the northern hemisphere, or at least is limited to a certain geological period. It is one of those deposits spoken of collectively, as *Drift*, and would seem to be due to a time not very distant, when glaciers covered much of north European land, and icebergs drifted, and were stranded over the shoals that have since been raised to form the land.—See Glacial Drift.

Boul'der Creek, in *Montana Territory*, a branch of the Madison Fork of Missouri River, taking a N.W. course.

Boul'der Valley, in *Montana Territory*, a post-office of Jefferson co.

Boul'der-wall, *n.* A wall built up of large stones or boulders.

Boulê, *n.* [Gr., a council.] (*Hist.*) The name by which the Athenian senate of ancient days was designated, the constitution of which was as follows: When the people were divided into four tribes, each of these, according to the regulation of Solon, elected 100 representatives, thus making in all a deliberative body of 400 members. But when Cleisthenes increased the number of tribes to ten, the complement of the senate was raised to 500, fifty of which were sent by each tribe; when the tribes were finally increased to twelve, 100 more senators were added. All free-born Athenian citizens above 30 years of age were eligible to this office; but according to law they were obliged to undergo a strict examination of their characters and morals. The senate was originally instituted by Solon to be a check on the assembly of the whole people, (*ecclesia,*) before which, according to the Athenian constitution, no measures were allowed to be brought until they had been approved by the senate. — See Prytanes.

Boule, (*bool,*) *n.* [Fr.] (Sometimes called Boule-work.) (*Cabinet-making.*) A kind of marqueterie, or inlaid work in woods, gilt-metal, or tortoise-shell; so called from the name of a French cabinet-maker, (or *ébéniste,*) who was greatly distinguished for ornamental work of this kind in the reign of Louis XIV. This name is often written, in a corrupted manner, *bahl.*

Boulet, (*bōō-lēt',*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Manege.*) A horse with a bent or misplaced pastern-joint

Boulevard, (*bōō'le-vär',*) *n.* [Fr.] In its original meaning, a bulwark or rampart of a fortified place; in its modern sense, applied to a public promenade or avenue, occupying the site of an ancient fortification. The Boulevards of Paris are the most magnificent of their kind.

Bouley, (*bōō'lai,*) Henri, a French surgeon, and professor of clinical medicine and surgery at the school of Alfort, and a member of the Academy of Medicine, is a voluminous writer on medical subjects. His principal work, *Nouveau Dictionnaire Pratique de Médecine, de Chirurgie, et d'Hygiène Vétérinaires*, was published in 1855–7.

Boulogne, (*bōō-loyn'.*) or, as it is sometimes called, Boulogne-sur-Mer, a seaport town of France, dep. Pas de Calais, cap. arrond., on the Lanne, near its entry into the English Channel, 19 miles S.W. of Calais, and 139 N.N.W. of Paris. *B.* is divided into the upper and lower towns. The former is pretty well built, but is irregularly laid out. It contains the cathedral, the ancient episcopal palace, and other public buildings. It also contains the house where Le Sage, the author of *Gil Blas*, lived and died. The lower, or new town, is situated on the bottom of a hill, and is the most populous, most commercial, and best built. A magnificent column, dedicated by the grand army collected here in 1805, to Napoleon, but not finished till 1821, stands on a hill about a mile from the town; it is crowned by a gallery surmounted by a dome, and is 164 feet high. The harbor has been vastly improved of late years; ships may anchor at from ½ to ¾ m. off the harbor, in from 6 to 9 fathoms. A good deal of trade is carried on, and the herring, mackerel, and cod-fisheries are vigorously prosecuted *Manf.* Coarse woollens, sail-cloth, earthenware, bottle-glass, cordage, leather, &c. *B.* is much resorted to by English families, of whom, too, there is quite a little colony permanently established here. *B.* is very ancient; under the Roman sway it was known as *Gesoriacum Navale*, and *Bononia*, whence its modern name is derived. During the Middle Ages, and in more modern times, this town has been repeatedly besieged and taken In the early part of the present century, it rose into celebrity from Napoleon I. having collected a large armament here, and made it the head-quarters of the army avowedly intended to invade England. *Pop.* 40,251.

Boulogne', a village of France, dep. Seine, between the Seine and the wood of the same name (the well-known *Bois de Boulogne*), 4 m. W. of Paris, and forming a suburb of the French metropolis, by means of the "chemin-de-fer de ceinture," or "girdle-railway." *B.* is handsome; the adjoining "Bois" is, in the summer season, the favorite promenade of the Parisian fashionables. The *Château de Madrid*, in this wood, built by Francis I., was demolished in the reign of Louis XVI; and only a small part now remains of the *Château de la Muette*, some time occupied by Louis XV. *Pop.* 15,338.

Boult, *n.* See Bolt.

Boul'tel, Boul'tin, *n.* (*Arch.*) The name given to a moulding whose section is nearly the quadrant of a circle, whose diameter being horizontal, the centre is convex with respect to a vertical to such diameter. It is more usually called the *ovolo*, or the *quarter-round.*

Boul'ton, Matthew, F.R.S., a celebrated English engineer, b. at Birmingham, in 1728. On the completion of his education, he engaged in business as a manufacturer of hardware, and as early as 1745 he is said to have invented and brought to great perfection inlaid steel-buckles, buttons, watch-chains, &c., of which large quantities were exported to France, where they were re-purchased with avidity by the English of that day, as "the offspring of French ingenuity." In 1762, *B.* finding his manufactory at Birmingham too confined for his purposes, purchased a lease of the Soho, about 2 m. distant, in the co. of Stafford. This spot, then a barren heath, was gradually converted into an extensive manufactory and school of the mechanical arts, where ingenious men found ample employment for their talents from the liberal proprietor. The introduction of that important machine, the steam-engine, led to a connection between *B.* and James Watt, of Glasgow, who became trade-partners in 1769. Among the many great undertakings in which the new firm engaged, one of the most useful and important was the improvement of the coinage. In beauty and accuracy of execution, the coins struck at the Soho manufactory have rarely been surpassed. About 1793, was invented by them, a method of copying, by a mechanical process, oil-paintings, so as to produce facsimiles of the originals, sufficiently accurate to deceive a practised connoisseur. The various mechanical inventions and improvements which emanated more or less directly from the subject of this article, are too numerous to admit of specification. His long life was almost uninterruptedly devoted to the advancement of the useful arts, and the promotion of the commercial interests of his country. *B.* was a member of the principal learned societies of Europe, and D. in 1809.

Bounce, (*bouns',*) *v. i.* (*imp.* bounced, *bounst.*) [Du. *bonzen*, from *bons*, a blow, a thump.] To leap or spring; to fly or rush out suddenly; as, she *bounced* out of the room in a rage.

> "Out *bounc'd* the mastiff of the triple head:
> Away the hare with double swiftness sped." — *Swift.*

—To strike against anything so as to produce a dull sound; to thump so as to make a sudden noise.

"Just as I was putting out my light, another *bounces* as hard as he can knock." — *Swift.*

—A vulgarism for to brag, vaunt, boast, bully; as, I *bounced* him out of it.

"With thee e'en clumsy wits attempt to *bounce*." — *Byron.*

—To be bold, resolute, or strong.

"Forsooth the *bouncing* Amazon,
Your buskin'd mistress, and your warrior love,
To Theseus must be wedded." — *Shak.*

—*v. a.* To spring or leap against any thing so as to rebound; to run against a thing violently.

"The fright awaken d Arcite with a start,
Against his bosom *bounc'd* his heaving heart." — *Dryden.*

Bounce, *n.* A strong, sudden blow or thump; as, give him a *bounce* on the ear.

"The *bounce* burst ope the door." — *Dryden.*

—A sudden spring, leap, or bound; as, he gave a *bounce* up on his feet.

—A boast; a threat. (Vulgar.) — *Johnson.*

—A bold asseveration implying a falsehood; as, give me none of your *bounce.*

—A sudden crack or noise.

"Two hazel-nuts I threw into the flame; . . .
This, with the loudest *bounce* me sore amaz'd,
That, in a flame of brightest color blaz d." — *Gay.*

Bounce'er, *n.* One who bounces; a heavy, unwieldy individual.

—A boaster; a bully; an empty threatener. (Used colloquially.) — *Johnson.*

—A boast; a bold lie; a liar.

—Something big, stout, and heavy.

Bounc'ing, *a.* Stout; strong; large; heavy; buxom; as, a *bouncing* girl.

"Many tall and *bouncing* young ladies." — *Thackeray.*

Bounc'ingly, *adv.* Boastingly; in a bouncing manner.

Bound, *n.* [O. Fr. *bonne*, bound; Fr. *borne*. See BOURNE.] That which limits or confines; a boundary; an extent; a limit.

"Illimitable ocean t without *bound*,
Without dimension." — *Milton.*

—*pl.* (*Mining.*) The right to tin ore within a certain district.

Bound, *n.* A leap; a jump; a spring; a rebound.

"Dex'trous he 'scapes the coach with nimble *bounds*,
Whilst ev'ry honest tongue 'stop thief!' resounds." — *Gay.*

(*Dancing.*) A spring from one foot to the other.

Bound, *v. a.* To limit; to restrict; to restrain; to confine; to circumscribe; to border; to terminate.

"A lofty tow'r, . . . which Phlegethon surrounds,
Whose fiery flood the burning empire *bounds*." — *Dryden.*

—To state the boundaries of a place or country; as, to *bound* a State.

Bound, *v. i.* [Fr. *bondir.* Etymol. uncertain.] To leap; to jump; to spring; to move forward by leaps; as, to *bound* over a fence.

"Warbling to the varied strain, advance
Two sprightly youths, to form the *bounding* dance." — *Pope.*

—To rebound, to fly back by re-percussion, as an elastic ball.

"Mark then a *bounding* valour in our English,
That being dead, like to the bullet s grazing,
Burst out into a second course of mischief." — *Shaks.*

—To cause to bound, spring, or leap.

"If I might. . . *bound* my horse for her favours,
I would lay on like a butcher, and sit like a jackanapes,
Never off." — *Shaks.*

Bound, *imp.* and *p.* of BIND, *q. v.*

Bound, *a.* [Icel. *búa*, *bóa*, pp. from *búa*, to make ready.] Ready; prepared; ready to set out; destined; going, or intending to go; as, that ship is *bound* for London.

"Willing we sought your shores, and hither *bound*.
The port so long desir'd at length we found." — *Dryden.*

—Used also in composition as a compound word; as, ice-*bound*, wind-*bound*, homeward-*bound*, &c.

Bound'ary, *n.* [See BOUND.] A visible mark designating a bound or limit; a bound; border; confines; frontier; termination; as, the *boundary* of crime.

"He suffers the confluence and clamours of the people to pass all *boundaries* of law." — *King Charles I.*

Bound'ary, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Jay co.

Bound'-bailiff, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) A sheriff's officer appointed to serve processes, after giving *bond* for the faithful performance of such duty.

Bound'brook, in *New Jersey*, a thriving post-village of Bridgewater township, Somerset co., on the Raritan River, 7 m. N.W. of New Brunswick, and 35 W.S.W. of New York. *Pop.* 559.

Bounden, (*bound'n.*) *a.* [From BIND.] Appointed; obligatory; indispensable; as, a *bounden* duty.

"I rest much *bounden* to you: fare you well." — *Shaks.*

Bound'er, *n.* One who, or that which, limits a boundary or jurisdiction.

Bound'ing, *p. a.* Moving with a bound or elastic spring; as, a *bounding* pulse.

Bound'ing-stone, Bound-stone, *n.* A stone used in play.

"A sceptre 's but a plaything, and a globe
A bigger *bounding-stone*." — *Dryden.*

Bound'less, *a.* Without bound or limit; unlimited; unconfined; illimitable; as, the *boundless* heavens.

"O'er the glad waters of the dark blue sea,
Our thoughts as *boundless*, and our souls as free." — *Byron.*

Bound'lessly, *adv.* Without bound or limit.

Bound'lessness, *n.* Quality of being boundless or without limits.

"God has corrected the *boundlessness* of his votuptuous desires, by stinting his capacities." — *South.*

Boun'teous, *a.* [See BOUNTY.] Liberal; kind; bountiful; munificent; generous; beneficent; profuse in bestowing gifts; as, a *bounteous* hand.

"*Bounteous*; but almost *bounteous* to a vice." — *Dryden.*

Boun'teously, *adv.* Liberally; generously; largely.

"He *bounteously* bestowed unenvied good on me." — *Dryden.*

Boun'teousness, *n.* Liberality; the quality of being bountiful.

Boun'tiful, *a.* [*bounty* and *full.*] Free to give; liberal; munificent; generous.

"As *bountiful* as mines of India." — *Shaks.*

Boun'tiful, in *Utah Territory*, a village of Davis co., 10 m. N. of Salt Lake City; *pop.* about 1,100.

Boun'tifully, *adv.* In a bountiful manner.

"And now thy alms is given,
And thy poor starveling *bountifully* fed." — *Donne.*

Boun'tifulness, *n.* The quality of being bountiful; liberality.

Boun'ty, *n.* [Fr. *bonté*; Lat. *bonitas*, from *bonus*, good.] Munificence; generosity; beneficence; kindness in granting gifts or favors; liberality.

"Such moderation with thy *bounty* join,
That thou may'st nothing give that is not thine." — *Denham.*

—That which is given bountifully; munificence of gifts; as, Her Majesty's *bounty.*

"Though I question not but her royal *bounty* will extend itself to them." — *Addison.*

(*Mil.*) The money given to a recruit for the army after his attestation and final approval. The amount of *B.* given in this country during the late war, sometimes rose as high as $900. In England, the sum has varied very much from time to time according to the difficulty of obtaining recruits. At the present time a recruit in that country receives a *B.* of $5, and a free kit. — The system of large *B.* is a great temptation to soldiers to desert after receiving them, and enlist again in other regiments (usually called *bounty jumping*), and most thinking men consider that a higher rate of pay would have a better effect than *B.*

(*Com.*) *B.*, in English commerce and the arts, is a premium paid by the government to the producers, exporters, or importers of certain articles, or to those who employ ships in certain trades, whence the profits resulting from these respective branches of industry are alleged to be insufficient. Bounties on production are generally given with the view of encouraging the establishment of some new branch of industry, or of fostering and extending a branch that is believed to be of paramount importance. *B.* on *exportation* and *importation* are granted in England, as in France, to the exporters of certain commodities on their taking oath, or in some cases giving bond, not to re-land the same in England or in France respectively. Public opinion was formerly much divided as to the advantage of granting bounties; but, at present, the impolicy of such a practice appears to be almost universally admitted.

Bouquet, (*bō-kā'*,) *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *boscum*, a wood; It. *bosco*; Ger. *busch*, a wood of small growth.] A bunch of flowers; a nosegay; as, the lady carried a *bouquet.* — A pleasant perfume; as, "Jockey Club *Bouquet.*"

BOUQUET OF WINE, (*bō-kā'*,) *n.* [Fr.] The name given to the aroma of wine, due to the presence of certain fragrant ethers, especially of œnanthic, pelargonic, and acetic ether, formed during the fermentation, or subsequent storing, of the wine. It is to the increased quantity of such fragrant ether that the superior bouquet of many old wines is due.

Bou'quetin, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See IBEX.

Bourbeuse, (*boor'buz'*,) in *Missouri*, a small stream rising in Crawford co., in the E. part of the State, and flowing N.E. into the Maumee River, in Franklin co., 8 m. S.E. of Union.

Bourbon, (*bōōr'bong.*) (*Hist.*) The name of an illustrious French family, that for centuries formed, perhaps, the greatest dynastic power in Europe; derived from the seigneurie of Bourbon in the *ci-devant* prov. of Bourbonnais. Henri IV. of Navarre, who succeeded to the French throne on the extinction of the male line of the house of Valois, in 1589, was the first sovereign of France of the Bourbon blood. His father, Antoine de *B.*, Duc de Vendôme by his marriage with Jeanne d'Albret in 1548, became King of Navarre in 1555. He was descended through the younger branch — the elder having become extinct on the death of the Constable de Bourbon (*q. v.*), in 1527 — from Robert de Clermont, youngest son of Louis IX. By his marriage in 1272 with Beatrix of Burgundy, Robert de Clermont obtained the Bourbonnais, the Charolais, and the lordship of St. Just. His son Louis I. was created *Duke of Bourbon* by Charles IV. of France in 1327. The *B.* reigned in France from the accession of Henri IV. in 1589, till the death of Louis XVI. in 1793. They were restored in the person of Louis XVIII. in 1814; expelled in 1815, during the Hundred Days; and again restored, after the fall of Napoleon I., in 1815. The rule of the elder branch ceased on the abdication of Charles X. in 1830. Louis Philippe, of the *Orleans*, or younger branch of the *B.* known as *Bourbon-Orleans*, and which owes its origin to Philippe, Duke of Orleans, the brother of Louis XIV., then succeeded to the throne, and their line ceased to reign in France on his abdication in 1848. In 1865, the family numbered 73 members, 50 of whom, including the ex-royal family of Naples, were in exile. The collateral branches of the *B.* family consisted of the *Condé* branch, taking its title from Condé, in Hainault, which came into the possession of the *B.* by the marriage, in 1487, of François de *B.*, Comte de Vendôme, with Marie de Luxembourg, heiress of St. Pol, Enghien, Soissons, and Condé. Their son Charles had several children, and one of these, Louis, assumed the title of *Prince de Condé.* (See CONDÉ.) This line became extinct in 1830. — The *Spanish B* are descended from Philippe, Duke d'Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV., who was made *King of Spain* under the title of Philip V. in 1700. — The *Neapolitan* branch is descended from Charles, third son of Philip V. of Spain, made *Duke of Parma* in 1731, and *King of Naples* in 1735. — The *Conti*, a branch of the Condé, is descended from Louis, the first Prince de Condé, who married Eleanore de Roye, Dame de Conty or Conti, by whom he had two sons, Henri de *B.*, Prince de Condé, and François, who took the title of *Prince de Conti.* — The heir-male of the elder branch of the *B.* race is HENRI, DUKE DE BORDEAUX (Comte de Chambord), *q. v.*; and the representative of the younger, or Orleans branch of the family, is LOUIS PHILIPPE, COMTE DE PARIS. (*q. v.*) — Of the *B.* race, there have flourished 8 kings of France, 6 kings and 1 queen of Spain, 6 kings of Naples, and 1 king of Sicily, besides sovereign dukes and princes, as those formerly ruling over Parma, Modena, and Lucca.

Bour'bon, CHARLES, DUKE DE, better known in history as the CONSTABLE DE BOURBON, was the son of Gilbert de *B.*, Count de Montpensier, and was B. in 1489. His high birth and natural qualities endeared him to Francis I., who conferred on him, at the age of twenty-six, the great dignity of *Constable of France.* Being appointed viceroy of the Milanese, he gained the hearts of all ranks of people there by his courteous behavior, and proved his courage in the battle of Marignano. As being the head of the great house of *B.*, he unfortunately incurred the enmity of Louise de Savoy, the king's mother, who infused a jealousy of the Constable into the mind of her son, who recalled him from the government of Milan, and suspended his pensions. On the death of his duchess, *B.* endured still greater persecution, for Louise, suddenly changing her hatred into affection, caused a treaty of marriage between them to be proposed to the Constable. He rejected her advances with contempt; which caused a renewal of her enmity with still greater violence, and, in conjunction with the Chancellor Du Prat, she instituted a process against him for the estates he possessed in right of his wife, and obtained an order for their sequestration. This drove *B.* to despair, and he renewed some former negotiations with the Emperor Charles V., and on that monarch promising him his sister in marriage, with a large dowry, the Constable joined him, and the King of England, in a meditated invasion of France. This conspiracy being discovered by Francis, *B.* made his escape to Italy, where he was declared the Emperor's lieutenant-general, and in concert with Pescara (see AVALOS), defeated the French forces under Bonnivet, in 1524. In 1525, *B.* gained the famous battle of Pavia, in which Francis was taken prisoner. On his return, Charles received him with great distinction, but, notwithstanding, did not perform his promise of giving him his sister; but on the death of Pescara, created him general-in-chief of his forces in Italy, and gave him a grant of the duchy of Milan, of which he forcibly took possession, driving out the rightful duke, Sforza. In order to satisfy the rapacity of his troops, *B.* was obliged to make great exactions on the citizens of Milan. This only satisfied them for a time, and bent on a mission of plunder, he marched with his army to Rome, the possession of which place was to repay all their toil. On the 5th May, 1527, they came in sight of that capital, and the next morning commenced the attack. *B.* was conspicuous by a white scarf which he wore over his armor, and commenced a furious assault on the walls, which was repelled with equal valor. Seeing his troops begin to waver, *B.* seized a scaling-ladder from a soldier standing by, and was in the act of ascending, when he was pierced by a musket-ball, and fell. Feeling that his wound was mortal, the Constable desired that his body might be concealed through a fear of discouraging his men, and then instantly expired. Although a traitor to his country, *B.* undoubtedly received great provocation, and it is to be lamented that his military skill and daring valor were not exercised in a better cause.

Bour'bon, (Isle of,) also called ISLE DE LA RÉUNION, an island belonging to France, in the Indian Ocean, in Lat. 20° 51′ 43″ S., Lon. 55° 30′ 16′ E., 90 m. W.S.W. of the island of Mauritius, and 440 E. of Madagascar. Shape, oval; greatest length, N.W. to S.E., 38 m.; greatest breadth, 28 m. *Area*, abt. 900 Eng. sq. m. *Desc.* The island is geologically formed by two systems of volcanic mountains, one at either extremity: the central point of the most northerly system, the *Piton des Neiges*, the highest summit in the island, is 10,355 feet above the level of the sea; the highest point of the southerly system is the *Piton de Fournaise*, an active volcano, 7,218 ft. in height. These two volcanic centres are connected by a mountain-chain running N. and S., which divides the island into two parts — that on the E. side being called the windward, and that on the W. the leeward division (*Parties du Vent* and *Sous le Vent*), in consequence of the prevailing winds in *B.* being from E. to S. There are no plains of any size; although the island is watered by many small rivers, none of them are navigable; there are several lakes, one occupying an extent of about 40 acres. This island has no safe roads, nor any harbor — circumstances which prove serious drawbacks to its prosperity. *Clim.* Healthy and agreeable; though the ordinary tranquillity is sometimes broken by violent hurricanes. From Dec. to May is the hot and rainy season, with a mean temp. of 80° Fahr.; during the remaining or temperate months the mean is 76° Fahr. *Soil*, very fertile; while the surface comprises arable, pasture, and waste lands, and wooded bottoms. *Prod.* Sugar-cane, coffee, cloves, grain, tobacco, &c. Most of the tropical varieties of fruits flourish, and the coasts, besides yielding fish and turtles, furnish also coral and ambergris. *Manf.* Bricks, leather, tin-ware, palm-leaf bags, &c. Its commerce is

nearly absorbed altogether by France. *Prin. towns.* St. Denis (the cap.), St. Paul, and St. Benoit. *Pop.* Estimated at 180,000. *B.* was discovered in 1545, by Mascarenhas, a Portuguese navigator, whose name it bore till the French took possession of it in the next century. The British captured it in 1810, but it was restored to France in 1815.

Bour'bon, (*bär'bon,*) in *Indiana,* a post-village of Marshall co., in a township of the same name, 13 m. E.S.E of Plymouth; *pop.* of township, 2,794.

Bour'bon, in *Kansas,* a S.E. county embracing an area of 720 sq. m., and situate on the confines of Missouri. It is watered by the Marmaton and Little Osage rivers. *Surface,* for the most part, prairie. *Soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Fort Scott. *Pop.* (1870), 15,076.

Bour'bon, in *Kentucky,* a N. central county, containing an area of about 300 sq. m. The South Licking River bounds it on the N.E., and it is also watered by Stonor's, Strond's, and Hinkston creeks. *Surface,* undulating. *Soil,* very rich, producing large quantities of corn and wool. Sulphur and chalybeate springs are found here. *Cap.* Paris. *Pop.* 14,863.

Bour'bon, in *Missouri,* a post-village of Crawford co., 77 m. S.W. of St. Louis.

Bour'bonism, *n.* [Fr.] The political doctrines of the adherents of the royal house of Bourbon.

Bour'bonist, *n.* An adherent of the Bourbon dynasty; one who is attached to the cause of Legitimacy, in France.

Bourbon-l'Archambaud, a town of France, dep. Allier, cap. of a cant. 13 m. W. of Moulins. It is situated at the bottom of a valley, in a rich and finely variegated country. The towers are all that now remain of the famous *Chateau de Bourbon* (the cradle of the royal race of Bourbon), rebuilt in the 13th century. The "Holy Chapel," erected in the 15th century by Anne of France, and so much admired, was destroyed at the Revolution. *B.* is now celebrated only for its mineral springs, which are said to be highly efficacious in cases of paralysis, rheumatism, gun-shot wounds, &c. *Pop.* abt. 4,000.

Bourbonnais, (*bōōr-bon-nay',*) a *ci-devant* province of France, now forming the dep. of Allier, with a part of that of Cher. It was bounded on the N. by Berri and the Nivernais; E. by Burgundy; S.E. by the Lyonnais; S. by Auvergne; S.W. by La Marche, and on the W. by Berri. Its form was very irregular, its greatest length 92 m., and breadth 56. Moulins was the capital.

Bourbonnais Grove, (*bōōr'bon-nay,*) in *Illinois,* a post-township of Kankakee co., on the river of the latter name. *Pop.* 2,068.

Bourbonne-les-Bains, a town of France, dep. Haute-Marne, cap. of a cant., at the confluence of the Borne and the Apance, 21 m. E.N.E. of Limoges. The town is pleasantly placed on the plateau and declivity of a hill, and has some fine promenades and fountains. As its name denotes, it owes its celebrity to its hot baths, which occupy the site of a thermal establishment of the Romans. The modern buildings attached to the baths, including the Hôtel de Ville, a recent erection, most part of which is appropriated to the use of visitors, are among the finest of the kind in France. The heat of the water varies from 40° to 52° Reaumur, or from about 120° to 156° Fahr. They are principally employed in cases of paralysis and rheumatism. *Pop.* 4,488.

Bour'bonton, in *Missouri,* a post-village of Boone co., 25 m. N. of Columbia; *pop.* 2,384.

Bourbon-Vendée, or NAPOLEON-VENDÉE, a town of France, cap. of dep. Vendée, on the Yon, 40 m. S. of Nantes. After the establishment of the imperial government, and the pacification of Vendée, it became necessary to select a place for its capital, and *B.* (formerly called *Roche-sur-Yon*) was fixed upon. Napoleon gave the town, which had to be entirely re-created, his own name, which it bore till 1815, when with the Bourbon restoration it recovered its old name. But the accession of Napoleon III. once more brought back the imperial prefix, by which the place is still officially known; though the people mostly adhere to the original name. It is a fine and prosperous town, and the centre of an extensive trade in grain. *Pop.* 9,127.

Bourdaloue, (*boor-dăt-ōō',*) LOUIS, a Jesuit, and one of the greatest preachers France ever produced, was B. in 1632. The extreme popularity of his sermons induced his superiors to call him to Paris to take the yearly course at their church of St. Louis, where his eloquence attracted crowds of all ranks, and he became the favorite preacher of Louis XIV., who on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, sent him into Languedoc to convert the Protestants there. His style is represented by D'Alembert as solid serious, and, above all, strictly logical. Towards the latter part of his life he quitted, or rarely ascended, the pulpit, and devoted himself to attending the sick, visiting the prisons and other works of charity; and died in 1704 universally lamented, and long to be remembered as the most eloquent and attractive of preachers. His moral character was also excellent, and for a Jesuit he was very liberal in his opinions.

Bourdon, SEBASTIEN, (*boor'dong,*) an eminent French painter, B. at Montpelier, 1616. When only 18 he went to Rome, and on his return to France executed his "chef d'œuvre." *The Crucifixion of St. Peter,* for the church of Nôtre Dame, Paris. In 1652, he repaired to Sweden, where Queen Christina appointed him her painter. He was the friend of Claude Lorraine, whose style, as well as that of Sacchi and Caravaggio, he occasionally imitated with success. D. 1671.

Bourdon, (*boor-dong',*) *n.* [Fr., a staff.] A pilgrim's staff. (*Mus.*) The drone, or bass, in some musical instruments, and the pipe, or string, that plays it. The bass pipe in the bagpipe is so called. Hence, that part of a song which is repeated at the end of every stanza is called the *burden* of it.

Bourdonnaye, (La). See LA BOURDONNAYE.

Bour'gas, or **Bour'ghas,** a sea-port of European Turkey, in Roumelia, on the Black Sea, at the bottom of the gulf of the same name, 70 m. N.E. of Adrianople; Lat. 42° 29′ 20″ N., Lon. 27° 28′ E. It is neatly built on a promontory. The gulf of *B.* is open to the E.; the anchorage is to the S. of the town, and has a depth of from 5 to 12 fathoms. *Manf.* Pottery; agricultural produce and wine are also largely dealt in. *Pop.* 6,602.

Bourg, (Grand,) or MARIGOT, (*grou'bor,*) a town of the French Antilles, W. Indies, and cap. of the island of Marie-Galante. It is a garrisoned place. *Pop.* abt. 2,000.

Bourg, (Petit,) (*peh-tee'boor,*) a town of the island of Guadaloupe, in the French Antilles, W Indies, 5 m. W.S.W of Pointe-à-Pitre. *Pop.* about 3,500.

Bourg-de-Pe'age, a town of France, dep. Drôme, cap. cant. on the Isere, 10 m. N.E. of Valence. It is a neat, well-built place, and has manuf. of hats, coarse silk, cordage, leather, &c *Pop.* 4,690. — See ROMANS.

Bourg-en-Bresse, (*boorg'ang-brase,*) a town of France, cap. of the dep. Ain, on the Reyssousse, about 20 m. E.N.E. of Macon. *Manf.* Linen, cotton, hosiery, &c. *Pop.* 8,922. — It is the birthplace of Lalande, the astronomer.

Bourgeois, (*boor-zhwaw',*) *n.* [Fr.] In France, a citizen of the middle class of society, inhabiting a town.

Bourgeois, (*bur-jois',*) *n.* (*Printing.*) A kind of printing-type, intermediary between *Brevier* and *Long Primer,* as in the following line:

"Procrastination is the thief of time."

Bourgeoisie, (*boor-zhwaw'ze,*) *n.* [Fr., from *bourg,* a town.] A French term, literally signifying the inhabitants of a town, and employed to denote a class of society in France who inhabit the towns, and are intermediate between the nobility and the lowest class of the people, including merchants and manufacturers down to master tradesmen. Under the ancient monarchy it comprised all those who were called upon to partake of the duties, or participate in the expenses, of the town in which they were domiciled. The *B.* of the large towns have often played an important part in the history of the country. They are not to be confounded with the *citoyens,* a general term applied to all who are members or citizens of the State.

Bourgeon, (*bŭr'jon,*) *v. i.* [Fr. *bourgeon,* the young bud or sprig of a vine, from *bourre,* cow's-hair, in Bot. the down on a sprout, from L. Lat. *burra;* O. Fr. *abourrionner,* to bud or sprout forth.] To become downy; to sprout; to bud; to shoot forth, as a branch. (R.)

"O that I had the fruitful heads of Hydra,
That one might *bourgeon* where another fell!" — *Dryden.*

Bourges, (*boorj',*) (anc. *Avaricum,*) a walled city of France, dep. Cher, of which it is the cap., seated in an extensive plain, watered by the Auron and the Evre, 122 m. S. of Paris. The town stands at the foot of an eminence, and contains some fine old buildings. At the head of these is the cathedral, one of the finest Gothic edifices in France, begun in 845, but not finished for some subsequent centuries. It is 348 ft. in length, by 123 in breadth, and has several towers, the highest of which has an elevation of 221 ft. The palace of the archbishop is also a fine structure, with gardens laid out by Le Nôtre. The Hotel de Ville, built by the celebrated Jacques Cœur (*q. v.*), is a splendid Gothic mansion, whose erection cost an immense sum. *B.* was the residence of the ancient Dukes of Berri. It is, on the whole, a fine and flourishing city, possessing colleges, schools, and institutions of literature and art. *Manf.* Fine and coarse cloths, hosiery, and excellent cutlery. *B.* is one of the most ancient French cities. It was taken by Cæsar, B. C. 52, and was for 475 years the capital of Aquitaine. It has suffered much at different periods from war, fire, and pestilence. Several councils have been held in it; and here, in 1483, the ecclesiastical constitution, denominated the *Pragmatic Sanction,* was accepted by the French clergy. Louis XI. was born in this city, and to mark his respect for his native place, not only gave it a university, (suppressed at the Revolution,) but also conferred on its mayors and magistrates the privilege of nobility. Bourdaloue was also born here. *Pop.* 30,870.

Bourgeuil, (*boorg'ile,*) a town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. cant., in a fine valley on the Doigt, 9 m. N.N.W of Chinon. *Pop.* abt. 4,000.

Bourgogne, *n.* See BURGUNDY.

Bour'goin, a town of France, dep. Isere, cap. cant., on the Bourbre, 9 m. W. of La Tour-du-Pin. *Manuf.* Calicoes and paper. *Pop.* 5,336

Bourg-(St.)-Andeol, a town of France, dep. Ardèche, agreeably situated on the Rhone, 9 m. S. of Viviers. It is a spacious and well-built place. *Manf.* Silk and wine. *Pop.* 5,100.

Bourignonists, (*boo'reen-yon-ists,*) *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The followers of Antoinette Bourignon de la Porte, a fanatic, B. at Lille, in Flanders, in 1616. Bayle says she was so ugly that it was debated for some days after her birth, by her family, whether she should be stifled as a monster. She took the habit and order of Augustine, in 1658, and travelling in Holland, France, and Scotland, taught that religion consists in internal emotions. She published a great many works. Driven from place to place, she D. in Friesland, in 1680. Her tenets obtained a temporary popularity in Scotland, for, in 1701, a minister at Aberdeen was deposed for holding them.

Bour'los, or **Boor'los,** a lake or lagoon of Egypt, between the Damietta and Rosetta branches of the Nile, parallel to the Mediterranean, from which it is everywhere separated by a narrow neck of land, except at one point where it communicates with the sea by a narrow channel, anciently the Sibbenitic mouth of the Nile. Its length is about 38 m.; and 17 its maximum breadth. It is connected with the Nile by several canals; and is mostly shallow and marshy, being navigable only along its N. shore.

Bourmont, (*boor'mŏng,*) LOUIS AUGUSTE VICTOR DE GHAISNE, COMTE DE, Marshal of France, B. in Anjou, 1773. He served as an officer under the Prince of Condé, and from 1793 to 1796 was actively engaged in the anti-revolutionary struggle in La Vendée. Subsequently, he obtained the favor of the First Consul. Under the Empire he was soon raised to the rank of brigadier-general. In the campaigns of 1813 and 1814, he distinguished himself upon a number of occasions, particularly in the battle of Dresden, and by the defence of Nogent, on account of which Napoleon promoted him to the rank of a general of division. On 31st March, 1814, he declared for the Bourbons, and received the command of a military division during the first Restoration; yet, on Napoleon's return he went over to him, and was intrusted with the command of a division of the army of the Moselle. On the evening before the battle of Ligny, he deserted, and betook himself to Louis XVIII. at Ghent. There can be no doubt that *B.* was singularly ungenerous in choosing such a moment to resign, nor is there anything in his career to make us suppose he was actuated by any high principle in what he did. His evidence went a considerable way in bringing about the condemnation and execution of Marshal Ney, and this double infamy the French never forgave him. He received high military employment under Louis XVIII. Distinguishing himself in the Chamber of Peers as a zealous supporter of the king, he was appointed minister of war in 1829, and in this office displayed great activity. When the expedition against Algiers was undertaken in April, 1830, he received the chief command of the troops, and the rapid success of the expedition was ascribed to his prudence and energy. For this he received the marshal's baton on 22d July, but on the revolution taking place in that month, he was superseded in his command, and went to England to share the exile of Charles X. D. 1846.

Bourn, Bourne, (*bŏrn,*) *n.* [Fr. *borne;* O. Fr. *bonne,* a bound; A. S. *burna;* Goth. *brunna.*] A bound; a limit; a goal.

"That undiscover'd country, from whose *bourne*
No traveller returns." — *Shaks.*

—A brook; a rivulet; a small stream; a burn.

"No swelling Neptune . . . can make me ever mourn:
My little boat can safely pass this perilous *bourn.*"—*Spenser.*

Bourne, HUGH, the founder of the sect of Primitive Methodists, or *Ranters,* B. in Staffordshire, England, 1772. In the course of his life he visited Scotland, Ireland, Canada, and the U. States, where his ministrations were attended with great success. D. 1852.

Bourne'mouth, a fashionable watering-place of England, in Hampshire, 6 m. W. by S. of Christchurch; *pop.* abt. 7,000.

Bourne'ville, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Ross co., 11 m. S. W. of Chillicothe; *pop* 208.

Bour'nless, *a.* Wanting limits.

Bour'nonite, *n.* (*Min.*) A compound of sulphur, lead, antimony, and copper.

Bournous, BURNOUS, (*bŭr'nooz.*) *n* [Fr.; from Ar. *burnus,* a high-crowned hat; Sp. and Port. *al bernoz,* a hooded upper garment of Moorish origin.] A large woollen mantle with a hood, which is thrown over the head in rainy weather. It is worn by the inhabitants of Algeria and N. Africa. The *B.* is placed over the rest of the attire, and is colored according to the taste of the wearer. White, however, is the principal color. Since the conquest of Algeria by France, the term has been applied to a lady's opera-cloak, with a hood attached behind, which somewhat resembles the Arabian *B.*

Bourns'burg, in *Missouri,* a village of Randolph co., 55 m. N.N.W. of Jefferson City.

Bourrelet, *n.* [Fr., a pad, a border.] (*Anat.*) A fibro-cartilaginous border, which surrounds certain articular cavities, such as the glenoid cavity of the scapula and the acetabulum; by which the depth of these cavities is augmented. — *Dunglison.*

Bourrienne, (*boor'yane,*) LOUIS ANTOINE FAUVELET DE, Comte, the secretary and early friend of Napoleon I., B. at Sens, 1769, received his education in the military school at Brienne, where he formed the closest intimacy with the future emperor. In 1797, his former schoolfellow appointed him his secretary. He accompanied him to Egypt and to Italy, and in 1801 was nominated a councillor of state. In 1802 he was dismissed from his office, for being implicated in the dishonorable bankruptcy of the house of Coulon, army contractors; but in 1805 he was appointed ambassador to the States of the Circle of Lower Saxony, and in this capacity resided long at Hamburg. His tendency to peculation, however, necessitated his return to France, where he had to refund 1,000,000 francs into the public treasury. He now decidedly joined the party which sought the overthrow of the emperor, and the restoration of the Bourbons. As deputy in 1815 and 1821, he showed his weakness of character by opposing all liberal measures, and even institutions for the promotion of science and popular education. The revolution of 1830, and the loss of his fortune, (occasioned by extravagance,) caused his reason to give way, and he died in a lunatic asylum, 1834. His Memoirs concerning Napoleon, the Directory, the Consulate, the Empire, and the Restoration, *Mémoires sur Napoleon,* &c., (10 vols., Par., 1829,) gave many new explanations of the events of his time, but were declared by contemporaries to be in many respects untrustworthy.

Bourqueney, (*boor'ken-ai,*) FRANÇOIS ADOLPHE, BARON DE, a French diplomatist, B. 1800. In 1834, he was appointed secretary of the French embassy at the British

Court, and, afterwards, ambassador to Constantinople, remaining there till the revolution of 1848. He was known for his Orleanist predilections until, in 1853, he was appointed, by the Emperor Napoleon III., French ambassador at Vienna. He conducted the difficult negotiations which led to the treaty of Dec., 1854, by which the Austrian emperor confirmed his alliance with Napoleon against the emperor of Russia. At the close of the conferences of Paris, in 1855, *B.* was raised to the dignity of senator, and re-appointed minister at Vienna.

Bourse, (*bōōrs,*) *n.* [Fr. *bourse*, purse, exchange; Sp. and Port. *bolsa*; from L. Lat. *bursa*, skin, hide, purses being originally made of skin or leather.] In France, a public edifice for the assembling of merchants, bankers, &c., to consult on matters of money or other business; an exchange; as, money is tight on the *bourse*.

Bourtange, or BOURTANG, (*boor'tawng,*) a Dutch town and fortress in Gröningen, in an extensive morass, 12 m. from Winschoten. In 1593 it was taken by the Spaniards, and in 1795 retaken by the French.

Bouse, *v. i.* See BOOZE.

Bous'sa, a province of Interior Africa, Lat. 10° 14′ N., Lon. 6° 11′ E., extending about 50 m. N. of the River Niger. *Surface.* Level, and wooded. *Soil.* Very fertile, producing corn, rice, cotton, yams, &c. *B.* abounds with the usual wild animals of Africa. It is considered, politically, a part of the great kingdom of Borgoo, of which it forms the largest, most powerful, and populous State. *Cap.* Boussa.

BOUSSA, a city, and cap. of the above prov., is situate on an island of the same name in the Niger, Lat. 10° 14′ N., Lon. 5° 20′ E. It presents the appearance of several small villages, and possesses a melancholy interest from its being the spot where the celebrated African traveller Mungo Park (*q. v.*) met his death. *Pop.* Estimated at 18,000.

Boussingault, (*bōōs'in-gō,*) JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH DIEUDONNÉ, an eminent French chemist, and member of the Institute; b. in Paris, 1802. After finishing his education in the Mining School of St. Etienne, he accepted the offer made to him by an English company, of proceeding to S. America, to recover and work certain ancient mines which had been for many years neglected. All went well at first; but when the Spanish colonies declared their independence, an end was put to the enterprise. It was at this time that *B.* made the acquaintance of Humboldt, who was exploring the New World, *B.* having nothing better to do, entered the ranks of the insurrectionary army, and was attached to Gen. Bolivar's staff, more, however, as a savant than a soldier; and passed through Bolivia, Venezuela, and the countries situated between Carthagena and the mouth of the Orinoco. Soon after his return to France, he was appointed to a professorship of chemistry at Lyons. In 1839, he was appointed professor of agriculture in the Conservatory of Arts and Trades. Chemistry, applied to agriculture and the rearing of cattle, owes much to the labors of *B.*, especially his indications as to the quality of manures, and on the nutritive properties of the aliments destined for herbivorous animals. His principal works are, *Mémoires de Chimie Agricole et de Physiologie,* (Paris, 1854;) *Traité d'Economie Rurale;* and *Annales de Physique and Chimie,* published at Paris, in 1844.

Boustrophe'don, *n.* [Gr., from *bous*, an ox, and *strephō*, I turn.] (*Lit.*) A term descriptive of a mode of writing common among the early Greeks, until nearly the middle of the 5th century, B. C.; viz., in alternate lines from right to left, and from left to right, as fields are ploughed in furrows, having an alternate direction, whence the derivation.

Bou'sy, *a.* See BOOZY.

Bout, *n.* [A.S. *bogeht*, crooked, bent, from *bugan*, to bend.] An attempt; a trial at anything; a set-to; a contest; as, a drinking-*bout*.

"The gentleman will . . . have one *bout* with you; he cannot by the duello avoid it." — *Shaks.*

—As much of an action as is performed at one trial; a turn; a single part of any action carried on by successive intervals; as, he beat him in the second *bout*.

"Ladies, that have your feet
Unplagued by corns, we 'll have a *bout!*" — *Shaks.*

(*Agric.*) One turn or course of a plough, when ploughing a ridge.

Boutade, (*bōōt'ad.*) [Fr.] An act of caprice; a whim; a fancy. — *Swift.*

Boutant, *a.* (*Arch.*) See ARC-BOUTANT.

Bou'tonville, in *New York*, a P. O. of Westchester co.

Bouts-rimés, (*bōō-re-mā',*) *n. pl.* [Fr., rhymed ends.] (*Lit.*) A kind of verses, the making of which forms a social amusement. Some one of the party gives out the rhymes, or endings, of a stanza, and the others have to fill up the lines as they best may. In fixing the "bouts," it is usual to choose such as seem the remotest and have the least connection.

Boutte, in *Louisiana*, a post-office of St. Charles par.

Bouvier, (*bouv'yā,*) JOHN, an American jurist of French descent, B. in the dep. of Gard, 1787. He was of a Quaker family who emigrated to this country and settled in Philadelphia. He became a citizen of the U. States in 1812. In 1839, he published a *Law Dictionary, adapted to the Constitution and Laws of the U. States, and of the several States of the American Union;* a very reliable work, of which the new edition, revised by D. A. Gleason, and published in 1858, is frequently quoted in the present Encyclopedia. His greatest work, the *Institutes of American Law*, was published 2 months before his death, in 1851.

Bouvines, or BOVINES, (*boo'veen,*) a village of France, dep. Nord, 12 m. S.E. of Lille, where Philippe-Auguste of France, (July 27, 1214,) with inferior numbers, defeated the army of Otho IV., Emperor of Germany, and his allies. The Counts of Flanders and Boulogne, and William Earl of Salisbury, were made prisoners. — Philip de Valois defeated here, in 1340, 10,000 English troops; and on May 17 and 18, 1794, the French defeated the Austrians at this place.

Boux'willer, or **Busch'weller.** See BISCHWILLER.

Bo'va, *n.* [Lat.] (*Arch.*) The ancient name for a wine-cellar.

Bo'vate, *n.* (*O. Eng. Law.*) Formerly, an ox-gang of land; *i. e.*, as much land as can be ploughed by an ox in a year; usually estimated at about 15 acres.

Bo'vey-coal, *n.* (*Min.*) The lignites found at Bovey-Tracey, Devonshire, England, are called by this name. They are of the tertiary period, and have occasionally been used as fuel, chiefly for burning pottery, and for brick and tile making. They burn badly, with much smoke and disagreeable odor, and are of little use.

Bovevagh, (*bo-ve-vah',*) a parish of Ireland, co. Londonderry.

Bo'vid, *n.* [From Lat. *bos — bovis*, an ox.] (*Zoöl.*) Relating to ruminant animals of the *Bos* genus, as oxen, &c.

Bo'vidæ, *n. pl.* [Lat. *bos, bovis*, an ox.] (*Zoöl.*) A subfamily of the *Cavicornia*, or Hollow-horned Ruminant family, including those of the *Ruminantia*, which are characterized by having horns rounded, muzzle broad, usually naked, and without a vertical furrow at the end. The principal species are the Musk-ox, *Ovibus moschatus;* the common ox, *Bos taurus;* the American Buffalo, *Bos Americanus;* the Aurochs, *Bos bubalus*, and the Grunting Cow, or Yak, of Tartary, *Bos grunniens*.

Bo'vina, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Tama co.

Bovina, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Warren co., 12 m. E. of Vicksburg, and a considerable depot for the cotton of the adjacent country. *Pop.* 4,043.

Bovina, in *New York*, a post-township of Delaware co., 40 m. W.S.W. of Albany; *pop.* (1870), 1,022.

Bovina, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Outagamie co., abt. 15 m. N.N.W. of Appleton; *pop.* 437.

Bovi'na Valley, in *New York*, a post-station in Delaware co.

Bovine, (*bō'vin,*) *a.* [L. Lat. *bovinus*, from *bos, bovis*, an ox.] Pertaining to oxen and cows.

"This animal is the strongest and fiercest of the *bovine* genus." *Barrow.*

Bo'vine, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Gibson co.

Bovi'no, (anc. *Vibinum,*) a fortified town of S. Italy, prov. Foggia Capitanata, 19 m. S.S.W. of Foggia. A battle took place near this place in 1734, between the Spaniards and the Imperialists, in which the former were defeated. *Pop.* 7,469.

Bow, (*bou,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *bugan, bygan;* O. Ger. *bingar;* Ger. *biegen.*] To bend; to curve; to arch; to inflect; to make curved or crooked.—Used in opposition to straightness; as, *bowed* legs.

"*Bow*, stubborn knees."—*Shaks.*

—To cause to deviate or change from a natural bias, or condition; to turn; to incline; to exercise paramount sway over; as, to *bow* to another's judgment.

"Not to *bow* and bias their opinions."—*Fuller.*

—To bend one's head or body out of respect or civility; to make an act of obeisance by way of homage, courtesy, or condescension; as, to *bow* to a lady.

"They came to meet him and *bowed* themselves to the ground before him." — 2 *Kings* ii. 15.

—To depress; to crush; to prostrate; to cause to bend down in a subdued manner; as, *bowed* with grief.

"Now wasting years my former strength confound,
And added woes may *bow* me to the ground." — *Pope.*

—*v. i.* (*bou.*) To bend; to curve; to be inflected; to stoop; to make a reverence; to fall upon the knee; to yield; to submit; often used with *down;* as, *bowed down* with age.

"Rather let my head
Stoop to the block, than these knees *bow* to any,
Save to the God of heav'n, and to my king."—*Shaks.*

—*n.* (*bou.*) [A. S. *boga;* Ger. *bogen.*] A bending of the body, or an inclination of the head, in token of reverence, respect, civility, or submission.

"Juan, who found himself, he knew not how,
A general object of attention, made
His answers with a very graceful *bow.*" — *Byron.*

—*pl.* (*Naut.*) The two sides of the fore extremity of a vessel, as the *starboard* and *port* (larboard) *bows*.

On the bow. Said of that part of the horizon within 45 degrees on either side of the line ahead.

Bow, (*bō,*) *n.* [Ger. *bogen.*] (*Mil. and Sport.*) A curved instrument used in archery for the propulsion of arrows; an ancient weapon of offence; made of wood, horn, steel, or some other elastic substance. The force with which an arrow is propelled is proportioned to that with which the bow is bent, and to the quickness with which it recovers its former position.—See ARBALEST, and ARCHERY

—Anything bent or in the form of a curve; as, the rain-*bow;* that part of a yoke, &c. fitting round the neck.

"As the ox hath his *bow*, Sir, the horse his curb, and the falcon his bells, so man hath his desire." — *Shaks.*

(*Mus.*) A stick of hard elastic wood, along which are stretched horse-hairs, the tension of which is regulated by a screw. It is used for playing upon instruments of the violin kind, and varies in size, the double-bass and violoncello bow being much stiffer and stronger than that of the violin.

(*Arch.*) Any part of an edifice that projects from a straight wall.—An arched buttress, or gateway.— Among draughtsmen, a *B.* denotes a beam of wood or brass, with three large screws that direct a lath of wood or steel to an arch, used in drawing flat arches, or in projections of the sphere.

(*Saddlery.*) (*s.* or *pl.*) Two pieces of wood laid archwise to receive the upper part of a horse's back, to give the saddle its due form, and to keep it tight.—*Webster.* See HAMES.

Bow, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Merrimack co., 5 m. S. of Concord, on the Merrimack River; *pop.* 745.

Bow and String Beam, *n.* (*Arch.*) A beam so trussed that the tendency of the straight part to sag when loaded is counteracted to some extent by the tension upon its two ends, by a bow of wood or metal attached to those extremities.

Bow and String Bridge, *n.* (*Arch.*) Sometimes called *bow-string* or *tension-bridge;* in which the horizontal thrust of the arch, or trussed beam, is resisted by means of a horizontal tie attached as nearly as possible to the chord line of the arch.

Bow'-bearer, *n.* An under-ranger of a forest, in England, employed to discover trespassers.

Bow'-bell, *n.* A cockney; one born within the sound of the bells of Bow Church, London.

Bow' Bells, *n. pl.* The bells of Bow Church, London, in the centre of the city.

Bow'-bent, *a.* [*bow* and *bent.*] Curved; crooked.

"A sibyl old, *bow-bent* with crooked age,
That far events full wisely could presage." — *Milton.*

Bow'-chaser, *n.* (*Naut.*) A gun placed in the bows of a ship, and used for firing at a chased vessel. Sometimes, by seamen, called *long Tom*.

Bow'-compass, *n.* (*Arch.*) A compass used in drawing arches of very long aisles; it consists of a beam of wood or brass with three long screws that bend a lath of wood or steel to any arch. — A small compass used in describing arcs too small to be accurately drawn by the common compass.

Bow'ditch, THOMAS EDWARD, an ingenious and enterprising man, who may be numbered among the victims of African exploration. He was born at Bristol, in June, 1790, and after some previous education at a grammar-school, he was sent to Oxford, but he stayed there only a short time, and was never regularly matriculated. At an early age he married, and engaged in trade at Bristol. Finding, however, the details of business exceedingly irksome, he determined to seek a more congenial occupation, and he accordingly solicited and obtained the appointment of writer in the service of the African company. In 1816 he arrived at Cape Coast Castle, where he was joined soon after by his wife. It being thought desirable to send an embassy to the negro king of Ashantee, *B.* was chosen to conduct it, and he executed with success the arduous duties of his situation. After remaining two years in Africa, he returned home, and soon after published his *Mission to Ashantee*, with a statistical account of that kingdom, and "Geographical Notices of other parts of the Interior of Africa," 1819, 4to. Having offended the company in whose service he had been engaged, and having therefore no prospect of further employment, yet wishing ardently to return to Africa, for the purpose of visiting its hitherto unexplored regions, *B.* resolved to make the attempt, with such assistance as he could obtain from private individuals. He, however, previously went to Paris, to improve his acquaintance with physical and mathematical science. His reception by the French literati was extremely flattering; and an advantageous appointment was offered him by the French government. While at Paris he published an exposure of the system of the African Committee, which induced the British government to take measures for the dissolution of the company. To obtain funds for the prosecution of his favorite project, *B.* also published a translation of Molier's *Travels to the Sources of the Senegal and Gambia*, and other works; by the sale of which he was enabled, with a little assistance from other persons, to make preparations for his second African expedition. He sailed from Havre in August, 1822, for Lisbon; thence he proceeded to Madeira, where he was detained several months, but at length arrived in safety in the river Gambia. A disease, occasioned by fatigue and anxiety of mind, here put an end to his life, Jan. 10, 1824. *B.* was a member of several literary societies in England and abroad. The able pencil of his widow furnished the illustrations for his literary productions.

Bowdich'ia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Fabaceæ*.

Bowditch, (*bo'dich,*) NATHANIEL, an American mathematician, B. at Salem, Mass., 1773, published in 1802, the *American Practical Navigator*, a work of the highest value and utility. In 1814–17, appeared his translation of the *Mécanique Celeste* of Laplace, with an able commentary.—a work which obtained for him admission as a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. D. in Boston, 1838.

Bowdoin, (*bō'din,*) in *Maine*, a flourishing post-township of Sagadahoc co., 20 m. S.S.W. of Augusta; *pop.* 1,345.

Bow'doin Centre, in *Maine*, a post-office of Sagadahoc co.

Bow'doin College. See BRUNSWICK.

Bowdoinham, (*bō'den-ham,*) in *Maine*, a post-township of Sagadahoc co., on the Kennebec River, 25 m. S. by W. of Augusta. The Cathuros River up to this place is navigable for large vessels, and ship-building is somewhat extensively carried on here. *Pop.* 1,804.

Bow'don, in *Alabama*, a P. O. of Clay co.; *pop.* 274.

Bow'don, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Carroll co., 56 m. W. by S. of Atlanta; *pop.* 1,831.

Bow'-drill, *n.* A drill worked by a bow and spring.

Bowelled, (*bou'eld,*) *p. a.* Having bowels or a belly; hollow.

Bow'elless, *a.* Without bowels; destitute of compassion.

Bowels, (*bou'elz,*) *n. pl.* [Ger. *bauch;* Fr. *boyau*, from L.

Lat. *botellum*, an intestine; O. Fr. *boel*; from the root of belly.] Specifically, the intestines or entrails of an animal, probably so called from their filling the belly; the vital parts; the guts.

"He smote him therewith in the fifth rib, and shed out his *bowels*." — 2 *Sam.* xx. 10.

—In a figurative sense, the interior part of anything; as, the *bowels* of the earth.

"Thus far into the *bowels* of the land
Have we march'd on without impediment." — *Shaks.*

—The seat of pity or kindness; hence, tenderness; compassion. "Thou thing of no *bowels*." — *Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To disembowel; to eviscerate; to take the bowels out.

Bow'en, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Madison co.; *pop.* 1,023.

Bow'enite, *n.* (*Min.*) A bright apple-green variety of serpentine, found at Smithfield, in Rhode Island. It is named after Mr. Bowen, by whom it was first described.

Bow'ensburg, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Hancock co.

Bow'en's Mills, in *Georgia*, a village of Irwin co.

Bow'en's Prairie, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Jones co., 50 m. N.N.E. of Iowa city.

Bow'enville, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Carroll co., on Snake's Creek, 130 m. W.N.W. of Milledgeville.

Bow'enville, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Fauquier co.

Bower, (*bow'er,*) *n.* [From Bow.] (*Naut.*) A name given to the two anchors, carried in the bows of a large ship, called respectively the *best-bower*, and the *small-bower*; as, she rode to her best *bower*.

—One who bows, or makes an obeisance.

(*Games.*) [Ger. *bauer*, a peasant, analogous to the knave in cards.] One of the two highest cards in the game of Euchre.—*Right Bower*, the knave of the trump suit, the highest card in the game.—*Left Bower*. The knave of the other suit of the same color as the trump, being the next highest in value.—*Webster.*

Bower, (*bow'er,*) *n.* [A. S. *bur*; Icel. *bur*, a pantry; W. *bwr*, an enclosure.] Formerly, a chamber or inner apartment.

"Give me my lute in bed as I now lie,
And lock the doors of mine unlucky *bower*." — *Gascoigne.*

—A shady recess; a sheltered retreat; a cottage.

"To the nuptial *bower*
I led her blushing like the morn." — *Milton.*

—A covered place in a garden, formed of boughs or branches twisted and bent: an arbor.

"There 's a *bower* of roses by Bendemeer's stream" — *Moore.*

—*v. a.* To embower; to shelter with boughs; to enclose.

"Thou didst *bower* the spirit
In mortal paradise of such sweet flesh." — *Shaks.*

Bow'er, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Clearfield co.

Bow'er Bank, in *Maine*, a township of Piscataquis co., 7 m. N. of Dover; *pop.* 83.

Bow'er-Bird, *n.* See CHLAMYDERA.

Bow'er Hill, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Washington co.

Bow'erie, *n.* In Hindostan, a well descended by steps.

Bow'ers, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Southampton co.

Bow'er's Mills, in *Missouri*, a village of Lawrence co.

Bow'er's Station, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Berk's co.

Bow'ersville, in *Georgia*, a village of Franklin co.

Bow'ersville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Greene co.

Bow'ery, *n.* Containing bowers; covering; shady as a bower; as, a *bowery* glade.

"Landscapes how gay the *bow'ry* grotto yields
Which thought creates, and lavish fancy builds." — *Tickell.*

Bow'ess, Bow'et, *n.* (*Falconry.*) A newly-fledged young hawk.

Bowge, *v. i.* See BOUGE.

Bowge, (*bouj'.*) *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope fastened to the middle of a sail, to make it stand closer to the wind.

Bow'-grace, (*bo-,*) *n.* (*Naut.*) A frame of old rope or junk placed round the bows and sides of a vessel to prevent the ice from injuring her. Sometimes written BON-GRACE.

Bow'-hand, (*bo-,*) *n.* (*Archery.*) The hand (*left*) that holds the bow.

"Surely he shoots wide on the *bow-hand*, and very far from the mark." — *Spenser.*

(*Mus.*) The hand (*right*) that draws the bow when playing the violin, &c.

Bow'ides, *n. pl.* (*Hist.*) A dynasty established in Persia, A. D. 932. There were 17 kings of this line, which lasted for 127 years, and became extinct in 1059.

Bowie, (*bo'e,*) in *Texas*, a N.E co., bordering on Arkansas. *Area*, 900 sq. m. Red River forms its N. boundary, and Sulphur Fork its S. *Surface.* Well-timbered. *Soil.* Very fertile, producing cotton and cereals, and pasturing large numbers of cattle. This county owes its designation to Col. James Bowie, introducer of the well-known *bowie-knife*. *Cap.* Boston. *Pop.* 4,684.

Bow'ie-knife, *n.* A sharp-pointed weapon, from 10 to 15 inches long, and 3 broad, peculiar to the U. States, and bearing a close resemblance to the French *couteau de chasse*, or English *butcher's knife*. It was introduced into familiar use by Col. James Bowie, of Texas, who acquired an unpleasant notoriety by the skilful manner in which he wielded his favorite weapon in his hand-to-hand encounters with Mexicans and others. It is usually carried in a sheath about the person.

Bowing, (*bō'ing,*) *n.* Managing a bow when playing on a violin.

Bowingly, (*bou'ingly,*) *adv.* In a bending or bowing manner.

Bow-instrument, (*bo-,*) *n.* (*Mus.*) Any musical instrument whose tones are sounded by the application of a bow.

Bow Island, the largest island in the Lower Archipelago, South Pacific. It is of coral formation, shaped like a bow, and thinly populated; length about 30 m. and 5 m. broad. Lat. of the N.E. point 18° 6′ S.; Lon. 140° 51′ W. It was discovered by Bougainville in 1768, and named by Cook in 1769.

Bow-knot, (*bō'not.*) The doubling of a string in a slip-knot.

Bowl, (*bōl',*) *n.* [A.S. *bolla*; Dan. *bolle*, allied to Lat. *bulla*, a bubble, any small round body; O. Ger. *bolea.*] A round, concave vessel to hold liquors, rather wide than deep; as, a *bowl* of milk.

"Give me a *bowl* of wine;
I have not that alacrity of spirit,
Nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have." — *Shaks.*

—The hollow part of anything; as, the *bowl* of the hand.

"If you are allowed a large silver spoon for the kitchen, let half the *bowl* of it be worn out with continual scraping." — *Swift.*

—In a figurative and poetical sense, a libation of wine, or generous liquor; as, "to quaff the flowing *bowl*."

"There St. John mingles with my friendly *bowl*,
The feast of reason and the flow of soul." — *Pope.*

—*n.* (*Pastimes.*) A spherical wooden ball, used for play by rolling it on a level plat of ground; hence, the game called *bowls*.

"Men may make a game at *bowls* in the summer, and a game at whist in the winter." — *Dennis.*

—*v. a.* To roll, as a bowl.

"And *bowl* the round nave down the hill of heaven." — *Shaks.*

—To pelt with anything rolled.

"Alas! I had rather be set quick i' th' earth,
And *bowl'd* to death with turnips." — *Shaks.*

(*Games.*) *To bowl out.* In cricket, to knock down the stumps of an adversary's wicket; as, in the first innings he was *bowled out*.

Bowl, (*bōl,*) *v. i.* (*Games.*) To play with bowls, or at bowling.

—To roll the ball on a level surface; as, at cricket, or skittles.

—To move rapidly, like a ball; as, that velocipede *bowls* along.

Bowl, (The.) See BANIAS.

Bowl'der, *n.* (*Geol.*) See BOULDER.

—*a.* Pertaining to bowlders, or boulders.

Bow'leg, *n.* A crooked leg; a leg curved inwards, in contradistinction to *bandy-leg*, i. e., a leg bending outward.

Bow-legged, *a.* Having bowed or crooked legs.

Bowler, (*bōl'ėr,*) *n.* (*Pastimes.*) One who plays at bowls; the person who impels the ball at cricket; as, he 's a left-handed *bowler*.

Bow'less, *a.* Without a bow.

Bowline, (*bō'lin,*) *n.* [Sp. and Port. *bolina*; Fr. *bouline*; from Eng. *bow* and *line.*] (*Naut.*) A rope from near the middle of the weather edge or leech of a sail, leading forward. Its use is to keep the leech forward, that the wind may get at the after side of the sail when sailing close-hauled.

On a bowline. A term to denote a ship sailing close to the wind.

Bowline-bridles. The ropes which fasten a bowline to the leech of a sail.

Bowl'ing, *n.* Act or art of playing bowls; act of propelling the ball at cricket.

Bowl'ing, in *Illinois*, a township of Rock Island; *pop.* 952.

Bowl'ing-alley, *n.* A covered place wherein bowls, or skittles, are played; as, a ten-pin *bowling alley*.

Bowl'ing-green, (*bōl'ing-green,*) *n.* A level piece of ground rolled and kept smooth for bowling.

"A bowl equally poised, and thrown upon a plane *bowling-green*, will run necessarily in a direct line." — *Bently*

(*Gardening.*) A parterre in a grove, laid with fine turf, with compartments of various figures, dwarf-trees, and other decorations. — *Webster.*

Bowl'ing Green, in *Georgia*, a village of Oglethorpe co., 57 m. N. of Milledgeville.

Bowl'ing Green, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Fayette co., 50 m. N.E. of Springfield: *pop.* 1,097.

Bowl'ing Green, in *Indiana*, a post-village, cap. of Clay co., on Eel River; *pop.* 605.

Bowl'ing Green, in *Kentucky*, a twp. and post-village, cap. of Warren co., on Barren River, 145 m. S.W. of Frankfort. This place is seated at the head of river navigation, and carries on a thriving trade. *B. G.* was strongly fortified and held by the Confederates after the outbreak of the civil war, but after the surrender of Fort Donelson, it was considered by them to be untenable, and was consequently abandoned, after the destruction of property valued at $500,000. *Pop.* of the township, 7,235.

Bowl'ing Green, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Pike co., 70 m. N.E. of Jefferson City; *pop.* 599.

Bowl'ing Green, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Clark co.

Bowling Green, in *Tennessee*, a village of Stewart co.

Bowling Green, in *Virginia*, a twp. and village, cap. of Caroline co., 45 m. N. of Richmond; *pop.* of twp. 4,765.

Bowls, (*bolz.*) (*Games.*) A favorite pastime in the U. States, as in Europe generally, but somewhat differing in every country. The American *B.* are played in saloons fitted with alleys of from fifty to sixty-five feet in length, and about four in width. The alley has a "gutter," as it is called, on each side, and is lightly convex in the centre, regularly bevelled to the sides. At the further extremity of the alley are set up, in the form of a pyramid, ten pins, usually of ash-wood, about a foot in height and 2 lbs. in weight. The apex of the pyramid is turned towards the bowler, who rolls wooden balls, generally of lignum vitæ, with the object of knocking down as many of the pins as possible at each roll. The pins, when set up, are called a frame, and at each frame the bowler rolls three balls, when the number of pins rolled down is counted to him, and the frame is set up again for the next bowler. A game ordinarily consists of ten frames, or thirty balls. If the bowler takes all the pins with his first ball, he counts ten; the frame is again set up for his second ball, when, if he again takes all, he counts ten more, and the frame is again set up for his third, when, whatever number he scores with the three balls, count to him as if all had been made off one frame. If he take all the ten pins with his first two balls, he is entitled to a fresh frame for his third or last ball. This is technically called getting a spare, or double spare.

Bowl'ing Green, in *Ohio*, a flourishing post-village of Wood co., 130 m. N.N.W. of Columbus, and 12 m. S. of Perrysburg: *pop.* 906.

—A township of Marion co.; *pop.* 903.

—A township of Licking co.; *pop.* 1,042.

Bow'man, WILLIAM, F.R.S., an eminent English surgeon, B. in 1816. He is Professor of Physiology and General and Morbid Anatomy at King's College, London, Surgeon to the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, the author of *Lectures on the Parts Concerned in the Operations of the Eye*; *Observations on Artificial Pupils*; *Physiological Anatomy and Physiology of Man*, and a member of the principal learned societies of Europe.

Bow'man, (*bō'man,*) *n.*; *pl.* BOWMEN. An archer; he that shoots with a bow.

Bow'man, (*bou'man,*) *n.* (*Naut.*) He who pulls first oar in a boat.

Bow'man's Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Wyoming co.

Bow'man's Mills, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Rockingham co.

Bow'man's Mountain, in *Pennsylvania*, in the S. of Wyoming co., lies E. of Bowman's Creek, a tributary of the Susquehanna.

Bow'man's-root, *n.* (*Bot.*) See GILLENIA.

Bow'mansville, in *New York*, a post-office of Erie co.

Bow'mansville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Lancaster co.

Bow'manville, in prov. of Ontario, a flourishing town of Durham co., on Lake Ontario, 42 m. N.E. of Toronto; *pop.* (1871) 3,034.

Bowne, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Kent co.; *pop.* 1,275.

Bow'-net, *n.* A contrivance for catching lobsters and crawfish, called also *bow-wheel*. It is made of two round wicker baskets, pointed at the end, one of which is thrust into the other, and at the mouth is a little rim bent inwards.—*Webster.*

Bow-oar, (*bou'oar,*) *n.* (*Naut.*) The oar used by the bow-man when rowing a boat.—He who rows the first oar in a boat; as, he pulls *bow-oar* in the University Eight.

Bow'-pen, *n.* A metallic pen for ruling, bowed out towards the middle of the part which holds the ink.

Bow-piece, (*bou'pes.*) *n.* (*Naut.*) A gun of the carronade kind, placed in the bow of a ship. See BOW-CHASER.

Bow'ring, SIR JOHN, LL.D., F.R.S., a distinguished English diplomatist and author, B. 1792. He became in early life the political pupil of Jeremy Bentham (*q. v.*), maintaining his master's principles in the Westminster Review, of which he was for some years the editor, and after the death of Bentham (of whom he was the executor) published a collection of his works, accompanied by a biography, in 23 vols. *B.* subsequently made himself famous by his profound knowledge of European literature, and published a number of versions of poems and other works from the Russian, Servian, Polish, Magyar, Danish, German, Swedish, Frisian, Dutch, Esthonian, Spanish, Portuguese, Icelandic, and other languages; besides many original works, as *Remunerative Prison Labor*, *On the Restrictive and Prohibitory System*, &c. In Madrid, he published, in Spanish, a work on *African Slavery*, and has translated into French, Clarkson's *Opinions of the Early Christians on War*. *B.*'s *Matins and Vespers* have gone through many editions both in England and the U. States. For his two volumes of *Russian Anthology* he received a diamond ring from the Emperor Alexander I., and for his works on Holland, some of which have been translated into Dutch, a gold medal from the King of the Netherlands. The University of Gröningen also conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. Having made the economics and literature of trade and commerce an especial study, *B.* has at various times acted as England's commercial commissioner to France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, the States of the German Customs Union, and the Levant. Under Lord Melbourne's government he was chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on Colonial Accounts, whose recommendations led to the most important improvements. While in Parliament, he carried, in opposition to the government, a resolution that the gross revenues of all taxes should be paid without reduction into the Exchequer,—a principle which has become the groundwork of reform in the British national accountancy. *B.* received a handsome service of plate from the Manxmen for his services in obtaining an Act of Parliament for their emancipation from feudal tyranny, and another from the Maltese for his advocacy as their unofficial representative in the British House of Commons. Aided by the powerful support of Prince Albert, he obtained, after a parliamentary discussion, the issue of the *florin*, which was the first step towards the introduction of the decimal division into the currency of England. In 1849, *B.* was appointed British Consul at Canton, and, in 1854, Minister-Plenipotentiary in China, and governor of Hong Kong. *B.* is a member of nearly all the learned societies of Europe. In 1855, Sir John proceeded on a special mission to Siam, and concluded a treaty of commerce

with the two kings of that country,—a task in which several previous negotiators had failed; and published his travels, entitled *The Kingdom and People of Siam*, (Lond., 1857.) In 1859 appeared from his pen, *A Visit to the Philippine Islands*; and he is a frequent contributor to the review literature of the day. Sir John's eldest son, Mr. John C. Bowring, has presented to the British Museum, the *Bowringian Collection* of Coleoptera, consisting of more than 84,000 species. D. 1872.

Bow-saw, (*bō'saw,*) *n.* A saw used for cutting the thin edges of wood into curves.

Bowse, *v. t.* See BOOZE.

(*Naut.*) To pull or haul upon a tackle; as, to *bowse away*, i. e. pull all together.

Bow-shot, (*bō-shot,*) *n.* (*Archery.*) The space which an arrow may cover in its flight from the bow.

"Though he were then not a *bow-shot* off."—*Boyle.*

Bow'shersville, in *Ohio*, a village of Wyandot co.

Bowsprit, (*bou'sprit,*) *n.* [*bow* and *sprit*, a shoot or sprit; Du. *boegspriet.*] (*Naut.*) A large boom or spar, projecting over a ship's bow to carry a sail forward, and to which (in large vessels) the forestays are secured. It supports the jib and flying jib-booms.—It is sometimes, but improperly, written *bottsprit.*

Bow'string, (*bō'string,*) *n.* The string of a bow.

"He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's *bow-string*, and the little hangman dare not shoot at him."—*Shaks.*

—In Turkey, and other Eastern countries, a cord or string used for the strangulation of offenders.

"And then a threat
He mutter'd (but the last was given aside)
About a *bow-string.*'—*Byron.*

—*v. a.* To strangle with a bow-string.

"His Highness was a man of solemn port. . . .
His lately *bow-strung* brother caused his rise.'—*Byron.*

Bow-stringed, *p. a.* Fitted with bowstrings.

—Strangled; put to death by means of a bowstring.

Bow'tell, *n.* (*Arch.*) The shaft of a clustered pillar, or a shaft attached to the jambs of a door or window.

Bow'-window, *n.* Same as BAY-WINDOW, *q. v.*

Bowyer, (*bō'yer,*) *n.* An archer; one who shoots with a bow (o)

"Call for vengeance from the *bowyer*-king.—*Dryden.*

—A maker of bows. (o.)

Box, (*boks,*) *n.* [Gr *pyxos*: Lat. *buxus*, the box-tree; Gr. and Lat. *pyxis*, a vessel made of the wood of the box-tree; A.S. *box*; Dan. *bus*; Icel. *box.*] A coffer or case of wood, metal, &c., made to hold anything; it differs from *chest*, in that the former is a receptacle of a smaller size.

"This casket India's glowing gems unlocks
And all Arabia breathes from yonder *box.*"—*Pope.*

—Quantity that a box contains; as, a *box* of dominoes.

—A compartment in a theatre or other place of public amusement; as, the stage-*box*. (Also, by implication, the occupants of such *box*.)

'T is left to you; the *boxes* and the pit
Are sovereign judges of this sort of wit."—*Dryden.*

—The enclosed space in a court of justice in which the jurors sit; as, a jury-*box*.

—A chest or receptacle for the deposit of money; as, a money-*box*.

"Yet, since his neighbors give, the churl unlocks.
Damning the poor, his triple bolted *box.*"—*Warton.*

—A small country-house; as, a shooting-*box*.

'A neat, little *box* at Clapham.—*Dickens.*

—The driver's seat on a vehicle; as, the coach-*box*.—A seasonable gift or present; as, a Christmas-*box*.—See BOXING-DAY.

(*Carp.*) The box of a rib-saw consists of two thin iron plates fixed to a handle, in one of which plates an opening is made for the reception of a wedge, by which it is fixed to the saw.—In mitring, a trough for cutting mitres; it has three sides, and is open at the ends, with cuts in the vertical sides at angles of 45° with them.

(*Mach.*) See JOURNAL-BOX.—The bucket of a lifting-pump.

In a box. In a position of embarrassment or difficulty.

Box, *n.* [Gr *pyxos*; Lat. *buxus.*] (*Bot.*) See BUXUS.

Box, *n.* [Gr. *pygmē*, a fist, from *pyx*, with clenched fist: allied to *pyknos*, close, compact.] A blow with the fist or hand tightly closed; a blow with the open hand on the ear

"For the *box* o th ear that the prince gave you, he gave it like a rude prince."—*Shaks*

—*v. t.* or *a.* To strike, beat, or fight with the hand or fist; as, to *box* a boy's ears.

'A leopard is like a cat; he *boxes* with his fore feet as a cat doth her kithns.—*Grew*

Box, *v. a.* To enclose or keep in a box; as, to *box* deeds.

"*Box'd* in a chair, the beau impatient sits,
While spouts run clatt'ring o er the roof by fits."—*Swift.*

—To furnish with boxes, as an engine.

—To strike with the fist, (see above.)

—[Sp. *boxar.*] (*Naut.*) To sail round; as, *boxing* about in the offing.—*To box off.* To separate into close compartments.—(*Naut.*) To back the head sails in order to keep the ship's head rapidly off the wind.—*To box the compass.* To repeat 32 points of the compass in order.—*To box a tree.* To make an incision in a tree for the purpose of obtaining its sap.

Box'borough, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Middlesex co., 24 m. W. by N. of Boston; *pop.* 1870) 338

Box-crab, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CALAPPA.

Box'-drain, *n.* An under-ground drain, regularly built, with upright sides and a flat stone or brick cover, so that the transverse section resembles a *box*; so called to distinguish it from the other forms of drains.

Box-Elder, *n.* (*Bot.*) See NEGUNDO.

Box-Elder, in *Utah Territory*, a N.W. county, bordering on Idaho and Nevada, and watered by Bear River and Holmes Creek. *Surface*, mostly pasture. *Cap.* Brigham City. *Pop.* 4,855.

Boxen, (*boks'n,*) *a.* Made of box-wood.

'As lads and lasses stood around
To hear my *boxen* hautboy sound."—*Gay.*

—Resembling box.

"Her faded cheeks are turned to *boxen* hue,
And in her eyes the tears are ever new.'—*Dryden.*

Boxer, (*boks'er,*) *n.* One who boxes or fights with his fists; as, that fellow is a good *boxer*.

Box'ford, in *Missouri*, a post-office of De Kalb co.

Box'ford, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Essex co., 25 m. N. of Boston; *pop.* (1870), 842.

Box'-girder, *n.* (*Engineering.*) A form of girder resembling a box, made out of boiler-plate, and fastened together by means of angle irons, which are rivetted respectively to the top and bottom plates. For spans of from 30 to 60 feet opening, these girders present great advantages, and they are now almost exclusively used by English engineers; for a superior elasticity, and the power of resisting violent impact, is far greater in this class of girders than in the old form of cast-iron. Mr. Fairbairn, their inventor, has given the following formula for calculating their resistance: $W = \frac{a\,d\,e}{l}$, in which W = the breaking weight applied in the centre; a = the area of the bottom flange, d = the depth of the beam in inches, e = a co-efficient = 75 for wrought iron; and l = the span in inches.

Box'haul, *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To veer a ship in a particular manner, when it is impossible to tack.

Box'hauling, *n.* (*Naut.*) In seamanship, bringing a ship when close-hauled round upon the other tack, when she refuses to tack, and there is not room to wear. By throwing the head-sails aback she gets stern-way: the helm thereupon being put a-lee, the ship's head falls rapidly off from the wind, which she soon brings aft; she is then speedily rounded-to with but little loss of ground. (This term is now, comparatively, but little used.)

Box'ing, *n.* The act or art of fighting, or administering blows with the fists. (Sometimes called the *art of self-defence.*)—See PUGILISM.

Box'ing-day, Box'ing-night, *n.* In England, the day and night after Christmas-day, when it is customary to make presents.—See Box.

Box'ing-off, *n.* (*Naut.*) Throwing the head-sails aback, to force the ship's head rapidly off the wind.

Box'ing the Compass, *n.* (*Naut.*) Repeating the 32 points of the compass in order.

Box'ings, *n. pl.* (*Arch.*) The *B.* of a window are the two cases, one on each side of the window, into which each of the adjacent shutters is folded, when light is required in the room. The leaves which appear in the front of each boxing are denominated *front shutters*; and those in the back are called *back-flaps.*

Box'-iron, *n.* A hollow iron instrument containing a heater, and used for smoothing linen. It differs from a *flat-iron*, which is itself heated.

Box'-keeper, *n.* A person who manages the letting of boxes at a theatre, or other place of amusement.

Box'ley, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Hamilton co., 30 m. N. of Indianapolis; *pop.* about 200.

Box'-lobby, *n.* The lobby, or corridor, leading to the boxes in a theatre.

Box Spring, in *Georgia*, a post-office of Talbot co.

Box'tel, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Brabant, on the Dommel, 7 m. S. of Bois-le-Duc. In 1794 an obstinate battle was fought here between the French and the allied English and Dutch forces, commanded by the Duke of York, in which the latter were defeated with considerable loss, and obliged to retire beyond the Maese. *Pop.* 4,645

Box'-thorn, *n.* (*Bot.*) The English name of the genus LYCIUM, *q. v.*

Box'-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) The English name of the genus BUXUS, *q. v.*

Box'ville, in *Georgia*, a village of Montgomery co., 100 m. S. of Milledgeville.

Box'-wood, *n.* The wood of the box-tree.—See BUXUS.

Boy, *n.* [Lat. *puer*, *pupus*; Dan. *pog*; Ger. *bube.*] A male child; a male beyond the period of infancy, and under that of manhood; a lad; a minor.

"Ah! happy years! once more who would not be a *boy*?"—*Byron.*

—*v. a.* To act as a boy, alluding to the former practice of having boys to represent women's parts on the English stage.

"And I shall see
Some squeaking Cleopatra *boy* my greatness."—*Shaks.*

Boyaca, (*bo-ya'ka,*) a town of New Granada, near which, in 1819, Bolivar, by a victory over the Spaniards, secured the independence of Colombia. It gives name to the department, which stretches from the plateau of Bogota to the borders of Venezuela, being watered by the Magdalena, Sogamozo, Zulia, Cazanare, and Meta. The capital, however, is not *B.* itself, but the neighboring city of Tunja, which is about 70 miles to the N.N.E. of Bogota.

Boyanagh, (*boy'an-agh,*) a parish of Ireland, county Galway.

Boy'ar, Boi'ar, Boy'ard, *n.* A name first used by the Bulgarians, Serbs, and Russians, subsequently adopted by the Moldavians and Wallachians, and synonymous with *bojarin*, used by the Bohemians, Poles, and other Slavic tribes, to qualify the highest social condition; corresponding in certain respects to that of an English peer. In ancient Russia the *B.* were the next after the princes of the blood. While Russia was still divided into several petty sovereignties, the *B.* enjoyed the right of choosing for themselves, and for their dependents, the prince whom they wished to serve, and to leave the service at their pleasure, without any previous notification. Peter the Great wholly abolished their power and official privileges, and the name now remains only as a historical distinction, and a recollection of the past in families which once possessed the dignity. In Wallachia and Moldavia the boyards still exist; they form the council of the princes or *hospodars*, and exercise a preponderating influence over the people.—*New Am. Cycl.*

Boyau, *n.*; *pl.* BOYAUX, (*bwoi'yo.*) [Fr., bowels.] (*Mil.*) Any covered line of approach made towards the defensive works, during the siege of any place, by the attacking party. *B.* are termed *parallel* or *zigzag*, according to their direction, with reference to the front of the work against which the attack is directed.

Boy'-bishop, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) During the Middle Ages, the custom grew up of allowing the choristers of cathedrals to choose yearly one of their number to act the part of a bishop. The practice was permitted probably from the same motives which suffered the mummeries of the "Abbot of Unreason," (a graphic account of which may be found in Sir Walter Scott's romance of *The Monastery.*) If the *B.* died within the short period of office, he was buried in his episcopal robes. A tomb with the effigy of a boy so clothed may be seen in Salisbury Cathedral, England.

Boy'-blind, *a.* Undiscerning, like a boy.—*Beau. and Fl.*

Boyd, in *Kentucky*, a N.E. county, on the confines of Ohio and W. Virginia. *Area.* About 230 sq. m. The Ohio River forms its N.E. boundary, and the Big Sandy its southern. *Surface.* Diversified. *Soil.* Tolerably fertile. *Pop.* 8,573.

Boyd, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Dallas co.

Boyd's Corner, in *Missouri*, a P. O. of Putnam co.

Boyd's Creek, in *Tennessee*, a P. O. of Sevier co.

Boyd's Landing, in *Tennessee*, a P. O. of Hardin co.

Boyd's Mills, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Coshocton co.

Boyd's Station, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Harrisen co.

Boyd's Store, in *Missouri*, a village of Polk co., 110 m. S. W. of Jefferson city.

Boyd'ston's Mills, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Kosciusko co.

Boyds'ville, in *Tennessee*, a village of Weakley co., 124 m. W. by N. of Nashville; *pop.* 876.

Boyds'ville, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Graves co.

Boyds'ville, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Callaway co.

Boyd'ton, in *Virginia*, a vill., cap. of Mecklenburg co., 6 m. N. of Roanoke River, and 90 m. S.W. of Richmond; *pop.* 4,708. On the road from Petersburg to this place, where it crosses the creek called Hatcher's Run, an obstinate engagement took place, 27th Oct., 1864, between the Union troops, commanded by Gen. Hancock, and a force of Confederates under Gen. Heth, in which each side sustained a loss of about 1,500 men, and though the latter had gained no ground, the Nationals found it advisable to withdraw to their intrenchments at Petersburg.

Boy'er, ALEXIS, BARON DE, a French surgeon, b. at Uzerche, 1757. He was surgeon to Napoleon, who made him a baron. After the Restoration he remained in the service of Louis XVIII., Charles X., and Louis Philippe. In 1825 he was admitted member of the Institute, and D. 1833. His principal works are, *Traité complet d'Anatomie*, and *Traité des Maladies Chirurgicales.*

Boy'er, JEAN PIERAK, president of the Republic of Hayti, was a mulatto, b. at Port-au-Prince, 1776. He was educated in France, and in 1792, entered the military service. He very soon became a *chef de bataillon*, and fought against the British on their invasion of his native isle. After further fighting against the British, under General Rigaud, leader of the mulattoes, and afterwards under General Leclerc, he entered into a combination which had for its object the union of the negroes and mulattoes, and a complete emancipation of the colony. After the negro Dessalines had seated himself upon the throne, *B.*, along with Pétion, took the lead of the colored people. They assisted Christophe to overthrow the bloody tyrant in 1806, but deserted Christophe when they saw that he wished to make himself sovereign. Pétion now established an independent republic in the western part of the Island; and *B.* made himself indispensable to him by his military and administrative knowledge, so that he was invested by the new president with the command of the capital, Port-au-Prince, and the rank of a major-general. In this capacity he endeavored to discipline his troops after the European manner; drove back, more than once, the black hordes of Christophe, thereby preserving Port-au-Prince from destruction; was recommended to the people by Pétion, when dying, as worthy to be his successor; and was unanimously elected president of the republic, 1818. He arranged the financial affairs, collected funds into the treasury, improved the administration, and encouraged arts and sciences. After the death of Christophe, he united the monarchical part of the island with the republic in 1820; and, in 1821, the eastern district also, which had hitherto remained under the dominion of Spain; and he urgently sought the recognition of the independence of the youthful state by France, which was obtained in 1825, upon payment of an indemnity of 150 millions of francs. *B.* carried on the government of the Republic of Hayti for fifteen years from this time, with the most perfect peace; but his policy, which was rather arbitrary, and directed to the object of depressing the negroes in favor of his own race, resulted in a victorious insurrection in 1843. *B.* fled to Jamaica. In 1848 he went to Paris, where he D. 1850. *Ch. Encycl.*

Boy'er, *n.* [Fr.; Du. *boeijer*, a vessel for laying down *buoys.*] (*Naut.*) A kind of Dutch sailing-craft.

Boy'er, in *Iowa*, a township of Harrison co.; *pop.* 589.
Boy'er River, in *Iowa*, rising in the N.W. of the State, after a S.W. course, falls into the Missouri, below Kanesville.
—A township of Crawford co.; *pop.* 135.
Boy'erstown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Berks co., 18 m. N. of Reading; *pop.* 690.
Boy'hood, *n.* The state of a boy, or of immature age: as, *boyhood's* days.

"Her face was fair, but was not that which made
The starlight of his *boyhood.*" — *Byron.*

Boy'ish, *a.* Belonging to a boy; trifling; childish; puerile.

"I ran it through e'en from my *boyish* days." — *Shaks.*

Boy'ishly, *adv.* Childishly; in a trifling manner.
Boy'ishness, *n.* The manner, or behavior of a boy; childishness.
Boy'ism, *n.* Puerility; childishness.

"He had complained . . . by a thousand such *boyisms.*"—*Dryden.*

—Boyhood: condition of a boy. (n.)
Boy'kins Depot, in *Virginia*, a post village of Southampton co.
Boy'kins Depot, in *S. Carolina*, a post-vill. of Kershaw dist., 9 m. S. of Camden.
Boy'lan's Grove, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Butler co.
Boyle, Richard, "The Great Earl of Cork," (*boil,*) a celebrated English statesman of the 17th century, b. at Canterbury, England, in 1566. After studying at Cambridge he removed to the Middle Temple, which he left to become clerk to Sir Richard Manwood, Chief Baron of the Exchequer. In 1588 he went to Dublin, with strong recommendations to persons in power, whose patronage he obtained. In 1595 he married a lady of fortune, whose death, a few years after, left him the possessor of property to the amount of £500 a year. The state of Ireland at that time having rendered land very cheap, he took advantage of the circumstance to make some considerable purchases, among which was the estate of Sir Walter Raleigh, consisting of 12,000 acres, in the counties of Cork and Waterford, which he obtained on easy terms. He was then appointed clerk of the Council under Sir George Carew, the Lord-President of Munster, whom he accompanied in various expeditions against the Irish insurgents, then in opposition to the English government. On these and other occasions he distinguished himself by his talents and activity, and rapidly augmented his political power and influence. King James I. appointed him privy-councillor for Munster, and afterward for the kingdom of Ireland; in 1616 he was made a peer of that realm by the title of *Baron Boyle of Youghal*, and in 1620 he was created *Viscount Dungarvan*, and *Earl of Cork*. He was now at the height of his prosperity, living in his castle of Lismore in a style of grandeur more resembling that of a sovereign prince than of a private individual. In 1629 he was made one of the lord-justices of Ireland, and in 1631 Lord-Treasurer of that kingdom. Like most of the English rulers of the sister state, Ireland, he seems to have employed his power rather for the subjugation than the advantage of the native Irish. He built and fortified towns and castles, and introduced among the people arts and manufactures; but he also put in force the severe laws of Queen Elizabeth against the Roman Catholics, and transported multitudes of the ancient inhabitants from the fertile province of Leinster to the bogs and deserts of Kerry, supplying their place with English colonists. Such measures might be consistent enough with the views and principles of a military despot like Cromwell, who, on surveying the improvements on the estate of this nobleman, is said to have declared — "That if there had been an Earl of Cork in every province, it would have been impossible for the Irish to raise a rebellion." But few persons will now be disposed to bow to the "ipse dixit" of the conqueror of Ireland, or to doubt for a moment that the cruel and illiberal policy of Lord Cork, and other mistaken but perhaps well-meaning statesmen, really contributed to cause those popular commotions which desolated Ireland during the latter years of his life. In 1641 the Earl went to England as a witness against Lord Strafford, then under impeachment, having quarrelled with that nobleman during his vice-royalty. Soon after his return home the insurrection of the Irish broke out, on which event he displayed his accustomed activity, enlisting his tenantry under the command of his sons, and taking other measures for the defence of the country. But he lived only to see the commencement of the calamities of his adopted country. D. 1643. He was the founder of a family, several individuals of which highly distinguished themselves as cultivators of literature, science, and the arts.
Boyle', Robert, the seventh son of the above, was b. at Lismore Castle, Ireland, 1626. He devoted his life to inquiries into physical science, and in 1654 went to reside at Oxford. It was then that he improved the air-pump, made his immortal discoveries in pneumatics, and gave the first hint of a theory of colors. His published scientific works are very numerous. D. 1691.
Boyle, Richard. See Burlington, (Earl of.)
Boyle, a barony, town, and par. of Ireland, co. Roscommon, on the River Boyle, which intersects it, 8 m. N.W. of Carrick-on-Shannon. It is a tolerably well-built place. *Pop.* 3,558.
Boyle, in *Kentucky*, a central county, having an area of 180 sq. m. It is bounded on the N.E. by Dick's River, a tributary of the Kentucky, and also watered by branches of the Salt River. *Surface*, undulating. *Soil*, rich, with a stratum of limestone. *Cap.* Danville. *Pop.* 9,515.
Boy'ler's Mill, in *Missouri*, a vill. of Morgan co.
Boyle's Fuming Liquor, (so called from having been invented by the Hon. Robert Boyle, *q. v.*)
(*Chem.*) A fetid yellow liquid, obtained by distilling sal-ammoniac with sulphur and lime. It is sometimes used in medicine under the name of Liquor Fumans Boylii.
Boyls'ton, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Worcester co., 35 m. W. of Boston. *Manf.* Boots and shoes. *Pop.* (1870), 800
Boyls'ton, in *New York*, a township of Oswego co., 140 m. N.W. of Albany; *pop.* (1870), 1,053.
Boyls'ton Centre, in *Massachusetts*, a post-vill. of Worcester co.
Boyne, (*boin,*) a river of Ireland, rises in the Bog of Allen, co. Kildare, and flows N.E. through Meath to Drogheda, below which it enters the Irish Sea. It is navigable for barges up to Navan.—The *B.* will ever be memorable in English history for the important victory gained on its banks about 3 m. above Drogheda, 1st July, 1690, by the forces under the command of William III., over those of James II. Though James's personal courage was beyond all question, he on this occasion allowed the prudence of the sovereign to outweigh the impulses of the soldier. Of his troops 1500 were killed and wounded, while William lost barely 500 men. In 1736 an obelisk, 150 feet high, was erected at Oldbridge, on the site of the battle-field, in commemoration of this victory. The accompanying engraving represents



Fig. 402. — Ruins of the church of Donore, (Ireland.)

the ruins of the little church of Donore, on a commanding hill, where James II. was stationed when he beheld the overthrow of his army and the ruin of his cause.
Boys'-play, *n.* Any childish amusement or trifling.
Boys'town, or Baltiboys, a parish of Ireland, co. Wicklow.
Bozi'ga, *n.* Anciently, a house or dwelling.
Boz'man's Turnout, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village of Newberry dist.
Boz'rah, (*Anc. Geog.*) An ancient Syrian city, identified with the small modern village of *Busrah*, 76 m. S.S.E. of the ancient city of Damascus. It is mentioned in Scripture as a town both of the Moabites and of the Edomites, and as the subject of prophetic denunciation, both by Jeremiah and Amos.
Boz'rah, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of New London co., 35 m. E.S.E. of Hartford, on the Yantic River; *pop.* 984.
Boz'rahville, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of New London co.
Bozzaris, Marcos, (*boz-za'ris,*) a Greek patriot, b. 1789. He was a Suliote, and distinguished himself by his devotion to his country, in defending it against the Turks. He fell in a night attack upon a body of the Turco-Albanian army, who were advancing with the view of taking Missolonghi, which he had successfully defended for a considerable time, Aug. 20, 1823. He was honored with the title of the "Leonidas of Modern Greece."
Boz'zolo, a town of N. Italy, on the Oglio, 16 m. W.S.W. of Mantua; *pop.* 6,148.
Bra, a town of N. Italy, prov. of Cuneo, on the Stura, 22 m. N. of Mondovi; *pop.* 13,415.
Brabançonne, (*brab'an-sun.*) The national song of the Belgians, composed by the French M. Jenneval, and set to music by Campenhout. It was sung by the insurgents during the revolution of Sept., 1830. Each verse of the *B.* ends with the refrain: —

"La mitraille a brisé l'orange
Sur l'arbre de la liberté."

Brabançons, or Brabançones, (*bra'ban-sawngs,*) *n. pl.* (*Hist.*) *B.* were, in the Middle Ages, a kind of irregular soldiery of the Netherlands, who were infamous for rapine, being little better than commissioned banditti, and who hired themselves to fight for whoever would pay them best. Sometimes they were in the service of one prince or baron, and sometimes of another; but they often acted in an independent manner, setting government at defiance, infesting highways, pillaging the open country, and disturbing the public peace. They formed a kind of society or government among themselves, disregarding every other authority. The greatest monarchs were not ashamed, on occasions, to have recourse to their assistance; and as their manner of life gave them experience, hardihood, and courage, they generally composed the most formidable part of those armies which decided the political quarrels of princes. Henry II., of England, enlisted numerous troops of them in his service; and the situation of his affairs rendered even banditti the only forces on whose fidelity he could repose any confidence. (See *Hume's History of England*, vol. i., chap. 9.) The name is variously written, but all the historians of the time derive it from the country of Brabant, which was the chief nursery of these troops.
Brabant, (Duchy of,) (*brā-bawng',*) an ancient division of the Netherlands, bounded N. by the provs. Holland and Gnelderland, E. by the archbishopric of Liège, S. by the counties of Namur and Hainault, and W. by Flanders and Zealand. It is now divided into N. and S. Brabant, the first forming part of the kingdom of Holland, and the latter of that of Belgium. For history, see Belgium and Holland.
Brabant, (North,) a province of Holland: *area*, 1,653 sq. m. The principal rivers are the Meuse, the Dommel, and the 2 Aa. The canals are numerous; that of Breda being the principal. The surface is a uniform level, without much fertility, bare of wood, and in some parts forming large marshes. *Manf.* Linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics. Lat. between 51° 13′ and 51° 50′ N., Lon between 4° 12′ and 5° 58′ E. It is divided into the 3 arrond. of Bois-le-Duc, Breda, and Eindhoven. *Pop.* 418,877.
Brabant, (South,) the metropolitan province of Belgium, occupying a central position in that kingdom, between 50° 32′ and 51° 3′ E., Lat. between 4° and 5° 10′ E. *Area*, 1,260 sq. m. The surface is hilly in the south, well watered, very fertile, and admirably cultivated; the principal products being corn, hemp, flax, hops, and oil-seed. Cattle and sheep rearing is extensively pursued. *B.* is watered by the Dyle, the Demer, and the Senne. *Min.* Iron and stone. *Manf.* Woollen, cotton, and linen goods; lace, soap, leather, and chemicals. One part of the inhabitants speak Flemish, and the other Walloon; they are mostly Roman Catholic. *Pop.* 884,531.
Brabant'ine, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining to Brabant, or to its inhabitants.
Brac'cate, a. [Lat. *braccatus*, wearing breeches.] (*Zoöl.*) A term signifying the state of a bird's feet when concealed by long feathers descending from the tibiæ
Bracciano, (*brat-che'ahn-o,*) (anc. *Sabate,*) a well-built town, and lake of Central Italy, 25 m. N. of Rome. *Manf.* Paper. There is a magnificent feudal castle here belonging to the Torlonia family, dukes of Bracciano. *Pop.* 2,800. The lake is nearly circular, its circumference being about 20 m. It abounds with fish, and is surrounded by fine sylvan scenery.
Brace, (*brās,*) *n.* [Fr. *bras*; probably from Gael. *brac*; W. *braich*; Lat. *brachium*, the arm, in the sense of power, force, strength; Gr. *brachiōn.*] That which holds tightly or binds; a cincture; a bandage; as, the *braces* of a boiler.
—That which fastens, tightens, strengthens, or supports.
(*Arch.*) An inclined piece of timber used in trussed partitions, and roofs, in order to form a triangle by which the assemblage of pieces composing the frame is stiffened. When braces are used in roofs or partitions, they should, as far as possible, be introduced in pairs, and be framed in opposite directions to one another.
(*Printing.*) A curved line in a vertical position to connect two or more words or lines, which are brought into juxtaposition; thus: *bow.* *bough.* }
—A couple; a pair; as, a *brace* of snipe. (*Sing.* and *pl.*)

"Ten *brace* and more of greyhounds, snowy fair.
And tall as stags, ran loose, and coursed around his chair."
Dryden.

—A strap of leather supporting the body of a carriage.
—(*pl.*) Suspenders; straps that sustain pantaloons, &c.; as, "A beautiful pair of *braces.*" — *Thackeray.*)
(*Mus.*) A double curved line (-⌒-), which is placed vertically at the beginning of the stave of any composition, and which is used to bind the harmonizing parts together, in order to guide the eye with greater facility from one set of staves to another, when more than two staves are joined together; either for part-singing or playing in concert. It is usual to draw a smaller brace within the large one, in order to distinguish each part. This union of braces is called a *score.*—The name is also applied to cords for holding the heads of a drum tightly together.
(*Carpentry.*) A bit-stock; the wooden haft in which a bit is fixed; as, a *brace*-bit
—State of tension or tightness; condition of being braced

"The most frequent cause of deafness is the laxness of the tympanum when it has lost its *brace* or tension." — *Holder.*

—Warlike preparation; harness; armor.

"As it more concerns the Turk than Rhodes, . . .
For that it stands not in such warlike *brace.*" — *Shaks.*

(*Mining.*) The mouth of a shaft.
Brace, *v. a.* To prop or support; to supply with braces; as, to *brace* a ship's planks. —To tighten; to draw tight; to make tight and firm; to bind or tie close, to make tense; to strain; to strengthen, as, the *bracing* air.

"The women of China by *bracing* and binding them from their infancy have very little feet." — *Locke.*

—To hold or sustain firmly: to put into a position for bracing; as, he was *braced* for the fight.
(*Naut.*) A rope fastened to, or driven through, a block at the yard-arm, for the purpose of trimming the yards horizontally, as, the main-*brace.*
Braces of the rudder Fastenings to secure the rudder of a ship, which are fixed to the stern-post, and to her bottom.
(*Mach.*) An instrument into which a vernier is fixed; also, part of the press-drill.
(*Naut.*) To move around by the braces; as, to *brace* the main-topsail yard. — *To brace sharp.* To brace the yards to a position in which they have the least angle

with the keel. — *To brace in.* To haul in the weather braces. — *To brace about.* To swing the yards round on the contrary tack. — *To brace to.* To ease off the lee-braces, and round in the weather-braces, when tacking about. — *To brace up.* To haul in the lee-braces, so as to bring the yard closer to the line of the keel.

Braced′, *a.* (*Her.*) Applied to charges, as chevrons, when interlacing each other.

Bracelet, (*brās′let,*) *n.* [Fr. *brasselet;* and *bracelet,* from *bras,* the arm.] An ornament worn by ladies round the wrist. — See ARMLET.

"Tie about our tawny wrists
Bracelets of the fairy twists." — *Ben Jonson.*

—A piece of defensive armor for the arm.

Bra′cer, *n.* That which braces, binds, or supports; a band; a cincture; a bandage.

"When they affect the belly they may be restrained by a *bracer* without much trouble." — *Wiseman.*

—A medicine of astringent or tonic properties.

—Armor fashioned for the arm.

Brace′ville, in *Illinois,* a post-township of Grundy co., 20 m. S.S.W. of Juliet; *pop.* 1,188.

Brace′ville, in *Ohio,* a post-township of Trumbull co.; *pop.* 954.

Brach, (*brak,*) *n.* [Fr. *braque;* probably from *braquer,* to point, to direct.] A dog for tracking game; a bitch of the hound kind.

"Hound or spaniel, *brach,* or lym." — *Shaks.*

Brachely′tra, *n.* [Gr *brachys,* short, *elytron,* elytra.] (*Zoöl.*) A family of insects belonging to the order *Coleoptera,* and synonymous with *Staphylinidæ.* The species are characterized by their having short elytra or wing cases, though the wings themselves are very long, and when at rest easily folded up. They run and fly with equal agility, though they do not often use their wings. Most of the species have the habit of bending up the abdomen while running, and some bend it up so completely on the back that they present quite a globular form. At the lower extremity of the abdomen are two conical vesicles capable of being protruded at will, and from which a vapor is emitted, which occasionally is very subtle and penetrating. In some of the species the smell is that of spices mixed with something indescribably fetid. They are very voracious, generally preying upon dead bodies and decaying vegetable matter, such as fungi, &c. Some, however, are only found in flowers, on the margins of running streams, or under the bark of decaying trees. Others again are found parasitic in the nests of the hornet, and a few live in society along with the red ant (*Formica rufa*).

Brachial, (*brā′ke-al,*) *a.* [Lat. *brachium,* the arm.] Belonging to the arm; as, the *brachial* nerve.

—Resembling an arm.

(*Anat.*) *B. artery,* extends from the axilla to the bend of the elbow, where it divides into *A. cubitalis,* and *A. radialis.* It passes along the internal edge of the biceps, behind the median nerve and between the accompanying veins. — *B. muscle anterior,* situate at the anterior and inferior part of the arm, and before the elbow-joint. It arises, fleshy, from the middle of the os humeri, and is inserted into the coronoid process of the ulna. Its use is to bend the fore-arm. — *B. plexus,* is a nervous plexus, formed by the interlacing of the anterior branches of the last four cervical pairs and the first dorsal. — *B. veins,* are two in number, and accompany the artery, frequently anastomosing with each other; they terminate in the axillary.

Bra′chiate, *a.* (*Bot.*) With opposite branches; the successive pairs spreading at right angles with each other.

Brachin′ides, *n. pl.* [Gr. *brachys,* short.] (*Zoöl.*) A sub-family of coleopterous insects belonging to the family *Carabidæ.* This group, as at present constituted, is one of the most incongruous of all the tribes of the *Carabidæ.* The typical genus is *Brachinus,* the bombardier-beetle, many species of which have been described. They live under stones, and are found in most parts of the globe — See BOMBARDIER-BEETLE.

Brachi′nus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See BRACHINIDES.

Brachio′nic, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The name given by Müller to a genus of *Rotiferous Infusorial Animalcules,* and since subdivided into many distinct genera.

Brachiop′oda, *n.* [Gr. *brachion,* an arm; *podos,* a foot.] (*Zoöl.*) A class of bivalve Mollusca characterized by having the mantle organized so as to be serviceable for respiration, and by having two long, fleshy, ciliated, spiral arms, or labiate processes. The genus Lingula is remarkable as being the only bivalve shell that is pedunculated.

Brachys′tochrone, *n.* [Gr *brachystos,* shortest, *chronos,* time.] (*Math.*) The plane curve down which a material particle must fall in order to pass, in the shortest possible time, from the upper to the lower of two given points not in the same vertical line. It is the common cycloid. The problem of the *B.* is a celebrated one in the history of mathematics. It was proposed by John Bernouilli, 1696, and solved by Newton.

Brach′ium, *n.* [Lat., arm.] (*Anat.*) The arm from the shoulder to the wrist, or the part between the shoulder and elbow.

Brach′man, *n.* See BRAHMAN.

Brachycatalec′tic, *n.* [Gr. *brachys,* short, and *catalektikos,* deficient.] (*Pros.*) In Greek and Latin poetry, a verse wanting two syllables to complete its length.

Brachyceph′alous, *a.* [Gr. *brachys,* short, and *cephalē,* head.] Applied to men whose cerebral lobes do not completely cover the cerebellum.

Brachyding′onal, *a.* [Gr. *brachys,* short, and Eng. *diagonal.*] (*Geom.*) The shortest of the diagonals in a rhombic prism.

Brach′ydome, *n.* [Gr. *brachys,* short, and *domos,* a domed house.] (*Crystall.*) A dome parallel to the shorter diagonal. — *Dana.*

Brachyg′rapher, *n.* A short-hand writer; a stenographer.

Brachyg′raphy, *n.* [Gr. *brachys,* short, and *grapho,* I write.] The art of writing by abbreviation; stenography.

Brachylogy, (*brāk-il′o-jy,*) *n.* [Gr. *brachys,* short, and *logos,* discourse.] (*Rhet.*) The art of expressing a thing in the most concise manner.

Brachyp′terae, Brachyp′teres, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The name given by Cuvier to the birds of the Diver family. — See COLYMBIDÆ.

Brachyu′ra, Brachyu′rans, *n. pl.* [Gr. *brachys,* short, and *oura,* a tail.] (*Zoöl.*) A section of crustacea, order *Decapoda.* The animals belonging to the *B.* have their abdomen or tail very short, generally bent under the body, and lodged in a cavity there, so that it is of little or no use to them in swimming. The branchiæ or gills are of a pyramidal form, and consist of a double



Fig. 403. — CRABE TOURTEAU. (*Cancer pagurus.*)

series of plates piled one above another. They are defended by the lateral edges of the carapace being bent down in order to cover them. The water thus reaches them only through a special opening left in front of the shell. The species are very numerous, and have been divided into several large families. In some, *Oxyrhyncha,* the carapace is narrowest to a point anteriorly, as in *Maia.* In others, *Cyclometopa,* the carapace is very large, regularly arched anteriorly, and narrowed posteriorly, as in *Cancer* (crabs), and *Carcinus.* In *Portunus,* the last pair of legs have the joints broad and flat, and formed for enabling the animal to swim well. They are called the swimming crabs — are active and bold and seize hold of objects with great sharpness, pinching very severely with their acute claws. A 3d set, *Catometopa,* have the carapace generally quadrilateral or ovoid, as *Gecarcinus* and *Grapsus.* Whilst a 4th, *Oxystoma,* have it, in general, orbicular or arched in front, as in *Leucosia,* or the Porcellanous crab, found in N. Guinea and India; and *Corystes,* or globular crab.

Brachyu′ral, *a.* Short-tailed, as the BRACHYURA, *q. v.*

Bra′cing, *n.* Act of bracing, or state of being braced.

—*a.* Having the quality of giving strength or tone; as, *bracing* weather.

Brack, *n.* [Du. *braak;* A S *brac,* breaking.] A breach; a flaw; an opening in any solid body.

"The place was but weak, and the *bracks* fair." — *Hayward.*

Brack′en, *n.* Fern. (A term used in Scotland and the N. of England.) See BRAKE.

"Amang the *brackens* and the brae,
Between her and the moon." — *Burns*

Brack′en, in *Kentucky,* a N. county on the border of Ohio, covering about 200 sq m. The N. fork of Licking River intersects it. *Surface,* hilly. *Soil,* generally fertile. *Cap.* Augusta. *Pop.* 11,409.

Brack′en, or **Brack′ett,** in *Texas,* a village of Kinney co., 125 m. W. of San Antonio.

Brack′enridge, HUGH HENRY, an eminent American lawyer and politician, B. in Scotland, 1748. He came with his family to N. America when only 5 years old, and was brought up at their homestead in York co., Penn. After encountering many difficulties, *B.* succeeded in entering the college at Princeton, where he graduated in 1771. He subsequently became a chaplain in the Revolutionary army, and in 1787 settled at Pittsburg, whence he was returned to the State Legislature. In 1796, he published *Modern Chivalry,* a clever satire, imitative of the manner of Butler and Le Sage, Sterne and Fielding. In 1799, he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, still continuing to give to the world various literary works of merit. His judicial decisions were celebrated for their integrity and independence. D. 1816. — His son HENRY, B. 1786, is the author of several works, the principal of which is a *Voyage to South America.*

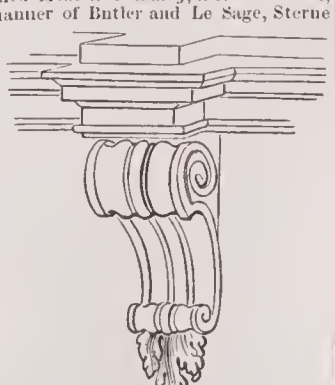


Fig. 404. — BRACKET.

Brack′et, *n.* [Lat. *brachium,* an arm.] (*Arch.*) A small support fixed against the wall to sustain anything. *B.* are composed of various materials. — wood, stone, metal, &c., and may be made susceptible of any kind of ornamentation. — *B. for shelves.* When the shelves are broad, the *B.* are small trusses, consisting of a vertical piece, a horizontal piece, and a strut; but when the shelves are small, the *B.* are solid pieces of boards, most commonly with an ogee figure on their outer side.

(*Ship-building.*) One of the knees which supports the stern-gallery of a ship.

(*Gunnery.*) One of the cheeks of the carriage of a mortar.

—*pl.* (*Printing.*) The marks used for enclosing words or sentences; thus [ ].

Brack′et, *v. a.* To connect with brackets; to supply with brackets.

Brack′eting, *n.* (*Arch.*) A disposition of small pieces of board, equidistantly placed in the angles formed by the ceiling and the walls of an apartment, with their planes at right angles to the common intersection, so as to be partly upon the ceiling and partly upon the walls; their faces or edges being so arranged as to touch any level line that is everywhere equally distant from the wall, or walls, which may form the perimeter, or circumference, of the apartment.

Brack′et-light, *n.* A gas-light that projects from a side-wall.

Brack′etts, in *Illinois,* a village of Effingham co. 35 m. E. of Vandalia.

Brack′ish, *a.* [Probably from Du. *braak,* breaking, *wrak,* unsound, rotten, broken; Ger. *brack,* that which is rejected, refuse, waste, or damaged matter.] Literally, damaged or rendered unfit for use; specifically, salt, or salt in a moderate degree, as water.

"A lake of *brackish* waters on the ground
Was all I found." — *Herbert.*

Brack′ishness, *n.* State or quality of being brackish; saltness in a minor degree.

"All the artificial strainings hitherto have a *brackishness* in salt water, that makes it unfit for animal uses." — *Cheyne.*

Brack′lesham Beds, *n. pl.* (*Geol.*) The name given in England to that part of the Eocene deposits overlying the *London Clay* series. The *B.* appear to be the equivalent of the *Calcaire grossier.* They are generally fossiliferous, and are particularly observable at Alum Bay in the Isle of Wight.

Brack′ney, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Susquehanna co.

Bra′con, *n.* BRACON′IDÆ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus and fam. of Hymenopterous insects, allied to, but distinguished from the true Ichneumons by the hiatus which exists in them between the mandibles and the clypeus.

Bract, Bracte′a; *pl* BRACTS, or BRACTEÆ. (*brākt.*) [Gr. *bracho,* I crepitate.] (*Bot.*) A floral leaf, or modified leaf from the axil of which a flower-bud arises. Strictly speaking, the term bract should only be applied to the leaf from which the primary floral axis, whether simple or branched, springs; while the leaves which are produced on the axis between the bract and the outer envelope of the flower should be distinguished as *bractlets* or *bractcoles.* In ordinary descriptions, however, the term bract is used to indicate either kind of floral leaf. Bracts are sometimes large, and similar to the ordinary leaves of the plants upon which they are placed, as in the white dead-nettle. Such bracts are termed *leafy,* and can only be distinguished from the true leaves by their position with regard to the flower-stalk or flower. In general, however, bracts differ greatly from ordinary leaves. When the flower is sessile, the bracts are often applied closely to the calyx, and may thus be confounded with it. Again, when bracts become colored, they may be easily mistaken for parts of the corolla. In some instances they form part of the fruit, becoming incorporated with other organs; thus, the cones of the fir and the strobili of the hop are composed of bracts arranged spirally, and enclosing fertile flowers; and the



Fig. 405. — BRACTS.

1. *c,* of tilia. — 2. *d,* of campanule. — 3. *ium; a,* involucre; *c,* involucel.

scales on the fruit of the pine-apple are of the same nature. When bracts grow in a whorl or circle round a single flower, as in the mallow, or a head of flowers, as in the daisy, they are said to form an *involucre;* and when they grow at the base of a partial umbel, they are said to form an *involucel;* when a number grow together, as in the cup of the acorn, they then constitute a *cupule.* Though the bract is generally a small and inconspicuous organ, it occasionally acquires a considerable size, and may actually surround all the flowers of a

plant so as to completely enclose them when in a young state. A sheathing bract of this description is called a *spathe;* it is very remarkable in the common arum. In the grasses and sedges, little bracts called *glumes* and *paleæ* enclose the essential organs of reproduction.

Brac'teal, Brac'teate, *a.* That is furnished with bracts.

Bract'ed, *a.* The same as BRACTEAL, *q. v.*

Brac'teolate, *a.* Furnished with bractlets or bracteoles.

Brac'teole, Bract'let, *n.* See BRACT.

Bract'less, *a.* Destitute of bracts.

Brad. [A S.] An initial syllable meaning *Broad*, as *Bradford*, broad ford.

Brad, *n.* [Dan. *braad*, a goad or sting; Scot. *brod.*] A nail that, instead of a head, has a slight projection on one side of the top.

Brad'-awl, *n.* A small awl used to pierce holes for the reception of brads.

Brad'dock's Fields, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Alleghany co., on the right bank of the Monongahela River, 11 m. from Pittsburg: memorable as being the place where, in 1755, the English under Gen. Braddock were defeated by the French and Indians. *Pop.* 1,290.

Brad'don, MARY ELIZABETH, a popular English novelist, B. in London, 1837. Her works have been highly successful both in England and the United States, and belong to the "sensational school." The principal of them are *Lady Audley's Secret*, *Aurora Floyd*, *Eleanor's Victory*, *Only a Clod*, *The Hovels of Arden*, *Strangers and Pilgrims*, *John Marchmont's Legacy*, *Fenton's Quest*, *Rupert Godwin*, *Henry Dunbar*, *A Strange World*, &c.

Brad'ford, a large and important parliamentary borough of England, W. Riding, co. York, 31 m. W. by S. of York, 8 W. of Leeds, and 183 N.N.W. of London. It is a well-built, paved, and lighted town, with some fine public buildings and literary institutions, among which St. George's Music Hall is a fine edifice in the Italian style, capable of accommodating 3,350 persons. There is also a fine park here for the use of the citizens. *B.* is densely populated, and the production of worsted, yarn, and stuffs forms the leading industry. Besides this staple, the cotton and iron manufactures command an extensive trade. Large iron foundries (celebrated for their boiler and iron-plates the world over) are established at Bowling and Low Moor, in the immediate vicinity of this town. *Pop.* 143,197.

Brad'ford, in *Alabama*, a flourishing post-village of Coosa co., on Sochapatoy Creek, 50 m. N. by E. of Montgomery. *Manf.* Cottons.

Brad'ford, in *Colorado Territory*, a village of Jefferson co. 20 m. S.W. of Denver.

Brad'ford, in *Illinois*, a p.-vill. of Stark co.; *pop.* 280.
—A township of Lee co.; *pop.* 1,086.

Brad'ford, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Harrison co., 12 m. N.N.E. of Corydon.

Brad'ford, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township of Chickasaw co., 30 m. N. of Cedar Falls; *pop.* 2,076.

Brad'ford, in *Kentucky*, a P. O. of Bracken co.

Brad'ford, in *Maine*, a post-township of Penobscot co., 85 m. N.E. of Augusta. *Manf.* Leather. *Pop.* 1,487.

Brad'ford, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Essex co., on the Merrimack River, 34 m. N. of Boston; *pop.* (1870), 2,014.

Brad'ford, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Merrimack co. *Manf.* Leather, &c. *Pop.* 1,081.

Brad'ford, in *New York*, a post-township of Steuben co., 60 m. S.S.E. of Rochester; *pop.* (1870), 1,081.

Brad'ford, in *Ohio*, a post-vill. of Miami co.; *pop.* 166.
—A village of Scioto co., on the Ohio River.

Brad'ford, in *Pennsylvania*, a N.N.E. county, on the confines of New York State, with an area of 1,170 sq. m. It is watered by the N. branch of the Susquehanna River, the Tioga River, and by the Towanda, Sugar and Wyalusing creeks. *Surface*, generally hilly. *Soil*, fertile. *Prod.* Lumber, coal, ironstone. *Cap.* Towanda. *Pop.* (1870) 53,204.
—A township of Clearfield co.; *pop.* 1,171.
—A post-township of McKean co., 14 m. N.W. of Smithport; *pop.* 1,446.

Brad'ford, in *Vermont*, a thriving post-township of Orange co., on the W. bank of the Connecticut River, 30 m. S.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* 1,492.

Brad'ford, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Rock co.; *pop.* 1,006.

Brad'ford, in prov. of Ontario, a post-village of Simcoe co., near Lake Simcoe, 41 m. N.N.W. of Toronto; *pop.* (1871) 1,130.

Brad'ford Centre, in *Vermont*, a vill. of Orange co.

Brad'ford Clay, *n.* (*Geol.*) The middle member of the upper division of the Lower Oolites as developed in the W. of England. It nearly corresponds in age with the limestones of the Great Oolite, but is generally a pale grayish clay with little calcareous matter, though enclosing bands of impure limestone.

Brad'ford-on-Avon, a town of England, in Wiltshire, on the river Avon, 93 m. W. by S. of London. *Manf.* Woollen cloths and kerseymeres. *Pop.* 8,835.

Brad'fordsville, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Marion co., on the Rolling fork of Salt River, 60 m. S. by W. of Frankfort; *pop.* 1,488.

Bra'ding, a maritime town of England, in the Isle of Wight, Hampshire, 73 m. S.W. of London. It is an ancient place, whose church was built in 736. *Pop.* 1,852.

Brad'ley, JAMES, D.D., F.R.S., a distinguished English astronomer, B. 1693. In 1742, he was appointed Astronomer Royal, and made a very important discovery relative to the nutation of the earth's axis. He was a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, and also of the Academy of Sciences. *D.* 1762.

Brad'ley, in *Arkansas*, a S.S.E. county, containing 958 sq. m. It is drained by the Saline and Moro Rivers. *Surface*, level. *Soil*, fertile, producing cotton and indian corn. *Cap.* Warren. *Pop.* 8,646.
—A post-office of the above county.

Brad'ley, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Jackson co., 14 m. S.W. of Pinckneyville.

Brad'ley, in *Maine*, a township of Penobscot co., on the Penobscot River, 45 m. N. by E. of Bangor. *Pop.* 866.

Brad'ley, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Allegan co.

Brad'ley, in *Tennessee*, a county in the S.S.E. part of the State, touching Georgia. *Area*, 400 sq. m. *Surface*, hilly. *Soil*, fertile and well irrigated. *Cap.* Cleveland. *Pop.* 11,652.

Brad'leysvale, in *Vermont*, a former twp. of Caledonia co., now Concord and Victory twps., Essex co.

Brad'leyville, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Page co.

Brad'leyville, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Taney co.

Brad'ock Down, *n.* A place near Liskeard, in Cornwall, England, where, about the middle of Jan., 1643, Sir Ralph Hopton with inferior numbers, defeated the Parliamentary army, with trifling loss on his part, taking 1,250 prisoners, and all the enemy's guns, &c.

Brad'shaw, JOHN, an eminent Puritan, who was president of the High Court of Justice which tried and condemned King Charles I. B. in Cheshire, England, in 1586. In 1649, he was Chief Justice of Chester, and when the trial of the king was determined upon, *B.*'s resolute character pointed him out for president, which office, after a slight hesitation, he accepted. His deportment on the trial was lofty and unbending, in conformity to the theory which rendered the unhappy monarch a criminal and amenable; and everything was done, both for and by him, to give weight and dignity to this unexampled tribunal. On Cromwell's accession to the protectorate, he was deprived of his judgeship, but on the restoration of the Long Parliament, was elected president of the Council of State. *B.* died in 1659, and on his death-bed asserted, that if the king were to be tried and condemned again, he would be the first to agree to it. *B.* was magnificently buried in Westminster Abbey, whence, after the Restoration, his body was ejected as being that of a regicide, and hanged on a gibbet at Tyburn, with those of Cromwell and Ireton.

Brad'shaw, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Giles co., 70 m. S. of Nashville.

Bradtville, (*brat'vil,*) in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Grant co.

Bra'dy, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Kalamazoo co., 70 m. S.W. of Lansing; *pop.* 1,382.
—A township of Saginaw co.; *pop.* 471.

Brady, in *Ohio*, a township of Williams co.; *population* 1,681.

Brady, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Clearfield co.; *pop.* 2,009.
—A township of Huntingdon co.; *pop.* 904.
—A township of Butler co.; *pop.* 600.
—A post-office of Indiana co.

Brady, JAMES T., a distinguished lawyer of the city of New York, one of the most fluent, witty, and eloquent members of that bar. He was an associate of Daniel Webster in the celebrated "India Rubber Case." B. 1815, D. 1869.

Bradypo'da, BRAD'YPODS, *n. pl.* [Gr. *bradys*, slow, and *pous, podos*, a foot.] (*Zoöl.*) The Sloth family, order *Edentata*, the general character of which are described under the word, AI, *q. v.*—The *Megatherium*, *Megalonyx*, and *Mylodon*, huge extinct sloth-like animals, whose remains are found in the superficial deposits of South America, and also in those of the U. States, specially in S. Carolina and Georgia, belong to the Bradypoda.

Brad'ypus, *n.* [Lat.] (*Zoöl.*) The name of the genus Sloth, family *Bradypoda*.

Brady's, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Richland co.

Brady's Bend, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Armstrong co., on the W. bank of the Alleghany River, 15 m. N.N.W. of Kittanning; *pop.* 3,619.

Brady's Creek, in *Texas*, flows E. into San Saba River, Bexar co.

Brady's Mill, in *Maryland*, a vill. of Alleghany co.

Bra'dyville in *Ohio*, a post-village of Adams co., 8 m. from the Ohio River.

Bradyville, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Cannon co., 56 m. E.S.E. of Nashville; *pop.* 940.

Brae, (*brā,*) *n.* (See BRAY.) A declivity; a sloping piece of ground. (Almost exclusively confined to Scotland.)

"Except where greenwood echoes rang,
Amang the *braes* o' Ballochmyle." — *Burns.*

Brag, *v. i.* [Dan. *brag*, a crack, a crash; Icel. *braka*, to crack, to crash; Swed. and Goth. *bragi*, a scald, an eminent poet.] Literally, to crack; to make a noise; specifically, to bluster, to boast; to vaunt; to swagger; to talk big. (Often followed by *of;* and sometimes, but improperly, by *on.*)

"Verona *brags* of him
To be a virtuous and well-govern'd youth." — *Shaks.*

"Yet lo! in me what authors have to *brag* on,
Reduc'd at last to hiss in my own dragon." — *Pope.*

—*n.* A boast or boasting; a vaunt.

"A kind of conquest
Cæsar made here; but made not here his *brag*
Of 'came,' and 'saw,' and 'overcame.'" — *Shaks.*

—The thing, or matter, boasted.

"Beauty is nature's *brag.*" — *Milton.*

(*Games.*) *B.* is a game at cards, deriving its name from the efforts of the players to impose upon the judgment of their opponents by boasting of better cards than they possess. As many persons may play as the cards will supply, the dealer giving to each player three cards, turning up the last card all round. Three stakes also are put down by each player. The first stake is taken by the best card turned up in the dealing round. The peculiarity which gives the game its denomination, occurs chiefly in winning the second stake. Here the knaves and nines are called *braggers*, and all cards falling into the hands of the players, assimilate to these. For example, one knave and two aces, two knaves and one ace, and two aces and one knave, all count three aces. The nines operate in the same way. The third stake is won by the person who first makes up the cards in his hand to thirty-one, with the privilege to draw, or not to draw, as he pleases, from the pack.

Bra'ga, (anc. *Augusta Bracara,*) a fortified city of Portugal, cap. of the prov. of Entre-Douro-e-Minho, in a fertile plain between the rivers Cavado and Dieste, 35 m. N.E. of Oporto; Lat. 41° 42′ N., Lon. 8° 20′ W. This town is remarkable for its many fine buildings and fountains. *Manf.* Silver-wares, hats, and harness. — *B.* is a very ancient place, and was founded by the Carthaginians. About 2 m. from the city, on a hill, is the renowned sanctuary, *Do sentior Jesus do Monte*, annually resorted to by crowds of pilgrims. *Pop.* 19,514.

Bragan'za, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, cap. of a comarca, in a fertile plain, on the Ferreuza, 35 m. N.W. of Mirandella. *Manf.* Silks and velvets. *B.* was erected into a duchy in 1442; and, in 1640, John II., 8th Duke of Braganza, ascended the Portuguese throne, under the title of John IV. His descendants continue to enjoy the crown of Portugal, and have also acquired the imperial crown of Brazil. *Pop.* 5,775.

Bragan'za, or **Bragan'ça.** (*Hist.*) The name of the reigning dynasty of Portugal. (See BRAGANZA TOWN.) In 1801 Napoleon I. declared that the line of the *B.* sovereigns had ceased. John, Regent of the kingdom, withdrew to Brazil in 1807, but he returned in 1821. At his death, in 1826, his son, Don Pedro, resigned the throne in favor of his daughter, Maria da Gloria, preferring to remain emperor of Brazil, which he had been elected by the Brazilians, 18 Nov., 1825.

Bragg, BRAXTON, an American Confederate general, B. in N. Carolina, in 1817, graduated at West Point in 1837, was appointed 2d lieutenant in the 3d artillery, served with distinction under Gen. Taylor in the Mexican war, and retired into private life in 1856. At the outbreak of the civil war, *B.* became a brigadier-general in the Confederate army, and was stationed at Pensacola to act against Fort Pickens. In 1862, having been appointed a general of division, with orders to act under Gen. A. S. Johnston, commanding the army of the Mississippi, he took an important part in the two days' battle of Shiloh. On Johnston's death *B.* was appointed to his command, with the full rank of general, and succeeded Gen. Beauregard as commander-in-chief in July of the same year. This command he resigned in Dec. 1863, and nominated Gen. Joe Johnston as his successor. *B.*'s chief success was at Chickamauga, in Sept. 1863, when he inflicted a defeat on the army of Gen. Rosecrans, but was himself, in turn, defeated by Gen. Grant, which led to his temporary removal from command in Jan., 1864, and he was appointed chief of staff to Jefferson Davis. In 1864, he assumed the command of the dept. of N. Carolina, and defeated the Union forces at Kingston, and joined President Davis, with whom he remained in South Carolina when General Johnston surrendered to Gen. Sherman, 26th April, 1865. D. in Texas, September, 1876.

Braggadocio, (*brag-ga-dō'shē-o,*) *n.* [From *Braggadocchio*, a character in Spenser's "Faëric Qucene," eminent for his boastfulness.] A braggart; a boastful person; a blusterer.

"But these *braggadocios* are easy to be detected." — *L'Estrange.*

—Empty boasting; pretension; idle vaunting.

Brag'gart, *n.* [O. Fr. *bragard*, bragging.] A boaster; a vainglorious person; one who brags and talks big.

"Let him fear this, for it will come to pass,
That every *braggart* shall be found an ass." — *Shaks.*

—*a.* Boastful; vainly ostentatious.

"Shall I, . . betray thee to th' huffing, *braggart*, puff'd nobility?" — *Donne.*

Brag'ger, *n.* A boaster; one who brags or talks big.

"Such as have had opportunity to sound these *braggers* thoroughly, . . . have found them, in converse, empty and insipid." *South.*

Bragg'ville, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Middlesex co., 25 m. S.W. of Boston.

Bragi, (*brai'ji.*) (*Scand. Myt.*) The son of Odin and Frigga, and the god of eloquence and poetry. He is represented as an old man with a long flowing beard, like Odin; yet with a serene and unwrinkled brow. His wife was Idunna.

Brag'less, *a.* Without boasting or ostentation. (o.)

"If it be so, *bragless* let it be,
Great Hector was as good a man as he." — *Shaks.*

Brahe, TYCHO, (*brah,*) a celebrated astronomer of a noble Danish family, B. at Knudstorp, 1545. After some previous tuition at Copenhagen, he was sent to Leipzig to study the law. Led by inclination, he devoted himself to mathematical pursuits, to which his attention is said to have been directed by accident. He left Leipzig in 1565, and that year he had the misfortune to have a part of his nose cut off in a duel, which loss he is said so ingeniously to have supplied by an artificial nose, that the defect was not perceptible. He made some chemical experiments, in hopes of finding the *philosopher's stone*, a common object of research among the philosophers of his time. In 1566 he left Denmark and improved his acquaintance with astronomy, in the course of his travels in Germany and France. He returned home in 1571, and began to make astronomical observations at an observatory which he erected near

Knudstorp Here it was that he signalized himself in 1572, by the discovery of a new star in the constellation Cassiopeia. He soon after violently offended his relations by marrying a country girl, when the king interposed his authority to produce a reconciliation. In 1574 he lectured on astronomy at Copenhagen, and soon after, having travelled through several parts of Europe, he determined to settle with his family at Basle The Danish king, Frederick II., unwilling to have his country deprived of a subject who was an honor to it, determined to retain him at home, by providing him with every convenience for his studies, and rewarding him according to his merits. He therefore presented him with the island of Huen, or Ween, in the Sound, for the erection of an observatory, gave him an ample pension, and a canonry in the Cathedral of Roskilde He enjoyed this situation, and these advantages, about twenty years, during which period he strenuously applied himself to the cultivation of astronomical science. The death of Frederick II. interrupted his studies, and being deprived of his pension and canonry by the ill offices of envious and illiberal courtiers, he left Denmark, and ultimately settled at Prague, under the patronage of the Emperor Rodolph, who was a lover of science and learned men. This prince provided for him most magnificently; and he began to occupy himself with his usual pursuits, and gathered around him a number of mathematical students, among whom was the celebrated Kepler He had not long enjoyed these advantages, when he was seized with a disease, which terminated in death, 1601. *B* is known as the inventor of a new hypothesis to explain the motions of the planetary bodies. His scheme was a kind of medium between the ancient system of Ptolemy and that which had been advanced by Copernicus. He supposed the earth to be fixed motionless in the centre of the universe, around which he imagined the sun to revolve in a year and the moon in a month, the other planets performing their course around the sun, and being carried with it in its revolution around the earth; and the whole of this system, together with that of the firmament or orb of the fixed stars, was supposed to have a diurnal motion also. The obvious difficulties in this scheme, and its inferiority to the simpler, and now generally received, system of Copernicus, have led some to undervalue the abilities of Tycho, who, it ought to be recollected had for his object the formation of an hypothesis, which would explain the celestial phenomena without admitting the revolutionary motions of the planet we inhabit. Neither does the fame of Tycho rest upon the merits or the ingenuity of his theory, for he was a skilful practical astronomer, and made many important observations on the stars, contained in the works published by himself, and in the famous *Rodolp'hine Tables* of his disciple Kepler.

Brahil'ov, or **Brail'off,** in Turkey in Europe.—See ISRAIL

Brah'ma, (*br a'ma*) [Sans. probably from the root *brih*, to grow, to expand, whence *briha, wriha,* to move intensely, hence to raise, to produce, to create.] (*Hindoo Myt.*) The name of the first of the three gods who constitute the *Trimurti,* (Fig. 247) or triad of principal Hindoo deities The epithets applied to this divinity are very numerous, some of the most usual being *Swayambhu,* the self-existing; *Parameshti,* who abides in the most exalted place; *Pitamaha,* the great father; *Prajâpati,* the lord of creatures. *Lokesa,* the ruler of the world, &c. *Brahm,* the essence of the Supreme Being in the abstract, devoid of personal individuality, to whose name so much reverence is attached that it is considered criminal to pronounce it, is said to have given birth to Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva simultaneously; and to have allotted to the first the province of *creating,* to the second that of *preserving,* and to the third that of *destroying.* Accordingly, ever since the creation of the world, *B* has had little or nothing to do, and it will not be till the 10th *avatar,* or incarnation, that his services will be put in requisition when this world is to undergo total annihilation. Meanwhile, however, the other deities, Vishnu and Siva, are constantly engaged in their respective duties of preservation and destruction; and the Hindoos lavish chiefly their adoration upon those divinities from whom they expect to derive immediate advantage. In the mythological poems, and in sculpture, he is represented with four heads, or rather faces, and holding in his four hands a manuscript book containing a portion of the Vedas, a pot for holding water, a rosary, and a sacrificial spoon. In the sculptures of the cave-temple of Elephanta, he is represented sitting on a lotus supported by five swans, or geese. —See HINDOOISM.

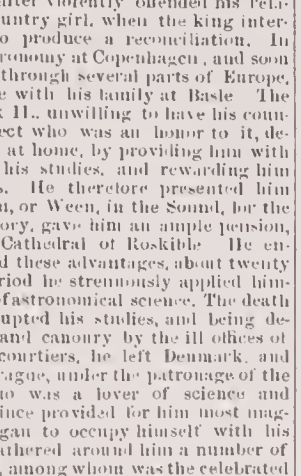


Fig. 406. — BRAHMA.

Brah'man, Brah'min, *n.* The first, or highest, of the four Hindoo castes, said to have proceeded from the mouth of *Brahma*; (see BRAHMA.) They form the learned or sacerdotal class, and its members have maintained a more extensive sway than the priests of any other nation Their chief privileges consist in reading the *Vedas* q. v. in instituting sacrifices, in imparting religious instruction in asking alms, and in exemption from capital punishment The whole life of the *B* is devoted to the study of the sacred writings Their importance dates from a time later than that of the early Vedic hymns, in which Brahma himself is not known as a god, and the *B* appears as one among a number of priests in no way his inferiors. After the promulgation of the Code of *Menu* q. v., the *B.* gradually established their supremacy. Of ancient Brahmanical science the principal remains are their astronomical and trigonometrical methods, both of which have given rise to frequent and learned discussion. Among the modern *B* we look in vain for the deep learning that characterized the ancient members of this order, for, with the exception of metaphysical disquisitions, which have ever been a favorite study among them, the learning of the present race of *B.* is exceedingly meagre. Their morals also are woefully deteriorated; and while they are the sole depositaries and ministers of a religion which in point of purity of morals yields only to the Christian, their conduct is characterized by the most vile and licentious practices; a spirit of avarice, falsehood, and revenge is everywhere visible; and in many cases superstition and fanaticism have been exchanged for infidelity and atheism.

Brahmanee', BRAH'MANESS, *n.* The wife of a Brahman.

Brahman'ic, BRAHMAN'ICAL, BRAHMIN'IC, BRAHMIN'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to the Brahmans, or to their religious doctrines and worship.

Brah'manism, BRAH'MINISM, *n.* The religion of Brahma: the doctrinal system of the Brahmans.

Brahmapootra, Brahmaputra, (*bra'ma-poot'ra,*) ("Son of Brahma") sometimes erroneously written BURRAMPOOTER, one of the largest rivers of Asia, forming the proper E. boundary of Hindostan. It has 3 separate sources, viz, the Dihong, Dibong, and Lohit rivers, which unite in Upper Assam; the first has been traced through the Himalaya chain to Lat. 30° 30′ N., and Lon. 82° E., and is, in all probability, a continuation of the great San-po of Thibet. (See SAN-PO.) The Dihong is but partially known, but it however, carries twice as much water as the Lohit into the *B.* The Dibong is the central and smallest of the three headstreams: it rises N. of the Himalayas, near Lat 28° 10′; and Lon 97°, and passes through the mountains into Assam, near Lat. 28° 15′, and Lon. 90°. — The Lohit, called by the Assamese "holy stream," and considered by the Brahmins as more especially the origin of the *B.* is formed by the union of two smaller streams in the high mountain region of Thibet, between Lat. 28° and 2° N., and Lon. 97° and 98° E; which having joined, the river thence resulting takes a S.W. course, and passes through a remarkable basin of rocky hills, a place of pilgrimage often frequented by Brahmins, in which it is augmented by the waters of the Brahmakund, a holy pool of those religionists. At its exit from this basin the river takes the name of *B.*, flows S.W through Assam (where it receives about 60 affluents), enters Bengal in the Rungpore dist., and, finally empties into the Bay of Bengal by an estuary 20 m. wide, in Lat. 22° 50′ N., Lon. 90° 40′ E., in conjunction with the largest branch of the Ganges. The *B.*'s banks are mostly covered with jungle or marshes, and its current is very strong. Entire length estimated at 1,500 m.

Brah'min Ox or **Bull,** *n.* (*Zoöl*) See ZEBU

Braid, (*brād,*) *v. a.* (*imp.* BRAIDED; *p. pr* BRAIDING.) [A.S. *bredan;* probably of the same origin as broider.] To weave, knit, or wreath; to intertwine; as, to *braid* a coat.

"A ribband did the *braided* tresses bind
The rest was loose, and wanton'd in the wind. — *Dryden*

—To mingle, by rubbing in some fluid, or soft substance; as, to *braid* starch. — *Webster.*

—A texture formed by weaving together different strands; something braided; a knot.

"In twisted *braids* of lilies knitting
The loose train of thy amber-dropping hair — *Milton.*

Braid'ing, *n.* Act of making braids. — Braids taken collectively in quantity

Braid'wood, in *Illinois,* a post-office of Will co.

Brail, *n.* [O. Fr. *braye,* a truss, from *brayes,* breeches] (*Naut.*) Brails are small ropes employed in gathering up on a yard the bottom and skirts of its sail, preparatory to furling. They lessen the trouble and danger of furling sails, and allow of sail being rapidly reduced by hauling the brails either from the deck or top. When the brails are hauled taut, the sail is said to be *brailed up.*

Brain, *n.* [A.S. *bragen, bragen;* Frisian, *brein, brin;* Du. *brein,* from Goth. *brikan;* Sansk *vrkna,* to break. Probably allied to Gr. *bregma,* the upper part of the head, from *brechō,* to wet, because in infants the fore part of the head is wet or moist.] — See below, § *Anat.* — The seat of sensation and of the intellect, hence, the understanding. (Often used in the plural.)

'O that men should put an enemy in their mouths, to steal away their *brains.* —*Shaks.*

—Fancy; imagination, sensibility. (R.)

'My son Edgar' had he a hand to write this a heart and *brain* to breed it in?" —*Shaks.*

(*Anat.*) The name given to a soft pulpy substance, which in man and the higher orders of animals constitutes one of the great central masses of the nervous system. This important organ, the seat of sensation, thought, and intelligence, and contained in the cavity formed by the bones comprising the case of the skull, has been described by modern phrenologists as being a large flat cake, which, if carefully unfolded and spread out, would cover a circular area of several feet in diameter The *B* so expanded, is folded and doubled up in the most admirable and wonderful manner, to enable it to adapt itself to the narrow, oval cavity of the *cranium* that receives it these doublings or folds being the convolutions, as they are called, which import those inequalities to the vault of the skull-cap from which the science of phrenology has derived its external symbols. — Anatomically, the *B* consists of two parts, the external and internal The external or outer portion is termed the bark, or *cinerituous* part, from its ashy gray color, it is also called the *glandular,* or secretory, because it was supposed to possess some of the secreting properties of a gland. This portion is composed of a fine cellular membrane, through which a congeries of extremely minute blood-vessels circulate freely. The internal portion, the largest and most consistent part of the *B.*, is called the *medullary* portion, so named from its white marrowy appearance, and consists of bundles of minute fibres interlaced together. Both these portions are intimately united in the centre of the mass, or, as it is called, in the *meisual* line, the fibres of the right side passing to the left, and *vice versa:* thus each side of the brain is a reduplication of the other. The *B.* is divided into three parts — the *cerebrum,* or brain proper; the *cerebellum,* or lesser brain; and the *medulla oblongata,* or commencement of the spinal marrow. — The cerebrum, or *B.* proper, is situated at the upper and anterior part of the skull, and is much the largest portion of the whole mass. It is divided into two halves, called *hemispheres,* each hemisphere being sub-divided by deep fissures called *solci,* into three *lobes,* named, from their situation, the anterior, middle, and posterior lobes. The cerebellum, or smaller *B*, is simply divided into two parts — the right and left hemispheres. This portion is situated at the back of the head, or *occiput,* and differs materially in structure from the larger *B.*, being composed of flattened layers, or *laminæ.* The medulla oblongata is somewhat of a funnel shape, and seems like a continuous process of the latter part of the *B.*, and passes out of the skull to descend along the tube of the spinal column. Besides the external case of the skull, the *B.* is enclosed in three internal *investures* or membranes, two of them called by the ancients, who believed that they gave birth to and supported all the nervous mass within the head, the mothers Thus the first, a strong fibrous texture, is named *dura mater,* or hard mother, because firm and resistent, lining the inside of

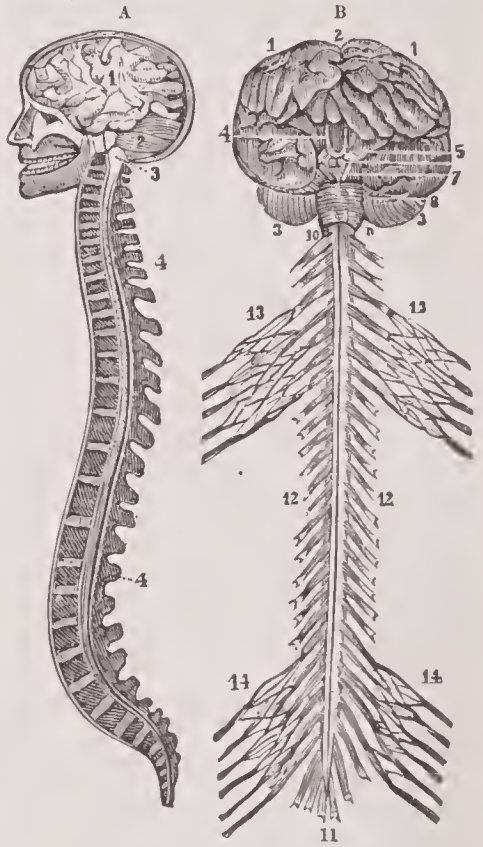


Fig. 407.

A — A section of the brain and spinal column. 1. The cerebrum. 2 The cerebellum. 3. The medulla oblongata. 4, 4. The spinal cord in its canal.

B. — Anterior view of the brain and spinal cord. 1, 1. The two hemispheres of the cerebrum. 2. Longitudinal fissure separating the two hemispheres. 3, 3. The cerebellum. 4 The olfactory nerve. 5. The optic nerve. 7. The third pair of nerves. 8 The pons varolii. 9. The fourth pair of nerves. 10. The lower portion of the medulla oblongata. 11. The spinal cord. 12. 12. Spinal nerves. 13. 13. The brachial plexus. 14, 14. The lumbar and sacral plexus.

the skull and top of the brain and sending down long processes between the two hemispheres and convolutions in an analogous manner to the tough membrane found lining the inner shell of a walnut, to which fruit the brain bears a strong general resemblance. The second

is termed the *pia mater*, or kind mother, because it dips into every fold and convolution of the brain, and is a fine delicate membrane, covered in every part with a network of blood-vessels, and is the medium by which nourishment is carried to the substance of the brain. The third coat is named the *arachnoid membrane*, from its resemblance to a spider's web. The proper uses and order of these investments will be given elsewhere. — Between the folds and doublings of the convolutions of the *B.* there are several cavities, or open spaces and elevations, which have received from different anatomists names, according to their shape or size, such as the *Ventricles*, *Fornix*, *Hippocampi*, &c., *q. v.* — In males, the average weight of the full-grown human *B.* is about 49 or 50 oz.; in females, 44. It varies, however, considerably in different individuals. In a series of 278 cases, the maximum weight of the adult male *B.* was found to be 65 oz., and the minimum 34; in 191 cases, the maximum weight of the adult female *B.* was 56, and the minimum 31 oz. The *B.* of the naturalist Cuvier is said to have weighed upwards of 64 oz. Anatomists differ as to the size or weight of the B at different periods of life. Sœmmering believed that the B reached its full size as early as the third year; the Wenzels and Sir William Hamilton fixed the period about the seventh; and Tiedemann, between the seventh and eighth year. Gall and Spurzheim were of opinion that the *B.* continued to grow until the fortieth year. From a series of observations, however, it appears that in general the weight of the *B.* increases rapidly up to the seventh year, then more slowly to between sixteen and twenty, and then more slowly to between thirty-one and forty, at which time it reaches its maximum point. Beyond that period there appears a slow but progressive diminution in weight of about 1 oz., during each subsequent decennial period. The only animals that possess absolutely a larger *B.* than man, are the elephant and whale. In the former, it is said to weigh between 8 and 10 lbs., and in the latter it was found in a specimen 75 feet long, to weigh upwards of 5 lbs. Generally speaking, as compared with the weight of his body, the *B.* of man is heavier than that of the lower animals; but there are some slight exceptions to this rule, as in the case of certain species of small birds, and in the smaller apes. The proportionate weight of the human *B* to the body is greatest at birth, being about 1 to 5·85 in the male, and 1 to 6·5 in the female. At the tenth year it is about t to 14; at the twentieth about 1 to 20; and after that age it averages about 1 to 36·5, with a trifling decrease in advanced life. In general, the size of the *B.* bears a certain relation to the mental powers of the individual, and a certain amount of it is always necessary to sound mental action. — In comparing the brain of man with that of the other mammalia, the most obvious distinction is its much greater size in proportion to the size of the body. In the dog, the *B.* bears an average proportion to the body of about 1 to 120; in the horse, 1 to 450; in the sheep, 1 to 750; and in the ox, 1 to 800. The convolutions, too, which are so marked on the human *B.*, are few, or altogether wanting on the *B.* of animals. In particular, in animals, the medullary matter of the *B* predominates in every part, while the cineritious is deficient. The nerves of sense, too, in animals, are usually much more largely developed than in man. In man the olfactory nerve is not one-fourth of the size of that of the horse, though the *B.* is so much larger. In the smaller quadrupeds the comparative size of the *B.* approaches nearer to that of the human, being in the mouse about a forty-third part of the weight of the animal; but it is composed almost entirely of medullary matter. In birds, the *B.* is in general a much less complex organ than in mammals, presenting no convolutions on its surface, and having only a very small quantity of cineritious matter. Though its bulk is in general proportionally much smaller than the human *B.*, yet in some of the smaller birds, as the chaffinch and redbreast, it approaches that of the latter. In fishes the *B.* is yet more diminished: in the chub being only 1 to 842, and in the lamprey 1 to 1,425. It consists merely of two pairs of ganglia and a single one. The two anterior ganglia, or lobes, are the olfactory lobes, immediately behind which are two others, generally of larger size, called the optic lobes; while behind these is a single ganglion, or lobe, situated in the median line, and termed the cerebellum. The functions of the *B.* will be examined under the words NERVOUS SYSTEM, and PHRENOLOGY.

(*Chem.*) The chemical examination of the brain of animals was first undertaken by Vaugaslin, who found in the human brain 80 water, 7 albumen, 4·53 white fatty matter, 0·70 red fatty matter, 1·12 osmazome, 1·5 phosphorus; acids, salts, and sulphur, 5·15. M. Conerbe, in an elaborate dissertation upon the composition of *B.*, finds a large proportion of *cholesterine* in it, and asserts, as the result of repeated examinations, that the proportion of phosphorus in the *B.* of persons of sound intellect is from 2 to 2·5 per cent.; in the brain of maniacs it is from 3 to 4·5; and in that of idiots, only from 1 to 1·5 per cent.

(*Med.*) The *B.*, which is the most delicate and exquisitely formed of all the organs of the human body, is subject to a great variety of disorders, most of which will be treated of under their proper heads, in other parts of this work, but some of which it will be necessary to notice here. *Inflammation* is one of the most common diseases to which the *B.* is subject, and may result from a number of causes: — from external injuries, as blows or falls, the symptoms of which may not manifest themselves for many days; from the improper use of narcotics or stimulants; exposure to the cold or the action of the sun's rays; protracted study, excessive joy, or other mental emotion; as well as less directly from diseases of the digestive or other organs of the body. It is characterized by more or less violent pain of the head, with suffusion or prominence of the eyes, the countenance generally tumid or flushed, and delirium or stupor. Frequently, in children, inflammation leads to a form of disease known as water in the head, or *hydrocephalus*, q. v. *Softening* of the *B.* is caused by the want of a proper supply of nourishment to the cerebral substance, and may arise from various causes. It is characterized by lowness of spirits, headaches, giddiness, the loss of memory, and at length, imbecility and paralysis. Unfortunately, this is a disease which little can be done to remedy, especially when it results from a disordered state of the nutritient organs themselves, as from disease or obstruction in the arteries which convey the blood to the cerebral substance. Frequently it is occasioned by over-anxiety or excessive study; in which case everything is to be done to get rid of the predisposing cause. Every thought, every mental effort destroys a certain portion of the cerebral matter; and hence, if destruction takes place more rapidly than renewal, a wasting or softening of the *B.* is the result. The blood-vessels, particularly in the aged, are also liable to be ruptured. — See APOPLEXY, CONVULSIONS, INSANITY, DELIRIUM TREMENS, PARALYSIS.

Brain, *v. a.* To dash out the brains of.

Brain'ard's, in *New Jersey*, a P. O. of Warren co.

Brained, *a.* Furnished with brains. — *Shaks.*

Brain'erd, in *New York*, a post-village of Rensselaer co., on Kinderhook Creek, 16 m. S.E. of Albany.

Brain-fever, *n.* An inflammation of the brain. See BRAIN, (*¿ Med.*)

Brain'ish, *a.* Hot-headed; furious. (R.) *Shaks.*

Brain'less, *a.* Without understanding; silly; thoughtless; witless.

Brain'-pan, *n.* The skull, containing the brain. — *Shaks., Holland.*

Brain'-racking, *a.* Perplexing; harassing the mind.

Brain'-sick, *a.* Disordered in the understanding; giddy; thoughtless.

Brain'-sickly, *adv.* Weakly; headily. — *Shaks.*

Brain'-sickness, *n.* Sickness of the brain. Indiscretion; giddiness.

Brain'-spun, *a.* Spun out of the brain.

Brain-le-Comté, (*brān-lay-komtay,*) a town of Belgium, prov. of Hainault, 13 m. N.N.E. of Mons; *pop.* 5,065.

Brain'stone-coral, *n.* A name popularly applied to certain kinds of Madrepore of the genus *Meandrina*, so named from the general resemblance to the brain of man, exhibited in their large rounded mass, and numerous winding depressions. When the hemispherical mass is broken, the ridges which bound its furrows may be traced inwards through its substance, even to the central nucleus from which they commenced. The brainstone corals are very common in collections, and are much admired for their beauty. They are found chiefly in the seas of warm climates, particularly in the Indian and S. Atlantic oceans. They sometimes attain a large size. Their rate of growth, however, appears to be slow.

Brain'tree, a town of England, in co. of Essex, 36 m. N.E. of London. It is an ancient place, noted chiefly for its annual fairs. *Pop.* 4,735.

Brain'tree, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Norfolk co., 10 m. S. by E. of Boston. The manufacture of boots and shoes is carried on very extensively. Machinery, woollen goods, cordage, twine, mats, crash, &c, are also manufactured in the town. *Pop.* 3,948.

Brain'tree, in *Vermont*, a township of Orange co., 20 m. S. by W. of Montpelier; *pop.* 1,006.

Brain'trem, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Wyoming co.; *pop.* 640.

Braird, *n.* (*Scot.*) [A.S. *brord.*] In Scotland, the springing up of seeds, which, when they come up well, are said to have a good braird.

—*v. n.* To spring up, as seeds.

Braise, *n.* A French word, in common use among charcoal burners to designate the fine refuse coal which gathers about their pits. The material is much used as a covering for the heaps of wood to be charred; and about iron-works it serves a very useful purpose, when mixed with the great piles of ore to be calcined, keeping up for a long time the slow combustion required for this purpose. — *N. Am. Cyclop.*

Brait, *n.* A commercial name of the rough diamond.

Brake, *n.* [Swed. and Goth. *braka*, to crash, crackle. When dry, the plant *crackles* under the feet.] The common name of the *Pteris*, a genus of ferns, called also *Braken.* — See PTERIS.

—A place overgrown with brakes, briers, or brambles.

Brake, *n.* [Formerly pret. of BREAK.] That which breaks, subdues, curbs, checks, confines, restrains, or retards. — An instrument to break flax. — A sharp bit or snaffle. — A vehicle for breaking in young or refractory horses. — A large heavy harrow for breaking clods. — An ancient instrument of torture.

(*Mech.*) A block of wood applied by lever or screw pressure to the circumference of a wheel, to slacken or arrest the moving power of a machine, by the production of a large amount of friction. By extension of meaning, it now signifies the railway-carriage in which is placed the *B.* intended to retard or stop the train when needed. *B.* are sometimes used in the form of bands of metal or leather passing round a wheel, by the tightening of which the necessary amount of friction is produced. — The *B.-beam* or *B.-bar* is the part that connects the *B.*-blocks of opposite wheels. — The *B.-broke* is the part of the *B.* holding the *B.*-shoe. — The *B.-shoe* or *B.-rabber*, is the part of a *B.* against which the wheel rubs. — The *B.-wheel* is the handle-wheel by which power is applied to a *B.* — The *B.* generally used in the U. States is known as the *Stevens brake.*

(*Naut.*) [From Lat. *brachium*, an arm.] The handle of a ship's pump.

(*Mil.*) That part of a military engine or battery by which it is turned to any particular point. — *Worcester.* — A kind of cross-bow or ballista.

Brake'man, *n.*; *pl.* BRAKESMEN. One whose duty it is to tend to the brakes on a railroad-car.

Brak'y, *a.* Full of brakes; rough; thorny.

Bra'mah, JOSEPH, an English engineer, B. 1749. He was bred a carpenter, and worked for some time in London as a cabinet-maker, but at length adopted the engineering profession. His inventions were many and useful; as a hydraulic machine, producing motion by the uniform pressure of fluids, on the principle of the hydrostatic paradox, (see HYDROSTATIC PRESS), and an improved kind of lock, known as the *Bramah Lock*, (see LOCK.) He was the author of *A Dissertation on the Construction of Locks*, &c. D. 1814.

Bra'man's Corners, in *New York*, a post-office of Schenectady co.

Bramante D'URBINO, (*bra-mon'tai*), whose real name was DONATO LAZZARI, a celebrated Italian architect. B., 1444. Showing an early taste for drawing, he was brought up to the profession of a painter, but he quitted it to dedicate his talents to architecture, which he cultivated with uncommon success. He first designed and commenced in 1513, the erection of St Peter's at Rome, carried on and finished by other architects after his death. He was a great favorite with Pope Julius II., who made him superintendent of his buildings, and under that pontiff he formed the magnificent project of connecting the Belvidere Palace with the Vatican, by means of two grand galleries carried across a valley. He built many churches, monasteries, and palaces at Rome, and in other Italian cities, and was employed by Pope Julius as an engineer to fortify Bologna, 1504. He manifested a decided predilection for the classic architecture of the Greeks, and was the instructor of Raphael in that art. D. 1514. *B.* painted portraits with ability, and he was skilled in music and poetry.

Bram'ble, *n.* [A. S. *bremel, brembel*; Dan. *brambær*; O. Ger. *brâma, brâmal.* Etymol. unknown.] (*Bot.*) The common name of the genus RUBUS. *q. v.*

Bram'ble-berry, *n.* The blackberry. See RUBUS.

Bram'ble-bush, *n.* A collection of brambles growing together.

Bram'bled, *a.* Overgrown with brambles.

Bram'ble-net, *n.* A net to catch birds.

Bram'bling, BRAMBLE-FINCH, MOUNTAIN-FINCH, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A bird of the family *Fringillidæ*. It breeds in the more northern parts of Scandinavia; visiting Italy, Malta, Smyrna, &c., in its winter migrations. It has no song, its call-note being a single monotonous chirp. It is rather larger than the chaffinch. The tail is forked, and its prevailing colors are black, white, and yellow.

Bram'bly, *a.* Full of brambles.

Bram'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Bream family. — See BREAM

Bra'min, *n.* See BRAHMAN.

Bram'lette, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Gallatin co.

Bramp'ton, in prov. of Ontario, a thriving town, cap. of Peel co., 21 m. N.W. of Toronto; *pop.* (1871) 2,t00.

Bran, *n.* [O. Fr.; Celt. *bran, bren*, excrement, ordure.] The skins or husks of corn, especially of ground wheat, separated from the corn by a sieve, or bolted. Large quantities of wheat *B.* are used for making starch which it contains in the proportion of 55·6 per cent. The dyers reckon *B.* among the non-coloring drugs, and use it for making the sour water with which they prepare their dyes. *B.* is also used as food for horses and cattle. In the practice of medicine it is employed as a warm poultice in abdominal inflammation, spasms, &c.

Bran, the son of Llyr, and father of Caradoc, or Caractacus, king of Britain; D. about 80 A. D.

Bran'card, *n.* [Fr.] A horse-litter; a hand-barrow.

Brancas-Lauraguais, (DUKE DE,) (*bran'kas-lawragay'.*) a member of the French Academy of Sciences, B. 1733. He was distinguished for his skill in chemistry, and was the worthy associate of Lavoisier, Berthollet, Chaptal, and other celebrated reformers of the science. To this nobleman we owe the discovery of the composition of the diamond, and some very important improvements in the manufacture of porcelain. D 1824.

Branch, *n.* [Gr. *brachion*; Lat. *brachium*, the arm; It. *branca*; Fr. *branche.*] (*Bot.*) That part of a plant which is produced from a lateral leaf-bud on the primary axis or stem. It is looked upon as part of the stem, and not as a distinct organ. A branch generally produces secondary branches, and these give rise to minor ramifications, called *branchlets* or *twigs*. The different modes in which *B.* spring from the stem give rise to the various forms of trees: such as pyramidal, spreading, and weeping. Thus in the cypress, the branches are *erect*, forming acute angles with the upper part of the stem; in the oak and cedar, they are *spreading*, each forming nearly a right angle; in the weeping ash and elm, the angles are *oblique*; while in the weeping-willow and birch, the branches are *pendulous*, from their flexibility. The comparative length of the upper and under branches also gives rise to great differences in the contour of trees, as seen in the conical form of the spruce, and in the umbrella-like shape of the Italian pine. — See STEM.

(*Anat.*) A term applied generally to the principal divisions of an artery or vein. *B.* is then synonymous with *Ramus.*

(*Mining.*) A leader, string, or rib of ore, that runs in a lode; or if a lode is divided into several strings, they are called *branches*, whether they contain ore or not; likewise, strings of ore which run transversely into the

lode are called branches, and so are all veins that are small, dead, or alive, *i. e.*, whether they contain ore or not.

(*Genealogy.*) A portion of the descendants of a person, who trace their descent to some common ancestor, who is himself a descendant of a like person. The whole of a table of genealogy is often called the *genealogical tree*; and sometimes it is made to take the form of a tree, which is in the first place divided into as many branches as there are children, afterwards into as many branches as there are grand-children, then great-grand-children, and so on. If, for example, it is desired to form the genealogical tree of Peter's family, Peter will be made the trunk of the tree; if he has had two children, John and James, their names will be written on the first two branches, which will themselves shoot out into as many smaller branches as John and James have children; from these others proceed, until the whole family is represented on the tree. Thus the origin, the application, and the use of the word "branch" in genealogy will be at once understood.

(*Zoöl.*) The first division of the animal kingdom, synonymous with *Type*. — *B.* are characterized by plan of structure. Cuvier has shown that the animal kingdom comprises four great *B.* or Types — *Vertebrata*, *Articulata*, *Mollusca*, and *Radiata*, q. v. — These four *B.* are sub-divided into *classes*. — See CLASS.

(*Naut.*) In the U. States the name *B.*, or *Full B.*, is given to a pilot bearing a commission of the highest grade, to distinguish it from the warrant granted to subordinate pilots, who are restricted to vessels of a certain draught.

—The offshoot of anything, as of a river, of a stag's horn, &c.; a small part of anything; any distinct article or portion.

Branch, *v. a.* To shoot or spread in branches or separate parts; to shoot out; to ramify; to fork.

"The Alps *branch* out, on all sides, into several different divisions." — *Addison.*

—*v. a.* To divide or form into branches.

"The spirits of things are *branched* into canals, as blood is." *Bacon.*

—To adorn with needlework, representing branches, flowers, &c.

"In robe of lily white she was array'd,
Branched with gold and pearl, most richly wrought." *Spenser.*

Branch, in *Michigan*, a S. county, embracing an area of 528 sq. m., watered by the St. Joseph's, Prairie, Coldwater, and Hog rivers. *Surface.* Rolling prairie. *Soil.* Excellent, yielding heavy timber and iron ore. *Cap.* Coldwater. *Pop.* (1870) 26,226.

—A village of the above co., on the Coldwater River, 89 m. S.S.W. of Lansing.

Branch, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Schuylkill co.: *pop.* 1,200.

Branch, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Manitowoc co.

Branch'burg, in *New Jersey*, a township of Somerset co.: *pop.* (1870), 1,253.

Branch-chuck, *n.* (*Mech.*) A chuck formed of four branches, turned up at the ends, and each furnished with a screw. — *Craig.*

Branch'dale, in *Pennsylvania*, a P.O. of Schuylkill co.

Branched'-work, *n.* (*Arch.*) Carved and sculptured leaves and branches on monuments and friezes.

Branch'er, *n.* One that forms branches.

(*Falconry.*) A young hawk that begins to leave the nest and go from branch to branch.

Branch'ery, *n.* A system of branches; the vascular part of fruits.

Bran'chial, *a.* Belonging or relating to the branchiæ or gills.

Branchiæ, (*brangk'e-e,*) *n. pl.* [Lat.; from Gr. *branchia*, gills.] (*Physiol.*) The organs called *B.*, or *Gills*, are vascular respiratory organs, destined to submit to the process of oxygenation the blood of the greater part of aquatic animals. It is by means of the oxygen of the air dissolved in water that this method of respiration is performed. As the name imports, these organs are more or less branched. They are situated upon special parts of the body, but their position varies according to the animals in which they have been observed. Their surface, multiplied proportionately to the number of their ramifications, is always covered with a very fine and permeable membrane. In fishes the gills consist of arches of bone attached to the *os hyoides* or bone of the tongue. To these the rays or filaments of the gills are attached, generally in a row upon each, varying in number, and having their surfaces covered by a tissue of innumerable blood-vessels. Upon these is stretched the gill membrane. The water taken in by the mouth passes through among the filaments of the gills, and escapes by the gill openings in the rear. In its progress through the filaments of the gills, the oxygen is separated from the atmospheric air contained in the water, and carbon is given out in return.

Branch'iness, *n.* Quality of being branchy; fulness of branches.

Branch'ing, *n.* The act of branching, or forming into branches

—*a.* Supplied with branches: throwing out branches; as, a *branching* elm.

Bran'chiopod, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the *Branchiopoda*.

Branchiop'oda, *n. pl.* [Gr. *branchia*, gills, and *pous, podos*, a foot.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of crustaceous animals, order *Entomostraca*, in which the locomotive extremities fulfil the functions of gills. These Crustaceans, which are for the most part microscopic, are always in motion when in an animated state, and are generally protected by a shell or crust in the shape of a shield, or of a bivalve shell, and are furnished sometimes with four, sometimes with two antennæ. Their feet vary in number, some having not less than a hundred. A great portion have only one eye. The genera *Cyclops* and *Cypris* may be mentioned as examples of *B.*

Branchios'tegan, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the *Branchiostegi*.

Branchios'tegi, *n. pl.* [Gr. *branchia*, gills, and *stego*, to cover.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of cartilaginous fishes, comprehending those in which the gills are free, and covered by a membrane. It corresponds to the order STURIONES, *q. v.*

Branchios'tegous, *a.* That has covered gills, as the *Branchiostegi*.

Branch Junc'tion, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Westmoreland co.

Branch'less, *a.* Without branches or shoots; barren; without any valuable product; as, a *branchless* tree.

Branch'let, *n.* A little branch.

Branch-pilot, *n.* (*Naut.*) See BRANCH.

Branch'port, in *New York*, a post-village of Jerusalem township, Yates co., at the N.W. end of Crooked Lake, 200 m. W. of Albany; *pop* abt. 450.

Branch River, in *Rhode Island*, empties into the Blackstone River, 4 m. above Woonsocket.

Branch's Store, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Duplin co.

Branch Village, in *Rhode Island*, a village of Smithfield township, Providence co., 10 m. N.N.W. of Providence. *Manf.* Cottons and agricultural implements. *Pop.* abt. 250.

Branch'ville, in *Alabama*, a post-office of St. Clair co.

Branch'ville, in *Arkansas*, a post-office of Drew co.

Branch'ville, in *Maryland*, a post-office of PRINCE GEORGE'S co.

Branch'ville, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Sussex co., on an arm of the Paulinskill River, 77 m. N. of Trenton.

Branch'ville, in *S. Carolina*, a twp. and post-village of Orangeburg dist., 62 m. W.N.W. of Charleston, and 67 S. of Columbia; *pop.* of township 1,339.

Branch'ville, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Southampton co.

Branch'y, *a.* Full of branches; having wide-spreading branches.

Bran'co, an affluent of the Rio-Grande, Brazil. It rises in the Sierra Dnra, Lat. 11° 2.′ S., Lon. 40° 10′ W.: flows in a S.E. course, and is navigable from its mouth to Tres-barres, a distance of about 40 m. — BRANCO RIO, another river of Brazil, rises in the Parime Mountains, flows S for 400 m., and joins the Rio Negro near Lat. 1° 20′ S.

Brand, *n.* [A.S., Du., Sw., and Dan. *brand*, from *brennen*, to burn.] A burning or partly burned piece of wood; a lighted fagot.

"Take it, she said, and when your needs require,
This little *brand* will serve to light your fire." — *Dryden.*

—A sword, resembling a brand when waved.

"Waved over by that flaming *brand*!" — *Milton.*

—A mark made with a hot iron; as, the *brand* of a cask; hence, figuratively, quality; kind; as, a box of cigars of a good *brand*.

—A stigma; any note or mark of infamy. See BRANDING.

"A *brand* of infamy passes for a badge of honor." — *L'Estrange.*

—A disease peculiar to vegetables; sometimes called *burn*, and more commonly BLIGHT, *q. v.*

—A term sometimes applied to lightning, or a thunderbolt; as, the levin *brand*.

"The sire omnipotent prepares the *brand*,
By Vulcan wrought, and arms his potent hand." — *Granville.*

—*v. a.* To burn, stamp, or impress with a hot iron; as, to *brand* a package.

—To fix a mark of infamy upon; to stigmatize as infamous; as, to *brand* a person's character; to *brand* a galley-slave.

"*Brand* not their actions with so foul a name:
Pity, at least, what we are forced to blame." — *Dryden.*

Brandenburg, (*bran'den-boorg,*) an important prov. of Prussia, consisting chiefly of the ancient *Mark*, or marquisate of *B.*, having N. Mecklenburg and Pomerania, E. the provs. of Prussia and Posen, S. Silesia and the kingdom of Saxony, and W. Prussian Saxony, Anhalt, and Hanover; between 51° 10′ and 53° 37′ N. Lat., and 11° 13′ and 16° 12′ E. Lon. *Area*, 15,505 sq. m. The prov. is divided into 2 regencies and 24 circles, and consists, mainly, of an immense sandy plain, drained by the Oder, Spree, Netz, and other rivers. *Soil*, generally poor. Forests, very extensive. Buckwheat and rye form the leading products. With the exception of lime and gypsum, the minerals are unimportant. *Manf.* Machinery, agricultural implements, chemicals, glass, leather, potash, &c. *B.* forms the nucleus of all the States now united in the Prussian monarchy. It was given, in 1416, by the emperor Sigismund to Frederick VI., Count of Hohenzollern and Burgrave of Nuremberg, ancestor of the present kings of Prussia. *Chief towns.* Berlin (cap. of Prussia), Potsdam, Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Braudenburg, and Spandau. *Pop.* 2,716,022.

BRANDENBURG, a town of Prussia, in the above prov., cap. circ. W. Havelland, on the Havel, 37 m. W.S.W. of Berlin, and 38 N.E. of Magdeburg; Lat. 52° 27′ N., Lon. 12° 32′ E. The river divides the town into 3 parts, the old town on the right, and the new on the left bank; while on an island between them is built the Cathedral Town, which, from standing on piles, is often called Venice. *Manf.* Woollens, linens, stockings, paper, &c. *Pop.* 26,180.

Bran'denburg, a walled town of N. Germany, in the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 17 m. N. by E. of Neu-Strelitz. It has extensive distilleries, and a *pop.* of 6,545.

Bran'denburg, in *Kentucky*, a post-village, cap. of Meade co., on the Ohio River, 40 m. from Louisville; *pop.* 427.

Brand'er, *n.* A person who brands. — A Scotticism for a gridiron; as, a fowl put on the *brander*.

Brand'-goose, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See BRENT.

Brandied, (*bran'did.*) *a.* Mingled or strengthened with brandy; as, this is a *brandied* sherry.

—Doctored or fortified with brandy; as, *brandied* plums.

Brand'ing, *n.* An ancient mode of punishment by inflicting a mark on an offender with a hot iron. It is generally disused in the English Civil law, but is a recognized punishment for some military offences, as desertion. It is not, however, now done by a hot iron, but with ink, gunpowder, or some other preparation, so as to be visible, and not liable to be obliterated. The mark is the letter "D," not less than an inch in length, and is marked on the left side two inches below the armpit.

Brand'ing-iron, *n.* An iron used for branding.

Brand'-iron, *n.* Same as BRANDING-IRON.

—A trivet to set a three-legged pot upon, when placed over a fire.

Bran'dish, *v. a.* [Fr. *brandir*, probably of the same origin as O. Fr. *bransler*, to shake.] To shake, move, wave, or agitate, as a weapon; to flourish.

"He said, and *brandishing* at once his blade,
With eager pace pursued the flaming shade." — *Dryden.*

—To flourish; to amuse one's self with; as, to *brandish* a controversial argument.

"He, who shall employ all the force of his reason only in *brandishing* of syllogisms, will discover very little." — *Locke.*

—*n.* A shaking or waving; a flourish; as "*Brandishes* of the fan." — *Tatler.*

Bran'disher, *n.* He who, or that which, brandishes.

Bran'dishing, Brat'tishing, *n.* (*Arch.*) A term used for carved work, as a crest, battlement, or other parapet.

Brand'ling, *n.* [So named from its color.] (*Zoöl.*) A small worm used for bait.

Brand'-new, *a.* [See BRAND.] Quite new; unsoiled; untouched or unused. (Vulgarly corrupted into *bran-new.*)

Bran'don, *n.* [Fr.; Ger. *brand*, fire.] A name sometimes given in England to the first Sunday in Lent, from the custom, which at one time is said to have prevailed in many places, of the peasants passing through their orchards and vineyards on that day with lighted torches, and threatening to cut down and burn the trees if they did not bear fruit in the coming year.

Bran'don, a bay, headland, mountain, and village of Ireland, co. Kerry. The mountain, 3 126 feet high, has for its extreme point the headland which forms the W. boundary of *B.* Bay. The latter, about 5 m. wide at its mouth, cuts into the land for about 5 m. The village is a fishing and coast-guard station, 10 m. N.E. of Tingle.

Bran'don, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Buchanan co.

—A township of Jackson co.: *pop.* 1,103.

Bran'don, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Oakland co., 38 m. N.N.W. of Detroit; *pop.* 1,284.

Bran'don, in *Mississippi*, a township and post-village, cap. of Rankin co.; *pop.* 2,978.

Bran'don, in *New York*, a township of Franklin co.; *pop.* (1870), 692.

Bran'don, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Knox co.

Bran'don, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Rutland co., on Otter Creek, 40 m. S.W. of Montpelier. *Manf.* Woollens, leather, &c. *Pop.* 3,571.

Bran'don, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Fond-du-Lac co., 18 m. W.S.W. of Fond-du-Lac, and 20 S. by E. of Berlin.

Bran'don, in prov. of Ontario, a post-office of Peel co.

Bran'don Church, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Prince George co.

Bran'don Point, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Prince George co.

Bran'donville, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Preston co., 15 m. N. of Kingwood, and 280 N.W. of Richmond; *pop.* 100.

Brand'rith, *n.* An English provincialism, denoting the fence or staked enclosure around a well or spring.

Brandt, (*brant.*) a Hamburg chemist, who in 1669 accidentally discovered phosphorus, whilst making experiments with urine in search of gold. B. about 1695.

Brandt, SEBASTIAN, a German poet, b. at Strasbourg, 1458, who wrote a number of works, the most celebrated of which is *The Ship of Fools*, a burlesque poem, in which he satirizes the writings of his age. It met with great success, and found translators in several countries. D. 1521.

Brandt, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Miami co.

Brandt Lake, in *New York*, a sheet of water of Warren co., emptying in Schroon River. It is 5 m. in extent.

Brandt Wood, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Starke co.

Bran'dy, *n.* [Ger. *brannt-wein*, from *brennen*, to burn, to distil; Fr. *brandevin.*] Literally, distilled wine; an ardent spirit distilled from wine and colored to the required extent with burnt sugar, (*caramel.*) Its flavor is due chiefly to the presence of œnanthic ether derived from the wine; when newly distilled, it is as clear and as colorless as water. The color of genuine pale *B.* is due to its having remained so long in the cask as to have absorbed a portion of brown coloring matter from the wood, and is, therefore, an indication of its age. Hence arose the custom of adding caramel, and sometimes the infusion of tea, to impart the astringency due to the tannin taken from the wood by old *B.* It is prepared from wine in most wine-growing countries; but France, and, most notably, the town of Cognac, and the Armagnac, have always been considered the great *B.*-producing localities. The Cognac *B.* is esteemed from the absence of a certain fiery flavor found in other *B.*, which is caused by a very small quantity of an acrid oil contained in the skin of the grape. Inferior *B.* is distilled from apples, pears, peaches, cherries, blackberries, &c. It is also pro-

duced from a variety of other ardent spirits; rum, beet-root spirit, and that of potatoes, are largely used in France for its manufacture, and similar processes are also carried on in this country. Those inferior and noxious spirits are carefully rectified by repeated distillations over freshly burnt charcoal and quick-lime, to deprive them of their peculiar flavor, which would, if left behind, betray the imposition. Innumerable attempts are also made for producing, by fictitious means, a spiritnous liquor bearing a close resemblance to the genuine French *B.*, but, as so far produced, they are not so perfect but that they may be easily detected.

Brau'dy City, in *California*, a mining-village of Sierra co.; *pop.* about 300.

Brau'dy Station, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Culpepper co.

Brau'dy-wine, *n.* Brandy.

Brau'dywine, in *Delaware*, a hundred of New Castle co.; *pop.* 3,180.

Brau'dywine, in *Indiana*, a township of Hancock co.; *pop.* 1,061.

—A village and township of Shelby co., 6 m. N.W. of Shelbyville; *pop.* 1,224.

Brau'dywine, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Prince Edward's co.

Brau'dywine Creek, in *Pennsylvania* and *Delaware*, is formed of two forks, the E. and W., which effect a junction in Chester co. of the first-named State, and, taking a S.E. course, empties into Christiana Creek at Wilmington. Here, Sept. 11th, 1777, was fought a severe battle between the British and German troops, 18,000 strong, under Howe, and the Americans numbering 13,000 men, under Washington, in which the latter were defeated. The consequence of this battle was the occupying of Philadelphia by the British troops.

Brau'dywine Creek, in *Indiana*, after rising in Hancock co., runs S.W. into Blue River, near Shelbyville.

Brau'dywine Manor, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Chester co.

Brau'dywine Mills, in *Ohio*, a village of Summit co.

Brau'dywine Springs, in *Delaware*, 4 m. N.W. of Wilmington.

Brau'dywine Village, in *Delaware*, a suburb of Wilmington, (*q. v.*)

Brau'ford, in *Connecticut*, a post-town and seaport of New Haven co., 8 m. E. by S. of New Haven. The harbor has a sufficient depth of water for vessels of over 300 tons. *Pop.* (1870), 2,489.

Brau'ford, in *Illinois*, a township of Lee co.

Brangle, (*brang'gl,*) *n.* [Fr. *branler*; O. Fr. *bransler*. See BRANDISH.] A shaking; agitation; confusion; a squabble; a noisy contest or dispute.

"The payment of tithes is subject to many frauds, *brangles*, and other difficulties."—*Swift.*

—*v. i.* To squabble; to wrangle; to dispute contentiously. (R.)

"Company will be no longer pestered with . . *brangling* disputers."—*Swift.*

Brang'ler, *n.* A quarrelsome, noisy person; a pest.

Brang'ling, *n.* A quarrel; a wrangling. (R.)

Brank, *n.* [Probably of Celtic origin.] A name used in some provinces in England for buckwheat.

—A scolding bridle; *i. e.*, an instrument after the manner of a bridle, formerly used in England for checking the tongues of shrews and scolding women.

Brank'ursine, *n.* A name which, as *Bear's-breech*, is sometimes found applied to the species of Acanthus, said to have furnished the model of the Coriuthian capital.

Bran'lin, *n.* [Scot. *branlie.*] (*Zoöl.*) A local name applied to a species of fish resembling salmon, and found in rapid streams.

Bran'-new, *a.* Same as BRAND-NEW, (*q. v.*)

Bran'ny, *a.* [See BRAN.] Consisting of bran; having the appearance of bran

"It was . . . when I saw it, covered with white *branny* scales." *Wiseman.*

Bran'sle, *n.* [From O. Fr. *bransler.*] An old-fashioned brawl or dance.

Brant, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See BRENT.

Brant, *adv.* [See BRENT.] Steep, rugged (*Local Eng.*)

Brant, JOSEPH, a Mohawk chief, B. in Ohio, 1742. He participated in the campaign of 1755, and held the post of secretary to Col. Johnson, superintendent-general of Indian affairs. On the outbreak of the American Revolution, *B.* took an active part in raising an Indian force to oppose the colonists, and was present at the action of Cherry Valley, and in other engagements. He did all in his power to prevent the confederation of the Indian tribes previous to Gen. Wayne's expedition, and opposed peace between them and the U. States. *B.* was, however, a brave and intelligent chief, and a zealous administrator of all that tended to elevate and civilize his own people. In 1786 he visited England, there published the *Book of Common Prayer* and the *Gospel of St. Mark*, in Mohawk and English, and collected funds for an Anglican church, the first erected in Canada West. He passed the closing years of his life at Burlington Bay, on Lake Ontario, on an estate granted him by the British government. D. 1807. One of *B.*'s sons commanded a mixed Canadian and Indian force during the war of 1812.



Fig. 408. — JOSEPH BRANT.

Brant, in *Michigan*, a township of Saginaw co.; *pop.* 331.

Brant, in *New York*, a post-township of Erie co., 24 m. S.S.W. of Buffalo; *pop.* (1870), 1,359.

Brant, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Calumet co.

Brant, a S. co. of prov. of Ontario, W. of Lake Ontario. *Area*, 416 sq. m. Drained by the Grand River. *Prod.* Lumber, wool, hops, and dairy produce. *Cap.* Brantford. *Pop.* about 32,500.

Brant'ford, a prosperous post-town of prov. of Ontario, and cap. of Brant co., 24 m. S.W. of Hamilton, on Grand River. Here are the workshops belonging to the Great Western Railway. *Manf.* Iron, tin, and brass-ware; agricultural implements and stone-ware. *Pop.* aet. 8,200.

Brant'ford, in *Minnesota*, a P. O. of Sherburne co.

Brant-fox, *n.* A small species of fox.

Bran'tôme, PIERRE DE BOURDEILLES, SEIGNEUR DE, (*brän'tôme,*) a French chronicler, B. in Perigord, about 1540. He travelled in several countries in the capacity of chamberlain to Charles IX. and Henry III.; fought against the Huguenots (1562), in Barbary (1564), and went in 1566 to Malta, to fight against the Turks. After his return to the court of France he retired into private life, and wrote his *Memoires*, full of self-praise but very interesting, as they afford a lively portraiture of the manners and morality of his times, the women, in particular, being very severely handled. The style is charmingly piquant, full of ingenious turns of expression, sudden sallies of wit, occasional flashes of eloquence, and withal so naively simple, that if the author cannot, on account of the abundance of his gossip, be reckoned a grave historian, he must needs be considered a most fascinating chronicler. D. 1614.

Bran'ular, *a.* Cerebral; belonging to the brain.

Brasen, (*braz'n,*) *a.* Made of brass. See BRAZEN.

Brase'nia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name of the genus HYDROPELTIS, *q. v.*

Brash, *a.* [Swed. and Dan. *barsk*; L. Ger. *barsch.*] Impetuous; hot-tempered. — A term used in the U. States to denote the state of being brittle; as, decayed timber. —*n.* An eruption; a rash or blemish on the skin. — Broken pieces of ice; segments of ice.

(*Geol.*) A mass of broken and angular fragments, derived from a subjacent rock, generally limestone.

Brash'ear, in *Louisiana*, a post-village of St. Mary's parish, on the Atchafalaya River, 80 m. W.S.W. of New Orleans. *Pop.* 776.

Brash'er, in *New York*, a township of St. Lawrence co.; *pop.* (1870), 3,342.

Brash'er Falls, in *New York*, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., on the St. Regis River, 35 m. E. of Ogdensburg. Agricultural implements are largely fabricated here. *Pop.* 450.

Brash'er Iron-works, in *New York*, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., on Deer River, 3 m. S.E. of St. Helena. It has large furnaces for iron-smelting. *Pop.* 250.

Bras'idas, a Spartan general, who distinguished himself in the Peloponnesian war, and in 426 B. C. made himself master of Amphipolis. He was wounded in a combat with Cleon, the Athenian general, who was endeavoring to retake this place. D. 422 B. C.

Brasier, Brazier, (*brā'zher,*) *n.* [See BRASS.] An artificer who works in brass

"There is a fellow somewhat near the door, he should be a *brazier* by his face."—*Shaks.*

—A pan to hold heated coals.

"It is thought they had no chimneys, but were warmed with coals on *brasiers*."—*Arbuthnot.*

Brasil', *n.* See BRAZIL.

Brass, *n.* [A. S. *bræs*; Swed. and Goth *brasa*; Icel. *brys*, a bright heat; Sp. *brasas*, live coals, from the root of *burn.*] Literally, a metal of the color of live coals. Specifically, a yellow alloy of copper and zinc. The proportions vary according to the required color; four parts of copper and one of zinc form an excellent *B.* It is usually made by heating copper plates in a mixture of native oxide of zinc, or calamine and charcoal. Its general properties are, that it has a well-known, fine yellow color, is susceptible of receiving a high polish, and is only superficially acted upon by the air. It is very malleable and ductile when cold, and consequently may be beaten into thin leaves, and drawn into fine wire; at a high temperature it is brittle. The specific gravity of brass is greater than that deducible from the specific gravities of the metals which constitute it. Brass is more fusible, sonorous, a worse conductor of heat, and harder than copper. It is readily turned in a lathe, and is consequently well adapted, not only for philosophical instruments, but those used in manufacturing processes and for domestic purposes. In the state of wire it is most extensively employed in pin-making, and for various other purposes; the thin leaves into which brass is made by hammering, are called *Dutch metal*, or *Dutch gold.* In order to prevent ornamental brass-work from being tarnished by the action of air, it is either lacquered or bronzed. *Lacquering* consists simply in varnishing the brass with a solution of shellac, in spirit, colored with dragon's blood. *Bronzing* is effected by applying a solution of arsenic, or mercury, or platinum, to the surface of the brass

Brass, or **Coal Brasses,** *n. pl.* (*Mining.*) Names given to the iron pyrites (sulphide of iron) found in the coal measures of the N. of England. They are employed in the manufacture of copperas.

Bras'sage, *n.* (*Old Eng. Law.*) A sum of money formerly levied to defray the expense of coinage, and taken out of the intrinsic value of the coin. The term is supposed to be derived from *brachiorum labor.*

Bras'sart, *n.* (*Mil.*) In plate armor, the piece which protected the upper arm between the shoulder-piece and the elbow.

Brass'-band, *n.* A company of musical performers, who perform on brass instruments, as the trumpet, trombone, bugle, &c.

Brasse', *n* (*Zoöl.*) See LYCOPERCA.

Bras'ses, (Monumental,) *n. pl.* (*Archæol.*) The name given to monumental slabs of brass, on which are carved effigies in outline. Of such memorials, the earliest on record is that of Simon de Beauchamp, who died at the beginning of the 13th century.

Brass'et, *n.* A casque or morion formerly belonging to a suit of armor.

Brass'field, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of Wake co.

Brass'-foil, *n.* Thin sheets of brass beaten out; sometimes called *Dutch gold.*

Bras'sica, *n.* [From *bresic*, the Celtic name of the cabbage.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Brassicaceæ*, containing several species, which are commonly cultivated as food for man and cattle. *B. rapa* is the common turnip. The species *B. campestris* is regarded by some as the source of the Swedish turnip; but others consider this vegetable to be a hybrid between *B. campestris* and *B. rapa*, or *napus.* The species *B. oleracea* is supposed to be the common origin of all the different kinds of cabbage, cauliflower, brocoli, and kohl-rabi, the different varieties having been produced by the art of the gardener. Brocoli and cauliflowers are deformed inflorescences; the kohl-rabi is produced by the stem enlarging above the ground into a fleshy knob, resembling a turnip. On comparing the original plant, as found on our shores, with wavy green leaves, no appearance of head, and flowering like wild mustard or charlock, say with the red cabbage or the cauliflower, the difference is astonishing. *B. napus* yields the rape, cole, or colza seeds, from which a large quantity of bland fixed oil, much used for burning and other purposes, is expressed. See CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, BROCOLI, KOHL-RABI, TURNIPS.

Brassica'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Cistales.*—DIAG. Tetramerous flowers and tetradynamous stamens.—They are herbaceous plants, annual, biennial, or perennial, very seldom suffruticose. Leaves alternate. Flowers usually yellow or white, without bracts, generally in racemes; sepals 4, deciduous, imbricate or valvate; petals 4, cruciate, alternate with the sepals; stamens 6, of which 2 are shorter; disk with various green glands between the petals and the stamens and ovary; ovary superior, unilocular; stigmas 2, opposite the placentæ; fruit a silique or silicule; seeds attached in a single row by a funiculus to each side of the placentæ; albumen none. — *Properties.* The Brassicaceæ as a class are of much importance to man. They furnish several alimentary articles which are very nutritious, as the turnip, cabbage, cauliflower; several others are used as condiments; as mustard, radish, cochlearia, &c. They all possess a peculiar acrid, volatile principle, dispersed through every part, often accompanied by an ethereal oil abounding in sulphur. They are also remarkable for containing more nitrogen than other vegetables, for which reason ammonia is generally evolved in their putrefaction. In medicine they are eminently stimulant and antiscorbutic. None are really poisonous, although very acrid. The root of *Isatis tinctoria* affords a blue coloring matter. — The order is divided into 173 genera and 1,600 species. The greatest part of the species are found in the temperate zone. About 100 are peculiar to N. America.

Brass'iness, *n.* Quality, or partaking of the nature of brass.

Brass'-leaf, *n.* Same as BRASS-FOIL, *q. v.*

Brass'-paved, *a.* Firm and stable as brass.

Brass'-visaged, *a.* Impudent; cheeky; bold in demeanor.

Brass'y, *a.* Made of brass; hard as brass; resembling brass.

"And pluck commiseration of his state
From *brassy* bosoms and tough hearts of flint." — *Shaks.*

—Impudent; bold; brazen-faced. (Used vulgarly.)

Brat, *n.* [O. Ger. *berd*, offspring; Ger. *brut*, from the root of *brud*, *brood*; A. S. *bredan.*] Originally, that which is nourished or cherished; specifically, a child, (so called contemptuously.)

"I can grant ten thousand pounds a-year,
And make a beggar's *brat* a peer. — *Swift.*

Brats'berg, in *Minnesota*, a post-office of Fillmore co.

Brattice, (*brat'tis,*) *n.* (*Mining.*) The main shaft is divided by a partition of iron plate and other fit material called a *brattice*, into two chambers, which serve as up-cast and down-cast shafts for the ventilation. Mining engineers also use the term to express the separation of the currents, which takes place occasionally on the sides of a shaft, which are then said to constitute a *natural brattice*, or one independent of any artificial ventilation.

Brat'tleboro', in *Vermont*, a post-township of Windham co., on the Connecticut River, 100 m. S. of Montpelier. Machinery and iron castings are manufactured here. This was the earliest settled place in the State. *Pop.* 4,933.

—In the above township, *B.* (EAST VILLAGE), a flourishing post-village of Brattleboro' township, Windham co., at the mouth of Whetstone Creek, adjoining the Connecticut River, 110 m. S. of Montpelier, and 70 E. by N. of Albany.

—*B.* (WEST VILLAGE), a post-village situate on Whetstone Creek, 2 m. W. of the East Village, and 110 S. of Montpelier.

Brat'tleville, in *Illinois*, a village of McDonough co.

Bratton, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Mifflin co.; *pop.* 852.

Brat'ton's Mills, in *Kentucky*, a P. O. of Bracken co.

Braun'ite, *n.* (*Min.*) A native sesquioxide of manganese, composed, when pure, of 69·68 per cent. of manganese and 30 32 oxygen.

Braunsberg, (*brouns'bairg,*) a town of Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, on the Passarge, about 3 m. above where it falls into the Frische Haff. It is well-built and prosperous, deriving its chief claim to notice from its seminary, the *Lyceum Hosianum*, for the education of Catholic clergymen. It is so called from its having been founded and endowed by the learned Stanislaus Hostius, bishop of Ermeland. *Pop.* 11,180.

Bra'va, an island of Africa, in the Cape Verd Archipelago, 7 m. long and 6 broad; Lat. 14° 19′ N., Lon. 24° 45′ W.; *pop* about 5,000.

Bravado, (*bra-vä'dō,*) *n.* [Sp. *bravada*, from *bravo*, brave.] A boast or brag; an arrogant menace.

"Spain, to make good the *bravado*,
Names it the invincible Armado." — *Earl of Dorset.*

Brave, *a.* [Dan. *brav*; Du. *braaf*; Swed. *braf*; Lat. *probus*, good; Icel *braf*; Ger. *brav*, excellent; Goth. *brahv*, the twinkling of an eye; allied to *brag.*] Displaying power, courage, or daring ostentatiously yet readily; daring; bold; gallant; dauntless; heroic; fearless; as, a *brave* hero.

"None but the *brave* deserves the fair." — *Dryden.*

—Good; excellent; grand; lofty; gallant; dignified; showy; as, *brave* apparel.

"Tell how Horatius kept the bridge,
In the *brave* days of old." — *Macaulay.*

—*n.* Literally, a blusterer, a bully; whence, a man daring beyond discretion or decency; as, an Indian *brave.*

"Morat 's too insolent, too much a *brave*,
His courage to his envy is a slave." — *Dryden.*

—*v. a.* To set boastfully at defiance; to challenge; to encounter with courage and fortitude.

"The ills of love, not those of fate, I fear;
These I can *brave*, but those I cannot bear." — *Dryden.*

Brave'ly, *adv.* Courageously; gallantly; heroically.

"Your valour *bravely* did th' assault sustain." — *Dryden.*

—Convalescent; recovered from illness; as, he 's getting on *bravely.*

Brave'ness, *n.* Same as BRAVERY, *q. v.*

Brav'ery, *n.* Courage; heroism; valor; dauntlessness; intrepidity; as, the battle was won by sheer *bravery.*

"Juba, to all the *bravery* of a hero, adds softest love, and more than female sweetness." — *Addison.*

—Fine dress; showy appearance; magnificence.

"Where all the *bravery* that eye may see,
And all the happiness that heart desire,
Is to be found." — *Spenser.*

—Bravado; boasting; ostentatious defiance. (o.)

"There are those that make it a point of *bravery*, to bid defiance to the oracles of divine revelation." — *L'Estrange.*

Brav'ing, *n.* An act of bravado.

Brav'ingly, *adv.* In a defiant, blustering manner.

Bravo, *n.*; *pl.* BRAVI, (*brä'vo.*) A name given in Italy to a certain class of individuals who engage themselves for money to perform the most hazardous enterprises, frequently murder.

Bravo, (*brah'vō.*) *interj* [It. and Sp.] An exclamation of applause, signifying well done! bravely! It is used in English without regard to gender or number, but the Italians use *brava* for the feminine, and *bravi* for the plural: the superlative is *bravissimo.*

Brav'o-Muril'lo, DON JUAN, an eminent Spanish statesman, B. 1803. Early in life, he selected the bar as his profession. In 1825, he entered the college of Advocates at Seville, and showed great devotion to the monarchy. When the Progressistas came into power, he went to Madrid, and formed a law magazine, the *Boletin de Jurisprudencia.* In 1836, he became Secretary to the Department of Justice under Señor Isturdz. After the flight of the Queen-Mother, Maria-Christina, in October, 1840, *B. M.* was compromised in a conspiracy against the regency of General Espartero (*q. v.*), and took refuge first in the Basque provinces, and then in France, where he remained until 1843. In 1847 he became Minister of Trade and Public Instruction, and, in 1849-50, of Finance. In 1851, he formed a cabinet, with himself as premier, but, in 1853, it was superseded by that of General Lersundi. The oppressive measures adopted by *B. M.* and his successors led to the revolution of 1854, and the attainment to power of Marshals Espartero and O'Donnell. He has since filled important diplomatic posts, but since the abdication, in 1868, of Queen Isabella, he has not held any public position, being in antagonism to the govt. presided over by Marshal Serrano. (1869.) D. 1873.

Bravura, (*bra-voo'ra,*) *n.* [It., bravery, spirit.] (*Mus.*) A term generally applied to a song of considerable spirit and execution; but sometimes it is also applied to the performance of such a song.

Brawl, (*bral,*) *v. i.* [Fr. *brailler*, from Alem. *bralten*, to cry; W. *bragal*, to vociferate.] To quarrel indecently and noisily.

"How now? Sir John! what, are you *brawling* here?" — *Shaks.*

—To wrangle; to squabble; to rail.

"Loquacious, *brawling*, ever in the wrong." — *Dryden.*

—To roar, or make a loud noise, as water.

"Upon the brook that *brawls* along the wood." — *Shaks.*

—*n.* A noisy quarrel; a squabble; scurrility; uproar.

"But with thy *brawls* thou hast disturb'd our sport." — *Shaks.*

—An ancient kind of contre-dance, somewhat resembling the modern cotillon. (Sometimes written *brausle.*)

Brawl'er, *n.* One who brawls; a noisy fellow; a wrangler.

"An advocate may incur censure for being a *brawler* in court." *Ayliffe.*

Brawl'ing, *n.* The act of quarrelling; wrangling.

Brawl'ing, *a.* Quarrelling; noisy; quarrelsome.

"It is better to dwell in a corner of the house-top, than with a *brawling* woman in a wide house." — *Prov.* xxi. 9.

Brawl'ingly, *adv.* In a wrangling or quarrelsome manner.

Brawn, (*braw,*) *n.* [A. S. *bâr*, a boar, pl. *bâren*, pronounced *bawren*, whence by transposition *brawn.*] The flesh of a boar; also the prepared and salted flesh of the wild boar or domestic hog, generally made from the head, cheeks, tongue, ears, &c.; a *mayonnaise* of pork. The cities of Cambridge and Canterbury, in England, are celebrated for this delicacy.

"The best age for the boar is from two to five years, at which time it is best to . . . fell him for *brawn.*" — *Mortimer.*

—The fleshy, muscular part of the body; bulk; muscular strength or power.

"But most their looks on the black monarch bend,
His rising muscles and his *brawn* commend." — *Dryden.*

Brawn'er, *n.* A boar killed for the table.

"Then if you would send up the *brawner* head,
Sweet rosemary and bays around it spread." — *King.*

Brawn'iness, *n.* Strength; muscular power; hardiness.

"This *brawniness* and insensibility of mind is the best armor against the common evils and accidents of life." — *Locke.*

Brawn'y, *a.* Muscular; fleshy; strong; bulky; as, a *brawny* giant.

"The *brawny* fool, who did his vigour boast,
In that presuming confidence was lost." — *Dryden.*

Brax'ton, in *W. Virginia*, a central county, having an area of 640 sq. m., and watered by the Elk, Little Kanawha, and Holly rivers, and Birch Creek. *Surface.* Mountainous and heavily wooded. *Soil.* For the most part fertile. *Cap.* Braxton Court-House. *Pop.* 6,480.

Braxton Court-House, in *Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Braxton co., on the Elk River, 112 m. S. of Wheeling.

Brax'y, *n.* A disease in sheep, caused apparently by constipation. It is called *braxes* and *bracks.*

—*a.* Infected with the braxy.

Bray, *v. a.* [A. S. *bracan*, to break.] To break into small pieces; to triturate; to pound, beat, or grind small.

"I'll burst him; I will *bray*
His bones as in a mortar." — *Chapman.*

—*v. i.* [Fr. *braire*, from Lat. *rugire*, to roar; Gr. *brachô*, *bruchô*; Icel. *brak*, crash, noises.] To roar; to make a harsh, dissonant sound, as an ass.

"Laugh, and they
Return it louder than an ass can *bray.*" — *Dryden.*

—To make a harsh, grating noise or sound.

"Arms on armour *bray'd*
Horrible discord." — *Milton.*

—*n.* The harsh sound or roar of an ass; any grating or offensive sound.

"Boist'rous antun'd drums,
And harsh resounding trumpets dreadful *bray.*" — *Shaks.*

Bray, *n.* [O. Eng. *braye.*] Same as BRAE, *q. v.*

Bray, a maritime town, and fashionable sea-bathing resort of Ireland, co. Wicklow, 12 m. S.S.E. of Dublin. It is a beautifully situated and well-built place. *Manf.* Woollens and linens. *Pop.* about 4,000.

Bray'er, *n.* One who brays like an ass.

"Sound forth, my *brayers!* and the welkin rend." — *Pope.*

(*Printing.*) An instrument used to temper ink in a printing-office.

Bray'era, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Rosaceæ.* The only species, *B. anthelmintica*, is a tree with pinnated leaves, and diœcious flowers, found in Abyssinia.

Bray Head, a promontory on the E. coast of Ireland, 2 m. S.W. of Bray, having an elevation of 807 feet above the sea.

Bray'ing, *n.* The noise given forth by an ass.

—Noise; clamor; discordance.

Bray'ing, *p. a.* Pounding or grinding small. — Making the noise of an ass; roaring.

Brayle, *n.* See BRAIL.

Braze, *v. a.* [Fr. *braser.*] To give the color of brass to; to solder with brass or an alloy of brass and zinc; as, to *braze* a kettle.

—To cover or decorate with brass.

—To harden to impudence.

"If damned custom hath not *braz'd* it so,
That it is proof and bulwark against sense." — *Shaks.*

Brazen, (*brāz'n,*) *a.* Made of brass; pertaining to brass; as, a *brazen* lamp.

"A bough his *brazen* helmet did sustain;
His heavier arms lay scattered on the plain." — *Dryden.*

—Impudent; having a front like brass; as, a *brazen* assertion.

Braz'en, *v. i.* To be impudent; to bully.

"When I reprimanded him for his tricks, he would talk saucily, lie, and *brazen* it out as if he had done nothing amiss." *Arbuthnot.*

Braz'en Age, *n.* (*Myth.*) The age which succeeded the Silver Age, when man had degenerated from their primitive simplicity. — *Webster.*

Braz'en-browed, (*braz'n-broud,*) *a.* Without shame; impudent.

Braz'en-dish, *n.* (*Mining.*) The standard by which other dishes are gauged.

Braz'en-faced, *a.* One who acts with effrontery; a shameless person.

"Well said, *brazen-face*; hold it out." — *Shaks.*

Braz'en-face, *n.* Impudent; bold to excess; shameless; as, a *brazen-faced* hussy.

"What a *brazen-faced* varlet art thou, to deny thou knowest me?" — *Shaks.*

Braz'enly, *adv.* In a bold, shameless manner.

Braz'enness, *n.* Having the appearance of brass.

—Excessive impudence; assurance: boldness.

Braz'en-sea. (*Scrip.*) A curiously carved vessel constructed by Solomon, and set in the temple. It appears to have been an enlargement upon the original laver of brass, which Moses constructed for the tabernacle, and to have been designed to serve only a part of the uses assigned to the most ancient vessel.

Braz'en-serpent, *n.* (*Scrip.*) An image in brass prepared by Moses, resembling the fiery serpent so destructive to Israel in the desert, and set up in the midst of the camp in the view of all, that whosoever would evince penitence, faith, or obedience by looking at it, might live. (*Num.* xxi. 6-9.)

Braz'ier, *n.* A workman who operates with brass.

—A pan for holding live coals.

Brazil', (EMPIRE OF,) a monarchy of S. America, and one of the largest states in the world — being second only, in its extent of territory, to the empires of China and Russia, — stretches along two-thirds of that continent, while its superficial area occupies nearly half its whole extent. It lies between 4° 30′ N. and 32° 35′ S. Lat., and 35° and 70° W. Lon. Length, from N. to S., between 2,600 and 2,700 m.; breadth, from E. to W., between 2,000 and 2,550 m. *B.* is bounded S. and E. by the Atlantic Ocean; N. by the same, French, Dutch, and British Guiana, and the republic of Venezuela; and W. by the republics of Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Paraguay. A large proportion of this empire consists of elevated plateaux and mountains, and the extent of cultivated land bears but a very small proportion to that of the whole country. The subjoined table gives the area and population of each of the 20 provinces of the empire, according to a rough enumeration for the year 1868. —

Provinces.	*Area. Eng.sq.m.*	*Population*	*Chief Towns.*
Minas Geraes	160,847	1,480,000	Ouro-Preto.
Rio de Janeiro	70,631	1,460,000	RIO DE JANEIRO.
Bahia	147,489	1,450,000	Bahia.
Pernambuco	80,082	1,380,000	Pernambuco.
São Paulo	131,705	855,000	São Paulo.
Ceará	52,403	596,000	Ceará.
Maranhão	72,921	460,000	Maranhão.
Parahyba	40,98[illegible]	345,000	Parahyba.
Pará	983,898	285,000	Pará.
Rio Grande do Sul	93,756	455,000	Porto Alegre.
Rio Grande do Norte	22,784	290,000	Natal.
Sergipe del Rey	31,958	295,000	São Christovão.
Goyaz	274,702	270,000	Goyaz.
Piauhy	82,595	255,000	Parahyba.
Santa Catharina	25,002	195,000	Desterro.
Matto Grosso	673,526	145,000	Cuyaba.
Paraña	94,700	138,000	Nuranda.
Espiritu Santo	34,176	125,000	Porto Seguro.
Amazonas	550,000	99,000	Barra.
Alagoas	25,000	380,000	Maceio.
Total	3,609,160	11,058,000	

GENERAL DESC. The form of *B.* may be said almost to resemble that of a heart, of which the greatest diameter, from E. to W., in a straight line from Olinda to the territories claimed by Peru, may be about 30 degrees. The E. side of this country is traversed, from N. to S., at more or less distance from the coast, by a mountainous range, of which the average height is about 3,000 feet, known by the name of *Serra do Mar*, its greatest altitude being 4,000 feet. This range serves to divide the coast land from the high land, consisting of *campos*, or tracts destitute of wood, the average height of which is about 2,500 feet. It gradually becomes lower in the direction of Paraguay, until it is lost in the low and generally marshy plains inhabited by the Indian tribe of Guaycuras. Many geographers have fallen into the error of supposing that the prov. of Matto Grosso contains the highest mountains, and that they form a junction with the Cordilleras of Peru and Chili. But Eschwege, who resided in this country for 10 years, during which period he visited the greater part of it, confutes this supposition in his *Brazilien die neue Welt.* He observes that broad and fertile plains lie between, and that the sources of the Madeira, which flows in a N. direction toward the Amazon, and of the Paraguay, are both within a few miles of each other, and that their elevation is inconsiderable. *Mountains, &c.* The highest range of the Brazilian mountains is that which traverses the centre of the country, and its greatest altitude is about 6,000 feet. The mountains of this empire may be divided into three different ranges: 1. The Coast range, or *Serra do Mar*, above mentioned. This is by far the most picturesque of the Brazilian chains, and in some parts approaches within 16 or 18 miles of the sea, while in others it sweeps inward to a distance of from 120 to 140 m. At a distance, and in the vicinity of the mountains, are found ancient forests (*matto virgem*), whose giant trees, and countless plants and shrubs of luxuriant growth, so thickly woven as almost to defy the attempts of man to force a passage, sufficiently attest the excellence of the soil in which they grow. On crossing the Serra do Mar, we meet with a barren table-land called *Campos Geraes*, with few traces of cultivation. In the valleys gold and diamonds are frequently found. The Serra do Mar chain commences in the Campos do Vacaria, sinks abruptly in the direction of the Rio Doce, and loses itself completely at Bahia. The celebrated Monte Pascoal, which was seen by the early navigators, forms a part of the Serra do Mar. It is known by various names in the districts through which it runs. On the E. side it is styled *Serra dos Aymores*; while in the

neighborhood of Rio it is called *Serra dos Orgoës* (Organ Mountains). It is worthy of remark that the plants growing in the Campos are altogether distinct from those on the other side the Serra do Mar; and the zoölogist may discover quite a new race of animals, as well as birds, in this region. 2. The central chain, called in some parts *Serra do Mantequeira*, and in others, *Serra do Espinhaco*, is more extensive than the former, and com-

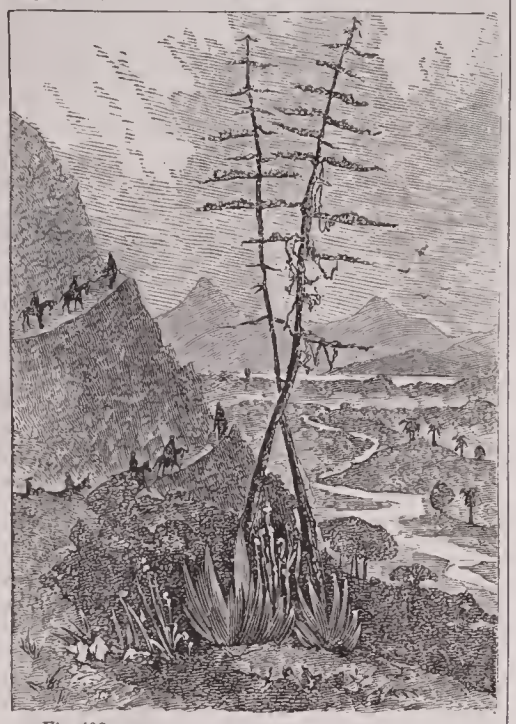


Fig 409. — ROAD FROM PETROPOLIS TO BARBACENA.

prises the highest points in *B.*, viz., the *Itacolumi*, near Villa Rica; the *Serra do Caraasa*, near Caltas Altas; and the *Itambé*, near Villa do Principe. This range traverses the province of Minas Geraes, running in its N. course, through Bahia and Pernambuco, and in its S course, through São Paulo and Rio Grande. It is not only remarkable as comprising the highest points in the empire, but is highly interesting in a geographical, botanical, and zoölogical point of view. In different parts it bears the various local designations of *Serra do Lopo, Serra Sallado, Serra do São Geraldo, Serra dos Esmeraldas*, and many others. 3. The *Serra dos Vertentes* ("Water-separating Mountain"), so called because it divides the E. tributaries of the rivers Amazon and La Plata from the river São Francisco. This chain is sometimes called the *Brazilian Pyrenees*. Its loftiest points are those of Serra do Canastra and Matto Gorda, where, on one side the Rio São Francisco, and on the other the most important tributaries of the Rio Grande, take their rise, and the Pyrineos, in the prov. of Goyaz, where the tributaries of the Paraña are found. Exclusive of its hilly and mountainous districts, and of its table-lands, the plains of *B.* are of vast extent; the prov. of Pará, including a portion of the contiguous prov. of Matto-Grosso, comprises, in fact, the whole of the lower and more level portion of the immense plain of the Amazon. During the inundations, large tracts of this plain are submerged. It is mostly covered by vast primeval forests. There are also some very extensive plains in Naranhão and other parts of the empire. That which includes the Lagoa dos Platos extends for above 220 m. along the coast. — *Rivers, &c.* The harbors of *B.* are among the finest in the world; and some of these are connected with the interior by large rivers, navigable for a great way inland. The principal of these streams is the Amazon, generally considered the largest river in the world. Of the other rivers, the chief are the Tocantins, or Pará, an immense stream formed by the junction of the Araguay (the principal branch), and Tocantins (properly so called). The Rio São Francisco, which rises in the S. part of the prov. of Minas Geraes, traverses the centre of the empire, and receives many tributaries. The Rio Grande do Sul ("Great River of the South"), the Paraña, the Parahyba, Itapicuru, Doce, and many others. Many of them, more especially the Maranon, periodically overflow their banks, and inundate a large surface of country. The lake, or rather *lagoon*, Lagoa dos Patos, in the prov. of Rio Grande do Sul, is the most extensive in *B.*, spreading over a distance in length of above 145 m., and having a partial breadth of 40 m. It is navigable for vessels of considerable burden. — *Soil.* The soil of this great country is of various descriptions. It is of great fertility in some parts, but by no means throughout, and the oft repeated story of the superabundant wealth of the soil in every part of the empire is decidedly erroneous. The same causes, in fact, (as drought, malaria, epidemics, red ants, &c.,) which hindered the foundation in *B.* of a civilization analogous to that which was established in Mexico, Central America, and Peru, ages before the discovery of this continent by Europeans, are still in action to-day, and in undiminished force. Notwithstanding, it would be impossible to overrate the extraordinary fertility of those vast tracts of land of which Pará is the capital in the N., and Rio de Janeiro in the S. All the operations of nature proceed here on the grandest scale. Swarms of insect life dispute with the laborer the possession of his field. Droughts are frequent and long-continuing. Floods in winter commit mischievous depredations. Latterly, epidemics have swept off large numbers of the inhabitants. All these things naturally conspire to check the efforts of the cultivator, and the doubt is suggested to the mind of an observer whether any real progress is actually being made. — (*Clim.*) In the northern parts, and in the neighborhood of the Amazons, great heat prevails, in the higher parts, and towards the south, the climate is more temperate, and even cold, the thermometer falling as low as 40°. The climate in the vicinity of São Paulo is usually accounted the most agreeable, and the temperature permits the growth of European fruits. The W. wind in the interior is unwholesome, as it passes over vast marshy tracts of forest. The sea-coast, from Para to Olinda, appears to possess a similar climate to Guiana. Notwithstanding the position of *B.* between the equator and the tropics, the air, owing to the height of the greater portion of the country, is in general temperate, rather than hot. Pernambuco, and a few of the other provinces suffer occasionally from drought, to which, however, the coast lands are seldom subject. M. Von Langsdorff, formerly Russian consul-general at Rio, summed up the salient peculiarities of this climate, thus: — "Winter in this country resembles summer in the N. of Europe; summer appears one continuous spring; while spring and autumn are unconsciously lost in winter and summer." (*Min.*) The most celebrated of the mineral productions of *B.* are diamonds. Those found in the prov. of Minas Geraes are generally the largest, and the most celebrated mines are those of Serra do Frio. Eschwege estimates the annual yield of these gems at an average of 15,000 carats, and an assessed value of $17,577,685. Gold is found in several localities, but the most celebrated mine is that of Congo Soco, which was disposed of, in 1825, to a body of Englishmen, known as the *Anglo-Brazilian Mining Co.*, (*Limited.*) The actual produce of the entire gold and silver mines of *B.* (including washings) is not believed to exceed more than $1,600,000 annually. Iron ore is abundantly found, as, also, rock-salt, saltpetre, alum, platina, copper, and some varieties of precious stone, more particularly, topazes. *Veget.* Among the vegetable products of *B.* must be classed sugar, coffee, cocoa, rice, tobacco, maize, wheat, mandioc, ginger, yams, sarsaparilla, and many varieties of tropical fruits. Of these, the most important, in a commercial sense, are sugar, coffee, and cotton, which are now, in point of fact, the staple produce of the empire, and the culture of which is being increased with almost unexampled rapidity. Sugar is principally raised in the prov. of Bahia, the soil of which is admirably suited to its growth; but it is also extensively produced in some of the other provinces. The culture of cotton is of more recent growth, and its extension owing in great part to the American civil war. Coffee is principally grown in the neighborhood of Rio the capital, and tobacco in the islands in the bay of that city; it is, however, inferior in quality to that of the U. States. Rice is largely cultivated, and is exported; but the principal dependence of the population is on the mandioc, manioc, or cassava (*Jatropha Manihot*), regarded by the Indians as a bequest from their prophet Sumé. It is found on every table in *B.*, and supplies a great number of excellent dishes. Notwithstanding her fertility and extent, *B.* is indebted to foreign countries, and especially to the U. States, for large supplies of wheat-flour. This has been said to be a consequence of the unsuitableness of the soil for the culture of wheat; but this does not really appear to be the case, that species of grain being found to flourish extremely well in the S. provinces, and on the table-lands of the interior. The importation of flour is rather a consequence of the indolence of the natives. The prov. of Pará is peculiarly fitted for the production of rice, and might supply it in any quantity. The culture of the tea-plant has been tried in *B.*, and the soil and climate have been found favorable to its growth: but its culture has not made, and could not rationally be expected to make much progress, inasmuch as it can only be successfully carried on where labor is abundant and cheap; whereas, it is here both scarce and dear. The forests of *B.*, which are of vast extent, and teeming luxuriance, furnish almost every variety of useful and ornamental wood; their products being adapted alike to ship-building, carpenter's and cabinet-work, dyeing, &c. The cocoa-tree is plentiful in the sandy soils along the coast. It is thicker and taller than in the E. Indies; cocoa is in general use among all ranks, and forms one of the chief articles of the internal trade, and also supplies a considerable quantity for export. The *carassalo*, or castor-tree, is indigenous, and much cultivated for the sake of the oil extracted from its seed, in general use for lamps, and other purposes. The *jacarandu*, or rose-wood, is peculiarly valuable for cabinet-work, and is extensively exported. One of the most important woods, the *Cæsalpinia Braziletto*, or Brazil-wood (called *Ibiripitanga* by the natives), is found in the greatest abundance, and of the best quality, in the prov. of Pernambuco, but being a government monopoly, it has been cut down in so improvident a manner, that it is now seldom seen within several leagues of the coast. There are also cedars, logwood, and mahogany. The forests of *B.*, particularly those in the prov. of Pará, along the Amazon, yield vast quantities of *caoutchouc* or india-rubber, which is nearly all exported. *Zoöl.* The forests are full of rapacious animals, as the tiger-cat, the hyena, the zaratu, the jaguar (or S. American tiger), the sloth, and the porcupine; wild hogs, and the tapir are common; the latter is an animal resembling a hog, but of larger size, and its flesh differs but little from ox-beef. The useful animals, as the horse, ox, and sheep, are all descended from the stocks brought from Europe by the early settlers. Their increase, especially that of cattle and horses, has been astonishingly great. Vast herds of wild cattle roam about the open parts of the country, particularly in the *llanos*, or plains of the S. provinces. Hides, tallow, *charqui* (jerked beef), horns, and bones, form an important feature in the exports of this empire. The horses are of medium size, but strong, active, and swift. The *ema*, or American ostrich, is found in the Brazilian plains, and the forests swarm with countless varieties of birds and monkeys. In the marshy districts the boa-constrictor attains to an enormous size, and they are also infested with the coral-snake, and other venomous reptiles. *Inhab.* Speaking generally, the natives of *B.* are of a bright yellow copper color, short, robust and well-made: hair, black, lank, coarse, and deficient on the chin: face round; cheek-bones not remarkably prominent; skin soft and shining; nose short, and nostrils narrow; mouth middle-sized; lips thin; eyes small oblique, and elevated towards the exterior angle. They are in an extremely low state of civilization, are polygamous, grave and serious in deportment, averse to labor, and (like all other Indians) fond to excess of spiritnous liquors. The principal tribes are the Tupinambas, Corvados, Puris, and Botocudos. The *Brazileiros*, or native Brazilians, born of Portuguese parents in Brazil, inherit all the idleness and inactivity of their European progenitors, and are prone to indulge in a kind of easy locomotion called the *Rede*, (*Fig.* 410,) a species of hammock, more particularly in use in the province of Maranhão and Pará. The population of this country is made up of an agglomeration of many races. While *B.* remained a colony of Portugal, but few women accompanied the emigrants to S. America. The earliest European settlers intermarried and mixed with Indian women; afterwards an extensive intermixture of race occurred with the Africans who were bought for slavery. The mixed population increases continually and rapidly. In S. Brazil the negroes are numerous. In the N. provinces the Indian element preponderates. The greater part of the population probably consists of mixed breeds, each of which has a distinguishing name, thus, *Mulatto* denotes the offspring of a white with a negro, and *Mameluco* that of a white with an Indian; *Cafuzo*, the mixture of the Indian and negro; *Curiboco*, the cross between the Cafuzo and the Indian; and *Xibaro*, that between the Cafuzo and the negro. The 1,700,000 of negro slaves belong to about 40,000 proprietors. A law for the suppression of the trade in slaves was sanctioned by the Emperor in 1854. The negroes brought to *B.* belong generally to Angola, Anguiz, Congo, Benguela, and Mozambique. Since the attempts to repress the trade, Coromantines, or negroes from the Gold Coast, who are thought to possess a greater degree of intelligence, are not so frequently met with. The Zacharias ministry were in favor of declaring all the births after a certain future date to be free, so as to get rid of slavery when the generation then existing should be extinct; but the Conservative party, which has been in power since July, 1868, seems absolutely opposed to freeing slaves. The Brazilians divide the Indian races into *Indios mansos*, civilized or converted tribes speaking the Portuguese language, and *Tapinos* or *Gentios*, uncivilized hordes. The latest, and in all probability most trustworthy estimates, give their numbers at 500,000. — *Principal Towns.* Rio Janeiro *cap.*, Bahia, Pernambuco, San Paulo, Maranham, Para, Villa-bella, and Cachaeira. — *Const. and Govt.* The constitution of *B.* bears date 11th Dec., 1823. It establishes four powers in the State — the legislative, the executive, the judicial, and the "moderating" power, or the royal prerogative. The legislative power is vested, for the affairs of the empire, in a general legislative assembly, and for provincial affairs in the provincial assemblies. The general legislative assembly consists of two Houses, the Senate and the Congress. The members of both Houses are elected by the people, but under different forms. Senators are chosen for life at electoral meetings, each of which has to nominate three candidates, leaving the choice between them to the sovereign or his ministers. The members of the House of Congress are chosen by indirect election, for the term of 4 years. For this purpose the country is divided into electoral districts, where every 200 voters appoint one elector, and a number of the latter, varying according to population, nominate the deputy. The executive power is vested in the sovereign, assisted by his ministers and a council of state. The ministers are responsible for



Fig. 410. — A REDE OR HAMMOCK. (*Para.*)

treason, corruption, abuse of power, and all acts contrary to the constitution, or the liberty, security, and property of the citizens. The executive functions consist in the convocation of the ordinary meetings of the

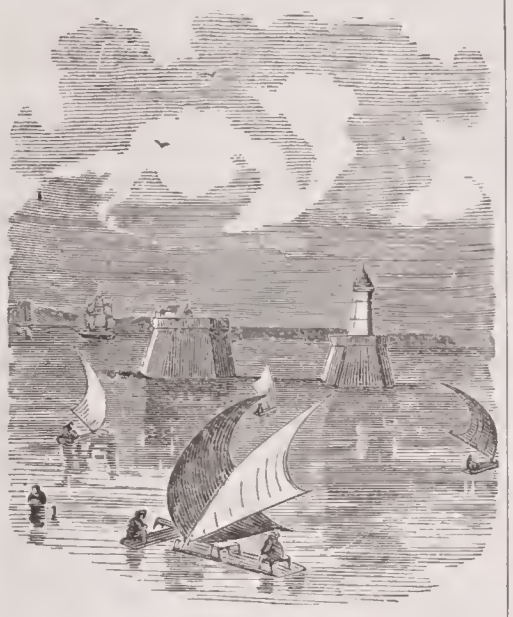


Fig. 411. — ENTRANCE OF PERNAMBUCO.

legislative assembly; the nomination of bishops, presidents, and governors of provinces; the declaration of peace or war; and the general execution and superintendence of all measures voted by the legislature. The "moderating" power, likewise vested in the sovereign, gives him the authority to select ministers and senators; to convoke extraordinary legislative assemblies; to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies; and to grant amnesties and pardons. — *Religion.* The established religion of *B.* is the Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated; attempts at proselytism to the Protestant faith are, however, attended with danger. — *Com. and Manf.* Manufactures in *B.* are restricted to the coarsest kind of cotton cloths, leather, and gold and silver work. Her imports comprise textile fabrics, dry goods, hardware, earthenware, &c., from England; bread-stuffs, coarse cottons, beef, pork, &c., from the U. States; wines, brandy, silks, oil, &c., from France and Portugal; and linens and lace from Hamburg. The aggregate value of these commodities for the year 1867 reached an amount of $77,087,724; of which the U. States exported to the amount of $3,903,087. Of the articles of export the principal are coffee, sugar, cotton, forming during the same period a gross total of $88,842,926; of this amount the U. States was credited with $17,366,329, principally in coffee. The exports from Rio de Janeiro alone, for 1867, amounted to $47,688,010, while those from Para, Bahia, Santos, and Rio Grande do Sul, showed an approximate total of $35,000,000. In 1863–7, there entered Brazilian ports 3,439 vessels, manned by 51,450 men, and aggregating 1,245,214 gross tonnage; as against clearances of 2,424 vessels, 1,496,274 tons, and 49,655 men. — *Railways.* Six lines of railroad permeate *B.*, nearly the whole of which have been constructed since 1853; in 1867, the receipts of these lines were set down at $783,956, with a contra expenditure of $404,943, leaving a clear balance of $379,013 over working cost. — *Currency.* The coinage consists of gold pieces (of 20 and 30 milreis), the value of the milrea being about 68 c., but the only circulating medium is an inconvertible and depreciated paper currency of a milrea and upwards. — *Finance.* The revenue of *B.* during the five years 1864–8 averaged $32,250,000, and the expenditures, $48,000,000, exclusive of loans and of the large disbursements caused by the war against Paraguay. In the financial estimates of the year 1868–9, the revenue was set down at $29,653,580, and the expenditures at $33,871,310, leaving a deficit of $4,217,730. The foreign debt (entirely due to England) was, on 31st Dec., 1866, $77,291,000. With the internal and the floating debt, the deficit or total debt of Brazil amounted, May, 1868, to $235,976,590. The total amount of paper currency in circulation throughout the empire was estimated, in June, 1867, at rather more than $69,000,000. — *Army and Navy.* The army is formed partly by enlistment and partly by conscription. In extreme cases, impressment is resorted to. In the estimates for 1867–8, the strength of the army in the field was stated to be: Infantry, 20,016; Cavalry, 10,039; Artillery, 2,666; Staff, 234, — Total, 33,575. Besides the above troops, there were in garrison and in the army of reserve, a quota of 22,546 men, rank and file. The Brazilian army, formerly very small, was reorganized in May, 1865, when *B.* acting in concert with the Argentine Rep. and Uruguay, declared war against Paraguay. The Brazilian navy, in May, 1867, consisted of 15 sailers and 46 steamers. The former comprised one frigate, six corvettes, and five brigs; and the latter eleven ironclads —all employed in the war against Paraguay — two frigates, three corvettes and *avisos* (despatch-boats), fourteen gunboats, and the rest, transports. In 1867-8, the navy estimates recorded the number of sailors and marines as being 14,909, the whole employed in active service. — *Hist.* It is generally believed that the first discovery of *B.* was made on the 26th of Jan., 1500, by the Spaniards under Vincento Yanez Phçon, one of the companions of Columbus. In the same year, Pedro Alvarez Cabral was appointed admiral of a large fleet sent out by Emanuel, King of Portugal, to follow up the successful voyage of Vasco de Gama in the E.; and he took possession of the country for the Portuguese crown, giving it the appellation of *Tierra de Santa Cruz.* In 1508, Amerigo (or Americus) Vespucci attempted a settlement in this country, which, however, proved futile. In 1515, another navigator, Juan Diaz de Solis, discovered the harbor of Rio de Janeiro, and made other explorations. Other expeditions followed, and the Brazilian ports were successively taken by the French, Dutch, and English. The Dutch held their ground until, after a long and desperate struggle, they were dispossessed by the Portuguese, in 1640. Henceforward the country belonged to Portugal. In 1808 a new era began in *B.* The prince-regent of Portugal, John VI., being obliged to vacate his country by the success of the French arms, was declared, in 1822, emperor of *B.* In 1825, the independence of the Brazilian empire was recognized by Portugal, and, in 1831, the emperor abdicated in favor of his son Don Pedro II. (the present emperor) and retired to Portugal. In 1843 the Prince de Joinville, Louis Philippe's son, married a sister of Don Pedro II. In 1858, the first railroad in *B.* (from Rio to Belem) was opened. In Aug., 1864, in consequence of repeated outrages, *B.* sent an ultimatum to Uruguay, which, being rejected, led to a brief war, (see URUGUAY); and, on the 12th Oct. of the same year, the seizure of the Brazilian postal steamer *Marquez d' Olinda* led to a war with Paraguay; and in May of the following year, (1865,) an alliance was concluded between *B.*, Uruguay, and the Argentine Confederation, against Paraguay. For the events of this war, we refer to ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION, and URUGUAY. After the close of the civil war in the U. States, a number of Southern planters emigrated to *B.* with the intention of there founding a colony, and growing cotton. The Brazilian govt. gave them every facility and encouragement, and granted them lands on the Amazon, but the project eventually proved abortive. In 1869, an attempted agricultural settlement by Englishmen also met with similar results. We conclude by quoting the pertinent remarks incidental to foreign emigration to *B.* of the Hon. Mountstuart E. Grant Duff, in his *Political Survey.* (Edin., 1868.) He says: "One sometimes hears Brazil talked of as a field for emigration, and undoubtedly some colonists who have gone thither have prospered greatly. The fate of others, however, has been very different. Free laborers are despised in the slave-holding provinces, and in the northern districts the constitution of men of temperate climates cannot, as a general rule, endure hard labor. I think we may say, then, that, unless they have very good information indeed, emigrants should not think of settling in any part of Brazil except the southern provinces of St. Catherine and Rio Grande do Sul; and it must be remembered that, in Brazil, there are not those facilities for obtaining land, which are found in many parts of S. America; land being held for the most part in great masses, — and this, I believe, without any law of entail. If Brazil has many natural advantages, she has many disadvantages, both natural and acquired. The first is the insalubrity of large portions of B., and the thinness of her population. The second is the ignorance of the people. A law for the gradual emancipation of negro slaves was passed Sept. 1871. Exports, 1874, $95,000,000, chiefly coffee, $55,000,000; cotton, $12,000,000; sugar, $9,000,000; hides, $6,000,000; India-rubber, $5,000,000. Coffee exported to U. S. 1877, $36,000,000. Imports, $76,391,000, chiefly manufactured goods, wines, flour, iron, coal, petroleum, &c. *R. R.* (1875) abt. 1,000 m. Total debt, 1877, $367,904,450. *Pop.* (1876), 10,108,291.

Brazil', in *Ind.*, a twp. and vill. of Clay co.

Brazil'ian, *n.* A native of Brazil. — *a.* Relating to *B.*

Brazil'-nut, *n.* See BERTHOLLETIA.

Brazil'-tea, *n.* See MATE.

Brazil'-wood, *n.* A wood used for the preparation of a red dye, imported from S. America and the West Indies, where it is produced by several species of the genus CESALPINIA, *q. v.*

Braz'ing, *n.* (*Metal.*) The act of joining together two pieces of metal by means of brass solder melted between them. The best description of solder is made of 9 parts of brass to one of tin; hard solder is made of 2 parts of common brass, ⅔ of a part of zinc, and ⅓ of a part of tin. The solder for the precious metals is made of 66 parts of silver to 33 parts of common brass.

Brazito, (*brā-zee'to.*) in *Missouri*, a post-office of Cole co.

Brazitos, (*bra-zēē'tos,*) a district of Mexico, in the State of Chihuahua, S. of El Paso.

Brazo'ria, in *Texas*, a S.E. county, impinging on the Gulf of Mexico. *Area*, 1,330 sq. m. It is drained by the Brazos and San Bernard rivers. *Surface*, flat. *Soil*, tolerably fertile, more particularly so in the river bottoms. *Cap.* Brazoria. *Pop.* 7,527.

—A post-village, cap. of above co., on the W. side of Brazos River, 30 m. from its embouchure, and 60 W. by S. of Galveston. *Pop.* 2,637.

Brazos, (*brah'zos.*) in *Texas*, one of the largest rivers in the State, rises in Bexar co., and stretching E. into Cook co., finally empties into the Mexican Gulf, 40 m. S.W. of Galveston, after a flow of between 900 and 1000 miles. It is navigable for steamboats for 300 m. up.

—An E. central county, with an area of 585 sq. m., bounded S.W. by the Brazos River, and E. by the Navasoto. *Surface*, rolling. *Soil*, pretty fertile. *Cap.* Booneville. *Pop.* 9,205.

Bra'zos, Santiago, (*san-te-ah'go,*) in *Texas*, a post-town and sea-port of Cameron co., on the Gulf of Mexico, 35 m. E.N.E. of Brownsville.

Brazza, (*brat'sa,*) an island in the Adriatic, belonging to Austria, opposite to Spalatro, in Dalmatia. *Ext.* about 30 m. long, and from 6 to 9 broad. *Area*, 170 sq. m. *Desc.* Mountainous, but producing corn, figs, almonds, oil, saffron, and wine. *Pop.* 15,500.

Breach, (*brēch,*) *n.* [Fr. *brèche*; from Ger. *brechen*, to break, or Celt. *brech*, an opening; A.S. *brice*; Ger. *bruch*, a fracture; Goth. *brikan*, to break.] The act of breaking, or state of being broken.

> "This tempest
> Dashing the garment of this peace, aboded
> The sudden *breach* on't."—*Shaks.*

—A rupture; a break; a gap; an opening; as, a *breach* in a wall.

> "Once more unto the *breach*, dear friends, once more,
> Or close the wall up with our English dead."— *Shaks.*

—Disruption; infraction; infringement; violation; transgression; non-fulfilment; as, a *breach* of trust.

> "It is a custom
> More honor'd in the *breach*, than the observance."—*Shaks.*

—Difference; quarrel; injury; disruption of friendly relations; as, a *breach* between a man and his *mother-in-law.*

> "It would have been long before the jealousies and *breaches* between the armies would have been composed." —*Lord Clarendon.*

(*Mil.*) A gap or opening made in any part of the walls of the besieged place by the cannon or mines of the besiegers.

—*v. a.* To make a breach or opening; as, to *breach* a citadel.

Breach of the Peace. (*Law.*) See page 434.

Breach'y, *a.* Apt to break fences; applied to unruly cattle in the S. of England, and in some parts of the U. States. — *Webster.*

Bread, (*bred.*) *n.* [A.S. *breod*, probably from *brædan*, to nourish; O. Ger. *brôt*, allied to Gr. *bibrosk-ō*, to eat.] An important article of food, figuratively called the staff of life, as it is found, of all animal and vegetable substances, to be most necessary to man's physical stamina and health. It is made by baking, in an oven or pan, a mass of dough, composed of the flour of different grains mixed with water. *B.* has been used as food by mankind from the very earliest times. The necessities of man's nature have been the origin of many of our useful arts; and the discovery that grain when moistened and afterwards heated could be made into a palatable, durable, and nutritious food, must have been considered a very important one. This is probably the earliest form in which *B.* was made. The next step would be the pounding of the grain between stones, and the formation of flour; the last step would be the baking of loaves or fermented bread. It is mentioned in the Scriptures that Abraham made unleavened *B.*; and also that, in the time of Moses, leavened *B.* was used, (*Exod.* xii. 15.) The Hebrews had several ways of baking *B.*: they often baked it under the ashes upon the earth, upon round copper or iron plates, or in pans or stoves made on purpose. In common with other Eastern people, they had a kind of oven, (*tannoor,*) which is like a large pitcher, open at top, in which they made a fire. When it was well heated, they mingled flour in water, and this paste they applied to the outside of the pitcher. Such bread is baked in an instant, and is taken off in thin, fine pieces, like our wafers. *B.* was also baked in cavities sunk in the ground, or the floor of the tent, and well lined with compost or cement. As they generally made their *B.* thin, and in the form of flat cakes, or wafers, they did not cut it with a knife, but broke it, which gave rise to that expression so usual in Scripture, of "breaking bread," to signify eating, sitting down to table, taking a repast. — The *Show-bread*, or *B.* of pres-

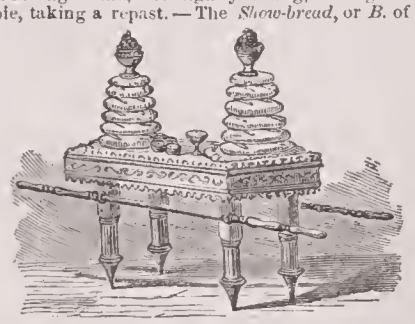


Fig. 412. — THE TABLE OF THE SHOW-BREAD.

ence, was *B.* offered every Sabbath-day to God on the golden table which stood in the holy place, — twelve cakes of unleavened bread, offered with salt and frankincense, (*Lev.* ii. 13; xxiv. 5–9.) The show-bread could be lawfully eaten by none but the priests. — Many substances have from the earliest times been employed to make this needful article, such as wheat, barley, oats, rye, rice, and potatoes; but though wheat-flour yields the largest amount of nutritious principle, it is only of late years that it has become the almost exclusive article for the purpose; barley, both anciently and in later ages, being the most general flour employed. Wheaten *B.* was seldom used but by persons of distinction, or prepared for feasts and ceremonials; barley bread being the common food of the upper classes, and oat and rye bread among the peasantry and poor. — The baking of unleavened *B.* is a very simple matter to understand, — the ordinary sailor's *biscuit* is an example; but the baking of leavened or fermented *B.* is a complicated although common process. Wheaten dough, cleared from the bran or husks of the grain, consists of water, gluten,

starch, sugar, and dextrin. If dough is left by itself in a temperature between 80° and 120°, fermentation slowly takes place. The starch is first converted into sugar, and then into alcohol and carbonic acid; if baked at this period, a light *B.* with an agreeable relish is procured; if, however, the fermentation goes on too long, acetic acid is formed, and a heavy *B* with a sour taste is the result. In order to procure a more perfect fermentation, a *leaven* is employed. This leaven is either a piece of dough in a fermenting state, or yeast, a substance produced in beer while in the act of fermentation. Yeast is most generally used, as it is quicker and more certain in its action than the leaven of dough. In order to bake a loaf of *B.*, a small quantity of yeast is well kneaded into a mass of dough, and allowed to remain in a moderately warm place. Fermentation begins to take place; and, as the carbonic acid and alcohol are disengaged, they struggle up through the elastic mass, and the loaf begins to "rise." It is then put into the oven, where the increased heat causes the further expansion of the enclosed gas and vapor. The process of fermentation is soon checked by the high temperature, and a light porous *B.* is at last produced. Well-baked *B.* is known by its lightness, and the regularity of the size and distribution of the small cells formed by the carbonic acid gas and alcohol. Home-made *B* is mostly sweeter, lighter, and more retentive of moisture than baker's *B.* The following process is largely employed in the trade:—Mashed potatoes, water, and patent yeast are mixed together to form a *ferment.* After the quantity of flour required has been put into a trough and mixed with water, not too cold, the *ferment* is added and well stirred with the hands. It is then strained through a sieve, more flour added, and the whole well mixed; after a little flour is sprinkled over the top, the dough is allowed to stand for five or six hours. During this time, the *sponge*, as the dough is called, rises twice. The first rising is allowed to break and fall down; but upon the second rising, just before breaking, a quantity of water is poured into the sponge, together with salt, and sometimes alum. The whole is then well mixed together again, and, after standing for some time, is divided into the necessary sizes and conveyed to the oven. The amount of potatoes added to the flour in this process is very small, the proportion being 8 lbs. of potatoes to every 280 lbs. of flour; but some cheap-bread bakers use a much larger quantity. It is technically called *fruit* in the trade. It is a comparatively harmless adulteration; but the alum, or *stuff*, is a more objectionable addition. By using alum, a much whiter quality of bread is produced; how this bleaching operation is effected is not thoroughly understood. Alum also causes the loaves to break from each other with a much smoother surface than when *B.* is baked without it. Common salt is also used for the same purpose; and on the continent small quantities of sulphate of copper have been used by the bakers. It not only produces a white *B.* from inferior kinds of flour, but adds greatly to the retentive capabilities of *B.* for water. Besides being much adulterated with mashed potatoes, rice flour is often found in *B.* Rice flour absorbs and retains a larger quantity of water. Carbonate of magnesia is also used; it improves the color of the *B.*, and also enables it to absorb more water. In these latter cases the consumer is cheated out of a quantity of nutritious flour, and presented with water in its place. Another class of adulterations is that of certain earthy substances, which are white and tasteless, and only add to the weight of the bread; such as chalk, bone-dust, plaster of Paris, white clay, &c. These are all easily detected by chemical tests. When wheat flour is adulterated with rice flour, barley flour, or any other inferior flour, the adulterations can be discovered readily with the microscope. The presence of mineral substances can also be ascertained in the same manner. The different varieties of *B.* are made from the various qualities of wheat flour. Brown *B.* is made from wheat meal, in which the husks have been ground up with the rest of the grain. It is generally considered to be much more nutritious and wholesome than ordinary white bread.—*Aërated Bread.* Under this name, and since some years, loaves are made, in which an aqueous solution of carbonic acid, prepared under great pressure, is mixed with the flour in a proper apparatus, so as to produce a vesicular dough when the pressure is removed. The process is rapid, and prevents such deteriorations of the flour as are said to be attendant on fermentations in the usual way. The theory of *panification* (*B.*-baking) is easy of comprehension. The flour owes its valuable quality to the gluten, which it contains in greater abundance than any other of the *cerealia* (kinds of corn). The other immediate principles which play a part in *panification* are particularly the starch and the sugar; and they all operate as follows:—The diffusion of the flour through the water *hydrates* the starch and dissolves the sugar, the albumen, and some other soluble matters. The kneading of the dough, by completing these reactions through a more intimate union, favors also the fermentation of the sugar, by bringing its particles into close contact with those of the leaven or yeast; and the drawing out and malaxating the dough softens and stratifies it, introducing at the same time oxygen to aid the fermentation. The dough, when distributed and formed into loaves, is kept some time in a gentle warmth, in the folds of the cloth, pans, &c., a circumstance propitious to the development of their volume by fermentation. The dimensions of all the lumps of dough now gradually enlarge, from the disengagement of carbonic acid in the decomposition of the sugar; which gas is imprisoned by the glutinous paste. Were these phenomena to continue too long, the dough would become too vesicular; they must, therefore, be stopped at the proper point of sponginess, by placing the loaf lumps in the oven. Though this causes a sudden expansion of the enclosed gaseous globules, it puts an end to the fermentation, and to their growth, as also evaporates a portion of their water. The richness or nutritive powers of sound flour, and also of *B.*, are proportional to the quantity of gluten they contain. It is of great importance to determine this point, for both of these objects are of enormous value and consumption; and it may be accomplished most easily and exactly by digesting in a water-bath, at a temperature of 167° F., 1,000 grains of *B.* (or flour) with 1,000 grains of bruised barley-malt, in 5,000 grains or in a little more than half a pint of water. When this mixture ceases to take a blue color from iodine (that is, when all the starch is converted into soluble dextrin), the gluten left unchanged may be collected on a filter cloth, washed, dried at a heat of 212°, and weighed. The color, texture, and taste of the gluten ought also to be examined, in forming a judgment of good flour, or *B.*—See GLUTEN; STARCH; CORN; FLOUR; WHEAT.

Bread'-chipper, *n.* One who chips bread; a baker's servant: an under-butler.

"Not to dispraise me, and call me pantler, and *bread-chipper*, and I know not what?"—*Shaks.*

Bread'-corn, *n.* Corn of which bread is made.

"There was not one drop of beer in the town; the bread, and *bread corn* sufficed not for six days."—*Hayward.*

Bread'en, *a.* Consisting of bread; made of bread.

Bread'fruit-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ARTOCARPACEÆ.

Bread'less, *a.* Destitute of bread; as, a *breadless* family.

Bread'-nut, *n.* (*Bot.*) See BROSIMUM.

Bread'-pudding, *n.* (*Cookery.*) A pudding made of bread.

Bread'-room, *n.* (*Naut.*) A compartment in a ship wherein the store of bread and biscuit is kept.

Bread'-root, *n.* (*Bot.*) See PSORALEA.

Bread'stuffs, *n. pl.* Those kinds of grain, &c. which are convertible into flour, meal, &c., for the use of man.

Breadth, *n.* [A. S. *brǽd* and *bred.* See BROAD.] The broad dimension of anything: the measure across any plane surface, from side to side; width; extent.

(*Painting*) A term applied to pictures when the colors and shadows are broad and massive, such as the lights and shadows of the drapery; and when the eye is not checked and distracted by numerous little cavities, but glides easily over the whole. *B.* of coloring is a prominent feature in the painting of all great masters. The term *Breadth of Effect* is also sometimes used.

Breadth'less, *a.* Without breadth.

Break, (*brāk,*) (*imp.* BROKE; *pp.* BROKEN or BROKE; *ppr.* BREAKING,) *v. t.* [A. S. *brǽcan, brecan*; Ger. *brechen*; Swed. and Goth. *brœcka*; Frisian, *breka*; Lat. *frango*; from the root *frag*, Gr. *rag, rēg*, with the digamma *frag, frēg*, whence *rēgnami*; probably formed from the sound.] To part; to separate; to divide in two; as, to *break* bread.

"Give sorrow words, the grief that does not speak,
Whispers the o'erfraught heart, and bids it *break.*"—*Shaks.*

—To burst; to open spontaneously; as, to *break* a blood-vessel.

"The *breaking* waves dashed high
On a stern and rock-bound coast."—*Mrs. Hemans.*

—To burst forth with violence; as, the *storm* broke.

"Every man, . . . *broke*
Into a general prophecy."—*Shaks.*

—To open; to come to view; to dawn; as, day is *breaking.*

"The day *breaks* not, it is my heart,
Because that you and I must part."—*Donne.*

—To decline in health and vigor; to become impaired in constitution; as, in *broken* spirits.

"Yet thus, methinks, I hear them speak:
See how the dean begins to *break.*"—*Swift.*

—To become bankrupt; to fail in business; as, the firm has *broke.*

"He that puts all upon adventures, doth oftentimes *break*, and come to poverty."—*Bacon.*

—To alter the step or gait; as, to *break* into a gallop.

—To fall out; to be no longer friends; to sever a tie or connection.

"Sighing, he says, we must certainly *break*,
And my cruel unkindness compels him to speak."—*Prior.*

To break away. To free one's self from control; to come or go away against attempted restraint.—*To break from.* To go away with some haste or vehemence.

"How didst thou scorn life's meaner charms,
Thou who couldst *break from* Laura's arms."—*Rose.*

To break forth. To come out suddenly; to issue unexpectedly; as, the sun, &c. (Sometimes followed by *in* or *into.*)

"*Break forth into* singing, O, mountains."—*Isah.* xliv. 13.

To break out. To discover itself by sudden effects; to burst forth, as from restraint; as, *to break out* into pustules.

"I saw their words *break out* in fire and smoke."—*Dryden.*

To break down. To fail in any enterprise; to come down by breaking: as, my horse *broke down.*

"He had *broken down* almost at the outset."—*Thackeray.*

To break in or *in upon.* To enter unexpectedly, or without proper preparation.

"The doctor . . . *breaks in upon* conversation, and drives down all before him."—*Addison.*

To break loose. To shake off restraint; to escape from durance or captivity; to forcibly free one's self.

"Who would not, finding way, *break loose* from hell?"—*Milton.*

To break off. To desist, or suddenly refrain from; to violently separate from; as, our intimacy is *broken off.*

"I must from this enchanting queen *break off.*"—*Shaks.*

To break up. To become separated into fragments; to dissolve; to disperse; as, to *break up* a school.

"These and the like conceits, . . . will scatter and *break up* like mist."—*Bacon.*

To break with. To part friendship with another; to fall out; to sever a connection.

"It cannot be,
The Volscians dare not *break with* us."—*Shaks.*

—Also, to come to an explanation, or hold conference with.

"Stay with me awhile;
I am *to break with* thee of some affairs
That touch me near."—*Shaks.*

Break, *v. a.* To part or sever by violence; to disrupt; to forcibly divide; to burst; to rend; as, to *break* a vase.

"The sticks he then *broke* one by one;
So strong you'll be, in friendship tied;
So quickly *broke*, if you divide."—*Swift.*

—Figuratively, to disclose; to announce; to communicate; as, to *break* the news.

"I who much desir'd to know
Of whence she was, yet fearful how to *break*
My mind, adventur'd humbly thus to speak."—*Dryden.*

—To violate; to infringe; as a contract, promise, &c.

"Did not our worthies of the house,
Before they *broke* the peace, *break* vows?"—*Hudibras.*

—To interrupt; to intercept; to frustrate; to dissolve the continuity of; as, to *break* the thread of a story.

"Sometimes in *broken* words he sigh'd his care,
Look'd pale, and trembled, when he view'd the fair."—*Gay.*

—To remove or part; to destroy the completeness of; to reduce; to crush; to shatter; as, to *break* a thing into fragments.

"Your hopes without are vanish'd into smoke;
Your captain's taken, and your armies *broke.*"—*Dryden.*

—To weaken, subdue, or impair the bodily health and mental faculties.

"This rest might yet have balm'd thy *broken* senses."—*Shaks.*

—To tame; to make docile; to train to obedience; as, to *break* a horse.

"No sports but what belong to war they knew,
To *break* the stubborn colt, to bend the bow."—*Dryden.*

—To make bankrupt; to destroy one's financial credit; as, the bank is *broke.*

"For this few know themselves: for merchants *broke*
View their estate with discontent and pain."—*Davies.*

—To discard; to dismiss; to cashier; to destroy the official reputation of; as, to *break* by court-martial.

"I see a great officer *broken.*"—*Swift.*

—To sink, depress, or appall the spirits.

"Thou shalt see Phœnix, how I 'll *break* her pride."—*Philips.*

To break the back. To strain or dislocate the vertebræ; to disable.

"I 'd rather crack my sinews, *break* my *back*,
Than you should such dishonour undergo."—*Shaks.*

To break down. To overwhelm; to make to succumb.

To break in. To gain forcible entrance into; as, *to break in* a house. Also, to render tractable; to train to discipline and obedience; as, those horses are well *broken in.*—*To break of.* To reform; to rid of; as, *to break* a person *of* bad language.

"The French were not quite *broken of* it, until for some time after they became Christians."—*Grew.*

To break open. To open; to gain admittance by breaking; as, *to break open* a desk.

"Open the door, or I will *break it open.*"—*Shaks.*

To break off. To interrupt; to put a stop to; to sever by breaking; as, *to break off* a flower; *to break off* friendly intercourse.

"To check the starts and sallies of the soul,
And *break off* all its commerce with the tongue."—*Addison.*

To break over. To disregard; to transgress; as, *to break over* a custom.—*To break out.* To remove or force out by breaking; as, *to break out* a window-frame.—*To break up.* To separate or disband; to dissolve; to put an end to; as, *to break up* a party.

"Soly man, returning to Constantinople, *broke up* his army."—*Knolles.*

To break bulk. To remove a portion of a load, cargo, &c.; to open out a mass of anything; as, the ship has commenced *to break bulk.*—*To break fast.* To take food after a period of abstinence; generally applied to the morning meal.—See BREAKFAST.

To break the heart. To crush or destroy with grief.

"Will 't *break* my *heart?*"—*Shaks.*

To break ground. To begin to excavate the earth; to plough new land; to open a trench, &c.

"Men generally . . . *break* no more *ground* than will serve to supply their own turn."—*Carew.*

Figuratively, to commence any undertaking; to embark in a new scheme.—(*Naut.*) To disentangle the anchor from the bottom.—*To break a jest.* To utter an unlooked-for jest.—*To break jail.* To make an escape from jail by ingenious and forcible means.—*To break a house.* To enter a house by fraudulent and violent means, with a felonious intent.—*To break wind.* To expel wind from the stomach.—*To break cover.* To burst out from concealment, as game, foxes, &c., when hunted.—*To break the ice.* Metaphorically, to overcome an early obstacle; to broach a proposition; to initiate into the knowledge of anything; as, go up to him and *break the ice.*—*To break joints.* (*Building.*) To disallow two joints to occur over each other.—*To break a road, &c.* To open a way through a difficulty by forcible means.—*To break upon the wheel.* To punish a criminal by stretching him upon a wheel in the form of a St. Andrew's cross, and breaking his bones with bars. This mode of punishment was, in former times, much practised in Europe.—*To break sheer.* (*Naut.*) To get clear of an obstacle; to be forced by the action of winds, currents, &c., out of a certain position. Many modifications of this term exist.

Break, *n.* A state of being open: an opening; a fissure; a breach; an interstice; an open place; as, the *break* of a forest.

—A pause; an interruption; a hiatus.

(*Printing*) A line drawn in printing and writing, to denote suspension of the sense of the text.

"All modern trash is
Set forth with num'rous *breaks* and dashes."—*Swift.*

—The dawn; the first matutinal opening of the sky.

"And those eyes, the *break* of day,
Lights that do mislead the morn."—*Shaks.*

—An interruption; change of form or direction; as, a *break* in a ship's deck.

(*Arch.*) The projection from the face of a building is called a *B.*, whether it arise in plan or in elevation. It is one of the most legitimate ways of securing variety of line; but the exaggerated effects of the *B.* introduced into the Cinque-cents and Louis-Quatorze styles of architecture prove that considerable discretion must be exercised in their use. They should be caused by some necessity of the plan, or of the disposition of the structure; a *B.*, introduced merely as a break, is a decided mistake in a composition.

—A large four-wheeled carriage.

Break'abeen, or **Brackabeen,** in *New York*, a post-village of Schoharie co., 45 m. W. of Albany.

Break'able, *a.* Susceptible of being broken.

Break'age, *n.* A breaking. — An allowance for articles broken during transportation or use; as, the *breakage* amounted to fifty dollars.

Break'down, *n.* An accident; a downfall; as, the *breakdown* of a railroad train. — A kind of boisterous, shuffling dance, resembling a jig, usually performed by negroes.

Break'er, *n.* He who, or that which, breaks.

"Cardinal, I'll be no *breaker* of the law."—*Shaks.*

(*Mar.*) (Generally used in the plural.) A peculiar kind of billows, that may be easily distinguished by the white foam with which they cover the surface of the sea, and the terrible roaring noise which they produce. Breakers are generally found in shallow parts of the ocean, where rocks lie hidden below the surface, over which they break with great violence; and when once a ship is driven among them, it is almost impossible to save her, as every billow that heaves her up serves to dash her down again with additional force, when it breaks over the rocks or sands beneath. — The name is also applied to the wave itself, broken by the rocks, or by sand.

(*Naut.*) A small water-cask, used on board ships for ballast.

Break'fast, (*brek'fast,*) *n.* The first meal in the day; the matutinal repast.

—A meal interrupting fasting; food generally.

"Had I been seized by a hungry lion,
I would have been a *breakfast* to the beast."—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To furnish with breakfast; as, to *breakfast* a party of guests.

—*v. i.* To eat the first meal in the day; to break one's fast.

"As soon as Phœbus' rays inspect us,
First, sir, I read, and then I *breakfast.*" — *Prior.*

Break'fasting, *n.* A breakfast party.—Act of taking the first meal in the day.

Break'ing, *n.* The parting or dividing by force and violence a solid substance, or piercing, penetrating, or bursting through the same.

(*Law.*) In cases of burglary and house-breaking, *breaking* is the removal of any part of the house, or of the fastenings provided to secure it, with violence and a felonious intent.

B.-in. The act of inuring to discipline or labor.

B.-up. An ending of anything. The act of turning up with the plough, as of land.

B.-down, n. In sawing timber, the operation of dividing the bulk into boards or planks.

Break'ing-joint, *n.* (*Arch.*) That disposition of stones and bricks in their courses, by which vertical joints are not allowed to fall over each other.

Break'man, *n.* Same as Brakeman, *q. v.*

Break'neck, *n.* A fall which breaks the neck.

—A steep place endangering the neck.

"To do 't or no, is certain
To me a *breakneck.*" — *Shaks.*

—*a.* Endangering the neck; as, a *breakneck* gallop.

Break'neck, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Butler co.

Break'neck Hill, in *New York*, an eminence of Putnam co., on the E. bank of the Hudson, at the N. approach to the Highlands; it is 1,187 feet above sea-level, and has, at its termination, the headland called St. Anthony's Nose.

Break'up, *n.* Causing a cessation, breaking-up, or termination; as, the *break-up* of an entertainment.

Break'water, *n.* (*Marine Engineering.*) An artificial bank of stones, or a timber structure, sunk to break the violence of the sea before its entrance into a roadstead or harbor. The Roman emperors erected many structures of this description, which survive to the present day to show the mode of construction adopted, such as the *B.* of the harbor of Civita Vecchia, still in good repair, and many of the ports of Italy. More recently, the system of thus forming an artificial barrier to the sea has been adopted at Cherbourg and Cette in France; at Plymouth, Portland, and Holyhead, in England; at Buffalo, and at the mouth of the Delaware, in the U. States; in all of which positions *B.* are formed of immense magnitude. The mode of construction adopted in all such cases is to cast down large stones, from either ships or railway wagons, whenever it is possible to connect the works with the mainland; and to allow them to assume their angle of repose under the action of the tides and currents. The top of the masonry structure is then covered with large blocks of artificial stone, as at Cherbourg, or with paving laid with a regular slope, as at Plymouth; and a wall is erected on the top of the sea slope, after the wall has attained its stability under the action of the sea. Cherbourg *B.* is the most gigantic work of the kind executed in ancient or modern times, and it is a noble monument of the skill and perseverance of the French engineers. *B.* of considerable magnitude have been constructed upon the great Northern Lakes for the protection of harbors, as at Buffalo and Cleveland on Lake Erie, and Chicago on Lake Michigan.

Bream, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Pomotis vulgaris*, a fish of the fam. *Percidæ*, having an oval, much compressed body, and the back much elevated. It is about 8 inches long, is common in our fresh ponds, and is an excellent edible fish.

Bream'ing, *n.* (*Naut.*) The operation of cleansing the bottom of a vessel by the application of fire, when the ship is aground, fire being applied to her bottom loosens the pitch, or composition of sulphur and tallow, with which it is sometimes covered to defend it from worms, and which is then scraped off, together with the barnacles, grass, weeds, &c., that adhere to it.

Breast, (*brest,*) *n.* [A. S. *breast*; Ger. *brust*; Dan. *bryst*; Swed. *bröst*; Icel. *breost*] (*Anat.*) The whole of the anterior part of the thorax. The female breasts, in a more restricted sense, consist of two globular projections, composed of common integuments, adipose substance, and lacteal glands and vessels, and adhering to the anterior and lateral regions of the thorax. On the middle of each *B.* is a projecting portion, termed the *papilla* or *nipple*, in which the excretory ducts of the glands terminate, and around which is a colored orb, or disc, called the *areola*. On the surface of the latter are from 4 to 10 sebaceous glands which secrete an unctuous fluid to protect the skin of the nipple, which is rendered very thin from the saliva of the sucking infant. The *milk-tubes* (15 to 18 in number) enlarge into



Fig. 413. — BREAST.

(Lactiferous ducts dissected out and injected.)

sinuses, and pass each to a separate lobe or subdivision of the *B.*, where they divide into twigs and branches (the *lactiferous ducts*), which end in minute vesicles. The lobes are held together by fibrous tissues, and are well packed in fat, which increases sometimes to an enormous extent the apparent size of the organ. The use of the *B.* is to secrete milk for the nourishment of newly born infants. The enlargement of the *B.* is one of the signs of womanhood. Their fullest development commences in the earlier stages of pregnancy, and they continue to increase in size until about the time of delivery, when they are filled with the lacteal fluid, which passes readily on suction into the mouth of the child.

(*Med.*) The breasts of females are subject to a variety of disorders, one of the most common of which is inflammation. It may be produced by various causes, as, a blow, exposure to cold or wet, great mental excitement, excessive accumulation of milk, or undue pressure on the parts. It occurs most frequently within the first three months after parturition, and is characterized by great heat, pain, redness, and swelling of the *B.* The pain is intense, and of a throbbing nature, and often extends to the axillary glands. The *B.* become tense, heavy, and painful to the touch; and there is high inflammatory fever. The treatment consists in the application of leeches and warm fomentations to the part, and the administration of purgatives. If the inflammation do not subside in a few days, suppuration may be expected. In general, the abscess may be left to nature; but when it occasions much pain, it is advisable to get rid of it by a free incision. Chronic inflammation is sometimes seated in the *B.*, in which case stimulant applications will be found useful. Where this is attended with abscess, it should be opened, so as to give free exit to the pus, and pressure applied to the part. The *B.* is also subject to various kinds of tumors, some of which may be got rid of by simple pressure, and attendance to the general health. Sometimes some of the lactiferous ducts are blocked up, producing an enlargement termed lacteal tumor. It is to be remedied by puncturing the duct, and keeping it open for some time. Occasionally great pain and uneasiness is felt in the *B.* from sympathy with other parts of the system. There is no inflammation, swelling, or external alteration of the mammæ, and yet the pain is sometimes excessive, usually intermittent. In this case the general health is chiefly to be looked after. Women are frequently subject to *sore nipples* after childbirth, occasioning great pain. In such cases care is to be taken to keep the nipples as dry as possible; and an application of glycerine is generally found useful. Nipple-shields of ivory or glass, with India-rubber teats, should also be used when the nipples are too tender to bear the application of the child's mouth.

(*Mining*) The face of coal-workings.

To make a clean breast. To make full confession; to completely unbosom one's self to another.

—The seat of consciousness; the receptacle of thought and feeling: the seat of the affections and passions; the heart; the conscience.

"Gay hope is theirs by fancy fed,
The sunshine of the *breast.*" — *Gray.*

—*v. a.* To bear the breast against; to meet in front; to face breast to breast.

"The hardy Swiss
Breasts the keen air, and carols as he goes." — *Goldsmith.*

To breast up a hedge. To cut the face of a hedge on one side, so as to lay bare the principal upright stems of the plants. — *Brande.*

Breast'-band, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope passed round the body of a man who heaves the lead in sounding, and fastened to the rigging to prevent his falling into the sea. — *Totten.*

Breast'-beam, (sometimes called Buffer-beam,) *n.* (*Mach.*) The front cross-beam of a locomotive-frame.

Breast'-bone, *n.* The bone of the breast; the Sternum, *q. v.*

Breast'-deep, *a.* As high as the breast; as, *breast-deep* in water.

"Set him *breast-deep* in earth, and famish him." — *Shaks.*

Breast'ed, *a.* Having a breast; used in composition both literally and figuratively, with a compound; as, a double-*breasted* coat.

Breast'fast, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope used to confine a vessel sideways to a wharf, or to some other ship.

Breast'-height, *n.* (*Fort.*) The interior slope of a parapet.

Breast'-high, *a.* High as the breast; up to the breast.

"Lay Madam Partlet basking in the sun,
Breast-high in sand."—*Dryden.*

Breast'-hooks, *n. pl.* (*Ship-building.*) Strong curved timbers placed parallel to the surface of the water within a ship's bows, for the purpose of strengthening and consolidating the upright timbers.

Breast'ing, *n.* (*Mach.*) The act of cutting or trimming the sides of a hedge.

(*Mech.*) The curved channel or mill-course in which the breast-wheel turns. It forms about a quarter of a circle, and is carefully adapted to the wheel, to prevent waste of water. — *Worcester.*

Breast'-knees, *n. pl.* (*Ship-building*) Knees placed in the fore part of a vessel, across the stem, to unite the bows on each side.

Breast'-knot, (*brest'not,*) *n.* A knot of ribbons worn on the breast; a favor.

Breast'pin, *n.* A pin used to fasten a scarf on the breast; a breast-ornament; a brooch.

Breast'plate, *n.* Armor for the breast. See Cuirass.

"What stronger *breastplate* than a heart unstained."—*Shaks.*

(*Mach.*) The plate in which the end of the drill opposite the boring end is inserted.

—A strap placed across a horse's breast.

(*Jewish Antiq.*) A piece of embroidery, about 10 inches square (*Ex.* xxviii 15–30), of very rich work, which the high-priest wore on his breast. It was made of two pieces of the same rich embroidered stuff of which the ephod was made, having a front and a lining, and forming a kind of purse or bag, in which, according to the rabbis, the *Urim* and *Thummim* were enclosed. The front of it was set with 12 precious stones, on each of which was engraved the name of one of the tribes. They were placed in 4 rows, and divided from each other by the little golden squares, or partitions, in which they were set. At each corner was a gold ring answering to a ring upon the ephod, these 4 pairs of rings serving to hold the *B.* in its place on the front of the ephod, by means of 4 blue ribbons, one at each corner.

Breast-plough, (*brest'plow.*) *n.* (*Agric.*) A kind of spade or shovel, with a cross piece at the extremity of the handle, which is applied to the breast, and by which the operator skims off a thin slice of turf from a grassy surface, as if he were ploughing.

Breast'-rail, *n.* (*Naut.*) The upper rail of a ship's balcony, or of the breastwork on the quarter-deck.

Breast'-rope, *n.* (*Naut.*) The same as Breast-band, *q.v.*

Breast-summer, *n.* See Beam.

Breast'-wheel, *n.* (*Hydraulics.*) The name given to a water-wheel so placed as to be struck by the stream of water nearly on a level with the axle, the lower quadrant of the circumference on the side opposed to the stream being placed in a *race* or channel concentric with the wheel, through which the water is conducted in its descent from the higher to the lower level, and in falling on the float-boards within the channel acts both by its momentum and weight.

Breast'work, *n.* (*Fortif.*) A hastily constructed parapet, about breast-high, generally without a banquette. See Epaulement; Parapet.

(*Naut.*) A row of stanchions with rails stretching across the quarter-deck and forecastle of a ship.

Breath, (*breth*). *n.* [A. S. *bræth*, from *æthm*, with a prefix, vapor, breath; Ger. *athem*; allied to Gr. *aēmi*, from

aō, to breathe, to blow.] The air drawn into and driven out from the lungs by respiration.

"This bud of love, by Summer's ripening *breath*,
May prove a beauteous flow'r when next we meet."—*Shaks.*

—The state or power of breathing naturally and freely: opposed to the condition of being spent or breathless.

"A simple child,
That lightly draws its *breath*."—*Wordsworth.*

—Life; power of respiration.

"Can storied urn, or animated bust,
Back to its mansion call the fleeting *breath*?"—*Gray.*

—Respite; pause; relaxation; time to breathe; as, to take *breath*.

"There was silence deep as death;
And the boldest held his *breath*,
For a time."—*Campbell.*

—A single respiration; an instant.

"Who pants for glory, finds but short repose;
A *breath* revives him, or a *breath* o'erthrows."—*Pope.*

—A gentle breeze; a softly-moving air; as, a *breath* of wind.

"Calm and unruffled as a summer's sea,
When not a *breath* of wind flies o'er its surface."—*Addison.*

(*Hygiene.*) There are few things more offensive than a foul or fœtid breath, not only as a source of annoyance to the person himself, but a positive nuisance to all who have the misfortune to approach him. Impure breath, except in cases of illness, and when the patient is under a course of mercury, proceeds from two causes — a neglected state of the stomach and bowels, or from decayed teeth and an unclean mouth; and as in either case the remedy is easy, it must be owing to an innate disregard for others' comfort, and neglect of his own, that any person allows so noxious an offence to continue. When the cause proceeds from the bowels, two or three colocynth, or compound rhubarb pills, taken once every six hours, and a black draught, or half an ounce of Epsom salts afterwards, will almost always remove it; while, if the mouth or teeth are the cause, a weak solution of the chloride of lime, used twice a day as a wash for the mouth, rubbing the gums and teeth after each time with a dry cloth, will soon remove all cause of complaint; or, what is still better, the daily employment of a tooth-brush and a dentifrice composed as follows: powdered charcoal ½ ounce, cuttle-fish 2 drachms, myrrh 1 drachm, used as a tooth-powder night and morning with warm water. — See DENTIFRICE.

Breath'able, *a.* Capable of being breathed; that may be breathed; as, *breathable* air.

Breath'ableness, *n.* State or condition of being breathable.

Breathe, (*brēthe*), *v. i.* To draw into and eject air from the lungs; to respire.

"And *breathed* the long, long night away,
In statue-like repose."—*Aldrich.*

—To take breath; to rest.

"When France had *breath'd* after intestine broils."—*Roscommon.*
"*Breathe* a while, and then to it again."—*Shaks.*

—To pass, as air; to exhale.

"There *breathes* a living fragrance from the shore." — *Byron.*

—*v. a.* To inspire and expire; to inhale and exhale air; to live.

"*Breathes* there the man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land!"—*Scott.*

—To infuse, or inject by breathing, (generally followed by *into*;) as, to *breathe* air into the lungs.

"I would be young, be handsome, be belov'd,
Could I but *breathe* myself into Adrastus."—*Dryden.*

—To eject, or exhale by breathing.

"His altar *breathes*
Ambrosial odors, and ambrosial flowers."—*Milton.*

—To utter softly or in private; as, to *breathe* a profession of love.

"I have tow'rd heaven *breath'd* a secret vow,
To live in prayer and contemplation."—*Shaks.*

—To blow into: to infuse sound into by breathing; as, to *breathe* the Æolian harp.

"The artful youth proceed to form the quire;
They *breathe* the flute or strike the vocal wire." — *Prior.*

—To exercise; to keep in breath.

"The greyhounds are swift as *breathed* stags."—*Shaks.*

—To rest; to pause in order to breathe; as, to *breathe* a dog.

"A moment *breathed* his panting steed."—*Sir W. Scott.*

—To give air or vent to.

"The ready cure to cool the raging pain,
Is underneath the foot to *breathe* a vein."—*Dryden.*

Breath'er, *n.* One who breathes, or lives; one who utters anything; one who animates or inspires.

"The *breather* of all life does now expire;
His milder father summons him away."—*Norris.*

Breath-figures, *n. pl.* (*Physics.*) If a clean surface of glass or any other polished substance be written on with a blunt-pointed instrument, and the surface be afterwards breathed upon, the characters written will become visible; or if the surface be first breathed upon, and the characters then marked upon it, they can be again made perceptible by breathing again upon the surface. These form what are called *breath-figures*, which may be produced in several ways. In 1842 Moser informed Humboldt that, "If any two bodies be brought sufficiently near each other, and face to face, one of them impresses its image on the other;" thus, if a coin be placed for any length of time upon a piece of polished metal, the metal will retain an impression of the coin, and exposure to the vapor of water, iodine, or mercury, will make it visible. A glass used to protect an engraving will receive an impression of the engraving on its inner surface, although it is not in absolute contact with it. Engineers have remarked that those parts of machines which are in contact with, or near each other, rapidly and easily impress their images upon each other. The famous Parisian watchmaker Breguet has stated that the letters and inscription on the back of the inner cases of his watches have been often found impressed on the inside of the outer cases. Perfect impressions of objects may be produced by means of electricity; and remarkable varieties of figures can be impressed upon glass surfaces by means of a small electrical machine, a Leyden jar, and a discharging-rod. Photographers know that the state of the breath has a very considerable influence on the plates they use; and the artists in enamel-painting are taught that no one should be allowed to approach their work who has been taking mercurial medicines, or eating garlic.

Breath'ing, *n.* Respiration; act of respiring, or inhaling and exhaling air.

"We watched her *breathing* through the night,
Her *breathing* soft and low."—*Hood.*

—Air, or wind, in soft agitation.

"There 's not a *breathing* of the common wind
That will forget thee."—*Wordsworth.*

—Breathing-place; vent.

"The warmth distends the cheeks, and makes
New *breathings*, whence new nourishment she takes." *Dryden.*

—Gentle inspiration, or moral guidance; as, the *breathings* of religion.

—Aspiration; secret prayer.

"While to high heav'n his pious *breathings* turn'd,
Weeping he hop'd, and sacrificing mourned." —*Prior.*

—Exercising the breath; increasing the respiration.

"Here is a lady that wants *breathing*, too."

—Utterance: communication by words breathed.

"I am sorry to give *breathing* to my purpose." — *Shaks.*

(*Gram.*) Aspiration; the sound expressed by the letter *h*.

Breath'ing-hole, *n.* A vent-hole, as in a cask.

Breath'ing-place, *n.* A pause; a vent, or orifice.

Breath'ing-pore, *n.* (*Bot.*) See STOMA.

Breath'ing-time, *n.* Relaxation; pause; rest.

Breath'ing-while, *n.* A short time; time sufficient to make a brief pause.

Breath'itt, in *Kentucky*, an E. county, with an area of about 600 sq. m. Watered by the N. and Middle forks of Kentucky River, and by Troublesome Creek. *Surface*, heavily wooded, and diversified. *Soil*, fertile. Iron ore and stone-coal are abundant. *Cap.* Jackson. *Pop.* 5,672.

—A village of the above co., on Kentucky River.

Breath'less, *a.* Being out of breath. — Exhausted with labor, excitement, or violent action; as, *breathless* from running.

"The holy time is quiet as a nun
Breathless with adoration."— *Wordsworth.*

—Dead; as, a *breathless* body.

"Yielding to the sentence, *breathless* thou
And pale shalt lie, as what thou buriest now."—*Prior.*

Breath'lessness, *n.* State of being breathless, or exhausted of breath.

Breaux's Bridge, in *Louisiana*, a post-office of St. Martin's parish.

Breccia, (*brĕt'cha,*) *n.* [It., a pebble.] (*Geol.*) A term applied to a mass composed of angular fragments of rocks of the same or different kinds cemented together by an enveloping paste, or by infiltrated iron or carbonate of lime. The name of *B* is derived from the well-known Italian *B.* marble, which has the appearance of being composed of fragments joined together by carbonate of lime, infiltrated among such fragments after the latter were produced by some disrupting force.

Brec'ciated, *a.* Composed of angular segments cemented together.

Breche-de-Roland, (*brāsh'-de-rō-lan,*) a defile of the Pyrenees, between France and Spain, about 11 m. S. of St. Jean de Luz, with an elevation of about 9,500 feet above the sea. It is a difficult passage of from 200 to 300 feet in width, between precipitous rocks rising to a height of from 500 to 600 feet.

Brech'in, a town of Scotland, in Forfarshire, 8 m. from Montrose, supposed to have been the capital of the kings of the Picts. It was burned by the Danes in 1012; taken by Edward I. in 1303; and burned by the Marquis of Montrose in 1645; *pop.* 6,769.

Breck'inridge, in *Colorado Territory*, a p.-vill., cap. of Summit co., near the Rocky Mountains, 70 m. W.S.W. of Denver. *Pop.* 51.

Breckinridge, in *Kentucky*, a N.W. county on the confines of Indiana. *Area*, 450 sq. m. Bounded on the N.W. by the Ohio River, and on the S. by Rough Creek. *Surface.* Undulating. *Soil.* Fertile. *Cap.* Hardinsburg. *Pop.* 13,440.

Breckinridge, in *Minnesota*, a village of Andy Johnson co., at the mouth of the Sioux Wood River, 125 m. W. of Crow Wing.

Breckinridge, in *Missouri*, a post-villago of Caldwell co., 61 m. E. of St. Joseph.

Breckinridge, in *Texas*, a post-office of Dallas co.

Breckinridge, in *Wisconsin*, a P. O. of Vernon co.

Breck'nock, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Berks co.; *pop.* 813.

—A township of Lancaster co.; *pop.* 1,600.

Brecks'ville, in *Ohio*, a township of Cuyahoga co.; *pop.* 1,007.

Bréek'ville, in *Mississippi*, a P. O. of Madison co.

Bree'on, or **Breck'nock,** an inland co. of England, in S. Wales, having N. the cos. of Cardigan and Radnor; W. Cardigan and Caermarthen; S. Glamorgan and Monmouth; and E. the latter and Hereford. It is abt. 35 m. in length, by abt. 30 in breadth. The surface is very mountainous, the highest summits being the Beacons of Brecknock, Capellante, and Cradle mountains, respectively 2,862, 2,394, and 2,545 feet above the sea. It is watered by the Wye, the Usk, and the Taaf. *Climate*, rather severe and humid. *Agriculture* is in a backward state. There are large iron works at Beaufort and Clyddach. *Prin. towns.* Brecon, Brickhowell, and Builth. *Pop.* in 1871, 59,904.

BRECON, or BRECKNOCK, a town, cap. of the above co., on the Usk, 144 m. W. by N. of London; *pop.* 5,497.

Bred, *imp.* and *pp.* of BREED, *q. v.*

Breda, (*brai'da,*) a fortified town of Holland, prov. Brabant, on the Merk, 24 m. W.S.W. of Bois-le-Duc. It is one of the strongest places in the kingdom; and its position in the middle of a marsh that may be laid under water, contributes materially to its strength. Its trade is unimportant. It was taken from the Spaniards by Prince Maurice in 1590; retaken by the Spaniards in 1625; and finally ceded to Holland by the treaty of Westphalia in 1648. *Pop.* 16,110.

Brederode, HENDRICK, COUNT, (*brai'dai-rod.*) a Dutch patriot, B. 1531, joined with Counts Egmont and Horn in opposing the tyranny of Cardinal Granvella, the Spanish governor of the Netherlands. In 1566 he presented to Margaret of Parma, who had succeeded Granvella, the famous "Request," which gave rise to the insurrection of the *Gueux*, or "Beggars." Under the grinding oppression of the Duke of Alva's administration in the Low Countries, he retired to Germany. D. 1568.

Bredouille'ment, *n.* A French word, applied to a precipitate and indistinct mode of utterance, in which a part of the words is pronounced, and several of the syllables are viciously changed. This defect is analogous to stuttering, but differs from it in being dependent on too great rapidity of speech; while stuttering is characterized by continual hesitations, and frequent repetition of the same syllables.

Bred'ow, GABRIEL GOTTFRIED, a German historian, B. in Berlin, 1773. His *Memorable Events of Universal History*, and *Elaborate Narrative*, have passed through many editions. D. 1814.

Bredsore, or **Breeder.** See BREEDING-SORE.

Brée, MATTHÆUS IGNAZIUS VAN, an excellent Flemish painter, B. at Antwerp, 1773; D. 1839.

Breech, (*brēch,*) *n.* [From BREAK, or BREACH.] That part where the body separates or divides into two legs; the lower part of the body behind.

"As quick as lightning in the *breech*, . . .
Because a kick in that place more
Hurts honor, than deep wounds before."— *Hudibras.*

—A garment for the breech. See BREECHES.

"Ah! that thy father had been so resolv'd
That thou might'st still have worn the petticoat,
And ne'er had stol'n the *breech* from Lancaster."— *Shaks.*

(*Gunnery.*) The solid part of a piece of artillery behind the bore. See GUN.

"So cannons, when they mount vast ditches,
Are tumbled back upon their *breeches*."— *Sir C. Sedley.*

—The hinder part of anything.

(*Ship-build.*) The angle of a knee-timber, the inside of which is called the *throat*. — *Weale.*

—*v. a.* To put into breeches.

—To fit anything with a breech; as, to *breech* a field-piece. To connect by a breeching.

Breeches, (*brēch'ez,*) *n. pl.* [A. S. *broc*, pl. *bræc*; Dan. *brock*; It. *brache*; Fr. *braies*; Swed. and Goth. *brackor*; Lat. *bracca*; derived by Junius from *breechen*, to part, separate, divide.] A garment worn by men, covering the hips and thighs, and reaching to the knees. (Pantaloons, or trousers, are sometimes erroneously given this name.)

"But the old three-cornered hat,
And the *breeches*, and all that,
Are so queer!"— *Holmes.*

To wear the breeches. A popular colloquialism expressive of a wife who usurps her husband's authority.

"The wife of Xanthus was domineering, as if her fortune, and her extraction, had entitled her *to wear the breeches*." *L'Estrange.*

Breech'-band, *n.* Part of a horse's harness. See BREECHING.

Breeching, (*brēch'ing,*) *n.* Chastisement on the breech; as, to give a boy a *breeching*.

(*Saddlery.*) Part of the harness of a carriage-horse, by means of which he is enabled to push the carriage, to which he is attached, backwards; or to support its pressure in going down a hill.

(*Naut.*) A rope on board a ship by which a gun is firmly lashed or fastened to her side.

Breech'ing-loop, *n.* (*Naut.*) A loop of metal at the breech-end of a ship's gun, through which the rope called a *breeching* is passed, and secured to the sides of the vessel to prevent the guns recoiling too far, or rolling across the ship in a sea-way.

Breech'-loading, *n.* [Fr. *brèche;* Ger. *bruch*, a breach; A.S. *hlad*, to load.] (*Gunnery.*) The method of making heavy pieces of ordnance and field-pieces, as well as rifles and fowling-pieces, with a movable breech, to admit of the charge being inserted at the breech end of the gun instead of the muzzle. Breech-loading guns are infinitely superior to those constructed on the old principle, as they can be loaded with much greater rapidity, and can be cleaned with greater readiness and safety; the bore of the gun can also be more accurately grooved in the case of rifled pieces, and the calibre exactly preserved in the construction of smooth bores; and the bullet or projectile can be better adapted to fit the grooves of the piece or calibre of the bore. The addition of mechanism is required to secure the breech to the main part of the gun, and to insure sufficient strength to resist the explosive force of the powder. This renders a weapon constructed on this principle more expensive;

but the outlay is counterbalanced by the saving effected in metal, expenditure of powder, and the facility with which the pieces composing a field-battery can be moved from one place to another, as rifled breech-loading guns are not more than half the weight of pieces of ordinary construction and of the same calibre. Among heavy ordnance constructed on this principle may be named the *Armstrong* and *Whitworth* guns, and, among rifles and fowling-pieces, the *French crutch gun*, or "*le Faucheaux*," a comparatively old invention, the *Prussian needle-gun*, the French *Chassepot*, and *Jacob's* and *Henry's rifles*, &c.—*Fig.* 414, taken from Stonehenge's *Shot-gun and Sporting-rifle*, represents part of the mechanism of

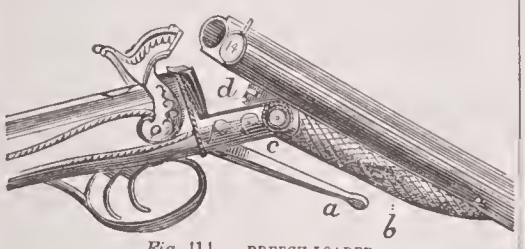


Fig. 414.—BREECH-LOADER.

the "Le Faucheaux:" *a* is a lever which opens the mechanism, but which lies flat against the gun at other times; *b* is a notch which, when a hook is liberated from it, allows the barrels to be so adjusted as to be easily loaded at their breech end; *c* is a central pivot around which the movement is made; *d* is a slide that assists in the opening and closing. At 14 is a pin which, when struck by the hammer, transfers the blow to a cap inserted in the cartridge. See also RIFLE, p. 2080.

Breech'-loading, *a.* (*Mil.*) Inserting the charge of a gun at the breech instead of the muzzle.

Breech'-pin, Breech'-screw, *n.* A strong plug firmly screwed in the breech of a fire-arm.

Breech'-sight, *n.* (*Mil.*) An instrument used for pointing a fire-arm.

Breed, (*brēd,*) *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* BRED.) [A.S. *bredan; bradan.*] To generate; to produce; to beget; to procreate.

"None fiercer in Numidia *bred*,
With Carthage were in triumph led."—*Roscommon.*

—To cherish; to nourish; to foster; to bring up.

"*Bred* up in grief, can pleasure be our theme? —*Prior.*

—To educate, to train; to form by education; as, a well-*bred* person.

"To *breed* up the son to common sense,
Is evermore the parent's least expense."—*Dryden.*

—To occasion, to cause; to produce; to engender, as, to *breed* suspicion.

"How use doth *breed* a habit in a man!"—*Shaks.*

—To give birth to; to be the native place of; as, *breeding*-ponds.

"Hail, foreign wonder!
Whom certain these rough shades did never *breed*."—*Shaks.*

—*v. i.* To produce offspring; to be with young.

"Lucina, it seems, was *breeding*."—*Spectator.*

—To be produced, generated, or formed, as young *breed* in the matrix.

"How could youth last, and love still *breed*,
Had joys no date, and age no need?"—*Raleigh.*

—To be produced; to have birth; as, salmon *breed* in yon lake.

"Where they most *breed* and haunt, I have observed the air is delicate."—*Shaks.*

—To propagate; to raise a breed.

"In the choice of swine, choose such to *breed* of as are of long large bodies."—*Mortimer.*

—*n.* A caste or kind, or subdivision of a certain species; as, horses of the Arab *breed*.

—Race; progeny; offspring:—applied to things generally; as, a *breed* of calamities.

"For when did friendship take
A *breed* of barren metal of his friend?"—*Shaks.*

Bree'de, a river of S. Africa, in Cape Colony. It rises in the Warm-Bokkeveld Mountain, and falls into the sea at Port Beaufort. It is a deep and large river, but a bar at its mouth much impedes navigation.

Breed'er, *n.* One that is prolific, and that produces or brings up anything, as, he is a *breeder* of cattle.

"Time is the nurse and *breeder* of all good."—*Shaks.*
"He 'd recommend her as a special *breeder*."—*Pope.*

Breed'ing, *n.* Nurture; education; bringing up; training.

"I am a gentleman of blood and *breeding*."—*Shaks.*

—Manners; deportment; knowledge of ceremonious observances; social bearing; as, he is a man of fine *breeding*.

"You write with ease to show your *breeding*,
But easy writing 's curst hard reading."—*Sheridan.*

Breeding in and in. The system of close breeding, which has been applied with much success in the rearing of cattle and race-horses, is sometimes thus designated.

(*Agric.*) The method of multiplying and improving the quality of domestic animals rapidly. Great attention has been paid to the subject of *B.* since the commencement of the present century, one notable result being that within the last thirty years the weight of mutton produced has nearly been doubled in proportion to the number of sheep. If a proper supply of food is furnished, any breed of animals will perpetuate itself; the various breeds of wild animals are instances of this fact. But when assiduous attention is paid to the *B.* of domestic animals, varieties are produced which are more useful and profitable than the wild breeds, on account of particular properties which they possess. The first point of importance in *B.* is the selection of the animals with which to propagate a useful race. These should always be the finest animals possible; and great improvements in the stock existing on a farm are often produced by the introduction of males of a superior quality. In *B.*, the purposes for which an animal is reared must always be taken into account. The *B.* of horses has occupied attention much longer than that of oxen and sheep. One class of horses is bred for speed, another for conveying rapidly between different places, another for mere labor, or to assist human strength. By attention to the *B.*, great excellence has been arrived at in each of these varieties. Strength and speed in their extremes are never present in the same animal; but a combination of the two is most useful. (*See* HORSE.) The properties desired in sheep and oxen are very different from those required in horses. The fleeces and hides of the former are used as raw materials for manufacture, and their flesh as food. The breeder of oxen and sheep sometimes has the perpetuation of good qualities in view, and sometimes the production of the largest quantity of beef or mutton possible. Since attention has been paid to the *B.* of these animals, they have been sent to market at a much earlier age. Sheep and oxen which have been thus improved are both distinguished by small heads, small bones, short legs, and fine skin. Wild animals have precisely opposite qualities. In *B.* any domestic animal, a near relationship should always be avoided. The principal points to be observed in *B.* are as follows:—The kind of animal from which the breed is desired should have distinguishing points, which ought always to be kept in view. The most perfect forms should be selected, and all defects should be corrected with patience and perseverance. Sudden crosses should always be avoided, and, if possible, two or more families of the same kind should be bred distinct, only occasionally crossing them together. The more improved a breed becomes by this means, the more difficult becomes the selection of the animals by which to continue it, and very often, on account of this difficulty, a highly improved breed will degenerate.—See HORSE, OX, SHEEP, &c.

Breed'ings, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Adair co.

Breeds'ville, in *Michigan*, a P. O. of Van Buren co.

Breese, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Greene co., 50 m. S.W. of Springfield.

Breese, in *Michigan*, a village of Allegan co., on an arm of the Kalamazoo River.

Breese'ville, in *Illinois*, a village of Jackson co., on the Mississippi River.

Brees'port, in *New York*, a post-office of Chemung co.

Breeze, *n.* [Sp. *briza*; Fr. *brise*; Dan. *bruser*, to rush. See RUSH.] A wind that rushes on or rises suddenly; a shifting wind; a gentle gale; as, a strong *breeze* from the North.

"The *breeze* springs up: the lately flapping sail
Extends its arch before the growing gale."—*Byron.*

—Metaphorically, a misunderstanding; an altercation; a quarrel.

(*Brickmaking.*) The larger refuse arising from passing cinders through a sieve; they are much employed by brickmakers for the purpose of calcining their bricks, and for mixture with the clay when it is too fat for ordinary purposes.

—*v. n.* (*Naut.*) To blow gently.

Breeze'-fly, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See ŒSTRIDÆ.

Breeze'less, *a.* Without a breeze; very calm.

Breeze'-shaken, *a.* That is shaken or moved by a breeze.

Breez'y, *a.* Fanned with gentle winds; subject to frequent breezes.

Bregenz', a mountainous district of the Tyrol, comprising the Vorarlberg territory; *area*, 987 sq. m.; *pop.* 108,565. Its capital, *Bregenz*, is a small, but fine town on Lake Constance, near the mouth of the Aach. *Pop.* 4,416.

Breguet, ABRAHAM LOUIS, (*brai'gwa-ai,*) a celebrated French clock and watch mechanician, who, at an early age, went to Paris, and first perfected those continually going watches which are self-winding. Afterwards, he invented for watches, repeated movements and escapements of all kinds, of a delicacy and precision before unknown. He was a member of the Institute, and greatly enriched and extended the science of horology. B. in Switzerland, his parents being French Protestant refugees; he D. at Paris, 1823.

Bre'har, or BRYHER, one of the Scilly Islands.

Brehat', a small island of France, in the English Channel; 3 m. long and 2 broad, lying about a mile from the mainland. It has a light-house.

Bre'hon Laws. (*Hist.*) The ancient laws of the Irish are so termed, from an Irish word signifying *Judges*. It is supposed that some of the written collections of these laws, which still exist, are of great antiquity; as old, perhaps, as the earlier ages of the Christian era. Prior to the Anglo-Norman invasion, Ireland was governed by these laws.

Brein'igsville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Lehigh co.

Brei'sach, (anc. *Mons Brisiacus,*) an old town of the grand-duchy of Baden, on the Rhine, 12 m. W. of Freiburg. Being regarded as the key to the W. of Germany, it was a prominent scene of action during the Thirty Years' War, and changed masters frequently during the next century. In 1806, the French handed it over to the House of Baden. *Pop.* 3,826.

Breisgau, (*brīs'gow,*) an old division of Germany, in the S.W. of Suabia; divided between Baden, Wurtemberg, and Switzerland in 1806.

Breis'lakite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of Augite occurring in wool-like flexible fibres, of a chestnut-brown color, in cavities of the older lavas of Vesuvius.

Breit'enfeld, (BATTLES OF.) See LEIPZIG.

Brem'en, one of the three German Hanse towns, or free cities, at the mouth of the Weser, 60 m. S.W. of Hamburg, and 70 S.E. of the N. Sea. Sea-going vessels being unable to come up to the city, *B.* purchased from Hanover, in 1827, a piece of ground on the right bank of the mouth of the Weser, and founded the port of *Bremerhaven*, which has since become a flourishing town of abt. 8,000 inhabitants. The largest portion of *B.*, called the *Altstadt*, or old town, lies on the right, and the *Neustadt*, or new town, on the left bank of the river. The principal edifices are, the Cathedral, built in 1160: the Church of St. Ausgarius, with a spire 325 ft. in height: the new Town-hall; and the Exchange. *B.* has a museum, a theatre, a school of commerce and navigation, and numerous charitable institutions. Both sides the river are lined with handsome and convenient quays. The manufactures are considerable, the principal being those for the preparation of snuff and cigars, which employ a great many hands. A large trade is also carried on in the building and fitting out of vessels. The situation of *B.* at a navigable river, and connected by railroad with all the important towns of Germany, renders her the principal emporium of Hanover, Brunswick, Hesse, and other countries traversed by the Weser. In consequence, she has an extensive and increasing trade. Imports are tobacco, coffee, sugar, and other colonial products; petroleum, cotton and cotton yarn, cheese, butter, wine, tea, rice, iron, spices, and dye-woods. Exports linens, snuff and cigars, hams and bacon, rags, bones, chicory, oil-cake, refined sugar, soap, &c. During the year 1867, the commerce of *B.* with the U. S. was: imports, $13,600,000; exports, $11,200,000, gold. In 1876, it had increased to imports, $36,850,000; exports, $12,900,000. In 1877, *B.* possessed 255 sailing and 58 steam vessels; total tonnage, 253,687. Most of the steamers belong to the "North German Lloyds." The city is governed by a Senate of 18 members, acting under the legislative authority of the General Assembly of citizens, sitting under the name of the Bürger-Convent, or Convent of Burgesses.—*Hist. B.* is said to have been founded in 788. She was long one of the leading towns of the Hanseatic League. In 1806, it was taken by the French; and from 1810 to 1813, it was the capital of the dep. of the Mouths of the Weser. *Pop.* of the city, 1876, 102,532. The State of *B.* comprises an *area* of 106 sq. miles, with a total *pop.*, in 1876, of 142,200, of which 136,735 are Protestants. *B.* joined the North German Union in 1866, and the German Empire in 1870. *B.* ranks next to Hamburg in commercial importance, and as an outlet of German emigration. The number of emigrants in 1876 reached 21,665; all, except 69, went to the U. S. In 1876, there cleared from *B.* 2,794 vessels, of 861,807 tons. Public debt, Jan. 1877, $22,596,380.

Bremerhaven, or BREMERHAFEN, (*bra'mer-ha-fen,*) the port of Bremen, 30 m. N.N.W. of that city. Its harbor is accessible for the largest ships. The site of the city was acquired from Hanover in 1827. *Pop.*, 1876, 13,000.

Brem'en, in *Illinois*, a vill. and twp. of Cook co., 23 m. S.S.W. of Chicago: a post office of Randolph co.; in *Indiana*, a post-office of Marshall co.; in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Muhlenburg co.: a post-village of McLean co., 40 m. N. by E. of Hopkinsville.

Brem'en, in *Maine*, a post-township of Lincoln co., on Broad Bay Sound, 35 m. S.S.E. of Augusta. This place has a considerable shipping interest with an improving trade; principally connected with the deep-sea fisheries. *Pop.* 797.

Brem'en, in *Missouri*, a village of St. Louis co., 4 m. from St. Louis, on the Mississippi River.

Brem'en, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Fairfield co., 10 m. E. of Lancaster, and 49 S.E. of Columbus; *pop.* 265.

Bre'mer, FREDERIKA, a Swedish novelist, known to American readers by her novels of *The Neighbours*, *The President's Daughters*, *Life in Dalecarlia*, and several other works, which have been translated into almost all the languages of Europe, and have everywhere been deservedly popular. B. 1802; D. Dec. 31, 1866.

Bre'mer, in *Iowa*, a S.E. county, intersected by the Cedar, English, and Wapsipincon rivers. *Area*, 430 sq. m. *Surface*, well timbered. *Soil*, good. *Cap.* Waverly. This co. was named after Frederika Bremer, the popular Swedish novelist. *Pop* (1870), 12,528.

Bre'mer Green, *n.* (*Chem.*) A pigment composed of carbonate of copper, carbonate of lime, and alumina.

Bre'mo Bluff, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Fluvanna co.

Breneau (*bren'ō*) **River,** in *Oregon*; Lat. 43° 30′ N.; Lon. 115° 30′ W. It empties into Lewis River.

Bren'ford, in *Delaware*, a post-office of Kent co.

Bren'ham, in *Texas*, a township and post-village, cap. of Washington co., 100 m. E. of Austin city, and 20 S.W. of the Brazos River; *pop.* of the township 9,716.

Bren'ner, one of the culminating points of the mountains of the Tyrol. It rises between the Inn, the Aicha, and the Adige, to a height of 6,778 feet; and the mountains to which it belongs are traversed at an elevation of 4,650 feet on the way to Innspruck from Brixen.

Bren'nus. [Celtic *brenn*, king.] Two individuals are known in history under this name. 1. The first was the hero of an early Roman legend, which relates to the migration of the Gauls into Italy and their march to Clusium and Rome. In the account given by Livy (v. 33, &c.), he figures as the "regulus Gallorum," or chieftain of the Gauls. When he arrived at Clusium, the inhabitants called on the Romans for aid. He engaged with and defeated the Romans on the banks of the Allia, the name of which river they ever after held in detestation. (*Virg. Æn.* vii. 717.) The whole city was afterwards plundered and burnt; and the capitol would have been taken but for the bravery of Manlius. At last, induced by famine

and pestilence, the Romans agreed that the Gauls should receive 1,000 lbs. of gold, on the condition that they would quit Rome and its territory altogether; the barbarians brought false weights, but his fraud was detected. The tribune Sulpicius exclaimed against the injustice of Brennus, who immediately laid his sword and belt in the scale, and said, "Woe to the vanquished." The dictator Camillus arrived with his forces at this critical time, annulled the capitulation, and ordered him to prepare for battle. The Gauls were defeated; there was a total slaughter, and not a man survived to carry home the news of the defeat. The date of the taking of Rome, assigned by Niebuhr, is the 3d year of the 39th Olympiad, B. C. 382. — 2. A king of the Gauls, who, B. C. 279, made an irruption into Macedonia with a force of 150,000 men and 10,000 horse. Proceeding into Greece, he attempted to plunder the temple at Delphi. He engaged in many battles, lost many thousand men, and himself received many wounds. In despair and mortification he killed himself.

Brent, *a.* [Goth. *bryn;* Sw. *brant.*] Steep; high. (Prov. Eng.)

Brenta, (*brain'ta,*) a river of N. Italy, rising from two small lakes in the Tyrol. After a course of 112 m., it falls into the Adriatic, through the canal of Brenta-Nova, or Brentono, at Brondolo.

Brent'ford, in England, a market-town of Middlesex, on the Thames, 8 m. W. of London. *Pop.* 9,521.

Brent, or **Brant,** *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of goose, *Bernicla brenta*, of the Atlantic coast of N. America. It resembles the Barnacle-goose, but is smaller.

Brent'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of Coleopterous insects, which are among the most remarkable of the beetle tribe, and almost entirely confined to tropical climates. Distinguishing characters: — body much elongated; tarsi with the penultimate joints bilobed: antennæ filiform, or in some with the terminal joint formed into a club; proboscis projecting horizontally; palpi minute. They are found crawling on trees, or under the bark, and sometimes on flowers. Their general color is black or brown, with red spots or markings. The *Brenthus septentrionalis*, found in Massachusetts, about six-tenths of an inch, inhabits on the trunk and under the bark of the white oak.

Bren'ton, in *Minnesota*, a village of Anoka co., 24 m. N. of St. Anthony.

Bren'tonville, in *Indiana*, a village of Owen co., 18 m. N.W. of Bloomington.

Brents'ville, in *Indiana*, a village of Owen co.

Brents'ville, in *Virginia*, a township and village, cap. of Prince William co., on the Occoquan Creek, 104 m. N. of Richmond: *pop.* 937.

Brent'wood, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Rockingham co., 30 m. S.E. of Concord; *pop* 895.

Brent'wood, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Williamson co., 9 m. S. of Nashville; *pop.* 1,141.

Brescia, (*brai'sha,*) the ancient *Brixia*, a city of N. Italy, cap. of a province of same name, on the Garza, at the foot of the Alps, on the margin of the great plain of Lombardy, 60 m. E.N.E. of Milan and 30 N.N.E. of Cremona. It is strongly fortified, has a fine cathedral, and is distinguished by its industry and trade. *Pop.* 40,499.

Breslau, (*bres'low,*) the second largest city of Prussia, cap. of prov. Silesia, at the confluence of the Ohlau with the Oder, 190 m. S.E. of Berlin, comprising various suburbs, some of them built on islands of the Oder, and united to the body of the town by numerous bridges. *Manf.* Wool, linen, cotton, silk, alum, &c. It is the centre of a very extensive commerce. The fair held here in June for the sale of wool is the greatest of its kind in Germany, the quantity sold being usually about 6,000,000 lbs. *B.* is one of the most animated towns in Prussia. The inhabitants are wealthy, the town salubrious; with provisions abundant and cheap; education excellent; its people intelligent, frank, and sociable; the literary institutions numerous and easily accessible; and the country around it beautiful. *B.* was taken from Austria by Frederick the Great. *Pop.* (1876), 239,050.

Bressay, (*bres'sai,*) one of the Shetland Islands; 4½ m. long and 3 broad. It is separated from the mainland of Shetland by Bressay Sound. Lat 60° 14′ N., Lon. 1° 12′ W. *Pop.* about 1,000.

Bressumer, *n.* (*Arch.*) A contraction of *Breast-summer.* — See Beam.

Brest, a strongly fortified maritime town of France, dep. Finistère, on the N. side of a spacious bay, near the extremity of the peninsula of Brittany, 30 m. N.W. of Quimper, 310 m. W.S.W. of Paris by road; Lat. 48° 23′ 32″ N., Lon. 4° 29′ 25″ W. The greatest part of the town is built on a hill, and consists of narrow, steep, winding, and dirty streets; in the suburb of Recouvrance, however, these are broad and regular, and the houses very handsome. The harbor, situate between this suburb and the town, is in the form of a long canal, and is capable of containing 60 ships of the line. On a steep rock at the entrance stands the citadel, which is defended towards the land by strong outworks. Opposite to it is a stately tower, which serves, with the citadel and several batteries, to protect the harbor. The principal public buildings and objects of curiosity in the town are the barracks, rope-walks, cloth-manufactories, forges, and foundries; the immense naval arsenal and dockyard; the two quays which encompass the harbor; the house of correction, the hospital, theatre, two marine academies, and the fine walk called *Le Cours.* Its commerce is principally limited to the supplying of provisions to the town and port. Cardinal Richelieu was the first to take advantage of the situation of *B.* and convert it into a naval station. Vauban extended and improved its fortifications. It was at *B.* that Mary Queen of Scots landed, when on her way to St. Germain. In 1694 it was attacked by an English fleet under Admiral Berkeley; but the expedition failed. As a naval school and port of construction, it ranked both before Cherbourg and Toulon, until the vast extensions and improvements made by Napoleon III at Cherbourg, placed the latter in advance of all the other ports of France. *Pop.* (1876), 66,828.

Brest, *n.* (*Arch.*) The moulding of a column; the torus. *Johnson.*

Bret, or **Burt,** *n.* A name formerly given to a fish of the turbot kind.

Bretagne, Brittany, (*brit'a-ne,*) one of the provinces into which France was divided. It now forms the dep. of Finistère, Côtes-du-Nord, Morbihan, and Loire-Inférieure. In ancient times, *B.*, under the name of *Armorica*, was the central seat of the confederated Armorican tribes, who were of Celtic and Kymric origin. Traces of them still remain in the old Kymric dialect of the three most westerly departments, and in the numerous so-called Druidical monuments. The Breton has generally a tinge of melancholy in his disposition; but often conceals, under a dull and indifferent exterior, lively imagination and strong feelings. "The tenacity with which the Breton clings to the habits and belief of his forefathers is apparent by his retention of the Celtic language almost universally in Basse *B.*, and by his quaint costume, which in many districts is that of the 16th century." The greater number of the people are found to be ignorant and course in their manners, and their agriculture is of a very rude character, by no means calculated to develop the natural resources of the country. Apart from the beauty of its scenery, *B.* possesses great interest, as the only place where men can be seen living and acting much as our forefathers did three centuries ago. Under the Romans, the country, after 58 B. C., was made the *Provincia Lugdunensis Tertia;* but its subjugation was hardly more than nominal, and it was entirely liberated in the 4th c., when it was divided into several allied republican States, which, afterwards, were changed into petty monarchies. *B.* became subject to the Franks in the reign of Charlemagne, and was handed over by Charles the Simple to the Northmen in 912. After some fierce struggles, the Bretons appear to have at length acknowledged the suzerainty of the Norman dukes. Geoffroi, Count of Rennes, was the first to assume the title of Duke of Bretagne in 992. The duchy of *B.* was incorporated with France in 1532, by Francis I., to whom it had come by marriage, and subsequently shared in the general fortunes of the empire, but retained a local parliament until the outbreak of the Revolution. During the Revolution, *B.*, which was intensely loyal, was the arena of sanguinary conflicts, and especially of the movements of the Chouans (*q. v.*), who reappeared as recently as 1832.

Breth'ren, *n. pl.* of Brother, *q. v.* This plural occurs frequently in the New Testament, and was currently applied to each other by the first Christians. It denotes persons of the same society, and is now only used in the Solemn or Scriptural style.

Brethren of Social Life, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) This association, which professed to imitate the social condition of the primitive Christians, was founded about 1376 by Geert Groote and Florentius Radewin. They had their goods in common, and were protected against the opposition of the religious orders by several popes and councils. The last fraternity was founded at Cambray in 1505. At the Reformation many members of these societies joined the reformed congregations, while others were united with the Jesuits. They were also called Brethren of the Common Lot, Brethren of Good Will, Hieronymites, and Gregorians.

Brethren of the Christian Schools. (*Eccl. Hist.*) An order of the Roman Church, established at Rheims by the Abbé de La Salle in 1725, sanctioned by Benedict XIII. in 1725, and now established in almost all the Catholic towns of Europe. In France principally, they number upwards of 500 schools. The object of the order is to provide instruction for the poorest classes of the population. The members of the order take upon themselves the vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience. Their costume is a coarse black cassock, and a small collar or band around the neck, for the house, and a hooded cloak and a wide hat for out-door purposes. Their diet is of the simplest kind. Their teaching is mainly rudimentary, although in some of their schools Latin and the higher mathematics form part of the course. Priests may be admitted to the order, but no member may become a priest. They are very numerous in Ireland. They have established schools in several towns of the U. States, where they count about 10,000 pupils.

Brethren, (White.) See White Brethren.

Bretigny, (*bre-teen'ye,*) a village of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, 6 m. from Chartres, celebrated as the place where, in 1360, Edward III. concluded a peace with France, by which John II. of France was released from his captivity in England, on agreeing to pay 3 million crowns for his ransom, England renouncing her pretensions to Normandy, Anjou, Maine, and Touraine, and being confirmed in the possession of Gascony, Guienne, and several other parts in France, recently acquired by conquest.

Breton de Los Herreros, Don Manuel, a Spanish poet, b. 1796, at Quel, prov. of Logrono. He served in the army from 1814 to 1822, and afterwards held several situations under Government. At the age of 17 he wrote *A la Vejez Viruelas*, a comedy, which was performed with success. Since that period he has composed a very large number of plays, some original, and others either translations or adaptations; *Poesias Sueltas* (1831); *La Desvergüenza*, a humorous poem (1858), and numerous volumes of satirical works.

Bre'ton, (Cape,) in Lat. 45° 55′ N., Lon. 59° 40′ W., on the E. coast of Cape Breton Island, *q. v.*

Brett, a river of England, in Essex, falling into the Stour.

Bret'tice, Brattice, *n.* (*Mines.*) One of the wooden planking used in coal mines to prevent the falling in of the strata.

Bretwal'da, *n.* [A. S., Ruler of Britain.] (*Hist.*) A title assigned by the Saxon chronicle to those kings of the Heptarchy who extended their government over the entire nation. The following are mentioned by Bede, but Hallam and other historians doubt whether any sovereign in those early times possessed such authority: A. D. 492, Ella, king of Sussex; 571, Ceawlin, king of Wessex; 594, Ethelbert, king of Kent; 615, Redwald, king of the West Angles; 623, Edwin, king of Deira; 634, Oswald, king of Bernicia; 643, Oswy, king of Bernicia.

Bretz'ville, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Dubois co.

Breughel, (*broi'gel.*) the name of a celebrated family of Flemish painters. — 1. *B.*, Peter, the son of a peasant, was born at Brenghel, a village in the neighborhood of Breda. He was placed under Peter Koek of Aalst (Alost), whose daughter he subsequently married. Having learned painting under that master, he travelled into France and Italy. He took many views by the way, particularly among the Alps. Returning from Italy, he fixed his residence at Antwerp, and was admitted into the academy of that city in 1551. Here he lived for a long time with a mistress, whom he would have married, but for a habit she had of lying; which so displeased him, that he transferred his affections to the daughter of his old master, now dead, and obtained her hand upon condition of residing at Brussels, where she lived. As he lay on his death-bed, he ordered many of his paintings, which were either satirical or licentious, to be brought before him, and made his wife burn them in his presence. The dates of his birth and death are unknown. — He painted chiefly comic subjects, after the manner of Jerome Bosche, whom he excelled; and he has been considered by many inferior to Teniers alone in that branch of art. His composition has been objected to; but his drawing is correct and spirited, though not very highly finished. It was his frequent custom to disguise himself and mix with the peasantry at their festivals and games; and the happiness with which he transferred the living actions he thus witnessed to the canvas, has been aptly compared to Molière's, though in a different kind of satire. Besides comic subjects, he painted landscapes, and a few historical pictures. Two sons survived him, John and Peter. — 2. *B.*, Jan, B. at Brussels about 1570. He received the first principles of his art from his father, and for some time he confined himself to flower-painting; but travelling into Italy, he enlarged his style, and painted landscapes, which he adorned with small figures, executed with exquisite correctness and beauty. Many painters availed themselves of his liberality, and induced him to enrich their pictures with his beautiful little figures or landscapes; among them are Steenwick, Van Baelen, Rotenhamer, Momper, &c. Even Rubens made use of his skill in more than one picture, in which Rubens painted the figures, and *B.* the landscapes, flowers, animals, and even insects. Jan *B.* was extremely industrious, as the great number of his pictures, and the care with which they are finished, sufficiently attest. Growing rich by his industry, he cultivated a magnificence in his apparel, and was nicknamed *Velvet B.*, from the material of his dress, which was a costly stuff. His touch is light and spirited, his drawing correct, and his finish elaborate. His pictures are much admired, although his landscapes are injured by an exaggerated blueness in the distance. D. about 1642. — *B.*, Peter, the eldest son of Peter *B.*, was the pupil of Giles Coningsloo. From the diabolic nature of his favorite subjects he has been surnamed *Hellish.* He did not attain the eminence either of his father or brother. B. 1569; D. 1625.

Brenn'nerite, *n.* (*Min.*) A native carbonate of magnesia and iron. It generally occurs crystallized in embedded rhombohedrons, in chlorite-slate and serpentine.

Brevard, in *Florida.* See Supplement.

Breve, (*brēv,*) *n.* [It. *breve*; Lat. *brevis*, short.] Literally, a short note or precept. — (*Mus.*) A note, now seldom or ever used except in cathedral music. — See Alla Breve.

(*Old Law.*) A writ. An original writ. Any writ or precept issuing from the king or his court.

(*Printing.*) A curved mark, thus, ⌣, used to give a particular intonation to the sound of a vowel.

Brevet, (*bre-vet'.*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *brevis.*] In French, this term signifies a royal act in writing, conferring some privilege or distinction; as, *brevet d'invention*, a patent. In England and the U. States it is applied to a commission giving *army rank*, as distinct from *regimental rank.* Brevet rank is attained either by distinguished service, or by seniority in the army.

—*a.* (*Mil.*) Holding rank by brevet; as, a *brevet* colonel.

—*v. a.* (*Mil.*) To confer rank upon by brevet.

Brevetcy, (*bre-vet'si,*) *n.* The rank or condition of a brevet. (R.)

Breviary, (*brē'vi-a-re,*) *n.* [Fr. *breviaire*; Lat. *breviarium*, from *brevis.*] An abridgment; an epitome; a brief account.

"Cresconius, an African bishop, has given us an abridgment, or *breviary* thereof." — *Aylife.*

—A book containing the offices of daily prayer according to the usage of the Roman Catholic Church. The offices are seven, viz., *matins, lauds, prime, tierce, nones, vespers*, and *compline.* Anciently, all Catholics were required to recite the *B.* daily. The injunction is confined to the clergy, of whom it is still strictly exacted.

Bre'viate, *n.* [Lat. *breviatus*, from *breviare*, to shorten.] A short summary; a brief epitome or compendium.

"The whole counsel of God, . . . is comprised in one *breviate* of evangelical truth." — *Decay of Piety.*

Bre'viature, *n.* An abbreviation. (R.)

Brev'ielite, *n.* (*Min.*) The name given to the better crystallized variety of Bergmannite, which occurs in transparent colorless prisms, and in a white radiated mass, in Brevig, in Norway.

Brevier, (*brē vēr'*) *n.* [Fr. *breviaire*. See BREVIARY.] (*Typography*) A small kind of type, originally used in printing breviaries, between the sizes of Bourgeois and Minion, as in the following line:

"To be born, to suffer, to die."

Brev'iped, *n.* [Lat. *brevis*, short, and *pes, pedis*, a foot.] An animal that has short legs.

—*a.* Having short legs.

Brev'ipen, *n.* [Lat. *brevis*, short, *penna*, quill.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the BREVIPENNES, *q. v.*

Brevipen'nate, *a.* Short-quilled, or short-feathered.

Brevipen'nes, Brevipen'nates, *n. pl.* [See BREVIPEN.] (*Zoöl.*) A name applied by Cuvier to distinguish the first family of his order *Grallæ*. The ostrich (*Fig.* 395), and the Cassowary (*Fig.* 415), are types of this family, corresponding to the order CURSORES, *q. v.*



Fig. 415. — CASSOWARY. (*Casuarius galeatus.*)

Brev'ity, *n.* [Lat. *brevitas* — *brevis*, short.] Shortness of time or duration; as, the *brevity* of one's stay upon earth.

—Conciseness or briefness of speech or composition; contraction into few words.

"*Brevity* is the soul of wit." — *Shaks.*

Brew, (*broo,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *brivan*; O. Ger. *brinwan*; W. *berw*, a boiling; from *berwi*, to boil or bubble.] To boil and mix: to stir or agitate with violence.

—To steep, boil, and ferment malt, &c., so as to make beer, ale, &c.

"We have drinks also *brewed* with several herbs, and roots, and spices." — *Bacon.*

—To concoct or prepare; to mingle together; as, to *brew* a bowl of punch.

"Take away these chalices; go, *brew* me a pottle of sack finely." *Shaks.*

—To contrive; to plot; as, to *brew* mischief.

"I found it to be the most malicious and frantic surmise, ... that I think had ever been *brewed* from the beginning of the world." — *Wotton.*

—*v. i.* To be in a state of boiling, mixing, forming, or collecting; as, a storm is *brewing*.

"Or *brew* fierce tempests on the wat'ry main,
Or o'er the globe distil the kindly rain." — *Pope.*

—To perform the business of brewing; as, to *brew* ale.

"I keep his house, and . . . *brew*, bake, scour." — *Shaks.*

Brew, *n.* Manner of brewing, or the thing brewed; as, beer of a good *brew*.

"Trial would be made of the like *brew*." — *Bacon.*

Brew'age, *n.* Malt liquor brewed; a mixture of various things.

"With eggs, sir?—
Simple of itself; I'll no pullet-sperm in my *brewage*." — *Shaks.*

Brew'er, *n.* One who brews; one whose business it is to brew malt liquors.

"When *brewers* mar their malt with water."— *Shaks.*

Brew'er, in *Maine*, a flourishing post-township of Penobscot co., on the Penobscot River, near Bangor; *pop.* 3,264.

Brew'er's Mills, in *Kentucky*, a P. O. of Marshall co.

Brewer's Ranch, in *Nebraska Territory*, a post-office of Merrick co.

Brew'ersville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Jennings co., 60 m. S.S.E. of Indianapolis.

Brew'erton, in *New York*, a post-village on the Oneida River, 144 m. W. by N. of Albany; part of which belongs to Onondago co., *pop.* 322, and part to Oswego co., *pop.* 196.

Brew'er Village, in *Maine*, a P.O. of Penobscot co.

Brew'ery, *n.* A house or place in which brewing is carried on.

Brew'-house, *n.* A brewery; a house appropriated to brewing.

"In our *brew-houses*, . . . are made divers drinks."— *Bacon.*

Brew'ing, *n.* Act of preparing malt liquors. — The quantity of liquor brewed at once. — See BEER.

(*Naut.*) A congregation of black clouds, anguring a storm.

Brew'ington, in *S. Carolina*, a P. O. of Sumter dist.

Brew'is, *n.* [A. S. *briw, es*, broth.] Bread soaked in boiling fat pottage made of salted meat.

Brews'ter, SIR DAVID, F.R.S., LL.D., K.H., an eminent natural philosopher, B. at Jedburgh, Scotland, 1781. He was educated for the Church of Scotland, of which he became a licentiate; and in 1800 received the honorary degree of M. A. from the University of Edinburgh. In 1808 he undertook the editorship of the *Edinburgh Encyclopædia*, which was not finished till 1829. In 1815 he received the Copley medal for his paper on the *Polarization of Light by Reflection*, and in the following year, for his discoveries in physics, received from the Institute of France 1,500 francs, which was the half of their prize. In 1816 he invented the kaleidoscope, in 1818 received the Rumford medal of the Royal Society, and in 1830 was presented with the medal of the Royal Society for his further researches on the properties of light. In the same year, with Davy, Herschel, and Babbage, he originated the British Association, the first meeting of which was held at York, in 1831. He was now knighted by William IV., and decorated with the Hanoverian Guelphic order. In 1841 he became principal of St. Leonard's College at St. Andrew's. In 1849 he was elected president of the British Association, and the same year had the high honor of being chosen, in the place of Berzelius, one of the eight foreign associates of the French Academy of Sciences. His discoveries in reference to the properties of light have led to great improvements in the illumination of light-houses. Among his more popular works are, a *Treatise on the Kaleidoscope*, a *Treatise on the Stereoscope*, a *Treatise on Optics*, *Letters on Natural Magic*, *The Martyrs of Science*, and *Memoirs on the Life and Writings of Sir Isaac Newton*. D. Feb. 2, 1868.

Brews'ter, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Barnstable co., 65 m. S.W. of Boston; *pop.* (1870), 1,263.

Brewsterite, (*broos'ter-ite,*) *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrated silicate of alumina, strontia, baryta, and lime, named after Sir David Brewster. It occurs in small gray or yellow transparent crystals at the Giant's Causeway, Ireland.

Brewster's Law, *n.* (*Optics.*) The tangent of the angle of polarization is equal to the refractive index of the polarizing material. This requires manifestly that the line of the reflected ray, when polarized, should be perpendicular to that of the refracted ray. There are several other optical laws discovered by Brewster, and passing current under his name. They have, however, generally been merged in higher laws.

Brewster's Station, in *New York*, a post-office of Putnam co.

Brexineæ, (*brex-i-ai'se-e,*) *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Saxifragales*.—DIAG. Consolidated styles, a many-leaved calyx, alternate leaves, and no albumen. This small order comprises four genera, namely, *Brexia*, *Ixerba*, *Argophyllum*, and *Roussea*, belonging principally to Madagascar. The properties and uses of the plants are altogether unknown. They are trees with coriaceous, alternate, and simple leaves: the flowers are green, in axillary umbels; the calyx is five-parted and persistent; the petals and stamens are hypogynous, and equal in number to the divisions of the calyx; the fruit is drupaceous, five-cornered, and five-celled.

Brez'iline, *n.* (*Chem.*) The coloring matter of Brazil-wood.

Brian, (surnamed **Boroimhe,**) (*bo-roo',*) a celebrated king of Ireland, son of Kennedy, king of Munster, son of Lorcan. He ascended the throne of both Munsters, *i. e.* the present counties of Tipperary and Clare, A. D. 978. His earlier exploits were against the Danes of Limerick and Waterford; but being elated by frequent successes against these invaders, he deposed O'Machachghlin, the supreme king of the island, and eventually became himself monarch of Ireland. He derived his surname from the tribute which he now imposed upon the provinces. King *B.* supported a rude but royal magnificence at his chief residence of Kincora, near the present town of Killaloe, in the county of Clare. He had also castles at Tara and Cashel. *B.* continued for many years to rule his dominions with vigor and prosperity, reducing the Danes and subduing their native allies, building numerous *duns* or castles, causing roads and bridges to be constructed, and enforcing the law by taking hostages from all the petty kings of the country. Having, however, disputed with Maelmora, the king of Leinster, Maelmora revolted, and, inviting a new invasion of Danes to his assistance, brought on the battle of Clontarf, in which king *B.* fell, after gaining a glorious victory over the united forces of the invaders and revolted natives, on Good Friday, anno 1014. *B.* and his son Murrough, who fell in the same battle, were buried together in the Cathedral of Armagh. The funeral obsequies lasted twelve days and nights, and the possession of the heroic remains was afterwards contested by rival potentates. *B.* is said to have defeated the Danes in twenty-five pitched battles. Prior to the battle of Clontarf he had confined them to the cities of Dublin, Wexford, Waterford, and Limerick: and from the final blow which he gave their power in that engagement they never recovered. He was the founder of the numerous sept of O'Brien, *O* or *Ua* being a distinctive adnomen not assumed by Irish families till after his time. This national prefix means "descendant of," or, "of the kindred of," and was originally supplied by the more ancient Mac, which means "son."

Brian'chon's Theorem, *n.* (*Math.*) In conic sections, the reciprocal of *Pascal's theorem*, first given by its discoverer, M. Brianchon, in the *Journal de l'École Polytechnique*, cah. 13. It is thus enunciated: "The three diagonals of every hexagon circumscribed to a conic meet in a point, and may be easily deduced from the unharmonic properties of conics. By allowing two or more sides to coincide, numerous useful corollaries may be deduced."

Briançon, (*bre'an-sawng,*) a strongly fortified town of France, dep. Hautes Alpes, cap. of an arrond., on the Durance, 50 m. E.S.E. of Grenoble. This is the highest town in France, being 4,280 feet above the level of the sea. From its commanding a practicable defile, leading from Piedmont into Italy, *B.* has always been looked upon as one of the keys of the kingdom on the side of Italy. In consequence, no expense has been spared on its fortifications, which are now deemed all but impregnable. They consist principally of strong forts built on the contiguous heights, and which command all the approaches to the town. The two principal forts, *Trois*



Fig. 416. — BRIANÇON.

Têtes and *Randouillet*, communicate with each other and with the town by a bridge of a single arch, 130 feet in span, thrown over a deep ravine. With the exception of a single street, the town is ill-built, gloomy, and dirty. *Manf.* Cotton goods, hosiery, steel, and cutlery. *Pop.* 4,961.

Briansk', a town of European Russia, govt. Orel, cap. of a district on the Desna, 55 m. W. of Orel; Lat. 53° 16′ N., Lon. 34° 24′ E. This is a prosperous and well-built place, having extensive manufactories of cannon, arms, and leather. *Pop.* 13,341.

Bri'ar Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Columbia co. *Pop.* 1,077.

Bri'are, a town of France, dep. Loiret, on the Loire, 25 m. S. of Montargis. The canal, to which the town is indebted for its importance, is the oldest work of the kind in France, having been begun in the reign of Henry IV., though it was not finished till 1740. It establishes, by means of its junction with the canal of Loing at Montargis, a communication between the Loire and the Seine, and conveys the various products of the prov. watered by the former to Paris. *Pop.* 4,319.

Bria'rean, *a.* Hundred-handed; relating to, or resembling, Briareus, *q. v.*

Briareus, (*bri-ai're-us.*) (*Myth.*) A famous giant, son of Cœlus and Terra, who had a hundred hands and fifty heads, and was called by men *Ægeon*, and only by the gods Briareus. He assisted the giants in their war against the gods, and, according to the accounts of some, was thrown under Mount Ætna.

Bribe, (*brīb,*) *n.* [Fr. *bribe*, from Sp. *bribár*, to beg; W. *briw*, a break, also, broken; *bara briw*, broken bread.] A price, reward, gift, or favor bestowed or promised with a view to pervert the judgment, or corrupt the conduct of a judge, witness, or other person.

"Too poor for a *bribe*, and too proud to importune;
He had not the method of making a fortune."—*Gray.*

—Means of seduction; the thing that allures.

"If a man be covetous, profits or *bribes* may put him to the test."—*L'Estrange.*

Bribe, *v. a.* To give or promise a bribe to; to bestow by reward or hire for a bad purpose; as, to *bribe* a voter.

"The great, 'tis true, can still th' electing tribe;
The bard may supplicate, but cannot *bribe*."
Prologue to Good-natured Man.

—To gain over by bribes.

"How powerful are chaste vows! the wind and tide
You *brib'd* to combat on the English side."—*Dryden.*

—*v. i.* To give a bribe to a person; to seek to corrupt by a bribe.

Bribe'less, *a.* Without being bribed; innocent of a bribe.

"From thence to heaven's *bribeless* hall."—*Raleigh.*

Brib'er, *n.* One who gives bribes; he who bribes another.

"Affection is still a *briber* of the judgment."—*South.*

Brib'ery, *n.* The act or practice of giving or taking bribes.

(*Hist. and Law.*) This form of corruption is mentioned several times in the Bible, and is forbidden. (*Deut.* xvi. 19.) It prevailed extensively among most ancient nations. When Ergocles was convicted of having embezzled 30 talents, and payment was demanded of his friend Philocrates, his party openly boasted of having bribed 2,100 jurymen at Athens. *B.* prevailed to a fearful extent in Rome, and existed in various forms during the Middle Ages. — *B.* is an offence against public justice, and is committed when a judge or other person concerned in the administration of justice, takes any undue reward to influence his behavior in his office. — *B.* at elections for members of Parliament in Great Britain has always been held a crime at common law, and punishable by indictment or information. An attempt to bribe, even though unsuccessful, has been held to be criminal, and the offender may be indicted. In the U. States similar statutory provisions have been enacted. — "Judicial purity has been generally maintained in this country, but all penalties against improper influence at elections, and upon members of legislative

bodies, have been ineffectual, both in England and in this country." (*N. Am. Cycl.*)

Brib'ery-oath, *n.* In England, an oath taken by a person to make assurance that he has not been bribed for the giving of his vote.

Bribe'-worthy, *a.* Worth the expense of bribing.

Brick, (*brik,*) *n.* [Fr. *brique*, from Celt. *brig*, baked earth.] A mass of clay-earth, sometimes mixed with coal-ashes, chalk, and other substances, and then moulded into a rectangular form, which in the U. States varies in size in the different States, running from 7¾ to 8⅓ inches in length, 4 to 4½ in width, and from 2¼ to 2½ in thickness. *B.* have been used in building from a very early period; the Tower of Babel was a structure of kiln-baked *B.*, and the imposing edifices of Nineveh and Babylon, reared on huge mounds of many acres in extent, also the pyramids of Egypt, were all built of the same material. The Greeks and Romans also used *B.* in many of their public works; and it is probable, from the inscriptions stamped on those of Babylon, and the various marks on those of Greece and Rome, that all were formed in moulds before they were hardened by the sun or fire. One peculiarity to be noticed with respect to the Roman *B.*, is that they are but a little thicker than an ordinary tile, and longer and wider than ours. *B.* were little used during the mediæval period, although it is to that time that we owe the introduction of glazed *B.* for ornamental work. For the last 300 years *B.* have been extensively used in Europe, particularly in districts where clay is plentiful, and it is difficult and expensive to procure stone. There are many different kinds of *B.*, which may be divided into three classes, as follows: — 1. *Bricks used for walling;* 2. *Fire-bricks;* and 3. *Clinkers*, or *Paving Bricks.* There are two methods of burning *B.* for walling, and they are accordingly called *kiln-burnt B.*, or *clamp-burnt B.* The latter *B.* are the most common, and are generally known as "common *B.*" They are made of coarse stiff clay, which requires sand to be mixed with it to allow it to be worked with facility. These *B.* are burnt in clamps or stacks of 500,000 to

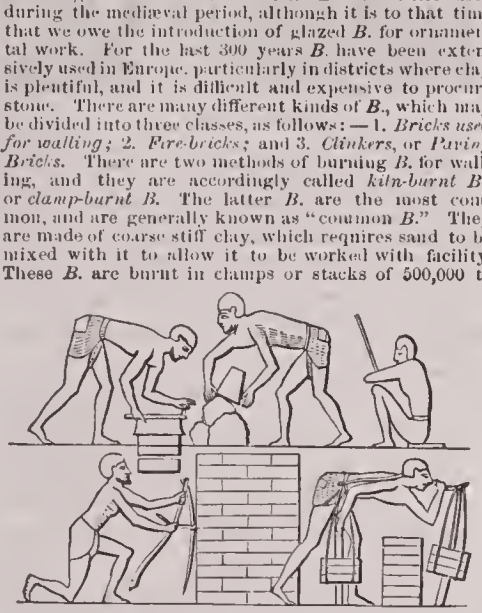


Fig. 417. — ANCIENT EGYPTIAN BRICKMAKING.
(From Rosellini's "Paintings of Egypt.")

1,000,000 in number, with the fuel interspersed among them, that every *B.* may be thoroughly exposed to the action of the fire. If the fire is too strong, it causes the *B.* to fuse and run together, and form hard irregular masses, called *clinkers;* but if the fire is not strong enough, the *B.* turn out to be soft, and therefore unfit for building purposes. About one-tenth of every clamp is lost by the unequal action of the fire and breakage. When the clamp is sufficiently baked, the *B.* are divided into classes known as *cutters*, fine close-grained *B.*, rather soft, and better suited for work in which the *B.* require cutting: *picked stocks*, *B.* of a uniform red tint; *pavours*, hard *B.* fit for paving; *common stocks*, or ordinary *B.*; *grizzles*, or soft *B.*; and *burrs*. The *B.* also vary in color, according to the degree of heat to which they were exposed. Kiln-baked *B.*, also called *malm B.*, are made of a finer clay, which contains a considerable quantity of carbonate of lime; for which reason great care is taken to prevent the air getting to the *B.* while they are baking, for this would cause the lime to pass into a caustic state; and, when exposed to the action of the atmosphere, it would absorb moisture, which would cause it to swell and burst the *B.* in pieces. These malms are slowly burnt in kilns; they are better for ornamental purposes, being of a pretty buff color, but they are not so durable as the common *B.* From 20,000 to 30,000 are baked at once. *Fire-B.* are made of clay containing a considerable quantity of silicate of alumina, and as free as possible from lime, in any form, or iron. The clay is carefully prepared, and the *B.* are exposed to an intense heat in kilns, as they are required for building up furnaces, and other purposes, for which it is necessary that they should be able to withstand the action of fire. *Paving-B.* are made of clay which contains a great amount of silica, that fuses when the bricks are burnt, and causes them to become very hard. — See BRICKLAYING.

—Bricks taken collectively; as, a thousand of *brick*.

—A loaf shaped like a brick.

—A term used colloquially in a cant sense, to denote a good fellow; an excellent friend; as, he 's a regular *brick*. (Vulgar.)

—*v. a.* To lay with bricks; as, to *brick* a wall.

> "The sexton comes to know whether his grave is to be plain or *bricked*."—*Swift.*

—To fashion in imitation of bricks.

To brick up. To fill up with layers of bricks.

Brick, in *New Jersey*, a township of Ocean co.; *pop.* 2,733.

Brick'-axe, *n.* An implement used for axing off the soffits of bricks to the saw-cuttings, and the sides to the lines drawn; as the bricks are always rubbed smooth after axing, the more truly they are axed the less labor there will be in rubbing.

Brick'bat, *n.* A piece or fragment of a brick.

> "Earthen bottles, filled with hot water, do produce in bed a sweat more daintily than *brick-bats* hot."— *Bacon.*

Brick Church, in *North Carolina*, a post-office of Guilford co.

Brick'-clay, *n.* A common variety of clay adapted to the making of bricks. Many mixtures and combinations of silicate of alumina with silica, iron, and alkaline earths are available: but the best kinds contain little of the latter materials, as they are apt to cause the bricks to melt and run together into a kind of glass in the kiln. There is no special geological age for brick-clays, as they belong indifferently to the oldest and newest formations. The red color of bricks is derived from the oxide of iron that most clays contain. The clay in the vicinity of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is remarkably free from iron, and the bricks made of it are of an agreeable straw color, with no tinge of redness. These are so highly valued, that they are transported even to New York city.

Brick'-dust, *n.* The dust of pounded bricks.

> "This ingenious author, being thus sharp set, got together a convenient quantity of *brick-dust*, and disposed of it into several papers."— *Spectator.*

Brick'-earth, *n.* Earth or clay suitable for the manufacture of bricks.

Brick'erville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P.O. of Lancaster co.

Brick'-groms, *n. pl.* (*Building.*) The intersecting or meeting of two circles upon their diagonal elevations, drawn upon the different sides of a square, whose principal strength lies in the united force of elevation divided by geometrical proportions to one certain gravity.

Brick Head, in *Georgia*, a district of De Kalb co.

Brick'-kiln, *n.* A kiln or furnace in which bricks are baked or burned.

> "Like the Israelites in the *brick-kilns*, they multiplied the more for their oppression."— *Decay of Piety.*

Brick'land, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Lunenburg co.

Brick'layer, *n.* One who builds with bricks; a brick-mason.

> "And ignorant of his birth and parentage,
> Became a *bricklayer* when he came of age."— *Swift.*

Brick'laying, *n.* The art by which bricks are joined and cemented, so as to adhere as one body. The thickness of walls of houses built of brick is regulated by the length of the *B.*; walls, therefore, are spoken of as being half a *B.*, a *B.*, a *B.* and a half, &c., in thickness. In houses, generally, the outer walls are from one *B.* to two in thickness, and the partition walls only half a *B* thick. In bricklaying, care must be taken that the *B.* are well bounded, that is, that the successive layers of *B.* may be so placed that no joint in any layer shall come immediately over another joint in the layer below it. Each layer of *B.* is called a *course*. When *B.* are laid with the side facing outward, and lengthwise in the course, they are termed *stretchers*, and the course is called a *stretching course*; but when the end appears in the face of the wall, they are called *headers*, and the course a *heading-course*. There are four principal methods of bonding *B.* together, called English bond, Flemish bond, Herring bond, and Garden bond. *English bond* consists of stretching-courses and heading-courses alternately; *Flemish bond*, in laying a stretcher and header alternately in each course; *Herring bond* is used for the core of thick walls, alternate courses of *B.* being laid between the outer and inner faces diagonally, at an angle of 45° to the face, each course being also laid in an opposite direction to that on which it rests; this leaves triangular spaces between the core and the face of the wall, but it is supposed to give strength to walls the faces of which are built on the principle of the Flemish bond. *Garden bond* consists of three stretchers and a header in every course; it is only used for walls of the thickness of one brick.

Brick'ley, in *Mississippi*, a post-office of Jackson co.

Brick'maker, *n.* One whose trade it is to make bricks.

Brick Meeting House, in *Maryland*, a township of Cecil co.; *pop.* 1,564.

Brick Mill, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Blount co.

Brick'-nogging, *n.* (*Building.*) Brickwork carried up and filled in between timber framing.

Bricks'borough, in *New Jersey*, a village of Cumberland co., on Maurice River, 14 m. S.E. of Bridgeton.

Bricks'burgh, in *New Jersey*, a P.O. of Ocean co.

Bricks'ville, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Cuyahoga co.

Brick'-tea, *n.* A preparation of tea-leaves made by saturating the fresh leaves with fat, or with an alkaline solution, and pressing them into large cakes like tiles. It is used throughout Thibet and Mongolia. — *Webster.*

Brick'ton, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Cook co.

Brick'-trimmer, *n.* (*Building.*) A brick arch abutting upon the wooden trimmer under the slab of a fireplace, to prevent the communication of fire.

Brick'-trowel, *n.* (*Building.*) A tool used for taking up mortar and spreading it along the wall, to cement the bricks, &c. together.

Brick'ville, in *Illinois*, a village of Morgan co., 26 m. W. by S. of Springfield.

Brick'-work, *n.* A structure formed of bricks.

Brick'y, *n.* Formed of, or belonging to, bricks. (R.)

Brick'-yard, *n.* A place or enclosure where bricks are made.

Bricole', *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) Men's harness for dragging guns when horses are not available.

Briequebec, (*breek'bek,*) a town of France, dep. La Manche, cap. of a cant., 8. m. W.S.W. of Valognes. *Pop.* 4,365.

Brid'al, *a.* Belonging to a bride, or to a wedding; nuptial; connubial; as, a *bridal*-day.

> "Come, I will bring thee to thy *bridal* chamber."— *Shaks.*

Brid'al, *n.* [A. S. *bryd-eale*, bride-ale.] A wedding; the nuptial ceremony; a wedding-feast.

> "Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright,
> The *bridal* of the earth and sky."— *Herbert.*

Bridal Veil Falls, in *California*. See PONONO.

Bride, *n.* [A. S. *bryd;* Frisian, *breid;* O. Ger. *brût;* Ger. *braut;* Icel. *brudr;* W. *briduw*, a solemn adjuration.] A woman newly married; a recently espoused woman.

> "To Germany, what owe we not besides?
> So oft bestowing Brunswickers and *brides*."— *Byron.*

—A woman espoused, or contracted to be married.

> "Has by his own experience tried
> How much the wife is dearer than the *bride*."— *Lord Lyttelton.*

Bride, a river of Ireland, rising in the Nagle Mountains, co. Cork, and after flowing E. for 25 m. joins the Blackwater, in Waterford co., 8 m. N. of Youghal.

—Another river, co. Cork, joining the Lee, near Cork city, after a course of 11 m.

Bride'-ale, *n.* A rustic bridal festival. (Prov. English.)

Bride'-bed, *n.* The nuptial bed.

> "To the best *bride-bed* will we,
> Which by us shall blessed be."— *Shaks.*

Bride'-cake, *n.* The cake which is made for the guests at a wedding.

> "And divide the broad *bride-cake*
> Round about the bride-stake."— *Ben Jonson.*

Bride'-chamber, *n.* The bride's apartment; the nuptial room.

Bride'groom, (*brīd'grōm,*) *n.* [A. S. *bryd-guma* — *bryd*, bride, and *guma*, a man.] The bride's man; specifically, a newly married man; a man about to be married.

> "As are those dulcet sounds in break of day,
> That creep into the dreaming *bridegroom's* ear,
> And summon him to marriage."— *Shaks.*

Bride'-maid, Brides'-maid, *n.* A woman who attends upon a bride at a wedding; as, a pretty *brides-maid.*

Bride'-man, Brides'-man, *n.* A man who attends upon bridegroom and bride at a wedding.

Brides'burg, in *Pennsylvania*, a suburb of the city of Philadelphia, on the Delaware River, at the mouth of Frankford Creek. A U. States arsenal is situated here.

Bride'-stake, *n.* A hole or post set in the ground to dance around at a wedding festival; as, "Round about the *bride-stake*."— *Ben Jonson.*

Bride'well, *n.* A house of correction for offenders is commonly so called in England. The name is derived from the ancient London house of correction, originally a hospital founded by Edward VI. on the site of *St. Bride's Well*, in Blackfriars, a well-known object of pilgrimage in Roman Catholic times. The original *B.* is under the control of the Lord Mayor, and used as a receptacle for vagrants, &c., within the jurisdiction of the city.

Bridge, (*brij,*) *n.* [A.S. *bricg, brigge;* probably from *be-hricg*—*be*, and *hrecan*, or *ræcan*, to reach.] (*Engin.*) A structure erected for the purpose of connecting the opposite sides of a river, gorge, valley, &c., by means of certain materials, forming a road-way from one side to the other, or occasionally carrying the water-way of a canal, in which case it would be specifically called *aqueduct.* It may be of stone, brick, iron (cast or wrought), timber, or suspended from chains or wires (in which case it is termed a *suspension bridge*); or the road-way may be carried by means of boats, according to the wants and the resources of the position where the *B.* is required. The *B.* of the ancients appear to have been clumsily and unskilfully made of broad stones or planks resting on perpendicular piers, although they were able to construct efficient temporary *B.* for the transportation of large bodies of troops across rivers and pieces of water of considerable breadth, as evinced in the passage of the Hellespont by Xerxes, 480 B. C., when he led across an immense army of Persians and auxiliary troops for the invasion of Greece. *B.* at first at Rome were made of wood, even after the Cloaca Maxima, or great sewer of Rome, had been successfully arched over. The famous bridge

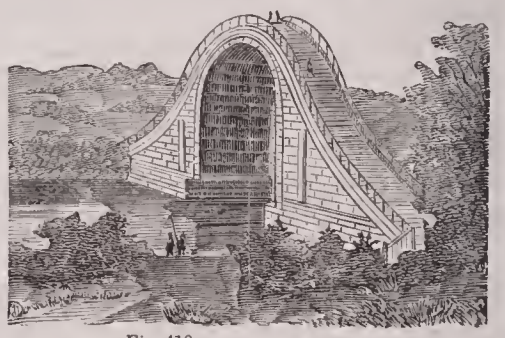


Fig. 418. — CHINESE BRIDGE.
(At Klâng-nan.)

that Horatius Cocles so bravely defended when Lars Porsenna menaced Rome, was made of wood; and it appears that the earliest known *B.* of stone over the Tiber, and, perhaps, the first stone *B.* ever built, was the Pons Senatorius, now the Ponte Rotto, built by C. Flavius Scipio, 127 B. C.; but in later ages, the magnificent *B.* and viaducts built under the Cæsars in various parts of the empire, give the Roman people the credit of having introduced the art of *B.*-building into Europe, and, indeed, show them to have been the originators of the art with respect to the application of the arch to such a purpose, although the Chinese claim to have constructed arched *B.* at a far earlier period, which is a matter of

doubt, owing to the uncertainty that exists with regard to the truth of their chronological records. Among the numerous *B.* built by the Romans may be mentioned that which was erected by Trajan over the Danube, consisting of twenty semicircular arches, with a span of 180 feet, springing from abutments 64 feet wide and 85 feet thick, at a height of 46 feet above the surface of the river. This *B.* no longer exists, having been destroyed by Hadrian to prevent the Dacians from using it as a means of making incursions on the Roman territory. With the decline of the Roman empire, *B.*-building was neglected until the time of Charlemagne, who instituted a society known as the order of the *Frères du Pont*, or Brethren of the *B.*, whose duty it was to see to the erection and repairs of *B.* and the establishment of ferries in various parts of France and Germany, among whose earliest works are reckoned the *B.* of Avignon, over the Rhone, and that of Ratisbon. A fresh impulse was given to *B.*-building in France by the establishment of the corps of the *Ponts et Chaussées*, about 1720, who built the Pont de la Concorde at Paris, and many other notable *B.* at Blois, Orleans, and Saumur, and in various parts of that country. In England, the first stone *B.* built was that of Bow, near Stratford, in 1087, followed by Old London *B.*, in 1176. In 1775, Mr. Pritchard commenced the construction of cast-iron *B.*, by putting up one at Coalbrookdale. Since the commencement of the present century, the art of *B.*-building has rapidly developed itself under the requirements produced by the introduction of railways and the increased facilities of locomotion, and the result is shown in the new forms of the suspension-*B.*, the wrought-iron girder *B.*, the lattice and truss *B.*, and the tubular *B.*, as exemplified in England in the Menai and Chelsea suspension-*B.*, the High Level *B.* at Newcastle, and the Britannia, Conway, and Saltash tubular *B*, the last-named of which is also known as the Albert *B.* In *Fig.* 419 we give an illustration

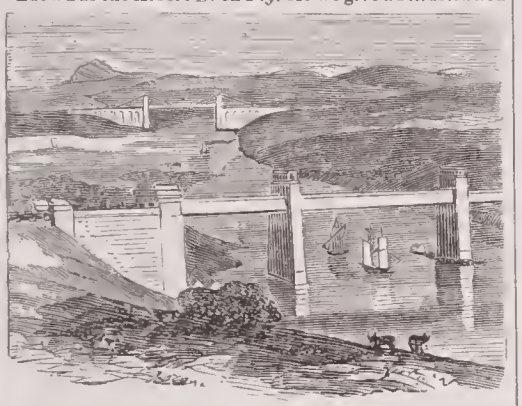


Fig. 419.—BRITANNIA BRIDGE.

of the Britannia Tubular *B.*, showing also the Menai Suspension *B.* in the distance. One of the most remarkable suspension-*B.* in Europe is that of Freyburg, in Switzerland. The Victoria *B.* over the St. Lawrence, in Canada, is the largest tubular *B.* in the world. In modern times, the wooden *B.* of Germany and France have taken high rank from their scientific combination in arrangement, but the U. States justly claim the precedence for simplicity, mechanical perfection, and boldness of design, as exemplified in the magnificent railroad bridges in many parts of the Union; and also in those over the Schuylkill at Philadelphia. The first suspension-*B.* in the U. States were built by Mr. Finley, between 1796 and 1810, and were all of small dimensions, and constructed with chain-cables; but during the last 25 years, a large number of structures have been erected, some of large size, the plan of wire cables being generally adopted in their construction. Among these we notice the fine suspension-*B.*, built in 1869, over the Niagara River, almost immediately below the great Cataract, and nearly 2 m. above the Railway Suspension-*B.* Its total length is 1,268 ft. The length of the suspended platform is 1,240 ft.; height above the water, 190 ft.; length of part resting directly on cables, 635 ft.; height of towers, 100 and 105 ft.; base of towers, 28 ft. square; width of roadway, 10 ft. The two cables are each 7 inches in diameter. In wrought-iron *B.*, we will mention the magnificent *B.* over the Ohio at Steubenville, completed in 1865, consisting of 4 spans of 235 feet, 3 of 210 feet, and 1 of 320 feet, each; total length 1,890 feet, with a channel span of 90 feet above the water. The Newport and Cincinnati *B.*, a high permanent structure built across the same river, for the accommodation of railway and roadway traffic. It has one span over the channel of the river 420 feet in length; the iron superstructure is about 1,700 feet in length, and it is approached at either end by a series of brick arches sustaining the rail and roadways. This great achievement was completed in 1870. And, also, the bridges lately built across the Mississippi, namely: the Quincy, the Burlington, the Keokuk and Hamilton, and the Dubuque and Dunleith. The latter, completed in December, 1868, has 4 spans of 225 feet each, 2 of 250, and 1 pivot span of 360 feet; total length, 1,760 ft. The dimensions of the Keokuk and Hamilton are as follows: 2 spans of each 259 ft. 6 in., 4 spans of each 164 ft. 7 in., 1 span of 151 ft. 4 in., 3 spans of each 162 ft. 9 in., and a pivot span of 370 ft.; total length of iron work, 2186 ft. 11 in. The *B.* at St. Louis, completed in 1874, at a cost, including tunnel, 4800 ft. long, of $10,000,000, is a grand work; it has 3 arches of 500 ft. each, of cast-steel. The U. S. has few stone *B.* of great size; the magnitude of our rivers, the heavy expense, as well as the amount of time required for the erection of such structures, being ill adapted to the pressing wants of the country. The finest are, perhaps, the High *B.* of the Croton Aqueduct, over the Harlem River, at N.Y.; and the "Falls" *B.* over the Schuylkill, for the Reading R. R., at Philadelphia. As this book is not intended for the instruction of engineers, we will not enter into the discussion of all the many points of importance to be considered before designing and commencing the construction of a *B.* across any piece of water; and will conclude this article with some considerations on the construction of the ARCH, a capital point in general architecture, as well as in *B.*-building. The technical terms employed in *B.*-building with regard to the *arch* will be found under the word ARCH; but it must be added that the masses of masonry erected at either end of the *B.*, which generally sustain the thrust of the whole series of arches, are called *abutments*; those in the bed of the stream, from which the arches spring, *piers*, and the filling in between the tops of the arches and the roadway, the *spandril*. It may also be remarked, that the term *arch* is applied to the structure of that form when made of stone, brick, or cast-iron; while in *B.* of wood and wrought-iron, it is called the *bay*. There is considerable difficulty in determining the form which an arch ought to have, in order that its strength may be the greatest possible, when it has to sustain a load in addition to its own weight; in fact, such a discrimination cannot be accurately made, unless we know not only the weight of the materials the arch has to support, but also the manner in which the pressure is connected; that is to say, unless we know the amount and direction of the pressure on every point of the arch. Supposing, however, that the arch has to sustain only its own weight, and supposing further, that the friction of the arch-stones is reduced to nothing, a relation between the curve and the weight of the voussoirs

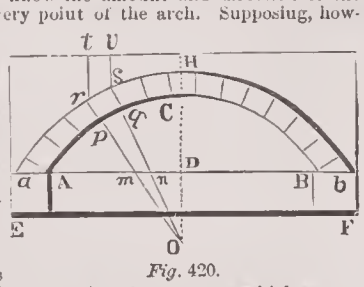


Fig. 420.

may be found by comparing the pressures which are exerted on the different joints. Thus the pressure on any joint, *s q* for example, arises from the weight of that portion of the arch which is between *s q* and the summit C H. Now, the portion of the arch C *q s* H is sustained by three forces: the pressure on the joint *s q*, the pressure on C H, and its own weight. Let *s q* be prolonged till it meets C D in O, and let *n* be its intersection with A B. It is a theorem in statics, that when a body is held in equilibrium by three forces balancing each other, these forces are proportional to the three sides of a triangle formed by lines respectively perpendicular to the directions of the forces. The three forces sustaining C *q s* H are, therefore, proportional to the sides of the triangle O D *n*; for the pressure on *s q* acts in the direction perpendicular to *s q* or O *n*; the pressure on C H is perpendicular to D O, and *n* D is perpendicular to the direction of gravity. The pressure on *s q* is, therefore, to the pressure on C H as *n* D to D O. In like manner, the voussoir *p r q s* being so shaped that *r p*, when produced, meets O H in the point O, the pressure on the joint *r p* is to that on C H as *m* D to D O. Hence, the pressure on *s q* is to the pressure on *r p* as D *n* to D *m*. We are thus led to infer that the voussoirs ought to increase in length from the key-stone to the piers, proportionally to the lines D *n*, D *m*, &c.; for in this case, the surfaces of the joints being increased in proportion to the pressure they sustain, the pressure on every point of the arch will be equal. It will also be observed that the angle *n* O D is equal to the angle made by a tangent to the curve at *q*, and the horizontal line parallel to A B; the angle *m* O D equal to that made by the tangent at *p* and the horizontal line; and the radius D O remaining constant, D *n* is the tangent of the point of these angles, and D *m* of the second; hence the pressures on the successive joints are proportional to the differences of the tangents of the arches reckoned from the crown. From this property, when the intrados is a circle given in position, and the depth of the key-stone is given, the curve of the extrados may be found. When the weights of the voussoirs are all equal, the arch of equilibration is a catenarian curve, or a curve having the form which a flexible chain of uniform thickness would assume if hanging freely, the extremities being suspended from fixed points. —See AQUEDUCT; VIADUCT AND BASCULE, DRAW, FRAME, FLOATING, LATTICE, PILE, PONTOON, SKEW, SUSPENSION, SWING, TRESTLE, and TUBULAR BRIDGES.

(*Mus.*) The arch supporting the strings in stringed musical instruments.

(*Gunnery.*) The two pieces of timber that connect the transoms of a gun-carriage.

Bridge of a Steamer. (*Naut.*) The platform raised above the deck for the purpose of connecting the paddle-boxes. It forms a post of observation from which the captain has an excellent view of the vessel's course.

Bridge of the Nose. (*Anat.*) The upper part of the nose.

Bridge-train. (*Mil.*) A train of carriages employed for the conveyance of materials required for the construction of temporary military bridges.

Bridge, *v. a.* To build a bridge or bridges over; as, to *bridge* a stream, &c.

—To make a passage or road by a bridge, or bridges.

"Came to the sea; and over Hellespont
Bridging his way, Europe with Asia join'd." — *Milton.*

Bridge'-board, *n.* (*Arch.*) A board on which the ends of the steps of wooden stairs are fastened. Sometimes called *notch-board*.

Bridge'borough, in *N. Jersey*, a post-village of Burlington co., on Rancocas Creek, 12 m. E.N.E. of Camden.

Bridge Creek, in *Georgia*, flowing into Ocklockonee River, in Thomas co.

Bridge Creek, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Geauga co.

Bridge Creek, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Eau Claire co.: *pop.* 1,538.

Bridged-gutters, *n. pl.* (*Carp.*) Gutters made with boards supported by bearers, and covered over with lead.

Bridge'hampton, in *Michigan*, a township of Saulac co; *pop.* 936.

Bridge'hampton, in *New York*, a post-village of Suffolk co., 21 m. W. of Montauk Point; *pop.* 1,334.

Bridge'-head, *n.* [Fr. *tête-de-pont.*] (*Mil.*) A fortification designed for the defence of a bridge, built either to secure the bridge from the sudden attack of an enemy, and then forming an essential portion of the regular works constructed for the defence of any town; or, thrown up hastily to secure the retreat of an army across a river, and to enable a small body of defenders to hold the enemy in check until the retreat has been safely effected, and means have been taken to destroy the bridge by which the passage has been made. The common form of a *B.* is a breastwork open in the rear, offering a salient angle to the attacking force; sometimes it is formed by bastions regularly connected by curtains, or by a series of redoubts. The army in retreat should gain the bridge by openings in the breastwork, which should be placed in the re-entering angles, if the work be of sufficient extent, and protected by a cross-fire from opposite faces of the fortification, and a direct fire from traverses in the interior. The most favorable position for a *B.*, or *tête-du-pont*, as it is generally called, is when the bridge which it is intended to defend is situated at a re-entering bend of the river, or where the river forms an arc, having the chord which subtends it on the same side as the *B* — *B.* are to be found at many fortified towns on the Rhine.

Bridge'less, *a.* Without a bridge.

Bridge Leyden, in *Illinois*, a village of Cook co., 12 m. W.N.W. of Chicago.

Bridge'north, a town of England, co. Salop, on the Severn, 125 m. N.W. of London. It is divided by the river into upper and lower towns; the former is built on the acclivity of a precipitous rock, whose summit is crowned by an ancient castle and a modern church. *Manf.* Carpets, tobacco-pipes, and nails. *Pop.* 8,468.

Bridge'port, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Jackson co., *p.* 1,004.

Bridge'port, in *California*, a post-village and township, cap. of Mono co., 200 m. S.E. of Sacramento; *pop.* 174.

—A village and township of Nevada co., 7 m. W.N.W. of Nevada city; *pop.* 1,829.

Bridge'port, in *Connecticut*, a fine city and seaport of Fairfield co., on an arm of Long Island Sound, at the entrance of Pequonnock River, 18 m. W.S.W. of New Haven, 54 S.W. of Hartford, and 58 N.E. of New York. Lat. 41° 10′ 30″ N., Lon. 73° 11′ 46″ W. *B.* has a flourishing coasting trade, and transacts considerable business in the whale fisheries. *Manf.* Leather, machinery, hardware, sewing-machines, carriages, projectiles, &c. The harbor admits only of small vessels, having not more than 13 ft. of water on the bar at high tides. *Pop.* (1870) 18,969.

Bridge'port, in *Illinois*, a village of Greene co., on the Illinois River, 15 m. N.W. of Carrollton

—A post-village of Lawrence co., 14 m. W. of Vincennes.

Bridge'port, in *Indiana*, a village of Elkhart co.

—A prosperous village of Harrison co., on the Ohio River, 130 m. S. of Indianapolis. Boat-building is extensively pursued here. *Pop.* abt. 200.

—A post-village of Marion co., 9 m. W.S.W. of Indianapolis.

—A village of Perry co.

Bridge'port, in *Iowa*, a village of Jackson co., on the Makoqueta River, 75 m. N.E. of Iowa city.

Bridge'port, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Franklin co., 4 m. S.W. of Frankfort; *pop.* 1,766.

Bridge port, in *Maryland*, a P. O. of Frederick co.

Bridge'port, in *Michigan*, a village and township of Saginaw co., on Cass River, 26 m. N.N.W. of Flint; *pop.* 1,171.

Bridge'port, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Warren co., near the Missouri River: *pop.* 822.

Bridge'port, in *New Jersey*, a village of Burlington co., on Wading River, 29 m. S.S.E. of Mount Holly.

—A post-office of Gloucester co.

Bridge'port, in *New York*, a post-village of Madison co., on Chittenango Creek, 12 m. of Syracuse; *pop.* 217.

—A post-village of Seneca co., on Cayuga Lake, 12 m. W. of Auburn.

Bridge'port, in *Ohio*, a flourishing post-village of Belmont co., on the Ohio River, opposite Wheeling city; *pop.* 1,178.

—A village of Montgomery co., 10 m. S.S.W. of Dayton.

Bridge'port, in *Oregon*, a post-village of Polk co., 8 m. S. of Dallas.

Bridge'port, in *Pennsylvania*, a thriving borough of Bridgeport township, Fayette co., on the Monongahela River, 40 m. S. of Pittsburg; *pop.* 1,199.

—A village of Clearfield co.

—A village of Franklin co., 12 m. W. by S. of Chambersburg.

—A post-borough of Montgomery co., on the Schuylkill River, opposite Norristown; *pop.* 1,578.

Bridge'port, in *West Virginia*, a post-village of Harrison co., 5 m. E. of Clarksburg.

Bridge'port, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Brown co., on the Neenah or Fox River, at the month of Plum Creek. —A post-village of Crawford co., on the Wisconsin River, 8 m. S.E. of Prairie du Chien.

Bridge'port Centre, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Saginaw co.

Bridge Prairie, in *Illinois*, a township of St. Clair co.

Bridge'-stone, *n.* (*Arch.*) A stone laid from the pavement to the entrance-door of a house, over a sunk area, and supported by an arch.

Bridget, (St.,) (*brid'jet.*) or ST. BRIDE, a Roman Catholic saint, native of Ireland, who flourished in the end of the 5th and beginning of the 6th centuries, and was renowned for her beauty. To escape the temptations to which this dangerous gift exposed her, as well as the offers of marriage with which she was annoyed, she prayed God to make her ugly. Her prayer was granted, and she retired from the world, founded the monastery of Kildare, and devoted herself to the education of young girls. Her day falls on the 1st of Feb. She was regarded as one of the three great saints of Ireland, the others being *St. Patrick* and *St. Columba*. She was held in great reverence in Scotland, and was regarded by the Douglases as their tutelary saint. Under the name of *Sisters of St B.*, an order was founded in 1803, by Dr. Delany, bishop of Kildare, and afterwards approved by Gregory XVI. It was named after St. Bridget. The rule embraces three vows — *poverty*, *chastity*, and *obedience*; and the sisters specially direct themselves to the education of girls.

Bridge'ton, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Parke co., on Racoon Creek, 10 m. S E. of Rockville.

Bridge'ton, in *Maine*, a post-township of Cumberland co., 35 m. N.W. of Portland, possessing many tanneries and saw-mills; *pop.* 2,685.

Bridge'ton, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Newaygo co., on the Muskegon River, 34 m. N.N.W. of Grand Rapids; *pop.* 397.

Bridge'ton, in *Missouri*, a post-village of St. Louis co., 15 m. N.W. of St. Louis.

Bridge'ton, in *New Jersey*, a flourishing city and port of entry, cap. of Cumberland co., situate on both sides of Cohansey Creek, 20 m. from its embouchure into Delaware Bay, 60 m. S.S.W. of Trenton, and 40 S. of Philadelphia. It is a neatly built town, with a considerable shipping trade, and possessing manufactures of iron, glass, nails, woollens, &c. *Pop.* (1870), 6,830.

Bridge'town, the capital of the island of Barbadoes, situate in Carlisle Bay, which is 4 miles broad and 3 long. It is esteemed one of the finest cities in the West-India islands. Lat. 13° 4′ N.; Lon. 59° 37′ W.— Bridgetown was made a city in 1842, and has suffered, at different times, both from fires and hurricanes. It was burnt down in April, 1668. The greater part of it was again destroyed by fire in 1756, 1766, and 1767. It had scarcely recovered from the effects of the dreadful conflagrations of these years, when it was torn from its foundations by the storm of Oct. 10, 1780, in which over 4,000 of the inhabitants miserably perished. *Pop.* abt. 20,000.

Bridge'town, in *Maryland*, a P. O. of Caroline co.

Bridge'town, a parish of Ireland, co. Cork. — There are also several small villages of this name in the same country.

Bridge Valley, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Bucks co.

Bridge'ville, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Pickens co.

Bridge'ville, in *Delaware*, a post-village of Sussex co., on the Nanticoke River, 38 m. S.W. of Dover; *pop.* 300.

Bridge'ville, in *Michigan*, a P. O. of Gratiot co.

Bridge'ville, in *New York*, a post-village of Sullivan co., on the Neversink River, 106 m. S.S.W. of Albany.

Bridge'ville, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Warren co., on the Pequest River, 3 m E. of Belvidere.

Bridge'ville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Muskingum co., 62 m. E. of Columbus; *pop.* 45.

Bridge'water, FRANCIS EGERTON, second DUKE OF, the "Father of Inland Navigation in Great Britain," was B. 1736. Early inheriting great wealth, and actuated by scientific tastes, he devoted himself to the development of the resources of his large estates, and the prosperity of his tenantry and neighbors. For the purpose of connecting the two rising cities of Liverpool and Manchester, he conceived the idea of cutting a navigable canal, which would commercially unite their interests; and, accordingly, in spite of the scepticism of the men of science of his day, he succeeded with difficulty in getting an Act of Parliament passed in 1758–9, to enable him to enter upon the project. With the assistance of his celebrated engineer, Brindley (*q. v.*), and after enormous expense, and years of difficulty, this great undertaking was successfully accomplished in 1761. He afterwards promoted the Grand Trunk Canal Navigation, and by the two schemes, for a while, so impoverished himself that he was frequently at a loss for $50, lived in a style of the closest frugality, and denied himself almost the commonest comforts of life. He became ultimately the possessor of immense wealth, realized from the results of his life's labors, and D. in 1803. The annual value of the "Bridgewater Canal Estate" is estimated at about $1,250,000.

Bridge'water, a seaport of England, co. Somerset, on the Parret, 28 m. S.S.W. of Bristol, and 152 W. of London. *B.* is a place doing an extensive shipping-trade both coastwise and foreign. *Pop.* 12,462.

Bridge'water, in *Connecticut*, a post-twp. of Litchfield co., 30 m. N.W. of New Haven. *Manf.* Hats. *Pop.* 877.

Bridge'water, in *Maine*, a post-township of Aroostook co., 130 m. N.N.E. of Bangor; *pop.* 605.

Bridge'water, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Plymouth co., 27 m. S. by E. of Boston. *Manf.* Machinery. *Pop.* 3,660.

Bridge'water, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Washtenaw co., 18 m. N. by E. of Adrian; *pop.* 1,379.

Bridge'water, in *Minnesota*, a township of Rice co.; *pop.* 957.

Bridge'water, in *New Jersey*, a township of Somerset co., containing Somerville, the co. seat; *pop.* (1870) 5,883.

Bridgewater, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Grafton co., 48 m. N. by W. of Concord; *pop.* 453.

Bridgewater, in *North Carolina*, a P. O. of Burke co.

Bridgewater, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Oneida co., 15 m S. of Utica; *pop.* (1870) 1,258.

Bridgewater, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Williams co., 30 m. N.N.W. of Defiance: *pop.* 1,207.

Bridgewater, in *Pennsylvania*, a borough of Beaver co., on the Ohio River, near the mouth of Beaver River, 28 m. N.W. of Pittsburg; *pop.* 1,119.

—A post-office of Bucks co.

—A village of Mercer co.

—A township of Susquehanna co.; *pop.* 1,459.

Bridgewater, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Windsor co., watered by the Queechy River, 52 m. S. of Montpelier. Soapstone and iron ore are abundantly found. *Pop.* 1,141.

Bridgewater, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Rockingham co., on the North River, an arm of the Shenandoah, 125 m. N.W. of Richmond.

Bridg'ing-floors, *n. pl.* (*Building.*) Floors in which bridging-joists are used.

Bridg'ing-joists, *n. pl.* (*Building*) The smallest beams in naked floorings, for supporting the boarding for walking upon.

Bridg'ing-pieces, *n. pl.* (*Building.*) Pieces placed between two opposite beams to prevent their nearer approach, as *rafters*, *braces*, *struts*, &c.

Bridle, (*brī'dl,*) *n.* [A. S. *bridl*, or *bridel*; Goth. *bridal*, *ride*, and *ol*, a strap or rein.] A restraint; a curb; a check.

"A bright genius often betrays itself into many errors, without a continual *bridle* on the tongue." — *Watts.*

(*Mil.*) A guard to protect the arm; — used by cavalry.

(*Saddlery.*) A riding strap or rein; specifically, the contrivance by which a horse is curbed, governed, and restrained by a rider, comprising the headstall and reins.

(*Naut.*) A short rope used on board a ship, serving to connect various portions of a base of a sail with the bowline, which otherwise only draws on the corner of the sail. — *Bridles of the bowlines.* The spans of rope attached to the leeches of square sails, to which the bowlines are made fast. — *Bridle-cable.* In the navigation of a vessel, when a vessel is moored by laying down a cable upon the ground, with an anchor at each end, then another cable attached to the middle of the ground-cable, is called a *bridle-cable.*

Bridle, *v. a.* (*imp.* BRIDLED: *pp.* BRIDLING.) To put a bridle on; as, to *bridle* a horse.

"The queen of beauty stopp'd her *bridled* doves."—*Prior.*

—To check, restrain, curb, control; as, to *bridle* one's temper.

"With a strong, and yet a gentle hand,
You *bridle* faction, and our hearts command."—*Waller.*

—*v. i.* To hold up the head and draw in the chin, as an act expressive of scorn, indignation, or disdain. Often followed by *up*; as, the good lady *bridled up* with dignity.

Bri'dle Creek, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Grayson co.

Bri'dle-hand, *n.* The hand that holds and directs the bridle in riding on horseback; the left hand.

"In the turning one might perceive the *bridle-hand* something gently stir."—*Sidney.*

Bri'dle-path, Bri'dle-road, Bri'dle-way, *n.* A path, or road, &c., used by travellers on horseback.

Bri'dle-port, *n.* (*Naut.*) The foremost port-hole of a ship, through which the hawsers, cables, &c. are passed in order to be stowed.

Bri'dler, *n.* One who bridles, curbs, checks, or governs.

Brid'lington, (pronounced, and sometimes written, BUR'LINGTON,) a seaport town of England, in the E. Riding of the co. of York, a mile from the sea-coast, 24 N. by E. of Hull, 37 E.N.E. of York, and 96 N. of London. The harbor is good, and *B.* is much frequented in summer as a sea-bathing resort. *Manf.* Hats, malt, bones, &c. *Pop.* 6,350.

Bridoon', *n.* [Fr. *bridon*, from *bride*, a bridle.] (*Mil.*) The snaffle and rein of a military bridle, which acts independently of the bit, at the pleasure of the rider.

Brid'port, a seaport town of England, co. Dorset, 127 m. W.S.W. of London. It is a handsome place, with an improved harbor, and carries on a considerable import and export trade. *Manf.* Sail-cloth, twine, fishing-nets, &c. *Pop.* 8,490.

Brid'port, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Addison co., 45 m. S.W. of Montpelier, on the E. shore of Lake Champlain, opposite Crown Point, in the State of New York; *pop.* 1,171.

Brief, (*brēf,*) *a.* [Fr. *bref*, from Lat. *brevis*, short.] Short; concise; expressed in but few words; as, a *brief* answer.

"The *brief* style is that which expresseth much in little."
Ben Jonson.

—Short of duration; lasting but a little time; as, a *brief* engagement.

"But man, proud man,
Drest in a little *brief* authority."—*Shaks.*

—Common; customary; rife. (Used in some parts of England and the U. States.)

—*n.* [Ger. *brief*, a letter.] A short or concise writing; a short extract or epitome rendered in a few words.

"There is a *brief*, how many sports are ripe:
Make choice of which your highness will see first."—*Shaks.*

(*Law.*) An abridged statement of the facts in a cause before a court, and of the evidence in support thereof, with observations of the attorney or solicitor engaged for the party on whose behalf it is prepared, and references to decided cases affecting any legal points in dispute. The object of the *B.* is to inform the person who tries the case, of the facts important for him to know, to present his case properly; when it has been prepared by another person,— as is the general practice in England, and to some extent in this country,— or as an aid to the memory of the person trying a case, when he has prepared it himself. In some of the State courts, and in the Supreme Court of the United States, it is customary or requisite to prepare briefs of the case for the perusal of the court. These are written or printed — In the English Prayer-Book, the name *B.* denotes the sovereign Letters-Patent authorizing a collection for a charitable purpose.

(*Papal Brief.*) A pontifical letter dispatched from the court of Rome to princes or other high personages. A papal brief is issued to decide affairs of inferior importance to those adjudicated upon by a papal bull, and differs from it by being less ample, and in being always written upon paper sealed with red wax, with the pope's private seal, "the fisherman's ring;" hence it concludes with *Datum Romæ, sub annulo piscatoris* (given at Rome, under the ring of the fisherman). — *A papal bull*, on the other hand, is always written upon the rough side of a sheet of parchment, and in ancient Gothic characters.

Brief, *v. a.* To make an abridgment of; as, to *brief* a cause.

Brief'less, *a.* Without a brief; having no client; as, a *briefless* barrister.

Brief'ly, *adv.* Concisely; laconically; in few words.

"The modest queen awhile, with downcast eyes,
Ponder'd the speech; then *briefly* thus replies." — *Dryden.*

Brief'man, *n.* One who writes a brief. An amanuensis; a copyist.

Brief'ness, *n.* Shortness; conciseness; laconism.

"They excel in . . . quickness and *briefness*." — *Camden.*

Brieg, (*breeg.*) a town of Prussia, in Silesia, on the Oder, (over which there is here a stately wooden bridge,) 24 m. from Breslau. It has a ducal castle, a gymnasium and library, and there are various work-houses and establishments for the poor. — *Manf.* Linen, cotton, and woollen fabrics. A little to the W. of *B.* is the battle-field of Mollwitz. *Pop.* 14,273.

Briel, or **Brielle,** (*breel,*) a fortified sea-port of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, on the N. shore of the island of Voorn, near the mouth of the Meuse, 13 m. W. of Rotterdam; Lat. 51° 54′ 11″ N., Lon. 4° 9′ 51″ E. Admiral Van Tromp (*q. v.*) was born here. *B.* is also famous in Dutch history as being the place where the first foundation of the Republic of the Seven United Provinces was laid, in 1572. *Pop.* 4,734.

Brienne, a town of France, dep Aube, cap. cant., 15 m. N.W. of Bar-sur-Aube. This place is remarkable as formerly possessing a military college where the Emperor Napoleon I. received the first rudiments of his education. — Here also he attacked Blücher, Jan. 29, 1814, forcing him from the town, which was reduced to ashes, and compelling him, on the following day, to retreat to Trannes.

Briens'burgh, in *Kentucky*, a P. O. of Marshall co.

Brienz, (*bre-ents',*) a small town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, beautifully situated at the foot of the Bernese Alps, on the north-east shore of the lake of the same name, and about 30 m. E.S.E. of Berne. Its cheese is held in high repute. *Pop.* 3,511.

B., (LAKE OF.) It is formed by the river Aar, at the foot of the Hasli valley, and by the same river it discharges its surplus waters into Lake Thun. It is about 8 m. long and 2 in breadth. This beautiful lake is situated at an elevation of 850 feet above the sea; its average depth is about 500 feet, but in some places it is said to have a depth of more than 2,000 feet. It is surrounded by towering mountains, the principal of which is the Roth-Horn, from which splendid views of the whole range of the Bernese Alps are obtained. A small steamer plies daily on the lake between *B.* and Interlachen, touching at the celebrated Giessbach Fall every trip.

Bri'er, *n.* [A. S. *brôer*; Ir. *briar*; W. *brath*, a bite, a stab.] A prickly plant or shrub.

"What subtle hole is this,
Whose mouth is cover'd with rude growing *briers*?" — *Shaks.*

Bri'er Creek, in *Georgia*, takes its rise in Warren co., and flowing S.E. for more than 100 m., empties into the Savannah River, E. of Jacksonborough. Here, on March 3d, 1779, General Ash, with 2,000 men, was surprised by the English under General Prevost, and defeated with a loss of nearly 500 men.

Briered, (*brī'erd,*) *a.* Set or studded with briers.

Bri'erfield, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Bibb co.

Bri'er Hill, in *New York*, a P. O. of St. Lawrence co.

Bri'ery, *a.* Full of briers; rough; thorny; prickly; as, a *briery* hedge.

Brieuc, (St.,) a seaport town of France, cap. of dep. Côtes-du-Nord, on the Gouet, near its embouchure in the Bay of St. Brieuc, 38 m. W.S.W. of St. Malo. It is a fine and well-built town, with a commodious harbor. *Manf.* Linen, serge, flannels, paper, leather. Lat. 48° 31′ N., Lon. 2° 45′ W. *Pop.* 15,812.

Brigade, (*bri-gād',*) *n.* [Fr.; from Celt. *briga*, a company of men; It. *brigata*, a company, a troop, a crew.] (*Mil.*) This term implies either the union of two or more regiments or battalions of infantry or cavalry, or both together, either with or without artillery, under one command. In the U. States army, 2 regiments of infantry or cavalry constitute a *B.*, which is commanded by a brigadier-general.

Brigade Inspector. An officer whose duty it is to inspect troops in companies, before they are mustered into service. — *Brigade Major.* An officer who is attached to a brigade to perform duties similar to those of the adjutant of a regiment, and acts as an aide-de-camp to

the brigadier-general. He must be a captain or subaltern officer, and is generally selected from among the captains of the regiments forming the brigade.

Brig, *n.* [From BRIGANTINE.] In its original sense, a vessel which was used by *brigands* or pirates; specifically, a general term for a two-masted vessel, carrying a boom-mainsail, being otherwise square-rigged; that is,



Fig. 421. — BRIG.

having her sails brought to yards hung horizontally by the middle.—*Hermaphrodite Brig.* See HERMAPHRODITE.

Brig, Brigg, *n.* [See BRIDGE.] A term used in Scotland, and some parts of England, for a bridge; as, the *Brigs* of Ayr; Glandford *Brigg*, &c.

"Now, do thy speedy utmost, Meg,
And win the key-stane o' the *brig*." — *Burns.*

Brigadier-general, (*brig-a-dēēr'*,) *n.* (*Mil.*) The name given to the officer appointed to the command of a brigade. The post is generally given to one of the colonels commanding the regiments of which the brigade is composed. He holds temporary rank between a colonel and a major-general.

Brig'and, *n.* [Fr.; W. *brigant*, from *brig*, top, summit.] Literally, a mountaineer; specifically, a robber; a freebooter; a bandit; as, a *brigand* of the Abruzzi.

Brigandage, (*brig and-āj,*) *n.* [Fr.] The avocation of a brigand; freebooting; robbery; plunder; as, the Italian government is endeavoring to suppress *brigandage*.

Brigandine, BRIGANTINE, *n.* [O. Fr. *brigant*; from L. Lat. *brigans*, a light-armed soldier.] (*Mil.*) A kind of scale armor, worn during the Middle Ages by a description of light troops called *Brigands*, who were employed as skirmishers.

"Then put on thy helmet,
And *brigandine* of brass." —*Milton.*

Brigantine, (*brig'an-tēn,*) *n.* [Fr. *brigantin*, from *brigand*; Sp. *bergantin*.] The name sometimes applied to a *brig*. The latter term, as an abridgment of *B.*, is now commonly used. — See BRIG.

Briggs, in *Minnesota*, a township of Sherburne co.; now called CLINTON LAKE.

Briggs' Logarithms, *n. pl.* (*Math.*) The common or vulgar system of logarithms, constructed on the base 10, is sometimes called *Briggs' system*, after their constructor Henry Briggs, a contemporary of Lord Napier, who discovered logarithms in the early part of the 17th century. —See LOGARITHMS.

Briggs'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Luzerne co.

Briggs'ville, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Marquette co., 11 m. N.W. of Portage city; *pop.* about 300.

Brig'ham City, in *Utah Territory*, a post-village, cap. of Box Elder co., near Beaver River, 60 m. N. of Salt Lake City; *pop.* 1,315.

Bright, (*brīt,*) *a.* [A.S. *beorht*, *briht*, *byrht*, or *bryht*; probably related to *bar*, *bær*, bare, naked; Goth. *bar*, naked, manifest, clear, conspicuous.] Glancing; twinkling; clear; luminous; shining; full of light and splendor; as, a *bright* moon.

"It were all one
That I should love a *bright*, particular star,
And think to wed it." — *Shaks.*

—Transmitting light; translucent; transparent; as, *bright* crystal.

"*Bright* as young diamonds in their infant dew." — *Dryden.*

—Resplendent with shining or attractive qualities; as, a *bright* young face.

"All that 's *bright* must fade. —
The *brightest* still the fleetest." — *Moore.*

—Sparkling with wit; acute in intellect; cheerful in spirit; brilliant in manner and presence.

"*Brightest* and best of the sons of the morning."—*Bishop Heber.*

—Lucid; clear; manifest; evident to the mind; as, a *bright* idea.

"That he may with *brighter* evidence draw the learner on." *Watts.*

(*Painting.*) Shining with light: a term applied to a picture in which the lights preponderate over the shadows.

Bright, JOHN, a distinguished English orator and statesman, B. 1811. He is a partner in the firm of "John Bright & Brothers," cotton spinners and manufacturers at Rochdale, and entered public life by taking part in the reform agitation of 1831–2. In 1839, he distinguished himself politically by becoming one of the earliest members of the *Anti-Corn-Law League*, which grew out of an association formed in 1838 to obtain the repeal of the Corn Laws. He was the representative of the city of Durham from 1843 until 1847, when he was returned for Manchester. During the interval between his election for Manchester and the accession of the first Derby Ministry to power, *B.*'s activity in Parliament and on the platform was varied and continuous. In the House of Commons he proposed to apply the remedy of free trade in land to the state of things which produced the Irish famine. He appealed unsuccessfully for the dispatch of a royal commission to investigate the condition of India; and in 1849 he was appointed one of the members of the celebrated special committee of the House of Commons on official salaries. In the legislature, and in the provinces, especially at Manchester, he co-operated with Mr. Cobden in the movement which the latter sought to create in favor of financial reform, mainly with a view to the reduction of the naval and military establishments of the kingdom. In 1851, he voted with those who attempted to censure Lord Palmerston in the Don Pacifico affair, and in 1852 he took a prominent part in the welcome given to Kossuth by the advanced liberals of Lancashire. On the formation of the first Derby ministry, *B.* aided in that temporary reorganization of the Anti-Corn-Law League, which the acceptance of free trade by the new government afterwards rendered unnecessary. With the accession of Lord Aberdeen's ministry to power began the discussion of the Eastern question, his share in which alienated from *B.* many of his former supporters. He denounced the policy of the Russian war with the characteristic energy of what his opponents styled his *peace-at-any-price* principles; but his protests against it were stopped by an attack of illness that compelled him to forego all public action and retire to Italy to recover his health. The news of the defeat of the Palmerston cabinet on the Canton question reached *B.* while in Italy, in March, 1857. Although he had necessarily taken no personal part in the debate or division which produced Lord Palmerston's appeal to the country, yet he expressed his entire approval of the vote of censure which had been proposed and carried on the motion of Mr. Cobden. At the ensuing general election, *B.* (at this time very unpopular) was rejected at Manchester by a large majority, but was afterwards returned for Birmingham, a seat which he has since constantly retained. From that time *B.*'s name has been mainly identified with a scheme for the reform of the electoral representation, by a wide extension of the suffrage, and a more equal distribution of the seats with reference to population, and alterations in the law of entail. He was an uncompromising advocate for the Union during the Civil War, and has since distinguished himself by his strenuous support of Mr. Gladstone's Reform Act, which, after keen opposition, was passed in 1868. After the general election in November of the same year, Mr. Gladstone and the advanced liberal party acceded to power, when *B.* became a member of the Cabinet as President of the Board of Trade, with the rank of a Privy Councillor. — *B.*'s reputation as a statesman bears no comparison with that for his parliamentary eloquence. He is one of the triumvirate of great orators now adorning the British Senate, viz., Gladstone, Disraeli, Bright; and despite the comparative unpopularity of his extreme radical political views, he is one of the most admired and respected of the public men of his country. In consequence of ill-health, he retired from office in 1871, and has since dissociated himself from the ultra-radical party.

Bright, a parish of Ireland, co. Down.

Bright'en, (*brīt'n,*) *v. a.* To make bright or brighter; to increase the lustre of; to make to shine; as, his looks *brightened*.

"Salutes the Spring, as her celestial eyes
Adorn the world, and *brighten* up the skies."—*Dryden.*

—To make illustrious; to add lustre or distinction to.

"How blessings *brighten* as they take their flight!"—*Young.*

—To make gay or cheerful; to relieve by throwing light upon gloom; as, *brightening* prospects.

—To become acute or witty.

"How the wit *brightens*! how the style refines!"—*Pope.*

—*v. i.* To grow bright or more bright; to clear up; as, the sky *brightens*.

"And, all his prospects *brightening* to the last,
His heaven commences ere the world be past." — *Goldsmith.*

Bright-harnessed, (*brīt'här-nest,*) *a.* Decked with glittering armor. (Poetical.)

Bright-hued, (*brīt'hūd,*) *a.* With a bright tint or color.

Bright'ly, *adv.* Splendidly; with lustre; as, how *brightly* the stars shine.

"Safely I slept, till *brightly* dawning shone
The moon, conspicuous on her golden throne." — *Pope.*

Bright'ness, *n.* Quality of being bright, splendid, or clear; lustre; splendor; glitter.

"The blazing *brightness* of her beauty's beam . . .
To tell, were as to strive against the stream." — *Faërie Queene.*

—Acuteness of intellect; perspicuity of understanding; keenness of wit.

"The *brightness* of his parts . . . distinguished him in an age of great politeness." — *Prior.*

Bright'on, (formerly BRIGHTHELMSTONE,) a fashionable watering-place, and parliamentary borough of England, co. Sussex, 47 m. S. of London. This place — which has been called the modern *Baiæ* — is situate on the coast of the British Channel, between Beachy Head and Selsey Bill, and is one of the handsomest towns in the kingdom, and so constant a resort of the upper classes of metropolitan society that it has received the appellation of *London-super-Mare* ("London-by-the-Sea"). *B.* is pre-eminently distinguished for its architectural beauty, its fine surrounding scenery, its superb promenades and drives, and for the general air of fashion, wealth, and gayety. It would be going beyond our limits were we to particularize the various attractive features of *B.*; we may mention, however, the magnificent but fantastic palace erected here by George IV., bearing the name of *The Pavilion*, but which has, since that monarch's demise, been disused as a royal residence. It is in the Oriental style, being copied from the Kremlin at Moscow. It now belongs to the corporation of the town by purchase from the royal family. *B.* has little or no commerce, being exclusively dependent upon the patronage of its wealthy visitors and partial residents. *Pop.* 87,317.

Bright'on, in *California*, a post-township of Sacramento co., on the American River, 5 m. E. of Sacramento; *pop.* 909.

Bright'on, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Macoupin co., 60 m. S.W. of Springfield.

Bright'on, in *Indiana*, a post-office of La Grange co.

Bright'on, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township of Washington co., 40 m. S.S.W. of Iowa City; *pop.* 1,384.

—A township of Cass co.; *pop.* 337.

Bright'on, in *Maine*, a post-township of Somerset co., 45 m. N. of Augusta; *pop.* 627.

Bright'on, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Middlesex co., 4 m. W. of Boston; *pop.* (1870) 4,967. Weekly cattle-fairs are held here. Annexed to Boston in 1874.

Bright'on, in *Maryland*, a P. O. of Montgomery co.

Bright'on, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Livingston co., on Ore Creek, 43 m. S.E. of Lansing; *pop.* of village, 454; of township, 1,440.

Bright'on, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Polk co., 24 m. N. of Springfield.

Bright'on, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Monroe co., 3 m. S. of Rochester; *pop.* (1870) 4,303.— A township of Franklin co.; *pop.* (1870) 201.

Bright'on, in *Ohio*, a village of Cuyahoga co., 4 m. S.W. of Cleveland.

—A village of Clarke co., 35 m. W. by S. of Columbus.

—A post-township of Lorain co., 30 m. S.E. of Sandusky City; *pop.* 508.

Bright'on, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Beaver co., on the Ohio River; *pop.* 844.

Bright'on, or **Old Bright'on,** in *Pennsylvania*, a prosperous borough of Beaver co., on Beaver River, near its confluence with the Ohio, 29 m. N.W. of Pittsburg. *Manf.* Cotton, paper, and flour; possesses an active trade.

—A village of Mercer co.

Bright'on, in *South Carolina*, a post-office of Beaufort district.

Bright'on, in *Vermont*, a township of Essex co., 60 m. N.E. of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 1,535.

Bright'on, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Kenosha co.; *pop.* 1,185.

—A township of Winnebago co.

Bright'on, a post-vill. of prov. of Ontario, Northumberland co., on Presque Isle Harbor, Lake Ontario, 92 m. E.N.E. of Toronto; *pop.* (1871) 1,357.

Bright's Disease, or ALBUMINURIA. (*Med.*) A disease of the kidneys, so named from Dr. Bright, the first to draw attention to the existence of this singular affection, the chief characteristic of which is the presence of a greater or less amount of serum separated from the blood, and found in the urine voided from the bladder. — *Symptoms.* Pain in the back and loins, at first slight and occasional, but becoming heavy, dull, and settled, accompanied with restlessness and fever, and the usual functional disturbance in the other organs: loss of appetite, hectic flushes, and general disturbance. These symptoms are succeeded by enlargement in the loins, œdema, or swelling of the face and extremities, and finally a state of general dropsy. Should these symptoms fail to point out the disease, heat applied to the urine will at once indicate its character; for the serum will become coagulated, and, according to the amount present, either the whole will be rendered solid, or masses of *coagulum* will be seen floating about the water. — The *causes* of this terrible malady are any which cause congestion of the kidneys — indulgence in strong drinks, long-continued suppuration, exposure to wet and cold, the exanthematous fevers, and pregnancy. The cure is very uncertain.

Bright'some, *a.* Bright; lucid; lustrous; brilliant.

Bright Star, in *Texas*, a post-office of Hopkins co.

Brights'ville, in *South Carolina*, a village of Marlborough district; *pop.* 857.

Bright'wood, in *District of Columbia*, a post-office of Washington co.

Brignais, a village of France, near Lyons, where, April 2, 1361, the French, under Jacques de Bourbon, were defeated by the Free Companies in the service of England.

Brignoles, (*breen'yōlz,*) a town of France, dep. Var, on the Caramy, 22 m. N.N.E. of Toulon. The town is neat and well-built, and is finely situated in a fertile basin, surrounded by high, wooded hills. *Manf.* Oil, wine, liquors, brandy, and the choice prunes known as *brignolles*. *Pop.* 6,757.

Brigown, a parish of Ireland, co. Cork.

Brihuega, a town of Spain, in New Castile, on the Fajuna, 20 m. E.N.E. of Guadalahara. Here, Dec. 9, 1710, the French, under the Duke de Vendôme, defeated the allies commanded by Lord Stanhope.

Brill, (*bril,*) *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Pleuronectes rhombus*, a fish resembling the turbot in its general form, but inferior to it in size and quality. It is distinguished from the turbot by the perfect smoothness of its skin, which is covered with scales of moderate size, and by its pale brown color above, marked by scattered yellowish or rufous spots.

Brill, PAUL, an eminent fresco-painter, B. at Antwerp, 1554. Emulating the example of his brother, a painter of some note in his day, he placed himself under his tuition, and assisted him in his works at the Vatican, where they were employed by Pope Gregory XIII. On the accession of Sixtus V., *B.* was engaged in the Sistine Chapel, St. Maria Maggiore, and the Scala Santa of St. John Lateran. By direction of Clement VIII., he painted his great work in the Scala Clementina, a landscape on

a grand scale, 68 feet wide, in which he introdnced the subject of St. Clement thrown into the sea with an anchor round his neck. D. at Rome, 1626.

Brill'iance, Brill'iancy, *n.* Quality or state of being brilliant; splendor; glitter; great brightness or lustre; as, *brilliance* of execution.

Brilliant, (*bril'y-ant,*) *a.* [Fr. *brillant*, from *briller*, to shine, sparkle, or glitter; allied to *beryl* and *pearl.*] Shining; glittering; sparkling; twinkling; splendid; lustrous; as, a *brilliant* gem.

"Replete with many a *brilliant* spark,
As wise philosophers remark." — *Lord Dorset.*

—Eminent by admirable qualities of mind or manner; as, a *brilliant* orator.

"Just knows, and knows no more, her Bible true,
A truth the *brilliant* Frenchman never knew." — *Cowper.*

—*n.* A diamond of the finest cut, formed into a number of facets, so as to refract the light, by which it derives increased lustre. The principal face, which is called the *table*, is surrounded by a fringe composed of a number of facets, which is all that is visible above the bezel when set. The proportion for the depth should be half the breadth of the stone, terminated with a small face parallel to the table, and connected with the surface by elongated facets. As the octohedron is the most common natural form of the stone, and the brilliant cut is by far the most advantageous in point of effect, besides being the most economical form that can be adopted, it is generally preferred. — See DIAMOND.

Brilliante, (*bril-lān'te,*) *n.* [It.] (*Music.*) Prefixed to a movement, this term denotes that it is to be played in a gay and lively, or brilliant manner.

Brill'iantly, *adv.* Splendidly.

Brill'iantness, *n.* State of brilliancy; splendor: lustre.

Brill'ion, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Calumet co., 13 m. E.S.E. of Appleton; *pop.* 672.

Brill'on, a town of Prussia, prov. Westphalia, reg. Arnsberg, cap. circ., 24 m. S.E. of Soest. *Manf.* Linen, and brass goods. Silver, lead, and calumine are found in the vicinity. *Pop.* 4,730.

Brills, *n. pl.* The hairs on the eyelids of a horse.

Brim, *n.* [A. S. *brymm* — *be*, and *ryman*, to enlarge, to extend.] The rim, edge, lip, margin, or brink of a vessel or other thing; as, the *brim* of a hat.

"How my head in ointment swims!
How my cup o'erlooks her *brims!*" — *Crashaw.*

—The brink, margin, or verge of a fountain, &c.; a border.

"Within whose cheerful *brims*,
That curious nymph had oft been known
To bathe her snowy limbs." — *Drayton.*

Brim, *v. a.* To fill to the brim, edge, or top.

"Then *brims* his ample bowl; with like design
The rest invoke the gods with sprinkled wine."—*Dryden.*

—*v. i.* To be full to the brim; as, a *brimming* stream.

"Now horrid frays
Commence, the *brimming* glasses now are hurl'd
With dire intent." — *Philips.*

Brim'field, in *Illinois*, a township of Peoria co., abt. 20 m. W.N.W. of Peoria; *pop.* 1,547.

Brim'field, in *Indiana*, a vill. of Noble co.; *pop.* 247.

Brim'field, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Hampden co., 70 m. W. by S. of Boston, possessing manufactures of carriages, leather goods, &c.; *pop.* 1,289.

Brim'field, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Portage co., 40 m. S.S.E. of Cleveland; *pop.* 913.

Brim'ful, *a.* Full to the brim or top; as, *brimful* of liquor.

"The good old king at parting wrung my hand,
His eyes *brimful* of tears." — *Addison.*

Brim'less, *a.* Without a brim; as, a *brimless* cap.

Brimmed, (*brimd'ā,*) *p. a.* Having a brim; — used generally with a compound qualification; as, a broad-*brimmed* hat.

Brim'mer, *n.* A bowl full to the top; as, a *brimmer* of wine.

"When healths go round, and kindly *brimmers* flow,
Till the fresh garlands on their foreheads glow."—*Dryden.*

Brim'ming, *a.* Full to the top or brim.

"And twice besides her beestings never fail,
To store the dairy with a *brimming* pail." — *Dryden.*

Brimstone, (*brim'stōn,*) *n.* [A. S. *bryne*, a burning, and *stone;* Goth. *briunan*, to burn; Sansk. *bhr;* Icel. *brennstein.*] (*Min.*) A commercial name for refined sulphur.—See SULPHUR.

(*Scrip.*) Sodom and the other cities of the Plain were destroyed "by *B.* and fire." (*Gen.* xix. 24.)

—*a.* Made of, or pertaining to, brimstone; as, *brimstone*-colored.

Brim'stony, *a.* Full of brimstone; containing sulphur; sulphurous.

Brin'ded, *a.* [See BRINDLED.] Streaked; brindled; variegated with different colors.

"She tam'd the *brinded* lioness,
And spotted mountain pard." — *Milton.*

Brindisi, (*brin-dē'se,*) (anc. *Brundusium,*) a fortified seaport city of S. Italy, prov. Otranto, at the bottom of a bay between capes Cavallo and Gollo. In antiquity, this was one of the most important cities of Italy, and was the port whence the intercourse between Italy and Greece and the East was usually carried on. It is now a poor, decayed place; but a vast plan for the reconstruction of the old harbor (long ago filled up) was approved of by the Italian government in 1865, and promises to be carried out. It is purposed to make this port, when so improved, the connecting point of a great line of steamers, intended to be established by a new commercial organization in England, called the *Great Oriental Company*, (with a capital of $30,000,000,) and which will form the shortest mail route between England and India, viâ Egypt. *Pop.* of *B.* 9,728.

Brin'dle, *n.* Quality or state of being brinded, variegated, spotted; as, "A natural *brindle*." — *Richardson.*

Brin'dled, *a.* [From A. S. *brennan*, to burn.] Marked with streaks of different colors, as if burned in; variegated; spotted: brinded; as, a *brindled* cow.

"The boar, my sisters! aim the fatal dart,
And strike the *brindled* monster to the heart."—*Addison.*

Brin'dletown, in *North Carolina*, a P. O. of Burke co.

Brind'ley, JAMES, an eminent English civil engineer and mechanician. B. 1716. On account of the poverty of his family, he received little more than the mere rudiments of education, and became, at 17, apprenticed to a wheelwright at Macclesfield, where his natural abilities soon developed themselves. After distinguishing himself by the contrivance of water-engines and other mechanical apparatus, he became known to the Duke of Bridgewater (*q. v.*), then planning his great scheme of inland navigation for connecting Liverpool and Manchester by means of a canal. This work, ridiculed as it had been by all the scientific men of the day, the duke persevered in, and *B.* undertook the charge of it: when, after encountering almost insuperable difficulties, and for the time almost financially ruining the duke, the success of this bold attempt was triumphantly established. In 1766, *B.* commenced the formation of the Grand Trunk Canal, uniting the rivers Trent and Mersey; which undertaking was completed after his death, in 1777. The variety of his inventions and the fertility of his resources were only equalled by the simplicity of the means he adopted. He seldom used any model or drawing, but relied on the retentiveness of his memory; and when conceiving any great design, passed days in bed to meditate over it. When asked, on his examination before the House of Commons, "For what purpose do you consider rivers to have been created?" *B.* at once replied, "Undoubtedly, to feed navigable canals." D. 1772.

Brine, *n* [A. S. *bryne*, from *brym*, the sea; Icel. *brim.*] The sea or ocean.

"The air was calm, and on the level *brine*
Sleek Panope, with all her sisters, played." — *Milton.*

—Salt water; water strongly impregnated with salt; as, to steep meat in *brine*.

"Add to it as much salt as will make a strong *brine*."—*Mortimer.*

—Metaphorically, tears; so designated from their saltness.

"What a deal of *brine*
Hath wash'd thy sallow cheeks for Rosaline!"— *Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To steep in brine; as, to *brine* beef.

—To strew salt over; as, to *brine* a meadow.

Brine'-cock, Brine'-valve, *n.* (*Marine Engineering.*) An apparatus for allowing the escape of the brine at the boiler, at every stroke of the feed-pump. It consists of two cocks, or valves, fixed on the same vertical spindle; the one valve is in the passage between the feed-pump and the boiler, and the other to the brine discharge; the feed-water acts on the under-surface of the upper valve, by which means it is raised, and allows the feed-water to enter the boiler. But in rising, it raises also the lower valve, because they are connected together by the spindle, and thus the brine is permitted to escape; on the up-stroke of the feed-pump, the feed-water ceases to flow, and the entrance of water and exit of brine stop at the same time. A difference in the areas of the valve regulates the proportion between the quantity admitted and that expelled.

Brine'-pan, *n.* The term applied to a receptacle of salt water, where salt becomes crystallized by solar action.

Brine'-pit, *n.* A salt spring or pit, whence water is taken for chemical evaporation into salt.

Brine'-pump, *n.* (*Marine Engineering.*) The pump in a steamship, used occasionally for drawing off a sufficient quantity of water, to prevent the salt from depositing in the boiler.

Brine'-spring, *n.* A spring of salt water.

Bring, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* BROUGHT.) [A.S. *bringan*; Ger. *bringen;* Goth. *briggan;* Swed. and Goth. *bringa;* probably allied to *bear*, or to *reach.*] To lead, draw, or cause to come; to guide; to induce.

"I was the chief that raised him to the crown,
And I'll be chief to *bring* him down again." — *Shaks.*

—To bear, convey, or carry to: as, he *brings* bad news.

"In that sweet mood when pleasant thoughts
Bring sad thoughts to the mind." — *Wordsworth.*

—To fetch; to procure; to produce; as, he *brought* her home.

"Take away the sword;
States can be saved without it; *bring* the pen!"—*Bulwer Lytton.*

—To prevail over; to attract; to induce; to lead by degrees.

"In years that *bring* the philosophic mind." — *Wordsworth.*

—To convey; to move; to carry; to draw along; as, that cloud *brings* rain.

"In distillation, the water ascends difficultly, and *brings* over with it some part of the oil of vitriol." — *Newton.*

To bring forth. To give birth to; to produce; to make manifest; to bring to light; as, *to bring forth* a child, an argument, &c.

"The good queen,
For she is good, hath *brought* you *forth* a daughter." —*Shaks.*
"Idleness and luxury *bring forth* poverty and want."—*Tillotson.*

To bring about. To bring anything to pass; to effect; to cause to occur; as, *to bring about* a quarrel.

"This he conceives not hard *to bring about*,
If all of you would join to help him out." — *Dryden.*

To bring in. To gather, as persons or things dispersed; to introduce, as an adherent; to produce, as money; to reduce within certain limits.

"He protests he loves you,
And needs no other suitor, but his liking,
To bring you *in* again." — *Shaks.*

To bring down. To abase; to humble; to cause to descend from a certain position; as, *to bring down* her pride.

To bring off. To clear; to procure to be acquitted; to cause to escape; to bear or convey away; as, *to bring off* a prisoner, *to bring off* water from shore.

"Set a kite upon the bench, and it is forty to one he 'll *bring off* a crow at the bar." — *L'Estrange*

To bring on. To produce as an occasional cause; to induce to begin; to originate; as, *to bring on* a battle, a disease, &c.

"The great question which . . . has *brought on* them all those miseries." — *Locke.*

To bring over. To carry across; as, *to bring over* reinforcements, passengers, &c.; to convert; to make proselytes, &c.

"The Protestant clergy will find it, perhaps, no difficult matter to *bring* great numbers *over* to the church." — *Swift.*

To bring out. To exhibit; to show; to introduce to society; to expose; to detect; to bring to light.

"These shake his soul, and, as they boldly press,
Bring out his crimes, and force him to confess." — *Dryden.*

To bring under. To subdue; to repress; to reduce to obedience.

"To say that the more capable, . . . hath such right to govern, as he may compulsorily *bring under* the less worthy, is idle."
Bacon.

To bring up. To educate; to instruct; to form; to rear; to train; as, *to bring up* a child; to cause to advance; as, *to bring up* troops.

"He that takes upon him the charge of *bringing up* young men, ... should have something more in him than Latin." — *Locke.*

To bring back. To recall; to induce or cause to return; as, *to bring back* a truant. — *To bring forward.* To place prominently before: to lead forth into notice; as, *to bring forward* a suggestion. — *To bring to.* To restore to life or consciousness; as, *to bring to* a half-drowned man. — *To bring to.* (*Naut.*) To check a ship's course, by brailing the sails so as to counteract each other. — *To bring by the lee.* To stand to the leeward, when a ship is sailing large, so as to bring the leeside rapidly to windward, and therefore, by throwing the sails aback, exposing her to be capsized.

Bring'er, *n.* The person who conveys or brings any thing.

"Yet the first *bringer* of unwelcome news
Hath but a losing office." — *Shaks.*

Bringer-up. A trainer; an instructor.

"Italy and Rome have been breeders and *bringers-up* of the worthiest of men." — *Ascham.*

Bring'iers, in *Louisiana*, a vill., cap. of St James par.

Brin'ish, *a.* [See BRINE.] Having the taste of brine; saltish; saline.

"Expecting ever when some envious surge
Will, in his *brinish* bowels, swallow him." — *Shaks.*

Brin'ishness, *n.* Saltness; tendency to saltness.

Brink, (*bringk,*) *n.* [Dan. and Swed. *brink*, from the root of *break.*] Literally, a break or termination: hence, the edge, margin, or border of a steep place, as of a precipice, cliff, gully, or river.

"And from the precipice's *brink* retire,
Afraid to venture on so large a leap." — *Dryden.*

Brink'erton, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Clarion co.

Brink'leyville, in *North Carolina*, a post-village of Halifax co., 90 m. N.E. of Raleigh.

Brinley's Station, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Preble co.

Brin'ton, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Champaign co.

Brinvilliers, MARIE MARGUERITE, MARQUISE DE, (*brang-ye-ya',*) a notorious poisoner, was the daughter of Drenx d'Aubray, lieutenant of Paris, and received a careful education. In 1651 she was married to the marquis, and formed an improper attachment to St. Croix, a young cavalry officer. The latter was imprisoned in the Bastile, and there learned from Exili, an Italian, the composition of poisons, which art he afterwards taught to his mistress. They then commenced a series of poisonings, the first victim being the marquis's father, then his two brothers and his sister, with a view to the ultimate possession of their fortunes. These crimes were not discovered until the death of St. Croix, in 1676, when there were found on him some papers which cast suspicion on the marchioness. She fled, but was arrested at Liège, and beheaded, 1676. Her career had excited such terror in France, that Louis XIV. instituted a distinct tribunal, the *Chambre Ardente* (q.v.), to investigate cases of poisoning by the "succession powder" used by the marchioness.

Brin'y, *a.* Pertaining to brine, or to the sea; as, the *briny* deep.

"Then, *briny* seas, and tasteful springs, farewell." — *Addison.*

Bri'ony, *n.* (*Bot.*) See BRYONIA.

Brioude, (*bre'yūde,*) (anc. BRIVAS,) a town of France, dep. Haute-Loire, near the river Allier, 29 m. N.W. of Le Puy. It is the birthplace of Lafayette. *Pop.* 5,128.

Brisach, (New.) or BREISACH, a fortified town of Germany, prov. Alsace-Lorraine, near the Rhine, opposite to Old *B.*, and 9 m. S.E. of Colmar. *B.* was built, in 1690, by Louis XIV., and fortified by Vauban. It is a regular octagon, and is regarded as one of the finest works constructed by that celebrated engineer. *Pop.* 3,955.

Bris'bane, in Australia, a county of Queensland; Lat. between 36° and 37° S., Lon. 149° E. It was formerly a British penal settlement, which it ceased to be in 1842.

BRISBANE, a sea-port, formerly cap. of the above county, and now the chief city of Queensland. It is situate about 640 m. N. of Sydney, near the mouth of a river of its own name, which falls into Moreton Bay.

Bris'coe Run, in *W. Virginia*, a P. O. of Wood co.

Briseis, (*bri-se'is.*) (*Anc. Lit.*) A girl of Lyrnessus, called also *Hippodamia*, When her country was taken

by the Greeks, she fell to the share of Achilles in the division of the spoils. Agamemnon afterward took possession of her, and Achilles thereupon made a vow to absent himself from the field of battle at Troy. This incident Homer makes one of the chief features of his Iliad.

Brisk, *a.* [W. *brysg*, from *brhys*, extreme ardor or eagerness; Fr. *brusque*, from It. *brusco*.] Lively; quick; active; nimble; vivacious; gay; sprightly of action; as, a *brisk* walk.

"Kind, and *brisk*, and gay, like me." — *Denham.*

Full of spirit; sharp and effervescing to the taste; as, *brisk* cider.

"Our nature here is not unlike our wine;
Some sorts, when old, continue *brisk* and fine." — *Denham.*

A brisk fire. One burning with freedom, activity, and clearness.

A brisk fire of artillery or musketry. A rapid and continuous discharge of heavy guns, or small-arms.

—*v. a.* To cheer; to enliven; to animate; to render sprightly.

To brisk up. To make brisk or lively; to animate.

—*v. i.* To come up in a sharp, lively, active manner.

Bris'ket, *n.* [Icel. *brjosk*, a gristle, from Goth. *brusts*, the breast; Fr. *brechet*; Gael. *brisgean*, a gristle.] That part of the breast of an animal that lies next to the ribs

Brisk'ly, *adv.* Actively; vigorously; with life and spirit.

Brisk'ness, *n.* Liveliness; vigor; quickness; gayety; vivacity; effervescence.

Brisson, Barnabé, (*bre'son,*) an eminent French jurist, b. 1531. He attained to the highest honors of the French bar, and became president à mortier in 1583. Henri III. used to say that no other king could boast of having in his service so learned a man as *B.*, and he commissioned him to collect and edit the ordinances of his predecessors and his own, which appeared under the title, *Code de Henri III., Roy de France et de Pologne, redigé en ordre par messire Barnabé Brisson*, fol., 1587, afterwards republished, with additions, under Henri IV., by Le Caron, 1609, and commonly called *Code Henri B.* was also the author of many other works, exhibiting the highest erudition. In 1589, he was made first president of the Parliament, and after Henri's death, in Aug. of the same year, proclaimed the Duke de Mayenne, the chief of the League, lieutenant-general of the kingdom. *B.* soon after became suspected by the faction of the "Sixteen" who ruled in Paris, and who thought that he was favorable to Henri IV. He was accordingly arrested and summarily hanged on the 15th Nov., 1591.

Brissot, Jean Pierre, (*bre'so,*) one of the leading men of the French Revolution, b. at Onarville, near Chartres, 1754. He was the son of a pastry-cook, and bred to the law, which he never followed. An acquaintance with English books gave him a turn for politics; when, for a time, he settled at Boulogne, and edited the *Courier de l'Europe*. On the suppression of this journal, he went to Paris, where he soon afterwards published his *Theory of Criminal Laws*, 2 vols. 8vo. He began, also, a book entitled *A Philosophical Library of Criminal Laws*, and wrote a volume on *Truth, or Meditations on the Means of reaching Truth in all Branches of Human Knowledge*. About this time he married Mademoiselle Dupont, who was employed as reader to the daughter of the Duke of Orleans. Finding little encouragement in France, however, he went to London, where he conducted a periodical journal called *Universal Correspondence on all that concerns the Happiness of Men in Society*. This journal was designed to disseminate in France such political principles as were based on reason. It therefore gave offence to the French government, and was seized and suppressed. On his return to Paris, in 1784, he was sent to the Bastile on the charge of having assisted in the publication of a libel; but obtained his release through the intercession of the Duke of Orleans, whose ambitious projects on the government he labored, by his talents, to advance. His political pamphleteering activity forced him to flee from France, whence he went to Holland, and thence to the U. States, where he wrote against slavery, having previously been one of the original founders of "La Société des Amis des Noirs." In 1789, the progress of events in France enabled him to return home. He floated forward on the revolutionary torrent. He was elected member of the first municipal council of the city of Paris, and in that capacity received the keys of the captured Bastile, on the 14th of July. Soon after he was elected by the citizens of Paris to be their representative in the Constituent Assembly. He joined the party called the *Girondins*, and co-operated with Vergniaud, Guadet, Gensonné, the Provençal Isnard, and others, who were weak and imprudent politicians, but among the most eloquent and best men in France. The Girondists triumphed over the *Feuillans* or moderate constitutional monarchy party; but they were in their turn defeated in much the same manner by the Jacobins or party called the *Mountain*, who went as much farther than the Girondists, as the Girondists had gone farther than the *Feuillans*. The Gironde was nothing more in the revolution than a party of transition from the power of the middling classes of society to that of the mob. The members of it put themselves and their country in a position from which there was no escape except through seas of blood. During the fearful struggle, *B.* incurred the deadly hatred of Robespierre, which was equivalent to a death-warrant. On the 2d of June, 1793, a sentence of arrest was passed against him. *B.* was calm and firm, and at first not inclined to do anything to escape death, but on the entreaties of his family and friends he attempted to get to Switzerland. Being arrested at Moulins, he was carried back to Paris, and brought before the revolutionary tribunal, where the Jacobins in vain endeavored to destroy his courage and self-possession. The only regrets he expressed were at the political errors he had committed, and at leaving his wife and children in absolute poverty. He was condemned, of course, and went to the guillotine with twenty other Girondists, his associates and friends, on the 31st of October, 1793, just nine months and ten days after they had voted the death of Louis XVI. (whose life however they attempted to spare), and fifteen days after the execution of the Queen Marie Antoinette. They marched to the scaffold with all the stoicism of the times, and singing, as it was the fashion to do, the *Marseillaise*, or song of the republic. They all died with courage. *B.* was only 39 years old. His companions in death were Vergniaud, Gensonné, Fonfrède, Ducos, Valazé, Lasource, Silléry, Gardien, Carra, Duprat, Beauvais, Duchâtel, Mainvielle, Lacaze, Boilean, Lehardy, Antiboul, and Vigée. *B.* stood at the head of the party, which he embraced. At one time in his political career a large section of the house was called after his name, *The Brissotins*. He was singularly honest and disinterested; he sincerely wished the good of his country, but he knew not how to accomplish it.

Bris'ted, Charles Astor, an American author, b. in N. Y. 1820; d. 1874. His works include: *The Upper Ten Thousand* (1852); *The Interference Theory of Government* (1867); and *Anacreontics* (1872).

Brist'ersburg, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Fauquier co.

Bristle, (*bris'l,*) *n.* [A. S. *bristl*; Frisian, *boarstel*; Du. *borstel—boar*, and *steb*, a stalk.] The long, stiff, coarse hair growing on the back of the hog and wild-boar, and extensively used in the manufacture of brushes, and also by shoemakers and saddlers. The quality of *B.* depends on the length, stiffness, color, and straightness.

(*Bot.*) Rigid, thick-walled hair, usually of a single cell; or any similar bodies, of whatever nature; as the pubescence on certain plants.

—*v. a.* To erect in bristles. (Sometimes followed by *up*.)

"Boy, *bristle* thy courage *up*." — *Shaks.*

—To attach a bristle to; as, to *bristle* a thread.

—*v. i.* To rise or stand erect, as bristles.

"Thy hair so *bristles* with unmanly fears,
As fields of corn that rise in bearded ears." — *Dryden.*

—To present an appearance of standing close and erect, like bristles.

"The hill of La Haye Sainte *bristling* with ten thousand bayonets." — *Thackeray.*

To bristle up. To manifest courage, defiance, or scorn.

"Which makes him plume himself and *bristle up*
The crest of youth against your dignity." — *Shaks.*

Bris'tle-bearing, *a.* Possessing bristles.

Bris'tleness, *n.* State or quality of having bristles.

Bris'tle-pointed, *a.* (*Bot.*) That terminates gradually in a sharp point, as the leaves of certain mosses.—*Lindley.*

Bris'tle-shaped, *a.* Resembling a bristle in shape.

Bris'tle-tail, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Gadfly, *q. v.*

Bristly, (*bris'ly,*) *a.* Thick set with bristles, or with hairs like bristles; rough.

"Thus mastful beech the *bristly* chestnut bears,
And the wild ash is white with bloomy pears." — *Dryden.*

Bris'toe Station, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Prince William co., 4 m. W.S.W. of Manassas Junction. Here, on the 15th Oct., 1863, a battle was fought between Warren's corps of the Army of the Potomac, and the Confederates under Gen. Hill. The attack of the Confederates was bravely repulsed, with heavy loss on their part, and Gen. Warren, then confronted by nearly the whole of Lee's army, succeeded in joining the main army on the heights of Centreville.

Bris'tol, an ancient and important city, county, and seaport of England, at the confluence of the Avon and Frome, 8 m. S.E. of the embouchure of the former into the British Channel, 108 m. W. of London. The city extends over 7 hills and their intermediate valleys, amidst a picturesque and fertile district. Some portions of it are very quaint and old-fashioned, but the major and newer parts of the city are finely built, spacious, well paved and lighted. *B.* is famous for its magnificent cathedral (700 years old) and churches; the principal of the latter, St. Mary's Redcliffe, being one of the finest Gothic edifices in the kingdom, and renowned for its superb tower. *B.* is replete with other handsome buildings; municipal, commercial, educational, literary, and domestic, too numerous to be enumerated, but comprising the Guildhall, Exchange, Banks, Mechanics' Institute, literary institutions, libraries, assembly rooms, theatres, &c. At Clifton, one of its suburbs, are the celebrated hot wells, baths, and pump-rooms, so well known and resorted to by invalids. In consequence of the high tides in the British Channel, vessels of the largest size ascend the river almost into the centre of the city. The harbor is about 3 m. long, and very spacious, with docks, basins, and magnificent quays. The river here is spanned by numerous bridges connecting the two divisions of the city, and communication by canals and railways extends thence to London and the greater part of the kingdom. *B.* was for a lengthened period the second most important commercial seaport and emporium after London, monopolizing nearly the whole of the American and W. Indian trade, until excelled and surpassed by Liverpool. It still, however, maintains a most important trade with the W. Indies, the E. Indies, and China, and may be accounted the third great seaport of England. — *Manf.* Tobacco, sugar, brass and copper wares, soap, glass, machinery, steam-engines, pottery, iron and tin goods, chain-cables, hardware, shot and projectiles, chemicals, liquors, &c., &c. 380 sailing-vessels and 41 steamers, aggregating about 75,000 tons, belong to the port of *B.* — The city rose to notice towards the close of the Saxon dynasty, and was at times frequented by ships from all parts of Europe. During the civil war in the 17th century it suffered severely, being alternately taken and retaken by the hostile armies. Sebastian Cabot, Chatterton, Southey, and Sir Thomas Lawrence, were born here. *Pop.* 171,382.

Bris'tol, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of Hartford, 15 m. S.W. by W. of Hartford. Here are extensive factories of clocks, and iron and brass foundries. *Pop.* (1870), 3,790.

Bristol, in *Florida*, a p.-v., cap. of Liberty co.; *pop.* 330.

Bristol, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Kendall co.; *pop.* 1,352.

—A post-village of above township, on the Fox River, 6 m. from Oswego, and 52 W.S.W. of Chicago.

—A village of Effingham co., 12 m. S.W. of Ewington.

Bristol, in *Indiana*, a flourishing post-village of Elkhart co., on the St. Joseph's River, 156 m. N. of Indianapolis; *pop.* 681.

Bristol, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township of Worth co., of which it is the cap., 120 m. N. by E. of Des Moines. *Pop.* of township, 503.

Bristol, in *Maine*, a post-township of Lincoln co., on the Atlantic, 30 m. S. by E. of Augusta. Ship-building is extensively carried on. *Pop.* 2,916.

Bristol, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Anne Arundel co.

Bristol, in *Massachusetts*, a S.E. county, *area* 517 sq. m. It is bounded S. by Buzzard's Bay, and watered by the Taunton River, &c. Its sea-coast, about 18 m. in extent, is indented by numerous bays and good harbors, affording facilities for navigation, and the fisheries are extensively prosecuted. *Surface.* Mainly level. *Soil.* Partially fertile; iron is extensively found. *Prin. Towns.* Taunton, and New Bedford. *Pop.* 102,886.

Bristol, in *Minnesota*, a township of Fillmore co., near the frontier of Iowa; *pop.* 933.

Bristol, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Webster co.

Bristol, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Grafton co., 30 m. N. of Concord. *Manf.* Leather and woollens. *Pop.* 1,416.

Bristol, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Ontario co., 212 m. W. of Albany; *pop.* 1,551.

Bristol, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Morgan co., 30 m. N.W. of Marietta; *pop.* 1,469.

—A village of Perry co., 48 m. W.N.W. of Marietta.

—A township of Trumbull co.; *pop.* 983.

—A village of Wayne co., 100 m. N.E. of Columbus, and 14 from Wooster.

Bristol, in *Pennsylvania*, a handsome post-borough of Bucks co., on the Delaware River, 19 m. above Philadelphia, and 115 E. by S. of Harrisburg; *pop.* 3,269.

—A post-twp. of Bucks co., on the Delaware; *pop.* 2,040.

—A suburb, forming part of the city of Philadelphia.

Bristol, in *Rhode Island*, an E. county, possessing an area of about 25 sq. m., bounded S. and W. by Narragansett Bay, and E. by Mount Hope. *Surface.* Undulating. *Soil.* Fertile. The inhabitants are largely interested in the fisheries. *Cap.* Bristol. *Pop.* 9,421.

—A flourishing port of entry, seat of justice, and township of the above co., on a neck of land extending S. into Narragansett Bay, 16 m. S.S.E. of Providence, 14 N. by E. of Newport, and 7 W.S.W. of Salt River. The town is well built and prettily situated, and has an excellent harbor accessible to ships of large tonnage. Its shipping-trade, both coastwise and foreign, is very active, and it is much resorted to in the summer as a sanatorium. King Philip, the enemy of the early New England settlers, resided at Mount Hope, in the vicinity, and was killed at this place in 1676. During the war of the Revolution, *B.* was bombarded by the British, and the greater part of the town destroyed. *Pop.* of township (1870), 5,302.

Bristol, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Sullivan co., 15 m. W.S.W. of Abingdon, and 130 E.N.E. of Knoxville; *pop.* 853.

Bristol, in *Vermont*, a thriving post-township of Addison co., 28 m. S.W. by W. of Montpelier; *pop.* 1,365.

Bristol, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Dane co., 18 m. N.E. of Madison; *pop.* 1,274.

—A post-village and township of Kenosha co.; *pop.* 1,140.

Bristol Bay, an arm of the Pacific Ocean, in Alaska, Lat. about 54° N., Lon. 160° W. It lies immediately N. of the peninsula of Alaska, and receives the waters of two considerable lakes, which, communicating with each other, afford an opening into the interior.

Bristol-board, *n.* A description of strong pasteboard, made smooth by glazing, and used for artistic purposes.

Bristol-brick, *n.* A kind of brick employed in cleaning steel; — so called from the seat of its original manufacture, Bristol, in England.

Bristol Centre, in *New York*, a P. O. of Ontario co.

Bristol Channel, an inlet of St. George's Channel, between South Wales, and Devonshire and Somersetshire, in England. Its upper extremity forms the estuary of the Severn.

Bristol-diamond, Bristol-stone, *n.* (*Min.*) A small and brilliant crystal of colorless quartz, found in the mountain limestone in the vicinity of Bristol, England. It is occasionally used, in a cut and polished state, for ornamental purposes.

Bristol Station, in *Illinois*, a P. O. of Kendall co.

Bris'tolville, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Trumbull co.

Bristow Station, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Warren co.

Brisure, (*bre-zoor.*) [Fr., from *briser*, to break.] (*Fort.*) Any part of a parapet or rampart which is constructed in a direction different to that part of the fortification of which it forms a continuous portion. In field-works, the term *brisure* is applied to the faces of a star fort, or those of any line of defensive works consisting of a series of re-entering and salient angles.

Brit, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Clupea.

Britain, (Great.) See GREAT BRITAIN.
Britain, (New.) See NEW BRITAIN.
Britan'nia. See GREAT BRITAIN.
Britannia Metal, *n.* An alloy of tin with a little copper and antimony. It is much used for spoons, teapots, &c., on account of the ease with which it may be worked and polished.
Britannic, (*bri-tan'ik,*) *a.* [Lat. *Britannicus,* from *Britannia,* Great Britain.] Pertaining to Britain, or to the British Empire.
Britannicus, (*bri-tăn'ne-kus,*) son of the emperor Claudius, by his third wife, Messalina. His original name was *Tiberius Claudius Germanicus,* to which was subsequently added *Britannicus,* from the conquests which were made in Britain. D. 56; poisoned by Nero in his fourteenth year.
Brite, Bright, *v. i.* To be over-ripe, as wheat, barley, hops, &c. (Used in some parts of England.)
Brit'ish, *a.* [A.S. *Brittisc.*] Pertaining to Great Britain, or its inhabitants.
British Empire (The) embraces, with its colonies and possessions, about one-third of the surface of the globe, and nearly a fourth of its population, and has its nucleus in the British Islands, or the *United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.* G. Britain, the largest, richest, and most populous of the two islands, includes what were formerly the independent kingdoms of England and Scotland, now united under one crown, and form, with Ireland, the centre of the wealth and civilization of the whole empire. We give from the latest official returns accessible in 1879 an abstract as follows:

States and Possessions.	*Area in Eng. sq. m.*	*Pop.*
EUROPE.—Great Britain and Ireland, Gibraltar, Malta, and Heligoland	122,000	34,128,000
ASIA.—British and Native States of I., Hong Kong, Aden, Straits Settlements, Ceylon, Cyprus, Labuan, Nicobar, Andaman, Laccadive, Curia-Muria, Perim, Mosha, Kamaran, and Keeling Islands	1,600,000	242,000,000
AFRICA.—Cape Colony, including Kaffraria, Natal, Gold Coast, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Mauritius, St. Helena, Transvaal, Basuto-Land, W. Griqua, Transkei, Namaqua, Herrero, W. African Settlements, Ascension, Tristan d'Acunha, Lagos, New Amsterdam, and St. Paul	600,000	3,000,000
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—Dominion of Canada, including Newfoundland	3,800,000	4,000,000
W. INDIES, CENTRAL AMERICA, &C.—Bahamas, Turk's Island, Jamaica, Virgin Islands, St. Kitt's, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbadoes, Grenada, Tobago, Trinidad, and Honduras	26,000	900,000
SOUTH AMERICA.—British Guiana, and Falkland Islands	83,000	220,000
AUSTRALASIA.—New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, West Australia, Tasmania, Queensland, and New Zealand, and the islands of Auckland, Chatham, Caroline, Fanning, Feejee, Lord Howe's, Malden, Norfolk, and Starbuck	2,550,000	3,000,000
Total	9,031,000	298,748,000

See each name as abv., and the RT. GREAT BRITAIN, p. 1116.

British Gum, *n.* (*Chem.*) See DEXTRIN.
Brit'ish Hollow, in *Wisconsin,* a P. O. of Grant co.
Brit'on, *n.* [A.S. *bryt;* Celt. *brit,* variegated, spotted.] Originally, a painted man; an inhabitant of ancient Britain; in the modern sense, a native of England or Scotland (Great Britain proper). "*Britons* never shall be slaves." *Thomson.* — See GREAT BRITAIN.
Brit'tany, in France. See BRETAGNE.
Brittle, (*brit'l,*) *a.* [From A.S. *bryttian;* Swed. and Goth. *bryta;* Icel. *brióta,* to break.] Apt to break: easily broken; easily breaking short; not tough or tenacious; as, a *brittle* vase. — See BRITTLENESS.

"From earth all came, to earth must all return.
Frail as the cord, and *brittle* as the urn."—*Prior.*

Brit'tlely, *adv.* In a brittle manner. (R.)
Brit'tleness, *n.* (*Phys.*) A property of bodies which, although solid, yet are so weakly bound together that a very small mechanical force suffices to separate their particles. They can be easily reduced to powder. The cohesive force between their perceptible particles almost vanishes, but they differ from liquids in possessing a considerable cohesive force, acting between the particles, which are so small as to be almost imperceptible.
Brit'ton, JOHN, an English architect, antiquary, and topographical writer, B. 1771. He was the son of a small farmer, and received but a scanty education. Some short notices which he had contributed to the *Sporting Magazine* brought him into acquaintance with its publisher, Mr. Whelde, who employed him to compile the *Beauties of Wiltshire,* which he did in conjunction with a young literary friend named E. W. Brayley. They also prepared the *Beauties of Bedfordshire* in the same manner. *B.* afterwards issued a more elaborate work, entitled *The Architectural Antiquities of England.* One of the most important of his subsequent publications was *The Cathedral Antiquities of England,* 14 vols. fol. and 4to., 1814–1835, with upwards of 300 highly finished plates. Altogether, his illustrated works in the department of architectural and topographical description and antiquities number 87. D. 1857.
Brit'ton's Neck, in *South Carolina,* a post-office of Marion district.
Britt's Landing, in *Tennessee,* a P. O. of Perry co.
Britzska, (*brits'ka,*) *n.* [Russ. *britschka;* Pol. *bryzcka.*] An open, four-wheeled carriage, with shutters to close at pleasure, and space for reclining when on a journey. *W. Encycl.*
Brive-la-Gaillarde, a town of France, dep. Corrèze, cap. arrond., in a beautiful and fertile plain on the Corrèze, 15 m. S.W. of Tulle. It is a well-built place, having a large trade in wine, cattle, chestnuts, and truffles. *Pop.* 10,839.
Brix'en, a fortified town of the Tyrol, 40 m. S.S.E. of Innspruck; *pop.* 3,975. Near it is the Fort of Francis, or Franzensveste, commanding the valley of Eisach, and the 3 roads from Germany, Italy, and Carinthia.
Brix'ham, a seaport of England, co. Devon, on Torbay, 186 m. W.S.W. of London. It is a thriving town, with a fine and secure harbor. Its principal trade is connected with the Torbay fishery. William III. landed here, and inaugurated the Revolution, Nov. 5, 1688.—*Pop.* 4,829.
Brix'ton, in *Virginia,* a post-office of Alexandria co.
Bri'za, *n.* [Gr. *brizo,* I nod, on account of the quaking character of the spikelets.] (*Bot.*) The Quaking-grass, a genus of plants, ord. *Gramineæ.* The species *B. media* is naturalized in the vicinity of Boston. Its dense clusters of flowers hang upon the ends of very delicate filamentous peduncles, forming elegant panicles, which shake with the slightest breath of air.
Brize, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See GAD-FLY.
Briz'ure, *n.* [From Fr. *briser,* to break.] (*Her.*) Any charge that is in a broken condition or bruised. The terms *brizé* and *brisé* are used synonymously.
Broach, (*brōch,*) *n.* [Fr. *broche,* a spit; from Celt. *broc,* a point; Gael. *brag,* an awl; W. *proc,* a thrust, a stab.] Originally, a spit. (o.)

"And drip their fatness from the hazel *broach*." — *Dryden.*

—An awl or bodkin; a pointed or penetrating instrument.
—An ornament for the person; a clasp. See BROOCH.
—A sharp piece of wood used in some parts of England for thatching. — A candle-rod.

(*Mech.*) A tool of steel, generally tapering, and of a polygonal form, with from four to eight cutting edges, for smoothing or enlarging holes in metal: sometimes made smooth or without edges, as for burnishing pivot-holes in watches. The broach for gun-barrels is commonly square and without taper. — Also, a straight tool with file teeth made of steel, to be pressed through irregular holes in metal that cannot be dressed by revolving tools. — *Webster.*

(*Arch.*) A small steeple or spire that is built on the top of a tower, rising immediately on the summit of its walls, without being surrounded at the base by a parapet or battlements.



Fig. 422.—BROACH.

—A start of the head of a young stag, growing sharp like the end of a spit.
—*v. a.* [Fr. *brocher.*] To pierce, as with a spit; to spit.

"Bringing rebellion *broached* on his sword."—*Shaks.*

—To tap: to let out; to pierce a cask in order to draw liquid; as, to *broach* a barrel of ale.

"And blood was ready to be *broach'd*.
When Hudibras in haste approach'd."
Butler.

—To open for the first time in order to give out; as, to *broach* the cabin stores.

"I will open the old armories, I will *broach* my store." — *Knolles.*

—To utter; to open up; to publish first; as, he *broached* the matter gently.

"This error, that Pison was Ganges, was first *broach'd* by Josephus."—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

To broach to. (*Naut.*) To fall off so much, when a ship is going free, as to bring the wind round on the other quarter, and take the sails aback.
Broach'er, *n.* A spit; a broach.

"The youth approach'd, and, as it burn'd,
On five sharp *broachers* rank'd, the roast they turn'd." *Dryden.*

—One who broaches a matter; the first author of a communication made; an opener or utterer of anything; as, a *broacher* of bad news.

"The first *broacher* of an heretical opinion." — *L'Estrange.*

Broach'ing-to, *n.* (*Naut.*) In navigation, to allow the ship's head to incline rapidly to windward of her proper course. This is occasioned by negligence, and may result in the sails being taken aback, and the dismasting of the vessel. — See BROACH.
Broad, (*brawd.*) *a.* [A.S. *brad;* Ger. *breit;* Swed. and Goth. *braedd,* the side: Goth. *braids;* allied to *spread.*] Wide; expanded: extended in breadth from side to side;—opposed to narrow; as, a *broad* river.

"The top may be justly said to be *broader*, as the bottom is narrower." — *Temple.*

—Extended in all directions; wide; ample; open; as, *broad* day.
—Unrestricted; unreserved; extended; as, a *broad* method.

"*Broad* based upon her people's will." — *Tennyson.*

—Vulgar; gross; indelicate; as, a *broad* jest; *broad* mirth.

"Because he seems to chew the cud again,
When his *broad* comment makes the text too plain."— *Dryden.*

Broad as long. Equal in all respects.

"For it is as *broad as long*, whether they rise to others, or bring others down to them." — *L'Estrange.*

Broadal'bin, in *New York,* a post-township of Fulton co., 40 m. N.W. of Albany; *pop.* (1870), 2,493.
Broad-arrow, *n.* (*Her.*) See PHEON.
—In England, a cuneiform mark, painted or branded, thus ➢, on all stores and materials belonging to the British Admiralty and the Board of Customs. It is unknown when this mark originated; but a penalty was affixed, in 1698, to the use of it by any private person under the Act 9 and 10 Will. III. cap. 41.
Broad'-axe, *n.* An axe with a broad edge, used for felling timber.
Broad Axe, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Montgomery co.
Broad-bill, *n.* See FULIX.
Broad'-brim, *n.* A peculiar kind of hat for men's wear; more particularly applied to the head-covering used by the members of the Society of Friends. — A colloquialism for a Quaker, or male member of the Society of Friends.
Broad'-brimmed, *a.* That has a broad brim.
Broad Brook, in *Connecticut,* a thriving post-village of Hartford co., 15 m. N.N.E. of Hartford.
Broad'cast, *n.* (*Agric.*) A method of sowing seeds by casting them or scattering them abroad, so as to distribute them evenly over the entire surface of the soil; in opposition to sowing in drills or rows. The operation of sowing *B.* is generally performed by the hand, the operator carrying the seeds in a bag or sowing-sheet, or in a basket. There are also machines for sowing *B.*, but they are not much in use. In general, grasses are sown broadcast; while grain, pulse, and broad-leaved plants grown for their roots or leaves are sown in drills or rows. The term is sometimes applied to planting, but it is more generally restricted to sowing.
Broad'cast, *adv.* By scattering or loosely distributing from the hand; as, to sow a field *broadcast.*
Broad'cast, *a.* Scattered over the ground with the hand, as seed in sowing.—Widely diffused or spread over.
Broad'cloth, *n.* A fine quality of woollen cloth, over 29 inches in width, fabricated for men's outer garments.
Broad Creek, in *Delaware,* Sussex co., empties into the Nanticoke River.
Broad Creek, in *Maryland,* a P. O. of Queen Anne co.
Broad Creek Neck, in *Maryland,* a post-office of Talbot co.
Broad'en, *v. i.* To grow broad.

"Low walks the sun, and *broadens* by degrees." — *Thomson.*

—*v. a.* To make broad; to amplify in width or volume.
Broad'-eyed, *a.* Having a wide survey or scope of vision.

"In spite of *broad-eyed*, watchful day." — *Shaks.*

Broad'ford, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Fayette co., 2 m. N. of Connellsville.
Broad'-gauge, *n.* (*Civil Engineering.*) See GAUGE.
Broad'haven, a bay on the W. coast of Ireland, co. Mayo, 11 m. N.W. of Bangor, and near Erris Head.
Broad'-horn, *n.* In the U. States, a term given to the broad, flat-bottomed boats plying on Western rivers.
Broad'-horned, *a.* Possessing widely extended horns.
Broad'ish, *a.* Somewhat broad; broad in moderation.
Broad'kill, in *Delaware,* a hundred of Sussex co.; *pop.* 2,419.
Broad-leaf, *n.* (*Bot.*) See TERMINALIA.
Broad'-leafed, Broad'-leaved, *a.* Having broad leaves.

"Narrow and *broad-leaved* Cyprus grass." — *Woodward.*

Broad'ly, *adv.* In a broad manner.
Broad Mountain, in *Pennsylvania,* an extensive ridge, stretching S.W. from the middle of Carbon co., through Schuylkill co., into Dauphin, a distance of abt. 50 m., and forming along its summit, about 2,000 feet above sea, a broad table land, whence its name. It is the highest mountain in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania.
Broad-mouth Creek, in *S. Carolina,* embouching into Saluda River, in Abbeville district.
Broad'ness, *n.* Breadth; extent from side to side; coarseness; grossness; as, *broadness* of style.

"I have used the cleanest metaphor I could find to palliate the *broadness* of the meaning." — *Dryden.*

Broad'-pennant, *n.* (*Naut.*) The pennant carried at the mast-head of a commodore's vessel. — See COMMODORE.
Broad'-piece, *n.* A piece of gold coin broader than a guinea. — *Webster.*
Broad Ripple, in *Indiana,* a P. O. of Marion co.
Broad River, in *Georgia,* rises in Habersham co., and, after a S.E. course, empties into the Savannah River at Petersburg.
—A post-office of Elbert co.
Broad River, in *N. and S. Carolina,* springing at the base of the Blue Ridge in the first-named State, and passing into S. Carolina, in York District, takes a S. course, and joins the Saluda at Columbia, there to become the Congaree.
Broad River, in *South Carolina,* a strait between the mainland and Port Royal Island.
Broad Run Station, in *Virginia,* a post-office of Fauquier co.
Broad Run, in *Virginia,* a stream of Loudoun co., which, after a N. course, falls into the Potomac a few miles S.E. of Leesburg.

—Another stream, rising in Fauquier co., and flowing S.E., enters the Occoquan River, 1 m. from Brentsville. —A post-office of Loudoun co.

Broad'-seal, *n.* The Great Seal of England; also, the public seal of a country or state. — *Webster.*

Broad'side, *n.* (*Naut.*) The side of a ship above the water's edge. When a vessel is pressed down on one side by the wind, she is said to be on her *broadside.* — (*Naval Gunnery.*) A discharging of the whole of the guns contained in one side of a ship at the same moment; precisely the same operation as soldiers would call a *volley.* The weight of shot and shell that can be delivered by the *B.* of a line-of-battle ship is very great; one of 131 guns being able to fire off at one *B.* a weight of metal amounting to 2,400 lbs.

(*Printing.*) Any large page printed on one side of a sheet of paper. Modern *B.* are of various sizes, sometimes consisting of several sheets, which, when put together, frequently cover a great space. The letters used in the largest are often two or three feet in length, each one occupying a whole sheet. Old English *B.* are frequently valuable as illustrating the history of the period.

Broad'-spread, *a.* Wide-spread.

Broad'-spreading, *a.* Spreading out widely; as, a *broad-spreading* view.

Broad'sword, *n.* A sword with a broad blade and a cutting edge, but capable of being used like the rapier for thrusting. When made so as to be employed in the latter way, as well as for cutting, it is called a *sabre,* and forms one of the weapons of the modern cavalry soldier. The modern representative of the old English *B.* is the *claymore* (q. v.), with which the Highland regiments of the British army are still armed. The English people became more and more skilful in the use of the *B.*, according as the wearing of suits of mail began to grow out. In the days of Queen Elizabeth, the "swash-bucklers," or "bullies," of that period achieved an unenviable notoriety for their skill in it. The *buckler,* or shield, a very ancient piece of armor, generally accompanied the *B.*, forming as it did the principal means of defence against it. At the close of the 16th century, sword-and-buckler combats began to decline, having been superseded by the continental mode of fighting with the rapier, or thrusting-sword, and the dagger. The Scots Highlanders, however, continued to use the *B.*, as well as the *target,* or buckler, until they were disarmed after the insurrection of 1745. Among the Highland clans, the *B* was termed the *claymore,* and it was their national weapon.

"I heard the *broadsword's* deadly clang." — *Sir W. Scott.*

Broad Top, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Bedford co.: *pop.* 1,626.

—A post-village of Huntingdon co.; *pop.* 327.

Broad Top Mountain, in *Pennsylvania,* situate partly in Bedford co., and partly in that of Huntingdon. The highest point is about 2,600 feet above sea-level. The mountain contains two principal coal-basins, lying parallel, side by side, N. 25° E., united by the passage of the lower coals from one over the principal anticlinal into the other, and each compounded of several subordinate parallel troughs. This isolated double coal-basin is separated from the bituminous coal-fields of the Alleghany Mountain upland, with an interval of 25 miles, by the great lower silurian anticlinal axis of Morrison's Cove and Nittany Valley. It contains in its deepest troughs about 900 feet of coal-measure, and takes in the Pittsburg coal-bed with one of the limestones above it.

Broad'way, in *New Jersey,* a post-village of Warren co., on the Pohatcong Creek, 8 m. S. of Belvidere.

Broad'way, in *Ohio,* a post-office of Union co.

Broadway Depot, in *Virginia,* a post-village of Rockingham co., about 34 m. N.N.E. of Staunton.

Broad'well, in *Illinois,* a twp. and post-vill of Logan co., 21 m. N.N.E of Springfield; *pop.* of twp. 920.

Broad'well, in *Kentucky,* a post office of Harrison co.

Broad'wise, *a.* According to the direction of the breadth.

Brocade, (*brō-kād',*) *n.* [Sp. *brocádo;* Fr. *brocart,* from Celt. *broc,* a point, a needle.] A description of stout silken stuff, variegated with gold and silver, raised and enriched with foliage, flowers, and other ornaments, and used for the dresses of both sexes during the 17th and 18th centuries. In an inventory of the wardrobe of Charles II., in the Bodleian Library, is mentioned "white and gold *brocade* at two pounds three and sixpence per yard, and coliere-du-prince *brocade* at two pounds three shillings per yard." Brocade was not known in England till after the 13th century, and was a great rarity and luxury upon the Continent in the 14th.

Brocad'ed, *a.* Worked like brocade; as, a *brocaded* robe.

"Should you the rich *brocaded* suit unfold,
Where rising flow'rs grow stiff with frosted gold."—*Gay.*

—Apparelled in brocade; as, a lady in *brocade.*

Bro'cage, Bro'kage, *n.* A commission or profit gained by transacting business for others. — The business of a broker; brokerage.

Bro'cards, Brocardus, Brocardica, *n. pl.* Properly, maxims or principles of law, as the *Brocardica juris* of Azo; but the word has come to be applied to maxims or proverbs generally. It is said by Vossius to be derived from the Greek term *protarchia,* first elements; but others, with more probability, derive it from Burchard, or Brocard, bishop of Worms, who made a collection of canons, called from him *Brocardica;* and as they abounded in short sententious sayings and proverbs, the name came to be applied to works of that description.

Bro'catel, Brocatel'lo, *n.* [Fr. *brocatelle;* Sp. *brocatel;* It. *brocatello.*] A coarse kind of brocade used in tapestry.

Broccoli, (*brok'ko-li,*) *n.* [Fr. *brocoli;* It. *broccolo;* Sp. *brocoli.*] (*Hort.*) The *Brassica oleracea,* a common garden vegetable differing from the cauliflower only in having colored instead of white heads. — See Cauliflower.

Broch'antite, *n.* (*Min.*) A native sulphate of copper, thus named after Brochant the French mineralogist.

Broche, (*brōch.*) See Broach.

Brochette', *n.* [Fr.] A skewer to stick meat on. — A mode of frying chickens.

Brochure, (*bro-shoor',*) *n.* [Fr., from *brocher,* to stitch, from *broche,* a needle.] A pamphlet; a printed and stitched publication on a small scale; as, the author of a witty *brochure.*

Brock, (*broc,*) *n.* [A.S. *broc;* Dan. *brok;* Ir. *broc;* Corn. and W. *brock;* Gael. *breac,* spotted, speckled, piebald.] (*Zoöl.*) A badger, so named from the white streaks on its face. — See Badger.

"Or with pretence of chasing thence the *brock.*"—*Ben Jonson.*

—A Brocket, *q. v.*

Brock, in *Ohio,* a post-office of Darke co.

Brocken, (*brok'kn,*) the culminating point of the Hartz Mountains, in N Germany, kingdom of Saxony, cultivated nearly to its summit, which is 3,740 feet above the level of the sea. The phenomenon called the "Spectre of the Brocken" is here occasionally seen at sunset and sunrise. It is caused by the perpendicular rising of the mists from the valley opposite to the sun, at the same time leaving the top of the mountain clear. The effect produced is a wonderful enlargement of every object reflected by this dense mass of vapor ascending from the valley.

Brock'et, *n.* [See Brock.] A red hart two years old, so named from its having only a single snag to its antler. (Sometimes written *brock.*)

Brock'ett's Bridge, in *New York,* a post-office of Fulton co.

Brock'ish, *a.* Brutal; animalish; beastly.

Brock'port, in *New York,* a thriving post-village of Sweden township, Monroe co., 17 m. W. of Rochester. There are a number of mills and factories here. *Pop.* 2,817.

Brock's'ville, in *Texas,* a post-office of Ellis co.

Brock'town, in *Arkansas,* a post-office of Pike co.

Brock'ville, in *Pennsylvania,* a mining village of Schuylkill co., a few miles N.E. of Pottsville; *pop.* about 300.

Brock'ville, in *Indiana,* a flourishing village of Steuben co., 9 m. N.E. of Angola, the county seat. *Pop.* abt 400.

Brock'ville, in prov. of Ontario, a county town of the united counties of Grenville and Leeds, on the St. Lawrence, 125 m. S.W. of Montreal. This is a well-built and prosperous town, producing steam-engines, machinery, and other fabrics. *Pop.* 7,000.

Brock'way, in *Michigan,* a post-township of St. Clair co.; *pop.* 1,330.

Brock'way, in *Minnesota,* a post-office of Stearns co.

Brock'way Centre, in *Michigan,* a post-office of St. Clair co.

Brock'way's Mills, in *Maine,* a post-office of Piscataquis co.

Brock'wayville, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Jefferson co.

Broc'ton, in *New York,* a post-office of Chautauqua co.

Brod'becks, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of York co.

Brod'head, John Romeyn, an American historian, b. at Philadelphia, in 1814. In 1841, the New York State Legislature commissioned him to proceed as their agent to Europe, there to transcribe documents relating to the history of that State. *B.* employed three years in the task of exploring the government archives of England, France, and Holland, and brought home the fruits of his researches in 1844; which were printed by authority in 10 large 4to. vols. From 1846 to 1849, *B.* held the post of secretary of legation under Mr. Bancroft, at the English Court. On his return he began his long-cherished work, *A History of the State of New York,* the 1st vol. of which, comprising the Dutch period from 1609 to 1664, was published in 1853. D. 1873.

Brod'head, in *Pennsylvania,* a P. O. of Alleghany co.

Brod'head, in *Wisconsin,* a post-vill. of Green co., on Sugar River, 18 m. W. by S. of Janesville; *pop.*(1870)1,548.

Brod'head's Creek, in *Pennsylvania,* Monroe co., emptying into the Delaware River.

Brod'headsville, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Monroe co.

Bro'die, Sir Benjamin Collins, Bart. ll.d., f.r.s., an eminent English surgeon, b. 1783. Having devoted himself earnestly to the study of practical surgery, he was, when comparatively young, appointed surgeon at St. George's Hospital, London; and, after the death of Sir Astley Cooper, became the first consulting surgeon of his day. *B.*'s reputation did not rest so much upon his operative skill as upon his powers of diagnosis, and upon his knowledge of the advantageous effects of constitutional treatment in surgical affections. He was a prolific writer. Early in his career, he made a series of most valuable and interesting observations on the action of poisons, and he published various works on surgical science, which are held in high authority. Prominent among them stands his *Treatise on Diseases of the Joints,* which will in all time coming be a standard authority. Latterly, he brought out essays on psychological science of the most powerful character. Sir Benjamin was serjeant-surgeon to kings George IV. and William IV., and also to Queen Victoria. D. 1862.

Brod'y, a town of Austria, prov. Galicia, circ. Zloczow, 52 m. E. by N. of Lemberg; Lat. 50° 7′ N., Lon. 25° 18′ E. Nearly half the residents are Jews. It is a mean place in appearance, but has a most extensive trade (principally transit), the value of which amounts to about $15,000,000 annually. Its fairs, too, are conducted on a great scale. On account of the great number of Jews in this town, it has been nicknamed the German Jerusalem *Pop.* 18,743.

Brock, a village of Holland, 6 m. N.E. of Amsterdam This village is celebrated for the wealth of its inhabitants, but more from the extreme cleanliness of its houses and streets, the attention to which is carried to almost an absurd excess The entire *pop.* (about 1,650) consists of retired merchants and their families, who amuse themselves in keeping their dwellings free from every speck of dust.

Brofferio, Angelo, a distinguished Italian dramatic author, and historian; b. in Piedmont, 1802. His principal works are, *A History of Piedmont;* the dramas of *The Corsair; Return of the Proscript; Kenilworth Castle; Salvator Rosa,* &c. D. 1866.

Bro'gan, *n.* A strong, clumsy shoe. See Brogue.

Bro'glesville, in *Tennessee,* a P.O. of Washington co.

Broglie, Victor Maurice, Comte de, (*brō'le,* or *brōg'lē,*) a French general, was born of a good family at Quercy, served with credit in the wars of Louis XIV., and was made a marshal of France. D. 1727.

Broglie, *François Marie, Duc de,* son of the preceding, became a marshal of France, and distinguished himself in Italy, in the campaigns of 1733 and 1734. D. 1745.

Broglie, *Victor François, Duc de,* son of the preceding, b. 1718, was a lieutenant-general during the 7 Years' War, routed the Prussians at the battle of Bergen, was created a prince of the German empire by Francis I., and promoted to the rank of a marshal of France in 1759. He became Minister of War in 1789; and, in 1792, he led a body of French *émigrés,* who invaded Champagne. D. 1804, at Münster.

Broglie, *Claude Victor, Duc de,* son of the preceding, b. 1757, became active on the side of the popular party at the commencement of the French Revolution, and was made a maréchal-de-camp. Guillotined 1794.

Broglie, *Achille Charles Léonce Victor, Duc de,* son of the preceding, b. 1785. Entering early in life upon a career of diplomacy, he was charged with different foreign missions, and went in the suite of the Abbé de Pradt, in 1812–13, to the Congress of Prague. After the Restoration he was made a peer by Louis XVIII., and in this capacity he sat in judgment on Marshal Ney. He spoke strongly in favor of that illustrious man, and voted in the minority who voted against his being put to death. *B.* married the daughter of the celebrated Madame de Staël (*q. v.*), and his first political acts threw him necessarily into the opposition. He supported, against the various ministers of the Restoration, different measures of reform, and advocated with great eloquence, freedom of political discussion and of the press. In a multiplicity of questions he showed himself a good economist and jurist, while the sincerity of his convictions and the vigor of his logic, joined to a certain sharp irony, established his repute as an orator. In 1828, he founded the *Revue Française,* to which he contributed several articles anonymously. The revolution of July made M. de *B.* a doctrinaire throughout the whole of the reign of Louis Philippe. He did not fear liberty, but he was afraid of the democratic tendencies which the revolution had encouraged. He acted for a few days as Minister of the Interior, and yielded his position to his friend M Guizot, a bolder organ of his own ideas, contenting himself with the portfolio of Public Instruction in the first ministerial combination attempted by the new king. Both men were obliged to give way to the Lafitte ministry, then better suited to the temper of the times. Associated with MM. Thiers and Guizot, and Marshal Gérard, he formed, October, 1832, a ministry that had a longer existence than most of those which held office under Louis Philippe, and in this cabinet he had the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. His principal act in that capacity was the arrangement with England to the suppression of the slave-trade. He retired from the ministry in April, 1834, in consequence of the rejection of the law on the American indemnity, but was shortly after recalled by the king to the same portfolio, and with the title of President of the Council. It was under *B.*'s presidency that the famous laws respecting the press, called the Laws of September (1835), so contrary to the principles he had maintained on this subject under the Restoration, were passed. In 1836, he retired finally from office, and withstood every solicitation to enter upon it again. With regret he saw the destruction of the royalty he had assisted in founding, in the revolution of February, 1848. For a time he was silent; but after the election of Louis Napoleon, he entered the Legislative Assembly, and proposed the law for a revival of the Constitution, in the hope of reopening the door to a monarchy more in harmony with his choice. The *coup d'état* brought about an order of things *B.* never expected, and he afterwards lived in retirement. In 1861, he prosecuted the prefect of police for the illegal seizure of a work on which he had been long occupied, *Considerations on the Government of France,* but which was not intended for publication. He succeeded however, in recovering the greater portion of the copies which had been seized at his printer's. D. 1870. His son Albert, b. 1821, author of *The Church and the Roman Empire in the Fourth Century* (1856), was Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1873–1875.

Brogue, (*brōg,*) *n.* A brogan; a stout, heavy leather shoe, resembling in form the French *sabot.* Applied generally to the pedal coverings of the Scottish Highlanders, and the Irish peasantry.

"I . . . put
My clouted *brogues* from off my feet."—*Shaks.*

—A cant phrase for a corrupt dialect, or mode of pronunciation; as, spoken with the Irish *brogue*.

"Or take, Hibernia, thy still ranker *brogue*."—*Lloyd.*

Broid'er, *v. a.* [Fr. *broder*, by transposition from *border*, to bind, to edge, to border: because the *borders* of garments are embroidered.] To ornament with needlework. By modern usage, EMBROIDER, *q. v.*

"In mantles *broider'd* o'er with gorgeous pride."—*Tickell.*

Broid'erer, *n.* One who embroiders. (o.)

Broid'ery, *n.* Embroidery. (o.)

"The golden *broidery* lender Milkah wove."—*Tickell.*

Broil, *n.* [Fr. *brouille*, from *broüiller*, to mix; from It. *brogliare*, to confound.] A disturbance; agitation; brawl; a noisy quarrel; a contused tumult; as, their anger led to a *broil*.

"Rude were their revels, and obscene their joys;
The *broils* of drunkards, and the lust of boys."—*Granville.*

(*Cookery.*) A piece of meat broiled over a fire; as, it will make a nice *broil*.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *brûler*, for *brusler*, from *braise*, burning or glowing charcoal.] To agitate with heat; to dress or cook over coals or before the fire; as, to *broil* a beefsteak.

"Some strip the skin, some portion out the spoil,
Some on the fire the reeking entrails *broil*."—*Dryden.*

—*v. i.* To be subjected to heat; to be greatly heated; to be cooked by being placed over a fire; as, it is a *broiling* day.

"Where have you been *broiling?*
Among th' crowd i' th' abbey, where a finger
Could not be wedg'd in more."—*Shaks.*

Broil'er, *n.* One who broils; one who incites quarrels. (*Cookery.*) A gridiron; a kitchen-utensil for broiling meat.

Bro'kage, *n.* Same as BROKERAGE, *q. v.*

Broke, *v. i.* [A. S. *brucan*, to use, discharge, profit; Swed. and Goth. *bruka*, to use, exercise.] To transact business for another. (R.)

—To act as broker or procurer in amatory intrigues.

"And *brokes* with all that can, in such a-suit,
Corrupt the leuder honor of a maid."—*Shaks.*

Broke, *imp.* and *pp.* of BREAK, *q. v.*

Bro'ken, (*pp.* of BREAK, *q. v.*, and *a.*) Parted by violence; rent asunder; as, a *broken* pitcher.

"When some traveller from New Zealand shall, in the midst of a vast solitude, take his stand on a *broken* arch of London Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's."—*Macaulay.*

—Infirm; incapacitated; weakened in body; as, *broken* health.

"The *broken* soldier, kindly bade to stay,
Sat by his fire, and talked the night away."—*Goldsmith.*

—Humbled; contrite; abashed; subdued; as, *broken* in spirit.

Broken number. A fraction of a unit.

Broken Arrow, in *Alabama*, a post-office of St. Clair co.

Broken Arrow, in *Georgia*, a village of Walton co., 7 m. W. of Monroe. *Pop.* 745.

Broken-backed, (*brok'n-backt,*) *a.* Having the back broken.

(*Naut.*) A ship is said to be *broken-backed* when, in consequence of being loosened from age or injury, her frames droop on either end. Often called, technically, *hogged*.

Bro'ken-bellied, *a.* Having a ruptured belly.

Bro'kenburgh, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Spottsylvania co.

Bro'ken-hearted, *a.* Having the spirits crushed or ruined by grief or fear.

"Had we never loved so blindly,
Never met or never parted,
We had ne'er been *broken-hearted!*"—*Burns.*

Bro'kenly, *adv.* Without a regular series; in a shattered or unequal state.

"And thus the heart will break, yet *brokenly* live on."—*Byron.*

Bro'ken-meat, *n.* Fragments of meat; refuse after a meal.

Bro'kenness, *n.* Unevenness; state of being broken. Compunction; contrition; penitence of heart.

Bro'ken Straw, in *New York*, a post-office of Chautauqua co.

Bro'ken Straw, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Warren co.: *pop.* 1,048.

Bro'ken Straw Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, Warren co., entering the Alleghany River.

Bro'ken Sword, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Crawford co.

Bro'ken Sword Creek, in *Ohio*, falls into the Sandusky River, in Wyandot co.

Bro'ken-wind, *n.* (*Farriery.*) A peculiar affection of the *wind* or breathing of the horse, in which the expiration of the air from the lungs, occupying double the time that the inspiration of it does, requires also two efforts rapidly succeeding each other, and attended by a slight spasmodic action, in order fully to accomplish it. Examination of the animal after death has satisfactorily explained the reason of this. Some of the air-cells, particularly round the edges of the lungs, are ruptured; they have run into one another, and irregularly formed cavities have thus been made into which the air may easily enter, but cannot, without considerable difficulty, be expelled. This disease may also be recognized by a characteristic low grunting cough, likewise easily explained by this morbid structure of the lungs. If the usual breathing has been rendered thus laborious, it is evident that the horse, without skilful management, will be utterly incapable of rapid and continued exertion. In fact, if he is but a little hurried he evinces evident distress, and if still urged on, he drops and dies; this therefore is one of the worst species of *unsoundness*. The cause of the rupture of the air-cells may be previous inflammation of the lungs, by which a portion of them has been rendered impervious, and thus greater labor thrown on the remaining parts. The delicate structure of the cells, probably weakened by the inflammation in which it had shared, yields to the unnatural distention to which they are thus exposed. Many a horse has become broken-winded when urged to extra exertion immediately after he has been fed; for the air rushing violently into the lungs in the act of sudden and forcible inspiration, and the full stomach lying against the diaphragm, with which the body of the lungs is in contact, their perfect expansion is prevented, and those parts, as the edges, which are free from this pressure, are unnaturally dilated and ruptured. The kind of food also to which the horse is accustomed has much to do with this disease. If it is comparatively innutritive, a greater bulk of it must be eaten, and the distended stomach will oftener and longer press upon the diaphragm and impede the dilatation of the lungs, or render it unequal in different parts. Thus, broken-wind is a disease of the farmer's horse fed too much on hay or chaff; it is often produced in the straw-yard, where little more than the coarsest food is allowed; but it is comparatively seldom seen in the stable of the coach-proprietor, in which the food is of a better quality, and lies in a smaller compass, and is more regularly administered; and it never disgraces the hunting or racing stable. It must however be confessed that there is sometimes an hereditary predisposition to this disease, consisting in a narrowness of chest or a weakness of structure in the lungs. There is no cure for broken-wind; no art can restore the dilated cells to their former dimensions, or build up again a wall between them. But palliative measures may be adopted to a very considerable extent. The food should be of a more nutritive kind, and contained in a smaller compass. Straw and chaff should be forbidden, the quantity of hay perhaps a little diminished, and that of corn correspondingly increased. A mash should constitute a part of the evening's fare; water should be sparingly given during the day, and exercise should not be required when the stomach is full. Occasional or periodical fits of greater difficulty of breathing should be met by small bleedings and gentle laxatives. By this management not only will the broken-winded horse be rendered useful for many ordinary purposes, but will be capable of service and labor, which it would otherwise be cruel to require of him.

Bro'ken-winded, *a.* Having a shortened respiration, as a horse.

Bro'ker, *n.* [See BROKE.] One who does business for another.—(*Com.*) An agent or negotiator who transacts business for merchants; as, a *ship-broker*. A broker is a sort of middleman between vendor and purchaser. He is not, like a factor, intrusted with the possession of the article he vends, and he is not authorized to buy or sell in his own name.

"Some South-Sea *broker* from the city,
Will purchase me, the more's the pity."—*Swift.*

—One who deals in old furniture, goods, &c., or who sells personal effects, &c., after being distrained upon for rent.

—A pimp or procurer. (o.)

"To play the *broker* in mine own behalf."—*Shaks.*

Bro'kerage, *n.* The business of a broker.

—The percentage paid to a broker for his trouble in effecting a sale, or in negotiating any particular business.

Bro'king, *p. a.* Pertaining to the business of a broker; practised by brokers; relating to brokerage. (o.)

"Redeem from *broking* pawn the blemish'd crown."—*Shaks.*

Bro'ma, *n.* [Gr.] (*Med.*) Food of any kind that is masticated.

Bro'mal, *n.* (*Chem.*) An organic compound consisting of *Aldehyde*, in which three equivalents of hydrogen are replaced by chlorine. It is an oily liquid of unpleasant odor. Sp. gr. 3·35.

Bromar'gyrite, *n.* (*Min.*) See BROMARYTE.

Bro'mate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of bromic acid with a base.

Bromatol'ogy, *n.* (*Med.*) A discourse on food.

Brom'berg, a town of Prussia, prov. Posen, cap. of a circ. of the same name, on the Brah, 6 m. from its junction with the Vistula. This place is one of the most thriving towns of E. Prussia. *Manf.* Tobacco, liquors, and chicory. *Pop.* 26,662.

Brome, *n.* (*Chem.*) Same as BROMINE, *q. v.*

Brome, a S. County of Quebec, a Twp. and Lake. B. and W. B. Post Vills. same co. *Pop.* 13,757.

Brome'-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) See BROMUS.

Brome'lia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Bromeliaceæ*. The green fruit of *B. pinguin* is used as a diuretic in the W. Indies: the prickly leaves yield long fibres, which are twisted into ropes and woven into coarse cloth.

Bromeliaceæ, (*bro-me-le-ai'-se-e.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Narcissales*, named after Bromel, a Swedish botanist.—DIAG. Tri-petaloidous six-leaved flowers, having imbricated divisions, and mealy albumen.—They are herbs or somewhat woody plants, stemless or with short stems, and rigid, channelled, often spiny and scaly leaves. The flowers are in racemes or panicles; the calyx 3-parted or tubular, persistent, more or less cohering with the ovary; the petals three, withering or deciduous, equal or unequal, imbricated in bud. The stamens are six, inserted into the tube of the calyx and corolla, the anthers opening inwards. The ovary is 3-celled, the style single, the fruit capsular or succulent, many-seeded; the seeds with a minute embryo lying in the base of mealy albumen.—The order contains 28 genera and about 175 species, all natives of the warmer parts of America, although some of them are now naturalized both in Asia and Africa. The best known plant of the order, and the only one much valued for its fruit, is the Pine-apple, *Ananassa sativa*. *B.*, with their strong spiny leaves, cover the ground in many places, so as to form impenetrable thickets. Many of them are epiphytic, or grow upon trees, without being parasites, particularly the species of *Tillandsia*, one of which is the New Orleans Moss, Long Beard, or Old Man's Beard of the West Indies and of the southern parts of the United States, hanging from the trees like the lichens of colder climates. The leaves of some are so formed and placed as to retain near their base a quantity of water, often affording a delicious refreshment to the traveller in a hot climate. The water is, perhaps, of use to the plant itself in droughts. Not a few of the *B.* are capable of vegetating long without contact with earth, and of sustaining long drought without inconvenience; for which reason, and because of their beautiful and fragrant flowers, some of them are very frequently suspended from balconies in South America as air-plants. But the plants of this order are more generally valuable for their fibres than on any other account. The principal genera are, *Ananassa*, *Bromelia*, *Billbergia*, and *Tillandsia*, q. v.



Fig. 423.
FRUIT OF ANANASSA SATIVA.
(Pine-apple.)

Bro'mic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) The only known compound of bromine and oxygen. Equivalent 120. It corresponds in composition to chloric acid, but has never been obtained in an anhydrous condition. In combination with water it forms a colorless liquid, which first reddens and then bleaches litmus. With bases it forms bromates, which are similar in their properties to chlorates. *Form.* B_2O_5.

Bro'mine, *n.* [Gr. *bromos*, a stench.] (*Chem.*) An elementary substance discovered by Balard, in 1826, in minute quantities in sea-water, in which it exists as bromine of magnesium. It also occurs in a native bromide of silver found in Chili, and in union with various alkalies in certain mineral waters. It is prepared by passing chlorine through a solution of alkaline bromides, until the yellow color produced remains uniform. Ether is added, which isolates the bromine. This is separated from the saline solution and shaken up with a solution of caustic potash. The solution is then evaporated to dryness, and the residue distilled with binoxide of manganese and sulphuric acid. Its aspect is totally different from that of any other element, for it distils over in the liquid condition, and preserves that form at ordinary temperatures, being the only liquid non-metallic element. Its dark red-brown color, and the peculiar orange color of the vapor which it exhales continually, are also characteristic; but, above all, its extraordinary and disagreeable odor, from which it derives its name, leaves no doubt of its identity. The odor has some slight resemblance to that of chlorine, but is far more intolerable, often giving rise to great pain, and sometimes even to bleeding of the nose. Liquid *B.* is twice as heavy as water (sp. gr. 2·96), and boils at 145°, yielding a vapor 5½ times as heavy as air (sp. gr. 5·54). It may be frozen at 9·5° to a brown crystalline solid. It requires 33 times its weight of cold water to dissolve it, and is capable of forming a crystalline hydrate corresponding to hydrate of chlorine. In its bleaching power, its aptitude for direct combination, and its other chemical characters, it very closely resembles chlorine — so closely, indeed, that it is difficult to distinguish, in many cases, between the compounds of chlorine and *B.* with other substances, unless the elements themselves be isolated. A necessary consequence of so great a similarity is, that very little use has been made of *B.*, since the far more abundant chlorine fulfils nearly all the purposes to which *B.* might otherwise be applied. In the daguerreotype and photographic arts, however, some special applications of *B.* have been discovered, and for some chemical operations, such as the determination of the illuminating hydro-carbons in coal-gas, *B.* is sometimes preferred to chlorine. The principal compounds of *B.* are *Hydrobromic acid*, a compound of one equivalent each of hydrogen and *B.* The action of hydrobromic acid on metallic oxide is precisely similar to that exerted on them by hydrochloric acid. Thus hydrobromic acid and potash combine, forming bromide of potassium and water. It is soluble in water to a considerable extent. It is colorless, strongly acid, and suffers no change on exposure to the air. On the addition of nitric acid, decomposition takes place, and a bromic *aqua regia* is formed, which, like the chloric *aqua regia*, dissolves gold and platinum. With oxygen, *B.* forms only one compound, *bromic acid*, q. v. With chlorine, *B.* forms a chloride, a reddish-yellow volatile liquid, soluble in water, and possessing bleaching properties. It also unites, in two proportions, with phosphorus and iodine. With sulphur it forms a single bromide. None of these compounds merit notice. The equivalent of *B.* is 80; its symbol Br.

Bro'mize, *v. a.* (*Photog.*) To treat with bromine; as, to *bromize* a silvered plate. — *Webster.*

Brom'lite, *n.* [Gr. *bromos*, a stench, and *lithos*, a stone.] (*Min.*) A carbonate of lime and baryta.

Brom'oform, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of bromine and formyl; corresponding to chloroform. It has no particular interest. *Form.* C_2HBr_3.

Bromoily'drie, *a.* (*Chem.*) Applied to an acid composed of one equivalent of bromine and one of hydrogen.

Bromp'ton, a western division of London, 4 m. W. of St. Paul's; *pop.* 27,000.

Broms'grove, a town of England, co. Worcester, 108 m. N.W. of London. It is a prosperous and well-built place, doing an extensive trade in nail-making, buttons, and chemicals; *pop.* 5,788.

Bromuret, *n.* (*Chem.*) A basic compound of bromine with other elements.

Bro'mus, *n.* [Lat.; from Gr. *bromos*, wild oat.] (*Bot.*) The Brome-grass: a genus of plants, order *Graminaceæ*, characterized by the flowers being in lax panicles; the glumes many-flowered; the outer palea bifid, and the extremities awned beneath; and by the very short stigma growing from the face of the germen beneath its



Fig. 424. — RYE BROME-GRASS.
(*Bromus secalinus.*)

apex. Some species are very common in the United States. The *B. secalinus* is a handsome grass in fields, often among wheat. In a young state it has a great resemblance to rye. Its seeds, which are large, retain their power of germination for years, and do not lose it by passing through the intestines of animals. Deleterious effects have been erroneously ascribed to bread made from rye, along with which these seeds have been ground: but poultry are very fond of them.

Brom'wich (West,) a town and parish of Staffordshire, England, 3 m. from Wednesbury, with mines of coal and iron in the neighborhood; *pop.* 41,795.

Brom'yrite, *n.* (*Min.*) Native bromide of silver. When pure it is of a yellow color, with a slight tinge of green. It is met with in Mexico and Chili, accompanying other ores of silver.

Bronchitis, (*bron-kī'tis,*) *n.* (*Med.*) There are few diseases affecting the respiratory organs more common, and more serious, than that form of inflammatory action attacking the air-passages, known as the bronchial tubes, or any form of disease calling for more prompt or energetic action. The great exciting cause is cold, especially when combined with moisture; but, whatever tends to diminish the general vigor of the system, and excesses of every kind, predispose to it. Any sudden change of temperature is apt to produce it. It is especially prevalent during the spring months. Its first symptoms are generally those of a common cold, accompanied with an occasional cough, and a sense of weariness and headache. The cough increases, and there is a feeling of oppression in the chest, and the breathing produces a kind of wheezing noise. The pulse is rapid and weak, and there is extreme lassitude, with pain in the limbs, mental heaviness, &c. If the feverish symptoms increase, the breathing becomes difficult from the clogging of the tubes with mucus, which is, to some extent, expectorated during the cough. In severe cases, the symptoms become more and more alarming; the breathing becomes so embarrassed that the patient can no longer lie down, but requires to maintain an upright posture, and use all his muscles in respiration. At last, he is so exhausted that he ceases to expectorate, and dies of suffocation from the accumulated mucus, usually in from five to seven days. Even in less severe cases, the delicate respiratory tubes are frequently permanently injured, so that the proper aëration of the blood is interfered with. The treatment of this disease will vary, according to its nature and the constitution of the patient; and the necessity of always having recourse to a medical man cannot be too strongly insisted upon. The great object of the treatment is to reduce and remove the inflammatory condition of the organs; hence a mustard-poultice should be applied to the chest, the feet bathed in hot water, and warm diluent drinks, as barley-water or linseed tea, given. It is frequently necessary to administer emetics, in order to remove the accumulations of mucus. The bowels should be kept moderately open during the whole course of the disease. — See Asthma, Catarrh, Cough.

Bron'chi, Bron'chia, Bron'chiæ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *bronchos*, the windpipe.] (*Anat.*) The bronchial tubes; though strictly meaning the bifurcations, or the two tubes into which the *trachea* or windpipe splits on entering the chest. The word *B.*, or air-passages, signifies every division, subdivision, and minute ramification into which the division of the trachea separates till opening into the air-cells in the substance of the lungs. The function of the bronchia is to convey the air received by the mouth and nostrils and the windpipe to every part of the three lobes of the lungs, and carry it to the bronchial cells, where it mingles with the impure blood, converting it into arterial blood, and changing it to a bright scarlet color. — See Bronchitis.

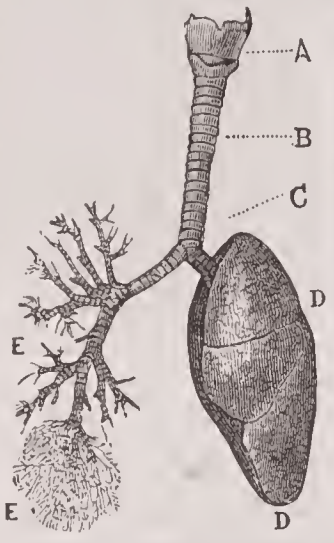


Fig. 425.
LUNGS AND TRACHEA IN MAN,
showing the position of the windpipe and bronchial tubes, relatively to the lungs.
A, Larynx and superior extremity of the trachea; B, trachea; C, division into bronchi; D, one of the lungs; E, bronchial ra-muscules.

Bron'chial, Bron'chie, *a.* Relating to the bronchi. *Bronchial glands.* (*Anat.*) Numerous small, dark-colored glands, situated on each side of the bronchial tubes in their course from the trachea to the lungs.

Bron'chocele, *n.* (*Med.*) The surgical name for a diseased enlargement of the thyroid gland. — See Goitre.

Bronchoph'ony, *n.* [Gr. *broychos*, the throat, and *phone*, voice.] (*Med.*) A thrilling sound in the bronchial tubes, audible by auscultation, and occurring only in certain diseases.

Bronchot'omy, *n.* (*Surg.*) See Tracheotomy.

Bron'chus, *n.* (*Anat.*) One of the two Bronchi, *q. v.*

Brongniart, Alexandre, an eminent French chemist and geologist, b. at Paris, 1770, was son of Alexandre Theodore *B.*, a distinguished architect. Appointed, in 1800, director of the porcelain manufactory at Sèvres, he held that office for the remainder of his life, and revived the almost lost art of painting on glass. In his *Essai d'une Classification des Reptiles*, 1805, he established the four divisions of reptiles, and first gave them the names of *Saurians*, *Batrachians*, *Chelonians*, and *Ophidians*. His *Traité Elémentaire de Minéralogie*, published in 1807, at the instance of the Imperial University, became a text-book for lecturers. In 1814 appeared his *Mémoire sur les Corps Organisés Fossiles nommés Trilobites*, a name which, as well as a basis of classification for those singular *crustacea*, naturalists owe to Brongniart. In 1815 he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences of the French Institute; he was also a member of the Royal and Geological Societies of London, and of other learned bodies. In 1845 appeared his *Traité des Arts Céramiques*. D. 1847.

B., Adolphe Théodore, son of the preceding, b. at Paris, 1801. He early devoted himself to the study of the natural sciences, especially to that of botany, selecting cryptogamous plants for special notice. In 1825, he published a *Classification des Champignons*, and, in 1828, presented to the Institute the first portions of his *Histoire des Végétaux Fossiles, ou Recherches botaniques et géologiques sur les végétaux renfermés dans les diverses couches du globe.* The publication of this valuable work was stopped in consequence of the gifted author's ill-health. In 1834, b. was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences. He has also been Professor of Botany and Vegetable Physiology in the Museum of Natural History since 1833, and Inspector General of the University for the sciences since 1852. He is one of the principal founders of, and contributors to, the *Annales des Sciences Naturelles*; wrote the botanical portion of the *Voyage de la Coquille* in 1831, and published *Enumération des Genres de Plantes cultivées au Muséum d'Histoire naturelle*, in 1843.

Bro'ni, a town of N. Italy, prov. Alessandria, 11 m. S.E. of Pavia, at the foot of the Apennines. Near it is the castle of Broni, where Prince Eugene obtained a victory over the French in 1703. *Pop.* 5,076.

Bronn, Heinrich Georg, a German naturalist, b. 1800. He was educated at the university of Heidelberg, where he was nominated Professor in 1833, and appointed Lecturer on Zoölogy in succession to Leonhard. Among his various scientific works may be named, *A System of Antediluvian Zoöphytes*, (1827;) *Lethæa Geognostica*, an important geological work, (1837;) *History of Nature*, (1841–9;) and *Universal Zoölogy*, (1850.)

Bron'son, in *Florida*, a post-village of Levy co., 140 m. S.E. of Tallahassee.

Bron'son, in *Ohio*, a township of Huron co., 20 m. S. by E. of Sandusky City; *pop.* 980.

Bron'son, in *Michigan*, a village and township of Branch county, 130 m. W.S.W. of Detroit, and 66 W. of Adrian. *Pop.* 2,100.

Bron'son's Prairie, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Branch co., 97 m. S.W. of Lansing.

Bronte, or **Bronti,** (*bron'te,*) a town of S. Italy, in Sicily, Val di Catania, near the Glaretta, at the W. base of Mount Etna, 22 m. N.N.W. of Catania. *Manf.* Woollens and paper. The country around is productive of wine, oil, and fruits. *B.* gave the title of duke to the English admiral Lord Nelson. *Pop.* 12,791.

Bronte, a post-village of Upper Canada, Halton co., 28 m. S.W. of Toronto; *pop.* about 500.

Brontë, Charlotte, a distinguished English novelist, b. 1816. The daughter of a clergyman living secluded in the wild Yorkshire moors, she astounded the literary world in 1846 by the production of *Jane Eyre*, one of the most remarkable novels in the English language. She was at once placed on the pinnacle of popularity, and under the *pseudonym* of "Currer Bell," she, in conjunction with her two sisters Emily and Anne, who respectively assumed the cognomens of "Ellis Bell" and "Acton Bell," brought out a series of novels sufficiently meritorious to stamp them as writers of eminent mark; though, perhaps, no succeeding work from Charlotte's pen may justly rank with her first and most powerful effort. *Villette; Shirley; Wuthering Heights; Agnes Grey; The Professor*, &c., are the best known of the productions of the three sisters. Charlotte married in 1854, and d. in 1856. Her *Life* has been written by Mrs. Gaskell (2 vols, 1857), also by T. W. Reid (1877).

Bron'tern, *n.* [Gr. *bronte*, thunder.] (*Greek Arch.*) Brazen vessels under the floor of a theatre, used for imitating thunder, by rolling stones in them. — *Weale.*

Bron'tolite, *n.* [Gr. *bronte*, thunder, and *lithos*, a stone.] The thunder-stone.

Brontol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *bronte*, and *logos*, a discourse.] A dissertation upon thunder.

Bron'tozoum, *n.* (*Pal.*) A genus of the large, apparently cursorial, fossil birds of the triassic deposits in the Connecticut valley, has been thus called. It is only known by its gigantic footprints, some of which measure 12 inches between the tips of the inside and outside toes.

Bronx, in *New York*, a small stream of Westchester co., emptying into East River.

Bronx'ville, in *New York*, a small but improving post-village of Westchester co., on Bronx River.

Bronze, *n.* [Fr.] (*Metal.*) An alloy of copper and tin, to which are sometimes added small portions of zinc and lead. Gun, bell, and speculum metal partake much of the nature of bronze. The manufacture of bronze is very ancient, having been brought to a considerable state of refinement 700 years before the Christian era. The ancients used it for weapons and tools, on account of its great hardness; but it was at length superseded for these purposes by steel, and is now only employed for statuary and medals. For the former purpose, bronze is particularly well fitted, being tough, hard, and little affected by atmospheric influence, besides possessing the valuable property of flowing freely when melted, and expanding when solidifying; by which means the most intricate detail in the mould is copied with sharpness. Bronze may be tempered in an exactly contrary manner to steel. If cooled suddenly, it becomes so soft that it may be hammered and turned in the lathe; but if allowed to cool slowly, it becomes brittle, hard, and elastic. In casting large statues or other works, the greatest skill and care are necessary, from the circumstance that alloys of copper and tin have a tendency, when melted, to separate, the tin rising to the top of the melted mass, and forming a more fusible mixture. From the following analyses, it will be seen that bronze differs greatly in composition: — Ancient bronze from Celtic antiquities, — tin, 12; copper, 88. Egyptian bronze, — tin 22; copper, 78. Chinese bronze, — tin, 20; copper, 80. Roman bronze, — tin, 15; copper, 85. Modern bronze from the statue of Louis XV., — copper, 82·45; zinc, 10·30; tin, 4·10; lead, 3·15.

Bronze, *v. a.* To color, harden, or give a superficial appearance to, as of bronze.
— To make hard in a manner of feeling; to brazen.

Bronze, Age of. (*Geol.*) See Stone, (Age of.)

Bronze-powder, *n.* See Bronzing.

Bronz'ing, *n.* (*Applied Chem.*) The process of covering plaster or clay figures, and articles in ivory, metal, and wood, so as to communicate to them the appearance of ordinary bronze. The materials usually employed for *B.* are termed *Bronze powders.* — The base of most of the secret compositions for giving the antique appearance is vinegar with sal-ammoniac. Skilful workmen use a solution of 2 ounces of that salt in a quart of French vinegar. Another compound which gives good results is made with an ounce of sal-ammoniac, and ¼ ounce of salt of sorrel (binoxalate of potash), dissolved in vinegar. The piece of metal being well cleaned, is to be rubbed with one of these solutions, and then dried by friction with a fresh brush. If the hue be found too pale at the end of two or three days, the operation may be repeated. It is found to be more advantageous to operate in the sunshine than in the shade. In *B.* plaster figures a cement may be used or not; if used, the *B.*

will be more durable; the powders are mixed with strong gum-water or isinglass, and laid on with a pencil. The subject may be covered with gold-size diluted with turpentine, and when nearly dry, rubbed with a piece of soft leather. — Copper coins and medals may be bronzed thus: dissolve in vinegar two parts of verdigris and 1 part sal-ammoniac. Boil, skim, and dilute the solution with water until it ceases to let fall a white precipitate. The solution is then boiled and poured upon the objects to be bronzed, being previously made perfectly clean and free from grease; the articles are then washed and dried. — A deposit of brass or bronze may be thrown on objects by the electrotype process, by employing a solution of 500 parts carbonate of potash, 20 parts chloride of copper, 40 parts sulphate of zinc, 250 parts nitrate of ammonia. — Dr. Wagner published in 1868 the formulas of metallic bronze powders that give the most favorable results. The metals employed are, for the most part, copper and zinc, an alloy of the two being reduced to an impalpable powder. The proportions are given as follows: for a bright yellow shade, 83 parts of copper, and 17 of zinc; for an orange shade, 90 to 95 of copper, and 5 to 10 of zinc; for copper red, 97 to 99 of copper, and 1 to 3 of zinc.

Bronz'ing-liquid, *n.* (*Applied Chem.*) A solution containing chloride of antimony and sulphate of copper, used for bronzing iron gun-barrels. Brass is sometimes bronzed by washing it over with a solution of chloride of platinum.

Bronz'ist, *n.* One who fabricates or imitates bronze.

Bronz'ite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of Diallage, with a pseudo-metallic lustre, frequently approaching to that of bronze.

Bronz'y, *a.* Resembling, or pertaining to, bronze.

Brooch, (*brōch,*) *n.* [Fr. *broche*, a spit, a needle, from Celt. *brog*, a point; Slav. *obrutch.*] An ornament of pin or buckle used to fasten dress; an ornament for the bosom; a jewel. — *B.* were much used in antiquity, and varied in form as much as in modern times. They were worn both by men and women, and with a view both to ornament and use, from the time of Homer to the fall of the Western Empire.

(*Painting.*) A painting all of one color, as an Indian-ink painting.

—*v. a.* To adorn as with a brooch or breast-ornament.

"Not th' imperious show
Of the full-fortun'd Cæsar, ever shall
Be *brooch'd* with me."—*Shaks.*

Brood, *v. i.* [A.S. *brod, bröd*, from *bredan*, to nourish, to cherish: Ger. *brüten.*] To sit, as on eggs; to hatch by warming and covering; as, to *brood* a covey of birds.

"They breed, they *brood*, instruct, and educate,
And make provision for the future state."—*Dryden.*

—To regard or think of with long anxiety; to ponder anxiously and constantly; as, to *brood* over one's troubles.

"Defraud their clients, and to lucre sold,
Sit *brooding* on unprofitable gold."—*Dryden.*

—*v. a.* To be in a state of care or watchfulness, as a mother over her young.

"Here nature spreads her fruitful sweetness round,
Breathes on the air, and *broods* upon the ground."—*Dryden.*

—*n.* [Ger. *brut.*] Off-spring; progeny. (Generally used in a contemptuous sense, when applied to the human species.)

"The lion roars and gluts his tawny *brood!*"—*Wordsworth.*

—That which is bred, or the number produced at once; species generated; as, a *brood* of difficulties.

"Its tainted air, and all its *broods* of poison!"—*Addison.*

—A hatch; the number of young birds bred at once; as, a *brood* of chickens.

"I was wonderfully pleased to see a hen followed by a *brood* of ducks."—*Spectator.*

(*Mining.*) A heterogeneous mixture.

Brood'-mare, *n.* A mare kept for breeding purposes.

Brood'y, *a.* In a state of sitting on eggs for hatching; inclination to brood. (R.)

"The common hen, all the while she is *broody*, sits."—*Ray.*

Brook, *n.* [A.S. *broc* or *broac*, from *brocen*, the *pp.* of *brecan*, to burst or break forth.] A small natural stream of water which breaks forth from a source, and struggles through obstacles with babbling noise; a rivulet; a burn; a small stream of running water.

"Ill habits gather by unseen degrees,
As *brooks* make rivers, rivers run to seas."—*Dryden.*

—*v. a.* [A.S. *brucan*; Gr. *bru'ō, bruxō.*] To bear; to endure; to support; to be patient under; as, he cannot *brook* an affront.

"Heav'n, the seat of bliss,
Brooks not the work of violence and war."—*Milton.*

Brook, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Newton co.

Brook'dale, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Susquehanna co., 5 m. W. of Great Bend.

Brooke, Henry, an English poet, politician, dramatist, novelist, and divine, b. 1706. He was one of the most prolific and popular authors of his time, but his best known work is the *Fool of Quality*, which has gone through many editions, and is still popular. With many faults it has rare beauties of style and incident; it is thoroughly original, and written in the purest English. John Wesley published an edition of it, and spoiled it. *B.* was a man whose mind was a hundred years in advance of his time on political and religious questions. D. 1783.

Brooke, Sir James, K.C.B., (Rajah of Sarawak,) an English explorer, b. 1803. He served in the Burmese war, and impelled by a spirit of enterprise, sailed in his own yacht, in 1830, for China, and in his passage through the Eastern Archipelago saw enough to convince him that if the island of Borneo were acquired, it might be made a powerful and wealthy dependency of Great Britain. On his return from China, he undertook an expedition at his own cost to Borneo, where he assisted the Malay king, Mudah Hassein, in suppressing a native insurrection. Afterwards becoming *Rajah of Sarawak*, he exerted himself in suppressing piracy, in facilitating European commerce, and in introducing civilization among the Dyak tribes. When the English govt., in 1847, took possession of the island of Labuan, *B.* was appointed governor and commander-in-chief, and created a K.C.B. He held authority at Labuan till 1856, acting also as commissioner and consul-general to the Sultan and independent chiefs of Borneo. Sir James became the pioneer of civilization and commerce in this remote part of the East, and resolved to govern these Asiatics not only for themselves but by themselves. There is no instance in ancient or modern history of an experiment so successfully carried out as in this case. *B.* governed the island, through a native council, for the benefit of the native races. He quelled intestine feuds, reconciled opposite races, introduced Christianity to a great extent, and exercised the sway of a suzerain over the native chiefs and princes. During the war between England and China, Sarawak was seized by the Chinese, and the greater part of its inhabitants, European and native, were massacred. Sir James, however, escaped, and returned to England in 1858. In 1861, he again went to Borneo, and suppressed an internecine war which had broken out in the island. The independence of Sarawak having been at last acknowledged by England, an object for which Sir James had toiled for many years, he bade his adopted home for so many years a last adieu, and returned in broken health to England, where he d. 11th June, 1868.

Brooke, in *W. Virginia*, a N.W. co., bordering on Ohio and Pennsylvania. *Area*, 75 sq. m., and bounded on the W. by the Ohio River. *Surface.* Hilly. *Soil.* Very fertile, containing coal and iron ore. *Pop.* 5,464.

Brook'field, in *Connecticut*, a post-township of Fairfield co., on the Housatonic River, 29 m. N. by W. of Bridgeport. *Pop.* 1,193.

Brook'field Iron Works, a post-village in the above township.

Brook'field, in *Illinois*, a township of La Salle co.; *pop.* 1,230.

Brook'field, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Shelby co., 14 m. S.E. of Indianapolis.

Brook'field, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township of Clinton co., 55 m. E.N.E. of Iowa city, and 36 S. of Dubuque; *pop.* 1,040.

Brook'field, in *Massachusetts*, a thriving post-township of Worcester co., 55 m. W. by S. of Boston; *pop.* (1870), 2,527.

Brook'field, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Eaton co., 24 m. S.S.W. of Lansing; *pop.* 1,057.

Brook'field, in *Missouri*, a township and post-village of Linn co., 102 m. E. of St. Joseph, and 104 W. of Hannibal; *pop.* of the township, 2,321.

Brook'field, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Carroll co., 30 m. N.E. of Concord; *pop.* 416.

Brook'field, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Madison co., 88 m. W. by N. of Albany, on the Unadilla River; *pop.* (1870), 3,565.

Brook'field, in *Ohio*, a township of Noble co.; *pop* 978.

—A village of Starke co., 12 m. W. of Canton; *pop.* abt. 600.

—A post-township of Trumbull co., 15 m. E. of Warren; *pop.* 2,657.

Brook'field, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Tioga co., 20 m. N.W. of Wellsborough; *pop.* 885.

Brook'field, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Orange co., 15 m. S. of Montpelier; *pop.* 1,260.

Brook'field, in *Wisconsin*, a post township of Waukesha co., 14 m. W. by N. of Milwaukee; *pop.* 2,281.

Brook'field Centre, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Waukesha co.

Brook'field Junction, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Waukesha co, 14 m. W. of Milwaukee.

Brook'haven, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Lawrence co., 60 m. S.W. of Jackson.

Brook'haven, in *New York*, a township of Suffolk co., extending across Long Island; *pop.* (1870), 10,159.

Brook'ings, in *Dakotah Territory*, an E.S.E. county, on the frontier of Minnesota. *Area*, about 2,500 sq. m. It is watered by the Big Sioux, and the Lac qui Parle rivers. *Surface.* Diversified. *Pop.* 163.

Brook'land, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Potter co.

Brook'landville, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Baltimore co.

Brook'let, *n.* A small brook.

Brook'lin, in *Illinois*, a township of Lee co.; *pop.* 1,235.

—A township of McHenry co.

Brook'lin, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Butler co.

Brook'lin, in *Maine*, a post-office of Hancock co.

Brook'lin, in *New Jersey*, a village of Middlesex co., 6 m. N.E. of New Brunswick.

Brook'lin, or **Brook'lyn,** in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Hennepin co., on the Mississippi River: *pop.* 1,024.

—A former township of Mower co., now merged in Windom township.

Brook'line, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Veronica.

Brook'line, in *Georgia*, a village of Madison co., 80 m. N. of Milledgeville.

Brook'line, in *Louisiana*, a P. O. of Jackson parish.

Brook'line, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Norfolk co., 5 m. S.W. of Boston, with which it forms a junction by means of a mill-dam across Charles River Bay. This place is remarkable for its picturesque beauty, and the many fine private residences that adorn it. *Pop.* (1870), 6,651.

Brook'line, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Hillsborough co., 30 m. S. by W. of Concord; *pop.* 741.

Brook'line, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Windham co., on the Connecticut River, 85 m. S. by E. of Montpelier; *pop.* 203.

Brook'lyn, in *Alabama* a post-village of Conecuh co., on the Sepulga River, 100 m. S. of Montgomery; *pop.* 937.

Brook'lyn, in *California*, a post-village and township of Alameda co., on the E. side of the Bay of San Francisco, and 10 m. off the city of that name; *pop.* of township, 2,816.

Brook'lyn, in *Connecticut*, a thriving village, post-township, and seat of justice of Windham co., 58 m. E. by N. of Hartford; *pop.* (1870), 2,355.

Brook'lyn, or **Fish Trap,** in *Georgia*, a village of Baker co., 145 S.S.W. of Milledgeville: *pop.* about 900.

Brook'lyn, in *Illinois*, a township of Ogle co.,—now called Rock Vale.

—A post-village of Schuyler co., on Crooked Creek, 76 m. W.N.W. of Springfield; *pop.* 1,071.

—A township of Lee co.; *pop.* 1,235.

Brooklyn, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Morgan co., 24 m. S.S.W. of Indianapolis.

Brook'lyn, in *Iowa*, a flourishing village of Poweshiek co., 110 m. W. of Davenport; *pop.* 971.

Brook'lyn, in *Kansas*, a village of Douglas co., 11 m. S. of Lawrence.

—A post-office of Linn co.

Brook'lyn, in *Kentucky*, a village of Campbell co., on the Ohio River, 2 m. from Cincinnati, and 74 E.N.E. of Frankfort; *pop.* about 620.

—A prosperous village of Jessamine co., on the Kentucky River.

Brooklyn, in *Maine*, a township of Hancock co.; *pop.* 966.

Brook'lyn, in *Michigan*, a township and village of Jackson co., on the Raisin River, 53 m. S.S.E. of Lansing; *pop.* of township, 1,691.

Brooklyn, in *Mississippi*, a village of Noxubee co., on Noxubee River, 126 m. E.N.E. of Jackson.

Brooklyn, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Harrison co.

Brooklyn, [Du. *breuck-landt*, broken land,] in *New York State*, a city and seaport, cap. of King's co., at the W. end of Long Island, opposite New York city, from which it is separated by East River, an arm of the sea, about ¾ of a mile wide, crossed every few minutes by the Fulton, Wall Street, South, Catharine, streets, Hamilton Avenue, and other steam-ferries. The city extends along New York Bay and East River to Newtown Creek; Lat. at the Navy Yard 40° 41′ 50″ N., Lon. 73° 59′ 30″ W. The exterior line of *B.* is 22 m.; its *area*, 16,000 acres. The S. and E. borders are occupied by a broad range of low hills, which extend E. into Queen's co. Along the shore opposite the lower point of New York is an irregular bluff known as *B. Heights.* A considerable portion of the S. part of the city is low and level. Newtown Creek, forming the N. boundary, is an irregular arm of the sea, receiving several small fresh-water streams. Wallabout Bay is a deep indentation lying between the old cities of Williamsburg and *B.* Gowanus Bay extends into the S. part of the city. The land that borders upon these bays is flat and marshy. Within the limits of the city are several districts known by the names which they bore when they were distinct localities. *B.* includes the old settled parts of the city S. of Wallabout Bay. Upon East River, in this district, are numerous large manufactories. The water front is entirely occupied by wharves and warehouses. — *Williamsburg* (annexed in 1854) includes the thickly settled



Fig. 426.— Seal of Brooklyn.

portions N. of Wallabout Bay. It contains a large number of manufacturing establishments, and its entire water front is devoted to commercial purposes. *Green Point*, comprising the 17th Ward, lies between Bushwick and Newtown creeks, and occupies the N.W. part of the city. It contains extensive ship-yards, and manufactories of porcelain, coal-oil, lifeboats, and many other articles. *Wallabout* (or East) *B.* lies E. of Wallabout Bay. *Bedford* and *New B.* are localities on the R.R., in the E. part of the city. *Bushwick Cross Roads* and *Bushwick Green* are villages of Williamsburg. *Gowanus* is a village near the head of Gowanus Bay. *South B.* comprises the portion of the city lying S. of Atlantic St. It has an extensive water front; and along the shore immense works have been constructed to facilitate commerce, the Atlantic Dock alone containing an area of 40 acres, with sufficient depth of water for any vessel. The commerce of *B.* is considerable, though it scarce has an independent existence, from its intimate relation with that of New York. The docks and piers at South *B.* are among the most extensive and commodious in the

country. Ship- and boat-building and repairing are extensively carried on at Williamsburg and Green Point. The whole water front of the city is occupied by ferries, piers, ships, and boat- and ship-yards; and the aggregate amount of business transacted there forms an important item in the commerce of the State. In the extent and variety of its manufactures, *B.* ranks among the first cities in the Union. Located near the great commercial centre, it has become the seat of an immense manufacturing interest. The *U. S. Navy Yard* is located upon Wallabout Bay, and occupies an area of 45 acres. E. of it is the *U. S. Marine Hospital* for the care of sick and infirm seamen belonging to the navy. The city is well supplied with pure, soft water, derived from Hempstead, Hook, Valley, and Springfield creeks. *B.* has a paid fire department, and is supplied with gas by three companies. Among the numerous parks in *B.* the handsomest is *Prospect Park*, laid out at a cost of, up to 1877, over $6,000,000, which contains 600 acres. —The *Court House*, situated at the rear of the City Hall, is a fine building, as also is the *City Hall* itself.—The *Public Schools* are under the charge of a board of education, consisting of 45 members. The *Packer Collegiate Institute*, for girls, occupies an elegant building to which is attached an astronomical observatory. Besides the public schools, there are in the city more than 150 private schools and seminaries, several of which are large institutions with permanent investments. The *B. Institute* has a free library, and provides free lectures, and lessons in drawing and painting for apprentices. The *Mercantile Literary Association* has abt. 50,000 vols. and a handsome building, the *Law Library*, the *Naval Lyceum*, and the *King's Co. Lodge Library Association*, are also very valuable establishments. Among the societies for intellectual improvement are the *Hamilton Library Association*, the *Franklin Debating Association*, the *Philharmonic Society of B.*, the *B. Horticultural Society*, and the *Long Is. Historical Society*, having an extensive and valuable library.—The churches of *B.* are justly celebrated for their general elegance and beauty of architectural design. Large numbers of people doing business in New York reside in *B.*; and this has led to the erection of so great a number of churches that the city has been denominated the "city of churches." The church of the Pilgrims, represented in *Fig.* 427,



Fig. 427.— CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, (Brooklyn.)

is a commanding object to those approaching the city from the Bay. — The religious and charitable institutions and societies here are very numerous. The Freemasons, Odd Fellows, and Sons of Temperance all have lodges in the city; and there are, besides, numerous societies for mutual relief and protection. —*Greenwood Cemetery*, comprising an area of 550 acres, beautifully located upon the elevated ground E. of Gowanus Bay, is one of the oldest and most beautiful of the rural cemeteries connected with our great cities. — *History.* The first settlements were made under the Dutch government, in 1625, by several families of French Protestants from near the river Waal, in the Netherlands, who located near Wallabout Bay. They named their settlement "*Walloons*," and the bay "*Walloons Boght*," from which is derived its present name Wallabout. Little progress was made in the settlement for many years; and no governmental organization was effected under the Dutch. Up to the commencement of the present century the population was principally confined to several little hamlets scattered over the territory now embraced in the city. Since 1840 the increase of population and the growth of the city have been very rapid, scarcely paralleled even by the magical growth of the cities of the West. Although possessing a separate municipal government, in all its business and interests it forms an integral part of the city of New York. In the summer of 1776, New York and vicinity became the theatre of stirring military events. After the British had evacuated Boston, Gen. Washington marched immediately to New York, believing that the enemy would make this the next point of attack. Every effort was made to construct and strengthen the military defences of the place. Strong works were erected in *B.* and other points upon Long Island, and large bodies of troops were posted there to defend them. The British arrived, and landed their troops upon Staten Island, July 8; and on the 22d of Aug they passed over to Long Island, to the number of 10,000 strong. They landed in New Utrecht, whence three roads led over the hills to where the Americans were encamped. One of these roads passed near the Narrows, the next led from Flatbush, and the third far to the right by the route of Flatlands. It was the design of Gen. Putnam, who commanded the American forces, to arrest the enemy upon the Heights; and the appearance of columns of troops early on the morning of the 27th on the middle road, led to the belief that the main attack was to be made at that point. While intent upon this movement, it was found that the main army of the enemy were approaching from the direction of Bedford, and that there was imminent danger of being surrounded by them. Attacked in front and rear, the Americans fought with bravery; but a part only succeeded in gaining their intrenchments. The loss of the Americans was more than 3,000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners; that of the enemy, less than 400. Gens. Sullivan, Stirling, and Woodhull were taken prisoners,—of whom the last-named died from wounds inflicted after his surrender. The Americans withdrew to New York early on the 30th, under the personal direction of Gen. Washington. The American prisoners taken at this battle, and those taken afterward during the war, were confined in the hulks of old ships anchored in Wallabout Bay, where they perished by hundreds and thousands from violence, cold, foul air, and stinted food. During the war of 1812 a considerable amount of voluntary labor was expended in erecting a line of fortifications around the city, and bodies of troops were stationed there to protect the people. *Pop.* According to a census taken about 1698, the *pop.* of the town numbered 509 persons, viz.: 77 men, 101 women, 240 children, 26 apprentices, and 65 slaves. In 1706 it contained 64 freeholders; 96 years later, the number had only increased to 86. The total *pop.* in 1800 was 3,298; in 1810 it was 4,402; in 1820, 7,175; in 1830 it had reached 15,292; in 1835, the year after its incorporation as a city, 24,310; in 1840 it was 36,233; in 1845 it was 59,574; in 1850 it had grown to 96,850; in 1860, the *pop.* was 266,661: while the census of 1870 gives a return of 396,105. Estimated, 1877, 500,000. Value real and personal property, King's co., 1877, $265,380,461.

Brook'lyn, in *Ohio*, a p.-township of Cuyahoga Co.

Brook'lyn, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Susquehanna co., 7 m. S.E. of Montrose; *pop.* 1,128.

Brook'lyn, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Halifax co., 140 m. S.W. of Richmond.

Brook'lyn, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Grant co., on the Wisconsin River.

—A post-township of Green co., on Sugar River, 18 m. S. of Madison: *pop.* 1,111.

—A township of Sauk co.

—A township of Green Lake co.; *pop.* 1,339.

Brook'lyn, in Upper Canada, a flonrishing post-village of York co., 34 m. N.W. of Toronto; *pop.* about 750.

Brook'lyn Centre, in *Ohio*, a village of Cuyahoga co., 4 m. S.W. of Cleveland.

Brook'mint, *n.* (*Bot.*) See MENTHA.

Brook'neal, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Campbell co., 120 m. W.S.W. of Richmond.

Brooks, CHARLES SHIRLEY, a popular English novelist and dramatic author, B. 1815. A barrister by profession, he early showed a predilection for literary labor, and is one of the oldest contributors to the London comic journal "Punch," and of the political articles in the "Illustrated London News." His best-known novels are *Aspen Court*, *The Gordian Knot*, the *Silver Cord*, and *Somer and Later*, the last being published in 1866. Among his dramas, *The Creole*, *Honors and Tricks*, and *The New Governess*, have been highly successful. D. 1874.

Brooks, JOHN, an American officer and statesman, B. at Medford, Massachusetts, 1752. He was a medical practitioner at Reading, when, on the news of the expedition to Lexington, he marched with a company of minute men, in time to see the retreat of the British. He was made lieutenant-colonel in 1777, stormed the intrenchments of the German troops in the battle of Saratoga, and was a faithful adherent of Washington during the conspiracy at Newburg. In the war of 1812, he was adjutant general of Massachusetts; and was governor of that State from 1816 to 1823 D. 1825.

Brooks, MARIA. See MARIA DEL OCCIDENTE.

Brooks, in *Georgia*, a S. county, touching Florida. *Area*, about 550 sq. m. It is watered by the Withlacoochee and Ocopilco rivers. *Surface*, level. *Soil*, poor. *Cap.* Quitman. *Pop.* 8,342.

Brooks, in *Michigan*, a township of Newaygo co.; *pop.* 974.

Brooks, in *Maine*, a post-township of Waldo co., 40 m. N.E. of Augusta; *pop.* 868.

Brooks'burg, in *W. Virginia*, a village of Jefferson co.

Brook's Grove, in *New York*, a P.O. of Livingston co.

Brook'side, in *New Jersey*, a post-office of Morris co.

Brooks'ton, in *Indiana*, a post-village of White co.

Brook's Vale, in *Connecticut*, a post-office of New Haven co.

Brooks'ville, in *Maine*, a post-township of Hancock co., on the E. side of Penobscot Bay, 50 m. E. of Augusta; *pop.* 1,275.

Brooks'ville, in *Alabama*, a p.-v. of Blount co., *p.* 510.

Brooks'ville, in *Georgia*, a village of Randolph co., 140 m. S.W. of Milledgeville.

Brooks'ville, in *Vermont*, a post-office of Addison co.

Brook'ville, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Ogle co., 20 m. N.W. of Oregon city; *pop.* of township, 746.

Brook'ville, in *Indiana*, a post-township of Franklin co., 50 m. E.N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* 4,207.

—A prosperous post-village, cap. of above co., well situated at the junction of the forks of the Whitewater River, 41 m. N.W. of Cincinnati, and 70 E.S.E. of Indianapolis. It possesses an active trade.

Brook'ville, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Jefferson co., 9 m. W.N.W. of Fairfield.

Brook'ville, in *Iowa*, a village of Clayton co., on the Mississippi River.

—A post-village of Jefferson co.

Brooks'ville, in *Kentucky*, a twp. and post-vill., cap. of Bracken co., 65 m. N.E. of Frankfort: *pop.* twp., 2,406.

Brook'ville, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Montgomery co., 25 m. N. of Washington.

Brook'ville, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Noxubee co., 27 m. S.S.W. of Columbus.

Brook'ville, in *North Carolina*, a post-office of Granville co.

Brook'ville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Montgomery co., 13 m. W.N.W. of Dayton.

Brook'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a borough, cap. of Jefferson co., on the Redbank Creek, 170 m. W.N.W. of Harrisburg; *pop.* 1,942.

Brook'ville, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of St. Croix co., on the Eau Galle River, 27 m. E. by S. of Hudson.

Brook'weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SAMOLUS.

Broom, *n.* [A.S. *brom.*] A common name for different shrubs belonging to the genera CYTISUS and SPARTIUM, *q. v.*

—A brush or besom; so named because frequently made of broom twigs.

—*v. a.* (*Naut.*) To clean the sides of a ship.—See BREAM.

Broom'-corn, BROOM-GRASS, *n.* (*Bot.*)—See SORGHUM.

Broome, in *New York*, a S. county, embracing an area of about 680 sq. m. Drained by the Chenango, Susquehanna, and Otsetic rivers, and by some minor creeks. *Surface*, hilly. *Soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Binghamton. *Pop.* (1870), 44,107.

—A township of Schoharie co. *Pop.* (1870) 1,836.

Broome Centre, in *New York*, a post-office of Schoharie co.

Broom'-rape, n. (*Bot.*) See OROBANCHE.

Broom'stick, BROOM-STAFF, *n.* The handle of a broom.

Broom'town, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Cherokee co.

Broom Town, in *Georgia*, a village of Chattooga co., 200 m. N.W. of Milledgeville. *Pop.* 1,462.

Broom'y, *a.* Full of broom; containing broom.

Brose, *n.* A Scotch dish made by pouring boiling water on oatmeal.

Brose'ley, a town of England, co. Salop, on the Severn, 127 m. N.W. of London. This place is celebrated for its iron foundries, and its manufactures of tobacco-pipes and garden-pots. *Pop.* 5,196.

Bro'simum, n. [Gr. *brosimos*, eatable.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Artocarpaceæ*. The species *B. utile*, sometimes called *Galactodendron utile*, is the celebrated palo de vaca, or cow-tree, of South America. It yields a milky juice, said to be almost as nutritious as milk from the cow. From the bark of *B. namagua* strong fibres are obtained, which are much used in Panama for making sail-cloth and ropes.

Brosses, CHARLES DE, B. at Dijon, 1709. He became president of the Parliament of Dijon, and in 1746 was nominated member of the Academy of Inscriptions. He was the first person to write a description of the ruins of Herculaneum, and was the first to use the names of Australia and Polynesia in his *Histoire des navigations aux terres Australes*. His other principal works are, *Essai sur la formation mécanique des langues;* and *Histoire du septième siècle de la Republique Romaine*. *Letters from Italy* have been published under his name, but the book is of doubtful authenticity. D. 1777.

Broth, *n.* [A. S. See BREW.] Literally, that which is brewed or boiled; specifically, an infusion or decoction of vegetable and animal substances in water. It is customary to use more or less meat, generally ox-flesh, with bone, and certain vegetables, as cabbage, greens, turnips, carrots, peas, beans, onions, &c. The whole are mixed together in cold water, heat slowly applied, and the materials allowed to simmer for some hours. The meat yields up certain ingredients, while others are retained in the residual flesh. The real nutritive material present in broth is less than is generally thought, though it aids in satisfying the cravings of the appetite. To invalids, however, the form of broth known as beef-tea (*q. v.*) is of great importance, as it affords the weak and sickly stomach a light palatable article of diet, at a time when stronger food would do the weakened system much harm.

Broth'el, n. [Fr. *bordel.*] A house of lewdness; a bawdy house.

Broth'eller, *n.* One who frequents a brothel.

Brother, n.; *pl.* BROTHERS, or BRETHREN. [A.S. *brothor;* Goth. *bróthar;* Sans. *bhrâtrâ;* Zend. *brâthra;* Sclav. *bratr;* O. Ger. *brôdar.*] One who is born from the same father and mother with another, or from one of them only. Brothers are of the whole blood when they are born of the same father and mother; and of the half-

blood when they are the issue of one of them only. In the civil law, when they are the children of the same father and mother, they are called *brothers germain*; when they descend from the same father but not the same mother, they are *consanguine brothers*; when they are the issue of the same mother but not the same father, they are *uterine brothers*. A *half-brother* is one who is born of the same father or mother, but not of both; one born of the same parents before they were married, a *left-sided brother*; and a bastard born of the same father or mother is called a NATURAL BROTHER.

—Any one closely united with another or others.

"We few, we happy few, we band of *brothers*;
For he to-day that sheds his blood with me,
Shall be my *brother*."—*Shaks.*

—One who resembles another in manners.

"He also that is slothful in his work, is *brother* to him that is a great waster."—*Proverbs.*

—An associate; one of the same society or denomination; a fellow-creature.—See BRETHREN.

Brother-german, *n.* See BROTHER.

Broth'erhood, *n.* The state or quality of being a brother.

"This deep disgrace of *brotherhood*
Teaches me deeper than you can imagine."—*Shaks.*

—An association of men for any purpose; a fraternity.

"There was a fraternity of men at arms, called the *brotherhood* of St. George."—*Davies.*

Brother-in-law, *n.* The brother of a wife, or the husband of a sister. See AFFINITY, and RELATIONSHIP.

Broth'erless, *a.* Without a brother.

Brother-like, *a.* Becoming a brother.

Brotherliness, *n.* State of being brotherly.

Brotherly, *a.* Like a brother; becoming brothers: kind; affectionate; pertaining to brothers.

—*adv.* After the manner of a brother; with kindness and affection.

Brothers, The, a group of islets at the entrance of the Red Sea, 10 m. W. from Perim Island, Lat. 12° 28′ N., Lon. 43° 22′ E.

Brother's Valley, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Somerset co.; *pop.* 1,597.

Broth'erton, in *Missouri*, a post-office of St. Louis co.

Broth'ertown, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Calumet co., on Winnebago Lake, 14 m. N.E. of Fond du Lac; *pop.* 1,605.

Brotz'manville, in *New Jersey*, a post-office of Warren county.

Brougham and Vaux, HENRY, LORD, F.R.S., &c., (*broo'm,*) a very eminent English advocate, jurist, philosopher, and statesman, b. (of an ancient English family) at Edinburgh, 1779. He studied at the University of that city, where he early made himself remarkable for his aptness for mathematical and physical science; his first published production being a paper on *The Refraction and Reflection of Light*, which was printed in the "Transactions of the Royal Society" for 1798. During the following year appeared from his pen, *General Theorems, being chiefly Porisms in the higher Geometry.* After an extended tour in Germany and Holland, he was admitted an advocate at the Scottish Bar, in 1800. Residing at Edinburgh, he was one of the chief writers in the *Edinburgh Review*, when it was first established, and contributed to it regularly till 1828. In 1803, when only 24 years of age, he published his *Inquiry into the Colonial Policy of the European Powers*, a work of vast research, and of great breadth and comprehensiveness of view for so young a man. In 1804, *B.* exchanged the Scottish for the English Bar, and took up his abode in London. In 1808, he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, and commenced practice as a barrister in the King's Bench, and on the Northern Circuit. The first occasion on which he came prominently before the public, was his advocacy of the cause of the merchants of London, Liverpool, and Manchester, who complained of the injury done to their commerce by the operation of the famous "Orders in Council," issued against Napoleon's Berlin and Milan decrees. Though unsuccessful of obtaining the repeal of the orders in question, he added considerably to his reputation as an advocate, and was returned to the British Parliament, where, in the House of Commons, he made his first speech, March 5, 1810, in the debate on Mr. Whitbread's motion of censure on the Earl of Chatham, for privately transmitting to the king his narrative of the expedition to the Scheldt. The speech was good, and even eloquent, but it gave little promise of those subsequent oratorical achievements which placed him in the foremost rank of the public men of his time. It would be impossible to give anything like a complete account of *B.*'s political career while he held a seat in the Lower House. It will be sufficient to say, that after the close of the war, in 1815, the attention of the government and of the people was turned to domestic affairs and matters of internal regulation; and that to the discussion of these subjects, *B.* brought a well-informed and versatile mind, an enlightened philanthropy, liberal opinions, and a burning zeal against tyranny, wrong, and oppression. His efforts for the abolition of flogging in the army, the repeal of Roman Catholic disabilities, reform in the govt. of India, the diffusion of education, the improvement of prison management, the abolition of slavery, law reform, and the independence of the newspaper press, will never be forgotten. In 1818, *B.* obtained a parliamentary committee for inquiry into abuses connected with the educational foundations of the kingdom; the commencement of the movement in favor of popular education. In 1820–1, he was professionally engaged in Westminster Hall as Attorney-General to Queen Caroline, whose cause he advocated with something more than the zeal of a common advocate, and his fearless and burning eloquence had a wonderful effect in securing on her behalf, whether as queen, wife, or woman, the enthusiastic sympathy of the public. In 1825, *B.* was elected Lord



Fig. 428.—LORD BROUGHAM.

Rector of Glasgow University, as a mark of appreciation of his untiring efforts in the cause of education, and the founding of mechanics' institutes. In 1827, he laid the foundation of the "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," of which he was the first president. The first publication of this society was *B.*'s discourse *On the Objects, Pleasures, and Advantages of Science.* Soon afterward, he took the lead in establishing the *Penny Cyclopædia.* In 1830, the county of York returned *B.* as its representative in Parliament, where he became the acknowledged champion of the great cause of Parliamentary Reform. On a new and liberal administration being formed under Earl Grey, *B.* was appointed Lord Chancellor of England, and raised to the peerage as *Lord Brougham and Vaux.* From 1830 to 1834, Lord *B.* had the sole conduct of the Reform Bill in the House of Peers, and the series of measures identified with his name, and which were carried into effect during that period, may be summed up thus:—The abolition of slavery in the British colonies; the opening of the East India trade, and the destruction of the Company's monopoly; the amendment of the criminal law; vast improvements in the whole system of municipal jurisprudence, both as regards law and equity; the settlement of the charter of the Bank of England; the total reform of the Scottish municipal corporations; the entire alteration of the Poor Laws; and an ample commencement made in reforming the Irish Church, by the abolition of 10 bishoprics. In 1834, *B.* resigned office along with his colleagues. From that time forward, *B.* held an independent position in the House of Lords, criticising all parties alike, but principally devoting himself to the legal business before it. In 1848, *B.*, who had purchased an estate at Cannes, in the S. of France, proposed to the newly established French Republic to be naturalized as a citizen in that country; but he was informed that his wish could be carried out only on his ceasing to be an English peer. During the period which elapsed from his partial release from the duties of the senate and the forum, Lord *B.* contributed largely to modern literature. In 1838, he published the collected edition of his speeches, with notes and introductions, and a discourse on the eloquence of the ancients. He edited Paley's *Natural Theology*, and wrote *Dissertations on Subjects of Science connected with Natural Theology.* In 1839 appeared his *Historical Sketches of Statesmen who flourished in the Reign of George III.*, a work completed in 1843. He next edited the speech of *Demosthenes de Coronâ*, and published his own *Political Philosophy.* *B.*, now retired from official life, gave his whole energies to the amendment of the law; obtained the establishment of county courts, and labored for *Bankruptcy Reform* with a zeal approaching to enthusiasm. In 1850, he contributed to the Royal Society a paper of *Experiments and Observations on the Properties of Light*, followed up by further treatises, in which he showed the principle upon which Newton established his theory of light to be inconclusive. In 1855 appeared his *Analytical View of Newton's Principia*; which was succeeded by a treatise *On the Integral Calculus*, and many articles on "Light" contributed to the Transactions of the French Institute, of which body he was a member, and before whom he delivered an address in French, on this subject. *B.* in his latter years was elected Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh, President of the London University, and D.C.L. of Oxford; took little or no part in political affairs, and lived in retirement at his seat at Cannes, on the Mediterranean; devoting himself till almost the very last day of his life to philosophical and scientific pursuits. D. May 9, 1868.

Brougham, (*broom,*) *n.* A kind of small two- or four-wheeled carriage for general use.

Broughshane, (*brohʹshain,*) a town of Ireland, co. Antrim, 4 m. E.N.E. of Ballymena; *pop.* 1,045.

Brought, *imp.* and *p.* of BRING, *q. v.*

Brough'ton, JOHN CAM HOBHOUSE, F.R.S., LORD, an English author and statesman, b. 1786. He was educated at Cambridge, and while there became acquainted with Lord Byron, whom he accompanied in his travels in Italy and Greece. On his return he entered parliament, (being then Sir J. C. Hobhouse,) owing to the strong radicalism of his political views, as evinced by the publication of his *Letters to an Englishman*, for which he had been committed to prison. He subsequently became a member of Lord Melbourne's ministry, and was created *Lord Broughton*, after which latter event he ceased to take part in public affairs. Lord *B.* was the author of *A Journey through Albania and other Provinces of Turkey with Lord Byron*, (1812;) *Last Reign of Napoleon*, (1816;) *Historical Illustrations of the Fourth Canto of Childe Harold*, &c. He D. July, 1869.

Brous'sa, in Natolia. See BRUSSA.

Brons'sais, FRANÇOIS JOSEPH VICTOR, a celebrated French physician, b. at St. Malo, 1772. Professor at the military hospital of Val de Grâce in 1820, he became professor of general pathology in the faculty of medicine in Paris, 1832, and afterwards was made a member of the Institute. The influence of *B.* in his generation was unbounded, and his so-called *Physiological Doctrine* rapidly acquired a great sway, the traces of which are visible even now, though a more exact knowledge of physiology has demonstrated that the views of *B.* were one-sided and exaggerated. He announced himself as the founder of a pathology which, for the first time in the history of pathologies, was based upon an enlarged and comprehensive acquaintance with anatomy. The basis of *B.*'s doctrine was the assumption that the animal tissues are endowed with a property called *irritability*, a property which is called into play by the action of stimuli of various kinds, and by the operation of which all vital phenomena are produced. D. 1838.

Broussone'tia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Moraceæ.* There is but one species, *B. papyrifera*, the paper mulberry, the bark of which is used in China and Japan as paper material, and in the South-Sea Islands for making a kind of cloth. The plant forms a small tree, with soft, brittle, woolly branches, and large, hairy, rough leaves, either heart-shaped and undivided, or cut into deep irregular lobes.

Brow, (*brou,*) *n.* [A.S. *brœw, bruwa*; O. Ger. *brâwa*, the eyebrow; Goth. *brahr*; Sans. *bhrâ.*] The prominent ridge over the eye; the arch of hair on it.—The forehead.—The general air of the countenance.

"Then call them to our presence, face to face, and frowning *brow* to *brow*."—*Shaks.*

—The edge of a precipice, hill, or any high place.

"And to the *brow* of heaven
Pursuing, drive them out from God and bliss."—*Milton.*

—*v. a.* To bound; to limit; to be at the edge of.—*Milton.*

Brow-antler, *n.* The first shoot on a deer's head. *Smart.*

Brow'beat, *v. a.* (*imp.* BROWBEAT; *pp.* BROWBEATEN.) To depress or bear down with a stern brow, or with haughty, stern looks, or with arrogant speech.

Brow'beating, *n.* The act of depressing by stern or haughty looks.

"What man will voluntarily expose himself to the imperious *browbeatings* and scorns of great men?"—*L'Estrange.*

Brow'bound, *a.* Crowned; having the head encircled as with a diadem.

"He was *brow-bound* with the oak."—*Shaks.*

Brow'er, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Berks co.

Brow'er's Mills, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of Randolph co.

Brow'less, *a.* Without a brow; without shame.

Brown, (*broun,*) *a.* [A.S. *brun*; O. Ger. *brûn*; Ger. *braun*, allied to *brennen*, to burn; Fr. *brun.*] Of a burned color: dusky; of a dark or dusky color, including to red or black.

—*n.* (*Painting.*) A dark dusky color inclining toward red, of various degrees of depth, of which there are many sorts. It belongs to the tertiary colors, known as *russets* or *olives*, in which the hue is modified by an admixture of dark or black pigment.

—*v. a.* To make brown or dusky; to give a bright brown color to.

—*v. n.* To become brown.

Brown, CHARLES BROCKDEN, an American novelist, b. at Philadelphia, 1771, was of a highly respectable family, of Quaker descent. He studied law with great ardor, but took a disgust to the practice of the profession, and abandoned it for literature. His first publication was *Alcuin, a Dialogue on the Rights of Women*, which appeared in 1797; followed in 1798 by *Wieland, or the Transformation*, a novel: and in 1799 by *Ormond, or the Secret Witness.* In 1798 he established himself in the city of New York; and when the yellow fever broke out there, *B.* refused to forsake his friends and neighbors; and after performing the last offices of affection for one of them, a young physician, was himself attacked by the pestilence. His conception of the disease he embodied in his next work, *Arthur Mervyn, or Memoirs of the Year* 1793. The publication of "Arthur Mervyn" was quickly succeeded by that of *Edgar Huntly, or the Adventures of a Sleep-Walker.* The second part of "Arthur Mervyn" appeared in 1800; and *Clara Howard* in 1801; and in 1804 the series of his romances was closed with *Jane Talbot*, first printed in England. In 1801 he returned to Philadelphia, and soon undertook the management of the *Literary Magazine and American Register.* In 1804 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. William Linn, a Presbyterian divine of New York. He projected the plan of an *Annual Register*, the first work of the kind in the United States, and edited the first volume of it in 1806. Between 1803 and 1809 he published 3 political pamphlets, which excited general attention. His health gave way, and a voyage to Europe was recommended; but he could not make up his mind to leave his family for any length of time, and tried only

a short excursion into New Jersey and New York in the summer of 1809. Finding this was of no effect, he agreed to go abroad in the following spring, which he did not live to see; D. 1810. Brown's life was blameless; his manners were gentle and unaffected; and his conversational resources considerable, though he was somewhat silent in large or mixed companies. His reading, though desultory, was very extensive; and his facility in writing only too great, as it induced him to compose story after story, trusting apparently to luck for the disentanglement of his plots. He threw off 3 romances in one year, "with the printer's devil literally at his elbows." His style was often deficient in ease and simplicity; and he was apt to stop short in the midst of his most exciting narrations to philosophize upon them; but his romances were much admired in his time, and are still read with interest. He had a powerful but somewhat morbid imagination, considerable descriptive power, and much intensity of conception.

Brown, JACOB, an American general, B. in Bucks co., Pennsylvania, 1775. Descended from members of the Society of Friends, he was one of the pioneers of Jefferson co., N. Y. In 1812, he joined the militia service as a militia general. He was appointed major-general in the regular service in 1814, and distinguished himself in the battles of Chippewa and of Niagara Falls; also at the siege of Fort Erie. He received the thanks of Congress and a gold medal, *emblematic of his triumphs*. Gen. *B.* succeeded to the supreme command in 1821, and D. 1828.

Brown, JAMES, an eminent American publisher and bookseller—the "John Murray," as he was called, of the United States—died at his seat in Watertown, near Boston, March 10, 1855, aged fifty-five. The son of a farmer in very humble circumstances, in Acton, Mass., he raised himself by his shrewdness, sagacity, and enterprise to be the head of one of the largest and most successful firms in the book-trade in America. Their publications were standard works of a high character; and Mr. Brown's fine taste and patriotic pride were gratified by so far improving the mechanical execution of them—the paper, print, and binding—that they rivalled the handsomest productions of the English and Scotch press. Very rarely were his excellent judgment and instinctive anticipation of the public taste deceived in his gigantic speculations. He was himself well acquainted with bibliography: his shop was a favorite resort of all the literati of New England, and he never forgot the name of a book once inquired for, or the well-considered judgment of a competent person upon its merits. The fortune which he had fairly won was munificently used in numerous liberal benefactions.

Brown, JOHN, the founder of the *Brunonian* system, B. in Berwickshire, England, 1735. He divided, in his famous system, all diseases into sthenic and asthenic; in the first of these, the *excitability*, which he considered the source of life, was increased, while in the second, it was diminished. The treatment to be adopted for the cure of all, except the sthenic affections, was to stimulate. Accordingly he prescribed rich diet, wine, and spirits in large quantities; and, as the physicians of that day probably erred in the opposite direction, it is not strange that, for a while, *B.* obtained a high reputation. Towards the end of the last century, the Brunonian system had extended its influence over the whole continent of Europe, and in Germany its author was designated the *Medical Luther*. *B.* professed the greatest contempt for all systems of medicine which had preceded his own, yet it is obvious that he was less original than he assumed to be. His faculty of *excitability* is the Hallerian *irritability*, but elevated into so distinct a form that, as is justly remarked by Broussais, it takes the rank of an ontological creation; in fact, it was as purely the work of fancy as was the *Archæus* of Van Helmont. But there is a great merit which belongs to *B.*, and deserves to be remembered, namely, his appreciation of the fact that disease, in by far the greatest number of cases, implies a debilitated condition of the organism. D. 1788.

Brown, JOHN, an officer in the American army during the Revolution, was B. in Berkshire co., Mass., in 1744, graduated at Yale College in 1771, and commenced the practice of law at Caughnawaga, New York, where he was appointed king's attorney. But he soon returned to Pittsfield, in his native State, and took an active share in the patriotic movements at the opening of the Revolution. In May, 1775, he served under Allen and Arnold in their successful expedition against Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and was sent as special messenger to the Congress at Philadelphia with the news of their success. When Ethan Allen, in Sept. of the same year, made his attempt to surprise Montreal, *B.* co-operated with him, but was fortunate enough to escape, while his leader was captured. The next Dec., Major *B.* joined Arnold and Montgomery before Quebec. While leading a party of men up the Mohawk to the relief of Gen. Schuyler in 1780, he fell into an ambuscade of Indians and was slain.

Brown, John. See HARPER'S FERRY.

Brown, HENRY KIRK, an American sculptor, B. at Leyden, Massachusetts, 1814, received the education of a farmer's boy, working in summer, and studying in winter. At 18, he went to Boston, and studied portrait-painting. It was by chance that he became a sculptor; for, having modelled the head of a lady, it was so much commended that he resolved to pursue that branch of art. By the aid of friends, he was enabled to visit Italy, and after studying there for some time, he returned to the U. States, and settled at Brooklyn, where, having many commissions for monumental art, he perfected the casting of bronze, as a material better adapted to exposure than marble. Among his principal works in marble are the statue of *Hope*, the bas-reliefs of the *Hyades* and *Pleiades*, and *The Four Seasons;* besides busts of Bryant, Spenser, Nott, &c. In bronze he has executed a colossal statue of De Witt Clinton, the *Angel of Retribution*, &c.

Brown, ROBERT, B. 1550, D. 1630; he was the founder of the sect of the BROWNISTS, *q. v.*

Brown, ROBERT, a Scotch botanist, B. at Montrose, 1773. Having studied medicine, he became, in 1795, assistant-surgeon in a Scottish Fencible regiment. Devoting himself to the study of botany, he resigned his commission in 1800, and the following year was, on the recommendation of Sir Joseph Banks, engaged as naturalist in the expedition sent out under Captain Flinders for the survey of the Australian coasts. On his return in 1805, he brought home nearly 4,000 species of Australian plants, a large proportion of which were new to science. Soon after, he was appointed librarian to the Linnæan Society. To the *Transactions* of the Edinburgh Wernerian Society, and those of the Linnæan Society, he contributed memoirs on *Asclepiadeæ and Proteaceæ*, and published *Prodromus Floræ Novæ Hollandiæ et Insulæ Van Diemen's*, vol. i. 1810; a supplement to this work appeared in 1830, relating to the *Proteaceæ* only. He also wrote the *General Remarks, Geographical and Systematical, on the Botany of Terra Australis*, attached to the narrative of Captain Flinders's expedition, 1814. His adoption of the natural system of Jussieu, the French botanist, led to its general substitution in place of the Linnæan method. *B.'s* numerous memoirs in Transactions of societies, and other contributions to botanical science, secured for universal approval the title conferred on him by Alexander von Humboldt of *Botanicorum facile Princeps*. In 1810, *B.* received the charge of the library and splendid scientific collections of Sir Joseph Banks, which, in 1827, were transferred to the British Museum, when he was appointed keeper of the botanical department in that establishment. In 1811, he was elected F.R.S.; in 1832, D.C.L., of Oxford; and in 1833 was elected one of the 18 foreign associates of the Academy of Sciences of the Institute of France. In 1839, the Royal Society awarded him their Copley medal for his *Discoveries during a Series of Years on the Subject of Vegetable Impregnation*. He was president of the Linnæan Society from 1849 to 1853. D. 1858.

Brown, SIR GEORGE, an English general, B. 1790, at Elgin, Scotland. He entered the army in 1806, was made a lieutenant in 1807, and took part in the bombardment of Copenhagen. He served throughout the whole of the Peninsular war from 1808 to 1814, during which he was wounded at Talavera, and led the forlorn hope at the storming of Badajoz. He was, in 1814, made a lieutenant-colonel, and served in the American war. He was made a lieutenant-general in 1851, and in 1854 commanded the light division at the battle of Alma, in the Crimea. On Nov. 5, 1854, he was severely wounded at Inkermann. He had the command-in-chief of the storming party which was unsuccessful in the first attack on the redan of Sebastopol. In 1856 he was gazetted general in the army "for distinguished services in the field." D. 1865.

Brown, HUGH STOWELL, an English divine, B. in the Isle of Man, 1823. At the age of 15 he came to England to learn the profession of engineer. This occupation he followed until he came of age, and he drove a locomotive engine on the London and North-Western Railroad for six months. It was his custom, after his day's work at Wolverton was done, to spend 4 or 5 hours in reading and in meditating on what he had read; and his first classical exercises were written with a piece of chalk inside the fire-box of a locomotive engine. Resolving to become a clergyman of the Church of England, he entered as a student at King's College, and studied there for three years. Doubts, however, came over his mind respecting the truth of the doctrines in the Liturgy and Catechism of the Church of England. These doubts ultimately produced in his mind the conviction that the baptismal doctrines of the Establishment were at variance with Holy Scripture, and he accordingly became a member of the Baptist denomination. In 1848, he was appointed minister of Myrtle Street Chapel at Liverpool, and soon became one of the recognized leaders of the Baptist body there. As a lecturer to the working classes, he is so successful that he collects an audience of between 2,000 to 3,000 artisans on Sunday afternoons, and from 15,000 to 25,000 copies of his lectures are sold.

Brown, THOMAS, a celebrated Scotch metaphysician, B. at Kirkmabreck, Kirkcudbrightshire, 1778. He studied at Edinburgh, and, in 1806, entered into co-partnership with Dr. Gregory. Dugald Stewart, professor of moral philosophy, being indisposed in the winter of 1808–9, engaged *B.* to read lectures for him in his class. In this capacity his success was so great, that in 1810 he was induced to resign his practice, and accept the appointment of colleague to Dugald Stewart in the chair of moral philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. His lectures on the *Philosophy of the Human Mind*, published after his death, have been pronounced masterpieces of their kind. His style is certainly the most captivating that has ever been employed to convey a knowledge of philosophy. D. 1820.

Brown, MAXIMILIAN ULYSSES, a field-marshal, of Irish origin, in the Austrian army, who rendered great services to the Empress Maria Theresa, gaining in 1746 the battle of Placentia, and taking Genoa. In 1746 he defeated the Prussians, who had invaded Bohemia, and won the battle of Losowitz. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Pragne. B. at Bâle, 1705; D. 1757.

Brown, in *Illinois*, a W. county with an area of 320 sq. m. It has for its E. frontier the Illinois River, and N.E. Crooked River, and is watered also by McKee's Creek. *Surface*, tolerably level; mixed timbered land and prairie. *Soil*, productive. *Cap.* Mount Sterling. *Pop.* 12,205.

Brown, in *Indiana*, a county in the S. central part of the State, *area* 320 sq. m., watered by the Salt and Bean Blossom creeks. *Surface*, undulating. *Soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Nashville. *Pop.* 8,681.

—A township of Hancock co.; *pop.* 1,329.

—A township of Hendricks co.; *pop.* 1,233.

—A township of Martin co.; *pop.* 1,048.

—A township of Montgomery co., 12 m. S.S.W. of Crawfordsville; *pop.* 2,126.

—A township of Morgan co.; *pop.* 1,673.

—A township of Ripley co.; *pop.* 2,234.

—A township of Washington co.; *pop.* 1,521.

Brown, in *Iowa*, a township of Linn co.; *pop.* 1,581.

Brown, in *Kansas*, a N.E. county, on the confines of Nebraska, with an area of about 650 sq. m.; watered by the S. fork of the Nemaha, and the Grasshopper and Wolf rivers. *Surface*, varied. *Soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Hiawatha. *Pop.* 6,823.

Brown, in *Michigan*, a township of Manistee co.; *pop.* 459.

Brown, in *Minnesota*, a S. county; *area*, 450 sq. m.; watered by the Minnesota and Big Cottonwood rivers. *Surface*, diversified. *Soil*, excellent. *Cap.* New Ulm. *Pop.* 6,396.

Brown, in *Ohio*, a S.S.W. county, near the Ohio River which divides it from Kentucky. It is drained by the East fork of Little Miami River, and also by the White Oak, Straight, and Eagle creeks. *Area*, about 500 sq. m. *Surface*, uneven. *Soil*, excellent, with a sub-stratum of limestone. *Cap.* Georgetown. *Pop.* 30,802.

—A township of Athens co.

—A township of Carroll co.; *pop.* 2,022.

—A township of Darke co.; *pop.* 1,239.

—A township of Delaware co.; *pop.* 1,108.

—A township of Franklin co.; *pop.* 819.

—A township of Knox co.; *pop.* 1,242.

—A township of Miami co.; *pop.* 1,639.

—A township of Paulding co.; *pop.* 1,140.

—A township of Vinton co.; *pop.* 1,297.

Brown, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Lycoming co.; *pop.* 347.

—A township of Mifflin co.; *pop.* 1,192.

Brown, in *Texas*, a central county, with an area of about 1,050 sq. m. The Colorado River bounds it on the S., and it is also watered by the Pecan River. *Pop.* 544.

Brown, in *Wisconsin*, a N.E. county at the head of Green Bay. *Area*, 525 sq. m. The Neenah or Fox, and East and Centre rivers flow through it. *Surface*, uneven. *Soil*, partly fertile. *Cap.* Green Bay. *Pop.* (1870), 25,168.

Brow'bill, *n.* See HALBERT.

Brown Coal, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of coal distinguished from stone coal by its streak when scratched, which is brown and different from the black streak coal. There are, however, two distinctions of greater importance than streak, affecting brown coal: one is, that they deteriorate by exposure to the air, tending to split and fall to powder; the other, that they contain water, which interferes with their value as economic fuel. As almost all the lignites belong to a more recent geological period than that called *carboniferous*, they have been often spoken of as *modern coal*. They are, however, confined to no age, many true lignites occurring in rocks much older than the tertiary period, while some tertiary rocks contain excellent stone coal.

Browne, SIR THOMAS, an English physician and author, B. in London, in 1605. Having taken his degrees in arts, he went to Leyden, where he became an M.D., and in 1642 published his famous book, the *Religio Medici*. In 1646 appeared his book on *Vulgar Errors*, in folio. Charles II. honored him with knighthood in 1671. D. 1682. His life has been written by Dr. Johnson.

Browne Hill, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Wythe co.

Brown'field, in *Maine*, a post-township of Oxford co., 60 m. S.W. of Augusta; *pop.* 1,323.

Brown'helm, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Loraln co., on Lake Erie, 25 miles E. by S. of Sandusky city; *pop.* 1,461.

Brown Hill, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Crawford co.

Brownie, (*brou'ne.*) A kind of fairy, formerly believed in in the Hebrides and North of Scotland. He was an obliging sort of elf, that used to come into houses by night, and perform lustily any piece of work that might remain to be done. At one time every family of importance believed that they had a special brownie, and they gave him offerings of the various products of the place. Thus, some, when they churned their milk, or brewed, poured some of the milk or wort through the hole of a stone called the brownie's stone. The brownie of Scotland bore a very striking resemblance to the *Robin Goodfellow* of England.

Brown'ing, *n.* (*Chem.*) A process by which the barrels of muskets and rifles are partially oxidized and sulphurized, and so prevented from being easily rusted. The barrel being brightened and cleaned thoroughly from oil, a mixture of nitric acid, chloride of iron, sal-ammoniac, and sulphate of copper, is laid on, and allowed to remain several hours. The process is repeated several times, and the barrel is cleaned ultimately with alkaline water, and polished.

Browning, ROBERT, a modern English poet, B. at Camberwell, 1812. His first acknowledged work, *Paracelsus*, was published in 1836, and found some eulogists, if but few readers. His *Pippa Passes*, a fantastic but graceful dramatic poem, obtained more favor with the public. In 1837 he published his tragedy of *Strafford*, which was a failure. *Sordello* and *The Blot on the Scutcheon*, were not more successful. In 1856 appeared his

Men and Women. In addition to the above-mentioned works, *B.* has published *King Victor and King Charles. Dramatic Lyrics, Return of the Druses, Colomb's Birthday, Dramatic Romance, The Soul's Errand*, and a new volume of poems (1864). His latest works are: *The Ring and the Book* (1869); *Fifine at the Fair* (1872); and *The Red Cotton Night-Cap Country* (1873). *B.* has especially cultivated the arts of music and painting, with the history of both of which he is minutely and widely acquainted. He married Miss Elizabeth Barrett, a poetess, and author of *Aurora Leigh, The Drama of Exile, Isabel's Child, Casa Guidi Windows*, &c., who D. in 1861.

Brown'ing, in *Illinois*, a post-township and village of Schuyler co.; *pop.* of township 2,139.

Brown'ing Ferry, in *Missouri*, a P.O. of Henry co.

Brown'ing's, in *Georgia*, a district of De Kalb co.

Brown'ington, in *Pennsylvania*, a P.O. of Butler co.

Brown'ington, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Orleans co., 43 m. N.E. of Montpelier; *pop.* 901.

Brownington Centre, in *Vermont*, a post-office of Orleans co.

Brown Iron-ore, *n.* (*Min.*) A native hydrate peroxide of iron, composed of 85·6 per cent. of peroxide of iron and 14·4 water. There are several varieties of this ore, which generally occurs in stalactitic, botryoidal, and mammillated forms, with a fibrous structure, a silky lustre, and often a semi-metallic appearance. In color it is of various shades of brown, and is distinguished from other ores of iron by a brownish-yellow streak, free from any tint of red.

Brown'ish, *a.* Somewhat brown.

Brown'ism, *n.* The tenets of the BROWNISTS, *q. v.*

Brown'ists, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A sect of Christians, which arose in England towards the end of the 16th century, and took their name from their founder, Robt. Brown, a man of some learning, but of an impetuous and fiery temper. He began to inveigh against the ceremonies of the Church of England in 1580, and zealously diffused his sentiments by preaching from place to place, principally in the county of Norfolk. Being greatly opposed, he left England with a congregation which he had collected, and settled at Middleburg, in Zealand; but, quarrelling with his flock, he, three years afterwards, left them, and returned to England. He again itinerated through the country, and preached with considerable success; but he afterwards conformed to the Established Church, obtained the rectory of Oundle, and D. 1630. His followers, however, continued to increase, so that Sir Walter Raleigh, in 1592, estimated their number at upwards of 20,000, exclusive of women and children. The *B.* underwent great persecutions under Elizabeth, and retired in considerable numbers to Holland. From them, however, have sprung the powerful sect of the Independents or CONGREGATIONALISTS, *q. v.*

Brown Marsh, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Bladen co.

Brown'ness, *n.* The quality of being brown.

Brown Pigments, *n. pl.* (*Painting.*) A term applied to those substances in which the three primary colors unite in unequal proportions, red being in excess. *B. P.* are chiefly mineral, and are used sometimes in a raw but usually in a burned state. The most important are bistre, asphaltum, umber, terra di sienna, Mars brown, Cassel earth, and brown madder.

Brown'-rust, *n.* (*Agric.*) A disease of wheat, in which a brown powder is substituted for the farina of the grain *Craig.*

Brown-Séquard, C. EDOUARD, an eminent French physiologist, B. at the Mauritius, 1818, has highly distinguished himself by his researches into the diseases of the nervous system. He has published many valuable professional works; was appointed professor in the Paris School of Medicine in 1869, and resides in that city and New York alternately.

Browns'burg, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Rockbridge co., 143 m. from Richmond; *pop.* about 220.

Browns'burg, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Hendricks co., on White Lick Creek, 14 m. N.W. of Indianapolis: *pop.* 551.

Brown's Cove, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Albemarle co.

Brown's Creek, in *North Carolina*, Anson co., joins the Yadkin from the S.W.

Brown's Creek, in *W. Virginia*, a post-office of Harrison co.

Browns'dale, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Butler co.

Browns'ford, in *Iowa*, a village of Madison co., on North River.

Brown's Mills, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Clark co.

Brown's Mills, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Davis co.

Brown's Mills, in *New Jersey*, a post-office of Burlington co.

Brown's Mills, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Washington co., 16 m. W.N.W. of Marietta.

Brown's Mills, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Mercer co., on Sandy Creek.

—A village of Mifflin co.

—A post-office of Franklin co.

Brown's Mills, in *West Virginia*, a post-office of Harrison co.

Brown'son, ORESTES AUGUSTUS, B. in New Hampshire, 1802, is to some extent a self-educated man. Orlginally a Presbyterian, he became a Universalist preacher, then a Unitarian, and afterwards a Socialist, of the school of Robert Owen and Frances Wright, in support of whose tenets he delivered lectures. He contributed extensively to the periodical literature of the Socialist and Rationalistic party, wrote an autobiographical novel entitled *Charles Ellwood*, and several other works. About 1847, he commenced the publication of the *Boston Quarterly Review*, a title which was afterwards changed to that of *Brownson's Quarterly*, on his removal to New York, after his adoption of the Roman Catholic creed. This review has been for many years the leading Roman-Catholic periodical in the U. States. Mr. *B.* has written *The Spirit-Rapper*, and a work entitled *The Convert*, a metaphysical account of the mental processes by which he has arrived at his present convictions.

Brown Spar, *n.* (*Min.*) A magnesian carbonate of lime, tinged by oxide of iron and manganese. The name is applied more especially to those varieties of brown crystallized Dolomite which contain carbonate of iron.

Brown's Point, in *New Jersey*, a village of Monmouth co., on Raritan Bay, 5 m. S.E. of Perth-Amboy.

Browns'port, in *Tennessee*, a village of Decatur co., on the Tennessee River, 110 m. W.S.W. of Nashville.

Brown Stout, *n.* A superior kind of porter.

Browns'town, in *Arkansas*, a P.O. of Sevier co.

Browns'town, in *Indiana*, a post-township of Jackson co., 25 m. S.S.W. of Columbus; *pop.* 2,580.

—A post-village, cap. of above co., 70 m. S. of Indianapolis; *pop.* 572.

Browns'town, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Wayne co., 14 m. N.E. of Monroe city; *pop.* 2,057.

Browns'town, a parish of Ireland, co. Meath.

Browns'town Creek, in *Michigan*, Wayne co., empties into Lake Michigan.

Brown-study, *n.* Gloomy study; dull thoughtfulness; absorption of the mind in listless meditation.

Brown's Valley, in *California*, a post-village of Yuba co., 12 m. N.E. of Marysville.

Brown's Valley, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Montgomery co.

Browns'ville, in *Alabama*, a P.O. of Talladega co.

Browns'ville, in *Arkansas*, a post-village, cap. of Prairie co., 27 m. E. of Little Rock.

Browns'ville, in *California*, a post-village of Yuba co., 30 m. N.N.E of Marysville.

Browns'ville, in *Georgia*, a village of Monroe co., on Ocmulgee River, 35 m. W. by S. of Jackson.

Browns'ville, in *Illinois*, a village of Jackson co., on the Big Muddy River, 175 m. S. of Springfield.

Browns'ville, in *Indiana*, a village of Montgomery co., 40 m. W.N.W of Indianapolis.

—A post-township of Union co., 4 m. N.W. of Liberty; *pop.* 900.

—A post-village of the above co., on the E. fork of the White Water River, 13 m. S.W. of Richmond, and 50 N.W. of Cincinnati; *pop.* 320.

Browns'ville, in *Kentucky*, a village of Barren co.

—A post-village, cap. of Edmondson co., situate on Green River, 130 m. S.W. of Frankfort, and 10 m. W. of the Mammoth Cave; *pop.* about 220.

Browns'ville, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Piscataquis co., 100 m. N.N.E. of Augusta. Slate is largely produced here. *Pop.* of township, 860.

Browns'ville, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Washington co.

Browns'ville, in *Michigan*, a village of Kent co., on Thorn Apple River, 55 m. W. by N. of Lansing.

—A village of Lenawee co., on the Raisin River, 11 m. N.N.E. of Adrian.

Browns'ville, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Cass co.; *pop.* about 100.

Browns'ville, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of Houston co., on the Mississippi, 11 m. from La Crosse; *pop.* of township, 1,589.

Browns'ville, in *Mississippi*, a village of Hinds co., 20 m. N.W. of Jackson.

Browns'ville, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Saline co., on Lammine River, 40 m. W. of Booneville.

Browns'ville, in *North Carolina*, a post-office of Granville co.

Browns'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a prosperous post-borough of Brownsville township, Fayette co., on the Monongahela River, 35 m. S. of Pittsburgh, and 190 W. by S. of Harrisburg. Steamers ascend thus far from Pittsburg. A splendid bridge, 630 feet long, spans the river, and, taken generally, this is a busy town with manufactures of iron, glass, paper, &c. *Pop.* 1,749.

Browns'ville, in *Ohio*, a village of Knox co., 54 m. N.E. of Columbus.

—A post-v. of Licking co., 40 m. E. of Columbus, *pop.* 394.

—A village of Washington co., 5 m. W. of the Ohio River.

—A village of Harrison co., 14 m. W.N.W. of Cadiz.

—A village of Monroe co., 27 m. N.E. of Marietta.

Browns'ville, in *Oregon*, a post-village of Linn co., on the Calapooya River, 22 m. S.E. of Albany; *pop.* 788

Browns'ville, in *South Carolina*, a post-office of Marlborough district.

Browns'ville, in *Tennessee*, a twp. and post-vill., cap. of Haywood co., 147 m. W.S.W. of Nashville. An extensive trade is carried on here. *Pop.* twp. 4,262; vill. 2,457.

Browns'ville, in *Texas*, (formerly FORT BROWN.) a flourishing post-town, cap. of Cameron co., on the Rio Grande, facing Matamoras, 40 m. from the embouchure of the river, and 300 S. of Austin. This is one of the most enterprising and busy places in the State, having an active trade with Mexico, carried on by steam-navigation. *Pop.* 4,935.

Browns'ville, in *Utah Territory*, a village of Ogden co., on the E. border of Great Salt Lake.

Browns'ville, in *Vermont*, a post-office of Windsor co

Browns'ville, in *W. Virginia*, a village of Cabell co., on the Ohio River, 24 m. from Ironton, Ohio.

Brown'town, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Bradford co., 150 m. N. of Harrisburg.

Brown'town, in *Oregon*, a township of Josephine co.; *pop.* about 260.

Brown University, a seat of learning founded by the Baptists, at Warren, Rhode Island, in 1764. Known at first under the name of Rhode Island Coll., it received afterwards its actual name in honor of Nicholas Brown, Esq., and removed to its present seat at Providence in 1770. The college was founded on the following plan: "That all the members of the institution shall forever enjoy full, free, absolute liberty of conscience; and that the places of professors, tutors, and other officers, shall be free and open for all denominations of Protestants. The government of the college is vested in a Board of Fellows, consisting of 12 members, of whom 8, including the president, must be Baptists; and a Board of Trustees consisting of 36 members, of whom 22 must be Baptists, 5 Friends or Quakers, 4 Congregationalists, and 5 Episcopalians. This venerable institution, presided over since 1867 by Dr. Alexis Caswell, is in a highly prosperous condition.

Brown'ville, in *Indiana*, a village of Vigo co., 12 m. S.E. of Terre Haute.

Brown'ville, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Mitchell co.

Brown'ville, in *Michigan*, a village of Lenawee co.

Brown'ville, in *Nebraska*, a thriving post-town and village, cap. of Nemaha co., on the Missouri River; *pop.* of township 2,386; of village 1,305.

Brown'ville, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Jefferson co., on Black River, 4 m. from Watertown, near Lake Ontario; *pop.* (1870,) 3,219.

Brown'wood, in *Texas*, a post-village of Brown co.

Brown'wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SCROPHULARIA.

Brow'-post, *n.* (*Carp.*) A cross beam.

Browse, *v. a.* [O. Ger. *prosa*, a shoot; Fr. *brouter*] To eat or feed *upon* leaves, twigs, buds, or sprouts; to feed upon branches or shrubs.

> "And being down, is trod in the dust
> Of cattle, and *browsed*, and sorely hurt." — *Spenser.*

—*v. n.* To feed *on* leaves, sprouts, or buds, or on the tender branches or shoots of shrubs and trees.

> "Savages *browsing* on herbage, like cattle." — *Arbuthnot.*

—*n.* Buds, sprouts, or leaves, or the tender branches or twigs of trees and shrubs, fit for the food of goats, &c.

> "The greedy lioness the wolf pursues,
> The wolf the kid, the wanton kid the *browse.*" — *Dryden.*

Brows'er, *n.* One that browses.

Browse'-wood, *n.* Bushwood or twigs on which animals feed. — *Booth.*

Brows'ing, *n.* The same as BROWSE.

Brox'ton's Bridge, in *South Carolina*, a post-office of Colleton district.

Broyles'ville, in *Texas*, a post-office of Washington co.

Bru'at, ARMAND JOSEPH, a French admiral, B. at Colmar, 1796. Commander-in-chief of the Ocean squadron in 1852, he served in 1854 in the fleet in the Black Sea, as vice-admiral, under Admiral Hamelin, and took a prominent part in the first bombardment of Sebastopol. The same year, he succeeded Admiral Hamelin. D. of the cholera at Messina, Nov. 25, 1855.

Bruce, the name of a Scottish family of Norman origin. Robert de Brus, or Bruys, came over to England with William the Conqueror, and was rewarded for his services by a grant of land in Yorkshire. Robert, his son, was the companion in arms of David I. of Scotland, at the court of Henry I. of England; and when the Scottish prince succeeded to the throne of his ancestors, he bestowed the lordship of Annandale upon his early friend, Robert de Brus. The eldest son of the second Robert carried on the English line of the family, while his younger son became the proper founder of the Scottish branch. His great-grandson married Isabel, second daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother of William the Lion; and their eldest son was *Robert de Bruce*, the competitor with Baliol for the Scottish throne. (See BALIOL, JOHN.) His son, also called Robert, married under singular and romantic circumstances, a young and beautiful widow, only child of Nigel, Earl of Carrick, and Margaret, a daughter of Walter, the High-Steward of Scotland, and thus added largely to the estate and feudal influence of the family of this union.

BRUCE, ROBERT, the restorer of Scottish Independence, was the first fruit of the above marriage. He was B. the year (1274) in which Edward I. of England was crowned. In 1296, as Earl of Carrick, he swore fealty to Edward I. at Berwick. Shortly after, he abandoned the cause of Edward, and with his Carrick vassals joined the Scottish leaders in arms for the independence of their country. On the defeat of the Scots a few months afterwards, at Irvine, *B.* made his peace with the English monarch. After Wallace's defeat at Falkirk, *B.* burned the castle of Ayr to the ground, to prevent its falling into the hands of the English, and retired into the recesses of Carrick. In 1299, the year after Wallace had resigned the regency, *B.*, then in his 25th year, was admitted one of the four regents, who ruled the kingdom in the name of Baliol. In the three campaigns which subsequently took place, *B.* continued faithful to Edward. With John Comyn, called the "Red Comyn," the nephew of Baliol, he appears to have entered into some agreement as to their rival claims to the throne. In an interview between them, in the church of the Minorite Friars, Dumfries, Feb. 4, 1305–6, a quarrel took place, and *B.*, in a paroxysm of passion, stabbed Comyn with his dagger. *B.* hastened to Lochmaben Castle, assembled his vassals, and asserted his right to the throne. Two months after (March 27), he was crowned king, at Scone. An English army under the Earl of Pembroke, nominated by Edward governor of Scotland, took possession of Perth, and on the night of June 18, attacked *B.* in the wood of Methven, compelling him to retreat into the wilds of Athole. Sending his queen and her ladies to Kildrummie Castle, under the charge of Nigel Bruce and the Earl of Athole, he, with 200 followers, crossed Loch Lomond, and had recourse for subsistence to the chase. *B.* next took refuge in the little island of Rathlin, on the north coast of Ireland, where he remained all winter, and was supposed to be dead. In his absence, the English took the

castle of Kildrummie, hung Nigel Bruce and other chiefs who had defended it, and tore the queen, and princess Marjory, from the sanctuary of St. Duthac, Ross-shire. All *B.*'s estates were confiscated, and himself and adherents excommunicated by the Pope's legate at Carlisle. In the spring of 1307, with about 300 men, *B.* landed in Carrick, and at midnight surprised the English garrison in his own castle of Turnberry; but before a superior force, he retired into the mountainous districts of Ayrshire. At Loudoun Hill, May 10, 1307, he defeated the English under the Earl of Pembroke. In less than two years he wrested from the English nearly the whole of Scotland. His authority being now established, in 1309 *B.* advanced to Durham, laying waste the country. The same year Edward II. of England invaded Scotland, but was compelled to retreat from Edinburgh to Berwick-upon-Tweed. During the harvest of 1312, the Scots again invaded England, but unsuccessfully. *B.* now reduced the Isle of Man also. On his return, in the autumn of 1313, he found his brother, Edward Bruce, engaged in the siege of Stirling Castle, held by Sir Philip Mowbray for the English. A treaty was entered into, by which Mowbray bound himself to surrender it, if not relieved before 24th June following. This led to the memorable battle of Bannockburn, *q. v.*, at which *B.* commanded in person (June 24, 1314). In 1317, *B.* passed over to Ireland, to assist his brother Edward, *q. v.*, and defeated the Anglo-Irish under the Baron of Clare; and in the spring of 1318 the Scots army invaded England by Northumberland. Another invasion of Scotland by the English king, who was compelled to retreat, was followed by *B.* again marching into England. After besieging Norham Castle, he defeated Edward once more at Bowland Abbey, Yorkshire. A truce was, in consequence, ratified between the two kingdoms at Berwick, June 7, 1323, to last for 13 years. On the accession of Edward III., in 1327, hostilities recommenced; and the Scots being again victorious, a final treaty was ratified in a parliament at Northampton, March 4, 1328, recognizing the independence of Scotland, and *B.*'s right to the throne. His object was now accomplished, and suffering under the disease of leprosy, he spent the last two years of his life at Cardross Castle, on the N. shore of the Frith of Clyde. D. June 7, 1329. He was twice married, first to Isabella, daughter of Donald, tenth earl of Mar — issue, a daughter, Marjory, wife of Walter the High-Steward, whose son ascended the throne as Robert II.; and second to Elizabeth, daughter of Aymer de Burgh, Earl of Ulster — issue, one son, who succeeded him as David II., and two daughters.

BRUCE, EDWARD, brother of the above, was distinguished for his indomitable courage, which, however, degenerated into recklessness. In 1315, the chieftains of Ulster tendered to him the crown of Ireland, on condition of assisting them to expel the English from the island. His rapid victories soon made him master of the province of Ulster, and he was crowned, but was slain at the battle of Dundalk, Oct. 5, 1318.

BRUCE, DAVID, only son of king Robert Bruce, ascended the throne, 1329, when only about five years old. The celebrated Randolph, Earl of Moray, the regent, died in 1332, and immediately afterwards the kingdom was invaded by Edward Baliol. The total overthrow of the Scottish army at Dupplin, the coronation of Baliol at Scone, the invasion of Scotland by Edward III., and the defeat of the Scots with great slaughter at Halidon Hill, compelled *B.* to escape to France, where he resided till 1341, when, the nobles Murray, Douglas, and Stuart having expelled Baliol from the throne, he ventured to return. In 1346 he invaded England, but his troops were totally defeated, and he was made a prisoner. He was detained in the Tower of London till 1357, when he was liberated, on the condition of paying the then enormous sum of $1,500,000, the last instalment of which was not paid till the 7th year of Richard II. David D. 22d February, 1371.

Bruce, JAMES, an English traveller, B. in Stirlingshire, Scotland, 1730. Till the time of this intrepid explorer of Africa, our knowledge of the interior kingdoms and resources of that vast continent was of the most imperfect kind; but Bruce's journey to Abyssinia and the source of the Nile forms an epoch in the annals of discovery. By his travels and researches great accessions were made both in the science of geography and that of natural history; and though the marvels he revealed were long and derisively treated as fabrications, a more extensive and perfect knowledge of E. Africa has generally confirmed the truth of his assertions. D. 1794.

Bruce, in *Illinois*, a township of La Salle co.; *pop.* 1,921.

—A post-office of McDonough co.

Bruce, in *Iowa*, a township of Benton co.; *pop.* 567.

Bruce, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Macomb co., 35 m. N. of Detroit; *pop.* 2,145.

Bruce, in prov. Ontario, a N.W. county, bordering on Lake Huron; *area*, 922 sq. m.; *pop.* in 1871, 50,515.

Bru'cea, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Simarubaceæ*. The species *B. antidysenterica* possesses properties similar to those of *quassia*. q. v.

Bruce'port, in *Washington Territory*, a post-village of Pacific co., on Shoalwater Bay, 50 m. W.S.W. of Olympia.

Bru'ceerville, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Pike co.

Bruce's Lake, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Fuller co.

Bruceton Mills, in *W. Virginia*, a post-office of Preston co.

Bruce'town, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Frederick county.

Bruce'ville, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Bullock co.

Bruceville, in *Illinois*, a post-office of La Salle co.

Bruceville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Knox co., 8 m. N.E. of Vincennes.

Bruce'ville, in *Maryland*, a post office of Carroll co.

Bruceville, in *Washington Territory*, a village, cap. of Chehalis co., 35 m. N.N.E. of Pacific city.

Bruchus, (*brou'kus.*) *n.* (*Zool.*) A gen. of insects, fam. *Curculionidæ*. The female deposits an egg in the young and tender germ of various leguminous or cereal plants, &c., upon which the larva feeds, and within which it undergoes its transformations; the perfect insect, in order to make its escape, detaches a portion of the epidermis, like a small cup; hence the small holes often observed in peas, dates, &c. The family is very extensive. *B. pisi*, which is two lines long, black, with gray spots on the elytra, in some years does great mischief to peas, particularly in our country. *B. scripes* (*Fig.* 429), with the head and posterior limb, is a fine example of this family. By some authors it is placed in a separate genus.



Fig. 429. — BRUCHUS SCRIPES.

Brucia, BRUCINE, (*bru'se-ă,*) *n.* (*Chem.*) An alkaloid occurring in large quantities in conjunction with strychnia in the *strychnos nux vomica*. It is less marked in its properties than strychnia, which it closely resembles. It crystallizes in colorless transparent rhombic prisms, which are insoluble in ether. Its poisonous properties are less active than those of strychnia. By the action of nitric acid on *B.*, compounds are obtained which render it probable that methyl enters into the composition of this alkaloid. *Form.* $C_{46}H_{26}N_2O_8$.

Bru'cite, *n.* (*Min.*) A fibrous hydrate of magnesia occurring in silky grayish or bluish-white masses. This name was given to chondrodite in honor of Pr. Bruce of New York, by whom the mineral was first described.

Bruck, KARL LUDWIG, BARON VON, an eminent Austrian statesman and financier, B. 1798. After achieving great honor by his successful foundation of the "Austrian Lloyds," he received, in 1848, from the imperial government the appointment of minister-plenipotentiary to the National Assembly convoked at Frankfort. After the revolution in Oct. of the same year, *B.* was named Minister of Trade, a position in which his talents were exercised to the inestimable advantage of the commerce of the empire. In 1851, he resigned his portfolio, but in the following year was recalled to the imperial service, and in 1853 appointed to the dignified and momentous post of internuncio at Constantinople. In this position he exerted himself strenuously to avert the rupture between Russia and the Ottoman Porte. In 1855, he became Minister of Finance. After the Italian war, an unsuccessful lottery loan, and the scandal of the celebrated Cynattan process (relating to robberies committed in Italy), in which *B.* was indirectly involved, rendered it incumbent upon him to tender his resignation of office, which was contemptuously accepted by the emperor (1861). In his chagrin, *B.* committed suicide, being found dead in his bed, with his veins opened by his own hand, on 23d April of the same year. From what was elicited at the searching inquest held after his death, it would appear that *B.* was innocent of the accusations that brought about his untimely end; and it must be said, that even if he had been unsuccessful in relieving his country from a financial crisis, he inaugurated the future prosperity of Austria by the many reforms he introduced into the old fiscal and industrial systems of the empire.

Bruck'enau, a town of Bavaria, on the Sinn, 36 m. N. of Würtzburg, in the middle of beech forests and beautiful scenery. At 2 m. from the town, in the valley of the Sinn, are the chalybeate springs and baths of *B.*, frequented in the summer season by the Bavarian court. *Pop.* 1,628.

Bruges, (*broozh,*) a city of Belgium, cap. of W. Flanders, at the junction of the canals from Ghent, Ostend, and L'Ecluse, 7 m. from the N. Sea, and 60 m. N.W. of Brussels; Lat. 51° 12′ 30″ N., Lon. 3° 13′ 44″ E. The city has a circumference of nearly 4½ m., and is entered by 6 gates. Many large and noble ancient mansions and spacious public edifices present their pointed gables to the streets, and afford interesting specimens of the ornamental Gothic architecture of the Middle Ages. Among the most remarkable public edifices are, the Cathedral of Notre Dame (Onser Vronw), the old Gothic Hospital of St. John, and the elegant church of St. Saviour. In the great square is a lofty Gothic tower or belfry (*Fig.* 430), the most beautiful in Europe, and its chimes or *carillons* are esteemed the most complete and harmonious in the Netherlands, where only superior qualities are approved in this species of musical instrument, or rather, machine. In this tower there are 48 bells, some weighing 6 tons; they are played upon every quarter of an hour by means of an immense copper cylinder communicating with the clock, and weighing about 9 tons. Its surface is pierced by 30,500 square holes, so that an infinite variety of airs may be set upon it, by merely shifting the iron pegs that lift the hammers. — The Ostend canal presents an expanse of surface that resembles a stately river, and is sufficiently wide to admit the passage of ships of 500 tons from the sea. There are 54 bridges across the numerous canals, by which the streets are intersected; hence the Flemish name of the place — Brügge, that is, *bridges*; in French, *Bruges*. — *Manf.* Woollens, linens, cottons, lace, dye-works, sugar-refineries, and ship-building yards. The lace manufacture is the most important: it employs 7,400 persons. — *Hist.* From the 7th century, *B.* was rapidly acquiring importance. During the government of the rich and powerful Counts of Flanders, who resided there from the



Fig. 430. — THE BELFRY OF BRUGES.

9th to the 15th centuries, its woollen manufactures grew and flourished to an amazing extent. The wealth and splendid attire of the citizens of *B.* had long been subjects of wonder; for when the queen of Philip le Bel, of France, visited this city in 1300, she is said to have exclaimed with astonishment, "I here see hundreds who have more the appearance of queens than myself." The wealth of the citizens was enormous; a single merchant gave security for the ransom of Jean sans Peur, the last Count of Flanders, to the amount of 400,000 crowns of gold. Under the Austrian dynasty, at the close of the 15th century, the rebellious conduct of the inhabitants of *B.* called upon it such destructive vengeance that henceforth its greatness died away, its trade was transferred to Antwerp, and the religious persecution and ferocity of the Spanish under Philip II. and the Duke of Alva completed the process of its ruin. Its subsequent history is comparatively unimportant. *Pop.* 47,231.

Bru'in, *n.* [O. Ger. *brûn*; Fr. *brun*, brown.] A familiar name given to the bear. — *Pope.*

Bru'in, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Carter co.

Bru'in, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Butler co.

Bru'ington, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of King and Queen co.

Bru'insburg, in *Mississippi*, a village of Claiborne co., on the Mississippi River.

Bru'in's Cross Roads, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Park co.

Bruise, (*bröz.*) *v. a.* [A. S. *brysan*; Fr. *briser*; Gael. *bris*, break, fracture.] To crush; to press or dash together so as to break or reduce to small fragments; to bray; to make a contusion upon the flesh.

> "Fellows in arms, and my most loving friends,
> *Bruis'd* underneath the yoke of tyranny." — *Shaks.*

—*n.* A contusion; a hurt or injury from a blow with something blunt or heavy, without breaking the skin.

Bruised, *p. a.* Crushed; hurt or broken by a blunt or heavy instrument.

Bruis'er, *n.* He who, or that which, bruises.—A boxer. (Low.)—A tool for grinding the specula of telescopes.

Bruise'wort, *n.* A popular name for any plant supposed to be efficacious in healing bruises, as comfrey, soapwort, &c.

Bruis'ing, *n.* The act of crushing or contusing by a blow.

Bruit, (*bröt.*) *n.* [Fr., from *bruire*; Gr. *bruchō*, to roar.] A noise spread abroad; report; rumor; fame.

> "A *bruit* ran from one to the other, that the king was slain."
> *Sidney.*

—*v. a.* To report; to noise abroad.

Brul'yement, or **Brul'zieument,** *n.* (In Scot. and N. Eng.) A brawl; a quarrel; an embroilment.

Bruly Landing, in *Louisiana*, a post-office of West Baton-Rouge parish.

Brumaire', *n.* [Fr., from *brume*, fog.] (*Chronol.*) The second month of the year in the French revolutionary calendar. It commenced on the 23d of October, and ended on the 21st of November, thus comprising 30 days. It received its name from the fogs that usually prevail about this time. — The 18th of *B.*, VIII. year (9th of Nov. 1799), is celebrated for the overthrow of the Directory, and the establishment of the sway of Napoleon.

Bru'mal, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *bruma*; probably formed from *brevissimus, brevimus, brevima*, the superl. of *brevis*, short.] Pertaining to the season of the shortest days; belonging to the winter.

Brume, *n.* [Fr.] Mist; fog; vapor. (R.)

Brumfield Station, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Boyle co.

Brum'fieldville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Berks co., 62 m. E.N.E. of Harrisburg.

Brum'ley, In *Missouri*, a post-office of Miller co.

Brum'mel, George Bayan, (the sometime famous *Beau Brummel*,) was b. in London, 1778. He was educated at Eton, and there formed intimacies with the younger nobility of the day. On his father's death, inheriting a fortune of about $150,000, he commenced his career as a man of fashion, and became the intimate associate of the Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV). He it was who inaugurated the reign of dandyism, and for a period of twenty years exercised almost despotic sway over English society in the matter of dress. His taste was decidedly superior, and he did much to mitigate, if not extinguish, the bizarre foppery in costume then prevailing. His fortune being soon swallowed up, he maintained his position in society by his success at play, and the indescribable charm of his manner and conversation. His abilities were good, though little exercised; he possessed wit, a cultivated taste in music and letters, and a supreme knowledge of the arts of dress and manner. After a rupture with the Prince, his influence gradually declined; and oppressed by debt and the falling off of former friends, he retired to Calais, and afterwards to Caen, where he was appointed British consul, and finally d. in a lunatic hospital, 1840.

Brum'mel's, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Davidson co.

Brun, Burn, Bran, Bourn, *n.* [A. S. *burn.*] A river or brook.

Brun, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Carter co.

Brunai', a Malay State of Borneo, extending from the mouth of Batang-Lupar River, in Lon. 108° 38′ E., along the N.W. coast to the Bay of Sandakan. The coast-line is abt. 900 m.; area 28,000 sq. m. The territory of *B.* is mostly covered with a dense tropical forest, accessible only to the Dyaks and orang-outangs. Along the water-courses, which are numerous, Europeans are engaged in the mining and exportation of the fossil coal and antimony, the latter being found in this territory more abundantly than in any other part of the world. The country is inhabited by a tribe of the *Dyaks*, q. v. In consequence of a treaty made with the Sultan of *B.*, in 1850, which secures to Americans the right of acquiring and holding property in *B.* territory, the Congress of the United States established a consulate at the port of *B.*; but the trade between the two countries has not, till now, been of great extent. Estimated *pop.* 300,000.

Brunai, the capital, is a maritime city, like Palembang and Acheen in Sumatra. It is situated on a river of the same name; Lat. 4° 55′ N., Lon. 114° 55′ E. *Pop.* abt. 22,000.

Brundu'sium, Brundisium, (*Anc. Geog.*,) a city of Calabria, now *Brindisi*, q. v., on the shores of the Adriatic. It was taken by the Romans, b. c. 267, and became a colony of the Republic b. c. 244. During the Illyrian war, b. c. 229, it was the naval and military station for the Roman fleet and army, and its fine harbor rendered it on many subsequent occasions the centre of warlike operations. Virgil d. here, b. c. 19.

Brune, Guillaume Marie Anne, a marshal of France, b. at Brives-la-Gaillarde, 1763. He was brought up to the law, but when the Revolution broke out, he took up arms and served under Dumouriez. He rose rapidly, and in 1795 became a general of brigade under Napoleon I. He was appointed commander-in-chief of the army which invaded Switzerland, after the peace of Campo Formio; and also of that of Italy after the fall of Berne. In 1805 he was made a marshal of the French empire, and in 1807 became governor of the Hanseatic towns, but fell into disgrace for omitting the titles of Napoleon in the text of the convention which procured for France from Sweden the surrender of the island of Rügen. He now went into retirement till the first abdication of Napoleon, when he submitted to Louis XVIII., who gave him the cross of St. Louis. In the "Hundred Days," he joined Napoleon, but after the battle of Waterloo, proclaimed the king. Leaving his corps and proceeding to Paris, he entered an inn at Avignon, where he was attacked by an infuriated mob, who accused him of having been a terrorist, and taken part in the massacres of 1792. At that time, however, he said he was fighting on the frontiers of his country against the enemy. Nevertheless, they immediately shot him, dragged his body through the streets, and threw it into the Rhone, 1815.

Brune Island, off the S. part of the E. coast of Tasmania, from which it is separated by D'Entrecasteaux Bay. Length 32 m., breadth 1 to 6 m. Adventure Bay is on its E. coast.

Brunehaut, or Brunehilde, a famous queen of Austrasia, daughter of Athanagildus, king of the Spanish Visigoths, b. 534, and espoused Sigebert, king of Austrasia, in 568. About the same time, Chilperic, king of Neustria, married her young sister, Galswintha. This prince having put his wife to death and invaded Austrasia while Sigebert was engaged in repelling an invasion of the Huns, *B.* urged her husband to retaliate by a war in Neustria, in the course of which Siegbert was assassinated and *B* herself taken prisoner. On her escape from Rouen, after her marriage with Meroveus, son of the king of Neustria, she returned to Metz, and combating successfully the opposition of the nobles, wielded the royal authority during the minority of her son Childebert. After the death of that prince, and the accession of her grandsons, Thierry and Theodebert, the nobles of Austrasia compelled her to flee into Burgundy. These two princes having quarrelled, she took part with Thierry, who put his brother to death in 612. Thierry dying the following year, she again assumed the authority of regent; but being attacked by her ancient enemy, Fredegonde, 2d wife of Chilperic I., she was betrayed by her nobles into the hands of the Neustrians, and, as some historians report, delivered during 3 days into the hands of a brutal soldiery, drawn at the tail of a wild horse, and finally burned piecemeal. Her character and government have been the source of endless controversy. The best authorities, nevertheless, are in favor of her blameless character and excellent government. Killed a. n. 614.

Brunel, (Sir,) Mark Isambard, (*broo'nel,*) a French civil engineer, b. at Hacqueville, near Rouen, 1769. He entered the mercantile marine, made several voyages to the W. Indies; and when the French revolution of 1793 drove him from his country, he landed in New York, with the resolution of endeavoring to turn his engineering skill to some account. Accordingly, he conjointly with another, surveyed the ground for the canal which now connects the river Hudson at Albany with Lake Champlain. Desirous, however, of returning to Europe, he came to England, where he produced several inventions, and submitted to the government a plan for making block pulleys for ships, by machinery. This was carried into execution in the dockyard at Portsmouth, and proved a wonderful success. Brunel was now a made man; he continued to exercise his talents in constructive works, and in 1825 commenced excavating for the Thames Tunnel. This extraordinary work was opened to the public in 1843; but, previously, in 1841, the honor of knighthood had been conferred upon him. D. 1849.

Brunel, *Isambard Kingdom*, son of the above, b. 1806, was educated at the College of Henri IV., at Caen, France, and commenced the study of civil engineering under his father. He was the resident engineer of the Thames Tunnel, and the designer and civil engineer of the *Great Western*, which was the first steamship built to cross the Atlantic. He was also the constructor of the magnificent, but till now unsuccessful, iron steamship the *Great Eastern*, which was built at Millwall. In 1833 he was appointed engineer to the Great Western Railway, and all the tunnels and works connected with that line and its branches were constructed under his direction. He also superintended the erection of many bridges; among which may be mentioned the Hungerford suspension-bridge across the Thames, since removed to give place to a railway-bridge, and the bridge of the Cornwall Railway, crossing the Tamar at Saltash. This latter is supported by a central pier from a depth of 80 feet of water, which is the deepest yet achieved in civil engineering. It was opened in May, 1859, by Prince Albert, after whom it was named, and is one of the greatest undertakings of its kind in the world. D. 1859.

Brun'ersburg, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Defiance co.; *pop.* 185.

Brun'erstown, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Putnam co., 50 m. W. by S. from Indianapolis.

Brunette', *n.* [Fr., dimin. of *brun, brune,* brown.] A woman with a brownish or dark complexion.

Brunia'ceæ, (*bru-ne-as'se-e,*) *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Umbellales*. They are small heath-like shrubs, found at the Cape of Good Hope, and in Madagascar. Their properties and uses are unknown.

Brun'ion, *n.* [Fr. *brugnon.*] See Nectarine.

Brunn, a town of Austria, cap. of Moravia, at the confluence of the Schwarza and Zwittawa, 70 m. N.N.E. of Vienna. The town is built on the declivity of a hill, having the cathedral on its summit, and the suburbs at its foot; it is encircled by walls, and was formerly defended by the citadel of *Spielberg*, on the hill of that name to the W. of the town; but the defences of the latter having been destroyed by the French, it was subsequently used as a State prison, and has more recently been converted into barracks. Silvio Pellico was shut up in the Spielberg for over 8 years. *B.* is the seat of a bishopric, of a Protestant consistory, a court of appeal, the *landrecht*, or court of nobles for the prov., &c., and has numerous scientific and charitable institutions. Its manufactures are of great importance; those of woollen goods, which are the most extensive in the empire, occupy about 18,000 hands. *Pop.* 73,464.

Brunelleschi, Filippo di ser Lappi, (*broo-nel-les'ke,*) a very distinguished Italian architect, b. at Florence, 1377. After receiving a good education, he learnt the goldsmith's art, practised sculpture for a short time, and finally adopted architecture as his sole pursuit. His enthusiasm for art was intensified by a visit to Rome with his friend Donatello. About 1407 he was chosen to undertake the great task of completing the Duomo of his native city; its noble cupola is his principal title to fame. He built also the Pitti Palace and the church of St. Lorenzo at Florence. He was competitor with Ghiberti for the execution of the gates of the Baptistery. He was long a member of the supreme council of Florence. D. 1444.

Brunnen, (*broon'nen,*) a village of Switzerland, near the mouth of the Muotta, on Lake Lucerne. Here the basis of the Helvetic republic was laid by the three original cantons, Uri, Schwytz, and Unterwalden, in 1315.

Brun'ner, in *Arkansas*, a post-office of Sebastian co.

Brun'nerville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Lancaster co.

Brun'now, Ernest Philip, Baron de, a Russian diplomatist, b at Dresden, 1797. Having completed his education at the University of Leipzig, he was received into the diplomatic service of Russia at the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1818. After the signature of the treaty of Adrianople, in 1829, he accompanied Count Orloff to Constantinople, and on his return to St. Petersburg, in 1830, he was promoted to the rank of senior councillor to the Foreign office. In 1839 he was appointed ambassador at Stuttgart and Darmstadt. In the course of the same year he was sent on a special mission to London, and (after a brief visit to Germany) accredited as ambassador to England in July, 1840, taking part during the following 15 years in many memorable negotiations. Leaving England, Feb. 8, 1854, on occasion of the outbreak of the war with Russia, he was appointed ambassador at the German Diet in Oct., 1855, attended in the following year the peace conference of Paris, as 2d representative of Russia, was nominated ambassador at Berlin, Feb. 19, 1857, and resumed his post at the court of St. James', in March 1858. In 1862 he received the insignia of the order of St. Andrew of Russia, together with a most flattering autograph letter from the Emperor himself, as a testimony of his long and valuable services. He represented Russia at the Conference in London, on the Danish question, in 1864. D. 1873.

Bru'no, Giordano, an Italian philosopher, one of the boldest and most original thinkers of his age, b. at Nola, about 1550. He became a Dominican monk, but his religious doubts, and his censures of the monastic orders, compelled him to quit his monastery and Italy. He embraced the doctrines of Calvin at Geneva, but doubt and free discussion not being in favor there, he went after two years' stay to Paris. He gave lectures on philosophy there, and by his avowed opposition to the scholastic system, made himself many bitter enemies. He next spent two years in England, and became the friend of Sir Philip Sidney. In 1585, he went again to Paris, and renewed his public lectures. After visiting and teaching in various towns in Germany, he returned in 1592 to Padua, and went afterwards to Venice, where he was, in 1598, arrested by the Inquisition and sent to Rome. He lay in prison two years, and on the 17th Feb., 1600, was burned as a heretic. *B.* was a man of powerful understanding, vigorous and fertile imagination, and rich and diversified learning. His theory of the world was pantheistic. He was well versed in astronomy, and adopted the views of Copernicus. But he was also a believer in astrology. His works in Latin and Italian are numerous, and abound in bold and noble thought and rich eloquence. Spinoza was indebted to *B.* for some of his theories. Among the works of *B.* are the following: *Della Causa, Principio ed Uno, Dell' Infinito Universo e Mondi, La Cena delle Ceneri, Specchio della Bestia Trionfante*, &c.

Bruno, (St.), the apostle of the Prussians, b. at Querfurt, 970. He was of a noble Saxon family, converted the emperor Henry II., and was assassinated by the pagans of Lithuania, in 1008.

Bruno, (St.), the founder of the Carthusian order of monks, b. at Cologne about 1040; d. in Calabria, 1101. See Carthusians.

Bruno'nian System, *n.* See Brown, John.

Brunot, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Wayne co.

Bruns'wick, Duchy of, in Germany, consists of 5 detached portions of territory on the rivers Weser, Seine, Ocker, and Aller, between Lat. 51° 38′ and 52° 59′ N., and Lon. 9° 10′ and 11° 22′ E. It occupies part of the vast plain which stretches from the foot of the Hartz Mountains and their continuations (the Solling) to the German Ocean and the Baltic, with a portion of the rise of those chains on the N. side. The largest portion contains the districts of Wolfenbüttel and Schöningen, in which the cities of Brunswick and Wolfenbüttel, and the towns of Königslutter and Helmstadt, are situated. Two small detached portions of territory, viz., the circ. of Thedinghausen on the Weser, and that of Badenburg, are enclosed by the Hanoverian territory, and form part, the former of the Weser district, the latter of the Seine district. Finally, the detached circ. of Kalvorde, enclosed within the Prussian prov. of Saxony, belongs to the district of Schöningen. The duchy has an *area* of 1,526 sq. m. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in agricultural and mining pursuits. Iron is the chief produce of the mines worked in the three districts of the Hartz, Weser, and Blankenburg. — *Army.* The military organization of *B.* is on the Prussian system of general liability to the service of arms. Practically, however, no more men are raised by conscription than are required as contribution to the army of the Confederation. — *Rel.* Nearly the whole of the inhabitants are members of the Lutheran church, with the exception of 1,107 Calvinists; 2,458 Roman Catholics; 88 members of other Christian sects, and 1,078 Jews. *Pop.* 303,792. — *Hist.* The present Duke of *B.*, Wilhelm I., is the lineal descendant of Henry the Lion, the last of the house of Welf, who held the duchies of Bavaria and Saxony. Henry the Lion was deprived of both duchies by the emperor Frederic Barbarossa, 1180, and left only the possession of his allodial domains of *B.*, and Lüneburg, which were subsequently split into numerous branches, but merged finally in the till recently reigning line of Lüneburg (or Hanover), and that of Brunswick, which is the elder branch. The intimate family connection which in the last century subsisted between the House of *B.* and the reigning families of Great Britain and Prussia, engaged the princes of *B.* in political alliances with these two powers, in opposition to France. The Prussian army, at the outset of the disastrous campaign of 1806, was commanded by the Duke Charles William Ferdinand of *B.*, who fell in the battle of Jena. His duchy was incorporated in the kingdom of Westphalia. His son and successor, Frederick William, fell at the head of his troops while maintaining the position of Quatre Bras, two days before the battle of Waterloo. His successor, Charles, was driven away in 1830, and the throne made over to his brother William, the present duke, and the last of the line. He being without legitimate heirs, the duchy at his death will fall to the ex-king of Hanover, in conformity with ancient treaties.

Brunswick, the cap. of the above duchy, on the Ocker, 8 m. S.E. of Hanover. Although bearing rather an antiquated appearance, *B.* has some good streets, and

abounds in interesting remains of the Middle Ages. A splendid new ducal palace, built at an enormous expense, to replace the residence of Duke Charles, destroyed by the mob in 1830, was burnt down in 1865. The Museum has some paintings of the Flemish and Dutch schools. *Manf.* Wool, yarn, linen, porcelain, pasteboard, paper-hangings, and a variety of chemical preparations *Pop.* (1875), 65,938.

Brunsʹwick, in *Georgia*, a port of entry, cap of Glynn co., on Turtle River, 80 m. S.S.W of Savannah. It has a spacious harbor, and carries on a prosperous trade. *Pop.* 2,348.

Brunswick, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Peoria co.

Brunswick, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Peoria co., 60 m. N.N.W. of Springfield

Brunswick, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Lake co.

Brunswick, in *Maine*, a town of Cumberland co., on the Androscoggin, 26 m. S.W. of Augusta; Lat. 43° 53′ N., Lon. 69° 55′ W. It is a place of considerable trade. On the opposite side of the river is Topsham, with which town it is connected by two bridges. The falls of the river afford a convenient supply of water-power, which is used, to some extent, to give motion to saw-mills, and woollen and cotton factories. *Bowdoin College*, founded in 1794, stands on an elevated plateau near the town. It possesses a philosophical and chemical apparatus and laboratory, a cabinet of minerals, gallery of paintings, and a splendid library. A medical school, connected with the college, was established in 1820. *Pop.* of the town 4,687.

Brunswick, in *Minnesota*, a post-village, cap. of Kanabec co., on Snake River, 64 m. N. of St. Anthony; *pop.* 93.

Brunswick, in *Missouri*, a post-village and township of Chariton co., near the Missouri River, 68 m. above Booneville; *pop.* 4,576.

Brunswick, in *New York*, a township of Rensselaer co.; *pop.* (1870), 2,128.

—A village in the S. part of Ulster co.

Brunswick, in *N. Carolina*, a S.E. county, bordering on S. Carolina, washed by the Atlantic, and drained by Cape Fear and Waccamaw rivers; *area*, 950 sq. m. *Surface*, level and swampy; *soil*, poor and sandy. *Prod.* Rice and cotton. *Cap.* Smithville. *Pop.* 7,754.

Brunswick, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Medina co., 22 m. S.S.W. of Cleveland; *pop.* 980.

Brunswick, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Essex co., on the Connecticut River, 50 m. N.E. of Montpelier; *pop.* 221.

Brunswick, in *Virginia*, a S.S.E county, bordering on N. Carolina. *Area*, 600 sq. m. It is drained by the Nottaway, Roanoke, and Meherrin rivers. Its great product is tobacco. Organized in 1820. *Cap.* Lawrenceville. *Pop.* 13,427.

Brunswick, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Eau Claire co., on the Chippewa River; *pop.* 575.

Bruns'wick Green, *n.* (*Chem.*) A pigment obtained by exposing metallic copper to the action of muriate of ammonia. It is a compound of chloride and oxide of copper. It is also generated by the action of sea-water upon copper, as is the green matter which incrusts the copper sheathing of ships.

Brunswick Landing, in *Mississippi*, a post-office of Issaquena co.

Brunswick, (New.) See New Brunswick.

Brunt, *n.* [O. Ger. *brand*, a burning, from *brennen*, to burn.] The heat of battle; the onset when it burns or rages most fiercely; violence.

"Erona chose rather to bide the *brunt* of war, than venture him." — *Sidney.*

—Shock; force of a blow; as, "the heavy *brunt* of cannon-ball." —*Hudibras.*

Bruʹree, a parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. Limerick, 4 m. N.W. of Kilmallock.

Brush, *n.* [Fr. *brosse*, a bush; from Celt. *brouss*, a thicket; Ger. *borste*, a bristle.] An instrument used for painting, or for removing dirt by light rubbing, from floors, furniture, &c. They are generally made of hair, bristles, or whalebone, and are divided into two classes — *simple* and *compound*. Simple *B.* are composed of a single tuft, and compound *B.* consist of several tufts inserted in a handle. Painters' *B.* are examples of the former, and ordinary hair-*B.* of the latter. The smaller kinds of simple *B.* are known by the name of *pencil*, and are made of camel- or sable-hair, inserted in quills of different sizes. When coarser and stronger material is used, they are generally mounted in tin tubes, and known by the name of *tools*, the larger kinds being bound around sticks with string or copper wire. After these come *Whitewash B.*, which consist of two or more large tufts fixed side by side on a flat handle, and secured firmly with string or wire. Compound *B.* are so made that a number of tufts are inserted into holes perforated at regular distances in the back, or stock, of the handle.

—A rude assault; a skirmish.

"Let grow thy sinews till their knots be strong,
And tempt not yet the *brushes* of the war." —*Shaks.*

—A thicket. — The tail of a fox.

Electrical brush. The brush-shaped or luminous rays diverging from painted bodies that are highly charged with positive electricity.

—*v. a.* To sweep or rub with a brush. — To paint with a brush.

"You have commissioned me to paint your shop, and I have done my best to *brush* you up like your neighbors." —*Pope.*

—To strike, rub over, or touch lightly in passing.

"Has Somnus *brushed* thy eyelids with his rod?" — *Dryden.*

—To remove by brushing; as, "the water *brushed* off by the winds." —*Bentley.*

—*v. n.* To move nimbly as in haste. To move lightly.

"A thousand nights have *brushed* their balmy wings over these eyes." — *Dryden.*

—To move or skim over.

"Love . . . awakes the sleeping vigor of the soul,
And *brushing* o'er, adds motion to the poof." — *Dryden.*

Brush Creek, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Perry co.

Brush Creek, in *Arkansas*, a township of Washington co; *pop.* 740.

Brush Creek, in *California*, a post-village of Butte co., 23 m. N.E. of Oroville.

Brush Creek, in *Illinois*, a village of Knox co., 80 m. N.N.W. of Springfield.

Brush Creek, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Ripley co.

Brush Creek, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Fayette co.

Brush Creek, in *Michigan*, a village of Van Buren co., on the Paw Paw River, 27 m. W. by S. of Kalamazoo.

Brush Creek, in *Minnesota*, a township of Faribault co.; *pop.* 422.

Brush Creek, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Laclede co.

Brush Creek, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Randolph co.

Brush Creek, in *Ohio*, joins the Ohio River in Adams county.

—Another, in Scioto co., joins the Scioto River, about 10 m. N. of Portsmouth.

—A township of Highland co. See Bush Creek.

—A township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* 697.

—A township of Muskingum co., *pop.* 1,292.

—A township of Scioto co.; *pop.* 1,410.

Brush Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Fulton co.; *pop.* 876.

—A post-office of Beaver co.

Brush Creek, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Polk co.

Brushʹer, *n.* One who brushes.

Brushʹet, *n.* See Busket.

Brush Hill, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Du Page co., about 10 m. W. of Chicago.

Brushʹiness, *n.* Quality of being brushy; roughness.

Brushʹing, *n.* The act of brushing or sweeping.

Brush Land, in *New York*, a P. O. of Delaware co.

Brushʹ-like, *a.* Resembling a brush.

Brushʹ-maker, *n.* One who makes brushes.

Brush Mountain, in *Pennsylvania*, a short ridge, S.W. of Bald Eagle Mountain, in the N. part of Blair co.

Brush Point, in *Illinois*, a post-office of De Kalb co.

Brush Prairie, in *Minnesota*, a P. O. of McLeod co

Brush Run, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Washington co.

Brush's Mills, in *New York*, a post-village of Franklin co.

Brush Turkey, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Megapodidæ.

Brush Valley, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Indiana co., 55 m. E. by N. of Pittsburg; *pop.* abt. 1,850.

Brushʹville, in *New York*, a post-office of Queen's co.

—A post-village of Livingston co.

Brushʹville, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Waushara co.

Brushʹ-wheel, *n.* (*Mech.*) One of the wheels used in light machinery, to turn each other by means of bristles or brushes fixed to their circumference.

Brushʹy, *a.* Resembling a brush; rough; shaggy.

Brushʹy, in *Arkansas*, a P. O. of the Choctaw nation.

Brushy Creek, in *S. Carolina*, a P. O. of Anderson co.

Brushy Creek, in *Texas*, rises in Lavacca co., and falls into Lavacca River.

—Another, rises in Williamson co., and falls into Little River.

—A post-office of Williamson co.

Brushy Fork, in *Illinois*. See Bushy Fork.

Brushy Fork, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Scioto co.

Brushy Prairie, in *Indiana*, a P. O. of La Grange co.

Brushy Run, in *W Virginia*, a P. O. of Pendleton co.

Brusk, Brusque, (*brŭsk.*) *a.* [Fr. *brusque*. See Busk.] Sharp; rude; rough.

Brussa, Brusa, Prusa, or Broussa, a city of Turkey in Asia, Natolia, 60 m. S.S.W. of Constantinople, at the foot of Mount Olympus; Lat. 27° N., Lon. 40° E. — *B.* is most pleasantly situated, facing a beautiful and luxuriant plain, covered for many miles with plantations of mulberry-trees. The city and suburbs are about six miles in circumference. The town is divided from the eastern suburb by a deep channel or vale, over which there are several bridges, one of them — with shops on each side — being 90 paces long and 16 broad. The streets are remarkably clean, and the bazaars very good, being supplied with European goods from Constantinople. — Prusa is said to have been built by Prusias, king of Bithynia, *q. v.* It is one of the most flourishing commercial emporiums of the Turkish dominions, and in all ages has been celebrated for its thermal springs. *Pop.* 102,907.

Brusʹsels, [Fr. *Bruxelles* (*brooxʹel*); Flem. *Brussel*; Lat. *Bruxellæ*.] Capital of the kingdom of Belgium, and of the prov. of Brabant, 20 m. S. of Antwerp and about 50 m. E. by S. from the sea, on the Senne, a small river which falls into the Scheldt, through the Rupel. Lat. 50° 51′ 11″ N., Lon. 4° 21′ 10″ E. Its circumference is said to be 7 English miles, and its ramparts are planted with trees, and form most beautiful walks. It has extensive suburbs, consisting of various villages joined to the city by a continuity of streets. It has, besides, several public squares of great beauty and elegance. Its chief ornaments, however, are its public promenades, no city in Europe possessing one superior to that which is called the *Allée Verte*, or Green Alley, or to the great interior square called the Park, in which the chief struggle in the revolution of 1830 took place. In the great market-place stands the *Hotel-de-ville*, an old but handsome edifice in the Gothic style (Fig. 431). Its turret is 364 feet in height, and surmounted by a gigantic figure of St. Michael, in copper, 17 feet high. The church of St. Gudule is a magnificent structure, containing no less than 16 chapels, adorned in the interior with beautiful paintings and sculptures, and celebrated for its finely carved pulpit. The chapel of Nôtre Dame is likewise an elegant building. There are, besides, within the walls, several elegant mansions, belonging to noblemen. The Opera-house is a stately edifice, in the Italian style, built in the year 1700. The public fountains are numerous, and are all embellished with sculptures. A statue to Godfrey de Bouillon was inaugurated in 1848.



Fig. 431. — Hotel de Ville, or City Hall. (Brussels).

Brussels has many charitable foundations, and establishments for public instruction There are, besides a library (containing nearly 100,000 volumes, mostly saved from suppressed convents), an extensive and valuable collection of paintings, a cabinet of natural history, a polytechnic institute, an academy of painting, sculpture, and engraving, and numerous primary and industrial schools. There are several literary and scientific establishments, an academy of belles-lettres, and a botanical garden. — *Manf.* Lace, camlets, carpets, carriages, ticking, various kinds of cotton and woollen stuffs, silk stockings, galloons, earthenware, &c. It carries on a considerable trade by means of the canals which bring it into communication with the Scheldt. — *Hist.* This city is supposed to have been founded at the commencement of the 7th century. Otho II. held his court here in the 10th century, and it was fortified in the 11th century. In its palace, which was built in 1300, and had been the residence of the dukes of Brabant since the time of John II., Charles V. of Spain abdicated his crown in favor of his son, Philip II., on October 25, 1555; and, twelve years after, the tyranny of the Duke of Alva, Philip's bloodthirsty governor, drove 10,000 of its citizens to seek refuge and to settle in England. Under the French empire, it was the capital of the department of the Dyle, and previous to 1830 it was one of the capitals of the kingdom of the Netherlands. In 1848 the first peace congress was held in it, and in 1853 a general European statistical congress also assembled here. *Pop.*, including surrounding parishes, in 1875, 376,965, or of city only, 189,172.

Brusʹsels, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Door co., 24 m. N.E. of Green Bay; *pop.* 406.

Brussels Sprouts, *n. pl.* (*Hort.*) A variety of *Brassica oleracea*, or common cabbage, distinguished by producing in the axils of the leaves, little clusters of leaves which close together and form miniature cabbages. These are used, like other greens of this species, for the table, and are very delicate. The plant is cultivated much in the same way as cabbage or kale, requiring, however, less space than the other varieties. It may be planted in shady situations, or between the rows of crops, such as peas, beans, scarlet-runners, &c., which are to be removed from the ground in autumn. The sprouts are fit for use in winter and spring. The stem sometimes attains a height of 4 feet, and the head resembles a small imperfectly boiled savoy; but there is a sub-variety with shorter stems, preferable for many situations. In some places, it is customary to remove the head early in winter, in order to promote the development of the lateral shoots in spring, but if the head is allowed to remain, the plant becomes taller, and new shoots are formed as the lower ones are removed. The seed is sown in Feb. or March. None of the many varieties of the species to which it belongs is better deserving of cultivation, but

as the seed frequently degenerates, it is better to import it from Belgium. — *Ch. Encycl.* — See BRASSICA, CABBAGE.



Fig. 432. — BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Bru'ta, BRUTE, *n.* [Lat. *brutus*, heavy, stupid.] (*Zoöl.*) The term by which Linnæus designated an order of mammals, including the elephant, manati, and walrus, with the quadrupeds now forming the order *Edentata* of Cuvier.

Bru'tal, *a.* Pertaining to a brute; unfeeling; like a brute; as, "*brutal* force."

—Inhuman; savage; cruel; ferocious.

> "The *brutal* business of the war
> Is manag'd by thy dreadful servants' care." — *Dryden.*

Brutal'ity, Bru'talism, *n.* Quality of being brutal; inhumanity; savageness; cruelty; insensibility to pity or shame.

Brutaliza'tion, *n.* The act of brutalizing or making brutal. (R.)

Bru'talize, *v. a.* To make brutal.

—*v. n.* To become brutal.

Bru'tally, *adv.* In a brutal manner.

Brute, (*bröt.*) *a.* [Fr. *brut;* Lat. *brutus*, from Gr. *barutēs*, heaviness, senselessness.] Senseless; stupid; unconscious; irrational; bestial.

> "Not yet are we the sons of *brute* earth." — *Bentley.*

—Rough; uncivilized; insensible.

> "The *brute* philosopher, who ne'er has prov'd
> The joy of loving, or of being lov'd."—*Pope.*

—*n.* A beast; any animal destitute of reason; a brutal person; a savage; a low-bred, unfeeling man.

Brut'ify. *v. a.* To make brutish or brutal.

> "O thou faltacious woman! am I then *brutified?*
> Ay; I feel it here; I sprout; I bud; I am ripe horn mad."
> *Congreve.*

Brut'ish, *a.* Like a brute; beastly; ignorant; stupid; unfeeling; savage; cruel; brutal; inhuman; ferocious; grossly sensual.

Brut'ishly, *adv.* In a brutish manner.

Brut'ishness, *n.* Quality of being brutish; brutality.

Brut'ism, *n.* The quality of a brute; extreme stupidity. (R.)

Bru'ton, a town of England, in Somersetshire. *Manf.* Silks, woollens, hosiery. *Pop.* 4,364.

Bru'tus, LUCIUS JUNIUS, one of the most celebrated characters of early Roman history, but whose story is half mythical, and full of contradictions and improbabilities, was the son of Marcus Junius, a wealthy patrician of Rome. The father and brother of Lucius Junius were assassinated by order of their relative, Tarquinius the Proud; and Lucius Junius owed the preservation of his life to an assumed idiotism. It was Sextus Tarquinius who, by his criminal outrage on Lucretia, the wife of Collatinus, afforded him an opportunity to arouse the people against the king and his sons. Throwing off his pretended stupidity, he joined with Collatinus, assembled the senate, and caused a decree to be made for banishing the king and establishing a republic. This change took place, and *B.* and Collatinus were appointed chief magistrates, with the title of consuls. The change in the form of government gave offence to many of the patricians; and the two sons of *B* and three nephews of Collatinus conspired, with others, to murder the consuls, and restore the monarchy. The plot was disclosed by a slave, and the conspirators were brought before the consuls for judgment. *B.*, disregarding the entreaties of the multitude and his own feelings as a parent, sentenced his sons to death. Collatinus endeavored in vain to save his nephews, and retired from the consulship. The cause of the Tarquinii was espoused, according to the legend, by some of the neighboring cities, and *B.* fell in combat with Aruns, one of the sons of the deposed king. The conflict ending in the victory of the Romans, the body of *B.* was interred with great solemnity, and a statue was erected to his memory, B. C. 507.

Bru'tus, MARCUS JUNIUS, an illustrious Roman, one of the murderers of Julius Cæsar. His mother was the sister of Cato. He at first sided with Pompey, but, being treated with great lenity after the battle of Pharsalia, he attached himself to Cæsar, by whom he was greatly caressed and trusted. But the stern republican spirit of *B.* rendered it impossible for all Cæsar's kindness to him to reconcile him to Cæsar's ambition: and he at length conspired with Cassius and others, and slew him on the Ides of March, B. C. 44. Antony succeeded in exciting the popular indignation against the murderers, who fled from Rome, and raised an army, of which *B.* and Cassius took the command; but being totally defeated at the battle of Philippi, where they encountered the army of Antony and Octavianus, *B.* escaped with only a few friends, passed the night in a cave, and, as he saw his cause irretrievably ruined, requested Strato, one of his confidants, to kill him. For a long time his friend refused; but at last presenting the sword as he turned away his face, the noble Roman fell on it and expired, B. C. 36, in the 43d year of his age.

Bru'tus, in *New York*, a township of Cayuga co.; *pop.* (1870), 2,621.

Bru'yere, JEAN DE LA. See LA BRUYÈRE.

Bruyns'wick, in *New York*, a post-office of Ulster co.

Brya'ceæ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *bruo*, I sprout.] (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Muscales.* — DIAG. Spore-cases valveless, with an operculum, without elaters. — They are erect or creeping, terrestrial or aquatic, cellular plants, having a distinct axis of growth, destitute of a vascular system, and covered with minute imbricated, entire or serrated leaves. The *B.* are chiefly distinguished from other mosses by the sporangium dehiscing transversely, either from the separation of the operculum or in an irregular manner.

Bry'an, in *Georgia*, an E. county, bordering on the Atlantic; *area* 472 sq. m. It is watered by the Ogeechee and the Cannouchee rivers. *Surface.* Generally level. *Soil*, sandy, most of which is covered by pine forests. *Cap.* Eden. *Pop.* 5,252.

Bry'an, in *Missouri*, a post-village in Saline co., 70 m. N.W. of Jefferson city.

Bry'an, in *Ohio*, a post-village, cap. of Williams co., 54 m. W.S.W. of Toledo; *pop.* 2,284.

Bry'an, in *Texas*, a post-office of Brazos co.

Bry'an Court-House, in *Georgia*, a village of Bryan co., about 20 m. W. by S. of Savannah.

Bry'ansburg, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Jefferson co., 76 m. S.S.E. of Indianapolis.

Bryan's Store, in *North Carolina*, a post-office of Moore co.

Bryansville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of York co.

Bry'ant, WILLIAM CULLEN, an eminent American poet and man of letters, B. at Cummington, Massachusetts, 1794. When he was but 13 years old, he wrote *The Embargo, or Sketches of the Times, a satire;* and the *Spanish Revolution, and other Poems*, Boston, 1808. The youthful poet was admitted to the bar in 1815, and was engaged in the legal practice for ten years, mostly at Great Barrington, Mass. In 1825 he finally quitted the profession, and went to reside in New York, where he has since exclusively devoted himself to literary pursuits. *Thanatopsis*, the unrivalled production of a youth only 18 years old, was published by him in the *North American Review*, in 1816. In 1821, *B.* published at Cambridge a volume containing *The Ages*, *Thanatopsis*, and a few others of his finest productions. The book established his reputation as a popular poet. All the pieces in it are polished to the last degree of nicety: the forms of expression, the imagery, and the general turn of thought, are perfectly simple and natural. The first outbreak of *B.*'s genius was the most rich and abundant. Since the appearance of "The Ages," he has published only short poems, and at considerable intervals. The whole of his published poetry, the production of a full half century, is contained in a single volume of very moderate size. Several of *B.*'s poems appeared first in the *New York Review*, which he edited in 1825-27. In 1826 he became the editor of the *Evening Post*, one of the oldest and most influential newspapers in New York, with which he was connected until his death. *B.* has always been a generous and uncompromising advocate of free soil and free institutions. He has also labored effectually to diffuse a taste for the fine arts in America, has been president of several associations for this purpose, and has always shown himself a kind and judicious friend to young artists. As a prose-writer, his style is pure, easy, and idiomatic. Few who have been compelled by circumstances to write so much, have written so uniformly well. An edition of his works, illustrated with 71 engravings, came out in London, 1858, and in 1869, his masterly translation of the *Iliad*, was followed, in 1870, by its companion vol. the *Odyssey.* His *Popular History of the U.S.* appeared in 1874. Upon his 80th birthday he was presented with a handsome silver vase; in 1876, elected a member of the Russian Academy. D. in New York, June 12th, 1878.

Bryantown, in *Ind.*, a P. O. of Monroe co. See p. 433.

Bryant's Creek, in *Indiana*, a P. O. of Monroe co.

Bryant's Pond, in *Maine*, a post-office of Oxford co.

Bryant's Swamp, in *N. Car.*, a P. O. of Bladen co.

Bry'antsville, in *Ind.*, a pt. vil. of Lawrence co.

Bry'antsville, in *Ky.*, a post-village of Garrard co.

Bryg'mus, *n.* [Gr. *brucho*, I grind my teeth.] (*Med.*) The grinding of the teeth, or the gnashing and chattering of the teeth which takes place in epilepsy and other convulsive disorders.

Bryuhil'da. (*Scand. Myth.*) The name given in the Scandinavian legends to a mystic personage, probably connected with Attila, Sigurd, Gurnar, or Gunther; playing the principal part in the series of extraordinary adventures attributed to those persons.

Brynn Ffynon, in *Tennessee*, a P. O. of Scott co.

Bryo'nia, *n.* [Gr. *bryo*, I sprout.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Cucurbitaceæ.* The most interesting species is *B. dioica*, the red-berried bryony, or wild vine, an indigenous perennial, growing in hedges and thickets, and blossoming during the month of May. The flowers are yellowish-white, with green streaks, and are dioecious; that is, the male and female flowers are borne by distinct plants. The stems are put forth annually, and climb by means of tendrils. The root is large, white, and is sold by herbalists under the names of white bryony and mandrake-root. (For the true mandrake, see MANDRAGORA.) The root contains a peculiar bitter principle, termed *Bryonine.* It is a violent emetic and purgative, and is highly poisonous, giving rise to symptoms much resembling those of cholera. A remedy often resorted to in homœopathic practice. *B.* is also employed as a topical application to bruises. *B. Alba*, *Americana*, and *Africana* have similar properties.

Bry'onine, *n.* (*Chem.*) See BRYONIA.

Bry'ony, *n.* The English name for BRYONIA, *q. v.*

Bryophyl'lum, *n.* [Gr. *bryo*, to grow, *phyllon*, a leaf; *i. e.* germinating from a leaf.] A genus of plants, order *Crassulaceæ.*

Bryozo'a, POLYZOA, *n.* [Gr. *brion*, moss, *zōon*, an animal.] An order of animals of the class *Acalepha.* They are very small or minute mollusks growing in clusters upon rocks, shells, and sea-weeds, which they ornament with their delicate ramifications. Some kinds, however, inhabit only fresh waters. All are polyp-like in general appearance, but mollusean in structure. The aggregated cells of some genera are coral or coral-like.

Bry'son, in *Nebraska*, a post-office of Johnson co.

Bry'um, *n.* [Gr. *bryon*, moss.] (*Bot.*) A genus of moss, order *Bryaceæ.*

Brzesc Litewski, or BREST LITOWSKY, a fortified town of Russia, gov. of Grodno, on the river Bug, about 110 m. S. of Grodno. In 1794, Suwaroff gained here a victory over the Poles. *Pop.* 18,500.

Brze'zan, or BRZEZANY, a town of Austrian Galicia, on the Zlota-Lipa, about 54 m. S.E. of Lemberg; *pop.* 8,765.

Buaehe. See GARDEN ISLAND.

Buaze. (*bu'aize.*) (*Bot.*) A South-African plant found growing in the Maravi country by Dr. Livingstone. It affords a remarkably strong fibre, which is used by the natives for stringing beads upon. The botanical characters and relations of the plant have not yet been ascertained.

Bub'ble, *n.* [Du. *bobbel.*] That which rises in boils or bulbs; a small bladder or vesicle of water or other fluid, inflated with air; — that which will burst easily and suddenly.

—A vain project; a delusion; a fraud.

—*v. n.* To rise in bubbles; to run with a gargling noise.

—*v. a.* To cheat; to deceive or impose upon.

Bub'bler, *n.* A cheat. (R.)

(*Zoöl.*) A fish found principally in the Ohio River, and so designated from a peculiar grunting noise it makes. *Webster.*

Bub'bly, *a.* Abounding in bubbles; bubbling.

Bub'by, *n.* [O. Fr. *poupe*, a teat, a woman's breast.] A cant term for a woman's breast.

Bub'by, *n.* [From BROTHER.] A brother. (A term colloquially used among small boys.)

Bubo, (*bū'bo,*) *n.*; *pl.* BUBOES. [Lat. *bubo;* Gr. *boubōn*, the groin.] (*Anat.*) The GROIN, *q. v.*

(*Med.*) A tumor in the groin, or a swelling of the glands situated in the armpit (*axilla*), or among those in groin (*inguen*), and generally caused from the absorption of irritating matter, such as venereal or other specific poisons. — *B.* are either constitutional or local. In the first instance they may occur in any part of the body, and in any number, — as in the disease known as the plague, when the *B.* becomes a symptom of the disease; or they occur locally, from irritation applied to some part in the neighborhood, — as in the armpit from a prick in the finger or hand during dissection, and in the groin from a cause already hinted at. *B.* are, again, sympathetic, and arise entirely from over-exertion, or an injury applied to the glands in some remote part, but in connection with the one that forms the swelling. Thus, long standing, or a fatiguing journey, will cause a *B.* in the groin to rise in a few hours. In consequence of their hardness and slow suppuration, *B.* are generally extremely painful, and cause considerable inconvenience.

(*Zoöl.*) The Great-horned, Cat, or Eagle owls, a genus of the *Strigidæ* or Owl family, characterized by large size, robust and powerful form, conspicuous ear-tufts, and very large eyes. There are 15 species of this genus. The Great-horned Owl, *B. Virginianus*, is but little inferior in size to the golden eagle; and is very destructive to young fawns, hares, rabbits, rats, moles, reptiles, partridges, grouse, and other game. It is found in almost every quarter of the United States; frequenting deep forest glens, and making its nest in the fissures of rocks, ruins of buildings, &c. "Along the mountainous shores of the Ohio, and amidst the deep forests of Indiana," says Wilson, "this ghostly watchman has frequently warned me of the approach of morning, and amused me with his singular exclamations, sometimes sweeping down and around my fire, uttering a loud and sudden *Waugh O! Waugh O!* sufficient to have alarmed a whole garrison. He has other nocturnal solos, no less melodious, one of which very strikingly resembles the half suppressed screams of a person suffocating, or throttled, and cannot fail of being exceedingly entertaining to a lonely benighted traveller, in the midst of an Indian wilderness." "There is something in the character of the owl so recluse, solitary, and mysterious, something so discordant in the tones of its voice, heard only amid the silence and gloom of night, and in the most lonely and sequestered situations, as to have strongly impressed the

minds of mankind in general with sensations of awe, and abhorrence of the whole tribe. The poets have indulged freely in this general prejudice; and in their descriptions and delineations of midnight storms and gloomy scenes of nature, the owl is generally introduced to heighten the horror of the picture. Ignorance and superstition, in all ages and in all countries, listen to the voice of the owl, and even contemplate its physiognomy with feelings of disgust and a kind of fearful awe." "Nothing is a more effectual cure for superstition than a knowledge of the general laws and productions of nature; nor more forcibly leads our reflections to the first, great, self-existent CAUSE of all, to whom our reverential awe is then humbly devoted, and not to any of his dependent creatures. With all the gloomy habits and ungracious tones of the owl, there is nothing in this bird supernatural or mysterious, or more than that of a simple bird of prey, formed for feeding by night, like many other animals, and



Fig. 433. — GREAT-HORNED OWL, (*Bubo Virginianus.*)

of reposing by day. The harshness of its voice, occasioned by the width and capacity of its throat, may be intended by Heaven as an alarm and warning to the birds and animals on which it preys to secure themselves from danger. The voices of all carnivorous birds and animals are also observed to be harsh and hideous, probably for this very purpose." Its general color is terruginous, varied with larger and smaller spots and markings of brown, black, and gray; together with innumerable minute specks. The larger wing- and tail-feathers are obscurely varied by dusky transverse bars; the bill is black; the eyes very large, and of a golden-orange color; the legs are short and strong, thickly clothed down to the very claws with fine downy plumes; and the claws are extremely large, strong, and black. It rarely lays more than two eggs, which are larger and rounder than those of a hen, and of a reddish-brown color, with darker blotches and variegations.

Bubon'occle, *n.* (*Med.*) An old medical term for a rupture at the bottom of the belly. — See HERNIA.

Bucatun'na, in *Mississippi*, a post-office of Wayne co.

Buc'cal, *a.* [From Lat. *bucca*, cheek.] Belonging, or relating, to the cheek.

B. Glands. (*Anat.*) Mucous follicles, seated in the buccal membrane, opposite the molar teeth. They secrete a viscid humor, which mixes with the saliva, and lubricates the mouth. — *B. Artery*, arises from the internal maxillary, and distributes its branches to the cheek, and especially to the buccinator muscle. — *B. Membrane*, the mucous membrane which lines the interior of the mouth. — *Dunglison.*

Buc'can, *n.* A hurdle composed of sticks.

Buc'can, *v. a.* To prepare beef by cutting it into long pieces, and salting, and smoking over a *buccan* or *boucan*. See BUCCANEER.

Buccaneer, Bucanier, (*buk-a-nēr'*,) *n.* [Fr. *boucanier*, from *boucan*, or *buccan*, a word of the Carib Indians signifying a place or apparatus made for cooking and feasting on meat prepared in a peculiar manner (see BUCCAN); hence those who established themselves on the West India Islands for the purpose of smoking meat were called "Buccaneers." — Wedgewood, *Dict. of Eng. Etym.*] The pirates who infested the coasts of the West Indies and Spanish America during the 17th and 18th centuries were so called. The association of these pirates is said to have commenced as early as the middle of the 16th century; but in 1625 they obtained possession of St. Kitt's, and afterwards of Tobago, which thenceforward became for a long time the head-quarters of the *B.*, who formed a sort of seafaring republic, composed chiefly of English and French adventurers. Their chief object was war against the Spaniards, and plunder of their ships and settlements. After the peace of Ryswick, in 1697, they gradually disappeared from the seas. By French writers these rovers are commonly called *Flibustiers*, apparently a corruption of the English word *freebooters*. *The History of the Buccaneers of America*, by James Burney, is a well-known and entertaining work.

Buccaneer', *v. i.* To act as a buccaneer; to commit piracy.

Buccella'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *buccella*, a mouthful.] The act of dividing into large pieces.

Bucci'na, *n.* [Lat.] (*Antiq.*) A kind of horn-trumpet, anciently made out of a shell (*buccinum*), the form of which is exhibited in the two specimens annexed. In the former it is curved for the convenience of the performer, with a very wide mouth, to diffuse and increase the sound. In the next, it still retains the original form of the shell. The *buccina* was distinct from the *cornu*; but it is often confounded with it. The *buccina* seems

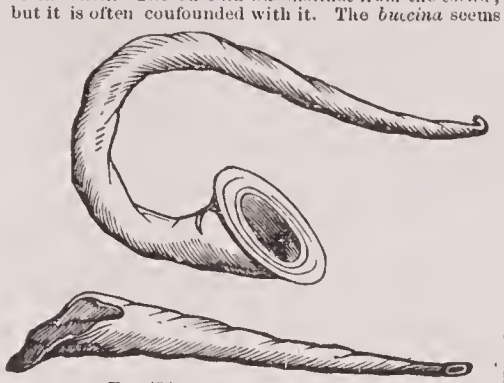


Fig. 434. — BUCCINÆ, (trumpets.)

to have been chiefly distinguished by the twisted form of the shell, from which it was originally made. In later times it was carved from horn, and perhaps from wood or metal, so as to imitate the shell. The *buccina* was chiefly used to proclaim the watches of the day and of the night, hence called *buccina prima, secunda*, &c. It was also blown at funerals, and at festive entertainments, both before sitting down to table and after. — In modern times, the name is sometimes applied to a herdsman's horn.

Buc'cinal, *a.* [Lat. *buccina*.] Shaped like a trumpet.

Buccina'tor, *n.* [From Lat. *buccina*, a trumpet, because it is chiefly used by the trumpeter in sounding his instrument.] (*Anat.*) The name of the principal muscle of each cheek. It assists in mastication, by pushing the food back towards the teeth; and if the cheeks be distended by air, its contraction forces it out.

Buc'cinum, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See WHELK.

Buc'co, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A gen. of birds. See BARBET.

Bucen'taur, *n.* [Gr. *boûs*, an ox; *kentauros*, a centaur.] (*Myth.*) A mythological monster, half man and half ox. — See CENTAUR.

(*Hist.*) The name of the state galley of the Venetian doges, in which they annually sailed over a portion of the Adriatic on Ascension Day, and dropping a ring into the sea, espoused it in the name of the republic, with these words, "*Desponsamus te, mare, in signum veri perpetuique Domini.*" The date of the original *B.* is not very clearly ascertained, but its use on the feast of Ascension is traced to a victory obtained in the year 1177 by the Doge Sebastiano Ziani over the Emperor Frederic Barbarossa. The Venetians had espoused the cause of Pope Alexander III., who had taken refuge in the Laguue. The doge with a fleet not mustering

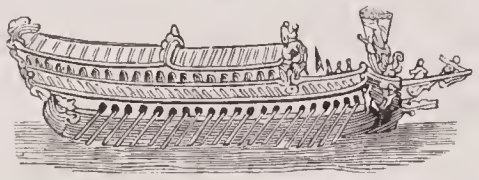


Fig. 435. — BUCENTAUR.

half the number of vessels which Pisa, Genoa, and Ancona had placed under the command of the emperor's son Otho, encountered them off the coast of Istria. After a battle which lasted more than six hours, Otho, with 48 out of his 65 galleys, was taken prisoner, two of his ships having been destroyed. The Pope received the conquerors on the Lido, and presenting Ziani with a golden ring, addressed him in these words: "Take this ring, and with it take, on my authority, the sea as your subject. Every year, on the return of this happy day, you and your successors shall make known to all posterity that the right of conquest has subjugated the Adriatic to Venice as a spouse to her husband." After the fall of the Venetian republic the ceremony was discontinued.

Buceph'alus, [Gr. *bous*, bull, *kephalos*, head.] (*Hist.*) The celebrated horse of Alexander the Great, whose head resembled that of a bull, whence his name. Alexander was the only one who could mount him. In an engagement in Asia, where he received a heavy wound, he immediately hastened out of the battle, and dropped dead as soon as he had set down the king in a safe place. Alexander built on the river Hydaspes, in India, a city which he called after his name.

Bu'cer, MARTIN, one of the Protestant reformers, who first united with Luther, but afterwards inclined to Zuinglius, though he labored much to bring the two parties into a union. He came to England in 1549, and was made divinity professor at Cambridge. B in Alsace, 1491; D. 1551. In the reign of Mary, his body was taken up and burnt. His writings are very numerous.

Bucer'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Hornbill fam. of birds, ord. *Insessores*. The species are remarkable for the very large size of the beak, and for an extraordinary protuberance with which this is surmounted. They are both carnivorous and frugivorous, feeding not only on various berries, fruits, and other vegetable matter, but also on the smaller kinds of animals, as mice and small birds, as well as on insects and any putrid animal substance. Their large bills are of much less real than apparent strength, and they vary considerably in appearance during the different periods of their age, the upper process, or excrescence, not exhibiting its genuine form till the full growth of the bird. When cut across, it is found to consist of a very loose bony substance; its interior being traversed in every direction by osseous fibres, the interspaces being quite hollow; all the bones, indeed, of this remarkable bird being more permeated by air than in any other species. They inhabit the warm parts of Asia and Africa; and in their general habits they seem to bear a considerable resemblance to the Crows. The larger species are very difficult of approach; and they perch on the branches of high trees, where their vision can command an extensive range. They may be said to hold the same rank in the old continent that the Toucans do in America: not only from the enormous size of the bill, but also from their habit of swallowing their food whole, throwing it up into the air, and catching it as it falls. There are many species; but one will suffice for our description. — The Rhinoceros hornbill, *B. rhinoceros*, is about the size of, though rather more slender than, a hen turkey; its color black, except the lower part of the belly and tip of the tail, which are white; the bill is about ten inches in length, slightly curved, sharp-pointed, irregularly serrated on the edges, and furnished at the base of the upper mandible with an immense appendage in the form of a reverted horn; a longitudinal black line divides this process, the part above it being of a bright red, the part below yellow, and the base of it black: the bill itself is black at the base, tinged with bright red, and the remainder is yellow; the legs are short, strong, and of a pale yellow color.



Fig. 436. — RHINOCEROS HORNBILL, (*Buceros rhinoceros.*)

Bu'ceros, *n.* [Gr. *boukerōs*, from *bous*, an ox, and *keras*, a horn.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds, fam. BUCERIDÆ, *q. v.*

Buch, LEOPOLD VON, a distinguished German geologist, B. 1774. He is chiefly remembered by his explorations in, and investigations of, the volcanic mountain-system of Auvergne, by means of which he succeeded in laying the sure foundations of the rational dynamics of geology. D. 1853.

Buchan, (*bōōk'an*,) JOHN STEWART, EARL OF, the second son of Robert, Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland, and grandson of King Robert II., B. 1380. In 1420, *B.* passed over to France at the head of 6,000 Scottish troops, to the assistance of the Dauphin, afterwards Charles VII., then hard pressed by the English; and on March 22d, 1421, gained a signal victory at Beaugé in Anjou, over the English commanded by the Duke of Clarence, brother of Henry V., who was slain in a personal encounter with the Earl. For this service the Dauphin rewarded *B.* with the office of Constable of France. He was killed at the battle of Verneuil, Aug. 17, 1424.

Buchan'an, GEORGE, an eminent Scottish divine and historian, B. 1506. After being educated at the universities of St. Andrew's and Paris, he returned to Scotland, where he soon turned his attention to literature, producing the famous satires *Franciscanus* and the *Somnium*, in which he lashed with caustic severity the mode of life of the monastic orders of that day. For this he was persecuted, and taking refuge in France, became professor of Latin in the College of Guienne at Bordeaux; while here, he wrote his remarkable Latin tragedies, the *Baptistes* and the *Jephthes*, and enjoyed the friendship of Montaigne and the elder Scaliger. He next successively resided at Paris, and in Lisbon, and in 1554 published his celebrated translation of the *Psalms*, commenced

during his incarceration in a Portuguese dungeon. Returning to Scotland, he became classical tutor to Mary Queen of Scots, and received high ecclesiastical preferment. In 1571, *B.* became preceptor to the young King James VI. (afterwards James I. of England.) In 1579 appeared his great work the *De Jure Regni apud Scotos*, an eloquent appeal on behalf of civil liberty; but which was afterwards condemned by the parliament, and suppressed. His last work was the *History of Scotland*, written in Latin, and remarkable for the richness, force, and perspicuity of its style. *B.* has been much censured for the harsh manner in which he has treated the character of the unfortunate Mary; a censure from which, however, he must be exonerated, if we are to trust the revelations which lately discovered documents have thrown on that sad and eventful history. *B.* D. 1582.

Buchan'an, JAMES, a distinguished American statesman, and 15th President of the U. States, was b. in Franklin co., Pa., April 13, 1791. After completing his education at Dickinson College, he studied law, and was a successful practitioner during the short portions of his life which were not devoted to politics. He began his political career as a Federalist, and as such was a member of the Pennsylvania legislature in 1814–15. In 1821, he was chosen to the House of Representatives, of which he continued a member for 10 years. Upon the Democratic party being formed upon its new basis by the adherents of Gen. Jackson, *B.* became a prominent and active member of it, and shared its honors and fortunes for over 30 years. In May, 1831, he was appointed minister-plenipotentiary to Russia, as successor to the celebrated John Randolph, which post he held for three years. On his return he was elected a senator of the U. States, and continued so for 8 years. On the formation of the Polk administration, began in 1845, *B.* was appointed Secretary of State, and retained that office until the Whigs came into power under Gen. Taylor, four years afterwards. In 1853, *B.* was appointed American minister to Great Britain, and, in 1856, was chosen President of the U. States by 174 electoral votes, against 114 which were cast for Colonel Fremont, and 8 for Mr. Fillmore. During his term of presidency, *B.* found himself placed in a difficult position, owing to the acting of the Fugitive Slave Law, the Kansas business, and the growing hostility of the Southern people; he did his best, however, to avert for as long as possible the impending contest. His MSS. and papers were left at his death to Mr. Reed of Philadelphia, to edit. D. 1st June, 1868.



Fig. 437.
BUCHANAN.

Buchanan, ROBERT, an eminent English poet, b. 1841, and educated at Glasgow University. His principal works are, *Understones*, (1860;) *Idyls and Legends of Inverburn*. (1865;) *London Poems; Wayside Posies*, and the *Danish Ballads*, in 1866. *B.* is considered one of the most rising poets of the day.

Buchan'an, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Haralson co., 50 m. W. by N. of Atlanta; *pop.* 768.

Buchanan, in *Iowa*, a N.E. co., with an area of 576 sq. m. Watered by Wapsipinicon River, and by Buffalo Creek. *Soil*, fertile. *Surface*, well timbered. *Cap.* Independence. *Pop.* 17,034.

—A township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* 1,499.

—A township of Page co.; *pop.* 771.

Buchanan, in *Kentucky*, a P. O. of Lawrence co.

Buchanan, in *Michigan*, a flourishing post-village and township of Berrien co., on St. Joseph's River, 197 miles W. by S. of Detroit, and 6 miles W. of Niles; *pop.* of township 2,857.

Buchanan, in *Minnesota*, a village of Dodge co., 20 m. N.W. of Rochester River.

—A village of Lake co., on the N.W. bank of Lake Superior, 25 m. N.E. of Superior city.

Buchanan, in *Missouri*, a W.N.W. co., divided from Kansas by the Missouri River. *Area*, 415 sq. m. It is drained by Little Platte River, and Castile and Livingston creeks. *Cap.* St. Joseph. *Pop.* 35,109.

—A post-office of Bollinger co.

Buchanan, in *Nebraska*, a village of Platte co., near the Platte River, 62 m. W. by N. of Omaha city.

Buchanan, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of Granville co.

Buchanan, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Perry co.

Buchanan, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Allegheny co.

Buchanan, in *Texas*, a central county, watered by the Clear Fork of the Brazos River. In 1862 its name was changed into that of STEPHANS. See SUPPLEMENT.

—A post-village of Johnson co., 50 m. S.W. of Dallas.

Buchanan, in *Virginia*, a village of Botetourt co., 181 m. W. of Richmond, on James River.

Buchanan, in *Virginia*, a county on the confines of Kentucky. *Area*, 500 sq. m. Drained by the Louisa fork, and the Russell fork of the Sandy River. *Surface*, mountainous. *Cap.* Grundy. *Pop.* 3,777.

Buchanan, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Iowa co., on the Wisconsin River, 22 m. N. of Mineral Point.

Buchanan, in *Wisconsin*, a township of La Crosse co.; now called WASHINGTON.

—A township of Outagamie co., on Fox River, 4 m. E. of Appleton; *pop.* 823.

—A township of Manitowoc co., now called LIBERTY.

Buchanan River, in *W. Virginia*, rising in Randolph co., and flowing E.N.E., empties into Tygart's Valley River. (Generally spelled *Buchhannon*.)

Bu'charest, or **Bu'korest,** a city of Europe, cap. of the principality of Roumania, on the Dambovitza, 31 m. from its confluence with the Danube, and 280 W. N.W. of Constantinople; Lat. 44° 26′ 35″ N., Lon. 46° 47′ E. It is situated in a vast swampy plain, and presents a curious conglomeration of civilization and barbarism, it being built on no regular plan, but affording to the view mud cabins, shingle-roofed brick-houses, and spacious modern hotels in heterogeneous medley. *B.* also presents a curious mixture of European and Oriental habits and costumes, half the inhabitants wearing hats and coats, and the other half *calpacs* and *pelisses*. Most of the streets, are boarded over, as it were, with large trunks of trees, under which rude pavement the filth of the city collects. *B.* is generally an unhealthy and disagreeable place of residence. It contains the palace of the *hospodar* or prince, a vast number of churches and monasteries, several hospitals, and a large number of *Khans* or Oriental inns. Since 1834, the college of St. Sauvain has been organized, and a lyceum, a society of belles-lettres, a public library, and an agricultural society. *B.* is principally distinguished for the profligacy of manners that prevail. Gambling-houses are abundant, and prostitution obtains to a greater extent than in any other European city of the same size. The trade of this place is very considerable — the exports chiefly consisting of horned cattle and hogs, wool, butter, wheat, hides, tallow, and wax. Watchmaking and jewelry work is also extensively carried on. *B.* was visited in 1847 by a tremendous fire which made great ravages; it has, however, been partially rebuilt on an improved plan. In 1658 the seat of government was transferred to *B.* (then a miserable village), from Tergovest, the ancient capital. *Pop.* census 1878, 177,046.

Buch'olzite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of sillimanite, of a whitish-grayish, or pale brown color, with a lustre approaching to adamantine. It is a sesquisilicate of alumina, and is found in fibrous masses at Chester on the Delaware, and at other places in the Northern States.

Bu'chu Leaves, *n. pl.* See BAROSMA.

Buck, (*buk.*) *n.* [Swed. and Goth. *byka*, to steep clothes in lye, and ruh them with the hands; O. Fr. *buquer*, to strike, to thump, because clothes so steeped were also thumped.] An alkaline lye in which clothes are steeped or soaked in order to their being cleansed or whitened.

"*Buck!* I would I could wash myself of the *buck*." — *Shaks.*

—The clothes so steeped; a wash of clothes.

"Of late, not able to travel with her furred pack, she washes *bucks* here at home." — *Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To steep or wash clothes in lye.

"Here is a basket; he may creep in here, and throw foul linen upon him; as if it were going to *bucking*." — *Shaks.*

(*Mining.*) To bruise small copper by hand, in order to separate the pure ore from the useless waste.

Buck, *n.* [A.S. *buc, bucca*, a he-goat; O. Ger. *boch*; Ger. *bock*; Norse, *buck, bukki*, a he-goat; Sansk. *châga*, a she-goat. Root *bug;* Sansk. *bhuj*, to bend.] Literally, an animal with bent horns; specifically, the male of the fallow deer. A *B.* is called a *fawn* in his first year; a *pricket* in his second; a *sorel* in his third; a *sore* in his fourth; a *B. of the first head* in his fifth, and a *great B.* in his sixth. The female of the *B.* is termed a *doe*. The term *B.* is also applied to the male of the goat, sheep, rabbit, and hare. The male of the red deer is termed a *stag*, or *hart*, and never called a *B.*—See ANTLER, DEER, STAG.

—A cant term for a gay, smart, dashing young fellow; a fop.

Buck, *v. i.* To copulate as bucks and does.

Buck, in *Illinois*, a township of Edgar co.; *pop.* abt. 900.

—A post-office of Hamilton co.

Buck, in *Ohio*, a township of Hardin co.; *pop.* abt. 980.

Buck, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Lancaster co.

—A township of Luzerne co.; *pop.* abt. 780.

Buckataw'ing River, in *Mississippi*, flows into the Chickasawha River from the N.

Buck'-basket, *n.* The basket in which clothes are carried to the wash.

Buck'bean, *n.* (*Bot.*) See MENYANTHES.

Buck'board, Buck'wagon, *n.* A kind of clumsy four-wheeled vehicle, formed of a long board resting its either end on each axle-tree, and having a seat placed upon it.

Buck Branch, in *Georgia*, a district in Clark co.; *pop.* 380.

Buck Branch, in *Illinois*, a post-office of De Kalb co.

Buck Bridge, in *New York*, a post-office of St. Lawrence co., 18 m. E. of Ogdensburg, on Grass River.

Buck Bridge, in *Illinois*, a village of De Kalb co., 150 m. N.N.E. of Springfield.

Buck Creek, in *Indiana*, empties into Sugar Creek in Shelby co.

—A stream of Harrison co., falling into the Ohio at Manksport.

—A stream of Henry co., emptying into the W. fork of White River at Yorktown.

—A township of Greene co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

—A township of Hancock co.; *pop.* abt. 1,220.

Buck Creek, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Bremer co.

Buck Creek, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Kent co.

Buck Creek, in *Ohio*. See LAGONDA CREEK.

Buck Creek, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Spartanburg district.

Buck'er, *n.* (*Mining.*) A bruiser of the ore.

Buck'et, *n.* [A. S. *buc*, with Dan. postpositive article *—et*. The Dan. is *buk*, whence Scot. *bucket*.] A small tub, pail, or vessel in which water is drawn or carried.

"The old oaken *bucket*, the iron-bound *bucket*,
The moss-covered *bucket*, which hung in the well." *Woodworth.*

(*Mech.*) A species of cavities placed on the circumference of a water-wheel, and into which the water is delivered to set the wheel in motion. By the revolution of the wheel the *B.* are alternately placed so as to receive the water, and inverted so as to discharge it, the loaded side always descending.

(*Marine Eng.*) The float of a paddle-wheel.

Fire-bucket. A bucket in which water is carried to put out a fire.

Buck'ety, *n.* A pasty substance obtained from buckwheat, with which weavers dress their webs.

Buck'eye, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ÆSCULUS.

—A citizen of the State of Ohio; a cant word probably used in allusion to the abundance of buckeyes in that State. — The State is sometimes called the *Buckeye State*.

Buck'eye, in *California*, a village of Shasta co., 6 m. N.E. of Shasta.

—A post-village of Yolo co.; *pop.* 860.

Buck'eye, in *Georgia*, a village of Laurens co., 12 m. N. of Dublin; *pop.* 522.

Buck'eye, in *Illinois*, a township of Stephenson co.; *pop.* 1,761.

Buck'eye, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Garrard co.

Buck'eye, in *Minnesota*, a post-office of Freeborn co.

Buck'eye Cottage, in *Ohio*, a P. O. of Perry co.

Buck'eye Cove, in *W. Virginia*, a post-office of Pocahontas co.

Buck'eyed, *n.* Having bad eyes; a term used among horse-dealers.

Buck'eystown, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Frederick co., abt. 40 m. N.W. of Washington.

Buck'field, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Oxford co., 40 m. N. by W. of Portland, 13 m. from Mechanic Falls; *pop.* 1,494.

Buckhan'non, in *W. Virginia*, a twp and post-vill., cap. of Upshur co., 95 m. S.S.E. of Wheeling; *pop.* 1,674.

Buck'hart, in *Illinois*, a township of Fulton co.; *pop.* 1,577.

—A township of Christian co.; *pop.* 2,028.

Buck'head Creek, in *Georgia*, flowing into the Ogeechee River, in Burke co.

—A post-village of Morgan co., 96 m. W. of Augusta.

Buck Hollow, in *Vermont*, a post-office of Franklin co.

Buck Horn, in *Arkansas*, a post-office of Independence co.

Buck Horn, in *Ill.*, a twp. of Brown co.; *pop.* 1,050.

Buck Horn, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Mahaska co.

Buck Horn, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Ohio co.

Buck'horn, in *Louisiana*, a P. O. of Bienville parish.

Buck'horn, in *Mississippi*, a post-office of Winston co.

Buck'horn, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Columbia co.

Buck Horn, in *W. Virginia*, a P. O. of Pendleton co.

Buck'le, *n.* A Scotticism for the *Fusus antiquus*, and other marine shells, which, when applied to the ear, emit a sound like the roaring of the waves.

Devil's (or *Deil's*) *Buckie.* A madcap young fellow; a mischievous youth; a froward youngster. (Scot.)

Buck'ing, *n.* Act or operation of steeping linen in lye for bleaching. — The lye so used. — A washing of clothes. — A punishment used in the U. S. Army.

(*Mining.*) A term applied in England to a method of breaking the poor foul copper-ore smaller by hand, with small flat-irons, called *bucking-irons*, in order to wash and separate the pure ore from the waste dross; the same term is used in the lead-mines; but Pettus, in his *Plata Miner*, gives it the signification of washing or wet-stamping ores.

Buck'ingham, a title borne by many heads of great houses conspicuous in English history. Of the early holders of this title we may mention THOMAS PLANTAGENET, youngest son of King Edward III.; his heir, HUMPHREY, EARL OF STAFFORD, was created DUKE OF *B.* in 1401; and *his* grandson, HENRY STAFFORD, "the deep-revolving, witty Buckingham" of Shakspeare, after assisting Richard III. to mount the throne, was put to death



Fig. 438. — GEORGE VILLIERS, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.
(From a print after Michael Mierevelt.)

by him in 1483. His son EDWARD, DUKE OF *B.*, offended Wolsey, became suspected by Henry VIII., and was attainted and beheaded in 1521. He was the last noble

who held the office of Lord High Constable of England. The title of *B.* was not revived till 1617, in the person of *B.*, GEORGE VILLIERS, DUKE OF, who occupies a curious place in history, being in many respects the lord and master of two English monarchs, and the reputed favorite lover of a French queen. He was b. in 1592, in Leicestershire, of good family, and was educated in all the fashionable accomplishments of the day. As a youth he was preëminently graceful in dress, in manner, in riding, in dancing, in speech; and from his earliest years he had the position of one of those arrogant favorites who win easy pardon for every caprice. He was sent to France for two or three years, during which he devoted himself to the arts and charms of high society, and returned to England at the age of 21. Presenting himself at court, he attracted the notice of James I. A few days after his appearance, young Villiers was made cup-bearer, and in a few weeks succeeded the Earl of Somerset as chief favorite. Offices and honors were showered upon him in profusion. He was knighted and made gentleman of the chamber, and Knight of the Garter, and he became by rapid strides a baron, a viscount, an earl, a marquis, Lord High Admiral of England, Master of the Horse, and entire disposer of the favors of the king. He had learned that in dealing with a weak monarch, arrogance is victory. Called to guide the grave affairs of a kingdom, through his influence with James, Villiers treated events which determined the destinies of nations as though they were intrigues to gratify personal pride and passion. The famous journey of Prince Charles to Spain, for the purpose of seeing his intended bride, the Infanta, was planned by Villiers. In Spain, *B.*'s gay and independent familiarity of manner astonished the formal courtiers. The preliminaries of the marriage were arranged, but afterwards broken off by James under *B.*'s influence, guided as much probably by hatred of the Spanish minister, Olivarez, as by motives of state policy. On the death of James and the accession of Charles I., the Duke's position at court was unchanged; as heretofore, the patronage alike in church and state was at his disposal, but his general popularity was on the wane. He resented his increasing disfavor with the public with a proud and indignant scorn, and to save him from impeachment by the Commons, Parliament was hastily dissolved and *B.* dispatched to Paris to conduct the Princess Henrietta to England as Charles's bride; and, while there, it is said that he ventured to address the French Queen Anne of Austria, not as an ambassador, but as a lover. Threatened with assassination if he dared to repeat such insolence, he swore that he "would see and speak with that lady, in spite of the strength and power of France," and rumor went that he did not break his wild vaunt, and more, that the Queen herself secretly favored his addresses. Be this as it may, he was obliged to leave the French court; and being unable to obtain permission to return, he openly espoused the cause of the Huguenots. The Duke himself went as admiral and general of the expedition against France, which terminated in his defeat at the Isle of Rhé; and subsequently made preparations for a new expedition to relieve Larochelle, then hotly pressed by the royal forces. *B.*'s unpopularity now reached its acmé. The Commons impeached him as the cause of the national misfortunes, and the people sang ribald ballads anticipating his downfall. *B.*, willing to stake all upon the expedition to assist Larochelle, spent £60,000 of his own money upon the fleet, and declared that he would be the first man who should set his foot on the dyke before Larochelle, "to die or do the work." Proceeding to Portsmouth to embark with the fleet, he was there assassinated by one John Felton, a lieutenant whose claims he had slighted, Aug. 23, 1628.

B., GEORGE VILLIERS, second DUKE OF, son of the preceding, b. 1627. He early shared in the troubles of the civil war, as a devoted adherent of the royal cause, and became the attendant of Charles II. in his exile in France and Holland. At the Restoration, *B.* became, like his father, first favorite to the reigning king, and distinguished himself by his wit, profligacy, magnificence of life, and political versatility. He succeeded in overthrowing Lord Clarendon, and forming the famous Cabal (*q. v.*) government, when he became virtual prime minister of England. He eventually lost to a great extent the royal favor, and impoverished by his lavish expenditure, retired to one of his estates, where he D. in 1688. *B.* was a man of brilliant but prostituted talents, and the author of several comedies and satires much esteemed in their day, but of which *The Rehearsal* alone is now considered noteworthy.

Buck'ingham, JOHN SHEFFIELD, EARL OF MULGRAVE, and DUKE OF, an English poet and statesman, and the reputed lover of Queen Anne of England, b. 1649. He served with gallantry in the navy during his youth, maintained a politic and dignified attitude during the Revolution of 1688, and was, on the accession of Anne, created *Duke of Buckinghamshire*. He was an active ally of the Tory party, and D. 1721. Dryden is said to have revised *B.*'s *Essay on Satire*, while his *Essay on Poetry* was applauded both by Dryden and Pope.

Buck'ingham, or BUCKS, an inland co. of England, having N. Northamptonshire, E. the counties of Bedford, Hertford, and Middlesex, S. Berks, and W. Oxford. Shape very irregular. *Area*, 466,932 acres, of which about 440,000 are arable, meadow, and pasture lands. The vale of Aylesbury, one of the richest tracts in the kingdom, occupies the centre of the county, and is noted for its fine dairy produce and poultry. Agriculture and the rearing of farm stock form the principal industry. Straw plat is also manufactured on a pretty extensive scale. *Prin. towns.* Aylesbury, Marlow, Buckingham, and Wycombe. *Pop.* 175,870.

Buck'ingham, a borough of the above co., on the Ouse, 56 m. N.W. of London, lying in the centre of a fine agricultural country. *Manf.* Paper. *Pop.* 8,388.

Buck'ingham, in *Connecticut*, a post-office of Hartford co.

Buck'ingham, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Tama co.; *pop.* 634.

Buck'ingham, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Bucks co., 27 m. N. by E. of Philadelphia, watered by Neshaminy Creek; *pop.* 2,910.

—A township of Wayne co.; *pop.* 1,127.

Buck'ingham, in *Virginia*, a S.E. central county, with an area of 680 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. and N.W. by the James River, and on the S. by the Appomattox River. *Surface*, undulating. *Soil*, tolerably fertile. *Cap.* Maysville. *Pop.* 13,371.

Buck'ingham Court-House, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Buckingham co.

Buck'ingham Mine, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Buckingham co.

Buck'ing-iron, *n.* (*Mining.*) The tool with which the ore is pulverized.

Bucking-kier, (*buck'ing-keer,*) *n.* A large boiler of peculiar construction, used in the process of bleaching clothes.

Buck'ing-plate, *n.* (*Mining.*) An iron plate to receive the ore for the process of bucking.

Buck'ing-stool, *n.* A wooden bench or block on which a bucking-utensil is set.

Buck'ish, *a.* Pertaining to a buck; foppish in manner; as, a *buckish* fellow.

Buck'ism, *n.* Quality or condition of being a buck or dandy; foppery. (a.)

Buck'land, in *Connecticut*, a post-vill. of Hartford co.

Buck'land, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Franklin co., on Deerfield River, about 100 m. W. by N. of Boston; *pop.* (1870), 1,946.

Buck'land, in *Virginia*, a post-vill. of Prince William co., 116 m. N. of Richmond.

Buck'land, WILLIAM, D.D., F.R.S., an eminent English geologist, b. 1784. He was reader in geology to the university, and president of the Royal Geological Society. His greatest works are *Vindiciæ Geologicæ* (1820), the *Reliquiæ Diluvianæ* (1823), and the *Bridgewater Treatise* (1836). In 1845 he was appointed Dean of Westminster, and D. in 1856, having for some years previous suffered from a darkening of his fine intellect.

BUCKLAND, FRANCIS TREVELYAN, a distinguished English naturalist and writer on pisciculture, is the son of the above, and was b. in 1826. *B.*'s best known works are his popular *Curiosities of Natural History*, and *Fish-hatching*.

Buck'landite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of epidote, consisting of silica, alumina, oxide of iron, and lime.

Buckle, (*buck'l,*) *n.* [Fr. *boucle*, from L. Lat. *buccula*, the part of the shield through which the arm passed; Ger. *buckel*, a knob, a stud, a boss.] An instrument (perhaps originally round and protuberant) to fasten dress, harness, &c.; a link of metal with a tongue or catch, made to fasten one thing to another.

—A curl of hair, or the state of the hair crisped and curled.

> "The greatest beau was drest in a flaxen periwig, . . . and lets it lie in *buckle* for a whole half year."—*Spectator.*

—A grimace; a peculiar wry expression of the face.

—*v. a.* To fasten with a buckle or buckles.

> "Thus ever when I *buckle* on my helmet,
> Thy fears afflict thee." — *Philips.*

—To prepare for action (reciprocal); to enter vigorously upon work.

> "And catching up in haste his three square shield
> And shining helmet, soon him *buckled* to the field."—*Spenser.*

—To join in battle.

> "Until the front of the avant-guard were *buckled* with them in front." — *Hayward.*

—*v. i.* To bow or bend, as with heat or other motive power.

> "The wretch, whose fever-weaken'd joints,
> Like strengthless hinges, *buckle* under life." — *Shaks.*

—To engage with; to encounter; to enter upon some close contest. (Generally followed by *with.*)

> "For single combat, thou shalt *buckle with* me." — *Shaks.*

To buckle to. To apply to in earnest; to enter upon with energy; to prosecute with vigor.

> "Endeavouring to make them *buckle* to the law." — *Locke.*

Buck'le, HENRY THOMAS, an English author, b. in Kent, 1822. He early devoted himself to study, relieved by the relaxation of chess, at which he became one of the first players in the world. In 1857 appeared the first parts of his *History of Civilization in England*, a work which caused a sensation in the world of letters, and of which many editions have been published both in England and the U. States. This work may be termed a brilliant fragment, inasmuch as its completion was cut short by the premature death of the author, 29th May, 1862.

Buck'ler, *n.* [Fr. *bouclier*, from L. Lat. *buccularium*, or *bocalarium*, from *buccula*, the handle of a shield.] Literally, that which is buckled or fastened to the arm; specifically, a kind of shield or defensive armor, formerly used in warfare. Among the ancient Greeks and Romans (Fig. 194) the *B.* was about 4 feet long, by 2½ wide, made of boards, covered on the inside with linen and sheep-skin, and on the outside with iron plate. In the Middle Ages (Fig 192), the *B.* was round, oval, or square in shape, and was frequently made of wicker-work or of hide, strengthened by metal plates.—Hence, metaphorically, anything that defends or shields from harm.

> "This medal compliments the emperor as the Romans did dictator Fabius, when they called him the *buckler* of Rome."
> *Addison.*

(*Pal.*) The anterior segment of the carapax or shell in trilobites. — *Dana*

(*Naut.*) A block of wood made to fit in the hawse-hole of a vessel to prevent water from entering when lurching in a heavy sea.

—*v. a.* To support; to defend.

> "Fear not, sweet wench, they shall not touch thee, Kate:
> I'll *buckle* thee against a million." — *Shaks.*

Buck'ler-headed, *a.* Armed with a head like a buckler.

Buck'ler-mustard, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of the genus *Biscutella*, order *Brassicaceæ*, so named in allusion to their seed-vessels when bursting. They are generally unimportant small annual or perennial plants, with small bright-yellow flowers.

Buck'ler-thorn, CHRIST'S-THORN, *n.* (*Bot.*) See PALIURUS.

Buck'lin, in *Illinois*, a village of Winnebago co., 11 m. N.W. of Rockford.

Buck'lin, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Linn co., 94 m. W. of Hannibal.

Buck'ley, in *Illinois*, a post-vill. of Iroquois co.

Buck'ley, in *Ohio*, a post-vill. of Highland co.

Buck'manville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Bucks co.

Buck'-mast, *n.* [Scot. *buck*, beech, and *mast.*] The fruit or mast of the beech-tree.

Buck Mountain, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Carbon co.

Buck'ner, in *California*, a village of Sacramento co., 10 m. S.E. of Sacramento city.

Buck'ner's Creek, in *Texas*, emptying into the Colorado River.

Buckner's Station, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Oldham co.

Buck'port, in *Maine*, a township of Oxford co., 30 m. W. by S. of Augusta.

Buck Prairie, in *Missouri*, a village of Lawrence co., 150 m. S.W. of Jefferson city.

Buck'ra, *n.* A white man; used generally by the negro race.

Buck'ra, *a.* White; in contradistinction to black. (Used by the black people.)

Buckram, (*buk'ram,*) *n.* [Fr. *bougran*; It. *bucherame*, from *buco*, a hole.] A coarse linen cloth stiffened with glue, and originally having open holes or interstices.

> "Four rogues in *buckram* let drive at one." — *Shaks.*

—*pl.* A name given to the wild garlic.

—*a.* Made of *buckram.*

> "I have peppered two of them, . . . two rogues in *buckram* suits."
> *Shaks.*

—Stiff; precise; haughty in manner; as, a *buckram* spinster.

—*v. a.* To make stiff; to fortify as with buckram.

Buck Ranch, in *California*, a village of Plumas co., 16 m. W. of Quincy.

Bucks, in England. See BUCKINGHAM.

Bucks, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Columbiana co.

—A township of Tuscarawas co.; *pop.* 1,127.

Bucks, in *Pennsylvania*, an E.S.E. county, with an area of about 600 sq. m. It is bounded on the N.E. and on the S.E. by the Delaware River, which separates it from New Jersey. — *Area*, 600 sq. m. — *Surface*, hilly and diversified. — *Soil*, highly fertile, containing valuable deposits of limestone, sandstone, plumbago, &c. — *Cap.* Doylestown. It is one of the three counties founded by W. Penn, in 1682. The inhabitants are generally farmers, who supply Philadelphia with grain, hay, and dairy produce. *Pop.* 64,336.

Buck's Bridge, in *New York*, a village of Madrid township, St. Lawrence co., 6 m. N. of Canton.

Buck's Creek, in *Georgia*, a stream of Macon co., flowing into Flint River.

Buck's-horn, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LOBELIA.

Buckshu'tem, in *New Jersey*, a village of Cumberland co., 15 m. S.E. of Bridgeton.

Buck'skin, *n.* The skin of a buck; whence a kind of leather so called.

—A person clothed in buckskin, particularly an American soldier of the Revolutionary war. — *Webster.*

—*pl.* Breeches made of buckskin, as worn by English fox-hunters, huntsmen, jockeys, &c.; as, he appeared in scarlet, with *buckskins* and tops (*i. e.* top-boots).

Buck'skin, in *Colorado Territory*, a vill. of Park co.

Buck'skin, in *Indiana*, a post- vill. of Gibson co.

Buck'skin, in *Ohio*, a township of Ross county; *pop.* 2,229.

Bucks'port, in *Maine*, a flourishing post-village and township of Hancock co., on the Penobscot, 18 m. S. of Bangor. This place possesses a flourishing shipping-business, and is largely engaged in the fisheries. *Pop.* of township, 3,433.

Bucks'port, in *Texas*, a village of Falls co.

Bucks'port Centre, in *Maine*, a post-vill. of Hancock co.

Buck's Ranch, in *California*, a vill. of Plumas co.

Buck'stall, *n.* A contrivance to ensnare deer.

Buck'stone, JOHN BALDWIN, a popular English dramatic author and comedian, b. 1802. He is one of the veterans of the English stage, and is favorably known in the U. States as the author of the *Green Bushes*, *The Flowers of the Forest*, the *Wreck Ashore*, *Our Mary Ann*, *Good for Nothing*, and many other comedies, dramas, and farces of the most genuine stamp. He has been for many years the lessee and manager of the Haymarket Theatre, London.

Bucks'town, in *Pennsylvania*, a vill. of Somerset co.

Bucks'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a vill. of Bucks co.

Buck'thorn, *n.* (*Bot.*) See RHAMNUS.

Buck'ton, In *Virginia*, a village of Warren co., 5 m. W. of Front Royal.

Buck'town, in *Maryland*, a P. O. of Dorchester co.

Buck Valley, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Fulton co.

Buck'wheat, *n.* [A corruption of *beechwheat.*] (*Agric.*) A kind of grain produced by the *Fagopyrum esculentum.* It has a triangular form, not unlike that of beech-mast, but smaller. In some countries it is cultivated as food for man, particularly so in the U. States, where its flour enters into the composition of the thin cakes known as *Buckwheat Cakes*, but which in England are called *Crumpets.* In the latter country it is extensively used as food for pheasants, who are so fond of it that they may be decoyed from their covers by its employment. It is a good healthy grain, and may be grown on poor light soils. — See FAGOPYRUM.

Bucolic, Bucolical, (*bū-kol'ik,*) *a.* [Gr. *boukolikos*, relating to *boukolos*, a herdsman — *bous*, an ox or cow, and *kolco* = Lat. *colo*, to take eare of.] Pertaiuig to the care of eattle: pastoral; as, a *bucolic* youth.

—*n.* (*Lit.*) Tho Greek term for a pastoral poem, meaning, literally, the song of a herdsman. To this class belong the poems of Theocritus, Bion, and Moschus, and the Eclognes of Virgil. The metre universally employed is the hexumeter, or heroic; but in pastoral poetry an easier flow of the lines was more studied than in the epic, and this was generally accomplished by introducing a larger proportion of the metrical feet called *dactyls* in the former than in the latter. This species of poetry has been cultivated also by most modern nations, as in England, France, and especially in Germany, where it has been attended with great success.

Bucra'nia, *n.pl.* [Lat.] (*Arch.*) A term to denoto the heads of oxen, flayed and laeerated and decked with wreaths; sometimes represented on friezes.

Bucyrus. in *Ohio*, a vill.and twp.of Crawford co.,*p.*3,074.

Bud, *n.* [A. S. *bodu*; O. Ger. *boto*, a herald, a messenger; Fr. *boutou*; O. Fr. *bouter*, to push, put, or thrust.] (*Physiol. Vegetable.*) The organized rudiment of a braneh (*leaf-bud*), or a flower (*flower-bud*). Whatever becomes a branch is, when first organized, a bud: but it does not therefore follow that all buds become branches; on the contrary, owing to many disturbing causes, to which reference will presently be made, buds are subject to transformations and deformities which mask their real nature. A *leaf-bud* is constructed thus: — In its centre it consists of a minute conical portion of soft succulent cellular tissue, and over the surface of this are arranged rudimentary leaves, in the form of scales. These scales are closely applied to each other; those on the outside are the largest and thickest, and the most interior ones are the smallest and most delicate. In cold countries the external scales are often covered with hair, or a resinous varnish, or some other contrivance, which enables them to prevent the access of frost to the young and tender centre which they protect; but in warni countries, where such a provision is not required, they are green and smooth, and much less numerous. The cellular centre of a bud is the seat of its vitality; the scales that cover it are the parts towards the development of which its vital energies are first directed. A leaf-bud usually originates in the axil of a leaf; indeed there are no leaves in the axil of which one or more buds are not found either in a rudimentary or a perfect state. Its cellular centre communicates with that of the woody centre of the stem, and its scales are in connection with the bark of the latter. When stems have the structure of Exogens, the bud terminates one of the medullary processes; in Endogens it is simply in communication with the cellular matter that lies between the bundles of woody tissue in such stems. It is moreover important to observe that this is true not only of what are called normal buds, that is to say, of buds which originate in the axil of the leafy organs, but also of *adventitious* buds, or such as are occasionally developed in unusual situations. It would seem as if, under favorable circumstances, buds may be formed wherever the cellular tissue is present; for they occur not only at the end of the medullary processes of the root and stem of exogens, but on the margins of leaves, as in Bryophyllum, Malaxis paleida, and many others. A leaf-bud has three special properties, those of *growth*, *attraction*, and *propagation*. In warm damp weather, under the influence of light, it has the power of increasing in size, of developing new parts, and so of *growing* into whatever

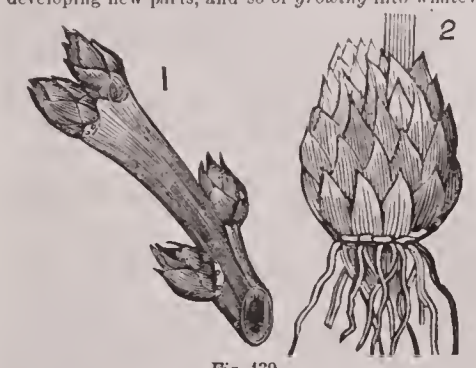


Fig. 439.

1. Leaf-buds.
2. The scaly buth of the tily, showing its anatogy to the bud.

body it may be eventually destined for. As soon as growth eommences, the sap which a bud contains is either expended in forming new tissue, or is lost by evaporatiou; in order to provide for such loss, the bud *attracts* the sap from that part of the stem with which it is in communication; that part so acted upon attracts sap in its turn from the tissue next it, and so a general movement towards the buds is established as far as the roots, by which fresh sap is absorbed from the soil. Thus is caused the phenomenon of the flow of the sap. Every leaf-bud is in itself a complete body, consisting of a vital centre, covered by nutritive organs or hair. Although it is ordinarily called into life while attached to its parent plant, yet it is capable of growing as a separate portion, and of producing a new individual in all respects the same as that from which it was divided; hence it is a *propagating* organ as much as a seed, although not of the same kind; and advantage has been taken from this for horticultural purposes. (See BUDDING.) In general, a bud is developed into a branch; but that power is interfered with or destroyed by several causes. This must be evident from the following considerations independently of all others. Every one knows that leaves are arranged with great symmetry upon young branches; as buds are axillary to leaves, the branches they produce ought therefore to be as symmetrically arranged as leaves; and this we see does not happen. We may account for this in two or three ways: accidental injuries will doubtless destroy some; from want of light others will never be called into action; and of those which are originally excited to growth a part is always destroyed by the superior vigor of neighboring buds, which attract away their food and starve them. There is moreover in many plants a special tendency to produce their leaf-buds in a stunted or altered state. In Fir-trees the side-buds push forth only two, or a small number of leaves, and never lengthen at all; in the Cedar of Lebanon they lengthen a little, bear a cluster of leaves at their points, and resemble short spurs; in the Sloe, the Whitethorn, and many other plants, they lengthen more, produce no leaves except at their very base, and grow into hard sharp-pointed spines. Bulbs are nothing but leaf-buds (*Fig.* 439), with unusually fleshy scales, and with the power of separating spontaneously from the mother plant: and flower-buds are theoretically little more than leaf-buds without the power of lengthening, but with the organs that cover them in a special state. Hence flowers are modified branches. — See FLOWER.

(*Zoöl.*) A protuberance on polypi, &c., growing into an animal as a bud blows into a flower.

—*v. i.* To put forth or produce young shoots, buds, or germs.

"The *budding* rose above the rose full blown." — *Wordsworth.*

—To germinate; to begin to grow or shoot forth.

"Tho' lab'ring yokes on their own necks they fear'd,
And felt four *budding* horns on their smooth foreheads rear'd."
Dryden.

—To be in bloom, or growing into maturity, as a plant.

"Young *budding* virgin, fair and fresh and sweet."— *Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To graft or inoculate by inserting a bud.

"Of apricocks, the largest is much improved by *budding* upon a peach stock."— *Temple.*

Bu'da, [Slav. *Budin*; Ger. *Ofen.*] A royal city of the Austrian empire in Hungary, of which, in conjunction with Pesth, it is the cap., and seat of govt., on the right bank of the Danube, immediately opposite to Pesth, 116 m. W. of Debreczin, and 135 E.S.E. of Vienna. *B.* is built on and around the last hill of a range which decreases in height as it approaches the Danube, and is divided into 6 quarters. It has a fine observatory, and is celebrated for its hot and Turkish baths, which procured for the city its German name of *Ofen* (oven). There are, in addition, some fine libraries, and scientific and charitable institutions, including 4 hospitals. A magnificent suspension bridge, ¾ of a mile in length, with a clear water-way of 1,250 ft., spans the Danube, connecting the city with Pesth. This was the first permanent bridge erected over the Danube, below Vienna, since the time of Trajan. *B* is the usual residence of the governor-general, the seat of the vice-regal council, and of the highest administrative authority. It has much less of a bustling and commercial character than Pesth. There are a few manufactures of linens, woollens, silks, velvets, leather, gunpowder, earthenware, and a cannon-foundry: but its principal trade is in its fine wines, of which about 3,450,000 gallons are produced annually from the vineyards around the heights in its neighborhood. *B.*, the ancient *Curia Aquincum*, was held by the Romans till nearly the end of the 4th century. Arpad, the Magyar chief, made it his head-quarters in 900, and it then became the cradle of the Hungarian monarchy. It was enlarged and improved by succeeding Hungarian monarchs, and made a free city by Bela IV., in 1245. It was taken by Solyman in 1529, and was held by the Turks till 1686, when it was recovered by the Imperialists, after a desperate resistance. Joseph II. removed the seat of the Hungarian govt. thither in 1783. The city suffered much during the revolutionary war of 1849. *Pop.* 54,577. Since 1873, the cities of Pesth and Oten (Buda), form one municipality under the name of BUDA-PESTH, and is the capital of Hungary. Total *pop.* 1880, *est.* 300,000.

Bu'da, in *Ill.*, a p.-v. of Bureau co., 12 m. from Princeton.

Bud'dha, *n.* Title given to the founder of BUDDHISM. *q. v.*

Buddh'ism, *n.* One of the most remarkable religious systems of the East, partly from the peculiar character of its doctrine, and partly on aeconnt of the vast number of its followers. From Hindostan, or India proper, the country which gave it birth, nearly every trace of *B.* has now disappeared; but under several modifications it has become the religion of the great majority of the inhabitants of the high table-lands to the N. of the Himalayas, as far as the boundary of Siberia, and it is the prevailing creed of the peninsula of India beyond the Ganges, of Ceylon, of the empire of Japau, and of China, where it will be examined under the name of Fo. The votaries of this religion number about 300,000,000, or, in other words, more than one-third of the entire population of the earth.—*B.* has not been studied for much more than 40 years, yet its original principles are better known than those of other religions, without excepting our own; all the details of the life of its lounder have been recorded in the archives of history, and we are in possession of all those canonical writings wherein are deposited the doctrines declared and defined by 3 successive councils. These books, at first written in Sanskrit, or in some dialect of this language, have been translated into the idioms of other nations among which the Buddhic faith was propagated, as the Cingalese, Thibetians, Tartars, Mongols, Chinese, Japanese, and Burmans. We are in possession of these translations, which secure to us a truthful and infallible knowledge of the original works. The most successful investigator in these important matters of research was Mr. B. H. Hodgson, appointed in 1821 British Political Resident at Nepaul, for the East India Company. He was informed that in Buddhic monasteries were religiously kept manuscripts said to contain the canonical doctrine of Buddha, which works were written in the Sanskrit tongue. Mr. Hodgson had a list of these writings, remitted to an old Buddhist priest of Patan, and by his instrumentality he secured the works themselves. The Thibetian translations were even more easily procured, for in that country books were almost as numerous as in Europe, being reprodnced by wood-engraving, which art had been imported into that country from China. Mr. Hodgson achieved this important result in 1824–5, and at the same time he offered to the Royal Asiatic Societies of London and Paris, 60 Buddhic volumes, and 250 in the language of Thibet. The same offer he had previously made to the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Almost about the same time a young Hungarian physician, Mr. Csoma, from Körös, in Transylvania, was equally successful in making discoveries. Starting from Hungary, full of enthusiasm, but with scanty means, he penetrated into Thibet, acquired the language of that country, and read the great works named the *Kahgyoor* and the *Bstangyoor*. These two encyclopædias, the first in 100 vols., the second in 225 vols., printed in 1731 in the monastery of Snäarthang, in Thibet, were a full translation of the books brought from India, and everything pertaining to Buddhic literature. Mr. Csoma gave, under the auspices of Mr. Wilson, the illustrious Orientalist, and member of the Calcutta Asiatic Society, an analysis of the two works, and in that edition were found almost all the Sanskrit books discovered by Mr. Wilson at Nepaul. Mr. Csoma died young, exhausted by his great labors, but consoled with the idea that he had left something behind him, in a work which is a treasure of Asiatic research, and which consecrates his memory. In 1829, Mr. L. J. Schmidt, a member of the St. Petersburg Academy, demonstrated that nearly all the Buddhic works translated in Thibetian were translated also into the Mongolian tongue, and under the same conditions; thus happily confirming the assertions of Mr. Hodgson, while other confirmations were still to come from different countries. In the S. of the island of Ceylon, where *B.* was known to have penetrated three centuries before our era, Mr. George Turnour found, almost in the same shape, the canonical books. He discovered that the Cingalese priests were in possession of a complete collection of the Buddhist writings, brought to Ceylon by a certain Indian king, a protector of *B.*, 316 B.C. These books were written in the Pali language, a Sanskrit dialect. These Pali writings, 17 in number, are almost identical copies of the books of Magadha and Nepaul; they also contain the life and doctrinal system of Buddha. So that in the North, the Sanskrit version of Magadha was the text from which the Thibetian translation was made; while in the South, the Pali version, from Ceylon, was used for the Siamese and Burmanic translations, the island of Ceylon (the *Taprobana* of the Ancient Books, from the Hindoo *Tamrapanna*) having always been in religious accord and relationship with Siam and Burmah. But Ceylon had still something more. Besides the sacred volumes, the priests had written chronicles in which were recorded, year by year, the most important facts touching their religion and history. Mr Turnour obtained the Cingalese annals, and published the leading parts of that valuable work, the *Mahavansa*, and the analyses of many others. These historical works, the only ones produced by the Hindoo genius, go back to the conversion of the island to Buddhism, and contain the life of Buddha and his religious traditions. The portion of the *Mahavansa* published by Mr. Turnour was composed in the 5th century of the Christian æra, from older materials which the author had collected. The sacred books of Ceylon in the Pali language must therefore be considered as the most authentic documents relating to *B.* After the various countries already mentioned, and which bear testimony to the authenticity of the Buddhist volumes, comes China. The annals of that empire, compiled and preserved with a care never equalled by any government even among the most civilized nations, show that *B.* was introduced into China 217 years B. C., by some Indian apostles. In 61 B. C. it was adopted, in the reign of the emperor Ming-Ti, as the public worship of the empire, and at the end of the first century was commenced the translation of the Sanskrit books into the Chinese language. One of the most renowned of these works, the *Lalitavistara*, a kind of biography of Buddha, was four times translated into Chinese; numerous books were thus published, and Mr. Stanislans Julien gives the titles of 1,000 vols., from the catalogue of books gotten up by the govt. of the

Celestial empire, and now the Buddhic literature in China forms libraries of countless volumes. We have, besides, the testimony of the pilgrims who went from China to India to visit the places sanctified by Buddha, and especially those of *Fa-hien* and *Hiouen-Thsang*, published by MM. Abel Remusat and Stanislaus Julien. Finally, we may consult the inscriptions engraved on the stones, rocks, and columns in India. Mr. James Prinsep, one of the secretaries of the Bengal Society, deciphered these hieroglyphics with a sagacious accuracy that made him celebrated. These inscriptions were in the Magadha dialect, and contained the edicts of a king named *Piyadasi*, recommending to his people morality, advising tolerance, and favoring new religious creeds. A short time after Mr. Prinsep's elucidations, Mr. Turnour, well acquainted with the monumental antiquities of Ceylon, showed that the Piyadasi of these Magadha inscriptions was the same as Acoka, the king of Magadha, one of the pillars of *B.* during its first period. Another Cingalese work, *Le Dipavansa*, quoted by Mr. Turnour, states that Acoka reigned 218 years after Cākyamouni, that is, 325 before our era, or in that of Alexander the Great; and although Mr. Wilson dissents, we think it probable that he is the identical Acoka, or at least a Buddhist promulgating the doctrines of Cākyamouni at the end of the 4th century. Among the Greek writers we find something in relation to the Buddhists. Nearchus and Aristobulus, who followed Alexander, mention only the Brahmans; but Megasthenes, who, 30 years after, penetrated to Patalipoutra (the *Palibothra* of the Greeks), at the court of king Tchandragoupta, represents the Buddhists in naming the *Sarmanai* and *Germana*, who, he says, are philosophers living in celibacy, begging their daily bread, and are accompanied by women following the same tenor of life. The name of Buddha is found in the writings of St. Clement of Alexandria. All these authorities peremptorily prove that *B.* was established in India before the reign of Alexander. Of the sacred books which contain the Buddhic predictions, two have been translated into French, the first under the title of "The Lotus of the Good Law" (*Saddharmapourdarika*), by M. Eugene Burnouf, who extracted from this mine his golden book "*Introduction à l'Histoire du Buddhisme*;" the other, "Sontra," is a book called the *Lalitavistara*, translated from the Thibetian by M. Philippe de Fourcaux. Following in the footsteps of the above authorities, our venerated master, M. Barthelemy de St. Hilaire, one of the most profound Orientalists of the day, has published his two admirable works, *Du Buddhisme* (1855), and *Le Bouddha et sa Religion* (1860), from which is taken the following resumé of the life and tenets of the founder of this Oriental creed. — Buddha was born about the end of the 7th century, B. C., in the city of Kapilavastou, the capital of a realm bearing the same name, in Central India, at the foot of the mountains of Nepaul. His father, Conddhodana, belonging to the Çakyas family, and descended from the great Solar race the Gotamides, was the king of that country. His mother, Maya Devi, was the daughter of king Somprabuddha, and of such beauty that she was called *Maya*, or the "Illusion," because her body, according to the "*Lalitavistara*," was a bewitching illusion. But her virtue and piety even excelled her beauty. Conddhodama was worthy of such a wife, and "King of the law, he ruled according to the law." Such was the family from which the liberator sprang. He belonged to the caste of the Kshattriyas, or "warriors," and when he gave himself up to religion, he was called *Cakyamouni*, that is, the "monk of the Cākyas," or *Cramana Gaoutama*, "the ascetic of the Gotamides." His personal name at his father's court was *Siddhārta*, or *Sarvārthsiddha*, which he held until he acquired that of "Buddha." His mother, who retired to a garden, awaiting her hour, was surprised under a tree by the pains of labor, and gave birth to Siddhârta on the 3d of the month of Outaracadha, but debilitated by fasting, she died seven days after his birth. The orphan was entrusted to his maternal aunt *Pradjâpati gaoutami*, who was also one of his father's wives. The child was as handsome as his mother, and when still a boy showed extraordinary talents. When admitted to the schools of writing, he soon excelled his own master, and avoiding the amusements incidental to his age, he seemed absorbed in his own meditations. When he arrived at a marrying age, his elders, fearing that he, according to the prediction of the Brahmans, had abandoned his right to the crown by giving himself up to religion, asked the king's consent to cause him to marry forthwith; the king refused to interfere, but granted the elders the privilege of bringing a bride for his son. This was done, and the virgin selected was the virtuous and beautiful Gopa, but in order to obtain her, he was obliged by her father, Dandapâni, to show talents of the first order. He had, accordingly, to engage in a contest against 500 young men in all the games and exercises esteemed in India. Siddhârta came off victorious not only in scholastic exercises, knowledge of the Vedas, morals, and philosophy, but also in calisthenics and games of bodily skill. Among his competitors were his cousin Ananda, who afterwards became one of his most faithful disciples, and Devadatta, who, ashamed of his defeat, became thenceforward his implacable enemy. The beautiful Gopa then became his prize, and once his wife, she refused to veil her face, saying that "the supreme and magnanimous Richi, and the other gods, knew her thoughts, qualities, and actions, and that she had nothing to conceal. Siddhârta, though happy, aspired to some life better and more perfect, and, after long meditation, he left his father's palace, gave his rich dress to a hunter, whose mean garments he took in return, and sought some eminent Brahmans; but, dissenting from their views, he retired to the wilderness of Ourovilva, where he spent his time in the practices of austerity, fasting, meditation, and prayer. He would remain for weeks plunged in deep abstraction, attempting to solve the mysteries of life, death, sin, goodness, wisdom, and the like. At length, after six years of meditation, being then 36 years old, he was enlightened, he felt that he was the BUDDHA, *i. e.* the *perfect sage*. The place where he had this revelation is most celebrated, and called *Bodhimanda*, *i. e.* the "*seat of intellect*." The tree under which he was seated when he received that gift was a fig-tree, which was visited in 632, A. D., by the famous Chinese pilgrim Hiouen-Thsang, who saw many monuments erected around it, and spent seven days in worshipping them. From Bodhimanda Buddha started to preach his doctrine in small places, and then in the great capital, Benares, the "holy city." For upwards of 40 years he continued to preach his system, traversing a great part of Northern India, combating the Brahmans, and making numerous converts. He died in the 80th year of his age, B. C. 543, after having lived to see his doctrine spread all over India. For several centuries *B.* seems to have been tolerated by the Brahmins. At length, it seems to have endured a long-continued persecution, which ultimately had the effect of entirely expelling it from the country where it had originated. What was the cause or the nature of these persecutions is unknown, but the last traces of the system disappeared about the 11th or 12th century. By this time it had taken firm root in other parts, where it still continues to flourish. Numerous remains of Buddhist temples are scattered over India; and, during the period of persecution, when they were driven from the cities, they retired among the hills of the west, and there constructed those cave-temples, which, from their number, vastness, and elaborate structure, still excite the wonder of all who see them. — *B.* differs from Brahmanism in the extreme simplicity of its religious doctrine, and the almost complete absence of dogmas or ritual. It is, or rather was — for it has been much corrupted by other creeds — an essentially moral system. Its object was to teach man how to attain to a pure and holy life. Hence, it did not so much destroy other religions with which it came in contact, as engraft itself upon them. It did not abolish castes where they already existed, but it did not introduce them where they were unknown. The Buddha is not a god, he is the ideal of what any man may become; and the great object of Buddhist worship is to keep this ideal vividly in the minds of the believers. This veneration of the memory of Buddha is, perhaps, hardly distinguishable, among the ignorant, from worship of him as a god; but in theory, the ritual is strictly commemorative, and does not necessarily involve idolatry, any more than the garlands laid on the tomb of a parent by a pious child. The ritual or worship is extremely simple, consisting in offering flowers and perfume, the repeating of sacred formulas, and the singing of hymns. The temples contain only an image of Buddha and a *Dagoba*, or shrine containing his relics. There are no priests or clergy, properly so called, but only an order of monks, the *Sramanas* or *Bikshus* (mendicants), who have given themselves up to a life of sanctity, and who are generally very numerous. They are obliged to live in celibacy; but they may retire from their order if they desire it, and are permitted to marry. The four sublime verities, or axioms, upon which the system of *B.* is built, are: — 1. That there exists pain; 2. that the cause of pain is desire, or the attachment of the soul towards certain objects; 3. that pain can be ended by *Nirvana*; and 4. that, by the practice of six transcendent perfections — alms, morals, science, energy, patience, charity — a man might hope to arrive at the state of Nirvana — repose or annihilation. Existence is viewed as a curse rather than a blessing; and the endless transmigrations through other beings that have to be endured, are causes of suffering; and hence the highest object of desire is to be delivered from the necessity of being born again. There are five moral precepts of universal obligations, viz., not to kill, not to steal, not to commit adultery, not to lie, and not to be drunken; but there are others more strict for those entering upon a religious life. — There is not in the whole doctrine of *B.* the least appearance of a belief in God, and when it is supposed that it admits the absorption of the human soul into the divine essence, it is a gratuitous admission, entirely contrary to the ideas of Buddha.

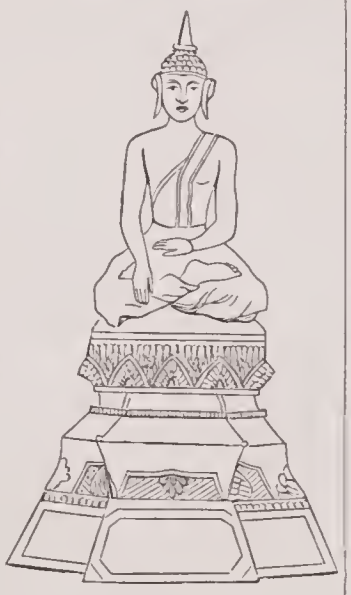


Fig. 440. — BUDDHA.

He *ignores* God so utterly that he not once thinks of denying him; he does not destroy him, he is silent regarding him: neither explaining the origin and previous existence of man, nor his present state, nor offering conjecture as to his future fate and final liberation. The Buddhist knows not God in any way, and wholly occupied with his own heroic aspirations and self-sympathies, he has never looked up so high nor so far. Again, and on the authority of the *Sūtras* (or doctrinal discourses and apophthegms of Buddha), it must be maintained that Buddhism does not admit the immortality of the soul any more than it admits God. No Buddhic text can be produced in which the simplest distinctiveness of the human soul and body is stated, or, indeed, would seem to be even suspected. Death is but a modification as fallacious as the rest of these matters. It is held that man, unless he follow the creed of *B.*, is revivified in one species of being or another, according to his merits, but that no special destiny is provided here for his body or there for his soul. The soul may be transmigrated into another body, it is true, but it is not more divided from the latter than it was from the former one; it never exists without corporeal entity, (not even in that famous heaven of *Toushita*, where the gods of the Brahmanic Pantheon sit on their thrones, promiscuously with the innumerable Bodhisattvas of the Buddhist superstition.) It must be remembered, however, that this teaching, absurd and to be deplored as it is, was nothing new in itself when first proclaimed and publicly preached as *B.*; it is known to have been started by the school of *Sānkhya*, from Kalpa, or *Kapila*, who is identical with Sānkhya the godless, or, as he is called by the Brahmans, *Nerisvara*; the Sānkhya, long before the rise of *B.*, taught the liberation of man by means of science and of virtue, but the absorption of the human soul into God, who was excluded from his system, could not be possible; then what did he do with the soul, and what does it become when redeemed? On this point, the only one of importance, the philosopher was silent, and his reticence darkened his solution with doubt and uncertainty that *B.* cleared away. The soul, or rather that compound of soul and body called *man*, is not really liberated unless annihilated; for, if the least atom of it should remain, the soul might still be revived into one of the innumberless appearances pertaining to existence, and its pretended liberation would be but an illusion like so many others of the same kind. The only abode and the only reality is *annihilation:* from that state nothing returns; and once resting in the *Nirvana*, the soul has no longer anything to fear or to hope. From this point of view, *B.* is no longer that monstrous doctrine the existence of which we would willingly doubt. No, it is not a spontaneously formed doctrine; step by step India reached the attainment of it. The Sankhya approaching to the rejection of the authority of the *Vedas* and the denying of God was not self-constituted in one day. Ages of examination and controversy had to elapse to produce it, hideous as it is. The Buddha was at once the most logical and the boldest of Kapila's disciples. He perfected the teaching of the school, and published it for the salvation of mankind for whom his big heart overflowed with pity; but he did not discover the whole of it, he must share the responsibility, if not the glory, of it, with his predecessor Kapila. Buddha has but reproduced those sad principles, urging them to the utmost, with a severity that plunged him headlong into the abyss, not unseen nor perhaps unfeared by the philosopher; such is the true meaning of all the Buddhic Sūtras. The Nirvana is always introduced and presented as the eternal liberation, the infallible ending of all miseries and revivifyings, through the annihilation of all the principles which compose man. The Sūtras must be believed: their language may be hard to understand, but clearness in this matter would be surprising. The idea of absolute extinction is full of mystery, and consequently the terms intended to depict it shed but a dubious and sinister light. But the Sūtras are the best, we should say, the *only* authority, and they are not more objectionable than the Gospel would be when the Christian faith is to be expounded. It sometimes happens that, in new legends, the production of imaginative chroniclers, Buddhic personages are represented as escaping, replete with life, from the Nirvana, in which cases the Nirvana would appear to be other than nothingness; but when grave doctors learnedly treat these matters, they speak always of the Nirvana as we have done, viz., as the land of oblivion and annihilation. It is true, however, that they take more care to speak of what is *not*, than of what really *is*; the idea of nothingness finding a very imperfect expression in the disordered and excited imagination of the Buddhist monks: truer to nature than their own narrations, they forget, that, having confined them in an everlasting prison, they reclaim from their retreat of oblivion those holy men whose existence they had previously annihilated. It appears that Buddha himself never understood the Nirvana in any other light; if even the explanations of it have been since altered, the original character of the doctrine remains unchanged. The schools still in existence at Nepaul are to be considered as truthful witnesses, when we have before us the primitive monuments. No doubt, *B.* has been, and is even now actually modifying its own dogmas. By *B.*, it must be understood, we mean that doctrine founded by Buddha himself which is adopted in the canonical works. This, as we understand it, is the *B.* of the Theory of Annihilation. In the progress of time, the Buddhists conceived an *Adhibuddha*, resembling our own Supreme Being; but it does not follow from this that the Buddha of Ourovilva and Bodhimanda, &c. has ever thought of God. To the preceding we may add the testimony of

the Brahmans, who call their opponents, the Buddhists, "Men of Nothingness" (*Nastikas*), which reproach they accept as a title of honor; and the testimony of their best philosophical work, known as the *Pradynāparamita*, in which we are taught that the supreme degree of human knowledge is the negation of the known object and knowing subject, a perfect vacuity of all existence and all knowledge. So we have manifold proofs that the *Nirvana* is but another name for *Annihilation*; and in this the missionaries, both Catholic and Protestant, as Mr. Spence Hardy, Father Brigandet, Father Jos. Mullens, and M. Wassilieff, who resided many years in India, agree with M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire. In China, the same opinion prevails, and in the works of Confucius, or Lao-Tsen, we do not discover even a faint idea of God; and if the Chinese are absolutely atheists, we must confess that they are very reticent on this subject. The modern Tai-pings, who endeavor to plant the Christian Trinity in their country, are considered as religious innovators, not less than rebels. *B.* has been a success in the Celestial empire, and produced remarkable men. Some may object that the idea of God and the Immortality of the Soul being, so to speak, co-natural to man, the explanation given here of the Buddhic belief can not be true. But this theory, noble and rational as it is, should not prevail against matters of fact. We have among us men of intellect who do not hesitate to profess infidelity both as regards the Deity and our own immortality. Buddha was one of these earnest but, we hope, deluded thinkers. *B.* is not only an opinion, but also a religion; and the admission by it of such singular opinions can be explained by the influence of the religious leaders, and the weakness of those numerous populations, who, tired of a life of poverty and subjection, and fearing to be transformed by metempsychosis into the several species of animals who dwell beneath the sky, have sought refuge in the state of utter nonentity. They are terrified by the prospect of passing through a series of suffering existences, and their only remedy, as they conceive, is to seek the place, the Nirvana, where transformation shall be an impossibility. Christianity has taught us better principles; it has supplied us with ideas to live by, with hopes to live for; but because we are the superiors of these unbelievers, have we any cause to declare them foreign to humanity? Their books and teaching are erroneous and defective, but still merit some respect. The *Veda* comes immediately after the *Bible*, and the misfortune of *B.* has been in repudiating the principles of the former. But Brahmanic India did not succeed much better than the Buddhic, and could not raise from their sacred seeds the promised fruits. At first the Aryans were the brethren of our ancestors who sprang like them from the N.W. of the Himalayas: they were then equal, but the progress of ages worked against them, and while the Western nations had their development into superior civilization recorded by history, the Aryan races proper could not rise above the Vedic faith, and they bore *B.* in their bosom, a quasi-legitimate son, but despised and banished.— In conclusion, it must be said in favor of *B.*, that, where it took root, it imparted to the people who received it some ideas of morality, which made them less ignorant and degraded. Christ alone excepted, there is not among the founders of religious creeds a purer and more touching figure than that of Buddha. His life is spotless, his heroic constancy equals his convictions, and though the theory he announces be untrue, his personal example is above reproach. He is the perfect pattern of all the excellences he preaches; his self-abnegation, charity, meekness, do not falter for a moment. Leaving the court of the king, his father, to become a monk and a beggar, he prepares for his career of preaching by six years of seclusion and meditation; he extends his doctrine by his strength of mind and persuasion of speech, and when he dies in the arms of his disciples, he presents the serene countenance of a sage who did well throughout, and dies secure in the possession of the truth. The nations who adopted his tenets never thought of making a divinity of him, for their ideas were foreign to such a notion, but they made him a prototype whom they strove to imitate, and hence *B.* could produce some few souls worthy of holding companionship with those admired and revered by mankind.

Buddh'ist, *n.* A worshipper of Buddha; a believer in Buddhism.

Buddh'ist, Buddhis'tic, *a.* Relating to Buddha or Buddhism.

Bud'ding, *n.* (*Hort.*) A peculiar mode of grafting, in which a leaf-bud is used instead of a young twig or scion. The bud to be employed is cut out of the branch along with a small portion of the bark and young wood, and the woody part is then carefully separated (*Fig.* 441, *a*). Two incisions are made in the bark of the stock, intended to receive the bud (*b*); the bark is raised on both sides of the longitudinal cut, and the bud, with its shield of bark, is inserted in such a way that the upper edge of the shield joins exactly to the transverse cut in the bark of the stock (*c*). The leaf in the axil of which the bud grew is cut off, and the newly inserted bud is for a while held in its place by strands of bass matting. If the bud is sufficiently matured, and if the bark attached to it is properly fitted to that of the stock, the operation is almost sure to be successful. This is by far the most common method of *B.* It is generally distinguished as *shield-B.* Another method, called *scallop-B.*, consists in removing entirely a thin slip of bark from the stock, and fitting into the wound a similar slip bearing the bud. The proper time for *B.* is a little after midsummer, when the bud is perfectly formed. The process is particularly well adapted for trees which are apt to exude gum when wounded, as the plum, cherry, peach, and stone-fruits in general; also for roses and many other flowering shrubs. The *B.*-knife has a point like a lancet, and the handle generally terminates in a thin ivory blade, to be used for raising the bark of the stock. The effects of *B.* are precisely similar to those of GRAFTING, *q. v.*

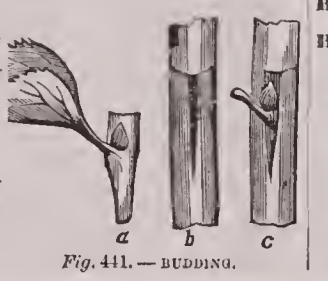


Fig. 441. — BUDDING.

Bud'dle, *n.* (*Mining.*) A pit dug in the earth near the stamping-mill, 7 feet long and 2½ feet deep, where the stamped tin is curiously washed from its impurities by water constantly running through the buddle, while a boy, called a buddle-boy, is standing in the body of it, and working both with a shovel and with his feet.

—*v. a.* To wash, as ore.

Buddlea, (*bud-le'a,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Scrophulariaceæ*. The species are shrubs, natives of the warmer regions of the world, and are remarkable for their gay and sweet-scented orange-colored flowers. *B. neemda* is said to be one of the most beautiful plants of India. *B. globosa*, a native of Chili, is hardy enough to endure a temperate climate, and has become a common ornament of our gardens.

Budd's Creek, in *Maryland*, a P. O. of St. Mary's co.

Budd's Lake, in *New Jersey*, a P. O. of Morris co.

Budds'town, in *New Jersey*, a village of Burlington co., 8 m. from Mount Holly.

Budd'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Centre co.

Bude Light, *n.* A term applied to various forms of oil and gas-burners contrived by Mr. Gurney, of Bude, in Cornwall.

Budge, (*buj.*) *v. a.* [Fr. *bouger*, from O. Ger. *wegan*, to move.] To move off; to stir; to wag. — *Shaks.*

—*n.* [O. Fr. *bouge*, fur.] The dressed skin or fur of lambs.

—*a.* [Probably from the aspect of the ancient scholastic habit, which was lined with *bouge*.] Surly; stiff; formal.

"O foolishness of men! that lend their ears
To those *budge* doctors of the stoic fur." — *Milton.*

Budge-bachelor, *n.* One of a company of men dressed in a long gown lined with lambs' fur, who accompany the Lord Mayor of London at his inauguration. *Bailey.*

Budge'-barrel, *n.* A small barrel used in carrying gunpowder. — *Craig.*

Budg'er, *n.* One who budges. — *Shaks.*

Budget, (*bud'jet.*) [Fr., from *bougette*.] A bag or satchel, such as may be easily carried. — A pocket used by tilers for holding the nails in lathing before tiling. — A stock or store.

—A condensed statement of the income and expenditure of a nation, or of any particular public department. A *B.* contains two leading elements — a statement how the nation's account of charge and discharge stands in relation to the past, and an explanation of the probable expenditure of the ensuing year, with a scheme of the method in which it is to be met, whether by the existing or new taxes, or by a loan. In England, the annual *B.* is submitted to Parliament by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. In France, it is submitted at first at the *Chambre des Députés* by the Ministre des Finances. In both countries the presentation of the *B.* gives rise to the discussion of the most important questions of political finance.

Bud'let, *n.* [From BUD.] A small bud springing from a larger one.

Budukhistan, (*bud-uk'his-tan',*) a prov. of Central Asia, now a dependency of the Khan of Khoondooz, between Lat. 36° and 38° N., and Lon. 70° 30′ and 72° 30′ E.; having N. and N.E. a chain of mountains inhabited by tribes claiming a Macedonian origin; S.E. and S. the Bolor-Tagh mountains and the high country of the Canfirs, and W. the other territories of Khoondooz. The scenery of this country and its natural productions are highly spoken of; it contains ruby mines and cliffs of lapis-lazuli. Its inhabitants are Tadjiks; very social and hospitable, speaking the Persian language, and retaining the manners and customs prevalent N. of the Hindoo-Coosh before the Tartar invasion. The cap., also called Budukhistan, or *Tyzabad*, is on the E. bank of the river Koocha, in Lat. 36° 28′ N., Lon. 71° 25′ E., and its inhabitants are of the Shiak sect. This country was almost destroyed and depopulated by an earthquake in 1832.

Budweis, (*bud'wise,*) a town of Bohemia, cap. of a circle of the same name, on the right bank of the Moldau, 75 m. S. of Prague and 150 N.W. of Vienna. *Manf.* Woollens, damask, saltpetre, and musical instruments. *Pop.* 16,392.

Bu'el, in *New York*, a P. O. of Montgomery co.

Bu'el, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Sanilac co., 8 m. W. of Lexington; *pop.* 216.

Bu'ell, DON CARLOS, an American military commander, b. in Ohio, in 1819, took his degree at West Point in 1841, and entered the U. States army as 2d lieutenant of infantry. He highly distinguished himself during the Mexican war at the battle of Monterey, where he was dangerously wounded. In 1848 he was appointed asst. adj. general in Texas. During the civil war, *B.* was made lieut.-col. of the adj.-general's dept., and placed by Gen. McClellan at the head of 12,000 men in the dept. of the Ohio, relieving Gen. Sherman. He co-operated with Gen. Grant in the advance on Forts Henry and Donelson, and, in 1862, was placed in command of five divisions, with which he advanced in time to take part in the second day's battle of Shiloh, and was engaged in various important operations till the close of the war.

Buena, (*bwa'na.*) in *Ohio*, a post-office of Van Wert co.

Buenaventura, (*bwā-na-ven-too'ra,*) a small town of Mexico, state of Chihuahua; Lat. 29° 55′ N., Lon. 106° 30′ W. At about 10 m. N.W. of this place there are ruins covering an area of several square miles, called *Casas Grandes*. The ancient town to which they belonged was evidently very large, and inhabited by a comparatively civilized people.

Buenaventu'ra, a small maritime village of S. America, in New Granada, on the bay of Choco; only important as being the port for a large tract of country.

Buena Ventura, in *California*. See SAN BUENA VENTURA.

Buena Vista, (*bwā'na-vees'ta.*) [Span., "fine view."] The name of several places in Mexico, at one of which, 7 m. from Saltillo, and 90 S.W. of Monterey, occurred, Feb. 22–23, 1847, a great battle between the Americans, numbering about 5,000 men, under Gen. Taylor, and a force of 20,000 Mexicans, under Santa Anna, in which the latter were utterly defeated. The American loss was small. This action has been also called the *Battle of La Angostura*.

Buena Vista, in *Alabama*, a village of Monroe co.

Buena Vista, in *Arkansas*, a post-office of Ouachita co.

Buena Vista, in *California*, a post-village of Amador co., 13 m. S.W. of Jackson.

Buena Vista, in *Georgia*, a post-village and township, cap. of Marion co., 101 m. S.W. of Milledgeville, and 33 S.E. of Columbus; *pop.* of township 1,632.

Buena Vista, in *Illinois*, a township of Schuyler co.; *pop.* 1,152.

—A post-village of Stephenson co., 10 m. N.N.E. of Freeport.

Buena Vista, in *Indiana*, a village of Franklin co., 14 m. W. of Brookville.

—A village of Gibson co., on White River, 110 m. S.S.W. of Indianapolis.

—A village of Hamilton co., 12 m. N. of Noblesville.

—A village of Harrison co., on Mosquito Creek.

—A village of Monroe co., 13 m. S.W. of Bloomington.

—A village of Pulaski co., on Tippecanoe River.

—A village of Randolph co., 8 m. S.W. of Winchester.

—A village of Washington co., 8 m. N.W. of Salem.

Buena Vista, in *Iowa*, a village of Clayton co., 80 m. N.N.E. of Iowa City, *pop.* 308.

—A township of Jasper co.; *pop.* 1,073.

—A post-office of Clinton co., 46 m. E. by N. of Iowa City.

—A N.W. county embracing an area of 576 sq. m., and drained by the Racoon and Little Sioux rivers, and some smaller streams; *pop.* 1,585.

Buena Vista, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Prince George's co.

Buena Vista, in *Michigan*, a village of Saginaw co., on the river of the same name; *pop.* 1,005.

Buena Vista, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Chickasaw co., 11 m. E. of Houston.

Buena Vista, in *New York*, a P. O. of Steuben co.

Buena Vista, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Tuscarawas co.

—A village of Fayette co., on Rattlesnake Creek, 46 m. S.W. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 300.

—A village of Scioto co., on the Ohio River, 100 m. from Cincinnati.

Buena Vista, in *Oregon*, a post-office of Polk co.

Buena Vista, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Bedford co.

—A village of Lancaster co.

—A post-office of Alleghany co.

Buena Vista, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Carroll co., 96 m. W. of Nashville; *pop.* 666.

Buena Vista, in *Texas*, a village of Shelby co., 20 m. W. of Sabine River.

Buena Vista, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Portage co., 7 m. S.E. of Stanton; *pop.* of township 624.

—A township of Richland co., on the Wisconsin River; *pop.* 1,044.

Buena Vista Bar, in *Idaho Territory*, a mining village of Boisée co., about 2 m. from Idaho City; *pop.* 880.

Buena Vista Furnace, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Rockbridge co.

Buena Vista Springs, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Logan co.

Buen Ayré, or BON AIR, one of the Dutch islands, in the W. Indies, about 30 m. E. of Curaçao, Lat. 12° 20′ N., Lon. 68° 27′ W. It has a tolerable harbor on its S.W. side. *Pop.* abt. 3,000.

Buenos Ayres, (*bo'nos a'riz.*) [Span., "good air."] A prov. of the Argentine Confederation, extending from the Rio Negro, on the S., in Lat. 41° S., to the prov. of Santa Fé, on the N., in Lat. 33° S.; and from the Atlantic Ocean on the W. to the upper waters of the Tulquin River, and the W. limit of the Sierra Ventana, or a breadth N. to S. of about 540 m., and a length E. to W. of 750 m. *Area*, 63,000 sq. m. This prov. presents an almost uniform level surface of vast extent, forming what is commonly called the *Pampas*, and yielding perhaps the finest area of rich and open pasture in the world. It is, consequently, the habitat of immense herds of wild cattle and horses, which, in a merchantable form, afford the staple commerce of the territory. Grain, fruits, and vegetables are also thriving products of some parts of the prov., though cereal crops are not cultivated to any great extent; while the latter are chiefly produced on the shores of the River La Plata, in the neighborhood of the city of Buenos Ayres. In the S. portion of the prov. a vast number of saline lakes are interspersed over the surface of the country, which is here almost uninhabited, except by roving Indian

tribes. The climate is, in general, healthy, though at times rendered almost unbearable by the hot winds, called *pamperos*, which strongly resemble the sirocco of the eastern hemisphere. As before stated, cattle and horses, and their prepared produce, as hides, tallow, horns, jerked beef, &c., form the principal wealth of the prov., and are largely exported to foreign countries. *Chief town*, Bueños Ayres. This prov., in common with the other Spanish-American states, became independent of Spain in 1816, and formed part of the Argentine Republic until 1854, when it seceded, but in 1860 resumed its allegiance to the Confederation. *Pop.* 495,107.

BUENOS AYRES, a maritime city, cap. of the above prov., and of the Argentine Confederation, is situate on the S.W. shore of the great estuary of La Plata, 125 m W. by N. of Monte Video, and 90 N.W. of Point Piedras; Lat. 34° 36′ 29″ S., Lon. 58° 23′ 34″ W. The city stands on a bank elevated about 20 ft. above the level of the river, having a length of upwards of 2 m., with a central breadth of 1½ m. It is built in a rectangular form, and is a tolerably well paved, lighted, and drained city, great improvements having been made in late years. The houses are tolerably well built, after the Spanish fashion, and are surrounded by gardens; though some quarters of the city, inhabited by the lower classes of inhabitants, present a mean and squalid appearance. Water is scarce and bad; indeed, it is the crying want of the place. The principal public buildings are the Cathedral, situate in the *Plaza*, or great square; the Town-Hall, University, &c. Like every other large Spanish-American town, it possesses a multiplicity of churches and convents, many of which have an attractive aspect. Nearly all these buildings are erected of fine white stone. *B. A.* has no harbor, and vessels drawing 16 or 17 ft. water anchor in the outer roads, called the *Amarradero*, 7 or 8 m. from the shore, loading and discharging by means of lighters. Notwithstanding this and other drawbacks, it is the principal outlet for the produce of the vast countries traversed by the La Plata, and especially for the provinces situated on its right bank. The markets of this city are well supplied generally, but poultry, vegetables, and fruit are dear, the first-named article selling for as much as an ox. The inhabitants are said to be observant, intelligent, and desirous to improve. Education obtains to a noticeable extent, and the city supports numerous schools: few children of 10 or 12 years of age being found who are unable to read and write. As might be presumed from its commercial importance, the element of a foreign resident population is here very marked, and no doubt tends chiefly to maintain the growing progress of its civilization. The commerce of *B. A.* is most extensive, the gross value of the imports for 1866 amounting to $32,269,085; against total exports of $23,020,710. The imports are in the shape of commodities from all parts of the civilized world. Speaking generally, and from the latest sources of information, this city is highly prosperous, and likely still further to progress, should war and ill government offer no obstruction. During the above year, the shipping statistics of this port show 1,190 vessels, or 252,670 tons, as having entered (of which 56 arrived from the United States); while the clearance gave a return of 1,184 vessels, 343,451 tons. *Pop.* 177,787, of which number about one-fifth are foreigners. — *B. A.* was founded by the Spaniards, under Don Pedro de Mendoza, in 1534; but, in consequence of the opposition of the Indians to the settlement, it was not permanently colonized till 1580. In 1620, it was erected into a bishopric, and in 1700 contained 16,000 inhabitants. In 1776, it was made the seat of the vice-royalty of La Plata, and in 1778, upon the trade of the river being thrown open by Spain, it began rapidly to augment in importance. In 1806 it was taken by the British, and retaken by the Spaniards.—See ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

Buet, (**Le,**) (*bo'ai,*) one of the Alps of Savoy, between Chamounix and Sixt, to the N. of Mont Blanc, with an elevation of 10,128 feet above sea.

Buff, *n.* [Contracted from *buffalo*, or *buffle*.] Leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo, elk, &c., by imbuing it with an aluminous compound, and afterwards some oily matter, such as yolk of egg: formerly much used for waist-belts and other military accoutrements.—A military coat formerly worn by soldiers, made of buff or other strong leather; as, a trooper in *buff* and breast-plate.

> "A wolf, nay worse, a fellow all in *buff*." — *Shaks.*

—A color somewhat between pink and primrose yellow; as, he wore a suit of *buff*. (In England, the costume of the Whig or Liberal party was, until comparatively a recent date, a blue coat, and *buff* vest, or waistcoat.)

> "It's gude to support Caledonia's cause,
> And bide by the *buff* and the blue." — *Burns.*

—A buffet, (*q. v.*)—The nude skin; as, to be stripped to the *buff*.

(*Mech.*) A wheel coated with buff-leather, and used in polishing cutlery, &c.

(*Med.*) A yellow, viscid substance, which, in inflammation, forms on the blood. — *Worcester.*

—*a.* Of the color of buff leather; light yellow.—Made of buff leather; as, a *buff* jerkin.—Sturdy; valiant; resolute.

> "And for the good old cause stood *buff*
> 'Gainst many a bitter kick and cuff." — *Hudibras.*

—*v. a* To strike. See BUFFET.

Buffalo, *n.*; *pl.* BUFFALOES. [It. *bufolo*; Sp. *bufalo*.] (*Zoöl.*) Under this title we have to describe the *Bison* and the Buffalo, two very distinct species of the genus Ox, but which are often confounded, at least as far as concerns the *Bos Americanus*, commonly called Buffalo, though a true Bison. — 1. The European Bison, called by naturalists *Bos Bison*, *Bos Urus*, or *Bos Priscus* — called also *Aurochs* (Ger., wild ox)—is now chiefly found in the marshy forests of Poland, the Carpathian mountains, and Lithuania. It is as large as a bull, but looks much bigger, on account of its wealth of shaggy hair, and is ten times as formidable, because of its tremendous strength and intense ferocity. Its head is small; its horns short, sharp, and strong; and its eyes red and



Fig. 442. — AMERICAN BISON, (BUFFALO.)
(*Bos Americanus.*)

fiery. The color of its hide is rufous-brown. — The American bison (*Bos Americanus*), commonly called the American buffalo, is larger, shaggier, and fiercer even than the European species. The hair about its neck and shoulders is bushier, and of a fine texture. The hump, which is oblong, diminishes in height towards the tail, lending a considerable obliquity to the outline of the back. On the crown of the head the hair rises in an immense mass, and shows in thick, close curls before the horns; below the chin the hair grows like a beard, and falls as low as the knees. The Bison differs from all varieties of the common Ox, in the arched line of the back, which rises in a sudden elevation behind the neck; the hump, which is formed, not consisting, however, of mere fat, but in great part of the very thick and strong muscles which support the large head. Its horns are short, tapering, very distant, spreading, and a little curved inwards at the point. The figure of the forehead differs also from that of the Ox in its greater breadth, and in its convex profile. Another important anatomical difference is in the number of ribs, of which the Bison has 14 pair, while the Ox has only 13. The number of bisons roaming the vast N. American prairies is said to grow less year by year: still, herds consisting of thousands exist at the present writing. During the pairing season, the roaring of the bulls is terrific, and the combats that take place between them are unequalled even among the carnivora. They swim broad rivers in nearly the same order as they traverse plains, viz., in a dense animated mass, pressing so close at each others' heels that the foremost dare not stop from peril of being trodden to death. The Indians profit by this peculiarity, and, creeping up to a herd, drive them forward, with hideous shouts and yells, to the verge of a precipice, over which a score or so will certainly topple. — 2. The Buffalo (*Bos bubalus*) differs from the bison in having no hump on the back, and only a small dewlap on the breast. Besides this it carries no shock of hair about its neck and shoulders. It is a native of the East Indies, from which it was carried to Egypt and the S. of Europe. They generally live in flocks of about a hundred, and affect marshy regions, both on account of the coarse but luxuriant vegetation there to be found, as well as the opportunity for a "mud" bath, of which the buffalo is remarkably fond. The way he indulges this ugly predilection is singular: throwing himself flat upon his side in the mire, he shuffles round and round, the soil yielding to his immense weight the exudation of any moisture it may contain, till he manufactures for himself a delicious basin of mortar covering him to his very eyes. When he emerges and has basked a while in the sun, he looks like some hideous slack-baked clay image. This manœuvre, however, is not without its purpose. Among the rank vegetation, and in the air, swarm millions of stinging flies, and until the buffalo's mud coat peels off through long wear, he is as impregnable to their attacks as the clay image he represents. The buffalo is one

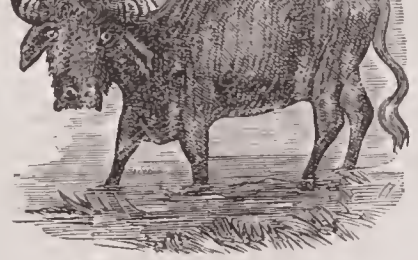


Fig. 443. — BUFFALO, (*Bos bubalus.*)

among the very few animals who manifest no fear at the approach of the tiger: indeed, sportsmen concur that unless a tiger be full-grown and in possession of all his strength, he will not venture to attack the bull buffalo. Should the tiger, made desperate by hunger, attack a herd of buffaloes, his fate is certain. The whole herd will band against the common foe, and, assailing him with hoofs and horns, rend his striped hide to gory ribands, and trample him maimed and crushed into the mire. — The Cape Buffalo (*Bos Caffre*), found in large herds in the interior of S. Africa, is generally regarded as a different species. The horns are very large; they spread horizontally over the top of the head, and are then bent down laterally, and turned upwards at the point. This animal is regarded as more formidable than any other in S. Africa: and the hunter will more readily risk an encounter with a lion than offer any provocation to a *B.* without great advantages for the combat, or great facilities for escape. The hide is so thick and tough that the Caffres make shields of it, impenetrable to musket-shot; and the balls used by the huntsmen in shooting the animal are mixed with tin, and yet are often flattened by the resistance.

Buf'falo, in *Ark.*, a twp. of Marion co.—A P.O. of Washita co.—In *Ill.*, a twp. of Ogle co., 16 m. W.S.W. of Oregon City.—A twp. of Rock Island co.—In *Ind.*, a vill. of Brown co, 50 m. S. of Indianapolis.—A P.O. of White co.—In *Iowa*, a p.-vill. and twp. of Scott co., 50 m. E.S.E. of Iowa City, on the Mississippi River.—In *Kansas*, a P.O. of Wilson co.—In *Ky.*, a P.O. of La Rue co.—In *Minnesota*, a p.-vill. and twp. of Wright co., 44 m. W.N.W. of St. Paul.—In *Missouri*, a p.-vill., cap. of Dallas co., 4 m. W. of Niangua River, 35 m. N. by E. of Springfield.—In *N. C.*, a vill. of Randolph co., 65 m. W. of Raleigh, on Deep River. — In *Nebraska*, a central county, bounded on the S. by Platte River, and drained by Loup Fork and other streams; *area*, abt. 2,000 sq. m.; *surface*, undulating; *soil*, various.—A p.-vill. of Dodge co., near Platte River, 40 m. W.N.W. of Omaha City. See also BUFFALO, p. 433.

Buffalo, in *New York*, a city, port of entry, and seat of justice of Erie co., at the E. extremity of Lake Erie, where it contracts into Niagara River, 22 m. S. of Niagara Falls, and 293 m. N.W. of New York City. The town stands partly on a low marshy tract, intersected by Buffalo Creek, which forms its harbor, and partly on an elevated terrace, leading to a still higher plateau. The principal streets descend from the high ground over the terrace towards the creek and harbor, and are crossed by the others generally at right angles. It is finely situated, well built and drained; the houses in the principal streets are lofty, substantial, and usually of brick or stone. *B.* possesses 600 acres in handsome public parks and drives. Conspicuous among its public buildings are the Insane Asylum, erected at a cost of $1,500,000, said to be the largest in the U. S., if not in the world; the State Arsenal, Custom House, New City Hall and Court House, completed in 1877 at a cost of $1,400,000; Penitentiary, Young Men's Association Hall, with a library of over 30,000 vols.; Academy of Natural Sciences, with a fine museum and library; the Academy of Fine Arts, the Historical Society, with a free library; the Grosvenor Free Library, besides several imposing banking and insurance edifices and private residences, that of Mr Fargo costing $500,000. *B.* has also 14 asylums for the widow, orphans, &c., 5 hospitals, 5 dispensaries, and numerous other benevolent associations; over 20 cemeteries, Forrest Lawn being conspicuous for its size and beauty, it adjoins the Park; 97 churches, St. Paul's (Epis.) costing $250,000, St. Joseph's (R. C.), each with fine chime of bells; the Delaware Avenue (Methodist), are among the most striking. The first church edifice erected in *B.* was in 1806, by the Methodists. The city has about 28 newspapers. *B.* is pre-ëminent for its extensive manufacturing interests, and its importance as a great entrepôt of the Western trade, commanding, as it does, the navigation of the great upper lakes of this continent. Iron forms a leading feature of industry, and its blast furnaces, rolling-mills, foundries, and stove works, are among the largest in the U. S. Distilleries, malting breweries, and flour-mills flourish here. But it is to its immense traffic in grain that *B.* owes much of its importance and wealth. Its creek is navigable for about eight miles, and admits vessels drawing 14 feet of water. A pier, extending 1,500 ft., with a light-house upon it, facilitates ingress and egress. Still, however, the harbor is not accessible at all seasons, especially in the winter, on account of the accumulation of ice at the end of the lake. This ice, in spring, is pushed forward to *B.* by the S.W. winds, and causes a late opening of navigation. The enormous increase during the last few years in the receipts of grain at this port have originated the establishment of great warehouses, called *elevators*, for its reception and storage; these buildings, some 30 in number, are conveniently located along both sides the creek, and have an aggregate capacity for storage of nearly 7,000,000 bushels, and daily transfer capacity of nearly 3,000,000 bushels. The "Niagara Elevator," the largest of these, affords storage-room for 650,000 bushels of grain. *B.* was an inconsiderable place previously to 1812, in which year it was a military frontier station. Its destruction, in 1814, was effected by a party of British and Indians; but in 1817 it was resuscitated. In 1832, it was incorporated as a city, and divided into 5 wards (now 13 wards), with the municipal govt. vested in the Mayor and Common Council chosen annually by the citizens. The International Bridge, from *B.* to Fort Erie, Canada, ¾ of a mile long, was completed in 1873, at a cost of $1,500,000. The city is supplied with water through a tunnel extending to the middle of Niagara River; total cost to Jan. 1876, $2,771,464. Total value of assessed property for 1876, $111,696,765. *Pop.* (1870) 117,715; Oct., 1876, 143,594. (1880) 155,137.

Buffalo, in *Ohio*, a post-twp. of Noble co.—A twp. of Noble co.

Buf'falo, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Washington co., 30 m. S.W. of Pittsburg, on Buffalo Creek; *pop.* 1,189.
—A township of Union co.; *pop.* 1,521.
—A township of Butler co.; *pop.* 1,495.
—A township of Perry co; *pop.* 770.
Buf'falo, in *Tennessee*, a village of Perry co., on Buffalo River, 100 m. S.W. of Nashville.
Buf'falo, in *Texas*, a post-village of Henderson co., on the Trinity River, 200 m. N.E. of Austin City.
Buffalo, in *W. Virginia*, a thriving post-village and township of Putnam co., on the Great Kanawha River, 340 m. W. by N. of Richmond. Coal and iron-ore are largely found in the vicinity. *Pop.* of twp. 1,448.
Buffalo, in *Wisconsin*, a W. county, on the confines of Minnesota, with an area of 650 sq. m. It is watered by the Mississippi River (which bounds it on the N.W.), the Chippewa (on the W.), and the Eagle and Trempealeau rivers. *Surface.* Diversified. *Soil.* Fertile. *Cap.* Alma. *Pop.* 11,123.
—A post-township of the above co., on the Mississippi, 5 m. below Fountain City; *pop.* 1,594.
—A village of the above co., on the Mississippi, 8 m. from Alma; *pop.* 268. See BUFFALO CITY.
—A township of Marquette co.; *pop.* 812.
Buffalo Bayou, in *Texas*, flows E. through Harris co., and empties into Galveston Bay at Lynchburg. Steamers ascend as far up as Houston, 45 m. from its embouchure.
Buffalo-berry, *n.* (*Bot.*) See STEPHERDIA.
Buffalo-chips, *n. pl.* The sun-dried excrement of the buffalo, used as fuel on the American plains.
Buffalo City, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Buffalo co., on the Mississippi River, 8 m. from Alma; *pop.* 268.
Buffalo-clover, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name applied in the U. States to a species of *Trifolium*, common to the prairies where bisons (buffaloes) feed.
Buffalo Creek, in *Georgia*. Glynn co, falls into the Oconee River, 12 m. S.W. of Sandersville.
Buffalo Creek, in *Iowa*, Buchanan co., empties into the Wapsinicon River, near Anamosa.
Buffalo Creek, in *Mississippi*, passes through Wilkinson co., and empties into the Mississippi.
Buffalo Creek, in *N. Carolina*, falls into Rocky River, in Cabarrus co., 12 m. N. of Concord.
Buffalo Creek, in *New York*. Erie co, formed by Cayuga, Seneca, and Cazenove creeks, empties into Lake Erie at Buffalo.
Buffalo Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, in the W. part of the State, flows into the Alleghany River, 25 m. N.E. of Pittsburg.—Another, in Perry co., empties into the Juniata River, 12 m. from its mouth.—A third, in Union co., falls, near Lewisburg, into the N. branch of the Susquehanna.
Buffalo Creek, in *S. Carolina*, empties into Broad River, York district.
Buffalo Cross Roads, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Union co.
Buffalo-fish, *n* (*Zoöl.*) See TAUTOGA.
Buffalo Ford, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of Randolph co.
Buffalo Forge, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Rockbridge co.
Buffalo Fork, in *Arkansas*, a township of Marion co.; *pop.* abt. 260.
Buffalo Fork, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Kossuth co.
Buffalo Grove, in *Illinois*, a village of Ogle co., 15 m. W. by S. of Oregon City.
Buffalo Grove, in *Iowa*, a P. O. of Buchanan co.
Buffalo Heart, in *Illinois*, a village of Sangamon co., 15 m. N.E. of Springfield.
Buffalo Knob, in *Missouri*, a village of Pike co.
Buffalo Lake, in *Wisconsin*, Marquette co., abt. 12 m. long, connects with Puckawa Lake.
Buffalo Lake, in British N. America. The name of three lakes: one in Lat. 60° 20′ N., Lon. 113° W.; another in Lat. 56° N., Lon. 113° 45′ W.; and the third in Lat. 52° 15′ N., Lon. 112° 10′ W.
Buffalo Mills, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Bedford co.
—In *Virginia*, a post-office of Rockbridge co.
Buffalo Mountain, in *Pennsylvania*, Union co., in its N. part.
Buffalo-nut, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name given in the U. States to the nut of *Pirularia oleifera*.
Buffalo Paper Mill, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of Cleveland co.
Buffalo Plains, in *New York*, a P. O. of Erie co.
Buffalo Prairie, in *Illinois*, a township of Rock Island co.; *pop.* 1,291.
Buffalo'ra, a village of N. Italy, prov. of Lombardy, 25 m. N.N.W. of Pavia. There is a magnificent bridge of 12 arches over the Ticino, that was partially blown up by the Austrians, at the beginning of the Italian campaign of 1859.
Buffalo'ra, in *W. Virginia*, a P. O. of Logan co.
Buffalo Ridge, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Washington co.
Buffalo River, or RIVIÈRE AU BŒUF, (*re've-air'ō-bif.*) in *Missouri*, flows through Gasconade and Franklin counties, into the Missouri River.
Buffalo River, in *Tennessee*, rising in the S.W. of the State, and taking a course W. and N., empties into Duck River.
Buffalo River, in *Wisconsin*, forms the boundary between La Crosse and Chippewa cos., and empties into the Mississippi.—Another stream, flowing S.W. through Chippewa co. into Chippewa River.
Buffalo-robe, *n.* A buffalo-skin retaining the hair, prepared and used in N. America as a covering or garment, and held, as such, in high estimation.
Buffalo Run, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Centre co.
Buffalo Shoals, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Wayne co.
Buffaloville, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Spencer co.
Buff'-coat, *n.* A military outer garment worn in the 17th century as a defensive covering. It was made of a thick and elastic material, as the buffalo-skin, had no sleeves, and was laced tightly over the chest.
Buffel-duck, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Anas bucephala* of Linn., ord. *Fuligula albeola* of Audubon, a species of duck found in winter in the rivers of N. and S. Carolina;—so called from the fulness of the feathers about the head.
Buff'er, *n.* (*Mech.*) A rod with enlarged end or striking block, projecting from the ends of the frame of a railway carriage, and attached to springs, for deadening the force of concussion with any object of collision.
Buffer-head, *n.* (*Mech.*) The head of the buffer of a railway carriage, which receives the force of a concussion.
Buffet, (*buff'fet,*) *n.* [It. *buffetto*; O. Fr. *buffe*, a slap on the cheek. Formed from the sound.] A blow which produces a dull, hollow sound; a thump; a box on the ear; a slap: as, I gave him a good *buffet*.

"Go, baffled coward, lest I run upon thee,
And with one *buffet* lay thy structure low."—*Milton.*

—Violent concussion, or meeting of force and resistance; as, the *buffet* of the waves.

"Those planks that used . . . to brave the *buffets* of the Bay of Biscay."—*Burke.*

—A small stool.
—*v. a.* To strike so that the blow produces a dull sound; to thump; to beat; to strike; to box on the ear; to cuff.

"Our ears are cudgelled; not a word of his
But *buffets* better than a fist of France."—*Shaks.*

—To contend against; as, to *buffet* the frowns of fortune.

"And *buffeting* the billows to her rescue."—*Shaks.*

—*v. i.* To play in a boxing-match.

"If I might *buffet* for my love, I could lay on like a butcher." *Shaks.*

—To strive to make one's way by buffeting.
Buffet, (*bu-fet'*) *n.* [Fr. *buffet*, from L. Lat. *bufetagium*, the tax for drinking wine in taverns.] A kind of cupboard or closet for holding wine, plate, china, &c. It has now been superseded by the modern sideboard.
Buffeter, *n.* A boxer; one who buffets.
Buffeting, *n.* A striking with the hand.—A series of blows; attack; assault.
Buffel-stool, *n.* A little portable seat, without arms or a back.—*Craig.*
Buff'ing-appara'tus, *n.* (*Mech.*) See BUFFER.
Buffle-headed, *a.* Having a large head like a buffalo; dull; stupid; obtuse; foolish.
Buffo, Buffa, *n.* (*Mus.*) The term applied by the Italians to an actor and singer who takes the humorous and ludicrous parts in their operas. There are two sorts of Buffos,—the *buffo cantante*, who has frequently an important part to play, requiring considerable musical talent, and the *buffo comico*, whose part consists more in acting. The term is also applied to the pieces themselves; as, *opera buffa*, a comic opera.
Buffon, GEORG LOUIS LE CLERC, COMTE DE, (*boof-fawng',*) an illustrious French naturalist, B. at Montbard, 1707. Son of a counsellor of the Parliament of Dijon, he studied for the law; but his inclination led him into the paths of science, and he paid much attention to astronomy and geometry. At the age of 20 he made the tour of Italy, visited England, and in 1735 published some translations from the English. In 1739 he was admitted into the Academy of Sciences, and appointed Superintendent of the *Jardin des Plantes* and Cabinet of Natural History, which, by his care, were considerably enriched and improved. Profiting by the resources of the establishment over which he presided, he devoted himself entirely to the study of natural history. In 1749 appeared the first of his great works, *Natural History, General and Particular*, which was not completed till 1767, when it amounted to 15 vols. 4to., and 31 vols. 12mo. To it were afterwards added several volumes more by way of supplement. In 1771 appeared his *History of Birds*, and in the same year he was created a count. In 1773 he began his *History of Minerals*. D. 1788. The character of *B.*'s mind seems to have been comprehensive, exhibiting an insatiable desire of knowledge joined with a persevering fondness and appetite for study rarely to be found. To these gifts nature had added a most fervid imagination, and his biographers have superadded no small portion of vanity. If by vanity be meant an anxious solicitude for a literary immortality, "that last infirmity of noble minds," which was continually betraying itself, *B.* was without doubt a vain man. *B.* was of a noble countenance and commanding figure, and his fondness for magnificence and dress seem to have amounted almost to a passion. It is curious to observe such an intellect as his finding time, in the midst of the severest studies, to submit his head to the friseur often twice and sometimes three times in the day, and to make his toilet in the extreme of the fashion. His devotion to study soon ripened into a habit, and became his solace under the excruciating torments which embittered the last years of his life. When asked how he had found time to do so much, he would reply, "Have I not spent fifty years at my desk?" *B.*'s style was brilliant and eloquent even to the verge of poetry; and it is worthy of remark that a mind which had been trained and disciplined in the severity of the exact sciences should surrender the reins so entirely to the most luxuriant, but fanciful imagination. Hence, as is observed in the article on Birds, he was often arraigning nature at the bar of his fancy for some supposed defect of design, when the fault was in his own want of perception of the end to which that design was directed, arising from his not being acquainted with the habits to which it ministered. His observations on the bill of the Avoset, on the structure of the Sloth, and on the melancholy condition of the Woodpecker (*picus*), are examples of this habit; upon the woodpecker he is quite pathetic, but, as in all such cases, he bestows his pity upon a very unworthy object. He has been charged with infidelity; but this, like some others, is a charge easy to be made and hard to be disproved, though it must be admitted that his works afford ground for it. His son, the Comte Henri de *B.*, fell under the guillotine at the beginning of the revolution, the name of his illustrious father being unable to save him from the penalty attaching to the nobility at that period.
Buffoul', *n.* (*Costume.*) A projecting covering of gauze or linen for a lady's breast, in fashion in and after the year 1750, a period when English and French lady's costume was very ungraceful. The *B.* entirely concealed the neck and bosom, and stuck out from beneath the chin like the breast of a pigeon. It was generally accompanied by some other ugly articles of costume which were invented at that time. The *B.* was worn in Paris as late as 1788.
Buffoon, (*buf-fön'.*) *n.* [Fr. *bouffon*, from *bouffer*; It. *buffare*, to puff, to trifle, to jest, to play the fool.] One who excites laughter by puffing out his cheeks and making grimaces; one who makes sport by low jests, antic postures, and low gestures; a droll; a mimic.—In England, the name *B.* was sometimes applied to those persons who were employed as tools at court or at the tables of great men.
—*v. i.* To play the part of a buffoon. (R.)
—*v. a.* To render or make ridiculous.
Buffoon', *a.* Resembling, or pertaining to, a buffoon.
Buffoon'ery, *n.* The arts and practices of a buffoon.

"In an ill-bred man, . . . learning becomes pedantry, and wit *buffoonery*."—*Locke.*

—Low jests; ridiculous pranks; ribald nonsense.

"And whilst it lasts, let *buffoonery* succeed
To make us laugh; for never was more need."—*Dryden.*

Buffoon'ing, *n.* Buffoonery: low mirth.
Buffoon'ish, *a.* Imitatory of a buffoon; ridiculously nonsensical in voice and gesture.
Buff'ford's, in *Missouri*, a village of Reynolds co., on Big Black Water River, 90 m. S.S.W. of St. Louis.
Buff'-stick, *n.* (*Mech.*) A stick of wood covered with buff leather, used in polishing silver-plate, &c.
Buff'y, *a.* Of the color of buff; light-yellow; applied to the blood.
Buff'y-coat, *n.* (*Med.*) When the coagulation of blood is retarded so as to allow the red particles to sink, and the lighter white corpuscles to rise towards the surface, the supernatant opaline plasma coagulates without the red particles, but includes the white ones, and forms a light-colored clot of fibrin and white corpuscles resting on the main body of the coagulum which has included the red corpuscles, and constitutes what is called the *buffy-coat*. It is indicative of inflammatory disease, during which the coagulation of the blood is retarded beyond the ordinary time.
Bu'fo, *n.*, and **Bufo'nidæ,** *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) See TOAD.
Bu'fonite, *n.* (*Pal.*) The obsolete name of the roundish teeth of fossil fishes found in oölite formations.
Bu'ford, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Macoupin co.
Bu'ford, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Ohio co.
Bu'ford, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Highland co., 45 m. E. of Cincinnati; *pop.* 120.
Bu'ford, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Bedford co.
Bu'ford's Station, in *Tennessee*, a P. O. of Giles co.
Bug, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Of the numerous tribe of hemipterous insects belonging to the genus Cimex, we may specify the troublesome and nauseous insect, the *Cimex lectularius*, or common domestic *B.* To give a very particular description of this noxious tormentor would be superfluous: it may be sufficient to observe, that it is of an oval shape, about the sixth of an inch long, of a compressed and flat form, and of a reddish-brown color. The English assert that they are indebted to our country for the introduction of this little *pet*, but it appears to have been very common in Europe before 1670, the year fixed for its importation from America among the timber used in rebuilding the city of London after the great fire of 1666. Its blood-sucking properties, and the offensive smell it emits when touched, are too well known to require comment. The female *B.* deposits her eggs in the beginning of summer; they are very small, white, and of an oval shape; each is fixed to a small hair-like stalk, which is glutinous, and readily adheres to anything it touches. The places in which the eggs are generally deposited are the crevices of bedsteads or other furniture, or the walls of a room. During the winter months these odious insects secrete themselves behind walls, old wainscoting, or any neglected places, where they are capable of bearing the most intense frost without injury, and on the return of warm weather again emerge from their concealment. A bug always avoids the light, if possible, and takes advantage of every chink and cranny to make a secure lodgment; its motion is slow and unwieldy; but its sight is so exquisite, that, although it persecutes its victim with unceasing assiduity in the dark, the moment it perceives the light it generally makes good its retreat.—The best preventive of bugs in a house is *scrupulous attention to cleanliness*; but where the nuisance exists it is not easily removed, and various means are employed for this purpose, of which one of the best and safest is thorough washing with spirit of turpentine, although recourse is even had to washing with a solution of corrosive sublimate.—See CIMEX.



Fig. 444.—BUG. (*Cimex lectularius.*)

Bug, Bog, or Boug, a river of European Russia, rising in the S.W. of Volhynia, and flowing S.E., falls into the estuary of the Dnieper, 25 m. below Nicolaieff. It is navigable from Vosnesensk. — Also, a river which rises in Galicia, and, after a course of 300 m., joins the Vistula 18 m. N.W. of Warsaw.

Bug'bear, Bug'aboo, Bug, *n.* [*Bug* and *bear*; W. *bwg*, a hobgoblin or scarecrow; from *bw*; Eng. *bo!* an exclamation used to scare or terrify children.] A frightful object; a walking spectre; anything imaginary that is considered frightful; anything that excites needless fear.

"Would he not, naughty man, let it sleep?
A *bugbear* take him" — *Shaks.*

"Take you abroad? Indeed not I;
For all the *bugaboos* to fright ye." — *Lloyd.*

Bug'bear, *a.* Exciting or causing needless terror; as, a *bugbear* thought.

Bug'bear, *v. a.* To frighten with idle apprehensions.

Bugeand de la Piconnerie, Thomas Robert, Duc d'Isly, (*boozh'o,*) a marshal of France, b. at Limoges, 1784. In 1804 he entered the French army as a private, distinguished himself at Austerlitz, served in the campaigns of Prussia and Poland, and was afterwards sent to Spain, where he remained till 1814. On his return to France he was promoted to a colonelcy, and, at the first Restoration, seemed favorable to the dynasty; but, during the Hundred Days, he followed the fortunes of Napoleon. In 1831, he was created a marshal of France and sent to Algeria, where he conducted a brilliant campaign against the Arabs. In 1840 he was appointed Governor-General of that country, then become partially a French province, and had not held the office long before he recommended the home govt. to adopt measures for the entire subjugation of that country. In three years this was realized. In 1844, hostilities broke out between the French and the emperor of Morocco, when *B.*, with 10,000 men against 40,000, routed the emperor's army at the battle of Isly, for which he was rewarded with the title of duke. In 1847 he retired, discontented that his plans for colonizing Algeria were thwarted. Summoned to the aid of Louis Philippe on the night of the 23d and 24th of February, 1848, the command of the army was, a few hours afterwards, taken from him, just as he had adopted decisive measures to save the monarchy. After the election of Louis Napoleon, in the December following, as president of the republic, *B.* was taken into favor, and received the command of the army of the Alps. He d. of cholera, in Paris 1849.

Bu'genhagen, Johann, (surnamed Pomeranus, or Dr. Pommer,) a German Protestant theologian, b. at Wolin, near Stettin, 1485. He was a friend of Luther, and assisted him in the translation of the Bible. His numerous works are now seldom read. D. 1558.

Bug'gabo, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of Wilkes co.

Bug'ger, *n.* [Fr. *bougre.*] One guilty of the crime of unnatural intercourse; a sodomite. — A vile wretch.

Bug'gery, *n.* Unnatural intercourse; sodomy.

Bug'giness, *n.* The state of being infected with bugs.

Bug'gy, *a.* Abounding with bugs; as, a *buggy* house.

Bug'gy, *n.* A term used in the U. States to specify a light four-wheeled carriage with a movable calash top.

Bu'gia, or **Boudjeiah,** a seaport town of Africa, in French Algeria, at the mouth of the Aduse, 122 m. E. of Algiers. There is good anchorage off the town in 8 or 10 fathoms, but N.E. winds throw in a heavy sea. It was bombarded by the English in 1671, and taken by the French in 1833.

Bugle, (*bu'gl,*) *n.* [O. Fr.; from Lat. *buculus*, a young bullock.] A buffalo. (R.)

Bugle, Bugle-horn, *n.* [Probably from O. Fr. *bugle*, an ox, from Celt. *bu*, an ox, whence *bugler*, to low, to bellow, as a buffalo, bull, or ox.] Literally, the horn of an ox or buffalo; specifically, a hunting-horn; a brass wind-instrument of military music, latterly so much improved by the addition of six keys, that it now is of the greatest service both in solo and concert music, and is very commonly found in orchestral and military bands. The bugle, when played with taste, forms a delightful accompaniment to the pianoforte, and possesses the advantage over most other horns, of a methodical fingering, by which the true tones can be produced without so much recourse to the ear as would otherwise be necessary.

(*Bot.*) See Ajuga.

—The name given to a horn drinking-vessel, formerly used in England.

"And drinketh of his *bugle-horn* the wine." — *Chaucer.*

—[Ger. *bügel*, a bent trinket.] An elongated glass bead, generally of black color.

"*Bugle* bracelets, necklace amber,
Perfum'd for a lady's chamber." — *Shaks.*

Bu'gler, *n.* The player on a bugle.

Bugle-weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Lycopus.

Bu'gloss, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Lycopsis.

Bug'wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Cimicifuga.

Buhl, (*būl,*) *n.* Same as Boule, *q. v.*

Buhl-work, *n.* See Boule.

Buhr'-stone, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of quartz containing many small empty cells, which give it a peculiar roughness of surface. They are used principally as mill-stones. The best kinds are creamy white, with a granular and somewhat cellular texture, and are obtained in the tertiary formation of the Paris basin, and chiefly at La-Ferté-sous-Jouare. They are cut into wedge-shaped parallelopipeds called *panes*, which are bound together with iron hoops to form large millstones. Numerous substitutes for the French *B.* have been found in the U. States, the most important being furnished by the *B.* rock of the bituminous coal-measures of N.W. Pennsylvania and E. Ohio: but they cannot compete in the great markets with the French rock.

Build, (*bild,*) *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* built. The regular *imp.* and *pp.* builded is sometimes, but rarely, used.) [A.S. *byldan*, to confirm; Du. *bebben*, to form; Ger. *bauen*, to build, from Goth. *bauan*, to dwell; Swed. and Goth. *bo*, *bua*, to prepare; Swed. *bygga*, to build. Root *bû*, Sansk. *bhû*, to be.] To prepare, raise, or construct a habitation; to construct and raise; to erect a structure by the use of materials; as, to *build* a church.

"He *builded* better than he knew,
The conscious stone to beauty grew." — *R. W. Emerson.*

—To raise or erect on a basis or foundation; as, to *build* up one's hopes.

"Love *built* on beauty, soon, as beauty, dies." — *Donne.*

—To confirm; to establish; to strengthen; to consolidate. (Sometimes followed by *up.*)

—*v. i.* To exercise the art, or practise the business, of building.

"To *build*, to plant, whatever you intend,
To rear the column, or the arch to bend." — *Pope.*

—To construct, rest, or depend, as on a foundation.

"Some *build* rather upon the abusing of others, and putting tricks upon them, than upon soundness of their own proceedings." *Bacon.*

—*n.* Construction; make; form; as, the *build* of a vessel. (Sometimes written *built.*)

"As is the *built*, so different is the sight,
Deep in their hulls our deadly bullets light." — *Dryden.*

Builder, (*bild'er,*) *n.* One who builds; a constructor. This term is applied both in civil and naval architecture: in the former, the *B.* is generally employed under the superintendence of an architect, by contract, or at measure and value; in the latter, under the naval architect, mostly by contract.

Build'ing, *n.* The art of putting together certain materials, such as stones, bricks, timber, slates, &c., wrought into various necessary forms, for the purpose of construeting dwelling-houses and other edifices required for public or private purposes. In building, the builder practically carries out the ideas of the architect, who contrives the plan of the required edifice, that it may be well fitted for the purpose for which it is intended in every respect, and be suitable for the locality in which it may happen to be placed. This subject is too comprehensive to be usefully treated in a general notice, so that for the different departments and details of the art, and also the materials employed, reference is made to the articles Ashlar, Arch, Bend, Brick, Brick-laying, Carpentry, Chimney, Door, Foundation, Lime, Lintel, Masonry, Painting, Plastering, Roof, Slate, Staircase, Stone, Tiling, Timber, Window, &e.

—An edifice; a raised structure; anything built, as a house.

Built, *imp.* and *pp.* of Build, *q. v.*

Built, *a.* Shaped; formed; fashioned; constructed; as, a strongly *built* man.

Built, *p. a.* Resembling; having a likeness to; after a given manner; used generally after the word specifying the type; as, a clipper-*built* vessel.—*Built beam, mast,* &c., one formed by the joining of two or more pieces mortised or kneed together.

Bujal'ance, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, prov. Cordova, 22 m. from the latter city, and 7 from the Guadalquivir. It is a well-built place, with manufactures of woollens. *Pop.* 9,808.

Bukharia. See Bokhara.

Bukowi'na, a prov. of Austria. See Galicia.

Bak'sheesh, *n.* See Backsheish.

Bul, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common flounder.

Bulau, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Gymnura.

Bulb, *n.* [Gr. *bolbos*; Lat. *bulbus*; W. *bal*, *bol*, a protuberance.] (*Bot.*) A shortened stem or branch, usually subterranean, bearing on its surface a number of fleshy scales, which are modified leaves. It is only found in monocotyledonous plants, and is seen in the hyacinth, lily (Fig. 439), and onion. The *B.* may be looked upon as a subterranean leaf-bud, arising from a shortened axis. From its centre an herbaceous stem arises, and from the subterranean axis new *B.* or *cloves*, as they are called, are produced. Every new *B.* is formed in the axil of a scale like a *bud*, q. v.; sometimes it remains attached to the parent *B.*, and sends up an axis and leaves; at other times, it is detached in the course of growth, and forms an independent plant. The new *B.* feeds on the parent one, and ultimately causes its complete absorption. The scales are generally thickened by the deposition of nutritive matters, intended for the future use of the plant. In the onion, squill, and leek, these scales are covered externally by thin membranous coats or tunics; hence the *B.* are said to be *tunicated.* When the membranous coats are absent, the *B.* is said to be *naked* or scaly, as in the white lily. The solid, rounded underground stem, called by botanists a *corm*, is commonly regarded as a *B.*

(*Anat.*) A name given to different parts which resemble, in shape, certain bulbous roots. The *B. of the aorta* is the great sinus of the aorta; the *B. of a tooth* is the vascular and nervous papilla contained in the cavity of a tooth; the *B. or root of the hair* is the part whence the hair originates.—*Dunglison.*

—A round body, or spherical expansion on a stem or pipe; as, the *B.* of a thermometer.

Bulb, *v. a.* To form bulbs; to grow into bulbs.

Bulbed, (*bulbd,*) *a.* Having a bulb.

Bul'bel, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as Bulblet, *q. v.*

Bulbeliferous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Producing or giving out bulbs: as, a *bulbeliferous* plant.

Bulb'let, *n.* (*Bot.*) Small conical or rounded bodies produced in the axil of the leaves of some monocotyledonous plants, and which are of the nature of bulbs. They can be readily distinguished from ordinary leaf-buds by their fleshy character. They are easily detached from the parent stem, and, when placed in favorable circumstances, they produce new individuals. They may be seen in *Lilium bulbiferum*, *Dentaria bulbifera* (coral-wort), and in *Ranunculus ficaria* (pile-wort).

Bulbo'dium, *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of underground stem resembling a rhizome.

Bulbogem'ma, *n.* (*Bot.*) A term applied to those bulbs that grow on the stems of plants, as in the tiger-lily and other species of that genus.

Bulbose', Bul'bous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Containing a bulb or bulbs; growing from bulbs; round or roundish; as, a *bulbous* root.

Bul'bo-tuber, *n.* (*Bot.*) That kind of stem which the old botanists termed a *solid bulb*, and the moderns more generally a *corm.* It is a solid underground stem, generally round or roundish, clothed with the withered remains of leaves, and producing buds on its surface as in the crocus.

Bul'bul, *n.* [Per.] (*Zoöl.*) The Persian nightingale.

Bul'bule, *n.* [Lat. *bulbulus.*] (*Bot.*) A young bulb springing from an old one.

Bulgaria, (*bool-gai're-a,*) (anc. *Mœsia Inferior,*) a large prov. of Turkey in Europe, in the beglerbeglic of Roumelia; lying between Lat. 42° 8′ and 44° 10′ N., and Lon. 22° 14′ and 29° 36′ E.; having N. Wallachia and Bessarabia, W. Servia, S. Roumelia, and E. the Black Sea. Length N.E. to S.W., about 350 m. *Area.* Estimated at from 30,000 to 34,000 sq. m. This country is for the most part mountainous, and eminently so in the S., where the principal chain of the Balkan Mountains forms its boundary; the Danube constitutes its N. limit; but excepting that river, *B.* has none of any magnitude, although sufficiently watered by small streams. Its climate is temperate, and its soil fertile and well adapted for the culture of corn, vines, the mulberry, and other fruit trees, and tobacco; but agriculture is rather backward in regard to modern improvements. There are but few marshes; the pastures are extensive and rich, and feed numerous herds of cattle; the higher lands are often covered with forests of pine, oak, and beech. The Bulgarians are descended from a Slavonic horde, formerly inhabiting the banks of the Volga, who crossed the Danube and established themselves in this country in the 7th century, and have since gradually spread themselves over a large part of the region S. of the Balkan. The present race have laid aside the military character of their ancestors; they are pastoral in their mode of life, dwelling in small hamlets of about 40 or 50 windowless and unwholesome houses each, and occupying themselves chiefly with agriculture and cattle-breeding, with some manufactures, as those of coarse woollens, rifle-barrels, morocco leather, and attar of roses. Large gardens are devoted to the culture of roses. They are kind and benevolent people; their women mix freely with the men, are handsome, industrious, and dress neatly. All wear trinkets, and the girls have their heads uncovered, and hair braided and ornamented with coins. In 1860, an independent *B.* Church was formed, which now embraces almost the entire population renouncing allegiance to the Greek Patriarch. Education, until about 1860, almost unknown; free schools have of late been established. Two schools, under American auspices, were opened in 1865. The language of *B.* is a dialect of Servia. *Chief Towns.* Sophia (former cap.), Shumla, Silistria, Rustchuk, Widdin, Tirnova, and Varna. In 1878, under the Berlin treaty (*q. v.*, p. 297), *B* was constituted an autonomic tributary principality, under the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey, with a Christian government and a national militia; limited on the S. by the Balkans. The prince to be elected by the population, confirmed by the Porte and European powers; full religious liberty to be enjoyed, and *B* to bear a part of the public debt of the Turkish empire. *Area*, 24,620 sq. m. *Pop.* 1877, 1,859,000. See also Roumelia, p. 2100.

Bulga'rin, Thaddeus, a Russian author, b. in Lithuania, 1789, received a military education in St. Petersburg, and, in 1805, served against France. Later, he forsook the Russian army for the French, and was, in 1814, appointed by Napoleon to a command. After Napoleon's fall, *B.* went to Warsaw, where he contributed several poetical and humorous works to Polish literature. But, ultimately, he settled in St. Petersburg, and devoting himself to the study of Russ, soon became a popular author. In 1825, together with his friend Gretsch, he began the *Northern Bee*, and since then he has written several romances — of which *Demetrius* and *Mazeppa* are the best. *B.* is humorous and graphic as a writer, judicious as an editor; as a critic, severe, and by no means dispassionate. His large work, *Russia in its Historical, Statistical, Geographical, and Literary Aspect*, has been translated into German. His last work, *Vospominaniya*, contains reminiscences of his life. D. 1859.

Bulge, (*bulj,*) *n.* [Ger. *bulge*, a swelling wave; O. Ger. *balg*, a bag made of an animal's hide; Swed. *bälja*; Dan. *bölge*; Gael. *bolg*, *builg*, a bag; W. *bwlg*, a roundity. Root *bal*; O. Ger. *belgan*, to swell.] Literally, a swelling out; a protuberance; specifically, the bilge or protuberant part of a cask.

(*Naut.*) That part of a ship which bulges out at the floor-heads, to assist the vessel when taking the ground. Sometimes called *bilge.*

—*v. i.* To swell out; to be protuberant.

"Any timber that *bulges* from its bottom or foundation." — *Moxon.*

—To bilge out, as a ship.

"And scattered navies *bulge* on distant shores." — *Broome.*

Bulge'ways, *n.* (*Naut.*) See Bilgeways.

Bulim'ia, Bu'limy, *n.* [Gr., literally, ox-hunger.] (*Med.*) An inordinate or voracious appetite; a disease of the stomach and the digestive organs. Persons laboring

under this disease feel all the effects of hunger, even when the stomach is full; and the stories that are told of the quantities of food consumed in such cases are scarcely credible. The real nature of this disease is very imperfectly known. In some cases, the health appears to be otherwise good; but usually, *B.* is a concomitant of other diseases. Its consequences are, leanness, pulmonary fevers, consumption, dropsy. — Sometimes there exists an extraordinary craving for food after the system has been much exhausted, or from a certain condition of the stomach, which causes it to digest the food with too great rapidity; but these do not indicate disease, but only excessive appetite. The amount of food consumed by persons laboring under this ravenous state of appetite is enormous. Ancient history is full of accounts of men and women whose consumption, though beyond all precedent, never seemed to bring satiety. The Emperor Maximus, a man eight feet high, dispatched daily for his dinner 40 pounds of beef and 19 bottles of wine, without counting bread and vegetables. In consequence of this immense diet, his frame expanded to such dimensions that his wife's bracelets served him for rings to his fingers. But even Milo the Cretonian, the gormandizing of the Emperor Claudius, and all other cases recorded of *B.*, sink into insignificance before the achievements of the bloated monster Vitellius, who ransacked Europe, Asia, and Africa, to find luxuries for his inordinate appetite, every road being covered with couriers, and every sea with ships, stored with dainties for this Cæsar's symposia. He made four immense meals a day, frequently taking an emetic an hour before the next, to enable him to eat more and enjoy the feast longer. So insatiable was his appetite, that during the pontifical sacrifices, when, as high-priest, he officiated, he would frequently snatch the half-heated entrails from the sacred fire and devour them before the congregated people. His brother, Lucius Vitellius, once gave him a feast, at which there were 2,000 fishes cooked, 7,000 of the most rare and delicious singing-birds, besides other varieties from all quarters of the world. Some idea of the enormous gluttony of this emperor may be formed when it is known that in the four months of his reign his table alone cost a sum equal to 35 million dollars. A standing order in this despot's domestic arrangements was, that several thousands of pheasants' livers, tongues of fishes, peacocks' brains, and tails of lampreys, should be always kept in stock.

Bulk, *n.* [A. S. *buce*; Du. *buik*; Swed. *bak*; W. *bwlg*: Gael. *bolg*. Of the same origin as bulge.] The whole magnitude or dimensions of anything; size; mass; as, a man of great *bulk*. — The gross; the majority; the main part; as, the *bulk* of the people.

"The *bulk* of the debt must be lessened gradually." — *Swift.*

(*Law.*) Merchandise which is neither counted, weighed, nor measured. — A sale by bulk is a sale of a quantity such as it is, without measuring, counting, or weighing.

(*Naut.*) The chief contents of a ship's cargo when laden; as, iron formed the *bulk* of her freight.

—A projecting front of a building; a place jutting out, as a stall.

"Here, stand behind this *bulk*. Straight will he come;
Wear thy good rapier bare, and put it home." — *Shaks.*

In bulk. In a solid mass or body; as, *grain* in bulk.

Stowed in bulk. (*Naut.*) Having the cargo stowed loose in the hold, and not packed in bales, cases, &c.

To break bulk. To commence the discharge of a cargo.

Sale by bulk. A sale of commodities as they stand, without weight or measurement.

Bulk'ar, *n.* (*Carp.*) A beam or rafter.

Bulk'er, *n.* (*Naut.*) A person employed to determine the carrying capacity of a ship.

Bulk'head, *n.* (*Naut.*) A partition built up in several parts of a ship, to form and separate the various compartments. Modern steamers for ocean traffic are rendered additionally safe by being divided into several compartments of *water-tight bulk-heads*.

Bulk'iness, *n.* Quality of being bulky; greatness in bulk, size, or stature.

"Wheat, . . . cannot serve instead of money, because of its *bulkiness*." — *Locke.*

Bulk'y, *a.* Large; of great size or bulk; of great dimensions; as, a *bulky* package.

"Latreus, the *bulkiest* of the double race." — *Dryden.*

Bull, *n.* [Ger. *bulle*; probably from Ger. *bellen*; A. S. *bellan*, to roar, to bellow; Swed. *bula*; Icel. *baula*; W. *bwla*; Hindoo, *buel.*] (*Zoöl.*) The male of any quadruped of the *bovidæ* family.

(*Astron.*) A sign of the zodiac; TAURUS, *q. v.*

(*Com.*) A cant term used on the Stock Exchange, and applied to those brokers who contract to buy any quantity of stock or shares, without having the intention or the ability to pay for them, and who are, therefore, obliged to sell again, either at a profit or a loss, before the time at which they have contracted to take it. It is the opposite of BEAR, (*q. v.*)

—*a.* A term used in composition as a qualification of large size; as, a *bull-trout*, a *bull-head*, &c.

Bull, *n.* [It. *bolla*; Lat. *bulla*, a bubble; from *bullo*, to boil, to bubble.] A seal of a round shape: a stamp.

(*Eccl. Hist.*) An instrument, edict, ordinance, or decree of the pope, equivalent to the proclamations, edicts, letters-patent, or ukases of secular princes. *B.* are written on the wrong side of parchment, to which a leaden seal is affixed, and are granted for the consecration of bishops, the promotion to benefices, and the celebration of jubilees, &c. The publication of papal bulls is termed *fulmination*; and it is done by three commissioners to whom they are usually addressed. The seal, or "bull," is thus described by Matthew Paris, A. D. 1257:

"*In bulla domini Papæ stat imago Pauli a dextris crucis in medio bullæ figuratæ, et Petri a sinistris.*" Bulls are generally designated by the first words of their text; thus, the *B. Unigenitus*, or *In cœna Domini*, &c.

Golden Bull. (*Hist.*) A term particularly applied to a statute or enactment of the Emperor Charles IV., published in 1536, in two diets held in succession at Nuremberg and Metz, for the purpose of fixing the laws in the election of the emperor, and of regulating the number and privileges of the electors (*Churfürsten*). The original copy of this instrument is preserved at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, and has a seal of gold appendant; whence the appellation "Golden Bull" is derived.

—A verbal blunder or contradiction. (The Irish people are peculiarly noted for their liability to this kind of *lapsus linguæ*.)

"I confess it is what the English call a *bull*, in the expression, though the sense be manifest enough." — *Pope.*

Bull, (**John.**) The popular *sobriquet* or characteristic name applied to the English nation. Its origin is obscure. It appears to have been first used in Arbuthnot's famous satire, the *History of John Bull*, written in ridicule of the Duke of Marlborough. This work is included in those of Dean Swift.

Bul'la, *n.*; *pl.* BULLÆ. (*Med.*) A portion of the cuticle, detached from the skin by the interposition of a transparent watery fluid. It forms the 4th order in Willan's and Bateman's arrangement of cutaneous diseases, and includes erysipelas, pemphigus, and pompholyx. — *Dunglison.*

(*Antiq.*) A stud or boss, but more particularly an ornament in the shape of a heart, worn around the neck by noble Roman children till they were 17 years old, when they assumed the virile dress of the *toga*, and suspended the *B.* as a consecrated offering to the *lares* or household gods.

(*Zoöl.*) A genus of molluscous animals with univalve shells, whose general characteristics are—that the shell is sub-oval, that the aperture is oblong and smooth, and that one end is a little convoluted. The animal breathes by gills, but has no respiratory tube, and consequently the margin of the aperture of the shell is entire. Most of this genus, especially of the larger sizes, are furnished with an organ exactly resembling the gizzard of a fowl, and which they appear to use for the purpose of masticating their food.

Bul'lace, *n.* (*Bot.*) The English name of a species of plum, the *Prunus insititia*. — See PRUNUS.

Bullau'tio, *a.* Pertaining to, or denoting the ornamental capital letters used in Apostolic bulls.

Bul'lard's Bar, in *California*, a P. O. of Yuba co.

Bul'lary, *n.* A series or collection of papal bulls.

(*Salt Manuf.*) A boilery; a place where salt is boiled.

Bul'late, *a.* [Lat. *bullatus*.] (*Med.*) Having inflated elevations like blisters.

Bullate Leaf. (*Bot.*) Applied to a surface appearing as if blistered, puckered, or blauldery.

Bull'-baiting, *n.* (*Sports.*) The practice of baiting or exciting bulls to combat by the attacks of dogs. The animal was usually tied to a stake, with the points of his horns muffled, and then attacked by the dogs, who tore him to death for the amusement of the spectators. This barbarous practice was a favorite sport among the Egyptians, the Greeks, and the Romans, and being introduced into England about 1209, became for centuries the leading amusement of the lower orders of the people. It was put down by the Act for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in 1835.

Bull'-bee, Bull-fly, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The GAD-FLY, *q. v.*

Bull'-beggar, *n.* A bugbear; any frightful object. (a.)

Bull'-brier, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name applied in the U. States to a large brier, called also *bamboo-brier*, found in the Southern States.

Bull'-calf, *n.* A male calf; sometimes applied as a term of reproach to a stupid fellow.

Bull'dog, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Canis molossus*, a variety of the Dog, remarkable for its short, broad muzzle, and



Fig. 445. — BULLDOG.
(Awarded the premium at the Exhibition of Canine Races, Paris, 1869.)

the projection of its lower jaw. The head is massive and large, and the frontal *sinuses* broad: the lips are thick and pendulous; the ears pendent at the extremity, the neck robust and short; and the legs short and thick. Though inoffensive and harmless when properly domesticated, the Bulldog presents to the eye a most savage appearance: the doubtful and designing leer, the tiger-like shortness of the head, the under-hung jaw, the width of the skull, the distention of the nostrils, and the almost constant sight of the teeth, hold forth a very formidable proof of the power he can exert, when that power is angrily brought into action. The breed is by no means so numerous as formerly, in consequence of the abolition of the barbarous sport of bull-baiting. In Europe, the butchers, use Bulldogs in catching and throwing down cattle; and it is surprising to see the apparent ease with which the dog will seize an ox by the nose, and hold him perfectly still, or throw him on his side, at his master's command. They become very vicious, and sometimes extremely dangerous, as they advance in years, inflicting dreadful bites for the slightest provocation; in their unrestrained state, indeed, they are a real nuisance, and therefore ought never to be allowed their full liberty.

Bull Creek, in *Georgia*, a post-office of Tatnall co.

Bull Creek, in *Missouri*, Taney co., empties into White River.

Bull Creek, in *W. Virginia*, a post-office of Wood co.

Bulled, (*bulld,*) *a.* Swelled out. (R.)

Bul'leu-nail, *n.* A nail with round head and short shank, turned and lacquered, and used principally for hangings of rooms.

Bul'let, *n.* [Fr. *boulet*: dimin. of *boule*, a bowl to play with; from Lat *bula*, a bubble.] (*Gun.*) The general name for any kind of leaden projectile discharged from a rifle, fowling-piece, or pistol. Prior to the introduction of the various kinds of modern rifles with barrels furnished with numerous spiral grooves, the *B.* was spherical in form, and made by pouring lead in a molten state into a mould, the diameter of which corresponded with the calibre of the weapon for which it was intended. For the old rifle with two deep grooves in the interior of the barrel, the bullet was surrounded with a projecting rib, and was made by casting the lead in a grooved mould. *B.* of all shapes are now made by compression, a method infinitely superior to that of casting them, as there can be no irregular cavity or air-hole in any bullet formed by pressure, a thing which would seriously affect the flight of any projectile, and cause it to fall wide of the mark, on account of the eccentricity of motion that would be imparted to it, arising from the cavity causing it to be lighter on one side than on the other. The spherical *B.* is now entirely superseded by conical elongated projectiles of various forms, one of the principal of which is that used for the Enfield-Pritchett rifle. This *B.* is spherical at one end and hollow at the other, which is next the powder when the musket is loaded. The cavity is in the form of a truncated cone, and extends into the bullet nearly half its length. A little boxwood plug, about half the depth of the cavity in height, is fitted into the end of the bullet, leaving a small hollow space in its interior between the plug and the bottom of the cavity. When the powder explodes, this wooden plug is driven deeper into the cavity, and causes the lead, which presents the form of a tolerably thin ring at the flat end of the bullet, to expand and fit tightly into the grooves of the rifle, by which windage is prevented, and the accurate flight of the missile towards the mark insured. There are many kinds of *B.* of the conical form, with numerous contrivances for obtaining expansion at the moment of discharge, the principal of which, such as the *Minié*, *Norton*, *Morton*, *Grenier*, *Robins*, &c., will be briefly noticed in connection with the accounts of the rifles to which they belong. There was exhibited at the Paris Universal Exposition of 1867, an explosive rifle-bullet, of French invention, which, when exploding in the heart of an oak plank 8 in. in thickness, breaks itself into five fragments, tearing the plank to pieces. Such a bullet, lodging in a limb, if it did not shatter it, so as to cause the wounded soldier to bleed to death, would certainly inflict such pain as would be tantamount to unnecessary cruelty and torture.

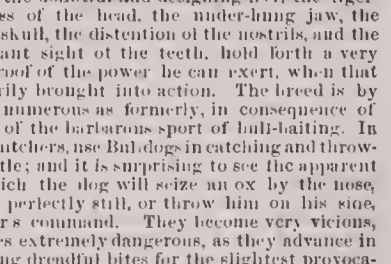


Fig. 446. — BULLETS.
1. Minié; 2. Enfield bullet.

Bul'letin, *n.* [Fr., from *boule*, because votes were given by means of balls.] Originally, a slip of paper on which a vote is given by writing. In diplomatics, a term equivalent to *schedule*, and variously applied to different public acts. In the modern sense, it is used to specify a report of a state of facts issued by authority; as, *bulletins* of health; *bulletins* of military operations, &c.

—Any public announcement of late news.

—A work published periodically, to record the proceedings of a learned society, &c.

Bul'letin-board, *n.* A board in a news-room, &c., whereon are posted the notices of latest intelligence.

Bul'let-proof, *a.* Made to resist the impact of a bullet.

Bul'let-tree, or **Bully-tree,** *n.* (*Bot.*) A tree much esteemed for its timber, which is hard and durable. It yields a delicious fruit about the size of a cherry. A

native of Guiana, it is supposed to belong to the genus *Mimusops*, order *Sapotaceæ*.

Bull'-faced, *a.* Having a large face.

Bull'-feast, *n.* (*Sports.*) See BULL-FIGHT.

Bull'fice, BULL-FISH, *n.* (*B. t.*) See FROG'S-CHEESE.

Bull'-fight, *n.* (*Sport.*) A combat with a bull, wherein a man is the animal's antagonist. *B.* are a very ancient and barbarous kind of amusement, and were common in Greece several centuries before the Christian æra. In Rome, under the emperors, they were also common, and afterwards they became popular in many of the other countries of Europe. At present Spain is the only European country where they are still held. In Madrid, and all the larger towns of Spain, bull-fights are frequent. In the capital, the season lasts from April to November, during which time these contests take place at least once a week. The combats are held in a large amphitheatre called the *Plaza de Toros* ("place of the bulls"), open at the top, and with seats rising one above another round the circle, and capable of accommodating from 10,000 to 12,000 spectators. The arena is divided into an outer and an inner circle, separated from each other by a strong fence, the latter (or *arena*) being the place where the combats take place; the former affording shelter to the men on foot, when hard pressed by the bull, in order to effect which there are a series of openings in the fence just large enough to allow a man to pass through. The actors on the arena are the bull,



Fig. 447. — BULL-FIGHT IN THE MADRID AMPHITHEATRE.
(The vault with the pole.)

usually of the fierce Andalusian or Castilian breed; the *picadores*, or combatants, on horseback; the *banderilleros*, who are armed with sharp goads decked with colored streamers; the *chulos*, who wear very light-colored cloaks; and the *matador*, who dispatches the bull. The contest begins with the picadores, who are each armed with a lance, and mounted usually on a very worthless horse. Their object is to wound the bull with the lance, and then to avoid his onset. The horse is frequently gored in the encounter, and when a picadore is closely pressed, the banderilleros and chulos rush in and withdraw the bull's attention by pricking him with their darts and waving their cloaks. When the bull begins to flag, the picadores withdraw, and are succeeded by the banderilleros, who are armed with *banderillas*, or darts, about two feet long, ornamented with a colored flag. These the banderillero sticks into the bull behind the horns, when it is preparing to toss him. After a time, the third act of the play commences, and the matador enters upon the stage, attended by some chulos as assistants. Over his left arm he has a red mantle, behind which is concealed a sword which he has in his right hand. He awaits the charge of the bull, and, if well skilled, dexterously plunges the sword between the shoulder and the blade, and the animal drops dead at his feet. Twenty minutes is the time usually taken to terminate the contest, and 8 or 10 bulls are often dispatched in a single day. Lord Byron thus vividly describes the closing scene:

"Foil'd, bleeding, breathless, furious to the last,
Full in the centre stands the bull at bay,
'Mid wounds, and clinging darts, and lances brast,
And foes disabled in the brutal fray;
And now the matadors around him play,
Shake the red cloak, and poise the ready brand;
Once more through all he bursts his thundering way —
Vain rage! the mantle quits the cunning hand,
Wraps his fierce eye — 'tis past — he sinks upon the sand!"

Bull'finch, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Pyrrhula*, family *Fringillidæ*, a pretty bird, about the size of a sparrow, very common in many parts of Europe. Its wild note is a soft low twitter; but, when tamed, it becomes remarkably docile, and learns with great facility to whistle musical airs, which, if properly taught, it seldom wholly forgets. The bill is strong, short, black, and thick; the upper part of the head, the ring round the bill, and the



Fig. 448. — BULLFINCH.

margin of the neck, fine glossy black; the back, ash-gray; breast and belly, red; wings and tail, black; the upper tail-coverts and vent are white; legs, dark-brown.

(*Sporting.*) A high, stiff hedge, grown to an unusual height, in order to afford an obstruction to fox-hunters in England.

Bull'-frog, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Rana pipiens*, the largest species of the gen. *Rana*, or Frogs proper. It is generally 6 to 8 inches long, exclusive of the feet, and 4 inches broad. It is an inhabitant of North America, particularly of the Southern States. At a distance, its voice resembles the lowing of a bull; hence its name.

Bull'head, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The name of the fish MILLER'S-THUMB, *q. v.*

—A stupid fellow; a blockhead.

—A small, black water-insect.

Bull'inger, HEINRICH, a Swiss Protestant theologian b. near Zurich, 1504. In 1531, he succeeded Zwinglius as preacher in the cathedral at Zurich, which office he held to his death. He assisted in drawing up the first Helvetic confession of faith at Basle in 1536; and was sole author of the second Helvetic Confession. D. 1575.

Bull'ion, *n.* Uncoined gold and silver, or, more strictly, refined gold and silver in bars or other masses; but in political economy the term is frequently used to denote the precious metals both coined and uncoined. The word is said to be derived from the French *billon*, base coin, from the currency in France having been much debased by the kings. — See CURRENCY, MONEY, &c.

Bull'ionist, *n.* One who advocates an exclusive metallic currency, or a paper equivalent always convertible into gold.

Bull'irag, *v. a.* [*bully* and *rag.*] Same as BALLARAG, *q. v.*

Bull'ish, *a.* Partaking of the nature of a bull, or a blunder. (R.) — *Webster.*

Bull'ist, *n.* [Fr. *bulliste.*] One who transcribes papal bulls. (R.)

Bull'itsville, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Boone co.

Bull'itt, in *Kentucky*, a N.W. county near the centre of the State, having an area of about 300 sq. m. It is watered by Salt River and Rolling Fork, which drains its S.W. frontier. Surface, wooded and diversified. *Cap.* Shepherdsville *Pop.* 7,781.

Bull'mouth Creek, in *Mississippi*, flows into the Tombigbee River, near the N. of Monroe co.

Bull'ock, *n.* [A.S *bulluca.*] A young bull. — An ox.

Bull'lock, in *Alabama*, a W.S.W. co.; *cap.* Union Springs; *pop.* 24,474.

Bull'lock, in *Georgia*, an E. county, adjoining the Ogeechee River. *Area*, 900 sq. m. *Surface*, flat and wooded. *Soil*, tolerably fertile. *Cap.* Statesborough. *Pop.* 5,610.

Bullock's Creek, in *South Carolina*, York district, flows into Broad River.

—A post-village of York district.

Bullock's-eye, *n.* A small, round sky-light. See BULL'S-EYE.

Bull Point, in *Missouri*, a village of Dallas co.

Bull Run, or **Bull's Run,** in *Virginia*, a stream dividing Fairfax and Prince William counties, in the N.E. part of the State, and flowing into the Occoquan River 14 m. from the Potomac. On its banks were fought two of the most memorable battles during the Civil War. After a series of heavy skirmishes, July 16–19, 1861, the Union army under Gen. McDowell were, on the 21st, utterly routed by the Confederates under the command of Gens. Beauregard and J. E. Johnston. The National loss was about 3000 men, while that of the Confederates was estimated at nearly 2000 men. The former lost, in addition, 27 guns, besides an immense quantity of small arms, ammunition, stores, provisions, and accoutrements. On the 30th Aug., 1863, another great battle was fought here between the National forces commanded by Gen. Pope, and the Confederates under Gens. Lee, Longstreet, and "Stonewall" Jackson, when the former were again defeated with heavy loss. The three battles of Groveton, Bull's Run, and Chantilly, fought in three successive days, cost the Union cause about 20,000 men in killed, wounded, missing, and prisoners, 30 guns, and 30,000 small arms. The first battle of *B. R.* is sometimes known as the battle of *Manassas.*

Bull Run, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Knox co.

Bull's Bay, or **Baboul Bay,** on the E coast of Newfoundland, in Lat 47° 25′ N., Lon. 52° 20′ W.

Bull's-eye, *n.* A small circular aperture for the admission of light and air.

(*Arch.*) The technical name given to a description of glass lens used for the purpose of concentrating the light of a given centre upon an object; it is also applied to a circular window of plain glass.

(*Archery and Gunnery.*) The centre, or point of aim, of a target.

—In England, a policeman's dark lantern, having a glass reflector, opening and closing at pleasure.

(*Astron.*) The bright star ALDEBARAN, *q. v.*

(*Naut.*) A small oval block of hard sheaves, having a groove round the outside, and a hole in the middle.

—The name given by sailors to a small cloud with a reddish centre, which, in the Mediterranean, and tropical latitudes, is regarded as the precursor of a sudden and violent gale of wind.

—A thick, bossy protuberance made on sheet-glass by the end of the blow-pipe.

—An Americanism for a small, and thick, old-fashioned watch.

Bull's-Gap, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Hawkins co.

Bull's Head, in *New York*, a village of Dutchess co.

Bull'skin, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Fayette co.; *pop.* 1,657.

Bull's Mills, in *Missouri*, a post-vill. of Christian co.

Bull's-nose, *n.* (*Arch.*) The external angle of a polygon, or of two lines which meet at an obtuse angle.

Bull'-stag, *n* A castrated bull.

Bull'-town, in *Indiana*, a village of Franklin co., 15 m. W.N.W. of Brookville.

Bull'-town, in *W. Virginia*, a post-vill of Braxton co.

Bull'-trout, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See GRAY-TROUT.

Bull'tnetah, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Leake co.

Bull'ville, in *New York*, a post-village of Orange co.

Bull'-weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of CENTAUREA, *q. v.*

Bull'y, *n.* [A.S. *bulgrân*, to bellow; Swed. *buller*, noise, clamor; *bullerbas*, a blusterer; Swed. and Goth. *bullra*, to make a noise or tumult; Ger. *poltern*, *bultern*; akin to Lat. *pulsare.*] A noisy, blustering, overbearing, quarrelsome fellow.

"All on a sudden the doors flew open, and in comes a crew of roaring *bullies*, with their wenches, their dogs, and their bottles."—*L'Estrange.*

Bull'y, *a.* Jovial; staunch; merry; genuine. (A slang phrase.)

"Mine host of the Garter!—What says my *bully* rook?"—*Shaks.*

Bull'y, *v. a.* To insult and overbear with noise and blustering menaces; to act the part of a bully towards one.

"Prentices, parish clerks, and hectors meet,
He that is drunk, or *bullied*, pays the treat."—*King.*

—*v. i.* To bluster; to be noisy and quarrelsome.

Bull'ying, *n.* Act or conduct of a bully.

"As remote from the spirit of true philosophy as *bullying* and cowardice are from valor."—*Beattie.*

—State or condition of being bullied; as, I will not submit to your *bullying.*

"Remote as *bullying* and cowardice is from true valour."—*Beattie.*

Bülow, FRIEDRICH WILHELM, (COUNT VON DENNEWITZ,) (*bu'lo,*) a celebrated Prussian general, B. 1755. He entered the army when 14 years of age, and in 1792 was appointed governor to Prince Ludwig Ferdinand of Prussia. He served with distinction in the campaign on the Rhine; fought under Blücher at Eylau, Friedland, and Tilsit, and was ennobled in 1813 for his victories at Möckern, Luckau, Gross-Beeren, and Dennewitz. He took a prominent part in the battle of Leipzig, and afterwards served with great distinction in Westphalia, Holland, and Belgium, and throughout the campaign of 1814, especially at Soissons. As commander of the 4th division of the allied army he greatly contributed to the victorious close of the battle of Waterloo. D. 1816.

Bul'rush, *n.* (*Bot.*) See PAPYRUS.

Bul'saur, a seaport of Hindostan, pres. Bombay, on the Gulf of Bombay, 45 m. S.W. of Surat; Lat. 20° 36′ N., Lon. 73° 5′ E. *Exp.* Grain, jaghery, and timber.

Bulse, *n.* A specific weight or number of diamonds. (A term used in India.)

Bul'tel, *n.* [L. Lat. *butellus.*] A bolter-cloth or bolter. — The bran after sifting — *Worcester.*

Bul'ti, or BULTISTAN. See LITTLE THIBET.

Bul'tow, *n* A mode of fishing by fastening several hooks on one line, and thus taking many fish at one time. It is practised by the Newfoundland fishermen.

Bulwark, (*bul'werk,*) *n.* [Swed. *bulwerk*; Ger. *bollwerk*; Fr. *boulevard*; Swed. and Goth. *bol*, the trunk of a tree, and *werk*, work.] A defensive work around any place, originally constructed with the trunks of trees; any means of defence, safety, or security.

"Britannia needs no *bulwarks*,
No towers along the steep."—*Campbell.*

(*Fortif.*) A bastion; rampart; outwork, &c.

"Our naval strength is a *bulwark* to the nation."—*Addison.*

(*Naut.*) A parapet of woodwork raised around a vessel's deck, for the purpose of preventing men and goods from slipping overboard, and at the same time for protecting the deck from the waves. In ships of war, the bulwark is of considerable solidity and height, to afford the crew cover from an enemy's small shot. The hammocks are ordinarily stowed in the bulwark during the day. (Almost invariably used in the plural.)

—*v. a.* To fortify with a bastion, &c.; to strengthen with bulwarks.

"And yet no *bulwark'd* town, or distant coast,
Preserves the beauteous youth from being seen."—*Addison.*

Bul'wer, HENRY LYTTON, (LORD DALLING AND BULWER,) an English diplomatist and author, brother to Lord Lytton, B. 1804. He has held successively the posts of secretary to the Eng. Embassy at Paris; minister to Madrid (where he brought about the peace between Spain and Morocco, in 1844); minister to the U. States (where the famous "Bulwer-Clayton Treaty" was in a great meas-

ure, his work); minister to Tuscany, and, lastly, 1859–65, ambassador to Constantinople. After retiring from the diplomatic service, he was raised to the peerage in 1871. Lord Dalling has written *The Monarchy of the Middle Classes; France, Social and Literary;* and edited *Memoirs of Lord Palmerston* (1870). D. 1873.

Bul'wer-Clayton Treaty, *n.* (*Hist.*) The name given in Great Britain to a treaty entered into between that country and the U. States, relative to the establishment of a communication by ship-canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. It was so called from the names of the contracting parties, viz., Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer (*q. v.*), on the part of Great Britain and J. M. Clayton, on behalf of this country; and was signed at Washington, April 19, and ratifications were exchanged there, July 4, 1850. It consisted of 9 articles. The contracting parties declared that they would not erect fortifications on the banks, or in the vicinity of the proposed canal, and that they would not assume dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America. Opposite and contrary constructions having been placed upon this treaty by the two Powers interested, another, called the *Clarendon-Dallus Treaty* (q. v.), was, after various negotiations, signed at London, Oct. 17, 1856; but objections being raised by both parties to this also, it was ultimately rejected, and the President, in his message for the year 1859, recommended the abrogation of the Bulwer-Clayton Treaty as the best method of solving the difficulty.

Bul'wer-Lyt'ton. See LYTTON, (LORD.)

Bum, *n.* [A corruption of *bottom*, q. v.] A low phrase for the buttocks; the seat.

"This said, he gently rais'd the knight,
And set him on his *bum* upright." — *Hudibras.*

Bum, *v. i.* [Du. *bommen*, to sound as an empty barrel; formed from the sound.] To make a booming noise like that of the bittern or bee.

Bum'bailiff, *n.* [A corruption of *bound-bailiff.*] (*Eng. Law*) A subordinate officer whose duty it is to serve writs, and effect captions of debtors. (Used in a vulgar sense.)

"Go, Sir Andrew, scout me for him at the corner of the orchard like a *bumbailiff.*" — *Shaks.*

Bum bard, *n.* See BOMBARD.

Bum'barge, *n.* Same as BUMBOAT, *q. v.*

Bumbast, *n.* See BOMBAST.

Bumbe'lo, Boube'lo, *n.* (*Chem.*) A glass flask of flattened ovoid shape, in which camphor is sublimed.

Bum'ble, *n.* An English provincialism for the bittern.

—*v. i.* To make a hollow, booming, humming sound, like that of a bittern, or bumble-bee.

"As when the bittern *bumbleth* in the mire."— *Chaucer.*

Bum'ble-bee, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See APIDÆ.

Bum'boat, *n.* [Du. *boom*, a tree, and *boat*, a canoe.] (*Naut.*) A large boat allowed to attend a ship to supply the sailors with articles of provision, liquors, clothing, &c.

Bumelia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of trees, order *Sapotaceæ*. The bark of *B. nigra* and other species is bitter, astringent, and febrifugal, and the wood very hard. The fruit of *B. retusa* is said to be milky; while the flowers of *B. graveolens* have a heavy, unpleasant odor.

Bum'kin, Boom'kin, *n.* [Ger. *baum*, a tree, boom.] (*Naut.*) A short boom fixed on each side of the bow for the purpose of stretching the foresail farther to windward than the width of the deck at that part permits. It has a strong block at the end through which the back of the sail is worked. — An outrigger extended out from the stern of a boat to stretch out the mizzen.

Bum'lin, a parish of Ireland, co. Roscommon.

Bump, *n.* [Goth. and Icel. *bomps*, a blow.] A thump or heavy blow, or the noise of it. — A lump produced by a blow; a swelling or protuberance; as, the *bumps* of the skull of the head.

"His eyes
Hung by a string, in *bumps* his forehead rise."—*Dryden.*

—*v. i.* To strike against anything large or solid; to thump; as, to *bump* against a boat.

Bum'pass, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Louisa co.

Bum'per, *n.* [From *bump.*] A cup or glass filled to the brim, or till the liquor swells up and runs over; as, to drink a *bumper* of wine.

"Pledge it merrily, fill your glasses,
Let the *bumper* toast go round."—*Sheridan.*

—A crowded house at a theatre, to compliment a favorite performer.

Bump'kin, *n.* [Du. *boom*, a beam or log, and *kin*, kind.] A clumsy, heavy, awkward rustic; a lout; a country clown.

"In his white cloak the magistrate appears,
The country *bumpkin* the same liv'ry wears."—*Dryden.*

Bumptious, (*bum'shus,*) *a.* Self-conceited: offensively forward. (Used vulgarly.)

Bump'tiousness, *n.* Quality of being bumptious or self-conceited.

Bun, *n.* [Scot. *bun*, *bunn.*] A small cake; as, a Chelsea *bun.*

"Thy songs are sweeter to mine ear
Than . . . *buns* and sugar to the damsel's tooth." — *Gay.*

Bunch, (*bunsh,*) *n.* [Goth. *puggs*, a purse; O. Norse, *bunki*, a heap.] A heap; a protuberance; a hunch; a knob; a lump.

"Little round balls or *bunches*, like hard boiled eggs." — *Boyle.*

—A cluster; a collection; a number of things put or tied together; as, a *bunch* of keys.

"For thee, large *bunches* load the bending vine,
And the last blessings of the year are thine." — *Dryden.*

—Anything bound into a knot or tuft; as, a *bunch* of ribbon.

"Upon the top of all his lofty crest,
A *bunch* of hairs . . . with sprinkled pearl,
And gold full richly drest."—*Spenser.*

(*Mining.*) A small isolated mass of ore.

—*v. i.* To swell out in a bunch or protuberance; to be protuberant or round.

—*v. a.* To form or fasten in a bunch or bunches; as, to *bunch* flowers.

Bunch'-backed, *a.* Having bunches on the back; crook-backed.

"The day shall come, that thou shalt wish for me
To help thee curse this pois'uous *bunchback'd* toad."—*Shaks.*

Bunch'iness, *n.* The quality of being bunchy, or growing in bunches.

Bunch'y, *a.* Growing in bunches; having tufts; as, "a *bunchy* tail." *Grew.* — Swelling out in masses or protuberances; as, *bunchy* joints.

—(*Mining.*) A mine that is sometimes rich and at other times poor, is said to be *bunchy.*

Bun'combe, in *Iowa*, a N.W. county, touching Minnesota, with an area of abt. 800 sq. m. The Sioux River forms its W. boundary, and it is drained by Iuyan Reakah River and other streams.

—A post-office of Dubuque co.

Bun'combe, in *Mississippi*, a post-office of Pettis co.

Bun'combe, in *N. Carolina*, a W. county, bordering on Tennessee, having an area of 450 sq. m. This county is traversed by the Blue Ridge of the Appalachian chain of mountains, and is watered by the French Broad River. *Soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Ashville. *Pop.* 15,412.

Bun'combe, Bun'kum, *n.* [From *Buncombe*, a county of North Carolina.] An American term applied to a speech delivered merely for the purpose of conciliating popular favor, or gaining public applause. The origin of the phrase "talking for Buncombe" is thus explained: "Several years ago, in Congress, the member from this district arose to address the House, without any extraordinary powers, in manner or matter, to interest the audience. Many members left the hall. Very naïvely he told those who remained that they might go too; he should speak for some time, but he was only talking for *Buncombe.*" — (*Wheeler's History of N. C.*)

Buncra'na, a seaport and bathing resort of Ireland, co. Donegal, on Lough Swilly, 11 m. W.N.W. of Londonderry; *pop.* 1,097.

Bundelcund, (*boon-del-koond',*) a large division of Hindostan, prov. Allahabad, between Lat 24° 3′ and 26° 26′ N., and Lon. 70° 48′ and 81° 33′ E.; having N. the Jumna; S. Berar and Malwah; E. Begilcund, and W. Scindia's dominions; *area*, 23,817 sq. m. This country is mountainous, and imperfectly cultivated; the mountains belong to the Vindhyan chain, and run in parallel ranges, each buttressing a table-land, and forming a series of natural fortifications. The Cane, Desan, and Betwah are the only rivers of importance. The soil is of every variety, from rich black to sterile conkar, and a large extent of country is covered with jungle. Diamonds are found and extensively worked. At the fall of the Mogul empire, the Mahrattas, under Ali Bahawder, possessed themselves of part of this prov. until 1817, when it was ceded to Great Britain. *Pop.* 2,400,000.

Bundle, (*bund'l,*) *n.* [A. S. *byndel*; Du. *bundel*; O. Ger. *bendil*; from the root of *bind.*] A number of things bound or put together; a package or parcel made up loosely; a roll; as, a *bundle* of straw.

"She carried a great *bundle* of Flanders lace under her arm." *Spectator.*

—*v. a.* To tie or bind in a bundle or roll. (Generally used with *up.*)

"As if a man in making posies,
Should *bundle* thistles *up* with roses." — *Swift.*

To bundle off. To cause to depart in a hurry; as, he was *bundled off* about his business.

—*v. i.* To make preparations for departure; to leave in a hurry.

—To sleep together on a bed while fully dressed; spoken of a man and woman who are courting.

Bun'dle-pillar, *n.* (*Arch.*) A column or pier, with others of small dimensions attached to it.

Bun'dling, *n.* The act of one that bundles.

Bundo'ran, a watering-place of Ireland, co. Donegal, on the bay of the latter name, 5 m. S.W. of Ballyshannon; *pop.* 351.

Bung, *n.* [A. S. *pyngan*, to prick; Swed. and Goth. *bunga*, to strike through; L. Ger. *pungen*, *inpungen*, to pack in or up; Fr. *bondon*, a stopper.] The stopple of the orifice in the bilge of a cask.

—The orifice itself; called, properly, the *bung-hole*, q. v.

—A vagaboud; a sharper; a low fellow. (o.)

"You filthy *bung*, away." — *Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To stop the orifice in the bilge of a cask with a bung; to close up.

Bun'galow, *n.* [Bengalee, *bânglâ.*] An East-Indian term for a sort of house, or villa, with a thatched or tiled roof. They are occupied by Europeans, and vary in size and accommodation to meet the taste or requirements of their owner. They generally consist of a ground-floor, surrounded by a verandah; but some are of two stories. In the cities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the *B.* of the wealthier class of Europeans are spacious and magnificent. Public *B.* are maintained by government for the reception of travellers, and somewhat resemble inns in other countries. Military *B.* are for the accommodation of troops in cantonments, and are on the same extensive scale as barracks.

Bun'gay, a town of England, co. of Suffolk, 98 m. N.E. of London. It is a neat, well built town, with a considerable agricultural trade, and manufactures of hemp. *Pop.* 4,185.

Bung'e, ALEXANDER VON, a Russian botanist and traveller, B. 1803. He travelled with Ledebour into Siberia and visited the Altai Mountains. In 1833, *B.* was sent by the Russian govt. as naturalist with the mission to Pekin, where he remained for some months, and made a large collection of plants. He again visited the Altai Mountains at the request of the Russian govt. He was subsequently appointed professor of botany at Kazan, and, finally, in 1836, he succeeded Ledebour as professor of botany and director of the botanical garden at Dorpat. His chief works are, a *Treatise on the Natural System*, *Enumeration of Chinese Plants*, and *Catalogue of Altai Plants.*

Bung'-hole, *n.* The hole or orifice in the bilge of a cask.

"Why may not imagination trace the noble dust of
Alexander, till he find it stopping a *bung-hole?*" — *Shaks.*

Bungle, (*bung'gl,*) *v. i.* [W. *bwn y gler*, the lowest class of minstrels; probably allied to *jongleur.*] To perform in a clumsy, awkward manner.

—*v. a.* To make or mend clumsily; to botch; to manage awkwardly; as, repaired in a *bungled* manner.

"Other devils . . . do botch and *bungle* up damnation, . . .
From glittering semblances of piety." — *Shaks.*

—*n.* A botch; an inaccuracy; a gross blunder; a clumsy performance; as, he has made a *bungle* of it.

Bun'gler, *n.* A clumsy, awkward, inexpert workman; one who performs without skill.

"Hard features every *bungler* can command,
To draw true beauty shows a master's hand." — *Dryden.*

Bung'ling, *a.* Clumsy; unskilful; awkward; as, a *bungling* operator.

—Awkwardly done; inexpertly performed.

"When men want light,
They make but *bungling* work." — *Dryden.*

Bung'lingly, *adv.* Unskilfully; clumsily; awkwardly.

Bun'go, *n.* (*Naut.*) A kind of boat or canoe, used in the Southern States, and in Central America.

Bunias, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of European plants, order *Brassicaceæ.*

Bunion, (*bun'yun.*) [Gr. *bounos*, an eminence.] (*Med.*) An inflamed and painful swelling of the *bursa mucosa*, or sac containing the oil of the joint; chiefly situated on the inside of the great toe. This disease, if not remedied in time, is certain to lead to a permanent enlargement and disfigurement of the toe. The exciting cause is generally a long-continued pressure from a tight boot or shoe. The treatment should commence with a warm bran poultice, continued for one or two hours, so as to soften the cuticle of the part; a piece of lint, wetted in the extract of lead, is then to be applied cold, round the toe, and the lint moistened from time to time with more of the extract. In a few hours all inflammation will have subsided, and if care be taken not to repeat the pressure, but use a large boot, the bunion will be cured. If it be preferred, a couple of leeches may be applied, and, after the bleeding, a lotion. But in almost every case, the above treatment once or twice repeated will be certain to effect a cure.

Bunk, *n.* [Swed. *bunke*, a coop, a tub.] A wooden receptacle in the form of a box, which serves for a seat by day, and for a bed at night. (U. S.)

(*Naut.*) A sleeping-berth on board ship.

Bunk, *v. i.* To retire to rest in a bunk. (U. S.)

Bunka'ra, or BLUE RIVER, in *Colorado Territory*, a river which, rising in the Rocky Mountains, takes a S.W. course, unites with the Gunnison River in Lake co., and forms Grand River.

Bunk'er, *n.* [Scot. *bunker*, a bench.] A large bin, or hollow bench, used as a receptacle for various things.

—A description of box which serves as a seat. (Used in Scotland.)

Bun'ker Hill, an eminence, 110 feet high, situate in Charlestown, Massachusetts, connected by a ridge with another elevation, 75 ft. high, named Breed's Hill. These heights are memorable as being the seat of a battle fought bet. the British and American forces, June 17, 1775, and known under the name of *Bunker Hill.* The city of Boston was occupied by the British under Gen. Gage, who had resolved to begin offensive operations against the rebels. This design being known in the American camp, it was determined to seize and fortify the heights of Charlestown on the night of the 16th of June. The execution of this perilous mission was confided to Cols. W. Prescott and Pepperell at the head of a brigade of 1,000 men; and at dawn of day a strong redoubt was already completed on Breed's Hill. About 1,500 Americans advanced successively to the relief of Prescott, and Gen. Warren entered the redoubt as a volunteer, refusing the command which was tendered to him. At about 2½ o'clock, two columns of the British advanced to a simultaneous assault; they were received with a terrific fire, and twice repulsed in disorder. When the Americans had exhausted all their ammunition, Prescott gave the order for retreat. They received a destructive volley as they left the redoubt, and Warren fell, shot through the head with a bullet. The retreat was harassed by a raking fire from the British ships and batteries, but there was no pursuit beyond Charlestown Neck. The British loss was

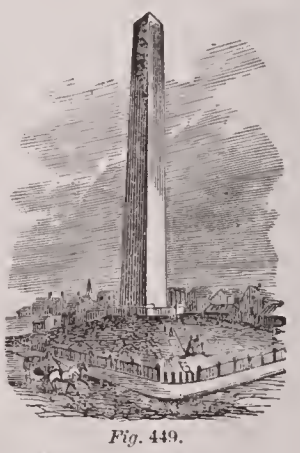


Fig. 449.
BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.

226 officers and men killed, and 828 wounded; that of the Americans 145 killed or missing, and 304 wounded. Although a defeat, the moral result of this action was great. The Americans had seen superior numbers of the disciplined soldiers of England retreat before their fire, and given the glorious proof that they were able to preserve their liberties. On Breed's Hill, and near the spot where Warren fell, stands now the *Bunker Hill Monument*, the corner-stone of which was laid by the Marquis de Lafayette, June 17, 1825. This monument was inaugurated June 17, 1843. It consists of a plain granite shaft, 220 feet high, 31 feet square at the base, and 15 at the top. Within is a winding staircase, by which it is ascended to a chamber immediately under the apex, 11 feet in diameter, containing four windows, which afford a magnificent panoramic view of the surrounding country.

Bunker Hill, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Macoupin co., 20 m. N.E. of Alton; *pop.* abt. 920.

Bunker Hill, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Miami co., abt. 6 m. S. by W. of Peru.

Bunker Hill, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Ingham co., 70 m. W.N.W. of Detroit; *pop.* 957.

Bunker Hill, in *Missouri*, a P. O. of Lewis co.

Bunker Hill, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Butler co., 10 m. W. by N. of Hamilton.

Bunker Hill, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Giles co.

Bunker Hill, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Bedford co.

Bunker's Hill, in *Wisconsin*, a P. O. of Grant co.

Bun'kum, *n.* See BUNCOMBE.

Bunmahon, (*bun'mān,*) a bathing resort of Ireland, co. of Waterford, and 14 m. S.W. of the latter city; *pop.* 1,948.

Bunn, *n.* [Scot. *bun*; Ir. *bonna.*] A kind of sweet bread; a cake.

Bun'ner's, in *W. Virginia*, a P. O. of Marion co.

Bunn'nian, Bun'yon, *n.* See BUNION.

Bun'ny, *n.* (*Mining.*) In tin and copper mining, a large collection of ore without any vein coming into, or going out of it.

Bunrat'ty, a par. of Ireland, co. Clare, on the Shannon.

Bunrat'ty, (UPPER and LOWER,) two baronies of Ireland, co. Clare.

Bun'sen, CHRISTIAN KARL JOSIAS, BARON, an eminent German diplomatist, theologian, and author, B. 1791. He was educated at Göttingen, and early distinguished himself by his scholarly acquirements, and knowledge of the Old German, Icelandic, Persic, Arabic, and other languages. In 1818 he was appointed secretary to the Prussian embassy at Rome, under Niebuhr. In 1827, he succeeded the latter as minister there, and amidst his archæological and other studies, his attention was directed to Egyptian antiquities by Champollion's visit to Rome, in 1826. To the importance of the great discovery made by Champollion, *B.*'s eyes were immediately opened; and, in his grand work on Egypt, he has done ample justice to the genius of the great Frenchman. In 1841, he was appointed minister to the court of St. James', where he remained for 14 years. His works are too numerous to notice here, embracing, as they do, almost the entire range of theological and archæological study, but we mention his *Egypt's Place in Universal History*, (Hamburg and Gotha, 1845–57, 5 vols.,) perhaps his greatest production. D. 1860.

Bunt, *n.* [Dan. *bundt*; Swed. *bunt*, a bundle, a bunch, a protuberance.] (*Naut.*) The middle part of a sail formed into a bag, belly, or cavity, that it may gather more wind.

(*Agric.*) A disease of wheat and other grains. — See UREDO.

—*v. i.* To swell or belly out; as, the sail *bunts.*

—To butt with the horns; — spoken of a stag.

Bun'tam Falls, in *Connecticut*, a village of Litchfield co., 25 m. W. of Hartford.

Bunt'er, *n.* [O. Eng. *bunt*, a mushroom.] A cant phrase for a female rag-picker; hence, by implication, a low, coarse woman.

Bun'tine, *n.* (*Naut.*) See BUNTING.

Bunt'ing, *n.* [Swed. *bunt.*] (*Zoöl.*) See PLECTROPHANES.

Bunt'ing, *n.* [Du. *bont*, particolored.] (*Naut.*) Thin woollen stuff of different colors, of which ships' colors are made; hence, the flags themselves are often so called; as, there was a fine display of *bunting.*

Bunt'line, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope used for gathering up the centre part of a square sail. — *Buntline cloth*, the lining sewed up the sail in the direction of the buntline, to prevent the rope from chafing the sail.

Bun'yan, JOHN, one of the most popular of religious English writers, B. at Elstow, 1628. He was originally a travelling tinker, and having neither been taught to read nor to write, led a profane kind of life for some years; at length his attention was happily drawn to serious subjects, and he began to study the Scriptures, of which he acquired a great knowledge. In the civil war he took the side of the Parliament. About 1655 he became a member of, and was accustomed to address, a Baptist congregation at Bedford. On this account he was, at the Restoration, confined in the jail of that town for twelve years and a half, supporting himself and family by tagging laces. Here he wrote his esteemed *Pilgrim's Progress*, a religious allegory, which has received universal praise and been translated into many languages. On his release from prison, he became teacher of the Baptist congregation at Bedford, often travelling through different parts of England to visit the people of that persuasion, and was consequently called "Bishop Bunyan." D. in London, 1688.

Bunz'lau, or BUNTZLAU, (*boonts'lou,*) a town of Prussia, in Silesia, on the Bober, 25 m. W.N.W. of Liegnitz; *pop.* 8,125.

Bunz'lau, (JUNG,) a town of Austria, in Bohemia, on the Iser, 32 m. N.E. of Prague; *pop.* 5,866.

Buo'lick, a parish of Ireland, co. Tipperary.

Buol-Schau'enstein, KARL FERDINAND, COUNT VON, an Austrian statesman, B. 1797. He was ambassador at Carlsruhe (1828), at Stuttgart (1838), at Turin (1844), at St. Petersburg (1848), and at London (1851). On Schwartzenberg's death, *B.* became minister for foreign affairs, and retired in May, 1859, the month following the declaration of war against Sardinia. D. 1865.

Buonarotti. See MICHAEL ANGELO.

Buoy, (*boi,*) *n.* [Fr. *bouée*, from Sp. *bóya*; Du. *boei.*] (*Naut.*) A block of wood, cork, &c., used as a float; a floating body formed of wood, and very often of hollow iron, moored over a certain spot, to indicate the situation of a shoal or sand-bank, and to mark out the course

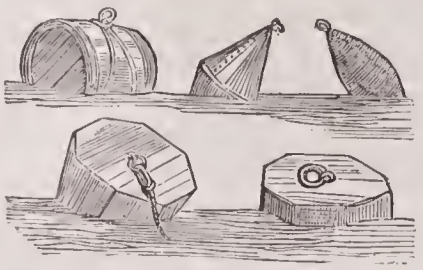


Fig. 450. — VARIOUS FORMS OF BUOYS.

a ship is to steer. When used for this purpose, *B.* are usually close vessels of conical form, of large dimensions in order that they may be seen from a distance; and generally painted of some particular color, so as to be readily distinguished from one another. Some *B.* have a bell attached to them, particularly those stationed on coasts liable to fogs. Small iron *B.* are used for the purpose of indicating the situation of ships' anchors (to which they are fastened by a rope), in order that the ship may be prevented from running foul of the anchor, and that the anchor and cable may be recovered when the latter has been broken or cut. — *To stream the buoy.* To allow it to drop into the water by the vessels before letting go the anchor.

—*v. a.* To keep afloat; to bear up. (Used generally before *up.*)

"Presbytery, . . . was lately *buoyed up* in Scotland by the like artifice of a covenant." — *King Charles I.*

—To support or sustain; to keep from sinking into despondency; as, *buoyed* on hope.

—To place or fix buoys; to mark by buoys; as, to *buoy* a channel.

—*v. i.* To float; to rise by specific lightness.

"Rising merit will *buoy* me up at last." — *Pope.*

Buoyage, (*boi'age,*) *n.* Buoys collectively; a complete set of buoys for the service of a harbor — Duties or tolls levied on vessels for the use of buoys.

Buoy'ance, *n.* Buoyancy. (Used poetically.) (R.)

Buoyancy, (*boi'an-sē,*) *n.* The quality of being buoyant, or floating, or of floating on the surface of water, or in the atmosphere; as, the *buoyancy* of a cork.

"All the winged tribes owe their flight and *buoyancy* to it." *Derham.*

—Lightness of spirits; vivacity; cheerfulness; as *buoyancy* of manner.

(*Phys.*) The weight of a floating body, measured by the volume of fluid displaced.

Buoy'ant, *a.* [From *buoy.*] Floating; light; elastic; as, *buoyant* as a wave.

"I swum with the tide, and the water under me was *buoyant.*" *Dryden.*

—Vivacious; sprightly; cheerful; as, a *buoyant* mind.

"His once so vivid nerves,
So full of *buoyant* spirit, now no more
Inspire the course." — *Thomson.*

Buoy'antly, *adv.* In a buoyant manner.

Buoy'-rope, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope which fastens a buoy to the anchor.

Bupres'tris, *n.*, and BUPRESTIDÆ, *pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus and family of Coleopterous insects, distinguished by



Fig. 451. — BUPRESTIS.

the toothed or serrated form of the antennæ, and the splendor of its colors; many of its species having spots of golden hue upon an emerald ground, whilst in others azure glitters upon the gold. The *B.* are hard-shelled beetles, often brilliantly colored, of an elliptical or oblong oval form; the legs are rather short, and the feet are formed for standing firmly, rather than for rapid motion. The larvæ are wood-eaters or borers; and both fruit- and forest-trees are very subject to their attacks. There exist nearly 500 species, the most brilliant of which are found chiefly in tropical climates.

Bupla'ga, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) There is but one species which constitutes this genus of birds of the family *Fringillidæ*, and that is the African Beef-eater, or Ox pecker, *B. Africana.* It is said to be frequently found in Senegal, and that its chief food consists in the larvæ of *astri*, or bot-flies, which it sedulously extracts from the backs of cattle: hence its name. It measures about eight inches and a half in length; is ruddy-brown above, and of a dull yellowish white beneath. The bill is nearly an inch long, yellowish, with a red tip; the legs and claws are brown. — It is extremely wild or shy, and is usually seen in small flocks of six or eight together.

Bur, Burr, (*bèr,*) *n.* [Fr. *bourre*, down, from L. Lat. *burra*; W. *bàr*, a bushy head, a bunch; Ir. *bor*, a bunch or knob.] The rough, prickly head of the burdock, chestnut, &c.

—The indurated edge left by a tool in cutting, or trimming metal, &c. The rough neck left after casting a bullet.

—The lobe of the ear. — The sweetbread. — A clinker-stone or brick. — A broad circle of iron on a tilting-spear.

—A guttural enunciation of the *r*, formed by trilling the surface of the palate against the back part of the tongue. Frequently called the *Northumbrian burr*, from its peculiarity to the speech of the people of Northumberland, and the English Border.

(*Mech.*) A small circular saw. — A sort of triangular chisel.

(*Engraving.*) A slight ridge of metal raised on the edges of a line by the *graver* or *the dry point.* As the bur produces an effect like a smear, it is usually regarded as a defect, and scraped off. Some etchers, however, take advantage of it to deepen their shadows, and Rembrandt made use of it in this way with telling effect.

Buras Settlement, in *Louisiana*, a post-office of Plaquemines co.

Bu'ratite, *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrated carbonate of copper, containing also zinc and lime, occurring in the radiating needles at Chessy in France, and in the Altai Mountains.

Bur'bank, in *Minnesota*, a post-office of Monongalia co.

Bur'bank, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Wayne co.

Bur'bois, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Gasconade co.

Bur'bot, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See LOTA.

Burch Creek, in *Indiana*, Clay co., empties into Eel River.

Burch'ville, in *Michigan*, a post-township of St. Clair co., 80 m. N.N.E. of Detroit; *pop.* 726.

Burckhardt, (*burk'hard,*) JOHANN LUDWIG, a celebrated explorer, *B.* at Lausanne in 1784. He studied at Leipzig and Göttingen, went to England in 1808, and in 1809 was sent by the English African Society on an exploring expedition into Africa. He first repaired to Aleppo, where, during a three years' residence, he metamorphosed both his outward and inward man into a true Mussulman: an operation which he performed with such success, that, afterwards, when a doubt had been raised as to his creed, he was examined by two *ulemas* (or priests), and by them declared not only a true, but a deeply learned Moslem. In 1812 he travelled through Egypt, up the Nile to Nubia, through the Nubian desert, and across the Red Sea to Mecca, in order to study Mohammedanism at its fountain-head. Thence he joined in a pilgrimage to Mount Ararat, by which he acquired the title of *hadji*, *i. e.* pilgrim. In 1815, *B.* returned to Cairo, and made preparations for his long intended journey to Fezzan; when, however, the caravan was just about to start, he died of a fever, 17th Oct., 1817, and was honorably buried in a Mohammedan cemetery. His journals were published after his death, at London. A German edition appeared at Weimar. For truth, accuracy, and minute observation, they are hardly to be excelled. His *Notes on the Bedouins and Wahabees*, (London, 1830,) and his *Arabic Proverbs*, (London, 1831,) are also highly valuable works.

Bur'dach, KARL FRIEDRICH, a well-known German physiologist, B. in Leipzig, June 12, 1776. He was professor of anatomy and physiology in Dorpat from 1811 to 1814, when he accepted the same chair in the University of Königsberg, which he held until his death in 1847. He was a man of fine ability, and an arduous worker in science; he is the author of many works on anatomy, physiology, &c., and is well known for his works, *The Formation and Life of the Brain and Spinal Marrow; Medical Jurisprudence; Physiology of the Nervous System*, &c.

Bürde-Ney, JENNY, one of the most famous German singers of the present day, B. in Gratz, 1828. She was educated from girlhood for the stage, appearing in children's roles at Vienna and Pesth. Her début as an opera-singer was made in the latter city. She was then called to Olmütz, Prague, Vienna, and Dresden, to fill engagements. She has filled two engagements in London with great *éclat.* In 1854 she married the actor Emil Bürde.

Burdelais', *n.* [Fr. *bourdelais*, from *Bordeaux.*] A sort of grape.

Burden, (*ber'dn,*) *n.* (Written also BURTHEN.) [A.S. *byrden*, *byrthen*, from *beran*, to bear; Ger. *bürde.*] That which is borne or carried; a load; a weight; as, he bore a *burden* on his back.

"And the gay grandsire, skill'd in gestic lore,
Has frisk'd beneath the *burden* of three-score."—*Goldsmith.*

—That which is grievous, oppressive, or wearisome; as, the *burden* of pain.

"Deaf, giddy, helpless, left alone,
To all my friends a *burden* grown."—*Swift.*

—A fixed quantity of a certain commodity; as, a *burden* of steel, (120 lbs.)

(*Naut.*) The contents of a ship; freight: cargo; the tonnage capacity of a vessel; as, a ship of five hundred tons *burden*.

Bur'den, *n.* [Fr. *bourdon.*] The chorus or refrain of a song; the bob of a melody; hence, that which is often repeated, or on which one dwells; as, the *burden* of a tale.

"At ev'ry close she made, th' attending throng
Reply'd, and bore the *burden* of the song."—*Dryden.*

(*Mus.*) The drone or bass of a musical instrument; the drum of a bagpipe.

(*Mining.*) The tops or heads of stream-work which lie over the stream of tin, and which must first be cleansed.—*Beast of burden.* Any animal employed in carrying a burden.—*Burden of proof.* (*Law.*) The duty of proving a fact in dispute on an issue raised.

Bur'den, *v. a.* To load; to encumber with a weight; as, to *burden* a camel.

"*Burden* not thyself above thy power."—*Eccl.* xlii. 2.

—To oppress with anything hard to be borne; as, to *burden* one's self with a wife.

"With meats and drinks they had suffic'd,
Not *burden'd* nature."—*Milton.*

—To impose a weight upon as a load to be borne; as, to *burden* another with one's own responsibility.

Bur'dener, *n.* An oppressor; one who loads.

Bur'denous, *a.* Grievous; oppressive; wearisome.

"Nor let it be light to thee, which to me is so *burdenous.*"
Sir P. Sidney.

—Useless; cumbersome.

"But to sit idle on the household earth,
A *burd'nous* drone, to visitants a gaze."—*Milton.*

Bur'densome, *a.* Grievous to be borne; heavy; weighty; oppressive.

"Could I but live till *burdensome* they prove,
My life would be immortal as my love."—*Dryden.*

Bur'densomely, *adv.* In a burdensome manner.

Bur'densomeness, *n.* Weight; heaviness; causing uneasiness or oppression.

Burdett', Sir Francis, Bart., a celebrated English politician, b. 1770. He sat in the British parliament for 40 years, as a Liberal of the most ultra type; was one of the earliest advocates of parliamentary reform, and suffered bitter persecutions at the hands of the Tory government of those times. He was twice imprisoned in the Tower of London for his out-spoken Liberalism, fined $5,000, and condemned to three months' further imprisonment in the King's Bench. He was idolized by the great mass of the English people, and d. in 1844. His daughter is Miss Burdett Coutts, well known for her boundless wealth and philanthropy.

Burdett, (*bur-det'*,) in *New York*, a village of Tompkins co., on Seneca Lake, 180 m. W. by S. of Albany: *pop.* about 600.

—A post-village of Schuyler co., 3 m. from Watkins; *pop.* about 550

Bur'dickville, in *Michigan*, a P. O. of Leelenaw co.

Bur'dock, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Lappa.

Bur'don, Bur'den, *n.* [Fr. *bourdan.*] A pilgrim's staff.—*Chaucer.*

Burdwan, (*boord'wan,*) a district of Hindostan, pres. and prov. Bengal; between Lat. 22° and 24° N., and Lon. 87° 20′ and 88° 25′ E.; having N. Beerbhoom, E. Nuddea, S. Hooghly, and W. the Jungle Mehals dist.; *area*, 2,000 sq. m. This is one of the most productive territories of India, and being environed by jungles N. and S., appears like a garden surrounded by a wilderness. The chief articles of produce are indigo, sugar, cotton, tobacco, and mulberry-trees. A principal part of the wealth of *B.* lies in its coal mines, which are very extensive. The zemindars (or proprietors) are very opulent, and the proportion of Mohammedans to Hindoos is about one to five. *B.* became subject to the British in 1760. *Cap.* Burdwan. *Pop.* Estimated at 1,500,000.

Burdwan, a city, and cap. of the above prov., 60 m. N.N.W. of Calcutta; Lat. 23° 15′ N., Lon. 87° 57′ E. *Pop.* about 54,000.

Bureau, (*bū'rō*) *n.* [Fr. *bureau*; O. Fr. *bure, burel*, thick cloth made of wool dyed *rel* or *russet*, from L. Lat. *burrus*, red and black.] Originally, a thick, coarse, brownish kind of cloth made of wool; hence, a writing-table, for which it formed a covering, with drawers to contain papers.

"For not the desk with silver nails,
Nor *bureau* of expense, . . . avails
To writing of good sense."—*Swift.*

—An office, court, or place wherein public business is transacted; as, a banker's *bureau.*

—A department, or organized company of persons, appointed to control or take charge of certain public duties; as, the Freedmen's *Bureau.*—In the classification of public officers of government, and the distribution of duties among them, a *B.* is understood to be a division of the great departments of which the secretaries, or chief officers, constitute the *cabinet.*

—A wardrobe, or article of furniture for the safe-keeping of clothes, &c. (Used in the U. States.) In England, a name sometimes given to a closet, or *garde-de-vin.*

Bureau, (*bu'rō,*) in *Illinois*, a N.W. county, bounded S.E. by the Illinois River, and watered by Green River and Bureau Creek. *Area*, 800 sq. m. *Surface*, diversified. *Soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Princeton. *Pop.* 32,415.

—A township of Bureau co.; *pop.* 1,145.

Bureaueraey, (*bu-rō'kra-sy,*) *n.* [Fr. *bureaucratie.*] The system by which the business of administration is carried on in departments, each under the control of a chief; in contradistinction to those systems in which government officials have a co-ordinate authority.

Bureauerat'ie, *a.* Pertaining to, or having the form of, a bureaucracy.

Bureau'cratist, *n.* An upholder, or supporter of bureaucracy.

Bu'reau Creek, in *Illinois*, empties into the Illinois River, in Putnam co.

Bu'reau Junction, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Bureau co., 47 m. N.N.E. of Peoria, and 30 W. of Ottawa.

Bu'ren, Martin Van. See Van Buren.

Burette, (*bu-ret'*,) *n.* (*Chem.*) An instrument occasionally used in the laboratory, and the assay office, for the purpose of dividing a given portion of any liquid into 100 or 1,000 equal parts.

Bur'ford's Landing, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Wilcox co.

Burg, Burgh, (*berg,*) *n.* See Borough.

Burg, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Saxony, reg. Magdeburg, on the Ille, 13 m. N.E. of Magdeburg. *Manuf.* Woollens and snuff. *Pop.* 16,632.

Burgage, (*berg'aj,*) *n.* [From *burg.*] (*Eng. Law.*) A species of tenure in boroughs, cities, and towns, under which citizens hold tenements of the sovereign, or other person, at a certain rent

Burgall, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Ctenolabrus.

Burgamot', *n.* A variety of pear.—A perfume. See Bergamot.

Bur'ganet, Bur'gonet, *n.* [Fr. *bourguignotte*, from *Burgundy.*] The upper part or ridge above the crown-piece or *curvalière* of the ancient helmet, upon which the heraldic crest of the knight's family was attached, and to which a panache of feathers was sometimes superadded. Hence, *B.* is sometimes used to signify the heraldic crest itself; and, at other times, the entire knightly casque so crested.

Bur'gas, or Burghaz, a town of Turkey in Europe, prov. Roumelia, on a promontory of the Black Sea, 70 m. N.E. of Adrianople; *pop.* 6,538.

Bur'gaw Depot, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of New Hanover co.

Bur'gee, *n.* Small coal for burning in the furnaces of engines.

(*Naut.*) A distinguishing ensign or pennant ending in two points, used by yachts and merchant-vessels.

Bur'geo Islands, between Newfoundland and Cape Breton, Lat. 47° 33′ N., Lon. 57° 44′ W. They belong to Great Britain. *Pop.* abt. 800.

Burgeois, *n.* See Bourgeois.

Bur'geon, *v. i.* See Bourgeon.

—*n.* (*Hort.*) A knot or button put forth by the branch of a tree in spring.

Burger, (*bōōr'jer,*) Gottfried August, a German poet, b. in Molmerswende, 1748; d. 1794. Well known for his ballads, most of which have been translated into all the langnages of the civilized world. He wrote *Lenore* (translated by Sir Walter Scott); *Lenardo and Blandine*; *The Wild Hunter*, &c.

Burgermeister, *n.* The title of the chief magistrate of a city or town in Germany; corresponding to our *mayor*, and to the French *maire.*

Burgess, Tristam, an American statesman and orator, b. in Rochester, Massachusetts, 1770. He was elected as a representative to Congress in 1825, and successively re-elected till 1835, when he was defeated by the candidate of the Democratic party. During the ten years of his congressional career, there was scarcely a question of any importance which he did not illustrate with his convincing logic, his persuasive eloquence, or his blighting satire. D. 1853.

Bur'gess, *n.* [Fr. *bourgeois*, from L. Lat. *burgensis*, from *burg.*] An inhabitant of a borough or walled town; a freeman of a borough; a representative of a borough in the English parliament.

—A magistrate of a borough. An officer who discharges the same duties for a borough that a mayor does for a city. The word is used in this sense in Pennsylvania.

Bur'gess, or Bur'gessbeg, a parish of Ireland, co. Tipperary.

Bur'gess, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Clinton co., 38 m. S.S.W. of Dubuque.

Bur'gesship, *n.* State, privilege, and position of a burgess.

Bur'get's Corner, in *Indiana*, a P. O. of Clinton co.

Bur'gettstown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Washington co., 20 m. N.N.W. of Washington, the co. seat.

Burg'grave, Bur'grave, *n* [Ger. *burg-graf.*] In Germany, the feudal title for a castellan, or lord of a castle, having the right of private justice, and of imposing taxes, &c.

Burgh, *n.* See Borough.

Burgh'bote, *n.* (*Old Eng. Law.*) An impost levied for the raising or repairing of the defences of a borough or city.

Burgh-breech, (*burg'brēch,*) *n.* (*Old Eng. Law.*) A breach of the peace.

Burgher, (*borg'er,*) *n.* A burgess or freeman of a burgh or borough.

(*Eccl. Hist.*) In Scotland, a member of the seceding party from the Scottish church (1747) which asserted the legality of the burgess-oath (abiding by "the true religion professed within the realm"), their opponents being denominated *anti-burghers.*

Burgh'ermaster, *n.* See Burgermeister.

Burgh'ership, *n.* Quality or privilege of a burgher; citizenship.

Burgh Hill, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Trumbull co., 17 m. E.N.E. of Warren.

Burgh'-holder, *n.* See Borsholder.

Burgh'-master, *n.* A burgermeister.

(*Mining.*) An officer in tin-mines, called also *bar-master* and *bailiff.*

Burgh'-mote, *n.* [*Burgh* and *mote*, meeting.] The Court of Wards of a borough; a municipal court.

Burglar, (*berg'ler,*) *n.* [*Burg.* and Arm. *laer*, a thief; Lat. *latro*; Fr. *larron.*] One guilty of burglary.

Burgla'rious, *a.* Pertaining to burglary; constituting the crime of burglary.

Burgla'riously, *adv.* In the manner of a burglar; with an intent to commit burglary.

Burg'lary, *n.* [L. Lat. *burgi latrocinium.*] (*Law.*) The breaking and entering the dwelling-house of another in the night-time, with intent to commit a felony. This offence is punishable by penal servitude or imprisonment.

"Flat *burglary* as ever was committed."—*Shaks.*

Burgo, a town of Spain, 36 m. W. of Malaga; *pop.* 2,500.

Burgomaster, *n.* See Burgermeister.

(*Zoöt.*) See Gull.

Bur'gonet, *n.* See Burganet.

Burgos, (*boor'gos,*) a city of Spain, cap. prov. of same name, on the Arlançon, 134 m. N. of Madrid, and 59 S.W. of Vittoria. The city is of irregular shape, but is clean and generally handsome. It has a fine Gothic cathedral; and from having been the cradle of the two most renowned warriors of Spain,—Ferdinand Gonzales, and the Cid Campeador.—*B.* contains a triumphal arch in memory of the former, and a monument to the latter. *Manuf.* Leather, woollens, and hats. *B.* was formerly the residence of the counts of Castile, and of many of the Castilian kings. *Pop.* 25,721.

Bur'gout, Bur'goo, *n.* A kind of thick porridge eaten by seamen.

Burgoyne', John, an English general, and dramatic author, b. abt. 1730. After having served with distinction in Portugal, he was sent to America in 1775. He joined General Gage at Boston, with large reinforcements, and witnessed, from one of the batteries in that city, the famous battle of Bunker Hill, of which he has left an animated description. After proceeding to Canada as governor, he returned to England, but, in 1777, was dispatched to take command of that expedition from Canada against the U. States, the failure of which so largely contributed to the establishment of American freedom. Few battles, indeed, have achieved, in their ultimate influence, results so great as the surrender of *B.*, with 5,791 fighting-men, well provided with artillery, at Saratoga, to the army of General Gates. It gave heart to the colonists, confirmed them in their resistance, and, in England, greatly strengthened the hands of those opposed to a continuance of the struggle. *B.*, on his return home, was received by the king with marked disfavor. He defended himself with eloquence, and demanded an inquiry. The inquiry was commenced, but summarily stopped by a prorogation of parliament. Although *B.* did not possess the genius of a great general, and was in many respects utterly inadequate to the tasks imposed upon him, yet no one can read the work published in his defence—*State of the Expedition from Canada*, London, 1780—without acknowledging his courage, and detecting qualities, which, in a less exalted station, might have been of service to his country. Disgusted with his treatment by the govt., he retired into private life, and devoted his leisure to the production of dramas, many of which, as the *Maid of the Oaks*, *The Lord of the Manor*, &c., were highly popular in their day. His best play, *The Heiress*, still keeps the stage. D. 1792.

Bur'grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Cenchrus.

Bur'grave, *n.* See Burggrave.

Burgundy. [Fr. *Bourgogne.*] An ancient province of France, now forming the departments of Cote d'Or, Saone-et-Loire, Ain, and part of Yonne. Dijon was the capital of *B.* The ancient Burgundians (*Burgundi* or *Burgundiones*), originally a German tribe, were at first settled on the banks of the Oder and the Vistula, and afterwards extended themselves to the Rhine and the Neckar, and, in 407, penetrated into Roman Gaul. Their conversion to Christianity took place in the course of eight days! They adopted a brief Arian confession of faith, and were baptized. From 407 to 534, the kingdom of *B.* was several times divided; and in 451, Gundicar, king of *B.*, with 10,000 men, confronted Attila, but was defeated and slain. The tradition of this overthrow of the old Burgundians is still preserved in a confused form in the *Nibelungen Lied.* In 534, *B.* passed under the rule of the Franks; but the weak government of the later Carlovingian kings allowed it to become once more independent, and it was named the *kingdom of Arles*, from the residence of its first king. Boso, who died 887. He was succeeded by his son Louis; and after a time of contention, and division of the French territories, Duke Rudolf, nephew of King Hugo of France, made himself ruler of Upper *B.*, and was followed by Rudolf II. (912), who was crowned king of Italy in 921, and united Lower *B.*, or Arles, to his own kingdom in 928. Conrad the Peaceable succeeded, and after him Rudolf III., who dying without male issue in 1033, bequeathed his kingdom to the Emperor Conrad II. of Germany, whose son, Henry III., made it a duchy of the German empire. With Philip the Good, the founder of the new ducal dynasty of *B.*, a new and splendid æra was commenced, in 1363, and was continued to the death of Charles the Bold (*q. v.*), in 1477, who left no male issue. *B.* was then incorporated with France.

Burgundy Pitch, *n.* (*Med.*) A resin obtained from the species of fir known as the white pine. It is, however, seldom obtained pure, a common pine resin being mixed with it. Burgundy pitch is only used in the composition of plasters, in which it is retained on account of its warm, stimulating properties. It is employed in the manufacture of the pitch plaster, *emplastrum picis,*

and in making the common warming plaster—a combination of Burgundy pitch, litharge plaster, and blister plaster.

Burgundy Wines, *n. pl.* These celebrated French wines derive their name from the ancient province of Burgundy. They are wines of delicious flavor and bouquet, and are often recommended in the cure of disease, as a light, diffusible stimulant, on account of the small percentage of alcohol contained in them. They are imperfectly known in this country, to which it has been believed that they would not well bear a sea-voyage. It has been ascertained that, in well-corked bottles, the *B.* wines may be imported in good condition, but we do not believe, as has been said, that they improve by crossing the Atlantic. The most renowned red wines of *B.* are *Romané-Conti, Clos Vougôt, Chambertin, Nuits, Richebourg,* and *Beaune.* The *Chablis,* a white wine, is relatively inferior to the red products of *B.*, though preferred by some to the best growths of white Bordeaux (claret). The annual product of wine in *B.* is about 7,000,000 gallons.

Burial, (*ber'e-al,*) *n.* Act of burying; interment; a sepulture; a funeral.—See SEPULTURE.

(*Law.*) No *B.* is lawful unless made in conformity with the local regulations; and when a dead body has been found, it cannot be lawfully buried until the coroner has held an inquest over it.

Burial Service. That portion of a religious service relating to the interment of the dead; as, the English *burial service.*

Burial-ground, *n.* A place appropriated for depositing the dead; a cemetery.

Bu'ridan, JEAN, a French scholastic philosopher, B. at Bethune, flourished in the 14th century. The events of his life, as well as the manner of his death, are very obscure. One account states, that he was thrown into the Seine, by command of Marguerite de Bourgogne, daughter in-law of Philippe le Bel, whose infidelities he had rebuked. Another, later, but less mythical-looking account, states that *B.* was driven from France as a disciple of Occam, and fled to Austria, where he founded a school. He is now but known for an apologue which he invented to illustrate the doctrine of free will. "An ass," says he, "placed midway between two bundles of hay, would maintain his position, and die of starvation, if he had no choice; but if he turns to one side or the other for the purpose of satisfying his appetite, then he has choice, and of course freedom of will." This proposition, commonly called "Buridan's ass," was long a source of great perplexity to the schools. It has been said that this celebrated sophism was adduced, not by *B.*, but by his adversaries, who wished to ridicule his metaphysical doctrine of *Determinism.* D. 1538.

Bur'ier, *n.* One who buries; that which covers or conceals

Bu'rin, *n.* [Fr. *burin*; It. *borino, bolino,* from the root of *bore* or *bite.*] A graver; an instrument for engraving. See GRAVER.

Bu'rin, a S. district of Newfoundland.

Burk, in *Iowa,* a post-office of Benton co.

Burke, *v. a.* [From the name of an Irishman who first perpetrated the crime in 1829.] To murder in order to obtain the body for dissection. (B.)—To dispose of in a quiet, unobtrusive manner; to shelve; as, to *burke* a question

Burke, EDMUND, an eminent author, statesman, and orator, B., of a good Irish family, at Dublin, 1730. After leaving Trinity College in that city, where he had acquitted himself brilliantly, he resorted to London in 1749, where he became an associate of the most eminent literary characters of that day. In 1756, he published his celebrated *Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful,* which at once placed him in the front rank of authors. In 1765, *B.* became secretary to the Marquis of Rockingham, prime-minister of England, and obtained a seat in Parliament, where he joined the Whig party. In 1769 appeared his observations *On the Present State of the Nation,* which elicited such admiration as to draw upon *B.* the credit of the authorship of the letters of "Junius," which appeared about the same time. On the outbreak of the American War, *B.* espoused the side of the colonists, and on the 19th April, 1774, in the debate for repealing the duty on tea, levied on the American people, he delivered a speech that electrified the British senate. *B.* steadily continued to be the champion of liberal measures in the English parliament, and, in 1782, was made a privy-councillor, and paymaster of the forces. Shortly afterwards, on Mr. Pitt taking the head of the govt., *B.* became, in conjunction with his illustrious friend Fox, one of the leaders of the opposition. In 1788, on the trial of Warren Hastings (*q. v.*), late governor-general of India, for "high crimes and misdemeanours," *B* was one of the managers of the impeachment. On the third day of this momentous trial (which lasted for 10 years), *B.* delivered in the English House of Commons a speech only equalled by the famous "Begum" speech of his friend Sheridan. This wonderful masterpiece of commanding oratory held parliament for nine days under a spell of mingled awe and admiration. On the outbreak of the French revolution, he defended the cause of the French royal family, and denounced the excesses of the revolutionists in such unmeasured language as estranged him from his old political associates. In particular, his championship of the lovely and unfortunate Marie Antoinette was one of those episodes of the old knightly spirit of past days, resuscitated to redeem the barbarous proletarianism of the time. It was in this speech, when describing the woes of this hapless queen, that he uttered his memorable words, "The age of chivalry is past, 'tis gone!" *B.* next produced his *Reflections on the Revolution of France,* a work which has had no equal in knowledge, eloquence, or insight into the tortuous spirit of party. Within the year, 19,000 copies of this work were sold in England, and 13,000 in France. It produced an effect such as no other political essay ever had; it arrested the violent progress of the revolutionary spirit in England, and gave the first and most decisive check to the disorganizing influences which were rapidly spreading through Europe. This great Irishman D. 7th July, 1797.

Burke, in *Georgia,* an E. county, divided from S. Carolina by the Savannah River; *area,* 1,040 sq. m. It is drained by the Ogeechee River and Rocky and Brier creeks. *Surface.* Undulating. *Soil.* Excellent, with substrata of limestone and gypsum. Agate and jasper are also obtained. *Cap.* Waynesborough. *Pop.* 17,679.

Burke, in *New York,* a twp. of Franklin co., *Pop.* 2,141.

Burke, in *North Carolina,* a W. county, having an area of about 450 sq. m. It is watered by Catawba and Linville rivers and by Mulberry Creek. *Surface.* Hilly, being skirted on the N.W. by the Blue Ridge. *Soil.* Tolerably good. This county was named after the illustrious British statesman, Edmund Burke. *Cap.* Morgantown. *Pop.* 9,777.

Burke, in *Vermont,* a post-township of Caledonia co., 48 m. N.E. of Montpelier. *Manf.* Starch, leather, &c. *Pop.* 1,162.

Burke, in *Wisconsin,* a post-township of Dane co.; *pop.* 1,127.

Burk'er, *n.* One who burks, or commits burking.

Burkes'ville, in *Kentucky,* a post-village, cap. of Cumberland co., on Cumberland River, 116 m. S. by W. of Frankfort; *pop.* 2,774.

Burkesville, in *Virginia,* a village of Prince Edward co., 52 m. W. of Petersburg.

Bur'kettsville, in *Maryland,* a post-office of Frederick co.

Burke'ville, in *Texas,* a post-village, cap. of Newton co., on Little Cow Creek, 340 m. E. by N. of Austin City.

Burk'ism, *n.* The practice of quietly murdering people, in order to sell their bodies for dissection.

Burk's Garden, in *Virginia,* a P. O. of Tazewell co.

Burks'ville, in *Illinois,* a P. O. of Monroe co.

Burksville, in *Virginia,* a P. O. of Nottaway co.

Burl, (*berl,*) *v. a.* [From *burr.*] To remove burs, knots, loose thread, &c. from cloth. — *Manf.* To dress cloth as fullers do.

—A knot in thread or cloth.

Bur'lace, *n.* Same as BURDELAIS, *q. v.*

Burleigh, LORD. See CECIL.

Burl'er, *n.* One who dresses cloth; one who removes knots, &c. from cloth.

Burle'son, in *Alabama,* a P. O. of Franklin co.

Burleson, in *Texas,* a S. central county, bounded N.E. by Brazos River, and S. by Yegua Creek. *Area,* 1,025 sq. m. *Soil.* For the most part fertile. *Cap.* Caldwell. *Pop.* 8,072.

Burlesque, (*bur-lesk',*) *a.* [Fr.; It. *burlesco,* from L. Lat. *burlare,* to jest, play the fool; L. Lat. *burleschus,* satirical.] Jesting; jeering; jocular; tending to excite laughter by ludicrous images.

—*n.* (*Lit.*) A style of composition in which the humor consists in a ludicrous mixture of things high and low, of high thoughts clothed in low expressions; or *vice versa,* of ordinary or base topics invested in artificial dignity. The *B.* style may exist in conversation as well as in written composition, and even in acting and drawing. It is, however, most common in poetry. *B.* appears to have been unknown among the ancients; but specimens of it are found in most modern languages, particularly the Italian. Butler's *Hudibras* is a well-known example in English.

—*v. a.* To turn into ridicule; to make ludicrous by perverted representation.

Burlesquer, (*bur-lesk'er,*) *n.* One who burlesques, or acts in a burlesque.

Burlet'ta, *n.* [It., from *burlare,* to jest.] A comic operetta or musical farce.

Bur'liness, *n.* State of being burly; bulkiness.

Bur'lingame, ANSON, B. at New Berlin, New York, 1822. Having embarked in politics, he was elected a member of the senate of Massachusetts, and afterwards of Congress. He was sent as U. States Minister to the Chinese gov. in 1861. On his retirement from this post, in 1867, he was requested by the regent, Prince Kung, to go on a special mission for the Chinese gov., to some foreign courts. After visiting the U. States, where he concluded a treaty, July 4, he sailed from New York, and arrived at Liverpool in Sept. with the Chinese mission, including 10 Chinese and 2 European secretaries. The mission, received by the Queen, Nov. 20, 1868, left England for Paris, Jan. 2, 1869, and *B.* D. at St. Petersburg, Feb. 1870.

Burlingame, in *Kansas,* a post-village and twp., cap. of Osage co., 22 m. S.S.W. of Topeka; *pop.* of twp. 1,549.

Bur'lingham, in *New York,* a post-village of Sullivan county.

Burlingham, in *Ohio,* a post-office of Meigs co.

Burl'ing-iron, *n.* An instrument used in burling cloth.

Bur'lington, RICHARD BOYLE, third EARL OF, and fourth EARL OF CORK, B. 1695. He was distinguished for his architectural taste and skill, and designed many fine edifices in England; and he was not less eminent for his munificent patronage of arts and letters. He was the friend of Pope and Bishop Berkeley, and published at his own expense one of Palladio's works. D. 1753.

Bur'lington, in England. See BRIDLINGTON.

Bur'lington, in *Connecticut,* a post-township of Hartford co., on Farmington River, 15 m. W. of Hartford; *pop.* 1,319.

Burlington, in *Illinois,* a post-village and township of Kane co., 54 m. W. by N. of Chicago; *pop.* of township, 919.

Burlington, in *Indiana,* a post-village and township of Carroll co., 52 m. N. of Indianapolis; *pop.* of township, 1,198.

—A village of Delaware co., on Prairie Creek, 7 m. S.E. of Muncie; *pop.* about 150.

—A vill. of Rush co., 8 m. W.N.W. of Rushville; *pop.* 218.

Burlington, in *Iowa,* a thriving post-city, and seat of justice of Des Moines co., and formerly the State cap., on the Mississippi River, 45 m. from Keokuk, 210 m. W.S.W. of Chicago, and 250 from St. Louis. This is a well-built and rapidly improving city, and most picturesquely situated. *Pop.* 14,930.

Burlington, in *Kansas,* a post-village and township of Coffey co., on the Neosho River, 60 m. S.S.W. of Lawrence; *pop.* of township, 1,600.

Burlington, in *Kentucky,* a post-village and twp., cap. of Boone co., 16 m. S.W. of Cincinnati; *pop.* of twp. 1,557.

Burlington, in *Maine,* a post-township of Penobscot co., 40 m. N.E. of Bangor; *pop.* 553.

Burlington, in *Massachusetts,* a post-township of Middlesex co., 14 m. N. by W. of Boston; *pop.* 626.

Burlington, in *Michigan,* a post-village and township of Calhoun co.; *pop.* 1,485.

—A township of Lapeer co.; *pop* 880.

Burlington, in *Minnesota,* a village of Clay co., on the Red River of the North.

Burlington, in *Missouri,* a post-office of Boone co.

Burlington, in *New Jersey,* a central county, embracing an area of about 600 sq. m. Bounded on the N.W. by the Delaware River, and S.E. by the Atlantic Ocean. Egg Harbor River, and Rancocus, Assiscunk, and Crosswicks creeks drain this county. *Surface,* level. *Soil,* generally fertile. *Cap.* Mount Holly. *Pop.* 53,639.

—A city, port of entry, and township of the above co., on the Delaware, nearly facing Bristol, 20 m. from Philadelphia, and 12 S.W. of Trenton. This is a very handsome, and well built and lighted town, possessing a college and many fine buildings. It is in summer a great resort of Philadelphia pleasure-seekers, and was originally called *New Beverly.* *Pop.* 6,842.

Burlington, in *N. York,* a twp. of Otsego co.; *p.* 1,476.

Burlington, in *Ohio,* a village of Clinton co., 11 m. N.W. of Wilmington.

—A village of Belmont co., on the Ohio River.

—A village of Hamilton co.

—A township of Licking co.; *pop.* 1,061.

—A post-village, cap. of Lawrence co., on the Ohio, 145 m. S.E. of Columbus.

—A village of Marseilles township, Wyandot co.

Burlington, in *Oregon,* a village of Linn co., 11 m. S.S.W. of Albany.

Burlington, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village and township of Bradford co., 8 m. W. of Towanda; *pop.* 1,375.

Burlington, in *Vermont,* a flourishing city, port of entry, and seat of justice of Chittenden co., on a bay of the same name, on the E. bank of Lake Champlain, 40 m. W.N.W. of Montpelier, and 82 N. of Whitehall, Lat. 44° 27′ N., Lon. 73° 10′ W. This is a finely built and pleasantly situated place, and contains the State University, and many handsome buildings. It is largely engaged in shipping, and is a busy town generally. *Pop.* 14,387.

Burlington, in *Virginia,* a village of Roanoke co.

—A village of Hampshire co., on Patterson's Creek, 205 m. N.W. of Richmond.

Burlington, in *W. Virginia,* a P. O. of Mineral co.

Burlington, in *Wisconsin,* a flourishing post-village and township of Racine co., on Fox River, 26 m. W. by S. of Racine City; *pop.* of township, 2,762; of vill. 1,589.

Burlington Flats, in *New York,* a post-village of Otsego co., 25 m. S. of Utica.

Burly, (*ber'li,*) *a.* [A. S. *gebur*; Du. *boer*; Ger. *bauer,* a boor, boor-like.] Like a boor; great in size; of full figure; clumsy.

"Too *burly* and too big to pass my narrow gate." — *Dryden.*

—Boisterous; coarse and rough.

"It was the orator's own *burly* way of nonsense." — *Cowley.*

Bur'mah, BIRMAH, or the BIRMAN EMPIRE, in Asia, an extensive country of India beyond the Ganges, formerly the most powerful State of that peninsula, and considerably larger than at present; extending between the lat. of 9° and 27° N., upwards of 1,000 m. in length, and nearly 600 in breadth. At present it comprises the territory between Lat. 15° 45′ and 27° 22′ 30″ N., and Lon. 92° 45′ and 99° E.; having W. the British provs. of Aracan, Chittagong, and Pegu; N., Upper Assam and Thibet; E., the Chinese prov. Yunnan, Laos, the country of the independent Shans, and prov. of Martaban belonging to the British; and S., the kingdom of Siam, and the British province of Pegu. *Area,* about 2,000,000 sq. m. *B.* is enclosed E. and W. by two principal offsets of the Himalaya chain of mountains, which again ramify into subordinate mountain ranges. From Cape Negrais to 23° N., the Yoomadong range constitutes the W. boundary, giving a maximum altitude of 5,000 ft. The highest summit, however, in this country is the Phungan, attaining to a height of 12,474 ft. above sea-level, and covered with perpetual snow.—*Plains, &c.* There are many plains, but none of them very extensive; numerous valleys of the highest fertility and beauty are found in the S. of the empire; in the N. they are mostly defiles or narrow steppes.—*Rivers.* The principal are the Irrawaddy, with its affluents; and the San-luen, and Si-tang; all streams of the first class. The largest lake is that of Kandaungyee, or the "Great Royal Lake," 25 m. N. of Ava, which is 30 m. long by 9 broad. *Min.* The N. prov. are the richest in valuable minerals. Besides fine marble, serpentine and nephrite, and amber mines are worked by the Chinese, gold, silver, rubies, sapphires, diamonds, and topazes; iron, copper, tin, lead, antimony,

arsenic, vitriol, sulphur, and nitre are found. Coal is also believed to exist largely. Petroleum has been obtained to the gross annual amount of 80,000 lbs.; but its exportation has been considerably diminished since the great development of this product in the U. States. The government has a monopoly of gold, silver, and precious stones.—*Clim.* Generally healthy, especially in the hilly tracts. The extremes of heat and cold are rarely experienced, except before the periodical rains. *Bot.* 16,000 different species, natives of this country, were collected by Dr. Wallich, in 1826: the teak-tree abounds; the saul and varnish-tree are most plentiful; and the bamboo grows to the circumference of 24 inches in the jungles. The mimosa catechu, sugar-cane, indigo, and cotton-plant are common; and the tea-plant, of a genuine character, besides inferior sorts, flourishes in the N. and central provinces. The banana, cocoa, palm, pine-apple, guava, jambo, and mango are abundant; but citrons, pomegranates, and oranges are the only fruits shared in common with Europe. Pulse of all kinds, wheat, millet, and rice are extensively cultivated.—*Zoöl.* Elephants of three different varieties, the single-horned rhinoceros, wild boar, tiger, leopard, &c., inhabit the jungles; buffaloes, porcupines, civet and wild cats, and great numbers of apes, deer, and antelopes are found. Occasionally a white elephant is met with, which is much prized, and one is always kept as part of the royal establishment at Ava, where he is treated with the greatest care and attention. Parrots, and other tropical birds of rich plumage, are plentiful: while the serpent tribe, reptiles, and venomous insects flourish here to a formidable extent.—*Inhab.* Several distinct tribes inhabit the *B.* territories: viz., 1. The *Mramma* (Burmans), between 19° and 24° N. Lat.; 2. *Talains*, between the Shan-luen river and the Anopectomoo hills: 3. *Shans*, with more affinity to the Siamese than other races, and spreading over the E. and N. provinces; 4. *Cassayers*, chiefly in the capital; 5. *Khyens*, a rude people, scattered among the other population; 6. the *Yō*, probably a Chinese tribe who have adopted Burmese customs; and the Karyens, Zabanigs, and several others. Most of these nations, though differing in language and manners, are of the physical type common to all those situated between India and China, resembling most, however, the Malays. They are generally well-featured, robust, and active; more lively than their Bengalee neighbors, thieving, lying, deceitful, servile, and proud, but at the same time courteous, benevolent, and religious.—*Agric.* Farming is on a very rude and limited scale: rice, millet, and maize being the produce generally raised; cotton, of good texture, but short staple, is extensively cultivated. Oxen are used only for draught. The Burman horse is strong and active, and used only for the saddle. The elephant is domesticated and used for draught purposes.—*Manf.* Manufactures are in the most rude and backward state: bells, cutlery, and matchlocks, lacquered ware, coarse cottons, &c., form the principal articles.—*Com.* The principal foreign trade is with China, and its chief seat the town of Bhamo; whither the Chinese caravans come, and meet the Burmese and Mohammedan merchants; and, from Dec. to April, this town presents a more animated scene of active industry, and a greater variety of people, than is, perhaps, to be found at any other fair in Asia. The total annual value of the trade with China is variously estimated at from $2,000,000 to $3,500,000.—*Currency.* There is no coined money in *B.*, excepting some of very base quality, and of lead, struck at Amarapúra: gold and silver ingots, of a *tical* weight, and various degrees of purity, form the rest of the currency. Gold is valued at about 17 times the worth of silver, a tical of which latter, nearly pure, is worth 80 cents.—*Govt.* An hereditary and absolute despotism is the ruling form of government, the emperor being "lord of life and limb" over his subjects, who style him "golden." They approach him with their hands joined above their heads, and even make obeisance to the palace walls, before which all must dismount and take off their shoes. The whole nation is divided into the royal family, nobles, and commonalty, and none dare assume the dress of a superior grade. The Burmese have no further distinctions of *caste*, as in India, although, in other respects, a kind of feudal system prevails.—*Revenue.* Besides the government monopolies,—1-10th of the produce of the country, 10 per cent. on imports and on exports,—a system of wringing money, in the form of forced presents, from the people, prevails to a great extent, and, altogether, combine to form the financial resources of this country. *Army.* The Burmese are not, as a nation, a military people, but would make good soldiers under able officers. They have no standing army, but every man is liable to serve, and, in emergency, can bring a respectable force of about 50,000 men into the field.—*Religion and Educ.* The religion of the Burmese is Buddhism, but toleration with regard to foreigners is fully permitted, although they are most intolerant among themselves; no Burman dare change his religion under the severest penalties; and the most rigorous measures are adopted for suppressing all religious innovations. Education is so far diffused that almost every male Burman can read and write; and this is the case with many of the females.—*Manners and Customs.* The dress of the people in many respects resembles that of the Hindoos, although in the N.E. of the empire the Chinese costume is adopted. Chewing betel is common, and smoking universal, even with children. Slavery, and especially the selling of women, is general; polygamy is allowed: marriage, though a mere civil contract, is universally respected, and the sovereign himself has no right to seize for his harem a married woman. Divorces are exceedingly common. Boxing, cock-fighting, foot-ball, chess, and dancing, are among the chief recreations of the people. They are good mimics, fond of acting and music, and their drama is by far the best among the Indo-Chinese nations.—*Chief towns.* Mandalay, Monolobo (the cap.), Ava, Martaban, Bhamo, Prome, &c. *Pop.* Estimated at 8,000,000. *Hist.* The earliest records of *B.* go back to the year B. C. 543. The first monarchs are said to have come from Bahar, in Hindostan, and fixed the seat of govt. at Prome, where it continued for 366 years. In the 18th cent., the Burmese became the most powerful nation of the E. peninsula of Asia. Ava had been governed by the King of Pegu for some time previous to 1753, when Alompra, the founder of the present dynasty, expelled the Peguans, and in 1756 conquered their country. The Shan country was conquered by his son in 1768; Cassay, in 1774; Aracan, in 1783; in 1790, the Tenasserim provinces were taken from the Siamese; and Assam was conquered in 1823. Hostilities were then commenced against British India, and a war followed, in which the Burmese were defeated, and a treaty of peace was signed in 1826, by which the provs. of Aracan, Yé, Tevoy, Mergui, and Martaban, were ceded to the British, together with $5,000,000 to defray the war-expenses, and the king of Ava ceased to have dominion over Assam, Cassay, and other provs. Another war between *B.* and the English broke out in 1851, when the latter stormed Martaban and Rangoon, captured Pegu and Prome, and annexed Pegu to the British dominions.



Fig. 452.—A BURMESE CIVIL OFFICER.



Fig. 453.
1. Kee Wongee, or prime minister. 2. A trooper.

Burmah, BRITISH. See page 454.

Burmanniaceæ, BURMANNIADS, (*bur-man'ne-ai'se-e.*) *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, order *Orchidales*. DIAG. Regular flowers and free perygynous stamens. They are herbaceous plants, without true leaves, and with tufted radicle ones. Flowers hermaphrodite, regular: perianth tubular, regular, superior, usually with 6 divisions; stamens inserted into the tube of the calyx, 3 or 6, distinct: ovary inferior, 1-celled, with three parietal placentas; seeds numerous, very minute: embryo solid. This order includes 10 genera and 38 species, natives of the tropical parts of Asia, Africa, and America, *Burmania* being found as far north as Virginia. The species have no important properties.

Bur-marigold, or BURR-MARIGOLD, *n.* (*Bot.*) See BIDENS.

Bur'meister, HERMANN, a German naturalist, b. in Stralsund, 1807, and studied at Greifswalde and Halle, where he received the diploma of doctor of medicine. Was elected professor of zoology in Halle in 1842. In 1850 he started on a scientific tour through Brazil, returning in 1852.—He returned again, in 1856, to South America, passed through Uruguay and the Argentine Confederation, and in March, 1859, over the Andes to Copiapo, by a route that no European had traversed before, and went from there by sea, viâ Panama, to Cuba, whence he shipped in May, 1860, for Germany. In 1861 he resigned his professorship in Halle, and went to Buenos Ayres as professor and director of the museum of natural history which he had established there. All his writings show great clearness and comprehensibility of their subject. His works are numerous; among them are:—*Manual of Natural History, Zoölogical Atlas, Manual of Entomology, Genera Insectorum, Geological History of the Earth and its Inhabitants, Travels in Brazil, Travels through the States of the La Plata, The Climate of the Argentine Republic*, &c., &c.

Burn, *v. a.*, (*pp.* BURNED or BURNT.) [A.S. *bernan, bærnan*, or *byrnan*; Goth. *brinnan*; Ger. *brennen*.] To consume with fire: as, the house was *burned* down. (Sometimes used with *up*.)

—To injure or wound by fire; as, to *burn* one's finger

—To exert the qualities of heat, as by drying or scorching; to heat; to inflame.

"But this dry sorrow *burns* up all my tears."—*Dryden.*

(*Surg.*) To cauterize; as, to *burn* a sore.

(*Chem.*) To combine with oxygen: as, a man *burns* a certain amount of carbon at each respiration.—*Webster*, after *Liebig*.

To burn together. (*Metal.*) To fuse two surfaces of metal together by pouring over them a quantity of the same metal in a liquid state.

To burn one's fingers. A metaphorical phrase signifying to get into trouble by interfering in matters one's self is not concerned in.

To burn a bowl. (*Games.*) To displace the bowl accidentally, when playing at bowls.

To burn out. To obliterate by burning.

To burn up. To consume entirely by the action of fire.

—*v. i.* To be on fire; to be kindled; to flame; as, the place is *burning*.

"The light *burns* blue."—*Shaks.*

—To shine; to sparkle.

"The barge she sat in, like a gilded throne,
Burnt on the water."—*Shaks.*

—To be inflamed with passion or desire.

"Tranio, . . . I *burn* . . . if I achieve not this young, modest girl."
Shaks.

—To act as fire, or with destructive violence.

"The groan still deepens, and the combat *burns*."—*Pope.*

—To be heated; to glow: to be affected with a sensation of heat; as, how her cheek *burns*.

—In certain plays, to approach near to a hidden object, as in blindman's-buff.

To burn out. To burn till the fuel is exhausted.

Burn, *n.* A hurt, injury, or mark caused by burning.

—The operation of burning in relation to brick-making: as, bricks of a good *burn*.

(*Med.*) No species of accident is more painful to witness, or more serious in its consequences, than burns, especially when the result of the clothes catching fire; for they not only cause immediate and terrible agony, but produce most serious local injuries afterwards, often impairing all the enjoyments of life, and too often proving fatal on the spot. So thoroughly is the mind paralyzed by the instant terror, that no previous teaching, no experience, is of any avail to the victim, who, losing all presence of mind, rushes wildly into the air, creating an extra draught by the flight, and doubling the danger by its fanning power. Till female garments are made of less inflammable material, there seems no way by which the present frightful sum of annual deaths by burning might be reduced, the foolish fashion of crinoline having fearfully added to the yearly list of mortality through such accidents. As it seems hopeless to impress on the mind of the persons in flames the observance of any code of rules, (the fright making them for the time delirious,) it should be familiarly known to all, what steps to adopt in case they are suddenly called on to render assistance to man or woman in such an extremity, though, unfortunately, the cases are seven to three of women over men. The moment a person is seen in flames, the by-standers should instantly pull her or push her to the ground, whether in a room or the street, as the fire on that part of the person on which they lie will be thereby, in part at least, extinguished: the rug, the carpet, the table-cover, whatever material is at hand, must be snatched up—no matter at what risk of damage—and flung on the body, being at the same time tightly pressed down, so as to suffocate the flames. To a man, the first idea will be to take off his coat, and, if a large one, hardly anything better could be obtained: but still he must not attempt to stifle the fire by wrapping it round the victim as she stands; *she must be forced down;* for while she believes he is conquering the flames above, the deadly enemy may be, unseen, destroying the sufferer below. If water is at hand, a pail suddenly dashed over the person might extinguish the fire, and act beneficially: but before such a volume could be obtained from a tap the victim would be past the benefit of aid. Independent of the fatal consequences arising from the ignition of the clothes and from the violent shock conveyed to the nervous system, all burns over the *head, chest, throat*, and *bowels* are considered mortal, through the inflammation certain to ensue, by the powerful stimulus applied to the parts covering the vital organs. Before proceeding to the treatment of burns, there are three points which cannot

be too firmly fixed on the mind of those who undertake the care of the sufferer. First, never to expose the burnt part to the air. Secondly, as quickly as possible to cover it from all contact with the atmosphere, for the cold air coming in contact with the inflamed part is the source of all the suffering. Thirdly, the blisters raised are not to be cut or broken, and burnt clothes never removed from the flesh to which they adhere. — *Treatment.* Sheets of wadding, the wool next the skin, are as quickly as possible to be placed over the burnt parts, or folded round the arms and legs, removing everything from the body but such fragments as adhere to the skin. This operation cannot be performed *too quickly*, so as to exclude the cold air, a second coating of the wadding being in the same way laid over and round the first, so as to exclude all access of air to the parts. If an abundance of soft wool is at hand, it may be substituted, the same precautions being adopted to protect all parts equally from the air. This must be done at the time while a person rushes for a doctor. — For trivial burns on the hands, arms, and face, apply lint soaked in the extract of lead, over which lay a piece of wadding, and secure the whole with a bandage; or the wadding may be used alone, so that the part is not uncovered till the burn is healed. — See SCALD.

Burn, *n.* [See BRUN and BOURN.] A small river; a brook; a stream. (Used in Scotland.)

Burn'able, *a.* That may be burnt; combustible.

Burn'er, *n.* One who burns something. — The part of a lamp that holds the wick.

(*Gas Fixtures.*) The jet-piece at which combustion takes place. Carburetted hydrogen of the specific gravity ·390 (which is about the density of gas when arrived at the point where it has to be burnt) requires two volumes of pure oxygen for its complete combustion and conversion into carbonic acid and water. Atmospheric air contains, in its pure state, 20 per cent. of oxygen (in populous cities less; but 20 per cent. may be taken as a fair average); a cubic foot of carburetted hydrogen, then, requires for its proper combustion 10 cubic feet of air; if less be admitted on to the flame, a quantity of free carbon will escape (from its not finding a proper volume of oxygen for conversion into carbonic acid), and be deposited in the form of dense black smoke. When the flame from an Argand burner is turned up high, the air which rushes through the interior ring becomes decomposed before it can reach the air on the top of the flame, which consequently burns in one undivided mass, the gas being in part unconsumed, the products unconverted, and carbon deposited abundantly. If an excess of air is admitted, it would appear at first to be of no consequence, but it will be found that the quantity of nitrogen accompanying this excess has a tendency to extinguish the flame, while it takes no part in the elective affinity constantly going on between the several elementary gases, viz., hydrogen, oxygen, and the vapor of carbon; and also that the quantity of atmospheric air passing through the flame unchanged, tends to reduce the temperature below that necessary for ignition, and therefore to diminish the quantity of light. For the proper combustion of the gas, neither more nor less air than the exact quantity required for the formation of carbonic acid and water can be admitted through the flame without being injurious. It is not possible practically to regulate the supply of air to such a nicety; it is preferred, therefore, to diminish the quantity of light by having a slight excess of air rather than to produce smoke by a deficiency, the former being unquestionably the least evil.

Burnersville, in *W. Virginia*, a P. O. of Barbour co.

Burnes, SIR ALEXANDER, an English explorer, b. 1805. He, early in life, went to India, and after his arrival volunteered to explore the N.W. frontier of that country and descend the Indus to the sea. He afterwards travelled to Cabul, and over the Hindoo Coosh to Khoondooz, Balkh, and Bokhara, and thence through Persia to Bushire. The information he had thus collected was of inestimable value to his government. In 1839, *B.* was appointed commercial resident at Cabul for the English govt., and on Nov. 3, 1841, was murdered by an Afghan mob. *B.* was the author of *Travels in Bokhara.*

Burnet, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SANGUISORBA.

Burnet, GILBERT, bishop of Salisbury, b. at Edinburgh, 1643. In 1664 he went to Holland, where he studied the Hebrew language, and on his return was ordained and presented to the living of Saltoun. He subsequently became bishop of Salisbury, and is known principally by his *History of the Reformation*, and by that of *His own Times.* He was interred in the church of St. James, Clerkenwell. Besides the above, he published an excellent treatise on Pastoral Care, and several Sermons. The *History of his own Times* appeared in 1724, and is very entertaining, though far from being impartial. The bishop possessed many virtues, although somewhat vain and credulous. D. 1715.

Burnet, JACOB, one of the founders of Cincinnati, b. at Newark, 1770. Admitted to the bar in 1796, he removed to Cincinnati, then a village with about 500 inhabitants, and was a member of the territorial government from 1799 till the establishment of a State government in 1803. In 1821 he was appointed judge of the supreme court of Ohio, and was elected U. S. senator in 1828. *B.* was elected a member of the French Academy of Sciences upon the recommendation of Lafayette, and published in 1847 a vol. of *Notes on the North-Western Territories.* One of the principal hotels of Cincinnati is called after him the *Burnet House.* D. 1853.

Burnet, JOHN, an engraver, painter, and art-critic, b. near Edinburgh, 1784. He was first brought under the notice of the public through his engravings of Wilkie's works, which he executed in a most admirable manner. Of his own paintings, the best-known engraving is that of *Greenwich Pensioners receiving News of the Battle of Trafalgar.* He has written several works on art, illustrated by drawings and engravings of his own, the most important of which is a *Practical Treatise on Painting.* He is also the author of *Rembrandt and his Works*, 4to, 1849; and, in conjunction with Mr Peter Cunningham, of the *Life and Works of J. M. W. Turner*, 4to, 1852. In 1850, he received a pension on the recommendation of Lord Palmerston. D. 1868.

Burnet, THOMAS, b. at Croft, in Yorkshire, 1635; chiefly known from his *Sacred Theory of the Earth*, published in 1684. It is an ingenious speculation, written in ignorance of the facts of the earth's structure, and is therefore a mere system of *cosmogony*, and not geology. But it abounds in sublime and poetical conceptions and descriptions, conveyed in language of extraordinary eloquence, and called forth the highest applause at that time. D. 1715.

Burnet, in *Missouri*, a village of Dallas co., on Niangua River.

Burnet, in *Texas*, a central county, with an area of about 950 sq. m. The Colorado River intersects it, and is, also, its W. boundary. *Surface.* Hilly. *Soil.* Tolerably fertile. *Cap.* Burnet. *Pop.* 3,688.

—A township and village of the above co.; *pop.* 962.

Burnet-saxifrage, *n.* (*Bot.*) See PIMPINELLA.

Burnett, JAMES. See MONBODDO, (LORD.)

Burnett, in *California*, a post-office of Santa Clara co.

Burnett, in *Wisconsin*, a N. W. county on the border of Minnesota; area about 1,100 sq. m. It is watered by the St. Croix, Namekagon, Yellow, and Shell rivers. *Surface*, undulating and wooded. *Soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Gordon. *Pop.* 706.

—A post-village and township of Dodge co., 55 m. N.W. of Milwaukee. *Pop.* 981.

Burnett's Creek, in *Indiana*, emptying into the Wabash, 4 m. from Lafayette.

—A post-office of White co.

Burnett Station, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Dodge co., 25 m. S.S.W. of Fond-du-Lac, and 22 N. of Watertown.

Burnettsville, in *Maryland*, a P. O. of Somerset co.

Burney, CHARLES, F.R.S., an eminent English musical composer, b. 1726. In 1776 he published his *General History of Music*, a masterpiece of profound learning and critical acumen. In 1784 appeared from his pen the *Life of Handel*, which still holds its place in English standard biography; and in 1796, the *Life and Letters of Metastasio.* His merits as a composer are overshadowed by his honors of authorship. *B.* was the father of the celebrated Madame D'Arblay, and D. in 1814.

Burney, FRANCES. See D'ARBLAY, (MADAME.)

Burney's Mills, in *North Carolina*, a post-office of Randolph co.

Burnham, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Waldo co., on the Sebasticook River, 30 m. N.E. of Augusta; *pop.* 788.

Burning, *n.* The act of burning, or the state of being consumed by fire. — State of inflammation.

—*a.* Much heated; very hot; ardent; fiery; scorching; as, the *burning* deserts of Africa.

—Flagrant; powerful; vehement; as, a *burning* shame.

"Like a young hound upon a *burning* scent." — *Dryden.*

Burning-bush, *n.* (*Bot.*) See EUONYMUS.

Burning-glass, Burning-mirror, *n.* (*Optics.*) A glass which collects the rays of the sun, producing an intense heat.

Burning-house, *n.* (*Mining.*) The furnace in which tin ores are calcined to sublime the sulphur from pyrites; the latter being thus decomposed, are more readily removed by washing.

Burnip's Corners, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Allegan co.

Burnish, *v. a.* [Fr. *brunir*, from *brun*, brown.] To make brown or of flame-color, as brass; to polish.

"The shadow'd livery of the *burnish'd* sun." — *Shaks.*

—To make smooth, bright, glossy, or resplendent.

"I've seen a snake in human form . . . .
Burnish, and make a gaudy show,
Become a general, peer, and beau." — *Swift.*

—*v. i.* To grow bright or glossy.

"The slender poet must have time to grow,
And spread and *burnish* as his brothers do." — *Dryden.*

—*n.* Gloss; brightness; lustre.

Burnisher, *n.* He, or that which, burnishes. — A tool used for smoothing and polishing a rough surface. Agates, polished steel, ivory, &c. are used for burnishing.

Burnishing, *n.* The act of polishing, or giving a gloss.

Burnley, a flourishing manufacturing town of England, co Lancaster, 180 m. N.W. by N. of London, and 21 N. of Manchester. *Manf.* Cottons, iron and brass founding, machine-making, and tanning. Great coalfields surround the town. *Pop.* 33,270.

Burnoose, Burnos, *n.* See BOURNOUS.

Burnouf, EUGÈNE, a French orientalist, b. at Paris, 1801, who, after entering on the study of law, betook himself to the Oriental languages, especially those of India and Persia. In 1834, he published the first volume of his *Commentaires sur le Yaçna l'un des Livres Liturgiques des Perses*, a work which, for the first time, rendered possible a knowledge, not only of the dogmas, but also of the language of Zoroaster. In 1840, he published the text along with a translation of the *Bhâgavat-Purâna*, a system of Indian mythology and tradition. As the fruit of his study of the Sanskrit books of the Buddhists, appeared, in 1845, the *Introduction à l'Histoire du Bhoudhisme.* This great work absorbed during six years the whole energies of *B.*, who was now recognized as the worthy successor of Silvestre de Sacy. D. 1852.

Burns, ROBERT, the national poet of Scotland, b. in Ayrshire, in 1759. His father, a small farmer, was able to afford his son but a scanty education, and *B.*'s adolescent years were passed in working at the plough, and, in his spare hours, writing scraps of verse. He enlivened his dull, prosaic mode of life, however, by occasional fits of tippling and love-making. His innate spirit of poetry, fostered by a perusal of the writings of Pope, soon developed itself into active and powerful life. His *Poems* appeared in 1786, and made him at once famous, — the *Cotter's Saturday Night* alone being sufficient to stamp him a poet of the truest and best class. In 1786, *B.* went to Edinburgh, where he was received with the utmost distinction by the literati of the "Modern Athens." There is no need that we should here enter upon the story of the too well-known weakness of this gifted man; suffice it, that, in 1788, he married Jean Armour, the "Bonny Jean" of some of his earlier poems, with whom he had previously formed a connection. The public success of his works enabled *B.* to purchase a farm, and also to assist, in a pecuniary manner, his father and brothers. But the man's generosity of disposition, and addiction to good-fellowship and the "flowing bowl," soon made serious inroads upon his means. In 1791, he was, through the patronage of powerful friends, appointed an officer of excise, and went to reside at Dumfries. Here his unconquerable habits of intoxication again got the mastery over him, domestic afflictions added their share to the drama of a sad life, and he died in poverty and sorrow, in his 37th year, July 18, 1796. —



Fig. 454. — ROBERT BURNS.

The history of literature scarcely affords another instance of a popularity either so sudden or so complete as that obtained by the poetry of *B.* Even in his own lifetime, and indeed almost immediately after his genius first burst into public notice, his name and his poems were familiar to all ranks of his countrymen. Nor did the enthusiasm for his poetry die away with the generation among whom it was first kindled. His works are still everywhere a cottage-book in his own land, and they are read wherever the English language is understood. No poetry was ever better fitted to obtain extensive popularity than that of *B.* It has little of either grandeur or richness of imagination, but it is all heart and passion, and every human bosom capable of feeling strongly must be stirred by its fire and tenderness. Nothing can be more masterly — more demonstrative both of high skill and of general elevation of mind — than the manner in which he triumphs over the disadvantages of a dialect so much vulgarized as that of Scotland had come to be at the time when he wrote. Familiar as his subjects generally are, and bold and expressive as his diction constantly is, we will venture to say that there is not one instance of real vulgarity in all that he has written. Of mere license and indecorum there is certainly no want in some of his productions; but even in his broadest humor, in his most unpardonable violations of moral propriety, in the rudest riot of his merriment and satire, there is never anything that is mean or grovelling, anything that offends our sense of what is noble and elevated. Some of the most immoral of his pieces are distinguished by a studied propriety of expression springing from the finest taste and most delicate sensibility to the beautiful. — In 1859, the centenary of the birth of *B.* was celebrated with enthusiasm in every country where the English language is spoken; and nowhere more enthusiastically than in the U. States. *B.*'s two sons, Colonel *B.* and Major *B.*, of the British army, are still living.

Burns, in *Illinois*, a township of Henry co., 55 m. N.W. of Peoria; *pop.* 1,144.

Burns, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Shiawassee co.; *pop.* 1,557.

Burns, in *New York*, a post-township of Allegheny co., 50 m. S. by W. of Rochester; *pop.* 1,340.

Burns, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of La Crosse co., 15 m. N.E. of La Crosse; *pop.* 943.

Burnside, in *Connecticut*, a post-office of Hartford co.

Burn'side, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Hancock co.
Burn'side, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Clinton co.
Burn'side, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Lapeer co., 65 m. N. of Detroit; *pop.* 1,173.
Burn'side, in *Minnesota*, a township of Goodhue co., 6 m. from Red Wing, on the Mississippi River; *pop.* 396.
Burn'side, in *New York*, a post-village of Orange co.
Burn'side, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village and township of Clearfield co., 30 m. N.W. of Altoona, and 75 E.N.E. of Pittsburg; *pop.* 1,624.
—A township of Centre co.; *pop.* 386.
Burn'side, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Buffalo co.
Burn'side, Ambrose Everett, major-general in the U. States army, b. 1824, at Liberty, Union co., Indiana, from which State he was appointed a cadet to West Point Academy in 1843, and 2d lieutenant of the 3d Artillery, 1847. In 1851 he was appointed to a 1st lieutenancy, but resigned his connection with the regular service in 1853, and acted as treasurer of the Illinois Central Railway, the same line of which Gen. McClellan was president. This position he held at the breaking out of the Civil War. The "call" of the President for troops to defend the capital brought *B.* from his private position, and at the head of the 1st regiment of Rhode Island volunteers, a corps of 1,300 men, he made his way to the capital, April 27, 1861. When the army of N.E. Virginia was organized under Gen. McDowell, Col. *B.* was appointed commander of the 2d brigade of the 2d division, and on the return home of his regiment, Aug., 1861, was commissioned as brigadier-general of volunteers. After taking part in various operations in the war, he was, Nov. 5, 1862, appointed to succeed Gen. McClellan in command of the army of the Potomac. After a rapid march upon Fredericksburg, he made a rash attempt to storm the heights, and was defeated with terrible loss in the following month. He was relieved, at his own request, of the command of that army in January, 1863, was employed in the movements around Chattanooga, in conjunction with Gen. Rosecraus, was transferred to the West, and on the re-opening of the campaign in Virginia, in the spring of 1864, commanded a corps of reserve in Gen. Grant's army, having a large force of negro troops under him. The aid of that corps was required at the sanguinary contest of the Wilderness, and its services were chiefly relied upon to secure the advantage that Gen. Grant hoped to gain through springing a mine near Petersburg. Owing, however, to some "blunder," the attack failed, and the Union army was repulsed. He resigned April 15, 1865; was elected governor of Rhode Island in 1866, and reëlected in 1867 and 1868. In 1875, he was elected senator to Congress from this State.
Burns'ville, in *Alabama*, a vill. of Dallas co., *p.* 1,497.
Burnsville, in *Illinois*, a village of McDonough co., 90 m. N.W. of Springfield.
Burnsville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Bartholomew co., 11 m. E. by S. of Columbus.
Burnsville, in *Minnesota*, a township of Dakota co.; *pop.* 301.
Burnsville, in *Mississippi*, a vill. of Tishemingo co.
Burnsville, in *North Carolina*, a village, and cap. of Yancy co., on the Nolichucky River, 250 m. W. of Raleigh; *pop.* 505.
Burnt, *imp.* and *pp.* of Burn, *q. v.*
Burnt Cabins, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Fulton co.
Burnt Carmine, *n.* (*Paint.*) The carmine of cochineal partially charred till it resembles in color the purple of gold, for the uses of which in miniature and water-color painting it excels.
Burnt Corn, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Monroe co.
Burnt-ear, *n.* See Uredo.
Burnt Fort, in *Georgia*, a village of Camden co., on the Santilla River.
Burnt Hills, in *New York*, a vill. of Saratoga co.
Burntisland, (*burnt-i'land,*) a seaport town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the Frith of Forth, 6 m. N. of Granton. It has a good harbor, and is much resorted to for sea-bathing. *Pop.* abt. 4,000.
Burnt-offering, *n.* (*Script.*) See Sacrifice.
Burnt Or'dinary, in *Virginia*, a post-office of James City co.
Burnt Prai'rie, in *Ill.*, a twp. of White co.; *p.* 2,186.
Burnt Ranch, in *California*, a village of Trinity co., 35 m. W. of Weaverville.
Burnt Sien'na Earth, *n.* (*Paint.*) The Terra di Sienna burnt, which is of an orange-russet color.
Burnt Um'ber, *n.* (*Paint.*) A pigment obtained from a fossil substance, which when burnt assumes a deeper and more russet hue; it contains manganese and iron, and is very drying in oil, in which it is employed as a dryer. It is a fine warm brown, and a good working strong color, of great use for the hair of the human head, and mixes finely with the warm shades.
Burnt Ver'digris, *n.* (*Paint.*) An olive-colored oxide of copper deprived of acid. It dries well in oil, is more durable, and in other respects an improved and more eligible pigment than in its original state.
Burnt'ville, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Brunswick co.
Bu'row, Julie, (Mrs. Pfannenschmidt,) a German writer of romance, b. Feb. 24, 1806. She has written, *A Life's Dream*, *A Doctor in a Little City*, *John Keplee*, *Pictures from Life*, *The Burgomaster*, &c., &c., and the much admired work, *The Nursing and Attention of Children.*
Burr, *n.* See Bur.
—*v. n.* To pronounce with a burr; to talk or whisper hoarsely; to murmur. *Webster.* — See Bur.
Burr, Aaron, the third vice-president of the U. States, b. at Newark, New Jersey, 1756. He was but three years old when his parents died, leaving him a considerable estate. At the outbreak of the Revolution he joined the force before Boston, volunteered for the expedition against Canada, where he distinguished himself, was raised to the rank of major, and invited to join the family of Gen. Washington. Some event soon occurred, the precise character of which is not well known, which compelled *B.* to leave headquarters, and produced on the mind of Washington an impression against him, which was never removed. In 1779 *B.* resigned his commission; he was admitted to the bar at Albany in 1782, and married the same year Mrs. Prevost, the widow of a British officer. In 1789 he was appointed attorney-general of New York, and U. States senator in 1791. In 1800, being then one of the leaders of the republican party, he was elected vice-president. His connection with the republicans was soon dissolved, and in 1804 he was nominated for governor of New York by the Federalists, but some of the leading men of that party refused to support him, and the bitter contest which terminated in his defeat led to a duel between *B.* and Col Hamilton, in which the latter was killed. In 1805 he made a journey to the South-west; and on being suspected of organizing an expedition to invade Mexico, with the project of establishing there an empire which should embrace some of the S.W. States, he was arrested and taken to Richmond for trial, upon an indictment for treason. He was acquitted, Sept., 1807, and went to Europe in 1808. He returned to America in 1812, and resumed in New York his profession at the bar, but without regaining his former influence. He d. 1836, leaving no children, his only daughter, Theodosia Allston, having been lost at sea, Jan., 1813. His principles were very loose, but his manners and presence were very attractive, and he mainly owed his political influence to his skill in enlisting the good-will and sympathy of those with whom he came in contact.
Bur'rageville, in *Massachusetts*, a post-vill. of Worcester co.
Bur'ras-pipe, *n.* (*Surg.*) A utensil for holding corrosive substances.
Bur'-reed, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Sparganium.
Bur'rel, *n.* A sort of pear, called also *red butter-pear*, which has a delicious soft pulp. — *Phillips.*
Burrel-fly, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Gad-fly, *q. v.*
Bur'rell, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Armstrong co.; *pop.* about 1,550.
—A post-township of Westmoreland co.
Burria'na, a town of Spain, 8 m. S. of Castellan-de-la-Plana, on the Rio Seco, about 1 m. from its mouth in the Mediterranean; *pop.* 6,769.
Bur'rill, in *Iowa*, a township of Decatur county; *pop.* 852.
Bur'rillville, in *Rhode Island*, a post-township of Providence co., 20 m. N.W. of Providence. It has flourishing cotton and other manufactures. *Pop.*(1870), 4,674.
Burrishoole', a parish of Ireland, co. Mayo.
Bur'ritt, Alexander M., jurist, b. in New York, about 1807, received his education at Columbia College, where he graduated in 1824; was admitted in 1828 to the bar in the State of N. Y., and practised with much success. In 1840 he published a treatise on the *Practice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York.* His best work, *A Law Dictionary and Glossary*, which did not appear till 1850, is recognized as an authority by all U. States jurists. In 1853, Mr. *B.* published his *Treatise on the Law and Practice of Voluntary Assignments for the Benefit of Creditors*, and, in 1856, his *Treatise on Circumstantial Evidence.*
Burritt, Elihu, an American linguist, b. in New Britain, Connecticut, 1811. His father was a village shoemaker, and himself a blacksmith; but he had a great facility, however, in the acquirement of languages, and while serving his apprenticeship at his trade, he labored at self-instruction, and made considerable progress in the Latin and French languages. When his term of apprenticeship had expired, he had six months' education at the school of his brother, where he made further advancement in these languages, and also gained some knowledge of mathematics. On returning to his trade, he assiduously pursued his studies, and made himself acquainted with the Hebrew, Greek, Syriac, Spanish, Bohemian, Polish, and Danish languages. In 1842 he translated some of the Icelandic *Sagas*, and contributed to the "American Eclectic Review" translations from the Samaritan, Arabic, and Hebrew. In 1843 he commenced the study of the Persian, Turkish, and Ethiopic languages, and in the following year started a newspaper called "The Christian Citizen." Since then he has edited several journals, and lectured throughout Europe and America, endeavoring to form a "League of Universal Brotherhood," and establish an ocean penny postage. He has also produced several works advocating these schemes, and others of a kindred nature. D. 1879.
Bur'ritt, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Winnebago co., 10 m. N.W. of Rockford; *pop.* 991.
Burritt's Rapids, in Upper Canada, a post-village of Grenville co., on the Rideau Canal, 73 m. N.E. of Kingston; *pop.* about 420.
Burr-ma'rigold, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Bidens.
Burr Oak, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Winneshiek co., 17 m. N.N.W. of Decorah; *pop.* 960.
Burr Oak, in *Kansas*, a township of Doniphan co.; *pop.* 1,015.
Burr Oak, in *Michigan*, a post-township and village of St. Joseph co., 73 m. W. of Adrian; *pop.* 1,911.
Burr Oak, in *Wisconsin*, a post-vill. of La Crosse co.
Bur'rock, *n.* A small weir, or dam, for catching fish.
Burrow, (*bur'ro,*) *n.* [A.S. *beorh*, a hill, defence, refuge.] A hollow place in the earth, made by small animals, as rabbits, where they lodge for defence, security, or shelter.

"They will out of their *burrows* like conies after rain." *Shaks.*

(*Mining.*) The heap of attle, deads, or earth (void of ore), which are raised out of a mine, and commonly lie around the shafts; any heap or hillock of deads or waste.
—*v. n.* [A. S. *beorgan*, to protect, to shelter, to fortify.] To excavate a hole underground; to lodge in any deep or concealed place.
Bur'row-duck, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Anas tadoma*, an aquatic bird; named also Shell-drake.
Bur'rowing, *p. a.* Lodging in a burrow.
Bur'rows, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Carroll co.
Burr's Mills, in *New York*, a vill. of Jefferson co.
Burrs'ville, in *Maryland*, a vill. of Caroline co.
Burr'ville, in *Connecticut*, a vill. of Litchfield co.
Bur'ry, *a.* Covered with hooked stiff hairs, like the heads of bur or burdock.
Bursa, in Asia Minor. See Brusa.
Bur'sæ Muco'sæ, *n. pl.* [Lat., mucus-bags.] (*Anat.*) Small membranous sacs, situated about the joints of the bones, and containing a kind of mucous fat, which serves to lubricate the joints, in order to render their motion easy. They are of different sizes and firmness.
Bursal'ogy, *n.* (*Anat.*) A treatise on, or description of, the bursæ mucosæ.
Bur'sar, *n.* [Fr. *boursier*, from *bourse*. See Burse.] A treasurer or cash-keeper of a college or convent. — A student in a Scottish university maintained either in whole, or in part, by funds derived from endowments.
Bur'sary, *n.* Allowance paid to a bursar or student; an exhibition to a college.
Bursch, or **Burschc,** (*boorsh.*) [Ger.] A student at a university in Germany.
Burschenschaft, (*boorsh'en-shaft.*) (*Hist.*) The name of an association of the students in Germany, formed in 1815, and which had for its object the political regeneration of Germany.
Burse, *n.* [Fr. *bourse;* Lat. *bursa*, from Gr. *byrsa*, a shin, a hide.] An Exchange for money or mercantile transactions. See Bourse. — A fund, or foundation, for the maintenance of poor scholars in the French universities.
Bur'sera, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Amyridaceæ*. The species *B. guamifera* and *acuminata* yield fragrant resinous substances; that from the former being termed *Chibou*, or *Cachibou* resin, and that from the latter, resin of *Carana.*
Burs'lem, a town of England, in the Potteries district of Staffordshire, 3 m. N.W. of Newcastle-under-Lyme, 19 m. N. of Stafford, and 161 N.W. of London. This is one of the principal places engaged in the earthenware manufacture. *Pop.* 25,997.
Bur'souville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Bucks co.
Burst, *v. n.* (*Imp.* and *pp.* burst.) [A. S. *berstan*, *byrstan*, *burstan;* Dut. and Ger. *bersten.*] To break in pieces; to start or break open.

"It is ready to *burst* like new bottles."—*Job.*

—To fly asunder; to rush, or gush, forth.

"Yes, I am thankful; if my heart were great,
'Twould *burst* at this."— *Shaks.*

—To break away; to break forth.

"You *burst*, ah cruel! From my arms. . . ."— *Pope.*

—To come suddenly, or with violence.

"Young spring protrudes the *bursting* gems."— *Thomson.*

—To begin an action violently or suddenly; to rupture.

"She *burst* into tears, and wrung her hands."— *Arbuthnot.*

—*v. a.* To break by force or violence; to rend; to open suddenly.
—*n.* A sudden breaking forth; a violent disruption; a sudden explosion; a rupture.
—*p. a.* Opened or rent asunder by violence. — Diseased with a rupture or hernia.
Burst'er, *n.* One who bursts.
Burst'wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Herniaria.
Burt, *n.* [See Birt and Bret.] A species of turbot. *Johnson.*
Burt, or Bert, a parish of Ireland, co. Donegal.
Burt, in *Nebraska*, an E.N.E. county, on the confines of Iowa, and bounded on the E. by the Missouri River. *Area.* About 500 sq. m. Drained by Logan's Creek. *Surface.* Uneven. *Soil.* Fertile, with a substratum of limestone. *Cap.* Tekamah. *Pop.* 2,847.
Bur'then, *n.* and *v. a.* See Burden.
Bur'ton, John Hill, an English historian and biographer, b. at Aberdeen, 1809. His best work is the *History of Scotland, from the Earliest Period to the Revolution of* 1688, (1867).
Bur'ton, Robert, an English divine and writer, b. at Lindley, Leicestershire, 1576. His *Anatomy of Melancholy* consists mainly of an extraordinary mass of quotations from old and obscure writers, strung on a thread of rambling reflection; often tiresomely pedantic, but relieved by quaint touches of humor and feeling. Dr. Johnson said it was the only book that ever took him out of bed two hours before his usual time. It supplied Sterne with much of his wit, and Byron declares "it is the most amusing and instructive medley of quotations and classical anecdotes *he* ever perused." D. 1640.
Bur'ton, in *Illinois*, a township of McHenry co.; *pop.* 281.
—A post-village and township of Adams co., 10 m. E. by S. of Quincy; *pop.* 1,423.
Bur'ton, in *Michigan*, a township of Genesee co.; *pop.* 1,667.
Bur'ton, in *New York.* See Alleghany.
Bur'ton, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Geauga co., 30 m. E. by S. of Cleveland; *pop.* 1,004.
Bur'ton, in *West Virginia*, a post-office of Wetzel co.
Bur'ton-on-Trent, a town of England, cos. Stafford and Derby, 22 m. E. of Stafford, and 128 N.N.W. of London. *B.* is famous, all the world over, for its ale. Brewing is conducted here on the most extensive scale; and the *India Pale Ale*, made by the great firms of Bass and

Allsopp, bears a noted reputation both at home and aoroad, more especially in India, its greatest market. *Pop.* 15,947.

Bar'ton's Corners, in *Illinois*, a village of Boone co.

Bar'tonsville, in *New York*, a post-office of Montgomery co.

Bart'scheid, or BORCETTE, a town of Rhenish Prussia, and a suburb of Aix-la-Chapelle, celebrated for its sulphur springs and baths, with a temperature of 106° to 155°; *pop.* 6,827.

Bart'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Potter co.

Bar'wha, or BARUWA, a walled town of Central Africa, on the W. bank of Lake Tchad, kingdom of Bornou; *pop.* about 6,000.

Bar'wood, in *California*, a post-village of San Joaquin co., 25 m. S.E. of Stockton.

Bar'y, *v. a.* [A. S *byrian, buryan;* Du. and Ger. *bergen*, to conceal, to hide.] To secrete: to cover; to conceal or put into concealment.—To put into a grave or sepulchre; to inter; to entomb; to deposit in the earth; to overwhelm.

—*n.* [A. S. *burh*, a castle, a town: *bur*, a cottage.] An obsolete name for a dwelling-place; a manor house. It is still found as a termination to the names of several places, as Aldermanbury, &c.

—*n.* [Fr *burré.*] A name applied to several varieties of delicate pears.

Bury, (*ber'ee,*) a manufacturing town of England, co. Lancaster, 8 m. N.N.W. of Manchester, and 196 N.N.W. of London. Cotton goods, calicoes, and woollens form the leading manufactures. *B.* is famous as being the original seat of the English cotton manufacture, first established here in 1791, by the father of Sir Robert Peel. *Pop.* 35,525.

Burying, *n.* Burial.—*John* xii. 7.

Bur'ying-beetle, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See NECROPHORUS.

Bur'ying-ground, BURYING-PLACE, *n.* A burial-ground; a CEMETERY, *q. v.*

Bury St. Edmund's, a borough of England, co. Suffolk, 69 m. N.E of London. This is one of the most ancient towns in England, and was formerly noted for its magnificent abbey. The town now bears a modernized aspect, is handsomely built, paved, and lighted, and is, altogether, for its size, a neat and prosperous place. *Pop.* 11,649.

Busachi'no, or **Busaqui'no,** a town of Italy, in Sicily, prov. Palermo, 20 m. S.S.W of Palermo city; *pop.* 8,326.

Busaw, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Miami co.

Bus'bayville, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Houston co., 16 m. S. by W. of Macon.

Bus'ca, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, about 9 m. N.W. of Coni; *pop.* 10, 212.

Bush, *n.* [Du. *busch;* Ger. *busch;* It. *bosco.*] A thicket; a cluster or clump of trees or shrubs; a shrub with branches; a thick shrub.—Something resembling a bush.

—The sign of a tavern in England:—formerly an ivy-bush. It was sometimes applied to the tavern itself; as, "you will find him at the *Bush*."—*Beau. & Fl.*

(*Hunting.*) A fox's tail. (Usually called *brush.*)

(*Mech.*) [Da. *bus*, a box.] A circle or hollow cylinder of metal which lines the *box*, or hollow of the nave of a wheel in which the axle works.—A similar circle let into other holes or orifices.

Bush, *v. a.* To grow thick or bushy.

Bush'berg, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Jefferson co.

Bush-bok, *n.* See BOSH-BOK.

Bush Creek, in *Arkansas*, a township of Washington co. See BRUSH CREEK.

Bush Creek, in *Ohio*, a township of Highland co.; *pop.* 1,601.

—A township of Scioto co. See BRUSH CREEK.

Bush'el, *n.* [Fr. *boisseau*, from Celt. *boessel—boes*, wood, and *tel*, in comp. *sel*, hollowed.] A dry measure, containing generally 8 gallons or 4 pecks. The *Winchester B.*, established by 13 Will. III. c. 5 (1701), was made the standard of grain. A cylindrical vessel, 18½ inches in diameter, and 8 inches deep inside, contains a *B.*; the capacity is 2145·42 cubic inches. The *B.* established by 5 and 6 Geo. IV. c. 74, is to contain 2218·192 cubic inches. This measure has been adopted in many of the U. States. In New York the heaped *B.* is allowed, containing 2815 cubic inches. The exceptions, as far as known, are Connecticut, where the *B.* holds 2198 cubic inches; Kentucky, 2150⅔; and Indiana, Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri, where it contains 2150·4 cubic inches.

Bush'elage, *n.* In England, a duty payable on goods by the bushel.

Bush'eller, *n.* In the U. States, one who repairs garments for tailors.

Bush'et, *n.* A wood. See BUSKET.

Bush-harrow, *n.* An implement used in harrowing grass lands.

Bush Hill, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of Randolph county.

Bu'shi, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Clark co.

Bush'iness, n. Quality of being bushy.

Bush'ing, *n.* (*Mech.*) The operation of fitting a lining of metal in an orifice in which an axis or journal turns.—*Ogilvie.*

Bushire', ABOO-SHEHR, AB'USHEHR, ("*Father of Cities,*") a seaport town of Persia, prov. Fars, and excepting Bassora, the principal port of the Persian Gulf, on the N.E. coast of which it is situated, 120 m. W.S.W. of Shiraz, and 255 S. by W. of Ispahan; Lat. 29° N.; Lon. 50° 48′ E. It is built on a low, sandy spit of ground enclosing a deep bay or harbor, and is nearly surrounded by the sea. It was bombarded by the English in 1856. Estim. *pop.* 18,000.

Bush'kill, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Northampton co.; *pop.* 1,901.

—A post-village of Pike co., near the mouth of Bushkill Creek.

Bush'kill Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, falls into the Delaware River, near the S. extremity of Pike co.

—In Northampton co., enters the Delaware at Easton.

Bush'man, *n.* See BOSJESMANS.

Bush'man's, or **Bosjesman's River,** in South Africa, in the E. part of Cape Colony, empties into the Indian Ocean, and forms, in its lower course, the W. boundary of Albany.

Bushmills', a town of Ireland, co. Antrim, on the Bush, 8 m. N.E. of Coleraine; *pop.* 1,500.

Bush'nell, in *Illinois*, a post-township and city of McDonough co., 77 m. N.E. of Quincy; *pop.* of twp. 2,581; of the city, 2,003.

Bushnell, in *Michigan*, a township of Montcalm co., *pop.* 1,366.

Bushnell Centre, in *Mich.*, a P. O. of Montcalm co.

—In *New York*, a post-office of Monroe co.

Bushnell's Basin, in *New York*, a post-village of Monroe co., 217 m. W. by N. of Albany.

Bush'nellsville, in *New York*, a P.O. of Greene co.

Bush River, in *S. Carolina*, a small stream flowing into Saluda River, in Newbury district.

Bush's Mills, in *W. Virginia*, a post-office of Lewis co.

Bush's Store, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Laurel co.

Bush'ville, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Franklin co., 109 m. N. of Milledgeville.

Bush'ville, in *New York*, a post-office of Sullivan co.

Bush'-whacker, *n.* One accustomed to beat about or travel through bushes; a raw countryman.—A stout scythe or other instrument for cutting bush or bushes; a bush-scythe. (*Webster.*)—A GUERILLA, *q. v.* (U. S.)

Bush'-whacking, *n.* A word applied in the U. States to the action of travelling, or working a way through bushes; or, of pulling by the bushes, as in hauling a boat along the bushy margin of a stream.

Bush'wick, in *New York*, formerly a township of Kings co., now included in the limits of Brooklyn.

Bush'y, *a.* Full of bushes; full of branches; thick and spreading like a bush.

Bushy Fork, in *Illinois*, a village in the N.E. of Coles co.

Bushy Fork, in *N. Carolina*, a P.O. of Peston co.

Bus'ily, *adv.* In a busy manner; actively; earnestly.

Business, (*biz'nes,*) *n.* [From *busy.*] That which makes busy; employment; that which occupies the time, attention, and labor of men.—Occupation: concern; serious engagement; affair; a point; something to be transacted. Trade; profession; office; calling.

Businessburg, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Belmont co.

Business Corner, in *Iowa*, a P. O. of Van Buren co.

Bu'siris, *n.* (*Egypt. Myth.*) A fabulous personage, of whose origin, exploits, and character the most contradictory accounts are given, some maintaining that he was a king of Egypt, others that the name signified only the tomb of OSIRIS, *q. v.*

Busk, *n.* [Fr. *busc*, from L. Lat. *boxus*, a wood.] A piece of something, originally wood, worn by women to strengthen their stays; the quilted belly of a doublet; a piece of steel, whalebone, or wood, worn by women on the breast.

Busked, *a.* Wearing a busk.

Bus'ket, *n.* [It. *bosc-etto.*] A sprig or small bush.—A compartment of shrubs in a garden. (R.)

Bus'kin, *n.* [Du. *broosken;* Fr. *brodequin*; probably from *bottkin*, a little boot.] A species of covering for the leg, or rather for the ankle and foot, generally used by English writers, as the translations of *cothurnus, caliga*, and other Greek and Latin words, denoting different kinds of boots, &c. Hence *B.*, in the sense of *cothurnus*, stands for the tragic drama, in contradistinction from *soccus*, the boot or sock worn by comedians, and used in the comic drama.

"Great Fletcher never treads in *buskins* here,
Nor greater Jonson dares in *socks* appear." — *Dryden.*

Bus'kined, *a.* Dressed in buskins.—Tragic; as, "*Buskined* measure."—*Gray.*

Bus'kirk's Bridge, in *New York*, a post-village of Washington co., on Hoosick R., 20 m. N.N.E. of Albany.

Bus'ky, *a.* Woody; shaded with woods; bosky.

Bus'rah, in Asiatic Turkey. See BASSORA.

Bus'roen Mills, in *Indiana*, a P. O. of Sullivan co.

Buss, n. [Fr. *baiser*, from Lat. *basio;* Gael. *bus*, a mouth, a lip.] A kiss; a salute with the lips. (Vulgar.)

—A two-masted vessel, 50 to 70 tons in burden, formerly much used by the Dutch and English in the herring fishery.

—*v. a.* To kiss; to salute with the lips. (Vulgar.)

Bus'selville, in *Illinois*, a village of Lawrence co., on the Wabash River.

Bus'sero Creek, in *Indiana*, rises in Vigo co., and falls into the Wabash, about 15 m. above Vincennes.

Bus'seron, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Knox co., 12 m. N.N.E. of Crawfordsville; *pop.* of township, 1,283.

Bus'seron, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Knox co.

Bus'seyville, in *Wisconsin*, a P. O. of Jefferson co.

Bus'si, or **Bussy d'Amboise,** LOUIS DE CLERMONT DE, one of the favorites of the Duke d'Anjou, brother of Henry III., king of France. Little is known of this minion but the history of his desperate bravery and his crimes. During the massacre of St. Bartholomew, having joined the assassins, he murdered with his own hand his relation, Antoine de Clermont, with whom he had a law-suit for the marquisate of Rénel. He afterwards commanded at Angers, where his exactions rendered him most unpopular; and having long interrupted the tranquillity of Paris by private brawls and combats, in which he set at nought the terrors of the Bastile and the authority of the king, he became so odious to Henry III. by frequent acts of presumption, that he gave information to Charles de Chambres, Comte de Montsoreau, of an intrigue which *B.* carried on with his wife. The secret had been revealed to the king by his brother d'Anjou, to whom *B.* had jestingly written in one of his letters that he "had the game of the mighty master in his toils." Montsoreau compelled the wretched adulteress to write a letter with her own hand, making an assignation in the Château de Constancières, where the injured husband awaited *B.* with a numerous ambuscade of armed men, and, in spite of a most courageous resistance, put him to death. 1579.

Busso'ra, in Turkey in Asia. See BASSORA.

Buss'ville, in *Illinois*, a village of Jefferson co., 12 m. W. by N. of Mount Vernon.

Bus'sy, ROGER DE. See RABUTIN.

Bust, *n.* [Fr. *buste;* It and Sp. *busto;* L. Lat. *bustum*, allied to *uro, ustum*, to burn, the place where a corpse is burned and buried. In this place the portrait of the deceased was placed in bas-relief.] The chest and thorax. (*Sculp.*) The figure of a person in bas-relief (Fig. 74), showing only the head, shoulders, and breast.

Bustamente. See GUERRERO.

Bus'tamite, *n.* (*Min.*) A grayish-red variety of Rhodonite (or native silicate of manganese) occurring in irregularly disposed prismatic crystals.

Bus'tard, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See OTIS.

Bus'ter, n. Anything very large.—A spree. (Vulgar.)

Busti, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Howard co.

Busti, in *New York*, a post-township of Chautauqua co., on Chautauqua Lake; *pop.* about 2,500.

Bustle, (*bus'l.*) *v.i.* [A.S *brastlian*, to crackle, to make a noise.] To stir quick; to be very active; to be very quick in motion.

"Come, *bustle, bustle*, caparison my horse."—*Shaks.*

—*n.* Hurry; great stir; rapid motion with noise and agitation; tumult.

—An article of female attire; a BISHOP, *q. v.*

Bus'tler, *n.* One who bustles; an active, stirring person.

Bus'tleton, in *Pennsylvania*, formerly a village of Philadelphia co., 11 m. N.E. of the State-House; now included in the limits of Philadelphia city.

Bus'y, *a.* [A.S. *bysi, bysig;* Goth. *budum, budans*, to order, to command.] Occupied; fully employed; actively engaged.—Earnestly diligent; active.—Officious; meddling; bustling; troublesome.

"They repulsed the proud enemy, still *busy* with them."—*Knolles.*

—*v. a.* To make or keep busy; to employ with constant attention; to keep engaged. (Used chiefly with the reciprocal pronoun.)

Bus'y-body, *n.* An officious meddling person.

"*Busy-bodies* and intermeddlers are a dangerous sort of people to have to do with."—*L'Estrange.*

But, *conj.* and *prep.* [A.S. *butan, buton;* originally the imperative of A.S. *beon-utan*, to be out.] Except; besides; unless; save.

"Your poem hath been printed, and we have no objection *but* the obscurity of several passages, by our ignorance in facts and persons."—*Swift.*

—Excepting that; were it not that; unless.

"And *but* infirmity, . . .
Hath something seiz'd his wished ability,
He had himself the lands and waters measur'd."—*Shaks.*

—Yet; nevertheless; otherwise than that.

"Our wants are many, and grievous to be borne, *but* quite of another kind."—*Swift.*

—Only; solely; nothing more than; merely.

"Did *but* men consider the true notion of God, he would appear to be full of goodness.—*Tillotson.*

—On the contrary; yet; still; nevertheless; however.

"Now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; *but* the greatest of these is charity."—*1 Cor.* xiii. 13.

But, *n.* [Fr. *bout*, from Celt. *bod*, an end.] A limit; a bound. See BUTT, and BUT-END.

—*v. n.* To be bounded by; to lie contiguous to; to abut. See BUTT.

Buteher, (*buch'er,*) *n.* [Fr. *boucher*, from *bouche*, the mouth.] One who provides for the mouth; one who furnishes animal food; one who slaughters animals for market.

"Like a *butcher* doom'd for life
In his mouth to wear the knife."—*Swift.*

—One who delights in slaughter or bloody deeds.

"Honour and renown are bestowed upon conquerors, who, for the most part, are but the great *butchers* of mankind."—*Locke.*

—*v. a.* To kill or slaughter animals for food, or for market.—To murder; to slaughter cruelly.

"The poison and the dagger are at hand to *butcher* a hero, when the poet wants brains to save him."—*Dryden.*

Buteh'er-bird, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See COLLYRIO.

Buteh'ering, *n.* The act of slaughtering; killing with wanton cruelty.

—Avocation or trade of a butcher.

Buteh'erliness, n. A cruel, brutal, savage, butcherly manner.

Buteh'erly, *a.* Cruel; bloody; grossly barbarous.

Buteh'er-meat, Buteher's-meat, *n.* The flesh of animals slain for human food, as distinct from game or other animal food; fresh meat bought from a butcher.

Buteh'er-row, *n.* A row of shambles.

Buteh'er's-broom, *n.* (*Bot.*) See RUSCUS.

Buteh'er's Store, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Randolph co.

Buteh'ery, *n.* The trade or business of a butcher.

—Murder; carnage; massacre; slaughter.

"If thou delight to view thy heinous deeds,
Behold the patron of thy *butcheries.*"—*Shaks.*

Bute, an island of Scotland, in the Frith of Clyde, and forming, with the island of Arran, the county or shire of Bute; it is separated from Argyleshire by a narrow, winding channel called the *Kyles of Bute*, is 5 miles W.

from the nearest point of Ayrshire, and is about 19 m. long by 4 broad. *Surface.* Hilly. *Soil* Tolerably fertile. The entire island belongs to the Marquis of Bute, whose seat, Mount Stuart, is the chief ornament of the island. *Cap.* Rothesay. *Pop.* 7,153.

BUTE, a county of Scotland, consisting of the above island, and those of Arran, the Cumbraes, and Inchmarnock; all in the Frith of Clyde. *Area*, 171 sq m. *Cap.* Rothesay. *Pop.* 16,977.

Bute'a, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Fabaceæ*. The most important species is *B. frondosa*, a native of India. This tree yields an astringent gum called *butea gum*, which resembles kino in its properties. The dried flowers of this species and those of *B. superba*, are known as *Tisso* and *Kessuree* flowers, and are extensively used by the Indians in the production of beautiful yellow and orange dyes. The fibres of the inner bark of *B. frondosa* are known under the name of *Palas cordage*.

But'-end, Butt-end, *n.* The end of a plank where it unites with another; the blunt end of anything; as, the *butt-end* of a musket.

Bute'o, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Buzzards, a genus of birds of prey, family *Falconidæ*. There are many species. The Harlan's buzzard, *B. Harlani*, of Western N. America, which may be given as a type of the genus, has a thick heavy body, measures about twenty inches in length, and the full expansion of its wings is about 50 in. It is



Fig. 455.— HARLAN'S BUZZARD.

usually of a ferruginous brown above, and yellowish-white beneath. It breeds in extensive woods, and lays 2 or 3 eggs. The young accompany the old birds for some time; a circumstance unusual in other birds of prey, which always drive off their young as soon as they can fly. The buzzard is very sluggish and inactive, remaining perched on the same bough for the greatest part of the day, and always found at the same place. It feeds on birds, frogs, insects, moles, and mice.

Bute'ville, in *Oregon*, a post-office of Marion co.

Bu'tic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) A solid matter contained in cows' butter in connection with glycerin. *Form.* $C_{40}H_{40}O_4$.

But'ine, *n.* (*Chem.*) See BUTTER.

But'ler, *n.* [O. Fr. *bouteillier*; Fr. *boutillier*, from *bouteille*, a bottle.] A bottler; specifically, one who has charge of wine-bottles; one who has the care and management of wines and other liquors in great houses.

"*Butlers* forget to bring up their beer time enough."— *Swift.*

But'ler, JOSEPH, an English theologian and moralist, b. at Wantage in 1692. His father was a Presbyterian, and sent him to the Dissenting Academy at Gloucester. But he soon conformed to the Church of England, studied at Oxford, and in 1718 became preacher at the Rolls. In 1724 he was appointed rector of Stanhope, and two years afterwards settled there, renouncing his Rolls preachership. Through the influence of Bishop Secker, his fellow-student and friend, he became chaplain to Lord Chancellor Talbot, and clerk of the closet to Queen Caroline. In 1738 he was raised to the see of Bristol, soon after made dean of St. Paul's, and in 1750 was translated to Durham. His health soon failed him, and he only held his see two years. *B.*'s great work is the *Analogy of Religion, Natural and Revealed, to the Constitution and Course of Nature*. It was published in 1736. Its admirable argument had been foreshadowed in his volume of *Sermons*, published ten years earlier. D. at Bath, 1752.

But'ler, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, an American politician, and major-general in the U. States army. B. at Deerfield, New Hampshire, 1818. Having been educated at Lowell High School and Waterville College, he was admitted to the bar in 1840, and became a successful advocate, especially in criminal cases. In 1857 he was appointed brigadier-general of militia, and was in 1859 an unsuccessful candidate for the post of governor of Massachusetts. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Democratic Presidential convention at Charleston, and afterwards at Baltimore. On the breaking out of the civil war, he commanded the Federal force encamped at Annapolis, his command extending to the city of Baltimore. He became commander of the Virginia department in May, 1861, was military commander at the capture of Fort Hatteras, in Aug., and organized the expedition against New Orleans, which city, having been rendered untenable by the destruction of the Confederate fleet by Farragut, surrendered April 28, 1862. *B.*'s conduct towards the citizens during the occupation has been diversely appreciated. In Nov., 1863, he was appointed to the command of the 18th army corps, relieving Gen. Foster, and in 1864 to that of the forces operating on the James River, in conjunction with Gen. Grant, against Richmond. He was relieved of the command of the army of the James River, Jan. 8, 1865; was elected a member of Congress from Massachusetts in Nov., 1866, and aided the impeachment of President Johnson. He was re-elected in Nov., 1868, and lost his seat in Nov., 1874.

But'ler, SAMUEL, an English poet, author of *Hudibras*, b. at Strensham, 1612. He had only a scanty education in his youth, but afterwards cultivated his mind by study and reading. He held the office of secretary to several eminent persons in succession, and was acquainted with the wits and writers of the age. His witty poem was intended to throw ridicule on the Presbyterian and Independent parties. It appeared in three parts, the first in 1663, the second soon after, and the third in 1678. A subsequent edition, published in 1726–7, was rendered additionally attractive by 18 illustrations contributed by Hogarth. Though sparkling with wit, the poem is now little read, and is probably seldom obtainable. It is defaced by many objectionable passages. *B.* died at London, very poor it is said, in 1680.

But'ler, in *Alabama*, a S. county, on Sepulga River; bounded by W. fork of Conecuh River. *Prod.* Chiefly cotton and Indian corn; *surface*, uneven; *soil*, moderately fertile; *area*, 375 sq. m. Pine is abundantly found. *Cap.* Greenville. *Pop.* 14,981,

—A post-village and cap. of Choctaw co., abt. 100 m. S. by W. of Montgomery.

Butler, in *Georgia*, a township, cap. of Taylor co., about 44 m. E. by N. of Columbus; *pop.* 2,479.

—A post-office of Talbot co.

Butler, in *Illinois*, a twp. and village of Montgomery co.; *pop.* of twp. 2,107; of village, 1,648.

Butler, in *Indiana*, a twp. of Franklin co.; *pop.* 1,488.

—A post-township in De Kalb co.; *pop.* 1,209.

—A prosperous township in Miami co.; *pop.* 1,535.

—A post-village of Montgomery co., 63 m. N. E. of St. Louis.

Butler, in *Iowa*, a N.E. co., has an area of 576 sq. m.: is intersected by Shell Rock River, and is drained by the W. Fork of Cedar River; *cap.* Butler Centre; *pop.* 9,961.

—A township of Jackson co.; *pop.* 857.

—A post-village of Keokuk co., 60 m. S.W. of Iowa City.

Butler, in *Kansas*, a S. county, washed by Walnut Creek and other streams. *Area*, 720 sq. m.; *surface*, undulating; *cap.* Chelsea. *Pop.* 3,035.

Butler, in *Kentucky*, a S.W. co.; *cap.* Morgantown; *area*, 500 sq. m. It is intersected and drained by Greene and Barren rivers, the former navigable for steamboats; *soil*, moderately fertile; *surface*, uneven. *Pop.* 9,404.

Butler, in *Louisiana*, a post office of Franklin parish.

Butler, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Baltimore co.

Butler, in *Michigan*, a post-township in N.E. of Branch co.; *pop.* 1,430.

Butler, in *Missouri*, a S.S.E. co., bordering on Arkansas. *Area*, 560 sq. m. Bounded on E. by St. Francis River, and intersected by the Big Black River and Cane Creek. *Surface.* Level. Named in honor of Wm. O. Butler, of Kentucky. *Cap.* Poplar Bluff. *Pop.* 4,298.

—A post-village, cap. of Bates co., 8 m. N. of the Osage River; *pop.* 1,064.

—A small post-village, now named KENNETT, *q. v.*

Butler, in *Nebraska*, an E. county, with an area of 576 sq. m. It is washed by the Platte and Big Blue rivers; *surface*, nearly level; *soil*, fertile; *pop.* 1,290.

Butler, in *New York*, a post-office of Wayne co.; *pop.* 2,023.

Butler, in *North Carolina*, a post-office of Rutherford co.

Butler, in *Ohio*, a S.W. county bordering on Indiana, intersected by the Miami River, and drained by St. Clair's Mill and Four Mile creeks. *Surface.* Nearly level. *Soil.* Highly productive. The Trenton limestone (a good material for building) is procured from this State. *Area*, 455 sq. m. *Cap.* Hamilton. *Pop.* 39,912.

—A township of Columbiana co.; *pop.* 1,558.

—A township of Darke co.; *pop.* 1,524.

—A township of Knox co.; *pop.* 701.

—A township of Mercer co.; *pop.* 1,301.

—A township of Montgomery co.; *pop.* 2,153.

—A post-township of Richland co.; *pop.* 768.

Butler, in *Pennsylvania*, a W. county, bounded N.E. and S.E. by the Alleghany River, and also watered by Slippery Rock and Conequenessing creeks. *Area*, abt. 800 sq. m. *Surface.* Undulating. *Soil*, in many parts sandy. It has very valuable mines of iron, and abounds in bituminous coal. *Cap.* Butler. *Pop.* 36,510.

—A township of Adams co.; *pop.* 1,333.

—A pleasant post-town, cap. of Butler co., on Conequenessing Creek, 36 m. N. of Pittsburg; *pop.* 1,935.

—A township of Luzerne co.; *pop.* 1,423.

—A township of Schuylkill co.; *pop.* 5,905.

Butler, in *South Carolina*, a P. O. of Lancaster dist.

Butler, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Carter co.

—A post-office of Johnson co.

Butler, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Milwaukee co., 5 m. N.W. of Milwaukee City.

But'lerage, *n.* (*Old Eng. Law.*) A duty of two shillings on every tun of wine imported into England by foreigners or merchant strangers;—so called because originally paid to the king's butler for the king. *Webster.*

Butler Centre, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Butler co., 24 m. N.W. of Cedar Falls. *Pop.* 152.

Butler's Creek, in *Georgia*, Richmond co., a fine stream flowing into the Savannah.

But'lership, *n.* The office of a butler.

Butler's Laud'ing, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Jackson co., 85 m. N.E. of Nashville. *Pop.* 751.

Butler's Spring, in *Alabama*, a P. O. of Butler co.

But'lersville, in *South Carolina*, a post-office of Anderson district.

But'lerville, in *Alabama*, a P. O. of Butler co.

But'lerville, or **Butlersville,** in *Indiana*, a post-village of Jennings co., 6 m. E.N.E. from Vernon.

But'lerville, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Warren co.

But'man's Mills, in *Maine*, a P. O. of Penobscot co.

But'ment, *n.* (*Arch.*) The support on which the feet of arches stand; an ABUTMENT, *q. v.*

But'ment-cheeks, *n. pl.* (*Carpentry.*) The two solid sides of a mortise varying in thickness.

Butoma'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Alismales*. DIAG. 3-petaloidous flowers, and many-seeded, netted, and parietal placentæ.—They are aquatic plants, with parallel-veined leaves, sometimes milky. Flowers perfect and showy, with interior perianth of six pieces arranged in two whorls, the inner being colored; ovaries superior, 3 to 6 or more; ovules numerous, arranged all over the inner surface of the ovaries; fruit many-seeded, separating more or less into as many parts as there are component carpels; seeds without albumen. The *Butomaceæ* chiefly inhabit the northern parts of the world, but a few occur in tropical countries. There are four genera, and seven species.

Buto'mus, *n.* [Gr. *bous*, an ox; *temno*, I cut.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Butomaceæ*. *B. umbellatus*, the typical species of the genus and order, is very common in ditches and ponds in Europe. The leaves, which spring from the crown of the root, are from two to three feet long, and of a triangular shape. The scape, or flowering stem, is longer than the leaves, and terminates in a large umbel of rose-colored flowers. The plant possesses acrid and bitter properties, and was at one time used in medicine. The roasted rhizome is edible. The sharp leaves of the *Butomus* were believed to cut the mouths of the cattle that cropped it—whence the name.

Butt, *n.* [Fr. *but*, a mark.] (*Gun.*) A screen, generally made of earth-work and masonry, for protecting the markers during rifle-practice at a target.—The bank, screen, or earth-work, against which the target leans is also called a butt.

Butt, But, *n.* [It. *botto*, a blow; *botta*, a thrust.] The striking end of a thing; the thick end of anything; as, the *butt* of a musket.—A mark to be shot at; the object of aim; as, an archery *butt*.

"The groom his fellow groom at *butts* defies,
And bends his bow and levels with his eyes."— *Dryden.*

—The person at whom ridicule, jests, or contempt are directed; as, he was the *butt* of the company.

"I played a sentence or two at my *butt*, which I thought very smart."— *Spectator.*

—A push or thrust given by the head of an animal; as, the *butt* of a ram.

—A stroke or thrust given in fencing.

"To prove who gave the fairer *butt*,
John shews the chalk on Robert's coat."— *Prior.*

—A mound of earth placed to receive the projectile at proof of, and practice with, fire-arms.

—A large-sized cask, sometimes called a *pipe*. A *butt* of wine contains 126 gallons: a beer *butt*, 108 ale gallons; and a *butt* of sherry, 108 imperial gallons.

(*Ship-building.*) See BUTT-END.

(*Carpentry.*) See BUTT-HINGE.

—The metallic ring at the end of the hose of a fire-engine.

A butt's length. The distance between the place of shooting and the mark.

—*n. pl.* Short ridges of different lengths, which necessarily occur in the angle of a field when the direction of the ridges is not parallel to one of the sides.

Butts and bounds. The lines bounding an estate. The angles or points where these lines change their direction. See ABUTTAL.

Butt and butt, spoken of planks when they join end to end without overlapping.

Butt, *v. t.* [It. *buttare*; W. *pwtiaw*, to poke, to thrust, to butt.] To join at the butt-end; to abut.

—To thrust the head forward; to strike by thrusting the head against.

"Two harmless lambs are *butting* one another."— *Wotton.*

—*v. a.* To strike by thrusting the head or horns against, as a ram.

"A ram will *butt* with his head though he be brought up tame."
Ray.

Buttahat'chie, a small river, which takes its rise in the N.W. of the State of Alabama, and flowing S.W., enters the Tombigbee near Hamilton, in the State of Mississippi.

Buttahat'chie, or **Buttahatchy,** in *Mississippi*, a post-office of Monroe co.

Butte, (*but,*) *n.* [Fr.] An abrupt eminence, too high to be called a hill, and not high enough to be designated a mountain:—peculiar to the U. States.

Butte, in *California*, a county in the northern part of the State: *area*, abt. 5,000 sq. m. It is watered by Sacramento River, which forms its W. boundary, and by Feather River. *Surface*, uneven, and in some parts mountainous, the county being traversed by Butte Mountains, from which it is named, and having several remarkable elevations, one of which, called *Table Mountain*, bears a strong resemblance to a castle. The county is very rich in minerals, embracing not only gold, but also platinum, silver, quicksilver, iron, and lead. *Cap.* Hamilton. *Pop.* 11,403.

Butte, in *California*, a N.E. town of Butte co., on the Sacramento River, 125 m. from San Francisco.

—, or BUTTE CITY, in *California*, a mining village of Amador co., 42 m. N.E. of Stockton.

Butte, in *California*, a twp. of Sutter co.; *pop.* 799.
Butte'bar, in *California*, a mining camp of Plumas co., 8 m. from La Porte; *pop.* about 150.
Butte Des Mortes, (*būt-dā-mort'.*) in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Winnebago co.; *pop.* 166.
But'ter, *n.* [A. S. *buter*; Ger. *butter*; Lat. *butyrum*; Gr. *boutyron—bous*, a bovine animal, and *tyros*, cheese, something coagulated; Fr. *beurre.*] A fatty matter aggregated from animal milk; an oily substance obtained from cream or milk by churning. Considered chemically, *B.* from cow's milk contains about two-thirds of its weight of solid fat, which consists in great part of *margarine*, but contains also *butine*, which yields *glycerine* and *butic acid* when saponified. The liquid portion consists chiefly of *olein*. *B.* also contains small quantities of *butyrine*, *caprine*, and *caprine*, which yield, when saponified, glycerine and butyric ($HO.C_4H_7O_3$), caproic ($HO.C_{12}H_{11}O_3$), and capric ($HO.C_{20}H_{19}O_3$) acids, distinguished for their disagreeable odor. Fresh butter has very little odor, being free of those volatile acids, but if kept for some time, especially if the caseine of the milk has been imperfectly separated in its preparation, spontaneous resolution of these fats into glycerine and the volatile disagreeable acids takes place. By salting the *B.*, this change is in great measure prevented. — Cow's milk is composed of three ingredients, — the cheesy portion or *curd*, the *whey* or watery part, and the *B.* Milk when examined by the microscope is found to consist of a number of fatty globules floating in the whey. These globules, which are little sacs containing the *B.*, are broken during the process of churning, which allows the liberated fatty matter to aggregate in small masses and float on the top of the whey. These are generally united by pressure against the bottom of the churn, and the remaining butter-milk is used often for beverage. The *B.* is afterwards spread out in a thin layer in a shallow pan, and washed with clear spring-water to free it from any buttermilk that may remain in its pores. It is then formed into rolls if intended to be sold as fresh, but if it is to be kept for any length of time, it is mixed with salt, in the proportion of three or four pounds of salt to half a hundredweight of butter, and packed in casks for the market. The quality and quantity of *B.* contained in cows' milk depend materially on the nature of the pasture. Rich natural meadows afford the best food for cows intended to produce *B.* Poor pastures are objectionable, not only from the quantity of *B.* contained in the milk being diminished, but from its receiving an unpleasant taste from certain plants or weeds growing on all unfertile or marshy soils. The amount of *B.* produced by a gallon of milk should be from three to four ounces. *B.* is much adulterated with water, dripping, and mutton-fat. The first may be detected by the wetness of the *B.* when squeezed, and the two last by small white particles being visible in the newly-cut surface of the *B.* — "*Philadelphia print* is known in the central cities of the U. States as butter unsurpassed for sweetness, solidity, and golden color; it always commands a fancy price. Excellent *B.* is found elsewhere, as in N. England, N. York, and northern Ohio, but inferior qualities are the rule in the dairy sections proper, which these exceptions only prove; while in a large portion of the West and South there is very little superior butter, a large amount of it being not fit to eat, of less value for cooking than good lard, and unworthy of the repute of the American farmer. Greater advances have of late been made in cheese-making than in the art of butter-making. The factory system has secured uniformity with positive progress in processes and knowledge of principles. *B.* dairies are individual and isolated, and excellence in their product is the result of peculiar care in the manager, and special adaptation to his business. It is of the utmost importance that the very best modes of manufacture should be understood; that the dairyman and the farmer's wife who cares for the smaller dairy of the ordinary farm should compare their processes (which they may now deem to be the best because they know no other better) with those of model establishments, and learn to stamp a higher excellence upon the yield of their dairies. The difficulty of obtaining really good *B* in the city markets appears to be increasing, probably from a growing fastidiousness of *B.*-eaters, as well as from the increasing disproportion in the numbers of consumers and producers. This fact gives urgent and paramount importance to efforts for improvement. The best Philadelphia *B.* comes mainly from Chester, Lancaster, and Delaware counties."—(*Report Com. of Agriculture for* 1867.) See CHEESE, p. 535.

B. of Antimony, terchloride of antimony. See ANTIMONY. — *B. of Sulphur*, an obsolete name for precipitated sulphur. — *B. of Tin*, bichloride of tin. See TIN. — *B. of Zinc*, chloride of zinc. See ZINC.

B. (*Vegetable*), a name commonly given to any concrete oil of vegetable origin which at all resembles the butter obtained from animal milk, or which is employed for similar purposes. The most important solid oils or fats procured from plants are, — Butter of cacao, from *Theobroma Cacao*; of cinnamon, from *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*; of nutmeg, from *Myristica moschata*; of cocoa-nut, from *Cocos nucifera*; of laurel, from *Laurus nobilis*; Shea or Galam butter, from a species of *Bassia*; palm-oil, from *Elais guineensis*; and vegetable tallow, from *Stillingia sebifera* in China, from *Vateria indica* in India, and from *Pentadesma butyracea* in Sierra Leone. All these oils contain a large proportion of stearine, and many are used as substitutes for animal fat in candle-making. Plants yielding them are frequently termed *butter-trees*. ARTIFICIAL *B.*, see OLEOMARGARINE, p. 1853.

But'ter, *v. a.* To smear or spread with butter.
But'ter-bur, *n.* (*Bot.*) See TUSSILAGO.
But'ter-cup, *n.* (*Bot.*) See RANUNCULUS.
But'terfield, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Ashland co., on Lake Superior, 8 m. N. of Ashland.
But'terfly, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The popular name of an extensive group of beautiful insects, belonging to the sub-order LEPIDOPTERA, *q. v.*
But'terlly, in *New York*, a post-office of Oswego co.
But'terfly-valve, *n.* (*Mech.*) The double valve of an air-pump's bucket, consisting of two clack-valves, having the joints opposite, and on each side of the pump rod.
But'terfly-weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) A popular name of the plant *Asclepias tuberosa*. — See ASCLEPIAS.
But'terhill, in *New York*, an eminence in Orange co., on the W. side of the Hudson; height 1,530 ft.
But'teris, *n.* (*Farriery.*) An instrument of steel set in a wooden handle, used for paring the hoof of a horse.
Butte River, in *California*, rises in Butte co., and after a S.S.W. course empties into the Sacramento River in Sutter co.
But'termilk, *n.* The milk which is left after the butter has been separated by means of churning, or other process. *B.* contains the caseine, sugar, and salts of ordinary milk, and is only deficient in oily matter. It is therefore tolerably nutritious. It may be drunk *ad libitum*, is a very agreeable, cooling beverage, and is therefore useful in certain febrile and inflammatory conditions.
But'termilk Channel, in *New York* harbor, separates Governor's Island from Long Island.
But'termilk Falls, of *New York*, a cascade on the W. bank of the Hudson, 2 m. below West Point.
Buttermilk Falls, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Wyoming co., on the Susquehanna River. The water-power here is excellent.
But'ter-nut, *n.* (*Bot.*) See JUGLANS.
But'ternuts, in *New York*, a post-township of Otsego co., drained by Unadilla River, 90 m. W. by S. from Albany; *pop.* 2,174.
Butternut Valley, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Blue Earth co., abt 20 m. W. by N. of Mankato, on Little Cottonwood River. *Pop.* 590.
But'ter-print, *n.* A piece of carved wood, used to mark pats of butter.
Butter-tooth, *n.* One of the broad front teeth.
Butter-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) The gen. *Bassia*, q. v.
But'ter-wife, But'ter-woman, *n.* A woman who prepares or sells butter.
Butter-wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) See PINGUICULA.
But'tery, *a.* Having the qualities or appearance of butter.
—*n.* An apartment in a house or college, where butter, milk, provisions, and utensils are kept.
Butte Valley, in *California*, a post-village of Butte co., 18 m. N.W. of Oroville.
But'tevant, a town of *Ireland*, Cork co., is about 3½ m. W. of Doneraile, and on the river Awbeg; *pop.* 1,600.
But'teville, in *Oregon*, a post-village of Marion co., 28 m. N.N.E. of Salem, on the Willamette River.
Butt'-hinge, *n.* (*Carpentry.*) A hinge used in hanging doors, shutters, &c.
But'ting, *n.* A boundary of land.
But'ting-joint, *n.* (*Carpentry.*) See JOINT.
But'tock, *n.* [Fr. *bout*, the end.] The protuberant termination of the body behind; the rump.

(*Naut.*) The round part of a ship abaft, from the wing-transom to the upper water-line, or lower down.

But'ton, *n.* [Fr. *bouton*; W. *botwn*, from *bot*, a round body.] An article of dress used for the fastening of clothing or for ornament. Buttons are made of an endless variety of materials, the processes employed in the manufacture varying according to the substance used. Metal, wire, wood, bone, glass, shell, mother-of-pearl, precious stones, velvet, silk, paste-board, &c., are used. Birmingham is, in Europe, the place where they are most extensively manufactured. They are made in a great variety of shapes; but, at the present time, these may be classed under four heads: — buttons with shanks, buttons without shanks, buttons on rings or wire moulds, and buttons covered with cloth or other material. Buttons with shanks are usually made of brass, which is supplied to the manufacturer in sheets of the required thickness. By means of fly-presses and punches, circular discs, called *blanks*, are cut out of these sheets. This is mostly performed by females, who can furnish about thirty blanks per minute, or twelve gross in an hour. Hand-punching is the general mode of cutting out blanks; but more complicated machines, which cut out eight or ten blanks at a time, are in use. After being punched, the edges of the blanks are very sharp, and require to be smoothed and rounded. Their surfaces are then planished on the face by placing them separately in a die under a small stamp, and allowing them to receive a sharp blow from a polished steel hammer. In this state they are ready to receive the *shanks*, or small metal loops by which they are attached to the dress. The shank manufacture is a distinct branch of trade in Birmingham. They are made by a machine in which a coil of wire is gradually advanced towards a pair of shears which cuts off short pieces. A metal finger then presses against the middle of each piece, first bending it and then pressing it into a vice, where it is compressed so as to form a loop; a hammer then strikes the two ends, spreading them into a flat surface, and the shank is pushed out of the machine ready for use. The shanks are attached to the blanks by women, with iron wire, solder, and resin. They are then put into an oven, and, when firmly united, form plain buttons. If a crest or inscription is wanted, the button is placed in a die and stamped. After being cleaned, they can be silvered or gilt. (See GILDING.) The manufacture of gilt buttons has fallen off greatly of late years, the Florentine and silk buttons having superseded them. Wire buttons are rings of wire covered with cloth. Horn buttons are made by pressure, the horn being previously softened by heat.

—The bud of a plant; as, the *button* of a daisy.

> "The canker galls the infants of the spring,
> Too oft before their *buttons* be disclosed."—*Shaks.*

(*Assaying.*) The round mass of metal collected at the bottom of a crucible after fusion, or which remains in the cupel in the process of assaying, is called by this name.

(*Smithery.*) A brass, china, or glass knob of a lock serving to open or shut a door.

(*Carpentry.*) A piece of wood or metal upon a nail, to keep a door closed.

To hold by the button. To detain a person in unsought-for communication; to bore; to weary.

—*v. a.* To fasten with a button or buttons; to inclose or make secure with buttons. Sometimes preceding *up*; as, he *buttoned up* his coat.

—*v. i.* To be fastened with a button or buttons; as, to *button* a garment.

But'ton-bush, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CEPHALANTHUS.
But'ton-hole, *n.* The hole or loop in which the button is caught.

—*v. a.* To take or hold a man by the button, or button-hole, so as to detain him for conversation; to bore one by wearisome talk.

But'ton-mould, *n.* The shaped material, as bone, ivory, &c., which forms a button, when covered with cloth, &c.

Fossil button-moulds, *n. pl.* (*Pal.*) See ENCRINITE.

But'ton-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CONOCARPUS.
But'ton-weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) See DIODIA; SPERMACOCE.
But'ton-wood, *n.* (*Bot.*) See PLATANUS.
But'tress, *n.* [Fr. *aboutir*, to border on, to abut; from *bout*, an end, from Celt. *bod*, bottom, end.] (*Arch.*) A mass of masonry or brickwork, built to resist the horizontal thrust of another mass; though when they are on the opposite side to the thrust, and below the line of its effort, they are frequently called *counterforts*. *B.* are much used in Gothic architecture to counterbalance the outward thrust of the arches, or of the vaulting which covers the naves and aisles of cathedrals. When they are open, and carry down the thrust to a point of support at some distance from the spot where it is exercised, they are called *flying buttresses*.



Fig. 456. — A BUTTRESS. (Canterbury Cathedral.)

—*v. a.* To prop; to support by a buttress.
But'trice, *n.* (*Farriery.*) See BUITERIS.
Butts, in *Georgia*, a central co., bounded on the E. and N.E. by the Oconee River, and drained by Tassalnaw, Yellow Water, and Sandy creeks. *Area*, abt. 180 sq. m. *Surface*, generally level. *Soil*, fairly productive; granite beds are pretty numerous. *Cap.* Jackson. *Population*, 6,941.
Butt'-shaft, *n.* A bolt or arrow used to shoot at archery butts with.
Butts'ville, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Gruudy co.
Butt-weld, *n.* (*Mech.*) See JUMP-WELD.
But'yl, TETRYL, VALYL, *n.* (*Chem.*) An organic radical, discovered by Kolbe among the products obtained by electrolysis, from valerate of potash. *Form.* C_8H_9. When pure, it is a limpid oil, with an agreeable ethereal odor. It boils at 226° Fahr., and may be distilled without alteration. It is one of the lightest known fluids, its spec. grav. being only 0·694. It is the radical of a great number of very interesting organic compounds. It has been called "valyl" by certain chemists, from being formed from valeric acid, and by others "tetryl," from being *fourth* in the series of hydrocarbon radicals, as follows: 1. Methyl, C_2H_3; 2. Ethyl, C_4H_5; 3. Propyl, C_6H_7; 4. Tetryl, C_8H_9.
But'ylene, But'yline, *n.* (*Chem.*) Butyl less an equivalent of hydrogen. *Form.* C_8H_8. This compound was discovered by Faraday amongst the products of distillation of oil, and is frequently called *oil gas*. It is a colorless gas, burning with a white luminous flame. It is one of the principal products of the distillation of India-rubber. It was afterwards obtained by Kolbe from valerate of potash, and by Wurtz by acting on butylic alcohol with chloride of zinc. It is similar in its properties to ethyline C_4H_4, or olefiant gas, the corresponding product of ethyl.
Butyl'ic Alcohol, *n.* (*Chem.*) Hydrated oxide of butyl, discovered by Wurtz, in beetroot molasses. It is a colorless, highly refractive liquid, boiling at 228°, and has a slightly vinous odor, somewhat resembling that of amylic alcohol. It is quite similar in its properties to the other alcohols of the same group. Sp. gr. 0·803. *Form.* $C_8H_9O.HO$.

Butylic Ether, or Oxide of Butyl, was first described by Kolbe as a product of the voltaic decomposites of valerate of potash. *Form.* C_8H_9O.

Butyra'ceous, Bu'tyrous, *a.* [Lat. *butyrum*, butter.] Having the qualities of, or resembling, butter.
Bu'tyrate of Lime, *n.* (*Chem.*) When sugar, chalk,

and cheese are mixed with sufficient water to form a solution of sp. gr. 1·070, and exposed to a temperature of 80° or 90° for some weeks, butyric fermentation ensues, the liquid becomes ropy, and gives rise to lactic acid, which unites with the lime and forms lactate of lime. The lactate of lime in turn becomes decomposed, giving rise to butyrate of lime in abundance.

Butyr'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) A liquid with a sharp, acrid taste, and a smell of rancid butter, having a spec. grav. of 0·973, and boiling at 314° Fahr. It is prepared by distilling three parts of butyrate of lime with twelve parts of water and one of hydrochloric acid. Butyric acid exists ready-formed in certain fruits, and is one of the products of oxidation of fibrin or casein. All substances which form lactic acid may be made to yield butyric. Its salts, when dry, are inodorous, but when wetted, the strong smell of rancid butter is perceptible. *Form.* $HOC_3H_7O_2$.

Butyric Ether, a colorless inflammable liquid, with a peculiar odor and taste of pine-apple. It is a combination of ethyl and butyric acid. Dissolved in alcohol, it is used in confectionery under the name of *Pine-apple oil*. The peculiar odor of old rum is due to the presence of a small quantity of this ether. It must not be confounded with butylic ether.

Bu'tyrine, *n.* (*Chem.*) An oleaginous substance, discovered by Chevreul in butter. It is prepared by exposing purified butter to a temperature of 60° for several days. Stearine separates in grains, and an oily compound is obtained, which is mixed with alcohol and frequently shaken during twenty-four hours. The alcohol is then distilled off, carbonate of magnesia added to the oily residue, which is washed and treated with alcohol, when, on being once more distilled, it leaves the butyrine behind.

Ba'tyrone, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance similar in properties to acetone and propione; obtained by Chevreul amongst the products of distillation of butyrate of lime.

Butz'town, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Northampton co.

Bux'eous, *a.* [From Lat. *buxus*, the box-tree.] Pertaining, or relating to, the box-tree.

Buxine, (*buk'sine.*) *n.* (*Chem.*) An alkaloid obtained from the bark of box-wood, which contains nearly one per cent. of it. It has a bitter taste, is insoluble in water, but slightly soluble in alcoholic ether. It forms neutral salts with the acids.

Buxom, (*backs'am.*) *a.* [A.S. *bocsum* — *boga*, anything curved, a bow, and termination *sum*, Eng. *some*.] Gay; lively; brisk; wanton; jolly; healthy; vigorous; corpulent; as, a *buxom* woman.

"A daughter fair,
So *buxom*, blithe, and debonnair."—*Milton.*

—Originally, this word signified obedient or obsequious; and in the old form of marriage, the bride promised to be faithful and *buxom* to her husband.

Bux'omly, *adv.* Briskly; lively; amorously.

Bux'omness, *n.* State or quality of being buxom; liveliness.

Bux'us, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Euphorbiaceæ*, consisting of evergreen shrubs or small trees with opposite leaves, entire at the margins, and easily split into two plates. The flowers, which are very small, grow in little axillary clusters, the male and female flowers being distinct, but borne on the same plant. There are only two species known, namely, *B. sempervirens* and *B. balearica*. The former, which is the common box, is remarkable, botanically, for being the most northern arborescent European species of *Euphorbiaceæ*. In the S. of Europe it attains frequently a height of 30 feet. It grows wild in this country only on the dry chalky hills of the south. Many varieties are known in gardens, the most remarkable of which is the dwarf-box, so much used for the edgings of walks. The wood of the arborescent *B. sempervirens* is heavier than that of any other European tree, and will sink when placed in water. It is of a beautiful pale-yellow color, and of a fine, regular, and compact texture. It is preferred to every other kind of wood for the manufacture of flutes, flageolets, and other reed-instruments; of rules and mathematical instruments; and of the handles of most small tools. For the purposes of the turner, the wood-carver, and especially the wood-engraver, box-wood is invaluable. Spain and Portugal export large quantities of it; so also do Circassia and Georgia.

Bux'ton, a town and fashionable watering-place of England, co. Derby, 150 m. N.W. by N. of London, in the middle of a romantic country. The temperature of the springs ranges from 66° to 88°. *B.* waters are much valued in cases of dyspepsia, gout, and rheumatism, and were celebrated for their medicinal virtues during the time of the Romans. *Pop.* 4,987.

Bux'ton, in *Maine*, a post-township of York co., on Saco River, 60 m. S.W. by S. of Augusta; *pop* 2,546.

—A post-village of York co., 15 m. W. of Portland.

Bux'ton and Bar-Mill. in *Maine*, a village of York co., 18 m. W. of Portland, on the E. bank of Saco River; *pop.* about 400.

Buxton Centre, in *Maine*, a post-village of York co., 16 m. W. of Portland.

Buy, (*bī.*) (*imp.* and *pp.* BOUGHT.) [A.S. *bycgan, bygan*; Goth. *bugjan.*] To acquire, procure, or obtain by payment or purchase; to purchase; to obtain by paying a price or an equivalent in money:—used in contradistinction to *sell*.

"They must *buy* up no corn growing within twelve miles of Geneva."—*Addison.*

—To procure by a consideration given; to bribe; as, to *buy* a vote.

"I have *bought*
Golden opinions from all sorts of people."—*Shaks.*

To buy out. To purchase another's interest in a property so as to become sole proprietor: to buy off.— *To buy in.* To purchase stock in any interest, fund, or property.—*To buy off.* To cause to yield or surrender, by some consideration; as, *to buy off* an opponent.—*To buy on credit.* To purchase on a given promise, or written security, to pay at a certain specified time.—*To buy the refusal.* To advance money for the right of purchasing, at a given price, on a future day.

—*v. i.* To negotiate or treat about a purchase.

"I will *buy* with you, sell with you, talk with you."—*Shaks.*

Buyer, (*bī'er.*) *n.* One who buys; a purchaser.

Buyukdereh. See page 434.

Buz, a nephew of Abraham. Elihu, the Buzite, is supposed to have been of his family.

Buzançais, a town of France, dep. Indre, cap. cant., on the Indre, 14 m. N.W. of Chateauroux. It is a quaint, ill-built place, in a good situation, and has a trade in wool. *Pop.* 5,517.

Buzz, (*buz,*) *v. i.* [Formed from the sound.] To make a low humming sound, as bees; to hum; to whisper.

"Among the *buzzing* multitude."—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To whisper; to spread, as report, by whispers.

"Did you not hear
A *buzzing* of a separation
Between the king and Catherine?"—*Shaks.*

—To sound by buzzing.

"Herewith arose a *buzzing* noise among them."—*Hayward.*

—*n.* The humming noise made by bees, wasps, &c.

—A whisper; a rumor; a hum of talk.

"I found the whole outer room in a *buzz* of politics."—*Addison.*

Buzzard, (*buz'erd,*) *n.* [Fr. *busard*, from Ger. *bussaar*; said to be from the verb *to buzz*; Pers. *buz*, a hawk.] (*Zoöl.*) The popular name of the predatory birds forming the genus BUTEO, *q. v.*

—A blockhead; a nunskull; a dunce.

"Those blind *buzzards*, who, . . . would neither learn themselves nor could teach others."—*Aschum.*

—*a.* Stupid; thickheaded. (R.)

Buz'zardet, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of Buzzard.

Buz'zard's Bay, on the S. coast of Massachusetts, separated from Vineyard Sound by the Elizabeth Islands, and containing the harbors of New Bedford, Fair Haven, Rochester, and Wareham. It is 30 m. long, with a mean width of 7 m.

Buz'zardsville, in *Indiana*, a village of Madison co., 44 m. N.N.E. of Indianapolis.

Buz'zer, *n.* One who buzzes; a secret whisperer.

"And wants not *buzzers* to infest his ear
With petulant speeches of his father's death."—*Shaks.*

Buz'zing, *n.* A humming noise; incessant talk in an undertone.

Buz'zingly, *adv.* With a low, murmurous sound, like that of bees.

By, (*bī.*) *prep.* [A. S. *be* or *big*; Goth. *bi*; Ger. *bei*; Sansk. *abhi.*] At; near; beside; close to; not far from; in the vicinity of:— noting proximity of place; as, *by* the church.

"Stay *by* me; thou art resolute and faithful."—*Dryden.*

—Near to in motion or passage; past; from one to the other side of; as, to sail *by* a port.

—Used to denote the instrument, agent, cause, manner, way, or means; through; with; as, *by* the aid of justice.

"Death is what the guilty fear, the pious crave,
Sought *by* the wretch, and vanquish'd *by* the brave."—*Garth.*

—In the above sense, as a means or instrument, it denotes the cause of any effect.

"*By* woe the soul to daring action steals,
By woe in plaintless patience it excels."—*Savage.*

—It denotes the means by which anything is performed or obtained; as, *by* the action of machinery.

"You must think, if we give you anything, we hope to gain *by* you."—*Shaks.*

—Used to show the manner of an action; as, it was brought about *by* chance.—At or in; specifying place or position.

"*By* land, *by* water they renew their charge."—*Pope.*

—According to;—denoting permission.

"It is lawful both *by* the laws of nature and nations, and *by* the law divine."—*Bacon.*

—Noting the quantity had at once; at the rate of; according to the proportion of; as, eggs *by* the dozen.

"The North *by* myriads pours her mighty sons."—*Pope.*

—In comparison, it denotes the ratio of excess, or diminution; as, older *by* ten years.

"Her brother Rivers,
Ere this lies shorter *by* the head at Pomfret."—*Rowe.*

—From; denoting ground, or comparison; as, *by* what has passed.

"The son of Hercules he justly seems
By his broad shoulders and gigantic limbs."—*Dryden.*

—As soon as; not later than; as, *by* four o'clock.

"*By* this time the very foundation was removed."—*Swift.*

—Pointing to the author, contriver, inventor, or producer; as, a poem *by* Longfellow.

—At hand; on hand; in one's possession; as, he keeps much money *by* him.

—In the same direction with; as, furrowed *by* the length.

—Used in the form of adjuration, swearing, or protestation.

"His godhead I invoke, *by* him I swear."—*Dryden.*

—According to; by direction, testimony, or authority of; as, what is the time *by* your watch?

By-and-by. Presently; shortly; in a short time; before long.

"Now a sensible man, *by and by* a fool, and presently a beast."
Shaks.

By one's self. Denoting the absence of all others; alone.—*To set by.* To esteem; to regard; as, *to set* a value *by*.—*To come by.* To gain possession of; to obtain; to realize; as, *to come by* a fortune.—*One by one, day by day, piece by piece.* Each day, piece, thing, person, &c., singly, or severally.—*To do by.* To behave or act towards; to treat: as, he has *done* nobly *by* me.—*To stand by.* To aid, support, uphold, sustain; as, I will *stand by* him to the last.—*Twenty feet by ten*, a length or distance measuring twenty feet one way and ten the other.—*By the head*, or *stern.* (*Naut.*) Said of a vessel when her head is lower in the water than the stern; or conversely.—*By the lee.* The position of a ship when going free, or, in other words when she has fallen off so much from the wind, as to bring it round her stern, and take the sails aback on the other quarter.—*By the run.* To let go altogether, or at once; as, to let a sail go *by the run*. Opposed to *slacking*, or letting go gradually.—*Good-by*, see GOOD-BYE.—*Southwest by South.* Further South than South-west. (Used in telling off the points of a compass.)

By, *adv.* Near; beside; in presence; as, he was not *by* at the time.

"Prisoners and witnesses were waiting *by*,
These had been taught to swear, and those to die."—*Roscommon.*

—Passing; going or gone past; as, the troops have passed *by*.

"I did hear
The galloping of horse. Who was't came *by*?"—*Shaks.*

—Aside; on one side; as, to put *by* something for future use.

By, *a.* Something out of the direct or common way; aside; anything of a collateral or incidental nature; as, a *by*-law. (Used in composition generally as a prefix.)

By, Bye, *n.* Something not directly the object of; an object by the way, or of secondary importance; as, a *bye* at cricket.

By the by. Digressively; in passing; apropos or touching the matter in view, or subject of remark.

By'ard, *n.* (*Mining.*) A piece of leather worn across the breast by those who drag the sledges in coal-pits.

By'berry, in *Pennsylvania*, a former township of Philadelphia co., 14 m. N.E. of the State-House; now included within the limits of the city.

By'-bidder, *n.* One who is engaged by an auctioneer or seller to make mock bids in order to run up the price of articles; sometimes called, in a vulgar sense, a *sweetener*.

By'blos. (*Anc. Geog.*) See GEBAL.

By'-blow, *n.* A side blow; a blow incidentally given.

—An illegitimate child. (o. or R.)

By'-business, *n.* Business transacted out of the common or customary way.

By-coffeehouse, *n.* A coffee-house in an obscure situation.

"I afterwards entered a *by-coffeehouse* that stood . . . at the end of a narrow lane."—*Addison.*

By'-concern'ment, *n.* An affair apart from the main business.

"Our plays have underplots, or *by-concernments*."—*Dryden.*

By'-corner, *n.* A private corner.

By'-dependence, *n.* An appendage; something incidentally depending upon another.

By'-design, *n.* An incidental purpose or design.

"And if she miss the mouse-trap line,
They 'll serve for other *by-design*."—*Hudibras.*

Bye, By, (*bī.*) *n.* [Dan. *bye*; Icel. *bu*; Goth. *beidan*, to dwell.] A dwelling; a way out of the common road; as, a *bye*-way.

—In certain games, a station or place of an individual player.—*Webster.*

By'-end, *n.* Private end; secret interest or advantage.

"Fear, profit, or some other *bye-end*."—*L'Estrange.*

By'ersville, in *New York*, a post-village of Livingston co., 16 m. S. of Genesee.

By'field, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Essex co., 35 m. N. by E. of Boston.

By'-gone, *a.* Past: gone by; vanished; as, *by-gone* days.

—*n.* Something past or gone by; a past occurrence or event.

Let by-gones be by-gones. A phrase implying that the past should be forgotten.

Byha'lia, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Marshall co., 18 m. N.W. of Holly Springs.

Byha'lia, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Union co.

Byington, (*bī'ing-ton,*) in *Ohio*, a P. O. of Pike co.

By-in'terest, *n.* Private interest; self-advantage.

By'-lane, *n.* A private lane, or one out of the usual road.

By'-law, *n.* (*Law.*) A private law; the local or subordinate law of a city, town, or private corporation.—The power to make by-laws is usually conferred by express terms of the charter creating the corporation; though, when not expressly granted, it is given by implication, and it is incidental to the very existence of a corporation. The Constitution of the United States, and Acts of Congress made in conformity to it, the constitution of the State in which a corporation is located, and all acts of the legislature constitutionally made, together with the common law as there accepted, are of superior force to any by-law; and such by-law, when contrary to either of them, is therefore void, whether the charter authorizes the making of such by-law, or not; because no legislature can grant power larger than it possesses.—*Bouvier.*

By'ler's Mills, in *Missouri*, a village of Morgan co., 56 m. W.S.W. of Jefferson City.

By'-matter, *n.* Something incidental.

By'-name, *n.* A peculiar or incidental name; a nickname.

—*v. a.* To confer a nickname upon.

By'numville, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Pike co.

By'-passage, *n.* A by-way or passage; out of the common road.

By'-past, *a.* Past; gone by; as, "These three hundred years *by-past*." — *Cheyne.*

By'-path, *n.* A private or obscure path; as, the *by-path* of knowledge.

By'-place, *n.* A retired or private place.

By'-play, *n.* A scene which is carried on in dumb show, in the background of the main performance.

By'-purpose, *n.* A clandestine or indirect purpose.

By'ram, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Hinds co., on Pearl River, about 13 m. S. by W. of Jackson.

Byram, in *New Jersey*, a township of Sussex co.; *pop.* 1,352.

Byram River, in *Connecticut*, flowing into Long Island Sound, separating this State from New York.

Byrd, (*bird,*) in *Ohio*, a township of Brown co.; *pop.* 1,283.

Byrd's Springs, in *Arkansas*, a P. O. of Jefferson co.

Byre, (*bīr,*) *n.* A term for a shippon or cow-house; — peculiar to Scotland and the north of England.

By'-respect, *n.* Private end or view.

Byrgnis, Justus, (properly Jobst Burgi,) an inventor and manufacturer of "Globes of the Heavens," and astronomical instruments, b. in Lichtensteg, cant. St. Gallen, Switzerland, 1552. In 1579 he was appointed horologist to the court of William IV., Landgrave of Hesse. His first work was a globe of the heavens made of silver plate, on which the stars were indicated after his own observations. The landgrave sent this globe to the Emperor Rudolph II. of Germany, who was so pleased with it that he called *B.*, in 1604, to his own court as his mechanician. He returned to Cassel in 1622, where he d., 1633.—Before 1603, without the knowledge of Napier's work, he discovered, or calculated logarithms, which he published in the *Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression Tables*, Prague, 1620. — He also constructed a geometrical triangular instrument, which was described by his brother-in-law, Benj. Bramen, 1648.

Byrnsville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Harrison co., about 105 m. S. of Indianapolis.

Byrn'ville, in *New York*, a village of Schoharie co., 46 m. W. by S. of Albany.

By'-road, *n.* A private or obscure road.

"Through slipp'ry *by-roads* dark and deep."—*Swift.*

By'ron, (George Gordon Noel Byron,) Lord, the greatest English poet of modern times, was b. in London, 1788. He was descended from the Scandinavian Bürüns, one branch of which settled in Normandy, and came over to England at the Norman Conquest; while the other remained in France and founded the house of the dukes de Biron. *B.* was grandson of the Admiral John Byron, *q. v.*, and the son of Captain John Byron of the Guards. By his mother, the heiress of the Scottish family of Gordon of Gight (and the second wife of Captain Byron), he was descended from the royal house of Stuart. At 3 years of age, *B.* lost his father, and was brought up by his mother (a woman of weak mind and irritable temper), in the Scottish Highlands, where he early imbibed that spirit of poetry and enthusiasm for liberty, which afterwards made him famous. In 1798 he succeeded his great-uncle as *Lord Byron*, and in 1800 was sent to Harrow to begin his education. In 1803 he met with his first love, the "Mary" of his poems (Miss Mary Chaworth of Annesley Hall). In 1805 he went to Cambridge University, and in 1807 published his first volume of poems, which at once brought him into note. But it was in 1808 that the savage criticism on his *Hours of Idleness*, which appeared in the "Edinburgh Review," evoked the manifestation of the real power of his genius. His reply to it, published in 1809, is that marvellous and matchless satire — *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.* Estranged from his mother by her peculiarities of temper and disposition, *B.* passed the first years of his early manhood lonely and solitary, even amid the vortex of brilliant society. Home he had none, nor yet a relation, excepting an only half-sister, to regard him with sympathy and affection, and open to him the quieter charms of happy domesticity. Added to this dearth of domestic influences, his estate (impoverished by the reckless careers of his father and his great-uncle) was inadequate to duly maintain the dignity of his rank. Flung on his own resources, he sought society and companionship in the fashionable world, where he, for a period, shone as a brilliant meteor, alike distinguished by his personal grace and beauty, his sparkling wit, and by the honors acquired by his genius. Tiring of, and mentally despising the fripperies and empty conventionalities of the gay world surrounding him, he repaired to the continent of Europe, and during his residence there composed the two first cantos of his great poem, *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.* He returned to England in 1811, where he achieved, through the publication of that work, the highest literary reputation of any man of his time. This was soon followed in rapid succession by the *Giaour, Bride of Abydos*, and *Corsair*, and, in 1813, by *Lara.* In Jan., 1815, he married Anne Isabella, the daughter of Sir Ralph Milbanke, a lady singularly uncongenial in mind, manner, and disposition to himself. Twelve months afterwards they separated, after the birth of a daughter, the "Ada, sole daughter of my house and heart," of his exquisite verse. He was at the same time involved in serious pecuniary embarrassments. Smarting under domestic unhappiness, public scandal, and all the other calamities of his position, he quitted England never to return, and took up his abode at Geneva, where he wrote the *Prisoner of Chillon.* — He subsequently removed to Venice, where he formed his well-known *liaison* with the beautiful Countess Guiccioli, produced his *Manfred* and *Beppo*, finished *Childe Harold*, and commenced his greatest work, *Don Juan.* While here, too, he espoused the cause of the Italian "Carbonari." In 1819 he took up his residence at Ravenna, and in 1821 at Pisa. In 1822, while staying at Genoa, he forwarded money and material of war in aid of the Greeks, who were, at that time, engaged in a war of independence, and on Jan. 5, 1824, he joined their ranks in person, at Missolonghi, and was appointed commander-in-chief of an expedition intended to be sent against Lepanto. Before this could be carried into effect, however, he was seized with a fever, and, on the 19th of April, he expired, to the inexpressible grief of the Greek people, who went into



Fig. 457. — LORD BYRON.

mourning for him for a period of 21 days. His body was brought to England, and was interred in the tomb of his ancestors, at Hucknall, in Nottinghamshire, the only mourner present on the occasion, related to him by blood, being his half-sister, the Hon. Mrs. Leigh. *B.* was a man of great sensibility of feeling; he was ever morbidly sensitive in some things, most particularly so with regard to any allusion to his only personal deformity, a malformation of one of his feet, occasioned by an accident at his birth. — As a poet, Lord *B.* will take rank second only to Homer, Shakspeare, and Dante. Recent critics even assert him to be the greatest poet the English language can boast. The third and fourth cantos of *Childe Harold* alone place their author in the foremost rank of descriptive writers. But it is in *Don Juan* that the genius of *B.*, with its wonderful power to blend pathos, humor, wit, scorn, saturnine gloom, and exuberant vitality, has found its highest and richest development. *B.* was the sworn foe of cant, and in the words of Göthe, "he led the genius of Britain as on a pilgrimage throughout all Europe." The most trustworthy *Life of Byron*, is that written by his friend and fellow-poet, Moore; and a true insight into his mind and opinions will also be found in Lady Blessington's *Conversations with Lord Byron.*—*B.* had entrusted his private diary to his friend and literary executor, Moore, for publication, after his death, by his old publisher, Murray, of London; but just prior to its public appearance in print, Moore thought fit to take it back and destroy it. This strange proceeding (which has hidden forever much that would have thrown a new light on the private history of Byron's life) has ever since cast a shadow over the character of Moore; who, nevertheless, seems to have been actuated by good intentions, and in accordance with the expressed wishes of Lady Byron. — In the early part of 1869 appeared from the pen of the Countess Guiccioli, her *Recollections of Lord Byron*; a work that elicited from Mrs H. B. Stowe an article in the "Atlantic Monthly," for Sept. of the same year, entitled *The True Story of Lady Byron's Life*, in which she has alleged, against the memory of the great poet, a monstrous charge, that was generally received with much disfavor.

By'ron, John, a British admiral and circumnavigator, grandfather of the poet Lord Byron, b. 1723. He sailed with Lord Anson, in his voyage round the world, and endured fearful sufferings; and on his return to England published a highly interesting narrative of his five years' absence. In 1764, he commanded an expedition to the South Sea, and made important discoveries. During the course of his professional career, *B.* was so singularly unlucky in meeting adverse gales and dangerous storms, that throughout the entire British navy he acquired the nick-name of *Foul-weather Jack.* D. 1786.

By'ron, in *Georgia*, a post-office of Houston co.

By'ron, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Ogle co., about 12 m. N. by E. of Oregon City; *pop.* 1,093.

By'ron, in *Indiana*, a flourishing village of La Porte co., 5 m. N.E. of La Porte.

By'ron, in *Iowa*, a township of Buchanan co.; *pop.* 1,195.

By'ron, in *Maine*, a post-township of Oxford co., 56 m. N.W. of Augusta; *pop.* 242.

By'ron, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Shiawassee co., on the Shiawassee River, about 33 m. E. of Lansing.

By'ron, in *Michigan*, a prosperous township of Kent co.; *pop.* 1,326.

By'ron, in *Minnesota*, a township in the S. of Waseca co.; *pop.* 253.

By'ron, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Osage co.

By'ron, in *New York*, a flourishing post-village and township of Genesee co., 25 m. W.S.W. of Rochester; *pop.* 1,734.

Byron, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Green co., about 11 m. E. by N. of Dayton.

Byron, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township in Fond-du-Lac co., about 10 m. S. of Fond-du-Lac; *pop.* 1,441.

Byron Bay, in N. America, on the N.E. coast of Labrador; Lat. 54° 40′ N., Lon. 57° 30′ W.

Byron'ic, Byronesque, (*bī-ron-esk',*) *a.* Pertaining to Lord Byron, or to his poetry; after the manner of Byron; as, a *Byronic* style of expression.

Byron Island, in the Pacific Ocean, about 12 m. in length; Lat. 1° 18′ S, Lon. 175° 16′ E.

By'ronville, in *Georgia*, a post-office of Dooly co.

By'-room, *n.* A private room situated within another.

"I pr'ythee, do thou stand in some *by-room*." — *Shaks.*

Byr'rhus, *n.*; **Byr'rhidæ,** *pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus and family of Coleoptera. *B. pilula* is about the size of the common Lady-bird; its color is a dull brown; it is of an extremely convex shape, and, when disturbed, contracts its limbs and lies in an inert state, like an oval seed or pill, while thus counterfeiting death as a means of escape from danger. It is found on various plants in gardens and elsewhere.

Byrsonim'a, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order Malpighiaceæ, *q. v.*

By'-speech, *n.* An incidental or casual speech not exactly relating to the point.

Byssaceous, (*bis-sa'shus,*) *a.* [See Byssus.] (*Bot.*) Resembling byssus; composed of fine entangled threads.

Bys'sine, *a.* [See Byssus.] Silky; made of silk; having a silky appearance.

Bys'soid, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Byssus.

Bys'solite, *n.* [Gr. *bussus*, fine flax, *lithos*, a branch.] (*Min.*) A name applied to fibrous varieties of amianthus, tremolite, and other minerals of a filamentous nature.

Bys'sus, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *byssos.*] (*Physiol.*) A fasciculus of shining semi-transparent horny or silky filaments; secreted by a gland at the base of the foot of certain lamellibranchiate bivalves, and serving as an organ of adhesion to submarine rocks or other foreign bodies.

(*Bot.*) A name formerly given to all those filamentous plants which inhabit cellars and other underground close places, and on which no fructification is found; it was also applied to vegetation of a similar kind when found growing in the air. It is now ascertained that a large number of these supposed plants are merely the young state of certain kinds of fungi, or other plants of a low vegetation; and the genus is consequently exploded, the term *Byssoid* alone being retained to express a fringed structure in which the threads are of unequal lengths.

(*Script.*) A word variously translated "fine linen" and "silk," and supposed by some to have been cotton, and by some the asbestos fabric. There appear to have been two quite different qualities of *B.*; one, the finest, used for the habit of the priests, and the other for that of the Levites. — *N. Am. Cyclop.*

By'-stander, *n.* [A. S. *bigstandan*, to stand by.] One who stands by or near; a spectator; a mere looker-on.

"The *by-standers* asked him, why he ran away." — *Locke.*

By'-street, *n.* A separate, private, or obscure street.

"Bent on some mortgage, to avoid reproach,
He seeks by *by-streets*, and saves the expensive coach." — *Gay.*

By'-stroke, *n.* An incidental or casual stroke.

By'town, in Upper Canada. See Ottawa.

Byttneriaceæ, (*bit'ne-ri-ā'se-ē,*) *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Malvales.*—Diag. Monadelphous stamens, in most cases partly sterile, and 2-celled anthers turned inwards. They are trees, shrubs, or undershrubs, mostly tropical, sometimes climbing. They have simple alternate leaves, with usually deciduous stipules; calyx 4–5-lobed, valvate; corolla absent, or having as many petals as there are lobes to the calyx; filaments more or less united; ovary sessile or stalked, composed of 4–10 carpels, united round a central column; style single; stigmas equal in number to the carpels; ovules 2 in each cell, fruit usually capsular; embryo straight or somewhat curved, usually lying in a small quantity of fleshy albumen, the cotyledons being plaited or spiral. There are 45 genera and 400 species. In their properties they closely resemble the *Malvaceæ* and *Sterculiaceæ.* The typical gen. *Byttneria* does not include any plants remarkable for useful products.

By'-turning, *n.* An obscure path or road.

By-view, (*bī'vū,*) *n.* Private view; self-interested purpose.

By-walk, (*bī'wawk,*) *n.* A private or secluded walk.

By'-wash, *n.* The outlet of the water of a dam. (Prov. Eng.)

By'-way, *n.* A private, secluded, or obscure way.

"Thy bounteous Lord
Allows the choice of paths; take no *by-ways*."—*Herbert.*

By'-wipe, *n.* A sly, underhand stroke of irony or sarcasm.

By'-word, *n.* [A. S. *bi* or *big*, and *word.*] A passing or current word; a common saying; a proverb.

"We are become a *by-word* among the nations for our ridiculous feuds and animosities." — *Addison.*

Byz'ant, Byz'antine, *n.* (*Numis.*) See Bezant.

Byz'antine Architecture, *n* From the classic architecture of old Rome was derived the Romanesque, which gradually spread through Western Europe, and passed through various phases, until it attained the full extent of its development in the Gothic architecture, and became in the *B. A.* the parent stock of the Arabian. *B. A.* may be considered to have been originated by Constantine the Great, who commenced rebuilding Byzan-

tium in the year 324, and spared no expense to make his new city the most magnificent in the world. At first, the palaces, temples, churches, baths, and basilicas, which were erected, were based on the plans, and embraced all the characteristic features, of similar buildings at Rome; but, to carry out his grand designs, Constantine caused schools to be established for the study of architecture, in which men were trained for the profession, who gradually mingled new and original features with those of the style that had been introduced from the West, and formed a style of architecture peculiar in itself, and eminently adapted to the requirements of the ritual of the Greek Church, although bearing evident traces of the source from which it originally sprung. — *B. A.* has been divided, somewhat arbitrarily, into four periods:—1. From the time of Constantine to the middle of the sixth cent. 2. From the beginning of Justinian's reign down to the eleventh cent., which comprises the greater part of the existing buildings of the pure Byzantine type. 3 From the eleventh cent. to the conquest of Greece by the Turks, when the influence of the Venetian successes is apparent in the intermixture of Italian and Gothic details and characteristics.—4. The prevalent form of the churches of the second period or period of pure *B. A.*, is that of the Greek cross; the central square, formed by the intersection of the arms of the cross, is covered by a dome or cupola, and the spaces which represent the arms are also covered by semi-cupolas, or, in many cases, entire ones. The whole length of the interior, from east to west, is divided into five parts. At the E. end is the apse, in which stood the altar, divided from the next portion, called the bema, by a panelled screen richly adorned with paintings and gilded carved work, in which were three doors of communication between the bema and the apse, which was considered to be the holiest part of the church. The Roman, or semi-circular arch, is the only form of arch employed, and the great distinctive feature of the style is the constant use of the cupola or dome, which was supported on arches of a wide span, springing from massive piers at the four corners of the central space. The capitals were adorned with foliage, generally of a symmetrical pattern, in relief, on sunken panels formed in the faces. The interior was richly ornamented with sculpture, painting, and mosaic-work of most elaborate description. The cathedral of St. Sophia, now the principal mosque at Constantinople (*Fig.* 458), built by Justinian in 532, is considered to be one of the finest existing specimens of Byzantine architecture. Good examples of the style of the second period are also to be seen in the churches of St. Sergius and St. Irene, at Constantinople. The best examples of the third period are the churches of St. Mark, at Venice



Fig. 458. — THE MOSQUE OF ST. SOPHIA, (Constantinople.)

(*Fig.* 300), and St. Pantocrator, at Constantinople. At this period greater attention was paid to external decoration, but the churches were much smaller in every respect. The church of St. Anthony, at Padua, the cathedral at Aix-la-Chapelle, the churches of Ravenna and Pisa, are also Byzantine in character. In our own times, *B.A.* is the ecclesiastical form of architecture in Russia; the prevailing style of the Greek Church, as Gothic architecture, is peculiar to the cathedrals and churches of Roman Catholic and Protestant countries.

Byzantine Church, *n.* A name applied to all those churches which acknowledge the supremacy of the œcumenical patriarch of Constantinople. The adherents of this church are comprised almost entirely within the limits of Turkey, Greece, and Palestine, and are altogether estimated to number about 3,000,000.

Byzantine, Eastern, or **Greek Empire.** See GREEK EMPIRE.

Byzantine Historians, a series of Greek historical authors who lived under the Greek empire between the 6th and 15th cent. They may be divided into three classes:—1. Historians whose works form a continuous history of the Byzantine Empire from the 4th cent. of the Christian era down to the Turkish conquest of Constantinople. They are nearly 30 in number, with various shades of literary merit; but their works constitute almost the only authentic source of the history of that eventful period. 2. General chroniclers, or historians, whose works treat chiefly of the chronography of the world from the oldest times. 3. Authors who confined their attention to the politics, statistics, antiquities, manners, &c. of the Romans. These two latter classes, combined, amount also to about 30, and their writings give an excellent illustration of the times of which they treat. The works of the Byzantine historians, &c. were collected and published by order of Louis XIV., in 36 vols. folio, Paris, 1645–1711. Another edition was published at Venice in 1729 and the following years. A more complete edition was projected by Niebuhr, the historian of Rome (*Corpus Scriptorum Historiæ Byzantinæ*). This edition was superintended by him till his death; and it has, since that time, been carried on by Becker, Dindorf, and other eminent philologists.

Byzantine Painting and Sculpture. See PAINTING; SCULPTURE.

Byzantine Recension, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The name given to the text of the Greek New Testament, as propagated within the limits of the patriarchate of Constantinople.

Byzantium, (*be-zan'shum,*) *n.* (*Geog.*) The ancient name of CONSTANTINOPLE, *q. v.*

SUPPLEMENT TO
B.

BANK — BART

Back Creek, in *North Carolina*, a dist. of Randolph co.; *pop.* 1,212.
Back Swamp, in *North Carolina*, a dist. of Robeson co.; *pop.* 800.
Ba'con, in *Missouri*, a township of Vernon co.; *pop.* 813.
Bacon, in *West Virginia*, a twp. of Charlotte co.; *pop.* 3,683.
Ba'consburg, in *Ohio*, a vill. of Trumbull county; *pop.* 446.
Bacup, (*ba'kŭp,*) a thriving manufacturing town of England, co. Lancaster, 12 m. S.E. of Blackburn. Cotton and woollen stuffs are largely fabricated here. *Pop.* 18,497.
Ba'den, (GRAND DUCHY OF.) See page 434.
Baez, BUENAVENTURA. See page 434.
Bagaria, or **Bagheria,** (*bah-ga're-ah,*) [anc. *Tiberiacum,*] a town of S. Italy, in Sicily, prov. and 9 m. S.E. of the city of Palermo; *pop.* 11,762.
Bagnell's, (*bāg'n'lz,*) in *Maryland*, a district of Montgomery co.; *pop.* 665.
Baha'nan, in *Tennessee*, a district of Putnam co.; *pop.* 715.
Ba'her's, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Sumner co.; *pop.* 866.
Baird, SPENCER F., LL.D., (*bā'rd,*) an eminent American scientist, B. 1823, at Reading, Penna., after holding the professorship of Natural Science at Dickinson Coll. for some years, became in 1850 Assistant Secretary at the Smithsonian Institute, Washington. As a contributor to natural history, Dr. *B.*'s services have been important and numerous. Besides publishing, in conjunction with the late distinguished naturalist, John Cassin, a valuable work on *The Birds of North America* (2 vols., 4to., 1860), and *The Animals of North America* (1 vol., 4to, 1851), he has edited the *Ponographic Encyclopedia*, as well as furnished able reports on the natural history collections made by Capts. Stansbury and Marcy, and Lieut. Gillies, during the U. S. and Mexico Boundary and Pacific Railroad surveys. He has also studied with much success the various divisions of the *Vertebrata*, and their distribution, giving the results of his labors to the "Journal of the Academy of Sciences," of Philadelphia, the publications of the Smithsonian Institute, &c.
Bajado, (*ba-ah'do,*) in *New Mexico*, a twp. of Santa Aña co.; *pop.* 146.
Ba'ker, in *Alabama*, a central co., cap. Grantville; *pop.* 6,194.
Baker, in *Florida*, a co., cap. Sanderson; *pop.* 1,325.
Bald Knob, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Franklin co.; *pop.* 1,732.
Bald Mountain and **Big Hole,** in *Montana Territory*, a twp. of Beaver Head co.; *pop.* 80.
Bald'win, in *Mississippi*, a twp. of Leo parish; *pop.* 133.
Baldwin, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Dauphin co.; *pop.* 477.
Ball, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Sangamon co.; *pop* 956.
Bal'lard's, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Nelson co.; *pop.* 892.
Balle'go Min'go, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Montgomery co.; *pop.* 450.
Ball Ground, in *Georgia*, a district of Gilmer co.; *pop.* 366. — A district of Murray co.; *pop.* 957.
Ball Mountain, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Watauga co.; *pop.* 320.
Balloon'. See AEROSTATICS, above.
Ball Play, in *Maryland*, a dist. of Monroe co.; *pop.* 478.
Ball Rock, in *Georgia*, a district of Newton co.; *pop.* 1,070.
Ball Town, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Nelson co.; *pop.* 257.
Balmés, JAIME LUCIO, (*bahl'mez,*) an eminent Spanish theologian and publicist, B. in Catalonia, 1810. He early evinced an extraordinary scholastic aptitude, and after graduating at the University of Cervera, and being ordained as priest, entered upon professional duties at Cervera, and, in 1840, became known as a writer of mark by the publication of his *Political Considerations on the Situation of Spain.* Eight years later, he attracted a European fame by his masterly reply to M. Guizot, entitled *Protestantism Compared with Catholicism in its Relations to European Civilization*, in which he asserted that the chief hope and guarantee for the future of the world lay in the unity between Catholicity and the great principle of political liberty and modern civilization. His later work, *Fundamental Philosophy*, was translated into English, and published in New York, in 1857, in 2 vols. D. 1848.
Bal'sum Lake, in *Wisconsin*, a twp. of Polk co.; *pop.* 192.
Bal'timore, in *Ohio*, a village of Fairfield co.; *pop.* 489.
Bandajan, (*bān-duh-jahn',*) a mountain-pass of India, constituting the S. boundary of Kunawar, in N. Lat. 31° 22′, E. Lon. 78° 4′. It traverses the Himalayas and is covered with perpetual snow.
Bandy's, in *North Carolina*, a township of Catawba co.; *pop.* 727.
Banjoemas, (*bān-jo-mahs'.*) a flourishing commercial town of the island of Java, *cap.* of a prov. of same name, in S. Lat. 70° 33′, E. Lon. 109° 20′. It is occupied by a garrison, and is the residence of a Dutch governor. *Pop.* 10,000.
Banks, (National.) The National Banking System of the U. States was established by acts of Congress, Feb. 25, 1863, and June 3, 1864, which last act provides that the aggregate circulation of the banks under the law shall not exceed $354,000,000. 2. That there is no limit as to the number of banks. 3. That places with a population of 6,000 or less may have banks with a capital not less than $50,000; those with a pop. between 6,000 and 50,000 must have a capital not less than $100,000; those with a pop. over 50,000 must have a capital not less than $200,000. 4. Each bank must deposit with the U. States Treasury bonds to the extent of one-third at least of its capital (and not less than $30,000 in any case), as security for creditors. 5. Each bank reports its condition not less than five times annually to the comptroller of the currency. At the end of the year 1870, there were 1,627 banks in operation, having an aggregate capital of $136,000,000, with a combined circulation of $299,729,000, distributed as follows:

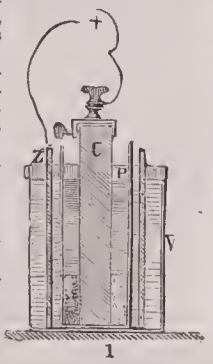
STATES AND TERRITORIES.	In operation.	Capital paid in.	Circulation.
Maine	61	$9,155,000	$7,505,441
New Hampshire	41	4,835,000	4,302,535
Vermont	42	7,460,012	5,916,270
Massachusetts	207	87,522,000	56,865,830
Rhode Island	62	20,364,800	12,469,680
Connecticut	81	25,056,820	17,407,181
New York	292	12,497,741	67,077,668
New Jersey	54	11,630,350	9,439,065
Pennsylvania	196	50,360,390	38,742,491
Maryland	31	13,240,202	8,904,310
Delaware	11	1,428,185	1,205,225
District of Columbia	3	1,350,000	1,070,639
Virginia	18	2,725,000	2,203,280
West Virginia	14	2,216,400	1,990,500
Ohio	130	23,304,700	18,430,164
Indiana	69	13,377,000	11,022,792
Illinois	84	13,035,000	10,079,285
Michigan	41	5,785,010	3,943,305
Wisconsin	34	2,720,000	2,510,478
Iowa	43	4,002,000	3,448,416
Minnesota	17	1,840,000	1,578,450
Kansas	5	410,000	371,900
Missouri	20	7,860,300	4,398,811
Kentucky	18	3,160,000	2,429,440
Tennessee	16	2,081,300	1,449,976
Louisiana	2	1,300,000	1,071,649
Mississippi	.....	.....	46,800
Nebraska	2	500,000	170,000
Colorado	3	350,000	254,000
Georgia	8	1,815,000	1,230,205
North Carolina	6	840,000	530,900
South Carolina	3	1,081,100	333,000
Alabama	2	400,000	281,697
Nevada	1	250,000	111,042
Oregon	1	200,000	88,500
Texas	4	525,000	135,445
Arkansas	2	200,000	179,500
Utah	1	250,000	135,000
Montana	1	100,000	36,000
Idaho	1	100,000	63,050
Total	1,627	$436,478,310	$299,729,834

The total chartered bank capital of the United States at the close of the year 1870 was $503,578,000, and the number of banks was 1,882, divided as follows: (See U.S.)

DECEMBER, 1870.	No.	Capital.
National Banks	1,627	$136,478,000
State Banks	258	67,100,000
Year 1870.	1,885	$503,578,000

Banks, in *Iowa*, a township of Fayette co.; *pop.* 223.
Banks, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Antrim co.; *pop.* 504.
Banks, in *Pennsylvania*, a twp. of Indiana co.; *pop.* 747.
Banks, in *West Virginia*, a township of Upshur co.; *pop.* 1,272.
Bannister, (*bān'nīs-tŭr,*) in *Virginia*, a township of Pittsylvania co.; *pop.* 3,347.
Banquette', in *Texas*, a dist. of Nueces co.; *pop.* 506.
Banswarra, (*bānz-wŏr'rah,*) a state of Hindostan, in Rajpootana, between N. Lat. 23° 10′–23° 48′, E. Lon. 74° 2′–74° 41′, bounded E by Malwa and W. by Guzerat. *Area*, 1,440 sq. m. *Cap.* Banswarra. This state, formerly subject to the Mahrattas, has been under British protectorate since 1818. *Pop.* 145,000.
Bap'tist Church, in *Tennessee*, a district of Marshall co.; *pop.* 1,354.
Bara'ga, in *Michigan*, a township of Houghton co.; *pop.* 160.
Bar'beene, in *North Carolina*, a township of Harnett co.; *pop.* 1,111.
Bar'ber, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Macon co.; *pop.* 423.
Bar'bour, in *Virginia*, a township of Orange co.; *pop.* 1,323.
Barcellona, (*bār-sel-lo'nah,*) a town of S. Italy, in Sicily, prov. Messina, 22 m. W.S.W. of the city of Messina. *Pop.* 13,257.
Bare'fields, in *Tennessee*, a district of Lauderdale co.; *pop.* 1,280.
Bare House, in *Arkansas*, a township of Drew co.; *pop.* 438.
Bare'las, in *New Mexico*, a twp. of Bernalillo co.; *pop.* 309.
Bark. (*Med.* and *Com.*) The officinal name given to the cortical layers of various plants, and chiefly for medicinal or tanning purposes. The name is, *par excellence*, applied to the several varieties of Peruvian or Cinchona barks, the source of quinine. The following barks, however, are also employed officinally and economically:—*B.*, ALCORNOCO or ALCORNOQUE. The astringent bark of several species of *Byrsonima*; or, according to some authorities, of *Bowdichia virgilioides.* — *B.*, ANGOSTURA. The febrifugal bark of *Galipea Cusparia* or *G. officinalis.* — *B.*, BABUL. The astringent bark of *Acacia arabica.* — *B.*, BASTARD CABBAGE. The bark of *Andira inermis:* same as Worm Bark. — *B.*, BASTARD JESUIT'S. The bark of *Ica frutescens.* — *B.*, BONACE. The bark of *Daphne tinifolia.* — *B.*, CANELIA. The stimulant aromatic bark of *Canella alba.* — *B.*, CARIBEAN. The astringent bark of *Exostemma caribæum.* — *B.*, CASCARILLA or SWEET WOOD. The aromatic bark of *Croton Cascarilla* and *C. pseudochina.* — *B.*, CHINA. The febrifugal bark of *Bucua hexandra.* — *B.*, CONESSI. The astringent bark of *Wrightia antidysenterica.* — *B.*, CULILAWAN. The aromatic stimulant bark of *Cinnamomum Culilawan.* — *B.*, ELEUTHERA. The aromatic bark of *Croton Cascarilla.* — *B*, FALSE ANGOSTURA. The bark of *Strychnos nux-vomica.* — *B.*, FRENCH GUIANA. The febrifugal bark of *Portlandia hexandra.* — *B.*, JESUIT'S. The same as Peruvian Bark. — *B.*, JURIBALI. An astringent bark of Demerara, supposed to be the produce of some cedrelaceous plant. — *B.*, MELAMBO. The aromatic febrifugal bark of some species of *Galipea*, or one of its allies. — *B.*, MEZEREUM. The acrid irritant bark of *Daphne Mezereon.* — *B.*, MONESIA. The bark of some S. American *Sapotaceæ.* — *B.*, MURUXI. The astringent bark of *Byrsonima spicata*, used by the Brazilian tanners. — *B.*, NIEPA. The febrifugal bark of *Simadera indica.* — *B.*, PANOCOCCO. The sudorific bark of *Swartzia tomentosa.* — *B.* QUERCITRON. The yellow-dye bark of *Quercus tinctoria.* — *B.*, QUILLAI. The bark of *Quillaia saponaria*, used as a substitute for soap. — *B.*, STRINGY, of Tasmania. *Eucalyptus robusta.* — *B.*, SWEET WOOD. The same as Cascarilla Bark. — *B.*, NINE. An American name for *Spiræa opulifolia.* — *B.*, WHITE WOOD. The same as Canella Bark. — *B.*, WINTER'S. The tonic aromatic bark of *Drymis Winteri.* — *B.*, WORM. The bark of *Andira inermis*, formerly used as an anthelmintic.
Bar'ker, in *West Virginia*, a twp. of Barbour co.; *pop.* 1,961.
Barker's, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Floyd co.; *pop.* 1,302.
Barker's Ridge, in *West Virginia*, a village of Wyoming co.; *pop.* 407.
Barley. (*Agric.*) See CEREALS.
Bar'low, in *Florida*, a dist. of Hamilton co.; *pop.* 1,925.
Barnard, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS PORTER, (*bār'nărd,*) a distinguished American divine and educationalist, B. at Sheffield, Mass., 1809, graduated at Yale Coll. in 1828, and, after some time passed in school tuition, became in 1831 chief instructor in the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and author of some excellent text-books for the instruction of deaf-mutes. In 1838 he was appointed Prof. of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the University of Alabama, and, ten years later, Professor of Chemistry also. In 1854 he became Prof. of Mathematics and Astronomy, and in 1856, president and chancellor of the university of the State of Mississippi. During the whole of this period, his labors had been unceasingly directed towards the diffusion of popular education, both in its primary and higher departments, through the southern section of the Union, contributing to that end not only by oral instruction, but also by means of various periodicals placed under his editorial charge. In his *Letter on College Government* in particular, he produced the ablest treatise on higher education that had till then appeared in the U. States. The war putting an end to his educational labors, in 1861, Dr. *B.* repaired to New York city, and there was elected to the presidency of Columbia Coll., which position he still honors. He is also a member, and was some time president, of the National Academy of Science, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Besides his works published on educational matters, he has contributed some admirable essays on scientific topics to his country's literature.
Barnes, in *Georgia*, a dist. of De Kalb co.; *pop.* 882.
Barnes, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Buena Vista co.; *pop.* 232.
Barnes, in *Maryland*, a dist. of Stewart co.; *pop.* 905.
Bar'net, in *Maryland*, a dist. of McMinn co.; *pop.* 855.
Barnett, in *Pennsylvania*, a twp. of Jefferson co.; *pop.* 223.
Bar'nettville, in *West Virginia*, a village of Marion co.; *pop.* 54.
Barn'suets, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Pope co.; *pop.* 153.
Bar'ren, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Independence co.; *pop.* 887. — A twp. of Jackson co.; *pop.* 290.
Bar'ringer's, in *North Carolina*, a district of Iredell co.; *pop.* 998.
Bar'ron, in *Wisconsin*, a co., *cap.* Barron; *pop.* 538. — A twp. of the above co.; *pop.* 538.
Barrow-in-Furness, (*bār'ro-in-fŭr'nĕs,*) a flourishing seaport of England, co. Lancaster, on Morecambe Bay, 8 m. N.W. of Ulverston. It is celebrated for its extensive blast-furnaces and iron- and copper-smelting works. *Pop.* 17,992.
Bart'lett's, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Ohio co.; *pop.* 1,082.
Bart'low, in *Ohio*, a twp. of Henry co.; *pop.* 126.
Bar'ton, in *Florida*, a district of Polk co.; *pop.* 464.

Barton, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Jefferson co.; *pop.* 1,152.
Barton, in *Kansas*, a co.; *pop.* 2.
Barton's But'tons, or IRIS ORNAMENTS. By means of a dividing engine, Mr. John Barton succeeded in engraving lines on steel and other surfaces not more than from the 2,000th to the 10,000th of an inch apart. These, owing to the action of grooved surfaces on light, shine in the light of candles or lamps with all the colors of the spectrum. From steel dies thus prepared impressions were stamped upon buttons and other articles, forming ornaments rivalling in color the brilliant flashes of the diamond.
Barton's Creek, in *North Carolina*, a district of Wake co.; *pop.* 1,585.
Ba'sin, in *Montana Territory*, a twp. of Jefferson co.; *pop.* 146.
Bass River, in *New Jersey*, a twp. of Burlington co.; *pop.* 807.
Bateman, KATE JOSEPHINE, (*bāt'măn,*) an American actress, b. in Baltimore, 1842, early exhibited dramatic ability of a high order, and at the age of nine years made her debût on the London stage in conjunction with her sister. After devoting the intervening years to professional study, Miss *B.* reappeared on the boards in 1859, in the U. States. In 1863 she revisited London, and in the *rôle* of "Leah," an impersonation adapted from the German play of "Deborah," achieved a striking success, her acting drawing crowded houses for 240 nights in succession. In 1865, she married Mr. George Crowe of New York, and in 1868 resumed her professional career, which she still follows. Besides her great character of "Leah," which she has made peculiarly her own, Miss *B.* has played *Julia* in the "Hunchback," and *Juliet* in Shakspeare's comedy with much success.
Bates, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Sebastian co.; *pop.* 623.
Bates, in *South Carolina*, a district of Greenville co.; *pop.* 1,400.
Bates'ville, in *New Jersey*, a twp. of Camden co.; *pop.* 86.
Bath, in *Louisiana*, a twp. of Jefferson co.; *pop.* 614.
Bath, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Freeborn co.; *pop.* 414.
Bath, in *West Virginia*, a twp. and village of Morgan co.; *pop.* 925.
Baths of Lucca, (The.) (*look'kah,*) [It. *Bagni di Lucca,*] a town and fashionable watering-place of N. Italy, prov. and 13 m. N. of the city of Lucca. It is a favorite spa, having hot springs containing sulphate of lime, sulphate of magnesia, muriate of magnesia, and other salts, and at various temperatures from 96° to 136°. *Pop.* 10,000.
Baton Rouge, in *South Carolina*, a district of Chester co.; *pop.* 3,098.
Battery, (Galvanic.) (*Phys.*) Besides the batteries described in the body of this work (see GALVANIC BATTERY), there are many others of recent invention, among which the most generally adopted are perhaps the three forms figured in the accompanying diagrams. 1. The *Sulphate of Mercury Battery*, devised by M. Marié Davy. It is essentially a zinc-carbon element, but of smaller dimensions than those elements usually are. In the outer vessel V ordinary water or brine is placed, and in the porous vessel sulphate of mercury. This salt is agitated with about three times its volume of water, in which it is difficultly soluble, and the liquid poured off from the pasty mass. The carbon being placed in the porous vessel, the spaces are filled with the residue and then the decanted liquid poured into it. Chemical action takes place only when the pile is closed. The zinc then decomposes the water, liberating hydrogen, which traversing the porous vessel reduces the sulphate of mercury, forming metallic mercury, which collects at the bottom of the vessel, while the sulphuric acid formed at the same time traverses the diaphragm to act on the zinc and thus increase the action. The mercury which is deposited may be used to prepare a quantity of sulphate equal to that which has been consumed. A small quantity of the solution of sulphate of mercury may also pass through the diaphragm: but this is rather advantageous, as its effect is to amalgamate the



1

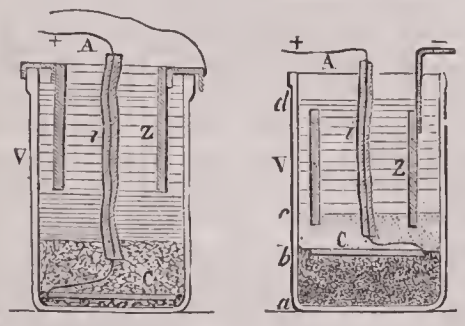


Fig. 12.

zinc. The electro-motive force of this element is about a quarter greater than that of Daniell's element, but it has greater resistance; it is rapidly exhausted when continuously worked, though it appears well suited for discontinuous work, as with the telegraph, and with alarums.—2. *Gravity Batteries.* The use of porous vessels is liable to many objections, more especially in the case of Daniell's battery, in which they gradually become encrusted with copper, which destroys them. A kind of battery has been devised in which the porous vessel is entirely dispensed with, and the separation of the liquids is effected by their difference of density. Such batteries are called *gravity batteries.* The form represented has been devised by M. Calland of Nantes. V is a glass or earthenware vessel in which is a copper plate soldered to a wire insulated by gutta-percha. On the plate is a layer of crystals of sulphate of copper C; the whole is then filled with water, and the zinc cylinder Z is immersed in it. The lower part of the liquid becomes saturated with sulphate of copper; the action of the battery is that of a Daniell, and the sulphate of zinc which gradually forms floats on the solution of sulphate of copper owing to its lower density. This battery is easily manipulated, the consumption of sulphate of copper is economical, and when not agitated it works constantly for some months, provided care be taken to replace the water lost by evaporation.—3. *Menotti's Battery.* This may be described as a Daniell's element, in which the porous vessel is replaced by a layer of sawdust or of sand. At the bottom of an earthenware vessel is placed a layer of coarsely-powdered sulphate of copper *a*, and on this a copper plate provided with an insulated copper wire *i*. On this there is a layer of sand or of sawdust *bc*, and then the whole is filled with water in which rests a zinc cylinder Z. The action is just that of a Daniell; the sand prevents the mixture of the liquids, but it also offers great resistance, which increases with its thickness. This battery is coming into use for telegraphic work, and from its simplicity and economy, and the facility with which it is constructed, merits increased attention.
Bauf'man, in *Ohio*, a vill. of Montgomery co.; *pop.* 67.
Baupettah, (*bau-pĕt'tah,*) a town of India, British pres. of Madras, 29 m. N.W. of Guntoor. *Pop.* 20,000.
Bay, in *Ohio*, a twp of Ottawa co.; *pop.* 509.
Bay'boro', in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Horry co.; *pop.* 885.
Bay'ley's Mills, in *Georgia*, a district of Camden co.; *pop.* 498.
Bay'liss, in *Tennessee*, a district of Union co.; *pop.* 582.
Bayou', in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Pulaski co.; *pop.* 509.
Bayou', in *Missouri*, a twp. of Ozark co.; *pop.* 480.
Bayou Macon, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Chicot co.; *pop.* 753.
Bayou Metor, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Arkansas co.; *pop.* 306.
Bayou Rapides, in *Louisiana*, a district of Rapides parish; *pop.* 1,208.
Beach, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of La Fayette co.; *pop.* 984.
Beach, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Mower co.; *pop.* 101.
Beach Fork, in *Tennessee*, a district of Campbell co.; *pop.* 279.
Beach Isle, in *Maine*, a twp. of Hancock co.; *pop.* 9.
Bear Creek, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Shelby co.; *pop.* 693.—A twp. of Boone co.; *pop.* 314.
Bear Creek, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Phillips co.; *pop.* 170.—A twp. of Searcy co.; *pop.* 865.—A twp. of Sevier co.; *pop.* 159.
Bear Creek, in *Florida*, a dist. of Liberty co.; *pop.* 319.
Bear Creek, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Christian co.; *pop.* 720.—A twp. of Montgomery co.; *pop.* 1,650.
Bear Creek, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Poweshiek co.; *pop.* 1,852.
Bear Creek, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Montgomery co.; *pop.* 2,200.
Bear Creek, in *North Carolina*, a dist. of Chatham co.; *pop.* 1,328.
Bear Creek, in *Wisconsin*, a twp. of Waupacca co.; *pop.* 462.
Beardin's, (*bērd'inz,*) in *Alabama*, a twp. of Etowah co.; *pop.* 445.
Beard's, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Pickens co.; *pop.* 446.
Beard's, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Henry co.; *pop.* 750.
Bear Grove, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Cass co.; *pop.* 163.
Bear House, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Ashley co.; *pop.* 525.
Bear Isle, in *Maine*, a twp. of Hancock co.; *pop.* 13.
Bear River, in *Utah Territory*, a city and precinct of Box Elder co.; *pop.* 317.
Bear River City, in *Wyoming Territory*, a city of Uintah co.; *pop.* 26.
Beartown, (*bār'town,*) in *Montana Territory*, a district of Deer Lodge co.; *pop.* 355.
Beasley's Creek, in *Texas*, a district of Comanche co.; *pop.* 101.—A district of Shackleford co.; *pop.* 79.
Beason's Store, in *Alabama*, a twp. of St. Clair co.; *pop.* 305.
Beat'tyville, in *Kentucky*, a precinct and village of Lee co.; *pop.* 668.
Beauregard', in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Drew co.; *pop.* 598.
Beauregard, in *Mississippi*, a village of Copiah co.; *pop.* 315.
Beau'vais, in *Missouri*, a twp. of St. Genevieve co.; *pop.* 1,306.
Bea'ver, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Saline co.; *pop.* 240.
Beaver, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Dallas co.; *pop.* 343.—A twp. of Grundy co.; *pop.* 401.
Beaver, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Menifee co.; *pop.* 336.
Beaver, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Bay co.; *pop.* 141.—A twp. of Newaygo co.; *pop.* 142.
Beaver, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Renville co.; *pop.* 569.
Beaver, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Taney co.; *pop.* 581.
Beaver, in *Oregon*, a dist. of Clackamas co.; *pop.* 310.
Beaver Creek, in *Idaho Territory*, a dist. of Boise co.; *pop.* 80.
Beaver Creek, in *Nebraska*, a district of Seward co.: *pop.* 565.—A district of York co.; *pop.* 129.
Beaver Creek, in *Montana Territory*, a district of Jefferson co.; *pop.* 82.
Beaver Creek, in *North Carolina*, a district of Jones co.; *pop.* 1,108.—A district of Wilkes co.; *pop.* 960.
Beaver Dam, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Butler co.; *pop.* 586.
Beaver Dam, in *North Carolina*, a district of Bladen co.; *pop.* 619.—A dist. of Cherokee co.: *pop.* 763.—A dist. of Haywood co.; *pop.* 1,745.—A dist. of Richmond co.; *pop.* 635.—A dist. of Wantauga co.; *pop.* 443.
Beaver Dam, in *Oregon*, a dist. of Washington co.; *pop.* 182.
Beaver Dam Creek, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Benton co.; *pop.* 667.
Beaver Island, in *North Carolina*, a dist. of Stokes co.; *pop.* 1,247.
Beaver Pond, in *West Virginia*, a twp. of Mercer co.; *pop.* 1,277.
Beaver Slough, in *Oregon*, a dist. of Coos co.; *pop.* 122.
Beckville, in *Texas*, a dist. of Panola co.; *pop.* 2,240.
Becsé, (Old,) (*bak-sa',*) a town of the Austrian empire, in Servia, 24 m. N.N.E. of Neusatz. *Pop.* 11,222.
Bed'ford, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Cross co.; *pop.* 319.
Bedford, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Wayne co.; *pop.* 1,336.
Bedford, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Lincoln co.; *pop.* 2,325.
Bedford, in *Nebraska*, a dist. of Nemaha co.: *pop.* 195.
Bee Branch, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Chariton co.; *pop.* 1,593.
Beech Creek, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Ashley co.; *pop.* 269.—A twp. of Clarke co.; *pop.* 448.
Beech Creek, in *Indiana*, a twp. of Greene co.; *pop.* 2,059.
Beech Creek, in *Tennessee*, a district of Wayne co.; *pop.* 801.
Beech Fork, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Clay co.; *pop.* 480.
Beech Springs, in *South Carolina*, a district of Spartanburg co.; *pop.* 3,280.
Beech's Stand, in *Tennessee*, a district of Williamson co.; *pop.* 1,237.
Bee Creek, in *North Carolina*, a district of Mitchell co.; *pop.* 189.
Beer, (*Manuf.*) *Tannin* has been recently used with much success in the preparation of beer, for arresting fermentation and preventing change beyond a certain point. It is to the presence of tannin in the leaves of the hops that its preservative peculiarities are due; and the same agent is obtained in greater intensity from the nutgall, 75 grains of tannin exerting as positive an action upon beer as a pound of the best hops. By taking tannin dissolved in ten times its weight of warm water and adding it to the wort, a complete clarification will take place, and on cooling a deposit will be thrown down. In all cases where the peculiar aroma and bitter substance of hops are not desired, but a sweet beer is to be produced, the hops can always be replaced completely and with advantage by the tannin. The use of this new material allows the manufacture of several kinds of beer, and obviates the necessity of using any other mode of clarifying.—Quite recently also, the method of preserving wine devised by Pasteur, has been, with complete success, applied to the preservation of beer, and immense quantities of malt liquors of various kinds, after having been subjected to the process, are now shipped from Germany to all parts of the world. The bottles, after being filled and well corked, are kept for about half an hour in a water-bath having a temperature of 122° Fahr., after which the warm water is gradually replaced by cold, so as to prevent too rapid cooling. In one of the experiments instituted for determining the feasibility of the operation, four bottles of the same kind of beer were well corked, and two of them were submitted to the process in question, after which all were introduced into a heated room in the vicinity of a stove, and kept at a temperature of between 70° and 80° for four weeks. At the end of this time the prepared beer was found to be perfectly clear and of a golden tint, with only a slight deposit of granular matter at the bottom. The unprepared beer, however, was found to have passed into an active state of fermentation, turning completely sour, and one of the bottles had burst in consequence. It is requisite, however, in preparing beer by this method, that the corks be perfectly tight, and for this purpose the best Champagne corks must be selected, and, if possible, soaked in a hot solution of paraffine and some resin (as colophony), a composition which melts only at a temperature of 120°. In this way the entire percentage of carbonic acid of the beer will be retained in the bottle, and the beer will be found capable of preservation for an indefinite period of time. It is said that beer of any quality can be kept in this way, the lightest and weakest being as susceptible of preservation as any other.
Bee'field, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Greenville co.; *pop.* 2,809.
Beek'mantown, in *New York*, a village of Westchester co.; *pop.* 2,206.
Behes'tian, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Ouachita co.; *pop.* 396.
Bel'cher's, in *Tennessee*, a district of Wilson co.; *pop.* 723.
Bel'doe, in *South Carolina*, a district of Barnwell co.; *pop.* 1,176.

SUPPLEMENT.

Bel'ew, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Lawrence co.; *pop.* 360.

Bel'gium. The estimated revenue of the kingdom for the year 1871 amounted to $35,624,800, as against expenditures amounting to $33,932,291; while on May 1, the public debt stood at $141,289,243.—*Mil.* The total war strength of the Belgian army has been established by decree of April 5, 1868, at 100,000 men. The present enrolled force consists of 98,770 men, with 10,622 horses, and 152 guns.—*Com.* Trade reports for 1870 gave the total value of imports at $536,000,000, of which general $352,040,000, special $184,160,000); exports (general) $304,360,000, (special) $138,020,000. Of the special trade America took exports amounting to $6,100,000, and contributed $33,340,000 of the imports. In the year 1869–1871 the transit trade through Belgium had increased 4 per cent. The mercantile marine numbered 67 vessels (of which 12 were steamers) aggregating 30,149 tons. Total amount of shipping entered at Belgian ports in 1870, 5,658 vessels, 1,575,293 tons; clearances, 5,406 vessels, 1,534,013 tons.—*Railroads.* (1877), 2,105 miles. Revenue for 1877, $51,000,000; expended, $49,300,000. *Pop.*, 1875, 5,336,634.

Belgium, in *N. Y.*, a vil. of Onondaga co.

Belmonte, in *Tenn.*, a dist. of Westchester co.

Beloit, in *Kansas*, a twp. of Mitchell co.

Beloochistan. In 1877, a treaty was concluded between *B.* and the British government, whereby the latter agreed to support the Khan against internal and foreign foes; in return, the British are to occupy the chief town with troops, erect forts, and to construct railways and telegraphs. The result will probably be the absorption of the country and its incorporation with the Indian govt. See p. 287, and BOLAN-PASS, p. 339.

Belt Creek, in *Nebraska*, a dist. of Burt co.; *pop.* 287.

Beltrami, in *Minn.*, a N. co., formed from Itasca in 1866.

Belvidere, in *Mich.*, a twp. of Montcalm co.—In *Minn.*, a twp. of Goodhue co.

Belvin, in *N. C.*, a twp. of Pest co.

Benavente, (*ben-ah-vān'ta,*) a manufacturing town of Spain, prov. Zamora, at the confluence of the Esla and Cea, 34 m. N. of Zamora. *Pop.* 12,464.

Benedetti, VINCENT, (*bān e-dā't'e,*) a French diplomatist, b. in Corsica, 1815. After having been appointed consul at Palermo, 1848, he became Envoy Extraordinary and Minister at Teheran, 1859; director of political affairs to the Foreign Minister, 1860; and ambassador at Berlin, 1864. He there obtained great notoriety in connection with the remarkable draft of a secret treaty between France and Prussia, which was published in the London *Times* on July 25th, 1870, at the very commencement of the war between those two powers. The document stated that the Emperor Napoleon III. would allow and recognize the Prussian acquisitions consequent upon the war against Austria; that the king of Prussia would promise to assist France in acquiring Luxemburg; that the emperor would not oppose a Federal reunion of North and South Germany; that if the emperor should occupy or conquer Belgium, the king should afford armed assistance to France against any other power that might declare war against her in such case; and that the two powers should conclude an offensive and defensive alliance. The publication of this extraordinary document caused great consternation and excitement throughout Europe. Its authenticity was not denied, but France declared, that although M. Benedetti had written the document, he had done so at the dictation of Count Bismarck, whereas the latter statesman declared that through one channel or another France had incessantly demanded some compensation for not interfering with Prussia in her projects. Both statesmen agreed in saying that their respective sovereigns declined to sanction the treaty. On the outbreak of the war, M. Benedetti was of course recalled from Berlin; and since the fall of the empire, he has disappeared from public notice. In Oct., 1871, however, he published a pamphlet, in which he threw upon Count Bismarck the whole responsibility of the draft treaty.

Benedicta, in *Maine*, a twp. of Aroostook co.; *pop.* 413.

Bengal', in *Michigan*, a twp. of Clinton co.; *pop.* 1,086.

Bennett's, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Meade co.; *pop.* 502.

Bennett Spring, in *South Carolina*, a district of Barnwell co.; *pop.* 1,742.

Bennezette, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Butler co.; *pop.* 206.

Bennington, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Black Hawk co.; *pop.* 654.

Bennington, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Mower co.; *pop.* 257.

Bennington, in *Utah Territory*, a district of Rich co.; *pop.* 57.

Ben Smith, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Gwinnett co.; *pop.* 1,298.

Benson, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Chippewa co.; *pop.* 628.

Bent, in *Colorado Territory*, a co.; *pop.* 532.

Bent, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Pulaski co.; *pop.* 530.

Bent, in *Tennessee*, a district of Rhea co.; *pop.* 315.

Bentley, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Perry co.; *pop.* 345.

Benton, in *Arkansas*, a county forming the N.W. extremity of the State, and drained by the Illinois River and Flag Creek; *area*, 900 sq. m. The surface is mostly level and the soil very productive. *Cap.* Bentonville. *Pop.* 13,831.—A township of Conway co.; *pop.* 583.—A township of Fulton co.; *pop.* 461.

Benton, in *Iowa*, a township of Benton co.; *pop.* 601.—A township of Des Moines co.; *pop.* 1,192.—A township of Fremont co.: *pop.* 904.—A township of Keokuk co.: *pop.* 1,309—A township of Lucas co.; *pop.* 696.—A township of Ringgold co.; *pop.* 376.—A township of Taylor co.; *pop.* 1055.—A township of Wayne co.; *pop.* 852.

Benton, in *Missouri*, a township of Atchison co.; *pop.* 680.—A township of Cedar co.; *pop.* 1,133.—A township of Christian co.; *pop.* 527.—A township of Crawford co.; *pop* 1,184.—A township of Dallas co.; *pop.* 2,055.—A township of Daviess co.; *pop.* 1,119.—A township of Douglas co.; *pop.* 379.—A township of Holt co.; *pop.* 2,226.—A township of Howell co.; *pop* 809.—A township of Knox co.; *pop.* 1,602.—A township of Linn co.; *pop.* 696.—A township of Newton co.; *pop.* 968.—A township of Osago co.; *pop.* 2,513.—A township of Polk co.; *pop.* 1,630.—A township of Wayne co.; *pop.* 1,291.—A township of Webster co.; *pop.* 768.

Benton, in *Nebraska*, a dist of Nemaha co.; *pop.* 456.

Benton, in *Ohio*, a township of Hocking co.; *pop.* 1,418.—A township of Holmes co.; *pop.* 99.—A township of Monroe co.; *pop.* 987.—A township of Ottawa co.; *pop.* 1,152.

Benton City, in *Montana Territory*, a district of Chateau co.; *pop.* 367.

Benton's School, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Marshall co.; *pop.* 745.

Ben Wade, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Pope co.; *pop.* 240.

Beowawe, (*be-o-wau'e,*) in *Nevada*, a district of Lander co.; *pop.* 54.

Bergedorf, (*bār'ja-dōrf,*) a thriving town of N. Germany, 10 m. S.S.E. of Hamburg. It is the cap. of a small territory under the joint govt. of the cities of Hamburg and Lübeck, known as the *Vierländer* (Four Lands), from its being divided into separate communities, each distinguished from the other by peculiarities of popular costume and manners. *Pop.* of territory 12,000.

Bergen, in *New Jersey*, a N.E. co., bordering on New York, bounded E. by Hudson River, and washed by Hackensack and Saddle rivers. The surface, generally uneven, is mountainous in the W. part. The soil is particularly fertile along the valleys of the streams. The famous palisades of the Hudson are situated on the E. part of this county. *Cap.* Hackensack. *Pop.* 30,122.

Berkeley, (*bārk'le,*) in *Virginia*, a township of Spottsylvania co.; *pop.* 1,801.

Berkshire, in *Georgia*, a district of Gwinnett co.; *pop.* 1,352.

Berlin, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Chambers co.; *pop.* 2,018.

Berlin, in *Georgia*, a district of Banks co.; *pop.* 296.

Berlin, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Bureau co.; *pop.* 1,469.

Berlin, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Clinton co.; *pop.* 805.

Berlin, in *Kentucky*, a twp. and village of Bracken co.; *pop.* 2,281.

Berlin, in *Maryland*, a vill. of Frederick co.; *pop.* 208.

Berlin, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Monroe co.; *pop.* 1,844.—A twp. of St. Clair co.; *pop.* 1,231.

Berlin, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Steele co; *pop.* 409.

Berlin, in *Wisconsin*, a twp. of Green Lake co.; *pop.* 3,800.

Berlin, in *Conn.*, a p.-twp. of Hartford co., 11 m. S. by W. of Hartford, and 25 m. N. by E. of New Haven. *Manf.* Hardware, carriages, tinware, &c.—In *Ill.*, a P.-V. of Sangamon co, 15 m. W. by S. of the former.—A vil. of Mercer co., 150 m. N.W. of Springfield.—In *Ind.*, a P.-V. of Clinton co., 40 m. N. of Indianapolis.—In *Iowa*, a vil. of Scott co., on the W. bank of the Mississippi River, abt. 25 m. S.E of De Witt.—A P.-O. of Hardin co.—In *Md.*, a twp. and P.-V. of Worcester co., 7 m. from the Atlantic.—In *Mass.*, a p.-twp. of Worcester co., 30 m. W. of Boston.—In *Mich.*, a twp. of Ionia co.—In *N. H.*, a twp. of Coos co., abt. 125 m. N. of Concord, drained by the Androscoggin and Ammonoosuck rivers.—In *N. J.*, a P.-O. of Camden co.—In *N. Y.*, a P.-V. and twp of Rensselaer co., 22 m. E. of Albany.—In *O.*, a twp. of Delaware co.—A twp. of Erie co.—A p.-twp. of Holmes co., abt. 8 m. from Millersburg.—A P.-V. of Jackson co., 81 m. S.S.E. from Columbus.—A twp. of Knox co.—A twp. of Mahoning co.—A vil. of Shelby co., 88 m. W. by N. of Columbus.—In *Maine*, a twp. of Franklin co., 45 m. N.W. of Augusta.—In *Penn.*, a post-boro. of Somerset co., 78 m. S.E. of Pittsburgh, and 143 W. of Harrisburg, near the western base of the Alleghany Mountains.—A twp. of Wayne co.—In *Tenn.*, a vil. of Hardeman co.—In *Texas*, a P.-O. of Washington co.—In *Vt.*, a p.-twp. of Washington co.—In *Va.*, a P.-O. of Southampton co.—In *Wis.*, a P.-V., of Green Lake co., on the Neenah River.—In prov. of Ontario, a P.-V. of Waterloo co.

Berlin Centre, in *N. Y.*, a vil. of Berlin twp., Rensselaer co., 20 m. E. from Albany.—In *O.*, a P.-O. of Mahoning co.—In *Penn.*, a P.-O of Wayne co.

Berlin Cross Roads, in *O.*, a P.-O. of Jackson co.

Berlin Falls, in *N. H.*, a P.-O. of Coos co.

Bernia, in *New Mexico*, a district of San Miguel co.; *pop.* 128.

Bernadotte', in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Nicollet co.; *pop.* 214

Bernard's, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Cherokee co.; *pop.* 135.

Bernesville, in *New York*, a village of Albany co.; *pop.* 2:0.

Berryhill's, in *North Carolina*, a district of Mecklenburg co.; *pop.* 1,414.

Berry's, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Harrison co.; *pop.* 2,211

Berry's, in *Maryland*, a district of Montgomery co.; *pop.* 4,700.

Berryville, in *Kentucky*, a village of Harrison co.; *pop.* 235.

Bershe'ba, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Henry co.; *pop.* 809.

Bertin, LOUIS FRANÇOIS, (*bār-tahn',*) an eminent French journalist and man of letters, b. in Paris, 1766. Originally intended for the priesthood, the Revolution changed his course of life by making him a journalist. In 1800 he founded the *Journal des Débats*, intended to be a prominent political organ of the Conservative party, but, finding it impossible to maintain for his paper an independent character under the strict censorship of the press established by Napoleon, *B.* made of it a literary and scientific organ. Despite all precaution, umbrage was given to the govt. of that day, and *B.*, after undergoing an imprisonment of nine months, was exiled to Elba for a brief term in 1801. Afterwards, the paper had its name changed to *Journal de l'Empire*, a change that lasted till 1814. During this period Chateaubriand and Madame de Staël became its two most prominent contributors. After the second Restoration, the *Débats* became an opposition organ, and under Louis Philippe devoted itself to the interests of the constitutional bourgeoisie. D. 1841.

Berwick, in *Pennsylvania*, a borough of Adams co.; *pop.* 325.

Bethel, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Wilkinson co.; *pop.* 946.

Bethel, in *North Carolina*, a dist. of Cabarrus co.; *pop.* 1,095.—A dist. of Perquimans co.; *pop.* 1,128.

Bethel, in *South Carolina*, a dist. of York co.; *pop.* 2,230.

Bethel, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Hardin co.; *pop.* 1,033.

Bethesda, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Trigg co.; *pop.* 320.

Bethesda, in *South Carolina*, a dist. of York co.; *pop.* 2,997.

Bethia, in *South Carolina*, a dist. of Marion co.; *pop.* 767.

Bethlehem, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Henry co.; *pop.* 507.

Bethlen, or BETHLEN-GABOR, GABRIEL, (*bāt'len,*) a Magyar hero, b. in Transylvania, 1580, became in 1613, through the aid of the Sultan, sovereign-prince of that country. In 1619, he proclaimed himself the champion of the Protestant cause in Hungary, and marched against Vienna at the head of an army of 100,000 men, compelling the imperial forces to retire before him. Though unable, through want of supplies, to besiege the Austrian cap., *B.* maintained the supremacy he had acquired in Hungary, of which country he was crowned king at Presburg in 1620. Resuming the offensive, so as to aid his allies, the German Protestants, *B.* carried terror and devastation to the very gates of Vienna. The emperor thereupon entered into a treaty of peace with him, granting him important concessions, besides the dignity of prince of the German empire. Later, *B.* once more engaged in war on behalf of the Protestant cause in Germany, and D. in 1629, leaving behind him the reputation of having been one of the ablest generals and administrators of his time, besides an eminent patron of science and letters.

Benlah, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Lee co.; *pop.* 1,299.

Bensalem, in *North Carolina*, a dist. of Moore co.; *pop.* 1,032.

Benthen, (*boo'then,*) or **Bütom,** a manuf. town of Prussia, p. Silesia, cap. of a circle of same name, 50 m. S.E. of Oppeln. *Pop.* 12,852.

Beverly Manor, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Augusta co.; *pop.* 8,071.

Bewley, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Jefferson co.; *pop.* 546.

Beypore, (*ba-poor',*) a prosperous seaport of India, Brit. pres. of Madras, 6 m. S. of Calicut, and connecting by railroad with the city of Madras. *Pop.* 35,000.

Bhilsa, (*beel'sah.*) a flourishing town of India, in Malwah, part of Scindiah's dominions, on the Betwa, 32 m. N.E. of Bhopaul. *Pop.* 30,000.

Bhowan, (*bo-wahn'.*) or **Bhowannee,** a fortified town of British India, N.W. Provinces, 55 m. W. of Delhi. *Pop.* 29,442.

Biacco, in *Mississippi*, a twp. of Carroll co.; *pop.* 4,532.

Bicknore, ALBERT SMITH, (*bik'mōr,*) an eminent American naturalist, b. at St. George's, Maine, 1839, graduated at Dartmouth Coll. in 1861. Early devoting his attention to the study of natural history, he formed the idea of founding in the city of New York a museum on an extensive scale to be appropriated to that dept. of science. In 1865 he visited China, Japan, and the islands of the Eastern Archipelago, returning home by way of Siberia and Europe. Of this scientific tour he published the results in a work entitled *Travels in the East Indian Archipelago* (Lond. and N. Y., 1869.) In 1870 he was appointed Prof. of Natural History in Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y., and has since been actively engaged in carrying out his original idea of the institution of the national museum before spoken of.

Bierstadt, ALBERT, (*beer'stät*) an eminent American landscape-painter, b. at Düsseldorf, Germany, in 1828. His parents emigrated to the U. States when he was two years of age, and settled in New England. He received a careful education, and developing an intense love of art, he visited Germany in 1853, studied painting in the Düsseldorf Academy, visited Switzerland and Italy, and returned to the United States in 1857. In 1858, he accompanied Gen. Lander's expedition to the Rocky Mountains, where he spent several months in making sketches. In 1863 he produced his celebrated picture, *View of the Rocky Mountains—Lander's Peak*, which at once gave him a high reputation. Among his subsequent works, the most noticeable have been, *Sunlight and Shadow*; *The Storm in the Rocky Mountains*; and *Domes of the Yosemite.*

Big Bethel, a locality in *Virginia*, on the Yorktown peninsula, York co., 10 m. N.W. of Fortress Monroe. This place was the scene of an obstinately fought action, June 10, 1861, between 2,500 National troops belonging to Gen. Butler's command, and a force of 1,800 Confederates under Cols. Magruder and Hill, in which the former were obliged to retreat with the loss of 55 men. The Confederate loss was trifling.

SUPPLEMENT.

Big Boone, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Boone co.; *pop.* 1,257.
Big Bottom, in *Tennessee*, a district of Humphrey's co.; *pop.* 1,079.
Big Creek, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Fulton co.; *pop.* 535. — A twp. of Craighead co.; *pop.* 487. — A twp. of Hot Springs co.; *pop.* 158. — A twp. of Sebastian co.; *pop.* 1,261. — A twp. of Sharpe co.; *pop.* 414.
Big Creek, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Milton co.; *pop.* 315.
Big Creek, in *Kansas*, a twp. of Ellis co.; *pop.* 6. — A twp. of Neosho co.; *pop.* 1,077.
Big Creek, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Clarke co.; *pop.* 800. — A precinct of Pike co.; *pop.* 792.
Big Creek, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Cass co.; *pop.* 1,097. —A twp. of Taney co.; *pop.* 267.
Big Creek, in *Tennessee*, a district of Cocke co.; *pop.* 1,236. — A district of Monroe co.; *pop.* 794.
Big Creek, in *West Virginia*, a twp. of McDowell co.; *pop.* 688.
Big Eagle, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Scott co.; *pop.* 1,279.
Big Fork, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Montgomery co.; *pop.* 206.
Bigg's, in *Tennessee*, a district of Greene co.; *pop.* 650.
Bigg's Cross Roads, in *Tennessee*, a district of Dyer co.; *pop* 1,229.
Big Hickory, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Hall co.; *pop.* 308.
Big Hill, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of McNairy co.; *pop.* 832.
Big Hole, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Beaver Head co.; *pop.* 27.
Big Horn, in *Montana Territory*, a co.; *pop.* 38.
Big Hurricane, in *Tennessee*, a district of Humphrey's co.; *pop.* 758.
Big Ivey, in *North Carolina*, a district of Buncombe co.; *pop.* 1,270.
Big Lake, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Mississippi co.; *pop.* 211.
Big Level, in *West Virginia*, a twp. of Greenbrier co.; *pop.* 1,589.
Big Mound, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Wayne co.; *pop.* 1,168.
Big Piney, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Pulaski co.; *pop.* 541.
Big Prairie, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Newaygo co.; *pop.* 403.
Big Prairie, in *Missouri*, a twp. of New Madrid co.; *pop.* 1,0 9.
Big Rapids, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Clare co.; *pop.* 132.
Big River, in *California*, a twp. and village of Mendocino co.; *pop.* 1,911.
Big River, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Jefferson co.; *pop.* 2,033. — A twp. of St. François co; *pop.* 436.
Big Rock, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Pulaski co.; *pop.* 3,990.
Big Rock, in *Tennessee*, a twp. of Stewart co.; *pop.* 949.
Big Sandy, in *Georgia*, a district of Chattahoochee co.; *pop.* 382.
Big Sandy, in *West Virginia*, a twp. of Kanawha co.; *pop.* 876.
Big Sandy Crossing, in *Wyoming Territory*, a district of Sweetwater co.; *pop.* 14.
Big Smith's, in *Georgia*, a district of Franklin co.; *pop.* 561.
Big South Fork, in *Tennessee*, a district of Scott co.; *pop.* 258.
Big Spring, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Fulton co.; *pop.* 228.
Big Spring, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Meade co.; *pop.* 1,018.
Big Spring, in *Tennessee*, a district of Bedford co.; *p p.* 1,131. — A district of Claiborne co.; *pop.* 933. — A district of Jackson co.; *pop.* 704. — A district of Rutherford co.; *pop.* 1,160.
Big Stone, in *Minnesota*, an E. central co.; *pop.* 24.
Big Valley, in *California*, a twp. of Siskiyou co.; *pop.* 246.
Bijapore, (*be-jak-poor'*,) a town of Hindostan, in the Guicowar's Dominions, 60 m. S E. of Deesa. *Pop.* 12,000.
Bijawur, (*be-jak-woor'*,) a territory of Bundelcund, Hindostan, under British protectorate, in N. Lat. 24° 37′, E. Lon. 79° 31′. *Area*, 920 sq. m. Surface mountainous. *Cap.* Bijawnr. *Pop.* 90,000.
Bijnour, (*bēj noor'*,) a city of British India, N.W. Provinces, cap. of a dist. of same name, 31 m. E. of Mozuffurnuggur, in N. Lat. 29° 22′, E. Lon. 78° 11′. *Area* of dist., 1,904 sq. m. Soil fertile, producing cotton, sugar-cane, and wheat. *Pop.* of dist. 696,000; of town 11,000.
Bikaneer, (*bēk-ah-neer'*,) a town of British India, cap. of a Rajpoot state of same name, in N. Lat. 28°, E. Lon. 73° 22′. *Pop.* 60,000. The state has an area of 17,676 sq. m., and a pop. of 540,000.
Bile's, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Warren co.; *pop.* 751.
Bingham, in *North Carolina*, a township of Orange co.; *pop.* 1,604.
Bing'ham, in *Michigan*, a township of Leelenaw co.; *pop.* 337.
Bing'ham Cañon, in *Utah Territory*, a district of Salt lake co.; *pop.* 276.
Bink'ley's, in *Tennessee*, a township of Robertson co.; *pop.* 666.
Binondo, (*be-nŏn'do*,) a town of the Philippine island of Luzon, and seat of govt. of the prov. of Tondo, opposite Manila, with which city it connects by a superb stone bridge over the Pasig, 411 feet in length. *Pop.* 29,200.
Biol'ogy, *n.* [From Gr. *bios*, life, and *logos*, discourse.] In its most general sense, the science of all which relates to animals and vegetables. In a more restricted application, the term is synonymous with that of *General Physiology*, and is therefore confined to the study of the acts manifested by living organized beings. The latter definition, however, has not appeared logical to the best of our modern scientists, who have seen in the introduction of this word a happy idea, the application of which unites under one and the same head all that relates to the study and science of life.
Biometry, (*bi-ŏm'e-tre.*) [From Gr. *bios*, life, and *metron*, measure.] (*Math.*) A term sometimes applied to that branch of the science which treats of, or has reference to, the doctrine of life — probability, longevity, calculation of annuities, and the like.
Birch Tree, in *Missouri*, a township of Shannon co.; *pop.* 312.
Bird, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Jackson co.; *pop.* 1,313.
Bird'itt's, in *Tennessee*, a district of Bledsoe co.; *pop.* 130.
Bird's Creek, in *Tennessee*, a district of Sevier co.; *pop.* 478.
Birm'ingham, in *Connecticut*, a village of New Haven co.; *pop.* 2,103.
Bish'op, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Effingham co.; *pop.* 564.
Bishop Creek, in *California*, a township of Inyo co.; *pop.* 624.
Bis'marck Farm, in *Texas*, a district of Bexar co.; *pop.* 42.
Bis'muth, (*Metal.*) Unlike most other metals, *B.* is found chiefly in the metallic state, disseminated, in veins, through gneiss and clay-slate. The chief supply is derived from the mines of Schneeberg, in Saxony, where it is associated with the ores of cobalt. The mines are nearly exhausted, and as *B.* has many useful applications in the arts, its price has advanced in great ratio. It is said that discoveries of native *B.* have been made in Utah, in the town of Beaver, about 200 m. S. of Salt Lake City, and if the accounts which have been given of the existence of the ore are reliable, they are destined to attract no small share of attention. The deposit is said to be very extensive, and a well-defined lode seven feet in thickness is reported to have been traced for a distance of more than 200 feet. If these assertions be true, the discovery is a matter of great importance, this Utah deposit being the only

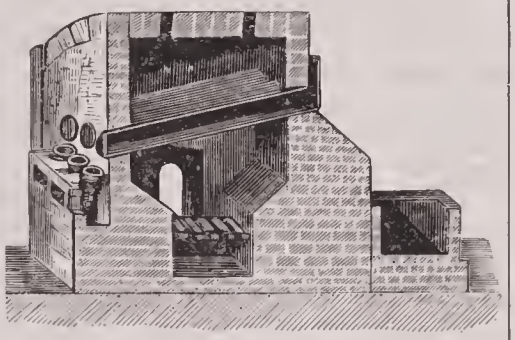


Fig. 13. — EXTRACTION OF BISMUTH.

B. mine which has yet been found in this country. The metallurgical treatment of the native *B.* is very simple. The ore is broken into small pieces, and introduced into iron cylinders which are fixed in an inclined position over a furnace (Fig. 13). The upper opening of the cylinders, through which the ore is introduced, is provided with an iron door, and the lower opening is closed with a plate of fire-brick perforated for the escape of the metal, which flows out when the cylinders are heated, into iron receiving-pots, which are kept hot by a charcoal fire.
Bit'ter Creek, in *Wyoming T.*, a twp. of Sweetwater co.
Bitter Root Valley, in *Mo.*, a twp. of Missoula co.
Bjorneborg, (*be-ôrn'bŏrg.*) a seaport of European Russia, in the govt. of Finland, at the mouth of the Knaio, in the Gulf of Bothnia, 70 m. N.N.W. of Abo. Shipbuilding is extensively engaged in. *Pop.* 8,000.
Black, in *Florida*, a dist. of Levy co.; *pop.* 169.
Black, in *Indiana*, a twp. of Posey co.; *pop.* 6,291.
Black Ankle, in *Geo.*, a dist. of Heard co.; *pop.* 715.
Black Bluff, in *Ala.*, a twp. of Sumter co.; *pop.* 640.
Black Brook, in *Wis.*, a twp. of Polk co.; *pop* 323.
Black Buttes, in *Wyoming Ter.*, a dist. of Sweetwater co.; *pop.* 18.
Black Creek, in *Mo.*, a twp. of Shelby co.; *p.* 1,418.
Black Creek, in *N.C.*, a dist. of Randolph co; *p.* 1,212.
Black Creek, in *S.C.*, a dist. of Lexington co.; *p.* 474.
Black Creek, in *Tenn.*, a dist. of Scott co.; *pop.* 317.
Black Creek, in *Va.*, a twp. of New Kent co.; *p.* 998.
Blacker's, in *S. C.*, a dist. of Edgefield co.; *p.* 1,035.
Black Fork, in *Ark.*, a twp. of Scott co.: *pop.* 160.
Black Hawk, in *Ill.*, twp. of Rock Island co.; *p.* 1,723.
Black Hawk, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Grundy co.; *pop.* 396.—A twp. of Jefferson co.; *pop.* 1,019.
Black Hills, in *Dakota Ter.*, so called from the Indian name, *Pah-Sappa* (black-hill). Surface mountainous; Harney's Peak the second highest, is 7,440 ft. ab. tide-water. The timber is chiefly pine. Soil usually rich, black loam, well adapted for agriculture and grazing. Climate excellent, neither hot nor too cold; thunderstorms prevail. Animals: bear, deer, wolves, foxes, and beavers. Birds are not numerous, and fish but few. In the granitic area of the E. section of the *B.H.*, containing abt. 700 sq. m., indications of gold abound; in the valleys of the streams gold is generally found, but not in sufficient quantity to pay the ordinary pan miner. The approach to the *B. H.* is through long stretches of inhospitable, treeless plains, with water too alkaline for use; but when you reach the *B. H.* you enter a country of beautiful scenery, excellent soil, fine climate, abundant timber, and building stone. As a grazing country it cannot be surpassed.—*The Black Hills*, by R. H. Dodge, U. S. A (1876).
Black Island, in *Georgia*, a vill. of McIntosh co.
Black Jack, in *N. C.*, a dist of Richmond co.; *p.* 799.
Black Jack, in *Tenn.*, a dist. of Robertson co.; *p.* 1,186.
Black Lick, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Wythe co; *p.* 3,489.
Black Man's, in *Tennessee*, a prec. of Coffee co.; *p.* 738.
Black Oak, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Obion co.; *p.* 1,074.
Blackpool, (*blăk'pool*,) a handsomely-built town and fashionable seaside resort of England, co. Lancaster, on the Irish Sea, 18 m. S.W. of Preston. *Pop.* 10,014.
Black River, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Greene co.; *pop.* 131.
Black River, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Wayne co.; *pop.* 743. — A twp. of Reynolds co.; *pop.* 1,280.
Black River, in *North Carolina*, a district of Cumberland co.; *pop.* 760.
Black River, in *South Carolina*, a district of Georgetown co.; *pop.* 960.
Black River, in *Washington Territory*, a district of Thurston co.; *pop.* 91.
Black Rock, in *Georgia*, a district of Fayette co.; *pop.* 613.
Black's, in *Georgia*, a district of Dawson co.; *pop* 439.
Black's Bluff, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Wilcox co.; *pop.* 1,586.
Black Swamp, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Winston co.; *pop.* 632.
Black Water, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Cooper co.; *pop.* 548. — A twp. of Pettis co.; *pop.* 1,603. — A twp. of Saline co.; *pop.* 1,784.
Black Water, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Franklin co.; *pop.* 1,796 — A twp. of Prince George co.; *pop.* 911. —A twp. of Surry co.; *pop.* 1,235.
Black'well's, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Henry co.; *pop.* 634.
Blair, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Clay co.; *pop.* 837.
Blair, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Grande Traverse co.; *pop.* 383.
Blair, in *Nebraska*, a precinct and village of Washington co.; *pop.* 917.
Blair's, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Morgan co.; *pop.* 430.
Blake, in *South Carolina*, a dist. of Colleton co.; *p* 2,255.
Blanca Peak, the highest known peak in Colorado, 14,464 ft. high (Hayden, 1876).
Blank'enbaker's, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Jefferson co.; *pop.* 605.
Blas'ingame, in *Georgia*, a district of Walton co.; *pop.* 969.
Blast'ing. (*Mining* and *Quarrying.*) The compounds of nitro-glycerine, so strongly objected to for years past, have now come to the front as the safest as well as the most powerful of explosives. Nitro-glycerine, or nitrate of glycerine, was discovered in 1847 by the Italian chemist Sombrero. It is a pale-yellow oily fluid, of 1·6 sp. gr., which commences to stiffen and solidify when the temperature falls below 8° C., or 47° F. It is insoluble in water, but can be mixed with methylated spirit, benzole, nitro-benzole, or a mixture of alcohol and ether. Against the use of pure nitro-glycerine a strong prejudice still exists in consequence partly of the poisonous nature of the substance, but mainly on account of its violent and sensitive nature and the many accidents which happened in its earlier applications. Nobel, the Swedish chemist, was the first to tame its violence and to put it under complete control, so far as safety was concerned, by mixing it with the fine infusorial earth so well known to microscopists, and thus forming a simple mechanically plastic substance, handier as well as safer for use for mining and quarrying purposes. This substance, consisting of 75 per cent. of nitro-glycerine and 25 per cent. of silicious meal, was proved, both as to safety and power, by numerous most important and convincing experiments, and has attained to a large sale for blasting operations under the name of *dynamite*. Thus compounded, the plastic mass is of a tawny reddish hue, of a consistency approaching that of putty. Set fire to in the open air, dynamite merely deflagrates; it will even burn when enclosed in ordinary boxes, producing only slightly noxious gases and very little or no smoke. It explodes only in completely closed spaces, and with difficulty by means of sparks. It may be, when thus confined, exploded by glowing hot metals, by bullets fired into it, and otherwise by deliberate artificial ignition. The disadvantage urged against it in its practical application is, that when the temperature falls below 6° C., it hardens, and that then, particularly when loose cartridges or a series of cartridges are employed, the whole of the charge is not exploded, but a portion remains altogether undamaged, or is blown out unexploded. The cause of this stiffening is of course due to the natural crystallization of the nitro-glycerine. *Lithofracteur*, the invention of Prof. Engels, is an improvement upon dynamite, and derives its advantages from the diminution of the proportion of silicious meal as well as of the nitro-glycerine, the balance being made good by other ingredients of an explosive nature, the details of which constitute the secret of its manufacture, for neither abroad nor in this country has it yet been patented, Messrs. Krebs, of Cologne, the manufacturers, preferring reticence in this respect to the publicity which patents would necessarily give. It had acquired some time ago considerable reputation in Prussia, but became chiefly known through the military operations in which it was employed during the late Franco-Prussian War. It also is produced in a plastic state, being black in color and doughy in consistency. When lit by a match or a cigar, like dynamite, it merely burns; but it is almost insensible to blows or pressure, and can only be exploded by a strong priming cap or detonator

SUPPLEMENT.

composed of the strongest fulminate. Attempts to explode it by charges of gunpowder have failed. How little sensitive it is to violent shocks has been shown by throwing it over cliffs of 150 ft. or 200 ft. in height; as also by firing shells fitted with it from cannon, which exploded only when they reached some hard object of stone or iron. Neither in combustion nor explosion does it generate smoke like gunpowder; but the gases formed are transparent, and only detectable by the smell. They are not pleasant to inhale largely, as headache would follow; but as diluted in the open air they cannot be regarded as poisonous, although it will be better to avoid being too much enveloped in them. The advantages of lithofracteur over the old blasting gunpowder are very remarkable, and, although the latter for certain work will still maintain its ground, the former will have predominance in a majority of operations. Besides its more energetic action and the important saving of time, labor, and tools which is effected by its use, its advantages are especially notable in its application in wet rocks and under water, as well as in the far less amount of danger incurred in transport from place to place, and in charging the blasting-holes. Lithofracteur possesses this advantage among others over dynamite, that it can be exploded at a lower temperature; and it is stated that it can be fired by an energetic detonator even at the temperature of — 12·5° C., while dynamite ceases to explode at + 5° to 6° C. For mining purposes the great desideratum is the quantity and nature of the work done by the explosive, for the main expense in such work is the cost of boring holes for the charges. If, then, these can be diminished in number as well as in dimensions by the greater power of the blasting material, the saving in the quarrying or mining operation becomes far more important than the difference in cost between the cheaper and less effective blasting-powder and the nitro-glycerine compounds, although that difference in price may be considerable pound for pound. One may generally assume, according to the statistics so far attainable, that 1 lb. of lithofracteur acts as powerfully as 6 lbs. to 7 lbs. of blasting-powder; but no exact comparisons have yet been made, and indeed no means have been as yet found for absolute accuracy in such determinations. The difference in the price of the powder is also more than equalled in the saving of human labor in drilling the holes; and it is generally assumed that this gain alone deducts a third from the expense which the manual labor required for blasting-powder entails. For the economical working with lithofracteur or dynamite, the holes should be neither too wide nor too deep; in most cases it is not required to exceed from 36 in. to 40 in. in depth, while for breadth 1½ in. at most is sufficient. The harder and stronger the rock, the wider must the hole be. One of the great values of lithofracteur is its power of blasting into perfectly flat faces, vertical or horizontal. This was admirably illustrated in the first experiments made in England, in 1871, at the quarries of Mr. France, at Nantmawr and the Breidden. One instance of absolutely horizontal boring into the fair face of the dense limestone quarry cliff at the former place, and one example of perfectly vertical boring into a floor of a tough homogeneous greenstone rock at the latter, jutting out at right angles from the towering cliff face of the latter noble hill 1,200 ft. and over in unbroken height, will suffice to show the really useful as well as powerful energy which this explosive is able to exert in the commercial work of quarrying. In the experiment at Nantmawr, three holes were drilled as absolutely horizontal as human hands could drive them into a bed of solid rock 10 ft. above the quarry floor, and forming a continuous part of the lower portion of the cliff 150 ft. in height, and near to a salient angle where the quarry workings met at a right angle. The line of least resistance of the first charge was 5 ft. 8 in. from the corner; 4 ft. still farther away from this first charge was placed the second charge, and at 4 ft. 8 in. yet again was the third charge. The bores were 3 ft. 4 in. in depth, and 1½ in diameter. The thickness of the bed of rock was 18 in. Each hole was loaded with 1 lb. of lithofracteur, and was tamped with water. It need scarcely be said that gunpowder in such holes would merely shoot its solid tamping out like a shot from a gun, and that no work at all would be done in the rock. The middle or No. 2 charge was first fired, and blew out a cavern of triangular form over 1 ft. 6 in. along each of its bounding lines, and the depth of which cavern was 3 ft. 6 in.; the contiguous bed was shivered for a distance of 6 ft. on each side, and shaken and fissured over a length of 20 ft. From such a heading, further convenient workings were at once practicable. The other two shots were also similarly effected. We thus set the superior action of the violent nitro-glycerine detonation over the slower burning explosions of gunpowder. To give now an example of floor-work, in which gunpowder would equally do no more than fire a shot. A flat toe of rock ran out from a bight in the Breidden greenstone cliff, and open on one side and in front only. This toe was 12 ft. in length, 5 ft. in width, tapering to a point, with its surface dipping from about 5 ft. extreme height at its junction with the cliff to the level of the floor at the toe; the charge, a little over 1 lb. of lithofracteur, being put midway on the slope in the position of the mean height of 2 ft. The bore-hole was 3 ft. 6 in deep and 1½ in in diameter. When the charge was fired, splinters of stone were sent into the air more than 800 ft. up; and the mass of the floor shattered completely over an area of 8 ft. 8 in. by 2. ft. 2 in., and 3 ft. 6 in. deep, besides which eight considerable fissures were riven into the surrounding rock. Some of the blocks disrupted took five men with crowbars to move. The line of least resistance in this case had been 5 ft. 6 in.; but the explosion was so sudden and effective, that the charge acted in all directions alike; the fissures striking downwards as well as laterally — the full effects of the blast, indeed, not being ascertained until a considerable time afterwards in the course of the quarry workings. It has been said that 45 tons of stone were raised altogether from this one blast. In Germany, lithofracteur has been used for the breaking up of pig and waste iron. This was first done at the suggestion of Herr Buttgenbach, director of the Neuss Foundry. It has also been similarly used at Krupp's great steel works at Essen. The following illustration of this class of work is from the account in the "Berggeist," of an experiment made in the iron foundry of Herr Holtinghausen, of Achenbach. A piece of cast-metal 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, and 17 in. thick, was broken into three large and many small pieces; and a second, 120 centners in weight, was shattered into four pieces. Over each block fifteen rails were laid, in order to protect the neighboring houses. "These rails were hurled about 300 ft up into the air, in many little pieces, affording a diverting spectacle." The charge is not recorded; but at the Essen experiment a block of cast-iron, 53 in. long, 29 in. broad, and 19 in. thick, was split through at a single discharge by about 6 lbs. of lithofracteur, simply laid on the smooth surface and tamped with a few handfuls of loam. Lithofracteur has demonstrated the control obtained by chemists and manufacturers over that terrible substance nitro-glycerine, which, now held in the bonds of science, will prove a salvation to life and limb in thousands of quarries and mines all over the earth.

Bleach'ing. (*Manuf.*) In a new bleaching process, the wool or silk, having been first cleaned in the usual way, is to be steeped for about an hour in a solution of equal parts, by weight, of oxalic acid and chloride of sodium in clear cold water, after which it is removed from the bath and allowed to drain, and then washed in the ordinary manner. The same bath may be used repeatedly by adding at each fresh charge of wool or silk a little more oxalic acid and chloride of sodium. The materials, while in the bath, should be stirred, and in the case of woven fabrics they should be passed through rollers. Should it be required to impart a blue color to the materials, the color employed should be first dissolved, altered, and strained, and then introduced into the mordant bath, in proportion varying with the shade required.

Blen's Creek, in *N. C.*, a district of Forsyth co.

Bli'da, a town of Algiers, of late noted for the orange groves in the vicinity; *pop.* 1876, 17,948.

Block Creek, in *N. C.*, a dis. and vil. of Wilson co.

Block'er's, in *Alabama*, a township of Tuscaloosa co.; *pop.* 9·0.

Blood. (*Medical Jurisprudence.*) According to Mr. H. C. Sorby, there is no better way of determining the existence of blood, under any given circumstances, than its examination by means of the spectroscope. The absorption bands are perfectly distinct and well defined, and, indeed, so marked that a stain containing less than one-hundredth of a grain can be recognized even after a lapse of 50 years. Mr. Sorby, however, does not state that human blood can be thus definitely distinguished from that of other animals, but simply blood as compared with other animal and vegetable coloring substances.

Blood'-rain. (*Bot.*) Many of the tales of the descent of showers of blood from the clouds which are so common in old chronicles, depend upon the multitudinous production of infusorial insects or some of the lower *Algæ*. To this category belongs the phenomenon known under the name of *Red Snow*. One peculiar form, which is apparently virulent only in very hot seasons, is caused by the rapid production of little blood-red spots on cooked vegetables or decaying fungi, so that provisions which were dressed only the previous day are covered with a bright scarlet coat, which sometimes penetrates deeply into their substance. This depends upon the growth of a little plant which has been referred to the *Algæ*, under the name of *Palmella prodigiosa*, but which seems rather to be one of those conditions of moulds which under various colors are so common on paste and other culinary articles, to which they seem to bear the same relation as yeast globules do to *Penicillium* and other *Fungi*. The spots consist of myriads of extremely minute granules, and though they are propagated with great ease, at present no one has been able to follow up their evolutions. In damp weather fresh meat is covered with little colorless gelatinous or creamy spots, which are clearly of the same nature. One curious point about the fungous Blood-rain is, that when cultivated on rice paste, little spots spring up on the surface of the paste, apart from the main patch, which look just like blood spirted from an artery, and therefore increase the illusion. The color of the Blood-rain is so beautiful that attempts have been made to use it as a dye, and with some success; and could the plant be reproduced with any constancy, there seems little doubt that the color would stand.

Bloom'er, in *Iowa*, a township of Pottawattomie co.; *pop.* 611.

Bloom'field, in *Pennsylvania*, a borough of Perry co.; *pop.* 655.

Bloomfield, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Waushara co.; *pop.* 1,123.

Bloom'ing, in *West Virginia*, a twp. of Hampshire co.; *pop.* 1,195.

Bloom'ing Grove, in *Ohio*, a twp. of Morrow co.; *pop.* 113.

Bloom'ing Grove, in *Pennsylvania*, a twp. of Pike co.; *pop.* 378.

Bloom'ingville, in *Ohio*, a twp. of Hocking co.; *pop.* 133.

Blos'som's Mills, in *New York*, a vill. of Erie co.; *pop.* 99.

Blue, in *Kansas*, a twp. of Pottawattamie co.; *pop.* 544.

Blue, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Jackson co.; *pop.* 3,603.

Blue America, in *Tennessee*, a district of Dyer co.; *pop.* 1,478.

Blue Ball, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Clark co.; *pop.* 1,759.

Blue Bayou, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Sevier co.; *pop.* 240.

Blue Creek, in *Georgia*, a dist. of White co.; *pop.* 520.

Blue Creek, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Humphrey's co.; *pop.* 468.

Blue Creek, in *Utah Territory*, a district of Box Elder co.; *pop.* 90.

Blue Eye, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Talladega co.; *pop.* 1,414.

Blue Grass, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Highland co.; *pop.* 1,418.

Blue Mound, in *Illinois*, a twp. of McLean co.; *pop.* 1,219.

Blue Mound, in *Kansas*, a twp. of Linn co.; *pop.* 341.

Blue Mound, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Livingston co.; *pop.* 1,048.

Blue Ridge, in *North Carolina*, a dist. of Macon co.; *pop.* 157. — A dist. of Watauga co.; *pop.* 460.

Blue River, in *Nebraska*, a dist. of York co.; *pop.* 258.

Blue Spring, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Harris co.; *pop.* 1,004.

Blue Spring, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Bradley co.; *pop.* 773. — A dist of Cheatham co.; *pop.* 462.

Blue Stone, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Mecklenburg co.; *pop.* 1,984.

Bluff, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Johnson co.; *pop.* 1,325.

Bluff Port, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Sumter co; *pop.* 555.

Board Town, in *Georgia*, a district of Gilmer co.; *pop.* 595.

Boat, (*bōt.*) [A. S. *bat.*] (*Naut.*) A general term for any small ship or vessel, whether open or decked, and which may be propelled by oar, by sails, or by steam. A boat, invented and built by Mr. George A. Waters, of Troy, N. Y., in June, 1867, proved so great and practical a success, that several of our rowing-clubs, besides those of other countries, have adopted their use. The material used in their manufacture is made from either linen or manilla fibre; if from the former, the skin is composed of a series of layers made to adhere closely together by means of glue; when made of manilla, only a sheet of the article is used. The paper material, of whatsoever kind it may be, is moulded while damp on a wooden pattern of the same shape and size as the boat to be constructed, so that in the process of drying it takes the requisite form, and all seams or wrinkles disappear. The boat is finished off in the ordinary manner, as regards its coating of water-proof varnish, and the completion of the frame and deck.

Bobadilla, Francisco de, (*bo-ba-deel'ya,*) a Spanish colonial Governor, sent in 1500 to investigate the affairs of Hispaniola. He put Columbus, then governor, in irons, and sent him to Spain. Columbus was, however, reinstated, and *B.*, under whose administration disorder prevailed, sailed for Spain, and was lost by shipwreck, June, 1502.

Boers. See Trans-Vaal, page 2409.

Bogardus, James, (*bo-gär'dŭs,*) an American mechanician, b. at Catskill, N. Y., 1800. During his early apprenticeship to the watch-making business, he gave proofs of striking inventive powers in the improving of clocks and chronometers. In 1828 he brought out the "ring-flyer," since come into general use among cotton-spinners, as well as the Eccentric Mill, and machines employed in engraving and bank-note transferring. In 1832 he received the gold medal of the American Institute for an improved form of gas-meter. Later he made numerous other inventions in the shape of mechanical appliances in connection with the arts and manufactures; among them a dynamometer for measuring the speed and power of machinery while in motion, and a pyrometer.

Bog'gess, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Muhlenburg co.; *pop.* 2,349.

Bog'gy Bayou, in *Florida*, a dist. of Walton co.; *pop.* 358.

Bo'gle, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Gentry co.; *pop.* 991.

Bo'gy, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Jefferson co.; *pop.* 1,321.

Boil'ing Spring, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Alleghany co.; *pop.* 1,388.

Bois Brule, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Perry co.; *pop.* 1,357.

Bois d'Arc, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Montgomery co.; *pop.* 1,177.

Bold Spring, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Shelby co.; *pop.* 537.

Bol'ivar, in *Indiana*, a twp. of Benton co.; *pop.* 776.

Bon'nis, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Pendleton co.; *pop.* 1,524.

Bone Creek, in *Nebraska*, a dist. of Butler co.; *pop.* 384.

Bone Yard, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Hardin co.; *pop.* 830.

Bon'homme, in *Dakota Territory*, a N. co.; *pop.* 608.

Bon'ham's, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Wilcox co.; *pop.* 1,709.

Bonne'femme, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Howard co.; *pop.* 1,249.

Boone, in *Arkansas*, a N.E. co., lately formed from parts of Carroll and Marion cos.; *pop.* 7,032.

SUPPLEMENT.

Boone, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Crawford co.; *pop.* 839.
Boone, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Columbia co.; *pop.* 827. —A twp. of Union co.; *pop.* 642.
Boone, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Wright co.; *pop.* 146.
Boone, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Bates co.: *pop.* 1,257.—A twp. of Douglas co.; *pop.* 480.—A twp. of Greene co.; *pop.* 1,692.—A twp. of Marie's co.; *pop.* 692.—A twp. of Texas co.; *pop.* 323.
Boone, in *North Carolina*, a district of Davidson co.; *pop.* 1,311.
Boone'ville, in *Mississippi*, a township of Prentiss co.; *pop.* 458.
Boon's Creek, in *Tennessee*, a district of Washington co.; *pop.* 976.
Boon's Lick, in *Missouri*, a township of Howard co.; *pop.* 1,686.
Boon's Station, in *North Carolina*, a district of Alamance co.; *pop.* 1,110.
Boons'trook, in *Virginia*, a township of Franklin co.; *pop.* 2,078.
Boon'ton, in *New Jersey*, a township of Morris co.; *pop.* 3,458.
Borovitchi, (*bo-ro-ve'che,*) a town of Russia in Europe, govt. and 98 m. E. of the city of Novgorod, on the Msta. It is a place of considerable trading importance. *Pop.* 10,000.
Bor'rade, in *Nebraska*, a district of Richardson co.; *pop.* 886.
Bosh'art, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Marshall co.; *pop.* 464.
Bos'ticks, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Pickens co.; *pop.* 479.
Boston Conflagration. See MASSACHUSETTS.
Bos'ton, in *Michigan*, a twp of Ionia co.; *pop.* 1,947.
Bos'well's, in *Ky.*, a precinct of Graves co.; *pop* 1,220.
Both'well, a co. of Canada, prov. Ontario; *pop.* 21,696. —A post-village of same co.; *pop.* 995.
Boul'der Valley, in *Colorado Territory*, a district of Boulder co.; *pop.* 663.
Boulimia, (*boo-lim'e-ah.*) [From Gr. *bou*, augmentative particle, and *limos*, hunger.] (*Med.*) Insatiable hunger. It sometimes affects hysterical patients and pregnant women. Dyspeptics are often troubled with an insatiable appetite or craving. The remedy is dry, solid food, which compels the patient to masticate very slowly, as hard crackers, parched corn, &c.
Boul'ware, in *Missouri*, a township of Gasconade co.; *pop.* 983.
Boun'tiful, in *Utah Territory*, a district of Davis co.; *pop.* 1,517.
Bourbaki, CHARLES DENIS SAUTER, (*boor-bak'ke.*) a French general, of Greek extraction, b. at Paris, 1816, entered the army in 1836 as a sub-lieutenant in the Zouaves, was made a colonel in 1851, and General of Division in 1857. During the Crimean war in 1855 he greatly distinguished himself at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and in the assault on Sebastopol. He also took part in the Italian expedition of 1859. In May, 1869, he was appointed to the command of the second camp at Châlons, and in the following July nominated aide-de-camp of the Emperor. Gen. *B.* played a conspicuous part in the Franco-German war. In Dec., 1870, he was appointed by the Delegate Government at Tours to the chief command of the First Army of the North, with Gen. Borel as his chief of staff. After a series of engagements with the German forces, he was compelled to retreat in the direction of Switzerland, and at the close of the month of January, 1871, he was driven over the Swiss frontier with the remains of his army, consisting of about 80,000 men. The general attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself with a pistol, but the wound did not prove fatal. Subsequently he returned to France, and was retired in 1879.
Bour'bon, in *Illinois*, a township of Douglas co.; *pop.* 1,457.
Bourbon, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Boone co.; *pop.* 2,384. —A twp. of Callaway co.; *pop.* 1,590.
Bour'doin, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Texas co.; *pop.* 316.
Bourn's Landing, in *California*, a vill. of Mendocino co.; *pop.* 40.
Bontwell, GEORGE S., (*bout'wĕl,*) an eminent American statesman and financier, was b. at Brookline, Mass., in 1818. He received but a plain education, and early entered into business life, after a brief period passed in school-teaching. He was afterwards admitted a member of the bar, and before completing his 31st year had been seven times returned to the State Legislature. In 1844 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Congressional honors, and eight years later became governor of Massachusetts. In 1853 he took a leading part in the labors of the Constitutional Convention, and served as secretary to the Board of Education, from 1855 to 1861. In 1862 he organized the Internal Revenue Department of the United States, being its first Commissioner. Between the years 1863–9 he represented his State in Congress, and in the last-named year was appointed by Pres. Grant Secretary of the Treasury, in which position he has been distinguished by his successful management of the public finances, particularly in the reduction of the National Debt.
Bowditch, NATHANIEL, (*bo'dĭch,*) a distinguished American mathematician, b. at Salem, Mass., 1775. After serving an apprenticeship to the ship-chandlery business, and then passing nine or ten years at sea in the merchant-service, during which time he gave much of his attention to a study of the classics and the exact sciences, *B.* in 1802 published *The Practical Navigator*, a work which commanded almost universal acceptance. After this he became president of an insurance company, and in 1823 took up his residence in Boston, after declining the professorship of mathematics at Harvard Coll., preferring to remain actuary to the Massachusetts Life Insurance Company, a position he held till his death in 1838. *B.*, who was a F.R.S. of London, has left a reputation founded chiefly upon his masterly translation of and commentary upon the *Mécanique Céleste* of Laplace, the illustrious French astronomer. This work, published in 4 vols., 4to, 1829–38, bears a high and enduring value.
Bow'dre, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Douglas co.; *pop.* 1,313.
Bow'en, in *South Carolina*, a dist. of Colleton co.; *pop.* 1,467.
Bow'er's, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Greene co.; *pop.* 747.
Bow'ersville, in *Ohio*, a twp. of Greene co.; *pop.* 193.
Bow'ie, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Chicot co.; *pop.* 207.
Bow'lan, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Shannon co.; *pop.* 156.
Bowling Green, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Chariton co.; *pop.* 1,496.
Bow'man, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Sullivan co.; *pop.* 581.
Bow'town Plantation, in *Maine*, a vill. of Somerset co.; *pop.* 14.
Box, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Cedar co.; *pop.* 1,307.
Box Elder, in *Utah Territory*, a dist. of Box Elder co.; *pop.* 2,080.
Boyd, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Transylvania co.; *pop.* 448.
Boy'kin's, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Southampton co.; *pop.* 2,292.
Boyles, in *Texas*, a dist. of Greene co.; *pop.* 890.
Boyls'ton, in *New York*, a twp. of Oswego co.; *pop.* 1,053.
Boyn'ton, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Tazewell co.; *pop.* 820.
Boze'man, in *Montana Territory*, a dist. and vill. of Gallatin co.; *pop.* 574.
Brachycephali, (*brăk-e-sĕf'ah-le.*) [From Gr. *brachys*, short, and *kephalē*, the head.] (*Anthropology.*) In the classification of Retzius, those nations of men whose cerebral lobes do not completely cover the cerebellum—as the Schavonians, Finns, Persians, Turks, Tartars, &c.
Brack'ettsville, in *Texas*, a village of Kinney co.; *pop.* 232.
Brad'bury Isle, in *Maine*, a twp. of Hancock co.; *pop.* 6.
Brad'ford, in *Florida*, a S.E. co.; *pop.* 3,671.
Brad'ford, in *New York*, a twp. of Franklin co.; *pop.* 692.
Bradford Springs, in *South Carolina*, a district of Sumter co.; *pop.* 1,142.
Brad'ley's, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Breathitt co.; *pop.* 599.
Brad'shaw, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Greene co.; *pop.* 535.
Bra'dy, in *Pennsylvania*, a twp. of Clarion co.; *pop.* 263.—A twp. of Lycoming co.; *pop.* 394.
Brady's Rock, in *Tennessee*, a precinct of Cannon co.; *pop.* 1,126.
Bragg's Store, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Lowndes co.; *pop.* 1,035.
Brake. (*Mach.*) See AIR-BRAKE, above.
Brally's Fork, in *Tennessee*, a precinct of Cannon co.; *pop.* 566.
Branch, in *California*, a twp. of Stanislaus co.; *pop.* 787.
Branch's, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Greene co.; *pop.* 320.
Bran'don, in *New York*, a twp. of Franklin co.; *pop.* 692.
Brandon, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Prince George co.; *pop.* 1,600.
Brandt, in *New York*, a twp. of Erie co.; *pop.* 1,359.
Brandt, in *Ohio*, a twp. of Miami co.; *pop.* 240.
Bran'dy Springs, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Garrard co.; *pop.* 2,083.
Bran'dywine, in *Mississippi*, a dist. of Claiborne co.; *pop.* 2,029.
Brant'ley's, in *Georgia*, a district of Walton co.; *pop.* 556.
Brass'fields, in *North Carolina*, a dist. of Granville co.; *pop.* 3,015.
Braw'ley, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Scott co.; *pop.* 183.
Brax'ton, in *South Carolina*, a dist. of Colleton co.; *pop.* 1,971.
Bra'zos Bottom, in *Texas*, a dist. of Burleson co.; *pop.* 2,391.
Breakwater, (Floating.) (*Engineering.*) A question which has for a long time engaged the attention of those having marine engineering works in hand, is the depth to which the influence of the waves extends. Upon this depends the whole theory of floating breakwaters. Mr. Cargill, who has read lately a paper on this subject before the English Society of Engineers, assumes that at the depth of 15 feet below the surface the influence of waves practically ceases, and that we then have what he terms the zero line, a place of no motion. It may be added that actual experiment has confirmed this hypothesis. There can be no doubt as to the truth of the objections urged against solid breakwaters. In the first place, there is their enormous cost; secondly, it is practically impossible to construct them in some localities where they are urgently required; and, thirdly, when they are built they cause the deposition of silt to such an extent as in many instances to render them in a few years completely useless. The first idea of floating breakwaters was probably taken from an observation of the effect produced upon waves by the presence of some natural obstacle in the sea, such as reeds and seaweed. The Gulf-weed is a well-known instance. It has been found that, although its depth does not exceed a couple of feet, yet, even in strong gales, there is perfectly calm water to leeward of it. The annexed illustration, which represents a form of construction for ocean shields, breakwaters, piers, harbors, gun-banks, lighthouses, and other marine objects, was invented by Mr. Th. Morris, architect, of London. A A are air-tight cylinders, B B the struting, C C the cables, and D D the weights at the sea-bed. From the motionless foundation thus formed, the framing rises through the section of tidal and superficial

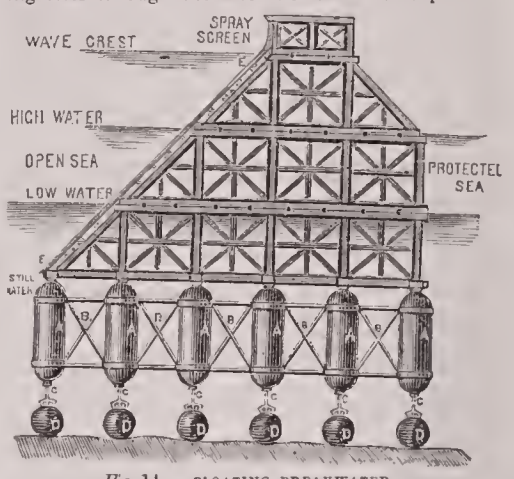


Fig. 14.—FLOATING BREAKWATER.

action. The sloping screen formed by the timbers, E E and F F, presents meshes to the waves, by which their force is arrested and their effect destroyed.
Breckenridge, JOHN C., (*brĕk'n-rij,*) an American statesman and general, was b. near Lexington, Kentucky, in 1821. After engaging in the study of law, he was returned by the Democratic party to Congress in 1851 and 1853, and, upon the election of Mr. Buchanan to the chief magistracy was chosen Vice-President of the U. States in 1856. In 1860 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Presidential chair, receiving the bulk of the Southern vote, and in the following year was returned by his State to the National Senate. In this latter position he warmly espoused the cause of the Southern malcontents, and in Sept. of the same year, supplemented his words by acts, in taking up arms against the Union, and receiving from the govt. of the so-called Southern Confederacy the rank of major-general. In command of a division he bore his share in the battles of Stone River and Chickamauga, defeated Gen. Sigel near New Market, Va., in 1864, and was appointed Confederate Secretary of War in Jan., 1865. He visited Europe after the collapse of the cause he had embraced, and after his return to the U. States, in 1868, withdrew from public life altogether. D. at Lexington, Ky. 1875.
Breck'enridge, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Jackson co.; *pop.* 694.
Breckenridge, in *Missouri*, a twp. and vill. of Caldwell co.; *pop.* 1,256.
Breeds'ville, in *Michigan*, a vill. of Van Buren co.; *pop.* 255.
Breese, in *Illinois*, a vill. of Clinton co.; *pop.* 489.
Brees'port, in *New York*, a village of Chemung co.; *pop.* 292.
Brem'en. The following statistics refer to the commerce of this, the second most important port of the German empire, during the year 1871. Value of imports, 140,437,291 gold thalers ($111,194,767); of exports, 129,310,510 g. th. ($101,832,025). Mercantile marine: 284 vessels, 228,872 tons. Ocean steamers entered 484, tons 530,874. Entries of merchant shipping 3,237, tons 1,154,684; clearances 3,241, tons 1,118,050. Total emigration from *B.* to the U. States in 1871, 60,516.
Bre'mer, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Delaware co.; *pop.* 821.
Brew'ard, in *Florida*, a S.E. co.; *pop.* 1,216.
Breward, in *North Carolina*, a dist. of Transylvania co.; *pop.* 784.
Brew'er, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Pike co.; *pop.* 597.
Brewer's, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Newton co.; *pop.* 659.
Brew'erville, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Sumter co.; *pop.* 1,520.
Brew'ington, in *South Carolina*, a dist. of Clarendon co.; *pop.* 199.
Brew'ton, in *Alabama*, a township of Escambia co.; *pop.* 1,520.
Briar Hill, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Fayette co.; *pop.* 1,300.
Brick, in *New Jersey*, a twp. of Ocean co.; *pop.* 2,724.
Brick Creek, in *Virginia*, a township of Halifax co.; *pop.* 5,563.
Brick House, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Claiborne co.; *pop.* 759.
Bridge Creek, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Onachita co.; *pop.* 375.
Bridge Creek, in *Oregon*, a district of Wasco co.; *pop.* 74.
Bridge'port, in *Tennessee*, a district of Cocke co.; *pop.* 521.
Bridgeport, in *Utah Territory*, a vill. of Cache co.; *pop.* 29.
Bridg'er Station, in *Wyoming Territory*, a vill. of Unitah co.; *pop.* 14.
Bridges, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Ozark co.; *pop.* 532.
Bridge's, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Henry co.; *pop.* 982.
Bridge'ton, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Bucks co.; *pop.* 944.
Bridge'ville, in *Ohio*, a vill. of Guernsey co.; *pop.* 40.
Bri'ensburg, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Marshall co.; *pop.* 634.
Bri'er Creek, in *Tennessee*, a district of Hancock co.; *pop.* 493.

SUPPLEMENT.

Brier Patch, in *Georgia*, a district of Bullock co.; *pop.* 1,510.
Brigh'ton, in *Utah Territory*, a dist. of Salt Lake co.; *pop.* 292.
Brim'stone, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Scott co.; *pop.* 429.
Bring'ham's, in *Georgia*, a district of Burke co.; *pop.* 1,473.
Brink'ley, in *Kentucky*, a precinct and vill. of Callaway co; *pop.* 1,477.
Briukley's, in *Maryland*, a district of Somerset co.; *pop.* 2,536.
Bris'tol, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Kendall co.; *pop.* 1,352.
Brit'ton's Neck, in *South Carolina*, a dist. of Marion co.; *pop.* 884.
Britt's, in *North Carolina*, a district of Robeson co.; *pop.* 1,154.
Britt's Landing, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Perry co.; *pop.* 932.
Broad Bay, in *North Carolina*, a dist. of Forsyth co.; *pop.* 993.
Broad Creek, in *Delaware*, a township of Sussex co.; *pop.* 3,480.
Broad River, in *North Carolina*, a dist. of McDowell co.; *pop.* 399.
Broad River, in *South Carolina*, a dist. of Lexington co.; *pop.* 1,116.— A dist. of York co.; *pop.* 1,455.
Broad Run, in *Virginia*, a township of London co.; *pop.* 2,582.
Broad'way, in *South Carolina*, a district of Anderson co.; *pop.* 1,378.
Brocks, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Etowah co.; *pop.* 490.
Brock's Gap, in *Virginia*, a township of Rockingham co.; *pop.* 1,366.
Broe'tou, in *New York*, a village of Chautauqua co.; *pop.* 349.
Brog'den, in *North Carolina*, a township of Wayne co.; *pop.* 2,560.
Broghoua Creek, (*brŏg-ho'mah,*) in *Mississippi*, a village of Perry co.; *pop.* 240.
Bro'ken Arrow, in *Alabama*, a township of St. Clair co.; *pop.* 760.
Brom'ley, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Kenton co.; *pop.* 121.
Bronchorrhœa, (*brŏng-kŏr-re'ah.*) [From Gr. *bronchos*, the windpipe, and *rio*, I flow.] (*Med.*) An increased secretion of mucus from the air-passages, accompanied or not by inflammation. It is symptomatic of catarrh, indigestion, and various other maladies.
Bront'ley's, in *Georgia*, a district of Monroe co.; *pop.* 865.
Brook'field, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Worth co.; *pop.* 274.
Brookfield, in *Michigan*, a township of Huron co.; *pop.* 116.
Brook'haven, in *Mississippi*, a township of Lincoln co.; *pop.* 1,614.
Brooklaud, in *Virginia*, a township of Henrico co.; *pop.* 3,612.
Brook'lyn, in *Illinois*, a vill. of Massac co.; *pop.* 104.
Brooklyn, in *Minnesota*, a township of Hennepin co.; *pop.* 1,024.
Brooks, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Buena Vista co.; *pop.* 71.
Brook's, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Walton co.; *pop.* 709.
Brooks, in *Nebraska*, a dist. of Cedar co.; *pop.* 40.
Brooks, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Macon co.; *pop.* 359.
Brooks'tou, in *Indiana*, a vill. of White co.; *pop.* 406.
Brook'ville, in *Alabama*, a township of Coos co.; *pop.* 689.
Brookville, in *Florida*, a district of Hernando co.; *pop.* 1,112.
Brookville, in *Virginia*, a township of Campbell co.; *pop.* 4,960.
Broom'field, in *Michigan*, a township of Isabella co.; *pop.* 118.
Brough'ton, in *Illinois*, a township of Livingston co.; *pop.* 823.
Broughton Island, in *Georgia*, a district of McIntosh co.; *pop.* 71.
Brow'ers, in *North Carolina*, a district of Randolph co.; *pop.* 781.
Brown, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Columbia co.; *pop.* 1,090.
Brown, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Champaign co; *pop.* 486.
Brown, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Darlington co.; *pop.* 1,598.
Browne, Charles Foster, (*brown,*) an American humorist and author, b. at Waterford, Maine, 1836, after some years spent at the printing-press, became editorially connected with the journalistic profession, and in 1860 one of the promoters of *Vanity Fair*, a New York comic weekly. Later he travelled over the U. States as a lecturer, drawing large audiences and achieving proportional success. In 1866 he visited England, and there repeated his lectures with profit, and became a contributor to *Punch*. D at Southampton in 1867. His works, brimful of a quaint and dry humor, are well known under the titles of *Artemus Ward His Book*; *Artemus Ward Among the Mormons*, &c.
Brown Hill, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Franklin co.; *pop.* 1,692.
Brown Marsh, in *North Carolina*, a district of Bladen co.; *pop.* 800.
Brown's, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Sanford co.; *pop.* 459.
Brown's, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Sumter co.; *pop.* 2,193.
Brown's, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Hamilton co.; *pop.* 767.
Browns'boro, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Oldham co.; *pop.* 1,277.
Brown's Mills, in *Tennessee*, a district of Rutherford co.; *pop.* 723.
Brown'son, in *Florida*, a dist. of Levy co.; *pop.* 375.
Brownson, in *Ohio*, a twp. of Huron co.; *pop* 980.
Brown's Station, in *Georgia*, a district of Terrell co.; *pop.* 1,579.
Brown's Store, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Lunenburg co.; *pop.* 2,147.
Browns'town, in *North Carolina*, a district of Davidson co.; *pop.* 987.
Browns'ville, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Edmondson co.; *pop.* 1,088.
Brownsville, in *Ohio*, a village of Knox co.; *pop.* 160.
Brownsville, in *Pennsylvania*, a twp. of Fayette co.; *pop.* 286.
Brownsville, in *South Carolina*, a district of Marlborough co.; *pop.* 1,597.
Brown'town, in *Indiana*, a vill. of Cass co.; *pop.* 903.
Bruce, in *North Carolina*, a district of Guilford co.; *pop.* 1,034.
Bruce'ville, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Bullock co.; *pop.* 862.
Bruel'lett's, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Edgar co.; *pop.* 1,086.
Bru'ersburg, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Green co.; *pop.* 2,453.
Brule Creek, in *Dakota Territory*, a district of Union co.; *pop.* 600.
Brum'mett's Creek, in *North Carolina*, a district of Mitchell co.; *pop.* 217.
Bruno, in *Idaho Territory*, a dist. of Owyhee co.; *pop.* 40.
Bruno City, in *Nevada*, a dist. of Elko co.; *pop.* 122.
Brush, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Monroe co.; *pop.* 1,106.
Brush Creek, in *Oregon*, a dist. of Linn co.; *pop.* 295.
Brush Valley, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Indiana co.; *pop.* 1,606.
Brush'y Creek, in *South Carolina*, a district of Anderson co.; *pop.* 1,752.
Brushy Mountain, in *North Carolina*, a district of Wilkes co; *pop.* 434.
Brus'sels, in *Wisconsin*, a twp. of Door co.; *pop.* 406.
Bru'ton, in *Virginia*, a twp. of York co.; *pop.* 1,839.
Bry'an, in *North Carolina*, a district of Surry co.; *pop.* 1,032.
Bryan, in *Wyoming Territory*, a district of Sweetwater co.; *pop.* 239.
Bry'antown, in *Maryland*, a district of Charles co.; *pop.* 3,629.
Bry'ant's, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Franklin co.; *pop.* 398.
Bryant Station, in *Texas*, a district of Milan co.; *pop.* 260.
Bry'antsville, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Garrard co.; *pop.* 2,656.
Buchan'an, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Atchison co.; *pop.* 905.— A twp. of Douglas co.; *pop.* 430.— A twp. of Sullivan co.: *pop.* 1,104.
Buchanan, in *Virginia*, a township of Botetourt co.; *pop.* 4,000.
Buchanan's, in *Tennessee*, a township of Giles co.; *pop.* 1,268.
Buck, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Edgar co.; *pop.* 794.
Buck, in *Ohio*, a twp. of Hardin co.; *pop.* 1,259.
Buck, in *Pennsylvania*, a twp. of Luzerne co.; *pop.* 574.
Buck'ria, in *North Carolina*, a district of Halifax co.; *pop.* 1,780.
Buck'bone Valley, in *Texas*, a district of Burnet co.; *pop.* 719.
Buck Creek, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Schley co.; *pop.* 991.
Buck Creek, in *Indiana*, a township of Hancock co.; *pop.* 11,227.
Buck'eye, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Hardin co.; *pop.* 159.
Buckeye, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Garrard co.; *pop.* 1,567.
Buckeye, in *Maryland*, a district of Frederick co.; *pop.* 2,414.
Buck'eye, in *Tennessee*, a district of Lincoln co.; *pop.* 1,358.
Buck'horn, in *Alabama*, a township of Talladega co.; *pop.* 1,614.
Buckhorn, in *North Carolina*, a dist. of Harnett co.; *pop.* 1,438.— A dist. of Wake co.; *pop.* 1,694.
Buckland, Cyrus, (*bŭk'lănd,*) an American inventor, b. at Manchester, Conn., 1779, became master-machinist to the U. S. armory at Springfield, Mass, and originated various contrivances for working gun-stocks, besides an effective method of rifling musket-barrels, which has become very generally adopted.
Buckner, Simon Bolivar, (*bŭk'nŭr,*) an American Confederate general, b. in Kentucky, 1824, after graduating at West Point in 1844, became commanding officer of the Guard of his native State, and embraced the Southern cause at the first outbreak of the war. He succeeded Gen. Floyd in the command of the garrison of Fort Donelson, which place surrendered to General Grant on Feb. 16, 1862. In the following year he commanded a corps at the battle of Chickamauga.
Buck'ner's, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Union co.; *pop.* 480.
Buck Prairie, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Lawrence co.; *pop.* 1,514.
Bucks, in *Georgia*, a district of Washington co.; *pop.* 1,044.
Buck's, in *South Carolina*, a district of Horry co.; *pop.* 1,481.
Buck Shoal, in *North Carolina*, a dist. of Yadkin co.; *pop.* 1,390.
Buck'snort, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Caldwell co.; *pop.* 898.
Bucksnort, in *Alabama*, a township of Marshall co.; *pop.* 390.
Bucks'port, in *California*, a twp. of Humboldt co.; *pop.* 388.
Buck'thorn, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Mecklenburgh co.; *pop.* 2,016.
Buck'town, in *Maryland*, a district of Dorchester co.; *pop.* 885.
Buck'wheat, (*Agric.*) See Cereals.
Budaon, (*boo-da'ŭn,*) a town of British India, N.W. Provinces, cap. of a dist. of same name, in N. Lat. 28° 2′, E. Lon. 79° 11′. *Pop.* 21,369. The district, a fertile tract bordering on the delta of the Ganges, contains an area of 2,368 sq. m., and possesses a pop. of 1,019,161.
Buell's Lowell, in *Ohio*, a twp. of Washington co.; *pop.* 350.
Buel's Gore, in *Vermont*, a township of Chittenden co.; *pop.* 29.
Buena Vis'ta, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Columbia co.; *pop.* 538.
Buena Vista, in *California*, a twp. of Stanislaus co.; *pop.* 357.
Buena Vista, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Harrison co.; *pop.* 1,580.— A precinct of Kenton co.; *pop.* 1,449.
Buena Vista, in *Nevada*, a district of Humboldt co.; *pop.* 529.
Buena Vista, in *New Jersey*, a twp. of Atlantic co.; *pop.* 948.
Buena Vista, in *Ohio*, a vill. of Hocking co.; *pop.* 56.
Buena Vista, in *Virginia*, a twp. of King and Queen co.; *pop.* 2,985.
Buf'falo, in *Arkansas*, a township of Craighead co.; *pop.* 221.— A township of Searcy co.; *pop.* 195.
Buffalo, in *Dakota Territory*, a co.; *pop.* 246.
Buffalo, in *Iowa*, a township of Buchanan co.; *pop.* 598.— A township of Linn co.; *pop.* 508.
Buffalo, in *Kansas*, a dist. of Cloud co.; *pop.* 303.
Buffalo, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Carter co.; *pop.* 1,300.— A precinct of La Rue co.; *pop.* 1,230.— A precinct of Owsley co.; *pop.* 416.
Buffalo, in *Missouri*, a township of Morgan co.; *pop.* 543.— A township of Newton co.; *pop.* 785.— A township of Pike co.; *pop.* 2,880.
Buffalo, in *North Carolina*, a district of Caldwell co.; *pop.* 792.
Buffalo, in *South Carolina*, a district of Kershaw co.; *pop.* 1,764.
Buffalo, in *Tennessee*, a district of Lewis co.; *pop.* 368.— A district of Scott co.; *pop.* 495.
Buffalo, in *West Virginia*, a township of Brooke co.; *pop.* 2,191.— A township of Clay co.: *pop.* 790.
Buffalo, in *Virginia*, a township of Prince Edward co.; *pop.* 3,415.— A township of Rockbridge co.; *pop.* 2,445.
Buffalo Heart, in *Illinois*, a township of Sangamon co.; *pop.* 538.
Buffalo Lick, in *Missouri*, a township of Chariton co.; *pop.* 1,267.
Buffalo Ridge, in *Tennessee*, a district of Washington co.: *pop.* 835.
Buffalo Valley, in *Tennessee*, a district of Putnam co.; *pop.* 330.
Buffington, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Indiana co.; *pop.* 877.
Bu'ford, in *North Carolina*, a district of Union co.; *pop.* 1,158.
Buford Bridge, in *South Carolina*, a district of Barnwell co.; *pop.* 1,385.
Bug'bie's Mill, in *Alabama*, a township of Baker co.; *pop.* 1,436.
Bug'hall, in *Alabama*, a township of Bullock co.; *pop.* 1,823.
Bug Hill, in *North Carolina*, a district of Columbus co.; *pop.* 513.
Bulsa, (*bŭ-sah.*) A narcotic used by the inhabitants of Central Asia. It is prepared by the Kirghises by rubbing millet to a pulp with water, and, after diluting this with still more water, and occasionally with mare's milk, the mixture is poured into a large stone jar, tightly corked, and buried in the soil. It is left for ten days, and, after being taken up, the fluid is transferred to glass bottles, which, after being corked, are left standing a few days, when they are ready for sale. A large amount of carbonic acid is formed in these bottles, which escapes when they are uncorked. The taste is tart and spirituous, and is offensive before one is accustomed to it, owing to the presence of fusel-oils. This drink is very popular, but rather intoxicating, and its use has been forbidden by the Russian military authorities.
Bul'lion City, in *Utah Territory*, a village of Pinto co.; *pop.* 82.
Bul'lock, in *Alabama*, a S.E. co. *Cap.* Union Springs. *Pop.* 24,474.
Bul'lock's Creek, in *South Carolina*, a district of York co.; *pop.* 3,068.
Bull Pond, in *South Carolina*, a district of Barnwell co.; *pop.* 2,400.
Bull Run, in *Nevada*, a dist. of Elk co.; *pop.* 43.
Bull Run, in *Oregon*, a dist. of Grant co.; *pop.* 46.
Bull'skin, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Clay co.; *pop.* 400.
Bull Swamp, in *South Carolina*, a district of Lexington co.; *pop.* 933.
Bum'bleton, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Stewart co.; *pop.* 1,407.
Bun'combe, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Johnson co.; *pop.* 1,385.
Buncombe, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Polk co.; *pop.* 368.— A dist of Walton co.; *pop.* 1,266.
Buncombe, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Pulaski co.; *pop.* 380.
Bun'ning Town, in *North Carolina*, a district of Macon co.; *pop.* 320.
Bump Head, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Schley co.; *pop.* 1,279.
Bun'ker's Hill, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Giles co.; *pop.* 1,331.— A dist. of White co.; *pop.* 612.
Bunsen, Robert Wilhelm Eberhard, (*boon'sen,*) a German chemist, b. at Göttingen, 1811. In 1838 he was appointed assistant professor in the University of Marburg, became titular professor in 1841, then director of the Chemical Institute. In 1851 he passed to the University of Breslau. Herr Bunsen, who has a happy

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manner of demonstration, bears a high reputation in chemistry, and his lessons are attended by students from England and all parts of the Continent. He has made many important discoveries, and the charcoal pile which bears his name is in very extensive use. The records of his contributions to chemical science are to be found in Liebig's *Annals of Chemistry*. He published at Göttingen a treatise, which has passed through more than one edition, on *The Hydrate of Iron as an Antidote to White Arsenic and the Arsenic Acid.*

Burass, (*boo-rahs'*,) a town of India, N.W. Provinces, in N. Lat. 29° 45′, E. Lon. 76° 49′. *Pop.* 30,056.

Bur'bank, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Monongalia co.; *pop.* 523.

Bur'bois, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Gasconade co.; *pop.* 800.

Burch'ville, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Lawrence co.; *pop.* 656.

Bur'den's, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Butler co.; *pop.* 1,655.

Bur'dine, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Pulaski co.; *pop.* 585.

Bureng, (*boo-rāng'*,) a valley of Cashmere, through which flows a river of same name, bet. N. Lat 33° 20′–33° 30′, E. Lon. 75° 10′–75° 26′. It is situate at the base of the Snowy Panjal range of mts., and presents a remarkable appearance from its being honey-combed by caves and subterranean water-channels.

Bur'gess, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Boyd co.; *pop.* 570.

Bur'goy's, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Monroe co.; *pop.* 1,117.

Bur'kittsville, in *Maryland*, a vill. of Frederick co.; *pop.* 293.

Burk's Fork, in *Virginia*, a township of Floyd co.; *pop.* 671.

Burle'son, in *Alabama*, a township of Franklin co.; *pop.* 1,050.

Bur'lington, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Hancock co.; *pop.* 320.

Burlington, in *New York*, a township of Otsego co.; *pop.* 1,476.

Bur'nett's Creek, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Johnson co.; *pop.* 1,098.

Bur'nettsville, in *Indiana*, a village of White co.; *pop.* 270.

Burn'ham, in *Texas*, a town of Ellis co.; *pop.* 1,599.

Burn'ing Springs, in *West Virginia*, a township of Wirt co.; *pop.* 1,368.

Burn'side, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Trempealeau co.; *pop.* 542.

Burns, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Anoka co.; *pop.* 340.

Burns'ville, in *North Carolina*, a district of Anson co.; *pop.* 1,038.

Burnt River, in *Oregon*, a dist. of Baker co.; *pop.* 79.

Burnt Swamp, in *North Carolina*, a district of Robeson co.; *pop.* 1,511.

Burnuggur, (*boor-noog'goor*,) a commercial town of India, prov. Gujerat, in the Gnicowar's Dominions, 52 m. N. of Ahmedabad, in N. Lat. 23° 48′, E. Lon. 72° 38′. *Pop.* 12,000.

Bur'rell, in *Pennsylvania*, a twp. of Armstrong co.; *pop.* 964.—A twp. of Indiana co.; *pop.* 1,374.—A twp. of Westmoreland co.; *pop.* 1,819.

Bur'row's, in *Tennessee*, a district of Bedford co.; *pop.* 1,403.

Burrow's Cove, in *Tennessee*, a district of Grundy co.; *pop.* 270.

Bur'son's, in *Alabama*, a township of Randolph co.; *pop.* 1,214.

Burt, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Cheboygan co.; *pop.* 72.

Burton, Richard Francis, (*bŭr'tŭn*,) an eminent English traveller and explorer, b. in Norfolk, 1821. After serving many years in the Anglo-Indian army, during which he acquired both a wonderful knowledge of the Eastern languages and peculiar skill in the imitation of Oriental traits and manners, he explored Central Arabia in the disguise of a hadji or pilgrim, and next passed over into Africa, where he traversed the Somauli Country and other regions before untrod by Europeans, and, in company with Capt. Speke, discovered the great lake of Tanganyika, in 1856. In 1860 he visited Utah, and gave the world the first reliable account of the Mormon capital. In the year following he proceeded on a mission to the king of Dahomey, and, later, made extensive explorations in interior Brazil, and in Iceland. In 1872 he succeeded the novelist Charles Lever as British Consul at Trieste. His principal works include, *Personal Narrative of a Pilgrimage to Medina and Mecca* (1855); *First Footsteps in East Africa* (1856); *The Lake Regions of Central Africa* (1860); *The City of the Saints* (1861); *The Nile Basin* (1864); *A Mission to Gelele, King of Dahomey, with Notices of the so-called Amazons* (1864); *Abeokuta, and the Cameroons Mountains* (1865); and *The Highlands of Brazil* (1869).

Bur'tonville, in *New York*, a village of Charleston township, Montgomery co.; *pop.* 160.

Bush, George, (*bŭsh*,) an American biblical writer and critic, b. at Norwich, Vermont, 1796. He graduated at Dartmouth Coll. in 1818, and in 1831 became prof. of Hebrew and Oriental Literature in New York University. In 1847 he embraced Swedenborgian doctrines, and acted as minister in the New Jerusalem Church till his death, in 1860. His literary works comprise a *Life of Mahomet*, a *Hebrew Grammar*, *Illustrations of the Holy Scriptures*, and a series of *Bible Commentaries* in 8 vols.

Bush, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Laurel co.; *pop.* 881.

Bush, in *Tennessee*, a district of Smith co.; *pop.* 456.

Bush Creek, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Wayne co.; *pop.* 1,470.

Bush Creek, in *Mo.*, a twp. of Gasconade co.; *pop.* 566.

Bush'eller. An assistant to tailors on repairs.

Bush'ner's Creek, in *Tennessee*, a district of Rutherford co.; *pop.* 1,317.

Bush's Mill, in *Tennessee*, a district of Sevier co.; *pop.* 916.

Bush'ville, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Banks co.; *pop.* 830.

Bush'y, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Saline co.; *pop.* 1,040.

Bus'sey's, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Wilkes co.; *pop.* 558.

Bus'tie, in *New York*, a township and village of Chautauqua co; *pop.* 1,844.

Busto-Arsizio, (*boos'to-ăr-se'zho*,) a commercial town of N. Italy, prov. and 20 m. N.W. of the city of Milan; *pop.* 10,000.

But'ler, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Vermilion co.; *pop.* 925.

Butler, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Butler co.; *pop.* 1,320.—A twp. of Scott co.; *pop.* 889.

Butler, in *Kentucky*, a precinct and village of Pendleton co.; *pop.* 1,789.

Butler, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Harrison co.; *pop.* 748.—A twp. of Pemiscot co.; *pop.* 298.—A twp. of St. Clair co.; *pop.* 646.

Butler, in *Nebraska*, a twp. of Platte co.; *pop.* 328.

Butler, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Darlington co.; *pop.* 1,099.

Butler, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Edgefield co.; *pop.* 2,080.

Butler, in *Texas*, a precinct of Freestone co.; *pop.* 1,806.

Butler, in *West Virginia*, a township of Hancock co.; *pop.* 979.—A township of Wayne co.; *pop.* 1,992.

Butler Creek, in *Oregon*, a precinct of Umatilla co.; *pop.* 107.

Butler's, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Carroll co.; *pop.* 540.

Butler's Creek, in *Tennessee*, a district of Wayne co.; *pop.* 932.

Butlersville, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Allen co.; *pop.* 1,862.

Butlerville, in *Ohio*, a village of Harlan township, Warren co.; *pop.* 191.

Butte, in *California*, a twp. of Sierra co.; *pop.* 1,182.—A twp. of Siskiyou co.; *pop.* 410.

Butte, in *Oregon*, a precinct of Washington co.; *pop.* 724.

Butte City, in *Montana Territory*, a township of Deer Lodge co.; *pop.* 241.

But'ton, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Ford co.; *pop.* 610.

Buyck'ville, in *Alabama*, a township of Elmore co.; *pop.* 806.

Buz'zard's Roost, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Nicholas co.; *pop.* 1,680.

Byrd, in *Missouri*, a township of Cape Girardeau co.; *pop.* 2,112.

Byrd, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Goochland co.; *pop.* 3,216.

By'ren's, in *Georgia*, a district of Franklin co.; *pop.* 482.

By'ron, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Dooly co.; *pop.* 1,189.

Ba'den, (Grand-Duchy of.) The latest official reports give new statistics of this South German State, from which we glean the following:

Provinces.	*Area. sq. m.*	*Pop.*	*Capitals.*	*Pop.*
Lake (Constance)...	1,686	273,860	Constance.....	7,214
Upper Rhine.....	1,837	433,050	Freiburg.....	20,792
Middle Rhine.....	966	349,943	Carlsruhe.....	32,001
Lower Rhine.....	1,393	378,117	Mannheim.....	34,017
Total.....	5,882	1,434,970		

Of this total pop. the Roman Catholic element absorbed 64·88 per cent., and the Protestant 33·17. Other Christian denominations numbered 1,435 members, and the Jewish faith 25,599.—*Finances.* The Budget for 1877 estimated the revenue at $8,000,000, as against a total ordinary expenditure amounting to about the same sum. Total public debt, 1877, $70,000,000, mostly railway obligations.—*Mil.* By a convention carried into effect with Prussia, July 1, 1871, the military strength of the grand-duchy has been constituted the major part of the 14th army corps of the German Empire. *B.* became a member of the German Confederation in Nov. 1870. *Pop.* (1875), 1,507,179, of which 958,907 were Catholic. *Pop.* divided as follows: Constance, 276,452; Fribourg, 441,493; Carlsruhe, 387,673; Mannheim, 401,561. Baden has but three towns with a population exceeding 20,000, namely, Mannheim, *Pop.* 46,452; Karlsruhe, *Pop.* 42,895; and Pforzheim, *Pop.* 23,692.

Baez, Buenaventura, (*ba'ĕth*,) President of the Republic of St. Domingo, born at Azua, Hayti, in 1820, is a mulatto. His father took an active part in the insurrection of 1808. The son gained great influence in the island, on account not only of his talents, but also of his riches. After the expulsion of Jemines from the Presidency, and the refusal of Santana to assume that office, it was conferred upon *B.*, his most intimate friend and coöperator in the work of securing the independence of the republic. At the next election for the Presidential term, Gen. Santana was chosen, and the friendship which had before existed between him and *B.* was changed into hostility. Santana was, owing to difficulties with the United States, deposed May 27, 1856, leaving the Vice-President, Reglatta Mota, acting president. Gen. *B.* was again suggested for the Presidency, and was sworn in Oct. 6, 1856. After much dissension, *B.* surrendered the government to Gen. Santana, June 11, 1858. A convention was drawn up through the mediation of France, England, and Spain, by which *B.* agreed to leave the country. Dissensions, however, broke out, and Gen. *B.*, after remaining in exile until 1865, returned to St. Domingo, and was elected for the third time, President. Though received with much enthusiam, he was again expelled in March, 1866, by Gen. Cabral. The latter, however, soon became extremely unpopular, partly in consequence of his arbitrary conduct, and partly because he was suspected of being too friendly with the United States, the result being that, in March, 1868, *B.* landed in St. Domingo, and was again proclaimed President. In 1869, Pres. Grant dispatched a secret expedition, naval and military, to the Bay of Samana, the chief port of the island, and effected a treaty with *B.* for a lease for an indefinite length of time of the Bay of Samana and its adjacent shores as a naval station for the United States; and subsequently another treaty for the sale of the whole of St. Domingo to the U. S. Government; but these treaties were, after much controversy, rejected by the Senate at Washington.

Benefit of Clergy, (*Eng. Crim. Law.*) The exemption of the clergy from secular jurisdiction was one of the privileges claimed by the Roman Catholic Church. See Milman's remarks, *Lat. Christ.*, Vol. III., b. viii., c 8. The system, gradually introduced in England after the Norman conquest, gave rise to many abuses. Not only the clergy, but clerks and all members of the laity who could read, in cases in which capital punishment was awarded, were at length entitled to claim benefit of clergy, so that when the penalty of death was to be rigidly enforced, the statute expressly intimated that it was without benefit of clergy. Benefit of clergy was abolished by 7 and 8 Geo. IV., c. 27, s. 6 (June 21, 1827), and 4 Vict., c. 22 (June 21, 1841) removed all doubts as to the liability of peers to punishment for felony. It was abolished in Ireland by 9 Geo. IV., c. 54, s. 12 (July 15, 1828).

Benevente, a seaport town of Brazil, prov. Espiritu Santo, at the mouth of Benevente River, 47 m. S. of Victoria. *Pop.* 4,000.

Blue Laws, (*Amer. Hist.*) Under this title of uncertain origin reference is sometimes made to the laws enacted in the early days of New England; but it may be more properly confined to those which governed the colony of New Haven. The existence of a legal code bearing this name has, however, been denied by Judge Smith in the *New York Historical Collections*, in which he states that, upon seeking for information on this subject at New Haven in 1767: "A parchment covered book of demy-royal paper was handed him for the laws asked for, as the only volume in the office passing under the odd title. It contains the memorials of the first establishment of the colony, which consisted of persons who had wandered beyond the limits of the old charter of Massachusetts Bay, and who, as yet unauthorized by the crown to set up any civil government in due form of law, resolved to conduct themselves by the Bible. As a necessary consequence, the judges they chose took up an authority which every religious man exercises over his own children and domestics. . . . . So far is the common idea of the blue laws being a collection of rules from being true, that they are only records of convictions consonant in the judgment of the magistrates to the word of God and the dictates of reason."

Boldo, *n.* (*Bot. and Med.*) A new tonic medicine obtained from a tree said to be found on isolated mountain regions in Chili; the bark, leaves, and blossoms possessing a strong aromatic odor, resembling a mixture of turpentine and camphor. The leaves contain also a large quantity of essential oil. The alkaloid obtained from the plant is called "Boldine." Its properties are chiefly as a stimulant to digestion and having a marked action on the liver. Its action was discovered rather accidentally, thus: Some sheep, which were liver diseased, were confined in an inclosure which happened to have been recently hedged with boldo twigs. The animals ate the leaves and shoots, and were observed to recover speedily. Direct observations proved its action: thus, one gramme of the tincture excites appetite, increases the circulation, and produces symptoms of circulatory excitement, and acts on the urine, which gives out the peculiar odor of boldo as imported. There seems little doubt but that it is the *Boldoa fragrans*, or Monimiaceous tree, the Chilian name of which, however, is usually written *Boldu*. The leaves, which are rough, are opposite, ovate, and are borne on short stalks. The plant is dicœcious, and the flowers are borne in axillary racemes. All parts of the tree are fragrant; hence its specific name. The little berries are eaten, the bark is used for tanning, and the wood is considered by the natives superior to any other for making charcoal.

Breach of the Peace. (*Law.*) A violation of public order; the offence of disturbing the public peace. One guilty of this offence may be held to bail for his good behavior. An act of public indecorum is also a breach of the peace. The remedy for this offence is by indictment.

Burmah, (British,) a province of British India, which occupies a long, narrow strip of territory, on the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal, bet. Lat. 22° 46′ and 12° N., and Lon. 92° and 99° E. *Area*, 88,364 sq. m. It comprises the States of Tenasserim and Arakan, which were annexed at the close of the first Burmese war, in 1825, and the State of Pegu, annexed at the close of the second war, in 1852. It is bounded N. by Bengal and Burmah proper, E. by Burmah proper and Siam, S. by the lower part of the Malay peninsula and the Indian Ocean, and W. by the Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal. For its size it is the most thinly inhabited province in British India, a fact which is owing not to its sterility, but to the want of roads. Seat of government, Rangoon. *Pop.* (1872) 2,747,148.

Buyukdereh, a village of European Turkey, on the W. side of the Bosphorus, 9 m. N.N.E. of Constantinople. It is the favorite resort of foreign ministers and wealthy families during the summer.

C.

C The third letter, and second consonant of the English and most other European alphabets. It is derived from the Latin alphabet, in which it first appears. But even in that alphabet it originally possessed the power of *g*, as pronounced in *goose*. Thus the Roman proper names *Caius* and *Cneius*, which retained this sound, are correctly represented in the Greek character by *Gaios* and *Gneios*. This medial pronunciation corresponds with the power of the letters which occupy the third place in the Greek and Hebrew alphabets, *gamma*, and *gimel*; and the identity of the letters is confirmed by the similarity of the forms. — The letter *c*, in English, is pronounced like *s* before *e* and *i*, and like *k* before *a*, *o*, *u*, and may consequently be considered as superfluous in the alphabet. — As an abbreviation, *c* was used by the Latins to stand for Caius, Cæsar, Consul, Civitas, &c.; and as a numeral, for 100, CC for 200, &c. It was the symbol of condemnation in the Roman tribunals (being abbreviated for *Condemno*); and was consequently termed *litera tristis*; Cl stood for *Claudius*; C.V. for *centum viri*; and C.R. for *civis romanus*.

(*Chem.*) C is the symbol of *carbon*; Ca stands for *calcium*; Cd for *cadmium*; Ce for *cerium*; Cl for *chlorine*; Co for *cobalt*; Cr for *chromium*; Cs for *cæsium*; and Cu for *copper*.

(*Mus.*) The name of one of the notes in the scale, corresponding to the *Ut* of the French, or the *Do* of the Italians. Placed after the clef, it indicates that the music is in common time, which is either quick or slow as it is joined with allegro or adagio; but if alone, it is usually adagio. If the C be crossed or turned, the first requires the air to be played quick, the last very quick. *C Major* is the first of the 12 majors in modern music; being the natural scale, it has no signature. *C Minor* is the tonic major of C major, and has 3 flats for its signature — viz., B flat, E flat, and A flat.

Caa'ba, Kaa'ba, *n.* [Ar. *ka'bah*, a square building.] The name of the great temple at Mecca, given to it from the black stone which was worshipped there before the time of Mohammed, and which is still an object of veneration to all Moslems. According to Arabian tradition, this stone was presented by the angel Gabriel to the patriarch Abraham on the occasion of the building of the temple; but the nature of the *C.* worship proves that there is nothing Abrahamic in the superstition. The temple had become ruinous, and was rebuilt during the residence of the prophet at Mecca; and it is said that he himself guided the stone to its place in the N.E. corner of the *C.* This great object of Islamitic pilgrimage appears to be a large aërolite, and the veneration for it arose in the original Fetish worship of stones.

Caa'ing-whale, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See DELPHINIDÆ.

Cab, (*kab,*) *n.* [Heb. Ch. *kab*, a hollow vessel, from *kabab*, to hollow out.] A Hebrew dry measure containing the 6th part of a seah, and the 18th part of an ephah: about three English pints.

Cab. [Abbreviated from *cabriolet.*] A term now exclusively given to a description of English carriage, two-wheeled, drawn by one horse, employed for public hire, and popularly termed a *Hansom*, from the name of the original patentee. The front of the cab is open at pleasure,

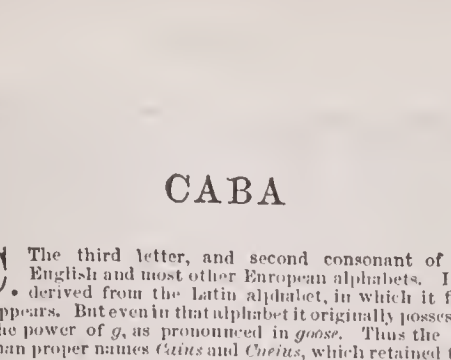


Fig. 459. — CAB.

and the driver is perched on an elevated seat behind the body of the vehicle, whence he directs the movements of the horse, thus obviating the nuisance of sitting in front of the passenger, and obstructing his view. These vehicles are remarkable for their convenience and adaptability to rapid locomotion; in 1869, they were introduced in New York. — The term also applies to a similar vehicle, used as a private equipage.

"A *cab* came clattering up." — *Thackeray.*

Cabagan, a town in the N. of the island of Luzon; *pop.* about 12,000.

Cabal, *n.* [Fr. *cabale.*] A term often applied to a set of persons too insignificant in point of number to form a party, who endeavor to effect their purposes by underhand means. The ministers of Charles II., viz., Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale, the initials of whose names happen to form the word cabal, were appropriately called the *Cabal Ministry*; but the word *cabal* appears to come from the French *cabale*, a term employed to express a number of persons acting in concert; and it is generally understood in a bad sense. We are not aware that it was used in our language before the time of Dryden.

"When each by curs'd *cabals* of women strove,
To draw th' indulgent king to partial love." — *Dryden.*

—*v. i.* To form a secret plot or design; to plot, intrigue, or conspire; to engage in secret artifices; as, to *cabal* against a government.

Cabala, Cabal, *n.* (*Script.*) A Hebrew word signifying the body of generally received tradition by which the Rabbis interpreted the canonical Scriptures. According to their belief, the unwritten tradition, or *Masora*, had been handed down in regular succession from Moses, who received it on Mount Sinai. To this tradition frequent reference is made in the teaching of Christ, as in the Sermon on the Mount, &c.; and on it the Pharisees rested their claim to authority as interpreters of Scripture. As the Masora gives the literal explanation of the language of Scripture, so the Cabala reveals the hidden truths of which it is the symbol. Every sentence, word, and letter of the inspired volume contains, according to these interpreters, a figurative as well as a direct sense. The former is not uncommonly manifold; and a word may be interpreted according to the arithmetical power of the letters which compose it, which species of *C.* is called *gematria*; or according to the meaning of each individual letter, the entire word thus constituting a sentence, which is called *notaricon*; or, finally, according to certain transpositions of the letters, which is denoted by the term *themurah*. The system seems to have been an invention of the philosophizing Jews of the latter centuries preceding our era, with the view of accommodating the speculations of the Gnostics to the religion of the Old Testament.

Cab'alism, *n.* The secret science of the cabalists.

Cab'alist, *n.* One who is skilled in the cabala, or mysteries of Hebrew tradition.

Cabalis'tic, *a.* Pertaining to the cabala; having an occult meaning. *Cabalistical Art.* See PARACELSUS.

Cabalis'tically, *adv.* The method of the cabalists.

Cab'alize, *v. i.* To employ the language of the cabalists.

Cabal'ler, *n.* One who cabals; an intriguer.

Caballe'ria, *n.* [Sp.] (*Spanish Law.*) A quantity of land, varying in extent in different provinces. In parts of the U. S. formerly belonging to Spain, it is a lot of 100 ft. front, 200 ft. depth, and equivalent to five peonias.

Caballero, FERNAN, (*ka-bal-ya-ro*). The *nom de plume* of a distinguished Spanish novelist, known in Spanish social life as Cecilia de Baer, b. in Switzerland in 1797. Her father, John Nicholas Böhl de Faber, was German consul at Cadiz, her mother a Spanish woman. She wrote of Spanish home life, especially that of Andalusia. Her works are *La Gaviota* (*the Sea Gull*), her best work. *La Familia Alvaredu*, *Una en Otra*, *Pobre Dolores*, *Lucas Garcia*, &c. D. at Seville, Apr. 7, 1877.

Cab'alline, *a.* [Lat. *caballinus*; Sp. *caballa*, *caballo*, a horse.] Pertaining to a horse. *C. Spring.* See HIPPOCRENE.

—*n.* (*Farriery.*) A coarse kind of aloes, used as medicine for a horse; — often called *horse aloes.*

Cab'aret, *n.* [Fr.] A tavern.

Cabar'rus, or **Cabar'ras,** in *N. C.*, a S.W. central co.; area, 350 sq. m; *surface*, mountainous, or hilly; *soil*, fertile; *cap.* Concord.

Cabas', Caba', (*kä-ba',*) *n.* [Fr.] A lady's reticule or work-basket.

Cabas'son, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See ARMADILLO.

Cabatu'an, a town of the island of Panay, one of the Philippines; *pop.* abt. 24,000.

Cabazera, a town of the island of Luzon, Philippines; *pop.* 15,000.

Cab'bage. See page 697.

Cab bage-bark-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) See DALBERGIEÆ.

Cab'bage-net, *n.* A net used to boil cabbage in.

Cab'bage-palm, Cab'bage-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ARECA.

Cab'bage-rose, *n.* The *Rosa centifolia*, so called from having close petals, like a cabbage.

Cab'bagetown, in *New Jersey*, a village of Monmouth co., 12 m. E. by S. of Trenton.

Cabbage-wood, *n.* See PARTRIDGE-WOOD.

Cabbage-worm, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PONTIA.

Cab'bling. See page 712.

Cabe'ca, Cabesse', *n.* [Port.] The finest quality of silk obtained from the East Indies.

Cabell, in *West Virginia*, a W. co., bordering on the Ohio River. *Area*, 448 sq. m. *Surface*, uneven. *Soil*, partly fertile. *Cap.* Barboursville. *Pop.* 6,249.

Ca'bes, or KHABS, a fortified sea-port and city of N. Africa, reg. of Tunis, at the bottom of the gulf of the same name (*Syrtis Minor*), near the foot of Mount Hamcara; Lat. 33° 53′ 55″ N., Lon. 10° 44′ 1″ E. *C.* is said to be the *Epictus* of Scylax, and the *Tacape* of other ancient geographers. *Pop.* about 20,000.

Cabet. See page 712.

Cabezon de la Sal, (*ka'be-zane.*) a town of Spain, prov. Valladolid, 7 m. from Valladolid city, on the Pisuerga. Here, in 1808, was fought one of the first battles of the Peninsula campaign, in which the Spaniards were signally defeated by the French.

Ca'blai, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See HYDROCHŒRUS.

Cab'in, *n.* [Fr. *cabane*; W. *cab*, *caban.*] A small room. — A booth; a tent; any temporary habitation. — A hut; a cottage; a rude kind of dwelling; as, a mud *cabin.*

(*Naut.*) A chamber on board a ship of greater or less size, separated by light panelling from the rest of the deck. It serves as the apartment of an officer or a passenger; or it may be a saloon for the use of many. In vessels of war, the partitions are readily removed when it is necessary to clear the decks for action.

—*v. i.* To dwell in a cabin; to lodge.

"Suck the goat, and *cabin* in a cave." — *Shak.*

—*v. a.* To confine in a cabin.

"But now I'm *cabin'd*, cribb'd, confin'd." — *Shak.*

Cabin Bluff, in *Georgia*, a village of Camden co., 11 m. N. by W. of St. Mary's.

Cab'in-boy, *n.* A boy whose duty it is to wait on the officers, and passengers, of a ship.

Cab'in Creek, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Lewis co.

Cabin'da, a sea-port of W. Africa, in Lower Guinea, *cap.* of En-Goyo, on the Atlantic Ocean; Lat. 5° 53′ S., Lon. 15° 40′ E. It is healthy, and from the beauty of the surrounding country is esteemed the "paradise" of the coast. Harbor safe and commodious. *Exp.* Slaves, ivory, honey, wax. The natives are uncivilized and intractable, and the Portuguese have in vain attempted to get a footing here.

Cab'inet, *n.* [Fr., from *cabane*, a cottage or cabin.] A private room in which consultations are held. — A closet; a small room; a private apartment. — A set of drawers to hold curiosities; any place where things of value are kept; as, a bulbul *cabinet.*

(*Polit.*) In the residence of a monarch the *C.* was an apartment where he transacted the business of the State, advised with his privy councillors, and issued his decrees. Hence the name came to be applied to the counsellors chosen by monarchs to confer with, and advise him, on the course of public affairs, and to direct the higher branches of the administration. The *C.* of the President of the U. States is composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Attorney-General, and the Postmaster-General. These officers are the advisers of the President. They are also the heads of their respective departments; and by the Constitution (Art. 2, Sec. 2), the President may require the opinion in writing of these officers upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective departments. The *C.* meets frequently at the Executive Mansion, by direction of the President, who presides over its deliberations, and directs its proceedings. No record of its doings is kept; and it has, as a body, no legal authority. Its action is advisory merely; and the President and heads of departments, in the exercise of their respective duties, are entitled to disregard the advice of the *C.* and take the responsibility of independent action. — In England, a few of the ministers only are, by official usage, members of the cabinet. These are styled *Cabinet Ministers*, and are more immediately responsible for the acts of the sovereign, as well as for public measures; but notwithstanding the high importance of their position, they have no recognized legal character.

Cabinet Picture. (*Paint.*) A small, valuable painting, by one of the old masters, painted on copper, panel, or canvas. The term is equally applied to modern subjects, if painted small in size.

—*v. a.* To enclose. (R.)

Cab'inet-council, *n.* A council of state, or of cabinet ministers, held with privacy, to deliberate on public affairs.

"The doctrine of Italy, and practice of France, in some kings' times, hath introduced *cabinet-councils*." — *Bacon.*

— A select number of privy or confidential counsellors.

"From the *cabinet-council* to the nursery." — *Gay.*

Cab'inet-maker, *n.* A man who makes cabinets and articles of fine wooden furniture.

Cab'in Hill, in *New York*, a post-village of Delaware co., 76 m. W.S.W. of Albany.

Cab'in Point, in *Virginia*, a small post-village of Surrey co.

Cabire'an, *n.* One of the Cabiri, *q. v.*

Cabi'ri, *n. pl.* [Gr. *Kabeirai.*] (*Myth.*) Certain mystic deities worshipped in Greece, Egypt, &c., and especially in Lemnos, Samothrace, and Imbros. The vague and contradictory accounts given of them by various writers render it impossible to arrive at any certain conclusions as to their real character, and the nature of their worship, which was made a matter of the greatest mystery. By some they have been regarded as exclusively Pelasgic divinities; by others they have been identified with the Roman *Penates* and the *Dioscuri*. To account for their name they were said to be children of Hephæstus (or Vulcan) and Cabeira the daughter of Proteus. They are mentioned by *Herodotus* (ii. 51, iii. 37); but his statements are not more definite than those of later writers. The subject is examined at length in Lobeck's *Aglaophamus.*

Cabir'ian, Cabir'ic, Cabirit'ic, *a.* [Fr. *cabirique.*] Relating, or belonging, to the Cabiri, or to their form of worship.

Cable. See page 697.

Ca'ble, or **Ca'bletown,** in *Ohio*, a village of Champaign co., 38 m. W.N.W. of Columbus.

Ca'ble Island, in Ireland, an island of Cork co., 5 m. S.S.W. of Youghal.

Ca'ble-laid, *a.* Twisted in the form of a cable; as, *cable-laid* rope.

Ca'ble-moulding, *n.* (*Arch.*) A round moulding, frequently used in the flutes of columns, pilasters, &c. (Sometimes called *cabling.*)

Ca'ble-tier, *n.* (*Naut.*) That compartment of a ship in which the cables are stowed. — The coils of a cable.

Ca'bling, *n.* Same as cable-moulding. — See CABLE-MOULDING.

Cab'man, *n.* The driver of a cab. (Vulgarly, *cabby.*)

Ca'bob, (sometimes written KABOB,) *n.* [Pers. *cabob*, roasted meat.] A term used in Oriental countries, as Turkey, Persia, Egypt, &c., to denote a slice of meat roasted on a skewer.

(*Cookery.*) A leg of mutton roasted, stuffed with fresh herrings, and seasoned with herbs.

—*v. a.* To roast after the manner of a cabob.

Caboched, CABOSHED, or CABOSSED, (*cā-boshd'*,) *a.* [O. Fr. *caboche.*] (*Her.*) Applied to the head of an animal, when borne without any part of the neck and exhibited full in face.



Fig. 461. — STAG'S HEAD CABOCHED.

Cabo Frio, (*ka'bo frē'o,*) a cape and sea-port town of Brazil, prov. Rio Janeiro. The town is about 80 m. from Rio Janeiro, at the S.E. extremity of the Lake Araruama. *Pop.* abt. 4,000.

Cabomba'ceæ, (WATERSHIELDS,) *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Nymphales.* DIAG. Distinct carpels, abundant albumen, and no visible torus. They are aquatic plants with floating peltate leaves; sepals and petals 3 or 4, alternating with each other; stamens definite or numerous; thalamus flattened, small; carpels 2 or more, distinct; fruit indehiscent; seeds few; embryo minute, enclosed in a vitellus, and outside of abundant fleshy albumen. There are only two genera belonging to the order; namely, *Cabomba* and *Hydropeltis.* The species occur in America, Australia, and India; they have no important properties.

Cabool'. See CABUL.

Caboose, (*ka-bös'*,) *n.* [Ger. *kabuse*; Fr. *cambuse.*] (*Naut.*) A little room or hut; specifically, the cook-room or kitchen on board a ship. (Often called the *galley.*) — A case or covering to the funnel in a ship.

Ca'bos, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of eel-pout, abt. 2 feet long. *Ojibwic.*

Cab'ot, GEORGE, an American statesman, B. at Salem, Massachusetts, 1751, and educated at Harvard College. In 1791 he became U. S. senator for Massachusetts, a post which he held for five years — a steadfast friend throughout of the Washington administration. He yielded essential aid to Hamilton in perfecting his financial system. In 1814 he was chosen a delegate to the memorable Hartford convention, and was elected president of that assembly. D. 1823. A high authority states that long before the great work of Say on political economy appeared, its leading principles were familiar to *C.* See *Life and Letters of C.*, by H. C. Lodge (1877).

Cab'ot, SEBASTIAN, a celebrated navigator, B. at Bristol, 1477, son of a Venetian, Giovanni Cabot, who was likewise a navigator, and also a mathematician, with whom, before he was 20, he made several voyages. In one of their voyages, seeking a N.W. passage, they fell in with Newfoundland, the coasts of which Sebastian afterwards explored, when we hear little more of him for the next 20 years. In the early part of the reign of Henry VIII. he sailed again, with a design of proceeding to the East Indies; but owing to some disappointment, he went no farther than the Brazils, whence he shaped his course for Hispaniola and Porto Rico, and returned. In 1524 he entered the Spanish service, but after one voyage to America, he returned to England, and settled in his native city. Edward VI., to whom he was introduced by the Duke of Somerset, the Lord Protector, delighted in his conversation, and allowed him a pension as grand pilot of England. A new company, called *Merchant Adventurers*, had been formed, and Sebastian was placed at the head of it. By his means a voyage was made to the North in 1552, and a trade commenced with Russia, which gave rise to the "Russian Company." D. 1557.

Cab'ot, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Washington co., 21 m. N.E. of Montpelier; *pop.* 1,279.

Cab'otage, *n.* [Fr. from *caboter*, to sail along a coast.] (*Naut.*) Coasting; coast-voyaging; coast-navigation; cruising in sight of the coast.

Cab'otville, in *Massachusetts.* See CHICOPEE.

Ca'bra, a town of Spain, prov. Cordova, 30 m. S.E. of the city of Cordova; *pop.* 12,183.

Cabral', (or CABRERA,) PEDRO ALVAREZ, a distinguished Portuguese navigator. He was a contemporary of Vasco de Gama, and while undertaking an expedition to Calicut, took possession of Brazil for the Portuguese, ignoring the prior claims of the Spaniards, 1500. He established a commercial treaty between his country and India, and D. 1526.

Cabre'ra, DON RAMON, COUNT DE MORELLA, and DUKE DE LA VICTORIA, a celebrated Carlist general, B. in Catalonia, Spain, in 1810. He early distinguished himself in the civil war between the Carlists and Christinos, 1835–8, and became notorious for the bloody vengeance he wreaked upon all the Christinos who fell into his hands, in retaliation for the execution of his mother by Gen. Mina. In 1838, he was created *Count de Morella* by Don Carlos, in commemoration of his capture of that fortress, and of his distinguished services to the cause generally. Compelled, in 1840, to take refuge in France, he was arrested and imprisoned at Ham, but regaining his liberty, he strongly opposed the abandonment by Don Carlos of his claims in favor of his son, the Count de Montemolin. In 1846 he repaired to London, in the hope of doing something for the Carlist cause. He next attempted to effect a rising in the N.E. provinces of Spain, but without success. After the French revolution of 1848, he again landed in Spain, raised the Carlist standard, and, with but few followers, fought the battle of Pasteral, June 27, 1849, when, having been badly wounded, he was again obliged to take refuge in France. After living some years in retirement, *C.* joined the Carlist movement in Spain, 1873–75, and in March of the last-named year gave in his adhesion to the new king, Alphonso XII.

Cabriole, *n.* [Fr.] See CAPRIOLE.

(*Equitation.*) A curvet; a prance; a capriole; — spoken of a horse, goat, &c.

Cabriolet, (*kab'ri-o-lā',*) *n.* [Fr., from *cabriole*, a goat-leap, from Lat. *capra*, a she-goat.] A chaise or cab, drawn by one horse, and with a calash cover, and an *apron*, or covering, in front. (Generally called a *cab* in England.) See CAB.

Cabul, CAUBUL, CABOOL, or KABOOL, (*ka-bool'*,) a province of Afghanistan, situate between Lat. 33° and 35° N.; *area*, 10,000 sq. m.; *prin. towns*, Cabul, Jellalabad, Ghuznee, and Istalif. Its chief river is the Cabul, which is a tributary of the Indus, and which, after a course of 320 m., it joins nearly opposite Attock. — *C.* was once the name of a powerful kingdom, which reached almost from the shores of the Caspian Sea to the vicinity of Delhi, and from the Oxus to the Persian Gulf.

CABUL, a fortified and ancient city in the above province, cap. of Afghanistan; Lat. 34° 30′ N., Lon. 69° 6′ E. It stands on the Cabul River, which is here crossed by three bridges. The houses are built of rough stones and clay, and have but a mean appearance. There are, however, four good bazaars or markets. The citadel, called *Bala-Hissar*, or the "Palace of Kings," contains the palace and other public buildings, the royal gardens, an inner fort, and a town of 5,000 inhabitants. It is a place of great traffic, and persons of every country of the East are here to be met with. The outer town has a circumference of three miles, and is subdivided into districts, with narrow intricate streets lined with high houses, built of wood and sun-dried bricks. To those of the more opulent classes are attached extensive courts and gardens. *Pop.* 60,000.

Cab'urn, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small lashing, or piece of cordage, used on board a ship as a seizing-tackle, &c.

Cacæ'mia, *n.* [Gr. *kako*, bad, defective, *aima*, blood.] (*Med.*) A bad or diseased condition of the blood.

Caca'lia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ*, distinguished by having perfect flowers; involucre cylindric, oblong, often calyculate, with small scales at the base; receptacle not shafty; pappus capillary, scabrous. They are mostly perennial plants, with alternate leaves, and heads of flowers corymbed, mostly cyanic. The *C. suaveolens*, Wild Caraway, is found in our middle States. The *C. coccinea*, Scarlet Cacalia, native of the E. Indies, is a pretty garden plant, having a stem abt. 1 foot high, and bright scarlet flowers from June to Sept. A bed or patch sown thickly makes a fine appearance.

Caca'mio, a town of Italy, in Sicily, prov. Palermo, 24 m. S.E. of the latter city; *pop.* 7,968.

Ca'cao, or **Co'coa,** *n.* (*Bot.*) See THEOBROMA.

Cacapon, (*ka'pon,*) or GREAT CACAPON, in *W. Virginia*, a river rising in the Alleghany Mountains, in Hardy co., and falling into the Potomac about 4 m. W. of Bath Springs; length, 140 m. Iron and stone-coal are found in its basin.

Cacapon Depot, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Morgan co.

Caccia, GUGLIELMO, (*katch'e-a,*) an Italian painter, B. at Montabone, 1568. He was one of the best fresco-painters of his century. D. 1625.

Caceres, (*ka-thā'rais,*) a town of Spain, cap. of a prov. formed of part of Estremadura, 41 m. N. of Merida, on a mountain ridge, 25 m. W. of Truxillo. It was formerly united to Portugal. *Pop.* 10,000.

Cace'res, (**Nueva.**) a town of the island of Luzon, in the Philippines, on the Naga, 175 m. S.E. of Manila, between the Bay of San Miguel and the Gulf of Rogay; *pop.* about 12,000.

Ca'ecy's Station, in *Kentucky*, a P. O. of Fulton co.

Cach'alot, SPERM WHALE, or SPERMACETI WHALE, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*) found chiefly in the South Seas. In length it comes next to the *Balæna Physalis*, but generally exceeds it in bulk. Its head nearly equals the rest of the body in length, and surpasses it in bulk. In commercial value it is nearly equal to the *Balæna Mysticetus*; for, although it

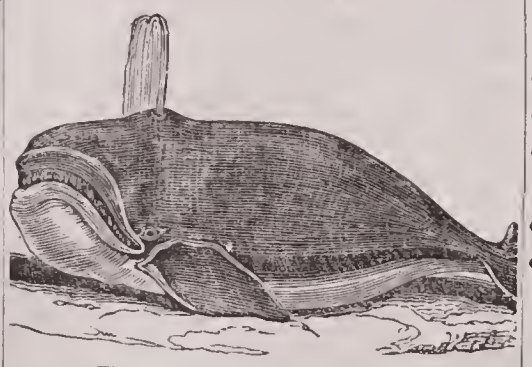


Fig. 462. — CACHALOT, OR SPERM WHALE.

does not possess the valuable whalebone of that animal, it furnishes us with the substance called *spermaceti*, and is rich in abundance with the finest oil. The sperm whale is also the source of the perfume termed *ambergris.* Its usual length is about eighty feet, and its circumference between thirty and thirty-five feet; although some have been caught exceeding even these dimensions.

Ca'chao, or **Ke-cho,** (often called by the natives BAK-THIOM,) the largest city of the Annamese empire, cap. of the prov. of Tonquin, on the right bank of the Tonquin River, 80 m. W. of the Gulf of Tonquin, and 325 m. N.N.W. of Hué; Lat. 21° N., Lon. 105° 34′ E. The city is of great extent, but defended only by a bamboo stockade. Chief streets wide, and mostly paved; houses chiefly of mud and timber, and the public edifices spacious. It has a considerable trade, and had formerly English and Dutch factories. Being built generally of inflammable materials, it is frequently subject to fires, to prevent which great precautions are taken. *Imp.* Cloths, chintzes, arms. *Exp.* Gold, silks, and the best lacquered wares in the East. *Pop.* Estimated at 90,000.

Cach'ar, or HAR'RUMBO, a territory of Hindostan, beyond the Ganges, and formerly governed by its own rajah, but since 1832 a British prov., subordinate to the Bengal presidency. It lies between Lat. 24° and 27° N., and Lon. 92° and 94° E.; having N. Assam; E. Cassay; S. Tipperah; and W. Sylhet and Jynteah; length N. to S., about 140 m. *Area*, 6,500 sq. m. This country is surrounded on three sides by mountain chains, and is watered by the rivers Barak, Kapilee, and Dhunsuree. Its soil is highly fertile, producing rice and other grain, sugar-cane, and cotton; the latter of which grows luxuriantly. Timber is very abundant, but a large portion of the territory is occupied by dense jungle, affording cover for vast numbers of wild deer, buffaloes, and elephants. The inhabitants are mostly Cacharees, Bengalese, and Cassayers, though other races are also found. *Exp.* Cotton, ivory, wax, iron ore, bamboo, salt, coarse silk, and limestone. *Cap.* Silchar. *Pop.* abt. 70,000.

Cache, (*kash,*) *n.* [Fr. *cache*, a hiding-place.] A hole made in the ground for a hiding-place; a place of concealment for surplus provisions, &c.; as, a hunter's *cache.*

Cache, (*kash,*) in *Arkansas*, a township of Mouroe co.; *pop.* 1,452.

Cache, in *Utah*, a northern co., drained by Bear River; *area*, 2,000 sq. m. Wheat is the staple production. *Cap.* Logan. *Pop.* 8,229.

Cache Creek, in *California*, a river of Yolo co., flowing E. till it loses itself in the extensive *tules* (marshes overgrown with bulrush), lying between Sacramento River and the Plains.

—A post-town of Yolo co., about 38 m. W.N.W. of Sacramento; *pop.* about 2,400.

Cachec'tic, Cachec'tical, *a.* Having, or belonging to, a state of *cachexia*, or ill-habit of body; as, a *cachectic* remedy.

Cache'mire, *n.* [Fr.] See CASHMERE.

Cache River, in *Arkansas*, rising in the N.E. extremity of the State, and flowing S. enters White River.

Cachet, (Lettre de,) (*let'tr dā cāsh'ā'.*) *n.* [Fr. See CACHE.] (*Hist.*) In France, under the old regime, a letter signed with the private seal (*cachet*) of the king was so called. As a warrant for the detention of private citizens, they appear to have been rarely employed before the 17th century. In the reign of Louis XIV., their use became fearfully common. But in other respects they had been not untrequently made use of, even in earlier times, to interfere with the course of justice; as by way of injunction to a party not to exercise certain authority, or pursue certain legal steps, &c. *L. de C.* were never so multiplied as under the administration of Cardinal Fleury; not less than 80,000 are said to have been issued, without any legal judgment, in the proceedings against the Jansenists. They were abolished Jan. 15, 1790.

Cache'ville, in *California*, a village of Yolo co.

Cachexia, Cachexy, (*kāk-ex'e-a,*) *n.* [Gr. *kakos*, bad, and *hexis*, habit.] (*Med.*) A bad condition or habit of body, arising from whatever cause, in which the functions are imperfectly performed, and the complexion is unhealthy.

Cachinnation, (*katch-in-nā'shun,*) *n.* [Lat. *cachinnatio.*] (*Med.*) Loud or hysterical laughter; sometimes the result of disease, and sometimes proceeding from some vegetable poison.

Cach'olong, *n.* (*Min.*) A milk-white variety of opal, allied to *Hydrophane.* It is found in Ireland, in the trap-rocks of Iceland, in Greenland, and in the Faroe Islands. It was originally discovered on the banks of the river *Cach*, in Bokhara, hence the origin of the name; the word *cholong* in the Calmuck language signifying a *stone.*

Cachu'ca, *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish dance, performed to a lively air.

Cachun'de, *n.* [Sp.] An aromatic trochu, much used in China and the East, as a stomachic stimulant.

Cacique, Cazique, (*ka-zeek',*) *n.* [Sp., of Haytien derivation.] A chief or king among some South-American Indian tribes; — more particularly those of the Carib race.

Cack, *v. i.* [Dan. *kakke.*] To go to stool; to perform a necessary bodily function.

Cackle, (*kak'l,*) *v. i.* [Du. *kakelen*; formed from the sound.] To make the noise of a goose or hen. — To laugh in a broken and ridiculous manner, like the cackling of a goose; to giggle.

"Nick grinned, *cackled*, and laughed, till he was like to kill himself." — *Arbuthnot.*

—To chatter; to prattle; to prate; to talk in a silly manner.

—*n.* The broken noise made by a goose or hen.

"The silver goose before the shining gate
There flew, and by her *cackle* saved the state." — *Dryden.*

—Idle, senseless talk; as, the querulous *cackle* of an old woman.

Cack'ler, *n.* A cackling fowl. — One who chatters, or talks sillily.

Cack'ling, *n.* The broken noise of a goose or hen.
Cacochym'ic, Cacochym'ical, *a.* Having the blood, or other fluids of the body, in a vitiated state.
Cacochymy, (*kak'o-kim-e,*) *n.* [Gr. *kakos*, bad, and *chymos*, juice.] (*Med.*) Depravation of the humors.
Cacodæ'mon, *n.* An evil spirit supposed by our superstitious ancestors to preside over the destinies of men, and to afflict the human body with sickness and disorders of a dangerous character. The *nightmare* was occasionally attributed to the influence of this malign spirit.
Cac'odoxy, *n.* [Gr. *kakodoxia.*] Heresy; secession or deviation from a fixed religious belief. (R.)
Cac'odyle, Kak'odyle, *n.* (*Chem.*) See KAKODYL.
Cacoe'thes, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *kakos*, bad; *ethos*, disposition.] A bad custom, habit, or disposition; as, the *cacoethes scribendi*, passion for scribbling.
(*Med.*) An incurable cancer.
Cacograph'ic, *a.* Relating to, or characterized by, bad writing or spelling.
Cacog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *kakos*, bad, and *graphō*, writing.] Bad or imperfect writing or spelling.
Cacol'ogy, *n.* [Fr. *cacologie*, from Gr. *kakos*, and *logos*, speech.] The practice of bad speaking, or incorrect choice of words.
Cacophon'ic, Cacophon'ical, Cacopho'nious, Cacoph'onous, *a.* Harsh-sounding.
Cacophony, (*ka-kof'ō-ni,*) *n.* [Gr. *kakos*, bad, and *pho-nē*, sound.] A harsh, bad, or unpleasant sound or voice.
(*Rhet.*) A harsh or disagreeable sound produced by the meeting of two or more letters or syllables, or by the too frequent repetition of the same letters or syllables; *e. g.*,

"And oft the ear the open vowels tire." — *Pope.*

(*Mus.*) A harsh dissonance of sound.
(*Med.*) A bad, or discordant, condition of the voice.
Cacoteehny, (*kā-ko-tek'ni.*) *n.* [Gr. *kakos*, and *technē*, art.] A bad or corrupt state of art.
Cacot'rophy, *n.* [Gr. *kakos*, and *trophē*, food.] (*Med.*) Bad diet; bad alimentary substance.
Cacox'enite, *n.* (*Min.*) See KAKOXENITE.
Cacta'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The Cactus or Indian Fig family, an order of plants, alliance *Cactales*. — DIAG. Sepals and petals numerous and undistinguishable; scattered stamens, confluent styles, horizontal ovules, and seeds without albumen. — They are succulent shrubs, very variable in form. Most of the species are leafless, having tufts of hair or spines instead of leaves. The flowers are sessile, sometimes very showy; stamens originate in the orifice of the tube formed by the combination of the petals and sepals, are very numerous, and consist of delicate thread-like filaments terminated by small roundish anthers. The ovary, which, in consequence of its adhesion to the sepals, seems to occupy the place of the flower-stalk, consists of a single cell lined with parietal placentas, covered over with minute ovules; its style is slender, with stigmas equal in number to the placentas. The fruit is succulent, and contains a great number of seeds, which are without albumen. These plants are natives of the tropical regions of America. Many species yield edible fruit, useful in febrile complaints. Cattle feed on the succulent stems of some species during the dry season in certain districts of South America. One plant belonging to the order is largely cultivated in Mexico for the nourishment of the cochineal insect; and numerous species are grown in our conservatories on account of their splendid flowers, or their singular forms. There are 16 genera and about 800 species, the most interesting being described under the names of the genera to which they belong, namely: CEREUS, ECHINOCACTUS, MELOCACTUS, OPUNTIA, PERESKIA.



Fig. 463. — MELOCACTUS.

Cactaceous, (*kak-la'shus,*) *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the cactus.
Cac'tales, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The Cactal alliance of plants. DIAG. Epigynous exogens, with dichlamydeous polypetalous flowers, parietal placentæ, and an embryo with little or no albumen. — Their parietal placentation separates cactals from all epigynous orders except the Grossal, and the latter is known by the minute embryo and copious firm albumen. This alliance includes the three orders *Homaliaceæ*, *Loasaceæ*, and *Cactaceæ*.
Cac'tus, *n.*; *pl.* CAC'TI or CAC'TUSES [Gr. *kaktos*, a spiny plant.] (*Bot.*) The name under which Linnæus included the *Cactaceæ*, believing that they formed a single genus. The name still continues in popular use, being applied to any plant in the order.
Cacu'minate, *v. a.* [Lat. *cacuminare.*] To sharpen, or give a point or apex to; to make pyramidal.
Ca'cus, *n.* (*Myth.*) The son of Vulcan, a robber of Italy, whose dwelling was in the Aventine Wood. His exploits form the subject of an episode in the 8th book of the Iliad. He was represented as a frightful monster of enormous strength, who, after a long life of crime, was at length slain by Hercules, from whom he had stolen some oxen. To express his gratitude for his victory, Hercules erected the *Ara Maxima*; and Evander, with his infant colony of Arcadians, paid divine honors to Hercules as their benefactor.

Cad, *n.* [An abbreviation of CADET, *q. v.*] A person filling the same office in an omnibus, or street-car, in England, that the *conductor* does in the U. States.
—A call-boy, or chance messenger; a hanger-on; a loafer. (Low.)
Cadaret'ta, In *Mississippi*, a post-office of Choctaw co.
Cadas'tral, *a.* [Fr. *cadastre*, from *cadre*, to square with.] Relating, or pertaining, to landed or real estate.
Cadastral Survey, *n.* [See CADASTRAL.] (*Trigon.*) A trigonometrical term of late years adopted in England, and on the continent of Europe, to denote a survey on a large scale. A cadastral, as opposed to a topographical, map may be defined to be one on which the subjects represented agree, as to their relative positions and dimensions, with the objects on the face of the country; while a topographical map, usually drawn on a small scale, exaggerates the dimensions of houses, and the breadth of roads and streams, for the sake of distinctness, and is, owing to the smaller size, necessarily less correct than a cadastral plan. The scale which has been generally adopted in Europe, is ·0004 or 1-2500 of the linear measure of the ground. This scale corresponds so nearly to 25 inches to 1 mile, that it is usually spoken of as the 25-inch scale.
Cadastre, (*kad-as'tur,*) *n.* [Fr.] The official statement of the quantity and value of real property in any district, made for the purpose of justly apportioning the taxes payable on such property.
Cada'ver, *n.* [Lat.] A dead body; a corpse.
Cadav'erie, *a.* Pertaining to a corpse; as, *cadaveric* rigidity. — *Dunglison.*
Cadav'erous, *a.* [Lat. *cadaverosus*, from *cadaver*, a dead body, a corpse, from *cado*, to fall or sink down, to die.] Resembling a dead, human body; pale; wan; ghastly; as, a *cadaverous* face.
—Having the quality of, or pertaining to, a corpse.
Cadav'erously, *adv.* In a cadaverous form.
Cadav'erousness, *n.* State or quality of being cadaverous.
Cad'-bait, Cad'dice-fly, Case'-worm, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PHRYGANIDÆ.
Cad'dah, the surname of ABDALLAH, who, with his father Maimun-Caddah, was a zealous propagator of the Ismailic sect among the Mohammedans in the 3d century from the Hegira. He founded numerous secret societies in Syria, Persia, and N. Africa. The object of the sect, and all its confederations, was the establishment in the caliphate of one of the race of Ismail. While this was the political object of the Ismaili, they had also a set of hidden doctrines preserved by them in a work called *Mezan*, or the "Balance," in which indifference to all rules of morality, and disbelief in all the tenets of religion, were inculcated. These doctrines bore ample fruit when the principles of the sect were openly avowed and practised by the Carmathians, the Ismaili caliphs of Egypt, and the Assassins of Persia.
Caddice-Fly, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PHRYGANIDÆ.
Cad'dis, *n.* A kind of worsted tape or ribbon.
Cad'do, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Clarke co.; *pop.* 2,717.
Cad'do, in *Louisiana*, a N.W. parish bordering on Texas and Arkansas; *area*, 1,200 sq m. *Surface.* Undulating, and partly occupied by Soda and Caddo lakes, the former being 18 m. long and 5 wide. These lakes, which communicate with Red River, are navigable throughout this parish. *Cap.* Shreveport. *Pop.* 21,719.
Caddo Bayou, in *Texas*, rising in Henderson co., and flowing S.E. into Neches River.
Caddo Creek, in *Arkansas*, rises near the S. border of Montgomery co., and flows into Washita River.
Caddo Creek, in *Texas*, an affluent of Brazos River.
—Another, of Tarrant co., flows into the W. fork of Trinity River.
Caddo Grove, in *Arkansas*, a township of Hot Spring county.
Caddo Lake, in *Texas* and *Louisiana*, a lake, or rather a bay of Lake Soda, extending from the mouth of Cypress Bayou in Texas, into Caddo parish in Louisiana; is navigable for steamboats from Red River for half of the year.
Cad'dow, *n.* A chough; a daw.
Cad'dy, *n.* (diminu. of *cade*, a barrel.) A small box for keeping tea.
Cade, *v. a.* [W. *cadw*, to keep, to look after.] To make much of; to bring up or nourish by hand, or with tenderness; to tame.
—*n.* [Lat. *cadus.*] A barrel, or cask; as, a *cade* of herrings. — *Shaks.*
Cade, JOHN, the leader of a popular insurrection in the reign of Henry VI. of England. He was a native of Ireland, but, claiming kindred with the royal house of York, and assuming the name of John Mortimer, he collected 20,000 followers, chiefly Kentish men, who in June, 1450, flocked to his standard, that they might claim redress for the grievances so widely felt. *C.* defeated a detachment of the royal forces at Seven Oaks, and obtained possession of London, the king having retired to Kenilworth; but having put Lord Say cruelly to death, and laid aside the appearance of moderation which he had at first assumed, the citizens rose, gave his followers battle, dispersed them, and put *C.* to death, 1450.
Cade-lamb, *n.* A pet lamb, or one weaned and brought up in the house. — *Crabbe.*
Cadence, (*kā'dens,*) *n.* [Fr. *cadence;* It. *cadenza*; L. Lat. *cadentia*, from *cado*, to fall.] A fall of the voice at the end of a sentence.

"O let them fall!
Their *cadence* is rhetorical." — *Crashaw.*

—Modulation of sound or voice.

"And all the other elegancies of sound, as *cadences*." — *Dryden.*

(*Her.*) The marks by which the shields of the younger members of families are distinguished from those of the elder, and from each other. The ordinary marks of *cadence*, or *cadency*, will be fully understood from the accompanying figure, the explanation of which is as follows: In the *First House*, the first, second, &c., sons are denoted by 1, the label; 2, the crescent; 3, the mullet; 4, the martlet; 5, the annulet; 6, the fleur-de-lis; 7, the rose (not figured in the cut); 8, the cross-moline; 9, the double quatrefoil. In the *Second House*, or family of the second son, the first son is denoted by (1) the crescent, with the label upon it; the second, by (2) the crescent, with the crescent upon it; and so on. In the *Third House*, or family of the third son, the first son is denoted by the mullet, with the label upon it; the second, by the mullet, with the crescent upon it; and so on.



Fig. 464.
DISTINCTION OF HOUSES.

(*Manege.*) An equal proportion of motion; —spoken of a horse.
(*Mil.*) Uniform time and pace kept in marching.
(*Music.*) A term denoting the conclusion of a song, or of some parts thereof, in certain places of the piece, dividing it as it were into so many numbers or periods. The *C.* takes place when the parts fall or terminate on a note or chord naturally expected by the ear, just as a period closes the sense in the paragraph of a discourse. A cadence is either *perfect* or *imperfect*. The former when it consists of two notes sung after each other, or by degrees conjoined in each of the two parts, the harmony of the fifth preceding that of the key-note; and it is called perfect, because it satisfies the ear more than the latter. The latter imperfect; that is, when the key-note with its harmony precedes that of the fifth without its added seventh. A cadence is said to be *broken*, or *interrupted*, when the bass raises a major or minor second, instead of falling a fifth.
—*v. a.* To regulate by musical measure.
Ca'deney, *n.* Same as CADENCE.
Cadene', *n.* [Fr. *cadène.*] A kind of inferior Turkey carpet.
Ca'dent, *a.* Falling. (R.)
Caden'za, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) This term, although etymologically the same as *cadence*, is used to denote a passage in a concerto, introduced at the pleasure of a player, to exhibit his skill of performance or composition, immediately before the end of a movement.
Cad'er Id'ris. [W., "Chair of Idris," a reputed giant.] A mountain of England, in Merionethshire, 5 m. from Dolgelly, consisting of an immense ridge of broken precipices, 10 m. long, and 1 to 3 m. broad, the highest peaks reaching 2,914 feet above the sea. The view from the summit is very picturesque.
Cade's Cove, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Blount co.
Cadet (*ka-det'.*) *n.* [Fr. *cadet*, anciently written *capdet*, from L. Lat. *capitetum*, a little chief; It. *cadetto.*] The younger of two brothers; the youngest son.

"David the eleventh son, and the *cadet* of Jesse." — *Browne.*

—In England, Germany, and formerly in France, a gentleman who carries arms in a regiment as a private, in order to obtain a commission.
—A young man who studies in a military school; as, a *cadet* at West Point.
Cadet', in *Missouri*, a post-village of Washington co., 57 m. S.S.W. of St. Louis.
Cadet'ship, *n.* Rank of a cadet; commission given to a cadet.
Cadet's Fuming Liquor, *n.* See KAKODYL.
Cadew', Cade'-worm, *n.* See PHRYGANIDÆ.
Cadge, (*kāj.*) *v. a.* [Scot. *caich*, to toss.] To carry a load. (Used in some parts of England.)
—To sponge; to live meanly upon the bounty of another.
Cadger, (*kāj'er,*) *n.* In England, a huckster; one who brings dairy produce and poultry to market; an itinerant vender.
Cadg'y, *a.* Pleasant; merry.
Ca'di, *n.* [Ar., learned in the law.] Among the Mohammedan nations, the title of an inferior judge. *Cadi Lesker* signifies a judge of a high order. As all law is founded on the Koran, the Cadi of a village, as the *Mollah*, or superior judge, must be chosen from the higher ranks of the priesthood.
Cadil'lac, *n.* [From *Cadillac*, a town of France.] A description of pear.
Ca'dis, *n.* [Fr.] A kind of coarse serge.
Cadiz, (*kā'diz,*) a province of Spain, in Andalusia, bounded N. by the provs. of Seville and Huelva, S. and W. by the Straits of Gibraltar and the Atlantic, and E. by Malaga. This prov. belonged to the ancient kingdom of Seville. It is traversed by the Round Mountains, but is, nevertheless, very fertile. Its principal rivers are the Guadiaro and Guadalete. *Cap.* Cadiz. *Pop.* 401,700.

Cadiz, a fine city and sea-port of Spain, cap. of the above province, on the Atlantic, 63 m. S. of Seville, and 60 N.W. of Gibraltar. It occupies the rocky and elevated extremity of a long, narrow spit of land, projecting about 5 m. N.N.W. from the Isle of Leon, and enclosing between it and the mainland a spacious bay, which has everywhere good anchorage. The port is formed by a mole projecting from the city into the bay; but it is accessible only to small vessels, ships of large burden anchoring nearly a mile off shore. *C.*, with its bay and fortifications, is probably unmatched as a naval depôt. The city is finely built, with straight, though narrow streets, and lofty stone houses; and the ramparts afford a magnificent promenade and sea-view. It possesses no public buildings worthy of particular notice—the most conspicuous being the light-house of San Sebastian, on the bastion of that name, the lantern of which is at an elevation of 172 feet above sea-level. The city labors under a chronic scarcity of water, but it is generally healthy, and being so environed by the sea, the summer heats are less violent than in the interior. *C.* bears an unfavorable name for its public morals, but for the beauty of its women it is celebrated. This place possessed formerly a monopoly of the commerce between Spain and America; this has, however, long been abrogated, and its trade has dwindled, but it still carries on extensive commercial relations with the Spanish colonies, and many of the European countries. The staple export is wine, of which the quantity shipped in 1864 reached an estimated value of $,633,620. It connects by steam-lines with the principal sea-ports of Europe.—*C.* was founded by the Phœnicians. In 1596, it was taken and sacked by the English. In 1809 it became the asylum of the Cortes, and was blockaded by the French till 1812; and in 1823, it surrendered to the French under the Duc d'Angoulême. *Pop.* 61,750.

Ca'diz, in *Indiana*, a post-village in Henry co., abt. 40 m. E.N.E. of Indianapolis.

Ca'diz, in *Kentucky*, a township and village of Trigg co., 230 m. W.S.W. of Frankford, and 9 m. from Cumberland River, on Little River; *pop.* of the twp. 3,960, of vill. 680.

Cadiz, in *New York*, a post-office of Cattaraugus co.

Cadiz, in *Ohio*, cap. of Harrison co., a flourishing town in Cadiz township, is 117 m. E. by N. of Columbus, and 23 m. from the Ohio river at Wheeling. It is the principal market of the co. *Pop.* of the township 3,063; *pop.* of village, 1,435.

Ca'diz, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Greene co.; *pop.* 1,401.

Cad'mea. (*Anc. Geog.*) See Thebes.

Cad'mia, *n.* (*Min.*) A term applied to the crust formed in zinc furnaces, and which contains from 10 to 20 per cent. of cadmium. The name is also given to sulphide of cadmium.—See Cadmium.

Cad'mium, *n.* (*Chem.*) A metal found in small quantities in the ores of zinc, its presence being indicated, during the extraction of this metal, by the appearance of a brown flame (brown blaze) at the commencement of the distillation, before the characteristic zinc flame (blue blaze) is seen at the orifice of the iron tube. *C.* is more easily vaporized than zinc (boiling at 158°), so that the bulk of it is found in the first portions of the distilled metal. If the mixture of *C.* and zinc be dissolved in diluted sulphuric acid, and the solution treated with hydrosulphuric acid gas, a bright yellow precipitate of *sulphide of C.* (CdS) is obtained, which is employed in painting, under the name of *cadmia*. By dissolving this in strong hydrochloric acid and adding carbonate of ammonia, the carbonate of *C.* ($CdO.CO_2$) is precipitated, from which metallic *C.* may be extracted by distillation with charcoal. Although resembling zinc in its volatility and its chemical relations, in appearance it is much more similar to tin, and emits a crackling sound like that metal when bent. Like tin, also, it is malleable and ductile at the ordinary temperature, and becomes brittle at about 180°. It is even more fusible than tin, becoming liquid at 242°, so that it is useful for making fusible alloys. In its behavior with acids and alkalies, *C.* is similar to zinc, but the metal is easily distinguished from all others by its yielding a characteristic chestnut-brown oxide when heated in air. This oxide (CdO) is the only oxide of *C.* The *iodide of C.* (CdI), obtained by the action of iodine upon the metal in the presence of water, is employed in photography. Being a very stable salt, it is not decomposed when added to collodion. For this reason, collodion iodized with it preserves its sensitiveness undiminished during many months. For photographic purposes it should be purchased at a respectable chemist's, as it is a salt that is very difficult to prepare for one's self.—The equivalent of *C.* is 56·74; sp. gr. 8·6; symbol Cd.

Cad'mus. According to ancient Greek tradition, *C.* was the leader of a colony of Phœnicians, who settled at a very early date in Bœotia, and founded the city of Thebes, B.C. about 1450. The Greeks attributed to him the introduction into their country of the sixteen simple alphabetical characters; and the close analogy in form between the Greek and Phœnician alphabets renders this account extremely probable. His personal history is almost entirely fabulous.

Cado'sia Valley, in *New York*, a post-office of Delaware co.

Cadott's, or **Cadotte Pass,** in *Montana Territory*, a pass through the Rocky Mountains, about 47° N. Lat., and 112° 10′ W. Lon.

Cadoudal, Georges, (*ka-doo'dal.*) a celebrated Chouan chief, B. 1769, was the son of a miller in Morbihan, France. In the protracted and sanguinary contests between the royalists and republicans during the French Revolution, the Chouans and Vendéans were the most resolute supporters of the royal cause; and the energy and ability of *C.* soon raised him to an influential position among the adherents of the house of Bourbon. By his exertions a thoroughly organized, and, for a time, successful resistance was made to the republican troops, in which he displayed military talent of a very high order. At this time attempts were made by Napoleon to gain over *C.* to the cause of the republic, and a lieutenant-generalship in the army was offered as the price of his submission; but he firmly declined all these overtures, and continued a determined royalist during the whole of the war. He afterwards engaged, in concert with General Pichegru and others, in a conspiracy, having for its object the overthrow of the consular government, and the restoration of the monarchy; which, being discovered, *C.* was arrested, and executed in 1804.

Cad'ron, in *Arkansas*, a post-township and village of Conway co; *pop.* 502.

Cadu'ceau, *a.* Relating to Caduceus, *q. v.*

Cadu'ceus, *n.* [Lat.] (*Antiq.*) A rod of laurel or olive, with a representation of two snakes twisted round it. It was the symbol of Peace, and formed the chief badge of heralds, whose persons were held sacred. In Mythology, the *C.* was the symbol of Mercury, thence called *Caduci'fer*, to whom it is said to have been presented by Apollo, in return for his invention of the lyre. This wand was able to put an end to strife the moment it was thrown between the parties at variance. Mercury was considered to be the patron of Commerce, and the rod of the *C.* signified *Power*, the serpents *Prudence*, and the wings *Diligence*. It is still used in modern times as the symbol of Commerce.



Fig. 465.—Mercury.

Caducibran'chiates, *n. pl.* [Lat. *caducus*, falling, *branchiæ*, gills.] (*Zoöl.*) Those Batrachians which undergo a metamorphosis, and lose their branchial apparatus before arriving at the period of maturity, as the frog, toad, &c.

Cadu'city, *n.* [Fr. *caducité*, from Lat. *cadere*, to fall.] The French use this word for that portion of human life which is comprised generally between 70 and 80. The age which precedes decrepitude. It is so termed in consequence of the limbs not usually possessing sufficient strength to support the body.

Cadu'cous, *a.* [Lat. *caducus*, from *cado*, to fall.] (*Bot.*) Falling early, or soon after development, as flowers.

Cadwal'lader, John, an American military officer during the Revolutionary war, B. in Philadelphia abt. 1743. He commanded a volunteer corps at the outbreak of the war, was afterwards appointed colonel of one of the city battalions, and, finally, was made brigadier-general, with which rank he commanded the Pennsylvania militia in the winter campaign of 1776–7. He was present and did good service in the battles of Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. He wounded in a duel General Conway, being provoked by his conduct as the leader of a cabal against the commander-in-chief. In 1778, Congress appointed *C.* general of cavalry, but he declined to accept the position. D. 1786.

Cadwal'lader, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Tuscarawas co.

Ca'dy, *n.* [Scot.] The name given, in Edinburgh, to a street-porter.

Ca'dy, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Macomb co.

Cady's Falls, in *Vermont*, a post-office of Lamoille co.

Cady's Tunnel, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Bath co.

Ca'dysville, in *Vermont*, a village of Lamoille co., Morristown township, on the Lamoille River; *pop.* abt. 250.

Ca'dyville, in *New York*, a post-village of Clinton co., about 6 m. W. of Plattsburg, on the Saranac River.

Cæ'eal, *a.* Bag-like; having but one opening, as a cæcum.

Cæ'cias, *n.* A wind from the north-east.

"Boreas and *Cæcias*, and Argestes loud." — *Milton.*

Cæcilia, *n.*; **Cæciliadæ,** *n. pl.* [Lat. *cæcus*, blind.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus and family of Batrachians, formerly placed among serpents on account of their form, which is almost cylindrical or worm-like. The species are inhabitants of warm climates, and of marshy or moist places.

Cæcilius, Statius, a Roman poet, was highly esteemed by the Romans, who placed him in the first rank of comic poets, with Plautus and Terence. Of his works there remain only some fragments, and the titles of 40 dramas. D. 168 B.C.

Cæ'cum, *n.*; *pl.* Cæca. [Lat.] (*Anat.*) The name given to a small portion of the intestinal canal, from its having but one opening, from which circumstance it is called the blind gut, *cæcus*. The cæcum is the commencement of the large intestines; begins at the termination of the ilium, and ends at the commencement of the colon.—In man there is but one cæcum, very small, and apparently unimportant. In mammalia, however, it is of enormous size in the herbivorous species with single stomacus, and is found to secrete an acid fluid resembling the gastric juice. Fishes have often numerous and long cæca. In birds they are two in number, and situated near the termination of the intestines. In the lower animals, the intestinal glands which communicate with the intestines retain their primitive form of cæca.

Cædmon, (*kad'mon,*) the first metrical author in the English vernacular. His composition is a kind of religious hymn, celebrating the praises of the Creator, and is preserved in the translations of Bede by Alfred the Great. Besides this, there is a long Saxon poem attributed to him, but upon doubtful authority: it was published by the Society of Antiquaries, in 8vo., 1832, and consists of a paraphrase of some parts of the Scriptures. D. 680 A. D.

Caen, (*kahn,*) a town of France, cap. of dep. Calvados, on the Orne, 30 m. S.W. of Havre. This is a well-built, improving town. Its streets are broad, straight, and clean, and its freestone houses have a good appearance. The Place Royale is the finest square, and among its principal buildings may be noted the fine old church, the *Abbaye aux Hommes*, built by William the Conqueror,



Fig. 466. — Cathedral of Caen.

and in which he was interred; the Cathedral (fig. 466); the Church of St. Pierre (possessing the finest spire in Normandy); the Hôtel de Ville, and the Palace of Justice. Libraries, museums, a royal college, and excellent schools are among the numerous educational institutions of this fine city. *Manuf* Laces, hosiery, linens, cotton fabrics, pottery, cutlery, hats, paper, and leather. At high water, vessels of 150–160 tons ascend the river as far as the quays of the town. In consequence of its excellent educational establishments, and other advantages, *C.* is a favorite resort of English families. This city owes its foundation to the Dukes of Normandy, by whom it was strongly fortified. It has undergone several sieges, and fell finally into the possession of the French in 1448, when it was taken from the English by "Dunois the brave." *Pop.* 41,464.

Cænozoic, *a.* See Cenozoic.

Caer, [Celt., city,] a prefix to several places in Wales, and Scotland.

Caer'leon, a town of England, co. Monmouth, on the Usk, 18 m. S. of Monmouth. This was the *Isca Silurum* of the Anglo Romans, and was then of great importance, being the cap. of the prov. of *Britannia Secunda*, (modern Wales.) At a later period it was famous as a seat of learning, and, in the 12th cent., Giraldus Cambrensis gave a lively picture of its wealth and magnificence. Many fine Roman remains have been, and are still, found here. *Pop.* 1,394.

Caer'marthen, or **Carmarthen,** a maritime co. of England, in S. Wales, having S. Caermarthen Bay, which unites with the British Channel, E. the counties of Glamorgan and Brecon, N. Cardigan, and W. Pembroke. *Area*, 606,331 acres. *Surface*, mountainous, interspersed with fine valleys. *Soil*, very productive; but agriculture backward. Iron ore is the principal product of the county. *Prin. towns*, Caermarthen, Llanelly, and Kidwelly. *Pop.* in 1870, 116,944.

Caermarthen, the cap. of the above co., situate on the navigable river Towy, 7 m. from its mouth, and 180 W. by N. of London. It has a considerable trade in shipping. *Pop.* 10,687.

Caer'narvon, or **Carnarvon,** a maritime co. of England, in N. Wales, separated from Anglesea by the Menai Strait, having E. part of Cardigan Bay, and the counties of Denbigh and Merioneth. *Area*, 370,273 acres. This is the most mountainous co. in Wales, being traversed in its whole extent by the great Snowdon range. It has, however, in some parts, fine tracts of fertile land. Immense slate-quarries are worked, and lead and copper ores are found. *Prin. towns*, Bangor, Caernarvon, and Conway. *Pop.* in 1870, 106,122.

Caernarvon, a sea-port town, cap. of above co., seated on the Menai Strait, 7 m. from the Menai Bridge, and 205 m. N.W. of London. This is a fine and rapidly im-

proving town, and exports slates in great quantities. It is principally notable, however, for its magnificent castle, built by Edward I. of England, in 1282, where, in a turret which may still be seen, was born his son, the first Prince of Wales, afterwards the unfortunate Edward II. *Pop.* 9,874.

Caernarvon, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Berks co.; *pop.* 927.

—A township and village of Lancaster co; *pop.* of township 1,566.

Cæsalpiu'ia, *n.* [From the name of CÆSALPINUS, *q. v.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, sub-order *Cæsalpiniæ*. The species are trees or shrubs, natives of the warm parts of America and Asia, having pinnate or bipinnate leaves, showy yellow flowers, and stems which are



Fig. 467. — CÆSALPINIA CRISTA, (*Brazil-wood.*)
a, branch with leaves and flowers; *b*, a pod.

usually more or less prickly. The useful products of the genus are very numerous. The valuable dye-wood known in commerce as Brazil-wood, is said to be obtained from the species *C. crista*. It is used for dyeing red, rose-color, and yellow. Braziletto-wood, which produces fine red and orange tints, is said to come from *C. braziliensis*. Nicaragua, Lima, or Peach-wood, which is extensively used for dyeing red or peach-color, is probably the produce of *C. echinata*. The exact species yielding these three dye-woods have not, however, as yet, been determined with certainty. Another valuable dye-stuff, also giving a red color, is obtained from the Asiatic species *C. sapan*, and is known as Sapan, Bookum, or Bukkum-wood. The roots of this tree, under the names of Sapan-root and Yellow-wood, are sometimes imported from Singapore, and employed for dyeing yellow. The twisted legumes of *C. coriaria* are powerfully astringent, and are extensively used in tanning. In commerce they are known as Divi-divi, or Libi-dibi pods. The legumes of *C. pipai*, the Pi-pi of commerce, are employed for similar purposes, but they are very inferior to them. The roots of *C. moringa* and *nuga* are said to be diuretic, and the wood of *C. echinata* is stated to possess tonic properties. From *C. oleosperma* an oil is obtained.

Cæsalpiniæ, (*se-zăl-pin'e-e.*) A sub-order of plants, order *Fabaceæ*, characterized by having petals in æstivation imbricated, the uppermost interior. The genera belong to the warm regions of the globe, and some of the species — the locust-trees for example — grow to a prodigious size. (See HYMENÆA.) Among the products of this sub-order useful to man, are many valuable dye-woods; such as Brazil-wood (*Cæsalpinia*), logwood (*Hæmatoxylon*), and bar-wood (*Baphia*); many excellent kinds of timber: some important medicines, as senna (*Cassia*), and balsam of copaiba (*Copaifera*); edible fruits, as the tamarinds (*Tamarindus, Cœlarium*), and the carob (*Ceratonia*); tanning substances, fibres, and gums.

Cæsalpi'nus, ANDREAS, (or ANDREA CÆSALPINO,) a celebrated Italian naturalist, b. at Arezzo in 1519. He studied medicine, took the degree of doctor, and espousing the philosophical doctrine of Aristotle, he secured a great number of disciples, who listened eagerly to his prelections. His work, entitled *Quæstiones Peripateticæ*, published at Florence in 1569, acquired great celebrity, and was attacked by various parties, who wished to bring the author before the tribunal of the Inquisition. They failed, however, in their attempt. It is said that he was the first to give hints in regard to the circulation of the blood. He devoted much attention to botany, and endeavored to free the science from the dogmata and errors of the schools. Being appointed professor of botany at Pisa, C. proposed a classification of plants according to the nature of the flower, fruit, and seeds, and initiated a new æra in the science. In his work, *De Plantis*, he divides the vegetable kingdom according to the duration of life, whether annual, biennial, or perennial, according to the situation of the radicle, the number of seeds in the fruit, the form and nature of the root, and the absence of flowers and fruits. This system of C., although imperfect, led the way in the advancement of botanical science. He devoted attention also to mineralogy, and proposed a system of classification of minerals. C.'s herbarium is preserved in the Museum of Natural History at Florence. D. 1603.

Cæsar, (*sē'zar,*) *n.* (*Hist.*) This title, originally the name of a branch of the Julian family at Rome, was assumed as a mark of dignity by the emperors after Nero. It became subsequently the title of the presumptive heir to the empire, and the next title of dignity after *Augustus*; but was superseded in the Greek empire under Alexis Comnenus by that of *Sebastocrator*. In the West, it was conferred on Charlemagne, and was borne by those who succeeded him on the imperial throne of the Holy Roman Empire. Although this dignity came to an end with the resignation of Francis II., in 1806, the title *Kaiser* is still assumed by the Emperor of Austria; and that of *Czar*, or *Tsar*, by the Emperor of Russia.

Cæsar, (*sē'zar,*) CAIUS JULIUS, dictator of Rome, was born B. C. 100, and descended from the Julian family. At the early age of sixteen he lost his father, who was prætor; and very shortly after that event married Cornelia, the daughter of Lucius Cinna, the friend of Marius. This connection gave great offence to Sylla, who, having vainly endeavored to bring about a divorce, caused C. to be proscribed. C. however, escaped, and Sylla was at length induced to exempt him from proscription, though unwillingly; telling those who interceded with him that he could see in Cæsar the germ of *many Mariuses*. Having distinguished himself as an orator in the impeachment of Cornelius Dolabella, he speedily grew a public favorite, and became successively military tribune, quæstor, and ædile. The profusion with which he lavished his liberality while holding offices involved him very deeply in debt; but having obtained, B. C. 61, the government of Spain, he contrived to amass money sufficient for the discharge of his debts, though they are said to have exceeded $7,500,000, and though he held the government only a year. Having united with Pompey and Crassus in the memorable coalition called "the first triumvirate," he became consul (60), and obtained the government of Gaul, with the command of four legions, 58. And now it was that his genius had ample scope. His military career was rapid and brilliant. Belgians, Helvetians, and Nervians succumbed to him; the German tribes were repulsed, and Gaul was wholly subjected to the Roman power. These transactions and his invasions of Britain (55–54) are graphically related in his *Commentaries*. His successes had the effect of exciting the jealousy of Pompey, who had influence enough in the senate to cause C. to be recalled from the government of Gaul. He refused to obey this order, and marched with his army into Italy (49), Pompey retiring into Greece. Having seized the public treasury, and commissioned Mark Antony to watch over his interests in Rome, he proceeded to Spain, where a large army remained in Pompey's interest, which he defeated, and on his return to Rome was declared dictator. He then followed Pompey into Greece, and defeated him in the memorable battle of Pharsalia (June, 48), from which Pompey escaped only to be assassinated in Egypt. C. next passed into Egypt, carried on the Alexandrian war, and restored the kingdom to Cleopatra, whose beauty fascinated and detained him in Egypt for nine months. Having crushed every attempt at resistance on the part of the sons and friends of Pompey, and having been honored with four several triumphs, he was declared perpetual dictator (44), a title which some of his friends wished to alter to that of king. And as the great body of the Roman people—dazzled by his military genius, and gratified by the liberality of his largesses—were insensible of, or indifferent to, his insatiable thirst for domination, it is more than probable that he would have become an absolute king, but that Brutus and other republicans penetrated his designs, and sternly resolved to make his life a sacrifice to the freedom of his country. Notwithstanding dark hints had been given to him of his danger, he attended a meeting of the senate without taking any measures for the safety of his person, and fell beneath the daggers of the conspirators on the ides of March, B. C. 44, and in the 56th year of his age. C. was not only the first general and statesman of his age, but he was—excepting Cicero—its greatest orator. As an historian, he has never been surpassed, and rarely equalled in simplicity and vigor of style, and in the truthfulness with which he narrates events of which he was an eye-witness. He was, in addition, a mathematician, philologist, jurist, and architect, and always took great pleasure in literary society. Most of his writings have been lost, though their titles are preserved; but we still possess his invaluable *Commentarii* (generally known as "Cæsar's Commentaries on the Gallic and Civil Wars"). The *editio princeps* was printed at Rome, 1449. One of the best English accounts of the life of Cæsar is to be found in *Merivale's History of the Romans under the Empire*, (vols. i. and ii.) The *Vie de César*, in 3 vols., by Louis Napoleon, ex-Emperor of the French, was completed in 1870. A good English translation of the two first vols. has been published by Harper & Brothers, New York. It is a masterpiece of style, but too much an apology for Napoleonic absolutism.

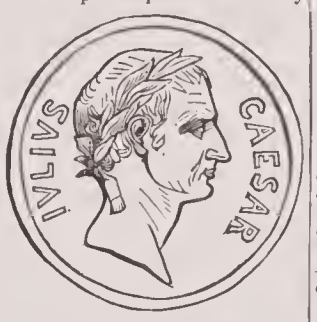


Fig. 468. — JULIUS CÆSAR.
(Brit. Museum — actual size.)

Cæsar, in *Indiana*. See CÆSAR CREEK.

Cæsare'a, a ruined and deserted coast-town of Palestine; Lat. 32° 23′ 37″ N., Lon. 34° 44′ 45″ E. Under the Romans it was the cap. of the dist. in which it stands, and the residence of a pro-consul. An artificial harbor, a castle, the walls of the city, and two aqueducts, are among the most perfect remains; but a great extent of ground is covered with the ruins of public and private buildings. It owed its existence, or importance, to Herod the Great, who named it *Cæsarea*, in compliment to Augustus, B. C. 22. It figures in the early history of Christianity as the place where Peter converted Cornelius and his house (*Acts* x. i), and as the scene of Paul's memorable speeches to Felix and Agrippa (*Acts* xxiv., xxv., and xxvi.) Here also Paul continued a prisoner for two years before he was conducted to Rome, after he had appealed to Nero. Vespasian made C. a Roman colony under the name of *Flavia Colonia*, and it continued to flourish till A. D. 635, when it fell into the hands of the Saracens. In 1101 it was taken by the Crusaders, and in the wars of this period it sank, never to rise again.

Cæsa'rean, Cesa'rian, *a.* Pertaining to Cæsar.

Cæsa'rean Operation, *n.* (*Surg.*) An operation which comprises the dangerous and difficult task of cutting through the abdomen of the mother, opening the womb, and extracting the child from its enclosure without undergoing the natural process of parturition or birth. It bears this name on the authority of Pliny, who alludes to it, saying (*Nat. Hist.* lib. vii. cap. ix.) that Cæsar was so called from being taken by incision from the womb of his mother, and that such persons were called *Cæsones*. The causes which have led to this unnatural and dangerous mode of delivery are somewhat numerous: such as the sudden death of the mother, either prior to, or at the moment of, being seized with labor pains; great physical exhaustion; superfœtation or malformation of either mother or child. The operation consists in making a perpendicular lateral incision through the abdomen, with a shorter transverse cut, and then reflecting the triangular flap obtained, opening the side of the womb, removing the child, tying the navel, and, after taking away all the secondaries, closing both apertures by a few interrupted sutures, and treating the patient as occasion demands. Though this operation has been frequently performed, it has seldom been effected with perfect success as regards the life of both mother and child—the infant living, but the mother generally dying.

Cæsare'a Philip'pi. (*Anc. Geog.*) See BANIAS.

Cæsar's (*see'zars*) **Creek,** in *Indiana*, a township in Dearborn co.; *pop.* 497.

Cæsar's Creek, in *Ohio*, enters the Little Miami River in Warren co.

—A township in the S. of Greene co.; *pop.* 1,114.

Cæ'sia, *n.* (*Chem.*) A strong alkali formed by the combination of cæsium with oxygen.

Cæ'sium, *n.* [Lat. *cæsius*, bluish-gray.] (*Chem.*) A metal discovered in 1860 by Bunsen and Kirchhoff, during the analysis of a certain spring water which contained those metals in so minute quantity (2 or 3 grs. in the ton) that they would certainly have escaped observation if the analyis had been conducted in the ordinary way. The discovery was the result of the application of the method of SPECTRUM ANALYSIS, *q. v.* C. appeared constantly to accompany Rubidium, and till now its entire separation as an element has not been effected. It is so avid of oxygen, that even in the condition of an amalgam it oxidizes in the air, and decomposes cold water. Its hydrate ($CsO,HO+HO$) is extremely caustic, as is the carbonate which forms indistinct, deliquescent crystals. Its sulphate, nitrate, and chlorite have been obtained, the latter crystallizing in cubes, which deliquesced in air. It forms an alum, which is crystalline. C. has been found in lepidolite: and the rare mineral *pollux*, found in Elba, and resembling feldspar in composition, is said to contain a very large quantity of it. Equivalent, 1234; symbol Cs.

Cæs'pitose, *a.* See CESPITOSE.

Cæstus, (*sees'tus,*) *n.* [Lat.] (*Antiq.*) A rough gauntlet made of raw hide, and strengthened with lead or plates of iron. It was used by the wrestlers both to protect their hands and wrists, and to give force to their blows. The cæstus was also a kind of girdle made of wool, which the husband untied for his bride the first evening after marriage.

Cæsu'ra, *n.* [Lat., from *cædo*, I cut.] (*Pros.*) A metrical break in the verse occasioned by the separation of the first syllable of a foot, forming the last of a word from the next syllable forming the first of another: thus—

"I sing the sofa | I who lately sang
Of man's first disobedience | and the fruit."

In the first of these lines the *C* is in the third; in the latter, in the fourth foot.

Cæsu'ral, *a.* Pertaining to the cæsura.

Cæ'teris par'ibus. [Lat., other things being alike or equal.] A term frequently employed by mathematicians and philosophers to denote the equality of all other points or circumstances except those at issue; as when it is said that the velocity and quantity of blood circu-

lating in a given time through any section of an artery will, *cæteris paribus*, be according to its diameter and its nearness to, or distance from, the heart.

Café, (*kaf'ā.*) *n.* A French word corresponding to coffee, and coffee-house.

Cafenet, *n.* [Turk. *khâneh*, a house.] In Turkey, an inn, coffee-house, or caravanserai.

Caffa. See KAFFA.

Caffe'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance existing in coffee It much resembles gallotannic acid. (Sometimes called *Caffetannic* or *Chlorogenic acid.*)

Caffeine, or THEINE, (*kăf-eēn',*) *n.* (*Chem.*) A crystalline alkaloid found in tea, coffee, Paraguay tea, and in *guarana*, a species of chocolate prepared from the fruit of the *Paullinia sorbites*. Tea contains from 2 to 4 per cent. of caffeine, coffee but 1 per cent. It is easily obtained from tea by making a strong infusion of the leaves, mixing it with subacetate of lead, which precipitates the tannin, and transmitting a current of sulphuretted hydrogen through the liquid to precipitate the excess of lead. On evaporating the solution, and allowing it to cool, the caffeine crystallizes out in long silky needles. It has a weak, bitter taste, and fuses at 352°. Water and alcohol dissolve but a small quantity in cold, but it is very soluble in boiling water and ether. The fact that caffeine forms the essential principle of three substances used by widely different nations is a very curious one, and shows that the craving which it satisfies is as natural as it is universal. The use of tea or coffee as an article of diet seems to exercise a very important influence in retarding the waste in the tissues of the body. Its effect on the human system has, however, yet to be fully studied. *Form.* $C_{16}H_{10}N_4O_4$.

Caffraria, KAFFRARIA, or KAFFIR-LAND, (*kăf-frair'e-a,*) a region of S. Africa, extending from the N.E. confines of Cape Colony, in about Lat. 32° and 34° S., to Delagoa Bay; Lon. between 27° 30′ and 29′ 30° E. It is bounded on the W. by the Transvaal Territory, on the E. and S. by the Indian Ocean, and on the N. by a range of mountains running E. and W. This country is imperfectly defined. *Area*, unascertained. *Surface*, mountainous, but beautifully wooded, and watered by several rivers. *Prod.* Millet, maize, and fruit. *Zoöl.* Elephants, lions, hippopotami, rhinoceroses, &c. *Clim.* Healthy. — Between 1835 and 1851, the Caffres made frequent inroads upon Cape Colony, and a war in 1847 led to an appropriation of a large portion of their territory, now called *British Caffraria*, and, more recently, the new divisions of *Victoria*, and *Albert*. The cap. of British *C.* is King-William Town. *Pop.* Unknown.—See CAFFRE, also TRANS-VAAL, page 2409.

Caffre, CAFFIR, KAFIR, or KAFFIR, (*kaf'r,*) *n.* [Arabic, *kâfir*, an infidel.] An inhabitant of Caffraria in South Africa. The color of the *C.* is neither black, like that of the negro, nor of the color of a faded leaf, like that of the Hottentot, but a deep brown. Hair short, curling, and woolly; but it is not of the woolliness of the negro Nose tolerably elevated; lips large and thick; but the lower maxillary bone does not project in the remarkable manner seen in the negro, and consequently the facial angle is much greater. The body, instead of being, as in the Hottentot, diminutive and feeble, is muscular and athletic, and the stature is equal to that of the European race, the peculiarities of the female form in their Hottentot neighbors having no existence among them; and the genius of their language is distinct and peculiar. In the useful arts they have made considerable progress. Besides domesticating the ox and sheep, they have also tamed the horse and goat, and their agriculture extends to the cultivation of rye and millet. It is a singular and distinctive trait that they practise universally the rite of circumcision. Of the origin of the practice they can give no account; and it has been most probably derived from intercourse, at some remote period, with some people by whom it was practised. They are believed to have received the name of *Caffre* from the Mohammedans, on account of their refusal to adopt the religion of Islam.



Fig. 469.—GIRL IN DANCING DRESS.

Caffre-bread, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ENCEPHALARTOS.

Caffristan, Cafiristan. See KAFIRISTAN.

Cafila, Caffila, Kafila, *n.* [Ar.] In Oriental countries, a caravan of travellers or merchants.

Caftan, Kaftan, *n.* [Fr. *cafetan*; Turk. *gaftân.*] A kind of vest or body-garment worn by the Turks, Arabs, and Persians.

—*v. a.* To clothe with a caftan. (R.)

Cag, *n.* Same as KEG, *q. v.*

Caga'yan, a province in the island of Luzon, E. Archipelago; *pop.* abt. 60,000

Caga'yon-soo'loo, an island of the E. Archipelago, in Lat. 6° 58′ N., and Lon. 118° 28′ E. It is abt. 20 m. in circumference, well wooded and elevated.

Cage, (*kaj,*) *n.* [Fr. *cage*; Dan. *kevie*; Scot. *cavie*; Lat. *cavea*, an excavated place.] Originally, a hollow place, cave, or den; specifically, an enclosure formed of wire, twigs, &c., for confining birds and beasts; a stall; a coop.

"And singing birds in silver *cages* hung." — *Dryden.*

—A prison for petty malefactors.

"Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a *cage*." — *Lovelace.*

(*Carp.*) An outer framing of timber used in building.

(*Mach.*) An appliance used to keep a valve in its place.

—*v. a.* To fasten in a cage; to shut up or confine.

Cage'ville, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Haywood co.

Cage'-work, *n.* (*Shipbuilding.*) The uppermost carved work of the hull of a ship.

Cagli, (*kal'yē,*) (anc. *Callis,*) a town of central Italy, provs. Urbino and Pesaro, at the foot of Mount Petraro, 14 m. S. of Urbino; *pop.* 10,116.

Cagliari, (*Kal-yair'e.*) (anc. *Calaris,*) a maritime city of the island of Sardinia, of which it is the capital, is seated on a bay of the same name, on the S. shore of the island, in Lat. 39° 13′ 14″ N., Lon. 9° 7′ 48″ E. This city consists of four quarters, and a suburb, and has an imposing appearance from the sea. It has some splendid public buildings, as the royal palace, the citadel, the cathedral, and the university. It also contains 30 churches, a college of nobles, a public library, 21 convents, many schools, &c. The port is one of the best and safest in the Mediterranean, and the Gulf of Cagliari, 24 m. across, has good anchorage everywhere, after getting soundings. *Manuf.* Cotton fabrics, soap, saffron, &c., with a large trade in corn, legumes, salt, oil, and wine. — *C.* is very ancient, its foundation being carried back to the fabulous ages It was the residence of the king of Sardinia, from 1798 to 1814, during the occupation of his continental dominions by the French. The latter bombarded it unsuccessfully in 1793. *Pop.* 28,244.

Caglia'ri, PAOLO. See VERONESE.

Cagliostro, ALESSANDRO, COMTE DE, (*kal'yc-os-tro*), the assumed title of a great impostor, whose real name was GIUSEPPE BALSAMO, b. at Palermo, of poor parentage, 1743. Having lost his father at an early age, he was placed under the protection of the Friars of Mercy, whose order he entered as a novice. Here he acquired the elements of chemistry and physic; but he speedily made his escape, and committed so many frauds in Palermo, that he was obliged to abscond. After visiting various parts, he at length reached Naples, where he married a woman of abandoned character, with whom he travelled to Spain, Portugal, and England, pretending to supernatural powers, and wringing considerable sums from those who became his dupes. In England they established an order of what they called *Egyptian Masonry*, and as their dupes were of the higher class, they easily obtained from them the loan of valuable jewels, on pretext of some intended ceremonial. With these they went to Paris, and lived there in the utmost extravagance. The Count, however, was thrown into the Bastile, on a charge of being concerned in the fraud of the celebrated "diamond necklace" of Marie Antoinette: and, upon obtaining his liberty he was compelled to quit France. He then went to England again, and soon after to Italy, where his wife divulged some of his crimes to the Inquisition. He was confined in the dungeons of the Castle of St. Angelo, and d. there in 1795. The *Mémoires Authentiques*, circulated under his name, are apocryphal.—Alex. Dumas, Sen., founded his well-known romance of *The Memoirs of a Physician*, on events in the life of *C.*

Cag'mag, *n.* An English provincialism for a tough, old goose; — hence, the term is applied to rough, unpalatable food.

—An inferior breed of sheep.

Cagnano, (*kan-ya'no,*) a town of S. Italy, prov. of Capitanata, 25 m. N.E. of Foggia; *pop.* 4,500.

Cagnola, LUIGI, MARQUIS DE, (*kan-yo'la,*) an Italian architect, b. of an illustrious family at Milan, 1762. He was a member of the State council, and was much engaged in political affairs. His most celebrated works are the *Arco della Pace*, commenced in 1807, and the *Porta Ticinese* at Milan, the *Campanile* at Urgnano, completed in 1829, and the *Mausoleum* for the Metternich family. D. 1833.

Cahaw'ba, in *Alabama*, a river rising near the E. border of Jefferson co., and falling into the Alabama at Cahawba, in Dallas co. It is navigable for small boats for 100 m.

—A post-village, cap. of Dallas co., on the right bank of the Alabama river, abt. 92 m. below Montgomery; *pop.* abt. 2,100.

Cahier, (*kä-e-yā.*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *codex.*] A number of sheets of paper tied loosely together.

(*French Hist.*) The reports and proceedings of certain assemblies; as those of the States General, the clergy, the notables, &c. The famous cahiers presented by the States-General to the King of France, at their convocation, June 24, 1789, contains the best account of the then state of France They were systematized and condensed in a book in 3 vols., called *L'Esprit des Cahiers*, to which the reader is referred.

Cahir, or **Caher,** (*kar,*) in Ireland, 2 small islands off the coast of Mayo.

—A thriving market-town of co. Tipperary, on the river Suir; *pop.* 4,000.

—A parish of Queen's co.

Cahiragh, (*kah'er-ah',*) in Ireland, a parish of co. Cork.

Cahireiveen, (*Kar'se-veen,*) in Ireland, a town of co. Kerry, 2½ m. E.N.E. of Valentia; *pop.* 1,569. Here Daniel O'Connell was born, 1775.

Cahireon'ree, in Ireland, a mountain of co. Kerry. On the summit are the remains of Druidical altars. Height, 2,764 feet.

Cahircoulish, (*kah-er-kau'lish,*) in Ireland, a parish and village of Limerick co.; *pop.* 676.

Cahoes', COHOES, COHOOS, in *New York*, a thriving city of Albany co., on the right bank of the Mohawk River *pop.* 15,357.

Cahoes Falls, in Mohawk River, N. York, 3 m. above its mouth. The river is here about 1,000 feet wide; and the rock over which it pours extends across, in a direct line from S.W. to N.E., and is 70 feet high. From the bridge three-quarters of a mile below, the falls are in full view.

Caho'ka, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Clark co., 20 m. W. of Keokuk, Iowa.

Caho'kia, in *Illinois*, a village of St. Clair co., at the mouth of Cahokia Creek, 5 m. E. of St. Louis.

Caho'kia Creek, in *Illinois*, flows through Madison co., and enters the Mississippi River at Cahokia village.

Caho'la, in *Kansas*, a township of Lyon co.; *pop.* about 136.

Cahoot', *n.* A company or partnership; as, to go in *cahoot* with a person. (A vulgarism used in the S. and W. States of the Union.)—*Webster.*

Cahors, (*kah-hōr',*) a town of France, dep. Lot, of which it is the cap., on the Lot, 60 m. N. of Toulouse. It is ill built, with crooked and narrow streets, but presents to notice some few fine ancient buildings. *Manuf.*, woollens and paper. It has also a fair trade in an excellent red wine, the *Vin de Grave* (raised in its neighborhood), and in oil, hemp, and flax. *C.* is an ancient Roman station, and the birthplace of Pope John XXII., of the poet Clement Marot, and of Murat, king of Naples *Pop.* 15,228.

Cah'to, in *California*, a post-village of Mendocino co., 44 m. N. of Utah.

Caiaphas, high-priest of the Jews, who condemned Christ, and was afterwards dismissed from his office by Vitellius, upon which he put an end to his life.

Cai'cos, a group of small rocky islands of the Bahamas, W. Indies, in Lat. 21° N., Lon. 72° W.

Caifa, Caipha, or **Haifa,** (*kai'i-fā,*) a sea-port town of Palestine, situated opposite Acre, upon a spur of Mount Carmel, and on the S. side of a wide semi-circular bay, 4 miles across. It is the ancient *Hefa*, or *Sycaminopolis*. It covers but a small space of ground, and contains only a few minarets. The houses are built of rough unhewn sandstone, plastered over with lime; the roofs flat. *Pop.* abt. 2,000 — Moslems, Christians, and Jews. *C.*, having a better anchorage than Acre, is fast eclipsing that city as a port, and within the last few years almost all the trade of Acre has been transferred to it. The river Kishon, referred to in Scripture, flows past the town.

Caille, NICOLAS LOUIS DE LA, (*kail,*) an eminent French mathematician and astronomer, b. at Rumigny, 1713, became assistant to Cassini at the Observatory of Paris, and afterwards professor of mathematics at the Collége Mazarin. In 1751 he visited the Cape of Good Hope for the purpose of studying the stars of the southern hemisphere, and he determined the position of 9,000 previously unknown. His principal works are, *Astronomiæ Fundamenta*, *Cours de Mathématiques pures*, *Cœlum Australe Stelliferum*, &c. D. 1762.

Caillet, GUILLAUME. See JACQUERIE.

Cailliaud, FREDERIC, (*kail'le-ō,*) a French traveller and geologist, b. at Nantes, 1787. After visiting Holland, Italy, Greece, Turkey, and Sicily, he passed into Egypt, and, under the auspices of the Pasha, explored a portion of the Nile. He afterwards went into Nubia, and discovered, on Mount Zabarah, the emerald-mines which had been worked in the reigns of the Ptolemies; and was enabled, by his own exertions, to transmit to the pasha ten pounds' weight of the precious stones which he found in the vast excavations of the mountain. He visited Thebes, and returned to Paris in 1819; but, before the expiration of the same year, he once more set out for Egypt, to prosecute his travels. He now visited the remains of the temple of Ammon, and other oases in the desert, and subsequently discovered Assour, above the confluence of the Taccazze with the Nile. In 1822 he returned to Paris, and afterwards took up his residence in Nantes. The results of his travels and discoveries have been given to the world in various volumes.

Caillie', RÉNÉ, a French traveller, b. 1799 at Mauzé, and celebrated for his journey to Timbuctoo. His notes of travel, arranged by M. Jomard, were published under the title of *Journal d'un Voyage à Tombouktou et à Jenné dans l'Afrique Centrale*, 3 vols, Paris, 1830.D.1838

Cail'loma, or CAYLLOMA, a town of Peru, cap. of a province of the same name, dep of Arequipa; *pop.* of province abt. 27,000.

Caillou Lake, (*kail-loo',*) in *Louisiana*, in Terre Bonne parish, 2 m. N. of the Gulf of Mexico, and about 10 m. long. It is connected with the Gulf of Mexico by Caillou Bayou.

Caimacan, CAIMAICAN, or KAIMACAN, (*kai'mā-kăn,*) *n.* [Turk.] A dignitary in the Ottoman empire, corresponding to that of lieutenant-governor. There are usually two *C.*'s, one residing at Constantinople as the governor, the other attending the Grand Vizier in the capacity of lieutenant. Sometimes there is a third, who attends the Sultan.

Cai'man, *n.* See CAYMAN.

Cain, (*kain.*) The first-born of the human race, and the first murderer. (See ABEL.) He became an outcast, travelling to the E. of Eden, where he built a city and

had a son named Enoch. The Jewish tradition is, that he was slain by Enoch.

Cain, in *Indiana*, a township of Fountain co.; *pop.* 1,802.

Cain'an, (*Script.*) son of Enos, and father of Mahalaleel. —2. Son of Arphaxad and father of Salah.

Cain Creek, in *S. Carolina*, joins the Catawba a few miles S.W. of Lancaster Court-House.

Caines'ville, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Harrison co.

Cain'ites, or **Cain'ians,** *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A Gnostic sect that arose in the 2d century. They pretended that Cain was produced by a superior virtue to that which produced Abel, who was thus easily overcome. They honored all the worst characters mentioned in Scripture, Judas among the number. Origen did not regard them as Christians.

Cainozo'ic, *a.* [Gr. *kainos*, recent, *zoe*, life.] (*Geol.*) A term applied to the upper stratified systems holding recent forms of life, as distinguished from *Mesozoic* (holding intermediate), and *Paleozoic* (holding ancient and extinct forms). The *C.* period embraces the tertiary and post-tertiary systems.

Cain's, in *Georgia*, a post-vill. of Gwinnett co.; *pop.* 874.

Cain's, in *Pennsylvania*, a small post-village of Lancaster co.

Cain's Store, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Pulaski co.

Cains'ville, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Wilson co.

Cain'tuck, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of New Hanover co.

Cain'ville, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Rock co.

Caique, Caic, (*kä-eek'*,) *n.* [Fr. *caïc;* Sp. *caique*; It. *caicco*, from Turk. *qâig*, boat.] A skiff attached to a galley.

—A boat used on the Bosphorus; as, the Sultan's *caique*.

Ça ira, (*sä ē'rä,*) *n.* [Fr. "*It* (the Revolution) *shall go on.*"] (*Hist.*) The burden of a famous revolutionary song, beginning with—

"Ah, ça ira, ça ira, ça ira!
Les aristocrates à la lanterne!"

It was composed in 1790 in denunciation of the French aristocracy, and for 4 years inflamed the lower classes, and incited them to deeds of cruelty. The melody is older than the words, having been a favorite air with Queen Marie Antoinette. It is not true, as asserted in the "New American Encyclopedia," that this has become naturalized among the French national songs. This sanguinary song, associated with the most terrible scenes of the Revolution, is repudiated in France, even by those who are enthusiastic *doctrinaires* of the first Revolution.

Ça Ira, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Cumberland co., on Willis River, 60 m. W. of Richmond.

Caird, (*kaird,*) *n.* One who tramps the country to find work; an itinerant tinker; a vagrant.

"The tribes of gipsies, Jockies, or *cairds*." —*Sir W. Scott.*

Cairn, (*kārn,*) *n.* [W. *carn*; Gael. *carn*, *cairn*; Ar. *kern*, a little hill.] A round or conical heap of stones erected as a sepulchral monument. They are found on the hills of England, Wales, and Scotland, and some have assigned to them a peculiar character, as receptacles for the bodies of criminals burnt in the wicker images of the Druids, &c. According to some antiquaries, *cairn* is distinct from *carnedd*, the Welsh name for heaps of stones on the tops of high mountains (*Carnedd David*, *Carnedd Llewellyn*, &c.), which are said to have been sacrificial. Some cairns are undoubtedly sepulchral. In common language, a cairn is distinguished from a *barrow*, the former being a heap of stones, the latter a mound of earth: but in all probability they had for the most part the same object, and the difference of materials was merely occasioned by local circumstances. —See BARROW.

—A pile of stones erected as a landmark, as in exploring, surveying, &c.

Cairn'gorm Stone, *n.* (*Min.*) The name given to pellucid wine-yellow varieties of smoky quartz, after the mountain of Cairngorm, in Scotland, where they are found. They are much used for seals, brooches, and the larger forms of jewelry.

Cai'ro, or KAHIRA, (Ar. *El Cahirah*, "the victorious," sometimes called GRAND CAIRO, and by the inhabitants *Masr*,) the modern capital of Egypt, and the second city of the Mohammedan world; chief residence of the Viceroy, and seat of his govt., near the right or E. bank of the Nile, about 12 m. above the apex of its delta, 112 m. S.E. of Alexandria, 97 S.S.W. of Damietta, and 75 W. of Suez, on the railway from Alexandria to Suez. Viewed from a distance, *C.* has a magnificent appearance, but, like most other Eastern cities, the charm departs upon a closer inspection. A great part of it is squalid, and, hence, necessarily unhealthy, but according to recent accounts, the rigid police surveillance established by the later viceroys have effected such a change, that for cleanliness, as well as order, quiet, and the absence of crime, *C.* may now rank with the best governed cities of the civilized world. This city contains 240 principal streets, 46 squares, 11 bazaars, 140 children's schools, 300 public cisterns, 1,166 coffee-houses, 65 public baths, 406 mosques, and several good hospitals. The whole city is surrounded by a stone wall, and possesses a strong citadel built by Saladin about 1176. It is entered by 4 gates of considerable size and magnificence, and the streets, though crooked, badly paved, and narrow, are rendered tolerably cool by the upper stories of the houses projecting over them. The Jewish quarter is the oldest and the filthiest in the city. Of the open spaces or squares, *Esbekiah*, the principal, is surrounded by many of the finest palaces and public buildings of the city, and its centre is laid out as a garden, annually overflowed by the inundation of the Nile. Within the citadel are the palace and harem of the Pasha, the mint, divan, state-mosque, and arsenal. *C.* has always been, and still is, the seat of the best schools for Arabic literature, and Mohammedan theology. Most European nations, as well as the American, have vice-



Fig. 470. — STREET IN CAIRO.

consuls here; it is the seat of the patriarch of the Coptic church; there are both Roman Catholic and Greek convents, and an English church. Few Europeans, however, reside in *C.* The neighborhood of this metropolis abounds with palaces and objects of great interest (too numerous to mention here). *C.* has manufactures of arms, accoutrements, gunpowder, clothing, paper, &c. — This city is supposed to have been founded by Jauhar, an Arab general under the first Fatimite caliph, in 970. The caliph Moez afterwards made it the cap. of his dominions, which distinction it retained until the overthrow of the Mameluke dynasty by the Turks, in 1517. It was the residence of the pasha of the Turkish prov. of Egypt till 1798, when it was taken by the French, who held it until its capture by the English and Turks, in 1801. *C.* was the scene of the massacre of the Mamelukes, by order of Mehemet Ali, in 1811. *Pop.* Including the port of Boulac on the Nile, and Old Cairo, the number of inhabitants is 353,851, of which number abt. 250,000 are Egyptian Moslems, 10,000 Copts, and the remainder Jews and foreigners.

Cai'ro, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Decatur co.

Cai'ro, in *Illinois*, a town of Alexander co., at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, on a low point of land forming the S. extremity of the State, and subject to inundations. It is the S. terminus of the Illinois Central R. R., which connects with the Mobile and Ohio line; *pop.* 6,267.

Cairo, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Putnam co.

Cairo, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Louisa co., 7 m. W. of Wapello and 30 N.N.W. of Burlington.

Cairo, in *Kentucky*, a small village of Henderson co.

Cairo, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Randolph co.

Cairo, in *New York*, a post-township of Greene co., is drained by Catskill Creek; *pop.* 2,283.

Cairo, in *Ohio*, a village of Allen co., 6 m. N. of Lima.

—A post-office of Stark co.

Cairo, in *South Carolina*, a post-office of Edgefield district.

Cairo, in *Tennessee*, a village of Sumner co., on Cumberland River, 30 m. N.E. of Nashville; *pop.* 629.

Cairo, in *West Virginia*, a post-village of Ritchie co., 30 m. E. of Parkersburg.

Cais'son, *n.* [Fr., from *caisse*, a box or chest.] (*Mil.*) A tumbril, or wagon, in which ammunition for the use of artillery is carried. — A large wooden chest charged with powder and shell, and buried under or near any fortification, to be exploded, if necessary, like a mine.

(*Mar.*) A machine for raising vessels, resembling an enormous chest, with an air-tight chamber in the interior, which will not allow it to sink beyond a certain depth. In order to raise the vessel, it is sunk by letting the water into it, and brought under the ship's bottom, and there secured. The holes through which the water entered are then closed, and the water pumped out. This causes it to rise and lift the vessel, bringing the bottom out of the water for inspection and repairs, which can be thus effected without bringing the vessel into dock, or hauling her on shore.

(*Arch.*) A sunken panel in a flat or vaulted ceiling, or in the soffit of a cornice: in ceilings they are of various geometrical forms, and often are enriched with rosettes or other ornaments.

(*Civil Engineering.*) An inclosure or large vessel, in which the foundations of a bridge are built in the dry; and the vessel being brought over the position assigned to it (the ground being first properly dredged, or prepared to receive it), the sides are removed, and the whole structure then subsides into its place. Sometimes the sides are designed to remain, and the foundations in those cases are protected by loose stones thrown down around the caisson. — The term is also applied to a kind of gate, for the purpose of closing the entrance to graving docks or other similar works.

Caitawist'ky Creek, in *North Carolina*, flowing S.W. into Chowan River.

Caith'ness, a maritime county of Scotland, occupying its N.E. extremity, having on the W. the co. of Sutherland, and N.E. and N. the ocean. Dunnet Head, on the N. shore of this co., in Lat. 58° 40½′ N., Lon. 3° 22′ W., is the most northerly point in Great Britain. *Area*, 712 sq. m. *Surface.* Mountainous, and in many tracts covered by extensive moors. *Soil.* Poor; oats and potatoes being the staple crops. Wick and Thurso, its principal towns, are, at present, the chief seats of the British herring fishery. *Pop.* in 1871, 39,989.

Caitiff, (*kā'tif,*) *n.* [It. *cattivo*; Lat. *captivus*, a captive; from *capio*, to take.] Originally, a captive or slave. In a modern sense, a degraded wretch; a mean villain; a despicable slave.

"Vile *caitiff!* vassal of dread and despair,
Unworthy of the common breathed air." — *Spenser.*

—*a.* Resembling, or partaking of, the qualities of a caitiff; mean; vile; despicable.

Caius, or KAY, (*kaze*) JOHN, B. at Norwich, England, 1510, was physician of Edward VI. and queens Mary and Elizabeth. He D. at Cambridge, 1573, leaving his estate for the founding of Gonville Hall, Cambridge, into a college, now called Gonville and Caius College.

Caj'anus, *n.* [From the Malay name *Catjang.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, sub-order *Papilionaceæ*. The species yield a kind of pulse, known as pigeon-peas, much used for food by the poor of the West Indies. In Jamaica, pigeons are usually fed with these seeds; hence, their English name.

Caj'aput, *n.* (*Bot.*) See MELALEUCA.

Cajazzo, (*kah-jat'zo,*) a town of S. Italy, prov. Caserta, on a hill near the Volturno, 11 m. N.E. by E. of Capua. This town is very ancient, and is defended by a castle built by the Lombards. *Pop.* 6,801.

Caj'eput, *n.* See MELALEUCA.

Cajetan, (*kah-ya-tan',*) THOMAS DE VIO, an Italian cardinal, B. at Gaeta, 1469. In 1518, Leo X. sent him as legate into Germany, his high character and his learning giving him great weight and influence. Luther appeared before him at Augsburg, but their conferences were without result; the legate insisting on one point—retractation—and the monk steadily refusing. *C.* was soon after named bishop of Gaëta, was again sent into Germany in 1523, and was taken prisoner at the sacking of Rome in 1527. D. 1534.

Cajole, (*ka-jōl'.*) *v. a.* [Fr. *cajoler.*] To coax; to court; to wheedle; to entrap; to delude or deceive by flattery.

"Thought he 'tis no mean part of civil
State prudence, to *cajole* the devil." — *Hudibras.*

Cajole'ment, *n.* Deception by wheedling measures; cajolery.

Cajol'er, *n.* One who cajoles: a flatterer; a deluder.

Cajol'ery, *n.* Flattery; a wheedling to delude.

Cake, (*kāk,*) *n.* [Du. *koek*; Swed. *kaka*; Ger. *kuchen*, from *kochen*, to cook, to boil; Lat. *coquo*, to cook, to bake.] A small round mass of dough baked; a composition of flour, butter, sugar, &c., baked into a small round mass.

"Dost thou think, because thou art virtuous, there shall be no more *cakes* and ale?" — *Shaks.*

—Anything in the form of a cake; a mass of matter concreted; as, a *cake* of soap.

"And *cakes* of rustling ice come rolling down the flood." *Dryden.*

—*v. a.* To form into a cake or mass.

—*v. i.* To concrete, or form into a hard mass.

"And clotted blood that *cak'd* within." — *Addison.*

Ca'kile, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Brassicaceæ*. The Sea Rocket, *C. maritima*, native of the seacoast and of the lake-shores of New York, is a smooth, succulent plant, branching and procumbent, 6–12 inches long. Leaves minute-dental, caducous; flowers on short, fleshy peduncles, in terminal spikes or racemes; petals purple, obtuse at end; blossoming in July.

Cak'ing Coal, *n.* A term applied to those kinds of bituminous coal which form a pasty cake, or swell and expand in the fire somewhat in the manner of borax when exposed to heat.

Cal, *n.* (*Mining.*) In Cornwall, England, a term given to a kind of iron gossan stone found in the bryle and backs of lodes, much of the color of old iron; reckoned a poor brood with tin.

Calabar', a territory of Western Africa, situate on Cross River, which is of considerable magnitude, and forms, at its mouth, a species of æstuary, opening into the Bight of Biafra. The principal towns on its banks are Acoons, Coons, and Omuu, or Bosun, on an island of the same name. There are also places called Duke Town, and Creek Town, which are the seats of missions.—*New Calabar*, a branch of the Niger, falls into the Bight of Biafra, in Lat. 4° 30′ N., Lon. 8° 20′ E. The town of the same name, situate on an island formed of two branches of the river, is the centre of Dutch commerce.

Calabar' Bean, *n.* The product of the *Physostigma venenosa*, imported from Africa, where it is used medicinally, and as an ordeal in cases of suspected crime; if it causes vomiting, it indicates *innocence;* if purging, *guilt.* It operates as an emetic and purgative, and also as a narcotic poison; it induces fainting fits, and partial paralysis. It has been lately asserted that the *C. B.* is an antidote to Strychnia.

Calaba'sas, in *Arizona*, a post-office of Pima co.

Cal'abash, *n.* [Sp. *calabaza.*] The fruit of the Calabash tree, also called Bottle-Gourd. It contains a pale yellow.

juicy pulp, of an unpleasant taste; and is covered with a greenish yellow skin, enclosing a thin, hard, and woody shell, which is employed in the West Indies in lieu of various kinds of domestic utensils, such as bottles, cups, and goblets of every description. They are often highly polished, and curiously carved with colored figures. The rinds of gourds are also sometimes similarly used, and called *Calabashes*.



Fig. 471. — CALABASHES.

Cal'abash-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CRESCENTIA.

Calaboose', *n.* [From Sp. *calabozo*, a dungeon.] A term given in some parts of the U. S. to a prison, jail, or cell.

Calabo'zo, an inland town of S. America, in Venezuela, prov. Caracas, near the Guarico River, 11 m. N. by E. of Capan; Lat. 8° 55′ N., Lon. 67° 42′ W. Many of its inhabitants are prosperous cattle farmers. *Pop.* abt. 5,000.

Calabria, (*ka-la'brē-a,*) a former province of the Neapolitan dominions, and now the most S. portion of the kingdom of Italy, between 37° 46′ and 40° 7′ N. Lat., and 15° 39′ and 17° 13′ E. Lon.; having N. the prov Basilicata, N.E. the Gulf of Tarento, S.W. the Strait of Messina, and in the rest of its extent, the Mediterranean. It comprises the chief of the two peninsulas at the extremity of Italy, and forms what is called the "foot of the Italian boot." The surface of *C.* is very mountainous, being intersected by the lateral chain of the Apennines, which attain here a considerable height, Monte Silo reaching an elevation of 4,632 feet above sea-level. The plains are few and of no great extent, but it is well watered by mountain streams, and has many small lakes. No part of Europe presents a greater variety of fine scenery than this. It is truly a land "of the olive and the vine, the mountain and the flood." — *Soil and Prod.* The former is generally good, producing corn, olives, capers, saffron, and cotton; fruits of every kind flourish luxuriantly; the coasts abound with fish, and the woods with game. Timber of large size is plentiful, and marble, alabaster, crystal, and rock-salt yield in abundance. The Calabrese may be generally termed a race of mountaineers, good-looking, and picturesque in their dress, but prone to brigandage and mendicancy. — Before the Roman dominion, *C.* formed part of *Magna Græcia*, a region that comprised all Italy S. of Naples. After the fall of the Roman Empire, it fell under the sway of the Goths, and subsequently of the Greek emperors, the Arabs, and finally of the Normans. At the reorganization of the old provs. under the govt. of the king of Italy, in 1831, *C.* was divided into the 3 new provs. of *Cosenza*, *Reggio*, and *Catanzaro*. *Pop.* 1,140,596.

Calade', *n.* (*Manege.*) The rise of an elevated ground for the exercise of horses.

Cala'dium, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Araceæ*. The species are mostly natives of S. America and the West Indies, and are frequently cultivated as stove-plants in this country for the sake of their elegant spotted stems and neat leaves. They have the same general appearance as the species of *Arum*, and resemble them in being all more or less acrid. The species *C. seguinum* is highly poisonous, and when any part is chewed, the tongue swells so much that the power of speech is lost On this account, it has received the popular name of "dumb-cane." *C. sagittifolium*, the Brazil cabbage, is cultivated in many parts of the world for its leaves and root-stock, which, when boiled, are edible. The leaves are preferred, and are said to form a most nutritious and delicate vegetable. The corms of many other species, when cooked, are edible.

Ca'lah, (*Anc. Geog.*) a city of Assyria, built by Ashur, or Nimrod (*Gen.* x. 11, 12). It was at some distance from Nineveh, and is thought to have been near the river Lycus, the great *Zab*, which empties into the Tigris.

Cala'horra, (anc. *Calagurris Nasica,*) a city of Spain, prov. Soria, on the Cidacos, 24 m. S.E. of Logroño. It possesses an agricultural trade. Quintilian is reputed to have been born here. *Pop.* 7,816

Calais, (*kal'aiz,*) a fortified sea-port town of France, dep. Pas-du-Calais, on the Straits of Dover, 19 m. N.N.E. of Boulogne. It is generally well built, the houses being of brick, and the streets broad and straight. The Hotel Dessin, comprising, besides an excellent inn, a theatre, public baths, and posting establishment, is the finest building in the town. The ramparts, which are planted with trees, form an agreeable promenade. *C.* derives its principal importance from its being the nearest French port to England; it is only 20½ m. from the S. Foreland, and 22½ from Dover, with which it has daily steam-communication. The mail steamers from Dover, arriving twice a day, make the passage in about 1½ hours. The entrance to the harbor is between two piers nearly ¾ m. in length. The anchorage is good. — *Manf., &c.* Lace, salt, and liquors; vessels are fitted out for the deep-sea fisheries, and the town derives much benefit from the transit of travellers to and from England. Edward III. of England took *C.*, after a long and memorable siege, in 1347. The obstinate resistance made by the besieged so much incensed that monarch, that he determined to put to death six principal burghers of the town, who, to save their fellow-citizens, had magnanimously placed themselves at his disposal. By the tears and entreaties of his queen Philippa, he, however, spared them. The English held possession of *C.* for more than two centuries, and its loss (being taken by the Duc de Guise in 1558) so much affected Mary, Queen of England, that when dying she is said to have uttered, "When I am dead, you shall find Calais lying in my heart." In 1596, it was taken by the Archduke Albert, but in 1598 was restored to France. *Pop* 12,727.



Fig. 472. — CALAIS. — THE OLD BELFRY.
(From "Voyage dans l'Ancienne France.")

Cal'ais, in *Maine*, a city of Washington co., 28 m. N. by W. of Eastport, at the head of tide-water on St. Croix River, 30 m. from the sea, and opposite the English town of St. Stephen, with which it communicates by means of 4 bridges. Lumber and ship-building are the two most important branches of trade. *Pop.* 5,944.

Calais, in *Minnesota*, a village of Crow Wing co., 12 m. E. of Mississippi River.

Calais, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Monroe co., about 100 m. E. of Columbus; *pop.* 126.

Calais, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Washington co.; *pop.* 1,309.

Cala'ite, *n.* (*Min.*) See TURQUOISE.

Calamagros'tis, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Gramineæ*. It is distinguished by having a contracted panicle; glumes 2, subequal, acute, or acuminate; paleæ 2, mostly shorter than the glumes, surrounded with hair at base, lower one mucronate, mostly awned below the tip, the upper one often with a stipitate pappus at base. *C. Canadensis* and other species are found in the U. States.

Calamanco, (*kal-ah-mang'ko,*) *n.* [Sp. *calamaco*, from L. Lat. *camelaucum*, from *camelus*, a camel.] A woollen stuff of a fine gloss, and checkered in the warp, originally made of camel's hair.

"He had a red coat, flung open to show a *calamanco* waistcoat." — *Tatler.*

—A kind of cap or mitre.

Cal'amander-wood, *n.* See DIOSPYROS.

Cal'amar, Cal'amary, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See SQUID.

Cal'ambac, *n.* A name sometimes applied to a fragrant species of AGALLOCHUM, *q. v.*

Cal'ambour, *n.* A commercial name for a species of aloes-wood, or *Agallochum*, used by cabinet-makers. It is of a light, friable texture, less fragraut than calambac, and of a dusky or mottled color.

Calamianes, (*kal-ah-mi'ah-nes,*) a group of islands, in the E. Archipelago, Lat. about 11° 25′ to 12° 20′ N., Lon. 120° E. Calamianes, the largest of the group, is about 35 m. long by 15 broad. It is a Spanish settlement.

Calamiferous, *a.* Reedy; producing reeds.

Cal'amine, *n.* [Lat. *calamus*, a reed.] (*Min.*) A native carbonate of zinc.

Electric calamine is a silicate of zinc, found in various parts of America in rhombic prisms and in massive incrusted aggregations. On being heated, it possesses electric properties; whence its name. It is an important ore of zinc. — See ZINC.

Cal'amine, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Lafayette co., on the Pecatonica River, 10 m. S. of Mineral Point.

Cal'amine, or **Cal'amus,** in *Wisconsin*, a township of Dodge co., 11 m. W. of Juneau; *pop.* 1,140.

Calamin'tha, *n.* [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, *mintha*, mint.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Lamiaceæ*. Some species are known respectively by the trivial names of mountain-balm, cat-mint, basil-balm, and wild basil. The first, which is also termed the common calamint (*C. officinalis*), has aromatic leaves, which are frequently employed by country people to make herb-tea, and as a pectoral medicine.

Cal'amite, *n.* (*Min.*) A soft, translucent kind of tremolite of an asparagus-green color, found in rhombic prisms in serpentine, at Normarken in Sweden.

(*Pal.*) Fossil stems occurring abundantly in the coal-measures. They are hollow-jointed cylinders, with longitudinal furrows, and their flattened condition proves that they must have been so soft as to offer little resistance to pressure. The true affinities of the gigantic plants, of which these are the remains, have not yet been perfectly determined. According to recently published researches of Messrs. Binney and Carruthers, they would belong to the actual order *Equisetaceæ*.

Calam'itous, *a.* [Lat. *calamitosus*; Fr. *calamiteux.*] Miserable; involved in distress; unhappy; wretched; — applied to persons.

"This is a gracious provision God Almighty hath made in favor of the necessitous and *calamitous*." — *Calamy.*

—Full of misery: making wretched; distressful; — in relation to external circumstances; as, a *calamitous* event.

"In this sad and *calamitous* condition." — *South.*

Calam'itously, *adv.* In a calamitous manner; inducing distress.

Calam'itousness, *n.* Misery; wretchedness; distress.

Calam'ity, *n.* [Lat. *calamitas*. Probably from *cado*, to fall, through adj. *calamis*, written by Pompey *cadamitas.*] A downfall; any great misfortune; disaster; distress; affliction; unhappiness; misery; adversity.

"*Calamity* is man's true touchstone." — *Beau. and Fletcher.*

Cal'amus, *n.*; *pl.* Lat. CALAMI, Eng. CALAMUSES. [Lat., from Gr. *kalamos*, a stalk, stem, or reed.] A sort of reed, probably the stem of *Arundo donax*, which the ancients used as a pen for writing. To this day the Arabs generally write with a reed pen that they call *kalâm*. — The name was also applied, by the ancient poets, to a pipe of reed, probably resembling a modern fife or flageolet, on which enamored shepherds would play.

(*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Palmaceæ*. It consists of numerous species, all having very slender stems, which are found climbing over the trees in the forests of the hotter parts of the East Indies. Some of the best descriptions of walking-canes are obtained from the plants of this genus. The Malacca cane is the produce of *C. Zalacca*; Rattan cane, of *C. scipionum* and *rudentum*; and Partridge cane, of an undetermined species. — The natural section of *C. draco* constitutes the best D'jurnang or *Dragon's blood*, a dark-colored, insipid resin; a second, or rather inferior, kind is produced from the fruit from which the natural secretion has been removed by heat and bruising; the third, and most inferior, kind appears to be the refuse of the last process. — *C. aromaticus* is the name given by the ancients to a plant generally supposed to be the Sweet flag, (see ACORUS,) and probably identical with the *Sweet C.* and *Sweet Cane*, mentioned in Scripture (*Exod.* xxx. 23, and *Jer.* vi. 20).

(*Anat.*) The name of *C. scriptorius* is given to a small, angular cavity, situate at the superior extremity of the medulla, in the fourth ventricle of the brain, which has been, by some, supposed to resemble a pen.

Calan'do, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Growing slower and softer; diminishing in loudness and force from forte to piano. It differs from decrescendo or diminuendo, as the tempo, at the same time, is slightly retarded, but not so much as in ritardando.

Calan'dra, *n.* [Fr. *calandre.*] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of coleopterous insects, family *Curculionideæ*, some of the minute species of which commit great havoc in granaries, both in their larval and perfect state. The species are very numerous, and among them is the well-known Corn-weevil (*Calandra granaria*). This insect bores a hole into the grain with its proboscis, and there deposits an egg, which turns to a little grub, and devours the whole of the inside of the grain, leaving the husk entire. Another species of *C.*, distinguished by its having four red spots on its elytra, attacks rice in the same way as the one above mentioned does wheat. These insects must not be confounded with the still more destructive larvæ of the Corn-moth (*Tinea granella*), which also attack stored grain; nor with the orange-colored maggots of the Wheat-fly (*Cecidomyia tritici*), which are found in the ears of growing wheat. Although the grain-weevils are not actually injurious to vegetation, yet as the name properly belonging to them has often been misapplied, some remarks upon them here may not be inappropriate. The true Grain-weevil or Wheat-weevil of Europe (*Calandra granaria*), in its perfect state, is a slender beetle of a pitchy red color, about one-eighth of an inch long, with a slender snout slightly bent downwards. This little insect, both in the beetle and grub state, devours stored wheat and other grain, and often commits much havoc in granaries and brew-houses. Its powers of multiplication are very great, for it is stated that a single pair of these destroyers may produce above six thousand descendants in one year. The female deposits her eggs upon the wheat after it is housed, and the young grubs hatched therefrom immediately burrow into the wheat, each individual occupying alone a single grain, the substance of which it devours, so as often to leave nothing but the hull; and this destruction goes on within, while no external appearance leads to its discovery, and the loss of weight is the only evidence of mischief that has been done to the grain. In due time the grubs undergo their transformation, and come out of the hulls in the beetle state, to lay their eggs for another brood. These insects are effectually destroyed by kiln-drying the wheat; and grain that is kept cool, well ventilated, and frequently moved, is said to be exempt from attack.



Fig. 473.
RICE-WEEVIL,
(*C. oryza.*)

Calan'gay, *n.* A species of white parrot.

Cal'anus, an Indian philosopher, much esteemed by Alexander the Great. At the age of 73, being seized with illness at Pasargada, he caused a funeral pile to be erected, which he ascended with a composed countenance, and expired in the flames, saying, that having lost his health and seen Alexander, life had no more charms for him. B. C. 323.

Calapoo'ya, or **Calapoo'ia River,** (also written CALAPUYA,) in *Oregon*, a stream of Linn co., flowing into the Willamette at Albany.

Calapoo'ya, in *Oregon*, a village of Linn co., on the Calapooya River, 24 m. E. of Albany.

Calap'pa, *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Box crab*, a genus of crustacea of the Decapods family. They have crested chelæ, which are large, equal, compressed; with their upper edge, which is notched or crested, very much elevated, and fitting exactly to the external border of the shell or carapace, so as to completely cover the mouth and anterior parts; the rest of the feet short and simple; carapace short and convex, forming behind a vaulted shield, under which the posterior legs are hidden when the animal is in a state of repose; eyes mounted on short pedicles, and not far apart. There are several species widely diffused: some inhabit the seas of the Indian archipelago, and of New Holland; others are met with in the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, the seas of South America, &c.; others, again, inhabit the Mediterranean sea. They frequent the fissures of rocks, some of them at a great depth. The females deposit their eggs in summer.



Fig. 474. — CALAPPA CRISTATA.

Cala'ry, in Ireland, a parish of co. Wicklow.

Ca'las, JEAN, a Protestant merchant of Toulouse, memorable as the victim of judicial murder. His eldest son committed suicide; and as he was known to be attached to the Roman Catholic faith, a rabble cry arose that he had on that account been murdered by his father. It was in vain that the unhappy parent pointed out the fact that he had a Roman Catholic servant who was uninjured. He was condemned literally without the shadow of a proof of his guilt, and put to death by being broken on the wheel. Voltaire generously pleaded the cause of the unhappy family, the process was revised, and the widow procured a pension. The unjust and ignominious death of *C.* took place in 1762.

Calascibet'ta, a town of Sicily, Val di Caltanisetta, cant., 15 m. N.E of the latter city; *pop.* 5,575.

Calash', *n.* [Fr. *calèche*; Pol. *kolaska*, from *kolo*, a wheel.] A small low-wheeled carriage or chariot, employed for taking exercise in parks, gardens, &c. It is generally provided with a hood or covering, which can be raised or drawn down at the pleasure of the occupant, so as to make it either a close or an open carriage.

> "Daniel, a sprightly swain, that us'd to flash
> The vig'rous steeds, that drew his lord's *calash*."—*King*

—A hood or covering of a carriage movable at pleasure.

—A sort of stiffened hood for protecting a lady's headdress.

Calaspar'ra, a town of Spain, prov. Murcia, 40 m. N.W. of Murcia city: *pop.* 5,886.

Calatabello'ta, or CALTABELLOTA, a town of Sicily, Val di Girgenti, on the summit of a high mountain, near to, and overlooking, the river of the same name, 10 m. N.E. of Sciacca; *pop.* 6,186.

Calatafi'mi, a town of Sicily, Val di Napani, 8 m. S.W. of Alcamo. This is an ugly, ill-built place, but situate in a fine country. *Pop.* 10,536.

Calatagirone, or CALTAGIRONE, (*ka-la'tazh-e-ro-nai'.*) a town of Sicily, Val di Catania, 35 m. S.W. of the latter city. This is, perhaps, the richest, best governed, most industrious, and handsomely built city in the island. *Manf.* Porcelain, saffron, colors, &c. *Pop.* 20,411.

Calatañа'zor, a town of Aragon, Spain, about 10 m. S.W of Soria, celebrated for a great victory over the Christians obtained by Almanzor, in 1001; *pop.* about 1,500.

Calataniset'ta, or CALTANISETTA, a fortified town of Sicily, cap. of prov. of same name, in a large and fertile plain, on the Salso, 62 m. S.E. of Palermo. It is handsome and well built. *Pop.* 20,411.

Calatay'ud, (anc. *Bilbilis,*) a city of Spain, prov. of Aragon, on the Jalon, 45 m. S.W. of Saragossa, and 115 N.E of Madrid. It is a pleasant, handsomely built city, and possesses thriving manufactures of cloths, paper, and leather. It is noted as being the birthplace of Martial. *Pop.* 10,803.

Cala'thian-violet, *n.* (*Bot.*) See GENTIANA.

Cala'thium, or **Calathid'ium,** *n.* [Gr. *kalathion*, a little basket.] (*Bot.*) A term employed by some German botanists to denote that kind of depressed inflorescence which is found in composite flowers. It is in reality an umbel with all the flowers sessile.

Calatra'va la Vieja, in Spain, the remains of the ancient city of Calatrava, the *Oretam*, or *Orea*, of the Romans, on the Guadiana, prov. La Mancha, 12 m. N.E. of Ciadad Real, and 15 N. of Almagro. The order of the *Knights of Calatrava* had its origin here. The city being menaced by the Moors, in 1158, was abandoned by the Templars, who had held it for 10 years, and Sancho III. promised it to any one who would undertake its defence. Raymond, abbot of Fietero, and Diego Velasquez offered themselves for the task, and were furnished with money, arms, and ammunition. A crusade was proclaimed, and plenary indulgences were granted to all who should be found at the defence of the city. The Moors, alarmed at the report of these preparations, abandoned the enterprise, and Velasquez, in his turn, made several incursions into their territories. Upon this, the king confirmed the grant, with new donations. The order was then regularly organized into two classes, one for the service of the choir, and the other for the field; but the knights, on the death of Raymond, separated themselves from the monks, and chose a grand-master distinct from the abbot, who returned with his monks to Fietero. The knights subsequently acquired great fame and riches in their contests with the Moors: but having sustained serious reverses, and quarrelling among themselves, the Pope adjudged the grand-mastership in perpetuity to the crown of Spain. The order has lost most of its possessions, and, at present, is little more than an order of rank. The robe of the order is a white mantle, with a red cross cut out in the form of lilies, on the left breast.



Fig. 475.

RED CROSS OF KNIGHTS OF CALATRAVA.

Calave'ras, in *California*, a N. central co., with an area of about 1,000 sq. m. It derives its name from Calaveras River, running centrally through it, is bordered by Amador co. on the N.W., by Alpino on the N.E., by Tuolumne on the S.E., and by Stanislaus and San Joaquin cos. on the S.W. The Mokelumne River separates it from Amador, and the Stanislaus River from Tuolumne co. Bear Mountain, a rocky, wooded range, about 2,000 feet high, strikes northward across the middle of the co., dividing this central portion into two sections, the lower of which includes a rich copper-mining district, and also many valuable quartz lodes. Placer mining is profitably conducted in a number of localities. Through an elaborate system of canals this co. is generally well supplied with water. Agriculture, viniculture, and stock-rising receive a good deal of attention in *C.* In 1867, there were about 70,000 acres of land inclosed, of which nearly one half were in cultivation. *Cap.* San Andreas. *Pop.* 8,895, of whom 1,441 are Chinamen.

Calcaire-grossier, (*kăl-kaire-gros'se-ai.*) [Fr., coarse limestone.] (*Geol.*) An important member of the Eocene group of beds in the Paris basin, usually coördinated with the Barton, Bagshot, and Bracklesham beds of England. A compact silicious limestone called *Calcaire-siliceux* (flinty limestone), takes sometimes the place of the Calcaire-grossier, in the same basin.

Calca'neal, *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the great bone of the heel, or *calcaneum*; as, *calcaneal* arteries. *Dunglison.*

Calca'neum, *n.* [Lat. *calx*, gen. *calcis*, the heel.] (*Anat.*) See HEEL.

Cal'car, *n.* [Lat. *calcaria*, a lime-kiln.] (*Glass Manf.*) A small oven or reverberatory furnace, in which the first calcination of sand and potash is made for turning them into *frit*, from which glass is ultimately made.

(*Bot.*) A petal lengthened at the base into a hollow tube or spur; — called also *nectarotheca*. — *Lindley.*

Cal'carate, *a.* [Lat. *calcar*, spur; from *calx*, heel.] (*Bot.*) Furnished with a spur, as the flower of the violet.

Calca'reo-argilla'ceous, *a.* Consisting of, or pertaining to, calcareous and argillaceous earth.

Calca'reo-bitu'minous, *a.* Consisting of, or containing, lime and bitumen.

Calca'reo-sili'cious, *a.* Consisting of, or belonging to, calcareous and silicious earth.

Calcareous, (*kăl-kai'ri-us,*) *a.* [Lat. *calcarius*, from *calx*, *calcis*, a stone, limestone, lime.] Partaking of the nature of lime or chalk; containing lime.

Calca'reous Earth, *n.* (*Min.*) The same as lime, of which there are various combinations, as marble, limestone, marl, gypsum, &c.

Calca'reousness, *n.* State or quality of being calcareous.

Calca'reous Spar, Calcite, *n.* (*Min.*) Crystalline carbonate of lime, composed (when pure) of 44 per cent. of carbonic acid and 56 lime. It occurs massive, disseminated and crystallized, in numerous forms, all of which are reducible to an obtuse rhombohedron, which is the primary form. The color is generally white, with a vitreous lustre, but sometimes it is of various shades of gray, red, green, or yellow, owing to an admixture of iron, manganese, bitumen, or other impurities. It passes from perfect transparency to complete opacity. The white transparent varieties are often iridescent. The purest and most limpid kind of this spar is procured in Iceland, which, in common with other transparent varieties, exhibits double refraction to a remarkable degree. Calcareous spar is a mineral of universal occurrence found in veins and rocks belonging to every formation, in all parts of the world.

Calca'reous Tu'fa, CALC-TUFF, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral formed in volcanic districts by the deposition of calcareous matter in a more or less compact form.

Calca'reous Waters, *n. pl.* (*Geol.*) Carbonate of lime dissolved in pure water to the extent of 2 or 3 grains to the gallon; but when carbonic acid is present, it is much more freely taken up. If, however, the temperature be raised, the carbonic acid escapes, leaving behind a crystalline deposit of carbonate of lime. In nature, enormous crystalline concretions of this kind are formed by water charged with carbonic acid, percolating calcareous strata. — *Stalactites* are formed by water charged with carbonic acid and carbonate of lime dripping from the roof of a cavern, and leaving behind a portion of carbonate of lime before it drops. When it falls on the floor of the cavern, another deposition of calcareous matter takes place, forming a *stalagmite*, which gradually rises to meet the stalactite above it: in this way a natural pillar is formed. Most spring-water contains carbonate of lime held in solution, which is deposited on the sides of the vessel when the carbonic acid is expelled by heat. In steam-boilers this becomes a great inconvenience, and is obviated by adding sal-ammoniac to the water. Chloride of calcium is formed, which remains dissolved, while the carbonate of ammonia is volatilized with the steam. Water containing carbonate of lime in solution, or *hard water*, as it is popularly termed, is therefore softened by means of boiling. Hard water precipitates soap as *stearate* and *margarate of lime*, forming the well-known curdy precipitate. Until the whole of the lime is thrown down, no lather can be formed; hard water is, therefore, very economical for washing purposes.

Cal'casieu, in *Louisiana*, a river rising in the W. part of the State, and flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, after a course of 250 m. Not navigable.

—A S.W. parish, bounded on W. by the Sabine River, on S.E. by the Mermenteau, and intersected by Calcasieu River. *Area*, 5,500 sq. m. *Surface*, undulating, interspersed with savannas and plains. *Soil*, fertile near the streams. *Pop.* 6,773.

Cal'casieu Lake, in *Louisiana*, in the above parish, is an expansion of Calcasieu River; length, 18 m.; breadth, 6 m.

Calcavel'la, *n.* A Portuguese sweet wine, highly esteemed.

Cal'ceated, *a.* [Lat. *calceatus.*] Shod; fitted with shoes.

Calcedon'ic, Calcedo'nian, *a.* See CHALCEDONIC.

Cal'cedony, Calced'onyx, Cal'cedon, *n.* See CHALCEDONY.

Cal'ceiform, *a.* See CALCEOLATE.

Calceola'ria, *n.* [Lat. *calceola*, a little shoe.] A genus of plants, order *Scrophulariaceæ*, distinguished by the following characters: calyx 4-partite; corolla 2-lipped, the lower lip being inflated so as to form a bag, and the shape of the solecle, in some species, resembling that of a slipper, fruit, a capsule, semi-bivalvular, with bifid valves; only two fertile stamens. The species are native of S. America. In Chili and Peru they occur in such abundance as to give a peculiar aspect to the landscape. Most of them have corymbs of showy flowers, generally yellow, but sometimes purple. *C.* are extensively cultivated by florists, and by crossing the species some lovely hybrids have been produced. Some of the species are used in S America for dyeing.

Cal'ceolate, Calceiform, *a.* (*Bot.*) Slipper-shaped as a petal of the lady's-slipper.

Cal'ces, *n. pl.* See CALX.

Calc Grit, *n.* (*Geol.*) The name given to a subordinate member of the oölitic series of rocks in England, lying above and below the coral rag. This rock consists of crushed shells mixed with a large proportion of sand the whole cemented into a poor grit-stone with laminæ of clay, and passing into tough marly rock.—See CORAL RAG.

Calchas, (*kăl'kăs.*) a celebrated soothsayer, son of Thestor, lived in the 12th century, B.C. He accompanied the Greeks to Troy, in the office of high-priest, and prophesied the principal events which were destined to take place regarding that doomed city. He had received the power of divination from Apollo, and was informed that as soon as he found a man more skilled than himself, he must perish. This happened near Colophon, after the Trojan war. He was unable to tell how many figs were on the branches of a certain tree; and when Mopsus mentioned the exact number, Calchas died through grief.

Cal'ci, *n.* (*Hind. Myth.*) See CALI.

Calcif'erous, *a.* [Lat. *calx*, lime, and *ferre*, to bear.] Containing carbonate of lime.

Calcifferite, *n.* [Lat. *calx*, and *ferrum*, iron.] (*Min.*) A hydrated phosphate of iron and lime related to *Vivianite*; found in the form of yellowish modules in a deposit of clay at Battenburg, in Rhenish Bavaria.

Calcifica'tion, *n.* The process of change into a stony substance containing much lime, as in the formation of teeth. — *Webster.*

Cal'ciform, *a.* [Lat. *calcis*, and *forma*, form.] In the form of lime or chalk.

Cal'cify, *v. t.* [Lat. *calx*, lime, and *facere*, to make.] To change into a stony condition, in which lime is a principal ingredient, as in the formation of teeth.

—*v. a.* To make stony by depositing or secreting a compound of lime. — *Webster.*

Cal'cigrade, *a.* [Lat. *calx*, the heel, *gradior*, I walk.] A term denoting when an animal's heel in walking sinks deeper than the rest of its foot.

Cal'cimine, *n.* [From *calx.*] A superior kind of white or colored wash for walls.

—*v. a.* To wash walls with calcimine.

Calci'nable, *a.* [From the verb CALCINE.] Capable of being calcined; susceptible to calcination.

Cal'cinate, *v. a.* Same as CALCINE, *q. v.*

Calcina'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *calx*, lime.] (*Chem.*) The process of subjecting a body to the action of fire, to drive off the volatile parts, whereby it is reduced to a condition that it may be converted into a powder thus marble is converted into lime by expelling the carbonic

acid and water; and gypsum, alum, borax, and other saline bodies are said to be *calcined* when they are deprived of their water of crystallization.

(*Metal.*) To oxidize metal into a calx.

Calcin'atory, *n.* An apparatus used in calcination.

Calcine, (*kal-sēn'*,) *v. a.* [Fr. *calciner*, from Lat. *calx, calcis*, a stone, lime, chalk.] To reduce a substance to a calx or powder, or to a friable state; as, to *calcine* a bone.

—To oxidize into a metallic calx.

—*v. i.* To be converted by heat into a powder or friable substance, or into a calx.

Cal'ciner, *n.* The person, or thing, that calcines.

Cal'cite, *n.* [Lat. *calx*, lime.] (*Min.*) A general term under which are comprised the different varieties of carbonate of lime.

Calcitra'tion, *n.* The act of kicking.

Calcium, (*kal'se-um,*) *n.* (*Chem.*) A metal of the 2d group, having for its analogues barium, strontium, and magnesium. It is one of the most abundant substances in nature, forming a very large portion of the crust of the earth. It occurs in nature in combination with fluorine as fluor-spar, with oxygen and carbonic acid as chalk, limestone, and marble, and with oxygen and sulphuric acid as gypsum, which is hydrated sulphate of lime. *C.* was first obtained by Sir Humphrey Davy by electrolysis, in 1808; but little was known of its properties until Dr. Matthiessen formed it by the electrolytic decomposition of a mixture of the chlorides of calcium and strontium. It is a light-yellow metal, of the color of gold alloyed with silver; it is rather harder than lead. It melts at a red heat, and is very malleable. It tarnishes in a day or two even in dry air, and in moist air it becomes slowly oxidized. It burns with a brilliant white light when heated in air, chlorine, or the vapors of iodine, bromine, and sulphur, and rapidly decomposes even at ordinary temperatures. It has also been obtained by MM. Liès-Bondart and Jobin by acting on iodide of calcium with sodium. No other metal is so largely employed in a state of combination as *C.*, for its oxide, *lime* (CaO), occupies among bases much the same position as that which sulphuric acid holds among the acids, and is used, directly or indirectly, in most of the arts and manufactures. The sp. gr. of *C.* is 1·55; equivalent 20; symbol Ca. — See LIME.

Chloride of C. may be obtained from the residue remaining in the retort after the preparation of ammonia, by adding to it a slight excess of hydrochloric acid and evaporating. On cooling, the solution deposits crystals containing six atoms of water of crystallization. These crystals, which are six-sided prisms, are highly deliquescent. By fusing at a heat not exceeding 392° Fahr., four equivalents of water are expelled, and the remaining white porous mass is extremely useful in the laboratory for drying gases. Further fusion expels the whole of the water. Anhydrous chloride of calcium, on being mixed with water, gives rise to a considerable elevation of temperature; while the crystallized or hydrated salt, mixed with snow or water, depresses the temperature to —82° Fahr. *C. of C., Form* CaCl, from its deliquescent properties, is recommended for watering the streets of cities.

Fluoride of C. occurs somewhat abundantly in the mineral kingdom as fluor-spar, which is generally associated with the ores of tin, lead, copper, and zinc. It is found in crystals, the primitive form of which is the cube. They are generally yellow or purple, and sometimes pale green, or even colorless. On being heated, they decussitate violently, and emit a peculiar bluish-green phosphorescent light, which is probably due to electricity. Fluoride of calcium is sparingly soluble in water. It is soluble to some extent in nitric and hydrochloric acids, from which ammonia precipitates it unchanged. Sulphuric acid decomposes it, forming sulphate of lime with the evolution of hydrofluoric acid. It is principally used in the laboratory for this latter purpose. It is also employed as a flux in copper-smelting. *Form.* CaF.

Phosphide of C. is a compound interesting as the source of the phosphides of hydrogen. It is prepared by distilling phosphorus over lime heated to a low redness, a mixture of phosphide of lime and phosphate of calcium being the result. Phosphide of calcium is a dull red substance, hard enough to strike fire with steel. When powdered and exposed to the air, it slacks, emitting phosphuretted hydrogen. In its unslacked form, it is decomposed when thrown into water, phosphuretted hydrogen being evolved, which ignites spontaneously. *Form.* Ca_3P.

Sulphides of C. There are several compounds of *C.* with sulphur, the principal of which are the protosulphide, which is known by the name of Canton's phosphorus, and the pentasulphide.

Calcog'rapher, *n.* A practiser of calcography.

Calcograph'ic, Calcograph'ical, *a.* Pertaining to calcography.

Calcog'raphy, *n.* [Lat. *calx*, chalk, and Gr. *graphein*, to write.] The art of drawing with chalk, or of engraving after that style.

Calc-sinter, Calc-spar, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as CALCAREOUS SPAR, *q. v.*

Cal'culary, *a.* [Lat. *calcularius*, from *calculus*, a pebble.] (*Med.*) Relating to the disease of the stone in the bladder.

—*n.* (*Bot.*) A congeries of little stony knots in the pear, and other fruits, formed by concretions of the sap.

Cal'culate, *v. a.* [Lat. *calculo, calculatus*, from *calculus*, a small stone or pebble, from *calx*.] In the original sense, to count or compute by the help of small pebbles. —To compute or reckon by the ordinary rules of arithmetic: as, to *calculate* one's expenses.

—To compute or ascertain by reckoning; as, to *calculate* a nativity.

"A cunning man did *calculate* my birth." — *Shaks.*

—To adjust: to fit or adapt, as the means to an end; as, to *calculate* a system.

"The reasonableness of religion . . . is . . . *calculated* for our benefit." — *Tillotson.*

—*v. i.* To make a computation; to estimate; as, to *calculate* a sum. — In the U. States, this term is used to express *to intend, to determine*, &c.; as, to *calculate* to take a wife.

Calculating-machine, *n.* A piece of mechanism for assisting the human intellect in the performance of arithmetical operations. The system of logarithms, invented by the celebrated Napier of Merchistoun, in 1614, which is of the greatest assistance to mathematicians and others in the computation of figures, by shortening the ordinary operations, seems to have been instrumental in directing attention to the construction of an instrument by which arithmetical results could be produced by mechanical means, although the *abacus* had been long used in Europe and Asia for effecting calculations; and Napier himself had produced what may be termed an elementary calculating-machine, consisting of rods with four faces, known as *Napier's Bones*. The first instrument which can be justly called a calculating-machine, was invented by Blaise Pascal, in 1642, when he was about nineteen years of age. It was more especially contrived for the calculation of sums of money, although it would also perform the ordinary operations of arithmetic with numbers on the common, or decimal scale of notation. It consisted of a set of cylinders, with numbers marked on their external surface, moving on axles to which wheels were attached, with a certain number of notches cut in their circumference. Among the various *C. M.* which have been invented lately, the two devised by Mr. Babbage, but never fully executed, are by far the more elaborate. The invention of the brothers Schentz was based on the description of Mr. Babbage's Difference Machine, and is similar to it in general principles, though it varies from it in some points in the method adopted in its construction. It was purchased by Mr. Rathbone, of Albany, U. S., for $5,000, and presented by him to the Dudley Observatory in that city. As it is a matter of extreme difficulty to understand the construction and operation of a complex *C. M.* without a description so complicated with figures and mathematical demonstrations as to be incompatible with the nature of the present work, we therefore refer to the special works of Mr. Babbage on this subject: *Passages from the Life of a Philosopher*, and *History of the Analytical Engine.*

Calcula'tion, *n.* The art or process of calculating or reckoning; computation; estimate.

"Cypher, that great friend to *calculation*." — *Holder.*

Cal'culative, *a.* Pertaining to calculation.

"Long habits of *calculative* dealings." — *Burke.*

Cal'culator, *n.* One who calculates, computes, or reckons.

Cal'culatory, *a.* [Lat. *calculatorius.*] Belonging to calculation.

Cal'culous, *a.* [Lat. *calculosus.*] Stony; gritty; hard; like stone.

(*Med.*) Affected with the stone or gravel.

Cal'culus, *n.* [Lat.] (*Physiol.*) The general term for inorganic concretions of various kinds, formed in various parts of the body, and bearing in shape or composition a general resemblance to stones. Such concretions receive different names, according to the organ or parts in which they form; thus, the chalk-stones, or concretions formed on the joints of gouty subjects, are called *arthritic calculi*; when deposited in the articulations, *articular calculi*. In the gall-bladder or ducts, they are denominated *biliary calculi*; and in other parts, *lachrymal, pancreatic, pulmonary*, according as they are found in the duct of the eye, the pancreas, or the lungs. The only two varieties of these several calculi to which we shall refer are those found in the bladder and the bile. For these, see GALL-BLADDER, and URINARY *calculi*.

(*Math.*) In modern usage, the term is employed to denote any branch or any operation of mathematics which requires or may involve numerical calculation; and therefore may be applied to the whole of the mathematical sciences, excepting pure geometry. Thus, that part of algebra which treats of exponents is called the *exponential calculus*. In like manner the phrases *calculus of definite integrals, calculus of functions, calculus of variations*, &c., are used to denote certain branches of the higher mathematics. — See DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS; INFINITESIMAL CALCULUS; INTEGRAL CALCULUS; VARIATIONS, &c.

Calcut'ta, a celebrated city of Hindostan, prov. Bengal, cap. of the British dominions in the East, and seat of the supreme government, on the Hooghly River, an arm of the Ganges, about 100 m. N. of the Bay of Bengal, Lat. 22° 33′ N., Lon. 88° 17′ E. On approaching *C.* from the sea, it presents a magnificent appearance, with its elegant villas on each side of the river, the government botanical gardens, its numerous spires of churches and temples, and the strong and regular citadel of Fort William. This city extends along the bank of the Ganges for 6 m., and has an average breadth of 2 m. A handsome quay, the *Strand*, about 40 ft. above low-water mark, embanks the river for about 3 m., and is furnished with about 30 principal *ghauts*, or landing-places. The river here is about a mile in width, and is crowded with shipping. The European residents live mostly in the Chowringhee suburb of the city, and at Garden Reach, in beautiful and detached villas. The citadel of *C.*, or Fort William, is not only the strongest and most complete fortress in India, but also in the British dominions, requiring a force of 10,000 men for its proper garrison. *C.* is popularly denominated the "City of Palaces," and this is not an overdrawn appellation. It is certainly replete with magnificent buildings, but, nevertheless, like all Eastern cities, it contains quarters, inhabited by the native people, which are dingy-looking and mean. Among the principal public edifices are the Government

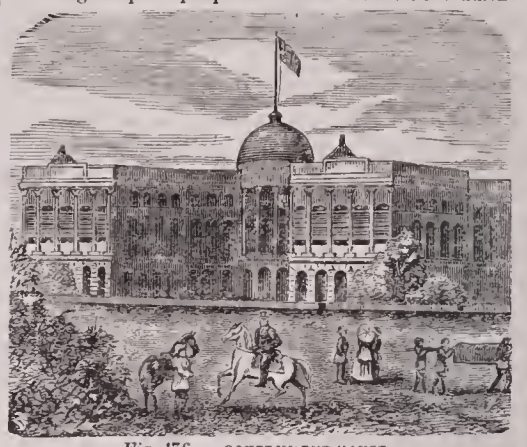


Fig. 476. — GOVERNMENT-HOUSE.

House, Mint, Custom House, the Scotch, Portuguese, Greek, and American churches, the Courts of Justice, Colleges, Hospitals, &c. The environs of this city are very attractive, and its market is admirably supplied with the choicest game, fruits, &c. European society here is gay and convivial; but a certain degree of formality prevails, and the Brahminical institution of "caste" would appear to have communicated itself to all the ranks and classes of Europeans. The commerce of *C.* is very extensive; the total imports in 1866 amounted to $103,501,620, against exports $100,982,405. *Pop.* 614,249.

Calcut'ta, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Columbiana co.

Calda'rium, *n.* [Lat.] (*Rom. Arch.*) An apartment in a bath heated for the purpose of causing perspiration. Vitruvius, however, uses the word to signify a hot bath.

Cal'das, FRANCISCO JOSÉ DE, a S. American naturalist, B. at Popayan, New Granada, in 1773. He was employed by the Congress of New Granada to complete the *flora* of Bogota, when the disturbed state of public affairs interrupted the work; and Caldas and his colleague, Don Lozano, having sided with the patriot party, were put to death by the Spanish general Morillo, in 1816.

Cal'der, the name of several English rivers, none of which are of much importance.

Cal'derite, *n.* (*Min.*) A massive variety of garnet found in Nepaul.

Cal'deron, DON S RAFIN-ESTEVAN, a Spanish modern poet, and professor of poetry and rhetoric in the university of Granada. His principal works are, *Poesias del Solitario, The Literature of the Moriscos* (1838), *Andalusian Scenes* (1847). B. 1801; D. 1867.

Cal'deron de la Barca, DON PEDRO, a very distinguished Spanish dramatist, was B. in 1600. He studied at the university of Salamanca, and after a residence at the court, he entered the army, and served in Italy and Flanders. In 1640 he settled at Madrid, was made a knight of St. James, and director of the court theatre. About 1652 he took holy orders, and was made a canon of Toledo. Calderon was a most prolific writer, beginning at the age of 14, and writing his last *auto* at 80. After he entered the church he wrote only sacred pieces, and became indifferent to his comedies and other earlier works. He had a marvellously fertile imagination, crowds his plays with incident and action, and clothes his thoughts and sentiments in the richest and most exuberant language. Among the most admired of his dramas are, *Love after Death, The Secret in Words, The Constant Prince, The Dawn in Copacavana, Purgatory of St. Patrick*, &c. One of the most celebrated of his "autos," or sacred pieces, is the *Devotion of the Cross.* Calderon D. in 1683.

Cal'dron, (sometimes written CAULDRON,) *n.* [Fr. *chaudron*; Lat. *caldarium*, from *caldus, calidus*, warm, hot, from *caleo*, to be warm or hot.] A large kettle, or boiler, for heating or boiling liquids.

"The limbs, yet trembling, in the *caldrons* boil." — *Dryden.*

Cald'well, in *California*, a village of Sacramento co., 22 m. E. by S. of Sacramento.

Caldwell, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township of Appanoose co., 36 m. S.S.W. of Ottumwa; *pop.* 1,201.

Caldwell, in *Kentucky*, a W. co., bounded on S.W. by Tennessee River, on N.E. by the Tradewater Creek, and is intersected by the Cumberland River. *Area*, 700 sq. m. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. Iron ore and coal are abundantly found on the banks of the rivers. *Cap.* Princeton. *Pop.* 10,826.

Caldwell, in *Louisiana*, a N. central parish, has an area of 528 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Bœuf Bayou, and intersected by Washita River, which is navigable by steamboats through the parish. *Cap.* Columbia. *Pop.* 4,820.

Caldwell, in *Missouri*, a N.W. co., area 435 sq. m. Shoal Creek, an affluent of Grand River, flows through the middle of the co., from W. to E. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap* Kingston. *Pop.* 11,390.

Caldwell, in *New Jersey*, a post-village and township of Essex co., about 10 m. N.W. of Newark; *pop.* 2,727.

Caldwell, in *New York*, a post-village, cap. of Warren

co., 62 m. N. of Albany, in the midst of a picturesque region, at the S. end of Lake George. It contains the ruins of Fort William Henry, and Fort George, memorable in the French and Revolutionary wars. *Pop.* of township 1,041.

Cald'well, in *North Carolina*, a N.W. co., area 450 sq. m. The Yadkin River rises in the county, and the Catawba touches its S. border; the S.E. part of the county is mountainous. In general, the land is fertile. *Cap.* Lenoir. *Pop.* 8,476.

Caldwell, in *Ohio*, a post-village, cap. of Noble co., 25 m. N. by W. of Marietta; *pop.* 318.

Caldwell, in *Texas*, a S. central co., bounded on the S.W. by San Marcos River. *Area*, 540 sq. m. *Surface*, undulating. *Cap.* Lockhart. *Pop.* 6,572.

—A post-village, cap. of Burleson co., about 85 m. E. by N. of Austin; *pop.* 319.

Caldwell, or **Caldwell Prairie,** in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Racine co., 25 m. S.W. of Milwaukee.

Caldwell, CHARLES, an American physician and medical writer, b. in Orange co., North Carolina, in 1772. He studied medicine at Philadelphia, and, in 1795, began his career as an author by translating from the Latin, Blumenbach's *Elements of Physiology*. His writings soon became numerous. In 1819 he became professor of the institutes of medicine in Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky. He subsequently founded a medical school in Louisville, and d. there in 1853.

Caldwell, REV. JAMES, an American revolutionary patriot, b. in Charlotte co., Va., 1734. After graduating at New Jersey Coll., he became Presbyterian pastor at Elizabethtown. During the growing antagonism between the Colonies and Great Britain, *C.* warmly took the side of the former, and when hostilities commenced, became chaplain to the Jersey brigade, and took an active share in its campaigns, fighting, as it were, like one of the old Cromwellian type, "with the sword in one hand and the Bible in the other." He was accidentally shot by a sentinel, at the Point, New York, Nov. 24, 1781, and buried at Elizabethtown, N. J., where a costly marble monument covers the remains of the "soldier-parson."

Ca'leb, son of Jephunneh, of the tribe of Judah, 15th cent. B. C., was sent by Joshua, with one man from each of the other tribes, to view the land of Canaan, of which he gave a faithful description, and thereby raised the spirits of the people. He possessed the country of Hebron, and D. at the age of 114.

Cal'ebee Creek, in *Alabama*, Macon co., flows into Tallapoosa River.

Caleche, (*ka-lāsh'.*) [Fr.] See CALASH.

Cal'edon, in Ireland, a market-town of Tyrone co., on the Blackwater River; *pop.* 1,166.

Caledo'nia, the name given by the Romans to that part of Scotland which lay between the Firths of Forth and Clyde, and which was partially inhabited by the tribe of *Caledonii*. The name Caledonii disappears about the beginning of the 4th cent., when the inhabitants of Scotland begin to be spoken of as *Scots* and *Picts*. The word Caledonia has been retained as a kind of poetical name for Scotland.

Caledo'nia, in *Illinois*, a post-village, cap. of Pulaski co., on the Ohio River, 220 m. S. of Springfield; *pop.* 222.

Caledonia, in *Iowa*, a village of Dubuque co., 9 m. W. by S. of Dubuque.

—A post-village of Ringgold co., 80 m. S.S.W. of Des Moines.

Caledonia, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Kent co., on the Thorn Apple River, 12 m. S.E. of Grand Rapids; *pop.* 1,599.

—A township of Shiawassee co.; *pop.* 891.

Caledonia, in *Minnesota*, a township and village, cap. of Houston co., 14 m. W. of the Mississippi River, and 20 m. S.W. of La Crosse, Wisconsin; *pop.* of township 1,628.

Caledonia, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Lowndes co., abt. 154 m. N.E. of Jackson.

Caledonia, in *Missouri*, a post village of Washington co., abt. 70 m. S.S.W. of St. Louis.

Caledonia, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Livingston co., on the Genesee River, 20 m. S.W. of Rochester; *pop.* 1,813.

Caledonia, in *Ohio*, a village of Hamilton co., on the Ohio River.

—A post-village of Marion co., on the west branch of the Whetstone River, 54 m. N. of Columbus; *pop.* 419.

Caledonia, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Elk co., 140 m. N.W. of Harrisburg.

Caledonia, in *Tennessee*, a flourishing village of Henry co., 120 m. W. of Nashville; *pop.* 1,460.

Caledonia, in *Texas*, a village of Rusk co., 22 m. E. by S. of Henderson.

Caledonia, in *Vermont*, a N.E. co., bounded on the S.E. by the Connecticut, and drained by the Passumsic, Lamoille, and Wells rivers. *Area*, abt. 650 sq. m. This co., mountainous, but generally fertile, has several sulphur springs, and abundance of granite and limestone. *Cap.* St. Johnsbury. *Pop.* 22,247.

Caledonia, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Columbia co., on Wiscousin River; *pop.* 1,180.

—A village and township of Trempealeau co., on Black River, 5 m. S. of Galesville; *pop.* 507.

—A township of Waupaca co., 20 m. N.W. of Oshkosh; *pop.* 661.

Caledonia, in prov. of Ontario, a village of Haldimand co., 20 m. E.S.E. of Brantford; *pop.* 2,681.

Caledonia, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Racine co., 20 m. S. of Milwaukee; *pop.* 2,800.

Caledo'nian, *n.* A native, or inhabitant of Caledonia, the ancient name of Scotland.

Caledo'nian, *a.* Pertaining to Caledonia; Scottish: as, the *Caledonian* Hunt.

Caledo'nia, (New.) See NEW CALEDONIA.

Caledonia Springs, in prov. of Ontario, a village and watering-place of Prescott co.; *pop.* 1,221.

Caledonia Station, in *Illinois*, a township of Boone co., 13 m. E.N.E. of Rockford, and 12 m. S.S.E. of Beloit; *pop.* 1,345.

Cal'edonite, *n.* [From *Caledonia*, Scotland.] (*Min.*) A cupreous sulpho-carbonate of lead, found in minute bluish-green crystals, associated with other ores of lead.

Calefa'cient, *a.* [Lat. *calefacere*, to make warm.] Making warm or hot. (R.)

—*n.* (*Med.*) Any substance medicinally applied to the body to produce external or superficial heat, and effect a mild kind of counter-irritation. The warming plaster poultices of mustard and flour, hot water and turpentine, hartshorn and oil, belong to the class of what may be termed calefacients.

Calefac'tion, *n.* [Lat. *calefactio.*] Art or operation of making warm or hot. — State of being heated or hot.

Calefac'tor, *n.* A small stove. (R.)

Calefac'tory, *n.* [Lat. *calefactorius.*] That which heats, or communicates heat.

Cal'efy, *v. i.* [Lat. *calefio—calidus*, warm, hot, and *fio*, to become.] To become hot or warm; to be heated. (R.)

—*v. a.* To make hot or warm.

Calembourg, (*kal'am-bōōrg.*) *n.* [Fr.] A French expression for what in English is called a *pun*. A certain Westphalian Count Calemberg (*Kahlenberg*), who visited Paris in the reign of Louis XV., and was famous for his blunders in the French language, is said to have given the name to this species of *jeu de mots*.

Cal'endar, *n.* [Lat. *calendarium*, from *calendæ*, the first day of the old Roman month, from *calo*, Gr. *kalrō*, to call. See CALENDS.] (*Chron.*) A distribution or division of time into periods adapted to the purposes of civil life; also a table or register of such divisions, exhibiting the order in which the seasons, months, festivals, and holidays succeed each other in the year. The most remarkable calendars are:—1. The *Hebrew C.* The year of the Jews was a lunar one, being composed of 354 days, divided into 12 months, which had alternately 29 and 30 days. In order to make this lunar year accord with the solar year, the Hebrews supplied, seven times in nineteen years, an intercalary month of 29 days. Each month was divided into periods of 7 days, or weeks, the Saturday being celebrated under the name of *Sabbath*. —2. The *C. of the Greeks*, whose year was likewise lunar, and composed of 12 months, containing alternately 29 and 30 days. To accommodate this year to the solar one, the Greeks added every two years a supplementary month. Each month was divided into three decades. —3. The *Roman*, or *Julian C.* The Roman year, under Romulus, contained only 10 months, or 304 days. Under Numa, however, the year was extended to 12 months, or 355 days; but, although nominally thus defined, the *C.* did not in reality fix anything more precise than the commencement of the months and seasons; and through the ignorance or negligence of the priests, the utmost derangement subsequently arose. To obviate this confusion, Julius Cæsar, in 46 B. C., effected a reform, by the introduction of the Julian *C.*, in which the length of the solar year was fixed at 365 days, to which was added, every four years, a day called *bissextile*. This *C.* was adopted not only by the Romans, but also by all the modern nations, and remained in use until the introduction of the *C.* of Gregory XIII. The Roman year had 12 months, each being divided into unequal parts by the *Calends*, *Nones*, and *Ides*; (see these words.) —4. The *Gregorian C.* This mode of distributing time was the result of the reform inaugurated by Gregory XIII. (See BISSEXTILE.) It came into operation in Oct., 1582. The Greeks and Russians have refused to adopt the Gregorian *C.*, retaining the *old style* or Julian *C.* Hence it is necessary to deduct 12 days from the *new style*, in order to make it agree with the old. — 5. The *Ecclesiastical C.* The adaptation of the civil to the solar year is attended with no difficulty; but the church *C.*, for regulating the movable fasts, imposes conditions less easily satisfied. The early Christians borrowed a portion of their ritual from the Jews. The Jewish year was luni-solar; that is to say, depended on the moon as well as on the sun. Easter, the principal Christian festival, in imitation of the Jewish passover, was celebrated about the time of the full moon. Differences of opinion, and consequently disputations, soon arose as to the proper day on which the celebration should be held. In order to put an end to an unseemly contention, the Council of Nice laid down a specific rule, and ordered that Easter should always be celebrated on the Sunday which immediately follows the full moon that happens upon, or next after, the day of the vernal equinox. In order to determine Easter according to this rule for any particular year, it is necessary to reconcile three periods, namely, the week, the lunar month, and the lunar year. To find the day of the week on which any given day of the year falls, it is necessary to know on what day of the week the year began. In the Julian *C.* this was easily found by means of a short period or *cycle* of 28 years, after which the year begins with the same day of the week. In the Gregorian *C.* this order is interrupted by the omission of the intercalation in the last year of the century. The connection of the lunar month with the solar year is an ancient problem for the resolution of which the Greeks invented cycles and periods, which remained in use with some modifications till the time of the Gregorian reformation. The author of the Gregorian *C.*, Luigi Lilio Ghiraldi, or, as he is frequently called, *Aloysius Lilius*, employed for the same purpose a set of numbers called *epacts*. — 6. *New French C.* A new reform of the *C.* was attempted to be introduced in France during the period of the first revolution. This was adopted by a decree of the National Convention of Oct., 1793. The year was therein divided into 12 months, of 30 days each, 5 complementary, or "sans-culottides" days, being added at the end of each year. The commencement of the year was fixed at midnight of the 22d Sept. (the autumnal equinox), and retrospectively, the new year, or Year I. of the Republic, began on the 22d Sept., 1792. Fresh names were given to the months and the days, the titles of the months being, for the autumn season, *Vendémiaire*, *Brumaire*, and *Primaire*; for the winter season, *Nivôse*, *Pluviôse*, and *Ventôse*; for the spring season, *Germinal*, *Floréal*, and *Prairial*; and for the summer season, *Messidor*, *Thermidor*, and *Fructidor*: these names having reference to agricultural labors, or the state of nature in the different seasons of the year. Each month was divided into three *decades* (10 days each), each day bearing, instead of the name of a saint, that of an agricultural product, implement, or animal useful in cultivating the earth. This *C.* remained in force during 13 years, and was abolished by decree of Napoleon I. on Jan. 1, 1806. — See ÆRA, CYCLE, DOMINICAL LETTER, EPACT, GOLDEN NUMBER, HEGIRA, METONIC CYCLE, YEAR, &c.

Cal'endar, *v. a.* To register; to enter in a calendar.

Calenda'rial, *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to the calendar.

Calen'der, *n.* [O. Fr. *calendrer*; Sp. *calentár*, to heat, from Lat. *calco.*] A machine or hot-press used to press cloths, and make them smooth and glossy; one who follows the business of calendering.

"My good friend the *calender*." — *Cowper.*

—One of a Dervish sect of Oriental countries, called after its founder.

—*v. a.* To press under or over a heated roller, or a hollow iron cylinder filled with hot coals; to press between rollers for the purpose of making smooth, glossy, and wavy, as cloths, paper, &c.

Cal'endering, *n.* (*Manuf.*) The subjection of cloth, paper, and other articles to a machine, which, when so prepared, are *calendered*, literally meaning *hot-pressed*; by passing between cylinders or rollers, they acquire a level or uniform surface. After goods are bleached and washed, they are twisted and tangled, so that they would not pass smoothly between the cylinders. They are previously passed over the surface of a water-cistern, and reaching the rollers in a damp state, they unfold themselves readily. The first pair of rollers over which the cloth is passed, does not dry or quite smooth it. The rollers in the calender are fixed in a vertical series in an upright frame, the rollers being pressed forcibly together by lever-power. The lower rollers are generally grooved to remove creases; the upper rollers are smooth. In passing between these, the cloth is smoothed and stretched, when it is wound upon a roller, ready to be starched. The cylinders were formerly made of wood, but they are now made of paper and cast-iron, or copper; a cylinder of paper working against one of iron, as the paper cylinders combine some slight degree of elasticity with the extraordinary hardness they possess. These cylinders are made of discs, or plates, or thick pasteboard, with a hole in the centre to receive an iron axis, and others near the circumference, through which long iron bolts, with nuts and screws at either end, are passed. Iron plates are added at the ends of this cylinder of pasteboard discs, and the whole is tightly compressed by the action of the screws. The surface of the roller is rendered true by turning it in a lathe. The iron cylinders which are used in conjunction with those of paper are hollow, and heated by the introduction of steam, or red-hot heaters. — The starch is made from flour, fermented and strained to separate the bran; a little indigo is added to give a blue tint, and the liquor thickened with porcelain clay, or calcined gypsum, to give apparent strength and thickness to the cloth, and make it more attractive to the purchaser. The starch is laid on by a stiffening mangle; the cloth first passing under a roller into a trough containing the starch-liquor, becomes filled with starch, and then carried upwards, passes between rollers of brass and wood, tightly fitting against each other, by which the superfluous starch is pressed out, and falls down into the trough below. The cloth is then dried by being passed over tin or copper cylinders, heated by steam. Muslins are merely stretched on long frames to dry. The finish for cotton goods is generally by *glazing*, which gives a bright gloss to the material. In this case the cloth must first be damped, which is done by passing it over a cylinder, while a brush is at the same time scattering fine sprays of water on the stuff. It is then passed between the rollers of the colors, and gets a silky lustre. Cop-

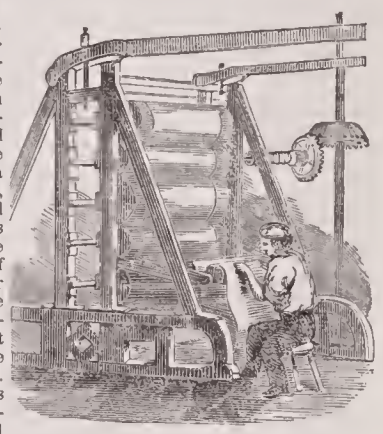


Fig. 477.

per-embossed rollers are occasionally used for producing figures and patterns on velvet goods. After the cloth has received its final gloss, it is smoothly folded on a clean board, and taken to be measured preparatory for sale. There are upwards of one hundred ways for making up goods. Muslin is made up in book-fobls, in pieces of 24 yards; usually two half pieces are made up in one book. Cambrics and linens are in pieces 34 inches wide, and 8½ yards long, folded up small, and tightly pressed. Handkerchiefs are sometimes folded in dozens.

Calendog'rapher, *n.* [Lat. *calendarium*, and Gr. *graphein*, to write.] A maker of calendars.

Cal'endrer, *n.* A calender; one who calenders things

Calen'drical, *a.* Of the nature of a calendar; belonging to a calendar.

Calends, or KALENDS, (*kal'endz,*) *n. pl.* [Lat. *calendæ*, from *calo*, to call or proclaim; Gr. *kaleō.*] (*Chron.*) In the ancient Roman calendar, the *C.* were the first days of each month. The Roman month was divided into three periods by the *Calends*, the *Nones*, and the *Ides.* The Calends were invariably placed at the beginning of the month; the Ides at the middle of the month, on the 13th or 15th; and the Nones (*novem*, nine) were the 9th day before the Ides, counting inclusively. Those days comprised between the calends and the nones were denominated *days before the nones*; those between the nones and the ides, *days before the ides*; and those from the ides to the end of the month, *days before the calends.* Hence the phrases *pridie calendas, tertio calendas,* &c.; meaning the second day before the calends, or last day of the month, the third day before the calends, or last but one of the month (the *calends* of first day of the following month being included in the reckoning), and so on. In the months of March, May, July, and Oct., the ides fell on the 15th day, and the nones, consequently, on the 7th. In all the other months the ides fell on the 13th, and the nones, consequently, on the 5th. The number of days receiving their denomination from the *C.* depended on the number of days in the month and the day on which the ides fell. For example, if the month had 31 days, and the ides fell on the 13th (as happened in Jan., Aug., and Dec.), there would remain 18 days after the ides, which, added to the 1st of the following month, made 19 days of calends. Hence the 14th day of Jan. was styled the *nineteenth before the calends* of Feb.; the following day, or 15th of the month, was the *eighteenth before the calends*, and so on.

Calen'dula, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Marigold, a genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ.* The species *C. officinalis* is the *Pot marigold* of our gardens, the *Gold-blume* of the Germans, the *Souci* of the French, and the *Furrancio* of the Italians. Formerly, many medicinal virtues were ascribed to this plant, and its flowers were usually added to soups to color them, and also to act as "comforters of the heart and spirits." Saffron is frequently adulterated with yellow florets of the marigold.

Calendulin, *n.* (*Chem.*) A mucilaginous substance or species of gum, obtained from the marigold (*Calendula officinalis*).

Cal'enture, *n* [Fr.: from Sp. *calentur a*, heat, from Lat. *calere*, to be warm.] (*Med.*) A word applied to all sudden diseases of the head and brain, such as seamen were formerly much subject to in the low latitudes of America and India, in which the patient was deprived of all consciousness, and appeared to be laboring under an attack of sudden mania, or inflammation of the brain. After suffering intense pain, the patient was seized with the hallucination of the sea being an extended plain of verdent pasture, and which nothing short of personal restraint could prevent him from rushing forth to stroll in. The disease which nearest approaches to the *C.* is now called SUNSTROKE. *q. v.*

Calepin, *n.* (*kăl-e-pan(g'),*) a French name denoting a collection of literary or scientific notes or information; a pocket-book in which one inscribes his observations or reflections. The word is derived from AMBROGIO CALEPINO, a learned Italian monk of the Augustines, who spent all his life in the compilation of a dictionary of the Latin and Italian languages, which became very famous, and passed through many editions. He died blind, in 1511.

Caler's Hill, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Jackson co.

Cales'cence, *n.* [Lat. *calescens*] Increasing warmth or heat.

Cale'ta, in *Texas*, a post-office of Trinity co.

Calf, (*kăf,*) *n.*; *pl.* CALVES, (*kăvz.*) [A.S. *cealf*; Swed. *kalf*; Goth. *kalbo*; Ger. *kalb*; Gael. *colpa*; Sansk. *kalabha*, an elephant's calf.] The young of the cow, and of other animals of the bovine genus.

—A dolt; an ignorant, stupid, cowardly person.

"Some silly, doating, brainless *calf.*" — *Drayton.*

—The fleshy, protuberant part of the human leg behind; as, a footman's *calves.*

—A small floating mass of ice, detached from a berg.

Calf (*The Golden*). See GOLDEN CALF.

Calfkiller Creek, in *Tennessee*, (E. central part,) falling into Cumberland River, in White co., about 10 m. S.W. of Sparta.

Calfpas'ture River, or **North River,** in *Virginia*, rising among the Alleghany Mountains, in Augusta co.; it flows into James River; length abt. 100 m.

Calf-skin, the skin of a calf; leather made of the hide of the same.

"Thou wear a lion's hide! doff it for shame,
And hang a *calf's-skin* on those recreant limbs" — *Shaks.*

Cal'houn, JOHN CALDWELL, one of the most eminent American statesmen of the present century, was b. in S. Carolina, Mar. 18, 1782. He graduated with distinction at Yale College, in 1804, and was admitted to the South Carolina bar in 1807. After serving for two sessions in the legislature of his native State, he was elected its representative to Congress in 1811. From that time until his death, a period of nearly 40 years, he was seldom absent from Washington, being nearly the whole time in the public service, either in Congress or in the Cabinet. Few American statesmen have had so much experience in public affairs, or have preserved so high a reputation for ability and uprightness. Though an active party leader, and often engaged in the most exciting political contests, not the slightest imputation was ever thrown upon his private character, or the sincerity and manliness of his public conduct. When he first entered Congress, the difficulties with England were fast approaching actual hostilities, and *C.* immediately took part with that section—the *Young Democracy* as they were termed—of the dominant party whose object it was to drive the still reluctant administration into a declaration of war. They succeeded, and as a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, *C.* reported a bill for declaring war, which was passed in June, 1812. He afterwards strenuously supported all the necessary measures for carrying on hostilities with vigor, especially that for chartering a national bank, to aid in providing the requisite funds, though the bill for this purpose could not be carried till 1816. At the same period he also supported bills for effecting internal improvements, and for encouraging domestic manufactures, by imposing protective duties—measures which his later policy strongly condemned. When Monroe formed his administration, in 1817, *C.* became Secretary of War, a post which he filled with great ability for 7 years, reducing the affairs of the department from a state of great confusion to simplicity and order. In 1824, he was chosen Vice-President of the U. States under John Q. Adams, and again, in 1828, under General Jackson. With the latter, he did not long continue on amicable political relations, but entered into fierce opposition, when the President, and a majority of Congress, determined to enforce submission to the law of 1828, imposing a heavy protective tariff. It was at this period that *C.* broached his famous "Nullification Doctrine," which is substantially, that the U. States is not a union of the people, but a league or compact between sovereign States, any of which has a right to judge when the compact is broken, and to pronounce any law to be null and void which violates its conditions. In short, *C.* was the first great advocate of the disastrous doctrine of Secession. From this time forward, that is, for the last 17 years of his public service, *C.* hardly aspired to be considered a *national* statesman acting for the whole country; he was content—he was even proud to be viewed only as a *Southern* statesman. Hence his advocacy of the extreme doctrine of State-Rights; his censure of the Missouri Compromise, passed 13 years before, when he was himself in the cabinet; his support of all measures tending to the extension of slave-holding territory; and finally, his proposal to amend the Constitution by abolishing the single office of the presidency, and creating *two* presidents, one for the North, and the other for the South, to be in office at the same time. The place in which he advocated these doctrines was his own favorite arena—the floor of the United States senate, where he continued for the rest of his life, except for a short time at the close of Mr. Tyler's administration, when he accepted the office of Secretary of State, in order to complete a favorite measure—the annexation of Texas. At this period of his life, his policy respecting European affairs was pacific; and it should be remembered, that he probably prevented a war with England on the Oregon question. He D. at Washington, in 1850. "*C.'s* eloquence," says Daniel Webster, "was part of his intellectual character. It grew out of the qualities of his mind. It was plain, terse, strong, condensed, concise, sometimes impassioned, still always severe. He had the basis, the indispensable basis of all high characters, and that was unspotted integrity, unimpeached honor and character." *C.* is the author, among other works, of *A Disquisition upon Government*, and *A Discourse on the Constitution of the United States.*

Cal'houn, in *Alabama.* See SUPPLEMENT.

Calhoun, in *Arkansas*, a S. co., bounded on S.W. by the Washita, and E. by Moro River, the former of which is navigable for steamboats. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, mostly fertile, producing chiefly cotton and Indian corn. *Cap.* Hampton. *Pop.* 3,853.

—A township of Columbia co.; *pop.* 806.

Calhoun, in *Florida*, a W. co., bordering on the Gulf of Mexico; bounded on the E. by Appalachicola River, and on S.W. by St. Joseph's Bay; *cap.* St. Joseph; *pop.* 998.

Calhoun, in *Georgia*, a S.W. co.; *area*, 300 sq. m. It is watered by Ichawaynochaway Creek. *Surface*, level; *soil*, productive. *Cap.* Morgan. *Pop.* about 5,503.

—A flourishing township and village, cap. of Gordon co., 80 m. N.W. of Atlanta, and 50 from Chattanooga; *pop.* of the township 832.

—A S. village of Lumpkin co., 50 m. N.N.E. of Atlanta.

Calhoun, in *Illinois*, a W. co.; *area*, 260 sq. m. *Surface*, broken. *Cap* Hardin. *Pop.* 6,562.

Calhoun, in *Iowa*, a W. co., washed by Racoon River; *cap.* Lake City; *pop.* 1,602.

—A township of Calhoun co.: *pop.* 263.

—A post-township of Harrison co.; *pop* 371.

Calhoun, in *Kentucky*, a twp. of McLean co; *pop.* 2,728.

Calhoun, in *Michigan*, a S.W. central co.; *area*, 720 sq. m.; intersected by St. Joseph's and Kalamazoo rivers, and drained by Battle Creek. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, luxuriant. White and burr oak are in abundance; also quarries of sandstone. *Cap.* Marshall. *Pop.* 36,569.

Calhoun, in *Mississippi*, a N. central co., drained by the Yallobusha river; *cap.* Pittsborough; *pop.* 10,561.

—A post-village of Madison co., 16 m. N. by E. of Jackson.

Cal'houn, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Henry co.

Calhoun, in *Nebraska*, an E. co.; *area*, 680 sq. m.; bounded on E. by Platte River, and drained by Cottonwood Creek. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, calcareous and fertile.

Calhoun, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Henderson co.

Calhoun, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Anderson district, 115 m. W.N.W. of Columbia.

—A post-office of Abbeville district.

Calhoun, in *Tennessee*, a township and village of McMinn co., on the Hiawassee River; *pop.* of township 716.

Calhoun, in *Texas*, a S. co.; *area*, 484 sq. m.; bounded on S.W. by Guadalupe River, and on N.E. by Matagorda and Lavacca bays. *Surface*, level. *Cap.* Port Lavacca. *Pop.* 3,443. 418

Calhoun, in *W. Virginia*, a central co.; *area*, 300 sq. m., watered by Little Kanawha River. *Surface*, uneven. *Cap.* Lowman. *Pop.* 2,939.

—A post-office of Barbour co.

Cal'hounsville, or MACALLISTERSVILLE, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Juniata co.

Ca'li, Cal'ci, *n.* (*Hind. Myth.*) The tenth *avatar*, or incarnation, of the god Vishnu.

Cali, (*ka-lee',*) or SANTIAGO DE CALI, a town of S. America, in New Granada, 70 m. N. by E. of Popayan; lat. 3° 25′ N., Lon. 76° 30′ W. It lies on the W. slope of the Andes, and is a wealthy and well-built place. *Pop.* 4,200.

Cal'iatour-wood, *n.* An East India dye-wood, somewhat resembling red sandal-wood.

Cal'ibre, Cal'iber, *n.* [Fr. *calibre*, said to be from Lat. *aquilibrare*, to balance equally, to have perfect equality, because the bore must be equal, else the piece will burst.] (*Gunnery.*) The diameter of the bore of a cannon, or gun. It is measured in terms of inches, and in smooth-bored guns is always rather larger than the shot.—See WINDAGE.

—Diameter of a round body, as a bullet.

—Compass or capacity of the mind; extent of mental or intellectual qualities. (Used in a figurative sense.)

Calibre-rule. (*Gunnery.*) A gunner's calipers: an instrument used to determine the diameter of shot.—See CALIPERS.

Calibo'gus, *n.* A cant term used in the U. States for a beverage concocted of rum and spruce beer.

Cal'ibrate, *v. a.* To determine the calibre of.

Calibra'tion, *n.* The art or process of graduating the estimated calibre of a thermometer-tube.

Cal'ice, *n.* See CHALICE.

Cal'ico, *n.* (*Manuf.*) A stuff made of cotton, first imported from *Calicut* in India.

—Printed cotton cloth, coarser than muslin. (U. States.) *Webster.*

Cal'ico-printer, *n.* One who pursues the business of printing calicoes.

Cal'ico-printing, *n.* The art of producing figured patterns upon calico; they are transferred to its surface by blocks, copper-plates, or engraved cylinders, by which the colors are directly printed, or by which *mordants* are so applied that when the calico is immersed in a coloring bath, the color adheres to, or is produced only upon the parts to which the mordant has been previously applied.—See DYEING.

Calic'ular, *a.* [Lat. *caliculus*, a small cup.] Shaped like a cup; resembling a cup.

Cal'ient, a maritime dist. of Hindostan, in the province of MALABAR, *q. v.*

CALICUT, a maritime town, cap. of above dist., and of the prov. Malabar, 102 m. S.W. of Seringapatam, and 380 W.S.W. of Madras; Lat. 11° 15′ N.; Lon. 75° 52′ E. It exports teak, pepper, sandal-wood, cardamoms, cori, cordage, and wax, but has no good harbor. This was the first place in India made by the Portuguese under Vasco de Gama, who arrived here May 18, 1498. In 1509, the Portuguese were repulsed with great slaughter while making an attack on the place. In 1766, *C.* was taken by Hyder Ali, and, subsequently, Tippoo Sahib destroyed both fort and town, but on the conquest of the prov. by the British, it was restored. Calico is believed to have been first manufactured here, whence the name is derived. *Pop.* estimated at 24,000.

Ca'lid, *a.* [Lat. *calidus.*] Hot; fiery; ardent; fervent.

Calidasa, (*ka'le-da'sa,*) a much-admired Hindoo poet. Tradition pronounces him one of the *nine gems* who lived in the court of King Vicramaditya. He wrote several poems which display a remarkable genius. His *Sacuntala* was translated by Sir William Jones, and was the first work which made his name known to Europeans. Supposed to have flourished under the reign of Vicramaditya II., in the 5th century.

Calid'ity, *n.* A state of warmth; heat.

"Ice . . . will not endure the potential *calidity* of many waters." *Browne.*

Cal'idnet, *n.* [Lat. *calidus*, hot, and *duco*, to lead.] A pipe or flue to conduct heat.

Cal'if, *n.* See CALIPH.

Cal'ifornia, one of the United States of America, extending along the W. coast from 32° 45′ to 42° N. Lat., having S. the peninsula of Lower California and the Gila River, by which it is divided from Mexico; E. by Nevada and the Rio Colorado, and N. the State of Oregon, from which it is separated by the 42d parallel of Lat.—DESC. In outline, this State forms an irregular parallelogram, with an average length of about 700 m., and a breadth of nearly 200.—*Area*, 158,687 sq. m., or more than 100,000,000 statute acres, of which 35,000,000 are arable, 23,000,000 pasture, and about 5,000,000 swampy and inundated lands, but possibly reclaimable. The water surface amounts to nearly 4,000,000 acres; sandy plains and deserts take up about 10,000,000; while the balance, say 23,000,000 acres, is given to heavily-wooded mountain ranges.—*Mountains and Valleys.* The State throughout

its area is mountainous, and the Sierra Nevada extends, under different names, and with different altitudes, from the S. extremity of the peninsula to Alaska. The length of this chain, and its constituents, embrace a distance of nearly 500 m. in length through the State, and 300 in width. The highest peaks of this chain are Mount Shasta (about 14,000 feet above sea-level), Spanish Peak, Lassen's Butte, Pilot Peak, Mounts Tyndall, Whitney, Dana, Lyell, &c. These vary in altitude from 10,000 to 15,000 feet, and principally take a line running N. 31° W. The Sierra Nevada chain is remarkable for its parallelism and proximity to the sea, its great elevation, and its numerous volcanic peaks, stretching far above the line of perpetual snow. Its distance from the coast varies from 150 to 200 m., so that the area of this portion of the country exceeds 100,000 sq. m. The great mountain wall of this Sierra intercepts the warm winds charged with vapor, which sweep across the Pacific Ocean, precipitates their accumulated moisture in fertilizing rains and snows upon its western flank, and leaves cold and dry winds to pass on to the E. Hence, the characteristic difference of the two regions, — mildness, fertility, and a superb vegetable kingdom on the one side; comparative barrenness and cold on the other. Between the Lat. of 34° and 41°, a range of lower mountains runs close along the shore, the culminating point of which, Monte Diablo, close to the Bay of San Francisco, attains to the height of 3,674 feet. The valley between this coast chain and the grand barrier of the Sierra Nevada comprises the valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin, 500 m. long, and by far the most valuable portion of *C.* The W. flank of the Sierra belongs to the latter. It is a long, wide, timbered, grassy slope, with intervals of arable land, copiously watered with numerous and bold streams, and without the cold which its name and altitude might imply. It is from 40 to 70 m. in width from the summit of the mountain to the termination of the foot-hills on the edge of the valleys below. Timber ranks first among the products of this slope, the whole being heavily wooded, first with oaks, which predominate to about half the elevation of the mountain, and then with pines, cypresses, and cedars, the pines in majority, and hence called the *Pine Region*, as that below is called the *Oak Region*, though mixed with other trees. The highest summits of the Sierra are naked, massive, granite rocks, covered with snow in sheltered places, all the year round. The cypress, pines, and cedar are between 100 and 250 feet in height, and from 5 to 12 ft. in diameter, with clean, solid stems. Grass grows on almost all parts of the slope, except towards the highest summits, and is fresh and green all the year round, being neither killed by cold in winter, nor dried by drought in summer. The foot-hills of the slope are sufficiently fertile and kindly to admit of good settlements, while valleys, coves, beaches, and meadows of arable land are found throughout. Many of the numerous streams, some of them even considerable rivers, which flow down the mountain side, make handsome, rich valleys, and furnish good water-power. The climate, in the lower part of the slope, is that of constant spring. That portion of the coast-line between Bodega Bay on the S., and Mendocino co. on the N., has, with some exceptions, a bleak and arid appearance. The Salinas and Russian River valleys, trending E. and W., are highly fertile, and produce the finest cereals, fruits, and vegetables raised on this part of the coast. Among the inland valleys are those of Napa, Sonoma, Petaluma, Amador, San Ramon, &c. That division of the Monte Diablo range called the *Contra Costa Hills*, presents many lofty peaks, the most elevated of which, Mount San Bernardino, is 8,500 feet high. — *Bays, Rivers, Lakes, &c.* The principal feature in the country between the Sierra Nevada and the ocean is the great bay or inlet of the sea called San Francisco. It has a narrow entrance, the famous "Golden Gate," (Fig. 479,) abt. a mile in width, in 37° 48′ N. Lat. Within, it expands into a noble basin stretching N.N.W. and S.S.E. 60 or 70 m., and E. about 50 m., being divided into the three great compartments of San Pablo Bay on the N., Santa Clara on the S., and that of Suisun on the E., and affording accommodation for all the navies of all the countries in the world. Its coast-line of about 275 m. is highly diversified, displaying a singularly rich and varied outline. Two great rivers, the Sacramento from the N., and the San Joaquin from the S., fall into this bay. The Suisun, Napa, Sonoma, and Petaluma rivers, all embouch into San Pablo Bay on the N., and are navigable by steamers. Other extensive indentations of the coast of *C.* are, the bays of San Diego, San Pedro, San Luis Obispo, and Monterey, all to the S. of San Francisco; and Tomales, Humboldt, and Trinidad to the N. Besides the rivers above mentioned, are the Salinas (navigable), the Pajaro, Santa Inez, Santa Ana, &c. to the S., and the Russian, Mad, and Eel rivers, &c. to the N. of the Golden Gate. The principal lake is that of Tulare (bulrush), in the upper part of the San Joaquin valley, between 35° and 36½° lat., surrounded by extensive swamps overgrown with luxuriant bulrushes, and receiving all the streams in the S. end of the valley. In the wet season it attains to a great size, its surplus waters being discharged into the San Joaquin. In the dry, it is much reduced in limit, and is, in some places, fordable. *C.* possesses many fine cataracts, as the Yosemite Falls (Fig. 478) in the valley (Fig. 2638) of the same name, with a sheer descent of 2,500 feet; the Pohono, or "Bridal Veil," falling 1,000 feet; the Nevada, the Vernal, &c. — *Soil, Vegetation, &c.* The appearance of the N. and S. portions of this State differs considerably, the former being much better timbered than the latter. Below Lat. 39° the forests are limited to some scattered groves of oak, in the valleys and along the river bottoms; and of red-wood on the ridges and in the gorges of the hills, the latter being sometimes, also, covered with dwarfish shrubs. With these exceptions, the country is clothed in the wet season with the finest herbage, consisting either of different grasses, or of wild oats, which, in the valleys especially, flourish luxuriantly. But in the latter



Fig. 478. — YOSEMITE FALLS.
(Since 1877 a Government Reservation.)

part of the dry season, it has a burnt-up, scorched appearance, and is often subject to destructive fires. N. of Lat. 39°, the forests are extensive and valuable, and are fitted to supply all but inexhaustible supplies of timber. In Mariposa and Calaveras cos. are found the "Big Trees" (*sequoia gigantea*, Fig. 2339), monarchs of the forest, from 250 to 325 feet high, and probably 1000 years old! So far as is known, they surpass anything of the kind that the world can show. The soil of the coast region, and W. slope of the Sierra, is, generally, a deep, black, alluvial mould, porous, and extremely fertile, producing grain in the richest abundance, and fruits and vegetables of the most superb and various kinds. The N. part of the country is well suited to the growth of wheat, barley, rye, and oats. All the edible roots of the Atlantic coast find, even, a finer development here; and apples, peaches, pears, vines, &c., come to the highest possible perfection. In the S. valleys, between the coast and the Sierra, the climate is sufficiently hot to mature maize, rice, and tobacco. The heat and drought of summer make irrigation a most important auxiliary in agricultural operations; but it is not indispensable. In Lat. 34° 16′ N., apples, pears, plums, figs, oranges, grapes, peaches, and pomegranates may be found growing together with the tropical products of the plantain, banana, cocoa-nut, sugar-cane, and indigo, and all prolific in yield, and unsurpassable in quality. Humboldt was of opinion that the olive oil of this region is equal to that of Andalusia, and the wine resembling that of the Canary Islands. The mission of San Luis Obispo (Lat. 35°) bears a special distinction for the excellence of its olives,



Fig. 479. — GOLDEN GATE.

which are finer and larger than those of the Mediterranean. Of late years, wine-growing is cultivated in the fertile coast-lands lying S. of the Golden Gate, to a great extent, and this industry promises to still further develop itself into a rivalry with the grape products of Southern Europe. — *Clim.* The temperature of *C.* is a good deal higher than that in the corresponding latitudes on the E. coast of America. The year is divided into two seasons, — the dry, from May to Nov., and the wet. In the latter, the rains, though not by any means continuous, are frequent and heavy. In the S. parts, the dry season commences earlier and continues longer than in the N. During the prevalence of the latter, the district immediately contiguous to the shore is infested with fogs and cold winds from the sea. But within the coast range the climate is delightful; the mid-day heats not being so great as to hinder labor, while the nights are cool and pleasant. *C.* may be truly termed the "Italy" of this continent. — *Zoöl.* Among the wild denizens are found bisons, bears, wolves, bighorn or mountain sheep, otters, beavers, hares, &c. The elk, the white and black-tailed deer, and the American antelope, roam the forests and grassy plains. The sea contains exhaustless stores of fish. — *Minerals and Mining.* The vegetable and animal products of this State have, hitherto, been reckoned but of little account, compared with its mineral productions, particularly with the gold found in the beds of some of its rivers and ravines. There are three distinct gold regions in *C.*, though the first two are connected by outlying "placers" and "leads." 1st. *The Eastern Range*, extending from the summit ridge of the mountains to within about 25 m. of the edge of the plains. This district possesses about 1,000 sq. m. of available mining territory, including both placers and veins of gold-bearing quartz. 2d. *The Middle Placers*, situated at about an average distance of 20 m. from the line of the higher foot-hills, and having its W. border within about 4 m. of the edge of the plains. This district covers an area of about 6,000 sq. m., and the mining is mainly gold-washing. 3d. *The Valley Mines*, which are situated among the lower foot-hills of the mountains, and extend thence westward to the E. edge of the plains of the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers, to an extent of from 3 to 5 m. These mines extend from N. to S. a linear distance of about 250 m.; and the amount of territory that they occupy is probably not less than 6,000 sq. m. The profitable mining of the deposits, in these, as in middle placers, has required the construction of extended watercourses for the washing of the gold from the sand and gravel. The varieties of mining are: *Placer mining*, which bears considerable analogy to coal mining in Pennsylvania, adits being driven into the hills, and often through solid rock, to the locality where the gold deposit exists; *Hydraulic mining*, where a broad, open ditch is carried through the hills, and the sides washed down by directing a powerful stream of water on them; *River mining*, in which, when the rivers are low, the streams are diverted from their courses by means of flumes, tail-races, &c., and the beds of the rivers thus exposed and their sands washed for gold — this can only be carried on for about six months of the year; *Gulch mining*, in which a large flume is formed below the surface of the earth in such a manner as to receive all the adjacent streams after being used by the miners; and lastly, *Quartz mining*, which requires a considerable investment of capital, but is profitable. In this description of mining the gold-bearing quartz is crushed by powerful stamps, in mills driven by steam, water, or mule power, to the fineness of flour, and then the gold taken up by means of quicksilver by the usual washing process. The value of the gold produced in this State, from the time of discovery, in May, 1848, amounted, at the end of 1867, to the sum (closely estimated) of $861,000,000. Gold is not the only valuable mineral yielded by *C.* Silver exists, and has been profitably mined in El Dorado, Mariposa, Santa Barbara, and Santa Clara cos.; and most of the gold contains a considerable portion of silver. About $3,000,000 worth have thus been obtained since the period of the gold discovery. Copper, strongly impregnated with gold and silver, is found in Placer, Shasta, El Dorado, and other counties. Quicksilver in the form of cinnabar is largely produced at the New Almaden, Guadaloupe, Aurora, and other mines. Iron, in large quantities, and various forms, is found in all the coast range: in Placer co., in a condition approaching to native iron in purity, and in Mariposa co. in the form of hydrate. Sulphate of iron in large quantities occurs near Santa Cruz, and magnetic iron in the same region. In 1867, the product of quicksilver, copper, iron, &c. was, in round figures, about $6,000,000. Platinum is almost as widely dispersed through the State as gold, though in smaller quantities; osmium and iridium are closely associated with it. Tin is also found in several parts of the State, and will probably ere long be mined with advantage. Chromium, gypsum, nickel, antimony, bismuth, sulphur, lead, salt, saltpetre, borax, coal of good quality, and in large quantities, marbles of extraordinary beauty, alabaster granite, buhrstone, lime, &c., are the other principal mineral products of the State. Mineral springs abound. It was known from the statements of the earliest visitors of the country, that gold had been found, or was known to exist, in *C.*; but these statements had either been forgotten, or made no impression till late in May, 1848, when the auriferous deposits were discovered, that attracted so much attention, and had such wonderful results. They were found on the S. fork of the American River, a tributary of the Sacramento, at a place now called Coloma. The news of the discovery, and of the unparalleled richness of the deposits, spread with extraordinary rapidity; and before the end of the season about 5,000 men had been attracted to the spot, and their enterprise had been rewarded by the acquisition of the precious metal to the value of $5,000,000. During the season of 1849, emigrants of all

descriptions, and from the remotest countries, including Americans, Mexicans, Chileños, Europeans, South-Sea Islanders, and Chinese, crowded in swarms to the Sacramento and its affluents. The foreigners resorted principally to the S. mines, which gave them a great superiority in numerical force over the Americans, and enabled them to take possession of some of the richest in that part of the country. After the discovery, in 1851, of the Australian fields, the "gold-fever" in this region somewhat abated in intensity, and its surplusage of miners, or "diggers," found a new vent for their energies. *Agric.* The husbandry of this State has greatly developed itself within the last few years. Since the comparative subsidence of the gold frenzy, the majority of her citizens have energetically turned their attention to the agricultural resources of the soil, and have achieved wonderful results. In 1867, a breadth of 684,376 acres of wheat yielding about 15,000,000 bushels was harvested; and in 1868 over 18,000,000. Of the '67 crops, 8,000,000 bush. were exported, including 520,000 barrels of flour. *C.* wheat is believed to be the best ever raised in the U. States, and commands in Europe (more especially in England and France) a good market, and the highest ruling prices. The yield of barley in this State for 1867 was 10,000,000 bush., and the return for 1868 is an advance on these figures. Oats form a respectable item in the cereal statistics of *C.*, averaging about 2,500,000 bush. yearly, which are disposed of in home-consumption. Maize does not prosper in this soil, probably on account of the lack of sufficient moisture. Rye and buckwheat are but little attended to. Rich grasses, clovers, and roots are plentiful, and greatly encourage the feeding of cattle as a staple industry; the dairy produce is excellent. In 1868, it is estimated, about 9,000,000 lbs. of butter were produced, a great part of which was exported. Cheese is made in considerable quantities, but not enough to suffice for the home-demand. Of cattle there are in the State about 600,000 head, and 200,000 horse. Sheep-farming is profitable, and turned out over 12,000,000 lbs. in the wool-clip of 1868. Wine-growing and silk culture are extensively operated in, and promise to form most important sections of the agricultural wealth of the State. There are now in full bearing some 30,000,000 vines, averaging 900 to the acre, from which 800 gallons of wine and 20 of brandy are obtained every season. The total vinous product for 1867 was over 4,000,000 galls. wine, and 40,000 of brandy. It is believed that the wine growth increases yearly by about 30 per cent. — *Manf.* *C.* is but a beginner in the field of mechanical labor; she has, however, commenced well, and will, no doubt, soon possess manufacturing interest sufficiently extensive to form a powerful element in her system of industrial economy. Woollen goods, blankets, flannels, broad-cloths, &c., are produced to a considerable extent, and of admirable quality. At the Paris Exposition of 1867, the blankets and flannels from this State surpassed all their American competitors. Coarse cotton and flax goods are brought out to the value of about $50,000. Flour is manufactured extensively; in 1868, over 1,000,000 barrels were packed, of which more than 600,000 were exported to foreign countries. Sugar also forms an item, that in 1868 realized over $3,000,000. Iron, machinery, engines, lumber, leather, hides gunpowder, chemicals, agricultural implements, saddlery, furniture, &c., form other and important features in the manufacturing operations of this State.— *Finance.* The assessed value of real and personal estate at the end of the year 1867 was $221,341,608; and the total receipts of Internal Revenue, $6,747,624.87. The State debt in 1868 was $4,700,000; other, and local, debts about $12,300,000. — *Counties, Towns, &c.* *C.* is divided into the following counties:

Alameda,	Klamath,	Plumas,	Sierra,
Alpine,	Lake,	Sacramento,	Siskiyou,
Amador,	Lassen,	S. Bernardino,	Solano,
Butte,	Los Angeles,	S. Diego,	Sonoma,
Calaveras,	Marin,	S. Francisco,	Stanislaus,
Colusa,	Mariposa,	S. Joaquin,	Sutter,
Contra Costa,	Mendocino,	S. Luis Obispo,	Tehama,
Del Norte,	Merced,	S. Mateo,	Trinity,
El Dorado,	Mono,	Sta. Barbara,	Tulare,
Fresno,	Monterey,	Sta. Clara,	Tuolumne,
Humboldt,	Napa,	Sta. Cruz,	Ventura,
Inyo,	Nevada,	Shasta,	Yolo,
Kern,	Placer,		Yuba.

The principal towns are San Francisco, Sacramento City (the capital), San Jose, Marysville, Stockton, Nevada, Grass Valley, Petaluma, Yreka, Placerville, Oakland, &c. — *Govt.* *C.* was ceded by Mexico to the United States in 1848. On their arrival in the territory, the new emigrants from the United States, and other distant countries, found themselves in a singular position. There were few inhabitants, and no government or police in the country: and the immigrants were totally unacquainted with the Spanish laws, by which the property and affairs of the settlers had hitherto been regulated. In consequence, the greatest confusion and disorder took place. Congress soon became aware of this untoward state of things, and of the importance of the vast addition made to its territory. But the efforts of the govt. to organize the country into a new State, or to subject it to a constitutional regime, were obstructed at the outset by the formidable difficulty of deciding whether slavery should or should not be allowed in the new State; and the disinclination or inability of Congress to decide this question prevented the admission of *C.* into the Union, either as a State or Territory. Under these circumstances the Americans in the country displayed their singular capacity for self-government, by promptly and unanimously adopting the manly and safe course of forming themselves into a State. In June, 1849, representatives were chosen from all parts of the territory, to meet for the purpose of framing a constitution. The new State was admitted into the Union in 1850, and Sacramento declared to be its capital. By the terms of the State Constitution, the legislature of *C.* consists of the senate and assembly, and convenes annually at Sacramento on the first Monday in January. The senate is composed of 40 members, chosen from 28 senatorial districts, and the term of office is two years. The lieut.-governor is *ex-officio* president of the senate. The *assembly* is composed of 80 members, elected annually, and the presiding officer is chosen from their own body. The pay of the legislative members is, for the first 90 days of the session, $10 per diem, and for the remainder of the session $5 per day, and milage at the rate of $4 for every 20 miles of travel from their residence by the nearest mail-route to the capital. The constitutional amendments provide for biennial sessions, to commence on the first Monday in Dec. Members of the assembly are to be chosen for two years, and senators for four years. — *Railroads, Canals, &c.* The State has the following railroads: The *California Central*, 138 m. in length. The cost of this road and equipment is stated at $1,900,000. The *Sacramento Valley*, 225 m. in length. The *Las Mariposas*, a railway 37 m. in length, constructed by Gen. Fremont, on his mining property at Mariposa, and is remarkable for the skill which has overcome serious engineering difficulties. The *San Jose*, running between San Francisco and San Jose, a distance of 50 m., and completed in 1863. *Placerville and Sacramento*, worked by the Sacramento Valley Co. *Yuba*. This line is intended to run from Lincoln to Marysville, 24 m., but is not yet finished. *Northern California*, and several other shorter roads. The *Central* and *Western Pacific* lines were completed in 1869, and communication across the continent established. There are no State canals; but those constructed by private companies for purposes of mining and navigation are of extraordinary extent. In 1859, there were 5,726 m. of artificial watercourses, constructed for mining purposes, at a cost of $13,574,400. A single county (El Dorado) had 1,160 m. of these canals. These are independent of aqueducts for the supply of water to 4 or 5 of the large towns. They have nearly or quite doubled since that time. Steamers make the passage from New York and New Orleans to Aspinwall, respectively, in about 7 and 4 days; and allowing three days for the conveyance of freight across the Isthmus, and 10 days for the voyage from Panama to San Francisco, the passage from New York to the latter is made in 20, and from New Orleans in 17 days. — *Com.* This State exported, in 1867, grain to the value of $13,000,000. The arrivals in San Francisco harbor, from all parts, during the same year, numbered 2,677, with an aggregate tonnage of 909,205. The value of the exports from the same port was, also in 1867, as follows: — Merchandise, $22,421,298; treasure, $42,671,797; — total, $63,093,095. — *Hist.* *C.* was discovered by Cabrillo, a Spaniard, in 1542. In 1578, Sir Francis Drake sailed along its shores, prolonging his voyage to the 48th degree of Lat. From this circumstance the name *New Albion* was sometimes formerly given to the country N. of San Francisco. It was not colonized by the Spaniards till 1768. The latter founded establishments in various parts of the country under the names of *Presidios* and *Missions*; the former being military posts, and the latter a sort of semi-religious foundations under the guidance of the Franciscan friars. Like the Jesuits, these fathers exerted themselves to instruct the Indians in the art of husbandry, and apparently their efforts were crowned with success. But here, as in other parts, the civilization of the Indians appears to have been wholly forced and factitious; and when the missions were deserted by the friars, the natives relapsed into their original barbarism. Their numbers have since rapidly declined: and it is probable, that at no distant period the race will be entirely extirpated. Americans seem generally to regard them as a sort of *feræ naturæ*, or at best as irreclaimable savages without the pale of humanity. In 1830, *C.* began to be resorted to by American and English hunters, and other adventurers; who soon began to think of emancipating themselves from the feeble dominion of Mexico. The latter was overthrown in 1836. Subsequently the country became a prey to all sorts of disorders,—adventurers from the U. States and Mexico alternately getting the ascendancy. After the war between the two countries in 1846, the Mexicans having been defeated at all points, finally ceded *C.* to the Union in 1846. *Pop.* in 1860 was 379,994; in 1870, 560,285 (including 49,310 Chinese), increase in ten years 48 per cent: semi-civilized Indians, 4,000; wild Indians, 3,000. In 1879 *C.* adopted a new constitution, embodying many novel provisions. Stock gambling, excessive charges by gas and telegraph companies, and lobbying are prohibited. Judges are not permitted to draw pay, unless under oath that no cause remains undecided, which has been submitted for decision for the period of ninety days. Eight hours is made a legal day's work on all public works. Freight and passenger rates for all transportation co.'s is regulated. Citizenship is restricted to those not of Mongolian blood. See *The Natural Wealth of C.*, by T. F. Cronice (San Francisco, 1868); *California in* 1867–8, by Brace, N. Y., 1869. See also p. 698.

California, in *Mo.*, cap. of Moniteau co.

Caliga'tion, *n.* [Lat. *caligatio.*] Darkness; cloudiness. (R.)

Calig'inous, *a.* Obscure; dim; affected with darkness. (R.)

Calig'inously, *adv.* In a dark or obscure manner. (R.)

Cali'go, *n.* [Lat., darkness.] (*Med.*) Dimness or obscurity of vision. Hence, *C.* forms part of the name of various diseases of the eye attended with dimness or loss of sight; as, *caligo corneæ, lentis, humorum,* &c. See Cataract, Eye, &c.

Calig'raphy, *n.* See Calligraphy.

Calig'ula, Caius Cæsar, the 4th of the Roman emperors, son of Germanicus and Agrippina, b. 12 A.D., received his surname from *caliga*, a kind of shoe which was worn by the common soldiers, and which he frequently wore himself in order to gain their affections. *C.* early devoted himself to courting the favor of Tiberius, and so far succeeded in ingratiating himself with the emperor, that he was soon promoted to responsible offices of state. The uncertainty of succession which followed the death of Tiberius, who was put to death probably by one of *C.*'s favorites (*Tac. Ann.* vi. 50), together with the general popularity which *C.* himself enjoyed, afforded him a favorable opportunity of succeeding to the sovereign power (A. D. 37). His government began well, and with symptoms of great clemency; but his conduct was soon changed. He became addicted to intemperance and cruelty, and his extravagance knew no bounds. He took upon himself the highest titles of honor, and even had temples erected and sacrifices offered to him as a god. It seems probable that his grandmother Antonia died by his orders. According to Dion Cassius, he frequently visited the prisons in person, and ordered all the captives, untried, guilty or not, to be thrown to wild beasts. Sometimes he would order a number of the spectators to be seized and thrown among them, after having had their tongues cut out, that their cries might not interrupt his ferocious delight. Old age and weakness rather attracted than averted his cruelty. He even put to death Macro, who had been the means of his elevation, and his wife with him. A favorite horse, *Incitotus*, he fed with gilt oats and delicious wines; he appointed him a great number of attendants, and treated him with the most absurd attentions. He erected a bridge over the sea from Baiæ to Puteoli, on which he rode along, enjoying the sight of numbers of persons drowning under his order. He made great preparations for a war against the Germans, and crossed the Rhine with a large army, but returned without having seen a single enemy. He invaded and plundered Gaul, and banished his sisters Agrippina and Livia. It is said that *C.* had a design to destroy the works of Homer, Virgil, and Livy. After a reign of less than 4 years, and in the 29th year of his age, he was murdered by a band of conspirators, headed by Cassius Chærea, a tribune, A. D. 41. The character of this emperor is pretty accurately given by Seneca (*De Irâ*), when he says that nature seems to have intended to show in the instance of *C.* how much harm can be done by the greatest vices leagued with the greatest power.

Ca'lin, *n.* [Fr.] An alloy of tin and lead, used in China to make tea-canisters, &c.

Calipash', *n.* [Fr. *carapace.*] (*Cookery.*) The green fat of turtle.

Calipee', *n.* [See Calipash.] (*Cookery.*) The yellowish gelatine of turtle.

Cal'ipers, Cal'iper Compasses, *n. pl.* Compasses with curved legs, for measuring the calibre (whence the name) or diameter of cylinders, balls, or other round bodies. *C.* of the best sort are made with a scale having different sets of numbers engraved on it, like a sliding-rule, for the purpose of exhibiting at once various relations depending on the magnitude of the diameter of the body measured. Thus, as the weight of balls of the same metal are in a constant ratio to the cubes of their diameters, the scale may be so graduated and numbered that the observer may read off either the diameter in inches or the weight in pounds. Other numbers having a less immediate application are also frequently attached; for example, the degrees of a circle, the proportions of troy and avoirdupois weight, tables of the specific gravities and weights of bodies, &c. It is obvious that these may be varied infinitely, according to the purposes proposed to be accomplished.

Caliph, Calif, Kalif, or Khalif, (*kal'if.*) *n.* [Ar. *khalaf*, to succeed.] Originally, a successor, vicar, deputy, or lieutenant, but afterwards applied chiefly to the successors of Mohammed in the supreme power. As representatives of the prophet Islam, the *C.* exercised a power which was primarily spiritual; and in theory, therefore, he claimed the obedience of all Mussulmans. In practice the claim was soon disregarded: and the Fatimite caliphs of Africa, and the sovereigns of the Ommiad dynasty of Spain each professed to be the only legitimate representatives of Mohammed, in opposition to the Abbasside caliphs of Bagdad. The latter caliphate reached its highest splendor under Haroun-al-Raschid, in the 9th century; but his division of the empire among his sons showed how completely the *C.* had lost sight of the spiritual theory of his office. For the last 200 years the appellation of *C.* has been swallowed up in *Shah, Sultan, Emir*, and other titles peculiar to the East.

Cal'iphate, Kal'ifate, Cal'ipship, Khal'ifship, *n.* Office, dignity, or government of a caliph.

Calip'pic, *a.* (*Chron.*) Relating to the Calippic period. In ancient chronology, a correction of the Metonic cycle, proposed by Calippus. The Metonic cycle was a period of 19 solar years, at the end of which time the new moons return again on the same days of the year. The period contained exactly 6,940 days. Now 6,940 days exceeds 235 lunations by only seven hours and a half. At the end of 4 cycles, or 76 years, the accumulated excess of 7½ hours amounts to one whole day and six hours. Calippus therefore proposed to quadruple the period of Meton, and to deduct a day at the end of it by changing one of the months of 30 days into a month of 29 days. The period of Calippus is sometimes referred to as a date by Ptolemy. — See Metonic Cycle.

Calip'pus, a mathematician of Cyzicus, who lived in the 4th cent. B.C. — See Calippic.

MAP OF THE PACIFIC STATES, CALIFORNIA, NEVADA, OREGON, ETC.

Scale, 80 miles to an inch.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.—Area, 188,981 square miles. Population (1880) 864,686, divided thus, White, 767,266, Colored, 6,168, Chinese, 75,122; Native, 572,006, Foreign, 292,680; Males, 518,271, Females, 346,415; increase since 1870, 54.34 per cent. (1870) 560,247, of whom 4,272 were colored, 49,310 Chinese, and 7,241 Indians; (1860) 379,994; (1850) 92,597; increase since 1860, 47.4 per cent. Capital, Sacramento City. It contains 53 Counties.

Counties.	Pop. 1870.	Pop. 1880.		Counties.	Pop. 1870.	Pop. 1880.	
Alameda,	24,237	62,972	C g	Plumas,	4,489	6.180	C e
Alpine,	685	539	D f	Sacramento,	26,830	34,391	C f
Amador,	9,582	11,386	C f	San Benito,		5,584	C g
Butte,	11,403	18,721	C f	San Bernardino,	3,988	7,786	F h
Calaveras,	8,895	9,094	C f	San Diego,	4,951	8,618	E i
Colusa,	6,165	13.118	B f	San Francisco,	149,473	233,956	B g
Contra Costa,	8,461	12,525	B g	San Joaquin,	21,050	24,354	C g
Del Norte,	2,022	2.584	B e	San Luis Obispo,	4,772	9.142	C h
El Dorado,	10,309	10.685	C f	San Mateo,	6,635	8,669	B g
Fresno,	6,336	9,478	C g	Santa Barbara,	7,784	9,522	D h
Humboldt,	6,140	15.510	A e	Santa Clara,	26,246	35,039	C g
Inyo,	1,956	2,928	E g	Santa Cruz,	8,743	12,801	C g
Kern,	2,925	5,601	D h	Shasta,	4,173	9.492	B e
Klamath,	1,686		B e	Sierra,	5,619	6,623	C f
Lake,	2,969	6,596	B f	Siskiyou,	6,848	8.610	B e
Lassen,	1,327	3,340	C e	Solano,	16,871	18.475	C f
Los Angeles,	15,309	33,379	D h	Sonoma,	19,819	25.926	B f
Marin,	6,903	11,325	B f	Stanislaus,	6,499	8,751	C g
Mariposa,	4,572	4.339	D g	Sutter,	5,030	5,159	C f
Mendocino,	7,545	12,800	B f	Tehama,	3,587	9,302	B e
Merced,	2,807	5,656	C g	Trinity,	3,213	4,998	B e
Modoc,		4,399	C e	Tulare,	4,533	11.281	D g
Mono,	430	7,499	D g	Tuolumne,	8,150	7,848	C f
Monterey,	9,876	11,302	C g	Ventura,		5,073	D h
Napa,	7,163	13,235	B f	Yolo,	9,899	11.772	B f
Nevada,	19,134	20,827	C f	Yuba,	10,851	11,270	C f
Placer,	11,357	14,226	C f				

STATE OF NEVADA.—Area, 112,090 square miles. Population (1880) 62,265, divided thus, White, 53,574, Colored, 465, Chinese, 5,423; Native, 36,623, Foreign, 25,642; Males, 42,013, Females, 20,252; increase since 1870, 46.53 per cent. (1870) 42,491, of whom 357 were colored, 3,152 Chinese, and 23 Indians; (1860) 6,857; increase, 519.6 per cent. Capital, Carson City.

Counties.	Pop. 1870.	Pop. 1880.		Counties.	Pop. 1870.	Pop. 1880.	
Churchill,	196	479	D f	Lyon,	1,837	2,409	D f
Douglas,	1,215	1,581	D f	Nye,	1,087	1,875	E f
Elko,	3,447	5,717	F e	Ormsby,	3,668	5,410	D f
Esmeralda,	1,553	3,220	D f	Roop,	133	286	D e
Eureka,		7,086	E f	Storey,	11,359	16,115	D f
Humboldt,	1,916	3,480	D e	Washoe,	3,091	5,664	D f
Lander,	2,815	3,624	E f	White Pine,	7,189	2,682	F f
Lincoln,	2,985	2,637	F g				

STATE OF OREGON.—Area, 95,274 square miles. Population (1880) 174,767, divided thus, White, 163,087, Colored, 486, Chinese, 9,515; Native, 144,327, Foreign, 30,440; Males, 103,388, Females, 71,379; increase since 1870, 99.21 per cent. (1870) 90,923, of whom 346 were colored, 3,330 Chinese, and 318 Indians; (1860) 52,465; (1850) 13,294; increase since 1860, 73.3 per cent. Capital, Salem.

Counties.	Pop. 1870.	Pop. 1880.		Counties.	Pop. 1870.	Pop. 1880.	
Baker,	2,804	4,615	E d	Lane,	6,426	9,411	B d
Benton,	4,584	6,403	B c	Linn,	8,717	12,675	B c
Clackamas,	5,993	9.260	B c	Marion,	9,965	14,576	B c
Clatsop,	1,255	7,222	B c	Multnomah,	11,510	25,204	B c
Columbia,	863	2,042	B c	Polk,	4,701	6,601	B c
Coos,	1,644	4,834	A d	Tillamook,	408	970	B c
Curry,	504	1,208	A d	Umatilla,	2,916	9,607	D c
Douglas,	6,066	9,596	B d	Union,	2.552	6,650	E c
Grant,	2,251	4,303	D d	Wasco,	2,509	11,120	C d
Jackson,	4,778	8,154	B d	Washington,	4,261	7,082	B c
Josephine,	1,204	2,485	B d	Yam Hill,	5,012	7,945	B c
Lake,		2,804	C d				

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.—Area, 69,994 square miles. Population (1880) 75,120, divided thus, White, 67,349, Colored, 357, Chinese, 3,227; Native, 59,259, Foreign, 15,861; Males, 45,977, Females, 29,143; increase since 1870, 213.58 per cent. (1870) 23,955, of whom 207 were colored, 234 Chinese, and 1,319 Indians; (1860) 11,594. Capital, Olympia.

Counties.	Pop. 1870.	Pop. 1880.		Counties.	Pop. 1870.	Pop. 1880.	
Chehalis,	401	921	B b	King,	2,120	6,910	C b
Clallam,	408	638	B a	Kitsap,	866	1,738	B b
Clarke,	3,081	5,490	B b	Klikitat,	329	4,057	C b
Columbia,		7.103	D b	Lewis,	888	2,600	B b
Cowlitz,	730	2,062	B b	Mason,	289	639	B b
Island,	626	1,087	B a	Pacific,	738	1,645	B b
Jefferson,	1,268	1,712	B b	Pierce,	1,409	3,319	B b
Quillemuyte, (*a*)			A a	Thurston,	2,246	3,270	B b
San Juan,		948	B a	Wahkiakum,	270	1,600	B b
Skamania,	133	809	C c	Walla-Walla,	5,300	8,716	D b
Snohomish,	599	1,387	C a	Whatcom,	534	3,137	C a
Spokane,		4,262		Whitman,		7.014	D b
Stevens,	734	1,245	D a	Yakima,	432	2,811	C b
The Disputed Is., (*b*)	554		B a				

(*a*) Quillemuyte, from Jefferson and Clallam.
(*b*) In 1872 awarded to United States by arbitration of the Emperor of Germany.

TERRITORY OF IDAHO.—Area, 86,294 square miles. Population (1880) 32,611, divided thus, White, 29,011, Colored, 58, Chinese, 3,378; Native, 22,629, Foreign, 9,982; Males, 21,818, Females, 10,793; increase since 1870, 117.42 per cent. (1870) 14,999, of whom 4,274 were Chinese, and 47 Indians. Capital, Boisé City.

Counties.	Pop. 1870.	Pop. 1880.		Counties.	Pop. 1870.	Pop. 1880.	
Ada,	2,675	4,674	E c	Lemhi,	988	2,230	F c
Alturas,	689	1,693	G d	Nez Percé,	1,607	3,965	F c
Bear Lake,		3,235	H d	Oneida,	1,922	6,965	G d
Boisé,	3,334	3,214	F c	Owyhee,	1,713	1,426	F d
Cassia,		1,312	G d	Shoshone,	722	469	F b
Idaho,	849	2,031	E c	Washington,		879	E c
Kootenay,		518	E a				

TERRITORY OF UTAH.—Area, 84,476 square miles. Population (1880) 143,906, divided thus, White, 142,380, Colored, 204, Chinese, 518; Native, 99,974, Foreign, 43,932; Males, 74,470, Females, 69,436; increase since 1870, 65.81 per cent. (1870) 86,786, of whom 118 were colored, 445 Chinese, and 179 Indians; (1860) 40,273; (1850) 11,380; increase since 1860, 115.6 per cent. Capital, Salt Lake City.

Counties.	Pop. 1870.	Pop. 1880.		Counties.	Pop. 1870.	Pop. 1880.	
Beaver,	2,007	3.918	G f	Rio Virgin,	450		G g
Box Elder,	4,855	6,761	G e	Salt Lake,	18,337	31,978	G e
Cache,	8,229	12,561	H e	San Juan,		204	
Davis,	4,459	5,026	H e	San Pete,	6,786	11,557	H f
Emery,		556		Sevier,	19	5,138	H f
Iron,	2,277	4,013	H g	Summit,	2.512	4.240	H e
Juab,	2,034	3,473	G f	Tooele,	2,177	4,497	G e
Kane,	1,513	3,085	H g	Unitah,		799	
Millard,	2,753	3,727	G f	Utah,	12,203	17,918	H e
Morgan,	1,972	1,783	H e	Wasatch,	1,244	2,927	H e
Pi Ute,	82	1,651	H f	Washington,	3,064	4,235	G g
Rich,	1,955	1,263	H e	Weber,	7,858	12.597	H e

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA.—Area, 113,916 square miles. Population (1880) 40,441, divided thus, White, 35,178, Colored, 138, Chinese, 1,632; Native, 24,419, Foreign, 16,022; Male, 28,202, Female, 12,239; increase since 1870, 318.73 per cent. (1870) 9,658. Capital, Prescott.

Counties.	Pop. 1870.	Pop. 1880.		Counties.	Pop. 1870.	Pop. 1880.	
Apache,		5,283	I g	Pinal,		3,044	H i
Maricopa,		5.689	C i	Yavapai,	2,142	5.013	G h
Mohave,	179	1,190	F h	Yuma,	1,621	3,215	F i
Pima,	5,716	17,007	H i				

TERRITORY OF MONTANA.—Area, 143,776 square miles. Population (1880) 39,157, divided thus, White, 35,446, Colored, 288, Chinese, 1,764; Native, 27,642, Foreign, 11,515; Male, 28,180, Female, 10,977; increase since 1870, 90.12 per cent. (1870) 20,595, of whom 183 were colored, 1,949 Chinese, and 157 Indians. Capital, Helena.

(*For completion of Montana on Map, see No.* 13.)

Counties.	Pop. 1870.	Pop. 1880.		Counties.	Pop. 1870.	Pop. 1880.	
Beaver Head,	722	2,712	G c	Jefferson,	1,531	2,464	H b
Big Horn,	38		I b	Lewis and Clark,	5,040	6,521	G b
Choteau,	517	3,058	H a	Madison,	2,684	3,916	G c
Custer,		2,510	D d	Meagher,	1,387	2.744	H b
Dawson,	177	180	I b	Missoula,	2,554	2,533	F b
Deer Lodge,	4.367	8.876	G b	Reserve for Crow Nation,			I c
Gallatin,	1,578	3,643	H c				

TERRITORY OF WYOMING, *see Map* 13.

Counties,	Pop. 1870.	Pop. 1880.		Counties,	Pop. 1870.	Pop. 1880.	
Albany,*	2 021	4,625	D e	Pease,		637	C d
Carbon,	1,368	3,438	K d	Sweetwater,	1,916	2.561	I d
Crook,		239	D d	Uintah,	856	2,879	H d
Laramie,*	2,957	6,409	D e				

* See Map 13.

INDIAN TRIBES.

Apache Indians,	Ariz. H k	Root Diggers, or Pah Utahs,	Nev. E e
Comanes Indians,	Ariz. H h	Shoshones, or Snake Indians,	
Coyotero Apaches,	Ariz. I i		Oreg. & Idaho. D d & H d
Grossventres,	Mont. H b	Skirry Dikas,	Idaho G d
Klamath Indians,	Oreg. C d	Snake or Shoshones,	Oreg. D d & H d
Pah Utahs, or Root Diggers,	Nev. E e	Tonto Apaches,	Ariz. H h
Palouses,	Wash. D b	Walla Wallas,	Oreg. D c
Papago Indians,	Ariz. G i	Yakimas,	Wash. C c
Pinal Apaches,	Ariz. H i	Yavapai Indians,	Ariz. G h
Pitt River Indians,	Cal. C e		

(No official returns where population is not given.)

Abbreviations of Names of States and Territories.—Cal., California; Nev., Nevada; Oreg., Oregon; Wash., Washington Ter.; Idaho Ter.; Utah Ter.; Ariz., Arizona Ter.; Mont., Montana Ter.; Wyom., Wyoming Ter.

MAP OF THE PACIFIC STATES, CALIFORNIA, NEVADA, OREGON, ETC.

CITIES, TOWNS, ETC.

Adventure, Utah G g
Albany, Oreg. B c
Albion, Cal. B f
Alisal, Cal. C g
Allegany, 240 Cal. C f
Althouse, Oreg. B d
Alvarado, 315 Cal. B g
American Falls, Idaho G d
Anaheim, 881 Cal. E i
Anderson, 623 Cal. B f
Antioch, Cal. C f
Argenta, Nev. E e
Arivaca, Ariz. H k
Arizona City, 1,144 Ariz. F i
Arnolds, Cal. D g
Arrapeen, Utah H f
Aspen, Wyom. H e
Asuncion, Cal. C h
Astoria, 639 Oreg. B b
Ahuana, Cal. E i
Aubrey City, Ariz. F h
Auburn, 800 Cal. C f
Auburn, Oreg. E c
Aurora, 163 Nev. D f
Austin, 1,324 Nev. E f
Baytown, Nev. D f
Baker City, 312 Oreg. E c
Bakersfield, Cal. D h
Bamber, Nev. E f
Bannack Creek, Idaho G d
Bannock City, Mont. G c
Battle Mountain, Nev. E e
Bear River Junction, 289 Utah G e
Beaver Utah G f
Beaver Town, Mont. G b
Belmont, Nev. E f
Bend City, Cal. D g
Benicia, Cal. B f
Benton City, Mont. H b
Beowawe, Nev. E e
Bernard, Nev. E f
Betterfield, Utah G e
Big Bend, Idaho G d
Big Horn City, Mont. K b
Binghampton, Cal. C f
Bitter Creek, Wyom. I e
Black Butte, Wyom. I e
Blackfoot Agency, Mont. H b
Bloomfield, Cal. B f
Bogan, Utah G e
Boiling Springs, Idaho F d
Boisé City, 995, Cap. of Ter. Idaho E d
Boisé Fort, Idaho E d
Booneville, Idaho E d
Boteler's Ranch, Mont. H c
Bovine, Utah G e
Bozeman, 168 Mont. H c
Brandon, Mont. G c
Bridgeport, Cal. C g
Bridger, Wyom. H e
Brigham City, 1,315 Utah G e
Brown's, Nev. D e
Bruce Port, Wash. B b
Bryan, Wyom. H c
Buenaventura, Cal. D h
Buenavista, Ariz. H k
Buena Vista, Cal. E i
Burk's Station, Ariz. G i
Butte City, Mont. G c
Buttenfields, Nev. F f
Cababi, Ariz. H i
Cable City, Mont. G b
Calabasas, Ariz. H k
Calistoga, Cal. B f
Callville, Nev. F g
Camas Creek, Idaho G d
Camp, Nev. D f
Camp Alford, Oreg. D d
Campbell, Cal. D g
Camp Brigg, Cal. B f
Camp Cady, Cal. E h
Camp Darkee, Utah H e
Camp Eldorado, Nev. F h
Camp Gaston, Cal. B e
Camp Grant, Cal. B e
Camp Lincoln, Cal. A e
Camp Lyon, Nev. E e
Camp M'Dermit, Nev. E e
Camp M'Garry, Nev. D e
Camp M'Kee, Nev. D e
Camp Rabbitt, Cal. D g
Camp Riggs, Ariz. H i
Camp Verde, Ariz. H h
Camp Wallace, Idaho F d
Camp Wallen, Ariz. H k
Camp Wright, Oreg. D d
Cannon Creek, Idaho F d
Canyon City, Oreg. D c
Canyonville, Oreg. B d
Carisso, Cal. D h
Carizzo, Cal. E i
Carlin, Nev. E e
Carson City, 3,042, Cap. of State Nev. D f
Cascade City, Wash. C c
Castle Dome City, Ariz. F i
Castle Rock, Utah. H e
Cathlamet, Wash. B b
Cecils P. O. Oreg. D c
Cecilville, Cal. B e
Cedar City, Utah G e
Cedar City, Utah G g
Cedar Mountain, Idaho G d
Cedarville, Wash. B b
Centreville, Cal. A e
Centreville, Cal. D g
Centreville, Cal. D i
Centreville, Idaho F d
Centreville, Mont. G c
Centreville, Utah H e
Chelan, Wash. C b
Chelemta Depot, Idaho E a
Chicken, Utah G f
Chico, Cal. C f
Chinook, Wash. B b
Chitico, Oreg. A d
City of Rocks, Idaho G d
Claquato, Wash. B b
Clark's, Nev. D f
Cluro, Nev. E e
Clover Creek, Utah G f
Coalville, Utah H e
Cœur d'Alene, Idaho E b
Colusa, 1,051 Cal. B f
Coral Hill, Nev. F c
Corinne City, 783 Utah G e
Corn Creek, Utah G f
Cornwallis, Oreg. B c
Cortez, Nev. E f
Cottonwood, (*Siskiyou Co.*) Cal. B e
Cottonwood, (*Tehama Co.*) Cal. B e
Cottonwood, Idaho G d
Coulter, Cal. C g
Coupeville, Wash. B a
Cove Creek, Utah G f
Cowlitz Landing, Wash. B b
Cranaras, Cal. E h
Crescent, Nev. F g
Crescent City, 458 Cal. A e
Creston, Wyom. I e
Crittenden, Utah G e
Crossman's Springs, Nev. F f
Dallas, Oreg. B c
Dalles, 942 Oreg. C c
Davisville, Cal. C f
Dayton, Nev. D f
Dayton, Oreg. B c
Death, Nev. F e
Deer Lodge City, Mont. G b
Dennison, Mont. H b
Deseret, Utah G f
Desert, Nev. D f
Devil's Gate, Utah H e
Dodge's Summit, Wyom. I e
Dos Pueblos, Cal. D h
Downieville, 704 Cal. C f
Dungeness, Wash. B a
Eagle Rock, Idaho G d
Echo Utah H e
El Dorado, Cal. [illegible] City, 889
Eldorado, Idaho [illegible] pendence,
Elko, Nev. [illegible] pendence,
Elkton, Oreg. [illegible] dian Creek,
Ellensburg, Oreg. A d [illegible]one City,
El Rincon, Cal. E i Iron Point,
Empire, Cal. C g Jackson,
Empire City, Oreg. A d Jacksonville,
Ephraim City, 1,167 Utah H f Jacksonville,
Esmeralda, Idaho F d Jacobsville,
Estrella, Cal. C h Jacob's Well,
Eugene City, 861 Oreg. B c Janesville,
Eureka, Ariz. F i Jefferson City,
Eureka, Cal. A e Jordan,
Evanston, Utah H e Jordan Valley,
Fairfield, 329 Cal. B f Junction City, 440
Farmington, Utah H e Jurupa,
Fillmore, Utah G f Kanara,
Firebaugh's Ferry, Cal. C g Kelton,
Florence. Idaho F c Kercheval City,
Forest City, 152 Cal. C f Keysville,
Fort Bellingham, Wash. B a Keysville,
Fort Bidwell, Cal. C e Kingston,
Fort Buchanan, Ariz. H k Kingston,
Fort Cape Disappointment, Wash. A b Kinyons,
Fort C. F. Smith, Mont. K c Kirbyville,
Fort Colville, Wash. D a Knight's Ferry,
Fort Conna, Mont. F b Knoxville Mines, 164
Fort Crook, Cal. C e Kootenay,
Fort Defiance, Ariz. I h La Barge City,
Fort Ellis, Mont. H c La Fayette,
Fort Goodwin, Ariz. I i La Grande,
Fort Hall, Idaho G d Lake City,
Fort Henrietta, Oreg. D c Lake City,
Fort Jones, Cal. B e Lakeport, 248
Fort Klamath, Oreg. C d Lanes,
Fort Lapway, Idaho E b Laneville,
Fort Lemhi, Idaho F e La Pansa,
Fort Lyons, Oreg. E d La Paz,
Fort Miller, Cal. D g La Purissima,
Fort Mohave, Ariz. F h Las Encinelos,
Fort Okinakane, Wash. D a Las Floras,
Fort Owen, Mont. G b Lassens,
Fort Redding, Cal. B e Las Vegas,
Fort Roubedou, Utah I e Lehi,
Fort Ruby, Nev. F e Lewiston,
Fort Shaw, Mont. H b Lincoln,
Fort Simcoe, Wash. C b Lincoln,
Fort Stevens, Oreg. B b Logan, 1,757
Fort Taylor, Wash. D b Logan,
Fort Union, Utah G f Long Valley,
Fort Walla-walla, Wash. D b Loray,
Fort Whipple, Ariz. G h Los Aisos,
Fort Willopah, Wash. B b Los Angeles, 5,728
Lovelocks, Nev. D
Lower Lake, 692 Cal. B
Lucin, Utah G
Madison, Nev. D
Malade, Idaho F
Malade City, 591 Idaho G
Manti, 1,239 Utah H
Mariposa, Cal. D
Marshall, Oreg. D
Martinez, 560 Cal. B
Martins, Cal. E
Marysville, 4,738 Cal. C
Mattole, Cal. A
Meadow, Idaho F
Meadow Creek, Utah G
Meek's Ferry, Idaho G
Mendocino City, Cal. B
Middle Fork, Cal. C
Middle Gate, Nev. E
Middleton, Idaho E
Milk Ranch, Mont. H
Mill Creek, Nev. D
Millersburg, Idaho F
Miller Station, Wyom. H
Millerton, Cal. D
Milton, Oreg. B
Mineral City, Ariz. F
Minersville, Utah G
Missoula, Mont. G
Modesto, Cal. C
Mohave City, 159 Ariz. F
Mokelumne, Cal. C
Moleen, Nev. E
Monoville, Cal. D
Monroeville, Cal. B
Montana, Mont. G
Montello, Nev. F
Monterey, 1,112 Cal. C
Montesano, Wash. B
Montgomery, Cal. D
Monticello, Wash. B
Monument Point, Utah G
Moroni, Utah H
Mountain City, Cal. E
Mulkilten, Wash. B
Murphys, Cal. C
Napa City, 1,879 Cal. B
Nephi, Utah G
Nevada, Cal. C
Nevada, Idaho F
Newport, Oreg. B
New York, Mont. H
Nez Percé Village, Idaho E
Nipona, Cal. C
Nisqually, Wash. B
North Bend, Ariz. G
Novarro, 315 Cal. B
Oakland, 19,500 Cal. B
Oakland, Oreg. B
Oakland, Wash. B
Ogden, 3,127 Utah G
Old Fort Boisé, Idaho E
Old Fort Breckenridge, Ariz. H
Old Harmony, Utah G
Olive City, Ariz. F
Oliveras, Cal. C
Olympia, 1,203, Cap. of Ter Wash. B
Ophir, Mont. H
Orayby, Ariz. H
Oreana, Nev. D
Oregon City, Oreg. B
Orleans, Cal. B
Oro Fino, Idaho F
Oroville, 1,425 Cal. C
Osino, Nev. F
Overton, Nev. F
Owensville, Cal. D
Oysterville, Wash. B
Pacific City, Wash. A
Palisade, Nev. E
Parowan, Utah G
Payette, Idaho E
Payson City, Utah H
Pekeville, Nev. F
Pendleton, Oreg. D
Pend Oreille, Idaho E
Penogas, Nev. F
Pequop, Nev. F
Pera, Cal. D
Peseadero, Cal. B
Petaluma, Cal. B
Picacho, Ariz. H
Piedmont, Wyom. H
Pierce City, Idaho F
Pima Villages, Ariz. G
Pine Grove, 305 Nev. D
Pinkney City, Wash. E
Pioneerville, Idaho F
Placerville, 1,562 Cal. C
Placerville, Idaho F
Playas de los Pimas, Ariz. I
Pleasant Grove, 930 Utah H
Pleasant Valley, Idaho G
Point of Rocks, Wyom. I
Pool's Fort, Cal. D
Port Angelos, Wash. B
Port Greenville, Wash. A
Portland, 8,293 Oreg. B
Port Ludlow, Wash. B
Port Madison, Wash. B
Port Orford, Oreg. A

Port Townsend,	Wash.	B	a
Prescott,	Ariz.	G	h
Prickly Pear,	Mont.	H	b
Princeton,	Cal.	B	f
Promontory,	Utah	G	e
Provo, 2,384	Utah	H	e
Pueblo City,	Oreg.	D	d
Pueblo Grande,	Ariz.	I	h
Puebloville,	Nev.	D	e
Punta Arenas, 956	Cal.	B	f
Quincy, 208	Cal.	C	e
Radersburg,	Mont.	H	b
Rainier,	Oreg.	B	b
Ralston,	Idaho	F	d
Raspberry Creek,	Nev.	D	e
Richmond,	Idaho	F	d
Rio Vista, 319	Cal.	C	f
Red Bluff, 991	Cal.	B	e
Red Desert,	Wyom.	I	e
Red Mountain,	Mont.	H	c
Redwood City, 727	Cal.	B	g
Reno, 1,035	Nev.	D	f
Robles,	Cal.	C	h
Rock Creek,	Idaho	F	d
Rockland,	Nev.	D	f
Rockland,	Wash.	C	c
Rock Springs,	Wyom.	I	e
Rockville,	Utah	G	g
Rodes Ranch,	Ariz.	F	i
Roseburg,	Oreg	B	d
Rose Creek,	Nev.	E	e
Round Valley,	Utah	G	f
Ruby City,	Idaho	E	d
Rye Patch,	Nev.	D	e
Sacramento, 16,283, Cap. of State	Cal.	C	f
St. George,	Utah	G	g
St. Helen's,	Oreg.	B	c
St. Ignatius,	Mont.	F	b
St. Joseph, 198	Nev.	F	g
St. Joseph Springs,	Utah	G	g
St. Mary's St.	Wyom.	I	d
St. Stevens,	Mont.	G	b
St. Thomas, 252	Nev.	F	g
Salem, 1,139, Cap. of State	Oreg.	B	c
Salinas City, 599	Cal.	C	g
Salmon Fall,	Idaho	F	d
Salt Lake City, 12,854, Cap. of Ter	Utah	G	e
Salt Wells,	Wyom.	I	e
San Andreas,	Cal.	C	f
San Antonio, 761	Cal.	C	g
San Benito,	Cal.	C	g
San Bernardino,	Ariz.	I	k
San Bernardino,	Cal.	E	h
Sanchez,	Cal.	D	h
San Diego, 2,300	Cal.	E	i
San Francisco, 149,473	Cal	B	g
San Joaquin,	Cal.	E	i
San Jose,	Cal.	E	i
San Jose, 9,089	Cal.	C	g
San Juan,	Cal.	C	g
San Juan Capistrano	Cal.	E	i
San Leandro, 426	Cal.	B	g
San Lorenzo,	Cal.	C	g
San Luis Obispo,	Cal.	C	h
San Luis Rey,	Cal.	E	i
San Miguel,	Cal.	C	h
San Pablo, 1,075	Cal.	B	g
San Pedro,	Ariz.	H	k
San Pedro,	Cal.	D	i
San Rafael, 841	Cal.	B	g
San Simeon,	Cal.	C	h
Santa Barbara,	Cal.	D	h
Santa Clara,	Utah	G	g
Santa Cruz, 2,561	Cal.	B	g
Santa Diga,	Cal.	E	i
Santa Inez,	Cal.	C	h
Santa Isabel,	Cal.	E	i
Santa Rosa,	Cal.	B	f
Santa Margarita,	Cal.	C	h
San Xavier del Bac,	Ariz.	H	i
Saucelito,	Cal.	B	g
Scottsburg,	Oreg.	B	b
Scott's, P.O.	Oreg.	C	c
Scottville,	Nev.	E	e
Seattle,	Wash.	B	b
Separation,	Wyom.	K	e
Settlement.	Mont.	F	a
Shasta,	Cal.	B	e
Shepherdsville,	Idaho	E	c
Sheridan,	Nev.	D	f
Shingle Spring,	Cal.	C	f
Shoshone,	Nev.	E	e
Silver Box City,	Mont.	G	c
Silver City (Boisé Co.)	Idaho	F	c
Silver City (Owyhee Co.), 599	Idaho	E	d
Silver City,	Mont.	G	b
Silver Mountain City,	Cal.	D	f
Silver Peak,	Nev.	E	g
Silverton,	Oreg.	B	c
Similamoo,	Wash.	B	a
Simmonds,	Nev.	F	f
Simpsonville,	Cal.	C	g
Siuyakwater Depot,	Idaho	E	a
Slate Creek,	Idaho	F	c
Smoke Creek Depot,	Nev.	D	e
Snelling's Ranch,	Cal.	C	g
Snohomish,	Wasn.	B	b
Sockville,	Idaho	F	d
Soda Springs,	Idaho	H	d
Soledad,	Cal.	C	g
Sonoma,	Cal.	B	f
Sonora, 1,322	Cal.	C	g
Sopori,	Ariz.	H	k
Soquel,	Cal.	C	g
South Boisé,	Idaho	F	d
South Boisé Mines,	Idaho	F	d
South Pass City,	Wyom.	I	d
Spanish Fork, 1,450	Utah	H	e
Spokane House,	Wash.	E	b
Spring Creek,	Idaho	G	c
Springville,	Utah	H	e
Star City,	Nev.	D	e
Star City,	Nev.	E	e
Steilacoom, 314	Wash.	B	b
Sterlins,	Mont.	H	c
Stillwater,	Nev.	D	f
Stockton, 10,066	Cal.	C	g
Stonehouse,	Nev.	E	e
Suisun City, 462	Cal.	B	f
Summit,	Mont.	G	c
Summit,	Utah	G	g
Summit,	Utah	H	f
Susanville,	Cal.	C	e
Sutter Creek,	Cal.	C	f
Swamp Creek,	Idaho	G	d
Swinomish,	Wash.	B	a
Tabasac,	Cal.	F	i
Taheechepah,	Cal.	D	h
Talasco,	Nev.	F	e
Tecoma,	Utah	G	e
Tehama,	Cal.	B	e
Temacula,	Cal.	E	i
Temk,	Idaho	G	c
Terrace,	Utah	G	e
Texas Hill Camp,	Ariz.	G	i
Tillamook,	Oreg.	B	c
Tomales,	Cal.	B	f
Tooele,	Utah	G	e
Towano,	Nev.	F	e
Treasure, 1,920	Nev.	F	f
Trinidad, 160	Cal.	A	e
Trinity Centre, 160	Cal.	B	e
Triunfo,	Cal.	D	h
Tubac,	Ariz.	H	k
Tucson, 3,224, Cap. of Ter.	Ariz.	H	i
Tule,	Nev.	E	e
Tuleville,	Cal.	D	g
Twin River,	Nev.	E	f
Uintah Fort,	Utah	I	e
Ukiah,	Cal.	B	f
Umatilla,	Oreg.	D	c
Umpqua City,	Oreg.	A	d
Union,	Utah	G	e
Union Town,	Cal.	A	e
Unionville, 470	Nev.	D	e
Vallejo,	Cal.	B	f
Vancouver,	Wash.	B	c
Vannot,	Oreg.	B	d
Vegas de Santa Clara,	Utah	G	f
Virgin City,	Utah	G	g
Virginia, 7,048	Nev.	D	f
Virginia City, 867, Cap. of Ter.	Mont.	G	c
Visalia, 913	Cal.	D	g
Volcano,	Cal.	C	f
Wadsworth, 253	Nev.	D	f
Wahsatch,	Utah.	H	e
Walla-walla, 1,394	Wash.	D	b
Wanship,	Utah	H	e
Warren,	Idaho	F	d
Washakie,	Wyom.	I	e
Washington,	Cal.	C	g
Washington,	Idaho	F	d
Washington,	Nev.	E	f
Washington,	Utah	G	g
Washoe City, 552	Nev.	D	f
Watsonville, 1,151	Cal.	C	g
Weaverville,	Ariz.	G	h
Weaverville, 816	Cal.	B	e
Weber,	Utah	H	e
Wellington,	Nev.	D	f
Wells,	Nev.	F	e
Weunemucka	Idaho	G	d
West Point,	Nev.	F	g
Westport,	Oreg.	B	b
Whatcom,	Wash.	B	a
White Bird,	Idaho	E	c
White Pine,	Nev.	F	f
White Plains,	Nev.	D	f
Wickenburg,	Ariz.	G	i
Willard City 552	Utah	G	e
Willow,	Mont.	H	c
Wilmington,	Cal.	D	i
Winchester,	Oreg.	B	d
Winnemucca,	Nev.	E	e
Wiser Ranch,	Idaho	E	c
Woodland,	Cal.	C	f
Woodville,	Cal.	D	g
Wright,	Mont.	G	b
Yreka City, 1,063	Cal.	B	e
Yuba,	Idaho	F	d
Yuba City,	Cal.	C	f

RIVERS, MOUNTAINS, ETC.

Adams Mt., 9,570 feet,	Wash.	C	b
Adams Pt.	Oreg.	B	b
Admiralty Inlet,	Wash.	B	a
Akanaquint Cr.	Utah	H	f
Albert L.	Oreg.	C	d
Alkali Desert,	Idaho	F	d
Alkali L.	Nev.	D	e
Alkali L.	Nev.	E	f
Alseya R.	Oreg.	A	c
Amargosa Mts.	Cal.	E	g
Amargosa R.	Cal.	E	h
Ana Capa I.	Cal.	D	i
Ano Nueva Pt.	Cal.	B	g
Antelope Butte,	Nev.	F	e
Antelope I.	Utah	G	e
Antelope Mts.	Nev.	D	c
Antelope Valley,	Nev.	F	f
Apache Mts.	Ariz.	H	i
Aquarius Mts.	Ariz.	G	h
Arago C.	Oreg.	A	d
Arguilla Point,	Cal.	C	h
Arivaypa R.	Ariz.	H	i
Armagosa R.	Nev.	E	g
Arrington Mt.	Oreg.	B	d
Arrow R.	Mont.	I	b
Artemisia Barrens,	Wyom.	I	e
Ashley Fork,	Utah	I	e
Aztec Pass,	Ariz.	G	h
Bad Water Creek,	Wyom.	I	d
Baker Mt., 11,100 ft.	Wash.	C	a
Bauk Cr.	Mont.	F	a
Bear R.	Idaho	H	d
Bear R., 320 m.	Utah	H	e
Bear River L.	Utah	H	e
Bear River Mts.	Idaho	H	d
Bear's Paw Mts.	Mont.	I	a
Beaver Creek,	Idaho	G	c
Beaver Head Valley,	Mont.	G	c
Beaver R.	Mont.	H	c
Beaver R.	Utah	G	f
Beegg's Rock,	Cal.	D	i
Belt Mts.	Mont.	H	b
Bertram's Peak,	Utah	G	e
Big Blackfoot R.	Mont.	G	b
Big Dry Fork,	Ariz.	H	h
Big Hole Fork, or Wisdom R.	Mont.	G	c
Big Hole Mt.	Mont.	G	c
Big Hole Prairie,	Mont.	G	c
Big Horn R.	Mont.	K	c
Big Rosebud Creek,	Mont	I	c
Big Sandy Creek,	Wyom	I	d
Big Trees, The	Cal.	D	g
Big Valley,	Ariz.	G	i
Bill William's Fork,	Ariz.	G	h
Bill William Mt.	Ariz.	G	h
Birch R.	Mont.	G	a
Bishop Mts.	Wyom.	I	e
Bitter Root Mts.	Idaho	F	b
Bitter Root R.	Idaho	F	b
Black Butte,	Cal.	C	e
Black Butte,	Oreg.	C	e
Blackfeet, Country of	Idaho		
Blackfoot Cr.	Idaho		
Black Forest,	Ariz.	G	
Black Mts.	Ariz.	F	
Black Rock Desert, or Valley of Mud Lakes,	Nev.	D	e
Black Rock Ra.	Nev.	D	e
Blue Mts.	Oreg.	D	c
Blue Peaks,	Ariz.	H	h
Bodega B.	Cal.	B	f
Bonito R.	Ariz.	I	i
Bonneto Range,	Nev.	F	g
Brunneau Creek,	Idaho	F	d
Brush Creek,	Utah	I	e
Buena Vista L.	Cal.	D	h
Burnt Mountain Creek,	Idaho	E	d
Burnt R.	Oreg.	E	c
Butte Creek,	Cal.	B	e
Butte Creek,	Cal.	C	f
Cache Creek,	Cal.	C	f
Cadotte Pass,	Mont.	G	b
Calabasa Mts.	Ariz.	H	g
Calapooya Mts.	Oreg.	B	c
Calaveras Creek,	Cal.	C	f
Camano I.	Wash.	B	a
Camas, or Smith R.	Mont.	H	b
Camas Prairie,	Idaho	G	d
Camas Prairie,	Idaho	F	d
Cannon Creek,	Idaho	E	d
Canon Chenallo,	Ariz.	I	h
Canon de Chelle,	Ariz.	I	g
Cantua Creek,	Cal.	C	g
Carbon R.	Nev.	D	f
Carrington I.	Utah	G	e
Carson L.	Nev.	D	f
Castle Peak, 13,000 ft.	Cal.	D	f
Castle Rock,	Oreg.	E	c
Cathedral Peak,	Cal.	D	g
Cathlapootle R.	Wash.	B	c
Cave Valley,	Nev.	F	f
Cedar Mts.	Utah	G	e
Cerbart Range,	Ariz.	F	h
Chehalis R., 95 m.	Wash.	B	b
Chelan L.	Wash.	C	b
Chelle R.	Ariz.	I	g
Cherana R.	Wash.	D	b
Chief Mt.	Mont.	G	a
Chiricahui Mt.	Ariz.	I	i
Chitico R.	Oreg.	A	d
Chocolate Mts.	Cal.	F	i
Chowchilla R.	Cal.	C	g
Christmas L.	Oreg.	D	d
Church Butte, 6,621 ft.	Wyom.	H	e
Clarke's Fork,	Mont.	I	c
Clarke's Pass,	Mont.	G	c
Clark Fork, or Pend d'Oreille R.	Idaho	E	a
Cl...	Cal.	B	f
...k, 7,300 ft.	Mont.	G	b
...	Wyom.	H	e
...a Valley,	Cal.	E	i
... Range, Cal., Oreg., & Wash.,	B c & B		b
Cœur d'Alenes, Country of	Idaho	E	b
Cœur d'Alene, L.	Idaho	E	b
Cœur d'Alene R.	Idaho	E	b
Colorado Great Valley,	Ariz.	F	i
Colorado Chiquito, or Litt. Colorado	Ariz.	H	h
Colorado Desert,	Wyom.	H	d
Colorado Grande R., 830 m., or with Grand R., 1,100 m.	Utah and Ariz.	H	g
Colorado Pass,	Cal.	E	i
Colorado Plateau,	Ariz.	G	h
Columbia R., or Oregon R., 1,200 m.	Wash.	C	c
Columbia R., Great Plain of	Wash.	D	b
Conception Point,	Cal.	C	h
Constance Mt.	Wash.	B	b
Conversion Pt.	Cal.	D	h
Cooper Mt.	Cal.	D	g
Cooper's Range,	Nev.	E	c
Cooper's Peak,	Nev.	E	f
Coos R.	Oreg.	A	d
Coquille R.	Oreg.	A	d
Cordillera de Rio Gila,	Ariz.	H	i
Coso Mts.	Cal.	E	g
Cottonwood Creek,	Cal.	C	g
Cotton Wood Fork,	Ariz.	H	h
Cowlitz R.	Wash.	B	b
Cox Pass,	Wyom.	H	e
Crater Mt.	Cal.	C	e
Cricket Cr.	Oreg.	D	d
Crooked Creek,	Idaho	F	c
Crooked, or Antelope R.	Oreg.	E	d
Crooked R.	Oreg.	C	c
Cypress Pt.	Cal.	C	g
Dana Mt.	Cal.	D	g
Daw Peak, 13,300 ft.	Utah	H	e
Dearborn R.	Mont.	G	b
Death Valley,	Cal.	E	g
Deer Creek,	Cal.	C	e
De Lacy L.	Idaho	H	c
Delorme Fork,	Utah	H	e
Desert Mts.	Utah	G	e
Destruction I.	Wash.	A	b
Diablo Monte,	Cal.	C	g
Diamond L.	Oreg.	C	d
Diamond Peak,	Oreg.	C	d
Disaster Peak,	Nev.	D	e
Doane Mt., 10,118 ft.	Wyom.	H	c
Dolphin I.	Utah	G	e
Drakes B.	Cal.	B	g
Drew Valley,	Oreg.	C	d
Dry L.	Cal.	E	g
Dry L.	Cal.	E	h
Dry Lakes,	Cal.	F	h
Dry L.	Cal.	F	i
Duchesne R.	Utah	H	e
Duna Pt.	Cal.	D	i
Dwamish L.	Wash.	B	b
Dwamish R.	Wash.	B	b
Eagle L.	Cal.	C	e
Eagle Peak, 7,500 ft.	Mont.	F	b
East Fork, Salmon R.	Idaho	F	c
East Fork, Sevier R.	Utah	G	f
East Humboldt Mts.	Nev.	E	e
East Humboldt Mts.	Nev.	F	e
Eel R.	Cal.	A	e
Egan Mts.	Nev.	F	f
Elephant Back	Wyom.	H	c
Elk Creek,	Cal.	D	g
Elk, or South R.	Mont.	G	b
Elys L.	Nev.	F	g
Emigrant Peak, 10,629 ft.	Mont.	H	c
Engel's Bluff, 6,300 ft.	Idaho	E	b
Estero, B.	Cal.	C	h
Ettas L.	Wash.	D	b
Falls R., 200 m.	Oreg.	C	c
Falls, Upper and Lower, Yellowstone R.	Wyom.	H	c
Feather R.	Cal.	C	f
Fermin Pt.	Cal.	D	i
Field of Salt,	Nev.	F	e
Field R.	Mont.	H	b
First Canon, Yellowstone R.	Mont.	H	c
Fish L.	Nev.	E	f
Fish L.	Utah	G	g
Fish Lake Valley,	Nev.	E	f
Flat Bow or Kootenay R., 440	Mont.	F	a
Flat Heads, Country of	Mont.	F	a
Flathead L., alt. 2,820 ft.	Mont.	F	b
Flathead Pass, 7,600 ft.	Mont.	G	a
Flathead R.	Mont.	F	a
Flat Mt.	Wyom.	H	c
Flattery C.	Wash.	A	a
Flint Creek,	Mont.	G	b
Fontenelle Creek,	Wyom.	H	d
Foulweather C.	Oreg.	A	c
Franklin L.	Nev.	F	e
Franklin Valley,	Nev.	F	e
Fremont I.	Utah	G	e
Fremont Peak, 13,570 ft.	Wyom.	I	d
Fresno R.	Cal.	C	g
Furnace R.	Cal.	E	g
Gallatin R., 130 m.	Mont.	H	c
Garcia Creek,	Cal.	B	f
Geyser Basin, Upper & Lower,	Idaho	H	c

Gila R., 520 m. Ariz. H i
Gila Desert, Ariz. G i
Gilbert Peak, 13,182 ft. Wyom. H e
Godin's Sink, Idaho G d
Godin's R., 90 m. Idaho G d
Golden Gate, Cal. B g
Goose Cr. Idaho G d
Goose Creek Mts. Idaho G d
Goose L. Oreg. C d
Gorda Pt. Cal. C n
Gorga Pt. Cal. A e
Goshoot Passage, Nev. F e
Gosumnes Creek, Cal. C f
Grande Coulee, Wash. D b
Grande Cr. Oreg. D c
Grand R., 270 m. Utah H f
Grand Round R. Oreg. E c
Gravel Bottom Fork, Mont. G b
Gray's Harbor, Wash. A b
Great Falls, Wash. E b
Great Interior Basin, Nev. E f
Great Quartz Mt. Nev. F g
Great Salt L. Nev. F f
Great Salt Lake, alt., 4,200 ft., Utah G e
Great Salt Lake Desert, Utah G e
Great Soda Lagoon, Nev. E f
Green R. or Rio Verdi, 660 m., Wyom. and Utah H f
Grey Bull R. Wyom. I c
Grizzly Bear L. Mont. H b
Grosventres, Country of Mont. G b
Gros Ventre Creek, Wyom. H d
Guayamas R. Cal. C h
Guide Valley, Nev. E e
Gunnison I. Utah G e
Guyot Mts. Utah G e
Half Moon B. Cal. B g
Halloway L. Nev. D e
Ham's Fork, Wyom. H e
Harney L. Oreg. D d
Haro Strait, Wash. B a
Hayden Peak, 13,500 ft. Utah H e
Hassya R. Ariz. G h
Hazen R. Mont. I b
Heart L. Wyom. H e
Heart Mt. Wyom. I c
Hell Gate R. Mont. G b
Hell Roaring Mt. Wyom. H c
Henness Pass, Cal. C f
Henry L. Idaho H c
Henry's Fork, Idaho H c
Hicks Mt. Nev. D f
High Wood Mts. Mont. H b
Honches Pool, Ariz. I h
Honey L. Cal. C e
Hood Mt., 11,934?—9,450? ft. Oreg. C c
Hood's Canal, Wash. B b
Hope Mt., 8,321 ft. Ariz. G h
Horse Prairie, Mont. G c
Hot Creek Range, Nev. E f
Hot Creek Valley, Nev. E f
Hotspring Cr. Mont. F b
Huevis Valley, Ariz. F h
Humboldt R. Cal. A e
Humboldt Desert, Nev. D f
Humboldt L. Nev. D e
Humboldt Mts. Nev. D e
Humboldt R., 270 m. Nev. D e
Hy-os-kwa-ha-loos R. Wash. D a
Indian Cr. Oreg. D d
Jefferson Mt., 11,000 ft. Oreg. C c
Jefferson R., 280 m. Mont. G c
John Gray's L. Idaho H d
John Gray's R. Wyom. H d
Jordan R. Oreg. E d
Jordan R. Utah G e
Juan de Fuca Strait, Wash. A a
Judith Mts. Mont. I b
Judith R. Mont. I b
Kaehess L. Wash. C b
Kalispelm L., or Pend d'Oreille L., alt. 2,093 ft. Idaho E a
Kaniskn-e-sah-kwut L., alt. 2,431 ft. Idaho E a
Kendrick Mt. Ariz. G h
Kern L. Cal. D h
Kern R. Cal. D h
Kettle Falls, Wash. D a
King's R. Cal. D g
Kishnehna Mt., 8,574 Brit. Columbia F a
Klamath L., Upper and Lower, Oreg. C d
Klamath Marsh, Oreg. C d
Klamath R., 320 m. Cal. B e
Klikatat R. Wash. C c
Kooskoosky or Clearwater R. Idaho E b
Kootenay R. or Flat Bow, 440 m. Mont. F a
Labarge Creek, Wyom. H d
Lake Fork, Utah H e
Lake Range, Nev. D e
Lamtoo Creek, Idaho E b
Lewis Fork, Snake or Saptin R., 850 m. Wash. D b
Lassens Peak, Cal. C e
Lithodendron Cr. Ariz. I h
Little Big Horn R. Mont. K e
Little Blackfoot Creek, Mont. G b
Little Colorado or Flax R., or Colorado Chiquito, 270 m. Ariz. H h
Little Green R. Mont. H b
Little Humboldt R. Nev. E e
Little Mts. Utah H f
Little Muddy R. Wyom. H e
Little Prickly Pear R. Mont. G b
Little Rocky Mts. Mont. I a
Little Salmon R. Idaho E c
Little Salt L. Utah G g
Loma Pt. Cal. C i
Lone Peak, 10,718 ft. Utah H c
Lookout C. Oreg. A c
Lookout Mts. Nev. E f
Lopez I. Wash. B a
Los Gatos Creek, Cal. C g
Lou Lou Creek, Mont. F b
Luis Rey R. Cal. E i
Lyell Mt., 13,216 ft. Cal. D g
M'Arthur R. Idaho G d
M'Dougal Pass, Idaho H d
M'Kenzie's Fork, Oreg. B c
Madeline R. Cal. C e
Madison L. Wyom. H c
Madison R., 145 Mont. H c
Malade R. Idaho F d
Malade R. Idaho and Utah G d
Malheur L. Oreg. D d
Malheur R. Oreg. D d
Maple R. Mont. F a
Marengo Pass, Cal. E h
Margarita R. Cal. E i
Marias or Bear R. Mont. H a
Marias Pass, Mont. G a
Marias R. Mont. G a
Mariposa R. Cal. C g
Market L. Idaho G d
Mary's Peak, Oreg. B c
Masula Cr. Mont. F a
Mayacinas Mts. Cal. B f
Meadow Creek, Utah G f
Meadow Valley, Nev. F g
Melhow R. Wash. C a
Mendocino C. Cal. A e
Merced R. Cal. C g
Milk R. Mont. K a
Miry Fork, Mont. G a
Missouri R., 3,069 m. Mont. H b
Mogollen Mts. Ariz. H h
Mohave Mts. Cal. and Ariz. F h
Mohave R. Cal. E h
Mohave Valley, Ariz. F h
Mokelumne R. Cal. C f
Monitaur Range, Nev. E f
Mono L. Cal. D f
Monterey, Bay of Cal. C g
Mont-tim Range, Nev. F f
Monument Mts. Cal. F h
Mooyie R. Idaho E a
Mormon R. Idaho G c
Mountain Snake Indians, Country of, Idaho F d
Mud L. Nev. F g
Mud R. Cal. A e
Muddy R. Nev. F g
Muddy R. Wyom. I e
Mussel Shell R. Mont. I b
Nachess Pass, 4,890 ft. Wash. C b
Nachess R. Wash. C b
Nacimento Creek, Cal. C h
Nah-wah Creek, Idaho E b
Nebo Mt., 12,000 ft. Utah H f
Needles, The Ariz. F h
Nehalem R. Oreg. B c
Newberry Mt. Nev. F h
New Fork, Wyom. H d
New R. Cal. F i
New R. Oreg. D d
Nez Percé Indians, Country of, Idaho E c
Nez Percés Plain, Idaho E b
Nisqually R. Wash. B b
Nobles Pass, 6,074 ft. Cal. C e
Nooksahk Cr. Wash. B a
North Fork, Cal. C f
North Umpqua R. Oreg. B d
Novajo Valley, Ariz. I h
Nu-ah-hum Peak, Oreg. C c
Nugeittis Pass, Ariz. H i
Observation Mt. Cal. C e
Ohalat R. Wash. A b
Okinakane R. Wash. D a
Olympus Mt., 8,150 ft. Wash. B b
Onion Valley, Cal. C f
Orford or Blanco C. Oreg. A d
Oraytayons, Wash. E b
Oregon or Columbia R., 1,200 m. Wash. C c
Oso Cr. Ariz. H i
Owen's L. Cal. E g
Owen's R. Cal. D g
Owyhee R., 300 m. Oreg. E d
Pah-hun-nupe Valley, Nev. E e
Painted Desert, Ariz. H h
Palouse R. Wash. D b
Panamint Mts. Cal. E g
Panrack Range, Nev. F g
Parke Creek. Ariz. G h
Pend d'Oreille R., or Clark's Fork, Wash. E a
Pashamaran R. Idaho G c
Pend d'Oreille L., or Kalispelm, alt. 2,093 ft. Mont. E a
Payette Creek, Idaho E e
Pera R. Cal. D h
Perpetuh C. Oreg. A c
Pierres Cr. Idaho H d
Pilot Butte, Wyom. I d
Pilot Peak, Nev. F e
Pilot Peak, 7,500 ft. Cal. C f
Pilot Rock, Oreg. B d
Pimpahute Mts. Nev. F f
Pinal Mt. Ariz. H i
Pinal Mts. Ariz. H i
Pinaleno Mt. Ariz. H i
Pinas Pt. Cal. C g
Pinos Mt., 9,500 ft. Cal. D h
Pisco Cr. Wash. C b
Pisquoise, Wash. C b
Pistol Cr. Oreg. A d
Pitt Mt. Oreg. B d
Pitt R. Cal. C e
Porter's Valley, Utah G f
Posey Creek, Cal. D h
Preuss L. Utah G f
Preto R. Ariz. I i
Providence Mts. Cal. F h
Pryor's R. Mont. I c
Pueblo Mts. Oreg. D d
Pueblo Viejo Valley, Ariz. H i
Puerco, Rio, of the West, Ariz. I h
Puget Sound, Wash. B b
Putah Creek, Cal. C f
Pyramid L. Nev. D e
Pyramid Peak, Cal. C f
Quarrel Creek, Mont. K b
Quijotoa Mts. Ariz. G i
Quinn Cañon, Nev. E f
Quin's R. Nev. E e
Quin's R. Mts. Nev. D e
Rabbit Hole Mts. Nev. D e
Raft Cr. Idaho G d
Rainier Mt., 12,380 ft. Wash. C b
Rawah Creek, Cal. D g
Red Butte, 10,000 ft. Mont. G c
Red L. Ariz. F h
Redwood Cr. Cal. A e
Reese R. Nev. E e
Revillee Mts. Nev. F f
Revillee Range, Nev. E g
Revillee Valley, Nev. F f
Reyes Pt. Cal. B g
Rhett L. Cal. C e
Rio Arivaypa, Ariz. H i
Rio Bonito, Ariz. I i
Rio Chelle, Ariz. I g
Rio Colorado Grande, 830 m., or with Grand R., 1,100 m. Utah & Ariz. H g
Rio Gila, 520 m. Ariz. H i
Rio Hassya, Ariz. G h
Rio Pera, Cal. D h
Rio Prieto, Ariz. I i
Rio Puerco of the West, Ariz. I h
Rio Salado, Ariz. G i
Rio San Domingo, Ariz. I i
Rio San Francisco, Ariz. H h
Rio San Juan, Utah H g
Rio San Pedro, Ariz. H i
Rio Santa Cruz, Ariz. H i
Rio Santa Maria, Ariz. G h
Rio Verdi, or Green R., 660 m. Utah. H f
Rio Virgin, 180 m. Nev. F g
Ripley Mt., 7,500 ft. Cal. B f
Rock Creek, Idaho F c
Rocky Fork, Mont. I c
Rocky Mts. Mont. & Wyom. F a
Rogue River, 145 m. Oreg. A d
Rogue River Mts. Oreg. B d
Rosario Strait, Wash. B a
Russian R. Cal. B f
Sacramento R., 480 m., Cal. C e
Saddle Mt. Oreg. B c
Sage Desert, Oreg. C d
Sage Plain, Idaho F d
St. Helena Mt. Cal. B f
St. Helen's Mt., 9,750 ft. Wash. B b
St. John Mt., 8,000 ft. Cal. B f
St. Joseph R. Idaho E b
St. Mary's Valley, Mont. F b
St. Regis Creek, Mont. F b
Salado, Rio, Ariz. G i
Salmon R., 290 m. Idaho F c
Salmon River Mts. Idaho F d
Salt Creek, Utah H f
Salt L. Cal. E g
Salt L. Wash. D b
Salt R. Ariz. H i
San Bernardino Range, Cal. E h
San Bernardo R. Cal. E i
San Clemente, Cal. D i
San Diego Harbor, Cal. E i
San Domingo, Rio, Ariz. I i
San Felipe Creek, Cal. E i
San Francisco Bay, Cal. B g
San Francisco Mt. Ariz. H h
San Francisco Plateau, Ariz. H h
San Francisco, Rio, Ariz. H h
San Gabriel R. Cal. E h
San Gorgomo R. Cal. E i
San Jacinto Mts. Cal. E i
San Jacinto R. Cal. E i
San Joaquin R., 230 m. Cal. C g
San Juan I. Wash. B a
San Juan, Rio, Utah H g
San Luis B., or Esteros B. Cal. C h
San Luis Pt. Cal. C h
San Miguel I. Cal. C h
San Nicolas I. Cal. D i
San Pablo B. Cal. B f
San Pedro B. Cal. D i
San Pedro, Rio, Ariz. H i
San Pete Creek, Utah H f
San Rafael, Utah H f
Santa Anna Mts. Cal. E i
Santa Barbara I. Cal. D i
Santa Barbara Channel, Cal. D h
Santa Catalina, Cal. D i
Santa Clara R. Cal. D h
Santa Cruz I. Cal. D i
Santa Cruz, Rio, Ariz. H i
Santa Maria, Rio, Ariz. G h
Santa Rosa I. Cal. C i
Santa Rosa Mts. Nev. E e
Santiam R. Oreg. B c
Saptin or Snake R., or Lewis Fork, 850 m. Idaho E
Scott Mt. Cal. B e
Scott's Peak. Oreg. B d
Second Canon, Yellowstone R. Mont. H c
Seven Peaks, Idaho F d
Sevier L. Utah G
Sevier R., 220 m. Utah G
Shasta Mt., 14,440 ft. Cal. B e
Shasta R. Cal. B e
Sherton's Fork, Ariz. H h
Shield R. Mont. H c
Shoal Cr. Nev. F g
Shoalwater B. Wash. A b
Shoshones, Country of, Idaho H d
Sierra Abajo, Utah I g
Sierra Colorado, Ariz. H i
Sierra de Gavilan, Cal. C g
Sierra de Guayama, Cal. D h
Sierra de la Mopica, Cal. D h
Sierra de la Santa Catarina, Ariz. H i
Sierra de la Santa Inez, Cal. C h
Sierra del Monte Diablo, Cal. C g
Sierra de Nataues, Ariz. H i
Sierra de Salina, Cal. C g
Sierra de San Rafael, Cal. C h
Sierra de Tunicha, Ariz. I g
Sierra La Sal, Utah I f
Sierra Nevada, 15,000 ft. Cal. D g
Sierra Santa Lucia, Cal. C g
Sierra Valley, Nev. F i
Silver L. Oreg. C d
Silver Mt. Cal. C f
Siuslan R. Oreg. B d
Siskiyou Mts. Oreg. B d
Sitgreaves Mt. Ariz. G h
Skalahum Mt., 7,400 ft. Wash. E a
Skirry Dikas, Country of, Idaho G d
Skiotah Peak. 6,860 ft. Mont. F b
Skomekan Mt., 8,400 ft. Wash. C a
Smith R. Cal. A e
Smith R. Nev. F e
Smith R. Oreg. B d
Snake, Saptin R., or Lewis Fork, 850 m. Wash. H e & D b
Snakes, Country of, Idaho F d
Snow Peak, Oreg. D e
Snow-water L. Nev. F e
Soho Pass, Mont. F b
Sonoma Mts. Nev. E e
Sonora Pass, 10,000 ft. Cal. D f
South Pass, 7,490 ft. Wyom. I d
South Umpqua R. Oreg. B d
Spanish Fork, Utah H e
Spanish Peak, Cal. C f
Spokane R., 230 m. Wash. D b
Sprague R. Oreg. C d
Stanislas R., 120 m. Cal. C g
Stansbury I. Utah G e
Steptoe Valley, Nev. F f
Steven's Peak, 7,400 ft. Idaho E b
Stiligamish, Wash. C a
Stinking R. Wyom, I c
Stoney Creek, Cal. B f
Strawberry Valley, Utah H e
Stuart Mt. Wash, C b
Sulphur Springs Creek, Wyom. I e
Summer L. Oreg. C d
Sun River, Mont. G b
Sur Pt. Cal. C g
Surprise Valley Lakes, Cal. C e
Sweating House R. Mont. G b
Sweet Water, Wyom. I d
Sweet Water Creek, Cal. E i
Sycamore Creek, Cal. B f
Table Hill, Wyom. I d
Tahoe L. Nev. D f
Tempiutes Mt. Nev. E g
Teton R. Mont. G b
Teton, or Monekis R. Mont. H b
Tetons, The Mts. Idaho H d
Third Canon, Yellowstone R. Mont. H c
Thomas Fork, Idaho H d
Thomas Range, Utah G f
Thompson's Pass, Wyom. H d
Thousand Spring Valley, Nev. F e
Three Buttes, Idaho G d
Three Sisters, 11,000 ft. Oreg. C c
Tillamook Head, Oreg. A c
Tinat-panu Creek, Idaho E b
Tintic Valley, Utah G f
Tobacco Creek, Mont. F a
Tonto Cr. Ariz. H i
Too-muntz Range, Nev. F f
Tots-arr, or Goshoot Mts. Nev. F f
Touchet R. Wash. D b
Toyabee Mts. Nev. E f
Trout Creek, Oreg. C c
Truckee Pass, 7,200 ft. Cal. C f
Tulare L. Cal. D g
Tulare R. Cal. D g
Tullocks, Mont. K c
Tuolumne R. Cal. C g
Turkey Creek, Ariz. G h
Turnbull Mt. Ariz. H i
Twin Peaks, 11,910 Utah H e
Tygh Creek, Oreg. C c
Tyndall Mt., 14,386 ft. Cal. D g
Uintah Mts., 13,500 ft. Utah H e

Uintah R.	Utah	H	e	Wahsatch Pass,	Utah	H	f	White Mts.	Nev.	E	g	Winter Ridge,	Oreg.	C	a
Umpqua Mts.	Oreg.	B	d	Walker Pass,	Cal.	D	h	White Mt. Hot Springs,	Wyom.	H	c	Wiser R.	Idaho	E	c
Umpqua R., 200 m.	Oreg.	B	d	Walker R.	Nev.	D	f	White R.	Cal.	D	h	Wright L.	Cal.	C	e
Ungoweah Mts.	Nev.	F	f	Walker's L.	Nev.	D	f	White R.	Utah	H	f	Yahk R.	Mont.	F	a
Union Fork,	Wyom.	H	d	Warner,	Oreg.	D	d	White R.	Utah	I	f	Yakima Pass, 3,468 ft.	Wash.	C	b
Union Pass,	Wyom.	H	d	Warner Range,	Cal.	C	e	White R.	Wash.	B	b	Yakima R.	Wash.	D	b
Union Peak,	Nev.	F	f	Warner's Valley,	Oreg.	D	d	White Valley,	Utah	G	f	Yalloballey Mt., 8,000 ft.	Cal.	B	e
Upper Palouse R.	Idaho	E	b	Washburne Mt., 10,575 ft.	Wyom.	H	c	Whitney Mt., 15,000 ? ft.	Cal.	D	g	Yampa Cr.	Ariz.	G	h
Upper Yakima R.	Wash.	C	b	We-ah-bah Range,	Nev.	F	e	Willamette R., 240 m.	Oreg.	B	c	Yellowstone L., alt. 7,427 ft.	Wyom.	H	c
Utah L., alt. 4,300 ft.	Utah	G	e	Weber R.	Utah	H	e	Williamson, Mt.	Cal.	D	g	Yellowstone National Park,	Wyom.	H	c
Valle de Sau,	Ariz.	I	i	Wenass R.	Wash.	C	b	Willis R.	Nev.	E	e	Yellowstone R.	Mont.	K	b
Verdi, Rio, or Green R.	Utah	H	f	White Mesa,	Ariz.	H	g	Wind R.	Wyom.	I	d	Yellow Water Creek,	Mont.	I	b
Virgin, Rio,	Nev.	F	g	White Mts.	Ariz.	I	h	Wind River Range, 13,570 ft.	Wyom.	I	d	Yosemite Valley,	Cal.	D	g
Wahsatch Mts.	Utah	H	f	White Mt.	Nev.	D	g	Winnemucca L.	Nev.	D	e	Zuni P.	Ariz.	I	h


Longitude W. from Washington
DOMINION OF CANADA
BRITISH COLUMBIA
VANCOUVER ISLAND
WASHINGTON
OREGON
IDAHO
MONTANA
WYOMING
Great Plain of the Columbia River
Columbia R.
Snake R.
Missouri
Yellowstone Park
Rocky Mts.
Sierra Nevada
Cascade Range
Blue Mts.
Bitter Root Mts.
Big Horn Mts.
Wind River Range
Uinta Mts.
Wasatch Mts.
Sierra Madre
Great Salt Lake
Salt Lake City
Victoria
Seattle
Portland
Olympia
Spokane
Walla Walla
Boise City
Helena
Virginia City
Deer Lodge
Missoula
Fort Benton
Fort Shaw
Fort Hall
Fort Boise
Fort Colville
Fort Okinakane
Fort Walla Walla
Fort Simpson
Fort Laramie
Fort Bridger
Fort Douglas
Fort Custer
Fort Ellis
Fort Owen
Fort Connah
Fort Shepherd
Fort Sherman
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Calisthen'ic, *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to calisthenics; as, *calisthenic* exercise.

Calisthenics, (*kal-is-then'iks,*) *n. pl.* [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, fair, and *sthenos*, strength.] Exercises designed to promote grace of movement and strength of body. See GYMNASTICS.

Cal'iver, *n.* (*Gun.*) A hand-gun in common use about 1600, that could be discharged from the shoulder without a rest. It was fired by means of a matchlock. The barrel was shorter than that of the old musket, and much lighter, and the diameter of its bore was made according to a fixed standard; hence the name of the weapon, corrupted from calibre.

Ca'lix, *n.* See CALYX.

Cal'ixtines, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The name of one division of the Bohemian reformers, who, in the 15th century, protested against the errors of the Church of Rome, and maintained their independence by force of arms. After the death of Huss, his followers split into two principal parties, under the names of *Taborites* and *Calixtines*; of which the latter were the most moderate, and held out chiefly on the ground of the refusal of the cup (*calyx*) to the laity, whence they derive their name. Their hostility was at length propitiated by indulgence on this point; the Church of Rome declaring expressly at the same time, that the giving or withholding of the sacramental wine is a matter of ecclesiastical ordinance merely, and neither the one nor the other essential to the reception of the benefits of the eucharist. The Council of Basle (1431) says, "*Sive sub unâ specie sive duplici quis communicat, secundum ordinationem seu observationem ecclesiæ, proficit, digné communicantibus ad salutem.*" — The same name is given to the followers of George Calixtus, *q. v.*, a German divine of the 17th cent., who proposed a reconciliation between the Roman Catholics, Lutherans, and Reformed Church on the basis of the Apostles' Creed.

Calix'tus, a saint, and one of the early popes, succeeded Zephyrinus A. D. 219, and D. 223. He is said by some to have suffered martyrdom. One of the Roman catacombs was named after him.

CALIXTUS II., son of William, Count of Burgundy, succeeded Pope Gelasius II. 1119, and D. 1124.

CALIXTUS III., (Alfonzo Borgia,) a Spaniard, succeeded Nicholas M. 1455, and D. 1458. He was maternal uncle to Rodrigo Borgia, whom he made Cardinal, and who became afterwards Pope Alexander VI.

Calixtus, GEORGE, (properly *Callisen.*) the most spirited and independent theologian of the Lutheran Church in the 17th cent., B. Dec. 14, 1586, in Schleswig-Holstein. He was educated at Flensburg and Helmstedt, devoting himself in the latter place to philosophical studies. A few years after he turned his attention to theology, and started, in 1609, to visit the universities of Southern Germany, returning in 1611 to Helmstedt, where, through his polemic disputations on the dogmas of the church, he was declared an original genius and courageous combatant of the prevailing prejudices. Soon after, in company with a rich Hollander, he travelled through Germany, Holland, England, and France, returning in 1613 to Helmstedt, where the following year he became professor of theology, and in 1636 abbot of Königsbutter. He was one of the greatest honors and ornaments to the University of Helmstedt, to which he was attached his whole life. D. 1656.

Callyu'ga, *n.* (*Hindoo Chron.*) The Hindoo æra of the Deluge. Hales remarks: "Though the date of the astronomical æra *Caliyuga* be invariably fixed to B. C. 3102, the historical æra of that name fluctuates considerably. The *Bhavagat* reckons it B. C. 1913; the *Vishnu Purana*, B. C. 1905; other *Puranas*, B. C. 1370; the followers of *Jina*, B. C. 1078."

Calk, (*kalk,*) *n.* A Cornish term for lime.

Calk, Calque, *v. a.* [Fr. *calquer*, to trace by means of chalk; from Lat. *calx.*] To copy, as a drawing, by rubbing the back of it with red or black chalk, and then tracing the lines through on paper, &c., by means of a blunt style or needle. — *Webster.*

Calk, (*kawk,*) *v. a.* (*Naut.*) See CAULK.

—To sharpen the points of the shoes of a horse or ox, to prevent their slipping when on ice.

Calk, *n.* [A. S. *calc*, hoof; Lat. *calx*, heel.] A sharp-pointed piece of iron placed on a horse's or ox's shoe, to prevent the animal from slipping on ice.

—An instrument with sharp points, worn on the sole of the shoe or boot to prevent slipping on the ice. (Used in the U. States.) — *Webster.*

Calker, (*kawk'er,*) *n.* A sharp projection of iron on a horse's shoe.

(*Naut.*) See CAULKER.

Calkin, (*kawk'kin,*) *n.* Same as CALK, *q. v.*

Calking, (*kawk'ing,*) *n.* (*Naut.*) See CAULKING.

Calking, Calquing, (*kalk'ing,*) *n.* See CALQUING.

Calk'ing-iron, *n.* (*Naut.*) See CAULKING-IRON.

Call, *v. a.* [Icel. *kalla*; Dan. *kalde*, to call; Lat. *calo*; Gr. *kaleō*; W. *galw*; perhaps related to Heb. *kol*, voice, sound.] To name; to denominate; to style; as, how *call* you this child?

"And God *called* the light day, and the darkness he *called* night." — *Gen.* i. 5

—To invite; to summon; to summon to meet; to convoke; to ask, order, or command to come; as, to *call* one's friends together.

"You must wake and *call* me early, *call* me early, mother dear." — *Tennyson.*

—To appoint, name, or designate, as for a dignity, duty, office, or business; as, he was *called* to the ministry.

"For many are *called*, but few are chosen."—*Matt.* xxii. 14.

—To appeal to; to invoke; as, to *call* upon a lawyer for advice.

"The authority of the lord Manchester, who had trod the same paths, was still *called* upon." — *Clarendon.*

—To proclaim, or utter aloud; to publish; as, to *call* goods at auction.

To call back. To revoke; to retract; to recall.

"He also is wise, . . . and will not *call* back his words." *Isa.* xxi. 2.

To call in. To collect, as outstanding debts, money, &c.; to recall from circulation, as currency notes.

"If clipped money be *called in* all at once, . . I fear it will stop trade." — *Locke.*

—To summon together; to invite.

"He fears my subjects' loyalty,
And now must *call in* strangers." — *Sir J. Denham.*

To call a party. To buy a person's name in a court of law, and summon him to give evidence, or perform some duty. — *To call for.* To demand; to require; to claim; as, religion *calls for* virtue.

"Madam, his majesty doth *call for* you,
And *for* your grace, and you, my noble lord." — *Shaks.*

To call forth. To bring or summon to action; as, we must *call forth* our powers. — *To call out*, to challenge to a duel; to summon to fight; to muster into service; as, *to call out* the troops.

"When their sov'reign's quarrel *calls* 'em *out*,
His foes to mortal combat they defy."—*Dryden.*

To call off. To summon away; to divert; as, *to call off* his attention; to be *called off* duty.

To call over. To recite a roll of names; to read aloud a list or muster-roll; as, the men were *called over.*

To call up. To bring into retrospect or recollection; to restore to view; as, *to call up* memories of the past; to bring forward into action or discussion; as, *to call up* members for a division. — *To call to mind*, to revise in the memory; to recollect; as, *to call to mind* an anecdote.

—*v. i.* To utter with a loud sound; to address or hail by name. (Often preceding *to*;) as, *to call to* a boot-black.

"Go, *call* a coach, and let a coach be *called*,
And let the man who *calleth* be the caller." — *Carey.*

—To stop at a place or house without intention of staying; to make a short visit; as, to *call* at the club. (Sometimes used with *in.*)

"I first of all *called in* at St. James's." —*Spectator.*

To call on, or *upon.* To make a brief visit to; as, *to call on* a friend.

"And as you go, *call on* my brother Quintus." — *Ben Jonson.*

—To solicit payment of a debt; to ask assistance. as, *to call on* a bank for a loan.

"I would be loth to pay him before his day; what need I be so forward with him, that *calls* not *on* me?" — *Shaks.*

—To implore; to pray to; to invoke; as, *to call upon* Heaven to witness.

"Thrice *call upon* my name." — *Dryden.*

—*n.* A vocal address of summons or invitation; as, a bugle-*call.*

"The moving mountains hear the pow'rful *call*." — *Pope.*

—A demand; a requisition; a claim; as, a *call* on charity.

"Dependence is a perpetual *call* upon humanity." — *Addison.*

—A divine vocation or summons: an awakening to true religion; as, to have a *call* to preach the gospel.

"Yet he at length . . . by some wondrous *call*,
May bring them back repentant and sincere." — *Milton.*

—Calling; vocation; employment. (*Calling* is more frequently used in this sense.)

"Still cheerful, ever constant to his call;
By many follow'd, lov'd by most, admir'd by all." —*Dryden.*

—A short visit. as, to make a *call.*

(*Naut.*) A pipe or whistle used by a boatswain and his assistants when summoning sailors to their duty.

(*Sporting.*) A note blown on a hunting-horn; as, to sound a *call.* —A cry or sound made in imitation of a bird, used as a decoy when shooting game.

Call of the house. In legislative assemblies, a calling over the names of the members to discover absentees, &c.

Cal'la, *n.* [Gr. *kallos*, beauty.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Orontiaceæ.* The most interesting species is *C. palustras*, from the acrid rhizomes of which the Laplanders prepare a kind of bread, by a tedious process, which includes drying, washing, grinding, and baking. The acrid juice cannot be thoroughly removed without great labor in washing the rhizomes. This species is found in shallow water, in the Middle and N. States.

Callaghan's, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Alleghany co.

Callahan, in *Florida*, a post-office of Nassau co

Callahan's Corners, in *N. York*, a P. O. of Albany co.

Callahan's Ranch, in *California*, a post-village of Siskiyon co., 40 m. S. by W. of Yreka.

Callalte, *n.* (*Min.*) See TUAQUOISE.

Cal'lan, in *Ireland*, a river rising 6 m. from the city of Armagh, and flowing into the Blackwater at Charlemont, co. Tyrone.

Cal'land's, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Pittsylvania co.

Callao, (*kal-la-ō'.*) a fortified sea-port town of Peru, 6 m. W. of Lima, of which it is the port; Lat. 12° 3′ 45″ S., Lon. 77° 13′ 7″ W. It is a meanly-built place, but possesses a considerable trade. The roadstead is by far the best on the Peruvian coast, with good anchorage in from 7 to 10 fathoms. An excellent carriage-road connects this town with Lima. *C.* is of comparatively modern origin; the former town having been wholly destroyed and submerged in the dreadful earthquake of 1746. *Pop.* about 20,000.

Callao, in the China Sea, a small island in Lat. 15° 48′ N., Lon. 108° 30′ E., 16 m. from the mouth of the Fai-Fo River. *Area*, about 10 sq. m.

Callao, in *Indiana*, a post-office of La Porte co.

Callao, in *Missouri*, a twp. and vill. of Macon co., 79 m. W. of Hannibal; *pop.* of the township 1,643.

Cal'lapooya Indians, a tribe found in *Oregon*, between the Columbia and Willamette rivers.

Cal'laway, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Harlan co.

—A S. W. county, on the border of Tennessee. *Area*, 450 sq. m. Watered by the Tennessee River (forming its N. limit) and by Clark's River. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Murray. *Pop.* 9,410.

Cal'laway, in *Missouri*, a county in the E. central part of the State, N. of the Missouri River. *Area*, 743 sq. m. Drained by Cedar and other creeks. *Surface.* Mostly undulating prairie. *Soil.* Very fertile, with sub-strata of coal, iron ore, and limestone. Potter's clay is abundantly found. *Cap.* Fulton. *Pop.* 19,202.

Call'-bird, *n.* A bird trained to allure other birds by its call, into a snare or decoy.

Call'-boy, *n.* A boy whose duty it is to repeat orders issued by a captain of a steamer to the engineer, &c.; also, one who summons the actors during the progress of a theatrical performance.

Call'cott, JOHN WALL, an English musical composer, B. at Kensington, 1766. He has produced numerous and highly esteemed works, among which we will quote his fine piece, *Oh, Sovereign of the Willing Soul*, and his *Musical Grammar.* His mind gave way under excess of study, and he D. 1821.

Callcott, SIR AUGUSTUS WALL, an English landscape-painter, brother of the preceding, B. 1779. His best paintings are those called *Morning, Evening, Waiting for the Passage Boat*, and *Harvest in the Highlands.* D. 1844.

Calle, La, (*kal,*) a seaport on the coast of Algeria, 75 m. from Tunis. It is the seat of the French coral fishery. *Pop.* about 700.

Call'ensburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Licking township, Clarion co., on Clarion River, about 65 m. N.N.E. of Pittsburg; *pop.* 255.

Callensville, in *Kentucky*, a village of Peudleton co., on the S. branch of Licking River.

Call'er, *n.* One who calls.

Calli'anee, an inland town of Hindostan, prov. Aurungabad, pres. Bombay, 24 m. N.E. of that city; Lat. 19° 15′ N., Lon. 73° 15′ E. It is the cap. of a dist. of the same name.

Callich'thys, *n.* [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, and *ichthys*, a fish.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of abdominal Malacopterygious fishes, family *Siluridæ.* The body and head are protected by large, hard, scaly plates; the mouth is furnished with four long cirri; the teeth are very small; the eyes are also small, and situated on the side of the head. They are natives of South America and other hot climates, where the rivers frequently dry up; and they cannot only live for a considerable time out of water, but they are said to perform long journeys over land, directing their course to some other stream.

Cal'licoon, or **Col'licoon,** in *New York*, a township of Sullivan co., on the Delaware River, 90 m. S. W. of Albany; *pop.* 2,763.

Cal'licoon Creek, in *New York*, Sullivan co., falling into the Delaware River.

Cal'licoon Depot, in *New York*, a post-office of Sullivan co.

Callicrat'idas, a Spartan general, who lived in the 4th cent. B. C., and succeeded Lysander in the command of the Lacedæmonian fleet. He took Methymne, and blockaded Conon, in Mitylene, but was conquered and killed the same year by the Athenians, at Arginusæ.

Cal'lid, *a.* [Lat. *callidus.*] Crafty; cunning; shrewd. (R.)

Callid'ity, *n.* [Lat. *calliditas.*] Cunning; shrewdness; craftiness.

Callid'ium, *n.* [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, and *eidos*, form.] (*Zoöl.*) Small beetles, infesting houses, and very destructive to woodwork, especially of spruce and fir. One of this family (*Calidium bajulus*), a flattish, rusty-black insect, will, according to Messrs. Kirby and Spence, not only eat their way through the rafters of a house, but even bore through sheet-lead: fragments of lead having been found in their stomachs.

Callig'onum, *n.* [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, *gonia*, angle.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Polygonaceæ*, characterized by a quadrangular fruit, winged at the angles. The species *C. pallasia*, which is found on the sandy steppes near the Caspian Sea, is valued by the wandering Kalmucks for the acid juice of its fruit and shoots, and for the nutritious gum which may be obtained from its root.

Callig'rapher, Calig'rapher, *n.* One skilled in calligraphy, or fine penmanship.

Calligraph'ic, Calligraph'ical, Caligraphic, Caligraph'ical, *a.* [Fr *calligraphique.*] Pertaining, or relating to, calligraphy.

Callig'raphist, Calig'raphist, *n.* [Fr *caligraphe.*] A caligrapher

Calligraphy, Callgraphy, (*ka-lig'ra-fi,*) *n.* [Gr. *kalligraphia.*] The art of elegant penmanship, or handwriting. The scribes, who made a profession of copying MSS. before the invention of printing, have been termed *caligraphers.* Their art consisted, not merely in writing, but also in embellishing their work with ornamental devices called *illumination*; but which was also practised as a distinct employment. Among the MSS. of the early part of the Middle Ages, which are extant, there are some sumptuous specimens of the art, written in letters of gold, vermilion, &c., and on leaves of different colors, but that fashion went early out of use; and in general, it may be said, that the current writing of calligraphers diminished in beauty and in laborious minuteness, especially in Italy, during the centuries immediately preceding the invention of printing.—See ILLUMINATION.

Callimachus, (*kal-lim'a-kŭs,*) a Greek poet and historian, B. at Cyrene, in the 3d cent. B. C. He was tutor of Apollonius, the author of the *Argonautica.* Only 6 hymns and 73 epigrams remain of his numerous writings.

Callim'achus, a Greek architect, lived in the 5th cent. B.C., and is said to have invented the capital so much admired in the Corinthian order of Grecian architecture.

Calliman'eo, *n.* Same as CALAMANCO. (*q. v.*)

Call'ing, *n.* The act of inviting, summoning, or naming; as, the *calling* of a division-list.

—Employment; occupation; vocation; as, every man to his *calling*.

"I left no *calling* for this idle trade,
No duty broke, no father disobey'd." — *Pope.*

—Business; trade; profession; class of persons engaged in the same employment or occupation.

"It may be a caution not to impose celibacy on whole *callings*." *Hammond.*

—Divine vocation; invitation, summons, or impulse towards religion.

"St. Peter was ignorant of the *calling* of the Gentiles." —*Hakewill.*

Cal'linger, a strong fortress of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal. It is built of stone, on the top of a mountain, 1,200 feet above the neighboring plains. It was captured by the British in 1812. Lat. 24° 58′ N., Lon. 80° 25′ E.

Callin'icus, an ancient architect, B. at Heliopolis, Egypt, who invented the Greek fire, and communicated his secret to the emperor Constantine Pogonat, who is said to have made use of it to burn the Saracen fleet at Cyzicus in 670. A. D.

Calli'nus, an orntor of Ephesus, who flourished about the 6th cent. B.C. He is said to have invented elegiac poetry.

Calli'ope, [Gr., from *calos*, beautiful, and *ops, opos*, a voice.] (*Myth.*) The first of the Muses, who presided over epic poetry, or over poetry in general. She was said to be the mother of Orpheus, of the Sirens, &c. She was usually represented as a young girl, with majestic appearance, crowned with laurel, holding in one hand a trumpet, and in the other an epic poem.

(*Astron.*) The 45th asteroid, discovered by Hind in 1852.

—A steam-organ, or instrument constructed like an organ, in which the tones are produced by steam instead of wind. It is of American origin, and an application of the steam-whistle applied to railroad locomotives — *Webster.*

Cal'liope, in *Iowa*, a village, cap. of Sioux co., on the Sioux River, 36 m. N. by W. of Sioux City.

Callipash', *n.* See CALIPASH.

Callipee', *n.* See CALIPEE.

Cal'lipers, *n.* See CALIPERS.

Calliste'phus, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ*. The species *C. Chinensis*, China Aster, has a stem about 18 inches high, with long branches, each terminated by a single, large head; rays, dark purple, disc, yellow, blossoming from July to Sept. Cultivation has produced splendid varieties, double and semi-double, with white, blue, red, flaked and mottled rays.

Callis'thenes, a Greek philosopher, B 365 a.c. He was a disciple and grandson of Aristotle, and accompanied Alexander the Great in his expedition to Asia. He refused to acknowledge the alleged divinity of this hero, and even had the misfortune to displease him by his railleries. He was afterwards accused of conspiracy, and put to death B. C. 328.

Callisthen'ics, *n. pl.* See CALISTHENICS.

Cal'lithrix, *n.* [Gr., fair-haired.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Sagoinins, comprising the squirrel-monkeys, which are of small size and prettily colored. They are found chiefly on the banks of the Orinoco.

Cal'litricha'ceæ, STARWORTS, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Euphorbiales*. This order consists of a few obscure, small, aquatic herbaceous species, all of which belong to the genus *Callitriche*. The distinctive character resides in the presence of several one-seeded carpels, combined into a single pistil with two styles, and altogether destitute of any floral covering. *C. Verna* is common in shallow streams and muddy places in the U. States.

Cal'litriche, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CALLITRICHACEÆ.

Calli'tris, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Pinaceæ*. The Arar-tree, *C. quadrivalvis*, yields the resin called Sandarach, juniper resin, or gum-juniper, which is imported in large quantities from Mogadore. It is much employed in the preparation of varnishes. When powdered, it is called pounce. The timber furnished by this tree is very durable, and is used by the Turks for the floors and ceilings of their mosques.



Fig. 480. — CALLITRIS QUADRIVALVIS, (Arar-tree.)

Callo'sa de Ense'ria, a town of Spain, prov. Alicante, 18 m. S.S.W. of Denia. It is situated in a fine country, producing fine fruits, oil, and wine. *Pop.* 4,290.

Callo'sa de Segu'ro, a town of Spain, prov. Alicante, 4 m. E. of Orihuela, on the Segura; *pop.* 4,263.

Cal'lose, *n.* [See CALLOUS.] (*Bot.*) Possessing callosities or hard spots.

Callosity, (*kal-los'e-te,*) *n.* [Fr. *callosité*; L. Lat. *callositas*, from *callus*, hard.] Preternatural hardness of the skin, as that of the hands through hard labor.

(*Surg.*) Induration, or any part morbidly hard, as the edges of an indolent ulcer.

(*Bot.*) A thickened spot.

Callot, JACQUES, an eminent engraver, B. at Nanci, 1593, of a family recently ennobled. His father discountenancing his choice of a profession, he fled from home in order to make his way to Rome, the capital of the fine arts. Falling in with a troop of gipsies, he travelled in their company as far as Florence, from whence he went to Rome, where he met some acquaintances of his family, who compelled him to return home. He ran away a second time, and was a second time brought back, by his elder brother, whom he met at Turin. During his youthful adventures, as the story goes, his morals were preserved uncorrupted, by his constant prayer that he might grow up a good man, excel in his profession, and live to the age of 43. He set out a third time, with his father's tardy concurrence, studied for a long time at Rome, and returned to Nanci, where he married. He acquired considerable wealth, and his fame was such that he was invited to witness and perpetuate the events of the siege of Breda, and afterwards the sieges of Rochelle and Rhé, but he declined to commemorate the subsequent capture of his native place, and likewise refused a pension and lodging at Paris, offered to him by Louis XIII. He D. 1635, of complaints incidental to the practice of his art. His invention is lively and fertile, and he had a singular power of enriching a small space with a multitude of figures and actions. He engraved both with the burin, and the needle; but his best works are free etchings, touched with the burin, delicately executed, and sometimes wonderfully minute. There is a want of unity and breadth of effect in some of his larger engravings, which is not surprising in one who did not practice painting, and engraved even fewer pictures than most of his profession, working chiefly from original designs. His principal works are the *Sieges* above mentioned, the *Miseries of War*, the *Temptations of St. Anthony*, and a set of *Capricci*.

Callotechnics, (*kal-lo-tek'niks,*) *n. pl.* [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, and *technē*, an art.] The fine or ornamental arts.

Callous, (*kal'lus,*) *a.* In a state of hardness; indurated; hardened; as, a *callous* ulcer.— *Wiseman.*

—Hardened in mind; insensible; unfeeling; obdurate.

"Fattened in vice so *callous* and so gross,
He sins, and sees not, senseless of his loss." — *Dryden.*

Cal'lously, *adv.* In a callous or insensible manner.

Cal'lousness, *n.* State of being callous; hardness; induration: —applied to the body.

"The skin becomes the thicker, and so *callousness* grows upon it." — *Cheyne.*

—Insensibility; obduracy; — applied to the mind or heart.

"Abandoned to a *callousness* and numbness of soul." — *Bentley.*

Callow, (*kal'lo,*) *a.* [A. S. *calo, caluw*; Ger. *kahl*; Celt. *calbh*; Lat. *calvus*.] Bald; destitute of feathers; naked; unfledged; as, a *callow* brood.

"And teach the *callow* child her parent's song." — *Prior.*

Callu'na, *n.* [Gr. *kelluno*, to adorn.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Ericaceæ*.

Cal'lus, *n.* [Lat., hardness.] (*Surg.*) That tough, flexible substance thrown out in all cases of fracture between the two ends of broken bones, binding them together, and which is soon filled up by osseous or bony matter, till the union of the tracture is complete; after which all the callus thrown out like a stiff glue round the broken bones is gradually absorbed, and the finger is unable to detect where the injury was.

(*Hort.*) The new formation over the end of a cutting, before it puts out roots. — *Webster.*

Call'ville, in *Arizona*, a post-office of Pah Ute co.

Calm, (*käm,*) *a* [Fr. *calme*; Du. *kalm*. Said to be from Gr. *malakos*, soft, gentle.] Still; quiet; free from wind; peaceable; undisturbed; serene; as, a *calm* sea.

Calm was the day, and through the trembling air
Sweet breathings Zephyrus did softly play." — *Spenser.*

—In a state of mental rest; undisturbed by passion or excitement; tranquil; unruffled; serene; placid; composed: as, a *calm* demeanor.

—*n.* Absence of wind; stillness; tranquillity; quiet; freedom from motion and agitation; placidity.

"Ne'er saw I, never felt, a *calm* so deep." — *Wordsworth.*

(*Mar.*) That state of complete rest in the air when there is no wind stirring. The regions in the immediate vicinity of the equator are the parts of the ocean where the mariner is overtaken by the most frequent and most durable calms. In the Atlantic Ocean the region of calms has a breadth of six degrees. The Pacific Ocean derives its name from being characterized by an equatorial belt of calm region averaging five degrees in breadth, and lying between the south-eastern and north-eastern trade-winds. In these calm latitudes rain is constantly falling. The calm latitudes of the Atlantic Ocean are situated between the Tropic of Cancer and Lat. 29° N. — See TRADE-WINDS.

—*v. a.* To reduce to a state of calmness; to still, to quiet, as the elements.

"Neptune we find busy, in the beginning of the Æneis, to *calm* the tempest raised by Æolus." —*Dryden.*

—To pacify; to appease; to deliver from agitation or excitement; to allay; to tranquillize; to assuage; as, to *calm* a troubled spirit.

Cal'mar, a fortified sea-port town of Sweden, on the W. side of a narrow strait of the Baltic, separating the island of Œland from the continent, 90 m. N E. by E. of Carlscrona; Lat. 56° 40′ 30″ N., Lon. 16° 26′ 15″ E. The town, built of wood, stands on the small island of Quarnholm: its port is small but safe and commodious. *Manuf.* Woolleus, tobacco, and potash. Tar, alum, hemp, and timber are extensively exported. Here, in 1397, was concluded the famous treaty which united the kingdoms of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway under the rigorous sceptre of Queen Margaret, surnamed the "Northern Semiramis." Here, also, in 1520, Gustavus Vasa disembarked to deliver his country from the domination of foreigners and of a sanguinary tyrant. *Pop.* 9,200.

Cal'mar, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township of Winneshiek co., 45 m. W.N.W. of McGregor, and 9 m. S.S.W. of Decorah; *pop.* 1,864.

Calm'-browed, *a.* Wearing the look or appearance of calmness.

Calmer, (*käm'er,*) *n.* He who, or that which, calms.

"Auglius was . . . a *calmer* of unquiet thoughts." — *Walton.*

Calmet, AUGUSTIN, (*kal'mai,*) a learned and laborious French Benedictine, B in Lorraine, 1672. He wrote a *Literal Commentary upon all the Books of the Scriptures*, 23 vols. 4to; a *History of the Old and New Testament*, 4 vols. 4to; a *Historical, Critical, and Chronological Dictionary of the Bible*; a *Universal History*, 15 vols. 4to; and other learned works. D. 1757.

Calmi'na, in Africa, a town of Dahomey, 15 m. from Abomey; *pop.* 16,000.

Calmly, (*käm'li,*) *adv.* In a calm or serene manner; without storm or violence.

"His curled brows,
Frown on the gentle stream, which *calmly* flows." — *Denham.*

—Quietly; temperately; mildly; without passion.

"Serenely pleasant, *calmly* fair. — *Prior.*

Calmness, (*käm'nes,*) *n.* State of being calm; quietness; tranquillity; opposed to stormiuess; as, the *calmness* of the weather.

"While the steep, horrid roughness of the wood
Strives with the gentle *calmness* of the flood." — *Denham.*

—Composure; freedom from excitement or passion; mildness; as, *calmness* of manner.

"Till *calmness* to your eyes you first restore,
I am afraid, and I can beg no more."—*Dryden.*

Cal'mucks, *n. pl.* This name was given to one of the principal divisions of Tartars by the Mohammedan Mongols. Expelled from China in 1672, they settled on the banks of the Volga. Repeatedly invited to return, the great transmigration of these hordes commenced in Jan., 1772, when above 300,000 of the tribe of the Torgots set out for their original seat in China. By the end of May they crossed the Torgan, after a march in which they endured such terrible hardships that 250,000 of their number perished in its progress. The tribe of the Derbets, or Tchoros, who remained in Russia, took possession of the Steppe between the Don and the Volga, where they are now associated with the Cossacks of the Don. The C., who are descendants of the Scythian barbarians of antiquity, are small and thin, with brown complexion, round faces, piercing eyes set near together, thick lips, wide nostrils, projecting cheek-bones, large and prominent ears, and black, thick, and bristling hair, which is shaved off the greater part of the head,—taken altogether, the ugliest in appearance of all the tribes of men. They are slothful, but intelligent, curious, and violent and deceitful, though hospitable. They are nomadic, dwelling in conical tents. Their principal riches consist in horses and sheep. They are almost always on horseback, and have bow-legs, with their feet turned towards each other. Their religion is Buddhism, but some of them have been converted to Christianity or Mohammedanism.

Cal'mus, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Clinton co.

Calmy, (*käm'y.*) *a.* Calm; peaceful; unruffled; tranquil. (Used in poetical composition.)

"It was a still and *calmy* day."—*Fairie Queene.*

Calm, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Chester co.

Calne, (*kān,*) a borough of England, in Wiltshire, 89 m. W. of London. *Manf.* Flax. *Pop.* 5,696.

Calno, in *New Jersey*, a post-office of Warren co.

Caloden'dron, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of beautiful trees, order *Rutaceæ*, natives of S. Africa.

Calog'raphy, *n.* Same as CALLIGRAPHY, *q. v.*

Calo'ma, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Marion co.

Cal'omel, *n.* [Gr. *kalos*, good, *melas*, black, from the qualities of the Ethiop's mineral to which the name was originally applied.] See MERCURY, (CHLORIDE OF.)

Calonne, CHARLES ALEXANDRE DE, a French statesman, B. at Douai, 1734, who succeeded Necker in 1783 as comptroller-general of the finances, and found not a single crown in the treasury. In this office he continued till 1787. During this period he maintained the public credit by a punctuality till then unknown in the payments of the royal treasury, though he found it drained to the lowest ebb. He labored with unwearied assiduity to restore the equipoise between the annual income and expenditure, and to provide a supply for the emergencies of the state, without increasing the burdens of the people. For this purpose he advised the king to revive the ancient usage of convening the national assemblies of the "notables," to whom he proposed the bold project of suppressing the pecuniary privileges and exemptions of the nobility, clergy, and magistracy. This measure alarmed those powerful bodies, and M. de Calonne found it necessary to retire to England, where he wrote two elegant defences of himself, — his *Requête au Roi*, and *Réponse à l'Ecrit de M. Necker*. He subsequently returned to Paris, where he D., 1802.

Calophyl'lum, *n.* [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, *phyllon*, leaf.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Clusiaceæ*, including many valuable timber-trees. *C. angustifolium*, the Piney-tree of Penang and the islands to the eastward of

the Bay of Bengal, furnishes fine straight spars. *C. calaba* and *C. inophyllum*, besides yielding timber, produce seeds from which good burning oil is obtained. The fragrant resinous substance known as E. Indin tacamnbaca is a product of the species of this genus.

Calopo'gon, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Orchidaceæ*. The Grass Pink, *C. pulchellus*, found in swamps and moist meadows in the U. States and Canada, is a truly beautiful plant, with large purple flowers, remarkable for their inverted position.

Calorie, (*ka-lor'ik,*) *n.* [From Lat. *calor*, heat, from *caleo*, to be warm or hot.] Warmth; heat; the principle or matter of heat, or the simple element of heat. This term is applied by the French chemists to designate the *matter of heat*, it being assumed that the phenomena of heat are dependent upon the presence of a highly attenuated, mobile, and imponderable form of matter. — See HEAT.

—*a.* Pertaining to caloric or heat, or to the principle of heat.

Caloric'ity, *n.* A faculty in living beings of developing heat to resist external cold. — *Webster.*

Calor'iduct, *n.* [Lat. *calor*, and *ducere*, to conduct.] A tube for conducting heat.

Calorifa'cient, Calorif'iant, *a.* [Lat. *calor*, heat, *facio*, I make.] Having the power of producing heat.

(*Physiol.*) This term is applied to those non-azotized materials of food in the form of fat, starch, sugar, and gum, which are believed to be employed in the production of heat.

Calor'ifere, *n.* [Lat. *calor*, heat, and *ferre*, to bear.] An apparatus used for distributing heat through conservatories, &c.

Calorific, *a.* [Fr. *calorifique*; Lat. *calor*, and *facio*, to make.] That has the quality of producing heat; causing heat; heating; as, "A *calorific* principle." — *Grew.*

Calorific Rays, a term applied to the invisible heating rays, which emanate from the sun, and from burning and heated bodies.

Calorifica'tion, *n.* [Fr. *calorification.*] The production of animal heat.

Calorim'eter, *n.* [Fr. *calorimètre*; Lat. *calor*, heat, and *metrum*, a measure.] (*Chem.*) An instrument for measuring the quantity of heat given out by bodies in passing from one temperature to another. — See HEAT.

Calorimet'ric, *a.* Pertaining to the use of the calorimeter.

Calorimo'tor, *n.* [Lat. *calor*, and *moveo*, I put in motion.] (*Phy.*) This term has occasionally been applied to a peculiar form of the voltaic apparatus, composed of one pair of plates of great extent of surface, the electricity of which, when transmitted through good conductors produces intense heat.

Calor Mor'dicans, *n* [Lat. *calor*, heat, *mordicans*, biting.] (*Med.*) A particular kind of heat, that sometimes attends typhus and other fevers, and is considered a dangerous symptom. It is biting and pungent, rather than burning, and leaves a smarting sensation on the fingers for several minutes after touching it.

Caloso'nia, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of beautiful coleopterous insects, belonging to the family *Carabidæ*, one of which (*C. sycophanta*) is about one inch long. There are about 30 species of these insects the prevailing color being some shade of green, with a kind of brassy hue. They are very useful in many places, for the number of noxious caterpillars they destroy.

Calot'ropis, *n.* [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, *tropis*, keel, in allusion to the keel of the flower.] (*Bot.*) A genus of tropical plants, order *Asclepiadaceæ*. The species *C. gigantea*, or *procera*, yields the medicinal bark known as Mudar bark, which has been much employed in India for the treatment of cutaneous affections, and occasionally as a substitute for ipecacuanha. It contains a peculiar principle, called *mudarine*. The fibres of the bark are known under the names of *Ak* and *Mudar fibres*. The bark of the root of *C. Hamiltonii* has similar properties, and is said to yield the fibres termed *Vercum*.

Calotte, Calote, (*ka-lot',*) *n.* [Fr. *calotte*; Celt. *cal, gal*, the head, and *ot*, habitation, covering.] A cap or coif of hair, satin, or other material; a skull-cap formerly worn by Roman Catholic ecclesiastics.

—The cap of a sword-hilt; anything resembling in form a small cup.

(*Arch.*) A round cavity or depression in form of a cap or cup.

Calotype, (*kal'ō-tīp.*) *n.* [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, and *typos*, type.] (*Fine Arts.*) A term applied to the photogenic drawings obtained by the action of light upon certain salts of silver. — See PHOTOGRAPHY.

Caloy'ers, *n.* [Mod. Gr. *kalogeros.*] (*Eccl. Hist.*) Monks of the Greek Church, who follow the rule of St. Basil.

"Temperate as *Caloyers* in their secret cells." — *Malden.*

Calp, *n.* (*Geol.*) A name given to a peculiar and impure limestone, found occasionally in rocks of the Devonian and Carboniferous series in Ireland.

Cal'pe, a lofty mountain in the most southern part of Spain, opposite to Mount Abyla, on the African coast. These two mountains were anciently called the *Pillars of Hercules*. It is the modern Gibraltar.

Cal'pee, in India. See KALPEE.

Calpeil'la, in *California*, a post-village and township of Mendocino co., 6 m. N. of Ukiah; *pop.* of township 807.

Calpen'tyn, a long narrow peninsula on the W. coast of Ceylon, Lat. 8° 14′ N., Lon. 79° 53′ E.

Calpur'nia, a daughter of Calpurnius Piso, and the fourth wife of Julius Cæsar. The night previous to her husband's murder, she dreamed that the roof of her house had fallen, and that he had been stabbed in her arms. On that account she attempted, but in vain, to detain him at home. Lived in the first century B. C.

Calque, *v. a.* See CALK.

Calquing, CALKING, (*kalk'ing,*) *n.* The process of copying or transferring a drawing. It is effected by rubbing over the back of the original with a fine powder, or red chalk, or black lead; the smeared side is then laid on a sheet of paper, and the lines of the drawing are traced by a blunt pointed needle, which imprints them on the paper underneath. Another method is to hold the drawing up to a window, with a sheet of paper before it; the outlines will appear through, and may be pencilled off without damage to the original.

Cal'ry, in *Ireland*, a parish of Sligo co.

Caltaniset'ta, a town of Italy, in Sicily, 28 m. N.E. of Girgenti. It has mineral springs and extensive sulphur works. *Pop.* 17,192.

Cal'tha, *n.* [Gr. *kalathos*, a goblet.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, tribe *Helleboreæ*. The species *C. palustris*, found throughout the Northern States, and commonly known as the Marsh Marigold, grows wild in marshy places, and has showy bright yellow flowers.

Calto'nica, a town of Italy, in Sicily, 15 m. from Girgenti, near which are sulphur works; *pop.* 8,315.

Cal'trap, Cal'trop, *n.* [A. S. *caltrappe*, a species of thistle; Fr. *chausse-trape*; It. *calcatreppo*; L. Lat. *calcare*, to tread, and *tribolo*, Lat. *tribulus*, a thistle.] (*Mil.*) An instrument armed with four iron spikes, so contrived, that when thrown to the ground one point enters it, leaving the remaining three projecting upward. It is generally used for impeding the progress of cavalry, by wounding the horses' feet.



Fig. 481. — CALTROP.

Calnire, a town of France, dep. Rhone, on the Saone, 3 m. N.N.E. of Lyons; *pop.* 6,045.

Calum'ba, *n.* (*Med.*) A well-known bitter root, obtained from the *Jateorhiza palmata*, also called *Cocculus palmatus*, a native of the woods on the E. coast of Africa. The *C.* root is cut into thin circular slices, and being dried in the sun, is exported to every part of the world. It is of a light brown color, with slightly aromatic odor, and an intensely bitter taste; but, like quassia, is destitute of the tannin usually found in vegetable bitters. *C.* acts on the system as a stomachic and tonic, and, from its want of astringency, is one of the most useful bitters we possess, and particularly serviceable in cases of indigestion proceeding from biliary disturbance, for which, in combination with dried carbonate of soda and ginger, it becomes a most valuable remedy.

Calum'bine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A bitter substance, obtained from the *columba root.*

Cal'umet, *n.* [Fr. *calumet*; from Lat. *calamus*, a reed.] (*Mod. Hist.*) A large, beautifully adorned pipe used by the North American Indians as the emblem of peace. The first notice of the *C.* among European writers is to be found in Hernando de Soto's account of his expedition through the Southern provinces in 1470. — The *C. of war*, of a different make and fashion, is used when proclaiming war.

Cal'umet, in *Illinois*, a township of Cook co., 14 m. S. of Chicago; *pop.* 1,253.

Calumet, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Houghton co.

Calumet, in *Wisconsin*, an E. county, bounded W. by Winnebago Lake, drained by the branches of Manitowoc River, and traversed by a high ridge nearly parallel to the lake; *cap.* Chilton Centre; *pop.* (1870) 12,334.

—A post-village and township of Foud du Lac co., 12 m. N.E. from the latter; *pop.* 1,460.

Cal'umick, or **Cal'umet,** a river rising in La Porte co., Indiana, and flowing westward into Illinois, discharges its waters into Lake Michigan.

Calum'niate, *v. a.* [Lat. *calumnior*, lengthened form of *calror*, to devise tricks and artifices against, to attack with artifices; It. *calumniare*; Fr. *calomnier.*] To devise tricks and artifices against; to attack with artifices or false accusations; to defame falsely and maliciously; to slander; to detract from; to accuse falsely; to asperse.

"Love, friendship, charity, are subject all
To envious and *calumniating* time." — *Shaks.*

—*v. i.* To utter calumnies: to utter or propagate slanderous reports falsely and maliciously.

"Even those that should be the most liberal, make it their business to disdain and *calumniate* one another." — *Sprat.*

Calumnia'tion, *n.* Act of calumniating; false and malicious accusation.

Calum'niator, *n.* [Lat.] One who calumniates or slanders another; one who maliciously circulates false accusations or reports; a slanderer.

"He that would live clear of the envy and hatred of potent *calumniators*, must lay his finger upon his mouth, and keep his hand out of the ink-pot." — *L'Estrange.*

Calum'niatory, *a.* Slanderous; maliciously false.

Calum'nious, *a.* [Lat. *calumniosus.*] Partaking of calumny; slanderous; bearing or implying calumny; injurious to reputation; as, a *calumnious* report.

"Virtue itself 'scapes not *calumnious* strokes." — *Shaks.*

Calum'niously, *adv.* Slanderously.

Calum'niousness, *n.* Quality of being calumnious; defamation; slander; false accusation.

Calumny, (*kal'um-ni,*) *n.* [Lat. *calumnia.*] False accusation; false and malicious defamation; slander; detraction; falsehood; backbiting; evil-speaking. — See LIBEL.

"Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow,
Thou shalt not escape *calumny.*" — *Shaks.*

Cal'vados, a maritime dep. of France, so called from a chain of rocks of that name stretching along parts of its coast; bounded N. by the English Channel, E. by the dep. Eure, S. by Orne, and W. by La Manche. *Surface*, flat. *Soil*, generally good, producing excellent crops of cereals. Apples are largely cultivated, and cider is the common beverage of the country. The horses of this dep. are reckoned to be the finest in France; and milch cattle, and hogs, are bred in great numbers. *Prin. towns.* Caen, the capital, Lisieux, Bayeux, Falaise, Honfleur, &c. *Pop.* 474,909.

Cal'vart, DENIS, B. at Antwerp, 1555. He opened a school for artists at Bologna, where he had among his pupils, Guido, Albano, and Domenichino. His best painting is *The Holy Family* in the church of St. Giuseppe, at Bologna. D. 1619.

Calvary, (*kal'va-re,*) *n.* [Lat. *calvaria*, from *calva*, the scalp without hair, from *calrus*, bald.] Originally, the brain-pan; the skull; whence, a place of skulls: particularly, the place where Christ was crucified. — See GOLGOTHA.

—A sculptural representation of the Passion of the Saviour, placed upon a natural or an artificial rock, or upon an architectural base.

(*Her.*) A cross; generally called *cross-calvary.*

Cal'vary, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Athens co.

Calve, (*käv,*) *v. i.* [A. S. *calfian*, from *cealf.*] To bring or cast forth a calf, as a cow.

"When she has *calv'd*, then set the dam aside,
And for the Unster progeny provide."—*Dryden.*

—Used metaphorically, in the sense of to bring forth young; to produce offspring. (R.)

"The grass clods now *calv'd.*" — *Milton.*

Calvel'lo, a town of S. Italy, prov. Basilicata, 13 m. S. of Potenza; *pop.* 6,878.

Calvent'ra Islands, a group of 3 islands in the Bay of Bengal, off the coast of Arracan; their centre being in Lat. 16° 53′ N., Lon. 94° 20′ E.

Cal'vert, LEONARD, the first governor of Maryland, was the second son of George, 1st, and brother to Cecil, 2d, Lord Baltimore, (*q. v.*) He arrived in the colony at the head of 200 emigrants in 1633–4, commissioned to attempt the foundation of an English barony on the shores of the Chesapeake, founded on the feudal principles both of rank and property. The democratic principles pervading the new settlement prevented, however, the fruition of his scheme, although the proprietary form of govt. remained in Maryland till the American revolution. In 1644, in consequence of an insurrection breaking out in that colony, *C.* took refuge in Virginia, from whence he returned, in 1646, with an armed force, reassumed the govt., and restored general tranquillity. D. 1647.

Cal'vert, GEORGE HENRY, an American man of letters, B. in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1803. His grandfather, Benedict Calvert, a descendant of the Baltimore family, though a loyalist in the revolutionary contest, was an intimate friend of General Washington. *C.* graduated at Harvard College in 1823, and then went to Europe and studied at Gottingen, where he imbibed a taste for German literature, which colored many of his subsequent productions. After his return to America he edited a newspaper for a while, and in 1832 published *Illustrations of Phrenology.* Among his later writings are, a *Volume from the Life of Herbert Barclay* (1833); a translation of Schiller's *Don Carlos* (1836); *Count Julian*, a tragedy (1840); a translation in part of *The Göthe and Schiller Correspondence* (1845); *Scenes and Thoughts in Europe* (1846–52); and *Goethe, his Life and Works* (1872).

Cal'vert, in *Maryland*, a county bordering on Chesapeake Bay: *area*, 250 sq. m. It is a peninsula, formed by the Chesapeake and Patuxent rivers. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, moderately fertile; staple products, tobacco and Indian corn. *Cap.* Prince Frederick. *Pop.* 9,865.

Cal'vert Island, on the W. coast of British N. America, Lat. 51° 30′ N., Lon. 128° 10′ W.—Also a group of islands in the Pacific, Lat. 8° 55′ N., Lon. 172° 10′ E.

Cal'vertou Mills, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Baltimore co.

Calves-snout, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name of the snap-dragon. See ANTIRRHINUM.

Cal'vey, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Franklin co., 43 m. S.W. of St. Louis.

Cal'vi, a fortified seaport town of Corsica, on the N.W. coast of the island, on a gulf of the same name; Lat. 42° 34′ 7″ N., Lon. 8° 45′ 16″ E. It has a good harbor and roadstead, and was taken by the English in 1794, after a 51 days' siege. *Pop.* 2,275.

Calville, (*kal-vil'.*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Hort.*) A variety of apple, of which there are numerous sub-varieties. The Calvilles diminish in thickness from the middle towards the calyx, where they form a point; they have regular ribs, and a large open seed-chamber; also a pleasant smell, and are unctuous to the touch. They are never altogether streaked; they have a fine loose flesh, with a flavor somewhat resembling that of the raspberry or strawberry. The White Winter *C.* is in high repute, both as a culinary and dessert apple.

Calvin, JOHN, (*kal'vin,*) whose real name was CHAUVIN, which, after the custom of that age, he Latinized into CALVINUS, was the son of a cooper of Noyon, in Picardy, and was born in 1509. He early distinguished himself by his learning, abilities, and inquiring character, and, having entered into holy orders, the result of his Scrip-

tural researches was his secession from the Church of Rome and adhesion to the Protestant party in the twenty-fifth year of his age. The persecution against the Protestants in France forced him to retire to Basle, in Switzerland; and here, in 1535, he published his famous *Institutes of the Christian Religion*. The year following, he was chosen Professor of Divinity and one of the pastors of the church at Geneva. The strict discipline which he sought to introduce gave rise to ill feelings on the part of the citizens. He was banished from Geneva, and withdrew to Strasburg, where he filled the same posts as in the former city. He was deputed to assist when diets were held by order of the Emperor Charles V. at Worms and at Ratisbon, for the purpose of composing, if possible, the religious differences which were rending the Roman Church. Bucer accompanied him, and he conferred with Melancthon and other leaders of the Reformers. The people of Geneva now besought him to return. Complying with their request, he arrived there September 13, 1541, and straightway established a form of ecclesiastical discipline, and a consistorial jurisdiction with power of inflicting all kinds of canonical punishments, which seemed, to many, a yoke quite as hard to endure as that imposed by Rome. Calvin's inflexible character bore down, however, all opposition; and so sternly and rigorously did he carry out his own rules that he condemned to the stake and caused to be burnt his once intimate friend, Michael Servetus, for writing against the doctrine of the Trinity. Great as were Calvin's services to the cause of the Reformation, this was an act which will forever affix a stigma to his name. Calvin's life was one of unremitting labor. As preacher, spiritual magistrate, and theological writer, he knew no rest. He maintained an active correspondence with the churches in England, France, Germany, and Poland, and issued volume after volume from the press, not of ephemeral matter, but of the weightiest import, and which feed numberless spiritual lamps of the present day. His works, which fill nine folio, or some sixty octavo volumes, are a complete library of theological literature. As commentator, more especially, Calvin excels. He is surpassed by others in knowledge of the original languages of Scripture, but in developing its meaning he has few equals. "His works," writes a competent authority, "present specimens of exegesis that deserve to be ranked among the best extant, because they are occupied with the *spiritual essence* of the Bible — with the *theology* of the inspired writer." Calvin died on the 27th of May, 15 4.

Cal'vin, in *Michigan*, a township of Cass county; *pop.* 1,788.

Cal'vin, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Huntingdon co.

Calvinism, (*kal'vin-izm,*) *n.* (*Theol.*) The theological doctrines or tenets of Calvin. — See CALVINIST.

Cal'vinist, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One who embraces and follows the theological doctrines of Calvin; the second great Reformer of the 16th century, and founder of the Church of Geneva. The distinguishing tenets of this celebrated theologian refer to points both of discipline and doctrine. He was the first to reject the episcopal form of church government, originally it is said, with great reluctance, and compelled thereto by the want of regularly ordained ministers; but he afterwards maintained the exclusive divine appointment of the Presbyterian system, which has since obtained favor in Scotland, and among the French Protestants, and has had numerous adherents both in England and the U. States. The doctrinal opinions of Calvin, however, have not been permanently received among those who have adopted his views respecting the ministry. On the contrary, in England and Geneva, there are many Presbyterians Arminian in sentiment. It was at the Synod of Dort, in 1618, that the points in dispute between the Calvinists and Arminians were most accurately distinguished, and arranged under five heads, upon which the former party asserted the following opinions: — 1. *Of Predestination* — that all men have sinned in Adam, and are become liable to the curse; but that God has by an eternal decree chosen some from the beginning to whom He should impart faith of His free grace, and consequently salvation. 2. *Of the Death of Christ* — that is a sufficient sacrifice for the sins of the whole world; and the fact that some only believe and are saved, whereas many perish in unbelief, arises not from any defect in this sacrifice, but from the perversity of the non-elect. 3. *Of Man's Corruption*—that all men are conceived in sin and born the children of wrath, and are neither willing nor able to return to God without the aid of the Holy Spirit. 4. *Of Grace and Free-will* — that the influence of the Spirit upon our fallen natures does not force, but only quickens and corrects them, inducing them gently to turn themselves towards God by an exercise of their free will. 5. *Of Perseverance* — that God does not wholly take away His Spirit from His own children, even in lamentable falls; nor does He permit them to fall finally from the grace of adoption, and the state of justification. These opinions, which were laid down at the Synod of Dort, represent the sentiments of the founder of this school, and of the ancient or *Strict Calvinists*. In modern times, a class has arisen who consider that the above tenets go too far, and these are known as *Moderate Calvinists*; and there are others known as *High Calvinists*, who think that they do not go far enough. Calvinism originally existed in its greatest purity in the city of Geneva, whence it extended into Germany, France, the United Provinces of the Netherlands, and Great Britain. In Germany the followers of Calvin constitute the Reformed Church. In France, Calvinism was abolished by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. In Holland it still continues to be the prevailing religion. In England it was adopted and made the public rule of faith in the reign of Edward VI.; but since the time of Elizabeth it has been on the decline, though, latterly, a revival has been taking place. In Scotland, Calvinism, as established by John Knox, the disciple of Calvin, has been most enduring, and exists there in its greatest purity. Generally, however, the extreme doctrines of Calvin may be said to be rapidly losing ground, though Calvinism, in its milder form, is the professed creed of Presbyterians, Independents, Baptists, Methodists, &c., in both the U. States and Great Britain. — See SUB-LAPSARIANS; SUPRA-LAPSARIANS.

Calvinis'tic, Calvinis'tical, *a.* Pertaining to Calvin, or to his tenets in theology; as, a *Calvinistic* minister.

Cal'vinize, *v. a.* To convert to the doctrines of Calvinism.

Calvish, (*kär'ish,*) *a.* Resembling a calf.

Cal'vity, *n.* [Fr. *calvitie*, from Lat. *calvus*, bald.] Absence of hair, particularly at the top or hind part of the head. — *Dunglison.*

Cal'vy, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Franklin co.

Calx, (*kalks,*) *n.*; *pl.* CALXES or CALCES, (*kalk'sez* or *kal'sez.*) [Lat. *calx, calcis*; allied to Gr. *chalix.*] (*Chem.*) A term formerly applied to the product of the oxidation of a metal, when heated in the air, and now limited to lime prepared by calcination. — See LIME.

Calyb'io, *n.* (*Bot.*) The name adopted by some carpologists for such a one-celled, inferior, one or few seeded fruit, enclosed in a capsule, as the acorn of the oak, the mast of beech, &c.

Calycanthaceæ, (*kăl-e-kăn-thai'se-e,*) *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Rosales*. — DIAG. Flowers consisting of numerous imbricated scales, and convolute cotyledons. — This order consists of but two genera, *Calycanthus* and *Chimonanthus*, which agree in having: 1st, an imbricated calyx and corolla that pass insensibly into each other, and combine at their bases into a thick fleshy tube; 2d, a small number of perigynous stamens, whose anthers are adnate, and are tipped by a projection of the connective; 3d, several one-seeded nuts enclosed in the tube of the calyx; and 4th, a convolute embryo, destitute of albumen. Their wood is remarkable for the glandular nature of the woody tubes; and for having, in addition to the usual structure of exogens, four imperfect axes with concentric circles, lying at equal distances in the bark near the circumference, on which they produce externally four elevated lines or wheels. The nature of these additional axes constitutes a problem which no one has yet been able to solve. — The species are natives of Japan and N. America. The flowers, and in some species the bark and leaves, have a peculiar aromatic fragrance. The bark of *C. floridus*, the Carolina allspice or sweet-scented shrub, is sometimes used as a substitute for cinnamon-bark. The flowers are of a chocolate color.



Fig. 482. — C. FLORIDUS. (Carolina Allspice.)

Calycan'thus, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CALYCANTHACEÆ.

Calyceraceæ, (*kăl-e-se-rai'se-e,*) *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A small order of plants, alliance *Campanales*, differing from *Asteraceæ* in nothing but their seeds having albumen, and being pendulous, and in their antlers being only half syngenesious.

Calyciflo'ræ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An artificial division of polypetalous dicotyledonous plants, proposed by Jussieu and adopted by Professor De Candolle. It is characterized by the stamens adhering more or less to the side of the calyx; or, in the language of the French school of botanists, being perigynous.

Calyc'iform, *a.* [Gr. *calyx*, a cup, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a calyx.

Calyc'inal, Cal'ycine, *a.* Pertaining to, or situated on, a calyx.

Cal'ycle, *n.* [Lat. *calyculus*, dim. of calyx.] (*Bot.*) A row of small leaflets often found at the base of the involucre of compound flowers. An outer calyx.

Calycled, (*kal't-kld,*) *a.* (*Bot.*) Calyculate; supplied with bracts resembling a calyx.

Calyc'ulate, Calyc'ulated, *a.* Furnished with an outer accessory calyx, or set of bractlets resembling a calyx, as in Dianthus, (*c*, Fig. 484.)

Cal'ydon, (*Anc. Geog.*) a city of Ætolia, celebrated as the place where the wild boar was hunted by all the princes of the age. This boar-hunt, under the name of Calydonian chase, has been much celebrated by the poets — See MELEAGER.

Calyme'ne, *n.* [Gr. *kekalymnene*, concealed.] (*Pal.*) A name devised to express the obscure nature of a genus of Trilobites (fossil crustaceans), distinguished from all other Trilobites by the faculty the species possess of rolling the body up into the form of a ball, in the same manner as the recent genera, *Armadillo, Glomeris*, &c., viz., by approximating the two extremes of the trunk at the under part.

Cal'yon, *n.* Flint or pebble stone, used in building walls, &c.

Calyp'so, (*Myth.*) The daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, or of Nereus, or, according to Homer, of Atlas, reigned in the solitary wooded isle of Ogygia, far apart from all gods and men. Ulysses being thrown upon her island by shipwreck, she treated him kindly, and promised him immortality if he would marry her. He was fascinated by her charms, but unwilling to desert his wife and his native land; she detained him, however, seven years, and bore him two sons. This incident forms a considerable portion of the *Odyssey* of Homer.

(*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Orchidaceæ*. The species *C. Americana*, or *bulbosa*, is a rare and beautiful plant, found in Vermont, Michigan, &c. It is distinguished by having leaves solitary, radical, broad-ovate, veined: lip narrowed and subunguiculate at base; spur bifid, longer than the lip, with acute teeth; scape 6–8 inches high, sheathed, bearing a single purplish flower at top.

Calyp'tolite, *n.* (*Min.*) An altered zircon, occurring in minute, short, square prisms of a dark-brown or greenish-brown color, at Haddam and Middletown, Connecticut.

Calyptorrhyn'chus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds of the *Psittacidæ* or Parrot family, found in Australia. The plumage is generally black, occasionally ornamented with large spots of a clear red, orange, or sulphur color, forming wide bands on the tail. The beak is short and considerably elevated.

Calyp'tra, Calyp'ter, *n.* [Gr. and Lat. *calyptra*, a covering.] (*Bot.*) The hood or veil of the spore case of a moss, or a body like it.

Calyptræ'idæ, *n.* [Gr. *kalyptra*, a head-dress.] The Bonnet-Limpet, order *Gasteropoda proper*. This family contains mollusks having a patelliform shell, to the concavity of which adheres either a smaller conical shell, like a cup in a saucer, or a semicircular testaceous process, forming the commencement of a columella. There are 160 living, and 100 fossil species. The family, originally formed by Lamarck, is composed of the genera *Calyptræa, Crepidula, Pileopsis, Metoptoma, Platyceras, Hipponyx*, and *Phorus*.



Fig. 483. CALYPTRÆA EQUESTRIS. (Philippines.)

Calyp'trate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Furnished with a calyptra, or something like it.

Calyp'triform, *a.* (*Bot.*) Shaped like a calyptra or candle-extinguisher, as the calyx of *Eschscholtzia*.

Calyste'gia, *n.* [Gr. *calyx*, and *stegō*, covering.] A genus of plants, order *Convolvulaceæ*. About 20 species have been described, natives of the temperate parts of America, Europe, and Asia; all herbaceous, lactescent, and climbing. Our wild convolvulus of the hedges, or Great Bindweed, *C. sepium*, found in hedges and low grounds, from Canada to Carolina, may be taken as the type. This plant, with its trailing and twining, is very ornamental. The expressed juice of the root is purgative, and forms a preparation called false or German scammony.

Calyx, (*kā'liks,*) *n.*; *pl.* Eng. CALYXES, *pl.* Lat. CALYCES. [Lat. *calyx*; Gr. *kalyx*, from *kalypto*, to cover; Fr. *calice.*] (*Bot.*) The external envelope of a flower. It is composed of modified leaves, called *sepals*, which are usually green. Within the whorl of sepals there is generally another whorl of leaves, called the corolla (which *see*), but sometimes the calyx is the only envelope of the parts of fructification. The calyx may either consist of a number of separate sepals, as in the poppy, buttercup, and wall-flower, or these parts may be more or less united, as in the fuchsia, melon, and tobacco. In the former case, the calyx is termed *polysepalous* or *polyphyllous*; in the latter, *monosepalous* or *monophyllous*, or, more correctly, *gamosepalous* or *gamophyllous*. Sepals are generally of a more or less oval, elliptical, or oblong form, with the extremity either blunt or acute. In their direction they are *erect*, or pointed upwards; *connivent*, or turned inwards; *divergent* or *patulous*, spreading outwards; or if their apices are turned downwards, *reflexed*. When of the usual green color, they are said to be *foliaceous* or *herbaceous*; but when colored, as in the fuchsia and tropæolum, *petaloid*. Whatever be its color, the external envelope must be considered as the calyx. In describing a polysepalous calyx, the number of parts is indicated by the prefix of a Greek numeral; thus a *trisepalous* calyx has three sepals, a *pentasepalous* calyx, five; and so on. When the sepals are of equal size and like form, and arranged in a symmetrical manner, the calyx is said to be *regular*; when they are of different sizes and forms, it is *irregular*. In a monosepalous or gamosepalous calyx, the parts adhere in various ways. Thus the union may only take place near the base, as in the pimpernel, when the calyx is said to be *partite*; or it may extend to about the middle, as in the centaury, when it is *cleft* or *fissured*; or the joining may leave but a small portion of each sepal free, as in the lychnis, so as to form a *toothed* calyx; or the union may be complete, as in the chrysanthemum, in which case the calyx is termed *entire*. The number of partitions, fissures, or teeth, is also indicated by Latin numerals, as in the terms *quinque-partite* (five-parted), *quinque-fid* (five-cleft), and *quinque-dentate* (five-toothed). In a monosepalous calyx the part formed by the union of the sepals is sometimes called the *tube*, the free portion

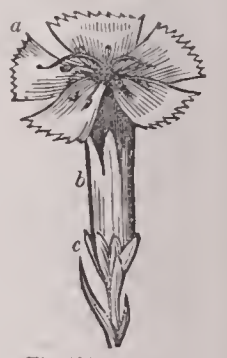


Fig. 484. — PINK, (*Dianthus.*) *a.* corolla: *b.* calyx; *c.* bractlets.

timb, and the orifice of the tube the *throat*. The tube of the calyx sometimes adheres, more or less, to the ovary, as in the iris, gooseberry, currant, and in all plants of the Composite order. When such adhesion takes place, the calyx is said to be *adherent* or *superior*, because it appears to arise from the summit of the ovary. When there is no such adhesion, the ovary being quite distinct, as in the wall-flower and buttercup, the calyx is described as *free*, *non-adherent*, or *inferior*. Many other terms which are sometimes applied to the calyx are explained under the heads LEAF, COROLLA, and FLOWER.

(*Anat.*) [Written also *calix.*] One of the small cup-like membranous canals, which surround the papillæ of the kidney, and open into its pelvis, whither they convey the urine. Their number varies from 6 to 12 in each kidney.

Cam, DIEGO, a Portuguese navigator and traveller, who, in 1484, visited Congo as far as 22° S.

Cam, a river of England, rising in Essex, and falling into the Ouse, 4 m. from Ely.—Another, which rises in Gloucestershire and runs into the Severn.

Cam, *n.* [W. *cam*, bent, crooked.] (*Machinery.*) A contrivance for converting a uniform rotatory motion into a varied rectilinear motion. The end of a rod which is free to move only in the direction of its length is held in contact, by the action of a spring, or weight, with the edge of an irregularly shaped mass, which revolves uniformly upon an axis. A varied motion is thus communicated to the rod, which carries with it the machinery by which the motion is to be applied. This contrivance is much used in the machinery for lace-making.—See ROSE-ENGINE.

Camach'o, or **Camax'o,** in Brazil, prov. of Santa Catharina, a series of locks connected with one another by natural canals. One of them is large, the others small. They are commonly named *Jayuaruna*, *Guarupaba*, and *Santa Martha*.

Camaieu, (*ka-mā'yōō,*) *n.* [Fr.] A stone engraved in relief.—See CAMEO.

(*Paint'ing.*) A painting executed in different shades of one color is said to be *en camaieu*. This term may be applied to drawings in sepia and Indian ink, and even to those in chalk and pencil. It is synonymous with the expression "monochrome;" but it was also originally applied to paintings in which more than one color appeared, although one particular tint prevailed, and almost concealed the others.

Camail', *n.* [It. *camaglio.*] A short cloak, or capuchin, sometimes made of fur.

(*Mil.*) In armor, a throat-guard made of chain-mail.—A purple ornament worn by a bishop over his rochet. *Crabbe.*

Camak', in *Georgia*, a village of Warren co., 46 m. W. of Augusta.

Camaldu'lians, CAMALDULEN'SIANS, CAMAL'DULITES, CAMAL'DOLITES, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A religious order (now almost extinct), founded at Camaldoli, or Campus Malduli, a desert spot on the lofty heights of the Apennines, about 30 m. from Florence, by Romualdo, an Italian, in 1023. They follow the rule of St. Benedict, and are divided into *Cœnobites* and *Eremites*.

Ca'mamu, in Brazil, the name of a town, a bay, and an island. The bay is 75 m. S.W. of Bahia, and the town has a *pop.* of about 2,000.

Camanche', in *California*, a post-village of Calaveras co., 22 m. S.W. of Mokelumne Hill.

Camanche, in *Iowa*, a township and village of Clinton co., on the Mississippi River; *pop.* 1,453.

Camanche Indians. See COMANCHE.

Cama'no Island, in *Washington Territory*, separated from the main land by a narrow channel. It is about 12 m. long, and forms part of Island co.

Camapuan', a river of Brazil, prov. of Matto-Grosso. It is 70 m. long, and is one of the head-streams of an affluent of the Paraguay, called Tacoary or Taquari.

Cam'aran'ca, a river of W. Africa, in Guinea, rising in the Kong Mountains, lat. 9° N., lon. 9° 15′ W. After a course S.W. of about 250 m., it falls into Yawry Bay on the coast of Sierra Leone.

Cam'ara Nutmeg, *n.* A false or wild nutmeg, obtained from the *Acrocliclidium Camara*, a plant of the Laurel order, growing in Guiana. It is also known as the Ackawa nutmeg by the natives, who employ it as a spice.

Camar'go, MARIE ANNE, a celebrated danseuse, B. in Brussels, 1710, descended from an ancient Roman family named Cuppi by her father's side, and from the Spanish house of Camargo by her mother's. She made her *début* at the Opera in Paris in 1726, delighted the public still more by her beauty than by her dancing, and became very popular. She remained attached to the Opera until 1751. D. 1770.

Camar'go, in *Illinois*, a township of Douglas co., 22 m. S of Urbanna; *pop.* 1,808.

Camargo, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Jefferson co.

Camargo, in *Iowa*, a village of Lee co., on Des Moines River, 10 m. N.W. of Keokuk.

Camargo, in *Kentucky*, a P. O. of Montgomery co.

Camargo, in *Mississippi*, a village of Monroe co., on Town Creek, 20 m. N. of Aberdeen.

Camargo, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Lancaster county.

Camargo, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Lincoln co.

Camargue' (La), a river island of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhone, and forming, in fact, the delta of the Rhone. It is quite flat, and but partially cultivated, and mostly composed of mud-banks and arid sand, affording pasture to wild horses, cattle, and sheep.

Camarilla, (*kam-ah-ril'yah,*) *n.* [Sp., a small room.] A king's private room or audience-chamber.

(*Hist.*) A term employed in modern political phraseology to signify the influence of secret and unaccredited counsellors in matters of state or government. In Spain, where the term was first used, this influence had a most pernicious effect. Under Ferdinand VII. the name was applied to those flatterers by whom that monarch was mostly influenced, and who were generally men without talent, and opposed to every kind of reform. The term was also much used in France during the reign of Charles X. In England, the term is nearly synonymous with *clique*.

Camar'ines, in the island of Luçon, the name of two provinces, *C.* North, and *C.* South.

Camas'sia, *n.* [From *quamash*, its native name.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Liliaceæ*. The species *C. esculenta*, a native of the W. States, has edible roots, which are used by the Red Indians under the name of *quamash*. They are also known as biscuit-roots. This species is by some included in the genus Phalangium.

Cama'yeu, *n.* See CAMAIEU.

Cam'ba, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Jackson co.

Cambacérès, JEAN JACQUES DE, (*kam-bas'a-raiz,*) a distinguished French senator, B. at Montpellier, 1753. He adopted the law as a profession, and succeeded his father as counsellor of the undit office of Montpellier. When the Revolution broke out, he was chosen to represent the order of the nobles in the legislative assembly, and soon afterwards as a deputy to the convention. During the reign of terror, which followed the condemnation of Louis XVI., *C.* endeavored, though cautiously, to check the illegal and arbitrary measures of the assembly. Subsequently, he was a member of the Council of Five Hundred, and devoted much time and labor in the classification of the civil laws; and in 1796, drew up a *Projet du Code Civil*, which became the basis of the Napoleonic code of which he was one of the compilers. He was a zealous supporter of Napoleon in the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, and accepted the office of second counsel under him, which he held till Napoleon was elected emperor; after which he was elevated to the office of arch-chancellor, with the perpetual presidency of the senate; had bestowed on him the title of duke, &c., &c. On the abdication of Napoleon, in 1814, *C.* withdrew into private life; but on the return of the emperor from Elba, he was again promoted to the office of minister of justice. After the final overthrow of Napoleon, *C.* was banished from France on the ground of his having voted for the death of Louis XVI.; but in 1818 he was reinstated in all his civil and political rights, and permitted to return to Paris, where he D. in 1824.

Cambay', a maritime town of Hindostan, prov. Gujerat, in the Guicowar's dominions, formerly a celebrated and flourishing seaport, but now much decayed. It is 72 m. N.N.W. of Surat, and 200 N. of Bombay. Many fine Hindoo and Mohammedan remains are to be seen here. *Exp.* Grain, indigo, tobacco, &c.—This city and adjacent territory prospered under the Moguls. In 1780 it was tributary to the Mahratta peishwa, since whose fall his rights have devolved on the British govt., to whom the nabob yields allegiance. *Pop.* Estim. at 10,000. The gulf of *C.* is 72 m. long, 2 m. wide at its entrance; Lat. between 21° 5′ and 22° 17′ N., Lon. between 72° 19′ and 72° 51′ E.

Cam'ber, *n.* [Fr. *cambrer*, to vault, to bend.] (*Arch.*) The small rise which is given to a piece of framing, a roof, or an opening of any kind in a building, for the purpose of compensating for the settlement of the various parts, or for the necessary subsidence of the joints, is known by the name of *camber*. It is given in order to prevent the beam or the piece of timber or stone from becoming concave on the upper surface, either by its own weight, or by the load it may have to carry.

(*Ship-building.*) A term signifying a curvature upwards. A deck is said to be cambered when higher amidships than at the bow or stern.

(*Naut.*) A small dock for boats and timber. *Cambered beams* are those used in the flats of truncated roofs, and raised in the middle with an obtuse angle, for discharging the rain-water towards both sides of the roof.

Cambered, (*kam'berd,*) *a.* Having a convexity upward.

Cam'bering, *a.* (*Naut.*) Arching in the middle; as, *a cambering* deck.

Cam'berwell, a suburb of London, 2 miles S.W. of St. Paul's Cathedral; *pop.* 75,000.

Cam'berwell Beauty, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of butterfly, genus VANASSA, *q. v.*

Cam'bial, *a.* [Lat. *cambialis*, from *cambire*, to exchange.] (*Com.*) Pertaining to money exchanges.

Cambia'so, LUCA, called LUCHETTO DA GENOVA, a distinguished Italian painter, B. at Genoa, 1527. His best works are the *Martyrdom of St. George*, and the *Rape of the Sabines*. D. in Madrid, 1585.

Cambio, (*kām'be-o.*) [It., exchange.] A term sometimes used in the mercantile phraseology of various countries, particularly of Holland, in the sense of exchange.

Cam'bist, *n.* [It. *cambista*, from Lat. *cambire*, to exchange; Fr. *changer.*] One who exchanges foreign money, or deals in foreign notes or bills of exchange. It is also applied to a book in which the weights, measures, and moneys of different countries are converted into those of one particular place; as, Kelly's *Universal Cambist*.

Cam'bistry, *n.* The science of money exchanges, weights, measures, &c.

Cam'bium, *n.* [Lat. *cambio*, to exchange.] (*Bot.*) In spring, when the sap of plants is in motion, there may be seen between the bark and the wood, if they are gently separated, an apparently mucilaginous liquid, which seems at the same time both to unite and separate the bark from the wood. This liquid has been called *C.* by the early botanists, and the part which it plays in the phenomena of vegetation is most important. In a short time this *C.* changes its mucilaginous appearance, and becomes a cellular tissue, which ultimately becomes thickened pleurenchyma. It is from this generative tissue, in fact, that all the succeeding layers of wood are developed. In most dicotyledonous plants, the cambium is gradually matured into wood from within outwards; but in the monocotyledonous and flowerless cormophytes it often remains, in great part, in a delicate and soft condition, forming what are called the proper vessels.

(*Med.*) A name formerly applied to a fancied nutritive juice, which was supposed to originate in the blood, to repair the losses of every organ.—*Dunglison.*

Cambo'dia, or **Cambo'ja,** a territory of India, beyond the Ganges, formerly one of the most flourishing in that peninsula, but at present mostly divided between the empire of Anam, the kingdom of Siam, and the French. It lies between Lat. 8° 30′ and 15° 30′ N., and Lon. 103° and 107° E.; having N. Laos, E Cochin China, W. Siam, and S. the ocean and the French possessions. The principal rivers are the Cambodia or Mekong, and the Saigon. *C.* exports camboge, gum, ivory, hides, horns, &c. The natives strongly resemble the Siamese, and are, mostly, Buddhists.—*Cap.* Cambodia. *Pop.* abt. 1,000,000. *C.* is now under the protection of France.—See COCHIN CHINA.

CAMBODIA, or CAMBOJA, the ancient cap. of the above territory, is situated on both sides of the Mekong, nearly 200 m. from the sea: Lat. 13° N., Lon. 104° 35′ E.

CAMBODIA (CAPE), the S. extremity of Cambodia, Lat. 8° 30′ N., Lon. 104° 55′ E., at the N. entrance of the Gulf of Siam.

CAMBODIA RIVER. See MEKONG.

Camboge', GAMBOGE, *n.* (*Med.*) A gum resin exuded by one or more species of *Garcinia*, trees found principally in Cambodia. It is soluble in alcohol, forms an emulsion with water, and has a brilliant yellow color. It is used more frequently as a pigment than as a medicine, exercising only one action on the animal system—that of a powerful cathartic, unless taken in excessive doses, when it induces vomiting and acute pain. On account of its rapid action, and producing watery evacuations, *C.* is a drug of great importance in all cases of dropsy, apoplexy, and where a brisk effort and copious discharge from the bowels are required. It should not, however, be given alone, but combined with aloes, colocynth, and scammony.

Cam'boose, *n.* (*Naut.*) See CABOOSE.

Camborne', a town of England, co Cornwall, 12 m. W.N.W. of Falmouth. In its immediate neighborhood are the copper mines of Dalcoate, 1,000 feet in depth. *Pop.* 7,928.

Cam'bra, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Luzerne co., 25 m. N.E. of Danville.

Cam'brasine, *n.* A species of fine linen, resembling cambric, manufactured in Egypt.

Cam'bray, or **Cam'brai,** a well fortified city of France, dep. Nord, cap. arrond., on the Scheldt, 32 m. S.S.E. of Lille. Its fortifications were improved by Vauban; the town is pretty well built, and has a magnificent *place d'armes*. Its principal public buildings are the Cathedral, the Hotel de Ville, and the Theatre, and it has some good schools of art, and a public library. *C.* was formerly an archbishopric, and has to boast of having had Fenelon, who died here in 1715, among its prelates. *C.* has long been famous for its manufacture of fine linens and lawns, whence all similar fabrics are called *cambrics*. It has also manufactures of thread, cottons, soap, leather, linens, &c.—This is a very ancient city, having been an important place under the Romans. In 1508 the League of Cambray was concluded here. It was formed by Maximilian I. of Germany, Louis XII. of France, the king of Aragon, Ferdinand of Spain, and Pope Julius, against the Venetian republic. In 1529 peace between Francis I. and Charles V. was also concluded here. This was called the *Ladies' Treaty*, being negotiated by Margaret of Austria, Charles V.'s aunt, and Louise of Savoy, Francis I.'s mother. In 1556 this treaty, which was disadvantageous to France, was broken. *Pop.* 22,207.

Cam'brel, *n.* See GAMBREL.

Cam'bria, the ancient name of Wales, the *Britannia Secunda* of the Romans. The name is derived from that of *Cimbri* or *Cymri*, by which the Welsh have always called themselves.

Cam'bria, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Wayne co., 60 m. S. by E. of Des Moines.

Cambria, in *Michigan*, a township in Hillsdale co., 5 m. S.W. of Hillsdale; pop. 1,683.

Cambria, in *New York*, a post-township of Niagara co., 22 m. N. of Buffalo; *pop.* 2,145.

Cambria, in *Pennsylvania*, a S.W. central county, on the W. slope of the Alleghany Mountains: *area*, about 670 sq. m. Conemaugh Creek and the W. branch of the Susquehanna rise in this co., which has a very broken surface, and is extensively covered with forests of pine and other timber. Bituminous coal and iron ore are abundant and largely raised. *Cap.* Ebensburg. *Pop.* 36,572.

—A township in the above co.; *pop.* 1,086.

Cambria, in *Wisconsin*, a p.-v. of Columbia co.; *p.* 502.

Cambria Mills, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Hillsdale co., on Palmer Creek, 37 m. W. by S. of Adrian, 18 m. E. of Portage City; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Cam'brian, *a.* Pertaining or relating to *Cambria* or Wales.

—*n.* A native or inhabitant of *Cambria* or Wales; a Welshman.

Cam'brian System, *n.* (*Geol.*) The lowest classified groups of fossiliferous rocks, lying next below the

Silurian. The Potsdam sandstone of this country is included in it by Lyell, and the sandstones and conglomerates of Lake Superior are referred by Logan to the same group, or possibly to one still older. — *N. American Cyclop.*

Cambric, (*kām'brik,*) *n.* A kind of thin, white, and fine fabric made of flax or linen; — supposed to be first manufactured at Cambray, whence the name is derived. —A fabric made in imitation of linen cambric.

"And *cambric* handkerchiefs reward the song "—*Gay.*

Cam'bridge, an inland county of England, having N. co. Lincoln, E. Norfolk and Suffolk, S. Essex and Hertford, and W. Bedford, Buckingham, and Northampton. *Area*, 548,480 acres. *Surface*, generally flat. *Soil*, clayey and stubborn. The most N. portion of the co. consists of the Isle of Ely, which has separate jurisdiction within itself. This district was formerly a vast fen, known as the *Bedford Level* (q. v.), and having been drained at a great expense, it now grows great quantities of wheat, oats, &c. Flax and hemp are also extensively raised. Dairy husbandry is carried to great perfection, and Cambridge butter has long enjoyed a high reputation. Manufactures and minerals of no importance. *Prin. towns.* Cambridge, Ely, Newmarket, Wisbeach. *Pop.* 186,363.

CAMBRIDGE, a borough, cap. of the above co., and the seat of one of the great English universities, on the Cam, 48 m. N. by E. of London. The greater part of this town is embosomed in the foliage of the gardens of its numerous colleges. The streets are mostly narrow and irregular, houses ancient, and the place is well lighted, paved, and sewered. Of the fine churches here, we may mention St. Mary's, St. Sepulchre's, and Trinity. *C.* derives a considerable trade from the agricultural products of the surrounding country; but its chief prosperity is derived from its university. *Pop.* 27,000.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY. This celebrated seat of learning and education dates from certain public schools established in the town in the 7th cent. The first college was founded under royal charter in 1237. The number of colleges established are 17, viz: — St. Peter's Coll.; Clare Hall; Pembroke Hall; Caius and Gonville Coll.; Trinity Hall; Corpus Christi Coll.; King's Coll.; Queen's Coll.; Catharine Hall; Jesus Coll.; Christ's Coll.; St. John's Coll.; Magdalen Coll.; Trinity Coll.; Emmanuel Coll.; Sidney-Sussex Coll.; and Downing Coll. — The present university statutes were confirmed by Queen Victoria, 31st July, 1858. The university "is a union of seventeen colleges or societies, devoted to the study of learning and knowledge, and for the better service of the Church and State." Each college is a body corporate, bound by its own statutes, but is likewise controlled by the paramount laws of the university. Each of the seventeen colleges or departments in this literary republic furnishes members both for the executive and legislative branch of its government.

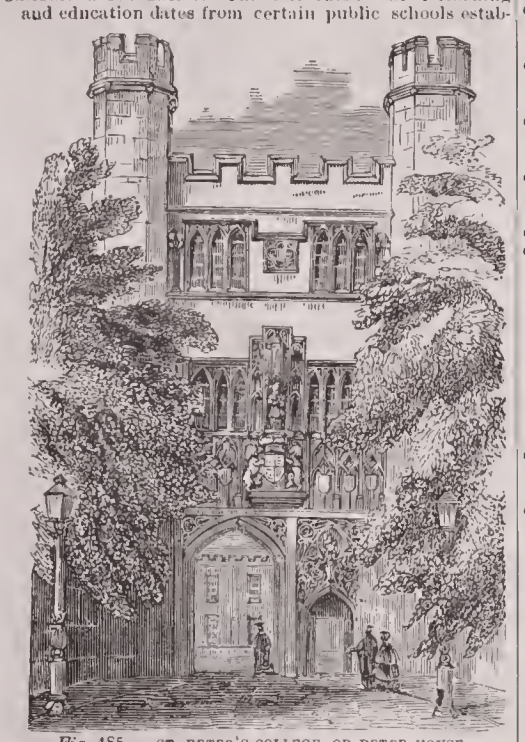


Fig 485. — ST. PETER'S COLLEGE, OR PETER-HOUSE.

Cam'bridge, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Dallas co., 80 m. S. by E. of Tuscaloosa.

Cam'bridge, in *Illinois*, a post-village, cap., of Henry co., 140 m. N. by W. of Springfield; *pop.* 1,682.

Cam'bridge, in *Iowa*, a village of Cedar co.; 27 m. N.W. of Davenport.

—A post-village of Story co., on S. Skunk River, 22 m. E. by N. of Des Moines; *pop.* 200.

Cam'bridge, in *Maine*, a post-township of Somerset co., 50 m. E. by N. of Augusta: *pop.* 412.

Cam'bridge, in *Maryland*, a township and village, cap. of Dorchester co., on Choptank River, 50 miles S.E. from Annapolis; *pop.* of the township 3,203.

Cam'bridge, in *Massachusetts*, a city of Middlesex co., separated from Boston to the W. by the river Charles, which is nearly 1 m. in width. Two bridges connect it with Boston and one with Charlestown. It was settled in 1631, at first under the name of *Newtown*, and was incorporated as a city in 1846. *C.* is a fine and wealthy place; it has a court-house, county jail, a State arsenal, numerous churches, and many splendid private buildings. *C.* is divided into 3 distinct portions: *Cambridgeport*, *East Cambridge*, the business portion of the city, and *Old Cambridge*, the residence of literary and scientific men, it being the seat of the celebrated HARVARD COLLEGE, *q. v.* The house used by Washington for his headquarters, and afterwards inhabited by the poet Longfellow, is still standing. *C.* carries on a large amount of business. Its population, rapidly increasing, is (1870) 39,634.

Cam'bridge, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Lenawee co., 10 m. N.W. of Adrian; *pop.* 1,110.

Cam'bridge, in *Minnesota*, a post-village, cap. of Isanti co., on Rum River, 40 m. N. of St. Anthony; *pop.* 374.

Cam'bridge, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Saline co., on the Missouri River, 50 m. E. by N. of Lexington; *pop.* 375.

Cam'bridge, in *New Hampshire*, a township of Coos co., 100 m. N. by E. of Concord; *pop.* about 100.

Cam'bridge, in *New York*, a post-township of Washington co., 33 m. N.N.E. of Albany; *pop.* 2,589.

Cam'bridge, in *Ohio*, a township of Guernsey co.; *pop.* 3,624.

—A post-village, cap of Guernsey co., 24 m. E. of Zanesville, 77 E. by N. of Columbus; *pop.* 2,193.

Cam'bridge, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Venango township, Crawford co., on French Creek, 15 m. N.N.E. of Meadville, and 25 S. of Erie; *pop.* about 1,200.

—A post-village between Lancaster and Chester cos., 22 m. E. by N. of Lancaster.

Cam'bridge, in *South Carolina*, a village in Abbeville district, 60 m. W. by N. of Columbia.

Cam'bridge, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Lamoille co., on the Lamoille River, 33 m. N.E. by N. of Montpelier; *pop.* 1,651.

Cam'bridge, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Dane co., on the Koskonong River 22 m. E. by S. of Madison; *pop.* about 450.

Cam'bridge, or **Cam'bridge City,** in *Indiana*, a post-village of Wayne co., on the Whitewater River; *pop.* 2,162.

Cam'bridgeport, in *Vermont*, a post-village in Brandon township, Windham co.; it contains a bed of soapstone.

Cam'bro-Briton, *n.* A native of Wales; a Welshman.

Cambronne', PIERRE JACQUES ETIENNE, a French general, B. 1770. He entered the army during the Revolution, and served in most of Napoleon's campaigns. He commanded the Imperial guard at Waterloo; and when the day was lost, being surrounded by the enemy and summoned to surrender, he expressed his refusal by an energetic word that does not admit translation, which word was afterwards paraphrased into the celebrated sentence, — "The Guard dies, but does not surrender!" He was left for dead on the field, but recovered, and lived till 1842.

Camby'an, an island of the E. archipelago, 15 m. from Celebes, 20 m. long, by 15 broad: Lat. 5° 21' S., Lon. 124° 57' E.

Camby'ses, the second king of the Medes and Persians, succeeded his father, Cyrus, B. C. 529. He led an army against Egypt (B. C. 525), defeated the Egyptian king Psammenitus in a great battle, and reduced Egypt to the condition of a Persian province. The ruin of many of the monuments of Egypt is attributed, and perhaps to a certain extent correctly, to the fury of the barbarian invaders and of their king, who was mad. From Egypt, *C.* marched southwards against the Macrobian Ethiopians, (a people whose geographical position is not certain,) but his army, after suffering severely in the deserts, and being compelled to eat one another, returned to Thebes with much diminished numbers. A detachment of the Persian army, which was sent from Thebes against the Ammonium (*Siwah*), was lost in the desert. After committing numberless extravagances in Egypt, putting his brother Smerdis to death, marrying his sister, which was contrary to the Persian custom, and then killing her by a kick during her pregnancy, *C.* died (B. C. 521) of an accidental wound from his own sword at Ecbatana, a town of Syria (not Ecbatana the capital of Media). Ctesias says that *C.* D. at Babylon.

Cam'den, WILLIAM, a celebrated English antiquary, B. in London, in 1551. After quitting the university, he became one of the masters of Westminster School, and in 1592 was appointed head-master. In the year 1586 he published the first edition of his great work, the *Britannia, or the History of the Ancient Inhabitants of Britain, their Origin, Manners, and Laws*; a remarkable work, written in very elegant Latin. The whole of his leisure time was devoted to his favorite pursuit, and in preparing more complete editions of his standard work. Died in Kent, in 1623, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Camden founded a professorship at Oxford, and left all his manuscripts and literary productions to his friend, Sir Robert Cotton.

Cam'den, CHARLES PRATT, MARQUIS, a distinguished English judge and statesman, youngest son of Sir John Pratt, Chief-Justice of the Court of King's Bench, was born in 1714, and after having studied for the law, was called to the bar in 1738. After nearly twenty years devoted to close study and but little employment, he finally made himself a name, and in 1757 was appointed attorney-general, entered the House for a rotten borough, and four years later was created lord chief-justice. In 1765 he was raised to the peerage as Baron Camden. He distinguished himself at once by his exertions in behalf of the American colonies, and in 1766 rose to the highest legal dignity, that of lord high-chancellor. Died in 1794, leaving the reputation of being one of the most astute lawyers who ever sat on the woolsack.

Cam'den, in *Alabama*, a post-village, cap. of Wilcox co., situated 4 m. S. of Alabama River; *pop.* 3,060.

Camden, in *Arkansas*, a village, cap. of Ouachita co., on the W. bank of Washita River, 110 m. S. by W. of Little Rock; *pop.* 1,612.

Camden, in *Delaware*, a flourishing post-village of Kent co., 3 m. S. of Dover, on a branch of Jones Creek; *pop.* 657.

Camden, in *Georgia*, a S.E. county, bounded on S. by St. Mary's River, and also watered by the Santilla River; *area*, 600 sq. m.; *surface*, mostly level; *soil*, sandy; *cap.* Jefferson; *pop.* 4,615.

Camden, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Schuyler co., 12 m. W. from Rushville; *pop.* 1,173.

Camden, or **Camden Mills,** in *Illinois*, a post-village of Rock Island, on Rock River; *pop.* 810.

Camden, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Carroll co., on Deer Creek, 65 m. N.N.W. from Indianapolis: *pop.* 476.

—A post-village of Jay co., on Salamonie River.

Camden, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Story co., on Skunk River, 8 m. W.N.W. of Nevada.

Camden, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Knox co., on W. of Penobscot Bay, 40 m. S.E. by E. of Augusta; *pop.* 4,512.

Camden, in *Michigan*, a post-township in S.W. of Hillsdale co.; *pop.* 1,883.

—A village of Kent co., 23 m. S.E of Grand Rapids.

Camden, in *Minnesota*, a township of Carver co., on Crow River, 40 m. W.N.W. of Minneapolis; *pop.* 414.

Camden, in *Mississippi*, a village of Madison co., 40 m. N.N.E. of Jackson.

Camden, in *Missouri*, a central county, intersected by Osage River, and drained by Niangua, Little Niangua, and Grand Anglaize; *area*, 600 sq. m. The surface presents a succession of hills and fertile valleys. Iron and lead are found here. *Cap.* Linn Creek. *Pop.* 6,108.

—A township and village of Ray co., on Missouri River, 7 m. S.S.W. of Richmond. Grain, hemp, and tobacco are exported in large quantities. *Pop.* of the township 3,347.

Camden, in *Nebraska*, a post-village of Seward co., 75 m. W. of Nebraska City; *pop.* 309.

Camden, in *New Jersey*, a W.S.W county, bounded on N.E. by Pensauken Creek, N.W. by the Delaware, and on S.W. by Big Timber Creek; drained by Cooper's Creek. *Area*, 220 sq. m.; *surface*, level; *soil* on E., sandy, and on W., a fertile loam, producing fruits and vegetables for the Philadelphia markets. Iron and glass are the chief manufactures; marl is abundantly found. *Cap.* Camden. *Pop.* 46,193.

—A city, port of delivery, and cap. of the above co., on the left bank of Delaware River, opposite the city of Philadelphia, and connected with it by 5 ferries. The streets are regular, wide, and adorned with fine public buildings, churches, and dwellings. The Cape May, and Millville, and West Jersey railroads terminate here. *C.* has extensive iron works situated at Kaighn's Point, several ship-yards, and many manufactures. The city was chartered in 1831, and is divided into three wards, governed by a mayor and common council. Its proximity to Philadelphia has greatly aided the growth of its population, which is now 20,045.

Camden, in *New York*, a twp. and vill. of Oneida co., 35 m. N. of Utica; *pop.* of twp. 3,687; of village 1,703.

Camden, in *North Carolina*, a N.E. county, bordering N. on Virginia, S. and S.W. on Albemarle Sound and Pasquotank River; *pop.* 5,361.

Cam'den, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Preble co., 38 m. N. of Cincinnati; *pop.* 648.

—A township of Lorain co.; *pop.* 858.

—A village of Lorain co., 7 m. W. of Oberlin.

Camden, in *S. Carolina*, the capital of Kershaw district, 112 m. from Charleston, on the Wateree River, navigable to this point by steamboats. Two battles were fought here, the first in August, 1780, between Gates and Cornwallis, and the second in April, 1781, between Greene and Rawdon. A monument to Baron de Kalb was erected in 1825, of which Lafayette laid the corner-stone. *Pop.* 1,007.

Camden, in *Tennessee*, a township and village, cap. of Benton co.; *pop.* of the township 1,107.

—A township of McNairy co.; *pop.* 1,090.

Camden Court-House, in *North Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Camden co., on Pasquotank River, 219 m. E.N.E. of Raleigh; *pop.* 1,759.

Camden Point, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Platte co., 34 m. N.N.W. of Independence; *pop.* 77.

Cam'denville, in *Kentucky*, a village of Anderson co., on Salt River.

Came, *imp.* of COME, *q. v.*

Came, *n.* [Scot. *caim*, a comb.] A glazier's tool of cast lead.

Cam'el, *n.* [Fr. *chameau.*] (*Naut.*) A machine invented by the Dutch for carrying vessels into harbors where there is not a sufficient depth of water. It consisted of two large boxes, or half-ships, built in such a manner that they could be applied on each side of the hull of a large vessel. On the deck of each part of the *C.* a number of horizontal windlasses were placed, from which ropes proceeded on one side, and being carried under the keel of the vessel, were attached to the windlasses on the deck of the other part. When about to be used, as much water as necessary was suffered to run into them: all the ropes were then cast loose, and large beams were placed horizontally through the port-holes of the vessel, the ends resting on the camels alongside. When the ropes were made fast, and the vessel properly secured, the water was pumped out, on which the camels rose and bore up the vessel.

Cam'el, *n.* [Lat. *camelus*; Gr. *kamēlos*; Heb. *gamal*; found in all the Semitic languages; probably from Ar. root *chamal*, to bear.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of ruminating animals, without horns, tribe *Camelinæ*, or *Camelina*, further distinguished by the possession of incisive, canine, and molar teeth; the upper lip is divided; the



Fig. 486. — HEAD OF DROMEDARY

neck long and arched; having one or two humps or protuberances upon the back, and naked callosities at the joints of the leg, the lower part of the breast, &c. They have a broad, expanded, elastic foot, terminated in front by two comparatively small hoofs, or toes; the whole structure of it being admirably fitted for enabling the animal to travel with peculiar ease and security over dry, stony, and sandy regions. The native country of this genus is said to extend from Mauritania to China, within a zone of 1,000 m. in breadth. — The common Camel (*Camelus Bactrianus*), having two humps, is found only in the northern part of this region, and exclusively from the ancient Bactria, now Turkestan, to China. It is larger than the Dromedary; the limbs are not so long in proportion to the body; the muzzle is larger and more tumid; the hair of a darker brown, and the usual gait slower; but the most obvious distinction is afforded by the Bactrian Camel having two humps, and the Dromedary, or Arabian Camel having but one, which single hump occupies the middle of the back, rising gradually on all sides towards its apex. The Arabian, or single-hump Camel (*Camelus dromedarius*) is found throughout the entire length of this zone, on its southern side, as far as Africa and India. The general height of the Arabian Camel, measured from the top of the dorsal hump to the ground, is about six feet and a half, but from the top of the head when the animal elevates it, not much less than nine feet; the head, however, is generally so carried as to be nearly on a level with the hump, or rather below it, the Camel bending the neck extremely in its general posture. In some particular attitudes, perhaps, the Camel may be said to have an elegant and picturesque appearance, yet its general aspect, and more especially its dorsal hump, at first sight, is apt to impress on the mind the idea of deformity, rather than a truly natural conformation. — It is highly probable that the Camel has long ceased to exist in its wild or natural state, as it has been enslaved by man from the earliest times of which we have record. Unlike the elephant and other animals which cease to breed in a state of captivity, the Camel is as prolific as if at liberty; and vast numbers are raised and employed throughout the East, especially in the commerce carried on between the people residing in the vicinity of the great deserts. In regions where water is scarce, and wells or springs are several days' journey distant from each other, it would be impossible to traverse the country with the usual beasts of burden. But the Camel can abstain from drinking for seven or eight days together without injury — an important advantage, which is owing to the possession of an additional cavity in the stomach, destined to receive water, whenever it can be procured, and capable of retaining it unchanged for a long time. But, besides a reservoir of water to meet the exigencies of long journeys across the desert, the Dromedary and Camel are provided with a storehouse of solid nutriment, on which they can draw for supplies long after every digestible part has been extracted from the contents of the stomach: this store-house consists of one or two large collections of fat stored up in ligamentous cells supported by the spines of the dorsal vertebræ, and forming what are called the humps. When the *C.* is in a region of fertility, the hump becomes plump and expanded; but after a protracted journey in



Fig. 487 — CAMEL, (*Camelus Bactrianus.*)

the wilderness it becomes shrivelled and reduced to its ligamentous constituent, in consequence of the absorption of the fat. Possessing strength and activity surpassing that of most beasts of burden, docile, patient of hunger and thirst, and contented with small quantities of the coarsest provender, the *C.* is one of the most valuable gifts of Providence. There is nothing, however, in the external appearance of the animal to indicate the existence of any of its excellent qualities. In form and proportions, it is very opposite to our usual ideas of perfection and beauty. A stout body, having the back disfigured by one or two humps; limbs long, slender, and seemingly too weak to support the trunk; a long, thin, crooked neck, surmounted by a heavily proportioned head, are all ill suited to produce favorable impressions. Nevertheless, there is no creature more excellently adapted to its situation, nor is there one in which more of creative wisdom is displayed in the peculiarities of its organization. To the Arabs and other wanderers of the desert, the *C.* is at once wealth, subsistence, and protection. The milk furnishes them with a large part of their nutriment. The flesh of the young animal is one of their greatest luxuries; of the skins they form tents, or manufacture them into saddles, harness, pitchers, shields, and many other articles; the various sorts of hair, or wool, shed by the *C.*, are wrought into different fabrics; and its very excrements serve as fuel, or are applied to other useful purposes. — These animals are trained, when extremely young, to the labors which they are afterwards to perform; and with this view, when but a few days old, their limbs are folded under their body, and they are compelled to remain on the ground while they are loaded with a weight, which is gradually increased as they increase in strength. The pace of the *C.* is a high and swinging trot, which, to persons unaccustomed to it, is at first disagreeable and apparently dangerous, but is afterwards tolerably pleasant and secure. The Arabians in general ride on a saddle that is hollowed in the middle, and has at each bow a piece of wood placed upright, or sometimes horizontally, by which the rider keeps himself in the seat; and the animal is guided, or stopped, by means of a cord that serves as a bridle, and is affixed to a ring which is passed through his nostrils. Small *C.* carry from 600 to 800 lbs.; the largest and strongest bear 1,000 lbs. or upwards from thirty to thirty five miles a day; but those which are used for speed alone are capable of travelling from sixty to ninety miles a day. When a caravan of *C.* arrives at a resting or baiting place, they kneel, and the cords sustaining the load being untied, the bales slip down on each side. They generally sleep on their bellies, crouching between the bales they have carried; the load is, therefore, replaced with great facility. In an abundant pasture, they generally browse as much in an hour as serves them for ruminating all night, and for their support during the next day. But it is uncommon to find such pasturage, and they are said to prefer nettles, thistles, cassia, and other prickly vegetables, to the softest herbage. — The female goes with young twelve months, and brings forth one at a birth. Her milk is very rich, abundant, and thick, but of rather a strong taste; though when mixed with water it forms a very nutritive article of diet. Breeding and milk-giving *C.* are exempted from service, and fed as well as possible, the value of their milk being greater than that of their labor. The young *C.* usually sucks for twelve months; but such as are intended for speed are allowed to suck, and exempted from restraint for two or three years. The *C.* arrives at maturity in about five years, and the duration of its life is from forty to fifty years.

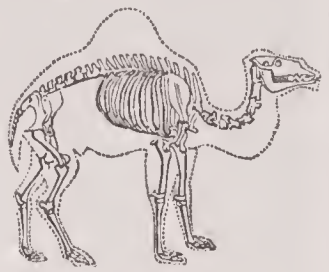


Fig 488. — SKELETON OF DROMEDARY, (*Camelus dromedarius.*)

Camel-backed, (*kam'el-backt,*) *a.* Hump-backed; having a back like a camel.

Came'leon, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CHAMELEON.

Camel'idæ, *n. pl.*, or CAMELINA. (*Zoöl.*) A tribe of ruminants, family *Bovidæ*, including the camels of the Old World and the Llamas of America.

Camelli'na, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CAMELIDÆ.

(*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Brassicaceæ*. The Golden Pleasure, *C. sativa*, a native of Europe, but found in our cultivated fields, has small yellow flowers, in paniculated racemes. It is cultivated in France for its seeds, from which an excellent oil is obtained.

Camel'lia, *n.* [Called after Father *Camelli*, or *Kamel*, the Jesuit.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Ternstromiaceæ*. It contains ten or twelve species, which are peculiar to S. Asia. They are lofty evergreen shrubs, with large beautiful flowers, varying from white to red, and rose color. The principal species is the *C. Japonica*, a native of Japan, and introduced by Camelli into Europe, in 1739. For many years this handsome plant was only found in the gardens of the curious or scientific botanist. Now it is cultivated throughout N. America and Europe with as great ardor as the rose or dahlia. Numerous varieties have been produced, and at the present day, not fewer it is said, than 1,500 are known. The trade in camellias is one of very considerable importance in the U. States as in Europe. *C. Sasanqua*, the Sasanqua tea, is a native of China, and produces snow-white flowers. The leaves when dried have a sweet smell, and are mixed with tea to give it a grateful odor. The Chinese women use a decoction to wash their hair with. From the nut is expressed an oil which is considered equal to the best which comes from Florence. *C. oleifera* yields also a valuable oil much esteemed in China.

Cam'elopard, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See GIRAFFE.

Camelopar'dalus, *n.* (*Astron.*) The camelopard, a constellation made by Hevelius out of the unformed stars which lie scattered between Perseus, Auriga, the head of Ursa Major, and the Pole Star. It contains 58 small stars, the five largest of which are only of the 4th magnitude.

Camelot, (*kam'e-lŏt,*) *n.* (*Com.*) See CAMLET.

(*Lit.*) The name of the town where tradition states King Arthur kept his court. — "Many-towered *Camelot*." — *Tennyson.*

Cam'elry, *n.* A place where camels are collected to be laden and unladen. — *A. Smith.*

Camel's Rump, or **Camel's Back Mountain,** in *Vermont*, one of the highest peaks of the Green Mountains: height 4,188 feet.

Cam'el-swal'lower, *n.* Applied to a weakly credulous person, or to one who is punctilious in small matters while negligent of greater. — *Worcester.*

Cameo, (*kam'ē-ō,*) *n.* [It. *cammeo*; Lat *gemma*, a gem.] (*Fine Arts.*) A term applied to gems of different colors sculptured in relief. The art of engraving on gems boasts of high antiquity, having been practised with various degrees of success by the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans. It was revived in Italy in the 15th century, and is even at the present day cultivated with considerable success. The *C.* of the ancients were usually confined to the agate, onyx, and sard, which, on account of the variety of their strata, were better suited to display the artist's talents: but they are also occasionally found executed on opal, beryl, or emerald, and even on a sort of factitious stone, the *Vitrum obsidianum* of Pliny, distinguished by the moderns as the antique paste. (*Encycl. Metrop.*) One of the most famous *C.* is the onyx at present in Paris called the *Apotheosis* of *Augustus*. It is one foot in height, and 10 inches in width. Cameo is sometimes, but wrongly, written Camnieu.

Cam'era, *n.* [Lat., a chamber.] (*Arch.*) In Greek architecture, an arched or vaulted roof, covering, or ceiling, formed by circular bands or beams of wood, over the intervals of which a coating of lath and plaster was spread; they resembled, in their construction, the hooped awnings now commonly in use.

—The form of the *camera obscura* used in photography.

Cameralis'tic, *a.* Pertaining to public revenue and finance.

Cameralis'tics, *n. sing.* [Fr. *cameralistique*, from N. Lat. *cameralista*, financier.] (*Polit. Econ.*) The science of public finance, or that branch of political economy which comprises the means of raising and disposing of public revenue.

Camera Lucida, (*kăm'e-rā loo-se-dă.*) [Lat., light chamber.] (*Optics.*) An instrument invented by Dr. Wollaston for the purpose of enabling any one, without a knowledge of the rules of drawing or perspective, to delineate distant objects, or trace the outlines of landscapes, &c., with perfect accuracy. It consists of a quadrangular glass prism, *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, by means of which rays of light are bent, by two reflections, into a path at right angles to their previous direction. A ray of light proceeding from O enters the face of the prism at *a*, and continues its course in a straight line till it meets the adjacent side of the prism at *b*, and making with it a very acute angle, is wholly reflected in the direction *b c*. At *c* it again meets the side of the prism, and is in like manner reflected in the direction *c* E. The eye being placed at E, sees the image of the object on the surface of the prism at *c*, and refers it to P, on a plane M N, which may be covered with a sheet of white paper. The point of a pencil can also be seen on the paper, and thus the accurate outline of the object may be traced. It is easy to see from this the proper form which the crystal should have. By the laws of optics, the size of the picture will bear the same relation to the object delineated, that the distance of the eye from the paper bears to the distance of the object. Hence, in order to increase or diminish the size of the picture, the prism is mounted in a brass frame, supported by brass tubes capable of being lengthened or shortened at pleasure. A thin brass plate, affixed to the upper surface of the prism, and having a small hole in it for the observer to look through, keeps the eye in its proper place, and procures steadiness of vision. A convex lens may be placed over the hole in the brass plate, for the purpose of magnifying the image; or a concave lens placed before the prism at *a* will adapt it to short-sighted persons. The instrument is extremely convenient on account of its portability. There are various improvements and modifications of the camera lucida, the best of which is that contrived by Signor Amici of Modena, in which a triangular prism is combined with a plate of glass having parallel surfaces. The camera lucida has been most successfully employed in delineating the forms of wonder and beauty revealed by the microscope. The instrument used for this purpose resembles that commonly applied to landscape-drawing, but is provided with a fitting, which adapts it to the eye-piece of the microscope. The *steel disc* of Sömmer-

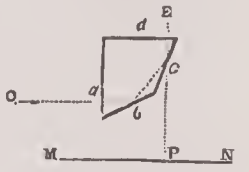


Fig. 489.

ing is used by many microscopic draughtsmen instead of the camera. This contrivance is a little disc of polished steel, placed at an angle of 45° with the eye-piece, so as to receive the magnified image of the object and reflect it upwards upon the retina of the observer. The disc is smaller than the aperture of the pupil, and the drawing-pencil can at the same time be seen very well as it traces the image apparently thrown down on the paper beneath. When either the camera or steel disc is used, the body of the microscope must, if possible, be placed horizontally.

Cam'era Obscura, *n.*, (*obs-kū'ra.*) [Lat., dark chamber.] (*Optics.*) An apparatus by which the images of external objects are thrown on a white surface, and represented in a vivid manner in their proper colors, shapes, &c. Hence the apparatus may be used for the purposes of delineation, as well as the camera lucida; but as it is from its construction less convenient, it is chiefly used for the production of images or pictures upon surfaces sensitive to light in the art of photography, and cameras of great optical perfection are now constructed for this purpose. The common camera obscura is thus constructed: Through a convex lens, or small circular hole at C, the light is admitted into a darkened room or box, so that rays proceeding from an object A B, and falling on a white ground within the room, paint an image of the object in it in an inverted position, *a b*. Sometimes a mirror D is placed in the interior of the box, making an angle of 45° with its sides, whereby the image is thrown down on the bottom of the box at *a b*, and by means of the reflection restored to its natural position. The best ground for receiving the imago is plaster of Paris, formed somewhat concave. The image is viewed through an oblong aperture cut in the box. The most perfect camera obscura is formed by placing an inclined mirror in a revolving frame at the top of a building, by which the rays are thrown down on a convex lens in the roof, and the images of all the surrounding objects received on a table. The images being accompanied by the motions belonging to the objects, a very pleasing picture is formed. The invention of the camera obscura is usually ascribed to Baptista Porta, who lived in the 16th century.—See PHOTOGRAPHY.

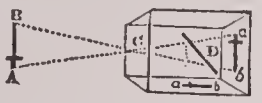


Fig. 490.

Camera'ria, *n.* [Named after Joachim *Camerarius.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Apocynaceæ*. The species *C. latifolia*, native of S. America, is named the Bastard Manchineel-tree, from its resemblance in quality to that formidable tree.

Camerarius, JOACHIM, (*kăm'e-rair'e-us.*) a German scholar, B. at Bamberg, 1500. He embraced the doctrines of the Reformation, was made professor of belles-lettres at Nuremberg, and afterwards removed to Leipsic to superintend the university of that city. He aided his friend Melancthon in drawing up the famous *Confession of Augsburg*, and wrote some valuable books, mostly on classical and religious matters. D. 1574.—His son, JOACHIM, B. 1554, made botany his favorite study. D. at Nuremberg, 1598.

Cam'erate, *v. a.* [Lat. *cameratus*, from *camero*, from *camera*; Celt. *cam*, crooked, curved.] (*Arch.*) To build in the form of a vault or cell.

Cam'erated, *p. a.* (*Arch.*) Having the form of a vault; arched; as, the *camerated* roof of a church.

(*Conch.*) A term applied to the shells of certain Cephalopods which are divided by transverse partitions into a series of chambers traversed by a siphon. Most of the species are now extinct.

Camera'tion, *n.* [Lat. *cameratio.*] (*Arch.*) The vaulting or formation of an arch.

Camerino, a town of Central Italy, prov. Macerata, 5 m. S.S.W. of Ancona. It is pretty well built, and has a fine cathedral and other public buildings. *Manf.* Silk. *Pop.* 13,039.

Camerlin'go, *n.* (Same as *chamberlain.*) A title given to one of the cardinals who administers the principal affairs of civil government at Rome.

Cam'eron, REV. RICHARD. See CAMERONIANS.

Cam'eron, in *Georgia*, a post-office of Screven co.

Cam'eron, in *Illinois*, a village of McDonough co., 8 m. S.W. of Galesburg.

—A post-office of Warren co.

Cam'eron, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Clinton co., 35 m. E. of St. Joseph; *pop.* 1,428.

Cam'eron, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Steuben co.; *pop.* 1,334.

Cam'eron, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of New Hanover co.

Cam'eron, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Monroe co.

Cam'eron, in *Pennsylvania*, a N.W. central co.; *area*, 400 sq. m.; drained by Sinnemahoning Creek. *Surface.* Undulating. *Cap.* Shippen. *Pop.* 4,273.

—A post-village of Cameron county.

—A township of Northumberland co.; *pop.* 603.

Cam'eron, in *Texas*, a S. county, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, and separated from Mexico by the Rio Grande. *Area*, about 3,000 sq. m. The *soil* is generally fertile. There are numerous salt lakes, the largest of which, named Sal del Rey, would furnish inexhaustible quantities. *Cap.* Brownsville. *Pop.* 10,999.

Cam'eron, in *Texas*, a precinct, cap. of Milan co., on Little River, 58 m. N.E. from Austin City; *pop.* 3,697.

Cam'eron, in *W. Virginia*, a township of Marshall co., 28 m. S.S.E. of Wheeling; *pop.* 1,627.

Camero'nians, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The followers of one Richard Cameron, who entered Sanquhar, Scotland, 22d June, 1680, and made a public declaration that Charles II. had, by usurpation over civil and religious liberties, forfeited all right to the crown. They separated from the Presbyterians, refused the terms of accommodation proposed by Charles II., and demanded the rigorous observance of the "Solemn League and Covenant" received by Parliament, 25th Sept., 1643. They are, on this account, frequently called *Covenanters* (*q. v.*). Cameron was killed in a skirmish with the royal troops, 20th July, 1680, and his followers were dispersed. They published declarations against the test of 1681, 12th Jan., 1682; against the royal authority, 28th Oct., 1684, and 28th May, 1685. The C. renewed the covenants in 1712, and formed themselves into a presbytery called the *Reformed Presbytery*, 1st Aug., 1743. They are still existing in Scotland, as a small but tenacious body, distinct from other sects. The entire number is estimated at about 6,000. The standards of the church are the Westminster Confession of Faith, the larger and shorter catechism, and a *Testimony*, authorized and issued by the Synod in 1839.

Camero'nites, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) Some French Calvinists, the followers of John Cameron, are thus designated. He was B. at Glasgow in 1580, and in 1600 went to France, where he held professorships at Sedan and Saumur. Mosheim says that this divine and his followers "devised a method of uniting the doctrines of the Genevans respecting the divine decrees, as expounded at the Synod of Dort, with the views of those who hold that the love of God embraces the whole human race." They were also called *Hypothetical Universalists*. Cameron, who was stabbed in the streets of Montauban, D. in 1625.

Cameron Mills, in *New York*, a P. O. of Steuben co.

Cameroons', in Africa, a river falling into the Bight of Biafra, near Lat 4° N., Lon. 9° 40′ E.—A cape which is on an island in the estuary of this river.—A peak about 13,000 feet above sea, the highest point of a range of mountains of the same name, Lat. 4° 13′ N., Lon. 9° 10′ E.

Cam'eta, a town of Brazil, on the Tocantius, 85 m. S.W. of Para or Belem; *pop.* 21,625.

Camil'la, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Mitchell co., 30 m. S. of Albany; *pop.* 289.

Camil'lus, in *New York*, a township and village of Onondaga co., 7 m. W. of Syracuse; *pop.* of twp. 2,423.

Camil'lus, MARCUS FURIUS, a celebrated Roman, who lived in the 4th century after the foundation of that city. There is so much of the fabulous in all that is told about him, that one might very reasonably suppose that Livy and Plutarch have derived the traditions respecting this warrior from some old poem. (Niebuhr, *H. R.*, vol. ii. p. 472.) That there was such a person, and that his actions entitled him to the gratitude of his countrymen, cannot, we think, be doubted. C. was created dictator five times, and triumphed four times, but never served the office of consul. (Plutarch, *Camill. init.*) His first dictatorship was in the 10th year of the siege of Veii, which was taken by him probably by means of a mine, by which part of the wall was overthrown. He also conquered the Faliscans, who, according to the legend, yielded unconditionally to him in consequence of his generosity in restoring to them their children, whom a traitorous schoolmaster had delivered into his hands. (Plutarch, *Camill.* x.) He was impeached, in A. U. C. 364, by the tribune L. Apuleius, on a charge of peculation in the distribution of the plunder of Veii, and his guilt was so manifest that even his own clients could not acquit him. (Liv. v. 32.) Camillus retired to Ardea, and lived there as an *inquilinus* till the battle of the Allia and the capture of Rome; he then took up arms for his country, and led the Ardeates against the Gauls, over whom he obtained some advantages. At length the people, sensible of the necessity of his recall, restored him to his civic rights, and after two battles, the one fought in the city, and the other on the road to Gabii, he completely exterminated the invading army. In his fourth dictatorship he had some more disputes with the plebeians, in consequence of which he abdicated his office. (Liv. vi. 38.) He died of the plague B. C. 365. His son and brother were also eminent men; but, with these exceptions, no one of his family, according to Tacitus (*Annal.* ii. 52), obtained military renown till the age of Tiberius, when Furius Camillus, proconsul of Africa, triumphed over the Numidians. The son of this Camillus raised a rebellion in Dalmatia in the reign of Claudius, and proclaimed himself emperor; but in a few days his soldiers returned to their allegiance, and Camillus committed suicide.

Cam'inus, *n.* [Lat.] According to Pliny, a smelting furnace.

Ca'mion, *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) A kind of tumbril or wagon used for the transport of cannon.

Camisade', Camisa'do, *n.* [Fr. *camisade*, from O. Fr. *camise*, shirt.] (*Mil.*) A shirt formerly worn by soldiers over their armor or uniform, in order to recognize one another in the dark, during a night attack. (o.)

—A night attack made on an enemy by soldiers wearing the camisado.

"They had appointed the same night, . . . to have given a *camisado* upon the English." — *Hayward.*

Cam'isards, *n. pl.* (*French Hist.*) The title given to the Protestant insurgents in the Cevennes, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, from having worn their shirts over their dress by way of disguise, on the occasion of some nocturnal attacks. Their principal leader, Cavalier, succeeded so far as to effect a capitulation in their favor, with the French govt. He subsequently entered the English service, and at his death was governor of Jersey.

Cam'isated, *a.* Dressed with a shirt over uniform, &c.

Cam'let, *n.* [Fr. *camelot*; Gr. *kamēlō-tē.*] Literally, a camel's skin, or a garment made of the same. A stuff originally made of camel's hair, now made chiefly of wool or goat's hair. (Sometimes written *camelot.*)

"He had on him a gown, . . . of a kind of water *camlet.*"—*Bacon.*

Cam'leted, *a.* Undulating like camlet; veined.

Cam'lin, or **Crum'lin,** in *Ireland*, a parish of co. Antrim.

Cam'ma, in *Ireland*, a parish of co. Roscommon.

Cam'mas, Ca'mas, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CAMASSIA.

Cam'mock, *n.* [A. S.] (*Bot.*) See ONONIS.

Ca'mœnæ. See MUSES, (THE.)

Camoens, LUIZ DE, (*kam'oens,*) the greatest poet of Portugal, B. at Lisbon about 1524. After having studied at Coimbra, he returned to Lisbon, fell in love with a lady of honor, was banished by royal authority to Santarem, joined the expedition of John III. against Morocco, and lost his right eye in a naval engagement with the Moors in the Straits of Gibraltar. On his return to Lisbon, his bravery as a soldier was no more honored than his genius as a poet. Disappointed in all his hopes, he determined to leave forever his native land, and sailed for India, 1553. Offended by certain abuses of the Portuguese authorities in India, C. ventured to expose them in a satire, entitled *Disparates na India*, "Follies in India," in which he treated even the viceroy with ridicule. For this offence the poet was banished, 1556, to Macao, where he lived several years, and was engaged in writing *Os Lusiadas*. In 1561 he was recalled from his banishment. Unhappily, in returning to Goa, he suffered shipwreck, and lost all his property, excepting his epic poem. After other wanderings and misfortunes, C. took ship for Lisbon, where he arrived in 1569. He dedicated *The Lusiad* to the young king, Sebastian, who bestowed on C. a very small pension, and permission to remain at the court of Lisbon. Even this small pittance was taken away after the death of Sebastian, and C. was left in such poverty that a faithful Indian servant begged in the streets of Lisbon for the support of the great epic poet of Portugal. C.'s lyric poems, written during this time of destitution, contain many pathetic lamentations. He died obscurely in the hospital at Lisbon, 1579. *The Lusiad* (*Os Lusiadas*, "the Lusitanians,") celebrates the chief events in the history of Portugal. Among the most famous passages are the tragical story of Inez de Castro, and the apparition of the giant Adamastor, who appears as the Spirit of the Storm to Vasco de Gama, when crossing the Cape. The versification of *The Lusiad* is extremely charming. Patriotic sentiments pervade the whole work. Besides his epic poem, C. wrote sonnets, odes, elegies, eclogues, epigrams, satires, epistles, and three comedies. The best edition of *The Lusiad* was published in Paris, in 1823. This celebrated poem has been translated into all modern languages.

Camoghe, (*kam'og.*) a mountain of Switzerland, 7 m. from Lago Lugano, height 8,800 feet.

Camogli, (*kam'ol-y,*) a town of N. Italy, built in the waters of the Gulf of Genoa, 13 m. E.S.E. of Genoa city; *pop.* 6,011.

Cam'olin, in *Ireland*, a town of co. Wexford, on the river Baun

Cam'omile, Cham'omile, *n.* [Gr. *chamaimelon*, earth-apple, from its flowers smelling like apples.] (*Bot.*) See ANTHEMIS.

Camouflet, (*kăm-oo'flai,*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) When sappers and miners have driven a gallery close to any part of the works of a besieged town, a countermine is sometimes made by the besieged, charged with a composition so called, the explosion of which destroys the works of the attacking party, and kills or injures the men employed in the trenches with its intolerable and suffocating odor.

Ca'mous, Camoys', *a.* [Fr. *camus*, flat-nosed, from Lat. *camurus*, crooked.] Flat; level; depressed;—spoken of the nose. (o.)

"Many Spaniards, . . . have not worn out the *camoys* nose unto this day." — *Browne.*

Camp, *n.* [A. S. *camp*; Fr. *camp*; Dan. and Swed. *kamp*; Ger. *kampf*; Lat. *campus*, a field or plain.] The ground on which an army pitch their tents; ground or spot on which any collection of tents are erected.

"From *camp* to *camp*, . . . the hum of either army
Stilly sounds." — *Shaks.*

—A series of huts, tents, &c., orderly arranged; as, a miner's *camp*. (Used in the sense of temporary habitation.

(*Mil.*) The station of an army, with its artillery, baggage, and other accessories, when it has taken the field for purposes of war. The history of camps involves that of the military art in all ages and in all countries. The Lacedæmonians appear among the first people who directed their attention to this subject. Their camps, whenever it was practicable, were of a circular form, which was said to possess the advantage that from the centre, where the general with the flower of the troops lay, help could soonest be afforded to any point menaced by the enemy. The other States of Greece, Macedonia, and Carthage, adopted the same leading principle, but accommodated the form and disposition of their camps to the nature and strength of the ground which they intended to occupy. It was from the Romans that the art of castrametation first acquired any systematic regularity. The form of the Roman camp was invariably quadrangular; it was surrounded by regular intrenchments, and was so admirably arranged that each cohort, legion, and individual knew exactly the point which he ought to occupy, and the part to which instant attention should be directed in the event of alarm. In modern times, and prior to the use of cannon, it is supposed that European armies were encamped in the field on a plan similar in general principles to that adopted by the Romans, the ground being marked out and a position assigned to

each division. But the practice of grouping the tents or huts in the form of a square or circle has been abandoned for some two centuries or more, to avoid exposing the army to the fire of the enemy in one mass; and it is now considered better to place the tents along an extended front, each regiment occupying the position it would take if the army were drawn up in order of battle, and the tents not showing a greater extent in front than the regiment would occupy when drawn up two deep. A battalion 1,000 strong would therefore require a space in front of abt. 1,000 ft. for the extent of the line of tents, as it would occupy this space when drawn up in file. A regiment of cavalry drawn up two deep, consisting of eight troops of eighty men each, would occupy a front of 960 feet. The tents for the infantry are placed in rows at right angles to the front; the tents of the captains and subalterns occupy another line; and the tents of the field-officers, the sutler's tent, and the field-officers' horses, are grouped behind these. The tents of the advanced-guard are placed about 500 ft. to the front, in the centre of the battalion, and the tents of the rear-guard are pitched about fifty feet to the rear of the sutler's tent. The regiment parades in front of the first line of tents, between these and the tents of the advanced-guard. A somewhat similar arrangement is adopted for cavalry; the tents of the privates are pitched in lines perpendicular to the front, and the horses are picketed between them. When an army is encamped, the infantry is generally disposed in the centre in two lines, with the reserve occupying another line in the rear; the cavalry is placed on either side, and the artillery is placed on the flanks with the cavalry, or in the rear. When an encampment is formed, great attention is always paid to the position of the ground around it, and all approaches are fortified against attack by redoubts and intrenchments. Advanced guards are also thrown out all around to guard against surprise or sudden attack. — See LINES OF INTRENCHMENT.

—The whole body of persons encamped in the same spot, as of soldiers, miners, travellers, &c.

"Next to secure our *camp* and naval pow'rs." — *Pope.*

(*Agric.*) A mound of earth for the storage of potatoes, &c., for protection against frost. (Called also *barrow*, *pie*, and *hog*.)

—A game at ball, anciently practised in England.

—*v. a.* To encamp, or lodge in tents, as an army, or travellers.

"Had our great palace the capacity
To *camp* this host, we would all sup together." — *Shaks.*

—*v. i.* To pitch a camp; to encamp. — See ENCAMP.

"They *camped* out at night." — *W. Irving.*

Camp, in *Iowa*, a township of Polk co.; *pop.* 1,558.

Campagna, (*kam-pain'ya,*) a town of S. Italy, prov. Salerno, cap. of dist., surrounded by high mountains, 18 m. E. of Salerno. *Pop.* 10,504.

Campagna di Roma, a district of Southern Italy, and embracing one of the most unhealthy tracts in that peninsula, if not in Europe. The Campagna extends along the western coast for nearly 70 miles, with a breadth of 40, and is bounded on the north by the States of the Church, south and east by Naples, and west by the Mediterranean, here called the Tuscan Sea. The ground, which never rises above 200 feet above the sea, is almost entirely volcanic, and the lakes are formed by craters of extinct volcanoes. The vapors rising from this district, and especially the *Solfatara*, produce the pestilential atmosphere styled *Aria Cattiva*. Some of the popes, especially Pius VI., have endeavored to drain the Pontine Marshes, and, during the dominion of the French in Italy, General Miollis made great improvements in drainage, timber-planting, and cultivation in the Campagna. The name of *Campagna di Roma* was adopted in the Middle Ages, to distinguish the country from the neighboring Campania, or *Campagna Felice*, in the kingdom of Naples.

Campagnol, (*kam-pan'yol,*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Zoöl.*) See MEADOW-MOUSE.

Campaign, (*kam-pān',*) *n.* [Fr. *campagne*; It. *campagna*, from Lat. *campus*, an open field.] An open field; a large, level tract of country.

"Where Tiber rolls majestic to the main,
And fattens, as he runs, the fair *campaign*." — *Garth.*

(*Mil.*) A term applied to a series of operations in warfare, by which any important end is achieved. It was formerly taken to mean that which was done by an army between the time that it left its winter-quarters for active operations in the field during the summer months, until it entered them again. During this time the soldiers were under canvas, or without shelter in the open field; and hence the name.

—*v. i.* To serve in a campaign.

Campaigner, (*kam-pān'r,*) *n.* One who serves in a campaign; a veteran; an old soldier; one who has been under the enemy's fire. "She was an old *campaigner*." *Thackeray.*

Campan, (*kam'pa,*) a valley and small town of France in the recesses of the Pyrenees, dep. of the Upper Pyrenees. The valley of Campan is at the source of the Adour, and comprehends in reality two valleys, one of them watered by the Adour, and the other by the Trasports, a tributary of the Adour. The delightful scenery of the valley of Campan forms one of the attractions of the neighboring watering-place Bagnères-de-Bigorre, the most frequented in this part of France. The little town of Campan is on the left bank of the Adour, a short distance above Bagnères. The Pic du Midi de Bigorre, which overlooks the valley, rises to the height of 9,544 ft.

Cam'pan, JEANNE LOUISE HENRIETTE, b. at Paris, 1752. At 15 years of age she was appointed reader to the princesses, daughters of Louis XV. In 1770 she married M. *C.*, and was soon after appointed first lady of the bedchamber to Marie Antoinette, then dauphiness. She remained with Marie Antoinette during her husband's reign, and was with her in the first scenes of the Revolution, up to the storming of the Tuileries on the 10th of August, when she narrowly escaped with her life. Being forbidden to follow her mistress to her prison in the Temple, she retired into the country, and at last opened a boarding-school at St. Germain-en-Laye. The establishment prospered, and was patronized by Josephine Beauharnais, who sent her daughter Hortense to it. In 1806, when Napoleon founded the establishment at Econen for the daughters and sisters of the officers of the Legion of Honor, he appointed Madame *C.* to superintend it. After the restoration, the school of Econen being suppressed, Madame *C.* retired to Mantes, where she died in March, 1822, leaving behind her a character for mild virtues, and considerable information and accomplishments. She has written — *Mémoires sur la Vie Privée de Marie Antoinette, Reine de France, suivis de Souvenirs et Anecdotes Historiques sur les Règnes de Louis XIV., et Louis XVI.*, translated into English in 1823. She gives the most faithful and impartial account of Marie Antoinette. Her recollections of the old court of Louis XV. are also curious.

Campa'na, *n.* [Sp. and It., from L. Lat. *campana*, bell.] (*Eccl.*) The bell of a church.

(*Bot.*) The pasque-flower.

Campa'na, an island on the W. coast of Patagonia; Lat. 48° 30′ S., Lon. 75° 30′ W. It is 55 m. long, with an average breadth of 10.

Campa'na, (La,) a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the Madre-Viega, 37 m. E.N.E. of Seville; *pop.* 5,917.

Cam'panæ, Campan'ulæ, Gut'tæ, *n. pl.* (*Arch.*) The drops of the Doric architrave.

Campanu'les, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An alliance of plants. DIAG. Epigynous Exogens, with dichlamydeous monopetalous flowers, and an embryo with little or no albumen. The campanal alliance includes the orders *Campanulaceæ*, *Lobeliaceæ*, *Goodeniaceæ*, *Stylidiaceæ*, *Valerianaceæ*, *Dipsacaceæ*, *Calyceraceæ*, and *Asteraceæ*.

Campanu'rio, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 62 m. E.S.E. of Badajos; *pop.* 5,730.

Campaned', *a.* (*Her.*) Bearing campanes, or bells.

Campanella, TOMMASO, (*kam-pa-nel'la,*) an Italian philosopher, b. in Calabria, 1568, was a monk of the Dominican order. His *Philosophia Sensibus Demonstrata*, &c., published in 1591 at Naples, which contained a defence of Telesius, exposed him to the hatred of the orthodox monks and schoolmen. In 1599 he was seized at Naples, and committed to prison on suspicion of being engaged in a conspiracy against the Spaniards, who were then masters of his country. He was imprisoned 27 years, and was several times tortured, five times brought to trial, and finally sent to Rome at the request of the Pope. In 1634 he escaped and went to France, where Cardinal Richelieu allowed him a pension. His principal works are, *De rectâ Ratione studendi*, in which are some excellent rules for philosophizing, *Aphorismata Politica*, and *De Monarchâ Hispanicâ*. D. 1639.

Campanes', *n. pl.* (*Her.*) Bells. (R.)

Campan'ha, a town of Brazil, prov. of Minas Geraes, on the Palmello; *pop* 7,000.

Campa'nia, *n.* See CAMPAIGN.

Campa'nia, (*Anc. Geog.*) was that part of S. Italy now called *Terra di Lavoro*, q. v. The word *C.* is probably derived from *campus*, a plain. The Liris was the boundary between *C.* and Latium. To the North, *C.* was divided by the high Apennines from the country of the Marsi (the present Abruzzo), and to the N.E. by the mounts Callicula, Tifata, and Taburnus from the country of the Samnites. A continuation of the same ridge between Abella, which was in *C.*, and Abellinum, which was in Samnium, continued the boundary to the E. as far as the sources of the Sarnus. The off-set which there detaches itself from the same ridge, and runs in a W. direction, forming the peninsula of Surrentum, divided *C.* from the country of the Picentini, the present province of Salerno. These were the limits of *C.* under Augustus, when it formed one of the eleven regions of Italy. The limits of *C.* were afterwards extended, and it was made to embrace the country of the Picentini, Beneventum, and also part of the E. Latium. It was celebrated from the remotest times for its extraordinary fertility, and its soft and genial climate. The Osci, or Opici, and Ausones (probably all one people), are the first inhabitants of *C.* recorded in history. Etruscan colonies afterwards spread to this country, and founded twelve cities, including Capua, which became the principal city of *C.* The Etruscans of *C.* appear to have degenerated from their ancestors, and to have become licentious, insolent, and idle. The Etruscans were driven out or conquered by the Samnites, who finally yielded to the Romans. To prevent confusion as to the use of the term *C.*, it should be observed that the district belonging to Capua was first called Campanus Ager, and this restricted and original meaning of the term should not be confounded with the subsequent enlarged meaning of the term *C.* as used by Strabo for instance, and other writers after his time. The Campanians of Capua, after being allies of Rome, took the part of Hannibal, and were severely treated by the Romans in consequence. Livy (xxiii. xxv.) speaks at length of the Campanians, their manners, and the part they took in the second Punic war. Liternum, Teanum, Calatia, Vulturnum, Baiæ, Atella, Acerræ, Abella, Nuceria, Nola, and the Greek colonies of Cumæ and Parthenope, or Neapolis (Naples), were all towns of *C.* in the enlarged meaning. The island of Capreæ (Capri) was reckoned a part of *C.* The Volturnus was its principal river.

Campan'iform, *a.* [From Lat. *campana*, bell, and *forma*, form.] (*Bot.*) Bell-shaped.

Cam'panile, *n.* [It., bell-tower.] (*Arch.*) This term is, properly speaking, applied to a bell-tower, whether it be attached to a civic or ecclesiastical building. Though the word has been adopted in the English language from the Italian, and applied to the bell-towers of churches especially, it more correctly belongs to those towers near churches, but detached from them, which may be seen in many of the cities of Italy. The principal of these are the *C.* of Cremona, which is of the extraordinary height of 396 ft.; that of Florence, 268 ft. high, built from the designs of Giotto; the *Garisendi Tower* at Bologna, built in 1110, and the *Leaning Tower* of Pisa. This characteristic feature of Italian architecture is now frequently applied to domestic styles, rising then usually over the entrance, and terminating in a room of small size at the top, which often answers the purpose of the belvidere.



Fig. 491. — THE CAMPANILE OF FLORENCE.

Campanil'iform, *a.* [It. *campanilla*, a little bell, and *forma*, form.] Campaniform; having the shape of a bell.

Campanol'ogist, *n.* A bell-ringer; one skilled in the art of bell-ringing.

Campanology, (*kam-pan-ol'o-je,*) *n.* [Lat. *campana*, a bell, and Gr. *logos*, a treatise.] The art of ringing bells. —A treatise on bell-ringing.

Campanu'la, *n.* [Dim. of Lat. *campana*, a bell.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, forming the type of the order *Campanulaceæ*. It includes several American species, which are known to all lovers of wild flowers. *C. rotundifolia*, the Hare-bell or Rock-bell flower, found in all the States on damp rocks and rocky streams, is an exceedingly delicate plant, 1 foot high, with blue, bell-shaped flowers. *C. aparinoides*, the Prickly Bell-flower, found in wet meadows, from Canada to Georgia, has small white flowers, on thread-like, flexuous peduncles at the top of the stem. *C. Americana*, the American Bell-flower, found in fields, hills, &c., from Pennsylvania to Illinois, is from 2 to 3 feet high, and is also cultivated in gardens. *C. Illinoensis*, 3 to 5 feet high, is found in the prairies of Illinois.



Fig. 492. — HARE-BELL, (*Campanula rotundifolia.*)

Campanula'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Campanales*. — DIAG. Ovary 2 or more celled, free or half united anthers, naked stigma, and valvate regular corolla. — They are herbaceous plants or undershrubs, yielding a white milk. Leaves nearly always alternate, exstipulate; calyx superior, persistent; co-

rolla monopetalous, regular; stamens equal in number to the lobes of the corolla, with which they are alternate; fruit dry, capsular, opening by lateral fissures or valves at the top, many-seeded; seeds with fleshy albumen. There are 29 genera and 500 species, chiefly natives of the temperate parts of the Northern hemispheres.

Campanula'ria, *n.*, **Campanular'idæ,** *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) In the system of Gray, a genus and family of zoöphytes, class *Anthozoa*.

Campan'ulate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Campaniform; bell-shaped.

Camp-bed'stead, *n.* A trestle bedstead; a portable bedstead made to fold up in a small compass for soldiers' use.

Campbell, (*kam'l.*) the family-name of the dukes of Argyll, the most distinguished of which are noticed under the head ARGYLL.

Campbell, ALEXANDER, the founder of the religious sect called *Campbellites* or *Disciples of Christ*, b. 1788. He withdrew from the Presbyterian Church in 1812, received baptism by immersion the same year, and formed several congregations, which united with the Baptist association; but at the same time protesting against all human creeds as a bond of union, accepting the Bible alone as the rule of faith and practice. In 1827, he was excluded from the fellowship of the Baptist churches, and his followers began to form into a separate body, who, in 1866, numbered about 500,000 souls. Bethany college, in Bethany, Va., was founded by Mr *C.* in 1841. D. 1866.

Campbell, GEORGE, a Scotch Presbyterian divine, b. at Aberdeen, 1719, author, besides other works, of a *Philosophy of Rhetoric*, published in 1766, which is still a standard work on the subject. D. 1796.

Campbell, JOHN, b. at Edinburgh, 1708. He was the author of several valuable works, particulary the *Lives of the English Admirals*, and the *Present State of Europe*. He also wrote part of the *Ancient Universal History*, and *Modern Universal History*. D. 1775.

Campbell, JOHN, LORD, b. 1779, was Lord Chancellor of Ireland in 1841, and Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench in 1850. In June, 1859, he was appointed Lord Chancellor, under the Palmerston administration. In 1846 he produced his *Lives of the Lord Chancellors*, &c., in 7 vols., republished in Philadelphia; and in 1849 the *Lives of the Chief Justices*, in 3 vols. D. 1861.

Campbell, THOMAS, a distinguished British poet, b. in Glasgow, 1777. His *Pleasures of Hope*, published at the early age of twenty-one, is replete with romantic beauty and generous enthusiasm; his *Gertrude of Wyoming* abounds in the most beautiful home-scenes, and is marked by the most perfect delineation of character and passion. His *O'Connor's Child* is full of antique grace and passionate energy, while his noble lyrics or war-songs form the richest offering ever made by poetry at the shrine of patriotism. His prose works are also numerous, and his *Specimens of the British Poets* are models of chaste, yet animated criticism. He d. at Boulogne, 1844.

Campbell, SIR COLIN. See CLYDE, (LORD.)

Campbell, in *Georgia*, a N.W. central county, intersected by Chattahoochee River, and drained by Sweetwater Creek. *Area*, 360 sq. m. *Surface*. Undulating. *Soil*. Various. Grain and cotton are the chief productions: gold, iron, and soapstone are the principal minerals. *Capital*. Campbellton. *Pop.* 9,176.

Campbell, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Coles co., 8 m. S.W. of Charleston.

Campbell, in *Indiana*, a township of Jennings co.; *pop.* 1,563.

—A township of Warwick co.; *pop.* 1,437.

Campbell, in *Kentucky*, a N. co., bordering on Ohio River; *area*, 120 sq. m.; bounded on the W. by Licking River. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Alexandria. *Pop.* 27,406.

Campbell, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Ionia co., 20 m. W. by N. of Lansing; *pop.* 1,120.

Campbell, in *Tennessee*, a N.E. county, bordering on Kentucky, and drained by affluents of the Cumberland River. *Area*, 450 sq. m. The central part of the co. is traversed by a ridge of the Cumberland Mountains: the surface being generally hilly, and thickly wooded. *Cap.* Jacksonborough. *Pop.* 7,445.

Campbell, in *Virginia*, a S. county, with an area of 576 sq. m. It is bounded on N. by James River, and on S. by Staunton River; being also drained by Otter and Falling rivers. *Surface*, uneven; *soil*, generally fertile. Iron ore and granite are abundantly found. *Cap.* Campbell Court-House. *Pop.* 28,384.

Campbell, in *Wisconsin*, a township of La Crosse co., on Mississippi River; *pop.* 2,084.

Campbell Court-House, in *Virginia*, a village, cap. of Campbell co., 130 m. W.S.W. of Richmond.

Campbell Island, in the S. Pacific, Lat. 52° 33′ S., Lon. 169° 9′ E. It is a lonely, mountainous, and small island, only 36 m. round, but valuable on account of its harbors.

Campbellites, (*kam'el-lites,*) *n. pl.* See CAMPBELL, (ALEX.) and BAPTISTS.

Campbell's Bridge, in *South Carolina*, a post-office of Marion district.

Campbellsburg, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Washington co., 45 m. N.W. of New Albany.

Campbellsburg, in *Kentucky*, a township of Henry co., 31 m. N.W. of Frankfort; *pop.* 795.

Campbell's Creek, in *Indiana*, flows through Huntingdon co. into the Wabash.

Campbell's Grove, in *Iowa*, a village of Cass co., 180 m. W. by S. of Iowa City.

Campbell's Mills, in *Connecticut*, a post-office of Windham co.

Camp'bellsport, in *Ohio*, a village of Portage co., 3 m. S.E. of Ravenna.

Campbell's Station, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Knox co.

Campbellsville, in *Kentucky*, a p.-v. and twp., cap. of Taylor co., 75 m. S.S.W. of Frankfort; *pop.* twp. 2,577.

Campbellsville, in *Tennessee*, a post-office and small place of Giles co. An action took place here, on Nov. 6, 1863, between a Union corps commanded by Burnside, and a Confederate force under Longstreet, in which the latter was repulsed with a loss of about 370 men, the National loss being about 300.

Campbellton, in *Florida*, a P. O. of Jackson co.

Campbellton, in *Georgia*, a post-village and township, cap. of Campbell co., on the Chattahoochee River, 100 m. N.W. of Milledgeville; *pop.* of the twp. 887.

Campbellton, in *Mississippi*, a village of Itawamba county.

Campbellton, in *Missouri*, a P. O. of Franklin co.

Campbellton, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Preble co.

Campbelltown, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Steuben co., on Conhocton River; *pop.* 1,622.

Campbelltown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Lebanon co.

Campbellville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Sullivan co.

Campbelton, or **Campbeltown,** (*kam'el-ton,*) a seaport of Scotland, co. Argyle, and its most important town, on the E. coast of the long, narrow peninsula of Cantyre. It is a neat and thriving place, with an excellent harbor, having from 6 to 13 fathoms water. Steam communication is regular between this place, Glasgow, and the W. coast of Scotland. *Pop.* 6,636.

Camp'-boy, *n.* A boy on camp service.

Camp Call, in *North Carolina*, a P. O. of Cleveland co.

Camp'-ceiling, *n.* (*Arch.*) A kind of ceiling used in the construction of attics or garrets.

Camp Creek, in *Nebraska*, a P. O. of Lancaster co.

Camp Creek, in *Ohio*, a township of Pike co., on the Scioto River, 28 m. S. by W. of Chillicothe; *pop.* 743.

Camp Creek, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Greene co.

Camp Douglas, in *Utah*, a military post of Salt Lake co., 3 m. E. of Salt Lake City; *pop.* 107.

Campeachy, (*kām-pe'che,*) a seaport town of Yucatan, Mexican Republic, Lat. 19° 50′ N., Lon. 90° 33′ W. It is a handsome city, with a good dock, and a large trade in cotton, wax, and logwood, called also *Campeachy wood*. *Pop.* 20,000.

Campel'lo, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Plymouth county.

Camp Elkwater, in *West Virginia*, a post-office of Randolph co.

Camp Eq'uipage, *n.* (*Mil.*) A general name for all the tents, furniture, fittings, and utensils carried with an army, applicable to the domestic rather than the warlike wants of the soldier. In the days when armor was worn, the *C. E.* was enormously heavy and complicated. In the present day, a certain amount of *C. E.* is provided for a given number of troops.—See ENCAMPMENT, TENT, &c.

Cam'per, PIETER, a Dutch physician and anatomist, b. at Leyden, 1722. Having lost his parents at the age of 26, he visited England, France, and Germany, where he cultivated the acquaintance of men of letters. To the study of medicine he united that of many other sciences, and cultivated a taste for the fine arts. He designed, painted, and modelled with exactness and elegance; but he excelled in the study of philosophy and natural history. His works on these subjects are in 6 vols. 8vo., enriched with over 100 folio plates. D. 1789.

Camp'erdown, a village of Holland, on the North Sea, 22 m. from Amsterdam. It gives its name to the victory obtained off its coast by Admiral Duncan over the Dutch fleet, Oct. 11, 1797.

Campes'tral, Campes'trian, *a.* [Lat. *campestris*, from *campus*.] Pertaining to an open field; growing in a field or open ground.

"But the *campestral*, or wild beech is blacker and more durable." — *Mortimer*.

Camp'-fight, *n.* (*Old Eng. Law.*) A legal combat allowed bet. two persons to a point of controversy at issue.

Camp-follower, *n.* A sutler or any other kind of people who follow an army with the intent of getting money from the soldiers.

Camp'hausen, WILHELM, a German historical painter, b. at Düsseldorf, 1818. His chief productions are, *Cavaliers and Roundheads*, *Charles II. in the Retreat from Worcester*, *Charles I. at the Battle of Naseby*, *Prince Eugene at Belgrade*, *Godfrey de Bouillon at Ascalon*, &c.

Camphene', CAMPHILENE, CAMPHILENE, DANYL, *n.* (*Chem.*) A product obtained by acting on turpentine with hydrochloric acid. Hydrochlorate of camphene is formed, which is transformed into camphene by the abstraction of the hydrochloric acid by the aid of quicklime. It boils at 273°, and is without any action on polarized light.

Camphine', *n.* (*Chem.*) A commercial name applied to a pure variety of oil of turpentine, which is said to be furnished by the *Pinus Australis*.

Cam'phire, *n.* The ancient name of CAMPHOR, *q. v.*

Camphogens, (*kām'fo-jens,*) *n. pl.* (*Chem.*) A series of hydrocarbons, which when treated with hydrochloric acid, form artificial *camphor* or *terebenes*. They include oil of turpentine, oil of lemons, oil of rue, and one or two others.

Cam'phogen, *n.* The same as CAMPHENE, *q. v.*

Camphor, (*kam'fur,*) *n.* [L. Lat. *camphora*; late Gr. *kaphoura*; Ar. *kâfour*; Fr. *camphre*; It. *camfora*.] (*Chem.*) A peculiar concrete substance; a pure resin existing in many plants, only obtained in large quantities from two: namely, *Camfora officinaram* and *Dryobalanops aromatica*. The former, an evergreen tree growing in China, Formosa, and Japan, yields almost all the camphor of European commerce. The *C.*, which may be regarded as a solid volatile oil, is diffused through the entire plant, and is separated from the root, trunk, and branches. These parts are cut into chips, and boiled in water till the camphor begins to adhere to the stirring-rod, when the liquid is strained and allowed to stand until the *C.* concretes. It is then sublimed into inverted straw cones contained within the earthen capitals of the stills. Vast quantities of this *crude C.* are procured from the provinces of Fo-kien, in China, and the opposite island of Formosa: but some of good quality is exported from Japan. It is generally in small grayish, slightly sparkling grains, which, by aggregation, form crumbling cakes. Refined *C.* is prepared by mixing the crude product with lime, and subliming it into thin glass vessels of a peculiar shape, which are afterwards cracked so as to obtain the *C.* in concavo-convex cakes, each about three inches thick, with a hole in the middle. *C.* is colorless and translucent, and has a strong, penetrating, aromatic odor, and a bitter, rather pungent taste, though leaving a sensation of coolness in the mouth. Its specific gravity is from ·98 to ·99: so that it floats upon water, and, evaporating while doing so, undergoes a curious rotatory movement. It volatilizes slowly at ordinary temperatures, melts at 288° Fahr., boils at 400°, and burns with a bright flame. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, oils, and dilute acids; also to a certain extent in water. The *Borneo C.*, q. v., named also Sumatra *C.*, greatly resembles the ordinary camphor, but is never seen in European commerce, because the Chinese give a price for it eighty or hundred times greater than that at which they sell their own camphor. It does not appear, however, that the Sumatra camphor is in any way preferable to that of China. The same tree which affords this rare substance yields also a pale yellowish limpid fluid, called *liquid camphor*, or *camphor oil*. Artificial camphor, closely resembling the natural product, may be formed by acting upon oil of turpentine with hydrochloric acid. It differs from true camphor in burning with a sooty flame, and in giving off, when heated, the odor of turpentine. Chemically considered, *C.* is a compound of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, in the proportions expressed by the formula $C_{10}H_8O$.

(*Med.*) *C.* is used both internally and externally, and it would take a page to enumerate all diseases and affections in which it may be used with advantage. Raspail, the founder of a peculiar system of medicine widely adopted in France, elevates *C.* almost to the dignity of universal medicine. See RASPAIL (SYSTEM OF).—In moderate doses, *C.* will allay nervous irritations and produce quietude and placidity of feeling. In very large doses it acts as a narcotic, and is said to be poisonous. Insects are kept from attacking specimens of natural history by placing pieces of *C.* in the cases in which such specimens are preserved.

—*v. a.* To camphorate, or impregnate or wash with camphor. (R.)

Campho'ra, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Lauraceæ*, yielding the camphor of commerce. The camphor-tree, *C. officinarum*, the *Laurus camphora* of older botanists, is a tree with lax, smooth branches and bright-green leaves. It is a native of China and Japan, and is cultivated in most of the warmer parts of the world. The camphor is obtained by boiling the timber. The tree is extensively cultivated in the island of Formosa, and the camphor is taken to Canton, which is the principal port for exportation. The exports from China may be reckoned at about 400,000 lbs. annually.

Camphoraceous, (*kam-fer-a'shus,*) *a.* Of the nature of camphor; partaking of camphor. — *Dunglison*.

Cam'phorate, *v. a.* To impregnate with camphor; as, a *camphorated* liquor.

Cam'phorate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt resulting of the combination of camphoric acid with a base.

Cam'phorate, *a.* Pertaining to, or impregnated with, camphor.

"By shaking the saline and *camphorate* liquors." — *Boyle*.

Cam'phorated, *a.* Impregnated with camphor; as, a *camphorated* draught. — *Dunglison*.

Camphor'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) It is formed when camphor is acted on by concentrated nitric acid. It crystallizes in lamellar or acicular crystals, which have a bitterish, sour taste. They melt at 158° Fahr and dissolve slightly in water. Camphoric acid forms salts with the various bases.

Cam'phor-oil, *n.* (*Chem.*) A liquid which exudes when the bark of the Borneo camphor-tree is incised. It is a solution of camphor in a hydrocarbon termed *borneene*.

Cam'phor-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CAMPHORA.

Camphrone, (*kam'frōn,*) *n.* (*Chem.*) A volatile liquid obtained on passing camphor vapor over red-hot lime.

Camphuy'sen, DIRK, an eminent Dutch painter, a. at Gorkum, 1580, whose landscape and moonlight-pieces are extremely beautiful. D. 1627.

Cam'pi, an Italian family of artists, who founded, at Cremona, in the middle and near the close of the 16th c., an eclectic school of painting, parallel with that founded by the family Caracci. GIULIO *C.* (1500–1572) was the head of the school. He studied painting, sculpture, and architecture under Giulio Romano. His female heads, like those of his brothers, are remarkably beautiful. — ANTONIO *C.* studied, under his brother, both painting and architecture. He was also a plastic artist, an engraver, and the historian of his native place. — VINCENZO *C.* (b. before 1532, d. 1591) seems to have followed the guidance of Antonio rather than that of Giulio, and excelled more in small figures than in large pictures. His paintings of fruits are highly valued. — BERNAR-

DINO *C.* (B. 1522, D. about 1590), a kinsman of the three brothers *C.*, was the most famous of the whole. Lanzi terms him "The Annibale Caracci" of the school. He chiefly followed Raphael, yet without servile imitation. Many of his works are found in Milan and Cremona. In the latter place, the cupola of the choir in the church San Gismondo is Bernardino's masterpiece.

Cam'pi, a town of S. Italy, prov. of Terra di Otranto, 9 m. from Lecce. *Manf.* straw hats. *Pop.* 4,428.

Camp'ing, *n.* In some parts of England, a game at ball.

Camp'ing Creek, in *S. Carolina*, flows into Saluda River in Lexington district.

Cam'pion, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LYCHNIS and SILENE.

Campistron', JEAN GALBERT DE, a French poet, B. at Toulouse, 1656. He was much celebrated in his time, and was a friend of Racine. D. 1723.

Camp Izard, in *Florida*, a post-office of Marion co.

Cam'pli, a town of S. Italy, prov. Teramo, 9 m. N. of that city; *pop.* 7,714.

Camp Luce, in *Iowa*, a village of Madison co., 130 m. W. of Iowa City.

Camp McDermitt, in *Nevada*, a post-office of Humboldt co.

Camp'-meeting, *n.* A meeting of religious persons, held principally by those of the Methodist persuasion, in some quiet, retired spot, where they remain for some days together, for preaching and continuous devotional exercises.

Cam'po-bas'so, a fortified town of S. Italy, cap. of prov. of the same name, 53 m. N.E. of Naples. *Manf.* Fine cutlery. *Pop.* 13,820.

Cam'po Bas'so, NICCOLO, COUNT DA, a celebrated commander of Italian mercenaries, lived in the latter half of the fifteenth century. He had first supported the house of Anjou, in the kingdom of Naples, but afterwards transferred his services to their opponent, Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. By pandering to the prejudices and caprices of that headstrong prince, he acquired great influence over his mind, and, in the end availed himself of the confidence placed in him by the duke to sell him to his enemies. While the Duke was engaged in the siege of Nancy, in 1477, on the approach of a superior force under Ferrand, Duke of Lorraine, to relieve the place, Campo Basso deserted to the enemy immediately before battle. The Burgundians were, in consequence, defeated, and the duke himself slain. The treacherous Italian was supposed to be the murderer, as the bodies of some of his men were observed near the spot where the unfortunate prince was found killed and stripped the day after the battle.

Cam'po Bel'lo, an island of New Brunswick, at the mouth of Passamaquoddy Bay, Lat. 44° 57′ N., Lon. 66° 55′ W. It is 8 m. long, and from 1 to 3 m. broad; and at its N. end has a light-house 60 feet above high-water mark.

Campo'bello, in *S. Carolina*, a post-office of Spartanburg district.

Cam'po de Cripta'na, a town of Spain, province Ciudad-Real, 50 m. N.E. from Ciudad-Real city; *pop.* 5,966.

Cam'po For'mio, a town of S. Italy, prov. Friuli, 4 m. S.W. of Udine. This place is famous in history for the treaty of peace concluded here, Oct. 17, 1797, between France and Austria, respectively represented by Gen. Bonaparte and the Count of Coblentz. Austria ceded the Netherlands, Milan, and Mantua, and received as compensation the districts Istria, Dalmatia, and the left bank of the Adige, in the Venetian states, and the capital, Venice; while France took the remaining territory of Venice, its possessions in Albania, and the Ionian Islands. *Pop.* 1,749.

Cam'po-Maj'or, a frontier and fortified town of Portugal, prov. Alentejo, 12 m. N.N.E. of Elvas, and 15 N.W. of Badajoz. It is an ill-built, dirty, miserable place. *Pop.* 5,127.

Campoma'nes, PEDRO RODRIGUEZ, COUNT OF, a distinguished Spanish statesman, B. in Asturias, 1723. In 1765 he was appointed fiscal advocate to the royal council of Castile, and was made afterwards minister of state. He was a friend of Aranda, and took part in the expulsion of the Jesuits by that minister. He labored zealously to rouse the industry of Spain from its state of torpor, and wrote several good works on the education of the people, and especially of the artisans. Under the ministry of Florida Blanca, Campomanes was removed from the council, and lived afterwards in retirement. D. 1802.

Cam'pos, a town of the island of Majorca, 22 m. S.E. of Palma, and 7 from the sea; *pop.* 4,541.

Cam'po San'to, *n.* [It., Holy Field.] The name given in Italy to a cemetery or burying ground, but more especially to an enclosed place of interment, surrounded internally by an arcade, and destined to receive the remains of persons of distinction. The most famous *C. S.*, and that from which the others derived their name, is that of Pisa, in the neighborhood of the Dome, and consecrated to the memory of men who had deserved well of the republic. It was founded by Archbishop Ubaldo, towards the end of the 12th century. The architect was Giovanni Pisano. It contains an area of 400 feet in length, and 118 in breadth; and is surrounded by a lofty wall, on the inner side of which a wide arcade runs round the whole enclosure, giving to it the character of a magnificent cloister. The lofty circular arches of the arcade are filled with the richest Gothic tracery. The walls are adorned with frescoes, which are of great interest and value, both absolutely and with reference to the history of art. These remarkable paintings are supposed to date before the middle of the 14th century, and are ascribed to Buffalmacco. But the most marvellous productions are those of Giotto, of Simone Memmi, the friend of Petrarch, and of Andrea and Bernardo Orcagna. As a museum of classical antiquities, the *C. S.* is perhaps even more remarkable than in any other point of view. Altars, sarcophagi, bas-reliefs, statues, inscriptions, everything that is interesting or curious which has come into the possession of the Pisans for centuries, they have accumulated within its walls.

Campo Santo, a small town of N. Italy, 15 m. from Modena, celebrated for having been the theatre of a sanguinary battle, fought between the Spanish and Austrian forces in 1743.

Cam'pos dos Goitacazes, (*goi-ta-ka'zais,*) a town of Brazil, on the Parahyba, abt. 160 m. from Rio Janeiro; *pop.* 4,500.

Campo Seco, (*kam'po sā'ko,*) (i. e., "dry plain,") in *California*, a post-office of Calaveras co., 12 m. S.W. of Mokelumne Hill; *pop.* 500.

Camp Point, in *Illinois*, a post-township in Adams co., 22 m. E.N.E. of Quincy; *pop.* 2,130.

Camp Pinckney, in *Georgia*, a village in Camden co., on St. Mary's River.

Camp Ridge, in *S. Carolina*, a post-office of Williamsburg district.

Camp Run, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Crawford co.

Camp'-sheeting, *n.* A piled enclosure, frequently erected at the foot of an embankment, or a cutting in a shaft or compressible formation. A camp-sheeting consists of: 1, a guide pile: 2, a *whole*, or a horizontal piece of timber; and, 3, a series of planks driven in, so as to enclose the space required for the foundation, usually of the thickness of 3 inches, though this thickness is by no means necessary. A camp-sheeting is, in fact, nothing more than an enclosure by means of a series of planks driven flatwise to the direction of the thrust, and the thickness of the planks is that most commonly obtained in the market; its object being to resist the outward thrust of the earthwork, on which it is proposed to build, under the influence of a direct load.

Camp Stockton, in *Texas*, a post-office of Bexar co.

Camp'-stool, *n.* A stool with crossed legs, enabling it to be folded up.

Camp'ti, in *Louisiana*, a post-village of Natchitoches parish, on Red River, 65 m. N.N.E. of Shreveport.

Camp'ton, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Kane co. *pop.* 957.

Camp'ton, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Delaware co., 50 m. W. by N. of Dubuque.

Camp'ton, or Compton, in *Kentucky*, a post-village and township of Wolfe co.; *pop.* of the township, 1,868.

Camp'ton, in *New Jersey*, a village of Essex co., 3½ m. S.W. of Newark.

Camp'ton, in *New Hampshire*, a post township of Grafton co., 45 m. N. by W. of Concord, and intersected by Merrimack River; *pop.* 1,226.

Camp'town, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Bradford co., on Wyalusing Creek, 13 m. E.S.E. of Towanda.

Camp'tonville, in *California*, a post-village of Yuba co., near N. Yuba River, 41 m. N.E. of Marysville; *pop.* 500.

Campulit'ropous, *a.* Same as CAMPYLOTROPOUS. *q. v.*

Cam'pus Mar'tius. (*Roman Antiq.*) The "Field of Mars," an extensive plain or meadow without the walls of Rome, and adjoining the Tiber, where the levies of troops were made by the tribunes selected to command the legions, where the ballot for the conscription was drawn, and where all military exercises, drills, and evolutions were performed. It was also a gymnasium for the Roman youths, where they threw the discus and javelin, practised their horses, and competed in foot and chariot races. It was in the *C. M.* that the great assemblies of the people took place to elect their public officers, military and civil tribunes, and other magistrates of the city.

Cam'pus Scelera'tus. (*Roman Antiq.*) This name was given to a spot within the walls, and close by the Porta Collina, where those of the vestal virgins who had transgressed their vows were entombed alive, from which circumstance it took its name.

Camp'ville, in *Connecticut*, a post-office of Litchfield co.

Camp'ville, in *New York*, a post-village of Tioga co., 240 m. from New York city.

Camp-vin'egar, *n.* A mixture of vinegar, with Cayenne pepper, soy, walnut-catsup, anchovies, and garlic. *Webster.*

Camp Watson, in *Oregon*, a post-office of Grant co.

Camp Wildcat, in *Kentucky*, in a spur of the Cumberland Mountains. An engagement occurred here, 21st Oct., 1861, between a National force commanded by Gen. Schoepf, and a body of Confederates led by Gen. Zollicoffer, in which the latter were worsted.

Campylosper'mous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Applied to a seed or seed-like fruit, when rolled up so as to form a longitudinal furrow, down one side, as that of the sweet Cicely.

Campylot'ropous, Campylot'ropal, *a.* [Gr. *kampyleo*, to bend, and *trepo*, to turn.] (*Bot.*) Applied to an ovule which grows unequally, and consequently curved upon itself, so as to bring the apex round to the vicinity of the base, the chalaza and the orifice being at length brought nearly into contact at the point of attachment; as in the Mignonette.

Cams, KARL GUSTAV, an eminent German physician, physiologist, psychologist, and artist; B. 1789, in Leipsic, where his father had a dyeing establishment. He graduated in Leipsic, in 1811, and in this year established himself as lecturer on comparative anatomy, which branch had not been taught in Leipsic up to that time. He soon devoted himself to obstetrics and diseases of females. In 1814, he was made professor of obstetrics and director of the obstetrical clinic in the newly organized medical and surgical academy in Dresden; and, in 1862, was elected president of the Royal Leopold-Carolina Academy. He has been an ardnous student in the sciences, and a voluminous writer. He wrote: *Lehrbuch der Zootomie*, (1818;) *Lehrbuch der Gynäkologie*, (1820;) *Erläuterungstafeln zur Vergleichenden Anatomie*, (1826;) *Grundzüge der Vergleichenden Anatomie und Physiologie*, (1828.) *Ueber den Blutkreislauf der Insekten*. (1827;) *Vorlesungen über Psychologie*. (1831;) *Atlas der Kranioskopie*, (1843;) &c., &c., and many others on scientific subjects, and some on art studies.

Cam'toos, or Gam'toos, in S. Africa, a considerable river of the E., division of Cape Colony. It rises in the Niewveldt Mountains, and, after a course of 200 m., falls into the sea, 20 m. from Uitenhage.

Camus'. We insert this article principally to make the distinction between several French mathematicians of this name. 1. François Joseph des Camus, B. 1672, D. 1782, author of *Traité des Forces Mouvantes*, 1722, and editor of *Varignon's Mechanics*, 1725. He D. in England, whither he had gone in search of employment. 2. Charles Etienne Louis Camus, B. 1699, D. 1768, was the companion of Clairaut, Lemonnier, and Maupertuis, in the measurement of the meridian in Lapland, author of the *Hydraulique*, *Cours de Mathématiques*, and a list of works which may be found in Hutton's Dictionary. He was also concerned in the verification of Picard's Degree, 1757. 3. Nicholas le Camus de Mézières, B. 1721, D. 1789, author of various works on architecture, his profession.

Cam'us, Cam'is *n.* A thin dress.

"All in silken *camus*, lily white." — *Spenser.*

Cam'-wheel, *n.* (*Mach.*) See CAM.

Cam'-wood, *n.* [Probably an abbreviation of *Campechy-wood.*] The wood of *Baphia nitida*, (see BAPHIA.) It is used in dyeing, instead of Brazil-wood, and gives a finer and more durable red.

Can, *n.* [Dn. *kan*; A. S. *canna*; Ger. *kanne*; W. *canw*, or *ganw*, to contain, from *gan*, capacity.] A cup or vessel for holding liquor, generally made of tin, or other metal.

"His empty *can*, with ears half worn away,
Was hung on high, to boast the triumph of the day."— *Dryden.*

—A term used in Scotland for a chimney-pot.

Can, *v. i.* (*imp.* COULD.) [A. S. *cunnan*; Goth. *kunnon*, to know; Ger. *können.*] To know, perceive, or understand; to be able; to have sufficient moral or physical power or capacity. (It is an auxiliary verb which modifies the meaning of another.) See COULD.

Ca'na of Gal'ilee, (called by the natives *Kefr Cana*, or *Kana-el-Jelil,*) a town of Palestine, — celebrated in Scripture as the scene of our Lord's first miracle, when he turned water into wine, — is now a small village of a few hundred inhabitants, who are principally Greek-Christians or Nazarenes, situated about 13 m. W. of the Sea of Galilee, and 6 m. N. of Nazareth.

Ca'na, in *Indiana*, a post-office in S.W. of Jennings co., 70 m. S.S.E. of Indianapolis.

Canaan, the son of Ham, and grandson of Noah. His numerous posterity seem to have occupied Sidon first, and thence spread into Syria and Canaan. The Jews believe that he was implicated with his father in the dishonor done to Noah, which was the occasion of the curse under which he and his posterity suffered.

Ca'naan, the land peopled by Canaan and his posterity, and afterwards given to the Hebrews. This country has at different periods been called by various names, either from its inhabitants, or some circumstances connected with its history.—1. *The Land of Canaan*, from Canaan, the son of Ham, who divided it among his sons, each of whom became the head of a numerous tribe, and ultimately of a distinct people. (Gen. x. 15–20. xi. 31.) This did not, at first, include any land east of the Jordan. — 2. *The Land of Promise*, from the promise given to Abraham that his posterity should possess it. (Gen. xii. 7, xiii. 15.) These being termed Hebrews, the region in which they dwelt was called — 3. *The Land of the Hebrews*, (Gen. xl. 15:) and — 4. *The Land of Israel*, from the Israelites, or posterity of Jacob, having settled there. This name is of frequent occurrence in the Old Testament. It comprehends all that tract of ground on each side of the Jordan, which God gave for an inheritance to the Hebrews. At a later age, this term was often restricted to the territory of the ten tribes.—5. *The Land of Judah.* This at first comprised only the region which was allotted to the tribe of Judah. After the separation of the ten tribes, the land which belonged to Judah and Benjamin, who formed a separate kingdom, was distinguished by the appellation of "The land of Judah," or *Judea*; which latter name the whole country retained during the existence of the second temple, and under the dominion of the Romans. — 6. *The Holy Land.* This name appears to have been used by the Hebrews after the Babylonish captivity. (Zech. ii. 13.) — 7. *Palestine*, (Ex. xv. 14.) a name derived from the Philistines, who migrated from Egypt, and having expelled the aboriginal inhabitants, settled on the borders of the Mediterranean. Their name was subsequently given to the whole country, though they in fact possessed only a small part of it. By heathen writers, the Holy Land has been variously termed Palestine, Syria, and Phœnicia. — See PALESTINE.

Canaan, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of Litchfield co., 35 m. N.W. by W. of Hartford; *pop.* 1,257.

Canaan, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Jefferson co., 84 m. S.E. of Indianapolis; *pop.* 200.

Canaan, in *Iowa*, a township of Henry co.; *pop.* 784.

Canaan, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Somerset co., 5 m. E. of Kennebec River, and 35 m. N. by E. of Augusta; *pop.* 1,472.

Canaan, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Gasconade co., 44 m. E.S.E. of Jefferson City; *pop.* 1,107.

Canaan, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Grafton co., 52 m. N.W. of Concord; *pop.* 1,877

Ca'naan, in *New York*, a post-township of Columbia co. 24 m. S.E. of Albany; *pop.* 1,877.

Canaan, in *Ohio*, a township of Athens co.; *pop.* 1,543.
—A township of Madison co.; *pop.* 729.
—A township of Morrow co.; *pop.* 1,109.
—A post-township of Wayne co., 55 m. S E of Sandusky City; *pop.* 1,997.

Canaan, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Wayne co., 6 m. W. of Honesdale; *pop.* 680.

Canaan, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Essex co., 110 m. N.E. of Montpelier; *pop.* 419.

Canaan Centre, in *New York*, a post-village of Columbia co., 26 m. S.E. of Albany.

Canaan Four Corners, in *New York*, a post-village of Columbia co., 25 m. S.E. of Albany.

Ca'naanites, the descendants of Canaan. Their first habitation was in the land of Canaan, where they multiplied extremely, and by trade and war acquired great riches, and sent out colonies all over the islands and coasts of the Mediterranean. When the measure of their idolatries and abominations was completed, God delivered their country into the hands of the Israelites, who conquered it under Joshua. The following are the principal tribes mentioned in Scriptures:—The CANAANITES proper, who inhabited partly the plains on the W. side of the Jordan, and partly the plains on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea: the HIVITES; the GERGASHITES; the JEBUSITES; the AMORITES; the HITTITES; and the PERIZZITES, *q. v.*

Ca'naanitish, *a.* Relating, or pertaining, to Canaan; as, the *Canaanitish* nation.

Canaan Valley, in *Connecticut*, a post-office of Litchfield co.

Can'ada, (DOMINION OF,) a vast territory of N. America, and one of the most important and prosperous portions of the British empire, lying between 55° 45′ and 141° 15′ W. Lon., and 42° and 77° N. Lat. The Dominion of Canada is bounded N. by Baffin's Bay, the Arctic Ocean, and the U. States Territory of Alaska; S. by the United States, the river St. Lawrence, and the grand chain of lakes connecting it with the Lake of the Woods, and thence by the 49th parallel to the Gulf of Georgia; E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and W. by the Pacific Ocean and Alaska. The Dominion of Canada comprises the provinces of Ontario and Quebec (known previous to the confederation of the British N. A. provinces as Upper and Lower Canada), New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, Manitoba, and the N.W. Indian territories. The four first-named provinces were united on the 1st of July, 1867, and formed the nucleus of the already extensive Dominion of Canada. In June, 1870, the whole of the Hudson Bay Company's Territory was transferred to the Dom. of *C.*, out of which were formed the province of Manitoba and the N.W. Indian territories. On the 1st of July, 1871, British Columbia joined the confederation. The greatest length of the Dom. of *C.*, E. and W., is about 3,800 m.; and greatest breadth, N. and S., abt. 2,200 m. The area of the Dom. is abt. 3,330,000 sq m. The present article is limited to general remarks on the Dom. of *C.*, and a more detailed description of Ontario and Quebec, or Canada proper, the other portions of the Dominion being described under their respective names. The area of Ontario is 121,260 sq. m., that of Quebec 210,020 sq. m. — The Ottawa, or Grand River, which has its sources in abt. 48° 30′ N. Lat., and 80° W. Lon., and flows in an E.S.E. direction till it unites with the St. Lawrence near Montreal, forms nearly in its whole extent the line of demarcation bet. the 2 provs. Quebec comprising the whole region lying N.E. of the Ottawa, on both sides of the St. Lawrence; while Ontario comprises all the territory lying S. and W. of that river. The latter is entirely an inland prov.; but from its having the great lakes and a part of the St. Lawrence for its boundary, it has a vast command of internal navigation, and a ready access to the ocean. — DESC. The N. portion of both Upper and Lower *C.* consists of a table-land, little of which has been hitherto explored. In Upper Canada, E. of Huron, it has an average elevation of perhaps from 1,200 to 1,300 feet. It is covered with forests interspersed with ravines, swamps and torrents, and abounds with lakes, which, anywhere but in the neighborhood of the immense lakes of this continent, would be deemed of considerable size. The coast of Lower *C.*, N.E. of the Saguenay, is less lofty than S.W. of that river, but of a very uninviting description. The interior of this part of the country, as described by the Indians and Esquimaux, by whom alone it is traversed, is composed of rocky cliffs and low hills, scattered over barren plains, diversified with thick forests of stunted pines, and checkered with small lakes. The cultivated country N. of Quebec does not extend far, being hemmed in by hill ranges. But as these ranges gradually recede from the St. Lawrence, and the country, at first diversified by varied eminences, sinks into a level plain, the surface of settled and cultivated land increases; and this is especially the case as we approach and penetrate Upper *C.* The peninsula or great plain of this province, between lakes Huron, Erie, and Ontario, comprising about 20,000 square miles, consists, for the most part, of alluvial soil, on a calcareous substratum. It is of varying fertility; but, on the whole, is believed to be the best grain country of any of the more N. portions of the American continent. A large part of this fine plain is still covered with lofty forests; it has, however, some prairies, or primeval meadows; but these are not extensive. At some remote period, it had evidently formed part of the bed of a vast inland sea, of which the five great lakes having been the deepest, are now the principal remaining portions. N. of Lake Ontario, two terraces intervene between the plain on the shore of the lake, and the table-land in the N., decreasing somewhat in fertility as they increase in height, and separated from each other, and from the plain, by two ranges of hills of moderate elevation. The most S. of these two ranges unites near Lon. 80° with a third, which passes N. and S. from Natawasanga Bay, in Lake Huron, to the W. extremity of Lake Ontario. The combined range, after encircling the head of the latter lake, crosses the bed of the Niagara River, forming the ledge over which are the celebrated falls, and is finally lost in the territory of the U. States. That part of Lower Canada S. of the St. Lawrence, extending between Lon. 72° 30′ and 74° 30′, and entering into the district of Montreal, consists, for the most part, of an extended plain almost completely flat, except that some detached hills diversify the surface, one of which, that of Ronville, is 1,000 feet in height. It is less extensive than the plain on the opposite shore of the river, and contains no large towns, but it is in many respects equally fertile and well-watered, and the cities are dependent on it for a large proportion of their supplies. To the S. and E. it ascends by degrees into the mountainous region, forming the boundary between the British and U. States territories. The aspect of the S. shore of the æstuary of the St. Lawrence, between Lon. 69° 30′ and 72°, though bold and hilly, is not mountainous, as on the opposite shore; and the hill ranges are interspersed with valleys, and even plains, of some extent, many of which, from the encouragement afforded by the contiguous markets of the capital, have been brought into very tolerable cultivation. E. of Kamouraska, the country is diversified by some abrupt eminences, while population and culture become more limited; and in the dist. of Gaspé the mountains rise into two chains of considerable elevation, enclosing a lofty plateau. The most southerly of these chains bounds on its S. side, the valley of the Restigouche and St. John rivers.—*Lakes, Rivers, &c.* Besides the great lakes indenting the W. outline of the country, *C.* contains numerous minor, yet still large-sized, bodies of water. In Lower *C.* the lakes and rivers have been estimated to cover 3,200 sq. m. of surface: the principal of the former hitherto discovered are Lake St. John, with an area of 840 sq. m.; those of Manicouagan, Piretibbe, and others N. of the St. Lawrence, and Memphremagog, S. of that river. In Upper *C.*, the chief are Nipissing Lake, Temiscaming, and St Ann's, in the high table-land; and the Simcoe Lake in the upper terrace country of the Home district. Among the rivers falling into the St. Lawrence, or into the lakes which form a part of its system, there are some deserving of special mention whether for their utility as regards navigation, or their agency in fertilizing the soil. In the peninsula of Upper *C.*, the Thames originates in the dist. of London, near Lat. 43° and Lon. 81°, and after a course of about 150 m. chiefly S.W., falls into Lake St. Clair, situate between Lakes Huron and Erie. This river is navigable for large vessels, 15 m. up to Chatham, and intersects and waters a fine, fertile country. Next in magnitude is the Ouse, rising in the Home district, about Lat. 44°, Lon. 80° 10′, running generally S.E. and falling into the N.E. extremity of Lake Erie. Parallel to this river for about 50. m., runs the Welland or Chippeway River, which in one part of its course forms a portion of the canal between the Ouse and Lake Ontario, by means of



Fig. 493. — SAGUENAY RIVER.

which the Falls of Niagara are avoided. The Trent, in the Newcastle district, connects with various lakes, and after a tortuous course, discharges itself into the Bay of Quinté in Lake Ontario. The Lake Balsam is separated only by a short portage from that of Simcoe which discharges its waters into Gloucester Bay (Lake Huron) by the Severn River. A short and valuable line of direct water communication between the lakes Huron and Ontario is apparently impeded only by the intervention of this short portage, and by the rapids of the Severn, which river is, however, no more than 20 m. in length. The St. Lawrence, the great lakes, &c., are elsewhere treated of in this work. The Saguenay, (see *Fig.* 493,) a large and deep river, one of the principal tributaries of the St. Lawrence, emptying into its æstuary 120 m. N.E. of Quebec, is famous for the sublime and almost unique grandeur of its scenery. The Restigouche, which bounds the dist. of Gaspé S., and falls into Chaleur Bay, is the only river of any importance in *C.* not belonging to the St. Lawrence basin.—*Clim.* The climate of *C.* is subject to great extremes of heat and cold; the thermometer ranging between 102° above, and 36° below, the zero of Fahr. In such an extensive region there is, of course, some difference in this respect; as we ascend the St. Lawrence not only a more S. parallel is reached, but the country is less wild and exposed than that near its entrance; so that whilst Quebec has been said to have the summer of Paris, and the winter of St. Petersburg, the great plain of Lake Erie has the climate of Philadelphia. Still, the Canadian climate, as a whole, is very severe; all the streams are, in winter, locked up by ice, and the ground is covered everywhere, to an average depth of 5 or 6 feet by snow, for 4 or 5 months of every year. Frosts usually commence in Oct., whilst the weather, by day, is still mild and serene. But with Nov. begins a succession of snow-storms and tempests from the N. and E., accompanied by a great increase of cold; and this sort of weather usually continues to the 2d or 3d week of Dec., when the atmosphere again becomes serene, but the cold still more intense, so that the rivers become suddenly frozen over. Towards the latter part of April, or, in late seasons, the beginning of May, the ice begins to break up; a sudden increase of temperature stimulates vegetation, and makes its growth almost perceptible to the eye; so that spring and summer can scarcely be recognized as distinct seasons. May and June are occasionally wet, but the summers, in general, are very fine and hot. Thunder-storms are of great violence, and the Aurora Borealis is frequent and vivid. Fogs are of unusual occurrence, except in the dist. of Gaspé, and on the St. Lawrence, where they often seriously obstruct navigation. The length and severity of the Canadian winter is a heavy drawback on the country, and lays the farmer under serious difficulties and privations not experienced in countries where the climate is milder, as in the contiguous States of Indiana and Illinois. For 5 or 6 months almost all agricultural operations are suspended, so that time is not left in the rest of the year for the proper preparation of the ground for the crops, and other necessary labors. Horses, cattle, and other farm stock require a proportionally large supply of fodder for their keep; and to these causes must be ascribed the leanness of the animals, the high price of produce, and the cheapness of labor as compared with the U. States. But there is a material difference between the Lower and the Upper province. In the latter the severity and the length of the winter are materially diminished. The soil too is generally better; and the quality of the wheat improves nearer to the S. limit of the prov.—*Bot. and Veg.* The greater portion of both provs. of the Dominion is covered by extensive forests, principally pine. The silver and American firs, Weymouth and Canadian pines, white cedar, maple, birch, American ash, bass-wood, hickory, and several species of oak, are abundantly found. Of the smaller plants, the *Zizania aquatica* may be noticed as peculiar to *C.*, and abounding in most of the swamps (a grass not unlike rice, and affording food to birds, and occasionally to the Indian tribes), and the Ginseng, and Canadian lily, common to this country and Kamtschatka. Sugar from the maple-tree is manufactured in considerable quantities. The live-oak is well adapted for ship timber; and the various kinds of wood available for no other purpose, serve to supply the pot- and pearl-ash manufactories. — *Prod.* *C.* may, on the whole, be considered a fertile region; the upper prov. much more so than the lower. Tobacco, hemp, flax, and the different kinds of grain and pulse are successfully cultivated; as are all the commoner fruits and vegetables of the temperate zone. — *Minerals.* Iron, copper, lead, tin, silver, marble, and lithographic stones. *C.* is supposed to be rich in minerals, but its wealth below ground has only been partially explored. Copper and iron ore are at present the chief produce of the mines. — *Trade and Industry.* The manufacturing industry in Canada is unimportant. Timber is the principal article of export; but large quantities of barreled beef, pork, flour, wheat, butter, vegetables, fruit, &c. are also exported. The importations consist chiefly of wines, spirits, molasses, tobacco, tea, coffee, refined sugars, and manufactured goods. The trade of *C.* is chiefly with the U. States and Great Britain, the greater part of the imports being derived from Great Britain, but the greater part of the exports going to the U. States. In 1867, the value of our trade with *C.* was: exports $14,600,000: imports $18,900,000 (gold).— *People.* The majority of the pop. of Lower *C.* are of French origin. These French-speaking inhabitants are for the most part descendants of settlers from Normandy, established in the colony previously to 1759. Their number is about 900,000. Neither the conquest, nor the long period which has since elapsed, has wrought any great change in their character and habits; nor has their increasing numbers induced them to make any considerable encroachments on the wilderness around; on the contrary, they have continued within their original limits, subdividing the land more and more, and submitting to a constantly decreasing ratio of comfort. They are frugal, honest, industrious, and hospitable, but cling with unreasoning tenacity to ancient prejudices and customs; by temperament, cheerful, social, engaging, and (from the highest to the lowest) distinguished for courtesy and real politeness, they retain all the essential characteristics of the French provinces previously to the Revolution, and present the spectacle of an old stationary society, in a new and progressive

DOMINION OF CANADA AND NORTHERN UNITED STATES.

The Dominion of Canada was formed according to Acts of the British Parliament (1867), by the union of the previously distinct colonies of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, and the subsequent incorporation of British Columbia and Manitoba, and of Rupert's Land (Hudson Bay Territory), and the North-Western Territory (July 1870). The seat of government is the City of Ottawa.

The two principal provinces, Quebec and Ontario, are almost entirely embraced within the basin of the river St. Lawrence, but occupy only those portions north of the great lakes, and of the river as far as the town of Cornwall, whence eastward they occupy both banks, and are bounded on the south by the United States. The most westerly limit is the heads of the Pigeon and Arrow Rivers, which debouche in Lake Superior. The eastern or maritime provinces embrace no portion of the basin of the great river. The colonies of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island at present form no part of the Dominion.

Scale of map 81 miles to an inch, one square inch comprising 7·8 times the area represented by one square inch of map of England and Wales.

TABLE OF THE DIVISIONS OF BRITISH AMERICA.

Provinces.	Area.	Pop.	Capitals.	Pop.
Ontario (Canada West), .	210,020	1,620,842	Toronto	56,092
Quebec (Canada East), .	121,260	1,190,505	Quebec	59,699
Nova Scotia, . . .	19,650	387,800	Halifax	29,582
New Brunswick, . .	27,720	285,777	Fredericton	6,006
British Columbia, . .	230,000	40,000	Victoria	6,000
Manitoba or Red River Territory, ...	14,340	11,963	Fort Garry,	
Rupert's Land, . . . North-Western Territory, .	2,200,000 ?	100,000 ?	Fort York	
Dominion of Canada, .	2,822,990	3,636,887	Ottawa City	21,545
Newfoundland, . . .	57,000	146,536	St Johns	30,476
Prince Edward Island, .	2,130	80,500	Charlottetown	
	2,882,120	3,863,923		

INDEX TO CANADA, &c.

COUNTIES, ETC.

Addington, 21,312 Ontario E d
Albert, 10,672 New Brunswick L d
Algoma, District of, 5,007 Ontario B c
Annapolis, 18,121 Nova Scotia L d
Antigonish, 16,512 Nova Scotia N d
Argenteuil, 12,806 Quebec F d
Arthabaska, 17,611 Quebec G c
Bagot, 19,491 Quebec G d
Beance, 27,253 Quebec H d
Beauharnois, 14,757 Quebec F d
Bellechasse, 17,637 Quebec H c
Berthier, 19,804 Quebec G c
Bonaventure, 15,923 Quebec K b
Bonavista, District, Newfoundland Q b
Bothwell, 20,701 Ontario B e
Brant, 32,259 Ontario C e
Brockville, Town of, 10,475 Ontario F d
Brome, 13,757 Quebec G d
Bruce, 48,515 Ontario C d
Burgeo and La Poile, Dist. Newfound. P c
Burin, District, Newfoundland Q c
Cape Breton, 26,454 Nova Scotia N e
Cardwell, 16,500 Ontario D e
Carleton, 19,938 New Brunswick K c
Carleton, 43,284 Ontario F d
Chambly, 10,498 Quebec G d
Champlain, 22,052 Quebec G c
Charlevoix, 15,611 Quebec H c
Charlotte, 25,382 New Brunswick K d
Chateauguay, 16,166 Quebec G d
Chicoutimi, 17,493 Quebec H b
Colchester, 23,331 Nova Scotia M d
Compton, 13,665 Quebec H d
Conception, District, Newfoundland R c
Cornwall, Town of, 7,114 Ontario F d
Cumberland, 23,518 Nova Scotia M d
Digby, 17,037 Nova Scotia L d
Dorchester, 16,779 Quebec H c
Drummond, 14,281 Quebec G d
Dundas, 18,777 Ontario F d
Durham, 37,381 Ontario D d
Elgin, 33,666 Ontario C e
Essex, 32,697 Ontario B e
Ferryland, District, Newfoundland R c
Fogo, District, Newfoundland Q b
Fortune Bay, District, Newfoundland Q b
Frontenac, 28,717 Ontario E d
Gaspé, 15,557 Quebec L b
Glengary, 20,524 Ontario F d
Gloucester, 18,810 New Brunswick L c
Grenville, 22,616 Ontario F d
Grey, 59,395 Ontario C d
Guysborough, 16,555 Nova Scotia N d
Haldimand, 20,091 Ontario C e
Halifax, 56,963 Nova Scotia M d
Halton, 22,606 Ontario D e
Hants, 21,302 Nova Scotia M d
Hastings, 48,364 Ontario E d
Hochelaga, on Montreal I., 25,640 Quebec G d
Huntingdon, 16,304 Quebec F d
Huron, 66,165 Ontario C e
Iberville, 15,413 Quebec G d
Inverness, 23,415 Nova Scotia N e
Jacques Cartier, on Montreal I., 11,179 Quebec G d
Jolliette, 23,075 Quebec F c
Kamouraska, 21,254 Quebec I c
Kent, 19,101 New Brunswick L c
Kent, 26,836 Ontario B e
King's, 24,593 New Brunswick L d
King's, 21,509 Nova Scotia L d
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Labrador, 3,699 Quebec L a
Lambton, 31,994 Ontario B e
Lanark, 33,020 Ontario E d
La Prairie, 11,861 Quebec G d
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Lunenburg, 23,834 Nova Scotia L d
Maskinonge, 15,079 Quebec G c
Maurice, St., 19,538 Quebec G c
Megantic, 18,879 Quebec H c
Middlesex, 82,595 Ontario C e
Missisquoi, 16,922 Quebec G d
Monck, 15,130 Ontario D e
Montcalm, 12,742 Quebec F c
Montmagny, 13,555 Quebec H c
Montmorency, 12,085 Quebec H c
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Napierville, 11,688 Quebec G d
Niagara, Town of, 3,693 Ontario D e
Nicolet, 23,262 Quebec G c
Nipissing, District of, 1,791 Ontario C c
Norfolk, 30,763 Ontario C e
Northumberland, 20,116 N. Brunswick L c
Northumberland, 39,985 Ontario E d
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Ottawa, 38,597 Quebec F e
Oxford, 48,237 Ontario C e
Parry's Sound, Dist., 1,519 Ontario C d
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Prince Edward, 20,336 Ontario E d
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Queen's, 11,554 Nova Scotia L d
Queen's, Prince Edward Island M c
Renfrew, 27,974 Ontario E d
Restigouche, 5,575 New Brunswick K c
Richelieu, 20,048 Quebec G d
Richmond, 14,268 Nova Scotia N d
Richmond, 11,214 Quebec G d
Rimouski, 27,418 Quebec K b
Rouville, 17,634 Quebec G d
Russell, 18,344 Ontario F d
Saguenay, 1,788 Quebec I b
St. Hyacinth, 18,210 Quebec G d
St. John, 52,303 New Brunswick L d
St. John, District, Newfoundland R c
St. John's, 12,122 Quebec G d
St. Mary's, District, Newfoundland R c
St. Maurice, 19,538 Quebec G c
Shefford, 19,077 Quebec G d
Shelburne, 12,117 Nova Scotia L e
Sherbrooke, Town of, 8,516 Quebec G d
Simcoe, 57,390 Ontario D d
Soulanges, 10,808 Quebec F d
Stanstead, 13,138 Quebec G d
Stormont, 11,873 Ontario F d
Sunbury, 6,824 New Brunswick K d
Temiscouata, 22,491 Quebec I e
Terrebonne, 19,591 Quebec F d
Trinity, District, Newfoundland R b
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Vaudrenil, 11,003 Quebec F d
Vercheres, 12,717 Quebec G d
Victoria, 11,641 New Brunswick K c
Victoria, 11,346 Nova Scotia N c
Victoria, 30,200 Ontario D d
Waterloo, 40,251 Ontario C e
Welland, 20,573 Ontario D e
Wellington, 63,290 Ontario C e
Wentworth, 57,599 Ontario C e
Westmorland, 29,335 New Brunswick L c
Wolfe, 8,823 Quebec H d
Yamaska, 16,317 Quebec G c
Yarmouth, 18,550 Nova Scotia L e
York, 27,140 New Brunswick K d
York, 115,974 Ontario D e

TOWNS, ETC. (POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1871).

Abbitibbe House, Rupert's Land D b
Acadia Iron Mines, Nova Scotia M d
Albany Fort, Rupert's Land B a
Albion Mines, 2,059 Nova Scotia M d
Alton, Ontario C e
Amherst, 3,606 Nova Scotia L d
Amherstburg, town, 1,936 Ontario B e
Ance de l'Etang, Quebec L b
Andover, 1,166 New Brunswick K c
Annapolis, 2,127 Nova Scotia L d
Antigonish, 3,319 Nova Scotia M d
Arnprior, 1,714 Ontario E d
Arthabasca, vil., 730 Quebec H c
Aurora, 1,132 Ontario D d
Aylmer, vil., 1,650 Quebec F d
Baddeck, 1,749 Cape Breton I. N c
Bagot, vil., 1,598 Quebec H b
Baie St. Paul, or St. Paul's Bay, 3,623 Quebec H c
Barrie, town, 3,398 Ontario D d
Barrington, 1,527 Nova Scotia L e
Barnsway, Newfoundland Q c
Bath, 601 Ontario E d
Bathurst, 4,469 New Brunswick L c
Batiscan, 274 Quebec G c
Beauport, 4,053 Quebec H c
Beauharnois, 1,423 Quebec G d
Beaverton, Ontario D d
Bedford, Nova Scotia M d
Belfast, Prince Edward I. M c
Belleville, town, 7,305 Ontario E d
Belvne, Nova Scotia M d
Beresford, 3,275 New Brunswick L c
Berlin, vil., 2,743 Ontario C e
Berthier, 1,433 Quebec G c
Berwick, 1,115 Nova Scotia L d
Birchtown, Nova Scotia L e
Blissfield, 757 New Brunswick K c
Blissville, 1,929 New Brunswick K d
Brockville, 1,688 New Brunswick K c
Bonestown, New Brunswick K c
Bonaventure, Newfoundland R b
Bonaventure, Quebec L b
Bonavista, Newfoundland R b
Bothwell, 995 Ontario C e
Bowmanville, 3,034 Ontario D e
Bradford, vil., 1,130 Ontario D d
Bradley's Government Sta., Anticosti M b
Brampton, 2,090 Ontario D e
Brantford, town, 8,107 Ontario C e
Brewster, Ontario C e
Bridgewater, 2,912 Nova Scotia L d
Bridgetown, 1,334 Nova Scotia L d
Brighton, 1,876 New Brunswick K c
Brighton, vil., 1,357 Ontario E d
Bristol, 2,169 Nova Scotia L d
Brockville, 10,475 Ontario F d
Brockway, New Brunswick K d
Brome, 3,492 Quebec G d
Bruce, 3,764 Ontario C d
Bruce Mines, 1,298 Ontario B c
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Bury, 1,215 Quebec H d
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Cacouna, vil., 641 Quebec I b
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Campbelltown, Prince Edward I. M c
Canning, 2,898 Nova Scotia L d
Canterbury, 2,909 New Brunswick K d
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Cape Canso, 1,136 Nova Scotia N d
Cape Cove, 1,533 Quebec L b
Cape des Rosiers, 714 Quebec L b
Cap Santé, 1,350 Quebec H c
Caraquette, 3,111 New Brunswick L c
Carbonière, Newfoundland R c
Cardigan, New Brunswick K c
Carillon, Quebec F d
Carleton, New Brunswick K d
Carleton, 1,033 Quebec K b
Cayuga, vil., 803 Ontario D e
Chambly, vil., 606 Quebec G d
Charlottetown, Prince Edward I. M c
Chateau Richer, 1,618 Quebec H c
Chatham, 4,203 New Brunswick L c
Chatham, town, 5,873 Ontario B e
Chabogue, 1,674 Nova Scotia K e

Chester, 2,846 Nova Scotia L d
Cheticamp Harbor, 1,915 Cape Breton N c
Chezzetcook, 1,344 Nova Scotia M d
Chicoutimi, vil., 1,393 Quebec H b
Clare, Nova Scotia K d
Clinton, vil., 2,016 Ontario C e
Coaticook, 1,160 Quebec H d
Coburg, town, 4,442 Ontario D e
Coldstream, Ontario C e
Collingwood, town, 2,529 Ontario C d
Compton, 2,852 Quebec H d
Cornwall, town, 7,114 Ontario F d
Cornwallis, Nova Scotia L d
Coteau du Lac, 400 Quebec F d
Dalhousie, 2,067 New Brunswick K c
Dartmouth, 4,358 Nova Scotia M d
Dealtown, Ontario B e
Digby, 1,951 Nova Scotia L d
Dorchester, 5,617 New Brunswick L d
Douglas, 1,160 Quebec L b
Drummondville, Quebec G d
Dudswell, 875 Quebec H d
Dundas, town, 3,135 Ontario D e
Durham, 729 Quebec G d
East Bay, 2,090 Cape Breton I. N d
Eaton, 2,144 Quebec H d
Edmundton, New Brunswick I c
Edwardsburg, 5,417 Ontario F d
Egremont, 3,949 Ontario C d
Elgin, 1,768 New Brunswick L d
Elora, 1,498 Ontario C e
Escoumains, 1,023 Quebec I b
Escott, 1,390 Ontario E d
Farnham, vil., 1,317 Quebec G d
Fergus, 1,666 Ontario C e
Fitzroy, 3,425 Ontario E d
Fort Erie, vil., 835 Ontario D e
Fortune, Newfoundland Q c
Fort William, Quebec E d
Frampton, Quebec H c
Fraserville, 1,541 Quebec I c
Fredericton, city, cap. of province, 6,006 New Brunswick K d
French Village, 668 Nova Scotia L d
Gagetown, 1,282 New Brunswick K d
Galt, town, 3,827 Ontario C e
Georgetown, Prince Edward I. M c
Gloucester, 4,785 Ontario F d
Goderich, town, 3,954 Ontario C e
Grand Baie, 1,304 Quebec H b
Grand Falls, 1,849 New Brunswick K c
Grand River, 1,063 Quebec L b
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Greenwich, Prince Edward I. M c
Grenville, 2,223 Quebec F d
Guelph, town, 6,878 Ontario C e
Guysborough, 1,887 Nova Scotia N d
Halifax, city, cap. of prov., 29,582 Nova Scotia M d
Hamilton, city, 26,716 Ontario D e
Hampstead, 1,296 New Brunswick K d
Hantsport Nova Scotia L d
Harbour Grace, Newfoundland R c
Harvey, 1,606 New Brunswick L d
Hopewell, 1,841 New Brunswick L d
Hopewell, 1,905 Nova Scotia M d
Hull, 8,318 Quebec F d
Hunterstown, 1,238 Quebec G c
Huntingdon, vil., 763 Quebec F d
Indigne, 1,919 Cape Breton I. N d
Industry, Quebec G c
Ingersoll, vil., 4,022 Ontario C e
Ingonish, 800 Cape Breton I. N c
Inverness, 2,741 Quebec H c
Isle Verte, 3,212 Quebec I b
Jolliette, 3,047 Quebec G c
Kamouraska, vil., 797 Quebec I c
Kars, Ontario F d
Keel, Newfoundland R b
Kempt, 385 Nova Scotia L d
Kent, 2,010 New Brunswick K c
Killarney, 220 Ontario C d
Kincardine, vil., 1,907 Ontario C d
Kingston, 2,223 New Brunswick L d
Kingston, city, 12,407 Ontario E d
Lachute, Quebec F d
La Hune, Newfoundland P c
Lanark, vil., 740 Ontario E d
Lancaster, 4,415 Ontario F d
L'Ange Gardien, 1,049 Quebec H c
L'Ardoise, 1,672 Cape Breton I. N d
La Prairie, vil., 1,259 Quebec G d
L'Assomption, vil., 1,210 Quebec G d
Levis, or Pt. Levis, 13,021 Quebec H c
Lindsay, town, 4,049 Ontario D d
Lingan Mines, 3,429 Cape Breton I. O c
L'Islet, 4,084 Quebec H c
Liverpool, 3,104 Nova Scotia L d
Lochaber, 1,776 Quebec F d
London, city, 15,826 Ontario C e
Longueuil, vil., 2,083 Quebec G d
L'Original, Ontario F d
Lotbinière, 2,192 Quebec H c
Lucan, Ontario C e
Lunenburg, 3,231 Nova Scotia L d
Mabou, 3,112 Cape Breton I. N c
M'Adam Junction, New Brunswick K d
M'Nab, 2,855 Ontario E d
M'Nider, 2,265 Quebec K b
Madoc, 3,479 Ontario E d
Magerville, 569 New Brunswick K d
Magog, 1,174 Quebec G d
Mainadeau, 1,594 Cape Breton I. O d
Maitland, 2,463 Nova Scotia M d
Malbaie, 2,960 Quebec H c
Malbaie (Gaspe), 1,387 Quebec L b
March, 1,347 Ontario E d
Margarie, 1,442 Cape Breton I. N c
Maria, 2,138 Quebec L b
Marmora, 1,699 Ontario E d
Mascareen, New Brunswick K d
Maskinongé, 2,080 Quebec G c
Mataine, 1,408 Quebec K b
Matilda, 4,767 Ontario F d
Medway, Port, Nova Scotia L d
Merritsville, Ontario D e
Metis, 2,169 Quebec I b
Michipicoten Harbor, 228 Ontario A c
Middleton, Nova Scotia L d
Millbrook, Ontario D d
Mille Vaches, Quebec I b
Milton, town, 891 Ontario D e
Moisie, 336 Quebec L a
Molasses Harbor, 1,310 Nova Scotia N d
Moncton, 4,810 New Brunswick L c
Mont Louis, 520 Quebec L b
Montreal, city, 107,225 Quebec G d
Morris, town, 1,061 Nova Scotia M d
Morrisburg, vil., 1,156 Ontario F d
Murray Bay, or Malbaie, 2,960 Quebec H c
Musquodoboit, npr., 1078 Nova Scotia M d
Napanee, vil., 2,967 Ontario E d
Natashquan Har., 358 Quebec N a
Negowac, New Brunswick L c
New Bandon, 2,228 New Brunswick L c
New Caledonia, 1,455 Nova Scotia L d
New Carlisle, Quebec L b
Newcastle, 1,109 Ontario D e
Newcastle, 3,584 New Brunswick L c
New Dublin, Nova Scotia L d
New Glasgow, Ontario C e
New Glasgow, 2,498 Nova Scotia M d
Newmarket, 1,760 Ontario D d
New Richmond, 1,789 Quebec L b
New Westminster, British Columbia A b
Niagara, town, 1,600 Ontario D e
Nicolet, 2,797 Quebec G c
Noraye, 2,036 Quebec G d
Nouvelle, Quebec L b
Oakville, vil., 1,684 Ontario D e
Oil Springs, 551 Ontario B e
Onslow, Upr., 1,272 Nova Scotia M d
Orillia, vil., 1,322 Ontario D d
Oromocto, New Brunswick K d
Oshawa, vil., 3,185 Ontario D e
Ottawa, city, cap. of the Dominion of Canada, 21,545 Ontario F d
Ovens, Nova Scotia L d
Owen's Sound, town (Sydenham), 3,369 Ontario C d
Pabos, 1,570 Quebec L b
Paris, vil., 2,640 Ontario C e
Parrsborough, 1,004 Nova Scotia L d
Pembina, Manitoba B b
Pembroke, vil., 1,508 Ontario E d
Percé, 1,743 Quebec L b
Perth, town, 2,375 Ontario E d
Peterborough, town, 4,613 Ontario D d
Petite Rivière, 2,572 Nova Scotia L d
Philip, River, 2,463 Nova Scotia M d
Picton, town, 2,361 Ontario E e
Pictou, 3,462 Nova Scotia M d
Placentia, Newfoundland R c
Plaistes Cove, 2,213 Cape Breton I. N d
Pointe des Monts, 106 Quebec K b
Pointe Levis, or Levis Town, 13,021 Quebec H c
Pope's Harbor, 1,705 Nova Scotia M d
Portage du Fort, 652 Quebec E d
Port Colborne, 988 Ontario D e
Port Credit, Ontario D e
Port Dalhousie, 1,081 Ontario D e
Port Daniel, 1,370 Quebec L b
Port Dover, Ontario C e
Port Hood, 1,297 Cape Bretou I. N c
Port Hope, town, 5,114 Ontario D e
Port Medway, 2,136 Nova Scotia L d
Port Monton, 829 Nova Scotia L e
Port Mulgrave, Nova Scotia N d
Portneuf, 1,790 Quebec H c
Port Rowan, Ontario C e
Port Selkirk, Prince Eward I M c
Port Stanley, Ontario C e
Prescott, town, 2,617 Ontario F d
Prestou, vil., 1,408 Ontario C e
Princetown, Prince Edward I. M c
Proton, 2,184 Ontario C e
Pubnico, 1,903 Nova Scotia L e
Pugwash, 3,199 Nova Scotia M d
Quaco, New Brunswick L d
Quebec, city, 59,699, cap. of prov. Quebec H c
Queenstown, Ontario D e
Rawdon, Quebec G c
Renfrew, vil., 865 Ontario E d
Richibucto, 3,853 New Brunswick L c
Richmond, 2,342 New Brunswick K c
Richmond, 715 Quebec G d
Rimouski, town, 1,186 Quebec I b
Rivière du Loup, 1,174 Quebec I c
Romney, 711 Ontario B e
Rosebank, Nova Scotia L d
Rothsay, 1,063 New Brunswick L d
Rouge, Ontario D e
Russell, 2,339 Ontario F d
Sackville, 3,766 New Brunswick L d
St. Alton, Quebec G c
St. André, 1,738 Quebec I c
St. Andrew's, 2,961 New Brunswick K d
St. Anne, 2,869 (Champlain) Quebec G c
St. Anne, 1,296 (Montreal I.) Quebec G d
St. Anne, 3,134 (Kamouraska) Quebec I c
Ste. Aune des Monts, 1,215 Quebec K b
St. Anselme, 1,285 Quebec H c
St. Barnabe, 1,639 Quebec G c
St. Basil, 1,669 New Brunswick I c
St. Catherine's, town, 7,864 Ontario D e
St. Cécile de Bie, 2,888 Quebec I b
St. Cézaire, vil., 937 Quebec G d
Ste. Claire, 2,481 Quebec H c
Ste. Croix, 2,260 Quebec H c
St. Elzéar, 2,129 Quebec H c
Ste. Flavie, 2,221 Quebec I b
St. Flavien, 1,405 Quebec H c
St. François, 3,982 Quebec H c
St. François du Lac, 2,329 Quebec G c
St. George, 2,080 Quebec H c
St. Gregoire, 2,619 Quebec G c
St. Hilaire, 1,208 Quebec G d
St. Hyacinthe, city, 3,746 Quebec G d
Ste. Irénée, 997 Quebec H c
St. Jean Port Joli, 2,436 Quebec H c
St. Jerome, 1,858 Quebec K b
St. Joachim, 923 Quebec H c
St. John, the principal city of prov., 28,988 New Brunswick L d
St. John, or St. Jean, 612 Quebec H b
St. John's, town, 3,022 Quebec G d
St. John's, city, 30,476 Cap. of Newfoundland R c
St. Joseph, 2,981 Quebec H c
St. Joseph de la Pointe Lévis, 2,142 Quebec H c
St. Lawrence Bay, 419 Cape Breton I. N c
St. Leonard's, 1,997 New Brunswick K c
St. Luce, 1,774 Quebec I b
Ste. Marie de la Beance, 3,166 Quebec H c
St. Martine, 2,543 Quebec G d
St. Mary, Newfoundland R c
St. Mary's, vil., 3,120 Ontario C e
St. Maurice, Quebec G c
St. Maurice, 3,604 (Champlain Co.) Quebec G e
St. Michel, 2,134 Quebec H c
St. Paul's day, or Baie St. Paul, 3,623 Quebec H c
St. Peter's, 991 Cape Breton I. N d
St. Raymond, 3,243 Quebec H c
St. Roch, 2,311 Quebec H c
Ste. Scholastique, vil., 707 Quebec F d
St. Stephen, 6,515 New Brunswick K d
St. Sylvestre, 3,719 Quebec H e
St. Thomas, 2,197 Ontario C e
St. Thomas, town, 2,893 Quebec H c
St. Vincent, 4,974 Ontario C d
Salisbury, 3,237 New Brunswick L c
Sandwich, town, 1,160 Ontario B e
Sarnia, town, 2,929 Ontario B e
Sault Ste. Marie, vil., 879 Ontario A c
Saunders, Port, Newfoundland P a
Scotch Village, 2,435 Nova Scotia M d
Shag Harbor, 1,448 Nova Scotia L e
Shediac, 5,756 New Brunswick L c
Sheet Harbor, 1,023 Nova Scotia M d
Shefford, 3,542 Quebec G d
Shelburne, 2,789 Nova Scotia L e
Sherbrooke, 1,623 Nova Scotia N d
Sherbrooke, town, 4,432 Quebec H d
Simcoe, town, 1,856 Ontario C e
Smith's Falls, vil., 1,150 Ontario E d
Sorel, town, 5,636 Quebec G c
Southampton, vil., 858 Ontario C d
Springfield, 2,044 New Brunswick L d
Stafford, 798 Ontario E d
Stanhope, Prince Edward I. M e
Stanley, 1,756 New Brunswick K c
Stanstead, 4,022 Quebec H d
Stewiack, 2,078 Nova Scotia M d
Stormont, 369 Nova Scotia N d
Stratford, town, 4,313 Ontario C e
Sussex, 5,606 New Brunswick L d
Sutton, Ontario D d
Sydenham (Owen Sound) Ontario C d
Sydney, 2,900 Cape Breton I. N c
Sydney, North, Cape Breton I. N c
Tadousac, 765 Quebec I b
Tamworth, Ontario E d
Tatamagouche, 1,525 Nova Scotia M d
Templeton, 3,401 Quebec F d
Terrebonne, town, 1,050 Quebec G d
Teviotdale, Ontario C e
Three Rivers, or Trois Rivières city, 8,414 Quebec G c
Toronto, city, 56,092, cap. of prov., Ontario D e
Tracadie, 1,882 Nova Scotia N d
Trinity, Newfoundland R b
Trois Pistoles, 3,967 Quebec I b
Truro, 3,998 Nova Scotia M d
Tusket, 2,934 Nova Scotia L e
Uxbridge, 4,762 Ontario D d
Vanville, Quebec G c
Vaudreuil, vil., 494 Quebec F d
Vercheres, 2,739 Quebec G d
Victoria, British Columbia A b
Vienna, 593 Ontario C e
Walkerton, Ontario C d
Wallace, 2,579 Nova Scotia M d
Westminster, 6,386 Ontario C e
Weymouth, 1,440 Nova Scotia L d
Whitby, town, 2,732 Ontario D e
Wicklow, 2,052 New Brunswick K c
Widder, Ontario C c
William, Fort, Ontario B b
Windsor, 2,715 Nova Scotia M d
Windsor, town, 4,253 Ontario B e
Wine Harbor, 789 Nova Scotia N d
Winnipeg, Manitoba B b
Wolfestown, 2,089 Quebec H d
Woodstock, 3,962 New Brunswick K c
Woodstock, town, 3,982 Ontario C e
Whycocomagh, 2,305 Cape Breton I. N c
Yarmouth, 5,335 Nova Scotia K e
York, Ontario D e
York, Fort, Rupert's Land B a
Yorkville, 2,203 Ontario D e

RIVERS AND LAKES.

Abbitibbe L. Rupert's Land D b
Ainslie L. Cape Breton I. N c
Assuapmoussion, or Saguenay, R., 225 m. Quebec G b
Aux Outardes, R., 110 m. Quebec I b
Aux Sables, R., 70 m. Ontario C e
Aylmer L. Quebec H d
Badger Bay Pond, Newfoundland Q b
Balsam L. Ontario D d
Barrows L. Newfoundland Q b
Bathurst L. Newfoundland P b
Batiscan, R., 120 m. Quebec G c
Bauching L. Quebec D c
Bear River L. Quebec D c
Beçancour, R., 78 m. Quebec H c
Betsiamite, R., 145 m. Quebec I b
Bonno Chere R., 83 m. Ontario E d
Bras D'Or L. Cape Breton I. N d
Cascapediac, Great, R., 70 m. Quebec K b
Castor R., 24 m. Newfoundland P a
Chaudière, R., 125 m. Quebec H c
Chaudière Falls, on Ottawa R. F d
Chomouchouan, R. Quebec F b
Coal R. Newfoundland O b
Cod, Great, R., 55 m. Newfoundland O b
Cod, Little, R., 19 m. Newfoundland O c
Commissioners L. Quebec G b
Cowlooknoostook, R., 85 m. Quebec I b
Crookers L. Newfoundland P b
Deer Pond, Newfoundland P b
Detroit, R., 23 m. Ontario B e
Drag L. Ontario D d
Du Lièvre, R., 210 m, Quebec F c
Du Moine R. Quebec E c
Du Nord, R., 130 m. Quebec F c
East R. Nova Scotia M d
Edward L. Quebec G c
Erie, L., area 9,500 sq. m. alt. 566 ft. Ontario C e
Espamiscatch, L. Quebec I a
Exploits, R., 80 m., or 190 m. from source, Newfoundland Q b
Francis, R., 145 m. Quebec G d
French R., 60 m. Ontario C c
Gambo Ponds, Newfoundland Q b
Gander Bay Pond, Newfoundland Q b
Gatineau, L. Quebec F b
Gatineau, R., 290 m. Quebec F c
George IV, L. Newfoundland P b
Golden L. Ontario E d
Golden L. Quebec E c
Goodbout, R., 45 m. Quebec K b
Grand Falls (falls 75 ft. in half-a-mile), New Brunswick K c
Grand L. Quebec E c
Grand L. Quebec F c
Grand L. Quebec H b
Grand L. New Brunswick K c
Grand Pond, Newfoundland P b
Grand R., 120 m. Ontario C c
Humber R., 100 m. Newfoundland P b
Huron, L., area 25,000 sq. m., alt. 578 ft. Ontario B d
Jameson L. Newfoundland P b
Kajoualwang, L. Quebec G c
Kedgewick, R., New Brunswick K c
Kinogami, L. Quebec H b
Labyrinthe L. Quebec D b
Lac Quaro, R., 115 m. Quebec F c
Lahave, R., 50 m. Nova Scotia L d
L'Assomption, L. Quebec G c
Laval R. Quebec I b
Les Quinzes, L. Quebec D c
Lessumer, R., 80 m. Quebec H b
Liscomb, R., 45 m. Nova Scotia N d
Little, R., 25 m., or 95 m. from source, Newfoundland P c
Liverpool, R., 55 m. Nova Scotia L e
Lobster, R., 25 m. Quebec K b
Long L. Quebec F d
Long L. Quebec F c
Long L. Quebec I c
Long Marin, R., 45 m. Quebec I b
Madawaska, R., 130 m. Ontario E d

Madawaska, R., 60 m. Quebec I c
Magdelaine, R., 46 m. Quebec L d
Maitland, R., 70 m. Ontario C e
Manicongan, R., 120 m. Quebec I b
Marcoin, R. Quebec K b
Maigneri'e R. Quebec H b
Mashamengoose L. Quebec F c
Matane, R., 40 m. Quebec K b
Matapediac, L. Quebec K b
Matapediac, R., 65 m. Quebec K b
Matawin L. Quebec G c
Meganatawan, R., 100 m. Ontario C d
Megantic, L. Quebec H d
Melville L. Newfoundland Q b
Memphramagog L. Quebec G d
Miramichi, R., 160 m. New Brunswick L c
Miskouaskaine L. Quebec F b
Mississaga, R. Ontario B c
Mississippi L. Ontario E d
Mississippi, R., 90 m. Ontario E d
Moisic, R., 260 m. Quebec K a
Montmorency, R., 50 m. (Falls 250 ft.) Quebec H c
Montreal, R., 100 m. Ontario D c
Montreal R., Ontario A c
Murray Bay, R., 63 m. Quebec H c
Muskoka, R. Ontario D d
Muskoka, L. Ontario D d
Muskrat L. Quebec E c
Musquodoboit, R., 45 m. Nova Scotia M d
Nashwaak, R., 58 m. New Brunswick K c
Natashquan, R. Quebec N a
Nekonbish, R., 70 m. Quebec F b
Niagara, R., 35 m. (Horse Shoe Fall is 1,800 ft. wide and 154 ft. deep; American Falls, 600 ft. wide and 163 ft. deep) Ontario D e
Nipissing, L., alt. 647 ft. Ontario D c
Nipisiguit, R., 80 m. New Brunswick K c
Oaichtagani, L. Quebec H a
Oketogigan, L. Quebec E c
Ontario, L., area 6000 sq. m. alt. 234 ft. Ontario E e
Opconga, L. Ontario D d
Oskelanaie L. Quebec F b
Ottawa, R., 460 m. Quebec F d
Ottawa, Sources of the, Quebec D b
Panashe, L. Ontario C c
Papimonagaco, L. Quebec I a
Patapediac, R. Quebec K b
Penticost, R. Quebec K b
Petewawa, R., 60 m. Ontario E d
Petitcodiac, R., 80 m. New Brunswick L d
Picogome, L. Quebec H b
Portland Creek, Newfoundland P a
Portneuf, R., 125 m. Quebec I b
Ratting, Great, R., 70 m. Newfoundl. Q b
Red Indian L. Newfoundland P b
Ribbon R., 65 m. Quebec F b
Rice L. Ontario D d
Richlieu, Sorel, St John, or Chambly, R., 80 m. Quebec G d
Rideau Canal and R., 120 m. Ontario F d
Rideau L. Ontario E d
Rimouski, R., 40 m. Quebec I b
Ristigouche, R., 120 m. N. Brunswick K b
Rossignol, L. Nova Scotia L d
Rouche Coupea, R. Quebec G b
Saguenay, or Assuapmoussion, R., 225 m. Quebec G b
Saguenay, Sources of the, Quebec E b
St. Ann, R., 40 m. Quebec K b
St. Clair, R., 30 m. Ontario B e
St. Clair, L., area 360 sq. m., alt. 570 ft. Ontario B e
St. Francis, L. Quebec H d
St. Francis, L. Quebec F d
St. George, L. Ontario B c
St. George, R., 45 m. Newfoundland O b
St. John, L. Quebec G b
St. John, R., 490 m. New Brunswick K d
St. John, R. Quebec M a
St. John's R., 60 m. Quebec L b
St. Lawrence, R., length from L. Ontario, 750 m.; entire length, 2,150 m.; area of basin, 297,000 sq. m., of which 95,200 are occupied by the great lakes, Quebec I b
St. Margaret, R. Quebec K a
St. Mary's, R., 90 m. Nova Scotia N d
St. Maurice, R., 240 m. Quebec G b
St. Peter, L. Quebec G c
Salmon R. Anticosti M b
Salmon R., 90 m. New Brunswick L c
Salmon R., 70 m. Newfoundland Q c
Salt-au-Cochon, R., 100 m. Quebec I b
Scugog, L. Ontario D d
Seven League, L. Ontario D c
Saugeen, R., 90 m. Ontario C d
Serpent R. Ontario B c
Severn R., 37 m. Ontario D d
Shawenega, R. Ontario C d
Shawgois, L. Quebec F b
Shelong L, Quebec F c
Ship Harbour L. Nova Scotia M d
Shodiac L. New Brunswick K d
Simcoe, L., alt. 704 ft. Ontario D d
Spanish R., 95 m. Ontario C e
Stewart's L. Newfoundland Q b
Sturgeon R., 70 m. Ontario C c
Superior, L., area 32,000 sq. m., alt. 627 ft. Ontario A e
Sydenham, R., 75 m. Ontario B e
Tamagamingue, L. Ontario C c
Temiscaming, L. Quebec D c
Temisconata, L. Quebec I c
Terra Nova Pond, Newfoundland Q b
Thames, R., 145 m. Ontario C e
Thousand Isles, L. of the, Ontario E d
Tobique, L. New Brunswick K c
Tobique, R., 80 m. New Brunswick K c
Trent, R., 120 m. Ontario E d
Vermillion, R. Quebec G c
Victoria L. Newfoundland P b
Wahnapitaeping L. Ontario C e
Wallace L. Newfoundland P b
Washademoak, R., 65 m. New Brunswick L d
Washeecootai, R. Quebec N a
Wayagamack, Great, L. Quebec G c
Welland Canal, 35 m. Ontario D e
White L. Ontario D d
Wilmots L Newfoundland P b
Wilson's L. Newfoundland P b
York, R., 65 m. Quebec L b

BAYS, GULFS, ETC.

Arbnptic Harb. Nova Scotia L e
Aquafort B. Newfoundland R c
Aspy B. Cape Breton I. N c
Aylmer Sound. Quebec O a
Basque Harb. Magdalen Is. M c
Batcheewahaung B. L. Superior A c
Bell'e B. Newfoundland Q c
Belle Isle, Strait of, P a
Biscay B. Newfoundland R c
Blackhead B Newfoundland R b
Bonavista B. Newfoundland R b
Bonne B. Newfoundland O b
Bras D'Or, Great, Cape Breton I. N c
Broyle Harb. Newfoundland R c
Burin Harb. Newfoundland Q c
Camachie, or Ellis, B. Anticosti L b
Canado B. Newfoundland P a
Cannaigre B. Newfoundland P c
Canso, Strait of, Nova Scotia N d
Cascumpec B. Prince Edward I. M c
Catalina Harb. Newfoundland R b
Cart Arm. Newfoundland P a
Chaleur B. New Brunswick L e
Chedabucto B. Nova Scotia N d
Cheticamp Harb. Cape Breton I. N c
Chignecto B. Nova Scotia L d
Clode Sound, Newfoundland Q b
Colpoys B. L. Huron C d
Conception B. Newfoundland R c
Coney Harb. Newfoundland P b
Confusion B. Newfoundland Q a
Country Harb. Nova Scotia N d
Croc Harb. Newfoundland Q a
Deadman B. Newfoundland P b
Deleau B. Newfoundland Q c
Despair B. Newfoundland Q c
Digby Neck, Nova Scotia K d
Dog B. Newfoundland Q b
Egmont B. Prince Edward I. L c
Ellis, or Camachie, B. Anticosti L b
Exploits, Bay of, Newfoundland Q b
Forked Harb. Cape Breton I. N d
Fortune B. Newfoundland Q c
Fortune Harb. Newfoundland Q b
Fourchette B. Newfoundland P a
Freshwater B. Newfoundland Q b
Fundy, B. of, Nova Scotia L d
Gabarus B. Cape Breton I. N d
Gander B. Newfoundland Q b
Graia B. Newfoundland O c
Gaspé B. Quebec L b
Georgian B. L. Huron C d
Grand B. Quebec H b
Grange B. Newfoundland P a
Green B. Newfoundland P b
Grequet B. Newfoundland Q a
Gull Cove. Anticosti I. N b
Halifax Harb. Nova Scotia M d
Hall B. Newfoundland Q b
Hamilton Sound, Newfoundland Q b
Hare B. Newfoundland Q a
Hawke Harb. Newfoundland P a
Heart's Content, Newfoundland R c
Herbert, Port, Nova Scotia L c
Hermitage B. Newfoundland P c
Hillsborough B. Prince Edward I. M c
Indian B. Newfoundland R b
Ingrenechoix B. Newfoundland P a
Islands, B. of, Newfoundland O b
Jeddore Harb. Nova Scotia M d
Kegashga B. Quebec N a
Kouchibougac Harb. New Brunswick L c
La Pierre Harb. Newfoundland Q c
La Poile B. Newfoundland O c
Laun B. Newfoundland Q c
Laval B. Quebec I b
Le Cou Harb. Newfoundland O c
Lemaire B. Newfoundland Q a
Lobster B. Quebec K b
Long Harb. Newfoundland Q c
Mahone B. Nova Scotia L d
Mal B. Newfoundland P a
Mal B. Quebec L b
Margaret's B. Nova Scotia M d
Michipicoten Harb. L. Superior A c
Mitchedash B. L. Huron C d
Mines Basin, Nova Scotia M d
Mines Chaunel, Nova Scotia L d
Mings B. Newfoundland Q a
Miramichi B. New Brunswick L c
Mire B. Cape Breton I. O c
Moisie B. Quebec K a
Mortier Harb. Newfoundland Q c
Murray B. Quebec H c
Musquodoboit Harb. Nova Scotia M d
Natashquan, Little, Harb. Quebec N a
New Harb. Nova Scotia N d
Nipisiguit B. New Brunswick L c
North Channel, L. Huron B c
Northumberland Strait, M c
Notre Dame B. Newfoundland Q b
Nottawasaga B. L. Huron C d
Observation B. Anticosti M b
Oldmans B. Newfoundland P c
Outward B. Quebec I b
Owen Sound, L. Huron C d
Owl's Harb. Nova Scotia M d
Paradise Sound, Newfoundland Q c
Parry's Sound, L. Huron C d
Passamaquoddy B. New Brunswick K d
Petty Harb. Newfoundland R c
Pictou Harb. Nova Scotia M d
Pistolet B. Newfoundland Q a
Placentia B. Newfoundland Q c
Port-au-Port B. Newfoundland O c
Quinté, B. of, Ontario E d
Ragged I. Harb. Nova Scotia L e
Renowes B. Newfoundland R c
Richmond B Prince Edward I. M c
St. Ann B. Quebec K b
St. Ann's B. Cape Breton I. N c
St. Ann's Cove, Anticosti M b
St. Anthony's Harb. Newfoundland Q a
St. George B. Newfoundland O b
St. George's B. Nova Scotia N d
St. Lawrence, Gulf of, N b
St. Lawrence Harb. Newfoundland Q c
St. Margaret B. Quebec K a
St. Mary B. Newfoundland R c
St. Mary's B. Nova Scotia K d
St. Nicholas Harb. Quebec K b
St. Paul's B. Quebec H c
St. Peter's B. Cape Breton I. N d
Sandy B. Newfoundland P a
Sandy Cove, Anticosti M b
Seven Is. B. Quebec K a
Shodiac B. New Brunswick L c
Smith Sound, Newfoundland R b
Sops Arm, Newfoundland P b
Spanish B. Cape Breton I. N c
Three Rivers B. Prince Edward I. M c
Tor B. Nova Scotia N d
Tracadie Gully, New Brunswick L c
Trepassey Harb. Newfoundland R c
Trinity B. Newfoundland R c
Verte, B. Newfoundland P b
Verte B. Nova Scotia M c
Watagheistic Sound, Quebec O a
White B. Newfoundland P a
White Bears Arm, Newfoundland P c

MOUNTAINS, ETC.

Bald Mt. New Brunswick K c
Blue Hills, Newfoundland Q b
Cobequid Mts. Nova Scotia M d
Douglas Valley, New Brunswick K d
Fox Harbour Hills, Newfoundland Q b
Logan Mt., 3,768 ft. Quebec K b
Long Range, The, Newfoundland O c
Murray, Mt. Quebec L b
St. Anne Mts. Quebec K b
St. John, Mt. Quebec L a
Serpentine Mt. Newfoundland P b

ISLANDS, PENINSULAS, AND CAPES.

Alright I., pop. 838 G. of St. Lawrence N c
Alumette I., pop. 1,503 Ottawa R. E d
Amherst I. G. of St Lawrence N c
Anguille, C. Newfound and O c
Anticosti I., pop. 102 Quebec M b
Aux Morts, I. Newfoundland O c
Aux Pins, Pt. L. Erie C e
Avalon Peninsula, Newfoundland R c
Ballard, C. Newfoundland R c
Barachais Pt. Newfoundland P c
Bauld, C. Newfoundland Q a
Bear Head, Newfoundland O b
Bell I. Newfoundland Q a
Belle Isle, Newfoundland Q a
Bic I. R. St. Lawrence I b
Boat Is. Quebec O a
Bonaventure, I. Quebec L b
Bonavista, C. Newfoundland R b
Boulardarie I. Cape Breton I. N c
Breakheart Pt. Newfoundland R b
Breton, C. Cape Breton I. O d
Brier I. Nova Scotia K d
Brunet I. Newfoundland Q c
Burgeo Is. Newfoundland F c
Burin I. Newfoundland Q c
Byron I. G. of St. Lawrence N c
Cabot Head, L. Superior C d
Canso, C. Nova Scotia N d
Cape Breton I., area 3,120 sq. m., Nova Scotia N c
Cape Sable I., pop. 1,636 Nova Scotia L c
Caribou, Pt. Quebec K b
Cawee, Great, I., Quebec K b
Chapeau Rouge, C. Newfoundland Q c
Clark Pt. L. Huron C d
Cloudberry Pt. Quebec N a
Cockburn I. L. Huron B d
Coffin I. G. of St Lawrence N c
Cormorant Pt. Anticosti I. N b
Coudres I., pop. 718 R. St. Lawrence H c
Deadmans I. G. of St. Lawrence M c
D'Espoir, C. Quebec L b
Duck I. L. Ontario E e
Duck, Great, I. L. Huron B d
East Pt. Prince Edward I. N c
Entry I. G. of St Lawrence N c
Escuminac Pt. New Brunswick L c
Father Pt. Quebec I b
Fitzwilliam I. L. Huron C d
Flower Is. Newfoundland R b
Fogo, C. Newfoundland R b
Fogo I. Newfoundland Q b
Fogo Rocks, Newfoundland Q b
Freels, C. Newfoundland R b
Freels, C. Newfoundland R c
Gaspé, C. Quebec L b
Goose I. R. St. Lawrence H e
Grandby C. Cape Breton I. O c
Gregory C. Newfoundland O b
Grindstone I., pop. 1,052 G. of St. Lawrence N c
Groais I. Newfoundland Q a
Gros Cap, Ontario A c
Grosse I. Quebec N c
Gull I. Newfoundland Q a
Hare I. R. St. Lawrence I c
Heath Pt. Anticosti N b
Hurd, Cape, L. Superior C d
Isle Verte, Quebec I b
James, C. Anticosti I. M b
Jareds Pt. Nova Scotia M d
Jeffreys Pt. Nova Scotia L e
Jesus, Isle (it forms the county of Laval), R. St. Lawrence G d
Jude I. Newfoundland Q c
Langley I., or Petit Miquelon (to *France*), Newfoundland P c
Lepreau, Pt. New Brunswick K d
Long I. Newfoundland Q b
Long I. Nova Scotia K d
Long Point I. L. Erie C e
Long P. Newfoundland O b
Lyal I. L. Huron C d
Madame, Isle, Nova Scotia N d
Magdalen Is., pop. 3,127 (to *Gaspé* Co.), G. of St Lawrence N c
Mamainse Pt. Ontario A c
Manan, Grand, I., pop. 1,867 New Brunswick K d
Manicougan Peninsula, pop. 86 Quebec I b
Manitoulin, Grand, I., pop. 2,011 L. Huron B d
Martin Pt. Newfoundland O b
May Pt. Newfoundland Q c
Mecatina I., Little, Quebec O a
Merasheen I. Newfoundland Q c
Michipicoten I. L. Superior A c
Mingan Is. Quebec L a

DOMINION OF CANADA AND NORTHERN UNITED STATES.

Miquelon, Graud (to *France*) Newfoundland P c
Miquelon, Petit. Lit. Miquelon, or Langley, l. (to *France*), Newfoundland P c
Miscou I. New Brunswick L c
Montreal I. L. Superior A c
Montreal, I. of (it forms the counties of Hochelaga and Jaques Cartier) R. St. Lawrence G d
Natashquan Pt. Quebec N a
Newfoundland (see *Table*), Q b
New World I. Newfoundland Q b
North. C. Cape Breton I. N c
North C. Prince Edward I. L c
Orleans, I. of, R. St. Lawrence H c
Parisien I. L. Superior A c
Partridge Pt. Newfoundland P a
Pelee Pt. L. Erie B f
Penguin Is. Newfoundland P c
Pictou I. Nova Scotia M d
Point Pelee I. L. Erie B f
Prince Edward I. (see *Table*), G. of St. Lawrence M c
Race, C. Newfoundland R c
Ramea Is. Newfoundland P c
Random I. Newfoundland R b
Ray, C. Newfoundland O c
Red I. Newfoundland O b
Red I. Newfoundland Q c
Rich Pt. Newfoundland P a
Rousses Pt. Quebec G d
Rozière, C. Quebec L b
Sable, C. Nova Scotia L e
Sable I. Nova Scotia O e
St. Barbe I. Newfoundland Q a
St. Francis, C. Newfoundland R c
St. George, C. Newfoundland O b
St. George, C. Nova Scotia N d
St. John, C. Newfoundland Q a
St. John I. Newfoundland P a
St. Joseph I. L. Huron B c
St. Lawrence, C. Cape Breton I. N c
St. Margaret Pt. Quebec K b
St. Mary, C. Newfoundland Q c
St. Mary Is. Quebec O a
St. Paul I. Nova Scotia N c
St. Pierre I. (to *France*), Newfound. P c
Sambro, C. Nova Scotia M d
Scutari I. Nova Scotia O c
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States.	Area, square miles.	Population, 1870.	Population, 1880.	Capital.	Reference.
Columbia, District of,	55	131,700	177,638	Washington,	E g
*Connecticut,	4,750	537,454	622,683	Hartford,	G f
Delaware,	2,120	125,015	146,654	Dover,	F g
*Maine,	35,000	626,915	648,945	Augusta,	I d
Maryland,	11,124	780,894	934,632	Annapolis,	E g
*Massachusetts,	7,800	1,457,351	1,783,012	Boston,	H e
Michigan,	56,451	1,184,059	1,636,331	Lansing,	A e
*New Hampshire,	9,280	318,300	346,984	Concord,	H e
New Jersey,	8,320	906,096	1,130,983	Trenton,	F f
New York,	47,000	4,382,759	5,083,810	Albany,	F e
Ohio,	39,964	2,665,260	3,198,239	Columbus,	B f
Pennsylvania,	46,000	3,521,791	4,282,786	Harrisburg,	E f
*Rhode Island,	1,306	217,353	276,528	Providence,	H f
*Vermont,	10,212	330,551	332,286	Montpelier,	G e
Virginia,	38,352	1,225,163	1,512,806	Richmond,	D g
West Virginia,	23,000	442,014	618,443	Wheeling,	E a

* These are commonly named the New England States.

TOWNS, ETC.

(Population according to Census of 1870.)

Adrian, 8,438 Michigan A f
Akron, 10,006 Ohio C f
Albany, 69,422, Cap. of State, N. York G e
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Alexandria, 13,570 Virginia E g
Alfred, Maine H e
Allegheny City, 53,180 Pennsylvania C f
Allentown, Pennsylvania F f
Alliance, Ohio C f
Alpena, Michigan B d
Alton Bay, New Hampshire H e
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Andover, Massachusetts H e
Angelica, 991 New York D e
Annapolis, 5,744, Cap. of State, Maryl. E g
Ann Arbor, 7,363 Michigan B e
Ashland, Maine I c
Ashland, 2,601 Ohio B f
Athens, 1,696 Ohio C g
Atlantic, city, 1,043 New Jersey F g
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Auburn, 6,169 Maine H d
Auburn, city, 17,225 New York E e
Aubury, Pennsylvania E f
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Baltimore, 267,354 Maryland E g
Bangor, city, 18,289 Maine I d
Barbonrsville, W. Virginia B g
Barclay, Pennsylvania E f
Barnstable, Massachusetts H f
Barton, Vermont G d
Batavia, 3,890 New York D e
Bath, 6,236 New York E e
Bath, W. Virginia D g
Bath, city, 7,371 Maine I c
Bay, city, 7,064 Michigan B e
Bayard, Ohio C f
Beaver, 1,120 Pennsylvania C f
Bedford, 3,697 New York G f
Bedford, Pennsylvania D g
Belair, Maryland E g
Belfast, 5,278 Maine I d
Bellaire, Ohio C g
Belle Fontaine, Ohio B f
Belleville, Ohio B f
Bellows Falls, Vermont G e
Belpre, Ohio C g
Belvidere, New Jersey F f
Bennington, 2,501 Vermont G e
Bethel, Maine H d
Beverley, W. Virginia D g
Biddeford, 10,282 Maine H e
Binghamton, 12,692 New York F e
Blackstone, Massachusetts H e
Bloody Run, Pennsylvania D f
Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania E f
Blossburg, Pennsylvania E f
Boston, 250,526, Cap. of State, Massac. H e
Brasheis Falls, New York F d
Bridgeport, 18,969 Connecticut G f
Bristol, Rhode Island H f
Bridgeton, 6,830 New Jersey F g
Broad Top City, Pennsylvania D f
Brooklyn, Connecticut G f
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Buckhannon, W. Virginia C g
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Bucyrus, Ohio B f
Buffalo, 117,715 New York D e
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Burlington, 14,387 Vermont G d
Cadiz, Ohio C f
Calais, city, 4,944 Maine K d
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Canton, Ohio C f
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Danville, 8,436 Pennsylvania E f
Dauphin, Pennsylvania E f
Dayton, 30,473 Ohio
Dedham, Massachusetts H e
Delaware, 5,641 Ohio B f
Delhi, New York F e
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Detroit, 79,577 Michigan B e
Dover, 1,905, Cap. of State, Delaware F g
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Easton, 10,987 Pennsylvania F f
Eastport, 3,736 Maine K d
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Edward, Fort, 3,492 New York G e
Egg Harbour City, 134 New Jersey F g
Elizabeth, 20,832 New Jersey F f
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Lancaster, city, 20,233 Pennsylvania E f
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Lebanon, 6,727 Pennsylvania F f

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Lexington, Michigan B e
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Allegheny R., 270 m. Pennsylvania D f
Androscoggin R., 215 m. Maine H d
Au Sable, R. Michigan A d
Au Sable, R., 45 m. New York G d
Black R., 30 m. Maine I c
Black R., 48 m. Michigan A d
Black R., 110 m. New York F e
Bulls Run, Virginia E g
Cass R., 75 m. Michigan B e
Cancomgamock L. Maine I c
Cayuga, L. New York E e
Chamberlain L. Maine I c
Champlain, L., area 600 sq. m., alt. 90 ft. New York G d
Cheaplawgan Lakes, Maine I c
Cheat R., 105 m. W. Virginia D g
Chesuncook L. Maine I c
Conhocton. R., New York E e
Connecticut R., 410 m. G e
Cranberry L. New York F d
Crooked L. New York E e
Dead R. Maine H d
Delaware R., 320 m. New York F e & F g
Elk R., 95 m. W. Virginia C g
Genessee R., 120 m. New York D e
George L., or Horicon, New York G e
Heron L. Maine I c
Hocking R., 75 m. Ohio C g
Housatonic R., 125 m. Connecticut G f
Horicon, or L. George, New York G e
Hudson R., 300 m. New York G f
Hughs R. W. Virginia C g
Juniata R., 130 m. Pennsylvania E f
Kennebec R., 230 m. Maine I d
Long L. New York F d
Maumee R., 100 m. Ohio B f
Merrimac R., 170 m. New Hampshire H e
Michigan, L., area 22,400 sq. m., alt. 574 ft. Michigan A d
Mohawk R., 160 m. New York F e
Monongahela R., 300 m. Pennsylvania D f
Moose R. New York F e
Moosehead L. Maine I d
Muskingum R. Ohio C g
Ohio R., 975 m., area of basin, 214,000 sq. m. Ohio C g
Oneida L. New York F e
Oquosuck L Maine H d
Oswego R., New York E c
Papacton R. New York F e
Pemadamcook L. Maine I d
Penobscot R., 300 m. Maine I d
Piscataquis R., 65 m. Maine I d
Potomac R., 550 m. Virginia E g
Rackit L. New York F e
Racket R., 140 m. New York F d
Regis R. New York F d
Rifle R. Michigan B d
Saco, R., 100 m. Maine H e
Sacondaga R., 65 m. New York G e
St. Croix, R., 115 m. Maine K d
St. Francis R., 65 m. Maine I c
St. John, or Wool-as-took, R., total length, 600 m. Maine I c
St. Mary R., or Strait, 55 m. Michigan A c
Saranac R., 55 m. New York F d
Schuylkill R., 120 m. Pennsylvania F f
Scioto R., 200 m. Ohio B g
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Burnt Coal I.	Maine	I d	Grand I.	Niagara	D e	Montauk Pt.	Long I.	H f	Staten I.	New York	F f
Buzzards B.	Massachusetts	H f	Henlopen, C.	Delaware	F g	Mount Desert I.	Maine	I d	Sturgeon Pt.	Michigan	B d
Cape Cod B.	Massachusetts	H f	Isle Haute,	Maine	I d	Nantucket I.	Massachusetts	H f	Tequamenon B.	L. Superior	A c
Casco B.	Maine	H e	Isle Haute, B.	Maine	I d	Naragnagus B.	Maine	K d	Thunder B.	L. Huron	B d
Chesapeake B.	Maryland	E g	John's B.	Maine	I e	Narraganset B.	Rhode I.	H f	Townshead Inlet,	New Jersey	F g
Cod, C.	Massachusetts	H e	Little Egg Harb.	New Jersey	F f	New York B.	New Jersey	G f	White Fish Pt.	Michigan	A
Delaware B.	New Jersey	F g	Long I.	New York	G g	Penobscot B.	Maine	I f			
Drummond I.	L. Huron	B d	Long. I. Sound,	Connecticut	G f	Quhog B.	Maine	I d			
Egg, Great, Harb.	New Jersey	F g	Machaias B.	Maine	K d	Rhode I.	Rhode I.	H e			

MOUNTAINS.

Adirondack Mts., 5,467	Massachusetts	H e	Alleghany Mts.	Pennsylvania	D f	Katahdin, Mt., 5,385	Maine	I d	Tuscarora Mts.,	Pennsylvania	E f
Alleghany, or Appalachian Chain, embraces the whole mountain system from Georgia to Maine.			Blue Mt., 2,700	Maine	H d	Marcy, Mt., or Tehawus, 5,467	New York	F d	Washington Mt., 6,428	N. Hampshire	H d
			Catskill Mts., 4,000	New York	F e				White Mts., 4– 6,428	N. Hampshire	H d
			Green Mts. (Camel's Hump) 4,088	Ver.	G d	Shenandoah Mts.	Virginia	D g			

86 A 84 B 82 C 80 D 78 E 76 F 74 G

a 50 b 48 c 46 d 44 e 42 f 40 g



RUPERTS LA

LAKE SUPERIOR

ONTARIO

Lake Huron

Lake Erie

Lake Michigan

Lake Nipissing

Lake Temiscamingue

Lake Abbitibbe

Lake Timiskaming

Lake St. Clair

Georgian Bay

Manitoulin Island

District of ALGOMA

NIPISSING

PARRY SOUND

MUSKOKA

HALIBURTON

HASTINGS

PETERBOROUGH

DURHAM

YORK

PRINCE EDWARD

FRONTENAC

LENNOX

ADDINGTON

RENFREW

OTTAWA

CARLETON

LANARK

GLENGARRY

STORMONT

DUNDAS

GRENVILLE

LEEDS

PRESCOTT

RUSSELL

HUNTINGDON

SHEFFORD

DRUMMOND

BROME

MISSISQUOI

Ottawa R.

St. Lawrence R.

Rideau R.

Gatineau R.

Grand R.

Thames R.

Detroit R.

St. Clair R.

Niagara R.

Welland Canal

Rideau Canal

Chambly Canal

Erie Canal

Hudson R.

Lake Champlain

Montreal

Quebec

Ottawa

Toronto

Kingston

Hamilton

London

Windsor

Detroit

Buffalo

Rochester

Syracuse

Albany

Troy

Schenectady

Utica

Oswego

Ithaca

Elmira

Binghamton

Scranton

Williamsport

Harrisburg

Reading

Lancaster

Philadelphia

Trenton

Atlantic City

Cape May

New York

Brooklyn

Long Island

Staten Island

Sandy Hook

Pittsburgh

Allegheny

Wheeling

Cleveland

Sandusky

Toledo

Mansfield

Akron

Ravenna

Youngstown

Beaver

Washington

Waynesburg

Uniontown

Cumberland

Hagerstown

Frederick

Baltimore

Annapolis

Washington

Alexandria

Fredericksburg

Richmond

Norfolk

Portsmouth

Wheeling

Charleston

Marshall

Ohio R.

Kanawha R.

Monongahela R.

Potomac R.

Susquehanna R.

Delaware R.

Chesapeake Bay

Delaware Bay

Lake Erie

Lake Ontario

Lake Huron

Lake Michigan

Lake Superior

Lake Nipissing

Lake Temiscamingue

Lake Abbitibbe

Lake Timiskaming

Lake St. Clair

Georgian Bay

Manitoulin Island

Abbitibbe Lake

Abbitibbe Fo.

Sources of the Saguenay

Sources of the Ottawa

Labrinth

Lake Quinze

Grand Brûlé

Lake Temiscamingue

Obotogigan L.

Golden L.

Muskrat L.

Bauching L.

Bear L.

Lake Nipissing

French River

Matawan

Mattawan R.

Ottawa R.

Long L.

Gatineau L.

Ribbon R.

Grand L.

Mashamenoque

Kelong L.

L. Assumption

Three Rivers

Maskinongé

Berthier

Joliette

Terrebonne

Lachenaie

Chambly

Laprairie

St. Johns

Isle aux Noix

Sorel

Yamaska

Drummondville

Granby

Shefford

Sherbrooke

Stanstead

Compton

Melbourne

Richmond

Danville

Kingsey

Arthabasca L.

Athabasca R.

Churchill R.

Churchill

Fort York

Nelson R.

Severn

Saskatchewan R.

Red R.

Winnipeg

Lake Winnipeg

Fort Garry

Fort Ellice

Fort Pelly

Fort Carlton

Fort Pitt

Fort Edmonton

Rocky Mountains

Peace R.

Vancouver I.

Victoria

Fort Simpson

Fort Liard

Fort Rae

Fort Resolution

Fort Chipewyan

Fort Vermilion

Fort Dunvegan

Fort Assiniboine

Fort Macleod

Fort Calgary

Fort Edmonton

Fort Pitt

Fort Carlton

Fort Ellice

Fort Pelly

Fort Garry

Fort Alexander

Fort Frances

Fort William

Michipicoten

Michipicoten I.

Montreal I.

Montreal R.

Batchewahaung Bay

Partridge I.

Tequimenon Bay

Grand Cap

Sault Ste. Mary

St. Mary R.

St. George I.

Thessalon R.

Serpent R.

Spanish R.

Mississagi R.

Mississagi Str.

Mississagi Bay

Machinac

Mackinac I.

North Channel

Drummond I.

Cockburn I.

Cape Duck

Killarney

Manitoulin Island

Cape Hurd

Cabot Head

Alpena

Thunder B.

Thunder Bay R.

Alacoma L.

Harrisville

Sturgeon Pt.

R. au Sable

Pt. au Sable

Saginaw Bay

Bay City

Saginaw

Midland

Port Sanilac

Goderich

Kincardine

Southampton

Owen Sound

Collingwood

Barrie

Penetanguishene

Orillia

Lindsay

Cobourg

Port Hope

Belleville

Trenton

Kingston

Gananoque

Brockville

Prescott

Cornwall

Lancaster

Alexandria

Hawkesbury

Vaudreuil

Soulanges

Beauharnois

Huntingdon

Chateauguay

Napierville

Laprairie

St. Johns

Isle aux Noix

Sorel

Yamaska

Drummondville

Granby

Shefford

Sherbrooke

Stanstead

Compton

Melbourne

Richmond

Danville

Kingsey

Longitude We

Engraved & Printed in Colours

T. Ellwood Ze

DOMINION OF CANADA AND NORTHERN UNITED STATES

BY JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S.

Statute Miles. 69 16=1 Degree

20 0 20 40 60 80 100

NEWFOUNDLAND

On the same Scale.

LABRADOR

Seigniory of Mingan

Mingan Islands

ANTICOSTI

GULF OF ST LAWRENCE

ATLANTIC OCEAN

BAY OF FUNDY

Magdalen Islands

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

CAPE BRETON ISLAND

NOVA SCOTIA

NEW BRUNSWICK

CANADA

MAINE

Bay of Islands

Fortune Bay

Placentia Bay

Burgeo & La Poile

Grand Miquelon

Petite Miquelon

Bonavista Bay

PENINSULA AVALON

Belle Isle

Strait of Belle Isle

Cape Race

St. John's

Halifax

Annapolis

Boston

Portland

Bangor

Quebec

Montreal

Ottawa

Toronto

Fredericton

St. John

Charlottetown

Sydney

Louisbourg

Cape Gaspé

Bathurst

Chatham

Miramichi Bay

Shippigan I.

Miscou I.

Cape Ray

Sable I.

Nantucket I.

Cape Cod

Cape Ann

Salem

Concord

Manchester

Portsmouth

Lowell

Lawrence

Worcester

Springfield

Hartford

Providence

Newport

Block I.

Martha's Vineyard

Barnstable

Chatham

Nauset Har.

Cape Cod Bay

Plymouth

Bay of Fundy

Digby Neck

Yarmouth

Shelburne

Liverpool

Lunenburg

Mahone Bay

Chedabucto B.

Cape Canso

Pictou

Tatamagouche

Shediac

Moncton

Sackville

Westmorland

Cumberland

Hopewell

Gagetown

Woodstock

Houlton

Presque Isle

Caribou

Edmundston

Grand Falls

Madawaska

Temiscouata

Rimouski

Metis

Matane

Gaspé Bay

Cape Gaspé

Percé

Bonaventure I.

Paspebiac

New Carlisle

Carleton

Mont Louis

Grand Rivers

Port Daniel

Caraquet

Tracadie

Gloucester

Restigouche

Campbellton

Dalhousie

Chaleur Bay

Escuminac

Miramichi Bay

Escuminac Pt.

Richibucto

Buctouche

Shediac

Cape Tormentine

Northumberland Strait

Prince Edward Island

Charlottetown

Georgetown

Summerside

Tignish

North C.

Cape Breton

Sydney

Louisbourg

Cape Canso

Pictou

New Glasgow

Truro

Windsor

Halifax

Annapolis

Digby

Yarmouth

Shelburne

Lunenburg

Liverpool

Mahone Bay

Chester

Musquodoboit

Sheet Harbour

Country Harbour

Guysborough

Arichat

Port Hood

Baddeck

Margaree

Cheticamp

Ingonish

Aspy Bay

Cape North

Victoria

Sydney Mines

Gabarus Bay

Louisbourg

Cape Breton

Scatari I.

Flint I.

Byron I.

Bird I.

Entry I.

Amherst I.

Grindstone I.

Deadmans I.

Basque Har.

Grosse I.

Coffin I.

Bright I.

Entrance

Strait of Belle Isle

Hare Bay

Croc Har.

Groais I.

Bell I.

Canada B.

Griquet B.

Lemaire B.

St. Anthony

Fourchette B.

Grange B.

Cat Arm

Sandy B.

Partridge Pt.

St. Barbe

Quirpon

Fogo I.

Twillingate

Notre Dame Bay

Hamilton Sound

Deadman B.

Indian B.

Bonavista

Cape Bonavista

Catalina Har.

Trinity

Trinity Bay

Conception Bay

Harbour Grace

Carbonear

St. Francis

St. John's

Petty Har.

Broyle Har.

Aquaforte Har.

Renowes Har.

Ferryland

C. Ballard

C. Race

Placentia

Fortune

Burin

Grand Pond

Red Indian Lake

Exploits R.

Gander Bay

Dog Bay

Badger Bay

Terra Nova

Gambo

Bonavista

Twillingate

Fogo

Wadham I.

Flower I.

Freels

Hare Bay

Croc Har.

Groais I.

Bell I.

Canada B.

Griquet B.

Lemaire B.

St. Anthony

Fourchette B.

Grange B.

Cat Arm

Sandy B.

Partridge Pt.

St. Barbe

Quirpon

Fogo

Twillingate

Notre Dame Bay

Hamilton Sound

Deadman B.

Indian B.

Bonavista

Cape Bonavista

Catalina Har.

Trinity

Trinity Bay

Conception Bay

Harbour Grace

Carbonear

St. Francis

St. John's

Petty Har.

Broyle Har.

Aquaforte Har.

Renowes Har.

Ferryland

C. Ballard

C. Race

Placentia

Fortune

Burin

Grand Pond

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Exploits R.

Gander Bay

Dog Bay

Badger Bay

Terra Nova

Gambo

Bonavista

Twillingate

Fogo

Wadham I.

Flower I.

Freels

by J. Bartholomew

vis & Co., Philadelphia

world. The inhabitants of the upper prov. consist principally of emigrants from Great Britain, and from Germany and Holland. The native Indians still occupy portions of this colony on lakes Superior and Huron, and along the whole extent towards the N. boundaries, but the numbers are rapidly diminishing, and they are fast degenerating from their original spirit and character, so that the utter extinction of the race seems inevitable, as civilization advances on the wilderness, to which only they appear to be adapted. The emigration from Ireland is far below what it was some years ago. Many of the emigrants who land in Quebec ultimately settle in the U. States, while a comparatively small number of those who land at New York find their way to *C.* — *Government.* The legislative authority is vested in a parliament of two houses, the Senate and the House of Commons. The former consists of 39 members nominated for life by the governor, and of the same number elected by the people. The House of Commons comprises 206 members, chosen by as many electoral districts and boroughs—88 from Ontario, 65 from Quebec, 21 from Nova Scotia, 16 from New Brunswick, 6 from B. C., 4 from Manitoba, and 6 from Prince Edward. Members of the House of Commons must be possessed of freehold property of the value of $4,000. Electors in cos. and towns, respectively, must be possessed of the yearly value of $25 and $35. The House is elected for 4 years, but may be previously dissolved by the governor, in which case a new election must take place immediately. The executive is vested in a gov.-general, styled "Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada," and appointed by the Crown. He has a salary of $35,000 per annum, and holds authority in the name of the sovereign of Great Britain. The governor-general has the power to give or withhold the royal assent to bills passed by the Senate and House of Assembly, or to reserve the same till the royal pleasure be expressed. Such bills as are assented to by the governor, in the name of the Crown are, nevertheless, subject to disallowance by the sovereign, within two years after the receipt of authentic copies by one of the principal secretaries of state in Great Britain; and no bills, reserved for the consideration of the Crown, have any force, unless the royal assent be signified within two years. — *Finances.* The revenue of the Dominion for the financial year ending June 30, 1869, amounted to $15,378,178, and the expenditure to $12,900,574. More than one half of the revenue of *C.* is obtained from custom duties, and the rest from excise dues and other indirect taxations. On Dec. 31, 1867, the public debt of Canada Proper (exclusive of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick) amounted to $67,912,408. — *Army.* The troops maintained by Great Britain for the defence of *C.* were definitively withdrawn in

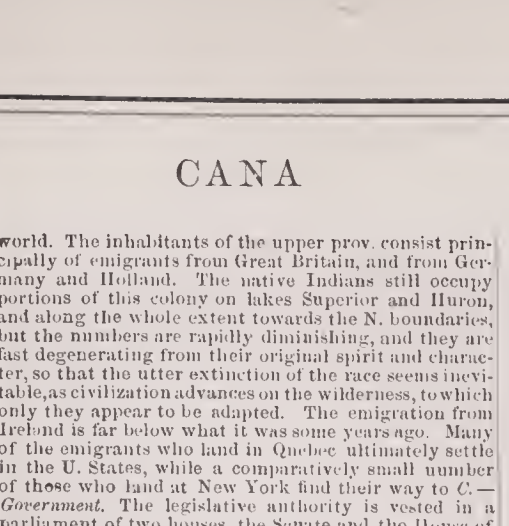


Fig. 494. — CITADEL OF QUEBEC.

1871, leaving the Dominion to depend upon its volunteer force, and a newly organized militia (650,000 strong) in which all the male inhabitants between the ages of 18 and 60 are liable to serve. The number of men annually drilled and paid, in time of peace, is 40,000. The regular militia serve for 2 years, the volunteers for 3. — *Rel. and Educ.* There is no State Church. All the religious sects existing in the U. States are represented in *C.*, but the most important are the Roman Catholic Church, which has about 1,300,000 adherents, and is governed by one archbishop and eight bishops: and the United Church of England and Ireland, governed by five bishops and numbering about 400,000 worshippers. Upper and Lower *C.* have separate school laws adopted to the religious elements prevailing in either. The number of schools is estimated at 8,500, attended by 600,000 scholars. — *Principal towns:* In Upper *C.*, Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, Ottawa (cap. of the Dominion), and London. In Lower *C.*, Montreal and Quebec. — *Hist. C.* is said to have been discovered by Sebastian Cabot, in 1497. Its name is taken from the Indian word *kanata*, which signifies a collection of huts. In 1535, it was taken possession of by Jacques Cartier, in the name of Francis I., and called *New France.* In 1542, La Roque of Roberval, at no great distance from Quebec, founded the fort of Charlebourg; and, in 1608, Samuel Champlain laid the foundation of Quebec. In 1617 a French expedition was formed to explore the colony; after which the English made several attempts between 1689 and 1711, without much success. In 1754 the war between France and England broke out, and continued till between 1759–60, when *C.* was conquered by the British, and definitely ceded to them by the treaty of Paris in 1763. One of the chief events of this war was the taking of Quebec, in 1759, where the French general, Montcalm, and the British leader, Wolfe, both fell, mortally wounded. During the American war of independence, Canada, in 1775, was invaded, but without success. In 1791 an Act of Parliament divided Canada into two provinces — an Upper and a Lower. In 1812, during the second American war, Upper and Lower Canada were the scenes of frequent combats bet. the British and Americans. In 1837 and 1838 both provinces were shaken by a violent insurrectionary movement, which was finally quelled. The two provinces were again united in 1841. In 1867 took place the formation of the Dominion of *C.*, as already stated.—Not included in the present Dominion of *C.*, but attracted towards the confederation, while forming part of the immense territory known as British N. America, are the colonies of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island. — *Pop.* According to the census of 1871, the pop. of Ontario is 1,620,851, Quebec 1,191,575, Nova Scotia 387,800, New Brunswick 285,594, Manitoba and N.W. 60,603, British Columbia 50,000, Prince Edward Island 94,021, total (excluding Indians), 3,690,385; p. 699.

Can'ada, in *New Mexico*, a vill. a few m. N. of Santa Fé.

Canada Bal'sam, *n.* See TURPENTINE.

Canada-rice, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ZIZANIA.

Canad'away Creek, in *New York*, of Chautauqua co., flows into Lake Erie.

Canaden'sis, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Monroe co., 16 m. N. of Stroudsburg.

Canadera'ga Lake, in *New York*, N. of Otsego co., is 4 m. long and 1½ wide.

Cana'dian, *n.* A native of Canada.

—*a.* Relating to Canada.

Canadian, or **North Channel,** one of the two passages into which the æstuary of the St. Lawrence is divided by the island of Anticosti; it is 30 m. in breadth and contains a number of islands, the most important of which are the Mingan islands, which afford good anchorage.

Canadian Bar, in *California*, a village of Trinity co., on Trinity River, 20 m. W.N.W. of Weaverville.

Canadian River, rises in New Mexico, among the mountains of the Guadalupe Range, abt. 200 m. N.N.E. of Santa Fé. The first part of its course for some 100 m. is nearly S., after which it flows in an E. direction through the N. of Texas, and the S. part of Indian Ter., entering the Arkansas River abt. 500 m. from its mouth. Its entire length is abt. 900 m. During the dry season it is a small, shallow stream, but, like other Western rivers, is subject to inundation at the breaking up of winter. Its waters are slightly colored (whence it is sometimes called the "Rio Colorado"), and have a brackish taste. — *Branches.* The North Fork (or Rio Nutria) of the Canadian, rising near 37° N. Lat. and 103° W. Lon., flows nearly parallel with the main stream, which it joins abt. 100 m. W.S.W. of Fort Smith. The Rio Nutria may more properly be regarded as a tributary than as a branch or fork of the Canadian River.

Can'adice, in *New York*, a post-township of Ontario co., 218 m. W. of Albany; *pop.* 905.

Canaille, (*ka-nāl',*) *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *canalla;* from Lat. *canis*, dog.] The rabble; the "great unwashed;" the mob; the riff-raff. — Before the revolution in France, this word was applied by the nobility to all who were not of their own rank; and afterwards the people themselves adopted it in contempt of the aristocracy, when it came to lose its offensive signification. At present, the French apply the term only to such as have been guilty of some base act.

Canajoharie, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Montgomery co., on Mohawk River, 55 m. W.N.W. of Albany; *pop.* of township (1870) 4,258.

Can'akin, *n.* [Dim. of CAN, *q. v.*] A little can, or cup.

Canal, *n.* [Fr.; It. *canale;* Ger. *kanal;* Lat. *canalis*, from *canna*, Gr. *kanna*, a hollow reed.] An artificial channel filled with water, formed for the purpose of draining, of irrigating, of supplying towns with water, or of inland navigation. The *C.* by which the Lago Fucino drains into the river Liri may be cited as an illustration of the first use; of the second, the canals with which ancient Egypt was intersected, and in our own time the *C.* of Suez; of the third, the artificial aqueducts of antiquity, or in modern times, the New River, by which London is in a great measure supplied by the streams from the head of the river Lea, and the Canal de l'Ourc, by which Paris is supplied from the valley of the Marne;—but the term is usually applied to channels made for the purpose of inland navigation, with which our country is more splendidly furnished than any country in Europe, the Netherlands excepted. That the importance of *C.* as a means of inland navigation attracted attention even in the earliest ages, is manifest from the *Fossæ Philistinæ*, large canals (*Pliny*, iii. 16), at the mouth of the Eridanus in Liguria, as well as from the grand design of the Cnidians, a people of Caria, in Asia Minor, to dig a channel through the isthmus which joined their territory to the continent. (*Herod.* ii. 78.) The attempt of the Egyptians to unite the Nile with the Red Sea, and that of the Greeks to make a navigable passage from the Ionian Sea into the Archipelago, have often been mentioned, and though in both cases unsuccessful, still it shows how they recognized their importance. There is no country in the world where the advantages of *C.* are more appreciated than in China. From time immemorial the rivers that intersect that vast empire have been united by innumerable *C.*; and the Grand Canal is said to be the most stupendous work of the kind that has ever yet been executed. Russia, too, despite all the innumerable difficulties peculiar to that country, is traversed by an unbroken line of water communication from St. Petersburg to the Caspian Sea. In the Netherlands, the construction of *C.* commenced in the 12th century, and to them may be attributed the present prosperity of Holland. France, too, has from a distant period exercised the skill of her engineers in the construction of *C.* for inland navigation. The first was the canal of Briare, which opens a communication between the Loire and the Seine, and thence between Paris and the western provinces; but the greatest engineering work of this kind ever attempted in that country is the canal of Languedoc, which connects the Mediterranean with the Atlantic, and allows vessels of 100 tons burden to pass along its entire length. It is nearly 150 m. long, with upwards of 100 locks. In the U. States, the earliest constructed were the South Hadley and the Montague canals, both undertaken by a company chartered in Massachusetts in 1792. They are short *C.* for passing the rapids at South Hadley and Montague Falls. Many *C.* of great length have been constructed in this country, among which we quote the great Erie *C.*, 363 m. long. It was completed in 1825 at a cost of $7,602,000. Its locks, all of stone masonry, were originally 90 ft. long in the clear, and 15 ft. wide, but recently they have been greatly enlarged. Since the introduction of railroads, the *C.* have lost a great deal of their importance. They are nevertheless still used for transportation of heavy freights, and may be of much service for regular irrigation of dry lands. — See LOCK.

(*Anat.*) A term applied to many parts of the human body. *Canalis arteriosus* is a blood-vessel in the fœtus, which unites the pulmonary artery and the aorta, but which disappears after birth. *Canalis venosus*, a *C.* which, in the fœtus, conveys the blood from the vena porta of the liver to the ascending vena cava. *Canalis nasalis*, a *C.* going from the internal canthus of the eye downwards into the nose. The *alimentary C.* extends from the mouth to the anus.

Canal of the Larmier. (*Arch.*) The channel recessed upwards on the soffit, for preventing the rain-water from reaching the lower part of the cornice.

Canal of the Volute. (*Arch.*) The face, in the Ionic capital, of the circumvolutions enclosed by a listel.

Canal', in *Indiana*, a post-office of Warwick co.

Canal, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village and township of Venango co., on French Creek, 8 m. N.W. of Franklin; *pop.* 1,205.

Canal'-boat, *n.* A large or boat used on canals.

Canal'-coal, *n.* See CANNEL-COAL.

Canal Dover, in *Ohio*, a flourishing village and township of Tuscarawas co. — See DOVER.

Canale, (*ka-na'lai.*) a town of N. Italy, in Piedmont, 10 m. from Alba; *pop.* 4,065.

Canale, ANTONIO, commonly called **Canaletto,** CANALETTI, or IL TONTO, a celebrated Italian painter, b. at Venice, 1697. For some years he labored at scenic painting, and then proceeded to Rome. He is said to have used the camera-obscura to obtain his accuracy of outline. On the advice of Amiconai, Canaletto proceeded to England and remained there 2 years. His paintings are eminently favorites of the collectors, for there is hardly a gallery but possesses two, if not more, examples of this master. Still, his paintings do not reach much beyond the higher class of scene-painting. There is poetry in the subjects, but little in the master. He painted one uniform sunshine. In fine, he thought less of his art than of its emoluments: so from an artist he gradually degenerated into a mechanic. Among his higher paintings may be mentioned the drawing of the inside of King's College Chapel, Cambridge, England, distinguished by its perspective accuracy and lightness of color. D. 1768.

Canal Fulton, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Lawrence township, Stark co., 125 m. N.E. of Columbus: *pop.* 1,048.

Canal Gulch, in *Idaho*, a mining place of Shoshone co. Here are "placer" gold mines.

Canalic'ulate, Canalic'ulated, *a.* [Lat. *canaliculatus*, channelled.] (*Bot.*) Channelled; having a groove, pipe, or canal.

Cana'lis, *n.* [Lat.] (*Arch.*) A water-pipe or gutter; it is used in architecture for any channel, such as the flutings of columns; the channel between the volutes of an Ionic column.

Canaliza'tion, *n.* A system of canals. (R.)

Canal Lewisville, in *Ohio*, a P. O. of Coshocton co.

Canal Port, in *Illinois*, a village of Cook co., 4 m. S.W. of Chicago.

Canal Winchester, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Violet township, Franklin co., 16 m. N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* about 550.

Canandaigua, (*kăn'an-dai'ga,*) in *Michigan*, a village of Oakland co., 38 m. N. by W. of Detroit.

—A post-village of Lenawee co., 14 m. S.W. of Adrian.

Canandaigua, in *New York*, a post-village and township, *cap.* of Ontario co., on a lake of same name, 29 m. S.E. of Rochester, and 230 m. W. by N. of Albany. Lat. 42° 54′ N., Lon. 77° 17′ W. *Pop.* of village 4,862, of township 7,274.

Canandaigua Lake, in *New York*, W. central part, length 15 m., breadth, varying from ¾ to 1½ m.; *surface* about 437 feet above Lake Ontario. Its outlet flows into Mud Creek at Lyons, to form Clyde River, a tributary of Seneca River.

Cananore, (*kan'a-nor.*) a maritime town of Hindostan, prov. Malabar, 45 m. N.W. of Calicut, and 66 S.S.E of Mangalore; Lat. 11° 42′ N., Lon 75° 27′ E. It trades with Bengal, Arabia, Sumatra, and Surat, from which it imports horses, piece goods, almonds, sugar, opium,

silk, benzoin, and camphor. Its exports are chiefly pepper, cardamoms, sandal-wood, corn, and shark-fins. It is the cap. of the *talookdarate* of Cherieul, a lofty and uneven tract, extending for 2 m. inland from the fort, and some years since containing, together with the town, about 11,000 inhabitants. Its territory is now subordinate to the British, but has long been governed by a succession of *Ranees*, or female sovereigns, whose authority has extended over most of the Laccadive islands. *C* is the head military station of the British in the prov. of Malabar.

Ca'nar, in S. America, a small town of New Granada, 150 m. from Quito, celebrated for its numerous ruins, and for a palace of the Incas, in an extraordinary state of preservation.

Cana'ra, a maritime dist. of Hindostan, prov. Madras, comprising the ancient countries of Tulava and Haiga, with small portions of Malabar and the Hindoo Kankana. It lies chiefly between Lat. 12° and 15° N., and Lon. 74° and 76° E.; having N Goa and Dharwar (Bejapoor), E. the latter prov. and Mysore: S Coorg and Malabar, and W. the ocean; length, N. to S., 230 m.; average breadth about 35 m.; area, 7,477 sq. m. The prov. is bounded by the W. Ghauts, but includes a portion of the country above them, called *Carnata*, of which the name of this district is a corruption most improperly applied. — *Surface.* Generally rugged and uneven, but heavily wooded. The Mangalore is the chief river. — *Soil and Climate.* Similar to those of Malabar. — *Prod.* Teak, and other large timber, sissoo, bamboo, the varnish tree of Burmah, nux vomica, catechu, cassia, sandal-wood, nutmegs, mangoes, &c. *C.* is the granary of rice for Arabia, Goa, Bombay, and Malabar; and both the climate and soil, especially in the valleys, are highly adapted for its culture. Many different tribes inhabit *C.* The Jains are more numerous here than in any other part of India, and many ancient Jain temples exist in tolerable perfection. There are about 50,000 Roman Catholics in *C.*, mostly descendants of the Portuguese, Dutch, French, and Danish colonists. — *Manf.* Sugar and salt. — *Exp.* Rice, betel, black pepper, ginger, cocoa-nuts, and oil and raw silk. — *Imp.* Cloths, cottons, blankets, tobacco, black cattle, &c. — *Chief Towns.* Mangalore, Barcelore, and Calliampore, all in the S. — *Pop.* perhaps 1,000,000. — Tulava was governed by its own princes till A. D. 782; from that year till 836 it was subject to the rajahs of Bijnagur, and afterwards to the princes of Ikeri. It escaped the Mohammedan conquests till 1765–6, when Hyder Ali invaded and conquered it, after which it suffered all the horrors of anarchy, till the death of Tippoo, in 1799, when it passed into the hands of the British.

Canard, (*ka-närd'.*) [Fr., a duck.] A term adopted in the English language of late years, and borrowed from the French, in a secondary and familiar sense, to denote a piece of information given out with the view of misleading, or in order to bring about some desirable result; as, the story is a *canard.*

Canar'der, *v. n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) To fire under cover, or from a place of safety. — *Stocqueler.*

Cana'ries. See CANARY ISLANDS.

Cana'ris, CONSTANTINE, a Greek patriot, b. in the island of Ipsara, abt. 1790. At the outbreak of the war of independence, he was captain of a merchant-vessel. In June, 1822, shortly after the barbarous devastation of the island of Scio by the Turks, he conducted to the harbor of that island two fire-ships manned by Ipsariotes and Hydriotes, and succeeded in attaching them to the vessels of the Capudan Pasha and Capudan Bey, of which the former, illuminated at the time in celebration of the Ramadan, was blown up with hundreds of men. This deed was followed in the same year by a similar exploit in the harbor of Tenedos, which saved the Greek fleet from destruction, and filled the Turks with terror. On Aug. 17, 1824, he revenged the Turkish cruelties in his native island by a new victory at Samos. In 1848–49, he was minister of the navy, again in 1854, resigned May, 1855. In 1858, he sent back all his orders and commissions, resolved henceforth to be only a private citizen. In 1862, he returned to public life and was made prime minister. D. at Athens, Sept. 1877.

Cana'rium, *n.* [Malay, *Canari.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Amyrilaceæ.* The species are natives of the Spice Islands and parts of Asia. *C. commune* is cultivated for the sake of the kernels of its fruit, and for the fragrant resinous substance which exudes from its bark. The latter probably constitutes the Manilla Elemi of commerce. *C. microcarpum* yields an oil very like copaiba, known in shipbuilding-yards as Damar. Other species produce edible fruits, useful oils, and resins.

Canar'sie, in *New York*, a post-office of King's co.

Canary, (*ka-nā'ri.*) *n.* (*Music.*) A lively dance-tune, in three-eighth time, that came at first from the Canary Islands. It was introduced by Purcell in his *Diocletian*, but is now long obsolete.

—*a.* Of, or belonging to, the Canary Islands; as, a *Canary*-bird.

—Of a light yellowish color.

Canary-bird, *n.* [Fr. *serin de Canarie*; Ger. *der Canarienvogel*; It. *canario.*] The *Carduelis canaria*, or *Fringilla canaria* of Linnæus, a well-known songster, which may be found caged in every house where the inmates are fond of song-birds. It is a native of the Canary Islands, but naturalized in Europe, and in the U. States. The color of the wild *C.* is a dusky gray; whereas, in the domesticated canary, we have a great variety of colors, — green, yellow, white, brown, gray, &c. This is, of course, owing to the numerous cross-breedings this species has been subjected to. It breeds freely with several other species: the goldfinch, the bullfinch, the siskin, the green-bird, and the linnet, among the number. Altogether, it is reckoned that there are no less than thirty varieties of the *C.* The best authority on the subject says: — "Those *C.* that have the upper part of the body of a dusky green or linnet-brown, and the under part of the yellowish-green of the green-bird, with dark-brown eyes, are the strongest, and most nearly resemble the primitive race. The yellow and the white have often red eyes, and are the most tender. The chestnut are the most uncommon, and hold a middle rank for strength and length of life between the two extremes. The *C.* that is most admired among us now is one with the body white or yellow; the head (particularly if crested), wings, and tail, yellowish-dun. The second in degree is of a golden yellow, with the head, neck, wings, and tail black, or, at least, dusky gray. Next follow the gray or blackish, with a yellow head and collar, and the yellow, with a blackish or green tuft, both of which are very much valued. As for those that are irregularly spotted, speckled, or variegated, they are much less sought after, and are used to pair with those of one color, — white, yellow, gray, brown-gray, and the like." (Bechstein's *Cage-Birds.*) In its native home, the *C.* builds its nest in thick, bushy, high shrubs and trees, with roots, moss, feathers, hair, &c.; pairs in February, lays from four to six pale-blue eggs, and hatches five, and often six times in the season. Bechstein gives the following directions for getting and keeping good *C.*: — "The most essential is to choose from among the young that which promises a fine tone, and to seclude it from all other birds, that it may learn and remember nothing bad. The same precaution is necessary during the first and second moulting; for, being likely to re-learn, if I may say so, its song, it would introduce into it, with equal ease, foreign parts. It must be observed whether the bird likes to sing alone or in company with others; for there are some which appear to have such whims, liking to hear only themselves, and which pout for whole years if they are not humored on this point. Others sing faintly, and display their powers only when they can try their strength against a rival. It is very important to distribute regularly to singing-birds the simple allowance of fresh food which is intended for the day. By this means they will sing every day equally; because they will eat uniformly, and not pick the best one day, and be obliged to put up with the refuse the next. About two spoonfuls of dry food is sufficient for the daily nourishment of a *C.*"

Cana'ry-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) See PHALARIS.

Cana'ry Islands, or CANARIES, (believed to be the *Fortunatæ Insulæ* of the ancients,) a group in the N. Atlantic ocean, belonging to Spain, between 27° 40′ and 29° 40′ N. Lat., and 13° 32′ and 18° 20′ W. Lon., 135 m. N.W. of Cape Bojador on the W. coast of Africa, and 650 m. S.W. of Cadiz. This group consists of 7 principal islands, viz., Arecife, Guia, La Laguna, Orotava, Les Palmas, Santa Cruz de la Palma, and Santa Cruz de Teneriffe, also called Gomez y Hierro. The total area of the 7 islands embraces 3,256 sq. m. English geographers often describe Arecife under the name of *Lanzarote*, Guia, under the name of *Canary*, and Gomera y Hierro, as *Ferro.* Adjoining these chief isles, and included in the Canaries, are the small islands of Gracioso, Clara, and Allegranza. They are called the *Little Canaries*, are situated to the N.W. of Lanzarote, and connected with that island by a bank, on which there is, for the most part, 40 fathoms water. Lanzarote is the most easterly, Allegranza the most northerly, and Hierro, or Ferro, the most southerly and westerly of the



Fig. 495. — PEAK OF TENERIFFE.

group. This last-mentioned island has acquired considerable celebrity, from its having been selected by the early modern geographers as the point where they placed the first meridians, or from which they began to reckon the longitude. In some countries this method is still kept up, but the English and French adopt for their first meridians those passing through the observatories of Greenwich and Paris. The most W. part of Ferro, La Dabessa, is 18° 9′ 45″ W. of the meridian of Greenwich, and 20° 30′ W. of that of Paris. — *Desc.* These islands are all of volcanic origin, very mountainous, their coasts precipitous, and the channels between them very deep. The greatest elevation is the Peak of Teneriffe, 11,400 ft. above sea-level. In all the islands there are plentiful traces of extinct volcanoes; in Lanzarote one still continues active. The *C.* have no rivers, but they are watered in certain seasons by heavy mountain torrents. There are few roadsteads, and no close harbors, the bay of Palmas offering, perhaps, the best to be found. — *Clim.* Hot, but healthy. — *Soil* and *Prod.* The soil is very fertile, producing grains and fruits, of both the torrid and temperate zones, in abundance. Guia (or Canary) and Teneriffe are the best watered, and most fertile and finest cultivated of the group. The latter island yields a good growth of wines. Much brandy is distilled and exported. Among the other chief exports are silk, honey, wax, and cochineal. Cattle and poultry have been introduced from Europe. The Canary-bird is still found in these islands. The fisheries are on a large scale and employ an important quota of the population. *Manf.* Coarse woollens, silks, and linens. *Prin. towns.* Santa Cruz, in Teneriffe, and Las Palmas, in Canary, are the chief commercial ports. The islands are governed by the Spanish laws, under a governor-general who resides at Santa Cruz. The military force is composed of 25,000 men. — The *C.* were first discovered in 1330, and in 1400 the French took possession of them. The conquest of the whole of the islands was afterwards effected by Spain before the end of the 15th century. *Pop.* 239,859.

Cana'ry-seed, *n.* The seed of the canary-grass, used as food for birds.

Cana'ry Wine, *n.* A wine made in the Canary Islands, and also known by the name of *Teneriffe.* In taste it resembles Madeira; it is made from grapes which have been gathered before they are ripe, and, when new, has a sour and unpleasant taste. After being kept carefully for two or three years, its mildness increases greatly, and, like Madeira, it is greatly improved by a journey to the tropics. More of it is produced on the island of Teneriffe than on the other Canary Islands. The name of Canary is only applied to the Bidogne wine, and never to the Malvoisie, or Malmsey, of the Canaries.

Cana'ry-wood, *n.* A sound, light, orange-colored wood (*Persea Indica*), brought from S. America under the name of Madeira mahogany, and used for cabinet-work, turnery, &c.

Canasau'ga, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Polk co., 170 m. E.S.E. of Nashville.

Canasera'go, in *New York*, a post-village of Alleghany co., 12 m. N. by W. of Hornellsville.

—A village of Madison co., 210 m. W. of Albany.

Can'asto'ta, in *New York*, a post-village of Lenox township, Madison co., 22 m. W. of Utica, on the New York Central R.R., and terminus of the Cazenovia and Canaslota R.R.; *pop.* 1,492.

Canas'ter, *n.* [Sp. *canasta*, a basket.] A kind of tobacco used for smoking, and prepared from the dried leaves of the plant coarsely triturated; — named from a sort of rush basket in which it is usually packed in S. America.

Can'borough, in Ontario a post-village of Haldimand co., 35 m. S.E. of Hamilton; *pop.* 1,209.

Can-buoy, (*kan'boi.*) *n.* (*Naut.*) A large, floating, conical buoy.

Can'cale, a sea-port of France, dep. Ile-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., 9 m. E. of St. Malo, and 45 N. of Rennes, on the W. side of St. Michael's Bay. It has a good anchorage, and has a considerable trade in the excellent oysters which are found in the bay. *Pop.* 7,000.

Can-can, *n.* [Fr.] A name given to the French contre danse when danced with poses and movements offensive to modesty and delicacy. It originated in 1822 at the *bals de la chaumière*, with the students and the grisettes of Paris, and it is lamentable to see such unseemly exhibitions more or less tolerated on the stage.

Cancel, (*kan'sel.*) *v. a.* [Fr. *canceller*; Lat. *cancellare*, to make like a lattice; from *cancelli*, a lattice, dim. of *cancer*, a lattice.] Originally, to make cross-bars or lattice-work; to cross the lines of a writing, and deface them; to obliterate; to blot out; to expunge; as, to *cancel* a signature.

"I pass the bills, my lords, for *cancelling* your debts." *Southern.*

—To annul; to destroy; as, to *cancel* an obligation.

"I here forget all former griefs,
Cancel all grudge." — *Shaks.*

(*Printing.*) To suppress, or replace by other printed matter; as, to *cancel* a leaf.

—*n.* (*Printing.*) The suppression or reprinting of a certain portion of a work. — A leaf to cut away by the bookbinders, and another reprinted leaf substituted, or part of a sheet, usually indicated by a *, †, ‡, &c., in the signature.

Cancelier, (*kan-se-leer'.*) *v. i.* (*Sport.*) In falconry, to turn in flight: — spoken of a hawk.

"He makes his stoop, but . . is forced to *cancelier.*" — *Massinger.*

—*n.* The turn of a hawk to recover herself, when on the wing, having missed her aim in the stoop.

"The fierce and eager hawks . . . make sundry *canceliers*" *Drayton.*

Cancella'rean, *a.* Pertaining to a chancellor, or chancellorship. (R.)

Cancella'reate, *a.* Relating, or belonging to, a chancellor. (R.)

Cancella'ria, *n.* [Lat. *cancellatus*, cross-barred.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of molluscous animals belonging to the *Entomostomata* of De Blainville. There are many species, most of which are found in the Indian, African, and S. American seas. The shell is characterized as oval or turreted; spire generally short, slightly elevated, and pointed; mouth oval, having either a very short canal or a notch only; the outer lip marked within by transverse ridges; inner lip spread over part of the body whorl, terminating in a straight, thick, obtuse colu-

mella, with several irregular plaits. The shells are rare, but not remarkable, and are usually rough to the touch, and striped.

Can'cellate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Applied to leaves consisting entirely of veins, without connecting parenchyma, so that the whole leaf looks like a plate of open net-work. Instances of this kind occur in *Ouvirandra fenestralis*, the lattice-leaf plant, but they are extremely rare.

Can'cellated, *a.* Cross-barred; marked with lines crossing each other.

(*Anat.*) Formed of cancelli; as, the "*cancellated* structure of bones."

Cancella'tion, *n.* The act of crossing out a writing. The manual operation of tearing or destroying a written instrument. — (*Math.*) The act of striking out common factors, in both dividend and divisor.

Can'celli, *n. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *cancellus*, dim. of *cancer*, a bar or lattice.] (*Arch.*) Among the Romans, the term for iron gratings and trellis-work. In modern buildings, latticed windows made with cross-bars of wood, iron, &c.

(*Anat.*) The spongy, honey-combed appearance observed in all bones between their external and internal plates.

Can'cellous, *a.* (*Anat.*) Cellular.

Cancer, (*kan'ser,*) *n.* [Lat. *cancer*; A. S. *cancre;* formed from Gr. *kar'inos*, a crab; Sansk. *karka*, a crab.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of decapodous short-tailed *crustacea*, family *Cyclometopa*. (See BRACHYURA.) Linnæus arranged all the crustaceæ belonging to the *Decapoda Brachyura*, under the general name of cancer. Recent zoölogists have restricted the genus within narrow limits, so as to contain only a few species. The common large edible crab, *C. pagurus* (Fig. 403), is the best known of these, though even this is removed by some to a separate genus, *Platycarcinus*. The carapace is large, rounded in front, narrow posteriorly, and the dorsal surface is granulated. Its color is reddish-brown, but the hands or claws are smooth and black. Of all the short-tailed crustaceæ, the crab is the most esteemed as an article of food, and the fishery constitutes an important trade on many parts of the coast. Their food consists of dead animal matter. The females are impregnated almost immediately after shedding their shell. The spawn is carried by them for a considerable time, and deposited at intervals during the spring and summer. When the young are first hatched, they are very unlike the parent, and were till lately considered as a distinct genus, and described under the name of *Zoea*. Several species of Zoea have been enumerated, which are either the young of different species of *C.*, or only different stages of growth of these young crabs.

(*Astron.*) The Crab, the fourth sign of the Zodiac which the sun enters on June 21st, when he reaches his greatest northern declination. The first point of *C.* is 90° distant from the first point of Aries, and is called the *Summer Solstice*. The parallel circle through this point is called the *Tropic of Cancer*. The *C.* contains 83 stars, of which one of the 3d magnitude, *Acubens*.



Fig. 496.

(*Med.*) A peculiarly malignant and dangerous disease, so called because the ancients believed that the yellow and discolored veins and lines leading from the seat of the disease bore some resemblance to the crab, but professionally known as *carcinoma*. *C.*, to use the popular name, is divided into two forms or stages — *scirrhous*, or occult, and *ulcerated*, or open cancer; the first being the primary stage, when the disease consists merely of a hard, painful tumor or swelling; the second, that advanced condition when the skin, having become involved, is in a state of open ulceration, discharging from its ulcerous mass a thin, irritating, and fetid discharge. Of all the diseases that fall to the care of the surgeon, cancer is the most distressing to witness, and most hopeless to attend for all parts of the body are liable to its inroads; though the organs most frequently attacked are the breasts of females, the glands generally, the womb, lips, tongue, eyes, nose, tonsils, and the skin. The lower lip in men, and the mammæ in women, are, however, the parts most frequently invaded by the disease. — Cancer seldom occurs under twenty-five years of age, the most general period for its attack being from fifty to sixty. A peculiarity of this disease is, that the younger the patient when attacked, the more rapid is the progress of the disease. Thus, in youth, cancer will frequently run its career in a few weeks, while in age it will continue in a state of torpidity for years. The tumor at first is small, hard, indolent, and nearly insensible, with little or no discoloration of the surrounding skin. It remains in this state for a longer or shorter period, but at length it passes into a more active condition: — the tumor increases in size, the skin changes to a livid or red appearance, and pain begins to be felt in it. The pain, which is of a shooting or lancinating nature, is at first slight, and occurs at considerable intervals; but it increases by degrees, and the intervals diminish until it becomes almost constant. The cutaneous veins become turgid, and the surface of the tumor presents to the feel a knotty, uneven surface. Sometimes the skin never actually breaks, but usually, after a longer or shorter period, the tumor ulcerates and becomes an open sore. The discharge is of a thin, fœtid, acrid nature, which corrodes the surrounding parts. The sore presents thick jagged edges and a soft centre, eaten, as it were, into irregular cells. The shooting pains are now much increased, and are of a very violent nature. The disease pursues its onward course; sometimes it seems as if it had exhausted itself, and was allowing nature to work a cure by the formation of new flesh; but this is merely a delusion, for it soon recommences its destructive course, and at length, it may be after years, it seizes upon some vital organ, or the patient sinks exhausted by the pain and continued drain upon his system. Of the cause, nature, or treatment of this terrible disease little is, unfortunately, known. By some it is regarded as constitutional, by others as local; some maintain that it is hereditary, others that it may be transmitted by inoculation. So far as may be judged from the conflicting evidence on these points, there does seem, in general, to be a certain constitutional predisposition to this disease. The evidence is against its being transmitted by inoculation. If *C.* be at any period merely a local disease, it can only be in its earliest stage, for in a short time the whole system seems to be infected with it; and hence it is that after a time the extirpation of the original tumor so often fails in effecting a complete cure. Though *C.* is, unfortunately, by no means uncommon, it is not all, nor even the majority of tumors that bear a general resemblance to it, that are cancerous; in fact, it is often with the greatest difficulty that the cancerous or non-cancerous nature of a tumor can be determined; the presumption always is, in the case of a tumor getting well, that it was not *C.*; hence the great importance, in every suspicious case, of having recourse to a skilful surgeon. The only hope of a cure in *C.* is by extirpating the tumor in its earliest stages; and even this, after all, frequently affords but a temporary relief. According to Mr. Paget (*Lectures on Surgical Pathology*), the average duration of life after the appearance of *C.* is 49 months. In 49 cases, in which the *C.* was once removed by operation, the average duration of life was somewhat more than 49 months; and hence he concludes that the average duration of life is not materially affected by the removal of the local disease, but adds, that it is probable that the progress of the more rapid cases is retarded by the operation. Sometimes, in place of the knife, escharotics, as chloride of zinc, are had recourse to, but with no better success. Though a cure may not be expected, much good may be effected by means of palliatives; the patient is to be sustained by good nourishing diet, but all stimulants are to be avoided, and everything that would tend to increase the activity of the disease. The state of the general health is to be carefully attended to, and both mind and body kept as free from excitement as possible. In the local treatment of this disease, sedatives, as hemlock, henbane, and opium, are to be had recourse to in order to allay the pain. Among the lower animals this disease is not of unfrequent occurrence, the animals most liable to its attack being the dog and cat.

Can'cerate, *v. i.* [Lat. *cancerare.*] To become cancerous; to grow into a cancer.

"But striking his fist upon the point of a nail in the wall, his hand *cancerated.*" — *L'Estrange.*

Cancera'tion, *n.* A growing cancerous, or into a cancer.

Can'cerite, *n.* (*Pal.*) A petrified crab.

Can'cerous, *a.* [Fr. *cancéreux.*] Like a cancer; having the qualities of a cancer.

Can'cerously, *adv.* In the manner of a cancer.

Can'cerousness, *n.* The state of being cancerous.

Can cer-root, *n.* (*Bot.*) See EPIPHEGUS.

Canche, (*kansh,*) a river of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais. It rises near Estrées, and, after a course of 50 m., falls into the British Channel.

Can'criform, *a.* [Lat. *cancer*, and *forma*, shape.] Having the form of, or resembling, a crab. — Cancerous; in the form of a cancer.

Can'crine, *a.* Having the qualities of a crab.

Can'crinite, *n.* (*Min.*) A silicate of alumina and soda with carbonate of lime; remarkable as an instance of a silicate containing carbonic acid as a constituent element. It occurs in the Ural Mountains and other places, both massive and in crystals.

Cancroid, (*kan'kroid,*) *a.* [Lat. *cancer*, and Gr. *eidos*, form.] (*Zoöl.*) Resembling, or relating to, a crab (*cancer*).

(*Med.*) That which assumes a cancerous appearance.

Cancro'ma, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See BOAT-BILL.

Candace, (*kăn-dā'se,*) a name common to the warrior queens of Æthiopia, in the later period of the kingdom of Meröe. The most distinguished of these in history invaded Egypt 22 B. C., but was defeated by the Romans, and compelled to sue to Augustus for peace. This she obtained, with a remission of the tribute imposed on her by Petronius, one of the generals of the Roman army. Another *C.*, probably the successor of the preceding, had her high treasurer converted to Christianity by the preaching of Philip the Evangelist (*Acts* viii. 27).

Candahar, a fortified city of Cabul, in a plain near the Urgundaub River, 200 m. S.W. of Cabul, and 260 E.S.E. of Herat; Lat. 32° 30′ N., Lon. 66° 15′ E. (See *Fig.* 44.) The city is regularly built, most of the streets meeting at right angles; its houses are generally of brick, and often with no other cement but mud. Four long and broad bazaars meet in the centre of the city, in a small circular space about 45 yards in diameter, and covered with a dome, where proclamations are made, and the bodies of criminals exposed. The bazaars are lined with well-supplied shops, and there are many caravanseras and mosques, the principal building of the latter kind being the tomb of Ahmed Shah, formerly an inviolable sanctuary. A great variety of trades are carried on, and the streets are filled with a noisy and bustling crowd from morning till night; but unlike most Afghan cities, there are here no water-sellers, the want being well supplied by canals from the Urgundaub, whence subterranean or open water-courses are carried to the different streets, and there are, also, numerous wells. The vicinity of *C.* is fertile, and abounds with gardens and orchards, producing the finest fruits and vegetables, especially pomegranates. The climate is mild and healthy. — Persian traditions and the conjectures of European geographers agree in assigning the foundation of *C.* to Alexander the Great. The present city was built in 1754, by Ahmed Shah, who made it the cap. of his dominions, an honor which his successor Timour transferred to Cabul. *Pop.* estimated at 50,000, the major portion of which are Afghans.

Can'daules, a king of Lydia, put to death by his favorite, Gyges, at the instigation of the queen. Gyges subsequently slew her also, and assumed the crown, 718 B. C.

Candeish', a *soubah* or prov. of the Deccan, in Hindostan, between Lat. 20° and 22° N., and Lon. 73° and 77° E.; having N. Malwah, E. Gundwana, S. Berar and Aurungabad, and W. Gujerat; length E. to W., about 210 m.; average breadth, 80 m. It is penetrated by the three mountain ranges of the Santpoora on the N.; the Chandore on the S.; and the Sydaree or W. Ghauts, in its S.W. parts. The Tuptee and Nerbudda rivers drain this prov. *Soil*, generally fertile, producing grain, cotton, and indigo. The hilly ranges are inhabited by Bheels, a small refractory, thieving set of people, who pretend to be Hindoos of the Brahmin and Rajpoot castes. This prov. is comprised within the several territories of the Guicowar, Scindia, the Nizam, and the British govt. *Prin. towns.* Boorhanpoor, Asceerghur, and Ganlna.

CANDEISH, an inland *zillah* or dist. of the above prov. pres. Bombay, between Lat. 20° and 21° 42′ N., and Lon. 73° 37′ and 76° 22′ E.; length, E. to W., about 180 m.; greatest breadth 115 m. *Area*, 12,527 sq. m. This dist. is nearly covered with jungle, and agriculture only partially prevails. Schools are established under the British govt., and the Moslems remain the most ignorant of the inhabitants. *Pop.* 478,500.

Candela'brum, *n.*; Lat. *pl.* CANDELA'BRA; Eng. *pl.* CANDELA'BRUMS. [Lat., from *candela*, candle.] The Latin name for the stand, or support, on which a lamp was placed. Candelabra varied in form, and were highly decorated with the stems and leaves of plants, parts of animals, flowers, and the like. There was no article of furniture in which the ancients displayed more taste and elegance than in candelabra. The etymology of the word would seem to assimilate the *C.* to our candlestick; it is, however, quite certain that the meaning of the word *candela* was nothing more than that of a lamp, and that the *candelabrum* was a support, more or less heavy in construction, upon which the lamp was placed, or whose top was hollowed out for the reception of oil, or some other combustible. Generally speaking, there were 2 species of candelabra: those which ended upwards in the form of a brazier, so nearly approaching the form of a portable altar as to be almost confounded with it; and those which possessed accessories and ornaments of the same character as those before described, but much higher in relief, and of marble. The first species must be classed with the tripod, and there seem to be reasons for believing that it was used only in temples and in small chapels. They were frequently sculptured in friezes, usually accompanied by gems and instruments of sacrifice. In the tabernacle of the temple of Jerusalem the golden *candlestick*, or, more properly, Candelabrum, stood on the left hand of one entering the Holy Place, opposite the table of show-bread. It consisted of a pedestal; an upright shaft; six arms, three on one side, and three on the opposite side of the shaft; and seven lamps surmounting the shaft and arms. The arms were adorned with three kinds of carved ornaments, called *cups*, *globes*, and *blossoms*. Its lamps were supplied with pure olive oil, and lighted every evening. In the first temple there were ten candelabra of pure gold, half of them standing on the north, and half on the south side, within the Holy Place. In the second temple there was but one, resembling that of the tabernacle. This was



Fig. 497.

SMALL ROMAN CANDELABRUM. (British Museum.)

carried to Rome, on the destruction of Jerusalem; it was lodged in Vespasian's temple to Peace, and copied on the triumphal arch of Titus, where its mutilated image is yet to be seen. (See visions of the candlestick by Zechariah and John. *Zech.* iv. 2–12; *Rev.* i. 12–20.) — The modern *C.* exhibit as much variety in the form of the vase, or brazier, which it is their principal business to support, as in the body and base of the support itself. Sometimes they are capricious to excess, the contrivance and design of the foliage being such as to display more skill than propriety of taste. Others there are, however, which are exquisite models of form, taste, ornament, and execution. The word is also commonly applied to a chandelier, or candlestick with ornamental branches.

Candelaro, (*kan-dā-lä'ro,*) a river of Naples, prov. Capitanata. It rises in Mount Liburno, and after receiving the Triolo, Sidsola, and Celone, during a course of 40 m., it falls into the Adriatic Sea.

Can'dent, *a.* [Lat. *candens.*] Hot to the highest degree; of a white heat; glowing with intense heat.

Cande'ros, *n.* A kind of resin brought from the E. Indies, from which small ornaments are sometimes made.

Candes'cence, *n.* See INCANDESCENCE.

Can'di, in the island of Ceylon. See CANDY.

Can'dia, (Island of.) See CRETE.

Can'dia, (or MEGALO-KASTRON,) a fortified maritime city, cap of Crete, in the Mediterranean, on the N. shore of that island, near its centre, 34 m. W. of Spinalonga, and 64 E.S.E. of Canea; Lat. 35° 21′ N., Lon. 24° 8′ 15″ E. The city derives its name from the word *khandah*, signifying an intrenchment in the language of the Saracens, by whom it was built. The present fortifications are of Venetian construction; they are massive, bastioned, and furnished with outworks. The port is formed by two moles, which, bending towards each other, project about 250 yards into the sea. It is at present so choked up by sand that a vessel drawing more than 8 ft. water cannot enter. The town is generally well built. The principal streets are wide, roughly paved, but clean, furnished with fountains, and adorned with clumps of trees. *Pop.* about 11,000. — For history, see CRETE.

Candia, in *N. Hampshire*, a post-township of Rockingham co., 15 m. S.E. of Concord: *pop.* 1,456.

Can'did, *a.* [Lat. *candidus*, from *candeo*, to shine, from *caneo*, to be gray or hoary: Sansk. *cam*, to shine.] Fair; frank; open; dispassionate; ingenuous; as, a *candid* man.

—Fair; just; impartial; sincere: as, a *candid* statement.

Can'didacy, *n.* Candidateship; position of being a candidate.

Can'didate, *n.* [Lat. *candidatus*, pl. *candidati*; from *candidus*, white; from the white toga, or dress with white marks, worn in ancient Rome by those who sought offices or preferments.] One who proposes himself, or is proposed, for some office, station, or honor.—One who aspires after preferment, distinction, or some high attainment. — It is followed by *for* when it relates to the office or station; as, "a *candidate for* the Presidency,"— and by *of* when it relates to the class of persons who propose him, or of whom the support is solicited; as, "a *candidate of* the Republican party."

—One who by meritorious actions or services is justly deserving of distinction or reward; as, a *candidate* for university honors.

"Art thou, fond youth, a *candidate* for praise?"—*Pope.*

Can'didateship, *n.* The state of being a candidate; candidacy.

Can'didature, *n.* State of one who is brought out, or put forward, as a candidate: candidateship.

Can'didly, *adv.* In a candid manner; without trick or disguise; fairly: frankly.

Can'didness, *n.* Candor; ingenuousness; openness of mind; frankness.

"It presently observes the *candidness* of a man's very principles."—*South.*

Candied, (*kan'did.*) *p. a.* [See CANDY.] Preserved or incrusted with sugar; as, *candied* fruit.

"Let the *candied* tongue lick absurd pomp."—*Shaks.*

—Converted into sugar; gradually formed into sugar; as, *candied* rock.

Can'dify, *v. i.* [Lat. *candificare.*] To make white; to whiten. (R.)

Can'diot, Can'diote, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of the island of Crete, or Candia.

Can'dite, *n.* (*Min.*) A kind of pleonaste (*Spinel*) in which part of the magnesia is replaced by protoxide of iron. It is found in the rivers and alluvial district near Candy. Whence the name *Candite*, in Ceylon.

Canditeer', *n.* (*Fortif.*) A frame covered with fagots and brush-wood, used for the protection of workmen at fortifications.

Candle, (*kan'dl,*) *n.* [A.S. *candel*; Lat. *candela*, from *candeo*, to shine; W. *canwyll*; Pers. *kandeel*: Fr. *chandelle*; Sp. and It. *candela.*] A torch; a taper; a light; a cylindrical body of wax, tallow, &c., surrounding a wick, and used for giving light; as, a sperm *candle.*

"Here burns my *candle* out, ay, here it dies."—*Shaks.*

To hold a candle to. A metaphorical phrase, implying an inferior degree of comparison.

"Others aver that he to Handel
Is scarcely fit *to hold a candle.*"—*Byron.*

Excommunication by bell, book, and candle. See EXCOMMUNICATION.—*To sell by the candle.* To sell at auction by the light of an inch, or so, of candle, bids being only permitted until the candle burns itself out.—*Rush-candle.* A long, thin candle with a wick of rushes.

(*Hist.*) The time at which *C.* were first used has not been ascertained. There are several instances of candles being mentioned in the Old and New Testaments; but the context proves in most cases that the Hebrew should be translated *lamp*, and not *candle.* For example, the seven-branched candlestick is ordered to have seven lamps made for it, and Aaron is directed to use olive-oil as the fuel thereof. Torches are mentioned in various ancient writings, and from them, no doubt, candles were gradually developed. Pliny, however, describes a candle made of brittle rushes, which clearly corresponds to our modern rush-light. In the later days of the Romans, wax candles were much used by the upper classes. In the Middle Ages, candles of the same material were made, weighing as much as 50 lbs.; and the Britons and Anglo-Saxons used ornamented tapers in their processions. The use made of candles by King Alfred for horological purposes is too well known to need further allusion. Good old Gilbert White of Selborne describes rush-lights as being made and used by the cottagers in his time. The manufacture of *C.* progressed but little until the beginning of the present century, when candle-making attained rapidly its actual perfection.

(*Manuf.*) *C.* are made of either wax, spermaceti, stearine, or tallow, or some compound or modification of these; but of whatever they may be made, they are formed either by dipping or casting, and hence the names, *dips* and *moulds.* When dips are to be made, a quantity of wicks of spun cotton are prepared by a machine, and doubled so as to form a loop at the top, through which a stick is passed. A number of wicks are arranged in a line on each stick, and several sticks placed side by side on a frame, which is attached to one end of a balance-beam (called by the workmen the "horse's head"), with weights at the other end, according to the weight of the candles to be made. The frame, with the wicks upon it, is suspended over a cistern of melted tallow (kept warm by a small fire or flue), into which it is lowered, so that the wicks dip into the tallow; this is repeated two or three times, till a coating of tallow is formed on the wicks, which are then placed aside to cool, while others are served in the same way, and so on over and over again, till each frame weighs enough to exactly counterpoise the weight at the other end of the beam. Mould candles are made by pouring melted tallow into a wooden trough, in the bottom of which pewter moulds of the size of the candles required are fixed in such a way that they open into the troughs by the ends, which correspond to the bottoms of the candles to be cast in them. The other end of the mould is brought to a point, with a small hole in it, through which the wick is passed and fastened to a stick running along the moulds; and as the moulds are placed in two lines, two sticks are sufficient for the trough. Melted tallow, or spermaceti, is poured into the trough, and when cold, the superfluous quantity is removed, and the candles drawn out of the moulds. *Wax candles* are made by pouring melted wax down the wick till sufficient has adhered to it, then rolling the candle on a marble slab till it is even, and afterwards polishing with a cloth. A tallow *C.*, to be good, must be half sheep's and half bullock's tallow, for hog's tallow makes the candle gutter, and always gives an offensive smell, with a thick, black smoke.

Can'dleberry-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) See MYRICA.

Candle-bomb, (*kan'dl-bum,*) *n.* A small glass bubble filled with water, which, if placed in the wick of a candle, bursts by the expansion of the steam into which the water is converted. — *Webster.*

Can'dle-coal, *n.* See CANNEL-COAL.

Can'dle-holder, *n.* One who holds a candle for another; — hence, by implication, one whose assistance to another is of small importance.

"For I am proverb'd with a grandsire phrase
To be a *candle-holder*, and look on."—*Shaks.*

Can'dle-light, *n.* The light emitted by a candle.

"Before the day was done, her work she sped,
And never went by *candle-light* to bed."—*Dryden.*

—The quantity of candles required for use during a certain time.

"I shall find him coal and *candle-light.*"—*Molineaux.*

Can'dlemas, *n.* [*Candle* and *mass*; A.S. *mæsse*, candle-feast.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, a festival held on the 2d of February to commemorate the Purification of the Virgin. The name probably arose from the number of lighted candles used in the processions of the day; or, perhaps, from a custom of consecrating candles on that day for the rest of the year.

Can'dle-mine, *n.* A mass or mine of tallow, or other fatty matter.

Can'dle-stick, *n.* [A.S. *candel-sticca.*] Originally, a stick to hold a candle. In a modern sense, an instrument or utensil of metal (both precious and vulgar) applied to the same purpose. — See CANDELABRUM.

Can'dle-stuff, *n.* Any fatty substance of which candles may be made, as tallow, wax, grease, &c.

"By the help of oil, wax, and other *candle-stuff.*"—*Bacon.*

Can'dle-waster, *n.* One who wastes or consumes an undue quantity of candles by sitting up late, whether for study or dissipation.

"Patch grief with proverbs, make misfortune drunk with *candle-wasters.*"—*Shaks.*

Can'dock, *n.* A weed growing in rivers.

"Water-lilies, *candocks*, reate, and bulrushes."—*Walton.*

Can'dolle, AUGUSTIN PYRAMUS DE, an illustrious Swiss botanist, B. at Geneva, 1778. Having finished his studies at Paris, he soon attracted the notice of Cuvier and Lamarck, whom he aided in various scientific researches; and in 1808 was appointed to the chair of botany at Montpellier. Obliged to quit France for having taken office under Napoleon during the Hundred Days, he found refuge in his native city, where a chair of natural history was expressly instituted for him, and where he continued, for many years, to extend the boundaries of his favorite science by his lectures and publications. His chief works are, a *Théorie Élémentaire de Botanique*; *Regni Vegetabilis Systema Naturale*; *L'Organographie et la Physiologie Végétale*, &c.; in all of which he seeks to enforce what is called the "natural arrangement," now generally adopted. D. 1841.

Can'dor, Can'dour, (*kan'dẽr,*) *n.* [Lat. *candor*, from *candeo.* See CANDID.] Fairness; frankness; sincerity; openness of heart: ingenuousness of mind.

"He should have so much of a natural *candour* and sweetness . . . . as might convey knowledge with a sort of gentle insinuation."—*Watts.*

Can'dor, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Washington co., 20 m. W. of Pittsburg.

Can'droy, *n.* (*Mach.*) A machine used in cotton-printing.

Can'dy, *v. a.* [It. *candire*; Pers. *kandi*, sugar; Sansk. *khand.*] To conserve or dress with sugar; to boil in sugar; as, to *candy* fruits.

"With *candy'd* plantains, and the juicy pine,
On choicest melons and sweet grapes they dine."—*Waller.*

—To form into congealed or crystallized masses; as, to *candy* sugar.

—To incrust or cover with crystals or congelations.

"Since when those frosts that winter brings
Which *candy* every green."—*Drayton.*

—*v. i.* To take on the form of candied sugar; as, jam *candies* by keeping.

—To be formed into congealed crystals, as candy.

Can'dy, *n.* [Fr. *candi*; It. *candito.*] (*Confectionery.*) A name applied to ordinary sugar when procured in large crystals by the long-continued boiling and slow cooling of a concentrated solution of sugar; a conserve of sugar; a sweetmeat.

(*Com.*) In the E. Indies, a weight of twenty *maunds*, or 243 imperial bushels.

Can'dy, an inland town of Ceylon, at the head of an extensive valley, in Lat. 7° 17′ N., and Lon. 80° 36′ E., about 1,400 feet above sea-level, 80 m. E.N.E. of Colombo, and 95 S.W. of Trincomalee. It is surrounded by woody hills and mountains, varying from 200 to 2,000 feet in height, and stands on the border of an artificial lake; but its situation, though beautiful and romantic, is insecure. At a distance of 3 m. it is nearly surrounded by the Mahavilly Ganga, here navigable only for small boats. Temples are very numerous, and considered almost indispensable appendages to the houses of the opulent; in the greater number, lights are constantly kept burning; and in one of them the celebrated tooth, said to have belonged to Buddha, is still preserved! *C.* was captured by the British in 1815. *Pop.* about 3,000.

Can'dy-tuft, *n.* (*Bot.*) See IBERIS.

Cane, (*kān.*) *n.* [Lat. *canna*; Gr. *kanna*; Heb. *kaneh*, from root *kāna*, to set upright; Fr. *canne*; Sp. *caña.*] (*Bot.*) A name commonly applied to any small smooth stick, but more correctly limited to the stem of a small palm or large grass. — See BAMBUSA, CALAMUS; see also SUGAR-CANE.

—A reed, or slender pipe of wood, used as a walking-stick.

"Sir Plume, of amber snuff-box justly vain,
And the nice conduct of a clouded *cane.*"—*Pope.*

—A lance; a dart made of cane.

"The flying skirmish of the darted *cane.*"—*Dryden.*

—A measure of length. The French cane is obsolete. At Naples, it measures 7 feet 3 inches and a half.

—*v. a.* To beat with a cane, or walking-stick: as, to *cane* a scoundrel.

"He was *caned* by a brutal tutor."—*Macaulay.*

—To furnish with cane, &c.; as, to *cane* a chair's bottom.

Cane, or **Ken,** a river rising in Bundelcund, Hindostan, near Lat. 23° 54′ N., and Lon. 80° 13′ E., and, after a N.N.E. course of 230 m., entering the Jumna in Lat. 25° 47′ N., and Lon. 80° 35′ E. It is too rapid and rugged for navigation, and is remarkable for the matchless beauty of its pebbles.

Cane'a, or **Khani'a,** a fortified sea-port of the island of Crete, on the N. coast, 65 m. W.N.W. of Candia, Lat 35° 28′ N., Lon. 24° 2′ E., on the site of the ancient *Cydonia.* It is a neat town, the buildings being almost all Venetian. Its harbor is the best in the island; it has a light-house, and is defended by a fort. *Manf.* Chiefly soap. *Pop.* 8,000, of whom about two-thirds are Mohammedans.

Canea'den, in *New York*, a post-township of Allegh any co., 10 m. N.W. of Angelica, intersected by Genesee River; *pop.* 1,869.

Cane'-brake, *n.* (*Bot.*) A term applied to the extensive growths of the *Arundinaria Macrosperma*, the most gigantic of the grasses which occur in the southern portions of the U. States, where the plant often reaches the height of 15 and 18 feet. The Arundina macrosperma is closely allied to the *Bambusa arundinacea.*—See BAMBUSA.

Cane Creek, in *Alabama*, of Benton co., flowing into Coosa River.

Cane Creek, in *Arkansas*, a post-office of Conway co.

Cane Creek, in *Illinois*, a village of Gallatin co., 17 m. N.N.W. of Shawneetown.

Cane Creek, in *Missouri*, falls into Big Black River, 3 m. from N. boundary of Arkansas.

Cane Creek, in *Missouri*, a small post-village of Butler co. *Pop.* 323.

Cane Creek, in *North Carolina*, a post-office of Chatham co.

Caned, *a.* Made white, or filled with white matter;—said of vinegar.

Cane Hill, in *Arkansas*, a post-township of Washington co.: *pop.* 1,611.

Cane Hill, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Cedar co.

Cane'-hole, *n.* A hole made in the ground for planting cuttings of the sugar-cane.

Canella, (*kā-nĕl'lā,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Canellaceæ.* The inner bark of *C. alba* forms the Canella of the apothecaries. The tree is common in many parts of S. America and in the W. India islands, where it is often called Wild Cinnamon. The bark is removed with an iron instrument, and, after being deprived of the epidermis, it is dried in the shade. It is seen in flat or quilled pieces, of a light buff color, and, from having been confounded with Winter's bark (see DRIMYS), it is sometimes called spurious Winter's bark. Being an excellent aromatic, stimulant, and tonic, it is frequently used in medicine, and also as a spice. Distilled with water, it yields a reddish-yellow, fragrant, and very acrid essential oil, which is often mixed with, and sometimes sold as, oil of cloves

Canellaʹceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Berberales.* This order has but two genera: *Canella* and *Cinnamodendron.* Its characters are almost identical with those of the OLACACEÆ, *q. v.*

Canʹemah, or **Canʹsemah,** in *Oregon,* a village of Clackamas co., on the Willamette River, 2 m. above Oregon City. *Pop.* 381.

Caneʹ-mill, *n.* A sugar-mill; a mill for grinding sugar-canes.

Canephʹoræ, *n.* [Gr. *kanēphoroi,* basket-bearers.] (*Arch.*) A term applied to figures of young persons of either sex, bearing on their heads baskets containing the materials of sacrifice. They are frequently confounded with *Caryatides,* from their resemblance in respect of attitude, and in the modern abuse of their application. — See CARYATIDES.

Cane Point, in *Georgia,* a village of Troup co., 36 m. N. of Columbus.

Canesʹcent, *a.* [Lat. *canescens.*] Growing white, or approaching to a white color.

Cane Spring Depot, in *Kentucky,* a post-office of Bullitt co.

Caʹnes Venatʹici, *n. pl.* [Lat.] (*Astron.*) The Greyhounds. One of the constellations formed by Hevelius in the N. hemisphere. It is represented on the celestial globes and charts by the figures of two dogs, which are also distinguished by the names of *Asterion* and *Chara.*

Canesʹville, in *Indiana,* a S.E. village of Grant co., 60 m. N.E. of Indianapolis.

Cañete, a seaport town of Peru, cap. of a prov. of its own name, dep. of Lima; *pop.* of prov., 20,000.

Caneʹ-trash, *n.* Refuse, or macerated, sugar-canes.

Cane Valley, in *Kentucky,* a post-office of Adair co.

Caneʹville, in *Louisiana,* a post-office of Jackson co.

Caʹney, in *Arkansas,* a post-office of Onachita co.

Caney, in *Texas,* a post-office of Matagorda co.

Caney Bayou, (*kaʹne bīʹoo,*) in *Texas,* a small stream entering the Gulf of Mexico at the head of Matagorda Bay.

Caʹney Branch, in *Tennessee,* a post-office of Green co.

Caney Branch, in *Tennessee,* a village of Greene co.

Caney Creek, in *Kentucky,* a village of Morgan co.

Caney Creek, in *Tennessee,* a village of Greene co.

Caney Creek, in *Texas,* flowing through Montgomery co., into the San Jacinto River.

Caney Fork, in *Tennessee,* a tributary of Cumberland river. It rises among the Cumberland Mountains, and flowing in a N.W. direction a distance of 125 m., empties itself into the above river at Carthage, Smith co.

Caney Spring, in *Tennessee,* a P. O. of Marshall co.

Caneyville, in *Kentucky,* a post-village in Grayson co., 110 m. S.W. of Frankfort.

Canʹfield, in *Illinois,* a village of Cook co., 12 m. N.W. of Chicago.

Canfield, in *Minnesota,* a post-village of Fillmore co., 16 m. S.W. of Preston.

Canfield, in *Ohio,* a post-township in Mahoning co., 17 m. S. by E. of Warren; *pop.* 1,513.

—A post-village, cap. of Mahoning co., 60 m. S.E. of Cleveland, and 64 m. N.W. of Pittsburg; it is situated in a rich and undulating country, in which stone-coal and iron ore are abundant; *pop.* 640.

Canfield, in *Pennsylvania,* a village of Bradford co., on the Susquehanna River, 4 m. E. of Towanda.

Cang, Canque, (*kank,*) *n.* An instrument of punishment in China. See KEA.

Cangalʹlo, a town of Peru, on one of the branches of the Apurimac, cap. of Cangallo province, which has a *pop.* of 22,000.

Canʹgas de Oʹnis, a town of Spain, in the Asturias, 35 m. E.S.E. of Oviedo; *pop.* 6,720.

Canʹ-hooks, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Ropes with flat hooks at each end, used for hoisting barrels or light casks.

Canieatʹti, a town of Italy, in Sicily, prov. Girgenti, 15 m. E.N.E. of Girgenti city, on the Naro; *pop.* 20,112.

Canicʹula, *n.* (*Astron.*) The Dog-star, a name of SIRIUS, *q. v.*

Canicʹular, *a.* [Lat. *canicularis.*] Pertaining to, or measured by, the Dog-star.

Canicʹular Days, *n. pl.* See DOG-DAYS.

Canicʹular Year, *n.* (*Chron.*) The ancient solar year of the Egyptians; so called because its commencement was determined by the heliacal rising of the Dog-star. The Egyptians chose this star for their observations, either on account of its superior brightness, or because its heliacal rising corresponded with the annual overflow of the Nile. At a very early period of history the Egyptians had perceived that the solar year contains 365¼ days, for their common years consisted of 365 days, and every fourth year of 366, as in the Julian calendar.

Canʹicle, *n.* [Lat. *canicula.*] The Dog-star; figuratively, the DOG-DAYS, *q. v.*

Canʹidæ, CANIDA, *n. pl.* [Lat. *canis,* a dog.] (*Zoöl.*) The Dog family, comprising digitigrade carnivora without retractile claws and with all the feet apparently four-toed; the forward ones, however, with a rudimentary thumb high up. This family is divided into the two genera CANIS and VULPES, *q. v.*

Canigou, (*kanʹ-goo,*) a mountain in France, and one of the culminating points of the Pyrenees, 125 m. from Perpignan. Height 9,157 feet.

Canʹine, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *caninus,* from *canis,* a dog.] Having the properties or qualities of a dog; having a resemblance to the structure of a dog.

Canine appetite. A disease (among the old doctors), where the patient was said to have an insatiable hunger, which, like that of a dog or wolf, could never be appeased. — *Canine teeth.* The dog- or eye-teeth. Four teeth, two situated in each jaw, and one on each side of the four incisors. In man, though extremely useful, these teeth are, in a measure, only rudimentary, while in the dog and lower animals they are fully developed, and known as the *fangs.* The canine teeth are now generally called the *cuspidati,* or teeth with one point. For the function and growth of this set of teeth, see TEETH. — *Canine letter.* The letter R, *q. v.*

Canʹing, *n.* A beating with a stick or cane.

Caniʹno, (PRINCE OF.) See BONAPARTE, (LUCIEN.)

Caʹnis, *n.; pl.* CANES. [Lat.] (*Zöol.*) A genus of the *Canidæ,* including the dog, wolf, and jackal. Its principal characters are, six incisors and two canines in each jaw, six molars on each side of the upper jaw, and seven molars on each side of the lower jaw, making in all forty-two teeth, of which there are twenty in the upper, and twenty-two in the lower jaw. The first three molars in the upper, and the first four molars in the under jaw, are trenchant, and pointing or lacerating teeth: the succeeding molar in the upper jaw is very large, with two sharp cutting points towards the outer edge, and a small tubercle on the inner side interiorly; the others are smaller, and all furnished with tubercles. The first of these tuberculate molars in the upper jaw is very large. In all the wild varieties of the species of Canis the muzzle is elongated, and the ears are carried erect; the tongue is unprovided with cuticular spines: the fore-feet have five toes, the hind feet four only; both are armed with non-retractile claws; the cæcum is cylindrical, and coiled upon itself: the anal glands are of moderate size; the coitus is prolonged. The dog (*Canis familiaris,* Linn.) is distinguished from the wolf and jackal by his recurved tail; but the varieties, as to size, form, color, and quality of the hair, are almost infinite. The dog is the most complete, singular, and valuable conquest ever made by man over the brute creation; each individual is devoted to his particular master, assumes his manners, knows and defends his property, and remains attached to him till death, and all this neither from constraint nor want, but solely from the purest gratitude and truest friendship. The swiftness, strength, and scent of the dog have rendered him man's powerful ally against all other animals, and have perhaps mainly contributed to the establishment of society. Some naturalists think the dog is a reclaimed wolf, and others that he is a domesticated jackal; nevertheless, dogs that come again to the wild state, revert neither into the one nor the other species. The wild dogs, and those that belong to savages, as the *dingo,* resemble, it is true, the wolf in the shape of the head, their straight pricked ears, rough and thick hair, long bushy tail, and lounging gait; moreover, they never bark, but utter a sharp cry or long melancholy howl, like the jackal and wolf; yet they are plainly distinct from both. The Esquimaux dogs present the first traces of a deviation from the wild type; the figure of the legs is more determined, and their pace bolder and more rapid; still they manifest their near relationship to the wolf in their sharp nose, pricked ears, and inability to bark. The Esquimaux and the people of Kamtschatka use these dogs as beasts of draught; six or seven dogs will draw a sledge laden with eight or ten hundred-weight at the rate of seven or eight miles an hour, and will easily, under these circumstances, perform a journey of fifty or sixty miles a day, when the snow is hard and smooth, and the road level. — The Newfoundland dog may be regarded as the next removed from the Esquimaux variety. These fine and sagacious animals are employed in their native island to draw sledges and carts laden with wood and fish, and to render many other useful services performed elsewhere by the horse. The readiness with which the Newfoundland dog takes the water, his aptitude to fetch and carry, and his powerful and active swimming, have been the means of preserving the lives of many human beings. Another variety of dog nearly allied to the Newfoundland breed, and belonging to the same subdivision (*Aviculares,* Linn., or Spaniel tribe), has been trained by the benevolent monks of the convent situated near the top of the mountain of Great St. Bernard, to hunt out and extricate such unfortunate travellers as may have been buried under the snow-drifts or avalanches, while attempting the neighboring dangerous pass between Switzerland and Savoy. In Europe, the shepherd's dog offers the example of one of the purest races of the domesticated animal, and that which, in its straight ears, its hair and tail, approaches nearest to the original stock. The shepherd's dog, though outwardly resembling in many points the "dingo," possesses a greater cerebral development, which continues to increase together with intelligence in the spaniel and barbet. Guided by the form of the cranium, we should associate the spaniel and its immediate varieties with the shepherd's dog, the wolf dog, the Newfoundland and Mount St. Bernard dog, and the Esquimaux dogs, in one family (*Sagaces*). A comparison of the crania indicates a closer affinity of the "dingo" with the family *Pugnaces,* including the mastiff and Danish dog, than with the *Sagaces.* After the pugnacious mastiff and its varieties, as the bull-dog, remarkable for the shortness and strength of its jaws, come the hound, the pointer, and the terrier, in the order of cerebral development. The varieties of this family (*Venantes*) differ between themselves chiefly in the size and proportions of the limbs: the greyhound is longer and more lank, its frontal sinuses are smaller, and its scent weaker.—The bandy-legged turnspits, and



Fig. 498. — ENGLISH SPANIEL.

the small pet dogs, as the pugs, poodles, Italian greyhounds, King Charles' breed, &c., are the most degenerated productions of the genus, and exhibit the most striking instances of that power to which man subjects all nature. — With some exceptions, among this latter anomalous group, all the domestic varieties of the genus *Canis* are easily and naturally referable to one or other of the three great tribes above mentioned, of which the mastiff, the hound, and the spaniel may be regarded as the several types, and which we have named *Pugnaces, Venantes,* and *Sagaces,* from their prominent aptitude respectively for the combat, the chase, and those more varied and complicated services which seem to demand for their fulfilment a greater amount of intelligence in our canine auxiliaries. In all the varieties of the dog, the following circumstances in his economy are constant: — He is born with his eyes closed: he opens them on the tenth or twelfth day; his teeth commence changing in the fourth month; and his full growth is attained at the expiration of the second year. The period of gestation is sixty-three days, and from six to twelve pups are produced at a birth. The dog is old at fifteen years, and seldom lives beyond twenty.

Caʹnis Major, *n.* [Lat., the greater dog.] (*Astron.*) A constellation of the southern hemisphere, below the feet of Orion. It contains *Sirius,* the brightest of all the stars, and its place may be found by means of this star, which is on the continuation of the line through the belt of Orion. It contains 31 stars. See SIRIUS.

Canis Minor, *n.* [Lat., the lesser dog.] (*Astron.*) A constellation situated about 5° N. of the Equinoctial, and midway between Canis Major and Gemini. *Procyon,* of the first magnitude, is its principal star, and lies in a direct line between Sirius and Pollux: so that the position of the constellation may be found by means of this star. It contains 14 stars.

Canisʹnia, in *Louisiana,* a small lake about 4 m. S.W. of Red River.

Canʹisteo, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Steuben co., 37 m. W.N.W. of Corning, and 328 m. from New York City; *pop.* about 2,435.

Canisteo River, in *New York,* rises in Alleghany co., and falls into the Tioga River in Steuben co.

Canʹister, in *Minnesota,* a township of Dodge co.; *pop.* 880.

Canʹister, *n.* [Lat. *canistra, -orum,* from *canna,* a cane.] A small basket made of split canes or reeds; a wicker-basket; a small box or case for tea, coffee, &c.

Canister-shot, *n.* See CASE-SHOT.

Canʹker, *n.* [A. S. *cancre;* Lat. *cancer;* Fr. *chancre.*] Anything that gnaws, corrodes, devours, or destroys.

(*Med.*) This term, though now seldom used in medicine, formerly implied an eating, spreading sore, or ulcer, occurring more particularly in the mouth, whence it was called *cancrum oris* — a gangrenous form of scrofulous ulcer, dependent on a diseased state of the system, the result of unwholesome or insufficient food, and, like thrush, or *aphthæ* of the tongue and gums, rather the symptom or consequence of disease than a disease itself, and as such, only to be cured by constitutional means, and a strict attention to diet and regimen. Sometimes, however, canker of the mouth assumes a malignant character; the gum becomes involved in the mischief, the teeth fall out, a thin fœtid discharge takes place, the cheek suffers, in time, with an excessive flow of saliva, and a gangrenous ulcer harasses the patient both by night and day.

(*Farriery.*) A disease which appears in the feet of horses, and in the ears of dogs. In the horse it is produced very often by damp and dirt, but in some cases it is constitutional. Ulceration takes place between the outer casing of horn and the tender part of the foot which the horn protects. It is attended with considerable inflammation, the horn becomes detached in parts, and proud flesh is formed. The portions of horn that are separating from the foot should be removed, and the sore dressed at first with a caustic preparation to stop the growth of proud flesh, and afterwards with Friar's Balsam. Until a cure is effected, the foot should be protected with tow, which should be changed daily. Care should be taken to keep the foot clean and dry. In dogs, inflammation of the ear produces ulceration and the formation of proud flesh in the interior of that organ. Bathing with warm water will often check the disease; and if this will not do, Goulard's Lotion should be applied, to which a little alum may be subsequently added to heal the ulcer. In some cases, the disease appears at the edge of the flap of the ear, when means must be taken to prevent the dog from irritating the sore by scratching, and it must be dressed with an ointment in which a fair proportion of alum has been mixed.

(*Hort.*) A disease in trees, which attacks the young shoots and branches first of all, and at last appears in the trunk. If not cured, or its progress prevented by cutting back the tree, that it may throw out new branches, it will gradually destroy it in the course of a few years. It is produced by accidental injury to the branches, or by superabundant moisture about the roots, that a stiff sub-soil will not allow to drain away.

Can'ker, *v. a.* To eat, corrode, corrupt, or consume.

"A tithe purloin'd *cankers* the whole estate." — *Herbert.*

—To infect; to pollute.

"An estate *cankered* with the acquisitions of raping."—*Addison.*

—*v. n.* To grow corrupt; to decay by corrosion.

"Or what the cross, dire-looking planet smite,
Or hurtful worm with *canker'd* venom bite."—*Milton.*

Can'ker-bit, *a.* Bitten with an envenomed tooth.

"By treason's tooth bare-gnawn and *canker-bit*." — *Shaks.*

Can'ker-bloom, Can'ker-blossom, *n.* The flower, or blossom of the *Dog-rose.*

Can'kered, *p. a.* Of a venomous or malignant temper: envenomed; crabbed; cankery.

Can'keredly, *adv.* Crossly; adversely.

Can'kerous, *a.* Corroding like a canker.

Can'ker-worm, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See GEOMETRIDÆ.

Can'kery, *a.* Rusty; cankered.

Can'mer, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Hart co.

Can'na, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An antelope of S. Africa (*An'elopa oreas*), called also Eland. It attains the weight of 800 to 1,000 lbs., and has horns very long and straight, with a spiral ridge.

(*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Marantaceæ*, or Arrow-root family. One or more species growing in the W. Indies yield *tous-les-mois*, a very pure and useful starch, now largely consumed. The exact species from which this is obtained cannot be definitely ascertained; but it is probable that the three known respectively as *C. edulis*, *C. glanca*, and *C. archiras*, furnish the supply. The rhizome called *African turmeric*, from its resemblance in appearance and properties to ordinary commercial turmeric, is said to be the produce of *C. speciosa*. The seeds of *C. indica* are commonly called *Indian shot*, on account of their black color and peculiar hardness.

Cannabina'ceæ, HEMP-WORTS, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Urticales*.—DIAG. Solitary suspended ovule, and hooked exalbuminous embryo, with a superior radicle. They are rough herbs with a watery juice, having the following structural characters: — Leaves alternate, lobed, stipulate; flowers small, unisexual, diœcious, the males in racemes or panicles; calyx scaly, imbricated; stamens 5, opposite the sepals, with thread-like filaments, the females in spikes or strobiles, each flower with one sepal surrounding the ovary; fruit indehiscent; seed without albumen. There are only two genera — *Cannabis* and *Humulus*, the Hemp and the Hop, and each consists of but one species. They are natives of the temperate parts of Europe and Asia.

Can'nabis, *n.* [Lat. and Gr., hemp.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Cannabinaceæ*. The only species is *C. sativa*, the HEMP, *q. v.*

Can'næ, CANNE, a village of S. Italy, prov. Cosenza, near the Ofanto (anc. *Aufidas*), 8 m. W.S.W. of Barletta. The village is near the sito of the ancient city of Cannæ famous for the decisive victory gained in its vicinity by Hannibal over the Romans, 217 B.C. The scene of action is marked out to posterity by the name of *Campo di Sangue*, "field of blood," and spears, lance-heads, and other relics of armor still continue to be turned up by the plough. *Pop.* 4,670. — See HANNIBAL.

Cannanee' Creek, in *Georgia*, flows into the Ocmulgee River in Irwin co.

Can'nel-coal, CANAL-COAL, CANDLE-COAL, BRANCH-COAL, PARROT-COAL, *n.* A variety of bituminous coal, which differs from the purer kinds of ordinary coal, and jet, in containing extraneous earthy matters, which render it specifically heavier than water. It varies much in appearance, but is generally of a brown or black color, with a dull earthy to a brilliant waxy lustre. It is very dense and compact, and not easily frangible, breaking with an uneven or largely conchoidal fracture, and does not soil the fingers. When burning, it splits and crackles, without melting, and leaves 3 or 4 per cent. of ash. Being hard enough to take a polish, it is sometimes made into ornamental articles like jet; but its principal value is as a gas-coal. The name is a provincial pronunciation of the word *candle*, which has been applied to it in consequence of the bright flame with which it burns, or because the poor people of some places in the colliery districts of England sometimes use it instead of candles. It is called *Parrot-coal* in Scotland, from the way in which it crackles or chatters in the fire.

Can'nelton, in *Indiana*, a prosperous post-town of Perry co., on the Ohio River, 120 m. below Lonisville, Kentucky. Extensive beds of coal are found; also, sandstone and fire-clay. *Pop.* 2,481.

Can'nelton, in *W. Virginia*, a P. O. of Kanawha co.

Can'nelures, *n. pl.* [Fr.] (*Gun.*) Circular grooves cut in the cylindrical part of a cylindro-conoidal shot.

Can'nequin, *n.* (*Com.*) A white cotton cloth brought from the E. Indies.

Cannes, (*kahn,*) a port and bathing resort of France, on the Mediterranean, dep. Var, cap. cant., 25 m. E. of Draguignan. Its port is only open to fishing-vessels and similar small craft. Napoleon I. landed in the neighborhood of this place, March 1st, 1815, on his return from Elba. *Pop.* 9,618.

Can'nibal, *n.* [Supposed to be a corruption of *caribales*, a name given by Columbus to the *Caribs*, the original inhabitants of the W. India islands, who were reputed to be man-eaters.] One who eats human flesh. See CANNIBALISM.

—*a.* Relating to cannibalism.

Can'nibalism, *n.* The act or practice of eating human flesh by mankind: anthropophagy.

(*Hist.*) In the *Odyssey* of Homer we have the story of Polyphemus devouring human flesh; and in Herodotus, the Massagetæ (i. 216) are said to eat their aged parents. The Padæi of India (*Herod.* iii. 99) were in the habit of killing and eating their relations when they fell ill; a story which some would reject with as little show of reason as others would believe it. Modern facts, the truth of which is put beyond all doubt, confirm the statements of Herodotus. Among the ancient Tupis of Brazil, when the Pajé (chief) despaired of a sick man's recovery, he was by his advice put to death and devoured. Herodotus (iv. 26) also says that among the Issedones, when a man's father dies, his relations come and help to eat the dead man, whose flesh they render more palatable by mixing it with that of some animal. In the Middle Ages, these stories of *C.* were wonderfully enlarged, and people who had not yet embraced Christianity were pretty generally set down as anthropophagi. When the Lombards invaded Italy at the end of the 6th century, it was reported of them that they ate human flesh; and a century later the same aspersions were cast on the Slavonian tribes. It became the fashion to bandy the accusation between enemies; thus, during the Crusades, the Saracens said the Christians ate human flesh, as well as the unclean flesh of swine; while the Christians on their side maintained that the Saracens ate men, women, and children, and were particularly fond of a sucking Christian babe torn fresh from the breast of its mother. The giants and ogres of our nursery tales are only the Saracens of the Holy Wars seen through the magnifying-glasses of tradition and romance. It does not much surprise us that in those rude ages men should try to fix a revolting practice on their sworn foes, but we can hardly understand why the minstrels of the Christians should convert their most approved heroes into cannibals, and praise them for the quantity of infidel flesh they devoured. Yet Richard I. is put in this predicament by the author, or authors, of the romance of *Richard Cœur de Lion*. According to the poem, the first symptom of the king's recovery from a dangerous sickness at Acre was a violent longing for pork, and as pork was difficult to procure in a Mohammedan country, his cook dressed him a Turk's head, of which Richard ate with good appetite, and felt himself restored in consequence. After some more repasts of the same kind, he is made to say:

"King Richard shall warrant,
There is no flesh so nourissant
Unto an English man, —
Partridge, plover, heron, ne swan,
Cow ne ox, sheep ne swine, —
As the head of a Sarezyne."

The old travellers abound in stories of *C.*, which we may almost invariably pronounce to be false. Few persons would now credit the Indians and Chinese sold human flesh in the market, or that the Grand Khan of Tartary fattened his astronomers and magicians with the carcasses of condemned criminals; but the statements of Marco Polo regarding the Battas, a people of Sumatra, have been confirmed. When America was discovered, *C.* was found to prevail to a very great extent, and as late as the year 1866, it is well known that two Brazilian officers exploring the Pachitea River, were eaten by the natives. In New Zealand and many parts of Africa, *C.* is systematically practised, with some; human flesh being regarded as a great delicacy, and even preferred to every other kind of food. M. Du Chaillu states that the Fans, a people of Equatorial Africa, not only devour the bodies of captives, but even the bodies of those who have died of disease, purchasing for that purpose the corpses of neighboring tribes, and disposing in the same way those of their own. He relates that "a party of Fans, who came down to the sea-shore, once actually stole a freshly-buried body from the cemetery, and cooked it and ate it among them; and, at another time, a party conveyed a body into the woods, cut it up, and smoked the flesh, which they carried away with them."

Can'nibally, *adv.* In the manner of a cannibal. *Shaks.*

Can'ning, GEORGE, a British orator and statesman, b. in London, 1770. His father, who was from Ireland, was a man of considerable abilities; but having offended his family by marrying a lady without fortune, came to London, entered himself of the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar. Like many others similarly situated, he soon abandoned the law for literature; but this failing to provide him with the means of support, he commenced business as a wine-merchant, and failed. Repeated disappointments seriously affected his health and spirits, and he died, broken-hearted, on the very day that his infant son was one year old. His widow, reduced by dire necessity, had recourse to the stage for support, and married an actor; he also died, and she then became the wife of Mr. Hunn, a linen-draper of Exeter. But she had the happiness to live to see the success of her son, and to receive from him at all times the tenderest marks of filial affection. The friends of his father first placed him at Hyde Abbey School, Winchester, and afterwards at Eton, where he greatly distinguished himself as a scholar, and formed many connections which were of great service to him in after-life. While at Eton he displayed great skill as an author, in his contributions to the *Microcosm*, a periodical work conducted by the senior scholars. At Oxford, also, he distinguished himself, and proceeded thence to Lincoln's Inn, his oratorical talents suggesting the bar as the profession best adapted for him. Being introduced to the House of Commons by Mr. Pitt, he abandoned the law, and devoted himself wholly to politics. His strenuous and able support of the minister was rewarded in 1796 with an under-secretaryship of state; and in the year 1800 he was placed in affluence by his marriage with Miss Joanna Scott, the daughter of General Scott, with a fortune of $500,000. His talents as a poet and political writer were unquestionable, and he made an expert use of them in the articles he contributed to the *Anti-Jacobin*, a celebrated publication, in which the Whigs were wittily, unmercifully, and in some cases unjustifiably, held up to popular contempt. After the death of Pitt, and the dissolution of the coalition ministry of Fox and Grenville, Canning became Foreign Secretary in Perceval's administration; and to him may justly be ascribed the line of British policy in Spain, which destroyed the hopes of Napoleon, and led to his final overthrow; for, as he once emphatically declared, "his had been the hand which committed England to an alliance with Spain." Having, as it was alleged, unfairly endeavored to procure the removal of Lord Castlereagh from office, a duel took place, and both parties had to quit office. In 1812, he was elected a member for the great commercial town of Liverpool; and in 1816 he again became minister, being appointed President of the Board of Control. In this situation he made himself extremely unpopular by his defence of the Six Acts, and other no less obnoxious measures. On the return of Queen Caroline to England in 1820, Mr. Canning retired from office, that he might not have occasion to vote against her. This did not prevent his being appointed Governor-General of India in 1822; and he had already made preparations for his departure, when the death of the Marquis of Londonderry caused the seals of the Foreign Office to be delivered to Mr. Canning. In conjunction with Mr. Huskisson, he now advocated a course of both home and foreign polity strikingly at variance with that of which he had for years been the wittiest and readiest, if not the most profound, defender. His new policy was as popular as his old had been obnoxious; and the Earl of Liverpool being seized with paralysis, from which there was no hope of his recovery, Mr. Canning reached the grand object of his ambition — that of being the acknowledged head of the administration. But though the new premier was popular with the country, the party with whom he had in a great measure ceased to act rendered his task a difficult one. The opposition to him was fierce, almost rancorous; and it was soon obvious that he was suffering both in mind and body from over-exertion and constant excitement. These, aggravating the effects of a severe cold, caught while attending the funeral of the Duke of York, brought on a most painful inflammatory disease, which terminated his life at the age of 57, in 1827.

Canning, SIR STRATFORD. See STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE (VISCOUNT).

Canning, in *U. Canada*, a village of Oxford co.

Can'non, *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *canon*; It. *cannone*; from Lat. *canna*, a reed or tube — denoting the tube from which missiles are projected by the force of gunpowder.] The general name for large pieces of ordnance or artillery, as distinguished from those pieces which can be held in the hand while being fired. Under the word ARTILLERY an account has been given of the origin and progress of cannons; a description of the different kinds of ordnance used in the American and European armies will be found under the particular names of the weapons, or at the word ORDNANCE. The present article is therefore exclusively devoted to a brief description of the method generally used for casting, boring, and finishing brass and iron *C.* of all descriptions. *C.* are made either of cast-iron or brass, the latter being an alloy of copper and tin, in the proportion of about 10 parts of copper to 1 of tin, and called *gun-metal*. This has a greater tenacity than iron, but is objectionable on account of its greater density and higher price, besides being liable in rapid service to soften and droop at the muzzle, whereby it is rendered unserviceable. Since the advantage of using smaller charges of gunpowder was discovered, cast-iron, though possessing less tenacity than gun-metal, has been substituted for ship, garrison, and siege guns. But the smaller species of *C* (field-pieces) continue to be made generally of brass: for by reason of the rapid cooling of the iron in small masses its strength is considerably impaired, so that it is difficult to be procured of the requisite quality. The first thing to be done in making a *C.* is to build up the mould in which the weapon is to be cast. A model of the gun, turned in hard, well-seasoned wood, or made of iron, is set upright, and surrounded with a casing or box. This casing is

made of pieces connected by nuts and screws passing through flanges projecting from the sides. As it is built up around the model piece by piece, the intervening space is filled with sand, mixed with a little clay and water, and rammed tightly together. The model and the mould of sand around it are made much longer than the actual length of the gun, that the whole of the gun may consist of good metal. The piece that projects from the muzzle when the casting is finished, in consequence of this, is called the *dead-head*, and is cut off in a lathe: it contains the scum and impurities of the molten metal, which always rise to the surface when it is poured into the mould. The dead-head is also useful in supplying the shrinkage arising from cooling, when the metal contracts about 1-12th of an inch in every foot. When the mould has been dried in a stove, the outer casing and model are removed, and the mould itself separated in pieces, which are carefully built together in a vertical position, and imbedded in a surrounding mass of sand to receive the molten iron. The metal, selected for its toughness and hardness, is then fused in a furnace with coal, and, when liquid, is allowed to run into the mould which has been prepared to receive it. When the casting is thoroughly cooled, the dead-head is cut off, and the axis of the piece exactly found by the aid of the centring-machine. As soon as this operation has been performed, the gun is removed to another lathe, and the rings at the muzzle and breech, and those on either side of the trunnions, are carefully turned. Great nicety is required in this part of the process, for the formation of the bore is regulated by these rings. The gun is then raised by means of points resembling cones, that enter the centrings, to admit of the trunnions being turned by the action of the trunnioning-machine; after which the holes that receive the tangent-scale, and the bush of copper through which the vent is bored, are cut by means of a drill. The hole in which this copper plug is screwed enters the bore diagonally. The diameter of the vent itself is abt. $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch. The process of boring is next performed; the gun is placed in a boring-machine in a vertical position, and the boring effected by means of a very hard and sharp steel tool, which works at the end of a long iron bar, somewhat after the manner of a centre-bit. Sometimes the gun is made to revolve, and to rise gradually as the interior is cut away by the boring-tool; and in other methods the gun is fixed, and the cutting-tool revolves. The exterior of the gun is then finished off, and it is afterwards taken to the proving-chamber. A somewhat different method is used at Woolwich for forming the models and moulds of the brass or bronze guns that are cast there. Prior to 1750, cannon were cast hollow, but about this date the method of casting them in a solid piece and boring them afterwards was discovered by a Swiss engineer. As the exterior cools before the interior, it is found to be of much closer grain than the part which is subsequently removed; and, on this account, cannon made on this system were soon discovered to be far superior to guns which were cast hollow, the metal of which was more porous, and, consequently, much weaker in some parts than in others; and as it did not offer a uniform resistance to the force of the powder in every part, the piece was liable to burst at any time. — The above method of casting guns will be possibly superseded by the manufacture of guns out of twisted bars of wrought iron, as adopted by Sir William Armstrong (see ARMSTRONG GUN), modified and improved by Mr. Fraser. Both are built upon the coil system, and the barrels when polished have the appearance of the twisted barrels of small arms. Armstrong makes a spiral coil of a low-priced fibrous iron, welds it into a cylindrical form, and then turns and finishes each cylinder or part separately, before putting the pieces together. Fraser also makes a spiral coil, but instead of welding or finishing each coil separately, he coils say 3 spirals in the rough bar on a mandril, or shaft, and then welds the whole together. The accompanying figure illustrates one of the latest patterns of Fraser guns made

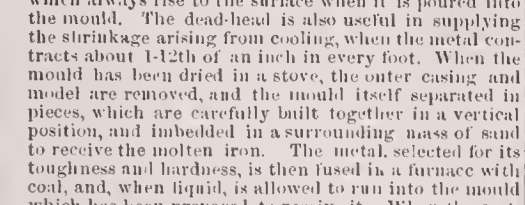


Fig. 499. — 9-INCH FRASER GUN, WITH WROUGHT-IRON TUBE.

as described. In many respects the superiority of the wrought-iron over cast-iron guns is incontestable, but they were till now so inferior in strength and endurance, that, in the large calibres especially, a coil gun that has fired 500 rounds is quite a prodigy of endurance. Messrs. C. B. Norton and Valentine, in their report to the government of the U. States on the munitions of war, exhibited at the Paris Universal Exposition of 1867, give the theory of the gradual destruction of these large coiled wrought-iron guns as follows: — "The heavy discharge of powder heats and expands the inner tube to a great degree before the outer rings, which have no homogeneous connection with the inner, are sufficiently heated to expand and give the inner tube room; consequently the particles of the contiguous surfaces of these tubes are so compressed, that, when the firing has ceased and the temperature of the gun returns to its normal state, the outer cylinders or rings having had their particles compressed, do not shrink sufficiently to bear upon the inner tube, which in subsequent firings has to sustain the entire force of the explosion, until it heats and expands so as to get the support of the coils surrounding it. The seam between these coils widens as time wears on, and it is not uncommon to see a gun, that has only been fired 40 or 50 times, in such a state that the blade of the penknife might be inserted between the coil." The Fraser system, by producing a greater degree of homogeneity, has, to some extent, overcome this defect. Guns are now made of 100 tons, with shot of 2,000 lbs.; length of gun, 36 ft.; charge, 440 lbs., fired by electricity.

(*Mech.*) A hollow cylinder through which a revolving shaft passes, as the prolonged eye of a wheel when bored to fit a spindle or shaft on which it is intended to work loosely. — *Ogilvie.*

(*Billiards.*) Act of hitting two or more balls with the ball propelled by the cue; a carrom; a carambole.

Can'non, in *Michigan*, a village and township of Kent co., 30 m. N.N.W. of Hastings; *pop.* 1,206.

Cannon, in *Minnesota*, a township of Rice co., intersected by the Cannon River; *pop.* 510.

Cannon, in *Tennessee*, a central co.; *area*, 220 sq. m. It is drained by Stones River and the Caney Fork of Cumberland River; *surface*, uneven; *soil*, productive; *cap.* Woodbury. *Pop.* 10,502.

Cannonade', *n.* [Fr.] An attack with cannon or heavy artillery.

— *v. n.* To attack with cannon or heavy artillery; to batter with cannon.

— *v. a.* To discharge cannon or large guns.

Cannonad'ing, *n.* Act of battering with cannon-shot.

Can'non-ball, *n.* A ball to be shot from a cannon.

Can'non-bone, *n.* (*Farriery.*) The single metatarsal bone of the horse.

Cannon City, in *Minnesota*, a township of Rice co., on Cannon River, 3 m. N.E. of Faribault; *pop.* 510.

Cannoneer', Cannonier', *n.* [Fr. *cannonnier.*] An engineer who manages cannon.

Can'non-metal, *n.* An alloy of copper and tin. See CANNON.

Cannon River, in *Minnesota*, has its source near 44° N. Lat., and 93° 25′ W. Lon., and flows a distance of 80 m., joining the Mississippi River at Red Wing Village.

Cannon River Falls, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Goodhue co., on Cannon River, 15 m. S. of Hastings; *pop.* about 350.

Can'nonry, *n.* Cannon collectively; artillery. (R.)

Can'nonsburg, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Boyd co.

Can'nonsburg, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Kent co., 60 m. W.N.W. of Lansing.

Can'nonsburg, in *Ohio*, a village of Carroll co., 27 m. S.E. of Massillon.

— A post-village of Hancock co., 12 m. S.S.W. of Findlay.

Cannon's Creek, in *S. Carolina*, flows eastward into Broad River, near the N. extremity of Lexington district.

Can'non-shot, *n.* A cannon-ball. — The distance to which a cannon will throw a ball; as, to be within *cannon-shot.* — *Worcester.*

Cannon's Mill, in *Ohio*, a P. O. of Columbiana co.

Cannon's Store, in *Tennessee*, a P. O. of Sevier co.

Can'nonsville, in *New York*, a p.-v. of Delaware co., on Coquago River, 35 m. E. of Binghamton; *pop.* 319.

Can'not, [*can* and *not.*] An auxiliary verb denoting *to be unable.*

Cannon'chee, in *Georgia*, a small river rising in Emanuel co., and flowing S.E. into the Ogeechee River, 12 m. S.W. of Savannah. The little Cannouchee unites with it in Bryan co.

Cann'stadt, a town of Würtemberg, on the Neckar, 3 m. N.E. of Stuttgart. It has mineral springs much frequented during the season. *Pop.* 6,216.

Can'nular, *a.* [Lat. *cannula*, a small reed.] Hollow, like a bamboo or tube. — *Smart.*

Can'ny, *a.* A Scotch word, used in various senses, as cautious, prudent, artful, wary, frugal, gentle, safe, easy, fortunate, worthy, good, neat, pretty. — It is applied to persons or things having pleasing or useful qualities; as, a *canny* Scot. — *Worcester.*

Ca'no, ALONZO, a Spanish painter, sculptor, and architect; he was surnamed the "Michael Angelo" of Spain. His colossal statues of St. Peter and St Paul were so admirably executed, that foreign artists from all parts travelled to see and copy them. Unhappily, in the midst of his triumph and celebrity, he became the victim of a horrible suspicion. During his absence from home, his wife was murdered and his house robbed by an Italian servant; and *C.* being suspected, was put to the rack. The torture itself could not shake his firmness, and as there was no evidence against him, he was released. He then entered the Church; and although he strictly attended to his religious duties, his love of the arts was unabated, and the "ruling passion" was so strong, that on his death-bed he averted his face from the crucifix of his confessor, because it was illy carved. B. 1600; D. 1664.

Ca'no, in *Iowa*, a township of Iowa co.; *pop.* about 400.

Canoe, (*ka-noo'*) *n.* [Of Indian origin.] A small boat used by uncivilized nations, and usually formed of the body or trunk of a tree, excavated by cutting or by burning, and then trimmed into a suitable shape. Sometimes the *C.* is made of the tough bark of trees ingeniously sewed together, and the fissures and joints filled up with bitumen; others are made of seal-skins stretched out by ribs and bars of whalebone; and others again of frames of wicker-work, covered with skins or hides. The *C.* is adapted to receive either one or twenty occupants; it is generally impelled by paddles instead of oars, made with large blades like wooden shovels, and used perpendicularly. The *C.* used by the Canadian Indian is remarkably light and fragile, and though made of bark not more than a quarter of an inch in thickness, he will fearlessly trust himself on the mighty rivers of his country, permit himself to be sucked into the rapids, and flashing onwards as if riding the lightning, shoots the roaring cataract, and after some moments lost in mist and foam, emerges from the seething caldron a hundred feet below, dancing on the heaving pool like a sea-bird, and dashing the tide in sprays of silver from his merged wings. Some nations and tribes display great ingenuity in the construction of their *C.*, and join the bark or skin so neatly, by means of long grass or shreds of sinews for thread, as almost to defy discovery of the seam. The Esquimaux extends his skins so artistically, both at bottom and top, as to form for himself a deck, leaving only a round hole for his body to enter, so that when seated his legs are under the deck, which then comes level with his middle. These are called *raiak*, or man-boats; while the larger, undecked *C.* are denominated *umiak*, or the woman-boats, from being used to transport the females and domestic appurtenances. The paddle to this *C.* is about 10 feet long, and flat at both ends. In the South Sea, the natives, in addition to their small fishing-boats, have large *C.*, consisting, in fact, of two long *C.* firmly united by means of a stage or platform that rests on the gunwale of each, and on which they can step either one or two masts, to expand their straw mats in the shape of lateen sails; or they are propelled by the paddles, a row of natives being placed on each side to propel the vessel through the water. Such double *C.* are used either for mercantile purposes or as war-ships, the great sweep of deck admitting the conveyance of a considerable number of warriors.

Canoe', in *Iowa*, a township of Winneshiek co., 30 m. W. of Lansing; *pop.* 864.

Canoe, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Indiana co.; *pop.* 998.

Canoe Creek, in *Alabama*, flows into Coosa River, through St. Clair co.

Canoe Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Blair co.

Canoe Place, or **New'man's Mills,** in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Indiana co., on Susquehanna River, 70 m. from Pittsburg.

Cano'ga, in *New York*, a post-village of Fayette township, Seneca co., 10 m. S.E. of Waterloo; *pop.* about 400.

Can'on, *n.* [A.S. and Fr. *canon*; Gr. *kanon*, from *kanna*, a reed; Heb. *kaneh*, a reed, a measuring-rod. See CANE.] In its original sense, a cane or reed used as a measure or rule. Specifically, a law or rule in general.

(*Eccl. Hist.*) A book containing the rules of a religious order used in monastic institutions. — A list or catalogue of the canonized saints of the Roman Catholic Church. — A dignitary of the Church; one who possesses a prebend, or revenue allotted for the performance of divine service in a cathedral or collegiate church. Canons were of various kinds; as, *cardinal canons, domiciliary canons, expectative canons, foreign canons, lay* or *residentiary canons, tertiary canons,* and *regular* and *secular canons.* The order of regular *canons of St. Augustine* was spared at the time of the Reformation, and it continues in the Anglican Church to the present day. They are still nominally what they once actually were, — the council of the bishop for the administration of the affairs of his diocese, — and they constitute the chapter of the body known as the *Dean and Chapter.* — See CANON LAW, and CANON OF SCRIPTURE.

(*Music.*) A vocal composition consisting of two, three, or four parts, in which the several voices begin at fixed intervals consecutively; sometimes each voice commences with the same, sometimes with different notes. Canons may be *finite* or *infinite*; the former end, like other compositions, with a cadence, while in infinite canons the theme is begun again before the parts which follow are concluded. They are so constructed as to form a perpetual *fugue*, but differ from ordinary fugues; for in the latter it is sufficient for the subject to be repeated occasionally according to the laws of counterpoint, while in the former it must be strictly repeated by all the succeeding parts. In ancient music, canons were rules for determining the intervals of notes. Among the ancient Greeks this term signified what is now called a *monochord.*

(*Surg.*) An instrument used by surgeons in sewing up wounds.

(*Printing.*) A kind of large type principally used in posting-bills. It was used for printing the canons of the Church. Whence its name.

A. D.

CANON TYPE.

(*Games.*) In Billiards, a carrom, or carambole, *q. v.*

Cañon, CANYON, (*kan'yun,*) *n.* [Sp. *cañon*, a tube.] A term commonly used in the Trans-Mississippi States of the Union, and in Mexico, to designate a deep gully, ravine, or gorge, between high banks or cliffs; as, the Yosemite *Canon*; the Grand *Cañon.* (*q.v.*)

Cañon (*kan-yon'*, or *kan'yon*) **City,** in *California*, a village of Trinity co.; *pop.* 130.

Can'on-bit, *n.* That part of a horse's bit that enters the mouth

Cañ'on City, in *Colorado Territory*, a village, cap. of Fremont co., on the Arkansas River, 100 m. S. by W. of Denver. In the vicinity gold is found. *Pop.* 229.

Cañon City, in *Nevada*, a village of Lander co., near Reese River, 180 m. E. of Carson City, and 12 m. S. of Austin; *pop.* abt. 250.

Cañon City, in *Oregon*, a village of Umatilla co., on the Middle Fork of John Day River, 190 m. S.E. of the Dalles; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Can'oness, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a class of religious women in France and Germany. Their convents were termed *colleges.* They did not live in seclusion. The College of Remiremont was the oldest establishment of this order in France. Similar noble monasteries still exist in Germany, and the revenues and dignities of some belong to Protestants.

Can'ongate Marriages, *n. pl.* (*Hist.*) In the middle of the 18th century, couples were married at public-houses in the Canongate, Edinburgh, by unauthorized persons. Hence the term by which such marriages were known.

Canon'ic, Canon'ical, *a.* [Lat. *canonicus.* See CANON.] Pertaining to a canon; according to the canon or rule; regular; stated; spiritual; ecclesiastical.

"No such book was found amongst those *canonical* Scriptures." — *Raleigh.*

(*Eccl. Hist.*) *Canonical hours.* The name given to certain stated times of the day assigned to the offices of prayer or devotion. They are principally observed in the Roman Catholic Church, and are *prime, tierce, sext,* and *nones,* — the first, third, sixth, and ninth hours of the day; *i. e.,* at six, nine, twelve, and three o'clock; *vespers* in the evening, at six; *complin,* as completing the services of the day; and *matins* and *lauds* shortly after midnight. In England, the canonical hours are from 8 to 12 o'clock, before or after which marriage cannot be legally performed in any parish-church. — *Canonical letters,* in the ancient Church, were testimonials of the orthodox faith sent by the bishops and clergy to each other in order to keep up the Catholic Communion, and to distinguish Christians from heretics. — *Canonical life,* the method or rule of living prescribed by the ancient clergy who lived in community. — *Canonical obedience* is that submission which, by the ecclesiastical laws, the inferior clergy are bound to pay to their bishops, and religious persons to their superiors. — *Canonical punishments* are those which the Church has it in its power to inflict; as, in Roman Catholic countries, excommunication, penance, and the like. — *Canonical sins,* in the ancient Church, were such as were deemed capital or mortal; as, idolatry, murder, heresy.

Canon'ical Form, *n.* (*Math.*) A term denoting a form, usually the simplest or most symmetrical, to which, without loss of generality, all functions of the same class can be reduced. The theory of canonical forms is of the highest importance in algebra and geometry; as yet, however, it is in an incomplete state.

Canon'ically, *adv.* In a canonical manner; in a method agreeable to the canon.

Canon'icalness, *n.* Quality or state of being canonical.

Canon'icals, *n. pl.* The full dress of the clergy worn when they officiate; as, an ecclesiastic in full *canonicals.*

Canon'icate, *n.* A canonry; the office of a canon.

Canon'ici, *n. pl.* [Lat.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) A term applied in early times to the clergy, from their names being enrolled in a canon or catalogue of some church.

Canonicity, (*kan-on-is'e-te.*) *n.* Quality of being canonical; state of belonging to the canon or genuine books of Scripture.

Canon'ics, Canon'ica, *n.* The name applied by Epicurus to his system of logic, as consisting only of a few rules or canons. Rejecting the dialectics of the Stoics, *C.* treated of the means by which knowledge, both physical and ethical, was obtained, and of the conditions or *criteria* of truth. These conditions, according to him, were *sensations, ideas* or *imaginations,* and *affections.* From these three sorts of consciousness we get all our knowledge, which is either *physical* or *moral;* the former perceived by the *sense,* the latter by the *understanding.* In reality, *C.* correspond very much to what is now termed *psychology.*

Canonicum, (*kăn-on'e-kum,*) *n.* In a general sense, this term denotes a tax or tribute. It is more particularly used in the Greek Church for a fee paid by the clergy to bishops, archbishops, and metropolitans, for degrees and promotions. It is also applied to the first fruits paid by the Greek laity to their bishops or priests, and which is regulated according to the number of houses or *fires* in a place.

Canon'icut Island, in *Rhode Island,* in Narragansett Bay, is 2 m. long and ½ m. broad. On the S. extremity is a light-house.

Canon'isant, *n.* (*Math.*) The name given to an auxiliary quantic, upon which depends the resolution of a given quantic in its canonical form.

Can'onist, *n.* One who is versed in canon law; one skilled in the study and practice of ecclesiastical law.

Canonis'tic, *a.* Relating to a canonist.

"Apt scholars of this *canonistic* exposition." — *Milton.*

Canoniza'tion, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, a solemn declaration that a beatified servant of God possesses a special glory in heaven, on account of which he is proposed to the special veneration of the whole Church. After the beatification of the deceased has taken place, the principal condition which is exacted, in order to go on with the process of canonization, is, that the newly beatified should perform two miracles, which must stand the test of a most rigorous examination, and be judicially approved by the competent tribunal. After this, several consultations are held, the Pope issues the decree of *C.,* and a magnificent ceremony takes place at St. Peter's church, at which the Pope officiates in person.

Can'onize, *v. a.* [Fr. *canoniser;* It. *canonizzare.*] To enrol in the canon or catalogue as a saint; to declare a person to be a saint.

Can'onizer, *n.* One who canonizes.

Can'on Law, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A collection of ecclesiastical constitutions, decisions, and rules, instituted for the government and regulation of the Rom. Catholic Church although many of the ordinances have been admitted into the ecclesiastical system of the Anglican Church, and still influence other Protestant bodies. It consists principally of ordinances of provincial and general councils, and the decretal epistles and bulls of the Holy See. The *Codex Canonum,* with the *Capitularies of Charlemagne,* and the decreés of the popes from Siricins to Anastasius IV. (385–1184), formed the chief part of the *C.* down to the 12th cent. In 1114, Ivo, Bishop of Chartres, collected the decrees made by the popes and cardinals, and this work was completed by Gratian, a Benedictine monk, and published in 1140. Raimundus Barcinus, chaplain to Gregory IX., published in 1234 the decretals, which were rescripts or letters of the popes, in answer to questions on ecclesiastical matters submitted to them. The work consisted of 5 books, to which Boniface VIII. added a sixth in 1298. Clement V. added what were called the *Clementines* in 1308. John Andreas added a commentary called the *Novellæ* in the 14th cent., and John XXI. or XXII. the *Extravagans* in 1317. To these have been since added some decrees by later popes, and the whole form what is now known as the *Corpus Juris Canonici,* or the great body of the canon law received by the Roman Catholic Church.

Can'on-lawyer, *n.* One skilled in the canon law.

Can'on of Scripture, (*Eccl. Hist.*) The term canon, as applied to the Scriptural writings, has been taken with various significations. At one time it expressed simply a catalogue of church belongings; at another, it was interpreted to denote an authorized specification of all holy books, appointed to be publicly read. Later, it was narrowed in its application to those inspired writings recognized by Christian believers. The *C.* of the Old Testament was the work of many years. The earliest record of the collection dates from 130 B. C., and is quoted by Josephus; and the Jews, it would appear, regarded it with especial veneration. The Alexandrine version was more particularly held as inspired writings by the Jews of Greece, rather than by the Palestine Hebrews. This version differed from the former in being supplemented by the 14 books of the *Apocrypha,* which were not judged to be of prophetic origin, however, but merely as forming an appendix of peculiarly valuable moral and religious precepts. The early Christians first accepted the Greek version in its entire extent as canonical; but later, when the Hebrew language came to be understood, this judgment was, to a certain degree, reversed. The canons of the Greek Church closely resemble each other. Those of Melito (A. D. 177), Nazianzen (A. D. 370), and of Amphilochius (A. D. 370), coincide with one another in containing all the Jewish books except Esther, but excluding the Apocrypha. Origen, Cyril (348), and the Council of Laodicea (363), agree in including all the Hebrew books, and that of *Baruch.* Athanasius again adopts *Baruch,* and excludes *Esther.* The Roman Catholic Church, following the example of the Latins, regarded the Jewish opinion of the Apocrypha as erroneous, and declared them canonical by a decree of the Council of Trent. At the period of the Reformation, the theologians of the school of Luther repudiated the acceptation of the Apocryphal writings, and adopted the Jewish view of them. The *C.* of the New Testament was founded upon, in a great degree, the ruling principles of the Old, and became gradually accepted as inspired writings to a partial extent. Origen held that the four Gospels, Acts, 12 Epistles of Paul, 1 Peter, 1 John, and perhaps, also, the Apocalypse, were undoubtedly sacred and genuine. The *C.* of the Greek Church agree in accepting all the books of the New Testament excepting the Apocalypse. The Council of Hippo (A. D. 393) ordained that the New Testament should consist of the 4 Gospels, Acts, 13 Epistles of Paul, 1 to the Hebrews, 2 of Peter, 3 of John, 1 of James, 1 of Jude, and the Apocalypse of John. The Council of Carthage (397) confirmed this decree, but ranked Hebrews among Paul's 14 Epistles. Pope Innocent I. afterwards decided that the *C.* of the Latin Church should include the above catalogue. Luther, still later, excluded Hebrews, James, Jude, and the Apocalypse. The Council of Trent (1545), in confirming the *C.* of Hippo and Carthage, established them by œcumenical authority. The Greek Church thereupon followed, and gave canonical effect to the Apocrypha, the Catholic Epistles, and the Apocalypse. The Socinians and Swedenborgians have since taken other views, but, generally speaking, the three Churches, Catholic, Greek, and Protestant, have received as canonical the entirety of the Holy Scriptures.

Can'onry, Can'onship, *n.* The office of a canon: an ecclesiastical benefice in a cathedral or collegiate church.

Can'onsburg, in *Pennsylvania,* a borough of Washington co., 18 m. S.W. from Pittsburg; *pop.* 641.

Canoo'chee, or **Cano'chee,** in *Georgia,* a post-office of Emanuel co.

Can'oper, in *Indiana,* a post-office of Adams co.

Cano'pus, (*Anc. Geog.*) A city of Egypt, 12 m. from Alexandria. It received its name, it is said, from Canopus, the pilot of the vessel of Menelaus, who was buried in this place. Some affirm that the modern Aboukir stands on its site.

(*Myth.*) An Egyptian god of the water, represented under the form of a vase, surmounted with a man's or animal's head.

Canopy, (*kan'ō-pi,*) *n.* [Fr. *canapé;* Gr. *kōnōpeion,* from *kōnōps,* a gnat or mosquito.] An ornamental covering over a seat of state, and in its extended signification, anything which affords protection from above; as, a covering over a bed, a mosquito screen, a covering over the head, &c. In this sense it is also used in architecture, to denote a decorated covering over a throne, altar, pulpit; the head of a niche or tomb, &c.

"Now spread the night her spangled *canopy,*
And summoned every restless eye to sleep." — *Fairfax.*

—*v. a.* To cover with a canopy.

"And they were *canopied* by the blue sky." — *Byron.*

Cano'rous, *a.* [Lat. *canorus,* from *canor.*] Musical; tuneful; melodious; as, "A *canorous* peal of laughter." *De Quincey.*

Cano'rousness, *n.* Quality or state of being musical or melodious.

Cano'sa, (anc. *Canusium.*) a town of S. Italy, prov. Bari, cap. cant., near the Ofanto, 15 m. S.W. of Barletta. The old city, said to have been founded by Diomed, or in a period antecedent to the records of Roman history, was in ancient times one of the most considerable cities in this part of Italy for extent, population, and magnificence. It reached the acmé of its prosperity under Trajan. It was reduced to its present condition by a series of disasters inflicted on it by the Goths, Saracens, and Normans. *Pop.* 14,601.

Cano'sia, or **Cano'sa,** in *Minnesota,* a village of St. Louis co., 12 m. N.W. of Du Luth.

Canos'sa, a town of Central Italy, in the province of Modena, 11 m. S.W. of Reggio, with a castle in which the emperor Henry IV. performed penance before Pope Gregory VII., in 1077.

Canon'an, in the W. Indies, the central of the Grenadine islands.

Cano'va, ANTONIO, a celebrated Italian sculptor, B. 1757, at the little village of Passagno, in the Venetian territory. The seigneur of the village, having seen the figure of a lion modelled by Canova when only 12 years of age, placed him with Torretti, of Vienna, at that time the greatest living sculptor. At the close of his studies in Vienna he settled at Venice, and manifested the originality of his powers by various works. From Venice he passed to Rome, where he was greatly patronized, and in a comparatively brief time was admired by all Europe, and more or less employed by every European potentate. Fortune and honors flowed in upon him, and he used them wisely and honorably. Among his numerous works the finest are *Cupid and Psyche, Venus and Adonis, Mary Magdalen,* and *Napoleon holding the Sceptre.* To *C.* belongs the honor of having restored to sculpture the position which it had lost among the modern fine arts. After Michael Angelo Buonarotti, and Bernini, he was the third of epoch-making Italian sculptors. His delicate execution and masterly treatment of marble are unrivalled, and even his faults — viz., his exaggerated nicety and carefulness, and his use of corrosives to produce fine finish — served to attract by the novel effects which they produced. The essential characteristic of all his works is sentiment — often verging, however, on sentimentalism, — and this also, like his delicacy in details, was accordant with the taste prevalent in his time, and was the chief cause of his popularity. D. 1822.

Canox'inite, *n.* (*Min.*) A silicate of soda and alumina, with carbonate of lime, from the Miasget in the Ural. Three varieties are also found in the granite of Litchfield, Maine.

Canquaga (*kan-kwah'ga*) **Creek,** in *New York,* a stream of Erie co., falling into Lake Erie 20 m. S.S.W. of Buffalo.

Canrobert, (*kăn-rob'āir,*) FRANÇOIS CERTAIN, a marshal of France, B. 1809. He entered the army as a private, rose rapidly through the successive ranks of his profession, was sent to Africa as a sub-lieutenant in 1835, and participated in the attack on Constantine. In 1848, as colonel, he commanded an expedition against the Arabs, and afterwards against the Kabyles, in both of which he was successful. On the formation of the army to operate against Russia, he was appointed to the command of the first division in the Crimea, and fought at Alma. Succeeding Marshal St. Arnaud as commander-in-chief of the French army, he was in the thickest of the fight at Inkermann, where he had a horse killed under him. In May, 1855, he resigned his command owing to ill health. In 1859, he distinguished himself in the battles of Magenta and Solferino, and was created a marshal of France. In 1870, he commanded the 6th army corps against Prussia, and on the capitulation of Metz, was sent a prisoner to Germany.

Can'so, (Cape,) the eastern extremity of Nova Scotia, and the southern boundary of the entrance of Chebucto or Chedabucto Bay. It is in Lat. 45° 17′ N., and Lon. 61° W. — 2. (STRAIT.) a passage, 17 miles in length and 2½ in average breadth, connecting the inlet just mentioned with the Gulf of St. Lawrence, so as to form an island of Cape Breton. Of the three channels between that inland sea and the open ocean, it is the one that is least frequented by European vessels.

Can'statt, KARL FRIEDRICH, a German physician and medical author, B. 1807. He studied at Munich, Vienna, and Würzburg, where he graduated M.D., in 1829. Upon the cholera breaking out in Paris in 1832, he went there to make observations on that disease, then to Switzerland, and afterwards to Brussels, where the Belgian govt. established a cholera hospital under his care. After practising for some years in Brussels and Paris, he returned to Germany, and, in 1843, was appointed Professor of Clinical Medicine, and Director of the Hospital in Erlangen, where he D. 1850. Besides his monographs on the cholera epidemic, Bright's disease, &c., his work upon *Special Pathology and Therapeutics,* from a clinical point of view, has been a standard one for many years. He has done great service to medical science and knowledge by the establishing and editing since 1842 of the *Yearly Report on the Progress of Medicine and Surgery.* (*Jahresbericht über die Fortschritte der gesammten Medicin;*) which since his death has been edited by Drs. Eisenmann, Friederich, Scherer, Virchow, &c.

Cant, *v. a.* [Ger. *kanten.*] To raise or tilt on the edge or corner, as a cask, &c., in order to cause its contents to run out more freely. — To turn over or around; to toss; to jerk; as, to *cant* a bucket.

(*Carp.*) To cut the angle of a square piece of timber, or board.

—*n.* A toss, jerk, or throw; as, to give a ball a *cant*

(*Naut.*) A piece of wood attached to a ship's deck for the support of a bulkhead.

(*Arch.*) A term used to express the sides of a polygon turned from the spectator, on an angular deflection from a straight line which is neither in the same direction to the horizontal, nor to the perpendicular, line of the base.

Cant, *v. i.* [Lat. *canto*, from *cano*.] To speak in a singsong, whining, or hypocritical tone of voice; to talk in a jargon, or with affectation.

"That uncouth affected garb of speech, or *canting* language." *Sanderson.*

—To use the particular tone, dialect, or phraseology of a sect or party; as, a *canting* fanatic.

"While I did limits to the king prescribe,
And took for oracles that *canting* tribe." — *Roscommon.*

Canting Arms. (*Her.*) Canting devices in the form of a rebus on the bearer's name.

—*n.* A whining, sing-song, hypocritical manner of speech, either in conversation or preaching.

"And preaching in the self-denying *cant*." — *Dryden.*

—The idiomatic jargon and peculiarity of speech incidental to certain sects and occupations.

"I write not always in the proper terms of navigation, land service, or in the *cant* of any profession." — *Dryden.*

—An empty, solemn, affected form of speech, peculiar to a sect; assumed sanctity; religious hypocrisy.

—Slang; barbarous jargon peculiar to thieves, beggars, &c.; as, costermonger's *cant*.

"To introduce and multiply *cant* words, is the most ruinous corruption in any language." — *Swift.*

Cant, *v. a.* [It. *incantaro*.] To cry out or proclaim a public sale; to sell by auction.

—A sale by auction.

"Numbers . . . sell their leases by *cant*." — *Swift.*

Cant, *a.* Vulgar; inelegant; affected; as, a *cant* song.

Can't, (*kānt.*) A contracted colloquialism for *can not.*

Cantab', *n.* [An abbreviation of *Cantabrigian.*] A native or inhabitant of *Cantabrigia*, the modern Cambridge, England. More particularly applied to a student of the university. (Used as a colloquialism.)

"The rattle-pated trick of a young *Cantab*." — *Sir W. Scott.*

Cantabile, (*kan-tab'i-le,*) *adv.* and *n.* [It., from *cantare*, to sing. See CANTATA.] (*Mus.*) In instrumental as well as in vocal music, *C.* denotes the easy flowing of sounds of a melody, in contradistinction to highly elaborated passages. In songs, the melodies which lie chiefly in the middle region of the voice are marked *C.*, or *Cantilena;* extreme tones of the voice have a peculiar *timbre* and character quite foreign to the cantabile. *C.* marked at the beginning of a piece means rather slow than quick.

Cantabri, (*kān-tai'brē,*) *n. pl.* (*Anc. Hist.*) The name of a tribe anciently inhabiting part of N. Spain, and the last in the Iberian peninsula to submit to the Roman yoke in the reign of Augustus, by whom they were subdued B. C. 25. Agrippa suppressed an insurrection among them B. C. 19, when the greater part of the nation perished by the sword, the survivors being driven from their mountain fastnesses, and compelled to reside in the valleys, where they were kept in awe by strong garrisons established by Tiberius. The Basques are regarded as the descendants of this fearless and warlike people.

Cantab'rian, *a.* Pertaining to *Cantabria*, the ancient name of what is now known as the Basque country, in Spain.

Cantab'rian Mountains, the W. continuation of the system of the Pyrenees, in Spain, extending as far as Cape Finisterre. Some of their summits attain an elevation of 10,000 feet.

Cantabrigian, (*kan-ta-brij'i-an,*) *n.* [See CANTAB.] A graduate or student of the University of Cambridge, Eng.

Cantacuze'nus, Cantacuzene', JOHANNES, a Byzantine emperor, B. about 1300. After filling several important offices, he was proclaimed emperor by the nobles and soldiery; and he endeavored to heal the wounds which five years of civil war had inflicted on the state: but the jealousy of Palæologus, the rebellion of his own son, and other disasters, induced him to resign the crown and to retire to a monastery, where he employed himself in literary labors. The date of his death is not known, but he is said to have lived above a century. *C.* may be considered as one of the greatest among the successors of Constantine.

Can'tal, an inland dep. of France, formed of parts of the ancient districts of Haute-Auvergne and Velay, between 44° 37′ and 45° 26′ N. lat., and 2° 5′ and 3° 14′ E. Lon.; bounded N. by Puy-de-Dome, E. Haute-Loire, S.E. Lozère, S. Aveyron, and on the W. by Lot and Corrèze. — *Surface.* Mountainous; the highest summit, Plomb-de-Cantal, being 6,040 feet above sea-level. — *Soil.* Poor, and agriculture very backward. — *Prod.* Buckwheat, chestnuts, hemp, and flax. Pasturage is good, and large herds of cattle and sheep are fattened for export. — *Manf.* Coarse woollens, linens, and laces; copper and brass goods; paper, leather, &c. — *Chief Towns.* Aurillac, St. Flour, Murat, and Mauriac. *Pop.* 264,575.

Can'talenp, Cantaloupe, Cantalupe, *n.* [It. *cantalupo.*] (*Bot.*) See CUCUMIS.

Cantan'kerous, *a.* Vile; bitter; malicious; contentious: as, a *cantankerous* humor. — *Thackeray.* (Colloq.)

Can'tar, Canta'ro, *n.* [Sp. and It.] A weight or quantity used in E. Europe. In Greece it is equivalent to 123·20 lbs., avoirdupois; and in Turkey to 44 *okes*, or 125 lbs. av. — In Spain, a liquid measure containing from 2 to 4 gallons.

Can'taliver, CANTALEVER, CANTILEVER, *n.* [From *cant* and *lever.*] (*Arch.*) A piece of wood framed into the front or side of a house, and projecting beyond it, to sustain the eaves and moulding of a cornice carried upon it; they are often highly ornamental.



Fig. 500. — CANTALIVER.

Cantarini, SIMONE, (*kan-ta-rē'ne,*) B. 1602, styled "the Pesarese," an Italian painter, whose works are often mistaken for those of his great master Guido. D. 1648.

Canta'ta, *n.* [From It. *cantare*, to sing.] (*Mus.*) A musical composition for voices, usually of considerable length and importance, and of which there are several kinds. It consists of an intermixture of air and recitative, and was at one time extended to such a length as to form a sort of small opera, but is now, however, ordinarily written for only one voice with a *thorough bass*, though sometimes for several, accompanied by one or more instruments. According to Du Cange, the word *cantata* was used in the Church as early as the year 1314 to express what is at present understood by *anthem*, with which word it is still synonymous in Germany, cantatas being chiefly confined, among the Lutherans, to sacred music.

Canta'tory, *a.* Whining; singing in an affected manner. (R.)

Cantatrice, (*kan-ta'trēche,*) *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A professional singer of the female sex.

Can'ted, *pp.* (*Arch.*) Applied to a pillar or turret when the plan is of a polygonal form.

Canteen, (*kan-tēn',*) *n.* [Fr. *cantine;* It. *cantina;* — Celt. *cant*, a vessel, and *in*, wine.] (*Mil.*) A vessel used by soldiers for carrying liquor, usually made of tin. — A small case for containing soldiers' personal necessaries, &c.

—A place in barracks where provisions, liquors, coffee, &c. are sold; a sutler's store.

Can'tel, *n.* See CANTLE.

Can'temir, DEMETRIUS, hospodar of Moldavia, B. 1673, is author of *The System of the Mohammedan Religion, History of the Rise and Fall of the Ottoman Empire*, &c.; D. 1723. — His son, ANTIOCHUS, PRINCE *C.*, B. at Constantinople, 1709, was educated in Russia, and employed in some important embassies by that country. He was the author of several poems, and translated Anacreon into Russian. D. 1744.

Can'ter, *n.* (*Manege.*) A moderate gallop formerly called a *Canterbury gallop*, said to be derived from the pilgrims riding to Canterbury at this pace. The action is so called when the horse's fore-feet are raised nearly together, with a leap or spring.

—A rapid passing over anything; as, a *canter* over the columns of a newspaper.

—*v. i.* To move as a horse in a canter, or easy gallop.

—*v. a.* To ride upon a canter; as, to break from a trot into a *canter*.

Can'ter, *n.* A whining or canting person: a beggar.

—One who speaks in canting language, or makes hypocritical pretensions to goodness.

"The days when he was a *canter* and a rebel." — *Macaulay.*

Canterbury, (*kān'ter-ber-re,*) a sort of table forming a place of deposit for music, books, papers, &c.

Can'terbury, a city, county, and borough, and the metropolitan see of England, co. Kent, in a fertile valley, watered by the Stour, 53 m. S.E. by E. of London. This is a very ancient city, but now much modernized, being well paved, built, and lighted. The cathedral is a noble pile, and forms a conspicuous object from whatever part of the city it may be viewed. It stands on the site of the cathedral anciently founded by St. Augustine, in connection with the monastery of Christ Church, established by Ethelbert, king of Kent, on his conversion to Christianity by St. Augustine, in 587. The oldest part of the present structure dates from 1184. The ancient celebrity of this cathedral is partly attributable to its being associated with the first establishment of Christianity in England, but more especially to the murder of its famous archbishop, Thomas A'Becket, at the foot of one of its altars, in 1170. This place subsequently became an object of pilgrimage, and the shrine of the sainted martyr was visited for centuries by devotees from every part of Europe. — *Manf.* Brawn. Hop-picking forms an important industrial feature of the surrounding country. *Pop.* 25,456.



Fig. 501. — CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL, (*West Front.*)

Can'terbury, in *Delaware*, a post-village of Kent co., 8 m. S. of Dover.

Can'terbury, in *Connecticut*, a township of Windham co.; *pop.* 1,543.

Can'terbury, in New Zealand, a settlement founded by a committee of English Episcopalians in the N. part of the island, with Christchurch for its capital, and Lyttelton for its port. *Area*, about 2,400,000 acres of a generally fertile land.

Can'terbury-bell, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name given by gardeners to the *Campanula medium.* — See CAMPANULA.

Can'terbury-gallop, *n.* (*Man.*) See CANTER.

Can'terbury-tale, *n.* A kind of fanciful romance; so designated from the "Canterbury Tales" of Chaucer.

Cante'rii, *n. pl.* [Lat.] (*Arch.*) A term employed in ancient architecture to denote the beams of wood in the framework of a roof, extending from the ridge to the eaves, corresponding to the rafters of a modern roof. The word was also applied to two inclining reeds fixed in the ground some distance asunder and meeting at the top, for the support of vines.

Cantha'radine, *n.* (*Chem.*) The crystalline blistering principle contained in the *Cantharis vesicatoria*, or Spanish blister-fly, first obtained by Robiquet. To procure it, the flies are digested in alcohol. The alcoholic solution is afterwards evaporated to dryness, and washed with cold ether, which dissolves out the cantharadine. When pure, it is insoluble in water, but very soluble in boiling alcohol. Lard containing one five-hundredth part of cantharadine will produce a very powerful blistering effect when applied to the human skin.

Canthar'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of coleopterous insects, numerous, much variegated in colors, of moderate size, and generally living on vegetable substances. They are distinguished by the head being dilated behind the eyes, and then suddenly narrowed into a short neck. When alarmed, they counterfeit death; and some varieties at the same time emit a thick yellowish fluid, with a disagreeable smell, from the articulatories of the legs, &c. Many species of the genus *Cantharis* possessing medicinal properties, are natives of Europe, India, and America. The *Cantharis vesicatoria* is the common blister-fly of the shops. The striped Cantharis, *C. vittata*, called Potato-fly, is a native of N. America and very destructive to potato-fields. The genus *Mylabris* contains several species, which have properties similar to those possessed by the Cantharis; and the genus *Meloe* has also various species which have all the properties of the blister-fly.



Fig. 502.
SPANISH FLY, OR BLISTERING BEETLE,
(*Cantharis vesicatoria.*)

(*Med.*) The Cantharides, and especially *C. vesicatoria*, possess stimulating properties of a special order, acting, when powdered and applied externally, as a rubefacient and blister; and when taken internally, on one set of organs only, that of the kidneys and bladder, or urinary system. So important is this latter action, that in ordering a blister, or prescribing the drug in any form, this action ought never be forgotten, as a most painful retention of the water, or strangury, will frequently follow the application of even a small blister, or a trifling dose of the tincture of the flies. On this account, and to obviate any such symptoms frequent draughts of barley-water or linseed tea should be given while under the influence of *C.* In many affections of the kidneys, bladder, uterus, and urethra, *C.* judiciously employed is a medicine of singular efficacy, in which cases it is used in the form of tincture, *Tinctura lyttæ*, the dose being from 5 to 15 drops every four or eight hours, in some appropriate combination. In certain forms of dropsy and diseases of the skin, it is also employed with benefit, given in the same dose. As an external application, the tincture, combined with castor-oil, rosemary, and essential oil of bitter almonds, makes an excellent application to the head for the growth of the hair; and as a stimulant in certain conditions of chronic rheumatism, the compound *C.* liniment is highly beneficial. The most important preparation is the plaster, *Emplastrum lyttæ*, made of suet, rosin, yellow wax, and powdered *C.* — In an over-dose, the *C.* act as an irritant poison, producing very serious consequences. — See POISON, (§ ANIMAL POISONS.)

Can'tharis, *n.*; *pl.* CANTHAR'IDES. [Lat.] A genus of beetles, fam. CANTHARIDÆ, *q. v.*

Can'tharus, *n.* (*Arch.*) In ancient architecture, a fountain or cistern in the *atrium* or court-yard before churches, at which persons washed before they entered the sacred buildings.

Cant'-hook, *n.* An American phrase for a wooden lever with an iron hook at the end, for canting or turning over heavy logs. — *Webster.*

Can'thus, *n.* [Gr. *kanthos.*] (*Anat.*) The corner of the eye, where the upper and under eyelids meet.

(*Antiq.*) Among the ancients, the tire of a wheel: a hoop of iron or bronze fastened on to the felloe, to preserve the wood from abrasion.

Can'tica, or **Can'ticoy,** *n.* An Indian word, said to be sometimes applied, in New York, to a dancing assembly, or to a noisy conversation. — *Bartlett.*

Cantiele, (*kan'te-kl.*) *n.* [Fr. *cantique*; It. *cantico*; Lat. *canticulum*, dim. of *canticum.*] A little song. — (*pl.*) The Song of Solomon, one of the Books of the Old Testament. See SOLOMON'S SONG.

Cant'ii, *n. pl.* See KENT.

Can'tile, *v. a.* See CANTLE.

Cantile'na, *n.* [It.] See CANTABILE.

Can'tilever, *n.* (*Arch.*) See CANTALIVER.

Can'tillate, *v. a.* [Lat. *cantillare*, from *cantare.*] To chant: to recite musically.

Cantilla'tion, *n.* Chanting; musical recitation.

Cant'ingly, *adv.* With cant.

Cant'ingness, *n.* Quality of speaking in cant.

Cantiniere, (*kan-tin'e-ār.*) *n.* [Fr., from *cantine*, a canteen.] (*Mil.*) A female camp-follower; one who attends soldiers to dispense liquid refreshment.

Can'tire, or **Kintyre,** a peninsula running between the Frith of Clyde and the Atlantic Ocean. It forms the S. extremity of Argyleshire, Scotland. *Ext.* 40 m. long, with an average breadth of 6½. — The MULL is the S.W. point of the peninsula, and has a light-house 297 ft. high. Lat. 55° 19′ N., Lon. 5° 49′ W.

Cantle, (*kan'tl.*) *n.* [From O. Fr. *chantel*; Fr *chanteau*; It. *canto*, a corner.] A fragment, piece, or corner of any thing.

"A huge half-moon, a monstrous *cantle* out." — *Shaks.*

(*Saddlery*) The protruding part of a saddle behind. (Often written *cantel.*)

Cant'let, *n.* [Dim. of CANTLE, *q. v.*] A little corner; a small piece; a fragment.

"Huge *cantlets* of his buckler strew the ground." — *Dryden.*

Cant'ling, *n.* (*Brick-ma'king.*) The lower of two courses of burnt bricks, which are placed on the top of a clamp before fire is applied.

Cant'-moulding, *n.* A bevelled surface, neither perpendicular to the horizon, nor to the vertical surface to which it may be attached.

Can'to, *n.*; *pl.* CANTOS. [It., from Lat. *cantus*, from *cano*, to sing; Fr. *chant.*] A song; a part or division of a poem; as, the fourth *canto* of "Don Juan."

"Write loyal *cantos* of contemned love." — *Shaks.*

(*Mus.*) The treble part of a musical composition. — See SOPRANO.

Can'to-fer'mo, *n.* [It., firm song.] (*Mus.*) The subject, song, or theme. Every part that is the subject of counterpoint, whether plain or figured, is called by the Italians *canto-fermo.*

Canton, (*kan'ton.*) *n.* [Fr. *canton*; It. *cantone*, from *canto*; Ger. *kante*, a corner.] (*Geog.*) A small division of territory.

"That little *canton* of land called the 'English pale.'" — *Davies.*

(*Geog.*) A division of territory forming a separate state or government. In France the term is applied to small subdivisions of a department. In Switzerland, it is given to the 22 districts of which that country is composed, and which, while they form a federal union like the U. States, are governed each by a separate judicature and particular laws.

(*Her.*) An ordinary formed either at the dexter or sinister chief of the escutcheon, by two lines meeting at right angles, proceeding from the top or sides of the shield. By the word canton is always understood a *canton dexter*, unless otherwise expressed.

—A distinct portion or division: as, the *cantons* of a painting. — A small community of persons.

—*v. a.* [Sp. *acantonár.*] To divide into cantons, or small parts or districts, as territory.

"To have all the mighty empires and monarchies of the world *cantoned* out into petty states or principalities." — *Addison.*

Cantoned Building. (*Arch.*) A building is thus termed when its corner is adorned with a pilaster, an angular column, rustic quoins, or anything that projects against the wall.

(*Mil.* Pronounced *kan-tōn'.*) To allot separate quarters to different parts or divisions of an army or body of troops.

Can'ton, (called by the Chinese *Sing-Ching*, the "provincial city,") a maritime city of China, on its S. coast, cap. of the prov. of Quang-tong, and residence of the provincial authorities; the principal emporium of the Farther East, and the first port in China at which any Europeans were established. It stands on the N. bank of the *Choo-Kiang*, or Pearl River, and the E. bank of its affluent, the Pe-Kiang, 60 m. N.N.W of the Chinese Sea, and 1,200 S. by W. of Pekin: Lat. 23° 9′ 10″ N., Lon. 113° 14′ 30″ E. It is nearly square in form, about 6 m. in circuit, built generally on level ground, except on its N. side, and is divided into two unequal walled parts, the outer, or *Chinese*, and the inner, or *Mantchu* Tartar City. The suburbs are perhaps as populous and extensive as the city itself. The streets are narrow, but paved, and are defended by strong gates which are closed every night. Streets of business are each devoted to one distinct branch of trade. Several canals intersect the city and suburbs. Houses built of brick are the rule, those of mud, stone, and wood proving the exception. The residences of the lower orders are, however, but wretched mud hovels. The foreign factories, or *hongs*, as the Chinese call them, are situated in the S.W. suburb, where they extend from E. to W. for about 1¼ furlong. They occupy a muddy flat, which has been gained from the Choo-Kiang River, which they face, being separated from it by a quay about 100 yards wide. This space, which is considered as belonging to the European merchants, is railed in, and forms a promenade, called *Respondentia Walk.* Near it is another small open space, about 50 or 60 yards square, walled in, and laid out as a garden, with gravelled walks and flower-beds. These narrow limits, until recently (see CHINA), bounded all the territory assigned to foreigners within the Celestial Empire; even the quay and enclosure were not obtained without considerable difficulty, and the European and American merchants could not build a few steps on the water's edge without express permission from the authorities. There are 13 hongs, or factories, including the American, British, French, Dutch, Austrian, Swedish, Danish, and Parsee establishments. They are among the handsomest buildings in the city, and usually consist of three, four, or more brick or granite buildings surrounding a kind of close, or court: two tolerable European hotels occupy portions of two of them. Fires are frequent, and the Chinese have very generally adopted the use of engines for their suppression. The city is subject to inundations, and is tolerably well supplied with fresh water from numerous reservoirs, springs, and wells. A large part of the pop. of *C.* resides on the water. For 4 or 5 miles opposite the city, and both above and below it, the river is crowded with vessels and rafts of all descriptions and sizes. Each one is registered, and the whole number in the neighborhood of the city is reported to amount to 84,000. Upwards of 120 different temples are enumerated in, and adjacent to, the city, and this does not include the whole number. The principal is the Buddhist temple on the island of Honan, in the river opposite *C.* Its buildings are numerous, chiefly of brick, and it covers, with its courts and gardens, 6 or 8 acres, which are surrounded by a lofty wall. There are two other considerable Buddhist temples in the N. W. part of the old city, and also a Mohammedan mosque, with a dome and minaret 160 feet in height. *C.* has several charitable institutions and hospitals; notably one of the latter, established by an American missionary in 1835, has been productive of much benefit. There are 14 high schools, and about 30 colleges in this city, and it is estimated that about half the inhabitants are able to read. The manufactures of *C.* are numerous and important: silk fabrics, shoes, and brass and ironwares being the principal. The book-trade is considerable. A great part of the trade of China with the rest of the world, passes through *C.* The Russians are the only nation not having a resident or factory here. The European trade, now so immense, originated in a commercial treaty between Emmanuel, King of Portugal, and the Emperor of China, in 1517. In 1634, some British ships first touched at Canton. In 1680, the direct trade of the East India Company with China commenced. The great mass of the foreign commerce is now carried on by the English and Americans. Tea is the great article of export, next to which comes silk and cotton. A fleet of 50 to 60 vessels, of about 400 tons average burden, is annually dispatched to *C.* from the United States, the whole of the American trade being valued at about $10,000,000. About 15,000,000 lbs. of tea are annually imported into the United States from this port. Lately a direct line of steamers has been established between San Francisco and Canton. *Pop.* 1,200,000.

Can'ton, in *Alabama*, a village of Wilcox co., on the Alabama River, 75 m. S.W. of Montgomery; *pop.* 1,528.

Canton, in *Arkansas*, a post-village of Lawrence co.

Canton, in *Connecticut*, a twp. of Hartford co.; *pop.* 2,639.

Canton, in *Georgia*, a post-vill. and twp., cap. of Cherokee co., 70 m. N.W. of Milledgeville, on the Etowah River, which is navigable for small steamboats; *p.* of twp. 894.

Canton, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Fulton co., 70 m. N.N.W of Springfield; *pop.* of township, 4,472; of village, 3,208.

Canton, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Washington co., 45 m. S.W. of Columbus.

Canton, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Jackson co., on the Maquoketa River, 30 m. S.S.W. of Dubuque.

—A township of Benton co.; *pop.* 1,509.

Canton, in *Kansas*, a village of Anderson co., 45 m. S. of Lawrence co.

Canton, in *Kentucky*, a post-village and township of Trigg co., on the Cumberland River, 240 m. W.S.W. of Frankfort; *pop.* of the township, 1,214.

Canton, in *Maine*, a post-township of Oxford co., 25 m. W.N.W. of Augusta, intersected by the Androscoggin River; *pop.* 984.

Canton, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Norfolk co., 14 m. S. of Boston. Cotton goods, thread, copper, machinery, &c., are manufactured here. *Pop.* 3,879.

Canton, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Wayne co., 200 m. W. of Detroit; *pop.* 1,592.

Canton, in *Minnesota*, a township of Fillmore co.; *pop.* 1,012.

—A post-office of Mower co.

Canton, in *Mississippi*, a flourishing post-village, cap. of Madison co., 25 m. N.N.E. of Jackson; *pop.* abt. 900.

Canton, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Lewis co., on the Mississippi River, 191 miles above St. Louis; *pop.* 1,963.

Canton, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Salem co., 9 m. S.S.E. of Salem.

Can'ton, in *New York*, a township and post-village, cap. of St. Lawrence co., on Grass River, 20 m. E.S.E. of Ogdensburg: *pop.* of township 6,014.

Canton, in *Ohio*, a thriving manufacturing town, cap. of Stark co., on the Nimishillen Creek, 118 m. N.E. of Columbus, and 98 W.N.W. of Pittsburg; *pop.* 8,660.

Canton, in *Pennsylvania*, a township and village of Bradford co., 24 m. W.S.W. of Towanda, on Towanda Creek; *pop.* of township, 1,840; of village, 710.

—A township of Washington co.; *pop.* 492.

Canton, in *Texas*, a precinct of Smith co.; *pop.* 3,891.

Canton, in *Texas*, a post-village, cap. of Van Zandt co., 25 m. N. of Athens, and 27 E. of Kaufman; *pop.* 183.

Canton, in *W. Virginia*, a post-office of Marion co.

Canton, JOHN, an ingenious English mechanician and experimentalist, B. 1718. The chief of his discoveries was that of the means of making artificial magnets. D. 1772.

Cantonal, (*kan'ton-al,*) *a.* [Fr.] Pertaining to a canton; divided into cantons.

(*Mil.* Pron. *kan-tōn'al.*) Divided into cantonments, as troops.

Canton Centre, in *Connecticut*, a post-village in Hartford co., 16 m. N.W. of Hartford.

Cantonese', *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining, or relating, to Canton, China.

—*n.* An inhabitant or native of Canton.

Can'tonite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of sulphide of copper, crystallizing, like galena, in cubes instead of hexagonal crystals. It is of a bluish-black color, and has a sub-metallic lustre. It is named after Canton Mine in Georgia, where it occurs.

Can'tonize, *v. a.* To parcel out into small divisions or cantons.

"The whole forest was in a manner *cantonized* amongst a very few in number." — *Howel.*

Cantonment, (*kan-tōn'ment.*) n. [Fr. *cantonnement.*] (*Mil.*) When troops are detached, and quartered in different adjacent towns and villages, they are said to be in *cantonments.*

Can'tonment Gibson, in *Indian Territory.* See FORT GIBSON.

Canton Point, in *Maine*, a post-office of Oxford co.

Canton River, the "Che-Kiang," or *Pearl River*, of the Chinese, is the lower part of the Pe-kiang. It has a navigable course of 300 m., and 40 m. below Canton is called the Bocca Tigris. It is studded all around Canton with numerous islands, upon which rice is cultivated, and many forts are placed.

Canton's Phos'phorus, *n.* (*Chem.*) Protosulphide of calcium, obtained by heating sulphate of lime with charcoal. It appears to absorb light on exposure, and to emit it in the dark. It was first prepared by J. Canton.

Cantoon', *a.* A stuff or fustian with a fine cord visible on one side. — *W. Ency.*

Cant'-pieces, *n pl.* (*Naut.*) Pieces of timber fastened to the angles of fishes (wooden supports) and side-trees to supply any part that may prove rotten.

Can'trap, Can'trip, *n.* [O. Dan. *gan*, witchcraft, and Icel. *trapp*, a trampling.] A spell; an incantation.

—A mischievous trick. (*Scottish.*)

"And by some devilish *cantrip* sleight
Each in its cauld hand held a light." — *Burns.*

Cantred, Cantret, (*kan'tred.*) [W. *cantref*, from *cant*, hundred, and *tref*, a village.] In Wales, a division of land or territory, similar to the English *hundred.*

"The king re-grants to him all that province, reserving only the city of Dublin, and the *cantreds* next adjoining." — *Davies.*

Can'trelle, in *Louisiana*, a post-office of St. James co.

Can'trell's Cross-Roads, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of McMinn co.

Cant-timbers, *n. pl.* (*Shipbuilding*) Those timbers or ribs of a ship, which are situated fore and aft, or at the two ends, where she becomes narrower below.

Cantù, CESARE, an Italian historian, B. at Bririo, near Milan, 1805. When only 18 years of age, he became professor of literature in the college of Sondrio in the Valteline, from which he went to Como, and thence to Milan. He embraced the liberal cause, and his *Reflections on the History of Lombardy in the Seventeenth Century*, published at Milan, excited the hostility of the Austrian government, by which he was imprisoned for three years. In his captivity he wrote an historical romance, *Margherita Pusterla* (1835), a work which has often been compared to the *Promessi Sposi* of Manzoni. He has composed various religious hymns, and his poems, *Algiso*, his *Letture Giovanili*, which have passed through more than 30 editions, and the articles which he has contributed to the *Bibliotecu Italiana*, and the *Indicatore* of Milan, have popularized his name throughout Italy. He belongs to what has been called the "Romantic School" founded by Manzoni and Silvio Pellico. This author has published *Storia Universale*, which has been translated into English, French, and German; *History of Italian Literature* (1851); *History of the Last Hundred Years* (1852); and *History of the Italians* (1859).

Can'tu, or CANTURIO, a town of N. Italy, in Lombardy, 5 m. S.E. of Como. It has had iron manufactures ever since the 10th century. *Pop.* 6,274.

Cant'well's Bridge, in *Delaware.* See ODESSA.

Can'ty, *a* A term used in Scotland, and the N. of England, in the sense of merry, cheery, gay, lively; as, "A *canty* dame." — *Wordsworth.*

Can'uck, *n.* A cant name for a person who is of Canadian birth. (Used in the U. States.)

Cannula, *n* [Lat., dim. of *canna*, a reed.] (*Surg.*) The sheath of an instrument called a *trochar*; a kind of small bayonet, the finely pointed extremity of which protrudes beyond the canula about half an inch, so that when plunged into a collection of water, or pus, the trochar is withdrawn, and the sheath, or canula, left

behind, allows the fluid to be discharged in a stream through its tube or pipe. The cannula is always made of silver, and, if necessary, can be left in the sac, and secured by strings to the body. See TROCHAR.

Can'ute, the Great. KNUD, or KNUT. The rich and fertile island of Britain was a constant temptation to the inhabitants of the shores of the Baltic, and of the less genial country stretching thence to the north, forming the modern kingdoms of Norway and Sweden. These people, the *Northmen*, as they were designated by the people of the more southern parts of Europe, possessed a navy which seems to have been far superior to that of any other State, and which enabled them to make at pleasure descents upon the coasts of all the countries bordering on the English seas. Much of the history of the Anglo-Saxon kings is the history of their contests with these formidable neighbors. The genius and military talents of Alfred for a while saved the country from their oppressions; but when he was dead, and was succeeded by a race of princes inferior to himself, the nation became less able to make an effectual resistance. Danes became settled in many portions of the island, tribute was paid to them, and finally, in the person of *C.*, one of the greatest men in the line of this northern sovereignty, they accomplished that which they had so long desired, the entire subjugation of the Anglo-Saxon people, and the extinction, for a time, of the Anglo-Saxon sovereignty. This then is the light in which we are to contemplate *C.*: the king by birth and inheritance of the people now known as Danes, Normans, and Swedes, and as the man who accomplished the work of his father Sweyn in displacing the posterity of Egbert from the sovereignty of England. He reigned for twenty-two years (A.D. 1014 to A. D. 1036), during which period the country was at peace. England, of all his possessions, he chose for his usual residence. He died at Shaftesbury, and was interred at Winchester, the usual place of interment of the Saxon kings. *C.*, successful in war, was, in peace, humane, gentle, and religious. William of Malmesbury says of him, that by his piety, justice, and moderation, he gained the affection of his subjects, and an universal esteem among foreigners. The beautiful little story of the rebuke which he gave to the flattery of his courtiers, a story which it would be an unreasonable scepticism to doubt, founded as it is in some of the oldest and best chroniclers, makes his name and his virtue more familiar to the English nation than all the encomiums of their chroniclers, or than his acts of piety in his journey to Rome, and in the foundation of the two monasteries of Saint Bennet of Holme and Saint Edmund's Bury. The reigns of the two sons of *C.* were short and disturbed. In 1041, the posterity of Egbert, in the person of Edward, son of King Ethelred, regained the throne. This was Edward, called the *Confessor*. His reign was harassed by the Danes under Sweyn, another son of *C.* They also disputed the sovereignty with Harold, the son of Earl Godwin, who assumed the crown on the death of Edward; and England might have suffered much longer from attempts of the northern chiefs, had it not fallen under the sway of the race of Norman princes, who governed with a more vigorous hand than that of the Anglo-Saxon chiefs.

Can'vas, *n.* [Fr. *canevas*; Lat. *cannabis*, hemp.] A coarse, unbleached cloth made of hemp or flax, chiefly used to make sails for shipping, tents, &c.—Also, a light material woven with the warp and woof at intervals, so as to leave square interstices between them, and used by ladies for tapestry and Berlin-wool work.—Painter's canvas, on the contrary, is a material of very close texture, called "ticking." It is generally purchased stretched on frames of various sizes, and primed with a light neutral gray or drab tint ready for use.

(*Naut.* The sails of a ship, taken generally.

"Set every stitch of *canvas* to woo the freshening wind." *Mackay.*

—*a.* Made of canvas; as, a *canvas* awning.

Can'vas-back, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Aythya vallisneria*, a sea-duck of the genus *Aythya*, peculiar to N. America, and perhaps the most delicious of all water-fowl. It is 2 feet long, and 3 feet wide, and when in good order weighs three pounds. The beak is large, and of a glossy black; the head and part of the neck of a rich glossy reddish-chestnut hue, ending in a broad space of black that covers the upper part of the breast; back, scapulars, lower part of the breast, and belly, white, faintly marked with an infinite number of transverse wavy lines, or points; wing-coverts gray-spotted; tail very short and pointed; legs and feet very pale ash. The female is smaller, and not so brightly colored as the male. These birds arrive in the United States, from the north, about the middle of October, and, principally, assemble in the numerous rivers in the neighborhood of Chesapeake Bay. When they first arrive they are very lean; but from the abundance of their favorite food, they become fat about November. The excellence of the flesh of the *C. B.* causes them to be much sought after for the market, where they always command a high price.



Fig. 503. — CANVAS-BACK DUCK. (*Aythya vallisneria.*)

Can'vas-climber, *n.* A sailor; one who goes aloft to furl and handle sails.

Can'vass, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *cannabasser*, from Lat. *cannabis*, hemp.] To sift something, as if through canvas; to search; to examine; to scrutinize.

"I have *canvassed* the matter with all possible diligence." *Woodward.*

—To debate; to discuss; as, to *canvass* a question.

—To go through the form of solicitation; as, to *canvass* a city for votes.

—*v. i.* To solicit votes or interest; to use efforts to obtain; to make interest in favor of: preceding *for*; as, to *canvass for* a seat in Congress.

—*n.* The act of examining the returns of votes for a public officer. This duty is usually intrusted to certain officers of a state, district, or county, who constitute a board of canvassers or scrutineers. The determination of the board of canvassers of the persons elected to an office is *prima facie* evidence only of their election. A party may go behind the canvass to the ballots, to show the number of votes cast for him. The duty of the canvassers is wholly ministerial.

—Examination after the manner of debate or discussion.

"I deemed worthy the *canvass* and examination of sober and considerate men. — *More.*

—A seeking, solicitation, or effort to obtain.

Can'vasser, *n.* One who solicits votes, or goes about to make interest. — One who examines the returns for a public officer: a scrutineer.

Can'ville, in *Kansas*, a post-village of Neosho co.

Can'y, *a.* [See CANE.] Consisting of canes; having canes in plenty.

—Made of canes.

Cany Hollow, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Lee co.

Can'yon, *n.* See CAÑON.

Can'yon City, in *Colorado Territory*, a post-office of Fremont co.

Can'yon City, in *Oregon*, a post-office of Grant co.

Can'yonville, in *Oregon*, a vill. of Douglas co., on S. Fork of Umpqua River, 26 m. of Roseburg; *pop.* 188.

Canzone, *kăn-zō'nē,* *n.* [It., from *cantare*, to sing; *Port.*] A kind of lyric poem. Adopted, with some alteration, from the poetry of the Troubadours, it found its way into Italy in the 13th century. It is divided, like the Greek strophic ode, into stanzas, in which the number and place of rhymes and metre of verses respectively correspond. The last stanza, commonly shorter than the others, the ode of the *epodus*, is called *congedo* or *ripresso* in old French *l'envoy*, and consisted, generally, of a valedictory address to the canzone itself. It received its classical stamp principally from Dante and Petrarch: and with Tasso and Chiabrera it began to deviate from its strict form.

Canzonet, (*kăn-zō-nĕt'*, *n.* [It. *canzonetta*, dim. of *canzone*, a song. See CANTO.] (*Mus.*) A short song, in one, two, or three parts. The Neapolitan *C.* has two strains, each of which is, like the French *vaudeville*, sung twice over. The Sicilian *C.* is in a kind of jig-time, with six or twelve quavers in the bar. Sometimes both are rondos, and repeat the first strain for an ending.

Caoutchine, *kā-o-chēn',* *n.* (*Chem.*) A liquid substance obtained from caoutchouc or INDIA-RUBBER, *q. v.*

Caoutchouc, *kā-o-chouc',* *n.* (*Bot.*) The Indian name of a very valuable substance, called also *Gum-elastic*, and, more generally, INDIA-RUBBER, *q. v.*

Caout'chouc Mineral, *n.* (*Chem.*) An elastic bituminous mineral, resembling caoutchouc in its physical properties. A few specimens of this substance have been found in a lead-mine in Derbyshire, England; and in bituminous limestone at Woodbury, in Connecticut.

Cap, (*kap.*) *n.* [A. S. *cappe*; Dan. *cap*; Ger. *kappe*; Fr. *cape*, probably from the root of Gr. *skepō*, anciently *kepō*, to cover.] A covering for the head; the garment that covers the head.

"Here is the *cap* your worship did bespeak."—*Shak.*

—An ensign of a certain dignity; as, a cardinal's *cap*.

"Henry the Fifth did sometimes prophesy,
If once he came to be a cardinal,
He'd make his *cap* co-equal with the crown."—*Shak.*

—The top; the highest; the uppermost; as, the *cap* of a mountain-peak.

"Then art the *cap* of all the fools alive. —*Shak.*

—A wooden bowl for containing food, whether solid or liquid.

—A reverence or salutation, made by moving or removing the cap. (O.)

"Should the want of a *cap* or a cringe so mortally discompose him? — *L'Estrange.*

(*Arch.*) The mouldings which form the head of a pier or pilaster.

(*Joinery.*) The uppermost part of an assemblage of principal or subordinate parts. The term is applied to the capital of a column, the cornice of a door, the capping or uppermost member of the surbase of a room, the hand-rail of a stair, when supported by an iron stay, &c.

(*Naut.*) A thick, strong block of wood with two holes through it, one square and the other round, used in shipbuilding to confine together the head of a mast and the lower part of that next above it.

(*Gun.*) *Cap of a cannon.* See APRON. — *Cap of a musket*, &c. See PERCUSSION-CAP.

Cap of Maintenance. (*Hist.*) The Cap of State carried before the English sovereigns at their coronation. — *To set one's cap at*, or *for*. Spoken of a woman who adopts artful methods of gaining a man's affections.

—*v. a.* To cover; to cover the top or end.

"The bones next the joint are *capped* with a smooth cartilaginous substance." — *Derham.*

—To deprive of a cap.

"Boys use sometimes to *cap* one another." — *Spenser.*

—To furnish with a cap; as, to *cap* a musket.

—To render or make complete; to give the finishing point to; to consummate; as, to *cap* a joke.

"There is an author of ours, whom I would desire him to read, before he ventures at *capping* characters." — *Atterbury.*

To cap verses. To name alternately verses beginning with a particular letter. — *Johnson.*

—*v. i.* To uncover the head out of deference; as, to *cap* a college dignitary. (O.)

Capabil'ity, *n.* Capacity; quality of being capable.

Capable, (*kā'pa-bl,* *a.* [Fr. *capable*; from Lat. *capio*, to take or seize.] Having capacity or ability to take, hold, contain, or comprehend; as, a ship *capable* of carrying a large freight.

—Having sufficient ability, power, skill, or fitness to perform or execute; with powers to know, understand. *A* comprehend; equal to; qualified for; as, a *capable* general.

Ca'pableness, *n.* Capacity; strength of understanding; state or quality of being capable.

Ca'pac, in *Michigan*, a post-office of St. Clair co.

Capacify, (*ka-pas'i-fy,*) *v. a.* To qualify. (R.)

Capacious, (*ka-pā'shus,*) *a.* [Lat. *capax*, *capacis*, from *capio*.] Holding, containing, or embracing much; wide; large; as, a *capacious* harbor.

—Extensive; comprehensive; able to take a broad view of things; capable of great designs; as, a *capacious* mind.

Capa'ciously, *adv.* In a wide or capacious manner.

Capa'ciousness, *n.* State or quality of being capacious; largeness.

Capacitate, *ka-pas'i-tāt,* *v. a.* To make able or capable; to enable; to qualify.

"By this instruction we may be *capacitated* to observe these errors." — *Dryden.*

Capacita'tion, *n.* Act of making capable. (R.)

Capacity, (*ka-pas'e-te,*) *n.* [Fr. *capacité*; Lat. *capacitas*, from *capax*, from *capio*.] State or power of being capable or capacious; power of containing or holding; extent of room or space; — used in relation to physical things.

"Space, considered in length, breadth, and thickness, I think, may be called *capacity*." — *Locke.*

(*Philos.*) The susceptibility of the mind of being affected by a particular class of emotions. It signifies literally "room for," and denotes the passive power of the mind as distinguished from *faculty*, which is active power. It is an aptitude to receive certain modifications of our consciousness, in receiving which we are passive. The terms power, faculty, capacity, are more appropriately applied to natural than acquired capabilities, and are then inapplicable to mere habits.

—Ability; active power; elementary strength.

"A cause with such *capacities* endued." — *Blackmore.*

—Outward condition, state, circumstances, or character; as, in the *capacity* of an author.

"You desire my thoughts as a friend and not as a member of parliament; they are the same in both *capacities*. — *Swift.*

(*Law.*) Ability, power, qualification, or competency of persons, natural or artificial, for the performance of civil acts depending on their state or condition as defined or fixed by law: as, the *C.* to devise, to bequeath, to grant, or convey lands, to make a contract, and the like.

(*Geom.*) The solid contents of a body.

Capacity for heat. Experiment shows that different quantities of heat are required to raise different bodies to the same temperature, and those substances which require the largest quantity of heat to be raised to a given temperature are said to have the greatest *capacity for heat*. — See HEAT.

Cap-a-pie, (*kăp-a-pē'*, [O. Fr., head to foot.] From head to foot; all over; entirely: as, a knight armed *cap-a-pie*. — See ARMOR.

Caparison, (*ka-par'e-zon,*) *n.* [Fr. *caparaçon*; Sp. *caparazon*, a cover, augmentative of *capa*, a cape, covering.] The covering or housing of a horse; a cloth or trapping laid over the saddle or furniture of a horse.

"Their horses cloth'd with rich *caparison*." — *Dryden.*

—Sumptuous, or fine, clothing.

"My heart groans beneath the gay *caparison*. — *Smollett.*

—*v. a.* [Fr. *caparaçonner*.] To cover with a cloth, as a horse.

"The steeds *caparisoned* with purple, stand." — *Dryden.*

—To dress finely; to be attired richly.

"I am *caparisoned* like a man." — *Shak.*

Caparisoned, *a.* (*Her.*) Applied to a war-horse fully equipped for the field.

Cap'-case, *n.* A band-box; a travelling case.

Cape, (*kāp,*) *n.* [Fr. *cap*; It. *capo*; Lat. *caput*, head.] (*Geog.*) The extreme point of a promontory, or of that portion of land which juts out into the sea beyond the general line of the coast; a headland; as, *Cape* Horn. On rocky and much indented coasts, capes generally terminate in acute angles, whence they are sometimes denominated *points*, and if the portion of the land which projects is small or not high, the appellation assigned to it in England is *ness*, as Sheerness; in Scotland, *mull*, as the *Mull* of Galloway.

—The neck-piece of a cloak or coat that covers the shoulders; as, a policeman's *cape*.

"He was clothed in a robe of fine black cloth with wide sleeves and a *cape*." — *Bacon.*

—A description of wine made at the Cape of Good Hope, resembling inferior sherry.

—*v. i.* (*Naut.*) To head towards; as, the schooner *capes* north-east by north.

Cape Agnl'has, the most southern point on the coast of Africa, E. of the Cape of Good Hope: Lat. 34° 51′ 30″ S., Lon. 19° 5′ 30″ E.

Cape Al'bert, in the E. part of Ellesmere Island, on Smith's Sound: Lat. 79° 20′ N., Lon. 78° W.

Cape Alexan'der, at the entrance of Dease Strait, on N. coast of British America; Lat. 68° 55′ N.; Lon. 106° 45′ W.

Cape Al'fred, the S.E. extremity of Victoria Land on Victoria Strait; Lat. 69° 40′ N.; Lon. 101° 20′ W.

Cape An'derson, at the entrance of Behring's Straits on the E. point of the island of St. Lawrence; Lat. 63° N.; Lon. 168° 30′ W.

Cape An'guilla, on the coast of Newfoundland; Lat. 47° 54′ N.; Lon. 59° 17′ W.

Cape Ann, in *Massachusetts*, the E. extremity of Essex co., 31 m. N.E. by E. of Boston; Lat. 42° 38′ 18″ N.; Lon. 70° 34′ 42″ W. Thatcher's Island, about 2 m. E of the southern point, forms the northern limit of Massachusetts Bay, upon which are 2 fixed lights, ⅓ of a m. apart, and 90 ft. above the level of the sea.

Cape Anne, the N.W. extremity of N. Somerset, at the entrance of Peel Sound; Lat. 74° 5′ N.; Lon. 95° W.

Cape Ar'ago, in *Oregon*. See ARAGO.

Cape An Gris, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Lincoln co., on Mississippi River, 67 m. from St. Louis. *Pop.* 56.

Cape Ba'ring, at the entrance of Russell's Gulf, in the N.W. of Wollaston Land; Lat. 70° N.; Lon. 117° 20′ W.

Cape Bar'row, in the N. of British America, on the Arctic Ocean; Lat. 68° 5′ N.; Lon. 111° W.

Cape Bath'urst, in British America, on the Arctic Ocean: Lat. 70° 30′ N.; Lon. 127° 30′ W.

Cape Bea'ta, on S. coast of Hayti; Lat. 17° 42′ N.; Lon. 71° 20′ W.

Cape Beau'fort, a headland of *Alaska*; Lat. 69° N.; Lon. 163° W.

Cape Beaufort, a headland of British America, on E. of Cockburn Gulf; Lat. 67° 40′ N.; Lon. 96° W.

Cape Bex'ley, a headland in the N. of British America; Lat. 69° N.; Lon. 114° 45′ W.

Cape Bird, the S. extremity of N. Somerset, on Victoria Strait; Lat. 71° 53′ N.; Lon. 95° W.

Cape Blan'co de Santa Maria, on W. coast of *California*; Lat. 29° 28′ N.; Lon. 115° 20′ W.

Cape Blanco, or **Oxford,** in S.W. of *Oregon Territory*, 25 m. N. of the month of Rogue River; Lat. 42° 40′ N.; Lon. about 124° 45′ W.

Cape Bo'lus Head, in *Ireland*, a headland on the N.W. of the entrance into Ballinaskelligs Bay; Lat. 51° 48′ N.; Lon. 10° 15′ W.

Cape Bon, or RAS ADDER, the northernmost point of Africa, on the Mediterranean, 58 m. N.E. of Tunis; Lat. 37° 4′ 20″ N.; Lon. 10° 53′ 35″ E.

Cape Bonavis'ta, on the E. coast of Newfoundland, forming the S.E. limit of a bay of the same name; Lat. 48° 42′ N.; Lon. 53° 8′ W. It has a light-house.

Cape Breton, (*brit'un.*) a large, irregularly shaped island of British America, separated from the N. extremity of Nova Scotia, of which prov. it is a part, by a narrow, navigable channel. It forms the S.E. boundary of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and lies between 45° 27′ and 47° 4′ N. Lat., and 59° 45′ and 61° 38′ W. Lon. *Area*, about 4,000 sq. m. The island has many fine harbors; that of Sydney, on the E. coast, being one of the best in the prov. Louisbourg, once so famous in American history, lies on the S.E. coast of the island. The climate of *C. B.* is subject to considerable extremes; the mean summer heat is said to be 80° Fahr., while in winter 20° below zero is not a very uncommon degree of cold. This island possesses strata of coal in such plenty, that it is believed there is enough to supply the world for centuries; gypsum and salt are also largely found. The vegetable products resemble those of Canada. The exports consist chiefly of timber to Great Britain, fish to the W. Indies, coal to the U. States, and corn. *Cap.* Sydney. The French first colonized this island in 1712, but it was taken from them by the English in 1745, under whose rule it has since remained. *Pop.* in 1871, 75,483.—The most E. co. of *C. B.* island and Nova Scotia.

Cape Bul'len, to the S. of N. Devon, and W. of Lancaster Sound; Lat. 74° 27′ N.; Lon. 85° W.

Cape By'am Martin, in Prince William's Land, at the N.W. extremity; Lat. 75° 35′ N.; Lon. 77° W.

Cape Canav'eral, in *Florida*, on the E coast, 135 m. S.E of St. Augustine, has a revolving light in a tower 55 feet high; Lat. 28° 27′ N.; Lon. 80° 33′ W.

Cape Can'so, or **Can'seau,** in Nova Scotia, at S.E. extremity; Lat. 45° 17′ N.; Lon. 61° W.

Cape Catoche', in Central America, a headland-forming the N.E. extremity of the peninsula of Yucatan; Lat. 21° 36′ N.; Lon. 87° 6′ W.

Cape Charles, in Labrador, on the northern coast, and at the entrance of the Straits of Belleisle; Lat. 52° 15′ N.; Lon. 55° 20′ W.

Cape Charles, in *Virginia*, in the S. part of Northampton co, 25 m. N.N.E. of Norfolk. There is a light-house, showing a revolving light on the N. end of Smith's Island, about 65 feet above the level of the sea; Lat. 37° 3′ N.; Lon. 76° 2′ W.

Cape Chig'neeto, or CHEGNITOU, in Nova Scotia, a promontory at the head of the Bay of Fundy; Lat. 47° 24′ N.; Lon. 64° 37′ W.

Cape Chud'leigh, in Labrador, a headland at the entrance of Hudson's Straits; Lat. 60° 12′ N.; Lon. 65° 25′ W.

Cape Church'ill, in British America, a headland on the W. shore of Hudson's Bay; Lat. 58° 48′ N.; Lon. 93° 12′ W.

Cape Clar'ence, a headland at the northern extremity of Jones's Sound, Baffin's Bay; Lat. 76° 45′ N.; Lon. 77° 45′ W.

Cape Clar'ence, in N. Somerset, a headland in N.W. part, at the entrance of Barrow's Straits; Lat. 73° 50′ N.; Lon. 90° 10′ W.

Cape Clear, a bold promontory, rising 400 feet above the level of the sea, on the S. side of Clare Island, near the W. extremity of St. George's Channel, and about 7 m. S.E. from Baltimore, co. Cork, Ireland. Adjoining the Cape is a light-house of the first class, with revolving lights, having the lantern elevated 455 feet above the level of the sea. The light-house is in Lat. 51° 26′ 3″ N., Lon. 9° 29′ 30″ W. This is the point from which ships leaving St. George's Channel for the W. usually take their departure, and those arriving prefer making it their landfall.

Cape Cockburn, (*kō'burn,*) a headland on the northern part of British America; Lat. 68° 50′ N.; Lon. 115° W.

Cape Cod, a sandy peninsula forming the S.E. extremity of Massachusetts, co. Barnstable, and enclosing Cape Cod Bay on the S and E. It is about 65 m. long, and varies from 1 to 20 m. wide. The N. extremity is called *Race Point*, on which is a revolving light 155 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 42° 3′ 40″ N.; Lon. 70° 14′ 48″ W. The light-house called *Cape Cod* is a fixed light on the Clay Pounds (Highlands), 200 feet above high-water mark, Lat. 42° 2′ 24″ N., Lon. 70° 4′ 18″ W. Though a sandy district, the cape is no barren waste; its numerous bays furnish many harbors, and about these are pleasant and thriving villages of intelligent and enterprising people.— See BARNSTABLE.

Cape Col'borne, in the southern part of Victoria Land, in the Arctic Ocean; Lat. 68° 50′ N.; Lon. 105° 10′ W.

Cape Col'ony. See CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape Com'bermere, in the S.W part of Ellesmere Island, in Baffin's Bay; Lat. 77° 5′ N.; Lon 75° 45′ W.

Cape Com'fort, a headland of Southampton Island, in Hudson's Bay; Lat. 64° 55′ N.; Lon. 82° 30′ W.

Cape Como'rin, the most southern extremity of Hindostan: Lat. 8° 5′ N., Lon. 77° 37′ E.; so low that from the deck of a large ship it is not discernible above the distance of 12 to 16 m.

Cape Conecp'tion, in *California*, the S W. extremity of Santa Barbara co.; Lat. 34° 26′ N.; Lon. about 120° 25′ W.

Cape Corrien'tes, on the S.W. coast of Mexico; Lat. 20° 22′ N.; Lon. 105° 35′ W.

Cape Corrien'tes, a headland near the S.W. extremity of Cuba; Lat. 21° 45′ N.; Lon. 84° 30′ W.

Cape Cruz, on the S. coast of Cuba; Lat. 19° 47′ N.; Lon. 77° 42′ W.

Cape-da-Ro'ca, the most western headland of Portugal, with a light-house and fort, 30 m. from Lisbon.

Cape Den'bigh, (*dēn'be,*) in *Alaska*, on W. coast, forming the extremity of a peninsula in Norton Sound; Lat. 64° 17′ N.; Lon. 161° 53′ W.

Cape Desola'tion, in *Greenland*, is the S.W. extremity of Nunar-Soak Island; Lat. 60° 50′ N.; Lon. 48° 50′ W.

Cape Di'amond, in prov. of Quebec, at the confluence of the St. Charles and St. Lawrence rivers, being the extremity of a promontory 333 feet above the river, upon which stands the citadel of Quebec.

Cape Diggs, in British America, on the channel leading from Hudson's Bay to Hudson's Strait; Lat. 62° 45′ N.; Lon. 79° W.

Cape Disappoint'ment, in *Washington Territory*, at S.W. extremity of Pacific co., near the entrance of Columbia River: Lat. 46° 12′ N., Lon. 124° 15′ W.

Cape Dis'cord, in *Greenland*, on the E. coast; Lat. 60° 30′ N., Lon. 44° 30′ W.

Cape Dud'ley Diggs, a promontory on the W. coast of Greenland: Lat. 76° 15′ N., Lon. 69° 7′ W.

Cape Dun'das, the N. extremity of Prince of Wales Land, at W. entrance of Baring Channel; Lat. 74° N., Lon. 100° W.

Cape Dun'glison, projecting from Grinnell Land into Smith Strait: Lat. 78° 44′ N, Lon. 77° 5′ W.

Cape Dy'er, in W. of Prince of Wales Land, at the entrance of Ommanney Bay; Lat. 73° 20′ N.; Lon. 101° 30′ W.

Cape Eg'mont, on S.E. coast of Prince Edward Island, at the entrance of Egmont Bay; Lat. 46° 28′ N, Lon. 64° 10′ W.

Cape Eliz'abeth, in *Maine*, 6 m. S. by E of Portland. On this headland are two light-houses, about 300 yards apart, with lights 140 feet above the level of the sea; Lat 43° 33′ 36″ N., Lon. 70° 11′ 36″ W.

Cape Eliz'abeth, in *Maine*, a township of Cumberland co., 2 m. S. of Portland: *pop.* 5,106.

Cape Elizabeth Depot, in *Maine*, a post-village of Cumberland co., 2 m. S. of Portland.

Cape Fair'weather, on W. coast of N. America; Lat. 58° 55′ N., Lon. 138° W.

Cape False, on the coast of Central America; Lat. 15° 13′ N., Lon. 83° 22′ W.

Cape Fare, in *Missouri*, a village of Taney co., 160 m. S.S W. of Jefferson City.

Cape Fear, the S. point of Smith's Island, *N. Carolina*. About 1 m. from the shore stands Bald Head Light-house, which with a light is 90 feet high, and is 110 feet above the level of the sea; Lat. 33° 48′ N., Lon. 77° 37′ W.

Cape Fear River, in *N. Carolina*, the name given to the Haw and Deep rivers after their junction. Cape Fear River flows into the Atlantic near 33° 55′ N. Lat. and 78° 5′ W. Lon., by two channels separated by Smith's Island. It is navigable for steamboats 120 m. from its mouth, up to Fayetteville.

Capefigue, BAPTISTE HONORÉ RAYMOND, (*kap-feeg.*) a very prolific French historian and miscellaneous writer, b. at Marseilles, 1801. He has produced upwards of 100 volumes, but few of them, if any, will survive their author.

Cape Finistère, in France, dep. Finistère, is the most W. headland of France; Lat. 48° 20′ N, Lon. 4° 50′ W.

Cape Finisterre', in Spain, the most W. headland on the coast of Galicia; Lat. 42° 54′ N., Lon. 9° 16′ W.

Cape Flat'tery, in *Washington Territory*, a high promontory in N.W. extremity of Lewis co., bounded by the Straits of Juan da Fuca on the N.E., and the Pacific ocean on S.W.; Lat. 48° 45′ N., Lon. 124° 30′ W.

Cape Flin'ders, N. America, in Kent Peninsula, at the entrance of Coronation Gulf; Lat. 68° 15′ N., Lon. 109° 15′ W.

Cape Flor'ida, in *Florida*, the E. point of Key Biscayno, 330 m. S. by E. of St. Augustine.

Cape Foul'weather, in *Oregon Territory*, the N.W. of Benton co.; Lat. 44° 45′ N , Lon. 124° 15′ W.

Cape Fox, on N. coast of Anticosti Island; Lat. 49° 22′ N., Lon. 62° 10′ W.

Cape Frank'lin, at S.W. extremity of Kent Peninsula, on Dease Strait; Lat. 68° 40′ N., Lon. 109° W.

Cape Fred'erick VII., in N. of Prudhoe Island, N. of Smith's Sound; Lat. 79° 40′ N., Lon. 70° 15′ W.

Cape Freels, on E. coast of Newfoundland; Lat. 49° 38′ N., Lon. 53° W.

Cape Ful'lerton, on Hudson's Bay; Lat. 64° 10′ N., Lon. 88° 20′ W.

Cape Gar'ry, in the S. of N. Somerset, forming the S. boundary of Creswell Bay; Lat. 72° 23′ N., Lon. 83° 30′ W.

Cape Gas'pé, in prov. of Quebec, a headland on the Gulf of St. Lawrence; Lat. 48° 45′ N., Lon. 64° 10′ W. It is the N. boundary of the Bay of Gaspé, an inlet of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Cape Girardeau', in *Missouri*, an E.S.E. co., bordering on the Mississippi River. *Area*, 875 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River, and drained by Apple Creek; surface nearly level; soil rich and extensively cultivated. *Cap.* Jackson. *Pop.* 17,558.

—A post-village and township of the above co., on the Mississippi River, 45 m. above the mouth of the Ohio River; *pop.* of the township, 5,236.

Cape Gra'cias-a-Di'os, a headland on the Mosquito coast, in Central America; Lat. 14° 55′ N.; Lon. 83° 15′ W.

Cape Grim'ington, on E. coast of Labrador; Lat. 58° 55′ N.; Lon. 61° 45′ W.

Cape Guar'dafui, the most E. point of Africa, at the entrance of the Sea of Bab-el-Mandeb; Lat. 11° 50′ N.; Lon. 51° 20′ E.

Cape Hal'kett, in *Alaska*, a headland in the Arctic Ocean, bounding Harrison Bay on the W.; Lat. 70° 48′ N.; Lon. 151° 55′ W.

Cape Ham'iltou, on the W. coast of Wollaston Land, in the Arctic Ocean; Lat. 68° 30′ N.; Lon. 116° 30′ W.

Cape Har'dy, on N. part of Prince of Wales Land, at the entrance of Baring Channel; Lat. 73° 55′ N.; Lon. 97° 30′ W.

Cape Hath'erton, the W. extremity of Prudhoe Island, in Smith's Sound; Lat. 78° 30′ N.; Lon. 75° 30′ W.

Cape Hat'teras, on the E. of *N. Carolina*, and 120 m. S. by E. of Cape Henry. About 1¼ m from the point of the cape is a light-house which is 95 ft. above the level of the sea. Lat. 35° 14′ N.; Lon. 75° 30′ W.

Cape Hay'tien, (formerly CAPE FRANÇAIS and CAPE HENRY,) a seaport town on the N. coast of the island of Hayti. It has the safest harbor of the island. *Pop.* Perhaps 10,000. Lat. 19° 40′ N.; Lon. 69° 54′ W.

Cape Henlo'pen, on the E. coast of *Delaware*, and on the S.W. of the entrance into Delaware Bay, 13 m. S.S.W. of Cape May. On it is a fixed light 182 ft. above the level of the sea. Lat. 38° 47′ N.; Lon. 75° 5′ 30″ W.

Cape Henriet'ta Maria, in British America, the dividing line on the W. between Hudson and James Bays; Lat. 55° 10′ N.; Lon. 82° 30′ W.

Cape Hen'ry, on the N.E. coast of *Virginia*, at the S. entrance to Chesapeake Bay, 12 m. S. by W. of Cape Charles; Lat. 36° 56′ N.; Lon. 76° 4′ W. On it is a fixed light, 120 ft. above the level of the sea.

Cape Hope Advanee', a headland of British America, on Hudson's Straits. Lat. 61° 45′ N.; Lon. 72° 10′ W.

Cape Horn, a famous promontory of S. America, commonly regarded as the S. extremity of that continent. In point of fact, however, Cape Horn does not belong to the continent, but to a small island of the same name, the most S. of the Terra del Fuego group, separated from the continent by the straits of Magellan, or Magelhaens. Cape Horn is the most S. point of the island; and is high, black, precipitous, destitute of all vegetation, and having a most desolate appearance. According to Wendell, it is in Lat. 59° 29′ 21″ S., Lon. 67° 14′ W. Malespina places it in Lat 55° 58′ 30″ S., Lon. 67° 21′ 15″ W. The dangers attending the doubling of Cape Horn have, in consequence of the improvements in navigation, been very greatly diminished. The coast may be approached with comparatively little danger; the water being deep, and free from either rocks or shoals. Different opinions are entertained as to the proper season for passing the Cape. Captain Basil Hall prefers the summer (that is the winter of the N. hemisphere), on account of the great length of the day, and the comparative fewness of icebergs and floating masses of ice, which are always dangerous.

Cape Isabel'la, a headland of Boothia Felix, in British America; Lat. 69° 26′ N.; Lon. 93° 51′ W.

Cape Isabel'la, in the E. part of Ellesmere Island, at the entrance to Smith's Sound; Lat. 78° 10′ N.; Lon. 78° W.

Cape Island City, in *New Jersey*, on Cape Island, Cape May co., 100 m. S.S.E. of Philadelphia. It is one of the most fashionable watering-places in the U. States. Permanent *pop.* about 800.

Cape Jer'émil, on the N.W. coast of Hayti, 18 m. E. of Donna Maria Cape; Lat. 18° 16′ N.; Lon. 74° 12′ W.

Cape Ka'ter, in the S.W. of Cockburn Island, on the Gulf of Boothia; Lat. 71° 53′ N.; Lon. 90° W.

Cape Kaye, a promontory in the W. of Cockburn Island, N. of Fitzgerald Bay; Lat. 72° 30′ N.; Lon. 91° 30′ W.

Ca'pel, *n.* (*Mining.*) A stone composed of quartz,

schori, and hornblende, usually occurring in one or both walls of a lode, and more frequently accompanying tin than copper ores.

Cape Lady Frank'lin, a head-land on S.W. of Wollaston Land, at the entrance of Dolphin and Union straits; Lat. 68° 30′ N ; Lon. 113° W.

Cape la Hague, a promontory of France, forming the N.W. extremity of the peninsula of Cotentin, dep. Manche. It juts into the English Channel, opposite the Island of Alderney.

Cape la Hogue, often confounded with Cape la Hague, is situated on the E. side of the same peninsula. Here the French were defeated in 1692 by the united English and Dutch fleets.

Cap'elan, CAPELIN, CAPLIN, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Mallotus villosus* or *Grœnlandicus,* a small fish very abundant on the coast of Greenland, chiefly used as bait for cod.

Cape Lean, or LOOP HEAD, on W. coast of Ireland, at the mouth of the River Shannon; Lat. 52° 32′ N.; Lon. 9° 45′ W.

Cape Lew'is, in the W. part of Greenland, on Baffin's Bay; Lat. 75° 35′ N.; Lon. 58° 40′ W.

Cape Liu'gnetta, a head-land of European Turkey, 2,200 feet high. It forms the termination of the *Chimara,* or Acroceraunian Mountains, and bounds the E. entrance into the Adriatic.

Cape Lis'burn, on the W. coast of *Alaska,* extending into the Polar Sea; Lat. 69° 6′ N.; Lon 166° 22′ W.

Capel'la, *n.* (*Astron.*) A bright star of the first magnitude, on the left shoulder of Auriga. *C.* is also called *Capra,* or the *she-goat,* a name also sometimes given to Capricorn. The poets fable *C.* to be Amalthea's goat, which suckled Jupiter in his infancy.

Cap'ellet, *n.* [Fr *capelet.*] (*Farriery.*) A swelling on the point of a horse's elbow, resembling a wen.

Cape Look'out, in Hudson's Bay; Lat. 55° 30′ N.; Lon. about 85 40′° W.

Cape Lookout, E. of *N. Carolina,* 85 m. S.W. of Cape Hatteras, has a light 100 ft. high; Lat. 34° 37′ N., Lon. 76° 33′ W.

Cape Lookout, in *Oregon Territory,* and E. of Yamhill co.: Lat. 45° 30′ N.; Lon. 124° W.

Cape Louis Philippe, in the S. of Wollaston Land in the Arctic Ocean; Lat. 68° 35′ N.; Lon. 104° 35′ W.

Cape Mal'abar, at the S.E. extremity of *Massachusetts;* Lat. 41° 34′ N., Lon. 69° 55′ W.

Cape May, in *New Jersey,* a county at the S. extremity of the State; *area,* 265·80 sq m. It is bounded E. by the Atlantic, W. by Delaware Bay, and partly N. by Tuckahoe Creek. Its soil is alluvial, and surface level. A beach, situated on the Atlantic coast, and covered with grass to the width of about 2 m., is divided by numerous inlets through which the sea penetrates into the marshes, and forms salt-water lakes or lagoons. Near Dennisville is a deposit of cedar timber of an indefinite depth, which, from the growth of vegetation above it, is believed to be at least 2,000 years old. *Cap.* Cape May Court-House. *Pop.* 8,349.—CAPE MAY, a headland at the S. extremity of N. Jersey, and at the entrance to Delaware Bay, has a light which revolves once in three minutes, and is elevated 90 ft. above the level of the sea; Lat. 38° 55′ 48″ N., Lon 74° 58′ 30″ W.

Cape May Court-House, in *New Jersey,* a flourishing post-town, cap. of Cape May co., pleasantly situated in Middle township, 80 m. S. of Trenton; *pop.* 1,248.

Cape Mel'ville, a promontory of Greenland, forming the W. boundary of Melville Bay.

Cape Mendoci'no, in *California,* near the S.W. of Humboldt co.; Lat. 40° 28′ N.; Lon. 124° 26′ W.

Cape Mon'te Chris'ti, on the N. coast of Hayti; Lat. 19° 54′ N.; Lon. 71° 45′ W.

Cape Napier', in the S. of Prince Albert Land, at the entrance of Russell Gulf; Lat. 70° 30′ N., Lon 116° 40′ W.

Cape Ned'dock, in *Maine,* 35 m. S.W. of Portland. The light-house is situated on Goat Island, and contains a fixed light 33 ft. high; Lat. 43° 10′ N., Lon. 70° 35′ W. —A post office of York co.

Cape North, the N.E. extremity of the island of Cape Breton; Lat. 47° 2′ N., Lon. 60° 2′ W.

Cape North, on the N. coast of Prince Edward Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; Lat. 47° 5′ N.; Lon. 64° 5′ W.

Cape North, the northernmost point of Europe, at the N. extremity of the island of Magerön, Norway. It consists of a long chain of precipitous rocks, jutting out into the sea, about 1,200 feet high; Lat. 71° 10′ N., Lon. 25° 46′ E.

Cape of Good Hope, a celebrated promontory near the S.W. extremity of the African continent; Lat. 32° 23′ 40″ S., Lon. 18° 32′ 25″ E. It was first discovered by an European, Bartolomeo de Diaz, a Portuguese navigator, in 1486. Diaz, however, merely saw it; the violence of the winds, the shattered condition of his ships, and the turbulence of his crews, prevented him from doubling it; and these circumstances doubtless induced him to name it *Cabo Tormentoso,* or "Stormy Cape," but his sovereign, John II. of Portugal, believing it to be at, or near, that remote extremity of Africa, which the Portuguese had been so long endeavoring to reach, designated it *Cabo di Buena Esperanza,* of which the name we give it is a translation. Vasco de Gama doubled it in 1497, after which it continued for more than a century and a half to be indiscriminately resorted to by European navigators.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, (COLONY OF,) sometimes called CAPE COLONY, an extensive colony, or rather territory, so called from the above cape, belonging to Great Britain, in S. Africa, comprising the greater portion of the extremity of that continent S. of Lat 29° 30′, and between Lon. 17° and 27° 30′ E. It is bounded on the N. by the Garicp or Orange River, N.E. by the Basuto Territory, and E. by Caffraria. *Area.* Estim. at 183,286 sq. m. The colony has a coast-line of 1,150 m., broken by numerous bays, the chief of which are St. Helena, Saldanha, and Table bays on the W., and Plattenburg, Simon's, and Algoa bays, &c., on the S. coast.—GEN. DESC. The whole country consists of three great plateaux of increasing elevation, forming belts of fertile land, covered with rich vegetation. These are intersected by three great chains of mountains, the *Lang Kloop* (or Long Pass), running E. and W.; the *Groote Zwarte Bergen* (Great Black Mountains) reaching sometimes an elevation of 4,000 ft.; and the *Nieweldt Gebrigte,* between Lat. 32° and 33°, connecting towards the E. with the *Schneeuwbergen* (Snow Mountains), the highest range in S. frica, the highest range of which is estimated at not less than 10,000 ft. above the sea, and is covered with snow half the year round. Between this and the second chain is the *Great Karroo,* an arid desert plain nearly 500 m. long by 100 broad. This, however, bears no resemblance to the Sahara, or Arabian deserts, being a sort of table-land, or elevated basin, thinly covered with an argillaceous soil on a substratum of rock or gravel. This plain is occasionally watered by mountain torrents, and is almost destitute of vegetation. The whole tract of country to the N. is much more sandy, barren, and thinly inhabited, than that to the E., which seems to increase in beauty and fertility in proportion as it is distant from the Cape. The principal rivers are the Orange with its many affluents, the Great Berg, the Elephant, the Great Fish River, &c. Considering the great extent of coast, good harbors are few. Saldanha Bay, 65 m. N.N.W. of Cape Town, is by far the most commodious.—*Clim.* Healthy, though occasionally humid. The mean temp. of the year at Cape Town is about 67½° Fahr., that of the coldest month being 57°, and of the hottest 79°.—*Min.* &c. The general geological character of this country is that of a region of sandstone resting on a bed of granite. Saltpetre, salt, coal, iron, limestone, argentiferous lead, and valuable deposits of diamonds, are among the chief mineral products.—*Veget.* The *flora* of the Cape is very varied and beautiful, comprising most European flowers, with many of the richest exotics. Timber of merchantable size is scarce. The aloe grows to perfection, and commands as much as $100 per cart-load in Cape Town market.—*Zoöl.* The zoölogical character in this colony is analogous to that of Africa generally, though it possesses some peculiar varieties of mammals, as the Cape buffalo and the Springbok.—*Agric., &c.* The territory suffers generally from a want of water, hence agriculture is much restricted in its operations; grazing land is, however, plentiful, and forms pasture-farms of very large extent. The soil in some parts is very fertile, producing grain crops of undoubted excellence. The vine is largely cultivated, and some good growths of wine are produced; one of which, the Constantia, brings a high price even in Europe. The more tropical varieties of fruits, and tobacco, are in abundance, and of excellent quality. Sheep-farming is the ruling industry of this territory, and wool the leading article of export.—*Manf.* Leather, rope, hats, &c.—*Exports.* Wool, skins, ostrich feathers, soap, butter, wines, flour, salt, provisions, horses, ivory, whale-oil, aloes, argols, &c.; while the *imports* comprise East and West India produce, and European manufactured goods. The total exports for the year 1866 bore a gross value of $12,995,845 (gold): the imports, $9,711,405.—*Inhab.* The aboriginal inhabitants are divided into Hottentots and Caffres. Malays and Africanders (the offspring of a black mother and Dutch father) are numerous, while the remaining portion is composed of English, Dutch, and French colonists.—*Govt.* The executive consists of a governor (appointed by Great Britain), and a council also nominated by the Crown. The legislative power is vested in a council (or Senate) of 21 members, and a House of Assembly of 66 members elected by the body politic. This colony, formerly the key of the Indian Ocean, is the station of both a large military and naval force, but the opening of the Suez Canal has greatly diminished its political importance.—*Chief Towns.* Cape Town (the cap.), Grahamstown, Zwellendam.—*Hist.* In 1650, the Cape promontory was colonized by the Dutch, who retained occupation, and largely extended their territory, until 1795, when the English took possession of it. In 1800, it was restored to the Dutch, who ceded it to the English in 1815. *Pop.* 566,158. See NATAL.

Cape Palmas, a headland of W Africa, at the S. extremity of the repub. of Liberia, Lat. 4°22′ N., L. 7°44′ W.

Cape Par'ry, in the Arctic Ocean. There are three capes of this name: the first in Lat. 69° N., Lon. 123° 35′ W.; the second in Lat. 72° 22′ N., Lon. 22° 2′ W.; and the third in Lat. 77° 6′ N., Lon. 71° 23′ W.

Cape Per'petua, in *Oregon Territory,* near the N.W. point of Umpqua co ; Lat. 44° 15′ N., Lon. abt. 124° 10′ W.

Cape Pil'lar, a high mass of rocks at the S.W. entrance, from the Pacific Ocean, into the Straits of Magellan, and on the N.W. coast of Terra del Fuego.

Cape Por'poise, in *Maine,* 24 m. S.W. of Portland. The light is on the S.W. side of Goat Island, and is 33 feet high: Lat. 43° 21′ N., Lon. 70° 25′ W. —A post-office of York co.

Cape Prince of Wales, a remarkable promontory, forming the most N.W. point of N. America, in Behring's Sea; Lat. 65° 33′ 30″ N., Lon. 167° 59′ 10″ W. It terminates in a peaked mountain, which presents a very bold face to the sea. A very dangerous shoal stretches N.E. from the cape.

Ca'per, *v. i.* [Fr. *cabrer,* from L. Lat. *capra,* a she-goat.] To leap; to skip or leap like a she-goat; to dance frolicsomely; to prance; to spring.

"He that will *caper* with me for a thousand marks, let him lend me the money, and have at him." —*Shaks.*

—*n.* A leap; a spring; a skip; a jump.

"The treasurer is allowed to cut a *caper* on the straight rope." *Swift.*

(*Naut.*) A privateering craft formerly employed by the Dutch.

Ca'per, *n.* [Fr. *capre*; Lat. *capparis*; Gr. *kapparis*; Sansk. *caphâri,* ginger.] (*Bot.*) The flower-bud of the caper-bush. See CAPPARIS.

Cape Race, the S.E. extremity of Newfoundland; Lat. 45° 40′ N., Lon. 52° 54′ W.

Caper-bush, Caper-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CAPPARIS.

Capercailzie, (*kā-per-kāl'ze,*) *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See GROUSE.

Caper-cutting, *n* Leaping or dancing about in a fantastic and frolicsome manner.

Cape Ren'nel, the N. extremity of N. Somerset, on Barrow Strait; Lat. 74° 10′ N., Lon. 93° 15′ W.

Ca'perer, *n.* One who dances or capers about nimbly.

"The tumbler's gambols some delight afford;
No less the nimble *caperer* on the cord."—*Dryden.*

Cape Resolu'tion, a head-land of British America, near the entrance of Hudson's Strait; Lat. 61° 29′ N.

Cape River, properly *Taunks,* taking its popular name from the proximity of its mouth to Cape Gracias-a-Dios, on the E. reach of the Mosquito shore in Central America. After a generally N.E. course of nearly 300 m., it enters the Caribbean Sea, about Lat. 14° 59′ N., and Lon. 83° 11′ W., being navigable for a considerable distance upwards.

Caper'naum, (*Anc. Geog.*) a city of Galilee in Palestine, about 70 m. N. by E. from Jerusalem. It is situated on the N.W. shore of the Sea of Tiberias. It was a place of considerable importance in the time of Christ, who describes it as *exalted unto heaven.* The place derives its chief interest from the manner in which it is mentioned in the New Testament. It was here that Jesus Christ commenced his public ministry; and in its neighborhood he delivered the Sermon on the Mount. Its continued impenitence and unbelief, notwithstanding the peculiar opportunities with which it was favored, led to the denunciations pronounced against it. No town now exists on the spot which is usually recognized as the *C.* of Scripture. This place is now called *Tell-hûn, Tell-hûm, Tell-hown, Tal-hewn,* or *Tel-hoohm,* according as travellers variously pronounce the Arabic name, near which the rivulet El Eshe empties itself into the Lake of Tiberias. The view of the lake from this place is peculiarly grand and impressive. *C.* is now only a Bedouin station; but the former existence of a town of some importance is proved by fragments of buildings, hewn stones, and broken pottery, strewed to a considerable extent around. The foundations of a large and magnificent edifice may still be seen; but not enough of the building itself to determine whether it was a temple or a palace. Dr. Robinson inclines to restore the ancient traditions which identified *C.* with *Khan-Minyeh,* a ruined village on the N. border of the plain of Gennesareth.

Cape Rob'ertson, the S. extremity of Prudhoe Island, in Baffin's Bay: Lat. 77° 35′ N., Lon. 72° 20′ W.

Cape Romain', in *S. Carolina,* a very low point of Land, 37 m. N.E. of Charleston. It has a fixed light on the E. end of Great Racoon Key, 87½ ft. above the level of the sea; Lat. 33° 1′ N., Lon. 79° 24′ W.

Cape Ronau, or ROMANO, on the W. coast of *Florida,* a long, low point, containing mangrove trees, 312 m. S. S.W. of Tallahassee; Lat. 25° 41′ N., Lon. 80° 5′ 30″ W.

Cape Ro'manzoff, on the W. coast of *Alaska,* near the entrance to Behring's Straits.

Cape Ro'zier, on the coast of U. Canada, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 9 m. from Cape Gaspé.

Ca'per-sance, *n.* (*Cookery.*) A sauce flavored with capers, usually served as a concomitant to boiled mutton.

Ca'per-tea, *n.* A description of black tea.

Cape Sabine, (*sab'in,*) in the E. of Ellesmere's Land, on Smith's Sound; Lat. 78° 45′ N., Lon. 77° 30′ W.

Cape Sa'ble, in *Florida,* the most southern point of the mainland of the peninsula. Fort Poinsett is situated on it. Lat. 24° 50′ N., Lon. 81° 15′ W.

Cape Sable, the S.E. extremity of Nova Scotia; Lat. 43° 26′ N., Lon. 65° 38′ W.

Cape Sable Island, a small island off the S.W. extremity of Nova Scotia.

Cape Saint Fran'cis, on the E. coast of Newfoundland, and on the E. side of Conception Bay; Lat. 47° 48′ N., Lon. 52° 51′ W.

Cape Saint George, in *Florida,* the southern point of St. George Island, S. of Franklin co., having a fixed light 65 feet high; Lat. 29° 35′ N., Lon. 85° 4′ W.

Cape Saint George, on the W coast of Newfoundland, at the entrance to St. George Bay; Lat. 48° 29′ N., Lon. 59° 16′ W.

Cape Saint George, on the N.E. coast of Nova Scotia, at the W. entrance to a bay of its own name; Lat. 42° 52′ N., Lon. 62° 51′ W.

Cape Saint James, the S. extremity of Queen Charlotte's Island; Lat. about 52° N., Lon. 131° W.

Cape Saint John, the E. point of Staten Island, off the coast of Terra del Fuego, in Lat. 54° 46′ S., Lon. 63° 45′ W.

Cape Saint Law'rence, the N. extremity of Cape Breton, extending into the Gulf of St. Lawrence; Lat. 47° 5′ N., Lon. 60° 35′ W.

Cape Saint Lu'cas, the S. extremity of the peninsula of California; Lat. 22° 44′ N., Lon. 109° 54′ W.

Cape Saint Mary, on the S. coast of Newfoundland, between Placentia and St. Mary's Bay; Lat. 46° 50′ N., Lon. 54° 15′ W.

Cape Saint Mary, on S.W. coast of Nova Scotia, forming the S. entrance to a bay of the same name; Lat. 44° 7′ N., Lon. 66° 15′ W.

Cape Saint Nich'olas, on the N W. extremity of Hayti; Lat. 19° 51′ N., Lon. 73° 27′ W.

Cape Sam'bro, on the S E. coast of Nova Scotia; Lat. 44° 30′ N., Lon. 63° 32′ W. There is a light-house on it.

Cape San Anto'nio, the W. extremity of the island of Cuba; Lat. 21° 51′ 5″ N., Lon 84° 57′ 2″ W.

Cape San Blas, a head-land on the N. coast of the isthmus of Panama, at the N.W. entrance to San Blas Bay; Lat. 9° 35′ N., Lon. 78° 58′ W.

Cape San Blas, or **Saint Blas,** in *Florida*, n low point of land extending about 2 m from the S. coast, and 125 m. S.E. of Pensacola. It has a revolving light 65 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 29° 39′ N., Lon. 85° 21′ W.

Cape San'ta Catali'na, on the W. coast of Central America, 70 m. S S W. from Nicaragua; Lat. 10° 35′ N.

Cape Shack'leton, in the W. of Greenland, off Baffin's Bay; Lat. 73° 45′ N., Lon. 56° 30′ W.

Cape Small Point, in *Maine*, on the W. side of the entrance to Kennebec River; Lat. 43° 40′ 30″N., Lon. 69° 48′ 48″ W.

Cape Southamp'ton, the S. extremity of Southampton Island, on Hudson's Bay; Lat. about 63° N., Lon. 84° W.

Cape Split, a head-land of Nova Scotia, extending into the Bay of Fundy; Lat. 45° 22′ 40″ N., Lon. 64° 15′ W.

Capesterre, (La,) or LE MARIGOT, *(kaps'tair, mar'e-go.)* a town of Guadaloupe, 13 m. from Basseterre; *pop.* 4,500.

Capet, HUGUES, *(ka'pit.)* the founder of the third, or, as it has been called from him, the *Capetian* dynasty of French princes, of whom little authentic information is preserved. His own great fief, as Count of Paris, gave him considerable predominance; and on the death of the last of the Carlovingians, A. D. 987, Louis V. the Slothful (*Le Fainéant*), he successfully usurped the throne, and was confirmed in its seizure by a confederacy of turbulent barons, who, yielding him as much obedience as it suited them, invested him with the nominal title of king. What remains to be told of Hugues Capet after his succession, belongs entirely to general history. The origin of the name of the family has been disputed, and, indeed, by some has been considered as given in ridicule; but the chroniclers in general affirm that he was a knight of ancient and noble extraction. Both the dates of his usurpation and of his death are uncertain, but the former is usually fixed in A. D. 987, the latter A. D. 996. Thirteen kings (14, if we include John, who lived but eight days, and was never crowned) succeeded from his family; and it was not until 1328 that Philip VI. of Valois transferred the sceptre to his own race. The family of Lorraine, which had been excluded by Hugues Capet when he put aside the right of Charles, Duke of Lorraine, uncle of Louis V., proudly boasted of their Carlovingian origin; and the party name *Huguenot*, which arose during the wars of the League, has sometimes been attributed to the attachment manifested by the Reformers to the reigning king, the representative of Hugues Capet, in preference to the *Guises*, who were derived from Charlemagne. On the accession of the line of Bourbon, the name was either adopted by them or given to them; and all the processes in the trial of the unfortunate Louis XVI. were directed against Louis Capet.

Cape Three Points, on the E. coast of Yucatan, extending into Honduras Bay.

Cape'tian Dynasty. See CAPET. (HUGUES.)

Cape Town, a seaport town of S. Africa, the cap. of Cape Colony, on its S.W. coast, and S. shore of Table Bay, at the foot of Table Mountain, about 32 m. N. from the Cape of Good Hope; Lat. 33° 55′ 56″ S., Lon. 18° 1′ E. It is regularly laid out, and is on the whole a fine



Fig. 504. — CAPE TOWN.

and pleasant town. On the W. side of Cape Town, Table Bay is defended by 4 batteries, placed around, and on, the hill called the *Lion's Rump*; on its E. side the town is protected by fortified lines of defence. The principal public buildings are the Government-House, the Burgher Senate House, the Barracks, Commercial Exchange, Jail, Military Depot, many churches, and the S. African College.— *Manf.* Leather, soap, hats, snuff, &c. Table Bay is capable of containing any number of ships, and forms a safe, and, on the whole, good harbor, except during the months of June, July, and August, when it is exposed to a heavy swell from the W. A light-house, furnished with double lights, stands on the shore near the W. extremity of the bay, about 2 m. N.W. of the town. British residents in India frequently resort to Cape Town for their health, and the town has generally the appearance of bustle and gayety. Balls and the theatre are the favorite amusements. The environs of the town are very picturesque. *Pop.* 29,082.

Cape Trafal'gar, (anc. *Promontorium Junonis.*) in Spain, a head-land on the coast of Cadiz, memorable for the naval battle fought near it, Oct. 21, 1805, between the English under Nelson, and the combined fleets of France and Spain. The English gained a complete victory, though with the loss of their commander.

Cape Van'couver, on the S.W. coast of Alaska; Lat. 60° 30′ N., Lon. 163° 30′ W.

Cape Verd, the most W. cape of the W. coast of Africa, between the rivers Senegal and Gambia; Lat 14° 43′ N., Lon. 17° 34′ W.

Cape Verd Islands, (Pg. *Ilhas Verdes.*) a group in the N. Atlantic ocean, belonging to Portugal, between Lat. 14° 20′ and 17° 20′ N., and Lon. 22° 20′ and 25° 30′ W., about 370 m. W. of Cape Verd, on the W. coast of Africa, which, as well as the islands, derives its name from the greenish tinge given to the adjoining sea by the abundance of sea-weed. The group consists of 14 islands, (of which 7 are inhabited,) besides islets and rocks, having a united area of abt. 1,790 sq. m. They are, in general, mountainous, rocky, and very ill supplied with water; all are evidently of volcanic origin, and, in Fogo, the most elevated of the group, an active volcano still exists. The climate is exceedingly unhealthy, and droughts are of frequent occurrence. The soil is, in general, poor, and vegetation, consequently, partial. Temperate and tropical fruits flourish luxuriantly. Wild animals are infrequent, but the domestic kinds are well nourished. *Exp.* Cotton, indigo, cattle, hides, cotton, cloth, and rum. Santiago, the principal island, and most southerly of the group, contains the town of Ribiera Grande, formerly the cap.; but, during the dry season, the governor-general now usually resides at Porto Praya, which has a good harbor, and is occasionally touched by vessels bound for India. Porto Grande is, however, decidedly the best harbor in the group. In St. Nicolo, the island second in importance, very good cotton stuffs, stockings, &c. are made. The pop. are a mixed race of Portuguese and negroes. These islands were discovered in 1450 by Antonio de Noli, a Genoese navigator, in the service of Prince Henry of Portugal, by which nation they were colonized. *Pop.* 67,347.

Cape'ville, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Northampton co., on E. side of Chesapeake Bay. *Pop.* 2,381.

Cape Vin'cent, in *New York*, a port of entry of Jefferson co., situated on the river St. Lawrence, and 25 m. W.N.W. of Watertown; *pop.* of township 3,342.

Cape Walk'er, in the W. of Greenland, on Baffin's Bay; Lat. 75° 50′ N., Lon. 59° 30′ W.

Cape'-weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) A dye lichen, called *Roccella tinctoria*, obtained from the Cape Verd Islands.

Cape Wrath, a promontory at the S.W. extremity of Scotland; the light is 406 feet above the sea.

Cape York, in the W. of Greenland, on Baffin's Bay; Lat. 75° 55′ N., Lon. 67° W.

Capias, *(kai'pe-as,)* *n.* [Lat., from *capio.*] (*Law.*) Being the first word of distinctive significance in a writ, when writs were framed in Latin, the word *C.* came to denote the whole class of writs by which a defendant's person was to be arrested. — *C. ad respondendum* is a writ commanding the officer to whom it is directed "to take the body of the defendant, and keep the same to answer the plaintiff." This writ, formerly of great importance, is that which is generally intended by the use of the word *C.*

Capib'ara, or **Capyb'ara,** *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See HYDROCHŒRUS.

Capilla'ceous, *a.* Same as CAPILLARY, *q. v.*

Capillaire', *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *capillaris.*] A simple syrup flavored with orange-flower water; it is called by this name from the mucilaginous syrup, directed in old pharmacopœias to be made of the *Adiantum Capillus Veneris.*

Capil'lament, *n.* [Lat. *capillamentum*, a head of hair.] (*Bot.*) One of the small threads or hairs in the middle of a flower; a filament. — *Quincy.*

(*Anat.*) Any villous or hairy covering. Also, a small fibre or fibril.

Capillar'ity, *n.* [Fr. *capillarité.*] State or quality of being capillary.

Capillary, *(kap'il-la-ri,)* *a.* [Lat. *capillaris*, from *capillus*, a hair; allied to *caput*, head.] Resembling a hair; fine; minute; having a bore of very small diameter, like that of a hair, as a tube; as, the *capillary* vessels of animals.

—Pertaining, or relating to, capillary vessels; as, *capillary* action.

(*Bot.*) A term applied to bodies which are long and slender like a hair.

Capillary attraction. (*Phys.*) The term applied to that part of physics which investigates the phenomena produced when solid bodies are brought into contact with liquids. These phenomena are best observed in small tubes, about the diameter of a hair; hence the name. In all cases, although the phenomena are very varied in their nature, the result may be attributed to the mutual attraction of the liquid molecules for each other, and to the attraction between these molecules and solid substances. The following instances are examples of capillary attraction. When a solid substance is immersed in a liquid which wets it, as, for instance, a glass rod in water, the liquid becomes curved upwards towards the side of the solid, making its surface slightly concave, instead of being horizontal. If, however, the liquid does not wet the solid, as, for instance, a glass rod dipped into mercury, the liquid is depressed against the sides of the solid and assumes a convex shape. The surface of the liquid against the sides of the vessel which contains it is also concave or convex, according to whether the liquid does or does not wet it. If a small tube, instead of a glass rod, is employed, these phenomena become much more apparent. The liquid ascends, or is depressed, according to whether the tubes are moistened by the liquids or not, as represented in Fig. 505. The amount of ascent or depression is proportionately greater, according to the diameter of the tube. Gay-Lussac has demonstrated that liquids ascending or being depressed in capillary tubes are governed by these laws. First, that a liquid ascends in a tube when it moistens it, and is depressed when it does not; secondly, that this ascent and depression are in the inverse ratio of the diameters of the tubes, so long as these do not exceed two or three millimetres; and, thirdly, that the ascent and depression vary with the nature of the liquid and the temperature, but that they are altogether independent of the thickness of the tube and the nature of the substance, provided that it is moistened by the liquid. These laws hold good *in vacuo* as well as in air. Analogous capillary phenomena occur when two bodies of any given shape are immersed in water, provided they are sufficiently near. If two parallel plates of glass are immersed in water, at a short distance from one another, the water will rise between them in the inverse ratio of the separating distance. If the plates are immersed in mercury instead of water, a corresponding depression is the result. When two floating balls, both moistened by the liquid, are so near that the surface between them is not level, they are attracted towards one another. Balls that are not moistened by the liquid in which they float are also attracted in the same manner. Balls made of cork are instances of the former, and balls made of wax of the latter. If one floating ball is moistened by the liquid and the other is not, both balls are repelled. The theory of capillary attraction is one of the most difficult in physics, and can only be completely treated by mathematical analysis. It has been more especially studied by Laplace, Clairaut, and Poisson. The effects of capillary attraction are to be observed in many operations in nature. Insects can often move on the surface of water, because their feet are not wetted by the fluid, and a depression is caused which buoys them up. A sewing-needle will float on the surface of water if covered with oily matter. Oil ascends in the wicks of lamps by capillary attraction, and water rises in wood, sponge, bibulous paper, and other porous substances, by the same force.

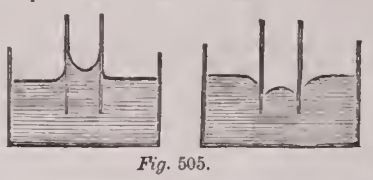


Fig. 505.

Cap'illary, *n.* A tube with a very small bore; a fine vessel or canal.

(*Anat.*) The capillaries, or capillary vessels, are the minute blood-vessels of the body, which form the connection between the extremities of the arteries and the veins. They vary in size from $\frac{1}{1500}$th to $\frac{1}{3000}$th of an inch in diameter, being smallest in the brain and largest in the bones. It is in the capillaries that nearly all the changes in the blood take place. It is in them that its carbonization is effected and animal heat produced, and from them that the bile, sweat, and urine are secreted.

Capil'lature, *n.* A bush of hair; a frizzled mass of hair.

Capil'liform, *a.* [Lat. *capillus*, a hair, and *forma*, form.] Formed as a hair, or after the manner of hairs.

Cap'illose, *a.* Hairy. (R.)

Capio'nia, or **Copio'nia,** in *Kansas*, a post-village of Nemaha co.; *pop.* 428.

Capistra'no, in *California*, a post-office of Los Angeles co.

Cap'ita, *n.* [Lat.] (*Law.*) By heads. This expression is of frequent occurrence in laws regulating the distribution of the estates of persons dying intestate. When all the persons entitled to shares in the distribution are of the same degree of kindred to the deceased person, and claim directly from him in their own right, and not through an intermediate relation, they take *per capita*, that is, equal shares, or share and share alike.

Cap'ital, *a.* [Lat. *capitalis*, from *caput*, head.] Affecting the loss of the head or forfeiture of life; touching criminality in the highest degree: as, *capital* punishment. First in importance; chief; principal; metropolitan; of great size; as, a *capital* city.

Capital letters (*Printing.*) Letters used at the head of a paragraph or sentence of printed matter, of a larger size than those forming the body of the page. The letters are of two kinds, *large capitals*, and *small capitals*; thus: A B C; A B C.

Capital stock. (*Com.*) The principal stock or funded means of a bank, corporation, or trading concern.

Cap'ital, *n.* Influence; ways and means of enlarging one's power; as, to make political *capital* out of a thing.

(*Arch.*) The head or the uppermost member of any part of a building; but it is generally applied in a restricted sense to that of a column or pilaster of the several orders, as in the figures here given, in which it will be seen that the Tuscan capital (No. 1) consists of an abacus or square shelf on the top, and thereunder an ovolo or quarter round, and under that a neck terminated by an astragal or fillet, which latter is always considered as part of the column itself. The Roman Doric capital (No. 2) here given has an abacus, ovolo, and neck, like the last, and also in addition three annu-

lets under the ovolo and a cyma or ogee, with its fillet above the abacus: the Grecian Doric, however, has only a square abacus and small fillets. The Ionic capital

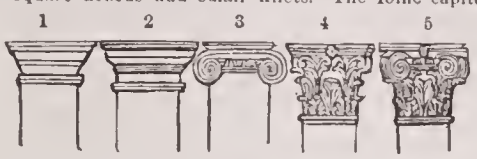


Fig. 506.

(No. 3) consists of three leading parts: an abacus composed of an ogee and a fillet; a rind which forms the scrolls or volutes; and an ovolo and astragal at the lower part. The Corinthian and Composite capitals (Nos. 4 and 5) consist of an abacus of a peculiar form, and are decorated with leaves. The capitals of mediæval art are quite as characteristic of the styles which then prevailed as the classical examples; and the capitals of the tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries may be as correctly described as those of ancient art. They usually consist of a square abacus, with foliage arranged in a circular form underneath; and often the foliage is made to assume the form of an octagon or a duodecagon immediately under the abacus, which is modified accordingly. There is, however, more of fancy in the treatment of the capitals of the Middle Ages than in the capitals of the classical orders, as may be seen by a reference to the article upon this subject in the *Glossary of Architecture* by Mr. Parker, or to the publications of the Architectural Publication Society, under the title of a *Dictionary of Terms*. It may suffice here to say that the capitals became more ornate in proportion to the development of art; and that they gradually increased in complication as mediæval architecture approached its apogee.

(*Geog.*) The chief city or metropolis of a state, nation, or territory; as, Paris, the *capital* of France.

(*Printing.*) A capital letter (See above.)

(*Fort.*) A line drawn through any separate part of a system of fortification, such as a bastion, ravelin, lunette, &c., dividing it into two equal and similar parts. Thus the capital of a bastion is the straight line drawn from the salient angle through the centre of the entrance in the rear.

(*Polit. Econ.*) A term applied to that portion of the produce of labor saved from immediate consumption which is employed to maintain productive laborers, or to facilitate production.

(*Com.*) Principal stock, &c., of a bank, corporation, or monetary undertaking; the sum of money which a merchant, trader, or other individual, embarks in any concern to form its funded basis, or which he contributes to the common stock of partnership; as, a *capital* of one million dollars.

Capital Punishment. (*Crim. Juris.*) See Punishment.

Cap'italist, *n.* A person who has a capital fund or stock; one who has surplus pecuniary means which he may invest at pleasure; a man of large moneyed resources; as, Rothschild, the great *capitalist*.

Capitaliza'tion, *n.* Act of converting money or funded stock into capital. — Employment of capital letters in writing or printing.

Cap'italize, *v. a.* To convert into capital, as money. —To form or print in capital letters.

Cap'itally, *adv.* In a capital or excellent manner: chiefly; as, he performed his work *capitally*. — In a manner to cause the forfeiture of a man's head or life; as, to sentence *capitally*.

Cap'italness, *n.* State or quality of being capital, or most excellent. (R.)

Capitana'ta, a province of S. Italy, bounded N. and E. by the Adriatic, and on the S.W. by the Apennines. The greater part of the surface is a sandy plain, sloping from the Apennines to the Adriatic, and watered only by some inconsiderable streams. *Chief town*, Foggia. *Pop.* 312,885.

Cap'itan Pasha', *n.* [Turk. *Capudan Pasha.*] The officer who has command of the Turkish fleet, and the management of all naval affairs in the Ottoman empire. He is a pasha of three tails, and a member of the *divan*, or imperial council of state.

Cap'itate, *a.* [Lat. *cap'tatus.*] (*Bot.*) Headed; having a globular apex as the head of a pin; collected into a head.

Capita'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *capitatio*, from *caput*, head.] Numeration by heads; a numbering of persons.

"He suffered for not performing the commandment of God concerning *capitation*." —*Browne.*

—A tax imposed upon each individual by the head; a poll-tax. — The Constitution of the U. States, Art. 1., provides that "no *C.* or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census, or enumeration, therein before directed to be taken."

Cap'ite, *n.* (*Feudal Law.*) Tenure *in capite* (in chief) signified a direct holding of land of the king, the ultimate sovereign, without the intervention of any mesne lord.

Ca'pite Cen'si, *n. pl.* (*Rom. Antiq.*) The lowest rank of Roman citizens; so called because, having no taxable property, they were counted simply by *heads*, as were the Proletarii, who received their name merely as adding to the population of the state.

Capit'ellate, *a.* (*Bot.*) A diminutive of Capitate, *q. v.*

Cap'itol, *n.* [Lat. *capitolium.*] The temple of Jupiter, in Rome, built on the summit of Mount Saturnius or the Tarpeian Rock. It was finished by Tarquinius Superbus, and consecrated by the consul M. Horatius, — was burnt in the time of Marius, and rebuilt by Sylla, — destroyed a second and a third time in the troubles under Vitellius and Vespasian, and lastly raised again by Domitian. Its name was derived from the discovery of the head of *Tolus*, during the excavation of the earth for the foundation. Q. Catullus consecrated this temple to Jupiter Capitolinus, and covered it with gilded brass tiles. The steep ascent of the rock was mounted by 100 steps on the side of the Forum. In the temple were statues of gold and silver, vessels of those metals and of crystal, and 3,000 brass tables on which the laws of Rome were engraved.

—A public edifice for state purposes; as, the *Capitol* at Washington.

Capito'lian, Cap'itoline, *a.* [Lat. *capitolinus.* — See Capitol.] Pertaining, or relating to, the Capitol at Rome.

Capitoline Games. (*Rom. Hist.*) Annual games instituted by Camillus, and held by the ancient Romans in honor of Jupiter Capitolinus. They commemorated the preservation of the Capitol from the attacks of the Gauls. — The name was also given to certain games instituted by Domitian, which were celebrated every five years.

Capit'ular, Capit'ulary, *n.* [L. Lat. *capitulare*, from *capitulum*, a small head.] An act passed in an ecclesiastical chapter.

—Body of laws or statutes enacted by a chapter, or of an ecclesiastical council. — A collection of laws or statutes, embodied in chapters or sections. — A member of a chapter.

"Statutes which shall bind the chapter itself, and all its members or *capitulars*."—*Ayliffe.*

—*a.* Belonging to a chapter or capitulary.

(*Bot.*) Growing in small heads.

Capitularies, *n. pl.* [See Capitular.] (*Hist.*) Under this name are more specially known the laws issued by the French kings of the first and second races, in the great assemblies of the nobles and bishops which formed the states of the kingdom, for the administration of civil and ecclesiastical affairs. Childebert, Clothaire, and Dagobert, and afterwards Charlemagne, Louis le Débonnaire, Charles the Bald, &c., issued *C.* Those of Charlemagne are the most celebrated, being more extensive, more enlightened, considering the age he lived in, and forming a real code of legislation which remained in force long after.

Capit'ularly, *adv.* After the manner of an ecclesiastical chapter.

Capit'ulary, *a.* [Lat. *capitularis.*] Pertaining, or relating, to the chapter of a cathedral.

Capit'ulate, *v. i.* [From Lat. *capitulum*, dim. of *caput*, head.] To surrender by stipulated treaty, as a garrison.

—*v. a.* To yield or surrender on certain heads or conditions. (R.)

Capitula'tion, *n.* (*Mil.*) The act by which an officer in command of a fortress or body of troops surrenders to the enemy. The terms of the surrender are stated in a series of articles, to which the expression is more particularly applied. Hoisting a white flag is the sign that the besieged desire to capitulate.

Capitu'lator, *n.* [L. Lat.] One who capitulates.

Capit'ulum, *n.* (*Bot.*) The same as Anthodium, *q. v.*

Capi'vi, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Copaiba.

Capiv'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) An acid found in Balsam of Copaiba, or capivi.

Capiz, (*ka'peeth,*) a city on the island of Panay, Philippines, on the N.E. coast; *pop.* 12,000.

Ca'ple, *n.* (*Min.*) See Capel.

Cap'lin, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Capelan.

—The cap or coupling of a thresher's flail.

Cap-money, *n.* (*Sports.*) In England, money collected by the members of a fox-hunt, and given to the huntsman at the death of the fox.

Cap'nomancy, *n.* [Gr. *kapnomanteia*, from *kapnos*, smoke, and *manteia*, prophecy.] Divination by smoke, as practised by the ancients.

Cap'nomor, *n.* [Gr. *kapnos*, smoke, and *moira*, a part.] (*Chem.*) A colorless oil of peculiar odor, resembling that of ginger, discovered by Reichenbach, amongst other products, in heavy oil of tar. It is limpid and volatile, insoluble in water and solution of potash, but dissolving readily in alcohol, ether, and the essential and fixed oils. Its specific gravity is slightly below that of water. It boils at 345° Fahr., and distils unaltered. It burns with a sooty flame, and is perfectly neutral in its reactions. It is obtained by distilling a solution of crude creosote in potash and with water. With sulphuric acid it forms a purple-red solution. It has not yet been satisfactorily analyzed.

Capoch, (*ka-pōōtsh,*) *n.* [Sp. *capucho.* See Capuchin.] The hood worn by a monk; the hood of a cloak.

Capo d'Istria, (*ka'po dees'tre-a.*) (anc. *Ægida,*) a fortified seaport town of Austria, in Illyria, govt. Trieste, on a small island in the Gulf of Trieste, connected with the mainland by a causeway ½ m. in length, 8 m. S. of Trieste. — *Manf.* Salt, leather, soap. This place belonged, in the Middle Ages, alternately to the Venetians and the Genoese. *Pop.* 10,104.

Capo d'Istria, John, Count, a Greek statesman, b. in Corfu, 1780. He entered the service of Russia, was sent as plenipotentiary to Switzerland, in 1813: attended the congress of Vienna in 1814, and in the following year was plenipotentiary of Russia at the final treaty of peace with France. On the separation of Greece from Turkey, and after the battle of Navarino, in 1828, he was installed president of the Greek government. In this capacity, however, he acquired little credit, being constantly at variance with the people over whom he presided. He was assassinated at Napoli di Romania, 1831.

Ca'po d'Op'era, *n.* [It.; Fr. *chef d'œuvre.*] A masterpiece.

Capoe', *n.* A kind of East India cotton, of fine, short fibre, used for stuffing mattresses, &c.

Capo'li, in *Iowa*, a village of Allamakee co., on Mississippi River, a few miles below Lansing.

Ca'pon, *n* [A. S. *capun*; Dan. Swed. and Icel. *kapun*; Gr. *kapōn*; Lat. *capo*; Fr. *chapon*; Swed. and Goth. *kappa*, to amputate, allied to Gr. *koptō*, to cut.] A young cock cut or castrated, in order to render his flesh more delicate for the table; as, a larded *capon*.

Capon Bridge, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Hampshire co.

Ca'ponet, *n.* A small capon. (R.)

Caponiere, or **Caponniere,** (*kāp-o-neer'.*) *n.* [Fr. *caponnière.*] (*Fort.*) In permanent fortification, this term denotes a passage leading from one work to another, protected on each side by a wall or parapet, generally of earth, sloping to the bottom of the ditch. When a passage is thus protected on one side only, it is called a *demi-caponiere*. In field fortification, a double stockade covered with planks and earth at the angles of the ditch is called a *caponiere*; it serves to give a flank fire in the ditches.

Ca'ponize, *v. a.* To convert a cock into a capon, by castration.

Capon Springs, in *Virginia*, a small place and post-office of Hampshire co., in a gorge of North Mountain. In the vicinity are sulphurous and chalybeate waters.

Capoonacau'gany, in *U. Canada*, a river which, rising on the N. side of the ridge of hills that run parallel to Lake Superior, joins the Necaugany, and falls into the river Albany, in Lat 57° 5′ N., Lon. 85° 30′ W.

Capor'cianite, *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrated silicate of alumina and lime found crystallized and in radiated laminæ at Monte Caporciano, near Florence and several other localities in Tuscany. It has a flesh-red color, a pearly lustre, and is only transparent in very thin laminæ.

Capot', *n.* [Fr.] (*Games.*) A term used in playing piquet, when either party makes every trick, which counts for 40 points.

Capote', *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *capote*, from *capa*, a cloak.] A long cloak made of muslin or black silk bordered with lace, formerly worn by ladies *en négligé*.

—A long military overcoat, with a hood, worn by the French and other troops.

Capoueh', *n.* Same as Capooch, *q. v.*

Cap'padine, *n.* Silk waste obtained from the cocoon after the reeling off of the silk.

Cappado'cia, (*Anc. Geog.*) A country of Asia Minor, bounded by Lycaonia on the W., by Cilicia and Syria on the S., by Armenia on the E., and by Pontus on the N. During the time that it belonged to the Persian empire, however, it included Pontus, which was called *Lesser Cappadocia*. In A. D. 17, *C.* was erected into a separate province of the Roman empire by Tiberius. It forms now a part of Caramania.

Cappagh, (*kāp'pāh,*) in Ireland, a parish of co. Tyrone.

—A parish of co. Limerick.

—A small river and extensive bog in co. Galway.

Cappaghwhite, in Ireland, a town in Munster, 7 m. N. of Tipperary; *pop.* about 1,000.

Capparida'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Cistales*.— Diag. Stamens not tetradynamous, tetramerous flowers, exalbuminous seeds, and a closed-up fruit. They are herbaceous plants, shrubs, or even trees, mostly natives of tropical and sub-tropical regions. The leaves are alternate; the flowers solitary or clustered; sepals 4, sometimes cohering in a tube; petals usually 4, rarely 8, sometimes wanting; stamens generally a multiple of 4, or indefinitely numerous, placed on a hemispherical or an elongated disc; the ovary 1-celled, the style thread-like or wanting; the fruit is either pod-like and dehiscent, or baccate and indehiscent. The two kinds of fruit have led to a division of the order into two sub-orders, viz., — *Cleomeæ*, characterized by a capsular fruit, and *Capparеæ*, by a baccate fruit or berry. The *Capparidaceæ* are generally pungent, stimulant, and antiscorbu-

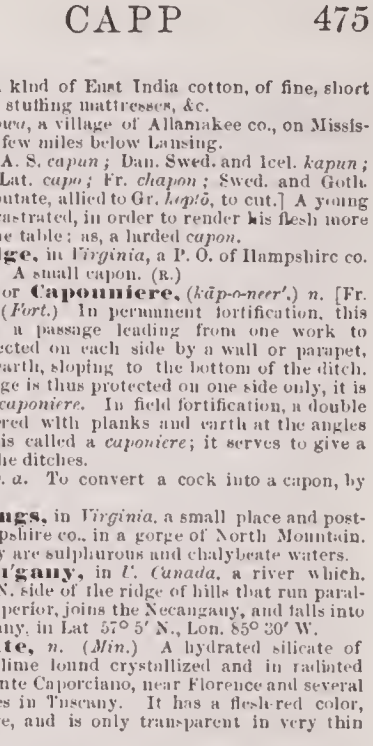


Fig. 507. — CAPPARIS SPINOSA.

1, an expanded flower; 2, a petal; 3, a calyx with the stalked ovary; 4, a horizontal section of the fruit; 5, a longitudinal section of the seed; 6, an embryo extracted from the seed-coat.

tic. Some are aperient, diuretic, and anthelmintic. There are 340 species in 28 genera.

Cappanacush'y, in Ireland, a group of islets in co. Kerry, 3 m. W. of Kenmare. The remains of the old castle of Cappanacushy are on the opposite mainland.

Cap'-paper, *n.* A thin kind of paper used for cutting out dress-patterns, &c. — A kind of large writing-paper. See FOOLSCAP.

Cap'paris, *n.* [From Ar. *kapar*, capers.] (*Bot.*) The caper-bush, a genus of plants, sub-order *Capparew*, ord. *Capparidaceæ*. The species *C. spinosa* (see Fig. 507) is a trailing shrub which grows in rocky places in the S. of Europe. Its pickled flower-buds are used under the name of *Capers*. They have an agreeable pungency of taste, with a slight bitterness, and have long been in very general use as a condiment, and ingredient of sauces, along with boiled mutton and other kinds of food. They possess medicinal properties, being anti-scorbutic, stimulant, and laxative. They are of a grayish-green color, to improve which, however, copper is sometimes used, as in the case of gherkins and other pickles, rendering them poisonous. This can be detected by thrusting a polished iron rod into the vessel which contains the *C.*; the surface of the rod soon becomes coated with copper, if it be present. — The capers used in Egypt are obtained from *C. Ægyptiaca*, which is believed to be the *hyssop* of Scripture.

Cap'-peak, *n.* The front piece of a cap, by which it is put on, and taken off, the head.

Cappel', a village of Switzerland, 10 m. from Zurich. Here, in 1531, Ulrich Zuinglius was killed in a conflict with troops of the Roman Catholic cantons.

Capper's Spring, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Frederick co.

Cap'ping-plane, *n.* In joinery, a plane used for working the upper surface of the rail of a staircase.

Cap'poquin, in Ireland, a town of Waterford co., on the river Blackwater which flows into Youghal harbor; *pop.* 2,265.

Capp's Creek, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Newton co.

Ca'pra, *n.* [Lat., she-goat.] See GOAT.

Capra'ria, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Scrophulariacæ*.

Capre'olate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Furnished with tendrils.

Capreo'li, *n. pl.* (*Arch.*) The pieces of timber on the roof of a building which serve to uphold the axes or principals. A fork inclined so as to afford support to anything was formerly called a *capreolus*.

Capreo'lus, *n.* [Lat.] (*Bot.*) Same as CIRRHUS, *q. v.*

Caprera, (*ka-prair'a.*) a small island in the Mediterranean Sea, off the N. coast of Sardinia. Length, 5 m. This island is famous as being the home of the Italian patriot, Gen. Garibaldi (*q. v.*), who owns a great portion of it.

Ca'pri, (the Roman *Capreæ.*) a rocky but beautiful island in the Mediterranean, situated under the same meridian as the city of Naples, from which it is 20 m. distant. It stands at the southern entrance of the Neapolitan Gulf; it is two miles and a half from Cape Campanella, which terminates the promontory of Sorrento: about ten miles from Cape Miseno, on the other side of the bay, and rather more than twenty from the city of Naples. It is composed of hard calcareous rocks, which are disposed in two masses with a considerable hollow between them. The highest of these two masses is called *Anacapri*, q. v., with a little town of the same name. The town of Capri stands much lower, on a sheltering rock towards the E. extremity of the island. By great industry the islanders have retained and secured patches of good soil on steep hill-sides, and in the midst of rocks and cliffs; the cultivable parts produce most kinds of vegetables and fruits, a small quantity of excellent oil, and a considerable quantity of a light but generous wine. This wine, which is much used at Naples, is of two sorts, *Capri rosso* and *Capri bianco*, or red and white Capri. The whole circuit of the island does not exceed nine miles; but this narrow space is wonderfully crowded with a variety of scenic beauty, remains of antiquity, and historical recollections. Extensive ruins of the villa of Tiberius, who resided a long time at Capreæ, are still shown: near a bold perpendicular cliff at the eastern end of the island

Cap'ric Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) A volatile fatty acid discovered by Chevreul amongst the products of the saponification of butter. It is also procured by acting on oleic acid or oil of rue with nitric acid. It is also found in small quantities in the fatty acids of cocoa-nut oil. Capric acid crystallizes in fine needles, which fuse at 86°, giving out an odor resembling that of a goat. It is sparingly soluble in boiling water, from which it separates in glistening plates. It has been named capric acid from its peculiar odor, but is now generally termed *rutic acid*, from being easily confounded with caproic and caprylic acids, and from being the acid of which oil of rue is the aldehyd.

Capriccio, (*ka-prēt'cho.*) *n.* [It., whim, fancy] (*Mus.*) A term applied to certain musical pieces wherein the composer gives way to his fancy, without confining himself to particular measures or keys. They are also called FANTASIA. (*q. v.*)

Capriceioso, (*ka-prēt'che-ō'so.*) *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) In a fanciful, capricious manner or style.

Capri:ce, (*ka-prēs'.*) *n.* [Fr. *caprice*; It. *capriccio*, from *capra*, a she-goat, an animal remarkable for its freaks.] A freak; a sudden start of the mind; a fancy; a whimsy; a sudden change of opinion or humor, with no apparent reason; as, a woman's *caprice*.

> "Their passions move in lower spheres,
> Where'er *caprice* or folly steers." — *Swift.*

Capricious, (*ka-prish'ŭs.*) *a.* Full of caprice; freakish; whimsical; changeable; fantastical; fanciful; as, a *capricious* mood.

Capri'ciously, *adv.* In a capricious manner; whimsically.

Capri'eiousness, *n.* Quality of being capricious; caprice; whimsicality.

> "The *capriciousness* of a sickly heart." — *W. Irving.*

Cap'ricorn, *n.* [Lat. *capricornus* — *caper*, a he-goat, and *cornu*, a horn.] (*Astron.*) The 10th sign, and the



Fig. 508. — CAPRICORNUS.

11th constellation, in the order of the Zodiac. The constellation is situated S. of the Dolphin, and E. of Sagittarius. Its mean declination is 20° south, and its mean right ascension 310°. It is, therefore, on the meridian about the 18th of September. The *Sign C.*, not the *constellation*, marks the southern tropic, or winter solstice. The sun, therefore, arrives at this point of its orbit the 21st of December, but does not reach the constellation *C.* until the 16th of January. This constellation is denoted by the sign ♑, representing the crooked horns of a goat. It is usually represented on the globe as having the fore-part of a goat, but the hinder part of a fish. It has 51 stars, none of which are very conspicuous. The two largest, *Giedi* and *Dabih*, of 3d magnitude, are situated in the horns. — See TROPIC.

(*Zoöl.*) A beetle of the genus *Cerambyx*.

Capricorn Islands, a small group in the tropic of the same name, off the E. coast of Australia.

Cap'rid, *n.* [From Lat. *capra.*] Relating to the genus *capra*, or goat tribe of ruminant animals.

Caprifica'tion, *n.* [Lat. *caprificatio*] A fertilization of flowers by the aid of insects, in the way which occurs in the case of the fig, by means of a small fly.

Caprifolia'ceæ, *n. pl.* [Lat. *caper*, goat: *folium*, leaf, in reference to the climbing habit of the plant.] (*Bot.*) The Honeysuckle family, an order of plants, alliance *Cinchonales*. DIAG. Epipetalous stamens, straight anthers bursting longitudinally, consolidated fruit; and leaves without stipules. They consist of shrubs with the following general characters: — Leaves opposite and exstipulate: calyx superior, 4–5-cleft, usually bracteated; corolla monopetalous, 4–5-cleft, tubular or rotate, regular or irregular, rarely polypetalous; stamens 4–5, inserted on the corolla, and alternate with its lobes; ovary

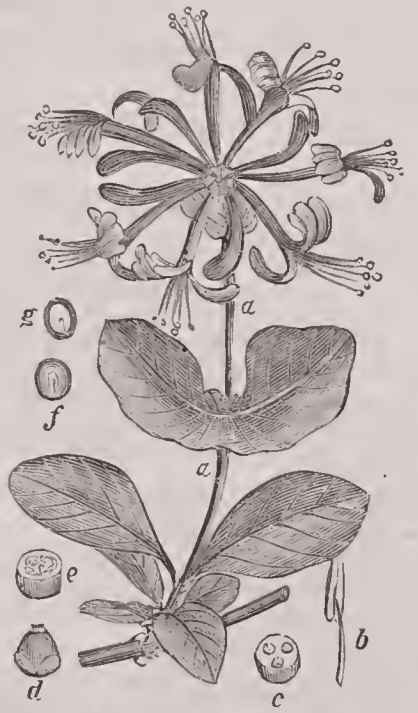


Fig. 509. — *a*, CAPRIFOLIUM PERFOLIATUM.

b, back view of anther; *c*, horizontal section of ovary; *d*, fruit; *e*, the same in section; *f*, seed; *g*, the same in section, showing the embryo.

inferior, 1–5-celled, usually 3-celled, often with 1 ovule in one cell, and several in each of the others; fruit generally a berry, dry or succulent, indehiscent. There are 16 genera and about 220 species, chiefly natives of the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America. They often have showy flowers, which are commonly sweet-scented. Many are cultivated in our gardens and shrubberies; as Honeysuckles, which are species of the genera *Caprifolium* and *Lonicera*; Guelder-roses, species of *Viburnum*; the Laurustinus (*Viburnum tinus*); the Snowberry (*Symphoricarpus racemosus*); and the common Elder (*Sambucus nigra*). Some of the plants are emetics and mild purgatives; others are astringent; others sudorific and diuretic; and a few are acrid.

Cap'riform, *n.* [Lat. *capra*, goat, and *forma*, form.] Having a goat-like form.

Caprigenous, (*ka-prij'e-nus.*) *a.* [Lat. *caprigenus.*] Produced by a goat; as, a *caprigenous* breed.

Caprimulgid'eæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of birds, ord. *Incessores*. The GOAT-SUCKER, *q. v.*

Cap'rine, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a goat.

Capriole, (*kap're-ōl,*) *n.* [Fr., now *cabriole*; It. *capriola*, a young kid, a caper.] (*Manege.*) A leap that a young horse makes without advancing forward, and in such a manner, that when he is in the air, and height of his leap, he jerks out his hinder legs, even and near. — A caper, as performed in dancing.

> "With lofty turns and *caprioles*." — *Davies.*

— A kind of head-dress formerly worn by ladies.

Cap'riped, *a.* [From Lat. *capra*, goat, and *pedis*, a foot.] Having feet like those belonging to a goat.

Cap'rizant, *a.* [From Lat. *caper.*] (*Med.*) Uneven; leaping; as, a *caprizant* pulse.

Capro'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) An acid obtained during the saponification of butter or cocoa-nut-oil, or by oxidizing oleic acid by nitric acid. It is liquid at ordinary temperatures, has a sweet and pungent taste, and a characteristic odor of acid perspiration. It boils at 388° Fahr., and its specific gravity is ·930. It is best prepared by boiling cyanide of amyl with alcoholic solution of potash. Ammonia escapes, and a crystalline residue of caproate of potash is left behind. The salt is dissolved in water, and sulphuric acid is added, which unites with the potash, leaving the caproic acid floating on the surface. Caproic acid forms monobasic salts with the bases. *Form.* $C_{12}H_{12}O_4$.

Caproic Alcohol. The hydrated oxide of caproyl or hexyl, the sixth in the series of the homologous radicles. It is often called hexylic alcohol. It is obtained from the fermented mark of the grape, along with propylic, butylic, and amylic alcohols, from which it is separated by fractional distillation. It is a colorless aromatic liquid, of specific gravity ·832, and it boils at 302° Fahr. By heating it with hydrate of potash, caproate of potash is formed, in the same manner that acetate of potash is formed from vinic alcohol when it is heated with hydrate of potash, acetic acid bearing the same relation to vinic alcohol that caproic acid does to caproic alcohol.

Caproic Ether. The caproate of ethyl, and must not be confounded with *caproylic ether*, which would be oxide of caproyl — a substance as yet unknown. It is prepared by distilling caproate of baryta, alcohol, and sulphuric acid together. It is a limpid, oily fluid, boiling at 324° Fahr., and possessing an agreeable fruity odor, resembling that of pine-apple.

Cap'romys, *n.* [Gr. *kapros*, a boar, and *mus*, a mouse.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Rodentia, of the *Muridæ* or Rat family.

Ca'pron, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Boone co., 21 m. N. E. of Rockford.

Cap'royl, or **Hex'yl,** *n.* (*Chem.*) The radicle of caproic alcohol is termed hexyl, from being the sixth of the homologous radicles forming the alcoholic series. It is obtained by the electrolysis of œnanthylate of potash as a fragrant oil, boiling at 397° Fahr. It is a permanent substance, and remains undecomposed when submitted to the action of sulphuric or moderately strong nitric acid; but by mixing the two it is changed into a fatty acid, supposed to be caproic acid. *Form.* $C_{12}H_{13}$.

Cap'ryl, or **Oetyl,** *n.* (*Chem.*) The eighth radicle of the homologous alcoholic series, obtained by treating the chloride of capryl with metallic sodium. Its properties have not yet been thoroughly investigated. *Form.* $C_{16}H_{17}$.

Capry'lic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) One of the volatile acids obtained by Chevreul during the saponification of butter. It is also obtained by the action of nitric or oleic acid. It is a colorless, oily liquid, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether, with a disagreeable sudoriferous smell. It becomes solid at 50° Fahr., and boils at 457° Fahr. It is prepared by decomposing caprylate of baryta with sulphuric acid. It forms monobasic salts with the bases, which have not as yet been examined. *Form.* $C_{16}H_{16}O_4$.

Caprylic Alcohol. Caprylic or octylic alcohol is the hydrated oxide of capryl or octyl, as vinic alcohol is the hydrated oxide of ethyl. It occurs in small quantities in the fermented pulp of the grape; but its most available source is castor-oil, which contains a compound of glycerine and ricinolic acid. This compound, when heated with hydrate of potash, is resolved into hydrogen, sebate of potash, and octylic alcohol. The following is the process for its preparation, recommended in Miller's *Elements of Chemistry*, vol. iii. p. 129: — "Castor-oil is saponified by means of potash or soda, and afterwards an excess of the hydrated alkali is added, amounting to one-half the oil used. The mass is heated in a retort, and an oily liquid covered with water distils over. This oily liquid, which is the octylic alcohol, is rectified several times with potash, until the residue is no longer

colored brown. Octylic alcohol is a colorless liquid of a powerful aromatic odor. It is insoluble in water, but dissolves readily in acetic acid, ether, and alcohol. Its spec. grav. is .823, and it boils at 356°."

Caprylic Ether. This name is generally given to the *Caprylate* of ethyl, which may lead to confusion with true caprylic ether, which would be oxide of capryl. Caprylate of ethyl is a colorless liquid, with an agreeable odor of pine-apples. Caprylic acid forms ethers with methyl and amyl, which have been investigated by Wills and others.

Cap'sali, a sea-port town of the Ionian Islands, cap. of Cerigo, or Cythera, built upon a narrow ridge, terminating in a precipitous rock near the S. end of the island; *pop.* 5,600.

Cap Sauté, in L. Canada, a post-village of Port Neuf co., on the river St. Lawrence. *Pop.* 1,350.

Cap St. Ignace, in L. Canada, a post-village of L'Islet co., on the river St. Lawrence, 39 m. S. of Quebec.

Capsel'la, *n.* [Dim. of Lat. *capsa*, a chest or box; alluding to the fruit.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Brassicaceæ*. The Shepherd's purse, *C. bursa-pastoris*, is a well-known, troublesome weed, found everywhere in fields, pastures, and roadsides; stem 6–12 inches high, striate, branching; root-leaves rosulate or wanting; stem-leaves very narrow, with two small, acute auricles at base; white flowers, small in racemes, blossoming from April to September.

Cap'-sheaf, *n.* The top or crowning sheaf of a stack of grain.

Cap'sicine, *n.* [From CAPSICUM.] (*Chem.*) An alkaloid found in the capsules of the various species of capsicum used in the manufacture of Cayenne pepper. It has a burning taste; is insoluble in water and ether, but soluble in alcohol, and may, when quite pure, be crystallized. It forms salts with nitric, sulphuric, and acetic acids. Its composition is unknown.

Cap'sicum, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *kapto*, to bite; — from the acridity of the fruit.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Solanaceæ*, consisting of numerous species, chiefly natives of India or S. America, all remarkable for the presence of an acrid resin called *Capsicine* in their fruits, which are hot, pungent, and stimulating. The Red-pepper, or Cayenne pepper, *C. annuum* of Linnæus, or *C. fastigiatum* of Blume, has oblong cylindrical fruits, commonly sold as *Chilies*, and used to make a hot pickle, and the liquid known as *Chili vinegar*. There are in gardens several varieties in respect to the fruit which varies in length from 1 to 3 inches: 1, the long, or Cayenne; 2, the depressed globose or Squash pepper, best for pickling; 3, the Cherry pepper, used for pepper-sauce, and in seasoning meat; and 4, the sweet Spanish pepper, used as a salad. They are sown in March in hot-beds, and transplanted in May. — The fruit of the *C. minimum*, Bird-pepper, is most biting of all the species. *Cayenne pepper* consists of the powdered fruits of several species of *Capsicum*, found in the West Indies and South America. In medicine, the fruit of the capsicum is used as a counter-irritant; with salt as a stimulant, in scarlatina; as a gargle in relaxed sore throat; and in the form of Cayenne lozenges.



Fig. 510. — RED-PEPPER. (*Capsicum annuum.*)

Cap-sill, *n.* The upper horizontal beam in the timber framing of viaducts and bridges.

Cap'size, *v. a.* [Probably from Swed. *guppa*, *guppa up*, to strike up, to tilt.] Literally, to tilt up; in a more general sense, to upset or overturn; as, to *capsize* a boat. —*n.* An upset or overturn.

Cap'-square, *n.* (*Gunnery.*) The metal fastening which keeps the trunnion of a gun in its proper place on the carriage.

Cap'stan, *n.* [Probably a corruption of *cable-stand*; Fr. *cabestan.*] (*Naut.*) A strong, massive, wooden machine, in form resembling a truncated cone, around which a rope is coiled, and being turned by means of bars, or levers, it affords an advantageous mode of applying manual power to overcome an obstacle. The *C.* is chiefly employed on shipboard, where it is used for weighing anchor, hoisting sail, &c. Men-of-war have commonly two capstans, the largest of which, called the *main capstan*, is placed behind the main-mast, standing upon the first deck, and reaching four or five feet above the second: this is also called the *double capstan*, because it has two drum-heads, and serves two decks for drawing up anchors, and because its force may be greatly accelerated by applying hands on each deck. The other is the *gear*, or *little capstan*: this stands on the second deck, between the main and mizzen masts. There is also a *flying capstan*, so called from its being movable to any part of the ship.

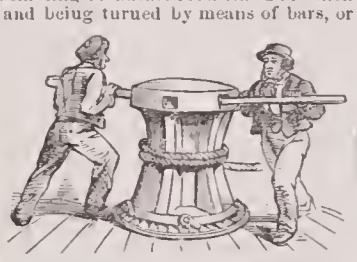


Fig 511. — CAPSTAN.

Cap'-stone, *n.* (*Pal.*) A name given to the fossil encrinite, from its resemblance to a cap.

Cap'sula, *n.* [Lat.] (*Antiq.*) A box used by the ancient Romans for holding books; these boxes were usually made of beech wood, and were cylindrical in form.

Cap'sular, Cap'sulary, *a.* [Fr. *capsulaire*, from Lat. *capsula.*] Pertaining to a capsule; hollow like a chest.

(*Anat.*) A *C. ligament* is one of the membranous, fibrous, and elastic bags or capsules, of a whitish consistence, thick and resistant, which surround joints.

Cap'sulate, Cap'sulated, *a.* Enclosed in a capsule, or as in a box.

"The heart lies immured, or *capsulated*."—*Derham.*

Capsule, (*kap'sŭl.*) *n.* [Lat. *capsula*, from *capsa*, a chest, a case.] (*Bot.*) A superior, one or more celled, many-seeded, dry, dehiscent fruit. It is *syncarpous*, that is, formed of several carpels united together. The dehiscence, or opening, of the capsule may either take place by valves, as in the fox-glove, primrose, and rhododendron, or by pores near the summit, as in the poppy and snapdragon. The distinctive name of *Pyxis* or *Pyxidium* has been given to a beautiful kind of capsule, which opens as if cut around near the summit, and presents the appearance of a cup with a lid. Examples of the latter may be seen in the pimpernel and henbane. The capsule is one-celled in the mignonette, heart's-ease, and gentian; two or more celled in the scrophularia, colchicum, iris, and datura. It is a very common form of fruit, and is found almost universally in some natural orders; such as *Papaveraceæ*, *Caryophyllaceæ*, *Primulaceæ*, *Scrophulariaceæ*, *Liliaceæ*, *Hydraceæ*, and *Gentianaceæ*.

(*Anat.*) A fibrous or membraneous bag, such as that which encloses the joints of the hip, shoulder, &c., and shuts in the synovial sac, when it is called a *capsular ligament*; and again, when it envelops the liver, and is known as the *capsule of Glisson*.

(*Med.*) A gummy envelope coating nauseous doses of medicine.

(*Chem.*) A small, shallow, evaporating vessel or dish. *Brande.*

(*Gun.*) A PERCUSSION-CAP, *q. v.*

—A covering of metal, tin-foil, &c., used for rendering bottles of wine, &c. impervious to air.

Captain, (*kap'ten,*) *n.* [Fr. *capitaine*; It. *capitano*, from Lat. *caput*, head.] The military commander of a company of soldiers. — The term is also used of officers in the municipal police in a somewhat similar sense; as, *captain* of police, *captain* of the watch. — The commander of a ship of war, and applied, also, to the master of a merchant-vessel.

—Also, a subordinate officer having charge of a certain part of a vessel of war; as, *captain* of the main-top.

—In the U. States, the commander of a merchant-vessel is, in statutes, legal proceedings, and professional language, more generally termed *master*. In some foreign laws and languages he is frequently styled *patron*. — The rank of *C.* in the U. States Navy is next above that of commander; and captains are generally appointed from this rank in the order of seniority. The president has the appointing power, subject to the approval and consent of the senate.

—The foreman of a gang of miners, workmen, &c.

—A military leader; a chief; a skilled warrior; as, Cæsar was a great *captain*.

"Foremost *captain* of the time was he."—*Tennyson.*

Captain-general. The commander-in-chief of an army or force of militia; more particularly, the degree of rank attaching to a Spanish governor or commander-in-chief; as, the *captain-general* of Cuba. In the U. States, the governor of a State is *captain-general* of the militia belonging thereto.

—*a.* Possessing superiority of rank or position.

"*Captain* jewels in the carcanet."—*Shaks.*

Cap'taincy, *n.* The rank, post, or commission of a captain; as, gazetted to a *captaincy*.

Cap'taincy-general, *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a captain-general; as, the *captaincy-general* of Catalonia.

Cap'tain Pasha, *n.* See CAPITAN PASHA.

Cap'tainry, *n.* [Fr. *capitainerie.*] Chieftainship: authority over a certain people or territory; as, the *captainry* of Clanranald.

"There should be no rewards taken for *captainries* of counties." *Spenser.*

Cap'tainship, *n.* Condition, rank, or authority of a captain or commanding officer.

—Military skill and judgment; as, he displayed good *captainship*.

Cap'tation, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *captatio.*] The art or accomplishment of obtaining favor by a flattering manner or address. (o.)

Cap'tina, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Belmont co.

Cap'tina Creek, in *Ohio*, of Belmont co., flows into the Ohio river.

Caption, (*kap'shun,*) *n.* [Lat. *captio, captionis* — *capio*, to take, catch, or seize.] (*Law.*) The heading of a legal instrument, in which is shown when, where, and by what authority it is taken, found, or executed.

Captious, (*kap'shus.*) *a.* [Lat. *captiosus* — *captio* — *capio.*] Ready to catch at faults or to find fault: disposed to cavil or quibble: censorious; perverse; wayward; as, a *captious* disputant.

—Insidious; ensnaring: perplexing; troublesome.

"She taught him likewise how to avoid sundry *captious* and tempting questions." — *Bacon.*

Cap'tiously, *adv.* In a captious manner.

"Use your words as *captiously* as you can." — *Locke.*

Cap'tiousness, *n.* Quality of being captious; proneness to fault-finding; peevishness.

"*Captiousness* is a fault opposite to civility." — *Locke.*

Cap'tivate, *v. a.* [Lat. *captivo, captivatus*, from *captivus*, a captive.] To take, as a captive or prisoner; to subdue. (R.)

"He deserves to be a slave, that is content to have . . . the liberty of his will so *captivated*." — *King Charles I*

—To subdue by the influence of attraction or beauty; to enthrall; to overpower; to enslave with fascination; to charm; as, her beauty *captivated* all hearts.

"Wisdom so *captivates* him with her appearance that he gives himself up to her." — *Addison.*

—*a.* Taken captive. (R.)

"Women have been *captivate* ere now." — *Shaks.*

Cap'tivating, *a.* Having power to charm, or engage the affections; as, a *captivating* woman.

Captiva'tion, *n.* Act of taking one captive; as, his *captivation* was complete.

Captive, (*kap'tiv,*) *n.* [Fr. *captif*; Lat. *captivus*, from *capio, captus.*] One who is taken prisoner in war, or by any force or stratagem.

"Our bread was such as *captive's* tears
Have moistened many a thousand years." — *Byron.*

—One subdued or charmed by beauty or excellence; one ensnared by love, flattery, or woman's wiles.

"Whose words all ears took *captive*." — *Shaks.*

—*a.* Made prisoner; kept in bondage or confinement.

"My woman's heart
Grossly grew *captive* to his honey words." — *Shaks.*

—Relating to captivity, durance, or confinement; as, *captive* chains.

"The Stygian floods oppose,
And with circling streams the captive souls inclose." — *Dryden.*

Captiv'ity, *n.* [Fr. *captivité*; Lat. *captivitas.*] State or condition of being a captive or prisoner, or of being in the power of an enemy.

—Subjection; bondage; slavery; servitude.

"For men to be tied, as it were with a kind of *captivity* of judgment." — *Hooker.*

(*Scrip.*) A term employed in Scripture to denote the punishment inflicted by God on the Jews for their idolatry and wickedness, by allowing them to be removed out of their own land. This was one of the means frequently adopted by eastern monarchs in order to establish their power over vanquished nations; viz., to transport an important part of the population of those nations into their own dominions; and sometimes, also, they established in the vacated territory a portion of their own subjects. To a people like the Hebrews, whose religion was connected with particular places, such a proceeding must have been particularly severe. When personally removed from Jerusalem, they could no longer obey their sacred law in many of its most vital points, and many others they were forced to modify by reason of their changed circumstances. Their first captivity was that of Egypt, from which they were rescued by Moses; but this is to be regarded rather as a providential dispensation than as a penal evil. We read of six captivities that took place during the government of the judges; but the two most signal captivities of this people were those of Israel and Judah after they had been formed into separate kingdoms, and are known as those of Assyria and Babylon. That which is called the First Captivity was not brought about by a single removal of the population; on the contrary, the kingdom of Israel was invaded on several occasions by the kings of Assyria. About B. C. 740, Tiglath-Pileser carried off the more distant trans-Jordanic tribes to Assyria. His successor, Shalmanezer, twice invaded the kingdom which remained to Hosea. He attacked and reduced Samaria after a siege of three years, B. C. 721, and carried off into Assyria and Media the king and the remainder of the ten tribes, and their place was supplied by colonies from Babylon and Susas. This was the end of Israel as a kingdom. More than a century elapsed before the second Babylonish captivity, which overtook the kingdom of Judah. Two distinct deportations are mentioned in the second book of Kings, three in Jeremiah, and one in Daniel. The two principal deportations, however, were—1. That which took place B. C. 598, when Jehoiakin, with all the nobles, soldiers, and artificers, were carried away; and, 2. that which followed the destruction of the Temple and the capture of Zedekiah, B. C. 588. The seventy years of captivity predicted by Jeremiah are dated by Prideaux from B. C. 606. The Jews in their captivity were not treated as slaves, but as colonists. They had elders and judges among themselves, who governed them and determined disputes according to their own laws. There was nothing to hinder a Jew from rising to the highest eminence in the state, or holding the most confidential offices. The Babylonish captivity was brought to a close by the decree of Cyrus, B. C. 536, and the return of a portion of the nation, under Sheshbazzar or Zerubbabel, B. C. 535. What became of the ten tribes is a subject which has given rise to much discussion. Many attempts have been



Fig. 512.
(From the collection in the National Library, Paris.)

made to discover them living as a distinct community in some distant part of the interior of Asia. The most probable opinion, however, seems to be that the great mass of them became absorbed in the nations among whom they were planted; but that many of them returned with the children of Judah, after the Babylonish captivity, to their own land, by which means they became one people. The sufferings entailed upon the Jewish people under the Romans far exceeded that of any other captivity which they underwent; for they were then reduced to a real state of bondage. According to Josephus, 1,100,000 men fell in the siege of Jerusalem by Titus, and 97,000 were captured during the war. Of the latter, many were cast to wild beasts or butchered in the amphitheatres; others were doomed to work as public slaves in Egypt, and only those under 17 years of age were sold into private bondage. An equally dreadful destruction fell upon the remains of the nation, which had once more assembled in Judæa, under the reign of Hadrian (A. D. 133), as related by Dion Cassius. By these two savage wars the Jewish population must have been effectually extirpated from the Holy Land itself, a result which did not follow from the Babylonian captivity.

Cap'tor, *n.* [Lat., from *capio.*] One who takes as a prisoner or prize.

Cap'ture, *n.* [Fr. *capture*; Lat. *captura*, from *capio, captus*.] Act of taking or seizing by force; seizure; arrest; as, the *capture* of an enemy's ship.

—The thing taken; a prize.

—*v. a.* To take or seize by force, surprise, authority, or stratagem; as, to *capture* an outlying picket.

Capua, (anc. *Capoa* or *Capua.*) a strongly fortified city of S. Italy, prov. Caserta, Terra di Lavoro, on the left bank of the Volturno, in a fine plain 18 m. N. of Naples. The town has a citadel, the work of Vauban, and is reckoned one of the keys of the kingdom. It is a finely built city, and contains many handsome public edifices. Its trade is unimportant. The ancient *C.* was situated about 2½ m. from the modern city. The remains of its amphitheatre, said to have been capable of containing 100,000 spectators, and of some of its tombs, attest its former splendor and magnificence. The amazing fertility of its territory, and the commercial spirit of its inhabitants, rendered *C.* one of the largest and richest cities of ancient Italy. It was destroyed by the Saracens, A. D. 840. *Pop.* 12,548.

Capuchin', Cap'uche, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An American monkey, of the genus *Cebus*. See WEEPER.

Capuchin', *n.* [Fr. *capucine*, a nun of the order of St. Francis.] A garment for females, consisting of a cloak and hood, after the manner of the Capuchin friars.

—A pigeon whose head is hooded with feathers.

Capuchins, (*ka-pū'shĕnz,*) *n. pl.* [Fr. *capucin*, from *capuce*, a cowl.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) A body of friars, of a reformed order of St. Francis, which was established by Matthew de Baschi in 1525. In 1528 they obtained a bull from Clement VII., and in 1529 the order was fully established. This branch of the Franciscans derived their name from the cowl (*caputium*), which they wore, but were at first called *Friars Hermits Minor*. Paul III. confirmed the order in 1536, and gave them the name of *Capuchins* of the order of Friars Minor. The right of preaching, taken from them in 1543, was restored two years later. They were introduced into France in 1573, and into Spain in 1606, but had no houses in England.

Cap'ulet, *n.* See CAPELET.

Cap'ulin, *n.* [Sp.] The Mexican cherry.

Ca'put, *n.* [Lat., the head.] (*Anat.*) The head, skull, or cranium; the entire bones and muscles of the head and face, with the brain, and organs; the integument and hair of the several parts.—The term *caput* is also applied to,—1. the upper extremity of a long bone, as the humerus; 2. the origin of a muscle; 3, a protuberance resembling a head, as the *caput gallinaginis*, a small eminence in the urethra; 4. the beginning of a part; as *caput coli*, the head of the colon.

—In the English universities, the word *caput* is applied to the great council, or *Senatus Consultum*, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, a doctor of each of the several faculties of divinity, law, and medicine, and two Masters of Arts, chosen by the senate annually. This body must approve every grace before it can be submitted to the senate.

Capybara, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See HYDROCHŒRUS.

Car, *n.* [W. *car*; Lat. *currus*; from *curro*, to run; It. *carro*; Fr. *char.*] A small vehicle that runs or moves on wheels. This term is of various application. In England, it is frequently applied to a *hackney-coach*, or four-wheeled vehicle for public hire; also, to that two-wheel conveyance now more generally designated *cab*. The *Irish car* is a one-horse cart, with very low, broad wheels, used for carting out manure, and carrying home grain in the case of soft, peaty soils. Again, the *Irish jaunting-car* is a kind of low, one-horse chaise, commonly without springs, in which the people sit back to back, and with their faces looking sideways; sometimes called a *low-backed car*.

> "When first I saw sweet Peggy, 'twas on a market day,
> In a *low-back'd car* she sat, sir, upon a truss of hay." *S. Lover.*

—In the United States, the term *car* is commonly applied to a passenger vehicle running upon rails, which, in England, is called a *carriage*.

—A chariot of war or triumph; as, a triumphal *car*.

> "Like captives bound to a triumphant *car*." — *Shaks.*

(*Astron.*) The constellation *Ursa Major*, sometimes called "Charles' Wain," or "Charles' Car."

Carabid'æ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A very numerous family of Coleopterous insects, containing some of the largest of the carnivorous beetles, many of which are adorned with brilliant metallic colors. The body of these insects is of a very firm consistence, whereby they are enabled to creep about under stones, &c., as well as prevented from falling beneath the power of the insects they attack; most of the species of this family being eminently insectivorous; prowling about in search of their prey, on the surface of the ground, under stones, &c., or beneath the bark of trees, or in the moss growing at their roots. They are accordingly of essential service in keeping down the numbers of noxious insects with which our gardens and pastures might otherwise be overrun. They are not at all, however, exclusively carnivorous. Some of the species exhale a fetid odor, discharging at the same time from the abdomen to a considerable distance, a caustic and acrid fluid. The family *C.* corresponds with the genus *Carabus* of Linnæus.

Car'abine, *n.* (*Mil.*) See CARBINE.

Car'abine-à-tige, *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) A rifle used in the French service, which has an iron pin fixed at the end of the breech in the line of the axis; on this, the bullet, which is elongated, is forced down by a hard blow of the ram-rod, and so expanded into the grooves.

Carabineer', Carbineer', *n.* (*Mil.*) A heavy dragoon; a horse-soldier who is armed with a carbine.

Car'aboid, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Relating to the Carabus or CARABIDÆ, *q. v.*

Car'abus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CARABIDÆ.

Car'ac, *n.* (*Naut.*) Same as CARACK, *q. v.*

Car'acal, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See LYNX.

Caracalla, MARCUS AURELIUS ANTONINUS, (*kăr-a-kăl'la,*) a Roman emperor, the son of Severus, whose real name was Bassianus, but nicknamed *C.* by the soldiers, in consequence of his wearing a short cassock, of a fashion peculiar to the Gauls. This execrable monster, whose short career was tracked out by rapine and murder, was, upon the death of the Emperor Severus, in 211 A. D., with his younger brother Geta, at once declared his co-successors, and together being invested with the purple, they immediately set out for Rome to be acknowledged by the senate; but the mutual fears and jealousies entertained by each of the other broke out in many disputes before they reached the imperial city, when *C.* being resolved to reign alone, adopted a plan to rid himself of his rival, congenial to his savage and impetuous nature, and followed by a few ruffians, he burst into his mother's chamber, where Geta, fearing his vengeance, had taken refuge; and though the empress mother covered him with her person, *C.* plunged his sword in his brother's body while in the arms of his mother, and leaving his ruffians to dispatch him, left the apartment; and afterwards, with a mockery of religion and fraternal love, gave orders that the murdered Geta should be worshipped as a god. Once freed from all restraint, and sole master of the Roman world, *C.* started on his career of blood, spreading death and terror throughout the land, for not even the crimes of Domitian, or the cruelties of Nero, could match the atrocities of this barbarous monster. Having taken umbrage at the conduct of some of the officials of Alexandria, who had lampooned him, he was resolved to wreak his vengeance on the entire city, and therefore commanded the whole of the inhabitants to be put to the sword,—an order that was executed with frightful exactitude, without respect to age, sex, or condition, the whole people being swept off by a horrible butchery, every house filled with carcasses, and the streets blocked up with heaps of slaughtered men and women. His enormities at length becoming greater than even the debased Romans could bear, Macrinus, one of his generals, took the opportunity of the emperor being with the army in Mesopotamia to excite one of his officers, Martial, a centurion of the body-guard, to murder him. Martial, watching his opportunity, as *C.* accidentally alighted from his horse in a narrow lane near the town of Cannæ, rushed upon him from behind, and plunging his falchion through his back, left him dead on the spot, A. D. 217, exactly six years after his assumption of the purple.

Caraca'ra, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A South-American bird, genus *Polyborus*, fam. *Falconidæ*. It is of the size of the common kite, and has a tail nine inches long. The beak is black and hooked; the plumage tawny, with white and



Fig. 513.—CARACARA.

yellow specks; the feet are yellow, with semicircular long, sharp, black talons. In its food the *C.* seems to be content with any animal substance. It is by no means shy; and though it ventures to approach inhabited places, it rarely molests domestic poultry.

Caracas, or **Caraccas,** (*ka-rak'as.*) a prosperous inland city of South America, capital of the republic of Venezuela, and of Federal district, in a mountainous valley, nearly 2,900 feet above sea-level, 12 m. S. S.E. of La Guayra; Lat. 10° 30′ N., Lon. 66° 55′ E. The city is finely situated, and well and regularly built, with wide streets and spacious squares crossing one another at right angles. There are many fine buildings, as the capitol, university, new government house, church of St. Teresa, new market, masonic temple, &c. *C.* is generally healthy, but liable to earthquakes, during one of which, in 1812, it was almost completely destroyed. It is the chief commercial emporium of the republic, in conjunction with its shipping-port La Guayra. This city was founded by the Spaniards in 1567. *Pop.* (1873), 18,897; of Federal district, 60,010.

Caracci, LUDOVICO, AGOSTINO, and ANNIBALE, (*kär'ät'chee.*) three of the first painters of Italy, kinsmen, fellow-students, and co-laborers, natives of Bologna, and founders of the Bolognese School. Ludovico, B. 1555, was placed at an early age with Prospero Fontana to study painting. He made such slow progress, that his master dissuaded him from the pursuit; upon which he left Fontana, and thenceforth studied the works only of the great masters, for which purpose he travelled to Venice and Parma. Returning to Bologna, he found his cousins Agostino and Annibale (B. 1560) so well inclined to his art, that he persuaded their father, a respectable tailor, to leave their education to him. Agostino, B. 1558, learned engraving from Cornelius Cort, and attained to such excellence, that many of his engravings are only distinguishable from his master's by the superiority of the drawing; his works in that style are highly valued. He never practised painting however, with any constancy. Ludovico retained Annibale with himself. Annibale exhibited a perfect contrast to the phlegmatic calmness of Ludovico, to the accomplished fickleness of Agostino, and to the amiable mildness of both: he was rude and impatient in temper, though of so open and generous a nature, that he is said to have kept his colors and his money in the same box, both of which were equally at the disposal of his scholars. Like Ludovico he travelled about from place to place, improving himself by all that he saw, and aiming to combine in his own works the excellencies of the great works that he studied. The three opened an academy in Ludovico's *studio*, which became famous for the illustrious pupils whom it sent forth.—The fame of the *C.* reaching Rome, Annibale was invited by Cardinal Odoardo Farnese to adorn his palace with paintings. He went, accompanied by Agostino, but their usual dissensions arose, and Annibale's intolerant devotion to labor drove away his more festive comrade. Annibale spent 8 years of his life on his admirable work of the Farnese Gallery, for which he is said to have received only $500, a meanness of remuneration, as Lanzi justly observes, almost incredible. He did little after this, and D. 1609. He was buried, according to his own desire, by the side of Raphael. Agostino D. 1602; Ludovico lived until 1619. The works of the 3 kinsmen are principally found in Bologna and Rome. The Farnese Gallery is considered the greatest work of Annibale. The Louvre contains *St. John the Baptist*, by Ludovico, and the *Communion of St. Jerome*, by Agostino, which are respectively reckoned their best works in oil.

Car'ack, *n.* (*Naut.*) [Fr. *caraque*; It. *caracca.*] A large trading-ship, formerly employed in the Portuguese East India trade.

> "The bigger whale like some huge *carack* lay." — *Waller.*

Caractacus, (*ka-rak'ta-kus,*) a king of the Silures, who inhabited South Wales, was one of the most persistent enemies of the Romans in Britain. For nine years he warred gallantly against the invaders, but at length was completely overthrown. His wife and daughters fell into the hands of the victors, and his brothers surrendered. *C.* himself fled to Cartimandua, queen of the Brigantes, who delivered him up to the Romans. He was carried to Rome 51 A. D., and exhibited to the people by the Emperor Claudius. When he approached the imperial seat, we are told, he addressed Claudius in so noble a manner, that he and his relatives were immediately pardoned. D. abt. 54.

Car'acole, *n.* [Fr. *caracole*; Gael. *carach*, winding, turning; A.S. *cerran*, to turn.] (*Manege.*) A semi-round or half-turn, which a horseman makes on either side.

(*Arch.*) A term sometimes used for a staircase in a helix or spiral form. (Written also CARACOL.)

—*v. i.* To move in a caracole; to wheel half round.

Car'acoli, *n.* An alloy used for inferior jewelry, consisting of gold, silver, and copper.

Cara'fa, MICHELE, an Italian musical composer, B. in Naples, 1785. His best operas are *Gabriele di Vergi*, *Ifigenia in Tauride*, *Masaniello*, and *Il Solitario*. D. 1872.

Carafe', *n.* [Fr.] A glass water-bottle.

Car'agheen, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CARRAGEEN.

Caraglio, (*ka-räl'yo,*) a town of N. Italy, prov. of Coni, 6 m. W. of Coni city, on the Grana: *pop.* 6,782.

Carai'tes, *n. pl.* A sect among the Jews who adhere closely to the text and letter of the Scriptures, rejecting the rabbinical interpretations and the Cabala.

Caramania. See KARAMANIA.

Caram'bola, *n.* (*Bot.*) See AVERRHOA.

Car'ambole, *n.* [Fr.] (*Games.*) In Billiards, the stroke called also *cannon*, and *carrom*.

Car'amel, *n.* [Fr.] (*Chem.*) A dark-brown substance produced by the action of a temperature of about 400° upon melted sugar. It is very soluble in water, and gives an intensely brown liquid, for which reason it is employed in coloring sauces, gravies, brandy, wines, &c. *Form.* $C_{12}H_9O_9$.

Caramnas'sa, a river in the presidency of Bengal, which rises in Lat. 24° 34′ N., and Lon. 83° 46′ E., and after a course of about 150 m. enters the Ganges from the right, in Lat. 25° 28′ N., and Lon. 89° 58′ E.

Car'anx, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of fishes of the *Scombridæ*, or Mackerel family, distinguished by having a lateral line with scaly plates, carinated, and frequently spinous. The yellow mackerel, *C. chrysos*, 6–8 inches long, is found on the Atlantic coast of the U. States.

Cara'pa, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of tropical plants, order *Meliaceæ*. The African species *C. guineensis* yields a fatty oil called kundah, or tallicoonali, which is purgative and anthelmintic. It is expressed from the seeds.

Car'apace, Car'apax, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The upper shell of a crab or other crustaceous animal. The hard covering or shell which protects the upper part of the body of the *testudinata*, or turtles.

Car'at, *n.* [Fr. *carat*; Gr. *keration*, a little horn, the berry of a pod used as a weight of 4 grains.] A weight of 4 grains used in weighing diamonds, pearls, and other precious stones. The term is also used in reference to the fineness of gold; in expressing which, the mass spoken of is supposed to weigh 24 carats, of 12 grains each; and the pure gold is called *fine*. Thus, if gold be said to be 22 carats fine (or standard), it is implied that 22-24ths are pure gold, and 2-24ths alloy. In the process of assaying gold, the real quantity taken is very small, generally from 6 to 12 grains; and this is termed the *assay pound*. It is subdivided into 24 carats, and each carat into 4 assay grains, and each grain into quarters; so that there are 384 separate reports for gold. When the gold assay pound is only 6 grains, the quarter assay grain only weighs 1-64th of a grain. This will give an idea of the accuracy required in the weights and scales used for such delicate operations. — See Alloy, Assay.

Carava'ca, a town of Spain, prov. of Murcia, 42 m. W.N.W. of the city of that name, and 54 N.E. of Granada. *Trade.* Marbles, grain, oil, wine, flax, &c. *Pop.* 13,000.

Caravaggio, (*kar-a-vaj'e-o,*) a town of N. Italy, 24 m. E. of Milan; *pop.* 6,315.

Caravaggio, (*kar-rah vad'jo.*) Michele Angelo Am'righi, (or Merighi da,) a celebrated Italian painter, b. 1569; d. 1609. The principal merit of his pictures consists in the coloring, which is pure and vigorous; the tints are few, but true to nature. The obscurity in which he involves his design, gives it a certain air of mysterious grandeur; but his figures are replete with the unredeemed vulgarity of the models from which he studied, and the extravagance of a self-taught conceit aggravated by abandoned habits. His principal works are, a *St. Sebastian*, in the Capitol at Rome; the *Supper at Emmaus*, in the Borghese Palace; and the *Entombment of Christ*, in the Louvre.

Caravan, (*kar'a-van,*) *n.* [Fr. *caravane*; Ar. *karwan*, from *kar*, trade, commerce.] A company of merchants, travellers, or pilgrims, who associate together in many parts of Asia and Africa, that they may travel with greater security through deserts and other places infested with robbers, or exposed to other dangers. The commercial intercourse of Eastern and African nations has from the remotest ages been carried on chiefly by means of *C.*, as the governments that have sprung up in those continents have seldom been able, even if they had had the will, to render travelling safe or practicable for individuals. Since the establishment of the Mohammedan faith, religious motives, with others of a less exalted character, have tended to augment the intercourse between different parts of the Eastern world, and to increase the number of the caravans. Mohammed, as is well known, enjoined all his followers to visit Mecca once in their lifetime; and large caravans assembled for this purpose in every country where the Mohammedan faith is established. There are four regular *C.*'s which proceed annually to Mecca; the first from Damascus, composed of pilgrims, travellers, and merchants from Europe and Asia; the second from Cairo, for the Mohammedans of Barbary; the third from Zibith, near the mouth of the Red Sea, where those of Arabia and India meet; the fourth from Babylon, where the Persians assemble. Every *C.* is under the command of a chief, or aga (*caravan-bashi*), who has frequently under him such a number of troops or forces as is deemed sufficient for its defence. When it is practicable, they encamp near wells or rivulets, and observe a regular discipline. Camels are almost uniformly used as a means of conveyance, in preference to any other animal, on account of their wonderful patience of fatigue, and their peculiarity of structure, which so admirably fits them for travelling through desert wastes.

—A large, close carriage, or a train of such; used for the domiciling and transport of wild beasts, &c. for exhibition. — In Russia, a fleet of barges, or boats of large size, used for the conveyance of hemp, tallow, &c.

Caravaneer', *n.* The conductor of a caravan.

Caravan'sary, Caravan'sera, *n.* [Fr. *caravansérai*; Ar. *kararansera*; Pers. *serai*, a house for caravans.] A large public building, or inn, for the reception and lodgment of caravans in the desert. Though serving instead of inns, there is this essential difference between them, that the traveller finds nothing in the *C.* for the use either of himself or his cattle, but must carry all his provisions and necessaries with him. *C.* are also numerous in cities, where they serve not only as inns, but as shops, warehouses, and even exchanges.

Car'avel, Car'vel, *n.* [Sp. *carvéla*; Lat. *carabus*, a sea-crab; a small wicker-boat covered with raw hides.] (*Naut.*) A kind of light ship, formerly much used by the Spaniards and Portuguese; it had a square poop, and was galley rigged.

"To board the *caravels* upon the Main." — *Fanshawe.*

—A vessel used in the French herring-fishery.

Caravel'las, a seaport-town of Brazil, on the Bay of Caravellas, S. lat. 17° 49′; W. lon. 39° 26′; *pop.* about 3,000.

Car'away, *n.* See Carum.

Caraway, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of Randolph co.

Carbam'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) When dry carbonic acid and dry ammonia gas are mixed, a white substance results, which was formerly supposed to be anhydrous carbonate of ammonia. Later investigations proved that it was a compound, containing ammonia combined with carbonic acid. Carbamic acid forms salts with numerous other bases, which are interesting only in a theoretical point of view. *Form.* $C_2H_3NO_4$.

Car'bamide, *n.* (*Chem.*) A peculiar compound, formed by the action of ammonia on chloro-carbonic acid. It is said to be identical with *urea*, in which case the equivalent would require to be doubled ($C_2H_4N_2O_2$). Carbamide may be regarded as carbonic acid with an equivalent of oxygen, replaced by an equivalent of amidogen.

Carbazot'ic Acid, or Picric Acid, (*kar'baz-zot'ik,*) *n.* A complex acid, produced by the action of nitric acid on a number of organic substances, such as phenic acid, salian, phloridzin, silk, indigo, and a number of the resins. It may be prepared in a variety of ways. A large quantity is furnished by heating one part of indigo with 8 or 10 parts of nitric acid, reduced to coarse powder. As soon as the effervescence of nitric oxide has ceased, the liquor is boiled, and nitric acid added from time to time, until no more gas is given off. On cooling, the carbazotic acid crystallizes out in long, pale-yellow, brilliant, not angular plates, which are to be washed, re-dissolved, and re-crystallized. Carbazotic acid is soluble in 80 or 90 parts of cold water, forming a liquid of a bright yellow color. It has an intensely bitter taste, and has been used instead of hops for making bitter ale. It has been employed in dyeing silk and wool, to which, in conjunction with cream of tartar or alum as a mordant, it gives a fine yellow color. Carbazotic acid is sometimes employed as a test for potash, with which it forms a bright yellow crystalline precipitate, even in dilute solutions. Carbazotate of potash is anhydrous, and requires 160 parts of water for its solution; the salts of soda, ammonia, and the earths, are freely soluble.

Car'bery, in Ireland, a district in S. of co. Cork.

—A barony of co. Sligo.

—A barony of co. Kildare.

—A small island, in Dunmanus Bay, co. Kerry.

Car'bet, (Le,) the cap. of Martinique, 2 m. from St. Pierre: *pop.* about 4,000.

Car'bide, *n.* (*Chem.*) A term now employed instead of *carburet* to denote the union of carbon with a base. The most important carbides will be found under the heads of their respective bases.

Car'bine, Car'abine, (*kär'bīn,*) *n.* (*Mil.*) A fire-arm used by cavalry and artillery, shorter in the barrel than the ordinary musket or rifle. It was used by light cavalry as early as the 16th century.

Carbineer', *n.* (*Mil.*) See Carabineer.

Carbol'ic Acid, Phenic Acid, Hydrate of Phenyl, Phenole, Hydrated Oxide of Phenyl, Phenilic Alcohol, *n.* (*Chem.*) A very abundant product of the distillation of coal. Laurent obtained *C. A.* from oil of coal-tar by collecting separately those portions which boil between 300° and 400° Fahr. By mixing with this oil a hot saturated solution of hydrate of potash, a white crystalline substance separates, the supernatant liquid is decanted, and the crystals are dissolved in a small quantity of water. The solution separates into two portions, the denser of which contains carbolate of potash. The potash is abstracted by the addition of hydrochloric acid, and the liquid carbolic acid rises to the surface. The carbolic acid solution is digested with chloride of calcium to remove water, and afterwards exposed to a low temperature. It then crystallizes in long colorless needles, which must be kept from contact with the atmosphere. *C. A.* melts at 95°, and boils between 369° and 370°. The slightest trace of moisture is sufficient to cause the liquefaction of the crystals. *C. A.* is but sparingly soluble in water; it is, however, readily dissolved by alcohol, ether, and acetic acid. It has a burning taste, and an odor of smoke resembling creosote. Its solution does not redden litmus, and leaves a permanent greasy mark on paper if let fall upon it. A splinter of deal dipped in *C. A.* and then into nitric acid becomes dyed blue. *Form.* $C_{12}H_6O_2$. — The disinfectant, or rather antiseptic properties of *C. A.* are very remarkable. Recognized some twenty years ago, and used with marked success during the prevalence of cholera by the Frenchman Dr. Jules Lemaire, it is only at the present day that the preventative and curative properties of this powerful agent have been evidenced. Largely used for the treatment of putrid sores, and warmly advocated in cases of measles, whooping-cough, fevers, diphtheria, scarlatina, &c., we believe that when it shall have been fairly studied and tested by patient experiment, the number of important uses to which it will be found applicable must be considerably increased. — Of late also *C. A.* has received important applications in the arts as a disinfectant and deodorizer, namely for the preservation of wood, skins, bones, and animal substances generally. It is also used in spinning, dyeing, and calico-printing.

Car'bon, *n.* [Lat. *carbo*; Fr. and Sp. *carbone.*] (*Chem.*) An elementary non-metallic, solid body, very widely diffused throughout nature. Its purest and rarest form is that of the diamond (see Diamond), but in the forms of graphite and mineral charcoal it occurs very abundantly in nearly every part of the world. It also occurs, in combination with oxygen, as carbonic acid, in small quantities in the air, and in the waters of most springs. In combination, as carbonic acid, with lime and magnesia, it occurs, in enormous quantities, as limestone, marble, chalk, dolomite, &c.; whilst, combined with hydrogen, it enters largely into coal, peat, and lignite. From its invariable presence in all organic matter, it has been called the organic element; and Hoffman poetically calls organic chemistry "the history of the wanderings of carbon." From entering thus directly into the vegetable and animal creation, *C.* may be considered as the most important element: and the pouring out of carbonic acid by animals, to serve for the food of vegetables, is one of the many silent chemical operations constantly going on around us. The wondertul provision of Nature by which the carbonic acid cast out by animals as a poisonous product is converted into food for the support of plants, by the action of the sun's rays, has been the admiration of all philosophers and chemists from the days of Lavoisier to the present time. *C.*, as it exists in the form of the diamond, $C\alpha$, is fully described under that head: and the same may be said of graphite, $C\beta$, which is treated of under the head of Graphite. Charcoal, or amorphous *C*, $C\gamma$, exists as ordinary wood charcoal and lamp-black, generally combined with incompletely burned compounds of *C.* and hydrogen. Coke and animal charcoal are other forms of *C.* Charcoal is made by inclosing wood billets in an iron retort, to which is adapted a tube for conveying the products of combustion to appropriate receivers, and exposing it to a red heat for 4 or 5 hours. Where wood is very abundant, large heaps, covered with powdered charcoal, leaves, turf, and earth, are fired and allowed to burn slowly for a month or more. Charcoal prepared in this way is superior to that burnt in retorts.—*Animal charcoal*, or ivory-black, is prepared in cylinders, in a similar manner to that employed for wood charcoal. *C.*, in its amorphous condition, is a black, dense, perfectly opaque, insoluble, infusible, inodorous, tasteless body, conducting heat badly and electricity freely. At ordinary temperature it shows no chemical affinities. This property has been taken advantage of by the ancients, who used it for ink. The same property has rendered it a common practice to char the inside of tubs and casks intended to hold liquids; and posts and piles partially charred are found to last longer under water than when immersed in their natural state. Finely divided charcoal has powerful antiseptic properties, and it is coming into use as a deodorizer to be used for purifying the air of sewers. Dr. Letheby's late experiments in this direction appear to prove that, by a proper application of charcoal air-filters, the air in sewers may be rendered wholesome and pure. Charcoal also has the peculiar property of absorbing coloring matter from organic solutions; hence its use as a decolorizer. At high temperatures *C.* combines energetically with oxygen, and will remove it from great numbers of its combinations; hence its use in reducing metallic oxides. Whatever be its source or form, *C.* is chemically the same, and, when burnt in oxygen, forms carbonic acid. Box-wood charcoal was found by Saussure to be capable of absorbing gases in the following proportion:

Hydrogen	1·75	times its volume.	
Nitrogen	7·5	"	"
Oxygen	9·42	"	"
Carbonic acid	35·	"	"
Sulphuretted hydrogen	55·	"	"
Hydrochloric acid	85·	"	"
Ammoniacal gas	90·	"	"

It will be seen from the above table that the more unwholesome the gas, the greater the quantity absorbed: a fact which appears to point to charcoal as the great disinfectant and deodorizer. Indeed, the great success attending the use of *C.* for filters, both for air and water, is a proof of its efficiency in this direction. *Equivalent* 6; *sp. gr.* as diamond 3·55, as graphite 1·9 to 2·3. *Symbol* C. —*C.* unites with several of the elements to form numerous and very important compounds, which will be found under their respective names.

Bisulphide of C. Equivalent 38, sp. gr. 1·27, boiling-point 118·5° Fahr. Only one compound of sulphur and *C.* is known. It is prepared by heating fragments of charcoal to redness in a retort; into which dip a tube reaching to the bottom of the charcoal. From time to time sulphur is dropped through the tube, which is closed again immediately. The sulphur and *C.* gradually combine, and the bisulphide distils over into the receiver, which is kept cool with ice. It is at first yellow, from excess of sulphur; but by being re-distilled several times, it is obtained in a state of purity. It is a colorless liquid, with an acrid, pungent taste, and a fœtid odor. It is insoluble in water, but dissolves in ether and alcohol. It is very volatile, and has never been frozen. It burns with a blue flame, giving off sulphurous and carbonic acid gases. It dissolves sulphur and phosphorus readily, and these elements may be obtained in crystals by slow evaporation of their solutions. Berzelius looks on bisulphide of *C.* as a sulphuric acid corresponding to carbonic acid, which is an oxygen acid. This idea is borne out by the fact, that bisulphide of *C.* will unite with several sulphides to form salts, which are called sulpho-carbonates, — $KO{\cdot}C_2$, carbonate of potash: $KS{\cdot}CS_2$, sulpho-carbonate of potassium. The solution of phosphorus in bisulphide of *C.* is used in electrotyping objects, which are coated with a film of phosphorus by its means, and rendered capable of receiving an immediate metallic covering when plunged into the solution of sulphate of copper. From certain experiments of Berzelius, it is supposed that a protosulphide of *C.* exists. A mixture of bisulphide of *C.* and solid carbonic acid produces the most intense cold known.

Chloride of C. They are three: Protochloride, C_4Cl_4; sesquichloride, C_4Cl_6; bichloride, C_2Cl_4. The first compound is formed by passing the vapor of sesquichloride

of carbon through a red-hot glass tube filled with fragments of glass. Chlorine is liberated, and a colorless liquid obtained, which boils at 240° Fahr. It is regarded as a derivative of olefiant gas, C_4H_4. The second is formed by acting on Dutch liquid under the influence of solar radiation. It is a volatile crystalline solid, with an aromatic odor resembling camphor. It fuses at 320° and boils at 360°. Its specific gravity is 2, and it is soluble in ether and alcohol. There is also a liquid sesquichloride with the formula C_2Cl_3, which was obtained by Regnault by passing the vapor of bichloride of carbon through a tube heated to redness. The third, which is often called perchloride of carbon was obtained by Regnault from wood-spirit and from chloroform by the combined action of chlorine and the sun's rays. Kolbe forms it by passing bisulphide of carbon and chlorine through a red-hot tube. It is a colorless liquid, possessing a peculiar alliaceous odor, and boiling at 172° Fahr. At —9° Fahr. it becomes a solid of pearly crystalline appearance. Besides these compounds of chlorine and carbon, Faraday obtained a sub-chloride of carbon (C_4Cl_2), which formed fine silky crystals, subliming without change by passing the protochloride several times through a red-hot tube.

Oxychloride of C., or *Chloro-carbonic Acid*, or *Phosgene Gas.* Spec grav. 3·68; symbol COCl. —When equal volumes of chlorine and carbonic acid are exposed to the sun's rays, they gradually combine, and condense into half their volume. Oxychloride of carbon is a suffocating gas, which is decomposed by water into carbonic acid and hydrochloric acid. It may also be formed by passing carbonic oxide through pentachloride of antimony.

Car'bou, in *Pennsylvania*, an E. county, so called from its mines of anthracite; *area*, 400 sq. m. It is bounded S.E. by the Blue or Kittatinny Mountains, and traversed from N.E. to S.W. by the Lehigh River. It is a mountainous district, possessing immense coal-mines. Anthracite is the principal product of the co. *Cap.* Mauch Chunk. *Pop.* 28,144.

—A township of Huntingdon co.; *pop.* 2,233.

Carbon, in *Missouri*, a village of Macon co., 3 m. E. of Macon City.

Carbona'ceous, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, carbon: as, *a carbonaceous* deposit.

Car'bonade, Carbona'do, *n.* (*Cooking.*) The flesh of animals, fowls, &c., cut and scored across, and broiled on live coals.

"If I come in his way willingly, let him make a *carbonado* of me."—*Shaks.*

Carbonari, (*kär-bon-ā're,*) *n. pl.* [It., "charcoal-burners."] (*Hist.*) The name given to a secret political association, formed in Italy at the commencement of the present century, its professed aim being the reorganization and reform of the government of that country. Members of all classes were found in its ranks. In 1814, they formed a plan, subsequently abandoned, of creating a revolution in Naples. In 1820, a constitution was proclaimed at Nola. The same thing occurred at Naples and other places. Ferdinand I. of Naples made concessions; the forces of the *C.* under General Pepe entered his capital July 9, and the king swore to observe the new constitution on the 13th. The emperors of Austria and Russia, and the Prince of Prussia, met at Troppau, in October, and invited Ferdinand to meet them at Laybach, to which town the Congress was transferred in January, 1821, where measures were determined for an armed interference for the suppression of the revolution. The Austrians entered Italy early in 1821, Naples capitulated March 20, and the revolutionary parliament was closed 4 days afterwards. By an ordinance dated April 10, any person attending the meetings of the *C.* was to be punished capitally. The society, however, continued to exist, and spreading through France, caused insurrections at Rochelle, Colmar, Toulon, and Marseilles, in 1821, and its influences are supposed to have contributed to the revolution of 1848 in France and Germany. The numerous outbreaks that have occurred in the Italian peninsula since 1821, may be all traced, directly or indirectly, to the machinations of the *C.* Carbonarism is still in existence in Italy, or at least was so down to very recent times. —The *Calderari*, "tinkers or braziers who use the coals," was the name given to a loyal society opposed to the *C.*

Car'bonarism, *n.* The political principles of the Carbonari.

Car'bonate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt resulting of the union of carbonic acid with a salt.

Car'bonated, *a.* Combined or impregnated with carbonic acid.

Carbon Cliff, in *Illinois*, a P. O. of Rock Island co.

Car'bondale, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Jackson co., 55 m. S. of Centralia.

Car'bondale, in *Pennsylvania*, a city of Luzerne co., near the source of Lackawanna River, and connected with Honesdale by a railroad 17 m. long. The Lackawanna valley is extremely rich in beds of coal which have been for a long time successfully mined. *Pop.* 6,393.

Carson Hill, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Johnston co.

Carbon'ic, *a.* [Fr. *carbonique.*] Pertaining to carbon, or obtained from it; as, *carbonic* gas.

Carbon'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) This important compound is obtained when any form of carbon, such as the diamond or pure charcoal, is burnt in oxygen gas. It consists of 6 carbon + 16 oxygen = 22 carbonic acid. 100 cubical inches of carbonic acid gas weigh 47·3 grains. Under a pressure of 36 atmospheres, at the temperature of 32°, it becomes liquid; and when the pressure which retains it in the liquid state is removed, the rapidity of the evaporation, and the sudden and enormous expansion of the vapor, are such as to produce a degree of cold under which the acid solidifies, forming a white concrete substance possessed of very extraordinary properties. Mr. Faraday was the first who liquefied carbonic acid, but it was first described as a solid by M. Thilourier. At common temperatures and pressures, water absorbs its own volume of carbonic acid; under a pressure of two atmospheres it dissolves twice its volume, and so on. Carbonic acid imparts briskness and a slightly pungent and sour taste to water impregnated with it; it also confers the effervescent quality upon many mineral springs. Carbonic acid is recognized by its rendering lime-water turbid. It extinguishes flame and suffocates animals; hence the miners call it *choke damp.* Carbonic acid is contained in marble, chalk, and all the varieties of limestone, from which it is extracted by strong heat, as in the process of *burning* lime; or by the action of stronger acids, in which case the carbonic acid escapes with *effervescence.* Mountains of limestone, therefore, are great natural repositories of carbonic acid. This gas is also produced during the respiration of animals, and is evolved in the process of fermentation. *Equivalent*, 22; *sp. gr.* 1·523; *form.* CO_2.

Carbonic Oxide, *n.* (*Chem.*) Carbonic oxide is produced when carbonic acid is passed over red-hot charcoal; from which it will be seen that this gas is formed during the combustion of almost every organic substance. The first result of combustion is, of course, carbonic acid, which, passing over the red-hot coals or wick, as the case may be, parts with an equivalent of its oxygen. The gas, however, is inflamed as fast as it is formed, and re-connected with carbonic acid. It is generally prepared by the decomposition of oxalic acid by sulphuric acid. Oxalic acid consists of C_2H_3 united to an equivalent of water, without which it does not appear to be able to exist. The sulphuric acid abstracts this equivalent of water, leaving the C_2H_3 at liberty to separate into CO, carbonic oxide, and CO_2, carbonic acid. The latter is absorbed by passing the mixed gases through milk of lime. Carbonic oxide gas thus prepared is colorless and inodorous, burning with a blue flame, and giving rise to carbonic acid. It supports neither combustion nor respiration, one per cent. mixed with air being sufficient to cause dangerous drowsiness. It is now satisfactorily proved that the coma generally resulting in death produced by the combustion of charcoal in close rooms, is due to the formation of carbonic oxide by the carbonic acid formed during combustion, being exposed to the action of so much incandescent material. It is a neutral body, has no action on litmus-paper, does not combine with acids or bases, and has never been liquefied; it is slightly soluble in water. In metallurgical processes, carbonic acid plays an important part by supplying fuel as fast as it is formed. *Equivalent*, 14; *sp. gr.* 0·967; *form.* CO.

Carboniferous, *a.* [Lat. *carbo — carbonis*, and *fero*, to bear, or produce.] Producing, or containing, carbon or coal; as, *carboniferous* strata.

Carboniferous Age, *n.* (*Geol.*) The name given to the strata which rest upon the Devonian measures. It commenced, both in America and Europe, with a preparatory marine period, the SUB-CARBONIFEROUS, *q. v.*; had its consummation in a long æra of extensive continents, covered with forests and marsh-vegetation, and subject at long intervals to inundations of fresh or marine waters, the *carbon ferous*, or COAL PER'OD, *q. v.*, and declined through a succeeding period, the PERMIAN, *q. v.*, in which the marsh-vegetation became less extensive, and the sea again prevailed over portions of the carboniferous continents. The rocks of the *C. A.* lie at the surface over large areas of N. America, viz.: — *In the U. States.* 1. Over parts of Rhode Island and Massachusetts, between Newport and Worcester. 2. Along the Appalachian region from New York into Alabama, and spreading W. over half of Ohio, and part of Kentucky and Tennessee, and a little of Mississippi. 3. Over central Michigan. 4. Over much of Illinois, and spreading E. over part of Indiana, S. over part of Kentucky, W. over part of Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and large portions of the Rocky Mountain slopes. 5. In Texas. 6. About the summits of the Rocky Mountains, near several of the passes; around the Great Salt Basin in Utah; in the Colorado basin, New Mexico, and over some other parts of the Pacific slope of the Rocky Mountains. 7. In N. California. — *In the British Provinces.* 1. Over much of New Brunswick and part of Nova Scotia. 2. In the Arctic, over Melville and other islands between Grinnell Land and Banks Land. The coal measures cover a large part of most of the regions here pointed out, the rest being occupied by the subcarboniferous and Permian, or by limestones and other barren beds of the carboniferous period. Excepting the areas W. of the Rocky Mountains, the whole pertain to three great regions or basins: — 1. The *Interior Continental region*, including the Appalachian area on the E. and stretching W. to western Kansas, and perhaps still further, to, or beyond, the summit of the Rocky Mountains; for carboniferous rocks probably underlie the later beds now at the surface. It is divided into two parts by the Lower Silurian uplift about Cincinnati and the region S.W. 2. The *Atlantic border region*, including the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia region, and that of Rhode Island, — also divided into two parts, a northern and a southern. 3. The *Arctic region.* — *Dana.*

Carboniza'tion, *n.* [Fr. *carbonisation.*] Act or process of carbonizing.

Car'bonize, *v. a.* To convert into carbon.

Carbonom'eter, *n.* [Eng. *carbon*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] (*Chem.*) An instrument for ascertaining the presence of an excess of carbonic acid, by its action on lime-water. — *Webster.*

Carbon Station, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Peoria co.

Carbonton, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Chatham co.

Carbonvale, in *W. Virginia*, a P. O. of Kenawha co.

Car'boy, *n.* [Gael. *carb*, a basket.] A large globular bottle of green glass, protected by basket-work. *C.* are seldom used, except for containing certain acids and other highly corrosive liquids likely to act upon stoneware. A carboy of oil of vitriol usually contains about 160 lbs. of that acid, or 12 galls. of water.

Carbuncle, (*kär'bung-kl,*) *n.* [Lat. *carbunculus*, dim. of *carbo*, a coal.] A large garnet, cut *en cabochon*; *i. e.* convex on the under side, and concave on the upper. The light is generally reflected in a flame-like form, hence the name. The clear deep red garnets from Pegu are most highly valued. There are many substitutes for garnet, such as the cinnamon-stone, which, when cut *en cabochon*, deceives even mineralogists. For the chemical composition of the carbuncle, see GARNET.

(*Her.*) A charge, or bearing, consisting of rays considered as representing the jewel called carbuncle.

(*Med.*) A hard, painful, circumscribed tumor, so called from *carbo*, a coal, because the ancients likened the pain it caused to a burning coal in a state of perpetual activity. It is also called ANTHRAX, *q. v.*

Car'buncled, *a.* Set with carbuncles.

"Armour . . . *carbuncled* like holy Phœbus' car."— *Shaks.*

—Having a fiery red boil, or spot, called carbuncle; as, a man with a *carbuncled* nose.

Carbun'cular, *a.* Belonging to, or resembling, a carbuncle; fiery: inflamed; red like a carbuncle.

Carbuncula'tion, *n.* [Lat. *carbunculatio.*] (*Bot.*) The blasting of young buds of trees by excessive heat or cold. — *Harris.*

Car'buret, *n.* (*Chem.*) See CARBIDE.

Car'buretted Hydrogen, *n.* (*Chem.*) See HYDROGEN.

Car'byle, (Sulphate of,) *n.* (*Chem.*) Ethionic anhydrine, so called by its discoverer Magnus. It is a combination of four equivalents of sulphuric acid with one of olefiant gas. — See ETHIONIC ACID.

Car'cajente, a town of Spain, prov. Valencia, 7 m. N.N.E. of San Felipe. It is a fine prosperous place, with a good trade in silk, cereals, and fruits. *Pop.* 9,735.

Car'cajou, *n.* [Fr.] (*Zoöl.*) The American BADGER, *q. v.*

Carcanet, (*kär'ka-net,*) *n.* [Fr. *carcan*; L. Lat. *carcanum*; from Gr. *kirkinos*, from *kirkos*, a circle or ring.] A chain or collar of jewels for the collar or neck; as, a *carcanet* of rubies.

Careass, Carcase, (*kär'kas,*) *n.* [Fr. *carcasse*; L. Lat. *carcaissum*, a quiver.] In its original sense, a quiver or case for arrows. The dead body of an animal; as, the *carcass* of an ox.

"He is a vulture, and only waits for the *carcass*." — *Taylor.*

—The human body: — used in a contemptuous sense.

"To-day how many would have given their honours,
To 've saved their *carcasses*?" — *Shaks.*

—Any thing decayed, or in a ruinous state; as, the *carcass* of ship.

"A rotten *carcass* of a boat, not rigg'd." — *Shaks.*

—The shell, or framework of any unfinished thing, as of a building.

(*Mil.*) A destructive missile discharged from a mortar, like a shell, and designed to set fire to buildings and stores belonging to the enemy. It is a hollow, spherical case of iron, perforated with three holes, and filled with combustible matter, which blazes furiously from these apertures, and cannot easily be extinguished. The composition, which resembles in many points the famous Greek fire of the Byzantines, burns for nine or ten minutes, and is lighted by fuses placed in the holes, which ignite at the moment of discharge. The 13-inch carcass contains 18 lbs. of composition, and weighs nearly 2 cwt. They are said to have been first used in Germany about 1670.



Fig. 514.

Carcassonne, a walled city of France, dep. Aude, of which it is the cap., on the river Aude, 34 m. W. of Narbonne. This is a fine and flourishing place, and possesses many noble public buildings, and educational institutions. *Manuf.* Woollen cloths, linens, stockings, soap, paper, nails, &c. *C.* is very ancient, having been of considerable importance in the days of Cæsar. It fell successively into the hands of the Visigoths and Saracens, and suffered much in the wars of the Albigenses. Its last sovereign count ceded it to France in 1247. *Pop.* 22,173.

Car'cass-roof'ing, *n.* (*Building.*) That which supports the covering by a grated frame of timber work.

Car'cel Lamp, *n.* See LAMP.

Car'cer, *n.* [Lat.] The ancient name for a prison or jail.

Car'ceral, *a.* [Lat. *carceralis.*] Pertaining to a prison. (R.)

Carce'res, *n. pl.* [Lat. *carcer.*] (*Arch.*) The cells at the end of a circus, in which were stationed the chariots and horses that contended for the prizes, so that they might be able to start simultaneously at the given signal.

Carcern'li, *n. pl.* [Lat., dim. of *carcer*, a prison.] (*Bot.*) A name given by botanists to such fruit as that of the lime-tree, which consists of a small number of dry, indehiscent, few-seeded cells cohering round a central axis.

Carcinolog'ical, *a.* Belonging to carcinology.

Carcinol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *kar inos*, a crab, and *logos*, treatise.] The science which treats of the *crustacea*, as lobsters, crabs, shrimps, &c.

Carcino'ma, *n.* [Lat.] (*Med.*) A hard, glandular swelling, the first stage of cancer, known as scirrhus. See CANCER.

Carcinom'atous, *a.* (*Med.*) Relating to, or partaking of, carcinoma.

Car'cinus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CYCLOMETOPA.

Card, *n.* [Fr. *carte;* from Lat. *charta*, paper; Gr. *chartes*, a leaf of the Egyptian papyrus.] A paper or piece of pasteboard, used in games, &c.; a piece of pasteboard on which is inscribed a person's name, address, &c.; as, a playing-*card*, a visiting-*card*, &c.

—A published notification, containing a brief announcement, explanation, &c.

—A paper on which the points of the compass are marked.

"Upon his *cards* and compass firm 's his eye,
The masters of his long experiment." —*Spenser.*

—*v. i.* To play at cards: to game. —*Johnson.*

Playing Cards. Oblong pieces of pasteboard, inscribed with certain figures and points, and used in various games of skill and hazard. The origin of this invention is obscure. While it has by some been erroneously attributed to the Romans, by others it has been traced, perhaps with more plausibility, to an Asiatic source. The claim, advanced by Mezerai, on behalf of the French, is certainly untenable. *C.* may have been used in France in 1390; but that they were not invented to amuse Charles VI. is evident from the fact that they are mentioned in the Stadtbuch of Augsburg for the year 1275. Tiraboschi speaks of them as used in Italy before the close of the thirteenth century; and the game is noticed in many German books throughout the fourteenth cent. The figures of the four suits were symbolical representations of the four great classes of men: and the names attached to these figures in England arose from a misapprehension of the names originally assigned to them. Thus, by the *hearts* are meant the *gens de chœur* (cœur), the choir-men or ecclesiastics, and hence these are called *copas*, or chalices, by the Spaniards; whose word *espada*, sword, indicating the nobility and warriors of the State, has been corrupted into the English *spade*. The clubs were originally *trèfles* (trefoil leaves), and denoted the peasantry; while the citizens and merchants were marked by the diamonds (*carreaux*, square tiles). The word *knave*, (Ger. *knab*, boy,) was used, of course, in its older sense of servant, or attendant on the knights. The French *C.* long retained the names of the four kings David, Alexander, Cæsar, and Charles, who marked respectively the Jewish, Greek, Roman, and Frank empires. The queens, Argine, Judith, Esther, and Pallas, are not so easily accounted for. The first name furnishes an anagram of *regina*, or queen; the others may have been chosen as types of the moral qualities of wisdom, purity, and courage. The modern pack of *C.* consists of fifty-two cards, in four *suits*—two red, *hearts* and *diamonds*, and two black, *spades* and *clubs*: each suit consisting of three *court* or *picture* cards, the king, queen, and knave, and ten other cards distinguished by the number of their "pips" or spots, from ten to one respectively. The lowest of these is always called the "ace," and the two and three are often called the "deuce" and "tray." The natural rank of the cards in each suit is, king highest, and so on down to ace lowest; but in many games this rank is varied, as in Whist, where the ace is put highest of all, above the king: in Écarté, where it is put between the knave and the ten; and in Bézique, where it is made the highest, but where the ten is put between it and the king. In Quadrille, the rank of some of the *C.* is variable in every hand. Sometimes the pack of *C.* is reduced to thirty-two, by excluding the six, five, four, three, and two of each suit; it is then called a "piquet pack." An immense variety of games are played with *C.*, some involving chance only, some combining chance and skill, the best of them furnishing very agreeable and intellectual amusement. Some are *round games*, in which any number of persons may join, as *Vingt-un*, *Speculation*, *Loo*, *Pope Joan*, &c.; some are for four persons, as *Whist* (the best of all, and a very fine game), and *Quadrille*; some for two, as *Piquet*, *Écarté*, *Bézique*, *Cribbage*; and, lately, games have been introduced even for *one* person, called *Patience*.

Card, *n.* [Du. *kaarde;* Lat. *carduus*, a thistle; It. *cardo.*] A teazle; an instrument for combing, opening, and breaking wool or flax.

—*v. a.* To comb or open wool, flax, hemp, &c. with a card.

"The while their wives do sit
Beside them, *carding* wool." —*May.*

Car'damine, *n.* [Gr. *kardia*, heart, *damao*, to strengthen; from its stomachic properties.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Brassicaceæ*. *C. pratensis*, the Cuckoo-flower, Lady's-smock, or Bitter-cress, found in swamps N. of New York, blossoms in April or May, when its flowers, which are flesh-colored, white, or a little purple, in a terminal raceme, present a very pleasing appearance. The leaves are anti-scorbutic, and are sometimes eaten as water-cress.

Car'damom, *n.* (*Bot.*) The name given to the capsules of plants belonging to the genera *Amomum* and *Elettaria*. They are three-celled, and contain numerous wrinkled seeds which form an aromatic pungent spice, weaker than pepper, and with a peculiar but agreeable taste. On account of their cordial and stimulant properties, they are employed in medicine, very generally to qualify other medicines; they are also used in confectionery. The *C.* recognized in our pharmacopœias, and called *True* or *Officinal C.*, also known in commerce as *Malabar C.*, are the produce of *Elettaria Cardamomum*, a native of the mountains of Malabar and Canara. They depend for their qualities on a peculiar pungent essential oil, called *Oil of Cardamom*, which may be obtained from them by distilling with water, and when fresh, is colorless. Other kinds of *C.* occur in Canara, but none is equal to the true *C.* in commercial value.

Car'dan, Jerome, an Italian physician of great note in his time. Though he appears to have been a consummate empiric, he certainly had considerable talent. He was an excellent mathematician, but so addicted to astrology, that having predicted the time of his death, it is said he starved himself in order to verify his prediction. His works on various subjects were printed in 10 vols. folio, at Lyons, in 1663. B. 1501: D. 1576.

Cardan'gan, in *Ireland*, a parish of Tipperary co.

Cardan's For'mulæ, *n. pl.* (*Math.*) See Cubic Equations.

Card'-basket, *n.* A basket for the reception of visitors' cards.

Card'-board, or **Card,** *n.* A stiff kind of pasteboard or paper. Ordinary *C.-B.* is made of fine white paper outside, between which are pasted several layers of cartridge-paper. Bristol-board is made altogether of fine white paper. Mill-board is made of coarse brown paper, layers of which are glued together and pressed. It is mostly used by bookbinders. Cards are enamelled by brushing them over with a mixture of China-white and size. After being rubbed with some finely powdered talc, they are polished vigorously with a brush.

Card'-case, *n.* A small pocket-case to hold visiting-cards.

Car'denas, a seaport town of the island of Cuba, cap. of an administrative division of that name. It is situate on the N. coast, 120 m. E. by S. of Havana. Its harbor has 5 or 6 fathoms of water, and good anchorage. *Pop.* 7,225.

Card'er, *n.* A person who cards wool.

"The spinsters, *carders*, fullers, weavers."—*Shaks.*

—One who plays at cards; a gamester.

Car'dia, *n.* [Gr. *kardia.*] (*Anat.*) The superior or œsophagal orifice of the stomach. Also the heart.

Car'diac, Cardi'acal, *a.* [Lat. *cardiacus*, from Gr. *kard a*, the heart; Sansk. *hrid.*] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the heart; resembling the heart; as, the *cardiac* arteries.

—Cordial: strengthening; stimulating the heart to action; bracing the system, &c.; as, a *cardiac* medicine.

Cardiac Wheel. (*Mach.*) See Heart-wheel.

Cardia'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of Molluscous animals, established by Linnæus, including the cockles and their allies; the shells of which are all equivalve, or nearly so. There are numerous species, widely diffused; many of them being remarkable for the smallness and delicacy of their shells, as well as for the comparative activity of the animals that form and inhabit them.

Cardiag'raphy, *n.* (*Anat.*) An anatomical description of the heart. — *Dunglison.*

Cardial'gia, Car'dialgy, *n.* [Fr. *cardialgie.*] (*Med.*) Impaired appetite, with gnawing or burning pain in the stomach or epigastrium. — *Dunglison.*

Car'diff, a seaport town of England, in S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, on the Bristol Channel, 25 m. W. of Bristol, and 170 W. of London. It possesses magnificent docks, whence coal and iron are yearly exported to the quantity of 1,500,000 tons. These docks are, along with the town, the property of the Marquis of Bute. *Pop.* 36,249.

Car'diff, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Mitchell co.

Cardiff, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Warren co., on the E. side of the Yazoo River, 13 m. N. by S. of Vicksburg.

Cardiff, in *New York*, a post-village of Onondaga co., 132 m. W. by N. of Albany. *Pop.* 147.

Car'digan, a maritime co. of England, in S. Wales, having N. the cos. of Merioneth and Montgomery; E. Radnor and Brecon; and S. Carmarthen and Pembroke. *Area*, 443,387 acres. — *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. Silver, lead, and copper are extensively found, and slates largely exported. —*Chief Towns.* Cardigan (the chief), Aberystwith, Tregaron, Lampeter. *Pop.* 73,488.

Cardigan, a seaport town, and cap. of above co., on the N. bank of the Tivy, near St. George's Channel, is 198 m. W.N.W. of London. It is an ancient place, and maintains a considerable shipping-trade. *Pop.* 4,000.

Car'dinal, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *cardinalis*, from *cardo, cardinis*, a hinge.] That serves as a hinge on which anything depends; chief; principal: preëminent; fundamental; as, a *cardinal* virtue. "His *cardinal* perfection was industry." *Clarendon.* — *Cardinal Points.* (*Geog.*) The East, West, South, and North points of the compass. — (*Astrol.*) The cardinal points are those of the rising and setting of the sun, and the zenith, and nadir. *Cardinal Numbers.* The numbers *one*, *two*, *three*, &c., in contradistinction to *first*, *second*, *third*, &c., which are denominated *ordinal* numbers. — *Cardinal Signs.* (*Astron.*) Aries, Libra, Cancer, Capricorn. They mark the four quarters of the year, or the two equinoxes and two solstices. — *Cardinal Virtues.* Among the ancients, prudence, justice, fortitude, and temperance. — *Cardinal Winds.* (*Meteorol.*) Those which blow from cardinal points of the compass.

—*n.* [Fr. *cardinal.*] (*Eccl. Hist.*) An ecclesiastical prince in the Roman Catholic Church. In early times this title was restricted to the 7 bishops of Rome, and the sees within its territory, and the clergy of the 28 principal churches of that city; whence the *College of Cardinals* takes its origin. The number of which this college consisted has varied in the course of time. It has for some centuries been limited to 70; of whom six are bishops of certain Roman dioceses; 50, styled *cardinal priests*, hold their titles from parishes in Rome (many of them being at the same time bishops of foreign dioceses); and 14 are deacons. But in fact there are at present 58 only. The election of the Pope, which is performed by these personages assembled in conclave, is thus concurred in by the 3 orders of clergy, through their representatives. The period at which this election was confined to the cardinals is variously stated. Some have asserted that such was the case as early as 1058; others, not before 1562. It is now understood that the Pope must be chosen from this body. The *C.* are distinguished by a scarlet hat, and a short purple mantle worn over the rochet. Their rank is next to that of the Pope, with whom they form a political council for the secular affairs of Rome; and also an ecclesiastical council, each *congregation* being presided over by one or more of the cardinals. Authentic information as to their rank and function may be found in the "Papal Calendar" (*Annuario Pontificio*), published annually at Rome. — See Consistorium, and Conclave.

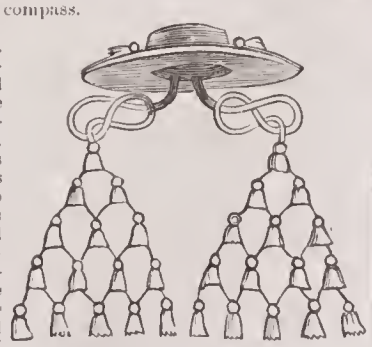


Fig. 515. — CARDINAL'S HAT.

—A woman's short cloak.

Car'dinalate, Car'dinalship, *n.* The office, rank, or dignity of a cardinal.

Cardinal-bird, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Cardinalis Virginianus*, *Loxia cardinalis* of Linnæus, also called Red-bird, Virginian nightingale, Cardinal-finch, and Cardinal-grosbeak. This American bird is 8 inches in length; its general plumage is a fine red; the bill pale-red, and stout; on the head is a crest; and around the bill, and on the throat, the color is black; the quill and tail feathers are not of so bright a red as the body. The song of the Cardinal-grosbeak very much resembles that of the nightingale, and during the spring and summer its sweet notes are heard from the tops of the highest trees. It is met with in several parts of North America; and is said to collect together great quantities of maize and buckwheat, of which it is very fond.



Fig. 516.
CARDINAL GROSBEAK.
(*Cardinalis Virginianus.*)

Cardinal-flower, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Lobelia.

Cardinal-grosbeak, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Cardinal-bird.

Card'ing-machine, *n.* (*Manf.*) A machine in which the fibres of cotton are combed or carded, to disentangle them from each other, and bring them into a proper condition for spinning into yarns and thread. These machines consist of wooden cylinders or drums to which strips of leather are fastened, which are perforated with numerous wires regularly arranged. The wires are short and stiff, and the exterior of the cylinder resembles a circular brush. Several such cylinders are arranged so that the ends of the teeth are nearly in contact; and the cotton being brought to them, is caught up, passed from one to the other, and combed out as the cylinders revolve in the form of beautiful films or fleeces, which are removed by a smaller drum-card, called the *doffer*, and again from this by the *doffing-knife*. These films, which are of the width of the drum, are next contracted to a narrow ribbon, by being passed through a funnel; and thus narrowed, are called the *card ends* or *slivers*, and are now ready for the next process of *drawing* or *doubling*. — See Spinning.

Car'dington, in *Ohio*, a prosperous post-village and township of Morrow co., 38 m. N. by E. of Columbus; *pop.* of township 2,199.

Cardiog'raphy, *n.* See Cardiagraphy.

Car'dioid, *n.* [Gr. *kardia*, the heart, and *eidos*, shape.] (*Math.*) An algebraic curve, so called from its resemblance to the heart. It is generated by adding to, and subtracting from the *radii rectores* through a point in the circumference of a circle, a portion equal to the diameter of the latter.

Cardiol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *kardia*, and *logos*, discourse.] (*Anat.*) A treatise on the heart. — *Dunglison.*

Cardiom'etry, *n.* [Gr. *kardia*, and *metron*, measure.] (*Med.*) Percussive or auscultative measurement of the heart.

Cardiosper'mum, *n.* [Gr. *kardia*, heart, *sperma*, seed, in reference to the shape of the seeds.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Sapindaceæ*. The Heart-seed or Balloon-vine, *C. halicacabum*, native of Missouri and naturalized in the W. States, is a curious vine, 4–6 feet in length, with remarkably large, inflated membranous capsules.

Card'itis, *n.* [From Gr. *kardia*, the heart.] (*Med.*) An inflammation of the heart, characterized by pain in the region of the heart, great anxiety, fever, difficulty of breathing, palpitation, cough, irregular pulse, and fainting. It is applied properly to inflammation of the muscular tissue of the heart itself; but this is a form of disease that rarely occurs alone, being usually accompanied by *pericarditis*, or inflammation of the pericardium, or by *endocarditis*, or inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart. The symptoms and treatment in each case are similar. See Heart, (Diseases of the.)

Car'dium, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Cockle, a genus of Mollusca, fam. *Cardiaceæ*. The foot is largely developed, and is a most important organ to the animals, it being used by most of them not merely for progression, but in the excavation of hollows in the sand or mud of the shores on which they dwell. As usually seen, the foot of the Car-

dium, or Cockle, when extended, tapers gradually to a point; and as its diameter is at its largest point much less than the breadth of the shell, it is not apparent by what means the hole that is excavated is made sufficiently large for the reception of the latter; this, however, is accomplished by the distention of the foot with water, through a tube which opens just within the mouth; and thus the size of the borer becomes so nearly equal to that of the shell, that it is enabled, by rotatory motions often repeated, to excavate a burrow large enough to receive the animal with its shell. The shell is generally white, with sometimes a bluish or yellowish cast; it has twenty-six longitudinal ridges, is transversely wrinkled, and has somewhat imbricated striæ. The Cockles, with few exceptions, inhabit the ocean only; they abound most on sandy shores, and are used as a wholesome and nourishing food. The most common species is the Edible Cockle (*Cardium edule*).



Fig. 517.
CARDIUM FIMBRIA.

Card'-match, *n.* A match made of pieces of card dipped in melted sulphur.

Car'do, *n.* (*Arch.*) A pivot and socket apparatus, by which the doors of the ancients were fixed in their places, and made to revolve in opening and shutting.

Cardoon', *n.* [Fr. *cardon.*] (*Hort.*) A kind of artichoke, the *Cynara cardunculus*, a garden vegetable, native of Canada, the thick, fleshy stalks and ribs of whose leaves are blanched and eaten as an esculent vegetable. They are usually stewed or dressed with marrow, and have been reckoned to possess aphrodisiacal properties. In this country they are not much esteemed, but they form an important object in the European markets, chiefly in France. They are cultivated somewhat in the manner of celery. The seeds are sown in a hot-bed, and when the plants that they produce have become well established, after two or three successive pottings, they are finally planted from three to four feet apart. When they are half-grown, in August, either the stems are earthed up, or they are blanched by having bay-bands turned round them. They are fit for the kitchen by the middle of November. — See CYNARA.

Card'-party, *n.* A party assembled for card-playing.

Card'-rack, *n.* A rack for holding cards, of whatsoever description.

Card'-table, *n.* A table expressly adapted for card-playing.

Cardueeio, (*kar-dootch'e-o.*) the name of two brothers, Florentine painters, who resided principally in Spain, and attained great distinction in the service of kings Philip II., III., and IV. Lived in the 16th century.

Carduc'lis, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See GOLDFINCH.

Car'duus, *n.* [Lat., a thistle.] (*Bot.*) The Thistle, a genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ*, consisting of numerous species, some of which are noble-looking flowers. *C. benedictus* and a few others have been used in medicine as tonics and febrifuges. Among the American species we notice the Canada thistle, *C. arvense*, found in fields, road-sides, and waste places. It is one of the severest pests of the farmer, requiring his constant vigilance to extirpate it from his fields. In England it is called *cursed thistle*. Root creeping, very long, and exceedingly tenacious of life. Stem 3 feet high, with a branching panicle at top. Leaves alternate, thickly beset with thorns. Heads rather small, purple, the involucre nearly thornless, and is the only part of the plant that can be safely handled.

Care, (*kār,*) *n.* [A. S. *câru, cearu;* Goth. *kara;* Gael. *car;* Pers. and Sansk. *kârâ*, toil, both bodily and mental.] Solicitude; anxiety; trouble; concern; sense of responsibility; as, the *cares* of the world.

"And weep away the life of *care*
Which I have borne, and yet must bear."—*Shelley.*

—Oversight; charge.

"What wilt thou do when riot is thy *care?*"—*Shaks.*

—Heedfulness; caution; mindfulness; regard; attention; watchfulness; as, he takes *care* of his money.

"As the ancients
Say wisely, 'Have a *care* o' th' main chance.'"—*Hudibras.*

—Object of care; watchfulness, or love.

"Blessings be with them, and eternal praise,
Who gave us nobler loves, and nobler *cares.*"—*Wordsworth.*

—*v. i.* To be anxious, or solicitous; to have regard to; to be concerned; as, to *care* for another.

"I *care* for nobody; no, not I,
If no one *cares* for me."—*Bickerstaff.*

—To be disposed or inclined to; as, he *cares* not to go.

"Having been now long acquainted, the two sexes did not *care* to part."—*Addison.*

Careen', *v. a.* [Fr. *caréner*, from *caréne*, the side and keel of a ship; Lat. *carina.*] (*Naut.*) To heave a ship over on her side, so as to expose her bottom and keel for the purpose of repairs, caulking, &c.

—*v. i.* (*Naut.*) To incline to one side, as a ship under a press of sail.

Careenage, (*ka-rēn'aj,*) *n.* (*Naut.*) A place to careen a ship; dues paid for careening a vessel.

Careen'ing, *n.* (*Naut.*) The operation of heaving a ship down on one side by the application of a strong purchase to her masts, which are generally supported for the occasion, to prevent their breaking with so great a strain: and by which means, one side of the bottom being elevated above the surface of the water, it may be cleansed or repaired.

Career, (*ka-rēr',*) *n.* [Fr. *carrière*, from *car*, Lat. *carrus.*] A race-course; the ground; the ground over which a race is run.

"They had run themselves too far out of breath, to go back again the same *career.*"—*Sir P. Sidney.*

—A race; a course; a rapid running: as, a horse in full *career.*

"When down the hill he holds his fierce *career.*"—*Shaks.*

—General course of action or movement; course of proceeding; as, his was a brilliant *career.*

"Continue and proceed in honour's fair *career.*"—*Dryden.*

(*Sporting.*) In falconry, the flight of a hawk.

—*v. i.* To move or run rapidly.

"The wheels
Of beryl, and *carcering* fires between."—*Milton.*

Care'ful, *a.* Provident; diligent to provide for; —often preceding *of* or *for*: as, *careful of* children.

"What could a *careful* father more have done?"—*Dryden.*

—Full of care; solicitous; anxious; troubled; perturbed; as, a *careful* countenance.

"Slumber embrace me in thy leaden arms,
And charm my *careful* thoughts."—*Denham.*

—Heedful; watchful; attentive; cautious; using care; as, a *careful* operator. (Sometimes followed by *of.*)

"It concerns us to be *careful of* our conversations."—*Ray.*

Carefully, (*kār'ful-li,*) *adv.* With solicitude or anxiety; in a manner betokening care.

"Envy, how *carefully* does it look! how meagre and ill-complexioned!"—*Collier.*

—In a careful, heedful, watchful manner; providently; vigilantly; as, work *carefully* performed.

"You come most *carefully* upon your hour."—*Shaks.*

Care'fulness, *n.* Quality of being careful, provident, or anxious; heedfulness; cautiousness.

"The death of Selymus was, with all *carefulness*, concealed by Ferhates."—*Knolles.*

Careless, (*kār'les.*) *a.* Having no care; heedless; incautious; unconcerned; negligent; unmindful; as, a *careless* servant.

"So careful of the type she seems,
So *careless* of the single life."—*Tennyson.*

—Free from care, trouble, anxiety; — hence, cheerful, undisturbed; serene; as, *careless* of grief.

"Where once my *careless* childhood stray'd,
A stranger yet to pain."—*Gray.*

—Thoughtless; done or said without care or consideration; heedless of consequences; as, a *careless* answer.

"*Careless* their merits or their faults to scan,
His pity gave ere charity began."—*Goldsmith.*

—Unpremeditated; conceived or contrived without art or method; as, a *careless* rhyme.

"A *careless* shoe-string, in whose tie
I see a wild civility."—*Herrick.*

Care'lessly, *adv.* In a careless or negligent manner; without care, thought, or concern; as, it was done *carelessly.*

"Not content to see
That others write as *carelessly* as he."—*Waller.*

Care'lessness, *n.* Quality of being careless; heedlessness; inattention; as, *carelessness* in dress.

"Divided between *carelessness* and care."—*Pope.*

Carême, MARIE ANTOINE, (*ka-raim',*) a celebrated French cook, who, abandoned by his parents when quite a child, filled the commonest situations in the kitchen. By his study and labor, however, he raised the culinary art almost to a science, and made his name celebrated at all the courts of Europe. He wrote several works, in which he has laid down the principles of his art. The chief of these is *The Art of Cookery in the 19th Century.* B. at Paris, 1784; D. 1833.

Caress, (*ka-res',*) *v. a.* [Fr. *caresser*, from Gr. *katarrezō*, to fondle, to pat with the hand.] To treat with fondness, affection, or kindness; to fondle; to embrace with tenderness; as, a *caressing* manner.

"The lady *caresses* the rough blood-hound."—*Sir W. Scott.*

—*n.* An act of endearment; an embrace; any act or expression of affection.

"Like other charmers, wooing the *caress*
More dazzlingly when daring in full dress."—*Byron.*

Caress'ingly, *adv.* In a caressing or fondling manner.

Ca'ret, *n.* [Lat., there is wanting, from *careo*, to want.] (*Printing.*) A mark, thus ∧, which shows that something wanting in the line is mentioned below, or inserted in the margin of a page.

Care'-tuned, *a.* Tuned by care; sad; mournful.

Care'-worn, *a.* Worn or fretted with care; as, a *care-worn* man.

Carex, (*kai'reks.*) [From Lat. *careo*, I want, the upper spikes being without seeds.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Cyperaceæ*, the Sedge family, distinguished by having spikelets 1 or more, either androgynous (with both staminate and pistillate flowers), or with the two kinds in separate spikelets, rarely diœcious; glumes single, 1-flowered, lower ones often empty; stamens 3, stigmas 2 or 3; perigynium of various forms, 1-valved, persistent, enclosing the lenticular or triangular achenium. This genus consists of upwards of 450 species, 138 of which are natives of N. America. Some of the species are plants of the very humblest growth, others are 2 or 3 feet in height; all are of unpretending, grassy, or rush-like appearance. Some grow in wet, and others in dry situations; some are of great value in the economy of nature, as forming the principal part of the vegetation of swamps, which they gradually convert into fertile ground. The running roots, or rather *rhizomes*, are of some help to bind the sands of sea-shores, particularly *C. arenaria*, which is carefully planted for this purpose on the dikes of Holland. None are valued by the agriculturist, as they are very deficient in nutritive quality, and in general they abound only in very inferior pastures, and good tillage and drainage lead to their speedy disappearance. The rhizomes of *C. arenaria*, *C. hirta*, and *C. disticha*, are sometimes used under the name of *German Sarsaparilla*, as a diaphoretic and demulcent medicine — a bad substitute for sarsaparilla. The dried leaves of *C. sylvatica* are used by the Laplanders to cover their legs and hands as a protection from frost-bites and chilblains, being worn in the inside of their shoes and gloves. The *C. vulpinoidea* (*fig.* 518) is very common in fields in the U. States.



Fig. 518.
CAREX VULPINOIDEA.

Ca'rey, MATTHEW, an American publisher and voluminous author, B. in Ireland, 1760. He was originally a printer and bookseller, but in 1779 he wrote a pamphlet against the oppression of the Irish Catholics, which causing alarm to be felt for his safety, he was secretly sent to Dr. Franklin in Paris, and gained his friendship. In 1783 he started the *Freeman's Journal*, which pleaded the Irish cause with great warmth. He was prosecuted for a libel on John Foster, the Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, and sentenced to Newgate, but he was released at the instance of the Lord Mayor of London, in 1784, and emigrated to Philadelphia, where he published the *Pennsylvania Herald*, the *Columbian Magazine*, and the *American Museum*. He also wrote, in 1814, the *Olive Branch*, and subsequently *Vindiciæ Hibernicæ*, the *Philosophy of Common Sense*, &c. D. 1829.

Ca'rey, WILLIAM, a celebrated English Baptist missionary, B. at Paulersbury, Northamptonshire, 1761. His father kept a small school in the village, and apprenticed his son to a shoemaker at Hackleton, where his earnest inquiries into religious subjects attracted the notice, and soon obtained him the friendship of, the Rev. Thomas Scott, of Ravenstone. He joined a congregation of Baptists, and in his 20th year began to preach, which he continued for two years, when he was publicly baptized in the river Nen. In 1787 he was intrusted with the charge of a congregation at Leicester; where, persevering in his benevolent object of converting the heathen, he induced other ministers to join him; and, in 1792, they formed themselves into a Baptist Missionary Society at Kettering. C. was nominated to go upon their first mission, and India was selected as the most desirable field for the commencement of his zealous efforts. He arrived in Bengal in 1794, but had the ill fortune to lose all his money and effects by the sinking of a boat in the river Hooghly. After patiently enduring severe toils and privations for three years, (during which period, however, he acquired the Bengalee tongue,) C. preached publicly: but as the East India Company were opposed to his object of forming an establishment inland, in 1799 he proceeded to the Danish settlement of Serampore. This little missionary settlement, consisting of four preachers only, with their wives and families, rapidly increased; a school was opened, and type being sent from England, a translation of the Scriptures was printed in the Bengalee language. C. having made himself a complete master of the native language, was, in 1801, appointed by the governor professor of Sanskrit and other Oriental languages at the college of Fort William, Calcutta. He had many difficulties to contend with, both from the prejudices of the natives, and the political views of influential individuals at home. He, however, never relaxed in the work he had begun, but translated the Scriptures into several of the Indian languages, and lived to witness the success of his ardent exertions for their dissemination among the native tribes. D. 1834.

Ca'rey, ALICE, a distinguished American authoress, B. in Ohio, 1822. Among her most popular productions are the *Chronicles of Clovernook; Hagar; Married, not Mated; Children of Clovernook*, &c. D. 1871.

Carey, HENRY C., an American statistician and writer on political economy; B. in Philadelphia, 1793. He was formerly at the head of an extensive publishing business, from which he retired in 1838, in order to devote himself to literary studies. In 1836, he produced a work entitled *On the Rate of Wages*, expanded in the following year into a larger work, *The Principles of Political Economy.* His subsequent productions are, *The Credit System in France, Great Britain, and the United States; The Past, the Present, the Future*, (being an elaborate attack on Ricardo's theory of rent;) and *Principles of Social Science*, (1858–9.) Many of his works have been translated into foreign languages. D. Oct. 13, 1879.

Ca'rey, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Pike co.

—A township of Will co.;

Carey, in *Ohio*, a township of Lucas co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

—A flourishing post-village of Wyandot co., on the Mad River, 75 m. N.N.W. of Columbus. *Pop.* 692.

Carey's Mills, in *California*, a post-village of Alpine co., 75 m. E. of Placerville.

Ca'reyville, in *Ohio*, a village of Champaign co., 59 m. W.N.W. of Columbus.

Car'gason, *n.* See CARGO.

Car'go, *n.*; *pl.* CARGOES. [Sp. *cargo*; W. *carg*; *cargu*, to load, from *car*, a vehicle.] The load carried by a ship; the freight: the goods, merchandise, lading, or whatever is carried by a ship (persons and animals excepted); as, a *cargo* of coals.

"This gentleman was just fitted out for the university with a good *cargo* of Latin and Greek." — *Addison.*

Car'goose, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See COLYMBIDÆ.

Car'heil, ETIENNE DE, a Jesuit missionary among the Huron and Iroquois Indians in Canada. He first visited these tribes in 1668, obtained a complete mastery of their language, and was regarded by the savages both as a saint and man of genius. The date of his death is unknown.

Caria, (*kā're-a.*) (*Anc. Geog.*) A country of Asia Minor, whose boundaries have been dissimilar in different ages. Generally speaking, it was at the S. of Ionia, at the E. and N. of the Icarian Sea, and at the W. of Phrygia Major and Lycia. It has been called *Phœnicia*, because a Phœnician colony first settled there. It afterwards received the name of *Caria*, from Car, one of its kings, who first invented the auguries of birds. Its chief town was Halicarnassus.

Caria'co, a maritime town of Venezuela, prov. of Cumana, 38 m. E.N.E. of Cumana city: Lat. 10° 30′ N., Lon. 63° 40′ W. Much cotton is grown in the neighborhood, and the climate is unhealthy. *Pop.* estimated at 7,500.

Ca'riated, *a.* Affected or injured by caries; carious.
Berdmore.

Caria'ti, a seaport-town of S. Italy, prov. Cosenza, on a high promontory, washed by the Ionian Sea, 18 m. S.E. of Rossano. It is a wretched, poor place, having suffered much from the depredations of the Turks and Algerines, but it is now improving. The best manna of Calabria is produced in the vicinity. *P. p.* 3,436.

Car'ib, Car'ibbee, (*Geog.*) The name given by the early European navigators to the inhabitants or aborigines found on the smaller of the West India Islands, and also inhabiting some part of the adjacent American continent. The natives of the larger and more northern islands entertained a great dread of this race of *C.* from their more warlike and savage nature; and the Spaniards, finding them always a bold and determined enemy, did their utmost to exterminate the whole race, and finally expelled all but a mere remnant from their native possessions. Those who escaped the Spanish sword sought refuge on that part of Southern America near the mouth of the Orinoco, except a few whom the English removed and landed on the island of Ruatan, in the Bay of Honduras. The *C.* have always been distinguished from the rest of the American peoples by their athletic stature, firmness, courage, and resolution. They treat all other aborigines with contempt, and consider themselves superior to every other race. They were formerly accused of cannibalism, and, there is much reason to suspect, with justice.

Caribbe'an, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining to the Caribbean Sea, or to the islands of the same name.

Caribbe'an, Carribbe'an, or **Carribe'an Sea,** the southern portion of the great ocean gulf between North and South America is thus named. It is bounded by the N. shores of South America and the shores of Central America as far as Yucatan, and beyond that by the coasts of Cuba and St. Domingo. To the E. it is nearly shut in by the chain of the Antilles, terminating in Trinidad. It contains more than 1,250,000 sq. m. of water. The *C. S.* receives some important rivers from South America. It has also a marine current which sets into it from across the Atlantic. Its waters accumulate, owing to the set of this current, and are forced to pass into the Gulf of Mexico, whence they can only escape by the narrow passage between Florida and the Bahama reefs, thus forming the *Gulf Stream*, q. v. The *C. S.* is entirely intertropical; its waters are very warm, and its depth is generally between 500 and 1,500 fathoms. It contains the important island of Jamaica. There are no coral reefs in it, except along a part of the south coast of Cuba. Its bed is occasionally disturbed by earthquake action.

Car'ibbee Islands, or LESSER ANTILLES, the name sometimes given to that portion of the W. Indies that includes the vast chain of islands which extends, in a circular sweep, from Anguilla on the N., to Trinidad on the S. They comprise the whole of the Windward and the more S. portion of the Leeward Islands. The principal islands, reckoning from the N., are St. Kitt's, Antigua, Guadaloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, and Trinidad. They derived their name from having been mostly occupied, at the period of their discovery, by a tribe of Indians called *Caribs*, or *Caribbees*, now nearly extinct.

Car'ibon, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See REINDEER.

Car'ibon, in *Maine*, a post-office of Aroostook co.

Carica, (*kar'e-ka.*) *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Papayaceæ*. The species are natives of South America, and the tropical regions of the Old World. The acrid milky juice of *C. digitata* is said to be a deadly poison. The juice of the unripe fruit, and the powdered seeds of *C. papaya*, are powerful anthelmintics; but the fruit, when cooked, is edible. This plant is said to have the property of rendering meat tender. It is stated that newly-killed meat hung among the leaves soon becomes soft and delicate, and that the flesh of old hogs and old poultry fed on its fruit or leaves is remarkably tender. The leaves are used in some districts as a substitute for soap. The juice is said to be a highly animalized product, resembling animal albumen in its characters and reactions.

Caricature, (*kar'i-ka-tūr,*) *n.* [Fr., from It. *caricatura*, from *caricare*, to load, to charge, from Lat. *carrus*, a car.] (*Painting, &c.*) An exaggerated representation of any object, in which any natural defects are overcharged, so as to make it appear ridiculous. *C.* in the pictorial art occupies the same place that burlesque does in literature. The legitimate objects of the one and of the other are the vices and follies of individuals or of classes, and all disagreeable peculiarities of manner and appearance which arise from these. External deformities, which do not spring from the fault of the person afflicted, can never be proper subjects of *C.* The ancients employed *C.*, as we find from their masks. Among Italian painters, Leonardo da Vinci is a master of this art, representing the quarrelsome, braggart, peevish, gluttonous, clownish with an exaggerated fidelity. Among the French, Callot, and among the English, Hogarth, stand prominently out in this art. The Italians have too strong a sense of the beautiful to have a great relish for *C.*, and the Germans are too grave to excel in these sportive productions. Some of the best specimens of modern *C.* are to be found in the pages of the hebdomadal English *Punch*, and the French *Charivari*.

Caricature', *v. a.* To represent by caricature; to ridicule pictorially; to burlesque; as, to *caricature* a person

"In revenge for this epistle, Hogarth *caricatured* Churchill."
Walpole.

Caricatu'rist, *n.* One who is skilled in caricatures

Caricog'raphy, *n.* [Lat. *carex*, sedge, and Gr. *graphein*, to draw.] A description of the plants of the genus *Carex*.

Car'icous, *a.* [See CARICA.] Resembling a fig.

Caries, (*ā'ri-eez.*) *n.* [Lat., rottenness.] (*Med.*) A disease of the bones, analogous to ulceration of the soft parts. It differs from *necrosis* in that, in the latter, the bone is destitute of vitality, which is not the case when it is simply carious. Necrosis corresponds to mortification of the soft parts. Caries most frequently attacks the bones of the spine: but it may affect any of the bones, especially such as are of the spongy texture, as the carpal or tarsal bones, or the heads of the long bones, when they form articulations. The young, or those of a scrofulous habit of body, are most subject to this disease. It sometimes appears spontaneously; at others, as the result of an injury, as a blow or fall. It begins with inflammation, usually attended with a dull, heavy pain and weakness in the part affected. In course of time an abscess forms, which, if not arrested, at length bursts and discharges a thin fluid containing particles of the bones. In caries of the vertebræ, curvature of the spine takes place, more or less, according to the number of vertebræ affected, and paralysis generally sets in. At the articulation of the bones, the part enlarges, the cartilages become affected, and amputation or excision of the joint is often necessary, in order to save the patient's life. Much may be done in arresting the progress of this disease, at least in its earlier stages.

Carignano, (*kar-een-yāh'no,*) a walled inland town of N. Italy, prov. Turin, on the Po, 11 m. S. of Turin. It has manf. of silk. *Pop.* 8,703.

Carillon, (*kah-re'yon,*) [Fr.] See CHIME.

Carima'ta, a name applied to the passage between Borneo and Billiton; also to a cluster of islets in the same passage; and lastly, to the principal member of the group, whose highest point, a peak of 2,000 feet, is in Lat. 1° 36′ S., and Lon. 108° 54′ E.

Car'imon Java, a cluster of 10 or 12 small islands in the Indian Ocean: Lat. 5° 45′ S., Lon. 110° 15′ E.

Carimon, (GREAT AND LITTLE.) 2 islands of the Malay Archipelago, in the Strait of Malacca, 30 m. from Singapore: Lat. 1° 5′ N., Lon. 103° 30′ E.

Carimo'na, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Fillmore co., in Carimona township, 5 m. W. of Preston, 15 m. S. of Chatfield: *pop.* 788.

Cari'na, *n.* [Lat., a keel.] (*Bot.*) The two lower petals of a papilionaceous flower (*Fig.* 65), which are usually somewhat united along their anterior edges, and together form a body in shape resembling the keel, or rather the narrow prow, of an ancient vessel.

Carina'ria, *n.* A genus of gasteropodous Mollusca, with an elongated, sub-cylindrical, transparent body, furnished with a sort of fin, which performs the part of a rudder. The shells of this genus were formerly known to collectors under the name of *Venus's slipper*, and *Glass nautilus*.

Car'inate, Car'inated, *a.* [Lat. *carinatus*, keel-shaped.] (*Bot.*) Keel-shaped; as, a *carinate* leaf.

Carini, (*ka-rē'ni,*) a town of S. Italy, in Sicily, prov., and 12 m. W.N.W. of Palermo; *pop.* 11,909.

Carino'la, a town of S. Italy, 20 m. from Gaeta, in the neighborhood of which excellent wine is produced: *pop.* 5,716.

Carin'thia, (Ger. *Kärnthen,*) (DUCHY OF,) an inland prov. of the Austrian empire, bounded N. and E. by Salzburg and Styria, S. by Carniola and Friuli, and W. by the Tyrol. *Area*, 3,985 sq. m. This prov. is divided into the circles of Klagenfurt and Villach, or *Upper* and *Lower Carinthia*. *Surface*, mountainous. *Soil*. Good, in the valleys. Iron and lead is extensively mined, and forms the principal wealth of the province. *Agric. prod.* Rye, oats, cattle, &c. *Manuf.* Iron and steel goods, woollens, silks, and cottons. *Prin. towns.* Klagenfurt, the cap., and Villach.—This territory formed part of the empire of Charlemagne, and afterwards belonged to the dukes of Friuli. The house of Austria obtained it in 1321. In 1809, Napoleon annexed it to his empire, but, in 1814, it was restored to Austria. *Pop.* 337,674.

Car'inthine, *n.* (*Min.*) A ferruginous and alumnous kind of hornblende, from Carinthia. It occurs massive and disseminated, of a black or greenish-black color, opaque, with a lustre resino-vitreous externally, but internally splendent.

Car'inthite, *n.* (*Min.*) See WULFENITE.

Car'iole, *n.* A small, open, light carriage, somewhat like a calash.

Cariop'sis, *n.* See CARYOPSIS.

Carios'ity, *n.* Caries; rottenness of a bone.

Ca'rious, *a.* [Lat. *cariosus*, from *caries*.] Rotten; mortified; decayed; as, a *carious* bone.

Caripe', a town and valley of S. America, in Venezuela, prov. Cumana, 40 m. S.E. of that city. It is the chief seat of the Cheyma Indian missions.

Caris'sa, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Apocynaceæ*. A species of *C. carandas* bears an edible fruit, which is eaten in the East Indies, either alone or with meat, as a substitute for red-currant jelly. The fruits of *C. edulis* and *tomentosa* are also eaten in Abyssinia.

Cark, *n.* [W. *carc*, anxiety.] Care; anxiety; solicitude; concern. (R.)

"Fling *cark* and care aside." — *Motherwell.*

—*v. i.* To be careful, solicitous, or anxious.

"What can be valuer than to lie *carking* for the unprofitable goods of this world?" — *L'Estrange.*

—*v. a.* To make anxious or disturbed; to worry with cares. (R.)

"Nor can a man . . . care or *cark* himself one penny richer."
South.

Carl, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Adams co., 65 m. S.W. of Des Moines.

Carle, *n.* [Dan. and Swed. *karl*, a man; Ger. *kerl*, a low fellow.] A rustic fellow; a man of mean descent or occupation; a countryman. This term is still current in the provincial parts of Scotland, but in England it has given way to the word *churl*, (q. v.)

—In Scotland, an old man.

"There lived a *carle* on Kellyburn braes,
An' he had a wife was the plague o' his days." — *Burns.*

—A kind of hemp.

Carlen, EMILIE FLYGGARE, an eminent Swedish novelist, b. in Stockholm, 1810. Her principal works known in this country are the *Rose of Tistelön*, *The Birthright*, *Ivar, or the Sljut's Boy*, *The Lover's Stratagem*, &c., &c.

Carlentini, (*kar-len-te'ne,*) a town of Sicily, prov. Syracuse, 19 m. N.W. of the latter city. It is mean and miserable, having never recovered the effects of the earthquake of 1693. *Pop.* 5,449.

Carle'ton, WILLIAM, a distinguished Irish novelist, B. 1798. His works are considered the finest delineations of the Irish peasant character ever penned. His best known productions are, *Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry*, *Valentine McClutchy*, *The Black Prophet*, *Willy Reilly and his Colleen Bawn*, *Castle Squander*, &c. D. 1869.

Carle'ton, in *Iowa*, a village of Polk co., on the Des Moines River, 115 m. W. of Iowa City.

Carle'ton, in prov. of Ontario, an eastern co. *Area*, 898 sq. m. It is connected by railroad with Prescott and Ottawa. *Cap.* Ottawa. *Pop.* in 1871, 43,284.

Carle'ton Place, in prov. of Ontario, a vill. of Lanark co., on the Mississippi River, 21 m. from Perth, and 30 from Ottawa; *pop.* in 1871, 1,205.

Carli, GIAN RINALDO, COUNT, (*kar'le,*) an Italian anatomist and archæologist, B. at Capo d'Istria, 1720. His best work is, *On the History of the Coins and Currency, and on the Institution of the Mints of Italy*. D. 1795.

Car'lic, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CHARLOCK.

Car'lin, Car'line, *n.* [From CARLE.] In Scotland, and N. of England, a stout, masculine old woman.

"And Marjory o' the Mouylochs,
A *carline* old and tough." — *Burns.*

Carli'na, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ*. *C. acaulis*, the Carline thistle, grows on hills and mountains, especially in calcareous soils, in the middle latitudes of Europe. It was formerly in high repute for the medicinal virtues of its root, which, in large doses, act as a drastic purgative; but its use is now confined to veterinary practice.

Car'line, Car'oline, *n.* [It. *carlina*.] A silver coin, formerly current in Italy, and valued at about 7 cents.

Car'line-thistle, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CARLINA.

Car'lingford, a seaport of Ireland, co. Louth, on the S. side of the Lough (or Bay) of the same name, 10 m. E. of Dundalk. The Lough has secure anchorage with a depth of 8 ft. of water on its entrance bar. Its oysters are renowned. *Pop.* 8,000.

Car'lings, *n. pl.* (*Shipbuilding.*) Short pieces of timber ranging fore and aft from one deck-beam to another, into which their ends are mortised; they are used to sustain the deck, and bind the principal beams together.

Car'linville, in *Illinois*, a township, cap. of Macoupin co., 39 m. S.S.W. of Springfield, and 33 N.E. of Alton; *pop.* 5,808.

Car'isbrooke, a village and par. of England, in the Isle of Wight, 78 m. S.W. of London. It is especially noticeable for its magnificent Norman castle, in which, for upwards of a year, the unfortunate Charles I. of England was imprisoned, and where his daughter Elizabeth subsequently died in captivity.

Carl'ish, Carl'ishness, *n.* See CHURLISH; CHURLISHNESS.

Carlisle, (*kar'līle,*) a walled city of England, co. Cumberland, in an extensive plain at the junction of the rivers Eden, Caldew, and Peterel, which nearly surround it; 250 m. N.W. of London. This is a fine, ancient city, with a noble cathedral, and a fine old castle famous in English history. *Manuf.* Cotton, hats, iron, leather, biscuits, &c. *C.* was a Roman station under the name of *Luguvallum*; by the Saxons it was named Cuer Luil ("City of Luil"), whence its present name is derived. William the Conqueror built the castle, and it, together with the town, being so near to the Scottish border, was a frequent object of contest for centuries in the wars between the two nations. *Pop.* 32,358.

Car'lisle, in *Illinois.* See CARLYLE.
Carlisle, in *Indiana*, a post-v. of Sullivan co., 36 m. S. of Terre Haute, and 6 E. of the Wabash River: *pop.* 499.
Carlisle, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Warren co; *pop.* 200.
Carlisle, in *Kentucky*, a twp. and post-village, cap. of Nicholas co.; *pop.* of the twp. 2,802.
Carlisle, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Middlesex co., 20 m. N.W. of Boston; *pop.* 569.
Carlisle, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Eaton co., 22 m. N. of Marshall.
Carlisle, in *Nebraska*, a village of Cass co., 36 m. S.S.W. of Omaha City, and 10 m. S. of Platte River.
Carlisle, in *New York*, a post-township of Schoharie co., 36 m. W. of Albany; *pop.* 1,730.
Carlisle, in *Ohio*, a village in Jackson township, Brown co.; *pop.* 87.
—A twp. in the central part of Lorain co.; *pop.* 1,219.
—A flourishing village of Noble co.; *pop.* 218.
—A village of Warren co., 45 m. N. by E. of Cincinnati.
Carlisle, in *Pennsylvania*, a flourishing borough, cap. of Cumberland co., 18 m. W. by S. of Harrisburg, and 125 m. W. of Philadelphia. It is pleasantly situated on the great limestone valley, between the Kittatinny and South Mountains. *Surface*, level: *soil*, uniformly and highly productive. *History*. C. was founded in 1751, and shelled by the Confederates on the night of July 1st, 1863. *Pop.* 6,650.
Carlisle Springs, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Cumberland co., 19 m. W. of Harrisburg, and 4 N. of Carlisle. It is a pleasant summer retreat, and has good accommodations for visitors.
Carlisle's Mills, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Perry co. *Pop.* 40.
Carlisle Station, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Warren co.
Car'lists, *n. pl.* (*Hist.*) The supporters of Charles X. of France, after the revolution of 1830, were called *Carlists*.—On the death of Ferdinand VII. of Spain, in 1833, two parties contended for the succession, his brother, Don Carlos, and his daughter, Isabella II. (born 1830), in anticipation of whose birth the Salic Law, which had prohibited the succession of females, had been abolished by a Pragmatic sanction published March 29th, 1830. The supporters of the former were termed *Carlists*, and of the latter *Christinos*, after Christina the queen-mother. A war followed the accession of Isabella, lasting from 1833 to 1840, in which, after a sanguinary and cruel contest, the Christinos were the victors. Since that period the C. have at various times, but unsuccessfully, risen in arms in Spain; and, after the flight of Isabella II. in 1868, they, in the early months of 1869, again raised the standard of legitimacy, in behalf of Don Enrique de Bonrhon, Duke of Madrid, Don Carlos' grandson, and again in 1873, with varying success against the Republic, and against Alphonso XII. in 1875; but the revolt was finally put down in 1876.
Car'lock, *n.* [Russ. *karlŭk.*] A kind of isinglass made from the sturgeon, used in clarifying wine.
Car'lockville, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Rutherford co.
Car'loforte, a walled sea-port of N. Italy, on the small island of San Pietro, near the S.W. coast of Sardinia: Lat. 39° 8′ 28″ N., Lon. 8° 17′ 28″ E. *Manf.* Anchovies, coral, salt. *Pop.* 3,745.
Car'loman, the eldest son of Charles Martel, whom he succeeded as king of Austrasia in 741. He and his brother, Pepin, united in defending their dominions against the encroachments of their neighbors, and defeated the Germans in 743. Carloman then entered Saxony, took its duke prisoner, and, after several successful expeditions, became a monk of the order of St. Benedict. He assembled a famous council in 742, whose acts bear his name. D. 755. There were 3 others of the same name: The first was the younger brother of Charlemagne, with whom he had some contention about the kingdom, but, on his death, in 771, left him in full possession.—The second was the son of Louis II., whom he succeeded in 879, in conjunction with his brother Louis III. On the death of the latter, he was declared sole king of France, and was killed in hunting, by a wild boar, in 884.—The third, Carloman, was the eldest son of Louis I., king of Germany, whom he succeeded, in 876, in the kingdom of Bavaria. He made some partial conquests in Italy. D. 880.
Car'los, DON, son of Philip II. of Spain, was B. 1545. He was deformed and sickly, and of an extremely violent disposition. He was to have espoused Elizabeth of France, but his father, becoming a widower, married that princess himself. This circumstance greatly irritated him, and it is said that he had entered into a conspiracy against his king and father. On this charge he was thrown into prison, where he died about six months after his arrest. The manner of his death is variously stated, some affirming that he was poisoned, bled to death, or strangled, while others attributed his death to his own acts. D. 1568.
Car'los, SAN, a town of Venezuela, S. America, on the Agnerre, 30 m. from Caracas; *pop.* 10,000.
Carlovin'gians, or CAROLINGIANS. (*Hist.*) The name of the second dynasty of the French kings. They succeeded to the Merovingians in 752, in the person of Pepin the Short, and finished in 987 with Louis V. (*le Fainéant*), who was succeeded by Hugues Capet, the first of the Capetians.
Car'lovitz, CARLOVICZ, or CARLOVITZA, a town of the Austrian empire, on the military frontier of Slavonia. The great vine mountain in the vicinity yields the best and strongest qualities of Hungarian wines. A peace was concluded here in 1699, between Austria, Poland, Russia, Venice, and Turkey. In 1848–49, C. was the focus of the Servian rebellion against Hungary, and the theatre of collision between the Servians and the Magyars, and at a later period between the Hungarians and the Austrians. *Pop.* 4,785.
Car'low, (formerly CATHERLOUGH,) a co. of Ireland, prov. Leinster, bounded S.E. by cos. Wexford and Wicklow, N. Wicklow and Kildare, and W. Queen's co. and Kilkenny. *Area*, 221,342 acres. *Surface*, diversified. *Soil*, good. This is one of the finest dairy counties in Ireland. *Cap.* Carlow. *Pop.* 51,472.
CARLOW, a borough, market-town, and cap. of above co., on the Barrow, 45 m. S.S.W. of Dublin. This town is well-built and thriving, and is the great mart of the agricultural produce of the surrounding country. *Manf.* Flour and malt. *Pop.* 9,672.
Car'lowitz, a town of Slavonia. See CARLOVITZ.
Car'lowville, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Dallas co.
Carls'bad, or KAISER-KARLSBAD, („*Charles' Bath,*") a town of Bohemia, in the Austrian empire, and one of the most fashionable watering-places in Europe, is situated near the Eger, 72 m. W.N.W. of Prague. The town is most picturesquely placed in a low valley surrounded by wooded hills, and is famous for its hot springs; the Sprudel, the principal of them and the hottest in Europe, has a temp. of 165° Fahr; and that of Mühlbrunnen, which is the most commonly drank, 138° Fahr. The town is beautifully laid out, and annually receives some 10,000 to 15,000 visitors, including many of the crowned heads of Europe. C. belongs to the Emperor of Austria. Stationary *pop.* 4,822.
Carls'burg, or KARLSBURG, a royal, fortified town of the Austrian dominions in Transylvania, on the Mares, 32 m. N.W. of Hermannstadt. It is a handsome city, with a fine cathedral, containing the tomb of the famous Hungarian hero John Hunyades. *Pop.* 6,641.
Carls'burg, in *New Jersey*, a village of Cumberland co., 4 m. S.E. of Bridgeton.
Carls'crona, Carls'croon, („*Charles' Crown,*") a seaport town of Sweden, on the Baltic; Lat. 56° 10′ 9″ N.; Lon. 15° 53′ 25″ E. The greater part of the town is built on Tros-oe, and other small islands. The harbor is large and safe, and can accommodate the largest ships. The only practicable entrance to it, on the S. side of the town, is defended by two strong forts. *Manf.* Canvas, linen, leather, and anchors. The town derives its name from Charles XI. of Sweden, who in 1680 conferred on it important privileges, and it has since continued to be the principal naval station of the kingdom. *Pop.* 16,392. C. is the capital of a hilly, but generally fertile province. *Area*, about 1,130 sq. m.; *pop.* about 120,000.
Carls'haven, or **Karls'haven,** („*Charles' Haven,*") a seaport of Sweden, prov. Bleckinge, on the Baltic, at the mouth of the Nie, 55 m. W. of Carlscrona; Lat. 56° 12′ 40″ N.; Lon. 14° 51′ E. The harbor is small, but safe. *Manf.* Canvas, woollens, tobacco; ship-building flourishes. *Exp.* Iron, timber, potash, pitch, tar. *Pop.* 6,363.
Carls'ruhe, („*Charles' Rest,*") a city of Germany, cap. of the grand-duchy of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, residence of the Grand-Duke, and seat of the principal State authorities, is situate in the fine plain of the Hardwald, which surrounds it on the N. and W.: 4 m. E. of the Rhine, 37 W.N.W. of Stuttgart, 57 S. by W. of Darmstadt, and 42 N.E. of Strasburg. The town is quite unique in its construction, being built in the form of an out-spread fan, or rather wheel, around the grand-ducal palace, from which as a centre 32 public routes radiate. Several of the streets stretch into the forest. C. is in part walled, and has 7 gates. It is a handsome, but rather dull town. The principal public buildings are the grand-ducal residence enclosed by its garden and park, the government offices, mint, barracks, hospitals, and many churches. It has several fine squares, public fountains, and many educational, literary, and artistic institutions. *Manf.* Silks, carpets, chemicals, furniture, carriages, bijouterie, &c. C. is quite a modern city, and has risen round a hunting-seat built by Carl Wilhelm, Margrave of Baden, in 1715. *Pop.* 32,004.
Carl'stad, a town of Sweden, on the island of Tingvalla, at the mouth of the Klar, on the lake Wenern. It has a considerable trade in copper, iron, corn, salt, and timber. *Pop.* 5,310.
Carl'stadt, a town of Austrian Croatia, co. Agram, at the confluence of the Korana and Dobra with the Kulpa, 32 m. S.W. of Agram. Considerable quantities of the liquor known as *rosolio* are made here. *Pop.* 6,272.
Carl'stadt, in *New Jersey*, a post-office of Bergen co.
Carl'ton, in *Iowa*, a township of Tama co.; *pop.* 812.
Carlton, in *Michigan*, a township of Barry co., 35 m. W. of Lansing; *pop.* 1,125.
Carlton, in *Minnesota*, an E.N.E. county. *Area*, 860 sq. m. *Rivers.* It is drained by St. Louis and Kettle rivers. *Desc.* The surface is uneven, and partly covered with forests of pine and maple. *Cap.* Twin Lakes. *Pop.* 286.
Carlton, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Freeborn co.; *pop.* 378.
Carlton, in *New York*, a post-township of Orleans co., on Lake Ontario, 35 miles W.N.W. of Rochester; *pop.* 2,327.
Carlton, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Kewaunee co., on Lake Michigan, 8 m. S. of Kewaunee; *pop.* 1,185.
Carlton Fort, in British N. America, on the N. branch of Saskatchewan River: Lat. 53° N.; Lon. 61° 12′ W.
Carlton's Store, in *Virginia*, a post-office of King and Queen co.
Carl'tonville, in *Ohio*, a village of Meigs co., on the Ohio River, 100 m. S.E. of Columbus.
Carludo'vica, *n.* [In honor of Charles IV. of Spain, and his queen Louisa.] A genus of plants, order *Pandanaceæ*. The unexpanded leaves of *C. palmata* furnish the material employed in the manufacture of Panama hats.
Car'lyle, THOMAS, an English essayist, biographer, and historian, and one of the most remarkable writers of the age, B. in Scotland, 1795. He was educated at Edinburgh University, and commenced his literary career in 1823, by contributions of able essays to the *Edinburgh Encyclopædia*, and the *Edinburgh Review*. Next followed his translations of Göthe's *Wilhelm Meister*, a work which showed a bent of reading destined to influence materially his future career. Succeeding these appeared his *Life of Schiller*. Between 1830 and 1833, C. wrote his *Sartor Resartus*, and in 1837 he published *The French Revolution*, a history abounding in vivid and graphic descriptions. *Chartism*, and 5 vols. of his *Essays*, appeared in 1839, and in the next year he delivered a series of lectures on *Hero-Worship*, which were afterwards published in a collected form. His *Past and Present* was given to the world in 1843, and in 1850 the *Latter-Day Pamphlets*, essays suggested by the revolutionary convulsions of 1848.—C.'s *Life of John Sterling* has been described as "one of the finest biographies ever written." In 1845 appeared his great work entitled *Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches, with Elucidations*, which gave him a distinguished place among historians. In 1860–4 C. brought out his *Life of Frederick the Great*. In 1865 he was elected Lord Rector of Edinburgh University.—C.'s leading characteristic is a rugged earnestness of expression, and a range of thought widened and deepened by his profound acquaintance with the writings of the great German thinkers.
Car'lyle, in *Illinois*, a post-vill., cap. of Clinton co., on the Kaskaskia River, 47 m. E. of St. Louis; *pop.* 1,364.
Carlyle, in *Kansas*, a post-village of Allen co., 3 m. from the Neosho River, and 75 m. S. of St. Lawrence.
Carmagnola, (*kär-man-yō'lä,*) a town of N. Italy, prov. Turin, near the Po, 15 m. S. by E. of Turin. This is a well built and laid-out place, with an active trade in silk, flax, hemp, corn, and cattle. *Pop.* 14,246.
Carmagnole, (*kär-man'yōl*) (*Hist.*) The name of a song and dance that originated and became very popular in the time of the first French Revolution. It appeared first in the south of France, and is supposed to have received its name from the town of Carmagnola, in Piedmont. It was commonly sung and danced at public festivals, executions, and outbreaks of popular fury. Afterwards the name was applied to a kind of white jacket worn by the revolutionists, and by all who wished to show their patriotism.
Car'man, *n.*; *pl.* CARMEN. A man who drives a cart or car.

"Even sturdy *carmen* shall thy nod obey." — *Gay.*

Carmar'then, in Wales. See CAERMARTHEN.
Car'mel, (MOUNT.) a famous mountain of Syria, extending from the plain of Esdrælon in a N.W. direction, till it terminates in the steep promontory forming the S.W. extremity of the Bay of Acre. At its foot, on the N.E.,



Fig. 519.—MOUNT CARMEL AND KAIFFA, (from the N.E.)

stands the small town of Kaiffa. The name *Mount Carmel* is usually confined to this promontory, the height of which is variously estimated at from 1,500 to 1,800 ft. This mountain is famous in Scripture history, more especially in that of Elijah, being the place where he destroyed the prophets of Baal (1 *Kings* xviii). In more modern times, the mountain has been occupied by monks, who have resided in grottoes cut out of the rock, and in a monastery built near the summit. The latter was destroyed in 1821, but has since been rebuilt.
Car'mel, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Hamilton co.
Carmel, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Penobscot co., 60 m. N.E. of Augusta, on the Sawadubscook River; *pop.* of township 1,348.
Carmel, in *Michigan*, a township of Eaton co.; *pop.* 2,504.
Carmel, in *New York*, a post-village and township, cap. of Putnam co., is pleasantly situated 100 m. S. by E. of Albany; *pop.* 2,796.
Carmel, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Highland co.
Carmel, or **San Carlos,** in *California*, a missionary settlement of Monterey co.
Car'melin, Car'melite, *a.* Belonging to the order of Carmelites.
Car'melite, *n.* A sort of pear.
Car'melites, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The religious order of monks of St. Mary, of Mount Carmel, founded in the 12th century. The C. themselves claim an unbroken succession from Elijah, and speak of the Virgin Mary as a Carmelite nun. About 1205, Albert, Patriarch of Jerusalem, prescribed a rule for them, which was confirmed by Honorius III. in 1226. They were driven from Syria by the Saracens, in the 13th century, and became mendicant friars in 1247. Gregory XIII. divided them

into two branches in 1580, according to a form projected by St. Theresa in 1540, the more rigid being called *Barefooted Carmelites*, because they went barefooted. The Carmelite nuns, or *Carmelitesses*, were instituted in 1452. They are very numerous in France.

Car'men, in *Ireland*, a township of Kildare co., 6 m. E. of Athy.

Carmen, an island in the Gulf of California, opposite Loreto. It contains a salt lake with a solid crust of salt several feet thick.

Car'mi, in *Illinois*, a post-village, cap. of White co., on the Little Wabash River, 150 m. S.E. of Springfield; *pop.* 3,669.

Carmi'chael's, or CARMICHAELSTOWN, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Greene co., on Muddy Creek, 14 m. E. of Waynesburg; *pop.* 491.

Car'midine, *n.* (*Chem.*) An alkaloid contained in the distillate of shale-tar.

Car'minated, *a.* Related to, or having the properties of, carmine: as, *carminated* lake.

Carmina'tive, *n.* [From Lat. *carmen*, a song, an incantation, a charm] (*Med.*) A medicine of a warm, stimulating character, chiefly given to prevent pain or griping in the stomach or bowels, or to allay such when existing, and to dispel flatulence. The list of carminatives is very numerous, and comprises all the aromatic herbs and plants — such as all the mints, thyme, dill, &c; all the aromatic seeds, from cardamoms to carraway; the whole range of spices, all the essential oils, many of the barks, all the natural balsams, some of the resins and gum-resins—as camphor, galbanum, and assafœtida; and alcohol and opium.

—*a.* Anti-spasmodic: dispelling flatulency.

Car'mine, CARMINE-LAKE, *n.* [Fr. *carmin.*] (*Chem.*) The coloring-matter of the *Coccus cacti*, or cochineal insect; it consists of carminic acid united with alumina or oxide of tin, according to the mode of manufacture. There are various receipts for the preparation of carmine, but the success of the process depends much on the care with which it is conducted. — Twenty ounces of cochineal and 115 grains of carbonate of soda are boiled in distilled water for twenty minutes; when removed from the fire, three-quarters of an ounce of alum and one-eighth of an ounce of bitartrate of potash are added. The whites of two eggs are now added; and on treating the liquid, the carmine rises to the surface. The carmine is collected in a strainer, washed, and dried at 82° Fahr.

Car'mine Spar, Car'minite, *n.* (*Min.*) An anhydrous arseniate of lead and iron, occurring in translucent needle-shaped crystals, and in spheroidal forms with a columnar structure, at Horhausen in Saxony. The name has reference to the color of the mineral, which varies from carmine to tile-red

Carmin'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) A purple-brown friable mass, soluble in alcohol and water, and slightly emetic It unites with bases to form colored salts and precipitates. It may be obtained by treating the powdered cochineal with ether, to remove the fat, and digesting the insoluble portion in water. Acetate of lead is then added, and a lead-like carminate of lead is precipitated. This must be well washed, decomposed by sulphuretted hydrogen, and the filtered solution evaporated *in vacuo*, over sulphuric acid. — Chlorine, iodine, and bromine change its color to yellow, and the freed alkalies color the aqueous solution purple With alum, no precipitate occurs until ammonia is added, when it falls down as a brilliant crimson lake. The alkaline earths give purple precipitates, and with salts of tin a bright crimson solution is obtained. *Form.* $C_{28}H_{14}O_{16}$.

Carmoe, or KARMOE, (*kar'moe,*) an island of Norway, at the entrance of the Bukke Fiord, in the North Sea, and 20 miles N.W. of Stavanger, in Lat. 59° 20′ N., Lon. 5° 15′ E. It is 21 m. long, with an average breadth of 5. *Pop.* 7,000.

Carmo'na, (anc. *Carmo.*) a city of Spain, prov. Seville, 20 m. E.N.E. of the latter city, and 56 W.S.W. of Cordova It was a flourishing city under the Moors, but few remains, however, exist of its former grandeur. *Pop.* 17,283.

Car'mot, *n.* (*Alchemy.*) Among the old alchemists, the substance of which the "philosopher's stone" was believed to be composed.

Carn, *n.* (*Mining.*) In Cornish mining, a rock; a high rock; a heap of rocks.

Carn, in Ireland, a market-town of co. Donegal, 16 m. N. of Londonderry; *pop.* about 700.

Car'nac, a village of France, dep. Morbihan. Near it are more than 5,000 granitic obelisks of Druidical origin, which stand perpendicularly in 11 rows parallel to the coast.

Carnage, (*kär'nāj,*) *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *carnatio*, from Lat. *caro*—*carnis*, flesh.] Flesh, or heaps of flesh, as of slain animals in slaughter-houses.

"His ample maw with human *carnage* filled." — *Pope.*

—Great slaughter in war; massacre; butchery.

"Man — arrayed for mutual slaughter;
Yea, *carnage* is his daughter." — *Wordsworth.*

Carna'han, in *Oregon*, a village of Clatsop co., 14 m. S.S.E. of Astoria.

Car'nal, *a.* [Fr. *charnel*; Lat. *carnalis*; from *caro*—*carnis*, flesh.] Pertaining to flesh; fleshy: sensual; as, a *carnal* thought. (Opposed to *spiritual*.)

—Lustful: animal: lecherous: libidinous: given to the indulgence of sensual appetite; as, *carnal* desires.

Car'nalism, *n.* Carnality: indulgence of carnal lusts. (R.)

Car'nalist, *n.* One who indulges in sensual gratifications.

Car'nalite, *n.* A man given to worldly thoughts and actions. (R.)

Carnal'ity, *n.* [Lat. *carnalitas.*] Quality or state of being carnal; fleshly lusts or desires.

Car'nalize, *v.a.* To make carnal; to cause to become carnal.

Car'nally, *adv.* In a carnal manner; according to the flesh.

"In the Sacrament we do not receive Christ *carnally*, but we receive him spiritually." — *Taylor.*

—In a lecherous or sensual manner.

Car'nal-minded, *a.* Worldly-minded

Car'nal-mindedness, *n.* Grossness or worldliness of mind.

Carna'ria, *n. pl.* [Fr. *carnassiers*; from Lat. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] (*Zoöl.*) The name given by Cuvier to a great order of *Mammalia*, which, according to his system, includes all the not marsupial *Feræ* of Linnæus, and along with them the bats, from the Linnæan order *Primates*. This order was divided into *Cheiroptera*, *Insectivora*, and *Carnivora*.

Carnar'von, in Wales. See CAERNARVON.

Carnar'von, HENRY JOHN GEORGE HERBERT, 3d EARL OF, b. 1800. After finishing his school education at Eton, he repaired to Christ Church Coll., Oxford, and at the close of his university career, he entered upon a well-devised plan of travel, extending over Italy, Spain, and parts of Africa and Greece: the results of which he, from time to time, gave to the world in works abounding in animated and picturesque descriptions. His most popular work is his *Portugal and Galicia*; but his *Moor*, a poem, and *Don Pedro*, a tragedy, evince poetic powers of no mean order. D. 1849.

Carnas'sial, *a.* [Lat. *carnis*, and *edere*, to eat.] Adapted to the mastication of flesh: as, *carnassial* teeth.—*Owen.*

Carnassier, (*kär-nās'si-ā,*) *a.* [Fr.] Carnivorous; ravenous.

Carnat'ic, (**The,**) a very extensive maritime prov. of S. Hindostan, comprising a considerable portion of the territory under the British presidency of Madras. It extends along the Coromandel coast from Cape Comorin to the River Gondeyam, or between Lat. 8° and 16° N., and Lon. 77° 15′ and 80° 30′ E., having N. the Northern Circars, W. the Balaghaut ceded districts, the provs. Salem and Coimbatoor, and the Cochinand Travancore dominions, and S. and E. the Indian Ocean, the Gulf of Manar, and the Bay of Bengal. Length N.E. to S.W. 500 m., average breadth about 90. *Total area*, 52,923 sq. m. The E. Ghauts range of mountains intersect this prov. throughout its whole extent N. of Lat. 11° 20′, dividing into the *Upper* and *Lower Carnatic*. The principal rivers are the Pennar, Pelaur, Cavery, &c. The climate of the Lower Carnatic is one of the hottest in India; that of the Upper is more temperate. *Soil*, various. Rice, cereals, tobacco, and a little sugar and indigo are cultivated. The cotton raised is chiefly of the dwarf kind (*Gossypium herbaceum*). Famines and droughts are not unfrequent in this part of the Indian Peninsula. Most of the population are Hindoos of the Brahminical sect; there are comparatively few Mohammedans, and Hindoo customs are retained in wonderful purity throughout the prov. *Chief towns.* Madras, Pondicherry, Tranquebar, Tanjore, Arcot, &c. Few provs. exhibit so many large temples, and other public ornaments of civilization and wealth. The Moguls first invaded the C. in 1310, but it was not finally in their possession till the reign of Aurungzebe. In 1717 it was severed, with the Mogul territories in the Deccan, from the throne of Delhi. The C. was conquered by the British in 1783, and its subjugation was completely effected in 1801.

Carnation, (*kär-nā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr. *carnation*; from Lat. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] The natural color of flesh; flesh color.

"O punish him! or to the Elysian shades
Dismiss my soul, where no *carnation* fades." — *Pope.*

(*Painting.*) That part of a picture wherein the limbs, &c. are represented without drapery.

(*Bot.*) See DIANTHUS.

Carnat'ioned, *a.* Made like carnation color.

Car'ne, or **Car'na,** in Ireland, parish of Wexford and Kildare cos.

Carnead'es, of Cyrene, in Africa, the founder of the third academy at Athens. D. 128 B. C. See ACADEMICS.

Carne'lian, (*kär-nēl'le-an,*) *n.* [Lat. *carneus*, from *caro*, flesh.] (*Min.*) A variety of Chalcedony, generally of a clear bright-red tint, and passing into common chalcedony through grayish-red gradations. The change is insensible from red to white C. through flesh-red and blood-red, with a greater or less admixture of brown to orange and various tints of yellow. The finest specimens are brought from Arabia, and from Cambay and Surat in India. Both in ancient and modern times, C. has been much used for seal-stones, beads, and other ornaments.

Car'nel-work, CAR'VEL-WORK *n.* (*Ship-building.*) The putting together of the timbers, beams, and planks of a ship, as distinguished from *clinch-work.*—*Ogilvie.*

Car'neal Prairie, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Perry co.

Carneous, (*kär'nē-us,*) *a.* [Lat. *carneus*, from *caro*, *carnis.*] Fleshy; having the qualities of flesh; as, *carneous* papillæ.

Carne'ros, in *California*, a post-office of Napa co.

Carnes'ville, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Franklin co., 110 m. N. by E. of Milledgeville, and 15 m. from the Savannah River. *pop.* 990.

Car'new, in Ireland, a town and parish of Wicklow co., 7 m. W. of Gorey. In the vicinity of C. is Coolattin, the beautiful mansion of Earl Fitzwilliam, owner of this parish.

Car'ney, *n.* (*Farriery.*) A disease of horses, in which the mouth is so furred that they cannot eat. — *Ogilvie.*

Carnicobar, in the Bay of Bengal, the most northern of the Nicobar Islands, with a circumference of 40 m.; Lat. 9° 10′ N., Lon. 92° 48′ E.

Car'nifex, *n.* [Lat. *carnis*, and *facere*, to make.] (*Antiq.*) The public executioner at Rome, who executed slaves and foreigners, but not citizens, who were punished in a manner different from slaves. He was also the person appointed to administer the torture.

Car'nifex Ferry, in *Virginia*, a place on the Gauley River, near Summerville. An engagement occurred here, Sept 10th, 1861, between a brigade of U. S. troops, commanded by Gen. Rosecrans and a body of Confederates, under Gen. Floyd, in which the latter were defeated, with the loss of a large quantity of stores and war material. The loss of men on either side was unimportant.

Carnifica'tion, *n.* (*Med.*) Transformation into flesh; a morbid state of certain organs, in which the tissue acquires a consistence like that of fleshy or muscular parts.

Car'nify, *v. i.* To form or make flesh; to resolve into flesh, as nutriment.

"I digest, I sanguify, I *carnify*." — *Sir Matt. Hale.*

Carnio'la, [Ger. *Krain,*] (DUCHY OF,) a prov. of the Austrian empire, having N. Carinthia, E. Styria and Croatia, S. Croatia, and W. the Littorale. *Area*, 3,645 sq. m. It is divided into the 3 circles of Laybach, Adelsberg, and Neustadt. *Surface*, Mountainous, it being penetrated by the Julian and Carnic Alps; it is, however, diversified by many valleys of the highest fertility. *Prod.* Wine, fruits, wheat, barley, honey, &c. *Min.* Iron and lead. The quicksilver mines of Idria are the richest in Europe. Coal, and some varieties of precious stones, are largely found. *Manuf.* Linens, lace, woollens, flannel, leather, porcelain, &c. *Chief Towns.* Laybach, the cap., and Gottscheer. This prov. formed part of the ancient *Illyricum*, and its subsequent history is identical with that of Carinthia, (*q. v.*) *Pop.* 466,334.

Car'nival, *n.* [Fr. *carnaval*; It. *carnovale*, from Lat. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh, and *vale*, farewell; *i. e.*, farewell to flesh.] The name of a festival observed in Roman Catholic countries, immediately before the commencement of Lent, beginning on the feast of the Epiphany, or Twelfth day, and ending on Ash-Wednesday. During the last days of C, all kinds of mummery are practised, and license of every sort abounds. Rome and Venice are now the cities where the C. is celebrated with the greatest effect; but even in them it is rapidly declining.

Carnivora, *n. pl.* [Lat. See CARNIVOROUS.] (*Zoöl.*) A term applied to all animals which in the structure of their teeth and digestive apparatus, and in their general conformation, show that they are peculiarly adapted for destroying living animals, and for tearing and devouring flesh. In the greater number of the members of this order, the size of the canine teeth is the most obvious mark of distinction: these are large, strong, and pointed, and project somewhat forward, so as to present themselves rather in front of the line of the other teeth. Between the canines of the two sides are six incisor teeth in each jaw, which are provided with sharp cutting edges. The molar teeth, situated behind the canines, are of three kinds: —those which immediately follow the canines, being more or less pointed, and termed *false molars*; the next being especially adapted for dividing and lacerating animal muscle, by the sharp edge of its summit, and termed *carnivorous teeth*; and the last, or hindmost, being more or less rounded or *tuberculated*. The proportion which these different classes of molar teeth bear to each other in degree and development, accords with the relative carnivorous propensity of the different families; for instance, it may be laid down as a general rule, that those carnivorous animals which have the shortest jaw and the least development of the false molars are those in which the sanguinary propensity and the destructive power co-exist in the highest degree. It should also be remembered that the articulation of the jaw does not permit of horizontal movement, the power being simply that of opening and shutting, like a pair of shears. In these, as indeed in all animals, the structure is admirably adapted to their habits. They feed on living animals, and are therefore swift to pursue, and strong to overpower them; they are armed with formidable teeth and claws to tear them in pieces; their sight is keen, and even more so by night than by day; their sense of smell is acute, and their power of hearing delicate; their feet are soft, to enable them to steal silently on their prey; their bodies are long and flexible, so that they may glide unseen; and, finally, their supply of food being uncertain, they are capable of long abstinence. Cuvier divides the C. into the four tribes *Plantigrades*, *Digitigrades*, *Fissidæ*, and *Amphibia*, q. v. This order has been since divided into various groups by different authors. The division generally followed in the present work being that into the seven following families: — *Felidæ* or Cat Family, *Hyænidæ* or Hyæna Family, *Canidæ* or Dog Family, *Viverridæ* or Civet Family, *Mustelidæ* or Weasel Family, *Ursidæ* or Bear Family, and the *Phocidæ* or Seal Family.



Fig. 520.

SKULL OF THE LION.

Carnivoracity, (*kär-niv-o-rās'i-ti,*) *n.* Voracious appetite for flesh.

Car'nivore, *n.* One of the *carnivora*; a carnivorous animal.

Carniv'orous, *a.* [Lat. *caro*, flesh, and *voro*, to eat.] Eating or feeding on flesh, as certain animals: an epithet applied to animals which naturally seek flesh for food, as the lion, tiger, wolf, dog, &c.

Carnos'ity, *n.* [Fr. *carnosité.*] A fleshy excrescence.
"The ulcers are healed, and that *carnosity* resolved."—*Wiseman.*
—Fleshiness; fleshy substance.

Carnot, Lazare Nicolas Marguerite, (*kär-nō'*,) a French mathematician, and war minister under Napoleon, was b. in Burgundy, in 1753, entered the corps of engineers, and received promotion from the Prince of Condé; yet, at the commencement of the revolution he became a decided partisan of the republic, and as a member of the convention voted for the death of the king. During the Reign of Terror he took an active part in public affairs; and, on the establishment of the executive directory, he became one of its five members. In this office he remained till 1797, when, with Barthelemy and others, he was accused as a royalist, and exiled. Bonaparte, on becoming First Consul, recalled *C.*, and made him minister of war. In this office he quarrelled so much with the finance minister that he was at length compelled to resign. He subsequently served Napoleon in various capacities, and under all the aspects of the emperor's fortunes; but the emperor seems always to have undervalued his talents. As a writer, *C.* is very favorably known by his *Réflexions sur la Métaphysique du Calcul Infinitesimal, La Géométrie de Position*, and other scientific treatises. D. 1823.

Car'nous, Car'nosë, *a.* Fleshy; carneous; pertaining, or relating, to flesh.
"A thick and *carnous* covering like that of a walnut."—*Browne.*

Car'ny, *v. i.* To delude with specious talk or promises; to use hypocritical expressions of flattery or endearment; as, to *carny* with soft talk. (Used as provincial English.)

Car'ob, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Algaroba-bean.

Caroche, (*kä-rōsh'*,) *n.* [Fr. *carosse*, from Lat. *carrus.* See Car.] A kind of light carriage, like a landau.

Carocheḍ, (*kä-rōshd'*,) *a.* Seated in a caroche.
"Beggary rides *caroched.*"—*Massinger.*

Car'ol, *n.* [It. *carola*; W. *caravel*, a love song; Arm. *korol*, a dance; W. *cor*, a choir.] Originally, a song sung as an accompaniment to dancing; —afterwards applied to a religious song used in celebration of Christmas.
—*v. n.* To praise or celebrate in song.
—*v. i.* [It. *carolare.*] To sing; to warble; to sing in joy or festivity.

Car'ol, Car'rol, *n.* (*Arch.*) A small closet or enclosure, to sit and read in.—*Weale.*

Car'olan, Turlough O', a celebrated Irish bard, and esteemed the last of the famous harpers of his country, b. 1670. He was the composer of some of the most exquisite ballad music that Ireland has produced. D. 1738.

Car'olin, *n.* [From Lat. *carolus.*] A gold coin of Germany. Its value is about 5 dollars.

Caroli'na, the name of each of two of the United States of America, together called the *Carolinas.* See North Carolina, and South Carolina.

Carolina, in *Texas*, a post-office of Falls co.
—A village of Walker co., on Trinity River, 150 m. E.N.E. of Austin.

Carolina Female College, in *N. Carolina*, a flourishing village of Anson co., 10 m. N. of Wadesborough.

Carolina Mills, in *Rhode Island*, a post-office of Washington co.

Carolina Pink, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Spigelia.

Carolina Seminary, in *North Carolina*, a post-office of Green co.

Car'oline, (Amelia Elizabeth,) of Brunswick, Queen of Great Britain. See George IV.

Car'oline, in *Maryland*, an eastern county, bordering on Delaware. Area, 300 sq. m. It is intersected by the Choptank and Marshy Hope rivers, and bounded on the W. by Tuckahoe River. —*Desc.* The surface is level, and the soil mostly sandy. *Cap.* Denton. *Pop.* 12,101.

Caroline, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Tompkins co., 12 m. S.E. of Ithaca; *pop.* 2,175.

Caroline, in *Ohio*, a village in Venice township, Seneca co., 30 m. S.S.W. of Sandusky City.

Caroline, in *Virginia*, an eastern county; *area*, 480 sq. m. *Rivers.* The Rappahannock forms its boundary on the N., and the Mattapony flows through it.—*Desc.* The surface is uneven, and the soil near the rivers fertile. *Cap.* Bowling Green. *Pop.* 15,128.

Caroline Bonaparte, Grand-Duchess of Berg, and Queen of Naples, youngest sister of the emperor Napoleon I., b. at Ajaccio, 1782. She came to France in 1795, married Joachim Murat (*q. v.*) in 1800, became grand-duchess of Berg in 1806, and queen of Naples in 1808. She gained the affections of the people, patronized letters, restored the Neapolitan museum of antiquities, and ordered the excavations at Pompeii. Becoming a widow in 1815, she retired to Hainburg, in Austria, and took the title of Countess of Lipano, the anagram of Napoli. D. 1839. Her grandson is the present Prince Achille Murat.

Caroline Centre, in *N. York*, a P. O. of Tompkins co.

Caroline Depot, in *N. York*, a P. O. of Tompkins co.

Caroline Island, in the S. Pacific Ocean. It is one of the Marquesas group, lying N. of Eimeo; Lat. 9° 57′ S., Lon. 150° 25′ W. It is but 5 m. in circumference.

Caroline Islands, or New Philippines, a chain of islands in the Pacific Ocean, extending over a space estimated at 2,000 miles. They include various groups; as the Pellew, the Yap, the Egoi, and others. The Ulalan is the most E. of the group, and has a circumference of 24 miles.—*Desc.* Many of the various groups are mere coral reefs, and but little elevated above the surface of the ocean. Those, however, which are capable of bearing vegetation, produce palms, bananas, and bread-fruit-trees. Lat. between 3° and 12° N., Lon. between 132° and 170° E.—The inhabitants of these islands comprise various races, and live mostly by fishing. A great portion of them are Malays, and make excellent seamen. The islands were discovered in 1543, by Lopez de Villalobos, a Spaniard; but although they nominally belong to Spain, the Spaniards have no settlement upon them.

Carolin'ian, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native, or inhabitant of the Carolinas, North or South.

Car'oling, *n.* Act of singing; a singing or warbling.

Carolit'ic, *a.* (*Arch.*) Decorated with leaves and branches; as, a *carolitic* column.

Car'olus. [L.] An old Eng. gold coin, worth 20–23 shil.

Caron'delet, in *Missouri*, a post-village of St. Louis co., on the W. bank of the Mississippi River, 6 m. S. of St. Louis; *pop.* about 5,000.

Ca'rony, a river of Venezuela, rising in the Sierra Pacaraima, and, after a course of 400 m., joining the Orinoco at about 150 m. from its mouth. It has for its affluents the Paragua and Acaman, but its cataracts render it unfit for the purposes of navigation.

Caroon', *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of cherry.

Caro'ra, a city of Venezuela; Lat. 10° 13′ N., Lon. 70° 26′ W.; *pop.* 10,000.

Caroteel', *n.* (*Com.*) A cask or barrel in which dried raisins, &c. are packed for export.

Caroth'ers, in *Indiana*, a township of Clay co.

Carot'ic, *a.* [See Carotid.] Pertaining to stupor.
(*Anat.*) Belonging to the carotids; as, the *carotic* arteries.—*Dunglison.*

Carot'id, *n.* [Gr. *karotides*—*karoo*, to procure sleep, to stupefy.] (*Anat.*) The large artery of the neck; so called from a belief that if pressed upon, so as to impede the circulation in it, the individual would fall asleep. On the right side the *C.* is given off from the *arteria innominata*, and on the left it rises immediately from the arch of the aorta. (See fig. 120.) The *C.* on either side divides, near the angle of the lower jaw, into the internal and external branches: the first entering the skull, and supplying the two halves or hemispheres of the brain, the eyes, and other parts with their chief source of nourishment: the second being ramified over the neck, cheeks, scalp, and external ear. The carotids, though not the only, are by far the largest arteries supplying the brain with blood; and, as a consequence, when the main trunk of either is divided, as is so frequently the case in determined suicides, the hemorrhage is almost always fatal.

Carot'id, Carot'idal, *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to the carotids.

Caronge, (*kar-oozh'*.) a town of Switzerland, on the Aroe, 2 m. from Geneva; *pop.* 5,836.

Caronsal, (*ka-rouz'al,*) *n.* [Fr. *carrousel*, from Lat. *carrussolis*, chariot of the sun.] A magnificent feast; a festivity; a noisy revel or drinking bout.
"This game, these *carousals*, Ascanius taught."—*Dryden.*

Carouse, (*ka-rouz'*,) *v. i.* [Ger. *rausch*, with the prefix *ca*: Icel. *russ*, drunkenness; Swed. *rus*, a drunken fit; probably allied to Gr. *karōsis*, drowsiness, as if from drunkenness, from *kara*, the head.] To drink hard with noisy jollity; to drink in a jovial manner; to quaff.
"They sit *carousing*, where their liquor grows."—*Waller.*
—*v. a.* To drink lavishly; to tope; to quaff deeply.
"To Desdemona hath to-night *caroused*
Potations pottle deep."—*Shaks.*
—*n.* A drinking bout; a carousal; in the modern vulgar, a spree.

Carouser, (*ka-rouz'r,*) *n.* One who carouses; a tippler; a toper; a jovial drinker.

Carous'ingly, *adv.* In a carousing or jovial manner.

Carp, *v. a.* [Lat. *carpo.*] To catch at small faults or errors; to censure, cavil, or find fault with, without adequate reason; generally with *at* before an object.
"And *at* my actions *carp* and catch."—*Herbert.*

Carp, *n.* [Fr. *carpe*; It. and Span. *carpa*; Sw. *karp.*] (*Zoöl.*) See Cyprinidæ.

Car'pal, *a.* [Lat. *carpus*, wrist.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the bones of the wrist.

Carpathian, or Karpathian, Mountains, (*kar-pā'thē-an,*) a very considerable range, enclosing Hungary on the N. and E., covering the principality of Transylvania, and forming the N.E. portion of the great mountain system of S. Europe. Including a lower range, called *Kleine Karpathen* ("Little Carpathians"), these mountains commence on the left bank of the Danube, in the neighborhood of Pressburg, Lat. 48° 8′ N., Lon. 17° 6′ E., and after taking many courses and deflections, they again meet the Danube at the town of New Orsova, Lat. 44° 44′ N., Lon. 22° 30′ E.; making altogether a curved length of about 800 m.; the width of the range varies, and at a rough calculation these mountains may be said to cover 90,000 sq. m. As regards elevation, they do not attain the height of other great ranges, as the Caucasus, or the Alps, the highest measured peaks being under 9,000 feet. The most elevated of the latter is Lomnitz Peak, having an altitude of 8,779 ft above sea-level. It would be needless here to attempt an enumeration of the mineral wealth discovered in this range; suffice it to say, that gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, cobalt, antimony, sulphur, saltpetre, coal, rock-salt, and cinnabar are found, generally in large quantities. In a word, the *C. M.* appear to be one extensive mine, where nearly all the varieties of mineral riches are produced; in addition to which their recesses yield the opal, one of the noblest and most valuable of gems. The Hungarian name for this mountain-system is *Tatra.*

Car'pel, Carpel'lum, *n.* [Gr. *karpos*, fruit.] (*Bot.*) A modified leaf, forming the whole or part of the pistil. When several carpels are present, they may be either distinct from each other, as in the columbine, or combined so as to form one body, as in the poppy. The carpels, taken collectively, constitute the *Gynœcium*, or female system of flowering plants.—See Pistil.

Carpenta'ria, (Gulf of,) a broad and deep indentation of the N. coast of Australia, stretching from 11° to 17° 30′ S. Lat., and from 136° to 142° E. Lon.

Carpenta'ria, in *California*, a post-village of Santa Barbara co., about 10 m. E. by S. of Santa Barbara.

Car'penter, *n.* [Fr. *charpentier*; It. *carpentero*; Sp. *carpintero*; Lat. *carpentarius*, a wheelwright, from *carpentum*, a car.] An artificer, whose business it is to shape and frame timber used in the construction of buildings, such as piles, sleepers, posts, girders, joists, partitions, roofs, and battening, and the application of the necessary ironwork. The other part of the timber-work in a building comes within the province of the Joiner, *q. v.*
(*Ship-building.*) A person engaged in the building of ships, styled a *ship-carpenter.*
(*Naut.*) The third warrant officer on board a man-of-war. He has charge of the boats, and it is his duty, in conjunction with his mates, to attend constantly to the state of the well in order that a leak may be immediately reported.

Car'penter, William Benjamin, an eminent English physiologist, b. at Bristol, 1813. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated M. D. in 1839, and commenced practice in Bristol. Having resolved to devote himself exclusively to scientific and literary pursuits, he removed to London in 1843, and was soon after appointed examiner in Physiology and Comparative Anatomy in the University of London, and Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in University College. These offices he held until appointed in 1856 to the Registrarship of the University of London. He is the author of *Principles of General and Comparative Physiology, Principles of Human Physiology, a Manual of Physiology, the Microscope and its Revelations, Introduction to the Study of the Foraminifera*, &c.

Car'penter-bee, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Apidæ.

Car'pentering, *n.* Carpentry; work or handicraft of a carpenter.

Car'penter's Landing, in *New Jersey*, a village of Gloucester co., on Mantua Creek, 3 m. S. from Woodbury.

Carpenter's Mill, in *Missouri*, a village of Ray co., 120 m. W.N.W. of Jefferson city.

Carpenter's Store, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Clinton co.

Car'pentersville, or Carpenterville, in *N. Jersey*, a flourishing post-village of Greenwich township, in Warren co., 40 m. N.N.W. of Trenton.

Car'pentersville, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Kane co.

Car'pentersville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Putnam co., 35 m. W. of Indianapolis.

Car'pentras, a walled city of France, dep. Vaucluse, cap. arrond., at the foot of Mont Ventoux, on the Auzon, 15 m. N.E. of Avignon. *Manuf.* Spirits, leather, madder, soap, silk, &c. *C.* is very ancient, and was, for a short period, under Clement V., the seat of the Holy See. *Pop.* 12,042.

Car'pentry, *n.* (*Arch* and *Building.*) The trade, art, or work of a carpenter.—The assemblage of pieces of timber connected by framing, or letting them into each other, as are the pieces composing a roof, floor, centre, &c. It is distinguished from *Joinery* by the fact that the pieces of timber are put together without the use of other edge tools than the axe, adze, saw, and chisel; whereas joinery requires the use of the plane: the distinction is, however, very artificial, as all wrought timber is planed. The tools ordinarily employed in *C.* are a *ripping-saw*, a *hand-saw*, an *adze*, an *axe*, a *socket-chisel*, a *firmer-chisel*, a *ripping-chisel*, an *auger*, a *gimlet*, a *hammer*, a *mallet*, a *pair of pincers*, and, sometimes, *planes*; but the latter are not necessarily used, as they, in most cases, belong to joinery.

Carp'er, *n.* A caviller; one who carps; a censorious person.
"I have not these weeds,
By putting on the cunning of a *carper.*"—*Shaks.*

Car'pet, *n.* [It *carpetta.* Etymol. uncertain.] A kind of stuff embroidered with figures of various fruits, flowers, &c.; an ornamental covering for floors, stairs, &c.; a wrought cover for tables.
—Level ground covered as with grass.
"The *carpet* ground shall be with leares o'erspread."—*Dryden.*
Carpet knight. A knight who has not seen service in the field:—hence, a soldier accustomed to a home life of ease and luxury.
"Some of our city captains and *carpet knights* will make this good, and prove it."—*Burton.*
—One who is created a knight for other than military capacity and service.
"He is *knight*, dubbed with unhack'd rapier, and on *carpet* consideration."—*Shaks.*
To be on the Carpet. To be mooted; to be under debate or consideration; to be the subject of deliberation; as, that matter is next *to be* brought *on the carpet.*
(*Manf.*) *C.* were first brought into use by the inhabitants of Eastern countries. In Egypt, Syria, Turkey, and Persia, the *C.* is the chief article of furniture to be found in ordinary houses, the peculiar habits of the people requiring but little more in addition. For many years Europe received all her supplies from the East. The manufacture is said to have been introduced into Europe by the French, in the reign of Henri IV. The manufactories of *Beauvais* and of the *Gobelins*, established by Colbert in 1662–1664, are still existing, the latter producing unrivalled fabrics. In England the manufacture of *C.* was not carried to any great extent until the middle of the 18th century. The *Turkey C.* are made in one piece, and generally consist of a dark central ground, figured with a small irregular angular pattern in various rich colors, surrounded by a border. A genuine Turkey *C.* should be free from any admixture of

green, which is the sacred color of the followers of Mahomet. In the U. States the manufacture of *C.* is very extensive, and carried on to great perfection, owing chiefly to the perfected loom and other inventions of Mr. Bigelow, of Boston, that have entirely revolutionized this branch of manufacture, where steam-power is applied. The business is actively carried on in various States — chiefly in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, and Pennsylvania. The principal kinds of *C.* made in this country and in England are the Brussels, Wilton, Kidderminster, Tapestry, Axminster, Three-ply and Ingrain, Dutch, Venetian, Printed Felt and Drugget carpet. The *Brussels Carpet* is a mixture of linen and worsted, but, like the Turkey carpet, the worsted only is shown on the upper surface. The basis or cloth is a coarse linen fabric, and between the upper and under threads of the weft, several (usually five) worsted threads of different colors are firmly bound in. The pattern is produced by drawing to the surface, between each reticulation of the cloth basis, a portion of the worsted thread of the color required at that spot to produce the pattern; these updrawn portions are formed into loops, by being turned over wires, which are afterwards withdrawn, and the loops thus left standing above the basis form the figured surface of the carpet. This will be better understood by reference to the diagram, Fig. 521, which is a slightly magnified section of a Brussels carpet, cut across the wires and the threads of the weft. The large dots above are the sections of the wire; the smaller dots, those of the weft or shoot threads; the waved lines, the warp; the parallel lines, the five colored worsted threads; and the loops over the large dots are the updrawn worsted threads forming the surface of the *C.* The machinery and processes by which this arrangement is produced are rather complex, and require to be seen to be fully understood. The *Wilton C.* is made like



Fig. 521. — CARPET-WEAVING.

the Brussels, but the wire has a groove in its upper surface, Fig. 521, and instead of being drawn out, it is liberated by passing a sharp knife through the worsted loop into this groove, and thus making a velvet pile surface instead of the looped thread. *Kidderminster C.*, sometimes called *Scotch C.*, present the same pattern on both sides, with the colors reversed: thus, if red stars are shown on a white ground on one side, the other side will present white stars on a red ground. These *C.* consist, for the most part, of the interweaving of two cloths, which are woven at the same time, each cloth being perfect in itself, and necessarily of different color. *Tapestry C.* are made in a manner similar to that in which Brussels and Wilton *C.* are manufactured; but only one yarn is used instead of five or more of different colors, as in the *C.* just named. This yarn is dyed at different parts of its length, to suit the requirements of the pattern, and as the whole pattern is printed on the yarns, the machinery required is of a far less complicated nature than when it is required to pull many yarns of different colors above the surface of the cloth which forms the basis in order to produce the desired design. *Axminster C.* are made at Axminster, in Devonshire, in a manner similar to that in which Turkey *C.* are manufactured. Tufts of worsted are tied to a warp of strong linen and secured by a linen weft. The process is tedious, and the *C.* are necessarily expensive; they are made in one piece, to suit the size of the rooms for which they are required. Ingrain *C.*, so called because made of only two ply or thicknesses. The colors are reversed on either side, and the warps as well as the filling may be cotton or worsted. Philadelphia is the largest manufacturing city in the U. States of these goods. They are made by the Jacquard attachment, and mostly woven on hand-looms. *Dutch and Venetian C.* are much alike in their manufacture. The patterns adopted are usually stripes. The chain consists of stripes of woollen yarns of different colors, and the filling is of wool hemp, or cotton. The *Printed Felt C.* are made of coarse wools, brought into a compact mass by the process of felting, and the pattern is imprinted in colors by means of rollers on which it is cut. Axminster *C.* are the most expensive; but this is, in a great measure, compensated for by their durability. *Tapestry C.* are cheaper, but the colors are not so lasting as those of the Brussels *C.*

—*v. a.* To cover with a carpet; to spread with carpets; as, to *carpet* the floor of a room.

"A fair chamber, richly hanged and *carpeted* under foot." *Bacon.*

Car'pet-bag, *n.* A travelling-bag: a kind of valise, originally made of carpeting.

Car'pet-bag'ger, *n.* A term applied, in the southern part of the United States, to a certain class of Northern immigrants, especially to those desiring political preferment.

Car'peting, *n.* Cloth for carpets; carpets in general.

Carpet-monger, *n.* A dealer in carpets. — A person prone to ease and luxury.

Car'pet-way, *n.* (*Agric.*) Any strip or border of greensward left round the margin of a ploughed field.

Carpholite, (*kar-fo'līt,*) *n.* [Gr. *karphos*, a dry stalk, and *lithos*, stone.] (*Min.*) A hydrated silicate of alumina, manganese, and iron, found at Schlackenwald, Bohemia. It occurs in tufts of minute rhombic prisms, of a straw-yellow color; also massive, radiated, and earthy.

Carphol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *karphos*, the nap of clothes, and *legō*, I pluck.] (*Med.*) The picking of the bed-clothes sometimes observed in persons in the delirium of a fever, and regarded as a very dangerous symptom.

Carphosid'erite, *n.* [Gr. *karphos*, and *sideros*, iron.] (*Min.*) A very rare straw-colored mineral with a resinous lustre and a greasy feel, found in kidney-form masses and incrustations in the mica-slate of Labrador and Greenland. It has recently been analyzed by F. Pisani, who pronounces it to be a hydrated sulphate of peroxide of iron.

Carphostil'bite, *n.* [Gr *karphos*, and *stilbite.*] (*Min.*) A straw-yellow and columnar variety of Thomsonite, from Berufiord, Iceland.

Carpi, a town of N. Italy, 10 m. N. of Modena; *pop.* 7,148.

Carp'ingly, *adv.* In a carping or censorious manner.

Carpini, JOHANNES DE PLANO, a celebrated Franciscan monk, b. in S. Italy about 1210. He was one of the six friars selected by Pope Innocent IV. to proceed to the court of the Emperor of the Mongols, whose warlike advances in 1246 threw Christendom into consternation, in order to pacify the terrible nomadic warriors, and if possible, convert them to Christianity. He wrote an account of his journey in Latin, an abstract of which was published in the *Voyages and Discoveries* of Hakluyt.



Fig. 522. — HORN-BEAM. (*Carpinus Americana.*)

Carpi'no, a town of S. Italy, prov. Capitanata, 22 m. N.E. of San Severo; *pop.* 6,830.

Carpi'nus, *n.* [Celt. *car*, wood, and *pino*, the head: alluding to its use in making yokes for cattle.] (*Bot.*) The Horn-beam, a genus of trees, order *Corylaceæ*. The *C. Americana* is a small tree, 12–20 feet high, common in woods throughout the U. States. The wood is very fine-grained, compact and white, covered with a light gray or ash-colored bark. Leaves 2–4 inches long, half as wide, petiolate. From the ends of the branches hang the long, loose, pale green, leafy aments, consisting of alternate pairs of enlarged scales, with a dark-colored nut at the base of each. It blossoms in April and May.

Carpocra'tes, a native of Alexandria, who in the 2d century revived several Gnostic errors. He rejected the Old Testament and the gospels of St. Matthew and St. Luke; denied the resurrection of the dead: and advocated the most licentious mode of life. Mosheim calls him "the worst of all the Gnostics."

Carpocratian, (*kar-po-krā'shan,*) *n.* A follower of CARPOCRATES, *q. v.*

Car'polite, *n.* [Gr. *carpos*, fruit, and *lithos*, a stone.] (*Pal.*) A fossil fruit or seed.

Carpol'ogist, *n.* One versed in carpology.

Carpol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *carpos*, a fruit, and *logos*, discourse.] That part of botany which treats of the structure of fruits and seeds.

Car'pophore, *n.* [Gr. *karpos*, fruit, and *phora*, a bearing.] (*Bot.*) The stalk of a pistil when it bears the gynæcium alone.

Car'pus, *n.* [Lat.] (*Anat.*) The segment of the skeleton of the upper or fore limb, answering to the wrist; it consists of eight small bones in the human subject.

Car'quinez, in *California*, a strait connecting the Bay of San Pablo with Suisun Bay.

Carr, in *Indiana*, a township of Jackson county: *pop.* 1, 6 .

—A township of Clarke co.; *pop.* 692.

Carracci, See CARACCI.

Car'rack, *n.* See CARACK.

Carrageen, or IRISH MOSS, *n.* See CHONDRUS.

Car'ra, (Lough,) in Ireland, a small lake of Kerry co., about 3 m. long, and 1 m. broad, and is 3½ m. S. of Castlemaine Harbor.

Car'ranteel', in Ireland, a parish of Tyrone co.

Car'ran-Tu'al, the highest mountain in Ireland, in the Macgillicuddy's Reeks range, in Kerry co., 5 m. S.W. of Killarney. Height, 3,410 ft. above the level of the sea.

Carra'ra, a town of central Italy, prov. Massa-Carrara, on the Lavensa, about 4 m. from the Mediterranean, and 60 W.N.W. of Florence. An academy of sculpture is established here, and several artists have their residence attracted by the convenience of obtaining marble almost cost-free; and the sale of rude marble and of sculptured articles forms an important branch of traffic. The famous *Carrara Marble* is a white saccharine limestone, which derives its value from its texture and purity. The quarries have been wrought from the age of Augustus, and seem to be now as inexhaustible as ever. *Pop.* 15,328.

Car'rat, *n.* See CARAT.

Car'raway, *n.* Same as CARAWAY, *q. v.*

Car'rel, *n.* See CAROL, and QUARREL.

Car'rel, ARMAND, b. 1800, an eminent French political writer, chief editor of the *Paris National*, and a leader of the moderate Republican party. D. 1836, of a wound he received in a duel with M. Emile de Girardin.

Carriage, (*kar'rij.*) *n.* [Fr. *charriage*, from *charrier*, to carry, from *char;* It. *carro;* Lat. *currus*, a car or cart.] Act of carrying, bearing, transporting, or conveying: as, the *carriage* of goods.

—That which carries; that conveyance which runs on wheels; a coach: any vehicular conveyance: as, a pony-*carriage*, a railway-*carriage*, a gun-*carriage*.

—Behavior; conduct; deportment; demeanor; as, a lady of dignified *carriage*.

—Management; art or manner of projecting and carrying out a plan or measure; method of transaction; as, the *carriage* of a plot.

(*Hist.*) Before the 16th century, carriages were only used by kings and the nobility, and the vehicles to which

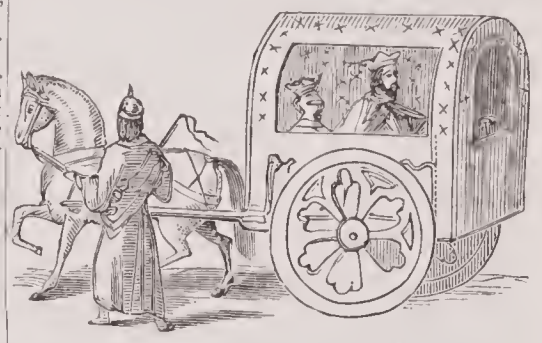


Fig. 523. — CARRIAGE OF KING JOHN.

that name was given were in reality conveyances little better than carts or wagons, in cold or wet weather fitted with a tilt or awning, and being without springs and built strong, to meet the inequalities, and indeed dangers of the road, could seldom go faster than a jog-trot, a comparative degree of speed by no means desirable, when the jolting, which was the natural consequence of any progression beyond a walk, is taken into consideration. Though horses were often used in the carriages of the early and middle ages, oxen were by no means unusual: and as both from the pain of riding in an unstuffed conveyance, and the almost impossibility of going beyond a walk over such abominable roads as in those days everywhere existed, the ox, as being steady and surer of foot than the horse, appears to have been the most useful animal of the two for that purpose. *Fig.* 523 illustrates the state-carriage of King John of England, who reigned from 1199 to 1216, copied from a manuscript of the time. — See VEHICLE.

Carriageable, (*kar'ij-a-bl,*) *a.* Capable of being conveyed in carriages: as, *carriageable* commodities.

Car'riage-horse, *n.* A horse kept for drawing a carriage.

Car'riboo, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CARIBOU.

Car'rick, in Ireland, three parishes of Wexford, Kildare, and West Meath counties.

Car'rick, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Alleghany co.

Carrick, or **Carrickbug'got,** in Ireland, a parish of Louth co.

Carrickahoo'ly, in Ireland, an old tower in Mayo co., 5 m. W.N.W. of Newport.

Carrick-a-Rede, in Ireland, an insulated basaltic rock in the co. Antrim, 4½ m. N.W. of Ballycastle, separated from the mainland by a chasm 60 ft. wide, and upwards of 80 ft. deep.

Car'rickbeg, in Ireland, a town in Munster, 14 m. W. N.W. of Waterford, on the river Suir; *pop.* about 2,500.

Car'rick-bend, *n.* (*Naut.*) A kind of knot used on shipboard.

Car'rick-bitt, *n.* (*Naut.*) One of the bitts of the windlass.

Carrickfer'gus, in Ireland, a sea-port and town of Antrim co., on Belfast Lough, 9 m. N.N.E. of Belfast; *pop.* 3,800.

Car'rickmacross, in Ireland, a town in Monaghan co., 12 m. S.W. of Dundalk; *pop.* 2,000.

Car'rick-on-Shan'non, in Ireland, a town, cap. of Leitrim co., on the river Shannon, 19 m. N.N.W. of Longford; *pop.* 1,900.

Carrick-on-Suir, in Ireland, a town of Tipperary, on the Suir, 13 m. S. of Blommel; *pop.* about 8,000.

Carrick's Ford, *in Virginia*, a passage on the Cheat River. Here, on July 13th, 1861, an action was fought between a force of National troops under Gen. Morris, and one of Confederates under Gen. R. S. Garnett of Va., in which the latter were defeated, with the loss of their commander.

Carrier, (*kăr'reur.*) *n.* [See CARRY.] One who carries something: a messenger; a dispatcher.

"The loaded *carriers* from their evening hive." — *Dryden.*

—One whose avocation or trade is to carry goods for others for hire; a wagoner; a teamster.

"The roads are crowded with *carriers*, laden with rich manufactures." — *Swift.*

(*Mach.*) A piece of iron which is fixed by a set-screw on the end of a shaft or spindle to be turned in a lathe, to carry it round by the action of the driver of the centre chuck.

(*Law.*) One who undertakes to transport goods from one place to another. — The *Private C.* incurs the responsibility of the exercise of ordinary diligence only, like other bailees for hire. — *Common C.* are such as carry goods for hire indifferently for all persons. The definition include *C.* by land and water. They are, on the one hand, stage-coach proprietors, railway companies, truckmen, wagoners and teamsters, carmen and porters, and express companies. And, on the other hand, this term

includes the owners and masters of every kind of vessel or water-craft who set themselves before the public as the *C.* of freight of any kind for all who choose to employ them. — Common *C.* are responsible for all loss and damage during transportation, from whatever cause, except the act of God, or the public enemy. — The *C.* is not responsible for losses occurring from natural causes, such as frost, fermentation, evaporation, or natural decay of perishable articles, provided the *C.* exercises all reasonable care to have the loss or deterioration as little as possible.

Car'rier, JEAN BAPTISTE, a monster of ferocity, gendered in the French revolution, was b. near Aurillac, 1756. He was sent on a mission to La Vendée, where he caused thousands of victims, men, women, and children, to be drowned, beheaded, or shot, the ordinary mode of execution being too tardy for him. Fifteen thousand individuals perished in this way; in short, the banks of the Loire were strewed with the dead bodies, and the water was so polluted, that it was prohibited to drink it. On the fall of the party called the Mountain, he was tried before the revolutionary tribunal, which condemned him to the guillotine, 1794.

Carriere, MORITZ, a German philosopher and æstheticist, b. 1817, in Griedel, graduated in Berlin, in 1837, as Doctor of Philosophy. In 1849 he became professor of philosophy in Giessen, and since 1853 has been prof. in Munich, lecturing on Æsthetics in the University, and Art History in the Academy of Arts. *C.'s* first writings, viz., "Vom Geist. Schwert- und Handschlag für Franz Baader" (1841), and "Die Religion in ihrem Begriff, ihrer weltgeschichtlichen Entwickelung und Vollendung" (1841), were somewhat in the ideas of Hegel, elevating, however, decidedly the principles of Individuality. In his work, "Die Philosophische Weltanschauung der Reformationszeit" (1847), he delineates the transition from the Scholastic to the Cartesian period, and analyzes the systems and doctrines of Giordano Bruno, Campanella, and Jacob Bohme in a new and peculiar manner. Of his other works the most important are: "Religiöse Reden und Betrachtungen für das deutsche Volk" (1856); "Das Wesen und die Formen der Poesie" (1854); "Æsthetics" (1859); "Die Kunst im Zusammenhange der Culturentwickelung und die Ideale der Menschheit" (1863); &c., &c.

Car'rier-pigeon, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PIGEON.

Car'rigaholt', in Ireland, a maritime village of Clare co., on a bay of the same name, 10 m. W. of Kilrush: *pop.* 450.

Car'rigaline', or BEAVER, in Ireland, a maritime town of Cork co., and 8 m. S.E. of Cork City, on Cork harbor: *pop.* 8,000.

Carrigal'leu, in Ireland, a barony in the S.E. of Leitrim co.

—A parish in Leitrim co.

Car'rigdow'nam, in Ireland, a parish in Cork co.

Car'rignavar', or DUNLULLOG, in Ireland, a parish of Cork co.

Car'rig-o-Gun'nel, or CARRICKAQUICY, in Ireland, a village in Limerick co., 5 m. W.S.W. of Limerick City.

Car'rigro'hane, in Ireland, a parish in Cork co.

Carrigtohill, in Ireland, a village and parish of Cork co., 3 m. W. of Middletown; *pop.* 4,000.

Carrigufoyle, in Ireland, a small island in co. Kerry, on the æstuary of the Shannon, 2 m. N. of Ballylongford.

Carrillon, (Fr. pron. *kär-reel-yon'*,) in L. Canada, a village in co. of Two Mountains, on the Ottawa River, 50 m. from Montreal.

Car'rion, *n.* [Fr. *charogne*; It *carogna*, from Lat. *caro, carnis*, flesh.] The dead and putrefying bodies or flesh of animals.

—*a.* Relating to dead and putrefying carcasses; feeding on carcasses; as, a *carrion*-crow.

Car'rion-crow, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Corvus corone*, a species of crow which preys upon eggs, young poultry, &c.

Car'ritunk, in *Maine*, a post-office of Somerset co.

Carri'zo, in *Texas*, a post-office of Zapata co.

Car'rol, *n.* (*Arch.*) See CAROL.

Car'roll, CHARLES, the latest surviving signer of the Declaration of American Independence, b. at Annapolis, Maryland, 1737. He studied at Paris, became a member of the Inner Temple at London, returned to his native country in 1764, was elected to Congress in 1775, and, along with the other members, signed the Declaration on Aug. 2d of the following year. In 1804, he withdrew to private life at Carrollton, his patrimonial estate, where, as his life advanced, he became an object of universal veneration. He survived by 6 years all the other signers of the Declaration, and d. at Baltimore in his 96th year, 1832.

Car'roll, JOHN, brother of the preceding, and first Catholic bishop in the U. States, was b. at Upper Marlborough in Maryland, 1734, and sent for education at the age of 13 to Flanders. From St. Omer's, where he remained 6 years, he was transferred to the colleges of Liege and Bruges. He was ordained a priest and became a Jesuit. In 1775 he returned to America, and engaged in the duties of a parish priest. In 1786 he was appointed vicar-general, and settled at Baltimore. In 1790 he was consecrated, in England, Catholic bishop of the U. States, and returned with the title of the bishop of Baltimore. A few years before his death he was created archbishop. D. 1815.

Car'roll, in *Arkansas*, a N.N.W. county, bordering on Missouri; *area*, 1,038 sq. m. It is drained by King's River and Long Creek, affluents of White River. The surface is diversified, and soil fertile. Variegated marble, of a very beautiful description, is found here. *Cap.* Carrollton. *Pop.* 5,780.

Car'roll, in *Georgia*, a W. county bordering on Alabama; *area*, 572 sq. m. It is drained by the Chattahoochee and Tallapoosa rivers. The surface is hilly, and the soil moderately fertile. *Cap.* Carrollton. *Pop.* 11,782.

Car'roll, in *Indiana*, a county in the N.W. central part of the State; *area*, 378 sq. m. It is drained by the Wabash and Tippecanoe creeks. The surface is undulating, and the soil highly fertile and productive. *Cap.* Delphi. *Pop.* 16,152.

—A post-village in the above co., on the W. bank of the Wabash River, 75 m. N.N.W. of Indianapolis.

Carroll, in *Illinois*, a W.N.W. county; *area*, 416 sq. m. It is drained by Plum, Elk, Horn, Otter, and Rush creeks, and bounded on the W. by the Mississippi. The surface is undulating and diversified with prairies and tracts of timber, and the soil is fertile. Lead is found in considerable quantities. *Cap.* Mount Carroll. *Pop.* 16,705.

—A township of Vermilion co.; *pop.* 2,032.

—A village of Warren co., 60 m. W.N.W. of Peoria.

Carroll, in *Iowa*, a W. central county; *area*, 576 sq. m. It is drained by the Middle, Coon, and Racoon rivers. Its soil is generally fertile. *Cap.* Carrollton. *Pop.* 2,451.

—A township of Tama co.; *pop.* 382.

Carroll, in *Kentucky*, a county in the N. of the State, bordering on Indiana; *area*, 200 sq. m. *Rivers.* The Ohio River forms its boundary on the N., and the Kentucky River divides the county into nearly equal parts. The surface is generally rolling except the hills near the Ohio, which are steep; the soil is calcareous and fertile. *Cap.* Carrollton. *Pop.* 6,189.

Carroll, in *Louisiana*, a N.E. parish situated between the Mississippi River and Bœuf Bayou, and bordering on Arkansas; *area*, 1,050 sq. m. It is drained by Tensas River and Macon Bayou. The surface is level. *Cap.* Providence. *Pop.* 10,110.

Carroll, in *Maine*, a post-township of Penobscot co., 56 m. N.E. of Bangor; *pop.* 632.

Carroll, in *Maryland*, a N. county, bordering on Pennsylvania; *area*, 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* It is drained by Patapsco and Gunpowder rivers and by Pike Creek. *Desc.* The surface is hilly and rocky; the soil, moderately fertile. *Min.* Copper and iron. *Cap.* Westminster. *Pop.* 28,619.

—A post-office of Baltimore co.

Car'roll, in *Mississippi*, a N.W. central county. *Area*, 850 sq. m. It is watered by the Yallobusha and Big Black rivers. The surface is level; the soil is alluvial and fertile. The Yazoo River, which forms the W. boundary of the county, is navigable at all seasons. *Cap.* Carrollton. *Pop.* 21,047.

Carroll, in *Missouri*, a N.W. central county. *Area*, 700 sq. m. *Rivers.* It is bounded on the S. by the Missouri River, and on the E. by Grand River, and is drained by Wyaconda and Big creeks. *Desc.* The surface is undulating and diversified with prairies and forests; the soil is generally productive. *Cap.* Carrollton. *Pop.* abt. 17,446.

Carroll, in *New Hampshire*, an E. central county. *Area*, 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* It is drained by the Ossipee and Saco rivers, and has numerous small streams which afford valuable water-power. *Desc.* The surface is mountainous, having the Ossipee Mountain and Conway Peak within its boundaries; the soil is generally productive. *Cap.* Ossipee. *Pop.* 17,332.

—A post-township of Coos co., 80 m. N. of Concord; *pop.* 378.

Carroll, in *New York*, a township of Chautauqua co., 20 m. S.E. of Mayville; *pop.* 1,548.

Carroll, in *Ohio*, a county in the E. of the State. *Area*, 360 sq. m. *Rivers.* It is drained by Conotton, Sandy, and Yellow creeks. *Desc.* The surface is undulating and the soil fertile. *Min.* Stone coal and iron ore. In 1869, there were in this county, horses, 4,626; cattle, 11,742; sheep, 151,643; hogs, 7,779. *Cap.* Carrollton. *Pop* 14,491.

—A post-village of Fairfield co., about 22 m. S.E. of Columbus; *pop.* 187.

—A township of Ottawa co.; *pop.* 1,036.

Carroll, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Cambria co.; *pop.* 1,780.

—A post-village of Clinton co., 15 m. E.S.E. of Lock-Haven.

—A township of Perry co.; *pop.* 1,425.

—A township of Washington co.; *pop.* abt. 2,300.

—A village of Washington co.

—A township of York co.; *pop.* 3,178.

Carroll, in *Tennessee*, a W. county. *Area*, 625 sq. m. *Rivers.* The South Fork of Obion rises in the county, and Big Sandy River flows through it. *Desc.* The surface is nearly level; the soil fertile and extensively cultivated. *Cap.* Huntingdon. *Pop.* 19,147.

Carroll, in *Virginia*, a S.S.W. county, bordering on N. Carolina. *Area*, 440 sq. m. The New River, or Kanawha, flows along the W. border of this county, which is also drained by Reedy Island River and Chestnut Creek. The Blue Ridge forms its boundary on the S.E. *Min.* Copper iron ore, and lead. *Cap.* Hillsville. *Pop* 9,147.

Car'rollite, *n.* (*Min.*) A sulphide of copper and cobalt, of a tin-white color inclining to steel-gray, occurring in a vein of copper pyrites at Finksburg, in Maryland. It has a metallic lustre, and is named after Carroll co., in which it is found.

Car'rollsville, in *Mississippi*, a village of Tishomingo co., 210 m. N.N.E. of Jackson.

Car'rollton, in *Alabama*, a post-village, cap. of Pickens co., on the W. side of Lubbub Creek, 172 m. W.N.W. of Montgomery; *pop.* 1,841.

Carrollton, in *Arkansas*, a township and village, cap. of Carroll co., on Long Creek; *pop* 808.

Carrollton, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Carroll co., on Little Tallapoosa River, 140 m. W.N.W. of Milledgeville; *pop.* 1,943.

Car'rollton, in *Illinois*, a post-village, cap. of Greene co., 70 m. S.W. of Springfield; *pop.* 2,760.

Carrollton, in *Indiana*, a village and township of Carroll county, 60 miles N. by W. of Indianapolis; *pop* 1,046.

Carrollton, in *Iowa*, a post-village, cap. of Carroll co., 70 m. W.N.W. of Des Moines, on the Middle Fork of the Racoon River.

Carrollton, in *Kentucky*, a post-town, cap. of Carroll co., on the Ohio River, abt. 45 m. N.N.W. of Frankford; *pop.* 2,246.

Carrollton, in *Louisiana*, a post-village of Jefferson parish, on the left bank of the Mississippi, 7 m. above New Orleans. The beauty and splendor of the public gardens attract great attention, and are resorted to by a large number of visitors. *Pop.* 6,943.

Carrollton, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Carroll co.

Carrollton, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Saginaw co., on the Saginaw River, 12 m. above Bay City; *pop* 1,504.

Carrollton, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Fillmore co., N.E. of Preston; *pop.* 1,646.

Carrollton, in *Mississippi*, a post-village, cap. of Carroll co., 96 m. N. of Jackson; *pop.* 377.

Carrollton, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Carroll co., on Wyaconda Creek, 8 m. N. of Missouri River; *pop.* 1,832.

Carrollton, in *New York*, a township of Cattaraugus co.; *pop.* 1,142.

Carrollton, in *Ohio*, a post-village, cap. of Carroll co., 125 m. E.N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* 813.

—A village of Montgomery co., on the Miami River, 45 m. N. of Cincinnati; *pop.* 350.

Carrollton, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Cambria co.

Carrollton, in *Texas*, a post-office of Upshur co.

Carroll'ville, or CARROLLSVILLE, in *Mississippi*, a village of Tishomingo co., 220 m. N.N.E. of Jackson.

Car'rollville, in *Tennessee*, a village of Wayne co., on Cumberland River, 110 m. S.W. of Nashville.

Car'rom, *n.* (*Billiards.*) The same as CANNON, *q. v.*

Car'ron, a town of Scotland, co. Stirling, on the Carron, 2 m. N.E. of Falkirk, known for its very extensive iron foundries. The gun called *carronade* derives its name from this place, where it was first manufactured. *Pop.* abt. 1,800.

Carronade', *n.* (*Gun.*) A short cast-iron gun, having a chamber to receive the powder similar to a mortar, and attached to the carriage by a bolt, which passes through a large iron eye or loop underneath the gun, instead of working on trunnions, as large pieces of ordinance generally do. It derives its name from the Carron foundry, near Falkirk, where this kind of cannon was first cast. In consequence of the improvements that have lately taken place in gunnery, the *C.* is now but little used.

Carroon', *n.* A rent paid for driving a car in London.— A kind of cherry: — written also CAROON.

Car'rot, *n.* [Gr. *karoton*; Fr. *carotte*; It. *carota.*] (*Hort.*) The fleshy root of the *Daucus carota.* (See DAUCUS.) This kind of esculent is too well known to require any description. For garden purposes there are three principal varieties; namely, the early horn *C.*, a small kind used for the earliest crops; long orange, or Altringham *C.*, a very large kind, for ordinary summer and winter use; and the purple *C.*, a French sort, remarkable for its deep purple color and unusual sweetness. The latter is not so much known as it deserves to be; the two others are in common use. Nothing can be easier of cultivation than the *C.*, provided the soil is light and free from stones; in stiff or rocky soils it is not worth the expense of growing.

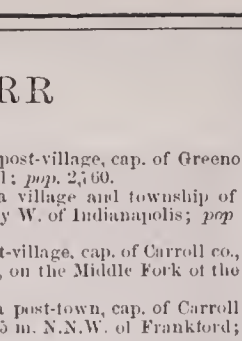


Fig. 524.— CARROTS.

The seeds are sown at intervals, from the end of February till the beginning of August; they are lightly raked into the soil, having been previously pressed down with the feet. When they have come up they require no further care than to be hoed to the distance of about six inches apart, and to be kept free from weeds.

(*Med.*) Formerly the *C.* was greatly prized for its diuretic virtues, but has long been expelled from modern practice. As a wholesome and nutritious article of food, when well cooked, the *C.* is a vegetable of great importance, owing most of its nutritient qualities to the large quantity of free saccharine matter contained in it.

Car'roty, *a.* Like a carrot in color; fiery red; as, a *carroty* head of hair.

Car'row, *n.* [Ir. *carach*, deceitful.] In Ireland, a person who wanders about from one gentleman's house to another, and gets his subsistence by occasional gaming with cards or dice. — *Johnson.*

Car'rowmore, in Ireland, a lake in Mayo co., 4 m. N.E. of Tulloghaw Bay. It discharges itself into the Owenmore by the river Munhin.

Carr's, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Lewis co.

Carr's Point, in *Iowa*, a P. O. of Montgomery co.

Carrs'ville, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Marion co.

Carrsville, in *Kentucky*, a P. O. of Livingston co.

Carrsville, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Isle of Wight co., 32 m. W.S.W. of Norfolk.

Carrville, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Washington co.

Car'ry, *v. a.* [Fr. *charrier*, from *char*, a car; W. *cariaw*, from *car*, a dray, wagon, car; Dan. *kiörer*; Swed. *kiöra*;

Ger. *karren.*] To bear, convey, or transport, by sustaining and moving the thing carried, either by bodily strength, upon a beast of burden, in a vehicle, or in any kind of water-craft. In general, it implies a moving from the speaker, or the place present, or near, to a place more distant, and so is opposed to *bring* and *fetch*, and it is often followed by *from*, *away*, *off*, *out*.

"So down thy hill, romantic Ashbourne, glides
The Derby ditty, *carrying* three insides."—*Canning.*

—To convey; as, sound is *carried* in the air.—To effect; to accomplish; to prevail; to gain the object; as, to *carry* a point, measure, or resolution; to *carry* a prize; to *carry* a town by assault; sometimes followed by *it*.

"Are you all resolv'd to give your voices?
But that's no matter; the greater part *carries it.*"—*Shaks.*

—To bear; to have.

"In some vegetables, we see something that *carries* a kind of analogy to sense."—*Hale.*

—To imply: to import; as, the matter *carries* with it its own recommendation.

—To urge, impel, lead, or draw; — noting moral impulse; as, to *carry* anything to extremes.

"Men are strongly *carried* to the practice of vice."—*South.*

—To contain, or comprise; as, the question *carries* much force.

—To bear; to show, display, or exhibit to view; as, to *carry* a pleasant face.—To extend, or continue in time, usually with one of the particles *up*, *back*, or *forward*; as, to *carry* one's memory *back*.—To extend; — noting space; as, to *carry* a line forward; or in a moral sense: as, to *carry* a joke too far.—To support or sustain.

"*Carry* camomile on sticks, as you do hops upon poles."—*Bacon.*

—To remove; to cause to go or depart; as, to *carry* away a prisoner.

—To bear or produce, as trees; as, "to *carry* shoots upon the stem." *Bacon.*—To transport; to affect the mind with extraordinary impressions. To manage or transact, usually preceding *on*; as, to *carry on* business.—To remove, lead, or drive.

"And he *carried* away all his cattle."—*Gen.* xxxi.

—To transfer: as, to *carry* an account to the ledger.—To fetch and bring, as dogs.

"Young whelps learn easily to *carry*."—*Ascham.*

To carry one's self. To behave, deport, conduct, demean.

"He *carried himself* insolently."—*Lord Clarendon.*

To carry off. To remove to a distance; to kill; as, to be *carried off* by death.

To carry on. To continue; to advance, promote, or help forward; as, *to carry on* a design.—To manage or prosecute; as, *to carry on* farming.—To continue, prosecute, or pursue; as, *to carry on* trade.

To carry through. To support to the end; to sustain, or keep from failure or subjugation

"Grace will *carry* a man *through* all difficulties."—*Ham.*

To carry coals. To bear affronts or injuries tamely.—*To carry coals to Newcastle.* To send anything to a place where it is abundantly found, as coals at Newcastle, England; hence, to take needless or fruitless labor.

To carry up. (*Masonry.*) To build up; as, *to carry up* a wall.

To carry away. (*Naut.*) To break; to lose by breakage; as, *to carry away* a mast or rope.

Car'ry, *v. i.* To convey; to propel; as, this rifle *carries* well.

(*Man.*) To bear up the head; said of a horse; (used with reciprocal pronoun.)

(*Sports.*) To run on caked or ice-covered ground which glues to the feet: said of a hare.

To carry on, (in a colloquial and vulgar sense,) to speak or act with rudeness, impropriety, or noisiness.

Car'ry, *n.* Onward motion, as the clouds are said to have a great *carry* when they move with swiftness before the wind.—*Webster.* (R.)

Car'ry-all, *n.* A one-horse, four-wheeled vehicle.

Car'ry-all, in *Ohio*, a post-township in Paulding co.; *pop.* 1,087.

Car'rying, *p. a.* Removing, conveying, or transporting from one place to another.

Car'rying Place, in L. Canada, a post-village of Prince Edward co., 5 m. from Trent; *pop.* about 125.

Car'rying-trade, *n.* (*Com.*) The trade or calling of publicly conveying goods from one place to another, at a certain rate of freight, or charge for carriage.

Car'ry-tale, *n.* A talebearer; a news-dropper.

Carse, *n.* [W. *cors*, hog.] A Scotticism for cultivated alluvial soil; as, the *Carse* of Gowrie.

Carse'ville, in *Illinois*, a village of Livingston co., on Vermilion River.

Car'son, in *Kansas*, a post-village of Brown co., 38 m. N.W. of Atchison.

Carson, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Huron co.

Carson City, in *Nevada*, the county seat of Ormsby co., and *cap.* of the State, is situated at the E. base of Sierra Nevada, 4 m. W. of Carson River, and 250 m. N.E. of San Francisco; Lat. 30° 10′ N.; Lon. 119° 45′ W. *Pop.* about 3,000.

Carson Pass, in *California*, a pass, 7,972 ft. high, through the Sierra Nevada in Alpine co.

Carsons, in *California*, a mining village of Calaveras co., 25 m. S. of Mokelumne Hill.

Carson's Lake, in *Utah*, in the W. of the State. It receives Carson's River, but has no visible outlet. Length 15 m.

Carson's Landing, in *Mississippi*, a post-office of Bolivar co.

Carson's Valley, in *Utah Territory*, a P.O. of Utah co.

Car'sonville, in *Georgia*, a village of Talbot co., 80 m. W.S.W. of Milledgeville.

Cars'well's Mills, in *Georgia*, a village of Scriven co.

Cart, *n.* [W. *cart*, a wain; from *car*, something to carry things on; A. S. *crat*; Fr. *charrette.*] A species of carriage generally used for carting or carrying from one point to another, goods, soils, manures, or produce. It has but two wheels, in which respect it differs from the ordinary wagon, which has four wheels.

—*v. a.* To carry or convey on a cart; as, to *cart* sand.

—To place or publicly expose in a cart, as a method of punishment.

"She chuckled when a bawd was *carted.*"—*Prior.*

Cart'age, *n.* Act of carrying in a cart; as, the *cartage* of goods. Charges incurred for the same; as, to pay *cartage.*

Cartagena. See CARTHAGENA.

Cartago, or CARTHAGO, an inland town of New Granada, prov. Popayan, on the Vieja, 105 m. N.N.E. of Popayan; Lat. 4° 45′ N.; Lon. 96° 8′ W. It has a good trade in cattle, charqui, fruits, cocoa, and tobacco. Estimated *pop.* 3,000.

Carta'go, a town, mountain, river, and bay of Central America, in Costa Rica. In 1841, the town, formerly the capital, was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake. The mountain, once volcanic, attains a height of 11,500 feet. The river falls into the Gulf of Nicoza, 50 m. from Cartago. The bay, a large lagoon, communicates with the Caribbean Sea.

Car'taret, *n.* A cot for sleeping in.

Carte, (*kärt,*) *n.* Literally, a slip of paper; a card. Specifically, a bill of fare at a tavern, restaurant, &c.; as, to dine by the *carte.*

—A thrust with a sword.—*Maunder.*

Carte, THOMAS, an English historian, B. at Clifton, Warwickshire, 1686. He entered the church, but on the accession of George I. he declined to take the oath of allegiance, and therefore abandoned the priesthood. His opinions were very strong in favor of the Stuart family, and his zeal brought on him some suffering. D. 1754. So far as great labor and indefatigable research constitute an historian, *C.* may lay claim to that character. His principal works consist of an edition of *Thuanus*, in 7 vols., fol.; a *Life of James, Duke of Ormonde*, in 3 vols. fol.; and 4 vols. fol. of the *History of England*, bringing it down to the year 1654.

Carte-blanche, *n.* [Fr., white paper.] A paper containing nothing but the signature of the person who grants it, in order that the person to whom it has been delivered may insert such conditions as he chooses. This term is also used in a general sense to express an unlimited authority delegated by any one to another.

Carte-de-visite, (*kärt'da-viz-ēt',*) *n.* [Fr.] A visiting card.

Cartel, (*tür-tel',*) [Fr.; It. *cartello*, from Lat. *chartula*, dim. of *charta*, paper.] A letter or billet containing a defiance to single combat; a challenge to fight a duel.

"Their *cartel* of defiance they prefer."—*Daniel.*

—A paper of agreement passing between belligerents to negotiate for the exchange of prisoners.

Cartel, or *cartel-ship*, a vessel commissioned in time of war to carry proposals of any kind between contending powers; called by the French *bâtiment parlementaire.* To such ships one gun only is allowed for the purpose of making signals.

Cart'er, *n.* One who drives a cart or team.

Car'ter, in *Indiana*, a township of Spencer co.; *pop.* 1,420.

Carter, in *Kentucky*, a N.E. county; *area*, 550 sq. m. It is intersected by Little Sandy River and Tygart's Creek, and bounded on the E. by Big Sandy River.—DESC. The surface is broken, and the soil, except the river-bottoms, unfit for cultivation. *Min.* Iron ore and stone coal. *Cap.* Grayson. *Pop.* 7,509.

Carter, in *Missouri*, a S.E. county; *area*, 500 sq. m. It is intersected by Current River; its surface is diversified, and it is heavily timbered. *Min.* Copper and iron. *Cap.* Van Buren. *Pop.* 1,455.

Carter, in *Tennessee*, a N.E. county bordering on N. Carolina; *area*, 350 sq. m. It is intersected by the Watauga River, a navigable branch of the Holston, and the Iron Mountain forms the S.E. boundary.—DESC. The mountains are covered with forests of good timber, and contain inexhaustible mines of iron; the soil in the valleys is fertile. *Cap.* Elizabethtown. *Pop.* 7,909.

Carter Camp, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Potter co.

Car'teret, PHILIP, an English navigator, who, along with Captain Wallis, in 1766, commanded an expedition to the South Seas. He discovered Queen Charlotte's Isles, Gower and Carteret Islands, &c.

Car'teret, an island in the Pacific, Lat. 8° 50′ S., Lon. 160° 48′ E. It was discovered by Capt. Carteret.

Car'teret, in *N. Carolina*, a S.E. county bordering on the Atlantic and Pamlico Sound; *area*, 450 sq. m. It is intersected by Newport River. The surface is level, and much of it is covered with swamp and forests of pitch-pine. *Cap.* Beaufort. *Pop.* 9,020.

Carter Hill, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Erie co.

Carter's Bridge, in *Virginia*, a P.O. of Albemarle co.

Car'tersburg, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Hendricks co., 17 m. W.S.W. of Indianapolis.

Carter's Depot, in *Tennessee*, a P. O. of Carter co.

Carter's Mills, in *N. Carolina*, a P.O. of Moore co.

Carter's Station, in *Tennessee*, a P. O. of Greene co.

Car'tersville, in *Georgia*, a township and village of Bartow co.: *pop.* of twp. 4,105; of vill. 2,232.

Car'tersville, in *Mississippi*, a P.O. of Tishomingo co.

Cartersville, in *Texas*, a post-office of Parker co.

Cartersville, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Cumberland co., on the James River, 47 m. W. of Richmond.

Cartesian, (*kar-tē'zhan,*) *a.* Pertaining to Descartes or to his philosophy.

—*n.* A professor or follower of the system of philosophy propounded by Descartes.

Carte'sianism, CARTESIAN PHILOSOPHY, *n.* That system of philosophy which owes its origin to Descartes (1596–1650), who is entitled the father of modern philosophy. He endeavored to constitute philosophy a demonstrable science, founded on the principles of pure rationalism, and was to philosophy in France what Bacon was to it in England. Unable to find any firm ground in any of the prevailing systems, distracted by doubts, mistrusting the evidences of his senses or the conclusions of his understanding, he determined to reconstruct his knowledge, to believe nothing but upon the clearest evidence of reason, and to examine the premises of every conclusion. He pushed his scepticism so far that he came to doubt everything but his own existence. It appeared to him that doubts might reasonably be entertained about everything but his own existence; to doubt the existence of *that* which thinks and doubts, appeared to him to be an absurdity. Setting out, therefore, from his well-known postulatum, *Cogito, ergo sum*, (I think, therefore I am,) he resolved to admit nothing which could not be deduced from it by a chain of logical reasoning. He did not attempt, as some philosophers have held, to prove his own existence in this way; he merely regarded it as the only thing about which there could not possibly be any doubt. His next step was to lay down certain rules for the detection of truth. These were: 1. Never to accept anything as true but what is so evidently so, that there can be no reason to doubt it. 2. To divide every question into as many separate questions as possible, that, each part being more easily conceived, the whole may be more intelligible. 3. To conduct the examination with order, beginning with the most simple, and rising by little and little to the most complex; and 4, to make such exact calculations, and such circumspections as to be certain that nothing essential has been omitted. Consciousness being the ground of all certainty, everything of which we are clearly and distinctly conscious must be true, and everything which we clearly and distinctly conceive, exists, if the idea of it involves existence. To prove the existence of God was the first application of his method. "This consciousness of mine is finite and imperfect; but infinity and perfection are involved in these ideas, and innate in the mind; therefore, an infinite and perfect being must exist. The fundamental attribute of matter is extension, of mind is thought. The soul, whose nature consists in thought, is simple in its essence, or, in other words, purely immaterial, but intimately connected with the body." The *pineal gland* he supposed may be its seat. From the immateriality of the soul he deduced its immortality; but lest he should be obliged to extend the same properties to other animals, he pronounced them to be *living machines.* The soul is free because it thinks itself so, and in this very freedom consists its liability to error. He made a distinction between the passive impressions and active decisions of the soul. He constituted 3 classes of ideas: adventitious, or those which we naturally acquire: those which we create; and innate, or those which are born with us. He accounts for the communion existing between soul and body by his doctrine of *Assistance*—the assistance or co-operation of deity. All physical phenomena he endeavored to account for by his celebrated *Vortices*—motion excited by God, the source of all motion. Notwithstanding the many defects of the Cartesian philosophy, its confusion in some parts and contradictions in others, and a want of conclusiveness in many of its inferences, it awakened men to independent thought, and impelled them to investigate the fundamental principles of philosophy.

Car'thage. [Gr. *Karchēdōn*; Lat. *Carthago.*] A famous maritime city, long the rival of Rome, with which she waged a lengthened, doubtful, and desperate contest for the empire of the world; situate on the N. shore of Africa, in the immediate neighborhood of Tunis. *C.* appears, from the best sources of information, to have been principally built along the coast of the peninsula to the N.E. of Tunis, from a little N. of the *goletta*, or entrance to the lagoon of Tunis to Cape Carthage (Lat. 36° 51′ 30″ N., Lon. 10° 26′ 45″ E.), and then round to Cape Quamart. It was defended on the land side, where it was most penetrable, by a triple line of walls of great height and thickness, flanked by towers that stretched across the peninsula from the lagoon of Tunis to the sea on the N. The harbor lay to the south of Cape Carthage, and was entered from what is now the Gulf of Tunis. At the time of its greatest splendor, *C.* must have been one of the richest and finest cities of the ancient world. It consisted of three principal divisions, viz., the *Byrsa*, or citadel, built on an eminence, the summit of which was occupied by a magnificent temple in honor of Æsculapius; and it also contained the famous temple of the Phœnician *Astarte.* The *Megara*, or town so called, which lay to the W. of the Byrsa, along the triple wall. The *Cothon*, or port, which consisted of two great basins, one for merchantmen, the other for ships of war. *C.* also possessed, among its public buildings, a famous temple in honor of its tutelar deity *Melcarthus*, or Saturn; a magnificent forum, a circus, and a theatre. The population of this city, in the acme of its prosperity, has been variously estimated at from 250,000 to 700,000. The early history of *C.* is involved in the densest obscurity, but the accepted belief is that it was founded by a colony of emigrants from Tyre, at the supposed date of 1259 B. C. Virgil has ascribed the foundation of the city to Queen Dido at a later period. In the zenith of its power *C.* possessed the greater portion of N. Africa, a large part of Spain, Sardinia, Malta, the Balearic Isles, &c. The commercial operations of the Carthaginians embraced

the whole world as then known. Of the long continued struggle between *C.* and Rome it would be useless, even if our limits permitted, to say anything. It is a favorite subject of every classical reader, and has been ably treated in many modern works; but it is much to be regretted that we have no Carthaginian history of this memorable contest, and that we are constrained to



Fig. 525. — RUINS OF CARTHAGE.

depend wholly on the one-sided, and, most probably, prejudiced accounts of the Latin historians, and the Sicilian Greeks. The last struggle of *C.* was not unworthy of her ancient reputation, and of the great men she had produced. The conduct of the Romans on this occasion was most base and treacherous. But though betrayed on all hands, deceived, without allies, and all but defenceless, *C.* made a brave defence; and all that she had that was brave and really illustrious, fell with her fall. The Romans glutted their vengeance, and quieted their fears by the total destruction of *C.* (B. C. 146.) About 30 years afterward, Caius Gracchus, by order of the senate, carried a colony thither, the first that was founded beyond the limits of Italy. Julius Cæsar, on his return from Africa, settled in *C.* some of his troops, and a number of colonists gathered from the adjoining country. During the early ages of the Christian æra, *C.* was regarded as the capital of Africa. In Christian history it is known for its councils, and for the spiritual labors of St. Augustine. In 439 A.D., it was taken by the Vandals under Genseric; it was retaken by Belisarius in 533; and lastly was taken and destroyed by the Saracens in 698. The ruins which are now seen on that coast belong to the Roman *C.*; there are no remains of the Tyrian city, except the large cisterns and perhaps the ruins of the great aqueduct.

Car'thage, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Tuscaloosa co., 18 m. S.S.W. of Tuscaloosa.

Carthage, in *Illinois*, a township and village, cap. of Hancock co., 12 m. from the Mississippi River, and 13 m. E. of Keokuk; *pop.* of township 2,448.

Carthage, in *Indiana*, a flourishing post-village of Rush co., on the Blue River, 33 m. E. by S. of Indianapolis: *pop.* 481.

Carthage, in *Iowa*, a village of Johnson co., 6 m. E. of Iowa city.

Carthage, in *Kentucky*, a township of Campbell co., on the Ohio River, 24 m. from Cincinnati; *pop.* 1,084.

Carthage, in *Maine*, a township of Franklin co., 32 m. N.W. of Augusta; *pop.* 486.

Carthage, in *Mississippi*, a post-village, cap. of Leak co., 65 m. N.E. of Jackson.

Carthage, in *Missouri*, a post-town, cap. of Jasper co., on Spring River, 220 m. S.W. of Jefferson City. This place was the scene of a battle, fought July 5th, 1861, between a body of U. S. forces under Sigel, and one of Confederates under Gens. Parsons and Rains, in which the Nationals were defeated with some loss.

Carthage, in *New York*, a post-village of Wilna township, Jefferson co., on the right bank of Black River, 16 m. E. of Watertown; *pop.* abt. 2,700.

—A village of Monroe co., on the Genesee River, 2 m. N. of Rochester.

Carthage, in *N. Carolina*, a township, cap. of Moore co., 60 m. S.W. of Raleigh; *pop.* 1,786.

Carthage, in *Ohio*, a township of Athens co.; *pop.* 1,272.

—A post-village of Hamilton co., 10 m. N. of Cincinnati.

Carthage, in *Tennessee*, a flourishing post-village, cap. of Smith co., on the Cumberland River, 50 m. E. of Nashville.

Carthage, in *Texas*, a post-village, cap. of Panola co., 200 m. N. by E. of Galveston.

Carthage Landing, in *New York*, a post-office of Dutchess co.

Carthagena, or **Cartagena,** (*kar'ta-jai'na,*) a strongly fortified maritime city of S. America, in the U. States of Colombia, and the chief naval arsenal of that republic, cap. of prov. of same name, on a sandy peninsula of the Caribbean Sea, connected with the continent by a narrow neck of land; 410 m. N. of Bogotá; Lat. 10° 26′ N., Lon. 75° 34′ W. The port is one of the largest and best on the N. coast of S. America, and the harbor being land-locked, vessels lie in it as if in dock. *C.* contains a handsome cathedral, churches, convents, &c. The climate is intensely hot, the city is not seldom made acquainted with yellow fever, and is infested with noxious and venomous insects. The importance of *C.* has declined of late years, but it has still a valuable foreign trade, and steam communication with many of the chief ports of the U. States and Europe. The city was founded in 1533, and was long considered as the great bulwark of the Spanish possessions in South and Central America. *Pop.* 7,800,

Carthage'na, or CARTAGE'NA, (anc. *Carthago Nova,*) a fortified city and sea-port of Spain, prov. Murcia, on the Mediterranean, 17 m. W. of Cape Palos, and 32 S.S.E. of Murcia. There is here a fine naval arsenal. The harbor, which is one of the best in the Mediterranean, has deep water throughout; is protected from every wind by the surrounding heights and by an islet at its entrance, and is, like the city itself, strongly fortified. The excellence of the harbor gave rise to the common saying among the Mediterranean sailors, that there are but three good ports — the mouths of June and July, and the harbor of Carthagena. This has always been the grand rendezvous of the Spanish fleets in the Mediterranean.—*Manf.* Cables, cordage, and barilla. *C.* was founded or occupied by the Carthaginians, and taken by the Romans 208 B. C., at which period it was, next to Rome, one of the richest cities in the world. *Pop.* 22,106.



Fig. 526. — CARTHAGENA, (Spain.)

Carthage'na, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Mercer co.

Carthaginian, (*kar-tha-jin'e-an,*) *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Carthage.

—*a.* Pertaining to Carthage; as, *Carthaginian* history.

Car'thamine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A red coloring-matter obtained from the petals of the Safflower, *Carthamus tinctorius.* It was formerly much used as a dye, particularly in the form of pink saucers, for dyeing silk stockings; but its fugitiveness is a great objection to its use. *Form.* $C_{28}H_{16}O_{14}$.

Car'thamus, *n.* [L. Lat., from Ar. *kartam,* or *gorthom,* to paint.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ.* The most important species is *C. tinctorius,* the safflower, or bastard saffron. The florets of this yield a beautiful pink dye, and are sometimes used to adulterate hay saffron. The substance called cake saffron consists of safflower and mucilage. The fruits commonly called seeds yield, by expression, a useful oil, which is known in India as Koosum oil.

Carthu'sian, *a.* Relating, or belonging to, the order of the Carthusians.

Carthusians, (*kar-thu'zhans,*) *n. pl.* [Fr. *chartreux.*] (*Eccl. Hist.*) An order of monks, branch of the Benedictines, instituted by St. Bruno in 1084. Their first monastery was at *La Chartreuse,* near Grenoble, in France, whence their name. They are remarkable for the austerity of their rules. The members cannot leave their cells, nor speak to any one, without the permission of their superior. Their beds are of straw, with a covering of felt or coarse cloth. They wear hair-cloth shirts, white cassocks, and over these black cloaks. In their refectory they are to keep their eyes on the food, their hands on the table, their attention on the reader, and their heart fixed on God. They are not allowed animal food, must fast every Friday, except a small allowance of bread and water, and observe an almost perpetual silence. When allowed to discourse, they are to do so modestly, not in a whisper, nor yet in a loud or contentious manner. They confess to the prior every Saturday. The convents of this order are generally very beautiful.

Cartier, JACQUES, (*kar'te-ai,*) a French navigator and explorer, B. at St. Malo, 1494. He was employed by Francis I. in exploring the coast of N. America, and in three successive expeditions, 1534–1540, he completed the discovery of Canada.

Cartilage, (*kar'ti-lej.*) [Fr., from Lat *cartilago.*] (*Anat.*) A smooth, white, glistening substance, between the ductile elasticity of ligament and the compact solidity of bone, and is that substance popularly known as *gristle.* There are 3 kinds of *C.*: that covering the ends of all articulating bones, to protect, and admit friction without injury to the bones themselves, or *articular C.*; that variety which lies within the joints and articulations, and named *inter-articular*; and, lastly, that form which answers the purpose of bone in some respects and ligament in others, and is called *connecting C.*,—as those bands which connect the true ribs to the *sternum* or breast-bone, and the false to the true ribs. The *C.* which form the windpipe, organ of voice, and connect bones together or cover cavities in them, are by some authors regarded as a fourth variety. *C.* consists of coagulated albumen and a little gelatine; and in all very young animals answers the purpose of bone. As the child or animal advances in age, osseous or bony particles are deposited in layers in the interstices of the *C.*, till in time the gristle is changed into perfect bone. After maturity, and as age advances, the cartilaginous portion of each bone is absorbed, the gelatine being removed, and an excess of albumen and earthy matter left; on this account the bones of old people are always more brittle than those of youth or mid-age.

Cartilagin'ean, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the class of the CARTILAGINOUS FISHES, *q. v.*

Cartilaginifica'tion, *n.* [Lat. *cartilago,* cartilage, and *facere,* to make.] The process of forming cartilage.

Cartilaginous, Cartilagin'eous, (*kär-ti-laj'in-us,*) *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to, or resembling, a cartilage; gristly; consisting of cartilage; as, "*Cartilaginous* bodies." — *Ray.*

Cartilaginous Fishes, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A group of fishes formed by Cuvier, including all fishes that have their skeleton essentially cartilaginous, calcareous matter being present only in small portions. They have no sutures in the cranium, and the gelatinous substance which in other fishes fills the space between the vertebræ, and only extends from one space to another by means of a small aperture, forms, in a part of this group, a long cord which traverses nearly all the vertebræ without materially varying in its diameter. *C. F.* are divided into three orders: *Sturiones,* or chondropterygians with free gills, as sturgeons: *Selachians,* or chondropterygians with fixed gills, as sharks and skates; *Cyclostomes,* or *suckers,* chondropterygians with skeleton very slightly developed, and the body terminated before with a circular or semi-circular lip, as lampreys.

Cart'ing, *n.* The act of conveying in a cart.

Cart'-jade, *n.* A broken-down horse; a horse only fit for the shafts of a cart.

Cart'land, in *Michigan*, a township of Kent co.; *pop.* about 600.

Cartland, or **Courtland,** in *Minnesota*, a township of Nicollet co.; *pop.* 640.

Cart'-load, *n.* A load carried by a cart; as much as a cart can bear and carry; as, a *cart-load* of bricks.

Cartog'rapher, *n.* A chart-maker.

Cartograph'ic, Cartograph'ical, *a.* Belonging to, or consisting of, cartography.

Cartograph'ically, *adv.* In a cartographic manner.

Cartog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *chartē,* a leaf of paper, and *graphein,* to write.] Art or practice of forming charts or maps.

Car'ton, *n.* [Fr. See CARTOON.] Cardboard: pasteboard.

—A box made of pasteboard: as, a *carton* of raisins. (Sometimes written *cartoon.*)

Cartoon, (*kär-toon',*) *n.* [It. *cartone,* pasteboard: an augmentative, from Lat. *charta,* paper.] (*Painting.*) A word used by artists to signify the full-sized drawings or studies made in chalks, or body-color (*tempera,* as it is called in Italy), preparatory to executing any great work either in oil-color or fresco. *C.* are also made when the design is to be copied in tapestry. The great master seldom commenced any extensive picture without first making studies or *C.* in *chiaro scuro.* Many of those by Raffaelle, And. Mantegna, Domenichino, the Caracci, and others, remain to attest the laborious diligence and care with which their great works were accomplished. By this means the composition, drawing, expression, and light and shade, were all perfected before the coloring of the picture was attempted, and as these may be said to constitute the highest qualities of art, the schools that chiefly attended to them, viz. the Roman, Florentine, and Bolognese, are eminently distinguished for their *grand style.*

Cartouch, (*kär-toosh',*) *n.* [Fr. *cartouche,* from It. *cartocchio,* augmentative of *charta.*] (*Arch.*) A tablet intended to receive an inscription which resembles a scroll of paper rolled up at the ends. It is also applied to the modillion that supports the corona of a cornice used in interior decoration. In Egyptian architecture the expression denotes the oval or elliptical figures that are carved on columns and other parts of a temple to receive hieroglyphic inscriptions of different kinds.

(*Mil.*) A canvas or leather cartridge-box; a case for holding musket-balls and powder; a wooden bomb; a ticket of leave, or dismissal, given to a soldier.

Cartouche, (*kär-tōōsh',*) LOUIS DOMINIQUE, the most famous robber of modern times, who, for years, kept the French capital in terror by the audacity of his depredations. He was at length captured and executed, 1721.

Cartridge, (*kär'trij,*) *n.* [Fr. *cartouche*; It. *cartoccio,* from Lat. *charta,* paper.] A paper case containing the exact charge of a musket, rifle, or fowling-piece, including both powder and bullet. — The charge of powder for a heavy gun made up in a bag of serge. — For sporting purposes, cartridges are made up containing a quantity of small shot without powder. In these the outer paper covering contains a wire network, a charge of small shot intermixed with bone-dust, and at the end a wadding. These cartridges bear the name of *wire-cartridges.* — See BLANK CARTRIDGE.

Car'tridge-box, *n.* (*Mil.*) A case containing cells for cartridges.

Car'tridge-paper, *n.* Thick, stout paper, of which cartridges are made.

Car'tulary, *n.* [Fr. *cartulaire,* from Lat. *charta.*] The register-book of a church or monastery. — An ecclesiastical functionary acting as custodian of the records.

Cart'-way, *n.* A road or way passable for a cart.

Cartwright, (*kärt'rit,*) *n.* A maker of carts.

Cartwright, PETER, D.D., the pioneer of Methodism in the U. States, B. in Va., 1785. Shortly after his birth his parents removed to Kentucky, where, in 1802, *C.* commenced his career as a preacher. In 1813 he was ordained elder of the Green River dist., in Tenn. From that period down to the present time, his ministerial labors have been attended throughout the W. States with results of the most successful and cheering character. D. 1872.

Cartwright, EDMUND, an English mechanician, B.

1743. He early took orders in the church, and in 1784 produced his great invention of the power-loom which constituted an æra in cotton-spinning. In 1809, the govt. recognized his services to manufactures, by the grant of $50,000. D. 1823.

Car'neage, *n.* [From Lat. *caruca*, plough.] The operation of ploughing. (R.)

Car'ucate, *n.* [L. Lat. *carucata.*] The quantity of land that can be ploughed by one team during twelve months; supposed to be about 100 acres.

Ca'rum, *n.* [From *Caria*, the native country of the plant, according to Pliny.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Apiaceæ*. The species *C. carui* is the common caraway, a native of most parts of Europe. It is cultivated in the U. States for its fruit, commonly called seeds, which have a pleasant odor and a warm aromatic taste, owing to the presence of about five per cent. of volatile oil. They are much used in confectionery and for flavoring cakes. The oil obtained by distilling the fruits with water, is used as a corrective adjunct in medicine.

Car'uncle, *n.* [Lat. *caruncula*, dim. of *caro*, flesh.] (*Anat.*) A small piece of flesh, or a little fleshy excrescence; hence the *c'runcula lachrymalis*, a small fleshy glandiform body, situated on the inner angle of each eye.

(*Zoöl.*) The fleshy comb on the head of a fowl; a soft wart like eminence.

(*Bot.*) A loose lateral appendage growing from the hilum in some plants. —*Gray.*

Carun'cular, Carun'culate, *a.* Having the form of, or pertaining to, a caruncle.

Carun'culated, *a.* Caruncular; having a fleshy protuberance.

Carun'culous, *a.* Caruncular; pertaining to caruncles.

Carupa'no, a town of S. America, Venezuela, prov. Cumana, near Cariaco. *Trade.* Horses and mules. *Pop.* about 9,000.

Ca'rus, *n.* [Gr. *kara*, the head.] (*Med.*) The last degree of coma, with complete insensibility, which no stimulus can remove, even for a few instants. *Sopor*, *Coma*, *Lethargia*, and *Carus* are four degrees of the same condition. —*Dunglison.*

Ca'rus, Karl Gustav, a distinguished German physician and naturalist, b. at Leipzig in 1789. In 1815 he was appointed to the chair of clinical midwifery at Dresden. His principal works are, *Manual of Midwifery*, (1822;) *Handbook of Gynæcology*, (1828;) *Introduction to Comparative Anatomy*, (1827;) and *A System of Physiology*, (1840.) D. 1871.

Ca'rus, Marcus Aurelius, a Roman emperor, prefect of the prætorians under Probus, on whose death, in 282, he was elected emperor by the soldiers. He defeated the Sarmatians in Illyria, conquered Mesopotamia, the towns of Seleucia and Ctesiphon, and d. it is said by a lightning-stroke, at the latter town, A. D. 283.

Carun'thersville, in *Missouri*, a P. O. of Pemiscot co.

Carve, (kärv,) *v. a.* [A. S. *ceorfan*; Ger. *kerben*; Dan. *karve*; Swed. *karfwa*; Lettish, *kèrpu*; allied to Gr. *keirō*, to cut; Heb. *kārath*, to cut, to cut off.] To cut, as wood, stone, &c., in an artistic or ornamental manner; as, to *carve* an effigy.

"*Carved* with figures strange and sweet,
All made out of the carver's brain." —*Coleridge.*

—To make or shape by cutting; as, to *carve* wood.

"We *carved* not a line, and we raised not a stone,
But we left him alone with his glory!" —*Wolfe.*

—To cut into small pieces or slices; as, to *carve* a round of beef.

"My mistress for the strangers *carved.*"—*Prior.*

—To distribute among; to give portions to; to apportion.

To carve out. To cut out; to plan; as, *to carve out* one's own destiny.

"The Saxons *carved out* their kingdoms with the sword." *Southey.*

—*v. i.* To cut up meat; —often followed by *for*; as, to *carve for* a company.

"While at the bottom of the board
Prince Albert *carved* the veal." —*Bon Gaultier Ballads.*

—To engrave; to sculpture; to practise the art of carving; to cut out figures.

Car'vel, *n.* A kind of small ship. —See Caravel.

(*Zoöl.*) See Medusa.

Car'ven, *a.* Carved; wrought by the chisel; as, "A screen of *carven* ivory." —*R. B. Browning.*

Carv'er, *n.* One who carves or cuts wood, stone, &c., in a decorative manner; a sculptor.

"The master painters and the *carvers* came." —*Dryden.*

—The person who carves meat at table; as, he is a good *carver*, but a better eater.

—One who selects and distributes at will.

"Be his own *carver*, and cut out his way." —*Shaks.*

—A large table-knife used for carving.

Car'ver, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Plymouth co., 38 m. S.E. of Boston; *pop.* 1,092.

Carver, in *Minnesota*, a S.E county; *area*, 375 sq. m. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Minnesota River, and is drained by the S. fork of Crow River. The surface is undulating and the soil fertile; woodlands are more extensive than the prairies. *Cap.* Chaska. *Pop.* 11,586.

—A post-village of Carver co., on the left bank of the Minnesota River, 33 m. S.W. of St. Paul; *pop.* about 1,000.

Carver's Harbour, in *Maine*, a P. O. of Waldo co.

Car'versville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Bucks co.

Car'verton, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Luzerne co.

Car'ville, in *Illinois*, a village in the N.W. part of Washington co., 2 m. N.W. of Kaskaskia River.

Carv'ing, *n.* Act of cutting, as meat at table.

—The art of forming any hard materials into a proposed shape or figure by means of sharp instruments. It is usually understood to refer exclusively to works in ivory or wood, to distinguish it from carving in marble or stone, which comes under the term *sculpture*; or in metals, when it is called *c'asing*. The ancients used ivory to a great extent in works of art, and its union with gold, called by the Greeks *chryselephantine* sculpture, was adopted by the greatest artists. The colossal statue of the Olympian Jupiter at Elis, by Phidias, was one of the most celebrated examples of this combination. In later times C. in ivory has been confined to smaller objects, as figures, reliefs, enrichments of flowers, fruit, and other devices on vases and cups, and such objects of general use. The instruments used for carving in ivory are very similar to those employed in working in marble, consisting of chisels of different sizes, saws, rasps, and files; the polishing is effected, as in marble, by friction. Wood of almost every description was a favorite material for carving among the ancients; and, after clay, was doubtless, from the facility of cutting it, the first substance used for imitative art. Some figures of very remote antiquity found in the tombs in Egypt are of sycamore. For a long period in modern times there was a great demand for fine wood-carving. The elaborately worked Gothic screens, choir-seats, and desks, in

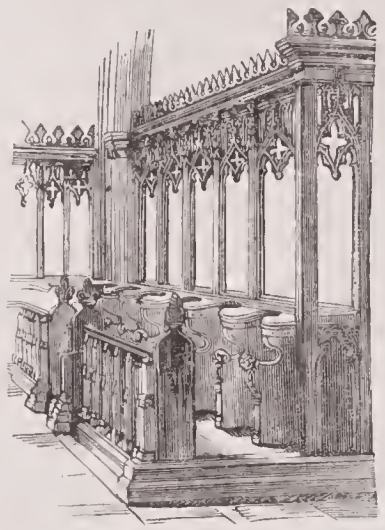


Fig. 527. — CARVED STALLS, WITH TUDOR FLOWERS.
(Higham-Ferrers Church, Northamptonshire, England.)

most of our cathedrals and edifices, canopies, frames for doors and pictures, cabinets, and indeed every description of furniture, are evidence of the extent to which it was employed, and of the skill of the artists. The woods preferred by modern carvers are the pear, lime, American pine, maple, oak, and box; and the tools they employ are round hollow chisels called gouges; others, with an angular extremity, called from the shape V-tools; flat chisels of various sizes, and files. A mallet is sometimes used, but pressure, or a sharp blow from the bottom or heel of the hand is generally preferred. The surface is cleaned and polished with sand-papers of different qualities, by pumice-stone and by friction. In preparing wooden blocks for printing from, the object is engraved with instruments similar to those commonly used for engraving. This branch of the art does not therefore properly come under the term *C.*

Car'vist, *n.* [A corruption *of carry fist.*] (*Sports.*) In falconry, a hawk which is of proper age and training to be carried on the hand; a hawk in its first year. *Webster.*

Car'-wheel, *n.* The wheel of a railway-carriage or goods truck, bordered with a flange.

Ca'ry, Lott, a negro clergyman and missionary, and one of the founders of the civilized African colony of Liberia, b. a slave in Virginia in 1780. By his own exertions he purchased manumission, and as soon as the American Colonization Society commenced active operations, C. emigrated under its auspices to Sierra Leone in 1821. Thence he proceeded to Cape Mesurado, where, in 1828, he was appointed governor of the colony, and d. the same year.

Ca'ry, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Miami co.

Cary, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of Wake co.

Cary'a, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Hickory, a genus of plants, order *Juglandaceæ*. — See Hickory.

Caryat'ic, Caryat'id, *a.* Of, or pertaining to a caryatid.

Caryat'id, *n.* (*Arch.*) A female figure supporting a cornice, or entablature. See Caryatides.

Caryophylla'ceæ, Clove-worts, *n. pl.* [Gr. *karuon*, nut; *phyllon*, leaf.] (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Silenales*. Diag. Symmetrical flowers, a conspicuous corolla, amphitropal ovules, and opposite leaves, without stipules. They are mostly herbaceous plants, with stems swollen at the joinings, and opposite, entire, and exstipulate leaves. The flowers are usually hermaphrodite, and the sepals, petals, and stamens exhibit a quaternary or quinary arrangement. The stamens are hypogynous, the anthers innate. The ovary is commonly 1-celled, with from two to five styles. The fruit is a 1-celled capsule, or rarely 2-5-celled, generally with central placenta, to which the seeds are attached. The plants of this order are natives chiefly of temperate and cold regions. When found in the tropics, they are generally on the slopes and summits of mountains, often reaching the limits of eternal snow. Lindley gives 59 genera and 1,055 species. They possess no important properties. Some of the plants have showy flowers, as the species of *Dianthus*, *Silene*, and *Lychnis*. From plants of the first of these genera are derived all the beautiful cultivated varieties of the sweet-william, pink, and carnation.

Caryatides, Caryates, (*ka-ri-at'i-dez,*) *n. pl.* (*Arch.*) A term used to signify the figures which are sometimes introduced to support a cornice instead of columns. According to the mythical account given by Vitruvius, they were so called to commemorate the disgrace of the people of Carya, a city in Arcadia, which was attacked and taken by the confederate Greeks for joining the Persians, the men being killed and the women led into captivity. When the figures introduced to support a cornice are male, they are said to be *Persians*; this is purely a modern name founded upon the tale related to Vitruvius, and adopted by the architects of the Renaissance period.



Fig. 528. — CARYATID.

Caryo'car, *n.* [From Gr. *karuon*, nut.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Rhizobolaceæ*. The species are large trees, natives of the hottest parts of South America. *C. butyrosum* is much esteemed for its timber, which is used in shipbuilding and for other purposes. The separated portions of the fruit constitute the Sonari or Suwarrow nuts of commerce, the kernels of which are delicious.

Caryophyl'lus, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Myrtaceæ*. The most important species is *C. aromaticus*, the Clove-tree, a native of the Moluccas, but now grown also in the Islands France, India, and the W. Indies. The *cloves* of commerce are the unexpanded flower-buds dried. They form a well-known spice, and are used in medicine on account of their aromatic, stimulant, and carminative properties.

Caryophylla'ceous, Caryoph'yllous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Applied to a corolla in which there are 5 petals with long narrow tapering claws, as in many of the *caryophyllaceæ*.

Caryop'sis, *n.* (*Bot.*) A fruit in which the seed and pericarp are so incorporated as to be inseparable, and even undistinguishable. The grain or fruit of grasses, as wheat, barley, rye, maize, &c., is a caryopsis.

Caryo'ta, *n.* [Gr. *karyotis*, a kind of date.] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees, order *Palmaceæ*. From the species *C. urens*, sugar, or *jaggery*, is obtained, and its juice, when fermented, forms a kind of toddy, or palm-wine.

Ca'ry Station, in *Illinois*, a post-office of McHenry co.

Ca'ryville, in *Massachusetts*, a post-office of Norfolk co.

Ca'ryville, in *New York*, a village of Genesee co.

Ca'rysville, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Champaign co.

Cas'acalenda, a town of S. Italy, prov. of Molise, 17 m. N.E. of Campobasso; *pop.* 6,415.

Cas'ady's Corner, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Boone co.

Ca'sal, *a.* (*Gram.*) Relating to case.

Casale, (*ka-sa'lai,*) an inland town of N. Italy, prov. Alessandria, on the Po, 37 m. E. by N. of Turin. This place was formerly considered one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, and was the residence of the marquises of Montferrat. *Pop.* 28,009.

Casal'-Maggiore, a town of N. Italy, prov. Cremona, on the Po, 21 m. S.E. of Mantua. *Manuf.* Glass, earthenware, leather, &c. *Pop.* 16,654.

Casal'-Pusterlengo, a town of N. Italy, 12 m. S.E. of Lodi. Here is manufactured the best quality of Parmesan cheese. *Pop.* 6,000.

Casamas'sima, a town of S. Italy, prov. Bari, 14 m. S.E. of Bari City; *pop.* 6,000.

Casana're, a river of the U. States of Colombia, rising in the mountains of Chita; after an E. course of 180 m., it falls into the Meta in about Lat. 5° 58′ N. On this river is a small town of same name, in Lat. 5° 56′ N., Lon. 71° 50′ W.

Casano'va de Seingalt, Giovanni Jacopo, a celebrated adventurer, b. in Venice, 1725. He studied for the Church, but, having been expelled for sufficient reasons from a seminary of priests, he travelled to Rome, Naples, Constantinople, and successively visited every European capital in various capacities. He was at once a schoolmaster, soldier, musician, chemist, alchemist, writer, and politician; and displayed, in these various callings, a great amount of talent, accompanied, necessarily, by equal chicanery. He was imprisoned at Vienna, and ultimately died there, 1803. His celebrated memoirs, *Mémoires écrits par Lui-même* (12 vols., Leip. 1826–1838), contain many interesting notices of the manners of his times, intermixed with details of his personal adventures.

Casar'ca, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Tadorna rutila*, a species of duck, called also *ruddy goose*, found in Siberia.

Ca'sas. See Las Casas.

Ca'sas Grau'des. [Sp., great houses.] A town of Mexico, in Chihuahua, on the Casas Grandes, or San Miguel River, 35 m. S. of Llanos, remarkable for a number of ruins, apparently relics of an aboriginal race. *Pop.* 4,000.

Casbin, or Kasbin, a town of Persia, prov. of Irak, 90 m. from Teheran. It is very extensive, but a great part of it is now in ruins, owing to its frequent subjections to earthquakes. *Pop.* variously estimated from 30 to 50,000.

Cas'cabel, *n.* [Sp. *cascabillo*, a little bell.] (*Gun.*) That

part of a piece of ordnance which lies behind the base ring.

Cascade, (*kas-kād',*) *n.* [Fr.; It. *cascata*, from *cascare*, to fall; Lat. *cado, casus.*] A waterfall in which the water does not, as in the cataract, fall uninterruptedly from a great height, but in which it is broken at several parts during its fall, or it is a water-fall less than a cataract. It is generally applied to those artificial waterfalls that are met with in pleasure-grounds and public parks.

—*v. n.* To vomit; to spew. (Vulgar.)

Cas'cade, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Dubuque co., 56 m. N.E. of Iowa City; *pop.* of township, 1,289.

Cascade, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Kent co. The village is on Thorn Apple River, 11 m. S.E. of Grand Rapids; *pop.* 1,157.

—A village of St. Joseph's co., 140 m. N. by E. of Detroit.

Cascade, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of Olmstead co., N. of Rochester; *pop.* 812.

Cascade, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Lycoming co.; *pop.* 595.

Cascade, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Pittsylvania co., 16 m. W. of Danville.

Cascade, in *Wisconsin*, a flourishing post-village of Sheboygan co., 90 m. N.E. of Madison.

Cascade, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Adams co., on White Creek, 32 m. N.W. of Portage City.

Cascade City, in *Washington Territory*, the cap. of Skamania co., on the Columbia River, 50 m. E. by N. of Fort Vancouver.

Cascade Range, in *Oregon*, a chain of mountains in the W. of the State, running in general nearly N. and S. at a distance of from 100 to 200 m. from the Pacific. Mount St. Elias, in Alaska, is the highest of the Cascade Range, being about 17,900 ft. high.

Cascades', in *Washington Territory*, a post-village, cap. of Skamania co., on the right bank of the Columbia River, 50 m. W. of Dallas City, Oregon; *pop.* about 300.

Cascade Valley, in *New York*, a P. O. of Broome co.

Cascalho, (*kas-kāl'yo,*) *n.* [Pg.] (*Min.*) An indurated soil of Brazil, forming the matrix of gold and of diamond in that country.

Cascarilla, *n.* [Sp., dim. of *cascara*, bark.] See CROTON.

Cascavel, a town of Brazil, on Ceara River, 40 m. S.W. of the port of Ceara; *pop.* about 10,000.

Cas'co, in *Maine*, a post-township of Cumberland co., on Crooked Creek, 45 m. W.S.W. of Augusta; *pop.* 998.

Casco, in *Michigan*, a township of Allegan co.; *pop.* 1,264

—A post-township of Saint Clair co., 33 m. N.E. of Detroit; *pop.* 1,931.

Cas'co, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Kewaunee co., 14 m. E. of the town of Green Bay; *pop.* 794.

Casco Bay, in *Maine*, Cumberland co. It lies between Cape Elizabeth and Cape Small Point, and contains upwards of 300 islands extending about 20 m. E. of Portland.

Case, *n.* [Fr. *caisse*; It. *cassa*; Sp. *cáxa*; Lat. *capsa*; Gr. *kampsa*—*kapsa*, from the root *cap* or *kap*, whence Lat. *capio*, to hold.] That which holds, encloses, or contains: a covering: a box; a sheath: a receptacle; as, a *case* of instruments; a cigar-*case*, &c.

—A box and its contents; quantity contained in a box; as, a *case* of merchandise.

—The shell, or outer part of a building.

"The *case* of the holy house is nobly designed."—*Addison.*

(*Printing.*) The receptacle for the types, from which the compositor gathers them separately, and arranges them in lines and pages. They are usually in pairs: one of which is styled the *upper-case*, and is divided into 98 boxes or recesses of equal size, in which are deposited the capitals, small capitals, accented letters, &c.; the other is called the *lower-case*, and is divided into 54 boxes or recesses of unequal size, containing the small letters, figures, spaces, &c., the letters most in use having the largest boxes assigned to them. The cases are two feet nine inches long, one foot four inches and a half broad, and an inch in depth.

—*v. a.* To cover with a case: as, to *case* a window-frame with glass.

"As broad and gen'ral as the *casing* air."—*Shaks.*

—To put in a case or box: as, to *case* goods.

"If thou would'st not entomb thyself alive,
And *case* thy reputation in a tent."—*Shaks.*

Case, *n.* [Fr. *cas*; Lat. *casus*, from *cado*, to fall.] That which falls, comes, or happens; an event; the particular state, condition, or circumstances that befall a person, or in which he is placed; predicament.

—A particular instance or example, as of disease; as, it is a *case* of fever.

(*Law.*) A cause or suit in court; the state of facts juridically considered; as, to get up a *case*.

(*Gram.*) That modification of a noun which designates the relation in which a substance is conceived to exist in regard to some other substance. This end is commonly attained in language by changes in the termination of nouns. In English there are but three cases: the *nominative*, the *genitive* or *possessive*, and the *accusative* or *objective* case; the last only in pronouns. All other varieties of relation are expressed by prepositions

In good case, in good state of body, health, condition.

"The priest was pretty *good in case*,
And shew'd some humor in his face."—*Swift.*

Put the case, suppose a certain thing or event.

In case, in the event of; if it should happen; expressing a contingency; as, *in case* the man dies.

"*In case* they should have an ill day in the field."—*Bacon.*

Action on the case. (*Law.*) A form of action which lies to recover damages for injuries for which the more ancient forms of action will not lie.—*Bouvier.*

Case, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Laclede co.

Case'-bags, *n. pl.* (*Arch.*) The joints framed between a pair of girders in naked flooring.—*Ogilvie.*

Case-harden, (*case-här'dn,*) *v. a.* To harden the surface of iron by converting it into steel.—See CASE-HARDENING.

Case-hardening, *n.* (*Metall.*) The process by which a surface or outer coating of steel is given to iron goods, such as grates, fenders, fire-arms gun-locks, keys, tools, &c. It renders any article which has been so treated far more durable than it otherwise would be, and sufficiently to resist the action of a common file. It also makes it capable of receiving a high degree of polish. It consists in heating the piece of ironware to be case-hardened in contact with some substance containing carbon (such as bone-dust, yellow prussiate of potash, &c.

Ca'seic, *a.* [From Lat. *caseus*, cheese.] Pertaining to cheese, or to the acid obtained from it.

Ca'seine *n.* (*Chem.*) The nitrogenous principle of milk, which forms a large portion of the curd. *C.*, in the double form, appears to be preserved in solution by a small quantity of alkali contained in the milk. In the coagulated form it is readily obtained by adding dilute sulphuric acid to the milk, which precipitates in the form of a curd. The curd is well washed and dissolved in carbonate of soda, and allowed to stand for twenty-four hours, to let the oil rise to the surface. This is skimmed off and the caseine precipitated by an acid. The process is repeated a second time, and the coagulum is digested with alcohol and ether, and dried. With all these precautions the *C.* still contains some saline matter, which cannot be removed. It is also obtained by coagulating the milk with hydrochloric acid. The curd is washed with dilute hydrochloric acid, and finally with pure water; a glutinous mass is obtained, which is slowly dissolved by digestion at 110°, with a large quantity of water. The solution is filtered, coagulated with carbonate of ammonia, the coagulum washed with water, ether, and alcohol, and finally dried. Coagulated *C.* is readily dissolved by the alkalies and alkaline carbonates. *C* also unites with earthy carbonates, and forms insoluble compounds. A very tenacious lute is made by mixing poor cheese with slaked lime. The most remarkable form of coagulation is that produced by the action of the secretion from the mucous membrane of the stomach. This substance is called rennet, and consists of the inner membrane of the fourth stomach of the calf, salted and dried. When a solution of rennet is mixed with milk, a dense coagulum is formed, leaving the whey behind, as a thin, clear, straw-colored liquid. The action of rennet in this instance remains unexplained. *C.* has not been found anywhere but in milk. The quantity varies according to the period of lactation at which the milk is examined. Its amount also varies with different animals, as will be seen from the following table:—

Human female	31	to	35	parts in	1,000.
Cow "	30	to	41	"	"
Dog "	80	to	146	"	"
Ass "	19	to	23	"	"

Case-knife, (*kās'nīfe,*) *n.* A large knife for the table;—so named from being usually kept in a case.

Case'-man, *n.* (*Printing.*) A compositor; one who works at the case, or sets type. (R.)

Case'mate, *n.* [Fr. *casemate*; Sp. *casamata*—*casa*, house, and *mata*—*matár*, to kill.] (*Fortif.*) A bomb-proof, arched chamber, usually constructed under the ramparts. It serves for a battery, and for cover of the men off duty, the sick and wounded, &c.

(*Arch.*) A hollow moulding, whose profile is a quadrant of a circle; principally used in cornices. Also called *cavetto.*

Case'mated, *a.* Furnished with a casemate; built in the form of a casemate.

Casement, (*kāz'ment,*) *n.* [It. *casamento*, from L. Lat. *casamentum*, a house, a building, from Lat. *casa*, a cottage, a cabin.] (*Arch.*) A case or frame for a window; a vertical sash hung upon hinges; a hollow moulding. (Same as SCOTIA, *q. v.*)

Case'mented, *a.* Having casements; furnished with casements.

Ca'seous, *a.* Resembling cheese; cheesy.

Caseous Oxide. See LEUCINE.

Case'-rack, *n.* A wooden frame or rack wherein to deposit printer's cases when not in use.

Ca'sern, *n.* [Fr. *caserne.*] (*Fortif.*) A hut erected on the ramparts, or between the ramparts and the houses of fortified towns, serving as temporary lodgings for the soldiers on duty; a barrack.

Caser'ta, a town of Italy, cap. of the prov. of same name, in a pleasant plain, 16 m. N.N.E. of Naples. It is a handsomely built place, with a magnificent palace, park, and gardens, the residence of the former kings of Naples. *Pop.* 29,451.

Case'-shot, CANISTER-SHOT, *n.* (*Gun.*) A number of musket-balls enclosed in a metal case or cylinder, which bursts immediately after leaving the muzzle of the gun, and the bullets radiate outwards, or scatter in all directions, like the pellets in a charge of shot fired from a fowling-piece. It is very destructive to a body of men at 250 or 300 yards distance. Case-shot are made to suit guns of different calibre. Those chiefly used in the present day are called "Shrapnel shells," as they were invented by an officer of the name of Shrapnel. The case is spherical in form, like a shot or shell, and is filled with bullets and powder. It explodes by means of a fuse, which ignites when the shell is fired, and is so regulated that the case may burst just before reaching the body of men against which it is directed.

Ca'seum, *n.* [Lat., cheese.] Same as CASEINE, *q. v.*

Case'ville, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Huron co., at the mouth of Pigeon River; *pop.* 382.

Case'ville, in *New York*, a village of Ulster co., 76 m. S.S.W. of Albany.

Case'-worm, *n.* A grub that makes itself a case: a caddice.—*Floyer.*

Ca'sey, in *Georgia*, a township of De Kalb co.

Ca'sey, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Clarke co., 100 m. E. of Springfield.

Casey, in *Kentucky*, a S. central county; area, 350 sq. m. It is traversed by Green River, and the Rolling Fork of Salt River: its surface is high and broken. *Cap.* Liberty. *Pop.* 8,884.

Casey Creek, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Adair co.

Ca'seyville, in *Illinois*, a post-village of St. Clair co., about 10 m. E. of St. Louis.

Caseyville, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Union co., on the Ohio River, 220 m. W. by S. of Frankford.

Caseyville, in *Mississippi*, a post-office of Copiah co.

Cash, *n.* [Fr. *caisse*, a money-chest; from Lat. *capsa*, a repository; Gr *kapsa*, a box, chest, case.] Originally, money kept in a case or coffer.

(*Com.*) Coin; specie; ready money. Bills, drafts, bonds, and all immediately negotiable paper in an individual's possession, may also be considered *cash.*

—A copper coin current in China, being the one-thousandth part of a *tael*, or about one-tenth of a cent American.

Cash, *v. a.* To turn into money; to exchange for money; to pay money for: as, to *cash* a check.

Cash'-account, *n.* (*Book-keeping.*) An account strictly limited to cash transactions, as all receipts and disbursements.

(*Banking.*) An account of cash advances made by a banker to an individual, or firm, and for which he holds personal or collateral security.

Cash'an, a city of Persia, prov. Irak, 95 m. N. by W. of Ispahan; Lat. 33° 55′ N., Lon. 51° 17′ E. It is one of the most thriving towns of the empire, and is indebted for its prosperity to its extensive manufactures of silk, carpets, and copper wares. Estimated *pop.* 30,000.

Cash'-book, *n.* (*Com.*) A book in which are registered the particulars of all cash transactions incidental to business; receipts of money are entered on the *Dr.* or debit side, under the head of *Cash*, while disbursements, or moneys expended, are placed opposite on the *Cr.* or credit side, and headed *Contra.*

Cash'-credit, *n.* (*Com.*) The privilege of drawing advances of money from a bank, upon approved security. See CASH-ACCOUNT.

Cash Creek, in *Colorado*, a post-office of Lake co.

Cashel, in Ireland, a city and borough of Tipperary co., 49 m. N.N.E. of Cork. On the rock of Cashel, which rises boldly from a fertile plain, stand the most interesting assemblage of ruins in Ireland, consisting of a round tower, a chapel of Saxon and Norman architecture, the ancient cathedral, a castellated palace, once the residence of the kings of Munster, and the ruins of an abbey, all within an enclosed area. *Pop.* 5,000.

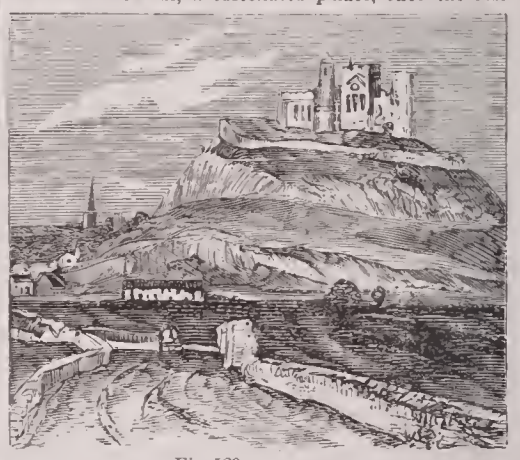


Fig. 529.—CASHEL.
(From a sketch on the spot by J. S. Prout.)

Cashel, in Ireland, a parish of co. Longford.

Casher's Valley, in *North Carolina*, a post-office of Macon co.

Cashew, (*ka-shōō',*) *n.* (*Bot.*) See ANACARDIUM.

Cash'gar, or **Kash'gar,** a walled city of Chinese Turkestan, or Tartary, of which it was formerly the cap., and the farthest W. place of note in the Chinese empire, 140 m. N.W. of Yarkund, and 2,250 W. by S. of Pekin. Lat. 39° 28′ N., Lon. 75° 55′ E. *Pop.* abt. 16,000.

Cash'ie, in *N. Carolina*, a small river, flowing in a S.E. direction through Bertie co., and entering Roanoke River 10 m. from its mouth. It is navigable for sloops to Windsor.

Cashier, (*kash'ēr,*) *n.* [Fr. *caissier.*] One who has charge of money; one who superintends the books, payments, and receipts of a bank, trading concern, or moneyed business; a cash-keeper.

Cash'ier, *v. a.* [Fr. *casser*, to break, to annul; It. *cassare*, to cancel, to annul: from Lat. *cassus*, empty, deprived of.] To deprive of office; to dismiss from a post or office by a cancelment of commission; as, to *cashier* an army officer.—To discard; to reject; as, to *cashier* an argument.—*Locke.*

Cashier'er, *n.* One who rejects or dismisses.

Cash'-keeper, *n.* Same as CASHIER, *q. v.*

Cash'mere, (anc. *Caspira,*) a prov. of N. Hindostan, dominions of the Maharajah of the Punjaub, consisting of the upper valley of the Ihylum, chiefly between Lat.

33° 30′ and 34° 30′ N., and Lon 75° and 76° E., having N E. the central chain of the Himalayas, or Himloo Coosh, which separates it from Thibet, and on all other sides by secondary ranges belonging to that chain, dividing it from the rest of Runjeet Singh's territories. Shape, somewhat oval; length, W.N.W. to E.S.E., abt. 80 m.: breadth, 50 to 60. The Himalaya chain has here an elevation of from 18,000 to 19,000 feet; the *Pir Punjahl*, belonging to the opposite chain, is 15,000 ft. above the level of the sea. There are 12 passes into the neighboring countries, viz., S to the Punjaub, 1 to the W., and 3 to Thibet; some of these are open the whole year, and two are 13,000 feet above the sea. *C.* is copiously watered by streams and mountain torrents, and many lakes are spread over its surface.—*Min.* Iron, copper, lead, gypsum, limestone, granite, and slate are the chief mineral deposits.—*Climate.* Generally healthy.—*Bot., &c.* European plants in a wild state are common; roses, irides, and lotus-flowers are met with in profusion. The valley of *C.* is very beautiful, and has long been renowned in song and story. Wheat, barley, rice, and saffron are cultivated, and the fruits of the temperate zone flourish abundantly. The wine of *C.* resembles Madeira. Farm husbandry is very rude and incomplete in its details.—*Com.* The principal wealth of this region is derived from its shawl manufacture. They are made of the inner hair of a variety of goat, *Capra hircus*, (see Fig. 129,) reared on the cold, dry tableland of Thibet, from 14,000 to 16,000 feet above sea-level. The great mart for the shawl wool is Kilghet, about 20 days' journey N. of Cashmere, whither it is conveyed on the backs of mountain-sheep. Under the rule of the Moguls there is said to have been in *C.* 40,000 shawl-looms, while in 1860 there were no more than 3,000; (see Angora.) The chief manufactures, next to shawls, are writing-paper, lacquered ware, cutlery, and sugar. *C.* is divided into 36 *pergunnahs*, and contains 10 towns and 2,200 villages. The principal of the former are Cashmere, the cap., and Islamabad. The Cashmerians are a stout, well-formed people of Hindoo stock, although Mohammedans. Their complexions are brunette, and the women very handsome. The people are brave, active, and industrious, and fond of music, literature, and art; but said to be false, avaricious, and cunning. Their language is a dialect of Sanskrit, but their songs are in Persian. Independent of its celebrity for romantic beauty, *C.* has always been regarded as a holy land throughout India, and as such has been continually resorted to by pilgrims. Nearly all the remaining temples appear to be of Buddhic origin, like those of Ellora. Abul Fazel enumerates 150 Hindoo kings, who reigned in *C.* previously to the year 742 of the Hegira, subsequently to which the Mohammedans and Tartars successively had possession of it. In 1586 it was conquered by Akbar, and Ahmed Shah afterwards annexed it to Cabul. In 1809 the governor asserted his independence. Since 1819 *C.* has belonged to Runjeet Singh, Maharajah of the Punjaub.—*Pop.* Estimated at 700,000.

Cas'mere, or Serinaghur, the cap. of the above prov., on the Jhylum, 6,300 feet above sea-level. Lat. 33° 23′ N., Lon. 74° 47′ E. It is a narrow, ill-built, dirty place, with no buildings worthy of remark. The lake of *C.*, however, that adjoins the city, is renowned for its picturesque beauty. *Pop.* estimated at 55,000.

Cash'oo, *n.* Same as Catechu, *q. v.*

Cash River, in *Illinois*, flows through the S. extremity of the State, and enters the Ohio near its mouth.

Cash'town, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Adams co., 9 m. W.N.W. of Gettysburg.

Casili'num. (*Anc. Geog.*) A city of Campania, on the Vulturnus, opposite Capua. It was in this vicinity that Hannibal was enclosed by Fabius in an upland valley, whence the Carthaginian general escaped by driving before him, up the hill-sides, oxen with blazing fagots fixed to their horns, about 217 B. C.

Casimir I., (*kas'i-meer,*) king of Poland, surnamed the *Peaceful*, succeeded his father, Miecislas, in 1034. D. 1058.

Casimir II., surnamed the *Just*, younger son of Boleslaus III., B. 1117. The crown was conferred on him in 1177, when his brother Miecislas was deposed.

Casimir III., the *Great*, B. 1309, succeeded Ladislaus in 1333. He defeated John, king of Bohemia, and conquered a part of Russia. He united to his warlike qualities the powers of a great king; maintained peace, founded several churches and hospitals, and built numerous fortresses. He is said, however, to have been a man of strong passions, in which he frequently indulged to excess. D. 1370.—In his reign, privileges were bestowed on the Jews, which they have ever since continued to enjoy; these were granted at the request of a Jewess, named Esther, one of his favorites.

Casimir IV., grand-duke of Lithuania, ascended the throne of Poland, 1445, and D. 1492.

Casimir V., John, son of Sigismund III., B. 1609, succeeded Ladislaus VII. The cares of government, and the loss of his wife in 1657, induced him to resign the crown, and retire to France, where he D. in 1672.

Cas'ing, *n.* Act of putting in a case.

(*Building.*) Act or operation of plastering the timber work of a house all over on the outside with mortar, and then striking it while wet by a ruler with the corner of a trowel, or the like instrument, to make it resemble the joints of freestone.

—An outside covering; a case.

Casino, (*ka-se'no,*) *n.* [It. *casino*, from *casa*, a house.] Originally, a small house; afterwards, a pleasure-house in a garden.—A public place of amusement, where music and dancing are carried on; the term is also, sometimes, applied to a theatre.

(*Games.*) See Cassino.

Casino. See Monte-Casino.

Cask, *n.* [Fr. *câsque*; Sp. *cásco*; Gael. *cas, cëis*, a case.] A close, hollow wooden vessel for containing liquors. See Barrel; Butt; Hogshead; Pipe; Puncheon; Kilderkin, &c.

—The quantity which a cask contains; as, a *cask* of ale.

—*v. a.* To put into a cask; as, to *cask* vinegar.

Caskaid, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Putnam co.

Casket, (*kask'et.*) *n.* [Dim. of *cask*; Fr. *cassette.*] Literally, a little cask. A small chest or box for the keeping of jewels and other valuables.

(*Naut.*) See Gasket.

—*v. a.* To place or keep in a casket.

"I have writ my letters, *casketed* my treasures."—*Shaks.*

Caskets, (The.) a group of rocks in the English Channel, 7 m. from Alderney. They have often been fatal to vessels, and, in 1119, Prince William, son of Henry I., and his suite, perished here. In 1744, the *Victory* ship of war, of 110 guns, also was shipwrecked upon them. On the highest there is a light-house in Lat. 49° 45′ N., Lon. 2° 22′ W.

Casno'via, in *Michigan*, a P. O. of Muskegon co.

Caso'li, a town of S. Italy, 17 m. S. of Chieti; *pop.* 6,836.

Caso'ria, a town of S. Italy, 5 m. N.N.E. of Naples; *pop.* 9,846.

Cas'pé, a town of Spain, prov. Saragossa, near the confluence of the Guadalope with the Ebro, 58 m. S.E. of Saragossa; *pop.* 10,351

Cas'per, Johann Ludwig, an eminent German physician and Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, B. 1796. He graduated at Halle as M. D., and in 1825 became adjunct professor at Berlin University, and in 1839 full professor. His lectures on Forensic Medicine attracted students from all Germany. D. 1864. Of his writings, the most noted are: *Charakteristik der franz. Medicin*; *Die Verletzungen des Rückenmarks in Hinsicht auf ihr Lethalitätsverhältniss*; *Beiträge der Medic. Statistik und Staatsarzneikunde*, &c. &c.

Cas'pian Sea, (anc. *Mare Hyrcanum.*) a great salt lake of W. Asia, between 36° 35′ and 47° 25′ N. Lat., and 46° 15′ and 55° 10′ E. Lon. It is wholly enclosed, having no outlet whatever to the ocean, and is surrounded by Tartary, Persia, the Caucasian countries, and the Russian govts. of Orenburg and Astrakhan. Its greatest length from N. to S. is 760 m.; average breadth, 200. *Area.* About 120,000 sq. m. The waters of this inland sea are less salt than those of the ocean. The water has a bitter taste ascribed by some to the great quantities of naphtha with which the surrounding soil abounds, but by others to the presence of Glauber salts, among the substances held in solution. The fish are principally salmon, sturgeons, and sterlets; a kind of herring is also found, and there are porpoises and seals. The *C. S.* has no tides, but its navigation is dangerous because of violent storms, especially from the S. E., by which its waters are sometimes driven for many miles over the adjacent plains. The depth near the S. end is about 600 ft.; and in some places near the centre it attains a depth of nearly 3,000 feet; but near the coast it is very shallow, seldom reaching a depth of more than 3 ft. at 100 yards from the shore, and in many places a depth of 12 feet is not reached within several miles of the beach. On the N.E. and E. it is especially shallow. It receives the waters of a number of large rivers, of which the greatest is the Volga. The Ural, the Terek, and the Kur also fall into it. The trade of the sea is entirely in the hands of Russia, who has steamers upon it. The *C. S.*, *Kaspin Odlassa* (Herod Clio, 203), is the oldest name of this water. It was derived from the Caspii, a people who inhabited its banks; as the more modern term Hyrcanian Sea, *Odlassa Virkania* (Strabo, xi. 507), was similarly derived from the more important Hyrcanii, a principal branch of the great Persian family. At the present day it is called *More Gualenskoi*, by the Russians; *Kulsum*, by the Persians, *Bahr Kurzum*, by the Arabs; *Kulzum Denghis*, by the Turks; and *Akdinghis*, by the Tartars.

Casque, Cask, (*kask.*) [Fr. *casque.* See Cask.] (*Mil.*) A piece of defensive armor for the head; a helmet; a morion.

Cass, Lewis, an American statesman, B. at Exeter, New Hampshire, 1782. He was educated for the law, but quitting that profession, he entered the army in 1812, and rose rapidly to the rank of general, though his merit was not very conspicuous. In the war between England and the U. States, in 1812, he made an incursion into Canada, and was taken prisoner. When peace was concluded, he was appointed governor of Michigan, and organized that vast territory, making treaties with the Indian tribes, by which three millions of acres were added to the State. Under the presidency of Gen. Jackson, in 1831, he was secretary of war, and four years afterwards he was sent to Paris as envoy-extraordinary. Here he remained seven years, and while engaged in this mission, published his *Views on the Subject of the Limitation of the Northern Frontiers of the Union*, and protested against the adhesion of M. Guizot to the doctrine of the "right of visit." The treaty concluded in 1842, between England and the U. States, not meeting his approval, he resigned, and returned to America. In the senate he voted for the Fugitive Slave Law, and in 1857 was made secretary of state under President Buchanan. D. 1866.

Cass, in *Arkansas*, a post-village of Franklin co., 118 m. N.W. of Little Rock.

Cass, (now **Bartow,**) in *Georgia*, a N.W. county; *area*, 714 sq. m., drained by the Etowah River, a branch of the Coosa. Its surface is diversified, and the soil, generally fertile, is in a high state of cultivation. *Min.* Gold, copper, iron, lead, titanium, and plumbago. *Cap.* Cassville. *Pop.* 16,566.

Cass, in *Indiana*, a N. central county; *area*, 420 sq. m. It is drained by the Wabash and Eel rivers. *Desc.* The surface is mostly level; the S. portion is heavily timbered, and the N. consists chiefly of prairies. *Cap.* Logansport. *Pop.* 24,193.

—A township of Clay co.; *pop.* 470.

—A township of Greene co.; *pop.* 819.

—A township of La Porte co.; *pop.* 1,214.

—A township of Ohio co.; *pop.* 772.

—A township of Pulaski co.; *pop.* 460.

—A township of Sullivan co.; *pop.* 1,488.

—A township of White co.; *pop.* 451.

Cass, in *Illinois*, a W. central co., bounded N.W. by a stream called Illinois, and N. by Sangamon River. *Area*, 350 sq. m. *Surface*, nearly level; *soil*, highly fertile; *cap.* Beardstown; *pop.* 11,580.

—A post-office of Du Page co.

—A township of Fulton co.; *pop.* 1,283.

Cass, in *Iowa*, a S. W. county; *area*, 576 sq. m. The Nishnabatona River, an affluent of the Missouri, flows S.W. through this co. *Cap.* Lewis. *Pop.* 5,464.

—A township of Boone co.; *pop.* 895.

—A township of Cass co.; *pop.* 1,200.

—A township of Cedar co.; *pop.* 591.

—A township of Clayton co.; *pop.* 1,272.

—A township of Guthrie co.; *pop.* 1,754.

—A township of Hamilton co.; *pop.* 433.

—A township of Harrison co.; *pop.* 217.

—A township of Wapello co.; *pop.* 859.

Cass, in *Michigan*, a S.W. county, bordering on Indiana; *area*, 528 sq. m. It is drained by Dowagiac and Christiana rivers, and the St. Joseph's River touches the S.E. corner of the county. The surface is undulating; and the soil moderately fertile. *Cap.* Cassopolis. *Pop.* 21,094.

—A post-office of Hillsdale co.

Cass, in *Minnesota*, a N. central co; *area*, 5,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* The Mississippi rises near its N.W. border, and forms its boundary on the N. and E. It is drained by Sauk, Crow Wing, and Long Prairie rivers, and sprinkled over with lakes, the largest of which is Leech Lake, in the northern part. *Cap.* Chippewa. *Pop.* 380.

Cass, in *Missouri*, a W. county, bordering on the State of Kansas; *area*, 750 sq. m. It is intersected by the middle fork of Grand River, and by Big Creek.—Desc. The surface is undulating, diversified with prairies and groves, and the soil is generally good. *Cap.* Harrisonville. *Pop.* 19,296.

Cass, in *Nebraska*, an E. county, *area*, 570 sq. m. It is bounded, partly, on the N. by Platte River, on the E. by the Missouri River; and is drained by the Saline, Weeping Water, and other creeks. The soil is calcareous and fertile. *Cap.* Plattsmouth. *Pop.* 8,151.

Cass, in *Ohio*, a township of Hancock co., 90 m. N. by W. of Columbus. *Pop.* 759.

—A township of Richland co.; *pop.* 1,274.

—A township of Muskingum co.; *pop.* 851.

Cass, in *Penna.*, a twp. of Huntingdon co.; *pop.* 599.

—A township of Schuylkill co.; *pop.* 4,261.

—A post-village of Venango co., 175 m. W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

Cass, (now **Davis,**) in *Texas*, a N.E. co., b. on Louisiana and Arkansas; *area*, 1,224 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by Big Cypress Bayou and Soda Lake, and on the N. by the Sulphur Fork of Red River. The surface is gently undulating, and the bottoms are swampy and mostly uncultivated, while the uplands have a deep, red soil. *Cap.* Jefferson. *Pop.* about 12,000.

Cas'sada, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Cassava.

Cas'sada'ga, in *New York*, a lake in Chatauqua co., 12 m. N.E. of Mayville; length 4 miles.

—A post-village on the E. side of the above lake, 50 m. S. S. W. of Buffalo.

Cassan'dra, according to Homeric legend, was daughter of Priam and Hecuba. She was passionately loved by Apollo, who promised to grant her whatever she might require, if she would look with favor on his suit. She demanded the power of prophecy, and as soon as she had received it, refused to perform her promise, and slighted Apollo. The god, thus disappointed, wetted her lips with his tongue, and thus no belief was ever placed in her predictions. She endeavored to prevent the entrance into Troy of the wooden horse of the Greeks, but was unsuccessful, and when that city was taken, she suffered violence at the hands of Ajax Oileus. In the division of the spoils of Troy, she fell to the share of Agamemnon, who carried her to Greece. She repeatedly foretold to him the calamities that awaited his return; but he gave no credit to her, and was assassinated by his wife Clytemnestra. Cassandra shared his fate, after seeing all her prophecies but too truly fulfilled.

Cassan'dra, a gulf and peninsula of European Turkey, in Roumelia; length of gulf, 30 m.; average breadth, 10. The peninsula is in Lat. 40° N., Lon. 23° 30′ E.

Cassan'dra, in *Georgia*, a S.W. county, bordering on Indiana; *area*, 528 sq. m. It is drained by Dowagiac and Christiana rivers, and the St. Joseph's River touches the S.E. corner of the county. The surface is undulating; and the soil moderately fertile. *Cap.* Cassopolis. *Pop.* 21,094.

—A post-office of Hillsdale co.

Cassan'der, the son of Antipater, took possession of the kingly power in Macedonia on the death of his father. He caused the death of Olympias, the mother of Alexander the Great, and also of his son, the younger Alexander. Joining his forces to those of Seleucus, Ptolemy, and Lysimachus, he defeated Antigonus at the battle of Ipsus, 301 B. C., the latter monarch falling on the field, and the four conquerors dividing between them Alexander's empire into the great kingdoms of Macedonia, Thrace, Egypt, and Syria.

Cassa'no, a town of S. Italy, prov. Cosenza, 7 m. E.S.E. of Castrovillari, and 10 from the Gulf of Tarentum.—*Manf.* Leather, linen, silk, maccaroni. *Pop.* 8,937.—There are several other places of this name in S. and N. Italy, none of them with a *pop.* above 3,000.

Cas'sareep, *n.* The inspissated juice of the Cassava, which forms the basis of the West Indian dish called *pepper-pot.*

Cassa'tion, *n.* [Fr.] The act of making null or void. *Court of Cassation.* (*French Law.*) The highest judicial tribunal in France; so termed from possessing the power to quash (*casser*) the decrees of inferior courts. It is a court of appeal in criminal as well as civil cases. The tribunal of Cassation was first introduced, as a court wholly independent of the king and his council, in 1790. This court is under a president; but the minister of justice, as keeper of the seals (*garde des sceaux*), has the right of presiding in cases where it sits on appeal from the Cours Impériales. The 3 sections are: 1. *Des Requêtes*, which decides on the admissibility of petitions of appeal in civil cases. 2. *De Cassation Civile*; 3. *De Cassation Criminelle*. The decision of the Court of Cassation has the effect of sending back the case to the inferior courts. If, after a decision has been reversed, a second court decides the same case in the same way, and an appeal being entered again, if the Court of Cassation repeats its reversal by all the three sections, such judgment is final. The inferior judges of the three sections of the Court of Cassation are styled *counsellors*. The whole court, when presided over by the minister of justice, possesses powers not specially provided for by law; as in censuring or suspending judges, &c. This court has been of great benefit to France, maintaining a unity in the legislation, and protecting the people from arbitrary proceedings or misjudgments in the other courts. In all the changes of government and administration, this court has always preserved a high character for strict impartiality.

Cas'sava, *n.* See MANIHOT.

Cassay', KATHEE', or MINNEPOOR, a country of India beyond the Ganges, between Lat. 24° and 26° N., and Lon. 93° and 95° E.; having N. Assam and the Burman empire, S. a hill country inhabited by independent Khyens, and W. Cachar. *Area*, about 7,000 sq. m. *C.* consists of a central fertile valley, of comparatively small extent, surrounded on every side by a wild and mountainous country, and watered by the Minnepoor, Eril, and Thobal rivers. *Prod.* Iron, tobacco, ginger, sugar-cane, opium, and the finest pine-apples in the world. *Manuf.* Cotton, muslins, silks, and iron-wares. This territory belonged to the Burmese from 1774 to 1824. In 1826 it became independent, and in 1836 was ceded to the British. *Pop.* estimated at 30,000.

Cass Bridge, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Saginaw co.

Cas'sel, (anc. *Castellum Cattorum,*) a walled city of Germany, in Prussia, prov. Lower Hesse, of which it is the cap. It is situated on the Fulda, 72 m. S. by W. of Hanover, and 89 N.N.E. of Frankfort-on-the-Main. *C.* is one of the handsomest towns in Germany, and possesses many fine public buildings. *Manf.* Cottons, silk and woollen fabrics, leather, hats, carpets, porcelain, chemicals, &c. Near it is Wilhelmshöhe, the summer palace of the former electors (sovereign princes) of Hesse-Cassel; a residence so magnificent, that it has been sometimes called the German Versailles. It was the residence assigned to Napoleon III., after his capitulation at Sedan, 1870. Since 1867, *C.* has belonged to Prussia. *Pop.* (1876), 53,043.

Cas'sel, a town of France, dep. Nord, 28 m. N.W. of Lille. *Manf.* Lace, thread, oil, earthenware. *Pop.* 4,686.

Cassell, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Wright co., on the N. Fork of Crow River, 33 m. W. by N. of Minneapolis.

Cassel'la, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Lake co.

Cassell Prairie, in *Wisconsin*, a P. O. of Sauk co.

Cassell Yellow, *n.* (*Painting.*) A compound of oxide and chloride of lead; it is also known in commerce under the name of *Patent Yellow* and *Turner's Yellow*.

Cas'sen, in Africa. See KASSAN.

Cas'se-paper, *n.* [Fr. *papier cassé.*] Paper damaged or broken; particularly the two outside quires of a ream of paper. — *Craig.*

Cassequiare, (*kas-se-ke-ā'ra,*) a river of Venezuela, in S. America, the S. bifurcation of the Orinoco, and connecting with the Rio Negro after a S.W. course of 128 miles. It is navigable for canoes in its entire length.

Cassia, (*kăsh'e-ā,*) *n.* [From Ar. *katsa*, to tear off, the bark being stripped from the tree.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Fabaceæ*, sub-ord. *Cæsalpinieæ*. The leaflets of several species furnish the important drug SENNA, *q. v.* Some uncertainty prevails as to the species yielding some of the commercial varieties. That kind commonly known as Alexandrian senna is generally supposed to be derived from *C. officinalis*, var. *lanceolata*, and *C. obovata*. The common East Indian, Mecca, or Bombay senna, is supposed by Royle to be the produce of *C. officinalis*, var. *acutifolia*. Tinnevelly senna, a very fine kind, is furnished by *C. officinalis*, var. *elongata*. *C. Marilandica*, the American cassia, possesses similar properties, and is often used in this country. It is a beautiful plant, frequently met with in alluvial soils in the U. States, growing in close masses, 3-5 feet high.—Another drug, called cassia pulp, or purging cassia, is obtained from a species of this genus: namely, *C. fistula*. The pulp is contained in the pods. It is of a reddish-black color, with a sweetish taste, and possesses laxative and purgative properties. The pods of *C. Braziliana* are used in veterinary medicine under the name of horse-cassia. The seeds of *C. absus*, under the names of *Chichon* and *Osmatan*, are used in Egypt in ophthalmia.

Cassia Bark, *n.*, **Cassia Buds,** *n. pl.* See CINNAMOMUM.

Cas'sida, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Tortoise beetles, a genus of the family *Chrysomelidæ*. They are broad oval, or rounded, nearly flat insects, and with the thorax projecting over the head.

Cassid'eous, *a.* [Lat. *cassis*, a helmet.] (*Bot.*) A term denoting when the upper petal of a flower is dilated into a broad helmet-shaped leaf, as in the genus *Aconitum*.

Cas'sidony, *n.* [Fr. *cassidoine.*] (*Bot.*) See GUAPHALIUM, and LAVENDULA.

Cas'simere, *n.* [Fr. *cassimir.*] A twilled woollen cloth of thin texture, used for men's clothing, more particularly for vests or waist-coats. (Generally written *kerseymere* in England.)

Cas'sin, JOHN, a distinguished American ornithologist, B. near Chester, Penn., 1813. His principal works are: *Birds of California and Texas. Synopsis of the Birds of N. America, Ornithology of the Japan Expedition, Ornithology of Gilliss's Astronomical Expedition to Chili*, &c. D. 1869.

Cassina, (*kas-see'na,*) a town of N. Italy, in Piedmont, 14 m. S.S.W. of Alessandria, on the Bormida; *pop.* 4,585.

Cassine, (*kas-sen',*) *n.* [Fr.] A small house in the country; — particularly a solitary house where soldiers may make a stand.

Cassi'ni, JEAN DOMINIQUE, an eminent astronomer, B. near Nice, 1635. His fame reaching France, he was invited to pay a visit to that country, where the kindness shown him by Louis XIV. and his minister Colbert, caused him to remain for the rest of his life. He was the first resident in the Royal Observatory at Paris, instituted by the great Colbert; and during forty years his services were such as to do high honor to himself, as well as to the liberal monarch by whom he was patronized. Among his numerous discoveries may be mentioned that of four satellites of Saturn. *C.* had a son, a grandson, and a great-grandson, who succeeded him as professors in the Royal Observatory at Paris. The last D. in 1845.

Cassino, (*kas-sē'no,*) *n.* [It. *casino*, a gaming-house.] (*Games.*) A game at cards that may be played by two, three, or four persons. It is played thus: The dealer and partners are determined by cutting, as at Whist. The dealer gives four cards, one at a time, to each player; and either regularly, as he deals, or by one, two, three, or four at a time, lays four more, face upwards, upon the board, and, after the first cards are played, four others are to be dealt to each person, until the pack be concluded; but it is only in the first deal that any cards are to be turned up. The deal is lost, if, in the first round, before any of the cards are turned up on the table, a card is faced by the dealer; but if a card happen to be faced in the pack before any of the said four be turned up, then the deal must be begun again. Each person plays one card at a time, with which he may not only take at once every card of the same denomination upon the table, but likewise all that will combine therewith; as, for instance, a ten takes not only every ten, but also nine and ace, eight and deuce, seven and three, six and four, or two fives; and if he clear the board before the conclusion of the game, he scores a point. Whenever a player cannot pair or combine, he puts down a card. The number of tricks must not be examined or counted before all the cards are played; nor may any trick but that last won be looked at, as every mistake must be challenged immediately. After all the pack is dealt out, the player who obtains the last trick sweeps all the cards then remaining unmatched on the table. It sometimes happens that the points are not set up, and that neither player gains anything in the deal; but the smaller number is subtracted from the larger, both in cards and points, and if they both prove equal, the game is re-commenced, the deal being taken in rotation. When three persons play, the two lowest add their points together, and subtract from the highest; but if their two numbers added together amount to or exceed that of the third player, then neither scores. The following terms are used in the game: *Great Cassino*, the ten of diamonds, containing *one* point; *Little Cassino*, the two of spades, also reckoning *one* point; the *cards*, when a person has a greater share than his adversary, *three* points; the *spades*, when one has the majority of that suit, *one* point; the *aces*—each of which stands for *one* point; and *Lurched*—when a player's opponent has won the game before he has gained *six* points.

Cas'sim Pa'sha, a suburb of Constantinople, separated from Galata by burying-grounds. In it are the imperial dockyard, the naval arsenal, and the palace of the capitan-pasha.

Cassiodo'rus, or **Cassiodo'rius,** MAGNUS AURELIUS, a Latin writer, B. at Scylaceum, in Calabria, about 468 A. D. He was appointed by Theodoric, king of the Goths, governor of Sicily, filled afterwards some of the highest offices in Rome, and finally retired to a monastery in Calabria. He is celebrated as grammarian, chronologist, and historian. D. about 577.

Cassiope'a, or CASSI'OPE, mother of ANDROMEDA, *q. v.*

Cassiopeia, (*kăs-se-o-pe'e-ā.*) (*Astron.*) A constellation in the northern hemisphere, near Cepheus, and not far from the N. Pole. It is marked by five stars of the 3d magnitude, forming a figure like an M. A line from Capilla to the bright star in Cygnus passes nearly through the middle of this M. *C.*, according to Flamsteed, contains 55 stars, all of small magnitude. The figure is that of a woman sitting in a chair, with a branch in her hand. In the year 1572, there all at once appeared in *C.* a new star. It was first noticed by Tycho Brahé on the 11th November, when its lustre exceeded that of all the fixed stars, and nearly equalled that of Venus. The star gradually diminished in lustre, from the time of its being observed until, in March, 1574, it disappeared. Tycho Brahé supposed that it had previously appeared in 945 and 1264, and Sir John Herschel suggests the possibility of its reappearance in 1872.

Cassiquiari, or CASSIQUIARE. (*kas'se-ke'a-re,*) a river of Venezuela, forming the S. bifurcation of the Orinoco, which it leaves in Lat. 3° 10′ N., Lon. 66° 20′ W., and after a rapid S.W. course of about 130 miles, joins the Rio Negro in Lat. 2° 5′ N., Lon. 67° 40′ W. About 100 yards in breadth when it issues from the Orinoco, it gradually increases until at its union with the Rio Negro it attains a width of 600 yards. By means of this singular river, water-communication is established, through the Amazon, Orinoco, and their affluents, between the interior of Brazil and Caracas in Venezuela.

Cas'sis, *n.* [Lat., a helmet.] (*Zoöl.*) In the system of Lamarck, a genus of Gastropodous Mollusca, separated from the Linnæan genus *Buccinum*, and including the species of which the shells are commonly called *helmets*.

(*Bot.*) The black currant. See RIBES.

—A French liquor prepared from black currants.

Cas'sis, a sea-port town of France, dep. Bouches du-Rhone, 10 m. S.E. of Marseilles. Only small vessels can enter the harbor. *Pop.* 2,238.

Cassit'erite, *n.* [Gr *kassiteros*, tin.] (*Min.*) Native peroxide of tin; composed, when pure, of 21·62 per cent. of oxygen and 78·38 tin. It occurs massive (*Tin-stone*), disseminated, fibrous (*Wood-tin*) in rolled pieces and in grains as sand (*Stream-tin*), and crystallized in quadrangular prisms terminated by four-sided pyramids, and in many complex forms; sometimes in twin crystals. The color is of all shades between light brown and black, but it sometimes has a greenish tint, and is at others colorless. — See TIN.

Cassitys Mills, in *Kentucky*, a P. O. of Morgan co.

Cas'sius, LONGINUS CAIUS, a Roman general, and one of Cæsar's assassins. During the civil wars between Pompey and Cæsar, he followed the fortunes of the former. He was taken prisoner by Cæsar, who pardoned him. In 44 B. C., through the influence of Cæsar, he was made *Prætor Peregrinus*, and was promised the governorship of Syria in the following year. But his mean and jealous spirit could not endure the burden of gratitude, and he resolved to be released by the murder of his benefactor. Having attached to himself the mutinous spirits among the subjugated aristocracy, and also won over M. Brutus, the pseudo-patriotic conspiracy was soon matured, and on the 15th of March, 44 B. C., Cæsar fell by the daggers of assassins. The result of this bloody deed was not what *C.* had expected. The popular feeling — as witnessed by the riots that broke out at Cæsar's funeral — was strongly against the murderers; and the military power fell into the hands of Mark Antony. *C.* therefore fled to the east, and made himself master of Syria. Afterwards he united his forces with those of Brutus, and having greedily plundered Asia Minor, they crossed the Hellespont in the beginning of 42 B. C., marched through Thrace, and took up a superior position near Philippi, in Macedonia. Here they were attacked by Antony and Octavius. The division commanded by *C.* was totally routed, although, on the other hand, Brutus succeeded in repulsing the troops of Octavius. *C.* supposing that all was lost, compelled his freedman, Pindarus, to put him to death, 42 B. C.

Cassius, (PURPLE OF.) See PURPLE.

Cass Lake, in *Michigan*, a small lake near the central part of Oakland co.

Cassock, (*kas'sok,*) *n.* [Sp. *casáca*; Fr. *casaque*; It. *casacca*, from *casa*, a house.] (*Eccl.*) A close garment resembling a long frock-coat, worn by clergymen under the surplice or gown. In the Church of Rome, they vary in color with the dignity of the wearer; those of priests being black, bishops purple, cardinals scarlet, and popes white.

Cassocked, (*kas'sokt,*) *a.* Attired with a cassock.

Cas'solette, *n.* [Fr.] A small box in glass, ivory, or precious metals, containing perfumes, with a capillary hole, to allow the odor to escape.

Cassonade', *n.* [Fr.] Raw sugar; sugar not refined.

Cassop'olis, in *Michigan*, a village, cap. of Cass co., on N. shore of Stone Lake, 130 m. S.W. of Lansing.

Cas'sowary, *n.* [Malay, *cassuwaris.*] (*Zoöl.*) The *Casuarius galeatus* (see Fig. 415), a large bird, native of the Indian archipelago. In shape, size, and appearance this bird strongly resembles the ostrich, though not actually so large, its legs being thicker and stronger than those of that bird: its feathers have the peculiarity of looking like hair, and seem not unlike camel's hair, both in length of filament and softness of texture. The cassowary is so swift, appearing to skim along the ground, that the fleetest racer is distanced by its wonderful speed. Two species only are known of this bird, one common to Australia, and the other to the adjacent islands of the Indian Ocean.

Cass River, in *Michigan*, rises in the E. part of the State, and flowing nearly W., falls into the Saginaw, above Saginaw City.

Cass'town, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Miami co., 6 m. E. by N. from Troy; *pop.* 241.

Cass'town, in *Tennessee*, a village of White co.

Cass'ville, in *Arkansas*, a post-office of Newton co.

Cassville, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Bartow co., 150 m. N.W. of Milledgeville.

Cassville, in *Indiana*, a village of Howard co., 5 m. N. of Kokomo.

Cassville, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Barry co., 200 m. S.W. from Jefferson City; *pop.* '27.

Cassville, in *New Jersey*, a post-office of Ocean co.

Cassville, in *New York*, a post-village of Oneida co., on Sauquoit Creek, 86 m. N.N.W. of Albany; *pop.* 152.

Cassville, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Harrison co.

Cassville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Huntingdon co., 90 m. W. of Harrisburg; *pop.* 416.

Cassville, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Monongalia co.

Cassville, in *Wisconsin*, a village and twp. of Grant co., on Mississippi River, 28 m. from Dubuque; *pop.* 1,318.

Cassville, in *W. Virginia*, a village of Wayne co., on the Big Sandy River, 20 m. S. of Ceredo.

Cassyta'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The Dodder-Laurel, an order of plants, alliance *Daphnales*. There is only one genus, *Cassytha*, which includes nine species, natives of tropical regions, and distinguished from the *Lauraceæ*

only by their parasitical habits, their scaly, modified leaves, and by the fruit being inclosed in a succulent calyx.

Cast, *v. a.* (*pp.* CAST.) [Dan. *kaste*; Swed., Icel., and Goth. *kasta*, to throw.] To drive by force; to drive or impel by violence; to throw, fling, or hurl, as from the hand; as, to *cast* a stone.

"Then *cast* thy sword away."—*Dryden.*

—To sow, or scatter by the hand: as, to *cast* seed. — To direct the eyes to: to throw one's sight upon; as, to *cast* a glance, a look.

"How earnestly he *casts* his eyes upon me!"— *Shaks.*

—To shed or throw off; to reject; as, a serpent *casts* his skin.

"The groves their honors *cast*." — *Dryden.*

—To throw, or let fall: as, to *cast* anchor. — To condemn; to convict, as a criminal.

"He made me *cast* you guilty, and you me." — *Donne.*

—To throw on the ground, as in wrestling.

"I made a shift to *cast* him." — *Shaks.*

—To compute; to throw together several particulars to find the sum; to calculate; as, to *cast* an account; to *cast* a horoscope.

"Here is now the smith's note for shoeing and plough-irons,
Let it be *cast* and paid." — *Shaks.*

—To form; to model; to found in a particular shape; as, to *cast* a piece of ordnance.

"With restless rage would pull my statue down,
And *cast* the brass anew to his renown." — *Prior.*

—To throw, as dice, or lots; as, to *cast* a main at hazard.

"Joshua *cast* lots for them in Shiloh." — *Josh.* xviii. 10.

—To put or set in a particular state.

"Both chariot and horse are *cast* into a deep sleep."—*Ps.* lxxvi. 6.

—To thrust; as, to *cast* into prison. — To throw away as worthless or useless, as a coat.

"His friends contend to embalm his body; his enemies, that they may *cast* it to the dogs." — *Pope.*

—To emit, throw out, or exhale.

"This fumes off, and *casts* a sulphurous smell." — *Woodward.*

—To make to preponderate; to throw into one scale to overbalance it; to decide by a vote that gives a superiority in numbers; as, a *casting* voice.

"The freeman *casting* with unpurchased hand
The vote that shakes the turrets of the land." — *Holmes.*

—To build or extend by throwing up earth or a rampart; as, to *cast* a trench.

"And shooting in the earth, *casts* up a mound of clay."
Faërie Queene.

—To overcome in a suit at law; to defeat in any encounter of skill or strength; as, he was *cast* in damages.

"Were the case referred to any competent judge, they would inevitably be *cast*." — *Decay of Piety.*

—To contrive; to plan out.

"The cloister . . . had, I doubt not, been *cast* for that purpose." — *Sir W. Temple.*

—To discard; to cashier; to break.

"You are now but *cast* in his mood, a punishment more in policy than in malice." — *Shaks.*

—To fix or distribute the parts of a play among a company of actors; as, to *cast* "Othello."

"Our parts in the other world will be new-*cast*." — *Addison.*

—To consider in order to arrive at a judgment.

"Peace, brother, be not over-exquisite
To *cast* the fashion of uncertain evils." — *Shaks.*

—To shape; to form by a model: — used in a figurative sense: as, *cast* in honor's mould.

—To communicate: to spread over; as, to *cast* a lustre upon the nation.

"And storied windows richly dight,
Casting a dim religious light." — *Milton.*

To cast aside. To discard, or dismiss, as useless or inconvenient.

"Golden opinions . . . would be worn now in their newest gloss,
Not *cast aside* too soon." — *Shaks.*

To cast away. To reject; to throw away; to lavish profusely; to shipwreck; as, *to cast away* life; *to cast away* a ship.

"Our fears *cast* our hopes *away*." — *Earl of Dorset.*

To cast by. To reject, or discard, as hateful or worthless.

"Have made Verona's ancient citizens
Cast by their grave beseeming ornaments." — *Shaks.*

To cast down. To throw down; to deject; to depress the mind; as, *to cast down* hopes.

"You are much *cast down*, and afflicted." — *Addison.*

To cast anchor. (*Naut.*) To anchor: to let go the anchor; to moor a ship. — *To cast forth.* To throw out or reject; to send abroad; to emit or exhale; as, *to cast forth* a rumor. "They *cast* me *forth* into the sea." *Jonah.*

To cast off. To discard; to put away; to disburden; to put off; as, *to cast off* a mistress. — (*Naut.*) To loosen or untie; as, *to cast off* a rope. — (*Sporting.*) In hunting, to let loose; to free; as, *to cast off* the hounds.

"He *cast off* his friends, as a huntsman his pack."—*Goldsmith.*

To cast out. To eject; to turn out of doors; to speak, or give vent to; as, *to cast out* an intruder; *to cast out* a reproach.

"Thy brat hath been *cast out*, like to itself, no father owning it."—*Shaks*

To cast up. To reckon; to compute; to add successively; as, *to cast up* a column of figures; — to vomit; as, *to cast up* the contents of one's stomach.

"Thy foolish error find:
Cast up the poison that infects thy mind."—*Dryden.*

To cast on, or *upon.* To refer or resign to; as, *to cast upon* him the responsibility.

"If things were *cast upon* this issue, . . . the best would sin and sin forever."—*South.*

To cast one's self on, or *upon.* To yield one's self to the disposal of, without reserve; as, I *cast myself upon* your generosity. — *To cast young.* To undergo abortion; to miscarry. — *To cast in the teeth.* To twit; to charge; to accuse; to upbraid.

To cast off copy (*Printing.*) To estimate the quantity of printed matter contained in a manuscript, by setting up a portion for trial.

Cast, *v. i.* To throw forward, as the thoughts; to turn or revolve in the mind; to contrive. (Sometimes followed by *about.*)

"From that day forth, I *cast* in careful mind,
To seek her out with labor and long time."—*Spenser.*

—To be capable of receiving form or shape; as, iron may be *cast.*

"It will not run thin, so as to *cast* and mould."— *Woodward.*

—To warp; to twist from usual shape; to grow out of form.

"Stuff is said to *cast* or warp, when, by . . . accident, it alters its flatness and straightness." — *Moxon.*

(*Naut.*) To fall off or incline, so as to bring the side of a ship to the wind; applied particularly to a ship riding with her head to the wind, when her anchor is first loosened.

Cast, *n.* Act of casting; a throw; kind or manner of throwing.

"So far, but that the rest are measuring *casts*,
Their emulation and their pastime tasts." — *Waller.*

—The thing thrown; as, a *cast* of a quoit.

"Yet all these dreadful deeds, this deadly fray,
A *cast* of dreadful dust will soon allay." — *Dryden.*

—The space through which a thing is thrown: distance passed by anything flung or thrown; as, "About a stone's *cast*." — *Luke* xxii. 24.

—A throw of dice; hence, a state of chance or hazard.

"I have set my life upon a *cast*,
And I will stand the hazard of the die."—*Shaks.*

—A stroke; a touch.

"Another *cast* of their politics was that of endeavoring to impeach an innocent lady."—*Swift.*

—Motion of the eye; direction or glance; a squinting.

"A man shall be sure to have a *cast* of their eye to warn him, before they give him a *cast* of their nature to betray him." *South.*

—Form; shape; mould; figure into which anything is cast.

"The whole would have been an heroic poem, but in another *cast* and figure than any that had been written before." — *Prior.*

—A shade; a tinge: a tendency to any particular color; as, a *cast* of green.

—Assignment of the actors' parts in a theatrical performance; as, a strong *cast.*

—Exterior appearance; manner; air; mien; as, a *cast* of countenance.

"Sicklied o'er with the pale *cast* of thought."—*Shaks.*

—That which is cast or formed from a mould; as, a plaster *cast*, a bronze, &c. See CASTING.

—In falconry, a flight; a number of hawks let go at once: as, "A *cast* of merlins." — *Sidney.*

—A cylindrical piece of brass or copper, slit in two lengthwise, to form a canal or conduit, in a mould for conveying metal. — *Ogilvie.*

—[Sp. *casta.*] Breed; race; species. See CASTE.

The last cast. The last decisive throw or venture.

Casta'lia, a fountain at the foot of Mount Parnassus, near the temple of Apollo, at Delphi, in Phocis; named from Castalia, the daughter of Achelous, who, being pursued by Apollo, threw herself into the fountain. It was, like the mountain, sacred to Apollo and the Muses, who were therefore called Castalides.

Casta'lia, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Winneshiek co.

Castalia, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of Nash co.

Castalia, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Erie co., on Cold Creek, 5 m. S.W. from Sandusky City, and 105 m. N. of Columbus. Near this village is a spring 200 feet in diameter and 60 feet deep, which has the property of petrifying vegetable substances. *Pop.* about 1,000.

Casta'lian Springs, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Sumner co.

Casta'na, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Monona co.

Cas'tanet, *n.* [Sp. *castañeta, castañuela*; Lat. *castanea*, the chestnut-tree.] (*Mus.*) A small musical instrument of percussion, much used by the Spaniards. It consists of two small pieces of wood or ivory resembling in shape a chestnut, tied to the fingers, and rattled by dancers in order to mark the time, &c. in dancing. The *crotalum* of the ancients was similar to the *C.*



Fig. 530.—CASTANET.

"No more beneath soft Eve's consenting star
Fandango twirls his jocund *castanet*."
Byron.

Castania Grove, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of Gaston county.

Castaños, DON FRANCISCO XAVIER DE, (DUKE OF BAYLEN,) a distinguished Spanish general, B. 1756. He did brilliant service in the Peninsular war, defeating a French force under Dupont at Baylen in 1807, (whence his title,) and causing the retirement of Joseph Bonaparte from Madrid. He participated, under Wellington, in the victories of Albuera, Salamanca, and Vittoria, and commanded the Spanish force which, in 1815, invaded France, in conjunction with the British. In 1843 he was appointed tutor to Queen Isabella, and D. 1852.

Casta'nea, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Chestnut-tree, or Sweet-chestnut, a genus of plants, order *Cupuliferæ*. The species *C. vesca* is a deciduous tree of considerable size, with long shining serrated sharp-pointed leaves, clusters of long



Fig. 531. — AMERICAN CHESTNUT-TREE.
(*Castanea vesca.*)

spikes of pale-greenish yellow, unisexual, minute flowers having no corolla, and fruits consisting of a roundish prickly husk or involucre, technically called a cupula, and analogous to the cup of the acorn or the beard of the filbert, in which are contained one or more dark-brown ovate sharp-pointed nuts, each of which conceals a large single seed, and is tipped by the remains of several rigid styles. The seeds contain a large quantity of nutritive starchy matter of a sweet flavor, on which account chestnuts are extensively used as food in the countries where the tree abounds. The American variety, abundantly found in the mountainous parts of New York Pennsylvania, Virginia, the two Carolinas, northern Georgia, &c., has smaller, but sweeter nuts than those of the European, (the Spanish Chestnut.) The timber is coarse-grained, strong, elastic, light and very durable; — hence much used for posts, &c.

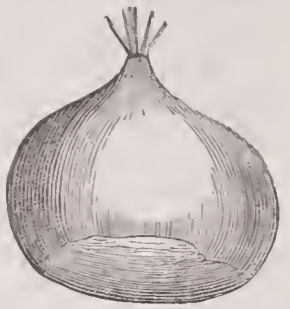


Fig. 532. — CHESTNUT.
(Natural size.)

Cast'away, *n.* He or that which is thrown away; a person abandoned by God and man; a reprobate.

"To search, . . . who are the heirs of the kingdom of God, who *castaways*." — *Hooker.*

—*a.* Useless; rejected, as of no value.

"Or only remember, at our *castaway* leisure, the imprisoned immortal soul." — *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Caste, (*kast*, or *kăst.*) *n.* [Fr. *caste*; Sp. and Pg. *casta*; Hind. *zat*, a tribe: Sansk. *jat.*] A race or lineage; a distinct order in society: as, of aristocratic *caste.*

"The tinkers then formed an hereditary *caste*." — *Macaulay.*

—A term used to denote the hereditary classes into which the population of Hindostan is divided, according to the religious law of Brahma. The origin of these classes is detailed in the sacred book which contains the ordinances of Menu. According to this authority, the Brahman, the Kshatriya, the Vaisya, and the Sudra sprang respectively from the mouth, the arm, the thigh, and the foot of Brahma. 1. The class of *Brahmans*, or priests, are far exalted above the rest in honor and privilege, and should be devoted entirely to prayer and meditation, or at least to the more exalted concerns of life. Many Brahmans, however, do in fact engage in secular pursuits, not only as ministers of sovereign princes, (an office for which, according to the ordinances above cited, they are indeed peculiarly fitted,) but also, in Guzerat and other parts of Western India, as merchants, or in the lower employment of messengers and porters: while many enter the British service as private soldiers. These, however, are Brahmans of the first and second classes (*Brachmachari* and *Grihast'ha*), youths or married men who as yet live in the world; from which the two higher classes, *Vanaprastha* and *Sunnyassi*, are wholly divorced. From the latter spring the various orders of fanatics with which India swarms. 2. To the *Kshatriya*, or soldier *C.*, belong not only the high military classes, but in some parts of Hindostan whole tribes, as the Sikhs, &c. 3. The *Vaisya*, or commercial class (*wealth*). 4. The *Sudra*, or *C.* of tillers of the soil (*labor*). These are deeply degraded below not only the Brahmans, but the other two *C.*: and even the reading of the *Vedas* or sacred books is forbidden them Besides

these 4 grand divisions, the Hindoos have many subdivisions of *C.*, and no fewer than 36 are reckoned which are all inferior to the Sudra. These descend, according to the mythological history of the Hindoos, from the *Burren Sunker*, or mixed class, proceeding from the confusion of *C.* which took place under the reign of a wicked and irreligious monarch. Finally, the Pariahs and some other races are considered as having no *C.* at all, and mere outcasts from humanity. From the intermixture of the races, immmerable mixed tribes have sprung up, who form castes among themselves. The loss of caste is one of the most serious calamities that can befall a Hindoo. This, however, results not from immoralities, for the most abandoned Brahmin retains his rank, notwithstanding his crimes; but he will entirely forfeit it, and lose all countenance in society, by touching impure food, or some such petty delinquency. Traces of the system of *C.*, which confines employments to hereditary classes, are to be found in the institutions of many countries, and in the history of many more. That the Egyptian nation was thus divided is well known; and it is supposed that similar institutions prevailed in the ancient Assyrian empires. If Plato can be relied on as an authority, the Athenians in the first ages of their commonwealth were divided into 5 classes of the same description — priests, handicraftsmen, shepherds and hunters, ploughmen, soldiers. The Cretans, it is said, were divided, according to the laws of Minos, in the same manner as the Egyptians.

Casteg'gio, a town of N. Italy, prov. of Voghera, 6 m. from Voghera City; *pop.* 4,000. Near it were fought (1800, 1859) two battles known under the name of Montebello, *q. v.*

Castel, [It. and O. Fr. *castle.*] The name, with various affixes, of a number of Italian and French towns and villages, for the most part unimportant.

Castelamma're', a seaport town of Sicily, prov. Trapani, on a gulf of its own name, 6 m. N.W. of Alcamo; Lat. 38° 1′ 51″ N.; Lon. 12° 52′ 43″ E. *Exp.* Wine, fruits, grain, opium. *Pop.* 13,154.

Castel-Arquato, a town of N. Italy, prov. Parma, on the Lurda, 19 m. S.E. of Piacenza; *pop.* 4,832.

Castellamare', or Cas, a city and seaport of S. Italy, prov., and on the Gulf of Naples, 15 m. W. of Salerno. *Manf.* Linen, silk, cotton, and leather. In summer, *C.* is a favorite resort of the Neapolitans. *Pop.* 26,385.

Castellamon'te, a town of N. Italy, in Piedmont, 10 m. S.W. of Jorea; *pop.* 5,550.

Cas'tellan, *n.* [Fr. *châtelain;* Lat. *castellanus*] The captain, governor, or constable of a castle, in the Middle Ages. It was also the title of a Polish dignitary, commanding part of a palatinate under a palatine. The *C.* were senators of the lower class, sitting in the diets, on low seats behind the palatines.

Castella'na, a town of S. Italy, prov. Bari, 27 m. S.E. of Bari city; *pop.* 9,645.

Castellanet'a, a town of S. Italy, prov. Otranto, 20 m. N.W. of Taranto. Cotton is grown in the neighborhood. *Pop.* 5,225.

Cas'tellany, *n.* The lordship of a castle, or the extent of its domain and jurisdiction.

Cas'tellated, *a.* Adorned with turrets and battlements like a castle; as, a *castellated* structure.
—Enclosed within a building, as a fountain.

Castellazzo, (*kas-tel-at'so,*) a town of N. Italy, in Piedmont, 5 m. S.W. of Alessandria; *pop.* 5,759.

Castel-Leo'ne, a town of N. Italy, 16 m. N.W. of Cremona; *pop.* 6,283.

Cas'tellet, *n.* A small castle. (R.)

Castel'lo de Vide, a town of Portugal, prov. Alentejo, 11 m. N. of Portalegre. *Manf.* Woollens. *Pop.* 6,380.

Cas'tellon, or Castellon-de-la-Plana, (anc. *Castalio,*) a town of Spain, prov. Valencia, 41 m. N.N.E. of the latter city. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* 21,274.

Cas'tellum, *n.* [Lat.] (*Arch.*) The receptacle in which the water was collected and heated for the public baths of the Romans.

Cas'telnau, Pierre de, archdeacon of Maguelone, was sent, at the commencement of the 13th century, by Innocent III., into the S. of France as legate extraordinary, in order to search out the heretic Albigenses, and deliver them over to the secular arm. He was met by a determined resistance, and was at last slain in the territory of Raymond, Count of Toulouse. This murder led to the excommunication of Raymond, and also to the war of the Albigenses. D. 1208.

Castelnau'dary, a town of France, dep. Aude, 21 m. W.N.W. of Carcassonne, celebrated for its numerous wind-mills; *pop.* 10,542.

Cas'telnaudite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of Xenotime found in imperfect crystals and irregular grains of a grayish-white to a pale yellow color, in the diamond-sands of Bahia, in Brazil. It consists chiefly of hydrated phosphate of yttria.

Castelnuo'vo, a fortified sea-port of Austria, in Dalmatia, 11 m. W. of Cattaro; *pop.* 7,720.

Cas'telo-Bran'co, a city of Portugal, prov. Beira, on the Leiria, 51 m. N.E. of Abrantes; *pop.* 6,482.

Cas'tel-Sarras'in, a town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, on the Songuine, 13 m. W. of Montauban. *Manuf.* Serges, hats, leather. *Pop.* 7,521.

Cas'tel-Ter'mini, a town of Sicily, 16 m. N. of Girgenti. Sulphur and rock-salt are largely produced here. *Pop.* about 5,000.

Castelvetra'no, a town of Sicily, prov. Trapani, 12 m. E. of Mazzara. *Prod.* Excellent wine, and olives. *Pop.* 18,156.

Cast'er, *n.* One who casts; as, a *caster* of stones, a *caster* of accounts.

> "If with this throw the strongest *caster* vie,
> Still, further still, I bid the discus fly." — *Pope.*

—A small phial or vessel for the table; as, a set of *casters.* — A stand to contain cruets for the dinner-table. — A small wheel on a swivel, placed on the legs of furniture, and by which it is rolled or moved about in any direction. — One who casts the parts of a play to the performers.

Cas'tigate, *v. a.* [Lat. *castigo, castigatus;* from *castus,* chaste, pure, and *ago,* to make.] To correct; to chastise; to punish by stripes; to chasten; to check.

> "If thou didst put this sour cold habit on,
> To *castigate* thy pride, 'twere well." — *Shaks.*

Castigation, (*kas-ti-gā'shun.*) *n.* Act of castigating; chastisement; punishment; correction; emendation.

Cas'tigator, *n.* One who chastises or corrects.

Cas'tigatory, *a.* Tending to correction; punitive; corrective; as, *castigatory* example.
—*n.* A ducking-stool. See Cucking-stool.

Castiglione-delle-Stiviere, (*kās-tēēl-yō-ne-dēl-les-tē-vē-a-re,*) a walled town of N. Italy, prov. Brescia, 22 m. N.W. of Mantua. This place is noted for a decisive victory gained by the French over the Austrians, 5th Aug., 1796, which gave the name of Duke de Castiglione to Marshal Augereau. *Pop.* 5,460.

Castile, (*kās-tēl',*) the central and largest division of Spain, lying between Lat. 38° 25′ and 42° 50′ N., and Lon. 1° 2′ and 5° 37′ W.; bounded N. and N.E. by Rinosa, Alava, and Navarre; E. by Aragon, and Valencia; S.E. by Murcia; S. by Andalusia; and W. by Estremadura and Leon; length about 306 m. from N. to S.; mean breadth about 160. *Area.* 72,447 Eng. sq. m. *C.* is divided into two parts by a range of high mountains, called in different parts, Urbians, Carpetanos, Sierra de Guadarama, Gata, Somosierra, and de Estrella. The country to the N. of the ridge is called *Old,* while that to the S. is named *New Castile.* Old *C.* comprises the modern provs. of Burgos, Soria, Segovia, and Avila, so named after their chief towns. New *C.* comprises the provs. of Madrid, Guadalaxara, Cuença, Toledo, and La Mancha, also so called after the names of their chief towns, except La Mancha, whose cap. is Cindad Real. The Ebro, Douro, Tagus, Guadiana, and Xucar have their sources in this prov. Besides the aforesaid chain of mountains, there are three other important ranges traversing *C.*; viz., the Sierra de Toledo, the Sierra Morena, and the Sierra Nevada. The surface of the country is accordingly, in many parts, exceedingly rugged, and the quality of the soil various. *Min.* Gold, silver, copper, quartz, marble, limestone, gypsum, and quicksilver, of which latter product the mines at Almaden alone furnish 2,000,000 lbs. annually. *Clim.* Healthy, and generally dry. The ordinary extremes of temperature at Madrid, are 90° Fahr. in summer, and 32° in winter. *Prod.* Corn, wines, fruits, oil, hemp, flax, madder, saffron. Agriculture is in a most backward state, and the roads are execrable. *Manuf.* Woollens, laces, plate-glass, leather, paper, earthenware, &c. *Inhab.* The people of this prov. are grave, honest, and sober, and their pride has passed into a proverb. The Castilian is the standard dialect of the Spanish language, becoming the language of the court on the marriage of Isabella, Queen of Castile, with Ferdinand of Aragon. *Hist.* The Castiles anciently formed parts of Cantabria, and like the rest of Spain, were successively overrun by Romans, Goths, and Saracens. After the expulsion of the last-named, the sovereignty of *C.* came by marriage to Sancho III. king of Navarre, whose son Ferdinand was made king of *C.* in 1034. He married the sister of Veremond III. king of Leon, whom he succeeded in 1037. The crowns of Castile and Leon were afterwards separated and again united several times, till, by the marriage of Isabella, who held both crowns with Ferdinand, king of Aragon, in 1479, the three kingdoms were consolidated into one. *Pop.* 2,380,062.

Castile', in *Missouri,* a village of Livingston co., 115 m. N.W. of Jefferson City.

Castile, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Wyoming co., on the Genesee River, 58 m. E.S.E. of Buffalo; *pop.* of township 2,186.

Castile Creek, in *Missouri,* flows into Platte River, in the S.E. of Buchanan co.

Castile-soap, *n.* [From *Castile,* a Spanish province, whence it originally came.] A sort of hard, refined soap, made with olive oil and soda.

Castilian, (*kas-til'yan,*) *n.* An inhabitant, or native, of Castile, in Spain.
—The Spanish language, as spoken in Castile in its purest form.
—*a.* Pertaining, or relating to Castile; as, *Castilian* pride.

Castilian Springs, in *Mississippi,* a village of Holmes co.

Cas'tille, Charles Hippolyte, an eminent French journalist and historian; b. 1820. His chief work is *Histoire de la Seconde République Française* (1854–5). In 1858 he published *Parallele entre César, Charlemagne, et Napoleon;* and, in 1859, *Histoire de Soixante Ans,* 1789–1850.

Castilleja, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Scrophulariaceæ,* sub-order *Rhinanthidæ.* The Painted-cup, *C. coccinea,* found in wet meadows in Canada and U. States, is a very beautiful plant, remarkable for its large, bright scarlet bracts.

Castillon, (*kas-tee'yawng,*) a town of France, dep. Gironde, on the Dordogne, 26 m. E. of Bordeaux. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen yarns, nails, and cordage. It is celebrated as the scene of the battle between the forces of Henry VI. of England, and Charles VII. of France, July, 1453, in which the English met with a signal defeat, their leader, the Earl of Shrewsbury, and his son, being slain. Of all their possessions in France, Calais alone remained to the English after this battle, the incidents of which were seized on by Shakspeare for the sixth scene in his play of *King Henry VI.*, Part 1. In the neighborhood of this place Montaigne, the French essayist, was born and died.

Cas'tine, in *Maine,* a port of entry, cap. of Hancock co., on the E. side of Penobscot Bay, 35 m. S. of Bangor, and 118 m. N.E. of Portland, on a tongue of land projecting from the N.E. Its harbor is accessible at all seasons, and is of sufficient depth for vessels of the largest class. Ship-building is the principal occupation. *Pop.* 1,303.

Cas'tine, in *Ohio,* a village of Darke co., 14 m. S. of Greenville; *pop.* 177.

Cast'ing, *n.* Act of casting or throwing. — The taking casts or impressions of figures, busts, medals, leaves, &c. — The act of assigning parts to players, or of contriving anything. —The process by which some animals throw off their skins, horns, &c.

(*Manf.*) The process of pouring a metal or some other substance, in a fluid or semi-fluid state, into a mould, which is made in various ways, and of substances best suited for the material which is to be poured into it. The fluidity of the substance may be produced by heat, or some other agent; but the cast always solidifies in the mould. The process is applied to the manufacture of articles in iron, bronze, bell-metal, lead, steel, copper, porcelain, plaster, and cement of various kinds. The method of casting cannons in iron and bronze will be found elsewhere. (See Cannon.) The process adopted in casting statues in plaster, and making ornamental pottery and busts in Parian ware, differs materially from that which is used in forming metal castings. Each process will be found described in the notice of that branch of art to which it respectively belongs. (See Porcelain, Pottery, Sculpture.) The process of forming or founding iron castings of great size, and bells and statues in bell-metal and bronze, will be found described under the head of Founding.

(*Arch.*) A term to express the bending of the surfaces of a piece of wood from their natural state, caused either by the gravity of the material, or by its being subject to unequal temperature, or by the inequalities of texture of the material. (Sometimes called *Warping.*)

(*Naut.*) The act of allowing the ship's head, previously pointing to the wind, to fall off so as to bring the wind on the vessel's side.

Casting of draperies. (*Painting.*) By this term is implied the distribution of the folds, and draperies are said to be *well cast* when the folds are distributed in such a manner as to appear rather the result of mere chance than of art, study, or labor. Carlo Maratti thought that the disposition of drapery was a more difficult art than even that of drawing the human figure, and that a student might be more easily taught the latter than the former. Interior painters enter into the minute discriminations of quality in drapery; but, as Sir Joshua Reynolds has well observed in his *Fourth Discourse,* with the historical painter "the clothing is neither woollen nor linen, nor silk, satin, nor velvet; it is *drapery; it is nothing more.*" The figures of Rafaelle, in his paintings, are generally draped; those of Michael Angelo commonly nude.

Cast'ing-net, *n.* A net which is cast and drawn, in contradistinction to a net that is set and left.

> "*Casting-nets* did rivers bottoms sweep." — *May.*

Casting off Copy. (*Printing.*) The operation of ascertaining accurately how many pages in print a given quantity of manuscript copy will take; or how many pages a given quantity of printed copy will make when the size of the book and the type are changed; also when a given quantity of manuscript copy is delivered, with directions that it is to make a certain number of pages in print, to determine the size of the page and the size of the type. This is usually done by composing a line or two of the copy, when, supposing a line and a half of it makes a line of print, it becomes a mere arithmetical question. Supposing there are 12,000 lines of copy, it will make 8,000 lines in print, which, at 24 lines to a page, will be 333 pages, and with the title, short pages, &c., equal 14 sheets in 12mo.

Cast'ing-voice, Cast'ing-vote, *n.* The voice of a presiding officer, in an assembly or council, which decides a question, when the votes of the assembly or meeting are equally divided between the affirmative and the negative. Sometimes the chairman has a casting-vote in addition to his vote as an ordinary member; at other times, he has only a casting-vote.

Cast'ing-weight, *n.* A weight that turns a balance when exactly poised.

Cast-iron, (*kast'ī-ërn,*) *n.* (*Metal.*) Iron that has been cast into pigs or moulds; brittle iron. See Iron.

Castle, (*kas'l,*) *n.* [Lat. *castellum,* from *castrum,* a fortified place; allied to *casa,* a hut, a house; Fr. *château-fort.*] The name formerly given to a strongly fortified building enclosed by walls, and intended for a place of residence, calculated to afford protection against the attack of an enemy. The buildings to which this term is applied were chiefly the residences of the nobles during the Middle Ages. Their great strength, and their capacity of resistance to the imperfect artillery of the day, consisting of the trebuchet, balista, mangonel, and other machines, from which stones, darts, and fire-balls were hurled at and within the walls, rendered the barons insolent and oppressive, as they could not only defy the forces which a neighboring baron might lead against them, but even those of the king himself. The characteristics of a *C.* are its *vallia* (embankments), and *fossæ* (ditches), from the former of which the walls arise usually crowned by battlements, and flanked by circular, or polygonal bastions in the angles formed in the walls. These walls were pierced for gates, with fixed or draw-

bridges and towers on each side; the gates, which were of considerable strength, were further guarded by descending gratings called *portcullises;* and all the apertures were made as small as they could be consistent with the requirements of internal lighting. The component parts of a castle were: 1. The *foss*, or moat, with its bridge. 2. The *barbican*, which was in advance of the *C.*, and was a raised mound or tower, the outer walls having terraces towards the *C.*, with bastions, as above mentioned. 3. The *gate-house*, flanked with towers and crowned with projections called *machico'ations*, through which heavy missiles or molten lead were dropped on the heads of the assailants entering the gateway. 4. The *outer ballium*, or area within the *C.* by an embattled wall with a gate-house, and where the stables and other

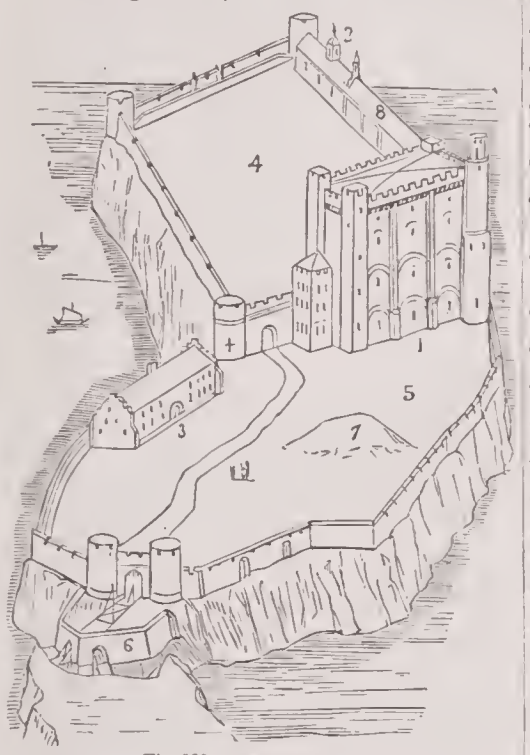


Fig. 533. — NORMAN CASTLE.

From a drawing in "Grose's Military Antiquities."—1. The Donjon-keep. 2. Chapel. 3. Stables. 4. Inner Ballium. 5. Outer Ballium. 6. Barbican. 7. Mount, supposed to be the court-hill or tribunal, and also the place where justice was executed. 8. Soldiers' Lodgings.

offices usually stood. 5. The *inner ballium* for the residence of the owner or the governor with his retinue; this had at one corner, or in the centre, a *donjon*, or keep, which was the stronghold of the place, and usually contained the state apartment. 6. A *well*, and a *chapel;* the former usually, and the latter frequently, are found in ancient *C.*, which are complete in their arrangements.

"For a man's house is his *castle*."— *Sir E. Coke.*

(*Games*) See CHESS.

Castles in the air, or *Castle in Spain.* [Fr. *chateaux en Espagne.*] Projects of a visionary nature; schemes not likely to be realized; mental phantasmagoriæ.

"These were but like *castles in the air*, and in men's fancies vainly imagined."— *Raleigh.*

Castle influence, a phrase peculiar to Ireland, implying the political influence exercised by the viceroy and his court, residing at Dublin *Castle.*

—*v. a.* and *i.* (*Games.*) In chess, to cover the king with a castle.

Cas'tle, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Andrew co.

Castlebar, or AG'LISH, in Ireland, a town, cap. of Mayo co., on Castlebar River, 10 m. E.N.E. of Westport; *pop.* 5,066.

Castle-Bel'lingham, in Ireland, a town in co. Louth, 4½ m. N. of Dunleer; *pop.* 596.

Castle-Blake'ney, or KIL'LASO'LAN, in Ireland, a village in Galway co., 18 m. S.E. of Tuam; *pop.* 678.

Castle-blay'ney, in Ireland, a town of Monaghan co.

Castle-builder, (*kas'l-bild'er.*) *n.* A visionary; one who builds castles in the air.

Cas'tle-build'ing, *n.* Act or practice of building castles in the air.

Castlecoo'ner, in Ireland, a town and parish in Kilkenny co., 10 m. N.N.E. of Kilkenny town.

Castle Con'nell, or STRADBAL'LY, in Ireland, a town and parish of Limerick co., 6½ m. N.N.E. of Limerick City, on the Shannon; *pop.* of parish, 4,000.

Castle-Cou'ner, in Ireland, a parish in Sligo co., on the river Moy, 3 m. N.N.E. of Ballina.

Castle Craig, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Campbell co.

Castle Creek, in *New York*, a post-office of Broome co.

Castle-Der'mot, in Ireland, a town of Kildare co., on the Lear, an affluent of the Barrow, 6 m. N.N.E. of Carlow; *pop.* 1,500.

Castle Dome, in *Arizona*, a mining village of yuma co., on the Colorado River, 150 m. S.W. of Prescott.

Cas'tlefin, in Ireland, a town of Donegal co., on the Fin River, an affluent of the Foyle, 5 m. S.W. of Lifford; *pop.* 600.

Castlefin, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of York co.

Castle-Greg'ory, in Ireland, a town of Kerry co., ¼ m. from S. shore of Tralee Bay, and 12 W. of Tralee; *pop.* abt 504.

Castle Grove, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Jones co.; *pop.* 839.

Castle-guard, CASTLEWARD, *n.* The defensive guard of a castle.

—*n.* (*O. Eng. Law.*) A feudal tenure, or knight service, which obliged the tenant to perform service within the realm, without limitation of time. See CASTLE-WARD.

Castle-Haven, in Ireland, a parish in Cork co.

Castle Hill, in *Maine*, a post-office of Aroostook co.

Castle-Is'land, in Ireland, a town and parish of Kerry co., 11 m. E.S.E. of Tralee; *pop.* 1,575.

Castle-Jor'dan, in Ireland, a parish bordering on Kings and Meath cos., 5 m. S.S.W. of Kinnegad.

Castle-Knock, in Ireland, a parish in Dublin co., on the Lefley, 4 m. W.N.W. of Dublin City.

Castle-Ly'ons, in Ireland, a village and parish of Cork co., 2 m. E. of Rathcormack; *pop.* abt. 775.

Castle-Maca'dam, in Ireland, a parish of Wicklow co.

Castle-Mag'ner, in Ireland, a parish in Cork co., 7 m. W.N.W. of Mallow.

Castleman's Ferry, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Clark co.

Cas'tleman's Fork, in *Texas*, a river flowing S.E. through Gonzales co., and entering the Guadalupe River in Dewitt co.

Castleman's River, in *Pennsylvania*, a small stream in the S.W. part of the State, flowing into the Youghiogheny River.

Castle Mar'tyr, in Ireland, a town of Cork co., on the river Maine; *pop.* 1,292.

Castle-More, in Ireland, a parish in the cos. of Roscommon and Mayo.

Castle-Pollard, in Ireland, a town of Westmeath co., 6½ m. W.N.W. of Dunmore; *pop.* 1,280.

Castle-Ra'han, in Ireland, a parish of Cavan co.

Cas'tlereagh, LORD. See LONDONDERRY MARQUIS DE.

Castlereagh, in Ireland, a town in Roscommon co., on the river Suck; *pop.* 1,200.

Castle Rock, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Dakota co., 22 m. S. of St. Paul; *pop.* 703.

Castle Rock, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Osage co.

Castle Rock, in *Washington Territory*, a post-village of Cowlitz co., 13 m. N. of Monticello.

Castle Rock, in *Wisconsin*, a small post-village of Grant co., on Blue River, 22 m. N.W. of Mineral Point.

Castlery, (*kăs'l-ry.*) *n.* [O. Fr. *chastellerie.*] The government of a castle.

Castlet, (*kăs'let,*) *n.* A small castle. (R.)

Castle-Ter'ra, in Ireland, a parish in Cavan co.

Cas'tleton, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Marion co., 11 m. N.N.E. of Indianapolis.

Castleton, in *Michigan*, a township of Barry co., 10 m. E. of Hastings; *pop.* 1,738.

Castleton, in *New York*, a post-village of Rensselaer co., on the Hudson River, 8 m. S. of Albany; *pop.* 580.

—A township of Richmond co., on the N. end of Staten Island; *pop.* 9,504.

Castleton, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Rutland co., on Castleton River, 50 m. S.W. of Montpelier. It is the seat of the Castleton Medical College, founded in 1818, and connected with Middlebury College. *Pop.* 3,243.

Castleton, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Culpepper co.

Cas'tletown, or **Castletown Berehaven,** in Ireland, a seaport town of Cork co., on the W. side of Bantry Bay, 18 m. W. of Bantry; *pop* abt. 800.

Castletown, in Ireland, 2 parishes of Louth and Limerick counties.

Castletown-Ar'ra, in Ireland, a parish of Tipperary co.

Castletown-Devlin, in Ireland, a parish in Westmeath co., 7 m. W. of Athlone.

Castletown-Roche, in Ireland, a town and parish of Cork co., on the Awbeg, 8 m. W.N.W. of Fermoy; *pop.* 996.

Cas'tletowns'end, in Ireland, a seaport town in Cork co., 4 m. E.S.E. of Skibbereen; *pop.* 745.

Cas'tleville, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Buchanan co.

Castle-Wel'lan, in Ireland, a town in Down co., 5 m. S.W. of Clough; *pop.* 794.

Cast'ling, *n* [See CAST.] An abortion, or abortive: as, "a *castling's* bladder."— *Browne.*

Cast'-off, *a.* Laid aside; dispensed with; as, *cast-off* garments.

Castor, *n.* [Lat.] (*Zoöl.*) The BEAVER, *q. v.*

Castor and Pollux. (*Myth.*) Two demi-gods known by the ancients under the joint name of Dioscuri, that is, sons of Zeus or Jupiter. *C.* was celebrated as a horse-tamer; *P.* for his prowess as a boxer. Homer describes them as sons of Leda and Tyndareus, king of Lacedæmon, and, therefore, brothers of Helen. Hence, too, their patronymic of Tyndaridæ (sons of Tyndareus). Another fable ascribes their birth to an amour of Jupiter with Leda; whilst a third account makes Pollux and Helen only the fruit of this intercourse, and *C.* the lawful son of Tyndareus, whence it was supposed that the latter was mortal, and *P.* immortal. The brothers are described as having first distinguished themselves by the rescue of their sister Helen, who had been carried off by Theseus. They were engaged in the celebrated hunt of the Calydonian boar; were sharers in the renowned expedition of the Argonauts; and, finally, in a war against Messene, undertaken for the purpose of chastising Idas and Lynceus, sons of the king of that country. *C.* was slain by Idas, who was immediately struck dead by a thunderbolt from Jove, and Lynceus fell by the hand of Pollux. The latter, devotedly attached to his brother, besought Jupiter either to restore *C.* to life, or to deprive him himself of his immortality. On this, according to one story, Jupiter granted them alternate life, so that each lived or died daily — a term extended by some writers to six months of alternate life and death of each. Another version makes Jupiter reward their affection by translating the two brothers into constellations, under the name of Gemini — stars which never appear together, but when one rises the other sets, and so on alternately. These demi-gods were chiefly worshipped as protectors of seamen, though they were supposed to be helpers of the brave generally. They are usually represented on medals, bas-reliefs, and gems, as youthful horsemen, with egg-shaped helmets crowned with stars, and spear in hand. The ancients very commonly swore "by Castor" (*Ecastor*) and "by Pollux" (*Edepol*), as the English did by St. George, and the French by St. Denis.

(*Astron.*) See GEMINI.

(*Meteor.*) The name given to an electrical meteor, which sometimes appears at sea, attached to the extremities of the masts of ships, under the form of balls of fire. When one light only is seen, it is called *Helena*. The meteor is generally supposed to indicate the cessation of a storm or a future calm; but Helena, or one ball only, to portend bad weather.

Cas'tor Bayou, in *Louisiana*, rises in Jackson parish, and flowing southward, unites with the Dugdemona at the N. extremity of Rapides parish.

Castor-bean, *n.* The seed of the *Ricinus communis.* See RICINUS.

Casto'reum, *n.* (*Med.*) A peculiar concrete substance found in two glandular sacs, closely connected with, but quite distinct from, the organs of reproduction in the Beaver, and at one time held in the highest repute in medicine, although now regarded as almost inert, and chiefly used by perfumers. The *C.* sacs are pear-shaped, and it appears in commerce in these sacs themselves, connected in pairs as they are taken from the animal. *C.* is produced both by the male and by the female beaver. Its odor is strong, unpleasant, and peculiar; taste bitter, subacrid; and color orange-brown. *C.* was well-known to the ancients. From the time of Hippocrates, it was regarded as having a specific influence over the uterus.

Casto'ria, or FRENCH CAMP, in *California*, a village of San Joaquin co., abt. 5 m. S. of Stockton; *pop.* 1,184.

Cas'tor-oil, *n.* See RICINUS.

Castor River, in *Missouri*, rises in Francis co., and flowing southward joins the Whitewater River, which, after receiving the outlet of Lake Pemisco, falls into Big Lake.

Cas'torville, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Stoddard co.

Cas'torville, in *New York*, a village of Lewis co., on Beaver River, 60 m. N.W. of Utica.

Castorville, in *Texas*, a village, cap. of Medina co., on Medina River, 20 m. W.S.W. of San Antonio.

Castrametation, *n.* [Lat. *castrum*, a camp, and *metor*, I measure.] (*Mil.*) The art of laying out camps, whether the troops to occupy them are to be housed, under canvas, or bivouacked.

Castrate, (*kas'trāt,*) *v. a.* [Lat. *castro, castratus*, probably from *castus*, chaste.] To geld; to deprive of the testicles; to emasculate; to mutilate; to render impotent; as, to *castrate* a bull.

—To expurgate, or cut away the obscene parts of a book or writing. — To cut out or remove a leaf or sheet from a book, and thus impair its efficiency.

Castra'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *castratio.*] (*Surg.*) The operation of removing the testicles, which renders the individual incapable of reproduction.

Castra'to, Castra'tus, *n.* [Lat.; Fr. *castrat.*] One who has been castrated. (In the Southern States, an animal thus situated is said to be *altered.*) This privation has a great influence on the development of puberty. It is practised to procure a clear and sharper voice.

Cas'trel, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See KESTREL.

Castren, MATTHIAS ALEXANDER, a distinguished Finnish philologist, B. 1813; D. 1852.

Castren'sial, CASTRENSIAN, *a.* Pertaining to a camp.

Cas'tres, a town of France, dep. Tarn, on the Agout, 23 m. S.S.E. of Alby. *Manf.* Cloth, woollens, cottons, linens, paper, leather, &c. *Pop* 23,691.

Cas'tro, a seaport town of Asiatic Turkey, and cap of the island of Mitylene, 55 m. N.W. of Smyrna; *pop.* about 7,000.

Cas'tro, a seaport town of S. Italy, prov. Lecce, on the Adriatic, 28 m. S.S.E. of Lecce. Harbor available for small vessels only. *Pop.* 5,830.

Cas'tro, in Brazil, a town in the province of Sao Paulo, 85 m. N.W. of Caritiba; *pop.* of the district 10,000.

Cas'tro, in Chili, on the E. coast of the island of Chiloe; *pop.* 4,000.

Cas'tro, INEZ DE, a beautiful lady of Castile, secretly married to Pedro, son of Alphonso IV., and assassinated by order of the latter, 1355. Her mournful fate is the subject of several tragedies and poems.

Cas'tro, JUAN DE, a Portuguese commander, afterwards governor of the Portuguese possessions in the E. Indies, 1500–1548.

Cas'tro del Rio el Seal, (anc. *Castra Julia,*) a town of Spain, prov. Cordova, on the Guadajos, 16 m. S.E. of Cordova. *Manf.* Woollens and hemp. *Pop.* 9,939.

Cas'tro-Giovan'ni, (anc. *Enna,*) a town of Sicily, prov Catania, 64 m. E.S.E. of Palermo. This city was celebrated in antiquity as the birthplace of Ceres. *Pop.* 15,121.

Cas'tro Nuo'vo, a fortified town of Sicily, 20 m. from Palermo; *pop.* 6,720.

Cas'tropetre, in Ireland, a parish in Kings co.

Cas'trovilla'ri, a town of S. Italy, 38 m. N. of Cosenza; *pop.* 8,468.

Cas'troville, in *California*, a P. O. of Monterey co.
Cas'troville, in *Texas*, a post-village, cap. of Medina co., 28 m. W. by S. of San Antonio: *pop.* 515.
Cas'tro Vireyna, (*ve-ri'na,*) a town of Peru, cap. of a prov. of same name, on the W. slope of the Andes, 112 m. from Guamanga; *pop.* of prov. abt. 15,000.
Cast'-steel, *n.* (*Metal.*) Blistered steel melted, cast into ingots, and again rolled out into bars. See STEEL.
Castuera, (*as'too-ur'a,*) a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 68 m. E.S.E. of Badajoz, near the right bank of the Guadalefra; *pop.* 6,628.
Casual, (*kazh'ū-al,*) *a.* [Fr. *casual*, from Lat. *casus — cado*, to fall.] Falling out; accidental; fortuitous; happening by chance; as, *a casual* meeting.

"The commissioners entertained themselves by the fireside in general and *casual* discourses." — *Clarendon.*

—Incidental; occasional; not regular; contingent; as, a *casual* expense.

"The revenue of Ireland, both certain and *casual*, did not rise unto ten thousand pounds." — *Davies*

Cas'ually, *adv.* In a casual manner; without design; by chance.

"I should have acquainted my judge with one advantage, and which I now *casually* remember." — *Dryden.*

Cas'ualness, *n.* Quality of being casual or unpremeditated.
Cas'ualty, *n.* That which is casual, or which comes by chance or without design. Inevitable accident. Unforeseen circumstance not to be guarded against by human agency, and in which man takes no part.

(*Mil.*) Diminution of numbers on the muster-roll of an army, &c., by death, discharge, or desertion

Casualty Ward. That ward in an hospital set apart for the treatment of injuries resulting from accident.

Casuari'na, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CASUARINACEÆ.
Casuarina'ceæ, BEEF-WOODS, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Amentales*. There is but one genus, *Casuarina*, including 20 species. They are for the most part Australian trees or scrubby bushes, with slender, wiry, drooping, jointed branches, which have no evident leaves. The name beef-wood was suggested by the color of the timber resembling that of raw beef. The wood is also known under the names of Botany-Bay Oak, Forest Oak, He Oak, and She Oak.
Casua'rius, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CASSOWARY.
Casuist, (*kăz'u-ist,*) *n.* [Fr. *casuiste*; It. *casuista*, from Lat. *casus*, a falling, an error, a case.] One who studies and resolves cases of conscience.
Casuis'tic, Casuis'tical, *a.* Relating to cases of conscience; as, *casuistic* reasoning.
Cas'uistry, *n.* (*Ethics.*) That branch of ethical science which professes to deal with cases of conscience. It lays down rules or canons directing us how to act in all matters of moral doubt; whether and how far an obligation is binding upon us, or may be relaxed or dissolved, on account of concomitant circumstances. Its rules are drawn from revelation, reason, the Canon Law, authority of the Fathers, &c. This science was much studied in the 15th and 16th centuries, especially by the Jesuits. It has, however, been cultivated in the Protestant as well as the Roman Catholic Church, and there was, until recently, a professor of casuistry in the English Cambridge University.
Ca'sus Bel'li, *n.* [Lat., cause of war.] (*Polit.*) The reason alleged by one nation for going to war with another.
Ca'sus Fortu'itus, [Lat., inevitable accident.] (*Law.*) A loss happening in spite of all human effort and sagacity. It includes such perils of the sea as strokes of lightning, &c. The happening of a *C. F.* excuses shipowners from liability for goods conveyed. — *Bouvier.*
Casus Omis'sus, *n.* [Lat.] (*Law.*) A case which is not provided for. When such cases arise in statutes which are intended to provide for all cases of a given character which may arise, or in a contract, the common law governs. — *Bouvier.*
Cas'well, in *N. Carolina*, a N. county, bordering on Virginia; *area*, 400 sq. m. It is intersected by Hycootee River and County Line Creek, affluents of Dan River. Its surface is undulating, and the soil fertile. *Cap.* Yancey. *Pop.* 16,081. This co. was named in honor of Richard Caswell, first governor of North Carolina, and brigadier-general in the army of the American Revolution. B. 1729; D. 1789.
Cat, *n.* [Fr. *chat*; It. *gatto*; Lat. *catus*; Ar. *kitt, kitta*, a she-cat; Pers. *chat*; Ger. *katze*; W. *cath.*] (*Zoöl.*) The *Felis catus ferus*, a species of the gen. FELIS, *q. v.* The cat is originally from the European forests. In its wild state it differs from the domestic animal in having a shorter tail, a flatter and larger head, and stronger limbs. Its color is grayish-brown, with darker transverse undulations. Its manners resemble those of the lynx, living in woods, and preying on young hares, birds, and a variety of other animals, which it seizes by surprise. It is the fiercest and most destructive beast to be found in France, Germany, and England. At what period Cats became inmates of human habitations, it is scarcely possible, at this period, to determine, but there is good reason to believe that they were at first domesticated in Egypt. The Cat belongs to a genus better armed for the destruction of animal life than all other quadrupeds. The short and powerful jaws, moved by vigorous muscles, are supplied with most formidable trenchant teeth: a cunning disposition, combined with nocturnal habits and much patience in pursuit, gives them great advantages over their prey; and their keen, lacerating claws enable them to inflict a certain death-blow. All animals considerably weaker than themselves prove objects of pursuit; but the mouse is their favorite game; for which they will patiently wait for a whole day till the victim comes within reach, when they seize it with a bound, and after playing with, put it to death. The pupil of the eye in most animals is capable of but a small degree of contraction and dilatation: it enlarges a little in the dark, and contracts when the light pours upon it too profusely; but in the eyes of Cats, this contraction and dilatation is so considerable, that the pupil, which by day appears narrow and small, by night expands over the whole surface of the eye-ball, and gives the eyes a luminous appearance. By means of this peculiar

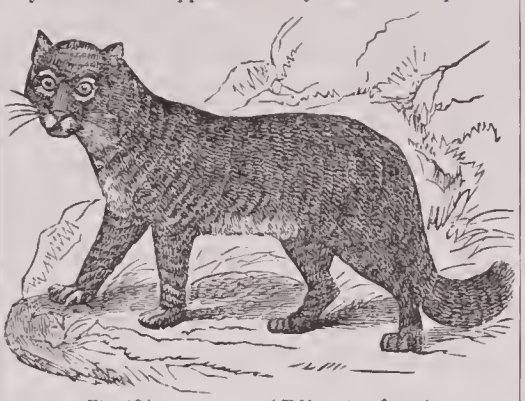


Fig. 534. — WILD CAT, (*Felis catus ferus.*)

structure, their eyes are better adapted for vision at night than in the day-time; and they are thus fitted for discovering and surprising their prey. Cats are extremely fond of strong-smelling plants, and will roll in valerian till they seem almost mad with excitement. Personally, the Cat is a very cleanly animal, avoiding to step in any sort of filth, concealing its excrement in the earth with great care, and preserving its fur in a very neat condition; which being generally clean and dry, readily yields electric sparks when rubbed. The Cat goes with young for 63 days, and brings forth from 3 to 6 at a litter, which remain blind for 9 days. The varieties of this animal in a domestic state are very numerous; it is either entirely black (black and white); black, fulvous, and white (called the Tortoise-shell or Spanish Cat: entirely white; fulvous and white; dun color or tawny, either plain or striped: tabby, boldly striped: slate-colored or blue-gray (called the Chartreux Cat); with very long fur, especially on the neck and tail (the Persian Cat); long hair of silvery whiteness and silky texture (called the Angora Cat); and, lastly, with pencilled or tufted ears, like a lynx, which sometimes, though rarely, takes place. Of all the above varieties, the Persian, the Angora, and the new, tall, and gray Malta variety, are the most remarkable. Although the Cat is capable of showing considerable fondness for an individual, it seems to be a pretty general opinion that she seldom, if ever, confides fully, even in the warmest demonstrations of kindness; but, being highly sensitive and fond of ease, evinces little anxiety, except for the continuance of her enjoyment. Yet, with all the prejudice that exists against the furtiveness and treachery of the species, no one can deny that, when well educated, the Cat possesses qualities which well entitle her to the regard and protection of mankind; and if she does not exhibit the vivid and animated attachment of the dog, she is still of an affectionate and gentle disposition, and grateful to her benefactors. Nor does any animal, whose habits we have the opportunity of accurately observing, exhibit a greater degree of maternal tenderness; the extreme assiduity with which she attends her young, and the fondness which she shows for them, never fail to attract attention.

(*Mil.*) In the military engineering of the Middle Ages, a kind of movable tower to cover the sappers as they advanced to a besieged place. It was also called CAT-CASTLE.

(*Naut.*) A ship employed in the English coal-trade.
A tackle by which the anchor is raised to the cathead.
A double tripod, having six feet.

—A game at ball formerly played.

Cat and dog. Quarrelsome; discordant, like a cat and dog.

"I am sure we have lived a *cat and dog* life of it."—*Coleridge.*

To turn a cat in a pan. To make a sudden change of religion or politics, so as to be on the most powerful or popular side. — *Cat-o'-nine-tails.* A whip divided into nine strings or knots, which formed a terrible instrument for the infliction of corporal punishment in the navy and army, and, in certain cases, in the civil prisons.

"You awful *cat-o'-nine-tails* to the stage,
This once be just, and in our cause engage."—*Vanbrugh.*

—*v. a.* (*Naut.*) To bring up to a ship's cathead: as, to *cat* the anchor
Catabasion, (*kat-a-bā'zhun,*) *n.* (*Arch.*) A vault under the altar of a Greek church, in which relics are kept.
Cataeans'tic, *a.* Relating to a caustic curve.
Cataeaus'tics, *n. pl.* [Gr. *kata*, and *kaiō*, I burn.] (*Geom. and Optics.*) The caustic curves formed by the reflection of the rays of light; — so called to distinguish them from the *diacaustic*, which are formed by refracted rays.
Catachre'sis, *n.* [Gr., a misuse.] (*Rhet.*) An abuse of words: the use of a word in a sense different from its own: as, "the blood of the grape."—See METAPHOR.
Catachres'tic, Catachres'tical, *a.* Belonging to a catachresis; far-fetched.

"A *catachrestical* and far-derived similitude."—*Browne.*

Catachres'tically, *adv.* In a forced or catachrestic manner.
Catacla'sis, *n.* [Gr., from *kataclaso*, I break to pieces.] Distortion, or spasmodic fixation of the eyes: spasmodic occlusion of the eyelids. Also fracture of a bone.

Dunglison.

Cataclysm, (*kat'a-klizm,*) *n.* [Gr. *kataklysmos — kata*, down, and *klyzō*, to wash.] A washing down or away; a deluge.
Cataclys'mal, *a.* Of, or belonging to, a cataclysm.
Catacomb, (*kat'a-kōm,*) *n.* [Gr. *kata*, down, and *kumbos*, a cavity, from *kuptō*, to hide.] (*Arch.*) A general name given to excavations under-ground, used for the purpose of interment. The most celebrated are those of the ancient city of Memphis, in Egypt, which extend for miles; those of Rome and Naples, where the early Christians used to meet for worship during the cruel persecutions of which they were the objects, and which are full of the most interesting memorials of these martyrs for conscience' sake; and those of Paris, which present, among other tragic memorials, the bones of those slaughtered in the Reign of Terror, built up as walls to form passages through these gloomy vaults. Generally speaking, catacombs are but the quarries out of which have been hewn the stone for building the cities under which, or near to which, they lie.
Catacous'tics, *n. pl.* [Gr. *katá*, and *akonō*, I hear; Fr. *catacoustique.*] The science of reflected sounds, or that part of acoustics which treats of the properties of echoes, or, in general, of sounds which do not come to the ear directly, but after having been reflected by some substance. — See ECHO; SOUND.
Catadiop'tric, Catadiop'trical, *a.* Pertaining to the reflection and refraction of light; as, a *catadioptric* telescope.
Cat'adrome, *n.* [Gr. *katadromos*, race-course.] A race-course: a tilt-yard.

(*Mech.*) A machine like a crane for raising or lowering heavy weights.

Catafal'co, Catafalque, (*kăt'a-fălk.*) *n.* [Fr. *catafalque*; It *catafalco*, a funeral canopy.] A decoration of sculpture, painting, &c., raised on a timber scaffold, to show a coffin or tomb in a funeral solemnity; a temporary structure of carpentry, representing a tomb or cenotaph.
Catagmat'ic, *n.* [Gr. *katagma*, fracture.] (*Med.*) A remedy supposed to be capable of occasioning the formation of callus.
Catagraph, (*kat'a-graf,*) *n.* [Gr. *katagraphon.*] The first draught of a picture.
Catahou'la, in *Louisiana*, a N.E. parish; *area*, 1970 sq. m. It is watered by the Washita, Tensas, Black, and Little rivers. The surface is diversified and the soil generally fertile. *Cap.* Harrisonburg. *Pop.* 8,475.
Catahoula Lake, in *Louisiana*, in the N.E. central part of the State, is 15 or 20 m. long, and 3 m. wide.
Cat'alan, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining to the prov. of Catalonia, Spain, or to its language.
Cat'alan, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native, or inhabitant, of Catalonia.
Catalec'tic, *a.* [Lat. *catalecticus.*] (*Pros.*) Pertaining to metrical composition, or to measure; as, a *catalectic* verse.
Catala'met, or CATHLA'MET, in *Washington Territory*, cap. of Wahkiakum co., on the Columbia River, about 20 m. from its mouth.
Catalec'tic, *n.* [Gr. *katalektikos*, deficient.] (*Lit.*) In Greek and Latin poetry, a verse wanting one syllable of its proper length: *acatalectic*, a verse complete in length; *hypercatalectic*, having one syllable too many; *brachycatalectic*, wanting two syllables.
Catalec'ticant, *n.* (*Math.*) A certain invariant which, together with the canonisant, presents itself in the problem of the reduction of a quantic to its canonical form.
Catalep'sis, Cat'alepsy, *n.* [Gr. *katalepsis — kata*, and *lambanō*, to take or seize.] (*Med.*) A disease in which there is sudden suspension of the action of the senses and of volition: the limbs and trunk preserving the different positions given to them. The circulation and respiration are in most cases but little affected; but occasionally they are greatly depressed, and are sometimes even imperceptible. The attack may last only for a few minutes, or it may continue for hours, and even, it is said, for days; and consciousness generally returns with the same suddenness as it left, the patient having no recollection of anything that passed during the attack. This disease bears a great resemblance to the mesmeric state, and, indeed, is so often feigned, that many have doubted whether it really had any existence. There can be little doubt, however, that it is sometimes, though not often, a real disease. The hysterical and melancholic are most disposed to it; and the paroxysm is frequently induced by some strong mental emotion, or by some disorder of the digestive or secretive organs. The treatment will necessarily vary in each particular case, according to the general condition of the patient and the probable exciting cause.
Catalep'tic, *a.* Pertaining to catalepsy; as, a *cataleptic* attack.
Catallac'tics, *n. sing.* [Gr. *katallassein*, to exchange.] The science of exchanges.
Catalogue, (*kat'a-log.*) *n.* [Gr. *kata*, and *logos*, computation.] A counting over; an enrolment; a collection of names, &c., put down in order in a list; an enumeration of the names of men or things disposed in order; a list; a roll; a register.

"The bright Taygete, and the shining Bears,
With all the sailors' *catalogue* of stars."—*Addison.*

Catalogue raisonné, (*ka'ta-log rā-zo-nā'.*) [Fr.] (*Bibliog.*) A catalogue of books, classed under the heads of their several subjects, and with a general abstract of the contents of works where the title does not sufficiently indicate it; thus serving as a manual to direct the reader

to the sources of information on any particular topic. The want of alphabetical arrangement is supplied by an index at the end. The catalogue of the French *Bibliothéque Imperiale* (10 vols. fol., 1739-53) is said to be the best work of this description, as far as it extends.
—*v. a.* To form into a catalogue; to make a list of.

Catalo'nia, [Sp. *Cataluña,*] a prov. of Spain, occupying the N.E portion of the kingdom, between Lat. 40° 30′ and 42° 51′ N., and Lon. 0° 15′ and 3° 21′ E. It is of a triangular shape, and has the E. Pyrenees, which separate it from France on the N.; the Mediterranean on the E.; and Aragon, and a small part of Valencia, on the W. Greatest length and breadth, 190 and 130 m.; *area,* about 12,150 sq. m., including Andorra. The Pyrenees are not so rugged on this as on the French side, and descend gradually toward the Mediterranean. They are mostly granitic. The mountain of Cardona, 17 m. N.W. of Montserrat, almost in the centre of the prov., is a solid mass of pure rock-salt, without crevice or fissure, between 400 and 500 feet high, and 3 m. in circuit. This prodigious mass of salt is unparalleled in Europe, and perhaps in the world. *C.* is well watered by the Ebro, the Segre, and other smaller rivers. *Min.* Iron copper, manganese, zinc, coal, alum, nitre, marbles, and many varieties of precious stones. *Clim.* Tolerably healthy. *Soil and Prod.* Grain, hemp, flax, madder, anise, saffron, barilla, wine, and fruits. Timber is plenty, and nuts and cork are extensively exported: wool is produced annually to the quantity of 30,000 quintals. *C.,* in short, is the best cultivated, and its people the most industrious, of any of the Spanish provinces. *Manf.* Linens, and other textile fabrics; paper, hats, cordage, leather, brandy, iron and copper goods, &c. *C.* is now divided into the 4 provinces of Barcelona, Tarragona, Lerida, and Gerona, with chief towns of the same names. The language of the Catalans is a dialect of the Romance or Provençal, but it is now a good deal mixed with Castilian. *Hist. C.* anciently made a part of the *Hispania Taraconensis* of the Romans. It was afterward successively possessed by the Goths and Moors, and, in the 8th and 9th centuries, became an independent State, subject to the counts of Barcelona. In 1137 it became united with Aragon, and has since continued to form part of the hegemony of the Spanish kingdom. *Pop.* 1,731,793.

Catal'pa. *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Bignoniaceæ.* The *C. bignonioides* is a fine wide-spreading tree, native in the Southern States, but cultivated in many places at the North, for ornament and shade. In favorable circumstances, it attains the height of 50 ft., with a diameter of nearly 2 ft. It exhibits a wide-spreading top, with comparatively few branches. Its leaves are beautifully heart-shaped, and smooth, resembling those of the lilac, but much larger. In color the bark is a light, shining gray. In May it puts forth blossoms in great profusion. Their form is campanulate, color white, with yellow and violet spots. Capsule cylindric, pendent, a foot in length; seed winged.

Catalpa Grove, in *Indiana,* a post-office of Benton co.

Catalpa Grove, in *Tennessee,* a P.O. of Marshall co.

Catal'ysis, *n.* [Gr., a dissolving.] (*Chem.*) The power of presence, *i. e.,* the chemical action that certain bodies exert upon others, without themselves taking part in the chemical changes resulting therefrom. Thus, yeast converts sugar into carbonic acid and alcohol, without itself entering into the composition of either of these bodies. Examples of this occur in many of the ordinary operations of the laboratory. Chlorate of potash, for instance, melts at 650° Fahr., and if the heat is raised to 700° Fahr., it is decomposed and gives off oxygen; but if mixed with one-fourth of its weight of black oxide of manganese or copper, oxygen is evolved below 450°. The term catalysis must be looked upon as merely applied to certain actions, the nature of which is imperfectly understood, and not as implying a special force. Most of these actions may be ascribed to other well-known causes. Some chemists, for instance, explain the action of certain metallic oxides on chlorate of potash by supposing that the particles of the oxide extract the oxygen contained in the salt with sufficient force to cause its liberation, although the force is not sufficient to effect their union.

Catalytic, (*kat-a-lit'ik,*) *a.* Relating to catalysis; as, *catalytic* force.

Cata'ma Creek, in *Alabama,* of Montgomery co., enters Alabama River, 12 m. W. of Mobile.

Catamaran, (*kat-a-ma-ran',*) *n.* (*Naut.*) A sort of raft used chiefly by the natives on the coast of Coromandel, India, for the purposes of fishing and landing goods from ships. The figure (535) shows the *C.* used at Madras for communicating between the ships in the roads and the shore.



g. 535. — INDIAN CATAMARAN.

—A scolding woman; a wife of cantankerous, quarrelsome temper.
—A large wagon used for heavy loads of stone, &c.

Catamar'ca, a dep. of the Confederated States of La Plata, in S. America, between Lat. 25° and 29° S., and Lon. 66° and 69° W. *Prod.* Corn, cotton, red pepper. *Pop.* Estimated at 97,000.

CATAMARCA, cap. of above dep., 275 m. N.W. of Santiago; *pop.* 4,000.

Catame'nia, *n.* [Gr. *kata,* according to, and *men,* a month.] (*Med.*) The periodical recurrence of the menses.

Catame'nial, *a.* Pertaining to the catamenia, or menstrual discharges in females.

Cat'amite, *n.* [Gr. *Ganymēdēs,* Ganymede.] A bardash.

Cat'amount, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PANTHER.

Catamad'romous, *a.* [Gr. *kata,* downwards, *ana,* upwards, and *dromos,* a race or course.] Passing once a year from salt water into fresh, as certain kind of fish. *Smart.*

Cat'anache, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Asteracea.*

Cataudua'nes, one of the Philippine Isles, 40 m. long, by 15 broad; Lat. 13° N., Lon. 124° 30′ E.

Cata'nia, an ancient city and seaport of Sicily, cap. of prov. of same name, on the E. coast of the island, at the foot of Mount Ætna, 31 m. N.N.W. of Syracuse. This is a fine and picturesque city, built and paved of lava. *C.* has been repeatedly destroyed by earthquakes. *Manuf.* Silks, amber, and lava curiosities. *P. p.* 84,397.

Catanza'ro, a town of S. Italy, cap. of a new prov. of same name, near the Gulf of Squillace, 29 m. S.S.E. of Cosenza. *Manuf.* Silk, velvet, cloth. Inhabitants affable and industrious, and the women the handsomest in the three Calabrias. *Pop.* of town, 24,901.

Catapel'tic, *a.* Relating to a catapult.

Catapet'alous, *a.* [Gr. *kata,* against, and *petalon,* a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Applied to petals united with each other at the base, and with the base of the stamens, as in the Mallow.

Cataphon'ic, *a.* That relates to cataphonics, or catacoustics.

Cataphon'ics, *n. pl.* [Gr. *kataphoneo,* to resound.] Same as CATACOUSTICS, *q. v.*

Cat'aphracted, *a.* [From *cataphract,* the name of an ancient, heavy, defensive armor.] (*Zoöl.*) Covered with a hard callous skin, or with horny or bony plates, or scales, closely joined together.

Cataphrac'tic, *a.* Pertaining to a cataphract.

Cat'aplasm, *n.* [Gr. *kataplasma,* from *kataplassō,* to spread, or plaster over—*kata,* and *plassō, plasō,* to form, mould, or shape, to apply as a plaster; Fr. *cataplasme.*] (*Med.*) A plaster or poultice; any application, not being liquid, placed on the body.

Catapuli'che, in S. America, a river which rises on the E. side of the Chilian Andes, in Lat. 39° 15′ S., and falls into the Rio Negro, in Lat. 40° 3′ S.

Cat'apult, *n.* [Lat. *catapulta.*] (*Mil.*) An ancient engine of war of great power, used by the ancients for throwing large darts and arrows, and said to have been invented by Dionysius, the tyrant of Syracuse, about 400 B.C. It resembled a strong short bow placed in a frame of wood, securely planted in the ground. The cord was attached to a flat piece of wood, which worked on a slide projecting to the rear. The bow was bent by

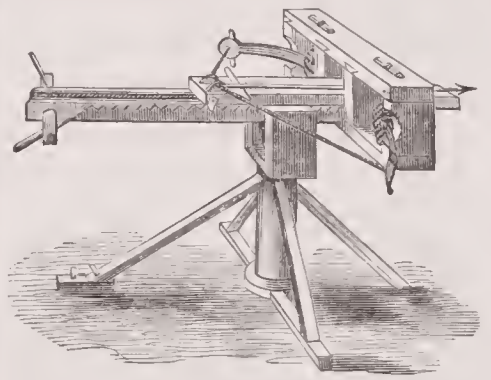


Fig. 536. — CATAPULT.

the action of a small windlass at the extremity of this projection. When the cord was suddenly released from the extreme tension to which it had been subjected, the recoil of the bow returning to its original position, hurled the arrow forward with great force. See BALISTA.

Cat'aract, *n.* [Fr. *cataracte;* Lat. *cataracta;* Gr. *katarraktēs,* from *katarrasso, kata,* and *rasso,* to shiver, shatter, dash.] A precipice in the channel of a river, caused by rocks or other obstacles stopping the course of the stream, from whence the water falls with a greater noise and impetuosity. The English language has many words that express the different degrees of rapid and sudden descent in streams of water. The term most generally used is *falls.* Many cataracts are remarkable for their picturesque sublimity. The Falls of Niagara, in America, surpass, in size and grandeur, all others in the known world.

(*Surg.*) An opacity of the crystalline lens of the eye, producing confused or indistinct vision, or total blindness, according to the less or greater extent of the thickening; it is sometimes rapid, and often very slow in its progress. It is distinguished from *gutta serena* by the visible opacity of the lens, and by the iris contracting upon exposure of the eye to light. This disease is curable either by depressing or extracting the lens, operations which are performed with wonderful dexterity by modern oculists.

(*Mech.*) A contrivance applied to engines for regulating the number of strokes per minute: it consists of a small pump fixed on a cistern; the piston is raised at each stroke of the engine by a tappet on the plug-rod, and the water rises into the cylinder of the pump: it is then forced through a cock by means of counter-weights attached to a cross-head on the pump piston-rod; when the water has been forced back into the cistern, a series of levers, acting on a rising rod, loosen catches which allow weights to act, by means of levers, to open or shut the steam-, equilibrium-, and exhaust-valves.

(*Fort.*) A portcullis.

Cat'aract, in *Indiana,* a post-office of Owen co., on Mill Creek, 34 m. E. of Terre Haute.

Cataract, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village of Monroe co., on Big Creek, 10 m. N. of Sparta; *pop.* abt. 300.

Cataract'ous, *a.* Partaking of the nature of a cataract in the eye. — *Craig.*

Catarrh, (*ka-tärh',*) *n.* [Fr. *catarrhe;* Lat. *catarrhus;* Gr. *katarrhoos,* from *katarrio,* to flow down—*kata,* and *rhēo,* to flow.] (*Med.*) A common cold. A catarrh is a slight inflammatory affection of the lining membrane of the mouth, nostrils, and pharynx, sometimes extending down the gullet behind, and the larynx and windpipe in the front. In the latter and most important form, the disease is called *Bronchitis;* and when there is a mixture of the two, the result assumes the features of what is called *Influenza.* The symptoms of a common catarrh or *cold in the head* are a sense of uneasiness, heat, and stuffing in the nostrils, diminution or loss of the smell, dull, heavy pain in the forehead, inflamed eyes, and sneezing. Generally, it extends also to the throat and chest, occasioning hoarseness, cough, and difficulty in breathing. The nostrils discharge a fluid at first thin and acrid, but which afterwards becomes thicker, and often purulent. The common cause of this disease is exposure to a cold or damp atmosphere, or to draughts, especially when the surface of the body is warm or perspiring. The treatment of a common cold is usually a simple matter. Confinement to the house for a day or two, a warm foot-bath, diluent drinks, abstinence from animal food and vinous or other fermented liquors, and a dose or two of some gentle laxative, are usually sufficient to remove the disease.

Catarrhal, (*ka tär'ral,*) *a.* Pertaining to catarrh; produced by it, or attending it.

Catarrhous, (*ka-tar'rus,*) *a.* Of the nature of catarrh.

Ca'tas Al'tas, in Brazil, a village in the province of Minas Geraes, 20 m. N.N.E. of Ouro Petro; *pop.* 3,500.

Catasau'qua, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-borough of Hanover township, Lehigh co., on the Lehigh River, 3 m. from Allentown, and 54 m. N. of Philadelphia; *pop.* 2,853.

Cat'asouk, in *New York,* a post-office of Tioga co.

Catastal'tic, *a.* (*Med.*) Applied to medicines which repress evacuations, as astringents and styptics. *Ogilvie.*

Catasta'sis, *n.* [Gr., from *kathistemi,* to establish.] (*Rhet.*) The narrative part of an orator's speech, in which he unfolds the matter in question, and which generally forms the exordium.—(*Med.*) The constitution, state, condition, &c. of any thing. Also, the reduction of a bone.

Catasto'mus, *n.* [Gr. *kata,* downward, and *stoma,* a mouth.] (*Zoöl.*) A family of soft-finned fishes which have a single dorsal, the mouth beneath the snout, lips plaited, lobed, or carunculated, and suitable for sucking. It contains the well-known Suckers, of which there are many species, and the Chub-suckers, of the ponds and streams of the United States. Large numbers move together, and some of the former attain the weight of ten pounds.

Catas'trophe, *n.* [Fr.; from Gr. *katastroph-ē,* from *katastrephō,* to turn up and down—*kata,* and *strephō,* to turn.] A subversion; an overturning; a revolution; the change or revolution which produces the final event; a conclusion, calamity, or disaster.

"The most horrible and portentous *catastrophe* that nature ever yet saw." — *Woodward.*

(*Lit.*) The final event of a drama or romance, to which the other events are subsidiary. The *peripeteia,* or revolution indicated by Aristotle as one of the parts of the drama, was a change in the fortunes of the principal personages of the play: as the fall of Œdipus from sovereignty into extreme misery and banishment, in the *Œdipus Tyrannus.* Some such change is generally involved in the idea of a *C.*; thus, marriage is the ordinary *C.* of a comedy or a novel, as some disastrous change is that of a tragedy.

"He comes like the *catastrophe* of the old comedy." — *Shaks.*

Catastroph'ic, *a.* Pertaining to a catastrophe.

Catau'la, in *Georgia,* a post-office of Harris co.

Catau'la Creek, in *Georgia.* See MULBERRY CREEK.

Cataw'ba, or **Great Catawba,** a river in *N.* and *S. Carolina.* It has its source in Blue Ridge, in Burke co., flows eastward to the W. border of Iredell co., then southward, till it enters S. Carolina near the mouth of Little Catawba, 15 m. from Yorkville. When it arrives at Rocky Mount it takes the name of Wateree, which flows southward for 100 m., and uniting with the Congaree, they form the Santee. Length of Catawba River 250 miles.

Catawba, in *Kentucky,* a post-village of Pendleton co., 26 m. S.S.E. of Cincinnati.

Cataw'ba, in *N. Carolina,* a W. central county: area, 250 sq. m. It is drained by the S. Catawba River, and bounded N. by the Great Catawba River. Its surface is diversified, and its soil fertile. *Cap.* Newton; *pop.* 10,984.

Catawba, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Clark co., 11 or 12 m. N.E. of Springfield; *pop.* 318.

Catawba, in *Virginia,* a post-office of Roanoke co.

Catawba Creek, in *Virginia,* flows N.E. through Roanoke co., and enters James River in Botetourt co.

Catawba Springs, in *North Carolina,* a township of Lincoln co., 160 m. W. by S. of Raleigh; *pop.* 2,097.

Catawba Station, in *N. Carolina,* a post-office of Catawba co.

Catawba View, in *N. Carolina,* a P.O. of Caldwell co.

Cataw'ba Wine, a light sparkling wine, of rich Muscadine flavor, produced in the neighborhood of Cincinnati, Ohio. It is made from the grape called the *Catawba grape*, first discovered in a wild condition abt. 1801, near Asheville, Buncombe co., N. Carolina, near the head-waters of the Catawba River. The vineyards where the *C.* is produced, are situated on steep and beautiful slopes, with a southern exposure, on the banks of the Ohio River, under the shelter of high hills on the north. Some of the finer kinds of *C.* rival the French champagne in delicacy and purity, and form already an important branch of exportation.

Catawis'sa, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Franklin co., 41 m. S.W. of St. Louis.

Catawis'sa, in *Pennsylvania*, a creek emptying itself into the N. branch of the Susquehanna, a few miles below Bloomsburg.

—A post-village and township of Columbia co., on the N. branch of the Susquehanna River, 75 m. N.N.E. of Harrisburg; *pop* of the town 1,614.

Catawis'sa Forge, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Columbia co., 87 m. N.N E. of Harrisburg.

Catawissa Mountain, in *Pennsylvania*, on the S. side of Catawissa Creek, is principally included in Columbia co.

Catbalo'gan, or CATVALONGA, a town of the Philippines, cap. of the island of Samar, on a small bay on the W. coast; *pop.* about 8,000.

Cat'-bird, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Mimus felivox* of Vieillot, an American bird of the *Liotrichidæ* or Mocker family. It inhabits the States east of the Missouri, is less than nine inches long, the wing over three and a half inches; the general color dark plumbeous; the under tail-coverts dark brownish-chestnut. In spring its song is exceedingly varied, mellow, and sweet. It also possesses a remarkable power of imitating the notes of other birds, and has been heard to imitate perfectly a strain of "Yankee Doodle." Sometimes it mews or mianls like a cat, and in a most disagreeable manner, which greatly detracts from its proper estimation; because all do not know that at times it sends forth the sweetest music. The nest is generally built in low bushes, and composed of dry twigs and grass without, and fibrous roots within; eggs 4 to 6, glossy greenish-blue. Two broods are raised in a season. — *Tanney*



Fig. 557. — CAT-BIRD. (*Mimus felivox.*)

Cat'-block, *n.* (*Naut.*) A block used for drawing up an anchor to the cat-head.

Cat'-call, *n.* A squeaking instrument, used in the playhouse to condemn plays.— *Johnson.*

"A notorious rake that headed a party of *cat-calls*." — *Spectator.*

Catch, (*kach,*) *v. a.* (*pp.* CATCHED or CAUGHT.) [Probably of the same origin as *chase*; Du. *ketzen*, to chase; Fr. *chasser*; *catch* seems also allied to *clutch, latch, snatch*; Scot. *claught*; Gael. *glac*, to seize, to catch.] To pursue, overtake, and seize; to lay hold on; to take and hold fast; to seize by pursuit; as, to *catch* a ball.

"I saw him run after a gilded butterfly, and when he *caught* it, he let it go again." — *Shaks.*

—To ensnare; to entangle; to apprehend; as, to *catch* a thief.

"These artificial methods of reasoning are more adapted to *catch* and entangle the mind than to instruct and inform the understanding." — *Locke.*

—To communicate to; to fasten upon; to seize; as, the building *caught* fire.

"Spread the thin oar, and *catch* the driving gale." — *Pope.*

—To please; to charm; to engage the affections.

"And want the soothing arts that *catch* the fair,
But, *caught* myself the struggling in the snare." — *Dryden.*

—To receive by contagion, infection, or sympathy; to be seized with; as, to *catch* a disease.

"Proud to *catch* cold at a Venetian door." — *Pope.*

—To find; to come upon by surprise; as, to *catch* a person in a good humor.

"*Catch*, then, O *catch* the transient hour." — *Johnson.*

—To overtake; to intercept; to come up with; as, to *catch* a companion.

—*v. i.* To lay hold; to seize and hold; as, the hook *catches.*

"The *catching* fire might burn the golden cant." — *Dryden.*

—To spread by infecting; to be contagious; to communicate.

"'Tis time to give them physic, their diseases are grown so *catching*." — *Shaks.*

—*n.* Seizure; act of seizing.

"That she would fain the *catch* of Strephon fly." — *Sidney.*

—Anything that seizes or takes hold, as a hook.

—Posture of seizing; watching an opportunity to seize.

"Both of them lay upon the *catch* for a great action." —*Addison.*

—A sudden advantage taken; a snatch; a hold.

"Fate of empires, and the fall of kings,
Should turn on flying hours, and *catch* of moments." — *Dryden.*

—Profit; advantage; gain; that which is caught or taken.

"Hector shall have a great *catch*, if he knock out your brains." *Shaks.*

—The whole quantity caught at one time; as, a great *catch* of fish.

(*Mech.*) A contrivance in machinery acting on the principle of the latch.

(*Mus.*) A species of musical composition peculiar to England, and in the canon style. The words of the *C.* are generally humorous, and intended to be sung in social parties over a glass. The music is generally for three voices, of which there exist hundreds of specimens from the time of Purcell to the present day. As in the canon, each voice takes up the subject at a certain distance after the first has begun. — *Cf. Encycl.*

Catch, Cutch, *n.* (*Com.*) The commercial name of CATECHU.

Catch'able, *a.* Capable of being captured or caught. (R.)

Catch'-drain, *n.* (*Agric.*) An open drain across a declivity to intercept surface-water. The term is sometimes also applied to under-drains across a declivity.

Catch'er, *n.* One who, or that which, catches.

Catch'-fly, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SILENE

Catch'ing, *n.* Seizure; capture; arrest.

Catch'ing-bar'gain, *n.* (*Law.*) An agreement made with an heir expectant, for the purchase of his expectancy at an inadequate price. — *Bouvier.*

Catch'-land, *n.* In England, border-land; land of uncertain appropriation.

Catch-meadow, (*kach-med'ō,*) *n.* (*Agric.*) Grass land, with a very regular sloping surface, subjected to irrigation: the water as it descends the declivities being intercepted by catch-drains.

Catch'ment, *n* A surface of ground where water may be caught and collected into a reservoir. — *Webster.*

Catch'penny, *n.* A worthless book or pamphlet, adapted to allure popular purchasers; a thing of little value, intended to gain money in a certain market.

—*a.* Made to gain money; valueless; as, a *catch-penny* publication.

Catch'up, Cat'sup, *n.* [Chinese, *kitjap.*] A liquor extracted from salted mushrooms, used as a sauce.

Catch'-word, *n.* Among actors, the last word of the preceding speaker, which reminds one that he is to speak next. — A word or phrase used to give a certain effect; as, the *catch-word* of a political party.

(*Printing.*) The first word of a page printed at the bottom right-hand corner of the preceding, to assist the reader. The first edition of Tacitus, printed at Venice by Johannes de Spira about 1460, is the earliest book in which catch-words are found. The practice is now obsolete.

Catch'-work, *n.* (*Agric.*) Same as CATCH-DRAIN, *q. v.*

Cateau-Cambresis, (*kā-tō'-kam-brā'sis,*) a town of France, dep. Nord, on the Salle, 15 m. E.S.E. of Cambray. *Manf.* Starch, soap, tobacco, leather. A famous treaty between France and Spain was concluded here in 1559. *Pop.* 10,133.

Catechetic, Catechet'ical, (*kat-e-ket'ik,*) *a.* Relating to a catechism or catechisms; relating to, or consisting in, asking questions and receiving answers.

"Socrates introduced a *catechetical* method of arguing." *Addison.*

Catechet'ically, *adv.* In a catechetical manner; in the way of question and answer.

Catechet'ics, *n. sing.* The art or practice of teaching by question and answer.

Cat'echine, *n.* (*Chem.*) See CATECHU.

Catechisation, (*kat-e-ki-sā'shun,*) *n.* The act of catechising.

Catechise, (*kat'e-kiz,*) *v. a.* [Gr. *katēchizō*, for *katēcheō*—*kata*, and *ēcheō*, to sound.] To teach by sound, or by the voice; to instruct orally, or by question and answer; especially in the doctrines of the Christian religion; as, to *catechise* a pupil.

—To question; to interrogate; to examine; to try by questioning.

"I'm stopp'd by all the fools I meet,
And *catechis'd* in ev'ry street" — *Swift.*

Catechiser, (*kat'ē-kīz-er,*) *n.* One who catechises.

Catechism, (*kat'e-kizm,*) *n.* [Fr. *catéchisme*; L. Lat. *catechismus*, from L. Gr. *katēchismos*. See CATECHISE.] A mode of instruction by question and answer, appropriated by general usage to instruction in religious subjects, and more especially to the set forms which most churches have authorized for the instruction of children in the elements of religion.

Catechismal, (*kat-ē-kiz'mal,*) *a.* Having the form of questions and answers.

Catechist, (*kat'e-kist,*) *n.* [Gr. *katechis-tēs.*] One who catechises; a catechiser.

Catechis'tic, Catechis'tical, *a.* Pertaining to a catechist or to catechism.

Catechu, (*kāt'e-shoo,*) *n.* [Jap. *kate*, a tree, *chu*, juice.] (*Chem.*) Properly, an extract prepared from the inner brown-colored wood of the *Acacia Catechu*; but now applied also to other extracts similar in appearance and properties. Some of the *C.* of commerce is prepared from the kernels of *Areca Catechu*, and a kind called *Gambier*, or *Terra japonica*, from the leaves of *Uncaria Gambir*. This substance is largely employed in the arts of dyeing and tanning, and medicinally as an astringent. It is imported in roundish balls or square pieces, varying in color from a pale whitish or light reddish-brown, to a very dark brown. The dark-colored catechu from Pegu is said to be the most powerful of all vegetable astringents. Catechu contains a large proportion of *tannin*, very similar in properties to that of galls; also a peculiar principle called *catechine*.

Catechumen, (*kāt-e-kū'men,*) *n.* [Gr. *katechoumenos.* See CATECHISE.] He who learns the elements of any science; one who is undergoing a course of religious instruction with a view to his admission into the Church. The Christian society in the early ages was divided into two classes, *Fideles* and *Catechumeni*; the former being those who had been admitted by baptism into the entire privileges of the Church, the latter such as were preparing for that admission.

Catechu'menate, *n.* State or condition of a catechumen.

Catechumen'ical, *a.* Belonging to catechumens.

Catechu'menist, *n.* A catechumen. (O.)

Categorematic, *a.* [Gr. *katēgorēma*, a predicate.] (*Logic.*) A phrase to denote when a word is capable of being employed by itself as a *term*, or predicate of a proposition.

Categor'ical, *a.* [See CATEGORY.] Absolute; adequate; positive; equal to the thing to be expressed.

(*Log.*) A *categorical proposition* is that which affirms or denies absolutely, without any conditions. They are of two kinds, — *pure*, such as assert simply one thing of another, as *the king reigns*; and *modal*, such as assert one thing of another under a certain mode or form, as *the king reigns justly*. See PROPOSITION.

Categor'ically, *adv.* Absolutely; directly; expressly; positively.

Categor'icalness, *n.* The quality of being categorical.

Cat'egory, *n.* [Fr. *catégorie*; Lat., It., and Sp. *categoria*; Gr. *kategoria*, from *kategorea*, to speak against — *kata*, and *agoreuo*, to speak in the assembly, from *agora*, an assembly.] A predicable: a series or order of all the predicates or attributes contained under a genus; that which may be predicated or affirmed of anything in logic; class; rank; order.

(*Log. and Metaph.*) According to Aristotle, who enters fully into this subject in his *Organon*, all the objects of our thought are comprised in the following ten categories: — 1. *Substantia*, substance; 2. *Quantitas*, quantity: 3 *Qualitas*, quality; 4. *Relatio*, relation; 5. *Actio*, action; 6. *Passio*, passion; 7. *Ubi*, where; 8. *Quando*, when; 9. *Situs*, position; 10. *Habitus*, possession. Philosophers are much divided in opinion as to the utility of these categories, some regarding them as worthless, others of great value.

Cat'ena, *n.* [Lat., a chain.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) An exposition of a portion of Scripture, formed from collections out of several authors; such as the *Catenæ* of the Greek fathers in the *Octateuch* by Procopius; the *Catena Aurea* of Thomas Aquinas.

Catena'rian, *a.* [Lat. *catenarius*, from *catena*, a chain.] Relating to a chain; like a chain.

(*Arch.*) Applied to that form of arch which resembles the curvature a chain would assume if hung between the points of suspension, and reversed.

Cat'enary, *n.* (*Math.*) The curve into which a chord or flexible chain of uniform density and thickness forms itself when suspended or allowed to hang freely from two fixed points. This curve was first noticed by Galileo, who proposed it as the proper figure for an arch of equilibrium: but he imagined it to be the same as the parabola. Its true nature was first demonstrated by James Bernoulli, and its various properties soon after pointed out by John Bernoulli, Huygens, and Leibnitz. It is interesting on account of the light it throws on the theory of arches, and also by reason of its application to the construction of suspension bridges. — Consult Poisson's *Mechanics.*

Caten'ulate, *a.* Applied to a surface, when presenting a series of elevated ridges or oblong tubercles resembling a chain.

Ca'ter, *v. n.* [Fr. *acheter*, to buy; It. *cattare*, to get.] To provide or procure provisions, food, entertainment, &c.

—*v. a.* To cut diagonally. — *Hallwell.*

Ca'ter, *n.* [Fr. *quatre*, four.] (*Games.*) The four of cards and dice.

Ca'ter-cornered, *a.* Diagonal. (A colloquial word.)

Ca'terer, *n.* One who caters; a provider, buyer, or purveyor of provisions.

Ca'teress, *n.* A woman who caters; a female provider of food.

Cat'erpillar, *n.* [Probably from Fr. *chaton*, a catkin, from its resemblance to a catkin, and *piller*, to plunder, to strip, to peel, from its peeling the trees or bushes on which it is bred.] (*Zoöl.*) The larvæ of lepidopterous insects — butterflies, moths, and hawk-moths. *C.* exhibit as great differences as subsist among the perfect insects into which they change, and the family, genus, and species may be determined by the characters of the *C.*, as well as of the perfect insect. Their body is generally long, nearly cylindrical, soft, and consisting of twelve rings or segments besides the head, with nine spiracles or small openings for respiration on each side. The head is much harder than the rest of the body, of a sort of almost horny substance, and has six small shining points on each side, which are regarded as simple or *stemmatic* eyes, and is also furnished with two very short rudimentary antennæ. The mouth is adapted for tearing, cutting, and masticating the substances on which the *C.* is destined to feed, which are very various in the different species, although in all extremely different from the food of the perfect insect; it is provided with two strong *mandibles*, or upper jaws; two *maxillæ*, or lower jaws; a *labium*, or lower tip; and four *palpi*, or feelers. In the mouth also is situated the *spinneret* of those species which, when they change into the chrysalis or pupa state, envelop themselves in silken cocoons. The first three segments of the body are each furnished with a pair of feet, which are hard and scaly, and represent the six feet of the perfect insect; some of the remaining segments are also furnished with feet, varying in all from four to ten in number, the last pair situated at the posterior extremity of the body; but these feet are soft and membranous, or fleshy, and armed at their extremity with a sort of circlet of minute hooks. All the feet or legs are very short. Those *C.* in which the *pro-legs*, as they are sometimes called, or supplementary soft feet, are pretty equally distributed along the body, move by a sort of regular crawling motion; but those which have only four such feet situated near the posterior extremity, move by alternately taking hold by what may be called their fore-feet and their hind-feet, now stretching the body out to its full length, and now bending it into an arch, whilst the hinder part

is brought forward almost into contact with the forepart. *C.* which move in this way are called *Geometers* or *Loopers*. Some *C.* have the power of fixing themselves by the two hind-feet to a twig, and stretching

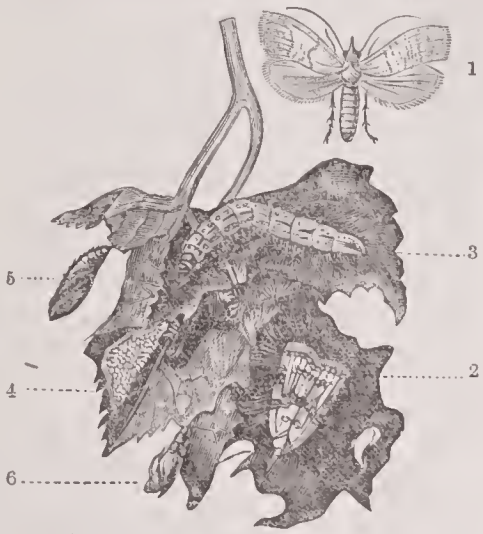


Fig. 538. — LEAF OF THE VINE ATTACKED BY THE PYRALES.
1, the male; 2, the female; 3, the caterpillar; 4, the eggs; 5 and 6, the chrysalides.

themselves out as straight as a rod, so that being in color very like a twig of the tree on the leaves of which they feed, they are not readily observed. The muscular power required for this recumbent position is very great, and Lyonnet found the number of muscles in a *C.* to be more than 4,000. The skin of some *C.* is naked, that of others is covered with hair, spines, or tubercles. Some make for themselves nests or tents of silk, under which they dwell in societies, protected from the inclemency of the weather. Many construct cases or sheaths by agglutinating various substances together, as the *C.* of the common clothes-moth. Some roll leaves together, and fix them by threads, thus forming a dwelling for themselves; and a few burrow and excavate galleries in the substance of the leaves. Numbers feed on leaves; many being limited to a particular kind of plant, or to a few nearly allied plants. Some feed on flowers, some on seeds, some on roots, and some even on the woody portions of stems; some on wool, hides, furs, and other animal substances; a few on lard, and other kinds of fat. Among the admirable arrangements which make all nature harmonious, is the adjustment of the time of each kind of *C.*'s appearance to that of the leaf or flower on which it is to feed.

Caterina, (Santa,) (*kat-ai-re'na,*) a town of Sicily, 8 m. from Caltanisetta, near the bank of the Salso; *pop.* 6,411.

Cat'erwaul, *v. n.* [Probably from *cat* and *waul*, wail.] To waul, miaul, or cry, as cats in rutting-time.

Cat'erwauling, *n.* The cry of cats; a harsh, disagreeable noise or cry; miauling.

Cates, *n. pl.* [See CATER.] Delicious food or viands; dainties. (o.)

Cat-fall, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope used in weighing anchor. *Ogilvie.*

Cat'-fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See SILURIDÆ.

Cat'fish Creek, in *South Carolina*, Marion co., flows southward into the Great Pedee.

Cat'fish River, in *Wisconsin*, is the outlet of the "Four Lakes" of Dane co., and flows S.E. into Rock River.

Cat'gut, *n.* (*Manf.*) A string prepared from the intestines of sheep for musical instruments, bow strings, hatters' bow-strings, clock-makers' cords, and thongs for whips and laces for boots. The intestines are first cleansed and freed from fatty matter, and the external membrane removed. They are then soaked, and the inner membrane is taken away, after which they are soaked in a solution of potash. They are next drawn through a plate perforated with holes, fumigated with sulphur, and sorted according to size. The strings known as "Roman strings" are the best for violins. They are made at Milan, and are distinguished for their strength and transparency. They are generally formed of two separate pieces twisted together; and great nicety is necessary in conducting the process of fumigation to which they are subjected, lest they become too brittle if exposed for too long a time to the action of the sulphur, or liable to be frequently out of tune if not exposed long enough. Larger strings are made by twisting several lengths of catgut together until the required thickness is obtained. The intestines of other animals have been used for making a coarse but strong cord for turning lathes and machinery; but those of the sheep only have been found to furnish strings suitable for musical and philosophical purposes.

Ca'tha, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Celastraceæ*. The most important species are *C. edulis* and *spinosa*, two shrubs flourishing in Arabia. The young shoots of these plants with the leaves attached, constitute the famous drug called *kât, khat,* or *kaffa*, which is chewed by the Arabs, and said to produce great hilarity of spirits, and an agreeable state of wakefulness.

Catha'ri, *n. pl.* [Gr. *katharos*, pure.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) A name that has been given to several sects of Christians who made professions of greater purity in life or doctrine than others. It was chiefly applied to the Novatians; but was given afterwards to various sects, known in France and other countries as Albigenses, Paterini, Paulicians, &c.

Cath'arine I., EMPRESS OF RUSSIA. This remarkable woman, who began life as the daughter of a Livonian peasant and ended it on a throne, with the sway of the largest and most absolute sceptre in Europe, was the heroine of the most singular romance to be found in the annals of private or political records. Born in 1683, she early became the wife of a Swedish officer of dragoons, who, attracted by her extreme beauty, and in gratitude for her attendance on him when left dangerously wounded on the field in the neighborhood of her father's hut, married her upon his recovery, being, as it has been alleged, killed the same day in a sudden attack of the enemy. But there is so much romance in her whole history, and truth and fiction are so intimately mixed up in her career, that it is impossible to speak with certainty of any one fact in her early history. All that is reliably known is, that, after having been the mistress of two or three persons of distinction, the last of whom was Prince Menzikoff, she was seen by Peter the Great shortly after the death of his wife, when he, struck by her intelligence and beauty, removed her from her protector, and after living with her for some time, finally made her his wife, and had her solemnly crowned as Empress of Russia, Peter with his own hands placing the diadem on her head. However her former licentiousness may expose her to reproach, there can be no question that, as Peter's wife, her conduct was worthy of all praise, for she was not only a true, faithful, and loving wife, but also an exemplary woman and an admirable sovereign; and to her love, forethought, and duty, Peter not only owed the preservation of his life and the maintenance of his crown, but the Russian empire its nationality and independence. On one occasion, when the Russian army was encompassed on every side by the Turks, on the Pruth, in 1717, and when neither stratagem nor bravery could have extricated Peter from the snare into which he had led his troops, Catharine, seeing the fate of her husband and country involved in certain ruin, took the jewels from her person and crown, and passing into the Grand Vizier's tent, purchased by this treasure the connivance of the Turkish general, and while the Ottoman troops were being concentrated to strike an overwhelming blow, Peter drew off his delivered army and escaped. On the death of her husband, 1725, she was declared sole ruler, and carried out with spirit and judgment the political measures of peace and war so ably conceived by Peter the Great. She died in 1727, and was succeeded by Peter II.

CATHARINE II., Empress of Russia, one of the wisest and probably most depraved women who ever sat on a throne, was by birth a German, the daughter of the Prince of Anhalt-Zerbst, and in 1745 married the Grand-Duke Peter of Russia. In 1761, her imbecile husband ascended the throne under the title of Peter III. Having grown weary of the tyranny of his strong-minded wife, he came to the resolution of divorcing and imprisoning her, and further, to annoy her, to disinherit his own son, her child, afterwards Paul I., and solace himself with a new wife and another progeny. Catharine, however, having through her partisans heard of the scheme, won over the army to her side, and aided by the assistance of her lover, Alexis Orloff, matured her plans, and before Peter could carry out his intended arrangements, she had her husband seized, hurried off to a prison, and after compelling him to sign his own abdication and declare *C.* his heir, (for fear he might escape or afterwards be troublesome,) she gave orders for his close incarceration, a task which the favorite Orloff effected for his mistress, by strangling her husband in his dungeon. The rest of her lengthened reign was devoted to humanizing and instructing her half barbarous people: which, by wise and humane laws, by the encouragement of letters and men of learning, and the introduction of new arts into the country, she strove hard to effect. A long war with Turkey ended in the annexation of the Crimea, and the extension of the Russian frontier in the south to Bessarabia and the Dniester. The next important events of her reign were the first partition of Poland, the second, and finally, in 1795, the third and last dismemberment of that unfortunate kingdom; Austria taking Galicia, Prussia being assigned the circle of Warsaw, and Russia appropriating the entire remainder. The following year she died suddenly of an apoplexy, in the 67th year of her age, and the 35th of her reign. The life of pleasure, grossness, and immorality led by Catharine up to the closing hours of her existence, is a subject as notorious to the world as her conduct was a disgrace to the throne and to womanhood. She was succeeded by her son, Paul I.

Catharine de Medicis, (It. *de' Medici,*) daughter of Lorenzo de' Medici, duke of Urbino, and Madeleine de la Tour d'Auvergne, was B. 1519, and married to the Duke d'Orleans, afterwards Henry II., 1533. During her husband's lifetime, the political history of *C.* possesses little interest. Henry II. was mortally wounded at a tourney, 1559, and succeeded by their eldest son, Francis II., who also died the following year, 1560, when *C.* was named regent during the minority of her second son, Charles IX. She is therefore accountable for all the mismanagement, corruption, and atrocities of that calamitous reign, and, above all, for that treacherous massacre of the Protestants in August, 1572, which is known by the name of St. Bartholomew. The king of Navarre (afterwards Henry IV.) luckily escaped, and the Protestants defended themselves in several parts of the kingdom, so that the civil war raged again as fiercely as ever. Charles IX. died in 1574, leaving the state in dreadful confusion. His brother, Henry of Valois, was crowned in 1575. Henry III. was, like his brother, a weak and corrupt prince. *C.* had brought up her sons purposely in licentiousness and effeminacy, in order that she might more easily govern them. The reign of Henry III. was distracted by the intrigues of his favorites, of the queen-mother, and of the Guises; by the civil wars between Protestants and Catholics, and by the war between France and Spain. *C.*, according to her usual policy, favored sometimes one party and sometimes the other, for fear that any one of them should become too powerful for her to manage. At last assassination was resorted to again in order to get rid of the Guises. The Duke of Guise, and the cardinal his brother, were murdered at Blois in December, 1588, by order of the king. On January 5, 1589, Catharine herself died at Blois, an object of aversion to all parties. She was one of the worst sovereigns that ruled over France since the times of the Merovingian dynasty. Even her ambition was not of an enlarged kind: it was narrow, wavering, treacherous, and undecided, and it led to no final result. It was the policy of the petty Italian States of the Middle Ages, rather than one suited to a great empire. *C.* had only one redeeming quality — her love for the arts and literature — which seems to have been hereditary in the family of Medici. She collected valuable manuscripts, encouraged artists, and began the palace of the Tuileries.

Catharine Howard, fifth wife of Henry VIII. of England, and grand-daughter of Thomas, second duke of Norfolk. On the divorce of Henry from Anne de Cleves, he married *C.* on Aug. 8, 1540, mainly through the influence of her uncle, the duke of Norfolk, and Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, the leaders of the Catholic party. Soon after being accused of immorality, it is said that she confessed her guilt to a commission appointed by parliament to examine her; though it is doubtful whether her confession extended further than the admission of licentious conduct before her marriage to the king. She was then attainted of high treason, and, along with the Lady Rochford, her accomplice, was beheaded on Tower Hill, on February 12, 1542.

Catharine of Aragon, first wife of Henry VIII. She was the youngest daughter of Ferdinand, king of Spain, and of Isabella of Castile, and was B. in 1483. Married when scarcely sixteen to Arthur, Prince of Wales, son of Henry VII., she was left a widow within a year; and in the course of a few months more a second marriage was projected for her by her father-in-law, with his second son Henry, as yet a boy of only twelve years old. The pope's dispensation enabling such near relatives to marry was obtained in 1503, and the marriage took place in June, 1509, immediately after Henry's accession to the crown as Henry VIII. For a period of nearly 20 years they lived together in the greatest harmony and apparent affection: but the want of male issue had ever been to Henry a source of great disquietude, and there is little doubt that his feeling on this point, together with an ardent passion which had suddenly sprung up in his mind for Anne Boleyn, one of Catharine's maids of honor, caused him to seek a dissolution of his marriage. He accordingly applied to the Pope for a dispensation of divorce, which was promised, but deferred from time to time on various pretexts. Ultimately, Henry took the matter into his own hands, and first of all privately married Anne Boleyn early in 1533, and then appealed for a divorce to an ecclesiastical court convened at London, where the question was publicly tried. The result was that Cranmer, then archbishop of Canterbury, pronounced, not a divorce, but a sentence, declaring the king's marriage with Catharine a nullity, because it had been contracted and consummated against the divine



Fig. 539. — CATHARINE OF ARAGON. (After Holbein.)

law; and Catharine, under the title of Dowager Princess of Wales, retired almost broken-hearted to Kimbolton Castle, in Huntingdonshire, where she died in January, 1536, in the fifty-second year of her age. Whatever opinion may be formed of the motives by which Henry was actuated in seeking a divorce, it must be conceded by every one conversant with the facts of the case, that Catharine was an attached and faithful wife, an affectionate

mother, a true Christian, and an oppressed and most unfortunate woman.

Cath'arine Parr, sixth and last wife of Henry VIII. of England, was the daughter of Sir Thomas Parr of Kendal. At the time of her marriage to Henry, July 12, 1543, she had been twice married, was in her 34th year, and was esteemed a very matronly, learned, discreet, and sagacious woman. After the death of Henry, *C.* married, 1547, Sir Thomas Seymour, Lord High Admiral of England—a marriage of affection on her part, but of interest on the part of Seymour. D. 1548.

Cath'arine, (St.) There are several saints of this name. The simple designation of *St. C.*, however, is given to a virgin, said to have been of royal descent in Alexandria, who, publicly confessing the Gospel at a sacrificial feast appointed by the emperor Maximinus, was put to death in 307 A. D., after being tortured on a wheel. Hence the name of "St. Catharine's wheel." Very extraordinary legends exist as to her converting 50 philosophers sent by the emperor to convert her while in prison, besides a multitude of other persons; the conveyance of her head by the angels to Mount Sinai, &c. She is regarded as the patroness of girls' schools.—*St. C. of Siena*, one of the most famous saints of Italy, was the daughter of a dyer in Siena, and was born there in 1347, A. D.; she practised extraordinary mortifications, and was said to be favored with extraordinary tokens of favor by Christ, whose wounds were impressed upon her body, &c. She became a Dominican, and therefore, afterwards, a patron saint of the Dominicans. She wrote devotional pieces, letters, and poems, which have been more than once printed.

Cath'arine, or **Catherine's,** in *New York*, a post-village and township of Schuyler co., 16 m. N. of Elmira; *pop.* of township 1,629.

Catharine, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Blair co.; *pop.* 967.

Catharine Lake, in *North Carolina*, a post-office of Onslow co.

Cat'harpin, *n.* (*Naut.*) An iron leg used to confine the upper part of the rigging to the mast.—*Dana.*

Cat'harpins, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Small ropes in a ship, running in little blocks, from one side of the shroud to another, near the deck.

Cathar'sis, *n.* [Gr., from *kath'airo*, to cleanse.] (*Med.*) A natural or artificial purgation of any passage—mouth, anus, &c.—*Dunglison.*

Cathar'tic, Cathar'tical, *a.* [Gr. *kath'articos*, from *kathairo*, to purge.] (*Med.*) Purgative; cleansing by evacuation.—*Boyle.*

—*n.* A medicine that exercises a strong action on the bowels, producing large and repeated evacuations. Cathartics are divided into two kinds—the moderate and excessive, or the *purgative* and the *drastic*. Among the first are senna, jalap, aloes, scammony, castor oil, Epsom salts, Glauber salts, calomel, and broom. Among the drastics, the most important are croton oil, colocynth, tobacco, &c.

Cathar'tically, *adv.* Acting as a cathartic.

Cathar'ticalness, *n.* The quality of being cathartic.

Cathar'tine, *n.* (*Chem.*) The active principle of senna; a powerful drastic alkaloid, obtained from the seed-pods and leaves of the *Cassia senna*.

Cath'cart, a parish of Scotland, 2 m. from Glasgow, where was fought, 1568, the battle of Langside, which ended in the defeat of Queen Mary.

Cathcart, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Jasper co.

Cat'head, *n.* (*Naut.*) A large square piece of timber, one end of which is fastened upon the forecastle, and the other end projects beyond the bow, so as to keep the anchor clear of the ship when it is being drawn up by a tackle.

—A large variety of apple.

Cathe'dra, *n.* [Gr. and Lat., a seat.] In a general sense, a chair; more particularly, a professor's chair, or a preacher's pulpit; and is also used for a bishop's seat or throne in a church. Hence, to speak *ex cathedrâ*, is to speak with authority, as a bishop from his throne.

Cathe'dral, *n.* [Fr. *cathédrale*; Sp. *catedral.*] A church in which the bishop's throne or seat (*cathedra*) is placed, and which is thus the chief or principal church in the diocese or district. It has usually, also, a dean and body of canons or prebendaries; but this is not essential to constitute a *C.* church, nor is every church that has a chapter of canons a *C.* The *C.* church is the parish church of the whole diocese, which in early times was commonly called *parochia*. Usually, no diocese has more than one *C.*, but there are numerous instances of a plurality of cathedrals even in the same city, particularly in Italy; as at Rome, Milan, &c. The normal plan of a *C.* is in the form of a Latin cross, that is, a cross whose transverse arms are less than the longitudinal limb. Generally, its several parts are sufficiently distinguished as nave, choir, and transept, with aisles, western towers, and central tower; but in more minute description, especially where ritual arrangements are concerned, these terms are not always sufficiently precise; and in order to arrive at a more exact nomenclature, it would be necessary to trace the changes in a *C.* church from the Norman period to our own.

—*a.* Relating to a cathedral, or to a bishop's see.—*Locke.*

Cathelineau, Jacques, (*kat-ā-lī'no.*) a French general of the army of La Vendée, b. 1759, at Pin-en-Mauges, in Anjou: d. 1793, from a wound received during an attack upon Nantes. He was a man of great simplicity and honesty of character, and his piety was such that he was called the Saint of Anjou.

Catheret'ic, *n.* [Gr. *kathairetikos*, fit for putting down; Fr. *catheretique.*] (*Med.*) A substance applied to warts, exuberant granulations, &c., to eat them down; mild caustic.—*Dunglison.*

Catherina, (Santa,) or Nossa Senhora do Desterro, a maritime city of Brazil, prov. Sta. Catherina, 520 m. S. W. of Rio de Janeiro; Lat. 27° 36′ S., Lon. 48° 40′ W. It has a good harbor, and manufactures of coarse linen stuff, and earthenware. *Pop.* about 6,000.

Cath'erine-wheel, *n.* (*Arch.*) A circular window, or portion of a window, frequently found in cathedrals and churches built in accordance with the Gothic style of architecture. When the entire window is circular in form, it is generally found at the E. end or in the gables of the transepts. In some of the French churches, windows of this description are found of great diameter, divided into compartments by stone tracery elaborately

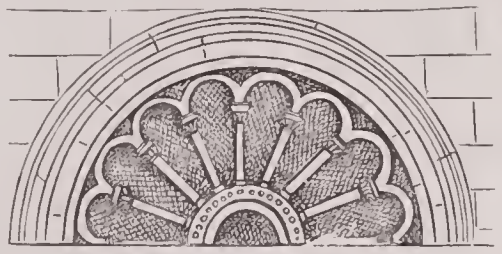


Fig. 540.—CATHERINE-WHEEL.
(Church of Quimper, France.)

chiselled into a variety of forms, and sometimes by shafts radiating from a circular centre. The name is taken from the instrument on which St. Catharine (*q. v.*) suffered torture.

(*Pyrotechny.*) A kind of revolving fire-work.

Cath'eter, *n.* [Gr. *katheter*, from *kathiemi*, to let down.] (*Surg.*) A fistulous instrument, made of different lengths, either of silver or elastic material, and used for the purpose of drawing off the contents of the bladder when the powers of nature are unable to empty the organ, or there is some impediment in the passage.

Cathetom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *kathetos*, vertical height, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring differences of vertical heights, especially the rise and fall of liquid columns in glass tubes.—*Webster.*

Cathe'tus, and Catheta, *n.* [Lat.] (*Arch.*) A vertical line falling from the extremity of the under-side of the cymatium of the Ionic capital through the centre of the volute.

Ca'thion, *n.* [Gr. *kata*, from; *eio*, I go.] See Anion.

Cath'ode, *n.* [Gr. *kata*, from; *odos*, a way.] (*Phy.*) A term introduced by Faraday to designate the negative pole of any electrical arrangement for decomposing a chemical compound; the *C.*, in other words, is the surface by which the electric current leaves the body undergoing decomposition.—See Anode; Electrolysis.

Cat'holes, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Two holes in the after part of a ship, through which a hawser may pass to the capstan in heaving the ship astern.—*Mar. Dict.*

Cath'olic, *a.* [Gr *katholikos*, universal; Lat. *catolicus*; Ital. *cattolico*; Sp. *catolico*; Fr. *catholique.*] A term first applied to the Christian Church to distinguish it from the Jewish, which was confined to one nation or people. Afterwards, when sects and heresies arose, taking to themselves particular names, those who remained orthodox and adhered to the Church, called themselves Catholics, *i. e.*, members of the Church general or universal. Hence, the Roman Church now calls itself by the name of Catholic, regarding itself as the only true and orthodox church, and holding that all who have separated from her are sectarians and heretics. The seven *Catholic epistles* are those of James, Peter, Jude, and John, and are so called probably because they were not written to any particular person or Church, but to Christians generally.—See Roman Catholic Church.

—*n.* A member of the Catholic Church: a Roman Catholic.

Catholicism, *n.* [Fr. *catholicisme*; It. *cattolichismo*; Sp. *catolicismo.*] Quality of being catholic. Adherence to the Roman Catholic Church; the Roman Catholic religion: universality; liberality of sentiments.

Catholic'ity, *n.* [Fr *catholicité.*] The religion of the Catholic Church; the religion of the Roman Catholics; catholicism; liberality.

Catholicize, *v. a.* To become Catholic. (R.)

Cath'olicly, *adv.* Generally.

Cath'olicness, *n.* Universality.

Catholic Mission, in *Kansas*, a P. O. of Neosho co.

Catholicon, *n.* [Fr; from Gr. *katholikos.*] (*Med.*) In old pharmacy, a panacea, or universal remedy.

Catholicos, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A name assumed by the patriarchs of the Armenian Church.

Cat'-hook, *n.* (*Naut.*) A strong hook attached to the cat-block, to receive the ring of the anchor.

Catiline, or **Catilina,** Lucius Sergius, born of a noble Roman family, squandered his fortune in debaucheries and extravagance. Being refused the consulship, he conspired, with many of the most illustrious of the Romans, to extirpate the senate and set Rome on fire. This conspiracy was timely discovered by the consul Cicero, who, in the full senate, crushed *C.* with his eloquence, and forced him to unmask himself. *C.* then retired to Gaul, where his partisans were assembling an army. Petreius, the lieutenant of Antonius, Cicero's colleague, attacked his ill-disciplined troops, and routed them, *C.* himself falling, 63 B. C.—Sallust has written an excellent account of this conspiracy.

Catinat, Nicolas de, a French marshal, b. at Paris, 1637. In 1690 he defeated the Duke of Savoy at the battle of Staffarde, in Piedmont, and again, in 1693, at Marseilles. Subsequently he was appointed commander of the army in Italy against Prince Eugène; but the want of funds and provisions paralyzed his efforts: and, meeting with several disasters, he was forced to retreat. These checks brought him into disgrace, to which he submitted with great philosophy, living thenceforward in retirement. D. 1712.

Cat Island. See San Salvador.

Cat Island, in *Louisiana*, at the entrance of Lake Borgne, 5 m. W. of Ship Island. On it is a fixed light, 45 feet high.

Cat Kays, or **Cat Keys,** a group of islands off Great Bahama Bank. The largest of these islands has a light-house, with a tower 55 ft. in height; Lat. 25° 34′ 30″, Lon. 79° 18′ 24″ W.

Catkin, *n.* [Du. *kattekens.*] (*Bot.*) See Ament.

Cat'lett, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Fauquier co., 11 m. S.W. of Manassas Junction.

Cat'lettsburg, in *Kentucky*, a township and village of Boyd's co., on the Ohio, at the mouth of Big Sandy River, 150 m. E.N.E. of Frankfort; *pop.* of twp. 2,164.

Cat'lin, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Parke co., 25 m. N. N.E. of Terre Haute.

Catlin, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Catlin township, Vermilion co., 7 m. W.S.W. of Danville; *pop.* of township 1,826.

Catlin, in *New York*, a township of Chemung co.; *pop.* 1,342.

Cat'ling, *n.* A small cat or kitten.

(*Surg.*) An instrument formerly in use, and called the "dismembering knife:" a short, strong, double-edged sharp-pointed knife, used by the old surgeons in the 2d stage of all amputations.

Cat'linite, *n.* (*Min.*) A reddish variety of clay-stone found in the W. States, and allied to agalmatolite. Named after George Catlin, an American traveller, who published in 1841 his travels among the Indians.

Catmandoo, in Hindostan. See Khatmandoo.

Cat'mint, Cat'nip, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Nepeta.

Ca'to, *i. e.* the *Wise*, was a surname given to Marcus Porcius Priscus. This extraordinary man, commonly called *Cato Censorius*, or Cato Major, to distinguish him from his descendant *Cato Uticensis*, was b. at Tusculum, B. C. 234. At the usual military age he commenced his career as a soldier, in B. C. 217, the year in which Hannibal was laying waste the north of Italy: and served again under Fabius at the capture of Tarentum (B. C. 209), and under Claudius Nero in the memorable battle on the banks of the Metaurus (B. C. 207). His fame, however, does not rest on his military achievements alone. In the intervals of war he employed himself in cultivating his hereditary farm, adopting the simple habits and manners of the peasantry: and soon became conspicuous among them for superior intelligence, prudence, and sagacity. Having in this way attracted the notice of L. Valerius Flaccus, a young nobleman of considerable influence, by whom his military talents, eloquence, and integrity were duly appreciated, he was induced to remove to Rome; and there, aided by the support of his patron, soon began to distinguish himself in the Forum, and became a candidate for office. Passing through the subordinate offices of quæstor, ædile, and prætor, and exhibiting in these the principles which he had adopted in youth, he was elected consul in B. C. 195, along with his friend and patron Flaccus. In Hither Spain, which was assigned to him as his province, he displayed military genius of a very high order, which speedily reduced the whole country to subjection. In B. C. 191 he distinguished himself greatly in the battle of Thermopylæ, and there seems to have finished his career as a soldier. Cato henceforth appears as an active and leading citizen, taking a conspicuous part in every public measure. The great epoch in his life was his election, in B. C. 184, to the censorship, the duties of which he performed with the fearless strictness of an ancient Roman. His unshaken firmness in checking the luxurious habits of the nobles, and in assailing their crimes and vices, exposed him to great obloquy: but he pursued the course which he had prescribed to himself regardless of the consequences. With all his rusticity, Cato was a friend to literature, and was one of the patrons and admirers of the poet Ennius. He applied himself in old age to the study of Greek literature, and is represented by Cicero as an ardent admirer of the historians, philosophers, and orators of Greece. Cato died in B. C. 149, at the age of 85, leaving behind him 150 orations, which were admired for many ages; a work on rural affairs, *De Re Rustica*; and an historical work entitled *Origines.*

Cato, Marcus Porcius, surnamed *Uticensis* (of Utica), the great-grandson of Cato the censor, was born B. C. 95. Even when a boy, he is said to have given indications of sturdy independence; and as he advanced towards manhood, he displayed that decision, severity, and harshness of character which marked him out from his contemporaries during the remainder of his life. Taking his great ancestor as his model, he adopted his principles and imitated his conduct: strengthening his vigorous constitution by exposure to cold and fatigue, and bearing physical infirmities with a degree of patience worthy of the Stoic philosophy to which he had attached himself. He commenced his military career in B. C. 72, as a volunteer, in the servile war of Spartacus; and afterwards earned a high reputation as a military tribune in Macedonia. After some time spent in the study of his favorite philosophy, and in diligent preparation for the duties of official life, he was elected quæstor for B. C. 65; and acting on the principles which he had prescribed to himself, corrected various abuses which had been sanctioned by his predecessors. As the supporter of Cicero, in B. C. 63, in all his measures for suppressing the Catilinarian conspiracy, he decided by his speech, on the 5th of December, the motion that the conspirators should be put to death. Along with the

senatorial party he strenuously opposed the coalition of Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, in B. C. 60; but the supporters of the triumvirate dexterously removed him from the scene of action by conferring upon him an appointment which called him first to Cyprus, and afterwards to Byzantium. When prætor in B. C. 54, he was exposed to the outrages of the mob, in consequence of his endeavors to put a stop to the bribery and corruption which prevailed. On the commencement of the civil war, B. C. 49, Cato joined the party of Pompey; and after the battle of Pharsalia he retired to Africa, whither he had thought Pompey had fled, and endured, with his troops, great hardships in marching across the desert to join Scipio at Utica, with whom he had some contest about the mode of carrying on the war. Cato also gave offence to that general by sparing those inhabitants of Utica who were attached to Cæsar. When that conqueror came before the place, Cato retired to his chamber, and after reading Plato's *Phædo, or Dialogue on the Immortality of the Soul*, fell upon his sword, 45 B. C. When Cæsar arrived, he said, "Cato, I envy thee thy death, since thou didst envy me the glory of saving thy life."

Ca'to, in *Kansas*, a post-office of Bourbon co.

Ca'to, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Montcalm co., 65 m. N.W. of Lansing; *pop.* 523.

Ca'to, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Cayuga co., on Seneca River, 12 m. N. of Auburn; *pop.* of township, 2,021.

Ca'lo, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Manitowac co. It contains the villages of Harrington and Lyonsville. *Pop.* 1,675.

Catoc'tin Creek, in *Maryland*, rises in Frederick co., and enters the Potomac River near the Point of Rocks.

Cat'odon, *n.* [Gr. *kata*, below, and *odontos*, a tooth.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of whales, including those that have teeth in the lower jaw, as the CACHALOT, *q. v.*

Ca'ton, in *New York*, a post-township of Steuben co., 25 m. S. of Bath; *pop.* 1,5**.

Cato'nian, *a.* Like Cato the censor; grave.—*Worcester.*

Cat-o'-nine-tails, *n.* A whip or scourge having nine lashes or cords. See CAT.—*Vanbrugh.*

Ca'tonsville, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Baltimore co., 8 m. W. of Baltimore.

Catoo'sa, in *Georgia*, a N.W. county bordering on Tennessee; *area*, 175 sq. m. It is drained by Chickamauga Creek; its surface is, in general, hilly. *Cap.* Ringgold. *Pop.* 4,409.

Catop'tric, *a.* Relating to catoptrics, or vision by reflexion.

Catop'trics, *n.* [Gr. *katroptikos*, from *katoptron*, a mirror; *kata*, and *optomai*, to see.] (*Optics.*) That part of the science which treats of the reflection of light from the regularly formed surfaces of such bodies as water, glass, and the metals. The name of speculum, or mirror, is generally given to those substances which have a highly polished and regularly formed surface: but, in general use, the term speculum is applied to a metal reflector; and mirror, to a reflector made of glass, and coated with an amalgam of tin and mercury or a layer of pure silver. There are four kinds of reflectors used in optics,—the plane, the convex, the concave, and the cylindrical; and when a ray of light is incident upon any of these surfaces, its reflection is always governed by the same laws. These laws, which are the result of observation and experiment, form the groundwork of catoptrics. They are as follows: — First, that the incident ray, the normal to the surface at the point of incidence, and the reflected ray, are all in one plane; second, that the angle of reflection is always equal to the angle of incidence. — See MIRROR, OPTICS, REFLECTION, SPECULUM.

Catop'tromancy, *n.* [Gr. *katoptron*, a mirror, and *manteia*, divination.] Among the ancients, a species of divination by means of a mirror.

Cator'ce, a town of Mexico, 125 m. N. of San-Luis-de-Potosi. There are extensive silver-mines in the neighborhood.

Catrima'ni, a river in the province of Pará, Brazil, rising in a continuation of the Sierra Carumani, Lat. 2° N., and flowing in a S.E. direction, falls into the Rio Branco, near Carmo, in Lat. 0° 2′ N., Lon. 62° 8′ W.

Cats, JACOB, a Dutch poet, b. at Bronwershaven, in Zeeland, 1577. He rose to high offices in the state, and was twice sent as ambassador to England. D. 1660. As a poet, he enjoyed the highest popularity. His poems are characterized by simplicity, rich fancy, clearness, and purity of style, and excellent moral tendency. The most highly prized of his productions were *Huuwelyk*, *Trouringh* (a series of romantic stories relating to remarkable marriages), and *Spiegel van den Ouden en Nieuwen Tyjd.*

Cat's'-cradle, *n.* A game played by children upon the fingers with a string.

Cat's'-ear, *n.* (*Bot.*) See HYPOCHÆRIS.

Cat's'-eye, *n.* (*Min.*) A beautiful variety of quartz, so named from the resemblance which the reflection of light from it, especially when cut *en cabochon*, or in a convex form, is supposed to exhibit to the light which seems to emanate from the interior of the eye of a cat. It is of various colors, and is obtained chiefly from Malabar and Ceylon.

Cat's'-foot, *n.* (*Bot.*) See NEPETA.

Cats'kill, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Greene co., on the W. bank of the Hudson River, 34 m. from Albany, and 111 above New York. *Pop.* 7,677.

Catskill Creek, in the E. part of *New York*, Greene co., falls into the Hudson River at Catskill.

Catskill Mountains, in *New York*, a group of the Appalachian chain, lying mostly in Greene co., on the W. side of the Hudson River. The geological structure of these mountain ranges is almost a repetition of the main Alleghany ridge throughout Pennsylvania: but it differs from it in assuming more of the alpine character of peaks considerably elevated above the general summits. The chief interest of the C. M. lies in the variety and beauty of their scenery and water-falls. The loftiest points, Round Top and High Peak, are respectively 3,800 and 3,750 feet above tide-water; and on a third eminence, a terrace of 2,500 feet above the same level presents Catskill Mountain House, a favorite retreat in summer.

Catskill Station, in *N. York*, a P.O. of Columbia co.

Cat's-paw, *n.* A dupe; a tool; the instrument which another uses to accomplish his purposes; (derived from the story of the monkey which used the paw of the cat to draw the roasting chestnuts out of the fire.)

(*Naut.*) A hitch made in a rope.—A light breeze.

Cat Spring, in *Texas*, a post-village of Austin co., 90 m. E.S.E. of Austin City.

Cat's-tail, *n.* (*Bot.*) A catkin or AMENT, *q. v.*—The genus of plants TYPHA, *q. v.*

Cat stick, *n.* A bat or stick used in playing ball. *Tatler.*

Cat'sup, *n.* (*Cooking.*) A sauce prepared from mushrooms, walnuts, and other vegetable productions. Also written *catchup* and *ketchup.*

Cat'tail, in *New Jersey*, a village of Monmouth co., 28 m. E. of Trenton.

Cattarau'gus, in *New York*, a W.S.W. county, bordering on Pennsylvania; *area*, 1,250 sq. m. It is partly bounded on the N. by Cattaraugus Creek, and drained by the Alleghany River, Ischua Creek, and other smaller streams. The surface is, in general, uneven, and the soil fertile, yielding good crops of grain, and affording excellent pasturage. Bog-iron ore, sulphur, manganese, and salt springs are found; and there are petroleum springs in the E. part of the co. *Cap.* Ellicottville. *Pop.* 43,909.

—A post-village of New Albion township, Cattaraugus co., 31 m. S.E. of Dunkirk.

Cattaraugus Creek, in *New York*, falls into Lake Erie, 15 m. E.N.E. of Dunkirk.

Catta'ro, a fortified town of the Austrian empire, cap. of circ. of same name, at the S.E. extremity of the gulf or *Bocca di C.*, 210 m. S.E. of Zara; Lat. 42° 25′ 26″ N., Lon. 18° 45′ 16″ E. The gulf is spacious and secure, though little frequented by shipping. This place has suffered much from earthquakes, and was long the cap. of a small republic, which, ultimately, became absorbed in that of Venice. *Pop.* 4,367.—The Gulf of C. is abt. 30 m. long, sheltered on all sides by mountains in such a manner as to make it one of the safest harbors in the Adriatic. Its depth varies from 15 to 20 fathoms.

Cat'tegat, (The.) KATTEGAT, a large inlet of the German Ocean, between the E coast of Jutland, the islands of Fünen and Zealand, the W. coast of Sweden, and the Skager-rock. It is 120 m. long, and between 60 and 70 broad. See BALTIC.

Cat'ternole, GEORGE, R. A., a distinguished English historical painter, b. 1800. Some of his best performances are suggested by the tragedies and comedies of Shakspeare, Monks, cavaliers, roundheads, battles, banditti, old English mansions, and enchanted forests—these are his favorite subjects, and in this walk of art he stands unrivalled. Among his finest works are, *Haddon Hall in the Olden Time*; *Storming of Basing House*; *Cavaliers and Roundheads*, &c. In 1855, he received the first class medal at the Exhibition of Pictures at Paris, and he is a member of the Royal Academies of London, Amsterdam, Dresden, &c. D. 1868.

Cat'-thyme, *n.* (*Bot.*) See TEUCRIUM.

Cat'tish, *a.* Relating to a cat; like a cat.

Cat'tle, *n.* A collective term, denoting all animals of the bovine or ox kind. See Ox.

Cat'tle-guard, *n.* A pit placed at the intersection of a railroad with a common road, to keep cattle off the road. — *Worcester.*

Cat'tle-show, *n.* An exhibition of domestic animals for prizes, or for the encouragement of stock-breeding.

Catto'lica, a town of Sicily, prov. Girgenti, 14 m. N.W. of Girgenti city; *pop.* 8,000.

Catul'lus, VALERIUS, a celebrated Roman lyrist, whose productions have always been justly admired for their exquisite grace and beauty of style; though they are, in many places, grossly indecent. C. was the first Roman who imitated with success the Greek writers, and introduced their numbers among the Latins. B. at Verona, 86 B. C.; D. 46 B. C.—The effusions of this poet are said to have been lost till the beginning of the 15th century, when, in 1425, a copy was accidentally found in a granary, and transmitted to his native country.

Cat'ville, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Wayne co.

Cauam'ba, or GAUME, a river of Brazil, prov. Pará, falling into the Rio Branca, at San Isabel, Lat. 2° 53′ N., Lon. 61° 10′ W.

Caub, (*koub.*) [Ger. *Kub.*] A town of N. Germany, 20 m. from Wiesbaden, where, Jan. 1814, Blücher crossed the Rhine with his army; *pop.* 1,800.

Caubul', in Asia. See CABUL.

Cauca, (*kow'ka.*) a river of New Granada, rising in the Andes, and after draining the provs. of Popayan, Antioquia, and Cartagena, in its course of about 600 m. from S. to N., embouches into the Magdalena, in Lat. 9° 75′ N. The basin of the C. is one of the richest and most fertile territories in S. America.

Cauca, a former dep. of New Granada, in S. America, now divided into the 4 provs. of Popayan, Choco, Pasto, and Buenaventura.

Cauca'sian Race, *n.* (*Ethnol.*) The White man, one of the three more remarkable varieties of the species *Man*, the two others being the Yellow or *Mongolian*, and the Black or *Ethiopian.* The *C. R.* occupies all Europe and Western Asia as far as the Ganges, likewise Northern Africa, and the greater part of America. To it belong the more highly civilized nations. The region of the Caucasus has been supposed to have been the cradle of the race, hence its name. A fair skin, elevated forehead, small cheek-bones, hair varying in color, but always smooth or wavy, together with high intellectual qualities, characterize the race. According to some modern ethnologists, the inhabitants of the Caucasus, so long held as the type of the European variety, should be excluded from it altogether, and classed with the sallow, flat-faced Mongols, to which it is considered the nature of their language and other facts ally them more closely than the symmetry of their shape, and complexion, do to the European variety. The narrow basis upon which the theory of the C. type was first formed is thus stated by Dr. Latham: "Blumenbach had a solitary Georgian skull; and that skull was the finest in his collection—that of a Greek being the next. Hence it was taken as the type of the skull of the more organized divisions of our species. More than this, it gave its name to the type, and introduced the term *Caucasian*. Never has a single head done more harm to science than was done in the way of posthumous mischief by the head of this well-shaped female from Georgia."

Caucasus, (*kaw'kah-sus*, a great mountain range, almost connecting the mountains of Persia with the Carpathians, and separating the great Aralo-Caspian region from the Black Sea, extends for about 700 miles in a continuous chain, and has several offshoots, or transverse ridges, penetrating both towards Russia and into Asiatic Turkey. The chief elevations are very lofty, the highest being estimated at 18,700 feet, and another peak, at no great distance, 16,500 feet. The two culminating points occupy nearly the central portion of the main chain, which is rather narrow. The limit of snow is 11,000 feet, and the whole of the central part of the mountain group is full of glaciers. The C. connects on the east with the lofty table-lands of Asia and Asia Minor, and hence with the serrated snowy range of the Taurus and Armenia, of which Mount Ararat (17,320 feet) is the culminating point. All the mountains of the C. are split and rent by deep gorges, and the valleys afford some of the most remarkable and picturesque mountain scenery that has ever been described.

Cau'casus, a lieutenancy of Russia, embracing the greater part of the Caucasian chain, and divided into 5 governments. It is bounded on the N. by the governments of Astrakhan and the Don Cossacks; E. by the Caspian Sea; S. by the Persian and Turkish dominions; and W. by the Sea of Azof and province of Taurida. *Desc.* An extensive flat, covered with marshes, the steppes affording excellent pasturage, and the banks of the rivers teeming with fertility. *Prod.* Corn, silk, cotton, wine, cattle, and horses. *Pop.* 4,157,917.—For history, see ASIA.

Cauchy, AUGUSTIN LOUIS, (*Lo'she.*) a French mathematician, b. in Paris, 1789. His principal works are, *Lectures on Differential Calculus*, and *Lectures on the Application of the Infinitesimal Calculus to Geometry.* He published also some poetical works, generally presumed to have merit, but which are as absolutely unread as any other French epic *poem* of the age. D. 1857.

Cau'cus, *n.* [Probably a corruption of *caulk-house*, a caulker's shed in Boston, where the patriots held the revolution usually held their meetings.] A word used in the U. States to denote a political meeting of a party for the purpose of agreeing upon candidates to be proposed for election to offices, to concert measures for supporting certain candidates, or determining what uniform position shall be taken in the public discussion of any new and important question.

Cau'da Equi'na, *n.* [Lat., horse's tail.] (*Anat.*) The roots of the terminal spinal nerves which are contained in the neural canal of the vertebræ, and surround the *filum terminale* of the medulla spinalis.

Caudal, (*kaw'dal,*) *a.* [Lat. *cauda*, a tail.] Pertaining to a tail, or to something which resembles a tail.

Cau'date, CAUDATED, *a.* [From Lat. *cauda*, a tail.] (*Anat.*) A term applied when the apex of a pyramidal part or organ is prolonged into a long slender point.

(*Zoöl.*) Applied to an animal provided with a tail.

(*Bot.*) Applied to a plant, when the apex of any organ is extended into a long slender point, as is especially common in Aristolochiaceæ.

Cau'debec, a sea-port town of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 6 m. S. of Yvetôt. *Manuf.* Cottons. Its port, though safe, is but little frequented. *Pop.* abt. 3,500. It was formerly the cap. of that part of the dep. which was called *Pays de Caux.*

Cau'déran, a suburb of Bordeaux, dep. Gironde, France.

Cau'dex, *n.* [Lat., a trunk.] (*Vegt. Physiol.*) The Linnæan name of what is now more generally called the *axis of vegetation*; the woody centre round which the leafy and leaf-like organs are arranged. The *C. ascendens* was the stem; the *C. descendens* the root of a plant.

Caudic'ula, *n.* [A dimin. formed from Lat. *caudex.*] (*Bot.*) A thin, elastic, semi-transparent process of the pollen matter of orchidaceous plants, by means of which the pollen is brought into contact with the stigma.

Caudine Forks. (*Hist.*) See page 712.

Cau'dium. (*Anc. Geog.*) A city of Samnium, on the frontiers of Campania, between Beneventum and Capua. In its neighborhood is the defile known as the "Caudine Forks," celebrated for the check which the Romans here received at the hands of the Samnites, 321 B. C. Closed up in the defile by a stratagem of the Samnite general, the whole Roman army, with the consuls Calvinus and Albinus, was obliged to surrender, and pass under the yoke.

Caudle, *(kaw'dl,) n.* [Fr. *chaudeau*, from *chaud*, Lat. *calidus*, hot.] A soft, warm, nourishing beverage, made of ale or wine, flour or oatmeal, sugar, spices, and sometimes of spirits; given hot, and specially intended for women in childbed.

—*v. a.* To make candle; to make warm, as candle. *Shaks.*

Cauf, *n.* [Fr. *coffre*, a chest.] A chest with holes in the top, to keep fish alive in the water. —*Johnson.*

(Coal-mining.) A vessel used to raise coal from the bottom of the shaft. — *Ophvie.*

Caffris'tan. See KAFFRISTAN.

Caughdenoy', in *New York*, a P. O. of Oswego co.

Caughnawa'ga, in *New York*, a village of Montgomery co., on the Mohawk River, 39 m. W.N.W. of Albany.

Caught, *imp.* and *pp.* from CATCH, *q. v.*

Cauk, *n.* *(Mon.)* See CAWK.

Caul, *n.* [A.S. *cuhle*, a cowl; Fr. *cale*, a woollen cap.] *(Anat.)* A name popularly given to the omentum, or thin skin that covers the bowels. It sometimes happens that the child, in hasty labors, is born with one of the fine uterine membranes over the head, in the form of a night-cap. This unusual appendage has been regarded with superstitious veneration by the ignorant; and from the firmly rooted belief that no person can be drowned who possesses such a talisman, infants' cauls have been long esteemed as things remarkably fortunate to the owner, and large sums have been demanded and given for such a presumed preventative to a watery grave.

(Costume.) A kind of net for enclosing the hair.

—*pl.* *(Carp.)* Pieces of wood put under the screws which bind parts of work that are glued. — *Worcester.*

Caulabagh', a town of Punjab, 68 m. S.E. of Peshawer.

Caules'cent, *a* [Gr. *kaulos*, a stalk.] *(Bot.)* Applied to plants having evident stems.

Cau'let, *n.* [Lat. *caulis.*] Cole-wort.

Cau'licle, Cau'licule, Caulic'ulus, *n.* *(Bot.)* Same as RADICLE, *q. v.*

Caulic'ulus, *n.* [Lat.] *(Arch.)* The stem or twist under the flower in the Corinthian capital.

Cauliferous, *a.* That has a stalk. —*Johnson.*

Cau'liflower, *n.* [Lat. *caulis*, cabbage, and *flore*, flower; W. *cawl*, cabbage, and *flower*; It. *cavalfiore*; Fr. *chonfleur.*] *(Hort.)* An esculent vegetable consisting of the fleshy, young, undeveloped inflorescence of a variety of *Brassica oleracea*, hardly different from brocoli, except in being whiter and less hardy. It is said to have been imported from Cyprus about the middle of the 16th century. A very rich, light, warm soil is required for *C.*, which must be sown in beds, and afterwards transplanted into sheltered situations, where they can be protected when young with hand-glasses. They are sown in August for a spring crop, in February for a summer crop, and in May in order to come in at the end of autumn and beginning of winter. The *C.* is a light, easily digested, and nutritious vegetable aliment.

Cau'liform, *a.* [Lat. *caulis*, a stalk.] That has the form of a stalk.

Cau'line, *a.* [Lat. *caulis.*] Applied to anything that grows to, or springs from, the stem of a plant. Thus *C.* leaves are those which grow upon the stem; *C.* prickles, such as are borne by the same part, and so on.

Cau'lis, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *kaulos.*] *(Bot.)* The stalk or stem of herbaceous plants — *Lindley.*

Caulk, *(kawk,) v. a.* *(Naut.)* To stuff the seams or openings between the planks of a ship with oakum, which is rope untwisted into its original state of fibre. The oakum is forced in by a caulking chisel and mallet.

Caulk'er, *n.* One who practises caulking.

Caulk'ing, *n.* *(Naut.)* The act of driving a quantity of oakum into the seams of the planks, to keep out the water.

Caulocar'pous, *a.* [Gr. *kaulos*, a stem, and *karpos*, fruit.] *(Bot.)* A name applied by De Candolle to plants which, like trees and shrubs, annually produce flowers and fruit on their branches without perishing.

Cau'ma, *n.* [Gr. *kauma*, a burnt part.] *(Med.)* Great heat of the body, as in certain fevers. — *Dunglison.*

Caumat'ic, *a.* Of the nature of cauma.

Cauna'be, or CAUM', a river of Brazil, prov. Pará, emptying into the Rio Branco at Sad Isabel; Lat. 2° 53′ N.; Lon. 61° 10′ W.

Caus, SOLOMON DE, a French engineer, B. in Normandy, towards the end of the 16th century. He first settled in England, where he was attached to the Prince of Wales, afterwards Charles I.; then in Germany, as engineer to the Elector of Bavaria. Having spent the greater part of his life with this prince, he returned to France, where he D. about 1630. "He wrote several works, in one of which, entitled *Les Raisons des Forces Mouvantes*, he speaks of the expansion and condensation of steam in a way naturally to suggest the alternate action of the piston and the principle of the steam-engine; it has therefore been suggested that the Marquis of Worcester borrowed from him the discovery of the properties of steam as a motive power." — *New Am. Cycl.*

Caus'able, *a.* [Fr.] That may be caused, produced, or effected.

Cau'sal, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *causalis.*] Relating to, or implying, a cause or causes.

"*Causal* propositions are, when two propositions are joined by *causal* particles; as, houses were not built that they might be destroyed." — *Watts.*

—*n.* *(Grammar.)* A causal particle, or a word that expresses a cause. — *Harris.*

Causal'ity, *n.* [Fr. *causalité*, from L. Lat. *causalitas.*] The agency of a cause; the quality of causing.

(Phren.) The faculty of tracing the relations of cause and effect. — *Worcester.*

Causally, *adv.* According to the order or series of causes.

Can'salty, *n.* *(Mining.)* The light parts of ores which are carried away by washing, or separated in the stamping-mill.

Causa'tion, *n.* The act or agency of a cause in producing an effect; the act or agency by which an effect is produced.

Cau'sative, *a.* [Fr. *causatif.*] That expresses a cause or reason; that effects a cause.

Cau'satively, *adv.* In a causative manner.

Causa'tor, *n.* *(Law.)* A litigant; one who takes the part of the plaintiff or defendant in a suit.

Cause, *(kawz,) n.* [Fr., from Lat. *causa.* Etymol. uncertain.] That which brings about any change in the state, condition, circumstances, &c. of things; that which produces an effect.

"*Cause* is a substance exerting its power into act, to make one thing begin to be."—*Locke*

—Reason; motive to anything; incitement; origin.

"Æneas wond'ring stood; then ask'd the *cause*
Which to the stream the crowding people draws." —*Dryden.*

—Purpose; design; pursuit; that which a person or party espouses.

"Ere to thy *cause*, and thee, my heart inclin'd,
Or love to party had seduc'd my mind." —*Tickell.*

(Law.) A suit or action. Any question, civil or criminal, contested before a court. — In *Civil law*, the consideration or motive for making a contract.

(Philos.) That by which something known as the effect is produced, and without which it could not have existed. Four kinds of causes have been distinguished by logicians: *the material, the efficient, the formal*, and *the final*. The *material* cause of a thing is that out of which that thing is made: in other words, that which is the ground of the possibility of a thing's coming into existence: *e. g.* the marble out of which a statue is made. The *efficient* cause is that in which resides the moving power requisite in order to render the possible existence actual; as the sculptor. The *formal* cause is that which must supervene to the matter, in order to give the thing its precise individual existence as that thing and no other; as the shape which the sculptor communicates to the marble. This distinction is derived originally from Aristotle, with whom it is rather a metaphysical than a logical determination. The *final* cause of the thing is that very thing in its completeness; as the statue when made. See ARISTOTELIANISM. — The various opinions as to the nature and origin of the principle of causality in the human mind are ranged by Sir W. Hamilton into two great categories, — the one comprehending those theories which consider this principle as *empirical*, or *à posteriori*, — that is, as derived from experience; the other, those which view it as *pure*, or *à priori*, — that is, as the condition of intelligence itself. These two primary genera he subdivides into several subordinate classes. (See *Lectures on Metaphysics*, vol. ii. p. 385, *et seq.*) He attempts to explain it by what he terms "the law of the conditioned," or the law of limitation: that we are unable, on the one hand, to conceive of nothing becoming something; and, on the other hand, of something becoming nothing; that we are utterly unable to realize in thought the possibility of the complement of existence in the universe being either increased or diminished. *Ex nihilo nihil, in nihilum nil posse revorti*, expresses, according to him, "in its purest form, the whole intellectual phenomenon of causality." This explanation, however, is not generally received by philosophers. — The *Doctrine of final causes*, which, with Aristotle, was merely an inquiry into tendencies, has, by the theologians of modern times, been employed to establish the truth of a divine providence. The argument from final causes, according to Dr. Reid, when reduced to a syllogism, has these two premises: — 1. That design and intelligence in the cause may, with certainty, be inferred from marks or signs of it in the effect; and 2. that there are the clearest marks of design and wisdom in the works of nature: the conclusion being, that the works of nature are the effects of a wise and intelligent cause.

Cause, *v. a.* To produce; to occasion; to bring into existence; to effect by agency, power, or influence.

Cause'less, *a* Having no cause; without just ground, reason, or motive.

Cause'lessly, *adv.* Without cause.

Cause'lessness, *n.* State of being causeless.

Caus'er, *n.* He or that which causes.

Cause'way, Cau'sey, *n.* [Fr. *chaussée*, a paved road; L. Lat. *calceata*, from *calceus*, a covering for the foot, a shoe, from *calx, calcis*, the heel; Port. *calçada*; Sp. *calzada.*] A carriage-road supported at a slight elevation above the surface of any marsh-lands, or water, which it may be found advisable to traverse; it differs from a viaduct, which is supported by piers and arches, whilst in a causeway the road is carried by an embankment, or by a low retaining wall.

Cau'seyed, *a.* Furnished with a causeway or causey.

Causid'ical, *a.* [Lat. *causidicus*, an advocate; *causa*, a cause, and *dicere*, to say.] Pertaining, or relating, to an advocate, or special pleader.

Caussade', a town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 12 m. N.E. of Montauban. *Manuf.* Woollens and linens. *Pop.* 4,436.

Caussidière. MARC, *(ko-sid'e-air.)* a French politician, B. at Lyons, 1809, of a family of humble artisans. He took an active part with the revolutionists of 1834, in Lyons and St. Etienne; was taken prisoner and sent to Mont St. Michel, where he was confined till 1837. In 1848 he was appointed prefect of police, and after the *coup d'etat* he took refuge in London. There he published his memoirs, and afterwards went to New York, where he entered on a mercantile life. D. 1861.

Caus'son, *n.* *(Manege.)* See CAVEZON.

Caus'tic, Caus'tical, *a.* [Fr. *caustique*; Gr. *kaustikos*, from *kaw, kauso*, to burn.] Burning; corroding; searing. — Severe; satirical; cutting; as, a *caustic* remark.

C. Curve. *(Geom.)* When rays of light issuing from a luminous point are incident upon a surface separating two media, reflection and refraction take place according to well-known laws, viz.: 1. The plane containing the incident and reflected or refracted ray, contains the normal of the refracting surface at the point of incidence. 2. The angles of incidence and reflection are equal. 3. The sines of the angles of incidence and refraction have a constant ratio. Now the reflected as well as the refracted rays will by their mutual intersections give rise to a series of points, at which the intensity of light and heat will be in excess. The surface formed by such a series of points, that is to say, the envelope of the reflected or refracted rays, is called a *caustic* surface; the first a *caustic by reflection* or *catacaustic*, the other a *caustic by refraction* or *diacaustic*. The bright lines seen on a table upon which stand a bottle of water and a candle, are familiar examples of the two kinds of caustics, or rather of the curves in which the caustic surfaces are intersected by the plane of the table. In the construction of reflectors, lenses, &c., the consideration of caustics is of manifest importance. The caustic by reflection from a paraboloid of revolution reduces itself to a point when the incident rays are parallel to the axis, hence the importance of parabolic reflectors. In the case of reflection from a sphere this property is lost, the caustic surface does not reduce to a point, and hence the phenomenon of spherical aberration.

Caus'tic, *n.* *(Med.)* A medicine that burns or eats away the skin and flesh, making an open sore. The most important caustics are: the nitrate of silver *(lunar C.)*, *C.* potash *(potassa fusa)*, nitric acid *(aqua-fortis)*, sulphate of copper *(blue-stone)*. See CAUTERY.

Caus'tically, *adv.* In a caustic manner; severely.

Caustic'ity, Caus'ticness, *n.* [Fr. *causticité.*] Quality of being caustic; severity; cutting remarks.

Cau'sus, *n.* [Gr. *kausos*, heat.] *(Med.)* A highly ardent fever.

Cau'ten, or IMPERIAL, a river of Chili, has its source on the W. slope of the Andes, in Lat. 38° 44′ S., and falls into the S. Pacific Ocean at Lat. 38° 45′ S. Length abt. 180 m.

Cau'ter, *n.* [See CAUTERIZE.] A hot searing-iron.

Cau'terant, *n.* A cauterizing substance.

Cauterets, a French watering place, dep. Hautes Pyrénées. It is situated 2,900 feet above the sea, and has hot sulphur springs, the temperature of which varies from 102° to 122°.

Cau'terism, *n.* The application of a cautery.

Cauteriza'tion, *n.* [Fr. *cautérisation.*] The act of cauterizing; the effect of a cautery or caustic.

Cau'terize, *v. a.* [Fr. *cauteriser*; Gr. *kauter*, a burner, a branding-iron, from *kauo, kauso*, to burn.] To burn or sear with caustics or a hot iron, as morbid flesh.

Cau'terizing, *n.* The act of burning with a cautery.

Cau'tery, *n.* [Gr. *kauterion*, a branding-iron; Lat. *cauterium*; Fr. *cautère*; It. and Sp. *cauterio.*] *(Med.)* Any drug, or means employed to produce a violent local inflammation, with the object, by a counter-irritation, of relieving some internal organ or part. Sometimes they are used so strong as to produce instant destruction of the cuticle and flesh, leaving a large suppurating wound. The object is much the same in this as in the other case, only more lasting and extensive, the wound being called an *issue*. There are two kinds of canteries — the *actual* and the *potential*. The actual cautery is produced by heat, and can be obtained in three ways: first, by heating a metallic plate in boiling water, and then pressing it firmly on the body till the surface is abraded. The second method is by heating certain shaped irons till they become white, and in that incandescent state rubbing them along the back, hip, or arm, in the hope of relieving the deep-seated injury in the spine or hip-joint, or wherever the disease may be situated. The third mode of employing the actual cautery is by igniting a small flat roll of fine cotton, and while one person retains it on the affected part, another drives the heat by keeping up a steady draught of air by means of a pair of bellows. See MOXA.

Cau'ting-iron, *n.* *(Farriery.)* An iron used for cauterizing.

Caution, *(kâw'shun,) n.* [Fr., from Lat. *cautio, cautionis*, from *caveo, cautus*, to be on one's guard, to take care or heed.] Care; provident care; wariness; heed; prudence; foresight. — Counsel; advice; warning.

—Security; guaranty; pledge; bail.

"The parliament would yet give his majesty sufficient *caution* that the war should be prosecuted." — *Clarendon.*

—*v. a.* To warn to be cautious; to give notice of danger; to warn; to exhort to take heed.

Cau'tionary, *a.* Containing caution; given as a pledge, or in security.

Cau'tioner, *n.* One who gives caution or advice.

(Law.) A surety; a bondsman.—One who binds himself in a bond with the principal for greater security.

Cau'tious, *a.* Using caution; careful; wary; watchful; provident; circumspect; prudent.

Cau'tiously, *adv.* With caution; circumspectly.

Cau'tiousness, *n.* Quality of being cautious.

Cau'to, a river of Cuba, near the E extremity of the island, falls into the bay of Buena Esperanza. Length abt. 70 m.

Ca'va, a town of S. Italy, prov. Salerno, 26 m. E.S.E. of Naples. *Manuf.* Silks, cottons, woollens. *Pop.* 26,815.

Cavaignac, LOUIS EUGÈNE, *(ka-vān'yak,)* a French general and dictator, B. 1802. Having chosen the military profession, he served in the Morea, and obtained his captaincy in 1829. In Algeria, to which he was commissioned

in 1832, he built up the fabric of his military reputation by ten years of active service, during which his bravery in the field, his resolute endurance of hardships, and his strategic skill, were equally conspicuous. In 1848 he was appointed governor of Algeria, with the rank of general of division. In the same year, he declined the portfolio of the War-Office, but promptly undertook the defence of the government against the disaffected and insurgent classes of the Parisian populace. A fierce struggle followed, during which the capital was declared in a state of siege, and *C.* invested with the powers of dictator; but, at length, after 4 days of hard fighting at the barricades, he succeeded in completely crushing the insurrection. On resigning his dictatorship, he was elected president of the council; and in the close of the year was the rival of Louis Napoleon for the presidency of the republic. At the *coup d'état* of 1851, he was arrested and imprisoned, but speedily released, and permitted to reside in France. Having refused to take the oath of adhesion to the new government, he lived in complete retirement till 1857, when he suddenly expired from a disease of the heart. His father, JEAN BAPTISTE *C.*, was a member of the National Convention, and voted for the death of Louis XVI. — His uncle, JACQUES MARIE, VICOMTE *C.*, rose to the rank of general under Napoleon I., and obtained his peerage from Louis XVIII. — His elder brother ELEONORE LOUIS GODEFROY *C.*, was one of the most popular leaders of the republican party after the restoration, and during the reign of Louis Philippe. B. 1801; D. 1845.

Cavaillon, (*ka-vāĭ'yon,*) (anc. *Cabillio,*) a town of France, dep. Vaucluse, on the Durance, 13 m. S.E. of Avignon. *Manuf.* Shoes. *Pop.* 8,776.

Cavalcade', *n.* [Fr., from *cheval,* a horse; Lat. *caballus.*] A procession of persons on horseback.

Cavalcan'te, a town of Brazil, prov. and 300 m. N.E. of Goyaz, on the Almas. *C.* is the entrepôt of the provs. of Goyaz, Matto-Grosso, and Minas-Geraes. *Pop.* 4,500.

Cavalier, (*kav-a-lēr',*) *n.* [Fr.: Lat. *caballus,* a packhorse: Sp. *caballero.* See CAVALRY.] A horse-soldier; an armed horseman; a knight.

—A gay, sprightly, military man.

"For who is he . . . that will not follow
These cull'd and choice drawn *cavaliers* to France?" — *Shaks.*

(*Hist.*) The name given to the supporters of King Charles I., during the Great Civil War in England, from their gay dress and demeanor, as contrasted with the austerity of the Parliamentary party, who were styled *Roundheads* (q.v.), from the mode in which the more puritanical of that body wore their hair closely cropped



Fig. 541.
A CAVALIER AND LADY.
(Time of Charles I.)

(*Fortif.*) A sort of interior bastion, several feet more elevated than the principal bastion of the fortress in which it is formed. The use of the *C.* is twofold: it serves either to defilade the works from the fire of an enemy on an adjacent height, or to command the trenches of the besiegers. *C.* are sometimes constructed in the gorges, or on the middle of the curtain, and their form is the semi-circular; but when they are within the bastion they are now built with straight faces and flanks parallel to those of the work in which they are placed. French *C.* are works raised by besiegers on the glacis of a fortress, for the purpose of enabling them to direct a fire of musketry into the covered way.

—*a.* Like a cavalier; gay; sprightly; generous.

—Brave; warlike.

"The people are naturally not valiant, and not much *cavalier.*" *Suckling.*

—Haughty; disdainful; arrogant; as, a *cavalier* manner.

—Belonging, or relating, to the adherents of King Charles I.

Cavalier, JEAN, a leader of the *Camisards,* or Protestants of Cevennes, when forced into rebellion against Louis XIV., by the persecutions of the Catholics. He defeated the best generals that came against him, and compelled Marshal de Villars to make a treaty with him He was then taken into the king's service as colonel of a regiment; but being apprehensive that some design was formed against him, he entered into the service of England, and commanded, with his usual skill, a regiment of French refugees at the battle of Almanza, in Spain. He was afterwards appointed governor of Guernsey and Jersey, where he spent the remainder of his days. B. in the Cevennes, 1679; D. 1740. — The marvellous defence of the Cevennes against the best regular troops of France has been often cited as a proof of the great deeds which may be done by bodies of riflemen voluntarily enrolled, and acting on their own soil.

Cavalier'ism, *n.* The principles or political doctrines of the Cavaliers. — *W. Scott.*

Cavalier'ly, *adv.* Haughtily; arrogantly; disdainfully.

Cavalier'ness, *n.* Haughtiness; a supercilious or disdainful manner.

Cav'allard, *n.* [Sp. *caballada,* a drove of horses.] A term applied in the S.W. States of America to a drove of horses or mules. — *Bartlett.*

Cavalry, (*kav'al-rē,*) *n.* [Fr. *cavalerie,* from *cavalier,* from *cheval,* a horse: Lat. *caballus*; Gr. *kaballēs*; Gael. *capull.*] (*Mil.*) A body of horse-soldiers, or of military troops mounted

(*Hist.*) Among the ancients, when warfare consisted in expeditions to remote places rather for plunder than conquest, a numerous *C.* was indispensable. In proportion, however, as the art of war improved, this class diminished in value; the strength of the Greek and Roman armies lay chiefly in the firm array of their foot-soldiers, and Folard observes that the most certain evidence of decline in the military character of a state is the existence of a numerous *C.* A well-disciplined *C.* has, however, often turned the scale of fortune in war. In the early French monarchy, and in the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms of Britain, the men of wealth and noble birth distinguished themselves in the field from those of inferior rank, by being well armed and mounted on horses. And, during several centuries in which the poverty of the nations prevented princes from maintaining standing armies, and when the foot-soldiers were men undisciplined and ill-provided, and summoned from the plough to attend the sovereign for a short time only, it is evident that a class of troops, comprehending those men who, by the tenure of their estates, were required to serve in the wars at their own expense, and to bring into the field a number of dependents mounted like themselves, and trained in the daily practice of martial exercises, must have constituted almost the only efficient arm of battle. — In France, the superior classes of these warriors bore the title of *knights-bannerets,* and the others were designated knights of the second order, or *bas-chevaliers.* In those days the infantry, for the reason before mentioned, being held in little estimation, the strength of armies was denoted by the number of banners and pennons under which the knights and their attendants fought; victories also were distinguished only by the number of men of rank who had been slain or made prisoners. But the power of the nobles becoming too great for the monarch, and their mutual jealousies constantly involving the nation in the miseries of civil war, Charles VII., in 1445, took advantage of the temporary tranquillity which reigned in France after the English had been compelled to abandon nearly the whole of that country, to reduce his military force. From that time the kings retained in constant pay fifteen companies, as they were called, each consisting of 600 horsemen, besides the young men bearing the titles of archers and pages, who also, in general, fought on horseback, but were clothed in lighter armor. The troops composing the companies appear to have been what would now be called gentlemen; and the esteem in which they held themselves is evident from the refusal of the Chevalier Bayard, on the ground of their quality, to unite them with the lansquenets (German infantry) at the siege of Padua, in an assault proposed by the Emperor Maximilian to be made on that place. More than a century before the time of Charles VII., the English *C.* in the pay of the state was divided by Edward III. (1324) into small bodies, commanded by officers called *constables;* and Grose observes, that the list of the army at St. Quentin (1557) is the first in which a body of *C.* is distinguished by the appellation of a *troop;* a name which is still given to the half of a squadron, or the tenth part of a full regiment. The respectability of the French companies above mentioned seems to have declined from about the time of Francis II., men of a lower grade being then occasionally introduced, from the difficulty, it is said, of filling with men of high birth the ranks, which were become very numerous. But the employment of artillery in the field deprived this heavy armed cavalry of all the advantages it possessed over the soldiers who fought on foot, and the latter were often enabled to maintain the combat after the horsemen were dismounted or forced to retire; hence they gradually rose in reputation, and the good discipline and conduct of the Swiss infantry in the Italian wars induced the French and Germans to augment the number of the troops of this class in their armies. From that time the *C.*, though always an essential arm in war, may be said to have become inferior in importance to the infantry. The subdivisions of *C.* are numerous. See CUIRASSIERS, DRAGOONS, HUSSARS, LANCERS, &c.

(*Tactics.*) So far as concerns actual duties, heavy *C.* charge the enemy's *C.* and infantry, attack the guns, and cover a retreat; while the light *C.* make reconnoissances, carry despatches and messages, maintain outposts, supply pickets, scour the country for forage, pursue the enemy, and make rapid manœuvres. The *C.* usually attack in line against *C.*, *en échelon* against artillery, and in column against infantry. When an attack is about to be made, the *C.* usually group into three bodies — the *attacking,* the *supporting,* and the *reserve.* Close combat and hand-to-hand struggle are the province of *C.*; infantry and artillery may fight at a distance, but *C.* can not. It is rare that two bodies of *C.* stand to fight each other; the weaker of the two, or the less resolute, usually turns and gallops off. The work to be done by the horse is to pursue, to overwhelm, to cut down. They cannot wait to receive an attack like infantry: they must either pursue or retreat; and on this account it has been said, "rest is incompatible with cavalry." The infantry and artillery more frequently win the victory; but the *C.* prepares the way for doing this, captures prisoners and trophies, pursues the flying enemy, rapidly succors a menaced point, and covers the retreat of infantry and artillery, if retreat be necessary. *C.* is necessary to finish off work mainly done by others; and, without its aid, signal success is seldom obtained on the field.

Cav'an, an inland county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, bounded N. by Fermanagh, E. by Monaghan, S. by the counties of Longford, Meath, and Westmeath, and W. by Leitrim. — *Area,* 470 square miles. — *Desc.* It consists entirely of hill and dale, and is mountainous towards the S.W. In general the soil is light and poor, except along the courses of the streams. — *Rivers.* The Erne, Croghan, Annalee, and others. *Lakes.* Lough Erne, Lough Oughter, Lough Ramor, and Sheelan. — *Prod.* Oats, potatoes, turnips, and, in some districts, flax. Agriculture, however, is, in general, in a backward state. — *Minerals.* Silver, lead, and iron. Manganese is obtained; also pure sulphur, coal, and very small quantities of limestone. — *Manf.* The principal are yarn and linen. *Pop.* 140,555.

CAVAN, the chief town of the above co., 57 m. N.W. of Dublin, on a small river of the same name: *pop.* 3,515.

Cav'anas, a fortified harbor of Cuba, on the N.W. coast, 38 m. S.W. of Havana; Lat. 23° 5′ N., Lon. 82° 55′ W. It has a fine deep bay, with anchorage for several sail of ships.

Cav'auder, in *Georgia,* a village of Lumpkin co., 70 m. N.N.E. of Atlanta.

Cav'auville, in U. Canada, a post-village of Durham co., 65 m. N.E. of Toronto; *pop.* 250.

Cavass, Cawass, (*ka-vass',*) *n.* [Turk.] A Turkish police officer.

Cavatina, (*kăv-a-tē'na,*) *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A term now usually applied to a vocal piece for a single voice, extracted from an opera. It is frequently preceded by a recitative.

Cavazion, (*ka-vā'zhun,*) *n.* (*Arch.*) The hollow trench made for laying the foundation of a building; according to Vitruvius, it ought to be one-sixth part of the height of the whole building.

Cave, *n.* [Fr. *cave*; Lat. *cavea,* from *cavus,* hollow; Ar. *kaab,* a place hollowed out, a grotto; Semitic root *nakab,* to hollow out.] A hollow place in the earth; a cavern. — They occur more or less along the rocky shores of all tree flowing seas, and are the result of abrasion by waves laden with fragments of stone, and acting upon pre-existing fissures, or the softer portions of the exposed rocks. The most celebrated, however, occur in limestone strata, and appear to be the results partly of fissuring by subterranean disturbance, and partly of waste by the percolation and passage of carbonated waters. Some are celebrated for their great extent, others for their gorgeous stalactites and stalagmites, and many for their treasures of sub-fossil bones. Among the most celebrated may be mentioned the grotto of Antiparos, in Greece, the Adelsberg caverns in Carniola, and the Mammoth *C.* in Kentucky, the largest *C.* in the

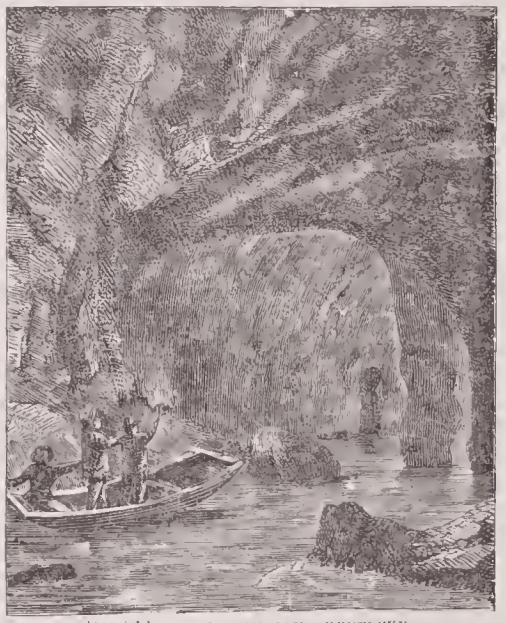


Fig. 542. — MAMMOTH CAVE, KENTUCKY.

world. It is situated in Edmonson co., near Green River, 130 m. S.S.W. of Lexington. It is said to have been penetrated to a distance of 10 m., and through it flows a river navigable for boats, in which are found the eyeless fish, and another species of fish entirely blind, though provided with eyes. Many other *C.* worthy of notice are found in the U. States, such as *Weir's C.* in Virginia, the *Big Saltpetre C.* in Missouri, *Ball's C.* in New York, &c. — In ancient times, *C.* were used as dwellings, places of refuge, and tombs. It was in a *C.* that Lot resided "with his two daughters," after the destruction of Sodom (*Gen.* xix. 30); and Petra (see fig. 181) was a city of artificial *C.*, cut in the sandstone rock.

Cave, *v. a.* To make hollow; to form as a den or burrow.

—*v. i.* To dwell in a cave.

"Such as we
Cave here, haunt here, are outlaws." — *Shaks.*

—To break down. (Used as a slang colloquialism.)

To cave in. To fall in upon, and leave a hollow place, as a mound of earth.

Cave, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Franklin co., 40 m. N.N.W. of Shawneetown.
Cave, in *Indiana*, a village of Crawford co., 4 m. N.E. of Leavenworth.
Cave, in *Tennessee*, a village of White co.
Cave, WILLIAM, an English divine, b. at Pickwell, Leicestershire, 1637, wrote a great number of works of a religious tendency, and others with a view to illustrate ecclesiastical history. He is remembered chiefly by his *Primitive Christianity, Lives of the Apostles and Martyrs*, and his *Historia Literaria*. D. at Windsor, 1713.
Cave'a, [Lat., a hollow place.] (*Antiq.*) A term applied by the Romans to the interior of an amphitheatre.
Caveat, (*kā'vē-at.*) *n.* [Lat., from *cavea*, to take care.] (*Law.*) A notice or caution given, by a party interested, to a judge or other officer, in order to stay proceedings by him.
(*Patent Law.*) A legal-notice not to issue a patent of a particular description to any other person without allowing the caveator an opportunity to establish his priority of invention.
—A hint; a warning; an intimation of caution.
"The chiefest *caveat* in reformation must be to keep out the Scots." — *Spenser.*
—*v. i.* To enter a caveat.
Caveat emptor. [Lat.] (*Law.*) A purchase without warranty, or at the buyer's own risk.
Ca'veating, *n.* (*Fencing.*) The shifting the sword from one side of an adversary's sword to the other. — *Webster.*
Ca'veator, *n.* One who enters a caveat.
Cave City, in *California*, a village of Calaveras co., 12 m. E. of San Andreas.
Cave City, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Barren co., 85 m. S. of Louisville, and 6 m. from the Mammoth Cave.
Cave Creek, in *Arkansas*, a post-office of Newton co.
Cave in Rock, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Hardin co., on the Ohio River, 400 m. below Cincinnati; *pop.* 869.
Cav'endish, HENRY, an English philosopher, the younger son of lord Charles Cavendish, b. 1731. He studied at Cambridge, and the large fortune which was bequeathed to him by an uncle enabled him to devote his life to scientific investigations. *C.* was the first to lay the foundation of the modern form which the science of chemistry has taken. He was the discoverer of the composition of water, and of nitric acid; and measured the density of the earth by direct comparison with balls of lead. D. 1810.
Cav'endish, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Windsor co., 60 m. S. by E of Montpelier; *pop.* 1,823.
Cavendish, (*kāv'n-dish,*) *n.* A term applied to tobacco, when pressed into cakes of square, oblong form, and sweetened with molasses, or some other ingredient.
Cave Pump, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Camden co.
Cavern, (*kāv'urn,*) *n.* [Lat. *caverna*, from *carus*, hollow.] A cave; a deep, hollow place in the earth; an excavation, whether natural or artificial. — See CAVE.
Cav'erned, *a.* Full of caverns; having caverns or cavities; hollow; excavated; as, "The *cavern'd* rock." *Pope.*
—Inhabiting a cavern.
"No *cavern'd* hermit rests self-satisfied." — *Pope.*
Cavernous, (*kav'ern-us,*) *a.* [Lat. *cavernosus.*] Hollow; full of caverns, or of cavities.
Cavern'ulous, *a.* [See CAVERN.] Containing many small cavities.
Cav'ery, a river of S. Hindostan, the most considerable and useful S. of the Krishna. It rises in Coorg, and after a course of 450 m. falls into the Indian Ocean in the dist. of Tanjore. It is not navigable for large vessels.
Cave'sa Creek, in *Texas*, flows into San Antonio River, 8 m. W. of Goliad.
Cave Spring, in *Georgia*, a flourishing post-village of Floyd co., 16 m. S.W. from Rome. There is an extensive cave and a mineral spring in the vicinity from which the name of the village is derived. *Pop.* 2,078.
Cave Spring, in *Missouri*, a small village of Wright co.
Cave Spring, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Carter co.
Cave Spring, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Roanoke co.
Cav'esson, Cav'ezon, *n.* [Fr. *caveçon* and *cavesson*; It. *cavezza*, for *capezza*, a halter, from Lat. *caput*, head.] (*Man.*) A sort of nose-band, sometimes made of iron, and at others of leather or wood: sometimes flat, and occasionally hollow or twisted; which is put upon the nose of a horse, to assist in his breaking-in. — *Johnson.*
Cave'town, in *Maryland*, a twp. and village of Washington co., 107 m. N.W. of Annapolis; *pop.* of twp. 1,899.
Cavet'to, *n.* [It., from *cavo*, hollow.] (*Arch.*) A hollow moulding, whose profile is a quadraut of a circle; it is commonly used in cornices.
Cav'ettsville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Westmoreland co.
Ca'via, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See GUINEA-PIG.
Cavia'na, an island of Brazil, prov. Pará, in the delta of the Amazon. On its S.E. side is the town of Roberdello.
Caviar, Caviare, (*ka-ve-är',*) *n.* [Fr. *caviar*; It. *caviale*; Sp. *cabial*; Ar. *khuhyar.*] The salted roe of the sturgeon, and other large fish, much esteemed by the Russians as an article of food, and frequently used among other nations as a condiment. This article would appear to have been considered a delicacy even in the time of Shakspeare, though not a popular relish, as may be inferred from the passage in *Hamlet* — "The play, I remember, pleased not the million; 'twas *caviare* to the general."
Cavicor'nia, *n.* [Lat. *cavus*, hollow, and *cornu*, a horn.] (*Zoöl.*) A tribe of ruminants which have their horns hollowed out as a sheath, and implanted on bony processes, as in the antelope.
Cav'il, *v. i.* [O. Fr. *caviller*, to wrangle; Sp. *cavilar*; Lat. *cavillor*, from *cavus*, hollow, vain, empty.] To raise captious and frivolous objections; to carp; to censure; to wrangle; to make use of sophisms; to find fault without reason.
"But, in the way of bargain, mark ye me,
I'll *cavil* on the ninth part of a hair." — *Shaks.*
—*n.* False or frivolous objections; sophism; subtlety.
Cav'iller, *n.* One who cavils or carps.
Cav'illingly, *adv.* In a cavilling manner.
Cav'illous, *a.* Captious; prone to unfair or unreasonable objections. (R.)
Cav'illously, *adv.* In a cavillous manner. (R.)
Cav'illousness, *n.* Captiousness; disposition to make frivolous objections. (R.)
Cav'in, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *cavus.*] (*Mil.*) A hollow way or passage to cover the advance of troops to a certain place.
Cav'itary, *n.* and *a.* (*Zoöl.*) See NEMATOID.
Cav'ité, a town of Luzon, one of the Philippine Islands, in the Bay of Manilla, 3 m. S.W. of that city, of which it is the port; Lat. 14° 34′ N., Lon. 120° 48′ E. It is the naval depot of all the Spanish possessions in the East, has a good harbor, and an estimated population of 5,000.
Cavitied, (*kāv'i-tēd,*) *a.* Possessing cavities.
Cav'ity, *n.* [Lat. *cavitas*, from *cavus*, hollow.] A hollow place; an opening or aperture; as, the *cavity* of the knee-joint. — Hollowness; state of being hollow.
Cavour, CAMILLO BENSO, CONTE DI, (*ka-voor',*) the most distinguished Italian statesman of modern times, and one of the foremost produced in any age or country, was b. of an ancient Piedmontese family, at Turin, in 1810. In early life he entered the Sardinian military service, which, however, he soon quitted in order to gratify his inclination to travel. Proceeding to England, he became much impressed with her institutions, and an earnest admirer and advocate of constitutional monarchy. He



Fig. 543. — COUNT CAVOUR.

returned to Italy imbued with this spirit, and, in 1847, took an active part in the economical questions, and reform doctrines, then agitating that country. *C.* also had a prominent share in the bringing about of King Charles Albert's grant of the constitution of 1848. Shortly afterwards he was elected to the Chamber as deputy for Turin, and, in 1851, became minister of agriculture, commerce, and marine. In this capacity he labored to introduce into his country those free-trade principles that had recently proved so beneficial in Great Britain. In 1852, *C.* succeeded D'Azeglio as prime-minister, and for the following 7 years became the ruling spirit of Italian politics. The great idea which animated his statesmanship was the establishment of one free and united Italy, and regardless of the antagonism of Austria, he persevered in the achievement of his object, which, with the aid of French support, was accomplished after the war of 1857, by the treaty of Villa-Franca. After this event he resigned office, to which he did not return till 1860, and in the following year he d. after a short illness. *C.* was an able debater, a journalist of note, and author of several esteemed works on political economy. Mazade's *Life of C.* (Lon., 1877).
Cavour', a town of N. Italy, in Piedmont, 7 m. S.S.E. of Pinerole. *Manuf.* Silk, twist, linens, leather, &c. *Pop.* 8,302.
Ca'vy, *n* (*Zoöl.*) See GUINEA-PIG.
Caw, (*kâw,*) *v. i.* [A.S. *ceo*; formed from the sound.] To cry like a crow, rook, or raven.
"The rook . . . his airy city builds,
And ceaseless *caws*." — *Thomson.*
—*n.* The caw of the rook, crow, or raven.
Cawk, Cauk, *n.* [See CHALK.] (*Min.*) A term applied by miners to a massive, earthy-looking variety of sulphate of baryta.
Cawk'er, *n.* See CAULKER.
Cawk'y, *a.* Resembling, or pertaining to, cawk.
Cawn'pore, KHANPURA, (*kawn'por,*) a dist. or collectorate of Hindostan, prov. Allahabad, pres. Bengal, between Lat. 26° and 27° N., and Lon. 79° 30′ and 80° 30′ E. *Area*, 2,650 sq. m. *Surface*, flat. *Soil*, highly productive, growing cereals, European fruits and vegetables, and the sugar-cane. *Prin. town.* Cawnpore. *Estim. pop.* 1,000,000.
CAWNPORE, the cap. town of the above dist., and chief British military station in the ceded provinces on the W. bank of the Ganges, 38 m. S.W. of Lucknow. This place bears a sad notoriety for the hideous slaughter of the British by the Sepoy rebels, without regard of age or sex, during the Indian mutiny of 1857. The tale of this horror is perpetuated by a monument. *Pop.* 108,800.
Caxamar'ca, a city of Peru, cap. of prov. of same name, in a valley of the Andes, 370 m. N.N.W. of Lima; Lat. 7° 8′ 3″ S., Lon. 78° 36′ 15″ W. *Manf.* Gold and silver work. *Pop.* about 7,000.
Caxatam'bo, in Peru, a mountainous and barren province, with a capital of same name. *Pop.* of prov. 27,000; of town, 6,000.
Cax'ias, CACHIAS, (formerly ALDEAS ALTAS,) a town of Brazil, prov. Maranhaõ, on the Itapicuru; *pop.* about 7,000.
Caxon, (*kāks'n,*) *n.* A cant name sometimes given to a wig.
Caxon, (*kaks'ōō.*) *n.* [Sp. *caxa*, from Lat. *capsa*, a chest.] A case or chest of ores prepared for refining.
Cax'ton, WILLIAM, distinguished as the introducer of the art of printing into England; was b. 1412. After serving as a mercer's apprentice in London, he went to Flanders, where he acquired a knowledge of the new typographic invention, and on his return to England, he put his first book to press, the *Recueil of the History of Troy.* This work appeared in 1471, and was succeeded by the *Game and Playe of the Chesse*, and other works. He printed in the Almonry in Westminster (Fig. 544). D. 1491. *Life of C.*, by Wm. Blades (Lon., 1877), and *C. Celebration* 1877 (Lon., 1877).



Fig. 544. — CAXTON'S PRINTING-OFFICE. (Almonry, London.)

Cayam'be, or CAYAMBEURCU, a mountain in Ecuador, in the Colombian Andes, 19,535 ft. high; Lon. 78° 10′ W.
Cay'cos Islands. See CAICOS.
Cayenne, (*kay'en.*) in French Guiana, a river entering the Atlantic in Lat. 4° 56′ N., Lon. 52° 20′ W. — An islet, 30 m. in circuit, at the month of the said river; *pop.* about 10,000.
—A fortified sea-port town, cap. of above colony, at the N.W. point of the above islet. The harbor is good, and well adapted for moderate-sized merchant-vessels. This is a French penal settlement for convicts whose sentence exceeds six years. *Pop.* 6,853. — See GUIANA, (FRENCH.)
Cayenne Pepper, *n.* See CAPSICUM.
Cayes, LES-CAYES, or AUX-CAYES, (*ká,*) a seaport town of Hayti, 92 m. W.S.W. of Port-au-Prince: *pop.* abt. 10,000.
Cayes-de-Jacmel, a town of Hayti, on the Jacmel River, 20 m. S. of Port-au-Prince.
Caylloma, or CAILLOMA, (*kīl-yo'ma,*) a town and prov. of S. America, in Peru, 85 m. N.N.E. of Arequipa; *pop.* of province about 23,443.
Cay'lus, a town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 24 m. N.E. of Montauban. It is a thriving place, with a *pop.* of 5,470.
Cay'man, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A name variously used either as the distinctive appellation of some, or as a common name for all, of the *Crocodilidæ* of S. America. — See CROCODILIDÆ.
Cay'man Lake, in Mexico See MAPIMI LAKE.
Cay'mans, three small islands in the British W. Indies, in the Caribbean Sea, 150 m. N.W. of Jamaica, of which they are a dependency; *pop.* about 300.
Caymi'tes, two small islands in the W. Indies, off the western coast of Hayti, called the Grand and Little Caymites; Lat. 18° 39′ N.; Lon. 73° 40′ W.
Caymi'to, a river of S. America, in the United States of Colombia, enters the Bay of Panama, 10 m. W. of Chorrera.
Cay'o Co'cas, a fertile island in the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Cuba. *Area*, 28 sq. m. It possesses valuable fisheries.
Cay'o Lar'go, a fertile island in the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Cuba. *Area*, 32 sq. m.
Cayo Romano, (*kī'o-rō-ma'no,*) an island on the N. coast of Cuba. *Area*, 172 sq. m. Length 30 m.; breadth, 2½ m.
Cayote' Creek, in *California*, Calaveras co., is an affluent of the Stanislaus River.
Cayo Verde, (*kī'o-ver'dā.*) or Green Bay, an islet of the Bahama Group; Lat. 22° N.; Lon. 75° 10′ W.
Cayru, (*kī-roo',*) a town of Brazil, 50 m. S.W. of Bahia; *pop* about 800.
Cayu'ga, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Livingston co., 5 m. N.E. of Pontiac.
Cayu'ga, in *New York*, a central co.; *area*, 750 sq. m. It is drained by the Seneca River and Owasco Creek, and bounded by Lake Ontario on the N. and by Cayuga Lake on the W. The surface is undulating, and the soil very productive. Water-limestone, gypsum, and limestone are found in abundance. *Cap.* Auburn. *Pop.* 59,550.
Cayu'ga, or **Cayuga Bridge,** in *New York*, a post-vill. of Cayuga co., 11 m. W. from Auburn; *pop.* 435.

Cayu'ga, in Ontario, a post-town, cap. of Haldimand co., on Grand River, 25 m. S. of Hamilton; *pop.* abt. 800.
Cayu'ga Lake, in *New York*, lying between Cayuga and Seneca cos., is 38 m. long, and from 1 to 3½ m. wide.
Cayu'ta, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Schuyler co., 12 m. N.E. of Elmira, and drained by Cayuta Creek: *pop.* 641.
Cayu'taville, in *New York*, a post-village of Schuyler co., 150 m. W.S.W. of Albany.
Cazal'la de la Sier'ra, a town of Spain, prov. of Seville, 39 m. N.E. of Seville city, on the declivity of the Sierra Morena. The district around abounds in iron, silver, copper, sulphur, &c., and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in smelting metals. *Pop.* 8,540.
Cazem'be, a country in the interior of Africa, with a fortified capital town, said to be some miles in circumference. *Prod.* Maize, manioc, copper, iron, and ivory. Lat. of its capital, 11° 45′ S., Lon. 30° 80′ E.
Cazeno'via, in *Illinois*, a township of Woodford co.; *pop* 990.
Cazenovia, or **Casnovia,** in *Michigan*, a village and township of Muskegon co., 22 miles N.N.W. of Grand Rapids; *pop.* 1,094.
Cazenovia, in *New York*, a village and township of Madison co., 20 m. S.E. of Syracuse; *pop.* of township 4,265.
Cazenovia, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Richland co., on Little Baraboo River, 40 m. W. of Portage City.
Cazique, Cazic, (*ka-zēēk',*) *n.* See CACIQUE.
Cazor'la, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 40 m. E.N.E. of Jaen; *pop.* 8,226.
Cazotte, JACQUES, a French humorous writer, b. at Dijon, 1720, was a fervent adept of Illuminism and Martinism. Arrested as a royalist during the revolution, he was executed Sept. 25, 1792. His best work is *Le Diable Amoureux*, a tale full of wit and originality, of which we have some good English translations.
Caz'zon, *n.* A name given, in some parts of England, to the dried ordure of cattle, when used as fuel.
C. B. The initials of a Companion of the English Order of the Bath.
C. E. The initials of an abridged method of writing Civil Engineer.
Ceano'thus, *n.* [A name given by Theophrastus to a spring plant.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Rhamnaceæ*. The species *C. Americanus*, the Jersey-tea or Red-root, is a small shrub, with a protusion of white blossoms, found in woods and groves in the U. States. Stems 2–4 ft. high, slender, with reddish, round, smooth branches. Leaves thrice as long as broad, very downy, with soft hair beneath. Flowers minute, white, in crowded panicles from the axils of the upper leaves. Stamens enclosed in the curiously vaulted corolla. The root, which is large and red, is sometimes used for coloring. The leaves have been used as a substitute for tea.
Ceara, (*sai-ar'a,*) a maritime province of Brazil, stretching along the N. coast, where it is bounded by the Atlantic. On the other side it is enclosed by the Rio Grande-do-Norte, Pernambuco, and Piauhy. *Area*, 66,387 square miles. *Desc.* Rather flat than mountainous, rising from the Atlantic coast towards the centre, in the form of an amphitheatre. It is fertile and well-watered, produces a great deal of timber, and abounds with minerals. *Cap.* Ceara. *Pop.* 190,000. Lat. between 2° 40′ and 7° 25′ S., Lon. between 37° 40′ and 41° 30′ W.
Cease, (*sēs,*) *v. i.* [Fr. *cesser*; Lat. *cesso*, intensive, from *cedo*, *cessus*, to go, to go from, to yield.] To delay; to loiter; to leave off; to give over; to desist; as, to *cease* from work.

"There is, however, a limit at which forbearance *ceases* to be a virtue." — *Burke.*

—To fail; to stop; to be at an end: to abstain.

"When she had passed, it seemed like the *ceasing* of exquisite music." — *Longfellow.*

—*v. a.* To put a stop to; to put an end to.

"*Cease* then this impious rage." — *Milton.*

Ceaseless, (*sēs'les,*) *a.* Without a stop or pause; incessant: continual; perpetual; without end.
Cease'lessly, *adv.* Incessantly; perpetually; without intermission.
Ceb'adil'la, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as CEVADILLA, *q. v.*
Ce'bes, a Greek philosopher, b. at Thebes, lived in the 5th century B. C., and was a disciple of Socrates. The *Pinax*, or "Picture of Human Life," is generally attributed to him.
Cebi'dæ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *kebos*, a species of monkey.] (*Zoöl.*) A group including all the monkeys of the American continent, which differ in several respects from those of the Old World; viz., by a partial or complete absence of the thumb upon the hands; the callosities and cheek-ponches are altogether absent; there is a very considerable space between the nostrils; the tail is usually of great length, never absent, and often prehensile. They are very numerous in those vast forests which occupy the plains between the rivers Orinoco and ..azons. They are separated into the families SAPAJOUS, SAGOUINS, and LEMURIDÆ, *q. v.*
Ce'brio, *n.*, **Cebrion'idæ,** *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus and family of small coleopterous insects, for the most part inhabiting S. Europe.
Ce'bu Island. See ZEBU.
Ce'bus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Sapajous; the WEEPERS, *q.v.*
Ceecebin, (*che-keen',*) *n.* See SEQUIN.
Cecidomy'a, *n.* [Gr. *kekidos*, high-leaping; *muia*, a fly.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of two-winged flies, family *Tipulariæ*. They are always of small size; many of them deposit their eggs upon the tender buds of various kinds of plants; others upon the young sprigs, and some upon the flowers. One species (*C. salicina*) fixes each of its eggs on a bud of the willow, which becomes enlarged, and ultimately forms a gall in which the larva is lodged and nourished. Another (*C. tritici*), known as the Wheat-fly, may sometimes be seen, in great abundance, flying about wheat-fields in the month of June. This little fly deposits its eggs in the centre of the corolla, where the larvæ are hatched; and it is probably by devouring the pollen that they are most injurious to the plant. Another species (*C. destructor*), known in America under the name of the *Hessian-fly*, (see *Fig.* 262,) attacks the lower part of the stem of the wheat.
Ce'cil, WILLIAM, LORD BURLEIGH, an English secretary of state under Edward VI. and Elizabeth, and prime-minister of England for forty years, b. in Lincolnshire, 1520. In 1588 parliament was assembled, and, by his advice, a plan of religious reform was laid before it. In this he had a considerable share; and he also took the leading part in the establishment of the Thirty-nine Articles of faith, which form the basis of the Reformed religion of the state. To him is also due the regulation of the coinage, which had been altered since Henry VIII.'s time. He was created *Baron Burleigh* in 1571, and in 1588 concluded an advantageous treaty with the Netherlands. D. 1598. — His son, ROBERT C., minister under Elizabeth and James I., was sent to the court of Henry IV. of France, to negotiate a treaty of peace with Spain. He was greatly instrumental in the death of the Earl of Essex, was loaded with honors by James I., and created Earl of Salisbury.
Ce'cil, in *Maryland*, a N.E. co., bordering on Pennsylvania and Delaware, and bounded S.W. by Chesapeake Bay. *Area*, 300 sq. m. It is washed S. by the Sassafras, and N. by the Susquehanna River. The surface is slightly uneven, and the soil fertile and well cultivated. The principal products are corn, wheat, butter, cattle, and swine. *Min.* Granite, gneiss, slate, iron, chrome *Cap.* Elkton. *Pop.* 25,874.
Ce'cil, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Washington co., 16 m. S.W. of Pittsburg; *pop.* 1,102
Cecil'ians, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A name given to a genus of naked serpents, from their supposed blindness.
Cecilia, (St.,) a saint of the Roman Catholic Church, and the patroness of musicians, who suffered martyrdom A. D. 230. Her heathen parents, as we are told, belonged to a noble Roman family, and betrothed their daughter, who had been converted to Christianity, to a heathen youth named Valerian. This youth and his brother Tiberius became Christian converts, and suffered martyrdom. C., when commanded to sacrifice to idols, firmly refused, and was condemned to death. Her persecutors, it is said, first threw her into a boiling bath, but on the following day they found her unhurt. The executioner next attempted to cut off her head, but found it impossible. She died three days after. As early as the 5th century, there is mention of a church dedicated to her at Rome; and in 821, by order of Pope Pascal, her bones were deposited there. *St. C.* is regarded as the inventor of the organ, and in the Roman Catholic Church her festival-day, November 22, is celebrated with splendid music. Chaucer, Dryden, and Pope have celebrated *St. C.*, and the painters Raphael, Domenichino, Holce, and others have represented her in fine pictures.
Cecil's, in *Oregon*, a post-office of Umatilla co.
Ce'cilton, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Cecil co., 78 m. N.E. of Annapolis.
Ce'cilville, in *California*, a mining village in Klamath co., about 20 m. S.E. of Orleans Bar.
Cecity, (*sēs'e-te,*) *n.* [Fr. *cécité*; Lat. *cæcitas*, from *cæcus*, blind.] State or condition of being blind; deprivation of sight. (R.)
Cecro'pia, *n.* [From *Cecrops*, whose legs were fabled to be like snakes.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Artocarpaceæ*. *C. peltata*, a tree growing in the W. Indies and S. America, is remarkable for its stems being hollow, except at the nodes. Owing to this peculiarity, the small branches are often used for making wind-instruments.
Ce'crops, a mythical personage, who is said by Apollodorus to have been the first king of Attica. According to some authorities he was an Egyptian, who emigrated into Attica about 1580 B. C. He is said to have instructed the semi-barbarous inhabitants in the advantages of social life, of marriage, property, justice, and civil rights. To him is also attributed the erection of the first temples in the country, the institution of the court of Areopagus, and the distribution of the inhabitants of Attica into 12 local sections.
Cecutiency, (*se kū'shen-sy,*) *n.* [From Lat. *cæcus*, blind.] A tendency to blindness. (R.)

"There is in them no cecity, yet more than a *cecutiency*." *Browne.*

Ce'dar, *n.* [Lat. *cedrus*; Gr. *kedros*; Fr. *cèdre*; Ger. *zeder*; It. and Sp. *cedro.*] (*Bot.*) The common name of the genus CEDRUS, *q. v.*

Red Cedar. See JUNIPERUS. — *White Cedar.* See CUPRESSUS.

Ce'dar, in *Illinois*, a township of Knox co.; *pop.* 2,153.
Cedar, in *Iowa*, an E. county; *area*, 576 sq. m. It is intersected by the Cedar and Wapsipinicon rivers, and also drained by Sugar and Rock creeks. The surface is diversified; the soil fertile, and the climate healthy. *Cap.* Tipton. *Pop.* 19,731.
—A township of Benton co.; *pop.* 1,041.
—A township of Black Hawk co.; *pop.* 731.
—A township of Floyd co.; *pop.* 415.
—A township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* 816.
—A township of Johnson co.; *pop.* 1,094.
—A township of Lee co.; *pop.* 1,196.
—A township of Lucas co.; *pop.* 764.
—A township of Mahaska co.; *pop.* 1,265.
—A township of Mitchell co.; *pop.* 733.
—A township of Monroe co.; *pop.* 831.
Cedar, in *Iowa*, a township of Muscatine county; *pop.* 421.
—A township of Van Buren co.; *pop.* 1,090.
—A township of Washington co.; *pop.* 957.
Ce'dar, in *Missouri*, a county in the W.S.W. part of the State; *area*, 435 sq. m. It is watered by Sac River and by Cedar and Horse creeks; the surface is uneven, and soil moderately fertile. *Cap.* Stockton. *Pop.* 9,474.
Cedar, in *Nebraska*, a N.E. county, bordering on Dakotah. It is bounded on the N. by the Missouri River, and drained by the Big Bow and other creeks; *area*, abt. 650 sq. m. The soil is productive and diversified. Cap. St. James. *Pop.* 1,032.
Ce'dar, in *Texas*, a post-office of Fayette co.
Cedar Bayou, in *Texas*, flows along the boundary of Harris and Liberty counties, and empties into Galveston Bay.
Ce'dar-bird, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See AMPELIDÆ.
Cedar Bluff, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Cherokee co., on the Coosa River, 28 m. below Rome in Georgia.
Cedar Bluff, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Johnson co.
Cedar Bluff, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Cedar co.
Cedar Bluff, in *Mississippi*, a P. O. of Oktibbeha co.
Cedar Bluff, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Tazewell co.
Ce'darburg, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Ozaukee co., on Cedar Creek, 19 m. N. of Milwaukee; *pop.* 2,557.
Cedar City, in *Utah Territory*, a post-village of Iron co., 18 m. S.W. of Parovan; *pop.* 517.
Cedar Creek, in *Alabama*, rises near the S. border of Lowndes co., and enters the Alabama in Dallas co. — Another, in Franklin co., flows N.W. into Bear Creek.
Cedar Creek, in *Georgia*, on the S. line of Putnam co., enters Little River a few miles from its mouth.
—Another, in Elbert co., flows eastward into the Savannah.
Cedar Creek, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Johnson co.
Cedar Creek, in *Indiana*, after a course of 40 miles flows into the St. Joseph's River, in Allen co.
Cedar Creek, in *Indiana*, a township of Allen co.; *pop.* 1,713.
—A township in Lake co.; *pop.* 1,326.
Cedar Creek, in *Iowa*, in Mahaska co.; enters the Des Moines River from the S.
—A post-office of Greene co.
Cedar Creek, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Barry co.
Cedar Creek, in *Maryland*, a P. O. of Dorchester co.
Cedar Creek, in *Mississippi*, in Lowndes co., flows into the Tombigbee River from the W.
Cedar Creek, in *Missouri*, in Cedar co., flows into Horse Creek.
—Another, forms the entire boundary between Boone and Callaway counties, and nearly opposite Jefferson City enters the Missouri from the N.
Cedar Creek, in *New Jersey*, in Ocean co., flows into Barnegat Bay, about 6 m. S. of Toms's River.
Cedar Creek, WILLIAMSBURG, or AUMACKTOWN, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Dover township, in Ocean co. It is situated on a river of its own name, 2 m. from Barnegat Bay, and about 7 m. S.S.E. of Toms's River. *Pop.* about 500.
Cedar Creek, in *South Carolina*, flows S.E., and enters Black River in Georgetown district. — 2. In Richmond district, flows into the Congaree from the left. — 3. Flows into the Great Pedee River.
Cedar Creek, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Greene co.
Cedar Creek, in *Texas*, rises in Kaufman co., and flows S. into Henderson co., entering Trinity River.
Cedar Creek, in *Virginia*, rises in the W. part of Shenandoah co. It enters the N. fork of the Shenandoah River about 4 m. below Strasburg. At this place, on the 19th Oct., 1864, the Federal forces were attacked before daybreak by the Confederates commanded by Early, and driven back 4 miles, with the loss of 24 guns, but were then rallied by Gen. Sheridan, who converted the defeat into a complete victory, seizing 54 guns, including those taken from the Nationals in the morning, and making from 1,500 to 2,000 prisoners.
Cedar Creek, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Frederick co.
Cedar Creek, in *Wisconsin*, in Washington co., flows into the Milwaukee River about 18 miles N. of Milwaukee City.
—A post-village of Washington co., about 30 m. N.W. of Milwaukee.
Cedar Cross Roads, in *Iowa*, a P. O. of Marshall co.
Cedar Falls, in *Iowa*, a twp. and vill. of Black Hawk co., 100 m. W. of Dubuque; *pop.* twp. 1,311; vill. 3,070.
Cedar Falls, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Dunn co.
Cedar Fork, in *Michigan*, a P. O. of Menomonee co.
Cedar Fork, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Franklin co.
Cedar Fork, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Caroline co.
Cedar Grove, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Jefferson co.
Cedar Grove, in *Georgia*, a post-office of Walker co.
Cedar Grove, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Franklin co., about 7 m. S.E. of Brookville.
Cedar Grove, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Lucas co.
Cedar Grove, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Forsyth co.
Cedar Grove, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Sheboygan co., about 3 m. W. of Lake Michigan.
Cedar Grove Mills, in *Virginia*, a village of Rockbridge co., 145 m. W. of Richmond.
Cedar Hill, in *Georgia*, a village of Dooly co., near Flint River, 70 m. S. by W. of Macon.
—A village of Laurens co., 40 m. S.E. of Milledgeville.
Cedar Hill, in *New York*, a post-village of Albany co., 8 m. below Albany.
Cedar Hill, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of Anson co.
Cedar Hill, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Fairfield co.
Cedar Hill, in *S. Carolina*, a P. O. of Spartansburg co.
Cedar Hill, in *Tennessee*, a P. O. of Robertson co.
Cedar Hill, in *Texas*, a post-office of Dallas co.
Cedar Island, in *New York*, at the entrance of Sag

Harbor, E. end of Long Island. It has a fixed light; Lat. 41° 2′ 15″ N., Lon. 72° 16′ 5″ W.

Cedar Keys, a group of small islands on the W. coast of Florida, near the entrance of Waccasassa Bay, in Levy co., from 15 to 20 m. S. of the mouth of the Suwanee Riv.

Cedar Lake, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Lake co.

Cedar Lake, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Scott co., about 30 m. S.S.W. of St. Paul; *pop.* 756.

Cedar Lake, in *New York*, a P. O. of Herkimer co.

Cedar Lake, in *Wisconsin*, a P. O. of Waushara co.

Cedar Lane, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Greene co.

Cedar Mountains, a range of Cape Colony, parallel with the Atlantic, and nearly half-way between it and the dividing ridge of the country. They form the height of land between the Olphant River on the west, and the Great Thorn, its principal tributary, on the east, varying in altitude from 1,600 to 5,000 feet. They lie in about Lat. 32° S., and Lon. 19° E.

Cedar Mountain, in *North Carolina*, a post-office of Transylvania co.

Cedar Mountain, near Cedar Run, in *Virginia*. Here, on Aug. 9, 1862, an action was fought between the Confederates under Gens. Ewell and Jackson, and a body of National troops commanded by Gen. Banks, in which the latter was forced from his position about 1½ miles. Next day the Confederates fell back two miles, and on the 11th retired across Robertson River. The Federal loss in killed, wounded, and missing was about 1,500 men, with several guns and a large quantity of ammunition. The Confederate casualties were also severe, including Gens. C. S. Winder and Trimble killed.

Ce'darn, *a.* Cedrine; of, or belonging to, the cedar-tree. (Chiefly used in poetry.)

Ce'dar Plains, in *Alabama*, a P. O. of Morgan co.

Cedar Point, in *Alabama*, a P. O. of Mobile co.

Cedar Point, in *Kansas*, a post-office of Chase co.

Cedar Point, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Page co.

Cedar Rapids, in *Iowa*, a town of Linn co., on Red Cedar River, 80 m. S.W. of Dubuque; *pop.* 5,940.

Cedar River, in *Iowa*. See Red Cedar River.

Cedar Run, in *Michigan*, a P. O. of Grand Traverse co.

Cedar Run, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Lycoming co.

Cedar Run, in *Virginia*, rises in Fauquier co., in the N.E. part of the State; flows E. and unites with Broad Run in Prince William county near Brentsville, forming the Occoquan River.

Cedar Shoals, in *Georgia*, a village of Newton co.

Cedar Spring, in *Indiana*, a P. O. of Harrison co.

Cedar Spring, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Cumberland co.

Cedar Springs, in *Michigan*, a P. O. of Kent co.

Cedar Springs, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O of Clinton co.

Cedar Springs, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Spartanburg district, 96 m. N.W. of Columbia. It contains an asylum for the deaf and dumb.

Cedar Springs, in *Texas*, a village of Dallas co., near Trinity River.

Cedar Swamp, in *New York*, on Long Island, a village in Queens co., 173 m. S. by E. of Albany.

Cedar Town, in *Georgia*, a village of Paulding co., in Cedar Valley, 164 m. W.N.W. of Milledgeville. It is the seat of a seminary for young ladies.
—A post-vil., cap. of Polk co., abt. 22 m. S. by W. of Rome.

Cedar Valley, in *Iowa*, a P. O. of Black Hawk co.

Cedar Valley, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Wayne co.

Cedar Valley, in *Utah*, a post-village of Utah co., 40 m. W.N.W. of Provo.

Ce'darville, in *Illinois*, a P. O. of Stephenson co.

Cedarville, in *Indiana*, a village of Allen co., about 11 m. N.E. of Fort Wayne, on the St. Joseph's River.

Cedarville, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Washington co.

Cedarville, in *Ohio*, a village of Browne co., on the E. fork of the Little Miami River.
—A township and village of Greene co., 47 m. W.S.W. of Columbus: *pop.* of township 2,361.

Cedarville, in *New Jersey*, a post-village in Fairfield township, Cumberland co., on Cedar Creek, 8 m. S.E. of Bridgeton.

Cedarville, in *New York*, a post-village of Herkimer co., 79 m. W. by N. of Albany.

Cedarville, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Allen co.

Cedarville, in *Washington Territory*, a post-village of Chehalis co., abt. 30 m. S.E. of Montesano.

Cedar-wood, (Oil of.) (*Chem.*) An essential oil procured by distillation from cedar-wood at the rate of 28 ounces to the hundredl-weight of shavings. It contains *cedrola*, a white crystalline solid, and *cedrene*, a liquid hydrocarbon.

Cede, (*sēd,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *céder:* Lat. *cedo*, to go from somewhere.] To yield or give up; to relinquish; to surrender; to resign; as, to *cede* a territory.

Cedil'la, *n.* [It. *zediglia*, dim. of Gr. *zeta*, the letter *x*: Fr. *cedille.*] A mark placed under the letter *c* (as ç,) to denote that its sound is like *s;* as in *caçique.*

Ce'drat, *n.* [From Lat. *cedrus.* See Cedar.] (*Bot.*) A species of citron-tree, *Citrus medica*, giving by expression and distillation of the rind of its fruit, a perfume much used in the manufacture of scents, from its possessing a peculiarly refreshing lemony odor. Extract of cedrat is made by dissolving 2 ounces of the oil of citron in a pint of spirits of wine.

Cedrela'ceæ, Cedrelads, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The Mahogany fam. and ord. of plants, alliance *Rutales.* — *Diag.* Consolidated capsular fruit, deeply monadelphous or free stamens, and numerous winged seeds. — They are trees with alternate, pinnate, exstipulate leaves. The flowers are hypogynous and symmetrical; calyx and corolla with 4 or 5 divisions, both imbricated in æstivation; stamens double the number of petals, with united or distinct filaments, and inserted on a hypogynous disc; ovary usually 4- or 5-celled, with 4 or more ovules, and a simple style. The plants of this order have aromatic, tonic, astringent, and febrifugal properties, and many of them are valuable timber-trees. The Mahogany and Satin-wood belong to this order, which includes 25 species in 9 genera.

Ce'drine, *n.* Same as Cedarn, *q. v.*

Ce'driret, *n.* (*Chem.*) An orange-red crystalline body contained in creosote.

Ced'ron. See Kidron.

Ced'ron, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Clermont co.

Ced'rone Seed. See Simaba.

Ced'rus, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of trees, ord. *Pinaceæ.* The cedar of Lebanon (*C. libani*) has been celebrated from the earliest ages for its grave beauty, its longevity, and its magnitude; also for the excellence and durability of its timber. It is often alluded to in Scripture as an emblem of stability and prosperity. The grove of cedars on Mount Lebanon is about three-quarters of a mile in circumference; but of the 400 trees now standing, there are but 12 of extraordinary age. One of these is 63 feet in circumference, and has possibly been in existence for some 2,000 years. This celebrated tree is not peculiar to Mount Lebanon; it grows also upon mounts Amanus and Taurus in Asia Minor, and in other parts of the Levant, but does not elsewhere reach the size and height of those on Mount Lebanon. It has also been cultivated in the gardens of Europe; two venerable individuals of this species exist at Chiswick in England; and there is a very beautiful one in the Jardin des Plantes at Paris. The beauty of the cedar consists in the proportion and symmetry of its wide-spreading branches and cone-like top. The gum, which exudes both from the trunk and the cones or fruit, is soft like balsam; its fragrance is



Fig. 545. —CEDARS OF LEBANON.

like that of the balsam of Mecca. The Deodar, or Himalayan Cedar (*C. deodara*), is also a magnificent tree, and is held in great veneration by the Hindoos. The turpentine obtained from this species is much used in India for medical purposes, and is known by the name of *Kelon-ke-tel.*

Ce'dry, *a.* Possessing the properties or color of cedar.

Cef'alu, a walled sea-port town of Sicily, prov. Palermo, on the Tyrrhenean Sea, 40 m. E.S.E. of Palermo; Lat. 38° N., Lon. 14° 13′ 57″ E. Port small, and trade inconsiderable. *Pop.* 12,301.

Cehejin, (anc. *Segisa*), a town of Spain, prov. Murcia, on the Caravaca, 40 m. W.N.W. of Murcia. *Manf.* Paper, linens, sandals, &c. *Pop.* 9,581.

Ceil, (*sēl,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *ciel*, the sky, a canopy; Sp. *cielo;* It. *cielo;* from Lat. *cælum*, the heavens, a vault, covering, the interior surface of a vault; akin to Gr. *koilos*, hollow.] To overlay or cover the inner roof of a building; to cover the top, or roof, of a room.

Ceiling, (*sēl'ing,*) *n.* [From Ceil.] (*Arch.*) The undercovering of a roof below the surface of the vaulting in vaulted rooms and buildings; the upper side of an apartment, opposite to the floor, generally finished with plastered work. In executing *C.*, the best mode is to nail the laths to ceiling-joists or to brackets, and to add the work in a series of coats composed of lime and hair, putty or plaster, technically called *gauged stuff;* common *C.* are executed with plaster without hair, the same as the finishing coat in walls left for paper.
(*Ship-building.*) The inner planks of a ship.

Celakov'sky, Frantisek Ladislaw, a Bohemian poet and philologist; b. 1799; d. at Prague, 1852.

Cel'andine, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Chelidonium.

Cela'no, a town of S. Italy, prov. Aquila, cap. canton, near the Lake Fucino, 20 m. S.S.E. of Aquila. *Manuf.* Paper. *Pop.* 7,177.

Cel'arent, *n.* (*Logic.*) A mode of syllogism in which the major proposition and conclusion are universal negatives, and the minor a universal affirmative.

Celastra'ceæ, (Spindle-trees.) *n. pl.* [Gr. *kelastros*, an evergreen tree.] (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Rhamnales.* — *Diag.* Polypetalous flowers, and imbricated calyx. — They are shrubby plants, with simple leaves and small deciduous stipules. Flowers small, regular, and perfect, or rarely unisexual by abortion; sepals and petals 4–5, imbricated in æstivation; stamens equal in number to, and alternate with the petals, and inserted with them on a large, flat, expanded disc; ovary superior, placentas axile; fruit superior, 2–5-celled. The plants are chiefly remarkable for the presence of an acrid principle. The seeds of some contain oil; those of *Celastrus paniculatus* yield an oil used as a medicine in India. Two other species of the typical genus, *C. scandens* and *senegalensis*, have purgative and emetic barks. The order consists of 260 species, chiefly natives of the warmer parts of Asia, North America, and Europe.

Celas'trus, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Celastraceæ.

Cel'ature, *n.* [Lat. *cælatura.*] The art of engraving or cutting figures in relief.

Cel'bridge, a town of Ireland, co. Kildare, 15 m. W. of Dublin, on the Liffey; *pop.* 1,726.

Cel'ebes, a large island of the Eastern Archipelago, forming the centre of the 2d division; stretching from Lat. 2° N. to nearly 6° S., and from Lon. 119° to 125° E.; having N. the Sea of Celebes, W. the Straits of Macassar, E. the Molucca and Pitt's Passages, and S. the Flores Sea. Estimated area, 75,000 sq. m. Its shape is extremely irregular; being indented by three great bays, separated by 4 peninsulas diverging N.E. and S. The surface of this island consists of extensive grassy plains, free from forests, and is watered by only three rivers of any consequence, the chief of which, the Chinrana, is navigable for ships for some distance. Volcanoes are said to exist in the N. division of the island. The great plains afford good pasture and cover for deer, wild hogs, horses, and game. *Chief Prod.* Rice, maize, cassava, cotton, and tobacco. The S. peninsula being the most healthy, is by far the most populous, and contains the two principal states of the island, those of Boni and Macassar. The principal tribes are the Horaforms (supposed to be aborigines), Bagis, and Tawadju, the latter being esteemed as a commercial and enterprising people. *Manuf.* Cloth, brass, betel-nut, opium, and salt. A considerable trade is carried on with China. *C.* was first visited by the Portuguese in 1512, who were expelled by the Dutch in 1660. In 1811, the possessions of the latter fell to the British, by whom they were restored in 1816. The principal Dutch settlement is Macassar, which contains Fort Rotterdam, the residence of the governor. The Dutch have other settlements on the bays of Tolo and Tomini; and most of the native states are subordinate to them. *Pop.* Estimated at from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000.

Cel'ebrant, *n.* [See Celebrate.] One who performs a public religious ceremony; a priest who officiates at a rite of the Roman Catholic Church.

Cel'ebrate, *v. a.* [Fr. *célébrer*; Lat. *celebro, celebratus*, from *celebor—creber*, thick, close, frequent.] To praise; to extol; to commend; as, to *celebrate* the Supreme Being.

"That season comes,
Wherein our Saviour's birth is *celebrated.*" — *Shaks.*

—To honor with public ceremony and solemn rites; as, to *celebrate* a victory.

Cel'ebrated, *a.* Famous; renowned; illustrious; as, a *celebrated* poet.

Celebra'tion, *n.* [Lat. *celebratio;* Fr. *célébration.*] Act of celebrating; solemn performance; as, the *celebration* of a birth-day.

"He laboured . . . to hasten the *celebration* of their marriage." *Sidney.*

—Commemoration, or observance with appropriate ceremonies; as, the *celebration* of the Holy Sacrament.
—Honor, fame, or distinction bestowed; commendation; praise; as, the *celebration* of American Independence.
C. of marriage. A solemn act by which a man and woman take each other for husband and wife, conformally to the rules prescribed by law.

Cel'ebrator, *n.* One who celebrates.

Celeb'rity, *n.* [Fr. *célébrité;* Lat. *celebritas.*] Fame; renown; distinction; eminence. — One who possesses notability, fame, or distinction; as, a literary *celebrity.* (Generally used in the plural.)

Cel'eres, *n. pl.* (*Rom. Hist.*) A body of cavalry traditionally stated to have been introduced by Romulus. They consisted of those among the citizens who were rich enough to furnish a horse. They are said to have been 300 in number, and to have been subdivided into three centuries, under the name of *Ramnes, Titienses,* and *Luceres.* It is said that the number of the centuries of the *C.* was raised to six by Tarquinius Priscus, and that this was the origin of the *Equites* or knights, who in after-times formed a separate class of citizens.

Cele'riac, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Celery.

Celerity, (*se-lĕr'e-tē,*) *n.* [Lat. *celeritas*, from *celer*, quick, speedy, swift.] Speed; swiftness; quickness or rapidity of motion.

Cel'estine, *n.* (*Min.*) A *sulphate of strontia*, found in beautiful rhomboidal prismatic crystals, associated with the sulphur in Sicily. It is so called from the blue tint of many specimens, and is the source from which the *nitrate of strontia* employed in fire-work compositions is derived. It is the commonest mineral of strontia. *Form.* $SrO.SO_3$.

Celery, (*sĕl'e-rē,*) *n.* [Fr. *céleri*, from Ital. *celeri;* Gr. *selinon*, a kind of parsley, so called perhaps from its crisped leaves, from *helissō*, to turn round or about.] (*Hort.*) The *Apium graveolens*, a species of the genus Apium, *q. v.* The *C.* is indigenous in the temperate parts of Europe. In its native station it has the character of being a poisonous plant, but transplanted to a garden, it becomes an agreeable and wholesome vegetable. This is in conformity with the general properties of umbelliferous plants, in which two principles, the aromatic and the narcotic, exist, and which are food or poison, as the one or the other predominates. The narcotic is generated

abundantly in moist places, and the aromatic principally in dry situations; and hence plants that are dangerous while growing in marshes become wholesome when transferred to dry places. This appears to be one cause of the difference between the wild and the cultivated *C.*; another is, that the latter is blanched before it is brought to table, and thus the secretion of its deleterious principles is prevented. Of garden *C.* there are many varieties, the best of which for salad is the Turkish, and for stewing, the *Celeriac* or turnip-rooted sort. For soups, the "seeds" may be employed with as much advantage as the stems or leaves. *C.* is raised in beds, from seed sown from the end of March to the beginning of May, and requires a light, rich, well-drained soil. When the plants in the seed-bed are about two or three inches high, they are pricked out into another bed, where they remain till they are six or seven inches high; they are then transferred to trenches, in which they are placed in a row, and finally left. As they advance in size, they are gradually and carefully earthed up, till at last the whole length of the stem underground is sometimes as much as four feet. The goodness of *C.* depends essentially upon its growing rapidly, being kept well drained from moisture, and having a solid stalk to its leaves. *Celeriac* is not earthed up, but is grown upon the surface of the ground, and kept free from weeds and preserved from the emission of strong lateral roots by frequent hoeing.



Fig. 546. — CELERY. (*Apium graveolens.*)

Celestial, (*sē-lĕs'tyal,*) *n.* [Fr. *céleste*; Lat. *cœlestis*, from *cœlum*, heaven.] Heavenly; belonging, or relating, to heaven; dwelling in heaven; as, a *celestial* spirit.

—Belonging to the visible heavens.

"There stay, until the twelve *celestial* signs
Have brought about their annual reckoning." —*Shaks.*

—Super-excellent; divinely pure; exquisitely delightful.

"*Celestial* rosy red, love's proper hue." —*Milton.*

—*n.* A dweller in heaven.

Celestialize, (*sē-lĕs'tyal-īz,*) *v. a.* To make celestial.

Celes'tially, *adv.* In a celestial or heavenly manner.

Celes'tial Mountains. See THIAN-SHAN.

Cel'estine I., or CŒLESTINUS, a pope and saint, succeeded Boniface I. in 422. He was engaged in disputes with the Nestorians at the instigation of Cyril, bishop of Alexandria, and condemned them in a council held at Rome, 430. D. 432, and was succeeded by Sixtus III.

CELESTINE II., a Tuscan, succeeded Innocent II., and D. five months after, 1144.

CELESTINE III., succeeded Clement III. in 1191, crowned the Emperor Henry VI., excommunicated Leopold, Duke of Austria, and D. 1198.

CELESTINE IV., a Milanese, succeeded Gregory IX. in 1241, and D. about three weeks after his election.

CELESTINE V., (Pietro di Morone,) a Benedictine monk, who founded the order of the CELESTINES, *q. v.* He was elected pope in 1294, after an interregnum of 6 years. A few months after, he resigned his office and was succeeded by Boniface VIII., who confined him in the castle of Fumone, where he died, it is said, of starvation. He was canonized in 1313 by Clement V.

Cel'estines, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A religious order founded in Italy, by Pietro di Morone, afterwards Celestine V. in 1254. It was approved by Urban IV. in 1264, and called the order of the Hermits of St. Damian, or *Moronites*. Raised to the pontificate in 1294, Pietro di Morone favored the new order, who thereupon took the name of *Celestines*. They spread through Italy and France, and were suppressed in the latter country in 1778.

Ce'liac, *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to the belly; as, the *celiac* arteries. See CŒLIAC.

Celibacy, (*sĕl'e-băs-e,*) *n.* [Lat. *cœlibatus*, from *cœlebs*, unmarried.] State or condition of being of single or unmarried life; bachelorship; as, the *celibacy* of the Roman Catholic clergy.

"They look upon *celibacy* as an accursed state, and generally are married before twenty." —*Spectator.*

This condition was subjected by the laws of the Roman emperors to a variety of penal consequences. The most remarkable of their enactments, and that on which the subsequent jurisprudence on this subject was in a great measure founded, was the *Lex Julia* or *Papia-Poppœa*, enacted under the authorization of Augustus. By these laws unmarried persons could receive nothing by will from strangers, and were subjected to many other legal disabilities; from which, however, they were successively relieved by later laws passed in the decline of the empire, and especially after the mistaken zeal of the Christian divines of that age had invested *C.* with attributes of sanctity. It was at an early period in the history of the Christian church that ministers were exhorted to *C.* by those who had claims to a higher degree of sanctity. At the council of Nice, in A. D. 325, the proposition to enforce it as a general law was rejected. But at that of Arles, in 340, it was adopted; married persons being indeed held admissible into the church, but only on the terms of separating from their wives on ordination. It had become the common practice of the Latin church in the reign of Gregory the Great (end of the sixth century), and was more fully enforced, after a period of relaxation, in the eleventh. In the Greek church, *C.* was ordained for bishops at the council of Trullo, A. D. 695; but clergymen below the degree of episcopacy are allowed to marry. *C.* is considered by many as the weak point of the Roman Catholic Church, and it mainly contributed to the success of the Reformation; the immorality that then prevailed in the Church causing the priesthood to be despised by the people. At the time of the Reformation the attention of the Church was directed to this subject, and it was discussed at the council of Trent (1563), whether *C.* ought still to be maintained; but the majority were in its favor. Strong reasons are urged both for and against the *C.* of clergymen, which it is not the aim of this book to discuss.

Celibate, *n.* Celibacy; condition of an unmarried man.

—A bachelor; a single man.

—*a.* Pertaining to the unmarried state of life; as, a *celibate* existence.

Celib'atist, *n.* A celibate; a bachelor; one who remains unmarried.

Celidog'raphy, *n.* [Fr. *celidographie*, from Gr. *kēlis*, a spot, and *graphein*, to write.] A description of apparent spots on the disc of the sun, or on planets. *Observ.*

Celi'lo, in *Oregon*, a village of Wasco co., on the Columbia River, 14 m. E.N.E. of Dalles; *pop.* 44.

Celi'na, in *Ohio*, a village, cap. of Mercer co., near the source of Wabash River, in Franklin township, 115 m. W.N.W. of Columbus; *pop.* 859.

Celi'na, in *Tennessee*, a twp. of Jackson co.; *pop.* 583.

Celiné', *a.* [Gr. *koilia*, the belly.] Belonging to the belly. — *Craig.*

Cell, (*sel,*) *n.* [Lat. *cella*, a cell.] A term applied to a sleeping apartment in a monastery; also, a small confined room in a prison.

"Then did religion in a lazy *cell*,
In empty, airy contemplations dwell." — *Denham.*

—A small cavity or hollow place; a retreat; a cave; a hut; as, an anchoret's *cell*.

"The brain contains ten thousand *cells*." — *Pope.*

(*Arch.*) An enclosed space within the walls of an ancient temple. See CELLA.

(*Physiol.*) A closed vesicle, or minute bag, formed by a membrane in which no definite structure can be discerned, and having a cavity which may contain matters of variable consistence. These *C.* remaining as separate corpuscles in the fluids, and grouped together in the solids, persisting, in some cases, with but little change, in others undergoing a partial or thorough transformation, produce the varieties of form and structure met with in the animal and vegetable textures. The embryo animal, as well as the embryo plant, is, in its early stages, entirely formed of *C.* of a simple and uniform character; and it is by a gradual transformation in the progress of development, that some of these *C.* become converted into the diversified elements of a complex fabric. We find in the operations of the simple *C.* an epitome, as it were, of those of the highest and most complex plant, which again bear a close resemblance with those that are immediately concerned in the nutrition and reproduction of the animal body. Every *C.* owes its origin, in some way, to a pre-existing *C.* In plants, the most common mode of multiplication is the subdivision of the original *C.* into two halves. Sometimes the new *C.* originate in little bud-like prominences on the surface of the parent *C.*, which, after a time, become detached and form cells. *C.* have properly a spheroidal or rounded shape, but they assume various forms from coming in contact with other cells. Certain of the animal tissues, in their earlier conditions, appear in the form of a congeries of *C.*, almost entirely resembling the vegetable *C.*, and in their subsequent transformation pass through a series of changes resembling those that occur in vegetable development. In animals, as in plants, there are two principal ways in which *C.* may be developed; namely, within the cavity of a previously existing *C.*, in which case the process is said to be *endogenous*; or in the midst of a plastic fluid, or *blastema*, probably containing cell-germs, which has been prepared or elaborated by *C.* of a previous generation, but which has been set free by their rupture. The nucleus seems to perform a much more important part in animal than in plant *C.*, in which, indeed, as a rule, it is absent; and even in animal *C.* it is often wanting. It is a small round or oval body in the interior of the *C.*, sometimes lying free, but at other times attached to the cell wall, and averaging in diameter, in the animal *C.*, from 1-6000th to 1-4000th of an inch. In the conversion of *C.* into the several tissues, there is, in different instances, a great difference, not only in the nature and extent of the change which the *C.* undergo, but also in the condition which these bodies have attained when the process of change commences. In some cases they have already acquired a distinct cell wall and cavity; in others, they never attain the condition of cells strictly so called, and the process of transformation begins while they may be said to be but in a nascent state. The following are the principal modes in which *C.* or their elements are metamorphosed: — 1. Increase in size and change of figure. 2. Alteration of substance and of contents. 3. Division into fibrils. 4. Changes in the relation of cells to each other. 5. Formation of membranes and fibres from the blastema, without the intervention of actual cells. 6. Changes in the nuclei of cells. 7. Ulterior changes in the blastema. Two or more of the processes here mentioned may occur in the same *C.*

Cell, *v. a.* To place or confine in a cell.

Cel'la, *n.* [Lat.] (*Arch.*) In the architecture of the ancients, a term applied to the body or principal part of the interior of a temple; or in Greek, the *naos*. The part of the temple in front of the *C.* was called the *pronaos*; the part in the rear of it, the *posticum*.

Cel'lamare, ANTONIO GIUDICE, PRINCE OF, a Spanish diplomatist, B. in Naples, 1657. He was sent to France, as ambassador, in 1715. Here he joined the conspiracies planned against the Duke d'Orleans, with a view of vesting the regency of France in Philip of Spain. But the plot being discovered, and the seizure of *C.*'s despatches laying bare the whole details, he was forthwith expelled from France. D. 1733.

Cel'lar, *n.* [Lat. *cellarium*, from *cella*, a cell; Ger. *keller.*] A cell; an apartment or place under-ground, where provisions, liquors, coals, &c. are deposited; as, a wine-*cellar*.

Cellarage, (*sel'ler-āj,*) *n.* Space for cellars; cellars taken collectively.

"Come on, you hear this fellow in the *cellarage*." — *Shaks.*

—Charge for cellar-room; as, *cellarage* on stores.

Cel'larer, Cel'larist, *n.* [From Lat. *cellarius*, steward.] (*Eccl.*) An officer who acts as butler in a monastery or religious house. — A functionary who has charge of the temporal matters in chapter-houses.

Cellaret', *n.* A case of cabinet-work for holding bottles of liquors.

Cellarino, (*sel-la-rē'no,*) *n.* (*Arch.*) That part of the capital in the Roman, Doric, and Tuscan orders which is below the annulets under the ovolo.

Cella'rius, *n.* (*Dancing.*) A kind of valse, or waltz.

Cellarius, CHRISTOPH, (*sel-lair'e-us,*) a learned German, B. at Smalkalde, 1638. He was professor of history and rhetoric in the University of Halle, Saxony; and in this tranquil capacity he passed the greater part of his life, producing works of great merit. Among these may be noticed his *Atlas Cœlestis*, and his *Notitia Orbis Antiquæ*. D. 1707.

Cel'larous, *a.* Belonging to a cellar. (R.)

Celle, or ZELL. [Ger. *Zelle.*] A town of N. Germany, in Hanover, on the Aller, 23 m. N.E. of Hanover. *Manf.* Linen fabrics, hosiery, soap, chicory, tobacco, wafers, and brandy. *Pop.* 13,248.

Cellif'erous, *a.* [Lat. *cella*, and *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing cells.

Cellini, (*chel-lē'ne,*) BENVENUTO, one of the greatest artists of his time, was B. in Florence, in 1500. In 1515, he entered upon the study of the jeweller's and goldsmith's art, and in 1524 had so advanced his reputation as to be employed by Pope Clement VII., and some of the Roman nobility. At the storming of Rome in 1527, *C.*'s is stated to have been the hand that shot the Constable de Bourbon. Owing to his quarrelsome temper and excesses, *C.* appears to have led a wild and turbulent life, and to have been more than once imprisoned. In 1537, he visited Paris, where he was presented to Francis I., into whose service he entered, in 1541, and with whom he became a great favorite. In 1554, *C.*'s name was inscribed on the list of Florentine nobles. D. at Florence, in 1570. *C.*'s labors were chiefly divided between Rome, Fontainebleau, and Florence. His productions — in particular his cups, vases, tazzas, salt-cellars (or rather what we should now term *épergnes*), his arabesqued or damascened swords and poniards, his seals, medals, and exquisite carvings in ivory — are still in the greatest repute, and, when in the market, are readily purchased at high prices. Of his larger works, the bronze statue of *Perseus*, at Bologna, is one of the most celebrated; and the description of its casting, which he gives in his Memoirs or Autobiography, is almost as great a work of art in a literary way. These memoirs, interesting as a record of the history and manners of his time, have been translated into English by Roscoe, (London, 1812.)

Cel'lipore, Cel'lepore, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of coral-like *Briozoa*, consisting of masses of small calcareous cells crowded one upon another, and each perforated by a little hole. — *Milne Edwards.*

Cellular, (*sel'ū-lar,*) *a.* [Lat. *cellula*, a small storeroom; dim. of *cella*, a cell.] Consisting of, or containing, little cells or cavities.

Cel'lular Beam, *n.* (*Mach.*) An application of wrought iron for the purpose of girders and beams, in which wrought-iron plates are riveted with angle-irons, in the form of longitudinal cells with occasional cross struts.

Cellulares, (*sel'u-lā-res,*) *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) One of the two great sub-kingdoms in De Candolle's system of classification, including plants composed of cellular tissue only.

Cel'lular Membrane, *n.* (*Anat.*) A membrane formed of cellular or areolar tissue; — often used for the tissue itself. — *Dunglison.*

Cellular System, *n.* (*Anat.*) The whole of the cellular or areolar tissue of the human body. — *Dunglison.*

Cel'lular Tis'sue, AREOLAR TISSUE, RETICULAR TISSUE, CONNECTIVE TISSUE, *n.* [Fr. *tissu cellulaire.*] (*Anat.*) The most common of all the organic tissues. It is composed of a large number of small transparent fibrils, each about $\frac{1}{2000}$th of an inch in diameter, crossing each other in all directions, and leaving small open spaces, or *areolæ*. It unites every part of the body, determines its shape, and by its elasticity and contractility, and by the fluid which it contains in its *areolæ*, facilitates the motion of each part on each other. It is very sparingly supplied with blood-vessels, and no nerves have been found distributed through it.

(*Vegetab. Physiol.*) See TISSUE, (CELLULAR AND VASCULAR.)

Cel'lulated, *a.* Having cells; formed with cells.

Cellule, (*sĕl'yul,*) *n.* [Lat. *cellula.*] (*Bot.*) A minute cell.

Cellulif'erous, *a.* [Lat. *cellula*, and *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing small cells.

Cel'lulose, *a.* Containing cells.

Cel'lulose, Cellulin, *n.* (*Vegetab. Physiol.*) The substance which forms the mass of the cell-membranes of all plants. It is one of a class of compounds intimately connected in their chemical constitution, but presenting remarkable physical differences. Without entering into chemical details, we may mention the following points of difference between it and the chemically allied substances — sugar, dextrine, and starch. Sugar and dextrine are soluble in cold water, and occur in the cell-sap in solution; starch is insoluble in cold water, but softens into a mucilage in boiling water, and is found in granules in the cell-contents; while *C.* is insoluble in cold or boiling water, and, as far as is at present known, is very slightly soluble in the strong mineral acids, its only perfect solvent being a solution of oxide of copper in ammonia. The occurrence of *C.* in an organism was formerly regarded as a certain proof that the latter belonged to the vegetable kingdom. It has, however, been shown to be a constituent of the lower animals. Although *C.* forms a large proportion of the food of herbivorous animals, it is supposed to pass through the intestinal canal unchanged, and not to contribute directly to nutrition. *Form.* $C_{12}H_{10}O_{10}$.

Celo'sia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Amaranthaceæ*. Several species have bright-colored persistent flowers, and are cultivated in our gardens. The best known is the Cock's-comb, *C. cristata*.

Cel'sius, Olaus, an eminent medical botanist and theologian, b. in Sweden, 1670. He became professor of theology, and of the Oriental languages, at Upsal. His most celebrated work is entitled *Hierobotanicon*, or an account of the plants mentioned in the Bible. He was one of the founders of natural science in Sweden, and also the first instructor of Linnæus, who named the genus *Celsia* after him. Besides his many botanical dissertations, *C.* was the author of many remarkable theological works. D. 1756.

Cel'sus, an Epicurean philosopher, who lived in the 2d century, A. D. He was a friend of Lucian, and supposed to be the author of the work against Christianity, entitled Λογος ἀληθής, which the reply of Origen rendered famous.

Cel'sus, Aurelius Cornelius, a Latin physician and author, who flourished probably in the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius, and is supposed to have practised medicine at Rome. The only work of his that has come down to us, called *De Medicinâ*, and consisting of 8 books, is considered the most precious book of its kind which the Romans have left us. *C.* was styled the *Hippocrates of the Latins*, and is universally admired for the purity of his language. Eighty editions of his *De Medicinâ* have been published, and a good English translation by Dr Grieve appeared in 1756.

Cel'sus, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Kent co.

Celt, (*selt,*) *n.* [See Celtic.] One of the Celts or Celtæ, *q. v.*

(*Archæol.*) A cutting-instrument, sometimes made of stone, and sometimes of metal, found in ancient burrows and tumuli of the stone and bronze periods.

Cel'tæ, Celts, or Kelts, *n. pl.* (*Hist.*) A people which at one time appear to have inhabited the greater part of central and western Europe. The recent researches of philologists have shown that the Celtic language belongs to the Indo-Germanic group; but at what time they migrated westward is unknown. They appear to have been divided into two great families—the *Gauls*, who inhabited Gaul, to whom the name of Celts is more properly applied, and the *Cimbri*, or *Cimmerii*, who appear to have migrated from Asia at a later period, and spread themselves over Germany to the ocean. Herodotus, the father of history, mentions the Celts and Cynetæ as inhabiting the remotest parts of Europe towards the setting of the sun, near the sources of the Danube. A great immigration of the Gauls into Italy took place in the reign of the Roman king Tarquinius Priscus, under the leadership of Bellovesus; and at the same time another horde of them, under Segovesus, crossed the Rhine, and, advancing as far as the Hercynian forest, settled along the Danube, and in the country now called Bohemia. At a very remote period the Celtæ had also passed into Spain, where their descendants became afterwards known as *Celtiberians*; and they likewise crossed over into Britain. Several subsequent irruptions of the Gauls took place into Italy; and in B. C. 390 the city of Rome was taken and burned by these barbarians. About 280 B. C. a vast multitude of Celts or Gauls invaded Macedonia and Greece, spreading terror and devastation everywhere before them, and, after making immense booty, returned homeward. An invasion of barbarians from the east of the Rhone and north of the Danube, about B. C. 113, first made the Romans acquainted with the Cimbri. Some years later the Teutones and Cimbri attacked the Belgæ; and Cæsar states that the Belgæ were the only people of Gallia who prevented the Cimbri and Teutones from invading their territory. The power of the Celts in Europe was, however, on the decline long before the time of Cæsar. The Gauls of Italy had been subjugated by the Romans; and in Gaul they were pressed on one side by the Belgæ and Germans, and on the other by the Iberians. The remains of the ancient Celts are now found in Brittany, Wales, the Highlands of Scotland, the Isle of Man, and Ireland. The Celtic tongues are the Erse or Irish, the Gaelic, Manx, Welsh, and Breton. The Basque, it is now generally agreed, is not a dialect of the Celtic. We know nothing of any original Celtic alphabet, nor of any works in that language; but in Gaul they seem to have become acquainted with the Greek language from the colony of Massilia (Marseilles). The Celts were men of large size, fair complexion, blue eyes, and light-colored hair. They were of a fickle disposition, warlike, vain, boastful, and clamorous. Their government seems to have been a kind of aristocracy, their chiefs forming a senate or supreme council. The Druids formed a powerful body among them, being the guardians and interpreters of their laws, as well as the ministers of their religion. They were also the instructors of the people in all kinds of knowledge with which they were acquainted. Their bards or poets had also great influence among them, and used to accompany their songs with instrumental music on harps and the like. The Celts had no temples nor images, but worshipped their deity in groves and forests. Their religion seems to have been originally a sort of Theism; but they afterwards adopted some of the gods of the Germans and other nations. It is undoubted that they offered human victims in their sacrifices.

Celtibe'ri, *n. pl.* (*Hist.*) A people of ancient Spain, supposed to have arisen from a union of the aborigines the Iberians, and their Celtic invaders. Various limits have been assigned to their country, which included probably all the N. of Spain as far S. as the sources of the Guadalquivir. Hannibal subdued the *C.*, and they afterwards passed under the Roman yoke. They revolted B. C. 181, and were subdued by Tiberius Gracchus B. C. 179. Two struggles for independence followed, called respectively the first *C.* or *Numantine*, and the second *C.* or *Sertorian* wars, in the latter of which they were finally vanquished, and, B. C. 72, do not again appear in history.

Celtibe'ria, (*Geog.*) See Celtiberi.

Celtibe'rian, *a.* Pertaining or relating to Celtiberia, a division of the ancient *Iberia*, Spain.

—*n.* One of the Celtiberians or Celtiberi, *q. v.*

Cel'tic, *a.* [*W. celt*, a covert, shade, or shelter; *celtiad*, one who dwells in a covert, an inhabitant of the wood or forest; Gr. *Keltai*, the Celts.] Pertaining to the Celts, or to their language.

—*n.* The language of the Celts; its remains are found, at the present day, in the Welsh, Gaelic, Erse (Irish), and Armorican, or Breton, dialects; and formerly in the Cornish, now extinct.

Celtic Architecture, a term applied to the rude attempts at building with stone, which were made by

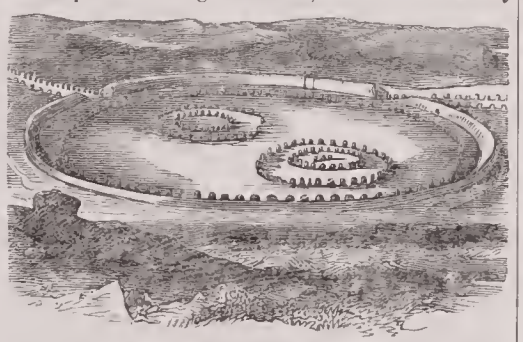


Fig. 547. — Druidical Temple, (Stonehenge, England.)

the Celts of Gaul and Britain. They consist chiefly of Druidical remains in the form of temples and cromlechs. The temples were huge blocks of stone set up in a circle, in a vertical position, which support others placed horizontally upon them, as imposts or lintels. Some of these stones bear traces of the chisel, and the upright and transverse blocks were often fitted together with mortise-and-tenon joints. The cromlechs, which consist externally of a large block supported on three or four smaller ones, were supposed to have been altars on which the Druids sacrificed human and other victims; but they have been found to be monumental records covering cavities below the surface of the earth, in which bones of men and animals, and stone implements, have been discovered. The finest Druidical circles or temples that still remain tolerably perfect are those of Stonehenge and Avebury, in Wiltshire, England, and of Carnac, France. Cromlechs are to be found in many parts of the British isles, France, and other parts of Europe.

Cel'tis, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of trees, order *Ulmaceæ*. The *C. occidentalis*, commonly known as the Sugar-berry or Nettle-tree, is a deciduous tree, 30–50 ft. high, found from Canada to Carolina, in wood and near rivers. It is very hardy and ornamental: and it possesses, as all the other *C.*, the property of keeping on all its leaves very late, and then to drop them all at once. *C. crassifolia*, the Hack-berry, found in Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, 20–30 ft. high, is distinguished in woods by its straight, slender trunk, undivided to a great height, covered with an unbroken bark. The leaves are of a thick and firm texture, very large, and heart-shaped at base.



Fig. 548. Hack-berry, (*Celtis crassifolia.*) Fruit of natural size.

Flowers small, white, succeeded by a round, black drupe about the size of the whortleberry. The wood is white and close-grained, but neither strong nor durable.

Celt'icism, *n.* A Celtic idiom; a custom or peculiarity of the Celts.

Celt'ish, *a.* Celtic. (R.)

—*n.* The language of the Celts. (R.)

Cemba'lo, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) The harpsichord or spinet. (R.)

Cement', *n.* [Lat. *cæmentum*, for *cædimentum*, from *cædo*, to cut, to cut off.] (*Building.*) A term applied to those building materials of a calcareous and silicious nature which, when mixed with water, set quickly. By this property they are distinguished from mortars, which require time to harden. Natural cements are obtained by calcining argillaceous limestone containing silicate of alumina. The stone being burnt, the carbonic acid is driven off, and when water is added, a hydrated silicate of lime and alumina is formed. Cements as thus made are known as *Roman cements*. Artificial cements of this character are made by calcining carbonate of lime and fine river-mud together.

—Metaphorically, bond of union; that which unites societies or persons firmly together.

"Friendship t mysterious *cement* of the soul." — *Blair.*

(*Anat.*) The substance which joins together the plates of compound teeth, like those of the elephant, and which fills up the folds and cavities in the teeth of Ruminants and Pachyderms; and which also covers all that part of a simple tooth which is not coated with enamel. The cement is characterized, like true bone, by the presence of the Purkinjean corpuscles.

—*v. a.* To unite bodies by the use of cement, or by something interposed.

"Liquid bodies have nothing to *cement* them." — *Burnet.*

—To unite firmly or closely; as, to *cement* a friendship.

—*v. i.* To unite and become solid; to unite and cohere.

"The parts (of a wound) will unite by inosculation, and *cement* like one branch of a tree ingrafted on another." — *Sharp.*

Cement'al, *n.* Pertaining to cement; consisting of cement.

Cementa'tion, *n.* Act of cementing: cohesion.

(*Chem.*) The process of converting iron into steel by being heated, in the form of bars, for several hours with charcoal powder in a chest of refractory clay. The result of the operation is called *blistered-steel*, from the appearance of the surface. — See Steel.

Cement'atory, *a.* Having the quality or properties of cement.

Cement'er, *n.* One who, or that which, cements.

"Language . . . the great instrument and *cementer* of society." *Locke.*

Cementitious, (*sem-en-tish'us,*) *a.* Capable of cementing; tending to unite, cohere, or consolidate.

Cemete'rial, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a cemetery.

Cem'etery, *n.* [Gr. *koimētērion*, from *koimaō*, to put to sleep.] A place set apart for interment of the dead; a churchyard; a necropolis; a burying-ground. The most celebrated of the European public *C.* are the *Campo Santo* of Pisa, and the *Père la Chaise* of Paris. In the U. States, there are *C.* equal in point of arrangement to any in Europe. Among the most beautiful are Mount Auburn, near Boston; Greenwood, in Brooklyn; Laurel Hill, and Woodlands, Philadelphia; and Spring Grove, near Cincinnati. — See National Cemeteries.

Cemetery Hill, (Battles at). See Gettysburg.

Cen'atory, *a.* [Lat. *cœnatorius*, from *cœna*, supper.] Relating to supper.

"The Romans washed, were anointed, and wore a *cenatory* garment." — *Browne.*

Cen'chrus, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Gramineæ*. The Bur-grass, *C. tribuloides*, found in sandy soil in New Jersey, has a stem 1–2 ft. long; flowers spicate with the burr-like involucres approximate; leaves lance-linear; and glumes acuminate-mucronate.

Cen'ci, Beatrice, a Roman lady of the 16th century whose memory has been preserved by her extraordinary beauty and tragical fate, was the daughter of Count



Fig. 549. — Beatrice Cenci. (After Guido Reni.)

Francesco di Cenci, a man notorious for his wickedness of life. She became his victim, and appealed to Pope Clement VIII., but in vain; when her mother-in-law, and brother, unable to bear the cruel tyranny of

the count, conspired with his steward and others, to assassinate him. It is uncertain whether or not Beatrice was privy to this plot. Suspicion, however, fell upon her, as well as upon the other members of her family, and they were thereupon carried to Rome, and subjected to the most frightful tortures. Beatrice constantly asserted her innocence, but was condemned to death, and despite the most earnest requests for her pardon made by the noblest families of Rome, she was executed (Sept. 11, 1599) along with her relations. The story of the Cenci has been made the subject of a powerful tragedy by Shelley, and a wonderful portrait of Beatrice (attributed to Guido Reni) is in the gallery of the Barberini Palace at Rome.

Cenis, Mont, (*sē'ne.*) See SUPPLEMENT.

Cenobite, (*sē'nō-bīt.*) *n.* [Gr. *koinobiotēs* — *koinos*, common, and *biotēs*, same as *bios*, life, from *biōō*, to live.] One of a religious order living in community; — opposed to a *hermit*, who dwells in solitude.

Cenobit'ic, Cenobit'ical, *a.* [Fr. *cénobitique.*] Living as cenobites, or in community, as the dwellers in a monastery.

Cen'obitism, *n.* State or habits of cenobites.

Cenotaph, (*sen'ō-taf,*) *n.* [Fr. *cénotaphe*; Gr. *kenotaphion*, *kenos*, empty, and *taphos*, a tomb.] An empty tomb; a monument erected to one who is buried elsewhere, or not found for interment at all.

"A *cenotaph* in Westminster Abbey." — *Macaulay.*

Cenozo'ic Time, *n.* [Gr. *kainos*, recent, and *zōē*, life.] (*Geol.*) The tertiary and later period, succeeding to the Metozoic, or Mediæval. — *Dana.*

Cense, (*sens,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *encenser.* See INCENSE.] To perfume with incense, or with odors from burning substances.

"On the side altar, *cens'd* with sacred smoke." — *Dryden.*

Censer, (*sens'or.*) *n.* [Fr. *encensoir*, from Lat. *incensor*, one who sets fire to, from *incendo*, to set fire to. See INCENSE.] A vase or pan in which incense is burned. — A bottle with a perforated cap, used for sprinkling odors. — *C.* were much used in the Hebrew service, but their form is not accurately ascertained. Josephus tells us that King Solomon made 20,000 gold *C.* for the temple of Jerusalem to offer perfumes in, and 50,000 others to carry fire in. The *C.* used in the Roman Catholic Church at mass, vespers, and other offices, is suspended by chains, which are held in the hand, and is tossed in the air, so as to throw the smoke of the incense in all directions.

Censor, (*sen'sor,*) *n.* [Lat. *censor*, from *censeo*, to weigh or poise in order to determine the value; to value, to estimate, to tax, to assess, to enrol, to enumerate.] (*Rom. Hist.*) The title of two Roman magistrates originally appointed for the purpose of taking the *census*, or register of the number and property of the citizens. But their powers were much increased subsequently when they had the inspection of public morals entrusted to them, with authority to degrade senators and knights from their respective orders, and remove other citizens from their tribes, depriving them of all their privileges except liberty, which was termed making them *Ærarians.* The *C.* had also the power of making contracts for public buildings, and the supply of victims for sacrifices. They were originally appointed for a whole lustrum; but by law of Mamercus Æmilius, B. C. 443, the term of office was limited to 18 months. The magistracy was confined to patricians, until C. Marcius Rutilus, a plebeian, was elected in B. C. 351. No person might be twice invested with it; and if one of the *C.* died, another was not substituted in his room, but his surviving colleague was obliged to resign. The office of *C.* was abolished under the emperors, who, however, exercised the greater part of its functions.

—One who examines or scrutinizes, as manuscripts, books, &c., to see that they come within the limit of permissible speech; as, a *censor* of the press.

—One who blames or censures; one who is given to censure or exprobation; a harsh or severe critic.

"Ill-natured *censors* of the present age." — *Roscommon.*

Censo'rial, Censo'rian, *a.* Belonging to a censor; relating to the correction of public morality.

"The Star-chamber had the *censorian* power." — *Bacon.*

Censo'rious, *a* Addicted to censure; prone to find fault; captious; severe; as, a *censorious* disposition.

—Implying or delivering censure.

"He was rigorously . . . *censorious* upon all his brethren of the gown." — *Swift.*

Censo'riously, *adv.* In a censorious manner.

Censo'riousness, *n.* Quality of being censorious; habit of censuring.

Cen'sorship, *n* Office or dignity of a censor.

Censual, (*sen'shu-al,*) *a.* [From Lat. *census.*] Relating to, or consisting of, a census.

Censurable, (*sen'shūr-a-bl,*) *a.* [See CENSURE.] Worthy of censure; blamable; faulty; culpable; reprehensible: as, *censurable* behavior.

Cen'surableness, *n.* Quality of being censurable; fitness to be censured; blamableness.

Cen'surably, *adv.* In a manner deserving of blame.

Censure, (*sen'shur,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *censura*, from *censor* — *censeo.* See CENSOR.] Act of blaming or finding fault; blame; reproof; condemnation; reprehension; reproach.

"*Censure* is the tax a man pays to the public for being eminent." *Swift.*

—Judicial sentence; condemnatory judgment; as, "The *censures* of the Church." — *Hammond.*

—*v. a.* [Fr. *censurer.*] To judge unfavorably of; to blame: to reprehend; to find fault with.

"I may be *censured* that nature thus gives way to loyalty." *Shaks.*

—To condemn by a judicial sentence.

Cen'sus, *n.* [Lat. See CENSOR.] An official reckoning or enumeration of the inhabitants and wealth of a country. The practice of numbering the people appears to have prevailed in certain countries from a very early period. We are told that about 600,000 men of Israel went up out of Egypt, besides women and children, and there is reason to believe that they had borrowed the practice from the Egyptians, among whom they had been living. At a later period, David incurred the anger of Jehovah by numbering the people. Joab and the captains of the host were employed to do this work, and it occupied them nine months and twenty days, the number of valiant men in Israel being 800,000, in Judah 500,000. In these early times, the object of numbering the people was chiefly to ascertain the number of fighting-men that could be brought into the field: and hence we find that no account is taken of women and children. At a later period, among the Greeks and Romans, wealth came to be regarded as an important principle in the State, and the census was taken more for ascertaining the wealth of the people, in order to adjust the rights and duties of citizenship among the different classes. Previous to the time of Solon, a citizen's rights at Athens depended upon his ancestry; but that lawgiver substituted property for birth, and made a citizen's rights and duties dependent upon his property. Accordingly, all the citizens were divided into four classes, according to their annual income. By the laws of Servius Tullius, the Roman citizens were divided into six classes, according to the amount of their property. The Roman census was taken with great care, and was very minute and full. It indicated not only the number and respective classes of all free persons, but their domestic position as husbands and wives, fathers and mothers, sons and daughters. The census, which at first was employed to ascertain the military strength of a people, and afterwards their wealth, may now be said to have in view the much more important object of ascertaining, in its widest sense, the social condition and progress of a people, with a view also to finding out those conditions, physical and moral, upon which social progress and well-being depend. Almost all civilized countries now take a census at regular intervals; being every three years in Austria, Belgium, and Prussia: five years in France, and ten years in England. In this country, a general census is taken every ten years, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. The 8th census was taken in 1880, and is incontestably the most thorough ever made in any country. Independently of the Federal census, many of the States have made provisions for a similar enumeration of their populations respectively, the period between the taking of each census varying from 2 years, as in Iowa, to 10 years, as in Massachusetts. See SUPPLEMENT.

Cent, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *centum*, a hundred.] A hundred.—An American coin of copper or other metal, equivalent to 10 mills or the 100th part of a dollar. — In China, a coin of which 100 are equal to the Mexican dollar. — A game at cards, formerly played, at which 100 points scored game.—*Per cent.* A certain rate by the hundred, as five *per cent.*, the 20th part of 100.

Cent'age, *n.* Percentage; rate by the cent or hundred.

Centaur, (*sen'tâwr,*) *n.* [Lat. *centaurus*; Gr. *kentauros*; probably from Gr. *kentēo*, to prick, urge on, and *tauros*, a bull, from his being a mounted herdsman.] (*Myth.*) A fabulous being, represented as half man, half horse. The Centaurs are mentioned as inhabiting Thessaly, and are fabled as being the fruit of Ixion's amour with a cloud, which Jupiter transformed into the shape of Juno. The renowned battle of the Centaurs and the Lapithæ, so frequently referred to by the poets, arose from a quarrel at the marriage of Pirithous with Hippodamia. Hercules, Theseus, and the rest of the Lapithæ, defeated the Centaurs with great slaughter, drove them out of Thessaly, and compelled them to seek shelter in Arcadia. It has been supposed that the fable of these monsters arose among the Lapithæ, a tribe in Thessaly, who first broke and rode the horse, and invented the bridle.



Fig. 550. — A CENTAUR.

(*Astron.*) [Lat. *Centaurus.*] A southern constellation, so low down that the main part of it cannot be seen in our latitude. It is situated S. of Spica Virginis, with a mean declination of 50°. It contains 35 stars, including 2 of first magnitude, 1 of the second, and 6 of the third: the brightest of which are not visible in the U. States. See SAGITTARIUS.

Cen'taurize, *v. a.* To perform the acts of, or to be like a Centaur; hence, to be a man and act like a brute. *Webster.*

Centaury, *n.* (*Bot.*) The English name of CENTAUREA, *q. v.*

Centau'rea, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ.* The species are very numerous, but not one is of any importance to man. The *C. cyanus*, the common Blue-bottle, Blue-bonnet, Blueweed, or Bachelor's Button of corn-fields, is sometimes cultivated for the sake of its many-colored flower-heads. The *C. Americana*, native of Arkansas and Louisiana, and naturalized in Illinois, is also cultivated in gardens, and has very showy, pale-purple heads.



Fig. 551. — BLUE-BOTTLE. (*Centaurea cyanus.*)

Centaure'lla, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Gentianaceæ.* They are American, slender, erect herbs, with scale-like leaves and small white flowers. The *C. autumnalis*, the Screw-stem, native to wet grounds from Massachusetts to Georgia, is of a yellowish-green color, and has a small white corolla, bearing the stamen at its clefts.

Centa'vo, *n.* [Sp.] A coin current in Chili, of which 100 form the *Peso*, or dollar. It is about equivalent to one cent and an eighth, American.

Cent'en, *n.* A piece of Javanese money, worth about half a cent, American, and of which a hundred in Java are equal to a guilder or florin.

Centen'a, *n.* A coin of Paragnay; 100 form the dollar of that country. The *C.* is about equal in value with the U. States cent.

Centena'rian, *n.* A person one hundred years old. —*a.* Of, or pertaining to a hundred years of age; as, a *centenarian* inhabitant.

Centenary, (*sen'ten-a-re,*) *n.* [Lat. *centenarius*, from *centum*, a hundred.] The number of a hundred; the period of a hundred years; a century.

—*a.* Relating to a hundred: consisting of a hundred. —Occurring once in every hundred years.

Cen'tenary, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Buckingham co.

Centen'nial, *a.* [From Lat. *centum*, a hundred, and *annus*, a year.] Consisting of, or pertaining to, a hundred years, or completing that term. — Happening every hundred years.

Centennial Exhibition. See page 712.

Cen'ter, *n.* See CENTRE.

Cen'ter, in *Texas*, a post-village of Shelby co.

Center, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Rock co.

Cen'tering, *n.* (*Arch.*) See CENTRING.

Cen'terville, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Appanoose co.

Centes'imal, *a.* [Lat. *centesimus*, from *centum.*] The hundredth; by the hundred; as, the *centesimal* part of anything.

—*n.* The hundredth part of anything; as, the "*centesimal* of a cube." — *Arbuthnot.*

Centesima'tion, *n.* [Lat. *centesimare.*] (*Mil.*) A punishment formerly inflicted for military offences, as desertion, insubordination, &c., where one soldier out of every hundred was chosen to incur the penalty.

Centesimo, (*sen'es-ē-mo,*) *n.* [Sp.] In Peru, a piece of current money, about equal in value to the American cent, of which 100 form the dollar.

Centicip'itous, *a.* [Lat. *centiceps*, from *centum*, and *caput*, head.] Having a hundred heads.

Centifidous, *a.* [Lat. *centifidus.*] Split or divided into a hundred parts.

Centifo'lious, *a.* [Lat. *centum*, and *folium*, leaf.] Possessing a hundred leaves.

Centigrade, (*sen'ti-grād,*) *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *centum*, and *gradus*, a step or degree, from *gradior*, to step, to walk or go.] Having a hundred degrees; divided into a hundred degrees.

Cen'tigrade Division, *n.* (*Phys.*) This term most frequently occurs in scientific works in reference to the division of the scale of the thermometer. The fixed points of the thermometric scale are the points at which water freezes on the one hand, and boils on the other; the space between these two points being divided into 100°, the centigrade scale is formed. In Fahrenheit's scale, which is usually applied in common life to the thermometer in this country, the same space is divided into 180°; a degree of the centigrade scale is therefore greater than a degree of Fahr. in the proportion of 180 to 100, or of 9 to 5. Any number of degrees, therefore, on the centigrade scale, being multiplied by 9 and divided by 5, will give the equivalent number of degrees of Fahr. But in comparing temperatures expressed by the two scales, it is necessary to recollect that the zero of Fahrenheit's scale is not placed at the freezing-point, but 32° below it. An example will best show how this is to be taken into account. Let it be required to express on Fahrenheit's scale the temperature corresponding to 10° centigrade. Here $10 \times 9 \div 5 = 18$; to this add 32, and we have $18 + 32 = 50$; so that a temperature of 10° of the centigrade scale corresponds to one of 50° of Fahrenheit's

Centigramme, (*sen'te-grām,*) *n.* [Fr.] A French weight, being the 100th part of a gramme, equal to ·15434 of a grain.

Centilitre, (*son'te-lē-tr,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *centum*, and Fr. *litre.*] In France, a measure of capacity, being the 100th part of a litre, equal to .61028 of a cubic inch.

Centil'oquy, *n.* [Lat *centum*, and *loqui*, to speak.] A hundred-told discourse. (R.)

Centime, (*sŏn-teem'.*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *centesimus.*] A French coin of the value of the 100th part of a franc; or the fifth part of the American cent.

Centimetre, (*son'te-me-tr,*) *n.* [Fr. *centimètre*, from Lat. *centum*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] A French measure of length, the 100th part of a METRE, *q. v.*: equal to .39371 of an English inch

Cen'tinel, *n.* See SENTINEL.

Cen'tipede, *n.* [Lat. *centipeda*, from *centum*, a hundred, and *pes, pedis*, a foot.] (*Zoöl.*) The genus *Scolopendra*, of Cuvier, composed of carnivorous annulosa belonging to the order *Myriapoda*. They are distinguished by having antennæ of fourteen joints or upwards; a mouth composed of two mandibles; a quadrifid lip; two *palpi*, or small feet, united at their base; and a second lip, formed by a second pair of dilated feet, joined at their origin, and terminated by a strong hook, having an opening beneath its point, through which a poisonous fluid is thrown out. The body is long, depressed, and membranous, each ring being covered by a coriaceous or cartilaginous plate, and mostly having one pair of feet; the last is usually thrown backwards, and elongated in form of a tail. These insects conceal themselves under the decayed bark of trees, the decayed timbers of buildings, among stones, lumber, and rubbish, whence they sally forth at night in search of prey. Our species usually 2 or 3 inches long, but in the West India Islands and throughout S. America, where they multiply rapidly and grow to a large size, they are very formidable pests. The utmost vigilance is necessary, even in cleanly houses, to prevent these creatures from finding their way into the beds: and although they endeavor to escape as soon as a light is brought into the room, and run with considerable swiftness, they are ready to stand on the defensive, and sting severely: they are accordingly very dangerous when once they have entered a bed; the sting being not only exceedingly painful at the moment, but is followed by a high degree of local inflammation, and a fever of great irritation. This truly noxious Centipede grows to the size of five or six inches in length, and is a formidable inmate of most of the houses in tropical regions.

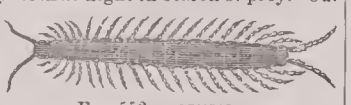


Fig. 552.—CENTIPEDE.

Centes'imo, *n.* [It.] An Italian coin, of the same value as the French centime, or one-fifth of the American cent.

Cent Jours. [Fr., a hundred days.] (*Hist.*) The name given to the second period of the reign of Napoleon I., which lasted 100 days, from his return from Elba, March 20, 1815, to the second restoration, June 28, same year.

Cent'ner, *n.* [Ger., a hundred-weight, from Lat. *centenarius*, from *centum.*] (*Metall.*) A weight that can be divided first into 100 parts, and then subdivided into smaller parts.—In Austria, Prussia, the remaining States of Germany, in Sweden, and in Switzerland, a weight of quantity equivalent to 1.3½ lbs., 113½ lbs., 120 lbs., 112·06 lbs., and 110 lbs. avoirdupois, respectively

Cen'to, (*pl.* CENTOS.) *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *kentrōn*, a sharp-pointed instrument.] In its original sense, patch-work sewed together with a needle

(*Lit.*) A word employed to designate a collection of separate verses from the works of one or more poets, arranged so as to form a distinct poem The only classical example of a *C.* left to us is that of Ausonius, who composed a nuptial idyl out of Virgilian verses; in which, however, the words are also perverted into a new meaning. In his prologue to this piece Ausonius describes the *C.*, and gives rules for its composition.

(*Mus.*) An opera containing a medley of musical selections on a large scale.

Cento, (*chen'to,*) a town of central Italy, 13 m. N.N.W. of Bologna. It is the birthplace of Guercino. *Pop.* 4,876.

Cen'tonism, *n.* Compilation from various authors; act of eclectic composition.

Cen'tral, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *centralis*, from *centrum.*] Relating to the centre; placed in the centre or middle.

Cen'tral, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Columbia co.

Cen'tral, in *Missouri*, a post-office of St. Louis co.

Central America. The territory connecting North and South America and comprising the independent States of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and San Salvador (*q. v.*); united *area*, 175,000 sq. m. *Pop.* (1875), 2,462,000; *surface*, mountainous, the highest mountain being the Volcano of Agua, height 14,000 ft. It remained subject to Spain until 1823, when a federal union of the five States was formed and dissolved in 1839.

Central Bridge, in *New York*, a P. O. of Schoharie co.

Central City, in *Colorado*, cap. of Gilpin co. Situated in the gold region, 8,300 feet above tide; in *Ill.*, a vill. of Marion co.; in *Iowa*, a P. O. of Linn co.; in *Kan.*, a vill. of Anderson co.; a vill. of Nemaha co.; in *Mi.*, a P. O. of Putnam co.; in *Nebraska*, a p.-vill. of Burt co.

Central College, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Franklin co.

Central Falls, in *Rhode Island*, a village of Smithfield township, Providence co., on the Blackstone River, 1 mile N. of Pawtucket.

Central Forces, *n. pl.* (*Mech.*) The powers which cause a moving body to tend towards, or recede from, the centre of motion. When a body is made to revolve in a circle round some fixed point, it will have a continued tendency to fly off in a straight line at a tangent in the circle, which tendency is called the *centrifugal force*; and the opposing power by which the body is retained in the circular path is called the *centripetal force*. The first law of motion is, that a body must continue for ever in a state of rest, or in a state of uniform and rectilineal motion, if it be not disturbed by the action of an external cause. Upon this law the doctrine of central forces is founded. It therefore considers the external forces which act upon a body in motion, when there is an alteration, either in its velocity, or direction round a central point. It also considers the law of the force by which a body moves around another in a known curve, and solves various mathematical problems. Gravity, as exemplified in the force which acts on all bodies from the centre of the earth, is the simplest and most general example of a central force. Kepler and Newton devoted much time and labor to the study of central forces.

Central House, in *California*, a P. O. of Butte co.

Centra'lia, in *Illinois*, a township and town of Marion co., on the Central Railroad, at the junction of the Chicago branch; *pop.* 3,579.

Centralia, in *Kansas*, a post-office of Nemaha co.

Centralia, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Boone co., 121 m. W.N.W. of St. Louis.

Centralia, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Columbia co.

Centralia, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Wood co., on the Wisconsin River, 4 m. below Grand Rapids; *pop.* 893.

Cen'tral Institute', in *Alabama*, a P.O. of Elmore co.

Cen'tralism, *n.* Quality of being central; the combination of several parts into one whole.

Central'ity, *n.* State of being central.

Centraliza'tion, *n.* [Fr. *centralisation.*] Act of centralizing; as, the *centralization* of trade in a certain country.

(*Politics.*) The term is frequently applied to the tendency to bring together all the departments of state administrations to one centre, and to remove all local offices to the capital.

Cen'tralize, *v. a.* To render central; to bring to a centre, or within a small compass.

Cen'trally, *adv.* In a central manner.

Central Park, in *New York*, a P. O. of Queens co.

Cen'tral Plains, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Fluvanna co.

Cen'tral Point, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Goodhue co., on Lake Pepin, 15 m. below Red Wing; *pop.* 160.

Cen'tral Provinces of British India. See page 712.

Cen'tral Square, in *New York*, a post-village of Oswego co., 20 m. N. of Syracuse; *pop.* 359.

Cen'tral Station, in *W. Virginia*, a village of Doddridge co.

Cen'tral Sun, *n.* (*Astron.*) The name given to the body about which the sun, and all the stars in the great cluster or nebula to which the sun belongs, is assumed to be revolving.

Cen'tral Village, or NORTH PLAINFIELD, in *Connecticut*, a post-village in Plainfield township, Windham co., on the Moosup River, 45 m. E. of Hartford. *Pop.* about 2,500.

Central Village, in *Massachusetts*, a P.O. of Bristol co.

Cen'tre, (sometimes written CENTER,) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *centrum*; Gr. *kentrōn*—*kenteō*, to prick, goad, or urge on; literally, a prickle, a sharp point, a point.] In its modern acceptation, the middle or central point, part, or portion of anything; as, the *centre* of a sphere; the *centre* of a field, &c.

—The central part or object of concentration; the nucleus around which anything is formed: as, the *centre* of attraction

(*Arch.*) Any timber frame, or set of frames, for supporting the arch-stones of a bridge during the construction of an arch.

(*Geom.*) When applied to a curve or surface, *C.* denotes a point with respect to which all the points of the curve or surface are symmetrically situated: that is to say, every right line through the *C.* of a curve or surface will cut the latter in points, which, taken two and two, are equi-distant from that *C.*

C. of an army. (*Mil.*) That part which constitutes the main body between the wings when drawn up in line.—*C. of a dial.* (*Horol.*) That point where the gnomon or style, placed parallel to the axis of the earth, intersects the plane of the dial.—*C. of a conic section.* (*Math.*) That point of a circle which bisects any diameter, or that point in which all the diameters intersect each other. This point in an ellipse is within the figure, in the hyperbola without, and in the parabola it is at an infinite distance.—*C. of a circle*, that point in a circle which is equally distant from every point of the circumference, being that from which the circle is described.—*C. of conversion*, a mechanical term, the signification of which may be thus conceived: if a stick be laid on stagnant water, and drawn by a thread fastened to it, so that the thread makes always the same angle with it, the stick will be found to turn about a certain point, which point is called the *C.* of conversion.—*C. of equilibrium*, is the same with respect to bodies immersed in a fluid as the *C.* of gravity is to bodies in free space; or it is a certain point on which, if a body, or system of bodies, be suspended, they will rest in any position.—*C. of attraction.* (*Phys.*) The *C.* of attraction of a body is that point into which, if all its matter were collected, its action upon any remote particle would still be the same as it is while the body retains its own proper form; or it is that point to which bodies tend by their own gravity, or about which a planet revolves as a centre, being attracted or impelled towards it by the action of gravity. The common centre of attraction of two or more bodies is used to denote that point in which, if a particle of matter were placed, the action of each body upon it would be equal, and where it will remain in equilibrium, having no tendency to move one way rather than another.—*C. of friction*, is that point in the base of a body on which it revolves in which, if the whole surface of the base and the mass of the body were collected and made to revolve about the centre of the base of the given body, the angular velocity destroyed by its friction would be equal to the angular velocity destroyed in the given body by its friction in the same time.—*C. of gravity.* See GRAVITY.—*C. of gyration.* (*Mech.*) That point in a body revolving on an axis, into which, if the matter of the whole body were collected, the same angular velocity would be generated by the same moving force.—*C. of motion of a body*, a fixed point about which the body is moved; and the axis of motion is the fixed axis about which it moves.—*C. of oscillation*, the point in which the whole of the matter must be collected, in order that the time of oscillation may be the same as when it is distributed.—*C. of percussion*, that point of a revolving body which would strike with the same force as if the whole of the matter were collected in it.—*C. of position.* (*Mech.*) A term denoting a point of any body, or system of bodies, so selected that the situation and motion of the body or system may be properly estimated by those points.—*C. of pressure*, or metacentre of a fluid against a plane, is that point against which a force being applied, equal and contrary to the whole pressure, it will sustain it, so as that the body pressed on will not incline to either side.—*C. of spontaneous rotation*, that point which remains at rest, the instant a body is struck, or about which the body begins to revolve. If a body of any size or form, after rotatory or gyratory motions, be left entirely to itself, it will always have 3 principal axes of rotation; that is, all the rotary motions by which it is effected may be constantly reduced to 3, which are performed round three axes perpendicular to each other passing through the centre of gravity, and always preserving the same position in absolute space, while the centre of gravity is at rest, or moves uniformly forward in a right line.—*C. of a lathe.* (*Turnery.*) That cone with its axis which is horizontally posited for sustaining any body while it is turned.—*C. of a fleet.* (*Naut.*) That division of a fleet placed between the van and the rear when in line of battle: and between the weather and lee divisions, in the order of sailing.

Cen'tre, *v. t.* To be collected to a point; as, to *centre* one's desires upon a thing,

"Our hopes must *centre* on ourselves alone."—*Dryden.*

—To be placed in the middle or central part.

—*v. a.* To place or fix on a centre, or central point.

"One foot he *centred*, and the other turn'd
Round through the vast profundity obscure."—*Milton.*

—To collect to a point or central object.

"Thy thoughts are *centred* on thyself alone!"—*Dryden.*

Cen'tre, in *Alabama*, a post-village, cap. of Cherokee co., 1 m. from Coosa River, and 140 N.N.E. of Montgomery.

Centre, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Talbot co., 57 m. N. E. of Columbus City.

Cen'tre, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Fulton co. See PUTNAM.

—A township of McHenry co. See DORR.

—A township of Bureau co.,—now merged in Wyanet twp.

—A post-office of Schuyler co

Cen'tre, in *Indiana*, a township of Boone co.; *pop.* 3,885.

—A township of Dearborn co; *pop.* 4,699.

—A township of Greene co.; *pop.* 1,870.

—A township of Grant co.; *pop.* 2,641.

—A township of Hancock co.; *pop.* 3,495.

—A township of Hendricks co; *pop.* 2,795.

—A township of Howard co.; contains Kokomo the county seat. *Pop.* 2,857.

—A township of Lake co.; *pop.* 1,932.

—A township of La Porte co.; *pop.* 1,147.

—A township of Marion co.; *pop.* 4,274.

—A township of Marshall co., contains Plymouth the county-seat. Total *pop.* 4,830.

—A township of Porter co.; *pop.* 1,394.

—A township of Posey co.; *pop.* 955.

—A township of Ripley co.; *pop.* 1,581.

—A township of Rush co.; *pop.* 1,645.

—A township of Spencer co.

—A township of Starke co.; *pop.* 555.

—A township of St. Joseph's co.; *pop.* 717.

—A township of Union co., including Liberty, the county-seat; *pop.* 1,896.

—A township of Vanderburg co.; *pop.* 1,689.

—A township of Wayne co.; *pop.* 2,855.

Cen'tre, in *Iowa*, a township of Allamakee co.; *pop.* 1,048.

—A township of Appanoose co.; *pop.* 1,723.

—A township of Cedar co; *pop.* 2,899.

—A township of Clinton co.; *pop.* 1,317.

—A township of Decatur co.; *pop.* 1,738.

—A township of Dubuque co.; *pop.* 1,039.

—A township of Fayette co.; *pop.* 504.

—A township of Guthrie co.; *pop.* 924.

—A township of Henry co.; *pop.* 6,310.

—A township of Madison co.; *pop.* about 3,000.

—A post-office of Page co.

—A township of Wapello co.; *pop.* 1,693.

Centre, in *Kansas*, a township of Atchison co.; *pop.* 1,605.

—A township of Doniphan co.; *pop.* 2,248.

Centre, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Metcalfe co.

Centre, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Eaton co.

Centre, in *Mississippi*, a township of Newton co.; *pop.* 2,597.

Centre, in *New Jersey*, a township of Camden co.; *pop* 1,718.

Cen'tre, in *New York*, a village of Davenport township, Delaware co., 90 m. W.S.W. of Albany.
—A village of Green co., 35 m. S.W. of Albany.
—A village of Herkimer co., 60 m. N.W. of Albany.
—A village of Ontario co., 8 m. S.E. of Canandaigua.
—A village of Otsego co., on the Otsego outlet.
Centre, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of Gullford.
Centre, in *Ohio*, a township of Carroll co.; *pop.* 1,227.
—A township of Columbiana co.; *pop.* 2,895.
—A township of Guernsey co.; *pop.* 1,016.
—A township of Mercer co.; *pop.* 1,255.
—A township of Monroe co.; *pop.* 2,585.
—A post-village of Montgomery co.; 70 m W.S.W. of Columbus.
—A township of Morgan co.; *pop.* 1,353.
—A township of Noble co.; *pop.* 1,703.
—A village in the S. of Washington co., on the Ohio River.
—A township of Williams co.; *pop.* 2,628.
—A township of Wood co.; *pop.* 1,331.
Centre, in *Pennsylvania*, a central co., (as its name denotes,) with an area of about 1,000 sq. m. It is bounded on the N.W. by the W. branch of the Susquehanna River, and by Mushannon Creek. It is drained by Bald Eagle, Penn's Beach, and Spring creeks, and traversed by the Alleghany Mountains, which here throw off several spurs. Bald Eagle Mountain also extends through the middle of this co. *Soil*, generally rich, and abounding in minerals. There is no finer agricultural region in the State than the valleys of this county present. Its W. side has plenty of iron-ore, coal, and lumber. When its resources shall be fully developed, its as yet hidden stores of vegetable and mineral wealth will render it one of the most flourishing in the State. The Penna. Agricultural College is situated here. *Cap.* Bellefonte. *Pop.* 34,418.
—A township of Berks co.; *pop.* 1,529.
—A township of Butler co; *pop.* 843.
—A township of Columbia co.; *pop.* 1,322.
—A township of Greene co.; *pop.* 1,777.
—A township of Indiana co.; *pop.* 1,555.
—A post-township of Perry co., 20 m. N.W. of Harrisburg, contains the borough of Bloomfield; *pop.* 1,121.
—A township of Snyder co.; *pop.* 885.
Centre, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Outagamie co.; *pop.* 1,201.
—A village of Dodge co.
—A township of La Fayette co.,—now called DARLINGTON.
—A township of Rock co., 10 m. N.W. of Janesville; *pop.* 1,064.
Centre Alm'ond, in *New York*, a village of Alleghany co., 210 m. W.S.W. of Albany.
Centre Barn'stead, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Belknap co. 20 m. N.N.E. of Concord.
Centre Bel'pre, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Washington co., on the Ohio River, 90 m. E.S.E. of Columbus co.
Centre Bend, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Morgan co.
Centre Ber'lin, in *New York*, a post-village of Rensselaer co., 20 m. E. of Albany.
Cen'tre-bit, *n.* (*Joinery.*) An instrument revolving on a centred handle, used for boring circular holes.
Centre Bridge, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Bucks co., 111 m. E. of Harrisburg.
Centre Brook, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Middlesex co.
Centre Brunswick, in *New York*, a post-office of Rensselaer co.
Cen'treburg, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Knox co., 36 m. N.N.E. of Columbus.
Centre Cam'bridge, in *New York*, a post-office of Washington co.
Centre Caniste'o, in *New York*, a post-village of Steuben co., 195 m. W.S.W. of Albany.
Cen'tre-chuck, *n.* (*Turnery.*) A chuck screwed on the mandril of a lathe, having a hardened steel cone or centre fixed in it; also a projecting arm or driver.
Centre Con'way, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Carroll co., 60 miles N E. of Concord.
Centre Creek, in *Minnesota*, a P. O. of Martin co.
Centre Cross, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Essex co.
Cen'tredale, in *Rhode Island*, a P. O. of Providence co.
Cen'tre-drill, *n.* (*Turnery.*) A small drill used for making a short hole in the ends of a shaft about to be turned, for the entrance of the lathe centres.
Centre Ef'fingham, in *New Hampshire*, a post-office of Carroll co.
Cen'trefield, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Oldham co.
Centrefield, in *New York*, a village of Ontario co., 200 m. W. by N. of Albany.
Centrefield, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Highland co., 73 m. E.N.E. of Cincinnati; *pop.* 128.
Centre Gro'ton, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of New London co., 48 m. S.E. of Hartford.
Centre Grove, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Person co.
Centre Hall, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Centre co.
Centre Har'bor, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Belknap co., 33 m. N. of Concord; *pop.* 446.
Centre Hill, in *Alabama*, a P. O. of Limestone co.
Centre Hill, in *Arkansas*, a post-office of White co.
Centre Hill, in *Connecticut*, a P. O. of Hartford co.
Centre Hill, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Centre co., 73 m. N.W. of Harrisburg.
Centre Leb'anon, in *Maine*, a post-village of York co., 90 m. S.W. of Augusta.
Centre Lin'colnville, in *Maine*, a post-village of Waldo co., 40 m. E. by S. of Augusta.
Centre Line, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Centre co.
Centre Lisle, in *New York*, a post-office of Broome co.
Centre Lov'ell, in *Maine*, a post-office of Oxford co.
Centre Mills, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Centre co.
Centre Mont'ville, in *Maine*, a post-office of Waldo co., 40 m. E. by S. of Augusta.
Centre More'land, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Wyoming co.
Centre Mor'iches, in *New York*, a P.O. of Suffolk co.
Centre Os'sipee, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Carroll co., 48 m. N.N.E. of Concord.
Centre-phon'ic, *n.* (*Acoustics.*) The place where the speaker stands in making polysyllabical and articulate echoes.
Centre-phonocamp'tic, *n.* (*Acoustics.*) The place or object which returns the voice.
Centre Point, in *Arkansas*, a post-office of Sevier co.
Centre Point, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Knox co.
Centre Point, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Clay co.
Centre Point, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Linn co., about 45 m. N. by W. of Iowa City.
Centre Point, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Monroe co., 130 m. S. by W. of Frankfort, on the Cumberland River.
Centre Point, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Shelby co.
Centre Port, in *New York*, a post-village of Suffolk co., 190 m. S.S.E. of Albany, on the Great Cow Harbor.
Centre Ridge, in *Arkansas*, a P. O. of Conway co.
Centre Ridge, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Mercer co.
Centre Ridge, in *Mississippi*, a village of Kemper co.
Centre Road Station, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Crawford co.
Centre Rut'land, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Rutland co., 52 m. S. by W. of Montpelier.
Centre Sand'wich, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Carroll co., 50 m. N. by E. of Concord.
Centre Sher'man, in *New York*, a post-village of Chautauqua co., about 300 m. W. by S. of Albany.
Centre Sid'ney, in *Maine*, a post-village of Kennebec co., about 6 m. N. of Augusta.
Centre Square, in *Indiana*, a P.O. of Switzerland co.
Centre Square, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Montgomery co.
Centre Star, in *Alabama*, a P. O. of Lauderdale co.
Centre Strafford, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Strafford co., 25 m. E. of Concord.
Cen'treton, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Morgan co., about 25 m. S.W. of Indianapolis.
Centreton, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Salem co., 70 m. S. by W. of Trenton.
Centreton, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Huron co., 110 m. N. by E. of Columbus.
Cen'tretown, in *Iowa*, a village of Dubuque co., 70 m. N E of Iowa City.
Centre Town, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Ohio co.
Centre Town, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Cole co.
Centretown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Mercer county.
Centre Valley, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Morgan co.
Centre Valley, in *Nebraska*, a post-office of Cass co.
Centre Valley, in *New York*, a P. O. of Otsego co.
Centre Valley, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Lehigh co., 7 m. E. of Allentown.
Centre View, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Johnson co.
Centre View, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Monroe co.
Centre Village, in *Georgia*, a village of Camden co., 175 m. S.E. of Milledgeville.
—A village of Jackson co., 50 m. E.N.E. of Atlanta.
—A post-office of Charlton co.
Centre Village, in *New York*, a post-village of Broome co.
Centre Village, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Delaware co.
Cen'treville, in *Alabama*, a township of Bibb co., on the Cahawba River, at the Lower Falls, 38 m. S.E. of Tuscaloosa; *pop.* 1,285.
Centreville, in *Arkansas*, a P. O. of Montgomery co.
Centreville, in *California*, a post-village of Alameda co., about 32 m. S.S.E. of San Francisco; *pop.* in 1864, about 250.
—A post-village of El Dorado co. See PILOT HILL.
Centreville, in *Connecticut*, a village in Hamden township, New Haven co., 6 m. N. of New Haven.
Centreville, in *Delaware*, a post-village of New Castle co., about 50 m. N. by W. of Dover.
Centreville, in *Florida*, a post-village of Leon co.
Centreville, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Camden co., 3 m. from St. Mary's River.
—A village of Walton co., 126 m. W. of Augusta.
—A post-village of Wilkes co., abt. 66 m. N.W. of Augusta.
Centreville, in *Idaho*, a mining-village of Boisée co., on Grimes Creek, about 8 m. N. or N.W. of Idaho City; *pop.* 474.
Centreville, in *Illinois*, a village of Adams co., 80 m. W. of Springfield.
—A post-village of Fulton co., 60 m. N.W. of Springfield.
—A village of Schuyler co., 70 m. W.N.W. of Springfield.
—A p.-v. of St. Clair co., 9 m. S.W. of Belleville, *pop.* 2,116.
Centreville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Allen co., 12 m. E.S.E. of Fort Wayne.
—A village of Jennings co, about 20 m. N.W. of Madison.
—A village of Lake co., 6 m. N. by E. of Crown Point.
—A village of Scott co.
—A village in the N.E part of Sullivan co.
—A post-village, capital of Wayne co., 63 m. E. of Indianapolis; *pop.* 1,077.
Centreville, in *Iowa*, a post-village, capital of Appanoose co., 3½ m. W. of Chariton River, and about 80 m. S.S.E. of Des Moines; *pop.* 1,037.
—A village of Cedar co., 26 m. E. of Iowa City.
Centreville, in *Kansas*, a post-township of Linn co.; *pop.* 1,034.
Centreville, in *Kentucky*, a township of Bourbon co., 30 m. E. of Frankfort; *pop.* 1,117.
Centreville, in *Louisiana*, a post-village of St. Mary's parish, on the Teche, 5 m. below Franklin.
Centreville, in *Maine*, a township of Washington co.; *pop.* 145.
Cen'treville, in *Maryland*, a twp. and vill., cap. of Queen Anne co., 35 m. E. by N. of Annapolis, *pop.* of twp. 5,500.
Centreville, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and seaport of Barnstable township, Barnstable co., on the S. side of Cape Cod, 70 m. S E. of Boston.
Centreville, in *Michigan*, a township of Lcelenaw co.; *pop.* 939.
—A post-village, cap. of St. Joseph's co., on Prairie River, 80 m. S.W. of Lansing; *pop.* 749.
Centreville, in *Minnesota*, a village of Anoka co., in Centreville twp, about 16 m. from St. Paul; *pop.* 687.
—A village of Stearns co., about 17 m. S.S.W. of St. Cloud.
Centreville, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Amite co., about 40 m. S.E. of Natchez.
—A village of Choctaw co.
Centreville, in *Missouri*, a village of Callaway co., 40 m. N.E. of Jefferson City.
—A village in the S.E. part of Macon co., 80 m. N. by W. of Jefferson City.
—A post-village, cap. of Reynolds co., on the W. fork of Black River, 40 m. S. by W. of Potosi; *pop.* 32.
Centreville, in *New Jersey*, a post-village in the E. part of Hunterdon co., 7 m. E.N.E. of Flemington.
—A village on the boundary between Salem and Cumberland counties, 9 m. N.N.E. of Bridgeton.
—A village of Warren co., 10 m. N.E. of Belvidere.
Centreville, *New York*, a post-towuship of Alleghany co., 45 m. S.E. of Buffalo; *pop.* 1,043.
—A village of Champlain township, Clinton co., 160 m. N. by E. of Albany.
Centreville, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Moore co.
Centreville, in *Ohio*, a village of Morgan co., about 20 m. N.N.W. of Marietta.
—A village of Belmont co., about 60 m. E. of Zanesville.
—A village of Clinton co.
—A village of Delaware co., 18 m. N.E. of Columbus.
—A village of Gallia co., 15 m. W.N.W. of Gallipolis.
—A village of Lake co., on the Ridge Road from Erie in Pennsylvania. to Cleveland, 182 m. N.E. of Columbus.
—A village of Medina co., about 40 m. S W. of Cleveland.
—A post-village of Montgomery co., 9 m. S. by E. of Dayton.
Centreville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Bradford co.
—A village of Bucks co., 27 m. N. of Philadelphia.
—A post-village of Butler co., 17 m. N.W. of the borough of Butler; *pop.* 366.
—A post-village of Crawford co., on Oil Creek, 25 m. E.N. E. of Meadville; *pop.* 322.
—A village of Cumberland co.
—A village of Elk co., on Smithport turnpike.
—A village of Greene co.
—A village of Lancaster co.
—A village of Northampton co., 15 m. N. of Easton.
—A village of Somerset co., 148 m. W. by S. of Harrisburg.
—A village of Union co.
Centreville, in *Rhode Island*, a post-village of Kent co., near the Pawtuxeut River, 12 m. S.S.W. of Providence.
Centreville, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village of Laurens dist., 90 m. N.W. of Columbia.
Centreville, in *Tennessee*, a twp. and village, cap. of Hickman co., on Duck River, 50 m. S.W. of Nashville; *pop.* of township 1,425.
—A township of Jackson co.; *pop.* 932.
Centreville, in *Texas*, a post-village, cap. of Leon co., about 48 m. N.N.W. of Hunts-ville; *pop.* 221.
Centreville, in *Utah Territory*, a post-village of Davis co., 12 m. N. of Salt Lake City; *pop.* 544.
Centreville, in *Virginia*, a township of Fairfax co., 27 m. W. of Washington; *pop.* 1,721.
Centreville, in *W. Virginia*, a village of Monroe co., about 240 m. W. of Richmond, on Indian Creek.
—A township of Tyler co., on Middle Island Creek, 16 m. from the Ohio River; *pop.* 1,079.
Centreville, in *Wisconsin*, a village and township of Manitowoc co., on Lake Michigan; *pop.* of twp. 1,650.
—A village of St. Croix co., 15 m. S.E. of Hudson; *pop.* about 300.
—A post-village of Columbia co.
—A village of Greene co., on Sugar River, 35 m. S. of Madison.
Centre White Creek, in *New York*, a post-village of Washington co., 39 m. N.E. of Albany.
Cen'tric, Cen'trical, *a.* Placed in the centre or middle; central.

"Say where his *centric* happiness doth lie."—*Donne.*

Cen'trically, *adv.* In a central position.
Centricity, (*sen-tris'e-te,*) *n.* State of being centrical.
Centrifugal, *a.* [Lat. *centrum*, and *fugio*, to fly.] Tending to recede from the centre; flying from the centre; as, a *centrifugal* machine.

(*Bot.*) *Centrifugal* and *centripetal* designate two different kinds of inflorescence. When the flower-bud which terminates the floral axis, and is central in the inflorescence, is the first to expand—in which case the others are developed in succession from the centre outwards—the inflorescence is said to be *centrifugal*. When the outermost flowers expand first, the inflorescence is *centripetal*, as is the case in catkins, spikes, and racemes, in which the flowers nearest the base are the first to expand, and those nearest the apex the last.

C. Force. (*Phys.*) The force that urges a revolving body to fly off in a straight line instead of describing a curve. The moon is held in her orbit round the earth by *centripetal force*, and a stone flies from a sling by *centrifugal force.*—See CENTRAL FORCES.

Cen'tring, Cen'tering, *n.* (*Arch.*) A temporary support, principally of timber, placed and fixed under vaults and arches to sustain them while they are in course of building.
Centrip'etal, *a.* [Lat. *centrum*, and *peto*, to seek.] Seeking the centre; tending towards the centre; as,

centripetal force.—Progressing by changes from the exterior of a thing towards its centre; as, the *centripetal* petrifaction of a bone.—*Webster.*

(*Bot.*) See CENTRIFUGAL.

C. Force. (*Phys.*) The force by which a body in motion is kept revolving round a central point instead of flying out at a tangent to its orbit. See CENTRIFUGAL.

Centrip'etency, *n.* Tendency or inclination towards the centre. (R.)

Centris'cus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Acanthopterygious fishes, principally distinguished by their having a long tubular snout; the body compressed and inclining to an oblong oval form; and the belly-fins united. The Trumpet-fish or Sea-snipe, *C. scolopax* (*fig.* 552), found in the Mediterranean, is the type of the genus.



Fig. 553.—TRUMPET-FISH. (*Centriscus scolopax.*)

Centrobar'ic, *a.* [From Gr. *kentrobarēs*—*kentron*, centre, and *báros*, weight.] Pertaining to the centre of gravity, or to the method of determining it.

Centrolin'eal, *a.* [Lat. *centrum*, and *linea*, line.] Converging to a centre. (Applied to lines.)

Centrolin'ean, *n.* An instrument for drawing lines converging towards a point, though the point be inaccessible.—*Ogilvie.*

Centrop'olis, in *Kansas*, a post-village and township of Franklin co., 40 m. S.S.W. of Lawrence; *pop.* abt. 900.

Centrop'omus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Acanthopterygious fishes. The species Sea-pike, *C. undecimalis*, sometimes weighing as much as 25 pounds, forms a considerable article of consumption in S. America. The form of its body is elongated; its color greenish-brown above, and silvery beneath.

Centum'vir, *n.* [Lat. *centum*, hundred, and *vir*, a man.] (*Rom. Hist.*) One of a body of judges, chosen three from each of the 35 tribes, so that properly there were 105; but they were called *centumviri* (or the hundred), from the round number. The origin and powers of this court are subjects involved in great obscurity. The principal causes that came under their cognizance appear to have been those concerning testaments and inheritances.

Centum'viral, *a.* Pertaining to the centumvir, or to the centumvirl.

Centum'virate, *n.* Dignity or office of a centumvir, or of the centumviri.

Centun'culus, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Primulaceæ*. They are very diminutive annual herbs, with alternate leaves; flowers axillary, solitary, subsessile. The Bastard Pimpernel, *C. minimus*, is found in wet places in the U. States.

Cen'tuple, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *centum*, and *plico*, to fold.] A hundred-fold.

Centu'plicate, *v. a.* [Lat. *centuplicatus.*] To make a hundred-fold; to repeat a hundred-fold.] (R.)

Centu'rial, *a.* [Lat. *centuriatis.*] Relating to a century, or a hundred years; as, a *centurial* jubilee.

Centuria'tor, Cen'turist, *n.* [Fr. *centuriateur.*] A name given to an historian who distinguishes time by centuries, after the practice of ecclesiastical history; as, "The *centuriators* of Magdeburg."—*Ayliffe.*

Centu'rion, *n.* [Lat. *centurio*, from *centum.*] (*Rom. Hist.*) An officer in the Roman army, who had the command of a *century* (q. v.). The word *C.* signifies the commander of 100 men; but this number was, in fact, seldom complete, as the legion generally fell far short of its full complement. One of the two *C.* of each maniple had a precedence before the other; and the *C.* of the first century of the first maniple of the Triarians presided over all the others, and had charge of the *eagle* or chief standard of the legion, which gave him the privileges of ranking with the knights. The badge of a *C.* was a vine-rod. The rank of a *C.* was parallel to that of a captain in modern times. Several *C.* are honorably mentioned in the New Testament, (*Mark* xv. 39; *Luke* viii. 1-10:) and the first-fruits to Christ from the Gentiles was the generous and devout Cornelius, (*Acts* x.)

Cent'ury, *n.* [Lat. *centuria*, from *centum.*] A hundred; a hundred of anything; as, a *century* of soldiers.

"I've strew'd his grave,
And on it said a *century* of pray'rs."—*Shaks.*

—The period of a hundred years; as, the nineteenth *century.*

"It may well wait a *century* for a reader, as God has waited six thousand years for an observer."—*Kepler.*

(*Rom. Hist.*) A division in which the people voted at the "Comitia Centuriata." According to Livy, they were instituted by Servius Tullius, for the purpose of giving to the rich a greater weight in the state. The patricians were represented by six *C.* of knights, and twelve *C.* of knights were added to these from the plebeians. The rest of the plebeians and clients were divided into 5 classes, according to the amount of their property; the lowest limits of each being respectively 100,000, 75,000, 50,000, 25,000, 12,500 asses. The first of these classes was subdivided into 80 *C.*; the next three into 20 each; and the last into 30. The *C.* of each class were again separated into two equal numbers of old and young. By this distribution the preponderance was given to property, though the rich classes were of course outnumbered by the poor.—In the Roman legion the term *C.* was applied to the half of the manipulus, or 1-30th of a legion.

Centuries of Magdeburg. (*Eccl. Hist.*) The publication of a history, arranged in 13 centuries, was drawn up at Magdeburg, in 1552, to show the agreement of the Lutheran doctrine with that of the primitive Christians. Its publication was commenced in 1560, and terminated in 1574. The work was brought down to the year 1300.

Ce'os, a Greek island. See ZEA.

Cepev'orous, *a.* [Lat. *cepa*, onion, and *vorare*, to devour.] Feeding on onions.

Cephaë'lis, *n.* [Gr. *kephalē*, the head.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Cinchonaceæ*. The *C. ipecacuanha* is the officinal ipecacuanha of our pharmacopœias. It is known as *true*, *annulated*, *Brazilian* or *Lisbon* ipecacuanha, and is imported from Rio Janeiro, Bahia, and Pernambuco. Its odor is faint and peculiarly bitter, sub-acid, and mucilaginous; both water and alcohol extract its virtues, which depend on a peculiar principle, called *Emetia.* When given in large doses, it acts as an emetic and as a purgative; in small doses it is expectorant and diaphoretic.



Fig. 554.—IPECACUANHA. (*Cephaëlis ipecacuanha.*)

Cephalalgie, (*sef-al-al'jik.*) *a.* [Lat. *cephalalgicus.* See CEPHALIC.] Relating to head-ache.

—*n.* (*Med.*) A remedy for the head-ache.

Ceph'alalgy, *n.* [Gr. *kephalalgia*—*kephalē*, head, and *algos*, ache, pain.] The head-ache; pain in the head.

Cephalan'thium, *n.* [Gr. *kephalē*, and *anthos*, a flower.] (*Bot.*) The head or capitate inflorescence of a composite plant.—*Brande.*

Cephalan'thus, *n.* [Gr. *kephalē*, a head, and *anthos*, a flower; flowers growing in dense heads.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Cinchonaceæ*. They are shrubs with opposite leaves and short stipules; flowers in globose heads, without an involucre. The Button-bush, *C. occidentalis*, frequenting the margins of ponds, rivers, and brooks, throughout the United States, is a handsome shrub, 6 ft. high, readily distinguished by its spherical flowers, resembling the globular inflorescence of the sycamore.



Fig. 555.—BUTTON-BUSH, (*Cephalanthus officinalis.*)

Cephalas'pis, *n.* [Gr. *kephalē*, and *aspis*, buckler.] (*Pal.*) A fossil fish that has a large head formed of a sort of shield, prolonged behind into two points. It is found in the old red sandstone.

Ceph'alate, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An animal of the class CEPHALOPODA, *q. v.*

Cephalat'omy, *n.* [Gr. *kephalē*, and *temnein*, to cut.] (*Anat.*) The dissection of the head.

Cephalic, (*sē-fal'ik.*) *a.* [Gr. *kephalikos*, from *kephalē*, the head.] Pertaining to the head; good for the head, or head-ache; as, a *cephalic* remedy.

Cephalic Vein. (*Anat.*) The great superficial vein at the outer part of the arm and fore-arm.

Cephali'tis, *n.* (*Med.*) Inflammation of the brain.

Ceph'alo-extrac'tor, *n.* (*Surg.*) An instrument to extract a fœtus by clasping the head.—*Webster.*

Cephalog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *kephalē*, head, and *graphein*, to write.] (*Anat.*) A description of the head.

Ceph'aloid, *a.* [Gr. *kephalē*, and *eidos*, form.] Shaped like the head.

Cephalol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *kephalē*, and *logos*, a discourse.] (*Anat.*) A treatise on the head.

Cephalonia, (*sef-a-lō'ne-ă.*) an island in the Mediterranean, and the largest of those composing the former *Ionian Republic*, now forming part of the kingdom of Greece, near the W. coast of Greece, opposite the Gulf of Patras, between Lat. 38° 3′ and 38° 29′ N., and Lon. 20° 21′ and 20° 49′ E.; 8 m. N. of Zante, 5 S. of Santa Maura, and 64 S.S.E. of Corfu. Length, N.N.W. to S.S.E., 32 m.; breadth very unequal. *Area*, 311 sq. m. *Surface.* Generally mountainous and barren. *Soil*, comparatively scanty and poor. *Clim.* Mild; but violent storms and earthquakes are frequent. *Prod.* Wheat, maize, pulse, currants, olive oil, wine, cotton, flax, and salt. *Chief Towns.* Argostoli (the cap.), and Lixuri. *Pop.* 75,000.—See IONIAN ISLANDS.

Cephalop'oda, CEPHAL'OPODS, *n. pl.* [Gr. *kephalē*, head, *pous*, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) A class of molluscous animals characterized by the possession of locomotive organs around the head, in the shape of prolonged tentacula, which project forward and more or less conceal the mouth (see Fig. 185). In the whole range of molluscous animals the *C.* are the most highly organized, presenting undoubted rudiments of an internal skeleton, and containing secretive, digestive, respiratory, and generative organs. The *C.* are marine, and are remarkable for a peculiar and intensely black fluid, which they secrete, and which, when apprehending danger, they eject into the water, thus discoloring it, and enabling the animals to conceal themselves. They are separated into the two orders DIBRANCHIATA and TETRABRANCHIATA, *q. v.*

Cephalopod'ic, Cephalop'odous, *a.* Pertaining to the cephalopods.

Ceph'alo-tho'rax, *n.* [Gr. *kephalē*, and *thōrax*, q. v.] (*Zoöl.*) The first segment of the Arachnida and Crustacea, consisting of the united head and thorax.—*Webster.*

Cephal'otribe, *n.* [Gr. *kephalē*, and *tribein*, to crush.] (*Surg.*) An obstetrical instrument used for facilitating delivery, by crushing the head of the child in the womb.

Ceph'alous, *a.* That has a head.

Ceph'alus, (*Myth.*) Son of Deioneus, king of Thessaly, and husband of Procris, an Athenian princess. Aurora became enamored of him, but he remained faithful to his wife. Aurora, however, with a view of estranging his affections from Procris, wished him to prove his wife's fidelity. Disguised as a merchant, he entered his own house, and Procris's virtue was not proof against the riches he offered her. He then drove her from his door; but a reconciliation was soon effected between them. Finally, Cephalus, while hunting, accidentally pierced her with his spear; and, in despair at her death, killed himself with the same weapon.

Ce'pheus, (*Astron.*) A northern constellation, midway between the Polar star and Cygnus. It contains 35 stars, of which the principal is Alderamin, of the third magnitude.

Cephi'sus, CEPHISSUS, a celebrated river of Greece, rising at Lilæa, in Phocis, and which, after passing to the N. of Delphi and Mount Parnassus, entered Bœotia, where it flowed into the lake Copais. The Graces loved this river, and were called the goddesses of the Cephisus. Modern travellers describe it as winding its way through olive groves in several streamlets. There was another river of the same name in Attica, and one also in Argolis.

Cepo'la, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of fishes, the BAND-FISH, *q. v.*

Cera'ceous, *a.* [From Lat. *cera*, wax.] Wax-like; partaking of the nature or quality of wax.

Cera'go, *n.* [Lat. *cera*, wax.] A substance serving as food for bees, derived from the pollen of flowers.

Cera'loo, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Carroll co., 80 m. W. by S. of Columbus.

Ce'ram, a considerable island of the E. Archipelago (3d division), chiefly between Lat. 3° and 4° S., and Lon. 128° and 131° E.; length, E. and W., about 185 m., by 30 average breadth; area, 5,500 sq. m. A mountain-chain runs E. and W. through the centre of the island, the highest peak of which is apparently about 7,000 feet above sea-level. This island is chiefly noticeable for its large forests of sago-palm, and its fine woods for cabinet-work. The shores of *C.* abound with rare and beautiful shells; and its interior is peopled by the Horaforas tribes, whose numbers are unknown.

Ceram'byx, *n.* **Ceramby'eidæ,** *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Capricorn beetle, a genus and family of coleopterous insects, comprising beetles which have the antennæ very long, tapering, and generally curved, like the horns of a goat. When caught, they make a squealing noise by rubbing the joints of the thorax and abdomen together. In the larva state they are the most destructive of all wood-eating insects, and are known as *borers.* The Cerambycidæ form a section of the *Longicornis* of Latreille.

Cer'amen, *n.* (*Physiol.*) A waxy exudation from the ears, thrown out for the double purpose of keeping the external cavity or passage of that organ in a state favorable to healthy hearing, and to exclude insects from invading the channel by its rank and acrid taste.

Ceramia'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Algales.* DIAG. Cellular or tubular unsymmetrical bodies, multiplied by tetraspores. They are sea-weeds of a rose or purplish color; their cells long and tubular, sometimes arranged in a single row, sometimes disposed in several parallel rows, and of equal length, forming an articulated frond. 662 species have been described, and form 88 genera.

Ceram'ic, *a.* [Gr. *keramikós.*] Pertaining to, or having the nature of, pottery or porcelain; as, the *ceramic* art.

Ceram'ics, *n. sing.* A word used in the arts, to express all the varieties of the potter's trade, which have been burnt or roasted in a kiln. These productions are of great beauty and delicacy, and they often display the highest artistic talent.

Cera'sium, *n.* (*Chem.*) See GUM-TRAGACANTH.

Ceras'tes, *n.* [Gr. *kerastes*, horn.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of serpents of the *Viperidæ* family, distinguished by two small protuberances on the forehead. They are exclu-

sively African, and very numerous. The best known species is the horned viper.

Ceras'tium, *n.* [From Gr. *keras*, a horn, from the resemblance of the capsules of some of the species.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Caryophyllaceæ*. Their distinctive characters are: calyx, of 5 ovate, acute sepals; corolla of 5 bifid petals; stamens 10, sometimes 5 or 4, the alternates are shorter; styles 5; capsules superior, cylindrical; seeds numerous. The Mouse-ear Chickweed (*C. vulgatum*), Sticky Chickweed (*C. viscosum*), and Field Chickweed (*C. arvense*) are found in fields in the U. S.

Cer'asus, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of trees, ord. *Drupaceæ*. Several species or varieties of this genus produce the very well-known fruits called *cherries*. The varieties usually cultivated in gardens are supposed to have been derived originally from 2 wild species, *C. avium*, and *C. vulgaris*, (of which 125 varieties are published in American catalogues.) Both have white flowers in clusters or nearly sessile umbels. The timber of *C. avium* is valuable for the purposes of the cabinet-maker, turner, and musical-instrument maker; the straight small branches are used as a substitute for tea. The leaves of *C. capricida* contain so much hydrocyanic (prussic) acid as to prove poisonous to cattle that feed upon them. Most parts of the species *C. Lauro-cerasus*, the Cherry-laurel, but especially the leaves and seeds, are poisonous. The poisonous effects are supposed to be owing to a volatile oil containing hydrocyanic acid. Even when bruised, the leaves evolve a vapor which is destructible to insect life; hence some gardeners make use of these leaves for killing blight. Cherry-laurel water, obtained by distilling the leaves with water, is used medicinally for similar purposes as hydrocyanic acid. The plant is common in gardens, and is popularly known as the "laurel," though it is not a member of the true laurel family. The kernels of the species *C. occidentalis*, a native of the West Indies, and others, are used for the purpose of flavoring liqueurs, such as Cherry-brandy, Kirschenwasser, Maraschino, and Noyan. The species *C. padus*, or Bird-cherry, has similar properties, though less powerful, to those of the cherry-laurel. *C. Virginiana*, the Choke-cherry, has astringent and febrifugal properties. *C. serotina*, the Wild or black cherry of our W. States, is a beautiful and useful tree. The cherries are sometimes eaten, but are not very palatable. The wood is esteemed by cabinet-makers, having a close grain, and taking a very high polish. The inner bark forms a tonic and sedative drug which has been extensively prescribed in the U. States, and begins to receive the attention of European practitioners. It is used as a tonic instead of cinchona, and as a sedative for the alleviation of general and local irritation. It is taken from any part of the tree, but preferably from the root. It has a lively cinnamon-color, and, when fresh, a characteristic odor, like that of bitter almonds. *C. Pennsylvanica* is very common in woods from Canada to Virginia. It has a red, very acid fruit, is of rapid growth, and quickly succeeds a forest-clearing if neglected.



Fig. 556.—AMERICAN BLACK-CHERRY, (*Cerasus serotina.*)

Ce'rate, *n.* [Lat. *ceratum*, wax.] (*Med.*) An ointment generally compounded of wax, and oil or spermaceti.

Ce'rated, *a.* Waxed; covered with wax.

Cerato'nia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Fabiaceæ*. The most important species is *C. ciliqua*, the ALGAROBA BEAN, *q. v.*

Ceratophylla'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Urticales*. DIAG. Solitary, suspended ovule, and horned exalbuminous embryo with a superior radicle. There is but one gen., *Ceratophyllum*, the Horn-wort, the species of which are aquatic herbs, with verticillate leaves and minute monœcious flowers, natives of the northern hemisphere. Their properties and uses are unknown.

Cerau'nics, *n. pl.* [Gr. *keraunós*, thunder and lightning.] That branch of physics which treats of heat and electricity.

Cerbe'rean, *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to Cerberus.

Cer'berus, *n.* [Gr. *Kerberos.*] (*Myth.*) The three-headed dog which guards the entrance of the kingdom of Hades and Persephonê. Orpheus, when he descended into the infernal regions in search of Eurydice, lulled him to sleep with his lyre: and Hercules dragged him from the gate of Hades, when he went to redeem Alceste. The fellow-monster of *C.* was *Orthros*. The names of these dogs appear in the Vedic poems under the forms of *Sarvara* and *Vritra*, the two dogs of Yama.

Cer'cis, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of trees, order *Fabaceæ*. The Judas-tree or Red-bud, *C. Canadensis*, is a handsome tree, 20–30 ft. high, chiefly found in the Western States. The flowers appear before the leaves, in small, lateral clusters. Leaves broadly ovate-cordate, acuminate, villous on the veins beneath; corolla bright purple. The wood is finely veined with black and green, and receives a fine polish. The young twigs will dye wool of a nankeen color.

Cercop'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) An extensive family of Homopterous insects. One of the best known species is the Frog-hopper, or Cuckoo spit, *A. spumaria*, a small but singular animal. They pass all their lives on plants, on the stems of which their eggs are laid in the autumn. The following summer they are hatched, and the young immediately perforate the bark with their beaks, and begin to imbibe their sap. Of this they take such quantities, that it oozes out of their bodies continually, in the form of little bubbles, which soon completely envelop the insects. They thus remain entirely buried and concealed in large masses of foam, until they have completed their final transformation. When the pupa, which is of a beautiful green color, is about to undergo its change into the complete insect, it ceases to absorb any longer the juices of the plant, and to discharge the projecting froth. It then emerges from its concealment. The winged insect is scarcely larger than the larva; but its color is brown, with a pair of broad, irregular, pale bands across the upper wings.

Cer'dic, a Saxon chief, who, in the first year of the 6th century, invaded England, and, after an obstinate resistance from the Britons, sustaining many defeats, yet winning more victories, established, about 516, the kingdom of Wessex.

Cere, (*sēr,*) *n.* [Lat. *cera*, wax.] (*Zoöl.*) The naked wax-like skin that covers the base of the bill in some birds, as in those of the hawk tribe.

—*v. a.* To wax, or cover with wax.

Cere, (**St.,**) (*sēr,*) a town of France, dep. Lot, 35 m. N. E. of Cahors; *pop.* 5,082.

Ce'real, *a.* [Lat. *cerealis*, from *Ceres.*] Relating to Ceres, the fabled goddess of corn; hence, pertaining to edible grain, as wheat, rye, barley, &c.

Ce'real, *n.* (*Agric.*) Any edible grain, so called from CERES, *q. v.*

Cereal Grasses. (*Agric.*) Grasses which produce the bread corns, such as wheat, rye, oats, barley, maize, rice, and millet. They are also called *Corn-plants*, or *Bread-plants*.

Cerea'lia, *n. pl.* The cereals, or edible grains.

—*n. sing.* (*Rom. Antiq.*) A festival celebrated at Rome in honor of Ceres, whose wanderings in search of her lost daughter Proserpine were represented by women, clothed in white, running about with lighted torches. During its continuance, games were celebrated in the Circus Maximus, the spectators of which appeared in white; but on any occasion of public mourning the games and festivals were not celebrated at all, as the matrons could not appear at them except in white. The day of the *C.* is doubtful; some think it was the ides of 13th April, others the 7th of the same month.

Cerebel'lar, Cerebel'lous, *a.* Pertaining to the cerebellum, or its parts.—*Dunglison.*

Cerebel'lum, *n.*; *pl.* CEREBELLA. [Lat., dim. of *cerebrum*, the brain.] (*Anat.*) See BRAIN.

Cer'ebral, *a.* [From Lat. *cerebrum.*] Pertaining to the brain.

Cerebra'tion, *n.* The action or exercise of the brain.

Cer'ebric, *a.* (*Chem.*) Relating to cerebric acid.

Cerebric Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) A fatty acid, containing nitrogen and phosphorus, forming one of the components of brain, and formerly called Cerebrin. Its composition has not yet been thoroughly investigated.

Cerebrop'athy, *n.* [Lat. *cerebrum*, and Gr. *pathos*, suffering.] (*Med.*) An hypochondriacal condition verging upon insanity, occasionally occurring to those in whom the brain has been unduly tasked.

Cer'ebro-spi'nal, *a.* [Lat. *cerebrum*, and Eng. *spinal.*] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the brain and spinal cord.

Cer'ebrum, *n.* [Lat.] (*Anat.*) See BRAIN.

Cere'-cloth, *n.* [Lat. *cera*, wax, and *cloth.*] A cloth smeared with melted wax, or with some glutinous matter.

Cere'do, in *West Virginia*, a township of Wayne co., on the Ohio River, 12 m. S.S.E. of Ironton, Ohio; *pop.* 1,297.

Cerement, (*sēr'ment,*) *n.* [From Lat. *cera.*] Cloths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were enfolded when embalmed.

Ceremo'nial, *a.* [See CEREMONY.] Relating to ceremony, or to religious rites and observances; ritual.

"To speak the *ceremonial* rites of marriage."—*Shaks.*

—Formal; precise; observant of etiquette; ceremonious.

"He moves in the dull *ceremonial* track."—*Dryden.*

—*n.* Sacred rite or observance; outward form; a system of established rules or ceremonies, whether in religious worship, in social intercourse, or in the courts of princes.

"The gorgeous *ceremonial* of the Burgundian Church."—*Prescott.*

—The order for rites and forms in the Roman Catholic Church.

Ceremo'nialism, *n.* Adherence to formal observances; addictedness to ceremony.

Ceremo'nially, *adv.* In a ceremonial or formal manner.

Ceremo'nialness, *n.* The quality of being ceremonial.

Ceremo'nious, *a.* [Fr. *cérémonieux.*] Ceremonial; consisting of outward forms, rites, or observances; as, "the *ceremonious* part of His worship."—*South.*

—Formally civil; full of ceremony; outwardly respectful; as, "a *ceremonious* manner, or phrase."—Too observant of forms; exact; precise; formal.

Ceremo'niously, *adv.* In a ceremonious manner; with due form and observance.

Ceremo'niousness, *n.* Quality of being ceremonious; great formality in manners.

Cer'emony, *n.* [Lat. *cæremonia*; probably for *curimonia*, since *cærare* was an old form of *curare*, to attend to.] Sacred rite or observance; outward rite; settled external form in religion; as, the marriage *ceremony*.

—Established forms or rules for regulating social or civil intercourse; forms of propriety or civility; as, to be received with *ceremony*.

"The sauce to meat is *ceremony*."—*Shaks.*

Master of the Ceremonies, a person appointed to superintend the form of etiquette, or social rules to be observed at a public ceremony, assembly, &c.

—An officer of state attached to the household of almost all European sovereigns, to assist at the reception of ambassadors and strangers of rank. It is also his duty to attend and regulate all matters of etiquette at the drawing-room and the levée, and on all state occasions.

Cereop'sis, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The generic name of an Australian goose, characterized by a green cere-like membrane covering the upper part of the base of the bill.—*Brande.*

Ce'res, *n.* [Lat.] (*Myth.*) The daughter of Saturn and Vesta, and goddess of corn, harvests, and tillage. To Jupiter she bore a daughter, Proserpine, (*q. v.*) *C.* corresponds with the *Isis* of the Egyptians, and the *Demeter* of the Greeks. She is represented with a garland of ears of corn on her head, holding in one hand a lighted torch, and in the other a poppy, which was sacred to her. The Romans instituted in her honor the festivals called *Cerealia*, (q. v.)

(*Astron.*) One of the 4 new or telescopic planets which revolve between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. It was discovered by Piazzi, Jan. 1, 1801. *C.* is a very small planet, its apparent diameter, according to Schroeter, being only 3·48″, which at its mean distance corresponds to about 1,600 miles; but according to Sir W. Herschel, its apparent diameter is only 0·35″, or 160 m. The difficulty of distinguishing its real disc, on account of the nebulosity by which it is surrounded, accounts for the discrepancy. Its mean distance from the sun is about two and three-fourths time the distance of the sun from the earth.

Ce'res, in *New York*, a post-village of Alleghany co., 225 m. W.S.W. of Albany.

Ceres, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of McKean co.; *pop.* 798.

Ceres, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Washington co., 37 m. N.N.W. of Milwaukee.

Ceres'co, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Calhoun co., 112 m. W. of Detroit.

Ce'restown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of McKean co., on Oswego Creek, about 200 m. N.W. of Harrisburg.

Ceret, (*ser-aï,*) a town of France, dep. Pyrenees-Orientales, 16 m. S. W. of Perpignan; *pop.* 4,825.

Cere'us, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Cactaceæ*.

Cerignola, (*chĕr-in-yo'lā.*) a town of S. Italy, prov. Foggia, 23 m. S.E. of that city. Near this town, in 1503, Gonsalvo de Cordova gained a decisive victory over the French commanded by the Duke de Nemours, who was killed in the action. *Pop.* 20,368.

Cerigo, (*cher'e-go,*) (anc. *Cythera.*) The most S. of the 7 principal Ionian Islands, near the S. extremity of the Morea, between Lat. 36° 7′ and 36° 23′ N., and Lon. 22° 52′ 30″ and 23° 7′ 30″ E. Length N. to S. 20 m.; greatest breadth, 12. *Area*, 116 sq. m. *Surface*, mountainous, rocky, and mostly uncultivated. *Prod.* Cereals, cotton, flax, wine, and excellent olive oil, and honey. The coasts are dangerous to mariners, and the best anchorage is at St. Nicolo on the E. coast. *Cap.* Kapsali. *C.* was the birthplace of Helen, and sacred to Venus, who had a temple erected to her honor. It was long a naval station of the Lacedæmonians, and belonged successively to Macedon, Egypt, Rome, and Venice. *Pop.* abt. 15,000.

Cerigotto, (*cher'e-got-to,*) the most S. of the Ionian Islands, 18 m. from Cerigo. It is 6 m. long by 1–2 broad, and was long a favorite resort of Greek pirates. *Pop.* 300.

Ce'rine, *n.* [From Lat. *cera*, wax.] (*Chem.*) A substance which forms 70 to 80 per cent. of bees-wax. It is soluble in boiling alcohol.

Cerin'thians, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The followers of Cerinthus, a heretic of the 1st or 2d cent., who embraced certain Gnostic views respecting the natures and relations of God the Father and Son. He conceived the supreme God to be the father or originator both of the Deity from whom proceeded the Old Testament, and of Christ; that the God of the Jews was also the creator of this world; and that his dominion over it was superseded by the mission of Christ, who was a son of the supreme Deity residing in a human body.—See GNOSTICS.

Cer'iph, *n.* (*Type-founding.*) One of the fine lines of a letter, especially of one of the fine cross-strokes at the top and bottom of letters.—*Webster.*

Ce'rite, *n.* (*Min.*) The silicate of cerium, found as a mineral in gneiss in the copper-mine of Bastnas in Sweden.

Ce'rium, *n.* (*Chem.*) A very rare metal, existing in *allanite*, *cerite*, and *cerine*. It is only known as a gray powder, which becomes lustrous on being burnished. It forms two oxides—the *protoxide* and *peroxide*, which form a few salts of no importance or interest. They are said by Rammelsberg to be isomorphous with those of cadmium. Equivalent, 47; Sp. grav. 5·5 (?) *Symbol*, Ce.

Cer'nous, Cer'nuous, *a.* [Lat. *cernuus.*] (*Bot.*) Pendulous: having the head bending downward.

Cerograph'ic, Cerograph'ical, *a.* Relating to cerography.

Cerog'raphy, *n.* [From Gr. *keros*, wax, and *graphein*, to write.] A writing or inscription on wax.—The art of engraving on wax.

Cer'olein, *n.* (*Chem.*) A grassy body found in bees-wax, to which its color, odor, and tenacity are due. It has an acid reaction, and fuses at 83°. It is soluble in ether, and is but imperfectly known. It is obtained by macerating the wax in cold alcohol, which retains it in solution.

Cero'ma, *n.* (*Anc. Arch.*) That part of the gymnasium where wrestlers were anointed with a mixture of oil and wax.

Cer'omancy, *n.* [Gr. *keros*, and *manteia*, prophesying.] The practice of divination by dropping melted wax in water.

Ceroon', *n.* (*Com.*) See SERON.

Ceroplas'tic, *a.* Modelled or designed in wax.

Ceroplas'tic, *n.* [Fr. *ceroplastique*; Gr. *keroplastikos*, relating to wax-modelling.] The art of modelling in wax,—one of very high antiquity. From the testimony of Pliny we learn that Lysistratus, the brother of Lysippus, was the first who used wax for modelling the human figure. He lived in the time of Alexander the Great, and was a native of Sicyon.

Cer'osine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A waxy substance which exudes from the sugar-cane.

Cer'otene, *n.* (*Chem.*) A white paraffin-like substance occurring in the distillate of Chinese wax.

Cerot'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) An acid contained in varying quantities in bees-wax. It is obtained by dissolving the wax in hot alcohol, and crystallizing. Genuine bees-wax contains about 22 per cent. of *cerotic acid*. Heated with potash, it produces *cerotate of potash* and *ceroic alcohol*. *Form.* $C_{54}H_{54}O_4$.

Cerox'ylon, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Palmaceæ*. The species *C. anticola* yields wax, which is applied to many useful purposes. It is a native of South America.

Cerreto, (*cher-ra'to,*) a fine town of S. Italy, prov. Benevento, on the declivity of Monte Matera, near the Cusana, 10 m. E.S.E. of Piedimonte. *Pop.* 7,674.

Cer'ro de Pas'co, a city of Peru, cap. of prov. Pasco, dep. Junin, 140 m. N.E. of Lima. It is situated at an elevation of 14,100 feet, near the richest silver mines in the republic. *Pop.* estimated at 8,000.

Cerro Gor'do, a mountain pass in Mexico, on the route from Vera Cruz to the capital, rendered famous by the decisive victory gained by the American forces under Gen. Scott, over the Mexicans under Santa Anna, April 18, 1847. The enemy's loss was about 1,200; and that of the Americans, 431, of whom 63 were killed.

Cerro Gordo, in *Florida*, a twp. and village, cap. of Holmes co., abt. 105 m. W.N.W. of Tallahassee; *pop.* 727.

Cerro Gordo, in *Georgia*, a post-office of Gilmer co.

Cerro Gordo, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Piatt co., 50 m. E.N.E. of Springfield; *pop.* 1,650.

Cerro Gordo, in *Indiana*, a P. O. of Randolph co.

Cerro Gordo, in *Iowa*, a N. county, named after the above battle in Mexico; *area*, 625 sq. m. It is drained by Lime Creek and its tributaries. *Cap.* Mason City. *Pop.* 4,722.

—A post-office of Mills co.

Cerro Gordo, (formerly WHITE'S LANDING,) in *Tennessee*, a village of Hardin co., on the Tennessee River, 120 m. S.W. of Nashville.

Cer'tain, *a.* [Fr. *certain*, from Lat. *certus*—*cerno*, to separate, to distinguish, to determine.] Sure: undeniable; unquestionable; indubitable; existing in fact and truth; that which cannot be questioned or denied; as, a *certain* event.

"Those things are *certain* amongst men, which cannot be denied without obstinacy or folly." — *Tillotson.*

—Assured in mind; having no doubts; followed by *of* before a noun.

"To make her *certain* of the sad event." — *Dryden.*

—Unfailing; always producing the intended effect; as, "a *certain* remedy." *Mead.* —Regular; stated; fixed; determinate; settled.

"Who calls the council, states a *certain* day." — *Pope.*

—Particular; as, a *certain* person. In the plural number, a particular part or number; some; an indefinite part, number, or quantity.

"I mourned *certain* days." — *Nehem.* i. 2, 6.

Cer'tainly, *adv.* Without doubt or question; in truth and fact; without failure.

Cer'tainness, *n.* Certainty.

Cer'tainty, *n.* Quality of being certain; a fixed or real state; truth; fact; exemption from doubt or from failure; regularity; settled state.

(*Phil.*) *C.* is applied primarily to the state of a person's mind when he feels sure or convinced of anything; but it is also applied to the truths or events respecting which this conviction may be entertained. *C.* is *physical* when it is according to the laws of nature; *moral* when in accordance with the common order of things and the received opinions of mankind; and *metaphysical*, when springing from intuitive beliefs, as the first principles of natural law. According to the mode in which it is attained, *C.* is *immediate* when by sense or intuition, or *mediate* when by reason and demonstration. Some philosophers have made sense the measure and ground of certainty; others, reason; and others, as Descartes, self-consciousness.

Cer'tes, *adv.* [Fr., from Lat. *certus*.] Certainly; in truth: in sooth; verily. (o.)

"*Certes*, our authors are to blame." — *Hudibras.*

Certhi'adæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Creepers, a family of birds, order *Insessores*. They mostly live on the trunks and branches of trees, feeding on insects which they find in the crevices of the bark; and many of them aid themselves by their stiff tail-feathers in retaining their position as they search for their food on the perpendicular stem. Their claws are long and sharp; the bill of many is slender and curved; others, however, have a comparatively short and straight bill. The tongue is cartilaginous at the extremity, and so fitted to aid in seizing insect prey. The plumage is usually dull and uniform; but the birds are lively and active in their habits. The species are numerous and widely diffused; they are divided into a number of genera. All of them are small birds. The true Creepers, forming the genus *Certhia*, exhibits the type of the family. The American Creeper of North America, *Certhia Americana*, is five and a half inches long; its color above is dark-brown, each feather streaked centrally with whitish limbs, and the rump rusty; under parts, and a streak over the eye, white. — *Tanney.*



Fig. 557.

AMERICAN CREEPER, (*Certhia Americana.*)

Certificate, (*ser-tif'e-kăt,*) *n.* [Fr. *certificat*; Lat. *certus*, certain, and *facio*, to make.] That which makes certain, or sure; a credential or testimony to the legitimacy or truth of anything; as, a *certificate* of good conduct.

"I can bring *certificates* that I behave myself soberly before company." *Addison.*

—A written testimony properly authenticated; a legal voucher; as, a ship-master's *certificate*.

C. of registry. A certificate that a ship has been registered as the law requires. Under the U. States statutes, "every alteration in the property of a ship must be indorsed on the *C.* of registry, and must itself be registered." Unless this is done, the ship or vessel loses its national privileges as an American vessel.

—*v. a.* To verify by a certificate.—To furnish with a certificate.

Certifica'tion, *n.* The act of certifying.

Cer'tifier, *n.* One who certifies or assures.

Certiorari, (*sĕr-she-o-rā're,*) *n.* (*Law.*) A writ issued by a superior to an inferior court of record, requiring the latter to send in to the former some proceeding therein pending, or the records and proceedings in some cause already terminated in some cases where the procedure is not according to the course of the common law.—*Bouvier.*

Cer'titude, *n.* [L. Lat. *certitudo*, from *certus*.] Certainty; freedom from doubt.

Ceru'leau, Ceru'leous, *a.* [Lat. *cæruleus*, from *cæsius*, bluish-gray.] Dark blue; azure; sky-colored.

"From thee the sapphire takes . . . its hue *cerulean.*"—*Thomson.*

Ceru'lean Springs, in *Kentucky*, a village of Trigg co., 223 m. S.W. of Frankford.

Cerulifie, *a.* Having the power to produce a blue color.

"The several species of rays, as the rubific, *cerulific*, and others." — *Grew.*

Ceru'lin, *n.* (*Chem.*) A term for indigo which has been dissolved in sulphuric acid.

Ceru'men, *n.* [L. Lat., from *sera*, wax.] (*Physiol.*) Same as CERAMEN, *q. v.*

Ce'rus, Ceru'site, Cerus'site, *n.* (*Chem.*) See LEAD, (CARBONATE OF.)

Cervan'tes-Saave'dra, MIGUEL DE, the most illustrious of Spanish writers, was born in 1547, at Alcala, in New Castile, of an ancient but poor family. His taste for literature seems to have been early developed, and to have been chiefly directed towards poetry. In his 22d year he quitted Spain for Italy, and, volunteering in the papal army, he fought bravely in 1571 against the Turks in the battle of Lepanto, receiving there a wound which lamed his left hand for life. He continued serving under several leaders, till, in 1575, sailing for the Low Countries, he was taken prisoner by an Algerine corsair. His sufferings and adventures during his three years of slavery in Algiers are said to be described in his tale, *The Captive*, inserted as an episode in *Don Quixote*. On being ransomed in 1580, he resumed military service. In 1584 appeared his first printed work, *Galatea*, a pastoral romance of mixed prose and verse. In it he represented under feigned names, himself and a lady whom he immediately afterwards married. He subsequently wrote a considerable number of plays, which have never become famous. About this time of his life his history becomes particularly obscure. He was for some time, at Seville, a purveyor of stores for the Indian fleet; and he is traditionally asserted to have collected tithes in La Mancha. In 1605 he published the first part of *Don Quixote*. The appearance of this celebrated work of genius speedily made him famous, without, however, rescuing him from poverty, although it brought him some patronage from the court, which drew him to Madrid for the rest of his life. In 1613 he published the *Exemplary Novels*, a collection of twelve stories unworthy of the author of *Don Quixote*. Next year there was printed his *Journey to Parnassus*, a critical and satirical essay in verse. This piece, and the celebrity of his great romance, provoked attacks on him, of which the most bitter were introduced into a spurious continuation of *Don Quixote*. This work was at length completed by the appearance of the second part in 1615. *C.* died on the 23d of April, 1616; Shakspeare dying on the very same day, in England. The editions that have been published of that immortal book *Don Quixote* are innumerable. It has been translated into all languages, and is one of those works "that the world will not willingly let die." We may mention, in this place, the magnificent edition published by Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, (London and New York, 1868–9,) embellished with designs by the great French artist, Gustave Doré.

Cer'velas, *n.* A kind of French sausage resembling the English *saveloy*.

Cer'velat, *n.* (*Mus.*) A short wind-instrument somewhat resembling a bassoon.

Cerve'ra, a walled city of Spain, prov. Catalonia, 67 m. N.W. of Barcelona, and 102 E. of Saragossa. Wine, oil, fruits, grain, and cattle are produced in the neighborhood. *Pop.* 4,948.

Cervia, (*cher've-ă,*) a town of central Italy, prov. Ravenna, near the Adriatic, 11½ m. S.E. of Ravenna; *pop.* 6,308.

Cer'vical, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *cervix*, the neck.] Belonging to the neck.

Cer'vicide, *n.* [Lat. *cervus*, deer, and *cædere*, to slay.] The act of deer-slaughter.

Cer'vidæ, *n. pl.* [Lat. *cervus*, a deer.] (*Zoöl.*) The Deer family, a group of Ruminantia, distinguished by the possession of bony deciduous horns, covered with soft skin, instead of with horny matter, and termed *antlers*. They are spread very extensively over the globe, each quarter having its own peculiar species, celebrated either for vigor, beauty, or speed, or for all these qualities combined. *Cervus*, the deer, is the typical genus.—See DEER.

Cervin, (MONT,) (*sair'vă,*) a mountain of the Pennine Alps, 40 m. E.N.E. of Mont Blanc. Height, 14,834 feet. The pass is at an elevation of 11,000 feet.

Cer'vine, *a.* [Lat. *cervinus*.] Pertaining to deer.

Cer'vinus, *a.* (*Bot.*) Fawn-colored.

Cer'vus, *n.* [Lat.] (*Zoöl.*) See DEER.

Ceryle, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See ALCEDO.

Cesa'rian, *a* Same as CÆSAREAN, *q. v.*

Cesarian Operation, *n.* (*Surg.*) See CÆSAREAN OPERATION.

Cesarot'ti, MELCHIORRE, an Italian poet, B. 1730. His free translation of *Ossian* gained him a reputation that a translation of the *Iliad* under the name of *La Morte di Ettore* did not sustain. D. 1808.

Cesena, (*che-se'na,*) a town of central Italy, prov. Ferrara, on the Sario, 10 m. S.E. of Forli. *Pop.* 35,870.

Cesnola, LUIGI PALMA DI. See page 712.

Cespe'des, PABLO DE, a Spanish artist, a successful imitator of Correggio, and one of the best colorists in Spain. B. in Cordova, 1538; D. 1608.

Cespititious, (*sĕs-pe-tish'us,*) *a.* [Lat. *cæspiticius*.] Turfy; pertaining to turf.

Ces'pitose, *a.* [From Lat. *cæspes*, turf.] (*Bot.*) Growing in tufts, as turf; turfy; cespitous.

Ces'pitous, *a.* Pertaining to turf; consisting of turf.

Cess, *n.* [From Eng. *assess*.] A rate or tax. In Scotland, the land-tax.

—*v. a.* To rate or impose a tax. In Scotland, to fix the amount of the land-tax.

Cess'ant, *a.* Ceasing; intermittent action; as, a *cessant* state.

Cessa'tion, *n.* [Lat. *cessatio*, from *cesso*—*cedo*, *cessus*. See CEASE.] A discontinuing; a ceasing or desisting from; intermission; stop; rest; vacation; as, *cessation* of labor.

Cessation of arms, or *hostilities.* (*Mil.*) An armistice; a truce.

Cess'ford, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Cedar co.

Cessibil'ity, *n.* Quality or practice of giving way or receding. (R.)

Ces'sible, *a.* Yielding; receding. (a.)

Ces'sio Bono'rum, *n.* [Lat.] (*Law.*) A yielding on the part of an insolvent of his estate and effects to creditors, under the authority of the competent court. Such an assignment discharged the debtor to the extent of the property ceded only, but exempted him from imprisonment.

Cession, (*ses'shun,*) *n.* [Lat. *cessio—cedo*, *cessus*, to withdraw.] Act of ceding, yielding, or giving; surrender; resignation, as of rights, interests, property, &c., to another.

"Secure the best peace they can with France, by a *cession* of Flanders to that crown." — *Temple.*

(*Eccl. Law.*) A surrender, as of a benefice.

(*Civil Law.*) An assignment; the act by which one party transfers property to another, as of a debtor to his creditor.

Ces'sionary, *a.* [Fr. *cessionaire*; L. Lat. *cessionarius*.] Giving up; yielding; surrendering up all effects; as, a *cessionary* bankrupt.

Cess'ment, *n.* An assessment; a tax. (o.)

Cess'na, in *Ohio*, a township of Hardin co.; *pop.* abt. 487.

Cess'pool, *n.* [From Lat. *sedeo*—*cessum*, to sit, to settle.] A cavity, or receptacle sunk in the earth, where the sediment of water conveyed in drains may settle, and be retained.

Cest, *n.* Same as CESTUS, *q. v.*

Cesto'idæ, CES'TOIDS, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Tape-worm family, embracing tape-like worms, narrow towards the head and widening behind, which in their mature state live only in the intestines of vertebrated animals. 200 species of cestoids have already been described, quite a number of which inhabit man.

Cestra'cion, *n.* [Gr. *kestrakios*.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of the *Squalidæ*, or Shark family. See SQUALIDÆ.

Cestro'tum, *n.* See CEROSTROTUM.

Ces'trum, *n.* [Gr. *kestron*.] (*Archæol.*) An instrument, also called *graphis* by the Greeks, used by the ancient painters of Greece and Rome, in drawing and painting; it was pointed at one end and flat at the other, and was therefore applicable to both drawing and spreading the color; it was generally made of metal. There were three kinds of painting in use among the Greeks and Romans; in two ways with the *C.*, and in a third way with the pencil. This last was used chiefly as decorative work; the color mixed with wax being burnt into the wood by applying a cauterium to the surface; most surface work was probably executed in this way. The ivory painting with the *C.* (*in ebore cestro*) was more drawing than painting, and seems to have been executed with a hot point; and though not wax painting, was

nevertheless encaustic. The second method with the *C.* (*cera castro*), which was that of Pausias and others, was with the wax colors, which were afterwards *burnt in*. The colors of the ancient painters were commonly called *ceræ*, as being originally, if not always, mixed with wax.

Ces'tus, Cest, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *kestos*, stitched, embroidered, from *kenteo*, to prick.] (*Antiq.*) A fine embroidered girdle worn by the Greek and Roman women close under the breasts. It was distinct from the zone, which was worn around the loins. Homer ascribes the power of attracting and conciliating love to the cestus of Venus, which was covered with alluring representations. When Juno wished to gain the love of Jupiter, she borrowed this girdle from Venus.

—A gauntlet worn by the Roman pugilists. See CÆSTUS.

Cestui que trust, *n.* [O. Fr.] (*Law.*) He for whose benefit another person is seized of lands or tenements, or is possessed of personal property. — CESTUI QUE USE. He for whose benefit land is held by another person.—CESTUI QUE VIE. He whose life is the duration of an estate.—*Bouvier.*

Ceta'cea, CETACEANS, *n. pl.* [Gr. *ketos*; Lat. *cete, cetus*, a large sea-animal.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of mammiferous animals, surpassing in size all others in existence, and inhabiting the sea. (See Fig. 462.) Like terrestrial quadrupeds, they are viviparous, suckle their young, have warm blood, and respire through lungs; for which purpose they must frequently come to the surface, to take in fresh supplies of air. But though in their anatomical details they are sufficiently distinguished from *fishes*, it will be seen that these animals have no hind limbs, that the first bones of their anterior extremities are shortened, and the succeeding ones flattened and enveloped in a tendinous membrane, which reduces them to the condition of true fins. The Cetacea are all carnivorous; but the largest species are supported chiefly by minute Mollusca and Medusæ.

Cetaceous, (*se-tā'shus.*) *a.* [From Lat. *cete*, a whale; Gr. *kētos*; root *chainō*, to gape.] Pertaining to the Cetacea, or fishes of the whale kind.

Ce'tic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) The result of the action of alkalies upon *cetine*.

Ce'tine, *n.* Spermaceti in a pure state.

Cetolog'ical, *a.* Relating, or pertaining, to cetology.

Cetol'ogist, *n.* One skilled in cetology.

Cetol'ogy, *n.* [From Gr. *ketos*, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine or study of cetaceous animals.

Cetra'ria, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of lichens, which includes the well-known Iceland moss. This lichen, which has been named *C. Islandica*, is officinal, and is employed both as a nutritious food, and as a mild mucilaginous tonic in catarrh and consumption. Combined with cocoa, it forms the article known as *Iceland-moss cocoa*. Two kinds of starch are found in this lichen,—one called *lichen starch*, and the other *inulin*; also a peculiar bitter principle, which has been named *cetrarin*. When used for food only, the plant should be deprived of its bitterness, either by heating it twice in water to near the boiling-point, or by digesting it in a weak alkaline solution, formed by adding half an ounce of carbonate of potash to about a gallon of cold water, and afterwards washing it with pure water. The species *C. nivalis* possesses somewhat similar properties.

Cetra'ric Acid, Cetra'rine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A white bitter acid contained in the lichen Iceland moss.

Cetra'ro, a town of S. Italy, prov. Cosenza, on the Mediterranean, 24 m. N.W. of Cosenza city: *pop.* 6,585.

Cette, (*sett,*) a fortified sea-port town of France, dep. Hérault, cap. cant., on a narrow neck of land advancing into the Mediterranean, 15 m. S.W. of Montpelier. The harbor is formed by two lateral moles, with a breakwater across the entrance: on the principal mole stands a light-house having a lantern 84 feet above sea-level. The harbor is a safe one, has from 16 to 19 ft. water, and can accommodate about 400 sail of ships of all sizes. *C.* is the centre of a large coasting trade, has regular steam communication with Algiers, and the chief ports on the E. coast of Spain, and exports annually about 36,000 tuns of wine, and 4,000 of brandy. *Manf.* Glass, soap, salt, tobacco, liquors, and sardines. Ship-building, too, is extensively carried on. *C.* connects with the Canal du Midi on the one hand, and with the canals leading to the Rhone on the other. *Pop.* 24,681.

Ce'tus, *n.* [Gr. *ketos.*] (*Astron.*) The *Whale*, the largest constellation in the heavens, occupying a space of 50° in length E. and W., with a mean breadth of 20° from N. to S. It is situated below Aries and the Triangles, with a mean declination of 12° S. It is represented as making its way to the E., with its body below, and its head elevated above the equinoctial, and is six weeks in passing the meridian. Its tail comes to the meridian on the 10th Nov., and its head leaves it on the 22d Dec. This constellation contains 97 stars: two of the 2d magnitude, ten of the 3d, and nine of the 4th.

Ce'tyle, Cetyl, *n.* (*Chem.*) A radical found in spermaceti, homologous with ethyl.—*Gregory.*

Ceuta, (*su'ta,*) (anc. *Septum*, or *Septa,*) a fortified sea-port town of N. Africa, belonging to Spain, on the coast of Morocco, directly opposite Gibraltar, and at the S. extremity of the Straits, on a narrow peninsula, having on its S. side a capacious bay. The E. part of the peninsula is occupied by the mountain of Almina, on the highest point of which is the castle of *C.*, 14 m. S. by E. of Europa Point; Lat. 35° 54′ 4″ N., Lon. 5° 17′ W. This mountain, which, towards the sea, is fenced round by inaccessible rocks, is the *Abyla* Proper of the ancients, and is famous as one of the Pillars of Hercules; the rock of Gibraltar (*Mons Calpe*) being the other. *C.* has many points of resemblance with Gibraltar, and, like it, if properly garrisoned, would be all but impregnable. *C.* was taken from the Moors by John, king of Portugal, in 1415. Since 1640 it has belonged to Spain. *Pop.* 8,200.

Ceva, (*che'va,*) an inland town of N. Italy, prov. Cuneo, at the confluence of the Cevetta with the Tanaro, 10 m. E. by N. of Mondovi. *Manf.* Silk, iron, cheese. *Pop.* 4,972.

Cevadil'la, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SABADILLA.

Cevennes, (*se-ven',*) a range of mountains in the S. of France, divided into N. and S. The district bearing this name in former times occupied a large tract of Languedoc. It was generally a wild, rugged country, and the abode of many Protestants, who here maintained themselves against the persecutions of their enemies. (See CAVALIER, JEAN.) Its highest points are Mazin, 5,794 feet, and Lozère, 4,884 feet above the level of the sea.

Cey'lanite, *n.* (*Min.*) See SPINEL.

Ceylon, (*se-lon',*) (anc. *Taprobana,*) a large island, belonging to Great Britain, near the S. extremity of Hindostan, and bearing the like relation to the Indian that Sicily does to the Italian peninsula. It lies between latitude 5° 56′ and 9° 50′ N., and between longitude 79° 41′ and 81° 54′ E.; having N.W. the Gulf of Manaar, and Palk's Straits, which separate it from Hindostan; S. and S.W. the Indian Ocean, and E. the Bay of Bengal. It tapers to a point towards the N., and is shaped like the section of a pear cut lengthwise through the middle. Length, N. to S., 266 m.; greatest breadth, E. to W., 141 m.: *area*, 24,700 sq. m. *Desc.* The coasts of this island are on the N. and N.W. low and flat, on the S. and E. bold and rocky, and present some good harbors, the best of which are Trincomalee on the N.E., and Point de Galle on the S.; Colombo (the maritime cap.) has a roadstead which is only practicable for large ships from the end of Dec. till March. A ridge of dangerous sand-banks, called *Adam's Bridge*, crosses from *C.* to the island of Ramisseram on the main-land of Hindostan. This shoal has three channels, but is generally impracticable for navigation. An attempt is, however, in progress, to deepen the principal of these channels. The interior of *C.* consists of three distinct natural divisions — the low country, the hills, and the mountains. The centre of the island S. of Lat. 80° N. is occupied by an extensive table-land, 67 m. long by 30 wide, at an estimated elevation of from 2,000 to 3,000 ft. above sea-level. The interior of the N. and central divisions consists of ranges of mountains running mostly N.E. and S.W., and varying from 1,000 to 4,000 ft. above the sea, clothed to the summits with magnificent forests, and intersected by numerous ravines, cataracts and cascades. From these regions various conical-shaped hills rise up at intervals to an additional height of from 2,000 to 3,000 ft. The most conspicuous summit is that which is known by the name of Adam's Peak (the *Samenella* of the Cingalese), in Lat. 70° N., and Lon. 80° 40′ E., 46 m. E.S.E. of Colombo, rising to an altitude of 6,152 feet. *Rivers, &c. C.* has numerous small rivers and perennial streams, but the only navigable one is the Mahavilly Gunga, which falls into the sea a little S. of Trincomalee after a course of about 200 m. There are no lakes of any consequence, but numerous lagoons connect with the ocean and are serviceable for traffic. *Min.* The rocks met with in this island are of primitive formation, with an upper soil generally sandy, and principally derived from this disintegration; the cinnamon soil, however, near Colombo, is perfectly white and consists of pure quartz. *C.* is rich in valuable minerals: its metallic products are, however, comparatively unknown; ores of lead, iron, tin, and manganese occur in the interior, but are made little use of: plumbago is the only article among these that has become of any commercial importance. Mines of quicksilver were formerly worked by the Dutch; gems abound, and common-salt beds are met with. *Clim.* For a tropical country, *C.* has a comparatively salubrious climate, but the low lands of the sea-board are quite unhealthy. This island is liable to periodical and violent rain-falls, more especially those which accompany the S.W. monsoon. Along the coast, the mean annual temp. is about 80° Fahr., while in the interior it ranges from 78° to 86°. *Veget. C.* is rich in vegetable productions. Of these the most important, next to coffee, rice, and other grain, is cinnamon (called by the natives *corundoo*), which here arrives at its greatest perfection, and has always been a chief article of export. It delights in a poor sandy soil with a moist atmosphere, and is almost exclusively confined to the S.E. part of the island. The cocoa-nut tree flourishes here in perfection, and is of prime importance to the natives, almost every part of the tree being converted into articles of food or domestic use. The Palmyra and talipot palms, and the bread-fruit, are also found in their most luxuriant growth. Cotton is cultivated, but it is not equal to that of India. Indigo, betel, tobacco, gum-lac, gamboge, and cardamoms, all of excellent quality, are produced; while the *flora* is beautiful and various. *Zoöl. C.* is particularly celebrated for its breed of elephants, which are of superior strength and docility. Bears, leopards, chetahs, hyænas, baboons, a large variety of the monkey-tribe, armadillos, &c., are met with; all kinds of feathered game are plentiful; and serpents, alligators, and reptiles of all sorts, are found in too great abundance. The pearl-oyster fishery is an important branch of industry. *Inhab.* The population of *C.* (exclusive of colonists) may be divided into 4 classes:—1st, the native Cingalese (Ceylonese); 2d, the Moors; 3d, the Veddahs (a race supposed to be the true aborigines, and who inhabit the mountain fastnesses in a state of utter barbarism); and 4th, the Malabar and other Hindoo tribes, who are chiefly confined to the N. and E. coasts. The Cingalese type and character is nearly allied to those of the Bengalese; and in language, religion, and traditions, they generally approach closely to the Indo-Chinese nations, and especially the Burmese. *Com.* As before stated, rice, coffee, cinnamon, and cotton form the leading features of the active husbandry of the soil of *C.*; of these, little rice is exported, it being used generally for home consumption. Of coffee, the exports for the year 1866 amounted to 897,624 cwt., of the value of $11,434,400. Cocoa-nut oil and cotton are exported to the average annual value of $700,000 and $500,000 respectively. The total value of produce exported in the above year was $17,932,270. *Manuf. C.* is almost wholly dependent upon Europe for her supplies of manufactured goods, and from the most recent information, it appears that active agriculture is diminishing, and that the country for the most part is overrun with jungles. *Relig.* The religion of the Cingalese is Buddhism, but the upper classes profess Christianity, and many have been converted to Islamism. There are numerous Buddhic temples in the island, in one of which the so-called sacred

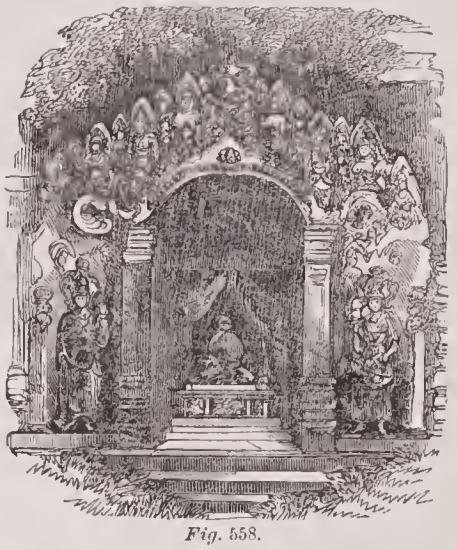


Fig. 558.

ENTRANCE OF THE BUDDHISTIC TEMPLE OF DAMBOOL.
(The most celebrated in Ceylon.)

tooth of Buddha is preserved. (See CANDY.) *Govt., &c.* The administration consists of a governor appointed by the British crown; an executive council of 5 members; and a legislative one of 15. *Chief towns.* Colombo (the cap.), Trincomalee, Candy, and Point de Galle. *Pop.* in 1871, 2,406,000. *Hist.* The proper name of *C.* is Singhala (whence the term *Cingalese*), but its true origin is unknown. Toijeya (perhaps of the royal house of *Sakya Singh*, of Magadha, the native country of Buddha, but evidently the same as the Sanskrit *Vijaya*) is the first king of *C.* mentioned in history. The numerous ruins of cities, tanks, aqueducts, extensive canals, temples, bridges, &c., prove that this island had been, at a remote period, a rich, populous, and comparatively civilized country. It was first settled by Europeans in 1505 by the Portuguese, who established colonies in the W. and S., but which were wrested from them early in the next cent. by the Dutch. In 1795–6 the latter were expelled by the English, and, in 1815, the whole of the island fell under their rule.

Ceylonese', *a.* and *n.* (*Geog.*) See CINGALESE.

Cezim'bra, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on the Atlantic, 18 m. S. of Lisbon. It is actively engaged in the fisheries, and has a pop. of 5,000. Alfonso Henriques defeated the Moors here in 1165.

Chab'asie, Chab'asite, Chab'azite, *n.* [Gr. *kabasios*, the name of a stone, mentioned in a poem inscribed to Orpheus.] (*Min.*) A zoölitic mineral. It is a hydrated silicate of alumina and lime, with small quantities of soda and magnesia, and occurs crystallized in transparent and colorless or grayish obtuse rhombohedrons, in certain basaltic and amygdaloidal rocks.

Chab'lis, a town of France, dep. Yonne, cap. cant. on the Sergy, 10 m. E. of Auxerre. This place is celebrated for its fine growth of Burgundy wine, called generally by its name, and which is much esteemed by epicures as an accompaniment to oysters. The best qualities are those of Clos Vougeot, Valmur, Vaudesir, Bouguereau, and Mont du Milieu. *Pop.* 2,668.

Chab'rias, the last of the great Athenian generals, who, in 378, commanded the army sent by the Athenians to the aid of Thebes, and defeated the Lacedæmonians under Agesilaus. Two years afterwards he gained a great victory off Naxos over the Lacedæmonian fleet, and, later, defended Corinth against Epaminondas. Afterwards *C.* proceeded to Egypt, where he commanded the fleet of Tachos, and after his return to Athens he assisted in the expedition against Thrace. He was killed at the siege of Chios, B. C. 357.

Chacahou'la, in *Louisiana*, a P. O. of Terre Bonne.

Chachapo'yas, a dist. of Peru, prov. Truxillo, dep. Libertad, on the border of Ecuador, near the W. declivity of the E. Andes. It is penetrated by the central ramifications of the Andes, and watered by the river Chachapoyas, which has its embouchure in the Marañon. *Clim.* Hot and cold, in extremes. *Prod.* Wheat, maize, sugar, cotton, tobacco, fruits. — CHACHAPOYAS, or SAN JUAN DE LA FRONTERA, cap. of above dist., 185 m. N.E. of Truxillo, and 70 E.N.E. of Caxamarca. It has a large trade in tobacco. *Pop.* abt. 4,000.

Chack, *v. i.* (*Manege.*) To toss up the head frequently: to jerk the bridle; —spoken of a horse.

Chac'ma, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See BABOON.

Cha'co. (El Gran.) in S. America. See GRAN CHACO.
Cha'cone, Ciaconc, *n.* [Sp.] (*Music.*) A kind of dance-music resembling a saraband, of Moorish origin. The bass of it consists of four notes, which proceed in conjoint degrees, whercon the harmouies are made with the same burden.
Chad, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See SHAD.
Chad'da, a river of Africa. See TCHADDA.
Chadd's Ford, in *Pennsylrania*, a post-village of Delaware co., on Brandywine Creek, 30 m. W. by. S. of Philadelphia.
Chædophyl'lum, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Apiaceæ*.
Chæronc'a, a city of Bœotia, in ancient Greece, near the Cephissus, on the borders of Phocis. Philip II., king of Macedon, defeated the united Bœotian and Athenian forces near this place, B. C. 338; and here, also, Sylla defeated the generals of Mithridates VI. B. C. 86. Plutarch was B. here, A. D. 46.—A few ruins of *C.* are still existing.
Chæto'don, *n.*, **Chæto'dinæ,** *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A gen. aud fam. of Acauthopterygious fishes, abounding in the seas of hot climates, and remarkable for the singularity of their figure and the beauty of their colors. They are, in a general view, distinguished by the great depth and highly compressed form of the body, which in most species is beautifully variegated by transverse, oblique, or longitudinal bands, and covered with strong scales; the dorsal and anal fins being remarkably broad. The species are very numerous. One of the most magnificent, the *Imperial C.*, (*Fig.* 559,) is a native of the seas of Japan, and is held in high esteem as an article of food.



Fig. 559.—IMPERIAL CHÆTODON.

Chafe, *v. a.* [Fr. *echauffer*; Lat. *calefacere*—*calidus*, hot, warm, and *facio*, to make.] To make warm by rubbing; to heat or inflame by friction; to fret and wear by friction or constant rubbing; as, to *chafe* a cable.
—To make angry; to cause to fret, fume, or rage.
"This *chaf'd* the hoar: his nostrils flames expire."—*Dryden.*
—*v. i.* To he excited or heated: to rage; to fume with indignation; as, to be *chafed* at ill-treatment.
—To wear or fret by rubbing or friction.
"The troubled Tiber *chafing* with his shores."—*Shaks.*
—To he fretted, galled, or worn by friction; as, *chafed* rigging.
—*n.* Heat or inflammation induced by friction. See CHAFING.—Irritation of the miud; fret of disposition.
"The cardinal, in a *chafe*, sent for him to Whitehall."—*Camden.*
Chafer, *n.* One who chafes or fumes.—A dish or pan.
Chafer, *n.* [A. S. *ceafer*; Ger. *Käfer*, probably from *kafen*, to eat up eagerly, to devour.] (*Zoöl.*) A yellow beetle, called also *Cock-chafer*, or *May-bug*.
Chafery, *n.* (*Metal.*) A forge in an iron mill, wherein the iron is wrought into bars.
Chafe'-wax, *n.* In England, an officer who attends the lord-chancellor to attach the wax to writs before sealing.
Chaff, *n.* [A. S. *ceaf*; L. Ger. *kaf*; Ger. *kaff*; probably from the root of Lat. *cavus*, hollow, empty.] The husk or withered calyx of grasses, and more especially of the bread-corns.
"Ev'n our corn shall seem as light as *chaff*."—*Shaks.*
(*Bot.*) The scales or bracts on the receptacle which each subtend a flower in the heads of many Compositæ, as the sunflower; also the glumes, &c. of grasses. *Gray.*
—Refuse; rubbish; worthless matter.
—Straw or hay chopped small, and used for mixing with corn, roots, or other food for horses or cattle.—This kind of *C.*, cut in greater lengths, is also, in some parts of the continent of Europe, more particularly in Russia and Germany, used for mixing with mortar, instead of hair; and it is further used as a similar substitute in making plaster for rooms Both stubble and cut hay were used by the ancient Egyptians in brick-making.
—Banter; badinage; light, frivolous talk by way of ridicule. (Used colloquially)
—*v. i.* To use frivolous language in a hantering manner.
—*v. a.* To banter; to make fun of; to ridicule; as, to *chaff* a barge-man. (Used colloquially.)
"Morgan saw that his master was *chaffing* him."—*Thackeray.*
Chaff-cutter, *n.* (*Agric.*) A machine used for chopping hay, straw, &c. into chaff.
Chaffer, *v. i.* [A. S. *ceapian*; Ger. *kaufen*; O. Ger. *kaufjian*; Goth. *kaupon*, to do business. Allied to Lat. *caupo*, a chapman, *capio*, &c.] To treat about a purchase; to bargain; to cheapen; to haggle.
"To *chaffer* for preferments with his gold."—*Dryden.*
—To talk idly, frivolously, or incessantly.
—*v. a.* To buy; to make a purchase of.
"He *chaffered* chairs in which churchmen were set."—*Spenser.*
—To exchange.
"Ne (nor) *chaffer* words, proud courage to provoke." *Fairie Queene.*
Chafferer, *n.* One who chaffers, bargains, or buys.
Chaffinch, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Fringilla coelebs* of Linnæus, a bird of the *Fringillidæ*, or Finch fam., one of the most common and most beautiful of the European species. The plumage of the *C.* is as follows:—Fore part of the head black; back part, and extending even to the nape of the neck, blue, shading off to an olive-tinted chestnut, and again to a gray-green to the stump of the tail. The tail itself is black and gray, and on each of the two outer feathers there is a peculiar wedge-shaped white spot. From the root of the lower half of the beak to the extremity of the under part of the body the color is reddish-chestnut. The *C.* is one of the most familiar of birds, and with the sparrows and buntings, in the winter, will come in flocks around the doors of the farm-houses. It is much esteemed in Germany as a song-bird.
Chaffing, *n.* Banter; use of frivolous language in a spirit of fun.
Chaffless, *a.* Without chaff.
"But the gods made you,
Unlike all others, *chaffless*."—*Shaks.*
Chaff-seed, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SCHWALBEA.
Chaf'fy, *a.* Like chaff; full of chaff.—Light, or without value, as chaff.
"The most slight and *chaffy* opinion."—*Glanville.*
(*Bot.*) Provided with, or having the texture of, chaff.
Chaf'ing, *n.* (*Med.*) The red excoriations which occur in consequence of the friction of parts, or between the folds of the skin, especially in fat or neglected children. Washing with cold water and dusting with hair-powder is the best preventive.
Chafing-dish, *n.* A dish or vessel to hold coals for heating anything set on it.
Chaf'ing-gear, *n.* (*Naut.*) Oakum, leather, matting, &c., placed round a vessel's spars, &c., to prevent undue chafing.
Chagreen', *n.* See SHAGREEN.
Chagres, (*shä'greez.*) a seaport of the U. States of Colombia, prov. New Granada, at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the N. coast of the Isthmus of Panama, 8 m. N.E of Aspinwall; Lat. 9° 18′ N., Lon. 79° 59′ W. It is divided into two towns, one on each side of the river, the left division being styled the *American* town, from its being peopled principally by natives of the U. States, and the other, the old *Spanish* or *Indian* town, with a medley population of Mexicans, Spanish, a few English, and colored persons. The harbor is poor and difficult of entry.
CHAGRES RIVER, rises 30 m. N.E. of Panama, and taking a W. and N. course, successively, through a luxuriant country, empties into the Caribbean Sea, on the N. coast of the isthmus. It is barely navigable, owing to its rapid current and many rapids.
Chagrin, (*shä-grin'.*) n. [Fr., probably from the rough sort of leather called *chagrin*, which was used to rub off or wear down asperities on the surface of wood, so as to polish it.] Corroding care; grief; vexation; ill-humor; fretfulness.
—*v. a.* [Fr. *chagriner.*] To fret; to excite ill-humor in; to vex; to mortify; as, he looked quite *chagrined*.
Chagrine, (*sha-green'.*) in *Ohio*, a village of Lake co., at the month of Chagrine River.
Chagrine, or CHAGRIN FALLS, in *Ohio*, a township and village of Cuyahoga co., 17 m. E.S.E. of Cleveland, on the Chagrine River; *pop.* 1,321.
Chagrine River, in *Ohio*, rises in the N.E., and flows into Lake Erie, about 20 m. N.E. of Cleveland.
Chai'bar, or **Khei'bar,** a town of Arabia, in El-Hejaz, Lat. 25° N., Lon. 39° 30′ E., 150 m. N.E. of Medina; *pop.* said to be 50,000.
Chailletia'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Rhamnales*. DIAG. Polypetalous flowers, a valvate calyx, stamens alternate with the petals, and pendulous seeds. There are 4 genera and 10 species, the only remarkable one being *Chailletia toxicaria*, a tree growing in Sierra Leone, producing fruit which is called rat's-bane from its poisonous nature.
Chaillot, a quarter (and formerly a suburb) of Paris, beyond the Champs Elysées, and between the Avenue de Neuilly and the Seine. It had formerly a famous convent, where the unfortunate Louise de la Vallière (*q. v.*) ended her days.
Chaillu, PAUL B. DU, an eminent African explorer, and author, of French extraction, B. in the U. States about 1830. His father being a trading settler at Gaboon in equatorial Africa, *Du C.* early gained a thorough acclimatization, together with a knowledge of the wilderness surrounding him. After a temporary residence in the U. States, *Du C.* returned to Africa in 1855-6, and spent 4 years in exploring the interior. During these travels he killed and brought home several *gorillas*, or giant apes (the existence of which had scarcely been credited since the days of Herodotus). He also ascertained the existence of the Fans, a tribe of cannibals under partial civilization, and his researches tended to establish the fact that a high range of mountains runs across the centre of Africa from E. to W., nearly along the line of the equator. He published an account of his *Explorations and Adventures*, in 1861, a work which gained extensive celebrity, though some of his statements were, at the time, impugned by Dr. Gray. His collection of animals from Africa was bought for the British Museum. *Du C.* returned to Africa in 1863, in the hope of crossing the continent and reaching the Nile. After a variety of adventures, he reached England in 1866, and an account of his travels, entitled *A Journey to Ashango Land and further Penetration into Equatorial Africa* (1867), and *My Apingi Kingdom* (1871), were published by him.
Chain, *n.* [Fr. *chaîne*; Sp. *cadéna*; Lat. *catena*; probably allied to Gr. *kathêma*, something let down or suspended—*kata*, down, and *hiêmi*, to set agoing, to put in motion.] A series of links or rings connected or fitted into one another, excepting the first and the last. The link may be a ring, or a bar of any length with a ring or an eye at each end, or a bar with a hook at one end and an eye at the other; links furnished with eyes are joined by links furnished with hooks, or by keys, pins, or wedges. Much depends upon the shape of the links in order to obtain the greatest resistance of a chain; and as long as the strain is kept in the direction of the axis, the strongest form when the sides of the chain are parallel to the line of strain. But as this is often in a direction perpendicular to the axis, it is essential to introduce a stay which should maintain the sides invariably in their position, and to resist any unequal compression of the metal in the sides. In the cables used for hoisting building-materials, it is not necessary to introduce these stays, because the effort being always one of traction, is in the direction of the axis: but in ship's cables they are always placed, and they are made of cast-iron.
—That which confines or restrains; a fetter: a bond.
"Striking the electric *chain* wherewith we are darkly bound."
Byron.
—A series of things linked together, or following in succession; a range or line of things connected; as, a *chain* of circumstances; a *chain* of mountains.
(*Surveying.*) A lineal measure, consisting of a certain number of iron links (usually 100), serving to take the dimensions of fields, &c.: at every tenth link is usually fastened a small brass plate, with a figure engraved upon it, or else cut into different shapes, to show how many links it is from one end of the chain.—See GUNTER'S CHAIN.
—*pl.* (*Naut.*) Iron bars or plates bolted strongly through the ship's sides, and containing in their upper parts the dead-eyes through which the shrouds pass.
Chain-plates. (*Naut.*) Plates of iron bolted to the side of a ship, to which the chains and dead-eyes of the lower rigging are connected.—Chain-wales. See CHANNELS.
Top-chains. Slings made of chain attached to the lower yards of a ship's mast, and kept in the *tops* for use during action, to prevent the yards from being cut away by the enemy's shot.
—*v. a.* To fasten, bind, or connect with a chain; to fetter, secure, or bind; as, to *chain* a prisoner.
"Or march'd I *chain'd* behind the hostile car."—*Prior.*
—To confine; to enslave; to hold in bondage.
"The monarch was ador'd, the people *chain'd*."—*Prior.*
—To secure with a chain, as an anchor, door, &c.
—To unite with cohesion and strength.
"And in this vow (I) do *chain* my soul with thine."—*Shaks.*
Chain'-bolt, *n.* (*Naut.*) A large bolt in a ship's side, used to secure the dead-eyes through which the standing-rigging is rove.
Chain'-bond, *n.* Same as BOND-TIMBER, *q. v.*
Chain'-bridge, *n.* A suspension-bridge; a bridge suspended on chains.
Chain'-cable, *n.* A cable composed of iron links. See CABLE.
Chain'-gang, *n.* A gang of convicts chained together.
Chain Lake Centre, in *Minnesota*, a P.O. of Martin co.
Chain'less, *a.* Without chains; free; unfettered.
Chain'let, *n.* A small chain.
Chain'-mail, *n.* A kind of body-armor, constructed of interlacing rings of iron or steel, with a view to both strength and flexibility.
Chain'-moulding, *n.* (*Arch.*) A moulding in imitation of chain-work.
Chain of Rocks, in *Missouri*, a village of Lincoln co.
Chain'-pump, *n.* (*Hydraul.*) A machine for raising water. It is made of different lengths, and consists of two collateral square barrels and an endless chain of pistons of the same form, fixed at proper distances.
Chain'-rule, *n.* (*Arith.*) A rule by which, when several equivalents are given, the last of which being of the same kind as the first of the next, a relation of equivalence is established between the numbers of the first and last kind mentioned; a rule of solving problems by the composition of ratios.—*Worcester.*
Chain'-shot, *n.* (*Naut.*) Two cannon-balls connected together by a few links of chain, used chiefly in naval warfare. When discharged, they fly apart: and the projectile revolving necessarily on its shorter axis, mows down any object in the way of the extended chain. The effect upon masts and standing rigging is peculiarly damaging.
Chain'-snake, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See OPHIBOLUS.
Chain'-stitch, *n.* A kind of stitch made in sewing, so as to leave spaces resembling the links of a chain.
Chain'-timber, *n.* (*Arch.*) Same as BOND-TIMBER, *q. v.*
Chain'ville, in *Indiana*, a village of Posey co., on the Wabash River, 10 m. N.W. of Mount Vernon.
Chain'-wheel, *n.* (*Mech.*) An inverted arrangement of the chain-pump.
Chain'-work, *n.* Work of any kind having open spaces like the links of a chain; as, tambour-work, &c.
Chair, *n.* [Fr. *chaire*, a pulpit, and *chaise*, a seat; Lat. *cathedra*; Gr. *kathedra*, from *kathezomai*, to sit down—*kata*, down, and *hezomai*, to seat one's self.] A movable seat furnished with a back, and intended for persons to sit in. The accompanying figure presents an illustration of the furniture in use at the end of the 17th century and is also a curious relic of one of the greatest modern poets. It is in one of the rooms at the seat of Lord Braybrooke, who obtained it from the descendants of the nurse who attended Pope during his illness, and to whom it had been given as a keepsake.—The term was originally applied to the pulpit from which the priest addressed the people. The place where professors and regents in universities deliver their lectures is still called the chair; as the professor's *C.*, the *C.* of natural philosophy, &c.—The *Curule C.* was an ivory seat placed upon a car, in which the prime magistrates of ancient Rome sat, and also those to whom the honor of a triumph had been decreed. The *Sedan C.* is a vehicle in which persons are carried. It is supported by two poles

and carried by two men. Though not much used at the present day, it was greatly in vogue a hundred years ago.

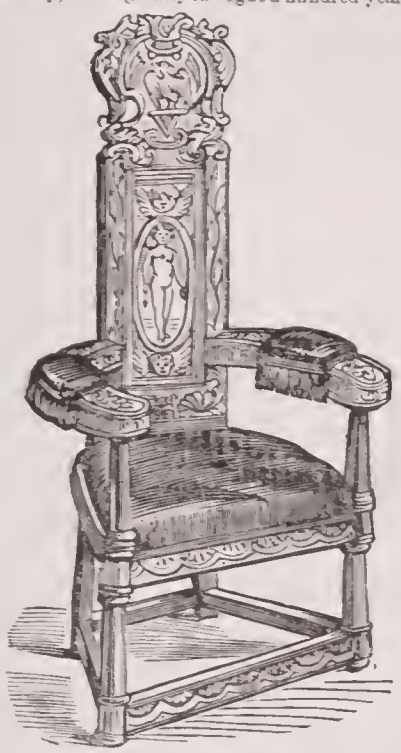


Fig. 560. — POPE'S CHAIR.

—One who presides over an assembly or public meeting: a chairman; as, to appeal to the *chair*.

—A covered conveyance for one person: either one borne on poles by men, or a two-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse; as, a sedan-*chair*, a pony-*chair*.

"Think what an equipage thou hast in air,
And view with scorn two pages and a *chair*." —*Pope.*

—An iron block used on railroads to secure and hold the rails firm.

—*v. a.* To place and carry publicly in a chair in triumph; as, to *chair* a successful candidate. (Used in England with reference to parliamentary elections.)

Chair'man, *n.* The presiding officer of an assembly, or public meeting; a president; as, the *chairman* of a committee.

—One who carries a chair or sedan.

"A rafter breaks his . . . *chairman's* pole." —*Dryden.*

Chair'manship, *n.* The office of a chairman or presiding officer of an assembly.

Chaise, (*shāz.*) *n.* [Fr.; radically the same as *chair*.] An old name for a light two-wheeled pleasure-carriage, drawn by one horse.

Chaix d'Est Ange, GUSTAVE LOUIS ADOLPHE VICTOR CHARLES, an eminent French advocate, B. 1800. He early in life entered upon a forensic career, and soon distinguished himself at the bar by his able pleading in criminal causes. In 1857 he was made Procurator-General of the Imperial Court of Paris, and soon after Counsellor of State. He was appointed Senator in 1862, and was Minister of Justice from 1863 to 1865. D. 1869.

Cha'ka Mount'ains, a range of Abyssinia, forming the S. boundary of Shoa, the water-shed between the rivers Nile and Hawash.

Chalas'ties, *n.* (*Med.*) An emollient or laxative medicine.

Chala'za, Chalaze', *n.* [Gr. *chalaza*, a tubercle.] (*Bot.*) The point of attachment of the funiculus to the nucleus of the ovule.

Chala'zæ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *chalaza*, hail.] (*Physiol.*) A name applied to the two membranous twisted cords attached to near the poles of the yolk of an egg, and serving to maintain it in such a position that the cicatricula shall always be uppermost, and consequently nearest the source of heat during the process of incubation.

Chal'cedon, (*Anc. Geog.*) A city of Bithynia, at the entrance of the Pontus, opposite Byzantium, colonized by the Megarens. It retained its independence under the Roman empire, was destroyed by the Scythians under Gallienus, in the 3d century, and rebuilt by Justinian in the 6th. It was the birthplace of Zenocrates.

Chalcedonic, (*kal-se-don'ic.*) *a.* Relating, or pertaining to, chalcedony.

Chal'cedony, *n.* [From *Chalcedon*, in Asia Minor.] (*Min.*) A kind of semi-transparent quartz, which has been apparently produced by the infiltration of water holding silicious matters in solution. It occurs stalactitic, mammillated, and botryoidal, of various colors, but usually milk-white. It is often banded with concentric laminæ of two or more colors, when it is called *Agate*. The red and yellow varieties are called *Carnelian*, and those of a deep brownish-red, *Sard*. Agate, Cat's Eye, Chrysoprase, Flint, Hornstone, Onyx, and Plasma are all varieties of chalcedony.

Chal'cedonyx, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of chalcedony, consisting of alternate stripes of white and gray.

Chal'cidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of Lizards, long and serpent-like in form, and natives of warm climates.

Chalcid'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of Hymenopterous insects, composed of a great number of parasitic species, distinguished generally by their very minute size, and many of them displaying splendid metallic colors. So exceedingly minute are some that they are reared within the eggs of other insects, but the majority infest other larvæ or pupæ. Many kinds of insects are subject to them, but they are mostly destructive to the various Lepidoptera.

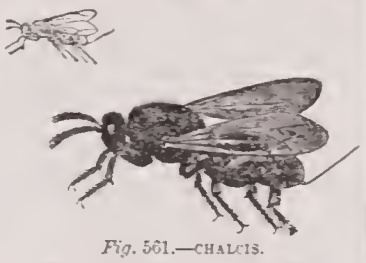


Fig. 561.—CHALCIS.
(Natural size, and the same magnified.)

Chal'cis, a maritime town of Greece. See NEGROPONT.

Chalcog'rapher, Chalcog'raphist, *n.* An engraver on copper or brass.

Chalcography, (*kal-kog'ra-fy,*) *n.* [Gr. *chalkos*, brass or copper, and *graphō*, to engrave.] The act or art of engraving on brass or copper.

Chaldæ'a, or CHALDEA, (*Anc. Geog.*) was properly the most southern part of ancient Babylonia, extending from the Euphrates to the Arabian desert; but, as the word is used by the later Hebrew prophets and Greek and Roman writers, *C.* seems to designate the whole of the empire of Babylonia, that wonderfully fertile country watered by the rivers Tigris and Euphrates, and the only one in the world where wheat grows wild. The Chaldæans (Heb. *Casdim*) are believed to have originally inhabited the Carduchian mountains, in the neighborhood of Armenia, where Xenophon and others mention the existence of a people of this name. At what period they descended to the plains below, history affords us no information; but at length they became so numerous and powerful as to prevail over the other inhabitants of the country, and by the time of the Jewish captivity their name had come to be applied to the inhabitants of Babylonia generally. Gesenius and other recent philologists believe that the ancient name and race are preserved in the modern Kurds.—The *C.* were also an order of persons in Babylonia who, in the book of Daniel, are classed with the magicians and astrologers, and were consulted by the king on matters of religion, evidently forming a sort of priesthood. They also constituted the learned class of the people; and the term *C.* is applied by Greek and Roman writers to the whole order of the learned men of Babylon. At a later period the name came to be given in the western parts of the world to persons who professed to interpret dreams, and impose upon the credulity of others, without reference to the place of their birth.

C. Learning. Favored by wide plains, unclouded skies, and clear, still nights, the *C.* early turned their attention to the study of the heavenly bodies. To them the sun, moon, and stars were the superior intelligences who created and sustain all things, and who guide the destinies of men. Hence they received divine worship and honors; and the study of their movements became a part of the priestly office. The learning of the Chaldees was greatly extolled in ancient times by Jews as well as by Greeks; and they are generally allowed to have been the first people who made any considerable progress in astronomy. The determination of the lunar periods; of the equinoctial and solstitial points; a more precise definition of the solar year; the division of the ecliptic into twelve equal parts, and of the day into twelve hours; the signs, names, and figures of the zodiac; the invention of the dial,—are among the improvements in astronomy attributed to the Chaldees. It is said that Calisthenes, who accompanied Alexander the Great on his expedition, brought back with him from Babylon a series of astronomical observations extending over 1,903 years, or 2,234 years before the Christian æra. Astrology was also much practised among the priests, who, from the movements among the heavenly bodies, professed to be able to foretell future events. According to Diodorus, they distinguished the five planets by the appellation of "interpreters," because they foreshadowed the destinies of men and nations, and presided over the birth of each individual. They conceived that besides the planets there were thirty stars, which were called the "consulting gods," twelve of which presided over the signs of the zodiac and the months of the year. Below these were twenty-four stars, of which half were to the north and visible, and half to the south and invisible; the visible being assigned to the living, and the invisible to the dead; and they were denominated the "judges of the world." The interpretation of dreams, divination, incantations, and auguries, also occupied an important place in their system of knowledge.

Chaldæ'an, or **Chalde'an,** *a.* Belonging, or relating, to Chaldæa; as, *Chaldæan* shepherds.

—*n.* An inhabitant or native of Chaldæa.

Chaldaic, (*kal-da'ik.*) *a.* Pertaining to Chaldæa.

—*n.* The language of the Chaldæans.

Chal'daism, *n.* An idiom of the Chaldee language.

Chaldee, (*kal-dē'*,) *n.* The language or dialect of the Chaldæans.

—*a.* Pertaining to Chaldæa.

Chaldee Language, *n.* The name given by philologists to the eastern dialect of the Aramaic, (of which the Syriac is the western,) and which forms the northern branch of the Semitic tongues; the Hebrew, Arabic, and some other minor dialects forming the southern branch. As the language of Babylonia at the time of the Jewish captivity, it was much used by that people after their return to their own land; but, indeed, as a written language it is now known to us only through the Jews, every trace of its literature having disappeared, though it is still spoken by some of the tribes inhabiting the mountains of Kurdistan. In the Hebrew canon, several chapters in Daniel and Ezra are written in this language. As a dialect, it is distinguished from the Syriac by its avoiding diphthongs and the vowel *o*, for which it generally has *ā*; by the use of *dagesh forte* and the general accentuation of the last syllable. The mode of writing is also much less defective than in Syriac, while in forms it is poorer than both the Hebrew and Syriac.

Chal'der, *n.* [Old Scot.] A dry measure, containing nearly 8 imperial quarters of wheat or flour; for other grain, fruit, potatoes, &c., $11\frac{1}{2}$ quarters.—*Webster.*

Chal'dron, *n.* [Fr. *chaudron*; Lat. *caldarium*, from *calidus*, hot, warm.] A measure containing 36 bushels ($25\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.) heaped measure: as, a *chaldron* of coals.

—A large kettle.—See CALDRON.

Chalét, (*shā-lā'.*) *n.* [Fr.] A mountain hut; as, a Swiss *chalét*.

Chal'font, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Champaign co.

Chalice, (*chal'is,*) *n.* Fr. *calice*; Lat. *calyx*; Gr. *kylix*; probably allied to *kylindō*, to roll.] A round cup or bowl; specifically, the cup used for the wine at the celebration of the Eucharist.

Chaliced, (*chal'ist.*) *a.* Having a cell or cup.

"On *chalic'd* flowers that lies." —*Shak.*

Chalk, (*chawk.*) *n.* [A. S. *ceale*; Ger., Swed., and Icel. *kalk*; W. *caich*, lime: Lat. *calx*, limestone; Gr. *chalix.*] (*Min.*) A form of soft limestone. *C.* is generally of a peculiar white color, singularly pure chemically, but mixed mechanically with silica either in grains, or in the well-known form of *flints*. This rock is widely spread over Europe; it does not exist in America. *C.* seems made up entirely of particles derived from organic matter, and resembles very closely the material brought from the bottom of the Atlantic in deep water. So strong is this resemblance, that it may almost be assumed that the deposit of the original mud that has become chalk was the result of similar causes. *C.* is highly absorbent retaining one-third of its bulk of water without difficulty. A cubic foot of wet chalk will contain at least two gallons of water. It is thus very easily injured by frost, and therefore ill adapted for external work in this climate as a building material, but it is useful and has been much employed in the interior of churches, &c. *C.* being a nearly pure carbonate of lime, makes a lime of extreme purity when burnt. The *C.* is rich in fossils, containing a few reptilian remains of great interest, many fishes, and numerous shells and corals, radiata and zoophytes, all of which are more or less characteristic.

French chalk. Soapstone or steatite.

Red chalk. An ochreous clay used in an indurated state by painters, builders, &c.

To know chalk from cheese. To know what is best for one's self: to be quite aware of what is going on. (Colloq.)

Chalk, *v. a.* To rub, cover, or mark with chalk; as, to *chalk* a line on a board.

—To manure with chalk, as land.

To chalk out. To plan, design, or map out anything; as, *to chalk out* a line of conduct.

Chalk Bluff, in *Alabama*, a post office of Marion co.

Chalk Bluff, in *Arkansas*, a post-office of Greene co.

Chalk'-cutter, *n.* One who digs or cuts out chalk.

Chalk'-drawing, *n.* (*Fine Arts.*) An outlined drawing filled in and shaded with black or colored crayons.

Chalk'iness, *n* State of being chalky.

Chalk Level, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Hopkins co.

Chalk Level, in *Missouri*, a post-village of St. Clair co., about 100 m. W.S.W. of Jefferson City; *pop.* 851.

Chalk Level, in *North Carolina*, a post-office of Harnett co.

Chalk Level, in *Tennessee*, a village of Benton co., on Birdsong Creek, about 90 m. W. of Nashville; *pop.* 657.

Chalk Level, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Pittsylvania co.

Chalk'-lime, *n.* (*Building.*) The lime obtained by the calcination of the upper members of the chalk formation is known by the name of *chalk-lime*, in order to contradistinguish it from the lime obtained from the calcination of the beds of the chalk-marl. The chalk-lime swells very much in slaking; it decrepitates and falls to powder, and is deficient in hydraulic properties; it is a remarkably pure lime.

Chalk'-pit, *n.* A pit in which chalk is dug.

Chalk Spring, in *Florida*, a P. O. of Santa Rosa co.

Chalk'ville, in *South Carolina*, a village of Chester district.

Chalky, (*chawk'e.*) *a.* Resembling chalk; consisting of, or containing, chalk.

Chalk'y Island, situate in a bay of same name, near the S.W. extremity of Middle Island, New Zealand; Lat. of the bay 46° S., Lon. 166° 20′ E.

Challenge, (*chal'enj.*) *n.* [N. Fr. *calenge*; O. Fr. *chalanger*, to claim: from L. Lat. *calumnia*, an action at law, in which one tried to prove in due form that something was his own.] A summons or invitation to fight, or to engage in a duel; as, to accept a *challenge*.

(*Mil.*) Act of a sentry or vidette in demanding the countersign from one who approaches his post.

—An invitation to a contest of any kind; as, a *challenge* to discussion.

—A claim or demand made of something supposed to be due.

"Lest greedy eyes to them might *challenge* lay." —*Sidney.*

(*Sports.*) In fox-hunting, the cry sent forth by the hounds on first scenting their game.

(*Law.*) An exception to jurors who are returned to serve on a trial.

C. to the array. An exception to the whole panel of jurors.

C. to the polls. An exception made separately to each juror.

Principal C. That made for a cause which, when substantiated, is of itself sufficient evidence of bias in favor of or against the party challenging.

Peremptory C. A challenge made without assigning any reason, and which the court must allow.

(*Politics.*) An exception tendered to a person as not being considered legally qualified to vote at an election.

—*v. a.* To call to a contest of any kind; to call to account; to defy.

"Thus form'd for speed he *challenges* the wind." — *Dryden.*

—To call, summon, or invite to a duel or personal combat.

"The Prince of Wales . . . *challeng'd* you to single fight." —*Shaks.*

—To claim as due; to demand as one's right.

"And *challenge* better terms." — *Addison.*

(*Law.*) To make exception to, as a juror, &c.

(*Politics.*) At elections of members to Congress, Parliament, &c., to object to a certain person as not being considered legally qualified to vote.

Chal'lengeable, *a.* That which may be challenged.

Chal'lenger, *n.* One who challenges; one who defies or summons another to single combat.

"As if to find and dare the grisly *challenger*." — *Dryden.*

—One who claims superiority; one who demands a thing as his right.

"Earnest *challenges* there are of trial, by some public disputation." — *Hooker.*

Chal'lis, Chal'ly, *n.* A kind of fine woollen stuff used for ladies' dresses.

Chal'mers, THOMAS, D. D., a Scottish divine, B. at Anstruther, Fifeshire, 1780. In 1803 he was appointed to the living of Kilmeny. In 1809 he became a contributor to the *Edinburgh Encyclopædia;* and in 1815 he was called to the Tron Church, Glasgow, where he officiated for 8 years. The following year he began his *Astronomical Discourses*, which created an unprecedented excitement among all who heard them. In 1823, when at the very zenith of his fame, Dr. *C.* resigned his charge, and accepted the chair of moral philosophy in the university of St. Andrew's. Here he remained for five years, when, in 1828, he was appointed to the divinity chair of the university of Edinburgh. He officiated here for 15 years, until, in 1843, at the head of 400 clergymen, he seceded from the church of Scotland, instituted the *Free Church*, and became principal and professor of divinity in the new college founded by its adherents. D. 1847, at Edinburgh. The writings of Dr. *C* are numerous; they have been collected into 32 large 12mo. volumes, in which are discussed all the problems which, in his time, agitated the religious community. "Yet the most important results of his life are not contained in his books, but appear rather in the order and energy which, whether as preacher or teacher, he communicated to all with whom he came in contact, and in the important social and ecclesiastical reforms which he inaugurated."

Chal'mers, in *Illinois*, a township of McDonough co.; *pop.* 1,484.

Chal'mers, in *Indiana*, a post-village of White co., on the New Albany and Chicago R.R., 17 m. N. of Lafayette.

Chal'mers, in *New York*, a village of Niagara co., 7 m. N.E. of Niagara Falls.

Chalonnes-sur-Loire, a town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 12 m. from Angers; *pop.* 5,637.

Châlons-sur-Marne, an ancient city of France, cap. dep. Marne, on the Marne, 27 m. S.E. of Rheims. It is a considerable place, with manuf. of woollens, linens, cottons, and leather. Attila was defeated here in 451, and, in 1814, it was for a while the centre of Napoleon's operations. *Pop.* 18,232.

Châlons-sur-Saône, or CHALON, a town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, on the Saône, 34 m. N. of Macon. *Manf.* Unimportant. *C.* is very ancient, and was for some time the cap. of the kingdom of Burgundy. Abelard (*q. v.*) died here in 1142. *Pop.* 21,679.

Chalus, (*sha'lu,*) a town of France, dep. Haute-Vienne, 18 m. from Limoges; *pop.* 1,216. It is a place of great antiquity, and contains the remains of the castle of Chabrol, besieging which, in 1199, Richard Cœur de Lion was mortally wounded.

Chalybeate, (*ka-lib'ē-at,*) *a.* [Lat. *chalybs;* Gr. *chalybs, chalybos,* hardened iron or steel; from the nation of the *Chalybes* in Pontus, who were famous for the preparation of steel.] Impregnated with particles of iron; having a taste like iron; as, *chalybeate* waters.

—*n.* Any natural water in which a certain proportion of iron is held in solution, but which, by exposure to light or air, becomes slightly discolored, and throws down its mineral ingredients in the form of a red precipitate. All *C.* waters have a clear, transparent appearance when fresh drawn; an astringent, inky taste; and contain either the carbonate, sulphate, or muriate of iron. Any preparation of iron is also a *C.*, whether taken in the form of the precipitated carbonate of iron, the tincture of steel, the sulphate of iron, green vitriol, wine of iron, &c. *C.* act on the system as stimulants and tonics, and are particularly valuable in certain low, debilitated states of the constitution, as in the relaxation following a life of dissipation and pleasure; but are injurious when taken in a plethoric state of the body, or when the pulse is full and the muscular vitality tense.

Chalyb'eate Springs, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Meriwether co., 64 m. W. of Macon.

Chal'ybes, in *Connecticut*, a post-office of Litchfield co.

Cham, (or AMEDÉE DE NOÉ.) a popular French caricaturist, son of the Count de Noé, B. at Paris, 1819. Possessing a strong inclination for art, he entered the studio of M. Paul Delaroche, and afterwards that of M. Charlet, and, under the latter, developed his talent in grotesque drawing. His first attempts, under the pseudonym of "Cham" (the French spelling of Ham, one of the sons of Noah) were made in 1842, and soon became popular. He has since largely contributed to the *Charivari.*

Cha'ma, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of lamelli-branchiate molluscs, the species of which are found in the seas of warm climates. The shell consists of two unequal valves, having two hinge-teeth in one valve, and only one in the other.

Chamade', *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *clamo, clamare,* to call.] (*Mil.*) A French beat of the drum, as a signal for a parley or surrender. — *Worcester.*

Chamælancia'ceæ, *n. pl.* The Fringe-myrtle fam., an order of plants, alliance *Myrtales.* This is a small group of shrubby plants only found in Australia. They are nearly allied to *Myrtaceæ*, but may be distinguished from them by their heath-like aspect and by their more or less pappose calyx.

Chamæro'ps, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of trees, ord. *Palmaceæ*, having fan-shaped leaves, and less exclusively tropical than other palms.

Cham'ber, *n.* [Fr. *chambre;* Lat. *camara;* Gr. *kamara,* from the root *kam,* or *cam,* crooked, bent, curved.] An apartment in an upper story of a dwelling-house; any retired room; any private apartment; as, a bed-*chamber.*

"Or at their *chamber*-door I 'll beat the drum." —*Shaks.*

—A vault; a cavity or hollow place; as, the *chamber* of a furnace. — A hall of justice or legislation; a legislative body; as, the *Chamber* of Deputies, the Imperial *Chamber.*

(*Anat.*) In descriptive anatomy, the ball of the eye, divided into two chambers, — the *anterior,* containing the aqueous humor; and the *posterior,* consisting of the vitreous humor, — the iris hanging like a curtain between the two, and the lens being situated at the back of it, and in front of the first chamber.

—*pl.* (*Law.*) An apartment or place where a judge sits to transact business or determine cases in private.

(*Mil.*) The *C.* of a gun is a cell or cavity at the bottom of the bore to receive the charge of powder. Mortars, howitzers, shell-guns, and rifle breech-loaders, are generally provided with chambers. — In a mine, a receptacle formed to receive the charge of powder.

—A short piece of cannon, without a carriage, formerly used to fire salutes at public rejoicings.

Chamber of Commerce. A board of individuals, associated to watch, serve, and protect the interests of the general commercial and trading bodies of a mercantile town. Some are incorporated, as in Philadelphia. — *To sit at chambers.* (*Law.*) To transact business, or hear cases, &c., in chambers, as a judge.

—*v. i.* To reside in a chamber; to occupy, as a chamber.

"The best blood *chamber'd* in his bosom." — *Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To shut up, as in a chamber.

Cham'ber-coun'cil, *n.* A council held secretly or in private.

Cham'ber-coun'sel, Cham'ber-coun'sellor, *n.* (*Law.*) A counsel who gives his opinion in private, but does not practise in open court.

Cham'bered, *a.* (*Conch.*) Having chambers or compartments; as, a *chambered* shell.

Cham'ber-fel'low, *n.* One who sleeps in the same chamber.

"It is my fortune to have a *chamber-fellow.*" —*Spectator.*

Cham'ber-hang'ings, *n. pl.* Hangings, arras, or tapestry for a chamber.

Cham'berlain, *n.* [Fr. *chambellan;* It. *camerlingo.* See CHAMBER.] One who has the charge of the private apartments of a monarch or nobleman; an officer of state; as, a lord-*chamberlain.* The emblem of office appropriated to the *C.* in European courts is a gold key, generally suspended from two gold buttons.

—A person who has charge of the chambers, as in a hotel.

—In England, a city officer who keeps the accounts of a corporation; a treasurer or receiver of public money; as, the *Chamberlain* of the city of London.

The Lord Chamberlain of England is one of the three great officers of the sovereign's household. He has the control of all the officers above stairs, except the precinct of the royal bed-chamber, which is under the govt. of the Groom of the Stole. Under him are the Vice-chamberlain, lords of the bed-chamber, &c.; the chaplains, officers of the wardrobe, physicians, tradesmen, artisans, &c., and others retained in the sovereign's service, are in his department, and are sworn into office by him. He is commonly one of the highest nobility in the kingdom; and in virtue of his office, precedes dukes. The *L. C.* has also the censorship of the public theatres and the licensing of plays, &c. under his control.

Cham'berlain, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Allen co.

Cham'berlainship, *n.* The office of a chamberlain.

Cham'ber-lye, *n.* Urine.

Cham'ber-maid, *n.* A female servant who has the care of chambers or sleeping-rooms.

Cham'ber-pot, *n.* A bed-room utensil.

Cham'ber-prac'tice, *n.* (*Law.*) The practice of those counsellors at law, who deliver their opinions in private, but do not appear to plead in open court.

Cham'bers, EPHRAIM, F.R.S., an English man of letters, B. about the close of the 17th century. The first edition of his *Cyclopædia of Science* appeared in 1728, a second in 1738, and such was its popularity that it reached a fifth in 1746. D. 1740. After his death the "Cyclopædia" formed the basis of the one edited by Dr. Rees, sufficiently well known.

Cham'bers, WILLIAM and ROBERT, two eminent English editors and publishers, B. 1800 and 1802, respectively. The architects of their own fortunes, they have conferred inestimable benefit in popularizing useful literature for the comparatively uneducated class in English-speaking countries. Among the works produced by them are the *Gazetteer of Scotland* (1832); *Chambers' Edinburgh Journal* (established in the same year, and still a serial of the first order); *Information for the People* (1834); *Educational Course, Cyclopedia of English Literature,* &c. Robert *C.* is the author of the *Domestic Annals of Scotland,* and the *History of Pebblesshire.* Their latest contribution to good and useful literature is *Chambers' Popular Encyclopedia.* In 1865, Robert *C.* was elected Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and D. in 1871.

Cham'bers, in *Alabama*, an E. county, bordering on Georgia; *area,* 775 sq. m. The Tallapoosa River flows through the co., and the Chattahoochee forms part of its E. boundary. The surface is uneven, and the soil fertile. *Cap.* Chambers Court-House. *Pop.* 17,562.

Chambers, in *Texas*, a new S.E. county, is intersected by Trinity River, and borders on the Gulf of Mexico, and Galveston Bay; *pop.* 1,503.

Cham'bersburg, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Pike co., on the Illinois River, about 56 m. W. of Springfield; *pop.* 788.

Chambersburg, in *Indiana*, a P. O. of Orange co.

—A village of Fountain co., on Coal Creek, 8 m. E. of Covington.

—A post-vil. of Orange co., 38 m. W.N.W. of New Albany.

Chambersburg, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Clarke co., 150 m. N. by E. of Jefferson City.

Chambersburg, in *Ohio*, a village of Columbiana co., 140 m. N.E. of Columbus.

—A p.-v. of Montgomery co., 8 m. N. of Dayton; *pop.* 165.

Chambersburg, or CHAMBERSVILLE, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Indiana co., about 7 m. N. of Indiana.

Chambersburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a borough, cap. of Franklin co., situated on Conecocheague Creek, 45 m. S.W. of Harrisburg and 150 W. of Philadelphia. Its situation is healthy, and the surrounding country rich and highly cultivated. The town is composed of two large streets, intersecting each other at right angles, and having a public square in the centre. *Pop.* 6,308. *C.* was burned by the Confederates, July 30, 1864.

Chambers Court-House, or LAFAYETTE, in *Alabama*, a post-village, capital of Chambers co., 164 m. E. by S. of Tuscaloosa; *pop.* 1,694.

Chambers Creek, in *Texas*, flows through Ellis co., and unites with the Waxahachi in Navarro co.

—A post-office of Ellis co.

Chamber'sia, in *Texas*, a village of Liberty co., near the N. end of Galveston Bay.

Chambers Island, in *Wisconsin*, a P. O. of Door co.

Chamber's Mills, in *Virginia*, a village of Buckingham co.

Chamber's Valley, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Carroll co.

Cham'bersville, in *Arkansas*, a P. O. of Dallas co.

Chambertin, a famous vineyard of France, dep. Coto d'Or, a few miles N.E. of Beaune. It produces annually upon an average from 130 to 150 pipes of Burgundy. *C.* was the favorite wine of Louis XIV. and of Napoleon I.

Chambery, (*sham'ber-e,*) a city of France, dep. Savoie, on the Ayse, in an elevated and fertile valley, 110 m. W.N.W. of Turin, and 43 S.S.W. of Geneva. *Manf.* Silk gauzes. *Pop.* 18,279.

Cham'blissburg, in *Virginia*, a township of Bedford co., 150 m. W. by S. of Richmond; *pop.* 3,428.

Cham'bly, in prov. of Quebec, a S. co., on the right bank of the St. Lawrence, opposite the island of Montreal; *area,* 211 sq. m.; *cap.* Chambly; *pop.* 10,498.

—A parish and village in the above co., on the W. side of Richelieu River, and connected by canal with St. John's; *pop.* of village 600; of par. 1,279.

Cham'bord, a village of France, dep. Loire-et-Cher, on the Cosson, 10 m. E. of Blois. This place is noted only for its famous and magnificent castle, commenced by Francis I., and finally completed by Louis XIV. In it the former monarch entertained his great rival Charles V., in 1540.

Chambord, (COMTE DE.) See BORDEAUX, (DUC DE.)

Chambranle, (*sham-brān'l,*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Arch.*) The casing of a chimney, door, &c.

Cham'bre Ardente, *n.* (*Hist.*) The name given in France to a court of law, hung with black and lighted with torches, instituted by Francis I. for the purpose of trying and burning heretics; and also to the extraordinary commissions established under Louis XIV. for the examination of poisoners, and under the regent duke of Orleans for the punishment of public officers charged with certain offences against the revenues, as also of those who were guilty of fraud in the matter of Law's bank.

Cham'bre des Comptes, *n.* [Fr., Chamber of Accounts.] (*Hist.*) A great court established in France, prior to the revolution, for various purposes; as for the registration of edicts, ordinances, letters-patent, treaties of peace, &c. The sovereign Chambre des Comptes was held at Paris; there were also inferior courts in ten provincial cities.

Cham'brel, *n.* The joint or bending at the middle of a horse's hind-leg; the gambrel.

Chameleon, Chamæleon, (*ka-mē'le-on,*) *n.* [Lat. *chamæleon;* Gr. *chamaileōn* — *chamai,* on the ground, and *lēōn,* a lion.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Saurian reptiles, inhabiting the warmest parts of Africa and India. It comprises lizards which have the body compressed, skin ronghened, tail round and prehensile, feet five-toed, and the back surmounted by a sharp ridge, whence perhaps

the name *C.* (chamel-lion). The tongue is cylindrical, fleshy, and extremely extensible; teeth trilobate, and eyes large, but covered with skin except a small hole opposite the pupil, and possessing the faculty of moving independently of each other. Their lungs are so enormous, that, when inflated, their body seems to be transparent, — a circumstance which led the ancients to believe that these animals fed on air. They live upon trees,



Fig. 562. — CHAMELEON.
(*Chameleo Africanus.*)

are excessively slow in their movements, and often remain motionless upon a branch for hours. The great size of their lungs is probably the source of the power of the *C.* to change their color, which takes place according to their feelings, and not in conformity with the hues of the bodies on which they rest, or near which they pass. The very extensible tongue has the extremity covered with a viscid secretion; and when the animal has marked an insect, it darts forth this organ, and quicker than a glance of the eye secures the prize for food. — *Tanney.*

(*Astron.*) A constellation near the south pole; so named by Bayer. It contains 9 stars.

Chame'leonize, *v. a.* To change into various colors.

Chame'leon Mineral, *n.* (*Chem.*) Manganate of potash was so called from the changes of color apparent in an alkaline solution of the salt. It is made by fusing binoxide of manganese with carbonate of potash in an open crucible.

Cham'fer, *v. a.* [Corrupted from Fr. *écnancrer*, from O. Fr. *chancre*, a canker, a cancer.] (*Carp.*) To hollow; to channel; to cut into furrows, grooves, or channels; to flute.

—To cut into a sloping form or bevel.

Cham'fer, Cham'fret, *n.* [Fr. *chamfreine.*] (*Carp.*) A small gutter, channel, groove, or furrow. — The edge of anything originally right-angled cut aslope or on the bevel, so that the plane then formed shall be inclined at less than a right angle to the other planes which it intersects.

Cham'fering, *n.* (*Carp.*) Process of cutting the edge or the end of anything bevel or aslope.

Cham'fort, SEBASTIEN ROCH NICOLAS, a French literateur, B. 1741. His best-known works are *La Jeune Indienne, Mustapha et Zeangir*, and his imitations of the fables of La Fontaine. He was the friend of Sieyes and Mirabeau, and D. 1794.

Cham'frain, Cham'fron, *n.* [N. Fr.] (*Mil.*) In plate-armor, plates of steel or pieces of leather, to protect the face of a horse.

Chamilly, NOEL BOUTON, COMTE DE, (*sha'me-ya.*) a marshal of France, B. 1636. He served with the highest military distinction in Portugal, Italy, and Holland; and in 1675 covered himself with honor by his gallant defence of Grave, which he held out for 93 days against William, Prince of Orange, who lost in the siege 16,000 men. D. 1715.

Chamis'so, ADELBERT VON, a German naturalist and poet, of French extraction, B. 1781. He was of noble descent and accompanied his family to Prussia at the commencement of the French revolution. He gave his early attention to the study of botany, and in 1818 joined a scientific expedition around the world, giving the fruits of his researches, on his return, to the University of Berlin. He was the author of the well-known romance *Peter Schlemihl, or the Man without a Shadow*, and of many poetical and botanical works. D. 1838.

Chamisso Island, of *Alaska*, near the head of the Bay of Good Hope, in Kotzebue's Sound, Lat. 66° 13′ 12″ N., Lon. 161° 40′ W.

Cham'let, *n.* See CAMLET.

Cha'mois, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Osage co., on the Missouri River, 100 m. W. of St. Louis.

Cha'mois, (*sha'mwa.*) *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *gamuza*, from *gámo*, a buck; Gr. *kemas*, a young deer.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of the sub-family *Antelopæ*, inhabiting the middle regions of the high mountains of W. Europe. It is about the size of a goat, of a deep brown color, and its horns towards the summit are bent abruptly backward like a hook. The *C.* is exceedingly shy, and on the slightest alarm bounds away with a speed that is truly wonderful, over rocks, glaciers, along the brinks of dizzy heights, and up and down precipices where it would seem that no animal could get a foothold, — often leaping upon a shelf of rock of scarcely more than a hand's breadth, or just large enough to receive its fore-feet placed close together. — *Tanney.*



Fig. 563. — CHAMOIS.
(*Antelopa rupicapra.*)

—A kind of soft leather, made from the dressed skin of the chamois. (Sometimes, and popularly, called *shammy.*)

Chamoi'site, *n.* (*Min.*) A mixture of magnetic iron and a hydrous sylicate of alumina, found at Chamoisin, Valais. — *Dana.*

Cham'omile, CAMOMILE, *n.* [Gr. *chamaimelon*, earth-apple: from *chamai*, on the ground, and *melon*, apple; Fr. *camomille.*] (*Bot.*) See ANTHEMIS.

Cham'ond, (St.,) a town of France, dep. Loire, 8 m. N.E. of St. Etienne. *Manuf.* Ribbons, laces, iron, nails, &c. *Pop.* 17,762.

Chamouni, Chamonnix, or **Chamouny,** (*shā-moo-nē'.*) a celebrated valley of the Alps, dep. Haute-Savoie, France, immediately N.W. of Mont Blanc, by which and others of the Pennine Alps it is bounded on its S. and E. sides, and on the W. and N. by Mont Breven and the *Aiguilles Ranges.* Its length, N.E. to S.W., from the base of the mountains, is about 12 m., and its breadth at the bottom in most parts exceeds a mile; but including the mountain slopes and sides, it is as much as 9 m. broad, and may be reckoned 22 m. long from its head at the Col de Balme to its outlet at the torrent of the Dioza near Servoz. The average height of this valley above the sea is about 3,400 ft.; and the Arve flows through its entire length. It contains the villages of Prieuré (or Chamouni), Argentieres, Les Boissons, &c. Climate, generally rigorous; but corn, hemp, and some fruits are grown, and the honey is of excellent quality. *Pop.* about 4,500. — See BLANC, (MONT.)

Champ, *v. a.* [Icel. *kampt*, to chew, from *kiamvi*, a jaw: *kiavit*, a motion or moving of the jaws, from the root of *chaw.*] To bite the bit, as a horse; to bite with repeated action of the teeth.

"And *champ* betwixt their teeth the foaming gold."— *Dryden.*

—To bite into small pieces; as, to *champ* up the pieces of a tobacco-pipe. — *Spectator.*

—*v. i.* To masticate; to chew; to bite repeatedly, and with violence.

Champ, *n.* (*Building.*) The flat surface of a wall.

Champ de Mars, Champ de Mai, (*shawn(g)-de-mar'*,) in early French Hist., denoted certain public assemblies of the Franks, which were instituted as early as their conquest of Gaul in the 5th century. At first, these were held annually in the month of March, and were hence called the *March-fields* (*Champ de Mars*); but in the 8th century, King Pepin transferred the time of meeting to the month of May; whence they were termed *May-fields.* The first descendants of Capet departed from this usage; but Philip IV. (1285–1314) restored the third estate by calling together delegates from the cities. — CHAMP DE MARS, a celebrated area 3,280 feet long by 1,040 wide, situated in Paris, between the École Militaire and the Seine, used by the garrison of the French capital for military exercises. It was the scene of many historical events. Here was celebrated, July 14, 1790, the first feast of the French Revolution, the *fête de la fédération*, which, on the second anniversary, July 14, 1791, was the scene of the dreadful massacre ordered by the leaders of the constitutional party. Here, in 1867, and in 1878, were erected a portion of the buildings for the French International Expositions of those years.

Champagne, PHILIPPE DE, an eminent painter of the Flemish school, B. at Brussels, 1602. He was a co-worker with Nicolas Poussin for Queen Marie de Medicis, and is especially known by his merits as a portrait-painter. His portraits of Colbert, Richelieu, and Louis XIII., praying to the Virgin, bear testimony to his powers. D. 1674.

Champagne, the name of an old prov. of France, adjoining Franche Comté and Lorraine, now distributed among the depts. of the Ardennes, Marne, Haute-Marne, Aube, Yonne, and Seine-et-Marne. In the Middle Ages, *C.* had its own dukes, who were vassals of the French kings. It was incorporated with the French crown by Philippe VI., at the beginning of the 14th century.

Champagne Wine, is produced from the grapes grown in the above province. This favorite wine is divided into two classes — white and pink champagne. The former is made either sparkling or still. Sparkling champagne (*mousseux*) is produced by treating the wine in a particular manner during fermentation. The wine is racked off in December, and after being fined with isinglass, is bottled and securely corked. Carbonic acid is generated in the wine on account of the incomplete nature of the fermentation, and its effervescing qualities depend upon the quantity of that gas dissolved by the fluid. After the sediment which is deposited has been removed, a liquor, composed of a solution of sugar-candy in Cognac, is added, and each bottle is tightly re-corked. Still *C.* is first racked off in the March after the vintage. The white *C.* of Rheims and Sillery are considered the best. Those of Sillery are pale, amber-colored, dry, spirituous, and possess a superior bouquet; those of Aÿ and Mareuil are more sparkling, and less spirituous. There are several varieties of first-class pink *C.* On account of the profitable nature of the manufacture and the popularity of *C.* wine, it is much adulterated with the juice of pears, gooseberries, &c. Very little of the wine sold as *C.* is really genuine. It generally consists of some cheap light wine charged with carbonic acid gas. The annual returns of the *C.* trade exhibited a total of 19,226,417 bottles for the year ending April, 1868. — As a light, temporary, and diffusible stimulant, sparkling *C.* is often an article of great benefit to the invalid, as it produces all the benefits of exhilaration of spirits and cheerfulness of mind, without unduly exciting the pulse or leaving behind the reactionary torpidity produced by common stimulants. It is only when taken in excess, and after repeated use, that those severe headaches, with nausea, and lethargic *ennui*, are experienced, which have been so unjustly attributed to this wine. It should be borne in mind that the beautiful flavor—the great characteristic of *C.* — can never be appreciated if the wine is drunk while effervescing; and unless taken for the sake of the stimulus of the carbonic acid, it should *not* be drunk till the gas has escaped. Good *C.* will not be injured by being exposed for hours in a glass; for though it may lose its carbonic acid, its body and flavor will be unimpaired. — *C.* wine contains 11·5 per cent. alcohol.

Champagnolle, (*sham-pān-yōl'.*) in *Arkansas*, a post-village of Union co., on the Washita River, about 130 m. S. by W. of Little Rock.

Champagnolle Creek, in *Arkansas*, flows through Calhoun co., into the Washita River.

Champagny, (*sham-pān'ye.*) JEAN BAPTISTE NOMPERE DE, DUC DE CADORE, a French statesman, B. 1756. In 1801 he was sent as ambassador to Vienna; in 1804 appointed minister of the interior; and in 1807 succeeded Talleyrand at the Foreign Office. He accompanied Napoleon throughout the campaign of 1809, and assisted in framing the treaty of Vienna, and in bringing about the marriage of the emperor to the Arch-duchess Maria Louisa. He lost Napoleon's favor, and on the restoration of the Bourbons retired into private life. D. 1834.

Champaign, (*sham-pān'.*) *a.* [From Lat. *campus.*] Open; level; plain; as, a *champaign* country.

—*n.* A flat, open, fertile country.

"Territory meeting on an open *champaign.*"— *Raleigh.*

Champaign', in *Illinois*, an E. county; *area*, abt. 1,000 sq. m. The North Fork of the Saugamon River passes through its N.W. part, and it is also drained by the head streams of the Kaskaskia, Embarras, and Vermilion rivers. The surface is level, and the soil deep and fertile. *Cap.* Urbanna. *Pop.* 32,737.

—A twp. and village of Champaign co., 128 m. S.S.W. of Chicago, and 2 W. of Urbanna; *pop.* of township 3,335.

Champaign, in *Ohio*, a county in the central part of the State; *area*, about 390 sq. m. It is drained by Mad River, and Buck and other creeks. The surface is diversified, and the soil very fertile. This co possessed, in 1869, 9,460 horses; 15,994 cattle; 450 mules; 60,639 sheep; 18,714 hogs. *Cap.* Urbanna. *Pop.* 24,188.

Champain', *a.* (*Her.*) See POINT-CHAMPAIN.

Champe, *n.* (*Arch.*) The field or ground on which carving is raised.

Cham'per, *n.* One who champs or bites.

Cham'pertor, *n.* (*Law.*) One who is guilty of *champerty*, q. v.

Cham'perty, *n.* [Fr. *champ-parti*, from L. Lat. *campus partitus*, a divided field.] (*Law.*) A species of maintenance; being a bargain with the plaintiff or defendant in a suit for the "campi partitio," or division of the land or thing in dispute between the parties, if the opponent prevails at law, and the champertor, on the latter's bearing the expense of the suit. It is a punishable offence both by common law and by statute.

Champignon, (*sham-pin'yun,*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Bot.*) The mushroom. See AGARICUS.

Cham'pion, *n.* [Fr. *champion*; It. *campione*; L. Lat. *campiones*, persons who descend into the arena to contend in fight; from Lat. *campus*, a plain, a field; A. S. *camp*; Dan. and Swed. *kamp*; Ger. *kampf*, a contest.] One who combats or fights; specifically, in the Middle Ages, a person who took up the cause and fought in the place of another, who, from age, infirmity, or other cause, might be thus represented. Single combat was one of the ways frequently adopted to decide the right of a cause; and women, children, or aged persons were allowed to appear by a representative. At one time the champions formed a particular class, were compelled to wear a particular dress, and were looked upon as disreputable, being ready, for hire, to take up any quarrel. At a later period, however, during the ages of chivalry, the champion was a knight, who entered the lists on behalf of an injured lady, a child, or one incapable of self-defence. The office of Champion of the Crown of England is of great antiquity. He appeared at Westminster Hall at the coronation, between the courses of the royal banquet, in complete armor; his challenge was proclaimed by the herald three times, waging battle with any person who should deny or gainsay the title of the king; and the champion threw down his gauntlet. This office was performed at the coronation of George IV., in 1821. — See WAGER BY BATTLE.

—One who earns, or claims, the pre-eminence in feats of physical prowess, or skill, as in prize-fighting, wrestling, rowing, &c.; one bold in contest; as, the *champion* of the prize-ring.

—*v. a.* To attend as champion; to furnish with a champion; as, to *champion* a good cause.

Cham'pion, in *New York*, a post-township of Jefferson co., on Black River, 25 m. E. of Sackett's Harbor; *pop.* 2,156.

Champion, in *Ohio*, a township in the W. central part of Trumbull co.; *pop.* 820.

Champion, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Venango co.

Cham'pion Hills, in *Mississippi*, a locality near Baker's Creek, in Hinds co., a few miles W. of Jackson. Here, May 16th, 1863, a severe action took place between the National forces, under the command of Gen. Grant, and the Confederates, under Gen. Pemberton, in which, after a contest of several hours, the latter were defeated with considerable loss, leaving about 2,000 prisoners, and 18 guns, in the hands of the victors. The entire National loss was reported at 2,457 men.

Cham'pioness, *n.* A female champion.

Cham'pionship, *n.* State of being a champion; as, to fight for the *championship*.

Champlain', SAMUEL DE, founder of Quebec, and governor of Canada, B. in France, 1585. In 1608, he established a French settlement at Quebec, explored the Ottawa, and thence as far as the W. shore of Lake Huron. Lake Champlain was named after him. D. 1635.

Champlain', in *New York*, a post-village and township at the N. end of Lake Champlain, in Clinton co., on Chazy River, about 164 m. N. by E. of Albany; *pop.* of township 5,080.

Champlain, in pr. Quebec, a N.W. co., on the left bank of the St. Lawrence, intersected by the St. Maurice River, and including several small lakes; *area*, 6,250 sq. m.; *pop.* 22,052.

Champlain', (**Lake.**) a long and narrow lake of N. America, principally in the U. States, between the States of Vermont and New York, and having its N. extremity in Lower Canada. This lake occupies a considerable part of what has been called the "Great Glen of North America," that is, the remarkable hollow or chasm stretching N. from New York to the St. Lawrence, a distance of about 390 m. The glen is occupied from New York to Glen's Falls, 190 m., by the Hudson; thence for 21 or 22 m. to lake *C.* by a table-land, which, in its highest part, is only 140 ft. above the level of the tides in the Hudson. The lake extends N. and S. 110 m., with a varying breadth of from ¼ to 14 m.; but it is, in general, very narrow; the distance, 67 to 70 m., from the upper end of the lake to the St. Lawrence, is traversed by the Chambly Canal and Sorel River, by which free navigation has been opened both to the Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean. Navigation commences about the 1st of April, and closes about December. In the summer, five daily steamers run from Whitehall, N. Y., to St. Alban's, Vt. The depth of this lake varies from 50 to 280 ft.; and it receives, besides the above, many smaller rivers. Several islands variegate its surface, and it generally presents a succession of most picturesque scenery. Its waters are prolific of fish.

Cham'plin, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Hennepin co., on the Mississippi River, nearly opposite Anoka, and about 18 m. above St. Anthony; *pop.* 292.

Champmeslé, MARIE DESMARES DE, a French actress, B. at Rouen, 1644. She received lessons in elocution from Racine, who wrote for her some of his tragic parts. She is enthusiastically praised by Madame de Sévigné, La Fontaine, and Boileau. Her husband was an actor and comic author of some merit. She D. at Autenil, 1698.

Champoeg', in *Oregon*, a post-village and township of Marion co.; the former is on the Willamette River, 25 m. N. by E. of Salem; *pop.* of township, 586.

Champol'lion, JEAN FRANÇOIS, an eminent French Orientalist, B. 1791. His labors in the study of the Semitic, Coptic, and ancient Egyptian languages and remains, gave him during his life-time a world wide reputation. Among his great philological and archæological works are the *Egyptian Grammar*, and *Dictionary of Hieroglyphics*. D. 1832.—His elder brother, JEAN JACQUES CHAMPOLLION-FIGEAC, B. 1778, although less celebrated, was also a distinguished archæologist. D. 1867.

Chan'cay, a prov. of N. Peru, with a seaport of its own name as its capital, dep. Lima, at the mouth of the Chancay River, on the Pacific, 40 m. N.N.W. of Lima. *Pop.* of prov. estimated at 27,000.

Chance, (*chans,*) *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *cadentia*, a falling, from *cado*, to fall; It. *cadenza*.] That which falls out, occurs, or happens: a fortuitous event; anything that happens without any assigned cause; as "Most disastrous *chances*."—*Shaks.*

—Fortuity; casualty; fortune; absence of any defined cause or direction.

"A fool must now and then be right by *chance*."—*Cowper.*

—Possibility of an occurrence; probability; opportunity.

"A *chance*, but *chance* may lead where I may meet
Some wand'ring spirit of heaven."—*Shaks.*

Theory, or *Doctrine of Chances*. (*Math.*) See PROBABILITY, (THEORY OF.)

—*v. i.* To fall out; to happen; to come or arrive without design or expectation.

"Think what a chance thou *chancest* on."—*Shaks.*

Chance, *a.* Happening by chance; casual; as, a *chance* opportunity.

Chance, *adv.* By chance; perchance.

Chance'ably, *adv.* Casually; by chance.

Chance'-comer, *n.* One who comes by chance, or unexpectedly.

Chance'ford, in *Pennsylvania*, a village and township of York co., on the Susquehanna, 35 m. S.E. of Harrisburg; *pop.* of township 2,501.

Chan'cel, *n.* [Fr. *chancel*, *cancel*, or *canceau*; Lat. *cancelli*, dim. of *cancer*, a lattice; Gr. *kingklis*.] That part of a church where the altar or communion-table is placed; formerly enclosed with lattices, or cross-bars. It is sometimes separated from the nave, and other portions in which the congregation assembles, by a screen.

Chan'cellor, *n.* [Fr. *chancelier*; Lat. *cancellarius*—from *cancelli*, lattice.] A high judicial officer, who presides over a court of chancery or other court; a president; a chief judge. The *cancellarius* under the Roman emperors is supposed to have been a notary or scribe, and his title to have been derived from the *cancelli*, or railing behind which he sat. From the Roman empire, this office was introduced into ecclesiastical matters. In the Anglican Church, every bishop had (and continues to have) his *C.*, who is the principal judge of his consistory; this office is synonymous with that of *chancellor of a diocese*. *Chancellor of a university*, is the chief officer of a collegiate body: his office, however, is, in most cases, purely honorary, the duties being discharged by the vice-chancellor.—*Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in England, that member of the cabinet of ministers who controls the national finances.—*Chancellor of a consulate*, that person in the office of a foreign consul, who has charge of the public documents, or archives.—*Lord High Chancellor of England*, the presiding judge of the Court of Chancery, and chief adviser of the sovereign in matters of law or conscience. He is by prescription, speaker, or president, of the House of Lords, and takes precedence, *ex officio*, over all the peers, the Archbishop of Canterbury alone excepted.—The *Chancelier de France* was one of the highest officers of the old monarchy, and the office was closely analogous to that of England. It is connected with the illustrious names of Duprat, De l'Hôpital, Maupeon, Malesherbes, &c. Abolished in 1790; revived for a short time under Napoleon I., and afterwards, under the Restoration, it was finally abolished in 1830.—*Chancellor of a cathedral.* (*Eccl.*) A dignitary who superintends the performance of religious services.



Fig. 564.—LORD HIGH-CHANCELLOR IN HIS STATE ROBES.

Chan'cellor, RICHARD, a celebrated English voyager, who was sent out in 1553, by a company established by Sebastian Cabot, to find a N.E. passage to China and India. The greater part of the expedition perished, but *C.* succeeded in reaching Archangel, and thence proceeded to Moscow, where he was cordially welcomed by the Czar Ivan IV. On his return home, in 1554, *C.* formed the "Muscovy Company," and next year went again to Archangel: but on his voyage home, in 1556, he was shipwrecked and perished.

Chan'cellorship, *n.* The office of a chancellor; the time during which one is a chancellor.

Chan'cellorsville, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Spottsylvania co., 76 m. N. by W. of Richmond. This place was the scene of a succession of sanguinary engagements, during the civil war. Gen. Hooker having crossed with the Union army of the Potomac from the N. to the S. bank of the Rappahannock, April 29, 1863, took up a strong position at *C.* on the next day. Here he received a furious flank attack from Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson, commanding a Confederate force of about 25,000 men, which put Gen. Schurz's division to flight, and spread consternation through the National ranks. Gen. Lee renewed the battle on Sunday, May 3d, and compelled Gen. Hooker to retreat. Gen. Sedgwick having meanwhile occupied the heights above Fredericksburg with 30,000 men, was dislodged, on the 4th, by Lee, and, with Hooker, compelled to recross the river, the passage of which was completed on the 6th. The National loss was reported as 17,197, including about 5,000 prisoners. They left behind their dead and wounded, 13 guns, about 20,000 small arms, 17 regimental colors, and a large quantity of ammunition. Among their dead were Gens. Berry and Whipple. The Confederate loss was, on the other hand, reported at 12,277, including about 2,000 prisoners. The Confederate victory was dearly purchased with the loss of Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson, who, by mistake, was fired at by his own men, while returning from the battle of May 2d. After undergoing amputation of the left arm, he D. on the 10th.

Chance'-medley, *n.* [Fr. *chance*, and *medley*, from *mêler*, for *mesler*, to mix; probably a corruption of *chaude mêlée*.] (*Law.*) In its original sense, a casual affray or riot, accompanied with violence, but without deliberation or preconceived malice; but it is now applied to a particular class of homicide, viz., the killing of another in self-defence in a sudden encounter, without *malice prépense*; or to any homicide by misadventure.

Chance Prai'rie, in *Texas*, a P. O. of Burleson co.

Chan'cery, *n.* [Fr. *chancellerie*. See CHANCELLOR.] (*Law.*) In England, the highest court of justice, (next to the Parliament.) presided over by the lord chancellor. Its jurisdiction is principally exercised in cases of equity.—In the U. States, a court of general equity jurisdiction.—See COURT OF CHANCERY.

Chancc'ville, in *New Jersey*, a small post-village of Monmouth co.

Chancre, (*shăngk'r,*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Surg.*) An ulcerous venereal sore.

Chancrous, (*shăngk'rus,*) *a.* Having the qualities of a chancre.

Chan'da, an inland town of Hindostan, prov. Gundwanah, cap. of dist. of same name, 62 m. S. of Nagpoor; Lat. 20° 4′ N., Lon. 79° 22′ E. It was taken by the British in 1818.

Chan'daller, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Keokuk co., abt. 28 m. S.W. of Iowa City.

Chandeleur Islands, lie E. of Chandeleur Bay, on the S.E. coast of Louisiana. A fixed light, 55 ft. high, is on the N. or smaller island.

Chandelier, (*shan-dē-lēr'.*) *n.* [Fr., from *chandelle*, Lat. *candela*, a candle.] A frame with branches to hold a number of candles or lamps.

(*Fort.*) A kind of movable parapet.

Chandernagore', a maritime town of Hindostan, prov. Bengal, belonging to the French, on the W. bank of the Hooghly River, 16 m. N.N.W. of Calcutta; Lat. 22° 49′ N., Lon. 88° 26′ E. It has a trade in opium, and manufactures of cotton cloths. *Pop.* about 35,000.

Chand'ler, *n.* [Fr. *chandelier*, from *chandelle*, candle.] A maker and seller of candles; as, a tallow-*chandler*.—A dealer in certain commodities; as, a ship-*chandler*, a corn-*chandler*.

Chandler's Springs, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Talladega co.

Chandler's Valley, in *Penna.*, a P. O. of Warren co.

Chand'lersville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Muskingum co., 10 m. S.E. of Zanesville, the county seat, and 64 m. E. of Columbus; *pop.* 241.

Chand'lerville, in *Illinois*, a small village of Cass co.

Chandlerville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P.O. of Chester co.

Chand'lery, *n.* The goods or articles sold by a chandler.

Chandoo', *n.* An aqueous extract of opium, used by the Chinese for smoking.—*Dunglison.*

Chandore', a fortified town of Hindostan, prov. Candeish, presid. Bombay, 68 m. W.N.W. of Aurungabad; Lat. 20° 19′ N., Lon. 74° 19′ E. It was taken by the British in 1804, and again in 1818.

Chan'dos, SIR JOHN, a famous English knight, who contributed greatly to the success of Edward III. and the Black Prince, in their wars with France. He was mainly instrumental in gaining the victory of Poitiers. *C.* was appointed Constable of Guienne, and regent of all the English possessions in France. His courage and skill decided the battle of Auray in 1364, which gave the duchy of Brittany to the house of Montfort. *C.* was as generous as he was brave, and when his great antagonist Bertrand du Guesclin was taken prisoner at the battle of Navarette in 1367, Sir John solicited and obtained his liberty, and himself became security for his ransom. This valiant knight was subsequently mortally wounded in a skirmish near Poitiers, 1369.

Chan'neysville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Bedford co.

Chan'frin, *n.* [Fr. *chanfrein*.] The fore-part of a horse's head.

Changarnier, NICOLAS ANNE THEODULE, (*shan-gar'ne-ai,*) a French general, B. 1793. He entered the army when young, and distinguished himself in the campaign in Algeria, of which prov. he was, in 1848, made governor-general. He subsequently took part in the suppression of the insurrection in Paris, in Jan., 1848, and, upon Louis Napoleon becoming President of the Republic, *C.* was appointed commander-in-chief of the capital. In this capacity he crushed the attempted insurrection of June, in the same year. He was arrested on the day of the *Coup d'État* (Dec. 2, 1851), and afterwards exiled. In 1871, he came to offer his services against the German invasion, served at Metz under Marshal Bazaine, and surrendered himself a prisoner to the Prussians, agreeably to the capitulation signed by his commander. In 1871 he was elected to the National Assembly. D. 1877.

Chang'choo-foo, a walled city of China, prov. Fo-Kien, 36 m. S.W. of its port Amoy; Lat. 24° 35′ N., Lon. 117° 50′ E. This is the centre of the silk manufacture of the prov., and a place of active trade and busy industry. Besides silk, sugar and tiles are extensively fabricated. *Pop.* Estimated at 1,000,000.

Change, (*chanj,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *changer*; It. *cangiare*, *cambiare*; L. Lat. *cambire*, to exchange, to barter.] To alter; to vary; to cause to turn or pass from one state to another; as, to *change* color.—To put one thing in the place of another: to exchange; to substitute for another; as, to *change* one's linen.—To give one kind of money for another; as, to *change* notes for gold.—To become acid or tainted; to become deteriorated from a natural state of sweetness; as, milk *changes* with the weather.

To change a horse, or *to change hand*. To turn or bear the horse's head from one hand to the other, from the left to the right, or from the right to the left.—*Johnson.*

—*v. i.* To be altered; to undergo variation.

"They *change* for better, and we *change* for worse."—*Dryden.*

—To vary in phase; to pass by transition from one state to another, as the moon.

—*n.* Any variation or alteration in form, state, quality, or essence: a mutation from one state or form to another; as, a *change* of dynasty.—A substitution of one thing in the place of another; vicissitude; revolution.

"The sky is changed! and such a *change*!"—*Byron.*

—Transition; a passing from one phase to another; as, a

change of moon. — Permutation; alteration in the order of a series of things.

"And rung other *changes* on the same bells."—*Norris.*

—That which makes or gives variety, or which may be used for another of the same kind; as, a *change* of dress.

—Exchange of money for money; small money given for larger pieces; as, *change* for a guinea.

—A bourse; a building devoted to mercantile business and monetary transactions. (Used in colloquy for *exchange.*)

Change of seed. (*Agric.*) The practice of procuring seed produced in a different soil and climate from that in which it is to be grown as a crop; and which is found to be sometimes beneficial, and sometimes injurious, according as the new seed may have been matured in a better or worse climate and soil than those in which it is to be grown.

Changeabil'ity, *n.* Changeableness.

Change'able, *a.* That may change or be changed; subject to alteration; mutable; inconstant; fickle; variable; wavering; unstable; uncertain; as, a *changeable* manner. — Having the quality of showing changes of outward appearance, under different circumstances, as of light.

"Now the tailor make thy doublet of *changeable* taffeta; for thy mind is a very opal."—*Shaks.*

Change'ableness, *n.* Quality of being changeable.

Change'ably, *adv.* Inconstantly; in a changeable manner.

Change'ful, *a.* Full of change; inconstant; mutable; fickle; uncertain.

"And fickle as a *changeful* dream."—*Scott.*

Change'fully, *adv.* In a changeful manner.

Change'fulness, *n.* Quality of being changeful.

Change'less, *a.* Constant; undeviating; impervious to alteration.

Change'ling, *n.* [*Change*, and *ling*, offspring, progeny.] A child left or taken in the place of another. It was at one time a common superstition that young children were liable to be stolen or changed by fairies before being baptized; and hence they were carefully watched till that ceremony was over. It was thought that the fairies were always anxious to change their own starveling elves for the more robust children of men. The children so left were called changelings, and were known by their greater backwardness in growth or learning; hence, stunted or idiotic children were regarded as changelings.

—One who is apt to change; an inconstant person; a waverer.

"And as they *changelings* liv'd, they died."—*Hudibras.*

—*a.* Changed; taken or left in place of another; as, "A *changeling* boy."—*Shaks.*

Chan'ger, *n.* One who changes or alters the form of anything —One who discounts or exchanges money; as, a money-*changer.*—One devoted to novelty or change.

Change'water, in *New Jersey*, a village of Warren co., 12 m. S.E. of Belvidere.

Change'-wheel, *n.* (*Mech.*) One of a set of wheels of different sizes and number of teeth, that may be changed or substituted for other wheels in machinery, to produce a different but definite rate of angular velocity in an axis, as in cutting screws, gear, &c.—*Ogilvie.*

Chang-Mai, a city of S.E. Asia, in Laos, on the Mekong River, Lat. 20° 16′ N., Lon. 99° 2′ E.; *pop.* estimated at 30,000.

Chanhas'sen, or CHANHASSAN, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of Carver co., about 28 m. N. by E. of Saint Paul; *p.p.* 1,084.

Chank, Chank'-shell, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See DOLIUM.

Chan'nahatch'ee, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Tallapoosa co.

Chan'nahon, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Will co., about 45 m. S.W. of Chicago, on the Illinois and Michigan Canal; *pop.* 1,164.

Chan'nel, *n.* [Fr. *canal*, from Lat. *canalis*, from *canna*, a pipe or reed.] A pipe or spout for the conveyance of water —The hollow bed of running waters; the deeper part of a stream, bay, or harbor, where the main stream flows; as, the *channel* of a river.

(*Geog.*) A strait or narrow sea; as, the Bahama *channel.*

—Means of passing, conveying, or transmitting; as, a *channel* of communication.

(*Arch.*) A perpendicular furrow, cut along the shaft of a column or pilaster.

—(*pl.*) (*Naut.*) Projecting wooden platforms jutting out from the ship's sides opposite to the masts. They serve to keep the chains and shrouds distant from the ship's side, thereby preventing chafing against the gunwale, and enabling the shrouds to impart a firmer support to the masts.

—*v. a.* To form into a channel; to cut channels in; to groove.

"Roll down the lofty mountain's *channel'd* sides."—*Blackmore.*

Chan'nel, (English,) that arm of the Atlantic Ocean which divides England from France, gradually narrowing to the Strait of Dover often called simply the "Channel." It was the *Mare Britannicum* of the ancients.—The *Channel Islands* are a group of small islands, lying off the N.W. coast of France, and belonging to Great Britain. The principal are *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Alderney*, and *Sark*, q. v.

Chan'nel-leaved, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having leaves folded together in a channelled form.

Chan'ning, WILLIAM ELLERY, D.D., an eloquent American preacher, essayist, and philanthropist, B. at Newport, Rhode Island, 1780. He graduated at Harvard University in 1798, with the highest honors of his class. In 1803 he was ordained pastor of the "Religious Society's Church" in Federal Street, Boston. Here he acquired a brilliant reputation. Week after week a large and intelligent congregation attended his place of worship; where he discoursed on such subjects as charity, war, and peace — the Bible Society missions, benevolent institutions, the anti-slavery cause — and all public measures that tended to promote the advancement of liberty, the progress of social improvements, the dissemination, and the final triumph of Christianity; and to the illustration of these themes he brought all the charms of beautiful diction and a poetical imagination. Dr. C. was universally acknowledged as the first pulpit orator of his time in the U. States. In 1815 he took an active part in the Unitarian controversy which at that time waged with such fierceness throughout the country. D. 1842. As an author, Dr. C. is known by his brilliant essays on Milton, Napoleon, and Fenelon (1826–29).

Chan'ningville, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Dubuque co., 80 m. N.E. of Iowa City.

Chanson, (*shan'son.*) *n.* [Fr.; It. *canzone*, from Lat. *cantio*, from *canere*, to sing.] A song.

Chant, *v. a.* [Fr. *chanter*; Lat. *canto*, from *cano*, to sing.] To sing; to utter with a melodious voice.

"The cheerful birds . . . do *chant* sweet music."—*Faërie Queene.*

—To celebrate by song.

"The poets *chant* it in the theatres."—*Bramhall.*

(*Mus.*) To sing after the manner of a chant; as, to *chant* a requiem.

—*v. i.* To sing; to make melody with the voice.

"And wing'd his flight, to *chant* aloft in air."—*Dryden.*

—*n.* [Lat. *cantus*, from *cano.*] Song; melody.

"A pleasant grove
With *chant* of tuneful birds resounding loud."—*Milton.*

(*Mus.*) A peculiar kind of sacred music or ecclesiastical song, usually adapted to the psalms and litanies of church-service. There have been several sorts, of which the principal are the AMBROSIAN and the GREGORIAN, *q. v.* The last, somewhat modernized, is still in use in the Roman Catholic Church. Chants are, properly, of three kinds: the *monody*, sung by one voice: the *antiphony*, sung by two alternately; and the *choral*, by all voices.

Chan'tal, JEANNE FRANÇOISE FREMIOT DE, a saint of the Roman Catholic Church, B. at Dijon, 1572; D. at Moulins, 1641; canonized by Clement XII., 1767. See VISITATION (ORDER OF THE).

Chan'tant, *n.* [From Fr. *chanter*, to sing.] (*Mus.*) Instrumental music composed in a smooth, melodious, modulated style.

Chant'er, *n.* One who chants; a singer.

"The *chanter's* soul and raptur'd song inspire."—*Pope.*

—The chief singer in a chantry. — (*Mus.*) The tenor of a bagpipe.

Chantibun, (*shan-te-boon'*,) a large inland town of the kingdom of Siam, cap. of a rich dist. of the same name, at the foot of the mountain-chain separating it from Cambodia, 18 m. E. of the Gulf of Siam, and 150 S.E. of Bangkok; Lat. 12° 45′ N., Lon. 102° 18′ E. It is a place of considerable trade, exporting pepper; it also trades largely in rose- and dye-woods, spices, horns, ivory, lac, benzoin, &c. Near the town are mines of precious stones.

Chan'ticleer, *n.* [*Chant* and *clear*; Fr. *clair.*] The bird that sings or crows early; specifically, a cock. (Used poetically.)

"Hark, hark, I hear
The strain of strutting *chanticleer.*"—*Shaks.*

Chan'ticleer, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Knox co.

Chantilly, (*shan-te'ye.*) a neat town of France, dep. Oise, on the Nonette, 24 m. N. of Paris. *Manf.* Cottons and porcelain. C. owes its celebrity to its having been, since 1632, the seat of the Princes de Condé, whose castle was one of the largest and finest structures in France, situated with its magnificent park and gardens in the midst of an extensive forest. Here, the "great Condé" lived in regal splendor, and the entertainments given by him to Louis XIV. were so sumptuous as to excite the jealousy of that monarch. At C. also, Racine, Molière, and Boileau were wont to recite their *chefs d'œuvres*, amid the applauses of all that was beautiful and chivalrous in France. The *Grand Château*, rebuilt in 1779, was destroyed during the revolution, and all that now remains is the *Petit Château*, the *Château d'Enghien*, and the stables; the latter, constructed between 1719 and 1735, are unequalled in Europe. The remains of Admiral de Coligni, butchered at the massacre of St. Bartholomew, are interred at C. *Pop.* 3,223.

Chantil'ly, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Lincoln co., about 50 m. W.N.W. of St. Louis.

Chantilly, in *Virginia*, a post-village near Fairfax Court-House, about 20 m. W. of Washington. Near it, on Sept. 1, 1862, a sharp action took place between a National force under Gen. Pope, and a Confederate corps commanded by Gens. Ewell and Hill, in which the former were defeated with considerable loss, among their dead being Gens. Phil. Kearney and Stevens.

Chant'late, *n.* (*Building.*) A piece of wood fastened to the ends of the rafters, and projecting beyond the wall, to support two or three rows of tiles, so placed as to prevent the rain-water from trickling down the sides of the walls.

Chant'or, *n.* Same as CHANTER, *q. v.*

Chant'ress, *n.* A female chanter or singer.—*Milton.*

Chan'trey, SIR FRANCIS, R.A., an eminent artist, B. in England, 1782, excelled chiefly as a portrait sculptor. His principal works are the statues of William Pitt, and Canning, and the bust of Walter Scott. A statue of Washington from his chisel is in the State-House, at Boston. D. 1841.

Chan'try, *n.* [Fr. *chanterie*, from *chant.*] (*Eccl.*) An endowed chapel where priests daily chant or say mass for the souls of the donors, or others whom they appoint.

Chaol'ogy, *n.* [From Gr. *chaos*, and *logos*, discourse.] A treatise on chaos. (R.)

Chaos, (*kā'os.*) *n.* [Lat. *chaos*; Gr. *chaos*, from the ancient *chaō*, to gape, to open wide, from the root *cha.*] A vast chasm; an empty unmeasurable space. — A huge confused mass; a vast shapeless heap: confusion; disorder.

"The anarchy of thought, and *chaos* of the mind."—*Dryden.*

—The confused, unorganized state of matter before the Creator reduced it to form and order.

"Lo! thy dread empire, *chaos*, is restored."—*Pope.*

Cha'os, or BIRD ISLANDS, several rocky islets off the coast of S. Africa, abt. 40 m. from Port Elizabeth.

Chaot'ic, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, chaos; confused.

Chao-tchou, in China. See SHAO-CHOO.

Chao-tchou, in China. See TCHAO-CHOO-FOO.

Chap, (*chop.*) *v. a.* [A. S. *yppan*, pp. *yeppd.* See CHOP and GAPE.] To gape; to cleave, split, crack, or open longitudinally.

"Crack the dry hill, and *chap* the russet plain."—*Blackmore.*

—*v. i.* To crack; to open in long slits; as, *chapped* hands.

—*n.* An opening; a longitudinal cleft, gap, or chink, as in the surface of the ground.

Chap, (*chop.*) *n.* [A. S. *ceaplas*; Icel. *kiaftr*; Scot. *chaft.*] The jaw; that part of the mouth used in chawing or chewing; used properly with reference to animals, but also sometimes vulgarly to man; and, generally, in the plural.

"Froth fills his *chaps*, he sends a grunting sound."—*Dryden.*

Chap, *n.* [A contraction of *chapman*; but used in a more general sense.] A familiar colloquialism for a man or boy; as, a good-natured *chap.*

Chapa'la, a lake in Mexico, in Lat. 20° 20′ N., Lon. 102° to 103° W. It contains many islands, is traversed by the Rio Grande de Lerma, and has an area of about 1,300 sq. m.

Chaparal', Chapparal', *n.* [Sp., from *chaparra*, an evergreen oak.] A covert or thicket of stunted evergreen oaks — Bush; scrub; a small thicket of low shrubs and thorny brush; a brake; as, he was lost in the *chaparal.*

Chap'-book, *n.* A small book hawked about for sale by a chapman; hence, a primer or toy-book.

Chape, (*chāp.*) *n.* [Fr. *chape*; from Lat. *capere*, to receive, contain: probably allied to Gr. *skepē*, a covering.] The catch or hook attaching to anything, as the catch of a buckle, the hook of a scabbard, &c.

—The metal tip or case at the end of a scabbard.

"The whole theory of the war . . . in the *chape* of his dagger."
Shaks.

Chapeau, (*shāp'ō.*) *n.*; *pl.* CHAPEAUX. (*shāp'ōz.*) [Fr., a hat.] A hat; as, a *chapeau* bras.

(*Her.*) A cap, or head-covering.

Chapeau Bras, (*shāp'o brä.*) *n.* (*Mil.*) A hat which can be flattened and carried under the arm.

Chap'el, *n.* [Fr. *chapelle*; L. Lat. *capella*, dim. of *capa*, a kind of robe, formerly *caracalla.* The robe of a saint gave its name, *capella*, to the place it was kept in.] A place of worship, formerly distinguished from a church by the publicity of the worship to be performed; churches being for general use, and chapels (or little churches) for the special use of private individuals or particular households From these the use of the term in Europe has been extended so as to include all religious edifices not of the established faith. There are also, in the Protestant, as in the Roman Catholic churches, chapels of ease to parish churches, built for the accommodation of worshippers in populous or extensive parishes. In Roman Catholic churches, portions of the main building, dedicated to particular saints, in honor of whom a service is there performed, are called chapels.

(*Print.*) An association of workmen in a printing-office for the purpose of promoting and enforcing order among themselves. (o.)

Chap'el, *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To wear a ship round, when taken aback, without bracing the head yards.

Chap'el, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Howell co.

Chap'elain, JEAN, a French poet, and one of the earliest members of the French academy, B. at Paris, 1595. He was a courtier of Cardinal Richelieu, and the author of *La Pucelle* (the Maid of Orleans), an epic poem, the first cantos of which passed through 6 editions in 18 months, but soon fell under the criticism of Boileau, Voltaire, and other men of taste. D. 1674.

Chape'less, *a.* Wanting a chape.

"An old rusty sword . . . and *chapeless.*"—*Shaks.*

Chap'el Hill', in *Missouri*, a post-village of Lafayette co., 25 m. S.S.W. of Lexington.

Chapel Hill, in *New Jersey*, a P. O. of Monmouth co.

Chapel Hill, in *North Carolina*, a post-village of Orange co., 28 m. W.N.W. of Raleigh, on New Hope River. Here is the University of N. C. *Pop.* 2,799.

Chapel Hill, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Perry co.

Chapel Hill, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Marshall co., 42 m. S. of Nashville: *pop.* 1,514.

Chapel Hill, in *Texas*, a post-village and township of Washington co., 3 m. W. of Brazos River, and 120 m. E. of Austin: *pop.* of township 3,943.

Chapel Hill, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Fluvanna co.

Chap'ellany, *n.* A chapel built within the precincts of a church, to which it is subordinate.

Chap'ellet, (sometimes written CHAPLET,) *n.* [Fr. *chapelet.*] (*Saddlery.*) A pair of stirrup leathers furnished with stirrups, adjusted to the saddle.

Chap'elling, *n.* (*Naut.*) The act of wearing a ship round, when taken aback, without bracing the head yards. — *Dana.*

Chap'elry, *n.* [O. Fr. *capelerie.*] The bounds or jurisdiction of a chapel.

Chaperon, (*shăp'e-rōn,*) *n.* [Fr., from *chape.*] A hood or cap.
—A decoration attached to the head of horses which drew the hearse in state funerals.
—One who attends on a lady to public places, as a guide or protector.
—In England, a hood or cap of state worn by the Knights of the Garter, when in full dress.
—*v. a.* To attend on a lady to public places.

Chapfallen, (*chŏp'fawln,*) *a.* Having the lower part of the mouth depressed: hence, dispirited, discouraged, dejected; as, a *chapfallen* look.

Cha'pin, Edwin Hubbell, D.D., an American clergyman, and one of the most powerful and effective pulpit orators of the U. States, b. in Union Village, Washington co., N. Y. In 1848 he took charge of the 4th Universalist Church in New York city, and received in 1856 the degree of D.D. from Harvard University. In 1859, he went to the Peace Convention at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and his speech before that assembly is perhaps the most celebrated of all his successes in popular oratory.

Cha'pin, in *Illinois,* a post office of Morgan co.

Cha'pin, in *Iowa,* a post-village of Franklin co., about 100 m. N. by E. of Des Moines.

Cha'pinville, in *Connecticut,* a post-village of Litchfield co., 45 m. W. of Hartford.

Chap'inville, or Chapinsville, in *New York,* a post-village of Ontario co., about 4 m. N.E. of Canandaigua.

Chapinville, in *Pennsylvania,* a P. O. of Crawford co.

Chap'iter, *n.* [Fr. *capiteau;* Lat. *capitulum,* from *caput,* head.] (*Arch.*) An obsolete word for the head or capital of a column. — See Capital.

Chaplain, (*chap'lān.*) *n.* [Fr. *chapelain,* from L. Lat. *capellanus,* from *capella.*] An ecclesiastic who has a chapel, or performs service in a chapel. — A clergyman who belongs to a ship of war, to a regiment of land forces, &c.; as, an army *chaplain.* — A divine retained to perform divine service in a family; as, a *chaplain* in ordinary.

Chap'lain, in *Kentucky,* a village of Nelson co., 15 m. E. of Bardstown.

Chap'laincy, *n.* Office or station of a chaplain

Chap'lainship, *n.* The office or business of a chaplain. — The possession or revenue of a chapel.

Chap'less, *a.* Without any flesh about the mouth.

"Reeky shanks, and yellow *chapless* bones." — *Shaks.*

Chap'let, *n.* [Fr. *chapelet,* dim. of *chapel,* old form of *chapeau,* a hat, from Lat. *caput,* head.] A garland or wreath to be worn on the head.

"An od'rous *chaplet* of sweet summer's buds." — *Shaks.*

(*Eccl.*) A string of beads used by Roman Catholics for the recital of certain prayers. See Bead and Rosary.
—A tuft of feathers on a peacock's head. — A small chapel or shrine. — (*Saddlery.*) A chapellet, (*q. v.*) — (*Arch.*) A moulding carved into beads, olives, and other ornamental devices.

Chap'lin, in *Connecticut,* a post-township of Windham co., on Natchaug River, 30 m. E. of Hartford; *pop.* 704.

Chap'lin, in *Kentucky,* a twp. of Nelson co.; *pop.* 1,225.

Chap'linton, in *Kentucky,* a village of Barren co., on Big Barren River, about 130 m. S.W. of Frankfort.

Chap'man, *n.; pl.* Chapmen. [A. S. *ceapman* — *ceap,* salable commodities, and *man.*] One who buys or sells: a vender or seller; a merchant; a cheapener; one who offers to buy.

"Fair Diomede, you do as *chapmen* do,
Dispraise the thing that you intend to buy." — *Shaks.*

Chap'man, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Clinton co.; *pop.* 1,301.
—A post-township of Snyder co., on the Susquehanna River, 33 m. N. of Harrisburg; *pop.* 1,007.

Chap'man's Creek, in *Kansas,* a P.O. of Dickinson co.

Chap'man Quarries, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Northampton co.

Chap'manville, in *W. Virginia,* a P. O. of Logan co

Chap'paqua, in *New York,* a post-village of West Chester co., about 40 m. N.N.E. of New York city.

Chap'paral, in *California,* a village of Butte co., about 140 m. N of Oroville.

Chap'pell's Bridge, in *South Carolina,* a post-office of Newberry district.

Chap'py, *a.* Gaping; open; full of clefts or fissures.

Chaps, *n. pl.* The two planes or flat parts of a vice or pair of tongs or pliers, for holding anything fast, and which are generally roughed with teeth. See Chap.

Chap'tal, Jean Antoine, Comte de Chanteloup, a celebrated French chemist, b. 1756. In 1781, the States of Languedoc founded for him a chair of chemistry in the school of medicine. Having succeeded to the fortune of a rich uncle, *C.* instituted several establishments for the manufacture of chemical products. He improved the processes for the production of mineral acids, alum, soda, white lead, &c.; discovered a new method for dyeing Turkey red, and also naturalized barilla in the S. of France. He was afterwards appointed professor of chemistry in the school of medicine at Paris, and named by Napoleon minister of the interior. Under his administration chambers of commerce were founded, special encouragements granted to the industrial arts and manufactures, the culture of beet-root extended, and schools of trades established. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, *C.* accepted the direction of commerce and manufactures; and for his devotion to the imperial cause, his name was erased by Louis XVIII., from the list of peers. In 1816 he was elected member of the Institute; his declining years were marked by cruel reverses of fortune, and he d. in 1832. *C.* was a voluminous writer on science and political economy, and his *Chimie appliquée aux Arts* may still be consulted with advantage.

Chap'ter, *n.* [Fr. *chapitre;* Lat. *capitulum,* dim. of *caput,* the head.] A division of a book or treatise; as, a *chapter* of the Bible.
(*Eccl.*) A society or community of clergymen belonging to a cathedral, collegiate church, or abbey. See Chapter-house.
—A decretal epistle.
—An organized branch of some society or fraternity; as, a *chapter* of Royal Arch Masons.
—The assembly of a certain organized society.
—A place of correction for offenders.

Chapter-house, *n.* The apartments attached to a collegiate church; a cathedral, or abbey, in which the heads of a chapter meet to transact business; they are usually of a very ornamental character as regards architecture. They generally either open into the church, or are entered by a passage. *C. H.* were also often used as places of sepulture. In Fig. 565 we present our readers with an illustration of the holding of the chapter of an



Fig. 565. — Holding of a Monastic Chapter. (15th cent.)

abbey in the 15th century, taken from a MS. of that time, in the Bibliothèque Royale, Paris. When monks had been guilty of slight breaches of discipline, they confessed them, kneeling upon the low stool in the middle of the room, and upon a bow from the abbot, intimating his remission of the breach, they resumed their seats. If one had a complaint to make against any brother, it was here made and adjudged.

Chap'trel, *n.* (*Arch.*) The capital of a pillar or pilaster which supports an arch. (Sometimes called *impost.*)

Chapultepec, a strong castle crowning a height situated at 2 m. S.W. of the city of Mexico: it was stormed, by the Americans under Gen. Scott, Sept. 13, 1847. See Mexico.

Chapultepec, in *Alabama,* a village of Blount co.

Char, (*chär.*) *n.* [A. S. *cyran,* to turn, because the fish turns itself quickly in the water.] (*Zoöl.*) A name sometimes given to the *Salmo fontinalis,* or Brook-trout. See Salmon.

Char, Chare, (*chār.*) *v. i.* [A. S. *cyrre, cerran,* to turn.] To do little turns or jobs; to work by the day.
—*n.* A single job or task; a turn of work by the day. (Called in the U. States, Chore, *q. v.*)

"The maid that milks,
And does the meanest *chars.*" —*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To perform; to do.

Char, (*chär.*) *v. a.* [From Lat. *carbo,* a coal.] To reduce to coal or carbon by burning: to burn partially; as, to *char* a piece of wood. — To work or hew, as stone.
Oxf. Gloss.

Cha'ra, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order Characeæ, *q.v.*

Chara'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Algales.* They are water-plants, with distinct stems branching in a whorled manner, sometimes transparent, and sometimes coated with carbonate of lime. They occur in stagnant, fresh, or salt water in all parts of the globe, but most abundantly in temperate climates. When in a state of decay, they give off a very fœtid odor, which is considered to be most injurious to animal life. *Chara* is the typical genus.
C. vulgaris, the Feather-bed, is a slender, flexible plant, of a dull green color, very common in our ponds and stagnant ditches.

Character, (*kar'ak-ter.*) *n.* [Fr. *caractère;* Lat. *character;* Gr. *charakter,* from *charassō, charaxō,* to scrape, to cut, or engrave.] A distinctive mark; a seal, stamp, or impression; a letter, figure, or sign.

"He cut our roots in *characters.*" — *Shaks.*

—Form or manner of writing: peculiar form of letters used by a particular person, class, or nation; as, an inscription in the Runic *character.*

"I found the letter. You know the *character* to be your brother's." — *Shaks.*

—Properties or qualities by which a person or thing is separated from another or others; as, a person of doubtful *character.*
—Reputation, or the credit of possessing good qualities; as, a man of *character* — *e. g.* good character.

"I leave my *character* behind me." — *Sheridan.*

—The person with his assemblage of qualities.

"He must outshine the rest of all the *characters.*" — *Dryden.*

—The assemblage of qualities simply; as, a person of decided *character.*

"'Tis from high life high *characters* are drawn." — *Pope.*

—Quality; capacity: that moral attribute which attaches to a person as the holder of a prominent position or office.

"The chief honor of the magistrate consists in maintaining the dignity of his *character* by suitable actions." — *Addison.*

—One who possesses or assumes a specific character; as, a *character* in a play, a literary *character,* &c.
—Description; account; relation of anything, whether good or bad.

"This passage is much mended, since Seneca gave so bad a *character* of it." — *Addison.*

(*Music.*) The conventional form in musical writing and printing, used for signs of clefs, notes, rests, &c.
(*Fine Arts.*) The art of giving to the different objects in a picture their appropriate and distinguishing appearance or characteristic.
(*Law.*) The opinion generally entertained of a person, derived from the common report of the people who are acquainted with him. The moral *C.* and conduct of a person in society may be used in proof before a jury, to afford a presumption that a particular party has not been guilty of a criminal act: and to impeach or confirm the veracity of a witness.
(*Bot.*) A list of the points by which any particular variety, species, genus, sub-order, order, sub-class, or class, is distinguished from another. There are two kinds of characters, called respectively *essential* and *natural.* By an essential character is understood an enumeration of those points only by which any division of plants may be distinguished from others of the same nature, to which, in the present work, we give, after Lindley, the name of *Diagnosis.* A natural character, on the other hand, is a complete description of a given species, genus, order, or class, including an account of every organ, from the root upwards, through the stem, leaves, flowers, fruit, and seed.

Char'acter, *v. a.* To inscribe; to engrave.

"Show me one scar *character'd* on thy skin." — *Shaks.*

—To describe; to characterize, as by particular or special traits or configurations.

"Unmoulding reason's mintage
Character'd in the face." — *Milton.*

Characteris'tic, Characteris'tical, *a.* [Gr. *charakteristikos.*] That constitutes the character; that marks the peculiar distinctive qualities of a person or thing; appropriate; as, a *characteristic* trait.
—*n.* That which constitutes character; that which distinguishes a person or thing from another; distinctive feature or quality.

"The great and peculiar *characteristic* which distinguishes him from all others." — *Pope.*

(*Math.*) In Logarithms, the positive or negative integer to which a positive decimal, the mantissa, must be *added* in order to obtain the logarithm itself. — See Logarithms.

Characteris'tically, *adv.* In a manner that distinguishes character.

Characteris'ticalness, *n.* State or quality of being characteristic; distinctive mark of character.

Characteriza'tion, *n.* Act of characterizing.

Char'acterize, *v. a.* [Gr. *charakterizō,* from *charakter,* impress or stamp, mark.] To distinguish with a special stamp, mark, or figure.

"Grecian faces are *characterized.*" — *Arbuthnot.*

—To give a character to; to describe or exhibit a man's personal qualities or characteristics.

"We have avoided publicly to *characterize* any person." — *Swift.*

—To distinguish, designate, mark, or express the character of; to compose the peculiar features or qualities of; as, a black skin *characterizes* the negro.

Char'acterless, *a.* Without any distinctive character.

Charad'ridæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Plovers, a family of birds, order *Grallatores.* They are in many respects allied to the Wader tribes, but generally partake of the nature of land-birds, and should therefore be more properly classed with them. Many breed upon the loftiest mountains, and though they are sometimes seen feeding upon the sea-shores, yet they are no more water-birds, on that account, than many of our small birds which repair thither for the same purpose. They are gregarious, and are generally seen in meadows or on the sea-shore, in search of food, which they procure by stirring the earth or mud with their feet, and thus inviting worms and aquatic insects to the surface. They are generically distinguished by a large full eye; the bill is straight, short, and rather swollen towards the tip; the head large; legs naked above the knee; and most of the species are without the hind toe. The Golden Plover, *Charadrius*

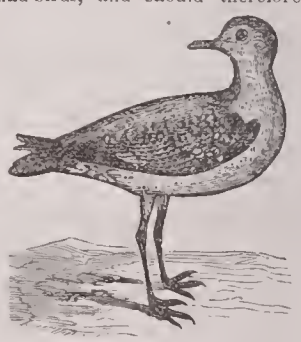


Fig. 566. — Golden Plover,
(*From Tenny's Zoology.*)

virginicus, type of the genus *Charadrius*, is a bird of both hemispheres. Its length is about 10 inches. On all the upper parts of the plumage the feathers are indented on the edge with bright yellow spots upon a dark brown ground; the front of the neck and the breast are the same, but much paler; the belly is almost white; the quills are dusky; the tail is marked with dusky and yellow indentings and bars; the legs are black; and the bill is dusky.

Charade, (*sha-rād'*) *n.* [Fr., from the name of the inventor.] A species of enigma, or riddle, the subject of which is a name or word that is proposed for solution from an enigmatical description of its several syllables taken separately as so many individual words, and then from a similar description of the whole name or word. A charade can only be called complete when the different enigmas which it contains are brought into a proper relation to each other, and, as a whole, unite in an epigrammatic point. The following is a good example, from the French: — "My first makes use of my second to eat my whole;" the first being *chien*, a dog; the second *dent*, a tooth; and the whole *chiendent*, dog's-grass.

Char'bon, *n.* [Fr.] (*Farriery.*) A small, black spot or mark remaining after the large spot in the cavity of the corner-tooth of a horse is gone. — *Encyc.*

Char'coal, *n.* (*Chem.*) A form of carbon under a great number of aspects; such as gas-carbon, coke, wood-charcoal, lamp-black, and ivory-black. *Gas-carbon* is a very pure kind of charcoal gradually deposited in the insides of gas-retorts. *Coke* is dense charcoal, made by burning coal in a retort or coke-oven from which the air is excluded. It is much used in Europe as a fuel for locomotives, from giving out no smoke, and from being much lighter than coal. *Wood-charcoal*, although but little used as a fuel, is a very important element in the manufacture of gunpowder. The most perfect charcoal is, of course, that which is used in this manufacture. (See GUNPOWDER.) Thoroughly-burnt charcoal is bluish-black, and varies in density according to the porosity of the wood from which it was made. Charcoal possesses the property of absorbing gases in large quantities. (See CARBON.) *Lamp-black* is carbon deposited by any combustible burnt without sufficient air. See LAMP-BLACK.) *Ivory-black*, *bone-black*, or *animal charcoal*, will be found described under the head of IVORY-BLACK. Gas-charcoal and coke are employed as elements in galvanic batteries, and to form the carbon-points for the electric lamp. For the latter purpose, a mixture of sugar and tar is sometimes burnt in moulds, by which means a very pure kind of charcoal is made to any desired shape. Charcoal is a conductor of electricity, and is thence used to surround the earth-terminals of lightning-conductors. Charcoal is one of the most indestructible substances in nature. Being perfectly non-volatile, and possessing no affinity for any other element at ordinary temperatures, it forms the most lasting ink possible; and papyri penned with carbon ink are as legible and perfect as on the first day they were written.

Chard, *n.* [Fr. *chardon*; Sp. *cardo*; Lat. *cardus*, a thistle or artichoke.] A term used for the footstalks and midrib of artichokes and cardoons when they are blanched and made palatable by exclusion of the light; — a name applied also to the white beet. — *Worcester.*

Chard, a parish and town of Somersetshire, England, 12 m. from Taunton; *pop.* of parish abt. 6,000. Here the royalists were defeated in the civil war of the time of Charles I.

Chardin, SIR JOHN, (*shar'dă'*,) a French traveller and merchant, b. in Paris, 1643. He twice visited Persia, remaining several years each time, between 1664 and 1677. On his return, being a Protestant by birth, he was compelled to seek refuge in England, where he settled as a jeweller to the court and nobility, and was knighted by Charles II. In 1683 appeared a folio volume of his travels, which has been verified by subsequent travellers, and translated into many foreign languages. D. 1713.

Char'don, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Geauga co., 14 m. from Lake Erie, and 170 m. N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* of township abt. 1,500.

Chare, *n.* A name for a short, narrow street; (used in some parts of England.)

Charente, (*sha-ront'*,) a large river of France, rising in the dep. Haute-Vienne, 12 m. from Chalus, and, after a course of 200 m., falling into the Atlantic, opposite the island of Oléron.

Charente, an inland dep. of France, dist. of the W., formed principally out of the ancient prov. of Angoumois, takes its name from the Charente by which it is traversed; and has N. the Deux-Sèvres and Vienne, E. Haute-Vienne, S. Dordogne, and W. the Charente-Inférieure. *Area*, 3,270 sq. m. *Surface.* Diversified. *Soil.* Various. *Prod.* Cereals, and brandy. The vineyards cover the major part of the lands, and yield the finest brandy (Cognac) in the world. Hemp, flax, and truffles are also extensively raised. *Manuf.* Iron, paper, linen, leather, pottery, &c. The dep. is divided into 5 arrond. *Chief towns.* Angoulême, Cognac, Ruffec, and Confolens. *Pop.* 378,218.

Charente-Inférieure, a maritime dep. of France, on the W. coast, deriving, like the foregoing, its name from the Charente, by which it is intersected; having N. Vendée, N.E. Deux-Sèvres, E. Charente, S. the Gironde, and W. the Atlantic Ocean. *Area*, (including the islands of Oléron, Ré, and Aix,) 3,763 sq. m. *Surface.* Flat and marshy. *Soil.* Mixed. *Prod.* Cereals, by rotation of crops. Vineyards cover a large spread of territory, and their produce is chiefly converted into brandy. Salt is largely obtained, and the sardine and oyster fisheries are extensively carried on. *Manuf.* Sugar, leather, earthenware, woollens, &c. The dep. is divided into 6 arrond. *Prin. towns.* La Rochelle, Rochefort, Saintes, and St. Jean d'Angely. *Pop.* 479,529.

Charenton', in *Louisiana*, a post-village of St. Mary's par., on the Têche River, 80 m. from the Gulf of Mexico.

Charenton-le-Pont, a town of France, dep. Seine, on the Marne, 4 m. S.E. of Paris, now forming a portion of the fortifications of Paris; *pop.* 6,000.

Charette' de la Contrie, FRANÇOIS ATHANASE, a French royalist, and one of the heroes of the Vendéan war, b. 1763. When the outbreak of the Breton royalists took place in 1793, C. was elected their leader, and gained three signal victories over the republicans. In March, 1796, C., after being attacked by an overwhelming force, was taken prisoner to Nantes, tried by a military commission, and summarily executed. The death of this able soldier put an end to the war in La Vendée.

Char'fron, *n.* (*Mil.*) Same as CHAMFRON, *q. v.*

Charge, (*chärj,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *charger*; It. *caricare*, from *car*; Lat. *carrus*. See CARGO.] To load or burden; to place a load or burden upon; to impose that which oppresses: as, to *charge* the stomach with an over-quantity of food. — To impose, lay on, or fill without oppressing; as, to *charge* one's memory with maxims. — To intrust to; to commission for a specific purpose; followed by *with*: as, to *charge* an envoy *with* instructions. To set or lay on; to impose as a tax; as, the land is *charged* with a mortgage. — To set, lay on, or impose as a task, trust, or duty, (preceding *with*.)

"The Gospel *chargeth us with* piety towards God." — *Tillotson.*

—To put or lay on, in the sense of a superfluity; as, to *charge* a building with ornaments. — To lay on in words; to impute to; followed by *on* before the person; as, to *charge* an offence *on* a criminal. — To set to, or impute, as a debt; to place to the debit side of an account; as, to *charge* for goods sold. — To load or lay on, with the imputation of wrong-doing; as, to *charge* a man with theft. — To censure; to accuse.

—To load, as a cannon or musket; to thrust in powder and ball, or shot; as, to *charge* a gun carefully.

—To enjoin; to exhort; to give or communicate, as an order, command, or earnest request.

"I *charge* thee answer to what I shall require." — *Dryden.*

—To instruct authoritatively; to give directions to; to address; as, to *charge* a jury.

—To communicate electric matter to; as, to *charge* a coated vial.

—To rush; to fall on; to attack; as, to *charge* with a bayonet.

—*v. i.* To make a charge or onset on an enemy.

"*Charge*, Chester, *charge!* on, Stanley, on!" — *Sir W. Scott.*

—*n.* [Fr. *charge*.] The person or thing committed to another's custody, care, or management; as, a minister's *charge*.

—An order, injunction, mandate, or command; as, a judge's *charge*.

"The king gave *charge* concerning Absalom." — 2 *Sam.* xxiv.

—Trust; commission; office; duty; employment.

"True to his *charge*, a loyal swain and kind." — *Pope.*

—Imputation in a bad sense; accusation.

"We need not lay new matter to his *charge*." — *Shaks.*

—That which constitutes a debt in commercial transactions; an entry of money on the debit side of an account. — Cost; expense (commonly in the plural); as, the *charges* of the war.

—Imposition on land or estate, as rent, tax, &c., or whatever constitutes a burden or duty; as, a rent-*charge*. — An assault, onset, or attack; a rush on an enemy; as, a cavalry *charge*. — A signal to attack; as, to sound the *charge*. — Posture of a weapon fitted for attack or combat: as, to bring a bayonet to the *charge*.

"Their armed staves in *charge*, their bearers down." — *Shaks.*

(*Farriery.*) A preparation of thick unguent matter, used as a remedy for sprains and inflammations.

(*Her.*) A term signifying the various bearings, *i. e.* ordinaries, and figures depicted on the escutcheon. A shield is said to be charged with the bearings depicted on it; and so is an ordinary or other charge, when it bears another device upon it. See HERALDRY.

(*Electricity.*) The accumulation of the electric matter on one surface of an electric, as a pane of glass, Leyden jar, &c., whilst an equal quantity passes off from the opposite surface.

(*Mining.*) Any quantity of ore put at one time into a furnace to fuse is called a *charge*; letting it out is called *tapping*.

(*Gun.*) The quantity of powder which is necessary to fire a ball, shell, or bullet from any kind of cannon or fire-arm. The charge for different kinds of artillery, and for different purposes, varies from one-twelfth to one half the weight of the projectile. Rifled cannon require a smaller charge than those with smooth bores; and in firing against a vessel, or a body of troops at a short range, a smaller charge is needed for the same gun than would be required for breaching the walls of a fortress.

(*Painting.*) An exaggeration of character in form, color, or expression. (Sometimes called *overcharge*.)

Charge'able, *a.* That may be charged; that may be set, laid, or imposed; liable to be charged; as, a commodity *chargeable* with duty. — Imputable as a crime, fault, or debt; subject to be charged or accused; as, a man *chargeable* with arson; laud *chargeable* with a debt. Expensive; costly; serving to cause expense; as, "the *chargeable* methods of their education." — *Atterbury.*

Charge'ableness, *n.* Cost; expense; burden.

Charge'ably, *adv.* Expensively; at great cost.

Chargé d'affaires, (*shär-zhā'daf-fâr',*) *n.* [Fr.] A diplomatic representative at a foreign court of the lowest class, according to the regulations adopted at the Congress of Vienna. He is accredited not to the sovereign, but only to the individual who, for the time being, holds the office of principal secretary of state or minister for foreign affairs. Sometimes they are only empowered to act during the absence of the ambassador; at other times, they are independent of any ambassador.

Charge'less, *a.* Free of charge or expense.

Charge'r, *n.* Formerly, a large dish to hold a heavy charge or quantity.

"Give me here John the Baptist's head in a *charger*."—*Matt.* xiv. 8.

—A horse on which the rider charges the enemy; a horse used in battle; as, an officer's *charger*.

Charge'ship, *n.* Office or function of a charge d'affaires.

Char'ily, *adv.* Carefully; warily; frugally.

"What paper do you take up so *charily*?" — *Shaks.*

Char'iness, *n.* Quality of being chary; caution; care; nicety; scrupulousness; frugality.

Char'iot, *n.* [Fr., dim. of *char*, a car.] (*Antiq.*) A car or vehicle employed in ancient times in war or for pleasure. We read of them as early as the time of Pharaoh, and they were frequently armed with scythes, as seen in Fig. 567. The ancient chariots had only two wheels, which revolved upon an axle, and were usually drawn by two horses. Among the Romans, however, there



Fig. 567. — ROMAN WAR-CHARIOT.

were also three- and four-horse chariots. The triumphal chariots of the Romans were often most splendidly adorned. — See BIGA.

—A half-coach; a carriage with four wheels, used for convenience and pleasure.

—*v. a.* To carry or convey in a chariot. (R.)

Chariotee', *n.* A kind of four-wheeled pleasure-carriage.

Charioteer', *n.* The person who drives or conducts a chariot.

"Show us the youthful handsome *charioteer*." — *Prior.*

Char'iot-man, *n.* The driver of a chariot.

Charism, (*ka'rizm,*) *n.* [Gr. *charisma*, gift.] (*Eccl.*) A term frequently employed in the early Church to denote the extraordinary endowments conferred on the primitive Christians; as the gifts of tongues. It was also applied sometimes to baptism.

Char'itable, *a.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *charitabilis*.] Full of charity; benevolent and kind; indulgent.

"Be thy intents wicked or *charitable*?" — *Shaks.*

—Liberal to the poor; bountiful; beneficent.

"What his hard heart denies,
His *charitable* vanity supplies." — *Pope.*

—Pertaining to, or partaking of, charity; intended for charity; springing from charity; as, a *charitable* institution.

—Kind and favorable in judging of others; lenient; disposed to tenderness; as, a *charitable* view of a case.

"By a *charitable* construction it may be a sermon." — *Bacon.*

Char'itableness, *n.* Quality of being charitable.

Char'itably, *adv.* In a charitable manner; kindly; liberally; benevolently; with a disposition to help the poor; favorably.

"And *charitably* let the dull be vain." — *Pope.*

Charité, (**La,**) a town of France, dep. Nièvre, on the Loire, well known for its coarse jewelry; *pop.* 5,826.

Char'ites, *n. pl.* [Gr.] (*Myth.*) The Greek name of the GRACES, *q. v.*

Char'iton, or GRAND CHARITON RIVER, rises in *Iowa*, and falls into the Missouri River near the S. extremity of Chariton co., Mo. It is about 250 m. long, and is navigable for 50 miles.

Char'iton, in *Iowa*, a twp. and village, cap. of Lucas co., about 50 m. S.S.W. of Des Moines; *pop.* 2,601.

Chariton, in *Missouri*, a N. county; *area*, 740 sq. m. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Missouri River, on the W. by Grand River, and is intersected by the Chariton. The soil is fertile, and the surface gently undulating. *Cap.* Keytesville. *Pop.* 19,136.

—A township of the above co., near the Missouri River, about 6½ m. N.W. of Jefferson City; *pop.* 651.

Chariton Mills, in *Missouri*, a small vill. of Adair co.

—A township of Schuyler co.; *pop.* 833.

Char'ity, *n.* [Fr. *charité*; Lat. *charitas, caritas* — *carus*, dear, costly; Gr. *agapē*, love.] One of the three great theological virtues, consisting of love to God and our neighbors, or the habit and disposition of loving God with all our heart and our neighbor as ourselves. In a narrower sense, it signifies kindness, good-will, and forbearance towards mankind in general, and in a still lower sense, the giving of alms and the alms itself. This love to our neighbors, which is one of the greatest and noblest of Christian virtues, is not of a blind, indiscriminating character. True charity attempts not to shut our eyes to the distinction between good and bad men,

nor to warm our hearts equally to those who befriend and those who injure us; it teaches us to slight and despise no man, and inspires us with forgiveness and humanity towards our enemies, with respect and esteem for good men, and with candor and complacency towards our friends.

—A charitable institution or society; as, a Ladies' *Charity*.

C. (Sisters of.) See SISTERS OF CHARITY.

Char'ity-school, *n.* A school voluntarily maintained by charitable subscriptions.

Charivari, (*shä're-va-ree'*,) *n.* [Fr.; etymology uncertain.] Properly, a loud, discordant noise, produced by the beating of kettles, pans, and other domestic utensils, mingled with shouts, groans, and hisses. In this way, popular dislike was frequently manifested towards a person in France, in the Middle Ages; and widows contracting second marriages, or persons of disproportionate ages marrying, were, and are still now, often annoyed in this way in certain parts of the country. Hence, the term came to be applied to political squibs and satires against public men; and in this sense it was adopted as the title of a work published in Paris with much success. It may be mentioned that the name of a German periodical of the same kind, *Kladderadatsch*, published in Berlin, also implies a loud, discordant noise, such as is occasioned by the beating of kettles and pans.

Charkoff, in Russia in Europe. See KHARKOFF.

Charlatan, (*shär'la-tan,*) *n.* [Fr.; It. *ciarlatano*, from *ciarlare*, akin to Sp. *chiarlar*, to prate; L. Lat. *cerreretanus*, from *Cerretum*, a town of Spoletum.] An itinerant vender of medicines; a quack; an empiric: a mountebank; one who makes unwarrantable pretensions to anything.

"Saltimbancoes, quacksalvers, and *charlatans*."—*Browne.*

Charlatan'ical, *a.* Quackish; making undue pretensions to skill; empirical; ignorant; as, a "*Charlatanical* doctor."—*Cowley.*

Charlatan'ically, *adv.* After the manner of a charlatan.

Char'latanism, Charlatanry, *n.* Humbug; quackery; empiricism — Undue pretensions to skill; quackery; deception by fair words. *C.* is to be found among all classes of society, and manifests itself in various ways, according to the object and character of the person. In literature, in science, in politics, and even in religion, there are to be found many who pretend to greater knowledge, or power, or virtue, than they possess.

Charlemagne, (*shärl-mān,*) [Fr.; Ger. *Karl der Grosse*, Lat. *Carolus Magnus*, Charles the Great,] king of France, and emperor of the West, B. April 2, 742. This illustrious prince, the restorer of order and obedience in a state of society when only the most commanding talents and heroic steadfastness of purpose could have availed him in a struggle against anarchy and ignorance in their worst forms, was the grandson of Charles-Martel, king of the Franks, and lived 742–814, master of an empire which embraced all France, a part of Spain, more than half of Italy, and nearly all Germany. To feel his greatness adequately, it must be remembered that all the ancient landmarks of social order had been overthrown with the colossal Roman power, and that the whole civilized world was covered with its ruins and infested with its crimes. The ancient seat of empire was divided among a score of petty tyrants; the Saracens had overrun Spain and threatened the farther west; the northern kingdoms were only known as the cradle of adventurous armies, whose leaders in after years organized the feudal governments of Europe; Russia did not even exist; and England was just emerging from the confusion of the Heptarchy. Some two centuries before, 507–511, Clovis had founded the Frankish monarchy and established himself at Paris, but his power was that of an absolute military chief, and he was succeeded by a line of phantom kings, whose action is scarcely distinguishable from that of the barbarous fermentation going on around them. At length Pepin Heristal and his son Charles Martel slowly paved the way for a new authority, the former by familiarizing men's minds with justice and goodness in the sovereign; and the latter by his heroic resistance to the Saracens, and the promise of an irresistible power in the government. The successes of *C.* were the natural issue of these circumstances,

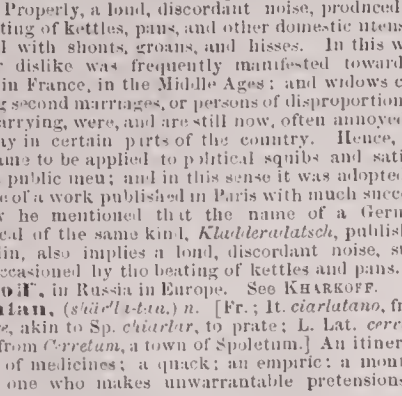


Fig. 568. — CHARLEMAGNE.
(Golden coin, Cabinet of Medals, Paris.)

under the command of his ambition and vast genius, favored by the compliance of the popes, who were willing to encourage a Christian protectorate in the West as a counterpoise to the eastern empire of Irene, and the dreaded power of Haroun-al-Raschid. A catalogue of the principal events and dates is all that we can give in the space to which we are limited. In 768 *C.* succeeded to the government conjointly with his brother Carloman; and on the death of the latter, in 771, became sole master of France by wisely refusing to divide the authority with his nephews. In 770 he subdued the revolt of Aquitaine. In 772 he marched against the still idolatrous Saxons, and commenced a conflict which he maintained for upwards of 30 years. In 773 he crossed the Alps, and was shortly crowned king of Lombardy, and acknowledged suzerain of Italy by the pope, with the right of confirming the papal elections. In 778 he carried his arms into Spain, and pursued his victorious career as far as the Ebro, but was surprised on his return in the pass of Roncesvalles, where many of his knights perished, and among the rest Orlando, or Roland, his nephew, the hero of Ariosto. In 780 Louis le Débonnaire, his youngest son, was crowned by the pope king of Aquitaine, and Pepin, his 2d son, king of Lombardy, both at Rome. Between 780 and 782 he visited a terrible retribution upon the Saxons, and compelled their chief to accept Christian baptism. Towards 790 we find him establishing seminaries of learning, and doing all in his power to elevate the character of the clergy, the most of whom had hitherto known little but the Lord's Prayer; besides engaging in projects for the acceleration of commerce, the general improvement of the people, and the promotion of science. Before the end of the century he had invaded Pannonia, and extended his dominions in this direction to the mountains of Bohemia, and the Raab. In 800 he was crowned at Rome emperor of the west; and in 803 was negotiating a union with Irene in order to consolidate the eastern and western empires, when the empress was dethroned and exiled by Nicephorus. From this period to his death, which took place at Aix-la-Chapelle, in the 71st year of his age, and the 47th (Jan. 28, 814) of his reign, he was engaged in fortifying the coasts of France against the Northmen, and various matters relating to the security and the prosperity of the empire, including the settlement of the succession. In person and manners *C.* was the perfection of simplicity, modesty, frugality, and, in a word, of true greatness; and though he was too much given to the society of women, he had the reputation of a good father, a tender husband, and a generous friend. He was indefatigable in all the duties of government, and whether in the camp or the court, had fixed hours for study, in which he took care to engage his courtiers by forming them into an academy. "For shame!" he exclaimed, to one who came before him attired more elegantly than the occasion demanded, — "dress yourself like a man; and if you would be distinguished, let it be by your merits, not by your garments." His nearest friend and companion was the illustrious Alcuin, and his fame was so widely spread that the only man, perhaps, of kindred genius in that age, the great Caliph Haroun-al-Raschid, courted his good will and complimented him by an embassage bearing presents. Before his death, *C.* confirmed the succession of his son Louis, by an august ceremony. Placing the imperial crown upon the altar, he ordered Louis to take it with his own hands, that he might understand he wore it in his own right, under no authority but that of God. See Vétault's Life of *C.* N. Y., 1877.

Charle'mont, JAMES CAULFIELD, 1ST EARL OF, a distinguished Irish patriot; B. 1728. In 1783, this popular noble was selected to command the great national body of Irish Volunteers, 80,000 strong, of all ranks and classes, politics and creeds, organized to resist the encroachments of the British Tory government of that day. Lord Charlemont D. in 1799.

Charle'mont, a town of Ireland, co. Armagh, on the Blackwater, 8 m. from Armagh; *pop.* 600.

Charle'mont, a French fortress standing opposite Givet, near the Belgian frontier.

Charle'mont, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Franklin co., about 50 m. N.E. of Springfield, on Deerfield River, and on the line of Hoosick Tunnel Railroad; *pop.* 1,005.

Charle'mont, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Bedford co.

Charleroi, a fortified and important manufacturing town of Belgium, prov. Hainault, on the navigable river Sambre, 33 m. S. of Brussels. The town is the centre of the large coal-basin of Charleroi. *Manf.* Iron, glass, fire-arms, cutlery, slates, woollens, leather, tobacco, sugar, soap, rope, &c. The fortress of *C.* was built in 1666, and named after Charles II. of Spain. *C.* has sustained several memorable sieges, and been successively possessed by the Spaniards, Austrians, and French. *Pop.* 13,300.

Charles, the name of a number of eminent European sovereigns and princes, whom we notice in the alphabetical order of their respective countries, viz.:

BADEN.

CHARLES FREDERICK, MARGRAVE, and GRAND-DUKE OF BADEN, B. at Carlsruhe, 1728. At the period of the first French revolution he lost his possessions in Lorraine and Alsace, and so anxious was he to retain friendly relations with France, that in 1804 he issued a decree of exclusion against all emigrants, and every individual attached to the army of Condé. He was faithful to the fortunes of Napoleon, owing to whose influence he had considerably extended his dominions. In 1803, Napoleon conferred upon him the title of Grand-Duke. D. 1811.

CHARLES LOUIS FREDERICK, GRAND-DUKE OF BADEN, grandson of the preceding, B. 1786. In 1804, he assisted at the coronation of Napoleon, and, in 1806, married his adopted daughter Stéphanie Tascher de la Pagerie to Eugene de Beauharnais, (*q. v.*) He subsequently distinguished himself at the battle of Jena, and at the siege of Dantzig. He was among the last to abandon the French alliance, but succeeded in preserving his dominions intact, and D. 1818.

BURGUNDY.

C., DUKE OF BURGUNDY, and COUNT DE CHAROLAIS, surnamed THE BOLD, was the son of Duke Philip the "Good," and was B. in 1433. The mild and free government of Philip had raised the duchy to a degree of prosperity unparalleled at any former period. During the greater part of his reign, *C.* was at enmity with his feudal superior, Louis XI. of France. In his father's lifetime, he headed a conspiracy of the principal French nobility, and marched with a powerful army towards Paris in 14-5. A battle took place at Montlhery, where, after an obstinate struggle, *C.* remained master of the field. In 1467 he succeeded his father on the throne of Burgundy, and next year entered into a league against his suzerain, along with the Duke of Brittany, and Edward IV. of England. Louis, to detach *C.* from this combination against him, invited him to a conference at Peronne, a fortified town of Picardy belonging to the duke. Unfortunately for the success of his schemes, however, the city of Liege, instigated by the gold of Louis, revolted against *C.* and massacred many of his followers. In retaliation for this outrage, *C.* made the French monarch a prisoner, and it was only by great payments of money and other concessions that Louis succeeded in obtaining his liberty. *C.* then punished with great severity his rebellious Flemish cities, invaded France, captured several important towns, and wasted that country with fire and sword, along with Alsace and the duchy of Lorraine. He was compelled, however, to raise the siege of Nuz, the possession of which would have made him master of the Rhine, and felt deeply mortified by the failure of his attempt to obtain the kingly dignity when apparently on the eve of success. Afterwards becoming involved in a war with the Swiss, *C.* was ignominiously routed by them at Granson, in 1472. He again essayed the project of conquering Switzerland, and attacked the combined Swiss and German forces at Morat, near Fribourg, when he was a second time defeated, with the loss of 18,000 men. This second disaster was followed by the defection of most of his allies, and the loss of the city of Nancy, and the greater part of Lorraine. Still resolved to conquer, *C.*, despite the advice of his oldest officers, laid siege to Nancy, and upon the Duke of Lorraine advancing to its relief at the head of a powerful force, *C.* met him with fewer, and dispirited numbers, gave battle, and after a desperate engagement, was defeated and killed, being pierced by six mortal wounds, 1477. *C.* was intrepid beyond most men, but rash and over-ambitious; which latter quality, along with his violent and headstrong temper, brought him to ruin. After his death, Burgundy was seized by the crafty Louis, and annexed to the French crown: *C.*'s Flemish possessions reverting to his daughter, the celebrated MARY OF BURGUNDY, *q. v.* — An excellent *History of Charles the Bold*, by J. P. Kirk, was published in London, 1866.

ENGLAND.

CHARLES I., the 2d son of James I. of England, and VI. of Scotland, B. 1600. The death of his elder brother, Henry, Prince of Wales, in 1612, opened for him the succession to the throne. He received an excellent education, and was of a gentle and serious, but weak and obstinate disposition. In 1623, he, accompanied by his friend and favorite, the Duke of Buckingham, (*q. v.*) undertook a journey incognito to Madrid, in quest of the hand of a Spanish princess. This match being broken off through the artifices of Buckingham, *C.* in 1625, espoused Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry IV. of France, and the same year he succeeded his father to the throne. *C.* was a man thoroughly inoculated with the dictum of the "divine right of kings," and speedily brought himself into collision with the growing intelligence of the age he lived in. Under the advice of bad ministers, as Strafford, Land, and Buckingham, he



Fig. 569. — CHARLES I. (After Vandyke.)

adopted tyrannous measures for the support of the royal authority against the progressing power of the people as represented by the lower house of Parliament. The levying of unjust taxes, and the adoption of illegal

modes of raising money supplies, soon precipitated the inevitable collision between the crown and the constitution. After dissolving two parliaments, *C.* summoned a third in 1628, which voted the king £280,000, but refused to pass this vote into law, until the king gave his solemn assent to the *Petition of Rights* — the 2d charter of English liberties, as it has been termed, — by which he bound himself to abstain from forced loans and other illegal taxes, and from arbitrary imprisonments, and the billeting of soldiers upon the people. *C.*, after subscribing to this covenant, violated his promise, and finding that the Commons were determined to vindicate their rights, dissolved parliament on the 10th of March, and committed five of its members to prison for contumacy. *C.* now resolved to govern alone by calling no more parliaments; and ship-money was for the first time levied from the inland counties. At length, the king and his advisers provoked an open revolt in Scotland, by forcing a liturgy (a thing Presbyterians abhorred) upon her people; whereupon they abolished episcopacy, kept up a determined front, and *C.* in vain determined to coerce them. Under these circumstances, he, in 1640, assembled a new parliament, the members of which were moderate men, but still, men who were indisposed to countenance his arbitrary proceedings. He accordingly dissolved that body, and was compelled to come to a truce with the Scots, who had entered the N. of England in force. The houses met again in the same year, brought in a bill of attainder against Strafford (*q. v.*), and had him executed; imprisoned Land, abolished the Star Chamber and High Court of Commission, and curbed the royal prerogative in other important matters. Things now went on from bad to worse, and both parties had become so thoroughly embittered and disgusted, that no other course was left but a final arbitrament by the sword. The king raised the royal standard at Nottingham in Aug., 1642, and to it flocked the majority of the nobility, gentry, and yeomanry of the land; the parliament troops, on the other hand, being composed of the citizens of towns and the artisans of London. Our limits will not permit us to enter into the details of this great civil war. The battle of Marston Moor was the first signal blow inflicted on the royal cause. The hotly disputed battle fought at Naseby, in Yorkshire, June 4, 1645, was that which decided the fate of *C.* Six months after this decisive defeat, *C.*, tempted by his evil genius, withdrew to Scotland, a country in which his name was held in odium, owing to the persecutions of Laud; where, throwing himself upon the more than doubtful fidelity of Lord Leven, the Scottish general, and his army, he was basely delivered up by the Scots to the English parliament upon payment (blood-money!) of £400,000. The fallen monarch was first confined by the Parliamentary commissioners in Holmby House, Northamptonshire. Here he was seized by the army, (which had now dissevered itself from the Parliament,) or, in other words, by Cromwell, and removed to Hampton Court, whence, after a futile attempt at escape, he was taken to Carisbrooke Castle, in the Isle of Wight. Here he carried on negotiations with the Parliament, who were willing to restore him under certain conditions, in order thus to overrule and break down the ascendant military power. But Cromwell, anticipating them, again seized the king's person, had him conveyed to Hurst Castle, near Lymington, Hampshire; and then, clearing out and crushing Parliament by "Pride's purge," prepared for the closing act of the great drama by having the captive sovereign brought to London, and put upon his trial before a High Court of Justice appointed for the occasion, on the previously unheard-of charge that it was treason in a king to levy war against his parliament. This extraordinary trial commenced on the 20th of January, 1649, and lasted during four sittings. *C.*, when called upon, spoke in his own defence, with calm, sustained dignity, and unadorned eloquence. Sentence of death was pronounced upon him. His demeanor and bearing throughout his trial, and to the mournful end, have commanded the admiration, respect, and sympathy of historians and of posterity. He was allowed 3 days to prepare for his decapitation, and was permitted to see all who remained of his family in England, — the Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Gloucester, a child of about 3 years old, — the accounts given of his interviews with whom are most touching. On the fatal morning he rose early, bade his attendants dress him with unusual care, for, as he said, so great a solemnity; and having performed his devotions, walked to the scaffold, which had been erected in front of Whitehall, with a steady step, and since he could not expect to be heard by the vast assemblage collected to witness the solemn scene, addressed himself to the few persons who stood around him. His brief but pregnant words, coupled with his noble demeanor, and above all his contrite acknowledgment of his guilt in having deserted Strafford, and the unaffected piety with which he breathed forgiveness of his enemies, are stated to have made a profound impression in his favor upon his hearers. Taking off his cloak, he delivered his "George" (or jewel of the Order of the Garter) to Bishop Juxon, who was at hand to support his princely master at the last trying moment, saying emphatically, "Remember!" bowed himself upon the block, and the next moment lay a headless corpse. *C.* was executed January 30, 1649, in the 49th year of his age, and the 24th of his reign. His remains were interred at Windsor. — A medal given by Charles I., when on the scaffold, to Bishop Juxon, was sold at auction in London, in Aug., 1869, and brought the large sum of $1,725 (gold). His son,

CHARLES II., b. 1630, was called to the throne by a people sickened of civil broils and wild to be free from the curb of Puritanism, and entered London May 29, 1660, (which was also his birthday,) amid universal rejoicing. "It must have been my own fault surely," he joyously exclaimed, "that I did not return long before to such loyal and loving subjects!" Nor, notwithstanding that his reign was one of the most inglorious in English annals, did he ever wholly forfeit this misplaced affection. Suavity of manners was his tower of strength. He might suffer his coasts to be insulted by England's then maritime rival the Dutch; might descend to be a pensioner of the French king; might allow the scaffold to be stained by the blood of patriots, whose names are among the brightest ornaments of English history; might inaugurate an æra of heartless profligacy and open licentiousness; — but he never treated ungraciously the meanest subject who approached him; had a pleasantry or witticism for all; fed his wild fowl and played with his spaniels in the park, talking with whomsoever chanced to be present, ready for whatever whim, fun, or sport might turn up; and while better men and rulers have been handed down to posterity as fools or tyrants — perhaps as both — he is known, and will continue to be known as the *Merry Monarch*. The trial, condemnation, and execution of the "regicides," as they were called, or of so many then living as had been most active in the death of his father, was one of the first of the many mournful features of his reign. Next, the Act of Conformity ejected about 2,000 conscientious clergymen from their cures. The Dutch war followed, which began gloriously, but ended by their fleet, under De Ruyter, appearing in the Thames, sailing up the Medway, taking Sheerness, burning several ships, and insulting Harwich. A ministry known as the CABAL, *q. v.*, which urged the king to repeat the errors of his father by exalting his prerogative above the privileges of parliament and the laws of the land, brought the country into thorough contempt in the eyes of Europe. The charters of the great towns were confiscated, Russell and Sidney (whose only faults lay in their true patriotism) were brought to the block, and the Scottish Covenanters persecuted without mercy. In short, his reign was one of the most corrupt and licentious of modern times, and can only compare in history with that of Louis XV. of France. Charles D. in 1685, in the 55th year of his age, and the 25th of his reign. He left no issue by his neglected queen, Catharine of Braganza, but a whole brood of illegitimate children, among whom was the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, *q. v.*

CHARLES EDWARD, (PRINCE.) See STUART.

FRANCE.

CHARLES MARTEL, mayor of the palace under Chilperic II. and Thierry IV., kings of France. He was the natural son of Pepin d'Heristal, duke of Austrasia, of which he was himself proclaimed duke in 715. As mayor of the palace, he possessed the whole regal power, which he administered with great success, and gained many victories, the principal of which was over the Saracens, between Tours and Poitiers, in 732. It was in consequence of this victory that he was called *Martel*, or the "hammer." On the death of Thierry, in 736, no successor was appointed, and Charles conducted the government as duke of the Franks. D. at Crécy, 741, dividing his kingdom between his sons Carloman and Pepin. — The latter became the first king of France of the Carlovingian race, which name was taken from Charles Martel.

CHARLES I., called *Le Chauve* (the Bald), b. 823, is generally placed by French writers as their first king, although Charlemagne is unquestionably entitled to that eminence; were this given to him, however, an irreconcilable discrepancy would take place in the numerical priority of the reigns of their sovereigns: consequently, Charles the Bald is called the first. He was crowned in 840, and elected emperor of the West by the people of Rome in 875. It is supposed he died of poison, at Briosman, on Mont Cenis, in the Alps, 877.

CHARLES II. of France, (known as CHARLES III. OF GERMANY,) surnamed LE GROS (the *Gross* or *Fat*), was the nephew of the preceding monarch. He seized the crown of France in 884, at the death of Carloman II., and retained it until 887, when the government was assumed by Eudes, or Hugh, Count of Paris.

CHARLES III., (*the Simple,*) b. 879, was crowned at Rheims in 893, and on the death of Louis IV., emperor of Germany, sought to fill the vacant throne. His power was reduced by the usurpations of his nobles and the inroads of the Normans. His minister and favorite, Haganon, gave such offence to the nobles, that they revolted and drove *C.* from his kingdom, which was seized by Robert, duke of France, who was crowned by the archbishop of Rheims in 922. The same year a battle was fought between the two monarchs, in which Robert was slain; but his son, Hugh the Great, defeated Charles, who fled for refuge to the count of Vermandois. His wife, a sister of Athelstan, king of England, took shelter with her son Louis in that country, and *C.* remained a prisoner during the remainder of his days. D. 929.

CHARLES IV., *le Bel* (the Handsome), the youngest son of Philip the Fair, and the last of the elder branch of the Capetian family, succeeded his brother, Philip V., in 1322. Independent of a war with England, the chief internal events of the kingdom during the few years of this king's reign were the cruel persecution, established into a kind of judicial right, of the Jews. D. 1328.

CHARLES V., *le Sage* (the Wise), was the eldest son of John II., and the first prince who bore the title of *dauphin* (*q.v.*). His father was the king who, in 1356, was taken prisoner by Edward the Black Prince at the battle of Poitiers. He succeeded to the crown on the death of his father in 1364. By his prudence and valor he restored the commerce and agriculture of his country, and reconquered all his kingdom, excepting Calais, from the English. Bertrand Du Guesclin and Olivier de Clisson were among his most famous generals. D. 1380 — The Royal Library of Paris was founded by this prince, and the Bastile was erected by him.

CHARLES VI., *le Bien-aimé* ("the Well-beloved"), b. 1368. During the early years of his reign, France was a prey to internal discord occasioned by the factious spirit of the great nobles, and of his uncles the dukes of Anjou, Berry, Bourgogne, and Bourbon. In 1385, *C.* married the notorious Isabel of Bavaria, and, owing to the revelations of her scandalous mode of life, the disturbed state of his kingdom, and a fright he received at a masquerade, he gradually lost his reason to a certain degree. It would be difficult to find in the annals of any country a period more replete with disaster and disgrace, than the 30 years of French history succeeding the first outbreak of the king's distemper. Henry V. of England took advantage of the disturbed state of the kingdom to invade it. His victory at Agincourt gave him possession of Normandy, and allying himself with the Burgundian party, he disinherited the dauphin and married Catharine, the daughter of the French king. Charles D. 1422, being succeeded by his son

CHARLES VII., called *le Victorieux* (the Victorious); b. 1403. *C.*, despising his baby rival, Henry VI. of England, who had been crowned king of France at six years old, collected his friends from all parts of the kingdom, and immediately gave battle to the English; but all his attempts were baffled, and his hopes of regaining the crown at their lowest ebb, when Providence sent him a champion in the person of *La Pucelle*, the 'Maid of Orleans,' commonly known as Jeanne d'Arc, (see JOAN OF ARC.) The French believing that heaven was directly aiding them by an inspired champion, regained their courage, and flocking everywhere to their standards, fought with such bravery that the tide of war soon changed the aspect of affairs; and, the English being beaten at all points, Jeanne was enabled to fulfil her promise, and crown *C.* at Rheims in 1429. Having ultimately expelled the English from the whole of France excepting Calais, *C.* turned his attention to the internal welfare of the harassed country; and, as a check on the feudal power of the nobles, as well as for a protection to the state in sudden cases of danger, established a standing army, which was supported by a tax on property called the *taille*. He also established courts of justice over the country, and encouraged the manufacture of woollen cloths and hosiery, which speedily became sources of great wealth. *C.* was an amorous monarch, and the beautiful and talented Agnes Sorel was for many years his mistress. His last days were embittered by the ambition of his son, the cruel Louis XI., and, fearing to be poisoned by him, he is believed to have starved himself to death, 1461.

CHARLES VIII., surnamed *the Affable*, was the son of Louis XI., and succeeded his father, 1483; but in consequence of his minority he was left under the regency of his elder sister Anne, the Lady of Beaujeu, whose wisdom and prudence in all matters of home and foreign policy proved the justice of the old king's forethought. *C.* married Anne, heiress of Brittany, and thus became possessed through his wife of the sovereignty of the entire province, being the *first* monarch who had ever ruled over the *whole of France*. He conquered Naples after a short war of five months, but lost that kingdom as quickly as he had won it. In 1495, at about ten miles from Piacenza, on his return to France, he obtained a great victory over the Italians, 40,000 strong, though his own army numbered but 9,000 men. D. 1498.

CHARLES IX., b. 1550, succeeded his brother Francis II. in 1560. During his minority the govt. was conducted by his mother Catharine de Medici (*q. v.*). In 1561, on an edict being issued to prevent the preaching of the reformed religion, the Huguenots took up arms, and a war ensued, followed by a peace in 1563. In 1567, the Protestant leaders, Condé and Coligni, attempting to seize the king's person, a second religious war began, and in the battle of Jarnac, in 1569, the Huguenots were defeated with the loss of their general the Prince de Condé. Overtures of reconciliation were then made by the court party, and on the occasion of the marriage of *C.*'s sister, Marguerite, to Henry, King of Navarre, (afterwards Henry IV. of France,) the Protestant leaders were invited to Paris, and while there, treacherously assassinated on St. Bartholomew's Day, 1572. (See BARTHOLOMEW (ST.), MASSACRE OF.) This deed of infamy is said to have tortured *C.*'s after-days, and he D. in 1574. — See CATHARINE DE MEDICI, COLIGNI, &c.

CHARLES X. was the grandson of Louis XV., and brother of Louis XVI.; b. 1757. During his youth, being then known as the *Count d'Artois*, he passed his time in frivolity and dissipation. After the revolution broke out, he undertook a journey to Russia in 1792, in the hope of obtaining assistance from the Empress Catharine. Failing in his object, he sought a home in England. He succeeded to the throne on the death of Louis XVIII in 1824. His reign was marked by concessions to the Jesuits, the abolition of the liberty of the press, and other measures of a reactionary and obnoxious character; which aroused the people to take up arms. On July 27, 1830, the first encounter took place between the people and the soldiery. On the following day the fighting became general, and on the next, Marshal Marmont, who was at the head of the Guards, evacuated Paris. On the 30th, the Duke of Orleans was proclaimed lieutenant-general of the kingdom, and on the 2d of August, *C.* abdicated in favor of the Duke of Bordeaux, and set out for Cherbourg. The claims of the duke, however, were not recognized by the chambers, and the Duke of Orleans (Louis Philippe) was chosen to reign in his stead. *C.* sailed for England, and eventually took up his abode at Holyrood Palace, in Edinburgh, where, 20 years before, he had sought and found an asylum. He subsequently

removed to Prague, in Bohemia: thence to Goritz, in Styria: and there, in the château of Gratenberg, he was soon afterwards attacked by cholera, which carried him off. D. 1836.

GERMANY.

CHARLES I. See CHARLEMAGNE.

CHARLES II. See CHARLES I. of France.

CHARLES III., surnamed LE GROS. See CHARLES II. of France.

CHARLES IV., son of John of Luxembourg, king of Bohemia, was elected emperor of Germany at the death of Louis of Bavaria in 1346. He resided at Prague, and the most important event of his reign was the issuing of the "golden bull" in 1355, which defined the respective rights of the electors and the emperor, and is still looked to as a basis of the Germanic constitution. D. 1378.

CHARLES V., EMPEROR OF GERMANY, and KING OF SPAIN, b. at Ghent, 1500. He was the son of Philip "the Handsome," archduke of Austria, by Joanna, 2d daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Castile and Aragon, and grandson of the Emperor Maximilian and Mary of Burgundy. His early years were passed in Flanders, where he was also educated. On the death of his grandsire Maximilian, a keen contest for the imperial throne occurred between *C.* and Francis I. of France: when the former was elected emperor at Frankfort in 1519, and crowned at Aix-la Chapelle in the year following. The first act of his administration was to convoke a special diet of the empire, at Worms, Jan. 6, 1521, for the purpose of checking those religious opinions which, under the influence of Luther, were becoming rapidly diffused over Germany. The great reformer himself was summoned before the diet, and a letter of safe-conduct was at the same time sent him, which *C.* afterwards regretted that he did not violate. Luther was permitted to depart in safety; but, a few days after he had left Worms, an edict was published in the emperor's name, condemning his doctrines, and placing him under the ban of the empire. A rupture with Francis I., shortly afterwards, becoming imminent, *C.* entered into a secret alliance with Leo X., for the purpose of expelling the French out of the Milanese. In the meantime hostilities had broken out in Navarre, which kingdom *C.* unjustly withheld from the children of Jean d'Albret, in violation of the treaty of Noyon. An army of the partisans of the latter family, with the connivance of Francis, overran that country, but met with a disastrous defeat. About the same time Robert de la Marck, a petty prince of Alsace, declared war against *C.* and ravaged Luxembourg. *C.* thereupon sent an army into France, and besieged Meziers, which city, defended by the illustrious Bayard (*q. v.*), compelled his troops to retire in disgrace. The mediation of England between the two contending powers was now attempted, but with no good result: the war went on, and eventually the whole of the Milanese was lost to France. An insurrection, which broke out in his Spanish dominions about this time, *C.* promptly suppressed, and abolished the rights of the Cortes. *C.* had now a powerful ally in the person of the great Constable de Bourbon (*q. v.*); the French army in the Milanese was defeated by the imperial general Colonna, and in 1524 was entirely driven out of Italy. In 1525, however, Francis again invaded that country, and was utterly routed at the battle of Pavia, with the loss of 10,000 men, and was himself taken prisoner, (see FRANCIS I.) After his release, peace was entered into by the treaty of Cambray, 1529. In the following year, *C.* was solemnly crowned, by the Pope at Bologna, *king of Lombardy and emperor of the Romans*. *C.* next turned his attention to Germany, where the Reformation was gaining ground, and at diets of the empire, held at Spires and Augsburg (*q. v.*) respectively, vigorous measures were adopted for the suppression of Protestant doctrines. The Protestant princes, however, concluded a league of mutual defence, and so formidable was the front presented by this confederacy, that *C.* judged it prudent to make concessions, which were entered into at the pacification of Nuremberg. The Protestants, out of gratitude, raised a powerful body of troops to repel an invasion of Hungary by the Turks, and *C.* taking the field at the head of a large and well-disciplined army, forced the Moslems back to their own doors. In 1535, he turned his arms against Africa, where he took Goletta, vanquished Barbarossa, entered Tunis, and re-established Muley-Hassan on the throne. Soon after this, he recommenced hostilities against France, and ravaged Champagne and Picardy; but was, at length, obliged to retire, and peace was restored in 1538. In 1539 the revolt in Ghent led him into Flanders, where, in the following year, he caused twenty-six of the citizens of the revolted town to be executed, and otherwise treated its inhabitants with great severity. In 1541 he attempted the conquest of Algiers; but his fleet was dispersed by a hurricane, and the emperor was obliged to return unsuccessful. He again entered into a league with England against France; but he was unfortunate in this war, and was glad to conclude a treaty, at Crespi, in 1545. In the following year the Protestant princes of Germany confederated against him, and, after some fighting, and a new war with Henry II. of France, he was forced to sign the treaty of Passau, in August, 1552, by which the Protestants obtained the right to freely exercise their religion in the dominions of the confederated princes. In 1555 he resigned the crown to his son Philip, in the presence of a magnificent assemblage of Spanish and Flemish nobles, in the hall of the palace of Brussels. He then retired to the monastery of St. Just, in Estremadura, where it was long supposed he employed the remainder of his days in religious exercises, mechanical pursuits, and gardening. This view of the case seems, however, to have been quite erroneous; for we learn that he was engaged as much with diplomatic notes and despatches in his monkish apartments, as if he had been in his palace at Madrid. The reader is referred to Mr. Motley's *History of the Rise of the Dutch Republic*, for further knowledge of the close of this emperor's life. After having his own funeral obsequies performed in the chapel of the convent in which he had spent the last two or three years of his life, *C.* expired, Sept. 21, 1558, in the 59th year of his age, leaving behind him the reputation of having been the greatest monarch, one of the ablest military commanders, and perhaps the wisest, but yet most bigoted, statesman, of his time. Of his many natural children, the most celebrated was Don John of Austria, (*q. v.*)



Fig. 570. —CHARLES V.

CHARLES VI., b. in 1685, was 2d son of Leopold I., and was destined by his father to the crown of Spain. On the death of Charles II. in that country, his testamentary heir, the Duke d'Anjou, assumed the sovereignty under the title of Philip V.; and *C.*, aided by England, Holland, and Portugal, was engaged in a protracted and fluctuating struggle with that prince (known in history as the *War of the Spanish Succession*), when the death of his brother Joseph I. called him to the imperial throne, in 1711, to which he added the crown of Hungary in the following year. The peace of Utrecht, in 1713, secured to his rival in Spain the rule of that country, and left *C.* to employ his famous general, Prince Eugene (*q. v.*), for the defence of Venice against the Turks. Subsequent wars, consequent on the disputed succession in Poland, involved the loss of considerable territory, and, at the peace of Belgrade, in 1739, *C.* was compelled to cede Servia and Wallachia to Turkey. D. 1740.

CHARLES VII., b. 1697, was the eldest son of Maximilian Emanuel, Elector of Bavaria, and was crowned emperor of Germany in 1742. During the three succeeding years, that country was the scene of one hot and continuous contest, known in history as the *War of the Austrian Succession*, in which *C.*, who owed his crown to the intrigues and influence of his allies, France and Prussia, had to defend its possession against the legitimate claim of Maria Theresa (*q. v.*), Queen of Hungary. D. 1745.

CHARLES LOUIS, (ARCHDUKE OF AUSTRIA,) 3d son of the Emperor Leopold II., and one of the first generals of his time, was b. in 1771. Appointed to an important military command, he, in 1796, defeated the French generals Jourdan and Moreau, and in 1799 again defeated Jourdan in Suabia, and Marshal Massena at Zurich, and again, in 1805, at Caldiero. In 1809 he defeated the French under Napoleon at the bloody battle of Aspern and Esslingen (Mar. 21–22), but was himself defeated at the decisive battle of Wagram (July 5–6). D. 1847.

HUNGARY.

CHARLES I., or CHARLES CHAROBERT, was the son of Charles, king of Naples, and ascended the throne of Hungary in the year 1312, succeeding the powerful Otho of Bavaria to the crown of the Magyars, and after a stormy and turbulent reign of 32 years, died in 1342.

CHARLES II. See CHARLES VI., (EMPEROR OF GERMANY.)

LORRAINE.

Five dukes of this name have held the fiefdom of the province of Lorraine, under the crown of France.

CHARLES, (1st DUKE,) b. 953, early succeeded to his paternal inheritance. No sooner, however, was he invested with sovereign power, than he laid claim to the crown of France, on the death of Louis V., and immediately endeavored to sustain his claim by force of arms; but in the first battle fought between the two powers, *C.* was made prisoner, his army entirely defeated, and himself cast into a dungeon in the gloomy castle of Orleans, where he died a prisoner, 994. — Of the other dukes of this house, the only one of special interest is CHARLES V., who, having been deprived of his ancestral rights by the will of his uncle, who had bequeathed his province to Louis XIV., and being foiled in an attempt to recover it by arms, took service with Austria, married the emperor's sister, and rose to be one of the most distinguished captains of the age, and the first general in the imperial service. D. 1690, aged 47.

NAPLES.

CHARLES I., (D'ANJOU,) the son of Louis VIII. of France, waged war on King Manfred of Sicily, and having defeated him, seized on the Neapolitan crown in 1266. His cruelty and exacting rule raised such a spirit of anarchy, and induced such a detestation of the French name, that the Sicilians, headed by John de Procida, rose in arms on the eve before Easter-day, 1282, and slaughtered all the French in the town and neighborhood of Palermo, the signal for rising being the tolling of the vesper-bell; this tragedy is hence recorded in history as the "Sicilian Vespers." By this act the French were entirely expelled from the island, and Sicily lost to *C.*'s crown, who only lived three years after the fatal event, dying 1285.

CHARLES II., the son of Charles I., b. 1248, succeeded his father, and after many fruitless attempts to recover Sicily, died 1309.

CHARLES III., (OF DURAZZO,) the grandson of the latter king, ascended the throne in 1382, and fell in battle against the Hungarians, 1386.

CHARLES IV. See CHARLES V., (EMPEROR OF GERMANY.)

NAVARRE.

Three kings of this name have reigned in Navarre, viz.:

CHARLES I. See CHARLES IV. of France.

CHARLES II., OF THE BAD, (Count of Evran,) b. 1332, succeeded his mother in 1350. Having gratified his personal hatred by the murder of Charles de la Corda, he was arrested by Charles V. of France, and thrown into one of the state prisons, but having found means to bribe his jailers, contrived to escape; when, burning with indignation at his treatment, he collected all the forces of his kingdom, entered France, and ravaged his enemy's country; but after a long and harassing struggle, failing in all his attempts to obtain the throne of France, he was at last compelled to sue for peace, and make terms with his powerful rival. The annoyance of his frequent defeats developed the latent seeds of leprosy, with which his blood was infected; and having, as a remedy for this dreadful malady, wrapped himself up in sheets and bedclothes saturated with brandy and sulphur — the whole being bound around his naked body, the better to produce absorption — one of his gentlemen or pages, being called in the night by the king to slacken one of the strings that bound the sheets to his person, in his haste accidentally dropped the taper he held to light him, upon the inflammable clothes; when, in an instant, the entire mass, bed and curtains, were wrapped in one sheet of flame, and like a mummy in its cerements, the miserable king, bound and powerless, was horribly consumed; thus perishing in 1387, in the 55th year of his age, and 37th of his reign.

CHARLES III., OF THE NOBLE, succeeded his father in 1387, and after a reign of 26 years, D. in 1425.

SAVOY AND SARDINIA.

Five dukes of the name of Charles have worn the ducal coronet of Savoy, exclusive of the father of the present king of Italy.

CHARLES I. succeeded to the hereditary honors in 1472, was educated in France, and D. in 1489. Of the remaining members of this house, bearing the same name, it is only necessary to mention

CHARLES EMANUEL, 4th DUKE OF SAVOY and 1st KING OF SARDINIA, who, in 1580, commenced his political career impressed with a gigantic ambition, which, compared with his limited power and influence, made him appear ridiculous. He conquered Saluzzo, and extended his dominions S. and W.; when, inflated with these trivial successes, he aspired to the sovereignty of Cyprus, Macedon, and finally to the imperial Germanic diadem; but failing to gratify his intense ambition, he d. of disappointment, 1630. Three other Charleses followed Emanuel, and preceded

CHARLES ALBERT, b. 1798, ascended the throne of Sardinia 1831, on the death of Charles Felix. Till the memorable year 1848 he had devoted himself to the internal economy of his kingdom, and welfare of his subjects. But in that year of revolution he at once declared for liberal principles, and heading the Italian movement, led his army into Lombardy to support the Venetians, Lombards, Modenese, and other States who had thrown off the Austrian tyranny. At first, fortune favored his arms, and *C. A.* was successful in several encounters: but suffering a signal defeat at the hands of Marshal Radetzky (*q. v.*), his power rapidly declined, the battle of Novara deciding his political influence: and, after about a year of further hostilities, *C. A.* bowed to the pressure of the times, abdicated in favor of the present monarch, his son, Victor Emanuel, and retiring to Portugal, died there in 1849.

SPAIN.

CHARLES I. See CHARLES V., (EMPEROR OF GERMANY.)

CHARLES II., succeeded his father, Philip IV., in 1665. In this reign, Spain, which for nearly 3 centuries had held the foremost rank in Europe as a great military nation, reached the highest point of its greatness, and began rapidly to decline both in influence and glory; but such was the prestige attached to its name and past history, that it had long become powerless before it ceased to be respected. Charles D. in 1700, bequeathing his throne to the Duke d'Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV. of France, — an act which led to the long and calamitous "War of the Spanish Succession."

CHARLES III. This prince, who was king of Naples, on the death of his brother Ferdinand exchanged his Sicilian throne for that of Spain, 1759. He sustained against England a war disastrous to the commerce of his country, and D. 1788.

CHARLES IV., b. at Naples, 1748. He succeeded his father, Charles III., in 1788, and was governed by Manuel Godoy, Prince of Peace, the lover of his wife Maria Louisa of Parma, and an instrument of Napoleon I. In 1808 he abdicated in favor of his son Ferdinand, but Napoleon having both father and son in his power at Bayonne, obliged Ferdinand to resotre the crown to his father, who was, in his turn, persuaded to relinquish it to Napoleon. *C.* died at Rome, 1819

SWEDEN.

Though 15 sovereigns of this name have swayed the Scandinavian sceptre of Sweden, the history of the first nine is so lost in the mists of age, so disguised in the ignorant traditions of the time, and disfigured, when legible, by records of treachery, murder, social and domestic vice, and treason, that to exhume them from the mass of violence and crime in which they are buried would neither be useful nor instructive. The ninth *C.* is only memorable as having been the father of one of the greatest and best — if not *the* greatest and best — king who ever sat on the Swedish throne, and the most illustrious prince of his æra — Gustavus Adolphus. (*q. v.*)

CHARLES X. succeeded his cousin, the learned Christina, in 1654, and by his prudence and valor considerably extended his dominions, wresting Livonia from the Poles, and several provinces from the crown of Denmark. After a short reign of six years, in which he was constantly engaged in war — sometimes meeting with severe reverses, but, on the whole, a considerable gainer — he was attacked with an epidemic disease then raging among his troops, which carried him off in 1660.

CHARLES XI., his son, succeeded him, and immediately commenced a system of tyrannous exaction and arbitrary oppression, by which he in a short time made himself absolute. Having once become independent of the States, he studied to appease the people by ruling with justice and impartiality. In war he was unsuccessful, and lost much of his father's territorial acquisitions. He died in 1697; his son, a lad of only fifteen —

CHARLES XII., succeeded him. The rulers of Russia, Poland, and Denmark, despising him as a helpless boy, formed a league for humbling the Swedish power, and appropriating some of its best provinces. In this crisis, *C.* showed a degree of energy and courage that astonished both friends and foes. He put himself at the head of his army, invaded Denmark, and besieged Copenhagen. This bold stroke forced the Danish sovereign to beg for peace, and abandon the anti-Swedish confederacy. Charles then turned against his other enemies. On Nov. 30, 1700, with 8,000 Swedes, he attacked and entirely routed the Russian army of 40,000 men at Narva. He then marched across Livonia and Courland into Poland, gained repeated victories over the allies of his enemy Augustus (elector of Saxony and king of Poland), took Cracow, Warsaw, Dantzig, and other important cities; and in 1704 compelled the Poles to depose Augustus, and choose Stanislaus Leczinski as their king. *C.* then advanced into Saxony, which he occupied with his victorious troops, and forced the elector to beg a peace, the terms of which *C.* dictated. (1707.) *C.* lingered for some time in Saxony at the head of his army, which numbered 50,000 veterans. The eyes of all Europe were now fixed on him. His numerous victories, his daring and resolute spirit, the bearing and discipline of his troops, — filled sovereigns, generals, and statesmen with admiration and anxiety. Louis XIV. asked his assistance against the arms of Marlborough and Eugene; and Marlborough himself undertook a special embassy to the Swedish camp in order to baffle the attempts of the French to win over the hero of the North to their alliance. *C.* himself cherished the most ambitious projects. He was bent, in the first instance, on deposing his enemy, Peter, from the throne of Russia, as he had deposed his other enemy, Augustus, from the Polish throne. One year, he thought, would suffice for the conquest of Russia. He next designed to attack the pope; and he had dispatched officers privately into Asia and Egypt, to survey the towns and military resources of those countries, with the intention of entering on a career of Oriental conquest, so soon as he had subdued his European foes. He marched out of Saxony in the autumn of 1707, and entered the Russian territory in 1708. He crossed the Beresina in June, defeated a Russian army that was intrenched near that river, and advanced as far as Smolensko, where he gained another victory, (Sept. 28, 1708.) Instead of marching forward against Moscow, *C.* now turned to the Ukraine, trusting to the promises of the old Cossack chief Mazeppa, who boasted that he would bring the whole Cossack nation over to the cause of *C.*, but who was only able to persuade 7,000 men to join the invaders. *C.* wintered in the Ukraine; but he moved forward upon Moscow in the spring of 1709, and besieged the city of Pultowa, where the Russians had collected large military stores. His army had been fearfully reduced by famine, fatigue, and the fatal frosts of Russia, as well as by the numerous skirmishes and actions in which it had been engaged. He had not more than 20,000 men under him at Pultowa, and at least half of them were Cossack and Wallachian recruits. The Russian czar, Peter the Great, advanced to relieve Pultowa with a well-equipped army, 60,000 strong. The decisive battle of Pultowa, fought July 8, 1709, between the rival sovereigns, ended in the total defeat of the Swedes. *C.* made his escape from the field with difficulty, and sought refuge in Turkey, where he was hospitably received and sheltered. He remained there 5 years, during which time his enemies were conquering the best Swedish possessions in Germany and on the E. of the Baltic. At length *C.* suddenly left Turkey, and joined the scanty Swedish bands that were struggling against the forces of Russia, Prussia, Saxony, and Denmark. After several checkered, though generally unsuccessful, campaigns, *C.* met his death before the fortress of Frederickshall, in Norway, in the winter of 1718. He was leaning, at night, on a breastwork, watching the operations of the siege by moonlight, under the fire of one of the enemy's batteries, when a shot struck him on the head, and he died instantly, in the 37th year of his life, and the 21st of his reign.

CHARLES XIII., 2d son of Adolphus Frederick, B. 1748, succeeded his nephew Gustavus IV. in 1809, and was himself succeeded, in 1818, by the adopted heir of the Swedish nation: —

CHARLES XIV. See BERNADOTTE.

CHARLES XV., grandson of the preceding, B. 1826, succeeded his father Oscar, as king of Sweden and Norway, in 1859. He is known as a patriotic and enlightened monarch, and as a man of cultivated tastes, and decided literary talents. *C.* wrote a volume of poems. D. 1872.

Charles, in *Maryland*, a S.W. county, bordering on the Potomac, which separates it from Virginia; *area*, about 450 sq. m. It is drained by the Wicomico River. *Surface*, nearly level; *soil*, moderately fertile. *Cap.* Port Tobacco. *Pop.* 15,738.

Charles City, in *Iowa*, a town of Floyd co.; *pop.* 2,166.

Charles City, in *Virginia*, a S.E. county; *area*, 184 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the James River, and by the Chickahominy on the N. and E. It was one of the eight original shires into which Virginia was divided in 1634. *Cap.* Charles City Court-House. *Pop.* 4,975.

Charles City Court-House, in *Virginia*, a village, cap. of Charles City co., 30 m. S.S.E. of Richmond.

Charles Island, in Hudson Strait, British N. America. Extent, 35 m. long by 25 broad. Lat. 62° 40′ N.; Lon. 75° W. — Also, one of the Galapagos, in the Pacific, on which the government of Ecuador established a colony.

Charles River, in *Massachusetts*, rises in Worcester co., and passes through Norfolk and Middlesex counties, flowing into Boston Harbor.

Charles River, in *Rhode Island*, Washington co., a stream which unites with Wood River to form the Pawcatuck.

Charles River Village, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Norfolk co., 18 m. S.W. of Boston.

Charles's Wain, *n.* (*Astron.*) A name sometimes given to the remarkable cluster of 7 bright stars (forming what is familiarly termed the *Dipper* or *Ladle*) in the constellation of *Ursa Major* or the "Great Bear." The name is derived from its fanciful resemblance to a wagon (or *wain*) drawn by three horses in a line. Sometimes it is called the *Plough*.

Charles'ton, in *Arkansas*, a post-office of Franklin co.

Charleston, in *California*, a post-office of Yolo co.

Charleston, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township, cap. of Coles co., 46 m. W. of Terre Haute; *pop.* 4,472.

Charleston, in *Indiana*, a village of Hancock co., 25 m. E.N.E. of Indianapolis.

Charleston, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township of Lee co., about 8 m. W. of the Mississippi River, and 18 N.N.W. of Keokuk; *pop.* 1,241.

Charleston, in *Kansas*, a post-office of Doniphan co.

Charleston, in *Kentucky*, a twp. of Hopkins co., *p.*1,949.

Charleston, in *Maine*, a post-township of Penobscot co., 65 m. N.E. of Augusta; *pop.* 1,191.

Charleston, in *Michigan*, a village of Cass co., 174 m. W. of Detroit.

— A post-township in the E. part of Kalamazoo co.; *pop.* 1,369.

Charleston, in *Mississippi*, a post-village, cap. of Tallahatchee co., abt. 125 m. N. of Jackson.

Charleston, in *Missouri*, a village of Adair co., 110 m. N. by W. of Jefferson City.

— A post-vill., cap. of Mississippi co., abt 6 m. S.W. of the Mississippi, and 260 E.S.E. of Jefferson City; *pop.* 635.

Charleston, in *New Jersey*, a village of Hunterdon co., 10 m. W. of Flemington.

Charleston, in *New York*, a post-township of Montgomery co., 36 m. W.N.W. of Albany, near the Schoharie River; *pop.* 1,610.

Charleston, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township and vil. of Tioga co., 3 m. E. of Wellsborough; *pop.* 2,014.

Charleston, in *S. Carolina*, a district bordering on the Atlantic; *area*, 1,906 sq. m. It is bounded on the N.N.E. by Santee River, and drained by Ashley, Cooper, and Edisto rivers. The coast is broken by several bays, and protected by a stretch of sandy islands. The soil embraces every variety, from the richest alluvial mould to the most sterile sand. The famous Sea Island cotton is grown along the rivers and coasts; the olive, orange, and lemon have been found to mature in the open air; and the palmetto and pine are among the indigenous forest-trees. *Cap.* Charleston. *Pop.* 88,863.

CHARLES'TON, in *S. Carolina*, a city and sea-port, cap. of the above district, and the largest town in the State, is situate on a low point of land at the confluence of the Ashley and Cooper rivers, 6 m. W. by N. of the nearest point of the Atlantic, 118 m. N.E. of Savannah, and 590 S.S.W. of Baltimore; Lat. 37° 46′ N., Lon. 79° 49′ W. *C.* stands on an elevated surface of 8 or 9 ft. above high-water mark, is regularly built, and extends about 2 m. in length, with a breadth of 1½. The streets are broad, and shaded, for the greater part, by the Pride of India and other handsome trees; and intersecting one another at right angles, they present a varied succession of fine public buildings and private residences, many of the latter being adorned with piazzas, and embowered in luxuriant foliage. This city possesses, among her more noticeable public edifices, the Medical College of the State, a noble institution, (established in 1785, and re-organized in 1824,) about 30 churches, a theatre, several first-class hotels, and numerous literary, scholastic, and scientific institutions, with such kindred charitable establishments as hospitals, alms-houses, and a richly endowed orphan asylum. Its municipal and commercial buildings exhibit a fine city-hall, custom-house, two arsenals, and several banks, besides numerous handsome blocks of mercantile stores; more or less damaged during the bombardment of the town, &c. The harbor is large and convenient, and is defended by forts Pinckney and Johnson, and by Fort Moultrie on Sullivan's Island. It is, however, rather difficult of access, in consequence of its entrance being obstructed by a range of sand-banks. Through these there are only two channels suitable for ships of large burden. In the principal or S. channel the depth of water in the shallowest part, 8 m. S.E. from the town, at ebb tide is only about 12 ft., and at flood tide from 17 to 18. A light-house, 80 feet high, with a revolving light, has been erected on a small island bearing 2½ m. N.W. from the bar, at the entrance to the S. channel. After crossing the bar, there is deep water up to the city, where vessels lie moored alongside the wharves and quays. Before the late civil war, *C.* was a place of very extensive trade, exporting great quantities of cotton and rice; it being the port where more than three-fourths of the whole foreign trade of S. Carolina was carried on. Its trade has, however, since the re-admission of the State into representation, again become considerable, exporting during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, to the amount of $19,655,000, and importing from the N. and Middle States, breadstuffs, fish, shoes, dry-goods, and most of the manufactured commodities needed by society. During the above-mentioned year there cleared from this port 268 vessels, of a total of 119,274 tons, while there entered 236, aggregating 102,023 tons, besides the coastwise trade, which, during the same year (1875), amounted to a total of 710,284 tons. The city is badly supplied with water, having mostly to depend on the rain-water collected in cisterns. — *Hist.* Charleston was founded by English settlers in 1680, and underwent various vicissitudes until 1783, when it was incorporated as a city. In 1787 the seat of State govt. was removed thence to Columbia. In 1838 a calamitous fire destroyed a great portion of the city. On April 12, 1861, the civil war was inaugurated here, in the bombardment of Fort Sumter (*q. v.*), by the Confederate general Beauregard, which key of the city was surrendered on the 14th. Later in the year *C.* was strictly blockaded by a Union naval squadron, which sank 17 vessels laden with stone at the entrance of the harbor, Dec. 14th. An engagement between the National and Confederate fleets, Jan. 31, 1863, resulted in the retirement of the former. Beauregard then declared the blockade raised; a statement denied by Admiral Dupont. Another attack on Fort Sumter, April 7–12, failing, operations, both by sea and land, were afterwards commenced by the Union general Gillmore, who, on July 3, occupied Folly Island, and seized the S. part of Morris Island on the 10th. Repulsed in an attack on Fort Wagner, next day, he unsuccessfully renewed the attack, with the assistance of the fleet, on the 18th, losing 1,530 killed and wounded. A demand for the surrender of Sumter being rejected, on the 21st, Gen. Gillmore commenced on the following day to shell the city. Morris Island, on which were Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg, was evacuated on Sept. 7. The siege of *C.* continued till Feb. 17, 1865, when it was evacuated by the Confederate Gen. Hardee, and next day occupied by the Union forces. *Pop.* 48,956.



Fig. 571. — CHARLESTON CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Charleston, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Bradley co., on the Hiawassee River, 75 m. S.W. of Knoxville; *pop.* 800.

Charleston, in *Texas*, a post-village of Hopkins co.

Charleston, in *Vermont*, a township of Orleans co., 55 m. N.E. of Montpelier; *pop.* 1,278.

Charles'ton, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village and township, cap. of Kanawha co., and of the State itself since 1869, on the Kanawha River, 60 m. from its mouth, and at its junction with the Elk River, 150 m. S.S.W. of Wheeling; *pop.* 3,857.

Charleston Four Corners, in *New York*, a post-office of Montgomery co.

Charles'town, in *Arkansas*, a village of Franklin co., on the Arkansas River, 110 m. W.N.W. of Little Rock.

Charlestown, in *Indiana*, a township and post-village, cap. of Clarke co., 2½ m. from the Ohio River, and 12 N.N.E. of Louisville, Kentucky; *pop.* of village 2,204; of township 3,294.

Charlestown, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Cecil co., abt. 44 m. E.N.E. of Baltimore; *pop.* 223.

Charlestown, in *Massachusetts*, a city and seaport of Middlesex co., (forming a portion of Boston,) situate on a neck of land due N. of Boston, with which city it connects by the Charles River and Warren bridges, is 111 m. S.S.W. of Portland, and 200 E. by S. of Albany, in Lat. 42° 2′ N., Lon. 71° 3′ 33″ W. This is altogether a prosperous and well-built town, with wide and generally well-shaded streets, opening out into several spacious avenues. It contains handsome churches, a state prison,

and other noticeable public buildings, besides schools, and literary institutions. The principal objects of interest here, however, are the famous battle-ground of Bunker Hill (with its monument, *q. v.*), and the U. S. Navy Yard, situated at its fork. This establishment, founded in 1798, occupies an area of from 70 to 80 acres, and is inclosed landward by a high stone wall. Its dry-dock, costing $670,000, was opened for use in 1833. Its dimensions are 341 ft. in length, 80 in width, and having a depth of 60. Its first occupant was the U. S. frigate *Constitution*. Here are large foundries for the casting of ordnance, and all iron-work needed for the construction of ships of war; besides store-houses, building-yards, &c. — *C.* has manufactures of machinery, leather, furniture, iron and steel-wares, &c., and was incorporated a city in 1847. It suffered severely during the Revolutionary war, and in June, 1775, was burned by the British, during the battle of Bunker Hill. This act has been often spoken of as if it were one of pure wantonness, but the English officers defended their conduct on the ground of military necessity. *Pop.* 28,323.

Charles'town, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village and township of Sullivan co., on the Connecticut River, 50 m. W. of Concord; *pop.* 1,741.

Charlestown, in *Ohio*, a village of Clark co., 40 m. W.S.W. of Columbus.

—A post-township of Portage co.; *pop.* 675.

—A village of Portage co., 6 m. E. of Ravenna.

Charlestown, in *Pennsylvania*, a village and township of Chester co., on Pickering Creek, 12 m. N. of West Chester; *pop.* 964.

—A post-office of Luzerne co.

Charlestown, in *Rhode Island*, a post-village and township of Washington co., 15 m. S.W. of Newport; *pop.* 1,109.

Charlestown, in *West Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Jefferson co., 168 m. N. of Richmond; *pop.* 1,593.

Charlestown, in *Wisconsin*, a post-vil. of Calumet co.

Charles'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P.O. of Bedford co.

Charlet, Nicolas Toussaint, (*shär'lay,*) a French painter and caricaturist, b. in Paris, 1792. After studying a while under Gros, he gradually formed for himself a style in which he had no rival. Especially successful in his sketches of soldiers and children, *C.* has been called the *Béranger* of caricature. His designs are free from exaggeration, while full of spirit, interest, and naïveté; and his titles, or mottoes, were often so witty and suggestive, that dramatic writers have founded pieces upon them. D. 1845.

Charle'ville, a fine town of France, dep. Ardennes, on the Meuse, near Mezières. *Manuf.* Arms, copper-wares, leather, soap, &c. *Pop.* 12,112.

Charle'ville, a town of Ireland, co. Cork, 22 m. from Limerick; *pop.* 3,000.

Charlevoix, Pierre François Xavier de, (*shär'le-vwä',*) a French Jesuit, b. 1682. He is chiefly remembered for his extensive explorations in N. America, and researches among the Indian tribes, detailed in his work *A History of New France* (or Canada), London, 1769. D. 1761.

Charlevoix, in *Michigan*, a county bordering on Lake Michigan; *area*, abt. 620 sq. m; *pop.* 1,724.

—A post-office of Emmet co.

Char'lie Hope, in *Virginia*, a P.O. of Brunswick co.

Charlieu, (*shärl'yö',*) a town of France, dep. Loire, 40 m. from Montbrison. *Manf.* Linen and cotton fabrics. *Pop.* 4,516.

Char'lock, *n.* [A. S. *cedeleac.*] (*Bot.*) The *Sinapis arvensis*, a wild species of Mustard. — *London.*

Char'loe, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Paulding co., on the Auglaize River, 137 m. N.W. of Columbus.

Char'lotte, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Clinton co.

Charlotte, in *Maine*, a post-township of Washington co., 20 m. N.E. of Machias; *pop.* 467.

Charlotte, in *Michigan*, a post-village, cap. of Eaton co., about 20 m. S.W. of Lansing; *pop.* 2,253.

Charlotte, or Port Genesee, in *New York*, a post-village of Monroe county, at the mouth of the Genesee River, 7 m. N. of Rochester.

—A township of Chautauqua co., abt. 15 m. N.E. of Mayville; *pop.* 1,682.

Charlotte, in *N. Carolina*, a town, cap. of Mecklenburg co., on Sugar Creek. A branch mint was established here in 1838, for coining the gold raised from the mines in the vicinity. *Pop.* 4,473.

Charlotte, in *Tennessee*, a township and village, cap. of Dickson co., 38 m. W. of Nashville; *pop.* 1,420.

Charlotte, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Chittenden co., on the E. side of Lake Champlain, 11 m. W. of Montpelier; *pop.* 1,430.

Charlotte, in *Virginia*, a S.S.E. county; *area*, 550 sq. m. It is bounded on the S.W. by Staunton River; the soil is partially fertile, and the surface uneven. *Cap.* Marysville. *Pop.* 14,513.

Charlotte, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Grant co.

Char'lotte Ama'lie, or St. Thomas, cap. of the island of St. Thomas. See Thomas, (St.)

Char'lotte Cen'tre, in *New York*, a post-office of Chautauqua co.

Charlotte Court-House, in *Virginia*. See Marysville.

Char'lotte Hall, in *Maryland*, a post-village of St. Mary's co., about 45 m. S.S.W. of Annapolis.

Charlotte Harbor, or Boca Grande, an inlet of the W. coast of Florida, about 25 m. long, 8 to 10 wide, and only 10 to 12 feet deep, sheltered from the sea by several islands, and producing the finest oysters on the coast. Its entrance lies between Boca Grande Key and Gasperillo Bay.

Charlotte Islands. See Queen Charlotte Islands.

Charlot'tenburg, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, on the Spree, 5 m. W. of Berlin. It is principally remarkable for its magnificent palace and gardens, belonging to the Prussian monarchs, and erected by Frederick the Great. The gardens, which are finely laid out, are always open to the public, and are much visited by Sunday pleasure-seekers from the capital. *Pop.* 13,673.

Char'lotte River, in *New York*, forms part of the boundary between Otsego, Schoharie, and Delaware cos. It is an affluent of the E. branch of the Susquehanna.

Charlotte-Russe, *n.* [Fr. *charlotte*, a dish of apple marmalade, sprinkled over with toasted bread-crumbs; and *Russe*, Russian.] (*Cookery.*) In pastry, a dish composed of cream, isinglass, milk, vanilla, yolk of eggs, and sugar, mixed together like a syllabub, and served with a lining of sponge-cake.

Char'lottesville, in *New York*, a post-village of Schoharie co., about 30 m. from Albany. It has a large seminary of 1,000 pupils.

Charlottesville, in *Virginia*, a township and town, cap. of Albemarle co., on Moore's Creek, 2 m. above its entrance into Rivanna River, and 81 m. N.W. of Richmond. It is the seat of the university of Virginia, founded in 1819, and has a museum, an observatory, and a library. *Pop.* of township, 7,145.

Char'lottesville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Hancock co., about 30 m. E. of Indianapolis; *pop.* 414.

Char'lotte Town, the cap. of Prince Edward Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; Lat. 45° 15′ N., Lon. 63° 7′ W. It stands on the S.E. coast, at the bottom of Hillsborough Bay, and at the confluence of 3 rivers, which each admit the largest vessels for several miles, so as to secure them from bad weather. *Pop.* 6,000.

Charl'ton, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Worcester co., abt. 12 m. S.W. of Worcester; *pop.* 1,878.

Charlton, in *New York*, a post-township of Saratoga co., 25 m. N.N.W. of Albany; *pop.* 1,607.

Charlton City, in *Massachusetts*, a post-office of Worcester co.

Charlton Depôt, in *Massachusetts*, a post-office of Worcester co.

Charm, *n.* [Fr. *charme*, from Lat. *carmen*, a song, a form of incantation, from *cano*, to sing; allied to W. *can*, a song, and probably to Heb. *kana*, to found, to create, like Gr. *poiēma*, a poem, a song, from *poiĕō*, to make.] A magic spell, incantation, or enchantment; a combination of characters supposed to be invested with supernatural powers. — See Incantation, Magic.

"Names as a *charm* against the waves and wind." — *Dryden.*

—Anything worn, as a talisman, &c., for its supposed occult virtues in averting evil from, or attracting good fortune to, the wearer.

—Fascination; that which has power to subdue opposition, to please irresistibly, and to gain affection and good-will; that which gives exquisite pleasure; as, the *charm* of a well-bred manner; the *charm* of a woman's beauty.

"The tender *charm* of poetry and love." — *Wordsworth.*

—*v. a.* To act upon by charms, spells, or incantations; to govern by supernatural influence.

"I bear a *charmed* life." — *Shaks.*

—To subdue, enthral, or control by some secret influence; to bewitch by some pleasing power.

"Music the fiercest grief can *charm*." — *Pope.*

—To delight; to yield exquisite pleasure to; to fascinate; to enrapture; to enchant; to captivate; to attract irresistibly.

"Awed without sense, and without beauty *charmed*." — *Pope.*

—*v. i.* To act as a charm; to produce the effect of a charm.

Charm'er, *n.* One who charms; one who uses or has the gift of enchantment.

"She was a *charmer*, and could almost read
The thoughts of other people." — *Shaks.*

—One who delights, or attracts the affections.

"How happy could I be with either,
Were t'other dear *charmer* away." — *Gay.*

Charm'eress, *n.* An enchantress.

Charm'ing, *p. a.* Pleasing in the highest degree; enchanting; bewitching; captivating; fascinating; delightful; as, a *charming* girl.

"How *charming* is divine philosophy." — *Milton.*

Charm'ingly, *adv.* In a charming or attractive manner.

Charm'ingness, *n.* Power or quality to charm, or please.

Charm'less, *a.* Without the power of pleasing; destitute of charms.

Char'neco, *n.* A description of sweet wine. — *Shaks.*

Char'nel, *a.* [Fr. *charnel*; Lat. *carnalis*, fleshly, carnal, from *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] Containing dead flesh or carcasses; as, a *charnel* vault.

—*n.* A charnel-house.

Charnel-house, *n.* A place under or near a church where the bones of the dead are deposited; a sent of corruption or rottenness.

Char'olais, in France, one of the four counties of the ancient duchy of Burgundy, now included in the dep. of Saône-et-Loire.

Char'on, *n.* (*Myth.*) The ferry-man who conducted the souls of the departed in a boat across the Stygian lake to receive judgment from Heacus, Radamanthus, and Minos, the judges of the infernal regions. He received an obolus from every passenger, for which reason that piece of money was placed in the mouths of the dead. He was said to be the son of Erebus and Night.

Charpie, (*shär'pē,*) *n.* [From Lat. *carpia*; Fr. *charpie.*] (*Surg.*) Lint used for dressing wounds, &c.

Charqui, (*shär'kē,*) *n.* [Sp.] A term applied in S. America to long strips of beef, dried in the sun for use as a portable article of provision; — hence the phrase *jerked-beef.*

Charr, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Char.

Char'ras, Jean Baptiste Adolphe, a French republican, statesman, and author, b. at Puy-de-Dome, 1808. He took part in the revolution of 1830; served in Algeria as a lieutenant, and after the revolution of 1848, was one of the most zealous members of the National Assembly, and one of the chief pillars of the republican government. Detained at Ham after the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1851, he was afterwards exiled, and afterward lived at Brussels. His principal work is *Histoire de la Campagne de* 1815. D. 1865.

Charre, *a.* [L. Lat. *charrus.*] An old weight of lead. See Charge.

Char'ron, Pierre, a French author, b. in Paris, 1531. He studied law; but after some years' practice, he took holy orders, and became chaplain to Queen Margaret of Navarre. He was a friend of Montaigne. In his celebrated *Traité de la Sagesse*, *C.* manifests much of the sceptical humor of his illustrious friend, and almost equals him in the eloquence with which he delineates the miseries of human life. D. 1603.

Char'ry, *a.* [See Char.] Pertaining to charcoal; resembling charcoal, or partaking of its qualities.

Chart, *n.* [Lat. *charta*, paper.] A card; a paper written upon or inscribed; a statement drawn up in a tabular form; as, a genealogical *chart.*

(*Hydrog.*) A hydrographic map for the use of navigators, being a projection of some part of the sea or coast on a plane surface. *C.*, as well as ordinary maps, may be constructed on any of the principles by which a spherical surface is represented on a plane. Mercator's Projection (*q. v.*), however, is the one most generally used. — *Topographical chart*, a draught or map of any particular section of country, or surface of the earth. — *Globular chart*, a chart formed on a globular projection. *Plane chart.* See Plane.

—*v. a.* To map or lay down in a chart; as, to *chart* a river.

Charta, (*kär'ta,*) *n.* [Lat. *charta*; Gr. *chartēs.*] (*Law.*) Paper; the material on which documents, &c. are written. — A charter or deed in writing; any signal or token by which an estate was held. — *Charta chyrographata*, an indenture. — *Charta partita*, a charter-party. — *Charta de una parte*, a deed-poll; a deed of one part. — See Magna Charta.

Charta'ceous, *a.* [Lat.] Papery; indicating a paper-like texture and substance of most leaves.

Charte, (*shärt,*) *n.* [See Chart.] (*French Hist.*) A term originally used to indicate the rights and privileges granted by the French kings to various towns and communities; but applied at present to the fundamental law of the French monarchy, as established on the restoration of Louis XVIII, in 1814. As is well known, it was the violation of an article of the *Charte* by the ministers of Charles X. that led to the revolution of 1830, the expulsion of that monarch from the throne, and the accession of Louis Philippe, who, on August 29, 1830, swore to a new charter, sensibly modifying that of 1814 in a liberal sense. After 18 years' sway, Louis Philippe was himself expelled from France, February 24, 1848, and therewith the charte which he was called in to support fell to the ground.

Char'ter, *n.* [Fr. *chartre*, from L. Lat. *chartarium*, the place where documents were deposited, from Lat. *charta*, paper.] A writing conferring or bestowing powers, rights, or privileges.

"Upon your *charter* and your city's freedom."—*Shaks.*

—A special privilege, immunity, or exemption.

"As large a *charter* as the wind."—*Shaks.*

(*Law.*) A writing given as evidence of a grant, contract, &c.; a deed of conveyance.

(*Com.* and *Naut.*) The letting or hiring of a vessel for a certain purpose, and by special contract; as, a ship is advertised for *charter.*

—*v. a.* To establish by charter; as, to *charter* a public company.

(*Naut.*) To hire or let by charter, as a ship.

Chartered, *a.* Privileged by charter; granted by charter; enjoying a privilege or license.

"The air, a *charter'd* libertine, is still." — *Shaks.*

—Hired by charter, as a ship.

Char'terer, *n.* (*Com.*) A person who hires a ship for a specific voyage, paying for the use of the same generally in a stated, or lump sum.

Char'terist, *n.* An advocate of Chartism. — See Chartist.

Char'ter-land, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) Same as Bocland, *q. v.*

Char'ter-party, *n.* [Fr. *charte-partie*, a divided charter, from the old practice of cutting the instrument in two, and giving one part to each contractor.] (*Mar. Law.*) A contract by which the owner, or master, of a ship lets the whole or principal part of it to a freighter for the conveyance of goods, under certain specified conditions, for a determined voyage to one or more places. A *C.* is generally under seal; but a printed or written instrument signed by the parties, called a *memorandum of charter-party*, is binding if no charter-party be executed. A voyage may be performed in part under a *C.*, and in part under a parol agreement; but the terms of the *C.* cannot be altered by parol evidence, although they may be explained by mercantile usage. The instrument expresses the freight to be paid, and generally, but not necessarily, the burden of the ship; together with some usual covenants, and others at the discretion of the parties interested. — See Faeight.

Char'tier, Alain, a French author, b. at Bayeux, about the end of the 14th century. He was attached in various capacities to the kings Charles VI. and VII. *C.* bore the reputation of being the ablest, and also one of the

ugliest, men of his day. He wrote earnestly on subjects of Church discipline; but is best known as a poet, and by his eminently national and patriotic songs. He contributed to the creation or diffusion of a sound public opinion. D. about 1455.

Char'tiers, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Alleghany co.; *pop.* 2,269.

—A township of Washington co., 22 m. S.W. of Pittsburg; *pop.* 1,870.

Chartier's Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, rises in Washington co., and flows into the Ohio River, 4 m. below Pittsburg.

Char'tism, *n.* (*Eng. Hist.*) The political doctrines of a CHARTIST, *q. v.*

Char'tist, *n.* [From CHARTER.] (*Eng. Hist.*) One of a definct political party in England, composed chiefly of the working classes, who embodied their principles in a document called the *People's Charter*, the six leading points of which were: 1. Universal Suffrage; 2. Vote by Ballot; 3. Annual Parliaments; 4. Electoral Districts; 5. Abolition of Property Qualification; and 6. Payment of Members of Parliament.

Chart'less, *a.* Wanting a chart; unspecified on paper.

Chartog'raphy, *n.* Same as CARTOGRAPHY, *q. v.*

Chartom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *chartes*, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument adapted for the admeasurement of charts or maps.

Char'tres, a town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loire (of which it is the cap.), on the Eure, 48 m. S.W. of Paris. The cathedral is reckoned one of the finest Gothic buildings in France. *C.* has one of the most important cornmarkets in the empire, and manufactures of hosiery, hats, and leather. This is a very ancient city, being accounted, before the Roman conquest, as the cap. of Celtic Gaul. Henry IV. was crowned here in 1594. *Pop.* 21,484.

Char'tres, ROBERT PHILIPPE LOUIS EUGÉNE FERDINAND D'ORLEANS, (DUC DE,) younger son of the late Duke d'Orleans, and grandson of Louis Philippe, King of the French, B. at Paris, Nov. 9, 1840. When only two years old he lost his father, and six years later the Revolution drove him, along with his family, into exile. The young duke was brought up in England, and joined the Union army in the first campaign of the civil war in 1862. He married, June 11, 1863, Françoise Marie Amelie d'Orleans, eldest daughter of the Prince de Joinville.

Char'treuse, (La Grande,) a famous monastery of France, dep. Isère, 14 m. N. of Grenoble, among lofty mountains, at an elevation of 3,281 ft. above sea-level. The access to it is very difficult. It was built in 1084, but having been several times pillaged and burnt down, the present building was erected after 1676. It is of vast extent, and rost an immense sum. During the revolution, the monks were driven out, and their property, including a valuable library, confiscated and sold. But, in 1826, the building, which had escaped the revolutionary tempest, was restored to its original destination, and *C.* is still the chief monastery of the Carthusians. The inmates, about 30 in number, derive their principal subsistence from the sale of the celebrated liqueur, which they manufactnre under the name of *Chartreuse*, and in the composition of which enter many aromatic herbs. This liqueur has never been successfully compounded elsewhere. Every bottle of the genuine cordial (which is highly tonic) bears the signature of Father Garnier, a superscription that is constantly and fraudulently imitated by manufacturers of a spurious article.

Chartreux, (*shär-trōō'*,) *n.* [Fr.] A monk of the Carthusian order. — See CARTHUSIANS.

Chart'ulary, *n.* Same as CARTULARY, *q. v.*

Char'-woman, *n.* [From *char*, a turn.] A woman hired for chores or odd work, or for single days. See CHAR.

Chary, (*chā're,*) *a.* [A. S. *cearig*, from *cearian*, to care.] Careful; wary; cautious; circumspect; frugal;—generally preceding *of*.

"The *chariest* maid is prodigal enough
If she unmask her beauty to the moon." — *Shaks.*

Charyb'dis. (*Myth.*) See SCYLLA.

Chas'able, *a.* Fit for the chase; that which may be chased.

Chase, *v. a.* [Fr. *chasser*; It. *cacciare*; L. Lat. *caciare*, from *cacia*, a place where wild beasts are kept for being hunted; probably from Lat. *capto—capio*, to take.] To pursue, as an enemy or as game; to pursue; to hunt; to follow with eagerness or desire; as, to *chase* a stag. — To drive, urge, or press forward upon with vehemence; to drive away; (often followed by *off* or *away*); as, to *chase* a person from place to place.

—*v. a.* [See ENCHASE.] (*Engraving*) To emboss with figures; to engrave, as a salver. &c.

—*n.* Vehement pursuit of anything; a hunting or hunt; a race; as, the pleasures of the *chase*.

—Game hunted; anything which is hunted or pursued.

"Honour 's the noblest *chase*; pursue that game."—*Granville.*

—Ground where game is preserved or hunted; as, Enfield *Chase*.

"Upon the north side of this pleasant *chase*." — *Shaks.*

(*Naut.*) The vessel which is pursued by another; as, to overhaul the *chase*.

—Earnest seeking, or pursuit of something desirable.

"This mad *chase* of fame." — *Dryden.*

—[Fr *châssis*, a case, a shrine.] A wide groove.

(*Printing.*) A square, iron frame for confining types when set up in pages.

(*Gunnery.*) The part of a gun in front of the trunnions. In smooth-bored cast-iron guns it is the part between the second re-inforce ring and the neck of the piece.—The whole bore or length of a piece of ordnance, taken inside.

(*Games.*) In Tennis, the spot where a ball falls, and beyond which the adversary must strike his ball in order to gain a point. — *Johnson.*

Chase, SALMON PORTLAND, an American statesman, B. in Cornish, N. H., Jan. 13, 1808, is descended from Aquila Chase, who emigrated from England in 1618. His father, whom he lost while young, was Chief Justice D. Chase, of Vermont. After studying at the College of Cincinnati, he graduated with honors at Dartmouth College in 1826. He was admitted to the bar in 1830, practised at Cincinnati, and between 1832–35 published an edition of the *Statutes of Ohio*. In 1840, *C.* took a more active part in politics, separating from the Democratic party with which he had been connected, on account of its pro-slavery attitude, and supported Gen. Harrison for President; after whose death he took part in the organization of the Liberal party in Ohio. In 1849 he was returned to the United States Senate by the Legislature of that State. In 1855 he gained much popularity by his persevering opposition to the Nebraska bill, and in the following year was elected governor of the State of Ohio, a post he held till 1860. In 1861, *C.* was made Secretary of the Treasury by President Lincoln, and is the originator of the treasury notes called *Greenbacks*, and of the *Postal Currency*. During the civil war, his financial operations were on a gigantic scale, and were generally received with favor. In July, 1864, he resigned his post, and was soon after appointed by President Lincoln, *Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States*, an office he held until his D. May, 1873.

Chase, SAMUEL, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and a judge of the U. States Supreme Court, B. in Somerset co., Maryland; B. 1811.

Chase, in *Kansas*, a central co.; *area*, 576 sq. m. *Rivers*. Cottonwood and Neosho. Surface, undulating; soil, fertile. *Cap.* Cottonwood. *Pop.* 1,975.

Chase'ford, in *New Jersey*, a post-office of Ocean co.

Chase'-gun, *n.* (*Naut.*) A long gun, generally a carronade, placed at the bow or stern of a vessel in chasing an enemy. See BOW-CHASER.

Chase Mills, in *New York*, a P.O. of St. Lawrence co.

Chase'-port, *n.* (*Naut.*) The gun-port through which one of the chase-guns is run out, when chasing a ship.

Chas'er, *n.* One who, or that which, chases; a hunter.

"At once the *chaser*, and at once the prey!"—*Pope.*

(*Naut.*) Same as CHASE, CHASE-GUN, and BOW-CHASER, (*q. v.*)

—An enchaser.

Chase'-ring, *n.* (*Gunnery.*) A band at the end of the chase of a piece of ordnance.

Chase'ville, in *New York*, a post-office of Otsego co.

Chaseville, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Benton co., on Birdsong Creek, 70 m. W. of Nashville.

Chas'ing, or ENCHASING, *n.* (*Fine Arts.*) The art of embossing or making bassi-relievi in metals. The work is punched out from the back, and then cut on steel blocks or puncheons, and cleared with small chisels and gravers. Much *C.* is done by filling the vessel to be chased with a composition of pitch, and then hammering with a point and chisel on the outside.

Chas'ka, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Carver co.

Chasles, MICHEL, (*shal,*) a distinguished French geometrician, who, by his power of generalization, greatly simplified and extended the most important theories. B. at Epernon, 1793, he was in 1841 appointed professor of astronomy and of applied mechanics in the Polytechnic school, and in 1846 was called to the chair of higher geometry, which was instituted in the Faculty of Sciences. In 1851 he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences, and in 1854 was chosen a member of the Royal Society of London.

Chasles, VICTOR EUPHÉMION PHILARETE, a French litérateur, B. at Mainvilliers, near Chartres, 1799. In his 15th year he was apprenticed to a printer, and at the time of the Restoration was imprisoned for two months, on account of his master being suspected as a plotter against the security of the State. Chasles was set at liberty through the intercession of Châteaubriand, when he came to England, where for seven years he directed the printing department of the establishment of Mr. Valpy. Soon after this, he returned to Paris, and entered upon a literary career marked by considerable originality and success. His fecundity in authorship has been so great, that it would occupy a considerable space even to enumerate his works. Besides writing for the "Revue des Deux Mondes," the "Revue de Paris," and other publications, he has composed a number of volumes, embracing a wide range of subjects, under the title of *Studies*, and is the author of several works on England and its literature. He is also a professor of languages and European literature in the modern College of France. D. 1873.

Chasm, (*kazm,*) *n.* [Gr. *chasma*, from *chainō*, to yawn, gape, or open wide.] A gap or wide opening; a fissure; a cleft; an opening made by disruption.

"*Chasms* and watery depths." — *Coleridge.*

—A void; an unfilled place; a vacuity.

"In story *chasms*, in epochas mistakes." — *Dryden.*

Chasmed, *a.* Having gaps or a chasm

Chas'my, *a.* Full of chasms; containing chasms.

"They cross the *chasmy* torrent's bed."—*Wordsworth.*

Chas'selas, a sort of grape grown near Fontainebleau, France, and much esteemed by gourmets for the extraordinary delicacy of its flavor.

Chas'seloup-Laubat, JUSTIN NAPOLEON SAMUEL PROSPER, COMTE DE, a French statesman, B. in 1805, at Alexandria, Piedmont, studied at the Lycée Louis le Grand, Paris, and entered the council of state in 1828. In 1830 he was sent with M. Baude to Algeria; left that country for Tunis in 1836, and took part in the siege of Constantine. The following year he was elected deputy, and, in 1838, was appointed a councillor of state; he was elected to the legislative assembly for Charente Inférieure in 1849, and made minister of marine during 1851. After the *coup d'état* he entered the Corps Legislatif as a supporter of the govt., and was reëlected in 1857. He was a member of the Council of Colonization under the ministry for Algeria and the Colonies (created in 1858), was appointed to succeed Prince Napoleon as minister, March 24, 1859, and visited Algeria, to the prosperity of which colony his administration has greatly contributed. In 1861, *C.* pointed out the necessity for an increase in the *personnel* of the staff of the French navy, and in 1862 established an institution under the title of *L'Etablissement des Pupilles de la Marine*, for the education, &c. of the orphans of sailors in the imperial navy. He was appointed a senator in 1862. Count *C.* has contributed numerous important articles to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

Chassepot (*shas'pō*) **Rifle,** *n.* (*Gun.*) This rifle, the weapon of the French army, is a needle-gun, differing from the Prussian arm in two particulars. 1. The escape of gas is not prevented, as in the Prussian needle-gun, by the perfect mechanical fit of the needle-bolt and the barrel. 2. The fulminate is not in front, but in the rear of the charge, and is contained in an ordinary copper cap. The chief feature of the invention, however, consists in the contrivance adopted for preventing the escape of gas breechward. The hermetic closing of the breech parts is obtained by the instantaneous compression, under the action of the explosion, of a vulcanized caoutchouc washer interposed between the front face of the breech-bolt and a flange, or shoulder, upon the needle-guide. The needle-guide being movable, and the front face of the bolt being fixed, the india-rubber washer is nipped between them. The washer and the flange or shoulder are of a little less diameter than the breech in which they are fitted, so as to facilitate their play therein, but the diameter of the front face of the breech-bolt is, as nearly as possible, equal to the inner diameter of the breech. When the explosion takes place, the pressure transmitted by the movable needle-guide to the washer is such, that the latter is compressed sufficiently to hermetically close the rear end of the barrel and thereby prevent all gas-escape. After the charge is fired, and the pressure removed, the washer, by virtue of its elasticity, returns to its natural position. The ring or washer is composed of three layers of different degrees of hardness, the two outward layers being of much harder substance than the centre one, so that, on being pressed, the intermediate layer, which is perfectly elastic, expands. A reference to fig. 572 will sufficiently ex-

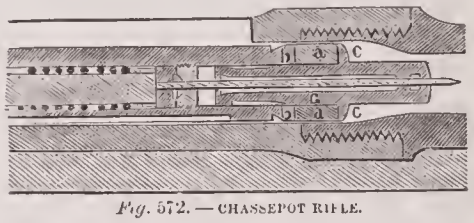


Fig. 572. — CHASSEPOT RIFLE.

plain the nature of this breech-closing arrangement. The India-rubber ring *a*, is compressed by the needle-guide C, between the washers *g*, *b*, where the charge is ignited, and is therefore forced to fill the barrel in which, in its normal state, it loosely fits. Messrs. C. B. Norton and W. J. Valentine, in their report to the govt. of the U. States on the munitions of war exhibited at the Paris Universal Exposition in 1867, give the following account of the comparative experiment of the *C. R.*, and the needle-gun as made in Prussia. "The Prussian gunmaker Specht has received from Paris a Chassepot gun similar to those adopted by the French army, and experiments have been made with it which have furnished important results. The *C.* is certainly superior to the Prussian needle-gun. Competitive essays have been made with the two. More than 50 officers of all arms witnessed them. The *C.* was in the hands of M. Specht; the needle-gun in that of one of the best marksmen in the garrison. The arrangement was to fire with each weapon per minute. The needle-gun was the first; it fired 8 rounds and struck the target 8 times. The *C.* fired 10 shots and was loaded the 11th time within the minute; it also reached the target 8 times. The two guns were afterwards fired together during half a minute; the needle-gun discharged 3 shots, the *C.* 5." The particulars of the *C. R.* are as follows: Weight 8 lbs. 14 oz. 13 dr.; calibre, ·433 inch.; range, 1,094 yards; weight of cartridge, 578·4 grains; weight of ball, 370·4 grains; weight of charge, 84·8 grains; number of grooves, 4.— A very reliable and long-known medical journal, the *Lancet* (Sept. 26, 1868), gives the following interesting account of the effect produced by the *C.* bullet at the battle of Mentana: "The projectiles used by both combatants in that engagement were principally the round ball, two sizes of the Minié, and the *C.* ball. The lightness of the *C.* firelock and its loading at the breech caused a far greater proportion of wounds in the upper part of the body than was the case of those wounds of balls from the muzzle-loaders. The entrance made by the *C.* ball was very small, the exit not much larger. We have the authority of Dr. Gason of Rome for positively asserting that among the cases brought into the hospitals in Rome there was not one where the wound produced by the *C.* bullet bore any proportion to that mentioned in the report from the camp at Lyons — that

'the exit was as large as a person's two fists.' There was much less effusion of blood beneath the skin than in wounds caused by the round ball or Minié. The long bones were more frequently split. The immediate effects of the *C.* were more fatal; but the ulterior effects less severe and fatal in wounds produced by the *C.* than those of the round ball or Minié. The external hæmorrhage was greater in wounds produced by the *C.* ball than by any other form of projectile, and in those places where the Italians fell when struck by it there were large pools of blood. The *C.* bullet is 1 inch long, blunt-pointed; its base, the broadest part in circumference, is half an inch in its diameter."

Chasseur, (*shās'sūr,*) *n.* [Fr., a huntsman.] A male attendant upon persons of distinction, attired in a military dress, and wearing a sword.

—*pl.* (*Mil.*) A name given by the French to bodies of light infantry which act as skirmishers and sharpshooters. The name was originally given to some troops raised in 1815, in imitation of the *Jägers* of the Austrian army, who were chiefly Tyrolese chamois-hunters, and unerring marksmen. The French *C.* are of two kinds, light cavalry and infantry. Every battalion of infantry has a company of chasseurs, but the term is more particularly applied to that body of men called the *Chasseurs de Vincennes*, who were enrolled and armed with rifles in 1833, and quartered at Vincennes. The *C.* of the Italian army are called *Bersaglieri*, (q. v.) Garibaldi's *C.*, that took a prominent part in the Italian war of 1859, and in the campaign against Francis II. of Naples, in 1860, were known as *Cacciatori dei Alpi*, or Alpine hunters.

Chas'sie, *n.* [Fr.] (*Med.*) A sebaceous humor, secreted mainly by the follicles of Meibomius, which sometimes glues the eyelids together.

Chaste, (*chāst,*) *a.* [Fr. *chaste;* Lat. *castus*, probably allied to Gr. *katharos*, clean, spotless, unsoiled; Sansk. *cuth*, to be clean.] Unspotted; undefiled; unspoiled; virtuous; free from impure desires, illicit commerce, or sexual intercourse; as, a *chaste* woman.

"Diana *chaste*, and Hebe fair." — *Prior.*

—Free from obscenity; unpolluted by barbarisms; pure in taste and style.

"For his *chaste* Muse employed her heaven-taught lyre." *Lord Lyttelton.*

Chastelard, (*shās'te-lär,*) (or Chastelet,) Pierre de Boscosel, a French poet, nephew of the Chevalier Bayard, b. about 1540. He was one of the French gentlemen who accompanied Mary Stuart on her return to her native country. The young and handsome poet fell in love with the beautiful queen, and in his madness, believing that his addresses were encouraged, he invaded the bed-room of Mary, was discovered, and ordered to quit the court. *C.*, however, again concealed himself, Feb. 14, 1563, within a recess in the bed-room of Mary, at Burntisland; and, while her women were undressing her, he rushed out before them all, and attempted to plead for pardon. For this offence, he was brought publicly to trial at St. Andrew's, sentenced to death, and hanged; the queen remaining inaccessible to all appeals for mercy on his behalf. As he was about to die, he cried aloud: "Adieu, most lovely and cruel of princesses!"

Chastellux, François Jean, Marquis de, (*shās'tel-lūs,*) a French military officer and man of letters, b. in Paris, 1734. In 1780 he served with distinction in America, where his amiable character gained him the friendship of Washington. In 1772 he published his essay *De la Félicité publique*, which was much praised at the time, and led to the author's becoming a member of the Academy. In 1786 appeared his *Travels in America*. D. 1788.

Chaste'ly, *adv.* In a chaste manner; purely.

Chasten, (*chās'n,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *châtier*, for *chastier;* Lat. *castigare*, from *castus*, pure.] To cleanse; to purify; to free from spot, blame, blemish, or error.

"They *chasten* and enlarge the mind." — *Layard.*

—To correct; to punish; to afflict in order to subdue or reclaim.

"For whom the Lord loveth he *chasteneth*." — *Heb.* xii. 6.

Chastened, *a.* Modest; pure; purified; cleansed: as, a *chastened* style of writing.

Chas'tener, *n.* One who chastens or corrects.

Chaste'ness, *n.* Quality of being chaste; chastity; purity.

Chaste'-tree, *n.* See Agnus Castus.

Chastisable, (*chas-tīz'a-bl,*) *a.* Deserving of chastisement.

Chastise', *v. a.* [Fr. *châtier*, for *chastier*. See Chasten.] To correct; to punish; to castigate; to inflict corporeal pain upon, by way of punishment.

"I will *chastise* this high-minded strumpet." — *Shaks.*

—To reduce to order or obedience; to repress; to liberate from faults or excesses.

"And *chastise* with the valor of thy tongue,
All that impedes thee." — *Shaks.*

Chas'tisement, *n.* [Fr. *chatiment.*] Act of chastising; correction; punishment.

"He receives a fit of sickness as the kind *chastisement* of his heavenly Father." — *Bentley.*

Chastis'er, *n.* One who chastises; a corrector.

Chas'tity, *n.* [Lat. *castitas*, from *castus*, pure.] Purity of the body; state or quality of being chaste; freedom from all unlawful sexual commerce; as, female *chastity.*

"That *chastity* of honour which felt a stain like a wound."—*Burke.*

—Freedom from obscenity; purity of language or style, or of the mind.

"There is not *chastity* enough in language." — *Shaks.*

Chas'uble, *n.* [Fr. *chasuble;* L. Lat. *casubula.*] (*Eccl.*) The outer dress worn at the altar by the Roman Catholic priests. It is a circular piece of cloth, often richly embroidered in gold, with a hole in the centre to admit the head; and falling down so as to completely cover the body of the wearer. It often appears in the older sculptures and brasses. (See Fig. 573.)



Fig. 573.— Chasuble. (From a tomb in Westminster Abbey.)

Chat, *v. i.* [O. Ger. *chetan*, or *quedan;* Goth. *quithan;* Sansk. *kath*, to speak.] To talk idly; to converse in a familiar manner, or without form or ceremony; to talk at ease.

"The shepherds on the lawn
Sat simply *chatting* in a rustic row." — *Milton.*

—*n.* Free, familiar conversation; idle talk.

"And shorten'd the delay by pleasing *chat*." —*Dryden.*

(*Zoöl.*) The popular name of the genus of birds Icteria, *q. v.*

—[A. S. *cith.*] A twig or small stick.

Chata'wa, in *Mississippi*, a post-office of Pike co.

Château, (*shū-tō',*) *n.;* *pl.* Chateaux, *n.* [Fr., a castle. See Castle.] In France, a castle.

—A country-seat or residence; a manorial house; as, the *Château* de Chenonceaux.

Château en Espagne. See Castles in the Air.

Chateaubriand, Chateaubriant, (*shat-o'brē-awng,*) a town of France, dept. Loire-Inférieure, on the Cher, 26 miles W.N.W. of Ancenis. The old castle here is noted as being the place where the beautiful Françoise de Foix, Countess de *C.*, mistress of Francis I., breathed her last. *Manf.* Woollens, &c. *Pop.* 5,099.

Châteaubriand, François Auguste, Vicomte de, a celebrated French statesman, poet, and historian, b. at St. Malo, 1768. He was in youth intended for the navy, but evincing a disinclination for the profession of arms, he, in 1791, set out for America, inspired with the idea of discovering the N.W. passage. Becoming acquainted with Gen. Washington, the latter dissuaded him from his project; and the outbreak of the French Revolution happening at the same time, induced *C.* to return to France. During the Reign of Terror he escaped to London, where he employed himself in a scholastic capacity, and occasionally lived in great poverty. In 1798 appeared his great work, *Génie du Christianisme*, which produced a profound effect upon the world at large. In 1800 he returned to France, and advanced his literary fame still further by the production of the fine poems *Atala* and *René*. In 1803 he was appointed French minister to Switzerland, and in 1806 made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. Afterwards, having successively represented his country at Berlin and London, *C.* was sent to the Congress of Verona, and subsequently ambassador to Rome. On the accession of Louis Philippe, *C.* refused to take the oath of allegiance, resigned even his pension as a peer, and occupied himself thenceforth with literary labors. These were now necessary for his support, his whole property having been spent. Most of his writings during this period of declining age, such as his *Sketches of English Literature*, are of small value. His chief employment was the composition or completion of his voluminous *Memoirs from beyond the Tomb* (Mémoires d'Outre Tombe); and the right of publishing them after his death was sold by him for a large life annuity. They exhibit an amount of vanity and egotism almost unparalleled; but are full of interesting details, and have



Fig. 574.— Tomb of Chateaubriand, (near St. Malo.)

very much of his peculiar kind of eloquence. *C.* died at Paris in the summer of 1848, when he had almost completed his eightieth year. He rests in the tomb carved for him, according to his wishes, some ten years previously, on a romantic rock near St. Malo, twice a day encircled by the sea. (See Fig. 574.) *C.* and Victor Hugo are unquestionably the two greatest figures in the French literature of the 19th century; and, as in genius, so they seemed to be rivals in childish vanity — the one with his tomb carved, while living, on the summit of the desert rock of St. Malo; the other, a voluntary exile, living not far from his rival's grave, on another rock called Jersey — two pedestals! — Besides the above-mentioned works, *C.* is the author of *Natchez; Historical Studies, or Full of the Roman Empire; The Congress of Verona;* A translation of *Paradise Lost* in blank verse; *Itinerary from Paris to Jerusalem; The Martyrs; Travels in America*, &c.

Chateaubriant, Françoise de Foix, Comtesse de, mistress of Francis I., b. 1475. She was cousin to Gaston de Foix, nephew of Louis XII.; appeared at the court in the time of Anne of Brittany, and accepted the hand of the Count de Chateaubriant. Her great beauty and accomplishments made her a favorite with Francis I., but she afterwards found a successful rival in the Duchess d'Etâmpes. D. 1537.

Châteaudun, a town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loire, on the Loire, 26 m. S.S.W. of Chartres. *Manf.* Woollens, and leather. On the rock commanding the town are the remains of the old castle of the counts of Dunois, in the chapel of which is the tomb of the famous general of Charles VII. *Pop.* 7,390.

Cha'teauguay, a S.W. *co.* of prov. Quebec, bordering on the St. Lawrence, and bounded W. by a river of its own name. *Pop.* 16,166. Its cap., Chateauguay, 24 m. S. of Montreal, has a *pop.* of abt. 800.

Cha'teaugay, in *New York*, a river rising in the E. part of Franklin co., and passing through a lake of the same name, empties into the St. Lawrence River.

—A post-township of Franklin co., 12 m. N.E. of Malone; *pop.* 2,971.

Chateaugay Lake, in *New York*, in Clinton co.; is from 3 to 4 m. long.

—A post-office of Franklin co.

Château-Gontier, a town of France, dep. Mayenne, on the Mayenne, 18 m. S. of Laval. Extensive manufactures of linens and linen thread flourish here. *Pop.* 7,935.

Château-Haut-Brion, a hamlet of France, dep. Gironde, arrond. Libourne. The vineyards here yield one of the choicest growths of Bordeaux wine.

Château-Latitte, a hamlet of France, dep. Gironde, arrond. Lesparre, producing one of the four finest kinds of claret, or Bordeaux wine.

Château-Latour, two vineyards of France, near Pauillac, dep. Gironde, celebrated for their excellent brands of Bordeaux wine.

Château-Margaux, (*shū-tō'mar-gō'.*) a famous French vineyard, on the Gironde, in dep. Gironde, 14 m. N.W. of Bordeaux. One of the principal growths of claret is made here.

Château-Ponsat, a town of France, dep. Haute-Vienne, on the Gartampe, 9 m. N.E. of Bellac; *pop.* 4,204.

Châteauroux, a town of France, dep. Indre (of which it is the cap.), on the Indre. *Manuf.* Cloth, hosiery, hats, leather. *Pop.* 18,793.

Château-Thierry, a town of France, dep. Aisne, on the Marne, 25 m. S. of Soissons. *Manf.* Cottons and leather. La Foutaine, the poet, was b. here in 1661. *Pop.* 6,517.

Châtel, Ferdinand François, a French theologian, and founder of the so-called French Catholic Church, b. 1795. He was ordained to the priesthood, and, 1823–30, became a popular preacher in Paris. After the revolution, 1830, he seceded from the tenets of the Roman Catholic Church, and opened a church for the dissemination of his own newly formed views, which ignored the divinity of Christ, and were altogether materialistic. His doctrines met with no success. In 1848 he became an advocate of woman's rights, and d. in obscurity in 1857.

Châtelain, Châtelaine, (*shāt'e-lān,*) *n.* The names formerly given in France, the first to the male, and the second to the female owner of a château, or castle.— Hence, the word *chateiaine* has been applied to an ornament worn by ladies, as a girdle or collar-chain, to which are attached their watches, keys, trinkets, &c.

Châtelet, *n.* [Fr.] A small castle. The word was almost exclusively applied in France to two ancient courts of justice and prisons in Paris: *Le grand Châtelet*, and *Le petit Châtelet.*

Châtelet-Lomont, Gabrielle Emilie, Marquise du, a learned French lady, and the intimate friend of Voltaire, b. 1706. She was early distinguished by her beauty, classical erudition, and conversational powers. After her marriage, she became the *amie de cœur* of Voltaire, who resided with her at the chateau of Cirey, in Lorraine. Among her writings are a treatise on the philosophy of Leibnitz, and a translation of Newton's *Principia* into French. D. 1749.

Chat'ellany, *n.* [Fr. *chatellenie.* See Castellan.] The jurisdiction of a castellan; the lordship belonging to a castle.

"About twenty forts . . . with their *chatellanies*." — *Dryden.*

Châtellerault, a fine town of France, dep. Vienne, on the Vienne, 20 m. N.N.E. of Poitiers. *Manuf.* Firearms, excellent cutlery, and watches, clocks, and lace. *Pop.* 15,651.

Chat'enay, a village of France, dep. Seine, 5 m. S.S.W. of Paris, celebrated as the birthplace of Voltaire.

Chat'enois, a town of France, dep. Haute-Rhin, 25 m. S.S.W. of Strasbourg; *pop.* 4,447.

Chat'field, in *Minnesota*, a post-office of Fillmore co.

Chattield, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Crawford co.

Chattield, in *Texas*, a post-office of Navarro co.

Chat'ham, William Pitt, Earl of, an eminent English statesman, b. 1708. After completing his education at Oxford, he entered the lower House of Parliament, where his commanding eloquence soon brought him into the front rank of orators, and he ultimately became the ruling senator of his country. Pure, public-spirited, and patriotic, he upheld the authority and independence of the representative body of the people, against the

very order to which he himself by birth belonged; and his proudest title he deemed to be that given him by his fellow-countrymen — THE GREAT COMMONER. In 1756, he became Secretary of State, and, in 1766, Prime Minister; in which capacity he governed the affairs of the country with a vigor and courage it had for years been unaccustomed to. He energetically carried on the war against France and Spain, and infused into his subordinates something of the spirit he himself possessed. In 1706, he was created *Earl of Chatham*. Becoming a martyr to ill-health, he resigned office, but until his death occasionally took part in important discussions in the House of Parliament to which he belonged. At the outbreak of the war of American Independence, C. energetically espoused in parliament the cause of the colonists, and in one of his speeches, delivered in 1777, he used the memorable words: —"If I were an American, as I am an Englishman, while a foreign troop was landed in my country, I never would lay down my arms, never — never — never!" But, finding his remonstrances unavailing, and the nation committed to the prosecution of this war, C.'s patriotic spirit brought him round to a resolute advocacy of the measures adopted by the govt. for the retention of the American states by the British crown. On April 8, 1778, he was, by his own desire, muffled in blankets, carried from his sick-bed to his place in the House of Lords, and there, supported in the arms of friends, delivered his last brilliant speech, urging the govt. to vigorously continue the war until the rebellious States should be again brought into subjection to the mother country. During its delivery, C. was seized with convulsions, and was borne home to die, which event occurred on the 11th of the following month. He was buried with public honors in Westminster Abbey; his second son William Pitt (*q. v.*) succeeding in after-days to his father's dignities of "Great Commoner," and Prime-Minister of England.

Chat'ham, a borough, naval arsenal, and sea-port of England, co. Kent, on the Medway, 28 m. E.S.E. of London. *C.* is almost wholly dependent on the great military and naval establishments of the surrounding neighborhood. The dock-yard, including the arsenal, is about 1 m. in length, and is strongly fortified. It has 5 large tide docks, capable of receiving first-rate men-of-war, and 6 building-slips for vessels of the largest dimensions; rope, sail, and store-houses, and, in short, every accessory to the construction of naval architecture. The marine hospital, ordnance-foundries, military barracks, &c., occupy a vast extent of ground, in connection with the various lines of fortifications. *Pop.* 40,404.

Chat'ham, in *Connecticut*, a village and township of Middlesex co., on the Connecticut River, 17 m. S. by E. of Hartford; *pop.* 2,771.

Chatham, in *Georgia*, an E. county, bordering on the sea. *area*, 358 sq. m. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Savannah River, and on the S.W. by the Ogeechee. The surface is even, and partly covered by swamps. The soil near the streams is fertile; the rest sterile. *Cap.* Savannah. *Pop.* 41,279.

Chatham, in *Illinois*, a township of Sangamon co., on the Alton and Springfield R.R., 10 m. S.S.W. of Springfield; *pop.* 1,460.

Chatham, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Buchanan co.

Chatham, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Barnstable co., 80 m. S.E. of Boston, on a fine harbor inside of Chatham Beach, at the S.E. extremity of Cape Cod. *Pop.* 2,411.

Chatham, in *Minnesota*, a P. O. of Wright co.; *pop.* 161.

Chatham, in *New Hampshire*, a township of Carroll co., 70 m. N.E. of Concord; *pop.* 445.

Chatham, in *New Jersey*, a beautiful post-village and township of Morris co., on the Morris and Essex R.R. and the Passaic River, 16 m. W. of Newark; *pop.* 3,715.

Chatham, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Columbia co., 18 m. S. by E. of Albany. It is traversed by the Western R.R. *Pop.* 4,372.

Chatham, in *N. Carolina*, a central county: *area*, abt. 700 sq. m. It is intersected by the Haw and Deep rivers, (which unite in the S.E. part of the co., and form the Cape Fear,) and drained by the New Hope and Rocky rivers. The surface is varied, and soil generally fertile. Extensive beds of anthracite coal have been opened near Deep River, which is navigable up to the mines. *Cap.* Pittsborough. *Pop.* 19,723.

Chatham, in *Ohio*, a post-vill. of Licking co., *pop.* 156.
—A township of Medina co.; *pop.* 980.

Chatham, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Chester co., about 68 m. E. of Harrisburg.
—A township of Tioga co.; *pop.* 1,575.

Chatham, in prov. of Quebec, a post-village and township of Two Mountains co., on the Ottawa River, 52 m. W. of Montreal; *pop.* of township, in 1871, 3,422.

Chatham, in prov. of Ontario, a post-town of Kent co., on the Thames, 69 m. S.W. of London; *pop.* 5,873.

Chatham, a thriving town of New Brunswick, Northumberland co., on the Miramichi River, 12 m. from its mouth, and 135 N.N.E. of St. John. The river here is navigable for the largest-sized ships. *Pop.* 4,203.

Chat'ham Centre, in *Ohio*, a P. O. of Medina co.

Chatham Centre, in *New York*, a post-village of Chatham township, Columbia co., 18 m. S.S.E. of Albany.

Chatham Four Corners, in *New York*, a post-village of Chatham township, Columbia co., 23 m. S.S.E. of Albany.

Chatham Harbor, in *Massachusetts*, at the E. extremity of Cape Cod. It has 20 feet of water at low tide, and is well protected from the sea. The Chatham lights are inside the harbor on James's Head, near the S.E. end of Cape Cod; Lat. 41° 40′ 20″ N., Lon. 69° 57′ 12″ W.

Chatham Hill, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Smyth co.

Chat'ham Islands, a small group belonging to Great Britain, and lying in the Pacific Ocean, in Lat. 43° 38′ to 44° 40′ S., Lon. 177° to 179° W., about 400 m. E. of New Zealand. The climate and soil of this archipelago are generally good, but the surface is untimbered. *Prod.* Wheat. A whaling station was established at Oiuga (one of the group), in 1840. *Pop.* Unknown

Chatham Islands, a group in the N. Pacific Ocean, Lat. 9° N., Lon. 179° 50′ E.

Chat'hamite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of Cuanthite, found in mica-slate at Chatham, Connecticut. It is chiefly an arsenide of nickel and iron, containing 1·3 per cent. of cobalt.

Chat'ham Port, in *Massachusetts*, a post-office of Barnstable co.

Chatham Run, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Clinton co.

Chatham Sound, in *Alaska*, separates George III. and Prince of Wales archipelagoes; Lat. 56° 30′ N., Lon. 133° W.

Chatham Valley, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Tioga co.

Châtillon-sur-Indre, (*shâ-tee'yon,*) a town of France, dep. Indre, on the river Indre, 27 m. W.N.W. of Châteauroux; *pop.* 4,317.

Châtillon-sur-Seine, a neat town of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, on the Seine, 28 m. N.N.E. of Semur-en-Auxois. *Manf.* Cloths, hats, glass, iron-plates, beet-root sugar, &c. *Pop.* 5,319.

Chat Moss, an extensive morass in England, co. Lancaster, covering 6,000 acres, most part of which is now reclaimed and under tillage. Geo. Stephenson, the celebrated engineer, first utilized this swamp by carrying the Liverpool and Manchester Railway across it, in 1830.

Chatonnay', a town of France, dep. Isère, 15 m. E.S.E. of Vienne; *pop.* 4,364.

Chatouillement, (*shat-weel'mong,*) a French noun, denoting the action of tickling or titillation; sometimes found in this sense in books on medicine.

Chatoy'ant, *a.* [Fr., from *chat*, cat, and *œil*, an eye; alluding to the shining and mutable colors in the eyes of a cat.] (*Min.*) Applied to minerals, as the precious opal, which, when turned, successively exhibits different prismatic colors.
—*n.* A mineral which, when cut smooth, has a chatoyant surface.

Chatoy'ment, *n.* [Fr. *chatoiement.*] Changeability, or play of colors.

Chat Pota'toes, *n. pl.* Small or refuse potatoes given to swine, cattle, &c. as food.

Chatsk, a town of European Russia, govt. Tamboff, on the Chatcha, 95 m. N. of Tamboff; trades in corn, cattle, tallow, hemp, and iron. Estimated *pop.* 8,000.

Chats'worth, in England. See BAKEWELL.

Chats'worth, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Livingston co.

Chat'tahoo'chee, in *Florida*, a post-village of Gadsden co., 42 m. N.W. of Tallahassee, at the junction of the Flint and Chattahoochee rivers. During the civil war, the U. States arsenal here was captured by the Confederates, Jan. 6, 1861; who thus possessed themselves of large quantities of ammunition. *Pop.* 1,289.

Chattahoo'chee, in *Georgia*, a large river-branch of the Apalachicola, rises in the Blue Ridge Mountains, in Habersham co., in the N.E. part of the State, and flowing S.W. through the gold regions of Upper Georgia to West Point, continues a course S., forming the W. boundary of the State. It is navigable for steamers as far as Columbus, 350 m. from the Gulf. Its length is about 550 miles.
—A co. in the above State. See SUPPLEMENT.

Chattanoo'ga, in *Georgia*, a creek rising in Walker co., and emptying into the Tennessee near Chattanooga.

Chattanooga, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Dallas co.

Chattanooga, in *Tennessee*, a town of Hamilton co., on the Tennessee River, 250 miles from Knoxville, and 140 S.E. of Nashville. An obstinately contested battle was fought here, Nov. 25, 1863, between the National forces under the chief command of General Grant, and the Confederates under General Bragg, in which the latter were completely defeated. The Union loss was reported as 5,616 men, all told, and Bragg's at about 3,100 in killed and wounded, and 6,000 prisoners, besides 40 guns, and a large quantity of other war material. *Pop.* 6,093.

Chat'tel, *n.* [Flem. *kateyl*, movable property, a beast of burden; O. Fr. *chaptel*, a beast let out for hire; from Lat. *capitale*, dim. of *caput*, the head. See CATTLE.] (*Law.*) Any article of movable goods. *C.* now comprehends all goods, movable or immovable, except such as have the nature of freehold.

Chat'telism, *n.* The holding of chattels.

Chat'ter, *v. i.* [Swed. and Goth. *qvittra*, to chirp; Du. *kwetteren*, to prate, to prattle; Goth. *qithan*, to speak; Swed. Goth. *qvæda*, to speak, Sansk. *vad*, to cry out; *kath*, to speak.] To make a noise like a bird; to speak with an indistinct utterance; as, "The pie still *chattereth*." — *Sidney.*
—To make a noise by collision of the teeth: to sound like the teeth when one shivers, as, to *chatter* with cold.

"With *chattering* teeth, and bristling hair upright."—*Dryden.*

—To talk idly, carelessly, or rapidly, to jabber.

"To . . . charm her *chattering* tongue."—*Shaks.*

—*n.* Sounds like those made by a magpie or monkey; idle, frothy talk.

"The mimic ape began his *chatter*."—*Swift.*

Chattera'tion, *n.* Act of chattering, or talking idly or carelessly.
—A colloquialism for loquacity, or habit of incessant talking.

Chat'ter-box, *n.* A colloquialism for one who talks incessantly.

Chat'terer, *n.* One who chatters; an idle talker; a prattler.
(*Zoöl.*) The popular name of the family of birds *Ampelidæ*, q. v.

Chat'tering, *n.* Rapid, indistinct sounds, as made by birds; idle, careless talk; rapid and clashing motion of the teeth.

Chat'terton, THOMAS, an English poet, b. at Bristol, 1752, was the son of a poor schoolmaster. After having spent some years at a charity school, he was articled to an attorney in his 15th year. He was not quite 16 when he published in a Bristol newspaper the first of his extraordinary forgeries; being an account of an ancient procession, which, on being questioned, he alleged to have been found in the charter-room of the church of St. Mary Redcliffe. He next exhibited specimens of old poetry, which he asserted were written in the 15th century, by a priest named Thomas Rowley. At the same time, pieces, both in prose and verse, which were avowedly his own, appeared in London magazines; and these, by their singular force and originality, showed him to be quite capable of having concocted the supposed antiques. Indeed, wonderful as was, under the circumstances, the antiquarian and other knowledge which he wasted on his impostures, their spuriousness was at once evident to the few who were competently familiar with Old English language and history. The poet Gray, and his friend Mason, unhesitatingly denounced the imposition, when some of the poems were sent to them by Horace Walpole. The best imitation of the antique is, perhaps, the minstrel's song inserted in the tragedy of *Ella*; but everywhere there is evidence of genius, which, if it had been guided by good intention, and fostered by mature study, would certainly have given birth to poetical masterpieces. But perversity of principle was manifest alike in the unhappy boy's writings, and in his conduct. He extorted a release from his master before he had served him for three years; and immediately sought and found literary employment in London, busying himself chiefly with political and satirical writings. A very few months of toil, ill remunerated, and disappointments in his expectation of patronage from the great, drove his undisciplined mind to despair. He became indigent to the verge of starvation, and poisoned himself in August, 1770, when he wanted some weeks of completing his 18th year.

Chat'terton, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of King George co.

Chattoo'ga, in *Georgia*, a N.W. county bordering on Alabama; *area*, 360 sq. m. It is traversed by the Chattooga River (whence its name), and is drained by the Eukahanaqua, Amnchee, and Snake creeks. The surface is divided between mountains and fertile valleys. The county contains excellent mineral springs, limestone, marble, and iron and lead ores. *Cap.* Summerville. *Pop.* 6,902.

Chattoo'ga, a river which, rising in Walker co., near the N.W. frontier of Georgia, flows S.W. and enters the Coosa in Cherokee co., Alabama.

Chattoo'ga, in *N. Carolina*, one of the branches of the Savannah River, rises in the S. part of the State, and flows S.W.; forming the boundary between S. Carolina and Georgia.

Chattoo'gaville, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Chattooga co., on Chattooga River, 200 m. from Milledgeville.

Chat'ty, *a.* Given to free and unrestrained conversation, talkative, as, a *chatty* individual.

Chat'wood, *n.* [From *chat*, a small stick, and *wood.*] Small sticks and sprays, only fit for fuel.

Chau'cer, GEOFFREY, the father of English poetry, was b. in 1328, in London, and studied law. In 1359 the poet served, and was taken prisoner, during the king's invasion of France; and, besides discharging other foreign missions, he was sent to Genoa in 1373 a journey which is supposed to have given him an interview with Petrarch. He received a house in the royal demesne of Woodstock; and there most of his works were written. D. 1400, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. *C.'s Canterbury Pilgrims*, his chief poem, is replete with a deep insight into the springs and working of human character, intense love of nature, pure and lofty feeling, abundant humor, piercing wit, and that genial temperament which lights up all around with the sunshine of a fine mind and generous disposition.

Chaudefontaine, (*sho-fōn-tān'*,) in Belgium, a village charmingly situated in the valley of the Vesdre, a few miles from Liége, and celebrated for a spring which supplies water for hot baths.

Chaudière, (*shō-de-air'*,) a lake of Lower Canada, 55 m. N.N.W. of Johnstown.

Chaudière, a river of Lower Canada, connecting with the St. Lawrence, 7 m. above Quebec, after a N.N.W. course of 90 m. The celebrated *Falls of Chaudière*, about 100 ft. in height, are about 3 m. from the outlet of the river, which is not navigable.

Chaud'-medley, *n.* [From Fr. *chaud*, hot, and *mêlée*, a broil.] (*Law.*) The killing of a person in the heat of an affray; distinguished by Blackstone from *chance-medley*, an accidental homicide, — a distinction that is said to be of no great importance.

Chau'fer, *n.* [Fr. *chauffer.*] A small table furnace. *Francis.*

Chauffers, (*shōf-fair'*,) the name of a body of brigands who, during the first year of the French revolution, infested many parts of France. They wore a black veil over their faces, and tortured their victims, burning (*chauffer*, to make hot) their feet to make them disgorge their treasures. It was not till 1803 that measures adopted under the Consulate put a stop to their depredations.

Chauliac, GUI DE, (*shōl'yac,*) a French surgeon who flourished in the 14th cent., and laid the foundations of

the moderr principles and practice of surgical science, was employed by popes Clement VI., Innocent VI., and Urban V., and wrote a remarkable treatise on surgery, entitled *Inventarium, sive Collectorium Partis Chirargicalis Medicinæ*, published at Lyons, 1592, 8vo. This work, for 2 centuries, was considered throughout Europe a standard authority on that branch of science.

Chaulieu, Guillaume de, (*shō loo'.*) a French poet, b. 1639. By his contemporaries he was designated the French *Anacreon*, and by Voltaire the chief of neglected poets. The best edition of C.'s poetical works was published in 1774, in 2 vols. 8vo.; and in 1850, his *Lettres inédites* were given to the world. D. 1720.

Chaumette, Pierre Gaspard, (*sho-mĕt'.*) a French demagogue, and one of the scum of society thrown up by the revolution, b. 1763. Introduced by Camille Desmoulins to the Cordeliers' Club, he speedily earned popularity among the *sans-culottes*, and became one of the high-priests of the "worship of reason." He acted his part in the blood-thirsty proceedings of that epoch; but over-doing it at last, he excited the disgust of Robespierre himself, who brought him to the guillotine, 1794.

Chaumonot, Pierre Marie Joseph, (*sho-mo-nō'.*) a French Jesuit, b. 1611. Becoming a missionary to the N. American Indians, he resided among the Hurons and other tribes, and did much to civilize them. D. at Quebec, 1693. *C.* wrote an excellent grammar of the Huron language (published at Quebec, 1835), and other works.

Chaumont, (*sho-mōng'.*) a town of France, dep. Haute-Marne, 18 m. N.N.W. of Langres. *Manf.* Woollens, hosiery, gloves, iron, and cutlery. *Pop.* 7,854.

Chaumont', in *New York*, a post-village of Jefferson co., on Chaumont Bay of Lake Ontario, 14 m. N.W. of Watertown. *Pop.* 370.

Chaun'cey, Isaac, an American naval officer, b. at Black Rock, Conn., in 1772. Entering the U. States Navy in 1799, he took part in the operations before Tripoli in 1804, and in 1812 was appointed to the command on the great Lakes. Here he was actively engaged in annoying the British flotilla, and, in 1813, captured York (now Toronto) in Upper Canada; and in the same year participated in the capture of Fort George, an event which obliged the enemy to evacuate the Niagara frontier. In 1814 *C.* blockaded Kingston. D. 1840.

Chaun'cey, Charles, an American divine, b. in England, 1592. After an education at Westminster School and Cambridge, he was appointed Greek professor at the latter university, where becoming obnoxious to the authorities on account of the stern Puritanism of his religious views, he emigrated to New England in 1638, and in 1654 was appointed 2d President of Harvard Coll. Here again he was remarkable for the Calvinistic bent of his character. D. 1672. He is said to be the ancestor of all who bear the name of Chauncy (or Chauncey) in the U. States.

Chaun'cey, in *Indiana*, a P. O of Tippecanoe co.

Chauncy, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Athens co., on the Hocking River and Canal, 65 m. S.E. of Columbus. Coal mines and salt-works are in the neighborhood. *Pop.* 201.

Chaun'cyville, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Manitowoc co.

Chaunt, *n.* and *v.* Same as Chant, *q. v.*

Chaunt'er, *n.* A cant term for one who disposes of a spurious article; as, a horse-*chaunter*.

Chauny, (*shō-nee'.*) a town of France, dep. Aisne, on the Oise, 18 m. W. of Laon. Cider is made here in large quantities. *Pop.* 8,979.

Chaussee, (*shos-sai'.*) *n.* [Fr.] A causeway; as, the *Chaussee* d'Antin, a street in Paris, formerly raised above the adjacent ground.

Chaussey, (*shōs-sa'.*) a group of rocky islands in the English Channel, 8 m. from Granville, on the French coast. Extensive blocks of granite are imported thence to Paris.

Chautau'qua, in *New York*, the most western county of the State; *area*, abt. 1,000 sq. m. Lake Erie forms the N.W. boundary, and Pennsylvania the S. and W. It is drained by Conewango Creek, with its branches, and by other small streams. The surface is diversified, the Chautauqua Mountains passing through fertile valleys. The soil is especially rich along the lake-shore and streams. *Cap.* Maysville. *Pop.* 59,327.

—A post-township of the above co., on Chautauqua Lake, 5 m. S.E. of Lake Erie; *pop.* 3,064.

Chautauqua Lake, in *New York*, a beautiful sheet of water in the central part of Chautauqua co., 18 m. long, and abt. 4 m. wide. It is 1290 feet above the sea, and is said to be the most elevated body of water upon the American continent navigated by steamers; being 726 feet above Lake Erie, and only 6 m. therefrom. Three steamers ply between Maysville and Jamestown during the season of navigation.

Chautauqua Valley, in *New York*, a post-office of Allegheny co.

Chauveau-Lagarde, Claude François, (*sho-vō la'-gärd'.*) a French lawyer, b. 1756. He distinguished himself as the advocate of Miranda, Brissot, Charlotte Corday, Queen Marie Antoinette, and Madame Elizabeth of France, and was appointed advocate to the council of state under Napoleon. D. 1841.

Chaux-de-Fond, (La,) (*shō-deh-fong'.*) a town of Switzerland, 9 m. N.W. of Neufchâtel, in a gorge of the Jura Mountains. This place is noted for the manufacture of watches, great numbers of which are exported. *Pop.* 9,329.

Chav'ender, *n.* [Fr. *chevesne.*] (*Zoöl.*) The Club, *Cyprinus cephalus*. See Cyprinus.

Cha'ves, a fortified frontier town of Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, on the Tamega, 40 m. W. of Braganza. Mineral waters are found here. *Pop.* 7,392.

Cha'ves, or Villa do Ecuador, a maritime town of Brazil, prov. Pará, on the N. side of the island of Marajo, in the delta of the Amazons. Lat. 0° 20′ S., Lon. 49° 40′ W.

Chavica, (*tshäv'e-kä.*) *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Piperaceæ*. The dried unripe spikes of *C. Roxburghii* and *C. officinarum* constitute the long pepper of commerce, which is imported from the E. Indies. Long pepper contains an acrid resin, a volatile oil, and a peculiar crystalline alkaloid called *Piperine*. It resembles black pepper (see Pepper) in its effects, and is used for similar purposes. Dried slices of the root and stem are employed medicinally in India under the name of *Pippula Moola*. The leaves of *C. betel*, betel-pepper, and *C. sirebo*, are chewed by the Malays and other Eastern races with slices of the betel-nut and lime.—See Betel.

Chaw, *v. a.* [A. S. *ceowan;* Du. *kauwen;* Ger. *kauen.* See Jaw.] To compress or crush with the jaws; to champ; to chew; to masticate, as food, &c. (Now used as a vulgar example of *chew.*)

"*Chawing* the foaming bit, there fiercely stood."—*Earl of Surrey.*

—To ruminate, as in thought; to turn over in the mind.

—*n.* A cud; a chew; a quid; a mouthful of anything; as, a *chaw* of tobacco. (Vulgar.)

Chayan'ta, a town of S. America, in Bolivia, dep. Potosi, 55 m. N. of Potosi.

Chayeapoor', a town and dist. of Nepaul, in N. Hindostan. The town is 130 m. E. by S. of Khatmandoo. The dist. is altogether mountainous, and has an extensive trade with Thibet.

Chay'-fang, in China. See Tche-fang.

Chay'-root, Cho'ya, or **Say'au,** *n.* (*Bot.*) See Oldenlandria.

Cha'zy, in *New York*, a river of Clinton co., enters Lake Champlain.

—A post-village and township of Clinton co., on Chazy River, abt. 128 m. N. by E. of Albany; *pop.* of township 3,206.

Cha'zy Lake, in *New York*, a source of the Chazy River, in Clinton co., is about 4 m. long.

Cheadle, (*cheed'l.*) a market-town of England, co. Stafford, 180 m. N.W. of London. *Manuf.* Copper, iron, and tin-wares, tapes, leather, flax, nails, &c. *Pop.* about 4,000.

Cheap, *a.* [A. S. *ceap*, cattle, salable commodities, bargain, price, business; Ger. *kauf*, a bargain; Icel. *kaup.* Our *cheap* is an ellipsis for *good-cheap*, that is a good bargain.] To be had at a low rate; at a low price or rate; being a good bargain; bearing a low price; as, a *cheap* article of sale.

—Being of little value; common; not respected.

"O God, that bread should be so dear,
And flesh and blood so *cheap!*"—*Hood.*

Cheapen, (*chēp'n,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *ceapian*, to bargain; Icel. *kenpa*, or *kaupi*, to buy, to trade; Ger. *kaufen*, to buy; O. Ger. *kauffjan*, to trade, to buy; Goth. *kaupon*, to buy, to do business; allied to Lat. *capere*; Gr. *kapēlion.* Scot. *coup*, and Eng. *chop.*] To buy or bargain for advantageously; to attempt to buy; to ask the price of a commodity; to buy at a low price; to chaffer for.

"Pretend to *cheapen* goods, but nothing buy."—*Swift.*

—To beat down, depreciate, or lower in price; to haggle.

"I find my proffer'd love has *cheapen'd* me."—*Dryden.*

Cheap'ener, *n.* One who cheapens; a bargainer; a haggler.

Cheap'ly, *adv.* At a small price; at a low rate.

"So great a day as this *cheaply* bought."—*Shaks.*

Cheap'ness, *n.* State or quality of being cheap; lowness in price by comparison with intrinsic value, or customary rate of cost.

Cheap'side, in *New Jersey*, a village of Essex co., 10 m. W. of Newark.

Chear, *n.* and *adv.* Old spelling of Cheer, *q. v.*

Cheat, *v. a.* [From escheat, *q. v.*] To practise extortion and fraud; to defraud; to impose upon; to effect or obtain by trick, artifice, or low cunning; to deceive; to outwit; to beguile.

"Doubtless the pleasure is as great
Of being *cheated* as to *cheat.*"—*Hudibras.*

—*n.* A deceitful, dishonest act; a fraud; deception; trick; imposition; imposture.

"When I consider life, 't is all a *cheat.*"—*Dryden.*

—A person who cheats or is guilty of fraud; a deceiver.

(*Law.*) The offence of fraudulently obtaining the property of another by any deceitful or illegal practice short of felony, but in such a way as that the public interest may possibly be affected. In order to constitute *C.*, the fraud must be of such a kind as that it could not be guarded against by common prudence. *C.*, in this sense, is an offence at common law, and indictable, which is not the case with imposition in a private transaction.

Cheat, or **Cheat-bread,** *n.* A kind of wheaten bread.

Cheat'ableness, *n.* Capacity for being cheated.

Cheat'er, *n.* One who cheats or practises fraud or deception; a cheat.

"Disguised *cheaters*, . . . and many such like libertines of sin."—*Shaks.*

—An escheator. See Escheator.

Cheatham, in *Tennessee*, a N.W. county; *area*, 350 sq. m. It is traversed by the Cumberland River and drained by Harpeth River. Its surface is uneven. *Cap.* Ashland City. *Pop.* 6,678.

Cheat'ingly, *adv.* In a cheating manner.

Cheat River, in *Virginia*, the largest branch of the Monongahela, is formed by the junction of the Laurel, Glade, Shavers, and Dry forks, which rise near the N. border of Pocahontas co., among the Alleghany Mountains. Flowing thence N. and N.W. through Preston and Monongahela counties, it enters the Monongahela at the S.W. part of Fayette co., in Pennsylvania. It is navigable for 40 m. above Rowlesburg.

Chebac'co, *n.* [From *Chebacco*, Mass., U. S.] (*Naut.*) A kind of sailing-craft, employed in the Newfoundland fisheries;—called also *pinkstern.*

Che'bause, or **She'bance,** in *Illinois*, a vill. and twp. of Iroquois co., 64 m. S. by W. of Chicago; *pop.* 2,530.

Cheboy'gan, in *Michigan.* See Sheboygan River.

—A county, forming the lower part of the peninsula bordering on the Straits of Mackinaw and Lake Huron; *area*, about 800 sq. m. It has several lakes, and is drained by Black and Sheboygan rivers. *Cap.* Duncan. *Pop.* 2,137.

Checanqua, in *Iowa*, a village of Henry co., 7 m. W. of Mount Pleasant.

Check, *v. a.* [Fr. *échec*, from Pers. *sháh*, a king. A term applied in the game of chess, when the king is attacked or forced to retire and cover himself.] To stop; to restrain; to hinder or repress; to curb; to control; to moderate.

"With better judgment *check* this hideous rashness."—*Shaks.*

—To chide or reprove; to rebuke.

"The good king his master will *check* him for it."—*Shaks.*

—To compare or examine with corresponding evidence; to verify; as, to *check* an account.

—To control by a counter-register or reckoning; to make a mark against; as, to *check* a list of voters.

—*v. i.* To stop; to make a stop; preceding *at.*

"With what wing the stanyel *checks at* it."—*Shaks.*

—To clash or interfere.

"If love *check* with business, it troubleth men's fortunes."—*Bacon.*

—*n.* A stop; hinderance; rebuff; restraint; curb; control; obstruction; he or that which stops or restrains.

"Free from rhyme or reason, rule or *check.*"—*Pope.*

—The correspondent cipher of a draft or order for money. (*Com.*) An order for money payable at sight; a draft; as, a banker's *check.* (Sometimes written *cheque.*)

—Checkered cloth; as plaid, &c.

—A token given for identification of anything; as, a *check* for baggage.—A mark of verification placed against an item, amount, &c., of a list or account.

(*Law.*) A written order, addressed to some person, generally a banker, directing him to pay the same specified in the check to the person named in it, or bearer, or order, on demand. The chief differences between a check and bill of exchange are: 1, that a check is not due until presented, and, consequently, can be negotiated any time before presentment, and yet not subject the holder to any equities existing between the previous parties; 2, that the drawer of a check is *not* discharged for want of immediate presentment with due diligence; while the drawer of a bill of exchange *is;* 3, that the death of the drawer of a check rescinds the authority of the banker to pay it; while the death of the drawer of a bill of exchange does not alter the relation of the parties.—A check ought to be drawn within the State where the bank is situated, because if not so drawn it becomes a foreign bill of exchange, subject to mercantile law; requiring that it be protested, and that due diligence be used in presenting it, in order to hold the drawer and indorsers. A check being payable on demand, is not to be accepted. There is a practice, however, of making checks *good*, by the banker, which fixes his responsibility to pay that particular check when presented; and amounts, in fact, to an acceptance. Such a marking is called *certifying*, and a check so marked is called a *certified check.*

(*Sports.*) In Falconry, a term applied to the action of a hawk when forsaking its proper game to pursue other birds.

(*Games.*) In Chess, a term to denote the situation when a player obliges his adversary either to move or guard his king.

Check'-book, *n.* A book containing blank checks for drawing upon a bank.

Check'er, Check'er-work, *n.* Work varied alternately as in its colors and materials; work consisting of cross-lines.

Check'er, *n.* One who checks or restrains; as, a *checker* of vice.

(*Games.*) A Chess-board; a draught-board.—A piece in the game of draughts or checkers. (Sometimes written *chequer.*)

Check'er-berry, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Gaultheria.

Check'er-board, *n.* A board whereon draughts or checkers is played. (Sometimes written *chequer-board.*)

Checkered, (*chek'erd,*) *a.* Diversified; variegated; as, a *checkered* existence.

Check'ers, Cheq'uers, *n. pl.* (Often called Draughts.) (*Games.*) A game played by two persons on a board similar to that used in playing chess. Each player has a set of 12 pieces, consisting of small, round, flat discs, made of wood or ivory; one set being *black* and the other *white.* The pieces must all be placed on the same color on the board, in alternate fours in the first three rows before each player. The pieces must move only one square at a time, diagonally and forwards. If an opponent's piece stands in the way, there is no retreat.—the player must either advance or take his adversary's piece. A piece can only be taken, however, when there is a vacant space directly behind it; the attacking piece is lifted over and placed on this vacant square, while the piece leaped over is removed from the board. The object is either to take all the adversary's pieces, or to hem them in so that he cannot play. The game increases in interest towards the close, as those pieces that reach a vacant square on the adversary's king row become *kings* (or, as some style them, *queens*), that is, their power is doubled, and they can move backward or forward to all parts of the board. The game of *C.* does not require so much

science as chess, but it is a favorite recreation with a great number of people. In France, it is called *Les Dames*, probably on account of its always having been very popular with ladies.

Check'less, *a.* Incapable of being checked or kept back.

Check'mate, *n.* [Ar. *shâhmât*, the Shah is dead: Hind. *shahmât* — *shah*, or *shah*, king, and *mat*, akin to Heb. *math*, to die, and so in all the Semitic languages. Hence, in a literal sense, the king is dead or confounded.] A defeat, overthrow, or complete check.

"Love they him call'd, that gave me the *check-mate*." — *Spenser.*

(*Games.*) In Chess, the term given to the movement when the king is attacked and cannot come out of check, so that the game is then finished.

—*v. a.* To arrest, check, or defeat completely; as, to *check-mate* a demand.

(*Games.*) In Chess, to make a movement which stops further action on the part of an adversary, and ends the game.

Check'-rail, *n.* (*Civil Engineering.*) A contrivance used on a double line of railroad, at the crossing from one line of rails to another, or at a siding-place; to allow the trains of cars to run on, or to move into the other line or siding, as it may be adjusted.

Check'-string, *n.* A string or cord attached to a carriage by which an occupant can communicate with the driver.

Check'y, *n.* (*Her.*) See CHEQUY.

Chedabuc'to Bay, in Nova Scotia, on the N.E. coast, at the S. end of the Gut of Canso.

Ched'dar Cheese, *n.* A rich and fine-flavored cheese made at Cheddar, a village of Somerset co., England.

Chedor-la'omer, king of Elam, in Persia, in the time of Abraham. He made the cities in the region of the Dead Sea his tributaries; and on their rebelling, he came with four allied kings and overran the whole country south and east of the Jordan. Lot was among his captives, but was rescued by Abraham; who promptly raised a force from his own dependents and his neighbors, pursued the enemy, and surprised and defeated them.

Chedu'ba, an island in the Bay of Bengal, about 10 m. S.W. of Ramree, coast of Aracan, to which prov. it belongs. It lies between Lat. 18° 36′ and 18° 46′ N., and Lon. 93° 28′ and 93° 44′ E. *Area*, 400 sq. m. *Soil.* Rich; producing sugar-cane, hemp, tobacco, cotton, and rice, in luxuriant perfection.

Cheek, *n.* [A. S. *chece, ceac, ceaca*; Du. *kaak*, the jaw; Swed. *kek*, a jaw; W. *ceg*, the mouth; Heb. *chek*, the palate, the inside mouth, the jaws; from *chanak*, to make narrow, strait, close.] Either side of the mouth covering the jaws; the side of the face below the eyes on each side.

—(*pl.*) (*Mech.*) Those pieces of a machine, or other implement or instrument which form corresponding sides, or which are double and alike; as, the *cheeks* of a windlass.

(*Mech.*) The shears or bed of a lathe as made with two pieces for conducting the puppets.

(*Joinery.*) Two upright, equal and similar parts of any piece of timber-work, as the sides of a dormer-window.

Cheeks of a mortise, are the two solid parts upon the sides of the mortise. The thickness of each cheek should not be less than the thickness of the mortise, unless mouldings on the stiles require it to be otherwise.

Cheeks of a mast or block, the projection on each side of a mast, upon which the trestle-trees rest; the sides of the sheet of a block.

Cheek by jowl. Close to each other; in direct contact, or immediate proximity.

Cheek'-bone, *n.* The bone of the cheek.

Cheek'-tooth, *n.* The hinder tooth or tusk.

"He hath the *cheek-teeth* of a great lion." — *Joel.*

Cheektowa'ga, in *New York*, a P. O. of Erie co.

Cheep, *v. i.* To chirp, as a small bird.

Cheer, *n.* [Fr. *chère*, everything which respects meats, their quantity, quality, and mode of preparation; from Gr. *chairō*, to rejoice, because the sight of good viands makes the countenance glad.] That which gladdens, enlivens, or exhilarates; good fare; entertainment; provisions for a feast.

"The table was loaded with good *cheer*." — *Irving.*

—Invitation to gayety, enjoyment, or good spirits.

"At Christmas play, and make good *cheer*." — *Tusser.*

—A shout of joy; expression of applause; acclamation; as, his speech was received with *cheers*.

—Air or expression of the countenance; that which affects the countenance with gladness or cheerfulness.

"Pale at the sudden sight, she changed her *cheer*." — *Dryden.*

—Mirth; gayety; jollity, as at a feast.

"I have not that . . . *cheer* of mind that I was wont to have." *Shaks.*

—A state of gladness, joy, or animation.

"Be of good *cheer*: it is I; be not afraid." — *Matt.* xiv. 27.

—*v. a.* [O. Eng. *chear.*] To cause to rejoice; to gladden: to brighten the countenance of; to exhilarate.

"Hark! a glad voice the lonely desert *cheers*." — *Pope.*

—To encourage; to inspirit; to animate; to comfort or solace; to console; as, to *cheer* drooping spirits.

"The cups that *cheer* but not inebriate." — *Cowper.*

—To salute with shouts or tokens of joy; to applaud; to receive with acclamation; as, to *cheer* a victorious army, to *cheer* a ship, to *cheer* hounds on.

—*v. i.* To become gladsome, blithe, or joyous; to grow cheerful or animated.

"At sight of thee my gloomy soul *cheers* up." — *Phillips.*

Cheer'er, *n.* One who cheers; he who, or that which, makes glad.

"Thou *cheerer* of our days." — *Sir H. Wotton.*

Cheer'ful, *a.* Having good spirits; moderately joyful; lively.

"Travel on life's common way in *cheerful* godliness." *Wordsworth.*

—Causing joy, animated spirits, or cheerfulness.

"From May-time and the *cheerful* Dawn." — *Wordsworth.*

—Having an appearance of gayety; gay; sprightly; animated.

"From the *cheerful* ways of men cut off." — *Milton.*

Cheer'fully, *adv.* In a cheerful manner; with alacrity; willingly.

Cheer'fulness, *n.* State of being cheerful; liveliness; animation; good spirits; a state of moderate joy or gayety.

Cheer'ily, *adv.* With cheerfulness, spirit, or alacrity.

Cheer'iness, *n.* Cheerfulness; comfort.

Cheer'ingly, *adv.* In a cheering or encouraging manner.

Cheer'less, *a.* Without joy, gladness, cheer, or comfort; gloomy; dejected; sad; dreary; as, a *cheerless* home.

"My cheerful day is turned to *cheerless* night." — *Faërie Queene.*

Cheer'ly, *a.* Cheerful; gay; not gloomy or dejected.

—*adv.* Heartily; cheerfully; briskly; with a will.

"*Cheerly* rouse the slumb'ring morn." — *Milton*

Cheer'-up, *v. a.* To make cheerful; to enliven; to console.

Cheer'y, *a.* Cheerful; gay; sprightly; blithesome: as, a *cheery* face. — Having power to make gay or cheerful.

"Come, let us quaff a *cheery* bowl." — *Gay.*

Cheese, (*chēz,*) *n.* [A. S. *cyse, cese*; Du. *kaas*; Ger. *käse*; O. Ger. *kas, kasi*; W. *caws*; Gael. *caise*, probably from Ar. *kauzeh*, or *khees*, milk; Lat. *caseus*, probably from *coactus—cogo, co-ago*, to drive together, to coagulate.] The curd of milk salted, pressed, and dried. In the preparation of cheese, the milk is coagulated by means of *rennet*, which is prepared from the lining membrane of a calf's stomach. This is left in contact with the warm milk for some hours, until the coagulation is completed. This action of rennet upon milk has not yet received any satisfactory explanation. The curd is collected and pressed into cheeses, which are allowed to ripen in a cool place, where they are occasionally sprinkled with salt. The peculiar flavor which the cheese thus acquires is due to the decomposition of the fatty matter under the influence of the caseine, giving rise to the production of certain volatile acids, such as butyric, valerianic, and caproic, which have very powerful and characteristic odors. If this ripening be allowed to proceed very far, ammonia is developed by the putrefaction of the caseine, and in some cases the others of the above-mentioned acids are produced, at the expense probably of a little sugar of milk left in the cheese, conferring the peculiar aroma perceptible in some varieties of it. The different kinds of cheese are dependent upon the kind of milk used in their preparation, the richer cheese being, of course, obtained from milk containing a large proportion of cream; such cheese fuses at a moderate heat, and makes good toasted cheese, whilst that which contains little butter never fuses completely, but dries and shrivels like leather. The principal descriptions of *C.* made in Great Britain, most of which are successfully imitated (and in some cases improved upon) in this country, are the *Cheddar, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Dunlop, Gloucester* (single and double), *Lincolnshire, Norfolk*, and *Wiltshire*. The *Stilton*, the richest and dearest of all English *C.*, is not manufactured elsewhere with any degree of success. It is nearly double the price of all other English *C.*—Exports of *C.* for 1867, 52,352,127 lbs., value $7,893,535, of which England took $7,181,583. The annual product of *C.* in the U. S. (est. 1879), 350,000,000 lbs., and of butter, 1,500,000,000 lbs., together valued at $350,000,000. The annual export of butter and cheese reaches nearly $30,000,000. For foreign *C.*, see their names, as: *Parmesan*, chiefly made in Parma, Italy; *Gruyère*, in Switzerland and the French dep. of Jura; *Dutch*, in Holland. The *Roquefort, Neufchâtel*, and *Brie* are the best known of the French cheeses.

(*Med.*) Cheese, which, in a state of health and vigorous appetite, may be eaten in large quantities, and with comparative impunity, is a substance that in no form should be given to, or partaken of, by an invalid, or one with weak digestion. A very erroneous idea is entertained by many people, that a certain amount of cheese taken after dinner promotes the digestion of the other articles eaten to make up the repast. Cheese in any form is extremely indigestible, and, when toasted, becomes little better than so much dried leather. Any benefit, therefore, that accrues from eating cheese as a dessert must arise simply from the salt contained in it acting as a stimulant to the stomach.

Cheese'-cake, *n.* A kind of cake made of soft curds, sugar, and butter.

"With soft'ning mead and *cheese-cake* ends the strife." — *King.*

Cheese'land, in *Texas*, a post-office of Angelina co.

Cheese'-lep, *n.* A bag used for holding the rennet used in the making of cheese.

Cheese'-mite, *n* (*Zoöl.*) The mite in cheese, a species of the genus ACARUS, *q. v.*

Cheese'-monger, *n.* A dealer in, or vender of, cheese.

Cheese'-paring, *n.* The rind or paring of cheese.

"Like a man made after supper of a *cheese-paring*." — *Shaks.*

Cheese'-press, *n.* A press or engine used for pressing curds in the making of cheese.

Cheese'-rennet, *n.* (*Bot.*) See GALIUM.

Cheese'-vat, *n.* The wooden vat or case used for confining curds before they are pressed into cheese.

Chees'y, *adv.* Having the nature, qualities, taste, or form of cheese; as, "a *cheesy* substance." — *Arbuthnot.*

Cheet, *v. i.* To chatter or chirrup, as a bird.

Chee'tah, Chetah, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See LEOPARD

Chee'ver, GEORGE BARRELL, D. D., an eminent American divine, and man of letters, b. at Hallowell, Maine, in 1807, graduated at Bowdoin College, in 1825, and settled at Salem, Mass., in 1832. His early contributions to the *Biblical Repository, North American Review*, &c., were remarkably popular. He is an earnest advocate of the temperance cause, and, in 1835, published an allegory called *Deacon Giles's Distillery*, which brought upon him an action for libel, and a month's imprisonment. In 1839, Dr. *C.* removed to New York, where he is the pastor of a large and influential congregation. His doctrine is that of orthodox congregationalism. Among his principal works are, *The Wanderings of the River of the Water of Life; Lectures on Bunyan and the Pilgrim's Progress; Wanderings of a Pilgrim; and Lectures on the Life, Sanctity, and Genius of Cowper.*

Chef, *n.* [Fr.] The chief or head person; as, *chef* de bataillon, (chief, or commander of a battalion.)

—, (or CHEF DE CUISINE, chief cook.) The head cook of the kitchen of a large establishment; as, the *chef* of a club-house.

Chef-d'œuvre, (*shā-dōōvr',*) *n.*; *pl.* CHEFS-D'ŒUVRE. [Fr.] A masterpiece; a capital or principal work in belles-lettres, the fine arts, &c.

Che'fonte, or CHEFUNCTE, in *Louisiana*, a small river flowing S. into Lake Pontchartrain.

Che'gre, Che'goe, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PULEX.

Che'halem Valley, in *Oregon*, a township of Yam Hill co., on the Chehalem Creek.

—A river rising in Lewis co., on the E. side of the Coast Range, and flowing through Chehalis co., N.N.W., falls into Gray's Harbor, after a course of about 125 m.

—A county bordering on the Pacific. *Area*, about 1,550 sq. m. *Cap.* Montesano. *Pop.* about 450.

Chehalis Reservation, in *Washington Ter.*, a vill. of Chehalis co., on the Pacific; *pop.* 19.

Che'haws, in *South Carolina*, a small river emptying into St. Helena Sound.

Cheiran'thus, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Brassicaceæ*. The Wall-flower, *C. cheiri*, is a popular garden-flower, admired for its agreeable odor and its handsome corymbose clusters of orange or yellow flowers. It is 1–2 feet high; stem somewhat shrubby and decumbent at base; leaves entire and slightly dentate, lanceolate, acute, smooth; petiole obovate.

Cheiro'ings, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See AYE-AYE.

Cheirop'tera, *n. pl.* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *pteron*, a wing.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of *Mammalia* characterized by having the anterior extremities, and especially the hands, so modified as to serve the office of wings, the fingers being extremely lengthened and connected together by a thin membrane. Of this order the common Bat (*Vespertilio pipestrellus*) may be regarded as the type. — See BAT.

Cheirop'terous, *a.* Belonging, or relating, to the *Cheiroptera*.

Cheiros'temon, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of trees, ord. *Sterculiaceæ*. The species *C. platanoides* is the Hand-plant of Mexico, which derives its common name from the remarkable appearance of its flowers: the anthers and style being so arranged as to resemble a hand furnished with long claws.

Che-kiang, in China. See TCHE-KIANG.

Cheko'a, *n.* The clay used in the manufacture of Chinese porcelain.

Che'læ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *chele*, a claw.] (*Zoöl.*) The first pair of forcipated extremities of the crab, lobster, and other crustaceans. — *Braude.*

Chel'idon, *n.* [Gr.] (*Anat.*) The hollow at the flexure of the arm. — *Crabb.*

Chelido'nium, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Celandine, a genus of plants, ord. *Papaveraceæ*. The species *C. majus* is found in waste places and on old walls, and may be recognized by its small yellow flowers, and the orange-colored juice which exudes from its stem when plucked. This juice is poisonous, and is a popular application for the cure of warts. It has been used with success in the treatment of opacities of the cornea, and has also been administered internally as a stimulant.

Cheliferous, (*ke-lif'er-us,*) *a.* [Gr. *chelē*, claw, and Lat. *ferre*, to bear.] Possessing cheliform adjuncts.

Cheliform, (*kel'i-fôrm,*) *a.* [Gr. *chelē*, and Lat. *forma*, form.] Having a movable finger like the claw of a crab, of pincer-like form.

Che'lius, MAXIMILIAN JOSEPH, a distinguished German surgeon, b. 1794. He graduated at Heidelberg in 1812, became hospital surgeon in Ingolstadt in 1813, and accompanied as regimental surgeon the Baden troops to France. At the close of the war, *C.* went to Vienna, and in 1815 joined the second expedition against France. In 1819 he was made full professor at Heidelberg; in 1821 court counsellor; and in 1826 privy counsellor. D. 1866. His works upon surgery have been so much esteemed that they have been translated into nearly all the languages of Europe.

Chelms'ford, an ancient town of England, co. Essex, on the Chelmer, 28 m. N.E. by E. of London. It is the centre of a fine agricultural country. *Pop.* 6,064.

Chelms'ford, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., on the Merrimac River, 23 m. N.W. of Boston; *pop.* 2,374.

Chelo'nia, *n. pl.* [Gr. *chelone*, a tortoise.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of Reptiles, including the Tortoises and Turtles; characterized by the body being enclosed between a double shield or shell, from which the head, tail, and limbs are protruded. The animals composing this order vary considerably in those details of their structure which adapt them to different habits of life; some of them being adapted to reside exclusively upon the solid ground, and others to dwell amidst marshes, the muddy

banks of rivers, &c. The LAND TORTOISES (*Testudinidæ*) have a bulged carapace, sustained by a bony skeleton wholly solid, and anchylosed for the greater part to the lateral edges of the breast-plate; their legs are truncated, with very short toes connected almost to the nails, and are capable, together with the head, of being completely withdrawn into the armor. In the MARSH



Fig. 575. — HAWK-BILL TURTLE.
(*Chelonia imbricata.*)

and RIVER TORTOISES (*Emydoydæ*) the toes are divided and webbed, so as to increase the extent of surface; and in the TURTLES (*Chelonidæ*) they are extended into large undivided paddles, by which they can propel themselves rapidly through the water. — See TORTOISE and TURTLE.

Chelo'nian, *a.* Pertaining or relating to, or treating of, animals of the tortoise kind.

—*n.* One of the *Chelonia*.

Chel'sea, a borough and par. of England, forming one of the W. suburbs of London. This is an ancient and picturesque place, famous for its fine Royal Hospital erected as a retreat for invalided veteran soldiers. *Pop.* of parish, 72,987.

Chel'sea, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Will co., 117 m. N.E of Springfield.

Chel'sea, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Tama co.

Chelsea, in *Kansas*, a post-village, cap. of Butler co., on Walnut Creek, 48 m. S.W. of Emporia.

Chelsea, in *Maine*, a twp. of Kennebec co.; *pop.* 1,238.

Chelsea, in *Massachusetts*, a city of Suffolk co., which may be considered a suburb of Boston. It is a handsomely built and flourishing place, possessing 11 churches; banks, and other line public edifices. It connects with Boston by the Winnisimmet ferry (the oldest in the U. States, dating from 1631), and by the E. railroad; and with Charlestown by a bridge, 3,300 feet in length, over the Mystic River. *Manf.* Oils, paints, hollow-ware, upholstery, brushes, implements, &c. Shipbuilding is a prominent feature. *Pop.* 18,547.

Chelsea, in *Michigan*, a prosperous post-village of Washtenaw co, 60 m. W. of Detroit; *pop.* 1,013.

Chelsea, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Delaware co.

Chelsea, in *New York*, a village of Cattaraugus co., 50 m. E. of Dunkirk.

Chelsea, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Orange co., 20 m. S. by E. of Montpelier; *pop.* 1,526.

Cheltenham, (*chelt'nam,*) a town, borough, and fashionable watering-place of England, co. Gloucester, on the Chelt, at the base of the Cotswold Hills, 9 m. N.E. of Gloucester, and 97 W.N.W. of London. This is one of the handsomest built, and most resorted to of the English *spas*. The water is a saline, acidulous chalybeate. *C.* is situate in the centre of a country teeming with exquisite scenery and fine antiquarian remains. *Pop.* 45,527.

Cheltenham, in *Missouri*, a post-village of St. Louis co., 6 m. W. of St. Louis.

Cheltenham, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Montgomery co.: *pop.* 2,462.

Chel'va, a town of Spain, prov. Valencia, on a river of the same name, 39 m. N.W. of Valencia; *pop.* 4,948.

Chemic, Chemical, (*kem'ik, kem'ik-al,*) *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to chemistry

—Resulting from the operation of the principles of bodies by decomposition, &c.; as, *chemical* analysis.

Chemical Analysis. (*Chem.*) For theoretical information on this subject, see ANALYSIS. Practically, *C. A.* is divided into the following principal branches: — *Dialysis*, which is the separation of crystalline and non-crystalline constituents of solutions by means of the intervention of an absorbing diaphragm; *Inorganic analysis*, the detection and separation of the constituents of products not being either of an animal or vegetable nature; *Organic analysis*, which is the resolution of animal and vegetable substances into their component parts; *Spectrum analysis*, which is the recognition of elementary substances by means of certain lines in the prismatic spectrum of a lamp, in the flame of which their compounds are burnt; *Qualitative analysis*, which is the accurate detection of the components of a substance without reference to their proportions; *Quantitative analysis*, the separation and weighing of the constituents of a compound; and *Volumetric analysis*, the quantitative estimates of the component parts by means of measured test solutions of a uniform strength. — See, chiefly, BLOW-PIPE, DIALYSIS, ORGANIC and INORGANIC CHEMISTRY, RE-AGENT, SPECTRUM ANALYSIS, &c.

Chemical Attraction. See AFFINITY.

Chemical For'mulæ. (*Chemistry.*) The alchemists, for the sake of mystery, employed the signs of the different planets to represent the various metals. Modern chemists, for the sake of convenience and brevity, have given to every element one or two letters called *symbols*, which are used, in conjunction with figures and algebraic signs, to express every known compound. (For the symbols of the different elements, see ATOMIC THEORY.) The principles upon which modern chemical notation is founded, is that each symbol indicates one or more atoms of the element it represents: thus C, C_2, C_{27}, indicate respectively, one, two, and twenty-seven atoms of carbon. Two symbols, placed side by side, signify that they are in close chemical union; thus, AgO signifies a compound containing an atom of silver united to an atom of oxygen. A comma, separating two or more groups of symbols, must be taken to mean that they are not in such intimate chemical union that the groups cannot be separated without decomposition; thus, AgO, NO_5 represents nitrate of silver, which by certain treatment can be separated into AgO, oxide of silver, and NO_5, nitric acid. The sign *plus* (+) signifies that the union is still weaker; thus, AgO,NO_5+HO means nitrate of silver united to an atom of water, HO. A number placed on the left of a group of symbols signifies that the whole group, as far as the next comma or *plus*, is to be multiplied by it; thus, $KO.2CrO_3$ signifies that one equivalent of potash is to be united with two of chromic acid. Sometimes the group to be multiplied is enclosed in a parenthesis: $3(HgCy)+2(KO,SO_3)$ means that three equivalents of cyanide of mercury are united to two of sulphate of potash. Formulæ may be *empirical* or *rational* — the former giving merely the constituents of a compound; the latter indicating the manner in which they are grouped. It is evident, therefore, that a compound can only have one empirical formula, while its rational formulæ are as numerous as the theories of its composition. Alcohol, for instance, is represented empirically by the formula $C_4H_6O_2$; rationally, it may be represented as the ethylate of water, HO,C_4H_5O; the hydrated oxide of ethyl, C_4H_5O,HO; as a compound of olefiant gas and two equivalents of water, $2HO,C_4H_4$, and so on *ad infinitum*. Brackets are used to denote substitution compounds: that is, compounds in which one element, or group of elements, has been substituted for another, without materially affecting the character of the compound.

$\left.\begin{matrix} NH \\ H \\ H \end{matrix}\right\}$ represents ammonia.

$\left.\begin{matrix} NH \\ H \\ H \\ Pt \end{matrix}\right\}$ represents platinamine, or ammonia in which an atom of platinum has replaced an atom of hydrogen.

In like manner,

$\left.\begin{matrix} NH \\ H \\ H \\ C_4H_5 \end{matrix}\right\}$ is the formula of ethylamine, or ammonia with an atom of hydrogen, replaced by an atom of ethyl. Two changes have been lately introduced into chemical formulæ, that it will be well to notice: — one in which dashes are used to denote the atomic power of the element; the other, a line through a symbol, to signify that its atomic number has been doubled. Bi‴ means that bismuth has a triatomic power in the way of forming substitution compounds; thus,

$\left.\begin{matrix} N_3H_3 \\ H_3 \\ Bi''' \end{matrix}\right\}$ is an ammonia compound in which three equivalents of hydrogen are replaced by one of bismuth, that metal having a triple uniting power. This notation originated with Mr. Gerhardt, an eminent French chemist, whose views on the subject are daily gaining ground in Europe, and are fully explained under the head GERHARDT'S NOTATION. This new system, although precious to the chemist from its higher degree of exactness and precision, has for the general reader and student the inconvenience of being somewhat complicated and easily subject to errors; and as the ancient system is yet almost exclusively in use in this country, we have generally followed it in the present work.

Chemical Nomenclature. (*Chem.*) The present system of chemical nomenclature is due to the immortal Lavoisier, and will remain a monument to his marvellous powers of systematic classification. It is based on the great principle that the name of a compound should, as far as possible, express its composition and properties. The names of many of the simple elements we have received from the alchemists, and were formed on no definite plan. Those elements which have been lately discovered have been named either from some characteristic property possessed by them, or from some word indicating their source. Metals, as a rule, terminate in *ium*, as *potassium*, *thallium*, &c.; metalloids in *on*, as *boron*, *silicon*, &c.; gases in *ine*, or *gen*, such as *chlorine* and *oxygen*. In several instances, theory grounded on insufficient facts has been allowed to influence the name of an element; for example, oxygen was named from *oxus*, acid, and *gennao*, to generate; the Lavoisierian theory being that no acid could exist without oxygen. Subsequently, however, it was found that oxygen occurred in all bases, and that many acids existed that contained hydrogen in its stead. The Lavoisierian nomenclature is founded on the fact, that when a compound of two elements is submitted to the action of the voltaic current, these elements separate, one (the electro-positive body) being attracted by the negative pole, and the other (electro-negative body) going to the positive pole. As a rule, it was found that the metalloids were electro-negative, and the metals electro-positive. The simplest combinations of two elements are termed binary compounds, and fall naturally into two divisions — bases and acids. Bases always end in *ide*, and are compounds of different proportions of a metal with a metalloid. The proportion of the metalloid is indicated by the addition of a Greek or Latin numerical particle; thus we have the *protoxide*, *sesquioxide*, *binoxide*, and *teroxide* of various metals, indicating that these compounds contain one, one and a half, two, and three doses of oxygen to one of metal. When the metal is in excess, Greek prefixes are used; we have, for instance, the *dinoxide* or *trisoxide* of a metal, showing that the metal is in a double or triple dose. Generally, the prefixes *sub* and *per* are used to indicate the excess of metal over metalloid, and *vice versâ*. The termination *uret* was formerly used in several cases, such as *sulphuret*, *phosphuret*, &c.; but is now abandoned in favor of the termination *ide*. The compounds of the metalloids with each other are named on the same principle. When the dose of oxygen is large, the compound is generally possessed of acid properties; thus we have Cr_2O_3, the sesquioxide of chromium, which is a base; but by increasing the oxygen, we obtain CrO_3, which is an acid capable of forming salts with bases. The amount of oxygen contained in oxy-acids is indicated by the termination *ic* or *ous*, or the prefixes *hypo*, under, or *hyper*, above. A few examples of bases and acids will illustrate this:

Pb_2O	Dinoxide or suboxide of lead.
CuO	Protoxide or oxide of copper.
Fe_2O_3	Sesquioxide of iron.
MnO_2	Binoxide of manganese.
AuO_3	Teroxide of gold.
PCl_5	Pentachloride of phosphorus.
PS_{12}	Dodecasulphide of phosphorus.
ClO	Hypochlorous acid.
NO_3	Nitrous acid.
ClO_4	Hypochloric acid.
NO_5	Nitric acid.

Certain metalloids, such as sulphur and hydrogen, combine with other metalloids to form acids; for instance, we have:

HCl	Hydrochloric acid.
HBr	Hydrobromic acid.
AsS_3	Sulpho-arsenous acid.
AsS_5	Sulpho-arsenic acid.

The compounds of acids with bases are always indicated by the termination or prefix of the word giving the name of the acid. Acids ending in *ous* and *ic* form salts ending in *ite* and *ate*, the prefix being, of course, preserved. A few examples of this will suffice:

Sulphate of iron = Sulphuric acid + oxide of iron.
Hypophosphate of lead = Hypophosphoric acid + oxide of lead.
Sulphate of copper = Sulphurous acid + oxide of copper.
Hyposulphate of cobalt = Hyposulphurous acid + oxide of cobalt.

When the oxide with which the acid is united is a protoxide or peroxide, the prefixes *proto* and *per* are added; for instance, the pernitrate and protonitrate are the nitrates of the protoxide and peroxide of the metal. When the dose of acid is greater or less than the base, the prefixes *sub*, *sesqui*, *bi*, are used; as the *subcarbonate*, *bicarbonate*, and *sesquicarbonate of soda*. In double salts, the name of the base only is repeated; as the *tartrate of potash and soda*. There are a few instances of acids and salts which have the same composition, but different properties. They are distinguished from the ordinary kind by the prefix *meta*; thus we have *phosphoric acid* and *metaphosphoric acid*. The prefix *pyro* signifies that the acid or salt has been obtained by heat; for instance, pyrogallic acid produced in this way from gallic acid. In organic chemistry, the nomenclature is in many cases somewhat confused. This is not owing to any want of proper principle in the formation of new words, but rather to the differences of opinion existing among chemists as to the composition of the substances indicated. Thus aniline is called *phenylamine*, *phenylia*, and *benzidam*, by different chemists, who each have a theory touching its composition. Organic chemistry may be defined as the chemistry of organic radicals or compounds containing carbon, which act in every way as elements. Organic radicals generally terminate in *yl*, and mostly contain carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. Thus we have ethyl the radical of ether, which forms oxides and salts in the same manner as iron, lead, or any of the purely elementary bodies. (See ORGANIC RADICALS.) — There are also compounds corresponding to the electro-negative bodies *oxygen*, *hydrogen*, *nitrogen*, &c. We have, for instance, *cyanogen* and *amidogen*, which form *cyanides* and *amides*, similar in their properties to chlorides and oxides. The termination *ol* or *ole* is generally applied to neutral compounds of carbon and hydrogen, possessed of neither basic nor acid properties, and are mostly liquid, such as *benzol*, *pyrol*, *quinol*. The termination *in* is applied to other neutral substances, generally solids; such as *paraffin*, *naphthalin*, and *albumin*. Those ending in *ine* or *ia* are generally bodies allied to the alkalies in their properties. We have, for instance, *quinine* or *quinia*, *strychnine* or *strychnia*, *aniline*, &c., which form salts with acids. Many of those which end in *anine* resemble ammonia, and are considered substitution compounds of that body, in which one or more equivalents of hydrogen are replaced by an organic radical. Thus we have ethylamine:

(Ethyl) $\left.\begin{matrix} C_4H_5 \\ H \\ H \end{matrix}\right\}$ *n*, in which one equivalent of hydrogen is replaced by one of ethyl. If two or three equivalents are replaced, the prefix *di* or *tri* is added to the word; for instance, we have *dimethylamine*, and *tripropylamine*, the composition of which is plainly indicated by their names. When the hydrogen is replaced by different bodies, their names are prefixed. We have, for instance, *ethyl-methyl-amylamine*, which consists of one equivalent of nitrogen united to one each of the organic radicals,

ethyl, methyl and amyl. There are also substitution acids as well as bases; such as *bromobenzoïc acid* and *chloracetic acid*, in which bromine and chlorine are substituted for an equivalent of hydrogen. Thus, although these names appear unintelligible and unwieldy to the superficial observer, they are as easily understood by the chemical student as any term including several nouns and adjectives would be to an ordinary individual. In this respect, chemical nomenclature bears a very favorable contrast with that pertaining to *botany*, a science disfigured by the introduction of what may be called *complimentary nomenclature*, according to the principles of which the plants are called after their discoverers, or some great man whom the discoverer wishes to flatter, instead of bearing names indicative of their properties or origin. See CHEMISTRY.

Chem'ically, *adv.* According to the principles or laws of chemistry; by chemical process or operation.

Chem'icals, *n. pl.* Substances used for producing chemical combinations and effects; articles or substances produced by chemical process.

Chemiglyphic, (*kem-i-glif'ik,*) *a.* [From *chemi—chemical*, and Gr. *glyphein*, to engrave.] Engraved by galvanic process.

Chem'in de Ronde, *n.* [Fr.] (*Fort.*) A passage left between the top of the revetment of the escarp and the parapet itself, so constructed that the defenders, themselves protected, can fire from it into the ditch.

Chemise, (*she-mēz',*) *n.* [Fr. *chemise;* Sp. *camisa;* It. *camicia*, from L. Lat. *camisia*, a linen night-gown; from Lat. *camus*, a kind of collar for the neck, Gr. *kemos*, a muzzle; Ar. *kamis*, a shirt.] A shift or under-garment worn by females.

—(*Fort.*) A wall lining the face of an earth-work.

Chemisette, (*shēm-e-zet',*) *n.* [Fr. dim. of CHEMISE, *q. v.*] An under-chemise, worn by females.

Chemist, (formerly written CHYMIST,) (*kem'ist,*) *n.* [See CHEMISTRY.] A person versed in chemistry; a professor of chemistry; a vender of chemicals.

"The starving *chymist*, in his golden views supremely blest." *Pope.*

Chem'istry, (formerly CHYMISTRY,) *n.* [Ar. *kimia;* Fr. *chimie;* Sp. *chimia;* It. *chemica;* supposed to be derived from Gr. *chumos*, juice, liquid, from *cheō*, to pour, to pour out.] The science which relates to the peculiar properties of matter; the properties of elementary substances, the proportions in which they unite, the means of their separation, and the laws which govern and effect these agencies.

(*Hist.*) There is perhaps no science the gradual progress of which is so easily traced from one step to another as the science of chemistry. The empirical mixing of two substances, possessing different properties, to form a third, differing from either, must have commenced with the first peopling of the earth. The fact was transmitted to others who improved on it, and experimented on other similar bodies; and thus a mass of practical information was obtained, which gradually developed into chemical manufactures. The origin of *C.* is generally traced to Tubal Cain, the father of workers of metal, between whom and Hermes Trismegistus lies a period of obscurity of which we know nothing. Hermes is said to have been the inventor of Alchemy, a notion not entitled to much credit. In any case, Egypt, which is said to have been colonized by his son Mizraim, was the foremost chemical nation of the East; their glass, pottery, colors, and method of embalming the dead, bearing strong testimony to the fact of their being acquainted with chemical processes brought to a great state of perfection. The practical part of the science existed previous to the theoretical; but by degrees, as men began to think, they began also to observe and theorize. Thinking men saw that a gross earthy matter, such as iron ore, became transmuted, as it were, by fire into a hard metallic substance like iron. What more rational than for them to suppose that gold could be formed in a similar way? The change of earth into metal was to them less wonderful in theory than the change of lead into gold. Thus began alchemy. The origin of alchemy is lost in obscurity. Philology, however, comes to our aid, and points out to us that common chemical words such as *alcohol*, *alkali*, *aludel*, and others, have an Arabian origin, which plainly indicates that the Arabians, although, perhaps, not the inventors of the black art, were at any rate its most ardent votaries. Gradually, another notion stole in. The principles and practice of pharmacy became more general, and a specious logic was brought to bear on the fact that certain salts and liquors of a metallic nature assuaged pain and restored drooping vitality. It was then but one step further to go to find a compound that would prolong life indefinitely. Another object of pursuit was the universal solvent, or alkahest. The first practisers of alchemy were, no doubt, honest, serious men; but as time wore on, there arose a mass of impostors who found ready dupes in avaricious people, who were ever ready to buy the secret of unbounded riches. In this way there was formed a mass of almost unintelligible knowledge, carefully concealed from the vulgar by secret symbols, and an absurd nomenclature. Through this accumulation of rubbish there ran some golden veins; and we must never forget, that, although alchemy had its philosophers' stone and universal solvent, it also gave us a hundred salts and preparations daily used in our own laboratories. Towards the end of the 17th century arose a set of men whose brains were made in a better mould than those of their predecessors. Putting aside the idea of transmutation of metals, they turned their attention to the discovery of the principles that governed the formation and composition of bodies already in their hands, rather than to the pursuit of chemical chimeras that might for ever elude their grasp. Paracelsus, though imbued with the fanciful doctrines of astrology and demonology, must always be regarded with reverence for his virtues and pity for his faults. He must ever be considered as the connecting link between the alchemists and chemists. A few of his researches will be sufficient to show that, although full of the maddest hallucinations, he was one of those rare geniuses who have the power of lifting a science from the mire. He was the first to offer a true chemical explanation of the action of mercury, iron, and lead in the human system. He distinguished alum from copperas, showing that the former contained an earth, the latter a metal. He admitted the existence of other elastic fluids besides air. He was aware that animals could not live, and inflammable matters could not burn, without air. To him succeeded Van Helmont, who was the first to distinguish between aërial fluids, or gases, as he called them. After Van Helmont came Boyle, the founder of the Royal Society of England, one of the most acute experimentalists that ever lived. His numerous experiments are marvels of accuracy, bearing even the test of our present knowledge. He, and his contemporary Hook, made great improvements in the air-pump, the invention of Otto Guericke, and paved the way to further discoveries. At the beginning of the 18th century come the names and discoveries of Beecher and Stahl, the founders of the phlogistic theory. They found that by heating charcoal with metallic oxides or calces, they were reduced to a metallic state. They further noticed, that when charcoal was burnt it was entirely dissipated. Upon these facts they founded the theory that charcoal, or phlogiston, was a principle which united with the calx to form the metal. This notion appeared to be further carried out by the fact that metals, when heated, are converted into calces; the explanation of which was, that the volatilized charcoal, or *phlogiston*, was consumed by the heat. This theory, which was the first general principle applied to the whole range of chemical phenomena, maintained its ground for some time, until the discoveries of Priestley tended to overthrow it, by proving that the calx, or oxide, or mercury, instead of gaining something by being heated, lost something, and that that something was oxygen. About this time Cavendish discovered hydrogen, and Rutherford nitrogen, experiment being heaped on experiment, and discovery on discovery, until the Stahlian theory gave way. It was succeeded by that of Lavoisier, the father of modern chemical science, who classified and arranged the known chemical facts into a system unparalleled for its precision, extent of view, and logical accuracy. His discoveries were few, but he reasoned on the discoveries of others with wonderful astuteness. From this moment *C.* marched onward with giant strides. It would be impossible to enumerate the whole of the discoveries that have taken place since the commencement of the present century; a few will suffice to show how wonderfully science has progressed even in our own time. The application of the voltaic current to the decomposition of the alkalies, by Davy, resulted in the discovery of a dozen or more new metals. The atomic theory of Dalton threw great light upon the composition of salts and acids. The invention of the present symbolic notation by Berzelius, and the determination of the elementary equivalents, soon followed. In 1811 Davy overthrew the notion of Lavoisier, that acids could not exist without oxygen, by proving that hydrochloric acid consisted only of chlorine and hydrogen. In 1812 Courtois discovered iodine; Balard followed some time after with bromine. Element succeeded element until they reached the number of sixty. All this time organic *C.* was making great progress. The vegetable alkaloids began to attract great attention; their analyses were made, and new theories founded on them. The early laborers, Liebig and Berzelius, threw great light on this branch of the science, which is even to this day the most attractive to many famous chemists. The development of the theory of organic radicles has gone on increasing, fostered by the labors of Faraday, Laurent, Gerhardt, Hofmann, and a host of others, until it has assumed a mathematical precision unknown to any other branch of physical science. The last, and perhaps the most important discovery of our time is *spectral analysis*, which has already resulted in the addition of new elements, and will certainly marvellously increase the stock of our chemical knowledge. The researches of Graham upon the diffusion of salts in solution and in dialysis, or the separation of crystallizable and non-crystallizable substances in solution by means of an intervening diaphragm, are among the most brilliant discoveries of the age. The researches of Schönbein, Schœtter, Brodie, and others, on the allotropic states of bodies, seem to point to the compound character of the present elementary bodies. The nomenclature of *C.* has undergone, within the past few years, great changes. Old and familiar names have been dropped, making way for others more in accord with the present ideas of the true composition of bodies. (See CHEMICAL FORMULÆ, p. 536.)—*Theoretical C.* Modern science regards matter as divisible into *masses*, *molecules*, and *atoms*. A *mass* of matter is any portion recognizable by the senses. A *molecule* is the smallest quantity of any substance which can exist by itself, and which can enter into or leave a chemical change. An *atom* is the smallest particle of matter which can exist in combination. A molecule is made up of atoms, a mass is made up of molecules. These divisions of matter are held together by attractions called *mass*, *molecular* and *atomic* attraction. Mass attraction is called gravitation; molecular attraction, cohesion; and atomic attraction is called chemism. *C.* is then the science of atoms; it takes cognizance only of those facts which depend upon differences of atomic constitution. *C.* makes such strides, that its progress can only be realized by a study of the current scientific journals.

Chem'nitz, a manufacturing town of Saxony, on the Chemnitz, 37 m. W.S.W. of Dresden. *Manuf.* Cottons, cotton hosiery, mitts, &c. *Pop.* 78,209.

Chemosh', the national god of the Moabites and of the Ammonites, worshipped also in the reign of Solomon at Jerusalem.

Chemung', in *Ill.*, a p.-v. and twp. of McHenry co., 70 m. W.N.W. of Chicago.

Chemung', in *New York*, a S.W. county, bordering on Pennsylvania. *Area*, abt 513 sq. m. It is traversed by the Chemung River, and drained by Cuynta, Catharine's, and Wynkoop's creeks. *Surface* Very irregular. *Soil.* Generally fertile. *Cap.* Elmira. *Pop.* 35,281.

—A post-village and township of Chemung co., 270 m. from New York city; *pop.* 1,907.

Chemung' Centre, in *New York*, a post-office of Chemung co.

Chemung' River, in *New York*, is formed by the junction of Tioga and Conhocton rivers, in Steuben co., takes an E.S.E. course through Chemung co., and empties into the Susquehanna.

Chenan'go, in *New York*, a S.E. central county, partly bounded on the E. by Unadilla River, and watered by the Chenango and the E. branch of the Susquehanna. *Surface.* Diversified. *Soil.* Generally fertile. The Chenango Canal connecting Utica and Binghamton, passes through the co. *Cap.* Norwich. *Pop.* 40,564.

—A township of Broome co.; *pop.* 1,680.

Chenango, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Beaver co.

—A post-office of Lawrence co.

Chenango Forks, in *New York*, a post-village of Broome co., on the Chenango River and Canal, 11 m. N.E. of Binghamton; *pop.* abt. 1,200

Chenango River, in *New York*, rising in Oneida co., flows S.S.W. through Madison and Chenango counties, and empties into the Susquehanna. Length, abt. 90 m.

Chenanb', CHENAB, or CHINAUB, a river of the Punjab, estimated at 760 m. long. It is increased in its course by several tributaries, and finally joins the Ghara in Lat. 29° 21′ N., Lon. 71° 4′ E.

Chene, (*shain,*) in *Louisiana*, a bayou in the N.W. part of Terre Bonne parish, connected with bayous Shaver and Black. It is navigable throughout.

Che'neyville, in *Louisiana*, a ward of Rapides parish, about 260 m. N.W. of New Orleans; *pop.* 2,617.

Chengwata'na, in *Minnesota*, a village and cap. of Pine co., on Snake River, abt. 70 m. N. of St. Paul; *pop.* 99.

Chen'ica, *n.* A weight of quantity in Persia, of which 6¼ form 1 *Odlothun* = 1·809 imp. gallon.

Chenier, (*shā-ne-ā',*) ANDRÉ MARIE DE, a very eminent French poet, B. 1762. After finishing his education he was attached to the French embassy at London, but yielding to his over-ruling love of letters, he devoted himself to the study of Shakspeare and Milton. Soon after the outburst of the Revolution he returned to France, became the friend of Condorcet, and Sieyes, and boldly satirized the Jacobins in his caustic verse. He at last became a suspected person, and was sent to prison, where he wrote his exquisite production *La Jeune Captive*, inspired by the youth and beauty of his companion in misfortune, Mdlle. de Coigny. *C.* was guillotined, with 44 others, July 25, 1794. Twenty-six years afterwards, his poems appeared for the first time in a collected shape, and were received with a burst of admiration, and there can be no doubt that his influence on modern French poetry has been very decided.

CHENIER, MARIE JOSEPH DE, a French poet, brother of the preceding, B. 1764, at Constantinople, where his father was attached to the French embassy. His principal works are, the two dramas *Charles IX.*, and *Henri VIII.*, and his *Tableau historique de l'état et des progrès de la littérature Française depuis* 1789, published in 1808. He is also the author of the *Chant du Depart*, which, next to the *Marseillaise*, is the most celebrated lyric of the revolutionary period. D. 1811.

Chenille, (*she-nēl',*) *n.* [Fr., a caterpillar.] Silk or worsted cord woven in tufts, and used as a trimming for ladies' dresses.

Che'non, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of McLean co., 49 m. E. of Peoria; *pop.* 2,351.

Chenonceaux, (*shay-non-sō',*) in France. See BLERÉ.

Chenook', or CHINOOK CITY, in *Washington Territory*, a post-village of Wankiakum co., on Columbia River, 35 m. E. by S. of Pacific City.

Chenop'odales, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The Chenopodal alliance, consisting generally of species with inconspicuous flowers, and often with scarcely more floral organs than are absolutely necessary to secure the perpetuation of the race. DIAG. Hypogynous exogens, with monochlamydeous flowers; free central placentæ; an external embryo, either curved round or applied to the surface of a little mealy or horny albumen; solitary carpels, or, if more than one, distinct. This alliance is divided into the four orders *Nyctaginaceæ*, *Phytolaccaceæ*, *Amaranthaceæ*, and *Chenopodiaceæ*, q. v.

Chenopodia'ceæ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *chen*, a goose, *pous*, a foot.] The Goose-foot or Spinach family, an order of plants, allianee *Chenopodales*. DIAG. Separate flat sepals opposite the stamens, two-celled anthers, a single one-seeded ovary, and herbaceous naked flowers. There are 72 genera, which include 510 known species, distributed over all parts of the globe, but most abundant in extra-tropical regions,—herbs or under-shrubs, with leaves without stipules, alternate, or, rarely, opposite; flowers minute, greenish, without bracts, perfect, polygamous or diclinous; calyx persistent, usually divided, nearly to the base imbricated; stameus usually equal in number

to the lobes of the calyx, and opposite to them; ovary superior, or partly inferior, and a style usually 2–4 divisions, rarely simple. Fruit achænium, or utricle, or sometimes baccate. Several plants of this order inhabit salt-marshes, and yield by combustion the soda-ash called *barilla*, q. v. Many are esculent: as beet and mangold-wurzel (see BETA), spinach (*Spinacia oleracea*), and garden orach (*Atriplex hortensis*). The seeds of others are nutritious. Several contain volatile oil which renders them anthelmintic, antispasmodic, aromatic, carminative, and stimulant. The typical genus is CHENOPODIUM, *q. v.*

Chenopo'dium, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Goose-foot, a genus of plants, order *Chenopiaceæ*. The seeds of *C. quinoa* contain starch granules, which are remarkable for being the smallest hitherto noticed. They are known under the name of *petty rice*, and form a common article of food in Peru. The seeds of *C. anthelminticum* (worm-seed) are largely employed for their anthelmintic and antispasmodic properties. *C. ambrosioïdes* is employed in Mexico and Colombia as tea: hence it is commonly known as Mexican tea. The Oak of Jerusalem, *C. botrys*, found in sandy fields from New England to Illinois, is sometimes cultivated both on account of its fragrance, and the remarkable appearance of its compound clusters of innumerable flowers. Plant 1–3 feet high, viscid-pubescent. Leaves petiolate, the sinuses deep, giving them some resemblance to oak-leaves. The branches put forth numerous leaves and short axillary clusters on every side, forming long, leafy, cylindric, green, compound racemes, of which the central one is much the tallest.

Cheops, (*kē'ops,*) an ancient king of Egypt, who, according to Herodotus, was a wicked and impious prince. He closed the temples and robbed his people of their labor. The first and largest of the pyramids is supposed to have been built by him. 100,000 men were engaged upon it for 20 years, at dates ranging from B. C. 3230 to B. C. 2120.

Chepachet, (*she-pack'et,*) in *Rhode Island*, a manufacturing post-village of Gloucester township, Providence co., on Chepachet River, 10 m. N.W. of Providence; *pop.* about 1,200.

Chepil'lo, in the Pacific Ocean, an island in a bay near the S. coast of Panama; Lat. 8° 57′ N., Lon. 79° 9′ W.

Che'po, in S. America, a town and river in the dept. of Panama, U. States of Colombia. The river empties into the Pacific 18 m. E. of Panama; and not far above is the small town.

Chep'stow, a sea-port town of England, co. Monmouth, on the Wye, 110 m. W. of London. It is situated amid some of the finest scenery in England, and has a magnificent old Norman castle. Ship-building is largely engaged in. *Pop.* 3,700.

Chepul'tepec, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Blount co.

Cheque, *n.* Same as CHECK, *q. v.*

Chequer, *n.* and *v.* See CHECKER.

Che'quest, or CREQUISH, in *Iowa*, a township of Van Buren co.; *pop.* 967.

—A post-office of Davis co.

Cheq'uy, (sometimes written CHECKY,) *n.* (*Her.*) A border that has more than two rows of chequers (or checkers); or when the *bordure*, or shield, is checkered like a chess-board.

Cher, a river of France, which rises in the dept. Creuse, and after a course of 195 m. joins the Loire immediately below Tours. For the last 50 m. it is navigable.

CHER, an inland dep. of France, formed of part of the old provs. of Berri and Bourbonnais; having N. the dep. Loiret, E. Nièvre, S. Allier and Creuse, and W. Indre and Loire-et-Cher. *Area*, 2,853 sq. m. It takes its name from the river Cher, by which it is intersected, and is included in the basin of the Loire, which, with the Allier, forms its E. boundary. *Surface*, generally flat. *Soil*, various. *Agric.* Backward. *Prod.* Wheat, maslin, rye, barley, oats, hemp. Cattle, sheep, hogs, and goats are bred and pastured here on a large scale. Forests, and vineyards (yielding good wine), abound. *Manf.* Iron-ware, cutlery, pottery, cloth and linen fabrics, and leather. The dep. is divided into 3 arrond. *Prin. towns.* Bourges, St. Amand, Vierzon, and Sancerre. *Pop.* 336,613.

Cheras'co, a walled inland town of N. Italy, prov. Cuneo, near the confluence of the Stura and Tanaro, 31 m. S.S.E. of Turin. *Manf.* Wine, and silk. *Pop.* 9,807.

Cheraw', in *S. Carolina*, a post-village of Chesterfield district, on Great Pedee River, 93 m. E.N.E. of Columbia; *pop.* 2,258.

Cher'bourg, a fortified sea-port town, and one of the principal naval depôts of France, dep. Manche, at the bottom of a bay formed by Cape Levi on the E., and Cape La Hogue on the W., at the mouth of the Divette, 41 m. N.W. of St. Lo, and 185 W.N.W. of Paris. *C.* is, generally speaking, a well-built town. Its principal interest, however, is derived from its arsenal and fortifications. From its advanced position in the English channel, it has long been a favorite object with the French govt. to render *C.* a great naval stronghold, and a secure asylum for ships of war; and, to accomplish this, vast sums have been expended upon it. The harbors for merchantmen and vessels of war are quite distinct from each other. The latter, which was constructed by Napoleon I., is a magnificent work, excavated out of the solid rock; is 328 yards long by 250 wide, and capable of accommodating 50 sail of the line, which may enter at will, there being 25 ft. of water at low ebb. There are, besides, 4 superb graving docks, and a basin. Near the naval port is the great and extensive dock-yard, &c. The roadstead of *C.* is one of the best in the channel, and capable of containing 400 sail. It is defended on all sides by batteries, and further protected from N. winds and heavy seas, by a massive break-water, commenced in 1784, and finally completed by Napoleon III. in 1864. Its length is 4,120 yards; breadth at base, 262 ft., and at its summit 101 ft. On its central part a battery is erected. — *C.* was long in possession of the English, and was the last place they retained in Normandy. *Pop.* 37,215.

Cher'bury, in *Georgia*, a village of De Kalb co., 4 m. S. of Atlanta.

Cher'ibon, a fortified sea-port town of Java, at the head of a wide bay on the N. coast of the island, 128 m. S.E. by E. of Batavia; Lat. 6° 48′ S., Lon. 108° 39′ E. It is the residence of a Dutch governor, and enjoys a considerable trade, exporting indigo, coffee, and teak-timber.

Cher'if, Cher'if', *n.* See SHERIF.

Cherimoyer, (*ker-e-moi'er,*) *n.* The name commonly given to the fruit of the *Anona cherimolia*. It has been described as the finest of all fruits, and is generally eaten for dessert by the wealthy inhabitants of Peru and Brazil. It is sometimes called the *cherimolla*. — See ANONA.

Cheri'no, in *Texas*, a post-office of Nacogdoches co.

Cher'ish, *v. a.* [Fr. *chérir*, from *chère*. See CHEER.] To treat with affection and tenderness; to nourish; to foster; to nurse; to nurture.

"Something the heart must have to *cherish*." — *Longfellow.*

—To encourage, comfort, or support; as, to *cherish* an antipathy.

"Saturn doth *cherish* her, and still augments her might." *Davies.*

Cher'isher, *n.* One who, or that which, cherishes or supports.

"Maintainers and *cherishers* of a regular devotion." — *Sprat.*

Cher'ishingly, *adv.* In a cherishing, or encouraging manner.

Cher'mes, *n.* See KERMES.

Cheroot, (*she-rōōt'.*) *n.* A description of cigar of peculiar make, the best kinds of which are manufactured at Manilla, in the Philippine Islands.

Cherokee' Indians, a tribe of the Appalachian family of N. American aborigines, which occupied for centuries the country E. and S. of the Alleghanies. After the colonization of the N. American continent by the whites, a series of wars broke out at periods ranging from 1759 to 1793; when, by a treaty entered into with the United States, they ceded their territory in the S.E. States, in consideration of a certain cash payment, and an annual subsidy being continued to them. In 1805, they made further concessions of their lands, and, in 1812, fought bravely on the American side. In 1817–19 new treaties were made, which resulted in the *C.* being forced to a reservation of territory afforded them W. of the Mississippi. In 1838, they settled in their new location, N. and E. of the Indian Territory, where they have since remained, and become civilized and prosperous. In 1878, they had $3,000,000 invested in U.S. securities, and nearly 100,000 acres under cultivation, using the most improved machinery. They have 75 schools, 2 seminaries, and an orphan asylum. They number about 20,000.

Cherokee, in *Ala.*, an E.N.E. co., bordering on Georgia; *area*, abt. 700 sq. m. Intersected by the Coosa and Chattooga rivers; surface, varied; soil, sandy, but fertile. *Cap.* Centre. *Pop.* 11,132.—A P. O. of Colbert co.

Cherokee', or PATTERSON, in *Cal.*, a mining pt. vil. of Nevada co., near the Middle Yuba River.

—A pt. vil. of Butte co., on the N. fork of Feather River.

Cherokee', in *Georgia*, a N.W. county; *area*, 500 sq. m. It is traversed by the Etowah River, and drained by Little River, Shoal, Alaculsa, and Long Swamp creeks. *Surface*, variegated; *soil*, sandy and productive. It contains several gold mines, and copper, iron, and titanium are also found. *Cap.* Canton. *Pop.* 10,399.

Cherokee', in *Iowa*, a W.N.W. co.; *area*, 625 sq. m. It is watered by the Little Sioux River, and smaller streams; and by a tributary of Floyd's River, emptying into the Mississippi; *pop.* 1,967.

—A post-village, cap. of Cherokee co., on Little Sioux River, 50 m. E.N.E. of Sioux City; *pop.* 719.

Cherokee', in *Kansas*, a new co., in the S.E. part of the State; *cap.* Pleasant View; *pop.* 11,047.

Cherokee', in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Lawrence co.

Cherokee', in *Ohio*, a village of Logan co., abt. 3 m. W. of Mad River.

Cherokee', in *N. Carolina*, a W. county, bordering on Tennessee and Georgia; *area*, 950 sq. m. It is drained by the Hiawassee and Valley rivers. The Blue Ridge mountains stretch along its S.E. frontier, and the Unaka or Smoky Mountains extend along the N.W. *Soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Murphy. *Pop.* 8,080.

Cherokee', in *Texas*, an E. co.; *area*, 1,215 sq. m. It is bounded by the Neches River on the W., and by the Angelina on the E. *Surface.* Prairie and timbered tracts; *soil*, partially fertile. *Cap.* Rusk. *Pop.* 11,079.

Cherokee' Bay, in *Arkansas*, a P. O. of Randolph co.

Cherokee' City, in *Kansas*, a P. O. of Cherokee co.

Cherokee' Corner, in *Georgia*, a village of Oglethorpe co.

Cherokee Iron Works, in *S. Carolina*, a village of York district, 104 m. N. of Columbia.

Cherone'a, See CHÆRONEA.

Cher'ry, *n.* [Fr. *cerise*; Lat. *cerasus*; Gr. *kerasos*, from *Cerasus*, a city in Pontus.] (*Bot.*) See CERASUS.

—A kind of cordial, manufactured from cherry-juice, and sweetened and diluted with sugar.

—*a.* Like a red cherry in color; red; ruddy; blooming.

"A *cherry* lip, a passing pleasing tongue."— *Shaks.*

Cher'ry, in *Pennsylvania*, a village and township of Butler co., 40 m. N. of Pittsburg; *pop.* 903.

—A township of Sullivan co.; *pop.* 1,710.

Cherry Bottom, in *Tennessee*, a P. O. of Campbell co.

Cher'ry-bounce, *n.* Cherry-brandy sweetened with sugar.

Cherry Box, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Shelby co.

Cher'ry-brandy, *n.* Brandy in which cherries are steeped.

Cherry Camp, in *W. Virginia*, a P. O. of Harrison co.

Cher'ry-cheeked, *a.* Having ruddy cheeks.

"I warrant them *cherry-cheeked* country girls." — *Congreve.*

Cherry Creek, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Pontotoc co.

Cherry Creek, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Chautauqua co., 20 m. E. of Maysville; *pop.* of township 2,337.

Cher'ryfield, in *Maine*, a township of Washington co., 130 m. E. by N. of Augusta; *pop.* 1,760.

Cher'ryfield, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Henderson co.

Cher'ryflats, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Tioga co., 110 m. N. by W. of Harrisburg.

Cherry Fork, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Adams co.

Cher'ry Grove, in *Arkansas*, a P. O. of Saline co.

Cherry Grove, in *Illinois*, a village and township of Carroll co., 25 m. E. by N. from Savannah; *pop.* of township 1,154.

Cherry Grove, in *Minnesota*, a P. O. of Fillmore co.

—A township of Goodhue co.; *pop.* 884.

Cherry Grove, in *Missouri*, a P. O. of Schuyler co.

Cherry Grove, in *Ohio*, a P. O. of Hamilton co.

Cherry Grove, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Bedford co.

—A township of Warren co., 10 m. S. of Warren; *pop.* 61.

Cherry Grove, in *Tennessee*, a P. O. of Washington co.

Cherry Grove, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Rockingham co.

Cherry Hill, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Cecil co.

Cherry Hill, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Wayne co.

Cherry Hill, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Indiana co.; *pop.* 1,976.

—A post-office of Erie co.

Cherry Hill, in *West Virginia*, a P. O. of Ashe co.

Cherry Hill, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Dodge co., 36 m. N.W. of Milwaukee.

Cherry Laurel, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CERASUS.

Cherry-pit, *n.* A child's play, wherein cherry-stones are flung into a hole.

Cherry-pepper, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CAPSICUM.

Cherry Point City, in *Illinois*, a P. O. of Edgar co.

Cherry Ridge, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Wayne co., about 3 m. S. of Honesdale; *pop.* 1,101.

Cherry-rum, *n.* Rum in which cherries are steeped.

Cherry Run Depot, in *West Virginia*, a post-office of Morgan co.

Cherry Spring, in *Texas*, a P. O. of Gillespie co.

Cherry Stone, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Northampton co.

Cherry Tree, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Venango co., 12 m. N.N.E. of Franklin; *pop.* 2,326.

Cherry Valley, in *Illinois*, a township of Winnebago co., on Kishwaukee River, about 200 m. N.E. of Springfield; *pop.* 1,421.

Cherry Valley, in *Massachusetts*, a post-office of Worcester co.

Cherry Valley, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Otsego co., 55 m. W. of Albany; *pop.* of township 2,337.

Cherry Valley, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Ashtabula co.; *pop.* 726.

Cherry Valley, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Washington co., 95 m. E.N.E. of Harrisburg.

Cherry Valley, in *Tennessee*, a village of Wilson co. 41 m. E. of Nashville; *pop.* 1,045

Cher'ryville, in *Missouri*, a P. O. of Crawford co.

Cherryville, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Hunterdon co., 40 m. N. by W. of Trenton.

Cherryville, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of Gaston co.

Cherryville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Northampton co., about 20 m. W. of Easton.

—A village of Sullivan co., 119 m. N.N.E. of Harrisburg; *pop.* about 150.

Cherryville, in *Tennessee*, a village of Haywood co., 175 m. W. by S. of Nashville, on the Forked Deer River.

Cher'siphron, the architect who designed the famous temple of Diana at Ephesus, and who, with his son Metagones, is said to have determined the proportions of the Ionic order. Flourished about 600 B. C.

Cher'so, and **Osc'ro,** two contiguous, long and narrow islands of the Adriatic, Austria, govt. Trieste, between Lat. 44° 30′ and 45° 20′ N., and Lon. 14° 15′ and 14° 30′ E., separated from Istria by the Gulf of Quarnero; *area*, 95 sq. m. *Pop.* of Cherso, 17,500; of Osero, 4,254.

Cher'son, in European Russia. See KHERSON.

Cher'sonese, *n.* (*Anc. Geog.*) [Gr. *chersos*, land, and *nesos*, island.] A peninsula, united by an isthmus to the main-land. There were many *C.*, of which the most celebrated are the Peloponnesus; the Thracian, at the S. of Thrace and W. of the Hellespont, where Miltiades led a colony of Athenians; the Taurica, now the Crimea, situate near the Palus Mæotis; the fourth called Cimbrica, now Jütland, in the northern part of Germany; and the fifth, surnamed Aurea, now Malacca, in India, beyond the Ganges.

Chert, *n.* (*Min.*) An impure variety of quartz, always massive, and having a kind of granular appearance and structure.

Chert'y, *a.* Resembling, or containing, chert.

Cher'ub, *n.*; *pl.* CHERUBS, CHERUBIM, and (wrongly) CHERUBIMS. [Heb. pl. *cherubim*, mighty ones; It. *cherubino*; Fr. *chérubin*.] (*Script.*) The name of a particular order of angelic beings frequently mentioned in Scripture. They were placed with flaming swords to guard the garden of Eden when Adam and Eve were driven out of it: and when Moses was commanded to make the ark of the covenant, he was to

place a cherub on each end of it so as to cover the Mercy-seat with their wings. What the form was under which the cherub was here represented we have no certain account, and various conjectures have been thrown out on the subject. Many are of opinion that, as in Ezekiel's vision, it was composed of parts of a man, lion, ox, and eagle. In art, cherubs are commonly represented by a child's head with wings; or as a human figure with wings at the shoulders, and wings also in place of the lower extremities.

—A beautiful child; as, a perfect *cherub*.

Cheru'bic, Cheru'bical, *a.* Pertaining, or consisting of cherubs; angelic; as, "*Cherubic* songs." *Milton.*

Cher'ubim, *n.* The Hebrew plural of *cherub*.

Cherubi'ni, Luigi Zenobio Salvatore, founder of the French Conservatory and instructor of hundreds of eminent musicians, was b. at Florence in 1760. In his 13th year, by his early compositions—a mass and an intermezzo—he attracted the attention of Sarti, who received him as a pupil. In the interval from 1780 to 1788, he composed eleven Italian operas, including *Ifigenia in Aulide*, the most successful of the series. In 1784 he visited London. After 1786, *C.* resided chiefly in Paris, whence his fame rapidly extended over Europe. Besides the *Ifigenia*, his chief pieces are *Démophon* (1788), *Lodoiska* (1791), *Elisa* (1794), *Médée* (1797), the *Portuguese Inn* (1798), *Les Deux Journees*, and *Anacreon*. *C.* also composed church-music, chamber-music, &c., of singular beauty, with success. D. 1842.

Cher'up, *v. i.* [See Chirp.] To chirp; to utter a short, shrill sound, as a bird.

"Frame to thy song their cheerful *cheruping*." — *Spenser.*

—*v. a.* To press forward or urge on by making a short, sharp, shrill sound.

"He *cherups* brisk his ear-erecting steed." —*Cowper.*

—*n.* A short, sharp, quick sound or utterance.

Cherus'ci, (*Hist.*) a German tribe, chiefly memorable in connection with their great leader Arminius, or Hermann, who, having formed an alliance with other German tribes, attacked and annihilated the Roman legions under Varus, in the forest of Teutoburg, 9 A. D. They are last mentioned by Claudian towards the close of the 4th century.

Cher'vil, *n.* [A.S. *cerfille*; Lat. *chærophyllum*; Gr. *chaerephullon* — *chairo*, to rejoice, and *phullon*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) A garden pot-herb, *Anthriscus cerefolium*.

Chesaning', or Chesaning, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Saginaw co., on the Shiawassee River, about 45 m. N.E. of Lansing; *pop.* 1,507.

Ches'apeake, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Lawrence co., 145 m. S.W. of Jefferson City

Ches'apeake Bay, the largest inlet on the Atlantic coast of the U. States, being 200 m. long, and from 4 to 40 broad. Its entrance, 12 m. wide, has, on the N., Cape Charles, in Lat. 37° 3′ N., and Lon. 76° 2′ W.; and on the S., Cape Henry, in Lat. 36° 56′ N., and Lon. 76° 4′ W.; both promontories being in Virginia. *C. B.* has numerous arms, which receive many navigable rivers, such as the Susquehanna and the Patapsco on the N., through Maryland; the James on the S.W., from Virginia; and the Potomac on the W., between these two States. Unlike the shallow sounds towards the S. (see Carolina), this net-work of gulfs and æstuaries—to say nothing of its chief feeders—affords depth of water for ships of any burden, virtually carrying the ocean up to the wharves of Baltimore and the arsenals of Washington.

Chesapeake City, in *Maryland*, a post-village and township of Cecil co., near the mouth of Elk River, 84 m. N.E. of Annapolis; *pop.* of township, 2,683.

Ches'hire, or Chester, a maritime co. of England, having N. the Irish Sea, the æstuary of the Mersey, Lancashire, and a portion of Yorkshire; E. the counties of Derby and Stafford; S. Salop, and a portion of Flint; and W. Wales, and the æstuary of the Dee. *Area*, 673,280 acres. *Surface*. Generally level; watered by the Dee, Mersey, Weaver, and other rivers. This county possesses mines of coal, copper, lead and cobalt, and an inexhaustible supply of the finest rock-salt. *Soil*. Extremely rich; *C.* being one of the finest grazing districts in the kingdom, and famous for the excellence of the cheese it produces. So fertile and productive is this country, that it has been called for ages the *Vale Royal of England*. *Manf.* Cheese, salt, cottons, and silk. *C.* is a county palatine, from the sovereign power in it being formerly exercised by the earls of Chester, as fully as by the king. This title is now merged in the Crown, and borne by the heir-apparent. *Cap.* Chester. *Pop.* in 1871, 561,131.

Ches'hire, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of New Haven co., 15 m. N. of New Haven; *pop.* 2,344.

Cheshire, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Berkshire co., 120 m. W. by N. of Boston; *pop.* 1,752.

Cheshire, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Allegan co., 21 m. W.N.W. of Kalamazoo; *pop.* 1,443.

Cheshire, in *New Hampshire*, a S.W. county; *area*, 770 sq. m. It is traversed by the Connecticut River, which is navigable by boats throughout the county. At Bellow's Falls are several locks. The surface is hilly and beautifully diversified by a number of lakes and ponds; and there are some mountains of considerable elevation, the principal of which are Grand Monadnock and Ashuelot. The soil is good, and very fertile, especially at the river-bottoms. *Cap.* Keene. *Pop.* 27,265.

Cheshire, in *New York*, a post-village of Ontario co., 300 m. N. of Albany.

Cheshire, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Gallia co., about 12 m. from Gallipolis; *pop.* of township 1,895.

Ches'ible, *n.* Same as Chasuble, *q. v.*

Ches'lip, *n.* A small vermin found under stones or tiles.

Ches'nut, in *Illinois*, a township of Knox co.; *pop.* abt. 1,144.

Chesnut Bluffs, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Dyer co., 163 m. W. by S. of Nashville.

Chesnut Creek, in *Alabama*, a P.O. of Autauga co.

Chesnut Fork, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Bedford co.

Chesnut Grove, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Lycoming co.

Chesnut Grove, in *Virginia*, a village of Pittsylvania co., 173 m. W.S.W. of Richmond.

Chesnut Hill, in *Indiana*, a P. O. of Washington co.

Chesnut Hill, in *W. Virginia*, a P. O. of Kanawha co.

Chesnut Level, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Lancaster co.

Chesnut Mound, in *Tennessee*, a P. O. of Smith co.

Chesnut Ridge, in *Missouri*, a post-office of St. Genevieve co.

Chesnut Ridge, in *New York*, a P. O. of Dutchess co.

Chesnut Ridge, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Yadkin co.

Chess, *n.* [Fr. *échec*; Sp. *xáque*; from the cry of *check*, when the king (Hind. and Pers. *shâh*) is put in a condition of being taken.] (*Games.*) An ingenious and highly scientific game played by two parties, each having at command 16 pieces, made of wood, bone, or ivory, upon a board divided into 64 squares, 8 on each of the four sides.

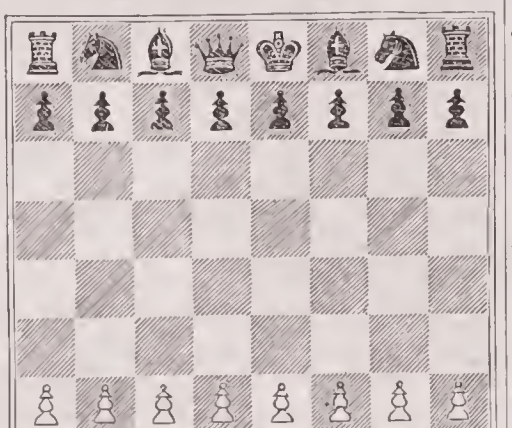


Fig. 576. — CHESS-BOARD.

These squares are colored red and white, or black and white, alternately, and the pieces of each player are of different colors. On either side there are 8 superior and 8 inferior pieces. The former consist of a king, a queen, 2 bishops, 2 knights, and 2 rooks or castles; the latter consist of 8 pawns, or foot-soldiers. On commencing a game, the *king* and *queen* occupy the centre squares of the first or royal line, and are supported in regular succession by a *bishop*, a *knight*, and a *rook*, while before each piece stands a *pawn*. In placing the board, it is the custom to place a white square at the player's right-hand corner; and, in arranging the pieces, the queen is always placed on a square of her own color. The pieces on the king's side are called the king's,—as *king's bishop*, *king's knight*; while those on the queen's side are similarly styled *queen's bishop*, &c. The pawns take their names from the pieces before which they stand; as, the *king's pawn*, *king's rook's pawn*, *queen's pawn*, &c. The pawn moves straight forward on its own files; but captures its adversary obliquely or diagonally. The knight moves by leaping obliquely over an adjoining square to one of the next squares, of a different color from that which it leaves. The bishop moves diagonally forward or backward, over any number of squares at one time, if the course be open. The castle or rook moves straight forward, or backward, or sideways any number of squares at a time, provided these are unoccupied by other men. The queen can move either like a castle or a bishop, while the king moves only 1 square at a time, in any direction. The queen is the most powerful piece on the board, while the king, from the nature of the game, which does not admit of his exchange or capture, is the most important piece; the game depending upon his safety. The approximate value of the pieces has been given by a competent authority, as,—queen, 9·94; rook, 5·48; bishop, 3·50; knight, 3·05; pawn, 1·00. Towards the conclusion of a game, however, the pawn rises in value. When the king is directly attacked by any piece or pawn, he is said to be in *check*. If he is unable to place himself out of check, to interpose a piece to parry the check, or to capture the checking piece, he is said to be *checkmated*, and the game is lost. When neither player can give a checkmate, the game is said to be *drawn*. When one player has his king so situated that, not being then in check, he cannot play him without placing him in check,—and at the same time has no other piece or pawn to move instead,—he is said to be *stale-mated*, and the game is considered drawn. — The game of chess is very ancient, and there is considerable dispute as to its origin. It seems to have been known immemorially in Hindostan by the name *Chaturanga*, or the four members of an army; namely, elephants, horsemen, chariots, and foot-soldiers. Since that time the game has undergone many alterations. It passed into Persia from Hindostan, and then into Arabia, where it was called *Shatrang*, or the 'king's distress.' In the 8th century the Arabs introduced the game into Spain, and from thence it passed into the rest of Europe. Chess is the noblest of games. Monarchs like Haroun-al-Raschid, Tamerlane, Charlemagne, Charles XII., Frederick the Great, and Napoleon I.; and philosophers, as Voltaire, Leibnitz, Rousseau, and Franklin, have found delight in its study, and pleasure in its practice. Alone among games, its use has been sanctioned by the priesthood of all beliefs — Catholic, Protestant, Buddhist, and Moslem. It is now cultivated by all civilized nations, and is the object of a large and pleasant literature. We regret that our limits forbid us to give even the names of the most famous writers and players of our time. We refer to Morphy's *Games at Chess*, the best book we know on the subject.

(*Bot.*) The *Bromus secalinus*, a species of handsome grass, 3 ft. high, found in fields, often among wheat.—See Bromus.

Chess-apple, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Cratægus.

Chess-board, *n.* The checkered board used in the game of chess.

"And cards are dealt, and *chess-boards* brought."—*Prior.*

Ches'sel, *n.* A wooden vat in which cheese is pressed.

Ches'sex, *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) The boards used for the flooring of a temporary military bridge. — *Webster.*

Chess'-man, *n.* A piece used in the game of chess

Ches'som, *n.* Mellow earth.

"The tender *chessom* and mellow earth." —*Bacon.*

Chess'-player, *n.* One who plays chess, or is skilled in that game.

"Thus like a skilful *chess-player* he draws out his men."—*Dryden.*

Chess Springs, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Cambria co.

Chess'-trees, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Pieces of wood fitted to the sides of a vessel, abaft the fore chains, with a sheave in them, to board the main-tack to.

Chest, *n.* [A.S. *cest*, or *cyst*; Ger. *kiste*; Lat. *cista*; Gr. *kistê*, from the root of *case*.] A case or coffer; a large, close box of wood or other material; as, a money-*chest*.

—The Thorax, *q. v.*

(*Com.*) A case for the transportation of a certain commodity;—hence the quantity therein contained; as, a *chest* of tea.

Chest of drawers, an article of household furniture, containing loose boxes called *drawers*.

—*v. a.* To deposit in a chest; to hoard.

Chest, in *Penna.*, a p.-twp. of Clearfield co.: *pop.* 1,178.

Chestatee', in *Georgia*, a small river in Lumpkin co., flows S. to the Chattahoochee.

Chest Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, enters the W. branch of the Susquehanna in Clearfield co.

Chest'ed, *a.* Having a chest; as, narrow-*chested*.—Deposited in a chest.

Ches'ter, an English county. See Cheshire.

Ches'ter, a city and sea-port, cap. of Cheshire, (or the county palatine of Chester,) on the Dee, 17 m. S. by E. of Liverpool, and 164 N.W. of London. This city, one of the most venerable in England, is enclosed within

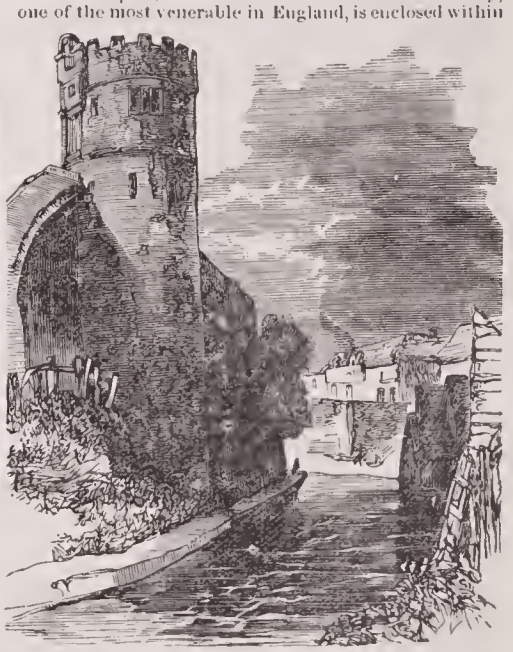


Fig. 577. — PHŒNIX TOWER, WALLS OF CHESTER.
(From which Charles I. viewed the battle of Rowton Heath.)

an oblong quadrangle by walls of great antiquity, the foundations of which were built by the Romans. These walls are kept in perfect repair, and form a promenade for the citizens. It is almost impossible to attempt in a few words any realistic account of the antique features that characterize this city; it forms still, though much modernized, a tableau of the architectural aspect of the Middle Ages. The Cathedral is a fine Gothic pile built in 1094, and in a crypt in St. John's Church, erected in 698, lies the body of Harold the "Last of the Saxon Kings." *C.* was formerly a port of considerable importance, but since the rise of Liverpool it has retrograded. *Manf.* Lead, iron-wares, chemicals, &c. *C.* is of Roman origin, and was for centuries regarded as one of the chief bulwarks of the kingdom against the turbulent Welsh. It stood a memorable siege in the Civil War, 1645. *Pop.* 35,701.

Ches'ter, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Jefferson co.

Ches'ter, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., on Connecticut River, 20 m. N.E. by E. of New Haven; *pop.* 1,094.
Chester, in *Georgia*, a village of Gwinnett co., 25 m. E.N.E. of Atlanta.
Chester, in *Illinois*, a flourishing post-village, cap. of Randolph co., on the Mississippi, 149 m. S. of Springfield; *pop.* 1,615.
Chester, in *Indiana*, a township of Wabash co.; *pop.* 3,143.
—A post-office of Wayne co.
—A township of Wells co.; *pop.* 1,212.
Chester, in *Iowa*, a village and township of Howard co.; *pop.* 324.
Chester, in *Maine*, a township of Penobscot co., on the Penobscot River, 100 m. N.E. of Augusta; *pop.* 350.
Chester, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Hampden co., 119 m. W. by S. of Boston; *pop.* 1,253.
Chester, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Eaton co., 20 m. W.S.W. of Lansing; *pop.* of township, 1,117.
—A township of Ottawa co.; *pop.* 1,405.
Chester, in *Minnesota*, a post-office of Olmstead co.
—A township of Wabashaw co.; *pop.* 835.
Chester, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village and township of Rockingham co., 25 m. S.E. of Concord; *pop.* 1,153.
Chester, in *New Jersey*, a township of Burlington co.; *pop.* 2,586.
—A post-village and township of Morris co., 12 m. W. by S. of Morristown; *pop.* of township, 1,743.
Chester, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Orange co., 55 m. N.N.W. of New York city; *pop.* of township, 2,113.
—A township of Warren co.; *pop.* 2,329.
Chester, in Nova Scotia, a maritime village, about 33 m. W. of Halifax.
Chester, in *Ohio*, a village of Butler co., 16 m. N. by E. of Cincinnati.
—A township of Clinton co.; *pop.* 1,173.
—A township of Geauga co.; *pop.* 727.
—A post-village and township of Meigs co., about 100 m. S.E. of Columbus; *pop.* of township, 1,656.
—A township of Morrow co.; *pop.* 1,073.
—A township of Wayne co., 7 m. E. by N. of Wooster; *pop.* 1,921.
Chester, in *Pennsylvania*, a co. bounded S. and S.E. by Maryland and Delaware, N.E. by the Schuylkill River, W. by Octorara Creek, and drained by French and Elk creeks. The surface is much diversified, the soil generally good, and agriculture is carried to great perfection. *Min.* Chromate of iron, porcelain clay, gneiss, sandstone, red shale, copper, and abundance of lead and iron. *Cap.* West Chester. *Pop.* 77,824.
—A post-township of Delaware co., on the Delaware River, 15 m. S.W. of Philadelphia; *pop.* (Chester borough included) 1,452.
—A city of Delaware co., 15 m. S.W. of Philadelphia, on the Delaware River. *C.* is the oldest place in the State, having been settled in 1643. *Pop.* 9,485.
—A post-village of Wayne co., on the Delaware.
Chester, in *South Carolina*, a district in the N. part of the State; *area*, 570 sq. m. The Catawba River forms its E. and the Broad its W. boundary. It is drained by Fishing, Rocky, and Sandy creeks. The surface is varied, and the soil fertile. *Cap.* Chesterville. *Pop.* 18,805.
Chester, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Windsor co., 80 m. S. of Montpelier; *pop.* 2,052.
Chester, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Chesterfield co.; *p.* 2,313.
Chester, in *Wisconsin*, a village and township of Dodge co., on Lake Horicon, 60 m. N.W. of Milwaukee; *pop.* 1,876.
Ches'ter Centre, in *Massachusetts*, a post-office of Hampden co.
Ches'ter Court-House, in *S. Carolina*. See CHESTERVILLE.
Chester Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, in the S.E. part of the State, flows through Delaware co., and empties into the Delaware near the borough of Chester.
Ches'ter Cross Roads, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Geauga co., 169 m. N.E. of Columbus.
Ches'ter Factory, in *Massachusetts*, a village of Hampden co., 126 m. W. by S. of Boston.
Ches'terfield, a market-town of England, co. Derby, 20 m. N. of Derby, and 130 N.W. by W. of London. Its trade is mainly agricultural. *Pop.* 10,819.
Ches'terfield, PHILIP DORMER STANHOPE, 4th EARL OF, an English statesman and literateur, B. 1694. After studying in his youth with a zeal of which he afterwards thought proper to be ashamed, he learned on the Continent of Europe his polished smoothness of manners, his love of gaming, and his loose code of morality. He entered public life in 1715, and took an active part in the petty intrigues and party squabbles which make up the parliamentary and court history of the reign of George II. His diplomatic skill was made useful in two foreign embassies; and his lord-lieutenancy in Ireland in 1745, though lasting only a few months, has always been mentioned with distinguished praise, which is more than can be said of his conduct toward Dr. Johnson, the lexicographer. After a sickly and melancholy period of old age, he D. in 1773. The only writings of this accomplished person that are at all remembered are his *Letters* to his natural son, remarkable for their ease of style and their knowledge of society, but notoriously reprehensible for the principles of conduct which they inculcate.
Ches'terfield, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of New London co., abt. 6 m. N.N.W. of New London.
Chesterfield, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Maconpin co., 50 m. S.W. of Springfield.
Chesterfield, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Madison co., on White River, 41 m. N.E. of Indianapolis; *pop.* 203.
—A village of Greene co., 80 m. S.W. of Indianapolis.
—, (or WEST UNION,) in *Indiana*, a village of Madison co., 40 m. N.E. of Indianapolis, on White River.
Ches'terfield, in *Louisiana*, a village of Madison parish, on Bayou Macon, 150 m. N. of Baton Rouge.
Chesterfield, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Hampshire co., 90 m. W. of Boston; *pop.* 811.
Chesterfield, in *Michigan*, a township of Macomb co., *pop.* 2,175.
Chesterfield, in *Missouri*, a village of St. Louis co., 25 m. W. of St. Louis.
Chesterfield, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village and township of Cheshire co., on the Connecticut River, opposite Brattleborough, 65 miles S.W. of Concord; *pop.* 1,289.
Chesterfield, in *New Jersey*, a township of Burlington co.; *pop.* 1,748.
Chesterfield, in *New York*, a township of Essex co., on Lake Champlain; *pop.* 2,795.
Chesterfield, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Fulton co., about 35 m. W. by N. of Toledo; *pop.* 926.
—A village of Morgan co.; *pop.* 354.
Chesterfield, in *South Carolina*, a N.E. district, bordering on N. Carolina; *area*, 868 sq. m. The Great Pedee River bounds it on the N.E., and Lynch's Creek on the S.W., and it is drained by Cedar and Black creeks. The surface is varied, and soil sandy, but fertile in the river-bottoms. *Cap.* Chesterville. *Pop.* 10,584.
—A post-village, cap. of the above dist., on Thompson's Creek, 105 m. N.E. of Columbia.
Chesterfield, in *Virginia*, a S.E. county: *area*, 300 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Appomattox, and N.E. by the James River, separating it from the city of Richmond and Henrico co. The surface is irregular, and soil partially good. It has extensive coal-mines. *Cap.* Chesterfield Court-House. *Pop.* 18,470.
Chesterfield Court-House, in *Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of the above co., about 12 m. S.S.W. of Richmond.
Chesterfield Factory, in *New Hampshire*, a post-office of Cheshire co.
Chesterfield Inlet, in British America, a narrow inlet running N. from Hudson's Bay. Length 250 m.; width about 20 m.; Lat. 63° 30′ N., Lon. 90° 40′ W.
Ches'terhill, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Morgan co.
Ches'ter-le-Street, a town of England, co. Durham, and 5 m. N. of that city, on the Wear. *Manf.* Nails, ropes, tiles. It lies in the midst of a great coal-field. *Pop.* 3,314.
Ches'ter River, rises in Kent co., Del., flows W. to Chesterton, Md., and thence running S.W. forms a bay which connects with the Chesapeake, between Kent and Queen Anne counties.
Chester's District, in *Georgia*, a village of Burke co., 80 m. E. of Milledgeville.
Ches'ter Springs, in *Pennsylvania*, (also called YELLOW SPRINGS,) a post-village and watering-place of Pikeland township, Chester co., 72 m. E.S.E. of Harrisburg.
Ches'ter Station, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Chester township, Dodge co.
Ches'tertown, in *Maryland*, a sea-port and cap. of Kent co., 54 m. N.E. of Annapolis, on Chester River, abt. 30 m. from its month in Chesapeake Bay. Washington College is located here. *Pop.* 1,871.
Chestertown, in *New York*, a post-village of Warren co., 80 m. N. of Albany; *pop.* about 550.
Ches'ter Valley, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Chester co.
Ches'ter Village, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Hampden co., 119 m. W. by S. of Boston.
Ches'terville, in *Maine*, a post-township of Franklin co., 25 m. N.W. of Augusta; *pop.* 1,011.
Ches'terville, in *Maryland*, a P. O. of Kent co.
Ches'terville, in *Mississippi*, a post-office of Pontotoc county.
Ches'terville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Morrow co., about 40 m. N.N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* 282.
Ches'terville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Potter co., about 180 m. N.W. of Harrisburg, near the head of the Genesee River.
Ches'terville, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Chester district, 64 m. N. by W. of Columbia.
Chest'-founder, *n.* (*Farriery.*) A disease in horses, in the form of a rheumatic affection of the muscles.
Chestnut, (*ches'nut,*) *n.* [O. Fr. *chastaigne*; Fr. *châtaigne*; Lat. *castanea*; Gr. *kastānon*, from *kastana*, a city of Pontus; O. Eng. *chesteine-nut.*] (*Bot.*) See CASTANEA.
—*a.* Being of the color of a chestnut; of a brown color; as, a *chestnut* horse.

"Merab's long hair was glossy *chestnut*-brown."—*Cowley.*

Chest'nut Hill, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Monroe co., 24 m. N.W. from Easton; *pop.* 1,419.
—A village included within the chartered limits of Philadelphia, 12 m. N.N.W. of the State-House. It is beautifully situated on the summit of a hill, and surrounded by elegant country-seats. It contains four churches.
Chest'nut Ridge, in *Pennsylvania*, a mountain range extending S.W. through Westmoreland and Fayette counties. — See LAUREL RIDGE.
Ches'ton, *n.* [O. Eng. *chesteine.*] A kind of rich-flavored plum.
Chesun'cook Lake, in *Maine*, in Piscataquis co., is 25 m. long, and between 2 and 4 wide. It is regarded as an expansion of the Penobscot River, which is supposed to flow through it.
Cheta'hee Creek, in *Alabama*, empties into the Alabama River from the N.W., about 18 m. below Cahawba.
Che'tah, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as CHEETAH, *q. v.*
Chet'co, CHETCOE, in *Oregon*, a post-village of Curry co., on Chetco River, 1 m. from the ocean, and 40 S. of Ellensburg; *pop.* 129.
Chetimach'es Lake, or GRAND LAKE, in *Louisiana*, in the S. part of the State, between the River Techo and Atchafalaya Bayou, formed by the overflowing of the latter. It is 40 m. long and 10 wide, but not navigable.
Chet'opah, in *Kansas*, a post-office of Labette co.
Chet'vert, Chet'wert, *n.* [Russ.] A Russian grain-measure, equal to 5·77 imperial bushels, or seven-tenths of an imp. quarter.
Chen'can, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Barking-bird, *Pteroptochos rubecula*, a curious bird frequenting the most gloomy and retired spots within the damp forests of the islands forming the Chonos archipelago. It is held in superstitious fear by the Chilotans, on account of its strange and varied cries.
Cheval', *n.*; *pl.* CHEVAUX, (*shiv-o'.*) [Fr.] A horse.
(*Building.*) A frame work or support.
Cheval-de-frise, *n.*; *pl.* CHEVAUX-DE-FRISE, (*shiv-o-de-frēz'.*) [Fr., from *cheval*, and *Frise*, Friesland.] (*Mil.*) A square or octagonal beam of wood, from 6 to 9 ft. in length, and pierced by iron rods or wooden pickets 6 ft. long, which are pointed at each end, and shod with iron; the pickets are placed 6 inches asunder, and pass through two opposite faces of the beam, in directions alternately at right angles to each other, the cheval resting on the ground at the lower extremity of the pickets. They are usually intended to resist cavalry. (It is sometimes called a *turnpike*, or *tourniquet.*)

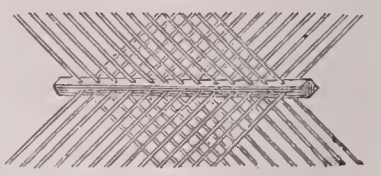


Fig. 578. — CHEVAL-DE-FRISE.

Cheval'-glass, *n.* A dressing-glass; a large, oblong mirror, constructed to swing in a frame.
Chevalier, (*shiv-a-leer'.*) *n.* [Fr., from *cheval*, a horse; literally, a horseman.] A knight; a cavalier; a gallant young man; as, the *Chevalier* Bayard. — See CHIVALRY.

"Renowned Talbot, . . . the noble *chevalier.*" — *Shaks.*

—A member of certain knightly orders; as, a *chevalier* of the order of St. John of Jerusalem.
(*Zoöl.*) See TOTANUS.
Chevalier', MICHEL, an eminent French political economist, B. at Limoges, 1806. After brilliant study at the Polytechnic School, he was first publicly employed in 1825 as an engineer in the dep. Nord. About this time he became an ardent St. Simonian. He joined in the schism of the Père Enfantin, was one of the preachers at Ménil-montant, and took part in editing the *Livre Nouveau*, the future gospel of the doctrines of the sect. For his share in these proceedings he was condemned to a year's imprisonment, as being guilty of an outrage to public morals. After 6 months' confinement, one half of the sentence having been remitted, he retracted in the *Globe* all he had written against the Christian religion, marriage, and social institutions, and obtained from M. Thiers a special mission to the U. States to study the system of railroad and water communication in this country. The letters which during his journey he addressed to the *Journal des Débats* attracted much attention, served to remove many French prejudices on industrial subjects, and were published separately in 1836 under the title of *Lettres sur l'Amerique du Nord.* This brilliant work led to his being intrusted with a mission to England at the time of the great commercial panic of 1837. On his return from London, in 1838, he published *Des Intérêts Matériels en France.* This book, often reprinted, contains a programme of industrial improvements. In 1840 he was made Professor of Political Economy in the College of France. The revolution of 1848 causing him to lose his various appointments, he threw himself into the ranks of the anti-revolutionists and replied to the attacks of the Socialists on the doctrines of political economy, and to those of his former co-religionists, in his *Lettres sur l'Organisation du Travail et la Question des Travailleurs*, published in 1848. In 1851 he was elected into the section of Political Economy in the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. After the *coup d'état* he was restored to his professorship in the College of France, and promoted to the rank of engineer-in-chief. He was created a senator in 1860, and is grand officer of the Légion d'Honneur. Mons. *C.* is the author of many works on political economy. In addition to those already referred to, may be noticed as his principal works, *Cours d'Économie Politique* (1842–50); *Essais de Politique Industrielle* (1843); and *De la Baisse Probable de l'Or*, in 1859, which was translated into English by Mr. Cobden, under the title *On the Probable Fall of Gold.* *C.* published a pamphlet, *L'Expedition du Mexique* in 1862, and *Le Méxique Ancien et Moderne*, in 1863. The latter, and several of his other works, have been translated into English and German. D. 1879.
Chev'en, *n.* [Fr. *chevanne.*] (*Zoöl.*) A river-fish; the chub. — See CYPRINUS.
Chev'eril, *n.* [Fr. *chevreau*, kid.] Soft kid-leather; kid-skin.

"A sentence is but as a *cheveril* glove to a good wit."—*Shaks.*

—A soft, timid, pliable disposition or manner; as, "A wit of *cheveril.*" — *Shaks.*
—*a.* Possessing pliability, or the nature of yielding.

"Which gifts . . . your soft *cheveril* conscience would receive,
If you might please to stretch it." — *Shaks.*

Chev'erilize, *v. a.* To make soft and pliable as kid-leather.

Chev'et, *n.* (*Arch.*) The termination of a church behind the high altar, when of a semi-circular or polygonal form.

Chev'iot, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Hamilton co.

Chev'iot Hills, or The Cheviots, a ridge of hills on the border between England and Scotland, lying partly in both countries. Their highest summit, *Cheviot*, in Northumberland, is 2,658 feet in height. The *C. H.* are mostly covered with a close greensward, and are pastured by the valuable and peculiar breed of sheep, called the "Cheviots," now widely diffused over the kingdom.

Chevrette, (*shev-rĕt'.*) *n.* [Fr., from *chèvre.*] (*Mil.*) A machine or engine employed in the raising and depositing of heavy ordnance upon their carriages.

Chev'reul, Michel Eugène, an eminent French chemist, b. 1786. In 1824, he was appointed director of the dyeing dep. in the govt. manufactory of the Gobelins, and in that capacity made many important discoveries in the chemical nature of colors, the results of which he published for the Academy of Sciences. In 1826, he was made a member of the Academy, and, in 1829, Professor of Applied Chemistry in the Museum of Natural History. His principal work is *On the Chemistry of Fatty Substances.*

Chev'reuse, Marie de Rohan-Montbazon, Duchesse de, a French lady celebrated for her wit, beauty, and political and amatory intrigues, b. 1600. At 17, she married Charles d'Albret, Duc de Luynes and Grand Constable of France. She, after his death, became the wife of Claude de Lorraine, Duc de Chevreuse, and as the friend and confidante of the queen, Anne of Austria, incurred the enmity of Cardinal Richelieu, who exiled her from the country. On the accession of Anne to the regency, the duchess returned to France, when her old spirit of intrigue again broke out, involving her again in disgrace and a second exile. After a desultory after-life of plotting and mischief-making, she d. in 1679.

Chev'ron, *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) The distinguishing marks worn by non-commissioned army officers on the sleeves of their coat, as *two* for a corporal, *three* for a sergeant, and *three* with an *arc* for a sergeant-major.

(*Arch.*) A moulding consisting of a zigzag character, of the Norman style particularly, but sometimes to be found with the pointed arch.

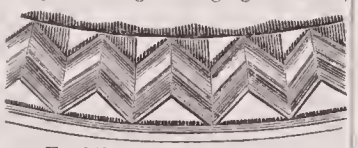


Fig. 579. — Chevron Moulding.

(*Her.*) An ordinary, representing the couples or rafters of a house, (*Fig.* 578,) generally betokening the foundation of his own family by the bearer. *Chevronel* is half the size of the *C. Per chevron*, or *party per chevron*, is where the shield is divided by a line in the form of the *C.*



Chevron. Chevronel. Per Chevron.

Fig. 580.

Chevroned, (*chĕv-rond',*) *a.* Having a chevron or zigzag ornament.

"Cloth of silver *cheveroned* all over with lace." — *Ben Jonson.*

Chev'ronel, *n.* A small chevron.

Chevrotain', *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Moschus.

Chev'y, Chiv'y, *v. a.* To force about with a shivering or convulsive motion.

Chev'y Chase. See Otterburn.

Chew, (*chō.*) *v. a.* [A. S. *ceowan.* See Chaw.] To chaw; to crush and grind with the jaws and teeth; to masticate; to bite; to champ; as, to *chew* the cud.

—To meditate; to turn over in the mind; to revolve in one's thoughts; to ruminate.

"*Chewing* the food of sweet and bitter fancy." — *Shaks.*

—*n.* That which undergoes the operation of chewing; a morsel; a quid; as, a *chew* of tobacco.

Chewal'la, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Mc Nairy co.

Chew'ink, *n.* (*Zool.*) The Ground-robin or Towhee, *q. v.*

Chew's Landing, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Camden co., 9 m. S. by E. of Camden.

Chews'ville, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Washington co., 105 m. N.W. of Annapolis.

Chew'town, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Lawrence co., abt. 10 m. S.E. of Newcastle, on Beaver River.

Chey'enne, in *Wyoming*, a town of Laramie co., cap. of the Territory, on Cow Creek, 516 m. W. of Omaha city, 5,921 ft. above the sea. It is one of the principal stations on the Union Pacific R.R., during the construction of which it attained its present size. Since the completion of the railroad its pop. has rapidly decreased, and was only 1,450 in 1870.

Cheyenne Indians, (*shē'en,*) a savage and turbulent Indian tribe inhabiting a portion of the territory lying E. and S.E. of the Rocky Mountains, and principally settled in the N.W. part of Kansas.

Chiaca'lacca, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Penelopidæ.

Chi'an, *n.* [From *Chios.*] Pertaining, or relating, to Chios, an island of the Greek archipelago; as, *Chian* wine.

Chiant'la, in Central America, a river of Guatemala, rises in a volcanic range, and after taking a N.W. direction, joins the Usumasinta, in Lat. 17° 10′ N., Lon. 91° 55′ W. — On it is a town of the same name, abt. 128 m. S.W. of Guatemala.

Chiapa, (or Las Chiapas,) a state of the republic of Mexico, in the S. of that country, lying between Tabasco and Guatemala, and drained by the Usumasinta and Tabasco rivers. *Area*, 18,679 sq. m. *Prod.* Cereals, vanilla, hemp, cocoa, pimento, indigo, sugar, and log-wood. *Cap.* Ciudad Real, (or San Cristoval.) *Pop.* 193,987.

Chia'pa dos Indios, a considerable inland town of Mexico, in the above state, near the Tabasco, 30 m. N.N.W. of Ciudad de Las Casas. It is chiefly inhabited by Indians (whence its name), and exports a good deal of log-wood. *Pop.* Unknown.

Chi'aramonte, a thriving town of Sicily, prov. Syracuse, 12 m. N.N.W. of Modica. It has an extensive trade in wine. *Pop.* 9,894.

Chi'ari, a town of N. Italy, prov. Brescia, on the Oglio, 15 m. W. by S. of Brescia. *Manuf.* Silk and leather. *Pop.* 10,373.

Chiaro-oscuro, Chiar-oscuro, (*ke-ar'o os'ku-ro,*) *n.* [It. *chiaro*, light; *oscuro*, dark.] (*Paint.*) That branch of painting which has for its object the combination and arrangement of the light and shadow of a picture to the best advantage. Relief and depth, and what is generally called the *effect* of a picture, are produced by *C.* Leonardo da Vinci was the first who reduced the art of *C.* to a system. Correggio afterwards improved it practically; and it is said to have reached its perfection under Titian.

Chias'tolite, *n.* [Gr. *chiastos*, marked with a cross, and *lithos*, a stone.] (*Min.*) A variety of Andalucite, *q. v.*

Chiavari, (*ke'a-va're,*) a maritime town of N. Italy, in the district of same name, prov. Genoa, at the head of the Bay of Rapallo, 22 m. E.S.E. of Genoa. It is handsome and flourishing, with a large trade in lace, silk, marble, and anchovies. *Pop.* 11,551.

Chiavenna, (*ke-a-ven'na,*) a walled town of N. Italy, in Lombardy, on the Maira, 20 m. W.N.W. of Sondrio. *Manuf.* Paper, cloth, pottery, silk, wine. *C.* is an entrepôt for a considerable traffic with Switzerland. *Pop.* abt. 4,000.

Chib'bal, Chibbol, *n.* [Fr. *ciboule.*] (*Bot.*) A small species of Onion, *q. v.*

Chibouque, Chibouk, (*chi-bōōk',*) *n.* [Turk.] A tobacco-pipe, used in Oriental countries, composed generally of a bowl of meerschaum or baked clay, a tube of cherry-stick or other aromatic wood, and a mouth-piece of amber, sometimes mounted with gold and jewels.

"Resign'd his gem-adorned *chibouque.*" — *Byron.*

Chica, (*chē'kā,*) *n.* A red coloring substance, used by some of the North American Indian tribes to stain their skins. It is extracted from the *bignonia chica*, by boiling its leaves in water, decanting the decoction, and allowing it to settle and cool, when a red matter is precipitated, which is formed into cakes and dried. See Bignoniaceæ.

—Maize-beer. See Zea.

Chic'acole, a town of British India, in the Madras presidency, 107 miles from Ganjam, near the Bay of Bengal. It has a barrack, and some mosques. *Manf.* Muslins, which have long been held in high estimation. *Pop.* 15,000.

Chicago, (*she-kaw'go,*) in *Illinois*, one of the principal cities of the U. States, cap. of Cook co., at the embouchure of the Chicago River, in the S.W. corner of Lake Michigan; Lat. 42° N., Lon. 87° 37′ W. The river, which is formed of two branches that unite about ¾ m. from the lake, divides the town into three portions, the principal or business part being on the S. side of the main stream. Vessels can reach a distance of 4 m. from its outlet, and a wharfage of 16 to 18 m. is thus afforded. *C.* is the natural entrepôt for the trade between the flourishing states of the N.W. and the vast regions watered by the great Lakes; its importance in this respect having been very greatly increased by its being united by the Illinois and Michigan Canal — one of the largest class — with the navigable waters of the Illinois River, an affluent of the Mississippi; so that it communicates



Fig. 581. — Chicago in 1830.

directly, on the one hand, with New Orleans and the Mexican Gulf, and on the other, viâ the Lakes and the St. Lawrence, with Quebec and the Atlantic Ocean. *C.*, with respect to its unexampled growth, is perhaps the most extraordinary city in the world. Previous to 1831, the site on which it stands was occupied by a frontier-fort and a few huts only, containing, perhaps, a dozen families, exclusive of the small garrison. The town was organized Aug. 10, 1833, and its first charter granted March 4, 1837. A census taken July 1, in the latter year, returned a pop. of 4,470; in 1850 it had increased to 28,269; in 1853, to 60,352; in 1855, to 83,509; in 1860 to 110,973, in 1870 to 298,977, the increase in 10 years being 178 per cent. In 1877, 521,941 is claimed. *C.* appears to be seated on a flat prairie; this is an illusion, the city being built upon a gradient surface, varying from 5 to 24 feet above the level of the lake. Nevertheless, some parts of the city are so low, that within the last few years it has been found necessary to raise bodily entire blocks of buildings some four to ten feet higher than their original elevation, in order to accomplish the working-out of an improved and thorough system of sewerage. *C.* is generally well built, with its streets at right angles, wide. Among the principal public buildings are the new Custom House and Post Office, Court-house, University, Dearborn Observatory, Academy of Natural Sciences, Douglas Monument, Medical College, together with the various hospitals, asylums, schools, literary institutions, &c., that testify to the philanthropic and intelligent spirit of the citizens. Seven fine public parks adorn the city and its environs, and with a good opera-house, several theatres and music-halls, contribute to its amusement and recreation. *C.* possesses some superb hotels, among which the largest are the Palmer House and the Grand Pacific, two of the largest hotels in the world. The Water-Works building is a splendid monument, from which is profusely distributed the pure water conducted thither by tunnels cut under the bed of the lake, 2 miles from the shore. From an intellectual point of view, *C.* bids fair to become the "Athens" of the N.W. division of the N. American continent. In newspapers she supports 7 dailies, 4 tri-weeklies, and 38 weekly journals, along with 2 semi-monthly, 20 monthly, and 2 quarterly reviews and magazines of a diversified character. Nor is religion less cared for; this city possessing as many as 276 churches, chapels, synagogues, and meeting-houses, applicable to almost every known Christian sect and religious persuasion. Since the year 1854, *C.* has become the largest primary grain-depot in the world, being as it were the focus of the radii formed by the great cereal-producing regions of the N.W. The first shipment of grain from *C.* of which there is any record, was made in 1838, when an enterprising trader dispatched to a distant market a parcel of wheat to the extent of 78 bushels. In the year following, over 4000 bushels were shipped, in 1848 over 3,000,000, and in 1877, 30,000,000 bushels. During the last-named period, *C.* exported, besides the aforesaid wheat in bulk, 47,500,000 bushels of maize, 22,000,000 of oats, 4,700,000 of rye, and 4,200,000 bushels barley. The business of pork-packing has also become developed to a vast extent in this city. In 1877, the number of cattle received in transit at *C.*, and thence dispatched in various forms to the E. was 920,843. Lumber is another prominent feature of commercial business; which has expanded from receipts of 33,000,000 ft. in 1847, to the immense quantity of 1,147,193,432 ft. in 1876. The manufacturing interest of *C.* is represented chiefly by wrought-iron work, steam-engines, machinery, agricultural implements, brass and tin wares, wooden-ware, carriages and wagons, saddlery, boots and shoes, flour, oil, marble-work, furniture, &c., &c., yielding, in 1877, an aggregate

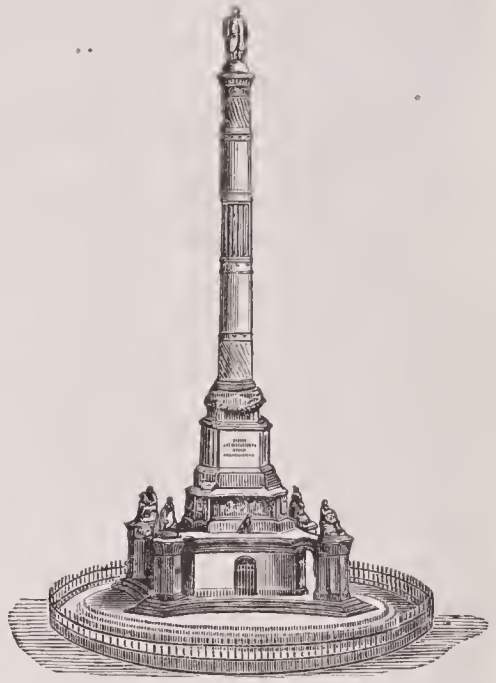


Fig. 582.—Douglas Monument.

gross value of $80,000,000.—The assessed value of the property in C for the year 1876 was: real, $290,-840,000, and personal, $88,200,000, or, together, $379,-040,000. C carries steam-communication, via the great Lakes, with Buffalo, Cleveland, and Detroit, Lake Superior, and Sarnia, Milwaukee, Green Bay, &c.; while the railroad system of which it is the centre, covers, in round numbers, over 9000 miles of track. The principal lines converging at this city are the *Baltimore & Ohio* (*C.* division); *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Chicago, Clinton & Western; Chicago, Danville & Vincennes; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Chicago & Alton; Chicago & Northwestern* (3 lines); *Chicago & Pacific; Illinois Central; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.* This company has erected a magnificent depot, upon the site of their old one. *Michigan Central; Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago.* For C fire, &c., see p. 703.

Chica'go, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Marion co.

Chica'go, in *Nebraska*, a p.-v. of Douglas co.; *pop.* 260.

Chica'go River, in *Illinois*, a small stream flowing into Lake Michigan, at Chicago.

Chicane, (*she-kān'.*) *n.* [Fr. *chicane*; A.S. *swic*; Dan. *sviger*, deceit.] An artifice or stratagem; a shift; turn; trick; subterfuge; an act of cavil or sophistry.

"His attornies have hardly one trick left; they are at the end of all their *chicane*."—*Arbuthnot.*

—*v. i.* [A.S. *swican*; Ger. *zwicken*, to nip, pinch, cheat take in; Icel. *svikia*, to deceive; O. Ger. *suikhan*, to deceive.] To invent or make use of shifts, subterfuges, cavils, or artifices.

Chican'er, *n.* [O. Fr. *sicaneur*, related to Tent. *swic*, deceit; Fr. *chicaneur.*] One who uses chicane or chicanery.

"To distinguish . . . a logical *chicaner* from a man of reason." *Locke.*

Chican'ery, *n.* [Fr. *chicanerie.*] Mean or unfair artifices of wrangling; trick; sophistry; quibble; stratagem; as, the *chicanery* of the law.

Chich, *n.*; *pl.* CHICHES. [Fr. *chiche.*] (*Bot.*) A chick-pea.

Chichen', a village of Central America, in Yucatan, abt. 18 m. S.W. of Valladolid, on the site of an ancient Indian city, once very important if we judge by its existing ruins, among which are a temple 450 feet long, a pyramid 550 feet square at the base, and an edifice called the *House of the Caciques*, surmounted by a dome, and covered with elaborate sculptures.

Chich'ester, a city of England, co. Sussex, 55 m. S.W. by S. of London; it has a fine cathedral of the 13th century; *pop.* 8,864.

Chich'ester, in *Michigan*, a village of Muskegon co., abt. 12 m. E. of Muskegon.

Chich'ester, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Merrimack co., 6 m. N.E. of Concord; *pop.* 871.

Chich'ling, Chich'ling-vetch, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LATHYRUS.

Chich'on, *n.* See CASSIA.

Chick, *v. i.* [O. Eng. *chyken.*] To germinate, sprout, or vegetate, as a seed.

—*n.* The same, in a literal and figurative sense, as CHICKEN, *q. v.*

Chick'abiddy, *n.* A childish term for a chicken. —(U. States.)

Chick'adee, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PARUS.

Chickahom'iny River, in *Virginia*, rises in Hanover co., and enters York River abt. 8 m. above Jamestown. It separates Henrico and Charles City counties from Hanover on the right, and New Kent and James City cos. on the left.—On the banks of this river, at Fair Oaks, about 7 m. from Richmond, the advance guard of the National army, under Gen. Casey, was attacked by the Confederates under the command of Gen. Lee, May 31, 1862, and defeated with the loss of 19 guns and all their baggage and camp-equipage. The Union commander, however, pushing forward fresh bodies of troops, compelled the Confederates to take shelter in their intrenchments before Richmond, June 1.—A second series of battles, sometimes styled the "Seven Days of Richmond," and fought near this river a month later, are also called the *battles of the Chickahominy.* They commenced June 25, 1862, when the National army's left wing, under Gen. Hooker ("Fighting Joe"), attacked the Confederates at White Oak Swamp, and encountered a vigorous resistance. Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson, on the day following, attacked, in his turn, the Union right wing at Mechanicsville, driving them across the river to Powhite Swamp. Gens. Hill and Longstreet crossed the river on the 27th, and being joined by Lee and Jackson, took up a position at Gaines' Mill, where a desperate engagement took place, which resulted in the defeat and further retreat of Gen. McClellan, the National commander-in-chief. Gen. Lee occupied the Union headquarters, at White House, June 28, and McClellan commenced a retrograde movement towards the James River. He was, however, again attacked, on the 29th, by the Confederate general Hill, at Savage's Station; and another severe conflict took place on the James River, on the following day. On July 1, the next action, known as the *battle of Malvern Hill*, terminated the series of hostile encounters; McClellan having taken up a position at Harrison's Bar, or Turkey Bend, where he was supported by the Union gun-boats. The total National loss in this chain of engagements was estimated at 20,000 men.

Chickaman'ga Creek, rises in Walker co., Georgia, and taking a N.E. course, empties into the Tennessee River, near Chattanooga. Here, Sept. 19–20, 1863, the Union troops sustained a defeat at the hands of the Confederates commanded by Gen. Bragg, losing 8,000 prisoners, 15,000 stand of small arms, and 51 guns, besides a serious addition of killed and wounded. Gen. Bragg estimated his loss at two-fifths of his entire force, including several generals killed.

Chick'aming, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Berrien co., on Lake Michigan, abt. 15 m. N.E. of Michigan City; *pop.* abt. 500.

Chick'aree, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See SCIURIDÆ.

Chick'asaw, in *Alabama*, a village of Franklin co., on the Tennessee River, 140 m. N. by W. of Tuscaloosa.

Chick'asaw, in *Georgia*, a small stream of Baker co., flowing S. into the Ichawaynochaway River.

Chick'asaw, in *Iowa*, a N.E. county; *area*, 676 sq. m. It is traversed by the Wapsipinicon and Middle Fork of Turkey River. *Cap.* New Hampton. *Pop.* 10,180.

—A township of Chickasaw co.; *pop.* 1,076.

Chick'asaw, in *Mississippi*, a N.E. county; *area*, 990 sq. m. It is drained by the Loosascoona, Oktibbeha and Yallobusha rivers, the latter rising within it. The surface is quite level, and the soil fertile. *Cap.* Houston. *Pop.* 19,899.

Chick'asaw Bayou, in *Mississippi*, a creek flowing from the Yazoo River, below Haines Bluff, and emptying into the Mississippi. Here, on Dec. 28, 1862, the Union forces under Gen. Sherman attacked the batteries and rifle-pits of the Confederates, defended by Gen. Pemberton; when, after a severe action, the Nationals were forced to retire with the loss of nearly 2,000 men; the Confederate loss being only 207.

Chick'asaw Creek, in *Alabama*, Merengo co., enters Mobile River 6 m. from its mouth.

Chick'asaw Indians, a N. American tribe of the once great Appalachian nation, formerly occupying the territory between the Ohio and the Tennessee rivers. They for a long time waged war against the early French settlers on the Mississippi. In 1818, they ceded to the U. States part of their lands W. of the Mississippi, and S. of the Tennessee river; and, in 1833, gave up the remainder for a money indemnity, and a special grant of land for their location E. of the Mississippi. In their new territory they became allied with the Choctaws, and have since made considerable advances towards a superior state of civilization, by pursuing habits of agricultural industry, and methodical frugality. They are believed to number about 5,000, and to be one of the richest, and generally one of the best conducted, of the Indian peoples.

Chickasaw'ha River, in *Mississippi*, rises in the E. part of the State, and flows S., uniting with Leaf River, in Greene co., to form the Pascagoula.

Chick'elis, CHICKEELIS, or CHICKAILIS, a tribe of Indians, north of the mouth of Columbia River.

Chick'en, *n.* [A.S. *cicen*; formed from the sound.] The young of various birds, especially of the domestic hen.—A young child;—used as a word of tenderness.

Chick'en-hearted, *a.* Timid; timorous; tearful; cowardly.

"'Tis agreed by bullies, *chicken-hearted*." —*Dryden.*

Chick'en-pox, *n.* (*Med.*) An eruptive disease, usually of a mild nature, and bearing some resemblance to small-pox. Some are of opinion that it is only a mild form of small-pox, but it is generally regarded as a distinct disease. It is mostly confined to children, and is of a contagious nature. The premonitory fever is very slight, and the vesicles are filled with a watery fluid, rarely with yellow matter or pus, and pass away in the course of four or five days; leaving only slight crusts or scales, which fall off without leaving any permanent mark. The disease is rarely attended with danger, and, generally, all that is necessary is to put the patient upon spare diet, and to administer a dose or two of some mild aperient.

Chick'ies, in *Pennsylvania*, a p.-v. of Lancaster co.

Chick'ling, *n.* A small chick or chicken.

Chick'-pea, *n.* [See CHICK.] (*Bot.*) See CICER.

Chick's Springs, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village of Greenville dist., 10 m. N. of Greenville. Here is a much resorted to chalybeate spring. *Pop.* 1,226.

Chick'-weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) See STELLARIA.

Chic'lana, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, prov. Cadiz, 12 m. S.E. of the latter city. It is much resorted to as a pleasure-spot by the citizens of Cadiz. The battle of Barossa was fought near this place, in 1811, between the Anglo-Spanish army under Lord Lynedoch, and the French under Marshal Victor, in which the latter were defeated. *Pop.* 10,000.

Chi'co, in *California*, a post-village and township of Butte co., on Chico Creek, 6 m. E. of the Sacramento River, and 25 N.W. of Oroville: *pop.* of township, 3,714.

Chi'co, in Patagonia, a river supposed to rise in an interior lake. It empties into the æstuary of Santa Cruz.

Chicopee', (formerly CABOTVILLE,) in *Massachusetts*, an important manufacturing village of Hampden co., in Chicopee township, at the entrance of Chicopee River into the Connecticut; *pop.* abt. 7,000.

Chicopee' Falls, in *Massachusetts*, a village of Hampden co., in Chicopee township, on the Chicopee River, 5½ m. N. of Springfield. It has a large manufactory of arms, and many other industrial establishments. *Pop.* abt. 3,500.

Chi'cory, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CICHORIUM.

Chi'cot, in *Arkansas*, a S.E. county, bordering on Louisiana, has an area of 820 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi, and drained by Bayou Bœuf. The surface is low; the soil generally good. *Cap.* Columbia. *Pop.* 7,214.

Chicso'i, in Guatemala, a river flowing into the Usumasinta. It rises abt. 40 m. N. of the city of Guatemala, flows N.W. a distance of 150 m., and enters the state of Chiapa, Mex., where it assumes the name of Chicoutimi.

Chictawa'ga, in *N. York*, a twp. of Erie co.; *pop.* 2,462.

Chide, *v. a.* (*imp.* CHID: *pp.* CHIDDEN, CHID.) [A.S. *cidan*; Finn. *kidata*, to make a harsh, shrill sound, to rattle, to complain; Swed. and Goth. *kifwa*, to scold, to altercate.] To rebuke in a sharp, shrill tone of voice; to censure; to reproach; to reprove; to scold; to quarrel with; as, to *chide* a servant.

"*Chide* him for faults, and do it reverently."—*Shaks.*

—*v. i.* To utter words in anger, or by way of disapprobation; to contend in angry words: to find fault with.

"What had he to do to *chide* at me?"—*Shaks.*

—To make a loud, clamorous noise.

"As does a rock against a *chiding* flood."—*Shaks.*

—*n.* A gentle, murmurous noise. (R.)

Chid'er, *n.* One who chides, rebukes, or clamors.

"I love no *chiders*, sir."—*Shaks.*

Chid'ingly, *adv.* In a chiding or rebuking manner.

Chief, *a.* [Fr. *chef*; It. *capo*; Lat. *caput*; Goth. *haubith*; Gr. *kepha-lē*; Sansk. *kapāla*, the head.] Highest in office, rank, or position; principal; as, a *chief* secretary.

—Most eminent: first; supreme; leading or commanding in any quality or action; having most influence; most distinguished; most important; as, the *chief* consideration.

"Your country, *chief* in arms, abroad defend."—*Pope.*

—First in affection; most dear and familiar; as, *chief* friends.—*Prov.* xvi.

—*n.* A leader; a commander; one who heads an army or body of men: as, a *chief* of the staff.

"Hail to the *Chief* who in triumph advances!"—*Scott.*

—Principal part, person, or thing; the most or largest portion of anything; as, the *chief* of our troubles.

(*Her.*) The head or upper part of an escutcheon from side to side, cut off horizontally by a plane, or any of the lines used in heraldry; it should contain a third part of the dimensions of the escutcheon. In blazoning arms, the *C.* is generally last mentioned and described.

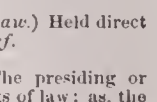


Fig. 583.—CHIEF.

In chief. At the head; with supreme command or influence; as, a commander-*in-chief.*—(*Her.*) A term denoting an object to be borne on the *chief*; as, a lozenge *in chief.*—(*Eng. Law.*) Held direct from the sovereign; as, a tenant *in chief.*

Chief, *adv.* Chiefly. (R.)

Chief-baron, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) The presiding or principal judge of one of the high courts of law; as, the Lord *Chief-Baron* of the Exchequer.

Chief'ess, *n.* A female chief. (R.)

Chief-justice, *n.* The presiding or chief judge of a court of law; as, the *Chief Justice* of the Supreme Court of the U. States.

Chief'-justiceship, *n.* The office of chief-justice.

Chief'less, *a.* Without a chief, leader, or commander.

"And *chiefless* armies dozed out the campaign."—*Pope.*

Chiefly, *adv.* In the first place; principally; mainly; especially; above all.

"But *chiefly* where those two fair creatures lodge."—*Milton.*

—Mostly; for the most part.

"Those parts . . . where the estates of the dissenters *chiefly* lay." *Swift.*

Chieftain, (*chēf'tān,*) *n.* [From *chief.* See CAPTAIN.] A captain, leader, or commander: a chief; the head of a troop, army, or clan. The chieftains of the Highland clans of Scotland were the patriarchal and feudal heads of their respective clans.—See CLAN.

Chieftaincy, Chieftainship, *n.* Headship; captaincy; the government over a clan.

Chieftainry, *n.* Chieftainship; as, the *chieftainry* of a clan.

Chie'ri, (anc. *Correa Potentia,*) an inland town of N. Italy, prov. Turin, 8 m. S.E. of Turin. *Manf.* Cotton and linen thread, and woollen cloths. *Pop.* 12,877.

Chie'ti, a city of S. Italy, cap. of a prov. of same name, on the Pescara, 10 m. W. of the Adriatic. *Manf.* Woollens and silk. This is a very ancient place. *Pop.* 23,602.

Chiffonier, (*shif-fo-nēr',*) *n.* [Fr. *chiffonier*, a rag-picker. Originally, a receptacle for rags, shreds, and odds-and-ends.] A movable cupboard or receptacle; a piece of household furniture.

—In France, one who collects rags and bones; a rag-picker.

Chig'oe, Chig're, *n.* [Fr. *chique*; Sp. *chico.*] (*Zoöl.*) See APHANIPTERA.

Chih, *n.* A Chinese measure of length, equivalent to $14\frac{1}{10}$ inches.

Chih-li, or PE-CHEE-LE, an important N. province of China, containing Pekin, the cap of the empire, and the centre of the imperial govt. *Area*, 58,949 sq. m. *Prod.* Coal and salt. *Pop.* about 30,000,000.

CHIH-LE, or PE-CHEF-LE, (GULF OF,) an inlet of the Yellow Sea, in China, between Lat. 37° 10′ and 39° 20′ N., and Lon. 118° and 121° E. Length and breadth, about 150 m. each. The rivers Pei-ho on the W., and the Chantoro on the N., find their outlet here.

Chihuahua, (*she-wah'wah,*) a N. prov. of Mexico, lying between Lat. 25° 53′ 56″ and 31° 47′ N., and Lon. 103° and 107° W. It is divided into 12 depts., and has an area of 107,500 sq. m. It is bounded E. by Texas and Coahuila; N. by Arizona; W. by Sinaloa and Sonora; and S. by Durango. *Surface*, generally table-land, with here and there sterile plains, and detached mountain sierras. *Soil.* For the most part fertile. *Prod.* Chiefly mineral, embracing iron, lead, copper, bismuth, cobalt, arsenic, sulphur, and salt. Its rich silver mines are among the most prolific in yield of any in Mexico. *C.* is much depredated at times by the Comanches,

Apaches, and the other Indian tribes on its confines. *Cap.* Chihuahua. *Pop.* 179,971.

Chihuahua, a city, cap. of the above state, 740 m. N.N.W. of Mexico city, 430 E. of Guaymas, and 500 from the mouth of the Rio Grande del Norte; Lat. 28° 47′ N., Lon. 107° 30′ W. It is situated in an arid plain, and is generally well built, and supplied with water. The town is chiefly supported by supplying necessaries to the surrounding mining districts; and from being a depôt for goods to and from Guaymas. The country round about the city is occupied by extensive *haciendas*, or farms, on which large herds of cattle, sheep, and mules are pastured. *Pop.* 12,000.

Chi'la, in *Peru*, a river, which, rising in the Andes, pursues a W. course, and empties into the Pacific, about 75 m. S.E. of Arequipa.

Chil'blain, *n.* [From *chill*, and *blain.*] (*Med.*) An inflammatory affection of the skin, occasioned by exposure to sudden alternations of heat and cold, and usually affecting the hands or feet. Young persons are more subject to it than adults, and females than males. The part affected is red and swollen, and is attended with heat and a great sense of itching. Chilblains are generally produced in persons holding their hands or feet to the fire immediately after they have been exposed to great cold. This is to be carefully guarded against; and a uniform temperature, as far as possible, maintained by the use of warm socks and gloves. The itching is best removed by frequently rubbing the part with some stimulating application, as camphorated spirits of wine. One of the best means of removing chilblains on the hands we have found to be washing them nightly before going to bed with warm water, which allays the heat and promotes the general circulation. If the parts should ulcerate, it is often very difficult to heal them; but the best application is spermaceti ointment.

—*v. a.* To produce chilblains; to trouble with chilblains.

Child, *n.*, *pl.* Children. [A. S. *cild*, from *cennan*, part, *ceanende*, to bring forth, *pp.* cenned, brought forth; Dan. *kuld*, progeny; Ger. *kind*, allied to Gr. *gennaō*, to beget, to bring forth; Lat. *gigno*; Goth. *keinan*, to germinate; Sansk. *gîye*, to be born, from *ganye.*] An infant; a son or daughter; the descendant of parents in the first degree; the direct progeny of parents of the human kind.

"The *child* is father of the man." — *Wordsworth.*

—One who exhibits the qualities of a child or very young person, whether male or female; as, a *child* in knowledge of the world.

"In wit a man, simplicity a *child.*" — *Pope.*

—One chosen and adopted by God; one whose principles and morals are the product of another; as, a *child* of God, a *child* of sin.

"The *child* of misery, baptized in tears." — *Langhorne.*

—Descendants, whether near or remote; the inhabitants of a country; — used principally in the plural; as the *children* of Israel.

"Souls made of fire, and *children* of the sun." — *Young.*

(*Law.*) *Illegitimate* or *natural children* are bastards. *Legitimate children* are those born in lawful wedlock. *Posthumous children* are those born after the death of the father. Children born in lawful wedlock, or within a competent time afterwards, are presumed to be the issue of the father, and follow his condition. Those born out of lawful wedlock follow the condition of the mother. The father is bound to maintain his children, to educate them, and to protect them from injury. Children are not liable at common law for the support of infirm and indigent parents; but generally they are bound by statutory provisions to maintain their parents if in want, when they have sufficient ability to do so.

To be with child. To be pregnant.

"Let wives *with child*
Pray that their burthen may not fall this day."—*Shaks.*

Child'-bearing, *n.* The act of bringing forth children; parturition.

"The timorous Sylvia has demurr'd, till she is past *child-bearing.*" — *Addison.*

Child'-bed, *n.* The state of a woman in labor.

Child'-birth, *n.* The act of bringing forth a child; parturition; travail; labor.

"In the whole sex of women, God hath decreed the sharpest pains of *child-birth.*" — *Jeremy Taylor.*

Childe, (*child,*) *n.* Formerly a noble youth;—a cognomen prefixed to the family name by the eldest son; as, *Childe* Harold.

"The *Childe* departed from his father's hall." — *Byron.*

Chil'debert, the name of three kings of France. — *C.* I., one of the sons of Clovis I., obtained at his father's death the central part of the divided territory, with Paris for his capital; d. 558.—*C.* II., son of Sigebert of Austrasia and grandson of Clothaire II., was a child when his father was assassinated by the partisans of Fredegonde, in 575; d. 596. — *C.* III., son of Theodore III., king of Neustria, succeeded his brother Clovis III. in 695, reigned nominally under Pepin de Heristal, mayor of the palace, who was the real monarch; d. 711.

Chil'deric, the name of three kings of France. — *C.* I., son of Merovée or Merovig, who gave his name to the Merovingian dynasty, succeeded his father in 458, and was the father of the celebrated Clovis I.; d. 481. — *C.* II., son of Clovis II., reigned at first in Austrasia from 656; and afterwards in Neustria, after the death of his brother Clothaire III., in 670; d. 673. — *C.* III., the last of the degenerate Merovingians, was placed on the throne in 742 by Carloman and Pepin, the sons of Charles Martel, and consigned to a monastery in 752, when Pepin the Short assumed the title as well as the authority of king.

Chil'dermas-day, Holy Innocents' Day, *n.* [From *child*, *mass*, and *day.* The pl. of A.S. *cild* is sometimes *cildru.*] (*Eccl.*) An anniversary of the Roman Catholic Church, held on the 28th Dec., in commemoration of the children of Bethlehem slain by Herod. — *C.* is also a holiday of the Church of England.

Child'hood, *n.* [A. S. *cildhad.*] The state of a child, or the time in which persons are children, including the time from birth to puberty.

"Where once my careless *childhood* strayed." — *Gray.*

Child'ish, *a.* Belonging to, or like, a child or children; puerile; trifling; foolish; silly; weak; unformed.

"It was a *childish* ignorance." — *Hood.*

Child'ishly, *adv.* In a childish, trifling, weak, or foolish manner.

Child'ishness, *n.* Quality or state of being childish; weakness of intellect; simplicity.

"Second *childishness*, and mere oblivion." — *Shaks.*

Child'less, *a.* Destitute of children or offspring; as, a *childless* wife.

"*Childless* thou art, *childless* remain!" — *Milton.*

Child'lessness, *n.* State of being without children.

Child'like, *a.* Like a child; becoming a child; docile; innocent; dutiful; without art or guile; as, *childlike* play.

Chil'dren, *n. pl.* of Child, *q. v.*

Childs'burg, in *Kentucky*, a village of Fayette co., 32 m. E. of Frankford.

Childs'ville, in *N. Carolina*, a vill. of Mitchell co.

Chilhow'ee, in *Tennessee*, a mountain ridge of Blount co., about 30 m. S. of Knoxville.

—A post-office of Blount co.

Chilhowee, or Chilowee, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Blount co., on Little Tennessee River, about 30 m. S. by W. of Knoxville.

Chil'i, in *California*, a post-village of Calaveras co., 4 m. S of Mokelumne Hill.

Chili, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Hancock co., about 30 m. N.E. of Quincy; *pop.* 1,601.

Chili, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Miami co., on Eel River, about 9 m. N.N.E. of Peru.

Chili, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Monroe co., 10 m. S.W. of Genesee, on Genesee River; *pop.* 2,367.

Chili, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Coshocton co., 92 m. N.E. of Columbus.

Chili, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Fond du Lac co.

Chil'i, or Chile, a republic of S. America, in the S.W. part of that continent, consisting of a long and narrow strip of country between the Andes and the ocean, extending from Lat. 25° 30′ to 56° S., and between Lon. 69° and 74° W.; having N. the southern extremity of Bolivia; E. the territories of La Plata; S.E. and S. Patagonia and the Gulf of Ancud (which separates it from the archipelago of Chiloe); and W. the Pacific. Length, N. to S. 2,300 m.; average breadth, between 110 and 120 m. *Area*, 139,355 sq. m. *Div. C.* is divided into the 16 provs. of Atacama, Coquimbo, Aconcagua, Valparaiso, Santiago, Colcagua, Talca, Maule, Nuble, Concepcion, Arauco, Valdivia, Chiloe, Llanquihue, Magellanes, and Curico. Besides these, the islands of Juan Fernandez, Mocha, and some others in the Pacific ocean, belong to *C. Desc.* This country rises by successive gradients from the coast to the Great Cordillera of the Andes, which here attains a mean elevation of 13,000 to 14,000 ft. above sea-level, but it presents many of a considerable greater height, the majority of which are of volcanic origin. The principal summit is that of Aconcagua, about Lat. 32° 10′; 23,910 ft. high. N. of 33° 30′ the Cordillera is divided into two separate ranges, enclosing the immense valley of Uspallata, so celebrated for its mineral riches. The principal road across the Andes—from Santiago and the Val d'Aconcagua to Mendoza—crosses Uspallata; several other passes from Chili into the La Plata territories exist further S. Between the ramifications of the mountain chains and the sea, some small plains line the coast. The shores are mostly high, steep, and rocky; as in general along the whole of the W. coast of S. America. They have almost everywhere, however, deep water near them, and there are many tolerable harbors, the best being those of Valparaiso, Valdivia, Concepcion, and Coquimbo; though some are safe only during certain seasons of the year. The rivers of the middle and S. provs. are sufficiently numerous, but they are all small, and generally unfit for the purposes of trade. Some lakes, or rather lagoons, are pretty numerous in the S. provs., and a few of them are 60 or 70 m. in circumference. *Clim.* The climate of *C.* is equable and healthy, and epidemic diseases are rare. The interior is hotter than the coast-line. Winter begins in June, and the rainy season lasts, at intervals, from April till August. In the prov. of Coquimbo no rain whatever falls, the want of it being occasionally supplied by heavy dews. The N. provinces being at a distance from the volcanoes of the Cordillera, which apparently act as safety-valves, are especially subject to earthquakes. Shocks are felt in some parts almost daily, and the country is continually desolated by them. The last great convulsion occurred Aug. 13, 1868, and was severely felt at Talcahuano. *Geol.* and *Min.* The high chain of the Andes is chiefly composed of argillaceous schist; while the lower chains and mountain groups are principally granite. Sienitic, basaltic, and felspar porphyries, serpentines of various colors, quartz, hornblende, pudding-stone, and gypsum, abound in the Cordillera, and fine statuary marble is said to abound in the dep. of Copiapo. *C.* is extremely rich in metals; silver is found there at a greater elevation than any other metal; gold is most frequently found in the "bowls" or valleys of the lower ranges, and perhaps few of the latter throughout *C.* are without it. The copper mines form one of the chief sources of national wealth; lead and iron are found in abundance, but neither is much sought after. Zinc, antimony, manganese, arsenic, tin, sulphur, (so pure as not to need refining,) alum, salt, and nitre, are plentiful. Coal-mines have been opened, and this mineral has already become a considerable article of trade at Valparaiso. *Soil and Vegt.* The soil of the N. provinces is sandy and saline, but it becomes progressively more stiff and loamy, and hence of increasing fertility, as we proceed S. Extensive forests cover Araucania and the S. provinces, and the flanks of the Andes exhibit a profuse vegetation. The mimosa and algaroba trees, laurels, myrtles, cypresses, and other evergreens, grow to such a size as to be highly useful for their timber. *C.* produces many hard woods, which, in a great measure, supersede the use of iron in the country. Most European fruits flourish, but tropical plants are few. *Zoöl.* The cougar, jaguar, llama, guanaco and monkeys, &c., inhabit *C.* A variety of beaver frequents the rivers, and the chinchilla abounds in the desert country of the N.: both are hunted for their fur, which is much prized. The great condor, several kinds of vultures, pelicans, and many other waterfowl, flocks of parrots, parrequets, &c., are among the birds; and whales, dolphins, cod, pilchards, &c. are caught around the coasts. The skunk, so noted for the intolerable odor it emits when pursued, is a native of *C.*; but in other respects this country enjoys a singular freedom from savage quadrupeds, noxious insects, and venomous reptiles. *Prod.* Wheat is the staple cereal grown in *C.*; barley is grown in the S.; buckwheat and oats are but little raised, and rye is unknown. All kinds of pulse are common, and potatoes (of but poor flavor, however) are extensively cultivated. Hemp of good quality flourishes here. The sugar-cane has been tried, but does not succeed. Vines and olives grow well; the grapes are fine-flavored, and the oil yielded by the latter is good, but ruined by a bad mode of treatment, and rendered unfit for foreign consumption. In the middle provs. the *haciendas*, or farms, feed immense herds of cattle, ranging from 10,000 to as many as 20,000 head. Coal and copper are largely mined in *C.*, on the English system, and principally by English workmen. *Com. and Manuf.* The Chileños are good potters, and make light and strong earthenware jars, which ring like metal. Hempen cloths, indifferent hemp, cordage, soap, leather, charcoal, and brandy, are among the chief articles manufactured. *C.* is supposed to be the only American state, formerly subject to Spain, whose commerce has increased since the separation from the mother country. Valparaiso is the chief port, and centre of the foreign trade, which is mainly carried on with Great Britain. The total value of exports for the year 1866 amounted to $29,089,899; imports, to $20,856,465. Of these figures, the U. States absorbed of exports $3,532,243; and of imports, $1,'87,176. During the same period, the shipping entering this country from *C.* gave a return of 19 bottoms, or 8,987 tons; while, on the other hand, the clearances showed 37 vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 17,167. — But little accommodation exists for internal commerce. The only towns of any importance, except the cap. Santiago, viz.,—Valparaiso, Coquimbo, Concepcion, and Valdivia.—are all near the sea, and at a great distance from each other; and, except between Valparaiso and Santiago, and the latter city and Talca, there are no good roads. Latterly, however, the want of ordinary roads has been to some extent mitigated by the construction of railways, of which there are now 5 lines, viz., from Valparaiso to Santiago; Santiago to San Fernando; Caldera to Pabellon; Pabellon to Chanarcillo; and from Coquimbo to Las Cardas; forming a total of 336 m. opened for traffic. *Govt. &c.* The constitution of 1833 established three authorities in the State—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. The first is vested in two assemblies, called the *Senate* and the *Chamber of Deputies.* The former is composed of 20 members, elected for the term of 9 years; while the lower chamber, chosen for a period of 3 years, consists of one representative for every 20,000 of the pop. The executive is exercised by a president, elected for a term of 5 years. He is assisted by a Council of State, and a ministry divided into the 4 depts. of Interior and Foreign Affairs; Finance; Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs; and, lastly, War and Marine. The public debt, in 1868, amounted to $34,574,635. *Army and Navy.* In 1870, the army was stated to number 5,018



Fig. 584. — WATER-CARRIER. (Chili.)

men (volunteers), exclusive of 54,992 militia, or national guards; while the navy consisted of 10 screw steamers, manned by 400 men, and some smaller craft. *Relig.* The national religion is the Roman Catholic; other religions are tolerated; but the exercise of their public worship is not allowed. *Inhab.* The people of *C.* are mostly of Spanish and Indian descent, but there are some negroes and mulattoes. The Chilefios have fewer vices than most other Creoles, and possess many traits of character in common with the Chinese, which people they somewhat physiognomically resemble. They are tolerably temperate and humane, but occasionally profligate in their habits, and much addicted to dress and display. Education, and any taste for the fine arts, have hitherto made but little progress. *Pop.* In 1870 (including Araucania, Patagonia, and Tierra del Fuego,) 1,972,438. *Hist.* Previously to the Spanish conquest, *C.* belonged to the Peruvian Incas. In 1535, Pizarro sent Almagro to invade the country, and, in 1540, Valdivia; the latter of whom subjugated most of the country excepting Araucania, (*q. v.*) The revolution, which separated the colony from Spain, broke out in 1810; from 1814 to 1817 it was kept under by the Spanish forces; but in the latter year the victory of Maypú, gained by Gen. San Martin, permanently secured the independence of *C.* In 1865, *C.* joined Peru against Spain. Valparaiso was bombarded and over $10,000,000 said to have been destroyed; peace was obtained in 1871, through the mediation of the U. S. See page 704.

Chil'iad, (*kil'i-ad,*) *n.* [Gr. *chilias — chiliados,* from *chilion,* a thousand.] The number one thousand; a collection or sum containing a thousand individuals or particulars; the period of a thousand years.

"Cycles and periods of years, as decades, centuries, *chiliads.*" *Holder.*

Chil'iagon, *n.* [Gr. *chiliagōnos.*] (*Geom.*) A plane figure of a thousand angles and sides.

Chiliahe'dron, *n.* [Gr. *chilion,* and *hedra,* seat.] (*Geom.*) A solid figure of a thousand sides and faces.

"A man, who speaks of a *chiliahedron,* or a body of a thousand sides." — *Locke.*

Chiliarch, (*kil'e-ärk,*) *n.* [Gr. *chilion,* a thousand, and *archos,* chief.] The military commander or chief of a thousand men.

Chil'iarchy, *n.* A body consisting of a thousand men.

Chiliasm, (*kil'i-azm,*) *n.* [Gr. *chiliasmos.*] The doctrine of the re appearance of Christ upon earth during the millennium period.

Chil'iast, *n.* A believer in chiliasm; a millenarian.

Chilias'tic, *a.* Relating to, or concerning, the millennium.

Chilifac'tive, *a.* Same as CHYLIFACTIVE, *q. v.*

Chillol'itre, *n.* See KILOLITRE.

Chillom'etre, *n.* Same as KILOMETRE, *q. v.*

Chil'kenh, an inland town of Hindostan, prov. Delhi, on the borders of the Kumaon dist., 110 m. N.E. of Delhi; Lat. 29° 24′ N., Lon. 79° 5′ E. It is a chief mart of trade for the W. provinces, with Kumaon, Thibet, and Tartary; but is abandoned on the approach of the unhealthy season, when dangerous malaria prevails.

Chill, *a.* [A. S. *cele, cyl,* a very great coldness; Du. *kil;* Fris. *kielde,* cold; allied to Fr. *geler,* Lat. *gelo,* to freeze, *gelidus,* icy cold.] Cool; moderately cold; tending to cause shivering; as, a *chill* atmosphere.

"Noisome winds, and blasting vapours *chill.*" — *Milton.*

—Distant; formal; not warm or cordial; as, a *chill* reception.

"*Chill* penury repress'd their noble rage." — *Gray.*

—Affected by cold; having the sensation of cold.

"My heart and my *chill* veins freeze." — *Rowe*

—Depressed; dejected; discouraged; dispirited.

—*n.* A cold fit; a sensation of cold, or that which produces it; a rigor; a shivering with cold; as, to catch a *chill.*

—That which checks, damps, discourages, or dishearteus; as, a *chill* came over our enthusiasm.

—*v. a.* To make cold or cool; to cause to shiver; to affect with cold.

"But winter lingering *chills* the lap of May." — *Goldsmith.*

—To check motion, life, or action; to damp enthusiasm; to depress, deject, or discourage; as, to *chill* one's hopes.

(*Metal.*) To produce a hardness in fused cast-iron by sudden cooling.

Chillambaram', a maritime town of S. Hindostan, prov. Carnatic, 34 m. S. of Pondicherry; Lat. 11° 28′ N., Lon. 79° 47′ E. In its vicinity are celebrated Hindoo temples of high antiquity.

Chilled, (*chil'd,*) *a.* That which has passed through the process of hardening by sudden cooling; as, *chilled* iron.

(*Painting.*) Possessing a clouded coolness of light, as seen in certain pictures.

Chil'li, *n.* [Sp. *chili, chile.*] The pod of the Cayenne-pepper.

Chillicothe', in *Illinois,* a thriving post-village of Peoria co., at the head of Peoria Lake, on the Illinois River, 20 m. above Peoria City; *pop.* 1,486.

Chillicothe', in *Iowa,* a post-vill. of Wapello co., on the Des Moines River, 72 m. S.W. of Iowa City; *pop.* 211.

Chillicothe', in *Ohio,* a city, cap. of Ross co., on the Scioto River, 96 m. N.E. of Cincinnati. It is a fine and wealthy town, and the trading centre of the rich farming country bordering on the Scioto; *pop.* 8,920.

Chillicothe', in *Missouri,* a post-vill. and twp., cap. of Livingston co., about 3 m. N.E. of Grand River, 76 m. E. of St. Joseph; *Pop.* of twp., 2,118; of vill., 3,978.

Chill'iness, *n.* State of being chilly; a sensation of shivering; a rigor; a moderate degree of coldness.

"A *chilliness* or shivering affects the body.' — *Arbuthnot.*

—A sensation of coolness; lack of enthusiasm or warmth.

Chill'ingly, *adv.* In a chilling manner.

Chil'lingworth, WILLIAM, an English divine, B. 1602, who went to Douay for the purpose of embracing the Catholic faith; but the letters of Bishop Laud, his godfather, caused him, in 1631, to return to England and the Protestant communion. The Romanists, after this, attacked him with great severity, and he replied in a work entitled, *The Religion of Protestants a Safe Way to Salvation,* printed in 1638. The same year he was made prebendary of Salisbury, and afterwards master of Wigston's Hospital, in Leicestershire. In the civil war he adhered to the royal cause, and, in 1643, served at the siege of Gloucester as an engineer. In the same year he was taken prisoner in Arundel Castle, Sussex, and conveyed to Chichester, where he died at the bishop's palace in 1644.

Chillisqua'que, in *Pennsylvania,* a creek which enters the Susquehanna, a few miles above Sunbury.

—A post-township of Northumberland co., on the Susquehanna, abt. 7 m. N. of Sunbury.

Chill'ness, *n.* State of being chill; a shivering; coolness; coldness; want of warmth.

"A generous *chillness* seizes ev'ry part." — *Dryden.*

Chillon, (CASTLE OF,) (*shil'lawng.*) a fortress of Switzerland, in the canton Vaud, 6 m. S.E. of Vevay. It stands on an isolated rock at the E. end of the Lake of Geneva, the waters of which are, according to Byron,—

"A thousand feet in depth below."

It was built in 1238, by Amadeus IV. of Savoy, and was long used as a state prison. In 1859 it was occupied as an arsenal. Near this castle Rousseau fixed the catastrophe of his *Heloise;* and in it, Bonnivard, Byron's *Prisoner of Chillon,* was confined for several years. See BONNIVARD.

Chill'y, *a.* Moderately chill; cold in a certain degree; cool.

"A *chilly* sweat bedews my shuddering limbs." — *Philips.*

Chil'mark, in *Massachusetts,* a post-township of Dukes co., on Martha's Vineyard, 95 m. S.E. by S. of Boston; *pop.* 476.

Chil'marry, (*Chalamari,*) a town of Hindostan, prov. Bengal, dist. Rungpoor, on the Brahmapootra, 35 m. S.E. of Rungpoor. A festival is annually held here, which is usually attended by 60,000, and, sometimes, by 100,000 Hindoo pilgrims, and others.

Chil'lo, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Clermont co., 40 m. above Cincinnati, on the Ohio River; *pop.* 160.

Chiloe, (ISLAND AND ARCHIPELAGO OF,) (*cheel'way,*) a prov. of Chili, consisting of a large island in the S. Pacific, near the S. coast of Chili, and the N.W. coast of Patagonia, between Lat. 40° 48′ and 43° 50′ S.; and having on its E. side 63 small islands, 36 of which are inhabited. The group, including the town of Maulin, on the main-land of the continent, forms the most S. prov. of Chili. Shape of the island of *C.*, oblong; length, N. to S., 120 m.; average breadth, 40. *Area,* 4,800 sq. m. The island is mountainous and wooded, chiefly with a bastard cedar, very durable, and exported in great quantities to Peru and Chili. There are several good harbors; in those of San Carlos (the cap., in the N.E. part of the island), and Castro, vessels ride quite land-locked close to the shore, in good holding ground. *Clim.* Healthy, but damp, having an almost constant rain-fall. *Prod.* Wheat, potatoes, and apples, which latter yield a large quantity of cider. Domestic animals are largely reared. Sheep are reared solely for their wool, and never used for food. The island swarms with hogs, and the hams of *C.* are celebrated in S. America. Poultry and fish are very abundant. *Com.* The principal exports are planks, hams, brooms, hides, and woollen cloths. The archipelago possesses about 1,500 coasting vessels. Money is here nearly unknown, and traffic is conducted by barter, or payment in indigo, tea, salt, or cayenne pepper. The archipelago sends one member to the Chilian congress. *Prin. towns.* San Carlos (fortified), Castro, and Maulin. The inhabitants are passionately fond of music and dancing, and in 1866 their numbers amounted to 58,900. *C.* was the last possession held by Spain in the Pacific.

Chil'ognatha, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See MYRIAPODA.

Chil'ogram, *n.* See KILOGRAMME.

Chil'opod, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See MYRIAPODA.

Chil'peric I., king of France, one of the 4 sons of Clothaire I., attempted, at his father's death, to get possession of the undivided sovereignty, but was compelled to content himself with the kingdom of Soissons, or *Neustria,* in 561. Having divorced his first wife and caused his second to be strangled, he raised to their place his former mistress, the infamous Fredegonde, and her influence, in conjunction with his own ambition, plunged him into a series of wars and crimes which only terminated with his assassination in 584, while engaged in an attempt to dispossess his brother Guntram of Burgundy.

CHILPERIC II., a reputed son of Childeric II., who was placed upon the throne of Neustria at the death of Dagobert III. in 715, was a tool in the hands of Charles Martel. D. 720.

Chiltepec', in Mexico, a river, tributary to the Tabasco. It leaves the main stream at San Juan Bautista, and taking a N. course of abt. 70 m. empties into the Gulf of Mexico, 30 m. W.S.W. of La Frontera.

Chil'tern Hills, or CHILTERNS, in England, is part of a ridge of low hills, hardly exceeding 900 feet above the level of the sea, running obliquely E. and W. through Buckinghamshire. This, once a place dangerously infested by freebooters, had, like the N. and W. Marches, an officer, or steward, to guard and watch over the welfare of the neighborhood. The function of the office is now, however, obsolete; and it is merely retained to give a member of parliament a legal opportunity for resigning his seat (which he cannot do unless in some way disqualified), it being regarded as a place of honor and trust under the Crown. The office is resigned immediately afterwards.

Chil'ton, in *Wisconsin,* a township of Calumet co., abt. 3 m. E. of Lake Winnebago; *pop.* 1,517.

—A post-village, cap. of Calumet co., in the above township, on the Manitowac River, abt. 20 m. E. of Oshkosh, and 24 N.E. of Fond du Lac; *pop.* 363.

Chil'ton's Mills, in *Alabama,* a village of Walker co., 125 m. N.W. of Montgomery.

Chil'tonsville, in *Missouri,* a village, cap. of Shannon co., about 60 m. S.W. of Ironton.

Chil'tonville, in *Massachusetts,* a post-office of Plymouth co.

Chimæ'ra. See CHIMERA.

Chimæ'ridæ, *n. pl.* [From the fabulous monster CHIMERA, *q. v.*] (*Zoöl.*) A family of cartilaginous fishes, distinguished by having the head furnished with appendages, and the tail terminating in a point.

Chima'nas, a cluster of islands in the Caribbean Sea, off the coast of Venezuela; Lat. 10° 19′ N., Lon. 64° 51′ W.

Chimaphi'la, *n.* [Gr. *cheima,* winter, and *philos,* to love.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, order *Pyrolaceæ.* The Prince's pine or Pipsissiva, *C. umbellata,* and the spotted Winter-green, *C. maculata,* readily distinguished from the preceding by its variegated leaves, are common and beautiful evergreens, with purple flowers on nodding pedicles, found from Canada to Carolina in sandy woods. Both have tonic and diuretic properties.

Chimay, (*she'ma,*) a principality in Belgium, prov. of Hainault, with a cap. of same name, arrond. of Charleroi, on the river Blanche; *pop.* 3,500. Anciently the property of the lords of Croye, since the beginning of this century it has belonged to the noble French family, Riquet de Caraman.

Chimay, (PRINCESSE DE). See TALLIEN.

Chimb, *n.* [Du. *kim,* border; Ger. *kimme,* allied to Fr. *cime,* top, ridge; L. Lat. *cima;* Gr. *kūma,* for *kuema,* anything swollen, from *kuō,* to hold, contain.] The edge or brim of a cask, or tub; formed by the ends of the staves. (Written also CHIME.)

Chimbaron'go, in Chili, a river in the prov. of Colchagua, rises in the Andes, abt. Lat. 34° 55′ S., and flowing N.W., Lat. 34° 25′, joins the Tinguiririca, and the two united meet the Rapel.

Chim'bo, a town of Ecuador, at the foot of Chimborazo, 50 m. N.E. of Guayaquil.

Chimbora'zo, Chimbora'ço, a conical peak of the Andes, in Ecuador, Lat. 1° 30′ S., and Lon. 79° W.; height 21,420 feet above the sea, but only about 12,000 above the level of its own table-land. Humboldt ascended within 2,138, and Boussingault and Hall within 1,729 feet of its summit. See ANDES.

Chime, *n.* [From Chaucer, *chimbe;* from *cimbal* or *cimble* of bells. See CYMBAL.] A consonance of musical sounds; correspondence of sound; correspondence of proportion and relation of sound.

"And all the way, to guide their *chime,*
With falling oars they kept the time."—*A. Marvell.*

—The sound of bells or of other musical instruments, in harmonious concert.

"We have heard the *chimes* at midnight." — *Shaks.*

—A set of bells harmoniously tuned to each other, placed in a church-tower, and rung by hammers which are moved by clock-work, or by hand. In the latter case they are commonly termed *carillons;* a name generally applied indiscriminately by the French to the tune played, and to the series of bells, whether sounded by machinery or by hand. Among the finest sets of chimes are those of Copenhagen, Westminster, Ghent, and Amsterdam in Europe, and Chicago in America. — *C.* is used also in the same sense as CHIMB, *q. v.*

—*v. i.* To sound in consonance or harmony, as bells.

"To make the rough recital aptly *chime.*"—*Prior.*

—To harmonize; to correspond or agree; to coincide with. (Often preceding *in.*)

"He often *chimed in* with the discourse."—*Arbuthnot.*

—To jingle; to clatter; to make rough consonance of sounds.

"But with the meaner tribes I'm forced to *chime.*"—*Smith.*

—*v. a.* To cause to sound in harmony; to strike or cause to sound, as a set of bells.

"And *chime* their sounding hammers in a row." —*Dryden.*

Chimepanipes'tiek, in L. Canada, a river which enters the Gulf of St. Lawrence, about 20 m. S.W. of Seven Island Bay.

Chim'er, *n.* One who, or that which, chimes.

Chimera, Chimæra, (*kī-mē'ra,*) *n.* [Lat. *chimæra;* Gr. *chimaira,* a she-goat, a monstrous beast.] (*Myth.*) A fabulous monster sprung from Echidna and Typhon. It had three heads, a *lion's, goat's,* and *dragon's,* and continually vomited flames. The fore part of its body was that of a lion, the middle a goat, and the hinder a dragon. Its usual abode was Lycia, and in the reign of Jobates it was conquered by Bellerophon, mounted on the horse Pegasus. This fabulous tradition is explained by the account given of a burning mountain in Lycia, whose top was a desolate wilderness, the resort of lions; the middle, being fruitful, was frequented by goats; and, at the bottom, the marshy ground abounded with serpents. Bellerophon is said to have conquered the *C.*, because he first made his habitation on that mountain. Plutarch says that by it is meant a pirate captain, who adorned his ship with the images of a lion, a goat, and a dragon.

—A vain or idle fancy; a visionary scheme; any wild stretch of imagination.

"*Chimeras* all, and more absurd, or less." — *Dryden.*

(*Zoöl.*) See STURIONIDÆ.

Chimere', *n.* See SIMAR.

MAP OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE AND JAPAN.

The Chinese Empire, usually considered to embrace the vast section of central and eastern Asia south of Siberia and north of the Indian Peninsulas, and washed by the waters of the Pacific Ocean, is in extent equal to more than one-fourth of the whole of Asia, while about one-tenth greater than Europe, comprising densely inhabited regions of the greatest fertility, as well as immense tracts of desert and thinly peopled plains. China proper contains nearly one-third of the human race, and is the most densely populated region of the globe. The province of Kiang-su has double the density of the kingdom of Belgium, although about four times its extent. Several of the divisions exhibited in the accompanying table are but loosely attached to the empire. Thian-shan-nan-loo, or Eastern Turkestan, has recently thrown off the Chinese yoke and established an independent Mahomedan government, under the rule of the Ataligh Ghazee, with Yarkand as the capital. In like manner, the Mahomedan inhabitants of the greater part of the province of Yun-nan have established an independency, under a certain Sultan Suleiman, with their capital at the city of Ta-li-foo. The insurrection has also spread over the provinces of Kan-su, Shan-se, and Se-chuen. Corea is nominally tributary to China.

The Map is on a scale of 238 miles to an inch, one square inch representing 67 times the area represented by one square inch of the Map of England.

TABLE OF THE DIVISIONS OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

Pe, north; *Nan*, south; *Tung*, east; *Si*, west.

	Area in sq. m.	Pop.	Density per sq. m.	Capital City.
I. China Proper.				
Northern Provinces—				
1. Pe-chi-li,	58,949	30,000,000	475	Pekin.
2. Shan-tung,	65,104	28,000,000	445	Tsi-nan.
3. Shan-se,	55,268	15,000,000	252	Tai-yuen.
4. Shen-se,	67,400	15,000,000	148	Si-ngan.
5. Kan-su,	86,608	16,000,000	173	Lan-chow.
Central Provinces—				
6. Kiang-su,	14,500	41,000,000	854	Nan-king.
7. Ho-nan,	65,104	31,000,000	353	Kai-fong,
8. Ngan-whi,	48,461	37,000,000	702	Ngan-king.
9. Hoo-pe,	70,450	40,000,000	383	Wo-chang.
10. Se-chuen,	166,880	28,000,000	125	Ching too.
11. Hoo-nan,	74,320	21,000,000	242	Chang-sha.
12. Quei-chow,	65,554	7,000,000	76	Quei-yang.
13. Che-kiang,	39,150	30,000,000	64	Hang-chow.
14. Fo-kien,	53,480	19,000,000	280	Foo-chow.
15. Kiang-si,	72,176	34,000,000	319	Nan-chang.
Southern Provinces—				
16. Quang-tung,	79,456	23,000,000	239	Canton.
17. Quang-se,	78,250	8,000,000	89	Quei-ling.
18. Yun-nan,	107,969	6,000,000	46	Yun-uan & Ta-li.
Transmural Provinces—				
19. Shing-king, or Leao-tong,	62,000	943,000	15	Moukden.
20. Ching-te, or Chi-li,	58,900	500,000	8	
Total of China Proper,	1,419,978	430,443,000	242	Pekin or Peking.
II. Corea (*Tsio-sien*, Chinese, *Kao-li*, tributary to China),	80,000	10,000,000	125	Kiung, or King-ki-tao.
III. Manchuria.				
Kirin-oula,	292,000	1,665,000	5	Kirin-oula.
Helung-tsian,				Tsitsikhar.
IV. Monoolia.				
Urianghai,				
Kobdo,	*1,286,000	15,000,000	11	Kobdo.
Country of the Kalkas,				Urga.
Mongols of the Koko Nor,				
V. Thian-shan-nan-loo, "Country South of the Mounts.," Eastern Turkestan, or Little Bukharia,	490,000	2,500,000	5	Yarkand.
VI. Thian-shan-pe-loo, "Country North of the Mounts.," Dzungaria, or Soongaria,	242,000	4,000,000	16	Ili, or Guldcha.
VII. Tibet, or Thibet,	591,000	6,000,000	12	Lassa, or Lha-ssa.
Total of Chinese Empire,	4,153,000	469,608,000	95	

* Includes the transmural portion of Kan-su.

Japan is an island empire of the Pacific Ocean outlying and eastward from that of the Chinese, and consists of a numerous archipelago of about 3,850 islands and islets, of which the principal are Nip-hon, Sikok, Kin-siu, and Yesso. The latter, with some of the Kurile Islands, forms a northern dependency of Japan; and in the south are the tributary islands of Loo-choo and the Majico Sima. The entire chain extends from 22° 30′ to 48° north,—a distance of 2,450 miles. The population, according to Census taken in 1870, is 34,785,321. Area, 169,000 square miles. The city of Yedo is the capital of the Empire, while Miako is the residence of the ecclesiastical sovereign.

TOWNS.

Note.—In China Proper, towns of the first rank are distinguished by the affix "foo," of the second rank, by "chow," and by "hien" for those of the third rank.

Aigun, or Saghalin-ula,	Manchuria	N	a
Aitan,	Manchuria	N	b
Akita,	Japan	Q	c
Aksu, Aksou, or Oksu, 20,000	Thian-shan-nan-loo	C	b
Alt Shuku.	Manchuria	N	a
Amoy, or Hiamen (open port), 250,000?	Fo-kien	L	f
An-choo, or Nan-choo,	Corea	N	c
Ari-dzong,	Tibet	E	e
Assabu,	Japan	Q	c
Atkesi,	Japan	Q	b
Bai,	Thian-shan-nan-loo	D	b
Bain-belki,	Mongolia	I	a
Bain-hashn,	Mongolia	I	a
Balkhutu,	Thian-shan-nan-loo	E	c
Barkul,	Kan-su	F	b
Barskotun,	Mongolia	K	a
Bashkukhai,	Mongolia	I	c
Bathang.	Tibet	G	e
Bekiri.	Mongolia	M	b
Bogue Forts,	Quang-tung	K	f
Borbim,	Mongolia	G	a
Borbo,	Mongolia	I	b
Bulan,	Mongolia	I	b
Bulan Bulak,	Thian-shan-pe-loo	E	a
Burotu-khotan,	Mongolia	M	b
Busein Chelu,	Mongolia	K	a
Canton, or Quang-chow-foo, Cap. of Prov. (*Sang-ching*, "City of perfection"), 1,200,000 (open port).	Quang-tung	K	f
Cashgar, or Kashgar, 16,000	Thian-shan-nan-loo	B	c
Chagan-suol,	Mongolia	G	a
Cha-ling-chow,	Hoo-nan	K	e
Cham-guttu,	Mongolia	M	b
Chang-chow-foo, 800,000	Fo-kien	L	f
Chang-sha-foo, Cap. of Prov.	Hoo-uan	K	e
Chang-tai-foo,	Ho-nan	K	c
Chang-te-foo,	Hoo-nan	K	e
Chang-ting,	Corea	N	c
Chang-yuen,	Corea	N	c
Cha-oo, or Shao-u-foo,	Fo-kien	L	e
Chapa,	Tibet	H	d
Chaprang,	Tibet	C	c
Chatir.	Thian-shan-nan-loo	D	b
Chee-chow-foo,	Ngan-whi	L	d
Chen-choo,	Ho-nan	K	d
Chi-chow,	Shan-se	K	c
Chiego.	Tibet	D	d
Chi-foo Harbour (open port),	Shan-tung	M	c
Chik-tum,	Thian-shan-nan-loo	F	b
Chin-choo,	Corea	N	c
Chin-chow-foo, or Siuen-chow-foo,	Fo-kien	L	f
Ching-pou-hien,	Hoo-nan	K	e
Ching-ting,	Pe-chi-li	K	c
Ching-too-foo. Cap. of Prov.	Se-chuen	H	d
Chin-kiang-foo (open port), 400,000	Kiang-su	L	d
Chin-kiang-foo,	Yun-nan	H	f
Chin-ngan-chow,	Quei-chow	I	e
Chin-ngan-foo,	Quang-se	I	f
Chin-yuen,	Quei-chow	I	e
Chira.	Thian-shan-nan-loo	C	c
Cho-chow,	Pe-chi-li	L	c
Chol,	Mongolia	M	a
Choo-chow,	Che-kiang	L	e
Choong-king-foo,	Se-chuen	I	e
Choo-yoong-foo,	Yun-nan	H	e
Chou-in,	Corea	N	c
Chow-choo-foo, or Shao-choo, 50,000	Quang-tung	K	f
Chow-chow,	Ngan-whi	L	d
Chow-foo,	Yuu nan	H	e
Chow-hing-foo, or Shao-hing,	Che-kiang	M	d
Chow-king-foo,	Quang-tung	K	f
Chow-toong-foo,	Se-chuen	H	e
Chugan-si,	Kan-su	G	c
Chun-ning-foo,	Yun-nan	G	f
Daba,	Tibet	C	d
Dalai-hai,	Mongolia	M	b
Dan-cheng,	Kan-su	F	c
Dardzung,	Tibet	F	d
Da-tsium,	Kan-su	E	b
Debteri,	Mongolia	F	c
Dolon,	Mongolia	I	a
Dolonnor, Tolon-noor, or Chao-naiman-sonme,	Mongolia	L	b
Dsigang,	Tibet	E	e
Dugum,	Thian-shan-nan-loo	C	b
Dzamyin-usu,	Mongolia	K	b
Dzela,	Tibet	F	e
Dzindzilik,	Mongolia	G	a
Eduden-kolko,	Mongolia	K	a
Erdeni,	Mongolia	L	a
Erdenjao,	Mongolia	H	a
Feoo, or Pei-chow,	Se-chuen	I	e
Finokiyama,	Japan	Q	b
Firomai,	Japan	Q	b
Firo-sima,	Japan	O	d
Fong-whang-ching,	Shing-king	M	b

Fong-yang-foo, Ngan-whi L d
Foo-chow, Shing-king M c
Foo-chow-foo (open port), 600,000, or, with suburbs, 1,000,000, Cap. of Province, Fo-kien L e
Foo-chow-foo, Kiang-si L e
Foo-foo, Shen-se I c
Foo-ning-foo, Fo-kien M e
Fou-an, Corea N c
Fuen-chow-foo, Shan-se K c
Fukoki, Japan P c
Funai, Japan O d
Fung-siang-foo, Shen-se I d
Fuoring, Mongolia K a
Galai, Tibet H d
Gartokh, Tibet D d
Geget, Mongolia H h
Giantchi, Tibet E e
Godoli, Mongolia I b
Guchen, Kan-su F b
Guldcha, Kulja, or Ili, 40,000 Cap. of Thian-shan-pe-loo D h
Guma, Tibet G e
Gurun Nor, Mongolia K a
Hai-choo, Corea N c
Hakodadi (open port), 45,000 Japan Q h
Han-chong-foo, Shen-se I d
Han-chow, Se-chuen H d
Hang-chow-foo, Cap. of Prov., 700,000 Che-kiang M d
Hankow-foo (open port), 400,000 Hoo-pe K d
Han-yang-foo, or Hannan, Hoo-pe K d
Haragal, Mongolia I a
Hen-chow, Quang-se I f
Heng-chow-foo, Hoo-nan K e
Hersou, Manchuria M h
Hiamen, or Amoy (open port), 250,000? Fo-kien L f
Hin-chow, Shan-se L d
Hing-chow- or Ing-chow-foo, Ngan-whi L d
Hing-hien, Shan-se K d
Hing-i-foo, Quei-chow I f
Hing-ngan-foo, or Sin, Shen-se I d
Hing-wha-foo, Fo-kien L e
Hiogo, an open port, Japan O d
Hoa-chow, Quang-tung K f
Hoa-chow, Sheu-se I d
Hoai-king-foo, Ho-nan K e
Hoan-hien, Kan-su I c
Ho-chow, Se-chuen I d
Ho-chow, Quang-se K f
Ho-chow, Ngan-whi L d
Hoei-choo-foo, Quang-tung K f
Hoei-chow, Se-chuen H d
Hoen-yuen-chow, Shen-se K c
Hoi-ngan-foo, Kiang-su L d
Ho-keu-hien, Kiang-si L e
Ho-kien-foo, Pe-chi-li L c
Ho-uan-foo, Ho-nan K d
Hong-choo, Corea N c
Hong-kong. See Victoria.
Hononisika, Japan Q h
Hoo-chow-foo, Che-kiang M d
Hoo-kow-hien, Kiang-si L e
Hoong-mo, Yun-nan G f
Hosho, Mongolia M h
Hui-chow-foo, or Thsing-i-hoo, Kiang-su L d
Hung-ching-chow, Kan-su H c
Hwang-chow-foo, Hoo-pe K d
I-chow-foo, Shan-tung L c
Ilchi, or Khotan, Thian-shan-nan-loo C c
Ili, or Guldcha, 40,000, Cap. of Thian-shan-pe-loo D b
Imom-mulla, Thian-shan-nan-loo D c
Indertu, Thian-shan-nan-loo E c
Ing-chow- or Hing-chow-foo, Ngan-whi L d
Ingir Khailastai, Mongolia K h
Isikarihuto, Japan Q h
Jagatu, Mongolia M h
Jakliko, Tibet E e
Jamda, Tibet F d
Jantu, Mongolia K a
Jeddo, or Yedo, Cap. of Empire, 1,700,000 Japan P c
Jiga Gungar, Tibet F d
Jorji-nobur, Mongolia L a
Jurkhudju, Mongolia G a
Kab-tag, Mongolia F a
Kahuki, Japan P c
Kadabsi, Mongolia H b
Kagosima, Japan O d
Kai-chow, Se-chuen I d
Kai-chow, Shing-king M b
Kai-fong-foo, Cap. of Prov. Ho-nan K d
Kai-hoa-foo, Yun-nan H f
Kailar, Manchuria L a
Kai-yuan-hien, Shing-king M b
Kamarsk, Manchuria N a
Kanagawa (open port), Japan P c
Kan-chow-foo, Kiang-si K e
Kan-chow-foo, Kan-su H c
Kang, Corea N c
Kan-gen-hien, Hainan I g
Kano, Japan O c
Kao-jeu-chow, Kiang-su L d
Kao-thang-chow, Shan-tung L c
Karachar. Thian-shan-nan-loo E h
Kara-kersu-tai, Mongolia I c
Kara-kersu-tai, Mongolia M a
Kara-khoton, Kan-su F h
Karakorum, Mongolia H a
Kara-manghai, Mongolia K a
Kara-su, Thian-shan-nan-loo D b
Karin-gol, Mongolia H b
Kartshu. Thian-shan-nan-loo B c
Kashgar, or Cashgar 16,000, Cap. of Kingdom, Thian-shan-nan-loo B c
Ke-chow, Hoo-pe L d
Kedu, Mongolia L a
Ke-long, Formosa M e
Ketack, Fo-kien L e
Kew-kiang-foo (open port), Kiang-si L e
Khai-chow, Pe-chi-li M c
Khamil, Thian-shan-nan-loo F h
Khara, Mongolia K b
Khemi, Manchuria M a
Khonigi, Mongolia I b
Khotan, or Ilchi, Thian-shan-nan-loo C c
Khutuk-bai, Kan-su E h
Kia-chow, Shen-se K c
Kiai-chow, Kan-su I d
Kiai-chow, Shan-se K c
Kia-ing-chow, Quang-tung L f
Kia-king-chow, Che-kiang M d
Kian-chang-foo, Kiang-si L e
Kiang-chow, Shan-se K c
Kiang-yen-tien, Kiang-su M d
Kiao-chow, Shan-tung M c
Kia-ting-foo, Se-chuen H e
Ki-chow, Pe-chi-li L c
Kien-chow-foo, or Kiong-chow, 100,000 Hainan K f
Kien-ning, Fo-kien L e
Ki-kiang-hien, Se-chuen I e
Kilimanko, Mongolia M b
Kin-chow, Kan-su I c
Kin-chow, Quang-tung I f
Kin-chow, Shing-king M b
Ki-ngan-foo, Kiang-si K e
King-chow-foo, 600,000 Hoo-pe K d
King-chow-foo, Shing-king M b
King-ki-tao, or Kiung, Cap. of Corea N c
King-men-chow, Hoo-pe K d
King-te-ching-chow, 1,000,000 Kiang-si L e
King-tong-foo, Yun-nan H f
King-tong-foo, Yun-nan I f
Kin-hoa-foo, Che-kiang L e
Kin-yang-foo, Kan-su I c
Kin-yuen-foo, Quang-se I f
Kioo-chow, Che-kiang L e
Kioong-chow, Se-chuen H d
Kiria, Thian-shan-nan-loo D c
Kirin-oola, Manchuria N b
Kirong, Tibet E e
Kir-tsiu, Corea N h
Kitai, Kan-su F b
Kiun-chow, Hoo-pe K d
Kiung, or King-ki-tao, Cap. of Corea N c
Koang, Corea N c
Kobdo, 10,000 Mongolia E a
Ko-ching-hien, Kan-su H c
Ko-hien, Shan-se K d
Ko-hoa, Quang-se I f
Kokura, Japan O d
Kolan-chow, Shan-se K c
Komats, Japan O d
Kong-chang-foo, Kan-su H d
Kongo, Mongolia H h
Koo-chow, Hoo-nan K e
Korgo, Mongolia K h
Korimtu, Mongolia I a
Kotsi, Japan O d
Kotton, Mongolia L h
Kow-chow-foo, Quang-tung K f
Kowloon (*British since* 1861), Quang-tung K f
Kuang, or Quang-chow, Ho-nan L d
Kuang-ping, or Quang-ping-foo, Pe-chi-li K c
Kuang-sin, or Quang-sin-foo, Kiang-si L e
Kuang-tay-chow, Ngan-whi L d
Kuankia, Tibet G d
Kua-uli-sutai, Kan-su F b
Ku-chui. Thian-shan-nan-loo F h
Kuduk-ussu, Thian-shan-nan-loo F h
Kuissu, Mongolia M b
Kui-sutu, Mongolia K c
Kuku-khoton, Mongolia K c
Kulan, Thian-shan-nan-loo C c
Kulosutoi, Mongolia L h
Ku-pi-kiu, Chi-li L h
Kur, Thian-shan-pe-loo E b
Kurbibodo, Mongolia L b
Kur-kara-usu, Thian-shan-pe-loo E h
Kurungle, Thian-shan-nan-loo E h
Ku-sing-foo, Yun-nan H e
Kutche, Thian-shan-nan-loo D h
Kwa-chow, Kiang-su L d
Kwei-tai-foo, Ho-nan L d
Labsolt, Tibet F e
La-choo, Corea N d
Lai-chow-foo, Shan-tung L c
Lan-chow-foo, Cap. of Prov. Kan-su H c
Lassa, or Lha-ssa, Cap. of Tibet, 24,000. Altitude, 11,700 ft. Tibet F d
Lha-ssa, or Lassa, Tibet F d
Lian-chow, Quang-tung K f
Liang-chow-foo, Kan-su H c
Liao-chow, Shan-se K o
Li-chow, Hoo-nan K e
Lien-chow-foo, Quang-tung I f
Lieu-ping-chow, Quang-tung K f
Li-kiang-foo, Yun-nan H e
Ling-chow, Kan-su I c
Ling-tao-foo, or Tao-choo, Kan-su H c
Liu-kiang-foo, Kiang-si L e
Lin-ngan-foo, Yun-nan I f
Linziu, Japan Q c
Lioo-chow-foo, Quang-se I f
Li-ping-foo, Quei-chow I e
Lithang, Tibet G d
Long-gan-foo, Se-chuen H d
Loo-an-hien, Ngan-whi L d
Loo-chow, Se-chuen I e
Loo-chow, or Lui-chow-foo, Ngan-whi L d
Loo-ngan-foo, Shan-se K d
Loong-chow, Shen-se I d
Luan-chow, Pe-chi-li L c
Lui-chow, or Loo-chow-foo, Ngan-whi L d
Lui-chow-foo, Quang-tung K f
Macão (*Portuguese*), 35,000 Quang-tung K f
Ma-ching-chow, Hoo-pe K d
Ma-hoo-hien, Se-chuen H e
Maimachin. Altitude 2,220 ft. Mongolia I a
Manitu, Mongolia I b
Matfaer, Formosa M f
Matiantsin, Kan-su G b
Matsmai, Cap. of Yesso, 50,000 Japan P h
Mendukei, Manchuria M a
Mergen-khoton, Manchuria N a
Mia, Japan P c
Miako, Ecclesiastical Cap. of Empire. 500,000–1,000,000 Japan P c
Mien-chow, Se-chuen H d
Mien-hien, Shen-se I d
Min-chow, Kan-su H d
Mingan, Mougolia K h
Mito, Japan Q c
Moa-sin, Manchuria M a
Mochang, Corea N d
Modun, Chi-li M b
Moihow, Formosa M e
Mongu, Manchuria N b
Moshan, Corea N h
Motozo, Japan P d
Moukden, Shin-yang-foo, or Fungtien, Cap. of Prov. Shing-king M h
Mubulun, Mongolia K a
Mugen, Kan-su F h
Mukotu, Mongolia I a
Murakami, Japan P c
Nagasaki (open port), 70–100,000 Japan N d
Nalaicha, Mongolia I a
Namoa, Quang-tung L f
Nam-quan, Fo-Kien M e
Nan-chang-foo, Cap. of Prov. Kiang-si L e
Nan-choo, or Au-choo, Corea N c
Nan-cou-chin, Kan-su H c
Nan-kang-foo, Kiang-si L e
Nan-kiug, or Nankin, "*Court of the South*" (*Kiangnaing*), 500,000, Cap. of Prov. Kiang-su L d
Nan-ngan-foo, Kiang-si K e
Nan-ngan-foo, Quang-se I f
Nan-yang-foo, Ho-nan K d
Nan-yong-foo, Quang-tung K e
Napa- or Nava-kiang, Loo Choo Is. N e
Nara, Japan P c
Naran, Mongolia I a
Naran, Mongolia I b
Nati-foo, Quang-se I f
Nava- or Napa-kiang, Japan N e
Nee-e-gata (open port), Japan P c
Ngan-king-foo, Cap. of Prov. Ngan-whi L d
Ngan-loo-foo. Hoo-pe K d
Ngan-ping-hien, Quang-tung K f
Ngan-shan-wei, Shan-tung M c
Ngan-shun-foo, Quei-chow I e
Ngan-si, Kan-su G b
Ngan-tung-wei, Shan-tung L c
Nimber, Tibet G d
Ning-chow, Kiang-si K e
Ning-chow, Yun-nan H f
Ning-hai-hien, Pe-chi-li L b
Ning-hai-hien, Shan-tung M c
Ning-hia-foo, Kan-su I d
Ning-pan-wei-hien, Se-chuen H e
Ning-po (open port), 250,000 Che-kiang M e
Ning-que-foo, Ngan-whi L d
Ning-too-chow, Kiang-si L e
Ninguta Khoton, Manchuria N h
Ning-woo-foo, Shan-se K d
Ning-yuan-foo, Se-chuen H e
Ning-yuen-chow, Shing-king M b
Niu-chwang-foo (open port), Shing-king M h
Nul-ughet-kuduk, Thian-shan-nan-loo E b
Numdo, Tibet F d
Odawara, Japan P c
Ohosaka, or Osaka, Japan P d
Oksu, or Aksu, 20,000 Thian-shan-nan-loo C h
Okuts, Japan O d
Olgeitu, Mongolia G a
Oo-chow-foo, Quang-se K f
Oo-long-hien, Se-chuen I e
Oo-ping-hien, Fo-kien L e
Oo-poo, or Sui-tai-chow, Shen-se K c
Orta, Mongolia L h
Osaka, Oho-saka, or Sakae, Japan P d
Ou-cha-poo, Kan-su I c
Ouliasutai, or Uliasutai, Mongolia F h
Ourga, Urga, or Kuran, 7,000 Mongolia I h
Owick, Fo kien L f
Pa-choo, Corea N c
Pa-chow, Pe-chi-li L c
Pa-chow, Se-chuen I d
Pan-chow, Se-chuen I d
Pang-tse-hien, Kiang-si L e
Pao-king-foo, Hoo-nan K e
Pao-ngan-chow, Pe-chi-li L b
Pao-te-chow, Shan-se K d
Parin, Chi-li L b
Pei, or Feoo-chow, Se-chuen I e
Pe-king, "*Northern Court*," Metropolis of the Chinese Empire, 2,000,000 Pe-chi-li L b
Pe-sha, Hoo-pe K d
Petun-khoton, Manchuria M a
Pian, Corea N c
Pijan, Thian-shan-nan-loo F h
Pin-chow, Shen-se I c
Pinghai, Corea N c
Ping-leang-foo, Kan-su I c
Ping-lo-foo, Quang-se K f
Ping-yoo-foo, Quei-chow I e
Pin-yang, Shan-se K c
Po-chow, Ngan-whi L d
Po-chow, Shan-tung L c
Poo-chow-foo, Shan-se K d
Poo-eul-foo, Yun-nan H f
Poo-kiang-foo, Se-chuen H d
Poo-ki-hien, Hoo-pe K e
Poo-ngan-chow, Quei-chow H e
Pow-ning-foo, Se-chuen I d
Pow-ting-foo, Pe-chi-li L c
Pro, Mongolia I a
Quang-chow-foo, or Canton, 1,200,000 Quang-tung K f
Quang-hai-chow, Quang-tung K f
Quang- or Knang-chow, Ho-nan L d
Quang-nan-foo, Yun-nan I f
Quang-ping- or Kuang-ping-foo, Pe-chi-li K c
Quang-si-foo, Yun-nan H f
Quang-sin- or Kuang-sin-foo, Kiang-si L e
Quano, Japan P d
Quei-chow-foo, Se-chuen I d
Quei-chun-chow, Quang-se I f
Quei-ling-foo, Cap. of Prov. Quang-se K e
Quei-yang-foo, Cap. of Prov. Quei-chow I e
Qui-yang-chow, Hoo-nan K e
Rabdan, Tibet F d
Ruduk, Tibet C d
Saga, Japan O d
Saghalin-ula, or Aigun, Manchuria N a
Saidagh, Thian-shan-nan-loo D c
Sairam, Thiau-shan-nan-loo D h
Sakai, Japan P d
Sakava, Japan O d
San-chui, Corea N b
Sangri, Tibet F d
San-ha, Corea N c
Sanju, Thian-shan-nan-loo C c
San-shui-hien, Quang-tung K f
San-sin-chen, Manchuria N a
Santa-foo, Yun-nan G f
San-tai, Kan-su E b
Sara, Japan Q b
Sawaki, Japan Q h
Se-chin-foo, Quang-se I f
Se-chow, Quei-chow I e
Se-cou-so, Kan-su H d
See-chow-foo, Ngan-whi L d
Seing-choo, Corea N c
Se-lin-foo, Quang-se I f
Se-min-foo, Quang-se I f
Semoe, Yun-nan H f
Se-nan-foo, Quei-chow I e
Senday, Japan Q c
Se-ngen-fee, Quang-se I f
Sengsen, Mongolia K a
Shanghai (open port), 370,000 Kiang-su M d
Shang-shui-hien, Ho-nan K d
Sha-nu, Manchuria N b
Shao-choo-foo, or Chow-choo, Quang-tung K f
Shao-tow-foo (Swatow), open port, Quang-tung L f
Shayar, Thian-shan-nan-loo D b
Shehol, Chi-li L b
Shigatze, or Jikadaze, 100,000 Tibet E e
Shi-nan-foo, Hoo-pe I d
Shin-chow, Pe-chi-li L c
Shin-chow-foo, Hoo-nan K e
Shin-yang-foo, or Moukden, Shing-king M b
Shi-sien-foo, Quei-chow I e
Sho-dzung, Tibet G e
Sholga-dzung, Tibet F d
Shoo-chow, Ngan-whi L d
Shoshu, Tibet H d
Shu-ning, or Yu-ning-foo, Ho-nan K d
Shun-king-foo, Se-chuen I d
Shun-ti, or Shun-tai-foo, Pe-chi-li K c
Siang-chow, Quang-se I f
Siang-in-hien, Hoo-uan K e
Siang-tan-hien, Hoo-nan K e
Siang-yang-foo, Hoo-pe K d
Si-hien, Ho-nan K d
Sika, Japan O d
Silling, or Sin-ning-foo, Kan-su H c
Si-long-chow, Quang-se I f
Simoda (open port), Japan P d
Simono-saki, Japan O d
Sin-chow-foo, Quang-se K f
Sin-foo, or Hing-ngan, Shen-se I d
Sin-ngan-foo, Cap. of Prov. Shen-se I d
Siug-chow, Hoo-nan I e
Sin-hoa-chow, Hoo-nan K e
Si-ning-hien, Quang-se K f
Sin-ki-hien, Hoo-nan I e
Sin-ning or Silling-foo, Kan-su H c
Sin-ning-foo, Kan-su I d

Sin-tai-tien, Shan-tung L c
Sin-ye-hien, Ho-nan K d
Sin-yuen-hien, Quang-tung K f
Sico-choo-foo, Kiang-su L d
Sioo-chow-foo, Se-chuen H e
Sioo-en-chow, Quang-se K e
Siuen-chow-foo, Fo-kien L f
Siu-li, Japan N e
Siye-tai, Tibet G d
So-chow, Shan-se K c
Sok-dzung, Tibet F d
Soo-chow, Ngan-whi L d
Soo-chow-foo, formerly 1,000,000 Kiang-su M d
Sooi-ting-foo, Se-chuen I d
So ping-foo, Shan-se K c
So-tsiu, Corea M b
Soya, Japan Q a
Su-chow-foo, Kan-su G c
Sudjii, Mongolia K b
Suen-wha-foo, Pe-chi-li L b
Sui-chow-foo, Kiang-si L e
Sui-dsu, Japan P c
Sui-tai, or Oo-poo-chow, Shen-se K c
Sni-yan-ching, Shing-king M b
Sung-kiang-foo, Kiang-su M d
Sun-y-foo, Quei-chow I e
Surmang, Tibet G d
Swatow (Sha-tow-foo), open port, Quang-tung L f
Tago, Japan O d
Tai-an-foo, Shan-tung L c
Tai-chow, Shan-tung L c
Tai-chow-foo, Che-kiang M e
Tai-ming-foo, Pe-chi-li L c
Tai-ping-foo, Ngan-whi L d
Tai-ping-foo, Quang-se I f
Tai-ting-foo, Shan-se K b
Tai-tsing-foo, Quei-chow I e
Taiwan, Formosa M f
Tai-yuen, Cap. of Prov. Shan-se K c
Tak, Thian-shan-nan-loo D c
Takanahe, Japan O d
Takasaki, Japan P c
Taku Forts, Pe-chi-li L c
Ta-li-foo, Cap. of the Mahomedan Sultanate of Yun-nan H e
Tama, Japan P d
Tanaby, Japan P c
Tan-chow, or Ho-po-so, Hainan I g
Tang-tai-hien, Pe-chi-li L c
Tan-huang, Kan-su F c
Tao-choo, or Ling-tao-foo, Kan-su H c
Tarim, Thian-shan-nan-loo D b
Tarkira, Mongolia K b
Tashikang, Tibet C d
Ta-tu-che, Formosa M f
Tayra, Japan Q c
Tchabtsial, Mongolia I b
Tchatung Sabe, Mongolia H d
Tchugutchak, Thian-shan-pe-loo D a
Tekes Karaul, Thian-shan-pe-loo D b
Te-king-chow, Quang-tung K f
Te-ngan-foo, Hoo-pe K d
Teng-chow-foo, Shan-tung M c
Teshoo Lomboo, 20,000 Tibet E e
Tesiwo, Japan Q b
Thok-djalung, Tibet D d
Thsiang-hai, Mongolia G c
Thsing-i-hoo, or Hni-chow-foo, Kiang-su L d
Tien-choo, Mongolia H d
Tien-pak-hien, Quang-tung K f
Tien-tsin foo, Pe-chi-li L c
Ting-choo, Corea N c
Ting-chow-foo, Fo-kien L c
Ting-fan-chow, Quei-chow I e
Tiung-tsiu, Corea M c
Tobut, Japan Q b
Todok, Thian-shan pe-loo D b
Toghing, Thian-shan-nan-loo E c
Toirim, Mongolia I a
Toksima, Japan O d
Tolon-noor, or Dolonnor, Mongolia L c
Tong-chang foo, Shan-tung L c
Tong chow-foo, Shen-se I d
Tong-chuen, Corea N c
Tong chuen-foo, Se-chuen H e
Tong-gin foo, Quei-chow I e
Tong-lan-chow, Quang-se I f
Tonrak Tonduk, Thian-shan-nan-loo B c
Too-yun-foo, Quei-chow I e
Toroi, Mongolia F c
Totling, Tibet C d
Toto, Mongolia K b
Totsian-foo, Se-chuen H d
Tow-chow, Hoo-nan K e
Toyama, Japan P c
TsaganIngurik, Mongolia K b
Tsai-osu, Mongolia I b
Tsang-chow, Pe-chi-li L c
Tsao-chow-foo, Shan-tung L c
Tsa-torgan-dzung, Tibet G e
Tse-tsiu, Quelpart I. N d
Tsiamdo, Tibet G d
Tsi-chow, Shan-se K e
Tsi-nan-foo, Cap. of Prov. Shan-tung L c
Tsin-chow, Corea N c
Tsin-chow, Shan-se K e
Tsin-chow-foo, Shan-tung L c
Tsin-dun-si, Kan-su F h
Tsing hai-wei, Shan-tung M c
Tsing-ki-hieu, Se-chuen H e
Tsin-tien, Che-kiang M e
Tsitsihar, or Tsitsikhar, Manchuria M a
Tsun-hwa-chow, Pe-chi-li L h
Tugurik, Mongolia F a
Tugurik, Mongolia I b
Tung ku-hien, Pe-chi-li L c
Tung-lew-hien, Ngan-whi L d
Turfan, Thian-shan-nan-loo E b
Tu-shi-kiu-hien, Pe-chi-li L b
Tuwano, Japan O d
Tyung-tsin, Corea N c
Tzagan-Khuduk, Mongolia K b
Tziu-ho, Thian-shan-pe-loo D b
Ugaki, Japan P c
Uger-bulak, Thian-shan-pe-loo E a
Ui-tsiu, Corea M c
Uliasutai, Mongolia G a
Unitu, Mongolia I b
Uraga, Japan P c
Urungkash, Thian-shan-nan-loo C c
Urga, or Ourga, 7,000 Mongolia I h
Uriankansk, Manchuria M a
Urtu, Kan-su F b
Uruntsi, Kan-su E b
Ushi Turfan, Thian-shan-nan-loo C b
Valai, Manchuria O a
Victoria, 10,000 Hong-kong K f
Voo-ting foo, Yun-nan H e
Wakamats, Japan P c
Wan-chow, Hainan K g
Wan-chow-foo, Che-kiang M e
Wei-chow, Kan-su I d
Wei hoe-foo, or We-kyun, Ho-nan K c
Wei-ning, Quei chow H e
Wei-yueh, Corea N b
We-kyun-foo, or Wei-hoe, Ho-nan K c
Wen, Corea N c
Wen-kai-chow, Quei-chow I e
Whei-chow-foo, Ngan-whi L e
Whei-li-chow, Se-chuen H e
Wo-chang-foo, Cap. of Prov., 400,000 Hoo-pe K d
Woo-kang-chow, Hoo-nan K e
Woo-sung-chow, Kiang-su M d
Woo-ting-chow, Shan-tung L e
Wu-whei-chow, Ngan-whi L d
Yai-chow, Hainan I g
Yan-chow foo, Shan-tung L c
Yang-chan hien, Quang-tung K f
Yang-chen, Corea N c
Yang-chow-foo, Kiang-su L d
Yanghissar, Thian-shan-nan-loo C c
Yarkand, Cap. of Kingdom, 120 000 Thian-shan-nan-loo C c
Yatsudo, Japan Q b
Yatsusiro, Japan O d
Y-chang, or Y-lin-foo, Hoo-pe K d
Y-chow, Pe-chi-li L c
Yedo, or Jeddo, Metropolis of the Japanese Empire, 672,758 P c
Yen-chow, Che-kiang L c
Yen-king-chow, Pe-chi-li L b
Yen-ngan-foo, Shen-se I c
Yeu-ping foo, Fo-kien L e
Y-lin, or Y-chang-foo, Hoo-pe K d
Yo-chow-foo, Hoo-nan K e
Yokohama (open port), Japan P c
Yooen-chow-foo, Kiang-si K e
Yoong-chang-foo, Yun-nan G e
Yoong-chow-foo, Hoo-nan K e
Yoong-ning-chow, Yun-nan H e
Yoong-pe-ting-chow, Yun-nan H e
Yoong-shun-foo, Hoo-nan I e
Yo-ping, Corea N d
Yow-chow-foo, Kiang-si L e
Yow-ngan-foo, Yun-nan H e
Yubets, Japan Q b
Yu-chow, Ho-nan K o
Yuen-chow-foo, Hoo-nan I e
Yuen-kiang-foo, Yun-nan H f
Yugur, Thian-shan-nan-loo D b
Yu-lin-foo, Shen-se I c
Yung-ping-foo, Pe-chi-li L c
Yu-ning, or Shu-ning-foo, Ho-nan K d
Yun-long-chow, Yun-nan G e
Yun-nan-foo, Cap. of Prov. Yun-nan H e
Yun-si-chow, Hoo-pe K d
Yun-yang-foo, Hoo-pe K d

RIVERS.

Chinese, *Ho* and *Kiang*, River.

Aksu, R. Thian-shan-nan-loo D b
Albasica, R. Manchuria M a
Amoor or Saghalien, R., 2,700 m. Manchuria O a
Angara, R., 550 m. Siberia H a
Argun or Kerulen, R., 1,150 m. Manchuria K a
Arik, R. Mongolia H a
Bagnru Bar, R. Corea N b
Baitalik, R. Mongolia H a
Bei-kem, R. Mongolia G a
Bo R. Tibet F d
Boratula, R. Thian-shan-pe-loo D a
Brahmapootra, Yaroo, or Tsanpo, 1,850 m. Tibet F e
Burung R. Tibet G d
Camboja, Mekong, or Lan-tsan Kiang, 1,350 m. China H f
Canton R., or Chu Kiang, China K f
Chan-ton R. China L b
Cheng Kiang, China L e
Chi-chui Kiang, China I e
Chigue, R. Ordos I b
Chilkoi, Siberia I a
Chilok, R. Siberia I a
Chirin, R. Mongolia L b
Chomko, R. Manchuria N a
Choong Ho, China H d
Chu Kiang, or Canton R. China K f
Chulun, R. Manchuria N a
Dargu-dzangba R. Tibet E d
Dibung, R. Tibet G c
Dilgir Morek, Mongolia H a
Dobcor, R. Manchuria M a
Ega, R. Mongolia H a
Emil, R. Thian-shan-pe-loo D a
Figami-gawa, R. Japan Q c
Foa or Moo-qua Ho, China I d
Fuen Ho, China K c
Fuluka, R. Tibet G e
Gan, R. Mongolia M a
Gar, R. Manchuria M a
Grand Canal, 650 m. China L c
Gurban, R. Mongolia H a
Haen Ho, China L c
Han Kiang, 700 m. China K d
Han Kiang, 210 m. China L f
Hen Kiang, China H e
Heng or Siang Kiang, China K e
Hersou, R. Manchuria M b
He-shui Ho, China I d
Hoang Ho, Whang Ho, or Yellow R., 2,270 m., 1,100 m. are navigable. Reported to have changed its course during the years 1851–52–53, now taking the channel of the Ta-tsing R. and falling into the Gulf of Pe-chi-li. China G d & M d
Hong-chui Kiang, China I f
Hou-to Ho, China L c
Horo-chagal, R. Mongolia I a
Ho-ti Kiang, China H f
Hun, R. Manchuria N b
Idama, R. Mongolia K a
Ili, R., 600 m. Thian-shan-pe-loo D b
Indus, or Senge-khabap, 1,800 m. Tibet D d
Irkut, R. Siberia H a
Irtish, R., 1,960 m. Siberia D a
Irtish, Teherny, R. Thian-shan-pe-loo E a
Isikari R. Japan Q b
Isykyen, R. Manchuria M a
Kailar, R. Manchuria L a
Kalon, R. Mongolia L a
Kan Kiang, China L e
Kan-kou-shou R. China I c
Karakash, R. Thian-shan-nan-loo C c
Kashgar-daria, Thian-shan-nan-loo C c
Katsi-ulan-muren, Tibet F c
Kcoo-ling Kiang, China L f
Keria-keldia, Thian-shan-nan-loo D c
Kerulen or Argun, R., 1,150 m. Mongolia K a
Khaidugol, R. Thian-shan-nan-loo E b
Kharu-ussu R. Tibet F d
Khol, R. Mongolia M a
Kia-ling Ho, China I d
Kin-chui Ho, China I d
Kin-sha, Ta, or Yang-tse Kiang, 3,350 m. China H e
Kobdo, R. Mongolia E a
Kua-kem, R. Mongolia G a
Kuknsai-gol, Mongolia F c
Kumara, R. Manchuria N a
Kumiu, R. Manchuria M a
Lan-tsan Kiang, Mekong, or Camboja, 1,350 m. China H f
Lau-chang Ho, China L c
Leao Ho, 550 m. China M b
Li-moo, R. Hainan I g
Li-tsin R. Tibet H e
Lohan, R. China M b
Lo Ho, China I c
Lo Kiang, China K e
Loo-fee-oo, China I f
Lung Kiang, China I f
Lu-tsiu, R. Tibet G d
Me-kong, Camboja, or Lan-tsan Kiang 1,350 m. China H f
Minachoo R. Tibet H d
Min Ho, China H d
Min Kiang, China L e
Mokor, R. Mongolia F a
Moo-qua, or Foa Ho, China I d
Mu Ho, China L c
Muren, R. Manchuria O a
Murui-ussu or Yang-tse Kiang, 3,350 m. Tibet F c
Namtsitu-oulan-muren, Mongolia F c
Nonn or Non, R., 600 m. Manchuria M a
Noro, R. Manchuria O a
Onon, R. Mongolia K a
Oo or Woo Kiang, China I e
Oo-ling Kiang, China I f
Oou, R. Manchuria N a
Orkhon, R., 400 m. Mongolia H a
Ouliasntai, R., 250 m. Mongolia G a
Panga, R. Manchuria M a
Pan Kiang, China I e
Pei Ho, China L c
Pe Kiang, China K f
Quei Kiang, China K f
Re-shwi, R. China H d
Saghalien or Amoor, R., 2,700 m. Manchuria O a
Sakada-gawa, R. Japan P c
Sakai, R. Mongolia H c
Sang, R. Manchuria N a
San-kan Ho, China K b
Sara-muren, R. China M b
Selenga, R., 700 m. Mongolia H a
Senge-khabap, or Indus, 1,800 m. Tibet D d
Sha Ho, China L d
Sheok, R. Tibet C d
Shilka, 950 m. Siberia L a
Siang or Heng Kiang, China K e
Si Kiang, 900 m. China K f
Si-ki Kiang, China L e
Sinana, R. Japan P c
Si-ni-koo Ho, China I d
Siun Ho, China I d
Sok-nir R. Tibet F d
Sungari, R., 850 m. Manchuria N a
Sutlej, R., 850 m. Tibet C d
Ta Ho, China H c
Tai, R. Mongolia H b
Ta Kiang (*Great R.*), or Yang-tse, China H e
Tamir, R. Mongolia H a
Tao Ho, China H c
Tarim R. Thian-shan-nan-loo D b
Ta-toong, R. Mongolia H c
Ta-tsing Ho, since 1853 filled with the waters of the Hoang Ho, China L c
Tchabekan, R. Mongolia F a
Teherny Irtish, R. Thian-shan-pe-loo E a
Tehor-usu, R. Manchuria M a
Tes, R. Mongolia F a
Thola, R. China G c
Tong Kiang, China K f
Toong Ho, China I d
Toro-usu, R. Mongolia M a
Tsanpo, Yaroo, or Brahmapootra, 1,850 m. Tibet E e
Tsing Kiang, China I d
Tula, Mongolia I a
Tu-ling Ho, China M b
Tumen R. Corea O b
Tzin-choui Ho, China K c
Uda, R. Siberia I a
Ukiat, R. Thian-shan-nan-loo D b
Ula, R. Corea N b
Uldza, R. Mongolia K a
Uliasutai, R. Mongolia G a
Ulu-kem or Yenesei R. Mongolia F a
Urungu, R. Thian-shan-pe-loo F a
Usuri, R., 400 m. Manchuria O a
Wei Ho, China I d
Wei Ho, China K c
Wen Ho, China H e
Whai Ho, China L d
Whang Ho, Hoang Ho, or Yellow R., 2,700 m. China G d & M d
Woo or Oo Kiang, China I e
Yaldun, R. Thian-shan-pe-loo D b
Yalong Kiang, China H e
Ya-loo R. Corea M b
Yang Ho, China K b
Yang Kiang, China H e
Yang-tse Kiang, Ta Kiang, Kin-sha Kiang, or Murui-ussu, 3,450 m. China G d & M d
Yarghi-dzangho-tsiu R. Tibet E d
Yarkand-daria, 1,300 m. Thian-shan-nan-loo C c
Yaroo, Tsanpo, or Brahmapootra, 1,850 m. Tibet E e
Yenesei or Ulu-kem R. Mongolia F a
Yoo Kiang, China I f
Ytshum, R. Manchuria N a
Yuen Kiang, China K e
Yu Ho, China L c
Yung-foo Kiang, China I f
Yun Ho, China L c
Yurung-kash R. Thian-shan-nan-loo D c

LAKES.

Chinese, *Hoo*—Tartar, *Nor*.

Ala-kul,	Siberia	D	a
Aluk Nor,	Kan-su	G	b
Aylak Nor,	Mongolia	F	a
Baba-kul,	Thian-shan-nan-loo	D	b
Balangiri Nor,	Mongolia	G	c
Barkul L.	Kan-su	F	b
Bastan Nor,	Thian-shan-nan-loo	E	b
Beger kul,	Kan-su	G	b
Birtin, L.	Manchuria	N	b
Biwano, L.	Japan	P	c
Bocha-namur Nor,	Tibet	D	d
Bol-serteng, L.	Thian-shan-nan-loo	F	c
Budjo Nor,	Mongolia	G	a
Buir Nor,	Mongolia	L	a
Buka Nor,	Tibet	F	d
Chan-ning, Nor,	Mongolia	H	b
Dabsun Nor,	Mongolia	F	c
Dalai Nor (Kalon),	Mongolia	L	a
Djaring Nor,	Mongolia	G	c
Djeli Nor,	Kan su	E	a
Dochehjian, L.	Tibet	D	d
Doto Nor,	Tibet	F	c
Dotser, L.	Tibet	F	d
Dsida Nor,	Tibet	F	d
Dzisagh-mtso L.	Tibet	E	d
Ebin-tchesoor Nor,	Kan-su	E	b
Edzighen Nor,	Tibet	F	d
Eul, L.	Yun-nan	H	e
Gachui Nor,	Thian-shan-nan-loo	E	c
Gash Nor,	Thian-shan-nan-loo	E	c
Gashun Nor,	Thian-shan-nan-loo	E	c
Gherghi Nor,	Tibet	F	d
Grikhan, L.	Mongolia	E	a
Gudziye Nor,	Mongolia	G	a
Hong-tsi-hoo, receives a portion of the Hoang Ho by the Sha-ho since 1868,	Ngan-whi	L	d
Ike-aral Nor,	Mongolia	F	a
Ike-namur Nor,	Tibet	D	d
Issyk-kul,	Siberia	C	b
Jung-brock, or Paltee L., altitude 13,500 ft.	Tibet	F	e
Kao-yon Hoo,	Kiang-su	L	d
Kara-kul,	Thian-shan-nan-loo	B	c
Kara-mala-esik, L.	Thian-shan-pe-loo	D	a
Kara-manna, L.	Ordos	I	b
Kara Nor,	Kan-su	F	c
Kara Nor,	Mongolia	F	a
Karga-olon Nor,	Mongolia	I	b
Khakartu Nor,	Thian-shan-nan-loo	F	a
Khara Nor,	Tibet	F	d
Kenka, L.	Manchuria	O	b
Khulusu Nor,	Mongolia	G	c
Koko Nor ("Blue Lake"),	Mongolia	H	c
Kosso-gol (Baigal-dalai),	Mongolia	H	a
Kuang yang Hoo,	Kiang-su	L	d
Kukusar Nor,	Mongolia	F	c
Kyzul-bashi L.	Thian-shan-pe-loo	E	a
Lang-hou L.	Tibet	D	d
Lob Nor,	Thian-shan-nan-loo	E	b
Lo-ma Hoo,	Ngan-whi	L	d
Manasarowar L.	Tibet	D	d
Nom-tso,	Tibet	E	e
Oigon Nor,	Mongolia	G	a
Olok Nor,	Mongolia	H	b
Oring Nor,	Mongolia	G	d
Pab-mtso L.	Tibet	E	d
Pai Hoo, or Ta-lo-tse L.	Pe-chi-li	L	c
Paltee L., altitude 13,500 ft.	Tibet	F	e
Po-yang Hoo,	Kiang-si	L	e
Pun-tchagan Nor,	Mongolia	F	a
Sairam-kul.	Thian-shan-pe-loo	D	b
Shanima Nor,	Mongolia	H	b
Shara Nor,	Thian-shan-nan-loo	F	b
Shatzao Nor,	Mongolia	H	b
Shee-hiang Hoo,	Kiang-su	L	d
Sira-buritu Nor,	Mongolia	H	d
Siran-loose Nor,	Tibet	E	d
Tai Hoo,	Kiang-su	M	d
Ta-lo-tse L., or Pai Hoo,	Pe-chi-li	L	
Tarogh-yu-mtso, L.	Tibet	D	d
Ta-tsing L.	Pe-chi-li	L	c
Tchagan Nor,	Mongolia	G	b
Teimen Nor,	Mongolia	G	a
Tengri Nor,	Tibet	F	d
Tien-chi, L.	Yun-nan	H	f
Toong-tiug Hoo,	Hoo-nan	K	e
Too-shan Hoo,	Shan-tung	L	c
Torei Nor,	Siberia	L	a
Tsao Hoo.	Kiang-si	L	d
Tsin-ton-hu Nor,	Kan-su	G	b
Tso-hangak,	Tibet	D	d
Tso-pangong,	Tibet	C	d
Tzini-yan L.	Kan-su	G	b
Ubsa Nor,	Mongolia	F	a
Wei-chang Hoo,	Ngau-whi	L	d
Yeshil Nor,	Thian-shan-nan-loo	B	c
Yeshil Nor,	Thian-shan-nan-loo	D	c
Yukhai Nor,	Mongolia	H	b
Zaisang, L.	Thian-shan-pe-loo	D	a

MOUNTAINS.

Chinese, *Shan*, a Mountain—*Ling*, a Mountain Chain.

Ala-shan, or Holan-shan,	Mongolia	H	c
Ala-tau, Dzungarian,	Mongolia	D	a
Ala tau Mounts.	Siberia	E	a
Ala-tau-transileusis, mean height 6,000 ft.	Siberia	C	b
Aling Gangri, 23,000	Tibet	D	d
Altai Mounts., 12,796	Mongolia & Siber.	F	a
Altai Mounts.		E	a
Aneuta Mounts., or Kuen-lun, 22,000	Tibet	D	c
Api, 22,289	Himalayas	D	e
Apple Mounts.	Siberia	K	a
Asama-yama.	Nip-hon	P	c
Badrmath, 23,210	Himalayas	C	d
Baikal Mounts.	Siberia	I	a
Bielukha, Bilouka, or Katunsk, 12,796	Altai	E	a
Bogda-oula, or Holy Mtn.	Thian-shan	E	b
Bohea Mounts.	China	L	e
Bolor Tagh, 19,000	Thian-shan-nan-loo	B	c
Bureya or Little Khingan Mts. Amoor		O	a
Celestial Mounts., or Thian-shan.	Thiau-shan-nan-loo	E	b
Chumalari, 23,946	Himalayas	E	
Daurian Mounts.	Mongolia	I	a
Dhawalagiri, 26,826	Himalayas	D	e
Dzang Mounts.	Tibet	E	d
Dzungarian Ala Tau,	Mongolia	D	a
Ergik Targak-taigan,	Mongolia	G	a
Everest, Mount, 29,002, the loftiest mountain in the World.	Himalayas	E	e
Fusi Yama Volcano, 14,177	Nip-hon	P	c
Gerghi-dzagar-oola,	Tibet	F	d
Gobi (*desert*), or Shamo (*Sea of Sand*),	Mongolia	H	b
Gurbi-daban Mounts.,	Mongolia	H	a
Gurla (Mandhata), 25,200	Himalayas	D	d
Himalaya Mounts., between Tibet and India. Mean height 17,000		D	e
Ho-chan. Volcano.	Thian-shan	F	b
Holan-shan, or Ala-shan, Mts	Mongolia	H	c
In-shan Garjan Mounts.,	Mongolia	I	b
Iran Kabirgan Mts.	Thian-shan-pe-loo	D	b
Ithuri Alin.	Manchuria	N	a
Kailas Parbat, 22,000	Himalayas	D	d
Kamet, 25,373	Himalayas	C	d
Kanchinjinga, or Kinchinjinga, 28,156	Himalayas	E	e
Karakoram, or Tsung Ling Mts., 28,278	Thian-shan-nan-loo	C	c
Karakoram Pass, 18,317	Karakoram	C	c
Katunsk Mt., or Bielukha, 12,976	Altai	E	a
Khangai Mounts.	Mongolia	H	a
Khan Oola Mounts.	Mongolia	I	a
Khingan Mounts.	Mongolia	L	a
Khingan, Little, or Bureya Mts.	Amoor	O	a
Khingan, Western, Mounts.	Mongolia	K	a
Kinchinjinga, or Kanchinjinga, 28,156	Himalayas	E	e
Kuen-lun, or Aneuta Mounts. 21,500		D	c
Leo Purgial, 22,227	Himalayas	C	d
Loung Mounts.	China	I	c
Lumkang Pass,		C	d
Mama Mountain,	Mongolia	H	d
Me-ling Mounts.	China	K	e
Miao-ling Mounts.	China	H	e
Morrison, Mount, 10,800	Formosa	M	f
Mustagh Mounts.	Siberia	C	b
Mustakh Pass.	Karakoram	C	c
Nanda Devi, 25,614	Himalayas	C	d
Nan-ling Mountains,	China	I	e
Nan-shan Mounts.	Tibet	F	c
Nan-shan Mts.	Thian-shan-pe-loo	D	b
Pe-ling Mounts.	China	I	d
Peshan, Volcano,	Thian-shan	D	b
Petsha, Mt., 15,000	China	L	b
Pipe Shan Mounts.	Corea	N	b
Poronokori, Mt.	Yesso	Q	b
Pu-ching Mounts.	China	L	c
Saljum, 20,021	Himalayas	C	d
Saiansk Mounts.	Mongolia	F	a
Sajan Mounts.	Mongolia	H	a
Shamo (*Sea of Sand*), or Gobi (*desert*),	Mongolia	H	b
Shoo Shan Mounts.	China	I	e
Sikota Alin Mounts.	Manchuria	P	a
Sin-ling Mounts.	China	H	d
Siro Yama Volcano, 8,000	Nip-hon	P	c
Siue Shan, or Snowy Mt.	Burmah	G	e
Ta-hang Mounts.	China	K	c
Tai Shan Mounts.	China	L	c
Tangnu Oula Mounts., 11,500	Mongolia	F	a
Tan-sia Shan,	China	K	d
Tapa-ling Mounts.	China	I	d
Tarhagatui Mounts.	Thian-shan-pe-loo	E	a
Tashan Mounts.	Mongolia	G	d
Ta-yu-ling Mounts.	China	L	e
Tchagan-talak-hai Mts.	Ordos	I	c
Tchakar Mts.	Mongolia	K	b
Tche-oola Mounts.	Mongolia	G	d
Tengri Khan, 21,000	Thian-shan	D	b
Thian-shan, or Celestial Mounts.		E	b
Tise Gangri Mounts.	Himalayas	D	d
Tsung Ling, or Karakoram Mts., 28,156	Thian-shan-nan-loo	C	c
Tunka Mounts.	Siberia	H	a
Yablonoi Mounts.	Siberia	L	a
Yangi-diwan Pass,	Kuen-lun	C	c
Yangma, 26,000	Himalayas	E	e
Yu-ling Mounts.	China	I	f
Yun-ling Mounts.	China	H	d

BAYS, ETC.

Chinese, *Hai*, Sea.

Bashee Channel,	China Sea	M	f
Bias Bay,	China	K	f
Bungo Channel,	Japan	O	d
Chi-foo Harbour,	Chiua	M	c
China Sea, Eastern, or Tung Hai,	E. of China	N	e
China Sea, South, or Nan Hai,	S. of China	L	g
Corea Bay,	China	M	c
Corea, Gulf, or Broughton Bay,	Corea	N	c
Corea Strait,	Corea & Japan	N	d
D'Anville Gulf,	Manchuria	O	b
Faku-ura Bay,	Nip-hon	P	c
Formosa Strait,	Formosa & China	L	f
Hainan Strait,	Hainan & China	K	f
Hang-chow Bay,	China	M	d
Hie-che-chin Bay,	China	L	f
Hornet Bay,	Manchuria	O	b
Inland Sea, or Suwo Nada,	Japan	O	d
Japau, Sea of,	Japan & Corea	O	c
Kino Channel,	Japan	O	d
La Perouse Strait,	Japan	Q	a
Leao-tong, Gulf,	China	M	b
Minata Bay,	Nip-hon	P	c
Miro Bay,	China	K	f
Nan Hai, or South China Sea,	S. of China	L	g
Napoleon Gulf.	Manchuria	O	b
Oo-oura Bay,	Nip-hon	O	c
Ovari Bay,	Nip-hon	P	d
Pe-chi-li, Gulf of,	China	L	c
Pe-chi-li Strait,	China	M	c
Peter the Great or Victoria Bay,	Manchuria	O	b
Prince Jerome Gulf,	Corea	N	c
Sangar or Tsugar Strait,	Japan	Q	b
Sanmoon Bay,	China	M	e
Senday Bay,	Nip-hon	Q	c
Simabara Gulf,	Kiusiu	O	d
Strogonof Bay,	Yesso	Q	b
Suwo Nada, or Inland Sea,	Japan	O	d
Tai-chow Bay,	China	M	e
Tasmau's Bay,	Kiusiu	O	d
Toyama Bay,	Nip-hon	P	c
Ting-tsi Harbour,	China	M	c
Tonquin, Gulf,	S. of China	I	f
Tsugar or Sangar Strait,	Japan	Q	b
Tung Hai, or Eastern China Sea,	E. of China	N	e
Tutomi Gulf,	Nip-hon	P	d
Uukofsky Bay,	Corea	N	c
Van Diemen Strait,	Kiusiu	O	d
Victoria Bay, or Peter the Great Bay,	Manchuria	O	b
Vlakke Bay,	Yesso	Q	b
Volcano Bay,	Yesso	Q	b
Wakasa Bay,	Nip-hon	P	c
Wan-chow Bay,	China	M	e
Whang Hai, or Yellow Sea, W. of Corea		M	c
Yedo Bay,	Nip-hon	P	c
Yellow Sea, or Whang Hai, N. of Corea		M	c
Yung-hiug Bay,	Corea	N	c

ISLES AND CAPES.

Aberdeen I.	Corea	N	d
Amakusa Sima,	Japan	N	d
Amherst Is.	Corea	N	d
An-hai I.	Corea	N	d
Bashee Is.	Pacific	M	f
Blanco, Cape,	Japan	Q	c
Blonde I.	China	M	e
Botel Tobago Sima,	Formosa	M	f
Breaker Point,	China	L	f
Broughton, Cape,	Japan	R	b
Bruat, Cape,	Corea	N	h
Chang-choo, or St. John I.	China	K	f
Chelang Point,	China	L	f
Che-yang-pau I.	China	M	e
Chichakoff, Cape,	Japan	O	d
Chusan Archipelago,	China	M	d
Chusan I.	China	M	d
Clifford Is.	Corea	N	c
Clonard, Cape,	Corea	N	e
Conway, Cape,	China	M	d
Corean Archipelago,	Corea	N	c
Dagelet I. (Matsu Sima),	Sea of Japan	O	c
Daniel I.	Corea	N	c
Duroch, Cape,	Corea	N	e
Fachiu Sima,	Japan	N	d
Fatsiziu I.	Japau	P	d
Figami I.	Japan	Q	c
Firato Sima,	Japan	N	d
Formosa or Taiwan I.	China	M	f
Fukayo Sima,	Japan	N	d
Hai-ling I.	China	K	f
Hainan I.	China	I	g
Hai-tan I.	China	L	e
Hoa-pin-sin I.	Majico Sima	M	e
Hokuri, Cape.	Japan	P	b
Hong Kong I. (*British*),	China	K	f
Itsoumo, Cape,	Japan	O	c
Kennis, Cape,	Japan	Q	c
King, Cape,	Japan	Q	d
Kiu-sin I.	Japan	O	d
Kona, Cape,	Japan	Q	c
Kosiki Is.	Japan	N	d
Kou-kien I.	Majico Sima	M	f
Komni I.	Majico Sima	M	f
Kozakof, Cape,	Corea	N	b
Kuna-siri I.	Japan	R	b
Kurosaki, Cape,	Japan	Q	b
Kutseno Sima,	Japan	N	e
Lambay I.	Formosa	M	f
Lantao I.	China	K	f
Lien-chow Peninsula,	China	K	f
Lindsay I.	Corea	N	c
Lin Shoten Is.	Japan	N	e
Loo Choo Is.	Japan	N	e
Macão I.	China	K	f
Majico Sima Is.	Japan	M	f
Matsmai, or Yesso,	Japan	Q	b
Meac Sima	Japan	P	d
Mia-tao Is.	China	M	e
Murodono-saki,	Japan	O	d
Namoa I.	China	L	f
Nip-hon I.	Japan	P	c
North Cape,	Formosa	M	e
Noto, Cape,	Japan	P	c
Now-choo I.	China	K	f
Oga Sima Cape,	Japan	P	c
Oho Sima,	Loo Choo	N	e
Ohota, Cape,	Japan	P	b
Oki Is.	Japan	O	o
Okinawa Sima, or Great Loo Choo,	Loo Choo	N	e
Oo Sima,	Japan	P	d
Osaki Cape,	Japan	Q	c
Pa-chung I.	Majico Sima	M	f
Peling-tao I.	Corea	M	c
Pelissier, Cape,	Corea	N	c
Pescadore Is.	Formosa	L	f
Quelpart I.	Corea	N	d
Refunsiri I.	Japan	Q	a
Regents Sword Peninsula,	China	M	c
Risiri I.	Japan	Q	a
Rouge, Cape,	Corea	N	c
Sado I.	Japan	P	c
St. John or Chang-choo I.	China	K	f
Schlippenbach, Cape,	Corea	N	b
Shan-tung Promontory,	China	M	c
S and Banks,	China	M	d
Sikok I.	Japan	O	d
Sima, Cama,	Japan	P	d
Simawoi, Cape,	Japan	Q	b
South Cape,	Formosa	M	f
Soya, Cape.	Japan	Q	a
Taiwan or Formosa I.	China	M	f
Tanega Sima,	Japan	O	d
Tang-tao I.	China	M	c
Taou I.	China	M	e
Thistle I.	Corea	N	d
Tia-yu-su I.	Majico Sima	M	e
Tokara Sima,	Japan	N	e
Tok Sima,	Loo Choo	N	e
Tosa, Cape,	Japan	O	d
Tsin-tong I.	Corea	N	c
Tsung-ming I.	China	M	d
Tsu Sima,	Japan	N	d
Two Sima,	Loo Choo	N	e
Ty Ping I.	Majico Sima	N	
Veirabu Sima,	Loo Choo	N	e
Vries I.	Japan	P	d
Yakuno Sima,	Japan	O	d
Yang-tse, C.	China	M	d
Yarabu Sima,	Japan	O	d
Yerimo, Cape,	Japan	Q	b
Yesso, I., or Matsmai,	Japan	Q	b
Yki Sima.	Japan	N	d
Yoo-choo I.	China	L	d
Yoro Sima,	Loo Choo	N	e

Longitude East of Greenwich

Engraved & Printed in Colours

T. Ellwood Zell

CHINESE EMPIRE
AND JAPAN

BY J BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S

Statute Miles. 69·16 = 1 Deg.

100 0 100 200 300 400

Ports in China and Japan, open by treaty to Foreign Commerce are underlined Shanghai

110 K 115 L 120 M 125 N 130 O 135 P 145 R

50 a b c d e f g 30 25 20

by J. Bartholomew

& C°. Philadelphia

Chimer'ical, *a.* Partaking of the nature of a chimera; wildly or vainly conceived; imaginary; fanciful; unfounded; as, a *chimerical* project.

Chimer'ically, *adv.* Fancifully; fantastically; vainly; wildly.

Chim'inage, *n.* [From Fr. *chemin*, a way.] (*Law.*) A toll exacted for right of way through a forest. (o.)

Chim'ney, *n.*; *pl.* CHIMNEYS (sometimes wrongly written *chimnies*). [Fr. *cheminée*; Lat. *caminus*; Gr. *kaminos*, an oven, furnace, probably from *kaiō*—*kausō*, to burn.] The gullet, funnel, or passage, through which smoke is conveyed to the open air; a flue. That part of the opening which faces the room is, properly, the *fireplace*, the stone or marble under which is called the *hearth*, that on a level with the hearth the *slab*; the vertical sides of the opening are the *jambs*; the head of the fireplace is the *mantel*; and the cavity, or hollow, from the fireplace to the outlet, is called the *funnel*. The part of the funnel which contracts as it ascends is termed the *gathering*, or by some it is called the *gathering of the wings*. The tube or cavity, usually of a parallelogrammatic form in plan, from the point where the gathering ceases up to the top of the chimney, is specifically called the *flue*, and the part between the gathering and the flue is called the *throat*. The part of the wall facing the room, and forming one side of the funnel parallel thereto, or the part of the wall forming the sides of the funnel, where there is more than one, is the *breast*. In external walls the side of the funnels opposite the breast is called the *back*. When there is more than one *C.* in the same wall, the solid parts that divide them are called *withes*; and when several of such chimneys are collected into one mass, it is called a *stack of chimneys*. The part which rises above the roof for discharging the smoke into the air, is called a *chimney-shaft*, whose horizontal upper surface, affixed to prevent smoking, is called the *chimney-top*.

—A glass tube or funnel for a lamp; as, a lamp-*chimney*.

—, (or SMOKE-STACK.) (*Steam-Engineering.*) A lofty *C.* regulated in size for each boiler so as to act in unison with the blast-pipe to produce a proper blast on the fire. This is done by each exhaust of steam from the cylinders creating a partial vacuum in the *C.*; hence a rush of air takes place through the fire and tubes to fill this vacuum; and these successive rushes of air blow the fire. This vacuum ranges from 2 to 8 inches of a water-gauge.

Chim'ney-board, *n.* A fire-board; a board used to close up a fireplace.

Chim'ney-corner, *n.* The corner of a fire-place; the fireside; the side at each end of the fire-grate.

"Yet some old men
Tell stories of you in their *chimney-corner.*"—*Denham.*

Chim'ney-hook, *n.* A hook to hold pots and kettles over a fire.

Chim'ney-money, *n.* In England, hearth-money; a tax formerly levied on each chimney in a house.

Chim'ney-piece, *n.* A shelf of wood or stone erected over a fireplace; a mantel, or mantelpiece.

Chim'ney Point, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Shoreham township, Addison co., on Lake Champlain, 50 m. S.W. of Montpelier.

Chim'ney-swal'low, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See HIRUNDINIDÆ.

Chim'ney-sweeper, Chim'ney-sweep, *n.* One who cleans chimneys; a person who cleanses chimneys of accumulated soot.

Chimoman'thus, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CALYCANTHACEÆ.

Chimpan'zee, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of the *Simiadæ*,

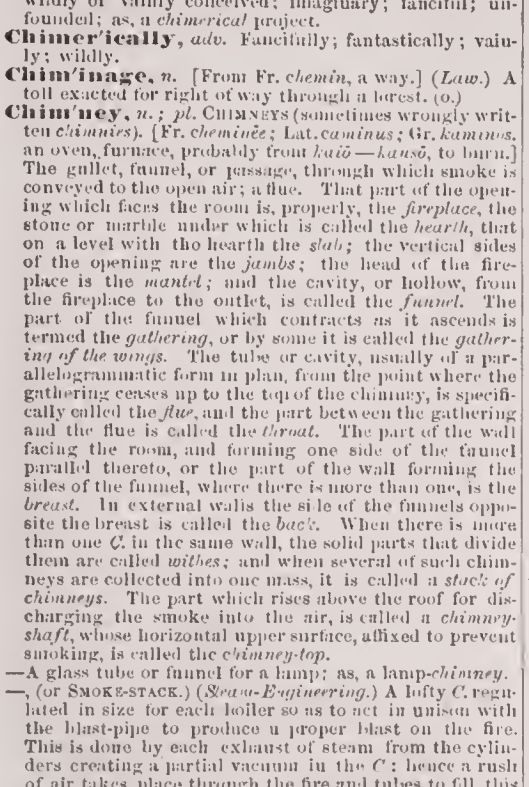


Fig. 585.—CHIMPANZEE.

genus *Troglodytes*; the monkey which, after the gorilla, approximates more nearly in its general conformation to the human race. This animal is an inhabitant of Africa, and especially of the coasts of Congo and Angola, where they live in society in the woods, constructing huts of the leaves and branches of trees, walking upright, and arming themselves with clubs, to resist effectually the attacks of the largest and most powerful beasts. The *C.* attains a height exceeding four feet when in an erect position. Its body is covered with long black hair on the head, shoulders, and back, but much thinner on the breast and belly; the arms and legs are not so disproportionate as those of the Orang-Outang, the fore-fingers not quite touching the knees when the animal stands upright. The upper part of the head is very flat, with a retiring forehead, and a prominent bony ridge over the eye-brows; the mouth is wide, the ears large, the nose flat, and the face of a blackish-brown color. The great toe of the *C.* is shorter than the other toes, and opposed to them as a thumb. In a state of confinement it exhibits, at least when young, considerable gentleness and docility, and readily learns to imitate human actions, as in eating with a spoon, drinking out of a glass, &c.; and its habits and deportment are of peculiar interest, from the high degree in which inquisitiveness, perception, memory, and docility are manifested. Its natural food consists chiefly of fruit and other vegetable substances; in confinement it exhibits a great fondness for sweetmeats, and for wine. The differences, more or less important, that separate it from man, are minutely examined under the general name TROGLODYTES.

Chin, *n.* [A.S. *cyn*; Du. *kin*; Ger. and Icel. *kinn*; Swed. and Goth. *kind*; Goth. *kinnus*; Sansk. *gaṇḍa*, the cheek, *gambha*, the chin; *cam=gam*, to eat; allied to Lat. *gena*, originally the lower part of the face; Gr. *genion*, the upper jaw, the part covered by the beard.] The lower extremity of the face under the mouth, which, descending by the motion of the lower jaw, causes the mouth to open, for the purposes of speaking and of eating; the point of the lower jaw.

"Her lips were red, and one was thin,
Compared with that was next her *chin.*"—*Sir J. Suckling.*

Chi'na, (EMPIRE OF,) or, as it is sometimes termed, the CELESTIAL EMPIRE, a vast country of S.E. Asia, between Lat. 20° and 56° N., and Lon. 70° and 140° E.; in form nearly square, being bounded on the E. and S.E. by those arms of the Pacific Ocean known as the Gulf of Tartary, the Sea of Japan, the Yellow Sea, the Strait of Formosa, the Chinese Sea, and the Gulf of Tonquin; on the land sides by Tonquin, Laos, and Burmah; S.W. and W. by Independent Tartary; and N., for the immense space of 3,300 miles, by Asiatic Russia. Its extent from the borders of Khokan and Bulukshan to the Sea of Okhotsk is 3,350 m., and its greatest width from the frontiers of Daouria N. to Tonquin S., is 2,100 m.; inclosing altogether a space of about 4,153,000 sq. m. Thus the Chinese empire includes all the table-land of E. Asia—about a third part of the whole continent—or a little less than a tenth part of the habitable globe; and contains, within its enormous area, the largest amount of population and of wealth united under one government in the world. The coast-line has an extent of above 3,350 m., and the total circumference of the empire is about 12,550 m. In this article we shall limit ourselves to treating of *China Proper*; referring our readers, for particulars of the outlying portions of the empire, to their mention under the heads of MANTCHOORIA, MONGOLIA, THIBET, HAINAN, FORMOSA, TCHUSAN, LOO-CHOO, COREA, &c. According to the latest published statistics, the topographical distribution of the various provs. forming China Proper is as follows:—

DIVISIONS AND POPULATION.

Provinces.	*Area. En. sq. m.*	*Estimated Pop.*	*Capitals.*
CHINA PROPER:			
N. Provinces.			
Pe-chi-li	58,949	30,000,000	PEKIN.
Ghan-se	55,268	15,000,000	Tai-quen-foo.
Glen-se	67,400	15,000,000	Si-ngan-foo.
Shan-tung	65,104	28,000,000	Tsi-nan-foo.
Kan-su	86,608	16,000,000	Lan-chow-foo.
Central Provs.			
Ho-nan	65,104	31,000,000	Kai-fong-foo.
Kiang-su	11,500	41,000,000	Nankin.
Ngan-whi	48,461	37,000,000	Ngan-king-foo.
Hoo-pe	70,450	40,000,000	Woo-chang-foo.
Quei-chow	65,554	7,000,000	Kwei-yang-foo.
Hoo-nan	74,320	21,000,000	Chang-choo-foo.
Se-chuen	166,880	28,000,000	Ching-too-foo.
Che-kiang	39,150	30,000,000	Hang-choo-foo.
Fo-kieu	53,480	19,000,000	Foo-chow-foo.
Kiang-se	72,176	34,000,000	Nan-chang-foo.
S. Provinces.			
Quang-tung	79,456	23,000,000	Canton.
Quang-se	78,250	8,000,000	Quei-ling-foo.
Yun-nan	107,969	6,000,000	Yun-nan-foo.
Provs. beyond the Wall.			
Chi-le	58,900	500,000	Ku-pi-klu.
Leao-tung	62,000	943,000	Moukden.
Total of C. Proper	1,419,978	430,443,000	

GEN. DESC. *Northern provs.* The surface of these provs. is, on the whole, mountainous, and they have the Great Wall of *C.* intervening between them and Mongolia. The valleys are fertile, producing millet, wheat, and pulse; and are watered by the considerable rivers Pei-ho, Hei-ho, and Hun-kiang. *Central provs.* HO-NAN is one of the most fertile provs. of the great plain, and is called the *garden of China*. It is intersected by the great Hoang-ho (*Yellow River*). KIANG-SE is surrounded on three sides (W. S. and E.) by the Nan-ling range of mountains, but possesses many cultivated valleys, yielding rice, cotton, indigo, and sugar. This prov. is famous for its extensive manufacture of china-ware. HOO-PEH and HU-NAN are extremely fertile, being watered by the Yang-tse-kiang. They produce a superior growth of tea, and largely fabricate bamboo-paper. These provs. are both within the limits of the great plain. KWEI-CHOW has been called the Switzerland of *C.*, being occupied by the highest portion of the Nan-ling mountains. It is peopled by wild, intractable tribes, who preserve a sort of *quasi*-independence, even though in the centre of the empire. *Mar. and S. provs.* SHAN-TUNG—lying partly in the great plain, and partly consisting of a promontory jutting into the Yellow Sea—is a poor, bleak country, possessing, however, some valuable coal-mines, which supply the whole empire with that article. KIANG-SOO and GAN-HWAY are crossed by the great rivers Hoang-ho and Yang-tse-kiang, and owing to their agricultural resources, great manufactures, thorough water-communications, and commercial position, may be esteemed jointly the best territory of the empire. The staple products raised are grain, cotton, green teas, silk, and rice. Nankin, the S. capital of the empire, on the Yang-tse-kiang, is the chief city of this prosperous region. TCHE-KIANG is situated low, produces much tea, and carries on an active trade with Japan. FO-KIEN grows tea and the China orange to perfection; its maritime commerce is extensive, and its merchants monopolize the bulk of the Chinese shipping-trade. KWANG TUNG extends along the whole S. coast of the empire, is formed of many wide, fertile valleys, and is the only prov. where foreigners are allowed to trade. It contains 13 commercial emporiums, of which Canton (*Kwang-chow-foo*) is the greatest. KWANG-SE is divided from Hunan on the N. by the Nan-ling range, while its S. borders on the Cochin-Chinese prov. of Tonquin; this prov. is very mountainous, and is said to contain gold and other metals, while the lowlands and valleys produce rice, silk, and timber. Both the language and manners differ from those of the Chinese generally. YUN-NAN, the most W. of the S. provs., is conterminous on the S. with Cochin-China and the Burmese empire; and towards the W. with Thibet. Its remarkably high and bold mountains furnish the copper which supplies the Chinese currency. A high-road, running parallel with the Yang-tse-kiang through this prov., affords a line of direct communication between the heart of this empire and that of Burmah. *The W. province*, SZE-CHUEN, is the largest in *C.* Plains, the Yun-ling mountains, and extensive deserts are its principal components. It is divided throughout its whole extent by the Yang-tse-kiang and its constituents; and its inhabitants are to a certain degree independent, and keep up a chronic state of rebellion.—*Climate.* The climate of *C.* varies between the extremes of heat and cold. The former prevails in the southern provinces, which experience a higher temperature than Bengal; while the vicinity of Pekin is colder than countries under the same latitude in Europe. In the S., *typhoons* or hurricanes of wind are frequent, devastating the island of Hainan, but not extending far to the N. of Canton. Although they usually last only 24 hours, and seldom longer than 48, their effects are terrific.—*Zoöl.* The universal cultivation of *C.* proper, and the density of its pop. have long ago expelled most of the wild animals which infest the surrounding countries; there are also fewer domestic ones than inhabit most civilized regions. Beasts of burden are, in a great degree, superseded by the means of transit so copiously afforded by the canal system, and by the *coolie*, or porter, element of the population. Add to this the deficiency of pasture land, the comparatively little animal diet indulged in by the Chinese, together with their singular aversion to butter and milk,—and the paucity of cattle is at once accounted for. The Chinese horse, ass, and buffalo, are poor, spiritless animals. Wild cats are caught, and cooked as a *bonne-bouche*. Dromedaries are much used for the carrying on of traffic with Tartary; and pigs, sheep, and goats are largely and carefully reared. Dogs, rats, and monkeys are more numerous than is found agreeable. Of birds, *C.* presents the eagle in mountainous districts; the *hart-sin*, a kind of falcon considered imperial property; and the magpie, also esteemed sacred to "the powers that be." The cormorant is here trained to catch fish, and curlews and quails are found in great plenty; the latter bird being trained for fighting, as cocks are in other countries. Larks, gold and silver pheasants, mandarin ducks, and the white Siamese rice-bird, are also among the feathered denizens of this country. Fish of various kinds are abundantly obtained from the seas and rivers, and oysters are successfully bred and fattened. Venomous serpents are comparatively unknown; among insects, the locust is the greatest scourge of this country, while the silk-worm, on the other hand, is its chief blessing, affording employment and riches to an immense quota of the population. Scorpions, centipedes, musquitoes, spiders and ants, are unpleasantly common.—*Vegt., &c.* Arboraceous vegetation does not flourish in *C.*, and large timber is, consequently, scarce. The fir, some kinds of the palm family, the laurel, cassia, and caper trees, form the principal woods. The tallow-tree is indigenous, exuding an unctuous substance which the natives convert into candles. The *tse*, or varnish-tree, supplies a valuable oil, and the camphor-laurel furnishes a large quantity of that drug. The *low-choo*, again, a species of sycamore, yields a rind which is convertible into paper. Mulberry trees, as food for the silk-worm, are necessarily much cared for. We now come to the shrub which has brought *C.* into closer contact with foreign nations than anything else;—this, the tea-plant (called by the Chinese *cha*), forms the principal element of the external commercial prosperity of this country, and nearly

200 varieties are said by native writers to exist on this soil, though but two, *black tea* and *green tea*, are known to the outside world. Tobacco, the cotton-plant, and sugar-cane, are also profitably and very considerably cultivated. Vast quantities of edible vegetables (of which food the people are very fond) are raised, and there is scarcely any sort of grain but may be found in one or other part of this country; though rice, as a farinaceous product, is considered the ruling staple, and is brought to greater perfection than in, perhaps, any other land on the globe. Among the medical roots which thrive with peculiar vigor in *C.* are the ginseng, *ti-twang*, galangal, rhubarb, ginger, and poppy, the expressed juice of which is made a substitute for opium, and is largely cultivated despite all government prohibition. *Min.* Respecting the mineral development of *C.*, but little is authentically known. The gold-mines worked by the govt. have their whereabouts kept a profound secret, though they are surmised to be located among, or near, the Kedei-choo and Yun-nan mountains. Gold-dust is found in the Yang-tse-kiang during its course through Sze-chuen. Iron is produced generally, and several descriptions of copper are found in abundance, more particularly the *pe-hing*, or white copper obtained in Yun-nan. Mercury, arsenic, cobalt, and orpiment are common, and coal is mined in various parts of the empire. Lapis-lazuli is met with in the W. provs., as also several varieties of gems, marble, porphyry, and jasper, and excellent granite and quartz. Salt is an article of trade largely manipulated, and is collected from immense mounds, chiefly on the banks of the Pei-ho. — *Trade and Com.* The Chinese are pre-eminent for their indefatigable industry. Of the immense territory peopled by them there is scarcely a rood of arable ground that is not assiduously cultivated; and such importance do they attach to agriculture, that once a year the sovereign of the Celestial Empire — so seldom seen in public — exhibits himself holding a plough.



Fig. 586.—VISIT OF CEREMONY.

Unfortunately, however, their husbandry is, to a great extent, nullified by the rude and ill-adapted implements employed therefor, and also by the smallness of the farms. Hence, agriculture, as scientifically considered, is but little advanced, although the Chinese system of land-irrigation is superior to that of any other people. As a manufacturing nation, the Chinese are highly distinguished; porcelain originated entirely with them, and the art of spinning silk they also gave to the Westerns. The lacquered ware produced in China, though very beautiful, must be considered inferior to that of Japan; but in the more minute arts of carving (see fig. 49) and inlaying, this people has no superior. Their ivory and mother-of-pearl artistry is too well known to need description. Gunpowder, though a Chinese invention, is little manufactured, and that little of but indifferent quality. Paper is ingeniously fabricated of various materials; it is, in general, thin, silky, and highly absorbent of ink. Chinese trade has the peculiarity of being for the most part internal, the country supplying most articles of subsistence or luxury; and it is carried on by means of canal and river navigation. The primitive expedient of barter is still resorted to in *C.*, on account, perhaps, of the inadaptibility of the circulating medium. Salt may therefore be designated the standard of currency, it being the most extended of any article of commerce. Silver is not customarily employed as a circulating medium, but rather as an object of traffic. Gold is also seldom used as currency; but when it is, comes into the market beaten into thin leaves. Credit is little known, except at Canton: consequently paper-money has a very limited circulation. There are, however, banks in some of the large commercial towns which issue paper. The foreign trade of *C.* is chiefly in the hands of the English and Americans. In 1834, the exclusive trade of the English East India Company with *C.* terminated, and the country was thrown open to general traders. The opening thus made was followed by a commercial treaty, in 1842, between the British and Chinese govts., by the terms of which 5 ports of the empire were opened to foreign trade, viz., Canton, Amoy, Foo-choo-foo, Ningpo, and Shanghai. To these 5 ports were subsequently added 8 others, — namely, Swatow, Tient-sin, Che-foo, Hankow, Kin-kiang, Chin-kiang, Formosa, and New chwang. — *Exp.* Tea, porcelain, raw and spun silk, sugar, rhubarb, embroidery, lacquered wares, and carved articles of domestic ornament. — *Imp.* Cotton and woollen goods, opium, raw cotton, furs, and edible birds-nests, which form an expensive article of luxury, and are held in great esteem. The total value of commodities exported from China in 1865 reached the figure of $173,609,085, as against imports valued at $238,504,520. Of the exports, tea is, of course, the chief, showing a total quantity of 223,079,182 lbs. shipped. Taking next rank after tea comes raw silk, aggregating 40,726 bales; and cotton, 35,855,792 lbs. The production of the last-named staple is, however, steadily decreasing: the quantity exported in 1867 having fallen to only 527,184 lbs. The total value of imports into the U. States from *C.* during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, amounted to $12,112,440; as against direct exports, and re-exports, $9,540,208. Within the same period, 101 vessels, of 67,850 tons, entered the U. States from this empire, while the clearances, *vice versâ*, gave a return of 77 vessels, or 59,881 tons — *Govt*, *&c.* The form of govt. of the Chinese empire is strictly patriarchal. The emperor, who bears the various euphuistic titles of the "Brother of the Sun and Moon;" *Tien-tsze*, or the "Son of Heaven;" *Ta-hwang-ti*, or the "Great Emperor;" and *Wan-suy-yay*, or the "Lord of a Myriad Years," is regarded as the father of his people, and has unlimited power over all his subjects. The fundamental laws of the empire are laid down in the first of the "Four Books" of Confucius, which prescribe the govt. of the state to be based upon the govt. of the family. The emperor is spiritual as well as temporal sovereign, and, as high-priest of the empire, can alone, with his immediate representatives and ministers, perform the great religious ceremonies. No ecclesiastical hierarchy is maintained at the public expense, nor any priesthood attached to the Confucian or State religion. The administration of the empire is under the supreme direction of the "Interior Council Chamber," comprising 4 members,—2 of Tartar, and 2 of Chinese origin,—besides 2 assistants from the *Han-lin*, or Great College, who have to see that nothing is done contrary to the fundamental laws of the empire, contained in the sacred books of Confucius. These members are denominated *Ta-hyo-si*, or Ministers of State. Under their control are the *Ke-poo*, or 6 boards of government. They are: — 1. The *board of civil appointments*, which takes cognizance of the conduct and administration of all civil offices; 2. The *board of revenues*, regulating all financial business; 3. The *board of rites and ceremonies*, which enforces the laws and customs to be observed by the people; 4. The *military board*, superintending the administration of the army; 5. The *board of public works*; and 6. The *high tribunal of judicial jurisdiction*. Independent of the govt., and theoretically above the central administration, is the *Tu-che-yuen*, or board of public censors. It consists of from 40 to 50 members, under 2 presidents: the one of Tartar and the other of Chinese birth. By the ancient custom of the empire, all the members of this board are privileged to present any remonstrance to the sovereign. One censor is to be present at the meetings of each of the 6 government boards, without taking any part in the deliberations, and others have to travel through the various provs. of the empire to inspect and superintend the administration of the chief public functionaries. The bamboo, as the chief instrument of govt., is applied, without distinction, to the highest and the lowest Chinese. Yet this govt., amidst the excess of its despotism,



Fig. 587. — A CIVIL OFFICER.

presents, in many respects, a mild and moderate aspect quite unknown to the other absolute monarchies of Asia. — *Mandarins.* These are divided into 19 orders. The lowest is intrusted with the collection of the revenue. Others are governors of cities, on the magnitude of which their consequence depends; others are overseers, visitors, or inspectors; and the highest class are governors of provinces, or viceroys. Each mandarin exercises over those under him an authority equally absolute with that of the monarch. Besides ruling, he also preaches to the people; and strict instructions are transmitted from the imperial court as to the matter of his sermons. The penal code of *C.* is severe, and many offences are punished with death. — *Revenue.* The estimates of the public revenue of *C.* vary greatly, and while they are said by some authorities to exceed $500,000,000, are held by others not to reach half that amount. It is mainly derived from 3 sources: viz., *customs duties*, *licenses*, and a *tax upon land*. The customs duties fall more upon exports than imports: their total produce at the 13 treaty-ports open to foreign commerce amounted to 8,138,102 taels, (or $13,563,505,) in 1864. A large portion of the land-tax is paid in kind, and the amount is chiefly discharged in rice, wheat, and pulse, which is kept by the govt. in immense granaries in the suburbs of Pekin and Tung-choo. — *Mil.*, *&c.* The standing military force of *C.* consists nominally of 4 divisions — the Mantchoos, in 678 companies of 100 men each, the Mongols, in 210 companies, and 106,000 Chinese, (all cavalry,) and 500,000 native infantry; besides 125,000 irregular troops or militia; in all, 829,900 men. But recent reports state the Chinese army to be composed of only 800,000 men, besides 200,000 Tartars. A standing army in the European or American sense of the word, is not in existence. The soldiers do not live in barracks, but in their own domicils, pursuing as their chief business some civil occupation, frequently that of day-laborers, and are summoned to muster only on certain special occasions. The navy consists of 1,900 ships of all kinds,



Fig. 588. — THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

which are manned by about 188,000 sailors — *Public Works.* As regards these, *C.* is remarkable. No nation can produce a parallel to the Great Canal, which, in actual length, is nearly 700 m. Like the other Chinese canals, it is not constructed on the same artificial and scientific principles as those of Europe and the U. States, nor composed, like them, of standing water, fed by reservoirs elevated and lowered by locks. The want of locks obliges the Chinese to conduct the canal, by a winding line, around the different elevations which are encountered in its course. The fertility of the soil, resulting from the internal irrigation supplied by the Great Canal and its branches, renders the country through which it is cut the most populous spot on the face of the globe. In different parts of the empire, also, there occur bridges, (see *Fig.* 418,) remarkable for their magnitude, and for the difficulties overcome in their construction. The great roads are likewise magnificent works; but the most stupendous of all the public undertakings of *C.* is that known by the name of the *Great Wall*. This mighty rampart has been drawn along the whole N., and part of the W. frontier, over a vast chain of mountains, the sinuosities of which it follows throughout a course of about 1,400 m. On the plain it is 30 ft. high; but when carried over rocks, 15 or 20 ft. are found a sufficient height. The thickness of the whole wall at the base is 25 ft., diminishing 10 and 15 at the platform. It is defended by towers, placed at given distances, 40 ft. square at the base, and nearly the same in height. This immense work was built about two hundred years before the Christian æra, as a defence against the wandering tribes of Tartars who have inhabited the wild country beyond it from time immemorial. It is constructed of earth or rubbish, cased on each side by stone or brick-work. *C.* is traversed in all directions by 20,000 imperial roads, most of which, however, are badly kept. There is, nevertheless, a postal service, but of a very rude kind. The couriers who are dispatched by the local officials are allowed to carry private letters for a small remuneration. Letters from Pekin reach Shanghai in 15–20 days, and Canton in 40–50, and sometimes 60 days. The postage of a letter from Pekin to Shanghai (say 800 miles) is about 12 cents. The couriers change horses every 20 m. — *Inhabitants.* The Chinese, in their physiognomy and general appearance, exhibit unequivocal proofs of Mongol origin, along with some features peculiar to themselves. The face is square and flat, the nose small, but broad at the root, the eye elongated and oblique, and the color a pale yellow.

Their long black hair is plaited into a tail, reaching from the crown of the head to the waist and sometimes to the calf of the leg, the rest of the scalp being closely shaven. The people in general are well clothed, the higher ranks in silks and satins, and the lower in cotton. Some of the boatmen, however, who ply on the shores of the Yellow Sea, are destitute even of such clothing as decency requires. They are extremely dirty in their persons, and seem to have a rooted aversion to cold water, either for drinking or ablution. — *Manners and Customs.* The national character seems to partake of a large share of that kind of watchful jealousy which might be supposed to be cherished under the eye of a constant though not a violent despotism. Every indication of energetic or vehement action is studiously discouraged; and the whole system of life seems reduced to an endless routine of parade and ceremony, legally regulated to its minutest points, by the application of the bamboo rod. To speak but seldom, and only on great occasions, is considered highly becoming; whilst a certain gravity sits upon the countenance, wholly at variance with European ideas of gayety. Dancing they have not the remotest idea of. There are no fairs or meetings for the lower ranks; no balls, routs, or concerts, for the higher. They cannot conceive how any one should find delight in the exercise of wrestling, boxing, or fencing, or in active games, such as cricket, golf, or tennis. The Tartars, indeed, delight in hunting; but this taste has never been communicated to the Chinese. The only amusements, therefore, are their feasts, which are conducted in as grave and ceremonious a manner as can well be imagined. Public intoxication through strong liquors is of very rare occurrence, though they habitually indulge in the inebriating practice of smoking opium. Their greatest and best good quality is a steady and unremitting industry. — *Religion. Yu*, the doctrine of Confucius, or KUNG-FU-TSE, *q. v.*, is the only religion recognized by the State. But there are two other sects: *Fo*, or Buddhism, and *Taou*, or a Chinese form of "Rationalism," (see FO and TAOU.) Religion however, of whatever kind, has always been reckoned a matter of secondary importance in *C.* Many endeavors have been made to introduce Christianity into the empire, but with scant success. The Mohammedan, Jewish, and other religions are to be found here, but in a languishing condition. A semi-political, semi-religious movement, which broke out in this empire about 1850, and which, it is believed, threatened for a time the subversion of the actual govt., was long attributed to the teaching of Christian missionaries. But this belief was scarcely founded on fact. The insurgents, commonly called *Tae-pings*, whatever their religious faith, were certainly not Christians, for the many atrocious acts — acts inexcusable by the direst necessities of warfare — showed them entirely unacquainted with the divine precepts of Christ's gospel. This, too, was the conviction of the civilized world at large, and by British and American help, the Tae-pings were overthrown in 1856. — *Education.* The pursuit and cultivation of learning is more encouraged and favored in *C.* than in almost any other country; and such is the estimation in which it is held, that all state employments are given by competition as rewards to the best scholars. Schools are abundant in every part of the empire; and education is so general, and its cost so reasonable, that reading and writing may be almost said to be universal. Every literary honor confers upon its recipient the title of mandarin. — *Hist.* The early history of *C.* is involved in obscurity. It is certain, however, that at an early period it attained to a great degree of civilization. The most memorable modern conquest was that of Genghis Khan, who in the 11th cent. entered *C.* in all the array of a barbarous conqueror. His successors, however, sought to improve by policy what they had acquired by arms, and diligently applied themselves to repair the ravages made by their first irruption. Their dynasty gradually lost its energy, and was supplanted by one of native Chinese princes, called the dynasty of *Ming.* In 1294, the first Catholic missionaries appeared at Pekin. In the beginning of the 17th cent., this dynasty was overthrown in an irruption of the Mantchoo Tartars, who have ever since continued to hold the sovereignty of the empire. In 1807, the first Protestant missionary, Mr. Morrison, came to Canton, and translated the Bible into Chinese. From the 17th cent., Great Britain obtained a firm foothold in China; but the persistency with which the British endeavored to flood the country with opium from India so disgusted the Chinese govt., that an embassy under Lord Amherst sent to Pekin in 1816 was not admitted into the presence of the Emperor. Earnestly desirous to put an end to this pernicious traffic, the Chinese govt. made the use of opium a capital crime, (1838;) and in 1839 compelled the British merchants to deliver up their stock of opium, worth $20,000,000. The irritated British commenced hostilities against China in 1840, which war, known as the "Opium War," led to the treaty of Aug. 29, 1842, by which commercial intercourse with Great Britain was restored, 5 ports opened to all nations, the island of Hong-Kong ceded, and an indemnification of $21,000,000 accorded to the British merchants. By a supplementary treaty, Oct. 9, 1843, British merchants were allowed to lease real-estate at the above ports, to travel within certain limits, &c. Other nations followed in the steps of Great Britain. The U. States, in a treaty concluded July 4, 1844, obtained even greater advantages than England; and France, in a treaty ratified Aug. 25, 1845, stipulated for the toleration of Christianity in the 5 ports. In 1851 the great Tae-ping rebellion broke out in the empire, and many of the most important towns on the banks of the Yellow River, called by the Chinese the "Girdle of China," fell into the hands of the insurgents. In the following year they took Nankin and Amoy, which, however, were soon retaken by the imperial troops. In 1853, Shanghai, the next commercial city in importance to Canton, was captured, and success after success seemed to follow their arms in their progress towards Pekin. Here, however, their triumphs for the time ended. In 1856 a misunderstanding between *C.* and Great Britain arose on account of the Chinese boarding a vessel lying in the Canton River, with a British colonial register. This led to a new war, in which France took sides immediately with her British ally. Canton was bombarded, and a strong demonstration of the English and French against Pekin compelled the Chinese govt. to sign the treaty of June 26, 1858, by which many new advantages were obtained, the greatest being: 1. The opening of new ports to commerce; 2. The toleration of Christianity and protection of civil converts; and 3. The residence at Pekin of foreign official representatives. The same month (June 18), a treaty of commerce and friendship was concluded between the Chinese plenipotentiaries and Mr. Reed, acting for the U. States, which obtained the signature of the Emperor on July 3d. This treaty contained the provision that all favors accorded to other nations shall, *ipso facto*, extend to the U. States, and by Art. 1, China claims the good offices of the U. States in any future case of collision with foreign nations. In 1859 an attempt was made to nullify the treaty of June 26; and the British envoy was stopped in the Pei-ho on his way to Pekin. This led to the occupation of that city by the allied British and French forces in 1860; and in Oct. of the same year the treaty was ratified. In 1861, a fresh Tae-ping rebellion broke out against the imperial govt., which was suppressed in 1864, only to burst out anew in the year following, and continue with fluctuating success until 1868, when the insurgents were comparatively put down. In 1866, Mr. Anson Burlingame was accredited by the U. S. govt. as its minister. He did much to promote friendly relations. In 1867, after resigning as Am. Minister, Mr. Burlingame was appointed by *C.* their envoy-extraordinary, and chief of a special mission to the U. S. and the courts of Europe — the first ambassador ever sent by *C.* to any W. govt. July 4, 1868, a treaty was signed at Washington, by Mr. Burlingame and Mr. Seward, representing China and the U. S. respectively, by the terms of which Am. citizens were permitted to enjoy in *C.* the same rights conceded to natives of *C.* in the U. S. This treaty was approved by the American senate; but Mr. Burlingame did not live to see the provisions of his diplomacy carried into effect. — The first railroad in *C.*, Shanghai to Woosung, 11 m., was built in 1876, but subsequently taken up by the *C.* govt.; the first electric telegraph opened July, 1877. — In 1876, the rebellion, which existed for ten years in Sungaria, was completely subdued, and the forces of the empire employed against (see Boulger's Life of. Lond., 1878) Yacoob or Yakub Beg in Kasgar, or East Turkistan, a Mohammedan empire of Cent. Asia (*area abt.* 574,000 sq. m.; *pop. abt* 1,000 000). Yacoob Beg was a soldier of fortune, native of Khokan, and first distinguished himself in the defence of that State against the Russians. In 1863, allying himself with Buzurg Khan, of the family who formerly ruled Kashgaria, and had been exiled by *C.*, they succeeded in raising a rebellion in this province against *C.* Yacob Beg, or Yacoob Khan, as he afterwards called himself, forsook his former ally, and until his death, in May, 1876, headed this formidable insurrection. The war upon the part of China was carried on with great cruelty. Complications between the govt. of *C* and Russia arose, growing out of the Kashgar rebellion. *C.*, seemingly unable to maintain her authority in Kashgar, a portion of it was occupied by Russian troops, whom *C.* desired should vacate. In 1878–9, an embassy was sent to St. Petersburg, with a view to the settlement of this difficulty. Late in 1879 the rebellion was finally crushed. In Jan., 1878, a fire broke out in Tientsin, whereby nearly 3,000 lives were reported lost. — See C. ARCHITECTURE, LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE. [See CHINA, 2d col., p. 705.]

China, Chi'na-ware, *n.* A species of fine porcelain, originally made in China; china-ware. See PORCELAIN.

Chi'na-aster, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ASTER.

Chi'na-clay, *n.* See KAOLIN.

Chi'na Ink, *n.* A finely divided carbon, probably lamp-black of some kind, mixed with gelatine, and formed into cakes or sticks. It is sometimes stated to be the desiccated ink of the cuttle-fish. (Frequently called INDIAN INK.)

Chi'na-or'ange, *n.* The sweet orange; — brought originally from China.

Chi'na-pink, *n.* (*Bot.*) See DIANTHUS.

Chi'na-root, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SMILACEÆ.

Chi'na-rose, *n.* (*Bot.*) See HIBISCUS.

Chi'na Sea, that portion of the Pacific Ocean which has China and Siam on the W., the island of Formosa on the N., the Philippines on the E., and Borneo on the S.; and which forms the great gulfs of Tonquin and Siam.

Chinaub', (anc. *Acesines.*) in Hindostan, the largest river of the Punjab. Rising in the Himalayas, in abt. Lat. 32° 10′ N., Lon. 37° 50′ E., it takes at first a N.W. and afterwards a S.W. course between the Ravee (*Hydraotes*), and Jhylum (*Hyphaspes*), uniting with the latter river below Jhung, and with the Sutlej (*Hyphasis*) near Ooch; after which it joins the Indus, in Lat. 29°, Lon. 70° 30′.

Chinc'apin, or CHINQUAPIN, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Dwarf-chestnut, *Castanea pumila*, a small nut-bearing tree, growing in sterile places from New Jersey and Pennsylvania to Georgia and Tennessee. See CASTANEA.

Chin'cha, a small sea-port of Peru, dep. of Lima, 115 m. S.S.E. of Lima.

Chin'cha Islands, a group of 3 small islands, off the coast of, and belonging to, Peru, in the S. Pacific Ocean, about 14 m. from the main-land; Lat. 13° 38′ S., Lon. 76° 28′ W. These islands are famous for their vast deposits of *guano*, or ordure of the countless flocks of sea-birds that haunt them. They are leased to an English company, which has a large establishment here: the operation of loading the many vessels that resort hither for this article of commerce, is almost exclusively carried on by Chinese laborers.

Chinch-bug, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See COREIDÆ.

Chinchil'la, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A *rodentia* of the *Histricidæ* family. This little Rodent animal, so highly valued on account of its fur, is a native of Chili and Peru, inhabiting the valleys in the high mountain districts, where the cold is often very severe.



Fig. 589. — CHINCHILLA.

The color of the *C.* is clear gray above, passing into white on the under parts. It associates in numbers, and excavates burrows, in which it resides, feeding chiefly upon roots. In size and general form it much resembles the rabbit, with the exception of the tail, which turns up after the manner of a squirrel's. The fur is of remarkably close and fine texture; and is, accordingly, much used for muffs, tippets, linings to cloaks, trimmings, &c.

Chinchoor', a town of Hindostan, prov. Aurungabad, 10 m. N.N.W. of Poonah; chiefly noted for containing the residence of the *Chintamun* or *Narrain Deo*, whose honors are hereditary, and whom the Mahrattas believe to be an incarnation of the deity *Goonputty. Pop.* 5,000.

Chincorro', (**El.**) in South America, a reef near the coast of Yucatan, 110 m. S. of the Cozumel Islands. Length 23 m.; greatest width, 9 m.

Chin'cough, *n.* A convulsive cough; the whooping-cough.

Chine, *n.* [Fr. *échine*; It. *schiena*; probably from Lat. *spina*, a thorn, and the backbone from its pointed processes.] The backbone or ridge of the back.

"She strake him . . . a blow upon his *chine*. — *Sidney.*

— A piece of the backbone of an animal, with the adjoining parts, cut for cooking.

"Cut out the burly-boned clown in *chines* of beef ere thou sleep." *Shaks.*

— The chime of a cask. See CHIME.

— *v. a.* To cut through or divide the backbone, or cut it into chine pieces, as an ox.

Chined, (*chīnd.*) *a.* Pertaining to the back or backbone. (Used chiefly in poetry.)

Chinese, (*shī-nēze'.*) *a.* Relating, or pertaining, to China; as, the *Chinese* empire.

— *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native or inhabitant of China.

— The language spoken in China.

Chinese' Architecture, *n.* It differs entirely in form and ornamentation from that of any other Eastern nation. The materials that are used in building consist chiefly of marble, stone, wood, brick, bamboo, and tiles of porcelain, which are glazed and colored. The erection of all buildings in China, whether for public or private purposes, is carried on under the supervision of a surveyor; and the rank of the person who is to inhabit it has much to do with the form and size of the private dwelling-house. These consist principally of a ground-floor and first-floor; but houses of many floors are not uncommon. A great quantity of wood is used in building, which is richly colored and relieved with gilding, so that the house presents a gay and picturesque appearance. The walls of the apartments on the ground-floor are of tolerable solidity, and generally pierced with square or long and narrow windows, which are often



Fig. 590. — CHINESE HOUSE.

filled with elaborate trellis-work. On these walls wooden columns are erected to support the roof, which is formed of bamboo, and for the most part turned up at the edges. The roof is sometimes made in two parts, resembling one roof rising out of another. The walls are plastered and decorated with panels containing paintings and inscriptions in the Chinese symbolic characters. Balconies are generally formed in front of the

apnrtments on the first-floor, the front of which consists of trellis-work. The imperial palaces are of great extent; consisting of a series of courts, with galleries and halls of audience, beautifully painted. The temples differ greatly in form and size, but, in many points of architectural construction and decoration, they resemble the dwelling-houses of a higher class. The ordinary temples, or *joss houses*, consist each of one chamber containing an idol. The Buddhist temples are larger and more elaborate, consisting of a vestibule, which leads to courts containing temples, sometimes two stories in height, in which are seated colossal images of Buddha. The pagodas, which form a conspicuous feature in Chinese scenery, are either monumental records, or are intended for the reception of some relic of Buddha. They are generally octagonal in form, and nine stories in height, and surmounted by a conical roof, from which an ornamental pole rises. Each story is less in size than the one below it, and is surrounded by a balcony, from which a sort of penthouse projects, ornamented with bells at the corners. These pagodas are built of brick, and the exterior of some of them is coated with porcelain tiles. The walls of their cities are high, and broad at the top, with square towers at intervals. Their castles are also square in form, being contracted in size towards the top, and surmounted, like the walls, with battlements.

Chinese' Camp, in *California*, a township of Tuolumne co., 10 m. S. of Sonora.

Chinese' Grass, *n.* See BŒHMERIA.

Chinese Language and Literature. The Chinese language belongs to that class of tongues in Eastern Asia that are commonly termed "monosyllabic," *i. e.* in which each word is pronounced by a single movement of the organs of speech, and each expresses a complete idea or object. The words all terminate either in a vowel or diphthong, or a nasal sound. Of such words or roots there are about 450 in the language. Many of these words, however, are differently pronounced or accentuated, some of them in 4 or 5 different ways, and having as many different meanings. There are, besides, many words that, with the same pronunciation, express very different things. The words undergo no changes of form, and the want of conjugation or declension is made up by particles, or by the position of the words in a sentence. There are numerous dialects of the Chinese; but it is said to be spoken most purely and correctly at Nankin. The best grammars and dictionaries of the Chinese language are those of Morrison and Medhurst. In Chinese the alphabet is not composed of letters, but each word has a certain character peculiar to itself: and hence the number of characters corresponds with the number of words in the language. As the same words differently pronounced express different objects, the number of written characters must necessarily correspond; and hence it is said that the number of characters in the language exceeds 40,000. In its origin the Chinese language is hieroglyphic or pictorial, and to the original characters a number of symbolical, and conventional signs, have been added; by the union of which hieroglyphics and symbols, with an imperfect indication of the sound, the greater number of the Chinese characters are composed. Native grammarians divide their characters into six classes: the *first* comprising simple representations of sensible objects, as the sun, moon, mountain, tree, &c., and including 608 characters. The *second class* includes such as are formed by the union of two or more simple hieroglyphs, which give a more or less clear idea of the meaning intended to be conveyed; as the sun and moon combined give the idea of light; mouth and bird, that of song. Of this class there are 740 characters. The *third class* is composed of such as indicate a certain relation of place, as above, below, the numerals, &c., of which there are 107. The *fourth class* comprises such characters as, by being inverted, convey a contrary meaning; as, right, left, standing, lying; and contains 372. The characters of the *fifth class* are termed *borrowed characters*, as expressing abstract ideas or mental acts by means of representations of sensible objects: as a heart signifying the spirit, a room a woman; of these there are 598. The *sixth class* comprises those that are composed of a hieroglyph and a mark representing the sound. Almost all the names of animals, trees, plants, and many other objects which it would be too difficult to represent hieroglyphically are indicated in this way; their number is given at 21,810. These, however, are merely repetitions of those of the other five classes; so that the entire number of Chinese characters may be reduced to 2,425; and if one has learned these, he may be said to know all. Of the great number of characters that are to be found in Chinese dictionaries, amounting to about 40,000, not more than a tenth part are in common use. In the arrangement of their dictionaries, the Chinese select a certain number of characters, usually about 214, which serve as a sort of key, and answer the same purpose as the letters of our alphabet. — The CHINESE LITERATURE is undoubtedly the richest, and, in a geographical, historical, and ethnographical point of view, it is the most important of the whole of Asia. The printed catalogue of the library of the emperor Kein-long consisted of 122 vols.; and a selection of the Chinese classics, with commentaries and scholia, begun by command of the same monarch, is said to comprise 180,000 volumes. In the five canonical or classical books called the *King*, are contained the oldest specimens of Chinese poetry, history, philosophy, and jurisprudence; some portions of which are probably among the oldest written monuments of the human race. They were collected from various sources by Confucius in the 6th century before Christ; and in this collection they have been handed down to us with apparent fidelity. The five "Kings" are:—1. The *Y-king*, or "Book of Changes," (a Latin translation of which was published by Mohl, Stuttgart, 1832;) 2. The *Schuking*, or "Book of Annals," which is imperfect, comprising fragments of the early history of the people, (Chinese and English, by Medhurst, Shanghai, 1846;) 3. *Schi-king*, "The Book of Songs," (in German, by Rückert, Altona, 1833;) 4. *Tschün-thsieu*, "The History of certain Kingdoms, from 770 B. C. to the time of Confucius;" 5. *Li-ki*, or "Book of Ceremonies," which contains a series of laws and directions extending down even to the minutest details of life. The *Tscheu-li*, which has been translated into French by Biot (Paris, 1851), is a kind of official handbook of the old Chinese empire. Next to the "Kings" in value and importance are the *Sse-schu*, or the four books which were written by Confucius and his disciples, and are to be regarded as the most certain sources for information regarding that important school of philosophy which has in so marked a manner affected the whole intellectual and political condition of the Chinese. These four books are generally known as the works of Confucius, and have been translated into various languages—into English by Collie (Malacca, 1828). Almost contemporary with Confucius was Lao-tse, also the founder of a wide-spread school of philosophy. In mythology they have *The Book of the Mountains and Seas*, and the *History of the Gods and Spirits*. In jurisprudence, worthy of special notice is the general collection of laws, and the criminal code of the present ruling dynasty. Chinese literature is also very rich in medical works, and works on natural history, astronomy, uranography, geometry, agriculture, war, music, and all branches of technology and mechanics. (See *Resumé des Principaux Traités Chinois sur la Culture des Mûriers et l Education des Vers à Soie*, by Julien; Paris, 1837.) In philology, the first rank is due to their dictionaries, which have been prepared with great diligence, and examples collected out of the whole treasury of Chinese literature. The greatest work of this kind is the dictionary of the emperor Kang-hi, which is now regarded as the highest authority for the form, pronunciation, and signification of the characters. Equally rich and valuable is the encyclopædic literature of the Chinese; among which is the work of Ma-tuan-lin (A. D. 1300), entitled *Wen-hien-thong-khao*, — *i. e.*, an accurate examination of the ancient documents, with rich supplements, — presenting an inexhaustible mine of the best materials for a thorough knowledge of the Chinese and the neighboring races, from the oldest to the most recent times, in every department of life. But the most valuable department of Chinese literature is undoubtedly the historical and geographical, which are absolutely indispensable to a thorough knowledge of Upper Asia. Sse-ma-thsian (B. C. 100) compiled his *Sse-ki*, or "Historical Memorials," from every available source, and gives the history of China from B. C. 2637 to the commencement of the dynasty of Hiau, in the second century before the Christian æra. This work has been continued by the different dynasties, and forms a complete collection of the annals of the empire down to the end of the last dynasty of Ming, A. D. 1643. The entire collection of the official annals from 2698 B. C. to A. D. 1645, a period of 4,343 years, and comprising 3,705 books, is to be found perfect in the library of Munich. Amongst their other labors, the Chinese have by no means neglected poetry, of which there are voluminous collections that have yet to be made known to us. As lyric poets, the names of Tu-su and Li-thai-pe, who flourished about the 8th century, are specially famous. Of their numerous poems little is as yet known. — The romances of the Chinese are not characterized by any great flights of the imagination, but are valuable as giving an insight into the domestic life, and the modes of thinking, feeling, and acting of the people. Their dramatic poetry follows peculiar rules, and approaches partly the romantic plays of the Germans, partly the *commedie delle arti* of the Italians. They have also a kind of dialogue novels, which form a subordinate species of drama. The best-known collection of dramas is *Yuen-itschin-pe-tschung*, — *i. e.* the "Hundred Dramas from the Mongolian dynasty" (1260–1341), out of which all the dramas that are yet known to us have been taken; as the *Lao-seng-urh*, or an "Heir in his Old Age," by Davis (London, 1817). The richest collections of Chinese books in Europe are at Paris, London, Berlin, Munich, and St. Petersburg. We possess as yet no history of Chinese literature. The Chinese themselves have numerous works of this class; but they are very meagre, and are almost entirely confined to bibliographical and critical sketches.

Chinese' Tallow, *n.* (*Bot.*) See STILLINGIA.

Chinese' Wax, *n.* (*Chem.*) The produce of an insect of the cochineal tribe, analogous in its chemical constitution to spermaceti. When saponified by fusion with hydrate of potash, it yields *cerotine* or cerylic alcohol ($C_{54}H_{55}O.HO$.), corresponding to ethyl; and *cerotic acid* ($HO.C_{54}H_{53}O_3$), corresponding to palmitic acid.

Chinese Yellow, *n.* (*Painting.*) A color obtained from a very bright sulphuret of arsenic brought from China.

Chingleput, (*ching-le-put'*,) a district of Hindostan, prov. Carnatic, between 12° and 14° N. Lat., and intersected by Lon. 80° E., with the Bay of Bengal on the E.; *area*, 2,250 sq. m. The country is not fertile, lying generally low, with here and there some hills. Its chief town, of the same name, is on the river Palar, 35 m. from Madras. *Pop.* 580,000. *C.* was annexed by the British in 1780.

Chin'-India, that part of Asia lying between China and Hindostan, and comprising the Burman empire, Cochin-China, Laos, Siam, and the peninsula of Malacca, — called also *the Peninsula beyond the Ganges.*

Chink, (*chingk*,) *n.* [A.S. *cina* or *cinu*, a fissure; *cinan*, to gape; *gynian*, to yawn; probably allied to Gr. *chainô*, to gape.] A gap; a fissure; a cleft; a rent; a crack.

"Pyramus and Thisbe did talk through the *chink* of a wall." *Shaks.*

—*v. i.* [A.S. *cinan.*] To gape; to chap; to open; to crack; to part and form a fissure.

—*v. a.* To open and form a fissure in. —To close the chinks of; as, to *chink* a floor.

Chink, *n.* [Formed from the *sound.*] A short, acute metallic sound; as, the *chink* of money.

—A vulgarism for cash; money; as, plenty of *chink.*

—*v. a.* [From the root of *jingle*, or formed from the sound.] To jingle; to cause to sound by shaking coins or small pieces of metal.

"He *chinks* his purse, and takes his seat of *state.*" — *Pope.*

—*v. i.* To make a short, sharp sound, as by the collision of little pieces of money, or other sonorous bodies.

"When not a guinea *chinked* on Martin's boards." — *Swift.*

Chink'y, *adv.* Full of chinks or fissures: as, "*chinky* hives." — *Dryden.*

Chinned, *a.* Having a chin; generally in a compound sense, as double-*chinned*, long *chinned.*

Chinon, (*shē-nong'*,) a town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, on the Vienne, 26 m. S.W. of Tours. *Manf.* Linen and woollen stuffs. Near it Rabelais was born. *Pop.* 7,595.

Chinondega, (NEW. and OLD.) 2 contiguous towns in Nicaragua; *pop.* respectively 10,000 and 4,000.

Chinook', or **Chinook City.** See CHENOOK CITY.

Chinquapin, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CHINCAPIN.

Chinse, *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To thrust oakum into a ship's seams with a small iron adapted to the purpose.

Chintz, (*chints.*) *n.* [Hind. *chheet*; Ar. *chît*; Pers. *chinz*, spotted, stained.] (*Manf.*) A peculiar pattern upon printed calicoes, in which flowers and other devices are printed in 5 or 6 different colors, upon white and colored grounds.

Chioge'nes, *n.* [Gr. *chion*, snow; *genos*, offspring,—in allusion to its evergreen habit.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, order *Ericaceæ*. The Mountain Boxberry, *C. hispidula*, is a delicate, woody creeper, found in old shady woods from N. Eng. to Newfoundland. Its leaves and white berries have an agreeable spicy flavor.

Chioggia, (*ke-odj'e-a*,) an old fortified town of N. Italy, on an island of the same name in the Adriatic, 15 m. S. of Venice. *Pop.* of the town, 26,732.

Chionan'thus, *n.* [Gr. *chion*, snow, and *anthos*, a flower.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Oleaceæ*. The Virginian Fringe-tree, *C. Virginica*, is an ornamental shrub or small tree, 8 to 25 feet high, found on mountains from Pennsylvania to Tennessee. Leaves coriaceous, smooth; flowers in rather dense, pendulous panicles.

Chione, (*ki'o-ne.*) (*Myth.*) a daughter of Dædalion, of whom Apollo and Mercury became enamoured. For conceiving herself more beautiful than Juno, that goddess killed her, and changed her into a hawk.

Chioppine, (*chop-peen'*,) a high-heeled shoe formerly worn by ladies, and come again into fashion of late years.

Chios, (*ki'os.*) See SCIO.

Chip, *v. a.* [See CHOP.] [Fr. *couper*, to cut.] To cut or hew into small pieces or chips; to diminish by cutting away a little at a time.

"Taught him to *chip* the wood, and hew the stone." — *Thomson.*

—*v. i.* To break, crack, or fly off in small pieces.

—*n.* A small piece of wood, stone, or other substance cut or broken off from the body.

—A material obtained from the leaves of the palm called *Thrinax argentea*, and used for plaiting into hats and other articles of utility or ornament.

Chip'-axe, *n.* An axe used for chipping, or chopping wood.

Chip'-bonnet, Chip'-hat, *n.* A head-covering made of thin chips of wood or straw.

Chip'-munk, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The striped squirrel. See STRIPED SQUIRREL.

Chippenham, (*chip'nam*,) a town of England, in Wiltshire, on the Avon, 13 m. from Bath; *pop.* 5,000.

Chip'per, *v. i.* An English provincialism, having the same meaning as to chirp, or chirrup, (*q. v.*)

—*a.* Pleasant; affable; talkative. (Eng. Prov.)

Chip'pewa, in *Dakota*, a N.E. county bordering on Minn., bounded E. by Red River, and drained by the Shyenne and Goose.

Chip'pewa, in *Delaware*, a P. O. of New Castle co.

Chip'pewa, in *Illinois*, a village of Madison co., on the Mississippi, 60 m. W. by S. of Vandalia.

Chip'pewa, in *Indiana*, a village of Fulton co., on the Tippecanoe River, 30 m. N. by E. of Logansport.

Chip'pewa, in *Ohio*, a river in Medina co., rises in a small lake of its own name, and unites with the Tuscarawas, abt. 12 m. N.N.W. of Massilon.

—A post-village and township of Wayne co., 100 m. N.E. of Columbus, on the Chippewa River; *pop.* of township 2,510.

Chip'pewa, in *Michigan*, a small river entering Pine River, in Midland co.

—A county in the E. extremity of the upper Peninsula, bordering on lakes Superior and Huron, and separated from Canada West by the river St. Mary. It is drained by the Tequamenon and Monistic rivers. The surface is uneven. The underlying rocks are limestone and Potsdam sandstone. *Cap.* Sault St. Marie.

—A township of Isabella co.; *pop.* 315.

Chip'pewa, in *Minnesota*, a village of Chisago co., abt. 55 m. N. by E. of St. Paul.

Chip'pewa, in *Mississippi*, a village of Pontotoc co.

Chip'pewa, in *Pennsylvania*, a village and township of Beaver co.

Chip'pewa, in prov. of Ontario, a village and port of entry, co. of Welland, at the junction of the Chippewa

River with the Niagara, above the Falls, and abt. 50 m. S.E. of Toronto. Here a battle was fought, July 5, 1814, between a portion of the American army under Gen. Brown, and the British forces under Gen. Riall, in which the latter were defeated, with a loss of 138 killed, and 365 wounded. *Pop.* 922.

Chip'pewa, in *Wisconsin*, a river which rises near the N. part of the State, and flowing S.W. through Chippewa co., empties into the Mississippi at the foot of Lake Pepin, abt. 85 m. below St. Paul, Minnesota. Its length is abt. 200 m.

—A N.W. county; *area*, abt. 4,300 sq. m. It is intersected by the Chippewa River and drained by many large affluents of the same. The surface is irregular and partly covered with forests. Sandstone is most abundant. *Cap.* Chippewa Falls.

Chip'pewa City, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Chippewa co., on the Chippewa River, abt. 90 m. N. of La Crosse.

Chip'pewa Falls, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village, cap of Chippewa co., on Chippewa River, abt. 185 m. N.W. of Madison.

Chip'pewa Lake, in *Minnesota*, a post-office of Douglas co.

Chip'pewas, or OJIBBEWAYS, a tribe of North American Indians, the type of the Algonquin stock, and the former occupants of the basin of Lake Superior, N. and S. The *C.* are a tall, well developed, and good-looking race, and are distinguished for their proud bearing and easy manners. They were the most sincere allies of the French, and the implacable enemies of the Sioux. By treaties signed in 1854 and 1855, they ceded to the U. States nearly all of the land owned by them in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the N. peninsula of Michigan. They are now dispersed over a vast territory, N. of Minnesota, and their number is estimated at abt. 8,000.

Chip'pewayan Fort, in Chippeway Territory, British America, a commercial post, at the W. end of Lake Athabasca, Lat. 58° 40′ N., Lon. 112° 20′ W.

Chip'ping, *n.* A chip or fragment cut off.—(*Pottery.*) The breaking off short of small pieces from the edges of earthenware or porcelain.

Chip'ping-bird, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See ZONOTRICHIA.

Chip'py, *a.* Having many chips.

Chipwan'ic, in *Indiana*, a creek in Fulton co., flows into the Tippecanoe River.

Chiquimula, (ISTHMUS OF,) in Central America, to the S.E. of the peninsula of Yucatan, in Lon. 89° W. Its breadth from the Caribbean Sea to the Pacific is about 150 miles — the greatest elevation not exceeding 2,000 feet.

Chiquimula de la Sierra, a town of Guatemala, cap. of a dep., about 85 m. E.N.E. of Guatemala city; *pop.* 7,000.

Chiquitos, (*che-ke'tose,*) a territory of Bolivia, dep. of Santa Cruz, extending N. and S. of the eastern base of the Andes. The country is generally uncultivated, and only partially inhabited. Lat. between 15° and 17° S.

Chira'era, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *cheiragra.*] (*Med.*) Gout in the hands.

Chirag'rical, *a.* Pertaining to the gout in the hands.

Chiriqui, (*che-re'ke,*) in Central America, State of Costa Rica, a river, lagoon, and archipelago. The river flows N. and enters the lagoon, which is separated from the Caribbean Sea by the archipelago. The Chiriqui lagoon has three entrances, and is capable of holding the largest ships; it extends 90 miles along the coast with about 50 m. inland. Lat. 90° N., Lon. 82° 30′ W.

Chirk, *a.* [From CHIRP, *q. v.*] Lively; buoyant; in good spirits. (Local, U. States.)

—*v. a.* To put into good spirits: to enliven.

Chirograph, (*kī'ro-graf,*) *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *grapho*, to write, to engrave.] (*O. Law.*) A deed or public instrument in writing, used in conveyancing. It was similar to that instrument which is now called a *charter party.*—The last part of a fine of land.—In civil and canon law, an instrument written out and signed by certain parties.—In Scots law, a written voucher for a debt.

Chirog'rapher, *n.* One who practises or professes the art of writing; a penman.

Chirograph'ic, Chirograph'ical, *a.* Relating, or pertaining, to chirography.

Chirographist, (*kī-roy'ra-fist,*) *n.* A chirographer.

—A chiromancer; one who foretells by examination of the hand.

"Let the *chirographist* behold his palm." — *Arbuthnot.*

Chirography, *n.* Handwriting; the art of writing; penmanship.

Chirogym'nast, *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *gymnastes*, a gymnast.] (*Mus.*) A mechanical apparatus for the exercising of a pianist's fingers.

Chirolog'ical, *a.* Belonging, or relating, to chirology.

Chirol'ogist, *n.* One who speaks by signs made with the hands and fingers.

Chirol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, and *logos*, speech.] The art of communicating dumb speech, *i. e.* by means of the hand and fingers; speech rendered by signs, used in intercourse with the deaf and dumb: dactylology.

Chir'omancer, *n.* One who foretells future events by an inspection and examination of the palm of the hand.

"To *chiromancer's* cheaper art repair." — *Dryden.*

Chiromancy, (*kir'ō-man-se.*) *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, hand, and *manteia*, gift of divination.] The imaginary art of divination by the lines of the hand. According to the science of *C.*, the lines on the palm of the hand are divided into principal and inferior: the former are five—the line of life; the line of the liver or natural mean; the line of the brain; the thoral line, or line of fortune; the dragon's tail, or discriminal line, between the hand and the arm. Various other modes of divination were practised by the observation of the hand and its parts; *onychomancy* (from *onyx*, a nail), *dactylomancy* (from the fingers), &c. *C.* was practised throughout antiquity, and was regarded by Aristotle as a certain science. During the late middle ages it was chiefly in the hands of gypsies, and was studied, like alchemy and astrology, by such philosophers as Albertus Magnus, Cardan, Roger Bacon, and Paracelsus. It may be said that all passions, thoughts, and actions leave their traces on the body, and that from the conformation of the hand, its furrows, folds, colors, veins, hardness or softness, an experienced and skilful eye can determine the person's habits, social position, and the strange tendencies of his character. In this century the French Mlle. Lenormand has acquired great reputation as a chiromancer, and was incontestably very remarkable for her penetration of mind.

Chir'omanist, Chir'omantist, *n.* A chiromancer.

Chiroman'tic, Chiroman'tical, *a.* Pertaining to chiromancy.

Chiron, (*kī'ron.*) (*Myth.*) A centaur, half man and half horse, son of Philyra and Saturn, was famous for his knowledge of music, medicine, and shooting. He taught mankind the use of plants and medicinal herbs, and he instructed, in all the polite arts, the greatest heroes of his age, such as Achilles, Æsculapius, Hercules, &c. Having received from Hercules an incurable wound in the knee, he begged Jupiter to deprive him of immortality. His prayers were heard, and he was placed by the god among the constellations, under the name of Sagittarius. In the ancient works of art, the features of *C.*, instead of expressing mere savage and sensual strength, as those of the Centaurs generally do, are marked by a mild wisdom in harmony with its character.

Chironec'tes, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Hand-fishes, a genus of the *Lophiidæ* or Angler family. The species belong mostly to the warm seas, and are distinguished by having a compressed head and body, vertically cleft mouth, and fins suited to creeping. The smooth *C.*, or Monsefish (*C. lævigatus* of Cuvier) of the Atlantic coast of the U. States is from 2 to 4 inches long.—*Tanney.*

Chiro'nia, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SABBATIA.

Chironom'ic, *a.* Relating, or pertaining, to chironomy.

Chironomy, (*kī-rŏn'o-me,*) *n.* [Gr. *cheironomia—cheir*, and *nomos*, rule.] (*Rhet.*) The art of pantomimic movement or gesticulation of the hands.

Chi'roplast, *n.* [From Gr. *cheir*, and *plassein*, to shape or mould.] (*Mus.*) Same as CHIROGYMNAST.

Chi'ropod, *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, and *podos*, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) A mammiferous animal possessing hands.

Chirop'odist, *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, and *pous—podos*, the foot.] One who extracts corns, or removes bunions, from the feet.

Chiros'ophist, *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, and *sophistēs*, clever. See SOPHIST.] A diviner; a fortune-teller.

Chi'rotes, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of reptiles, fam. AMPHISBÆNIDÆ, *q. v.*

Chirp, *v. i.* [Ger. *zirpen*; probably formed from the sound.] To make the lively, cheerful noise of certain small birds, or of certain insects.

"No *chirping* lark the welkin sheen invokes." — *Gay.*

—*v. a.* To make cheerful; to enliven: to exhilarate.

—*n.* A particular intonation of voice in certain birds or insects; a short, sharp, shrill note.

"And *chirp* went the grasshopper under our feet." — *Spectator.*

Chirp'er, *n.* One that chirps or is cheerful; a chirping bird.

Chirp'ingly, *adv.* In a chirping manner.

Chir'rup, *v. a.* To chirp; to exhilarate by chirping.

—*v. i.* To chirp.

—*n.* The sound made by chirping: act of chirping.

"The sparrows *chirrup* on the roof." — *Tennyson.*

Chi'rurgy, *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, a hand, and *ergon*, a work; Fr. *chirurgie.*] A term sometimes used in place of surgery, from surgical operations being performed by the hand. See SURGERY.

Chisa'go, in *Minnesota*, an E. county, bordering on Wisconsin; *area*, abt. 420 sq. m. It is bounded E. by St. Croix, drained by Sun Rise Creek, and contains several small lakes. The surface is irregular, and covered partly by forests. *Cap.* Taylor's Falls. *Pop.* 4,358.

—A post-village of Chisago co., on a small lake, 33 m. N.N.E. of St. Paul.

Chisa'go Lake, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Chisago co., abt. 24 m. N. of Stillwater, and 5 W. of Taylor's Falls; *pop.* 775.

Chis'el, (*chiz'l,*) *n.* [Fr. *ciseau*, a graver; L. Lat. *cisellus, cizellus*, a pair of tongs, pincers, from Lat. *cædo, cæsus*, to cut.] The name given to some kinds of tools; having a cutting edge at the base of a metal blade, and bearing an upper portion adapted to receive an impulse either from the hand or a hammer. They are used in wood-work, masonry, sculpture, &c.

—*v. a.* To cut, gauge, or engrave with a chisel; as, to *chisel* marble.

—To cheat; to get the better of in a bargain, &c. (Used in a cant sense.)

Chis'lev, *n.* [Heb *kislēu*; Gr. *chaseleu*; Ar. *kasila.*] (*Heb. Chron.*) The ninth month of the Jews, beginning with the new moon of December.

Chis'ley, *a.* [A. S. *ceosel*, sand.] Containing a large quantity of gravel or sandy particles; as, a *chisley* soil.

Chiswell's Island, in *Alaska*, a group of desert islands on the S. coast; Lat. 59° 30′ N., Lon. 149° 2′ W.

Chiswick, (*chiz'ik,*) a par. and village of England, co. Middlesex, on the Thames, 4½ m. from London. This place is chiefly notable for the superb mansion (and gardens) of the Dukes of Devonshire, built by the Earl of Burlington, (*q. v.*) Here the great statesmen Fox and Canning breathed their last. *Pop.* of par. 8,221.

Chit, *n.* [A. S. *cith*, a young twig or shoot. Etymology uncertain.] The shoot or sprout of a budding plant; as, the *chit* of barley.—A little baby; a lively, forward child; as, a pert *chit.*

Chit'-chat, *n.* Small talk; prattle; familiar or trifling conversation.

"I am a member of a female society, who call ourselves the *chit-chat* club." — *Spectator.*

Chi'tine, *n.* (*Chem.*) The hard insoluble matter forming the shells and elytra of insects.

Chit'inous, *a.* Of the nature of, or resembling, chitine.

Chiton, (*kī'ton,*) *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of gastropodous molluscs, which have a series of testaceous symmetrical pieces implanted in the back part of the mouth.

Chitore', a city and strong fortress of Hindostan, prov. Rajpootana, and formerly the cap. of the rajahship of Odeypoor, 64 m. E.N.E. of that city. This is an ancient and picturesque place.

Chit tagong, (*Chaturgrama,*) a dist. of India beyond the Ganges and Brahmapootra, but included in the prov. of Bengal. It forms the S. E. extremity, lying chiefly between Lat. 21° and 23° N., and Lon. 91° 30′ and 93° E., having N. Tipperah, E the country of the independent Khyens; S. Aracan, and W. the Bay of Bengal. Length, N. to S., abt. 165 m.; breadth uncertain. *Surface*, on the coast, low and flat; in the interior, hilly, and much overgrown with jungle. *Soil*, very fertile, producing sugar cotton, indigo, tobacco, ginger, &c. The elephants of this region are particularly celebrated both for size and excellence. *C.* is thinly inhabited in proportion to its size. In the 16th cent. it was successively possessed by the Afghan kings of Bengal and the rajahs of Aracan, and in 1760 it was finally ceded to the British. *Pop.* Estimated at 800,000.

CHITTAGONG, or ISLAMABAD, a city of Farther India, and cap. of above prov., on the Kurrumfuli, Lat. 22° 20′ N., Lon. 91° 54′ E. Trade unimportant. *C.* was captured by Aurungzebe, at the close of the 17th cent.; and became possessed by the British in 1764.

Chitteldroog', an inland town and fortress of Hindostan, prov. and dom. of Mysore, but occupied by a British garrison, 110 m. N.N.E. of Seringapatam, and 280 W.N.W. of Madras; Lat. 14° 4′ N., Lon. 76° 30′ E.

Chittenan'go, in *New York*, a post-village, pleasantly situated in Sullivan township, Madison co., 14 m. E. of Syracuse; *pop.* 968.

Chittenango Creek, in *New York*, rises in Madison co., flows N.N.W., and empties into Onrida Lake, on the boundary between Madison and Onondago counties.

Chittenango Falls, in *New York*, a post-office of Madison co.

Chit'tenden, in *Vermont*, a N.W. county, *area* 517 sq. m. Lake Champlain bounds it on the W., and it is drained by Lamoille and Onion rivers. The surface is generally level, and the soil productive. *Cap.* Burlington.

—A township of Rutland co., 40 m. S. by E. of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 900.

Chit'terlings, *n. pl.* (*Cookery.*) Intestinal parts of swine and other animals, used for food; as, fried *chitterlings.*

Chit'tim, or KITTIM. (*Scrip.*) The descendants of Javan, son of Japheth; and the land selected by them. (Gen. x. 4.) *C.* seems to denote primarily the island Cyprus, and also to be employed in a wider sense, to designate other islands and countries adjacent to the Mediterranean; as, for instance, Macedonia (Dan. xi. 30) and Rome (Num. xxiv. 24).

Chit'to Bayou, rising in Miss., flows S.E. into La., and enters Pearl River at the S.E. extremity of Washington parish.

Chit'ty, *a.* Sprouting; germinating chits.

Chi'un, an idol worshipped by the Israelites in the desert (Amos v. 26; Acts vii. 43). It was most probably the planet Saturn, worshipped by eastern nations as an evil spirit to be propitiated by sacrifices.

Chin'sa, a town of N. Italy, prov. Coni, on the Pesio, 7 m. S.E. of Coni. *Manf.* Silk goods, wine, and mirrors. *Pop.* 6,945.

Chinsa, (LA,) a mountain-pass of N. Italy, 10 m. N.W. of Verona. The river Adige, and one of the great routes to Switzerland, occupy this defile.

Chinsa, (LA,) (*ke-so'sa,*) a village of N. Italy, 18 m. N.W. of Turin, on the Dora Riparia, with an hospice for travellers, which for some time has been the place of sepulture for the royal family of Sardinia.

Chin'sa, (La,) a town of Sicily, prov. and 30 m. S.S.W. of Palermo; *pop.* 4,319.

Chivalric, (*shiv'al-rik,*) *a.* Partaking of the character of chivalry; chivalrous; as, a *chivalric* knight.

Chivalrous, (*shiv'al-rus.*) *a.* Pertaining to chivalry; warlike; bold; gallant; as, a *chivalrous* exploit.

"In brave pursuit of *chivalrous* emprise." — *Spenser.*

Chiv'alrously, *adv.* In a chivalrous manner or spirit.

Chiv'alry, *n.* [Fr. *chevalerie*, from *chevalier*, a knight, from *cheval*, a horse; It. and Sp. *caballeria.*] The uses and customs pertaining to the order of knighthood. The general system of manners and tone of sentiments which the institution of knighthood, strictly pursued, was calculated to produce, and did in part produce, during the Middle Ages in Europe, is comprehended in ordinary language under the term of *chivalry.*

(*Hist.*) The origin of chivalry has often been traced to the German tribes: nor has its spirit ever penetrated very deeply into the usages of any country in which these tribes have not either produced the ancestors of the great body of the nation, or at least the conquering and governing class, which transfused its habits and sentiments into that body. Thus Germany, France,

and England, whose gentry derive their origin from both, have been the countries most distinguished for the prevalence of this institution. The martial spirit of the Spaniards was indeed partly animated by it; but in their country it always bore something of the character of a foreign importation, modified by the circumstances of their juxtaposition with the Arab race. In Italy, it existed only among those classes which imitated the manners of France and Germany, and never entered into the general character of the natives, notwithstanding the popularity of the poetical romances of chivalry. Among the Slavonic nations it has never prevailed extensively; although the feudal constitution of Polish society derived a certain tincture from it, it never penetrated into Russia. It has been often remarked, that it is only within the last two or three generations that the nobility of that country, by their intercourse with the nations of Western Europe, have derived something of the spirit of the chivalrous code, so far as it still exists in civilized countries. The point of honor, and its peculiar concomitant, the usage of the duel, were scarcely known in Russia before the present century. Chivalry originated in the feudal attachment of warriors to the person of their king or chief, which has been so often described as characteristic of the ancient Germans. Hence the English word *knight*, which, when the Norman "chevaliers" were first known in England, was spontaneously used as the translation of their title, signified originally a servant or attendant. At what precise time the devotional character was added to the original martial impress of national usages, and the compound system of chivalry thus produced, it is not easy to ascertain. It has been said that the investiture of the knight was purely military until the reign of Charlemagne; and it may be supposed that the wars of the Franks against the Saracens first blended the ardor of war and religion together, and that the Crusades completed the union. At the latter period were instituted the two celebrated military orders of monks, the TEMPLARS and HOSPITALLERS (which see), the code of whose government combined monastic and knightly usages. After valor and devotion, the third characteristic feature of chivalry was gallantry to the fair sex: and the source of this sentiment also has been traced to the habits and feelings of the Northern tribes, among whom woman was looked on with a much more exalted sense of her dignity than in the most civilized countries of antiquity. If the Crusades communicated to chivalry its devotional character, it is in the poetry of the Troubadors about the same period, in the 12th and 13th centuries, that we find its peculiarity of devotion to the female sex first developed. But in their verses it does not appear clothed with the romantic purity with which it was afterwards invested by the writers of the heroic tales of chivalry, and still less in those of the contemporary French writers of the *Fabliaux*, from whose compositions we draw the most authentic monuments which we possess in this curious branch of antiquarian research. The knight, or even the esquire, was bound to follow a single lady and dedicate himself to her service; but little delicacy is either intimated or enjoined in the relations which subsisted between them, and his devotion to her was considered as entitling him to every recompense love could bestow. The fourteenth century was the brilliant period of chivalry, when its usages, originally formed in the manners of the people, had become fixed and embellished by the fictions of the writers of romances; and when princes and chieftains, forming their idea of the institution rather from the descriptions contained in them than from real life, sought to bring back their courts and camps to the likeness of those ideal models of perfection. There can be little doubt that the peculiar ceremonies which in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries accompanied the creation of a knight — the vow of chivalry, the watching, prayer, fasting, &c. — were borrowed by romantic imaginations from such fabulous recitals, which were read and related in every courtly company. Before that period, the manners of the knights and dames had exhibited but little of that polish and refinement, their sentiments but little of that generosity, which were the subjects of so much imaginary description; and, in later times, chivalry gradually decayed. Its usages were maintained with even more of magnificence than before; its various rites, titles, and distinctions existed for a long period in most European countries, and partly remain to this day; but the spirit of feudal devotedness was quenched by the multiplication of mercenary troops; adherence to a feudal lord was superseded by the more general feelings of national patriotism (which was almost wholly omitted in the chivalric code), and the extravagances into which the imaginary point of honor had led its votaries fell into discredit and ridicule. It is, therefore, to the 14th century, and especially to that part of its chronicles preserved by the true annalist of chivalry, Froissart, that we must look for the period when the line between real society and that represented in romances was most nearly broken down. When the usages of chivalry were most flourishing, all men of noble birth (except the highest) were supposed to pass through three orders or gradations. They first lived as *pages* in the train of nobles and chiefs of high rank: next, as *esquires*, they attached themselves to the person of some individual knight, to whom they were bound by a strict law of obedience, and for whom they were bound to incur every danger, and, if necessary, sacrifice their lives; and thirdly, they were promoted to the rank of *knighthood*. (See KNIGHT.) It is sufficient to observe here, that, however great the distinction might be between knights in point of rank and wealth, custom established a species of equality among all of the same order, which may be said to exist among gentlemen of the present day. They formed all over Europe a common corporation, as it were, possessing certain rights, and owing each other certain mutual duties and forbearances. They were united, not by the ties of country, but by those of feudal obedience, which attached every knight to the banner of his liege lord, from whom he held his fee; but little or rather no dishonor attached to knights who were under no such feudal tie, if they chose their own chieftain wherever they thought fit: they were free adventurers, whose order was a passport in every service; and, in the actual conflict, the hostility of knights was moderated by usage. Thus, it was dishonorable in any knight to take a knight's life if disarmed, and not to set him free when a prisoner on receiving a fitting ransom. In peace, also, knights of all countries were welcome visitors at the courts of chivalric sovereigns; and all enjoyed the privilege of presenting themselves at the tournament, and contending for the prize. Chivalrous honor was chiefly supported in two ways: first, by the single combat or duel, whether on account of serious provocation, or by way of trial of strength; secondly, by the performance of vows, often of the most frivolous and extravagant nature. These were generally undertaken for the honor of the ladies. Many historical instances of these absurd yet daring follies are recorded by Froissart. But the vows related not only to martial achievements, but to others of a more extravagant and grotesque character. We need only refer to Monstrelet's narrative of the company called "Galois" of knights and ladies, who bound themselves, for love of each other, to follow a particular code of usages; of which a part consisted in wearing thick clothes in summer and thin in winter, to show that the power of their love rendered them insensible to the differences of seasons, — a vow which was maintained with such perseverance, that the greater part of the devoted company actually died of cold. The commencement of such extravagances, however, betokened the decline of the true spirit of chivalry. It decayed with the progress of mercenary armies and the decline of feudal institutions through the 15th century; in the 16th, it was a little more than a lively recollection of past ages, which knights such as Bayard, and sovereigns such as Francis I. and Henry VIII., strove to revive; and, finally, it became extinguished amid religious discords, leaving as its only relic the code of honor, which was still considered as governing the conduct of the gentleman. — The accompanying engraving (fig. 591) represents the costume of a count Hohenschwangen, of the family of Welf, who died in 1272, and depicts the wearer in a long, sleeveless, dark blue surcoat, with his armorial device: a white swan on a red field with a light red border. Under his coat he wears a *cap-a-pie* suit of mail. The helmet is original, very like the Greek, with the furred mantle as we see it in the seal of Richard, King of England, of the date of 1198. This helmet does not appear to be a tilting helmet, which usually rests upon the shoulders; but one which would be fastened, like the visor with the mailed hood, by an iron throat-brace, and a leather thong. Upon the covered helmet he wears the swan as a crest. The sword-hilt is of gold, the sheath black, the girdle white, the furred mantle is red, lined with white. See also fig. 192, representing a knight of the 15th century, armed at all points.



Fig. 591. — KNIGHT'S COSTUME (1272).
(From the Library of MSS. at Paris.)

Chivas'so, a town of N. Italy, prov. Turin, on the Po, 13 m. N.E. of Turin; *pop.* 9,607.

Chives, or **Cives**, *n.* (*Hort.*) See ONION.

Chlad'ni, ERNST FLORENS FRIEDRICH, a German philosopher, and the founder of acoustic science. B. 1756. He became professor of jurisprudence at Leipzig, but resigned his chair in order to apply himself to natural philosophy. *C.* made some ingenious discoveries, the result of manifold experiments, on the nature and properties of sound. His principal works are, *Discoveries concerning the Theory of Sound* (1787); *Acoustics* (1802); *Contributions to Practical Acoustics, with Remarks on the making of Instruments* (1822). D. 1827.

Chlamyd'era, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds, fam. *Sturnidæ*, including the *Bower-bird* of Australia, remarkable for its habit of making bower-like selections, and for adorning them with gay feathers, rags, bones, shells, and such other white or brightly colored objects as they can pick up. These bowers are not used as nests, and their use is not well understood.

Chlamydosau'rus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of lizards. See LACERTIDÆ

Chlamyph'orus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An edentate quadruped, family *Efficientia*, found in South America, in which several characters of different tribes are remarkably blended. Like the Armadillo, it has a tessellated shield, the consistence of which is between horn and leather; but instead of being firmly attached by its whole under

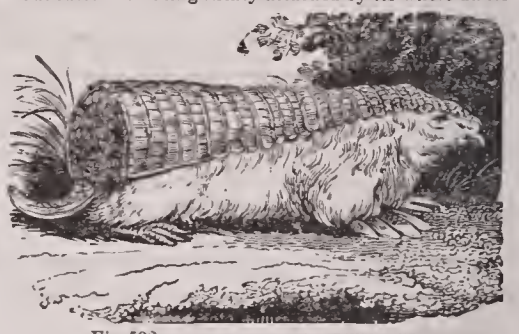


Fig. 592. — CHLAMYPHORUS TRUNCATUS.

surface to the integuments beneath, it is connected with the back only by a ridge of skin along the spine, and with the skull by two bony prominences from the forehead. In the form of its feet, its imperfect eyes, the conical shape of its snout, and its general habits, it resembles the mole. It is a native of Chili, but is so rare even there as to be regarded by the natives as a curiosity. It is interesting from the analogy of its skeleton and coat of mail to those of the gigantic extinct Megatherium. It is very small, being only 5 to 6 inches long.

Chla'mys, *n.* [Gr., a scarf.] (*Antiq.*) An outer garment of the ancient Greek costume, closely resembling the Roman PALUDAMENTUM, *q. v.*

Chlapow'ski, DEZYDERYUSZ, a Polish general, B. 1788. He early entered the French army and distinguished himself in the German and Russian campaigns of Napoleon I. On the rising of the Poles in 1830, *C.* commanded a division of the patriot army, fought at Grochow, and did good service against the Russians. After an unsuccessful invasion of Lithuania, *C.* retired into private life.

Chlopicki, (*klo-pits'ke*,) JOSEPH, a Polish general, B. 1772. He served under Kosciuszko, during the first revolt of the Poles (1794), and then engaged in Napoleon's service, under whom he took part in the battles of Eylau, Friedland, Smolensk, and Moskowa. After the fall of Paris in 1814, *C.* conducted back to Poland the *débris* of the Polish-French contingent, and was created general of division by the Czar. On the outbreak of the Polish revolution of 1830, *C.* was elected Dictator, but soon resigned that office, fought at Grochow and Wavre, and after the cessation of hostilities, retired into private life. D. 1854.

Chlo'ra, *n.* (*Bot.*) The yellow-wort, a genus of plants, order *Gentianaceæ*, which yield a yellow dye.

Chloracet'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) A crystalline acid obtained by the action of the solar rays upon a mixture of chlorine with the vapor of acetic acid. *Form.* $HO.C_4H_2ClO_3$.

Chlo'ral, *n.* (*Chem.*) A liquid composed of chlorine, carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, obtained by the action of chlorine upon absolute alcohol. See p. 704.

Chlor'anile, PERCHLOROKINOLE, *n.* (*Chem.*) When kinole is acted on with hydrochloric acid and chlorate of potash, it is converted into a yellow crystalline body known as chloranile. Potash dissolves it when heated, giving a purple solution. *Form.* $C_{12}Cl_4O_4$.

Chloranthac'eæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Piperales*. DIAG. A solitary carpel, a suspended ovule, a naked embryo, and opposite leaves with intermediate stipules. They are herbs or under-shrubs, with jointed stems, and spiked achlamydeous flowers, with scaly bracts. The typical genus *Chloranthus* includes some useful species. The roots of *C. officinalis* and *brachystachys* have been employed in Java in malignant fevers. The leaves of *C. inconspicuus* are used in China to perfume tea. Aromatic, stimulant properties are common to all the plants of this order, which consists of 15 species arranged in 3 genera.

Chlorastrolite, *n.* (*Min.*) A pale bluish-green mineral found on the shores of Isle Royale, Lake Superior, in small rounded water-worn pebbles, which have been derived from trap-rock. It is finely radiated or stellate in structure, with a pearly lustre, and is chatoyant at the rounded sides. It is a hydrated silicate of alumina, iron, lime, and soda.

Chlo'rate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A combination of chloric acid with a base. Chlorates resemble the nitrates in their oxidizing power, but generally act at lower temperatures, in consequence of the greatest facility with which they part with their oxygen. The best known is the chlorate of potash. — See POTASH (CHLORATE OF.)

Chlorct'ic, *a.* Resembling or containing chlorite.

Chlorhydric Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) See HYDROCHLORIC ACID.

Chlo'rhydrine, *n.* (*Chem.*) An oily liquid derived from glycerine by the action of hydrochloric acid. *Form.* $C_6H_7O_4Cl$.

Chlo'ric Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) This acid has never been obtained in an isolated condition, it being as yet impossible to separate from it the last equivalent of water. *Form.* ClO_3. Its only compound which possesses any great practical importance will be seen at POTASH (CHLORATE OF).

Chlo'ride, *n.* (*Chem.*) Chlorine enters into combination with the metals and the non-metallic elements, forming compounds of great importance. These will be treated of particularly under the heads of their respective bases. They all, however, possess some common properties which it will be well to consider in this place. They are generally soluble in water. In many of their properties they closely resemble the oxides; and it is generally found that a metal will enter into as many combinations with chlorine as it does with oxygen. They are all fusible at ordinary temperatures, and melt and dissolve with greater readiness than their corresponding acids; most of the metallic chlorides are decomposed when heated in a current of hydrogen, hydrochloric acid and the pure metal being the result. This is taken advantage of in the formation of pure iron and several other metals. The chlorides of the nobler metals are generally decomposed by simple ignition, the metals remaining behind in an uncombined form. When heated with black oxide of manganese and sulphuric acid, they eliminate chlorine.

Chlorid'ic, *a.* Pertaining to a chloride.

Chlorim'eter, *n.* An instrument similar to an alkalimeter, used in some of the processes of chlorimetry.

Chlorim'etry, *n.* [*Chlorine*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] (*Chem.*) The method of ascertaining the amount of available chlorine in the chlorine of lime of commerce There are several ways of effecting this. One of the simplest and most generally employed is founded on the property possessed by acetic acid of turning a solution of a persalt of iron to a deep red. Known quantities of acetic acid, perchloride of iron, and bleach-liquors are mixed together, and the color produced is compared with those of twelve vials ranged in a frame containing similar ingredients, submitted to known but varying properties of chlorine. In this instance the color indicates the exact amount of chlorine contained in the measured quantity of black liquid; from which data the percentage is easily calculated. The *C.* is an hourly operation with calico bleachers, it being important to know the exact strength of the steeping liquor at each immersion of fabric.

Chlo'rine, DEPHLOGISTICATED MARINE ACID, OXYMURIATIC ACID, *n.* [Gr. *chloros*, green.] (*Chem.*) A non-metallic element discovered by Scheele in 1771, while examining an ore of manganese. It was thought at first to be a compounded gas; but Gay-Lussac and Thenard supposed, and Sir Humphrey Davy proved, that it was an elementary body. It was the latter philosopher that bestowed upon it the name of chlorine, from *chloros*, green (Greek), on account of its color. It occurs in nature in great abundance, in combination with many mineral substances, such as rock-salt; also in sea-water and sea-plants, as the chlorides of potassium and sodium. It may be prepared in two ways,—either by heating black oxide of manganese with hydrochloric acid, or by heating a mixture of black oxide of manganese, chloride of sodium, and dilute sulphuric acid. It is a transparent gas of a greenish yellow color and a powerfully suffocating odor, which, even largely diluted with air, produces great irritation of the air passages. One hundred cubic inches weigh between 77 and 78 grains. It is, therefore, about two and a half times heavier than atmospheric air. Water absorbs about twice its volume; it can, therefore, be only collected by displacement or over warm water. Under a pressure of four atmospheres it condenses into a yellow limpid liquid, rather heavier than water, and remains fluid and unfrozen at a temperature of 220° Fahr. With water, *chlorine* forms a definite hydrate, which, when subjected to a cold of 32° Fahr., solidifies in the form of large yellow crystals. Chlorine is not combustible, but supports combustion to a certain degree. A wax taper burns in it with a reddish smoky flame, the hydrogen of the wax combining with the chlorine to form hydrochloric acid, and the carbon being set free. Chlorine, in common with several other elementary bodies, has the property of replacing hydrogen in its organic compounds. It is in this manner that chlorine bleaches textile fabrics. The brownness of the fabric is due to some brown organic substance, which, when submitted to the action of chlorine, parts with its hydrogen and assumes a colorless form, containing chlorine. This fact is proved on a large scale by the action of chlorine on indigo. Another property of chlorine is that of destroying noxious vapors and miasmata. For the same reason, it is used as a disinfectant, the action being the same as that mentioned above. For laboratory use, chlorine is best made as follows:—Oil of vitriol and water, of each seven parts. Allow the mixture to cool, and add four parts of chloride of sodium, mixed alternately with three parts of peroxide of manganese. The gas comes off slowly at first until the application of a gentle heat, when it immediately rushes forth in large quantities. The manufacture of chlorine for bleaching purposes is described under BLEACHING-POWDER. Chlorine is possessed of powerful affinities, and unites with all the metalloids and metals. With oxygen it forms five compounds,—hypochlorous acid, ClO; chlorous acid, ClO_3; peroxide of chlorine, or hypochloric acid, ClO_4; chloric acid, ClO_5; perchloric acid, ClO_7; all of which are described under their respective heads. With hydrogen it forms hydrochloric acid, and with nitrogen a fearfully explosive substance—perchloride of nitrogen. With carbon it forms several chlorides. (See CARBON.) In many of its properties it bears a very strong analogy to its congeners *bromine* and *iodine*, q. v.—Equivalent 35·5; sp. grav. 2·44; *symbol* Cl.

Chlo'rinated, *a.* Containing a certain proportion of chlorine.

Chlo'rinized, *a.* Compounded with chlorine.

Chlo'rine-water, *n.* (*Chem.*) Water at 60° absorbs two volumes of chlorine. When freshly made, this solution possesses all the properties of the gas. It gradually becomes decomposed, liberating oxygen and forming hydrochloric acid.

Chlo'ris, *n.* [Gr. *chloros*, green.] The GREENFINCH, *q. v.* (*Myth.*) The goddess of flowers, who married Zephyrus. The same as Flora.

Chlo'rite, *n.* (*Min.*) A soft mineral of a green color, often found in cavities and veins in trap-rocks. It is a hydrated silicate of alumina and magnesia.

Chlorit'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing chlorite.

Chlorocarbon'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) It is formed by exposing a mixture of chlorine and carbonic oxide to the action of light. *Form.* $C_2O_2Cl_2$.

Chlorochrom'ic Acid, OXICHLORIDE OF CHROMIUM, *n.* (*Chem.*) A remarkable brown-red liquid, obtained by distilling 10 parts of common salt and 17 of bi-chromate of potash, previously fused together and broken into fragments, with 40 parts of oil of vitriol. It much resembles bromine in appearance, and fuses very strongly in air, the moisture of which decomposes its red vapor, forming chromic and hydrochloric acids. It is a very powerful oxidizing agent, and inflames ammonia and alcohol when brought in contact with them. *Form.* CrO_2Cl.

Chlo'roform, *n.* [Gr. *chloros*, green, and *formyl.*] (*Chem.*) A highly interesting compound, which is produced by a variety of reactions. The most usual way of preparing it is by acting upon dilute alcohol with chloride of lime. Six parts of chloride of lime are mixed with twenty-four parts of water, and one part of alcohol is added to the mixture; the whole is transferred to a capacious still, and the heat is quickly raised until it reaches 180°. The products, which consist of chloroform and water, collect in two layers, the lower of which is chloroform. It is separated from the water by means of a pipette, agitated with sulphuric acid, and once more distilled. Chloroform is a colorless, volatile, mobile, highly refracting liquid, of specific gravity 1·497, and boiling at 142° Fahr. It has an ethereal odor, and a sweetish penetrating taste. It is readily soluble in ether and alcohol, but sparingly so in water. Concentrated sulphuric acid has but little action on it, and potassium does not decompose it. It yields, however, to the action of light, and should be tested for alcohol and other products of decomposition before it is used for anæsthetic purposes. Pure chloroform, when dropped into water, should fall to the bottom without becoming milky. Alcohol is detected in it by its turning green on the addition of bichromate of potash and sulphuric acid. It should remain colorless when oil of vitriol is agitated with it, and the liquid itself should be perfectly colorless, and free from any chlorous odor. The vapor of chloroform has the remarkable property of rendering a person breathing it temporarily insensible to pain. (See ANÆSTHETICS.) Chloroform is an excellent solvent for sulphur, phosphorus, and iodine. It also readily dissolves fatty and resinous bodies. It is a perfect solvent of caoutchouc, which is left unaltered on evaporation. Chemists are at variance as to the real composition of chloroform, some regarding it as a derivative of methyl, others as a terchloride of formyl. *Form.* C_2HCl_3.

Chlorom'etry, *n.* The same as CHLORIMETRY, *q. v.*

Chloronit'ric Gas, *n.* (*Chem.*) Peroxide of nitrogen in which two equivalents of oxygen are replaced by two of chlorine. Yellowish red fumes are evolved when nitrohydrochloric acid is gently heated.

Chloronit'rous Gas, *n.* (*Chem.*) Nitrous acid in which an equivalent of oxygen is replaced by one of chlorine. Evolved when nitrohydrochloric acid is boiled.

Chlo'rophane, *n.* [Gr. *chloros*, green, and *phaino*, to shine.] (*Min.*) A violet variety of fluor-spar, which emits, when heated, a bright, emerald green light.

Chlo'rophyl, *n.* (*Chem.*) The green coloring-matter of plants. It is a resinous substance containing carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen, which cannot be crystallized or distilled, and has therefore never been obtained in so pure a condition that its composition could be accurately determined. When green leaves are boiled with alcohol, the latter acquires a fine green color, and, when evaporated, deposits its chlorophyl.

Chloroph'yllite, *n.* [Gr. *chloros*, green, *phyllon*, a leaf, and *lithos*, a stone.] (*Min.*) An altered variety of Iolite. It occurs at Haddam, in Connecticut, in large prisms, or in foliated masses, of a grayish or brownish-green color—usually associated with Iolite in granite. The name has reference to the color and structure of the mineral.

Chloro'sis, *n.* [Gr. *chloros*, green.] (*Med.*) A disease to which young females are subject, and which is characterized by a peculiar sallow or greenish-yellow hue of the countenance, and hence known as the green sickness. It is usually attended with great debility, palpitations of the heart, difficulty of breathing, pains in the back and loins, and other distressing symptoms. The principal means to be employed in the cure of this disease are gentle exercise in the open air, with nutritious and rather stimulating diet, tonics, sea-bathing, and agreeable society.

(*Bot.*) See SUPPLEMENT.

Chlorot'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or affected by, chlorosis.

Chlo'rous Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) One of the oxides of chlorine. It is a dark greenish-yellow gas, possessing a pungent odor and bleaching properties. It heated to 135° Fahr. it explodes, being resolved into chlorine and oxygen; it also explodes when placed in contact with combustible substances. By intense cold and pressure it may be reduced to the form of a red liquid. Water dissolves about six times its volume of the gas, the solution varying in color from green to yellow, according to the degree of saturation. *C. A.* has powerful bleaching properties, and combines with bases to form chlorites, many of which are crystallizable. It is expelled from its combinations by carbonic acid. It is prepared by heating nitric acid, chlorate of potash, and arsenious acid. The gas must be collected by displacement, as it acts both on mercury and water. *Form.* ClO_2.

Chlorox'ylon, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of trees, ord. *Cedrelaceæ*. All the species have dotted leaves, which yield by distillation an essential oil. *C. Swietenia*, a native of East India, furnishes the yellow, fragrant, close-grained, heavy and durable satin-wood much estimated by cabinet-makers.

Chmielnicki, (*khme-el-nits'ke,*) BOGDAN, a Cossack chief, B. 1593. In 1648, he put himself at the head of a formidable combination of Cossacks and Tartar tribes, and carrying on a short but sanguinary war against the Polish monarchs Ladislaus IV. and John Casimir, made himself master of the Ukraine, and handed over the Cossack people to the Russian czars. D. 1657.

Choak, *v. a.* and *n.* An old spelling of CHOKE, *q. v.*

Cho'anites, *n. pl.* (*Pal.*) A genus of extinct Zoöphytes, so called on account of their fossil skeleton or polypary, presenting in general a funnel-shaped figure. They appear to have been common in the upper beds of the chalk.

Choate. RUFUS, an eminent American advocate and jurist, B. at Essex, Mass., 1799. Admitted to the bar in 1824, he commenced the practice of law at Danvers; passed some time at Salem, and removed to Boston in 1834, having previously occupied a seat in the State senate and in the house of representatives as a member of Congress. In 1841 he succeeded Mr Webster in the U. States senate, resigning in 1845, and with these exceptions he has been exclusively engaged in the profession of the law. His claims to literary notice rest upon his speeches in congress and several addresses on public occasions, which have been printed. Of his speeches, the most noted ones are those on the tariff, the Oregon question, and the annexation of Texas. But it is less to his literary labors than to his forensic performances as a lawyer that Mr. *C.* owes his celebrity. Rapid and impetuous, self-possessed and remarkable for consummate judgment and unerring tact in the management of causes, the neatness of his statements, the grace and accuracy of his language, the quaint humor with which he contrives to decorate the dryest and seemingly the most hopeless subject, the charm of a brilliant and persuasive rhetoric, always commanded the admiration of his hearers and the sympathies of the jury in cases where the law and the facts forbade him to win the assent of their understanding. As a lawyer, Mr. *C* stood for many years at the head of the bar in New England, and as an advocate, especially, no man perhaps in the whole country enjoyed so high and wide a reputation. D. 1858.

Choban'do, or SEBANDO, a town and Chinese frontier-post of Thibet, 230 m. E.N.E. of Lassa; Lat. 30° 17′ N., Lon. 95° 40′ E.

Chocchu'ma, in *Mississippi*, a village near Yallobusha River, in the S.E. part of Tallahatchie co.

Chock, *n.* [See CHOKE.] (*Naut.*) A wedge to secure anything with, or for anything to rest upon; thus, the long-boat rests upon 2 large *chocks* when it is stowed.

—A collision; an encounter. See SHOCK.

Chocks of the rudder. Pieces of timber used to stop the motion of the rudder, in cases of accident, &c.

—*v. a.* To fasten as with a wedge, &c.; as, to *chock* a block.

—*v. i.* To fill up, as any hollow place.

Chock'-full, *a.* Filled to an inconvenient or superfluous extent. (Properly written CHOKE-FULL, *q. v.*)

Cho'co, a bay and prov. of the U. States of Columbia, S. America.—The bay, forming part of the Gulf of Darien, receives the Atrato, (*q. v.*) a stream of note in connection with inter-oceanic communication. Its Lat. and Lon. are about 5° 30′ N., and 77° 30′ W.—2. The province forms the W. portion of the department of Cauca.

Chocolate, (*chok'o lat.*) *n.* [Sp.: Fr. *chocolat*; It. *cioccolata.*] This well-known article, used so extensively as a beverage, is manufactured from the roasted beans of the *Theobroma cacao*, and afterwards made into a paste by long trituration in a heated mortar, with sugar, vanilla, and cinnamon; it is then poured into moulds, and left to dry or harden. *C.* is said to possess a peculiar, nitrogenized principle, partaking of the active alkaloid of both tea and coffee—*theine* and *caffeine*; and on this account, and from the presence of sugar, it is, to a certain extent, nutritious, as well as being a grateful and stomachic beverage. From the addition of vanilla, and an astringent property in itself, chocolate acts in that manner on the system, and in weak, relaxed constitutions makes a most suitable beverage, by its binding effects on the bowels.—This name is applied both to the pasty substance, and to the liquor or beverage made by dissolving it in boiling water.

—*a.* Like chocolate; having the color of chocolate.

Chocolate-house, *n.* A public house where chocolate is drunk.

Choc'olate Lead, *n.* (*Painting.*) A pigment prepared

by calcining oxide of lead with about one-third of that of copper, and reducing the compound to a uniform tint by levigation.

Choc'olate-nut, *n.* (*Bot.*) See THEOBROMA.

Chocolo'chee, or **Chocoloc'co Creek,** in *Alabama*, rises in Benton co., and empties into Coosa River about 10 m. N.W. of Talladega.

Choc'onut, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village and township of Susquehanna co., about 14 m. S.W. of Binghamton.

Choc'taw, in *Alabama*, a W. county bordering on the Mississippi; *area*, about 800 sq. m. The Tombigbee River bounds it on the E. The surface is irregular; and soil partly fertile. *Cap.* Butler.

Choctaw, in *Mississippi*, a N. central county; *area*, 990 sq. m. It is traversed by the Big Black River. The soil is fertile, and the surface hilly, partly covered by forests. *Cap.* Greensborough.

Choctaw Agency, in *Mississippi*, a post-office of Oktibbeha co.

Choctaw Agency, in *Arkansas*, a post-office of the Choctaw Nation.

Choctaw Bayou, in *Texas*, Grayson co., enters the Red River in the N.E. part of the co.

Choctaw Bluff, in *Alabama*, a P. O. of Clark co.

Choctaw Indians, a N. American tribe, formerly peopling the central part of Mississippi near the Yazoo River, and the W. portion of Alabama. They are now settled on their reservation in the Indian Territory on the banks of the Arkansas River. The Choctaws live there in a comparatively civilized state, devoting themselves to farm tillage and mechanical pursuits. They are closely allied with the Chickasaws, (*q. v.*,) and have a general council in common.

Choc'tawhat'chee River, rises in Barbour co., Alabama, and flows S. to the boundary, thence S. through Florida, and falls into Choctawhatchee Bay.

Chode, the old preterite of CHIDE, *q. v.*

Chœrilus, (*keer'i-lus.*) a tragic poet of Athens, who wrote 150 tragedies, of which 13 obtained the prize.—An historian of Samos.—The name of two other poets, one of whom was very intimate with Herodotus, and wrote a poem on the victory which the Athenians had obtained over Xerxes. On account of the excellence of the composition, he received a piece of gold for each verse from the Athenians, and was publicly ranked with Homer as a poet.—The other was one of Alexander's flatterers. It is said that that prince promised him as many pieces of gold as there should be good verses in his poetry, and as many slaps on the forehead as there were bad. On examination, six of his verses were found entitled to the coins, while the rest were rewarded with castigation.

Choice, (*chois,*) *n.* [From CHOOSE, *q. v.*] Act of choosing; selection; voluntary action of the mind in making a preference of one thing to another; election.

"There's small *choice* in rotten apples."—*Shaks.*

—Power of choosing; option; preference; as, to toss for *choice*.

"The soldier's virtue makes rather *choice* of loss."—*Shaks.*

—Care in choosing or selecting; skill in making nice distinction; apt discrimination.

"They were collected with judgment and *choice*."—*Bacon.*

—The thing chosen or selected; the thing taken or approved in preference to others; object of choice.

"Your *choice* is not so rich in birth as beauty."—*Shaks.*

—The best or most preferable part of anything, that which is more properly the object of choice.

"The *choice* and master-spirits of this age."—*Shaks.*

To make choice of. To choose; to select; to take from several things proposed to one's option.

"Wisdom of what herself approves *makes choice*."—*Denham.*

—*a.* Worthy of being chosen; select; rare; precious.

"My *choicest* hours of life are lost."—*Swift.*

—Keeping or maintaining with care, as valuable; frugal; chary; as, to be *choice* of money.

"He that is *choice* of his time, will also be *choice* of his company, and *choice* of his actions."—*Taylor.*

—Selected with care; chosen with judgment and discrimination.

"*Choice* words and measured phrase."—*Wordsworth.*

Choice'-drawn, *a.* Chosen or selected with special care

Choice'ful, *a.* Unstable; changeable.

Choice'less, *a.* Without the power of choosing; wanting the right of choice; as, "that dead *choiceless* creature."—*Hammond.*

Choice'ly, *a.* With nice discrimination; with apt regard to preference; with exact choice.

"A band of men,
Collected *choicely* from each county some."—*Shaks.*

—Excellently; in a choice or preferable manner.

"Old-fashioned poetry, but *choicely* good."—*Walton.*

Choice'ness, *n.* Quality of being choice or preferable; nicety; particular value; intrinsic worth.

Choir, (*kwir.*) *n.* [O. Fr. *chœur*; Lat. *chorus*: Gr. *choros*, a dance in a ring. Originally, a company of singers and dancers arranged in a ring.] That part of a church or cathedral where the singers or choristers chant or sing divine service. It is also applied to those whose special duty it is to perform the service to music. Every choir is divided into two parts, stationed on each side of the choir, in order to sing alternately, one side answering to the other.—It is also used to signify a band of singers in parts, or even the chorus itself.

Choiseul, (*shwaw-zool',*) the patronymic of a noble French family, distinguished in history; of its more remarkable members were the following:

C., CÉSAR, DUC DE, and SEIGNEUR DU PLESSIS-PRASLIN, b. 1598. He was a distinguished soldier and diplomatist; instructed Louis XIV. in the art of war, and aided Cardinal Richelieu in his diplomatic successes. D. 1675.

C., ETIENNE FRANÇOIS, DUC DE, a French statesman, b. 1719. As *Count de Stainville*, he, in 1753, was appointed French ambassador at Rome, and afterwards at Vienna. In 1758 he succeeded Cardinal de Bernis as Minister of Foreign Affairs, subsequently received the portfolios of war and marine, was created duke and peer of France, obtained high favor with Madame de Pompadour, and, consequently, that of Louis XV. In 1761, C. concluded the famous "Family Compact," or league of the Bourbon monarchs of France, Spain, Parma, and Naples, and, in 1764, effected the expulsion of the Jesuits from France. His control of the war and marine depts. was characterized by great vigor and economy; and he developed and fostered the rising commerce of his country with India. C.'s influence was felt and acknowledged at every court of continental Europe. On the advent of Madame du Barry, (*q. v.*,) he lost the favor of the king, and retired into private life. D. 1785.

C., GOUFFIER, MARIE GABRIEL FLORENT, (COMTE DE,) b. 1752. He was French ambassador at Constantinople (1792), and the accomplished author of *Voyage Pittoresque en Grèce*. Proscribed during the revolution, he resided in Russia until the Restoration, when he returned to France, and was made a minister of state. D. 1817.

Choiseul', an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, belonging to the Solomon group. Lat. 7° 29″ S., Lon. 157° 55′ E.

Choke, *v. a.* [A. S. *aceocan*; Icel. *qroka*, to swallow, from *qvok*, the throat; W. *cegiaw*, to choke, from *ceg*, the throat.] To throttle; to suffocate; to strangle by compressing the throat and so stopping the breath.

"When to my good lord I prove untrue, I'll *choke* myself."—*Shaks.*

—To obstruct, hinder, or check; to clog; to block up; as, to *choke* a sewer.

"And crowds of mourners *choke* their sov'reign's way."—*Tickell.*

—To smother; to stifle; to extinguish; to overpower.

"But oats and darnel *choke* the rising corn."—*Dryden.*

—To take exception to; to cause umbrage or offence.

—*v. i.* To be suffocated; to have the windpipe stopped.

—To be obstructed or blocked up.—To be brought to a check, as if by a choking sensation.

"The words *choked* in his throat."
Sir W. Scott.

—To take offence; to feel umbrage.

Choke, *n.* A cant phrase for the internal part of an artichoke.

Choke, *n.* (*Mining.*) An adit is said to be choked when any earth or stone falls in and obstructs the current of water through it; the place or part so filled is called the *choke*.

Choke'-cherry, *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Prunus borealis*, an astringent species of cherry.

Choke'-damp, *n.* Noxious suffocating gas or vapor generated in wells, coal-mines, and other subterranean excavations.

Chokedar, (*chō-kee-dar',*) *n.* [Hind. *chauk-dar.*] In Hindostan, the name applied to a public watchman, and also to a kind of custom-house officer.



Fig. 593.
A CHOKEDAR. (Village watchman, Hindostan.)

Choke'-full, *a.* Full to the verge of choking; full to superfluity. See CHOCK-FULL.

Choke'-pear, *n.* A kind of rough, harsh-flavored, unpalatable pear.—An aspersion or sarcasm used to silence another person. (Vulgar.) *Johnson.*

"Pardon me for going so low as to talk of giving *choke-pears*."
Richardson.

Chok'er, *n.* The person who, or thing which, chokes or checks.

—Any incisive remark that is unanswerable; as, his reply was a *choker*.

—A vulgarism for a cravat or neck-cloth; as, to wear a white *choker*.

Chok'ing, *n.* (*Med.*) An obstruction of the gullet, or of the passage leading to it, by morsels of food imperfectly chewed, or other substances accidentally swallowed. The consequences are sometimes serious, and will be considered in connection with the part principally concerned.—See PHARYNX.

Chok'y, *a.* That tends to or has power to choke or suffocate.

Chok'y, *n.* A slang phrase for a prison or place of durance; as, he was taken to *choky*.

Chole'doch, *n.* [Gr. *chole*, bile, and *doxos*, receiving.] (*Anat.*) The duct formed by the union of the hepatic and cystic ducts, which pours the hepatic and cystic bile into the duodenum.—*Dunglison.*

Choledog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *chole*, and *graphein*, to describe.] (*Med.*) A description of what relates to the bile and biliary organs.

Choledol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *chole*, and *logos*, a discourse.] (*Med.*) A treatise on the bile and biliary organs.

Cholec'chel, an island of S. America, in the Argentine Confederation, 220 m. from Carmen. It is formed by the Rio Negro.

Choler, (*Col'er.*) *n.* The bile.—Irascibility: ill-humor; anger; irritation of the passions:—formerly supposed to proceed from excess or acrimony of bile.

"It engenders *choler*, planteth anger."—*Shaks.*

Cholera, (*kol'e-ra,*) *n.* [Gr., from *cholē*, bile, and *rheō*, to flow.] (*Med.*) The Cholera-morbus, or sporadic *C.*, is a disease accompanied by vomiting and purging, with great pain and debility, and apparently arising from excess or acrimony of bile: it is most common at the close of summer and beginning of autumn, and seems to be produced by cold, suppressed perspiration, indigestible fruits, &c. It generally commences with a sense of pain about the bowels, fever, thirst, an irregular pulse, and severe vomiting and purging of bilious matter; in favorable cases these symptoms subside in a few days with the aid of opiates, mucilaginous diluents, and mild aperients followed by tonics; but in severe cases great exhaustion ensues, attended by depression, anxiety, hurried respiration, cold sweats, hiccup, low and fluttering pulse, &c., and the patients rapidly sink. In such cases, warm fomentations sometimes relieve the pain, and effervescent saline draughts check the sickness and enable the stomach to bear large doses of opium.—*C.*, ASIATIC. The term *Asiatic* or *Spasmodic C.* has been applied to a most appalling form of pestilential disease, which seems to have been but indistinctly known prior to the year 1817. It made its appearance in Ang. that year at Jessore, after having previously raged to a formidable extent in the south of Bengal, and thence it spread over a great part of Asia, carrying off millions of human beings. In 1823 it broke out at Astrakhan, but did not at that time extend farther into Russia; in 1828, however, it appeared at Orenburg, and during the autumn of that year and spring of 1829 it spread over a considerable part of the Russian dominions. It raged at Moscow in Sept., 1830; and having been apparently carried by the Russian army into Poland, it propagated itself through different parts of Europe in 1832, and first appeared on this side of the Atlantic at Quebec, June 2, 1832, and in New York, June 21, rapidly reaching most of the U. States. In 1834, 1849, 1850, and 1854, it revisited this country, since which time it cannot be said to have reigned epidemically here, though it reappeared frequently in Europe. The symptoms of this, as of other disorders, vary considerably at different times, and in different individuals. It commonly comes on without any warning, and the patient is frequently a corpse in a few hours. The attack usually begins with sickness and purging; the discharge in this case not being bilious, but a thin colorless fluid like rice-water, accompanied with great prostration of strength and cold clammy sweats. In a short time dreadful cramps assail the extremities and afterwards the abdomen, and other parts of the body; the body becomes bent, the limbs twisted, the countenance cadaverous, the pulse almost imperceptible, the eyes sunken and surrounded by a dark circle, the patient sinks into a state of apathy, and, unless a favorable change speedily takes place, he soon expires. When reaction takes place, the pulse gradually returns, the natural warmth of the body is restored, and the spasms and difficulty of breathing give way. Frequently, however, the reaction is accompanied by fever, closely resembling typhus, and which often terminates fatally, in from four to eight days. As regards the treatment of this disease, the only advice that can be given here is, to seek the aid of a medical man without delay.

Cholera-morbus, *n.* (*Med.*) See CHOLERA.

Choleric, (*kol'er-ik,*) *a.* Abounding with choler, or bile.

"Our two great poets being . . . the one *choleric* and sanguine, the other phlegmatic and melancholic."—*Dryden.*

—Irascible; easily irritated; prone to anger.

"Bull was an honest fellow, *choleric*, and of a very unconstant temper."—*Arbuthnot.*

—Angry; petulant; peevish; as, a *choleric* speech.

Chol'erickly, *adv.* In an angry or choleric manner.

Chol'erine, *n.* (*Med.*) The first stage of epidemic cholera; also the precursory symptoms of cholera. *Dunglison.*

Cholester'ic, *a.* [Fr. *cholestérique.*] Pertaining to, or composed of, cholesterine.

Cholesterine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A crystalline substance somewhat resembling fat, and often deposited in large quantity in the form of biliary calculi. It is a characteristic ingredient of bile; and is found also in peas, wheat, &c. *Form.* $C_{52}H_{44}O_2$.

Cholet, or **Chollet,** a town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, on the Maine, 12 m. S.S.E. of Beaupreau. *Manf.* Cottons, woollens, linens, &c., are extensively carried on. *Pop.* 13,360.

Cho'liamb, Choliam'bic, *n.* [Fr. *choliambique*; Lat. *choliambus.*] (*Pros.*) In ancient poetry, an iambic verse whose last foot, instead of an iambus, is a spondee or a trochee.

Chol'try, *n.* In Hindostan, an inn or caravansera.

Cholula, an inland town of Mexico, state of La Puebla, in a fertile plain S. of the Cordillera of the Malinche, 8 m. W.N.W. of Puebla, and 64 S.E. of Mexico; Lat. 19° 2′ 6″ N., Lon. 98° 13′ 15″ W. *C.* was compared by Cortez, in the 16th century, with the most populous cities of Spain; but it declined with the rise of Puebla. It is still, however, a considerable place, and possesses some fine Aztec antiquities, the principal of which is a huge pyramid or *teocali*, occupying an area almost double the base of the great Egyptian pyramid of Cheops, though its height is only 164 ft. Humboldt and other authorities regard it as bearing a remarkable analogy to the temple of Belus, and other ancient structures of the Oriental world. *Pop.* Estimated at 14,000.

Cho'mel, AUGUSTE FRANCOIS, an eminent French physician, b. 1788; d. 18—.

Cho'mer, *n.* See HOMER.

Chomp, *v. i.* To champ; to munch greedily; to masticate coarsely. (Used in some parts of England, and in U. S.)

Chon'da, a town of Hindostan, prov. Gevalior, and 18 m. N.W. of the latter city; Lat. 26° 27′ N., Lon. 78° E. The British, under Lord Gough, won a great victory here over the Mahrattas, in 1843.

Chon'drine, *n.* (*Chem.*) That form of gelatine which is obtained from cartilage, and which differs from ordinary gelatine in being precipitable by acetic and the mineral acids, and by sulphate of alumina and potash, persulphate of iron, and acetate of lead.

Chon'drodite, *n.* [Gr. *chondros*, a grain.] (*Min.*) A native silicate of magnesia, with part of the oxygen replaced by fluorine and part of the magnesia by protoxide of iron. The largest and most crystalline masses are found near Sparta in New Jersey, and near Edenville in New York. It is found also in Finland, Sweden, Saxony, and the Ural. — See HUMITE.

Chon'droid, *a.* [Gr. *chondros*, cartilage, and *eidos*, form.] Resembling or partaking of the nature of cartilage.

Chondrol'ogy, *n.* [From Gr. *chondros*, and *logos*, speech.] (*Med.*) A treatise on cartilages — *Dunglison.*

Chondrom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *chondros*, grain, and *metron*, measure.] A kind of steelyard, used in the weighing of grain.

Chondropteryg'ians, *n. pl.* [Gr. *chondros*, cartilage, and *pteryx*, a wing.] (*Zoöl.*) The name of Cuvier's last order of fishes, characterized by the gristly nature of all the spines which support the fins. The whole internal skeleton in this order is cartilaginous.

Chon'drus, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Gramineæ*. The most important species is *C. crispus*, commonly called Carrageen or Irish moss, which is used medicinally for its nutritive, emollient, and demulcent properties, being administered in the form of a decoction or jelly.

Cho'nos Archipe'lago, a group of barren islands lying off the W. coast of Patagonia: Lat. between 44° and 46° S., Lon. between 74° and 75° W.

Chon'tales, a district of Nicaragua, N.E. of the lakes Nicaragua and Managua, separated from Honduras by the district of Segovia.

Choose, (*chōz,*) (*pret.* CHOSE, *pp.* CHOSEN,) *v. a.* [A. S. *ceosan*; Ger. *kiesen*; O. Ger. *kausan*; Icel. *kjosa*; Goth. *kausan*; Swed. and Goth. *kesa*; all signifying to test, to prove, and by consequence, to select; Sansk. *gus*, to try, to taste.] To take one thing in preference to another, or others; to prefer; to select: to elect; to adopt.

"*Choose* an author as you *choose* a friend."— *Roscommon.*

—*v. i.* To prefer; to make a choice or selection.

"The world was all before them, where to *choose*
Their place of rest."— *Milton.*

—To possess the power of choice; to exercise the opportunity of selection.

"For all her haste, she could not *choose* but stay."— *Dryden.*

Choos'er, *n.* One who chooses, or has the power of election.

"Each one may here a *chooser* be."— *Drayton.*

Choos'ingly, *adv.* By choice; in the way of choice.

Chop, *v. a.* [Ger. and Du. *kappen*; L. Lat. *coppare*, from Gr. *kopto*, to strike, second aorist *kopein*, from root *kep.*] To cut into small pieces; to mince; — usually preceding *up*; as, to *chop up* meat.

—To cut off or separate by striking or cleaving; to divide, (generally with *off.*)

"Within these three days his head is to be *chopt off.*"— *Shaks.*

—To devour or eat greedily; with *up.*

"You are for *chopping up* your entertainment like an hungry clown."— *Dryden.*

—To open or break into chinks: to chap off. — See CHAP.

—*v. i.* To do anything with a quick and sudden movement; to strike unexpectedly.

"He *chops* at the shadow, and loses the substance."— *L'Estrange.*

—To break up another person's conversation or discourse; to intervene without ceremony.

(*Naut.*) To turn, vary, or shift suddenly; as, a *chopping* wind.

Chop, *v. a.* [A. S. *ceapian, cypan*; Ger. *kaufen*; Goth. *kaupon*, to transact business: allied to *cheapen*; Scot. *coup*, to exchange, to buy and sell, and to overturn.] To buy; to barter, truck, change, or exchange; to put one thing in the place of another; as, to *chop* a bargain.

—To barter; to change about; to give and take; as, to *chop* logic.

"We go on *chopping* and changing our friends, as well as our horses."— *L'Estrange.*

—*v. i.* To wrangle; to altercate; to bandy words.

"Let not the counsel at the bar *chop* with the judge."— *Bacon.*

—*n.* A stroke; act of cleaving or chopping.

"Believe them at the first *chop*, whatsoever they say."— *Tyndall.*

—A piece chopped; a small piece of meat; as, a *chop* from the tender loin.

"Old Cross condemns all persons to be fops,
That can't regale themselves with mutton-*chops.*"— *King.*

—A crack or cleft in anything. See CHAP.

—The chap; the jaw. See CHAP.

Chop, *n.* [Chinese.] (*Com.*) Quality: kind; brand; as, tea of the first *chop* — A custom-house permit.

Chop of tea, a parcel of chests of tea of the same leaf and make. — *Grand chop*, a ship's clearance certificate.

Chop'-boat, *n.* [Chin. *chop*, quality.] (*Naut.*) A lighter licensed by the Chinese govt. to carry goods in transit from the *hongs* (warehouses) to vessels lying in harbor.

Chop'-church, *n.* A slang term for one who exchanges one benefice for another.

Cho'per, a river of Russia, which after a course of 260 m. joins the Don near the village of Ust-Chopersk.

Chop'fallen, (*chop'fawln,*) *a.* Having the lower chop depressed; — hence, dejected; discouraged; downcast; dispirited. — See CHAP-FALLEN.

Chop'house, *n.* A house where provisions ready dressed are sold; a luncheon-place; a restaurant.

"I lost my place at the *chop-house*, where every man eats in public a mess of broth, or *chop* of meat, in silence."— *Spectator.*

(*Com.*) In China, a custom-house where certain transit duties are levied.

Chop'in, *n.* [Fr. *chopine*; Ger. *schoppen.*] A liquid measure used in France, of nearly an English pint, Winchester measure.— In Scotland, a quart (Eng. wine measure), nearly half a Scottish pint, or 52·1017 cubic inches.— A high-heeled shoe worn by ladies. See CHIOPPINE.

Cho'pin, FREDERIC, a distinguished Polish pianist and composer, b. near Warsaw, 1810; d. in Paris, 1849. *Life of C.*, by M. Karasowskit, 2 vols. (Dresden, 1877).

Chop'ness, *n.* A kind of spade.

Chop'per, *n.* The person who, or thing which, chops; as, a meat-*chopper.*

Chop'ping, *a.* Chubby; stout; plump; lusty.

"Both would own the fair and *chopping* child."— *Fenton.*

—Changing or veering about suddenly and without anticipation; as, a *chopping* sea.

—*n.* A chopin or chioppine. — A cutting or mincing.

Chop'ping-block, *n.* A block or log of wood on which anything is laid to be chopped.

(*Brick-making.*) A block of wood used for reducing bricks to their intended form by axing them; it is made of any chance-piece that can be obtained, and commonly from 6 to 8 inches square, supported generally upon two 14-inch piers, if two men are to work at it; but if four men, the *C. B.* must be lengthened and supported by three piers, and so on, according to the number; it is about 2 feet 3 inches in height.

Chop'ping-knife, *n.* A knife for chopping or mincing meat.

"Here comes Dormetus, with . . . a *chopping-knife* under his girdle."— *Sidney.*

Chop'py, *a.* Chappy; full of clefts, crevices, or cracks; as, a "*choppy* finger."— *Shaks.*

Chops, *n. pl.* See CHOP.

Chop'stick, *n.* A Chinese instrument of wood or ivory, used in place of a fork or spoon, for conveying food to the mouth.

Chop'tank River, It rises in Kent co., Del., flows S.W. into Md., and empties into the Chesapeake.

Chorag'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the ancient chorus, or choragus.

Chorag'ic Monument, in ancient Greece, a monument erected in honor of one who had gained a prize as "choragus," or organizer of the play and chorus. The remains of two very fine monuments of this sort are still to be seen at Athens, viz.: those of Thrasyllus and of Lysicrates, the last popularly called the *Lantern of Demosthenes.* (Fig. 594.)

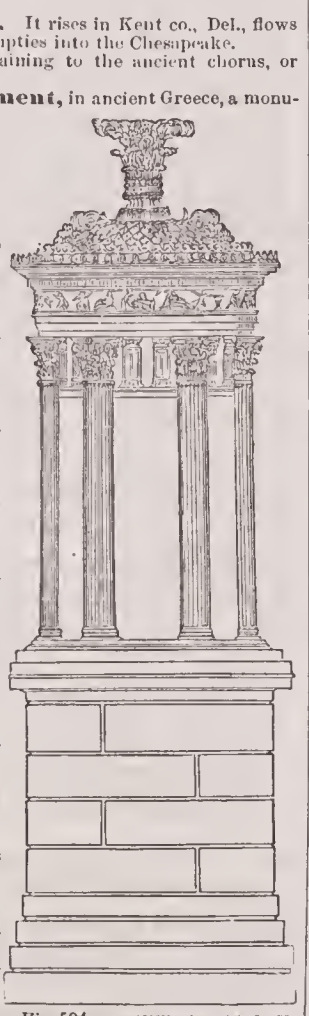


Fig. 594. — MONUMENT OF LYSICRATES. (ATHENS.)

Chora'gus, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *choregos*; *choros*, a chorus, and *ago*, to lead.] The person who, among the ancient Athenians, superintended, or paid the expenses of, a chorus.

Choral, (*kō'ral,*) *a.* [From CHORUS, *q. v.*] Belonging to, or composing, a choir or concert: as, "*Choral* symphonies."— *Milton.*

Cho'ral, Chorale, *n.* (*Mus.*) A sacred melody, of a simple and uniform character, corresponding to the ordinary psalm-tunes.

Cho'ralist, *n.* A member of a choir; a musician.

Cho'rally, *adv.* In the manner of a chorus or choir.

Cho'razin, one of the cities in which Christ's mighty works were done, but named only in his denunciation (*Matt.* xi 21; *Luke* x. 13.) It was known to St. Jerome, who describes it as on the shore of the lake, 2 m. from Capernaum. Robinson locates it at the modern Tell-hûm, 3 m. N.E. of Capernaum, but without good authority.

Chord, (*kōrd.*) *n.* [Lat. *chorda*; Gr. *chor-de*, originally, a gut or intestinal cord.] The string of a musical instrument.

(*Mus.*) The harmonious combination of three or more musical sounds heard together. Before the introduction of simultaneous sounds, the word *C.* was solely applicable to a distended sonorous string; but after the discovery of *counterpoint*, and the formation and establishment of various combinations, a general term became necessary to express those combinations, and that which before applied only to a single string was now borrowed, and the sense extended to a union of the sounds of several strings, pipes, or voices. In practical music there are several kinds of chords: *i. e.*, the *fundamental chord*, consisting of the third, fifth, and eighth of the fundamental bass, or their inversions; — the *accidental chord*, which may result from either of two causes, viz., *anticipation* or *retardation*; — by *anticipation*, when their construction assumes some note or notes of a succeeding chord (a chord not yet struck); by *retardation*, when one or more notes are, by *suspension*, carried in to the composition of the succeeding chord; — the *anomalous* or *equivocal chord*, in which some interval or intervals are greater or lesser than those of the fundamental chord; — and the *transient chord*, in which some intermediate notes are introduced to smoothen the transition from one chord to another, but which do not form any component parts of the fundamental, and cannot be justly called either anticipations or suspensions.

(*Geom.*) The straight line which joins the two extremities of the arc of a curve; so called from the resemblance which the arc and chord together have to a bow and its string, the chord representing the string. In *Fig.* 177, the line D D is the chord of the arc I II D. The chord of a circular arc is obtained by multiplying the radius by twice the sine of half the angle which the ark subtends at the centre. Tables of chords are given in some of the older works on trigonometry; but they have been superseded by the tables of sines, which are much more convenient for trigonometrical calculations.

—*v. a.* To string, or provide with resonant chords.

"When Jubal struck the *chorded* shell."— *Dryden.*

Chordee', *n.* [Fr. *cordée.*] (*Med.*) A painful affection of the penis, attending gonorrhœa.

Chore, *n.* [Same as Eng. CHAR, *q. v.*] A small job of work done about a house. (A familiar, colloquial word in the U. States.)

Chore'a, *n.* [Lat.: from Gr. *choreia*, advancing.] (*Med.*) The disease commonly called *St. Vitus's Dance.* It shows itself by convulsive motions of the limbs, face, head, and trunk, varying extremely in extent and violence; the speech is often more or less affected, and frequently the mental energies become grievously impaired. It is most common in early life, as from the age of ten or twelve to puberty; and makes its approach gradually in persons chiefly of debilitated constitutions; the appetite is generally ravenous at first, and the bowels costive; various convulsive motions then ensue, and only cease during sleep, which, however, is seldom sound. This is one of those diseases which require special attention in their early stages. It usually disappears under judicious treatment, or as the patient grows up; but occasionally it terminates in epilepsy, paralysis, or idiocy. The proper mode of treatment is to restore the tone of the system by tonics, a nourishing diet, and frequent exercise in the open air.

Choregraphic, Choregraphical, (*kō-re-grāf'ik,*) *a.* Relating to, or pertaining, to choregraphy.

Choreg'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *choreia*, and *graphein*, to depict.] The art of representing dancing by signs, as singing is represented by notes.

Chorepis'copal, *a.* [Gr. *chōros*, place, and *episkopos*, bishop.] Pertaining to the power of a local bishop or suffragan.

Chorepis'copus, *n.* [Lat.; from Gr. *choros*, place, and *episkopos*, a bishop.] (*Eccl.*) A country bishop: a person appointed by a bishop in the early periods of Christianity to superintend the rural districts which appertained to his diocese, but which were at an inconvenient distance from the city in which he himself abode.

Chore'us, Choree', *n.* [Lat. *choreus*; Gr. *choreiōs.*] (*Anc. Poet.*) A foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short; a trochee. — Also a foot consisting of three short syllables; a tritrach.

Cho'riamb, Choriam'bus, Choriam'bic, *n.* [Gr. *choreiōs*, a trochee, and *iambos*, iambus.] (*Anc. Poet.*) A foot consisting of four syllables, of which the first and last are long, and the others short; that is, a choreus and trochee, and an iambus united.

Choriam'bic, *a.* [Lat. *choriambicus.*] Belonging to a choriamb.

Cho'ric, *a.* Consisting of, or pertaining to, a chorus; as, a *choric* ode.

Choril'los, in Peru, a village and watering-place, 10 m. S. of Lima. It is much resorted to by the inhabitants of Lima. There are many ruins of Peruvian edifices.

Cho'rion, *n.* [Gr., skin.] (*Anat.*) The external membrane which envelops the *fœtus in utero*, between which and the amnion there is a gelatinous fluid. Its interior surface is smooth, but externally it is shaggy and vascular.

(*Bot.*) The external membrane of the seeds of plants. *Craig.*

Cho'rist, *n.* [Fr. *choriste*; L. Lat. *chorista*, same as *chorialis*, from Lat. *chorus.*] A singer in a choir or concert.

Chorister, (*kor'is-ter,*) *n.* A chorist; the leader of a choir.

Choris'tic, *a.* Choral; pertaining to a choir. (R.)

Chor'ley, a town of England, in Lancashire, 9 m. from Preston. *Manuf.* Chiefly cotton goods and yarns. *Pop.* 15,015.

Chorog'rapher, *n.* [See CHOROGRAPHY.] One who practises the art of chorography.

Chorograph'ic, Chorograph'ical, *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, chorography.

"I have added a *chorographical* description of this terrestrial paradise."— *Raleigh.*

Chorograph'ically, *adv.* In a chorographical manner.

Chorography, (*kō-rog'ra-fe.*) *n.* [Gr. *chōros*, place, and *graphō*, to describe.] The description of a district,

in contradistinction to geography (the description of the earth or of countries), and topography (the description of particular spots).

Cho'roid, *a.* [Gr. *chorion*, the chorion, and *eidos*, form.] (*Anat.*) A name given to several parts of the body, resembling the chorion in the multitude of their vessels.

Choroid Membrane of the Eye. The second tunic of the eye lying under the sclerotic, with which it has a vascular connection; it commences at the optic nerve, and passes forward with the sclerotic to the beginning of the transparent cornea, where it firmly adheres to the sclerotic by a cellular membrane, forming a white fringe called the *ciliary circle;* it then recedes from the sclerotic and cornea, forming a round colored disc called the *iris*, and its posterior surface is termed *uvea*. It is very vascular, and its external stellated vessels are called *vasa vorticosa*. Its internal surface is covered by a *black pigment*.

Choron', Alexandre Etienne, a French musical composer, b. at Caen, 1771. He founded in 1817 a musical school for children, which afterwards took the name of *Institution Royale de Musique Religieuse*. His principal work is his *Principes de Composition des écoles d'Italie*. D. 1834.

Cho'ros Islands, 3 islands off the coast of Chili. The largest is in Lat. 29° 17′ S., Lon. 71° 36′ W.

Chorus, (*kō'rus*,) *n.* [Lat. *chorus*; Gr. *choros*; W. *cor*, a round, a circle; Fr. *chœur*.] (*Ant.*) Among the Greeks, it denoted a number of singers and dancers employed on festive occasions, and also in the performance of plays. During the most flourishing periods of Attic tragedy, the *C.* consisted of a group of male and female personages, who remained on the stage as bystanders or spectators, and, during the intervals of the acting, chanted songs relating to the subject of the play. They sometimes even took part in the performance, by advice, comfort, consolation, or dissuasion. In early times it consisted of a great number of persons, sometimes as many as 50; but it was afterwards limited to 15. The leader of the *C.* was called *coryphæus*, and sometimes the *C.* was divided into 2 parts, which sang alternately. With the decline of ancient tragedy, the *C.* also fell into disuse. In recent times some attempts have been made to restore the ancient *C.*, as in Schiller's *Bride of Messina*.

(*Mus.*) A composition of 2, 3, 4, or more parts, each of which is intended to be sung by a plurality of voices. Also, the performers who sing those parts, and form what is called a *chorus*, or choral part of an orchestra.

Chose, *imp.* and *pp.* of Choose, *q. v.*

Chose, (*shōz.*) *n.* [Fr., Sp., and It. *cosa*; from Lat. *causa*, a cause.] (*Law.*) Personal property; a thing. — *Chose in possession.* A personal thing in possession. — *Chose in action.* A personal property whereof the owner has not possession (in the technical sense), but only a right of action to recover it; as a debt on bond or covenant.

Chosen, (*chōz'n,*) *pp.* of Choose, (*q. v.*)

Chos'roes I., or Khosaou the Great, king of Persia, succeeded Cabades, A. D. 531. He was fierce and cruel, but possessed many good qualities, and encouraged the arts and sciences. He concluded a peace with the Romans, but afterwards invaded their territories, and was repulsed by Belisarius. In the reign of Justinian II., he attacked the Romans again, but was defeated by Tiberius. D. of vexation, 579.

Chosroes II., ascended the throne in 590, on the deposition of his father Hormidas, and is accused of having murdered him. His nobility conspired against him on account of his cruelties, and obliged him to fly to the Romans, who replaced him on the throne. He afterwards carried his army into Judea, Syria, and Egypt, and made himself master of Carthage, but was defeated by the Emperor Heraclius, and thrown into prison by his son, where he D. 627.

Cho'ta, a town of Peru, cap. of a prov. of same name, in the dep. Libertad, on a tributary of the Marañon, abt. 130 m. N. of Truxillo; *pop.* of prov. about 70,000.

Cho'ta Nagpoor', in Hindostan. See Nagpoor.

Chouans, (*shwa'n.*) *n. pl.* (*Hist.*) The name popularly given, during the Vendéan civil war in France, to the peasants of Brittany and Lower Maine. This name was gradually extended to all the Vendéans, and was originally derived from the cry of the screech-owl, (*chat-huant.*) an imitation of which was a signal used during their nightly meetings. See Vendée.

Chough, (*tshuff.*) *n.* [A. S. *croġ'h.*] (*Zoöl.*) The *Pyrrhocorax graculus*, a bird of the fam. *Corvidæ*, somewhat larger and taller than the Jackdaw, whose habits it in many respects resembles.

Choule, *n.* Same as Jowl, *q. v.*

Choultry, *n.* See Choltry.

Choʻus, or **Choe'us,** *n.* (*Antiq.*) A Greek measure of liquids, corresponding to the Roman *congius* and containing about six English pints.

Chouse, *v. a.* [Said to be from a Turkish word, *chiaus*, signifying an interpreter or envoy. A *chiaus*, who was sent by the Grand Signior to London in 1609, committed a gross fraud on the Turkish and Persian merchants residing in London, which obtained much notoriety. Hence, *to chiaus* came to signify to defraud, to cheat.] To cheat; to trick; to impose upon; to defraud. Generally preceding *of* or *out of*; as, to be *choused out of* money.

"Freedom and rest have *choused* you o'er and o'er." — *Dryden.*

—*n.* One easily cheated or imposed upon; a tool; a gull; a simpleton; as, "A sottish *chouse*." — *Hudibras.*

—A trick, sham, or imposition.

Chout, *n.* (*Com.*) In India, a fourth part of the clear revenue.

Chouteau', Auguste and Pierre, 2 brothers, founders of the city of St. Louis, Mo., *q. v.*, 1,764.

Chow'an, in *N. Carolina*, a N.E. co., bordering on Albemarle Sound, and bounded W. by the Chowan River; *area*, about 240 sq. m. Its surface is nearly level. Its name is derived from the Chowanokes, a tribe of Indians who inhabited that country. *Cap.* Edenton. *Pop.* 6,450.

Chowbent', (sometimes called Atherton,) a thriving town of England, co. Lancaster, 10 m. W.N.W. of Manchester, and 6 E.S.E. of Wigan. *Manf.* Machinery and nails. *Pop.* 8,117.

Chow'-chow, *a.* Mixed; mingled together; as, *chow-chow* pickles.

—*n.* A kind of mixed pickles, originally brought from China.

Chow-chow-chop. In China, the last lighter-load of goods sent on board a ship to complete her lading.

Chow'der, *n.* [Sp. *chode.*] (*Cookery.*) In the United States, a dish of fish boiled with biscuit, onions, &c. — In Spain, a paste made of milk, eggs, sugar, and flour, (called *chode.*)

—In some parts of England, a vender of fish.

—*v. a.* To make a chowder.

Chow'der-beer, *n.* A beverage made in the W. of England, by boiling black spruce in water, and mixing molasses with it.

Chow'ry, *n.* [Hind. *chamri.*] A fly-flapper; a brush, or whisk used in India, to keep off flies.

Choy'-root, *n.* Same as Chay-root, *q. v.*

Chrematis'tics, *n. sing.* [Gr. *chrēmata*, wealth.] A name given by French economists to the science of wealth, considered as a branch of the science of political economy.

Chreotech'nics, *n. sing.* [Gr. *chreios*, useful, and *technē*, art.] The science of the useful arts, as commerce, agriculture, mechanics, and manufactures.

Chrestom'athy, *n.* [Gr. *chrestos*, useful, and *mathein*, to learn.] Literally, that which is useful to learn. The Greeks frequently formed commonplace books by collecting the various passages to which, in the course of reading, they had affixed the mark χ (*chrestos*). Hence the name sometimes applied to a collection of useful pieces out of the best authors.

Chrism, (*krizm,*) *n.* [Gr. *chrisma*, from *chriō*, *chrizō*, to anoint.] (*Eccl.*) The name given in the Roman Catholic and Greek churches to a mixture of oil and aromatic balsams consecrated with great formality by the bishop on Holy Thursday, and used in baptism, confirmation, and ordination. That used in extreme unction, likewise consecrated, is merely pure oil.

Chris'mal, *a.* Pertaining to chrism.

Chrisma'tion, *n.* Act of bestowing chrism.

Chris'matory, *n.* A vessel to hold the oil for chrism.

Christ, [Gr. *Christos*, anointed, answering to *Messiah* in Heb.] The name given as a title of eminence to Jesus our Saviour, whom, in the words of St. Peter (Acts x. 38), "God anointed," as king, priest, and prophet, "with the Holy Ghost and with power."

Christ'church, a town of England, in Hampshire, situated in the New Forest, 99 m. S.W. of London. *Manf.* Ale, and clock-work springs. *Pop.* 10,304.

Christ-cross-row, *n.* The alphabet; still sometimes so called from a former practice of writing it in the form of a cross, or from the cross often set before it.

Christen, (*kris'n,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *Cristman*, from Gr. *Christos*, Christ.] To initiate into the Christian Church by naming and baptizing.

—To name; to give a name to; to denominate; as, to *christen* a ship.

Chris'tendom, *n.* [A. S. *Cristendom* — *Cristen*, Christian, and *dom*, rule, power, jurisdiction.] A word sometimes employed in such a sense as to comprehend all nations in which Christianity prevails; more commonly all realms governed under Christian sovereigns and institutions. Thus European Turkey, although three-fourths of its inhabitants are Christians, is not in ordinary language included within the term *Christendom*. The number of Christians inhabiting Europe and America, and scattered in the other parts of the globe, may be approximately estimated as follows:

Roman Catholic Church..	200,000,000
Protestant Church of all denominations.....	100,000,000
Greek and other Oriental Churches...	80,000,000
	380,000,000

—Countries or regions inhabited by Christians.

"An older and a better soldier, none that *Christendom* gives out." — *Shaks.*

—The whole body of Christians.

Christian, (*kris'tyan,*) *n.* [Gr. *Christianos*, from *Christos*, Christ; Lat. *Christ-anus.*] A professed follower or disciple of Christ; a believer in the religion of Christ; one united to Christ.

"A *Christian* is God Almighty's gentleman." — *Hare.*

—In an extended sense, an inhabitant of Christendom; one born of Christian parents, in a Christian country.

—*a.* Relating to Christ or Christianity; pertaining to, taught by, or received from Christ; as, the *Christian* religion. — Professing the religion of Christ; as, a *Christian* people.

—Ecclesiastical: pertaining to the Church of Christ; as, a *Christian* court.

Christian name, the name given in baptism, as distinguished from the gentilitious or surname.

Christ, (Order of,) *n.* (*Hist.*) On the abolition of the Templars by Clement V., in 1312, King Dionysius of Portugal preserved the order in his dominions, but changed its title in 1317 to that of *The Knights of Christ*, or *The Order of Our Lord Jesus Christ*. This arrangement was sanctioned by Pope John XXI. or XXII., in 1319. The seat of the order was transferred from Castro-Marino to Thomar in 1366. The new order afterwards attained such power that King John III. was obliged to obtain an edict from Pope Hadrian VI., 1522, by which the grand-mastership of the order became vested in the kings of Portugal.



Fig. 595.
BADGE OF THE PAPAL ORDER OF CHRIST.

Christ, (Order of,) *n.* (*Hist.*) A papal order of merit, created (as a branch of the Portuguese order of same name) by Pope John XXII. It consists of only one class, who wear a star and decoration, as represented in Fig. 595.

Christian I., [Dan. *Christiern.*] king of Denmark and Norway from 1448 to 1481.

Christian II., *the Cruel*, succeeded his father John, 1513. His cruelties and exactions caused his name to be universally execrated. The nation rallied round Gustavus Vasa, and *C.* was compelled to sign his own abdication, 1523. He began wandering over Europe in the hope of enlisting partisans to his cause, but was at last taken prisoner, and thrown into confinement, where he D. 1539.

Christian III., succeeded his father Frederick I., and D. 1559.

Christian IV., succeeded his father Frederick II. in 1588; spent his life in the German wars, and D. 1648.

Christian V., succeeded Frederick III. in 1670, and D. 1699, after a long and fruitless war against Sweden.

Christian VI., succeeded his father Frederick IV., 1730, and D. 1746.

Christian VII., succeeded his father Frederick V. in 1766, and in the same year married Caroline Matilda, sister of George III. of England. The dissipations of his early life had enfeebled his energies, and rendered him unfit for government. The management of the state was, in consequence, seized by Count Bernstorff, who had possessed the entire confidence of the king's father. Bernstorff, however, was soon forced to retreat before Struensee, who exercised unbounded influence over the king and his imprudent young queen. But innovations of a despotic tendency soon drew upon this minister the hatred of the nation. The queen-dowager seeing this, made it an occasion for satisfying her ambitious nature, by attaching herself to the malcontents; and in 1772 she succeeded in persuading the vacillating king to draw up an order of arrest for Struensee and the young queen. Bernstorff was recalled from Hamburg. In 1784, *C.* being incapacitated by mental disease, his son Frederick VI. came to the head of the government, as joint regent with the queen-mother. *C.* died 1808.

Christian VIII., *Duke of Schleswig-Holstein* and *Lauenburg*, succeeded Frederick VI in 1839, as king of Denmark only, and D. 1848, after an unimportant reign of 9 years.

Christian IX. (of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg,) b. 1818, succeeded Frederick VII. as king of Denmark, in 1863, and reigns as a popular and enlightened monarch. His 2d son was, in 1863, elected king of Greece, and his two elder daughters are married to the heirs-apparent of the crowns of Great Britain and Russia.

Chris'tian, in *Arkansas*, a township of Independence co.

Chris'tian, in *Illinois*, a S. central co.: *area*, 675 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Sangamon River; its surface is nearly level, and the soil fertile. *Cap.* Taylorsville.

Chris'tian, in *Kentucky*, a S.W. co., bordering on Tennessee; *area*, 700 sq. m. It is drained by a number of small streams. The surface is undulating. The soil in the level parts is fertile; and the hills contain rich coal and iron mines. The rock underlying the county is cavernous limestone. There are here also several subterranean channels. *Cap.* Hopkinsville.

Chris'tian, in *Missouri*, a new S.W. co.; *area*, about 500 sq. m. It is drained by James River, Swan Creek, and smaller streams. The surface is hilly; the soil is generally well timbered, and fertile in the valleys. Iron, copper, and lead are found. *Cap.* Ozark.

Christia'na, a river which rises in Cass co., Mich., and flows into the St. Joseph's River at Elkhart in Indiana.

Christia'na, in *Delaware*, a hundred of New Castle co.

—, or Christiana Bridge, a post-village of New Castle co., on Christiana Creek, about 10 m. S.W. of Wilmington; *pop.* 443.

Christia'na, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Dakota co., 30 m. S. of Minneapolis, and 22 N. of Faribault.

Christiana, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Lancaster co., about 20 m. E. by S. of Lancaster.

Christiana, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Dane co., on Koshkonong Creek, 20 m. S.E. of Madison.

—A township of Vernon co., 8 m. N. of Viroqua; *pop.* 1,133.

Christiana Creek, in *Delaware*, New Castle co., formed about 6 m. W. of Wilmington by the union of 3 small creeks; it flows E., unites with the Brandywine at Wilmington, and enters Delaware Bay 2 m. below.

Christian Era, *n.* (*Chron.*) Same as Anno Domini, *q. v.*

Christian Connection, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) This denomination was originated in the early years of the

present century, by the union of three secessions from other churches—the "O'Kelly" secession from the Methodist Church in 1793; a secession from the Baptist Church in Vermont in 1800; and a secession from the Presbyterian Church in Kentucky and Tennessee, which took place in 1801, and formed the Springfield Presbytery. The General Conference meets every four years. At that of 1866 fifty conferences were represented. They were from the New England states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Canada. A resolution was reiterated: "That the name Christian is the only name of distinction which we take, and by which we, as a denomination, desire to be known, and the Bible our only rule of faith and practice." The government of the convention is congregational. The leading doctrines of the Evangelical churches, with baptism by immersion, are generally recognized. They have two colleges—Christian Union College, at Merom, Ind., and Graham College in N. Carolina; academies at Wolfborough, N. H., and Starkey, N. Y., and several periodicals.

Christia'nia, a sea-port town, and cap. of the kingdom of Norway, on the Agger, at the head of a very deep gulf or *fiord*, to which it gives name; 162 m. E.S.E. of Bergen, 242 S. by E. of Drontheim, and 295 W. by N. of Stockholm. The town is well laid out, lies in a picturesque situation, and has some fine public buildings. *C.* is the residence of the Norwegian viceroy, and the seat of the Diet. The Gulf of *C.* unites with the farthest N. point of the Skager-rack; though in parts narrow, and difficult of navigation, it has deep water throughout, there being 6 to 9 fathoms close to its quays. *C.* is the seat of a noble university, and has many scientific, educational, and literary institutions. *Manf.* Woollens, glass, tobacco, hardware, soap, leather, cordage. *Prin. Exp.* Timber, deals, iron and nails, bones, bark, and salted fish. The deals shipped hence have always been held in the highest estimation, in consequence of the sap being carefully cut away. This city was built by Christian IV. of Denmark in 1624. *Pop.* 64,774.

Christianism, *n.* [Fr. *christianisme.*] The Christian doctrine; Christianity.

Christianity, *n.* [L. Lat. *Christianitas*; Gr. *Christianismos*, from *Christos*, the anointed one; It. *Christianità*; Fr. *Crétienté*; Sp. *Christiandad.*] The religion instituted by Jesus Christ. From the period when the disciples "were called Christians first in Antioch," (Acts xi. 26,) down to the present day, the main doctrines of the gospel, and the great moral principles which it reveals and confirms, have been preserved without interruption in the Church. But notwithstanding this substantial unity, it cannot be denied that the character of the religion has been very materially colored throughout all its history by the circumstances and genius of different nations and ages. The first marked forms of opinions which acquired consistency among the general body of Christians tended in two very different directions. The *Judaizing* Christians clung to the ordinances of the elder religion; but although, under the names of Nazarenes, &c., they existed as late as the 4th century, they ceased after the 1st to exercise any very extensive influence on the Church. The *Speculative* Christians placed figurative interpretations both on the external facts and mysteries of the religion; or sought to connect it with the philosophical and theurgical systems of the ancient world. Apollos of Alexandria was the first teacher, it is commonly said, who introduced this speculative tendency into Christianity; and St. Paul, while he does not condemn Apollos, dwells on the evils produced by those who from his teaching deduced as it were a separate body of doctrine. (1 Cor. iii.) In this way arose: 1. The early heretics, the *Nicolaitanes* and followers of Cerinthus, and the *Gnostics*, professors of the "knowledge falsely so called" (ψευδώνυμος γνῶσις) of St. Paul. 2. At a later period, the *Manichæans*, who imported into Christianity the notion of the rival principles of good and evil, which continued for many ages to possess adherents. 3. Within the Church itself, the *Alexandrian School of Theology*, which has exercised a more permanent influence. This school, in the 2d and 3d centuries, became partially tinged with the sentiments of Platonic philosophy; and was characterized by the acute and refining spirit of the East. Like the Gnostics, its chief doctors encouraged the notion of a mystical or second meaning in the revelations of the faith, of which the key was in the possession of the learned only. (Clemens, Origen, &c.) In the meantime, the main body of believers, comparatively unaffected by the influence of science and speculation, was gradually acquiring new views of a different and more positive character. During the first 3 centuries after the apostolical times, the opinions respecting the authority of the priesthood, the attachment to forms and ordinances, the honor paid to individual purity of life, (and especially to constancy under persecution,) gradually and steadily increased and strengthened. In the West, and particularly in Africa, these tendencies became peculiarly strong. The *Montanists*, *Donatists*, and *Novatians* separated successively from the Church, on the score of its defection from an imaginary standard of personal purity; and when Africa began to have a school of theology of her own (Tertullian, Cyprian, and others to Augustine), this was the direction of its labors. In that theology all is dogmatical, nothing speculative. Everything is taken in its most literal and naked sense: God himself is not personal only, but invested almost with the attributes of a human agent. But doctrines and ordinances are as definite as possible, and the utmost rigor of practice enjoined. The history of the African Church affords a momentous commentary on these strainings after imaginary perfection. After 2 centuries of discord and decay from the time of Augustine, it was not only subdued but obliterated by the first assault of the Mohammedans. The early heretics had entertained theoretical notions respecting the inferiority of Christ to the Father; but the *Arians*, in the last half of the 3d century, were the first to preach it as the doctrine of the Church, and to seek to confirm it by appeal to antiquity. The Council of Nice (A. D. 325) condemned this opinion; but the Arians and other sects differing from the Church by various shades of opinion on the same subject, continued to exist until the 6th century; during which these controversies partly died away in the West, amidst the misery and barbarism of the age, and partly were extinguished by the authority of the Church. It was thus that the governors of the Church were first driven to protect its fundamental doctrines by reducing them to formal propositions embodied in creeds and the canons of councils (especially the 6 Œcumenical or general, which were held from A. D. 381 to 680). From this period, the history of Christianity embraces that of the separation of the Eastern and Western Churches, A. D. 716 to the 11th century; that of the Western Reformation, which may be said to commence with the sectaries of the 13th century, and end with the establishment of Protestantism in the 16th; that of the struggle with Mohammedanism; of foreign missions; and of internal developments,—all too voluminous for anything more than reference. All that concerns the dogmas or principles, and history, of the different Christian creeds, will be found under their proper heads.

Christianiza'tion, *n.* Act or operation of converting to Christianity.

Chris'tianize, *v. a.* To convert to Christianity; to make Christian; as, to *Caristianize* the heathen.—To impregnate or imbue with Christian principles.

"The principles of Platonic philosophy, as it is now *Christianized*." —*Dryden.*

Chris'tian-like, *a.* Becoming a Christian; as, a *Christian-like* mode of life.

Chris'tianly, *adv.* Like a Christian; in a Christian manner.

Chris'tiansand, a fortified sea-port town of Norway, near its S. extremity, dist. Mandal, on the Skager-rack, at the head of a deep fiord, 160 m. S.W. of Christiania; Lat. 58° 8′ N., Lon. 8° 3′ E. The harbor is very secure and well-sheltered. *Exp.* Timber, and immense quantities of fish and lobsters. *Manf.* Sail-cloth; ship-building is also an important branch of industry. *C.* ranks as the 4th town in Norway, and is the seat of a governor. It was founded in 1641 by Christian IV. of Denmark, who intended to make it the chief naval port of his dominions. *Pop.* 10,876.

Chris'tiansburg, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Shelby co., 34 m. E. from Louisville.

Christiansburg, in *Ohio*, a village of Champaign co., about 55 m. W. of Columbus.

Christiansburg, in *Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Montgomery co.

Christiansoe, (*kre'ste-an-soo.*) a group of islands in the Baltic, 12 m. from Boruholm; Lat. of light-house, 55° 19′ N., Lon. 15° 12′ E.

Chris'tianstad, a town of Sweden, 57 m. from Carlscrona. *Manf.* Gloves, and linen and woollen fabrics *Pop.* 6,599.—Also, a district of which the town is the cap.; *area*, 2,400 sq. m. It is generally fertile, and contains the valley of Helge. *Prod.* Hemp, flax, corn, and hops. *Pop.* 180,000.

Christiansted, in the Danish West Indies, a town on the S.E. coast of the island of St. Croix. It is the seat of the Danish governor-general, and chief commercial town in the Danish islands; its port is of the first order, and well defended. *Pop.* 5,700.

Chris'tiansville, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Mecklenburg co., about 75 m. S.W. of Richmond.

Chris'tiansville, in L. Canada, a village of Rouville, 28 m. S.E. of Montreal; *pop.* about 1,500.

Christic'olist, *n.* [Lat. *Christicola*; *Christos*, and *colo*, to worship.] A worshipper of Christ.

Chris'tiern, kings of Denmark. See CHRISTIAN.

Christi'na, QUEEN OF SWEDEN, B. 1626. She was the daughter of the great Gustavus Adolphus, and on her father's death, in 1632, was crowned queen, being then only six years of age, with the five principal ministers of state appointed by parliament her guardians. *C.* was educated under the eye of the celebrated Swedish chancellor Oxenstiern, and early showed great avidity for learning, as well as a considerable share of moral eccentricity. She was fond of wearing men's apparel, and of following masculine habits and pursuits; hence she acquired quite an Amazonian reputation. On the termination of her minority, in 1644, *C.* entered upon administrative business with a zeal and an ability which astonished her people. She put an end to the war with Denmark, begun that year; and in 1645, by the treaty of Brömsebro, obtained some new provinces. She next turned her attention to the promotion of the interests of commerce, education, and learning. She was herself, perhaps, the most accomplished woman of that age, understanding no fewer than six languages, and maintaining an autograph correspondence with the most learned men of foreign nations. Gassendi sent her his mathematical works; Descartes, Grotius, Salmasius, Bochart, Vossius, Meibom, and other learned men, sought her court, and were received with the most flattering distinction. Descartes ended his days at Stockholm; and Salmasius, under her patronage, entered the lists against the republicanism of Milton. *C.* studied chemistry, astronomy, and even alchemy and astrology, with the most celebrated professors. Having, in 1649, settled the regal succession in favor of her cousin Prince Carl Gustav of Pfalz-Zweibrücken, she for some time conducted her government in a manner that promised the surmounting of the temporary difficulties of the realm; but, having resolved to abandon Protestantism, she, in 1654, in an assembly of the states at Upsala, abdicated her crown, reserving to herself an annual income of 200,000 dollars. She forthwith left Sweden, and travelled in male attire to Brussels, where she made a secret profession of the Roman Catholic faith. At Innspruck, she received a more formal and public avowal of it. She next rode to Rome, where the reception accorded to her was an ovation. There she did homage to Pope Alexander VII., and received the honor of his name, in addition to her own, being thenceforward styled Christina Alexandra. In 1656 she went to France, where she lived principally at Fontainebleau, Compiegne, and Paris. During the year following, she excited universal horror and disgust by the cruel assassination of her master of the horse, the Marquis Monaldeschi, who had brought this fate upon himself by betraying the queen's secrets. In 1660 her successor on the Swedish throne died, and *C.* thereupon repaired to Sweden to claim it for herself; but her conversion to the Roman Catholic Church proved a bar to her resumption of the crown, and she was compelled to return to Rome in 1668, where she died in 1689.

Christi'na, MARIA, daughter of Francis I., king of the Two Sicilies, and mother of Isabella II., the dethroned queen of Spain, was B. 1806. She was married to Ferdinand VII. in 1829, and took an active part in the affairs of Spain from 1830 to 1854. As queen-regent she governed arbitrarily, and in 1854 was compelled to retire into exile. D. 1878. See CARLIST, p. 484.

Christine de Pisan, a French poetess of Italian descent, B. at Venice, 1363. She wrote a great number of works, of which the principal, her *Acts and Manners of Charles V. of France*, has been published in the collections of Petitot and Michaud. D. 1431.

Christinos, (*kris-tē'nos.*) *n. pl.* (*Hist.*) See CARLISTS.

Christ'less, *a.* Without the knowledge of Christ; having no faith in the Redeemer.

Christmas, (*Cris'mas,*) *n.* [*Christ* and *mass.*] (*Chron.*) The festival of Christ's nativity, observed annually on the 25th day of December.—Christmas day, or the season of Christmas; as, *Christmas* holidays.

"At *Christmas* play, and make good cheer,
For *Christmas* comes but once a year." —*Tusser.*

Christ'mas-box, *n.* A box in which little presents are deposited at Christmas; the presents themselves.

"When time comes round, a *Christmas-box* they bear,
And one day makes them rich for all the year." —*Gay.*

Christ'mas-day, *n.* The 25th day of December; the day on which the festival of Christmas is celebrated.

Christ'mas-flower, Christ'mas-rose, *n.* (*Bot.*) The black hellebore, *Helleborus niger.*

Christ'mas Island, in the Pacific Ocean, was discovered by Capt. Cook, Dec. 24, 1777; Lat. 0° at the N. end, Lon. 157° 30′ W.

Christ'mas Sound, at the S. extremity of S. America, 120 m. N.W. of Cape Horn, was discovered by Cook, 1774.

Christ'masville, in *Tennessee*, a village of Carroll co., on the Obion River, 120 m. of Nashville.

Christol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *Christos*, and *logos*, discourse.] A discourse or treatise concerning Christ.

Christophe, HENRI, King of Hayti, was an African slave, B. in Grenada, West Indies, 1767, who received his freedom as a reward of faithful service. On the outbreak of the negro insurrection in St. Domingo, 1801, *C.* became one of its leaders, and attracted by his energy and ability the attention of Toussaint l'Ouverture (*q. v.*), who conferred upon him a divisional military command. After the deposition of Toussaint, *C.* served under his successor, Dessalines, and waged a war of increasing ferocity against the French, who, in 1803, were compelled to evacuate the island. In 1811, *C.* obtained undisputed possession of a portion of the island with the title of *King of Hayti*. This mushroom monarch's reign was that of a sanguinary despot, occasioning ultimately a successful revolt of his black subjects, whereupon *C.* committed suicide in 1820.

Christopher I., King of DENMARK, succeeded to the throne by election in 1252, and, dying in 1259, was succeeded by his son Eric VII.

CHRISTOPHER II., KING OF DENMARK, son of Eric VII., B. 1276, succeeded his brother Eric VIII. in 1319. His reign was marked by continuous disputes with the Church, the nobility, and his own family. In 1325, *C.* was compelled to abandon his kingdom, which he recovered temporarily in 1330, was shortly after imprisoned by his nobles, and D. 1333.

CHRISTOPHER III., (OF BAVARIA.) KING OF DENMARK, NORWAY, and SWEDEN, was elected to these several thrones in 1440, 1441, and 1442, respectively. In 1441, he put down a formidable revolt in Jütland; afterwards adopted many measures for the prosperity of his kingdom and by transferring the seat of royalty from Roskilde to Copenhagen, made the latter city the cap. of Denmark, and the rival of the Hanseatic towns in commercial importance. This able monarch D. in 1448.

Christopher (St.), a Christian martyr who is supposed to have lived in the 3d century of our æra. He was a native either of Syria or Palestine, and is believed to have suffered martyrdom by decapitation in the reign of the Roman emperor Decius. The Roman Catholic Church celebrates his festival on the 25th of July.

Chris'topher's (St.), in the West Indies. See KITT'S.

Christ's Hospital, a famous charitable educational establishment of London, founded in 1552, and commonly called the *Blue Coat School.*

Chroas'taces, *n. pl.* [Gr. *chroa*, color.] A genus of

pellucid gems, comprehending all those of various colors, as viewed in different lights. (*Not technical.*)—*Ogilvie.*

Chro'mate, *n.* (*Chem.*) Chromic acid combines with bases to form three classes of salt,—basic, neutral, and acid. Most of the chromates are highly colored. The more important are described under CHROMIC ACID, *q. v.*

Chromat'ic, *a.* [Fr. *chromatique*; Gr. *chrōmatikos*, from *chroma*, color.] Relating to color; as, a *chromatic* tint.

(*Mus.*) Applied to a series of notes at the distance of a semitone from each other. Such a series is produced by dividing the whole tones of the diatonic scale into semitones, so that with the two diatonic semitones, already in the natural scale, the octave is divided into 12 semitones. Ascending *C.* passages are formed by the whole tones of the diatonic scale being raised or elevated by a sharp or a natural, according to key, and descending passages by their being lowered by a flat or a natural. It is usual to speak of the *C.* scale, but that is wrong, as it is only a melodious progression of semitones, certain notes of which belong to, and form the diatonic scale, showing that the foundation of the system of music does not rest on a *C.* basis, but on the natural diatonic progression of sounds.—The term *C.* probably denotes that the musical characters were written in colors, or suggests the variety of shades which, figuratively, characterize the *C.* series of notes.

Chromatic thermometer. See THERMOMETER.

Chromat'ically, *adv.* In a chromatic manner.

Chromat'ics, *n. sing.* (*Optics.*) That part of the science which treats of the colors of light and of natural bodies. This is a very important branch of physical science, and one which of late years has been prosecuted with an assiduity every day rewarded by important discoveries. Desirous of availing ourselves of the latest possible information, we refer to the article SPECTRUM (CHROMATIC), for an account of that science, as it will then stand.

Chromatog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *chrōma*, color, and *graphein*, to describe.] A treatise on colors.

Chromatol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *chrōma*, and *logos*, a discourse.] Same as Chromatography.

Chromat'ophore, *n.* [Gr. *chrōma*, and *pherein*, to carry.] One of the pigment cells in animals. — *Dana.*

Chrome, *n.* See CHROMIUM.

Chrome Iron-ore, or CHROMITE, *n.* (*Chem.*) An important ore of chromine, from which are obtained the salts of chromine used in commerce. The mineral, which consists of protoxide of iron and sesquioxide of chromium, is reduced to powder, fused in a reverberatory furnace with half its weight of nitre, and stirred continually. In this manner the chromium is converted into chromate of potash. The mass is dissolved out with hot water, and the silica and alumina are precipitated by some strong acid, which at the same time converts the neutral chromate into the acid bichromate.

Chrome'-green, *n.* (*Painting.*) A compound dark-green pigment of which chrome yellow is the principal coloring substance.

Chrome'-orange, *n.* (*Painting.*) Dichromate of lead, which is of a splendid orange color, is obtained by adding to a solution of nitrate of lead a solution of chromate of potash, to which an equivalent of hydrate of potash has been added. It is obtained of a still more brilliant color by fusing together five parts of nitre and one part of chromate of lead. Chromate of potash and dichromate of lead are formed, and the former salt is removed by washing.

Chrome'-red, *n.* (*Painting.*) A red pigment obtained from a preparation of red lead.

Chrome'-yellow, *n.* (*Painting.*) A modern yellow pigment, of which there are many varieties, mostly chromates of lead, in which the latter metal more or less abounds. They are distinguished by the purity, beauty, and brilliancy of their colors.

Chro'mic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) This acid occurs in nature in combination with lead as chrome-yellow, and with iron as chrome iron-ore. It is prepared by adding one measure of a warm saturated solution of bichromate of potash to one and a half of concentrated sulphuric acid. The acid is added in small portions at a time, the solution being allowed to cool between each addition. Chromic acid crystallizes out, and bisulphate of potash remains in solution. The crystals of chromic acid must be removed with a platinum knife, and set to drain in a funnel stopped with asbestos. They must not be heated or brought into contact with organic substances. As soon as the best part of the sulphuric acid has drained away, the crystals are dissolved again and re-crystallized under the air-pump. Chromic acid crystallizes in fine red needles, which are very deliquescent, and soluble in water. Although chromic acid is one of the most powerful oxidizing agents known, it is easily decomposed by light and organic substances. When absolute alcohol is poured on crystals of chromic acid, the former is oxidized with sufficient energy to cause combustion, the chromic acid being reduced to sesquioxide of chromium. Sugar and other organic substances have the same power of decomposing chromic acid. Chromic acid bears great analogy to sulphuric acid. Both these acids are isomorphous; they are both monobasic, and they form an acid and a neutral salt. The most useful of these compounds of chromic acid is the bichromate of potash, which forms fine red tubular crystals, which are anhydrous, and remain unchanged by exposure to the air. Bichromate of potash dissolves in ten parts of cold water, the solution having a fine red color and an acid reaction. The chromate is easily formed from the bichromate by neutralizing its solution with carbonate of potash, and crystallizing. Both the chromate and the bichromate are extensively used in dyeing and calico-printing. Bichromate of potash is employed in conjunction with sulphuric acid in the laboratory as an oxidizing agent, and in commerce in the same manner in bleaching sperm-oil. The bichromate of ammonia is used in photography. Except the chromate of lead, which is described under CHROME-YELLOW, the other chromates and bichromates are unimportant. *Form.* CrO_3.

Chro'mite, *n.* (*Min.*) See CHROME IRON-ORE.

Chro'mium, CHROMIUM ORE, CHROME. *n.* [Gr. *chroma*, color; Fr. *chrome.*] (*Chem.*) A pretty rare element, first shown to be a metal by Vauquelin, in 1797. Its most important ore is the chrome iron-stone, a compound of protoxide of iron and sesquioxide of chromium. It is also found as chromate of lead, from which mineral Vauquelin first obtained it in the metallic state. To effect its reduction, oxide of chromium is intimately mixed with powdered charcoal, and made into a paste with oil. It is then introduced into a crucible lined with charcoal, and carefully luted down. The whole is exposed to the action of a powerful wind-furnace for several hours, and an impure mixture of carbon and chromium is formed in the crucible. Mr. Fremy has lately succeeded in procuring chromium in the form of cubical metallic masses, by passing the vapor of sodium over the sesquioxide heated to redness. By heating sesquichloride of chromium with potassium, a gray metallic powder is formed, which consists of chromium in an allotropic condition. Chromium is a light-gray metal, very brittle, non-volatile, and non-magnetic. As might be inferred from the difficulty with which it is reduced, chromium, in the metallic state, has not yet received any useful application. Its oxide and many of the chromates have received useful applications in calico-printing and china-painting. — Equivalent, 26·27; sp. gray. 5·9; *symbol*, Cr.

Oxides of C. Chromium forms several compounds with oxygen, of which the most important are four:—Protoxide, CrO; sesquioxide, Cr_2O_3; chromic acid, CrO_3; perchromic acid, Cr_2O_7. — *Protoxide of chromium* can only be obtained in the state of hydrate on adding caustic potash to a solution of the protochloride. It absorbs oxygen with great avidity, decomposing water and setting free the hydrogen, becoming converted into a hydrated intermediate oxide. The protoxide of chromium forms a double sulphate with sulphate of potash, closely corresponding to the double sulphate of iron and potash in form and composition. The crystals are of a fine blue color. — *Sesquioxide of chromium* is easily obtained as a grayish-green hydrate, by boiling with alcohol a solution of bichromate of potash acidulated with sulphuric acid. The alcohol seizes half the oxygen of the chromic acid, leaving the sesquioxide free to form a sulphate with the sulphuric acid. On the addition of ammonia, a bulky, gelatinous, grayish-green precipitate of hydrated sesquioxide is produced, which, when dry, contains ten equivalents of water. In the hydrated condition it is readily soluble in acids, forming salts which do not crystallize. These salts, like the oxide, exist under several conditions, each condition giving rise to dissimilar properties. As this subject is rather complicated, the reader is referred to the article ISOMERISM, where the subject is fully treated. The anhydrous green oxide is not decomposed by heat; hence it is of great use in china and enamel-painting. It is generally prepared for this purpose by exposing chromate of mercury to a red heat. The difficulty with which this oxide is decomposed by ordinary chemical reagents has rendered it useful as a pigment for printing bankers' cheques and other important documents; but a great objection to its use is the fact of its being so hard that the pens used for writing upon drafts printed by it are speedily worn out. Oxide of chromium is the coloring-matter of the emerald, pyrope, greenstone, and other minerals. — *Chromic acid* has already been considered, under that head. — *Perchromic acid* is formed by adding an aqueous solution of peroxide of hydrogen to chromic acid. The liquid assumes a deep-blue color, but is rapidly decomposed with evolutions of oxygen. If, however, the solution is agitated with ether, the perchromic acid is isolated without decomposition, and may be made to form pretty stable salts with ammonia and certain organic bases. Strong acids decompose these salts, setting free the blue perchromic acid.

Chlorides of C. There are two principal chlorides of chromium,—the *protochloride*, CrCl, and the *sesquichloride*, Cr_2Cl_3. The former is formed by passing a dry current of hydrogen over the sesquichloride heated to redness; hydrochloric acid is given off, and the protochloride remains in the form of a white powder, soluble in water, with which it forms a bluish-green solution that rapidly absorbs oxygen from the air. — *Sesquichloride of chromium* is formed in beautiful transparent plates of the color of peach-blossoms by passing a current of dry chlorine over a mixture of sesquioxide of chromium mixed with charcoal contained in a porcelain tube heated to redness. Being volatile, the sesquichloride condenses at the cool end of the tube in the beautiful form just described. Thus prepared, it is quite insoluble in water and acids. Solution of sesquichloride of chromium is prepared from the hydrated sesquioxide by dissolving it in hydrochloric acid. The solution, on evaporation, yields green crystals, containing two equivalents of hydrochloric acid and ten equivalents of water. It is a singular fact that only two-thirds of the chlorine contained in the solution of this salt is precipitated by nitrate of silver.

Chro'mograph, *n.* [Gr. *chroma*, color, and *grapho*, to write.] A colored engraving.

Chro'mo-lithograph'ic, *a.* Relating to, or printed by, chromo-lithography.

Chro'mo-lithog'raphy, *n.* An adaptation of lithography to oil-printing. See LITHOGRAPHY.

Chro'mule, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as CHLOROPHYL, *q. v.*

Chron'ic, Chron'ical, *a.* [Fr. *chronique*; Gr. *chronikos*, from *chronos*, time, duration.] Relating to time.

(*Med.*) Continuing or remaining for a long time; opposed to *acute*, and applied to all diseases which have passed their first or active stage without being cured.

Chronicle, (*kron'e-kl,*) *n.* [Fr. *chronique.*] (*Liter.*) An historical account of facts or events disposed chronologically or in the order of time. Most of the historians of the Middle Ages were chroniclers who set down the events which happened within the range of their information, according to the succession of years.

(*Script.*) The name of two books in the canon of Scripture. They consist of an abridgment of sacred history from its commencement down to the return of the Jews from the Babylonish captivity, and are called by the Septuagint *παραλειπόμενα* (lit. *things omitted*), because they contain many supplemental relations omitted in the other historical books. It has been supposed by Eichhorn, and many other writers, that the Chronicles were compiled by Ezra, though circumstances are not wanting to diminish the probability of this conjecture.

—*v. a.* To record facts or events in the order of time; to register; to keep an account of; as, to *chronicle* the history of a reign.

"To suckle fools, and *chronicle* small beer." — *Shaks.*

Chronicler, (*kron'i kler.*) *n.* A writer of a chronicle or chronicles; a historian; one who records facts and events.

"Such an honest *chronicler* as Griffith." — *Shaks.*

Chron'ogram, Chron'ograph, *n.* [From Gr. *chronos*, time, and *gramma*, a letter.] An inscription comprehending a date, which may be read by selecting all or some of the numeral letters, which are frequently written in these curious trifles in larger characters than the rest; as the motto of a medal struck by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632:

"ChrIstVs DVX ergo trIVMphVs."

Chronogrammat'ic, Chronogrammat'ical, *a.* Belonging to, or containing, a chronogram.

Chronogram'matist, *n.* A writer of chronograms.

Chronog'rapher, *n.* [Gr. *chronos*, and *graphein*, to write.] One who writes concerning time, or the events of, time; a chronologist.

Chronog'raphy, *n.* The description of time past.

Chronol'oger, Chronol'ogist, *n.* [See CHRONOLOGY.] One who studies or is versed in chronology; one who attempts to discover the true dates of past events and transactions, and to arrange them under their proper years.

Chronolog'ic, Chronolog'ical, *a.* Relating to chronology: according to the order of time; as, in *chronological* succession.

Chronolog'ically, *adv.* In a chronological manner.

Chronol'ogy, *n.* [Fr. *chronos*, and *logos*, doctrine.] The doctrine or science of time, or of computing dates: the method of ascertaining the true periods, or years, when past events took place, and arranging them in their proper order, according to their dates.

"Transmit a true *chronology* to succeeding ages."—*Holder.*

Chronom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *chronos*, and *metron*, measure.] A watch of peculiar construction, and great perfection of workmanship, used for determining geographical longitudes, or other purposes where time must be measured with extreme accuracy. The *C.* differs from the ordinary watch in the principle of its escapement, which is so constructed that the balance is entirely free from the wheels during the greater part of its vibration; and also in having the balance compensated for variations of temperature. Marine *C.* generally beat half-seconds, and are hung in gimbals, in boxes about 6 or 8 inches square. The pocket-*C.* does not differ in appearance from the ordinary watch, excepting that it is generally a little larger. *C.* are of immense utility in navigation, and ships going on distant voyages are usually furnished with several, for the purpose of checking one another, and also to guard against the effects of accidental derangement in any single one. The accuracy with which *C.* have been found to perform is truly astonishing; the error in the mean daily rate in a two months' voyage sometimes not exceeding two or three seconds.

(*Mus.*) An instrument to measure the time of a musical movement.

Chronomet'ric, Chronomet'rical, *a.* Pertaining to a chronometer; measured by a chronometer.

Chronom'etry, *n.* [Fr. *chronométrie.*] The art of measuring time; the measuring of time by periods or divisions.

Chron'oscope, *n.* [Gr. *chronos*, and *skopein*, to observe, to view.] An instrument to measure the duration of luminous impressions on the retina. — *Webster.*

Chrysalid, (*kris'a-lid.*) *a.* Pertaining to a chrysalis.

Chrys'alid, *n.* See CHRYSALIS.

Chrysalis, (*kris'a-lis,*) *n.*; *pl.* CHRYSALIDES, (*kri-sal'e-dēz.*) [Lat. *chrysalis*; Gr. *chrysallis*, from *chrysos*, gold.] (*Zoöl.*) The particular form which butterflies, moths, and some other insects assume, before they arrive at their winged or perfect state. (See *Fig.* 538.) It is also called *aurelia*, from *aurum*, gold. In this form, the animal is in a state of rest or insensibility: having no organs for taking nourishment, nor wings nor legs. The external covering is cartilaginous, and usually smooth and glossy, sometimes hairy. The name is taken from the yellow color of certain species; but they are of different colors, as green, black, &c.

Chrysanil'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) A bluish-red precipitate formed when an acid is added to a solution of indigo in potash.

Chrysan'iline, or ANILINE YELLOW See ROSANILINE.

Chrysan'themum, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *chrysos*, gold, and *anthemon*, a flower.] See CORYMBIFERÆ.

Chryselephan'tine, *n.* [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, aad *elephantinos*, composed of ivory.] (*Sculpt.*) A name given by the Greek sculptors to those statues which were overlaid with ivory and gold. The most celebrated of these were the colossal works executed by Phidias, in the age of Pericles; the greatest being the Pallas of the Parthenon, 26 cubits high, and representing the goddess in armor covered with a long robe.

Chrysid'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Chrysis family, called also Golden Wasps, a family of hymenopterous insects, most of which seek the nests of other insects, wherein to deposit their eggs. They are generally distinguished by a peculiar brilliancy of color, are very active, and are seen flying about in the sunshine, settling upon old walls, palings, &c.

Chrysip'pus, a Stoic philosopher, B. at Soli, B. C. 280. He succeeded Cleanthus as head of that school, and was looked on as a column of the *Porch*. He combated the philosophy of the Epicureans and Academicians, his principal opponent being Carneades. His industry was great, and his erudition profound. He is said to have left behind him 705 works, of which only some fragments have come down to us. D. 207 B. C.

Chrysobalana'ceæ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, *balanos*, a nut.] An order of plants, alliance *Rosales*. DIAG. Polypetalous or apetalous flowers, which are nearly or quite regular; a solitary carpel, and a style proceeding from its base. They are trees or shrubs, principally natives of the tropical parts of this continent or Africa. Many of them produce edible drupaceous fruits. The typical genus *Chrysobalanus* includes two valuable fruit-trees. *C. icaco* yields the cocoa-plum of the W. Indies; and in Brazil the roots, bark, and leaves are prescribed against diarrhœa and other similar maladies. *C. luteus* yields a fruit which is eaten in Sierra Leone.

Chrys'oberyl, *n.* [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, and *beryllos*, a beryl.] (*Min.*) An aluminate of glucina, composed of 80·2 alumina and 19·8 glucina. It occurs in small rounded masses about the size of a pea, but sometimes crystallized in eight-sided prisms with six-sided summits which are transparent or translucent, very hard, and of various tints of greenish-yellow, sometimes with a bluish opalescence internally. It is principally obtained in Brazil and Ceylon from the alluvial deposits of the rivers. Though not much employed in jewelry, the *C.* sometimes forms a beautiful stone almost equal in appearance to the yellow diamond. The *C.* of the ancients was a different stone, probably the Chrysoprase of the moderns.

Chrys'ochloris, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of mole, *C. capensis*, inhabiting the Cape of Good Hope, the fur of which reflects most brilliant metallic hues of green and gold.

Chrys'ocolla, *n.* [Lat.; from Gr. *chrysos*, gold, and *chloros*, green.] (*Min.*) A hydrated silicate of copper. The color is verdigris or emerald-green, passing into a sky-blue, and inclining to brown when impure; with a shining or dull resinous lustre, and opaque or only slightly translucent. It occurs stalactitic, and massive, but often investing malachite and other ores of copper. It is found in Wisconsin, Missouri, &c. It was so named by the ancients, because it was employed, along with silver and gold, in the soldering of the latter metal. — *C.* was also the Greek name for *borax*.

Chrysog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *chrysos*, and *graphō*, to write.] The art of writing in letters of gold; also, a document or piece of writing executed in golden letters.

Chrys'olite, *n.* [Gr. *chrysos*, and *lithos*, a stone.] (*Min.*) The name applied to the paler and more transparent kinds of Olivine. It rarely occurs crystallized, but generally in angular or rolled pieces of a greenish or golden-yellow color, imbedded in basalt or lava. It is a silicate of magnesia and iron, and is sometimes used in jewelry. — It is supposed to have been the topaz of the ancients.

Chrysol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *chrysos*, and *logos*, discourse.] That department of political economy which refers to the production and accumulation of wealth.

Chrysomel'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) An extensive family, embracing beetles which have an hemispherical or ovate form, small and sunken head, and antennæ inserted wide apart. They are blue, green, and golden. The genus *Chrysomela* is very gayly colored. — Among the most elegant species found in the U. States is the *C. scalaris*, literally the Ladder-beetle, (*Fig.* 596.) The head, thorax, and under side of its body are dark green, the wing-coverts silvery white, ornamented with small green spots on the sides, and a broad jagged stripe along the suture or inner edges; the antennæ and legs are rust-red, and the wings are rose-colored. It is a beautiful object when flying, with its silvery wing-coverts etabossed with green, raised up, and its rose-red wings spread out beneath them. These beetles inhabit the elm and lime-trees

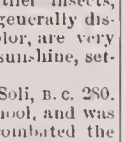


Fig. 596. LADDER-BEETLE. (*C. scalaris.*)

Chrysophyl'lum, *n.* [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, *phyllon*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) A genus of tropical trees, order *Sapotaceæ*. The species *C. cainito* yields a delicious fruit known as the Star-apple. *C. Buranheim* furnishes the astringent bark called Monesia bark, which has been much employed in Europe. This bark contains an acrid principle called *monesine*, which is analogous to *saponine*.

Chrys'oprase, *n.* [Gr. *chrysos*, and *prason*, a leek.] (*Min.*) An apple-green or leek-green variety of Chalcedony, found in Lower Silesia, and in Vermont. The color is caused by oxide of nickel. It is much esteemed as an article of jewelry, and is probably the stone called Chrysoberyl by the ancients.

Chrysos'tom, (St. John,) [Gr. *chrysostomos*, golden-mouthed,—so named from the splendor of his eloquence,] was born at Antioch, of a noble family, A. D. 347. He was originally intended for the bar, but abandoned an already successful practice to become a teacher of Christianity. For six years *C.* dwelt in monastic seclusion among the mountains, in company with other proselytes, and maintained during this time a daily life of the most rigorous austerity, so much so indeed that he was at length obliged to return to Antioch, and begin another mode of existence. Soon after his return he was ordained deacon by Meletius, in 381. In 386 *C.* was ordained presbyter by Flavian, bishop of Antioch, from which time his reputation as a preacher became increasingly great, till it attained a climax in his famous *Discourses of the Statues*—after a popular riot in which the statues of the Emperor Theodosius, and of the empress were thrown down. In 397, *C.* was consecrated bishop of Constantinople, in which position he effected strenuous measures of reform within the church. A formidable opposition becoming organized against him, summoned him to appear before a synod in 403, there to answer to the charges alleged against him. *C.*, however, refused to attend, on the plea that the court was an incompetent one; whereupon the Emperor deposed him from office, and banished him first to Bithynia, then to Cucusus, a city on the borders of Armenia and Cilicia, and finally to Pityus, a town of Pontus on the Euxine, where he D. in 407. — *C.* was the most eloquent though not the most learned of the Fathers. He was more of the practical, ethical divine, than the logical theologian, conserving rather than advancing theology. The works of *C.* consist of commentaries, homilies, liturgies, treatises, and epistles. The most valuable are the homilies on the New Testament and on the Psalms, most of which have been translated and published in the Oxford Library of the Fathers. The best and most complete edition is that of Montfaucon, in 13 vols. fol., Paris, 1718–1738. — The Roman Catholic Church celebrates his festival on the 27th of January.

Chrys'otype, *n.* [Gr. *chrysos*, and *typos*, form.] (*Photog.*) A process of taking pictures by photography, on paper impregnated with a neutral solution of chloride of gold. *Ogilvie.* — A picture produced by this process.

Chua'pa, a river of Chili. It rises on the W. slope of the Andes, forms the S. boundary of the prov. of Coquimbo, and enters the Pacific after a course of 125 m.

Chub, *n.* [A. S. *copp*; Ger. *kopf*, from the root of Lat. *caput*, the head.] (*Zoöl.*) A river-fish. See CYPRINUS.

Chub'bed, Chub'by, *a.* [Fr. *joufflu*, from *joue*, the cheek, the jaw.] Round; full; plump; short and thick; having a large fat face; as, a *chubby* infant.

Chub'bedness, *n.* State or condition of being chubby.

Chub'-faced, *a.* Having a plump, round, chubby face.

Chu-Chow', in China. See TCHOO-TCHEOO.

Chuck, (*chuk,*) *v. a.* [Formed from the sound.] To make the clucking noise of a hen when she calls her chickens. —To laugh in a jeering, offensive manner; to chuckle. —To call, as a hen her young.

"Then crowing clapp'd his wings th' appointed call
To *chuck* his wives together in the hall." — *Beau. and Fletcher.*

Chuck, *v. a.* [Fr. *choquer*; formed in imitation of a small sharp sound, like that of pebbles when clashed together.] To strike or hit gently; to tap; to pat.

"He *chucked* the barmaid under the chin." — *Irving.*

—To throw with quick motion; to pitch; to cast; as, to *chuck* a stone at anything. (A vulgarism.) (*Mech.*) To place or hold by means of a chuck, as in turning. —*n.* The call of a hen: the voice of a hen. —An appellation of fondness or endearment; a modification of chick.

"Come, your promise. — What promise, *chuck?*" — *Shaks.*

—A slight blow or pat under the chin. (*Turnery.*) A piece of wood or metal affixed to the end of the mandril of a lathe for keeping fast the body to be turned.

Chuck'aby, *n.* A term of childish fondness.

Chuck'atuck, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Nansemond co., 10 m. N. of Suffolk.

Chuck'-farthing, *n.* A game or play in which a farthing or other small coin is pitched into a hole in the ground.

Chuck'-hole, *n.* A deep rut or hole made by the wheel of a wagon.

Chuckle, (*chuk'l,*) *v. i.* [From Icel. *kok*, *quok*, the throat; Scot. *chouks*, the throat, the jaw.] To laugh in the throat; to laugh so as to produce a guttural sound; expressive of inward triumph or exultation.

"Some things are of that nature as to make
One's fancy *chuckle*, while his heart doth ache." — *Bunyan.*

—*n.* A short, broken, and suppressed laugh in the throat, as indicative of secret triumph or derision. —*v. a.* To call, as a hen her chickens; to chuck.

"If these birds are within distance, here 's that will *chuckle* 'em together." — *Dryden.*

—To cocker; to caress; to fondle.

"Your confessor . . . must *chuckle* you, and moan you." — *Dryden.*

Chuck'le-head, *n.* One who has a thick head (inferring a scarcity or density of brain); a numskull; a stupid fellow.

Chuck'le-headed, *a.* Thick-headed; obtuse; ignorant: stupid: as, a *chuckle-headed* lad.

Chuck'-will's-wid'ow, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See GOAT-SUCKER.

Chucuito, or CHUCUYTO, in Bolivia, a town, cap. of province of the same name, dep. of Puño. It is situated on the W. border of Lake Titicaca, 20 m. S.E. of Puño, and 85 E. of Arequipa. It has beautiful remains of antiquity, and in the province are gold and silver mines. *Pop.* of prov. 80,000.

Chuen-pee', a fortified sea-port of China, on an island in Canton River, 35 m. S.E. of Canton. It was taken by the British in the war of 1841.

Chu'fa, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CYPERUS.

Chuff, *n.* [W. *cyf*, a stock or stem.] A clown; a rustic: a coarse, heavy, dull, or surly fellow; as, "fat *chuffs*." *Shak.* —*a.* Ill-tempered; coarse; surly; brutish. (Used as an English provincialism.)

Chuff'ily, *adv.* In a clownish or surly manner.

Chuff'iness, *n.* Clownishness; surliness; coarseness.

Chuff'y, *a.* [Fr. *joufflu.*] Fat; bloated; puffed out; swollen; as, *chuffy*-cheeked. —Blunt; surly; rude; coarse-mannered; as, a *chuffy* fellow.

Chuguaserai', a small river and town of Afghanistan. The former rises in Kafiristan, and connects with the Cabul near Jellalabad. The town is 80 m. N.E. of Cabul, in Lat. 34° 55′ N., Lon. 70° 8′ E.

Chu'la Depot, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Amelia co., 30 m. W.S.W. of Richmond.

Chulaho'ma, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Marshall co., 15 m. S.W. of Holly Springs.

Chulas'ky, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Northumberland co., 3 m. W. of Danville.

Chu'le, in Peru, a small port, department of Arequipa, about 60 m. S.E. of the city of that name.

Chulnwau', or HOLY ISLAND, a small island in the Mozambique channel, S.E. coast of Africa, in Lat. 30° 28′ S., Lon. 34° 53′ E.

Chum, *n.* [Armoric *choum*, for *chouma*, to remain, fix one's self, abide.] A chamber-fellow; one who shares the same room with another; hence a close companion, a comrade; as, a college *chum*.

"The merry days when we were *chums* together." — *Praed.*

—*v. i.* To occupy a room jointly with another; as, to *chum* together. (Used in the U. States, and partially in England.)

Chumu'ba, a town of Hindostan, in the Punjab, on the Ravee, at the base of the Himalayas, 120 m. N.E. of Lahore; Lat. 32° 22′ N., Lon. 75° 50′ E. It is built of wood, and is a place of some importance. *Pop.* abt. 6,000.

Chumu'bul, in Hindostan, (supposed to be the *Sambus* of Arrian,) a river rising in Malwah prov., and emptying into the Jumna, about 25 m. below Etaweh, after a N.E. course of about 500 m.

Chu'nie, a range of mountains in S. Africa, Cape Colony, between Lat. 32° and 33° S., and near the meridian of 27° E. Lon. — A river of same name, rises in this range and empties into the Keiskamma, after a S.S.E. course.

Chump, *n.* A short, thick, heavy piece of wood, less than a block in size. — A collop of butcher's meat; as, a *chump* chop.

Chumpawut', a town of Hindostan, and former cap. of Kumaon, 35 m. S.E. of Almora. It has some curious Hindoo temples.

Chunam', *n.* A stucco or calcareous cement used in India.

Chunargur', a fortified town of Hindostan, prov. Bengal, on the Ganges, 17 m. S.W. of Benares; *pop.* abt 12,000.

Chun'chos, an Indian tribe of Central S. America, prov. Ecuador, dist. Jaen.

Chund, an eminent Hindoo poet, of the Rajpoot nation, who lived in the 12th cent. His poems are still popular among the Rajpoots. The principal one is a kind of heroic epic, said to contain 100,000 verses, in which he gives a general history of the times he lived in, and of the kings and worthies who then flourished.

Chunk, *n.* A short, thick piece of anything; as, a *chunk* of wood, a *chunk* of bread. (Vulgarly used in the U. States, and in England.)

Chun-khiug', a city of China, prov. Tze-chuen, on a tributary of the Yang-tse-kiang, 115 m. E. of Ching-te-foo.

Chunk'y, *a.* Squat; short; thick; lumpy; as, a *chunky* boy. (American.)

Chun-ning', a city of China, prov. of, and 170 m. from Yun-nan.

Chun-te, a city of China, prov. Chih-le, 220 m. S.S.W. of Pekin.

Chupat', in Patagonia, a river which empties into the Atlantic, Lat. 44° 15′ S., Lon. 65° W.

Chu'pee Creek, in *Georgia*, flows S.E. through Bibb and Monroe cos., and runs into the Ocmulgee abt. 9 m. S. of Macon.

Chup'parah, a town of Hindostan, British pres. of Bengal, 90 m. N.N.E. of Nagpoor.

Chup'rah, in Hindostan, a town, in prov. Bahar, dist. Sarun, of which it is the cap., on the Ganges, 33 m. W. by N. of Patna. Lat. 25° 45′ N., Lon. 84° 48′ E. *Pop.* abt. 40,000.

Chuquaton'cha Creek, in *Mississippi*, in Chickasaw co., flows into the Oklibbeha River.

Chuquibam'ba, in Peru, a town, 15 m. N.W. of Arequipa, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, 21,000 feet in height; Lat. 15° 50′ S., Lon. 72° 20′ W.

Chuquisaca, (commonly called SUCRE,) (*choo'ke-sa'ka,*) a city of S. America, cap. of republic of Bolivia, on the N. bank of the Cachilmaya, 55 m. E.N.E. of Potosi, and 220 S.W. of Santa Cruz de la Sierra; Lat. 19° 29′ S., Lon. 66° 40′ W. It is, generally, a handsome city, with public fountains and pleasant gardens. *Clim.* Mild, but subjected to heavy rains and frequent storms. *C.* was founded in 1539. *Estim. pop.* 10,000, pretty equally divided among Spaniards, Indians, and mixed races.

Chur, or COIRE, (*shoor,*) a city of Switzerland, cap. of cant. of Grisons, in the valley of the Upper Rhine; Lat. 46° 80′ N., Lon. 9° 35′ E. It is a quaint, old-world place, with manufactures of ziac-wares and cutlery. *Pop.* 6,990.

Church, *n.* [Gr. *Kyria-kon*, from *Kyrios*, the Lord, (a doubtful derivation;) A.S. *circe*, *circ*, or *cyric*; Du. *kerke*

Ger. *kirche*; literally, the Lord's house.] This word is used in various significations, answering to those of the Greek ἐκκλησία (Fr. *église*), which, from its original meaning of a *convened assembly*, is employed, 1st, to denote the whole body of true believers, or the visible church; 2d, in addition to these, the spirits of the just made perfect, or the invisible Church; 3d, any congregation of Christians met together in a single place, or the body of believers resident in a town or district; and 4th, the edifice in which they meet for divine worship. To these we may add a fifth sense of the modern term *church*, when it is applied to a distinct religious community; as, the Roman Catholic, the Lutheran, the Baptist, &c. The true definition of the visible Church has been a matter of much controversy. In this matter, as in any question relating to differences of Christian creeds, we decline to enter the field.

(*Arch.*) Having described the forms of the earliest ecclesiastical structures of the Christians under the term Basilica, and the general divisions of a church under the head of Cathedra, we have here but to add that the churches are usually classed as follows in all countries where distinctions are recognized in them: *pontifical*, as St. Peter's at Rome, where the Pope occasionally officiates; *patriarchal*, where the government of the church is vested in a patriarch; *metropolitan*, when it is the see of an archbishop; *cathedral*, where a bishop presides; *collegiate*, when the building in question is attached to a college; *parochial*, when it is attached to a parish; and *conventual*, when it is attached to a convent.

(*Hist.*) See Christianity.

Church, Frederic Edwin, an eminent American artist, b. at Hartford, Conn., in 1826. In his walk of art — landscape-painting — *C.* holds a distinguished place both in this country and in Europe. In 1853, and, again, in 1857, he visited S. America, returning home to enrich American art with some choice examples of tropical scenery. *C.*'s *chef-d'œuvre*, however, is probably his noble picture of the "Falls of Niagara," which commanded the highest admiration in England and in France, as well as in his own country. Mr. *C.* has largely contributed to impress the Europeans with the conviction, somewhat new to them, that art is not confined to the Old World.

Church'-ale, *n.* In England, a wake, or feast commemoratory of the dedication of the church; when much ale is drank.

Church'-attire, *n.* The habit in which men officiate in divine service.

Church'-authority, *n.* Ecclesiastical power; spiritual jurisdiction.

"This point of *church*-authority I have sifted." — *Atterbury.*

Church'-bench, *n.* The seat or bench in the porch of a church.

Church'-burial, *n.* Burial according to the rites of the Church.

Church'-discipline, *n.* Discipline of the Church, intended to correct the offences of its members.

Church'dom, *n.* Government or authority of the Church.

Church, (Fathers of the.) (*Eccl. Hist.*) A title usually confined to those theologians who wrote during the first five centuries of the Christian æra; but which is extended by some to writers who come down as low as the 14th century, or even later. They are classed according as they belonged to the Eastern or Western Church, or as they wrote in Greek, or in Latin, into the Greek fathers and the Latin fathers. There is a third division — those who lived in, or next to, the apostolic age, and are distinguished by the name of the Apostolic Fathers: these are Barnabas, Clemens Romanus, Ignatius, Polycarp, and the unknown authors of two works, respectively entitled *Epistolæ ad Diognetum*, and *Hermæ Pastor*. In order to know how the first Christians opposed the attacks of their Gentile opponents, the writings of the ancient apologists, as they are termed from their *Apologia*, or *Vindications of Christianity*, should be carefully studied. The chief apologists are Justin Martyr, Minutius Felix, Tertullian, Origen, against Celsus, and Eusebius in his *Præparatio et Demonstratio Evangelica*. Eusebius in Greek, and St. Augustine, *De Civitate Dei*, in Latin, have rifled the Gentile stores, and made heathen learning subservient to the overthrowing of the heathen religion; whilst in Justin Martyr's *Dialogue with Trypho*, the Jew, we see what weapons the first Christians used against their opponents of that nation. The first disputes of the Christians among themselves were concerning the mysteries of our faith. The earlier heresies, previously to the empire's becoming Christian under Constantine, were for the most part monstrous, not far extended, and short-lived. Irenæus and Epiphanius may be advantageously consulted respecting them. The later and more abiding controversies may be studied in the ecclesiastical histories of Socrates (the scholastic), Sozomen, and Theodoretus. As respects commentaries upon the New Testament, of all the works of the fathers, those of St. Chrysostom are the most valuable. A plain, brief, and clear epitome of his Commentaries has been drawn up by Theophylact, who flourished about the beginning of the 13th century.

Church'-founder, *n.* He that builds or endows a church.

Church'-goer, *n.* A habitual attendant at church.

Church'-going, *n.* Going regularly to church; usually attending church. — Calling or summoning to church.

"The sound of the *church-going* bell." — *Cowper.*

Church Hill, in *Kentucky*, a post-vill. of Christian co.

Church Hill, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Queen Anne co., about 45 m. E.N.E. of Annapolis.

Church Hill, in *Mississippi*, a P. O. of Jefferson co.

Church Hill, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Trumbull co.

Church'-history, *n.* Ecclesiastical history; history of the Christian Church.

Church'ill, Charles, an English poet and satirist, b. 1731. He early entered the Church of England, but finding himself ill-adapted for that sacred profession, he shook off its trammels, and entered upon a career as an idler about town and man of letters. His first contribution to literature was the *Rosciad*, a pungent satire upon the theatrical *illuminati* of the time. In 1762, forming an intimacy with the celebrated John Wilkes (*q. v.*), *C.* wrote many articles for his famous journal the *North Briton*; and achieved his poetical acmé in the *Prophecy of Famine*, a satirical onslaught against Lord Bute's govt. and Scotchmen in general. D. at Boulogne, France, in 1764.

Church'ill, John. See Marlborough, (Duke of.)

Church'ill, in *Nevada*, a W. central co.; *area*, about 8,000 sq m. Its W. part is intersected by the Carson River. The surface is irregular, and partly mountainous; the soil poor. Its streams are small, and are dried up by the sandy desert. Silver mines are worked, and are productive. *Pop.* 196.

Church'ing, *n.* The act or form of offering thanks in church after childbirth; as, the *churching* of women.

Church'ism, *n.* Fanaticism, or ultra-attachment to the forms or tenets of some particular Church.

Church'-judicatories, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A term applied to designate the ecclesiastical courts of the Church of Scotland; viz., *kirk-sessions*; *presbyteries*; *provincial synods*; and *general assemblies*.

Church'-land, *n.* Land belonging to a church; land vested in an ecclesiastical body or chapter.

Church'land, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Norfolk co.

Church'less, *a.* Destitute of a church; deprived of religious influences.

Church'like, *a.* Becoming the Church.

Church'liness, *n.* Regard for a universal Church. *Webster.*

Church'man, *n.* A clergyman or ecclesiastic: one who administers the rites and ceremonies of the Church.

—An Episcopalian; — used in contradistinction to a Presbyterian or Congregationalist; as, a staunch *churchman*

Church'manly, *a.* Becoming a churchman.

Church'manship, *n.* State or position of being a churchman.

Church'-member, *n.* A professor of religion; a member in communion with a Church.

Church'-membership, *n.* State or quality of being a church-member.

Church-mil'itant, *n.* The Church as warring against spiritual evil of whatsoever kind.

Church'-modes, *n. pl.* (*Mus.*) The modes formerly used as scales in church-music.

Church'-music, *n.* Music suited to church-service; the service of singing or chanting in a church.

Church of God. (*Eccl. Hist.*) This Christian sect originated in 1830, in a movement in which John Winebrenner, previously a minister in the German Reformed Church, was most prominent. A new society was organized by him, and others who accepted his views, which took the name of the *Church of God*. It exists principally in Pennsylvania and the W. States, and there is an eldership in Texas. The Church has a college at Centralia, Kansas. Its periodicals are the *Church Advocate*, at Lancaster, Pa., and a Sunday-school periodical. The govt. of the *C. of G.* is Congregational, with a supervising Church Council, composed of the preachers in charge, the elders, and deacons. Associations, or conferences of Churches, called Elderships, meet annually, and a General Eldership meets every three years. The *C. of G.* holds the doctrines of the Evangelical churches, with baptism by immersion only, subsequent to faith; feet-washing; the administration of the Lord's Supper in the evening; all the instrumentalities of revivals; and protests against the traffic in intoxicating drinks. In 1867, there were 11 elderships, 400 churches, 350 ministers, and 25,000 members.

Church'-rate, *n.* A tax formerly levied on parishes in England for repairing, maintaining, &c. the churches of the Establishment. This tax, as a compulsory assessment, has been abolished within the last few years, and the payment of church-rates is now altogether voluntary.

Church'-service, *n.* The ritual of public worship performed according to the forms of the Anglican Church.

Church'ship, *n.* Institution of the church.

Church'town, in *California*, a village of Shasta co., 7 m. N.E. of Shasta.

Church'town, in *New York*, a P. O. of Columbia co.

Church'town, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Cumberland co.

—A post-village of Lancaster co., 52 m. E. of Harrisburg.

Church'view, in *Virginia*, a P.O. of Middlesex co.

Church'ville, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Hartford co., 30 m. N.E. of Baltimore.

Churchville, in *Missouri*, a village of Clarke co., near the mouth of the Des Moines River.

Church'ville, in *New York*, a post-village of Monroe co., 15 m. W.S.W. of Rochester.

Churchville, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Augusta co., 128 m. N.W. of Richmond.

Church'-warden, *n.* A keeper or guardian of the church, and a representative of the parish.

— A clay tobacco-pipe with a long, slender tube, made at Broseley in England.

"A *church-warden* pipe, and pot of beer." — *Wolcot.*

Church'-way, *n.* The road, street, or passage leading to a church.

Church'-work, *n.* Work performed in behalf of a church; — hence, a proverbial metaphor for work slowly executed.

Church'y, *a.* Relating to a church.

Church'-yard, *n.* The yard or enclosed ground adjoining to a church, in which the dead are interred; a cemetery.

Churl, (*chêrl,*) *n.* [A. S. *ceorl*; Ger. *kerl*; Dan. *karle*; Icel. *karl*, a boor; O. Ger. *karl*, a man, a husband, a lover; allied to Lat. *vir*, a man: Goth. *vair*; W. *gwr*; Sansk. *vira*, a man.] A countryman; a rustic; a husbandman; a bumpkin.

"Prepares the country-*churls* to mischief, hate, and wars." *Dryden*

—A rude, surly, ill-bred man; a boor.

"A *churl's* courtesy rarely comes but . . . for falsehood." — *Sidney*

—A miser; a niggard; a covetous, selfish person.

"O *churl*, drink all and leave no friendly drop." — *Shaks.*

Churl'ish, *a.* Like a churl: surly; sullen; boorish; unfeeling; rude: as, a *churlish* answer. — Avaricious; selfish; narrow-minded. — Intractable; unmanageable; harsh; cross-grained; unyielding; as, a *churlish* hunks. Unpliant; unmalleable; hard: as, a *churlish* metal.

Churl'ishly, *adv.* In a churlish manner; roughly; rudely.

Churl'ishness, *n.* Quality of being churlish; rudeness of manners or temper; indisposition to kindness or courtesy; sullenness.

"Better is the *churlishness* of a man than a courteous woman." *Eccles.* xiii. 14.

Churn, *n.* [A. S. *cerene*, *ciern*, from *cyran*, *cerran*, to turn.] A vessel or machine in which cream is turned, agitated, or beaten, in order to produce butter.

—*v. a.* To stir or agitate cream in the operation of making butter.

—To shake or agitate with violence or continued motion.

"*Churned* in his teeth the foamy venom rose." — *Addison.*

Churn'ing, *n.* The operation of making butter from cream by continued agitation.

—As much butter as is made at once; as, cream enough for one *churning*.

Churn'-staff, *n.* A staff or instrument used in churning.

Churubus'co, a village of Mexico, on the Rio de Churubusco, about 6 m. S. of the city of Mexico. At this place, and at Contreras, 7 m. distant, 2 battles were fought, 20th of Aug., 1847, between the American army commanded by Gen. Scott and the Mexicans under Santa Anna, in both of which the former achieved a decisive victory. At Contreras, the Mexicans were badly beaten, with a loss of 1,700 men killed and wounded, 800 prisoners, and 22 pieces of artillery, besides 500 packmules, and a large amount of munitions of war. The action at *C.*, fought shortly afterwards, was hotly contested, but ended eventually in a stampede of the Mexican army, who again lost heavily, — 4,000 killed and wounded, 3,000 prisoners, including 8 generals, and 37 guns being left by them on the field, or in the hands of the victors. The American losses in both engagements numbered 1,053, of whom 139 were killed, including 16 officers.

Churubus'co, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Whitley co., 16 m. N.W. of Fort Wayne.

Churubusco, in *New York*, a P. O. of Clinton co

Chusan', the principal of a group of islands on the E. coast of China, prov. Che-kiang, 45 m. N.E. of Ningpo, opposite the æstuary of the Yang-tse-kiang. Lat. 30° 40′ N., Lon. 121° 48′ E. It is mountainous, has a circuit of about 50 m., and has some fine, fertile, well cultivated valleys. *Prod.* Tea, camphor, bamboo, &c. *Clim.* Temperate during nine months of the year. *Cap.* Ting-hai, taken by the British in 1840 and 1841, successively.

Chushan-Rishatha'im, a king of Mesopotamia, who oppressed the Israelites 8 years, A. M. 2591–9, but was defeated by Othniel, Caleb's nephew. (*Judg.* iii 8–10.)

Chute, (*shōōt,*) *n.* [Fr. *chute*; Pg. *cauda*.] A fall or descent in a river. — An aperture in a mill-dam. See Shoot.

Chyla'ceous, *a.* Belonging to, or consisting of, chyle.

Chyla'queous, *a.* [Lat. *chylus*, chyle, and *aqua*, water.] Consisting of chyle highly diluted with water.

Chyle, (*kil,*) *n.* (*Physiol.*) A thin milky liquid, which is the concentrated essence of the chyme, and the nutrient principle of all nourishment taken into the system. It is composed, like the blood, of a fluid, *liquor chyli*, and of chyle corpuscles or globules, the average size of which is about 1-4600th of an inch. See Chymification.

Chylifac'tion, *n.* Same as Chylification.

Chylifac'tive, Chylific, Chylifica'tory, *a.* Forming or changing into chyle; having the power to make chyle.

Chylif'erous, *a.* [Gr. *chylos*, and Lat. *fero*.] Transmitting chyle, as the *chyliferous* vessels.

Chylifica'tion, *n.* (*Physiol.*) Formation of chyle during the digestive processes. See Chymification.

Chylopoetic, (*kil-o-po-et'ik,*) *a.* [Gr. *chylos*, and *poiein*, to make.] Chylifactive; making chyle; having the power to change into chyle.

Chylous, (*kī'lus,*) *a.* [Fr. *chyleux*.] Consisting, or partaking of, chyle.

Chyme, (*kīm,*) *n.* [Gr *zymos*, juice.] (*Physiol.*) One of the most important fluids in the human body. It is of a thick, creamy consistence, of a grayish-white appearance, obtained by the process of Chymification, *q. v.*

Chymifica'tion, *n.* (*Physiol.*) Next to the circulation of the blood, if not of equal importance with it, is the system of nutrition, or the circulation of the liquid nutriment obtained from the food digested in the stomach. This fluid, which contains all the elements of which the body is composed, both solid and fluid, and is the source and fountain of the blood itself, is called in the first instance the *chyme*, — the process by which it is separated from the food being denominated chymification, — the stomach being the only organ concerned in this stage

of the process. The food received into the stomach is collected in one heap in the lowest and widest part of that organ, where it is surrounded by the gastric juice, a sharp, pungent fluid, of an extremely acid character, which has the power of dissolving or so far softening all the substances taken into the stomach, that in a space of time varying from four to eight hours, the whole is converted into a soft, semi-fluid pulp, which, passing through the lower or pyloric opening of the stomach, enters the commencement of the intestines, or

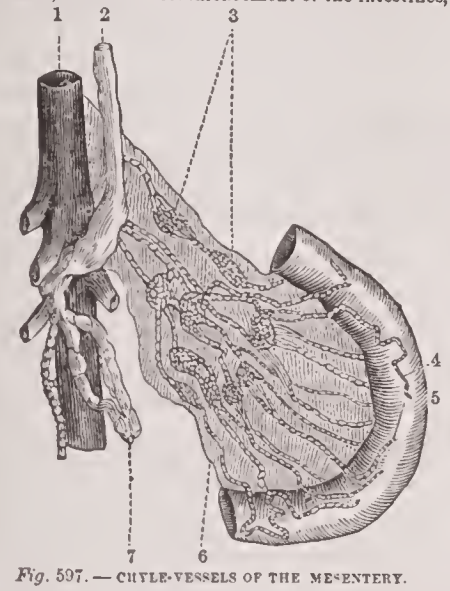


Fig. 597. — CHYLE-VESSELS OF THE MESENTERY.

1, aorta; 2, thoracic canal; 3, lymphatics; 4, radicles of the chyle-vessels; 5, intestine; 6, mesentery; 7, lymphatic vessels.

the duodenum.—This pulpy mass, now called the chyme, is in the duodenum subjected to the influence of two other fluids, the secretion from the liver (the bile), and that from the pancreas (the pancreatic juice). These two fluids act on the chyme much as *rennet* does on milk, separating it into two distinct parts—a white, creamy fluid, the quintessence of the nutriment, called CHYLE, and a brown solid, feculent matter, from which almost all the chyle has been extracted, but which, in its steady progress through the rest of the alimentary tube, is everywhere surrounded by a number of small vessels, called *lacteals*, whose open mouths absorb every particle of nutriment which may have escaped with the mass out of the duodenum; till evacuation of the mass per *anum*. The juice from the chyme in the duodenum is immediately absorbed by the surrounding lacteal vessels, and carried to a fine, delicate membrane connecting the bowels to the spine, the mesentery (see Fig. 597), where all the more remote lacteals from the small and large intestines join or anastomose with them. The lacteals thus united diverge in several groups, each group or set of vessels entering a gland (2, Fig. 597), from which gland they re-issue on the opposite side, fewer in number but larger in size; when, after forming a second intimate union, they enter a second system of glands (3, Fig. 597), from whence they converge, and, uniting the *receptaculum chyli*, or the reservoir of the chyle,—made up of the lymphatic vessels from all the lower parts of the body,—then proceed upwards to form the *thoracic canal*, or the great trunk of the absorbent system. The thoracic canal, or duct, the replenisher of the heart, loaded with its nutrient fluid, ascends through the abdomen and chest to the commencement of the neck; when, receiving the lymphatics of the superior extremities and the head, it enters the left subclavian vein, mingles with the venous blood, and is immediately carried to the right side of the heart, to be sent from thence to the lungs, there to be vitalized with the oxygen of the air. The organs employed in the process of chylification are the duodenum, small intestines, liver, and pancreas. The process by which *chyme* is obtained from the digested food, (*chyle* is separated from the chyme, and is eventually converted into blood,) is called assimilation. Chyle, the product of the last process of digestion, is an albuminous fluid, composed of innumerable granules or corpuscles, consisting of albumen, fatty matter, and water. The chyle, in the whole of its course from the duodenum to the vein that carries it to the heart, is constantly going through some higher degree of change; thus, after passing the first set of mesenteric glands, it is found to be more highly organized than it was before entering them. In the same way, a further change is observed after traversing the second set of glands, and so on, till the chyle, having reached the upper part of the thoracic duct, attains its final organization, and becomes exactly analogous—except in the red coloring-matter—to the blood, with which it is directly after mingled.

Chymify, (*kim'e-fī,*) *v. a.* [Lat. *chymus*, from Gr. *chymos*, and *facio*, to make.] To form or become chyme.

Chym'istry. See CHEMISTRY.

Chymous, (*kim'us,*) *a.* Pertaining to chyme.

Chaldini, ENRICO, (*chāl-dē'ne,*) a distinguished Italian general, b. 1811. He marched with Gen. Zucchi to aid the Romagna insurrectionists in 1831, and, after the Austrian intervention in Central Italy, was compelled to emigrate to Paris, where he studied chemistry, and was preparing to study medicine, when he accepted an offer to go to Spain, where he took part in the War of Succession. When the revolution of 1848 broke out, he was a lieut.-colonel in the Spanish service. Being called by Mazzini, he came to Italy, joined the army of Charles Albert, and was severely wounded at Vicenza. In 1856 he was sent to the Crimea by the Sardinian government with the rank of general, and distinguished himself in the battle of Tchernaya. In the war in Italy, in 1859, *C.* was the first in the allied army who fired a shot at the enemy, executing the passage of the Sesia under the fire of the Austrians, whom he drove from their position. His *corps d'armée* then went into the mountains to act in Tyrol. The peace of Villafranca checked him in his career. In 1860 he defeated the Papal army under Gen. Lamoricière, at the battle of Castelfidardo; and, in 1861, he took Gaëta after a bombardment of 17 days, and captured the citadel of Messina a fortnight after. He had been made a major-general after the campaign of Umbria, and after the capture of Messina the king nominated him general of the army, a rank equivalent to that of field-marshal. In 1861 *C.* was appointed Viceroy of Naples, with full power to suppress brigandage, a mission which he successfully discharged. Gen. *C.* was made a senator in 1864, and took a prominent part in the campaign against Austria in 1866.

Ciba'o, a principal mountain in Hayti, in the central part of the island, celebrated for the rich gold mines it formerly contained. It is about 4,590 feet.

Ciba'rious, *a.* [Lat. *cibarius*, from *cibus*, food.] Pertaining to food; useful for food; edible.

Cib'ber, CAIUS GABRIEL, an eminent sculptor, b. at Flensburg, Denmark, 1630. Among his finest works are the figures of *Melancholy* and *Raving Madness*. D. 1700.

Cib'ber, COLLEY, son of the preceding, and a celebrated English dramatist, b. 1671. His principal works are the well-known plays *The Careless Husband*; the *Nonjuror*; and his *Apology for my Life*, published in 1740, which has been frequently reprinted. D. 1757.

Cib'ol, *n.* A kind of small onion used in salads.—See ONION.

Cibo'lo, in *Texas*, a small river rising near the W. part of Comal co., flows S.E. and enters the San Antonio.

Cibo'rium, *n.*; *pl.* CIBORIA. [Lat., from Gr. *kiborion*, the Egyptian bean, and a drinking-cup made of its leaves.] (*Arch.*) An isolated erection, open on each side, with arches, and having a dome of an ogee form supported by four columns. It is placed on the altar of Roman Catholic churches, and contains the *Host*, or consecrated wafer.

Cibo'tium, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of ferns, order *Filices*, including several species which produce silky hairs useful to man. The styptic called *penawar*, which is often used in Holland and Germany, consists of the fine hairs from the caudex of *C. Barometz*, the "Scythian lamb" of old writers. These hairs are imported from Sumatra, and are sometimes employed for stuffing cushions. Similar hairs are brought from the Sandwich Islands, and are known under the name of *pulu*. Three different species are said to yield pulu.

Cicada'riæ, *n. pl.* [From Lat. *cicada*, grasshopper; French *cigale*.] (*Zoöl.*) A family of hemipterous insects, common in tropical and warm, temperate regions, and remarkable for the loudness of the sounds they emit. The organs that produce these shrill sounds consist of membranes and fibres connected with powerful muscles, and situated on the under side of the abdomen. The largest insect of this genus does not exceed an inch in length; yet it is asserted that they may be heard in the still night at a distance of at least half a mile, and that the sound they emit is like grinding a knife on a whetstone. The Seventeen-year *Cicada* is said to appear in the same localities, only at intervals of 17 years, and hence its specific name. It makes its appearance in the early part of summer. Sometimes the *C.* of this species come in such immense swarms as to bend, and even break, the limbs of the forest-tree upon which they alight, and the woods are filled from morning till night with the noise of their rattling drums. The Dog-day- or Harvest-fly, (*C. canicularis*,) has the body black above, ornamented with olive-green, and the under side covered more or less with a white substance resembling flour. It makes its appearance with the beginning of dog-days, and its singing may be heard among the trees through the middle of the day. The pupæ of this species, as well as of the preceding, as they come out of the ground and crawl up the trees, look like large beetles. — The *C.* have been celebrated in all ages for their powers of song or shrill sound: — from Virgil:



Fig. 598.
DOG-DAY HARVEST-FLY.
(*C. canicularis.*)

"Et cantu querulæ rumpent arbusta *cicadæ*."—*Georgics III.*

down to Lord Byron —

"The shrill *Cicadæ*, people of the pine."

Cic'atrice, CICATRIX, *n.*; *pl.* CICATRICES. [Lat *cicatrix*; Fr. *cicatrice*.] A scar, seam, or mark left behind on the skin after the skinning over of a wound or abrasion.

Ci'catricle, (*sī'a-trik-l.*) *n.* [Fr. *cicatricule*, from Lat. *cicatrix*, a scar.] The germinating or fetal point in the embryo of a seed, or yolk of an egg. — *Ogilvie.*

Cic'atrisive, *a.* Tending to promote the formation of a cicatrice.

Cic'atrizant, Cic'atrisant, *n.* (*Med.*) An application that induces a cicatrice. — *Johnson.*

Cicatriza'tion, *n.* [Fr. *cicatrisation.*] The healing, or skinning over, of an ulcer or broken surface of the skin.

Cic'atrize, *v. a.* [Fr. *cicatriser*, from L. Lat. *cicatrico*; Lat. *cicatrix*, a scar.] To heal, or induce the formation of a cicatrix or scar, in wounded or ulcerated flesh.

—*v. i.* To heal or be healed; to be skinned over.

Cic'ely, *n.* (*Bot.*) See OSMORRHIZA.

Ci'cer, *n.* [From Gr *kikys*, strength, in reference to its qualities.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Fabaceæ*. *C. arietinum*, a native of the countries around the Mediterranean, produces the edible seeds called chick-peas. These are extensively used as food, either boiled or roasted, and are the most common parched pulse of the East. The herbage affords a nutritious food for cattle.

Cic'ero, MARCUS TULLIUS, b. at Arpinum, an ancient city of Latium, B. C. 106; the same year which gave birth to Pompey. He was educated at Rome under the best masters of the time; and, B. C. 89, he served his first and only campaign under Pompeius Strabo. Having thus complied with the custom of his age, *C.* devoted the next 6 years to the studies which were necessary to raise him to distinction as a lawyer and an orator. At the age of 25 he came forward as a pleader, and, even at the risk of incurring the displeasure of Sulla, defended clients who were obnoxious to the dictator. But his health, which was naturally feeble, gave way under incessant application to study; and, for the purpose of invigorating his constitution, as well as correcting certain defects in his style of oratory, he visited Athens (B. C. 79), made a tour of Asia Minor, and for some time resumed his studies at Rhodes, under Molo, from whom he had received instructions at Rome. After an absence of 2 years, he returned to Rome with renewed health and enlarged knowledge, and speedily placed himself at the head of the Roman bar. He was elected quæstor in B. C. 76, and reached the consulship in B. C. 63. During his consulship he was called upon to grapple with the famous Catilinarian conspiracy; and the courage, prudence, and decision which he manifested in directing the difficult and complicated investigations that led to the detection and punishment of the conspirators, called forth the encomiums of all classes of the citizens. The public enthusiasm heaped upon him unwonted honors; in the senate and in the forum he was saluted as *parens patriæ* (the father of his country); thanksgivings in his name were voted to the gods; and all Italy united in testifying their admiration and gratitude. But his unexampled good fortune had excited the jealousy of many of the leading nobility: and his irrepressible vanity exposed him to the ridicule and assaults of his enemies. It had been judged necessary to put to death 5 of the ringleaders in the conspiracy; and though this was done in virtue of the dictatorial authority with which the consuls were invested by the senate, and with the consent and approval of that body, *C.* was indicted for having put a Roman citizen to death untried, and forced to go into banishment in April, B. C. 58. But private malice soon expended itself, and public feeling, reverting to his signal services in rescuing his country from impending ruin, recalled him after an interval of 17 months. His reception at Rome cheered his dejected spirits; but the circumstances which led to his banishment prevented him from ever after recovering his former position. In B. C. 53 he was admitted a member of the college of augurs, and towards the end of B. C. 52 he was appointed proconsul of Cilicia. He administered the affairs of his province with the strictest impartiality, and realized in practice the precepts which he had inculcated in his writings. He returned to Italy in B. C. 49, at the commencement of the civil war between Cæsar and Pompey, and finally resolving to espouse the cause of the latter, followed him to Greece. After the battle of Pharsalia, B. C. 48, at which he was not present, he again returned to Italy, and was received into favor by Cæsar. Separating himself now entirely from all parties in the State, he arranged and published during the next 8 years nearly all his most important works on rhetoric and philosophy. But the tumults excited by Antony after the murder of Cæsar, B. C. 44, again drew him from his seclusion: and Augustus, knowing the value of such an ally, and carefully concealing from him his real intentions, gladly availed himself of his services as leader of the senate. *C.*'s zeal, which was not always tempered with discretion, now exhibited itself in his famous philippics against Antony, which again made him the idol of the Roman people. But the formation of the second triumvirate sealed the fate of the great Roman orator. His name appeared in the list of the proscribed, having been placed there by Antony as one of the conditions of the league; and after an unsuccessful attempt to escape, he stretched forward his head to his executioners, and called upon them to strike (B. C. 43). His head and hands were conveyed to Rome, and, by the orders of Antony, nailed to the rostra. After his admirable *Orations*, his principal works are his treatises *De Oratore*, *De Republica*, *De Legibus*, *De Natura Deorum*, *De Senectute*, *De Amicitia*, *De Officiis*, &c. They



Fig. 599. — CICERO.

have been repeatedly published, both as a whole and in detached portions.

Cic'ero, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Cook co., 3 m. W. of Chicago; *pop.* 1,545.

Cic'ero, or **Cic'erotown,** in *Indiana*, a post-village of Hamilton co., on Cicero Creek, 26 m. N. of Indianapolis.

—A township of Tipton co., containing Tipton, the county seat.

Cic'ero, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Onondaga co., 10 m. N.E. of Syracuse, on the S.W. shore of Lake Oneida.

Cicero Creek, in *Indiana*, of Hamilton co., enters White River near Noblesville.

Cicerone, (*tcich-e-ro'ne,*) *n.* [It., from *Cicero*.] A name originally given by the Italians to those persons who pointed out to travellers the interesting objects with which Italy abounds; but applied universally at present to any one who acts as a *guide*. This application of the term *cicerone* has probably its origin in the well-known garrulity of the Italian guides.

Cicero'nian, *a.* Relating to Cicero; after the manner of Cicero; as, a *Ciceronian* style.

Cicero'nianism, *n.* Imitation of, or resemblance to, the style or manner of Cicero.

Cichoraceous. (*sik-o-rā'shus,*) *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the qualities of succory, or chicory.

Cicho'rium, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ*. The species *C. intybus* is the Wild Chicory or succory, an European plant, having numerous heads of bright-blue handsome flowers. It is extensively cultivated for the sake of its roots, which are sliced, roasted, and ground, to form the chicory of the shops, which is sold as a substitute for, or more frequently as an addition to, ground coffee. Nearly 100,000,000 lbs. are annually consumed in Europe. Though so extensively used instead of coffee, *C.* — nearly unknown in the U. States — does not possess in any degree the peculiar exciting, soothing, and hunger-staying properties of that valuable product. A blue dye may be prepared from the leaves. *C. endiva* is the garden succory or endive, the leaves of which, when blanched, form a wholesome salad.

Cicinde'la, *n.* **Cicindel'idæ,** *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Tiger-beetle, a genus and family of coleopterous insects, remarkable for the celerity and vigor of their flight; characterized by the great projection of the eyes, long and sharply pointed jaws; thorax depressed and nearly square; and the legs and antennæ long and slender. They are generally seen on the wing in the hottest part of the day; chiefly frequenting dry meadows, sandy plains or heaths, or the banks of rivers. One of the most striking genera is the *Manticora*, found in South Africa. The common green tiger-beetle (*Cicindela campestris*), one of most common of our species, is a highly beautiful insect, being of a bright grass-green, with the elytra each marked by five small, round, cream-colored spots; the head, thorax, and limbs are of a rich gilded cast; the eyes black and prominent; the legs long and slender. The larva of this insect lives in cylindrical burrows, excavated by itself, and varying from six inches to a foot in depth. The head is very large, and slightly concave; the jaws are curved and strong; and the body is humped near the middle of the back, at which part there are two hooked tubercles. In the process of excavation they use their jaws and feet, and load the concave back of their heads with the grains of earth which they have detached; thus loaded, they ascend backwards, resting at intervals, and affix themselves to the inner walls of their burrow by the assistance of the two hooked tubercles on the back; and when arrived at the orifice, they jerk off their load to a distance. The Cicindelæ are all voracious; and when their prey comes within their reach, they rush upon it with great ferocity.



Fig. 600.
MANTICORA-MAXILLOSA.

Cicis'beism, *n.* State or occupation of a cicisbeo.

Cicisbeo, (*che-chis'bā-o,*) *n.* [It.] A dangler about females; a name given since the 17th century, in Italy, to the professed gallant of a married woman.

"The word was formerly a *cicisbeo*,
But that is now grown vulgar and indecent." — *Byron.*

Cicco'nia, *n.* **Cicco'nidæ,** *n. pl.* [Lat., a stork.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus and family of Grallatores. — See STORK.

Cicu'ta, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Apiaceæ*. *C. virosa*, the Water-hemlock, or Cow-bane, is of a highly poisonous nature. *C. maculata*, common in wet meadows, in the U. States, has very poisonous roots, which, from having been mistaken for those of harmless *Umbelliferæ*, have not unfrequently led to fatal results.

Cid Campe'ador, (The,) (*sid,*) [Arab. *seid*, lord.] whose real name was DON RODRIGO DIAZ DE BIVAR, the national hero of Spain, was B. at Burgos abt. 1040. The facts of his career have been wrapped by his admiring countrymen in such a haze of glorifying myths that it is scarcely possible to detect them. His life, however, appears to have been entirely spent in fierce warfare with the Moors, then masters of a great part of Spain. His exploits are set forth in a special chronicle, and in a poem of considerable interest, written not long after his death. His last achievement was the capture of Valencia, where he died in 1099. — His exploits are celebrated in a Spanish poem supposed to have been published in the 12th or 13th century, from which Corneille has taken the subject of his masterpiece, *Le Cid*.

Cider, *n.* [Fr. *cidre;* It. *sitro;* Sp. *sidra;* Gr. *sikera*, and Lat. *sicera*, strong drink.] A cool and refreshing beverage made by pressing the juice from apples; almost all varieties of apples are used, but to insure good *C.*, they should be sound. The fruit, having been gathered, is ground in a strong mill, the pulp pressed, and the juice forced into vats; it is then kept at a certain temperature to ferment (in case fermentation is desired, much *C.* being drunk without fermentation), and lastly to fine, and then is drawn into casks, and kept in a cool place, when it is drawn off into fresh casks, or bottled for use. To persons in health, and when taken in moderation, *C.* is a refreshing, wholesome drink, and very grateful in hot weather, but should be sparingly taken at any time by persons of weak digestion. *C.* is largely produced in the U. States and Canada, and in Normandy, France. Champagne or sparkling *C.* has become a large article of manufacture in the U. States.

Ci'der-brandy, *n.* A spirituous liquid distilled from cider.

Ci'derist, *n.* A maker of cider.

Ci'derkin, *n.* The liquor made of the gross matter of apples, after the cider is pressed out, and a quantity of boiling water is added; the whole steeping 48 hours.

Ci-devant, (*sē-da-vŏng',*) *a.* [Fr.] Formerly; heretofore; previously existing; quondam; as, a *ci-devant* governor.

Cienfue'gos, a sea-port town of Cuba, dept. Centro; Lat. near 22° 15′ N., Lon. 81° W. *Pop.* about 5,000.

Cierge, (*sērj.*) *n.* [Fr.] A wax candle used in the celebration of religious rites.

Cie'za, or **Zieza,** (anc. *Calina* or *Cartela,*) a town of Spain, prov. Murcia, on the Segura, 24 m. N.W. of the cap.; *pop* 10,467.

Cigar', (sometimes written SEGAR,) *n.* [Fr. *cigare;* Sp. *cigarro.*] A small roll of tobacco, made into an elliptic form, and used for smoking; as, a Havana *cigar*. See TOBACCO.

Cigarette, (*se-gär-ĕt',*) *n.* A small cigar; a small quantity of mild tobacco rolled in prepared paper for smoking. See TOBACCO.

Cigar'-ship, *n.* (*Naut.*) An iron screw steam-yacht, constructed in the form of a cigar, was launched at Millwall, England, in 1866, and named the *Ross Winans*.

Cil'ery, *n.* (*Arch.*) The drapery or leafage that is wrought upon the heads of pillars.

Cil'ia, *n.* [Lat. pl. of *cilium*, an eyelash.] (*Physiol.*) The hair which grows from the margin of the eyelids. — The term is also applied to microscopic filaments, or plates which project from animal membranes and are endowed with quick vibratile motion. In most of the lower animals the respiratory function is effected by means of the vibratile cilia: many animalcules and the gemmules of the Acrites move by a similar mechanism; and it has recently been ascertained that vibratile cilia have a share in the performance of some important functions in the highest classes of the animal kingdom, where they have been detected on the membrane lining the female generative and respiratory passages, and the ventricles of the brain.

(*Bot.*) The long hairs situated upon the margin of a vegetable body, as on the leaves of the *Sempervivum tectorum*.

Cil'iary, *a.* [Fr. *ciliaire*, from Lat. *cilium*, an eyelid: allied to Gr. *kyla*, the parts under the eyes.] Belonging to the eyelids, or to processes resembling them in animals or vegetables; as, "*ciliary* ligaments." — *Ray*.

Cil'iate, Cil'iated, *a.* [From CILIA.] Provided with cilia.

(*Bot.*) Applied to the leaves, stem, or other parts of a plant, when furnished with long and fringed hairs, like the eyelashes.

Cil'ice, *n.* A hair-cloth garment worn instead of a shirt by devotees.

Cilicia, (*si-lish'e-a.*) (*Anc. Geog.*) An ancient division of Asia Minor, now comprised in the Turkish pashalic Itshilla. Formerly, its boundaries were the Taurus range on the N., the Cilician Sea on the E., the Gulf of Issus on the S., and Pamphylia on the W.: Lat. between 36° and 38° N., Lon. between 32° 10′ and 37° 8′ E.

Cili'cian, *a.* Relating to Cilicia.

Cili'cious, *a.* [Gr. *kilikion;* Lat. *cilicium*, a cloth made of Cilician goat's-hair.] Made, or consisting, of hair.

Ciliogra'da, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An order of *Cicalphæ*, formed by Linnæus, and including all the species distinguished by their continually agitating the cilia with which their contractile bodies are provided; — organs which possess the phosphorescent faculty in a very high degree, as the *Beroe* and *Medusæ*.

Cil'iiform, *a.* Fine and slender; resembling the form of cilia.

Cil'lo, *n.* [Gr. *killo*, to move.] (*Med.*) A name sometimes applied to persons whose upper eyelid is perpetually tremulous; — a trembling which, in some cases, is called *Life's blood*. Vogel calls it *cillosis*.

Cillo'sis, *n.* (*Med.*) See CILLO.

Ci'ma, *n.* (*Arch.*) See CYMA.

Cimabue, GIOVANNI, (or GIOVANNI GAULTIERI,) (*sim'a-bo-a-i,*) a very distinguished Florentine painter, B. 1240. Very little is known of his life, but he is said to have been a disciple of Giunta of Pisa; and he was one of the earliest painters who left off copying the hard and unnatural drawing of the Byzantine school, studied nature for himself, and contributed powerfully to the revival of art. The colossal Madonna, which he painted for the Rucellai chapel, in the church of Santa Maria Novella, Florence, is said to have excited extraordinary enthusiasm, and to have been carried in procession to the church, where it still remains. It was *C.* who first discovered the genius of Giotto. D. about 1302.

Ci'mar, *n.* (*Ecc.*) See SIMAR.

Cimaro'sa, DOMENICO, a celebrated musical composer, B. at Aversa, in S. Italy, in 1755. In 1789, he was appointed by the empress Catharine II. director of the Imperial opera at St Petersburg and chamber-musician to the empress. In 1792, he went to Vienna to fill the post of director of the Court opera there. In the political troubles that disturbed Naples towards the close of the last century, *C.* became involved; an event which led to his incarceration in prison for a year. D. at Venice in 1801. *C.*'s greatest works are his operas, *Il Matrimonio Segreto; Il Convito di Pietra* &c. *C.* wrote altogether about 90 operas, besides an almost countless number of masses, sacred cantatas, &c.

Cim'bia, Cim'ia, *n.* (*Arch.*) A fillet or band placed round the shaft of a column to strengthen it.

Cim'bri, *n. pl.* (*Hist.*) This Celtic tribe, inhabiting Jutland, having joined with the Teutones, entered Pannonia, where they defeated Cn. Papirius Carbo, at the head of a consular army, B. C. 113. After this triumph they advanced into Gaul, B. C. 112, passed into Spain, and, reappearing in the frontiers of Transalpine Gaul, defeated two Roman armies B. C. 109 and 107. They inflicted a terrible defeat at Aurausio on another Roman army led by two consuls, Oct. 6, B. C. 105, after which they withdrew into Spain. The Celtiberians drove them out B. C. 103; whereupon the Cimbri returned into Gaul. Marius collected a large army and went to oppose them. The Cimbri and Teutones separated into two bodies, the former taking the road through Helvetia, and the latter pressing forward to assail the Roman army. Their intention was to reunite their forces on the Lombard plains. The Teutones were attacked and overwhelmed by the Romans, and 100,000 men are said to have perished on that occasion, B. C. 102. The Cimbri in the meantime had reached the valley of the Adige, where they defeated the Roman army under Quintus Catulus. He formed a junction with Marius and allured them into an unfavorable position, in which they were defeated and exterminated, B. C. 101. The women, having put their children to death, committed suicide.

Cim'brie, *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to the CIMBRI, *q. v.*

Cim'eter, *n.* See SCIMITAR.

Ci'mex, *n.*; CIMICIDÆ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of Hemiptera comprising bugs which have the body very flat, and their antennæ terminating abruptly in the form of a seta. The genus *Cimex* contains the Bed-bug. — See BUG.

Cimici'fuga, *n.* [Lat. *cimex*, a bug, and *fugo*, to drive away; alluding to its offensive odor.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Ranunculaceæ*. *C. racemosa*, the black-snake-root, or bug-wort of America, found in upland woods, is a tall, leafy plant, with the aspect of an Actæa; stem 4–8 ft. high, with long, panicled racemes of white sepalled and monogynous flowers; 4–6 small petals; about 100 stamens to each flower, giving the raceme the appearance of a slender plum; flowers very fetid in June and July.

Cimme'rii, CIMME'RIANS. (*Hist.*) This nomadic race, inhabiting the Crimea, and parts of the neighboring country, having been expelled by the Scythians, passed along the shores of the Euxine, invaded Asia Minor, and pillaged Sardis, the cap. of Lydia, B. C. 655. In that country they were said to have remained until about B. C. 617, when they were defeated and driven out of Asia Minor. Little authentic is known of this people. Homer refers to another people of the same name, fabled to have dwelt in a land of perpetual darkness. Hence the term *Cimmerian gloom*.

Cim'olite, *n.* See FULLER'S EARTH.

Ci'mon, a famous Athenian statesman, and general, was the son of Miltiades (*q. v.*), and B. 519 B. C. *C.* brought himself into notice on the invasion of Greece by Xerxes; but his first memorable exploit was the capture of the important town of Eion on the Strymon, 476 B. C. His next, and most brilliant success was at the Eurymedon in Pamphylia, 466 B. C., where he destroyed a large Persian fleet, then disembarked his men, defeated the army which was drawn upon shore to protect the ships, and finally entrapped and destroyed a squadron of Phœnician ships which was on its way to reinforce the Persians. As the leader of the oligarchy, *C.* was for some years the most powerful citizen in Athens, but the democratic party headed by Pericles, eventually became strong enough to procure sentence of banishment against *C.* for ten years, 461 B. C. Five years afterwards he was recalled by a decree proposed by Pericles himself. In 450, a peace was concluded between Athens and Sparta, mainly through *C.*'s influence, and next year the war with Persia being renewed, *C.* set sail for Cyprus and besieged Citium, where he died, B. C. 449.

Cinalo'a, or SINALO'A, in Mexico, a state, reaching from the river Mayo to the river Bayona, or about 220 m., between the Gulf of California and Durango; *area*, 35,721 sq. m. The surface is cut through by mountains almost barren; the soil sandy along the coast. *Cap.* Culiacan. *Pop.* 161,157.

—A town in the above State, on a small stream, 50 m. from the Gulf of California, about 300 m. N.W. of Durango. *Pop.* abt. 9,000. Lat. 22° 45′ N., Lon. 108° 7′ W.

Cincho'na, *n.* (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order *Cinchonaceæ*. The plants of this genus are natives of the intertropical valleys of the Andes, and are found principally on the eastern face of the Cordilleras, growing commonly at heights varying from about 4,000 to nearly 12,000 feet above the level of the sea. The cinchona region extends from Santa Cruz de la Sierra, in Bolivia, in about 19° S. Lat., through Peru and Colombia, nearly to Caracas, in about 10° N. Lat. The plants are small shrubs or large forest-trees, with evergreen

leaves, and, commonly, showy flowers. They appear to require great moisture, and a mean temperature of about 62°. The cultivation of these plants has lately been commenced in India. The barks of several species and varieties are extensively used in medicine, and are undoubtedly the most valuable drugs known. They are imported into this country under the names of *Cinchona, Peruvian* and *Jesuit's bark*. 36 different varieties have been described by Pereira; and Weddell has enumerated no less than 39. The most important are *Loxa*, or crown bark; gray-silver, or *Huanuco* bark; *Calisaya*, or yellow bark; and red bark. These four are officinal in our pharmacopœias, and are the principal sources of the precious alkaloids *quina* or *quinine*, *cinchonia*, and *quinidia*, which are all used in medicine, and possess in an eminent degree tonic, febrifugal, and antiperiodic properties. The barks themselves have similar properties, and are, moreover, slightly astringent. The name cinchona was given to the genus by Linnæus, in compliment to the countess of Cinchon, whose husband was the viceroy of Peru. She had derived great benefit from the bark during her residence in S. America; and on her return to Europe, in 1639, she brought with her several specimens. The native names, curiously enough, are very similar to the scientific one, being *quinquino* and *quina-quina*. The medicinal use of the bark was first made known in Europe by the Jesuits.

Cinchona'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Cinchonales*. DIAG. Epipetalous stamens, straight anthers bursting longitudinally, and leaves with interpetiolar stipulas. — They are trees, shrubs, or herbs, with opposite, simple, entire leaves, and stipules between the leaf-stalks on each side (interpetiolar). The calyx is superior, the corolla regular; the stamens are equal in number to the teeth of the calyx and segments of the corolla, being alternate with the latter; they are attached to the corolla (epipetalous). The ovary is inferior, and 2- or more-celled; the fruit inferior, with one seed, or sometimes more than one. The *Cinchonaceæ* are almost exclusively natives of tropical and warm regions. They yield many valuable medicinal agents, the most important being quinine (see CINCHONA) and ipecacuanha (see CEPHAELIS). They also furnish man with many substances useful in the arts and domestic economy; such as dye-stuffs, tanning agents, edible fruits and seeds, and ornamental woods. The coffee-plant belongs to this extensive order. (See COFFEA.) Most of the plants have beautiful and fragrant flowers, and many have been introduced into our stores. The order includes about 2,550 species, which are grouped into 313 genera.

Cinchonaceous, (*sin-ko-na'shus.*) *a.* Of, or pertaining to, cinchona; having the qualities of cinchona.

Cinchona'les, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An alliance of Epigynous exogen plants. DIAG. Dichlamydeous monopetalous flowers, and a minute embryo lying in a large quantity of albumen. The plants of this important and numerous alliance are grouped into the five orders VACCINEACEÆ, COLUMELLIACEÆ, CINCHONACEÆ, CAPUFOLIACEÆ, and GALLIACEÆ. *q. v.*

Cinchon'icine, *n.* (*Chem.*) When a salt of cinchonia is exposed to heat, with certain precautions, the alkaloid is changed into another, isomeric with itself, to which this name has been given. *C.* and its sulphate possess the same medical properties as cinchonia and its salts. — *Dunglison.*

Cinchon'idine, *n.* (*Chem.*) An alkaloid existing in small quantity in many cinchona barks, but abundantly in those of Maracaïbo and Bogota. It crystallizes readily and forms crystalline salts with acids.

Cin'chonine, *n.* (*Chem.*) The active principle of *Cinchonia lancifolia*. See QUININE.

Cincho-quinine, *n.* (*Med.*) A new salt occurring in beautiful white amorphous scales, in which, it is said, are secured the whole of the active febrifuge and tonic principles of the cinchona barks, without the inert, bulky liquor, gum, and other interfering or inert matters, which render the use of natural bark inconvenient or inadmissible in many cases.

Cincinna'ti, in *Indiana*, a village of Greene co., 66 m. S.W. of Indianapolis.

Cincinnati, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Appanoose co.

Cincinnati, in *Missouri*, a village of Ralls co., 100 m. N.E. of Jefferson city, on Salt River.

Cincinnati, in *Nebraska*, a post-village of Pawnee co., about 38 m. S.S.W. of Brownville, on the S. fork of the Nemaha River.

Cincinnati, in *Ohio*, a large and important city, cap. Hamilton co., and the principal town in the State, is situate on the N. bank of the Ohio River, opposite the mouth of the Licking, 100 m. N. of Lexington, Ky., 120 S.W. of Columbus, 340 E. of St. Louis, 280 S.E. of Chicago, and 610 m. W. by N. of Washington; Lat. 39° 6′ N., Lon. 84° 27′ W. The city is built on two inclined plateaux rising from the river, one about 50 feet higher than the other, on the north side of the Ohio, which separates it from the suburban towns of Covington and Newport, Ky., located on the S., and divided from each other by the Licking River. *C.* is built on a site of romantic beauty, in the centre of an amphitheatre backed by a circular horizon of wooded hills, rising to an altitude of some 300 ft. around. The city is regularly laid out; streets wide and clean, and intersecting each other, mostly at right angles. The houses are generally spacious and built chiefly of brick. *C.* maintains her early title of "The Queen City of the West." Public edifices are the new U. S. Courts, Custom House, P.O., County C. H., City Hall, Masonic Temple, *C.* Hospital. The Tyler Davidson Fountain, cost $200,000, is the most notable work of art in *C.* The public parks are Eden, 216 acres, Burnett, 170, Lincoln, 18, &c. 150 churches of all denominations, with schools both elementary and professional, in a corresponding educational ratio; several public libraries, besides literary, scientific, and benevolent institutions, corresponding to the wealth and intelligence of a place of such magnitude. Theatres, museums, music-halls, &c., contribute to the relaxation of the citizens; while their spirit of public intelligence is kept alive by a powerfully represented press, comprising some 14 daily newspapers, 9 of them English and 4 German. *C.* is abundantly supplied with water, and well lighted by gas. Its streets are traversed by passenger railways, and the city is connected with Kentucky by 3 bridges; the splendid suspension bridge, 2252 ft. long, and the magnificent wrought-iron bridge, joining *C.* with Covington and Newport, described under BRIDGE, p.

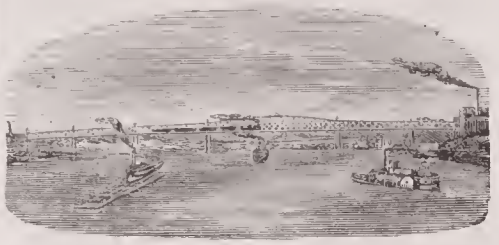


Fig. 601. — THE NEWPORT AND CINCINNATI BRIDGE.

385. *C.* has several fine cemeteries. Spring Grove, one of the handsomest in the West, contains 600 acres, and is approached by a handsome avenue, 100 ft. wide. For the supply of the inhabitants, the water of the Ohio has been lifted into reservoirs, that of Eden Park alone holding 100,000,000 gals. The city is divided into 5 districts, with 5 Trustees and 30 Aldermen, being 1 Trustee and 6 Aldermen for each district. The Ohio river is 600 yards wide at *C.*, and is navigable for small steamers as far as Pittsburgh, 464. m. higher up. Cincinnati is, in competition with Chicago, *the* pork-market of the Union. The abattoirs for this branch of trade are very extensive, and occupy many acres. Total value of manufactures for 1877 over $200,000,000, consisting of iron-work, machinery, cabinet-work, cotton and woollen fabrics, hats, flour, liquors, &c. Ship-building (principally river) is also largely carried on. The city is, owing both to its central position and its immense commercial interests, necessarily the entrepôt of a great railway system, connecting with all parts of the Union. *C.* was first settled in 1788–9, and contained in 1800 a *pop.* of only 500, which in 1820 had increased to 9,600, and in 1860 to 161,044; while in 1870, according to the official census, the *pop.* was 216,239. Local census of 1878, 325,000. The Zoölogical Garden and the New Music Hall are objects of especial interest. Total debt of *C.*, 1877, $23,334,701. The debt in 1866 was $3,203,000.

Cincinna'ti, in *Oregon*, a village of Polk co., on the Willamette River.

Cincinnati, in *Texas*, a village of Walker co., on Trinity River, abt. 14 m. N. of Huntsville.

Cincinnati, (SOCIETY OF THE). An association formed by officers of the American army, May 13th, 1783, to perpetuate the remembrance of the revolutionary war, and the mutual friendships formed under the pressure of common danger, and, in many instances, cemented by the blood of the parties. The Society was named in veneration for the character of Lucius Quintius Cincinnatus; as the officers, following his example, resolved to return to their citizenship and its peaceful pursuits. The principles which form the basis of the Society, are: 1st, An incessant attention to preserve inviolate those exalted rights and national liberties for which they fought and bled; 2d, An unalterable determination to perpetuate and cherish the union of the respective States and the honor of the American nation; 3d, To render permanent the cordial affection subsisting among the members, and to extend substantial acts of beneficence towards unfortunate officers and their families. Membership, — officers of the revolutionary army, their eldest male lineal descendants or collateral relations, and a limited number of honorary members, under certain restrictions. The badge of the Society was designed by Major L'Enfant, and consists of a bald eagle of gold, carrying on its breast the following emblems: — "The principal figure *Cincinnatus;* three senators presenting him with a sword and other military ensigns: on a field, in the background, his wife standing at the door of their cottage, near it a plough and instruments of husbandry; and round the whole the motto, *Omnia reliquit servare rempublicam.* — On the reverse: a rising sun, a city with open gates, and vessels entering the port; Fame crowning Cincinnatus with a wreath, inscribed *Virtutis præmium.* Below — hands joined, supporting a heart, with the motto, *Esto perpetua;* and round the whole, *Societas Cincinnatorum. instituta A. D.* 1783." It is worn at the third button-hole, "suspended by a deep blue ribbon two inches wide, edged with white, descriptive of the union of France and America." (See fig. 602.) The Order, because of its being an hereditary distinction, was regarded by many eminently wise and patriotic men of that day as containing the germ of a future aristocracy, and dangerous to the character of the Republic, and was therefore most violently attacked. It, nevertheless, still flourishes in 6 of the old 13 colonies. Its members assemble annually on the 4th day of July.



Fig. 602.
BADGE OF THE *C. S.*

Cincinna'tus, LUCIUS QUINTUS, a famous Roman consul, and a model of integrity and simplicity of manners, was B. about 519 B. C. In 457 B. C. he was chosen consul in the room of P. Valerius; and when the messengers went to announce his election, they found him cultivating his farm with his own hands. Soon after, in 456 B.C., he was again called to leave his rural obscurity and assume the dictatorship, in consequence of the perilous position in which the Roman consul and army had been placed by the Æqui. *C.* rescued the army, inflicted a signal defeat upon the enemy, and then returned to his farm after holding the office of dictator for only 16 days. He was a second time appointed dictator at the age of 80 (B.C. 439), for the purpose of suppressing the alleged seditious machinations of Sp. Mælius.

Cincinna'tus, in *Indiana*, a village of Hendricks co., 27 m. W. by S. of Indianapolis.

Cincinna'tus, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Cortland co., 30 m. N. of Binghamton; *pop.* 1,155.

Cincli'næ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) In the classification of Gray, a sub-family of birds, corresponding to the family HÆMATOPODIDÆ. *q. v.*

Cinclo'nidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of birds of the order *Grallatores;* the STORK, *q. v.*

Cin'co-Señó'res, in Mexico, a town of the State of Durango, and 106 m. N. by W. of that city. It was a mission-settlement of the Jesuits, and was inhabited by Indians.

Cinc'ture, *n.* [Fr. *ceinture;* Lat. *cinctura*, from *cinga cinctus*, to surround, to gird.] A belt, a girdle, or something worn round the body.

"He binds the sacred *cincture* round his breast." — *Pope.*

—An inclosure; anything which surrounds or incloses.

"The court and prison being within the *cincture* of one wall." *Bacon.*

(*Arch.*) A ring, list, or fillet, at the top and bottom of a column, serving to divide the shaft from the capital and its base.

Cinc'tured, *a.* Having a cincture or girdle.

Cin'der, *n.* (Chiefly used in the plural, *cinders.*) [Fr. *cendre;* Lat. *cinis—cineris*, ashes; allied to Gr. *konis, konia*, dust, ashes.] The dross or refuse of burned coals, &c.

—A hot coal that has ceased to flame; an ember.

—A scale or chip of metal struck off in the forging of metal.

Cin'der-frame, *n.* (*Steam Engineering.*) In a locomotive engine, a wire-work frame placed in front of the tubes, to arrest the ascent of large pieces of ignited coke.

Cin'der-wench, Cin'der-woman, *n.* [Fr. *chiffonière.*] A woman who rakes into heaps of ashes in search of cinders.

"In the black form of *cinder-wench* she came."—*Gay.*

Cin'dery, *a.* Resembling cinders, or composed of them.

Cin'eas, an eminent Thessalian orator, the friend and minister of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus. He was the most eloquent man of his day, and Pyrrhus was wont to say that "the words of *C.* had won him more towns than all his own armies." He was a strenuous advocate of peace with the Romans, and was sent to Rome with proposals for a treaty after the battle of Heraclea, 280 B. C. Two years later *C.* was sent a second time to negotiate a peace, but without effect, and appears to have D. soon after.

Cinemat'ic, Cinemat'ical, *a.* Belonging, or relating, to cinematics.

Cinematic curves. Curves made by machinery.

Cinemat'ics, *n. sing.* [Gr. *kineō*, to move.] See KINEMATICS.

Cinera'ceous, Cinc'reous, *a.* [Lat. *cinereus*, from *cinis—cineris.*] Like ashes; ashy; having the color of wood-ashes; gray.

Cinera'ria, *n.* [Lat. *cinis, cineris*, ashes.] (*Bot.*) A genus of exotic plants, order *Asteraceæ*, so called on account of the soft white down on the lower surface of the leaves. — *Loudon.*

Cin'erary, *a.* [Lat. *cinerarius*, from *cinis, cineris.*] Pertaining to ashes; as, *cinerary* particles.

Cinerary urns. See URNS.

Cinera'tion, *n.* The reducing of anything to ashes by combustion.

Cinerition, (*sin-e-rish'us.*) *a.* [Lat. *cinericius.*] Having the color of ashes; containing ashy substance.

Cingalese, (*sin-ga-lēēz',*) *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to Ceylon, or to its inhabitants.

—(*n. sing.* and *pl.*) A native or inhabitant of the island of Ceylon; a Ceylonese.

Cin'gle, *n.* (*Saddlery.*) See SURCINGLE.

Cin'gulum, *n.*; *pl.* CINGULA. [Lat.] (*Zoöl.*) A name applied to the neck of a tooth, or to that more or less distinct construction which separates the crown from the fang. The term *cingula* is also given to the transverse series of bony pieces connected by tegumentary flexile joints, as the middle part of the armor of the Armadillo.

Cin'na, LUCIUS CORNELIUS, a Roman patrician, an associate of Marius, and the leader of the popular party during the absence of Sulla in the E. In 86 B.C. he was elected consul along with Cn. Octavius, and in violation of his oath to Sylla, *C.* attempted to overpower the senate, and to procure the recall of Marius and his party from banishment. In the contest which ensued, he was

defeated by his colleague and driven from the city. His office thus became vacant, and the senate appointed another consul in his stead. He soon returned, however, along with Marius, and laid siege to Rome. The senate were forced to capitulate; but while the votes of the people were being taken for the repeal of the sentence against Marius, he broke into the city, massacred the friends of Sulla, and allowed his partisans to commit frightful excesses. *C.* was consul for the next 3 years; but Sulla, having brought the Mithridatic war to a close, resolved (84 B. C.) to return to Italy to inflict condign punishment on his enemies. *C.* prepared to resist him by force of arms, but was prematurely slain by a mutiny among his own troops.

Cin'na, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Graminaceæ*. *C. arundinacea*, 3-5 feet high, is a beautiful grass, found in rich shady soils in the U. States, and sought by cattle.

Cin'nabar, *n.* [Gr. *kinnabari*; Lat. *cinnabaris*; Fr. *cinabre.*] (*Min.*) An Indian name given, according to Pliny, to a mixture of the blood of the dragon and elephant, and to other substances of similar color. It is now exclusively applied to the red pigment called *vermilion*, and to the mineral of which the former is an artificial preparation. The ore from which the mercury of commerce is obtained is a protosulphide of mercury, composed, when pure, of 86·21 per cent. of mercury, and 13·79 of sulphur. The principal mines of this mineral are those of Idria in Carniola, and Almaden in Spain; but it is also abundant in China, at New Almaden in California, in Mexico, and in Tuscany.

Cin'nabarine, *a.* [Fr. *cinabarin.*] Containing cinnabar, or relating to the same; consisting of cinnabar.

Cinnam'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) When the essential oil of cinnamon is exposed to air, it gradually absorbs oxygen, and deposits crystals of cinnamic acid = $C_{18}H_8O_2$. It much resembles *benzoic acid*, into which it is converted when mixed with bichromate of potash and sulphuric acid. This acid is found, together with benzoic acid, in Peruvian and in Tulu balsam, from the latter of which it is readily obtained.

Cin'naminson, in *New Jersey*, a post-township of Burlington co., abt. 5 m. above Camden, on the Delaware; *pop.* abt. 350.

Cinnamo'mum, *n.* [See CINNAMON.] A genus of plants, order *Lauraceæ*, including many species remarkable for their aromatic properties. *C. zeylanicum*, formerly *Laurus cinnamomum*, the Cinnamon-tree, a native of Ceylon, is extensively cultivated in that island, also on the Malabar coast, and in Java and Cayenne for the sake of the aromatic bark of the young branches, which forms the *true cinnamon* of commerce. Cinnamon is much employed as a spice, and medicinally as a cordial, stimulant, carminative, astringent, anti-spasmodic agent, and as an adjunct to other medicines. It owes its properties to the presence of a volatile oil and tannin. The volatile oil is imported from Ceylon, where it is obtained from the rejected bark by distillation. It is known by the name of *oil of cinnamon*, and used medicinally as a stimulant, and by cooks and confectioners for flavoring. From the leaves of the tree another volatile oil, similar to oil of cloves in odor and taste, is prepared. From the ripe fruits a concrete fatty substance, called *cinnamon-suet*, is obtained by expression. The *cinnamon-tree* is the "kinneman" or "kinman" of the Bible. *C. cassia*, a native of China, yields the *cassia bark* of commerce, which possesses analogous properties to those of cinnamon. From this bark the fragrant *oil of cassia* is obtained. The *cassia buds* of commerce, which are now much used as a condiment, are said to be the flower-buds of this plant. The cassia-tree is the "kiddah" or cassia of the Bible. Several other species of *C.* yield aromatic barks.



Fig. 603. — CINNAMON-TREE.
(*C. zeylanicum.*)

Cin'namon, *n.* [Gr. *kinnamon*, *kinnamōmon*; Lat. *cinnamomum*; Heb. *kimamon.* Etymology uncertain.] See CINNAMOMUM.

Cin'namon-stone, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of lime-garnet, of a clear cinnamon-brown color. It is very abundant in Ceylon, and is occasionally cut and polished for jewelry; in fact, most of the stones sold as hyacinths are in reality *C.-S.* It is a silicate of alumina and lead.

Cin'namyle, *n.* (*Chem.*) The supposed *radical* of oil of cinnamon, of which the oil is the *hydruret.* The formula of *C.* is $C_{18}H_7O_2$, and that of oil of cinnamon, $C_{18}H_7O_2+H$.

Cinque, (*singk.*) *n.* [Lat. *quinqna*; It. *cinque*; Fr. *cinq.*] A five of anything; the number five upon dice, or in cards.

Cinq-Mars, HENRI COIFFIER DE RUZÉ, MARQUIS DE, b. in France, 1620. At the age of 18 he was presented at court by Cardinal de Richelieu, and soon obtained the favor of Louis XIII., to whom he became Master of the Horse. Chafing at the restraint under which Richelieu held him, and ambitious of political power, *C.* framed a conspiracy to overthrow the cardinal, of which the king himself, and his brother Gaston, duke d'Orleans, were members. But Louis was weak and fickle, Gaston perfidious, and Richelieu not the man to be put down by a youth just turned of 20. *C.* was delivered up to the cardinal, and beheaded at Lyons, along with his friend, the councillor De Thou, Sept. 12, 1642. *C.* is the hero of a splendid historical novel by Alfred de Vigny.

Cinquecento, (*chingk'we-chen'to,*) *n.* [It., five hundred; an abbreviation for *mille cinquecento*, or fifteen hundred.] (*Fine Arts.*) A term applied to designate the art styles of the 16th century, or such as were developed about, or after, 1500. In like manner the terms *trecento* and *quatrocento* denote art of the 14th and 15th centuries. The *C.* is the period of the highest perfection of the arts of the Revival or Renaissance.

Cinque'-foil, *n.* [*Cinque*, and Lat. *folium*, It. *foglia*, Fr. *feuille*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) The name of a species of the genus POTENTILLA, *q. v.*, which have fingered leaves.



Fig. 604.
CINQUE-FOIL.

(*Arch.*) An ornamental foliation or feathering, used in the arches of the lights and tracery of windows, panelling, etc.

Cinque'-pace, *n.* [Fr. *cinq*, five, and *pas*, a step.] (*Dancing.*) A kind of grave, stately dance, in which the steps were regulated by the number 5.

Cinque' Ports, ("Five Ports.") (*Eng. Hist.*) The sea-port towns of Dover, Sandwich, Hastings, Hythe, and Romney; to which three others were afterwards added, viz., Winchelsea, Rye, and Seaford. These towns are incorporated, with peculiar privileges; are under the government of a lord warden, to whom writs for the return of members to parliament from them are directed; and the members so returned are termed *Barons of the Cinque Ports.*

Cinque'-spotted, *a.* Showing five spots.

"On her left breast a mole, *cinque-spotted.*"—*Shaks.*

Cintra, (*sin'tra,*) a small town of Portugal, prov. of Estremadura, picturesquely situated on the declivity of the Sierra da Cintra, 15 m. W.N.W. of Lisbon; *pop.* 4,500. Here was concluded, between the French and English, Aug. 22d, 1808, the convention by which the former agreed to evacuate Portugal.

Cintre, (*sin'ter,*) *n.* (*Arch.*) The timber framing erected in apertures between piers, to support voussoirs, or materials of an arch while building. See CENTRING.

Ci'on. See SCION.

Ciotat, (La,) (*se'o-tä',*) a town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhone, on a bay in the Mediterranean, 15 m. S.E. of Marseilles, in the midst of a district clad with olive, orange, and pomegranate plantations. *Pop.* 10,017.

Ci'pers, *n.* [From *Cyprus.*] A kind of fine gauze, originally from Cyprus.

Ci'per-tun'nel, *n.* (*Arch.*) A false chimney placed on a house by way of ornament.

Cipher, (formerly written CYPHER,) (*sī'fer,*) *n.* [L. Lat. *ciphræ*; *zipheræ*, numeral marks or characters; Fr. *chiffre*; It. *cifra*; Heb. *saphar*, to number.] (*Arith.*) Any arithmetical character or mark; any mark used in numbering; an arithmetical character, thus (0), which, standing by itself, expresses *nothing*; but which, placed on the right hand of other figures, increases their value in a tenfold degree; and when placed on the left, in decimal arithmetic, diminishes the value of other figures in the same proportion.

—An intertexture of letters as the initials of a name; a device; a monogram; as, an engraver's *cipher.*

—A secret or disguised method of writing; a secret character used for this mode of writing.

"This book, . . . in *cipher* writ, or new-made idioms."—*Donne.*

—A person without influence or force of character; as, he is a mere *cipher.*

—*v. i.* To compute by figures; to practise arithmetic.

"'Twas certain he could write and *cipher* too."—*Goldsmith.*

—*v. a.* To write in secret or occult characters.

"His notes he *cipher'd* with Greek characters."—*Hayward.*

Ci'pher-key, *n.* A key to guide the reader of a letter in cipher.

Cip'olin, Cipollino, (*chip-ol-lē'no,*) *n.* [It.] A name given by the Italians to an impure marble, containing veins of schistose, which decomposes and falls off in flakes like the coats of an onion.

Cir'æa, *n.* [From CIRCE, *q. v.*, who was supposed to have used these plants in her enchantments.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Onagraceæ*. The species *C. Lutetiana*, Large Enchanter's Nightshade, found from Carolina W. to Illinois, in damp shades and thickets, has a stem 1 to 2 feet high, sparingly branched, tumid at the nodes; leaves dark-green, smooth, and small; rose-colored flowers, in long, terminal, and axillary racemes: fruit obcordate, with conspicuous hooks. *C. Alpina*, Alpine Enchanter's Nightshade, is a common plant in rocky woodlands, from Canada W. to Oregon.

Cir'ear, *n.* [Hind. *sarkār.*] In India, a province or territory.

Cir'cars, in Hindostan. See NORTHERN CIRCARS.

Circas'sia, (or TCHERKESSIA,) a country of Asia, occupying a great part of the territory between the Black and Caspian seas. It comprises the northern, and part of the southern declivity of the Caucasus, and is now embraced within the limits of the Russian empire. *Desc.* Mountainous, intersected by extensive fertile valleys, producing wheat, grapes, and most of the fruits of the temperate zone. Cattle-rearing, however, is the principal branch of industry, and the breed of horses is of superior quality. *Minerals.* Iron, lead, nitre, and salt. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* Perhaps 2,500,000. The Circassians are distinguished by the elegance of their appearance. The men are tall, and of air athletic, though slender form; their features are expressive, and their air haughty and martial. The beauty of the females has long been celebrated throughout Europe: and Circassian captives are considered as the brightest ornaments of an Eastern seraglio. This people are famous for their long and fruitless struggle to maintain their independence against the aggression of Russia.—See ASIA.

Circassian, (*sir-kăsh'yan,*) *a.* Relating, or pertaining, to Circassia.

—*n.* A native or inhabitant of Circassia.

Cip'pus, *n.*; *pl.* CIPPI. [Lat.] (*Antiq.*) A name applied to Roman sepulchral monuments which consisted of a low column, whether round or rectangular. Cippi, with distances engraved upon them, served also as milestones.



Fig. 605. — CIPPUS.

Cir'ce, or **Cir'cæ.** (*Myth.*) A daughter of Sol and Perse, celebrated for her skill in magic and poisonous herbs. She married a Sarmatian prince of Colchis, whom she murdered to obtain the kingdom, but was expelled by her subjects, and carried, by her father, to an island called Æa, on the coast of Italy. Ulysses, on his return from the Trojan war, visited her coasts; and all his companions, who ran headlong into pleasure and voluptuousness, were changed by *C.*'s potions into swine. Ulysses, fortified against all enchantments by an herb called *moly*, which he had received from Mercury, demanded from *C.* the restoration of his companions to their former state. She complied, loading the hero with honors; and, for one whole year, he forgot his glory in his devotion to pleasure.

Circe'an, *a.* Relating to CIRCE, *q. v.* Beguiling; seducing.

Circen'sial, Circen'sian, *a.* [Lat. *circenses*, from *circus.*] Pertaining to the Roman Circus; as, a *circensian* show.

Cir'cinal, Cir'cinate, *a.* [Fr. *circinal*, from Lat. *circinus.*] (*Bot.*) Applied to a leaf when spirally rolled up from the apex towards the base, as in ferns.—*Gray.*

Cir'cinate, *v. a.* [Lat. *circinare*, to make round.] To make a circle; to compass.

Cir'cinus, *n.* [Lat.; from Gr. *kirkinos*, a circle.] (*Astron.*) The Compasses; a constellation of four stars near the S. Pole.

Cir'cium, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name of the gen. CARDUUS, *q. v.*

Circle, (*sir'kl,*) *n.* [Fr. *cercle*; Lat. *circulus*, from *circa*, or *circum*, around; Gr. *krikos*, *kirkos*, a ring, a circle; Heb. *kikkar*, a ring, a circle, from *karar*, to go or move in a circle.] (*Geom.*) A circle is, according to Locke's definition, a "line continued till it ends where it began, having all its parts equidistant from a common centre," (*Fig.* 606.) The bounding line is called the *circumference* or *periphery.* Any straight line, as A B, D C, drawn through the centre and terminating in the circumference, is called a *diameter.* The *C.* is one of the elements of plane geometry, the right line being the other; and those constructions only are regarded as geometrical which can be made by the aid of these two elements. In modern geometry, however, a *C.* is classed with the conical sections among quadrics or curves of the 2d order, which have the property of cutting every line in two real or imaginary parts. The *C.* derives its chief importance from its application in trigonometry to the measurement of angles. This application is dependent on the fact, that if circles of the same radii be described from

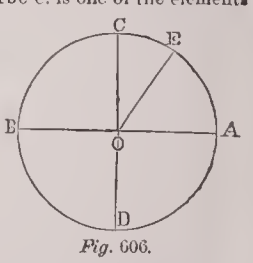


Fig. 606.

the vertices of angles as centres, the arcs of the circles intercepted between the sides are always proportional to the angles. It is for this reason that the *C.* is almost always employed to compare angles with each other. For this purpose the circumference of the *C.* is divided into four equal parts, each of which is called a quadrant; each quadrant is divided into 90 equal parts, called degrees; each degree is divided into 60 equal parts, called minutes; each minute into 60 equal parts, called seconds. — The rectification of the *C.*, or the determination of the ratio of the circumference to the diameter, is a problem which has exercised the ingenuity of mathematicians in all ages. It cannot be expressed in finite numbers: but numerous series have been invented from which it may be computed to any required degree of precision. Archimedes, in his treatise *De Dimensione Circuli*, proved that if the diameter is expressed by 7, the circumference is very nearly 22. A nearer ratio, which is generally used in ordinary measurements, is 113 to 355; and it has the advantage of being easily remembered, the numbers being formed of the first 3 odd numbers, each repeated. — *Circle of Contact*, or *Osculatory Circle*. The circle which *fits* closest to any given curve at a given point. A circle being determined by 3 points, we can only demand from it that it shall have 3 consecutive points in common with the curve; the contact, therefore, will be *three-pointic*, or of the *second order*. In general, the circle of contact will cut the curve. — *Circle of Curvature*. The circle whose curvature, or amount of bending, is the same as that of a given curve at any given point.

(*Astron.*) Instruments used to measure angles. — See MURAL CIRCLE, MERIDIAN, QUADRANT, TRANSIT INSTRUMENT.

(*Logic.*) A kind of false reasoning, in which the principle is supposed which it is intended to prove, and afterwards the principle is proved by the thing which it seemed to have proved. The same fault takes place in definitions, when an idea is defined by others which suppose the knowledge of the first.

—Circuit; enclosure; compass; as, a Druidical *circle*.

"Obscured in the *circle* of the forest." — *Shaks.*

—A class, company, or society; a coterie; a clique; a set.

"Ever since that time Lysander visits in every *circle*." — *Tatler.*

—A province; a territorial division; as, a *Circle* of Germany.

(*Astron.* and *Geog.*) *Circle of a sphere*, a circle which cuts the mundane sphere and has its periphery either on its movable surface as the meridian; or in another immovable, conterminous, or equi-distant surface, as the ecliptic, equator, and its parallels. — *Circle of altitude*, or *Almucantar*, a circle parallel to the horizon, having its pole in the zenith, and diminishing as it approaches the zenith. — *Circle of latitude*, a great circle perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic, passing through its poles and through every star and planet. — *Circle of longitude*, a lesser circle parallel to the ecliptic, diminishing as it recedes from it. — *Circle of perpetual apparition*, one of the lesser circles, parallel to the equator, described by any point of the sphere touching the northern point of the horizon, and carried about with the diurnal motion. The stars within this circle never set. — *Circle of perpetual occultation*, another lesser circle at a like distance from the equator, which includes all the stars which never appear in our hemisphere. — *Diurnal circle*, an immovable circle supposed to be described by the several stars and other points in the heavens, in their diurnal rotation round the earth, or rather in the rotation of the earth around its axis. — *Horary circles*, in Dialing, the lines which show the hours on dials. — *Circle of curvature*, or *circle of equi-curvature*, a circle having the same curvature with a given curve at a certain point. — *Great circle of the sphere*, a circle made by a plane passing through the centre of the sphere. Hence all great circles of the same sphere are equal, and any two of them bisect each other. A section of a sphere, by a plane not passing through the centre, is called a *less circle* or a *small circle* of the sphere. — *Circles of declination* are great circles, which are secondaries to the equator, and which pass through the poles of the world. — *Horary circle*, or *hour-circle*, in the globe, is a small brass circle fixed to the N. pole, divided into 24 hours, and furnished with an index to point them out. — *Circle of position*, circles passing through the intersections of the horizon and meridian, and through any degree of the ecliptic, or the centre of any star, or any other point in the heavens. They are used for finding out the situation or position of any star. *Druidical circles.* (*Archæol.*) Ancient enclosures formed by rude circles circularly arranged. See STONEHENGE.

Magic circle. The circle or space within which magicians worked their enchantments, and which were believed to protect them from the evil spirits which they raised.

—*v. a.* To move or revolve around.

"Another Cynthia her new journey runs,
And other planets *circle* other suns." — *Pope.*

—To encircle; to encompass; to surround; to enclose.

"A power whose morning drum-beat . . . . *circles* the earth with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England." — *Daniel Webster.*

To circle in. To hem in; to make compact; to keep together; to confine.

"Do not require . . . another body to limit and *circle* them in." *Digby.*

—*v. i.* To move circularly; to end at the beginning; as, the *circling* glass.

"The well-fraught bowl *circles* incessant." — *Philips.*

Cir'cled, *a.* Having the form of a circle; round.

"Th' inconstant moon,
That monthly changes in her *circled* orb." — *Shaks.*

Cir'clet, *n.* A little circle; a circle; an orb, as of gold, &c.

"Till Hesperus display'd
His golden *circlet* in the western shade." — *Pope.*

—A circular mat or piece of wood, used to support a dish at table.

Cir'cleville, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Tazewell co.

Circleville, in *Indiana*, a village of Cass co., opposite Lewisburg, and 8 m. E. of Logansport, on Wabash River.

Circleville, in *New York*, a post-office of Orange co.

Circleville, in *Ohio*, a twp. and important manufacturing town, cap. of Pickaway co., 25 m. S. of Columbus and 20 N. of Chillicothe, on the Scioto River; *pop.* 5,922.

Circleville, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Loudoun co.

Cir'cocele, *n.* See CIRSOCELE.

Circuit, (*sĕr'kŭt,*) *n.* [Fr. *circuit*: Lat. *circuitus* — *circa, circum*, and *eo, itum*, to go.] Act of going, moving, or passing round; as, "his periodical *circuit* round the sun." — *Watts.*

—The space enclosed in a circle, or within certain limits.

—Space or extent measured by travelling round.

"The lake of Bolsena is reckoned one-and-twenty miles in *circuit*." — *Addison.*

—That which encircles, as a ring or coronet.

"The golden *circuit* on my head." — *Shaks.*

(*Law.*) A division of a country, appointed for a particular judge to visit for the trial of causes, or for the administration of justice. The U. States are divided into nine circuits.—The term is more generally applied to the periodical journeys of the judges through their various circuits.

Circuit Courts. The term is applied distinctively to a class of the Federal courts of the U. States, of which terms are held in two or more places successively, in the various circuits into which the whole country is divided for the purpose; — and, in some of the States, to courts of general jurisdiction, of which terms are held in the various counties or districts of the State. Such courts sit in some instances as courts of nisi prius; in others, either as nisi prius or in banco. They may have an equity as well as a common-law jurisdiction, and may be both civil and criminal courts. The systems of the various States are very different in these respects.

Cir'cuit, *v. a.* To move round in.

Circuiteer', *n.* One who travels a circuit; — a travelling advocate.

Circu'itous, *a.* Going in a circuit; round-about; not direct; as, a *circuitous* road.

Circu'itously, *adv.* In a circuitous manner.

Circu'ity, *n.* An indirect course; a motion in, or round, a circle.

Cir'culable, *a.* That which may be circulated.

Cir'cular, *a.* [Fr. *circulaire*; Lat. *circularis*, from *circulus*, a circle.] In the form of a circle; round; pertaining to, or circumscribed by, a circle. — Successive in order; always returning; repeating itself.

"From whence th' innumerable race of things
By *circular* succession order springs." — *Roscommon.*

—Addressed to a circle, or to a number of persons having a common interest; as, a *circular* note.

—Vulgar; mean; circumforaneous; as, "a *circular* poet." *Dennis.*

Circular Lines. (*Geom.*) Straight lines divided from the divisions made in the arc of a circle, as sines, tangents, and secants, &c. — *Circular arc*, any part of the circumference of a circle. — *Circular instruments*, mathematical instruments for the admeasurement of angles. — *Circular saw*, a saw revolving upon an axis, which has the advantage of acting continually in the same direction, and no force is lost by a backward stroke; it is also susceptible of much greater velocity than the reciprocating saw, an advantage which enables it to cut more smoothly; it is used principally for cutting mahogany for veneering, and for other woods cut into thin layers. — *Circular sailing.* (*Naut.*) That mode of sailing performed in the arc of a great circle. — *Circular numbers.* (*Arith.*) Those numbers whose powers end in the same digits as the roots themselves.

—*n.* A letter or printed paper addressed to a number of individuals so as to circulate among them; as, a trade-*circular*.

Circular'ity, *n.* [L. Lat. *circularitas.*] State of being circular.

Cir'cularly, *adv.* In a circular manner.

"Trade, which, like blood, should *circularly* flow." — *Dryden.*

Cir'culate, *v. i.* [Fr. *circuler*; Lat. *circulo* — *circulatus*, from *circulus*, a circle.] To move in a circle; to run around; to move round, and return to the same point.

"Our knowledge like our blood must *circulate*." — *Denham.*

—To spread; to be dispersed; to have currency; as, news *circulates*.

Circulating medium. See MEDIUM. — *C. decimal.* (*Arith.*) See DECIMAL. — *C. library.* See LIBRARY.

—*v. a.* To cause to move round; to put about; to spread; to propagate; to give currency to; as, to *circulate* a report.

"In the civil wars, the money spent on both sides was *circulated* at home." — *Swift.*

Circula'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *circulatio.*] Act of circulating; state of being circulated; circular motion; as, the *circulation* of the blood. — Act of going and returning, or of passing from place to place, or from person to person.

"To deny us the blessings of peace, and to keep us in a *circulation* of miseries." — *King Charles I.*

—Diffusion; dissemination; propagation; as, the *circulation* of a newspaper.

—Currency; circulating coin, or notes, bills, &c., current for coin.

Circula'tion of the blood, *n.* (*Physiol.*) The course of the blood through the body, from the heart to the capillaries, and from the capillaries back again to the heart. This, after respiration, is the most important function performed by the body, if between the two there can be any difference in the degree of their importance, as one cannot exist for a moment without the other. That this most interesting vital function should be clearly and thoroughly understood, we must anticipate, in a slight degree, some of our remarks on the heart. Though the ancients had some vague idea about the up and down motion of the blood, and had acquired a tolerably correct opinion of the course of that fluid as far as the abdominal organs and particularly the liver was concerned, yet the knowledge of the great and beautiful fact that the blood performed a perfect circuit through the body, was left to the immortal Harvey (*q. v.*) to discover. The heart (see fig. 201), which may be called the great reservoir of the blood, is divided into a right and left side, each side having two cavities or receptacles, one being situated above the other. The two upper cavities are called respectively the right and left *auricle*; and the two lower receptacles the right and left *ventricle*. All the impure blood coursing in the veins of the lower extremities is collected in one large vein, the *vena cava ascendens*; and all the venous blood in the upper extremities, including that from the head, neck, arms, and chest, is received also in one large vessel, called the *vena cava descendens*. These two large tubes, carrying all the venous or purple blood of the body, pour their contents into the upper chamber on the right side of the heart — the right auricle; by means of a valve between the upper and lower chamber, the blood passes from the auricle into the right ventricle. From the side of this latter cavity rises a large vessel called the *pulmonary artery*, — though in reality a vein, — which, receiving all the blood from the right ventricle, carries it to the lungs, where it becomes purified by absorbing oxygen from the air and giving off its carbon in the form of carbonic acid, and being re-collected by the *pulmonary vein* (properly artery), is brought back to the heart in the form of a bright scarlet fluid, loaded with all the elements of vitality; but instead of returning to the locality from which the pulmonary artery started, it terminates in the third chamber, or *left auricle*, thus completing one circle — the lesser, or, as it is called, the pulmonic circulation. The arterial blood poured into the left auricle from the lungs, passes by means of a valve into the space below it, or the *left ventricle*, from the upper side of which arises the great parent artery of the body, the *aorta* (see figs. 200 and 201), by which the blood is conveyed upwards and downwards to every portion of the body, to build up the frame, repair deficiencies, give heat to the system, and supply those fluid secretions so perpetually required to maintain the healthy economy of the system. The arteries having carried their blood to the skin, muscles, bones, and every tissue of the body, and expended in the journey all its vital and constructive properties, the capillaries collect the refuse blood, and then, merging into the veins, these in turn, after collecting the impure stream from all quarters, bring it back by the two large veins, the ascending and descending *vena cava*, to the right auricle of the heart, from which, as before stated, it passes into the right ventricle, the opposite cavity to that from which the aorta started, thus completing the second great circle, or the systematic circulation of the blood. — See ARTERY, AORTA, BRONCHI, BLOOD, HEART, LUNGS, RESPIRATION, &c.

Cir'culative, *a.* Circulating; tending to increase circulation. (a.)

Cir'culator, *n.* The person who, or thing which, circulates.

Cir'culatory, *a.* [Fr. *circulatoire.*] Circular; as, a *circulatory* letter. — *Johnson.* — Circulating.

—*n.* A chemical vessel, in which that which rises from the vessel on the fire is collected and cooled in another fixed upon it, and falls down again. — *Johnson.*

Cir'culus, *n.* [Dim. of Lat. *circus*, a circle.] (*Anat.*) Any part of the body, which is round or annular, as *C. oculi*, the globe or orb of the eye. It is also applied to objects which by no means form a circle, as to the *C. of Willis*, which is an *anastomotic circle* at the base of the brain formed by the anterior and the posterior cerebral arteries, and the communicating arteries of Willis.

Cir'cum, *prep.* [Lat., around.] Used as a prefix in many English words.

Circumag'itate, *v. a.* [Lat. *circum*, and Eng. *agitate.*] To shake round; to agitate on all sides.

Circumam'bience, *n.* The act of encompassing.

Circumam'bient, *a.* [Lat. *circum.* and *ambiens*, going round, from *ambio* — *am*; Gr. *amphi*, round, and *eo*, to go.] Going round about; surrounding, encompassing, inclosing, or being on all sides; as, "*circumambient* coldness." — *Wilkins.*

Circumam'bulate, *v. i.* [Lat. *circumambulo* — *circum*, and *ambulo, ambulatum*, to walk.] To walk round about.

Circumambula'tion, *n.* The act of walking round about.

Circumben'dibus, *n.* A vulgarism, denoting a circuitous route.

Circumcel'lion, (*Eccl. Hist.*) a disciple of Donatus, bishop of Carthage; one of a number sent by him in 342, into different parts of Africa, to preach his peculiar doctrines at fairs, markets, and places of public resort. They were called *circumcelliones*, or vagrants, from the *cellæ*, cottages of the peasants, where, having no fixed residence, they sought a refuge. Having committed various excesses, they were punished with great severity.

Cir'cumcise, *v. a.* [Fr. *circoncise*; It. *circoncidere*; Lat. *circumcido, circumcisus* — *circum*, and *cædo*, to cut.] To

cut off the prepuce or foreskin, according to the Jewish law.

"They came to *circumcise* the child."—*Luke.*

Cir'cumciser, *n.* One who performs the rite of circumcision.

Circumci'sion, (*sir-kum-sizh'un,*) *n.* An operation consisting in removing circularly the prepuce of infants. —God commanded Abraham to use *C.*, as a sign of his covenant; and in obedience to this order, the patriarch at 99 years of age was circumcised, as also his son Ishmael, and all the males of his household, (Gen. xvii. 10–12.) God repeated the precept to Moses, and ordered that all who intended to partake of the Paschal sacrifice should receive *C.*; and that this rite should be performed on children on the eighth day after their birth, (Ex. xii. 44.) The Jews and all the other nations sprung from Abraham, as the Ishmaelites, the Arabians, &c., have always been very exact in observing this ceremony. At the present day it is an essential rite of the Mohammedan religion, and though not enjoined in the Koran, prevails wherever this religion is found. A similar operation is performed, among the Egyptians, Arabians, and Persians, on the females.—The Jews esteemed uncircumcision as a very great impurity; and the greatest offence they could receive was to be called *uncircumcised.* Paul frequently mentions the Gentiles under this term, not opprobriously (Rom. ii. 26), but in opposition to the Jews, whom he names "the circumcision," &c.

Feast of C. A festival observed in the Roman Catholic Church, and in some other denominations, in commemoration of the Circumcision of Jesus Christ. It is held on the 8th day of Christmas, or the 1st of January.

Circumclu'sion, *n.* [Lat. *circumcludere.*] Act of inclosing on all sides.

Circumduct', *v. a.* [Lat. *circumducere.*] To lead about or astray.

(*Law.*) To contravene; to nullify.

Circumduc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *circumductio.*] A leading about or astray. (R.)

(*Law.*) Nullification; cancellation.

Circumference, *n.* [Lat. *circumferentia — circum,* and *fero, ferens,* to carry or bear.] The line that is carried or goes round or encompasses a figure; a periphery.

"This be thy just *circumference,* O world!"—*Milton.*

—The bounding line of a circle's sphere, or round body; the space inclosed in a circle. See CIRCLE.

"The whole *circumference* a mile around."—*Dryden.*

—The external surface of an orbicular body.

"If the clouds were viewed through it, the colour at its *circumference* would be blue."—*Browne.*

Circumferen'tial, *a.* [Fr. *circonference;* It. *circonferenza;* Sp. *circonferencia;* Lat. *circumferentia.*] Pertaining, or relating, to the circumference.

Circumferen'tor, *n.* [Lat. *circumferre,* from *circum,* and *ferre,* to bear.] An instrument used in surveying for measuring angles, consisting of a brass circle, an index with sights, and a compass, and mounted on a staff with a ball and socket.

Cir'cumflect, *v. a.* To place the circumflex on a word.

Circumflex, (*sir'kum-fleks,*) *n.* [Lat. *circumflexus — circum,* and *flecto, flexus,* to bend.] A character or accent denoting a rise and fall of the voice on the same long syllable, marked in Greek thus ~, and in Latin thus ^. In French it is marked as in Latin, and indicates a full broad sound, as in Rhône (*Rhône*).

—A wavering or modulation of the voice.

(*Anat.*) A professional term applied to such arteries, nerves, or other tubes as wind round a joint, or any particular part, and of which there are several varieties.

—*v. a.* To mark or pronounce with the accent called a circumflex.

—*a.* Moving or turning round. (R.)

Circumflex'ion, *n.* The act of giving a circular direction or figure.

—A circuity; a winding about.

Circum'fluence, *n.* A flowing round on all sides, as of waters.

Circum'fluent, Circum'fluous, *a.* [Lat. *circumfluens — circum,* and *fluo,* to flow.] Flowing round; surrounding, as a fluid.

Circumfora'neal, Circumfora'neous, *a.* [Lat. *circumforaneus — circum,* and *forum,* a market.] Walking, wandering, or strolling about from market to market, or from house to house.

Circumfuse', *v. a.* [Lat. *circumfusas — circum,* and *fundo, fusus,* to pour.] To pour around, as a fluid; to spread around; to surround.

"With all his winding waters *circumfus'd.*"—*Addison.*

Circumfus'ile, *a.* [Lat. *circum,* and *fusilis,* from *fundo.*] That may be poured and spread round; as, "*circumfusile* gold."—*Pope.*

Circumfu'sion, *n.* [Lat. *circumfusio.*] Act of pouring or spreading round: the state of being poured around.

Circumgy'rate, Circumgyre', *v. a.* [Lat. *circum,* and *gyratus,* from *gyro,* to turn, or wheel round.] To roll around; to make a rotatory or circular motion.

Circumgyra'tion, *n.* Act of turning, rolling, or whirling around; the turning of a limb in its socket.

Circumincess'sion, *n.* [Lat. *circum,* and *incessus,* a walking.] (*Theol.*) The reciprocal existence in each other of the three persons of the Trinity.—*Webster.*

Circumja'cence, *n.* Condition of being circumjacent.

Circumja'cent, *a.* [Lat. *circumjacens — circum,* and *jaceo,* to lie.] Lying round about; bordering on every side.

Circumlit'toral, *a.* [Lat. *circum,* and *littus,* shore.] Adjoining the shore.

Circumlocu'tion, *n.* [Lat. *circumlocutio — circum,* and *loquor, locutus,* to speak.] A circuitous mode of expression, used either when the proper term for expressing an idea does not naturally and immediately occur, or when a person wishes to avoid expressing in direct terms something disagreeable or inconvenient.

Circumlocu'tional, *a.* Periphrastic; circuitous; containing circumlocutions.

Circumloc'utory, *a.* Pertaining to circumlocution; periphrastic; as, *circumlocutory* language.

Circummured', *a.* [Lat. *circum,* and Eng. *mured.*] Walled round, or encompassed with a wall.

"He hath a garden *circummured* with bricks."—*Shaks.*

Circumnav'igable, *a.* That may be sailed around.

Circumnav'igate, *v. a.* [Lat. *circumnavigo—circum,* and *navigo, navigatus,* to sail over, to navigate.] To navigate or sail round; to pass round by water; as, to *circumnavigate* the globe.

Circumnaviga'tion, *n.* Act of circumnavigating, or of sailing round; usually applied to the act of sailing round the world. The first to circumnavigate the world was Magellan, or Magalhaens, a Portuguese, in 1519. Fifty years ago the *C.* of the globe was still looked upon as a great enterprise, but it is now become a matter of common performance.

Circumnav'igator, *n.* One who sails around the world.

Circumplica'tion, *n.* [Lat. *circumplicare — circum,* and *plicare,* to fold.] State of being wrapped or folded round.

Circumpo'lar, *a.* [Lat. *circum,* and Eng. *polar.*] Situated about or near the pole.

(*Astron.*) *C. stars* are stars which are so near the pole, N. or S., as to revolve around it without setting. Their number varies according to the latitude of the observer.

Circumposi'tion, *n.* [Lat. *circumpositio.*] The act of placing anything in a circular position.

"Now is your season for *circumposition,* by tiles or baskets of earth."—*Evelyn.*

Circumrota'tion, *n.* [Lat. *circum,* and *rotatio,* from *roto, rotatus,* to turn round, as a wheel, from *rota,* a wheel.] Act of turning, rolling, or revolving round, as a wheel; circumvolution; the state of being whirled round.

Circumro'tatory, Circumro'tary, *a.* Turning, rolling, or whirling round, as a wheel.

Circumscis'sile, *a.* [Lat. *circumscindere.*] (*Bot.*) Applied to pods which open by a circular horizontal line cutting off the upper part of a lid, as in the fruit of the Purslane (fig. 607). A pod characterized by this mode of dehiscence is called *Pyxis* or *Pyxidium.*



Fig. 607.
FRUIT OF PURSLANE.

Circumscrib'able, *a.* Capable of being circumscribed.

Circumscribe', *v. a.* [Lat. *circumscribo — circum,* and *scribo,* to write.] To write or inscribe around; to draw a line or lines round.—To inclose within a certain limit; to limit; to bound; to confine; to restrict.

"You are above
The little forms which *circumscribe* your sex."—*Southern.*

Circumscrib'er, *n.* He who, or that which, circumscribes.

Circumscrip'tible, *a.* That which may be limited or circumscribed.

Circumscrip'tion, *n.* Act of circumscribing; a circular inscription. (R.)—The line that limits; determination of particular form or magnitude.

"In the *circumscription* of many leaves . . . nature affects a regular figure."—*Ray.*

—Limitation; bound; confinement; margin.

"I would not any unhoused free condition
Put into *circumscription* and confine."—*Shaks.*

Circumscrip'tive, *a.* Defining the outward form or limit; inclosing the superficies of a body.

Circumscrip'tively, *adv.* In a limited manner.

Cir'cumspect, *a.* [Fr. *circonspect,* from Lat. *circumspectus — circum,* and *specio, spectus,* to look or view.] Looking around cautiously; watchful on all sides; cautious; prudent; wary; thoughtful; as, *circumspect* behavior.

Circumspec'tion, *n.* [Fr. *circonspection,* from Lat. *circumspectio.*] A looking around cautiously; caution; watchfulness; deliberation; wariness; thoughtfulness; as, "with sly *circumspection.*"—*Milton,*

Circumspec'tive, *a.* Looking around every way; attentive; wary; vigilant; cautious.

"All sly, slow things, with *circumspective* eyes."—*Pope.*

Circumspec'tively, *adv.* Cautiously; warily; watchfully; vigilantly; carefully.

Cir'cumspectly, *adv.* With watchfulness every way; cautiously; attentively; warily; as, to examine a matter *circumspectly.*

Cir'cumspectness, *n.* Quality of being circumspect; caution; vigilance; circumspection.

Cir'cumstance, *n.* [Fr. *circonstance;* It. *circostanza;* Lat. *circumstantio — circum,* and *sto, stans,* to stand.] Something attending, appendant, or relative to a main fact or case; adjunct of a fact; something adventitious; accident; incident; event.

"And breasts the blows of *circumstance."*—*Tennyson.*

—Condition of things surrounding or attending an event.

"Pride, pomp, and *circumstance* of glorious war."—*Shaks.*

—*pl.* State of affairs; one's state or condition in life; station; situation; as, to be in good *circumstances.*

—*v. a.* To place in a particular situation, or in relation to certain things.

"And such as they are *circumstanc'd* they be."—*Donne.*

Cir'cumstant, *a.* [Lat. *circumstans.*] Surrounding; environing; as, "*circumstant* bodies."—*Digby.* (R.)

Circumstan'tial, *a.* Consisting in, or pertaining to, circumstances; attending; relating to; casual; as, *circumstantial* evidence.—Abounding with circumstances; minute; particular; detailed; as, "*circumstantial* recitals."—*Prior.*

Circumstantial evidence. (*Law.*) See EVIDENCE.

—*n.* Anything incidental to the main subject, and therefore of minor importance; in contradistinction to an *essential;*—used generally in the plural; as, the *circumstantials* of religion.

Circumstantial'ity, *n.* The appendage of circumstances; the state of anything as modified by circumstances.—*Johnson.*

—Minuteness; particularization; detail.

Circumstan'tially, *adv.* According to circumstances; not essentially; accidentally.—Minutely; with exactness; in every particular or circumstance.

"Lucian agrees with Homer in every point *circumstantially."*
Broome.

Circumstan'tiate, *v. a.* To place in particular circumstances.

—To describe particularly, exactly, or minutely; to assure or confirm by circumstances; as, to *circumstantiate* evidence.

Circumterra'neous, *a.* [Lat. *circum,* and *terra,* earth.] Dwelling or moving around the earth.

Circumundulate, *v. a.* [Lat. *circum,* and *undulatus — unda,* wave.] To flow around, as waves. (R.)

Circumval'late, *v. a.* To surround with a wall or rampart; to enclose with a trench or fortification.

Circumvalla'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *circum,* and *vallo — vallum,* a palisaded rampart, an intrenchment, from *vallus,* a stake, a pale.] (*Fort.*) A series of works surrounding a place when under siege; not to serve offensively against the place, but to defend the besiegers from an attack from without. It usually consists of a chain of redoubts, either isolated or connected by a line of parapets. Such lines were much used in the sieges of the ancient and Middle Ages; but in modern times they are not so necessary, because the use of artillery lessens the duration of a siege, and also because the besiegers have generally a corps of observation in the open field, ready to repel any force of the enemy about to succor the besieged.—*Ch. Ency.*

Circumvent', *v. a.* [Lat. *circumvenio — circum,* and *venio — ventum,* to come.] To come round about; to encompass; to beset; to gain advantage over another; to ensnare; to deceive; to delude; to impose on; to cheat.

"Should man
Fall *circumvented* thus by fraud?"—*Milton.*

Circumven'tion, *n.* Act of circumventing; deception; fraud; imposture; delusion.

Circumven'tive, *a.* Deceiving by artifices; deluding.

Circumvest', *v. a.* To cover around, as with a garment.

Circumvola'tion, *n.* [Lat., from *circum,* and *volare,* to fly.] The act of flying around.

Circumvolu'tion, *n.* [Fr. *circonvolution;* It. *circonvoluzione.* See CIRCUMVOLVE.] Act of turning or rolling around; the state of being rolled; the thing rolled around another.

Circumvolve', *v. a.* [Lat. *circumvolvo — circum,* and *volvo,* to roll.] To roll around; to cause to revolve; to put into a circular motion.

—*v. i.* To roll around; to revolve.

Cir'cus, *n.*; *pl.* Eng. CIRCUSES, *pl.* Lat. CIRCI. [Lat.; Gr. *kirkos.* See CIRCLE.] (*Roman Antiq.*) A round or oval-shaped edifice, which was used for the exhibiting of games and shows called *circuses.* The *C.* was more especially adapted for races, an amusement of which the Romans were passionately fond. The *Ludus Trojæ* was a mock conflict between young men on horseback. A regular battle was sometimes represented (*Pugna Equestris et Pedestris*). By the formation of canals and the introduction of vessels, a *Naumachia,* or sea-fight, was occasionally exhibited; but, under the empire, this species of exhibition, as well as the *Venatio,* was gradually transferred to the Amphitheatre, *q. v.*, to which the circus was generally alike in its inner dispositions. There were many circi in Rome, of which the *C.* Maximus and *C.* Agonalis were probably the largest. According to different authorities, the former was capable of holding between 200,000 and 400,000 spectators. The *C.* of Nero was begun by Caligula: part of its site is now occupied by the Basilica of St. Peter's. All the circi which existed in ancient Rome are completely destroyed; but near the tomb of Cæcilia Metellus, not far from the Appian Way, about two miles from Rome, there is a *C.*, commonly called the *C.* of Caracalla, in a high state of preservation; it is small in size, but probably resembles closely the larger circi in general form. In length, the *C.* of Caracalla is about 1,300 feet, and 300 feet wide. The long sides are not quite parallel;

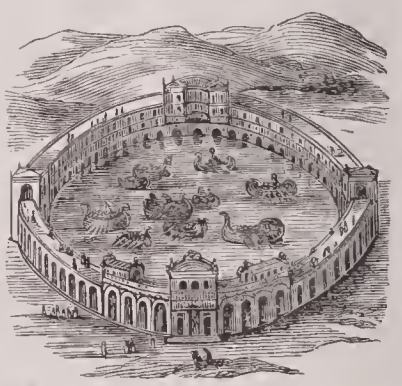


Fig. 608.—NAUMACHIA, OR NAVAL CIRCUS.
(Ancient Rome.)

one end is semi-circular, and the *carceres*, or covered stalls, furnished with gates, are there situated. In the *carceres* the chariots and horses remained till the starter gave the signal, when the gates were opened. Modern circuses of different form and distinction exist in France, England, Italy, and Spain; the largest being that of Madrid, for bull-fights (Fig. 447), which affords room for 12,000 spectators.

—The term *C.* is also popularly applied to the company of persons who perform in a circus, with their appurtenances and equipage; as, an equestrian *circus*. See CIRQUE.

(*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds, fam. *Falconidæ*, including the Marsh-hawk, or Harrier, *C. hudsonius*, of N. America and Cuba, which is from 19 to 21 inches long. Its upper parts and breast are pale, bluish-cinereous; the upper tail-coverts and under parts, white.

Cirencester, (*sis'is-ter*,) a town of England, in Gloucestershire, on the Churn, 16 m. S.E. of Gloucester. *Manf.* Carpets, woollens, and cutlery. *Pop.* 6,326.

Cirl-bunting, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PLECTROPHANES.

Cirque, (*sĕrk*,) *n.* The French orthography of circus; as, the *Cirque* Olympique, Paris.

Cir'rhose, Cir'rhous, CIR'ROSE. See CIRROUS.

Cirriferous, *a.* [Lat. *cirrus*, a curl, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing tendrils, as a plant.

Cir'riform, *a.* [Lat. *cirrus*, and *forma*, form.] Of tendril-like form.

Cirrig'erous, *a.* [Lat. *cirrus*, and *gerere*, to carry.] Having curled locks of hair.

Cir'rigrade, *a.* [Lat. *cirrus*, and *gradi*, to walk.] Moved by cirrous, or curl-like appendages.

Cir'riped, *n.* One of the cirripedia.

Cirripe'dia, Cirripe'des, Cirrhipe'dia, Cirrhopo'da, *n. pl.* [Lat., from *cirrus*, a curl, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] (*Zoöl.*) A sub-class of crustaceous animals, so named from the curled and ciliate branchiæ which protrude from the ovate aperture of the shells. The *Barnacles* and *Balani*, or Acorn-shells, are the most familiar examples of *C.*

Cirro-cu'mulus, *n.* [Lat. *cirrus*, and *cumulus*.] (*Meteor.*) See CLOUD.

Cir'rose, *a.* See CIRROUS.

Cirro-stra'tus, *n.* [Lat. *cirrus*, and *stratus*, q. v.] (*Meteor.*) The wave-cloud. See CLOUD.

Cir'rous, *a* [Lat. *cirrus*, a curl.] (*Bot.*) Terminating in a curl or tendril, as a leaf. Also written *Cirrhose*, *Cirrhous*, and *Cirrose*.

Cir'rus, *n.* [Lat.; probably from *crinis*, hair.] (*Bot.*) A clasper or tendril; a long spiral body issuing from various parts of plants.

(*Zoöl.*) A lock of curling hair, as in the acorn-shells.

(*Meteor.*) See CLOUD.

Cir'socele, *n.* [Gr. *kirsokele*, from *kirsos*, a blood-vessel, and *kēlē*, a hernia.] (*Med.*) The varicose dilatation of the spermatic veins. — *Pott.*

Cirsot'omy, *n.* [From Gr. *kirsos*, and *tomē*, an incision.] (*Surg.*) Any operation for the removal of varices by incision.

Cis, *n.* [Gr. *kis*, a wood-worm.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of coleopterous insects.

Cisal'pina (Gallia), (*Anc. Geog.*) A part of Gaul, called also *Citerior* and *Togata*. Its farthest boundary was near the Rubicon, and it touched the Alps on the Italian side.

Cisal'pine, *a.* [Lat. *Cisalpinus*, from *cis*, on this side, and *Alpinus*, Alpine, from *Alpes*, the Alps.] On the side of the Alps nearest to Rome, or, in other words, on the S. side of the Alps; — in contradistinction to *transalpine*, i. e., on the further, or N. side.

Cisalpine Republic, (*Hist.*) A former State of Italy, comprising parts of Mantua, Milan, the Valteline, the Venetian territory W. and S. of the Adige, Modena, and the N. part of the Pontifical States. It was founded by Napoleon in 1797, and in 1802 was named the Italian Republic. In 1805, it formed the greater part of the kingdom of Italy.

Cisatlan'tic, *a.* [Lat. *cis*, on the hither side, and *Atlanticus*, the Atlantic.] On the hither or American side of the Atlantic,—in opposition to *transatlantic*, q. v.

Cis'co, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A fish of the herring kind, found in Lake Ontario. — *Bartlett.*

Cisean, (*siz'o.*) *n.* [Fr.; from Lat. *scindere*, *scissum*, to cut.] (*Surg.*) An instrument, composed of a flattened rod of metal, sharpened at one extremity, and used in anatomical preparations, and in certain surgical operations, for dividing bones.

Cis'mafan, *n.* See CASSIA.

Cismon'tane, *a.* On this, or the hither, side of the mountains.

Cis'padane, *a.* [Lat. *cis*, and *Padanus*, from *Padus*, the river Po, in Italy.] On the S. side of the Po, as relating to Rome.

Cis'padane Republic, (*Hist.*) In 1796, Napoleon I. conceived the design of forming two republics from the Italian territories, wrested from Austria and other states. They were called the *Cispadane* and *Transpadane Republics*, and were both merged, in 1797, in the Cisalpine Republic, (*q. v.*)

Cissam'pelos, *n.* [Gr. *kissos*, ivy, *ampelos*, a vine.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Menispermaceæ*. The root of *C. Pareira*, a climbing plant indigenous in Brazil, is an article of the Materia medica, and is commonly known as *Pareira brava*. It possesses bitter, tonic, and diuretic properties, which are chiefly due to the presence of an uncrystallizable alkaloid named *cissampeline* or *pelosine*.

Cis'soid, *n.* [Gr. *kissoidēs*.] (*Geom.*) A curve line of the second order, invented by Diocles, with a view to the solution of the famous problem of the *duplication of the cube*, or the insertion of two mean proportions between two given straight lines.

Cis'sus, AMPELOPSIS, *n.* [Gr. *kissos*, ivy.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Vitaceæ*. The Woodbine, *C. quinquefolia*, found wild in woods and thickets, is a vigorous climber, supporting itself firmly upon trees by means of its radiating tendrils, and ascending to the height of 50 ft. In the same manner it ascends and overspreads walls and buildings. The large quinate leaves constitute a luxuriant foliage of dark, glossy green. Flowers inconspicuous, greenish, in dichotomous clusters. Berries dark blue, smaller than peas, acid.

Cist, (*sist.*) *n.* [Gr. *kistē*. See CHEST.] (*Archæol.*) A stone coffin of the Bronze period, or place of interment, formed of two parallel rows of stones placed on their ends, and covered by similar flat stones, in length about 7 feet.

Cist, Cis'ta, *n.* [Lat.; from Gr. *kistē*.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A small box or chest, carried in procession in the festivals of Ceres or Bacchus. These boxes, which were always kept closed in the public processions, contained sacred things connected with the worship of these deities. In the representations of Dionysiac processions on ancient vases, women carrying *cistæ* are frequently introduced. — The *C.* was also the name of the ballot-box, into which those who voted in the comitia and in the courts of justice cast their tabellæ. — See CYST.

Cista'ceæ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *kistē*, a CIST, *q. v.*] (*Bot.*) The Rock-rose family, an order of plants, alliance *Cistales*. DIAG. Trimerous or pentamerous flowers, stamens never tetradynamous, closed up fruit, and albuminous seeds.— They are shrubs or herbs, chiefly natives of the S. of Europe and North of Africa. The leaves are entire; the sepals and petals have a ternary or quinary arrangement, and are twisted in æstivation, the former being persistent and the latter caducous; the stamens are hypogynous and distinct; the ovary has parietal placentas, and a single style with a simple stigma; the fruit is capsular; the seeds have mealy albumen and embryos inverted, curved, or spiral. The *Cistaceæ* have resinous and balsamic properties. From species of the typical genus *Cistus*, a fragrant resinous substance, called *Ladanum*, is obtained in the Levant. This is used medicinally as an expectorant and emmenagogue, and is much esteemed by the Turks as a perfume. A gum called *Kuteera*, which is sometimes substituted in India for tragacanth, is the produce of a plant of this order, named *Cochlospermum Gossypium*. *Cistus purpurens*, a sub-evergreen low bush of the Levant, is one of the most beautiful species in this order. It is 3–4 feet high, and has large bright-reddish purple flowers, with a yellow spot at the base. The order consists of 7 genera and 185 species.



Fig. 609. — ROCK-ROSE. (*Cistus purpurens.*)

Cista'les, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An alliance of hypogynous exogen plants. DIAG. Monodichlamydeous flowers, parietal or sutural placentæ, and a curved or spiral embryo, with little or no albumen. The cistal alliance consists of the 4 orders *Cistaceæ*, *Brassicaceæ*, *Resedaceæ*, and *Capparidaceæ*.

Cist'ed, *a.* Inclosed in a cist, or bag.

Cister'cians, Cister'cian Monks, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) This religious order was founded in 1098, by Robert, a Benedictine abbot of Molesme, in Burgundy, and received its name from *Citeaux*, in which forest, near Dijon, the first convent was situated. Its members increased rapidly, although their rules were extremely severe. They had a dispute with the Cluniacs or *Cluniacensians*, who accused them of too great austerity, while the *C.* in return taxed the Cluniacs with having abandoned their regular discipline. The *C.* followed the rule of St. Benedict, and having been reformed early in the 12th cent., by Bernard, Abbot of Clairvaux, were afterwards called BERNARDINES, (*q. v.*) There were nuns of this order.

Cis'tern, *n.* [Lat. *cisterna*, from *cista*; Gr. *kistē*, a chest or box.] An artificial reservoir or receptacle for holding water or other liquids.

—A natural reservoir; a hollow place containing water.

"In the wide *cisterns* of the lakes confined." — *Blackmore.*

(*Steam Engineering.*) The vessel which surrounds the condenser of a steam-engine, and contains the injection water.

Cis'tern, in *Texas*, a post-office of Fayette co.

Cis'tic, *a.* See CYSTIC.

Cis'tus, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* CISTUSES; Lat. *pl.* CISTI. (*Bot.*) See CISTACEÆ.

Cit, *n.* [An abbreviated form of *citizen*.] A citizen; a burgher; a pert, smug townsman; — used in a contemptuous sense.

"Your family will dwindle into *cits* or squires, or run up into wits or madmen."— *Tatler.*

Cit'able, *a.* That which may be cited or quoted.

Cit'adel, *n.* [Fr. *citadelle*; It. *cittadella*, dim. of *citta*, a city.] A fortress or castle in or near a city, intended for keeping the inhabitants in subjection; or, in case of a siege, to form a place of retreat for the defenders, and enable them to hold out after the rest of the town has been captured. A *C.* must command the other fortifications of the city.

Cittadel'la, a town of N. Italy, on the Brentella, 14 m. N.E. of Vicenza; *pop.* 7,742.

Ci'tal, *n.* [From CITE, *q. v.*] A summons to appear in court. — Quotation; citation. (R.)

Cita'ra, a town of the U. States of Colombia, dep. Cauca, on the Atrato River, about 80 m. S.W. of Antioquia; *pop.* 3 500.

Cita'tion, *n.* [Fr.; from Lat. *citatio*, from *cito*, *citatus*, to cite, to call.] (*Law.*) A writ issued out of a court of competent jurisdiction, commanding a person therein named to appear on a day appointed and do something therein mentioned, or show cause why he should not. — The act by which a person is so summoned or cited. — *Bouvier.*

—A reference to an authority or precedent in the course of a pleading. — Hence, the common use of the word in the same sense with quotation, allegation of instances, &c.

Cita'tor, *n.* One who cites. (R.)

Ci'tatory, *a.* Citing; calling; having the power or form of citation.

"Though an appeal be inhibited in the letters *citatory*."—*Ayliffe.*

Cite, *v. a.* [Lat. *cito*, from *cieo*, anciently *cio*, to cause to go.] To summon to appear in a court of law or jurisdiction; to call authoritatively. — To quote, or repeat upon the authority of a book, or the words of another person.

"That passage from Plato, which I *cited* before." — *Bacon.*

—To bring forward or produce, in support, proof, or confirmation of; as, to *cite* a case in point.

Cit'er, *n.* One who cites or summons into court.

—One who quotes or repeats from another.

Cit'ess, *n.* A city woman; the wife of a cit or citizen. (R.)

Cithæ'ron, a king who gave his name to a mountain of Bœotia. This mountain was at the south of the river Asopus. It was sacred to Jupiter and the Muses. Actæon was torn to pieces by his own dogs upon it; and Hercules there killed an immense lion. It is now called Helatea, and forms a part of the boundary between Attica and Thebes. *Height*, 4,620 feet.

Cith'ara, *n.* [Lat.] (*Mus.*) See CITHERN.

Citharis'tic, *a.* Pertaining to the cithara, or cithern.

Cith'ern, Cit'tern, Cith'ara, *n.* [Lat. *cithara*; Gr. *kithara*.] (*Mus.*) A kind of stringed musical instrument, anciently used. Its precise construction is not well known, but it is supposed to have resembled the lyre.

Cit'icism, *n.* [From *cit.*] The manners or habits of a cit, or citizen.

Cit'ico, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Monroe co.

Cit'ied, *a.* Resembling, or pertaining to, a city; as, "Smoky, *citied* towns."—*Drayton.*

Cit'iner, *n.* A person born and bred in a city. *Webster.*

Cit'iole, *n.* [O. Sp. *cithola*, a cittern.] (*Mus.*) A dulcimer; a stringed musical instrument.

Cit'izen, *n.* [Fr. *citoyen*; It. *cittadino*, from *citta*, a city.] A freeman of a city; one who possesses the privileges acquired by citizenship; a person who enjoys a city franchise;—as opposed to an alien inhabitant, foreigner, or slave.

"All inhabitants within these walls are not properly *citizens*, but only such as are called freemen."—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

—A townsman; an inhabitant; a dweller or trader in any place.

"Sweep on, you fat and greasy *citizens*."—*Shaks.*

—(U. States.) A person, whether native-born or naturalized, who, under the Constitution and laws of this country, has a right to vote for representatives in Congress, and other public officers, and who is qualified to fill offices in the gift of the people. Native *C.* may fill any office; naturalized *C.* may be elected or appointed to any office under the Constitution of the U. States, except the offices of president and vice-president. The Constitution provides that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States."—*U. S. Const.*, Art. 4, s. 2.

—*a.* Having the qualities of a citizen: as, a *citizen*-guard.

Cit'izeness, *n.* A female citizen. (R.)

Cit'izenship, *n.* State of being vested with the rights and privileges of a citizen.

Cit'rate, *n.* [From Lat. *citrus*, citron.] (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the combination of citric acid with a base. See CITRIC ACID.

Cit'ric Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) A powerful tribasic acid found principally in the lemon, lime, orange, and other members of the *Aurantiaceæ* fam. It also occurs in other acid fruits, such as the gooseberry, raspberry, strawberry, and tamarind. It is procured by neutralizing lemon or lime juice with chalk, and decomposing the insoluble citrate thus formed with sulphuric acid. Citric acid is very soluble in water. It crystallizes in transparent, colorless, rhombic prisms, which have an agreeable acid taste. Citric acid is a tribasic acid, and forms three citrates of soda; for instance, containing one, two, and three equivalents of acid united to an equivalent of base. The alkaline citrates are all soluble in water; so also are many of the metallic citrates. The most important of these is the citrate of lime, by the decomposition of which citric acid is formed. When subjected to destructive distillation, citric acid undergoes a remarkable change. It first melts, and parts with its water of crystallization. At 350° Fahr. decomposition commences, gases are given off, and the residue consists of *aconitic acid*, an acid found in aconite. If the heat be continued, *itaconic acid* is formed. Citric acid may be looked upon as the hydrated teroxide of cetryl, a hypothetical radicle. Citric acid is very valuable as a mordant in calico-printing; it is also used in pharmacy, in the manufacture of lemonade and syrups, and occasionally in photography. Combinations of citric acid with iron and ammonia are much used in medicine. It is also used in the preparation of effervescing draughts. The anti-scorbutic properties of lemon-juice are due to the presence of citric acid. *Form.* $C_{12}H_8O_{14}$.

Citrina'tion, *n.* [Lat. *citrinatio.*] The process of turning to a yellow color. — *Chaucer.*

Cit'rine, *a.* [Fr. *citrin.*] (*Painting.*) Lemon or citron color; the first of the tertiary class of colors, or ultimate compounds of the primary triad—yellow, red, and blue, in which yellow is the *archeus* or predominating color, and blue the extreme subordinate: tor, *C.* being an immediate compound of the secondaries, orange and green, of both of which yellow is a constituent, the latter color is of doubtful occurrence therein, while the other two primaries enter singly into the composition of *C.*; its meaner middle hue comprehending 8 blue, 5 red, and 6 yellow, of equal intensities.

Citrine ink, a durable and bitter dyeing species of brown pink, prepared from the quercitron bark.

Citrine ointment. (*Med.*) An ointment containing nitrate of mercury; it has a lemon-yellow color. The *unguentum hydrargyri nitratis* of the pharmacopœia.

Cit'ron, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *citreum.*] The fruit of the citron-tree.

Citronelle', in *Alabama,* a post-village of Mobile co., 33 m. N.N.W. of Mobile.

Cit'ron-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Citrus medica.* See CITRUS.

Cit'rul, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Pumpkin. See CUCURBITA

Cit'rus, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Aurantiaceæ.* The different species and varieties of this genus yield the fruits known under the names of orange, lemon, lime, shaddock, pompelmons, forbidden fruit, kumquat, and citron. The species *C. Aurantium* (fig. 239), and its varieties, produce all the various descriptions of sweet oranges. *C. Bigaradia,* or *vulgaris,* yields the bitter, or Seville orange. The orange-tree is remarkable for its prolificness; thus a single plant will sometimes produce as many as 20,000 good oranges. The small unripe fruits of *C. Aurantium,* as well as those of *C. Bigaradia,* are used for flavoring curaçoa, being called *orange-berries;* when polished in a lathe, they constitute the ordinary *tissue-peas* of the shops. The leaves of both species, when distilled with water, yield a volatile oil, which is called *oil of orange-leaf,* or *essence de petit grain.* Their flowers yield the fragrant oil known as *oil of Neroli,* which is the most important ingredient in eau-de-Cologne. The distilled water of the flowers is named *orange-flower water.* By distilling the rind of the ripe, sweet orange with water, a fragrant oil, named *essential oil of sweet orange,* is obtained. The rind itself is used in medicine as an aromatic, stimulant, and tonic. The juice of the fruit forms a refreshing beverage, and in medicine a valuable refrigerant. The bitter orange is chiefly used for making marmalade. Its rind yields a volatile oil called *essential oil of bitter orange,* and is used medicinally, and for making *candied orange-peel. C. Limonum* and its varieties produce the fruits called lemons, the chief varieties of which are, the wax-lemon, the imperial lemon, and the Gaeta lemon. Both the rind and juice are employed in medicine, the former as an aromatic and stomachic, and the latter for its refrigerant and antiscorbutic effects. The juice contains a large quantity of citric acid, and is extensively used for flavoring; and to form the refreshing beverage called lemonade. The rind contains a large quantity of essential oil, which is obtained from it by expression and by distillation, and is known as the *essential oil,* or *essence of lemon.* This oil is principally used as a flavoring agent in confectionery and medicine, and occasionally in perfumery. *Candied lemon-peel* is a common ingredient in puddings and cakes. *C. Limettara* produces the lime. Its juice is employed, with that of the lemon, in the preparation of citric acid. *C. Medica* yields the fruit called the citron, which is supposed to be the Hebrew *tappuach.* This word is translated in the English version of the Old Testament as "apple." The rind of the citron is imported in a preserved state, and is used in confectionery. The pulp is less acid and juicy than that of the lemon. Two essential oils used in perfumery are obtained from *C. medica.* They are named respectively *essence,* or *essential oil of citron,* and *essence of cedrat,* or *cedra.* The citron, lime, and lemon are distinguished from the orange by their adherent rinds, their more lengthened form, and by the occurrence of a more or less prominent protuberance at the apex. *C. Bergamia,* which yields the Bergamot orange, so largely used in perfumery, is generally regarded as a mere variety of *C. Limetta.* (See BERGAMOT.) Besides the above fruits obtained from the genus *Citrus,* we have the shaddock, from the species *C. decumana;* the forbidden fruit, *C. Paradisi;* the pompelmous, from *C. Pompelmous;* and the kumquat of China, from *C. Japonica.* — The orange, lemon, lime, citron, and shaddock, are all produced and propagated in Florida, and also in Louisiana. Immense quantities are also imported from the West Indies. The citron is commercially known in the U. States as a preserved confection, imported from the Mediterranean in oblong boxes, weighing from 20 to 25 pounds each, and is used by families as an addition to fruit-cake, pies, &c.

Citta Vecchia, (*chet'tă vek'ke-ă,*) a strong inland town of Malta, 6 m from Valetta; *pop.* 4,364.

Cit'tern, *n.* (*Mus.*) See CITHERN.

Cit'tern-head, *n.* A dunce; a blockhead. (R.)

Cit'y, *n.* [Fr. *cité;* Lat. *civitas — civitatis,* from *civis,* a citizen.] A town, or collective body of inhabitants, incorporated and governed by a mayor and aldermen.

—The collective body of citizens, or the inhabitants of a city.

"I do suspect I have done some offence
That seems disgracious in the *city's* eyes." — *Shaks.*

—In England, a corporate town or borough; properly one which is, or has been, the seat of a bishop, or the capital of his episcopal see.

—*a.* Pertaining to a city; relating to a city.

Cit'y, in *New York,* a post-office of Dutchess co.

Cit'y-court, *n.* In the U. States, the municipal court having jurisdiction over a city, constituted of the mayor and aldermen.

City Island, in *New York,* a P. O. of Westchester co.

City of David. (*Script.*) It usually denotes *Mount Zion,* the S.W. section of Jerusalem, which David took from the Jebusites, and occupied by a palace and city called by his own name. In *Luke* ii. 11, this name is applied to Bethlehem, the native city of David.

City of God. (*Script.*) A name of Jerusalem. (*Deut.* xii. 5; *Psalms* xlvi.)

City of Rocks, in *Idaho,* a village, abt. 165 m. S.S.E. of Idaho City, near the S. boundary of the Territory.

City Point, in *Virginia,* a post-village and port of entry in Prince George co., on the James, at the mouth of the Appomattox, 34 m. S.E. of Richmond, and 10 E. N.E. of Petersburg. It commands a large trade both from Richmond, Petersburg, and from other places. This place was occupied by a Union force under Gen. Butler, in 1864.

City West, in *Indiana,* a village of Porter co., on Lake Michigan, abt. 33 m. by water S.E. of Chicago.

Ciuda Della, (*the'oo-da dail'la.*) a town of Minorca, on its N.W. coast, about 30 m. N.W. of Port Mahon. The cathedral is a spacious and imposing edifice. *Pop.* about 8,000.

Ciudad Real, (*the'oo-dath roi'el.*) in Mexico, a town of the dep. Chiapa, in a plain on the Rio de los Tehlales, 285 m. S.E. of Vera Cruz; Lat. 16° 30′ N., Lon. 92° 30′ W. *Pop.* about 8,000.

Ciudad Real, a mountainous and generally sterile province of Spain, occupying the S. of New Castile, and enclosed by Toledo on the N., Albacete on the E., Cordova and Jaen on the S., and Badajos and Caceres on the W. *Area,* 11,768 sq. m. *Pop.* 247,901.

CIUDAD REAL, the capital of the above province, 97 m. S. of Madrid. *Manuf.* Woollens and glove-leather. *Pop.* 9,000.

Ciudad' Rod'rigo, a fortified town of Spain, in Leon, on the Agueda, crossed here by a magnificent bridge, 30 m. N.E. of Coimbra; *pop.* 5,000. It was taken by the French in 1810, and retaken by the British in 1812, after a memorable siege.

Civ'et, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of carnivorous quadrupeds of the family *Viverridæ.* The *Viverra - civetta,* commonly called Civet-cat, a native of Africa and India, is about 2 feet 6 inches in length, and 10 or 12 inches in height; head long; muzzle sharp, as in the weasel, and a narrow, bristly mane runs from the poll of the neck to the tail. Its color is brownish-gray, with black bands and spots. It is a carnivorous animal, and preys on birds, small quadrupeds, and reptiles. The true *C.*'s most remarkable feature consists of a sort of pouch between the anus and sexual organs, in which collects an odorous liquid of considerable value in the perfume market. For the sake of this it is very commonly kept in confinement. The perfume is removed from the pouch about twice a week. The quantity yielded is about a drachm at each removal. In any quantity the odor is overpoweringly disgusting; but diluted infinitesimally, its perfume is most agreeable. It has been extensively used by perfumers. The American variety, found from Texas to California, is arboreal and easily tamed.

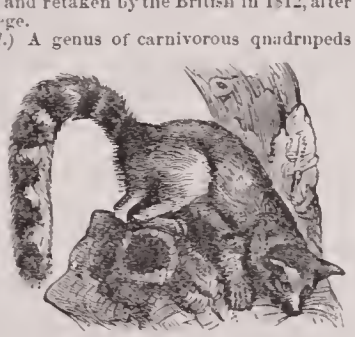


Fig. 610. — AMERICAN CIVET-CAT.

Civ'et, *v. a.* To scent or perfume with civet.

Civiale, JEAN, an eminent French physician, B. 1792. About 1807 he studied under Dupuytren at the Hôtel Dieu in Paris, and soon obtained great reputation for his skill in operations for the stone. He first performed lithotrity in 1826; an operation since known by his name. Two prizes of 6,000 and 10,000 frs. were awarded to him in 1826 and 1827. He was elected member of the Academy of Medicine in 1833; and a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1847. Among his works, which are numerous, we quote here his *Traité de la Lithotritie, ou du Broiement de la Pierre dans la vessie* (1826); and his *Traité de l'Uretrotomie, ou de quelques procédés peu usités de traiter les Rétrécissements de l'Urètre.* (1849.) D. 1867.

Civ'ic, *a.* [Lat. *civicus.*] Pertaining to a city or citizen; civil; municipal; relating to civil affairs or honors; as, a *civic* feast.

Civic crown. (*Rom. Antiq.*) A garland of oak-leaves, given as a coronal of honor to a soldier who had saved the life of a citizen in battle.

Cividale, a town of N. Italy, 10 m. E.N.E. of Udine, on the Natisone; *pop.* 6,925.

Civ'il, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *civilis,* from *civis,* a citizen.] Of, or pertaining to, citizens; relating to a public community, or to the polity and government of a city or state; (used as distinct from *military,*) as, *civil* government, *civil* law, &c.; municipal; pertaining to an order of citizens, or any organized community; as, *civil* power.

"What dire effects from *civil* discord rise." — *Addison.*

—Having refinement of manners, or the manners of a city; urbane; polished; well-bred; courteous; complaisant: with manners, habits, and customs, — as opposed to those of rustics, and uncivilized persons.

"And *civil* life was by the Muses taught." — *Roscommon.*

—Grave; sober; not gay or showy; habit or deportment distinguishing a private citizen from a soldier, &c.

"Thus night oft see me in thy pale career,
Till *civil* suited morn appear." — *Milton.*

—Relating to domestic law, or actions at law other than military or criminal suits.

Civ'il Action, *n.* (*Law.*) In civil law, a personal action which is instituted to compel payment: or the doing some other thing which is purely civil. At common law, an action which has for its object the recovery of private or civil rights, or compensation for their infraction

Civil Architecture, *n.* That class of architecture applicable to the civil and domestic requirements of society: — in contradistinction to military, religious, and naval architecture.

Civilation, *n.* A cant term for intoxication. (R.)

Civil Commotion, *n.* (*Law.*) A general insurrection of the people; though it may not amount to rebellion, where a usurped power is ruling.

Civil Death, *n.* (*Law.*) That change of state of a person, which is considered in the eye of the law as equivalent to actual demise.

Civil Engineer'ing, *n.* The art or science of constructing such public works as are necessary to the civil requirements of society, as canals, docks, railroads, bridges, &c. (Used in contradistinction to *military engineering,* which is exclusively devoted to war purposes.)

Civil'ian, *n.* One skilled in the civil law; one versed in law and government.

"The professors of that law, called *civilians,* because the civil law is their guide." — *Bacon.*

—One engaged in civil, not military or clerical pursuits; as, the "garb of a *civilian.*"

—A university student of the civil law.

Civ'ilist, *n.* A civilian. (R.)

Civil'ity, *n.* [Lat. *civilitas,* from *civilis,* pertaining to citizens, civil.] Quality of being civil; good breeding; politeness; urbanity; courtesy; complaisance; refinement.

"Arts, learning, and *civility* were spread." — *Derham.*

—(*pl.*) Acts of good breeding or politeness; kindly courtesies.

"And shame, with love at strife,
Soon taught the sweet *civilities* of life." — *Dryden.*

Civilizable, *a.* Susceptible of being civilized.

Civiliza'tion, *n.* [Fr. *civilisation;* It. *civilizzazione;* Sp. *civilizacion.*] One of those words in common use which it is difficult accurately to define in words. It is derived from the Latin word *civis,* a citizen, probably from those who live in cities being more civilized than those who inhabit country parts, or from the living in cities being one of the great characteristics of civilized life. "Whatever," says J. S. Mill, "be the characteristics of what we call savage life, the contrary of these, or the qualities which society puts on as it throws off these, constitute civilization." According to Guizot, the fundamental idea of *C.* is progress or development,—the perfecting of civil life or of society, properly so called; but comprising, also, the development of the individual internal life, the development of man himself, of his faculties, his sentiments, his ideas. Hence *C.* subsists on two conditions, and manifests itself by two symptoms — the development of social activity, and that of individual activity, — the progress of society, and the progress of humanity. *C.* denotes a state of advancement from the savage state to that higher and more perfect condition which both reason and revelation lead us to believe to be the ultimate destiny of the human race. The history of *C.* is the history of this progress, either in nations or in the race. It is a subject of the utmost importance, and, as yet, little has been done towards its elucidation.

Civilize, *v. a.* [Fr. *civiliser.*] To reclaim from a rude, savage, or barbarous state; to introduce civility and manners among a people, and instruct them in the arts and occupations of regular life; to refine.

Civilized, *a.* Reclaimed from savage life and manners; instructed in arts, learning, and civil observances; as, a *civilized* community.

Civilizer, *n.* He who reclaims others from a wild and savage life; one who teaches the rules and customs of civilized society.

"The *civilizers!* the disturbers say;
The robbers, the corrupters of mankind." — *Philips.*

—That which tends to reclaim from savagery.

Civil Law. (*Law.*) By this term is generally designated the Roman jurisprudence, *Jus civile Romanorum.* In France, previously to the introduction of the *Code Civil,* as in many other countries, the Roman law was the common law: and even at the present time it exercises dominion in every state in Europe except England. In America, it is the foundation of the law of Louisiana, Canada, Mexico, and of all the republics of S. America. Its influence on the formation of the common law of England is evident, and it is generally admitted that the whole equity jurisprudence prevailing in England and the United States is mainly based on the civil law. See ROMAN LAW.

Civil List, *n.* (*Polit.*) A term applied in Europe to the money allowance granted by the parliament, diet, or national chamber of representatives of a constitutional State, for the maintenance of a reigning monarch's household.

Civilly, *adv.* In a civil or courteous manner; with civility.

"I will deal *civilly* with his poems." — *Dryden.*

—In a manner concerning private rights or immunities; —used in opposition to *criminally.*

"That accusation is either *civilly* commenced for the private satisfaction of the party injured: or else criminally, that is for some public punishment." — *Ayliffe.*

—Not according to natnre, hut by force of law.

"*Civilly* defunct, before naturally dead."—*Fuller.*

—In a manner relating to government, or to the rights or character of a member of the community.—*Johnson.*

Civil Rem'edy, *n.* (*Law.*) The remedy which a party injured by the commission of a tortuous act has by action against the party committing it; as distinguished from the proceeding by indictment, by which the wrong-doer is made to expiate the injury done to society.—*Bouvier.*

Civil Ser'vice, *n.* (*Polit.*) The term applied in England to the entire body of men by whose labors the executive business of that country is carried on;—used in contradistinction to the naval and military services.

Civ'il State, *n.* (*Polit.*) The whole of the body-politic, not included under the states military, naval, and ecclesiastical.

Civil Suit, *n.* (*Law.*) See CIVIL ACTION.

Civil War, *n.* An internecine war, or a conflict entered into between citizens of the same country;—in opposition to a *foreign war*, or a struggle with another nation. The wars of the Roses, and the war between Charles I. and the Parliament, in England; and, in this country, the stupendous war caused by the secession of the Southern States, are the most notable civil wars of modern times.

Civil Year, *n.* See YEAR.

Civ'ism, *n.* [Fr. *civisme.*] State of citizenship.

Ci'vita Castel'lana, (the anc. *Fabrium Vetus,*) a town of Central Italy, 30 m. N.E of Rome; *pop.* 4,436.

Civita de Penne, (the anc. *Pina Vestina,*) a town of S. Italy, 10 m. W. of Pescara; noted for its manufactures of silk flowers. *Pop.* 11,000.

Ci'vita San An'gelo, a town of S. Italy, near the Adriatic, 25 m. S E. of Teramo; *pop.* 7,455.

Civita Vecchia, (*che've-ta vek'ke-a,*) (the anc. *Centum Cellæ,*) a town of Central Italy, on the Mediterranean, 38 m. W.N.W. of Rome; Lat. 42° 4′ N., Lon. 11° 45′ E. The harbor, which is excellent, and was constructed by the Emperor Trajan, is formed by two artificial moles projecting into the sea, while a third, constructed between the two, serves to protect the harbor from the heavy sea; upon this third and outward mole there is a good light-house, some 80 feet above the level of the sea. Within the port, there is a small dock, and an arsenal. The town of C. V. is small, and has no buildings of note. The streets are ill paved and narrow, and the inhabitants poor. It is a free port, and is regularly visited by steam-packets from Marseilles, Leghorn, Naples, Genoa, Messina, and Malta; while the majority of travellers visiting Rome land here. *Pop.* 10,000.

Civitel'la del Tron'to, a town of S. Italy, 10 m. N. of Teramo. Here in 1053, Robert Guiscard gained a complete victory over the forces of Pope Leo IX., and the Emperor Henry III. of Germany. *Pop.* 6,186.

Clab'ber, *n.* Same as BONNY-CLABBER, *q. v.*

Clachan, (*klăk'an.*) [Scot., from Gael. *clach,* a Druidical stone.] In Scotland, a small hamlet containing a church; as, the *clachan* of Aberlouhe —*Scott.*

Clack, (*klak,*) *n.* [W. *clec,* a sharp noise; Fr. *claquet,* the clapper of a mill; formed from the sound.] A sharp abrupt sound continually repeated, made by striking another object; a click.

"His tongue with its everlasting *clack.*"—*Hudibras.*

—An instrument resembling a bell, used in a mill by way of a signal.

"And mark the *clack* how justly it will sound."—*Betterton.*

—Continual or excessive talk; prate; chatter; as, a woman's *clack.*

—*v. a.* To clink; to click; to make a sharp, sudden, abrupt noise.—To gabble; to chatter rapidly and emptily.

—In England, to erase the mark on a sheep, occasioning it to weigh less, and, hence, yield less duty; as, to *clack* wool.

—*v. i.* [Fr. *claquer.*] To click; to clink; to make a noise like that of a clock; to make a sharp, abrupt, monotonous sound: as, the *clack* of a whip

—To talk glibly and incessantly; to chatter continually.

Clack'amas, in *Oregon,* a river rising in the W. ridge of the Cascade Range, and joining the Willamette.

—A N.W. county, bounded W. by the Columbia River, N. by the Willamette River, and E. by the Cascade Range. *Cap.* Oregon City. *Pop* 5,993.

Clack'-box, *n.* (*Mach.*) In locomotive engines, the box fitted on to the boiler where a ball-clack is placed, to close the orifice of the feed-pipe, and prevent steam or hot water reaching the pumps. The ball of the clack is raised from its seat by the stroke of the pump-plunger forcing the water against it, which water then passes into the boiler, while the instant fall of the ball prevents egress from the boiler.

Clack'-dish, *n.* A dish with a movable lid for clacking, used by beggars in former times.

Clack'-door, *n.* (*Mech.*) A square iron plate screwed on to the side of a bottom-pump, or small bore for convenience of changing the clack or valve.

Clack'er, *n.* He, or that which, clacks.

Clackman'nanshire, a co. of Scotland, bounded S.E. by Fife, S. and S.W. by the river Forth, W. by Alva, and on every other side by Perthshire; *area,* 48 sq. m.: *pop.* 23,742.—CLACKMANNAN, cap. of the co., is 7 m. from Stirling, near the confluence of the Devon with the Forth; *pop.* 7,114.

Clacks, *n. pl.* (*Mach.*) In locomotive engines, the complete valves of the pumps where the ball-valve is enclosed in a frame or cage, to limit its rise, and guide its fall into the steam-tight seat of the orifice of the pipe.

Clack'-seats, *n. pl.* (*Mach.*) Two recesses in each pump of a locomotive engine for the clacks to fit into.

Clack'-valve, *n.* (*Mech.*) A flat valve in the cold-water pump of a steam-engine, with a hinge joint.

Clad, *pp.* [See CLOTHE.] Clothed; invested; covered, as with a garment.

"The courtiers were all most magnificently *clad.*"—*Swift.*

Cla'dium, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Bog-rush, a genus of plants, order *Cyperaceæ.* They are generally unimportant herbs.

Clado'nia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of Lichens. *C. rangiferina* is the Reindeer-moss, so termed from constituting the principal food of the reindeer. *C. pyxidata* is commonly termed Cup-moss; it has been employed as a remedy in whooping-cough.

Cla'genfurth, [Ger. *Klagenfurt,*] a town of Austria, in Illyria, gov. Laybach, cap. duchy of Carinthia, on the Glan, in an extensive plain, 21 m. E. of Villach. *Manf.* Fine woollen and silk fabrics, white lead. *Pop.* 13,479.

Clai'borne, in *Alabama,* a twp. cap. of Monroe co., on the Alabama, abt. 209 m. S.W. of Montgomery; *pop.* 2,245.

Clai'borne, in *Louisiana,* a N. parish, bordering on Arkansas; *area,* 1,200 sq. m. It is bounded W. by the Dauchite, or Dorcheat River, and intersected by branches of the Bayou d'Arbonne. *Surface,* uneven; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Homer. *Pop.* 20,240.

Clai'borne, in *Mississippi,* a W. county; area 740 sq. m. It is bounded W. by the Mississippi, separating it from La., N.W. by the Big Black River, and is traversed by the Bayou Pierre. The surface is undulating, and the soil fertile. *Cap.* Port Gibson. *Pop.* 13,386.

—A post-village of Jasper co., abt. 80. E.S.E. of Jackson.

Clai'borne, in *Tennessee,* a N.N.E. county, bordering on Virginia; *area,* about 350 sq. m. It is bounded S.E. by Clinch River, and drained by Powell's River. The surface is elevated, and the soil generally fertile. The co. contains zinc, lead, and an abundance of iron ore. *Cap.* Tazewell. *Pop.* 9,321.

Clai'borne Bee, *n.* (*Geol.*) See TERTIARY PERIOD, 2 *Eocene.*

Claim, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *clamer,* from Lat. *clamo,* frequentative of O.L. *calo,* to call; allied to Gr. *kaleō, kaloumai,* to Eng. *call,* and probably to Ger. *hell.*] To call upon; to call for; to challenge as a right; to demand as due; to require; to ask for; to maintain as a right.

"Poets have undoubted right to *claim,*
If not the greatest, the most lasting name."—*Congreve.*

—*v. i.* To possess a claim; to be justly entitled to something; as, to *claim* one's rights.

—*n.* A demand as of a right or supposed right; a demand for something due; as, to *claim* an inheritance.

"I first return, and then disprove thy *claim.*"—*Dryden.*

—A title to something in the possession of another; a right; a title; a pretension.

"The *claims* of long descent."—*Tennyson.*

—The thing claimed or demanded, as by right of settlement, or possession; as, a miner's *claim.*

Claim'able, *a.* That may be claimed or demanded as due.

Claim'ant, *n.* One who claims anything as a due or right; as, a *claimant* to a throne.

—One who possesses a right of claim.

Claim'er, *n.* A claimant; one who claims as due.

Claim'less, *a.* Without a claim; having no claim.

Clair'ac, a town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, on the Lot, 16 m. N. W. of Agen; *pop.* 4,890.

Clair'aut, ALEXIS CLAUDE, (*klair'o,*) a French mathematician and astronomer, B. at Paris, 1713. He studied the higher mathematics at 10 years of age, at 13 wrote a memoir on curves, and at 16 produced one of his most remarkable works, the *Recherches sur les courbes à double courbure.* This was in 1729, and in 1731, although under age, he was received into the Academy of Sciences. He took part in the measurement of a degree of the meridian in Lapland, and made important discoveries respecting lunar motions and the motions of comets. D. 1765.

Clair'bourn, in *Ohio,* a township of Union co.; *pop.* 1,947.

Claire, (St.,) or SANTA CLARA, B. 1193, of a noble family of Assisi, in the duchy of Spoleto. Attracted by the eloquence and piety of St. Francis of Assisi, she abandoned the pleasures of social life, and betook herself to solitude, prayer, and mystic meditation; founded an order of nuns in 1213; D. at Assisi, Aug. 11, 1253, and was canonized by Alexander IV. in 1255. The nuns of the order of St. Claire at first observed the rule of St. Benedict, but in 1224 the austerity of this rule was mitigated by St. Francis, and again modified by Urban IV. in 1264. Those who followed the rule as modified by Urban, are called *Urbanists;* the other and austerer portion of the sisterhood, *Damianists.* The order rapidly increased; and convents are numerous at the present day in France, Belgium, Bavaria, Asia, and America. The nuns devote themselves chiefly to the education of the young.

Claire (St.) Deville, HENRI ETIENNE, a French chemist, B. 1818 at St. Thomas, W. Indies. He studied in France, and, in 1844, was intrusted with the organization of the Faculty of Science at Besançon. In 1851, he became professor of Chemistry in the Normal School of Paris, succeeded M. Dumas as professor in the Faculty of Sciences, in 1859, and was elected a member of that Academy in 1861. In 1853 he discovered a new method of mineral analysis, and he since made several important chemical discoveries.

Clair-obscure, *n.* [Fr. *clair-obscur.*] (*Painting.*) See CHIARO-OSCURO.

Clairon, CLAIRE JOSEPHINE DE LA TUDE, (*klair'awng.*) a distinguished French actress, B. 1723. She made her first appearance on the stage in her 12th year, and subsequently became the greatest tragic performer of her age and country, but lived a licentious life. D. 1803.

Clair, (St.,) in America. See ST. CLAIR.

Clairvaux, (*kler-vō',*) a village of France, dep Aube, on the Aube, 10 m. above Bar-sur-Aube. It is the site of the once famous Cistercian abbey (*Clara Vallis*) founded in 1114 by St. Bernard, who was buried in it. The abbey, at one time immensely rich, was suppressed at the revolution, and the extensive buildings are now used as a house of correction.

Clairvoy'ance, *n.* [Fr., from *clair,* clear, and *voir,* to see; clear-seeing.] See SOMNAMBULISM.

Clairvoy'ant, *a.* [Fr., from *clair,* clear, from Lat. *clarus,* and *voyant,* seeing.] Pertaining to the act of clairvoyance.

—*n.* One who sees, in a mesmeric state, objects not otherwise apparent to the senses.

Clal'lam, in *Washington Territory,* a N.W. county, containing about 1,750 sq. miles. The strait Juan de Fuca forms its N., and the Pacific Ocean its W. boundary. It is intersected by the Dungeness and Ohahlat rivers. *Surface,* mountainous. *Cap.* New Dungeness. *Pop.* 408.

Clal'lams, an Indian tribe, in Washington Territory, near the strait of Juan de Fuca, N. of Columbia River.

Clam, *v. a.* [A.S. *clæmian,* from *gelimon,* to glue, or fasten together.] To clog or smear with glutinous or viscous matter; to lime; to glue.

"The sprigs were all daubed with lime, and the birds *clammed* and taken."—*L'Estrange.*

—*v. i.* To stick to; to adhere; to attach by viscous agency.

Clam, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as CHAMA, *q. v.*

(*Her.*) A term for an escallop or cockle-shell, supposed to indicate that the bearer had been a crusader, or had made long voyages by sea.

—*pl.* (*Ship-building.*) A pair of strong pincers for extracting nails.

—*pl.* (*Mech.*) A kind of wooden vice.

Clam, *n.* [An abridgment of *clamor.*] A final clashing of a set of bells all sounded discordantly together. (R.)

—*v. i.* (*Campanology.*) To make a clam, or clamorous sound.

Cla'mant, *a.* [Lat. *clamans,* from *clamo,* to cry.] Crying aloud; beseeching.

Clama'tion, *n.* Act of crying out, as in supplication.

Clam'atores, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A sub-order of birds, ord. *Incessores,* comprising birds which have 3 toes before and 1 behind, and the latter not versatile; the primaries 10, the first nearly as long as the second; and the tail-feathers usually 12.

Clam'ber, *v. i.* [Ger. *klammern,* to clasp, to cling to; frequentative or intensive of *klemmen,* to jam, to press hard; allied to *clamp* and *climb.*] To mount up by clutching or catching hold with the hands and feet, or with the claws; to climb with difficulty, or with hands and feet.—Often preceding *up;* as, to *clamber up* a wall.

"*Clamber* not you *up* to the casements then."—*Shaks.*

Clam'miness, *n.* State of being clammy or viscous; viscosity; stickiness.

"A greasy pipkin will spoil the *clamminess* of the glue."—*Moxon.*

Clam'my, *a.* [From *clam.*] Sticky; thick; viscous; adhesive; soft and sticky; glutinous; tenacious; as, a *clammy* hand.

Cla'mo, in *Wisconsin,* a twp. of Green co.; *pop.* 1,637.

Clam'or, Clam'our, *n.* [Lat. *clamor,* from *clamo,* to call or cry out. See CLAIM.] A loud call, shout, or cry; continued vociferation; outcry.

"The people then grew exorbitant in their *clamours* for justice."
King Charles I.

—Loud and continued noise and complaint; noise; uproar.

"Immortal Jove's dread *clamours* counterfeit."—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To approach or greet with noise or uproar; as, "*Clamouring* their God with praise."—*Milton.*

—To confound, deafen, or stun with noise.

(*Campanology.*) To produce a loud clang by multiplicity of strokes; as, to *clamor* bells.

—*v. i.* To call or cry out loud; to talk loud: to utter in a loud voice repeatedly; to vociferate; to make importunate demands; as, to *clamor* for justice.

"The obscure bird *clamour'd* the live-long night."—*Shaks.*

Clam'orer, *n.* He who, or that which, clamors.

Clam'orous, *a.* Full of clamor; speaking and repeating loud words; noisy; vociferous; turbulent; boisterous; as, a *clamorous* mob.

"He kiss'd her lips with such a *clamorous* smack."—*Shaks.*

Clam'orously, *adv* With loud noise or words.

Clam'orousness, *n.* State or quality of being clamorous.

Clamp, *n.* [A.S. *clam,* a bandage, what holds or retains; Dn. *klamp;* Ger. *klammer, klemmen,* to pinch, to squeeze; W. *clymu,* to tie. See CLAM.] Something that stiffens, fastens, binds, or strengthens; a piece of timber or iron used to strengthen anything, or to fasten work together.

(*Brick-making.*) A kiln built above the ground, for the purpose of burning bricks in.—A mass of bricks piled up for kiln-burning.

(*Metal.*) A quantity of ore set apart for fusion.

(*Carpentry.*) A piece of wood fixed to the end of a board by mortise and tenon, or by groove and tongue, so that the fibres of the one piece, thus fixed, traverse those of the board, and by this means prevent it from casting; the piece at the end is called a *clamp,* and the board is said to be clamped.

(*Ship-building.*) A thick plank placed in a ship's side to support the ends of the beams.

(*Mech.*) A movable piece of lead to cover the jaws of a vice.

—A heavy footfall; a tramp; a clumsy tread.

—*v. a.* To fasten or strengthen with clamps; as, to *clamp* a board.

—*v. i.* To tread with a heavy, clumsy step.

Clamp'er, *n.* An iron apparatus with sharp prongs, affixed to the heel or sole of a boot, to enable the wearer to get a firm foothold upon ice.

Clamp'ing, *n.* (*Joinery.*) The operation of fitting a board with the grain to the end of another board across the grain.

Clamp'-nails, *n. pl.* (*Ship-building.*) Nails used to fasten on clamps.

Clamps, *n. pl.* (*Ship-building.*) Thick planks placed in a ship's side, to sustain the ends of the beams.

Clan, *n.* [Ir. *clann;* Gael. *clann, clainne,* offspring, a family, children.] In Scotland, a tribe or collection of families united under a chieftain, whose rule is hereditary. The clans of the Scottish Highlands are tribes consisting of many families, all bearing the same surname, which according to tradition descends from a common ancestor. But it is more probable that most *C.* were formed of an aggregate of different families, the inferior standing to the superior in the same sort of relation as the Roman clients to their patrons, and by degrees assuming the same name. Some *C.*, however, are divided into branches, each possessing a distinct surname. The chieftainship of every *C.* descends regularly through heirs male; but in the earlier times of their history the rights of primogeniture were not very distinctly defined. The Gaelic *C.* occupy the N. and W. with part of the central shires of the country.

—A clique; a sect; a particular body of persons identified by some common interest or understanding. (Generally used in a depreciatory sense.)

"Partridge and the rest of his *clan* may hoot me for a cheat, if I fail in any particular."— *Swift.*

Clandes'tine, *a.* [Lat. *clandestinus,* from *clam,* hidden, secretly: allied to *celo, celatum,* to hide.] Private; underhand; done secretly, and wrongfully or unlawfully; as, a *clandestine* amour.

Clandes'tinely, *adv.* Secretly; privately.

Clandes'tineness, *n.* State of secrecy or concealment.

Clandestin'ity, *n.* Secrecy; concealment. (R.)

Clang, *v. a.* [Lat. *clango;* Gr. *klazō,* to make a sharp, piercing sound; formed in imitation of a loud, clear, shrill sound, and radically the same with *clank, clink.*] To make a sharp, shrill sound, as by striking metallic substances.

"The fierce Curetes . . . *clang'd* their sounding arms." — *Prior.*

—*v. i.* To cause a sharp noise, or shrill sound.

"Have I not heard loud 'larums . . . and trumpets *clang?*" *Shaks.*

—*n.* [Lat. *clangor:* Gr. *klan-gē,* any sharp sound.] A sharp, shrill sound, made by striking or clashing together metallic or sonorous bodies, or any like sound; as, the *clang* of arms.

Clan'gor, Clan'gour, *n.* [Lat. *clangor.*] A clang; a sharp, shrill, harsh, clashing sound.

"And hear the trumpets' *clangour* pierce the sky." — *Dryden.*

Clan'gorous, *a.* Sharp or harsh in sound; with clangor.

Clan'gous, *a.* [O. Fr. *clangeux.*] Making a changing sound; as, "birds of harsh and *clangous* throats." *Browne.*

Clank, (*klangk,*) *n.* [Lat. *clangor.* See CLANG.] The loud, shrill, sharp sound made by the collision of metallic or other sonorous bodies.

"The melodious *clank* of marrow-bone and cleaver." — *Spectator.*

—*v. a.* To occasion a sharp, shrill, clanging sound; to strike with a sharp sound: as, to *clank* chains together.

—*v. i.* To clang; to make a ringing sound, as by collision of metallic bodies.

Clan'nish, *a.* Closely united, like a clan; disposed to adhere closely, as the members of a clan; as, a *clannish* state of society.

Clan'nishly, *adv.* In a clannish manner.

Clan'nishness, *n.* Close adherence, or disposition to unite and amalgamate as a clan.

Clan'ship, *n.* A state of union, as in a family or clan; an association under the sway of a chieftain.

Clans'man, *n.; pl.* CLANSMEN. One who is a member of a certain clan.

"And Evan's, Donald's fame rings in each *clansman's* ears." *Byron.*

Clanwil'liam, a town of Cape Colony, S. Africa, cap. of a district of same name, about 140 m. from Cape Town; *pop.* 3,000.

Clap, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* CLAPPED, or CLAPT.) [A.S. *clappan;* Du. *klappen, kloppen;* Ger. *klappern, klopfen;* formed from the sound.] To strike together with a quick motion, so as to make a noise.

"Glad of a quarrel, straight I *clap* the door,
Sir, let me see your works, and you no more."— *Pope.*

—To thrust to; to drive together; to shut hastily; to strike against, or bring into contact suddenly.

"His friends would have *clapp'd* him into bedlam." — *Spectator.*

—To applaud by striking the hands together: to manifest approbation by patting of the hands; as, to *clap* a popular speech or performance.

—To infect with a venereal disorder.

"Who 'd force his pepper where his guests are *clapt?*"—*King.*

To clap up, to complete suddenly without due precaution.

"Was ever match *clapt up* so suddenly?"—*Shaks.*

—*v. i.* To move or drive together suddenly with noise.

"The doors around me *clapt.*" — *Dryden.*

—To enter upon with briskness and alacrity.

"Come, a song. Shall we *clap* into 't roundly?" — *Shaks.*

—To strike the hands together by way of applause.

"All the best men are ours. . . when the ladies bid 'em *clap.*" *Shaks.*

—*n.* A noise made by sudden collision.

"Give the door such a *clap* . . . as will shake the room." — *Swift.*

—A hurst of sound; a violent concussive noise; an explosion; as, a *clap* of thunder.

—A thrust; sudden or unexpected act or motion.

"What, fifty of my followers at a *clap!*" — *Shaks.*

—Act of applause; a striking together of hands to express approbation; as, "unexpected *claps* or hisses."—*Addison.*

—[O. Fr. *clapoir.*] (*Med.*) Gonorrhœa impura.

(*Falconry.*) The nether part of the beak of a hawk. *Johnson.*

Clapboard, (*klāb'bōrd,*) *n.* A thin board or stave for making casks. — In the U. States, a strip of board or scantling used for the roofs and sides of log or frame houses, &c.

—*v. a.* To cover with clapboards. (Used in the U. States.)

Clap'-bread, Clap'-cake, In some parts of England, a thin oaten cake baked hard on a girdle.

Clap'-dish, *n.* Same as CLACK-DISH, *q. v.*

Clap'-net, *n.* A net or seine used for catching birds, and made to clap together suddenly.

Clap'per, *n.* One who applauds by clapping of hands.

—The tongue of a bell, or of a mill-hopper.

"A heart as sound as a bell, and his tongue is the *clapper.*" *Shaks.*

Clap'per-claw, *v. a.* [*clap* and *claw.*] To scratch; to maul with one's fingers.

"They are *clapper-clawing* one another. I'll look on." — *Shaks.*

—To scold; to brow-beat; to abuse with the tongue.

"They've always been . . . at one another *clapper-clawing.*" *Hudibras.*

Clap'perton, HUGH, an African traveller, B. in Scotland, 1788. In 1822 he accompanied Lieutenant Denham and Dr. Oudney on an expedition to Central Africa, and on his return received a captaincy. In this enterprise he and Denham determined the positions of Bournou, Houssa, and Mandara; Oudney had died at an early stage of the journey, in 1824. The principal object of the expedition had been to ascertain the course and the termination of the Niger; but, as they were unsuccessful, he was dispatched again, in 1825, on the same journey. He and his party landed, in the month of November, in the Bight of Benin; but they were all more or less attacked with a sickness which proved fatal to several of them. He had proceeded to Chmngary, a village four miles from Soccatoo, when he was seized with dysentery, which carried him off. D. 1827.

Clapp'ville, in *Massachusetts,* a post-village of Worcester co.

Clap'ton, a village of Middlesex, England, and a suburb of London; *pop.* 6,000.

Clap'-trap, *n.* A trap for clapping in theatres; hence, a trick or device to gain applause.

—*a.* Ensnaring; deceitful; artful; simulated; counterfeit; as, a *clap-trap* speech.

Claqua'to, in *Washington Territory,* a post-village, cap. of Lewis co., on Newaukum River, 35 m. S. by W. of Olympia; *pop.* 147.

Claque, (*klāk,*) *v. a.* [Fr., from *claquer,* to clap the hands.] The name given to the means by which public performances are secured a favorable reception. In Paris, one M. Santon established, in 1820, an office for the assurance of dramatic success, and was thus the originator of the so-called Parisian claque. Sometimes, when the success of a piece is very doubtful, as many as from 300 to 500 *claqueurs* are sent to applaud it. They are even frequently instructed in the details of the piece, and shown beforehand what parts they are to applaud. They have also particular parts assigned to them; the laughers (*rieurs*) must laugh at every joke, the weepers (*pleureurs*) weep at all the moving passages, the *chatouilleurs* seek to keep their neighbors in good humor, while the *bisseurs* encore particular parts of the performance.

Cla'ra, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-township of Potter co., 7 m. N.W. of Candersport; *pop.* 195.

Cla'ra Vil'la, a town of Cuba, 45 m. N.W. of Trinidad, in a sugar district; *pop.* about 6,132.

Clare, (ORDER OF ST.) See CLAIRE, ST.

Clare, in Ireland, a maritime co., province of Munster. It is separated by the river Shannon from the county of Limerick on the S.E.: the Atlantic Ocean bounds it on the W., the Bay of Galway on the N., and a portion of the counties of Galway and Tipperary on the E. *Area,* 1,294 square miles. The surface is mountainous, and the soil light, but very fertile, producing potatoes, oats, and barley. *Cap.* Ennis. It is watered by the Fergus and its affluents. *Pop.* 147,994.

Clare, or CLARE CASTLE, a town in the above co., on the Fergus, 2 m. S. of Ennis; *pop.* about 925.

Clare, or CLARA, an island off the W. coast of Ireland, at the entrance of Clew Bay, belonging to the county Mayo. It is abt. 4½ m. long, and 2 m. broad.

Clare, in *Michigan,* a N. central co.: *area,* 650 sq. m.; the co. is traversed by the Maskegon River, and the surface is mostly covered with forests; *pop.* 366.

Clare, in *New York,* a township of St. Lawrence co.

Clare Gal'way, a parish of Ireland, co. Galway, 6 m. from Galway: *pop.* 2,800

Clare'mont, in England, a mansion at Esher, county Surrey, inhabited by the ex-king Louis Philippe, of France, after the revolution of February, 1848, till his death, 1850. It is now the seat of the Comte de Paris.

Clare'mont, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Richland co., 123 m. E. of St. Louis.

Claremont, in *Minnesota,* a post-village and township of Dodge co., abt. 27 m. W. of Rochester, on a branch of Zumbro River; *pop.* 538.

Claremont, in *New Hampshire,* a flourishing post-village and township of Sullivan co., on the Connecticut River, abt. 48 m. W. by N. of Concord: *pop.* 4,053.

Claremont, in *S. Carolina,* a P. O. of Pickens district.

Clare'mont Wharf, in *Virginia,* a P. O. of Surrey co.

Clar'ence, *n.* A kind of close four-wheeled carriage.

Clar'ence, in *Iowa,* a post-village of Cedar co., 35 m. E.S.E. of Cedar Rapids.

Clarence, in *Michigan,* a post-township of Calhoun co., abt. 12 m. N.E. of Marshall; *pop.* 1,075.

Clarence, in *Missouri,* a post-village of Shelby co., 59 m. W. of Hannibal; *pop.* 444.

Clarence, in *New York,* a post-township of Erie co., 16 m. N.E. of Buffalo; *pop.* 3,147.

Clarence, in *Wisconsin,* a village of Green co., on Sugar River, abt. 37 m. S. of Madison.

Clar'ence Centre, in *New York,* a P. O. of Erie co.

Clar'ence Harbor, or PORT, in *Alaska,* on the S. side of Behring Strait, 45 m. S.E. of Cape Prince of Wales.

Clar'ence Island, in South America, W. of Terra del Fuego. Lat. 54° 10′ S., Lon. 71° 20′ W. It is abt. 52 m. long from E. to W., and 23 wide.

Clar'ence Island, in the Pacific, N. of Navigator Island. Lat 8° 10′ S., Lon. 172° 10′ W.

Clar'ence Lake, or GREAT LAKE, in Van Diemen's Land, and in Norfolk Plains, abt. 9 m. long, and 4 wide.

Clar'ence River, in E. Australia, enters the Pacific Ocean at Shoal Bay, Lat. 29° 20′ S.

Clar'ence Strait, in *Alaska,* between Duke of York Island and Prince of Wales Archipelago.

Clarence Strait, in Australia, N.W. coast. It is the channel separating Melville Island from the coast. It is abt. 12 m. wide, and full of small islets and rocks

Clar'enceux, *n.* (*Her.*) In England, the second king-at-arms. This name was first given to a herald of the Duke of *Clarence,* during the reign of Edward III., 1327–1377.

Clar'endon, EDWARD HYDE, EARL OF, Lord High Chancellor of England, B. at Dinton in Wiltshire, 1608. During the civil wars he zealously attached himself to the royal cause, was made successively Chancellor of the Exchequer and privy councillor, and was the chief adviser of the king. After the failure of the royalist arms he took refuge in Jersey, and then joined Prince Charles in Holland. *C.* contributed to the Restoration, accompanied Charles II. to London, and was made lord chancellor. In his judicial capacity his conduct was irreproachable, and he was the defender of his country's freedom against the abuses of the royal power. But he at length became unpopular, was removed from his high employments, and banished by act of parliament. His *History of the Rebellion,* although considered by some as a partial, inaccurate, and untrustworthy narrative, is one of the most remarkable works in the literature of his time.—His daughter Anne was married to the Duke of York, afterwards James II., and 2 daughters, Anne and Mary, the fruit of this marriage, both ascended the English throne. D. at Rouen, 1674.

Clarendon, GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK VILLIERS, 4th EARL OF, B. 1800. He was Minister Plenipotentiary at the court of Madrid from 1833 to 1839. In 1847 he became Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, which post he held until 1852. He was appointed secretary for foreign affairs in 1853, which office he held till the retirement of Lord Palmerston in 1859. In 1864 he joined Lord Palmerston's 2d government, retiring with his colleagues in June, 1866; and, in 1868, on the accession of the Gladstone ministry to power, he was again appointed Foreign Secretary. Lord *C.*, who was descended from the brother of Villiers, the favorite of James I., and maternally from Lord Clarendon (see above), was brother of Charles Pelham Villiers, the advocate of Free-Trade. D. 1870.

Clar'endon, in *Arkansas,* a post-village of Monroe co., on White River, 60 m. E. of Little Rock.

Clarendon, in *Michigan,* a township in the S.E. part of Calhoun co.; *pop.* 1,150.

Clarendon, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Orleans co., 25 m. W. of Rochester; *pop.* 1,668.

Clarendon, in *S. Carolina,* an E. central district; *area,* about 700 sq. m. The Santee River bounds it on the S. and W., and it is drained by Black River and Lynch's Creek. *Surface,* nearly even; *soil,* moderately fertile *Cap.* Manning. *Pop.* 14,038.

Clarendon, in *Vermont,* a post-village and township of Rutland co., on Otter Creek, 55 m. S.W. by S. of Montpelier; *pop.* 1,173.

Clar'endon, *n.* (*Typography.*) Types with a somewhat bolder and heavier face than common fonts; viz.:

This line is set in Clarendon.

Clar'endon Park, anciently a royal forest of England, in Wiltshire, 3 m. from Salisbury; *area,* 4,160 acres. In this park there are still to be seen the vestiges of a hunting-seat, or royal palace, in which Henry II., with his council, enacted, in 1164, the "Constitutions of Clarendon," designed to check the power and privileges of the clergy. The earldom belongs now to the Villiers family.

Clar'endon Springs, in *Vermont,* a post-office of Rutland co.

Clar'ens, a village of Switzerland, on the Lake of Geneva. It commands a fine view on the lake, and is immortalized by the writings of Rousseau.

Clare'-obscure, *n.* (*Painting.*) See CHIARO-OSCURO.

Clar'et, *n.* See BORDEAUX, (WINES OF.)

Clar'ibella, *n.* (*Mus.*) A stop, or set of pipes in an organ.— *Webster.*

Clar'icord, *n.* [From Lat. *clarus,* clear, and *chorda,* string.] (*Mus.*) An ancient musical instrument resembling a spinet.

Clar'idon, in *Ohio,* a post-twp. of Geauga co; *pop.* 909.—A township of Marion co; *pop.* 1,483.

Clarifica'tion, *n.* [Lat. *clarificatio.* See CLARIFY.] Act of clearing or fining liquid substances by chemical means.

Clar'ifier, *n.* That which clarifies or purifies.
—A vessel used for clarifying, as in sugar-works.

Clar'ify, *v. a.* [Fr. *clarifier*, from Lat. *clarifico — clarus*, clear, and *facio*, to make.] To make clear; to purify from feculent matter; to defecate; to fine; as, to *clarify* sugar.

To brighten; to illuminate. (R.)

"To *clarify* his reason, and to rectify his will." — *South.*

—*v. i.* To grow clear or bright; to grow or become clear, pure, or fine, as a liquor. To grow bright; to clear up.

Clarin'da, in *Iowa*, a post-village, cap. of Page co., 75 miles N. of St. Joseph's, on the Nodaway River. *Pop.* 1,022.

Clar'inet, Clar'ionet, *n.* [Fr. *clarinette*, dim. of *clarion.*] (*Mus.*) A wooden musical wind-instrument, whose mouth partakes of the trumpet form, and which is played by holes and keys; said to have been invented



Fig. 611. — CLARINET.

about the year 1600 by John Christopher Denner of Leipsic. Like the oboe, it is played with a reed mouthpiece, though it is of a somewhat different form.

Clar'ington, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Monroe co., 135 m. E. of Columbus, on the Ohio River; *pop.* 728.

Clarington, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Forest co.

Clar'ion, *n.* [Fr. *claron*, from *clair*; Lat. *clarus*, clear, shrill.] (*Mus.*) A kind of trumpet whose tube is narrower than that of the common trumpet, and its tone more acute and shrill.

Clar'ion, in *Illinois*, a township of Bureau co., ant. 50 m. N.E. of Princeton; *pop.* 1,023.
—A post-vill. of Grundy co., 140 m. N.N.E. of Springfield.

Clarion, in *Pennsylvania*, a N.W. county; *area*, 600 sq. m. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Alleghany River, and on the S. by Red Bank Creek. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, fertile. Iron, bituminous coal, and limestone are found here. *Cap.* Clarion. *Pop.* 26,542.
—A twp. and borough, cap. of the above co., on Clarion River, abt. 75 m. N.N.E. of Pittsburg; *pop.* of twp. 1,059.

Clar'ion, or CLOUD'S ISLAND, in the N. Pacific, off the W. coast of Mexico; Lat. 180° N., Lon. 114° 50′ W.

Clar'ionet, *n.* (*Mus.*) See CLARINET.

Clarion River, (or TOBY'S RIVER.) in *Pennsylvania*, rises in McKean co., and flowing S.W. falls into the Alleghany in Clarion co.

Clark, ABRAHAM, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, B. at Elizabethtown, N. J., 1726; D. 1794.

Clark, SIR JAMES, first physician to Queen Victoria, B. in Banffshire, 1788. He is the author of works on climate, and on consumption. D. 1870.

Clark, WILLIAM, an American general and explorer, B. in Va., 1770, and emigrated to Kentucky in 1784. In 1803 the U. States govt. organized an expedition to explore the vast region acquired by their recent purchase of Louisiana; and President Jefferson offered *C.* the rank of captain of engineers, and the joint command of the party, with Capt. Meriwether Lewis. The expedition left St. Louis in March, 1804; ascended the Missouri to its source; crossed the Rocky Mountains; struck one of the upper branches of the Columbia, and descended that river to the Pacific Ocean. They returned in the autumn of 1806, having performed the most extensive and important exploration ever undertaken by the American govt. *C.'s* journal was published in 1814. *C.* was afterwards made superintendent of Indian Affairs, and D. in 1838.

Clark, in *Indiana*, a township of Johnson co.; *pop.* 1,474.
—A township of Montgomery co.; *pop.* 2,175.
—A township of Perry co.; *pop.* 1,567.

Clark, in *Iowa*, a township of Tama co.; *pop.* 336.

Clark, in *Ohio*, an E. township of Browne co.; *pop.* 1,691.
—A S. township of Clinton co.; *pop.* 1,877.

Clark, in *Wisconsin*, a N.W. central county, *area*, 1,548 sq. m. It is intersected by the Black River, and drained by Eau Claire and Little Eau Plaine rivers. *Surface*, irregular; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Neilsville. *Pop.* 3,446.

Clark, or CLARK'S CITY, in *Michigan*, a village of Monroe co., 28 m. S.W. of Detroit, on Swan Creek.

Clarke, ADAM, B. in Ireland, 1762. At the early age of 18, he became a travelling preacher in the Wesleyan Methodist connection, and for 20 years continued to be such. But, though he was very popular as a preacher, it is chiefly as a writer that he demands notice here. He published a very useful *Bibliographical Dictionary*; a supplement to that work; a most laborious *Commentary on the Bible*; *a Narrative of the last Illness and Death of Richard Porson*; *Memoirs of the Wesley Family*; and several other religious works. D. of the cholera, 1832.

Clarke, EDWARD DANIEL, an English traveller and mineralogist, B. 1769. A complete edition of his works has been printed in 11 vols. D. 1822.

Clarke, ELIJAH, an American general, B. in N. Carolina. He distinguished himself in engagements with Indians on the frontiers of Georgia, was made brigadier-general, defeated the British at Musgrave's Hill and Blackstocks, and contributed greatly to the capture of Augusta, in 1780. He was accused, in 1794, of a design to establish an independent government in the Indian Creek nation, and is said to have finally held a commission in the French service. D. 1800.

Clarke, HENRI JACQUES GUILLAUME. See FELTRE, (DUKE DE.)

Clarke, MARY VICTORIA COWDEN, an English authoress, B. 1809. Her *Concordance of Shakspeare*, published in 1845, has obtained, deservedly, a great success. She is also the author of some novels.

Clarke, SAMUEL, an English theologian and natural philosopher, B. in Norwich, 1675. He became chaplain to the bishop of Norwich, and in 1699 published *Three Practical Essays on Baptism, Confirmation, and Repentance.* By this work he established his reputation as an able writer; and he now entered the lists as a controversialist, by publishing *Reflections* on a book by Toland, entitled "Amyntor." In 1704–5 he was appointed Boyle Lecturer, and took for the subjects of his sixteen sermons, *The Being and Attributes of God*, and *The Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion.* In 1712 he published a valuable edition of *Cæsar's Commentaries*, and his celebrated work *The Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity.* This work involved him in a controversy, in which his principal opponent was Dr. Waterland; and the heterodoxy of Dr. Clarke was made the subject of a complaint in the lower house of Convocation. Subsequently, he had a controversy with Leibnitz on the principles of religion and natural philosophy. Although his alleged heterodoxy had deprived him of all chance of rising in the Church, he had so just a sense of what was due to his profession, that when offered the mastership of the mint, on the death of Sir Isaac Newton, he declined it as incompatible with the clerical office and character. The latter part of his life was distinguished by his letter to Hoadley, *On the Proportion of Velocity and Force in Bodies in Motion*, and his edition of *Homer's Iliad*, with a Latin version. After his death, his sermons, in 10 vols., were published by his son. D. 1729.

Clarke, in *Alabama*, a S.W. co., *area*, 1,270 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Tombigbee, and on the S.E. by the Alabama River. The surface is hilly; the soil is partly fertile. *Cap.* Clarkesville. *Pop.* 14,663.

Clarke, in *Arkansas*, a S.W. central co., area, 941 sq. m. The Washita forms its E. boundary, and the Little Missouri the S.E. The surface is hilly, and soil sandy, but productive. *Cap.* Arkadelphia. *Pop.* 11,953.

Clarke, in *Georgia*, a N.E. central co., area, 280 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Appalachee, and watered by the Oconee and its branches, and the Cedar, Shoal, and Sandy creeks. The surface is irregular; the soil in the valleys, fertile. *Cap.* Watkinsville. *Pop.* 12,941.

Clarke, in *Illinois*, an E. co., bordering on Indiana, area, 460 sq. m. The Wabash River bounds it on the S.E. It is traversed by the N. fork of the Embarras River, and Fox and Crane creeks. The surface is varied with forests and prairies; the soil is fertile. Stone-coal is found near the Wabash River. *Cap.* Marshall. *Pop.* 18,719.

Clarke, in *Indiana*, a S. co., bordering on Kentucky, area, 400 sq. m. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Ohio River, and cut by Silver Creek. The surface is generally even; the soil good and well cultivated. Iron-ore, marble, limestone, and hydraulic cement are found. *Cap.* Charleston. *Pop.* 24,770.

Clarke, in *Iowa*, a S. county, area 432 sq. m. Several branches of the Whitebreast and South rivers rise in this county; and the E. fork of Grand River traverses through it. The surface is nearly level, and the soil fertile. *Cap.* Osceola. *Pop.* 8,735.

Clarke, in *Kentucky*, an E. central co., area 210 sq. m. The Kentucky and Red rivers form its entire S. boundary, and it is intersected by Stoner's and Howard creeks. The surface is irregular; the soil in some parts very productive. *Cap.* Winchester. *Pop.* 10,882.

Clarke, in *Missouri*, a N.E. co., area 516 sq. m. It is separated from Illinois by the Mississippi, and from Iowa by the Des Moines, which forms its N.E. boundary; it is also traversed by the Wyaconda and Fox rivers. The surface is nearly even, and consists of rich prairie-land. *Cap.* Waterloo. *Pop.* 13,667.

Clarke, in *Mississippi*, an E.S.E. co.; *area*, abt. 650 sq. m. It is traversed by the Chickasawha, a branch of the Pascagoula. The surface is nearly level. *Cap.* Quitman. *Pop.* 7,505.

Clarke, in *Ohio*, a S.W. central co.; *area*, 380 sq. m. It is traversed by Mad River, and drained by the sources of the Little Miami, and by Lagonda Creek. The surface is undulating, and the soil very fertile. *Cap.* Springfield. *Pop.* 32,070.

Clarke, or CLARK, in *Ohio*, a township of Coshocton co.; *pop.* 867.

Clarke, in *Virginia*, a N.E. co.; *area*, 208 sq. m. It is intersected by the Shenandoah River. *C.* is a part of the great valley of Virginia which stretches out from the N.W. range of the Blue Ridge. The surface is undulating, and the soil, overlying blue limestone, is very fertile. *Cap.* Berryville. *Pop.* 6,670.

Clarke, in *Washington Territory*, a S.W. co.; *area*, abt. 1,400 sq. m. The Columbia River, which separates it from Oregon, forms its S. and S.W. boundary; and the Cathlapootle River and other streams drain the county. The surface is irregular, and the soil fertile. *Cap.* Vancouver. *Pop.* 3,081.

Clarke's Point, a peninsula S.W. of New Bedford Bay. At its extremity is a fixed light, 52 ft. above the sea. Lat. 41° 35′ 30″ N., Lon. 70° 54′ 12″ W.

Clarke's River, or FLATHEAD RIVER, in *Washington Territory*, rises in the Rocky Mountains, in about 45° 30′ N. Lat. It takes a N. course of about 200 m., then flows N.W. and enters the Columbia in Lat. abt. 48° 50′ N., and Lon. 117° 45′ W. The Blackfoot and the Rivière à Jacques, are its principal affluents. Its length is abt. 650 m.

Clarkes'ville, in *Georgia*, a post-village, capital of Habersham co., 133 m. N. of Milledgeville. The Blue Ridge and other mountains in the vicinity make it a pleasant summer resort. *Pop.* 263.

Clark'ia, *n.* [Named in honor of Gen. Clark.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Onagraceæ.* The beautiful Clarkia, *C. pulchella*, found in Oregon and California, is a handsome annual garden-plant, with lilac-purple or white axillary flowers.

Clark's, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Coshocton co.

Clarks'borough, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Gloucester co., 5 m. S.W. of Woodbury.

Clark's Bridge, in *New York*, a village of Erie co., 8 m. E. by N. of Buffalo.

Clarks'burg, in *Indiana*, a village of Daviess co., 16 m. N.E. of Washington, the county-seat; *pop.* 160.
—A post-village of Decatur co., 50 m. N. of Madison.
—A village of Johnson co., 18 m. S.E. of Indianapolis.

Clarks'burg, in *Kentucky*, a village, cap. of Lewis co., 4 m. from the Ohio River, and 90 E.N.E. of Frankfort.

Clarks'burg, in *Maryland*, a township of Montgomery co., 60 m. W.N.W. of Annapolis; *pop.* 3,064.

Clarks'burg, in *Massachusetts*, a township of Berkshire co., 105 m. N.W. by W. of Boston; *pop.* 686.

Clarks'burg, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Monmouth co., 20 m. E. of Trenton.

Clarks'burg, in *New York*, a post-office of Erie co., 300 m. W. of Albany.

Clarks'burg, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Indiana co., 170 m. W. of Harrisburg.

Clarks'burg, in *Ohio*, a village of Belmont co., about 30 m. W. of Wheeling.
—A village of Clarke co., 48 m. W. of Columbus.
—A post-village of Ross co., abt. 18 m. N.W. of Chillicothe.

Clarks'burg, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village, capital of Harrison co., 300 m. W. of Baltimore.

Clarks'burgh, in *Michigan*, a P. O. of Marquette co.

Clarksburgh, in *Missouri*, a P. O. of Moniteau co.

Clark's Corners, in *Ohio*, a village of Ashtabula co., 165 m. N.E. of Columbus.

Clark's Corners, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Luzerne co.

Clark's Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, Dauphin co., flows into the Susquehanna River, abt. 10 m. N. of Harrisburg.

Clark's Creek, in *N. Carolina*, a post office of Montgomery co.

Clark's Factory, in *New York*, a P.O. of Delaware co.

Clarks'field, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Huron co.; *pop.* 1,062.

Clark's Green, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Luzerne co.

Clark's Grove, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Freeborn co., 40 m. S. of Faribault.

Clark's Island, in Banks's Strait, the most S. of the Furneaux islands, off the N.E. side of Van Diemen's Land. The S. end of the island is in abt. Lat. 40° 34′ S.
—In the N. Pacific Ocean. Lat. 27° 48′ N., Lon. 176° W.

Clark's (Sir George) Isle, in the Arctic Ocean, 10 m. off the coast of British N. America, in Lat. 69° 20′ N., Lon. 118° 40′ W.

Clark's Mills, in *New York*, a flourishing village of Oneida co., about 12 m. S.W. of New York, on Oriskany Creek; *pop.* 420.

Clark's Mills, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Manitowoc co. It is a manufacturing village.

Clark's Mills, in U. Canada, a village, co. of Addington, 21 m. W. of Kingston, on the Napanee River; *pop.* about 500.

Clark'son, in *New York*, a post-township of Monroe co., 16 m. N.W. of Rochester, on Lake Ontario; *pop.* 1,844.

Clark'son, THOMAS, an English philanthropist, whose whole life may almost be said to have passed in laboring to effect the extinction of the slave-trade. B. 1760, at Wisbeach in Cambridgeshire; D. in 1846.

Clark'son, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Columbiana co., about 165 m. N.E. of Columbus.

Clark'son Centre, in *New York*, a village of Monroe co., 215 m. W. by N. of Albany.

Clark's Prairie, in *Indiana*, a P. O. of Daviess co.

Clark's River, in *Kentucky*, rises near the S. part of the State, flows N. and N.W., and enters the Ohio at Paducah, near the mouth of the Tennessee.
—In *Washington Territory.* See CLARKE'S RIVER.

Clark's Run, in *California*, a small stream of Yuba co., enters Yuba River, about 20 m. above Marysville.

Clarks'ton, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Independence township, Oakland co., 36 m. N.W. of Detroit, on Kearsley Creek; *pop.* 471.

Clarks'town, in *New York*, a post-township of Rockland co., 122 m. below Albany, on the Hudson River; *pop.* 4,137.

Clarks'ville, in *Alabama*, a post-village, cap. of Clarke co., 134 m. S. by W. of Tuscaloosa; *pop.* 200.

Clarks'ville, in *Arkansas*, a post-village, cap. of Johnson co., about 100 m. N.W. of Little Rock, on Spadra Creek; *pop.* 466.

Clarks'ville, in *California*, a post-village of El Dorado co., 18 m. W. by S. of Placerville.

Clarks'ville, in *Indiana*, a village of Clarke co., on the Ohio River, about 4 m. above New Albany.
—A post-office of Hamilton co.

Clarks'ville, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Butler co., 24 m. N.W. of Cedar Falls, and 12 W.N.W. of Waverly, on Shell Rock River.
—A village of Monroe co., 94 m. S.W. of Iowa City.

Clarks'ville, in *Minnesota*, a village of Le Sueur co., opposite Henderson, on Minnesota River.

Clarks'ville, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Pike co., about 100 m. above St. Louis; *pop.* 1,152.

Clarks'ville, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Coos co., on the Connecticut River, 120 m. N. of Concord; *pop.* 269.

Clarks'ville, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Hunterdon co., 14 m. N. of Flemington.

Clarksville, in *New York*, a vill. of Albany co., *p.* 226.

—A township of Alleghany co., 67 m. E.S.E. of Buffalo; *pop.* 784.

—A village of Brookfield twp., Madison co.; *pop.* 922.

Clarksville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Clinton co., 81 m. S.W. of Columbus; *pop.* 389.

—A village of Defiance co., on St. Joseph's River.

Clarksville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Mercer co., 245 m. W.N.W. of Harrisburg; *pop.* 556.

—A village of Wayne co., 152 m. N.E. of Harrisburg, and S.W. of Honesdale.

—A post-village of Greene co., 12 m. N.E. of Waynesburg, on Ten Mile Creek.

Clarksville, in *Tennessee*, a post-village, cap. of Montgomery co., on the Cumberland, near the mouth of the Red River, 50 m. N.W. of Nashville; *pop.* 3,294.

Clarksville, in *Texas*, a post-village, cap. of Red River co., about 15 m. S.W. of Red River, and 330 N.E. of Austin City; *pop.* 613.

Clarksville, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Mecklenburg co., on the Roanoke River, 102 m. S.W. of Richmond. Its chief trade is in tobacco; *pop.* 3,700.

Clar'no, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Green co., 2 m. S. of Monroe. See CLARO.

Cla'ro-obscu'ro, *n.* (*Painting.*) Same as CHIAROSCURO, *q. v.*

Clart, *v. a.* [From Armorican, *kalas*, mud.] An English provincialism for to daub, to dirty, &c.

Clart'y, *a.* Muddy; dirty; filthy; foul. (Vulgar.)

Cla'ry, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SALVIA.

Cla'ryville, in *New York*, a post-office of Sullivan co.

Cla'ry-water, *n.* A liquid compound of brandy, sugar, clary-flowers, and cinnamon, with a little ambergris: supposed to be useful in assisting digestion.—*Craig.*

Clash, *v. i.* [Polish *klaskanie*; Ger. *klatschen*; Gr. *klazō*; formed from the sound.] To make a noise by mutual collision; to strike one against another in a noisy manner; as, the *clash* of weapons.

—To meet in opposition; to be contrary; to act in a contrary direction; to interfere; as, to *clash* in opinion.

"Wherever there are men, there will be *clashing* sometime or other."—*L'Estrange.*

—*v. a.* To strike one thing against another so as to produce sound or noise.

"The nodding statue *clash'd* his arms."—*Dryden.*

—*n.* A striking together with noise; collision, or noisy contact of bodies.

"War and slaughter, and the *clash* of arms."—*Pope.*

—Opposition; contradiction; contention, as of thoughts, opinions, or interests; as,

"The *clashes* between popes and kings."—*Denham.*

Clash'ingly, *adv.* In a clashing manner.

Clasp, *n.* [From A. S. *clyppan*, to clip, clasp, or embrace; Gael. *claspa*, a clasp, a buckle, *clasp*, to button, to tie.] A hook for fastening; a catch for holding something together; as, the *clasp* of a belt.

"That book, . . . that in gold *clasps* locks in the golden story."
Shaks.

—A throwing of the arms around; a hug; a clip; a close embrace.

"The gross *clasps* of a lascivious Moor."—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To clip; to embrace; to hug; to grasp; as, to *clasp* a lady's waist.

"I beg, and *clasp* thy knees."—*Milton.*

—To shut or fasten together with a clasp.

"One *clasp'd* in wood, and one in strong cow-hide."—*Pope.*

—To catch and hold by twining; to surround and cling to; to inclose within the hands.

"Direct the *clasping* ivy where to climb."—*Milton.*

Clasp'er, *n.* One who, or the thing which, clasps, as the tendril of a vine, or other plant.

Clasp'ered, *a.* Possessed of tendrils.

Clasp'-knife, *n.* A knife, the blade of which folds into the sheath of the handle.

Clasp'-lock, *n.* A self-acting lock with a spring.

Clasp'-nails, *n. pl.* (*Joinery.*) Nails with small, arrow-shaped heads, so as to sink in the wood.

Class, *n.* [Fr. *classe*, from Lat. *classis*; probably from Gr. *klesis*, for *kalesis*, from *kaleō*, *kaleō*, to call, to call together.] A company or order of citizens; an order or rank of persons assembled together as having characteristics or interests in common; as, the upper *class* of society.

—A number of students or pupils of the same standing, or pursuing the same studies at the same college or school; as, a Greek *class*.

"This lower *class* in the school of knowledge."—*Watts.*

—A set of beings or things having something in common, or ranged under a common distribution and denomination.

(*Zoöl.*) The second division of the animal kingdom. The animals grouped in a class possess the general character of the branch to which they belong, but they are divided by complications more or less evident in the general plan of structure; hence the division of a class into as many orders as these complications present varieties.

(*Bot.*) A group of alliances possessing some important structural characters in common. In the system adopted throughout this work, the vegetable kingdom is divided into seven classes, beginning with the *Thallogens*, which are the simplest plants, existing without the distinctions of leaf and stem, and also destitute of flowers; and ascending with the *Acrogens*, *Rhizogens*, *Endogens*, *Dictyogens*, and *Gymnogens*, up to the *Exogens*, or perfect plants.

—*v. a.* To form or arrange into a class or classes; to arrange in sets or ranks, according to some method founded on natural distinction; as, to *class* passages.

—To distribute; to rank; to place in sets or divisions, as painters that study in the same school of art.

—*v. i.* To be classed, grouped, or distributed into sets.

Class'en's Corner, in *Indiana*, a village of La Porte co., 5 m. W.S.W. of La Porte.

Class'ible, *a.* Susceptible of classification.

Clas'sic, Clas'sical, *a.* and *n.* [Lat. *classicus*: Fr. *classique*.] *Lat.* In antiquity, the Roman people were divided into classes, and the highest order were, by pre-eminence, termed *classici*. Hence the name came to be applied figuratively to writers of the highest rank, and this is the sense in which it is commonly used at the present day. The highest and purest class of writers in any language are termed the *classics*; but, in a more limited sense, the name is given to the best writers of ancient Greece and Rome. In another sense, and as opposed to modern, it is applied to the productions of ancient Greece and Rome.—See ROMANTIC.

(*Fine Arts.*) A term denoting that the principle of the arrangement of a subject is such as would have suggested itself to the minds of architects, or artists, of the early, and the more decidedly classical, period: in which the accessories or the parts of a design are suitable to its general character, and such that nothing can be introduced which does not strictly belong to the particular class under which it is placed.

Clas'sical, *a.* Pertaining to the first rank or class in modern literature and art; conforming to the chief order of talent and highest authority in taste; pure; refined; as, a *classical* style.

(*Eccl.*) Pertaining to a classis, or ecclesiastical judicatory.

Clas'sicalism, *n.* A classic idiom or style.

Classical'ity, Clas'sicalness, *n.* State or quality of being classical.

Clas'sically, *a.* In a classical or refined manner: after the manner of classic authors.

—Belonging to the manner of classes, or method of classification.

Clas'sicism, *n.* A classicalism; a chaste or correct style, idiom, or expression.

Clas'sicist, *n.* A classic scholar; one versed in classical knowledge, or in the classics.

Clas'sifiable, *a.* That which may be classified; as, a *classifiable* population.

Classif'ic, *a.* Constituting a class or classes; arrangement into distinct orders; distribution into sets.

Classifica'tion, *n.* [Fr.] This word, in a general sense, denotes the arrangement of a variety of objects into groups or classes, according to their resemblances or differences. It is from the power of abstraction in the human mind,—the power of considering certain qualities or attributes of an object, apart from the rest, that classification is possible. No assortment or arrangement can be formed among things not perfectly alike, but by losing sight of their individual or lesser peculiarities, and limiting the attention to those which they have in common. The properties that may be adopted as the basis of classification are very various, as may be seen in the numerous botanical, geological, and other systems. When the properties on which the classification is based are arbitrarily selected, the system is said to be *artificial*: when they lie in the essential nature of the objects themselves, it is *natural*. The ends of scientific or natural classification are best answered when the objects are formed into groups, respecting which a greater number of general propositions can be made: and those propositions more important than could be made respecting any other groups into which the same things could be distributed. The properties, therefore, according to which objects are classified, should, if possible, be those which are causes of many other properties, or, at any rate, which are sure marks of them. The end of C. as an instrument for the investigation of nature, is to make us think of those objects together which have the greatest number of important common properties, and which, therefore, we have oftenest occasion, in the course of our inductions, for taking into joint consideration. Our ideas of objects are thus brought into the order most conducive to the successful prosecution of inductive inquiries generally.

Classifica'tory, *a.* Pertaining to, or admitting of, classification.

Clas'sify, *v. a.* [Fr. *classifier*, from L. Lat. *classis*, and *facio*, to make.] To form into a class or classes; to distribute into classes; to arrange in sets according to some properties or characters; to systematize; to place in order of natural affinity; as, to *classify* mankind.

Clas'sis, *n.*; *pl.* CLASSES. [Lat. See CLASS.] (*Eccl.*) An ecclesiastical judicatory, or association having judicial powers and privileges in certain Churches.

Class'man, *n.*; *pl.* CLASSMEN. At Oxford University, England, a scholar or student who undergoes examination for his degree by order of merit;—synonymous to the terms *wrangler* and *optime* at Cambridge, the sister university.

Class'mate, *n.* A fellow-collegian; one who belongs to the same class with another; a brother-student.

Clath'rate, *a.* [Gr. *klēthra*, lattice.] (*Bot.*) Cancellate; lattice-shaped.

Clat'sop, in *Oregon*, a N.W. county. The Columbia River bounds it on the N., and the Pacific Ocean on the W. Several small streams pass through the co., emptying into the Pacific. The soil is generally good. *Cap.* Astoria. *Pop.* 1,255.

Clat'ter, *v. i.* [A. S. *clatrung*, anything that makes a clattering; Du. *klatteren*; formed from the sound, and allied to *clack*, *clap*.] To make rattling or repeated sharp sounds, as by striking sonorous bodies; to utter repeated acute and rattling sounds by being struck together.

"Their *clattering* arms with the fierce shocks resound."—*Glanville*

—To talk fast and idly; to chatter noisily; to prate glibly and emptily; to bounce.

"All those airy speculations were only a noise and *clattering* of words."—*Decay of Piety*

—*v. a.* To strike and make a rattling noise.

"You *clatter* still your brazen kettle."—*Swift.*

—*n.* A rattling or confused noise made by the collision of metallic or other sonorous bodies; tumultuous and confused noise; a repetition of abrupt, sharp sounds: as, "unsical *clatter*."—*Swift.*

Clat'terer, *n.* One who clatters; a prater; a babbler.

Clat'teringly, *adv.* With a clattering manner.

Claude Lorrain, (*klawd'*) a celebrated landscape painter, B. in Lorraine, 1600. His real name was CLAUDE GELÉE, and he was the son of poor parents, who put him apprentice to a pastry-cook. The love of art, however, prevailed over the circumstances in which he was placed, and having received some instructions in drawing from his brother, who was a wood-engraver, he went to Rome, and was employed as cook and color-grinder by the painter Tassi, from whom he received instructions in the fundamental principles of his art. He gradually won his way upwards to independence and fame, and by 1630 was known as a good landscape-painter. Sandrart was his intimate companion, and first led him to paint from nature. In the study of nature he was unwearied: passing entire days in the fields, noting every change in the aspect of nature from sunrise to sunset. The fruits of this patient observation are seen, especially in his admirable treatment of aërial perspective. One of his most celebrated landscapes represents a little grove of the Villa Madama near Rome, for which Pope Clement XI. offered as much gold as would be required to cover the surface of the painting. According to the most general opinion, he D. in Rome, 1682.

Clan'dent, *a.* [Lat. *claudens*.] Shutting; enclosing; confining.

Claude, St., a town of France, dep. Jura, at the confluence of the Bienne and Tacon, 25 m. S. of Lons-le-Saulnier. *Manf.* Cotton, paper, musical boxes, toys, &c. *Pop.* 6,809.

Claudia'nus, CLAUDIUS, a Latin poet, B. at Alexandria, flourished under the reigns of Theodosius, Arcadius, and Honorius; was patronized by Stilliche, and had a statue erected to his honor in the forum of Trajan. His larger poems lose some of their value from being courtly panegyrics; but in all his poems he displayed a brilliant fancy and much polished elegance.

Clau'dicant, *a.* [Lat., from *claudicare*.] Limping; halting in gait. (R.)

Claudica'tion, *n.* [Lat. *claudicatio*.] Habit of halting or limping.

Clau'dius I., TIBERIUS DRUSUS NERO, surnamed GERMANICUS, and BRITANNICUS, 4th emperor of Rome, B. at Lyons B. C. 10. After spending 50 years of his life in a private station, unhonored, and but little known, he was, on the murder of Caligula, his nephew, A. D. 41, proclaimed emperor by the soldiers, and confirmed in the sovereignty by the senate. At first he performed some praiseworthy acts, but he soon became contemptible for his debauchery and voluptuousness; and he died, A. D. 54, of poison administered by his 2d wife, Agrippina. Claudius went to Britain two years after his accession, and made it a Roman province. He built the port of Ostia, the Claudian aqueduct, and executed other great works.

CLAUDIUS II., MARCUS AURELIUS FLAVIUS surnamed GOTHICUS, Roman emperor, B. in Illyria A. D. 214, was raised to the throne on the death of Gallienus, in 268, and by his virtues as well as by his splendid victories over the Goths, he proved himself worthy of his exalted station. D. 270 A. D.

Claudius Appius, a Roman decemvir. See APPIUS.

Clau'dius Pul'cher, PUBLIUS, a profligate Roman patrician, especially known as the enemy of Cicero. He served as a soldier in Asia for some years, and being at Rome in 65 B. C., persecuted Catiline, and took a bribe to drop the proceedings. He became most notorious by his daring entrance, dressed as a woman, into the house of Cæsar, during the celebration of the mysteries of the Bona Dea, in 62 B. C. On his trial, the evidence of Cicero was decisive against him, and thenceforth his aim was revenge on Cicero. From a patrician he became a plebeian, in order to be eligible for a tribune, and procured the banishment of his great enemy, who was however soon recalled. He afterwards went about the city with a band of gladiators, and had frequent combats with Milo and his band. It was in one of these combats that he was at last killed, B. C. 52.

Clause, (*klawz*) *n.* [Fr. *clause*; Lat. *clausus*, from *claudo*, to shut, to inclose: allied to Gr. *kleiō*, *kleisō*, to shut.] An article, or a distinct part of a contract, will, deed of agreement, &c.; a stipulation or proviso in any legal document: as, a *clause* in an indenture.

"The *clause* is untrue concerning the bishop."—*Hooker.*

(*Gram.*) A member or subdivision of a period or sentence; so much of a sentence as may be construed together.

Clausel, BERTRAND, COMTE, (*klō'sel.*) a distinguished French soldier, B. at Mirepoix, 1772. He had already gained distinction in the army of the Pyrenees, at St. Domingo, in Italy, and Dalmatia, when he went to Spain in 1810, under Junot and Massena. He besieged Ciudad Rodrigo, was wounded at Salamanca, and having saved during a retreat, (memorable in military annals,) the army of Portugal, and led it into Spain, was appointed commander-in-chief in the N. of Spain, in 1813. He

was one of the last to lay down arms in 1814; and among the first to declare himself in favor of Bonaparte during the Hundred Days, when he took the command of Bordeaux, and established the imperial government without striking a blow. Banished on the return of the Bourbons in 1815, he retired to the U. States, where he remained some years. After the revolution of 1830 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in Algeria; but in consequence of some misunderstanding with the home government, he returned to France in 1831, received the marshal's baton, and, in 1835, returned to Algeria as governor-general of the colony, but the check he sustained at Constantine, in 1836, led to his resignation, and the rest of his days were passed in retirement. D. 1842.

Clau'sen, HENRIK NICOLAI, a Danish theological writer and politician, b. 1793. In 1817 he published *Apologeta Ecclesiæ Christianæ Antetheologiani Platonis ejusque Philosophiæ Arbitri*, a work remarkable for its boldness of style. In 1820 he was appointed Professor of Theology in the University of Copenhagen. In 1837 appeared his *Popular Discourses on the Reformation*; in 1843, *Development of the Fundamental Dogmas of Christianity*; and in 1851, *The Confession of Augsburg Explained Historically and Dogmatically*. In politics, C. is a strong advocate of Danish nationality, was made a member of the Council of State in 1848, and assisted in drawing up the Danish constitution of 1849.

Clau'senburg, See KLAUSENBURG.

Clausil'ia, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Mollusca, chiefly inhabiting mosses at the foot of trees; so named because the aperture of the shell is closed internally by a spiral lid.

Claus'selville, in *Alabama*, a village of Monroe co., 90 m. S.W. of Montgomery.

Clauss'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Lehigh co., 83 m. E.N.E. of Harrisburg.

Claus'thal, See KLAUSTHAL.

Claus'tral, *a.* [Fr. *claustral*, from Lat. *claustrum*, enclosure.] Pertaining, or relating, to a cloister, or religious house; as, a *claustral* prior.

Claus'ular, *a.* [From Lat. *claudere*, to shut.] Possessing closes; pertaining to closes.

Claus'ure, *n.* [Lat. *clausura*.] The act of confining, closing, or shutting up. (R.)

Cla'vate, Cla'vated, *a.* (*Bot.* and *Zoöl.*) Club-shaped; as when a body is linear at the base, but towards the apex grows gradually broader.

Clav'ecin, *n.* Fr.] (*Mus.*) The harpsichord.

Cla'vel, *n.* See CLEVY.

Clav'ellated, *a.* [L. Lat. *clavellatus*, from *clava*, a club.] (*Chem.*) Relating to potash in its divers forms; so applied in allusion to its being obtained from billets or clubs of wood.—*Worcester.*

Clav'er, *v. i.* [Scot.] To talk loudly and sociably.
—*n.* Social conversation; chat. (Scottish.)

"Wi' *clavers*, an' havers."—*Burns.*

Clish-ma-claver. [Scot.] Idle talk.—*Burns.*

Clav'erack, in *New York*, a post-township of Columbia co., 4 m. E. of Hudson; *pop.* a't. 3,457.

Cla'viary, *n.* [Fr. *clavier*.] (*Mus.*) A scale of lines and spaces.

Clav'ichord, *n.* Same as CLARICHORD, *q. v.*

Clav'icle, *n.* [Lat. *clavicula*, dim. of *clavis*, a key; Fr. *clavicule*.] (*Anat.*) The bone situated between the sternum, or breast-bone, and the acromion process of the scapula or blade-bone; serving to keep the shoulders apart, that the arm may enjoy a freer and wider range of motion. It takes its name from its resemblance to the ancient Roman key; and it is curved somewhat in the form of an italic *f*. Its sternal end is thick, strong, and expanded, while the acromial end is broad and flattened, and presents an oblong surface, in order to articulate with the acromion process of the scapula.



Fig. 612.—*a b*, THE CLAVICLE.

Clavicor'nes, *n. pl.* [Lat., club-horned.] (*Zoöl.*) In some systems, a family of coleopterous insects, of the section *Pentamera*, distinguished by the club-shaped termination of the antennæ, which are larger than the maxillary palpi.

Clavic'ular, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, the collar-bone.

Cla'vier, *n.* (*Mus.*) The key-board of a pianoforte, organ, &c.

Clav'iform, *a.* [Lat. *clava*, club, and *forma*, form.] (*Bot.*) Club-shaped;—used in reference to components of plants.

Clav'iger, *n.* [Lat. *clavis*, key, or *clava*, and *gerere*, to carry.] A person who holds the keys of any building.—One who carries a club.

Clavig'erous, *a.* Carrying a club or a key.

Cla'vis, *n.* Lat. pl. CLAVES: Eng. pl. CLAVISES. [Lat.] A key; a guide to the elucidation of anything; a glossary.

Cla'vus, *n.* [Lat.] (*Antiq.*) Among the Romans, an article of dress, which seems to have been a purple band worn upon the tunic and toga, and was of two fashions, one broad and the other narrow, denominated respectively *clavus latus* and *clavus angustus*. The former was a single broad band of purple, extending perpendicularly from the neck down to the centre of the tunic; the latter probably consisted of two narrow purple slips, running parallel to each from the top to the bottom of the tunic, one from each shoulder. The *latus clavus* was a distinctive badge of the senatorian order; and hence it is used to signify the senatorial dignity, and *luticlavius*, the person who enjoys it. The *angustus clavus* was the decoration of the equestrian order; but the right of wearing the *latus clavus* was also given to the children of equestrians, at least in the time of Augustus, as a prelude to entering the senate-house.

(*Med.*) A severe pain in the forehead, compared to the driving of a nail into the skull.

Cla'vy, *n.* (*Arch.*) A mantel or chimney-piece.

Claw, (*klaw*,) *n.* [A. S. *clawu*; Du *klauw*; Ger. *klaue*; Icel. *klo*; Dan. *klo*; probably allied to *clutch*. The root is found in Ger. *klieben*, to cleave, to split.] The sharp, hooked nail of a beast, bird, or other animal; as, a bear's *claw*.

"He softens the harsh rigour of the laws,
Blunts their keen edge, and grinds their harpy *claws*."—*Garth.*

—The whole foot of an animal, armed with hooked nails or talons; as, the *claws* of Satan.

—The nail of a finger of the human hand. (Sometimes applied in a vulgar sense.)

—Anything resembling the claw of an animal; as, the *claw* of a hammer.

(*Bot.*) The narrow part of the base of a petal which takes the place of the foot-stalk of a leaf, of which it is a modification:—called also *Unguis*.

—*v. a.* [A. S. *clawen*.] To scratch, scrape, pull, or tear with the nails or talons.

"Look if the wither'd elder hath not his poll *clawed* like a parrot."—*Shaks.*

—To scratch or tickle, so as to afford relief from some uneasy sensation; hence, by implication, to fawn upon; to flatter; to cringe to.

"I must laugh when I am merry, and *claw* no man in his humor."—*Shaks.*

—To escape; to effect an exit; to get away.

To claw off or *away.* To scold, revile, or rail at.

"The jade fortune is to be *claw'd away* for't."—*L'Estrange.*

To claw off. (*Naut.*) To beat to windward, to avoid hugging a lee-shore.

Claw'back, *n.* A flatterer; a sycophant; a lickspittle.

"The Pope's *clawbacks*."—*Bishop Jewel.*

Clawed, (*klawd*,) *a.* Equipped with claws.

Claw'less, *a.* Wanting, or without claws.

Claw'-sickness, *n.* The foot-rot in sheep.

Clay, *n.* [A. S. *clæg*; Frisian, *klai*; North Fris. *klay*; Ger. *klei*. The root is formed in A. S. *clifjan*; Ger. *kleben*; O. Ger. *klebjan, gaklîban*, to adhere. Allied to Icel. *klistr*, glue, clay, Lat. *glutea*, and Gr. *gloios*, any sticky, clammy stuff, as mud, *gloia*, glue; Sansk. *lip*, to besmear.] (*Chem.*) Clay is formed from the disintegration of felspathic rocks by the combined action of the air and water. It necessarily varies in its composition, but its fundamental constituent, according to the researches of Brogniart, Malaguti, and others, may be represented by the formula $AZ_2O_3.2SiO_2+2$ aq. This is as nearly as possible the composition of the fine fire-clay of the Staffordshire coal-measures. Ordinary clay contains, in addition, small portions of undecomposed rock, potash, oxide of iron, lime, and magnesia, the character of the clay being much modified by the preponderance of one or other of these ingredients. One of the great characteristics of clay in its hydrated condition is its plasticity, and its capability of being made hard by heat.—properties which render the different kinds of this substance available for various fictile purposes. The purest kind of clay is *kaolin*, or china-clay, which is formed by the disintegration of felspathic rocks. This species was originally found in China: but a similar description is obtained from deposits near St. Austell, in Cornwall, and St. Yrieix, near Limoges, in France. Kaolin is nearly pure silicate of alumina. Such clays are obtained in this country at Brunswick, Maine, at Haddam, Connecticut, and other places. (See PORCELAIN MANUFACTURE.) *Pipe-clay* is a white clay nearly free from iron.—Common *potter's clay* contains a considerable amount of iron. In New Jersey, near Woodbridge, and also at South Amboy, beds of clay are worked to a great extent for the manufacture of stone ware. Similar deposits also compose the banks of the Delaware River, between Bordentown and Burlington. They all belong to the series of upper secondary rocks, underlying the green sand beds. *Brick-clay* contains varying proportions of iron: hence different countries build houses of different colors. Clay-beds found in Wisconsin, near Lake Michigan, are so free from this coloring matter, that the bricks are of a straw color. They are so much esteemed as to be transported from Milwaukee to New York city.—*Marl* is clay containing a notable proportion of carbonate of lime. The colors known as *umber* and *sienna* are clays colored by the peroxides of iron and manganese.—*Fuller's-earth* is a clay of a peculiar kind, which, when dried, possesses the property of absorbing grease from woollen fabrics, and is employed for that purpose. It contains a small percentage of magnesia.

(*Lit. and Script.*) Earth in general:—used as a metaphor with reference to the elementary particles of the human body.

"The precious porcelain of human *clay*."—*Byron.*

—*v. a.* To cover, smear over, or manure with clay.

—To purify and whiten with clay, as sugar.

Clay, HENRY, an illustrious American orator and statesman, b. in Virginia, 1777. Becoming a student of law, in his 21st year he was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice at Lexington, Ky. His success was signal and immediate; with a competent amount of legal learning, he became one of the most popular advocates that ever addressed a jury. About 1804, he entered the arena of politics, and, in 1806, became U. S. senator for a single year, to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Adair; and in 1811 was elected to, and chosen speaker of, the House of Representatives, remaining in that post till 1814, when he was sent abroad as one of the commissioners to negotiate the treaty of peace with England at Ghent. On his return he was again sent to Congress, and re-elected to his old position as speaker. C. at this time took an active part in acknowledging the independence of the Hispano-American republics, and the encouragement of American industry by a protective tariff. He had also a prominent share in the vehement discussions about slavery which were excited in 1820 by the question respecting the admission of Missouri into the Union; and he was, (if not the author,) the earnest advocate of the famous "compromise" on that subject, which established the line of 36° 30′ as the N. limit of slave-holding territory. In 1824 C. was a candidate for the presidency against J. Q. Adams, Gen. Jackson, and W. H. Crawford; and, no choice being effected in the Electoral College, when the matter came up to the House of Representatives, C. and his friends voted for Mr. Adams, thereby securing his election. During the entire period of the Adams administration, 1825–9, C. was Secretary of State, and performed the duties of that office with consummate ability. In 1831, he returned to the U. States senate, and became the leader of the opposition to General Jackson's govt., and strove, but ineffectually, against the removal of the deposits from the U. S. Bank. Through his influence also, the "Compromise Bill," as it was called, was passed through Congress, which put an end to the Nullification controversy, by a partial abandonment of the protective system. In 1832, C. was again the candidate of his party for the presidency, though with little chance of success, owing to the overwhelming popularity of General Jackson, who was re-elected. In March, 1842, he resigned his seat in the senate, and retired into private life, until 1844, when he came forward a third time as a candidate for the presidential chair. In one of the most exciting political contests that ever occurred in this country, C. was again defeated, but by a very small numerical majority, obtained mainly through the influence of the administration,—then in the hands of his political opponents,—and the obstinacy of the so-called "liberty party." True to men's consequence of this, his third defeat, was the annexation of Texas, a measure to which he had given his strenuous opposition. This was virtually the termination of C.'s public career, though, in 1849, he consented to resume his seat in the senate, in view of the perilous contest which was then impending between the slave-holding party and its opponents, on the California and territorial questions. C. was the author of the celebrated "Compromise of 1850," as it was termed, by which, after a long and vehement struggle, this dispute was, for the time being, adjusted. This was the third occasion in his career in which, by giving the whole weight of his abilities and influence to an intermediate course between two extremes, he put an end to a violent conflict of opinion, which menaced the peace of the country, and the duration of the Union. On the question of slavery, C. always favored moderate counsels, and a pacificatory policy. The excitement and exhaustion occasioned by this last great controversy gave the final blow to his already enfeebled constitution, and he d. at Washington, June 29, 1852, leaving behind him the reputation of an able and patriotic statesman whose public life had been without a stain.

Clay, in *Florida*, a N.E. co.: *area*, 550 sq. m. St. John's River forms its eastern boundary. *Surface*, even; *pop.* 2,098.

Clay, in *Georgia*, a W.S.W. co., bounded on the W. by the Chattahoochee River, which separates it from Alabama. *Surface*, nearly even; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Fort Gaines. *Pop.* 5,495.

Clay, in *Illinois*, a S.E. co.; *area*, 440 sq. m. It is traversed by Little Wabash River and Elm Creek. *Surface*, somewhat undulating; *soil*, productive. *Cap.* Louisville. *Pop.* 15,875.

Clay, in *Indiana*, a W. co.; *area*, 790 sq. m. It is traversed by Eel River: its surface is nearly even, and the soil fertile. Iron ore and numerous coal-beds are found. *Cap.* Bowling Green. *Pop.* 19,084.

Clay, in *Indiana*, a township of Bartholomew co.; *pop.* 778.

—A township of Carroll co.; *pop.* 949.

—A township of Cass co.; *pop.* 814.

—A village of Cass co., 85 m. N. of Indianapolis.

—A township of Dearborn co.; *pop.* 1,269.

—A township of Decatur co.; *pop.* 2,065.

—A township of Hamilton co.; *pop.* 1,413.

—A township of Hendricks co.; *pop.* 1,571.

—A township of Howard co.; *pop.* 1,350.

—A township of La Grange co.; *pop.* 1,248.

—A township of Miami co.; *pop.* 972.

—A township of Morgan co.; *pop.* 1,234.

—A township of Owen co.; *pop.* 1,284.

—A township of Pike co.; *pop.* 747.

—A township of Spencer co.; *pop.* 1,385.

—A township of St. Joseph's co.; *pop.* 1,442.

—A township of Wayne co.; *pop.* 1,044.

Clay, in *Iowa*, a N.W. co.; *area*, 600 sq. m.; drained by Lizard and Little Sioux rivers. *Cap.* Peterson. *Pop.* 1,523.

Clay, in *Iowa*, a township of Hardin co.; *pop.* 1,394.

—A township of Harrison co.; *pop.* 456.

Clay, in *Iowa*, a township of Jones co.; *pop.* 925.
—A township of Marion co.; *pop.* 1,372.
—A township of Washington co.; *pop.* 788.
—A township of Wayne co.; *pop.* 473.
Clay, in *Kansas*, a N.N.E. co.; *area*, 650 sq. m. It is traversed by the Republican River, which divides it into two parts. *Soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Clay Centre. *Pop.* 2,942
Clay, in *Kentucky*, a S.E. co.; *area*, about 700 sq. m. It is intersected by the S. Fork of Kentucky River; has an extensive salt manufactory; and is abundantly supplied with coal and iron ore. *Cap.* Manchester. *Pop.* 8,297.
Clay, in *Michigan*, a township of St. Clair co., on the St. Clair River; *pop.* 1,475.
Clay, in *Minnesota*, a W.N.W. co., bordering on Dakota; *area*, 1,080 sq. m. It is bounded by the Red River on the W., and drained by Buffalo River. *Surface*, even; *soil*, alluvial, and fertile. *Cap.* Georgetown. *Pop.* 92.
Clay, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Lafayette co.; *pop.* 3,508.
Clay, in *Nebraska*, a S.E. co.; *area*, 576 sq. m. It is drained by the Big Blue and Big Nemaha rivers. *Surface*, uneven; *soil*, varied, but productive. *Cap.* Clayton. *Pop.* 54.
Clay, in *New York*, a post-township of Onondaga co., 10 m. N. of Syracuse, on Oswego River. It is connected with Oswego and Syracuse by a canal. *Pop.* 3,156.
Clay, in *Ohio*, a township of Auglaize co.; *pop.* 1,095.
—A township of Gallia co.; *pop.* 1,400.
—A township of Highland co.; *pop.* 1,345.
—A township of Knox co.; *pop.* 940.
—A township of Muskingum co.; *pop.* 776.
—A township of Montgomery co.; *pop.* 2,541.
—A township of Ottawa co.; *pop.* 2,174.
—A township of Scioto co.; *pop.* 927.
—A township of Tuscarawas co.; *pop.* 1,205.
Clay, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Butler co.; *pop.* 1,062.
—A township of Lancaster co.; *pop.* 1,440.
Clay, in *Texas*, a N. co., bordering on Indian Territory; *area*, about 1,100 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by Red River, and drained by Big and Little Wichita rivers.
Clay, in *W. Virginia*, a central co.; *area*, about 400 sq. m. Intersected by Elk River, and Sycamore and Big Buffalo creeks. *Surface*, varied. *Cap.* Marshall. *Pop.* 2,196.
Clay Bank, in *Michigan*, a post village and township, cap. of Ocoana co., 60 m. N.W. of Grand Rapids, on Lake Michigan; *pop.* 462.
Clay Banks, in *Wisconsin*, a post-twp. of Door co., abt. 5 m. S. of Sturgeon Bay, on Lake Michigan; *pop.* 319.
Clay'burgh, in *New York*, a post-office of Clinton co.
Clay Centre, in *Kansas*, a township, cap. of Clay co.; *pop.* 1,134.
Clay'-cold, *a.* Cold as clay or earth; lifeless.

"I wash'd his *clay-cold* corse with holy drops."—*Rowe.*

Clay'ey, *a.* Consisting of, or abounding with, clay; partaking of clay; resembling clay.
Clay'ey soil. (*Agric.*) Soil in which clay is the principal earthy ingredient. Soils of this description, when first subjected to cultivation, are expensive to work, and uncertain in their produce; but after they have been well drained, cultivated, limed, and manured, they become the most fertile of all soils, producing immense crops of wheat, beans, clover, rye-grass, &c. Great improvement is also effected in them by partially burning them.
Clay Furnace, in *Pennsylvania*, a vill. of Mercer co.
Clay Ironstone, *n.* (*Min.*) The name commonly given to the compact kinds of Siderite or carbonate of iron, which are rendered impure by an admixture of clay. These occur chiefly as flattened spheroidal masses of various sizes, in many clay formations, more especially among those of the coal-measures. The color of this ore is generally yellowish-brown or reddish-gray, the fracture is finely granular: it is easily scratched, and gives out an argillaceous odor when breathed upon.
Clay'ish, *a.* Partaking of the nature of clay; as, "*clayish* water."—*Harvey.*
Clay Lick, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Franklin co.
Clay'-marl, *n.* A whitish, smooth, chalky clay.
Clay'mont, in *Delaware*, a post-village of New Castle co., 8 m. N.E. of Wilmington, in Delaware co.
Clay'more, *n.* [Gael. *claidheamhmòr*; Arm. *klaõ.* everything made of iron, *pl. klaõion*, offensive weapons.] A large two-handed broadsword, formerly the national weapon of the Scottish Highlanders.

"With dirk, *claymore*, or rusty trigger."—*Burns.*



Fig. 613.
CLAYMORE.

Clay Pool, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Kosciusko co., 100 m. N.N.E. of Indianapolis.
Clay Port, in *Indiana*, a village of Kosciusko co., 100 m. N. by E. of Indianapolis.
Clay's Bar, in *California*, a village of Calaveras co., 17 m. S.W. of Mokelumne Hill.
Clays'burg, in *Ohio*, a village of Preble co., about 35 m. W. of Dayton.
Clay Slate, *n.* See SLATE.
Clays'ville, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Marshall co., abt. 133 m. N.N.E. of Tuscaloosa, on the Tennessee River; *pop.* 827.
Clays'ville, in *Indiana*, a village of Hendricks co., 21 m. W.S.W. of Indianapolis.
—A post-village of Washington co., 90 m. S. by W. of Indianapolis.
Clays'ville, in *Kentucky*, a twp and post-village of Harrison co., 47 m. N.E. of Frankfort, on Licking River; *pop.* 932.
Clays'ville, in *Maryland*, a village of Montgomery co.
Clays'ville, in *Ohio*, a village of Clinton co., 48 m. S.W. of Columbus.
—A village of Greene co., 10 m. from Xenia.
—A post-village of Guernsey co., 80 m. E. of Columbus.
Clays'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough of Washington co., 22 m. E. of Wheeling; *pop.* 284.
Clays'ville, in *W. Virginia*, a village of Wood co., 7 m. S.E. of Parkersburg, on Little Kanawha River; *pop.* 123.
Clay'ton, JOHN MIDDLETON, an American statesman, b. in Sussex co., Delaware, in 1796, was chosen senator to Congress in 1829, and held office till the close of 1836, when he resigned. He was then appointed chief-justice of his native State, and continued on the bench for nearly 3 years. In 1845, he was again sent to the U. States senate, and remained there till March, 1849, when he became secretary of state under Gen. Taylor. In this capacity he negotiated the Bulwer-Clayton Treaty (*q. v.*), adjusting the respective claims of Great Britain and this country in Central America. *C.* resigned office on Gen. Taylor's death in 1850, but remained in the senate till his decease, Nov. 9th, 1856. He was a zealous Whig, an able debater, and a statesman of high talent and upright character.
Clay'ton, in *Alabama*, a post-village, cap. of Barbour co., 75 m. S.E. of Montgomery; *pop.* about 450.
Clay'ton, in *California*, a post-village of Contra Costa co., 32 m. E.N.E. of San Francisco.
—A village of Yuba co., 40 m. N.N.E. of Marysville.
Clay'ton, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Rabun co., 175 m. N. of Milledgeville; *pop.* 70.
—A N.W. county; intersected by Flint River. *Surface*, Varied. *Soil*, Generally good. *Cap.* Jonesborough. *Pop.* 5,477.
Clay'ton, in *Illinois*, a township of Adams county; *pop.* 2,063.
—A township of Woodford co.; *pop.* 1,022.
—A post-village of Adams co., 28 m. E.N.E. of Quincy, and 89 W. of Springfield.
Clay'ton, in *Indiana*, a thriving post-village of Hendricks co., 20 m. W.S.W. of Indianapolis.
Clay'ton, in *Iowa*, an E.N.E. co., bordering on Wisconsin; *area*, 760 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River; and drained by the Turkey and S. fork of the Turkey River. *Surface*, varied by woodlands and prairies; *soil*, fertile, and climate healthy. Lead mines are in operation in the S.E. part of the co. *Cap.* El Kader. *Pop.* 27,771.
—A thriving post-village of Clayton co., 50 m. above Dubuque, on Mississippi River. It is an extensive trading-port, and lead mines are worked here. *Pop.* 954.
—A township of Taylor co.; *pop.* 530.
Clay'ton, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Harford co.
Clay'ton, in *Michigan*, a township of Genessee co.; *pop.* 1,047.
—A post-village of Lenawee co., 11 m. W. by S. of Adrian.
Clay'ton, in *Nebraska*, a village, cap. of Clay co., 48 m. W. by S. of Nebraska City.
Clay'ton, in *New Jersey*, a post-twp. of Gloucester co., containing the village of Glassboro; *pop.* 3,677.
Clay'ton, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Jefferson co., on Chaumont and St. Lawrence rivers, 20 m. N.N.W. of Watertown. It has a landing on the St. Lawrence. *Pop.* 4,082.
Clay'ton, in *Ohio*, a village of Adams co., 9 m. S.W. of West Union.
—A post-village of Miami co.; *pop.* 101.
—A post-village of Montgomery co., 75 m. W. by S. of Columbus.
—A village of Morgan co.
—A township of Perry co.; *pop.* 1,195.
Clay'ton, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Berks co.
Clay'ton, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Crawford co.; *pop.* 1,416.
—A township of Winnebago co.; *pop.* 1,340.
Clayto'nia, in *Ohio*, a village of Morgan co., 75 m. E.S.E. of Columbus.
Clay'ton Centre, in *New York*, a post-office of Jefferson co.
Clayto'nia, *n.* [Named in honor of John Clayton, a botanist of Virginia.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Elatinaceæ*. The Spring Beauty, *C. Caroliniana* and *Virginica*, are delicate, small, fleshy, early-flowering plants, flowering in April, and common in woods, and on rocky hills, from Canada to Carolina. The flowers are in a terminal cluster, white, with a slight tinge of red or rose-color, with deeper colored veins.
Clay'tonville, in *Kansas*, a post-village and township of Brown co., 60 m. N. by E. of Topeka; *pop.* 2,048.
Claytonville, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Henderson co., 28 m. S. by W. of Ashville.
Clay Village, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Shelby co., 16 m. W. of Frankfort; *pop.* about 350.
Clay'ville, in *New York*, a post-village of Oneida co., 10 m. S. of Utica.
Claw'son, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Manitowoc co., 12 m. W. of Manitowoc.
Clazome'næ. See VURLA.
Clead'ing, *n.* [Scot., clothing.] (*Mach.*) A covering-piece, or jacket, used in locomotive engines, and made of narrow strips of wood neatly fitted round the boiler and fire-box to prevent the radiation of the heat. Externally, this is sometimes covered with zinc, and a coating of dry hair-felt is commonly placed between the boiler and the wood, for the same purpose.
Clean, *a.* [A. S. *clæn*; Icel. *glan*, the brightness of things polished; Ger. *glatt*, smooth, polished: W. and Gael. *glan*, pure, clean, fair.] Free from dirt and impurity; as, *clean* linen.—Free from moral stain, mark, defilement, or pollution; chaste; innocent; guiltless; sinless; pure; as, a *clean* conscience.—Free from whatever is foul, injurious, or defective; as, a *clean* patch of land.—Free from awkwardness, unwieldy action, or bungling; featsome; clever; dexterous; adroit; as, a *clean* boxer; a *clean* swindle.—Free from check, limitation, or restraint; thorough; complete; as, to show a pursuer a *clean* pair of heels.—Uninfected with foul pollution or loathsome disease, as leprosy.

"If the plague be somewhat dark, and spread not in the skin the priest shall pronounce him *clean*."—*Lev.* xiii. 6.

(*Scrip.*) *Clean* and *unclean* are terms in the Bible in a ceremonial sense, assigned to certain animals, and to men in certain cases, by the law of Moses, (*Lev.* xi. 15; *Num.* xix.; *Deut.* xiv.) A distinction between clean and unclean animals existed before the deluge. (*Gen.* vii. 2.) The Mosaic law was not merely arbitrary, but grounded on reasons connected with animal sacrifices, with health, with the separation of the Jews from other nations, and their practice of moral purity; (*Lev.* xi. 43–45; xx. 24–26; *Deut.* xiv. 2, 3, 21.) The ritual law was still observed in the time of Christ, but under the gospel it was annulled, (*Acts* x. 9–16.) Ceremonial uncleanness was contracted by the Jews in various ways, voluntarily and involuntarily. It was removed, usually in the evening of the same day, by bathing. In other cases a week, or even forty or fifty days, and some sacrificial offerings, were required.
Clean, *adv.* Quite; perfectly; thoroughly; fully; wholly; entirely.

"Domestic broils *clean* overblown."—*Shaks.*

—In a dexterous manner; without check or miscarriage.

"Pope came off *clean* with Homer; but they say, Broome went before, and kindly swept the way."—*Henley.*

—*v. a.* [A. S. *clænan.*] To purify; to cleanse; to remove all impure, noxious, or extraneous matter from; as, to *clean* a stable.
Clean'er, *n.* One who cleans; the thing which cleans; as, a knife-*cleaner*.
Clean'ing, *n.* The act of making clean, or freeing from dirt or impurity.—The after-birth of certain domestic animals, as cows, &c.
Cleanlily, (*klĕn'li-le,*) *adv.* In a cleanly manner. (R.)
Clean'-limbed, *a.* Having well-proportioned limbs; with limbs without flaw or blemish; as, a *clean-limbed* athlete.
Clean'liness, *n.* State of being cleanly; freedom from dirt, filth, or any foul extraneous matter; as, the *cleanliness* of a city.
—Neatness of person or dress; purity;—as opposed to negligence of attire and foulness of person.

"Having no adorning but *cleanliness*."—*Sidney.*

Clean'ly, *a.* (*Comp.* CLEANLIER; *sup.* CLEANLIEST.) [A.S. *clænlic.*] Clean-like; clean by habit or inclination; free from dirt, filth, or any foul matter; neat.

"Some plain but *cleanly* country maid."—*Dryden.*

—Carefully avoiding dirt or pollution; pure; innocent; immaculate.

"Sweetly relishing and *cleanly* joys."—*Granville.*

—Cleansing; making clean or neat; as, "*cleanly* powder."—*Prior.*
—Evincing adroitness; free from bungling or clumsiness; dexterous; artful; showing nice address.

"Through his fine handling, and his *cleanly* play."—*Spenser.*

—*adv.* [A.S. *clænlice.*] In a cleanly manner; neatly.

"I'll leave sack, and live *cleanly*, as a nobleman should."—*Shaks.*

Clean'ness, *n.* State or quality of being clean; freedom from dirt, filth, and extraneous matter; neatness of person or dress; as, *cleanness* of habit.
—Purity; innocence.

"The *cleanness* and purity of one's mind."—*Pope.*

—Freedom from infectious or foul disease.
—Freedom from error; exactness; correctness; easy certitude.

"He minded only . . . the *cleanness* of expression."—*Dryden.*

Cleansable, (*klenz'a-bl.*) *a.* That may be cleansed.
Cleanse, (*klenz,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *clænsian.*] To purify; to make clean or pure; to remove filth or foul matter; to free from guilt, crime, or pollution; as, to *cleanse* from evil.

"Not all her od'rous tears can *cleanse* her crime."—*Dryden.*

Cleanser, (*klenz'er,*) *n.* The person who, or thing which, cleanses; a detergent.
Cleanthes, a Greek Stoic philosopher of the 3d cent. B.C. He was a native of Assus, in Lydia; but, visiting Athens, he became a zealous disciple of Zeno; and to enable him to attend on that master in the day, he was accustomed to labor by night. His mental and bodily strength was immense, and despite all obstacles, he studied so successfully as to become, B.C. 263, Zeno's successor. Of his writings only some fragments remain, among which is his noble *Hymn to Zeus.*
Clear, *n.* (*Arch.*) Extent of inside work; as, a gallery 60 feet long in the *clear*.
Clear, *a.* [Ger. *klar*; Du. *klaar*; Icel. *klár*; Dan. and Swed. *klar*; Fr. *clair*; Lat. *clarus*; It. *chiaro*; W. *claer.* The root is found in Eng. *glare*, to emit a full or strong light.] Transparent; bright; brilliant; luminous; pellucid; unclouded; undimmed; unobscured; without opaqueness or nebulosity; as, a *clear* sky.

"The stream is so transparent, pure, and *clear*."—*Denham.*

—Distinct; apparent; manifest; evident; perspicuous; plain; as, a *clear* understanding.

"Many men reason *clear* and rightly, who know not how to make a syllogism."—*Locke.*

—Distinct in sound; canorous; shrill; plainly articulated; audible; as, a *clear* soprano voice.

"As *clear* as a whistle."—*Byron.*

—Quick in discernment; acute; prompt; discriminating

"Mother of science! now I feel thy power
Within me *clear*."—*Milton.*

—Unencumbered; free from debt, distress, impediment, obstruction, incumbrance, embarrassment, obligation, or accusation; as, a *clear* course in life.

"Five pounds, if rightly tipp'd, would set me *clear*." — *Gay.*

—Free from deductions or charges; exempt; in full; without drawback or diminution; net; as, a *clear* discharge.

"Hope is *clear* gain as long as it lasts." — *Collier.*

—Free from guilt, stain, or blemish; unspotted; irreproachable.

"In action faithful, and in honour *clear*." — *Pope.*

—Serene; cheerful; unclouded; free from care or anxiety; as, a *clear* conscience.

—Free from mixture, alloy, or impurity; unmixed; pure; as, *clear* water.

"Though deep, yet *clear*; though gentle, yet not dull." *Denham.*

—Without external defect, flaw, or blemish; as, a *clear* skin, a *clear* picture.

—*adv.* Plainly; manifestly; clearly; self-evident; — opposed to *obscure*.

"Now *clear* I understand
What oft my steadiest thoughts have search'd in vain." —*Milton.*

—Free from limitation; quite; wholly; entirely; indicating complete separation; as, to get *clear* off.

—*v. a.* To make clear or bright; to free the sight from opaque obstructions or influences; to brighten.

"He sweeps the skies, and *clears* the cloudy North." — *Dryden.*

—To fine; to purify; to clarify; to free from impurity, mixture, or deleterious matter; as, to *clear* liquors.

—To free from obscurity, ambiguity, or perplexity; to make evident and comprehensible; as, to *clear* a mystery.

"Many knotty points there are
Which all discuss, but few can *clear*." — *Pope.*

—To free from anything noxious and injurious; to remove an impediment, encumbrance, obstruction, or embarrassment; as, to *clear* one's self from liability; to *clear* timbered land.

"This one mighty sum has *clear'd* the debt." — *Dryden.*

—To remove any impediment to sound or hearing; to make audible; as, to *clear* the voice.

—To free; to exonerate from the imputation of reproach or guilt; to justify; to vindicate; to acquit; as, the prisoner was *cleared*.

"How! would'st thou *clear* rebellion?" — *Addison.*

—To make gain or profit beyond all expenses and charges; to realize; to net; as, to *clear* a fortune.

"He *cleared* but two hundred thousand crowns a year." *Addison.*

—To leap over without touching; as, to *clear* a snag, to *clear* a fence.

—To remove anything in order to leave behind a free, open, unobstructed place; as, to *clear* away soil or rubbish.

To clear a ship at the Custom-house. (*Com.*) To perform the necessary routine prescribed by the government Customs authorities in order to obtain permission for a ship to leave port for a stated voyage. — *To clear the decks.* (*Mining.*) To clear a shaft or drift. (Used in Cornwall, Eng.) — *To clear for action.* (*Naut.*) To remove all articles which obstruct the decks of a ship, preparatory to an engagement. — *To clear the land.* To get sufficient sea-room, and prevent danger of running ashore.

—*v. i.* To become clear; to become free from cloud or fog; to become fair; frequently preceding *up*, *off*, or *away*; as, the weather *clears up*.

—To become free, disentangled, disengaged, and unencumbered.

"He that *clears* at once will relapse." — *Bacon.*

(*Com.*) In banking operations, to settle balances and exchange differences, by a system adopted among bankers.

To clear out. To depart; to leave; to make exit; as, *to clear out* bag and baggage. (Used colloquially.)

Clear'age, *n.* Clearance; removal. (R.)

Clear'ance, *n.* Act of clearance or removal; as, to effect a rapid *clearance* of goods.

(*Com.*) A certificate that a ship has been cleared at the Custom-house; and, hence, obtained permission to proceed to sea.

—Clear or net profit. — *Webster.*

Clear Creek, in *California*, in Shasta co., enters the Sacramento River 2 m. below Shasta City.

Clear Creek, in *Colorado*, a N. central co., area 375 sq. m. It is watered by Clear Creek. Its surface is mountainous, containing rich gold and silver mines. *Cap.* Idaho. *Pop.* 1,596.

Clear Creek, in *Illinois*, in the S. part of the State, falls into the Mississippi.

—A township of Clark co.—now included in Wabash twp.

—A twp. of Cumberland co.—now included in Neoga twp.

Clear Creek, in *Indiana*, a small stream of Huntingdon co., enters Wabash River.—Another, in Monroe co., unites with Salt Creek.

—A township of Huntingdon co.; *pop.* 1,273.

—A township of Monroe co.; *pop.* 1,325.

Clear Creek, in *Iowa*, a township of Jasper co.; *pop.* 1,125.

—A township of Johnson co.; *pop.* 728.

—A township of Keokuk co.; *pop.* 1,118.

Clear Creek, in *Kansas*, a township of Nemaha co.; *pop.* 367.

Clear Creek, in *Missouri*, a village of Bates co.

—A village of Daviess co.

Clear Creek, in *New York*, a post-village of Chautauqua co., 320 m. W. by S. of Albany.

Clear Creek, in *Ohio*, a township of Ashland co.; *pop.* 1,198.

—A post-township of Fairfield co., 30 m. S. by E. of Columbus; *pop.* 1,743.

—A township of Warren co.; *pop.* 2,605.

Clear Creek, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Greene co.

Clear'field, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Juneau co.; *pop.* abt. 350.

Clear Creek Landing, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Alexander co., 215 m. S. of Springfield.

Clear'edness, *n.* State or quality of being cleared.

Clear'er, *n.* That which clears, purifies, or enlightens; a brightener.

"Gold is a wonderful *clearer* of the understanding." —*Addison.*

(*Naut.*) A sailmaker's tool.

Clear'field, in *Pennsylvania*, a W. central co., mostly situated on the W. declivity of the Alleghany Mountains; area, 1,150 sq. m. It is washed by the W. branch of the Susquehanna River (which receives here the waters of Clearfield Creek,) and by Mushannon Creek. The soil near the large streams is fertile, and the uplands afford good pasture. The forests furnish large quantities of pine, oak, poplar, and cherry, which are conveyed down the river by means of rafts. *Min.* Chiefly hard coal and iron. *Cap.* Clearfield. *Pop.* 25,779.

—A post-village, cap. of the above co., in Lawrence township, on the W. branch of the Susquehanna, 120 m. W.N.W. of Harrisburg; *pop.* 1,361.

—A post-village and township of Butler co.; *pop.* 847.

Clear'-headed, *a.* Having a clear head or understanding; as, a *clear-headed* man.

Clear'ing, *n.* Act of making clear; justification; vindication.

—An Americanism for a tract of land cleared of timber for tillage and cultivation.

(*Com.*) In banking, a method in use among bankers and financiers to settle balances, and regulate the adjustment of exchange operations.

Clear'ing-house, *n.* (*Com.*) The office or place wherein is conducted the operation of clearing of balances and accounts between bankers of the same place, for avoiding the inconvenience of carrying about large sums in currency or negotiable paper. Each bank sends to the clearing-office a clerk, whose duty it is to draw out an abstract of the checks upon other houses, and at the clearance to exchange them against those on his own bank. The balance is paid in cash. The first clearing-house established in the U. States was that in New York, in 1853, including 52 of the banks of that city.

Clear'ing-nut, *n.* (*Bot.*) See STRYCHNIS.

Clear Lake, in *California*, in Lake co.; length, abt. 20 m.; width, from 2 to 6 m. Near it are found gold and copper.

—A township of Lake co.; *pop.* about 1,200.

Clear Lake, in *Minnesota*, a township of Sherburne co., about 10 m. below St. Cloud; *pop.* 137.

Clear'ly, *adv.* In a clear manner; plainly; evidently; fully; distinctly; obviously; explicitly; luminously; as, to be *clearly* in the wrong.

Clear'ness, *n.* State of being clear; purity; brightness; transparency; splendor; lustre; openness; plainness; sincerity; distinctness; acuteness; quick discernment; as, *clearness* of expression.

Clear Port, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Fairfield co.

Clear'-seeing, *a.* Having a clear sight; intelligent.

Clear'-shining, *a.* Shining with unclouded brightness.

Clear'-sighted, *a.* Seeing with clearness; having acuteness of sight; discerning; perspicacious; as, a *clear-sighted* lawyer.

"*Clear-sighted* reason wisdom's judgment leads." —*Denham.*

Clear'sightedness, *n.* State of being clear-sighted; acute discernment.

Clear Spring, in *Indiana*, a village of Jackson co., 64 m. S. of Indianapolis.

—A village of Kosciusko co., 14 m. S.E. of Warsaw.

—A township of La Grange co.; *pop.* 1,223.

Clear Spring, in *Maryland*, a post-village and twp. of Washington co., 110 m. N.W. of Annapolis; *pop.* 2,763.

Clear Spring, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of York co.

Clear'-starch, *v. a.* To stiffen with starch, and then clear by alternately clapping and stretching between the hands.

"A widow, who washes, and can *clear-starch* his bands." *Addison.*

Clear'-starcher, *n.* One who practises clear-starching.

Clear'-story, *n.* (*Arch.*) See CLERESTORY.

Clear'-stuff, *n.* (*Carp.*) Boards, scantling, &c., free from knots.

Clear'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Bedford co.

Clear Water, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Wright co., 17 m. N.W. of Monticello, on the Mississippi; *pop.* 552.

Clear'water, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Chippewa co., on Chippewa River, at the mouth of L'Eau Claire River.

Clear Water River, in *Idaho Territory*, rises in the Rocky Mts., and flowing W., forms the N. boundary of Nez Percé co. Called also the *Kooskoosia*.

Clear'water (or WASHACUMMOO) **River,** in Brit. N. America, connecting Lake Methye with the river Athabaska; Lat. 56° 30′ N., Lon. 110° W.

Cleat, *n.* (*Carp.*) A short, narrow strip of wood, fastened to a piece of timber-work, to hold it in a certain position.

(*Naut.*) A piece of wood used on board ship, in various forms, to belay ropes to.

—An iron toe- or heel-piece affixed to shoes, to lessen their wear.

—*v. a.* To strengthen or support with a cleat.

Cleav'able, *a.* That may be cleft or divided.

Cleav'age, *n.* [Fr. *clivage.*] Act or manner of cleaving or splitting.

(*Min.*) A condition of rocks in which they are capable of being split into parallel plates indefinitely thin. The property of cleavage, in the strict sense of the word, is confined to argillaceous rocks, and of all these the slates show the most perfect specimens. Mechanical compression appears to produce, on substances exposed to it, conditions so like those of cleavage, that it is hardly possible to resist the conclusion that to this cause chiefly the phenomenon is due.

Cleave, *v. i.* (*imp.* CLEAVED, old spelling CLAVE; *pp.* CLEAVED.) [A. S. *cleofian, clifian*; Ger. *kleben*; O. Ger. *klebên, klebjan*, from *kleb*, glue; Sansk. *lip*, to besmear. See CLAY.] To stick; to hold to; to adhere closely.

"The thin chameleon, fed with air, receives
The color of the thing to which he *cleaves*." — *Dryden.*

—To fit; to unite aptly; to cohere; to match; to suit.

"Our strange garments *cleave* not to their mould." — *Shaks.*

—To unite by closeness of feeling or interest; to adhere to with strong attachment; as, to *cleave* to a wife.

"We cannot imagine, that . . . his grace doth *cleave* to the one, and forsake the other." — *Hooker.*

—*v. a.* (*imp.* CLOVE, or CLEFT; *pp.* CLOVEN, or CLEFT.) [A. S. *cleafan*; D. *kloven*; O. Ger. *kliuban*; Swed. and Goth. *klyfwa*; Icel. *klûfa*, to split. Probably allied to Gr. *klaô*, to break off or in pieces.] To split; to rive; to part, separate, or divide by force; as, to *cleave* a carcass.

"And *cleave* a giant at a random blow." — *Tickell.*

—To divide or part naturally; to open or sever without violence.

"And every beast that parteth the hoof, and *cleaveth* the cleft into two claws." —*Deut.* xiv. 6.

—*v. i.* To part asunder; to open; to crack; to separate.

"He cut the *cleaving* sky." — *Pope.*

Cleaveland, PARKER, LL.D., a distinguished American mineralogist, B. in Mass., 1780. He graduated at Harvard Coll., in 1799, and six years later was appointed professor of chemistry, mineralogy, and natural philosophy, in Bowdoin Coll., Maine, a position which he honorably held for half a century. *C.* was the pioneer of natural science in this country, and, in 1816, published his principal work, *The Elements of Mineralogy and Geology*, founded on the systems of Brongniart and Haüy. This work passed into a 2d edition in 1822. D. Oct. 15, 1858.

Cleaveland, in *New York* and *Ohio*. See CLEVELAND.

Cleaveland, in *Tenn.*, a post-village, cap. of Bradley co.

Cleavelandite, *n.* (*Min.*) A name given to ALBITE, *q. v.*, in honor of CLEAVELAND, (PARKER,) *q. v.*

Cleav'er, *n.* One who cleaves; that which cleaves, as a butcher's hatchet or chopper.

(*Bot.*) A climbing plant.

Cleav'ers, *n.* (*Bot.*) See GALIUM.

Cle'burne, in *Arkansas*, a post-village, cap. of Cross co.

Cle'burne, in *Texas*, a post-village, cap. of Johnson co.

Cleche, (*kleech,*) *n.* [Fr. *cléché.*] (*Her.*) A kind of cross charged with another cross of the same figure, but of the color of the field. — *Craig.*
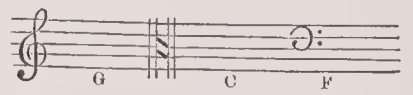
Cledge, (*klej,*) *n.* [A.S. *clæg*, clay.] (*Mining.*) The upper stratum of fuller's earth.

Cledg'y, *a.* Tenacious; unyielding; stiff; as, a *cledgy* land.

Cleek's Mills, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Bath co.

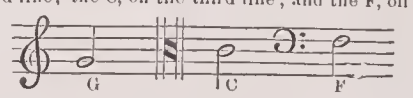
Clef, *n.* [Fr. *clef*, from Lat. *clavis*, a key; Gr. *kleis*, from *kleiô*, to close.] (*Mus.*) A character prefixed to a staff in music to determine the local names of the notes, and the sounds which they represent. There are three kinds of

Fig. 614.



clefs now in use: viz. (*fig.* 614), the G, placed on the second line; the C, on the third line; and the F, on the

Fig. 615.



fourth line. The C clef (*fig.* 615) is a fifth below the G clef, and a fifth above the F clef. The C clef is also placed on the fourth line for some instruments, and for the tenor part in vocal music.

Cleft, *imp.* and *pp.* of CLEAVE, *q. v.*

Cleft, *n.* [From CLEAVE.] A space, aperture, or opening made by splitting; a crack; a crevice; a fissure; a chink; as, a *cleft* in a rock.

—A piece split off; as, a *cleft* of wood.

(*Farriery.*) A disease in the form of a crack on a horse's pastern.

(*Bot.*) When the incisions cut in the leaf extend to about the middle of the blade, or somewhat deeper, and especially if the sinuses are acute, the leaf is said to be *cleft* (*fig.* 616); and the terms *two-cleft*, *three-cleft* (or in the Latin form, *bifid*, *trifid*, &c.) designate the number of the segments. — *Gray.*



Fig. 616.—A CLEFT LEAF.

Cleft'-footed, *a.* Having a cleft or cloven foot.

Cleft'-graft, *v. a.* To engraft by cleaving the stock of a tree, and inserting a branch or scion.

"Filberts may be *cleft-grafted* on the common nut." —*Mortimer.*

Cleft'-grafting, *n.* (*Hort.*) The operation of inserting a scion into a cleft made in the stock of a tree. See GRAFTING.

Cleg, *n.* See GLEG.

Clem, *v. i.* [A. S. *chlemmian*; Icel. *klemma*, to emaciate.] To starve by deprivation of food. (Used in some parts of England.)

—*v. a.* To famish; to starve; to be without food. (Prov. Eng.)

"What! will he *clem* me and my followers?"—*Ben Jonson.*

Clema'teæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A tribe of plants, order *Ranunculaceæ*. DIAG. Calyx valvate, or indupdicate.

Clem'atis, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, tribe *Clemateæ*. The White-vine Clematis, *C. vitalba*, is a deciduous climber of vigorous growth. Height 15–30 feet. Flowers white in Aug.; common in France and England. The Freuch gardeuers make very neat baskets with its twigs.



Fig. 617.—CLEMATIS VITALBA.

In gardens and plantations the plant is valuable for the rapidity with which it may be made to cover uaked walls, low buildings and arbors. A nearly similar species is the Virgin's Bower, *C. Virginiana*, common in hedges and thickets in the north of the U. States.

Clem'enee, *n.* [Fr. *clémence*, clemency.] Used poetically for clemency.

Clémence, ISAURE, (*klai'mawnce,*) a wealthy and illustrious lady of Toulouse, France, who was descended, it is supposed, from the counts of that city. Towards the year 1490, she instituted at Toulouse the "Jeux Floraux" (Floral Fêtes), and left considerable revenues for the support of these gatherings. B. about 1450; D. 1500 or 1513. These fêtes were established to encourage the art of poesy, and at them were distributed, for the best effusions, prizes consisting of different flowers in gold or silver. Something of the same kind had been commenced in 1322, and, in 1695, an academy was founded from the funds, and still exists at this day.

Clem'ency, *n.* [Lat. *clementia*, from *clemens*. Etymol. unknown.] Calmness; mildness; placidness; tranquility; gentleness; lenity; indulgence; tenderness; a readiness to pardon, forgive, or spare; as, the *clemency* of the Almighty.

—Mildness, softness, in relation to the elements; as, the *clemency* of a climate.

Clem'ens, TITUS FLAVIUS, known as CLEMENT OF ALEXANDRIA, one of the fathers of the Church, B. about the middle of the 2d century. Of his early career so little is known, that it is doubtful whether he was born at Alexandria or at Athens; but about the year 189 he succeeded Pantænus in the catechetical school of the former city, and taught there until 202, when the edict of Severus compelled him to seek a new abode. In 210 he was in Cappadocia. D. about 220.

CLEMENS, SAMUEL LANGHORNE. See MARK TWAIN, p. 1725.

Clem'ent I., CLEMENS ROMANUS, Pope, and one of the apostolic fathers, B. about A. D. 30. It is supposed that he is the same Clement mentioned by St. Paul (*Phil.* iv. 3) as one of his fellow-laborers. The identity is asserted in Euseb. (*H. E.* iii. 4), Origen (vol. i. p. 262, ed. Lommatzsch), and Jerome (*Scriptor. Eccl.* p. 176). He was, according to Catholic tradition, baptized by St. Peter, and ordained bishop of Rome in 91, succeeding to Anacletus. Among the writings which are attributed to him are, one epistle exhorting to unity (generally admitted as genuine); two other epistles preserved by the Syriac Church; the two collections of apostolical canons and constitutions; and the *Clementines*, a narrative of his life, and of his connection and journeys with St. Peter. He is accounted a saint and martyr in the Roman calendar, his festival being Nov. 23. D. about 100, and was succeeded by Evaristus. In 1875, a part of the 1st and 2d Epistle, hitherto lost, were found in the library of the Holy Sepulchre in Constantinople, and shortly after, an ancient Syriac version of both Epistles was found in Paris. See *St. C. of Rome*, by Lightfoot. Lond. 1877.

CLEMENT II.,(*Suidger,*) was of Saxon birth, and, in 1046, succeeded Gregory VI., who was pope during the dynasty of Benedict IX. He crowned Henry III. emperor, and D. 1047; and at his death, Benedict was restored to the papal see.

CLEMENT III. succeeded Gregory VIII. in 1187, preached a crusade against the Saracens; D. 1191, and was succeeded by Cœlestine III.

CLEMENT IV.,(*Guido Fulcodi,*) succeeded Urban IV. in 1265. He signed, with St. Louis of France, the "Pragmatic Sanction," which put an end to the differences existing between Rome and France. D. at Viterbo, 1268. His death was followed by a long *interregnum*.

CLEMENT V.,(*Bertrand de Got,*) succeeded Benedict XI. in 1305, and removed the residence of the popes from Rome to Avignon. He was the tool of Philip the Fair of France, and, at his desire, suppressed the order of Knights Templars. D. 1314, and had no immediate successor.

CLEMENT VI.,(*Pierre Roger,*) a native of Limousin, succeeded Benedict XII. in 1342. During his pontificate, Rienzi attempted to establish the republic at Rome. His learning and eloquence are applauded by Petrarch. D. at Avignon, 1352. His successor was Innocent VI.

CLEMENT VII.,(*Giulio de Medici,*) nephew of Lorenzo the Magnificent, and cousin of Leo X., succeeded Adrian VI. in 1523. He entered into the "holy league" with Francis I. of France, the Italian princes, and Henry VIII. of England, against the Emperor Charles V. In the war which ensued, Rome was taken and plundered, and the pope himself was shut up in the castle of St. Angelo. He had, consequently, to make terms with Charles. Subsequently, Henry VIII. having repudiated Catharine of Aragon and married Anne Boleyn, Clement excommunicated him in 1534. This occasioned a schism, and ultimately resulted in the separation of England from the Romish Church. D. 1534, and was succeeded by Paul III.

CLEMENT VIII.,(*Ippolito Aldobrandini,*) B. at Fano, 1536, was elected in 1592, succeeding Innocent IX. He absolved Henry IV. of France, upon that monarch making public profession of Catholicism, and was chiefly instrumental in bringing about the peace of Vervins, in 1598. He elevated to the rank of cardinal, Baronius, Bellarmine, and other distinguished men, and was a learned and sagacious pontiff. D. 1605, and was succeeded by Leo XI.

CLEMENT IX.,(*Giulio Rospigliosi,*) B. at Pistoia, 1600, succeeded Alexander VII., 1667. During his pontificate, Candia was taken from the Venetians by the Turks. D. 1666, and was succeeded by

CLEMENT X.,(*Emilio Altieri,*) B. 1590. Being of great age, the government was left in the hands of Cardinal Paluzzi, a distant relative. D. 1676, and was succeeded by Innocent XI.

CLEMENT XI., (*Giovanni Francesco Albani,*) B. at Pesaro, 1649, succeeded Innocent XII., 1700. His pontificate was disturbed by the quarrels of the Jesuits and the Jansenists, and on issuing the famous bull "Unigenitus," a schism was produced, which lasted many years, between France and Rome. D. 1721, and was succeeded by Innocent XIII.

CLEMENT XII.,(*Lorenzo di Corsini,*) B. at Florence, 1652, succeeded Benedict XIII. in 1730, and reformed many abuses of the Church. D. 1740, and was succeeded by Benedict XIV.

CLEMENT XIII.,(*Carlo Rezzonico,*) B. at Venice, 1693, succeeded Benedict XIV., 1758. The Jesuits having been expelled from France, Spain, Portugal, and Naples, he made great but useless efforts to reinstate them. In 1768 he lost Avignon and Benevento. D. 1769.—There is a splendid mausoleum to him in St. Peter's, executed by Canova, who was eight years employed on it. He was succeeded by

CLEMENT XIV.,(*Giovanni Vincenzo Antonio Ganganelli,*) B. at St. Arcangelo, 1705. Being of a conciliating disposition, he lived on good terms with all the European courts, and recovered Avignon and Benevento, which had been lost under the preceding pontiff. Pressed to decide the question of the abolition of the order of the Jesuits, he, in 1773, after temporizing for several years, issued the bull ordaining their suppression. D. 1774, and was succeeded by Pius VI.

Clem'ent, JACQUES, a French regicide. See HENRY III.

Clem'ent, *a.* [Lat. *clemens.*] Calm; mild; placid; mild in temper and disposition; lenient; indulgent; kind; merciful; gracious; disposed to forgive, pardon, or spare; as, a *clement* ruler.

Clement of Alexandria. See CLEMENS.

Clemen'ti, MUZIO, an Italian composer, B. in Rome, 1752, spent the greater part of his life in England. He published 106 sonatas, several symphonies, overtures, &c., and a large work entitled *Gradus ad Parnassum*, on the art of pianoforte-playing. D. 1832.

Clem'entine, *a.* Pertaining to St. Clement, or to the constitution of Clement V.

Clem'ently, *adv.* With clemency; mercifully.

Clem'enton, in *New Jersey*, a village of Camden co., 13 m. S.S.E. of Camden.

Clem'entsburg, in *Kentucky*, a village of Critteuden co., on the Ohio, 220 m. W. by S. of Frankfort.

Clem'monsville, in *North Carolina*, a village of Davidson co.

Cleneh, *v. a.* See CLINCH.

Cle'obis and Bi'ton, (*Myth.*) Two youths, sons of Cydippe, the priestess of Juno, at Argos. When oxen could not be procured to draw their mother's chariot to the temple of Juno, they put themselves under the yoke, and drew it, amidst the acclamations of the multitude, who congratulated the mother on the piety of her sons. Cydippe entreated the goddess to reward them with the best gift that could be granted to mortals. When Cydippe came forth from the temple, she found her sons "asleep for ever" in each other's arms.

Cleobu'lus, one of the seven wise men of Greece, was a native of the Isle of Rhodes, and lived in the 6th century B. C.

Cleom'brotus, king of Sparta, gave battle, at Leuctra, to the Thebans, headed by Epaminondas, and was there killed, 371 B. C. This battle, when the Spartan army was almost entirely destroyed, put an end to the pre-eminence of Sparta in Greece.

Cleo'me, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Capparidaceæ*. The Spider-wort, *C. pungens*, 3–4 feet high, is a common garden-plant, with curious purple flowers, blossoming in July.

Cleom'enes III., king of Sparta, succeeded his father Leonidas. He was of an enterprising spirit, and resolved to restore the ancient discipline of Lycurgus in its full force, by banishing luxury and intemperance. He made war against the Achæans, and attempted to destroy their league. Aratus, the general of the Achæans, who supposed himself inferior to his enemy, called Antigonus to his assistance; and Cleomenes, when he had fought the unfortunate battle of Sellasia, 222 B. C., retired into Egypt, to the court of Ptolemy Energetes, where his wife and children had gone before him. Ptolemy received him with great cordiality; but his successor, weak and suspicious, soon expressed his jealousy of this noble stranger, and imprisoned him. Cleomenes killed himself, and his body was flayed and exposed on a cross, 220 B. C.—There were others of this name, but of inferior note.

Cle'on, a celebrated Athenian popular leader, was the son of Cleænetus, and was by trade a tanner. He was the opponent of the measures of Pericles, on whose death he became the popular favorite. His character and designs have been represented in the most contradictory colors; and the controversy whether he is to be regarded as an earnest defender of popular rights, or a vulgar, factious mob-leader, is still unsettled. He is severely treated by Thucydides, and is the object of the most merciless satire of Aristophanes. The massacre of the Mitylenæan prisoners at Athens, in B. C. 427, was chiefly owing to his influence. Two years afterwards he gained great distinction by his capture of the Spartans in the island of Sphacteria, opposite to the fort of Pylos. In 422 he commanded an expedition against Brasidas in Thrace, and was defeated and killed in the battle before Amphipolis.

Cleo'na, in *Iowa*, a township of Scott co.; *pop.* abt. 347.

Cle'opas, one of the two disciples who were going to Emmaus on the day of the resurrection, when Jesus himself drew near and talked with them, (Luke xxiv. 18.) It is a question whether *C.* is to be considered as identical with *Cleophas* or *Alphæus* in John xix. 25.—See ALPHÆUS.

Cleopat'ra, queen of Egypt. She was the daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, who, at his death, left his crown to her and her younger brother, Ptolemy: but being minors, they were placed under the guardianship of Pothinus and Achilles, who deprived Cleopatra of her share of the government. Cæsar, however, who had met her at Alexandria, being struck with her youthful charms,—she was then about 17,—took up her cause and proclaimed her queen of Egypt; and for some time Cleopatra made the conqueror the bond-slave of her beauty. She followed him to Rome, and was there at the time of his murder. After Cæsar's death she captivated the triumvir, Mark Antony; who, after marrying Octavia, left her for the sake of Cleopatra. The latter was with Antony at the fatal battle of Actium, and failing to fascinate Augustus, and determined not to be his prisoner, she put an end to her existence by applying an asp to her arm, the bite of which caused her immediate death, B. C. 30, aged 39. Cleopatra had a son by Cæsar, and several children by Antony.

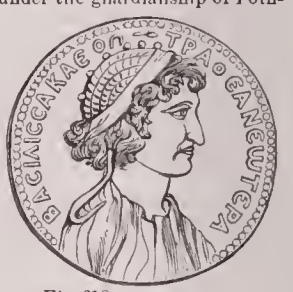


Fig. 618.—CLEOPATRA.
(Bronze coin. Cabinet of Medals, Paris.)

Cleopatra's Needle, See ALEXANDRIA.

Cleostra'tus, an eminent Greek astronomer and mathematician, a native of Tenedos. He first arranged the signs of the zodiac, and corrected the error in the length of the Grecian year, by introducing the period termed *Octaeteris*. He flourished in the 6th century B. C.

Clepe, *v. a.* [A. S. *clipian*, to call.] To name, call, or designate. (o)

"Ere I could make thee . . . *clepe* thyself my love."—*Shaks.*

—*v. i.* To cry out in an appealing manner.

"*Cleping* for vengeance of this treachery."—*Mirror for Magistrates.*

Clep'sydra, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *klepsydra*—*kleptō*, to steal, and *hydōr*, water.] A water-clock; a time-piece used by the ancients, which measured time by the discharge of a certain quantity of water, which stole gradually and insensibly away through an orifice of a determinate magnitude. Clepsydras were first brought into use in Egypt under the reigns of the Ptolemies, and seem to have been common in Rome, though they were employed chiefly in winter; in summer, sun-dials were used. Though clepsydras are attended with several inconveniences, the principal of which is the unequal rapidity of the flow caused either by a variation in the depth of the water in the containing vessel, or of temperature, or barometric pressure, they are nevertheless susceptible of considerable accuracy; and before the invention of clocks and watches, astronomers could depend only on clepsydras for measuring small portions of time. At present they are abandoned, because

pendulum clocks and watches are much more convenient, as well as infinitely more exact. In one case, however, it has been proposed to revive their use; namely, for the accurate measurement of very short intervals of time by the flowing of mercury from a small orifice in the bottom of a vessel kept constantly filled to a fixed height. The stream is intercepted at the moment of noting any event, and diverted aside into a receiver, into which it continues to run till the moment of noting any other event, when the intercepting cause is suddenly removed. The stream then flows in its original course, and ceases to run into the receiver. The weight of mercury received, compared with the weight of that which passes through the orifice in a given time, observed by the clock, gives the interval between the events. A form of water-clock has also recently been devised for communicating the necessary motion to telescopes equatorially mounted.

Clere. See LECLERC.

Clere'-story, Clear'-story. (*Arch.*) An upper story, or row of windows in a Gothic church, rising clear above the adjoining parts of the building.

Clergy. (*klêr'je,*) *n. pl.* [Fr. *clergé;* Lat. *clericus, clerus;* Gr. *klērikos,* from *klēros,* a lot, portion, inheritance, from the manner in which Matthias was elected by lot to the apostleship.] The body or order of men chosen or set apart to the service of God, in the Christian Church; — in contradistinction to the lay worshippers, or laity. This use of the term is very ancient, and appears to have gradually become prevalent, as the ministers of religion more and more exclusively, instead of the members of the Christian Church equally, began to be regarded as God's "heritage" and "priesthood" (1 *Pet.* ii. 9, and v. 3), consecrated to him, and peculiarly his. The distinction between the *C.* and the laity became more marked through the multiplication of offices and titles among the *C.*, the ascription to them of a place in the Christian Church similar to that of the priests and Levites in the Jewish Church, with peculiar rights and privileges; the growth of monastic institutions, and the introduction of celibacy. In harmony with the notions on which this distinction is founded, is that of an indelible character derived from ordination, so that a renunciation of the clerical office is either viewed as an impossibility, or a sort of apostasy. These notions in their highest degree belong to the Roman Catholic Church. In the Protestant churches, the distinction between *C.* and laity is much less wide; and although the same terms are often used, it is rather conventionally than in their full signification. Among the privileges accorded to the *C.* by the Roman emperors, and in the Middle Ages, was exemption from civil offices; among the rights asserted by them, and which caused much dispute, was exemption from lay-jurisdiction, even in cases of felony. The term *Secular C.* is the designation of priests of the Roman Catholic Church who are not of any religious order, but have the care of parishes. Monks who are in holy orders are designated *Regular C.*

Cler'gyable, *a.* Admitting the benefit of clergy, or entitled to the same; as, a *clergyable* felony. — *Blackstone.*

Cler'gyman, *n.*; *pl.* CLERGYMEN. One of the clergy; a man in holy orders; a person regularly qualified and authorized to preach the Gospel and administer its ordinances.

"It seems to be in the power of a reasonable *clergyman* to make the most ignorant man comprehend his duty." — *Swift.*

Cler'ic, *n.* [Lat. *clericus.*] A clerk, or clergyman; a clerical person.

Cler'ic, Cler'ical, *a.* Belonging to the clergy; befitting the clergy, or a clergyman; as, *clerical* duties. — Pertaining to a clerk or writer; as, a *clerical* error.

Cleric'ity, *n.* State or condition of a clergyman.

Cler'isy, *n.* [See CLERGY.] The literary or well-educated element of society.

Clerk, *n.* [A. S. *clerc, cleric,* from Lat. *clericus;* Gr. *klerikos.*] In its primary sense, it was the legal appellation of a clergyman. The clergy being exclusively the learned part of the community of the Middle Ages, the word hence came to signify an educated person; and thus acquired the sense of a scribe or writer in France and England.

— A man of letters; a scholar. (o.)

— One who is employed under another person as a writer or an accountant; a scribe; a penman; as, a merchant's *clerk;* the *clerk* of a court, &c.

"A *clerk* foredoom'd his father's soul to cross,
Who pens a stanza when he should engross." — *Pope.*

— An assistant in a shop or store, who acts as a salesman, &c.; one who attends only to a part of the business of a merchant, while the merchant himself superintends the whole. (U. States.)

— In England, a lay functionary who reads the responses in a church; as, a parish-*clerk.*

Clerk'-ale, *n.* In England, a village festival held in honor of the parish-clerk.

Clerk'less, *a.* Illiterate; ignorant; without learning.

Clerk'liness, *n.* State or quality of being clerkly; scholarship.

Clerk'ly, *a.* Scholarly; literate; learned.

Clerk'ship, *n.* State of being a member of the ministry of the Church.

— Scholarship; literary qualifications; learning.

— Office or business of a clerk; as, a *clerkship* in the Treasury. — Function of a lay church-officer; as, a parish-*clerkship.*

Clermont'. [Lat. *clarus mons,* airy mountain.] The name of many small French towns and villages.

Clermont', in *Indiana,* a post-village of Marion co., 10 m. W.N.W. of Indianapolis.

Clermont', in *Iowa,* a post-village and township of Fayette co., 28 m. W. of Prairie du Chien, and 36 S.S.W. of Lansing, on Turkey River; *pop.* 1,263.

Clermont', in *New York,* a post-township of Columbia co., 10 m. S. by W. of Hudson, on Hudson River; *pop.* 1,021.

Clermont', in *Ohio,* a S.W. co.; *area,* 462 sq. m. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Ohio, on the W. by the Little Miami River, and drained by the E. fork of Little Miami. *Surface,* irregular; *soil,* fertile. *C.* had, in 1867: horses, 9,255; cattle, 13,180; mules, 9,915; sheep, 16,960; hogs, 20,508. *Cap.* Batavia. *Pop.* 34,268.

Clermont', in *Tennessee,* a village of Warren co., about 60 m. S.E. of Nashville.

Clermont'-Fer'rand. (anc. *Augustonemetum,*) a city of France, cap. of dep. Puy-de-Dôme, on an affluent of the Allier, 82 m. W. of Lyons and 208 m. S. by W. of Paris. It is finely situated on an eminence, surrounded on the S. and W. by an amphitheatre of mountains, of which the Puy-de-Dôme is the culminating point, and overlooking on the N. and E. the picturesque and fertile plain of the Limagne. *Manf.* Linen, woollen cloths, paper, &c. Anterior to the Roman conquest, this city was named *Nemosus,* and was the cap. of the Arverni. It is the birthplace of Gregory of Tours, Pascal, Delille, Desaix, &c. *Pop.* 37,690.

Clermont l'Hérault, a town of France, dep. Hérault, 23 m. W.N.W. of Montpellier. It has extensive manufactures of woollen cloth. *Pop.* 6,050.

Clermont Mills, in *Maryland,* a post-office of Hartford co.

Clermont-Tonnerre, ANTOINE JULES DE, a French cardinal, B. 1749. He was an active member of the States-general; but is chiefly remembered as author of the interesting *Journal of what occurred at the Temple during the Captivity of Louis XVI.* D. 1830.

Clermont-Tonnerre, STANISLAS, COMTE DE, was one of the first among the nobility to side with the popular party in the opening scenes of the French revolution. Having at length given umbrage to his party, he was put to death in 1792.

Clermont'-Tonnerre, an island of the Pacific, in the Low Island group, in Lat. 18° 32′ 49″ S., Lon. 136° 21′ 12″ W. Surface low; 10 m. long, and 1¼ wide. It was discovered by the French admiral Duperré in 1825.

Clermont'ville, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of McKean co., 194 m. N. W. of Harrisburg.

Cler'omancy, *n.* [Fr. *clēromancie,* from Gr. *klēros,* lot, and *manteia,* prophesying.] Art of divination by the tossing of dice or other marked cubes.

Cleron'omy, *n.* [Gr. *klēros,* and *nemesithai,* to possess.] Heritage; patrimony; hereditary position; inheritance.

Cler'-story, *n.* (*Arch.*) See CLERE-STORY.

Cle'rus, Cler'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus and family of Coleopterous insects, of small extent; generally handsomely variegated in their colors, and seldom exceeding an inch in length. The species of the genus *Clerus* are amongst the largest of the family; having the elytra generally of a bright red color, ornamented with purple spots. The perfect insects extract the honey from flowers; but their larvæ, which are of a bright red color, are very destructive to bees and wasps, in the nests of which the females deposit their eggs, during the absence of those insects, upon whose grubs the larvæ of the Clerus prey; they begin in the cell where they were hatched, and proceed from cell to cell, devouring each inhabitant until they arrive at maturity.



Fig. 619.
HIVE-BEETLE.
(*C. apiarius.*)

Cleth'ra, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Ericaceæ.* The Sweet-pepper Bush, *C. alnifolia,* is a deciduous shrub, 4 to 8 feet high, growing in swamps; leaves alternate, petiolate; peduncles and calyx hoary-pubescent; corolla white, spreading, about equalling the stamens and styles; blossoming in July.



Fig. 620. — SWEET PEPPER-BUSH.
(*C. alnifolia.*)

Cle'to Creek, in *Texas,* Goliad co., flows S. into the San Antonio.

Cleve'land, CHARLES DEXTER, an American author, B. 1802. In 1823 he entered Dartmouth Coll., and wrote *The Moral Characters of Theophrastus,* with a Translation and Critical Notes, and an *Epitome of Grecian Antiquities,* in 1827, both works having been published before he took his degree. His *First Lessons in Latin upon a New Plan,* and a work entitled *The National Orator,* appeared in 1828, and his edition of *Xenophon's Anabasis, with English Notes,* in 1830; in which year he was elected to the professorship of the Latin and Greek Languages in Dickinson Coll. In 1831 he published *A Compendium of Grecian Antiquities.* In 1832 he was appointed Professor of Latin in the University of New York, and in 1834 he established a young ladies' school in Philadelphia. In addition to other educational works, he published, in 1848, *A Compendium of English Literature, from Sir John Mandeville to William Cowper,* and a continuation of the work under the title of *English Literature of the Nineteenth Century.* Prof. *C.* was author of other works, including an edition of *Milton's Poetical Works, with Life, Dissertation on each Poem, Notes, and Copious Indices.* D. 1869.

Cleve'land, in *Georgia,* a village of Meriwether co., 100 m. W. by S. of Milledgeville.

— A post-village, cap. of White co.; *pop.* 145.

Cleveland, in *Illinois,* a village of Boone co.

Cleveland, in *Indiana,* a township of Elkhart co.; *pop.* 549.

— A village of Tippecanoe co., 54 m. N.E. of Indianapolis.

— A p.-v. of Hancock co., 28 m. E. of Indianapolis; *p.* 118.

— A township of Whitley co.: *pop.* 2,041.

Cleveland, in *Minnesota,* a post-township of Le Sueur co., 7 m. E. of St. Peter, and 12 N.E. of Mankato; *pop.* 1,052.

Cleveland, in *New York,* a post-village of Constantia township, Oswego co., on Oneida Lake, 48 m. W. by N. of Utica; *pop.* 895.

Cleveland, in *North Carolina,* a S.W. co., bordering on S. C.; *area,* 660 sq. m. It is traversed by the First Broad River. *Surface* irregular, and marked by several considerable elevations, the principal of which is King's Mountain, in the S. E. part of the co. The soil is generally fertile. *Cap.* Shelby. *Pop.* 12,696.

Cleve'land, in *Ohio,* a large city and port of entry, cap. Cuyahoga co., on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Cuyahoga River, 255 m. N.E. of Cincinnati, 195 m. S.W. of Buffalo, and 135 E.N.E. of Columbus; lat. 41° 31′ 7″ N., and Lon. 81° 45′ 57″ W. This fine city (the second in the State in size, wealth, and importance) is situated on a high bluff elevated some 80 ft. ab. the lake, has broad, rectangular streets, well shaded with trees (whence it is called the "Forest City"), several public squares, and a number of handsome public edifices. Among them are the U. S. buildings, the Co. Court-House, U. S. Marine Hospital, Charity Hospital, City Hall, the High School, the Viaduct, crossing the river, costing $2,200,000, and the Union R.R. depot; about 135 churches of various denominations. St. Paul's (Epis.) and First Meth. are worthy of special mention; a large number of excellent schools, colleges, literary and theatrical institutions, &c. In the centre of the principal square adorning this city is a magnificent marble statue of Commodore Perry, the hero of Lake Erie. Wade Park, private grounds of 250 acres, is open to the public, situated on Euclid Ave., one of the finest streets in the U. S. The major portion of *C.* is built of brick and stone, and it is generally esteemed a dry and healthy place. There are here several handsome cemeteries, as the City, Lake View, Riverside, the Woodland, the Roman Catholic, &c. From the commanding position this city occupies on Lake Erie, it necessarily follows that it is a place of the highest commercial importance, both as a railroad centre and as the entrepôt of a large trade with Canada. The Great Ohio Canal, connecting with the Ohio River, has here its chief outlet; while the principal lines of railroad communication meeting in *C.* are the *Atlantic and Great Western, Cleveland and Mahoning, Cleveland and Toledo, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Cleveland and Erie, Lake Shore and Mich. S.,* and *Lake Shore and T. Valley.* Street railways abound. The large and important traffic carried on between *C.* and Canada, and the regions about Lake Superior, employs a great steam fleet; while sailing-vessels of a light draught hold a regular communication with Liverpool, Eng., via the Lakes, Welland Canal, and the river St. Lawrence. *C.* is the entrepôt of the copper and iron ore brought from Lake Superior; and, on the other hand, forms the shipping-port for the coal and agricultural produce of the great State of Ohio, to Canada, and foreign countries. Total amount of the shipments for 1877, $37,857,726; imports, $29,039,667. Vessels cleared hence, 3,136, with tonnage of 1,290,641. Entries, 2,955; tonnage, 1,276,554. An extensive breakwater is being constructed by the U. S., designed for a harbor of refuge. The principal manufacturing interests of this flourishing city consist in copper-smelting, boiler-making, iron-founding, wood-wares, leather, brick-making, coal-oil distilling, manf. of sewing-machines, &c. — Lumber, wool, and salt provisions also form a prominent feature of its industrial prosperity. The assessed value of property, in 1878, was $71,296,122. Bonded debt, $6,061,000. The city is governed by a mayor, and 2 councilmen from each of the 18 wards. *C.* was laid out in Oct., 1796, and incorporated in 1836. Even in this country there are few examples of such rapid city-growth as is evidenced in the case of *C.* within the last few years. In 1820, its population was 1,100; in 1840, 6,071; in 1850, 17,034; in 1860, 42,618; in 1870, 92,846; in 1878, est., 160,000.

— In *Tenn.,* a twp. and vill., cap. of Bradley co.

Clev'enger, SHOBAL VAIL, an American sculptor, B. at Middleton, Ohio, 1812. He executed the busts of Webster, Clay, Van Buren, &c. D. 1843.

Clev'er, *a.* [A. S. *gleawferhth,* from *gleaw,* skilful, sagacious; O. Ger. *glaw;* Icel. *glöggr,* acute, sharp; Goth. *glaggro,* with accuracy, with care.] Sagacious: perspicacious; skilful; talented; dexterous; adroit; able; acute; expert; as, a *clever* author.

"Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be *clever.*" — *C. Kingsley.*

— Executed with ability, dexterity, skill, and success; as, a *clever* performance.

"It was the *cleverer* mockery of the two." — *L'Estrange.*

— Possessing fitness, appropriateness, suitability, or propriety.

"I can't but think 'twould sound more *clever,*
To me, and to my heirs for ever." — *Pope.*

—Handsome; well-shaped; attractive.

"The girl was a tight *clever* wench as any was." —*Arbuthnot.*

—An Americanism, denoting agreeable; good-natured; amiable; obliging; as, a *clever* fellow.

Clev'erish, *a.* Clever in a moderate sense. (R.)

Clev'erly, *adv.* In a clever, expert, or able manner; as, the book is *cleverly* written.

"A rogue may take a man's head off as *cleverly* as an executioner." *South.*

Clev'erness, *n.* Quality of being clever; ability; adroitness; dexterity; skill.

—Agreeableness of disposition; amiability; courtesy; obligingness; good-nature. (Used exclusively in the U. S.)

Cleves, a town of Prussia, prov. Rhine, formerly the cap. of the duchy of Cleves, on the rivulet Kermisdal, within 2 m. from the Rhine. *Manuf.* Flannel and cotton; it has also iron-foundries. *Pop.* 10,000.

Cleves, or **Cleves'town,** in *Ohio*, a post-village of Hamilton co., abt. 12 m. W. by N. of Cincinnati.

Clev'is, Clev'y, *n.* [O. Eng. *clewe.*] An iron bent in the form of an ox-bow, with the two ends perforated to receive a pin, used on the end of a tongue of a wagon, cart, or plough, to draw it by. — *Webster.*

Clew, (frequently written CLUE,) *n.* [A. S. *clewe, cliwe;* Dn. *klawen;* O. Ger. *kloben;* Lat. *globus;* allied to W. *clob,* a round knob, a lump.] A ball of thread; the thread that forms a ball.

"They see small *clews* draw vastest weights along." —*Dryden.*

—The thread that guides a person in a labyrinth.

"While guided by some *clew* of heav'nly thread,
The perplex'd labyrinth we backward tread." —*Roscommon.*

—Anything that guides or directs one in an intricate case, or when one is in doubt.

"No *clew* to guide me thro' this gloomy maze." —*Smith.*

(*Naut.*) The lower corner of square sails, and the after corner of a fore-and-aft sail.

—*v. a.* To direct, as by a thread.

(*Naut.*) To truss up sails to the yard, in order to furling; as, to *clew* the main-topsail.

Clew Bay, in Ireland, an inlet of the Atlantic, in co. Mayo, Connaught, Lat. 53° 55′ N., Lon. 9° 50′ W., extending inland for abt. 15 m., with a nearly uniform breadth of 8 m.

Clew'-garnets, Clue'-garnets, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Ropes for hauling up the clews of the fore-sail or main-sail of a square-rigged vessel.

Clew'-lines, Clue'-lines, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Ropes used on board ship for hauling up the clews of a square sail.

Cliché, (*klē-shā'.*) [Fr.] (*Metal.*) The matrix of a die. — *Cliché casting,* a mode of casting whereby the mould is forced perpendicularly down upon the metal while in a state of fusion.

Clich'y-la-Garenne, a village of France, dep. Seine, formerly 5 m. N.W. Paris, but now contiguous to the fortifications of the capital. Here, on March 30, 1814, an engagement took place between the allies and the National Guard under Marshal Moncey.

Click, *v. i.* [Formed from the sound. See CLACK, of which *click* may be regarded as a weakened form.] To make a small, sharp noise, or rather a succession of such sounds, as by a gentle striking.

"The varnish'd clock that *click'd* behind the door." — *Goldsmith.*

—*v. a.* To snatch or seize in a hurried manner. (Used in some parts of England.)

—*n.* [O. Fr. *cliche.*] (*Mach.*) A pall, or small piece of iron falling with a clicking sound into a notched or ratchet-wheel.

—The latch of a door. (An English provincialism.)

—A small, sharp sound; as, a *click* of the tongue. See CLUCK.

Click'er, *n.* A cant term for a salesman or trader's servant, who stands at the door to invite customers. *Johnson.*

Click'et, *n.* [O. Fr. *cliquet.*] The knocker of a door. — The latch-key of a door.

Cli'ency, *n.* State or condition of a client.

Cli'ent, *n.* [Fr. *client;* Lat. *cliens,* from Gr. *kluō,* to hear, to comply with, obey; found in *aus-cul-to,* to give ear to; Sansk. *çru,* to hear.] Among the ancient Romans, the clients were a numerous body of the Roman citizens, so termed relatively to their patrons or protectors. This relation was in many aspects similar to that of a serf to his feudal lord, but bore a much milder form. It was the duty of the patron to watch over the interests of his clients, protect them from aggression, and appear for them in law-suits. He also frequently made them grants of land on lease. In return the client was bound to defend his patron, and contribute towards any extraordinary expenses he might be subject to; as the portioning his daughters, the payment of a fine imposed on the estate, &c. He might not appear as accuser or witness against him in judicial proceedings; a prohibition which was reciprocal. The body of clients was increased by the institution by which foreigners, who, as allies of Rome, had a share of its franchise, might choose themselves patrons on their coming to settle in the city. The obligations of clients were hereditary, and could not be shaken off unless through the decay of the family of the patron. The clients have by some been distinguished from the plebeians; by others they have been regarded as plebeians who of their own will entered into certain relations with the patrician families. — Among the other duties of a Roman patron towards his client was that of maintaining his cause gratuitously in legal proceedings. Hence the term *client* has become appropriated in modern times to one whose cause is prosecuted, or defended, and his person represented by an advocate, counsellor, or lawyer,—though it cannot be said that such representations be at all gratuitous.

Cli'entage, *n.* A body, or the business, of clients.

Client'al, *a.* Dependent; as, "A *cliental* relation." *Burke.*

—Of, or relating to, a client; as, the "*cliental* chair." *Dickens.*

Cli'ented, *a.* Supplied with clients.

"The worse-conditioned and least-*clienled* pettifoggers." *Carew.*

Client'elage, *n.* A body of dependent persons; the followers of a nobleman.

Cli'entship, *n.* Condition of a client; state of dependency upon a patron.

"Patronage and *clientship* among the Romans always descended." — *Dryden.*

Clif'den, in *Idaho*, a mining village of Alturas co., on Feather River, about ½ m. from Rocky Bar.

Clif'den, in Ireland, a seaport-town of Connaught, dist., Connemara, co. and 43 m. W.N.W. of Galway, on an inlet of Ardbear harbor; *pop.* 1,500.

Cliff, *n.* [A. S. *clif, clyf, cleofa,* from *clifian, cleofian,* to



Fig. 621. — LIZARD POINT.
(Cornwall, England.)

cleave.] The precipitous side of a rocky mountain; a steep bank: a high and abrupt rock (fig. 621); any precipice.

"As some tall *cliff,* that lifts its awful form." — *Goldsmith.*

Cliff, *n.* (*Mus.*) See CLEF.

Cliff-limestone, *n.* (*Geol.*) In the States west of New York, the limestone lies directly upon the Cliuton limestone. In the peninsula of Michigan the thickness is about 100 ft. (*Winchell.*) In Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, this rock and the corniferous strata overlying it have been called the *Cliff-limestone,* because it often stands in bold bluffs along the river-valleys. Such bluffs are a common feature in all limestone regions where the strata are nearly horizontal and in heavy beds.—*Dana.*

Clifford, in *Indiana,* a post-village of Bartholomew co., on Flat Rock Creek, about 8 m. N. by E. of Columbus.

Clifford, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-township of Susquehanna co., 10 m. N. of Carbondale; *pop.* 1,532.

Cliff'y, *a.* Having cliffs; broken; craggy; as, "Vesta's *cliffy* isle." — *Dyer.*

Clift, *n.* [See CLIFF.] A fissure, crack, or cleft.

"High growing on the top of rocky *clift.*" — *Spenser.*

Clift'ed, *a.* Broken; fractured; fissured.

Clif'ton, a favorite watering-place of England, forming the W. suburb of Bristol. It has tepid springs of 75°, which contain much carbonic acid and salts of magnesia, and were brought into notice about 1675. *Pop.* 17,897. — See BRISTOL.

Clif'ton, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Iroquois co., 69 m. S. by W. of Chicago.

Clifton, in *Indiana,* a township of Boone co.; *pop.* 1,220.

Clifton, in *Iowa,* a post-village of Louisa co., 22 m. S.W. of Muscatine; *pop.* 200.

Clifton, in *Kansas,* a post-village of Washington co., about 50 m. N.W. of Manhattan; *pop.* 713.

Clifton, in *Kentucky,* a village of Woodford co., on the Kentucky River.

Clifton, in *Maine,* a township of Penobscot co.; *pop.* 348.

Clifton, in *Michigan,* a P.O. of Keweenaw co.; *pop.* 615.

Clifton, in *Minnesota,* a village of St. Louis co., on Lake Superior, about 12 m. N.E of Du Luth.

Clifton, in *Missouri,* a village of Jefferson co., on the Mississippi River, 26 m. S. by W. of St. Louis.

Clifton, in *Nevada,* a village of Lander co., on the Troiyabe Mountain range, in Reese River mining district, 1 m. W. of Austin: *pop.* 600.

Clifton, in *New York,* a twp. of St. Lawrence co.; *pop.* 221.

—A village of Richmond co., on New York Bay, about 7 m. S.S.W. of New York city.

Clifton, in *Ohio,* a village of Clarke co., about 50 m. S.W. of Columbus.

—A post-village of Greene co., on the Little Miami River, 75 m. N.E. of Cincinnati, *pop.* 253.

Clifton, in *Pennsylvania,* a village of Carbon co., N. of the Lehigh River, about 120 m N.E. of Harrisburg.

—A post-village of Luzerne co., abt. 16 m. S.E. of Scranton.

Clifton, in *Tennessee,* a post-village of Wayne co.

Clifton, in *W. Virginia,* a post-office of Mason co.

Clifton, in *Wisconsin,* a village of Dane co., on the Wisconsin River, about 24 m. N.W. of Madison.

—A township of Grant co.; *pop.* 1,076.

—A post-township of Monroe co., about 22 m. E.S.E. of Sparta: *pop.* 501.

—A township of Pierce co., on the St. Croix River, 5 m. above Prescott; *pop.* 615.

Clifton Dale, in *Massachusetts,* a P. O. of Essex co.

Clifton Forge, in *Virginia,* a P. O. of Alleghany co

Clifton Hill, in *Missouri,* a post-office of Randolph co.

Clifton Park, in *New York,* a post-township of Saratoga co., 17 m. N. by W. of Albany, bordering on the Mohawk River and Erie Canal; *pop.* 2,657.

Clifton Springs, in *New York,* a post-village of Ontario co., 44 m. E S.E. of Rochester.

Clif'ty, in *Indiana,* a township of Bartholomew co.; *pop.* 1,133.

Clifty, in *Indiana,* a post-village of Decatur co., 45 m. S.E. of Indianapolis.

Clifty Creek, in *Alabama,* flows S. into Sipsey River, in Walker co.

Clifty Creek, in *Indiana,* Jefferson co., falls into the Ohio 1 m. below Madison.

Clifty Creek, in *Indiana,* rises in Rush co., flows S.W. about 50 m. and enters the Driftwood Fork of White River, 3 m. below Columbus.

Clifty Creek, in *Kentucky,* flows through the S.E. part of Muhlenberg co., into Muddy Creek.

Climac'ter, *n.* Same as CLIMACTERIC.

Climac'teric, *n.* [Gr. *klimakter,* adj. of *klimaktērikos,* from *klimax,* a ladder, a staircase, from *klinō,* to make to slope or slant.] (*Physiol.*) By this word was formerly understood a critical period in human life; when a certain stage or progress in life had been accomplished, and when the frame was considered more susceptible of external impressions than at other times; and after which, if passed with safety, the body was likely (except from special circumstances) to escape the dangers of mortality. The ancients, who fully entertained and implicitly believed in these periodical changes, divided them into certain epochs: the first taking place at the end of the 7th year, and the subsequent periods answering to the numbers resulting from the multiplication of 3, 7, and 9 into each other—as the 21st, the 49th, the 63d, and the 81st. It is supposed that Pythagoras derived the doctrine of the *C.* system from the Egyptians; but be this as it may, the changes that take place at these several periods are very important, and are of two opposite kinds — the one of renovation, the other of decay. It is seldom, in such an artificial life as a high state of civilization entails, that the processes of decay which mark the two last epochs can be carefully studied; some disease or other consequent on an artificial state of existence occurring, under which, when chronic, as is generally the case, all the gradual advances of nature towards absolute exhaustion are lost sight of and remain unnoticed, till their concentrated effects are developed in what is known by the popular phrase of a "breaking-up of the physical and mental strength." When this *C.* decay comes on naturally, it is found to show itself more frequently, and always more strongly, in the man than in the woman; the reason of this is self-evident, from the more active, exciting, and exhausting career of the man than that of the woman. By the *C.* system, 7 years was declared to be the termination of childhood; 14 the term of puberty; 21 of adult age; and 35, or five times seven, as the height of physical and bodily strength; at seven times seven, or 49, the person was said to have reached the height of his mental strength, or intellectual powers; at 63, or nine times seven, he was said to have reached the grand climacteric; and at the tenth return of the seventh year, or 70th year of age, the ordinary limit of human life was said to be reached.

Climacter'ical, *a.* Relating to, or denoting, a critical period of human life; climacteric.

Cli'matal, *a.* Pertaining to, or caused by, climate; as, a *climatal* disease.

Climatar'chio, *a.* [From Gr. *klimatos,* and *archein,* to be chief.] Presiding over climates.

Cli'mate, *n.* [Fr. *climat;* Gr. *klima, klimatos,* from *klinō, keklimas,* to make to bend, slope, or incline.] (*Anc. Geog.*) A region or zone of the earth's surface, said by the ancients to decline towards the equator, and incline towards the poles.

(*Clim.*) Climate, in its most general acceptation, embraces all those modifications of the atmosphere by which our organs are sensibly affected: such as temperature, humidity, variations of barometric pressure, the tranquillity of the atmosphere or the effects of winds, the purity of the air, or its mixture with gaseous emanations more or less salubrious; and lastly, the habitual diaphanity of the atmosphere — that serenity of the sky so important on account of the influence which it exercises not only on the development of organic tissues in vegetables and the ripening of fruits, but also on the *ensemble* of moral sensations which mankind experience in the different zones. There are two general causes on which the climate peculiar to any country principally depends — 1st, its distance from the equator; 2d, its altitude above the level of the sea: but their effect is generally modified by many circumstances exerting a partial influence. Among these may be enumerated the configuration and extent of the country; its inclination and local exposure; the direction of the chains of mountains by which it is intersected, or which are in its vicinity; the nature of the soil as it is more or less favorable to radiation, absorption, and evaporation; the proximity to, or distance from seas; the action of winds blending the temperatures of different latitudes; and even the changes produced by cultivation. The appreciation of all these causes, which modify the results deduced from the consideration of latitude and elevation alone, and the effect produced by their combined operation, constitutes the science of *Climatology.* The actual system of climatology may be briefly explained. The land takes up heat rapidly in summer, and, in the north, becomes frozen and snow-clad in winter. Land winds may, consequently, be intensely hot or intensely cold; and hence

lands have a tendency to produce extremes of climate. A place on the continents having a mean January temperature of 50° (a very warm temperature for that season) is to be found only in warm latitudes, and one with a mean July temperature of 50° (a cold temperature for the season) only in the colder zones of the globe. The mean January temperature of New York is 31½° F., while the mean July temperature is 73°. Now, in North America the January isothermal line of 50° almost touches the Gulf of Mexico, and the July line of 50° passes near the mouth of Mackenzie River, or the arctic circle, — the extreme winters and intense summers causing this great change. In Asia, again, the January line of 50° runs just north of Canton, near 26° N., and the July line of 50° touches the Arctic Ocean at the mouth of the Lena, in 72° N., making a difference of 46° of latitude, or nearly 3,000 miles, as the effect of the land on the climate. The waters of the ocean remain unfrozen even far into the arctic, unless crowded with lands, their perpetual movement tending to produce a uniformity of temperature over the globe; and hence winds from the oceans or any large body of water are moderating and never very cold. They produce what is called an *insular* climate. Absence of land from high latitudes is equivalent to an absence of the source of extreme cold; and from tropical latitudes, that of extreme heat; and the sinking of all lands would diminish greatly both extremes. But sinking high-latitude lands also diminish the extreme of heat, since the lands become very much heated in summer, and this heat is diffused by the winds. The mean temperature of the Northern hemisphere is stated by Dove at 60° F., and that of the Southern at 56° F., while the extremes for the globe, taking the annual means, are 80° F. and *zero*. If there were no land, the mean temperature would probably be but little above what it is now, or not far from 0° for the whole globe.

(*Physiol.*) The facility with which man can adapt himself to every contingency of climate, and not only exist, but flourish, under the most opposite extremes of heat or cold, wet or dry, is one of the most remarkable circumstances connected with the history of human life; and yet the means by which nature has provided for these vicissitudes of temperature are as simple as they are beautiful. Although nature has been thus bountiful in enabling man to live with safety under the gloom of an arctic winter, or on the scorching plains of a torrid zone, some judgment and prudence are demanded from the man himself, if he hopes to pass through his probation in either condition with comfort and safety. That he may not err in his adoption of such necessary rules, he is assisted by a species of instinct and by a number of examples, which, if he exercise the reasoning properties with which he has been so largely endowed, can only through ignorance or inattention cause him to do other than always turn such evidences to his benefit and guidance. The first of these is the natural craving of the system for a dietary in accordance with the temperature of the country in which the individual is placed — that is, according as the stomach and imagination are left unfettered by prejudice or custom to follow an independent course of action. Thus, under a vertical sun, when the exhaustion from heat is excessive, and the circulation of the blood is in advance of the natural course, a full and stimulating diet of animal food is itself not only highly injudicious and uncalled for, but, when persevered in, becomes actually hurtful, and may be, under certain conditions, dangerous to the integrity of the system. Again, if, under the crushing influence of perpetual frost and snow, a man attempt to keep up his animal heat and resist the depressing potency of benumbing cold, by an Asiatic or vegetarian dietary, the consequences would be equally dangerous, and even more rapidly fatal. In the same manner, the color of the natural clothing of the wild animals of the region should appeal to the judgment of man, and instruct him always to dress as nearly as possible in the same tone as that of the native denizens of the bush or plain, the ice-floe or the jungle. Why man can endure with impunity ranges of temperature that, described by the readings of the thermometer, would to many appear perfectly absurd, proceeds entirely from the balance of power kept up between the temperature of the skin and that of the surrounding atmosphere, by the circulation of the blood through the lungs raising the temperature, by the absorption and mixture of oxygen from the air with the carbon in the blood, and the giving off of carbonic acid gas; animal heat being created by the instantaneous change. The more frequently a man breathes, as in running, the greater is the amount of heat the individual experiences. It is from this fact — the generation of an extra amount of animal heat, with a corresponding evaporation from the surface of the body — that the man who some years ago, in France, exhibited himself seated in a baker's oven, while his dinner was being cooked at his feet, was enabled to endure without danger so high a temperature, and for so comparatively long a period of time.

(*Med.*) The influence of climate on the human life is now so universally allowed, that it is quite unnecessary for us to say a word respecting its beneficial action on the animal economy; the benefit resulting from the change from a cold, humid atmosphere, to a warm, dry one, is also as well understood, and as marked in its effects, as a change of treatment from an ignorant to a scientific system is satisfactory and apparent. The influence exerrised on the respiratory organs and the skin by a bland atmosphere is not only immediate, but apparent — not merely confined to those organs, but, by the improved condition of the blood, resulting from such a change, reciprocating the benefit acquired on the brain, by the quicker and livelier state of the imagination — on the nutritive system, by a fuller condition of the body from a perfect digestion; and on the nervous temperament, by the more regular and natural performance of all the functions of the body — the best indication at all times of sound physical health.

Climat'ic, Climat'ical, *a.* Pertaining to a climate; limited by a climate.

Climatic'ity, *n.* The property of climatizing.

Cli'matize, *v. a.* Same as ACCLIMATIZE, *q. v.*

Climatog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *klima*, and *graphein*, to describe.] A description of climates.

Climatolog'ical, *a.* Pertaining to climatology.

Climatol'ogist, *n.* One skilled in the study of climates.

Climatol'ogy, *n.* [Fr. *climatologie*, from Gr. *klima*, and *logos*, doctrine.] The science of climates; a discourse or treatise on climates. See CLIMATE.

Cli'max, *n.* [Gr. *klimax*, from *klinō*, to make to bend, slope, or slant.] The highest point or degree; as, "The *climax* of earthly good." — *Bishop Taylor.*

(*Rhet.*) A figure by which several propositions, or several objects, are placed before the mind of the hearer, or reader, in such an order that the proposition, or object, calculated to produce the least impression, shall strike it first, and that the rest shall follow in regular gradation. — *Anti-climax* is the converse figure, in which the ideas sink in succession. This forms a principal cause of that vice of composition of which so many ludicrous illustrations have been given under the name of *bathos*.

Cli'max, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Kalamazoo co.

Climb, *v. i.* (*imp.* and *pp.* CLIMBED; CLOMB is used by poetical license.) [A.S. *climan* or *clumban*; Ger. *klimmen*; allied to *clamber*, *cling*, and *clutch*.] To rise or ascend by clinging to, clutching, or holding fast; to mount or ascend with labor and difficulty.

"Ah! who can tell how hard it is to *climb*
The steep where Fame's proud temple shines afar." — *Beattie.*

—*v. a.* To ascend; to mount or ascend with labor, or by a slow motion.

"*Climb* the steep mountain, in the cavern lie." — *Prior.*

Climbable, *a.* That which may be climbed; as, a *climbable* hill.

Climber, *n.* One who climbs, mounts, or ascends by the action of hands and feet.

"Lowliness is young ambition's ladder,
Whereto the *climber* upward turns his face." — *Shaks.*

(*Bot.*) A plant that climbs and rises by some support; as, "Ivy, honeysuckles, and other *climbers*." *Mortimer.*

(*Zoöl.*) See SCANSORES.

Climbing Perch, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See ANABASIDÆ.

Clime, *n.* [Lat. *clima*, from Gr. *klima*, a climate.] A climate; a tract or region of the earth.

"The cold in *clime* are cold in blood." — *Byron.*

Clinan'thium, *n.* [Gr., a bed, and *anthos*, a flower.] (*Bot.*) The receptacle of a composite plant. It is the dilated apex of a flowering branch covered over by small flowers enclosed within an involucre.

Clinch, Clench, *v. a.* [Du. *klinken*, from *klink*, a rivet, a latch; Swed. and Goth. *klinka*, the latch of a door.] To fix or fasten; to rivet; to grasp or gripe with the hand; to bend the fingers inward to the palm; to bind; as, to *clinch* a nail, to *clinch* the fist.

"Heroes whose . . . hands yet . . . *clinch* the pointed spear."
Dryden.

—To make firm; to determine; to render conclusive; to establish; as, to *clinch* an argument.

—*n.* Act or process of clutching or holding fast; as, to get the *clinch* of a weapon.

—Any word used with a double or ambiguous meaning.

"Pure *clinches* the suburban muse affords." — *Dryden.*

(*Naut.*) The great ring attached to the mooring-chain. — A half-hitch of rope fastened to its own part.

Clinch, in *Georgia*, a S. co. bordering on Florida; *area*, about 1,000 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by Allapaha River. The surface is level, and partly covered with swamps. *Cap.* Magnolia.

Clinch Dale, in *Tennessee*, a village of Hawkins co., 250 m. E. of Nashville.

Clinch River. It rises in the S.W. part of Virginia, flows S.W. through Tennessee into the Tennessee River, after a course of about 200 m.

Clinch'er, *n.* He who, or that which, clinches anything.

—A cramp or holdfast. — A smart, decisive reply in argument, or the person who makes it; as, his rejoinder was a *clincher*.

Clinch'er-built, *a.* (*Naut.*) See CLINKER-BUILT.

Clinch'er-work, *n.* (*Naut.*) See CLINKER-WORK.

Cling, *v. i.* (*imp.* and *pp.* CLUNG.) [Swed. and Goth. *klanga*, to climb, grasp, lay hold on.] (*Cling*, from A. S. *clingan*, to wither, is obsolete.) To hang upon by turning round; to adhere closely; to stick to; to hold fast round; to infold; to embrace.

"As two spent swimmers that do *cling* together." — *Shaks.*

—To adhere or attach closely to, as by interest or affection; as, to *cling* to old traditions.

"Most popular he is grown . . . how the rout *cling* to him!"
Ben Jonson.

—*v. a.* To cause to closely and firmly adhere, as by twining round or embracing.

"I *clung* my legs as close to his side as I could." — *Swift.*

Cling'man's Peak, in *N. C.*, said to be the highest peak of the Black Mountains, and the most elevated land E. of the Mississippi, being 6,951 ft. above the level of the sea. It is situated about 3 m. N. of Mitchell's Peak, and is named in honor of the Hon. Thos. L. Clingman, who determined its altitude in Sept., 1855.

Cling'stone, *n.* (*Bot.*) A variety of peach, with the pulp adhering closely to the stone.

Clingy, *a.* Apt to cling; adhesive.

Clin'ias, the father of Alcibiades, slain at the battle of Coronea, 447 B.C. — Also, a Pythagorean philosopher, a contemporary and friend of Plato; lived about 410 B.C.

Clin'ic, Clin'ical, *a.* [Fr. *clinical*, from Gr. *klinikos*, from *klinē*, a bed, from *klinō*, to cause to recline or lie down.] Pertaining to a bed; relating to a sick-bed; confined to bed; bed-ridden; as, a "*clinical convert*."
Jeremy Taylor.

(*Med.*) Applied to the observation and treatment of diseases at the bedside of the sick; hence, clinical lectures are such as are given at the bedside of the patient, or from notes and observations made at the bedside. This is the most valuable mode of instructing in the art of medicine; the students are taken to the bedside of the patients in a public hospital, and there practically instructed in the various phenomena of disease, taught to observe the characteristics of each individual case, and to study the effects of the various modes of treatment. In modern times, at least, clinical medicine was entirely neglected till about the middle of the 17th century; and it was not till the beginning of the 18th that it began, by Boerhaave, to be systematically carried out. Since that time it has come into general use, and now every good school has an establishment for clinical medicine in connection with it. — *Clinic* is also used as a substantive. See CLINIQUE.

Clinical baptism. Baptism as administered to persons on a sick-bed, or who are bed-ridden.

—*n.* A person bed-ridden, or confined to bed by sickness.

Clin'ically, *a.* In a clinical manner; by the bed-side.

Clin'ique, *n.* [Fr. *clinique*.] (*Med.*) A school in which medicine is taught by examining diseases with the patients in person before the class. Thus the French say, "La *clinique* de la charité" (the *clinical* school of the hospital *La Charité*). The term has been introduced into this country, and anglicized CLINIC, *q. v.*

Clin'inm, *n.* See CLINANTHIUM.

Clink, *v. a.* [Ger. *klingen*; Swed. and Goth. *klinga*, anciently *klinka*, formed from the sound, and allied to *clang*, *clank*.] To cause to ring or jingle; to strike so as to make a small sharp sound, or a succession of such sounds; to make to ring as by the concussion of sonorous bodies.

"Five years I a long lease for the *clinking* of pewter." — *Shaks.*

—*v. i.* To ring; to jingle; to tinkle; to clank.

"Safe thro' the wet on *clinking* patens tread." — *Gay.*

—*n.* A short, sharp sound made by the collision of small sonorous bodies.

"I heard the *clink* and fall of swords." — *Shaks.*

—The knocker of a door; as, "behind the wicket's *clink*."
Spenser.

Clink'ant, *n.* See CLINQUANT.

Clink'er, *n.* (*Min.*) Black oxide of iron, obtained in scales from red-hot iron while in process of forging. — In common parlance, the term is applied to the slaggy ferruginous masses that form in furnaces and stoves from the vitrification of the silica and iron contained in the coal. See BRICK.

—*pl.* (*Brick-making.*) A term used for bricks, which by the violence of the heat are run together and glazed over. Hard bricks, as made in Holland, are thus called.

Clink'er-bar, *n.* (*Mach.*) The bar fixed across the ash-pit of a steam-engine, for supporting the rods used for clewing the fire-bars.

Clink'er-built, Clinch'er-built, *a.* (*Naut.*) Constructed of clinker-work; as, a *clinker-built* ship.

Clink'er-work, Clinch'er-work, *n.* (*Naut.*) A disposition of the planks in the side of a ship, in which every upper plank overlaps the lower, like slates on the roof of a house.

Clink'stone, *n.* (*Min.*) A grayish-green felspathic rock, occurring in volcanic districts, and remarkable for its tendency to lamination, which is sometimes such that it affords tiles for roofing.

Clinoding'onal, *a.* [Gr. *klinein*, to incline, and *diagonal*.] (*Crystallog.*) That belongs to, or is in the direction of, the clinodiagonal.

—*n.* The name given to the lateral axis which, in a monoclinic crystal, makes an oblique angle with the vertical axis.

Clin'odome, *n.* [Gr. *klinein*, to incline, and *dome*.] An horizontal prism or dome, parallel to the clinodiagonal.

Clinograph'ic, *a.* [Gr. *klinein*, to incline, and *graphein*, to write.] (*Crystallog.*) Pertaining to that mode of projection in drawing, in which the rays of light are supposed to fall obliquely on the plane of projection.
Webster.

Cli'noid, *n.* [Gr. *kline*, a bed, and *eidos*, form.] (*Anat.*) Something resembling a bed. A name given to certain processes, or projections, like bed-posts. — In the sphenoid bone, one of the bones forming the base of the skull: there are four of these — two anterior and two posterior to the *sella Turcica*, or Turkish saddle.

Clinom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *klino*, to slope, and *metron*, a measure.] (*Geol.*) An instrument constructed to enable a geological observer to determine the dip of beds.
Brande.

Clinomet'ric, Clinomet'rical, *a.* (*Geol.*) Relating to clinometry.

Clinom'etry, *n.* The art of measuring the dip of mineral strata. — *Brande.*

Clinq'uant, Clink'ant, *n.* [Fr.] Tinsel finery; false glitter.

—*a.* Glittering; showy; dressed gaudily, or in tinsel finery.

Clin'ton, DE WITT, governor of the State of New York, b. in Orange co., in that State, in 1769. In 1798 he was

elected a senator in the N. Y. legislature, and, in 1802, U. S. senator to Congress. In 1803, *C.* was appointed mayor of the city of New York, which post he occupied (with the exceptions of the years 1809 and 1810) till 1815. During this period he laid the foundations of several of the most important public institutions of that city; among them the Orphan Asylum, the Academy of Arts, and the Historical Society. At *C.*'s suggestion, the New York legislature, in 1817, authorized the construction of the Erie Canal, to connect the Hudson River with Lake Erie. He was president of the board of canal commissioners in 1823-4, and in 1826 inaugurated the completion of this great undertaking. It is the noblest monument to his enterprise and sagacity; and its beneficial results to the State, and, indeed, to the country at large, have more than realized his highest expectations. D. 1828.

Clin'ton, George, an American general and statesman, b. in Ulster co., New York, Aug. 9, 1739; d. in April 1812. He first served under Gen. Amherst against the French, and, after the conquest of Canada, devoted himself to the study of law. In 1773, he was a member of the colonial assembly; and being made brigadier-general, he succeeded, though he had a very inferior force, in preventing Sir Henry Clinton from aiding Gen. Burgoyne. Clinton was governor of New York State from 1777 till 1810, and was also elected vice-president of the U. States.

Clinton, Henry Fynes, an English chronologist, b. in Nottinghamshire, 1781. Exempted from pecuniary cares by the possession of a large fortune, he devoted himself entirely to his chosen task. The extent and quantity of his classical readings were prodigious, and the fruits of his labor are shown in his *Fasti Hellenici* and his *Fasti Romani*, which have become authorities. Useful "Epitomes" of these works were afterwards published. D. 1852.

Clinton, Sir Henry, an English general. He succeeded Sir William Howe as commander-in-chief in America; and his ill success in 1781, and 1782, was so severely animadverted upon in England, that he thought it necessary to exculpate himself through the medium of the press. After his return from America, he was for some time governor of Limerick, and had just been appointed governor of Gibraltar, where he died, 1795.

Clinton, in *Alabama*, a township of Greene co., about 120 m. W.N.W. of Montgomery.

Clinton, in *Arkansas*, a post-village, cap. of Van Buren co., on Little Red River, about 60 m. N. by W. of Little Rock.

Clinton, in *California*, a mining-village of Amador co., about 50 m. N.E. of Stockton.

Clinton, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., on Long Island Sound, 23 m. E. of New Haven; *pop.* 1,404.

Clinton, in *Georgia*, a village of Gwinnett co.

—A post-village, cap. of Jones co., about 20 m. W. by S. of Milledgeville;

Clinton, in *Illinois*, a S. central co.; *area*, 420 sq. m. It is intersected by the Kaskaskia River and by Shoal Creek, and also drained by Beaver and Crooked creeks. The surface is generally level, and the soil fertile. It contains a number of prairies alternating with tracts of timber. *Cap.* Carlyle.

—A township of De Kalb co.

—A post-village of De Witt co., 50 m. E.N.E. of Springfield, and 23 m. S. of Bloomington.

—A township of Kane co.

Clinton, in *Indiana*, a N.W. county; *area*, abt. 432 sq. m. It is drained by the forks of Wildcat River and Sugar Creek. This co., which lies in the fertile valley of the Wabash, has a level surface and an alluvial soil. It contains a prairie 12 m. long and 4 m. wide. *Cap.* Frankfort.

—A township of Cass co.

—A township of Decatur co.

—A township of Elkhart co.

—A township of La Porte co.

—A township of Putnam co.

—A post-village and township of Vermilion co., on the W. bank of Wabash River, 16 m. S. of Newport; *pop.* about 2,800.

Clinton, in *Iowa*, an E. county, bordering on Illinois; *area*, 630 sq. m. The Mississippi River forms its E. boundary; the Wapsipinicon traverses the W. part, and forms the S. boundary. The co. has considerable timber and prairie, and the soil is fertile. *Cap.* De Witt. *Pop.* 35,357.

—A post-village and township of Clinton co., on the Mississippi River, abt. 42 m. above Davenport, 137 m. from Chicago, and nearly opposite Fulton, Ill.

—A township of Franklin co.

—A township of Linn co.

—A village of Madison co., about 37 m. S.W. of Des Moines.

—A township of Wayne co.

Clinton, in *Kansas*, a post-village and township of Douglas co., near the Wakarusa River, 11 m. W.S.W. of Lawrence.

Clinton, in *Kentucky*, a S. county, bordering on Tennessee; *area*, about 350 sq. m. Cumberland River washes its N. border, and it is drained by Wolf River and Indian Creek. The surface is hilly and undulating; Poplar Mountain, a spur of Cumberland Mountain, rises in the E. part of this co. to a height of 1,000 feet or more. The soil is fertile, and iron ore and coal abound in the highlands. *Cap.* Albany.

—A post-village, cap. of Hickman co., about 10 m. from the Mississippi River, and 300 m. W.S.W. of Frankfort; *pop.* 1,644.

Clinton, in *Louisiana*, a post-village, cap. of E. Feliciana parish, 32 m. N. of Baton Rouge.

Clinton, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Kennebec co., 25 m. N. by E. of Augusta, on the E. side of Kennebec River.

Clin'ton, in *Massachusetts*, a manufacturing town of Worcester co., on the Nashua River, 35 m. W. by N. of Boston. *Manf.* Brussels and Wilton carpets, Lancaster ginghams, figured counterpanes, Clinton gala-plaids, hoop-skirts, horn combs, wire cloth, machinery, &c. The township covers an area of about 5,000 acres. *Pop.* 5,429.

Clin'ton, in *Michigan*, a central co.; *area*, about 576 sq. m. It is drained by the Grand, Maple, and Looking-glass rivers. The surface is level and heavily timbered. The soil is fertile. *Cap.* St. John.

—A post-village of Lewance co., on the Raisin River, 15 m. N. by E. of Adrian.

—A township of Macomb co.

Clinton, in *Minnesota*, a village of Steele co., about 12 m. S. of Faribault.

Clinton, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Hinds co., 10 m. W. of Jackson. It is the seat of Mississippi College. *Pop.* about 350.

Clinton, in *Missouri*, a N.W. co.: *area*, about 460 sq. m. It is drained by Smith's Fork and Little Platte River, and by Castile Creek. The general surface is level, and the soil fertile. The county has a large proportion of prairie. Limestone and sandstone are the principal rocks. *Cap.* Plattsburg.

—A village of Monroe co., on the N. Fork of Salt River, 81 m. N. of Jefferson City.

Clinton, (formerly Rives Court-House,) in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Henry co., a few m. N. of Grand River, (of the Osage,) and 107 m. W. by S. of Jefferson City.

Clinton, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Davie co., on the Yadkin River, about 105 m. W. of Raleigh.

—A post-village, township, and cap. of Sampson co., 35 m. E. of Fayetteville.

Clinton, in *Nevada*, a mining-village of Lander co., in the Smoky Valley district, 15 m. S.E. of Austin.

Clinton, in *New Jersey*, a township of Essex co.; *pop.* 2,240.

—A post-village and township of Hunterdon co., on the S. branch of Raritan River, about 10 m. N. of Flemington: *pop.* 785; of the township, 3,134.

Clinton, in *New York*, a N.E. co.; *area*, about 950 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Lake Champlain, and on the S. by the Rivière-au-Sable, and is drained by the Saranac and Chazy rivers, and other small streams. In the E. the surface is generally level, and the soil fertile. The W. part of the co. is mountainous, and abounds in iron ore. *Cap.* Plattsburg.

—A township of Clinton co., 30 m. N.W. of Plattsburg; *pop.* 2,206.

—A township of Dutchess co.

—A post-village of Kirkland township, Oneida co., sit. on the Oriskany Creek, 9 m. S.W. of Utica, and 100 m. W. N.W. of Albany. It is the seat of Hamilton College, connected with which is one of the finest observatories in the U. States.

Clinton, in *Ohio*, a S.W. co.; *area*, about 467 sq. m. It is drained by the E. Fork of Little Miami, by Anderson's Fork, and by Todd's and Rattlesnake creeks. The surface is undulating, and the soil very fertile. *Cap.* Wilmington.

—A township of Franklin co.

—A township of Fulton co.

—A village of Huron co., about 14 m. S.S.E. of Norwalk.

—A township of Knox co.

—A township of Seneca co.

—A township of Shelby co.

—A post-village of Summit co., 118 m. E. of Columbus.

—A township of Vinton co.

—A village of Wayne co., in Clinton township, about 9 m. S.S.W. of Wooster co.

Clinton, in *Pennsylvania*, a N. central co.; *area*, abt. 1,000 sq. m. It is intersected by the W. Branch of the Susquehanna River, and also drained by the Bald Eagle and Kettle creeks. The surface is mountainous. The soil of the limestone valleys is productive. There is abundance of iron-ore and bituminous coal. *Cap* Lock Haven.

—A post-village of Alleghany co., 15 m. W. of Pittsburg.

—A village of Armstrong co., on the Alleghany River, 33 m. above Pittsburg.

—A township of Butler co.

—A village of Centre township, Greene co., about 6 m. W. of Waynesburg.

—A township of Lycoming co.

—A township of Venango co.

—A township of Wayne co.

—A township of Wyoming co.

Clinton, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village of Laurens district, about 70 m. W.N.W. of Columbia.

Clinton, in *Tennessee*, a post-village, cap. of Anderson co., on the Clinch River, 18 m. N.W. of Knoxville, and 17à E. of Nashville;

Clinton, in *Texas*, a post-village, cap. of De Witt co., about 94 m. S. by E. of Austin. The lands of the Guadalupe Valley are said to be extremely fertile, and the uplands are rolling and diversified in scenery.

Clinton, in *W. Virginia*, a P. O. of Ohio co.

Clinton, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Clinton township, Rock co., sit. 14 m. S.E. of Janesville, 60 m. W. by S. of Racine, and 10 m. E.N.E. of Beloit.

—A village of Dane co., on the Koshkonong River, 24 m. E. by S. of Madison.

—A post-township of Rock co., bordering on Illinois, contains the village of Clinton. The greater part of Jefferson prairie is included in it.

—A township of Vernon co., about 10 m. N.E. of Viroqua.

Clin'ton-Col'den Lake, in British N. America, connected with Lake Aylmer on the N. W., and with Artillery Lake on the S., is intersected by the parallel of 64° N., and by the meridian of 107° 30′ W.

Clinton Corners, in *New York*, a P.O. of Dutchess co.

Clinton Corners, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Wyoming co.

Clin'tondale, in *New York*, a post-office of Ulster co.

Clinton Falls, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Steele co., 2 or 3 m. N. of Owatonna.

Clinton Hill, in *Illinois*, a village of St. Clair co., 5 or 6 m. N. of Belleville.

Clinton Hollow, in *New York*, a P.O. of Dutchess co.

Clinton Lake, in *Minnesota*, a township of Sherburne co.

Clinto'nia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Campanulaceæ*. They are procumbent herbs with small leaves, and axillary, solitary flowers. *C. elegans* is a beautiful annual, with flowers of the most brilliant blue, and native of the Rocky Mountains.

Clintonia, in *Illinois*, a township of Dewitt co., contains Clinton the county seat.

Clinton Mills, in *New York*, a P. O. of Clinton co.

Clinton Point, in *New York*, a P. O. of Dutchess co.

Clinton River, in *Michigan*, has its source in the numerous small lakes of Oakland co., and flows through Macomb co., into Lake St. Clair, 6 m. from Mount Clemens. Its length is about 50 m.

Clinton Station, in *N. Jersey*, a P.O. of Hunterdon co.

Clinton Station, in *Ohio*, a P. O. of Clinton co.

Clinton Valley, in *Ohio*, a P. O. of Clinton co.

Clin'tonville, in *Kentucky*, a township of Bourbon co., 9 m. S. of Paris, the county seat.

Clintonville, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Cedar co., about 65 m. N.W. of Springfield.

Clintonville, in *New York*, a post-village of Au Sable township, Clinton co., on Au Sable River, about 150 m. N. of Albany.

—A village of Onondaga co., 4 or 5 m. E.S.E. of Skaneateles.

Clintonville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Franklin co., 5 m. N. of Columbus.

Clintonville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Lycoming co., 10 m. S.E. of Williamsport, and 80 m. N. of Harrisburg.

—A post-village of Venango co., 175 m. W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

Clintonville, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Greenbrier co., 231 m. W. of Richmond.

Cli'o, [Lat., from Gr. *kleio, kleios*, glory, renown.] (*Myth.*) The muse of history and epic poetry, represented as bearing a half-opened roll of a book. Daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, she was the mother of Hyacinthus and Hymenæus.



Fig. 622.
CLIO, THE MUSE OF HISTORY.
(After a statue of the Parthenon.)

Clio, *n.*, Clionidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoölogy.*) A genus and family of naked marine molluscs, belonging to the order *Pteropoda*. They are particularly distinguished by having a pair of fin-like organs, or wings, consisting of an expansion of the mantle on each side of the neck, and furnished with muscular fibres: — a peculiarity of structure by which they are enabled to propel themselves rapidly through the water. So numerous are they in the Northern and Southern oceans, that the water appears literally alive with them; they are called whale's food, and the sea is sometimes so glutted with the Clios that the whales can scarcely open their mouths without ingulfing thousands of them. The *Clio borealis* abounds in the Arctic seas, and the *Clio australis* appears to be equally abundant in the polar regions of the S. hemisphere.



Fig. 623. — CLIO BOREAL'S.

Cli'o, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village in Marlborough district, about 120 m. N.E. of Columbia.

Clip, *v. a.* [A. S. *clyppan*, to clasp, make much of; Swed. *klippa*; Icel. *klippi*; *klippa*; Swed. and Goth. *klippa*; Dan. *klippe*, to shear, to crop, to shave; allied to *clasp*.] To embrace, by throwing the arms around; as, to *clip* one's sweetheart.

"Now runs and takes her in his *clipping* arms." — *Sidney.*

—To nip, cut, shear, or divide; to cut off with shears or scissors; to separate by a cutting stroke; as, to *clip* the hair.

"Philosophy will *clip* an angel's wings." — *Keats.*

—To diminish by cutting off; to cut short; to curtail; as, to *clip* coin.

"Mrs. Mayoress *clipped* the king's English."—*Addison.*

—*v. i.* (*Sports.*) In Falconry, to move swiftly; usually followed by *it*.

"Some falcon . . . flies at check, and, *clips it* down the wind." *Dryden.*

—*n.* An embrace, or act of throwing the arms around; a hug; a clasp.

—Act of cutting or shearing sheep. — The product of sheep-shearing; as, a good *clip* of wool.

—In the U. States, a quick blow or stroke given by the hand; as, to hit one a *clip*.

(*Farriery.*) The hammered-out upper edge of a horse's shoe, turned up to protect the lower part of the crust.

Clip'per, *n.* One who clips; more particularly, one who debases coin by cutting off a portion; as, a money-*clipper*.

(*Naut.*) A cargo ship, especially constructed for speed. They were built in the first instance for the conveyance of perishable goods, and the fruit-clippers and slave-

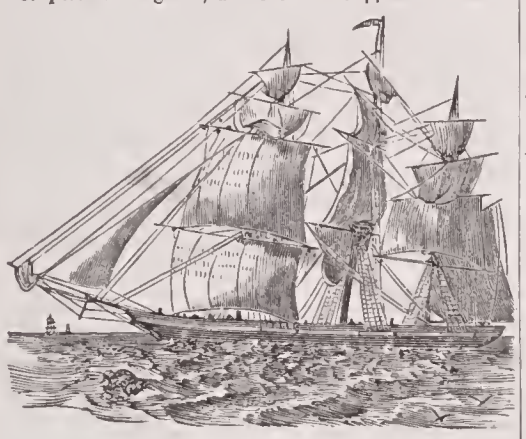


Fig. 624.—A CLIPPER SHIP.

clippers became known as the fastest vessels afloat. Of late years, the finest clippers are those of American build, which are employed in the Atlantic. Clippers are usually of narrow beam, with sharply curved bows and of generally an elliptical shape, having a deep draught and lofty raking masts.

Clipper Gap, in *California*, a post-village of Placer co., 43 m. N.E. of Sacramento.

Clipper Mills, in *California*, a post-village of Butte co., 30 m. E. of Oroville.

Clip'ping, *n.* The act of encircling with the arms; embracing.

—Act or operation of cutting off, curtailing, or diminishing.

—A piece of anything separated by clipping; as, "the *clippings* of our beards." — *Locke.*

Clique, (*klēk,*) *n.* [Fr. Etymol. unknown.] A party; a coterie; a set; a faction; a cabal; a gang; as, a *clique* of politicians. (Used, for the most part, in a disreputable sense).

Cliq'uish, *a.* Belonging, or relating, to a clique or coterie; as, *cliquish* interests.

Cliq'uism, *n.* Party spirit; the feeling of associating or banding together in cliques, sets, or factions.

Clish'-clash, *v. n.* To sound like the clashing of words; to clash. — *Worcester.*

Clis'thenes, an Athenian of the family of Alcmæon. It is said that he invented the ostracism, and that he was the first who was banished by that institution.

Clith'eroe, a town of England, in Lancashire, on the Ribble, 28 m. from Manchester. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics. *Pop.* 14,000.

Clito'ria, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of twining and generally unimportant plants, order *Fabaceæ*.

Cli'toris, *n.* (*Anat.*) A small round organ, situate at the upper part of the vulva, and separated by a small space from the anterior commissure of the labia.

Cli'tus, a distinguished Macedonian general, who saved the life of Alexander the Great at the battle of Granicus, but who, having expostulated with his imperial master when the latter was in a fit of intoxication, was slain by him. B.C. 328.

Clive, (OF PLASSEY.) ROBERT, LORD, an English general, B. 1725. He greatly distinguished himself in 1751 against the French in India. The state of his health having compelled him to return to England in 1753, he was received with great honor; and in 1755 he was sent out again to India as lieut.-colonel in the army. He destroyed some nests of pirates on the Coromandel coast, and reached Madras on the 20th June, 1756. On that very day the English in Bengal experienced the heavy disaster of the capture of Calcutta by Surajah Dowlah. Clive sailed from Madras to the Hooghly to save the English power in Bengal. He drove the enemy out of Calcutta, and a temporary treaty was made; but hostilities soon recommenced, and on the 23d June, 1757, *C.*, with 3,000 men, utterly routed the nabob's army of 50,000, in the battle of Plassey. This decisive victory secured for the English not only the mastery of Bengal, but a permanent ascendancy over the East. *C.* gained other important military advantages, and returned to England in 1760, loaded with wealth and glory. He was enthusiastically received, and created (by an Irish peerage) Lord *C.* and baron of Plassey. In 1764 he was a third time sent out to India, where he honorably distinguished himself by his exertions in the more difficult and invidious duty of reforming the gross abuses that abounded in the Indian administration. This made him many enemies; and on his final return to England, in 1767, he became the object of incessant attack in the public press, and ultimately in the House of Commons. Clive was, in fact, far from being a faultless man. Throughout his career in the East, he had, in his negotiations and diplomatic dealings, acted on the maxim, that it was quite allowable to fight the cunning and faithless natives with their own weapons. He said, in his defence, that it was a matter of true policy and justice to deceive such villains. Acts of chicanery, and even of forgery, could thus be truly charged against Clive. But his fearless defence of himself in parliament was very effective. The magnitude of his services was undeniable; and the House of Commons, after a long debate on 23d May, 1773, refused to vote that Lord Clive had abused his power, and came to the resolution, that "Lord Clive has rendered great and meritorious services to his country." But though thus honorably acquitted by parliament, Clive's haughty spirit suffered deeply from the attacks aimed at him; his health also was impaired, and he fearfully aggravated both his mental and physical prostration by the immoderate use of opium. On the 22d Nov., 1774, he committed suicide.

Cliv'ers, *n.* See CLEAVERS.

Cliv'ity, *n.* Inclination or declination; gradient.

Cloa'ca, *n.; pl.* CLOACÆ. [Lat., a sewer.] A common sewer, or conduit carried underground.

—A water-closet; a privy.

(*Antiq.*) Rome was intersected by numerous sewers, some of which were of an immense size; the most celebrated of them was the *cloaca maxima*, the construction

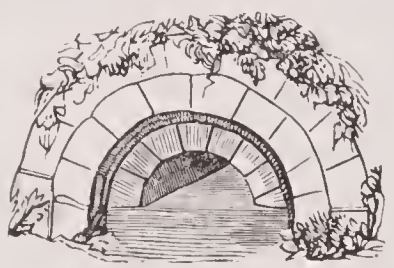


Fig. 625. — CLOACA MAXIMA.

of which is attributed to Tarquinius Priscus. It was formed by three tiers of arches, one within the other, the innermost of which is a semicircular vault of 14 ft. in diameter. The manner of its construction is shown in *Fig.* 625.

(*Physiol.*) The pouch at the extremity of the intestinal canal, in which the solid and liquid excretions are commingled in birds, fish, and reptiles.

Cloa'cal, *a.* Belonging, or relating, to a cloaca.

Cloaci'na, (*Myth.*) A goddess of Rome, who presided over the cloacæ; the goddess of purification; one of the numerous names given to Venus.

Cloak, (old spelling CLOKE.) [A. S. *lach;* Flem *klocke;* Ar. *khalat,* a loose robe.] A loose outer garment worn indiscriminately by man or woman; a mantle; a covering against bad weather.

"He lay like a warrior taking his rest,
With his martial *cloak* around him." — *Wolfe.*

—A disguise; a pretext; anything intended to hide or conceal; an excuse; a fair-seeming pretence; as, a *cloak* to sin.

"No man is esteemed who wears religion otherwise than as a *cloak!*"—*South.*

—*v. a.* To cover with a cloak;—metaphorically, to conceal; to hide; to cover; to mask; to veil; as, to *cloak* drunkenness under the guise of teetotalism.

Cloak'-bag, *n.* A valise; a portmanteau; a bag in which clothes are carried.

"Why dost thou converse with that . . . stuffed *cloak-bag* of guts?" *Shaks.*

Cloak'edly, *adv.* In a cloaked or concealed manner.

Cloak'ing, *n.* Act of hiding or concealing anything to be ashamed of; as, "dissemblings and *cloakings*." *Strype.*

—Cloth or material adapted for making cloaks.

Clock, *n.* [A. S. *clugga, clucga;* Fris. *klokke;* D *klok;* Ger *glocke;* Icel. *klucka;* Dan *klokke;* W. *cloch;* Armoric *klōc'h;* Fr. *cloche;* O Ger. *g'lokka,* from *klochôn;* A. S. *clocean,* to sound, to strike, to give forth a sound.] A machine which measures time and its divisions, by means of a pendulum and wheels moved by weights, springs, and sometimes by magnetic power, and so named from its striking the hours on a bell; any horological contrivance for keeping record of time. See HOROLOGY.

—The flowered or figured work about the ankle of a stocking.

"His stockings with sitver *clocks* were ravish'd from him.' *Swift*

What o'clock is it? A contraction and corruption of *what hour of the clock is it?*

"*What is 't o'clock?*
Upon the stroke of four." — *Shaks.*

Clock, *v. a.* and *v. i.* See CLUCK.

Clock'-work, *n.* Machinery and movements of a clock; any machinery resembling that of a clock; well-adjusted work; as, it acts like *clock-work*.

Clock'ville, in *N. York,* a post-township of Madison co.

Clod, *n.* [A. S. *clud;* D. *kluit;* Ger. *kloss;* Icel. *clod.* See CLOT.] A concreted mass or lump; a hard lump of earth of any kind; a mass of cohering earth or clay; turf.

"Who pounds with rakes the crumbling *clods?*" —*Dryden.*

—The ground; the earth; the soil.

"The *clod*
Where once their sultan's horse has trod." — *Swift.*

—That which is base and earthy, or of a worldly nature, by comparison with things spiritual.

"The spirit of man,
Which God inspired, cannot together perish
With this corporeal *clod.*" —*Milton.*

—A dull, stupid, thick-headed, obtuse, gross, empty-brained fellow.

"The vulgar! a scarce animated *clod,*
Ne'er pleased with aught above 'em." — *Dryden.*

—*v. i.* To collect into concretions, or a thick mass; to clot.

"Wash off the *clodded* gore." — *Milton.*

—*v. a.* To pelt with clods; as, to *clod* a policeman.

Clod'-crusher, *n.* (*Agric.*) An implement used for crushing and pressing the soil. In its general form, it consists of a cylindrical roller divided into many pieces, all strung upon one axle. These pieces actually constitute a number of independent wheels, which are notched on the outer edge, and so formed as to prevent the tearing up of the land, which, when the common roller was employed in rolling a growing crop, was a serious objection.

Clod'dy, *a.* Consisting of clods; as, a *cloddy* piece of ground.

—Earthy; mean; gross; base.

"Turning . . . the meagre *cloddy* earth to glittering gold." *Shaks.*

Clod'hopper, *n.* A countryman; a bumpkin; a boor; a clown; a dolt; a ploughman; as, as vulgar as a *clod-hopper*.

Clod'ould. See CLOUD, (ST.)

Clodomir, (*clo'do-mer,*) son of Clovis, succeeded, on the death of his father in 511, to the kingdom of Orleans. He fought against Sigismund, king of Burgundy, took him prisoner, and put him to death. He himself was afterwards slain in a battle with Gondomar, Sigismund's successor, in 524. He left three children, of whom two were murdered by their uncle, and the third, Clodould, saved himself by flight.

Clod'pate, *n.* A dolt; a thick-pated fellow; a numskull.

Clod'pated, *a.* Thick-headed; assish; stupid; without brains.

Clod'poll, *n.* Identically the same as CLODPATE, *q. v.*

"This letter being so excellently ignorant, he will find that it comes from a *clodpoll.*" — *Shaks.*

Cloff. See CLOUGH.

Clog, *v. a.* [From Goth. *ligan,* A. S. *licgan,* to lie, comes the *v. a. galaggjan.* to lay, to place upon, whence the Eng. *clog,* something laid on, a burden, impediment.] To load or fill with something that retards or hinders motion; to impede; to obstruct; to choke up; as, to *clog* a gutter.

"His majesty's ships were over-*clogged* with great ordnance." *Raleigh.*

—To overburden; to encumber, as with a load; to hamper.

"The wings of birds were *clogg'd* with ice and snow."—*Dryden.*

—To embarrass; to hinder, confuse, or restrain.

"The *clogging* burthen of a guilty soul." — *Shaks.*

—*v. i.* To be loaded or encumbered with anything; as, a *clogging* saw.

—To coalesce; to unite and adhere; as, to *clog* like seeds.

—*n.* A kind of heavy shoe, usually made of wood. (Called in France, *sabot.*)

"In France, the middle sort makes use of wooden *clogs.*" *Harvey* (1642).

—Anything put, or laid on, which hinders or retards motion; a hindrance; an embarrassment; a stumbling-block.

"Weariness of the flesh is a heavy *clog* to the will."—*Hooker.*

—A weight attached to the leg of an animal to prevent its going astray.

"As a dog . . .
By chance breaks loose, and quits his *clog.*" — *Hudibras.*

Clog'giness, *n.* State of being hampered or clogged; state of wearing clogs.

Clog'ging, *n.* The thing which clogs. (R.)

Clog'gy, *a.* That clogs or has power to clog; thick; gross; lumpy; adhesive; as, *cloggy* soil.

Clog'-head, *n.* (*Arch.*) A round tower of slender proportions, attached to sundry old churches in Ireland.

Clogheen, in Ireland, a town of Munster, co. Tipperary, 13½ m. W.S.W. of Clonmel; *pop.* 2,111.

Clog'her, in Ireland, a decayed episcopal city, and disfranchised parliamentary borough, in Ulster, co. Tyrone; *pop.* about 523.

Cloi'ster, *n.* [Fr. *cloître;* A.S. *claustr;* Lat. *claustrum,* from *claudo, clausus,* to shut or close, to shut up or in.]

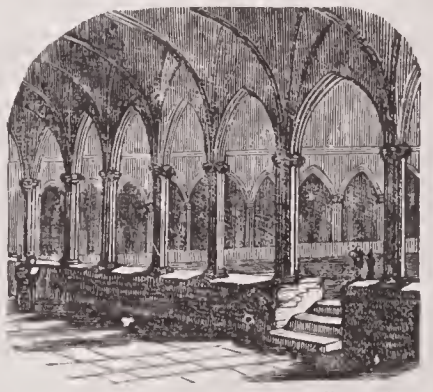


Fig. 626.—CLOISTER OF ARLES, (France.)

A monastery, either inhabited by monks, or by nuns, who are enclosed or shut up from the world. In a more restricted sense, the term is applied to a covered passage running round the walls of certain portions of monasteries. It is usually found extending over three sides of a square or quadrangle, with the outer walls consisting of pillars and arches, and the roof frequently arched and ornamented with tracery. In the ancient monasteries the cloisters were used for several purposes. The monks held their lectures in them, and at certain hours of the day met there and conversed together.

—*v. a.* To shut up or confine in a cloister or monastery; to confine closely within walls; to immure.

"Go! *cloister* thee in some religious house."—*Shaks.*

Cloi'steral, Cloi'stral, *a.* Confined to a cloister; retired from the world; recluse; secluded; as, "*cloistral* men." — *Walton.*

Cloistered, *a.* Dwelling in cloisters; solitary; secluded; retired from the world.

"I cannot praise a fugitive and *cloister'd* virtue."—*Milton.*

—Enclosed; built around with arcades, piazzas, &c.

"The Greeks and Romans had commonly two *cloistered* open courts." — *Wotton.*

Cloi'sterer, *n.* One who belongs to a cloister.

Cloi'stress, *n.* A nun; a female who has vowed religious retirement. —*Johnson.* (R.)

"Like a *cloistress* she will veiled walk." — *Shaks.*

Cloke, *n.* See CLOAK.

Clomb, (*klōm,*) *imp.* of CLIMB, *q. v.*

Clomp, *n.* Same as CLAMP, *q. v.*

Clon, a prefix to numerous places in Ireland. It signifies a fertile strip of land entirely enclosed by a bog, or by water on the one side, and a bog on the other. The number of names with which it is allied is about 90.

Clonakil'ty, a town of Ireland, co. Cork, situated in a bay of the Atlantic, called Clonakilty Bay, 20 m. S.W. of Cork; *pop.* 3,108.

Clonard', a town of Ireland, co. Meath, 11 m. from Trim; *pop.* 4,000.

Clon'es, a town of Ireland, co. Monaghan, 10 m. S.W. of Monaghan; *pop.* 2,333.

Clon'fert, a parish and village of Ireland, co. Galway, 36 m. from Galway. *Pop.* 3,884.—The name also of two bogs in the same co., traversed by the Great Canal.

Clon'ic, *a.* [Fr. *clonique*, from Gr. *klonos*, any violent, confused motion.] (*Med.*) Irregular convulsive motions; convulsions with alternate relaxation; in contradistinction to *tonic*, which signifies a constant rigidity.

Dunglison.

Clonmel', a town of Ireland, cos. Waterford and Tipperary, pleasantly situated on the river Suir, 14 m. S.S.E. of Cashel. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics. *Pop.* 16,000.

Clonmell', in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Lancaster co.

Clontarf', a village of Ireland, prov. Leinster, co. Dublin, 2½ m. from the castle of Dublin; *pop.* 200. Here, April 23, 1034, Brian Born, king of Ireland, with a force of 20,000 men, defeated 21,000 Danes, under King Sitric. 7,000 Irish, including Brian and his son, fell in the action. The Danish loss amounted to 13,000.

Clon'thal, or **Klon'thal,** a lake of Switzerland, 3 m. from Glarus. It is 2 m. long by 1 broad, and is elevated 2,526 feet above the sea.

Cloop, *n.* [From the sound.] The sound made when a cork is wrenched from the mouth of a bottle.

Clootz, JEAN BAPTISTE DE, a Prussian baron, better known as ANACHARSIS CLOOTZ, one of the wildest and most violent actors in the early scenes of the French Revolution. He was born at Cleves, in 1755, and very early dissipated the greater portion of his fortune. In 1790, being at Paris, he presented himself at the bar of the National Assembly, attended by a number of men dressed to represent various foreign nations; and, describing himself as the "orator of the human race," he demanded the right of confederation. After making himself conspicuous by a variety of foolish projects set forth in no less foolish speeches, he was in 1792 sent to the National Convention as deputy from the department of the Oise. As might be expected from his previous conduct, he was among those who voted for the death of the unfortunate Louis XVI. His course, however, was now wellnigh run, for, becoming an object of suspicion to Robespierre, he was arrested, and guillotined in 1794.

Cloquet, JULES GERMAIN, (*klo-kay',*) a French physician, member of the Institute and of the Academy of Medicine, B. in Paris, 1790, is brother of the celebrated anatomist, M. Hippolyte Cloquet, who D. in 1813. He studied medicine in Paris, took his degree of doctor in 1817, and after some competition, was, in 1831, elected to the chair of Pathological Surgery. In addition to various theses, which have received high commendation, he is the author of *Anatomie de l'Homme*, 1821–31; of *Pathologie Chirurgicale*, &c., in 1831, and other works. He has contributed largely to the *Dictionnaire de Médecin*, is a skilful operator, and has invented various useful surgical instruments.

Close, (*kloz,*) *v. a.* [Lat. *clausus*, from *claudo*, to shut: Fr. *clos.*] To shut; to move or bring as near as possible together; to make fast by pressing together, or by stopping an open place; to shut up; to block up; as, to *close* one's eyes.

"Now stir the fire and *close* the shutters fast." — *Cowper.*

—To end; to finish; to conclude; to complete; to bring to an end or period; as, to *close* an account.

"One frugal supper did our studies *close*" — *Dryden.*

—To inclose; to encompass; to confine; to gather round.

"According to the gift which bounteous nature hath in him *closed*." — *Shaks.*

—*v. i.* To come close together; to unite; to coalesce; as, to *close* a wound. — To end; to terminate, or come to a period; as, the poll *closes* at five o'clock.

To close on, or *upon*. To agree upon; to join in; to come to a mutual understanding or agreement; as, "*to close upon* some measures between them." — *Temple.*

To close with. To accede to; to come to an agreement with; to comply with; as, *to close with* certain propositions.—To make an agreement with; to unite with.

"It would become me better, than *to close* In terms of friendship *with* thine enemies." — *Shaks.*

—To grapple with in wrestling.

—*n.* [Lat. *clausula*, from *claudo.*] A closing; conclusion; termination; final end; as, the *close* of a war.

"Speedy death, The *close* of all my miseries and the balm." — *Milton.*

—Manner of shutting; junction; as, the *close* of a door.

—A grapple in wrestling; as, to make one's adversary come to the *close*.

(*Mus.*) End of a musical strain; a double bar marking the end; rest.

"At ev'ry *close* she made, th' attending throng Replied, and bore the burden of the song." —*Dryden.*

Close, (*klōs,*) *n.* [Fr. *clos*; Lat. *clausus*, from *claudo*, to shut.] An inclosed space; specifically, a small field or square of land surrounded by a fence, rail, or wall; as, a cathedral *close*.

"I have a tree which grows here in my *close*."—*Shaks.*

—In England, a narrow way or passage leading from one street to another, or to a court of houses.

(*Law.*) An interest in the soil, or in trees or growing crops.

—*a.* Shut or made fast; tight; closed so as to have no opening; as, a *close* window.

—Confined; stagnant; oppressive; having no vent; without ventilation; causing lassitude; as, *close* weather.

—Secret; hidden; confined; secluded; private; pent up.

"Nor could his acts too *close* a vizard wear."—*Dryden.*

—Compact; solid; dense; having all the parts amalgamated.

"The inward substance of the earth is of itself an uniform mass, *close* and compact." — *Burnet.*

—Viscous; glutinous; tenacious; not volatile.

"This oil . . . is supposed of so *close* and tenacious a substance."— *Wilkins.*

—Disposed to be secretive; wary; reticent; cautious; taciturn.

"Constant you are . . . and for secrecy, no lady *closer*." — *Shaks.*

—Penurious; stingy; niggardly; parsimonious; as, a *close* old hunks.

—Near to; adjacent; adjoining; brought into the same neighborhood; — often preceding *to*; as, *close to* a wall.

"Some dire misfortune follows *close* behind." — *Pope.*

—Familiar; intimate; confidential; brought into contact.

"Mutual amity, so strait, so *close*." — *Milton.*

—Strictly adhering to the original; without deviation; literal; strict; as, a *close* copy. — Precise; careful; attentive; accurate; as, a *close* observer. — In doubt; evenly balanced; about equal; as, a *close* contest.

(*Her.*) Applied to a bird, when its wings are down and close to the body.

Close corporation. A corporate body whose officers are unattainable by the general public. — *Close-vowel.* A vowel pronounced by a contraction of the lips. — *Close to the wind.* (*Naut.*) Said of a vessel when sailing close-hauled, or as near as possible to the point whence the wind blows.

Close, *adv.* Closely; nearly; densely; secretly; pressingly.

"*Close* following pace for pace." — *Milton.*

Close'-banded, *a.* In close order; closely united.

Close'-barred, *a.* Firmly closed by bars.

Close'-bodied, *a.* Setting or fitting close to the body; as, a "*close-bodied* coat." — *Ayliffe.*

Close'-compacted, *a.* Being in compact order.

Close'-fisted, *a.* Griping; covetous; niggardly; stingy; as, a *close-fisted* employer.

Close'-handed, *a.* Covetous; penurious; parsimonious; close-fisted.

Close'-handedness, *n.* Covetousness; stinginess.

Close'-hauled, *n* (*Naut.*) A term applied to a ship sailing with her yards braced up so as to get as much as possible to windward.

Close'ly, *adv.* In a close manner; nearly; pressingly.

"Follow Fluellen *closely* at the heels." — *Shaks.*

Clos'en, *v. a.* To fasten, bind, or make close. (R.)

"His friends *closen* the tie by claiming relationship to him." *Brit. Quart. Rev.*

Close'ness, *n.* State or quality of being close; compactness; nearness; secrecy; stinginess; oppressiveness; literalness; narrowness; earnestness; as, *closeness* of the atmosphere, *closeness* of disposition, *closeness* of neighborhood, *closeness* of imitation, &c.

Clos'er, *n.* The person or thing which closes; a finisher; a concluder.

(*Building.*) A brick-bat inserted where the distance will not permit of a brick in length. — The term is also applied to mason's work, and it signifies in that case the piece of stone introduced to fill up a course of ashlaring around a building in such a manner as to secure the breaking of the bond.

Close'-stool, *n.* A chamber-utensil; a bidet, (*q. v.*)

"And his high helmet was a *close-stool* pan." — *Garth.*

Clos'et, *n.*, [dim. of *close.*] A small room or private apartment.

"The taper burneth in your *closet*." — *Shaks.*

—Any small room intended for privacy; a cabinet; a private repository.

"He furnishes her *closet* first, and fills The crowded shelves with rarities of shells." — *Dryden.*

—*v. a.* To shut up or conceal in a closet.

"The heat of thy great love . . . doth *closet* up itself."—*Herbert.*

—To take into a private apartment for consultation.

"About this time began the project of *closeting*."—*Swift.*

Close'-tongued, *a.* Reticent; keeping silence; cautious in speech.

Clos'et-sin, *n.* Privately committed sin.

Closh, *n.* (*Farriery.*) A distemper in cattle. See FOUNDER.

(*Games.*) Skittles; the game of nine-pins. (Sometimes written *closhey.*)

Clos'ter, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Bergen co., abt. 20 m. N. by W. of New York.

Clos'ure, *n.* [Lat. *clausura.*] Act or operation of shutting; as, the *closure* of a chink.

—That which closes or shuts; that by which separate parts are made to adhere.

"Without a seal, wafer, or any *closure* whatever." — *Pope.*

—An inclosure; that which incloses or confines.

"Within the guilty *closure* of thy walls." — *Shaks.*

—A conclusion; an end.

"And make a mutual *closure* of our house." —*Shaks.*

Clot, *n.* [D. *kluit, kloot*; Ger. *kloss.* The root is found in W. *cluddiaw*, to dig.] A concretion; a mass of soft or fluid matter concreted; as, a *clot* of blood.

(*Chem.*) In a few minutes after the blood has been drawn, it begins to assume a gelatinous appearance, and the semi-solid mass thus formed separates into a red solid portion or *clot*, which continues to shrink for 10 or 12 hours, and a clear yellow liquid or *serum*. It might be supposed that this coagulation is due to the cooling of the blood, but it is found by experiment to take place even more rapidly when the temperature of the blood is raised one or two degrees after it has been drawn; and, on the other hand, if it be artificially cooled, its coagulation is retarded. The reason of this remarkable behavior of the blood is not yet understood.

Clot, *v. i.* To form into clots or clods; to hang together. To concrete; to coagulate; to gather into concretions. To be defiled, or become gross.

"The soul grows *clotted* by contagion."—*Milton.*

Clot'-bur, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Burdock.

Cloth, *n.* Regular pl. CLOTHS; but written when used in relation to garments, CLOTHES. [A. S. *cloth*; Ger. *kleid*; Swed. and Goth. *klade*, cloth, a garment: allied to W. *clyd*, warm, sheltered, and *clydiam*, to make warm or comfortable. Derived by "Junius," from Gr. *klōthō*, to spin.] A manufactured substance consisting of wool, hair, cotton, flax, and hemp, or other vegetable filaments. It is formed by weaving or interlacing threads, and is used for making garments or other coverings. The term cloth, when used alone, is generally employed to distinguish woollen cloth from fabrics made of any other textile material. See WOOLLEN MANUFACTURE.

—A piece of any woven fabric set apart for a particular use; as, a table-*cloth*.

—Any texture used as a covering; as, the green *cloth* of a billiard-table.

—A term given to the clerical profession generally, by virtue of their peculiar garb; as, a brother of the *cloth*.

Clothaire I., (*klo-tair'*) king of France, B. 497, was the son of Clovis and Clotilda. He, at first, was only king of Soissons, in 511; but became, in 558, master of the whole of France, on the death of his brothers. D. 561.

CLOTHAIRE II., B. about 575, succeeded his father, Chilperic I., in the kingdom of Soissons, at the age of four months. His mother maintained the kingdom for him against the efforts of Childebert, and afterwards becoming possessed of Austrasia, he reigned over the whole of the kingdom. D. 628.

CLOTHAIRE III., B. 652, came to the throne of Burgundy in 655, on the death of his father, Clovis II. Batilda, his mother, governed during his minority with great wisdom. D. 670.

CLOTHAIRE IV., reigned only in name from 717 to 720, Charles Martel, mayor of the palace, having the real power. D. 720.

Clothe, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* CLOTHED or CLAD.) [From the noun.] To put clothes or garments on. To cover with dress. To furnish with raiment. — To put on; to invest: to cover; to surround; to encompass; to cover or spread over.

—*v. i.* To wear clothes. — *Shaks.*

Clothes, *n. pl.* of CLOTH. Covering for the body. Whatever covering is worn, or made to be worn, for decency or comfort. Garments; raiment: attire; dress; vestments; apparel. — Blankets, &c., put upon a bed.

Clothes'-horse, *n.* A frame that is used for hanging clothes on to dry, after they are washed.—*Green.*

Clothes'-press, *n.* A depository for clothes.

Cloth'ier, *n.* A maker or seller of cloths or clothes.—One who dresses or fulls cloth.

Cloth'ing, *a.* Covering with, or putting on vestments of any kind; providing with garments; covering.

—*n.* Garments in general: clothes; dress; raiment; covering.

Cloth'-moth, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See TINIA.

Clo'tho, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of spiders which inhabit Egypt and S. Europe, the best known species of which, *C. Durandi* — above half an inch long, long-legged, brown, with black abdomen, marked with five yellowish spots — is interesting on account of its habits, and the sort of tent which it spins for itself. This curious structure is in shape like a limpet-shell, about an inch in diameter, and is fastened to the under side of stones or in crevices of rocks, not by its whole circumference, but by seven or eight points only. Within this the eggs are deposited in several bags of lenticular form. The parent creeps in and out under the edges of her tent, and supplies the young with food till they are able to dispense with the maternal care.

Cloth'-shearer, *n.* One who trims the cloth and levels the nap.—*Hakewell.*

Clot'poll, *n.* A thickskull; a clodpoll.—*Shaks.*

Clot'ted, *p. a.* Formed into clots; concreted into a mass; adhering in a lump.

Clot'ting, *n.* Same as clot. (R.)—Full of clots, or small hard masses.

Cloud, *n.* [A.S. *hlúd, gehlúd*; Ger. *lict*, a cover; A. S. *hlúdan*, to cover, *pp. gehlúdad, gehlyd*, covered; similarly the Lat. *nubes*, a cloud, is from *nubere*, to veil, to cover.] That which covers, obscures, or darkens. — A collection of watery particles, in the state of visible vapor, suspended in the air at some height, obscuring the sun, and throwing the earth into shade. — A collection of smoke or dust rising or floating in the air. — Anything resembling a cloud or clouds. — State of obscurity, gloom, or darkness.

"Tho' poets may of inspiration boast,
Their rage, ill govern'd, in the *clouds* is lost." —*Waller.*

—A great multitude; a crowd; as, "a *cloud* of witnesses." *Atterbury.*

(*Meteorol.*) *C.* differ from fogs or mists only in occupying a more elevated position; in all cases the origin is the same, namely, the vapors which rise from collections of water, and indeed from the whole surface of the earth. These aqueous vapors are condensed in the higher and colder regions of the atmosphere, and thus lose their transparency and become visible. *C.* differ very greatly in respect of form, magnitude, density, &c. These differences depend on the quantity of vapor of which they are composed, and the situations which they take as they unite with one another; and are determined in a great measure by the direction and velocity of the motion communicated to them by the wind. The height at which they float in the atmosphere is determined by their specific gravity, and consequently varies with their density. Thin light *C.* are observed higher than the summits of the loftiest mountains, while those which are dense and thick rise only to a small distance above the surface of the earth. It is very difficult to determine their average elevation; it is supposed to be between two and three miles, but it varies at different times of the year. *C.* are generally distributed into 3 primary formations—the *Cirrus*, the *Cumulus*, and the *Stratus*. But besides these there are 4 other varieties—the *Cirro-cumulus*, the *Cirro-stratus*, the *Cumulo-stratus*, and the *Cumulo-cirrostratus* or *Nimbus*. The *Cirrus* consists of fibres or curling streaks, which diverge in all directions. It occupies the highest region, and is frequently the first cloud which is seen after a continuance of clear weather. The *Cumulus* is a convex aggregate of watery particles, increasing upwards from a horizontal base, and assuming more or less of a conical figure. The *Stratus* consists of horizontal layers, and compre-

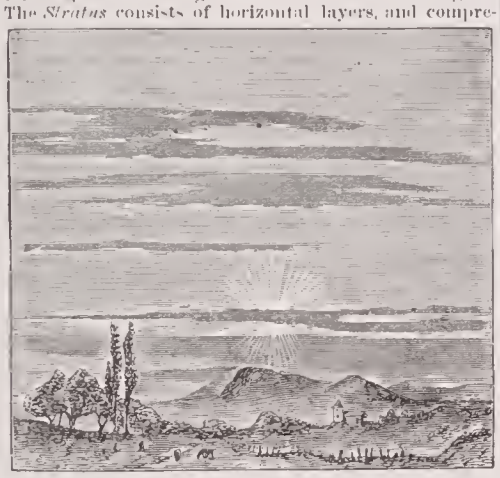


Fig. 627.—STRATUS.

hends fogs and mists. It is the lowest of the clouds, its under surface usually resting on the earth or water; and it is considered as the precursor of fine weather. The *Cirro-cumulus* is intermediate between the cirrus and cumulus, and is composed of small well defined masses closely arranged. The *Cirro-stratus*, intermediate between the cirrus and stratus, consists of horizontal masses separated into groups, with which the sky is sometimes so mottled as to suggest the idea of resemblance to the back of the mackerel. The prevalence of the cirro-stratus is usually followed by bad weather. The *Cumulo-stratus*, or *twain-cloud*, partakes of the appearance of the cumulus and stratus or cirro-stratus. The *Nimbus*, or *rain-cloud*, is that into which the others resolve themselves when rain falls. The above nomenclature is sufficiently fanciful: nevertheless it enables the meteorologist to convey more precise ideas in describing the diversified forms under which masses of clouds present themselves, and their connection with the changes of the weather. These forms are, however, frequently so indefinite and shapeless, that it is difficult, if not impossible, to refer them to any one of the preceding modifications. A tendency, however, to one or more of them may in general be traced.

Cloud, *v. a.* To overspread with a cloud or clouds; to obscure; to darken.

"What sullen fury *clouds* his scornful brow!" —*Pope.*

—To variegate with colors resembling clouds. — To give the appearance of sullenness or gloom to. — To tarnish; to sully.

—*v. n.* To grow cloudy; to become obscure with clouds.

Cloud'age, *n.* The state of being cloudy; cloudiness. (R.)

Cloud'berry, *n.* (*Bot.*) See RUBUS.

Cloud'-capt, *n.* Topped with clouds.—*Shaks.*

Cloud'-compeller, *n.* One who collects clouds; a poetical name given to Jupiter.

Cloud'-compelling, *a.* An epithet of Jupiter, by whom clouds were said to be collected.

Cloud'-eclipsed, *a.* Eclipsed by a cloud.

Cloud'-girt, *a.* Girt with clouds.—*Ogilvie.*

Cloud'ily, *adv.* With clouds; darkly; obscurely.

Cloud'iness, *n.* State of being cloudy; obscurity; gloom; want of brightness. — Appearance of gloom or sullenness.

Cloud'less, *a.* Being without a cloud; unclouded; clear; bright.

Cloud'let, *n.* A little cloud.

Cloud, (St.,) (*kloo,*) or CLODOALD, son of Clodomir, and grandson of Clovis, king of France. After the death of his father, and the murder of his two brothers (see CLODOMIR), he became a monk, and found refuge in a monastery near Paris, which took from him the name of St. Cloud. D. at St. Cloud, 560.

Cloud, (St.,) a parish and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, on the limit of Paris; *pop.* 5,248. The historical associations of this place are intimately connected with the royalty of France. Its palace, which is very beautiful, was originally the property of the dukes of Orleans, and, for a long period, was a summer residence of the kings of France. Its fountains are extremely elegant, and its park extensive. Here, in 1799, Napoleon I. dismissed the Assembly of Five Hundred, and caused himself to be proclaimed first consul; and here, in 1830, Charles X. put his signature to the ordinances which cost him his throne. See SUPPLEMENT.

Cloud'-topt, *a.* Crowned with clouds; cloud-capt.

Cloud'y, *adv.* Overcast or obscured with clouds. Consisting of a cloud or clouds.—Obscure; dark; not easily understood.—Indicating gloom, anxiety, sullenness, or ill-nature.—Marked with veins or spots, as marble.—Not bright.

Clough, (*kluf.*) *n.* [A.S., from *cleofian*, to cleave, to split.] A cleft in a hill; a precipice or ragged ascent.

Clout, *n.* [A.S. *clut*, from *cleotan*, to cleave, to divide or separate.] A patch of cloth, leather, &c.; a rag; a piece of cloth for mean purposes. — An iron plate on an axletree.

—*v. a.* To patch; to mend by sewing on a piece or patch. To cover with a piece of cloth.—To join clumsily.

—To cover or arm with an iron plate.

Clout'ed, *p. a.* Covered with a clout; patched; mended clumsily.

Clouted, or *Clotted Cream.* A kind of cream produced by setting a pan of new milk on a hot hearth.

Clou'tierville, in *Louisiana*, a post-village of Natchitoches parish, on the N. bank of Red River, 85 m. W. by S. of Concordia. Here, on April 23, 1864, an engagement took place between the rear-guard of the National army under Gen. T. Kilby Smith, and the Confederates, in which the latter were repulsed with a loss of 100 men.

Clout'-nail, *n.* A wrought-iron nail, short, and with a large head, used for the soles of strong shoes, or where clinching is necessary.

Clo'vate, *a.* [See CLOVE.] (*Zoöl.*) Applied to a shell that is thicker at the top than at the base. — *Clarke.*

Clove, one of the two preterites of CLEAVE, *q. v.* (Used principally in poetry.)

Clove, *n.* [See CLOUGH.] A ravine; a gap; a break in land.

Clove, *n.* [Fr. *clou*; Sp. *clavo*, from Lat. *clavus*, a nail.] The dried spicy bud of an East Indian tree, so called from its resemblance to a nail. See CARYOPHYLLUS.

—[A.S. *clufe*, from *cleofian*, to split, to divide.] (*Bot.*) One of the small bulbs formed in the axillæ of the scales of a mother bulb, as in garlic. — *Brande.*

—In some parts of England, a term used for a weight of quantity; as, a *clove* of wool (about 7 lbs).

Clove'-gillyflower, Clove Pink, *n.* (*Bot.*) See DIANTHUS.

Clove'-hitch, *n.* (*Naut.*) Two half hitches formed round a spar or other rope.

Clove'-hook, *n.* (*Naut.*) An iron clasp, in two parts, moving upon the same pivot and overlapping one another, used for bending chain-sheets to the clues of sails.

Clo'ven, *pp.* of CLEAVE, *q. v.*

Clo'ven-footed, Clo'ven-hoofed, *a.* Having the foot or hoof cleft or divided into two parts, as the ox.

"The *cloven-footed* fiend is banished from us." — *Dryden.*

Clo'ver, Clo'ver-grass, *n.* [A. S. *cloefer*, from *cleofian*, to cleave.] (*Bot.*) Trefoil, a grass, of which the leaf appears as if cleft into three lobes or divisions. See TREFOLIUM.

Clo'vered, *a.* Covered with clover.

Clo'ver, in *Illinois*, a township of Henry co.

Clover, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* 868.

Clo'ver Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, traverses Blair co., and falls into the Juniata River.

Clo'verdale, in *California*, a post-village and township of Sonoma co., on Russian River, 34 m. N.N.W. of Santa Rosa.

Cloverdale, in *Indiana*, a post-village and township of Putnam co., 10 m. S. of Greencastle;

Cloverdale, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Botetourt co.

Clo'ver Hill, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Hunterdon co., 35 m. N. of Trenton.

Clover Hill, in *Tennessee*, a village of Blount co., 25 m. S.W. of Knoxville.

Clover Hill, in *Virginia*, a village, cap. of Appomattox co., 20 m. E. of Lynchburg.

Clo'verland, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Clay co., 10 m. E.N.E. of Terre Haute.

Clo'verport, in *Kentucky*, post-village and township of Breckinridge co., on the Ohio River, 110 m. below Louisville. Coal is abundant, and 4 m. from the village are the White Sulphur Springs.

Clo'ver-weevil, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CURCULIONIDÆ.

Cloves'ville, in *New York*, a post-village of Delaware co., 65 m. S.W. of Albany.

Clove'-wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.

Clo'vis I., KING OF THE FRANKS, usually called the founder of the French monarchy, was born in 467. He was the son of Childeric I., and succeeded him in 481. During his reign he recovered from the Romans all their possessions in Gaul. He defeated Siagrius, near Soissons, in 486, compelled Alaric, king of the Visigoths, to surrender himself, and had him put to death. *C.* married Clotilda, niece of Gundebald, king of the Burgundians, and through her influence was gradually led to renounce paganism, and profess Christianity. His final decision was made after his great victory over the Alemanni, at Tolbiac, in 496; and he was baptized by St. Remi, with 3,000 of his subjects. In the following year the Armoricans united themselves with the Franks. *C.* pursued a crafty policy with the king of the Burgundians and his brother, on the principle "divide and conquer." In 507 he made war on Alaric II., king of the Visigoths, and totally defeated him at the battle of Vouglé, killing him with his own hand. *C.* thus added the whole south-west part of Gaul to his dominions. At Tours he soon afterward received ambassadors from Anastasius, emperor of the East, who gave him the titles of patrician and consul. *C.*, about that time, settled at Paris, and made it the capital city. He disgraced himself by the unjust and cruel measures he took to get rid of several of his kindred, possible competitors for the crown. D. at Paris, in 511, after dividing his kingdom between his four sons.

CLOVIS II., second son of Dagobert, king of Neustria and Burgundy, whom he succeeded in 638. D. 655.

CLOVIS III., son of Thierry III., king of France, whom he succeeded in 691, at the age of nine, and reigned five years, under the guardianship of Pepin d'Heristal, mayor of the palace. D. 695.

Clown, *n.* [Dan. *klont*; L. Sax. *klunt*; Swed. and Goth. *kluns*, a lump, a clod, a clot.] A country fellow; a rustic; a husbandman.

"He came with all his *clowns*, borsed upon cart jades."—*Sidney.*

—A churl; a coarse, ignorant, ill-bred man.

"In youth a coxcomb, and in age a *clown*."—*Spectator.*

—A buffoon; a mimic; a professional fool; a jester in a circus, &c.

—*v. i.* To act as a clown — generally preceding *it.*

Clown'ish, *a.* Resembling a clown; coarse; ill-bred; rude; rustic; awkward; uncultivated; as, *clownish* manners.

Clown'ishly, *adv.* After the manner of clowns; rudely; awkwardly; churlishly.

Clown'ishness, *n.* Quality of being clownish; awkwardness, or rusticity of manner; coarseness of behavior.

"Wipe off that plainness which the à-la-mode people call *clownishness*." — *Locke.*

Cloy, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *encloyer*; Fr. *enclouer*, to spike, to drive a nail into the touch-hole of a cannon, to render it useless, from *clou*, Lat. *clavus*, a nail; allied to *clog.*] To glut; to satiate; to surfeit; to fill to repletion; as, to *cloy* the appetite.

"Nor pinch'd with want, nor *cloy'd* with wanton ease." *Roscommon.*

Cloy'less, *a.* That which is unable to cloy or satiate.

Cloyne', a town of Ireland, co. Cork, 12 m. S.E. of Cork; *pop.* 1,800.

Club, *n.* [Ger. *kolben*; O. Gr. *kolbo*; Icel. *kylfa, kolfr*, the bulb of a root; Swed. *klubba*; probably akin to L. Sax. *kloppen*, Ger. *klopfen*, to strike; W. *clob*, a boss, a knob; Lat. *clava.*] A short, heavy, massy stick, of sufficient dimensions for the hand to grasp at one end, and thickening at the other; a cudgel; a mace; a bludgeon.

"Arm'd with a knotty *club*, another came." —*Dryden.*

—A suit at cards, marked with a figure in form of a club, or, rather, a clover-leaf. (Used generally in the plural.)

"Ensanguin'd hearts, *clubs* typical of strife." —*Cowper.*

Club, *v. i.* [A. S. *cleofian*, to cleave, to adhere.] To join or contribute a certain share or proportion to a common expense.

—To join or unite together for some common end.

"Let sugar, wine, and cream together *club*,
To make that gentle viand, syllabub." —*King.*

—*v. a.* To form a club; to unite for the accomplishment of a common end.

"Every part of the body seems to *club* and contribute to the seed." — *Ray.*

—To pay an equal proportion or quota of a common reckoning or expense.

—*n.* An association of persons united for the promotion of some common object, as for good-fellowship, promotion of literature, science, politics, &c.; as, the Athenæum *Club.*

—The division or quota of expense incurred at a club or social meeting.

"We dined at a French house, but paid ten shillings for our part of the *club*." — *Pepys.*

Clubbed, *a.* Collected into a sum and averaged, as different expenses; as, the amount was *clubbed* among them.

Club'ber, Club'bist, *n.* One who frequents a club; a member of a club, or association.

Club'bing, *n.* (*Naut.*) Drifting down the current with an anchor out; — spoken of a ship.

(*Hort.*) See CABBAGE.

Club Creek, in *Virginia*, flows S. through Charlotte co., and enters Staunton River a few miles S.W. of Marysville.

Club'-fist, *n.* A large, heavy fist; hence, a coarse, brutal fellow.

Club'-fisted, *a.* Having a large, heavy fist.

Club'-foot, *n.* (*Surg.*) A distortion of the foot, occasioned by the greater contraction of some muscles than others, by which means the foot is drawn out of its natural position: it may be inwards or outwards, with the elevation of the heel and depression of the toes, or the depression of the heel and elevation of the toes and fore part of the foot. Such deformities are usually congenital; but sometimes they may arise from some disordered state of the system, or be occasioned by convulsions. This deformity may now, in almost every case, be cured by a careful subcutaneous division of the contracted tendons

Club'-footed, *a.* Having short, crooked, or deformed feet; as, a *club footed* person.

Club'-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of European grass, *Corynephoras canescens*, tribe *Avenæ*.

Club'-haul, *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To bring a vessel's head round on the other tack, by letting go the lee anchor, and cutting or slipping the cable.

Club'-headed, *a.* Having a thick head; as, "*club-headed* anterinæ." — *Derham.*

Club'-house, *n.* A house where a club or a select number of individuals meet, each contributing an equal share of the expenses.

Club'-law, *n.* Government by violence; the law of brute force; anarchy.

Club'man, *n.* One who wields or carries a club.

Club'moss, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Lycopodiaceæ.

Club'-room, *n.* The apartment in which a club meets.

Club'-rush, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Scirpus.

Cluck, *v. i.* [A. S. *cloccian*; formed from the sound.] To make the noise, or utter the voice, of the domestic hen, when calling chickens.

—*v. a.* To call chickens, as a hen.

—*n* A peculiar articulation of the voice; a clicking sound

Cluck'ing, *n.* Utterance like the voice of a sitting hen: act of calling chickens.

Clue, *n.* See Claw.

Clump, *n.* [Ger. *klump.* See Lump.] A thick, short, shapeless piece of wood or other solid substance. — A cluster of trees or shrubs.

—The compressed clay of coal-strata. — *Brande.*

—*v. i.* To tramp, clamp, or clatter; — used as an English provincialism.

Clump's, *n. s.* [From *clump.*] A numskull; a dolt; a stupid fellow.

Clump'sy, *a.* Consisting of clumps; massive; agglomerated. (Used in some parts of England.)

Clum'sily, *adv.* In a clumsy manner; awkwardly.

"He walks very *clumsily* and ridiculously." — *Ray.*

Clum'siness, *n.* Quality of being awkward or clumsy; want of readiness, grace, or dexterity.

Clum'sy, *a.* [From *clump.*] Lumpish; heavy; massive; unwieldy; unhandy; awkward: without grace, dexterity, or readiness; as, *clumsy* fingers.

"That *clumsy* outside of a porter,
How could it thus conceal a courtier?" — *Swift.*

—Ill-made; badly constructed or executed; as, "*clumsy* verse." — *Dryden.*

Clunch, *n.* (*Geol.*) The hard and often dirty-looking bed of the lower chalk. In the *C.* the silicious particles that were removed to form beds of flint in the white upper chalk are generally found disseminated among the chalk itself, giving it a graver color and harsher feel. It rests on the upper green sand (an arenaceous bed), and often contains clay.

Clung, *imp.* of Cling, *q. v.*

Clung, *v. i.* To shrink, contract, or shrivel up, as wood. See Cling.

—*a.* Shrivelled; shrunk; wasted.

Cluniac, *n.* One of the reformed Benedictines of Cluny, *q. v.*

Cluniac, Cluniacen'sian, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the discipline of the Benedictine monks of Cluny.

Cluny, (*kloo'ae,*) (anc. *Cluniacum.*) A town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, on the Grône, 46 m. N. of Lyons. There are seen the ruins of the celebrated abbey mentioned below. *Pop.* 4,253.

Cluny, (Monks of the Order of,) were the first branch of the order of Benedictines, and took their name from the above town, where they were first established. The Benedictines having become very lax in their discipline, St. Odo, abbot of Cluny, in 927, not only insisted on a rigorous observance of the rules by the monks under him, but likewise introduced new ceremonies of a severer nature. These new rules soon came to be observed in the principal monasteries in France, Spain, Italy, Germany, and Britain; and by the 12th century the order numbered 2,000 cloisters in different parts of Europe. The order was abolished in 1790.

Clupe'a, *n.*, Clupeidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus and family of Malacopterygious fishes: distinguished by their wanting the adipose fin, by having the upper jaw composed of the intermaxillary bones in the middle, and the maxillaries at the sides, and by the body being always covered with scales. To the genus *Clupea* belong the *Herring, Sprat, Scad, Whitebait*, &c., *q. v.* To it also belongs the *Brit*, a small fish, 1 to 4 inches long, found abundantly on the coasts of New England.

Clusia, (*klu'se-a.*) [After Charles de *L'Ecluse*, a French botanist.] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees, order *Clusiaceæ*. The Balsam tree of Jamaica is *C. flava*; and this, with the species *C. alba* and *rosea* (Fig. 628), yields a glutinous, resinous matter, used in some parts of the West Indies in place of pitch. In Nevis and St. Kitt's the three species are known indiscriminately by the names of *fat pork, monkey apple*, and *mountain* or *wild mango*.

Clusia'ceæ, Guttifereæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Guttiferales*. Diag. Simple, opposite leaves, without stipules, symmetrical flowers, equilateral petals, adnate beakless anthers, solitary or few seeds, and sessile radiating stigmas. They consist of tropical trees and shrubs, natives of S. America and S. Africa. They are chiefly remarkable for yielding a

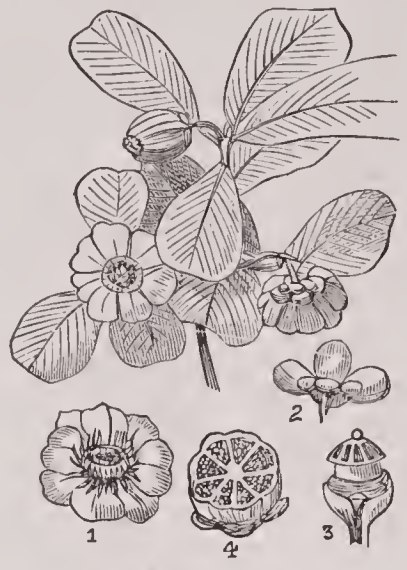


Fig. 628. — Clusia rosea.

1, an expanded flower; 2, a calyx seen from below; 3, the ovary with a part of the calyx cut away; 4, a transverse section of a fruit

yellow gum-resin of an acrid and purgative nature. In many cases, however, the fruits are edible, and are held in high estimation for their delicious flavor. There are 32 genera, including 150 species. — See Garcinia, Mammea, Mesua.

Clu'sius, (Charles de L'Ecluse,) a French botanist, b. at Arras, 1526. He travelled extensively in Europe in pursuit of his favorite science, and by over-exertion and numerous grave accidents, he ruined his health and became a cripple. He was made keeper of the Botanical Gardens at Vienna, and in 1593 accepted the chair of Botany at Leyden. His principal works are, *Rariorum Plantorum Historia; Exoticorum libri X.*; and *Histoire des Plantes*, a translation from Dodoens. D. 1609.

Clusone, (*kloosso'ne,*) a town of N. Italy, 18 m. from Bergamo. *Pop.* 5,675. — A river of Italy, joining the Po 18 m. from Turin.

Clus'ter, *n.* [A. S. *cluster, clyster*; Icel. *klistr*, glue; *klistra*, to glue together; Swed. and Goth. *klister*, glue; Du. *klister*, from *klissen*, to adhere, to stick together.] A bunch, as of grapes; a number of things of the same kind growing, or joined, together.

—A number of similar things massed, or collected together, or found contiguous to each other; as, a *cluster* of islands.

—A number of individuals brought together; a knot of people; a crowd; as, "among the *cluster* of a mob." *Addison.*

—*v. i.* To be or to keep close together; to grow in clusters or bunches; to collect together in masses.

"Forth flourish'd thick the *clustering* vine." — *Milton*

—*v. a.* To collect into a cluster, close body, or mass; as a *clustering* crowd.

Clus'tered Columns, (Compound Piers,) *n. pl.* (*Arch.*) A pier which consists of several columns or shafts clustered together. They are one of the richest features of Gothic ecclesiastical architecture. The columns or shafts are sometimes attached to each other throughout their whole length, (A, *Fig.* 629.) sometimes only at the base and capital.

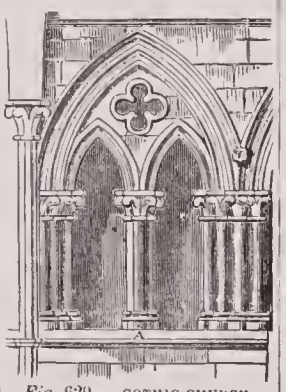


Fig. 629. — Gothic church, Quimperlé, (France.)

Clus'ter-grape, *n.* A small black grape. (Sometimes called the *currant-grape.*)

Clus'teringly, *adv.* In a clustering manner.

Clus'tery, *a.* Growing in clusters. — Prolific of clusters.

Clutch, (*kluch,*) *v. a.* [From A. S. *gelæccan*, from *læccan*, to seize; Scot. *cleik*, to catch, as by a hook; *cleck*, an iron hook.] To grip; to grasp; to catch or seize hold of.

"And lives to *clutch* the golden keys." — *Tennyson.*

—To clinch tightly with the hand; to hold closely.

"Not that I have the power to *clutch* my hand,
When his fair angels would salute my palm." — *Shaks.*

—*n.* A grip; a grasp; a seizure; something that catches or holds fast; as, "The *clutch* of poverty." — *Cowper.*

—*pl.* The paws or claws of a rapacious animal; — hence the hands, when used as instruments of rapacity, cruelty, or power.

"'Gainst those who have us in their *clutches*." — *Hudibras.*

(*Mach.*) An apparatus for engaging or disengaging two shafts; it consists of two pieces of metal formed so, that, when placed together, projecting pieces on one (made to slide to and fro on the shaft, but turn with it) fit into recesses in the other, which is fixed on the driving shaft, so that the first being pulled back, its shaft will remain at rest.

Clut'ter, *n.* [See Clatter.] A clatter; a confused noise; bustle; disorder.

"Prithee, Tim, why all this *clutter*?" — *Swift.*

—*v. a.* To crowd together in disorder; to fill with things in confusion; as, to *clutter* a house.

—*v. i.* To clatter; to make a bustle, or fill with confusion.

Clu'ver, Philip, (Cluverius,) a learned German geographer, b. at Dantzig, 1580. He travelled through the principal countries of Europe, and published the fruits of his researches in his *Germania Antiqua; Siciliæ Antiquæ libri II.*; *Italia Antiqua*, &c. He is said to have spoken with fluency nine languages. D. at Leyden, 1623.

Clwyd, (*kloo'id,*) a river of N. Wales, England, running through Denbighshire and Flintshire, and falling into the Irish Sea, about 6 m. N.W. of St. Asaph. The tract of country which it waters, called the *Vale of Clwyd*, is one of the most fertile and picturesque in Great Britain.

Clyde, one of the largest rivers of Scotland, rising in the S. part of Lanarkshire, and forming an arm of the sea, called the *Frith of Clyde*, near the castle of Dumbarton. It becomes navigable at the city of Glasgow. *Length*, from its source, near Rodger Law, to Glasgow, 70 m.; from Glasgow to the S. point of the island of Bute, 40. In the parish of Lanark are the *Falls of the Clyde*, 230 feet high.

Clyde, Colin Campbell, Lord, G.C.B., a distinguished British general, b. 1792. He was the son of a Glasgow tradesman, and early entering upon a military career, served throughout the Peninsular war, in the U. States in 1814, and in China in 1842. In 1848–52 he fought in the Indian campaigns, and in 1854 commanded the Highland Brigade of the British army in the battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman. In 1857, Sir Colin proceeded to India as commander-in-chief, and while there relieved Lucknow during the Sepoy mutiny, and finally suppressed that revolt. For his long and brilliant services, he was raised to the peerage, as *Lord Clyde*, in 1859, and d. 1863.

Clyde, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Jasper co.

Clyde, in *Michigan*, a township of Alleghan co.; *pop.* 298.

—A township of St. Clair co.

Clyde, in *New York*, a post-village in Galen township, Wayne co., 186 m. N.W. by W. of Albany, on the Clyde River.

Clyde, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Sandusky co., abt. 120 m. N. of Columbus.

Clyde, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Iowa co., on the S. side of the Wisconsin River, about 44 m. W. by N. of Madison.

Clyde Mills, in *Michigan*, a post-village of St. Clair co., 55 m. N.N.E. of Detroit

Clyde River, in *New York*, formed by the junction of Flint and Mud creeks, traverses Wayne co., and flows into Seneca River.

Clyde River, in *Vermont*, rises in Essex co., and falls into Memphremagog Lake, in Orleans co.

Clyde River, in British North America, falling into Baffin's Bay, Lat 70° 10′ N., Lon. 69° W.

Cly'man, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Dodge co., about 7 m. S. of Juneau, and 8 m. N. of Watertown; *pop.* 1,426.

Cly'mer, George, b. of a good family, in Philadelphia, in 1739. He was chairman of the committee which prevented the tea sent out by the English govt. from being sold in that city; and was also a signer of the Declaration of American Independence. D. 1813.

Cly'mer, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Chautauqua co., 18 m. S.W. of Mayesville.

Clymer, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Tioga co.; *pop.* 1,079.

Clypeas'tridæ, *n. pl.* [Lat. *clypeus*, a buckle, and *astrum*, a star.] (*Zoöl.*) A family of the order *Echinoids*, containing sea-urchins which have the ambulacra petaloid, and peristome central.

Clyp'eate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Shield shaped; scutate.

Clyp'eiform, *a.* [Lat. *clypeus*, shield, and *forma*, form.] Shield-shaped; clypeate.

Clys'mian, *a.* [From Gr. *klyszien*, to wash out.] Relating, or pertaining, to the deluge.

Clys'mic, *a.* Cleansing; washing out; as, a *clysmic* apparatus.

Clys'ter, *n.* [Gr. *kluzo*, I wash out.] (*Med.*) A name given to certain medicines administered in a liquid form, by means of an injecting syringe, by the rectum, for the purpose of procuring evacuation of the bowels, or otherwise affecting the intestines or the system generally. — See Injection.

Clys'ter-pipe, *n.* A tube used in injecting clysters.

Clys'terwise, *a.* After the manner of a clyster.

Clytemnes'tra, a daughter of Tyndarus, king of Sparta, by Leda, and the wife of the king of Argos, Agamemnon, *q. v.*

Cni'cus, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ*. The Blessed Thistle, *C. benedictus*, native of Persia and Greece, 2 feet high, with yellow flowers, was formerly held in great estimation in medicine, but is now considered worthless.

Cnidium, (*nid'e-um.*) *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of deciduous herbaceous plants, order *Apiaceæ*.

Co-, a prefix, denoting *with; in conjunction; together.* See Con.

Co., a contracted method of writing the term *company*, when applied in a commercial sense; as, Smith and *Co.*

Co, Cóos, and **Cos,** one of the Cyclades, situate near the coast of Asia, about 15 m. from Halicarnassus. It gave birth to Hippocrates and Apelles, and was famous for its fertility, and the wine and silk-worms which it produced. The Turks name it *Stanco.*

Coacer'vate, *v. a.* [Lat. *coacervare.*] To heap up, or pile together. (R.)

—*a.* Heaped; piled up; raised into a mass. (O.)

Coacerva'tion, *n.* [Lat. *coacervatio.*] The act of heaping on, or piling up or together (O.)

Coach, (*kōch,*) *n.* [Fr. *coche, carrosse;* It. *cocchio, carrocchio, carrozza,* from Lat. *carrūca,* a sort of four-wheeled travelling chariot; Celt. *car,* a vehicle.] A carriage of pleasure or state, distinguished from a chariot by having seats fronting each other; a close four-wheeled vehicle for commodious travelling. — Though covered wagons or carriages were known to the Egyptians and Romans, the vehicle we denominate by the name of coach appears to have been an Hungarian invention, about 1350. Isabella, wife of Charles VI. of France, was the first who used a coach in that country, hung in leathers. In Francis I.'s time they had become more



Fig. 630. — STATE-COACH OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

improved, but were only used by ladies, and men too heavy or incapacitated by disease for riding on horseback. In 1540, the first carriages on springs were used in Paris, only three of them being in existence; under Henry III. the fourth coach was introduced. In 1599, the first *C.* with glass windows was brought from Italy into France. In 1658, there were 520 *C.* in Paris. In Germany, the emperors used coaches much earlier; indeed, the middle of the 15th century saw them in general use by the royalty in that part of Europe. The first *C.* ever seen in England is said to have been one made in 1555 by Walter Rippon for the Earl of Rutland; and in 1564 the same builder made for Queen Elizabeth the showy vehicle represented in *Fig.* 630. It is believed to have been in the time of Louis XIV. that *C.* were first suspended by leather straps, in order to insure ease of motion.

—A term applied at Cambridge University, Eng., to a private tutor, or one who takes special supervision of the studies of an undergraduate, preparatory to examination-term. It is also used by English university men to denote a person who instructs them in rowing.

(*Naut.*) (Sometimes written Coxen.) A room in a man-of-war, the roof of which is formed by the poop.

Hackney-coach, a four-wheeled coach for public hire. (Called indifferently *cur, cab,* and *hack.*)

Mail-coach, a four-horsed coach for carrying the public mails.

Stage-coach. See STAGE.

—*v. a.* To convey or carry in a coach.

"The needy poet sticks to all he meets,
Coach'd, carted, trod upon." — *Pope.*

—To privately prepare a student for examination for honors. (Used colloquially at Cambridge University, Eng.)

—To tutor a boating-crew; as, to *coach* the University Eight.

Coach'-box, *n.* The driver's seat on a coach.

Coach'ee, *n.* A slang term for a coachman.

Coach'-fellow, *n.* A horse doing duty with another in drawing a carriage or coach.

—A person who is on very close terms with another.

Coach'-hire, *n.* Money paid for the use of a hired coach. (Synonymous with *cab-fare.*)

Coach'-house, *n.* The enclosure or apartment in which a coach or other vehicle is kept from the weather.

Coach'-maker, *n.* One whose trade is to make coaches, carriages, &c.

Coach'man, *n.* One who drives a coach; he who handles the reins in driving.

"I heard thy anxious *coachman* say,
It cost thee more in whips than hay." — *Prior.*

Coach'manship, *n.* Skill in driving horses attached to coaches.

Coach-whip Snake, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See MASTICOPUS.

Coac'tion, *n.* Compulsion; force, either in restraining or impelling. — *Johnson.*

Coact'ive, *a.* Having the force of restraint or impulsion; as, *coactive* power.

—Acting conjointly or in concurrence. (R.)

Coact'ively, *adv.* In a coactive manner.

Coactiv'ity, *n.* Unity or conjunction of action.

Coadapta'tion, *n.* Concurrent adaptation.

Coadapt'ed, *a.* Adapted mutually, or one to another.

Coad'jument, *n.* Mutual aid; reciprocal assistance.

Coadjust', *v. a.* To adjust by mutual adaptation.

Coadjust'ment, *n.* State or circumstance of being concurrently adjusted.

Coad'jutant, *a.* [Lat. *con,* and *adjutans,* from *adjuto,* frequentative from *adjuvo* — *ad,* and *juvo,* to help or assist.] Co-operating; mutually helping or assisting.

Coad'jutant, *n.* A fellow-helper or assistant; an associate.

Coad'juting, *a.* Co-operating; mutually helping.

Coadjutive, *a.* Rendering co-operation or mutual assistance.

Coadju'tor, *n.* One who co-operates with another; a fellow-helper or assistant; a colleague.

"Away the friendly *coadjutor* flies." — *Garth.*

—One who is empowered or appointed to the duties of another; a proxy.

(*Eccl. Hist.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, the assistant of a bishop or other prelate. A *C.* was equal in rank to the dignitary whose functions he might on occasion supply; hence the *C.* of a bishop was himself consecrated a bishop *in partibus infidelium.* The celebrated Cardinal de Retz was known by the title of the *Coadjutor of Paris* during the most active period of his career, having the administration of the temporalities of that see, which belonged to his uncle, the Archbishop de Retz. *C.* usually succeeded their principals in their dignities; hence arose an abuse which tended to make ecclesiastical dignities hereditary; nephews and other relatives of bishops being named their coadjutors. The institution of *C.* to bishoprics is preserved by the French Concordat of 1801.

(*Eccl.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, one who acts as assistant to a bishop; a joint prelate.

Coadju'torship, *n.* Co-assistance; state or quality of a coadjutor.

Coadju'tress, Coadju'trix, *n.* A female helper, assistant, or proxy.

Coadju'vant, *n.* (*Med.*) That ingredient in a prescription which concurs or unites with another.

Coadju'vancy, *n.* Joint or concurrent help; co-operation.

Coad'nate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Two or more parts united at the base.

Coadunation, *n.* [See UNITION.] The conjunction of different substances into one cohesive mass; as, "the *coadunation* of particles." — *Hale.*

Coadven'ture, *n.* An adventure or speculation in which more than one participate.

Coadven'turer, *n.* A fellow-adventurer; a co-partner.

Coafforest, *v. a.* [See FOREST.] To turn into a forest, as ground. (Opposed to *disafforest.*)

Coa'gency, *n.* Joint agency; association in common.

Coa'gent, *n.* A fellow-agent; an assistant or associate in an act.

Coagulabil'ity, *n.* Capacity of being coagulated; capable of concretion or congelation.

Coag'ulable, *a.* That may be coagulated; capable of being concreted or curdled.

Coag'ulant, *n.* [Lat. *coagulans.*] Any substance susceptible of coagulation.

Coag'ulate, *v. a.* [Lat. *coagulo, coagulatus,* from *cogo, con,* and *ago,* to move, to drive, to urge.] To concrete; to curdle; to congeal, as liquids.

"The milk . . . which is *coagulated* by the rennet." — *Arbuthnot.*

—*v. i.* To turn from a fluid into a fixed state; to undergo the process of coagulation.

Coagula'tion, *n.* [Lat. *coagulatio.*] Act of coagulating; state of being coagulated; the body formed by coagulation; concretion.

Coag'ulative, *a.* That which has the quality of causing concretion or coagulation; as, "a *coagulative* power."

Coag'ulator, *n.* That which causes coagulation.

Coag'ulatory, *a.* Serving to coagulate.

Coag'ulum, *n.* [Lat., from *cogo.* See COAGULATE.] A curdled or consistent mass, like a jelly, separated from some fluid; as, the *coagulum* of milk—curds; of the blood—the clot; and of albumen, as the white of an egg, when coagulated by heat, alcohol, or acids.

Coahu'ma, in *Mississippi,* a W.N.W. co., bordering on the Mississippi River, which separates it from Arkansas. *Area,* abt. 750 sq. m. Drained by the Sunflower River. The surface is flat and low, and the W. part frequently overflowed by the Mississippi. *Soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Delta. *Pop.* 7,144.

Coahuila, or **Cohanila,** (*ko'a-oo-e-la,*) a State of Mexico, bounded N. by Texas, from which it is separated by the Rio Grande, E. by Texas and New Leon, S. by Zacatecas, and W. by Chihuahua and Durango; *area,* 30,740 sq. m. *C.* is a mountainous country intersected by fertile valleys, although cattle-rearing is the principal branch of industry. It has some silver mines. Lat. 24°—30° N., Lon. 100°—102° W. *C.* Saltillo. *Pop.* 67,961.

Co-aid', *n.* A fellow-helper; an assistant.

Coaiti, (*Zoöl.*) See COATI.

Coak, *n.* (*Naut.*) The metalled hole in the sheave of a ship's block.

(*Ship-building.*) A cylindrical piece of spar See COAKING.

(*Min.*) See COKE.

—*v. a.* (*Ship-building.*) To fasten by coaking (*q. v.*)

Coak'ing, *n.* (*Ship-building.*) The act of uniting pieces of a spar by means of tabular projections, formed by cutting away the solid of one piece into a hollow, so as to make a projection in the other in such a manner that they may correctly fit, the butts preventing the pieces from drawing asunder.

Coal, *n.* [A. S. *col;* Ger. *kohle;* Icel. and Swed. *kol;* the root being found in the obsolete Ger. *kol,* fire; Swed. and Goth. *kol;* West Goth. *kylla,* to kindle, allied to Lat. *calor,* heat, *caleo,* to be warm; Heb. *kala,* to parch, to roast; *gachal,* to kindle.] Any combustible thing in a state of ignition; a piece of wood or other combustible substance partially burned; charcoal.

"And his face kindled like a burning *coal.*" — *Dryden.*

(*Min.*) A mineral which appears to have been formed by a peculiar decomposition or fermentation of buried vegetable matter, characterized by the presence of carbon as a largely predominant constituent, associated with small quantities of hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, sulphur, and certain mineral matters which compose the ash. The term coal is applied to various substances, as lignite, bituminous coal, anthracite, &c., each of which will be elaborately and minutely treated, both in a scientific sense, and as important features of natural production, under the general term MINERAL COAL, *q. v.* See also CARBONIFEROUS AGE, COAL PERIOD. See *Coal, its History and Uses,* ed. by Prof. Thorpe. (Lond. 1878.)

Coal, *v. a.* To burn to coal or charcoal; to char; as, "charcoal *coaled* into great pieces." — *Bacon.*

—To make or delineate with coal or charcoal.

"He *coal'd* out rhymes upon the wall, near to the picture."
Camden.

—To supply or furnish with coal; as, to *coal* a steamer.

—*v. i.* To take in coal; as, the steamer *coaled* at St. Thomas.

Coal, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Northumberland co.; *pop.* about 2,200.

Coal Bank, in *Washington Territory,* a post-village of Thurston co., 16 m. from Olympia; *pop.* 168.

Coal'-black, *a.* Black as a coal; intensely black.

"*Coal-black* his colour, but like jet it shone." — *Dryden.*

Coal'-box, *n.* A box used for holding coals to supply a fire. (Often called *coal-scuttle.*)

Coal'burgh, in *Ohio,* a post-office of Trumbull co.

Coalburgh, in *W. Virginia,* a P. O. of Kanawha co.

Coal Creek, in *Indiana,* traverses Fountain co., and enters the Wabash a little below the outlet of the Vermilion River. Rich mines of coal are found near its mouth.

Coal Creek, in *Indiana,* a township of Montgomery co.; *pop.* 1,773.

Coal Creek, in *Iowa,* a post-office of Keokuk co.

Coal Creek, in *Kansas,* a post-office of Ottawa co.

Coal'ery, *n.* See COLLIERY.

Coalesce, (*kō-al-es',*) *v. i.* [Lat. *coalesco—con,* and *alesco,* to grow up, from *alo,* to nourish.] To grow together; to join; to unite, as separate bodies into one body. — To unite or adhere in one body or mass by spontaneous attraction; as, "vapors when they begin to *coalesce.*"
Newton.

—To associate; to confederate; to amalgamate; as, two political parties *coalesce.*

Coales'cence, *n.* Act of coalescing; concretion; state of being united; amalgamation.

(*Surg.*) The adhesion or union of parts previously separated, as in case of wounds and preternatural adhesions or malformations.

Coales'cent, *a.* Coalescing; joined; united; as, *coalescent* bodies.

Coal'-field, *n.* A bed or stratum of fossil coal. — A district of country where coal is abundant; as, the Lackawanna *coal-field.*

Coal'-fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See GADUS.

Coal'fitter, *n.* In England, a person who acts as broker between the coal-proprietor and a merchant-shipper.

Coal-formation, *n.* (*Geol.*) See CARBONIFEROUS AGE.

Coal'-gas, *n.* (*Chem.*) See GAS.

Coal Grove, in *Kentucky,* a village of Pike co.

Coal Grove, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Lawrence co., on the Ohio River, about 10 m. below Burlington.

Coal'-heaver, *n.* A laborer employed in loading and discharging coal into and out of a ship; a coal-carrier.

Coal'-hod, *n.* Same as COAL SCUTTLE, *q. v.*

Coal'ing, *n.* Act of taking in coal; as, the *coaling* of a ship.

Coalition, (*ko-al-ish'un,*) *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *coalitio.* See COALESCE.] Act of coalescing; a coming together and uniting, as of separate bodies and parts; as, a "*coalition* of atoms." — *Bentley.*

(*Polit.*) In the beginning of the French Revolution, *C.* came to be used by the French authors by way of contempt for the alliance of the other powers against France. Since that time the word has come into common use; but there is generally some idea of reproach implied in it. Diplomatists make this distinction between *alliance* and *coalition,* — that the former is more general, while the latter is directed against a particular enemy for a particular object. *C.* is also frequently used in the sense of a union of several parties, or their leaders, against another party; but it still carries with it the idea of reproach.

(*French Law.*) An unlawful agreement among several persons not to do a thing except on some conditions agreed upon.

Coali'tionist, Coali'tioner, *n.* One who joins or promotes a coalition.

Co-ally', *n.* [*Co* for *con,* and *ally.*] A joint ally; as, the French and English were *co-allies.*

Coal'-measure, *n.* The measure used in determining quantities of coal.

—*pl.* (*Geol.*) Beds or strata of coal. See COAL PERIOD.

Coal'-meter, *n.* A person appointed to ascertain the measurement of coals.

Coal'-mine, *n.* A mine or pit containing mineral coal.

Coal Mines, in *California,* a village of Contra-Costa co., 15 m. N.E. of Martinez. The most productive coal-mines in the State are in this vicinity.

Coal'mont, in *Pennsylvania,* a P. O. of Huntingdon co.

Coal Mountain, in *Georgia,* a P. O. of Forsyth co.

Coal'-mouse, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small kind of black-headed titmouse.

Coal'-passer, *n.* One who passes coal to the stoker of a steam-engine furnace.

Coal Period, *n.* (*Geol.*) The *coal,* or *carboniferous period,* succeeding to the *sub-carboniferous period,* q. v., opened with a marked change over the American continent. The sub-carboniferous limestones and shales, which were formed upon the submerged land, became covered with extensive graves or pebble-beds, or de-

posits of sand; the beds of that epoch, hardened into a gritty rock, make up the *millstone grit* and *sandstone* which underlie the *coal-measures*. Similar conglomerates and sandstones were formed afterwards in the course of the coal-measures; but the rock is prominent for its extent, and for marking the commencement of the coal æra. The carboniferous areas of N. America have been pointed out under CARBONIFEROUS AGE, (*q. v.*) The regions corresponding to the coal period are: — 1. The great *Appalachian* coal-field, covering parts of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, E. Kentucky, E. Tennessee, and Alabama. The workable area is estimated at 60,000 sq. m. The whole thickness of the formation is 2,500 or 3,000 feet. In the centre of Pennsylvania, between Pottsville and Wyoming, are the famous anthracite beds, divided into many distinct patches; and in the W. part commences the great bituminous coal-field, which spreads into Ohio and stretches on S. to Alabama. 2. The *Illinois and Missouri*, covering a very considerable part of Indiana and Kentucky, and W of the Mississippi, portions of Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Arkansas. Estimated area, 60,000 sq. m. 3. The *Michigan*, situated about the centre of the peninsula. Estimated area, abt. 5,000 sq. m. 4. The *Texas*, covering several of the N. and N.W. counties. 5. The *Rhode Island*, lying between Providence and Worcester, in Mass., and opened at Cumberland, north of Providence; at Portsmouth, 25 m. S., and also showing thin seams at Newport and elsewhere in Mass.; out cropping at Mansfield, 15 m. N E. of Providence, at Wrentham, 5 m. from Mansfield, and at Worcester. Estimated area, 1,000 sq. m. 6. The *New Brunswick*, covering part of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland. Estimated area, 18,000 sq. m. The total number of sq. m. of all the productive coal-fields of the U States, E. of the Rocky Mountains, is 125,0 0. The coal-measures include stratified rocks of all kinds,—sandstones, conglomerates, shales, shaly sand-stones, limestones; and the limestones are generally impure, or magnesian. They contain generally 50 feet or more of beds of rock to *one foot* of coal. The abundance of fossil plants is the most striking character of the *C. P.*: they afford evidences of progress in the life of the globe, and reveal an expansion of some departments of the vegetable kingdom, which would not have been suspected, were it not for the evidence in the rocks. These plants belong, generally, to — 1. *Gymnosperms*, the inferior class of Flowering plants; 2, *Calamites*; 3, *Acrogens* (Fig 631), the superior class of Flowerless plants. The animal life of the coal-measures is either of land or fresh water, or of marine origin. Most of the limestones and some of the sandstones and shales contain marine fossils; while, on the contrary, other deposits of sand and clay bear evidence that they are not of the sea, any more than is the vegetation which covered the lands. Though a Palæozoic cast is apparent throughout the animal life, a rise above the peculiarly Palæozoic, grade in some departments. Thus, among Articulata, the Trilobites are rare, and there are insects and Myriapods (Centipedes); and among Vertebrata, there are some *air-breathing* reptiles — new types, prophetic of the Reptilian age which was next to follow. — According to the reading of the records, the *C. P.* was a time of great forests and jungles, and of magnificent foliage, but of few or inconspicuous flowers; of marsh-loving insects, but not the higher insects that live among flowers; of Amphibians, and some inferior species of true reptiles, but no birds, no mammals. Thus far had the world progressed by the close of the coal-period. — *Dana.*



Fig. 631. — LYCOPODIUM STERNBERGII.

Coal'-pit, *n.* A pit where coal is dug. — In the United States, a place where charcoal is made.

Coal'-plant, *n.* (*Geol.*) An impression of a plant found in fossil coal. See COAL PERIOD.

Coal'port, in *Ohio*, a village of Meigs co., on the Ohio River, 100 m. S.E. of Columbus, and 1 m. from Pomeroy. Immense beds of coal are worked here on the river-bank.

Coal Port, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Alleghany co.

Coal River, in *Virginia*, rises in Fayette co., and flowing generally N.W., empties into the Great Kanawha River, in Kanawha co., after a course of abt. 60 m.

Coal Run, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Pike co.

Coal Run, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Washington co.

Coal's Bluff, in *Pennsylvania*, a post office of Washington co.

Coal'-scuttle, *n.* A box or utensil for holding coal, and carrying it to feed a fire. (Sometimes called *coal-box.*)

Coal'-ship, *n.* (*Nauk*) A vessel employed for the storage of coal, and from which other ships draw their supplies.

Coals'mouth, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Kanawha co., on the Kanawha River, abt. 16 m. below Charleston.

Coal'-stone, *n.* A kind of cannel-coal.

Coal'-tar *n.* See TAR.

Coal Valley, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Rock Island co.

Coal Valley, in *Pennsylvania*, a P.O. of Alleghany co.

Coal'-whipper, *n.* In England, a person who raises coal from a ship's hold.

Coal'-work, *n.* A colliery; a coal-pit, with all buildings, machinery, and appurtenances belonging thereto.

Coal'y, *a.* Like coal; containing coal; pertaining to coal.

"On *coaly* Tyne, or ancient hallowed Dee." — *Milton.*

Coam'ings, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Raised work around the hatches of a ship, to prevent water from getting down into the hold. (Sometimes improperly written *combings.*)

Co-annex', *v. a.* To annex or attach with something else.

Coan'za, a large river of Congo, W. Africa. After a rapid course of abt. 500 m., it falls into the Atlantic in Lat. 9° 10′ S., Lon. 14° 22′ E.

Co-apprehend', *v. a.* To apprehend with another person. (R.)

Coapta'tion, *n.* [Lat. *coaptatio.*] The adaptation of two or more parts to each other; as, "the judicious *coaptation* of the words." — *Broome.*

(*Surg.*) The act of adapting the two extremities of a fractured bone to each other; or of restoring a luxated bone to its place.

Coa'ri, a river of Brazil, which has its whole course in the prov. Alto Amazonas. It divides near Alvellos into 2 arms, which join the Amazons. Total length, 285 m.

Coarse, (*kōrs,*) *a.* [Lat. *crassus.*] Thick; bulky; gross; rough; as, *coarse* bread, *coarse* hair, *coarse* canvas.

—Crass; crude; unpolished; inelegant; mean; indelicate; not fine; unrefined; not purified; as, *coarse* language, *coarse* manners.

"I feel of what *coarse* metal ye are moulded." — *Shaks.*

Coarse'-grained, *a.* Having a coarse grain; — hence, deficient in polish or refinement; as, a *coarse-grained* person.

Coarse'ly, *adv.* In a coarse, inelegant, unrefined manner.

"The good cannot be too much honoured, nor the bad too *coarsely* used." — *Dryden.*

Coarsen, (*kōrs'n,*) *v. a.* To render coarse and unpolished. (R.)

Coarse'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being coarse; grossness; rude; roughness; want of polish or refinement; as, the *coarseness* of an illustration.

"There appears . . . a *coarseness* and vulgarity in all the proceedings of the assembly." — *Burke.*

Coarticula'tion, *n.* (*Anat.*) The structure of the bones in forming a joint.

Co-assess'or, *n.* A joint-assessor.

Co-assume', *v. a.* To assume in concert with another.

Coast, *n.* [Ger. *küste;* Swed. *kust;* Dan. *kust;* Fr. *côte,* for *coste;* Lat. *costa,* a rib, a side.] The sea-side or sea-shore; the sea-board of a country; the land adjoining the sea-shore; margin of the land next to the sea.

The coast is clear. The danger is past; the enemy has left the shore.

—*v. i.* To sail by or near a coast or shore, or in sight of land.

"But steer my vessel with a steady hand,
And *coast* along the shore in sight of land." — *Dryden.*

—To sail from port to port in the same country.

—In the U. States, to slide down a hill on a sleigh upon snow or ice. — *Webster.*

—*v. a.* To conduct by sailing along a coast or river-shore.

Coast'er, *n.* He, or that which, sails along a coast or shore; specifically, a coasting-vessel.

"In our small skiff we must not launch too far,
We here but *coasters,* not discoverers are." — *Dryden.*

Coast'ing, *v. n.* Sailing along or near a coast, or from port to port on a certain coast.

Coasting-trade. (*Com.*) The trade which is carried on between ports in the same country. Different laws regulate this department of trade in different countries, but, generally, the policy has been maintained of excluding foreigners from all participation in it.

Coasting-vessel, (or *Coaster.*) (*Naut.*) A vessel that performs coasting-voyages only; — opposed to a *sea-going* ship.

Coast'-line, *n.* The shore-line or sea board of a country; outline of a coast; as, a bold *coast-line.*

Coast Range, or COAST MOUNTAINS, in *California*, a range of mountains extending from the Oregon boundary to the town of Los Angelos, and almost parallel with the Pacific coast. They have some lofty peaks in their course N. of San Francisco. *Monte Diablo,* which stands as a sentinel over the approach to the "Golden Gate," is, according to Whitney, 3,856 feet high; Mount Hamilton, 4,440 feet; and Mount Carlos, 4,977 feet.

Coast'-waiter, *n.* An English custom-house officer, who inspects and reports upon the discharge or shipment of goods in the coasting-trade.

Coast'wise, *a.* By way of the coast; along-shore; as, a voyage *coastwise.*

Coat, *n.* [Fr. *cotte;* It. *cotta,* from Alleman, *kutte;* O. Ger. *kotze;* Bohem. *küze;* the root is found in Esthonian, *kattan,* to cover, to clothe: Lapp. *kapt̄jet,* to cover, to cover over anything; allied to Gr. *chitōn,* a coat; Finn *katto,* a covering.] An upper or outside garment worn by men; as, a dress-*coat,* an over-*coat,* &c.

—The habit or vesture of men, worn as an indication of office.

"Men of his *coat* should be minding their prayers." — *Swift.*

—External hair or fur-coverings of animals; as, a horse's *coat.*

"Or, as the snake, with youthful *coat* repaid." — *Milton.*

—Any covering, membrane, or integument; as, the *coat* of the stomach; the *coat* of an onion; a *coat* of paint, &c.

"The eye is defended with four *coats* or skins." — *Peacham.*

(*Her.*) That on which ensigns armorial are portrayed; as, *coat*-armor.

"Cropped are the flower-de-luces in your arms;
Of England's *coat* one-half is cut away." — *Shaks.*

—One of the figured playing-cards, on which a king, queen, or knave appears; a court-card.

Coat of arms. (*Her.*) A tunic or habit formerly worn by knights over their suit of armor, embroidered with their armorial ensigns and devices. — The surcoat worn by the knight, represented in *Fig.* 591, is a coat of arms. A delineation of armorial bearings; any heraldic blazon or device.

"Displayed at large
Their master's *coat of arms* and knightly charge." — *Dryden.*

Coat of mail. A body-coat of chain-armor covering the upper portion of the body of a mailed knight. (See *Figs.* 192 and 591.)

—*v. n.* To cover with a coat or upper garment.

—To cover or spread over with a layer of any substance; as, to *coat* a ceiling; to *coat* an immendo.

Coat'-armor, *n.* (*Her.*) Armorial ensigns; coats of arms; heraldic blazonry.

Coat'-card, *n.* A playing-card bearing a court-figure; *i. e.,* a king, queen, or knave.

"I am a *coat-card* indeed." — *Rowley.*

Coatee', *n.* A little coat; a short, close coat; a coat with short flaps.

Coates'ville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Hendricks co., 11 m. E N.E. of Greencastle.

Coates'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Chester co., on the W. branch of Brandywine Creek, 36 m. W. of Philadelphia; *pop.* 2,025.

Coa'ti, or Coa'ti-mondi, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A quadruped of the fam. *Ursidæ,* bearing some affinity to the racoon, except that the neck and body are longer, the fur is shorter, and the eyes are smaller; but it is more particularly distinguished by the elongation of its snout, to which its scientific name *nasua* refers. By the assistance of this long flexible snout, which is somewhat truncated at the end, it roots up the earth, in the manner of a hog, in quest of earth-worms, &c. It also preys on the smaller quadrupeds; but it lives more upon trees than upon the ground, and is a destructive enemy of birds, their eggs, and unfledged young. It is equal in size to a large cat; its general color is a cinereous brown; the tail, which is of very considerable length, is annulated with distinct circles of black; the ears are round, like those of a rat, and covered with short hair externally, but internally with long whitish hair; the mouth is large, and the under jaw much shorter than the upper. It is a native of Brazil.



Fig. 632. — COATI-MONDI. (*Nasua rufa.*)

Coat'ing, *n.* A covering; any substance spread over for cover, defence, or protection; as, the *coating* of a phial.

—Cloth for coats; as, a Tweed *coating.*

Coat'-link, *n.* A pair of buttons connected by a link, for holding together the lappels of a coat.

Coats'burg, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Adams co., 17 m. N.E. of Quincy; *pop.* 192.

Coatzacoal'co, in Mexico, a river which, rising in the Sierra Madra, dep. of Oajaca, flows N. between Vera Cruz and Tabasco, and enters the Bay of Coatzacoalco (Caribbean Sea) 130 m. S E. of Vera Cruz, in Lat. 18° 8′ 20″ N., Lon. 94° 32′ 50″.

Coax, (*kōks,*) *v. a.* [From *cog* or *cozen.*] To wheedle; to flatter; to soothe; to fawn upon; to appease or persuade by fondling and wheedling; as, a *coaxing* wife.

"I *coax!* I wheedle! I'm above it." — *Farquhar.*

Coaxa'tion, *n.* [Lat. *coaxare,* to croak.] Act of croaking. (R.)

Coax'er, *n.* A wheedler; a beguiler; a flatterer; a gentle persuader.

Coax'ingly, *adv.* By coaxing.

Cob, *n.* [W. *cob,* a knock, a thump; *cobiaw,* to thump; A.S. *cop;* Ger. *kopf,* a cap, top.] A blow; a knock or thump; as, a *cob* from a stick. — The top or head; anything large, round, or bulky. — A lump or mass of anything; a cobble-stone; as, a *cob* of brick. — A strong, stiff-built pony used for carrying heavy persons in the saddle; as, a *cob* with good action. (Used almost exclusively in England.) — A small loaf of bread; a loaf; as, a penny-*cob.* — A spider; (whence the term *cob*-web.) Chastisement inflicted on the dorsal extremity of a person's body, by means of a strap. — Clay mixed with straw, used in building huts. — A kind of wicker-basket for the arm.

(*Zoöl.*) [It. *gabbiano.*] A sea-gull. — A Spanish coin once current in Ireland. — The spike that bears grains of maize; as, a corn-*cob.* (Peculiar to the U. States.)

—*v. a.* To chastise a person by pulling the ears or hair, or by striking on the head; as, to give a boy a *cobbing.*

(*Mining.*) In Cornwall, Eng., to break or bruise ore.

(*Naut.*) To inflict punishment on board ship by applying a strap to the buttocks.

Cobæa, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order POLEMONIACEÆ, *q. v.*

Co'balt, *n.* [Ger. *kobalt,* from *kobold,* a goblin; L Lat. *gobelinus;* Gr. *kobālos,* an impudent rogue, an arrant knave; — the name of certain mischievous demons who

were supposed to haunt mines, and to manufacture those ores which looked rich to the eye, but were really of little value. Among these were supposed to be the ores of this metal, and hence its name.] (*Chem.*) Cobalt is a metal very similar to nickel in its physical and chemical properties. It generally occurs in the same ore as nickel, and the separation of the two metals is a task requiring great patience and expertness. *C.* is obtained as a metal either by reducing the oxide by hydrogen, or by calcining the oxalate. In the metallic state it closely resembles steel. It fuses with great difficulty, and oxidizes at a high temperature. It remains unaltered in moist air, dissolves slowly in sulphuric and hydrochloric acid, but readily in nitric acid. It is reddish-gray in color, and is said to be magnetic. It is obtained principally from two ores — *Speiss cobalt*, and *Cobalt glance*. The compounds of *C.* are remarkable for their beauty of color. The two colors, *zaffre* and *smalt*, are compounds of *C.* Zaffre is an impure oxide of this metal, made by calcining the crushed ore in a reverberatory furnace. The sulphur and arsenic are thus roasted off, and the impure oxide remaining is ground to an impalpable powder with two or three parts of fine sand. Zaffre is used largely in the manufacture of stained glass, and in the ornamentation of pottery. Smalt is a finely-powdered blue glass colored with cobalt. *C.* ore is partially roasted, and combined with an equal quantity of carbonate of potash and twice its weight of well-ground quartz. The whole is melted in suitable pots in a furnace, silicate of potash being formed, in which the oxide of cobalt melts, the other impurities falling to the bottom. The clear blue glass is ladled out, poured into water, and ground, when cool, into an impalpable powder. Smalt is used by paper-stainers. With oxygen, cobalt forms a protoxide and a sesquioxide. The *anhydrous protoxide* is obtained by calcining the hydrate or carbonate. It is a black powder, which, when heated in the air, changes into an intermediate oxide, Co_3O_4. Oxide of *C.* gives to glass a very intense blue, which resists the action of a very high temperature. Dissolved in ammonia, it gives a fine red liquid. Fused with potash, a brilliant blue compound is obtained. With magnesia, alumina, and oxide of zinc, it produces, when fused at a high temperature, pink, blue, and green compounds. The last two are used as pigments. The hydrated oxide is a pink precipitate thrown down by adding a solution of potash to the solution of *C.* salt. Protoxide of *C.* forms salts with the acids, which are light blue when hydrated, but turn red when the water is driven off by heat. Protonitrate of *C.* is obtained by dissolving the oxide or the metal in nitric acid. It crystallizes in small deliquescent crystals containing six equivalents of water. A solution of this salt is often employed as a sympathetic ink, being light blue when cold, but bright red when the water of hydration is driven off by a gentle heat. The *sulphate of C.* is generally employed as the source of salts of this metal. The *sesquioxide of C.* is a brownish powder obtained by passing chlorine through a dilute solution of potash, in which the protoxide is mechanically suspended. Its salts are at present unknown. *Chloride of C.* is prepared by dissolving the oxide in hydrochloric acid; the pink solution resulting yields, on evaporation, rose-colored octahedra of the hydrated chloride. The other salts of *C.* are uninteresting. A solution of the nitrate is used in blowpipe analysis. A small quantity of the substance to be examined is to be moistened with the solution, and heated in the blowpipe flame; a pink color indicates magnesia, and a green and blue, zinc and alumina respectively. Fremy has formed some interesting compounds by combining the sesquioxide of *C.* with 4, 5, and 6 equivalents of ammonia, forming brown, red, and yellow salts. These double bases he names *fuscobaltia*, *roseocobaltia*, and *luteocobaltia*. *Thénard's blue* is a beautiful pale-blue pigment, consisting of a mixture of phosphate of *C.* and phosphate of alumina. Equivalent 2·5; sp. gr. 8·5; *symbol*, CO. — *Cobalt ores.* The principal ores of *C.* are *white cobalt ore*, which is the most common; (it contains *C.* associated with arsenic, iron, and sulphur;) *gray cobalt ore*, containing arsenic, iron, cobalt, and silica; and *glance cobalt*, which is a double bisulphide of arsenic and *C.* All the ores of *C.* contain more or less nickel.

Cobalt, in *Connecticut*, a post-office of Middlesex co.

Cobal'tic, *a.* [Fr. *cobaltique.*] Pertaining to cobalt, or consisting of it: resembling cobalt.

Cobalticyan'ogen, *n.* (*Chem.*) See CYANOGEN.

Cobal'tine, *n.* (*Min.*) An arsenical ore of cobalt, also containing sulphur. It occurs in reddish silver-white trapezohedral crystals, at the mines of Wehna, in Sweden. It contains 33 to 37 per cent. of metal.

Co'ban, a town of Guatemala, Central America, 60 m. N.N.W. of Guatemala, and cap. of the dept. of Vera Paz, on the Rio Dulce; *pop.* about 15,000, mostly Indians.

Cobb, in *Georgia*, a W.N.W. county; *area*, about 450 sq. m. It is bounded on the S.E by the Chattahoochee River, and drained by Sweetwater, Powder Spring, Pumpkin, Vine, Vickery's, and other creeks. The surface is elevated, and, in some parts, mountainous; Kenesaw Mountain rising 1,828 feet above sea-level. The soil is generally fertile. Granite abounds, and gold, silver, copper, iron, and lead are found. *Cap.* Marietta. *Population.* 13,814.

Cobb, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Randolph co.

Cobb, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Iowa co.

Cob'bett, WILLIAM, an English political writer, B. at Farnham, 1762. Early in life, he served as a private in the army, and devoted all his spare hours to self-education. In 1792, he went to the U. States, and settled in Philadelphia, where he commenced his literary career. In 1800 he returned to England, and, in 1802, brought out his famous *Weekly Political Register*, which for 33 years became the leading journal of advanced Radicalism. In 1810, he was prosecuted for a libel on the govt., sentenced to imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $5,000. In 1832, he was returned to the British House of Commons, and died in 1835. Among *C.'s* best-known works are his *English Grammar*, *Cottage Economy*, and *Parliamentary History of England*. *C.'s* reputation rests principally upon his pure and idiomatic use of the English language, of which many of his works are models in composition.

Cob'ble, *n.* (*Naut.*) See COBLE.

Cob'ble, Cob'ble-stone, *n.* A cob, or large, heavy pebble, or fragment of stone; — used in paving streets. — A lump of coal, from the size of an egg to that of a foot-ball. — *Brande.*

Cob'ble, *v. a.* [Dan. *kobler*, to mend shoes; Heb. *chabal*, to bind, to bind fast; probably allied to *couple*; Ger. *koppeln.*] To make, mend, or renovate coarsely; to botch in a clumsy manner; as, to *cobble* shoes.

"If you be out, sir, I can mend you. — Why, sir, *cobble* you." *Shaks.*

— To make or do anything clumsily, unhandily, or in a botchy manner.

"Give thy base poets back their *cobbled* rhymes." — *Dryden.*

Cob'bler, *n.* A coarse mender of shoes. — A clumsy, botchy workman.

"In respect of a fine workman, I am but, as you would say, a *cobbler.*" — *Shaks.*

— A liquor or beverage, prepared by a mixture of constituent parts, as wine, lemon, sugar, and ice; as, a sherry-*cobbler.*

Cob'bler-fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See BLEPHARIS.

Cobbossee'contee Waters, in *Maine*, a beautiful lake of Kennebec co., connected with a number of smaller pools. Length about 7 m. The Cobbosseecontee River, which rises in this lake, flows into the Kennebec.

Cob'cal, *n.* An Oriental sandal worn by females.

Cob'-coals, *n. pl.* (Sometimes written COBBLES.) Large, spherical lumps of coal.

Cob'den, RICHARD, an eminent English political economist, B. at Dunford, near Midhurst, in Sussex, 1804. After serving an apprenticeship in a London warehouse, and acting a short time as commercial traveller, he became, in 1830, partner in a firm in the cotton trade at Manchester. In 1834 he set out on a tour through Egypt, Greece, Turkey, and the U. States; and on his return he commenced his career as political economist by the publication of pamphlets, entitled, *England, Ireland, and America*, and *Russia*. About the same time he took an active part in founding the Manchester "Athenæum," and in procuring the incorporation of that borough. In 1838 the "Anti-Corn-Law League" was formed, and to the furtherance of its object *C.* devoted himself with intense earnestness and uninterrupted labor. In 1841 he



Fig. 633. — RICHARD COBDEN.

entered the House of Commons as member for Stockport. His mastery of his chosen theme, his full knowledge, logical precision, good sense, and entire sincerity made him at once a man of weight in parliament; and in 1846 he saw the grand struggle ended by the conversion of Sir Robert Peel, and the repeal of the Corn Laws. He then made a European tour, and was received in the chief cities with high honors. His countrymen made acknowledgment of his services by a national testimonial of $150,000, and during his absence he was elected M. P. for the West Riding of Yorkshire, 1847. As a member of the Peace Society he attended congresses at Paris, Frankfort, and London, and steadily advocated the doctrine of non-intervention. His course in reference to the Crimean war, and the war with China, was opposed to the sentiments of the majority of his countrymen, and on the dissolution of parliament, in 1857, he was not re-elected. *C.* then again visited the U. States, and while absent was elected for Rochdale. In 1859 he was offered by Lord Palmerston the presidentship of the Board of Trade, which he courteously but conscientiously declined. The latest, and not the least, service he rendered his country was the successful negotiation of the Treaty of Commerce with France. D. in London, 1865.

Cob'den, in *Illinois*, a station on the Central R.R., in Union co., 42 m. N. of Cairo.

Co-bellig'erent, *a.* Engaging in, and carrying on, war in conjunction with another power.

— *n.* A nation, state, or power, that engages in hostilities in unison with another.

Cobent'zel, LUDWIG, COUNT VON, an Austrian diplomatist, B. in Brussels, 1753. At the early age of 27 he was intrusted with a mission to Catharine II. of Russia, and his gallantry and compliance with her taste for theatricals made him a great favorite with her. From 1795 he was concerned in many of the important negotiations between Austria and other powers, until the treaty of Luneville, in 1801. That treaty restoring peace between Austria and France, he was shortly afterwards made minister of state for foreign affairs at Vienna. In 1805 he was dismissed from this office, and he D. 1808.

Cob'ham, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Warren co.

Cobham, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Albemarle co., 14 m. E. of Charlottesville.

Co'bi, DESERT OF. See GOBI.

Cobi'ja, the only legal sea-port of Bolivia, in the dep. La Mar, 112 m. from Atacama, Lat. 22° 34′ S., Lon. 70° 21′ 2″ W. It is a depôt for bullion, silver ores, coin, &c., besides mercury, woollen stuffs, and pepper. *Pop.* 2,380. Destroyed by an earthquake in May, 1877.

Cob'iron, *n.* [*Cob* and *iron.*] An andiron with a knobby head.

Co-bish'op, *n.* A joint bishop; a bishop-coadjutor.

"Valerius . . . made use of Austin as a *co-bishop*, for the benefit of the church of Hippo." — *Ayliffe.*

Cobi'tis, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See LOACH.

Cob'le, Cobble, *n.* [A. S. *cuople.*] (*Naut.*) A fishing-smack; a buss; a vessel used in the herring-fishery.

Cob'lentz, (anc. *Confluentes,*) a city of Rhenish Prussia, cap. of a govt. of same name, beautifully situated at the junction of the Rhine and the Moselle, and the bul-



Fig. 634. — COBLENTZ.

wark of Germany against France. *C.* is defended by extensive fortifications, forming a military camp capable of affording accommodation for 100,000 men. For defensive purposes, *C.* is connected with the almost impregnable castle of Ehrenbreitstein (see *Fig.* 634), on the opposite side of the Rhine. Several detached forts also guard the city at various points. *C.* is a free port, and its favorable position secures it a very active commerce in wine, corn, iron, mineral waters, millstones, &c. Its principal manufactures are linen and cotton fabrics, japan-ware, and furniture. *Pop.* 27,112.

Cobleskill, or CO'BUSKILL, in *New York*, a creek in Schoharie co., rises in a natural well, and following a subterranean passage through several miles of its course, falls into the Schoharie River.

— A post-village and twp. of Schoharie co., 4 m. W. of Albany; drained by Cobleskill Creek; *pop.* (1870) 2,845.

Cob'loaf, *n.* See COB.

Cob Moo Sa, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Oceana co.

Cob'nut, *n.* A kind of large nut. — A game played with nuts by children. — The conquering nut in the game.

Coboose', *n.* (*Naut.*) See CABOOSE.

Co'bourg, or COBURG, in prov. of Ontario, a town and port of entry, cap. of the united counties of Northumberland and Durham, on the N. shore of Lake Ontario, 91 m. W. by S. of Kingston. *Pop.* 4,442.

Co'bra de Capel'lo, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See VIPERIDÆ.

Co'bras, in Brazil, an island and fort in the bay of Rio de Janeiro, about 1 m. from the city of Rio, of which the fort is one of the principal defences.

Co'bre, in Cuba, a town of the E. department, famous for its copper mines (whence the name *Cobre*); *pop.* abt. 2,876.

Cob'stone, *n.* See COBBLE.

Cob'swan, *n.* The head or leading swan.

Co'burg, a town of central Germany, cap. of a prov. of same name in the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, on the Itz, Lat. 50° 15′ N., Lon. 10° 58′ E. In the old castle of the dukes of Coburg are still exhibited the room and bed which Luther occupied when in concealment here in 1530. *Manf.* Woollens, linen, cotton, gold and silver articles, &c. *Pop.* 11,438.

Co'burg, FREDERICK JOSIAS, DUKE OF SAXE-, an Austrian general in the coalition against France, B. 1737. He gained the battle of Neerwinde over Dumouriez, 1793; and was defeated by Moreau at Tourcoing, and by Jourdan at Wattignies, 1795. D. 1815.

Co'burg, in *New Jersey*, a post-office of Monmouth co.

Coburg Peninsula, an irregular strip in Australia

separated from Melville Island by Dundas Strait, and connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. *Ext.* 50 m. long, by 20 broad. Lat. 11° 22′ S., Lon. 132° 10′ E.

Co'burn's Store, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Mecklenburg co.

Cob'-wall, *n.* A wall constructed of unburnt clay, intermixed with straw.

Cob'web, *n.* [See COB.] A spider's net or web. — Any snare, or insidious trap or inveiglement.

"Laws are like *cobwebs*, which may catch small flies, but let wasps and hornets break through."— *Swift.*

—Anything rubbishy or worthless; as, "the *cobwebs* of that uncivil age."— *Sir P. Sidney.*

Cob'webbed, *a.* Covered with cobwebs; as, a *cobwebbed* wall.

(*Bot.*) Covered with loose hair resembling cobwebs, as a plant.

Cob'webby, *a.* Covered with cobwebs, or anything of the same character.

Co'ca, *n.* See ERYTHROXYLACEÆ.

Coca'es, (ARRAIAL DE,) in Brazil, a mining village, prov. Minas Geraes; abt. Lat. 20° S., Lon. 44° W.

Cocaigne, Cocagn, Cockagne, (*kok ān,*) *n.* [O Fr. *cocaigne.*] In the old French romances, a land of imaginary luxury and delight.—In modern parlance, a cant term for the City of London,—*i. e.* Cockney-land. See COCKNEY.

Coc'aine, *n.* (*Chem.*) Same as COCA.

Cocal'ico, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Lancaster co.

Coc'ceians, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A theological school which arose towards the middle of the 17th century, and took its name from its founder John Cocceius, professor of divinity in the University of Leyden. He regarded the history of the Old Testament as a mirror which held forth an accurate view of the transactions and events that were to happen in the Church under the dispensation of the New Testament, and unto the end of the world. The greater part of the ancient prophecies he maintained, were to be received in a literal manner, and by the very sense of the words used in these predictions. In fact, his whole system was an attempt to Judaize Christianity. He was a man of considerable learning, and has most fully expounded his views in his *Summa Doctrinæ de Fœdere et Testamento*, Leyden, 1648. His great opponents were Desmarets and Voetius. His views found for a time many supporters in Holland, and other parts.

Cocciferous, *a.* [Lat. *coccum*, a berry, and *ferre*, to bear.] Berry-bearing; bacciferous; as, a *cocciferous* plant.

Coccinel'la, *n.*, **Coccinel'lidæ,** *n. pl.* [From Gr. *ko kinos*, scarlet.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus and family of Coleopterous insects, including many small species, usually ornamented with scarlet spots, and familiarly known as lady-birds, lady-cows, &c. In France, these small beetles are called *Bêtes du bon Dieu* (Beasts of the good God). They are, in fact, of great service to the agriculturist, and especially to the hop-grower: for they destroy the *Aphides*, or plant-lice, in vast numbers, feeding on them both in the larva and perfect state.



Fig. 635.
LADY-BIRD, WITH LARVA & PUPA.
(*Coccinella Septempunctata.*)

Coc'colite, *n.* [Gr. *kokkos*, a grain, and *lithos*, a stone.] (*Min.*) A kind of Pyroxene found in small translucent granules of various shades of green, which are slightly coherent, and hard enough to scratch glass. It is chiefly met with in the iron mines of Sweden and Norway.

Coccolo'ba, *n.* [Gr. *kokkos*, a berry, *lobos*, a lobe.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Polygonaceæ*. From the leaves, wood, and bark of *C. uvifera*, a very astringent extract, commonly known as Jamaica kino, is obtained. The fruit, called the seaside grape, is edible, and has an agreeable acid flavor.

Coc'culus, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Menispermaceæ*. The flowers in this genus have 12 sepals and petals, disposed in four rows. The male and female flowers are on separate plants. The *C. palmatus* furnishes the CALUMBA, *q. v.* The plant is not cultivated; the root is collected where it grows wild in dense forests. The very poisonous seed known by the name of COCCULUS INDICUS (*q. v.*), belongs to a plant of a different but allied genus.

Coccoste'us, *n.* [Gr. *kokkos*, and *osteon*, bone.] (*Pal.*) A genus of Placoganoid Devonian fishes in which the external ganoid surface of the buckler plates is ornamented with small hemispherical tubercles, whence the generic name.

Coc'culus In'dicus, *n.* [Lat., Indian-berry.] (*Bot.*) The fruit of the *Anamirta paniculata*. It has some resemblance to the bay-berry, and is largely imported from the Eastern archipelago. *C. I.* is chiefly used for adulterating cheap beer; and it is really wonderful in how many ways it is fitted to disguise a liquid prepared from insufficient quantities of malt and hops; thus, it imparts to the sophisticated liquor an intensely bitter taste, a darkness of color, and a fullness of body, while it adds to its inebriating qualities. It is scarcely necessary to state that it is never used by respectable brewers. In large doses it is poisonous to all animals, and it has been used by poachers for stupefying fish and game. In medicine it has been used as an external remedy for certain skin-diseases. It owes its active properties to a very poisonous crystalline alkaloid called *picrotoxine*, ($C_{24}H_{14}O_{10}^2$). The names *Levant nut* and *Bacca Orientalis* are sometimes applied to this narcotic berry. From the pericarp of the same fruit has been extracted the no less formidable alkaloid principle *Menispermine*. — The genus Anamirta belongs to the order *Menispermaceæ*, and is closely allied to the genus COCCULUS, *q. v.*

Coc'cus, *n.*; *pl.* Cocci. [From Gr. *kokkos.*] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Hemipterous insects, in which the males are much smaller than the females, and are furnished with wings, of which the females are destitute. The *cocci* are found on the leaves and bark of various plants; hence they become injurious to many exotics in hot-houses and conservatories. They are allied to the APHIS, *q. v.*, although in many respects very different. By far the most important of all is the *Coccus cacti*, or COCHINEAL, *q. v.*

(*Bot.*) The name given to the closed carpels into which many fruits split, as those of Euphorbia and Verbena. *Grey.*

Coc'cyx, COCCYGIS-BONE, *n.* [Gr. *kokkyx*, cuckoo, whose bill it is said to resemble.] (*Anat.*) The last bone in the spinal column (or more properly an assemblage of small bones), the termination of what is called the *sacrum*, and, bending inwards, assists to close the cavity of the pelvis below, and support the various organs contained in that space. It is in this bone where the acute pain is felt from a kick, or the sudden fall backwards of a person, when he comes in contact with a stone or other hard substance.

Coccy'zus, *n.* [From Gr. *kokkyx.*] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds, family CUCULIDÆ, *q. v.*

Cochabam'ba, in Bolivia, a river which rises near the parallel of 18° S., flows S.E., and after receiving numerous tributaries, assumes the name of Rio Grande in Lat. 19° 42′ S., Lon. 64° W.

—A dep. inclosed by the departments La Paz, Sacre, and Santa Cruz de la Sierra. *Area*, 55,120 sq. m. *Desc.* Fertile, producing sugar, cotton, dye-woods, timber, and the precious metals. Lat. between 17° and 19° S., Lon. between 65° and 68° W. *Pop.* 349,892.

—A town, cap. of the above dep., at the foot of the Andes, 145 m. N.W. of Chuquisaca, on both sides of the Rio de Rocha. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics and glass-ware. It is the most important city of Bolivia. *Pop.* 40,678.

Coche, (*kōsh,*) in *S. America*, a small island of Venezuela, between the island of Margarita and the mainland.

Cochec'ton, in *New York*, a post-township of Sullivan co., on the Delaware River, about 100 m. S. W. of Albany, and 141 m. from New York city; *pop.* 1,490.

Coches'ett, in *Massachusetts*, a P. O. of Plymouth co.

Coch'in Chi'na, or **Anam,** (sometimes written ANNAM,) an empire of S. W. Asia, occupying the E. portion of the Indo-Chinese peninsula, and separated from that of Malacca by the Gulf of Siam; lying between Lat. 9° 40′ and 23° 22′ N., and Lon. 102° and 109° 30′ E. It is bounded by China on the N., by the Gulf of Tonquin and the China Sea on the E., by the latter also on the S., and on the W. by Laos and Siam. Length from N. to S., abt. 965 m., with a breadth varying from 85 to 400 m. — *C. C.* is divided into 4 great territories, viz.: Cochin China proper, Tonquin, Tsiampa, and Cambodia. *Gen. Desc.* The entire coast of this empire presents a succession of bold headlands, and safe and commodious bays, and is fringed with numerous clusters of small islands. A mountain-chain of considerable altitude skirts the seaboard in a parallel direction, and throws off many branches. Tonquin, the N. prov., is mountainous to the N.W., but looking E. forms an extensive alluvial plain, watered by the river Sang-koi, falling into the Gulf of Siam. It is also drained by the Tonquin and Rok-bok rivers, and by numerous canals, which fertilize the soil, and tend to its production of rice, cotton, ginger, and other spices, fruits, &c. Tonquin possesses much mineral wealth, yielding gold, silver, copper, and iron, the mines of which are extensively worked. Extremes of oppressive heat, and piercing cold, are the characteristics of the climate, and the country is subject to heavy rain-falls (occasioning general inundations), and violent typhoons. The capital of this division of the empire is Kesho, on the Sang-koi River, abt. 100 m. N.W. of its embouchure into the Tonquin Gulf. — *C. C. Proper* is bounded on the W. by a high, unexplored range of mountains, and is, for the most part, sandy and sterile; though favored tracts are here and there met with which produce cereals, legumes, sugar, and excellent cinnamon. This prov. has neither rivers nor minerals of any importance. Its chief town, Huć, is also the cap. of the empire. *Cambodia*, or *Camboja*, has about half only of its territorial area, within the limits of this empire. Its surface is generally level, and its soil excessively fertile. It is watered by the great river Me-kang, or Cambodia, and may be considered the garden and granary of the empire. Tropical vegetation is found here in rich luxuriance; the areca palm, teak, and other hard and dye-woods flourish, and the mulberry-tree is largely cultivated. Among its natural productions are betel, gamboge, stick-lac, anise, and other drugs, and great quantities of rice. *Climate.* Temperate, but liable to much rain, and occasional typhoons. — *Tsiampa*, or *Champa*, the S. prov. of this country, is extremely sterile, consisting chiefly of sandy elevations and rocky débris. Its only valuable product is eagle-wood (*aloexylum agallochum*), much esteemed for its fragrant properties. This division has on its coast-line numerous excellent harbors, the principal of which is Saigon, a place where the French have established a flourishing settlement. *Prod.* Calamba, eagle-wood, ebony, rose, iron, and sandal woods, teak, bamboo, &c.; silk, tea, sugar, tobacco, cotton, indigo, grain, fruits, vegetables, &c. — *Zoöl.* Tigers, elephants, leopards, wolves, rhinoceroses, apes, &c.; serpents and other pestiferous reptiles; eagles, parroquets, and many kinds of wild game. Among the domesticated animals are the Indian cow, buffalo, hog, goat, dog, &c. Fish is found everywhere in the greatest abundance. — *Inhab.* The natives of this country differ in no essential from their Chinese neighbors, and like them are divided into the three religious sects of Confucius, Buddha, and Taou; although, since the advent of the French, and their establishment in the S. portion of this country, the Roman Catholic missionaries have, it is said, made some half a million converts to Christianity. The language, laws, and political system are almost identical with those of the Chinese empire. *Hist.* Tonquin, prior to the Mongol invasion of China, formed a part of the latter empire, and, even at the present, the Annamese sovereign bears a nominal vassalage to the Emperor of China. In 1778 the British failed in an endeavor to open commercial intercourse with *C. C.* In 1801, the rightful monarch, Gia-long, (who had been beforetime dispossessed of his throne,) recovered his kingdom, by the aid of the French, and added Tonquin thereto: and, in the following year, assumed the title of *Emperor of Annam.* In 1804, the English East India Company again failed in an attempt to open trade. In 1809, the emperor annexed a part of Cambodia to his dominions, and D. in 1819. In 1825, and succeeding years, the French missionaries suffered great persecutions at the hands of the new emperor and his govt., and, in 1847, a French squadron destroyed the batteries and native fleet at Touraun. In 1856, the emperor refused a French envoy to land in his territories, and, in the year following, cruelly put to death many Catholic missionaries, and destroyed their churches. Consequently, in 1858, a joint French and Spanish expedition was dispatched to this country, which, in 1859, bombarded Saigon, opening it to trade. 1863, Saigon with its surrounding territory was ceded to France. 1874, *A.* became an independent kingdom under French protection, and several ports opened to foreign trade. *A.* embraces all Cochin China, except the six provinces ceded to France in 1862–3. *Pop.*, est. 1878, 21,000,000. See SAIGON.



Fig. 636.
A NOBLE OF COCHIN-CHINA.

Cochin-China Fowl, *n.* See GALLUS.

Cochineal, (*kōch'e-nēl,*) *n.* [Sp. *cochinilla*; Fr. *cochenille.*] (*Zoöl.*) An insect of the genus *coccus*, *C. cacti*, or *cochineal cactus*, celebrated for the beauty of the color which it yields. It is a native of S. America, and was



Fig. 637. — COCHINEAL INSECT.
(*Coccus cacti.*)
a, Male; *b*, Female; *c*, Females feeding on a portion of nopal.

for a long time confined to Mexico, where it feeds on the nopal, a species of *Opuntia*, q. v. The female officinal *C.* insect, in its full-grown pregnant or torpid state, swells or grows to such a size, in proportion to that of its first or creeping state, that the legs, antennæ, and proboscis, are so small with respect to the rest of the animal as hardly to be discovered by the naked eye; so that on a general view it bears a great resemblance to a seed or berry; hence arose that difference of opinion which at one period subsisted among writers: some maintaining that *C.* was a berry, while others contended that it was an insect. When the female insect is arrived at its full size, it fixes itself to the surface of the

leaf, and envelops itself in a kind of white down, which it spins or draws through its proboscis in a continued double filament. The male is a small and rather slender two-winged fly, about the size of a flea, with jointed antennæ and large white wings in proportion to the body, which is of a red color, with two long filaments proceeding from the tail. When the female insect has discharged all its eggs, it becomes a mere husk, and dies; so that great care is taken to kill the insects before that time, to prevent the young from escaping. The operation of collecting the insects, which is exceedingly tedious, is performed by women. Wild *C.* is collected six times in the year; but that which is cultivated is only collected thrice during the same period. The insects, of which there are about 70,000 in a pound, being detached from the plants on which they feed, by a blunt knife, are put into bags, and dipped in boiling water to kill them, after which they are dried in the sun. It is principally used in the dyeing of scarlet, crimson, and other esteemed colors. (See CARMINE and CARMINIC ACID.) It is imported in bags, each containing about 200 lbs., and has the appearance of small, dry, shrivelled, rugose berries or seeds. The best have a purplish-gray color, the blackish varieties being less valuable. *C.* is sometimes adulterated by the admixture of a manufactured article composed of colored dough. This is detected by the action of boiling water, which dissolves and disintegrates the imitation, but has little effect upon the real insect. A variety found in Todd's Valley, California, has all the properties of the *C.* of Brazil and the S. parts of Mexico, the only apparent difference being that the article found in California is a light pink, while that of other regions is of a deep scarlet.

Cochineal-fig, *n.* (*Bot.*) The nopal, on which the cochineal insect feeds. See OPUNTIA.

Cochit'uate, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Wayland township, Middlesex co., about 16 m. from Boston. Near it is the small *Cochituate Lake*, from which the city of Boston is supplied with water.

Cochlea, (*kok-le'ah,*) *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *kochlias*, a snail with spiral shell.] (*Anat.*) A portion of the internal ear, which in mammals is shaped like the common snail-shell, with its base resting on the bottom of the internal meatus, and perforated to receive some filaments of the acoustic nerve. It is traversed by a conical column, called *modiolus*, around which a *spiral canal* makes two turns and a half. This canal is divided into two ramps, or *scalæ*, by a partition of bone called the *lamina spiralis*. At the base of the cochlea one scala communicates with the vestibule, the other with the tympanum; they communicate with each other at the apex of the cochlea.

Coch'lean, COCHLEAR, *a.* [Lat. *cochlea*, a screw.] (*Bot.*) A term used in describing the æstivation of a flower, to express one piece being larger than the others, and hollowed like a helmet or bowl, covering all the others, as in *Aconitum*, &c. — *Brande.*

Cochlea're, *n.* [Lat., from *cochlea*, a cockle; the bowl of a spoon being supposed to resemble one of the valves of that shell.] (*Med.*) *C. magnum*, *C. medium*, *C. minimum*, are professional terms used by physicians in writing their prescriptions, and signifying a table-, dessert-, and tea-spoonful.

Cochlearia, (*koch-le-a're-ah,*) *n.* [Lat. *cochlearium*, from Gr. *kochliarion*, a spoon: referring to the concave leaves.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Brassicaceæ*. They are generally natives of Europe. *C. armoracia*, the Horse Radish, is a common garden-herb, stem 2–3 feet high, angular, smooth, branching; radical leaves nearly a foot long, on long, channelled petioles; flowers small, white, in corymbose racemes. The root, fleshy, large, white, very acid, is a well-known condiment for roast-beef and other viands. *C. officinalis*, the Scurvy-grass, has an acrid and penetrating taste, and, when rubbed, it evolves a pungent odor. It has been long esteemed for its antiscorbutic properties.

Cochlea'riform, *a.* Spoon-shaped.

Cochlea'ris, *n.* (*Anat.*) A gelatinous-looking tissue, seen on opening the *cochlea*, by which the membranous zone is connected, at its outer or convex margin, with the outer wall. — *Dunglison.*

Coch'leary, Coch'leate, Coch'leated, *a* [Lat. *cochleatus*, from *cochlea*; Gr. *kochlos*, a shell-fish with a spiral shell.] Twisted like a snail-shell; having the form of a screw; spiral; as, "*cochleary* turnings." *Browne.*

(*Bot.*) A term used in describing the general form of bodies, to denote any that are twisted in a short spire, so as to resemble the convolutions of a snail-shell; as the pod of *Medicago cochleata*. It also means a concave body like that of one of the valves of a cockle-shell, as in *Epidendrum cochleatum*.

Coch'lite, *n.* [Gr. *kochlias*, a snail, and *lithos*, a stone.] (*Pal.*) A fossil shell having a mouth like that of a snail. *Clarke.*

Coch'ran, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Dearborn co., 2 m. W. of Aurora; *pop.* 675.

Coch'rane, LORD. See DUNDONALD, (EARL OF.)

Coch'rane, CAPTAIN JOHN DUNDAS, an eccentric English traveller, who performed a pedestrian journey through France and the peninsula; and afterwards through Russia and Siberia, as far as Petro-pavlovski, in Kamtschatka; whence, having married a young lady of the country, he returned to England. His travels were published in 1824. Having engaged in mining enterprises, he went to Colombia, where he D. 1825, when he contemplated a journey on foot through the whole of S. America.

Coch'ran's Grove, in *Illinois*, a village of Shelby co., about 70 m. E.S.E. of Springfield.

Cochran's Mills, in *Penn.*, a P.O. of Armstrong co.

Coch'ransville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P.O. of Chester co.

Coch'ransville, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Marshall co., 48 m. S. of Nashville.

Coch'ranton, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Marion co., 56 m. N. by W. of Columbus.

Cochranton, in *Penn.*, a post-vill. of Crawford co., on French Creek, 11 m. S.E. of Meadville.

Cochranville, or COCHRANSVILLE, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Chester co., 60 m. S.E. of Harrisburg.

Cocin'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) A crystalline fatty acid, into which the fatty matter of cocoa-nut oil is converted by saponification. *Form.* $C_{26}H_{26}O_4$.

Cock, *n.* [A. S. *coce*; *cog.*] The male of the common domestic fowl, or dunghill-cock.—See GALLUS.

—The male of any other bird; as, a turkey-*cock*, a black-*cock*, a *cock*-sparrow.

—A weathercock; a vane in the shape of a cock.

—A person having any of the characteristics of a cock; a chief man; a leader; as, the *cock* of the company.

"At fists I was always the *cock* of the school." — *Swift.*

—A valve for drawing off or discharging liquids; a stop-cock; as, the *cock* of a tap.

—The brim or projecting curve of a hat; as, the Ramilies *cock*.

—The gnomon or style of a dial.

—The needle of a balance.

—The act of setting or turning up anything, and the effect thereby produced: as, a *cock* of the eye, nose, or hat.

—The protecting piece of a balance in a watch.

—A cap or conical pile of new-mown hay.

—The top loft of a house, over the garret.—See COCK-LOFT.

(*Mil.*) That part of the lock of a musket or fowling-piece which holds the flint, or is the hammer of a percussion lock; as, a gun at half-*cock*.

(*Naut.*) A skiff; a small boat. See COCK-BOAT.

Cock-a-hoop, [Fr. *coq-à-la huppe*, crested cock.] Exulting; triumphant.

"And having routed the whole troop,
With victory was *cock-a-hoop!*" — *Hudibras.*

Cock-and-bull. A tedious, doubtful, or fictitious assertion or narrative: as, a *cock-and-bull* story.

—*v. a.* To set erect, as a cock holds his head; to turn up.

"Dick would *cock* his nose in scorn." — *Swift.*

—To set the brim of a hat so as to make sharp corners.

—To fix the hat upon the head in a fashion indicating pertness and menace.

"If two roisterers met, they *cocked* their hats in each other's faces." *Macaulay.*

—To set or draw back the cock of a gun in order to fire.

—To raise hay in small conical heaps; as, "under the *cocked* hay." — *Spenser.*

—*v. i.* To hold the head erect menacingly; to strut in a pert or jaunty manner; to look big and self-conceited.

"Every one *cocks* and struts upon it, and pretends to overlook us." *Addison.*

—To train or use fighting-cocks.

"Cries out 'gainst *cocking*, since he cannot bet." — *Ben Jonson.*

Cockade', *n.* [Fr. *cocarde*, a corruption of *coquarde*, from *coq*, a cock. Polish and Hungarian soldiers wearing a plume of cock's feathers in their caps.] A ribbon or knot of ribbon, or something similar, worn on the hat by officers, but frequently assumed by others as a badge or party symbol.—In France, a *C.* in the shape of a flat disc of metal, with the eagle and the national colors disposed concentrically, is an essential part of the military equipment.—The *White Cockade* was the device assumed by the adherents of the Stuart dynasty in England.

Cockad'ed, *a.* Wearing a cockade; as, a *cockaded* hat.

Cock'al, *n.* A game played with sheep's bones instead of dice.—The bone used in playing the game.

Cock'atoos, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds of the *Psittacidæ*, or Parrot family. They are distinguished from all other parrots by a crest, or tuft of elegant feathers, on the head, which they can raise or depress at pleasure. They are in general natives of Australia and the Indian islands, inhabiting the woods, and feeding upon seeds and fruits. They make their nests in decayed trees, and if taken at an early age, are easily tamed. One of the most elegant specimens is the *Broad-crested Cockatoo*, *Psittacus cristatus*, (fig. 638.) It is about the size of a common fowl; the color white, with a faint tinge of rose-color on the head and breast, and of yellow on the inner wing-coverts and tail-feathers; on the head is a very ample crest, consisting of large and long feathers arching over the whole head, which the bird can readily raise or depress; these feathers are white above, but of a fine scarlet hue beneath; the tail is short in proportion to the size of the body, and even at the end; the bill very large, strong, and of a bluish black; the orbits of the eyes bare, and of a deep-ash color, and the legs deep cinereous. It is of a mild and docile disposition, but can rarely be taught to articulate any other word than its own name, which it pronounces with great distinctness. New-Holland is its locality.



Fig. 638. — BROAD-CRESTED COCKATOO. (*Psittacus cristatus.*)

Cock'atrice, *n.* [A. S. *cocc*, a cock, and *attr*, *atter*, an adder; Fr. *cocatrix*, from *coq.*] A fabulous serpent imagined to be incubated by a serpent from a cock's egg; whose breath and look were by the ancients esteemed to be fatal: the basilisk.

"They will kill one another by the look, like *cocatrices.*"—*Shaks.*

—A cant term applied to a pert brawling woman by way of reproach.

"My wife! 'tis she, the very *cockatrice!*" — *Congreve.*

Cock'bill, *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To place the yards at an angle with the deck. — To suspend an anchor to the cat-head by the ring only. — *Dana.*

Cock'boat, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small boat; a cock. — A toy-boat for children.

Cock'brained, *a.* Rash; impulsive; giddy.

Cock'-broth, *n.* (*Cookery.*) Broth made by boiling a cock; chicken-broth.

Cock'burn, SIR GEORGE, an English admiral, b. 1772. He entered the navy in 1801, and served with distinction in the East Indies, and in the Mediterranean and West India stations. In 1813–1814, he was actively engaged in the war against the U. States, taking a conspicuous part in the burning of the capitol at Washington. Upon the close of the war, he was deputed to convey Napoleon to his living tomb of St. Helena, and entered Parliament in 1818. D. 1853.

Cock'chafer, (MAY-BEETLE, MAY-BUG,) *n.* [Scot. *clock*, a beetle, and *chafer*. See CHAFER.] A beetle, numerous varieties of which compose the genus *Lachnosterna*, family *Scarabæidæ*. The May-beetle or cockchafer, found in summer on most of the deciduous trees, is about an inch long, chestnut-brown, smooth, but finely punctured, and each wing-case has 3 slightly elevated longitudinal lines; breast clothed with yellowish down. The grub is white, with a brownish head, attains almost the size of one's little finger, and feeds upon grass roots, committing ravage among these vegetables, so as sometimes to totally disappoint the best-founded hopes of the husbandman.

Cock'crow, Cock'crowing, *n.* Early morning; the time at which cocks crow.

Cocke, in *Tennessee*, an E. co., bordering on N. Carolina. *Area*, abt. 270 sq. m. It is traversed by Big Pigeon River, and bounded N.E. by French Broad River. *Surface*, mostly mountainous, especially near the S.E. boundary, which is formed by the Iron or Smoky Mountain. *Cap.* Newport. *Pop.* 12,458.

Cock'er, *v. a.* [W. *cocru*, to indulge; O. Fr. *coqueliner.*] To fondle; to indulge; to treat with tenderness; to pamper.

"Most children's constitutions are spoiled by *cockering.*"—*Locke.*

—*n.* One who follows the sport of cock-fighting.

—A kind of brogue or country-made half-boot.

"His *cockers* were of cordwain!" — *Drayton.*

—A small kind of spaniel, used for starting feathered game, as woodcocks, &c.

Cock'erel, *n.* A young cock. Specifically, a young cock trained to fight.

"What wilt thou be, young *cockerel*, when thy spurs are grown to sharpness."—*Shaks.*

Cock'ermouth, a town of England, in Cumberland, 25 m. S.W. of Carlisle, at the confluence of the Derwent with the Cocker, which takes its rise in Lake Buttermere. *Manf.* Hats, coarse woollen cloths, &c. *Pop.* 8,000. It is the birthplace of the poet Wordsworth.

Cock'erwit, in Nova Scotia, a seaport in the S.W. of Shelburne co., about 125 m. S.W. of Halifax.

Cock'et, *n.* (*Law.*) In English law, a custom-house document certifying to the proper entry of, and payment on, goods liable to duty. — A room in a custom-house where such goods are entered.

Cock'et-bread, *n.* The finest kind of wheaten bread.

Cock'eye, *n.* A squinting eye.

Cock'eysville, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Baltimore co., 40 m. N. of Annapolis.

Cock'-feather, *n.* (*Sports.*) That feather upon an arrow which stands vertically above the cock, or notch.

Cock'-fight, Cock'-fighting, *n.* (*Sports.*) A battle, main, or match of game-cocks. It is said to have been a common pastime in Athens and other parts of Greece, and it seems to have been afterwards adopted from that country by the Romans. It is probable that cock-fighting was first introduced by the Romans into England, where it became a great national sport; and though more than once prohibited, it received encouragement and countenance from several of the crowned heads. The celebrated national cock-pit at Westminster is said to have been erected by Henry VIII., and James I. and Charles II. were both encouragers of the sport.

It was forbidden by one of the acts of Cromwell. At present, cock-fighting is prohibited under penalty, but it is still largely carried on, particularly in the colliery districts in the N. of England. It is also a favorite sport in the island of Cuba, and occasionally in some of the U. States. Cocks for fighting are selected with the greatest judgment, and trained with the utmost care. For the combat, they are carefully trimmed and armed with steel or silver spurs. The place appropriated for fighting is called the pit; and the battle is conducted by two setters, who place the cocks beak to beak. When once pitted, neither of the setters can touch his cock so long as they continue to fight, unless their weapons get entangled. In what is called the "Welsh main," a number of cocks are pitted against each other, and then the conquerors are pitted against each other, until only one remains alive. (For those who wish further information on this subject, we may refer to Blaine's *Encyclopædia of Rural Sports.*)

Cock'horse, *n.* A child's rocking-horse. — A high, tall horse. (R.)

—*a.* Lifted up as one is on horseback.

—Elevated in one's own esteem; proud; upstart; self-complacent; as, "*Cock-horse* peasantry." — *Marlowe.*

Cock'ing, *n.* A main of cocks; cock-fighting.

Cockle, (*kŏk'l,*) *a.* [A. S. *coccel,* probably from *accocan,* to choke.] (*Bot.*) See Corn-cockle.

Cockle, *n.* [Fr. *coque, coquille;* Lat. *cochlea,* a spiral; Gr. *kochlos,* a shell-fish with a spiral shell; *kongchē,* a mussel or cockle; Sausk. *cankla.*] (*Zoöl.*) See Cardium.

(*Min.*) Among Cornish miners, the name given to a laminated mineral substance of a blackish-brown color, like tin; shorl. (Called in Sweden, *skiorl;* and in Germany, *schorl.*)

—The body, or fire-place of an air-stove.

—A kiln for drying hops.

—*v. a.* To contract into wrinkles; to shrink, pucker, or wrinkle, as cloth, or the shell of a cockle.

"Show'rs soon drench the camlet's *cockled* grain." — *Gay.*

—*v. i.* To assume a wrinkled or ridgy form; as, a *cockling* sea.

Cock'led, *a.* Cochleary; wrinkled; turbinated.

"Love's feeling is more soft and sensible
Than are the tender horns of *cockled* snails."—*Shaks.*

Cock'le-oast, *n.* The fire-place of an oast or hop-kiln.

Cock'ler, *n.* One who gathers or sells cockle-fish.

Cock'le-shell, *n.* The shelly covering of a cockle.

Cock'le-stairs, *n. pl.* Stairs made winding or spiral.

Cock loft, *n.* The top loft of a house or building; the upper room over the garret; a cock; a lumber-room.

"My *cock-lofts,* indeed, are very indifferently furnished."—*Swift*

Cock'-master, *n.* A person who breeds game-cocks.

"A *cock-master* bought a partridge, and turned it among the fighting-cocks."—*L'Estrange.*

Cock'-match, *n.* A cock-fight; a match of cocks.

Cock'ney, *n.* A nickname, or term of contempt, applied to a Londoner, which has been long in use, occurring in verse as early as the reign of Henry II. Its origin is doubtful. According to some, it is derived from *coquina,* a kitchen, and denoted the luxuriousness for which London was celebrated even in early times; or from *Cokeigne,* or *Cocaigne* (probably from the same root), the name of a Utopian country of luxury and ease. According to some, it denotes one coaxed or cockered, and made a fool or nestle-cock of; according to others, one utterly ignorant of rural affairs or husbandry. The latter probably originated in the well-known story of the Londoner, who, when on a visit to the country, being told that the horse neighs, afterwards spoke of the cock neighing, hence *cockneigh, cockney.* The modern mark of cockneyism is an abuse of the letters *h* and *r;* as, *hair* for *air,* so *far* for *sofa.* The Cockney school of literature was a term applied in the earlier numbers of "Blackwood's Magazine," to Leigh Hunt, Hazlitt, Keats, and other young authors. The *King of the Cockneys* was an important personage in the sports and shows formerly held in the hall of the Middle Temple on Childermas-day, and had his marshal, butler, constable, and other officers, who were ordered to be entertained with due service in "honest manner and good order." See Cocaigne.

—An effeminate, ignorant, despicable citizen.

"I am afraid this great lubber the world will prove a *cockney.*" *Shaks.*

Cock'ney, *a.* Resembling, or relating to, a cockney, or cockneys.

Cock'neydom, *n.* The native region of cockneys; cocaigne.

Cock'neyfy, *v. i.* To form on the model, or after the type, of a cockney.

Cock'neyish, *a.* Cockney-like; after the cockney manner.

Cock'neyism, *n.* Quality, condition, or manners of a cockney; a cockney idiom or phrase.

Cock'-paddle, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Scottish term for the lump-fish (*Cyclopterus lumpus*).

Cock'-pit, *n.* A pit or arena where game-cocks fight one another.

—In England, the privy-council chamber at Westminster; — so called because built on the site of the old cock-pit of Whitehall palace.

(*Naut.*) An apartment in a ship of war appropriated to the use of the surgeon, being the place where he dresses the wounded; it is near the hatchway under the lower gun-deck.

Cock of the Plain, Cock of the Woods, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Grouse.

Cock'roach, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Blattidæ.

Cock'rum, in *Mississippi,* a village of De Soto co., abt. 200 m. N. of Jackson.

Cock's-comb, *n.* The comb of a cock. — A fop; a dandy; a vain fellow. See Coxcomb.

(*Bot.*) See Celosia.

Cock's-foot Grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) The orchard grass. See Dactylis.

Cock's'head, *n.* A popular name of Sainfoin, *q. v.*

Cock'spur, *n.* The spur attached to the leg of a game-cock.

(*Bot.*) See Cratægus.

Cock'sure, *a.* Confidently certain; without doubt or fear. (Vulgar.)

"I thought myself *cocksure* of his horse, which he readily promised me."—*Pope.*

Cockswain, (*koks'n,*) *n.* [*Cog,* or *cock,* a small boat, and *swain,* a boy, a servant.] (*Naut.*) An officer on board a ship, who has charge of a boat and crew; as, the captain's *cockswain.* — The person who steers, and directs the course of a row-boat.

Cock'-water, *n.* (*Mining.*) Among English miners, a stream of water brought into a trough to wash away the sand from tin-ore.

Cocles, (*ko'klees,*) Horatius, a hero of ancient Rome, who alone, in 506 B.C., opposed the whole army of Porsenna at the head of a bridge, while his companions were destroying it behind him. When this was effected, C. though wounded by the darts of the enemy, and impeded by his arms and armor, leaped into the Tiber, and swam safely across.

"Still is the story told,—
How well *Horatius* kept the bridge
In the brave days of old." — *Macaulay.*

Co'coa, or **Ca'cao,** *n.* (*Bot.*) The chocolate-tree. See Theobroma.

—(A corruption of, and often spelled Cacao, *q. v.*) A preparation, made from the ground-nuts of the chocolate-tree, and used as a beverage.

Co'coa, or **Co'co-nut,** *n.* See Cocos.

Cocoa-nut Fibre, *n.* (*Manf.*) The seeds of the cocoa-nut palm (*cocos nucifera*), well known under the name of Cocoa-nuts, are contained in a large husk composed of solid woody fibres. These fibres were woven into fabrics of various sorts by the natives of Ceylon and India from time immemorial; but it is only within the last 20 years that this material has been used in Europe and in this country. It is now applied most successfully to the manufacture of mats, matting, cordage, brushes, brooms, &c., &c. Latterly, a method of introducing color into the manufacture has been devised by dyeing the fibre; and some very fine combinations of color have been formed, which contrast successfully with similar manufactures in the finest hemp. Cocoa-nut fibre has been used for bedding with great advantage. It does not become knotty or hard, does not harbor vermin, and is not affected by variation of climate. The refuse of the husk forms a perfect material for fern-beds, being much less liable to give out an offensive odor than spent tan, which is often used for this purpose. Cocoa-nut fibre is also called Coir (*q. v.*), and has long been used for ropes and cordage under this name.

Cocodrie Bayou, or Crocodile Bayou, in *Louisiana,* traverses Concordia parish, between the Washita and Mississippi rivers and is connected with Red River.

Co'coæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A tribe of plants, ord. *Palmaceæ,* of which the genus *Cocos* is the type. — See Cocos.

Cocolamus Creek, in *Pennsylvania,* enters the Juniata in Perry co.

Cocoon', *n.* [Fr. *cocon,* from Gr. *kokkos,* a berry or kernel.] The silky, oblong ball or case in which the silk-worm involves itself during the period of its metamorphosis. See Silk-worm.

—The envelope of the larvæ of other insects.

Cocoon'ery, *n.* A place set for silk-worms while engaged in forming cocoons.

Co'cos, *n.* [Gr. *kokkos,* a kernel.] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees, order *Palmaceæ,* distinguished by having pinnate leaves, and male and female flowers on the same tree; the female flowers at the base of each spadix; a simple 3-celled ovary, which is succeeded by a coarse, fibrous, 1-celled drupe, two of the cells becoming abortive. There are about 18 known species, the most important of which, *C. nucifera,* is found all over the tropical regions; but generally growing within the reach or influence of the sea or salt water, and often taking root on sand-banks or thinly covered reefs, almost directly after they appear above high-water. The tree rises from 60 to 90 feet in height, and affords food, drink, oil, clothing, and shelter to the natives; has a soft, fibrous stem, marked on its bark by rings, produced by the fall of its leaves, two leaves falling off annually; so that the age of a tree can always be told by counting its rings, half the number of the whole giving its age. The top of the tree is always crowned by a plume of from 12 to 15 long leaves, like gigantic ostrich-feathers, about 15 ft. long. The fruit, or nut, hangs in clusters under the crowning plume, and consists of a shell, enveloped in a strong fibrous pericarp, or capsule. In hot climates, every part of the tree is made use of: the natives chew the root as a substitute for the areca; the stem is used as uprights and supports for houses, and for fashioning many domestic implements; the leaves form a thatch, or are made into umbrellas, baskets, buckets, and lanterns; their ashes yield potash in abundance, and their midribs are used as oars and even brushes. The fibre from the nut is woven into cloth, ropes, mats, sacking, and even cloths (see Cocoa-nut Fibre). By fermentation the juice of the stem is made into a palm-oil, and by distillation into an ardent spirit, and also a coarse sugar, called *jaggery;* while the pith, dried, ground, and washed, forms a farinaceous food similar to sago. The jaggery, or coarse sugar, when mixed with lime, forms a durable compost that takes a polish like marble. The fruit itself is a wholesome food, and its milk a cooling beverage, and forms the chief aliment of many of the natives. The fibre of the shell, called *coir,* is used also for brushes; the shell is turned and polished into drinking-cups and measures, while the substance of the nut itself, when pressed, yields a large quantity of oil, which is used largely for lamps and flambeaux; and, lastly, the unexpanded buds, when boiled, form a delicate and much esteemed food.



Fig. 639. — COCOA-NUT TREE.
(*Cocos nucifera.*)

Co'cos Islands, two small islands named Horsburgh and Keeling, near the W. coast of Sumatra, Lat. 12° 5′ S., Lon. 96° 53′ E. They were discovered in 1609 by Keeling. — The name also of several small islands in the Pacific and Indian oceans.

Co'cos-wood, *n.* A wood brought from the W. Indies, and principally used in the manufacture of musical reed-instruments.

Coct'ible, *a.* That which is capable of being baked or boiled.

Coctile, *a.* [Lat. *coctilo,* from *coquo,* to cook.] Made by baking, or by exposing to heat, as a brick.

Coction, (*kŏk'shun,*) *n.* [Lat. *coctio,* from *coquo,* to cook.] Act of boiling, or exposing to the action of heated liquor.

(*Med.*) A word sometimes used to express the function of digestion, so far as the process of chymification, or the formation of chyme, is concerned.

Coey'tus, (*Myth.*) One of the rivers of Hades; — according to Homer, a branch of the Styx.

C. O. D. (*Com.*) An abbrev. for *collect* or *cash on delivery.*

Cod, Cod'fish, *n.* [L. Lat. *cadus;* Gr. *gados.*] (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the genus *Morrhua,* the true cod. The American cod, *M. Americana,* is from 24 to 36 inches long, olive-green above, dusky-white beneath, and the back and sides marked with yellowish spots. There are several varieties, differing in the color markings. — This fish is, perhaps, the most important to the human family, of all the inhabitants of the deep. It affords labor and food for thousands of men, and is one of the most important national resources, — one which, owing to the wonderful provision of nature with regard to the fecundity of this fish, is not likely to diminish for a considerable period. For more than four centuries has the cod-fishery been carried on, without any interruption; yet the supply at the present day is something stupendous. A single fisherman has been known to capture 500 of this fish in a day of ten hours. Now, as the cod frequently attains a weight of 50 lbs., this haul of the fisherman, even setting it down at a moderate rate, must have amounted to something like 20,000 lbs. of fish; and multiply this by several thousand, and we get the amount of cod which is daily obtained during the season. The great supply of cod is from the ports of Newfoundland, Canada, Nova Scotia, and from most of the towns of the Massachusetts coast between Cape Ann and Cape Cod; and in the Pacific, chiefly from the coasts of Washington territory. There are more than 2,000 vessels, with a tonnage of over 100,000 tons, and employing upwards of 10,000 men and boys, engaged in the bank- or cod-fishery of the U. States. The product of these is annually about 600,000 cwt. of fish, valued at about $2,000,000; the oil from the livers is valued at $1,000,000. All the cod is caught by hooks and lines; the bait used commonly consists of limpets, whelks, and pieces of various fishes. Our wonder at the extraordinary supply of this fish is considerably diminished when we examine the roe of the cod. By those who have taken the trouble to



Fig. 640. — AMERICAN COD.
(*Morrhua Americana.*)

satisfy themselves, it has been calculated, that, when one devours a cod's roe, he also devours no less than about 180,000,000 lbs. of food, supposing it were allowed to arrive at maturity. One's brain reels at the bare idea of reckoning what *might* be the condition of cod-dom if these fishes were left alone for a few years. The cod is a very voracious fish. It is not particular in its diet, but devours indiscriminately all the small fish it can catch. The *modus operandi* of the fisherman is thus described: — "For the deep-sea fishing very long lines are used; these are fixed to the bottom by means of a small anchor, the other end being supported by a buoy, and the hooks are placed at the extremities of short lines, usually about six feet in length, attached at intervals to the main line. The long lines are usually left for about six hours, or for a whole tide, when they are taken up and examined. In the interval the fishermen are not idle; they carry on the work of destruction by means of hand-lines, of which each man manages a pair. See Cod-liver Oil.

Cod, *n.* [A. S. *codd*; W. *cod, cwd*; Icel. *kodde*; Swed. and Goth. *kudde*, a little sack; Scot. *cod*, a pillow. Etymol. uncertain.] Any husk, envelope, or case containing the seeds of a plant; a pod.

"Where in full *cods* last year rich peas did grow." — *May.*

(*Anat.*) The scrotum.

—In some districts of England, a pad, pillow, or cushion.

Co'da, *n.* [It., tail.] (*Mus.*) The passage which serves to close or end a movement, after the regular form has been completed. In some cases it consists of merely one phrase, in others it is carried to a great extent. At the conclusion of a canon, it often serves to end the piece, which might otherwise be carried on to infinity.

Coda'rium, *n.* [Gr. *kodari-on*, a leathern pouch.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, sub-order *Cæsalpiniææ*. *C. acuifolium* and *obtusifolium*, both natives of Sierra Leone, yield fruits known as the brown and the velvet tamarinds. The pulp of each kind is eaten, and has an agreeable taste.

Cod'ded, *a.* Inclosed or enveloped in a cod.

Cod'der, *n.* One who gathers peas-cods.

Cod'dle, *v. a.* [From *caudle*; Fr. *chaud*; Lat. *calidus*, warm.] To parboil, or make soft by heated water.

—To fondle; to pamper or make delicate by over-nursing.

Cod'dy-mad'dy, *n.* A gull in its first year's feathers.

Code, *n.* [Fr. *code*; Lat. *codex, caudex.*] A compilation of laws made by public authority. Several collections of the Roman law are designated by this name, the chief of which are: the *Gregorian* and *Hermogenian codes*, made by two celebrated jurisconsults, Gregorius and Hermogenes, and containing the constitutions of the emperors from Hadrian to Constantine; the *Theodosian code*, published in 428 by command of the emperor Theodosius II.; and the *Justinian code*, prepared by command of the emperor Justinian, and first published in 529, and a second time, after revision, in 534. There are several of the modern systematic collections of laws designated by the title of code, the chief of which are the code of Frederick the Great of Prussia; that of Catharine of Russia (confined to criminal jurisprudence); that of Joseph II. of Austria; and the celebrated *Code Napoléon* in France. In the latter country, before 1789, there was no uniform system of legislation; in some parts the Roman law prevailed, in others ancient custom, both being supplemented by royal ordinances. These having been abrogated at the revolution, several attempts were made to form a code of laws in accordance with their altered circumstances; but, on account of the unsettled state of society at that period, nothing of a satisfactory nature was effected. At length Napoleon, after he became first consul, appointed certain commissioners to draw up a project of a civil code, which was printed in the early part of 1801, and copies thereof transmitted to the different courts of France for their observations and suggestions. The whole was then laid before the legislative section of the council of state, and various points successively discussed, Napoleon himself taking an active part in the debates. After being submitted to the tribunate, it was at length promulgated as the civil law of France, in 1804. When Napoleon was raised to the empire, the title of *Code civil des Français* was changed to *Code Napoléon*. In 1816 the former title was restored, and in 1852 the title of *Code Napoléon* was again given to it. This code, which regulates the civil rights of the people, as regards person and property, in its general arrangement and distribution resembles the Institutions of Justinian. It is divided into three books, the first of which treats of the civil relations of individuals; the second, of property in its various kinds and modifications; and the third, of the various modes in which property is legally acquired. Besides the *Code civil*, the French written law comprises five other codes. The *Code de Procédure civile* relates to the forms of process and the modes of procedure before the various civil courts. The *Code de Commerce*, as its name indicates, bears upon commercial transactions. It consists of four books, the first of which treats of commerce in general, of the various classes of commercial men, of partnerships, &c.: the second, of maritime commerce; the third, of bankruptcies; and the fourth, of commercial tribunals. *Code d'Instruction criminelle* regulates the forms of procedure in criminal cases. The *Code pénal* defines the various kinds of crimes, and their several punishments. This and the preceding were promulgated in 1810; but important changes have been made upon them by subsequent enactments, particularly in 1832. The sixth and last of these is the *Code forestier*, which was published in 1827, and relates to the administration of the woods and forests. In this country the most complete code which has been enacted is that of Louisiana. This State was at one time a French, at another a Spanish colony; and after its cession to the U. States a radical revision of its law became necessary. The first code (1808) was superseded by that of 1824, the chief part in the compilation of which was the work of Mr. Edward Livingston. It is based on the Code Napoléon, and contains 3,522 articles numbered like those of the French codes, in one series, for greater convenience of reference. In several other States, where the common law has prevailed, revisions of the statutes have been repeatedly made, in which many modifications of the common law have been incorporated. One of the more complete revisions of this kind is the *Revised Statutes* of the State of New York.

Code'ine, *n.* [Gr. *kodeia, kode*, a poppy-head.] (*Chem.*) An alkaline substance, discovered in 1832 by Robiquet in opium. *Form.* $C_{36}H_{21}NO_6$.

Codet'ta, *n.* [It., dim. of *coda.*] (*Music.*) A short passage which connects one section with another, and not composing part of a regular section.

Co'dex, *n.*; *pl.* Codices. [Lat., a manuscript.] In its original sense, the inner bark of a tree, which was used for the purpose of writing. The word was thence transferred by the Romans to signify a piece of writing, on whatever material; *e. g.* with the stylus on tablets lined with wax, or on a roll of parchment or paper. In modern Latin, a manuscript volume. *Codex rescriptus* or *palimpsestus* is a manuscript consisting of leaves, from which some earlier writing has been erased in order to afford room for the insertion of more recent writing. Many such codices exist; and from the imperfect nature of the erasing process, the earlier writing has in some instances been restored.

(*Med.*) [Lat., a book; — a collection of laws.] A collection of approved medical formulæ, with the processes necessary for forming the compounds referred to in it. The French Pharmacopœia is styled *Codex medicamentarius.*

Cod'fish, *n.* See Cod.

Cod'-fisher, *n.* A person or ship employed in the cod-fishery.

Cod'-fishery, *n.* The occupation or business of fishing for cod; as, the Newfoundland *codfishery.*

Codger, *n.* [Possibly a corruption of *cottager.* Etym. uncertain.] A singular, odd, or eccentric old man; as, a queer *codger.*

—A covetous, mean, or penurious person; a hunks.

Co'dical, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, a code or codex.

Codi'cil, *n.* [L. Lat. *codicillus*, dim. from *codex.*] (*Law.*) An addition or supplement to a will, for the purpose of altering, explaining, or adding to its contents. Of *C.*, as of wills, the latter prevails where it contains provisions contradictory to those of a former. Every *C.* must be executed in the same manner as is thereby made requisite in the case of a will; viz., signed by the testator in the presence of two witnesses at one time.

Codicil'iary, *a.* After the manner of a codicil; of the nature of a codicil; as, a *codicilliary* testament.

Codifica'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Act or process of reducing laws to a code.

Co'difier, *n.* One who reduces laws to a code.

Co'dify, *v. a.* [Fr. *codifier*; Lat. *codex*, and *facio*, to make.] To reduce to a code.

Codil'la, *n.* [From Lat. *cauda*, a tail.] (*Com.*) The coarsest fibre of hemp or flax; — used in making some kinds of cordage.

Codille, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *codillo.*] (*Games.*) A term used in playing at ombre, when the game is won.

Co'dist, *n.* A framer of codes; a codifier.

Co'dle, *v. a.* Same as Coddle, *q. v.*

Cod'lin, Cod'ling, *n.* An apple not quite ripe; a cooking-apple.

Cod'-line, *n.* An 18-thread line, used in the cod-fishery.

Cod'ling, *n.* A young codfish.

Cod-liver Oil, *n.* (*Med.*) The oil obtained from the liver of the common *cod* (q. v.), and other allied species, has long been a popular remedy for rheumatism and some other complaints, but its use by medical practitioners is of comparatively recent date. The market is almost entirely supplied with this article from Newfoundland, where the fishing begins in June and October. The livers are either pressed, or they are boiled in water, and the oil afterwards filtered, the color of it varying according to the mode of preparation and the species of fish from which it is derived. Besides the usual constituents of fish-oil, traces of bromine and of iodine (iodide of copper) are said to have been discovered in it, and to these agents its efficacy may perhaps be ascribed, though it has often been doubted whether it possesses any virtues beyond those of fat oils in general. In the dose of a tablespoonful or two daily, it generally acts slightly on the bowels; and though nauseous and disagreeable at first, the repugnance to it is soon overcome. Rheumatism, scrofula, chronic gout, skin affections, phthisis, and mesenteric emaciation are the diseases in which it has been principally prescribed. One or two tablespoonfuls twice or three times a day for adults, and a teaspoonful night and morning for young children, are the usual doses. Coffee, warm table-beer, dill, peppermint, and other aromatic waters, are the best vehicles for covering its nauseous flavor.

Co'do, in Brazil, a town of the prov. of Maranhão, at the confluence of the Codo with the Itapicurû, 50 m. N.W. of Caxias.

Codogno, (*ko-dōn'yo,*) a town of N. Italy, prov. Milan, cap. of dist. in a fertile country between the rivers Po and Ceblo, 15 m. S.E. of Lodi. It is well built, and has manufactures of silk stuffs. It is the principal mart in Italy for the cheese misnamed Parmesan. *Population* 10,082.

Codo'rus Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, traverses York co., and flows into the Susquehanna about 10 m. from Columbia.

Cod'piece, *n.* A part of male attire formerly worn in front of the person.

Cod'rington, Sir Edward, G.C.B., an English admiral, b. 1770. At the age of 13 he entered the navy, and in 1805 commanded a line-of-battleship at the battle of Trafalgar. He subsequently assisted at the bombardment of Flushing, served in the Scheldt expedition, and defended Cadiz when besieged by the French. In 1814, *C.* participated in the attack on New Orleans, and, in 1826, he was appointed to command the English fleet, that, in conjunction with those of France and Russia, destroyed the Turco-Egyptian fleet at the battle of Navarino, in 1827. D. in London, 1851.

Co'drus, the 17th and last mythical king of Athens. When the Heraclidæ invaded Attica, *C.* devoted his life to save his country. He went, unknown, into the midst of the army of the Heraclidæ, and was slain; a sacrifice he was led to make by the oracle, which pronounced that the leader of the conquering army must fall. At his death, it is said that the Athenians, deeming no one worthy to be the successor of their patriotic monarch, established the government by archons. D. about 1070 B.C., according to tradition.

Coe, in *Michigan*, a township of Isabella co.; *pop.* about 322.

Co-efficacy, *n.* The power of two or more things uniting together to produce an effect; joint efficacy.

Co-effi'cience, Co-effi'ciency, *n.* Co-operation; the state of acting together to some single end.

Co-effi'cient, *a.* [Lat. *con*, and *efficiens* — *efficio*, to effect — *ex*, and *facio*, to make.] Jointly efficient; co-operating; acting in unison to the same end.

—*n.* That which co-operates, or joins in action with something else to produce the same effect.

(*Algebra.*) One of two, simple or compound, factors whose product constitutes a term. Thus in the term $2ab^2c$, $2ab^2$ is the co-efficient of c, $2a$ of b^2c, and 2 of ab^2c. In the latter case, 2 is frequently called the *numerical co-efficient* of the term, the others being distinguished as *literal co-efficients.* In an algebraical expression, and especially in quantics whose terms involve constant as well as variable factors, it is usual to restrict the term *co-efficient* to the former, and to refer to the latter as *facients.*

Co-effi'ciently, *adv.* In co-operation; by a method of joint action.

Coe'horn, Co'horn, *n.* (*Mil.*) A small mortar made of bronze, named from its inventor, Cohorn, *q. v.*

Cœlacanth, *a.* [Gr. *koilos*, hollow, and *acanthos*, spine.] (*Zoöl.*) Hollow-spined, as some fishes.

Co-eld'er, *n.* An elder possessing equal rank and station with another.

Co-elec'tion, *n.* Joint election.

Cœlentera'ta, *n.* [Gr. *koilos*, hollow, *teras*, an anomaly.] (*Zoöl.*) A new subdivision of the *Radiata* of Cuvier, corresponding to the *Polypa* of other writers, and including most of the curious stationary creatures which are introduced into marine aquaria, as the sea-anemones and sertularia.

Cœle-Syria, (*sēle-sir'ē-ă,*) a valley of Syria, between the mountain-ranges of Anti-Libanus and Lebanon. It is traversed by the river Libany, the ancient Leontes, and contains the town of Balbec, and other towns of less importance.

Cœliac, Celiac, *a.* [Lat. *cœliacus*; Gr. *koiliakos*, from *koilia*, the belly.] (*Surg. and Med.*) Appertaining to the belly.

"*C. Artery.* The first branch given off from the aorta in the cavity of the abdomen. It sends branches to the diaphragm, stomach, liver, pylorus, duodenum, omentum, and spleen.

C. Flux, C. Passion. A species of diarrhœa, in which the food is discharged by the bowels in an undigested condition. It is, in general, symptomatic of tubercular disease of the mesenteric glands.

C. Plexus, is formed of numerous nervous filaments, which proceed from the semilunar ganglia of the great sympathetic; and it is seated around the trunk of the cœliac artery, behind the stomach. — *Dunglison.*

Cœlocline, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Anonaceæ.* The species *C. polycarpa* is the Berberine, or yellow dye-tree of Soudan. Its bark yields a beautiful yellow color, which is much used for dyeing in certain parts of Africa. When reduced to a coarse powder, this bark is a valuable topical remedy in the treatment of ulcers. It contains the alkaloid *berberine*, to which its medicinal virtues are probably due.

Cœlosperm'ous, *a.* [Gr. *koilos*, and *sperma*, seed.] (*Bot.*) Having seeds curved on the inner side, by the bending inward toward each other of the top and bottom, as some umbelliferous plants. — *Webster.*

Cœ'lum, *n.* (*Arch.*) According to Vitruvius, a soffit or ceiling.

Cœ'lus, or **Ura'nus.** (*Myth.*) The heavens personified, and the most ancient of the gods, was, at the same time, the offspring and the husband of Terra, the earth, by whom he had eighteen children. Among them were Saturn, the Cyclops, and the Titans. His children rebelling against him, wounded him; and from the blood which sprinkled the ground, sprang the giants, furies, and nymphs.

Coemption, *n.* [Lat. *coemptio — coemere.*] The act of buying up the whole quantity of anything.

"Monopolies and *coemption* of wares for re-sale, are great means to enrich." — *Bacon.*

Cœnac'ulum, *n.* [Lat.] (*Antiq.*) The eating- or supper-room of the Romans.

Cœnesthe'sis, *n.* [Gr. *koinos*, common, and *aisthesis*, sensation.] (*Physiol.*) A sixth sense, which, according to some writers, is the feeling of self-existence or individuality, and is manifested by the sense of buoyancy or

depression, which we experience without any known cause; — by involuntary shuddering, feeling of chill or glow, &c. — *Dunglison.*

Co-enjoy', *v. a.* To enjoy in concert with another.

Cœ'nobite, *n.* See CENOBITE.

Co-e'qual, *a.* [Lat. *con*, and *æqualis.*] Jointly equal; equal to another person or thing; of the same rank, power, or dignity; as, "his cap *co-equal* with the crown." *Shaks.*

—One who is equal to, or in parity with, another.

Co-equal'ity, *n.* [Lat. *coæqualitas.*] The state of being on a term of equality with another; as, *co-equality* of station.

Co-e'qually, *adv.* With joint equality.

Coerce', *v. a.* [Lat. *coerceo* — *con*, and *arceo*, to shut up, to inclose, to keep at a distance — root *arc*, to keep, to cover, to ward off; Sansk. *raksh*, to keep, defend. rule, allied to Gr. *arkeō*, to ward off.] To restrain; to confine; to repress; as, to *coerce* obedience to the law.

"A prisoner of war is to be on no account coerced with fetters." *Sir W. Scott.*

Coer'cible, *a.* That may or ought to be restrained or compelled.

Coer'cibleness, *n.* State of being coercible.

Coer'cion, *n.* Act of coercing; restraint; check; force; compulsion.

"Government has coercion . . . upon such as neglect their duty." *South.*

Coer'citive, *a.* Having power to coerce or restrain.

Coercitive, or *Coercive Force.* (*Magnetism.*) The power or force which in iron or steel produces a slowness or difficulty in imparting magnetism to it, and also interposes an obstacle to the return of a bar to its natural state when active magnetism has ceased. It plainly depends on the molecular constitution of the metal. *Nichol.*

Coer'cive, *a.* That which has power to coerce; compulsory; constraining; forcing; as, *coercive* measures.

Coer'cively, *adv.* By constraint or compulsion.

Coesse', in *Indiana*, a post-village of Whitley co., about 15 m. W.N.W. of Fort Wayne; *pop.* 192.

Co-essen'tial, *a.* Jointly essential; partaking of the same essence.

"We bless and magnify that co-*essential* spirit . . . which is the Holy Ghost." — *Hooker.*

Co-essential'ity, *n.* Participation of the same essence.

Co-essen'tially, *adv.* In a co-essential manner.

Co-estab'lishment, *n.* A joint establishment.

Co-estate', *n.* An estate of equality of rank; an estate held by two or more persons in conjunction.

Co-eta'neous, *a.* [Lat. *coætaneus* — *con*, and *ætas*, age.] Of the same age with another; contemporary in origin; — generally followed by *to* or *with*.

"Every fault hath penal effects, co *etaneous* to the act." *Govt. of the Tongue.*

Co-eta'neously, *adv.* Of or from the same age or origin.

Co-eter'nal, *a.* Equally eternal with another.

"Or of the eternal co-*eternal* beam!" — *Milton.*

Co-eter'nally, *adv.* With equal eternity.

"Arius had dishonored his co-*eternally* begotten son." — *Hooker.*

Co-eter'nity, *n.* Equal eternity; existence from eternity equal with another eternal being.

Cœur D'Alene, [Fr. awl-hearts.] A tribe of Indians of the Selish family, who inhabit Idaho and Washington Territories, and call themselves Skizoomish, or Skitzuish. In 1870, their number was reduced to 300.

Cœur, JACQUES, (*kŭr,*) a merchant and royal treasurer of France, b. towards the end of the 14th century. His vast commercial enterprise attracted the attention of Charles VII., who appointed him treasurer and intrusted him with diplomatic missions in Italy. *C.* contributed $200,000 to help the king in rescuing Normandy from the English. His influence became so great as to give offence to envious persons. They unjustly charged him with having poisoned Agnes Sorel, the mistress of the king, and caused him to be arrested, and his vast property to be confiscated, 1451. In 1455, he effected his escape from prison, and repaired to Rome, where he was kindly received by Pope Calixtus III., who selected him as captain-general of a fleet against the Turks. *C.* died in this expedition, 1456.

Coe'val, Coe'vous, *a.* [Lat. *coævus* — *con*, and *ævum*, uninterrupted, never-ending time, eternity, age.] Of the same duration or age; co-existent; contemporary; coetemporaneous; — commonly preceding *with* or *to*.

"Silence, *coeval with* eternity!" — *Pope.*

—*n.* One of the same age; one who begins to exist at the same time: as, "All your *coevals* in wit." — *Pope.*

Co-exec'utor, *n.* A joint executor; one who acts as executor in concert with another.

Co-exec'utrix, *n.* A joint executrix.

Co-exist', *v. i.* To exist together: to exist at the same time with another; — followed by *with*.

Co-exist'ence, *n.* Existence at the same time with another; — preceding *with*.

"We can demonstrate . . . their co-*existence with* him." — *Grew.*

Co-exist'ent, *a.* Existing at the same time with another.

"The law of co-*existent* vibrations." — *Whewell.*

Co-exist'ing, *a.* Existing at the same time with another person or thing. (Always preceding *with*.)

Co-expand', *v. i.* To expand to an equal extent.

Co-extend', *v. a.* To extend equally; to extend through the same space or duration with another.

"Every motion is, in some sort, co-*extended* with the body moved." — *Grew.*

Co-exten'sion, *n.* Act or state of extending through the same space or duration with another.

Co-exten'sive, *a.* Having equal extent with another.

"Consciousness is not co-*extensive* with knowledge." — *Hamilton.*

Co-exten'sively, *adv.* Of equal extent.

Co-exten'siveness, *n.* Equally extensive.

Coey'mans, in *New York*, a post-village of Albany co.; *pop.* 3,077.

Coeymans Hollow, in *N. York*, a P.O. of Albany co

Cŏfer, *n.* (*Mining.*) A small wooden trough, used by the Cornish miners to receive the tin when cleansed from its slime or impurities.

Coff, *n.* A term used by English fishermen to denote the oil of pilchards.

Coffachique', or COFACHIQUI, in *Kansas*, a village of Allen co., on the Neosho River, abt. 6 m. N. of Humboldt.

Coffadel'iah, in *Mississippi.* See COFFODELIAH.

Coffe'a, *n.* [Probably from *Caffa*, a province of Abyssinia.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Cinchonaceæ.* The species *C. arabica* is the coffee-plant, or *cahwa* of the Arabs, the seeds of which, when roasted and ground, are used to prepare the daily and most cherished drink of probably more than a hundred millions of human beings. The plant is said to be a native of Arabia Felix and Southern Abyssinia. From the former region it has been carried to various countries within the tropics, and at the present time it is cultivated wherever the climate is suitable. In some countries it seldom attains a greater height than 8 or 10 feet; but in others, its average height, when full-grown, is from 15 to 20 ft. It is covered with dark, smooth, shining, and evergreen foliage. It is raised from the seed in nurseries, and is transplanted when about 6 months old. In 3 years, it comes into full bearing, and, under favorable circumstances, will continue to bear for 20 years. It blossoms throughout the year, so that mature fruit and opening flower-buds may be seen at the same time. The roasted seed or bean has been used to form a beverage in Abyssinia from time immemorial. In Persia it is known to have been in use as early as the year 875. From Abyssinia it was introduced into Arabia in the beginning of the 15th century, and about the middle of the following century it began to be used in Constantinople, where, in spite of the violent opposition of the priests, it soon became an article of general consumption. In 1652, the first London coffee-house was opened in George Yard, Lombard Street, by a Greek named Pasqua; and 20 years after, the first in France was established at Marseilles. Its culture was introduced into Java from Arabia by the Dutch between 1680 and 1690, and it was thence extended throughout the East India islands. In 1715, Louis XIV. received from the magistrates of Amsterdam a fine coffee-tree, then bearing both green and ripe fruit. This, according to Du Tour, was the stock of the West India coffee. Since the middle of the 18th century, both the culture and consumption of coffee have continually increased. The U. States imported in the year 1867, 331,639,723 lbs., valued at $53,634,991. The Arabia or Mocha coffee is small, and of a dark yellow color; the Java and East India are larger and of a paler yellow; the Ceylon, West India, and Brazilian (or Rio), have a bluish or greenish-gray tint. The best coffee of commerce is the Mocha, and next to this the Java; but the principal supply of the U. States is derived from Brazil, which furnishes 75 per cent. of the whole import. *C.* owes its valuable properties chiefly to the presence of an alkaloid called *caffeine*, and a volatile oil. It is remarkable that tea should contain precisely the same principle, *theine* and *caffeine* being identical. The sensible properties and effects of *C.*, like those of tea, are too well known to require to be stated in detail. It exhilarates, arouses, and keeps awake; it counteracts the stupor occasioned by disease, by fatigue, or by opium; it allays hunger to a certain extent; gives to the weary increased strength and vigor, and imparts a feeling of comfort and repose. Its physiological effects upon the system, so far as they have been investigated, appear to be, that, while it makes the brain more active, it soothes the body generally, makes the change and waste of matter slower, and the demand for food in consequence less. In Sumatra and some of the neighboring islands an infusion of the roasted leaf is used as a substitute for tea, and is called coffee-tea. The leaf contains the same principles as the seed, and therefore has analogous properties. Besides the real *C. Arabica*, some other species are cultivated for their seeds; as, *C. Ghengalensis*, grown in Nepaul; *C. Mozambicana*, on the coast of Mozambique; and *C. Mauritiana*, in the Mauritius. P. 706.



Fig. 641. — COFFEA ARABICA.

Cof'fee, *n.* [Ar. *cahwa*, from *kâwat*, strength, vigor: Turk. *cahaeh*: Ital. *caffij*; Ger. *kaffee*; Fr. *café*; It. *caffè*.] The seeds of the *coffea*, or coffee-tree. — Also the invigorating beverage made by a decoction from those seeds roasted and ground. — See COFFEA.

Coffee, in *Alabama*, a S. co. bordering on Florida. *Area*, abt. 900 sq. m. It is intersected by the Pea River. The surface is moderately uneven; the soil mostly sandy and unproductive. Pine timber is abundant. *Cap.* Elba. *Pop.* 6,171.

Coffee, in *Georgia*, a S. co. *Area*, abt. 1,000 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Ocmulgee River, on the S. W. by Allapaha, and also drained by the Satilla River. The surface is nearly level, and the soil sandy. *Cap.* Douglas.

Coffee, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Clay co.

Coffee, in *Tennessee*, a S.E. co. *Area*, abt. 360 sq. m. It is drained by the head streams of Duck River. The surface is diversified and elevated, the county occupying the lower plateau of Cumberland Mountain. The soil is fertile. *Cap.* Manchester.

Coffee Creek, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Porter co.

Coffee-house, *n.* [Fr. *café.*] A house where coffee and other refreshments are supplied; a house of public entertainment; an inn.

Coffee Landing, in *Tennessee*, a P.O. of Hardin co.

Coffee-man, *n.* The keeper of a coffee-house.

"Did you ever hear that they preferred a *coffee-man* to Agesilaus?" — *Addison.*

Coffee-mill, *n.* An apparatus for grinding coffee.

Coffee-pot, *n.* A covered pot in which coffee is boiled, or in which it is served at table.

Coffee-room, *n.* A public room in an inn or hotel where guests are supplied with coffee or other refreshments; a reading-room.

Coffee Run, in *Pennsylvania*, a P.O. of Huntingdon co.

Coffeeville, in *Alabama*, a post-village and township of Clarke co., on the E. bank of the Tombigbee River, 131 m. S. by W. of Tuscaloosa.

Coffeeville, in *Mississippi*, a post-village, cap. of Yallobusha co., 130 m. N. by E. of Jackson; *pop.* abt. 800.

Cof'fer, *n.* [Fr. *coffre*; Ger. *koffer*; Gael. and Ir. *kofra*, armor; *konfr*, from *kof*, the belly: W. *caf*, a void or hollow.] A hollow trunk; a chest or box; specifically, a chest used as a repository for money or other valuables.

"The lining of his *coffers* shall make coats
To deck our soldiers for these Irish wars." — *Shaks.*

—(Used figuratively.) Treasure; funds; bullion.

"He would discharge it without any burthen to the queen's *coffers.*" — *Bacon.*

—A lock for receiving a barge.

(*Arch.*) A sunken or deeply indented panel in a dome.

(*Fortif.*) A particular kind of CAPONIERE, *q. v.*

—*v. a.* To deposit in a coffer, as money.

"Treasure, as a war might draw forth, so a peace succeeding might *coffer* up." — *Bacon.*

Coffer-dam, *n.* (*Civil Engineering.*) A hollow space formed by a double range of piles, made water-tight with clay rammed in between, for the purpose of constructing an entrance-lock to a canal, dock, or basin, or for the piers of a bridge.

Cof'ferer, *n.* One who deposits in a coffer.

Cofferer of the Royal Household. In England, a former officer of state, subject to the comptroller, charged with the supervision of the subordinate officers of the household. This office is now absorbed in that of *Treasurer of the Household.*

Cof'fey, in *Kansas*, a S.E. co. *Area*, abt. 576 sq. m. It is intersected by the Neosho River, which divides it into two nearly equal parts, and also drained by several creeks. The surface is undulating, and the soil very fertile. This county contains extensive prairies, and has a growth of timber along its streams; coal and limestone are abundant in it. *Cap.* Hampden.

Cof'fin, *n.* [Fr. *coffre*, a coffer; O. Fr. *cofin*, a basket, from Lat. *cophinus*, Gr. *kophinos*, a basket; A. S. *caf*, a cove, a cave, a repository.] The chest, box, or case in which a dead human body is buried or entombed.

"The ship their *coffin*, and the sea their grave." — *Waller.*

—Anything hollow, or which incloses in the manner of a coffin.

(*Cookery.*) The raised mould of paste for a pie.

"Of the paste a *coffin* will I rear.
And make two pasties of your shameful heads."—*Shaks.*

—A conical paper case used by grocers, for holding sugar, &c.

(*Farriery.*) The hollow part of a horse's hoof.

(*Mining.*) A term applied in Cornwall, Eng., to old tin-workings which were all worked open to grass, without any shafts, by digging and casting up the thin stuff from one stall of boards to another.

—*v. a.* To put into, or inclose in, a coffin; to confine; to cover.

Coffin-bone, *n.* (*Farriery.*) The foot-bone of a horse, enclosed within the *coffin* of the hoof.

Cof'finless, *a.* Without a coffin.

Coffin's Grove, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Delaware co., 60 m. N. of Iowa City.

Coffin's Island, in the *Gulf of St. Lawrence*, one of the Magdalen Islands; Lat. 44° 3′ N., Lon. 64° 36′ W. It is the largest of the group, being 25 m. long, and, in some places, 3 m. wide.

Coffle, (*kŏf'l,*) *n.* [Ar. *kafila*, a caravan of persons.] A gang of African slaves sent to market.

Coffodel'iah, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Neshoba county.

Co-found'er, *n.* A joint founder.

Cog, *v. a.* [W. *cogiaw*, to make void, to deceive; from *cog*, empty, vain.] To delude; to wheedle; to seduce by artifice; to soothe by adulation.

"I'll mountebank their loves,
Cog their hearts from them, and come home beloved."—*Shaks.*

—To obtrude by deception or falsehood.

"Fustian tragedies . . . have been *cogged* upon the town for master-pieces." — *Dennis.*

To cog a die. To cheat in playing dice; to secure a die so as to direct its fall.

"But then my study was to cog *the dice.*" — *Dryden.*

—*v. i.* To deceive; to cheat; to lie; to wheedle.

"Mrs. Ford, I cannot *cog*; I cannot prate, Mrs. Ford." — *Shaks.*

Cog, *n.* [Swed. *kugge*, the cog of a wheel; Swed. and Goth. *kugg*, a prominence, a cog.] (*Mach.*) The wooden tooth of a large wheel. Cog teeth are formed of different material from the body of a wheel: a timber tooth on a cog-wheel is one made of wood, when the teeth stand perpendicularly to the plane of the wheel.

—*v. a.* To fix a cog into the rim of a wheel; to furnish with cogs.

Cog, Coggle, *n.* [W. *cawg*; Gael. *cogan*; Swed. and Goth. *kogg*, a kind of boat.] A kind of yawl or fishing-boat.

Co'gan House, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Lycoming co.; *pop.* 599.

Cogency, *n.* [Lat. *cogens*, from *cogo—con*, and *ago*, to drive.] Quality of being cogent; urgency; united force; strength; conviction; compelling power; as, a *cogent* argument.

Co'gent, *a.* Forcible; resistless; powerful; urging.

"The *cogent* force of nature." — *Prior.*

—Convincing; pressing on the mind: forcible; demonstrative; having the power to compel conviction; as, a *cogent* answer.

"This most *cogent* proof of a deity." — *Bentley.*

Co'gently, *adv.* With resistless force; forcibly; convincingly.

Cog'ger, *n.* One who practises cogging; a wheedler; a deluder.

Cog'gery, *n.* Deception; dissimulation; artifice; falsehood.

Cog'gle, *n.* A small stone. See COBBLE.

—A small boat. See COG.

Cogitabil'ity, *n.* Conceivableness; capacity of being meditated.

Cog'itable, *a.* [Lat. *cogitabilis.*] That which may suggest thought, conception, or meditation.

Cog'itabund, *a.* [Lat., from *cogitare*, to think.] Full of thought. (R.)

Cogitate, *v. i.* [Lat. *cogitare.*] To think; to meditate; to reflect; to engage in earnest and protracted thought.

"He that employeth the faculty of his fancy, also *cogitateth*." *Bacon.*

Cogita'tion, *n.* Act of thinking; thought, meditation, or reflection; contemplation.

"His cogitative faculties immersed
In cogitabundity of *cogitation*." — *Carey.*

Cog'itative, *a.* Thinking much; having the power of thinking, meditating, or reflecting; as, "*cogitative* substance." — *Bentley.*

—Given to thought and deep meditation; as, a "*cogitative* nature." — *Wotton.*

Cog'man, *n.* A vender of coarse cloths.

Cognac, (*kōne-yāk.*) a town and river-port of France, dep. Charente, cap. arrond., on the navigable river Charente, 22 m. W. by N. of Angoulême. The brandy for which this town is celebrated, and which is everywhere known by its name, is made from white wine, that made from red wine being very inferior. In good years, wine yields about 1-5th parts of its volume of *eau-de-vie*, whereas, in bad years, it does not yield more than from 1-9th to 1-11th part. All the brandy of Charente is sold under the name of *Cognac*; but the best qualities are produced in the canton of that name, and in those of Blansac, Jarnac, Rouillac, Aigre, and Ruffec. Francis I. of France was B. here, in 1494. *Pop.* 9,412.

Cognate, (*kog'nāt.*) *a.* [Lat. *cognatus—con*, and *nascor, natus*, to be born.] Sprung from the same source; allied by blood or birth; akin. — Related to in origin; of the same nature; allied by natural affinity; as, a *cognate* idea.

—*n.* (*Law.*) In civil and Scots law, a relation through the female side. One related to another by blood relationship. — Any of a kindred origin to another; as, a *cognate* letter.

Cog'nateness, *n.* Cognation; state of being cognate.

Cognati, *n. pl.* [Lat.] (*Law.*) Collateral heirs through females; relations in the line of the mother. — *Bouvier.*

Cognation, *n.* [Lat. *cognatio.*] Kindred; relation by descent from the same source. Natural affinity; participation of the same nature.

(*Law.*) Consanguinity between persons descended from the same parents; — used in contradistinction to AGNATION, *q. v.*

Cogni'tion, *n.* [Lat. *cognitio*, from *cognosco, cognitus —con*, and *nosco*, to know.] A taking pains to acquire knowledge or information. — Knowledge, or complete conviction, as from personal view or experience.

"I will not be myself, nor have *cognition*
Of what I feel." *Shaks.*

Cog'nitive, *a.* Having the power of knowing or apprehending by the understanding.

Cog'nizable, *a.* [Fr. *connaissable.*] That may be known, perceived, or apprehended; that falls or may fall under notice or observation. — That which may be noticed, tried, or determined judicially; as, a *cognizable* offence.

Cog'nizably, *adv.* In a cognizable manner.

Cog'nizance, *n.* [Fr. *connaissance.*] Knowledge; observation; perception; comprehension; recognition.

—Judicial notice, knowledge, or jurisdiction; trial, or right to try and determine; as, the *cognizance* of the law.

(*Her.*) A crest, coat of arms, or similar badge of distinction, appertaining to a person or family.

(*Law.*) An acknowledgment of a fine, of taking a distress, &c. — The power which a court has to hear and determine a particular species of suit.

Cog'nizant, *a.* Having knowledge of; as, to be *cognizant* of a mischief.

Cogno'men, *n.* [Lat. *con*, and *nomen*, name.] The last of the three names by which all Romans, at least those of good family, were designated, e. g., *Publius Virgilius Maro.* It served to mark the house (see FAMILIA) to which they belonged, as the other two names, viz. the *prænomen* (Publius), and *nomen*, served respectively to denote the individual and the class (see GENS) to which his family belonged.

Cognom'inal, *a.* [Lat. *con*, and *nominalis*, from *nomen.*] Pertaining to a cognomen or surname.

Cognomina'tion, *n.* [Lat. *cognominatio.*] A surname, or family name.

—A name added to a nomenclature proper, by some accident or quality.

"Pompey deserved the name Great; Alexander, of the same *cognomination*, was generalissimo of Greece." — *Browne.*

Cognos'cence, *n.* [L. Lat. *cognoscentia.*] Knowledge; act or state of knowing.

Cognoscen'te, *n.*; *pl.* COGNOSCEN'TI. [It., from Lat. *cognoscere*, to know.] A connoisseur; a virtuoso; a person of much knowledge. (Generally in the plural.)

Cognoscibil'ity, *n.* State or quality of being cognoscible.

Cognos'cible, *a.* That which is known or noticed. — Susceptible to judicial observation and jurisdiction; as, a *cognoscible* crime.

Cogno'vit, *n.* [See COGNITION.] (*Law.*) A confession whereby a defendant admits that the plaintiff's cause of action against him is just (*cognovit actionem*), and suffers judgment to be entered against him without trial.

Cogs'well, in *Illinois*, a village of McHenry co., 140 m. N.N.E. of Springfield.

Cog'-tooth, *n.* (*Mach.*) See COG.

Co-guard'ian, *n.* A joint guardian; one who is guardian in association with another.

Cogue, (*kōg.*) *n.* [See COG.] A small wooden vessel.

Cog'ware, *n.* A kind of coarse frieze worn by the English peasantry in the 16th century.

Cog'-wheel, *n.* (*Mach.*) An iron wheel with wooden teeth or cogs.

Cohab'it, *v. i.* [Lat. *con*, and *habito*, to dwell.] To dwell or live together; to dwell with or live together; to inhabit and abide in company in the same place.

"The Philistines . . . were not able to *cohabit* with that holy thing." *South.*

—To live together as husband and wife, though not legally married.

"He knew her not to be his own wife, and yet had a design to *cohabit* with her as such." — *Fiddes.*

Cohab'itant, *n.* [Lat. *cohabitans.*] One who resides with another; an inhabitant of the same place.

"The oppressed Indians protest against that heaven where the Spaniards are to be their *cohabitants*." — *Decay of Piety.*

Cohabita'tion, *n.* Act or state of cohabiting, as man and wife; state of inhabiting the same place with another.

Cohab'iter, *n.* A cohabitant; one who resides with another.

Cohahui'la, in Mexico, a state bounded on the E. and N.E. by the Rio Bravo del Norte, (which separates it from Texas,) E. by Nuevo Leon, S. by Zacatecas, and W. by Chihuahua and Durango, bet. Lat. 24° 17′ and 30° 5′ N., and Lon. 100° and 104° W.; length 390 m.; greatest breadth 270 m. *Area*, 56,570 sq. m. The vegetation is in general scanty, and the soil is nowhere extensively cultivated. *Cap.* Saltillo. *Pop.* 67,691.

Cohahuila, or MONTELOVEZ, in Mexico, a town of the State of Cohahuila, about 150 m. N. of Monterey; *pop.* 4,000.

Cohan'sey, in *New Jersey*, a river rising in the S.E. part of Salem co., flows first S., and then W. falls into Delaware Bay in Cumberland co.

Cohansey, in *New Jersey*, a township of Cumberland co.; merged in 1868 in Bridgeton township.

Cohas'set, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Norfolk co., 15 m. S.E. of Boston; *pop.* 2,130.

Co-heir, *n.* [Lat. *cohæres—con*, and *hæres*, an heir.] A joint heir; one who inherits along with another or others; as, *co-heirs* in Christ.

Co-heir'ess, *n.* A joint heiress.

Co-her'ald, *n.* A joint herald.

Cohere', *v. i.* [Lat. *cohæreo—con*, and *hæreo*, to stick, to cleave.] To stick, cleave, or hang together; to hold fast together by mutual attraction; to remain in contact; to adhere, as parts of the mass.

"None want a place: for all, their centre found,
Hung to the goddess, and *cohere'd* around." — *Pope.*

—To be suited in connection or by sympathy; to be fitted or suitable; to follow regularly in order, as a discourse.

"Had time *cohere'd* with place, or place with wishing." — *Shaks.*

Cohe'rence, Cohe'rency, *n.* Union of parts of the same body, or a cleaving together of two bodies, by means of attraction.

"The middle degrees between extreme fixedness and *coherency*." *Bentley.*

—Connection; dependence; consistency; cohesion; mutual relation of parts or things to each other; as, a "*coherence* of discourse." — *Locke.*

Cohe'rent, *a.* Sticking or cleaving together, as the parts of bodies, solid or fluid.

"Where all must fall, or not *coherent* be." — *Pope.*

—Connected; united; consistent; observing due order and arrangement.

"A *coherent* thinker and a strict reasoner is not to be made at once by a set of rules." — *Watts.*

—Suitable or suited; regularly adapted.

"Instruct my daughter,
That time and place . . . may prove *coherent*" — *Shaks.*

Coherentific, *a.* Pertaining, or inducing cohesion; as, "*coherentific* force." — *Coleridge.*

Cohe'rently, *a.* In a coherent or connected manner.

Cohesibil'ity, *n.* Cohesiveness; cohesion.

Cohe'sible, *a.* [See COHERE.] That which is able to cohere.

Cohesion, *n.* [Fr. *cohésion*; Lat. *con*, and *hæreo, hæsum*, to stick, to cleave.] Act of sticking together; state of being united by natural attraction — Connection; dependence; coherence; as, "natural *cohesion* of ideas." *Locke.*

(*Physics.*) The force or attraction with which the particles of homogeneous bodies are kept attached to each other, or with which they resist separation. Cohesion is thus distinguished from *adhesion:* the latter term denoting the attractive force existing between two different bodies brought into contact, as a drop of water on a plate of glass; or between two bodies of the same matter, as two lumps of lead when their smooth surfaces have been pressed together. The three different forms which matter assumes—solid, liquid, and gaseous—are determined by the degree of cohesive force existing among the elementary particles. In solids this force is greatest, and, in fact, is that which causes solidity; in liquids it is less powerful, but still sufficiently manifest in the *drops* or globular forms assumed by small quantities of water or mercury poured on a table. In the case of aëriform fluids, it may be regarded as negative, the particles having a tendency to repel each other. The cohesive force of the elementary particles of matter depends on the distances of the particles from each other; but of the law according to which its intensity increases or diminishes nothing is known, excepting that the force decreases rapidly as the distance increases, and vanishes altogether when the distance becomes so great as to be appreciable to the senses. It is a problem of very great importance to determine the cohesive power of the materials employed in mechanical structures. Many experiments have been made for this purpose; and their results have not only a practical utility, but throw much light on the constitution of bodies. When a bar of metal, a beam of wood, or a rope, is stretched lengthwise, the tension which it bears, or the cohesive power exerted, is equal to the accumulated attraction of all the particles in any transverse section. The longitudinal distention which takes place before disruption is at first proportional to this attraction, but afterwards increases in a more rapid progression. A bar of soft iron will stretch uniformly by continuing to append to it equal weights till it be loaded with half as much as it can bear; beyond that limit, however, its extension will become doubled by each addition of the eighth part of the disruptive force. Suppose the bar to be an inch square, and 1,000 inches in length; 36,000 lbs. avoirdupois will draw it out one inch, but 45,000 lbs. will stretch it 2 inches, 54,000 lbs. 4 inches, 63,000 lbs. 8 inches, and 72,000 lbs. 16 inches, where it would finally break.

Cohe'sive, *a.* That has the power of sticking or cohering; tending to unite in a mass, and to resist separation. *Johnson.*

Cohe'sively, *adv.* In a cohesive manner.

Cohe'siveness, *n.* Quality of cohering, or being cohesive; act of adhering together, as two natural bodies.

Cohoc'tah, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Livingston co., abt. 28 m. E. of Lansing: *pop.* 1,176.

Cohoc'ton, in *N. York*, a twp. of Steuben co., *p.* 2,710.

Cohoes, in *New York.* See CAHOES.

Co'horn, *n.* See COEHORN.

Co'horn, MENNO, BARON VAN, an engineer, surnamed the *Dutch Vauban*, b. at Friesland, 1641. The fortifications at Bergen-op-Zoom are considered his masterpiece. D. 1704.

Co'hort, *n.* [Lat. *cohors, cohortis*; anciently, *chors*; allied to Gr. *chortos*, an inclosed place; Fr. *cohorte.*] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A company of soldiers numbering about 500 men, or the tenth part of a legion. The *Prætorian C.* was a body of picked troops who attended the general, and is said to have been first instituted by Scipio Africanus.

—A body of warriors. (Used poetically.)

"And his *cohorts* were gleaming in purple and gold." — *Byron.*

Colnut'tah Springs, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Murray co., at the base of the Colnuttah Mountain, 90 m. N. by W. of Atlanta.

Coif, *n.* [Fr. *coiffe*; Armor. *koef*, hood; Lat. *caput*, Gr. *kephalē*, the head; Sansk. *kapāla.*] A kind of caul, cap, or covering worn on the head; as, a judge's *coif.*

—*v. a.* To cover or dress with a coif.

Coif'fure, *n.* [Fr., from *coiffer.* See COIF.] A head-dress.

"I am pleased with the *coiffure* now in fashion." — *Addison.*

Coigne, (*koin,*) *n.* See QUOIN.

Coigne, *n.* Money obtained by extortion. (A term formerly used in Ireland.)

"Extortion of *coigne*, and livery, and pay." — *Davies.*

Coil, *v. a.* [Fr. *cueillir*; Lat. *colligo—con*, and *lego*, to gather.] To gather, as a line or cord, into a circular form; to wind into a ring, as a rope or serpent; as, to *coil* a hawser.

—*n.* A rope gathered into a ring; a convolution of a series of rings into which a thing is wound; as, the *coils* of a grape-vine.

—Tumult; turmoil; bustle; confusion; noise.

"When we have shuffled off this mortal *coil*." — *Shaks*

Coil of a gun. Is formed by winding a bar of iron, at a welding heat, round a mandrel, which is afterwards removed. The rough coil so formed is welded, bored, and turned to the required size. A great part of the Armstrong gun is formed of these coils.

Coil'a, in *New York*, a P. O. of Washington co.

Coil'ing, *n.* (*Naut.*) A serpentine winding of ropes, &c., by which they occupy but a small space, and are not liable to be entangled in working the sails of a ship.

Coimbatoor', a British prov. of S. Hindostan, pres. Madras, between Lat. 10° 8′ and 12° 40′ N., and Lon. 76° 50′ and 78° 10′ E., having N. the Mysore dominions, E. Salem and the Carnatic, and W. Cochin and Malabar. *Surface.* Generally open and flat; but skirted by the Ghauts and Neilgherry hills. *Prin. Rivers.* Cavery, Bowany, &c. *Soil.* Fertile, producing rice and tobacco. *Climate.* Healthy and pleasant. *Min.* Salt and nitre. *Manuf.* Coarse cloths. In parts of this prov. the ox is worshipped by the natives. *Cap.* Coimbatoor. *Pop.* Estimated at 1,000,000.

COIMBATOOR, an inland town of S. Hindostan, and cap. of above prov., on an affluent of the Cavery, 90 m. S.S.E. of Mysore, and 270 S.W. of Madras; Lat. 10° 52′ N., Lon. 77° 5′ E. It is tolerably well built, and has a mosque built by Tippoo Saib, who sometimes resided here. In 1783, *C.* was taken by the British.

Coim'bra, a walled city of Portugal, prov. Beira, built on a steep precipice, 115 m. N.N.E. of Lisbon. This is a very ancient, ill-built, dirty place, but possesses a good university, which is the only one in Portugal. *Manf.* Earthenware, woollens, and linen cloths. *Pop.* 18,147.

Coin, *n.* [Sp. *cuña*; Fr. *coin*, a corner, a die, a wedge; L. Lat. *coinus*, a die for stamping money; Lat. *cuneus*, a wedge.] Money stamped; a piece of metal, as gold, silver, copper, &c., legally stamped, and made current as money. See MONEY, and NUMISMATICS.

—That which serves for payment or compensation.

"The loss of present advantage to flesh and blood is repaid in a nobler *coin*." — *Hammond.*

(*Building and Arch.*) See QUOIN.

—A wedge. See QUOIN.

—*v. a.* To stamp a piece of metal legally, and convert it into money; to mint; to fashion or form by stamping; as, to *coin* silver.

—To make; to invent; to forge; to fabricate; to originate; as, to *coin* an idea, to *coin* a falsehood.

"A term is *coined* to make the conveyance easy."—*Atterbury.*

Coin'age, *n.* The act, art, or practice of stamping metallic money. See MINT.

"Gold pieces of different *coinages*."—*Sir W. Scott.*

—Metal legally stamped and rendered current as money; coin; coins of a particular stamp.

"This is believed to be a *coinage* of some Jews."—*Browne.*

—Expense or cost of coining money.

—New production; invention; fabrication; as, *coinage* of words.

"This is the very *coinage* of your brain."—*Shaks.*

Coincida'tion, *n.* Many symptoms betokening the same cause.

Coincide', *v. i.* [Fr. *coincider*, from Lat. *coincido—con*, in, and *cado*, to fall.] To fall in or meet and agree together, as two things; to fall upon and agree with the same point, line, or surface; to agree in position;—sometimes before *with*.

"If the equator and the ecliptic had *coincided*, it would have rendered the annual revolution of the earth useless."—*Cheyne.*

—To concur; to agree with; to be consistent with; as, to *coincide* in opinion.

"The rules of right judgment, and of good ratiocination, often *coincide with* each other."—*Watts.*

Coin'cidence, *n.* Act of coinciding, or agreeing in position; as, "the *coincidence* of infinite centres." *Bentley.*

—Act of concurrence; consistency; agreement; correspondence of events, &c.

"A 'strange *coincidence*,' to use a phrase.
By which such things are settled now-a-days." — *Byron.*

Coin'cidency, *n.* Coincidence.

Coin'cident, *a.* [Lat. *coincidens.*] Having coincidence; falling on the same point; meeting and agreeing, as lines, surfaces, or bodies; concurrent; corresponding; consistent; accordant;—often followed by *with*.

"*Coincident with* the ruling principles of a virtuous man." *South.*

Coincidental, *a.* Coincident; having a coincidence.

Coin'cidently, *adv.* In a coincident manner; with coincidence.

Coincid'er, *n.* One who, or that which, coincides.

Coin'er, *n.* A person employed in a mint in the making of money.—A fabricator of base or counterfeit coin.

"They had acquired a less honorable renown as *coiners* of bad money." — *Macaulay.*

—One who invents or newly produces; as, a *coiner* of etymologies. — *Camden.*

Co-inhab'itant, *n.* A person dwelling with another, or with others.

Co-inher'itance, *n.* Joint inheritance.

Co-inher'itor, *n.* A co-heir; one who inherits jointly with another.

Coin'ing, *n.* The act or art of stamping metal into money; coinage.—In a modern sense, it is generally interpreted to signify the act of fabricating bad or counterfeit money.

"They cannot touch me for *coining*; I am the king."—*Shaks.*

Coin'jock, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Currituck co.

Co-instanta'neous, *a.* Happening at the same instant.

Coir, *n.* See COCOA-NUT FIBRE.

Coire, in Switzerland. See CHUR.

Cois'tril, *n.* [Probably a corruption of KESTREL, *q. v.*] A mean young fellow; a poltroon; a knave.

"He 's a coward and a *coistril* that will not drink to my niece." *Shaks.*

Coit, *v.* and *n.* See QUOIT.

Coition, (*ko-ish'un*,) *n.* [Lat. *coitio—con*, and *eo, itum*, to go.] A coming or meeting together; copulation; sexual intercourse.

Coits'ville, in *Ohio*, a post-township, forming the N.E. extremity of Mahoning co.; *pop.* 1,161.

Co'ix, *n.* [Lat. and Gr., a palm.] (*Bot.*) A genus of tropical plants, order *Graminaceæ*. The hard stony fruits of *C. lachryma*, Job's-tears, have been supposed to be strengthening and diuretic.

Co-join', *v. a.* To join with another in the same office. (R.) —*Johnson.*

Co-ju'ror, *n.* A fellow-juror; one who swears to another's credibility.

Cojutepec, (*ko-hoo'te-paik'*,) a town of San Salvador, Central America. It is situated 15 m. S. of the city of San Salvador. *Pop.* 15,000.—At the distance of a few miles, a lake of the same name measures 12 m. in length, by 5 m. in average breadth; and in windy weather it assumes a green hue, often casting on its shores vast quantities of dead fish.

Coke, (*kōk*,) *n.* [Probably from Lat. *coquo*, to cook, to bake, to burn, to parch; Icel. *kokr*, a cook; Swed. and Goth. *koka*, to cook.] Mineral coal burned to charcoal, or fossil coal charred and deprived of volatile matter. The most valuable of the secondary products of a gas establishment is *C.* The best kind is obtained from coal when carbonized in large masses, in ovens constructed on purpose. In a gas manufactory, the production of *C.* being of minor importance to the formation of good gas, it is generally of an inferior quality to that made in coke-ovens, where it is the primary, and indeed sole object for which the coal is carbonized. But gas-coke is excellent for many purposes in the arts and manufactures, producing as clear a fire as that of the first quality, though it is neither so lasting nor so free from slag; for domestic use, however, it is unobjectionable, and may be burnt both in the drawing-room and kitchen with economy and comfort. The distinguishing characters of good *C.* are: First, a clean, granular fracture in any direction, with a pearly lustre, inclining to that exhibited by cast-iron. Secondly, density, or close proximity of its particles, which adhere together in masses, and a specific gravity of 1·10, or rather higher. Thirdly, when exposed to a white heat, it consumes entirely away, without leaving either slag or ashes. It is invariably the case that the quality of the *C.* is inversely as that of the gas. The manufacturer must not expect to produce *both* of the best quality. The process by which the best gas is made generally leaves the *C.* light, spongy, and friable, although an increase of quantity is gained; for the simple reason, that the degree of heat and other circumstances required to form perfect *C.* must be entirely changed when gas of a high specific gravity is to be obtained. Thus large masses of coal exposed to a red heat in close vessels are acted upon by slow degrees, the external portions preventing heat from penetrating into the interior until most of the bituminous portions are given off in condensable vapor, or as charcoal and free hydrogen; the after products being light carburetted hydrogen, carbonic oxide, and carbonic acid gases. The residue is a carbon of a dense granular composition.

—*v. a.* To convert into coke, as coal.

Coke, SIR EDWARD, an eminent English legist, and institutional writer, B. in Norfolk, 1552. He was called to the bar in 1578. Next year he began his career of fame and practice by being appointed recorder of Lyons Inn. He was appointed recorder of Norwich in 1586, and of London in 1592. He had not, however, held the office for a year, when he resigned it on being appointed solicitor-general. In 1594 he became attorney-general. He had in such difficult times much very serious and laborious business to transact as a crown lawyer. He has been subject not unjustly to reproach for his overbearing and insulting demeanor to the unfortunate victims of the crown prosecutions, and especially towards Sir Walter Raleigh. He was a man of haughty manners, severe spirit, and irritable temper, and he had little toleration for anything standing in the path of what he deemed his duty. But his severity was not dictated by subserviency to the court, and no influence in the corrupt reign of James could prompt him to go out of the line of his duty. He was made chief justice of the common pleas in 1606, and of the king's bench in 1613. After spending his old age in wealthy retirement, he died in 1633. His celebrated *Institutes of the Laws of England*, which grew out of a commentary on "Littleton's Treatise on Tenures," has made him the great oracle of English law. His expressions, however antiquated they may appear, are deemed sacred, and are always embodied where their substance has not been superseded by changes of the law, in the works of subsequent commentators.

Coker Creek, in *Tennessee*, a village of Monroe co., 155 m. E.S.E. of Nashville.

Co'ker-nut, *n.* (*Com.*) A corrupted spelling of COCOA-NUT, *q. v.*

Cokes'bury, in *S. Carolina*, a village and township of Abbeville district, 50 m. S. of Greenville; *pop.* 2,179.

Col, *n.* [Fr., a neck.] The name, with various postfixes, of many passes across the Alps of Savoy and Piedmont; as, the *Col* de Balme.

Colamo'ka, or KOLEMOKEE CREEK, in *Georgia*, traverses Early co., and enters the Chattahoochee River a few m. below Fort Gaines.

Col'ander, *n.* [Lat. *colum*, a strainer, a vessel for straining; *colo, colatus*, to filter, to strain.] A culinary utensil used for straining liquors, &c.; a sieve.

Colapoor', a small rajahship of Hindostan, pres. Bombay, divided by the W. Ghauts, ceded to Great Britain in 1829.—COLAPOOR, cap. of above dist., in a semi-circular valley, 125 S.S.E. of Poonah; Lat. 16° 19′ N., Lon. 74° 25′ E. The town is neatly built and well fortified.

Co'lar, a town of Hindostan, in Mysore, 40 m. N.E. from Bangalore, in Lat. 13° 8′ N., Lon. 78° 10′ E. It contains about 700 houses.

Col arco. [It.] (*Mus.*) With the bow, in contradistinction to *pizzicato*.

Col'arin, *n.* (*Arch.*) The small frieze of the capital of the Tuscan and Doric column, placed between the astragal and the annulets.

Cola'tion, *n.* The act of filtering or straining liquor by passing it through a colander, or other perforated utensil.

Co-lat'itude, *n.* The complement of the latitude, or the difference between this and 90° — *Webster.*

Col'ature, *n.* Act of straining; colation.—The matter strained.

Col'berg, a fortified sea-port town of Prussia, reg. Coslin, in Pomerania, on the Persante, near its embouchure into the Baltic Sea. Shipping, and the salmon and lamprey fisheries form its chief sources of trade. *Pop.* 12,936.

Col'bert, JEAN BAPTISTE, MARQUIS DE SEIGNELAY, a French statesman, B. at Rouen, 1619. He served his apprenticeship in a woollen-draper's shop, and afterwards went to Paris, where his talents introduced him to Mazarin, who soon employed him in most important affairs of state. On his death-bed, Mazarin warmly recommended *C.* to Louis XIV., who, in 1661, appointed him controller-general of finances. *C.*'s administration became a blessing to France. Order was restored in the finances, the revenue increased, and the royal treasury was soon enabled to furnish the means for foreign wars as well as for internal improvements. Commerce was extended, and roads and canals—including that of Languedoc—were made. He organized anew the colonies in Canada, Martinique, and St. Domingo, and founded others at Cayenne and Madagascar. Made minister of marine in 1669, he found France with a few old rotten ships; three years later, she had a fleet of 60 ships of the line, and 40 frigates. *C.* improved the civil code, introduced a marine code of laws, as well as the so-called *Code Noir* for the colonies; and statistical tables of the population were first made out by his orders. While attending to material interests, he did not neglect the arts and sciences: all men of learning and genius found in *C.* a generous patron. The Academies of Inscriptions, Science, and Architecture were founded by him. In short, *C.* was the patron of industry, commerce, art, science, and literature—the founder of a new epoch in France. Notwithstanding the ingenuity of *C.*, the unbounded extravagance of his master led him to raise money in ways objectionable to his judgment, and to maintain war-taxes in time of peace. He D. 1683, bitterly disappointed, because his great services were but ill appreciated by the king. The people, enraged at the oppressive taxes, would have torn *C.*'s dead body in pieces, but for the intervention of the military, and his burial by night. Absolute in his temper, repelling in his manners, and destitute of feeling in carrying out his plans, *C.* was, however, a great man, and posterity has placed him among the most eminent statesmen of any age or country.

COLBERT, JEAN BAPTISTE, MARQUIS DE SEIGNELAY, son of the above, B. 1651, succeeded his father as minister of marine, and minister of the king's household. By his capacity and energy, he raised the French navy to its highest power, and in 1684 he led in person the maritime expedition against Genoa. D. 1690.

Col'bert, in *Mississippi*, a village of Lowndes co., on the Tombigbee River.

Col'burn, WARREN, an American mathematician, B. at Dedham, Mass., 1793. He is the author of a series of valuable text-books on elementary mathematics, the best of which is his *First Lessons in Intellectual Arithmetic*. D. 1833.

Col'byville, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Clarke co., 39 m. S.E. of Frankfort.

Colcha'gua, a dep. of Chili, lying mostly between Lat. 34° and 35° S., stretching from the Andes to the Pacific Ocean: having N. and S. the departments of Santiago and Maule. *Area*, 8,120 sq. m. Its plains are fertile, and watered by the Maule and Maypu rivers. *Pop.* 142,438.

Col'chester, a borough, and sea-port of England, co. Essex, 50 m. N.E. of London. This is a very ancient and flourishing place, and possesses some fine architectural remains. *Manf.* Silk. It has a large oyster-fishing trade, and exports of corn and malt. In 1648, *C.* stood a memorable siege of 11 weeks against the parliamentary forces, who eventually starved out the royalist garrison, and hung the leaders. *Pop.* 26,189.

Col'chester, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of New London co., 20 m. N.W. of New London; *pop.* 3,383.

Colchester, in *New York*, a post-township of Delaware co., on the Popacton River, about 20 m. S. of Delhi; *pop.* 2,652.

Colchester, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Chittenden co., on Lake Champlain, 35 m. N.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* 3,911.

Colchester, a co. of Nova Scotia, bordering on Mines and Colquid bays, and extending W. along Mines Channel to the Bay of Fundy. The interior is mostly level, though its shores are rocky. *Cap.* Truro. *Pop.* 23,331.

Col'chicine, *n.* (*Chem.*) An alkaloid obtained from, and probably constituting, the active principle of the *Colchicum autumnale*.

Colchicum, (*kol'tshe-kum.*) [After *Colchis*, its native country.] (*Bot.*) A genus of perennial plants, order *Melanthaceæ*. They are indigenous in most parts of N. Europe. The name *C.* is generally applied to the corm or bulb of the *Colchicum autumnale* or Meadow Saffron, which is largely collected for medical use. *C.* bears *crocus-like* flowers in autumn, followed in spring by shining sword-shaped leaves. It was much employed formerly as a diuretic in dropsy; it then fell into disuse, but it has been recently again largely prescribed for the cure of gout, the fact having been ascertained that the cele-

brated French remedy for gout, called *Eau Medicinale d'Husson*, was a tincture of *C.*

Col'chis, or COLCHOS, a former country of Asia, to the S. of Asiatic Sarmatia, E. of the Euxine Sea, N. of Armenia, and W. of Iberia. In ancient history it is famous for the expedition of the Argonauts, and for being the birth-place of Medea. It was fruitful in poisonous herbs, and produced excellent flax. In the 15th cent., it was subdivided into several principalities, and is now comprised in the Russian govt. of Trans Caucasus.

Col'cothar, *n.* (*Chem.*) A red oxide of iron, being the residue of the distillation of green vitriol and sulphate of iron.

Cold, *a.* [A. S. *ceald;* Frisian, *kald;* Icel. *kaldr;* Dan. *kold;* Ger. *kalt;* Swed. and Goth. *kall;* Goth. *kalds;* Lat. *gelidus,* from *gelu;* Sansk. *gûla,* cold, from root *kil,* to be cold.] Not warm or hot; stiffening; gelid; frigid; deprived of heat; as, a *cold* dinner.

"And the *cold* marble leapt to life a god."—*Dean Milman.*

—Chill; chilly; shivering; without the sensation of warmth; as, a *cold* day.

—Having cold qualities; not volatile nor acrid; as, a *cold* plant.

—Frigid; indifferent; reserved; wanting in ardor, warmth, passion, zeal, or sympathy; spiritless; unconcerned; inactive; as, a *cold* heart.

"No *cold* relation is a zealous citizen."—*Burke.*

—Stoical; unaffecting; exciting no interest or feeling; dull; ineffectual; wanting power of motion, stimulus, or excitement; as, a *cold* reply, a *cold* spectator.

"The *cold* neutrality of an impartial judge."—*Burke.*

—Chaste; prudish; virtuous; free from vicious appetite; as, a *cold* coquette.

In cold blood. Deliberately, without hesitation, excitement, or passion; as, killed in *cold* blood.

Cold shoulder. Premeditated avoidance or neglect; as, to give an acquaintance the *cold shoulder.*

—*n.* [A. S. *cele, cyl, cyle.*] Absence or privation of heat. See HEAT.

"Fair tined slippers for the *cold.*"—*Shaks.*

—Sensation produced by the escape of heat; cause of the sensation; coldness; chillness.

"A deadly *cold* ran shiv'ring to her heart."—*Dryden.*

(*Med.*) A disease or indisposition of the animal system occasioned by cold; a CATARRH, *q. v.*

Cold'-blooded, *a.* Having cold blood. — Hard-hearted; without sensibility or feeling; callous; as, a *cold-blooded* murder.

Cold'brook, in *New York*, a post-village of Herkimer co., 90 m. NW. of Albany; *pop.* 170.

Coldbrook Springs, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Worcester co., on a small stream of the same name.

Cold-chis'el, *n.* A piece of steel flattened and sharpened at one end, which is properly tempered, so that it may be used for cutting metal.

Cold Cream, *n.* A term applied to a preparation of fatty substances, which is used as a mild and cooling dressing for the skin. It may be prepared by heating gently four parts of olive-oil, and one part of white wax, till a uniform liquid mass is obtained, when a little color and scent may be added; the mixture is then allowed to cool, but must be stirred the whole time, so as to prevent the concretion and consequent separation of the wax. Another variety is prepared with the addition of hog's lard, but the latter sometimes contains common salt, and is liable to become more or less rancid. *C. C.* softens the skin, and tends to promote the healing of wounds and of chapped hands.

Cold Creek, in *Indiana*, enters the White River, abt. 15 m. above Indianapolis.

Cold'en, in *New York*, a post-township of Erie co., abt. 20 m. S.E. of Buffalo; *pop.* 1,472.

Cold Fire Creek, in *Alabama*, traverses Pickens co., and falls into the Tombigbee River.

Cold Har'bor, in *Virginia*, a village of Hanover co., abt. 10 m. N.E. of Richmond. See COOL ARBOR.

Cold'-hearted, *a.* Wanting feeling; indifferent; callous; insensible to passion or sympathy.

Cold'-heartedness, *n.* Want of sensibility or warmth of feeling; indifference; callousness.

Cold'ish, *a.* Cool; somewhat cold.

Col'ditz, or KOLDITZ, a town of Saxony, on the Mulde, 25 m. from Leipzig; *pop.* 5,000.

Cold'ly, *adv.* In a cold manner; indifferently; negligently; without animation, feeling, or expression.

"So *coldly* spoken, and so *coldly* heard."—*Bulwer Lytton.*

Cold'ness, *n.* State or quality of being cold; want of heat; as, the *coldness* of ice.

"Dryness moisture, *coldness* heat resists."—*Denham.*

—Frigidity of temper or disposition; disregard; unconcern; indifference; as, *coldness* of manner.

"It betrayed itself in . . . *coldness* to her best friends."—*Addison.*

—Chastity; coyness; prudery; exemption from sensual appetites.

"The sister stream her virgin *coldness* keeps."—*Pope.*

Cold'-short, *a.* Brittle and impure when cold; as, *cold-short* iron.

Cold Spring, in *Georgia*, a village of Merlwether co., abt. 90 m. S.W. of Milledgeville.

Cold Spring, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Shelby co., abt. 25 m. N. by E. of Vandalia; *pop.* 1,656.

Cold Spring, in *Kentucky*, a township of Campbell co.; *pop.* 1,053.

Cold Spring, in *Massachusetts*, a post-office of Berkshire co.

Cold Spring, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Stearns co., on Sauk River, abt. 16 m. S.W. of Saint Cloud.

Cold Spring, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Daviess co., abt. 150 m. N.W. of Jefferson City.

Cold Spring, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Phelps co.

Cold Spring, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Lower township, Cape May co., abt. 10 m. S.S.W. of Cape May C. H.; *pop.* abt. 500.

Cold Spring, in *New York*, a township of Cattaraugus co.

Cold Spring, in *New York*, a post-village of Phillipstown township, Putnam co., on the Hudson River: *pop.* 3,086.

Cold Sprlng, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Wayne co.

Cold Spring, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Jefferson co., about 36 m. from Madison; *pop.* 740.

Cold Spring City, in *California*, a post-village of El Dorado co., about 5 m. W. of Placerville.

Cold Spring Harbor, in *New York*, a post-village, and port of entry of Suffolk co., on the bay of Long Island Sound, about 35 m. E. by N. of New York city.

Cold Spring Mills, in *New York*, a village of Steuben co., about 4 m. N.E. of Bath.

Cold Springs, in *Indiana*, a post office of Noble co.

Cold'stream, a border town of Scotland, co. Berwick-on-the-Tweed, 14 m. S.W. of Berwick-on-Tweed. This place was the scene of many memorable historical events. The ford of Tweed, so celebrated in history as the crossing-place of the former armies of England and Scotland, is in the vicinity. *Pop.* 1,834.

Coldstream, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Hampshire co., about 20 m. N.W. of Winchester.

Cold'stream Guards. (*Mil.*) The oldest regiment of English Foot-Guards, raised by Gen. Mouk, in 1660.

Cold'water, in *Michigan*, a township and town of Branch co., on the E. branch of Coldwater River, 115 m. W. by S. of Detroit; *pop.* of twp. 1,525; of town, 4,381.

Coldwater, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Wayne co.

Coldwater, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Mercer co.

Coldwater, in *Tennessee*, a village of Lincoln co.

Coldwater Creek, in *N. Carolina*, enters Rocky River 10 m. S. of Concord, in Cabarras co.

Cold'water-pump, *n.* (*Steam-Engineering.*) The pump for supplying the water for condensation.

Coldwater River, in *Michigan*, traverses Branch co., and enters the St. Joseph River.

Coldwater River, in *Mississippi*, rises in the N. part of the State, and flowing W.S.W. and S. enters the Tallahatchee River in Tallahatchee co.

Cold'well's Store, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Anderson co.

Cole, *n.* [A. S. *caul, cawl,* or *cawel;* Lat. *caulis;* Gr. *kaulos.*] (*Hort.*) A variety of cabbage (*Brassica napus*), which has heart-shaped leaves.

Cole, THOMAS, an American landscape-painter, b. in Lancashire, England, 1801. His father, in 1819, emigrated to the U. States, and C. early evincing a predilection for art, established himself at Philadelphia, in 1823, as a landscape-painter. In 1825 he removed to New York, where he speedily attained distinction in his art. In 1831 he visited Italy, and, again, in 1841. D. 1848. His principal works are, the *Course of Empire, Dream of Arcadia, Voyage of Life, Garden of Eden,* and the *Expulsion.* Critics have, however, averred that his chief excellence lay in his fine pictures of American scenery, notably those taken in the country about the Hudson River.

Cole, in *Missouri*, a central co.: *area*, about 410 sq. m. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Missouri River, and S.E. by the Osage, and is also drained by Moreau Creek. The soil is in some parts fertile, but generally the surface is rocky and broken. Limestone and burrstone are abundant. *Cap.* Jefferson City. *Pop.* 10,292.

Col'borne, in prov. of Ontario, a village of Northumberland co., about 16 m. from Cobourg: *pop.* 823.

Cole'brook, in *Connecticut*, a post-township of Litchfield co., about 31 m. N.W. of Hartford: *pop.* 1,141.

Colebrook, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village and township of Coos co., on the Connecticut River, 110 m. N. of Concord; *pop.* 1,372.

Colebrook, in *Ohio*, a township of Ashtabula co.: *pop.* 800.

Colebrook, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Clinton co., *pop.* 332.

—A village of Lancaster co.

—A post-office of Lebanon co.

Cole'brookdale, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Berks co., 17 m. E. of Reading; *pop.* 1,660.

Cole'brooke, in prov. of Ontario, a village of Addington co., 21 m. N.W. of Kingston; *pop.* about 100.

Colebrook Furnace, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Lancaster co.

Colebrook River, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Litchfield co., on the Farmington River, about 3 m. N.W. of Hartford.

Cole Camp, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Benton co., about 66 m. W. by S. of Jefferson City; *pop.* 865.

Cole Creek, in *Indiana*, a post-township of Montgomery co.: *pop.* about 1,600.

Cole Creek, in *N. Carolina*, flows S. through Davidson co., into the Yadkin River.

Co-legatee', *n.* One who is joint legatee with another.

Cole'grove, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of McKean co.

Colegrove's Point, in *California*, a post-office of Sutter co.

Cole'man, in *Texas*, a W. central co.; *area*, about 950 sq. m. The Colorado River bounds it on the S., and it is traversed by the Jim Ned Creek; *pop.* 437.

Cole'mansville, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Harrison co., on the S. Fork of Licking River, about 50 m. N.E. of Frankfort; *pop.* 77.

Colen'so, JOHN WILLIAM, an English theologian, b. 1814, was made bishop of Natal in 1854. His *Pentateuch and Book of Joshua Critically Examined* (1862), in which he denies the divine origin of the first books of the Old Testament, caused his deposition from his episcopal see.

Coleoph'yllous, *a.* [Gr. *koleos,* sheath, and *phyllon,* leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having the leaves inclosed within a sheath.

Coleop'tera, *n. pl.* [Gr. *koleos,* and *pteron,* a wing.] (*Zoöl.*) The Beetles, a sub-ord. of insects, comprehending those in which the 1st pair of wings have the consistence of horn, and serve as defensive coverings to the 2d pair or true wings, which are of large size and folded transversely when not in use. By means of this mechanism the *Coleoptera* are enabled to burrow in the soil, or bore the trunks of trees, without injury to their delicate organs of flight, which are the true or second pair of wings. These, being of ample size, are peculiarly

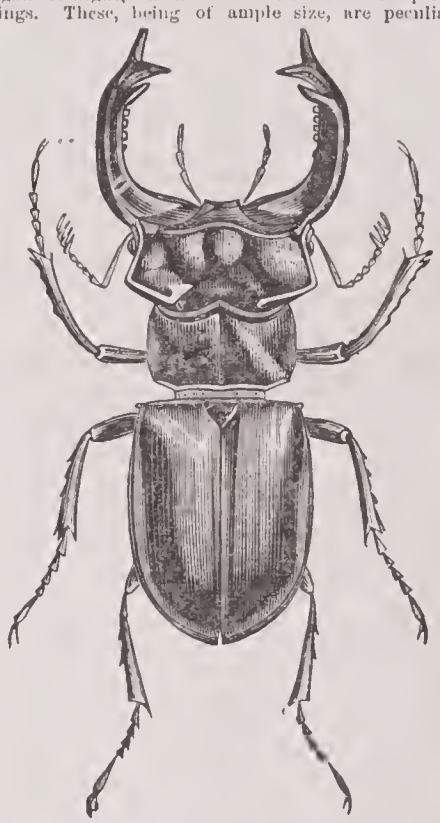


Fig. 643. — HORN-BUG.
(*Lucanus dama.*)

folded, being bent at nearly right angles, so as to pack up in small compass beneath the elytra or wing covers, when the beetle is at rest. In some species the membranous wings are wanting, but the elytra are always present; although in this case, as they are never required to be extended for flight, they are generally soldered together by a straight suture at the middle line. In ordinary cases the inner straight margins of the wing covers are simply but accurately applied to each other. The *Coleopterans* are of all the sub-orders of insects the most numerous, and the best known. Their singular forms, the brilliant and handsome colors which many of them present, the large size of some of the species, the solid consistence of their integuments, which renders their preservation easy, and the regular series of affinities traceable through several of the groups, all combine to render them objects of peculiar interest and attention. The head supports two antennæ of various forms, but almost always consisting of eleven joints. They have two compound eyes, but no ocelli. The mouth is composed of six principal pieces; of which four, called the mandibulæ and maxillæ, move transversely in pairs, while the remaining two are fixed, and close the mouth vertically. The uppermost of the two vertical pieces is called the *labrum;* the lowermost is termed the *labium,* and is itself subdivided into the *mentum* and *lingua,* and together with the maxillæ or the lowest of the vertical pieces supports a pair of articulated processes, called *palpi* or *feelers.* The anterior segment of the thorax, or manitrunk, supports the first pair of feet, and greatly surpasses in extent the two other segments which form the alitrunk. The abdomen is sessile, and is united to the trunk by a great part of its breadth. It is externally composed of six or seven rings. The *larsi* vary as to the number of their joints, in some *Coleoptera* having but three, in others four, in others five — modifications upon which Latreille founds his primary division of the order: *Pentamera, Tetramera, Trimera.* The *C.* undergo complete metamorphosis. The larva resembles a worm; the head is encased in a firm horny substance; the mouth is analogous in the number and functions of its parts to that of the perfect insects; it has also generally six feet, but some species have instead only simple tubercles. When perfect, the larva generally burrows in the earth, and excavates an oval cell, within which it undergoes its change into an inactive pupa; this is generally of a whitish color, with the wings and legs folded upon the breast. The habitation and manner of life of these insects vary much, both in their immature and perfect stages. In this work, the classification of Le Conté has been adopted.

Coleop'teral, Coleop'terous, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having wings covered with a case or sheath, as insects of the beetle tribe.

Coleop'teran, *n.* One of the COLEOPTERA, *q. v.*

Coleop'terist, *n.* One learned in the study of coleopterous insects.

Cole'-perch, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small species of perch.

Cole'rain, in *Georgia*, a village of Camden co., on St. Marys River, abt. 24 m. W. of St. Marys.

Colerain, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Belmont co.; *pop.* 1,308.

—A village and township of Hamilton co., abt. 16 m. N. W. of Cincinnati; *pop.* 3,689.

—A township in Ross co.; *pop.* 1,665.

Colerain, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Fedford co.; *pop.* 1,204.

Coleraine', a flourishing seaport of Ireland, co Londonderry, on the Lower Bann, 87 m. N.N.W. of Belfast. *C.* has a large export of Irish produce, and a valuable fishing-trade. *Manuf.* Linens. A fine and safe harbor has been formed at Portrush, in its vicinity. *Pop.* 7,251.

Coleraine, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Franklin co., on a branch of the Deerfield River, abt. 100 m. W.N.W. of Boston; *pop.* 1,742.

Coleraine, in *N. Carolina*, a township of Bertie co., on the Chowan River, 140 m. E. by N. of Raleigh, and 22 N. of Plymouth; *pop.* 1,968.

Coleraine, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Lancaster co., on Octorara Creek, 18 m. S.E. of Lancaster; *pop.* 1,655.

Cole'rain Forge, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Huntingdon co., abt. 106 m. W. of Harrisburg.

Cole'ridge, HARTLEY, an English poet, the eldest son of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, B. at Clevedon, 1796. Imagination was predominant in him, and he displayed it when a boy in the composition of long and extraordinary romances. He entered Oxford University in 1815, and became Fellow of Oriel. Unhappily, he soon lost his fellowship, chiefly through a habit of intemperance, and his fortunes were blighted. After a brief stay in London, he went back to the north, tried his hand at the task of schoolmaster, but failed, and spent his remaining years in literary labors. His poems, many of which are of rare excellence, and his *Worthies of Yorkshire and Lancashire*, with two volumes of *Essays and Marginalia*, are the only written remains of his sad life. D. 1849.

Cole'ridge, SAMUEL TAYLOR, an English poet, philosopher, and theologian, B. 1772. He was educated at Christ's Hospital, London, and at Jesus Coll., Cambridge, early distinguishing himself by his classical acquirements, and an extraordinary passion for metaphysical studies. Quitting Cambridge in 1792, he settled soon after at Bristol, and projected with Southey, and others, a model colony, "Pantisocracy," on the banks of the Susquehanna; but, eventually, stayed in England and devoted himself to a literary life. He visited Germany to acquaint himself more fully with the German language and literature, and then settled in the Lake District. He visited Malta in 1804, and in 1810 he left his family at Keswick and went to London, and soon after entered the house of his friend Gillman, at Highgate, where he spent the rest of his life. The literary life of *C.* began with the publication of his poems, in 1794. His first volume was soon followed by others. *Remorse*, a tragedy, *The Ancient Mariner*, and *Christabel*, are among the best known of his poems. He published also a very admirable translation of Schiller's *Piccolomini*, and *Death of Wallenstein*. He projected a periodical entitled *The Watchman*, which did not succeed; preached occasionally, gave popular lectures, and contributed political and literary articles to some of the newspapers. The *Friend* began to appear as a periodical in 1809, and after his settlement in London appeared the completed work, the *Biographia Literaria*, *Lay Sermons*, *Aids to Reflection*, &c. Other works remained unpublished till after his death: these are the *Confessions of an Inquiring Spirit*, *Literary Remains*, and *Table-Talk*, edited by his nephew and son in-law, Henry Nelson Coleridge; and *Essays on his own Times*, and *Notes on Shakspeare and the Dramatists*, edited by his daughter, Sara Coleridge. As philosopher and theologian, the influence of *C.* has been very great, and probably is so still, notwithstanding the apparent predominance of a



Fig. 644.—COLERIDGE'S COTTAGE.

less spiritual philosophy than his. Although he did not live to complete the grand system of religious philosophy which he appears to have projected, the "massive fragments" he has left us suffice to show more than the outlines of the vast whole. Churchman and conservative, he was yet a bold speculator on the highest themes, and a genuine liberal in sentiment towards the good and great of all parties. For long years his life was saddened by ill health and pecuniary difficulties. He suffered much, too, from the habit of taking opium, which grew up from an innocent beginning, and became unconquerable. Pure love of truth, rare simplicity of nature, warm affections, love of social intercourse, and a most extraordinary power of eloquent talking without premeditation, were some of his most striking characteristics. D. 25th July, 1834.

Coles, in *Illinois*, a S.E. central co.; *area*, abt. 550 sq. m. The Kaskaskia and Embarrass rivers traverse it. The surface is mostly rolling prairie almost destitute of trees. *Cap.* Charleston. *Pop.* 25,235.

Coles'burg, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Delaware co., 35 m. W.N.W. of Dubuque.

Colesburg, in *Kentucky*, a village of Hardin co., on the Rolling Fork and Salt River; *pop.* 638.

Colesburgh, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Potter co.

Cole's Corners, in *Indiana*, a P. O. of De Kalb co.

Cole's Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Columbia co.

Cole'-seed, *n.* (*Bot.*) Cabbage-seed.

Cole's Ferry, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Charlotte co.

Co-lessee', *n.* A partner in a lease taken of property.

Co-lessor', *n.* A partner in the granting of a lease.

Coles'town, in *New Jersey*, a village of Burlington co., about 12 m. S.W. of Mount Holly.

Cole'-stuff, *n.* See COAL'-STAFF.

Coles'ville, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of Stokes co.

Coles'ville, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Montgomery co., about 40 m. W. by N. of Annapolis.

Coles'ville, in *New Jersey*, a post-office of Sussex co.

Coles'ville, in *New York*, a post-township of Broome co., on the Susquehanna River, 10 m. N.E. of Binghampton; *pop.* 3,400.

Colet'to Creek, in *Texas*, rises in De Witt co., and flows S.E. into the Guadalupe River, abt. 8 m. S. of Victoria.

Cole'-wort, *n.* [A. S. *caulwyrt.* See COLE.] A young cabbage, cut before the head is properly indurated.

Col'fax, SCHUYLER, an American statesman, and Vice-President of the U. States, B. in New York City, March 23, 1823. He was grandson of Gen. Wm. Colfax, who commanded Gen. Washington's Life-Guard during the Revolutionary war, and losing his father before his birth, was in early life placed in a mercantile store in New York. In 1836 his family removed to Indiana, and settled at New Carlisle, in that State, where *C.* again took employment as a clerk. In this position he remained till 1840, in which year he was appointed deputy county auditor. Afterwards, removing his place of residence to South Bend, he there commenced the study of the State laws, and in 1845 became editor and proprietor of a journal called "The St. Joseph Valley Register." In 1848, *C.* was appointed delegate to, and secretary of, the Whig National Convention, which nominated Gen. Taylor for the Presidency; and, in 1850, became a member of the Coustitutional Convention of Indiana. In 1852, *C.* was a member of the Whig National Convention, promoted the candidature of Gen. Scott for the Presidency, and subsequently strongly exerted himself in favor of Mr. Pierce's election to the same office. In 1854, *C.* was chosen representative in Congress for his district, and re-elected in 1858. In 1860 he espoused the nomination of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidential chair, and largely contributed to the consequent success of Republican principles achieved by his election. In Dec., 1863, *C.* was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives, and in this office comported himself with dignity and ability. In Nov., 1868, *C.* was elected Vice-President of the U. States, in conjunction with the presidency of Gen. Grant.

Col'fax, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Clinton co., abt. 21 m. S.E. of Lafayette; *pop.* 187.

Colfax, in *Nebraska*, a new co. organized 1869; *p.* 1,424.

Co'lias, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Buttertlies, family *Peridæ*, containing the common yellow butterfly, *C. philodice*, seen in great numbers in fields and by road-sides. The caterpillars, found upon clover and allied plants, are green, slightly downy, and form a straw-colored chrysalis.

Colibri, *n.* See HUMMING-BIRD.

Colic, *n.* [Lat. *colicus*; Gr. *kolikos*, from *kolon*, the colon, part of the great intestines extending from the *cæcum* to the *rectum*.] (*Med.*) A name given to several diseases which are characterized by severe pain of the bowels, with distention or flatulence, sickness, and sometimes vomiting; and as the hardness and distention of the belly increases, cramps or spasms occur, either in the abdominal muscles, or in those of the thighs and legs. The only disease with which colic can be confounded are cholera and inflammation of the bowels. From the first it is distinguished by the absence of diarrhœa; and from the last by the pain being relieved by pressure; and finally, from all painful affections of the abdomen, by the twisting pain at the navel. There are few diseases attended with more pain and inconvenience than this comparatively harmless affection; for though its symptoms are very urgent and even severe, *C.* very seldom proves fatal. Physicians have made almost as many varieties of *C.*, with a distinctive name to each variety, as there are symptoms to the disease. Avoiding this unnecessary confusion of terms, we shall confine our remarks to the common colic.—The exciting causes are extremely numerous, and may be either external or internal. Of the first, the sudden application of a wet or damp portion of clothing next to the skin of the abdomen, cold or wet feet, or unbuttoning the coat when violently heated, and admitting cold air to the part, are among the most general of the external causes inducing this disease. The internal are either from partaking of too much unripe or acid fruit, from an accumulation of undigested food in the stomach, acid drinks, an excess of bile in the system, crude vegetable aliment, the eating of poisonous fungi, worms, and from a long costive state of the bowels. The treatment will, in each case, depend very much upon the cause; generally, the first object is to procure an evacuation of the bowels by mild and unirritating aperients. Opiates may be resorted to in order to allay the spasms, and the warm bath and fomentations are often of great service. It is usually necessary to persist in a course of mild aperients for some time, and all irritating substances in the food are to be avoided.

Painters' Colic. See LEAD.

Col'ic, Col'ical, *a.* Affecting the bowels.

"Intestine stone and ulcer, *colic* pangs."—*Milton.*

Col'icky, *a.* Affected with, or pertaining to, colic.

Colig'ny, GASPARD DE CHÂTILLON, SIRE DE, admiral of France, and leader of the Huguenots in the civil war, was B. in 1517. His father, also named Gaspard, was marshal of France, and took part in the invasion of Italy by Charles VIII., and in the conquest of the Milanese by Louis XII. and Francis I. His mother was a Montmorency. He entered the army at an early age, distinguished himself at the battle of Cerisole, at the taking of Carignan, and at the battle of Rentz. He was made admiral of France in 1552, by Henry II. At the siege of St. Quentin he was taken prisoner by the Spaniards. On the death of Henry II. he returned to his estates, became a convert to the reformed faith, and when the war broke out put himself at the head of the Protestants, with the Prince of Condé. They were defeated by the Duke de Guise at the battle of Dreux; the indecisive battle of St. Denis followed, and the Protestants were defeated at Jarnac, and Moncontour. In 1570, after the treaty of St. Germain, *C.* was flatteringly received by Catherine de Medici, and a few days later his assassination was attempted by an emissary of the Duke de Guise. The king, Charles IX., visited him and professed his regret. On the signal being given for the massacre of St. Bartholomew, Aug. 24, 1572, De Guise, with a party of assassins, went to the house of the Admiral; by these he was stabbed and thrown out of a window at the feet of the Duke. The corpse was exposed for three days to the mob, and then hung head downwards.

Coli'ma, a name of various application in Mexico.—1. A volcano of the Cordilleras, with an elevation of about 12,000 feet, in Lat. 20° N., and not far from the western coast of the republic.—2. A territory of the Confederation, containing 48,649 inhabitants, extending about 100 miles along the shores of the Pacific, in Lat. 19°–20° N. 3. The capital of the territory, comprising 31,000 members of its population, stands in a fertile plain to the south-west of the volcano.—4. A seaport on the Pacific, about 40 miles to the south-west of the capital.

Col'in, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See OATYX.

Colise'um, Colosse'um, *n.* [From Lat. *colosseus*, colossal.] (*Antiq.*) The name given to the theatre of Vespasian, at Rome, either from its magnitude, or from the colossal statue of Nero it contains. See AMPHITHEATRE. This term is also applied to certain large public buildings of modern construction.

Coli'tis, *n.* See COLONITIS.

Collabora'tion, *n.* Joint labor.

Collab'orator, *n.* [Fr. *collaborateur*, from Lat. *con*, and *laboro*, *laboratus*, to labor.] An associate in labor, particularly literary and scientific.

Col'laburgh, in *New York*, a post-office of Orange co.

Col'lamer, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Windham co., abt. 45 m. E. by N. of Hartford.

Collamer, in *Illinois*, a village of Kane co., abt. 160 m. N.N.E. of Springfield.

Collamer, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Whitley co., on Eel River, 30 m. W. of Fort Wayne.

Collamer, in *New York*, a post-office of Onondaga co.

Collamer, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Cuyahoga co.

Collamer, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Chester co.

Collamer, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Sauk co., on the Wisconsin River.

Collapse', *n.* [Lat. *collapsus*, from *collabor—con*, and *labor*, *lapsus*, to slide or fall.] A falling together; a closing by falling together; as, the *collapse* of a scheme.

(*Med.*) A wasting of the body, or a sudden or extreme depression of its strength and energies.

—*v. i.* To fall together, as the two sides of a hollow vessel; to close by falling together.

Collap'sion, *n.* [Lat. *collapsio.*] Act of closing or collapsing; state of shrinking.

Col'lar, *n.* [Lat. *collare*, from *collum*, the neck.] Something worn round the neck as part of a person's dress, or an animal's harness; a necklace or something in the form of a collar, or resembling it, used as an ornament or yoke; as, a shirt-*collar*, a horse's *collar*, &c.

"His locked, lettered, braw brass *collar*,
Shewed himself the gentleman and scholar."—*Burns.*

(*Her.*) An ornament worn round the neck by members of a knightly order, from which a badge or jewelled device is generally dependent: as, the *collar* of the Golden Fleece.

(*Arch.*) The astragal of a column.—A cincture.

(*Turnery.*) A ring inserted in the puppet for holding the end of the mandril next the chuck, in order to make the spindle run freely and exactly.

(*Mach.*) A plate of metal screwed down upon the stuffing-box of a steam-engine, with a hole to allow the piston-rod to pass through.

(*Mining.*) The timber and boarding used to secure

the uppermost part of a shaft in loose rubble from falling in.

(*Bot.*) Same as COLLET, *q. v.*

(*Zoöl.*) The colored ring round the neck of birds.

(*Naut.*) An eye in the end or light of a shrond or stay, to go over the mast-head. — A strap formed of rope to which the deadeyes are secured.

Collar of brawn. The quantity of brawn, or spiced boar's head, packed up in one parcel. (England.)

To slip the collar. To get free; to escape; to get away from any difficulty or entanglement.

—*v. a.* To seize or hold by the collar; as, to *collar* a thief.

—To put a collar on; as, to *collar* a dog.

To collar beef, or other meat. To roll it up, and bind it hard and close with a string or cord. (Used in England.)

Col'larage, *n.* A tax formerly levied on horses' collars in England.

Col'lar-beam, *n.* (*Arch.*) A beam framed across and between two principal rafters.

Col'lar-bone, *n.* (*Anat.*) The CLAVICLE, *q. v.*

Col'lar-day, *n.* A day on which knights wearing orders are appointed to attend court in their collars of knighthood; as, a *collar-day* at St. James's.

Col'lared, *a.* Having a collar on the neck; wearing the collar of a knightly order.

—Rolled up into a cylindrical form, and bound with a string; as, *collared* brawn, beef, eels, &c. (Used in England.)

Collat'able, *a.* That may be collated.

Collate', *v. a.* [Lat. *collatum, collatus,* from *confero — con,* and *fero, latum,* to bear, carry, or bring.] To bring or lay together and compare, by examining, as manuscripts, books, &c.

"I must *collate* it . . with the original Hebrew." — *Coleridge.*

—To confer; to bestow.

"The spirit of God, there consigned, exhibited, and *collated.*" *Taylor.*

—To collect and place in form, as the sheets of a book for binding.

(*Eccl.*) To present to a benefice; (followed by *to*;) as, to be *collated to* a diocese.

"He thrust out the invader, and *collated* Arnsdorf to the benefice." — *Attcrbury.*

—*v. i.* To place in a benefice, as by a bishop.

Collat'eral, *a.* [Lat. *coll iteralis — con,* and *latus, lateris,* a side.] Being by or on the side of; placed side by side; running parallel or together; not direct; as, *collateral* facts.

"In his bright radiance and *collateral* light." — *Shaks.*

—In a genealogical sense, descending from the same stock or ancestor, but not one from the other; — used in contradistinction to *lineal;* as, a *collateral* heir.

—Concurrent; connected; conjoined; as, *collateral* strength.

Collateral assurance. That which is over and above the deed itself. — *Collateral issue.* (*Law.*) An issue taken upon some matter aside from the general issue in the case. — *Collateral security.* A separate obligation attached to another contract to guarantee its performance. — The transfer of property, or of other contracts to insure the performance of a principal engagement.

—*n.* A collateral relation or kinsman. — Security given over and above the bond.

Collat'erally, *adv.* In a collateral manner or relation; not lineally. — Side by side, or by the side; indirectly.

Collat'eralness, *n.* State of being collateral.

Colla'tion, *n.* [Lat. *collatio.* See COLLATE.] Act of collating; that which is collated; comparison and examination of books, manuscripts, &c. — Act of conferring or bestowing a gift.

(*Eccl.*) Act of presenting to a benefice, as a clergyman to a bishop. — (*Law.*) The comparison of a copy with its original, in order to ascertain its correctness and conformity. — The report of the officer who made the comparison. — The supposed or real return to the mass of the succession, which an heir makes of the property he received in advance of his share or otherwise, in order that such property may be divided together with the other effects of the succession. — *Bouvier.*

—A collection of several kinds of food or provisions for a repast; a luncheon taken between regular meals; as, a cold *collation.*

Colla'tioner, *n.* (*Printing.*) One who examines the sheets of a newly printed book, to verify their correctness.

Colla'tive, *a.* Relating to church-livings, where the bishop and patron are one and the same person.

Colla'tor, *n.* One who collates, compares, or bestows.

"To read the titles they give an editor *or collator* of a manuscript, you would take him for the glory of letters." — *Addison.*

Collé, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, on the Elsa, 22 m. S.S.W. of Florence; *pop.* 6,576.

Col'league, *n.* [Lat. *collega — con,* and *lego;* Gr. *lego,* to choose.] A partner or associate in office, employment, &c.; a coadjutor; a collaborator.

"The regents upon demise of the crown, would keep the peace without *colleagues.*" — *Swift.*

—*v. i.* To unite with in the same duty; to associate with another or others.

"*Colleagued* with this dream of this advantage. — *Shaks.*

Col'leagueship, *n.* Partnership in office; coadjutorship.

Collect', *v. a.* [Lat. *colligo, collectum — con,* and *lego,* to gather.] To gather or bring together; to gather or bring into one body, place, or sum; to assemble; to muster; to amass; as, to *collect* subscriptions of money.

—To gain by observation or information.

"The reverent care I bear unto my lord,
Made me *collect* these dangers in the duke." — *Shaks.*

—To gather or deduce from certain premises; to infer as a consequence.

"Which consequence, I conceive, is very ill *collected.*" — *Locke.*

To collect one's self, to recover from surprise or embarrassment; to regain self-control and composure.

"Be *collected;* no more amazement." — *Shaks.*

—*v. i.* To run together; to accumulate; as, water *collects* in a pool. — To infer; to deduce; to conclude.

Col'lect, *n.* A short comprehensive prayer in church-service, collected out of the epistle and gospel of the day; a short prayer adapted to a particular day or occasion.

Collecta'nea, *n. pl.* [Lat.] Things selected; a selection of passages from various authors; miscellanies; anthology.

Collecta'neous, *a.* [Lat. *collectaneus.*] Collected; gathered; compiled.

Collect'ed, *a.* Cool; firm; composed; not disconcerted; as, a *collected* rejoinder.

Collect'edly, *adv.* In a composed or collected manner.

Collect'edness, *n.* A collected state of mind; recovery from embarrassment or surprise.

Collect'ible, *a.* That may be collected, deduced, or inferred.

Collec'tion, *n.* [Lat. *collectio, collectionis.*] Act of collecting or gathering together. — That which is collected; an assemblage; a compilation; a gathering together; as, a *collection* of facts, a *collection* of pictures.

"Fairest *collection* of thy sex's charms." — *Prior.*

—A contribution; a sum gathered together for a benevolent purpose; as, a *collection* at church. — Act of deducing from certain premises; ratiocination; corollary; conclusion; consequence.

"These her *collections,* not the senses are." — *Davies.*

Collect'ive, *a.* [Lat. *collectivus.*] Formed by gathering; gathered into a mass, sum, or body; congregated or aggregated; united; as, a *collective* idea.

"The people *collective* or representative, who may be called the commons." — *Swift.*

—Reasoning; inferring; deducing consequences; as, "critical and *collective* reason." — *Browne.*

(*Gram.*) Expressing a number or multitude united; as, a *collective* noun.

—Tending to collect.

"A central point, *collective* of his sons." — *Young.*

Collect'ively, *adv.* In a mass or body; in a collected state; in a state of combination; unitedly; in the aggregate.

"Although we cannot be free from all sin *collectively.*" — *Hooker.*

Collect'iveness, *n.* A mass; in an aggregate state; union.

Collec'tor, *n.* One who collects, gathers, or compiles; as, a *collector* of books.

(*Polit.*) One who collects revenue duties, taxes, &c.; as, a *collector* of customs.

—At Oxford University, Eng., a bachelor of arts who directs certain scholastic duties during Lent Term.

—(*pl.*) (*Bot.*) Dense hairs covering the styles of some species of compositæ, &c., and acting as brushes to clear the pollen out of the cells of the anther. — *Brande.*

Collect'orate, Collect'orship, *n.* The office of a collector of customs-duties, taxes, &c; as, the *collectorship* of New York, the *collectorate* of Poonah, (India.)

Colleg'atary, *n.* [Lat *collegatarius.*] One who is left a legacy in common with one or more persons.

Col'lege, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *collegium,* from *collega — con,* and *lego,* to choose. See COLLEAGUE.] Primarily, this word denoted an association or body of men united together by the same laws or customs, or in the same office or employment. Hence, among the Romans, we find the word applied not only to corporations enjoying certain rights, as the priests, augurs, &c., but to men in the same office, as consuls, prætors, tribunes, — to any body of merchants or mechanics, or even to an assemblage of the meanest citizens or slaves. In a more limited sense it was applied to a corporation or association of persons, of which there were many at Rome, and which required confirmation by special enactment. They possessed property as a corporate body, and had a common chest. In modern acceptation, a college is a society of persons existing as a corporate body, either by prescription or by grant of the sovereign, and frequently possessing peculiar or exclusive privileges: as the colleges of physicians and surgeons in England, or the *C.* of the cardinals at Rome. A *C.* is also an academical institution, endowed with revenues, and subject to a private code of laws. Its particular form and constitution depend upon the terms of the foundation. The *C.* of France are very different from those of this country, being educational institutions established throughout the country, and bearing some resemblance to the German gymnasia. There are about 320 in all, and they are under the control of the University of France. In general, a *C.* is an institution for the advancement of learning; a university is for the conferring of degrees; but both terms are now often confounded, and in the usage of the U. States there is no fixed distinction between colleges and universities. All American *C.* confer degrees in the arts, and the older and more flourishing of them have faculties and give instruction also either in medicine, divinity, or law, or in a few instances in all the professional studies.

Col'lege, in *Iowa,* a township of Linn co.

College, in *Ohio,* a township of Knox co.; *pop.* 926.

College Corner, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Butler co., about 35 m. N.N.W. of Cincinnati.

College Hill, in *Massachusetts,* a post-office of Middlesex co.

College Hill, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Hamilton co., about 6 m. N. of Cincinnati. Farmers' College and the Ohio Female College are here located. *Pop.* about 700.

College of Justice. In Scottish law, a term applied to the supreme civil courts, composed of the lords of council and session; together with the advocates, clerks of session, clerks of the bills, writers of the signet, &c.

College of New Jersey. See PRINCETON.

College of St. James, in *Maryland,* a village of Washington co., about 6 m. S.E. of Hagerstown. It receives its name from the Protestant Episcopal college here located.

College Point, in *New York,* a P. O. of Queens co.

College Springs, in *Iowa,* a P. O. of Page co.

Col'legeville, in *Arkansas,* a post-village of Saline co., about 14 m. S.W. of Little Rock.

Colle'gial, *a.* Relating, or pertaining, to a college; possessed by a college.

Colle'gian, *n.* A member of a college; an inhabitant of a college; an undergraduate; a university man.

Colle'giants, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A religious sect formed among the Arminians and Baptists in Holland about the beginning of the 17th century. They received the name of *C.* because they called their assemblages colleges. They assemble twice a week, and any one is allowed to expound the Scriptures or offer up prayer. They hold sacred conventions twice a year at Rheinsburg, near Leyden; whence they are sometimes called Rheinsbergers.

Colle'giate, *a.* Pertaining to a college; containing a college; instituted after the manner of a college; as, a *collegiate* school, a *collegiate* society.

Collegiate church. (*Eccl.*) A church built and endowed for a body corporate, as an adjunct to a cathedral, and presided over by a dean, canons, and prebendaries. *In the U. States,* a church in community with others under the joint pastorate of several ministers.

—*n.* A collegian; a member of a college; a university man.

Col'let, *n.* [Fr. *collet,* from Lat. *collum,* the neck.] The part of a ring in which the stone is set, and which surrounds the stone as a collar does the neck.

(*Bot.*) The line of junction between the primary stem and root.

Collete'rial, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the colleterium of insects.

Collete'rium, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An organ containing a whitish, glutinous matter for cementing together the ejected ova found in the females of insects. — *Dana.*

Colleti'c, *a.* [Lat *colleticus:* Gr. *kolletikos,* from *kolla,* glue.] An agglutinant; a viscous substance producing cohesion.

Col'leton, in *S. Carolina,* a S. dist., bordering on the Atlantic Ocean; *area,* about 1,670 sq. m. It is drained by the Edisto, the Salkehatchee, the Ashepoo, and the Combahee rivers, the latter of which forms its S. boundary. The surface is level, and the soil alluvial. *Cap.* Walterborough. *Pop.* 25,410.

Col'letsville, in *N. Carolina,* a post-village of Caldwell co., about 16 m. W. by N. of Raleigh.

Col'ley, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Sullivan co.

Collide', *v. i.* [Lat. *collido — con,* and *lædo,* to strike.] To strike or dash against each other; to come into collision: — generally preceding *with.*

Col'lie, *n.* A dog. See COLLY.

Col'lier, *n.* [From *coal.*] A worker in a coal-mine; a digger or getter of coal. (*Stuart.*) — A coal-merchant; a coal-vender: a dealer in coal. — *Bacon.*

(*Naut.*) A vessel employed in the coal carrying-trade; as, a Tyne *collier.*

Col'lier's, in *New York,* a village of Otsego co., on the Susquehanna River, about 73 m. W. by S. of Albany.

Col'lier's Mill, in *New Jersey,* a P. O. of Ocean co.

Col'lierstown, in *Virginia,* a post-village of Rockbridge co., about 154 m. W. of Richmond.

Col'liersville, in *New York,* a village of Sullivan co., about 75 m. W. by S. of Albany.

Col'liersville, in *Tennessee,* a post-village of Shelby co., about 30 m. E. of Memphis.

Col'liery, Coal'ery, *n.* A coal-mine, with all buildings, machinery, and all appurtenances belonging thereto. — See MINE.

(*Com.*) The coal-trade.

Col'liflower, *n.* Old spelling of CAULIFLOWER, *q. v.*

Colliga'tion, *n.* A binding together; as, the "*colligation* of vessels." — *Browne.*

Col'limating, *a.* (*Optics.*) Pertaining to collimation.

Collimating eye-piece. See EYE-PIECE.

Collima'tion, *n.* [Lat. *collimare,* to aim.] The act of aiming at a mark; aim; act of fixing the eye on a direct object.

(*Astron.*) The *line of C.* in a telescope, is the line of sight, or straight line which passes through the centre of the object-glass and the intersection of the wires placed in its focus. The error of collimation is the difference between the actual line of sight and the position which that line ought to have in reference to the instrument.

Collima'tor, *n.* (*Astron.*) A fixed telescope with a system of wires at its focus. If the cross wires of the *C.* be illuminated, the rays from them will issue parallel, and consequently be in a fit state to be brought to a focus by the object-glass of any other telescope, in which they will form an image as if they came from a celestial object. Hence the intersection of the cross-wires of the *C.* may be used as a standard point of reference, always visible, and the least change in the position of a movable instrument in any direction observed. In large observatories the transit *C.* are arranged opposite to each other, so that when the large telescope is raised, the image of the cross-wires of the other is viewed superposed, or nearly so, on the system proper to each when the large telescope is in position, it can look into both. By these

means, in a reversible instrument, all errors or changes of position may be detected.

Col'lin, or KOLIN, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, on the Elbe, 30 m. E.S.E. of Prague; *pop.* 7,727. In the vicinity was fought, 1757, the battle in which Frederick the Great was defeated by the allied Austrian and Saxon armies under Marshal Daun.

Col'lin, in *Texas*, a N. co.; *area*, 916 sq. m. It is drained by the E. fork of Trinity River, and Little Elm and Pilot Grove creeks. The surface consists of prairie and timber land. *Cap.* McKinney. *Pop.* 14,013.

Collin'ear, *a.* (*Geom.*) Two figures, or systems of points, are said to be *C* when the relation between them is such that to any point in either system corresponds but one point in the other, while to the several points of a right line in either system correspond those of a right line in the other system. In establishing such a relation between two *plane* figures, four pairs of corresponding points may be chosen arbitrarily: this being done, however, all other pairs are defined. It is always possible to give the planes of two collinear figures such a position, that the one figure shall be the projection of the other with respect to some centre of projection in space. The term *C* includes the relations of *affinity* and *similarity*, and is identical with the *homographic* relation.

Collinea'tion, *n.* Same as COLLIMATION, *q. v.*

Col'lington, in *Maryland*, a P. O. of Prince George co.

Collin'gual, *a.* [From Lat. *con*, and *lingua*, the tongue.] Having, or pertaining to, the same tongue or language.

Col'lingwood, CUTHBERT, LORD, an English admiral, B. 1750. He distinguished himself at the blockade of Toulon, the battle of Cap St. Vincent, the blockade of Brest, and especially at Trafalgar, where he succeeded to the command on the death of Lord Nelson. D. 1810.

Col'lingwood, in Ontario, a town of Simcoe co., on Nottawasaga Bay, 95 m. N.N.W. of Toronto; *pop.* 2,829.

Collingwood, in *New York*, a P. O. of Onondaga co.

Col'lins, ANTHONY, an English free-thinker, B. at Heston, Middlesex, 1676. He was the intimate friend of Locke, who very highly esteemed him; he had a long controversy with Dr. Samuel Clarke, and provoked by some of his writings innumerable replies. His principal works are, *Priestcraft in Perfection; Essay on the Thirty-Nine Articles; Discourse on Free-Thinking*, which was savagely attacked by Bentley; *Philosophical Inquiry concerning Liberty and Necessity*; and *Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion.* D. 1729.

Collins, WILLIAM WILKIE, a popular English novelist, B. in London, 1824. He has written the following popular works of fiction:—*Antonina, or the Fall of Rome*; *Basil*; *After Dark*; *The Dead Secret*; and *The Queen of Hearts.* In 1859–60 his *Woman in White* appeared in "All the Year Round," followed by *No Name.* His latest works are: *Armadale* (1866); *The Moonstone* (1868); *Man and Wife* (1870); *Poor Miss Finch* (1872), and *The Law and the Lady* (1875). In 1874, *C.* made a successful lecturing tour of the United States.

Collins, WILLIAM, a distinguished English painter, B. in London, 1797. His most popular works are, *Happy as a King*, *The Stray Kitten*, *Putting Salt on the Bird's Tail*, and *The Newly-Found Nest.* D. 1847.

Col'lins, in *Iowa*, a township of Story co.; *pop.* 611.

Collins, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Erie co., on Cattaraugus Creek, about 22 m. S. of Buffalo; *pop.* 2,100.

Collins, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Alleghany co.; now a part of Pittsburg city.

Col'linsburg, in *Louisiana*, a post-office of Bossier co.

Collins Centre, in *New York*, a post-village of Erie co., about 25 m. S. of Buffalo.

Collins Depot, in *Massachusetts*, a post-office of Hampden co.

Collinso'nia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Labiatæ*, including the Horse Balm, *C. canadensis*, a tall herb with large leaves and yellow flowers, in compound racemes: found in woods and fields, from Canada to Kentucky and the Carolinas.

Collins River, in *Tennessee*, a P. O. of Grundy co.

Collins River, in *Tennessee*, traverses Warren co., and enters the Caney fork of Cumberland River.

Col'linsville, in *Alabama*, a P. O. of Baine co.

Collinsville, in *California*, a village of Solano co., on the N.E. shore of Suisun Bay, about 60 m. N.E. of San Francisco.

Collinsville, in *Connecticut*, a post-village in Canton township, Hartford co., on the Farmington River, about 15 m. N.W. by W. of Hartford.

Collinsville, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Madison co., 86 m. S. by W. of Springfield, and 14 m. E.N.E. of St. Louis.

Collinsville, in *New York*, a post-village of Lewis co., near Black River, about 37 m. N. by W. of Utica.
—A post-office of Otsego co.

Collinsville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Butler co., abt. 10 m. N.N.W. of Hamilton; *pop.* 140.

Collinsville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Blair co., about 122 m. W. of Harrisburg.
—A post-office of Lycoming co.

Colliquament, (*kol-lik'wa-ment,*) the first generative rudiments of an embryo.

Colliqua'tion, *n.* Act of melting.

> "Glass may be made by the bare *colliquation* of the salt and earth remaining in the ashes of a burnt plant." — *Boyle.*

Colliq'uative, *a.* (*Med.*) Melting; dissolvent; causing rapid waste. Excessive evacuations are so termed, which appear to melt down the strength and substance of the body.

Colliquefac'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *colliquefacere*, to melt.] A melting or fusion of bodies into one mass.

> "The incorporation of metals by simple *colliquefaction.*"—*Bacon.*

Collision, (*köl-lizh'un.*) *n.* [Lat. *collisio.* See COLLIDE.] Act of meeting and striking together; the meeting and mutual striking of two or more bodies; state of coming into violent contact together; as, a railroad *collision.*
—State of contrariety and interference; conflict; clashing of will or opinion; encounter.

> "The mutual *collision* of well-meant zeal." —*Decay of Piety.*

(*Mech.*) The impact of two bodies, one or both of which were previously in motion. The laws of the direct impact of two spherical bodies are deduced from the principle that the sum of the momenta of the impinging bodies, estimated in a fixed direction along the line of motion, is not altered by the collision. The velocities of the bodies after impact, however, depend upon the hardness and elasticity of these bodies. If perfectly hard, they will move, after impact, as one body with a velocity, and in a direction which is ascertained by dividing the algebraical sum of their previous momenta by that of their masses. If not perfectly hard, a certain compression takes place on collision, and is immediately followed by a more or less perfect restitution of form, according to the degrees of elasticity which the bodies possess. In the case of perfectly elastic bodies, this force of restitution is equal to that of compression, and the loss or gain in the velocity of each body which occurred at the moment of collision or commencement of compression, at which moment the bodies may still be regarded as perfectly hard, is precisely repeated. In all cases of collision the state of the centre of gravity, whether at rest or in motion, remains the same after the impact as it was before. If it was at rest, it remains in that state; and if it was in motion, it continues to move in the same direction with the same velocity, notwithstanding the impact. This is the case both in respect of non-elastic and elastic bodies; and it is a constant law, in whatever manner the bodies act on each other, and whatever be their respective natures.

Collit'igant, *n.* One who engages in litigation with another.

Col'locate, *v. a.* [Lat. *colloco, collocatus — con*, and *loco*, to place or set.] To set or place together; to set; to station; to place.
—*a.* Set; placed; stationed.

> "Take the parts wherein that virtue is *collocate.*" —*Bacon.*

Colloca'tion, *n.* [Lat. *collocatio.*] Act of collocating; a setting; the act of placing; disposition in place.
—State of being placed, or placed with something else.

> "In the *collocation* of the spirits in bodies, the *collocation* is equal or unequal."—*Bacon.*

Collo'dion, *n.* [From Gr. *kolla*, glue, and *eidos*, resemblance.] (*Chem.*) A solution of pyroxylon in a mixture of ether and alcohol. When this solution is exposed to the air, the ether and alcohol evaporate, leaving behind a thin, tough pellicle. It is used exclusively in pharmacy, for forming an artificial skin on excoriated surfaces, and in PHOTOGRAPHY, *q. v.*

Collo'dionize, *v. a.* To treat with collodion; to form with collodion.

Collogue', *v. a.* [See COLLOCUTION.] To address in a wheedling or flattering manner.
—*v. i.* To talk privately; to address with delusive intentions.

> "He had been *colloguing* with my wife."—*Thackeray.*

Colloid', *n.* [Gr. *kolla*, glue, and *eidos*, form.] Resembling glue, or any gelatinous substance.

Col'lop, *n.* [Ger. *klopfen*, to beat; Swed. and Goth. *kollops.*] A small slice or chop of meat, made tender by beating, and to be cooked on the coals; as, minced *collops.*

> "What signifies Scotch *collops* to a feast?" — *King.*

—A fleshy piece of any animal; a lump of flesh.

> "The lion is upon his death-bed; not an enemy that does not apply for a *collop* of him." —*L'Estrange.*

—A part or piece of anything; a slice; a share.

> "This . . . cut two good *collops* out of the crown-land." — *Fuller.*

Collo'quial, *a.* Pertaining to colloquy, familiar conversation, or mutual discourse; — used in contradistinction to formal or stilted conversation; as, *colloquial* talents.

Collo'quialism, *n.* A colloquial form of expression; a familiar figure of speech.

Collo'quially, *adv.* By mutual conversation.

Col'loquist, *n.* One who speaks in a dialogue.

Col'loquy, *n.* [Lat. *colloquium — con*, and *loquor*, to speak.] A speaking together; mutual discourse of two or more; dialogue; conversation; conference.

> "In that celestial *colloquy* sublime." — *Milton.*

Collore'do, a noble Austrian family, originating in the 10th cent., and taking their name from the castle of Colloredo, in Friuli. Several members of the two branches, *C.-Mansfeld* and *C.-Wenzel*, greatly distinguished themselves as field-marshals, chiefly during the Seven Years' War, and in that against Napoleon I. The *C.*-Mansfeld rank as princes of the empire.

Collot D'Herbois, JEAN MARIE, (*kol'lo dair-bwaw,*) one of the most sanguinary leaders in the French revolution, B. at Paris, 1750. Before the revolution he was a clever strolling player. He joined the club of the Jacobins, and soon gained a great ascendancy; won the prize for his *Almanach du Père Gerard*; and became a member of the Convention, and of the Committee of Public Safety. He was charged with several provincial missions, and made himself a name of infamy by his execution of them. In 1793 he went to Lyons, where he had more than 16,000 persons put to death, and made it a capital crime to look sad or pitiful. An attempt was made to assassinate him, which only made him more popular, and he contributed powerfully to the fall of Robespierre. He was soon after denounced, arrested, and in March, 1795, transported to Cayenne, where he D. 1796.

Col'low, *n.* and *v.* See COLLY.

Collude', *v. i.* [Lat. *colludo — con*, and *ludo*, to play.] To play into the hand of each other; to conspire in a fraud; to act in concert; as, "*colluding* with sedition." *Burke.*

Collud'er, *n.* One who participates in a fraud.

Col'lum, *n.* (*Bot.*) See COLLAR.

Collu'sion, *n.* [Lat. *collusio.*] Act of colluding; a secret agreement and co-operation for a fraudulent purpose; artifice; fraud by concert.

> "These miracles were done . . . in the face of the world, that there might be no room to suspect artifice or *collusion.*"*Atterbury.*

Collu'sive, *a.* Partaking of collusion; tricky; fraudulently concerted between two or more; as, a *collusive* divorce.

Collu'sively, *adv.* By collusion, or secret fraudulent understanding.

Collu'siveness, *n.* State or quality of being collusive.

Collu'sory, *a.* [Lat. *collusorius.*] Collusive.

Collu'vies, *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Lat. *colluere — con*, and *luere*, to wash.] Filth; refuse matter; a mass of garbage.

Col'ly, Col'low, *n.* The smut of coal or burnt wood.

> "Besmeared with soot, *colly*, perfumed with opoponax." — *Burton.*

—*v. a.* To grime or besmirch with coal or soot.

> "Brief as the lightning in the *collied* night." — *Shaks.*

Col'ly, Col'lie, *n.* In Scotland, a shepherd's dog.

Col'ly, in *Missouri*, a village of Pulaski co., abt. 60 m. S. of Jefferson City.

Collyr'io, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds of the *Lanidæ* family, distinguished by having the bill shorter than the head, the tip of the lower mandible bent upward, legs stout, wings rounded, and claws very sharp. The Great Northern Shrike, or Butcher-bird, *C. borealis*, of North America, (*Fig.* 1512), is nearly 9 in. long, the color above light-bluish ash, and the under parts white. It has the power of imitating the sounds of other birds, especially those indicating distress; and has the singular habit of impaling birds and insects upon the points of twigs and thorns; but for what object is not well understood.

Collyr'ium, *n.*; *pl.* COLLYRIA. [Lat., from Gr. *kollyrion*, a liquid eye-salve.] (*Med.*) A topical remedy for the eyes.

Col'man, GEORGE, an English dramatist, B. abt. 1733, at Florence, while his father was the British minister there. He is remembered as the author of two stock comedies, *The Jealous Wife*, and *The Clandestine Marriage*, the latter of which was in part written by Garrick. D. 1794.—*C.*, GEORGE, his son, B. 1762, followed the same career, and with no less success. Possession of the stage is still kept by some of his comedies and farces, such as *John Bull*; *The Iron Chest*; *The Mountaineers*; *The Heir at Law.* D. 1836.

Col'mar, a city of France, dep. Haut Rhin, of which it is the cap., on the Ill, 36 m. N.E. of Strasbourg, and 234 E.S.E. of Paris. This is a well-built and handsome city. *Manuf.* Cotton stuffs, silks, ribbons, cutlery, leather, paper, iron wares, drugs, &c. *C.* was taken by the Swedes in 1632. *Pop.* 23,669.

Col'mar, in *Illinois*, a post-village of McDonough co., abt. 45 m. N.E. of Quincy.

Colmenar' de Ore'ja, a town of Spain, prov. Madrid, 13 m. E.N.E. of Aranjuez. *Manf.* Woollens, pottery, and millstones. *Pop.* 5,316.

Colne, (*kōn,*) a manufacturing town of England, co. Lancaster, on the Colne, 26 m. N. of Manchester, and 239 N. of London. This is an ancient town, and one that has of late years become important through its extensive cotton manufactures. *Pop.* 10,414.

Colo'bus, *n.* [Gr. *kolobos*, mutilated.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of long-tailed Quadrumanes, or monkeys; so called, because the fore-hands are deficient in, and, as it were, mutilated of, a thumb. In this respect the *Colobi*, which are exclusively limited to the African continent, resemble the spider-monkeys (*Ateles*) of South America; but they have not a prehensile tail to compensate for the imperfection of the hands; their long caudal appendage is, on the contrary, terminated by a tuft of hair. The *Colobi* differ also from the *Ateles* in having five molar teeth instead of six on each side of each jaw, and in having cheek-pouches.

Colocas'sia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Araceæ.* The species *C. esculenta* and others have large fleshy corms, which are much used as food in Madeira and the West Indies, where they are known as *cocoes*, *eddoes*, or *yams.* (See DIOSCOREA for the true yams.) *C. himalensis* has also edible corms, which are used as food in the Himalayas. *C. antiquorum* in Egypt, and *C. macrorhiza* in the South Sea Islands, also yield corms which are eaten.

Colocotro'nis, THEODOROS, a Greek patriot, and commander in the revolution which established the independence of Greece. B. 1770; D. 1843.

Colocynth, (*kol'o-sinth.*) *n.* [Gr. *kolokynthis—kōlon*, the colon, or *koilia*, the belly, and *kineō*, to move.] (*Med.*) The pith of the bitter-apple; the fruit of the *Citrullus Colocynthus*, which is violently purgative. It is imported dried, and generally peeled, from Turkey, and is rarely used alone. One of the most valuable purgatives is the *compound extract of C.*, which is a combination of this drug with aloes, scammony, cardamom, seeds, and soap. In large doses, *C.* is an irritant poison.

Colocynth'ine, *n.* (*Chem.*) The bitter, purging principle of colocynth.

Cologne', [Ger. *Köln,*] an ancient and celebrated city of Germany, in Prussia, formerly the cap. of the electorate

MAP OF WEST INDIES, MEXICO, ETC.

The West Indies, or West India Islands, is an extensive archipelago of Tropical America, forming a chain of islands between the peninsula of Florida and the coast of Venezuela, and separating the waters of the Caribbean Sea from the Atlantic Ocean. It consists of four great groups,—the Great and Little Antilles, the Bahamas, and the Leeward Islands of the Spaniards—the latter forming a chain along the Venezuelan coast. Only one of the islands has independent governments, namely, Haiti, which is the seat of two Republics.

The following table shows the population and areas of the various islands, the countries to which they belong, and by whom first occupied:

TABLE OF THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

Belonging to	Islands.	First occupied by	Year.	Area in sq. m.	Pop.
Great Britain.	Jamaica,	Spaniards,	in 1510	6,400	441,255
	Caymans,				
	Bahamas,	Span. and English,	,, 1629	5,124	39,859
	Virgin Isles,				
	Tortola,				
	Virgin Gorda,	Dutch,	,, 1643	144	6,051
	Anegada,				
	Anguilla, or Snake I.,	English,	,, 1640	25	2,500
	Barbuda,	Do.,	,, 1632	75	1,700
	St. Christopher's, or St. Kitt's,	Do.,	,, 1625	68	20,741
	Nevis and Redonda,	Do.,	,, 1632	38	9,822
	Antigua,	Do.,	,, do.	108	34,412
	Montserrat,	Do.,	,, do.	47	7,654
	Dominica,	French,	,, 1610	291	25,065
	Santa Lucia,	English,	,, 1639	250	26,705
	St. Vincent,	French,	,, 1719	130	31,755
	Barbadoes,	English,	,, 1625	166	152,727
	Grenadines, or Grenadilles,			138	32,268
	Grenada,	French,	,, 1650		
	Tobago,	Dutch,	,, 1632	97	15,410
	Trinidad,	Spaniards,	,, 1535	2,020	84,433
Spain.	Cuba and	Spaniards,	,, 1511	49,094	1,396,530
	Isle of Pines,	Do.,	,, do.		
	Puerto Rico,	Do.,	,, 1509	4,013	583,308

Belonging to	Islands.	First occupied by	Year.	Area in sq. m.	Pop.
France.	Martinique,	French,	in 1635	181	141,713
	Gaudeloupe and Les Saintes,	Do.,	,, do.	635	151,594
	Marie Galante,	Do.,	,, do.		
	Desirade,	Do.,	,, do.		
Netherlands.	* St. Martin,	Spaniards,	,, 1643	30	6,366
	Saba,	Do.,	,, do.	15	1,617
	St. Eustasius,	Do.,	,, do.	190	1,903
	Curaçao,	Do.,	,, do.	171	19,669
	Buen Ayre,	Do.,	,, do.	82	2,254
	Oruba,	Do.,	,, do.	57	1,500
Denmark.	† Santa Cruz,	Dutch,	,, 1643	74	23,194
	† St. Thomas,	Danes,	,, 1671	154	44,037
	† St. John,	Do.,	,, 1717		
Sweden.	St. Bartholomew	French,	,, 1635	16	2,800
Venezuela.	Margarita,	Do.,	,, do.	380	32,000
	Tortuga,	Do.,	,, do.		
	Los Roques,	Do.,	,, do.		
	Orchilla,	Do.,	,, do.		
	Blanquilla, &c.,	Do.,	,, do.		
Independent.	Republics of Haiti and Dominica,	Spaniards,	,, 1493	10,204	572,000
		Do.,	,, do.	17,826	136,500
	Total,			98,245	4,116,756

* The north part of St. Martin belongs to France, and the south to the Netherlands.

† It is uncertain whether the treaty of Oct. 2, 1867, concerning the cession of St. Thomas and St. John to the United States will be ratified.

The Federal Republic of Mexico is the fourth state of the American Continent in point of extent, and the third in population, being exceeded only by the United States and Brazil. Although exceeding by more than six times the area of the British Isles, its population does not amount to that of Scotland and Ireland conjointly. It extends through 17½ degrees of N. latitude, and is intersected by the Tropic of Capricorn. The distance from the N.W. coast of California to Yucatan is 2,050 miles; breadth from 120 to 700 miles.

TABLE OF THE STATES OF MEXICO.

States.	Area in Square Miles.	Population 1869.	Reference to Map.	Capitals.	Inhabitants.
1. Sonora,	81,622	147,133	Ab	Ures,	7,000
2. Chihuahua,	105,295	179,971	Bb	Chihuahua,	12,000
3. Coahuila,	58,918	67,691	Cb	Saltillo,	8,105
4. Nuevo-Leon,	10,502	171,000	Cb	Monterey,	13,500
5. Tamaulipas,	28,659	108,514	Dc	Ciudad Victoria,	6,164
6. San Luis Potosi,	28,800	397,735	Cc	San Luis Potosi,	33,581
7. Zacatecas,	26,584	398,977	Cc	Zacatecas,	15,427
8. Aguascalientes,	2,216	86,576	Cc	Aguascalientes,	22,554
9. Durango,	42,642	173,942	Bc	Durango,	12,449
10. Cinaloa or Sinaloa,	25,927	161,157	Bc	Culiacan,	10,000
11. Jalisco,	48,967	924,580	Cc	Guadalajara,	70,000
12. Colima,	2,392	48,649	Cd	Colima,	31,000
13. Michoacan,	21,609	618,072	Cd	Morelia,	25,000
14. Guanajuato,	11,130	874,000	Cc	Guanajuato,	63,000
15. Querétaro,	3,429	166,643	Cc	Querétaro,	47,570
16. Mexico,	9,598	599,810	Dd	Toluca,	12,000
17. Hidalgo,	8,479	404,207	Dc	Pachuca,	12,000
18. Morelos,	1,898	121,409	Dd	Cuernavaca,	
19. Guerrero,	24,226	270,000	Cd	Tixtlan,	6,501
20. Puebla,	14,760	830,000	Dd	Puebla,	75,500
21. Tlaxcala,	1,498	117,941	Dd	Tlaxcala,	4,000
22. Veracruz,	27,432	380,976	Dd	Veracruz,	10,000
23. Oajaca,	27,350	601,850	Dd	Oajaca,	25,000
24. Tabasco,	12,716	83,707	Ed	San Juan Bautista,	6,000
25. Chiapas,	16,769	193,987	Ed	San Cristobal,	10,475
26. Campeachy,	26,083	86,453	Fd	Campeachy,	15,196
27. Yucatan,	32,658	282,634	Fc	Merida,	23,500
28. Federal District,	085	225,000	Dd	Mexico,	200,000
29. Territory of Lower California,	59,033	21,000	Ab	La Paz,	500
	757,677	8,743,614		Mexico,	

The peninsular region entitled Central America unites the main portion of Mexico with the continent of South America, and comprises, besides the five independent republics, Guatemala, &c., the peninsula of Yucatan, a portion of Mexico, the colony of British Honduras, and the isthmus of Panama. Length from the isthmus of Tehuantepec to the River Atrato in Columbia, 1,400 miles; breadth, from 30 to 300 miles.

STATES OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

Republics.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Capitals.	Population.
Guatemala,	40,781	1,180,000	Guatemala,	40,000
San Salvador,	7,335	600,000	San Salvador,	20,000
Nicaragua,	58,173	400,000	Managua	10,000
Honduras,	47,095	350,000	Comayagua,	7-8,000
Costa Rica,	21,495	135,000	San Jose,	25,000
Colony of Balize, Belize, or British Honduras,	13,500	25,635	Balize,	5,000
Total,	188,379	2,690,635		

MAP OF WEST INDIES, MEXICO, &c.

The Federal Republic of New Granada, or the Granadian Federation, now the UNITED STATES OF COLUMBIA or COLOMBIA, forms the north-western shoulder of South America, and is washed by the waters of the Pacific and of the Caribbean Sea. Its area is more than four times that of the British Isles, while the population is about one-half that of Ireland.

States.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Capitals.	Pop. of Capitals.
Antioquia,	22,789	327,322	Medellin,	14,000
Bolivar,	27,027	175,006	Cartagena,	10,000
Boyaca,	33,349	442,996	Tunja,	7,000
Cauca,	257,454	437,102	Popayan,	20,000
Cundinamarca,	79,806	391,096	Bogota,	40,000
Magdaleua,	26,911	100,284	Santa Marta,	8,000
Panama,	31,920	173,729	Panama,	12,000
Santander,	16,203	496,000	Socorro	12,000
Tolima,	18,436	250,938	Ibague,	5,000?
TOTAL,	514,000	2,794,473	BOGOTA (Cap. of Republic).	

The REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA, a state of South America, lying to the east of Columbia, has an area of 368,220 square miles, or about three times that of the British Isles, and a population of 1,565,000, or about one-half that of Scotland. The state was formerly divided into thirteen provinces, previous to its separation from Columbia, but after the formation of the Confederation, (1863,) the number was to be reduced to seven.

Scale of the Map, 225 miles to an inch; one square inch comprising 31 times the area of one square inch on Map of England.

TOWNS, ETC.

Abtar, Mexico A a
Acajutla, San Salvador F e
Acaponeta, 2,000 Mexico C c
Acapulco, 3,000 Mexico D d
Acatlan, Mexico D d
Acauca, Columbia I f
Achaguas, Venezuela K f
Aguadilla, Puerto Rico K d
Aguas Calientes, 23,000 Mexico C c
Aguayo, Mexico D c
Ahuachapan, San Salvador F e
Alacranes, Cuba G c
Alajuela, Costa Rica G e
Alamos, 6,000 Mexico B b
Alamos de Catorze, Mexico C c
Almagner, Columbia H g
Altagracia, Venezuela I e
Altamira, Mexico D c
Alvarado, Mexico D d
Alvarez, Cuba G c
Ambalema, Columbia I g
Angostura, or Bolivar, 8,000 Venezuela L f
Anotta, Jamaica H d
Antigua (La), Guatemala E e
Antioquia, Columbia H f
Aquanueva, Mexico C b
Aragua, Venezuela L f
Aramo, Columbia I g
Araure, 10,000 Venezuela K f
Arecibo, Puerto Rico K d
Arispe, 4,500 Mexico B a
Arma, Columbia H f
Asilo del Rosario, Mexico B c
Aspinwall (Colon), Columbia H f
Asuncion (Margarita I.), Venezuela L e
Atabapo, San Fernando de, Venezuela K g
Atotonilco, Mexico C b
Atotonilco, Mexico C c
Atotonilco, Mexico D c
Aumea, Columbia I g
Autlan, 3,000 Mexico C c
Ayutlan, Mexico D d
Bacalar, Mexico F d
Bahia Honda, Cuba G c
Bajorca, Mexico A b
Balize, or Belize, 5,000 Brit. Honduras F d
Bapispe, Mexico B a
Barbacoas, Columbia H g
Barbosa, Columbia H f
Barcelona, Venezuela L e
Barquisimeto, 12,000 Venezuela K f
Barranquilla, Columbia I e
Basseterre, St. Kitt's I. L d
Basse-terre, Guadalonpe I. L d
Batabano, Cuba G c
Bayamo, Cuba H c
Bayan, Mexico C b
Bejucal, Cuba G c
Belize, or Balize, 5,000 Brit. Honduras F d
Bluefields, 500 Nicaragua G e
Bogota (Santa Fe), Cap. of Republic, 40,000 Columbia I g
Bolanos, Mexico C c
Bolivar (Angostura), 8,000 Venezuela L f
Bolonchen Ticul, Yucatan F d
Bridgetown, Barbadoes M e
Buena Vista, Mexico C b
Buenaventura, 1,500 Columbia H g
Buga, Columbia H g
Buracoa, Cuba I c
Caballo, Puerto, Venezuela K e
Caballos, Puerto, 7,500 Honduras F d
Cabanas, Puerto, Cuba G c
Cabarca, Mexico A a
Cabonico, Cuba H c
Caceres, Columbia H f
Caceres, Columbia I f
Cadereyta, Mexico D c
Caicara, Venezuela K f
Calabozo, 4,000 Venezuela K f
Calamat, Columbia H f
Calamiguel, Lower California A b
Cali, Columbia H g
Calquini, Yucatan E c
Campeachy, 15,500 Mexico E d
Cape Haytieu, 6,000 Haiti I d
Caracas, Cap. of Republic, 50,000 Venezuela K e
Caravolas, Cuba H c
Cardenas, Cuba G c
Cariaco, 7,000 Venezuela L e
Caribe, Rio, Venezuela L e
Carmen (el), 5,000 Mexico E d
Carora, 6,000 Venezuela K f
Cartagena de las Indias, 10,000 Columbia H e
Cartago, Columbia H g
Cartago, Costa Rico G f
Castonuela, Mexico C b
Castries, Port, St. Lucia I. L e
Catacumas, Honduras F d
Cayes, Haiti I d
Celaya, Mexico C c
Chagaramal, Venezuela K f
Chagres, Columbia G f
Chano, Columbia H f
Champoton, Mexico E d
Chaumla, Mexico E d
Charcas, Mexico C c
Charlestown, Nevis I. L d
Chiapas, Mexico E d
Chihuahua, 12,000 Mexico B b
Chilapa, Mexico D d
Chilpanzingo, 3,000 Mexico D d
Chinandega, Nicaragua F e
Chiquimula, Guatemala F e
Cholula, Mexico D d
Choluteca, Nicaragua F e
Christianstad, Santa Cruz I. L d
Cianori, Mexico B b
Cienfuegos, Cuba G c
Cinaloa, or Sinaloa, 9,000 Mexico B b
Cinco Senores, Mexico C b
Ciudad Victoria, 6,000 Mexico D c
Coalcoman, 3,000 Mexico C d
Coban (Vera Paz), 14,000 Guatemala E d
Cobre (el), Cuba H d
Cocuspera, Mexico A a
Cojutepecque, 15,000 San Salvador F e
Colima, 31,000 Mexico C d
Colon (Aspinwall), Columbia H f
Colotlan, San Antonio de, Mexico C c
Comayagua, Cap. of Republic, 7–8 000 Honduras F e
Comitan, Mexico E d
Comola, Mexico C d
Conception, Mexico B b
Cordoba, Mexico D d
Corizal, Mexico B a
Coro, 4,000 Venezuela K e
Cosala, Mexico B c
Cuba, or Santiago de Cuba, 96,000 Cuba H d
Cuenta, San Jose de, Columbia I f
Culiacan, Mexico B b
Cumana, 8,000 Venezuela L e
Cumanacoa, 5,000 Venezuela L e
Camarebo, Venezuela K e
Caropano, Venezuela L e
Cusihuiriache, Mexico B b
Dame Marie, Haiti I d
Dauphin, Fort, Haiti I d
David, Columbia G f
Dondon, Haiti I d
Durango, 14,000 Mexico C c
Ejutla, 7,128 Mexico D d
El Cobre, Cuba H d
El Paso del Norte, Mexico B a
El Rosario, Lower California A b
Escadon, Mexico D c
Esparsa, Costa Rica G f
Espita, Yucatan F c
Etla, Mexico D d
Falmouth, Jamaica H d
Flores, Guatemala E d
Fort Royal, Martinique I. L e
Fort Trinité, Martinique I. L e
Fresuillo, 12,000 Mexico C c
Fronteras, Mexico B a
Fuerta, Villa del, Mexico B b
Georgetown, Grenada I. L e
Gibara, Cuba H c
Gonaives, Haiti I d
Granada, Nicaragua F e
Greytown, or S. Juan de Nicaragua, Nicaragua G e
Guadalajara, 70,000 Mexico C c
Guadalcazar, Mexico C c
Guadalupe, Mexico B b
Guajnquilla, Mexico B b
Guanabacao, Cuba G c
Guanacaste, Costa Rica F e
Guanajay, Cuba G c
Guanajuato, 63,000 Mexico C c
Guanare, 12,000 Venezuela K f
Guarisamey, Mexico B c
Guatemala, Cap. of Republic, 40,000 Guatemala E e
Guayama, Puerto Rico K d
Guaymas, Mexico A b
Guayra, La, 6,000 Venezuela K e
Guegnetenanga, Guatemala E d
Guichicovi, Mexico D d
Gumanacoa, Venezuela L e
Hacha, La, Columbia I e
Havana, or Havannah (*La Habana*), 196,847 Cuba G c
Haytien, Cape, Haiti I d
Heredia, Costa Rica G f
Hermosillo (Pitic), Mexico A b
Higuey, Dominica K d
Holguin, Cuba H c
Honda, 6,000 Columbia I f
Hoyas, Mexico D c
Huajnapan, Mexico D d
Huatusco, Mexico D d
Huerta, Mexico B b
Huetamo, Mexico C d
Ibague, 5,000 Columbia H g
Ichmul, Yucatan F d
Irapuato, Mexico C c
Istapa, Guatemala E e
Ixuiquilpan, Mexico D c
Izamal, Yucatan F c
Jacmel, Haiti I d
Jalapa, 37,200 Mexico D d
Jamaltepec, Mexico D d
Jequelchacan, Yucatan E c
Jeremie, Haiti I d
Jeres, Mexico C c
Jiron, Columbia I f
Juchitan, Mexico D d
Intecalpa, Honduras F e
Kingston, Jamaica H d
Kingstown, St. Vincent I. L e
La Antigua, Guatemala E e
La Frontera del Tabasco, Mexico E d
Lagos, Mexico C c
La Guayra, 4,000 Venezuela K e
La Hacha, Columbia I e
La Paz, 500 Lower California A e
La Puebla, Mexico D d
Laroques Mines, Lower California A b
La Vega Dominica I d
Leon, 25,000 Nicaragua F e
Leona Vicario (Saltillo), 8,000 Mexico C b
Linares, Mexico D b
Lloro, Columbia H f
Loreto, Lower California A b
Los Piedras, Honduras F e
Lucca, Jamaica H d
Macuco, Columbia I f
Magdalena, Mexico A a
Managua, Cap. of Republic, 10,000 Nicaragua F e
Mantua, Cuba G c
Manzanillo, Cuba H c
Mapimi, Mexico C b
Maracaibo, 25,000 Venezuela I e
Maracay, Venezuela K e
Marin, Martinique I. L e
Mariqueta, Columbia H f
Marca, Venezuela K g
Masaya, Nicaragua F e
Matagalpa, Nicaragua F e
Matamoros, 41,000 Mexico D b
Matanzas, Cuba G c
Maturin, Venezuela L f
Maxcanu, Yucatan E c
Mayagues, Puerto Rico K d
Mazapil, Mexico C c
Mazatlan, 15,000 Mexico B c
Medellin, 14,000 Columbia H f
Meneses, Columbia H g
Merida, 6,000 Venezuela I f
Merida, 24,000 Yucatan F c
Mexico, Cap. of Republic, 200,000 Mexico D d
Micay, Columbia H g
Mier, Mexico D b
Mijagual, Venezuela K f
Mitla, Mexico D d
Mocoa, Columbia H g
Molege, Lower California A b
Mompox, 10,000, Columbia I f
Monclova, Mexico C b
Monte Christi, Dominica I d
Montego, Jamaica H d
Monterey, 14,000 Mexico C b
Moore Town, Jamaica H d
Morant Bay, Jamaica H d
Morelia, 25,000 Mexico C d
Muenru, Columbia I g
Muitaca, Venezuela L f
Murito, Mexico B b
Nacaome, Honduras F e
Nadadores, Mexico C b
Nare, Columbia I f
Nassau, 7,000 New Providence H b
Nata de los Caballeros, Columbia G f
Negro, Rio, Columbia H f
Neybe, Dominica I d
Neyva, Columbia H g
Nicoya, Costa Rica F c
Nombre de Dios, Mexico C c
Nuevitas, San Fernando de, Cuba H c
Nutrias, Venezuela K f
Oajaca, 25,000 Mexico D d
Ocaña, 5,000 Columbia I f
Ocoa, Dominica I d
Ocotal (New Segovia), Nicaragua F e
Oeroni, Mexico B b
Olancho Ruins, Honduras F d
Ouetepec, Mexico D d
Omoa, Honduras F d
Onotu, Venezuela K f
Opata, Mexico B a
Oposura, Mexico B b
Orituco, Venezuela K f
Orizaba, Mexico D d
Otamate, Mexico B b
Pamplona, 3,200 Columbia I f
Panama, 12,000 Columbia H f
Pao, Venezuela K f
Pao, Venezuela L f
Papasquiaro, Mexico B c
Parral, Mexico B b
Parras, Mexico C b
Paso del Norte (el), Mexico B a
Pasto, 7,000 Columbia H g
Patos, Mexico C b
Pazcuaro, Mexico C d
Perote, Mexico D d
Perdida, Mexico C c

Peto, Yucatan F c
Piedras (Los), Honduras F e
Pinal, or Pinal del Rio, Cuba G c
Pinos, Mexico C c
Pitic (Hermosillo), Mexico A b
Plymouth, Montserrat I. L d
Point a Pitre, Guadaloupe I. L d
Ponce, Puerto Rico K d
Popayan, 25,000 Columbia H g
Pore, Columbia I f
Port au Prince, Cap. of Republic, 21,000 Haiti I d
Port Castries, St Lucia L e
Portobello (Puerto Bello), 1,300 Columbia H f
Porto Cabanas, Cuba G c
Porto Isabelica, Dominica I d
Porto Plata, Dominica I d
Port Royal, Jamaica H d
Presidio del Norte, Mexico C b
Presidio del Rio Grande, Mexico C b
Puebla (La), 75,000 Mexico D d
Pueblo Nuevo, Columbia G f
Puerto Bello, Columbia H f
Puerto Cabello, 7,500 Venezuela K e
Puerto Caballos, Honduras F d
Puerto Cruz, Curaçao I. K e
Puerto de España (Spanish Port), 11,693 Trinidad L e
Puerto del Norte (Margarita I.), Venezuela L e
Puerto Libertad, San Salvador F e
Puerto Marayal, Columbia I g
Puerto Pescado, Columbia H g
Puerto Principe, Cuba H c
Punta Arenas, Costa Rica G f
Purificacion, Mexico C d
Purification, Columbia H g
Purissima, Lower California A b
Queretaro, 48,000 Mexico C c
Quesaltenango, Guatemala E d
Realejo, Nicaragua F e
Remedios, Columbia I f
Remedios, San Juan de los, 6,818 Cuba H c
Revillo, Mexico D b
Reynosa, Mexico D b
Rio Caribe, Venezuela L e
Rio Negro, Columbia H f
Rivas, Nicaragua F e
Rosario, Asilo del, Mexico B c
Rosario (el), Lower California A b
Roseau, Dominica I. L d
Roseta, Mexico C b
Royal, Fort, Martinique I. L e
Sacatecoluca, San Salvador F e
Sacatepec, Guatemala E e
Sagua la Grande, Cuba G c
St. Ann's, Jamaica H d
St. John's, Antigua I. L d
St. Louis, Haiti I d
St. Pierre, Martinique I. L e
Salamanca, Mexico C c
Saltadero, Cuba I c
Saltillo (Leona Vicario), 8,000 Mexico C b
Samana, Dominica K d
San Antonio de Colotlan, Mexico C c
San Antonio Tula, Mexico D c
San Augustino, Mexico B c
San Bartolome, Columbia I f
San Bartonico, Mexico B b
San Buenaventura, Columbia H g
San Carlos, Nicaragua G e
San Carlos, Venezuela I f
San Carlos, Venezuela K f
San Carlos de la Union, San Salvador F e
San Cristobal, 10,500 Mexico E d
San Diego, Venezuela K f
San Domingo, Dominica K d
San Espiritu, Cuba H c
San Felipe, Mexico C c
San Felipe, Venezuela K e
San Fernando, Mexico C b
San Fernando, Trinidad L e
San Fernando, Venezuela K f
San Fernando de Atabapo, Venezuela K g
San Fernando de Nuevitas, Cuba H c
San Francisco, Mexico D d
San German, Puerto Rico K d
San Ignacio, Lower California A b
San Jose, Cap. of Republic, 25,000 Costa Rica G f
San Jose, Lower California A b
San Jose de Cucuta, Columbia I f
San Juan, 18,000 Puerto Rico K d
San Juan Bautista, 6,000 Mexico E d
San Juanico, Lower California A b
San Juan de los Lagos, Mexico C c
San Juan de los Llanos, Columbia I g
San Juan de los Remedios, Cuba H c
San Juan del Rio, Mexico C b
San Juan de Nicaragua (Greytown), Nicaragua G e
San Luis Potosi, 34,000 Mexico C c
San Marcos, Haiti I d
San Miguel, San Salvador F e
San Nicholas, Haiti I d
San Pablo, Mexico B b
San Pedro, Mexico B c
San Rafael de Barrancas, Venezuela L f
San Rocco, Mexico B b
San Salvador, Cap. of Republic, 20,000 San Salvador F e
Sansonate, San Salvador F e
Santa Ana, San Salvador F e
Santana (Tampico de Tamaulipas), Mexico D c
Santa Clara, Cuba G c
Santa Cruz, Cuba H c
Santa Fe de Bogota, Columbia I f
Santa Maria, Lower California A b
Santa Maria Corona, Venezuela K f
Santa Marta, 8,000 Columbia I e
Santa Martha, Lower California A b
Santa Rica, Mexico C b
Santa Rosa, Mexico C b
Santa Rosalia, Mexico B b
Santiago, Lower California B c
Santiago, Dominica I d
Santiago, Mexico B c
Santiago de Cuba, 96,000 Cuba H d
Santiago de los Caballeros, Mexico B b
Santiago de Veraguas, 5,000 Columbia G f
Santillana, Mexico D c
San Tomas, Guatemala F d
San Vicente, San Salvador F e
Savanna la Mar, Jamaica H d
Saynla, Mexico C c
Scarborough, Tobago I. L e
Sebastiano, Mexico B c
Sinaloa, or Cinaloa, 9,000 Mexico B b
Sisal, Yucatan E c
Socorro, 12,000? Columbia I f
Soledad, Venezuela L f
Solidad, Lower California A b
Solola, Guatemala E d
Sombrerete, Mexico C c
Soto la Marina, Mexico D c
Sotuta, Yucatan F c
Spanish Port, 11,693 Trinidad L e
Spanish Town, 6,000 Jamaica H d
Speightstown, Barbadoes M e
Suata, Venezuela K f
Suchil, Mexico F d
Tabasco, La Frontera del, Mexico E d
Tacatalpa, Mexico E d
Tamalameque, Columbia I f
Tampico de Tamaulipas (Santana), 15,000 Mexico D c
Tapachula, Mexico E d
Tasco, 5,000 Mexico D d
Tavala, Mexico B c
Taxtla, Mexico D d
Teapa, Mexico E d
Teeax, Yucatan F c
Tecoi, Yucatan F c
Tegucigalpa, 12,000 Honduras F e
Tehuacan, 12,000 Mexico D d
Tehuantepec, Mexico D d
Temosachic, Mexico B b
Teneriffe, Columbia I f
Tepic, Mexico C c
Tejiche, Mexico B b
Teposcocula, 1,200 Mexico D d
Tezcuco, Mexico D d
Tia Juana, Lower California A a
Tiburon, Haiti I d
Ticul, Yucatan F c
Tilapa, Mexico D d
Tixtlan, Mexico D d
Tizimin, Yucatan F c
Tlacotalpan, Mexico D d
Tlapan, Mexico D d
Tlaxcala, 4,000 Mexico D d
Tocuyo, Venezuela I f
Tocuyo, Venezuela K f
Todos Santos, Lower California A c
Toluca, 12,000 Mexico D d
Tonala, Mexico E d
Topila, Mexico B b
Toquendama, Columbia I g
Torin, Mexico B b
Totonicapan, Guatemala E d
Totu, Columbia H f
Trinidad, Cuba H c
Trinidad, Venezuela K f
Trinité, Fort, Martinique I. L e
Truxillo, Honduras F d
Truxillo, 4,000 Venezuela I f
Tuape, Mexico A a
Tula, 5,000 Mexico D d
Tulancingo, Mexico D d
Tumaco, Columbia H g
Tunja, 7,000 Columbia I f
Turbo, Columbia H f
Tuspa, Mexico D d
Tuspan, Mexico C d
Tuxpan, 6,000 Mexico D c
Tuxtla, Mexico E d
Union (San Carlos de la), San Salvador F e
Urbana, Venezuela K f
Ures, 7,000 Mexico A b
Uxmal, Yucatan F c
Valencia, 25,000 Venezuela K e
Valladolid, Yucatan F c
Varinas, 4,000 Venezuela I f
Vega, La, Dominica I d
Velez, Columbia I f
Venado, Mexico C c
Vera Cruz, 10,000 Mexico D d
Veraguas, Santiago de, 5,000 Columbia G f
Vera Paz (Coban), Guatemala E d
Victoria, Ciudad, 6,000 Mexico D c
Villa Alta, Mexico D d
Villa del Fuerta, Mexico B b
Villanueva, Mexico C c
Viruba, Columbia I g
Yavisa, Columbia H f
Yojoa, Honduras F d
Yoro, Honduras F d
Yscuande, Columbia H g
Zacapa, Guatemala F d
Zacatecas, 16,000 Mexico C c
Zacatula, Mexico C d
Zimapan, Mexico D c
Zamora, Mexico C c

RIVERS.

Almeria, Rio de, 150 m. Mexico C d
Ancon, Rio, Columbia H g
Apoporis, Rio, Columbia I g
Apure, Rio, 480 m. Venezuela I f
Aranca, Rio, 450 m. Venezuela K f
Artibonite, Rio, 110 m. Haiti I d
Atrato, Rio, 250 m. Columbia H f
Bacuba, R. Columbia H f
Balize or Belize, Rio, 170 m. Brit. Honduras F d
Balzas, Rio de las, 250 m. Mexico C d
Bando, Rio, Columbia H f
Belize or Balize, Rio, 170 m. Brit. Honduras F d
Black River, Jamaica H d
Blanco, Rio, Mexico D c
Blanco, Rio, Mexico D d
Bravo del Norte, Rio, 1,800 m. Mexico C b
Caparro, Rio, Venezuela I f
Caqueta, Rio, Columbia I g
Carmen, Rio, Mexico B b
Caroni, Rio, Venezuela L f
Casanave, Rio, Columbia I f
Casiquiare, Rio, 190 m. Venezuela K g
Catatumbo, Rio, Venezuela I f
Cauca, Rio, 600 m. Columbia H f
Caura, Rio, 450 m. Venezuela L g
Canto, Rio, 90 m. Cuba H c
Chepo, Rio, Columbia H f
Choluteca, Rio, Nicaragua F e
Cinaloa, Rio, Mexico B b
Coazacoalco, Rio, Mexico E d
Colorado, Rio, 1,100 m. Mexico A a
Conchas, Rio, 170 m. Mexico D b
Conchos, Rio, 360 m. Mexico B b
Cuco, or Wanks, Rio, Honduras G e
Cuynwini, Rio, Venezuela L f
Dulce, Rio, Mexico D d
Escondia, Rio, Nicaragua G e
Fuerte, Rio, Mexico B b
Grande, Rio, Mexico D d
Grande, Rio, Nicaragua G e
Grande del Norte, Rio, 1,800 Mexico C b
Grande de Santiago, Rio, 550 m. Mexico C c
Grijalva (Rio Tabasco), Mexico E d
Guainia or Negro, Rio, 1,300 m. Venezuela K g
Guanaba, Rio, Mexico C c
Guanarito, Rio, Venezuela K f
Guarico, Rio, Venezuela K f
Guaripa, Rio, Venezuela L f
Guaviare, Rio, 520 m. Columbia I g
Guayape (Patuca), Rio, Honduras F e
Hondo, Rio, 180 m. Brit. Honduras F d
Hummya, Rio, Honduras F e
Ihribante, Rio, Venezuela I f
Inirada, Rio, Venezuela K g
Jorge, Rio, Columbia H f
Largo, Rio, Mexico D c
Lima, Rio, Mexico D c
Magdalena, Rio, 800 m. Columbia H g
Maria, Rio, Mexico B b
Mayo, Rio, Mexico B b
Meleros, Rio, Mexico C b
Meta, Rio, 550 m. Columbia I f
Motagua, Rio, Guatemala F d
Negro or Guainia, Rio, 1,300 m. Venezuela K g
Orinoco, Rio, 1,200 m. Area of basin 337,000 sq. m. Venezuela L f
Orituco, Rio, Venezuela K f
Pacimoua, Rio, Venezuela K g
Panuco, Rio, Mexico D c
Paragua, Rio, Venezuela L g
Pasion, Rio de la, Guatemala E d
Patia, Rio, Columbia H g
Patuca (Guayape), Rio, Honduras F e
Piastla, Rio, Mexico B c
Portugueza, Rio de la, Venezuela K f
Rapido, Rio, Mexico D c
St. Ignacio, R. Mexico A a
Salinas, Rio, Mexico C b
San Fernando, Rio, Mexico D b
San Juan, Rio, Costa Rica G e
San Juan, Rio, Mexico D b
San Juan, Rio, Mexico D d
San Juan, Rio, Columbia H g
San Pedro, Rio, Mexico C c
San Pedro, Rio, Mexico E d
Santiago, Rio, Honduras F d
Santiago, Rio, Mexico C c
Saucedo, Rio, Mexico B b
Siapa, Rio, Venezuela K g
Sinu, Rio, Columbia H f
Sipapo, Rio, Venezuela K f
Suapure, Rio, Venezuela K f
Sugamoza, Rio, Columbia I f
Tabasco (Rio Grijalva), 300 m. Mexico E d
Tamesi, Rio, Mexico D c
Tigre, Rio, Venezuela L f
Tocuyo, Rio, Venezuela K e
Tuyra, Rio, Columbia H f
Uacaiari, or Rio dos Uapes, Brazil K h
Uapes, Rio dos, or Uacaiari, Brazil K h
Ulua, Rio, Honduras F d
Unare, Rio, Venezuela K f
Utsumacinta, Rio, Mexico E d
Ventuari, Rio, 280 m. Venezuela K g
Vichada, Rio, Venezuela K g
Walpasiksa, Rio, Nicaragua G e
Wanks or Cuco, Rio, Honduras G e
Yague, Rio, Haiti I d
Yaqui, Rio, Mexico B b
Yopez, Rio, Mexico D d
Yuna, Rio, Haiti K d
Yuruari, Rio, Venezuela L f
Zutia, Rio, Venezuela I f

LAKES.

Betanci L. Columbia H f
Caratasca Lagoon, Honduras G d
Chapala, Laguna de, Mexico C c
Dolce, Golfo (L.), Guatemala F d
Henriquilla, L. Dominica I d
Istepec, L. Mexico D d
Lartine, L. Honduras G d
Madre, Laguna, Mexico D c
Managua, Lake, Nicaragua F e
Maracaibo, Lago de, Venezuela I f
Nicaragua, L. Nicaragua F e
Patos, L. Mexico B a
Peton, L. Guatemala E d
Tamiagne, Laguna de, Mexico D c
Terminos, Laguna de, Mexico E d
Tlahualila, Lake, Mexico C b
Valencia, Lake of, Venezuela K e

MOUNTAINS, PLAINS, ETC.

Agua, Volcano, 13,200 Guatemala E e
Alto del Viento, Andes of Columbia H f
Andes, Columbia H g
Balson de Mapimi, Desert, Mexico C b
Barragan, Nevado de, Andes of Columbia H g
Blanco, Pico, 11,740 Costa Rica G f
Blue Mounts., 5–6,000 Jamaica H d
Castillo Chico, 6,340 Panama G f
Cempoaltepec, 11,100 Mexico D d
Chanaro, Mt., 5,485 Venezuela L f
Chiriqui, Pico, 11,265 Panama G f
Citlaltepetl (Orizaba Vol.), 17,374 Mexico D d
Cockscomb Mt., 4,000 Brit. Honduras F d
Colima Volcano, Mexico C d
Cumbal, 14,760 Andes of Columbia H g
Despoblados, Los, Yucatan F d
Duida, Mt., 8,500 Venezuela K g
Fuego, Volcano, 13,000 Guatemala E e
Guaymaca, Volcano, 2,600 Honduras F e
Huila, Andes of Columbia H g
Icutu, Mt., 7,500 Venezuela K f
Imataca Mounts, Venezuela L f

MAP OF WEST INDIES, MEXICO, &c.

Iztaccihuatl, 15 Mexico D d
Jorullo Volcano, 4,265 Mexico C d
Nevado de Barragan, Andes of Columbia H g
Nevado de Tolima, 18,360 Andes of Columbia H g
Orizabo Volcano (Citlaltepetl), 17,374 Mexico D d
Paraguaza Mounts. Venezuela K f
Pastos (Los), Andes of Columbia H g
Pelée, Mount. Martinique L e
Picacho, Mt., 7,120 Venezuela K g
Pico Blanco, 11,740 Costa Rica G f
Popocatepetl Volcano, 17,783. The highest mount. in N. America, Mexico D d
Purace Volcano, 17,034 Andes of Columbia H g
Quinata, Mt., 7,410 Venezuela K g
Sierra del Cibao, 6,400 Dominica I d
Sierra del Cobre, Cuba H c
Sierra de los Pardaos, Andes of Columbia I g
Sierra de Perija, Venezuela I f
Sierra Madre, 7,900 Mexico C b
Sierra Maestra, Cuba H d
Sierra Nevada, 15,346 Venezuela I f
Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, 17,000 Columbia I e
Sierra Parima, 7–8,000 Venezuela L f
Socomusco Volcano, Mexico E d
Tancitaro, Pico de, Mexico C d
Tolima, Nevado de, Andes of Columbia H g
Turagua, Mt., 6,030 Venezuela L f
Tuxtla, Volcano, 4,750 Mexico E d
Usopamo Mounts. Venezuela L f
Viento, Alto del, Andes of Columbia H f

GULFS, BAYS, ETC.

Amaliqui Bay, Guatemala F d
Ameca Bay, Mexico B c
Ascencion Bay, Mexico F d
Bahama Sea, Bahamas H c
Ballinas Bay, Lower California A b
Barra del Santander, Mexico D c
Barra del Tordo, Mexico D c
Beitriqueri, Porto, Cuba I d
Blanco Bay. California A b
Bocca de Navios, Venezuela L f
Broa Bay, Cuba G c
Caicos Passage. Bahamas I c
California, Gulf of, Mexico A b
Campeachy, Bay of, Mexico E d
Cariaco Bay. Venezuela L e
Caribbean Sea, I e
Casilda, Porto, Cuba H c
Cazones Bay, Cuba G c
Chacola Bay, Mexico B c
Chetumal Bay, Brit. Honduras F d
Chiriqui Gulf, Columbia G f
Choco Bay, Columbia H g
Cochinos Bay, Cuba G c
Coqui Bay. Columbia H f
Cortes Bay, Cuba G c
Crooked Passage, Bahamas I c
Cubagua Coche, Venezuela L e
Cupica Bay. Columbia H f
Darien, Gulf of, Columbia H f
David Bay, Columbia G f
Dragon's Mouth, Antilles L e
Dulce, Gulf, Costa Rica G f
Escocesa. Bay, Dominica K d
Espiritu Santo Bay, Mexico F d
Exuma Sound, Bahamas H c
Florida Channel, H b
Fonseca Bay. Honduras F e
Gonaives, Baie des, Haiti I d
Guantanamo, Porto, Cuba H d
Gulf Stream, H b
Honduras, Gulf of, Honduras F d
Lagartos, Porto, Yucatan F c
Magdalena Bay, Lower California A c
Manati, Port, Cuba H c
Maria Bay, Lower California A c
Mexico, Gulf of, F b
Molege Bay, Lower California A b
Mona Passage, Antilles K d
Morant Bay, Jamaica H d
Morosquillo, Gulf of, Columbia H f
Muertos Bay, Lower California B c
Navios, Bocca de, Venezuela L f
Neyva Bay, Dominica I d
Nicolas Channel, Bahamas G c
Nicoya Bay, Costa Rica G f
Nipe Bay. Cuba H c
Old Bahama Channel, Bahamas H c
Padre, Port, Cuba H c
Panama Bay, Columbia H f
Panguapi Bay, Ecuador H g
Paria, Gulf of, Venezuela L e
Paz Bay, Lower California A c
Pinacate Bay, Mexico A a
Port Royal, Jamaica H d
Providence Channel, Bahamas H b
Salinas Bay, Nicaragua F e
Samana Bay, Dominica K d
San Blas, Gulf, Columbia H f
Sandy Bay, Cuba G c
San Luis, Port, Lower California A b
San Miguel Gulf, Columbia H f
San Sebastiano Viscano, Bay. Lower California A b
Santander, Barra del, Mexico D c
Santaren Channel, Bahamas H c
Serpents Mouth, Antilles L e
Tehuantepec, Gulf of, Mexico E d
Todos Santos Bay, Lower California A a
Tongue of the Ocean, Bahamas H c
Tordo, Barra del, Mexico D c
Triste, Golfo, Venezuela K e
Uraba Gulf. Columbia H f
Venezuela, Gulf of, Venezuela I e
Windward Passage, Antilles I d
Xagua Bay, Cuba G c
Yucatan Channel, F c

ISLANDS, PENINSULAS, AND CAPES.

Abaco I., Great, Bahamas H b
Abaco I., Little, Bahamas H b
Abingdon I. Galapagos Is. E g
Acklin I. Bahamas I c
Albemarle, Cape, Galapagos Is. E g
Albemarle I. Galapagos Is. E h
Albuquerque I. Caribbean Sea G e
Ambergris, Cay, Mexico F d
Andros I. Bahamas H c
Anegada I. (*British*), Virgin Is. L d
Angel de la Guarda I. Lower California A b
Angeles, Punto de los, Mexico D d
Anguilla I. (*British*), Antilles L d
Anguilla Is. Bahamas H c
Antigua I. (*British*). Antilles L d
Antilles, Great, West Indies G c & K d
Antilles, Little, West Indies L d & L e
Arenas, Point, Lower California B c
Aves or Bird I. Antilles L d
Aves Is. Venezuela K e
Bahama Bank, Great, Bahamas H c
Bahama Bank, Little, Bahamas H b
Bahama I. Bahamas H b
Bahamas, or Lucayas (*British*), West Indies I c
Ballinas, Point, Lower California A b
Barbadoes I. (*British*), Antilles M e
Barbuda I. (*British*), Antilles L d
Barrington I. Galapagos Is. E h
Baya, Cape, Lower California A b
Bay Islands, Honduras F d
Beata Point, Dominica I d
Bemini Is. Bahamas H b
Bequia I. (*British*), Antilles L e
Berkeley, Cape, Galapagos Is. E g
Bermudas, or Somers Is. (*British*), Atlantic Ocean L d
Berry Is. Bahamas H b
Bieque or Crab I. (*British*), Virgin Is. K d
Bindloe I. Galapagos Is. E g
Bird or Aves I. Antilles L d
Blanca or Blanquilla I. Venezuela L e
Blanco, Cape, Costa Rica F f
Blanco, Cape, Lower California A b
Brattle I. Galapagos Is. E h
Buen Ayre (*Dutch*), West Indies K e
Burica, Point, Panama G f
Caicos Is., North, Grand, and East, Bahamas I c
California (Lower), Peninsula. Mexico A b
Cameron, Cape, Honduras G d
Canaguan I. (*British*), Antilles L e
Cariacou I. (*British*), Antilles L e
Caribbees, N. and S. West Indies L d
Carmen I. Lower California A b
Cat I. (*supposed San Salvador*) Bahamas H c
Catoche, Cape. Yucatan F c
Cayman Brac (*British*), Antilles H d
Cayman, Grand (*British*), Antilles G d
Cayman, Little (*British*), Antilles G d
Cayo Grande, Yucatan F d
Cayo Largo I. Cuba G c
Cayo Romano, Cuba H c
Cayos de las Leguas Cuba H c
Cebaco I. Panama G f
Cedros I. California A b
Cedros I. Lower California A b
Ceralbo I. Lower California B c
Charles I. Galapagos Is. E h
Chatham I. Galapagos Is. F h
Chiriqui Is. Panama G f
Cocos I. Pacific Ocean F f
Codera, Cape, Venezuela K e
Coiba I. Panama G f
Colorados (Los), Cuba F c
Colorados Reefs, Cuba G e
Conception I. Bahamas H c
Corrientes, Cape, Cuba G c
Corrientes, Cape, Columbia H f
Corrientes, Cape, Mexico B c
Cozumel I. Yucatan F e
Crab or Bieque I. (*British*), Virgin Is. K d
Crooked I. Bahamas I c
Cruz, Cape, Cuba H d
Cuba I. (*Spanish*), Antilles H c
Culebra I. (*British*), Virgin Is. K d
Culebra Point, Costa Rica F e
Culpepper I. Galapagos Is. E g
Curaçao I. (*Dutch*). West Indies K e
Darien or Panama, Isthmus, Columbia H f
Desirade I. (*French*), Antilles L d
Dominica I. (*British*), Antilles L d
Elenthera I. Bahamas H b
Engano, Cape, Dominica K d
Espiritu Santo, California A c
Espiritu Santo I. Lower California A c
Estrella Point. Mexico A a
Eustatius I. (*Dutch*), Antilles L d
Exuma I., Great, Bahamas H c
Exuma I., Little, Bahamas H c
Exuma Keys, Bahamas H c
Farallones, Point, Mexico B d
Fortune Is. Bahamas I c
Galapagos Is. Pacific Ocean E g
Galeota, Point, Trinidad L e
Galera, Point. Trinidad L e
Gallinas, Cape, Columbia I e
Gonaive, I. Haiti I d
Gorda, Point, Cuba G e
Gorgona I. Columbia H g
Gracias a Dios, Cape, Honduras G e
Grenada I. (*British*), Antilles L e
Grenadines Is. (*British*), Antilles L e
Guadeloupe I. (*French*), Antilles L d
Guajira Peninsula, Columbia I e
Gnanaja. Honduras F d
Haiti or San Domingo I. Antilles I d
Hispaniola (Haiti), Antilles I d
Hood I. Galapagos Is. F h
Inagua Is., Great & Little. Bahamas I c
Indefatigable I. Galapagos Is E h
Jamaica I. (*British*), Antilles H d
Jamentos Cays, Bahamas H c
James I. Galapagos Is. E h
Las Tres Marias Is. Mexico B c
Leeward Is. (*of the Spaniards*), extend along shore of Venezuela K e
Leeward Is., or North Caribbees, West Indies L d
Les Saintes Is. (*French*), Antilles L d
Long I., or Yuma, Bahamas I c
Los Roques Is. Venezuela K e
Lucayas, or Bahamas (*British*). West Indies I c
Lucretia, Cape, Cuba H c
Mala, Point, Panama H f
Malpelo I. Pacific Ocean G g
Margarita I. Venezuela L e
Mariato Point. Panama G f
Marie Galante I. (*French*), Antilles L d
Mariguana I. Bahamas I c
Marquis, Point. Lower California A c
Martinique I. (*French*), Antilles L e
Marzo, Point. Columbia H f
Matapule, Point, Costa Rica G f
Maysi, Cape, Cuba I c
Mita, Point. Mexico B c
Mona I. (*Spanish*), Antilles K d
Montserrat I. (*British*), Antilles L d
Mosquito Coast, Nicaragua G e
Monchoir-carré Bank, Bahamas I c
Narborough I. Galapagos Is. E h
Natividad Bank, Bahamas K c
Negril Cape Jamaica H d
Nevis I. (*British*), Antilles L d
New Providence I. Bahamas H b
Old Providence I. Caribbean Sea G e
Orchilla I. Venezuela K e
Oruba I. (*Dutch*), West Indies I e
Palma, Cape, Lower California B c
Palma, Cape, Yucatan E c
Panama or Darien, Isthmus, Columbia H f
Paraguana Peninsula, Columbia I e
Pearl Is. Panama H f
Pedro Bank, Caribbean Sea H d
Pena, Point. Venezuela L e
Petite-terre I. (*French*), Antilles L d
Pinos, Isla de (*Spanish*), Antilles G c
Plana I. Bahamas I c
Portland Point. Jamaica H d
Porto Rico, or Puerto Rico (*Spanish*). Antilles K d
Providenciales I. Bahamas I c
Puerto Rico (*Spanish*), Antilles K d
Punto de los Angeles, Mexico D d
Quita Sueno Bank, Caribbean Sea G e
Rayes, Point. Columbia H g
Redondo Rock, Galapagos Is. E g
Revilla Gigedo Is. Pacific Ocean A d
Rivadinera, Pacific Ocean F g
Roatan, Honduras F d
Roja, Cape, Mexico B b
Rojo, Cape, Mexico D c
Roncador I. Caribbean Sea G e
Roques Is. (Los), Venezuela K e
Rosalind Bank, Caribbean Sea G d
Royal I. Bahamas H b
Rum Cay, Bahamas I c
Saba I. (*Dutch*), Antilles L d
St. Andrew I. Caribbean Sea G e
St. Bartholomew (*Swedish*), Antilles L d
St. Christopher's or St. Kitt's I. (*British*), Antilles L d
St. George I. California A a
St. John I. (*Danish*), Virgin Is. L d
St. Kitt's or St. Christopher's I. (*British*). Antilles L d
St. Lucia I. (*British*), Antilles L e
St. Martin (*N. French and S. Dutch*). Antilles L d
St. Thomas I. (*Danish*), Virgin Is. L d
St. Vincent I. (*British*). Antilles L e
Saintes (Les), Is. (*French*), Antilles L d
Sal Cay, Bahamas H c
Samana I. Bahamas I c
San Antonio, Cape, Cuba G c
San Benito I. Revilla Gigedo Is. B d
San Domingo, or Haiti I. Antilles I d
San Josef I. Lower California A b
San Lucas, Cape, Lower California A c
San Marcos I. Lower California A b
San Roman, Cape, Venezuela I e
San Salvador (Watlings I.), Bahamas I c
San Thomas, or Socorro I. Revilla Gigedo Is. A d
Santa Cruz I. (*Danish*), Antilles L d
Santa Eugenia Point, Lower California A b
Santa Margarita I. Lower California A c
Saona I. Dominica K d
Seranilla Bank, Caribbean Sea H d
Serrana Cays, Caribbean Sea G e
Silver Bank. Bahamas K c
Socorro or San Thomas I. Revilla Gigedo Is. A d
Sombrero I. Antilles L d
Tehuantepec, Isthmus, Mexico E d
Testigos Is. Venezuela L e
Tiburon I. Mexico A b
Tobago I. (*British*), Antilles L e
Tortola I. (*British*), Virgin Is. L d
Tortuga I. Haiti I c
Tortuga I. Venezuela K e
Tower I. Galapagos Is. F g
Tres Marias Is. Mexico B c
Trinidad I. (*British*), Antilles L e
Turk Is. Bahamas I c
Turneffe I. Brit. Honduras F d
Utila, Honduras F d
Vache, I. Haiti I d
Virgin Gorda I. (*British*), Virgin Is. L d
Virgin Is. Antilles L d
Watlings I. (*Guanahani or San Salvador*). *Columbus*, 12 *Oct.* 1492. Bahamas I c
Wenman I. Galapagos Is. E g
West Indies, or W. India Islands, G c & L e
Windward Is., or South Caribbees, West Indies L e
Yucatan, Peninsula, Mexico F c
Yuma or Long I. Bahamas I c

WEST INDIES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, & COLUMBIA.

BY J. BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S.

Statute Miles 69.16 = 1 Degree

100 50 0 100 200 300 400

Longitude West of Greenwich

115 A 110 B 105 C 100 D 95 E 90 F

25 20 15 10 5 0

a b c d e f g h

UNITED STATES

ARIZONA NEW MEXICO TEXAS ARKANSAS MISSISSIPPI ALABA LOUISIANA

SONORA CHIHUAHUA COAHUELA DURANGO ZACATECAS NUEVO LEON TAMAULIPAS SINALOA

CALIFORNIA

MEXICO

GULF OF MEXICO

Tropic of Cancer

Bay of Campeachy

Los Despoblados

YUCATAN CAMPEACHY

JALISCO MICHOACAN GUERRERO OAXACA CHIAPAS GUATEMALA HONDURAS SAN SALVADOR NICARAGUA

CENTRAL AMERICA

Gulf of Tehuantepec

PACIFIC OCEAN

Austin City Presidio del Norte Chihuahua Sa Rosa Monclova Revillo Parras Saltillo Monterey Reynosa Matamoras Brownsville Victoria Tampico Zacatecas S. Luis Potos Durango Mazapil Mazatlan Culiacan Cosala Guaymas Hermosillo Arispe Altar Tucson Tubac Fronteras Tres Ojitas Potos Corpus Christi Galveston Sabine City Mouths of the Mississippi New Orleans Mobile Pensacola Managorda

Revillagigedo Is. C. Corrientes C. San Lucas Tres Marias Cedros I. Tiburon I. Angel de la Guarda I. Carmen I. Loreto Magdalena B. Sta Margarita I. Pt del Marques Todos Santos B. C. Palma Chacala B. P. Mita Amcca B. P. Farallones Manzanillo B. Acapulco Port Angeles Tonala Tehuantepec R. Dulce Jamilla R. Grande L. Istepec Tilapa Ventosa Tapachula Guatemala Quesaltenango Omoa Truxillo Belize Turneffe I. Cayo Grande Cay Amberyris Coxumel I. Cape Catoche Yucatan C. Palmas Merida Sisal Campeachy Champoton Laguna de Terminos Alvarado Vera Cruz Tuxpan Tampico de Tamaulipas (Santana) C. Rojo Tamaulipa Barra del Tordo Barra del Santander Soto la Marina Laguna Madre Brazos S. Iago Matagorda Corpus Christi Rio Grande or Bravo del Norte R. Colorado R. Pecos R. Nueces R. Brazos R. Sabine R. Red R. Mississippi

Culpepper I. Wenman I. GALAPAGOS ISLANDS (to Ecuador) Abingdon I. Redonda Rk. Bindloe I. Tower I. C. Berkeley C. Albemarle Banks B. Narborough I. James I. Elizabeth B. Albemarle I. Indefatigable I. Barrington I. Chatham I. Iguana Cove Brattle I. Charles I. Hood I.

Engraved & Printed in Colours

T. Ellwood

85 G 80 H 75 I 70 K 65 L 60 M

a 30 b 25 c 20 d 15 e g h 0

ATLANTIC OCEAN

CARIBBEAN SEA

WEST INDIES

GREAT ANTILLES

LESSER ANTILLES

STR CAROLINA
GEORGIA
Charleston
Tallahassee
FLORIDA
C. Canaveral
Okee-cho-bee L.
The Everglades
Cape Sable
Florida Bay
Key West
Florida Reefs
Florida Channel and Gulf Stream
Bermudas or Somers I. (British)
Lit. Bahama Bank
Lit. Abaco
Gr. Abaco
Bahama
Providence Chan.
LUCAYAS OR BAHAMA ISLANDS
Bemini Is
Berry Is
Royal I.
Nassau
New Providence
Elenthera I.
Cat I.
Andros
Bahama I.
Florida Channel
Straits of Bahama
Great Bahama Bank
Watlings I. (Guanahani or S. Salvador) Columbus 12 Oct. 1492
Rum Cay
Exuma Sd
Exuma Keys
Great Exuma
Little Exuma
Long I.
Crooked I.
Acklin I.
Mariguana
Caicos Passage
North Caicos
Grand Caicos
East Caicos
Turk I.
Providenciales I.
Mouchoir-carre Bk
Silver Bank
Natividad Bank
Inagua Lit.
Inagua Gr.
Old Bahama Chan.
Nicolas Canal
Matanzas
HAVANA
Guanabacoa
Porto Cabanas
Bahia Honda
Colorados Reefs
Cayo Largo
Isla de Pinos
CUBA
Spanish
Trinidad
S. Espiritu
Principe
Cayo Largo
Xagua B.
Cochinos B.
Casones B.
Alvarez
Batabano B.
Jagua
Cienfuegos
Manzanillo
Bayamo
Holguin
Nipe B.
Gibara
Port Padre
C. Lucretia
Tortuga
Port Hayden
Monte Christi
Isabella
Puerto Plata
Virgin Gorda
Br Virgin Islands
Da
Br
Fr
Anegada
Br
Sombrero
Anguilla
Br
St Martin
Fr & Dut
St Bartholomew
Fr
Barbuda
Br
Saba
Dut
Eustatius
Dut
St Christophers
St Kitts
Br
Nevis
St Johns
Antigua Br
Montserrat
Br
Plymouth
Point a Pitre
Desirade
French
Petite terre
Basse terre
Les Saintes
Marie Galante
French
LEEWARD Is
French Guadeloupe
OR NTH CARIBBEES
Aves I.
Dominica
Br
Roseau
Martinique
St Pierre
Port Royal
Fr
Marin
St Lucia
Br
Pt Castries
WINDWARD Is
OR STH CARIBBEES
St Vincent
Br
Kingstown
Bequia
Br Grenadines
Carriacou
Grenada
Brit
Georgetown
Testigos Is
Tobago
Brit
Scarborough
Pt Galera
Pt de España
Port of Spain
Trinidad
Br
Gulf of Paria
Serpents Mouth
Los Roques
Orchilla
Aves I.
Dutch
Curaçao
Oruba
Buen Ayre
Leeward Islands (of the Spanish)
C. Gallinas
Guajira Penin.
Paraguana Penin.
Coro
Puerto Cabello
Valencia
Lago de Valencia
Maracaibo
Lake of Maracaibo
Barquisimeto
Tocuyo
Trujillo
Merida
Barinas
Pamplona
Achaguas
Pao
Barcelona
Cumana
CARACAS
La Guayra
Puerto Cabello
Margarita
Tortuga
Blanquilla
Testigos Is
Los Frailes Is
Aruba
Curaçao
Buen Ayre
Gulf of Venezuela
Gulf of Triste
Gulf of Paria
Orinoco
Delta of the Orinoco
Trinidad
Tobago
Boca de Navios
Boca de Serpentes
Boca de Dragones
Boca de Huevos
Boca de Sierpe
Boca de Pedernales
Boca de Capuchino
Boca de Soledad
Boca de Tigre
Boca de Guanipa
Boca de Macareo
Boca de Pedernales
Boca de Capuchino
Boca de Soledad
Boca de Tigre
Boca de Guanipa
Boca de Macareo
Bolivar
S. Fernando
Angostura
Guiana
Parima
Sierra Parima
Sierra Pacaraima
Sierra Tumucumaque
Sierra Acaray
Sierra Parucotos
Sierra Caima
Sierra Cuchivero
Sierra Unturan
Sierra Maigualida

of the same name, and now of the Rhine provs., on the left bank of the Rhine. *C.*, one of the most prosperous cities of Prussia, is connected by a magnificent iron bridge with the town of Deutz on the opposite shore of the Rhine. It is built in the form of a crescent, and is strongly fortified and garrisoned. This city bears, generally, a mediæval aspect, and possesses some fine old structures, conspicuous among which is the Cathedral, or Minster, of St. Peter, a vast and imposing, but incomplete Gothic edifice, begun about 1248. It is about 400 ft. in length, and the choir rises to the height of 180 ft. To complete this edifice and add to it a suitable tower, has been the object for the last half century, and large sums of money have been collected for the purpose. *C.* formerly bore a very unsavory reputation among travellers with sensitive olfactory organs, if the poet Coleridge is to be believed, who writes of this city: —

"The river Rhine, it is well known,
Doth wash your city of Cologne;
But tell me, nymphs! what power divine
Shall henceforth wash the river Rhine?"

C. is well furnished with those literary, social, and educational institutions applicable to a large and populous city, and has also a good port on the Rhine, being the principal entrepôt of the extensive and increasing commerce between the Netherlands and the countries of the German Zollverein. *Manf.* Cotton yarn, and stuffs, stockings, bonnets, velvets, silks, hats, lace, thread, clocks, tobacco, and soap. The most esteemed product of the numerous distilleries here is the well-known Eau-de-Cologne, (*q. v.*) *C.* was an ancient Roman colony, and in the Middle Ages was much more populous and wealthy than at present. It was for a lengthened period one of the most important cities belonging to the Hanseatic League. The population of *C.*, in 1876, was 135,371.

Cologne, Cologne-water, (*ko-lōn',*) *n.* See EAU-DE COLOGNE.

Cologne'-earth, *n.* [From *Cologne.*] (*Painting.*) A pigment similar to the Vandyke brown in its use and properties as a color.

Col'olite, *n.* [Gr. *kolon*, colon, and *lithos*, a stone.] (*Pal.*) A worm-like fossil; petrified intestines of fishes. *Buckland.*

Colo'lo, in S. America, a mountain-peak of the Andes, near the boundary of Peru and Bolivia, in Lat. 14° 57′ S., Lon. 69° 10′ W. It is about 17,930 feet high.

Colo'ma, in *California*, a post-village and township of El Dorado co., on the S. fork of the American River, 10 m. N.W. of Placerville: *pop.* 925.

Coloma, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Parke co.

Coloma, in *Iowa*, a village of Marion co., about 34 m. S.S.E. of Des Moines.

Coloma, in *Kansas*, a post-office of Woodson co.

Coloma, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Berrien co.

Coloma, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Carroll co., about 12 m. N. of Carrollton.

Coloma, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Waushara co.; *pop.* 309.

Colom'bia, (United States of,) or NEW GRANADA, a republic of S. America, forming the N.W. corner of that continent, and lying between the River Orinoco and the Pacific Ocean, having N. the Caribbean Sea, with the gulfs of Santa Marta and Darien, and on the W. the Pacific, with the bays of Panama and Choco; on the N.W. it touches the confines of Costa Rica; Venezuela and Brazil form its E. and S.E. boundaries, and the republic of Ecuador its S. frontier. This republic extends from the equator to 12° 20′ N. Lat., and from 60° 10′ to 82° 45′ W. Lon.: having a maximum length, N. to S., of 845 m., by a breadth of 675. *Area*, 475,000 sq. m. — GEN. DESC. This country is cut through by the Andes chain of mountains, which trifurcate into 3 minor ranges, the E. central, and W. Andes, forming in their interstices, beautiful and highly fertile valleys. This mountainous character applies mainly to the W. and central portions of the States; those in the N. and E. consisting of *llanos*, or grassy plains. The highest mountain summit is the Peak of Tolima, rising to an altitude of 18,200 feet above sea-level. *C.* is watered principally by the Magdalena and Cauca rivers, which take a N. course, and find their outlet in the Caribbean Sea; those watering the E. and S. parts are all affluents of the Amazons and Orinoco. — *Soil.* Fertile, but without proper cultivation; grain may be sown at any time of the year, and the chief productions may be summed up as coffee, sugar, tobacco, rice, cotton, wheat, and maize. Tropical fruits flourish in this, their native zone, in great variety and unqualified richness. Peruvian bark, many kinds of dye-woods, and drugs are produced in plenty, and, with hides, form considerable items of export. The climate of *C.* is variable; on the higher plateaux, it is that of perennial spring, while on the coast, and in the low river-bottoms, it is excessively hot, rife with malaria, and at certain seasons of the year, very unhealthy, — as in the summer when yellow fever makes its regular ravages. The fauna of this country is similar to that of most inter-tropical regions; bears lurk in the mountains and ravines, deer browse on the plains and tablelands, and vast herds of wild cattle have their habitat on the llanos. The streams are generally infested with alligators, while the entomological nuisances peculiar to hot climates, as mosquitoes, centipedes, sand-flies, gallinippers, &c., swarm in anything but agreeable profusion. *C.* possesses few good roads, and but two railways, viz.: the Panama Isthmus line, and a short road in the State of Bolivia. In the mountainous defiles, Indians are used for the purpose of carrying travellers over the rough and dangerous localities. *C.* possesses considerable mineral wealth, as gold, silver, copper, &c., but all this is, as yet, unproductive, enterprise being in a stagnant state, and the country, speaking generally, a hundred years behind the times. The inhabitants of *C.* comprise the usual Hispano-American varieties of race; and to the educated Creole class must be conceded the merit of being in the first rank of native S. Americans in point of mental culture. This republic is divided into nine states; viz., Antioquia, Bolivar, Boyaco, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Panamá, Santander, and Tolima. The Roman Catholic religion is that of the State, but other creeds are tolerated. — *Prin. towns.* Bogotá (the capital), Popayan, Medellin, Cartagena, Santa Marta, Tunja, Chagres, and the sea ports of Aspinwall and Panamá on the Panama Isthmus. — *Hist.* New Granada was discovered by Ojeda in 1499, and the first settlement was made by the Spaniards in 1510. The people proclaimed their independence in 1811. The State was united with Venezuela and called COLOMBIA, in 1819, and with other S. American States in 1823. This union was dissolved in 1829. New Granada then became an independent republic, and Gen. Santander was installed president in 1833. A new treaty of union was concluded by the plenipotentiaries of the States of New Granada, in 1861, when the republic took the name of the UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA. Proposals being made to Ecuador to join this union, and rejected, a war ensued, which resulted in the triumph of New Granada, and a treaty of peace, signed Dec. 30, 1863, by which Gen. Mosquera, on the part of *C.*, abandoned the project of bringing in Ecuador by force. 1864 to 1875, *C.* has been scarcely free from civil war. In 1877, the law indemnifying the clergy for the secularization of church property was repealed, and several bishops exiled for insurrection. The Church is now supported by free gifts. *Pop.* (1871), 2,913,343, excluding 100,000 uncivilized Indians.

Colom'bo, or COLUMBO, a fortified sea-port town of Ceylon, the modern cap. of the island, and seat of govt., on the S. extremity of the W. coast of the island; Lat. 6° 55′ N., Lon. 79° 45′ E. The town within the walls is regularly laid out in the European style, with one-storied houses, faced with verandahs. It possesses some fine public buildings, and is, taken altogether, a handsome and flourishing place. Its harbor is not at all times accessible for large tonnaged ships, by reason of a bar of shifting sands stretching across the mouth of the bay. Were *C.* more favored in this respect, it would be the most eligible port in the island, being the depôt for nearly all the foreign trade, and also possessing a large up-country traffic carried on by the canals. *C.* is healthy, but ill-supplied with water. The Dutch were dispossessed of this place by the British in 1796. *Pop.* Estimated at 55,000.

Co'lon, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *kolon.*] (*Anat.*) The central and the largest portion of the large intestine. The *C.* commences at the *cæcum*, and, ascending up the right side of the abdomen, crosses in front of the stomach, and then descending on the left side, after a zigzag curve terminates in the rectum. See INTESTINES.

(*Gram.*) A point or character formed thus (:), and is used to mark a pause less than that of a period, and greater than that of a semicolon; or rather it may be said to be used where the sense of a passage is complete, but the sentence is not concluded. It distinguishes a member of a sentence which would make a complete sentence of itself, but is followed by an additional part, making it more full and complete. It is also used before passages, etc., to which direct mention has been made. In practice, even among the best writers of the present day, the colon and semicolon are frequently confounded; and, indeed, the former is now going very much out of use.

Colon', in Central America. See ASPINWALL.

Colon, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of St. Joseph co., about 32 m. S.W. of Marshall, and 1½ m. S.W. of St. Joseph River. *Pop.* 1,504.

Colo'na, or COLONA STATION, in *Illinois*, a township of Henry co., about 12 m. E. of Rock Island. *Pop.* 1,223.

Colonel, (*kur'nel,*) *n.* [Fr. *colonel*, from *colonne* — Lat. *columna*, a column. Literally, the commander of a column of troops.] (*Mil.*) The chief commander of a regiment of troops next in rank below a brigadier-general, and above a lieutenant-colonel.

"Captain, or *colonel*, or knight in arms." — *Milton.*

Colonelcy, Colonelship, (*kur'nel-se, kur'nel-ship,*) *n.* (*Mil.*) The office, rank, or commission of a colonel; as, *colonel* by brevet.

Colonel's Creek, in *S. Carolina*, enters the Waterce from Richland district.

Colonel's Fork, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village of Pickens' district.

Colo'nial, *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to a colony; as, *colonial* trade.

Colo'nial Law, *n.* The name applied to the body of law in force in the colonies of America at the time of the commencement of her independence, which was, in general, the common law of England, with such modifications as colonial experience had introduced. The *C. L.* is thus a transition state through which our present law is derived from the English common law.

Col'onist, *n.* An inhabitant of a colony.

Coloni'tis, *n.* (*Med.*) Inflammation of the colon; colitis; dysentery. — *Dunglison.*

Coloniza'tion, *n.* [Fr. *colonisation.*] Act of colonizing, or state of being colonized; as, the *colonization* of Liberia.

Colonization Society, *n.* A society founded in 1816, in the U. States, with a view "to promote and execute a plan for colonizing (with their consent) the free people of color residing in this country, either in Africa or some other place, as Congress shall deem expedient." Its principal work has been the colonization of *Liberia*, to which word we refer for more ample information.

Coloniza'tionist, *n.* One who favors colonization.

Col'onize, *v. a.* To plant or establish a colony in; to form a colony; as, to *colonize* a newly discovered country. — *v. i.* To migrate to or settle in a new country, as inhabitants.

Co'lon Mills, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Colon township, St. Joseph co., on Swan Creek, about 135 m. W. by S. of Detroit.

Colon'na, a village in the Papal States, which gave its name to one of the most powerful and celebrated aristocratic Roman families. The Colonna produced in the Middle Ages many distinguished members, among whom, besides Pope MARTIN V. (*q. v.*), we quote the following:

C., PROSPERO, son of Antonio Colonna, prince of Salerno. He assisted Charles VIII. of France to conquer Naples, but subsequently aided in retaking it for the House of Aragon. He served under the great Gonsalvo, and was charged by him to conduct Cesare Borgia prisoner to Spain. In 1513, Prospero defeated the Venetians near Vicenza, was captured by the French two years later, but won several victories over them in 1521 and the following years. D. 1523.

C., POMPEO, nephew of the above, a restless and intriguing Roman cardinal. He quarrelled in succession with the Popes Julius II., Leo X., and Clement VII., and had part in all the troubles of the Court of Rome. When Clement VII. was the prisoner of the Constable de Bourbon, Pompeo exerted his influence for his liberation. He at length became viceroy of Naples. D. 1532.

C., VITTORIA, an Italian poetess, daughter of Fabrizio Colonna, high constable of Naples, B. 1490. When 4 years old, she was betrothed to a boy of the same age, Fernando d'Avalos, son of the Marchese di Pescara. At 17 they were married. After her husband's death in the battle of Pavia, (1525,) Vittoria *C.* found her chief consolation in solitude, and the cultivation of her poetical genius. During 7 years of her widowhood, she resided alternately at Naples and Ischia, and then removed to the convent of Orvieto, and afterwards to that of Viterbo. In her later years, she left the convent, and resided in Rome, where she died in Feb. 1547. Her poems were chiefly devoted to the memory of her husband, (see AVALOS.) Among them, the *Rime Spirituali* (Venice, 1548) are remarkable for truth of sentiment and enlightened piety. — The *C.* palace (It. *Palazzo C.*) situated at the base of the Quirinal at Rome, is celebrated for its splendid picture-gallery and magnificent gardens.

Colonnade', *n.* [It. *colonnata*, from *colonna*, a column.] (*Arch.*) A row of columns which are generally placed in front of a large building, and support a roof projecting from the building itself; thus forming a portico.



Fig. 645. — COLONNADE OF THE LOUVRE.

When a colonnade is continued around the whole of the exterior of a building, or the interior, if it be a quadrangle with a court in the centre, it is called a peristyle. The most celebrated modern *C.* is that of the Louvre, at Paris, constructed by Perrault.

Col'ony, *n.* [Fr. *colonie*; Lat. *colonia*, from *colo*, to cultivate.] An establishment formed in foreign countries by a body of men who emigrate from their mother-country, but retain with it a certain political connection. The name is applied either to the body of inhabitants in a territory colonized, or to the territory itself. Various motives have, at different periods, led to the formation of colonies. Sometimes, as in the case of most parts of the ancient Greek colonies, they were formed by citizens driven from their native country by the violence of political factions; sometimes, as in the case of the Roman colonies, they were formed for the purpose of bridling subjugated provinces: the latter, indeed, were a species of camps or military stations, forming, as it were, the advanced posts of that mighty army which had its head quarters at Rome. Sometimes, again, as in the case of the Phœnician colonies, and of most of those established in modern times, they have been formed for commercial purposes, or in the view of enriching the mother country, by opening new markets from which she might, if she chose, exclude foreigners. Most of the Greek colonies being founded by private adventurers, who received no assistance from the government of the parent state, were really independent; the duty which they owed to their metropolis being such only as is due to kinsmen and friends, and not that due by subjects to their rulers. The Roman colonies, on the other hand, being founded by the State for an important political purpose, were always dependent upon Rome. They formed the great bulwarks of the empire. Nor was the conquest of any province ever supposed to be completed, till colonies had been established in it, and roads had rendered it accessible to the legions. The colonies established for commercial purposes have generally been subjected to such regulations as were deemed most for the advantage of the parent state. Their growth has thus in many instances been retarded; and they have been rendered less serviceable to their founders than they would have been had they been treated with greater liberality.

Col'ony, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Knox co., about 36 m. W.S.W. of Keokuk.

Colony, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Delaware co.; *pop.* 1,400.

Coloph'any. See COLOPHONY.

Col'ophene, *n.* (*Chem.*) A liquid obtained by the distillation of colophony. It boils at 600°, and its sp. gr. is 0·940, being so much heavier than turpentine, from which it is also distinguished by its indigo-blue color, when seen obliquely, though it is colorless by directly transmitted light.

Col'ophon. (*Anc. Geog.*) A town of Ionia, at a small distance from the sea, first built by Mopsus, the son of Manto, and colonized by the sons of Codrus. It was the native country of Mimnermus, Nicander, and Xenophanes, and one of the cities which claimed the honor of having given birth to Homer. Apollo had a temple in it.

Col'ophon, *n.* [From the Greek proverb, "to put the Colophon to it;" *i. e.*, to terminate an affair; in allusion to that famous Colophonian cavalry, whose charge was usually the finishing-stroke in battle.] (*Bibliog.*) An inscription on the last page of a book, before title-pages were used, containing the place or year, or both, of its publication, the printer's name, &c.

Coloph'onite, *n.* (*Min.*) A coarse, granular variety of Garnet, of a resinous lustre. — *Dana.*

Coloph'ony, *n.* (*Chem.*) Common resin, or *rosin.* The non-volatile portion of crude turpentine, so named after Colophon, in Ionia, whence resin was obtained by the Greeks.

Colo'quin'tida, *n.* Same as COLOCYNTH, *q. v.*

Color, Colour, (*kul'er,*) *n.* [Lat. *color;* Fr. *couleur;* etymol. uncertain.] The appearance which bodies present to the eye, or a sensation caused by the rays of light reflected from bodies; as, a gay *color;* a sad *color.*

—Specious appearance to the mind; semblance; false show; palliation; pretext; pretence; superficial aspect; that which conceals the real character or quality of anything.

"Their sin admitted no *colour* or excuse." — *King Charles I.*

—Kind; species; variety of character.

"Boys and women are, for the most part, cattle of this *colour.*" *Shaks.*

—In the U. States, the distinguishing title applied to people of pure or mixed black blood; as, a person of *color.*

—Any hue or tint other than white. Colors are divided into *primary, secondary,* and *tertiary.* The first are red, blue, and yellow; the second are orange, green, and purple; the third, citrine, olive, and russet; all of which exist in a great variety of tints or hues. See PRIMARY COLORS.

—Paint; dye; pigment; that which is used to give color; as, painters' *colors.*

(*Painting.*) That quality of a body which affects our sensation in regard to its hue. *Local colors* are those which are natural to a particular object in a picture, and by which it is distinguished from other objects. *Neutral colors* are those in which the hue is broken by partaking of the reflected colors of the objects which surround them. *Positive colors* are those unbroken by such accidents as affect neutral colors. See COLORING-MATTERS.

—*pl.* (*Mil.*) The banners or flags of regiments of infantry, on which are borne the devices, distinctions, badge, and motto of the regiment, and its number, in gold characters. The colors of a regiment are always saluted with the utmost respect by a guard, and it is customary for officers on the staff to salute colors when they are borne past at a review. The banners of regiments of dragoons are called *guidons,* and those of other cavalry regiments *standards.*

Col'or, *v. a.* To give some kind of color to: to tint; to dye; to tinge; to paint; to stain; as, to *color* a photograph.

"The rays, to speak properly, are not *coloured.*" —*Newton.*

—To give a specious appearance to; to set in a fair light; to palliate; to excuse; to make plausible; to exaggerate in representation; as, to *color* a description.

"I would not favour or *colour* in any sort his former folly." *Raleigh.*

To color a stranger's goods. To allow a foreigner to enter goods at the custom-house in the name of a citizen, to avoid the alien's duty. — *Webster.*

—*v. i.* To show color as a sign of confusion; to turn red in the face: to blush.

Col'orable, *a.* Designed to cover or conceal; specious; plausible.

"They have now a *colourable* pretence to withstand innovations." — *Spenser.*

Col'orableness, *n.* Plausibility; speciousness.

Col'orably, *adv.* Speciously; plausibly.

Colora'do, a W. central state of the U. States, bounded N. by Dakota Ter. and the State of Nebraska, E. by the latter and Kansas, S. by the territory of New Mexico, and on the W. by Utah. This territory lies between Lat. 37° and 41° N., and Lon. 102° and 109° W., having a length, E. to W., of about 375 m., by a width of 275 N. to S. *Area,* 103,475 sq. m., or 67,723,250 acres. *Gen. Desc. C.* presents, for the most part, a mountainous surface, being pierced through its centre by the Snowy Range of the Rocky Mountain chain. About 50 peaks are found in *C.* over 14,000 feet above sea level—Pike's Peak, for instance, having an altitude of 14,186 feet. Several of the higher summits wear a cap of eternal snow. Elevated plains, or plateaux, cover the E. and N.W. portions of this territory; while, between the ramifying *antennæ* of the chief mountain system, large, and fertile valleys occur, which bear the local name of "Parks," and present the appearance of vast elliptical bowls of verdure. Of these parks, the most noticeable are the "North," "South," and "Middle,"—named according to their geographical position. The South Park, covering in length about 60 m. of good pasture land, is, perhaps, the most familiarly known, although as yet entirely uncultivated, save where a few patches bordering on the river-banks have tempted a partial husbandry. Geologically speaking, the San Luis Park promises to far surpass its above-mentioned congeners in importance: this tract of country presents a concave area of 18,000 sq. m., with a perfectly flat bottom, honeycombed (so to speak) by not less than 35 mountain streams, and scarped in by an almost circular wall or "*barranca,*" culminating in high mountain-peaks. This natural amphitheatre is well timbered with pine, fir, spruce, hemlock, oak, cedar, and other forest-trees of enormous size, and broken up in numberless sections of rich meadow land, covered with heavy and nutritious grasses. The geological aspect of this "Park" is rich in the extreme; from the primary rocks to the sedimentary drift around San Luis Lake, all the elements of the geologic series seem to be represented. The crevices of the secondary rocks on the mountain sides are charged with the richest ores; the source of the golden detritus found in the gulches below. These deposits become diluted and impoverished as the slope of the mountain descends. The downward terraces possess a fauna and flora increasing in richness and variety; cereals, flax, vegetables, and fruits flourish upon the bottom plain, and sheep and cattle attain a superior development upon the grassy acclivities. The products of the dairy, the orchard, and the garden give promise of future value to be realized by a systematic industry. Beneath the surface is a sub-soil of almost inexhaustible peat. This "Park" is irrigated principally by the rivers Rio del Norte, Culebra, and Costilla, and their affluents. The elements of *C.* as an agricultural country are as yet variously reported, but it is unquestionably the fact that extensive yields of cereals have resulted from its hitherto imperfect farming. Seventy bushels of wheat per acre is a crop that has been turned out in several localities. It is estimated that the quantity of land, claimed and under present improvement, is 400,000 acres, of which about one-fourth is under active and good cultivation. The average out-crop of wheat, barley, and oats, may be approximately taken at 50 bushels to the acre; while heavy growths of wild varieties of clover, rye, and barley, cover many of the valleys and river-bottoms. Plum- and cherry-trees are also found growing in wild luxuriance, and the apple and pear take kindly root, and are being successfully cultivated. The mineral wealth of *C.* is extraordinary. Gold is plentifully found in Boulder, Gilpin, Clear Creek, Summit, and Jefferson counties. No accurate estimates can be made of the amount of gold obtained from *C.* during the earlier days; but probably not less than $30,000,000 between 1859-68. Since 1868 to 1878 the total yield is estimated at $100,000,000. Silver is also found associated with the gold-bearing strata. In 1866 immense veins were found separated from the gold, upon the W. of the Rocky



Fig. 646. — GOLD DIGGINGS, BLACK-HAWK.

Mountains. It is found from the head-waters of Snake and Swan rivers to the South Platte. The ore averages $121.64 to the ton of 2000 lbs., in some instances $600. The yield for 1875 was over $5,000,000. In 1874, the total value of coal mined was abt. $5,000,000. Gypsum, lignite, iron, copper, limestone, and salt are other minerals, which only require labor to develop. The State is drained by the Colorado, Arkansas, the Platte, Bear, Kansas, and Grand Rivers. — *Polit. Div. C.* has 26 cos., viz.: Arapahoe, Bent, Boulder, Clear Creek, Conejos, Costilla, Douglas, Elbert, El Paso, Fremont, Gilpin, Grand, Hinsdale, Huerfano, Jefferson, Lake, La Plata, Larimer, Las Animos, Park, Pueblo, Rio Grande, Saguache, San Juan, Summit, Weld. — *Chief Towns.* Denver (the cap.), Golden, Central City, Colorado Springs, Greeley, Evans, Fort Collins, Del Norte, Longmont, Granada, Trinidad, Fairplay, Black Hawk, Georgetown, Cañon City, Boulder, and San Luis. The climate of *C.* is reported beneficial for lung and throat troubles. The range of the thermometer at Denver (1873) was from —17° to 100° average rainfall for 3 years, 14 inches. The Denver and Rio Grande R R. crosses the Veta Pass at an elevation of 9,339 feet above tide water, said to be the highest point reached by any R.R in North America. The maximum grade is 211 feet per mile. — *Hist.* Gold was discovered in *C.*, in 1857. *C.* was organized into a territory in March 1861, and admitted into the Union Feb. 1875. A Constitution was ratified July 1876; the legislature meets biennially after 1879. The Judiciary is elective. *C.* has one representative in Congress. *Pop.* (1870), 39,864. See p. 707.

Colorado, in *Texas,* a S.E. co.; *area,* abt. 1,020 sq. m. The Colorado River traverses it. The soil is in parts alluvial and very fertile. *Cap.* Columbus.

Colorado Springs, in *Colorado,* cap. El Paso co., on the Denver and Rio Grande R.R., 75 m. S. of Denver and 5,975 feet above tide. Much beautiful scenery and fine residences adorn this city, with Pike's Peak in close view. *Pop.* (1878), estimated about 4,000.

Colora'do, or **Rio Colora'do,** (sometimes called, also, the COLORADO OF THE WEST, to distinguish it from the Texan Colorado,) a large river of the U. States, rising in the Rocky Mountains, and having its head-waters in Colorado Territory, W. of that chain, forming two forks, the Green and Grand rivers, which meet together in about Lat. 35° 30′ N., and Lon. 112° 55′ W. Thence, taking successively a S.W., W., and due S. course, this river emerges into the sea at the head of the Gulf of California, in about Lat. 32° 10′ N., Lon. 114° 20′ W. Its length, including its chief affluent, Green River, is estimated at about 1,200 m. The name of "Rio Colorado," by which it is not unfrequently known, is derived from the generally red color of its waters, the result of the disintegration of the reddish-clayey soil which they drain in their course. From its embouchure at Port Isabel, the *C.* runs through an open, and well-timbered, and seemingly fertile country; which, as it approaches Fort Yuma, assumes a higher, but still cultivable, surface. The navigation of the stream hither has the advantage of flood-tides for the greater part of the distance, but is constantly liable to be impeded by shifting sand-bars. Ascending to La Paz, the *C.* presents a very crooked course, with a width of channel varying from ⅛th to ⅓d of a mile, and an average depth of from 4½ to 8 feet. Fertile bottoms fringe its sides in this locality, until reaching the Barriers, the first rapids are met with, about half-way to La Paz. At the Barriers, navigation is practicable by two channels, one of which, usable at low water, is about 100 feet wide, and has considerable depth, with a rapid current. Past the rapids, the country on either side consists of an elevated, gravelly plateau, called the "Mesa," breaking off here and there into fertile gulches. Bottom-lands characterize the remainder of the way up to La Paz. After leaving this place, we find the stream acquiring a trifle greater width and lesser curvature, but with an occasional series of sand-bars. This aspect continues without change as far as Mohave Cañon. Here, the river cuts its way through almost perpendicular cliffs for several miles, and then flows on between accumulated rocky *débris,* still, however, preserving a navigable channel, having deep water to the very feet of the rocks on either hand. Above the Cañon, and up to Fort Mohave, this state of things is not varied, but after leaving the fort behind, low mesas, sparely vegetated, skirt the banks in some places, while in others, fine, low, and wooded farm-lands come into appearance. The river continues passable to Cottonwood Island, now flowing through a poor country, and taking a straight and easy position. About this island, a fertile, grassy, and well-wooded tract of land prevails. After passing El Dorado Cañon, we reach the famous Roaring Rapids, where the waters make a clean shoot through a narrow channel in their centre. Higher up are more rapids, but not of any consequence. The river now takes a smooth, slack current, through but an indifferently fertile territory, as far as Callville. At a short distance from Gracton, higher up, the *C.* becomes lost in a sequence of cañons, or, more properly speaking, a single one in reality, viz., the Grand Cañon. An expedition under the command of Col. Powell left Chicago in the spring of 1868, to explore the upper waters of the *C.*, and more particularly the great cañon system attaching to it. He reports that he descended the Great Cañon for a distance of 400 m., where the river flowed on either side through a vast gorge overhung by precipitous walls of rock from 2,500 to 4,000 feet above the bed of the stream; and, further, that the territory in which this cañon is located, presents an almost indescribable barren and worthless aspect, and is, therefore, quite impracticable for purposes of cultivation and settlement. Again, Col. P. further reported his inability to find any indications of mineral wealth, excepting an odd deposit of marble, and that inaccessible to working. What truth may be contained in these statements, we are not prepared to discuss in this place, but we may state that their tenor appears to be quite controverted by Mr. Samuel Adams, a gentleman who had previously been engaged in exploring the same localities under govt. authority. In opposition to the above assertions, he, on his side, alleges that the height of the walls of the Grand Cañon is not more than from 800 to 1,800 feet, or about one-half of Col. Powell's estimate; and that, so far from the circumjacent country being sterile and valueless, he discovered, in his passage down the river, a concatenation of fertile vistas and valley-lands, covered with a natural growth of cereals and grasses, and plentifully dotted with patches of heavy timber, as oak and cedar. This, at present, vexed question we leave as it stands, as the course of time and the spirit of enterprise will no doubt, ere long, bring a more satisfactory solution.

Colorado River, in *Texas,* rises in the San Saba Mountains, Lat. 32° N., Lon. 109° 30′ W.; flows for the first 200 m. in an E., then in a S.E. direction, until it empties into Matagorda Bay, and by a small branch directly into the Mexican Gulf, after a course of over 900 m., during which its average width is about 250 feet. It is a beautiful, clear stream, flowing through a highly fertile region. It may be navigated, during a portion of the year only, as far up as Austin by steamers of light draught.

Colorado River, COBU LEUBO, or COBU LEOFU RIVER.

in the *Argentine Republic*, rises in the Andes, near Lat. 36° S., flows S.E. through an imperfectly known country, and enters the Atlantic in Lat. 39° 51′ S., Lon. 62° 4′ W. In its upper portion it is also known as the Mendoza and the Desagnadero. Its total length is about 900 miles.

Colora'dos, (Los,) in the Gulf of Mexico, a cluster of rocks and islets off the N.W. side of the island of Cuba, in Lat. 22° 15′ N., Lon. 84° 40′ W.

Colora'tion, *n.* Act or practice of coloring. (R.)

Col'orature, *n.* [Lat. *coloratura.*] (*Mus.*) Graces in music from variation of tone.—*Smart.*

Col'or-blind, *a.* Having an indistinct perception of color.

Col'or-blindness, or Achromatopsy, *n.* (*Med.*) A curious affection, which renders one incapable of distinguishing colors, or, at any rate, certain colors. In some cases the insensibility is complete, while in others some colors only can be well distinguished. Persons affected in this manner can distinguish the outlines of bodies without difficulty, and they can also discriminate between light and shade, but they are unable to distinguish the different tints.

Col'ored, Coloured, *a.* Having color; dyed; tinged, painted, or stained; streaked; striped; as, a *colored* engraving.

—Having a specious or plausible appearance.

Colored people, people possessing African or negro blood, whether pure or mixed.

Col'or-guard, *n.* (*Md.*) A body of corporals told off for the service of protecting regimental colors.

Colorif'ic, *a.* [Fr. *colorifique*; Lat. *color*, and *facio*, to make.] Producing or communicating color; able to give color or tint to other bodies.

Col'oring, *n.* [Fr. *coloris.*] (*Painting.*) That part of the art which especially regards the effect of colors; the art of disposing colors so as to produce the desired effect.—*Worcester.*—Specious appearance; as, "the crafty *coloring* of this mischief."—*Fox.*

Col'oring-matters, *n. pl.* (*Painting.*) All nature abounds in these principles, and art has added to the number. The colored appearance is not an inherent property of the body itself, but due to its effect upon ordinary light, which, as is well known, is composed of rays of all colors. If a body absorbs nearly all the light, it appears black. If it absorbs scarcely any, but reflects it or throws it off, it will appear white. But if the body contains any substance (pigment) that has the power of decomposing white light, its color will depend upon which of the rays it absorbs and which it reflects. Strictly speaking, therefore, the *color* of a pigment is due to light which it cannot absorb, and which is reflected to the eye of an observer.—See Primary Colors.

Col'orist, *n.* [From Lat. *colorare*, to color.] One who colors; specifically, a painter whose pictures excel in coloring.

Col'orless, *a.* Destitute of color; undistinguished by hue; transparent; as, a *colorless* face.

Col'or-man, *n.* A vender of paints, colors, &c.

Col'or-sergeant, *n.* (*Mil.*) A non-commissioned army officer who acts as color-bearer of a regiment of infantry, or brigade of artillery.

Colos'sal, Colosse'an, *a.* [See Colossus.] Like a colossus; gigantic; huge; very large; as, a *colossal* figure.

(*Fine Arts.*) The term *colossal* is applied to any work of art remarkable for its extraordinary dimensions. It is, however, more applied to works in Sculpture than in the other arts. It seems probable that *C.* statues had their origin from the attempt to astonish by size at a period when the science of proportion and that of imitation were in their infancy. *C.* statues of the divinities were common both in Asia and Egypt. By the description of the palace or temple attributed to Semiramis, it abounded with *C.* statues, among which was one forty feet in height. In Babylon we learn from Daniel that the palaces were filled with statues of immense size, and in the present day the ruins of India present us with statues of extraordinary dimensions. The Egyptians surpassed the Asiatics in these gigantic monuments; considering the beautiful finish they gave to such a hard material as granite. Sesostris is said to have been the first who raised these *C.* masses; the statues of himself and his wife having been 30 cubits in height. This example was imitated by his successors, as the ruins of Thebes sufficiently testify, the two Memnons being still in existence. The taste for *C.* statues prevailed also among the Greeks. The statue of the Sun at Rhodes was executed by Chares, a disciple of Lysippus; and the great Phidias contributed several works of this order. The colossus at Tarentum by Lysippus was no less than 40 cubits in height; and the difficulty of removing it, rather than the moderation of the conqueror, prevented Fabius carrying it off with the Hercules from the same city. Before the time of the Romans, *C.* statues were frequently executed in Italy. The first monument of this nature set up in Rome was one placed in the capitol by Sp. Carvilius after his victory over the Samnites. This was succeeded in after-times by many others, of which those now on Monte Cavallo, said to be of Castor and Pollux, are well known to most persons. The principal Roman colossus was the figure of himself, as the Sun, set up by Nero, before the Golden House, near the site of the temple of Venus at Rome; it was in bronze, the work of Zenodorus, and if, as Pliny says, it was 110 feet high, it was larger than the colossus of Rhodes. The great Roman amphitheatre known as the *Colosseum* is supposed to have been so called because it was built on the site or place of this figure. In modern times, the largest that have been erected are those of San Carlo Borromeo, at Arona near Milan, and the bronze *Bavaria* of Schwanthaler at Munich, cast by Stigmayer, nearly 60 feet high.

Colos'se, or Colossæ. (*Anc. Geog.*) A city of Phrygia, situated on a hill near the junction of the Lycus with the Meander, and not far from the cities Hierapolis and Laodicea, at a small distance from the modern village *Chonas.* It was destroyed by an earthquake about A. D. 65, while Paul was yet living.

Colos'see, in *New York*, a post-village of Oswego co., abt. 20 m. E. of Oswego.

Colosse'um, *n.* See Amphitheatre, Coliseum, and Colossal.

Colos'sians, (Epistle to the.) (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of the smaller canonical epistles of the New Testament, addressed by St. Paul to the Christians of Colossæ, a city of Phrygia. The evidences in favor of the authentirity of this epistle are so strong, that few even of the extreme rationalists of the present day have ventured to deny it. It is generally believed to have been written by the apostle Paul from Rome about A. D. 62. There is a very close connection between this epistle and that addressed to the Ephesians. They were both written about the same time, and the condition of both churches was somewhat similar. The chief object of the apostle in this epistle was evidently to counteract certain philosophic or Judaistic doctrines that had crept into the Colossian church, and which he regarded as endangering the purity of the Christian religion. He exhorts them steadfastly to adhere to the doctrines which he taught, and to reject all such errors. From the allusions made to them in this epistle, we gather that in many respects they resembled the dreamy speculations of the Jewish Essenes, moulded and extended by contact with the false philosophy which, under the form and name of *Gnosticism*, prevailed over the East.

Colos'sus, *n.*; Lat. *pl.* Colossi, Eng. *pl.* Colossuses. [Lat.; Gr. *kolossos.*] A gigantic brazen statue at Rhodes, and formerly esteemed one of the seven wonders of the world. Its feet rested on two moles, which formed the entrance of Rhodes harbor, and ships passed full sail between its legs. It was 70 cubits, or 105 feet high. A winding staircase ran to the top, from which it is said that, by the help of glasses, the shores of Asia Minor could be discerned. It was partly demolished by an earthquake, 224 B. C., and remained in ruins for nearly 900 years. In 672 it was sold by the Saracens, who were masters of the island, to a Jewish merchant, who loaded 900 camels with the brass, the value of which has been estimated at $150,000.

—Any statue or figure of giant-like proportions.—See Colossal.

Colos'trum, *n.* [Lat.] (*Med.*) The first lacteal secretion after confinement; the thin, saline, and laxative milk formed in the mother's breast after every delivery; and intended by nature to act as an aperient on the infant, and cleanse its stomach and bowels, and prepare both for the richer aliment secreted by the breasts on the following days.

Colportage, (*kol'pōr-tāj,*) *n.* [Fr., from *colporteur.*] The system of distributing religious and moral tracts, &c., by the agency of colporteurs.

Colporteur, Colporter, (*kol-pōr'ter,*) *n.* [Fr. *colporteur*, from Lat. *collum*, the neck, and *porto*, to carry.] Originally, a pedlar who carried his goods in a pack suspended from his neck. A term applied, in late years, to persons who travel for the purpose of selling and distributing tracts and religious books.

Col'quitt, in *Georgia*, a S.W. co.; *area*, abt. 600 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Little River, and is also drained by the Ocklockonee River. The surface is nearly level. *Cap.* Monltrie. *Pop.* 1,654.

—A post-village, cap. of Miller co., abt. 100 m. E. of Columbus.

—A village of Montgomery co., at the forks of the Oconee and Ocmulgee rivers, abt. 100 m. W. by S. of Savannah.

Col'staff, Cole'-staff, *n.* [From Lat. *collum*, the neck, and Eng. *staff.*] A staff or pole used by two persons for the carriage of loads upon their shoulders.

Colt, *n.* [A. S. *colt*; Swed. and Goth. *kullr*, a boy; probably allied to A. S. *cild*, cold.] A young male of the equine genus, or horse kind:—opposed to filly; as, a two-year-old *colt.*

"To break the stubborn *colt*, to bend the bow."—*Dryden.*

—A young, foolish fellow; a harum-scarum lad, a hobbledehoy.

"Ay, that's a *colt*, indeed; for he doth nothing but talk of his horse."—*Shaks.*

Colt, Samuel, an American inventor, b. at Hartford, Connecticut, 1814, is chiefly known as the inventor of the Revolver, *q. v.* Mr. *C.* was also one of the inventors of the submarine telegraphic cable, having laid and operated with perfect success, in 1844, such a cable from Coney Island and Fire Island to the city of New York, and from the Merchants' Exchange to the mouth of the harbor. D. 1862.

Colt'er, Coult'er, *n.* [A. S. *cultor*; O. Fr. *coultre*, from Lat. *culter*, a ploughshare, from *colo*, to till; W. *cyllltawr*, from *cwll*, that which separates.] (*Agric.*) The cutter; the fore cutting-iron of a plough.

Colt'-evil, *n.* (*Farriery.*) A disease of young horses, which consists in a swelling of the sheath.

Colt'harp's, in *Texas*, a P. O. of Houston co.

Colt'ish, *a.* Like a colt; wanton; frolicsome; frisky; gay.

Col'ton, Caleb C., an English author, b. 1780, was educated at Eton, and King's Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated and obtained a fellowship. He wrote a satirical poem, entitled *Hypocrisy*, and another on *Napoleon*, but he obtained his chief reputation from *Lacon, or Many Things in Few Words*, which he published in 1820. Though a beneficed clergyman, holding the vicarage of Kew, with Petersham in Surrey, he was a well-known frequenter of the gaming-table; and having absconded, to avoid his creditors, in 1828, a successor was appointed to his living. He then went to America; but subsequently lived in Paris, a professed gamester; and it is said that he gained by this vicious course of life, in two years only, the sum of $125,000. He blew out his brains while on a visit to a friend at Fontainebleau, in 1832. We copy from his own *Lacon* the following apophthegm: "The gamester, if he die a martyr to his profession, is doubly ruined, he adds his soul to every other loss, and, by the act of suicide, renounces earth to forfeit heaven!"

Colton, Walter, an American author, b. in Rutland, Vt., 1797. In 1822, he became ordained a Congregational clergyman. In 1828, he became editor of the *American Spectator*, published at Washington, and an intimate friend of General Jackson, who gave him a chaplaincy in the navy. After several voyages, he was ordered to the squadron for the Pacific, and, a short time after his arrival at Monterey, he was appointed alcalde of the city. He also established the "Californian," the first newspaper printed in California. Besides other works, he is the author of the following popular volumes of travels: *Ships and Shore; Visit to Constantinople and Athens; Deck and Port; Three Years in California; Land and Lee*, and the *Sea and the Sailor.* D. 1851.

Col'ton, in *New York*, a post-village and township of St. Lawrence co., on the Racket River, abt. 7 m. S. by E. of Potsdam; *pop.* 1,719.

Colton, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Henry co.

Colt's Foot, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Tussilago.

Colt's Neck, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Monmouth co., abt. 5 m. N.E. of Freehold.

Colt's Station, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Erie co., about 15 m. E. of Erie.

Colt's-tooth, *n.* An imperfect or superfluous tooth in young horses.—A love of youthful pleasures.

"Your *colt's-tooth* is not cast yet?"—*Shaks.*

Col'uber, *n.* [Lat., a serpent.] (*Zoöl.*) A family of Ophidian reptiles comprising all serpents, whether venomous or not, whose scales beneath the tail are arranged in pairs; but restricted, according to Cuvier's arrangement, to the harmless snakes. Among the genera, which are very numerous, is the genus *Bascanion*, containing

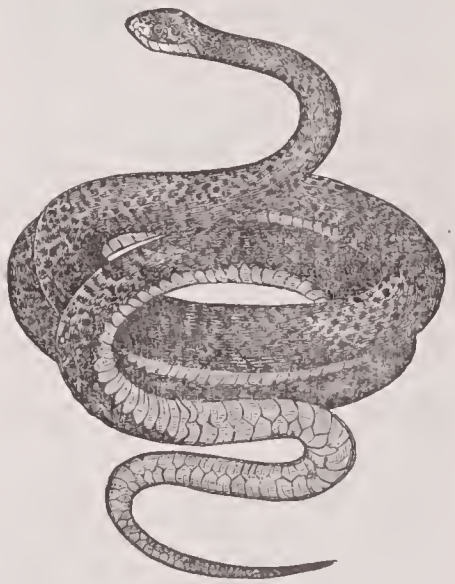


Fig. 647.—Black Snake.
(*Bascanion constrictor.*)

the *Black Snakes.* The common Black Snake, *B. constrictor*, is found throughout the U. States. The color is black, inclining to slate-color beneath, with the throat and lips white. It grows to the length of six feet; the scales are smooth, and its motions are rapid. It climbs trees and branches, and devours the young of birds, but is perfectly harmless to man.

Colu'bridæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Colnber family. See Coluber.

Col'ubrine, *a.* Serpent-like; crafty; cunning.

—Relating to the coluber, or to serpents generally.

Col'uguape, in *Patagonia*, a lake in Lat. 47° S., Lon. 72° W. Length abt. 35 m. It is supposed to be the source of Port Desire River.

Columba, *n.* See Calumba.

Columba, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds of the *Columbidæ* family, distinguished by having the head large, and the tail short, broad, and rounded. It comprises the Band-tailed Pigeon, *C. fasciata*; the Red-billed Dove, *C. flavirostris*; and the White-headed Pigeon, *C. leucocephala*, of Florida Keys.

Columbæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Doves, a sub-order of birds, order *Rasores*, comprising those which have the bill shorter than the head, the basal portion covered by a soft skin in which the nostrils are situated, the hind toe on the same level as the others, and the anterior toe without a basal membrane. They live in pairs, lay generally but two eggs for a brood, but breed often, and feed their young, which are hatched in a very feeble condition, with macerated food from their own crops. This sub-order is chiefly represented by the *Columbidæ* or Dove family.

Colum'ba, (St.,) often called the patron-saint of the Scots Highlanders, b. in Ireland about 521. In 565 he left his country with the intention of preaching the gospel to the Picts, and established himself in the Island of Hy, which was given to him by Bridius, the Pictish king, and afterwards called Iona, in allusion to his name; Iona being derived from a Hebrew name signifying a dove. After having accomplished many miracles, he buried in his island two Scottish kings — Conwallius and Kinnatil, — and crowned a third. He d. abt. 597. Many years after, his body was translated to Down, and deposited beside the remains of St. Patrick and St. Bridget.

Colum'ba Noa'chi, *n.* (*Astron.*) A small constellation formed by Halley in the S. hemisphere, near the hinder feet of "Canis Major."

Colum'banus, (St.,) a monk, b. in Ireland about 540. He went to France in 590, and founded the celebrated monastery of Luxeuil, over which he presided for 20 years. The enmity of Queen Brunehaut caused him to be ordered back to Ireland, from whence he journeyed into Italy, where he founded the monastery of Bobbio in 615. The order of the Columbans was united to that of the Benedictines in the beginning of the 8th century.

Columba'rium, *n.*: *pl.* COLUMBARIA. (*Arch.*) A subterranean sepulchre, or crypt, in the walls of which were recesses for cinerary urns. — Also, applied to the recesses themselves — The holes left in the walls of a building for the insertion of the ends of timbers; so called from resembling the niches of a pigeon-house.

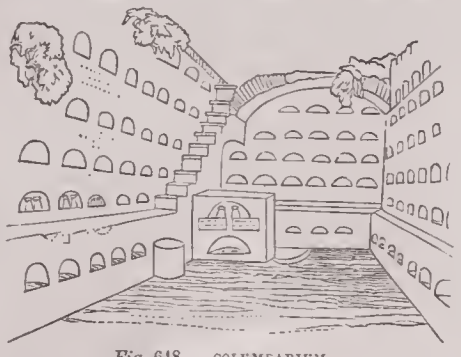


Fig. 648. — COLUMBARIUM.
(Discovered at the Villa Ruffini, 1822.)

Col'umbary, *n.* [Lat. *columbinus*, from *columba*, a dove.] A dove-cot; a pigeon-house.

"The earth of *columbaries*, or dove-houses, is much desired in the artifice of saltpetre." — *Browne.*

Colum'bate, *n.* [Fr. *colombate.*] (*Chem.*) A salt formed of columbic acid and a base.

Colum'bia, a name given to the United States.

Colum'bia, in *Alabama*, a township of Henry co., on the Chattahoochee, 120 m. from Montgomery; *pop.* 1,382.

Colum'bia, in *Arkansas*, a S.W. co., adjoining Louisiana. The Dorcheat River and other smaller streams drain it. Surface level, and soil productive. *Cap.* Magnolia. *Pop.* 11,347.

—A post-village, cap. of Chicot co., on the Mississippi River, abt. 115 m. S.S.E. of Little Rock.

Columbia, in *California*, a post-town of Tuolumne co., on the Stanislaus River, 4 m. N. of Sonora; *pop.* 2,192.

Columbia, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of Tolland co., 20 m. E. by S. of Hartford; *pop.* 891.

Columbia, in *Florida*, a N.E. co., adjoining Georgia; *area*, abt. 1,000 sq. m. The Suwanee River forms its W. and N.W. boundary, as the Santa Fé does its S. The surface is mostly level and covered with pine timber, and the soil sandy. *Cap.* Alligator. *Pop.* 7,335.

Columbia, in *Georgia*, an E. co.; *area*, abt. 580 sq. m. The Savannah River, which bounds it on the N.E., also separates it from S. Carolina. The surface is uneven and the soil moderately fertile. Gold has been found. *Cap.* Appling. *Pop.* 13,529.

—A village of Columbia co.

Columbia, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Monroe co., abt. 209 m. S. by W. of Springfield; *pop.* 1,246.

Columbia, in *Indiana*, a township of Du Bois co.; *pop.* 1,622.

—A post-village and township of Fayette co., abt. 5 mile. E.S.E. of Indianapolis; *pop.* 929.

—A township of Gibson co.; *pop.* 2,238.

—A township of Jennings co.; *pop.* 1,272.

—A township of Martin co.; *pop.* 831.

—A township of Whitley co.; *pop.*, including the village of Columbia, 1,271.

—A post-village, cap. of Whitley co., on a branch of the Eel River, about 105 miles N.N.E. of Indianapolis; *pop.* 1,663.

Columbia, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Marion co.; *pop.* 104.

—A township of Tama co.; *pop.* 718.

—A village and township of Wapello co., on the Des Moines River, abt. 70 m. S.W. of Iowa City; *pop.* of township, 2,101.

Columbia, in *Kentucky*, a township, cap. of Adair co., abt. 100 m. S.S.W. of Frankfort; *pop.* 3,616.

Columbia, or **Columbus,** in *Louisiana*, a post-village, cap. of Caldwell parish, on the Washita River, abt. 230 m. N. by E. of Baton Rouge.

Columbia, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Washington co., on Pleasant River, abt. 130 m. E. by N. of Augusta; *pop.* 668.

Columbia, in *Michigan*, a village of Ingham co., on Grand River, about 12 m. S. by W. of Lansing.

Colum'bia, or COLUMBIAVILLE, a post village of Lapeer co., on Flint River, about 40 m. N. by W. of Pontiac.

—A post-township of Jackson co.; *pop.* 1,582.

—A township of Pascola co.; *pop.* 424.

—A township of Van Buren co.; *pop* 1,269.

Colum'bia, in *Mississippi*, a post-village, cap. of Marion co., on Pearl River, 90 m. S. by E. of Jackson; *pop.* 66.

Columbia, in *Missouri*, a township and post-village, cap. of Boone co., about 35 m. N.N.W. of Jefferson City, and about 10 from the Missouri River. It is the seat of the State University. *Pop.* 5,560.

—A village of St. Louis co., at the mouth of Missouri River.

Columbia, in *N. Carolina*, a township of Randolph co., on Deep River, a few m. from Ashborough; *pop.* 1,254.

—A twp. of Tyrrel co., abt. 1½ m. E. of Raleigh; *pop.* 1,206

Columbia, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Coos co., on the Connecticut River, about 110 m. N. of Concord; *pop.* 752.

Columbia, in *New Jersey*, a village of Chatham township, Morris co., about 13 m. W. of Newark.

—A village of Mercer co., about 17 m. N. of Trenton.

—A post-village of Warren co., on the Delaware River, by Paulinskill Creek, about 10 m. N. of Belvidere.

Columbia, in *New York*, an E.S.E. co.; *area*, about 620 sq. m. It adjoins Massachusetts on the E., and is bounded by the Hudson River on the W. In the E. part the surface is hilly; the W., generally level and fertile. Iron and lead ores are found; also limestone, slate, and marble. The warm springs of New Lebanon, in the N.E. part, are a favorite public resort. *Cap.* Hudson. *Pop.* 47,044.

—A post-township of Herkimer co., about 70 m. W. by N. of Albany; *pop* 1,637.

Columbia, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Hamilton co., on the Ohio River, about 5 m. above Cincinnati; *pop.* about 4,000.

—A village of Licking co., 16 m. E. of Columbus.

—A township of Lorain co.; *pop.* 892.

—A township of Meigs co.; *pop.* 1,286.

—A village of Putnam co., 45 m. N.N.W. of Bellefontaine.

Columbia, in *Oregon*, a N.W. co.; *area*, about 600 sq. m. It borders on Washington Territory on the N., from which it is separated by the Columbia River. It is traversed by the Klaskanine and Scappoose rivers. The surface is varied by mountains and valleys; the former being covered with forests of hemlock, cedar, fir, and maple. The soil in the valleys is very fertile. Iron ore is found in large quantities, and salt springs abound. *Cap.* Saint Helen. *Pop.* 863.

Columbia, in *Pennsylvania*, an E. central co.; *area*, about 375 sq. m. The N. branch of the Susquehanna River, and the Catawissa and Fishing creeks, traverse it. The surface is broken by the Knob and Catawissa mountains, and the Muncey Hills of the Alleghany range. The limestone basis of the valleys renders the soil very fertile. *Cap.* Bloomsburg. *Pop.* 28,765.

—A village and township of Bradford co., 24 m. W. by N. of Towanda; *pop.* 1,521.

—A post-borough in W. Hempfield township, Lancaster co., on the Susquehanna River (which is here nearly a mile wide), about 28 miles S.E. of Harrisburg; *pop.* 6,461.

—A post-office of Lancaster co.

Columbia, in *S. Carolina*, a city, cap. of the State, and seat of justice for Richland district, on the E. bank of the Congaree River, below the junction of the Broad and Saluda rivers, 124 m. N.N.W. of Charleston, and 500 from Washington. Lat. 35° 57′ N., Lon. 81° 7′ W. It is built in a fine situation, and is one of the handsomest towns in the State, being well laid out with rectangular streets and squares, and covering an area of over 2 m. The greater part of the houses are built of wood, sheltered by parterres of trees. *C.* is the seat of the College of S. Carolina, founded in 1804, which is enriched by good endowments, and contains a large and valuable library. The other noticeable public buildings are, the State House, Insane Asylum, Court House, Market House, many fine churches (of various denominations), 3 banks, and the State Arsenal. Eight newspapers are in flourishing existence, and the city possesses several literary and educational institutions. *C.* is at the head of river-navigation, and connects with Charleston, Wilmington, Augusta, &c., by various lines of railroad. *Pop.* 9,298.

Columbia, in *Tennessee*, a township and post-village cap. of Maury co., on Duck River, 41 m. S. by W. of Nashville; *pop.* of township 4,858; of village, 2,550.

Columbia, in *Texas*, a post-vill. and twp. of Brazoria co., on the Brazos River; *pop.* 1,873.

Columbia, in *Virginia*, a township of Fluvanna co., at the junction of the Rivanna and James rivers, about 52 m. W. by N. of Richmond; *pop.* 2,331.

Columbia, in *Wisconsin*, a S. central co.; *area*, about 727 sq. m. The Wisconsin and Neenah rivers traverse it. The surface is undulating, and the soil fertile. *Cap.* Portage City. *Pop.* 28,802.

Colum'bia, (British,) an extensive tract of almost uninhabited country, on the N.W. coast of N. America, in Lat. 49°–55° N., Lon. 115°–132° W. It is bounded on the W. by the Pacific, and Queen Charlotte's Sound; on the E. by the Rocky Mountains; and on the S. by Washington Territory. — *Ext.* 800 m. long, and nearly 400 broad, exclusive of Vancouver's Island, which is treated of elsewhere. *Area*, 220,000 sq. m. — *Desc.* The country may be described as divided into three great districts, by ranges running parallel to each other, and with the Rocky Mountains. The two E. districts are broken up into immense valleys, and are watered by the river Columbia, whilst the W. district is watered by the Frazer. For nearly half a century before being drawn within the pale of civilization, British *C.* had largely yielded, more especially to the Hudson's Bay Company, skins of various kinds, salmon of excellent quality, and timber of magnificent proportions. Beyond a garden, or here and there the semblance of a farm, little or nothing had been done for the cultivation of the soil. Nor has agriculture even now made much progress. In most parts of the colony, the arable surface — scanty, as a whole, at best — often amounts, in single spots, only to infinitesimal patches, and those probably liable to inundation. Grazing-ground appears to be more abundant, especially on the Middle Frazer River, and on the affluents of the Columbia. But, as the command of water power everywhere affords unusual facilities for lumbering, more land will doubtless be gradually rendered available both for pasturage and for tillage. The grand obstacle, however, in the way of all such improvements, centres in the more attractive character of mining than of any more regular pursuit. Independently of silver, which has been discovered in the lower basin of the Frazer, and of copper, which is known to exist immediately to the E. of the same, gold may be said to be universally diffused. In addition to gold, silver, and copper, abundance of coal and iron likewise exist. To its mineral resources, British *C.* mainly owes its present position. It was the discovery of gold in 1857 — coinciding as it did with the expiration of the Hudson's Bay Company's licensed monopoly — that led to the establishment of the colony in 1858. In connection with this same cause, adventurers from the U. States, from Great Britain and its dependencies, and even from China, have flocked to this land of promise. But, according to an apparently universal law, the aborigines have suffered from the influx of races superior to themselves. Preferring the "diggings" to the hunting and fishing, which were sure to supply them with both food and raiment, they have perished, in a considerable proportion, by famine and disease. *B. C.* became a province of the Dominion of Canada on July 1st, 1871. Estimat. *pop.* (1871) 55,000. Till agriculture shall have taken root, and spread forth branches, there can scarcely be said to be, in the proper sense of the word, any population at all. Beyond the towns, or rather villages — purely mercantile appendages of the diggings — the extrinsic sojourners, restless and fluctuating in summer, disappear altogether during winter. In 1868, Victoria, in the island of Vancouver, was made the cap. of this colony, which is under the administration of a governor representing the British crown.

Columbia College. An important seat of learning in the city of New York, chartered in Oct., 1754, under the name of King's College, which name was changed to Columbia College in 1784. The institution comprises an academic department, law school, medical school, and school of mines.

Columbiad, *n.* [From *Columbia*, or the U. States.] (*Gun.*) A kind of heavy cannon, invented by the American Col. Bomford, and combining certain qualities of the gun, howitzer, and mortar. It was used in the war of 1812, but is now out of use, at least in its original form.

Columbia, (District of.) See DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Columbia Falls, in *Maine*, a twp. of Washington co.; *pop.* 608.

Cŏlum'bian, *a.* [From *Columbus*, the discoverer of America.] Pertaining to America, or to the U. States.

Columbia'na, in *Ala.*, a twp. of Shelby co.; *pop.* 1,040.

Columbiana, in *Illinois*, a village of Greene co., on the Illinois River, about 78 m. S.W. of Springfield.

Columbiana, in *Ohio*, an E.N.E. county, bordering on the Ohio River, which separates it from Pennsylvania; *area*, about 490 sq. m. It is intersected by the Little Beaver River and the Sandy and Yellow creeks. The surface is partly level and partly undulating. The soil is very fertile. Limestone, iron ore, and stone coal are found. *Cap.* New Lisbon. *Pop.* 38,299.

Columbian College, Washington, D. C. Incorporated in 1821. In 1873, its name was changed to that of COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY.

Columbian Grove, in *Virginia*, a post-township of Luneuburg co.; *pop.* 1,422.

Columbia River, or OREGON, the largest stream on the W. side of N. America, with an extremely tortuous course. It rises in the Rocky Mountains, in about 51° N. Lat., and 116° W. Lon. It takes a course first N.W. till about 53° N. Lat.; and then nearly S. for abt. 245 m., till its junction with the Flathead or Clarke's River. It then pursues a W.S.W. course, being precipitated over some very high falls, till it reaches Fort O'Kanegan, in about 48° N. Lat. and 120° W. Lon., when it flows S. to Fort Nez Perces, a distance of 125 m., where it is joined by the Great Snake River from the S.E. After receiving the latter, the *C.* turns to the W.; and pursuing that direction during the remainder of its course, falls into the Pacific Ocean, between Cape Disappointment on the N., and Point Adams on the S.; in 46° 18′ N. Lat., and 124° W. Lon. Its embouchure is 5 or 6 m. in width. It has not, where deepest, more than from 4½ to 5 fathoms water over its bar, on which the sea breaks with considerable violence, making its ingress and egress, to sailing-vessels, a work always of much difficulty, and practicable only, it is said, at certain seasons. Vessels may ascend the *C.* to Fort Vancouver about 100 m. direct from its mouth; and vessels of very light draught may advance about 80 m. further.

Columbia Station, in *Ohio*, a P. O. of Lorain co.

Columbia Village, in *New York*, a village of St. Lawrence co., on the Grass River, about 21 m. E. by N. of Ogdensburg.

Columbiaville, in *Indiana*, a village of Martin co., about 95 m. S.S.W. of Indianapolis.

Columbiaville, in *New York*, a village of Stockport township, Columbia co., at the confluence of the Kinderhook and Claverack creeks, a few m. N. of Hudson.

Colum'bidæ, *n. pl.* [From Lat. *columba*, a dove.] (*Zoöl.*) The Dove family, sub-order *Columbæ*, comprising doves which have the bill horny at the tip, 12 and sometimes 14 tail-feathers, and the plumage more or less adorned with metallic lustre. About a dozen species are found in N. America, and all but 2 or 3 belong to the S. or S.W. States. See PIGEON.

Col'umbine, *n.* [Lat. *columbinus*, from *columba*, a dove.] A little dove.

(*Bot.*) See AQUILEGIA.

(*Dramatic.*) In pantomimes, the name given to the female performer in the harlequinade.

—*a.* Like, or pertaining to, a pigeon or dove; of a dove-color, or like the neck of a dove.

Colum'bite, *n.* [Fr. *colombite.*] (*Min*) A rare, dark-gray, hard, crystalline mineral, containing nitric acid combined with the oxides of iron and manganese.

Colum'bium, *n.* [From *Columbia*, America.] (*Chem.*) The former name of NIOBITE, *q. v.*

Colum'bo, *n.* See CALUMBA.

Colum'bus, CHRISTOPHER. [The Latinized form of the It. *Colombo*; Sp. *Colon.*] The discoverer of America. B. in Genoa, 1435 or 1436, (others say 1446.) It is said that his father followed the trade of wool-comber, but, in fact, we have no definite information about the family and early life of *C.* He went to sea at the age of 14. Little is known of him till we find him at Lisbon, in 1470. He was then about 35 years of age, tall, and well-formed, of dignified carriage, and engaging manners (see fig. 103). Already his hair had become quite white; doubtless in consequence of the hardships and anxieties of his early days. About this time he married Felepé Mŏnis de Palestrello, daughter of a deceased Italian navigator. He now occupied himself in constructing maps and charts, made several voyages to the coast of Africa, visited the Canaries and Azores, and, eager to pass the bounds of existing knowledge, made a voyage, in 1477, to the northward of Iceland. Before this time, however, he had conceived the design of reaching India by a westward course. Judging from the latest and best accounts, he gave by far too great an extension to the east of Asia; and, on high authority, took the size of a degree considerably below the truth, thus greatly under-estimating the earth's size. It followed that the Atlantic might easily be traversed. The scheme was a magnificent one; but it is difficult for us now, in the advanced state of our knowledge, to look at it in all its grandeur and boldness. He supported his views by the authority of Aristotle and other ancient writers, who had suggested that India might be reached by going west from the Pillars of Hercules; and by traditions and rumors concerning land to the west, and objects seen floating in the Atlantic, or cast ashore by westerly winds. Copious memoranda of all the grounds of his persuasion were found among his papers. To reach India by sea was still the great problem of geography. *C.* offered to John II. of Portugal to solve it by sailing westwards; and would most probably have prevailed upon the king to send out an expedition, had it not been for the secret counterplotting of some of the council, whose duplicity, winked at by the monarch, so disgusted *C.*, that he took his departure for Spain. This was in 1484 or 1485; his only companion was his son Diego, then about eleven years old, his wife having died some time previously. Though entering Spain in great poverty, he soon made friends, and got an introduction to the king and queen. They hesitated to undertake so great an enterprise, and several councils reported unfavorably; still *C.* persevered in new applications, and for seven years was kept in a painful state of suspense. At length, after a last trial, in February, 1492, he left the residence of the court, and set out on his way to France. Two of his friends got an immediate interview with the queen — overcame her scruples — and *C.* was brought back. Isabella had offered to pledge her jewels, but the king was afterwards prevailed upon to furnish the greater part of the funds, *C.* himself undertaking an eighth, and getting the same part of the profits. He was to have one-eighth of all metals, gems, and merchandise, the office of admiral, with descent of title, and to be viceroy and governor-general of the new lands. The articles of agreement were signed on April 17, 1492. On Friday, August 3, 1492, the expedition sailed from Palos, near Moguer on the Tinto; it consisted of three small vessels, two without decks (see fig. 104), and 120 men, who had been procured with the utmost difficulty, owing to the general dread of the voyage. The celebrated brothers Pinzon commanded the two smaller vessels, of about fifty tons each, named the Pinta and Nina; the admiral, the Santa Maria. The only difficulty encountered was the mutinous tendency of the crews, excited by their terrors. *C.* repressed these with extraordinary tact; he was, besides, a skilful sailor, and had helps which a few years before did not exist. The compass had been receiving more attention, and the astrolabe, an instrument like our sextant, had been lately introduced. — Sitting on the high poop of his vessel, at 10 o'clock on the night of Oct. 11, 1492, gazing earnestly ahead, *C.* plainly saw moving lights upon some land. Four hours of most exciting suspense followed. At 2 A. M., Rodrigo Triana, a sailor in the Pinta, which was a little in advance, saw the land itself. Dawn revealed a lovely island — Guanahani, or San Salvador, one of the Bahamas. He afterwards discovered Cuba and Hayti: and deeming all these portions of Asia, — a delusion under which he labored till his latest hour, — he called the inhabitants Indians: a name which became general before the truth was known. The discovery produced an extraordinary sensation in Europe; and *C.* was received by the sovereigns, and in every part of Spain, with the highest honor. — On Sept. 25, 1493 he sailed from Cadiz with a fleet of seventeen ships and 1,500 men, and discovered the Windward Isles, Jamaica, Porto Rico, &c., and founded a colony in Hispaniola. Disappointed in their hopes of making rapid fortunes, many of the adventurers who went out with him became discontented, and returning home, spread calumnies against the admiral. Leaving his brother Bartholomew governor, he returned home, was received with favor, and refuted all the charges preferred by his enemies. His third voyage, entered upon May 30, 1498, was rewarded by the discovery of Trinidad, the Orinoco, and the coast of Paria. He found the new colony in a disorganized state, and remained some time to restore order. Complaints, however, still reached Spain, and a commissioner named Boladilla was sent out to institute inquiries. He exceeded his powers, and sent *C.* home in irons, with his two brothers, Bartholomew and Diego. There was a general burst of indignation in Spain; the king disclaimed complicity, and the queen bestowed her usual favor. Boladilla was recalled, but the admiral was not reinstated. This favor he long sought in vain, and till the day of his death he got no redress, though there was not the semblance of proof against him. *C.* had served the king's purpose, who now repented that he had bestowed such powers and privileges. The admiral was, however, sent upon a fourth voyage, May 9, 1502, to search for a passage from the Caribbean Sea into what was supposed to be the great Indian Sea, from which Vasco de Gama had recently returned laden with the richest treasure. The voyage was disastrous; and the constitution of *C.*, on which the infirmities of age had already made inroads, never recovered from the shock which it sustained. In coasting Central America, he got a hint, which, if followed up, might have led to the discovery of Mexico and the Pacific, and shed new lustre on his declining years. He returned at the end of the year 1504, and renewed his appeals to the justice and generosity of the king. While urging them in person, or by means of his son, brother, and other friends, he was seized with a violent attack of gout, and expired on May 20, 1506, in full possession of his faculties, and in a very pious frame of mind. In his latter days, his connection with, and neglect of, Beatrice Enriquez, of Seville, mother of his natural son Fernando, "weighed heavily on his conscience," and on his death-bed he made provision for her. Fernando was now eighteen years of age; he became the biographer of his father, by whom he had always been treated with the same affectionate regard as his other son. The latter, Don Diego, renewed the application for redress; and, at length, commenced a law process against the king, before the "high council of the Indies." This court decided against his majesty; and, about the same time, a mutual attachment having sprung up between the young admiral and the Donna Maria de Toledo, niece of the celebrated duke of Alva, who was cousin-german to Ferdinand, and high in his favor, such influence was brought to bear, that the king was obliged to yield; though not so far as to restore fully the dignities and privileges at first conferred. As vice-queen of Hispaniola, this lady behaved with great dignity, propriety, and spirit, and did excellent service to her husband, who, like his father, was never free from the persecution of enemies. Her eldest son, Don Luis, resigned all claim to the former titles for a handsome pension, with the titles of Duke of Veragua and Marquis of Jamaica. His eldest daughter married Don Diego, her cousin; and they jointly enjoyed the honors and estates, but died without issue; — and the legitimate male line became extinct. At length, in 1608, the property and titles passed into a branch of the house of Braganza, in the person of Don Nuñez de Portugallo, who was grandson of Isabella, third daughter of Don Diego *C.*, by his wife, Donna Maria de Toledo.



Fig. 649. — HOUSE IN WHICH COLUMBUS DIED, (at Seville.)

Colum'bus, in *Arkansas*, a village of Hempstead co., about 10 m. W. of Washington, the county seat.

Columbus, in Canada W., a village of York co., 40 m. N.E. of Toronto; *pop.* about 300.

Columbus, in *Florida*, a post-village of Columbia co., on the Suwanee River, about 80 m. E. of Tallahassee.

—A post-office of Madison co.

Columbus, a flourishing city of *Georgia*, cap. of Muscogee co., on the E. bank of the Chattahoochee River, 90 m. W.S.W. of Macon, 128 W.S.W. of Milledgeville, and 290 W. of Savannah. The Chattahoochee is navigable hence to Apalachicola, on the Mexican Gulf, during 8 months of the year, and conveys vast quantities of cotton to that port for foreign shipment. *C.*, as a city and nucleus of trade, ranks about third in the State: it is well and handsomely built, and the streets (of rectangular form) are pleasantly shaded by foliage. A fine bridge spans the river here, and connects the city with the village of Girard, on its opposite bank. *C.* contains some spacious and handsome public buildings, and has manufactures of cottons, woollens, paper, implements of farm-husbandry, &c., besides possessing an active business in iron-founding. Three railroads, the *Muscogee*, the *Montgomery and West Point*, and the *Mobile and Girard*, have their termini in this city. *Pop.* 7,401.

Colum'bus, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Adams co., about 15 m. N.E. of Quincy; *pop.* 975.

Columbus, in *Indiana*, a village of Adams co., about 100 m. W. of Springfield.

—A post village, cap. of Bartholomew co., on the E. fork of White River, 41 miles S.S.E. of Indianapolis; *pop.* 3,35 b.

—A township of Bartholomew co.; *pop.* 5,187.

—A village of Madison co., about 6 m. S.E. of Anderson.

Columbus, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Allamakee co., on the Mississippi River, about 85 m. above Dubuque.

—A township of Louisa co.; *pop.* 2,344.—A village in this township, about 22 m. S.W. of Muscatine, and about 3 m. W. of the Iowa River: *pop.* 850.

Columbus, in *Kansas*, a village of Doniphan co., on the Missouri River, about 10 m. N.N.W. of St. Joseph, Missouri.

Columbus, in *Kentucky*, a post-village and township of Hickman co., on the Mississippi River, about 300 m. W.S.W. of Frankfort: *pop.* of township, 2,573.

Columbus, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of St. Clair co., on Belle River, about 40 m. N.N.E. of Detroit; *pop.* 1,218.

—A village of Ingham co., on Grande River, about 12 m. S. by W. of Lansing.

Columbus, in *Minnesota*, a village of Columbus township, Anoka co., about 22 m. N. of St. Paul; *pop.* of township, 71.

Columbus, in *Mississippi*, a town, cap. of Lowndes co., on the Tombigbee River, about 140 m. N.E. of Jackson; *pop.* 4,812.

Columbus, in *Missouri*, a post-village and township of Johnson co., about 106 m. N. by W. of Jefferson City; *pop.* 1,394.

Columbus, in *North Carolina*, a S. co., bordering on S. Carolina; *area*, about 600 sq. m. The Lumber River bounds it on the N.W., and it is also drained by the Waccamaw River. The surface is level, and in some parts marshy. *Cap.* Whitesville. *Pop.* 8,474

—A post-village, cap. of Polk co., about 90 m. W. of Charlotte; *pop.* 744.

Columbus, in *Nebraska*, a township and post-village, cap. of Platte co., on the Loupe fork of Platte River, about 86 m. W. by N. of Omaha City; *pop.* 1,233.

Columbus, in *Nevada*, a P. O. of Esmeralda co.

Columbus, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Mansfield township, Burlington co., about 12 m. S.S.E. of Trenton.

Columbus, in *New York*, a post-township of Chenango co., on the Unadilla River, about 33 m. S.W. of Utica; *pop.* 1,197.

Columbus, the capital of *Ohio*, and seat of justice of Franklin co., is pleasantly located on the E. bank of the Scioto River, 90 m. from its outlet, 116 m. N.E. of Cincinnati, and 350 m. from Washington; Lat. 39° 57′ N., Lon. 83° 3′ W. *C.* may be deemed the third city of the State in point of size and importance, yielding only, in these essentials, to Cincinnati and Cleveland. It was laid out in 1812, and established as the seat of govt.; and in 1834 was incorporated as a city. It is built on the rectangular plan, and laid out with considerable taste and uniformity. Its finest public edifice is, undoubtedly, the State House, or Capitol, a building second only to its namesake at Washington with regard to size. This is a noble structure, having dimensions of 304 ft. in length, by a width of 134, and covers an area of 55,936 sq. ft. It is reared of gray limestone, giving it the appearance of a marble structure, and presents a chaste and elegant outside appearance — a quality in no wise deteriorated from in the aspect and arrangements of its interior fittings and accommodations. Besides this, *C.* brings forward to notice her fine and extremely well-ordered Penitentiary. Asylums for the deaf and dumb, the blind, and the lunatic, are here conducted on the largest and most improved scale; while some 18 churches, the Sterling Medical College, the State University, and an assortment of literary, educational, and scientific institutions, attest the patriotic vigor and mental spirit of her citizens. *C.* keeps pace with her sister cities, requiring for her intelligent needs not fewer than 3 daily newspapers, 10 weeklies, and 2 monthly journals; besides being the central starting-point of the following railroad lines, viz., the *Cincinnati, Columbus, and Cleveland*; *Central Ohio*; *Columbus and Pittsburg*; *Columbus and Piqua*; and the *Columbus and Springfield*. A branch of the great Ohio Canal also keeps this city in inter-communication with the major part of the State. *C.*, as the centre of a rich farming country, is, naturally, a place of active and prosperous business operations, and is yearly increasing her municipal roll in a heavy ratio of capitation. *Pop.* 31,274.

Columbus, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village and township of Warren co., on Coffee Creek, about 33 m. E.S.E. of Erie; *pop.* about 2,500.

Columbus, in *Tennessee*, a village of Jackson co.

—A village of Polk co., on the Hiawassee River, about 170 m. E.S.E. of Nashville.

Columbus, in *Texas*, a twp. of Colorado co., on the Colorado, about 95 m. S.E. of Austin City; *pop.* 2,745.

Columbus, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Columbia co., on Crawfish River, on the Milwaukee and St. Paul R.R., about 30 m. N.E. of Madison. It contains 2 banks. *Pop.* of township, 2,840; of village, 1,888.

Columbus City, in *Iowa*, a village and township of Louisa co.; also called COLUMBUS, *q. v.*

Colum'bus Grove, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Putnam co., about 100 m. N W. of Columbus.

Columel'la, *n.* [From Lat. *columen*, a column.] (*Bot.*) The axis, or central column, of a pod or spore-case.

(*Zoöl.*) The central column, taking its rise from the basal centre, in most of the univalve shells.

Columellia'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A small order of plants, alliance *Cinchonales*. DIAG. Epipetalous stamens, sinuous anthers bursting longitudinally, and unsymmetrical flowers.— The order consists of a single genus, *Columellia*, which includes 3 species of evergreen shrubs, natives of Mexico and Peru. Their properties and uses are unknown.

Columel'liform, *a.* Of the shape of a columella, or small column.

Column, (*kol'um,*) *n.* [Lat. *columna*, *columen*; W. *colofn*, from *colof*, a stem or stalk, a prop or support.] (*Arch.*) A member of a cylindrical form, placed upright for support of buildings, principally wrought in stone, and made decorative in conformity to the order and style of decorative composition. It consists of a base, a shaft or body, and a capital, and differs from the pilaster, which is square on the plan. The Greeks and Romans cut their *C.* in such a manner as to make them swell out slightly at about one-third of the entire height from the base. This was called the *entasis* of the *C.*, and was effected by means of a sliding rule known as the rule of Nicomedes. The measurement and proportion of *C.* were regulated by the diameter of the lower end of the shaft, which was divided into two parts called modules; each module being subdivided into thirty minutes. Peculiarities in the *C.* used in the architecture of different countries and periods will be noticed in the articles devoted to each style of architecture, and to each part of a *C.* as pointed out in *Fig.* 650. — Among the most celebrated triumphal columns of antiquity is Trajan's column, erected in Rome, in the centre of the Forum Trajani; dedicated to the emperor Trajan, as a commemoration of his victory over the Dacians, and executed, as it is believed, by Apollodorus, A. D. 115. It is of the Doric order, and 132 feet in height. The shaft is constructed of 34 pieces of Greek marble, joined with scraps of bronze, and, for beauty of style, and elegance of proportion, is considered a masterpiece of art. 2,500 figures are sculptured on the entire work; they are 2 feet in height at the shaft, and gradually increase to a height of 4 feet at the top.

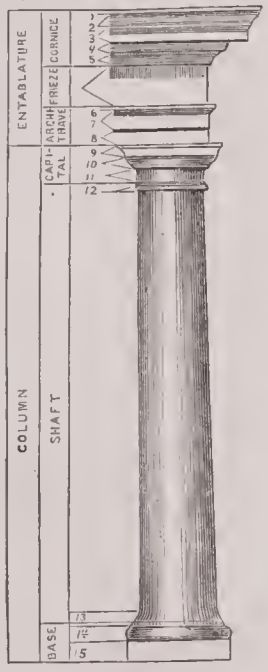


Fig. 650.

1, fillet; — 2, cyma recta; — 3, corona; — 4, ovolos; — 5, cavetto; — 6, tenia; — 7, upper facia; — 8, lower facia; — 9, abacus; — 10, ovolo; — 11, neck; — 12, astragal; — 13, apophyges; — 14, torus; — 15, plintii.

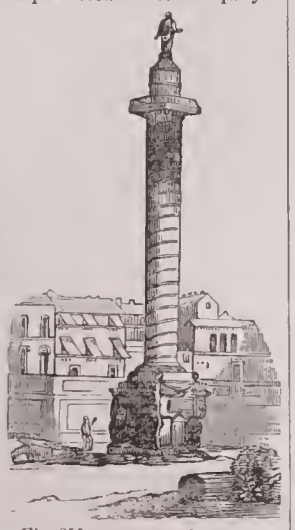


Fig. 651. — COLUMN OF TRAJAN.

—An erect or elevated structure resembling a column; any body pressing perpendicularly on its base; as, a *column* of water, the vertebral *column*.

(*Mil.*) A large body of troops drawn up in deep files, so as to present a narrow front. The term "in column" is diametrically opposed to that of "in line," when troops present an extended front.

(*Naut.*) A fleet of ships arranged in sailing line of succession.

(*Printing.*) A perpendicular section of a page.

(*Arith.*) A set of arithmetical numbers, placed for addition in a tabulated form; as, a *column* of figures.

(*Bot.*) The consolidated stamens and pistils of Orchidaceæ.

(*Anat.*) The term is applied to longitudinal portions or tracts of the myelon, of which there are three in each lateral moiety, called, from their situation in the upright posture of man, *anterior*, *middle*, and *posterior* columns.

Column'ar, *a.* [Lat. *columnaris.*] Formed in columns; having the form of columns; like the shaft of a column; as, *columnar* spar.

Columnar'ity, *n.* State or position of being columnar.

Col'umned, *a.* Columned; having columns.

Columned, (*kol'umd,*) *a.* Possessing columns; columniated.

Col'umn-rule, *n.* (*Printing*) A thin rule of brass, used to divide vertically columns of printed matter.

Colure', *n.* [Gr. *kolouros* — *kolos*, mutilated, and *ouros*, tail.] (*Astron.*) One of the two imaginary great circles of the celestial sphere intersecting the poles of the world; one passing through the equinoctial points of Aries and Libra and the pole of the equator; and the other through the solstitial points of Cancer and Capricorn, and the poles both of the ecliptic and equator For this reason the first is called the *equinoctial*, and the second the *solstitial* colure. The name is supposed to have been given to them because a portion of these circles is always concealed from view under the horizon. — *Brande.*

Colu'sa, in *California*, a N.W. co.; *area*, about 2,890 sq. m. The Sacramento River bounds it on the E., as does the Red Creek, partly on the N. It is also drained by the Elder, Tombs, Stone, and Syracuse creeks. The coast range passes along its W. border. *Soil.* Fertile. *Cap.* Colusa. *Pop.* 6,165.

—A post-town, cap. of the above co., about 90 m. N.N.E. of Benicia; *pop.* 2,193.

Colute'a, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Fabaceæ*. They are shrubs with unequally pinnate leaves. *C. arborescens*, the bladder-senna, is a hardy, free-flowering shrub, native of Italy, &c., and growing almost alone on the summits of Mount Vesuvius. Its leaves are used instead of senna.

Col'ville, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Bourbon co.

Col'ville Valley, in *Washington Territory*, derives its name from an English fort in Columbia, Lat. 48°. It is about 50 m. long, and 3 wide, and large quantities of very rich land are unoccupied. Pinckney City (called also Colville) has recently been established, and already has a pop. of over 300. Near it are the U. States military post (Fort Colville), and the Indian reservation. This vicinity, since 1854, has attracted much attention as a gold-mining region. Gold is found in all the streams and bars from the Spokane River to the N. boundary, and up the Pen d'Oreille to the Catholic Mission.

Col'vin's Creek, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of New Hanover co.

Colym'bidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Divers, a family of birds, order *Natatores*. They inhabit the northern regions, and are distinguished by their legs being placed so far back, that they always assume an erect position when standing. Their feet are large and webbed; they are rapid and powerful divers; and they feed both on fish and vegetables. — The genus *Colymbus*, or Divers proper, has the bill compressed and acute, tail short and rounded. Birds of this genus excel all others in diving, and in making progress beneath the surface of the water. They are solitary, keen-sighted, and wary. The Great Northern Diver, or Loon, *C. torquatus*, of N. America, is 31 inches long, and the wing 14 inches. The Black-throated Diver, *C. arcticus*, of the northern regions, is about 28 inches long, and the wing 12 inches. — The genus *Podiceps*, or Grebes, has the bill long, slender, and pointed; the head in the spring ornamented with tufts. These birds frequent lakes, rivers, and the sea-coast. When alarmed, they remain beneath the surface of the water, exposing only the bill. The Crested Grebe of N. America, *P. cristatus*, sometimes called Cargoose, is 23 inches long, umber brown above, silvery white below.



Fig. 652. — BLACK-THROATED DIVER. (*Colymbus glacialis.*)

Col'za, *n.* See RAPE.

Com-, a Latin prefix, used in composition for *cum*, before the letters, *b*, *p*, and *m*, signifying *to*, *with*, or *against*. See CON.

Co'ma, *n.* [Gr. *kōma*, from *koimaō*, to lull or hush to sleep.] (*Med.*) A state of drowsy insensibility, in which the patient, as if overcome by a deadly sleep, is incapable of being roused. *C.*, though frequently the result of a congested state of the brain, as in apoplexy, may arise from the narcotic influence of opium, hemlock, belladonna, and other drugs acting on the nervous system; from large quantities of spirits taken into the stomach; or from the formation of abscess on the brain, and the effusion of pus or serum on the surface of that organ; or it may proceed from injury to the skull or head, as from falls, blows, &c. *C.*, in whatever state found, is always a mere symptom, its treatment falling under that pursued in apoplexy, poisoning by narcotic drugs, &c.

Co'ma, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *komē*, tail of a comet.] (*Astron.*) The nebulous atmosphere surrounding the nucleus of a comet.

(*Bot.*) The assemblage of branches forming the head of a forest tree.— Also used to denote bracts that are empty and terminate an inflorescence, as in *Salvia Horminum*.

Co'ma Beren'ices, *n.* (*Astron.*) A constellation of the N. hemisphere, abt. 5° of the equinoctial colure, and midway between Cor Coroli on the N.E., and Denebola on the S.W. The principal stars are of the 4th and 5th magnitude.

Comacchio, (*ko-mak'kē-o,*) a fortified town of Central Italy, 30 m. E.S.E. of Ferrara; *pop.* 6,000.

Co'mack, in *New York*, a post-village of Suffolk co., abt. 187 m. S.S.E. of Albany.

Comal', in *Texas*, a W. central co.; *area*, abt 1,080 sq. m. It is drained by the Guadalupe and Cibolo rivers, and by Comal Creek, an affluent of the Guadalupe. The surface is generally hilly. *Cap.* New Braunfels. *Pop.* 5,283.

Comal' Town, in *Texas*, a village of the above co., near the junction of Comal Creek with the Guadalupe River.

Coma'na, (*Anc. Geog.*) a city of Cappadocia, (supposed to be the modern *Elbastan*,) on the river Sarus; celebrated in antiquity for its temple of Artemis Tauropolis. —A city of Pontus, (now Tokat,) equally celebrated for its devotion to the goddess Artemis.

Comanche, in *Texas*, a central co.; *area*, abt. 1,000 sq. m. It is traversed by the Leon River, and the Rush and Buckeye creeks. *Cap.* Comanche. *Pop.* 1,001.

—A post-village, cap. of the above co.

Comanche Indians, the largest and most warlike Indian nation on the N. American continent, are a nomad race, roaming at large from the coast of the Mexican Gulf to the E. slope of the Rocky Mountains. They have no villages or fixed location; but are usually found in W. Texas and New Mexico, more particularly in the vicinage of the Rio Seco, Rio Grande del Norte, and the Colorado, Brazos, and San Antonio rivers. They are met with sometimes as far N. as Santa Fe, and they make an annual raid into Mexico, often penetrating as far S. as Durango, committing great depredations, and frequently returning to their own hunting-lodges laden with spoil and Mexican female captives (contemptuously known as "yaller-bellies.") This kind of *razzia* is so periodical



Fig. 653. — COMANCHE BEARING AWAY A CAPTIVE.

in its occurrence, as to have acquired the name of the "Mexican Moon." Their range is variously estimated; but it is believed that its true limits may be put down as from 800 to 900 m. N. to S., and from E. to W. about 900. When on the "war path," their sphere of action is, of course, almost indefinably extended. The Comanches are, perhaps, the finest horsemen in the world; they, in fact, *live* in the saddle, and consider it beneath their dignity to walk on "terra firma." This nation is supposed to be the richest, and most numerous, as well as powerful, of all the redskins infesting this continent, and at the same time the fiercest and most intractable. Physically, too, they far surpass all the other aboriginal tribes belonging to this country; this, however, may be partly attributable to the fact, that they steadfastly ignore the use of spirituous liquors, being the only Indian nation proof against the fascination of whisky. They are essentially warlike, but cruel and treacherous, make no male prisoners, and cherish a profound contempt for Mexicans, negroes, and many of their Indian congeners. Their numbers cannot be stated with any approach to accuracy, but as nearly as can be ascertained, they consist of about 20,000 souls, and can muster on the war-path from 2,500 to 3,000 warriors, well mounted, armed, and disciplined.

Coman'dra, *n.* [Gr. *komi*, hair, and *andres*, stamens.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Santalaceæ*. They are very smooth, suffruticose plants of N. America; ped axillary and terminal; flowers small, umbellate. *C. umbellata*, the Bastard Toad-flax, is found in rocky woods throughout the U. States.

Co'man's Well, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Sussex co.

Coma'rum, *n.* [Gr. *komaros*, the strawberry-tree, which this plant resembles.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Rosaceæ*. *C. palustre*, the Marsh cinquefoil, is found in swamps from Wisconsin to the Arctic Circle.

Co'mate, *a.* [Lat. *comatus*, from *coma*, hair.] Hairy; encompassed with a bushy appearance, like hair.

Co-mate', *n.* A fellow-companion; a comrade.

"My *co-mates* and brothers in exile." — *Shaks.*

Co'matose, Co'matous, *a.* [From Lat. *cōma*, lethargy.] Relating to, or resembling, coma: preternaturally disposed to sleep; lethargic; drowsy; as, *comatose* fever.

Comaya'gua, (formerly *Valladolid,*) the cap. of the republic of Honduras and of a dep. of same name, on the Ulloa River, 192 m. E. of Guatemala; Lat. 14° 23′ N., Lon. 87° 39′ E.; *pop.* about 8,000.

Comb, Combe, Coomb, Coombe, *n.* [A.S. *comb*; Gr. *kombos*; W. *cwm*, a hollow, a deep valley.] A valley; a hollow depression of land; a circular dell; as, Ilfra*combe*.

—One of the cells in which bees lodge their honey; an assemblage of such cells; as, a honey-*comb*.

Comb, (*kōm,*) *n.* [A.S.; Dn. *kam*; Ger. *kamm*; O. Ger. *kamp*; Icel. *kambr*. Probably from ancient Ger. *kam*, the hand; applied to things having incisions similar to the hand, such as a comb, the crest of a cock, &c.] An instrument with teeth, for separating and adjusting hair, wool, or flax; as, a hair-*comb*, a curry-*comb*.

"By fair Ligea's golden *comb*." — *Milton.*

—The red, fleshy crest of a cock, so called from its pectinated indentations.

"High was his *comb*, and coral-red withal." — *Dryden.*

—Any instrument resembling a comb.

—In England, a dry measure containing four bushels. (Sometimes written Coomb.)

—The top or crest of a wave; a comber.

—*v. a.* To separate, disentangle, cleanse, and adjust with a comb; as, to *comb* wool.

"She with ribbons tied
His tender neck, and *comb'd* his silken hide." — *Dryden.*

To comb the noddle or *hair.* A cant expression, denoting to assault, or inflict blows upon the head, as a virago attacking her husband.

"Her care shall be
To *comb* your noddle with a three-legg'd stool." — *Shaks.*

—*v. i.* (*Naut.*) To roll over; to present a curving ridge; to break into masses of white foam; a comber; as, a *combing* wave.

Comba'hee, in *S. Carolina*, a small river forming the boundary between Beaufort and Colleton districts, and entering the Atlantic through St. Helena Sound.

Com'bat, *v. i.* [Fr. *combattre*—*com* for *con*, and *battre*, to beat.] To contend with an opposing force; to resist; to contest; to act in opposition; as, to *combat* injustice.

"Pardon me, I will not *combat* in my shirt." — *Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To oppose by force; to contend against; to resist; as, to *combat* an enemy.

"Love yields at last, thus *combated* by pride." — *Lansdowne.*

—*n.* A fight; a battle; a contest; an engagement; a duel.

"The *combat* deepens. On, ye brave,
Who rush to glory, or the grave." — *Campbell.*

Single combat. A duel; a contest fought between two persons.

Com'batable, *a.* [Fr. *combattable.*] That may be combated, disputed, or opposed.

Com'batant, *a.* Contending; disposed to contend. (*Her.*) Applied to two beasts which, in a coat of arms, have their faces to each other, in an attitude of fighting.

—*n.* One who combats; a fighter; a champion; a duellist.

"Men become *combatants* for those opinions." — *Locke.*

Com'bater, *n.* One who combats; a combatant.

Com'bative, *a.* Disposed or inclined to combat; pugnacious.

Combat'iveness, *n.* (*Phren.*) Disposition or propensity to fight or contend.

Comb'-broach, *n.* The tooth of a wool-comb.

Comb'-brush, *n.* A brush used for cleaning combs.

Combe, Andrew, an English physician and writer on hygiene, &c.; b. at Edinburgh, 1797. His principal works are, *The Moral and Physical Management of Infancy; The Principles of Physiology applied to the Preservation of Health and to Education*; and *The Physiology of Digestion.* D. 1847.

Combe, George, brother of the preceding, b. at Edinburgh, 1788; was educated for the legal profession, in which he practised for upwards of 20 years. In 1815 he became a convert to the views of Dr. Spurzheim, who was then on a visit to Edinburgh, and in the course of years had so familiarized himself with the subject that he published *Essays on Phrenology*, which he afterwards expanded into his *System of Phrenology*; and, in 1824, founded the *Phrenological Journal* as the means of promulgating his views. In 1828 he gave to the world his ablest work, the *Constitution of Man.* This work excited a wide and deep impression. In 1837, *C.* devoted himself exclusively to literature, visited the U. States and Germany, and though himself in delicate health, devoted his whole time to the promulgation of his moral, social, and philosophical views by means of lectures and the press. Besides the above works, *C.* is the author of *Notes on America*, 1841; *Notes on the Reformation in Germany*, 1846; the *Life* of his brother, Dr. Andrew Combe, and various other works. D. 1858.

Comber, (*kōm'er,*) *n.* One who combs; a wool-comber; one who combs flax, &c.

—A high-crested wave rolling over and breaking into foam. — See Beach-comber.

Com'bermere, Stapleton Cotton, Viscount, an English field-marshal, b. 1773. He served in India, and afterwards in the Peninsular war, in which he commanded the British cavalry, participated in the great battles of Talavera, Fuentes d'Onor, and Salamanca (where he was severely wounded), the Pyrenees, Orthes, and Toulouse; and attained great distinction for the brilliant courage, and skilful strategy he displayed throughout the campaign. Lord *C.* was raised to the peerage in 1814. In 1822, he was appointed commander-in-chief in India, and in that position captured the important and almost impregnable city of Bhurtpore. In 1852, Lord *C.* was appointed Constable of the Tower of London, and in 1855 made a field-marshal. D. 1865.

Combin, (*kom'bā,*) one of the culminating peaks of the Pennine Alps, 9 m. from Marigny. Height, 14,124 feet.

Combin'able, *a.* That may be combined.

Combin'ableness, *n.* State or quality of being combinable.

Combin'ant, *n.* (*Math.*) According to Sylvester, a covariant (or invariant) of two or more quantics, which possesses the additional property of remaining unaltered, a factor excepted, when the quantics are replaced by linear functions of themselves.

Combina'tion, *n.* [Lat. *combinatio.*] State of being combined; union of two or more persons or things to accomplish some object; alliance; confederacy; association; coalition; as, a *combination* of forces.

(*Chem.*) Union of two or more substances in such a manner as to form a new compound. — For the laws of *C.*, see Atomic Theory.

(*Algebra.*) *pl.* The different arrangements of a number of objects (letters) into groups of a given nature. In combinations, no regard is paid to the order in which the objects are arranged in each group; whilst in variations and permutations this order is respected.

Combination room. An apartment in colleges at Cambridge University, England, used by the fellows as a withdrawing-room, or smuggery.

Combin'ative, Combi'natory, *a.* Tending to, or influencing combination. (R.)

Combine', *v. a.* [Fr. *combiner*, from L. Lat. *combino*—*con*, and *bini*, two and two, or double.] To unite or join two or more things together; to link closely together; to cause to unite; to bring into union or confederacy.

"And all *combin'd*, save what thou must *combine*
By holy marriage." — *Shaks.*

—*v. i.* To come into close union; to unite, agree, or coalesce; to league together; to confederate.

"When bad men *combine*, the good must associate." — *Burke.*

—To unite chemically by natural affinity, and form a new compound.

Combin'er, *n.* The person who, or thing which, combines.

Comb'ing, *n.* Act of using a comb; as, the *combing* of wool.

—False hair combed over the forehead where bald.

Comb'ings, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) See Coamings.

Comb'less, *a.* Wanting a comb or crest.

Comboloio, (*kom-bo-lō'yo.*) A rosary of 99 beads used by Mohammedans.

"And by her *comboloio* lies
A Koran of illumined dyes." — *Byron.*

Combooco'num, a town of Hindostan, prov. Carnatic, dist. Tanjore, 20 m. N.E. of the latter city. *C.* was anciently the cap. of the Cholas, one of the most famous of the old Hindoo dynasties, and who gave their name to the whole coast of *Cholamundul* or Coromandel. It presents many remains of its former splendor. *Pop.* Estimated at 140,000.

Com'bourg, a town of France, dep. Ile-et-Vilaine, 20 m. S.S.E. of St. Malo; *pop.* 5,434.

Combreta'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The Myrobalans, an ord. of plants, alliance *Myrtales.* Diag. 1-celled ovary, pendulous ovules, dotless leaves, seeds without albumen, and convolute cotyledons. There are 22 genera, and abt. 200 species, which are exclusively natives of the tropical parts of America, Africa, and Asia. Trees or shrubs with exstipulate entire leaves, and flowers either perfect or unisexual. In the flower we may remark a superior calyx, with a 4-5-lobed deciduous limb; petals equal in number to, and alternate with, the lobes of the calyx; stamens inserted with the petals on the calyx, generally twice as numerous as the lobes of that part, though sometimes thrice as many, and sometimes equal to them in number. The order is remarkable for the presence of an astringent principle, which renders the barks of some species, and the fruits and flowers of others, useful for tanning and dyeing.—*Combretum butyrosum*, a native of S.W. Africa, produces a kind of vegetable wax, which is called *Chiquito* by the Caffres, who make use of it to dress their victuals.

Comb'-shaped, *a.* (*Bot.*) Pectinate; toothed like a comb.

Combus'tible, *a.* [Fr. *combustible*, from Lat. *comburo, combustos*—*con*, and *buro*—*uro*, to burn.] That will take fire and burn; capable of catching fire; inflammable; as, *combustible* materials.

"Sin is to the soul like fire to *combustible* matter." — *South.*

—Hot-tempered; quick to take offence; easily excited; irascible; as, a *combustible* temper.

—*n.* A substance easily set on fire, or that readily takes fire and burns.

Combus'tibleness, Combustibil'ity, *n.* Quality of being combustible; capability of taking fire and burning; aptness to kindle.

Combus'tion, *n.* [Lat. *combustio.*] The operation of fire on inflammable substances, by which it smokes, flames, and is reduced to ashes.

(*Chem.*) This term is generally applied to the phenomena exhibited by burning bodies, and which depend upon the rapid union of the *combustible* with the oxygen of the air. The evolution of heat and light which attends this process announces intense chemical action; and we consequently find that *C.* is always attended by the production of new compounds. — See Heat.

Spontaneous human C., is a subject that has from time to time given rise to a considerable amount of discussion among its believers and disbelievers. Numerous apparently well-authenticated cases are given of this phenomenon; but the difficulties of accounting for the chemical changes involved in such a case have caused many eminent persons to reject the whole matter, and contend that none of the cases have been sufficiently well authenticated. On a point where doctors differ so much, we may well refrain from giving an opinion. The cause to which it is usually traced is gross intemperance. The victim is almost invariably a woman, fat, and rarely under 60 years of age. The flame is described as of a bluish color, obscure in the light, and extinguished with difficulty by water. Sometimes the body is said to have been consumed so as to crumble to pieces when moved, without the clothes being burned; in other cases the *C.* has extended to neighboring objects. The ashes are always a fatty kind of soot: and a similar greasy matter, of fœtid odor, is deposited on objects around.

Combus'tive, *a.* Inflammable; combustible; easy to take fire.

Come, (*kum,*) *v. i.* (*imp.* came; *pp.* come.) [A.S. *cuman, cwiman*; Ger. *kommen*; Goth. *qviman, komen*; O. Ger. *queman*; probably from Sansk. *gam*, to go.] To move toward or hitherward; to draw nigh; to approach; to advance nearer from any distance; — in contradistinction to *go.*

"*Come* one, *come* all! this rock shall fly
From its firm base as soon as I." — *Sir W. Scott.*

—To arrive; to reach; to be present; to advance from one stage or condition to another; to attain to any state or character; to arrive at some habit or disposition; to happen; to fall out; to occur.

"*Come* what *come* may,
Time and the hour runs through the roughest day." — *Shaks.*

—To appear; to appear in sight; to become manifest or evident.

"She *comes* unlook'd for, if she *comes* at all." — *Pope.*

To come, in the future; yet to arrive; as, in days *to come.*

To come about, to come to pass; to arrive; to take its place in the order of occurrences; to fall out.

"And let me speak . . . how these things *come about*." — *Shaks.*

—To change; to come round; as, the ship *comes about.*

They are *come about*, and won to the true side." — *Ben Jonson.*

To come again, to return. — *To come after*, to follow; to succeed.

"If any man will *come after* me, let him deny himself." *Matt.* xvi. 24.

—To come to obtain, or procure; as, *to come after* a runaway wife. — *To come at*, to reach; to get within reach of; to obtain; to gain; as, *to come at* knowledge.

"We always prize those women most who are hardest *to come at*." — *Addison.*

—To come toward, in attack or onslaught.

To come away, to depart; to leave; to part company with. — *To come by*, to acquire; to gain; to possess; as, *to come by* a fortune.

"Love is like a child
That longs for everything that he can *come by*." — *Shaks.*

To come down with, to pay over; to hand over to another; as, he *came down with* the money. — *To come home*, to come or press closely; to touch one's interest, reason, or sympathies; to recoil upon; as, "Lies like chickens *come home* to roost." *Eng. Proverb.* — (*Naut.*) Said of an anchor when it is loosened from the ground, and drags: as, the anchor *comes home.*

To come in, to comply; to yield; to hold out no longer; as, deserters *come in* by hundreds. — To come into fashion; to become the mode; to be brought into use.

"Silken garments did not *come in* till late." — *Dryden.*

To come in for, to inherit; to acquire a share of; to accrue from; as, *to come in for* a good thing. — *To come into*, to join with; to take part in; to bring help to; to agree; to comply with; as, *to come into* a scheme. — *To come nigh* or *near*, to approach in place; to be equal to; to resemble in excellence.

"With such admirable invention that nothing ancient or modern seems *to come near* it." — *Temple.*

To come of, to proceed or issue from, as a descendant from an ancestor. — To issue from, as effect from cause.

"I told you what would *come of* this." — *Shaks.*

To come off, to escape; to get away from; to be carried through.

"If they *come off* safe, call their deliverance a miracle." *Addison.*

—To take place; as, the wedding *comes off* next week.

"*Came off* with glory and success." — *Hudibras.*

To come on, to advance; to make progress; to thrive; as, he *comes on* well.

"*Come on*, and do the worst you can." — *Dryden.*

"They mend their pace as night *comes on*." — *Granville.*

To come over, to pass from one side to another.

"A man in changing his side, . . . is seldom esteemed by those he *comes over to*." — *Addison.*

—To rise, and pass over, in distillation.

"Liquor that is wont *to come over* in this analysis." — *Boyle.*

To come out, to be made public; to be revealed; as, a new book has *come out.* — To come to an issue; as, *to come out* well in the end. — *To come out with*, to dis-

close; to give publicity to; to reveal, or publish; as, *to come out with* a story.—*To come short*, to be wanting; as, he *came short* of his dinner.—*To come to*, to consent or yield; to become reconciled again.

"What is this, if any parson will not *come to* ?" — *Shaks.*

To come to, to amount to; as, it *comes to* a large sum.—*To come to one's self*, to recover; to be restored to consciousness or composure.

"I shall leave him till he *comes to himself*." — *Sir W. Temple.*

To come to pass, to fall out; to occur; to happen.—*To come up*, to rise; to ascend.—To spring up; to shoot above the ground; as, a flower *comes up*.—To come into use, as a style, mode, or fashion; as, velvet coats are *coming up* again.

To come up. (*Naut.*) To slack off a rope or tackle.—*To come up the capstan*, to reverse its proper action, so as to slacken a rope or hawser.—*To come up the tackle-fall*, to gently ease off the tackle.—*To come up to*, to rise to; to be on a par with; to vie with; as, *to come up to* another in dress or appearance.—*To come up with*, to overtake: as, *to come up with* a ship at sea.—*To come upon*, to fall on; to make an attack or onslaught; to invade; as, *to come upon* the enemy.

"When old age *comes upon* him, it comes alone." — *South.*

(In the *imperative*, *come* is often used interjectionally, to encourage, excite, or command attention.)

Come'dian, *n.* [Fr. *comédien*. See COMEDY.] A comic actor or player;—(opposed to *tragedian*;) as, "The famous *comedian* Roscius." — *Middleton.*

—A writer of comedies. (O. and R.)

"Scaliger willeth us to admire Plautus as a *comedian*." *Peacham.*

Com'edy, *n.* [Lat. *comœdia*; Gr. *komōdia*, probably from *kō-mē*, a village, and *ōdē*, a song. Originally, a song or metrical composition of a mirthful character, which was sung or recited from village to village, by strolling actors.] (*Lit.*) A species of drama, of which the characteristics in modern usage are, that its incidents and language approach nearly to those of ordinary life; that the termination of its intrigue is happy; and that it is distinguished by greater length, and greater complexity of plot, from the lighter theatrical piece entitled a *farce*. The original Attic *C.* was a burlesque tragedy in form, in substance a satire on individuals, and founded on political or other matters of public interest. The modern *C.* is derived from the new *C.* of the Greeks, of which Menander and Philemon were the principal authors, and which has been preserved to us through the Latin imitations of Plautus and Terence. The object of *C.* is to expose to censure and ridicule the follies and vices of mankind. It naturally divides itself into two kinds — *C.* of character, and *C.* of intrigue. In the former the display of some peculiar character is chiefly aimed at; and the action is contrived with a view to this end, and is treated as subordinate to it. In the latter the plot or action of the play is made the principal object. The French *C.* are chiefly *C.* of character; the English and American mostly *C.* of intrigue. In good *C.* both characteristics should be properly mixed together.



Fig. 654.
SCENE OF A GREEK COMEDY.
(British Museum.)

Comelily, (*kum'le-le,*) *a.* In a fit, suitable, or becoming manner.

Come'liness, *n.* State or quality of being comely; that which is becoming, fit, or suitable in form or manner: gracefulness; symmetry; harmony of attractive parts.

"A careless *comeliness* with comely care!" — *Sir P. Sidney.*

Come'ly, *a.* Becoming; fit; suitable; decent; appropriate.

"This is a happier and more *comely* time." — *Shaks.*

—Handsome; graceful; attractive; well-proportioned; as, a *comely* lass.

"Thou art a *comely*, young, and valiant knight." — *Dryden.*

Come'ly, *adv.* In a comely manner; handsomely; gracefully.

"To ride *comely*, . . . to dance *comely*, be very necessary for a courtly gentleman." — *Aschum.*

Come-off', *n.* Evasion; subterfuge; excuse.

Come-out'er, *n.* A term used in the United States to denote one who comes out or withdraws from a regular church, or other organization, under the pretence of its being corrupt; a radical reformer.— *Webster.*

Com'er, *n.* One who comes.

"It is natural to be kind to the last *comer*." — *L'Estrange.*

Comessa'tion, *n.* [Lat. *comessatio.*] Revelry; feasting; debauch.

Comes'tibles, *n. pl.* [Fr., from Lat. *com*, and *edere*, to eat.] Eatables; viands; food.

Com'et, *n.* [Lat. *cometa*; Gr. *komētēs*, from *komē*, hair.] (*Astron.*) A name given to luminous celestial bodies which occasionally appear in the heavens; consisting of a round body, termed the head, to which a long stream of light is generally appended, called the tail, which stretches across the heavens for some considerable distance. The head consists, for the most part, of an ill-defined luminous haze, with a bright mass of light in the centre, called the nucleus, which resembles a star or small planet in apparent size and appearance. The tail is a long train of light, streaming out like hair behind the head, whence the name *comet*. In some comets, the head is without



Fig. 655. — COMET OF 1819.

any nucleus whatever, and others have the luminous head without any tail appended to it. The tail is often of great length; that of the *C.* of 1858, called Donati's *C.*, being about 50,000,000 miles in length, while that of the comet of 1843, one of the most brilliant ever observed, was quite three times as long. These bodies travel round the sun in the path of an ellipse, having the sun as one of its foci; or in a parabolic curve. They are only seen when they are at their perihelion, and the tail is always turned away from the sun. *C.* differ considerably from each other in form, some being without any tail, as has been said; but they generally have a broad, luminous tail, slightly curved in shape, which trails behind the head. They were supposed by the ancients to prognosticate some disastrous event, and they were considered to be within the region of the atmosphere that surrounds the earth. Tycho Brahe proved, however, that they were situated beyond the earth's orbit, and Newton showed that they travelled in elliptical orbits of great eccentricity, the curvature of which did not differ much from that of a parabola. Considering this to be the case, and assuming the path of the *C.* of 1682 to be parabolic in form, the astronomer Halley calculated its orbit from Newton's observations, and predicted its re-appearance about the end of 1758 or the early part of 1759, making allowances for the disturbing action of the planet Jupiter. Halley's prediction was verified. When it reappeared, it was first observed on Christmas-day, 1758, by a German astronomer, and it passed its perihelion in March, 1759, thus adding to Halley's fame as an astronomer, and confirming the theory that Newton had advanced respecting the revolution of these bodies. This *C.*, now known as Halley's *C.*, which had been noticed in 1378, 1456, 1531, 1607, 1682, and 1759, appeared again in 1835, and, assuming 76 years to be the mean time that elapses between its successive appearances at its perihelion, it will be seen again in 1910. The comets of Encke, De Vico, Biela, and Faye and Brorsen, have also reappeared at the time calculated for their return to their perihelion, the last in May, 1868. Of the comets whose returns to the sun in successive revolutions have been verified by observation, the first that we have to wait for are D'Arrest's *C.* in Oct., 1870, and Méchain's *C.*, in Oct., 1871. The large and brilliant *C.* of 1680, which is supposed to be the one that appeared in the year 44 B. C., just before the death of Julius Cæsar, and from which Newton derived the data which led him to assert that *C.* revolved around the sun in elliptic or parabolic orbits, was one of the most remarkable that has ever been observed. It presented an appearance of surpassing splendor; its tail appeared to extend over an arc of 90°, and it approached nearer to the sun than any that have yet been noticed, except the *C.* of 1843, which is also considered to have surpassed it in magnificence and lustre. It is beyond the bounds of possibility to state how many comets there are revolving around the sun, which is the centre of our solar system; but it may be said that more than two hundred have been observed up to the present time, the orbits of which have been calculated. Of these, about fifty revolve in elliptic orbits, and six at least have been observed at several successive appearances at their perihelion. With respect to their dimensions, it was ascertained by micrometric measurement that the great comet of 1811, which is supposed to arrive at its perihelion about once in 3,000 years, had a head 1,270,000 miles in diameter, with a nucleus in the centre, the diameter of which was about 2,640 miles, and a tail 100,000,000 miles in length. The nucleus of Donati's *C.* was 800 miles in diameter, while the diameter of the surrounding nebulous haze was abt. 100,000 miles, and the tail 51,000,000 miles at its greatest length. It is not known of what substance *C.* consist; but it is evident that, whatever it may be, it must be extremely thin and without any sensible weight, as stars have been observed shining *through* comets with undiminished lustre, which a slight fog would altogether hide from view. Newton considered the nucleus of a *C.* to be a solid body; but no astronomer has ever yet observed the passage of the nucleus of any *C.* over a star, which would decide the question whether they are solid or not. The great *C.* of 1843 was only 475,000 miles distant from the sun at its perihelion, and is considered to have been exposed to a heat more than 2,000 times greater than that of red-hot iron. It is not known what causes the tail of the *C.*; but it is supposed to be formed by a repulsive force acting on it from the sun, which drives particles thrown off from the nucleus to a great distance into space, in a direction proceeding away from the sun. It has been ascertained that the tails of *C.* increase in length and volume as they approach the sun, and decrease as they move away from it, their maximum length being attained when at their perihelion.—A new *C.* (II. 1868) was discovered on June 13, 1868, by Dr Winnecke, at Carlsruhe. It was also independently discovered the same night, at the Marseilles observatory. On the 20th, the tail was more than 3° in length. About that time the *C.* was just visible to the naked eye, and when brightest, was comparable to a star of the 5th magnitude. It passed its perihelion June 20th, its distance from the sun being then about six-tenths of that of the earth, and nearest the earth June 30th, then within about 56,000,000 m. of us. Six *C.* were discovered in 1877.

Cometa'rium, Com'etary, *n.* (*Astron.*) A machine constructed to represent the revolution of a comet around the sun. — *Crabbe.*

Com'etary, *a.* Relating to a comet.

Comet'ic, *a.* Cometary. (R.)— *Johnson.*

Cometog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *komētēs*, a comet, and *grapho*, to write.] The history and description of comets.

Com'fit, *n.* [Lat. *confectio, confectus*, to make up together; Sp. *confite*; Fr. *confiture*; It. *confettura*.] A dry sweetmeat; a ronfect.

—*v. a.* To preserve dry with sugar.

Com'fort, *n.* That which gives strength, encouragement, and support in distress; consolation; encouragement; solace.

—Ease; rest; relief; that which gives consolation; tranquil enjoyment; freedom from that which disturbs or annoys.

(*Law.*) Support; assistance; countenance; as, to give *comfort* to rebels.

—A comfortable or comforter: a woollen wrap: a wadded quilt. (Used in the U. States.) See COMFORTER.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *conforter*, from L. Lat. *confortō—con* (intensive), and *fortis*, strong.] To strengthen, encourage, solace, console, or cheer.

(*Law.*) To assist; to relieve, as an accessory.

Com'fortable, *a.* Susceptible of comfort; possessing comfort; being in a state of ease or moderate enjoyment; that affords or may afford comfort, ease, or enjoyment; as, a *comfortable* bed.

"A *comfortable* provision made for their subsistence." — *Dryden.*

—Tranquil; without actual pain or discomposure;—used of an invalid or sick person.

"For my sake be *comfortable*: hold death
A while at the arm's end." — *Shaks.*

Com'fortable, *n.* In the U. States, a wadded bed-quilt: a comforter.

Com'fortably, *adv.* In a comfortable or easy manner.

Com'forter, *n.* One who, or the thing which, administers comfort: a consoler; a strengthener and supporter of the mind in time of sickness or trouble.

"Miserable *comforters* are ye all." — *Job* xvi. 2.

(*Scrip.*) The Almighty, with regard to his power of affording strength and support to those who believe.

"The *Comforter*, which is the Holy Ghost." — *John* xiv. 26.

—A knitted woollen wrap or tippet to encircle the throat and neck.—In the U. S., a comfort; a wadded bed-quilt.

Com'fortless, *a.* Destitute of comfort; forlorn; wretched; miserable.

"And eat my heart in *comfortless* despair." — *Spenser.*

Com'fortlessness, *n.* State of being comfortless.

Com'fortress, *n.* A female who administers comfort. (R.)

Com'frey, *n.* [Corrupted from Lat. *confirmo — con*, and *firmo*, to strengthen.] (*Bot.*) See SYMPHYTUM.

Com'ic, Com'ical, *a.* [Lat. *comicus.*] Relating to comedy, in opposition to tragedy; as, the *comic* muse.

"A *comic* subject loves an humble verse" — *Earl of Roscommon.*

—Exciting or raising mirth: fitted to cause merriment; diverting; sportive; ludicrous; as, a *comic* song, a *comical* adventure.

"Stately triumphs, mirthful *comic* shows." — *Shaks.*

Comical'ity, *n.* That which is mirthful, comical, or ludicrous; as, the *comicalities* of a buffoon.

Com'ically, *adv.* In a comical, or mirth-provoking manner.

Com'icalness, *n.* State or quality of being comical.

Com'iery, *n.* Comicality; art or power of exciting merriment; as, "Cheerful *comicry*." — *Giles.*

Comines', PHILIPPE DE, a French statesman and historian, b. at the castle of Comines, near Lille, 1445. He entered the service of Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy. In 1472 he was sent by Charles to the French Court, entered the service of Louis XI., and remained in it till the king's death, in 1483. Litigation then arose respecting some estates given him by Louis, and he was imprisoned. On his release he was made a councillor by Charles VIII., whom he followed in his invasion of Italy. He retired in 1498, and d. 1511. His *Mémoires* present a very vivid and authentic portraiture of the court of Louis XI., and of the principal events and general character of the age in which he lived. D. 1509, at his domain of Argenton.

Com'ing-in, *n.* That which comes, as revenue or income.

"What are thy rents? what are thy *comings-in*?" — *Shaks.*

entrance; arrival.

"I know thy going-out and thy *coming-in*." — 2 *Kings* xix. 97.

Comitan', or COMIT'TAN, in Mexico, a town of the State of Chiapa, on the Grijalva River, 40 m. S.E. of Cindad Real. *Pop.* 10,000.

Com'ite, in *Louisiana*, a small river, rising in E. Féliciana parish, and flowing S. into the Amité, about 15 m. E. of Baton Rouge.

Comitia, (*ko-mish'ya,*) *n. pl.* [Lat. sing. *comitium*, from *comeo*, for *coeo*.] (*Rom. Hist.*) The public assemblies of the Roman people, at which all the most important business of the State was transacted, as the election of magistrates, the passing of laws, the declaring of war, the making of peace, and, in some cases, the trial of persons charged with public crimes. There were 3 kinds of C., according to the 3 different divisions of the Roman people, viz.: 1. The *Comitia Curiata*, or assembly of the *Curiæ*, the institution of which is assigned to Romulus; 2. The *Comitia Centuriata*, or assembly of the centuries, in which the people gave their votes according to the classification instituted by Servius Tullius; 3. The *Comitia Tributa*, or assembly of the people according to their division into the local tribes. The first 2 required the authority of the senate, and could not be held without taking the auspices; the last did not require these sanctions.

Comitial, *a.* [Lat. *comitialis.*] Relating, or pertaining, to the comitia. — Of, or pertaining to, assemblies of the people.

Com'ity, *n.* [Fr. *comité*, from Lat. *comitas*, from *comis*; probably from *com* for *con*, and *mitis*, mild.] Mildness; affability; suavity of manners; courtesy; civility; politeness; as, the *comity* of nations.

Com'ma, *n.* [Gr. *komma*, from *koptō*, to chop or cut off.] In punctuation, the point marked thus (,), noting the subordinate clauses of a sentence, or the shortest pause in reading.

(*Mus.*) A small interval in music, as the difference between a major and a minor half-step.

Command', *v. a.* [Fr. *commander*; Lat. *con* (intensive), and *mando* — *manus*, the hand, and *do*, to give.] To commit or intrust to the care of another; to enjoin authoritatively; to bid; to direct; to order; to charge; to dictate to; to lay injunction upon.

"We will sacrifice to the Lord our God, as he shall *command* us." — *Exod.* viii. 27.

—To have supreme power and authority over; to hold in subjection or obedience; to govern; to lead, as a general; as, to *command* an army.

"Those he *commands* move only in command,
Nothing in love." — *Shaks.*

—To overlook; to be subject to the eye; to have within a sphere of control or influence; as, a *commanding* view.

"His eye might there *command*." — *Milton.*

—To claim; to challenge; to secure; to exact or enforce by moral power or influence; as, to *command* esteem.

"'Tis not in mortals to *command* success." — *Addison.*

—*v. i.* To have or to exercise supreme authority; to possess the chief power; to govern.

"Those two *commanding* powers of the soul, the understanding and the will." — *South.*

—*n.* Supreme power or authority; control; sway; influence.

"He assumed an absolute *command* over his readers." — *Dryden.*

—Mandate; order; charge; direction; injunction; authoritative message.

"As there is no prohibition of it, so no *command* for it." — *Taylor.*

—Act or exercise of control or authority.

"*Command* and force may often create, but can never cure, an aversion." — *Locke.*

—Power of overlooking; subjection to the scope of vision; ability to watch, survey, or control; as, *command* of eyesight. — A body of troops; any division of naval or military forces, forming a particular officer's charge; as, the *command* of the Army of the Potomac.

"While yet my soldiers are in my *command*." — *Shaks.*

Commandable, *a.* That may be commanded.

Commandant', *n.* [Fr.] A commander; a commanding officer of a place, or of a body of troops; as, lieutenant-colonel *commandant*.

Command'er, *n.* One who commands; a leader; a chief; the chief officer of an army or of any division thereof; as, a *commander*-in-chief.

"Supreme *commander* both of sea and land." — *Waller.*

(*Naval.*) An officer in the navy who ranks between a lieutenant and captain; as, a post-*commander*.

—A pavior's beetle, or heavy wooden mallet, used in paving.

—The chief of certain orders of knighthood; as, a *commander* of Malta.

Command'ership, *n.* Office of a commander.

Command'ery, Command'ry, *n.* [Fr. *commanderie*.] The manorial demesne, and all rights and privileges pertaining thereto, belonging to an order or body of knights; as, a *commandery* of Knights Templars. (Sometimes called PRECEPTORY.)

Command'ing, *a.* Calculated to overawe, influence, or control; as, a *commanding* presence.

Command'ingly, *adv.* In a commanding manner.

Com'mandite, *n.* (*French Law.*) A partnership in which one furnishes money, and another, or others, their experience, skill, and labor in lieu of capital; a special or LIMITED PARTNERSHIP, *q. v.*

Command'ment, *n.* A command, mandate, charge, bidding, or precept given by authority.

"They plainly require some special *commandment* for that which is exacted at their hands." — *Hooker.*

—Authority; use of controlling or coercive power.

"Therefore put I on the countenance
Of stern *commandment*." — *Shaks.*

(*Script.*) One of the laws of the decalogue given by God to Moses.

"And he wrote upon the tables the words of the covenant, and the ten *commandments*." — *Exod.* xxxiv. 28.

The ten commandments. A cant expression for the nails of the ten fingers.

"Could I come near your beauty with my nails,
I'd set my *ten commandments* in your face." — *Shaks.*

Command'ress, *n.* A woman invested with supreme authority.

"Queen or sovereign *commandress*, over all other virtues." *Hooker.*

Com'matism, *n.* [From *comma*.] Conciseness or brevity in writing.

Commeasurable, (*kom-mēzh'ur-abl.*) *a.* [Lat. *con*, and Eng. *measurable*.] Commensurate; reducible to the same measure; as, "a *commeasurable* grief." — *Walton.*

Commelyna'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Xyridales*. DIAG. 3 sepals opposite the carpels, 3 petals, 6 or 3 stamens, axile placentæ, and a trochlear embryo half immersed in fleshy albumen. There are 16 genera, which include 260 species, chiefly natives of India, Africa, Australia, and the West Indies. They have flattened, narrow, and usually sheathing leaves. The perianth is inferior, more or less irregular, in six parts, arranged in two whorls; the outer parts being green, persistent, and opposite to the carpels; the inner petaloid. There are 6 or 3 stamens hypogynous, some being generally abortive; their properties are unimportant. The rhizomes of some species, as *Commelyna tuberosa, angustifolia*, and *striata*, contain much starch, and in a cooked state are edible. Some species have been reputed astringent and vulnerary, and others emmenagogue.

Commem'orable, *a.* [Lat. *commemorabilis*.] Worthy to be commemorated or remembered; memorable; deserving of honorable mention.

Commem'orate, *v. a.* [Lat. *commemoro, commemoratus* — *con*, and *memoro*, from *memor*, mindful.] To keep or preserve in the mind; to call to remembrance by a solemn act; to celebrate with honor and solemnity.

"Such is the divine mercy which we now *commemorate*: and, if we *commemorate* it, we shall rejoice in the Lord." — *Fiddes.*

Commemora'tion, *n.* [Lat. *commemoratio*.] An act of public celebration; act of publicly honoring some person or event; as, the *commemoration* of peace.

Commem'orative, *a.* Tending to preserve the remembrance of some person or event.

"The original use of sacrifice was *commemorative* of the original revelation." — *Forbes.*

Commem'orator, *n.* One who, or that which, commemorates.

Commem'oratory, *a.* Commemorative; tending to commemorate.

Commence', *v. i.* [Fr. *commencer*, from Lat. *con*, and *initio, initiatus*, to begin, to originate; It. *cominciare*.] To make the first motion or step; to begin to take rise or origin; to begin to be; as, to *commence* operations.

"Man ... cannot be without concern for that state that is to *commence* after this life." — *Rogers.*

—To take the first degree in a university.

—*v. a.* To begin; to enter upon; to originate; as, to *commence* law-proceedings.

"Most shallowly did you these arms *commence*." — *Shaks.*

—To initiate: to perform the first act of; to begin to appear; as, the play is about to *commence*.

"We *commence* judges ourselves." — *Coleridge.*

Commence'ment, *n.* Beginning; rise; origin; first existence; as, the *commencement* of a new state of things.

"The third day from the *commencement* of the creation." *Woodward.*

—The first day of a university term, when degrees are conferred upon students and others.

Commend', *v. a.* [Lat. *commendo*—*con* and *mando*. See COMMAND.] To intrust or commit to the care, custody, or charge of another; to deliver up to with confidence.

"To thee I do *commend* my watchful soul." — *Shaks.*

—To recommend: to represent as worthy of notice, regard, or assistance; as, to *commend* a theory.

—To praise; to mention with approbation.

"Something to blame, and something to *commend*." — *Pope.*

—To make acceptable; to recommend to kindly reception or remembrance.

"Signor Antonio *commends* him to you." — *Shaks.*

Commend'able, *a.* That may be commended; worthy of praise or approbation; laudable, as; a *commendable* act.

Commend'ableness, *n.* State of being worthy of commendation.

Commend'ably, *adv.* Laudably; in a praiseworthy manner.

Commen'dam, *n.* [From L. Lat. *commendare*.] (*Eccl.*) The holding of a vacant benefice interim, before the collation of a new incumbent.

—The intrusting of the revenues of a benefice to a layman for a certain time and purpose. — *Webster.*

Commend'atary, *n.* [Fr. *commendataire*.] One who holds a church-living in commendam.

Commenda'tion, *n.* [Lat. *commendatio*.] Act of commending; praise; eulogy; recommendation; approval.

"Good nature is the most godlike *commendation* of a man." *Dryden.*

—A message of love or respect; a complimentary service.

"Mrs. Page has her hearty *commendations* to you too." — *Shaks.*

Commend'ator, *n.* [It. *commendatore*.] The holder of a benefice in commendam.

Commend'atory, *a.* [Lat. *commendatorius*.] That serves to commend; presenting to favorable notice or reception; containing praise or recommendation: as, "Letters *commendatory*." (*Bacon.*) — Holding a church-living in commendam; as, a *commendatory* priest.

—*n.* A eulogy; a recommendation; a favorable report.

"*Commendatories* to our affection." — *Sharp.*

Commend'er, *n.* One who praises or commends; as, "The same *commenders* and disprovers." — *Wotton.*

Commensurabil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *commensurabilité*.] The capacity of being commeasurable, or of being measured by another, or of having a common measure.

Commen'surable, *a.* [Fr.; from Lat. *con*, and *mensura*, measure, from *metior, mensus*, to measure.] That has a common measure; that may be measured by the same number or quantity, as two or more numbers or quantities.

C. numbers or *quantities.* (*Math.*) Two or more quantities of the same kind are said to be commensurable when each contains an exact number of times, some other quantity of a like kind. Hence C. quantities are always proportional to certain whole numbers, and, conversely, all quantities are C. which are proportional to any series of whole numbers, or, we may add, fractions; since the latter, after a reduction to a common denominator, are proportional to their numerators. In the expression of quantities by numbers, therefore, the commensurability of the former is tacitly assumed, whereas it can be shown that, *in general*, they are not so. No measure of the side of a square, for instance, however small the same may be, is contained an exact number of times in its diagonal. Hence arises an imperfection in the application of algebra, or arithmetic to geometry; an imperfection which Euclid has avoided in his admirable fifth book. It is evident that the sum or difference of any multiples of two C. quantities must be C. with each; and, on the other hand, that every common measure of one or two quantities, and the sum or difference of any multiples of these quantities, must also be a measure of the second quantity. See INCOMMENSURABLE.

Commen'surableness, *n.* Commensurability; proportion.

"There is no *commensurableness* between this object and a created understanding." — *Sir Matthew Hale.*

Commen'surably, *adv.* In a commensurable manner.

Commen'surate, *a.* [L. Lat. *commensuratus*.] Commensurable; having a common measure; reducible to a common measure or proportion; as, *commensurate* quantities.

—Equal; proportional; having equal measure or extent.

"Matter and gravity are always *commensurate*." — *Bentley.*

—*v. a.* [Lat. *commensurare*.] To reduce to a common measure.

"The aptest terms to *commensurate* the longitude of places." *Browne.*

Commen'surately, *adv.* In a commensurate manner; with the capacity of measuring, or being measured by, some other thing. — With equal measure or extent.

Commen'surateness, *n.* Quality of being commensurable.

Commensura'tion, *n.* State of having a common measure; proportion; or proportion in measure.

"All fitness lies in a particular *commensuration*, or proportion of one thing to another." — *South.*

Com'ment, *v. i.* [Lat. *commentor*, intensive of *comminiscor, commentus*—*con*, and *mens, mentis*, the mind.] To write notes on an author's productions; to explain; to annotate; to expound; to make remarks, observations, or criticisms; preceding *on* or *upon*; as, his conduct is *commented upon*.

—*n.* An expository or explanatory note; annotation; explanation; exposition; that which explains or illustrates; remark; observation; criticism; as, a Scriptural comment.

"And let your *comment* be the Mantuan muse." — *Pope.*

Com'mentary, *n.* [Lat. *commentarius*; Fr. *commentaire*.] A comment; exposition; explanation; illustration; a book of comments or annotations.

"In religion, Scripture is the best rule; and the Church's universal practice the best *commentary*." — *King Charles I.*

—A memoir or narrative of a particular occurrence or transaction; as, Cæsar's *Commentaries*.

Com'mentary, Com'mentate, *v. i.* To comment upon, or annotate. (R.)

Commenta'tion, *n.* Act or process of commenting, criticising, or annotating.

"The spirit of *commentation* turns to questions of taste." *Whewell.*

—The results of an annotator or commentator.

Com'mentator, *n.* One who comments; an annotator; one who writes criticisms, or expositions.

"How *commentators* each dark passage shun,
And hold their farthing candle to the sun." — *Young.*

Commentato'rial, *a.* Pertaining to the making of commentaries.

Commenta'torship, *n.* Office or duty of a commentator.

Comment'er, *n.* A commentator; one who makes comments.

"Slily as any *commenter* goes by
Hard words or sense." — *Donne.*

Commentitious, (*kŏm-men-tish'us,*) *a.* Fictitious; imaginary; unreal; invented; as, "*commentitious* inanity." — *Glanville.*

Com'merce, *n.* [Fr. *commerce*; Lat. *commercium* — *con*, and *merx, mercis*, goods, wares, merchandise.] An interchange or mutual change of goods, wares, productions, &c., between nations or individuals, either by barter, or by purchase and sale; trade; traffic; mercantile transactions.

—Social intercourse; dealings of one class of society with another: fellowship; familiar interchange of the social observances of common life.

"The ordinary *commerce* and occurrences of life."—*Addison.*

—Sexual intercourse; coition.

(*Games.*) A game at cards, which is played thus:—Each player deposits an equal stake in the pool, and the banker (dealer) gives 3 cards all round, and asks, "Who 'll trade?" The players, beginning with the elder hand, either "trade for ready money," or "barter." By the first is meant, giving a card and counter to the dealer, who places the card under the remainder of the pack, which is called the "stock," and gives a card from the top in exchange. The counter is passed to the banker, who then trades with the stock free of expense. "Barter" means exchanging a card with the right-hand player. Barter cannot be refused, unless the player of whom the exchange is requested decides to stand on his cards without trading or bartering. The trading and bartering is concluded by one having the highest "tricon," which wins the pool. The object of the trading or bartering is to obtain—1, a *tricon* (three like cards, like a pair-royal in cribbage); 2, a *sequence*, or 3 following cards of the same suit: 3, a *point*, or the smallest number of pips on 3 cards of the same suit. The ace reckons for 11, the tens and court-cards for 10 each, and the other cards according to the number of their pips. The highest *tricon* wins the pool; if no tricon is shown, then the highest *sequence*, or the best *point* in failure of a sequence. The banker reckons as eldest hand in case of ties; and if he holds a lower *tricon* or *sequence* than either of the others, he loses the game, and pays a counter to each player higher than himself.

—*v. a.* To hold intercourse with.

"And looks *commercing* with the skies,
Thy rapt soul sitting in thine eyes."—*Milton.*

Com'merce, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Commerce township, Oakland co., on the Huron River, abt. 32 m. N.W. of Detroit; *pop.* of township, 1,392

Com'merce, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Tunica co., on the Mississippi River, about 200 m. N. by W. of Jackson.

Commerce, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Scott co., on the Mississippi River, about 35 m. above Cairo, Ill., and 170 below St. Louis; *pop.* 1,267.

Commerce, in *Tennessee*, a township of Wilson co., about 35 m. E. of Nashville; *pop.* 1,035.

Commer'cial, *a.* Pertaining to commerce or trade: mercantile: trading: proceeding from trade; as, *commercial* statistics, *commercial* interests.

Commer'cially, *adv.* In a commercial manner or view.

Commercial Town, in *Ohio*, a village of Adams co., about 15 m. S.W. of Portsmouth.

Commercy, (*kom-mer-se'.*) a town of France, dept. Meuse, on the river Meuse, 20 m. E. of Bar-le-Duc; *pop.* 4,009.

Commere, (*kom'mâr.*) *n.* [Fr.] A godmother; a foster-mother; a gossipy old woman.

Com'merson, (HILIBERT, a French traveller and botanist, B. 1727. To him we are indebted for the beautiful flower *Hortensia*, which came originally from China. D. 1773.

Com'mettsburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Washington co.

Com'migrate, *v. i.* To move or migrate in a body from one country to another.

Commigra'tion, *n.* [Lat. *commigratio* — *con*, and *migro*, *migratus*, to migrate.] A migrating together; migration in a body.

"Both the inhabitants of that, and of our world, lost all memory of their *commigration* thence." — *Woodward.*

Commina'tion, *n.* [Lat. *comination* — *con*, and *minor*, *minatus*, to threaten.] A threat or threatening; a denunciation of punishment or vengeance.

"Those thunders of *commination* . . . die away in fruitless echoes." — *Taylor.*

(*Eccl.*) The recital of God's threatenings, made on stated days.

Commin'atory, *a.* Threatening; denouncing punishment; as, a *comminatory* sermon.

Commingle, (*kom-ming'gl.*) *v. a.* [Lat. *com* for *con*, and *mingle.*] To mingle or mix together in one mass, or intimately; to blend.

"Blest are those
Whose blood and judgment are so well *commingled.*" — *Shaks.*

—To mix or unite together, as different substances.

Com'minute, *v. a.* [Lat. *comminuo*, *comminutis* — *com*, and *minuo*, to lessen, from *minus*, less.] To make small or fine; to pulverize; to triturate.

Com'minuted, *p. a.* (*Surg.*) Anything broken very small. A comminuted fracture is when a bone, by means of a heavy wheel passing over it, or some other cause, is broken into minute splinters. Such accidents, especially when occurring to the hip and thigh, are very serious, generally resulting in amputation, and frequently in death.

Comminu'tion, *n.* Act of comminuting, or of reducing to a fine powder, or to small particles: trituration; as, *comminution* of meat. — Attennation, by gradual abstraction of particles.

"The jejuneness or extreme *comminution* of spirits." —*Bacon.*

Commis'erable, *a.* Worthy of compassion or commiseration; pitiable; deserving to excite sorrow or sympathy; as, a *commiserable* person.

Commis'erate, *v. a.* [Lat. *commiseror*, *commiseratus* —*con*, and *miseror*, to pity.] To feel sorrow, pain, or regret for another in distress: to pity; to compassionate; to feel for; to condole with; as, to *commiserate* the poor.

Commisera'tion, *n.* Act of commiserating: a sympathetic feeling of pain or sorrow for the wants, afflictions, or distresses of others; pity; compassion; fellow-feeling.

"Partly out of *commiseration*, and partly out of curiosity."—*Swift.*

Commis'erative, *a.* Feeling or showing commiseration or sympathy.

Commis'eratively, *adv.* Feelingly; compassionately.

Commis'erator, *n.* One who entertains a feeling of compassion.

Commissa'rial, *a.* Pertaining to a commissary; as, a *commissarial* department.

Commissa'riat, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *comisariáto.*] (*Mil.*) Office or employment of a commissary; or, the whole body of officers in the commissary's department. — That branch of a military service which has the charge of supplying provisions for the troops.

Com'missary, *n.* [Fr. *commissaire*; from Lat. *committo*, *commissus* — *con*, and *mitto*, to send.] One to whom anything is committed or intrusted: a commissioner: a delegate; a deputy.

(*Eccl.*) An officer belonging to an episcopate, who exercises ecclesiastical jurisdiction in remote parts of a diocese.

(*Mil.*) The term is applied to officers holding various positions, and exercising different offices, — especially to those charged with furnishing provisions, &c., for an army.

Com'missary-gen'eral, *n.* (*Mil.*) The head or chief of the department of provisions, military stores, &c.

Com'missaryship, *n.* Office or duties of a commissary.

Commission, (*kom-mish'un.*) *n.* [Fr. *commission*; Lat. *commissio*, from *committo*, *commissus*. See COMMIT.] Act of committing, doing, performing, or perpetrating; — generally understood in a bad sense; as, the *commission* of crime. (The antithesis to *omission.*)

—A formal act of trust; a warrant by which any trust is held or authority exercised; office; employment; as, a divine *commission.*

"He bore his great *commission* in his look." — *Dryden.*

—A written document, investing a person with an office, a certain rank, or authority.

—A certificate issued by authority by which a military officer is constituted; as, a captain's *commission.*

—A body of persons joined in an office or trust, or their appointment; as, a lunacy *commission.*

"A *commission* was at once appointed to examine into the matter."— *Prescott.*

(*Com.*) Order or authority by which one person trades for another; as, a *commission* to buy cotton. — Brokerage, allowance, or compensation made to a factor, agent, &c., for transacting the business of another; as, one per cent. *commission* on sales. — See DELCREDERE.

Commission of Bankruptcy. (*Law.*) A commission appointed to investigate the facts relative to an alleged bankruptcy, and to secure all available assets and effects for the creditors concerned.

To put a ship into commission. (*Naut.*) To send forth a vessel of war on public service, after laying up in ordinary, and being repaired and refitted.

To put the Great Seal into commission, to place the seal of State in the hands of empowered commissioners during the period, *ad interim*, that the office of Lord Chancellor is vacant. (Eng.)

—*v. a.* To commit to; to give a commission to; as, a *commissioned* officer.

—To send with a mandate or authority; to appoint; to depute; to authorize; to empower; as, to *commission* an agent.

"He first *commissions* to the Latin land." — *Dryden.*

Commis'sion-agent, Commis'sion-merchant, *n.* (*Com.*) An agent, merchant, or broker who transacts business for others, at a certain percentage, as commission and recompense for his services.

Commis'sional, Commis'sionary, *a.* Appointed by warrant, authority, or commission.

Commis'sioner, *n.* One who has a commission or warrant from proper authority to perform some office or execute some business; as, a boundary *commissioner.*

—An officer of state who has charge and control of a department of the public service; as, a *commissioner* of taxes, a *commissioner* of patents, &c.

Commissioners of Highways. Officers having certain powers and duties concerning the highways within the limits of their jurisdiction. In some of the States they are county officers, and their jurisdiction is co-extensive with the county. In others, as in New York, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin, they are town or township officers. They have power to establish, repair, or vacate highways, and it is their duty to cause them to be kept in good order.

Commis'sioner's Creek, in *Georgia*, traverses Wilkinson co., into the Oconee River, about 10 m. E. of Irwinton.

Commis'sionship, *n.* Office or station of a commissioner.

Commis'sive, *a.* Committing.

Commis'sural, *a.* Belonging, or relating, to a commissure or a joining.

Com'missure, *n.* [Lat. *commissura*, from *committo*, *commissus.* See COMMIT.] (*Arch.*) In masonry, the joints between two stones.

—A joint, seam, or closure: the place where two bodies or parts of a body meet and unite: an interstice or cleft between particles or parts.

(*Anat.*) An anatomical phrase, signifying a seam or fold in a membrane, as in those of the brain, forming a process which, depending into the substance of the brain, separates the right from the left hemisphere.—See BRAIN, and DURA MATER.

(*Bot.*) The inner face of the carpels of umbelliferæ; also a point where many parts are united together.

Commit', *v. a.* [Lat. *committo*—*con*, and *mitto*, to send.] To put into the hands or power of another; to intrust; to consign; to deposit; to send to prison; as, to *commit* one's self to God.

"Bid him farewell, *commit* him to the grave." — *Shaks.*

—To do: to enact; to perform; to perpetrate; to effect; as, to *commit* a felony.

"A creeping young fellow *committed* matrimony with a brisk, gamesome lass." — *L'Estrange.*

—To endanger; to put to hazard; to place beyond one's control; to pledge by some act or step; used, for the most part, reflexively; as, he is *committed* to his party.

"You might have satisfied every duty of political friendship without *committing* the honor of your sovereign." — *Junius.*

—To join, as for a contest; to match.

"Seasonably *commit* the opponent with the respondent."—*More.*

To commit a bill, (in legislation,) to transfer a bill over to the consideration of a special committee.

To commit to memory, to learn anything by heart.

—*v. i.* To be guilty of incontinence or adultery.

Commit'ment, *n.* Act of committing, or placing in safe custody; more especially, the act of sending to prison.

—An order for the incarceration or imprisonment of a person.

—Act of handing over, or referring to a special committee for consideration and report.

—Commission or perpetration of something wrong or inexcusable, as a crime or blunder.

—Act of pledging and exposing one's self to ulterior consequences.

Committ'tal, *n.* Act of committing: state of being committed to custody; as, the magistrate signed his *committal.*

—A pledge actually given, or implied.

Committ'tee, *n.* [Fr. *comité.*] The person or persons to whom anything is committed. A body of persons appointed to examine, consider, manage, or report on any matter; as, to move for a special *committee.*

Committee of the whole House, is when the entire legislative body of the House of Representatives resolves itself into a committee; in such cases the speaker leaves the chair, which is occupied, for the time being, by one of the members, denominated the *chairman of committee.*

(*Law.*) A guardian, charged with the safe custody of another.

Committee of Public Safety, *n.* (*Hist.*) See SALUT PUBLIC, (COMITÉ DE.)

Committ'eeship, *n.* Office or power of a committee.

Committ'er, *n.* One who commits; one who does or perpetrates; as, a *committer* of burglary.

Committ'ible, *a.* Liable to be committed; that may be committed.

"Besides the mistakes *committible* in the solary compute." *Browne.*

Commix', *v. a.* [Lat. *commisco*, *commixtus*—*con*, and *misceo*, to mix.] To mix or mingle together; to blend; to mix, as different substances.

"A dram of copper in aqua fortis *commixed.*" — *Bacon.*

Commix'tion, *n.* [Lat. *commixtio.*] Union or mixture of various substances in one mass; incorporation into one compound.

Commix'ture, *n.* Act of mixing together; the state of being mingled; incorporation; union in one mass.

—The mass formed by mingling different things; composition; compound.

"There is scarcely any rising but by a *commixture* of good and evil arts." — *Bacon.*

Com'modate, *n.* (*Scots Law.*) A loan, gratuitously rendered.

Commode', *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *commodus.* See COMMODIOUS.] A convenient article of household furniture; as, a night *commode.*

—A kind of small sideboard with drawers, shelves, &c.

—A kind of head-dress formerly worn by ladies.

Commo'dious, *a.* [Lat. *commodus* — *com*, and *modus*, a proper measure; Fr. *commode.*] Adapted to its use or purpose; convenient; suitable; fit; proper; useful; comfortable; as, a *commodious* house.

"Muro's muse . . . *commodious* precepts gives." — *Philips.*

Commo'diously, *adv.* In a commodious manner; conveniently; suitably; fitly.

Commo'diousness, *n.* State of being commodious; suitableness for its purpose; fitness; convenience; as, the "*commodiousness* of the harbor." — *Johnson.*

Commod'ity, *n.* [Fr. *commodité*; Lat. *commoditas*, from *commodus* — *com*, and *modus.*] That which affords convenience or advantage; any article of commerce; everything movable that is bought or sold

—(*pl.*) Merchandise; wares; goods; produce of lands and manufactures; as, excisable *commodities.*

Com'modo, an Italian painter, B. at Florence, 1560, where he passed the greater part of his life, and D. in 1638. The *General Judgment* is called his masterpiece.

Com'modore, *n.* [It. *commendatore*; L. Lat. *commendator* — *con*, and *mando.* See COMMAND.] (*Naut.*) In the English navy, the officer who commands a squadron or detachment of ships, sent on a particular service.—He holds the temporary rank of rear-admiral. It is also a title of courtesy given to the senior captain, when two or more ships of war are cruising in company.—The leading ship in a fleet of merchantmen. — In the navy of the United States, an officer who ranks next below rear-admiral.

Com'modus Antoni'nus, LUCIUS AURELIUS, a Roman emperor, B. 161 A. D., was the son of the wise and virtuous Marcus Aurelius. He was most carefully

educated, and accompanied his father on several military expeditions. He succeeded him in 180, and, after a short period of orderly government, he disunissed his wisest counsellors, and gave himself up to the lowest society, and the most shameless habits. The administration was in the hands of a series of his favorites, and confiscations and murders were the ordinary occurrences of the day. He went so far in defiance of decency as to fight in the circus like a gladiator, and then gave himself out to be a god, and would be worshipped as Hercules. He was at last poisoned by Marcia, (one of his concubines, whose life he had intended to take,) and then strangled by an athlete. The vices and misgovernment of Commodus contributed powerfully to hasten the fall of the empire. D. Dec. 31, 192.

Com'mon, *a.* [Lat. *communis*—*con*, and *munus*, a duty, a gift, a service, a favor; Fr. *commun.*] That belongs as a privilege or right equally to more than one, to many, or to the public at large; free to all; general; universal; public; having no separate owner; as, the *common* weal.—Popular; usual; customary; habitual; frequent; often met with; as, a *common* occurrence.—Ordinary; ignoble; mean; vulgar; trite; of little value; not scarce; as, the *common* people.—Prostitute; given to lewd and abandoned habits; as, a *common* harlot.

(*Law.*) *C. bail.* Fictitious sureties entered in the proper office of the court.—*Common bar*, a plea to compel the plaintiff to assign the particular place where a trespass has been committed.—*C. bench*, the ancient name of the court of *C.* Pleas.—*C. carrier*, see CARRIER. *C. council*, the more numerous house of the municipal legislative assembly in some American cities.—*C. highway*, see HIGHWAY.—*C. informer*, see INFORMER.—*C. lawyer*, one who is learned in common law.

(*Gram.*) See GENDER, NOUN, VERB, &c.

(*Math.*) *C. measure*, a quantity which is contained an exact number of times in each of two or more given quantities.—*C. divisor*, see DIVISOR.

In common, to be participated in equally by a certain number; equally with another or others; as, to share things *in common*.

Com'mon, *n.* An open tract of ground, the use of which is not appropriated to one individual, but belongs to the public, or to a number of persons.

"Does any one respect a *common* as much as he does his garden?" *South.*

(*Law.*) An incorporated hereditament, consisting in a profit which one man has in connection with one or many others in the land of another. *C.* is chiefly of four kinds:—1. *C. of pasture*, itself divided in *appendant*, *appurtenant*, *because of vicinage*, and *ingross*. 2. *C. of piscary*. 3. *C. of turbary*. 4. *C. of estouviers*, for which consult "*Washburn, on Real Property*," &c.

—*v. i.* To have a joint right with others in common ground.

—To eat at table in common: as, the students *commoned* together.

Com'mon, *adv.* Commonly; ordinarily.

"I am more than *common* tall."—*Shaks.*

Com'monable, *a.* Held in common.

"Forests and chases, and other *commonable* places."—*Bacon*

—That may be pastured on common land; as, "*commonable* beasts."—*Blackstone.*

Com'monage, *n.* The right of pasturing on a common; the joint right of using anything in common with others.

Com'monalty, *n.* The common people, as distinguished from the nobility; the bulk of mankind.

"Bid him strive to gain the love o th' *commonalty*."—*Shaks.*

Com'moner, *n.* One of the common people; a person under the degree of nobility.

"This *commoner* has worth and parts."—*Prior.*

—A member of the English House of Commons; a member of Parliament; as, Pitt, the great *Commoner*.—One who has a joint right in common ground.

—A student of the second rank in the university of Oxford, England; as, a gentleman-*commoner*.—A prostitute; a common woman.

Common Law, *n.* This term, somewhat ambiguous, is used in various senses, according to the objects with which it is contrasted; it being so contradistinguished, sometimes from the statute law, sometimes from the canon law, sometimes from the mercantile law, and frequently from equity. Many use it to designate simply a law *common* to all the country. The English, which is the base of the American common law in all the States except Louisiana, traces its origin to the early usages and customs of the aboriginal Britons, and was necessarily augmented, in different ages, by the admixture of some of the laws and usages of the Romans, the Picts, the Saxons, the Danes, and the Normans, who spread themselves over the country. "The English law," says Hallam (*Mid. Ages*, ii. 465), "becoming as mixed as the English language."—The common law includes those principles, usages, and rules of action, applicable to the government and security of person and property, which do not rest for their authority upon any express or positive declaration of the will of the legislature. In many of the States, the *C.* law and the statutes of England in force in the colony at the time of its independence, are by the State constitution declared to be the law of the State until repealed. Hence, when a question in the courts of one State turns upon the laws of a sister State, if no proof of such law is offered, it is, in general, presumed that the common law, as it existed at the time of the separation of this country from England, prevails in such State.

Com'monly, *adv.* Usually; generally; ordinarily; frequently; for the most part; as, that thing is *commonly* done.

Com'monness, *n.* State or quality of being common or usual; frequent occurrence.

—Equal participation among many.

"Now can the *commonness* of the guilt obviate the censure." *Govt. of the Tongue.*

Com'monplace, *a.* Ordinary; common; trite; not new or striking; as, a *commonplace* action.

—*n.* A common topic; an idea common to different subjects; a source of argument, or ground of proof.—A usual or ordinary remark on any topic; a memorandum; a trite expression.

Com'monplace-book, *n.* A book in which things to be remembered are recorded, and ranged under general heads.

"I turned to my *common-place-book* and found his case." *Tatler.*

Com'monplaceness, *n.* State or quality of being trite or commonplace.

Common Pleas, *n.* (*Law.*) Pleas brought by private persons against private persons, or by the government, when the cause of action is of a civil nature.—In England, and in many States of the U. States, a court having jurisdiction generally in civil actions.

Common Prayer Book, *n.* (*Eccl.*) A book or formulary of public worship; especially, the book containing the forms of public worship and administration of the sacraments, and other rites and ceremonies according to the use of the Church of England.

Com'mons, *n. pl.* The commonalty, or common people, as distinguished from the nobility or titled classes. (Engl. ed.)

"Hath he not passed the nobles and the *commons*?"—*Shaks.*

—In England, the lower body of Parliament, consisting of the representatives of counties, universities, and boroughs, elected by those of the people who possess a voting qualification; as, the House of *Commons*. See PARLIAMENT.

—Food or fare provided at a common table; as, to dine at *commons*. (Used at the English universities.)—A club or society where all the members take their meals at a common table.

"The doctor likes both his company and *commons*."—*Swift.*

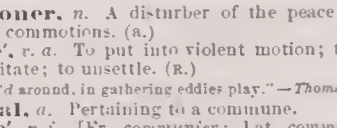
To be on short commons. A colloquialism, denoting to be placed on a stinted allowance of food.

Doctors' Commons. In London, the British metropolis, a former court composed of doctors of civil law, who exercised jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to probate of wills, marriage-licenses, and divorce-cases.

Common Sense, *n.* That degree of intelligence, sagacity, and prudence, which is common to most people.

Common Time, *n.* (*Mus.*) That time in which every measure or bar contains an even number of sub-divisions, such, for example, as two minims, four crotchets, eight quavers, and so on. It is marked thus:

Fig. 656.



Com'monty, (*Scots Law.*) The common right of pasturage exercised on land belonging to two or more proprietors.

Commonweal', Com'monwealth, *n.* [*Common* and *weal*; A. S. *wela*, *wala*, prosperity, bliss. The public good, prosperity, and happiness.] A State or body politic; a form of government (generally republican) conducted on terms of universal equality and co-operation.

"*Commonwealths* were nothing more in their original than free cities."—*Temple.*

—The whole body of people in a State; the citizens or public at large; as, the *Commonwealth* of Pennsylvania.

(*Hist.*) The name given to that form of government established in England on the death of Charles I., in 1649, and which existed during the protectorate of Oliver Cromwell and his son Richard, until the abdication of the latter and the restoration of monarchy again in the person of Charles II., in 1660.

Com'monwealth's-man, *n.* (*Eng. Hist.*) A supporter of the policy of Oliver Cromwell, and of the Commonwealth established by him; a republican.

Com'moranee, Com'morancy, *n.* Habitation; abode; residence; place of dwelling.

"The very quality, carriage, and place of *commorance*."—*Hale.*

(*Amer. Law.*) Temporary residence.

Com'morant, *a.* [Lat., from *commorari*, to abide.] (*Law.*) Abiding; resident; dwelling; inhabiting.—(*Amer. Law.*) One residing in a particular town, city, or district.—*Bouvier.*

Com'mother, *n.* [Lat. *com* for *con*, and *mother*.] A godmother; a gossip. (R.)

Commo'tion, *n.* [Lat. *commotio*—*con*, and *moveo*, *motus*, to move.] Violent motion or agitation of the elements, or of human passions; as, *commotion* of the waters.

"Some strange *commotion*
Is in his brain: he bites his lips, and starts."—*Shaks.*

—Tumult; popular agitation, disturbance, or disorder; public excitement or perturbation.

"When ye shall hear of wars and *commotions*, be not terrified." *Luke* xxi. 9.

Commo'tioner, *n.* A disturber of the peace; one who causes commotions. (R.)

Commove', *v. a.* To put into violent motion; to disturb; to agitate; to unsettle. (R.)

"*Commov'd* around, in gathering eddies play."—*Thomson.*

Commun'al, *a.* Pertaining to a commune.

Commune', *v. i.* [Fr. *communier*; Lat. *communico*. See COMMUNICATE.] To converse; to confer; to talk together familiarly; to communicate; to hold mental intercourse with one's self; to meditate.

"I will *commune* with you of such things
That want no ears but yours." *Shaks.*

—To receive the holy communion; to partake of the Lord's Supper.

Com'mune, *n.* [Fr.] In France, a small territorial subdivision of the country, less than a canton, and corresponding in some measure to an English parish. A *C.* includes sometimes a single town, and sometimes several villages; and each has a mayor and a communal municipality. There are upwards of 37,000 *C.* in France.

Commune' of Paris, The. See SUPPLEMENT.

Communicabil'ity, *n.* The quality of being communicable.—Capability to be imparted.

Commun'icable, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *communicabilis*.] That may be communicated; capable of being imparted from one to another.—That may be narrated or recounted to another.

Commun'icableness, *n.* State of being communicable; communicability.

Commun'icably, *adv.* With communication.

Commun'icant, *n.* [Lat. *communicans*.] One who communicates.

—A partaker, with others, at the Lord's table; one who is entitled to partake of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; a church-member.

"A never-failing monthly *communicant*."—*Atterbury.*

Commun'icate, *v. a.* [Fr. *communiquer*; Lat. *communico*, *communicatus*, from *communis*, common.] To make common; to cause to be common to others; to bestow; to confer, as a joint possession; as, to *communicate* a disease.—To disclose; to impart, as information; to publish, as knowledge; as, to *communicate* intelligence; —generally before *to*.

—*v. i.* To share, participate, or enjoy in common with others.

—To have a communication, passage, or means of intercourse from one to another.

"A system of such canals which all *communicate* with one another."—*Arbuthnot.*

—To partake of the holy sacrament.

"The primitive Christians *communicated* every day."—*Taylor.*

Communica'tion, *n.* [Lat. *communicatio.*] Act of communicating or imparting; that which is communicated or imparted; participation; intercourse; information; correspondence.

"The reception and *communication* of learned knowledge." *Holder.*

—Means whereby intercourse is carried on; a passage or means of passing from one place to another: as, an easy *communication*.

—Intelligence; news; interchange of knowledge or information; as, to send a written *communication* to a person.

(*Rhet.*) A trope, in which *we* is used for *you* or *I*.

Communication-valves. (*Mach.*) The valves in a steam-pipe which connect two boilers of an engine, for cutting off communication between either boiler and the engine.

Commu'nicative, *a.* [Fr. *communicatif.*] Ready to communicate or impart; inclined to impart or disclose; unreserved; open; free of speech; as, a *communicative* tongue.

Commun'icativeness, *n.* Quality of being communicative, or of imparting knowledge or intelligence to others; freedom from reserve.

Commun'icator, *n.* One who, or that which, communicates.

Commun'icatory, *a.* Imparting knowledge or information.

Communion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *communio*, from *communis*, common.] A mutual participation in anything; mutual intercourse; interchange of transactions or offices; a state of giving or receiving; fellowship; union; agreement; concord; converse.

"They eat, they drink, and in *communion* sweet
Quaff immortality and joy."—*Milton.*

—Union in religious worship, or in doctrine and discipline;—hence a person is said to be in *C.* with a church who declares his acquiescence in its doctrine, and participates in its worship.

—A body of Christians, having one faith and discipline; as, the Baptist *Communion*.—Different churches, too, are said to be in *C.* when they are united in doctrine and principle.

—The Lord's Supper; celebration or participation of the Eucharist or Holy Sacrament; as, to administer the *Communion*. See EUCHARIST.

Communion-table. (*Eccl.*) See ALTAR.

Communionist, *n.* A member of the same communion.

Communipaw, in *New Jersey*, a village of Bergen co., on the W. shore of New York Bay, about 2 m. S. of Jersey city.

Com'munism, *n.* See SOCIALISM.

Com'munist, *n.* (*Pol.*) One who advocates the doctrine of community of things, or the abrogation of all individual rights of property. See SOCIALISM.

Communis'tic, *a.* Relating, or pertaining, to communism: as, a *communistic* arrangement.

Commun'ity, *n.* [Fr. *communauté*; Lat. *communitas*, from *communis*, common.] Common possession or enjoyment; fellowship; mutual participation and enjoyment;—used in an opposite sense to *appropriation*; as, a *community* of goods.

—The commonwealth: the body politic; society at large.

"The love of our country is impressed on our minds for the preservation of the *community*."—*Addison.*

—A society or association of persons living under the same laws and social regulations; as, a monastic *community*.

(*French Law.*) A species of partnership that men and woman contract when they are lawfully married to each other. The *C.* embraces the profits of all the effects of which the husband has the administration and enjoyment, either of right or fact; of the produce of the

reciprocal industry and labor of both husband and wife, and of the estates that they may acquire, either by donation or purchase. The debts contracted during the marriage enter into the *C.*, and must be acquitted out of the common fund. *Legal C.* is that which takes place by virtue of the contract of marriage. It is the common law in France. *Conventional C.* is that which is formed by express agreement in the contract of marriage.

Commutabil'ity, *n.* Quality of being commutable.

Commut'able, *a.* [Lat. *commutabilis.*] That may be commuted, or exchanged, or mutually changed; that may be given for another.

Commuta'tion, *n.* [Lat. *commutatio.*] Act of giving one thing for another; barter.

"The whole universe is supported by giving and returning, by commerce and *commutation.*" — *South.*

—Act of passing from one state to another; change; alteration.

"So great is the *commutation*, that the soul then hated only that which now only it loves." — *South.*

—Any sum paid down as an equivalent for a *pro rata* payment; as, a *commutation* of church-tithes. — The purchase in lump of any vested privilege, in lieu of paying for the same in instalments; as, a *commutation* of railroad-fare for a year.

(*Law.*) The substitution of a less for a greater degree of punishment; as, a *commutation* of sentence.

(*Astron.*) The *angle of C.* of a planet is the angle formed at the earth by a straight line drawn from the earth to the sun, and the orthographic projection on the plane of the ecliptic of the straight line which joins the earth with the planet. It is measured by the difference between the sun's longitude and the concentric longitude of the planet.

Commuta'tion, *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained by, acquired right of commuting; as, a *commutation*-ticket.

Commutation of Tithes, *n.* See TITHES.

Commut'ative, *a.* [Fr. *commutatif.*] Relating to exchange; interchangeable; mutually passing from one to another; as, "*commutative* justice." — *Burke.*

Commut'atively, *adv.* By way of reciprocity of exchange.

Commute', *v. a.* [Fr. *commuer*; Sp. *commutar*; Lat. *commuto* — *con*, and *muto*, to change.] To put one thing in the place of another; to give or receive one thing for another; to change; to exchange; — generally used in the sense of to exchange one punishment or penalty for another of less severity; as, to *commute* a sentence of death to imprisonment for life. — To pay a less sum in the aggregate than would be required in separate payments; — used in reference to periodical travelling; as, to *commute* a year's passage by steam-boat.

—*v. i.* To atone; to bargain for exemption.

—To enter into an arrangement to pay in a lump sum; as, to *commute* a half-year's passage-money.

Commut'er, *n.* One who commutes for travelling expenses.

Commut'ual, *a.* [Lat. *com* — *con*, and *mutual*, q. v.] Reciprocal; mutual. (Used mostly in poetry.)

Comne'nus, a celebrated Byzantine family, who furnished 6 emperors to Constantinople, 1 to Heraclea, and 10 to Trebizond. The 6 emperors of Constantinople are: *Isaac C.*, 1057–1059; *Alexis C. I.*, 1081–1118; *John C.*, 1118–1143; *Manuel C.*, 1143–1180; *Alexis C. II.*, 1180–1183; and *Andronicus C.*, 1183–1185. (See ALEXIS, ISAAC, &c.) Andronicus was dethroned by Isaac Angelus, and his family lost forever the throne of Constantinople. David, his grandson, became king of Paphlagonia, Heraclea, and Pontus; at the same time that a third Alexis *C.* founded at Trebizond the dynasty of princes who ruled in that city till its conquest by Mohammed II., 1462. Some members of this family took refuge in the Morea and in Corsica; and at the beginning of the present century some descendants of it were yet living in France, and in Italy. See ABRANTES.

Co'mo, (anc. *Larius Lacus,*) a lake of N. Italy, in Lombardy, lying at the foot of the Lepontino and Rhætian Alps, chiefly formed by the river Adda, which enters it at its N. and issues from its S E. extremity. The total length of the lake from *C.* to Riva is about 35 m. About 15 m. from its N. extremity, the promontory of Bellagio divides it into two branches, the longer of which is



Fig. 657. — LAKE OF COMO.

between 18 and 20 m.; the other branch is about 12 m. long. The three arms of the lake sometimes receive different names — the upper part, as far as Bellagio, being called the *Lake of Bellano*; the longer branch, on which the town of *C.* is built, the *Lake of Como*; and the shorter, the *Lake of Lecco.* Lake Como, however, is the general designation. The greatest breadth of the lake is not more than 3 m.; and through the principal part of its length it is much less. The beauty of the surrounding scenery, and the salubrity of the climate, have made the Lake of *C.* the most celebrated and most resorted to in Italy; its shores being everywhere studded with fine villas.

COMO, (anc. *Comum Novum,*) an old city, at the S. extremity of the above lake, 20 m. N. of Milan. *Manuf.* Velvet, taffetas, gloves, stockings, &c. *Pop.* 20,826.

Como, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Whiteside co., on Rock River, about 150 m. N. of Springfield.

Como, or COMO DEPOT, in *Mississippi,* a post-village of De Soto co., about 44 m. S. of Memphis.

Como, in *Nevada,* a mining village of Lyon co., about 10 m. S E. of Dayton.

Como, in *Tennessee,* a post-office of Henry co.

Como'do, an island of the Malayan Archipelago, occupying nearly the entire width of the strait which separates the much larger islands of Sumbawa on the W., and Flores on the E.; Lat. of N.E. extremity, 8° 22′ S., Lon. 119° 37′ E. It is 35 m. in length, and 16 m. in average breadth.

Com'orin, (CAPE.) See CAPE COMORIN.

Co'morn, or KOMORN, (Magyar *Kom'aron.*) a royal free town of Hungary, 48 m. N.W. of Buda. Its citadel has the reputation of being impregnable, and justified it in the Hungarian war, when the Austrians besieged it in vain from Oct. 1848 to Sept. 1849, and only became masters of it at last by virtue of a capitulation. — *Manf.* Woollens and leather. *Pop.* 11,951.

Co'morn, in *Virginia,* a post-office of King George co.

Como'ro Islands, or COMOROS, a group in the Mozambique Channel, between Madagascar and Africa. It consists of several mountainous and fertile islands, producing all the crops of a tropical climate. Large herds of cattle are reared upon them, and the rivers abound in fish. Lat. between 11° and 13° S., Lon. between 43° and 45° 30′ E. The islands, which are of volcanic origin, are called Angaziga (or Great Comoro), Anjouan (or Johanna), Mayotta, and Mohilla.

Comose', *a.* [Lat. *comosus,* hairy.] (*Bot.*) Ending in a tuft or kind of brush.

Compact', *a.* [Lat. *compactus,* from *compingo* — *con*, and *pango, pactus,* to fasten, fix, or drive on.] Joined, united, or fastened together, closely and fixedly; firm; solid; dense; as, a *compact* arrangement, a *compact* body.

"The lunatic, the lover, and the poet,
Are of imagination all *compact.*"—*Shaks.*

—Brief; pithy; close; not diffuse or verbose; as, a *compact* treatise.

"Where a foreign tongue is elegant, expressive, close, and *compact*, we must study the utmost force of our language." — *Felton.*

Com'pact, *n.* [Lat. *compactum,* from *compaciscor* — *con*, and *paciscor, pactus,* to make a bargain.] An agreement or bargain made with any one; a union, league, treaty, covenant, or contract, — whether of individuals or of states.

"Wedlock is described as the indissoluble *compact.*"—*Macaulay.*

—*v. a.* To thrust, drive, or press closely together; to join firmly; to consolidate; to make close.

"Now the bright sun *compacts* the precious stone."—*Blackmore.*

—To unite or connect firmly; to mass into a system.

"We see the world so *compacted*, that each thing preserveth other things, and also itself." — *Hooker.*

Compact'edly, *adv.* Closely; in a compact manner.

Compact'edness, *n.* State of being compact; close union of parts; closeness; firmness; density.

"Sticking or *compactedness* being natural to density."—*Digby.*

Compact'er, *n.* One who enters into a compact.

Compact'ible, *a.* Susceptible of being compacted.

Compaction, *n.* [Lat. *compactio.*] State of being made compact.

Compactly, *adv.* Closely; densely; with close union of parts.

Compact'ness, *n.* State of being compact; close union of parts; closeness; firmness; density.

"By reason of the *compactness* of terrestrial matter."— *Woodward.*

Compages, (*kom-pa-jez,*) *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Lat. See COMPACT.] A system of many parts united.

"The organs in animal bodies are only a regular *compages* of pipes and vessels." — *Ray.*

Compan'ion, *n.* [Fr. *compagnon*; Sp. *compañon*; L. Lat. *compagus, compaganus* — *com*, and *paganus,* from *pagus,* a district, a village.] A comrade; one who keeps company with another; one whom a person frequently associates and converses with; a fellow; a chum; an associate; a mate; a partner; a confederate; an accomplice.

"When, musing on *companions* gone,
We doubly feel ourselves alone."—*Scott.*

Companion, or *Companion-ladder.* (*Naut.*) The staircase in a ship by which officers descend into the cabin, and ascend to the quarter-deck. — *Companion-hatch,* the wooden porch, or cover over the entrance to the staircase of a ship's cabin. — *Companion-way,* the front staircase to a ship's cabin. — *Knights Companions.* (*Her.*) Members of a knightly order, in rank next below *Knights Commanders.*

Compan'ionable, *a.* Qualified to be an agreeable companion; fit for good-fellowship; sociable; entertaining.

Compan'ionableness, *n.* Sociableness; qualification of being companionable.

Compan'ionably, *adv.* In a companionable manner.

Compan'ionless, *a.* Without a companion.

Compan'ionship, *n.* Fellowship; association; close intimacy.

"It shall hold *companionship* in peace
With honour, as in war." — *Shaks.*

—In England, the lowest rank of a knightly order; as, the *Companionship* of the Bath.

—Company; retinue; train.

"Alcibiades, and some twenty horse,
All of *companionship.*" — *Shaks.*

Company, (*kŭm'pā-ne,*) *n.* [It. *compagnia*; Fr. *compagnie.* See COMPANION.] A number of persons associated together, or assembled together, for mutual pleasure or entertainment; society; a group; a circle; as, a *company* of wits.

"A crowd is not *company.*" — *Bacon.*

—An association; a firm; a corporation of persons united for the purpose of carrying on some enterprise for the common benefit; as, the Union Pacific Railroad *Company.* See JOINT STOCK COMPANY; PARTNERSHIP.

—Certain persons united in a trading firm, but whose names are not included in the published title; as, Smith, Jones & *Company* (abbreviated *Co.*).

—State of being a companion or intimate associate; act of accompanying; society; fellowship; as, to sail in *company.*

—A body of persons associated, whether in a permanent or transient state; as, a *company* of actors.

(*Mil.*) A subdivision of a regiment, consisting of from 60 to 100 men, under the command of a captain; as, a grenadier *company.*

(*Naut.*) The entire complement of a ship's crew, including the officers; as, to pay off a ship's *company.*

To bear company. To accompany; to attend; to go with.

"His faithful dog shall bear him *company.*" —*Pope.*

To keep company. To be in intimate relations with; to frequently associate with; to accompany; to attend; as, *to keep company* with one's betrothed wife.

"Why should he call her *company?*"—*Shaks.*

—To frequent taverns, or places of public entertainment.

—*v. a.* To associate with.

"I wrote to you not to *company* with fornicators." — 1 *Cor.* v. 9.

—To have sexual intercourse.

Company's Shops, in *N. Carolina,* a post-office of Alamance co.

Com'parable, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *comparabilis.*] That may be compared; worthy of comparison; being of equal regard.

"There is no blessing of life *comparable* to the enjoyment of a discreet and virtuous friend." —*Addison.*

Com'parableness, *n.* Quality of being comparable.

Com'parably, *adv.* In a manner or degree worthy to be compared, or of equal regard; as, when one thing is *comparably* better than another.

Com'parate, *n.* (*Logic.*) One of two things compared together.

Compar'ative, *a.* [Lat. *comparativus.*] Estimated by comparison; not positive or absolute; as, a *comparative* good.

—Having the power of comparing different things.

"It is the *comparative* faculty which notes it." —*Glanville.*

(*Gram.*) Expressing more or less, as distinguished from *positive* and *superlative.* See COMPARISON.

Comparative Anatomy. See ANATOMY.

Compar'atively, *adv.* In a state of comparison.

"With but *comparatively* few exceptions."—*Prescott.*

Compare', *v. a.* [Lat. *compāro* — *com*, and *paro*, to make equal, from *par*, equal; Fr. *comparer.*] To set or bring things together, to examine the relations they bear to each other, with a view to ascertain their agreement or disagreement, their relative proportions, quantities, or qualities; to measure or estimate one thing by another.

"To *compare* small things with greatest." —*Milton.*

—To liken; to represent as similar; as, to *compare* a beautiful woman to Venus.

(*Gram.*) To form an adjective in its several degrees of signification; as, *light, lighter, lightest.*

—*v. i.* To hold comparison; to be like or equal.

"I should *compare* with him in excellence." —*Shaks.*

—*n.* State of being compared; possibility of entering into comparison; comparative estimate; comparison.

"Oh, things without *compare!*" —*Sir John Suckling.*

Compar'er, *n.* One who makes a comparison, or compares one thing with another or others.

Compar'ison, *n.* [Fr. *comparaison.*] Act of comparing; state of being compared; comparative estimate; proportion.

(*Rhet.*) A figure of speech, which appears to differ from *metaphor* only in form: the resemblance being stated in the first case, while it is implied in the second. This is the sense in which the term *C.* is used and defined by Aristotle, in his *Art of Rhetoric.* Frequently the same idea furnishes at the same time both *C.* and metaphor; as in the following line, "They melted from the field as snow." The word *melted* is used by transferring the property of the snow to a multitude of individuals: so far, therefore, the phrase is a metaphor: but the additional words "as snow," transform it into a direct comparison. It will generally be found that in every language the earliest writers, especially the poets, are the most addicted to the use of comparisons and metaphors of a highly figurative and bold character, as is especially observable with respect to the poetry of the Old Testament, and to Homer: while as language advances in cultivation, the metaphor comes more and more into ordinary use, and forms, as it were, the basis of composition, while at the same time it gradually loses the energetic and poetical cast which at first distinguished it.

(*Gram.*) The means by which is denoted the degree in which the quality expressed by an adjective is possessed by the substantive with which it is coupled. There

are three degrees of *C.*: the *positive*, *comparative*, and *superlative*. The positive expresses the quality singly, without any *C.*; as good, wise, prudent; and, hence, some do not consider this as a degree of *C.* The comparative expresses that the quality is possessed in a higher degree by that object than another; as, John is taller than James. The superlative expresses the possession of this quality in the highest degree, or in a higher degree than it is possessed by a number of others; as, Solomon was the wisest man; James is the best scholar in his class. In English, there are two ways of expressing these degrees: either by an inflexion or change on the word itself, as *wise, wiser, wisest;* or by the addition of a word, as *prudent, more prudent, most prudent.* In many cases either form may be adopted; but where the former would produce a harsh word, or one difficult to be pronounced, the latter mode is adopted. Adverbs are compared in the same way as adjectives.

Compart', *v. a.* [Fr. *compartir*, from Lat. *compartire.*] To divide, or mark into several parts, sections, or subdivisions.

"I make haste to the casting and *comparting* of the whole work." — *Wotton.*

Compartition, (*kom-par-tish'un,*) *n.* [Lat. *con*, and *partitio*, from *partior*, to divide, from *pars*, a part, a share.] Act of dividing into parts. — Division; part divided; a separate part.

(*Arch.*) Division or distribution of the ground-plan of an edifice into its various apartments.

"Their temples and amphitheatres needed no *compartitions.*" *Wotton.*

Compart'ment, *n.* A division or separate part of a general design; a design composed of different figures, disposed with symmetry, for ornament; as, the *compartment* of a wall.

"In the middle was a large *compartment* composed of grotesque work." — *Carew.*

(*Ship-building.*) Separate divisions of a ship's hull; as, water-tight *compartments.*

Com'pass, *n.* [Fr. *compas* — *com* for *con*, and *pas*, a pace, a step; Lat. *passus.*] A moving or passing round; a circle; a circuit or circular course.

"My life has run its *compass.*" — *Shaks.*

—Limit or boundary of time or space, and the space included; space; inclosure; circumference; as, within the *compass* of a year.

"And in that *compass* all the world contains." — *Dryden.*

—Moderate bounds; due limits; as, "I speak within *compass.*" — *Davies.*

(*Mus.*) Extent or limit of the voice, or of sound; range of notes in a musical instrument.

"Through all the *compass* of the notes it ran" — *Dryden.*

(*Naut.*) A name given to instruments contrived to indicate the magnetic meridian, or the position of objects with regard to that meridian. According to the purposes to which the instrument is chiefly applied, it becomes the *mariner's compass*, the *azimuth compass*, and the *variation compass*, each particular application requiring some peculiarity of construction; but whatever modifications it may receive, the essential parts are the same in all cases. These are a magnetized bar of steel, called the *needle*, having (fitted to it at its centre) a cap, which is supported on an upright pivot, made sharp at the point in order to diminish the friction as much as possible, and allow the needle to turn with the slightest force. The *mariner's compass* has a circular card attached to its needle, which turns with it, and on the

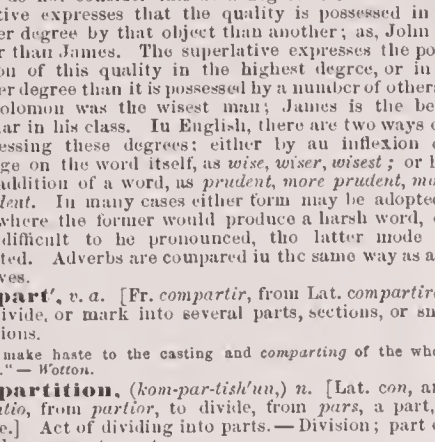


Fig. 658. — MARINER'S COMPASS.

circumference of which are marked the degrees, and also the 32 *points*, or *rhumbs*, likewise divided into half and quarter points. The pivot rises from the centre of the bottom of a circular box, called the *compass-box*, or *binnacle*, which contains the needle and its card, and is covered with a glass top to prevent the needle from being disturbed by the agitation of the air. The compass-box is suspended within a large box, by means of two concentric brass circles or *gimbals;* the outer one being fixed by horizontal pivots, both to the inner circle which carries the compass-box, and also to the outer box; the two sets of axes being at right angles to each other. By means of this arrangement the inner circle, with the compass-box, needle, and card, always retains a horizontal position, notwithstanding the rolling of the ship. In the diagram on the card, the circle represents the horizon, and the person using the compass must imagine himself to be standing within it. The entire circumference is divided into 32 equal portions by lines diverging from the centre, called points, or rhumbs. The points marked N. S. E. W. are called the *cardinal points*, (q. v.) The N. point is distinguished by a *fleur-de-lis.* It will be readily seen, on an inspection of the diagram, (*Fig.* 658,) how the notation of the points between any 2 of the cardinal points is managed; thus the point midway between N. and W. is called N.W., or north-west, — a combination of the letters of the cardinal points between which it lies being used to denote it; that between N.W. and N. is called N.N.W., or north-north-west; and that between N. and N.N.W., N.W., or N. by W., as it is usually written, meaning north by west. It may be remarked that whenever a hyphen or connecting mark is used between any two letters in the diagram, the word "by" must be expressed when reading the points of the compass; and it will be seen that the points which lie on either side of the cardinal points, and the points that are midway between these, must be read in this way. The angular distance between any two points is 11° 15′, as the horizon is divided into 360°, and each space between the rhumbs is consequently represented by 360° divided by 32. Different shapes have been adopted for the needle at various times; but it seems to be now acknowledged that it should be as light as possible, and in the shape of a very thin prism, placed in such a manner that its narrow sides are turned upwards and downwards; one towards the eye of the spectator, and the other towards the card. The great requisites in a good compass are, that the motion of its needle should be steady, as well as active and sensible, without oscillation; and that it should be so contrived that it may be easily corrected when deviation is caused by any local attraction. Many attempts have been made to correct disturbances arising from local causes,—chiefly from the iron used in the construction of vessels,—by surrounding the compass with bars of soft iron or magnets, that will attract the needle in a contrary direction to that in which it is drawn by the metal on board, and so counteract and neutralize its effects; but the correction of local attraction seems, under any circumstances, to be attended with considerable difficulty and uncertainty. Generally, when compasses have been placed on board a vessel, they are corrected, for the influence of local attraction, by what is termed "swinging" the ship. The ship's head is brought round to every point of the compass successively, and the differences in the bearings, indicated by the compass on board and an azimuth compass on shore, under the charge of an intelligent officer, are carefully noted and registered. The results thus obtained form what is called a *correcting card* for the vessel in question. The Chinese assert that the mariner's compass was invented by the Emperor Honang-ti, about 2634 B. C., and that it was then used to enable them to direct their course to any distant point on land. The sailors who navigated the Indian Ocean and Eastern seas were well acquainted with its use in the third century after the Christian æra, when it was quite unknown in Europe, where it is said to have been introduced by Marco Polo on his return from his travels in the East, about 1260. Flavio Gioja, a Neapolitan sailor, effected considerable improvements in it, and brought it into the form in which we now have it, about 1300. Columbus is said to have discovered the variation of the compass in 1492; but this is considered to be doubtful. The inclination or *dip of the needle* (see NEEDLE, DIPPING) was found out by Robert Norman, of London, in 1576. — The *azimuth compass*, being intended to show the bearing of objects in respect of the magnetic meridian, has its circle divided merely into degrees, instead of the rhumbs used in navigation; and is provided with sights to allow the angles to be taken more accurately. — The *variation compass* is designed to exhibit the diurnal changes in the deviation of the magnetic from the true meridian; and the needle is generally made of much greater length than in the mariner's compass, in order to render minute variations more sensible.

—*pl.* (The use of *pl.* is motived by the two similar parts of the instrument, as in scissors, &c.) (*Math.*) Compasses are mathematical instruments, principally used for drawing circles, arcs of circles, ellipses, &c., and for measuring and transferring distances. The *common compasses* consist of two pointed legs, connected by a pivot-joint; the lower part of one leg is generally movable, to admit of the substitution of a drawing-pen or pencil. *Triangular compasses* have 3 legs working on 2 pivots; so that the distances between the 3 points of any triangle can be measured at once and transferred. *Proportional compasses* consist of two legs, pointed at either end, fastened together by a clamping screw, and presenting the form of the letter X when open. The length of the legs can be regulated by means of a scale engraved on the side, and set to measure and transfer distances in any desired proportion. The *beam compass* is a bar, on which two sliding sockets travel, that can be fixed at pleasure, and are provided with pen, pencil, and steel points. They are used for measuring long distances, and describing the arcs of large circles in the projections of maps. — See CALIPERS.

Com'pass, *v. a.* To pass, go, or move round; to stretch round; as, to *compass* a city.

"And *compassed* by the inviolate sea." — *Tennyson.*

—To enclose; to encircle; to surround; to environ; — sometimes preceding *around* or *about.*

"The crowds that *compass* him *around.*" — *Dryden.*

—To beleaguer; to besiege; to block; to invest; as, to *compass* an enemy's camp. — To obtain; to attain to; to procure; to get within reach, or within one's power; to accomplish.

"How can you hope to *compass* your designs?" — *Dryden.*

—To purpose; to plot; to contrive; as, to *compass* a person's death.

Com'passable, *a.* Susceptible of being compassed or attained.

Com'pass-card, *n.* (*Naut.*) The circle-card of a mariner's compass, whereon are marked the 32 points.

Com'pass-dial, *n.* A small pocket-compass, fitted with an horological dial.

Com'passes, *n. pl.* (*Math.*) See COMPASS.

Com'pass-headed, *a.* Circular; — used in ancient architecture.

Com'passing, *n.* Act or process of bending timber into a curved form.

Compas'sion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *compassio* — *con*, and *patior*, *passus*, to suffer.] A suffering with another; fellow-suffering; fellow-feeling; pity; sympathy; commiseration.

Compas'sionate, *a.* Inclined to compassion; ready to pity; piteous; sympathizing; merciful; tender-hearted.

—*v. a.* To have compassion for; to pity; to commiserate.

"*Compassionates* my pains, and pities me." — *Addison.*

Compas'sionately, *adv.* With compassion; mercifully.

Compas'sionateness, *n.* Quality of being compassionate and pitiful.

Com'passless, *a.* Having no compass.

Com'pass-plane, *n.* (*Joinery.*) A tool similar to the smoothing-plane in size and shape, but with a convex sole, and the convexity in the direction of the length of the plane. The use of the *C.* is to form a concave cylindrical surface, when the wood to be wrought upon is bent with the fibres in the direction of the curve, which is in a plane surface perpendicular to the axis of the cylinder; consequently, *C.* must be of various sizes, in order to accommodate different diameters.

Com'pass-roof, *n.* (*Arch.*) A roof in which the braces of the timbers are inclined so as to form a sort of arch.

Com'pass-saw, *n.* (*Joinery.*) A tool for cutting the surfaces of wood into curved surfaces; for this purpose it is narrow, without a back, thicker on the cutting-edge, as the teeth have no set; the plate is about an inch broad next to the handle, and diminishes to about a quarter of an inch at the other extremity; there are about five teeth in the inch; the handle is single.

Com'pass-signal, *n.* (*Naut.*) A signal denoting a point of the compass.

Com'pass-timber, *n.* (*Ship-building.*) Curved timber or bends.

Com'pass-window, *n.* (*Arch.*) A bay-window, or oriel.

Compatibil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *compatibilité.*] Quality of being fit, compatible, or congruous; as, a *compatibility* of properties.

Compat'ible, *a.* [Fr. *compatible*, from *compatir;* Lat. *con*, and *patior*, to bear or suffer.] That may abide or agree together; that may bear or endure with; that may exist with; not incongruous; consistent; suitable; fit; agreeable.

"The object of the will is such a good as is *compatible* to an intellectual nature." — *Hale.*

Compat'ibleness, *n.* Compatibility; fitness; congruity.

Compat'ibly, *adv.* Fitly; suitably; consistently; as, *compatibly* with common sense.

Compa'triot, *n.* [Fr. *compatriote;* Lat. *compatriota*, from *con*, with, and *patria*, one's country.] A fellow-patriot; one of the same country, and having like interests and feelings.

—*a.* Of the same race and country.

"Britain rears to freedom an undaunted race,
Compatriot, zealous, hospitable, kind." — *Thomson.*

Compa'triotism, *n.* State or condition of being a compatriot.

Compeer', *n.* [Lat. *compar* — *con*, and *par*, equal.] An equal; a companion; an associate; a mate; a colleague.

"Base servitude, and his dethroned *compeers.*" — *Philips.*

—*v. a.* To be equal with; to vie with; to match.

"By me invested, he *compeers* the best." — *Shaks.*

Compel', *v. a.* [Lat. *compello* — *con*, and *pello*, to drive.] To drive or cause to move together; to drive or urge with force, or irresistibly; to force; to constrain; to necessitate; as, to *compel* obedience, to *compel* payment.

—To take by force or violence; to seize; as, to *compel* a subsidy. — To seize, hold, or overpower.

"But easy sleep their weary limbs *compell'd.*" — *Dryden.*

Compel'lable, *a.* That may be driven, forced, or constrained.

Compel'lably, *adv.* By constraint or compulsion.

Compella'tion, *n.* [Lat. *compellatio*, from *compello* — *compellatus*, to accost, to address.] An addressing or accosting; a ceremonious appellation, as *Sire*, &c.

"The style best fitted for all persons . . . to use, is the *compellation* of Father, which our Saviour first taught." — *Duppa.*

Compel'lative, *n.* (*Gram.*) The title by which a person is addressed or accosted.

Compel'latory, *a.* Compulsory; without option.

Compel'ler, *n.* One who forces or compels another.

Com'pend, Compen'dium, *n.* [Lat. *compendium* — *con*, and *pendo*, to weigh.] A saving; an abridgment; a summary; an epitome; a brief compilation or composition.

"Abstract them into brief *compends.*" — *Watts.*

"A short system or *compendium* of a science." — *Watts.*

Compend'ious, *a.* Of the nature of a compendium; short; summary; abridged; comprehensive; brief; concise; not circuitous: as, a *compendious* method of writing.

Compend'iously, *adv.* In a short or brief manner; summarily; in brief; in epitome.

Compen'diousness, *n.* Shortness; conciseness; brevity; comprehension in a narrow compass.

Compen'dium, *n.* See COMPEND.

Com'pensate, *v. a.* [Fr. *compenser;* It. *compensere;* Sp. *compensar;* Lat. *compenso — con,* and *penso,* to weigh carefully, from *pendo,* to weigh.] A balance: to give an equivalent in value to; to make equal return to; to recompense; to requite; to remunerate; as, to *compensate* a person for his labor or trouble — To make amends for; to be equal in effect to; to make good; to counterbalance; to be equivalent in value to.

"The pleasures of life do not *compensate* the miseries." — *Prior.*

—*v. i.* To make amends for; to render an equivalent: (preceding *for*;) as, to *compensate* you *for* my negligence.

Compensa'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *compensatio.*] Act of compensating.

—Something given or obtained as an equivalent; recompense; equilibrium; remuneration; indemnification; amends; as, *compensation* for injury.

(*Civil Law.*) A doctrine of the law of Scotland, France, and other States of Europe, corresponding to the common law *set-off.* It provides that when two parties are mutually creditors and debtors, their debts shall extinguish each other, if equal, and if unequal, leave only a balance due.

Compensation balance. See PENDULUM.

Compen'sative, *a.* Granting or affording compensation.

Compen'satory, *a.* Serving for compensation; making amends; as, a *compensatory* clause.

Compete', *v. i.* [Lat. *competo — con,* and *peto,* to seek.] To carry on competition or rivalry; to strive; to contend; to claim to be equal; to come into competition with; as, to *compete* for a public office.

Com'petence, Com'peteney, *n.* [Fr. *compétence,* from Lat. *competentia.*] Agreement; suitableness; fitness; ability; adequacy.

"To make them zealously is not in the *competence* of law." *Burke.*

—Sufficiency of worldly goods without superfluity; such means of subsistence as are necessary for the common comforts of life; sufficiency; as, a modest *competence.*

"Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense,
Lie in three words, health, peace, and *competence.*" — *Pope.*

(*Law.*) The legal fitness or ability of a witness to be heard in the trial of a cause. The quality of written or other evidence, which renders it proper to be given on the trial of a cause. — (*French Law.*) The right in a court to exercise jurisdiction in a particular case.

Com'petent, *a.* [Lat. *competens,* from *competo.*] Fit; convenient; sufficient; adequate; qualified; as, a *competent* judge.

"The clergy have gained . . . a *competent* knowledge of the world." *Atterbury.*

—Belonging; having adequate power or right; falling within the competency of; incident; consistent with; — preceding *to.*

"The Infinite Author of things, who . . . is not *competent to* any finite being." — *Locke.*

Com'petently, *adv.* Sufficiently; adequately; suitably; reasonably.

"I think it hath been *competently* proved." — *Bentley.*

Com'petine, in *Iowa,* a post-township of Wapello co., abt. 8 or 9 m. N.E. of Ottumwa; *pop.* 1,033.

Competi'tion, *n.* [Fr. *compétition,* from L. Lat. *competitio,* from *competo.*] Mutual contest for the same object; strife for gain or superiority: rivalry; rivalship; contention; emulation; double claim; or, according to the excellent definition of Dr. Johnson, "the act of endeavoring to gain what another endeavors to gain at the same time."

(*Pol. Econ.*) People work, or embark in trade, avowedly for the purpose of making money. It is the object of the law of the land, as well as of religion and morality, to prevent money-making by immoral means; but within the bounds thus drawn around it, money-making is the object of man's exertion When the money is made, the next point, always within the same bounds, is to make it go as far as it will. *C.* works through the co-operation of these motives. The purchaser wants the best article he can get at the lowest price; the producer strives to beat all his fellows, and offer the best article for the price. As a result of *C.*, we see the necessaries and comforts of life every day increasing, and the wealth of the community in incessant progression. There are, doubtless, evils connected with *C.*, and of these, perhaps, the chief is the propensity which some tradesmen have to carry rivalry to the extent of vicious excitement, and to endeavor rather to get the better of each other than to make their separate fortunes. From this spirit, it frequently happens that when one man has established a successful business in some new locality, another, instead of trying a different business in the same place, or the same business in some other and similar place, sets himself down as a rival, and ruins both. But, wherever *C.* is not, monopoly exists, and monopoly, in all its forms, is the taxation of the industrious for the support of indolence, if not of rapacity. On the establishment of the French provisional government of 1848, an attempt was made to do away with a natural system of *C.* among workmen, and to remunerate a number of workmen alike, but the experiment was very unsuccessful. Louis Blanc, in his *Organisation du Travail,* supposes three competitors for a job. A has a wife and family; he wants $5 as wages. B has a wife only; $4 will suffice him. But C is a bachelor, who can subsist on $3; therefore, he gets the job, and the others starve. But he leaves out entirely one side of the bargain. Employers compete to get work, as much as workmen compete for employment. If the work of B or C be worth, in the market, $5, they will get that, whether they have families or not; and it is not the practice of the working-man, any more than of the rest of the human species, to give his work at a third less than its value, because he is a bachelor.—See SOCIALISM.

Competi'tion, in *Missouri,* a post-office of Iowa co.

Competi'tion, in *Virginia,* a post-village of Pittsylvania co., on a branch of the Banister River, 160 m. S.W. of Richmond.

Competi'tive, *a.* Relating to, or making, competition.

Competi'tor, *n.* [Lat.] One who competes; a rival; an opponent.

Competi'tory, *a.* Acting in competition; out of emulation.

Competi'tress, Competi'trix, *n.* A female competitor.

Compiègne, (*kom'pe-ain.*) a town of France, dep. Oise, on the Oise, 35 m. from Beauvais. This place has a considerable historical importance. Its palace was built by Louis XV., after designs by Gabriel, and restored by Napoleon I. The parks and forests by which it is encompassed cover 30,000 acres. The other chief buildings are the abbey of St. Corneille, the Pont Neuf, and the Hôtel-de-Ville. Here Joan of Arc was, in 1430, made prisoner, and sold to the English; and here Napoleon I., in 1810, married the archduchess of Austria. *Pop.* 12,882.

Compila'tion, *n.* [Lat. *compilatio.* See COMPILE.] Act or method of compiling, or collecting together from various sources; as, the *compilation* of a book.

—That which is compiled; a collection gathered from various authors; a literary work made up of parts collected from sundry authors or sources. — *C.* is an object of copyright, when it requires in its execution taste, learning, and intellectual labor.

Compile', *v. a.* [Lat. *compilo—con,* and *pilo,* to pillage.] To collect or gather from various sources, in order to form an aggregate. To form a literary work, by collecting parts from the same or from different authors; to compose; to arrange.

"In poetry they *compile* the praises of virtuous men and actions, and satires against vice." — *Temple.*

Compile'ment, *n.* Coacervation; act of piling together, or of heaping up; as, "a natural or artificial *compilement.*" — *Wotton.*

Compil'er, *n.* One who compiles; a person who makes a collection from the works of authors, and forms a book of them; as, a painstaking *compiler.*

Compla'cence, Compla'ency, *n.* [L. Lat. *complacentia—con,* and *placro,* to please; Fr. *complaisance.*] State of being pleased or gratified; pleasure; gratification; satisfaction.

"Others proclaim the infirmities of a great man with *complacency.*" — *Addison.*

—The cause of pleasure, satisfaction, or joy.

"O thou, my sole *complacence!*" — *Milton.*

—Complaisance; civility; softness or urbanity of manners.

Compla'cent, *a.* Pleasing; civil; affable; kind; complaisant; displaying gratification; as, a *complacent* air.

"They look up with a sort of *complacent* awe to kings." — *Burke.*

Complacen'tial, *a.* Marked by complacence.

Complacen'tially, *adv.* In an accommodating manner.

Compla'cently, *adv.* Softly; in a complacent manner.

Complain', *v. i.* [Fr. *complaindre,* from Lat. *con,* and *plango, plangere,* to strike, from the root *plag.*] To proclaim, express, or manifest grief, sorrow, pain, or distress: to lament: to bewail; to repine: to murmur; to grieve; to express dissatisfaction, or a sense of injury or wrong; — generally preceding *of*; as, to *complain* of one's misfortune.

"I will *complain* in the bitterness of my soul." — *Job* vii. 11.

—To make a charge; to bring a formal accusation; to assert a sense of wrong or injury; (with *of* before the cause of sorrow;) as, to *complain of* a person to others.

"Now, Master Shallow, you'll *complain of* me to the council." *Shaks.*

Complain'able, *a.* That which may be complained of. (R.)

Complain'ant, *n.* [Fr. *complaignant.*] One who makes complaint.

(*Law.*) One who commences a legal prosecution by complaint against another or others. — The party who urges a suit in equity, answering to the plaintiff at common law.

Complain'er, *n.* One who complains, laments, or murmurs.

"*Complainers* never succeed at court, though railers do."—*Swift.*

Complain'ful, *a.* Full of complaint. (R.)

Complaint', *n* [Fr. *complainte;* L. Lat. *complainta.*] Representation of pains or injuries; expression of grief, regret, pain, censure, or resentment: lamentation; murmuring; a finding fault; as, a person full of *complaint.*

"Against the goddess these *complaints* he made." — *Dryden.*

—Cause or subject of complaint or fault-finding. — Cause of bodily complaint, pain, or uneasiness; illness; malady; disease; sickness; as, bowel *complaint.* (Usually denoting the milder forms of disorders.)

(*Law.*) The allegation made to a magistrate or proper officer that some person, whether known or unknown, has been guilty of a designated offence, with an offer to prove the fact, and a request that the offender may be punished. — *Bouvier.*

Com'plaisance, *n.* [Fr.] Complacence; a pleasing deportment; desire of pleasing; courtesy; civility; condescension; urbanity; politeness.

"In *complaisance* poor Cupid mourn'd." — *Prior.*

Com'plaisant, *a.* [Fr.] Attentive and pleasing in manners; desirous to please; courteous; affable; civil; obliging; polite; as, a *complaisant* courtier.

Com'plaisantly, *adv.* With complaisance or courtesy.

Com'plaisantness, *n.* Quality of complaisance. (R.)

Com'planate, *a.* [From Lat. *complanare.*] Reduced to a level surface.

Com'planate, Complane', *v. a.* [Lat. *complanare.*] To make level; to reduce or flatten to an even surface.

"The vertebræ of the neck and back-bone are made short and *complanated.*" — *Derham.*

Com'plement, *n.* [Lat. *complementum—con,* and *pleo,* to fill.] That which fills up or completes; completion; what is wanting to complete or fill up; full quantity or number; as, a ship's *complement* of sailors.

"His *complement* of stores and total war." — *Pope.*

—An appendage, or something adventitiously added by way of ornamentation.

(*Astron.*) The distance of a star from the zenith, as compared with its altitude. — *Johnson.*

(*Her.*) The full moon; as, "azure the moon in her *complement.*" — *Davies and Peck.*

(*Mus.*) The necessary interval for completing the octave; as, the fourth is the *complement* of the fifth, the sixth of the third, &c.

(*Math.*) The complement of any magnitude is a second magnitude which, added to the first, gives a sum equal to a given third magnitude. This third magnitude is purely arbitrary and conventional. Thus the complement of an angle is its defect from a right angle. The complement of a common logarithm is its defect from 10 thus: — comp. log. 2 = 10 — ·30103 = 9·69897. The arithmetical complement of a number is its defect from the next higher power of *ten;* thus: ar. comp. 873 = 1000 — 873 = 127.

Complement'al, *a.* That fills up or completes; supplying a deficiency; completing.

Complement'ary, *a.* Completing: supplying a deficiency; complemental; as, *complementary* numbers.

C. Colors. (*Optics.*) Two colors are said to be *C.* to each other when they are such that the blending together of the two gives rise to the perception of whiteness. Thus the red and green colors of the prismatic spectrum give, when blended together, white light, as do also blue and orange.

Complete', *a.* [Lat. *completus,* from *compleo — con,* and *pleo,* to fill.] Filled up or full; having no deficiency; brought to an end, or conclusion; as, everything is now *complete.* — Finished; perfected; entire; absolute; perfect; as, the work is a *complete* success.

(*Bot.*) A complete flower consists of the essential organs of reproduction (viz., stamens and pistils), surrounded by two sets of leaves or envelopes which protect them. — *Gray.*

—*v. a.* [Fr. *completer;* Lat. *compleo, completus — con,* and *pleo,* to fill.] To finish; to end; to perfect; to accomplish; to perform; to consummate; as, to *complete* a job of work.

—To effect; to execute; to achieve; to fulfil; to perform.

"He . . . *completes* the nation's hope." — *Blackmore.*

Complete'ly, *adv.* Fully; perfectly; entirely.

Complete'ness, *n.* State of being complete; perfection.

"These parts go to make up the *completeness* of any subject." *Watts.*

Comple'tion, *n.* [Lat. *completio.*] Act of completing; state of being complete; as, the *completion* of a serial novel.

"The divine prediction, receiving their *completion* in Christ." *South.*

—Fulfilment; accomplishment; utmost extent; perfect state; realization.

Comple'tive, *a.* [Fr. *completif.*] Making complete; as, *completive* touches.

Comple'tory, *a.* Fulfilling; accomplishing.

—*n.* (*Eccl.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, the compline, or evening service.

Com'plex, *a.* [Fr. *complexe;* Sp. *complexo;* Lat. *complexus,* from *complector — con,* and *plecto,* to plait, braid, or interweave, from *plico,* to fold; Gr. *plekō.*] Made up of two or more particulars or parts; connected; composite; not simple; as, a *complex* idea. — Knit or connected together; interwoven; intricate; involved; complicated; as, a *complex* subject.

—*n.* Complication; collection; mass.

"This parable comprehends in it the whole *complex* of all the blessings . . . exhibited by the gospel." — *South.*

Complexed', *a.* Same as COMPLEX, *q. v.*

Complex'edness, *n.* Complication; involution of many particular parts in one integral mass; intricacy.

Complex'ion, *n.* A complex state; combination; texture; connection; involution; connection of parts; as, the *complexion* of an argument.

—General appearance of any thing, or circumstance; as, the *complexion* of the sky, the *complexion* of an affair.

—The color of the face and skin; as, a fair *complexion.* — Formerly, and, we believe, more properly, the term *C.* was applied to the temperament, and natural disposition of the body.

(*Physiol.*) Formerly, the human skin was supposed to consist of only two parts, — the *cuticle,* or epidermis, and the *cutis,* or real skin; but Malpighi showed that between these two was a soft gelatinous cellular texture, which he distinguished by the title *rete mucosum.* On this discovery that anatomist offered a suggestion as to the color of negroes. The *rete mucosum* is of very different color in different nations; and the difference of its color corresponds so exactly with the difference of their complexions, that there can be little doubt that

it is the principal seat of the color of the human complexion. The different colors observed among mankind may be classified as follows: — Black. — Africans under the line, and the inhabitants of New Guinea and New Holland. Swarthy, — the Moors in the northwest parts of Africa, and the Hottentots in the southern parts. Copper-colored, — the East-Indians. Red-colored, — the American Indians. Brown-colored, — the Tartars, Persians, Arabs, Africans on the Mediterranean coast, and Chinese. Brownish, — the inhabitants of Southern Europe, Sicilians, Spaniards; and also the Abyssinians in Africa. The Turks, Samoiedes, and Laplanders are also brownish. White, — most of the European nations, including the Swedes, Danes, Poles, Germans, French, English, &c., together with the inhabitants of the Russian provinces of the Caucasus.

Complex'ional, *a.* Depending on, or having relation to, complexion; as, a *complexional* prejudice.

Complex'ionally, *adv.* By complexion.

Complex'ionary, *a.* Pertaining to the complexion.

Complex'ioned, *a.* Having a complexion, or a certain temperament or state; as, "a flower is the best-*complexioned* grass." — *Fuller.*

Complex'ity, *n.* State of being complex; complexness; intricacy; as, the *complexity* of human affairs. *Burke.*

Com'plexly, *adv.* In a complex manner; not simply.

Com'plexness, *n.* State of being complexed; complexity.

Complex'ure, *n.* The involution or complication of one thing with others. — *Johnson.*

Complex'us Mus'culus, *n.* [Lat.] (*Anat.*) A muscle, situate at the hind part of the neck, where it extends from the interval that separates the two prominent ridges on the posterior surface of the os occipitis, to the transverse and articular processes of the last six cervical vertebræ, as well as to those of the first five dorsal. It serves to straighten, incline, and turn the head. — *Dunglison.*

Compli'able, *a.* Compliant; apt to yield.

Compli'ance, *n.* [See Comply.] Act of complying or yielding; submission; concession; assent or consent; obedience; performance.

Compli'ant, *a.* Complying; yielding; bending; submissive; as, "The *compliant* boughs." — *Milton.*

—Complaisant; civil; obliging; yielding to others.

Compli'antly, *adv.* In a yielding manner.

Com'plicacy, *n.* State of being complex or intricate.

Com'plicate, *v. a.* [Lat. *complicate, complico—con,* and *plico,* to fold.] To fold together; to interweave; to fold and twist together; as, *complicated* sinews.

—To make complex; to involve; to entangle; to make intricate; as, a *complicated* state of affairs.

Com'plicate, *a.* Complex; complicated.

Com'plicately, *adv.* In a complicate manner.

Com'plicateness, *n.* State of being complicated; intricacy; perplexity.

Complica'tion, *n.* Act of complicating; state of being complicated; that which consists of many things involved, or mutually united; entanglement; involution; intricacy; as, a *complication* of ideas, a *complication* of diseases.

(*Med.*) *C.* means the presence of several diseases, or of several adventitious circumstances foreign to the primary disease.

Com'plicative, *a.* Tending to involve.

Complice, (*kom'plis,*) *n.* [Fr.] See Accomplice.

Complic'ity, *n.* [Fr. *complicité.*] State or condition of being an accomplice.

Compli'er, *n.* One who complies, yields, or obeys.

Com'pliment, *n.* [Fr. See Comply.] A courteous compliance with the will or wishes of another; an expression that pleases or gratifies; act or expression of civility, respect, or regard; delicate flattery; a present or favor bestowed; as, a genteel *compliment.*

To stand on compliment, to treat ceremoniously.

—*v. a.* To address with expressions of approbation, esteem, or respect; to pay a compliment to; to congratulate; to bestow a present or favor: to delicately flatter; to praise; as, to *compliment* a woman on her looks.

"Monarchs ... should *compliment* their foes and shun their friends."—*Prior.*

—*v. i.* To utter or exchange compliments; to use ceremonious or conventional expressions of esteem, respect, or regard; to employ adulatory language.

Compliment'al, *a.* Expressive of respect or civility; implying a compliment; as, a *complimental* phrase.

Compliment'ally, *adv.* In the nature of a compliment: civilly; with ceremonious respect.

Compliment'ary, *a.* Containing compliment; expressing civility, regard, or praise; gratulatory; flattering; as, a *complimentary* address.

Compliment'ative, *a.* Complimentary. (R.)

Com'plimenter, *n.* One given to compliments; a flatterer.

Com'pline, Com'plin, *n.* [Fr. *compline,* from Lat. *complere.*] (*Eccl.*) The last act of daily service in the Roman Catholic Church; the last prayer at night, to be recited at eight o'clock.

Com'plot, *n.* [Fr., *con* or *com,* and *plot.*] A plotting together; a joint plot; a conspiracy; a confederacy.

"I know their *complot* is to have my life."—*Shaks.*

Complot', *v. a.* and *i.* To conspire; to plot together; to enter into a confederacy in some concealed design.

"To plot, contrive, or *complot* any ill."—*Shaks.*

Complot'ment, *n.* Conspiracy; a plotting together. (R.)

Complot'ter, *n.* A joint plotter; a conspirator; a confederate.

Complot'tingly, *adv.* By complotting; in a complotting manner.

Complu'tensian, *a.* Relating to the *Complutensian Bible,* (q. v.)

Complutensian Bible, *n.* (*Bibliol.*) A polyglot Bible published at Alcala de Henares, the ancient *Complutum.*—See Alcala de Henares.

Compluvium, *n.* [Lat.] (*Arch.*) In ancient architecture, the interval between the roofs of porticoes which surrounded the centre or cavædium of Roman houses. The rain was admitted through this opening and fell upon the area below, which was termed by some authors the *impluvium.*

Comply', *v. i.* [Lat. *com* for *con,* and *ply,* (q. v.)] To bend to the wishes of another; to act in accordance with the will or wishes of another; to yield or assent to; to fulfil, perform, or execute; to accord, to be obsequious; to acquiesce. (Followed by *with.*)

Compone', *a.* (*Her.*) See Compony.

Compo'nent, *a.* [Lat. *componens,* from *compono—con,* and *pono,* to set or place.] Composing; constituting; forming one of the elements of a compound.

"The *component* parts of natural bodies."—*Newton.*

—*n.* A constituent part, as of a compound.

Compo'ny, Compone', or **Gobo'ny,** *a.* (*Her.*) Applied to a bordure, pale, bend, or other ordinary, when made up of two rows of small squares, consisting of alternate metals and colors.

Comport', *v. i.* [Fr. *comporter;* Lat. *comporto—con,* and *porto,* to bear or carry.] To agree with; to suit; to accord; — sometimes preceding *with.*

"How far ... charity may *comport* with prudence."—*L'Estrange.*

—*v. a.* To bear or carry one's self; to behave or conduct; — used with the reciprocal pronoun.

"*Comport yourself* at this rantipole rate!"—*Congreve.*

Comportable, *a.* Consistent; fit; suitable; as, a *comportable* method.

Compose', *v. a.* [Fr. *composer;* It. *comporre;* Sp. *componer;* Lat. *compono, compositus—con.* and *pono,* to set, place, or lay.] To put, lay, set, or place together; to form a compound, or one entire body.

"Zeal ought to be *composed* of the highest degrees of all pious affections."—*Sprat.*

—To form; to place anything according to its proper form or method; to make up; to constitute; as, to *compose* an alloy.

—To invent and put together in order, as words, sentences, &c.; to make, as a discourse or writing; to write and invent, as an author; as, to *compose* a poem, &c.

—To calm; to quiet; to appease; to tranquillize; to soothe; to make free from agitation; as, to *compose* one's nerves.

"We beseech thee to *compose* her thoughts."—*Swift.*

—To settle; to adjust: to regulate: to put in proper form; to reduce to order; as, to *compose* a difference.

"A hearty desire to *compose* all feuds."—*Bishop Taylor.*

(*Printing.*) To place in proper order for printing, as types; as, to *compose* from copy.

(*Music.*) To form or invent an air or piece of music, according to the specific laws of melody, time, and harmony.

Composed', *p. a.* Calm; serious; tranquil; quieted; free from agitation or mental disturbance; as, a *composed* mind.

Compos'edly, *adv.* Calmly; seriously; sedately; as, to answer *composedly.*

Compos'edness, *n.* State of being composed; calmness; sedateness; tranquillity.

Compos'er, *n.* One who composes; an author, especially a musical author; as, a *composer* of operas.

—One who appeases, calms, or soothes; one who puts to rights a difference, misunderstanding, or difficulty.

"Sweet *composers* of the pensive soul."—*Gay.*

Compos'itæ, *n. pl.* [Lat., compounded.] (*Bot.*) A Linnæan order of plants, corresponding to the Asteraceæ, *q. v.*

Composite, (*kom-pos'it,*) *a.* [Lat. *compositus.* See Compose.] Compounded; made up of parts; as, a *composite* language.

(*Arch.*) A term denoting the last of the five orders of Architecture. As its name implies, it is composed of 2 orders, the Corinthian, and the Ionic. Its capital is a vase with two tiers of acanthus leaves, like the Corinthian; but, instead of stalks, the shoots appear small, and adhere to the vase, bending round towards the middle of the face of the capital; the vase is terminated by a fillet, over which is an astragal crowned by an ovolo. The volutes roll themselves over the ovolo, to meet the tops or the upper row of leaves, whereon they seem to rest. The corners of the abacus are supported by an acanthus leaf bent upwards; and the abacus itself resembles that of the Corinthian capital. In detail, the Composite is richer than the Corinthian, but it is less light and delicate in its proportions. Its architrave has only two fascia, and the cornice varies from the Corinthian in having double modillions. The column is 10 diameters high. The principal ancient examples of this order are the temple of Bacchus at Rome, the arch of Septimius Severus, that of Titus, and the baths of Diocletian. The example in Fig. 659 is from the arch of Titus.—*Composite arch.* See Pointed Aach.

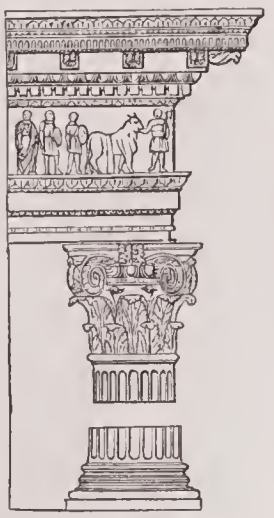


Fig. 659. — Composite Order.

(*Arith.*) A number which can be divided by some other number greater than 1, in opposition to a prime number, which cannot be thus divided. Thus, 12, 15, and 27 are composite numbers; whilst 11, 47, 89, are not composite.

—*n.* Composition; combination; that which consists of an aggregate of parts.

Compos'ing, *n.* (*Printing.*) That branch of the art which consists in taking the type from the cases, and setting them up in such an order as to fit them for the press. The instrument in which they are set up and adjusted is called a *composing-stick,* and the workman who arranges them a *compositor.* To facilitate the arrangement and the removal of the types, a piece of brass rule, as wide as the types are high, cut to the length of the line, and called *composing-rule,* is laid in the composing-stick.

Composition, (*kom-po-zish'un,*) *n.* [Lat. *compositio.*] Act of composing or compounding, or forming a whole or integral; that which is composed; the whole body, mass, or compound, formed of different things, parts, or ingredients; as, the *composition* of matter.

—Adjustment; agreement; orderly disposition of parts or things; regulation; combination; conjunction; state of being put together, united, or composed; as, a chemical *composition.* — Mutual agreement to terms or conditions, for the adjustment of a difference, difficulty, or controversy.

"I crave our *composition* may be written
And sealed between us."—*Shaks.*

—Consistency; congruity.

"There is on *composition* in these news,
That gives them credit."—*Shaks.*

(*Law.*) An agreement entered into, upon a sufficient consideration between a debtor and creditor, whereby the latter agrees to accept a portion of the debt due to him in full satisfaction of the whole; as, a deed of *composition.*

(*Logic* and *Math.*) Synthesis, as opposed to *analysis.*

(*Mech.*) *C. of forces,* or *motion,* signifies combining or uniting several forces or motions, and determining the result of the whole. If a body is solicited by two forces which act in the same direction, the *resulting* force, or *resultant,* is equal to the sum of both; that is to say, the effect produced is the same as would be produced by a single force acting in the same direction, and equal to their sum. If the two forces act in opposite directions, the resultant is equal to their difference, and the body will move in the direction of the greater. If the lines of direction of the two forces make an angle with each other, the resultant will be a mean force in an intermediate direction.

(*Painting.*) A tasteful and proper distribution of the objects of a picture; in grouping, in the attitudes, in the draperies, and in the management of the perspective.

(*Arch.*) The several parts which constitute an edifice ought to be subject to the laws of symmetry, the principles of which should be familiar to all who profess the architectural art. Symmetry results from proportion, which, in the Greek, is termed *analogy.* Proportion is the commensuration of the various constituent parts with the whole, in the existence of which symmetry is found to consist, for no building can possess the attributes of *C.*, in which symmetry and proportion are disregarded, nor unless that perfect conformation of parts exists which may be observed in a well-formed human being.

(*Mus.*) The art of disposing and arranging musical sounds into airs, songs, &c., either in one or more parts, for voices, or instruments, or both. Zarlino defines it to be the art of joining and combining concords and discords, which are the matter of music.

(*Gram.*) The joining of two words together, or prefixing a particle to a word, to augment, diminish, or change its signification.

(*Lit.*) The art of forming and combining ideas, and clothing them with language suitable to the nature of the subject.

(*Print.*) Arrangement of, or act of setting types in a composing-stick.

Compos'itive, *a.* [Lat. *compositivus.*] Compounded; having the power of compounding or composing.

Compos'itor, *n.* [Lat.] One who composes or sets in order.

(*Printing.*) A type-setter. See Composing.

Com'pos Men'tis, *a.* [Lat. *compos,* having the mastery, control, or power over, and *mento, mentis,* the mind.] Of sound mind. See Insanity.

Compos'sible, *a.* Able to exist along with another thing. (R.)

Com'post, *n.* [It. *composta;* Lat. *compositum,* from *compono.*] A composition or mixture. (a.)

(*Agric.*) A manure in which the dung of animals, or other organic matter, is mixed largely with earth, mould, lime, and other inorganic substances. See Manure.

—*a.* Combined; mixed together.

—*v. a.* To apply compost to land as a manure.

Compostel'la, or St. Jago de Compostella, a town of Spain, in Galicia, on the Soria, 98 m. from Astorga. The principal church is the cathedral, in which it is asserted that St. James (Sp., *St. Jago*) was buried. It has a university founded in 1532. *Pop.* 15,000.

Compostel'la, or Compostela, a town of Mexico, for-

merly cap. of the dep. Jalisco, 100 m. W. of Guadalajara. It has silver mines, but is nearly deserted on account of its unhealthy climate.

Compostel'la, St. Jago de, or St. James of the Sword, an ancient order of knighthood in Spain, the chief of the four military orders (Compostella, Calatrava, Alcantara, Manresa), probably founded either by Alphonse IX. of Castile (1158, 1214), or Ferdinand II. of Leon (1157, 1188). It originally began from the voluntary association of certain knights to defend the great road leading to the celebrated shrine of St. James, deposited in the cathedral of Compostella. Pope Alexander III. gave the order its rules of government. In most of the great battles between the Christians and Moors, the red cross of St. Jago was conspicuous. The order possessed at one period eighty-four commanderies, with two cities, and numerous burghs and villages. This immense wealth and power of the order excited the jealousy of the crown, in which, in 1522, the grand-mastership was permanently vested by the pope. Having thus become merely honorary and dependent on the crown, the order rapidly decreased in importance. The knights take the vows of poverty, obedience, and chastity.



Fig. 660.
Cross of the order of St. James of Calatrava.

Compos'to. [It.] (*Mus.*) Compounded or doubled.

Compos'ure, *n.* [From *compose.*] Act of composing; a composition or compound.

"Their own forms are not like to be sound . . . as forms of public *composure.*"

—A settled frame of mind; calmness; mental equilibrium; tranquillity; sedateness.

"To whom the virgin majesty of Eve, . . .
With sweet, austere *composure* thus replied."— *Milton.*

Compota'tion, *n.* The act of drinking, fuddling, or tippling together. (R.)

"The fashion of *compotation* was still occasionally practised in Scotland."— *Sir W. Scott.*

Com'potator, Compo'tor, *n.* A fellow-tippler; one who has a drinking-bout with another. (R.)

"Our companions and *compotators.*"— *Pope.*

Com'pote, *n.* [Fr.] A jelly, or preparation of fruity syrup.

Compound', *v. a.* [Fr. *composer;* It. *comporre;* Sp. *componer;* Lat. *compono*—*con*, and *pono.*] To put, lay, or place together, as things, parts, or ingredients; to combine; to unix or mingle; to unite; as, to *compound* a medicine.

—To arrange or settle amicably; to adjust, settle, or pay by agreement; to discharge a debt by paying a part, or giving some equivalent; as, to *compound* with one's creditors.

—To unite two or more words so as to form one; as, to *compound* a substantive.

To compound a felony. (*Eng. Law.*) To enter into an agreement with a felon, that he shall not be prosecuted on the condition that he surrenders the objects of his felony; to take a reward for forbearing to prosecute.

—*v. i.* To agree upon concession; to come to terms; to bargain; to agree; to come to terms by granting something on each side; to settle by compromise; generally with *for* or *with;* as, to *compound for* a ransom.

Com'pound, *a.* Composed of two or more ingredients, parts, divisions, or elements; not simple; as, a *compound* word, a *compound* metal.

(*Arch.*) A *C. arch* is that which has the archivolt moulded or formed into a series of square recesses and angles, on the principle, according to Prof. Willis, that "it may be resolved into a number of concentric archways, successively placed within and behind each other."

(This adj. is found prefixed to many other scientific words, under which proper definitions will be found.)

Com'pound, *n.* A mass or body composed or formed of two or more elements, ingredients, or different substances; the result of composition; as, a chemical *compound.*

—[From Pg. *campania.*] A term given in India to the enclosed space around a building or bungalow.

Compound'able, *a.* That may be compounded.

Compound'er, *n.* One who compounds or mixes together; as, a *compounder* of drugs.—One who endeavors to bring parties to terms of agreement.

"Sweeteners, *compounders,* and expedient-mongers."— *Swift.*

—One who compounds a debt, obligation, or felony.

—A collegian of a university who pays double fees before taking a degree.

Comprador', *n.* [Sp., buyer.] In China and the E. Indies, a domestic officer who performs the duties of a purveyor or house-steward, and paymaster to a household. It is sometimes applied to a shipping-master, or a person through whose agency ships are furnished with seamen.

Comprehend', *v. a.* [Fr. *comprendre;* It. *comprendere;* Sp. *comprender;* Lat. *comprehendo,* to hold, contain; probably allied to Goth. *handas, handa;* Icel. *hönd;* Dan. *haand,* the hand.] To comprise; to embrace within limits; to contain; to include by construction or implication; to imply; as, nature *comprehends* all things.

"An art which *comprehends* so many different parts."— *Dryden.*

—To take into or contain in the mind; to apprehend; to conceive; to have mental perception of; to understand; to grasp the meaning of; as, to *comprehend* a learned disquisition.

Comprehensibil'ity, *n.* State of being comprehensible.

Comprehen'sible, *a.* [Fr.; from Lat. *comprehensibilis.*] That may be comprehended, comprised, or included; as, "any part not *comprehensible* by axiom." *Bacon.*—Capable of being comprehended or understood; intelligible; conceivable by the mind.

Comprehen'sibleness, *n.* Capability of being comprehended or seized by the mind.

Comprehen'sibly, *adv.* With comprehension.

Comprehen'sion, *n.* [Fr. *compréhension;* Lat. *comprehensio.*] Act or quality of comprehending, including, or comprising.

"The *comprehension* of an idea regards all essential modes and properties of it; so a body, in its *comprehension,* takes in solidity, figure, quantity, mobility."— *Watts.*

—An including or containing anything within a narrow compass; summary; epitome; compendium; abstract; abridgment.

"The sum and *comprehension* of all (human happiness)." *Rogers.*

—Power of comprehending; mental power or capacity to understand, and to admit knowledge; power of the mind to seize hold of and contain ideas; as, it lies within ordinary *comprehension.*

(*Phil.*) That act of the mind whereby it apprehends, or knows, any object presented to it on all the sides on which it is capable of being apprehended or known.

(*Rhet.*) A figure by which the name of a whole is put for a part, or that of a part for a whole, or a definite number for an indefinite.— *Johnson.*

Comprehen'sive, *a.* Having the quality of comprehending or comprising much, or including a great extent; capacious; extensive; large; wide; compendious; as, "*comprehensive* ideas."— *Channing.*

—Having the power to comprehend or understand many things at once; as, a *comprehensive* nature.

"His *comprehensive* head all interests weigh'd."— *Pope.*

Comprehen'sively, *adv.* In a comprehensive manner.

Comprehen'siveness, *n.* Quality of being comprehensive, or of comprising a large extent; as, the *comprehensiveness* of the eyesight.

—Quality of much in a small compass, or few words.

"Compare the beauty and *comprehensiveness* of legends on ancient coins."— *Addison.*

Compress', *v. a.* [Lat. *compress-us,* from *comprimo*—*con,* and *premo, pressus,* to press; Fr. *comprimer.*] To press or squeeze together by force; to condense or force into a smaller compass or space; to crowd; to press; to squeeze; as, to *compress* air.

"Events of centuries . . . . *compressed* within the compass of a single life."— *D. Webster.*

—To embrace sexually or carnally.

"And in his cave the yielding nymph *comprest.*"— *Pope.*

Com'press, *n.* (*Surg.*) A bolster of soft linen cloth, with several folds, used in surgical operations, and so contrived as to make a due pressure upon any part.

Compressibil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *compressibilité.*] The quality of bodies in virtue of which they can be reduced to small dimensions. All bodies, in consequence of the porosity of matter, are compressible, though liquids resist compression with immense force; quality of being capable of compression into a smaller space or compass.

Compres'sible, *a.* Capable of being compressed, forced, or driven into a narrower compass.

Compres'sibleness, *n.* Compressibility; susceptibility to close pressure.

Compres'sion, *n.* Act of compressing; state of being compressed; condensation.

Compres'sive, *a.* Having power to compress.

Compres'sor, *n.* That which serves or is adapted to compress.

(*Anat.*) A name applied to those muscles which press together the parts on which they act.—*C. naris* is a muscle of the nose, which compresses the alæ towards the septum nasi, particularly when we want to smell acutely. It also corrugates the nose, and assists in expressing certain passions.

(*Surg.*) An instrument invented by Dupuytren, for compressing the femoral artery.

Compres'sure, *n.* The act or force of one body pressing against another.

"We tried whether heat would, notwithstanding so forcible a *compressure,* dilate it."— *Bacon.*

Comprint', *v. t.* To print together.

Com'print, *n.* (*Law.*) The surreptitious printing of a work belonging to another.—The work so printed.

Compris'al, *n.* Act of comprising or comprehending; an epitome.

Comprise', *v. a.* [Fr. *compris,* pp. of *comprendre;* Lat. *comprehendo.* See Comprehend.] To comprehend or include within itself; to embrace; to contain; to inclose.

"Friendship does two souls in one *comprise.*"— *Roscommon.*

Com'promise, *n.* [Fr. *compromis,* from Lat. *compromissum.* See the verb.] (*Law.*) A mutual promise of parties in controversy to refer their differences to the decision of arbitrators.—An amicable agreement to settle differences by mutual concessions; mutual agreement; adjustment.

—*v. a.* [Lat. *compromitto, compromissus*—*con.* and *promitto,* to promise.] To promise mutually to abide by the decision of an arbitrator or referee, or to settle differences by mutual concessions; as, to *compromise* a case.

—To involve; to commit; to put to hazard; to pledge by some act or declaration; as, to *compromise* one's character.

"All who had been *compromised* in the late disturbances." *Motley.*

Com'promiser, *n.* One who compromises.

Compromisso'rial, *a.* Relating or pertaining to a compromise. (R.)

Com'promit, *v. a.* [Fr. *compromettre;* It. *compromettere;* Lat. *compromitto.*] To promise, pledge, or engage, by some act or declaration.—To risk or hazard, by some previous and irrevocable step; as, to *compromit* the honor of a family.

Comprovin'cial, *n.* One who belongs to the same archiepiscopal province.

—*a.* Belonging or pertaining to the same province.

Comp'ton, in pr. of Quebec, a co. bordering on Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. Its surface is diversified, and the soil moderately fertile. *Cap.* Compton, a village abt. 11 m. S.S.E. of Sherbrooke. *Pop.* of co. 13,665.

Comp'ton, in *Georgia,* a village of Jasper co., on the Ocmulgee River, abt. 40 m. W.N.W. of Milledgeville.

Compto'nia, *n.* [From Henry Compton, Lord Bishop of London, who was very fond of Botany, and D. 1713.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Salicaceæ.* The Sweet Fern, *C. asplenifolia,* is a well-known, handsome, aromatic shrub, 2 feet high, common in dry woods and hills. The main stem is covered with a rusty, brown bark, which becomes reddish in the branches, and white downy in the young shoots. Leaves numerous, on short peduncles, divided nearly to the mid-vein into numerous, rounded lobes so as to resemble those of the spleenwort. Stipules in pairs, acuminate. Barren flowers in erect, cylindric catkins, terminal and lateral. Fertile flowers in a dense, rounded burr or head, situated below the barren ones. Fruit, a small, ovate, brown, 1-celled nut. It blossoms in May.

Comptrol. See Control.

Comptroller, (*kon-trōl'er,*) *n.* (*Law.*) A controller; a director; a supervisor; an intendant; a public officer appointed to examine, check, and verify certain accounts; —so written when used in a legal or technical sense.

Compul'sative, *a.* Compulsatory. (R.)

Compul'satively, *adv.* By compulsion or constraint.

Compul'satory, *a.* Having the power of compelling; coactive (R.); as, "*compulsatory* terms."— *Shaks.*

Compul'sion, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *compulsio,* from *compello, compulsus.* See Compel.] A driving or urging by force or constraint; act of compelling; violence, force, or constraint applied; forcible agency.—State of being forcibly constrained or compelled; as, to do anything under *compulsion.*

Compul'sive, *a.* Having power to enforce or compel; driving; urging; constraining; as, *compulsive* motives.

Compul'sively, *adv.* By compulsion or force.

Compul'sorily, *adv.* In a compulsory or forcible manner; by force, violence, or constraint.

Compul'sory, *a.* Having the power or quality of compelling; forcible; driving by violence; constraining; as, to adopt *compulsory* measures.

Compunc'tion, *n.* [Fr. *compunction;* It. *compunzione;* Lat. *compunctio,* from *compungo—con,* and *pungo, punctus,* to prick.] A pricking of conscience; remorse; contrition; penitential sorrow.

"He acknowledged his disloyalty to the king, with expressions of great *compunction.*"— *Clarendon.*

Compunc'tionless, *a.* Without compunction.

Compunc'tious, *a.* Pricking the conscience; giving pain for offences committed; repentant.

Compunc'tiously, *adv.* Remorsefully; with compunction.

Compurga'tion, *n.* [Lat. *compurgo—con.* and *purgo, purgatus,* to purge.] In England, an ancient practice of justifying a man's veracity by the oath of others.

Compurga'tor, *n.* One who bears testimony or swears to the veracity or innocence of another.

Comput'able, *a.* Capable of being computed; as *computable* numbers.

Computa'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *computatio.*] Act or process of computing, numbering, reckoning, or estimating; reckoning; calculation; estimate; account; sum; amount.

"By just *computation* of the time."— *Shaks.*

Compute', *v. a.* [Fr. *computer;* Lat. *computo*—*con,* and *puto,* to reckon, to count.] To sum up; to reckon; to calculate; to count; to number; to estimate; to enumerate; to rate; as, to *compute* an account.

"What's done we partly may *compute.*"— *Burns.*

Comput'er, Comput'ist, *n.* One who computes; a reckoner; a calculator.

Com'rade, *n.* [Fr. *camarade;* It. *camerata,* from *camera,* a chamber.] A chamber-fellow; a companion; an associate; a chum; a fellow; a mate.

Com'rade Bayou, in *Louisiana,* of Rapides parish, flows S.E. into Calcasieu River.

Com'radeship, *n.* State of being a comrade or comrades.

Coms, Cooms, Coomes, or Chives, *n. pl.* The points of the radicles of malted grain, which after kiln-drying drop off during the process of turning. They are sold by maltsters under the name of *malt dust,* and are considered excellent manure.

Com'stock, in *Iowa,* a post-office of Wapello co.

Comstock, in *Michigan,* a post-village and township of Kalamazoo co., on the Kalamazoo River, abt. 136 m. W. of Detroit; *pop.* 2,018.

Comstock, in *New York,* a post-village of Washington co., about 70 m. N. of Albany.

Comte, Auguste, a French philosopher, and the founder of the School of *Positivism,* b. at Montpelier, 1798. On leaving college he became acquainted with the celebrated Saint-Simon, and joined the band of brilliant disciples which the genius and ambition of that distinguished social reformer gathered around him. On the death of its founder, in 1825, Comte deserted the Saint-Simonian school, to found one of his own; and during the next 20 years devoted himself to the elaboration of an original system of scientific thought—since known as the *Positive Philosophy.* The great text-book of his system, entitled *Cours de Philosophie Positive,* extending to six

thick volumes, gradually appeared at intervals between the years 1830 and 1842. During this time he led a quiet, scientific life, as professor of mathematics in the École Polytechnique. Whatever may be thought of the Positive Philosophy, it cannot be denied that to Comte belongs the honor of being the first who grasped the true principle for the co-ordination of the sciences; that in an age of vast speculative and scientific activity he first rose from the empirical classification of facts to a genuine science of principles. The serious defect of his system on the moral side, its omission to recognize and provide for the religious element in man, was felt at last by Comte himself. In his last years he made a desperate effort to remedy it by projecting a new worship. His *Culte Systematique de l'Humanité* is an elaborate attempt to actualize the vague idea of hero-worship. He expounded his views on this worship of man by man still further in the *Catéchisme Positiviste*, and the *Traité de Sociologie*, and gave himself out to be chief priest of the new religion. A condensed translation of M. Comte's great work has been published by Miss Martineau. An important work, entitled *Auguste Comte and Positivism*, by John Stuart Mill, was published in 1865. D. 1857.

Co'mus, *n.* (*Myth.*) The god of revelry, feasting, and nocturnal entertainments. He is represented as a youth, flushed with drinking, and crowned with roses.

Con, an abbreviation of Lat. *contra*, against; as, to discuss a matter *pro* and *con*, i. e., *for* and *against*.

Con-, a Latin preposition used as an inseparable prefix, and signifying *with* or *against*.

Con, *v. a.* [A. S. *cunnan*, to know, know how, to be able; *cunnian*, to inquire, search into; O. Ger. *kunnen*; Goth. *kunnan*, to know; Sansk. *gan*, to shine.] To learn; to study; to make one's self master of; to fix in the mind or commit to memory; as, to *con* a lesson.

Con-a'ere, *v. a.* To sub-let a portion of a farm, for a single crop.

—*a.* Relating to the partial sub-letting of a farm.

Con Amore. [It., with love.] (*Mus.*) With expression; with sentiment.

Cona'tion, *n.* The faculty of voluntary agency.
Sir W. Hamilton.

Co'native, *a.* [From Lat. *conatus*, to attempt.] Attempting; endeavoring; as, "The exertive and *conative* powers."—*Sir W. Hamilton.*

Cona'tus, *n.* [Lat., to attempt.] An attempt, effort, or endeavor.—The tendency of a body towards any given point.

Concam'erate, *v. a.* [Lat. *concamerare*. See Chamber.] To arch over; to vault; to lay a concave over.

Concamera'tion, *n.* [Lat. *concameratio.*] (*Arch.*) Arched work; an arch or vault.

Conean', a narrow tract of country of S. India, prov. Bombay, comprising a portion of the ancient Hindoo subdivision of *Kankana*, whence its name. It is bounded E. by the Western Ghauts, and W. by the Arabian Sea. *Ext.* 340 m. long, with a varying breadth of from 25 to 52. Lon., between 72° 52′ and 73° 45′ E. Rugged, rocky, and intersected by ravines; the country is covered with jungles, and the fields are fertile in rice. *Pop.* Unascertained.

Concat'enate, *v. a.* [L. Lat. *concâteno, concatenatus*—Lat. *con*, and *catena*, a chain.] To link together; to unite in a successive series or chain, as things depending on each other.

Concatena'tion, *n.* Act of linking; a series of links; as, "A *concatenation* of causes."—*Goldsmith.*

Concava'tion, *n.* Act of making concave.

Con'cave, *a.* [Lat. *concavus, con*, and *cavus*, hollow. See Cave.] Hollow; without elevations or protuberances, as the inner surface of a bowl or sphere; vaulted; arched;—opposed to *convex*; as, a *concave* recess.

(*Math.* and *Optics.*) A curve or surface is said to be concave on the side on which straight lines drawn from point to point in it fall between the curve, or surface, and the spectator; that side is convex on which the curve, or surface, falls between the lines and the spectator. Thus, the inner surface of a hollow sphere is concave, while the outer surface is convex.—The terms *concavo-concave*, or *double concave*, are applied to lenses which are concave on both sides; when one side is plane and the other concave, the lens is said to be *plano-concave*.—The terms *concavo-convex*, or *meniscus*, are applied to a lens having one side concave and the other convex. When one side is plane and the other convex, the lens is said to be *plano-convex*; and if both sides are convex, it is a *double convex*.

Con'cave, *n.* A hollow; a cavity; an arch or vault.

"Up to the fiery *concave* towering high."—*Milton.*

—*v. a.* To make arched or hollow.

Con'caveness, *n.* Hollowness.

Concav'ity, *n.* [Fr. *concavité*; It. *concavità*; L. Lat. *concavitas.*] A hollow; a cavity; the internal surface of a hollow spherical or spheroidal body; as, the *concavity* of a mould.

Conca'vous, *a.* [Lat. *cavus.*] Concave.

Conca'vously, *adv.* With hollowness; after the manner of a concave surface.

Conceal', *v. a.* [L. Lat. *concelo—con*, and *celo*, to hide.] To hide completely; to hide; to cover; to screen; to withdraw from observation; as, to *conceal* a treasure.

"Double griefs afflict *concealing* hearts."—*Spenser.*

—To keep secret or hidden; to withhold from knowledge or observation.

Conceal'able, *a.* That may be concealed, or kept close.

Conceal'edly, *adv.* In a manner to prevent detection.

Conceal'edness, *n.* State or condition of being concealed; privacy.

Conceal'er, *n.* One who, or that which, conceals.

"The *concealer* of the crime was equally guilty."—*Clarendon.*

Conceal'ment, *n.* Act of concealing; state of being concealed or kept out of sight.

"She never told her love,
But let *concealment*, like a worm i' th' bud,
Feed on her damask'd cheek."—*Shaks.*

—Hiding-place; privacy; retreat from sight; secrecy.

(*Law.*) The improper suppression of any fact or circumstance by one of the parties to a contract from the other, which in justice ought to be known. When fraudulent, it avoids the contract, or renders the party refusing it liable for the damage arising in consequence thereof.

Concede', *v. a.* [Fr. *concéder*; Lat. *concedo—con*, and *cedo*, to go or walk.] To yield, give up, or surrender; as, a *conceded* authority.

"This must not be *conceded* without limitation."—*Boyle.*

—To grant, allow, or admit; to suffer to pass unquestioned; as, to *concede* a point in argument.

—*v. i.* To admit; to grant; to make concession to.

"I wished you to *concede* to America, at a time when she prayed concession at our feet."—*Burke.*

Conceição, (*kon-sa-sa'o,*) in Brazil, a village, prov. of Alagoas, on the Curaripe, abt. 4 m. from the sea.

—A city on the Palma River, 340 m. N.N.E. of Goyaz, Lat. 12° S., Lon. 48° 5′ W.

Conceição-da-Serra, a town of Brazil, prov. Espirito-Santo, near Victoria; *pop.* 2,000.

Conceição-de-Lago'a, a town of Brazil, on the island of Santa Catherina, E. of Desterro; *pop.* 4,000.

Conceição-de-Nogue'ga, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, abt. 85 m. N.N.E. of Ouro Preto; *pop.* 1,800.

Conceição d'Itamar'ca, a town of Brazil, prov. Pernambuco, abt. 16 m. N. of Olinda. *Pop.* of the district of Itamarca (of which this town is the cap.), 15,000.

Conceição-do-Ser'ro, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes.

Conceit', *n.* [O. Fr. *concept*; It. *concetto*; Lat. *conceptum*, from *concipio, con*, and *capio*, to take.] That which is taken hold of within the mind; conception; idea; thought; imagination.

"His grace looks cheerfully and smooth this morning,
There 's some *conceit*, or other, likes him well."—*Shaks.*

—A fantastical whim or notion; a pleasant fancy; an odd or quaint sentiment or freak; as, a lively *conceit*.

"His wit is as thick as Tewkesbury mustard; there is no more *conceit* in him than is in a mallet."—*Shaks.*

—Favorable or self-flattering opinion; a lofty or vain conception of one's own person or consequence; as, self-*conceit*.

"Wiser in his own *conceit* than seven men that can render a reason."—*Prov.* xxvi. 16.

Out of conceit with, no longer pleased with.

To put a person out of conceit with, to cause him to look unfavorably upon a thing.

—*v. a.* To conceive; to imagine; to invent; to fancy.

"He *conceits* himself to be struck at, when he is not so much as thought of."—*L'Estrange.*

Conceit'ed, *a.* Having conceit; entertaining a flattering opinion of one's self; vain; boastful; assuming; egotistical; as, a *conceited* fop.

Conceit'edly, *adv.* In a conceited or self-sufficient manner; fantastically.

Conceit'edness, *n.* State or quality of being conceited; conceit; vanity; self-esteem.

Conceiv'able, *a.* That may be conceived; that may be thought or imagined; capable of being formed in the mind; that may be understood or believed.

Conceiv'ableness, *n.* State or quality of being conceivable.

Conceiv'ably, *adv.* In a conceivable or intelligible manner.

Conceive', *v. a.* [Fr. *concevoir*; Lat. *concipio—con*, and *capio*, to take.] To admit into the womb, to form the embryo of in the womb.

"I was shapen in iniquity, and in sin did my mother *conceive* me."—*Psalms* li. 5.

—To take in, or hold within the mind; to form a full idea of in the mind; to devise; as, to *conceive* an idea.—To comprehend; to apprehend; to perceive; to imagine; to suppose; to understand; to believe; to think; as, to *conceive* the drift of an argument, the plot of a novel, &c.

—*v. i.* To become pregnant; to breed in the womb.

"The beauteous maid . . .
Conceiving as she slept, her fruitful womb
Swell'd with the founder of immortal Rome."—*Addison.*

—To have or form an idea; to understand, comprehend, or mentally picture; to have a complete idea of; followed by *of*.

"*Conceive of* things orderly, or in a proper method."—*Watts.*

Conceiv'er, *n.* One who, or the thing which, conceives, or comprehends.

Concent', *n.* [Lat. *concentus*, from *con*, with, and *cano*, to sing.] Concert of voices; harmony; concord of sounds; as, "*concent* of notes."—*Bacon.*

Concen'trate, *v. a.* [Fr. *concentrer*; Lat. *con*, and *centrum*, centre.] To force or cause to move to a common centre, or to a closer union; to bring nearer to each other; to increase the density of; as, to *concentrate* bodies of troops.

Concen'trated, *p. a.* Brought together or to a centre; as, "the *concentrated* beams of the sun."—*Boyle.*—Condensed into a small compass, as the active principle or ingredient of any drug.

(*Med.*) *Concentrated* essences are medicinal preparations in which the strength of the medicine is so condensed, that a few drops mixed with half a pint of water yield a compound possessing all the usual strength of that quantity of an infusion or decoction, with this advantage, that a mixture can be thus instantly prepared which in the usual course would take hours to effect. Quinine and morphia, the active principles of bark and opium, are, in this sense, *concentrated* essences of those drugs.

Concentra'tion, *n.* Act of concentrating; state of being concentrated; condensation; compression into a narrow compass; as, *concentration* of light.

(*Chem.*) Reduction of a liquid substance to its greatest density or strength, by evaporation or otherwise.

Concen'trative, *a.* Tending to concentrate; as, a *concentrative* act.

Concen'trativeness, *n.* (*Phren.*) The organ demonstrating the presence of intellectual force; as, the bump of *concentrativeness*.

Concen'tre, *v. i.* [Fr. *concentrer*. See Concentrate.] To come or tend to a centre or point, or to meet in a common centre.

"All is *concentred* in a life intense."—*Byron.*

—*v. a.* To concentrate; to contract towards a common centre.

"In the *concentring* all their precious beams."—*Milton.*

Concen'tric, Concen'trical, *a.* [Fr. *concentrique*; It. *concentrico*; Lat. *con*, and *centrum*.] Having a common centre; as, a *concentric* circle.

"For they are all *concentric* unto thee."—*Donne.*

Concen'trically, *adv.* In a concentric manner.

Concentric'ity, *n.* State or quality of being concentric.

Concent'ual, *a.* Having harmony. (R.)

Concepcion, (*kon-thep'the-on,*) a city of Chili, cap. of a prov. of same name, on the Biobio, 8 m. E. from its mouth, and about 270 m. S.S.W. of Santiago; Lat. 36° 43′ 25″ S., Lon. 73° 5′ 33″ W. It was formerly a flourishing city, but it has suffered much from Indian attacks, and from earthquakes. *Pop.* 13,958.—The Bay of *C.* is a large square inlet, open on the N. by a mouth divided into 2 channels by the island Quirinquina, which lies across it.

Concep'cion, or Conception, in Central America, an island and headland on the N. side of the Isthmus of Panama, about 78 m. E. of Puerto Bello.

Concepcion, a town of Bolivia, prov. Tarija or Tariha, 240 m. S.E. of Chuquisaca; *pop.* 2,500.

—Another town, prov. Chiquitos, 145 m. N.E. of Santa-Cruz-de-la-Sierra; *pop.* 3,000.

Concepcion, a town of the U. States of Colombia, on the frontier of Costa Rica, 70 m. W.S.W. of Chagres.

Concepcion, a town of the Argentino Republic, prov. Cordova; *pop.* 500.

—Another town, prov. Corrientes, near the Uruguay River, 190 m. W. by S. of the city of Corrientes.

Concepcion, or Villa Real de la Concepcion, a town of Paraguay, cap. of a department of its own name, on the Paraguay River, 135 m. N.N.E. of Assumption; *pop.* 2,500.

Concepcion-del-Arroy'o-de-la-China, a town of the Argentine Republic, prov. Entre-Rios, on the Uruguay River, 197 m. N.W. of Montevideo; *pop.* about 5,000.

Concepcion-del-Pao, a town of Venezuela, 110 m. S. of Barcelona.

Con'cept, *n.* A thing conceived; a conception; an idea; a notion.—A concept is the result of the act or process of conception or mental representation, as distinguished from the process.

Concep'tacle, *n.* That in which anything is contained; a vessel.

(*Bot.*) A name applied to the capsular fruits of many cryptogamous plants. Thus it is given to a second form of fruit which occurs in the rose-colored sea-weeds distinct from tetrasperms; to certain organs in fungi containing both spores and their accessories; and sometimes even to the cases containing the spores of ferns.

Conception, (*kon-sep'shun,*) *n.* [Lat. *conceptio*, from *concipio—con*, and *capio*, to take. See Conceive.] Act of conceiving, or a becoming pregnant.

"Thy sorrow I will greatly multiply
By thy *conception*."—*Milton.*

—State of being conceived; the thing conceived.

"Joy had the like *conception* in our eyes,
And at that instant, like a babe sprung up."—*Shaks.*

—Act of forming an image, idea, or notion in the mind; apprehension.

"Consult the acutest poets and speakers, and they will confess that their quickest, most admired *conceptions* were such as darted into their minds, like sudden flashes of lightning."—*South.*

—Image, notion, or idea formed within the mind; sentiment; rational belief or judgment.

(*Phil.*) The simple apprehension or perception that we have of any object, without proceeding to affirm or deny anything regarding it.

Concep'tion, or Concepcion, in the West Indies, an island of the Bahamas, 25 m. S.E. of San Salvador.

Concep'tion Bay, in N. America, an inlet of Newfoundland, on its E. coast, N.W. of St. John's, Lat. 48° N., Lon. 53° W. Its principal harbor is Harbor-Grace.

Concep'tion Strait, in S. America, an inlet of Terra-del-Fuego, between Hanover Island and Madre Archipelago, and continuous with Mesier Channel.

Concep'tionalist, *n.* A conceptualist.

Conception, (Immaculate.) (*Theol.*) See Immaculate Conception.

Concep'tive, *a.* Susceptible of conceiving; as, a "*conceptive* constitution."—*Browne.*

Concept'ual, *a.* Relating, or pertaining, to conception.

Concept'ualism, *n.* [Lat. *conceptus.*] (*Phil.*) The system which, in the scholastic philosophy of the Middle Ages, allowed the real existence of universals, but only as ideas conceived by the mind. This was the system of Abelard, as distinguished from the nominalism of Roscelin (who denied the existence of any universals

except as words or propositions), and the realism of the Greek philosophers.

Concept'ualist, *n.* An upholder of the theory of conceptualism.

Concern', *v. a.* [Fr. *concerner*, from Lat. *con*, and *cerno*, to separate, to sift.] To relate or belong to; to affect the interest of.

"Count Claudio may hear; for what I would speak of *concerns* him."—*Shaks.*

—To awaken interest or feeling in; to touch nearly; to be of importance to.

"Our wars with France have . . . *concerned* us more than those with any other nation."—*Addison.*

—To engage by feeling or sentiment; to make interested.

"They think themselves . . . no longer *concerned* to solicit his favor."—*Rogers.*

—To make anxious, disturbed, or uneasy; as, to be *concerned* for another's welfare.

To concern one's self. To busy one's self in another person's affairs; to intermeddle.

—*n.* That which relates or belongs to one; business; affair; as, the *concerns* of every-day life.

"Let early care thy main *concerns* secure,
Things of less moment may delays endure."—*Denham.*

—Interest; care; importance; moment; solicitude; consequence; regard; anxiety.

"'Tis all mankind's *concern* that he should live."—*Dryden.*

(*Com.*) Persons connected in business, or their affairs in general; as, a solvent *concern.*

Concern'edly, *adv.* Interestedly; solicitously; in a concerned manner.

Concern'ing, *prep.* Pertaining to; regarding; respecting; having relation to.

"I am free from all doubt *concerning* it."—*Tillotson.*

Concern'ment, *n.* The thing in which one is concerned or interested; affair; business; interest; concern.

"Leaving our great *concernment* to the last."—*Denham.*

—A particular relation to, or interest in, anything.

"He justly fears a peace with me would prove
Of ill *concernment* to his haughty love."—*Dryden.*

—Concern; interposition; meddling with regard to what belongs to another.

"Without any other approbation . . . or *concernment* in it."
Lord Clarendon.

—Mental emotion, passion, or solicitude.

"Their ambition is manifest in their *concernment*."—*Dryden.*

Concert', *v. a.* [Fr. *concerter*; It. *concertare*; Lat. *consero, consertus*—*con*, and *sero*, to join or bind together, from Gr. *eirō*, to tie, join, or fasten.] To tie, join, or bind into a whole; to frame by mutual communication of opinions or propositions.

"And we, with Nature's heart in tune
Concerted harmonies."—*Motherwell.*

—To plan, contrive, arrange, settle, or adjust.

"Mark how, already, in his working brain,
He forms the well-*concerted* scheme of mischief."—*Rowe.*

—*v. i.* To consult with; to contrive; to combine in harmony.

Con'cert, *n.* Agreement in a design or plan; union formed by mutual communication of views and opinions; accordance in a scheme; co-establishment of measures.

"All those discontents . . . have arisen from the want of a due communication and *concert*."—*Swift.*

—Harmony; musical accordance.

"Visit by night your lady's chamber-window,
With some sweet *concert*."—*Shaks.*

(*Mus.*) A musical entertainment, in which a number of musicians, both vocal and instrumental, unite in the exercise of their various talents. Concerts sometimes consist of vocal music only. These are distinguished by the name of *vocal concerts.*

Concertan'te, *n.* [It., from *concerto.*] (*Mus.*) A term expressive of those parts of a musical composition that are especially prominent throughout the piece; as distinguished from those that play only in accompaniment, or subordinate parts.

Concert'ed, *p. a.* Mutually planned or contrived.

Concerted Piece. (*Mus.*) A composition wherein several solo voices or instruments take prominent parts.

Concerti'na, *n.* [It., from *concerto.*] (*Mus.*) A musical instrument of modern invention, the sounds of which are produced by free vibrating springs of metal, as in the accordion. The scale of the concertina is very complete and extensive, beginning with the lowest note of the violin, G, and ascending chromatically for three and a half octaves to C. Violin music can be performed on the concertina with good effect. Every sound in the scale is double, and can be produced either by pulling the bellows open, or by pressing them together.

Concer'tion, *n.* Act or quality of concerting. (R.)

Concer'to, *n.*; *pl.* CONCERTOS. [It. See CONCERT.] (*Mus.*) A piece composed for a particular instrument, such as the pianoforte, violin, clarinet, &c., which bears the chief part in it, and is usually accompanied by the full band. The *C.* consists of three movements, each of which, like the whole, has a certain character, and, like the symphony or the sonata, requires a clear development and treatment of the motives, and a strict adherence to the rules of form. When the form is in any way abridged, it is then called a *concertino.*

Con'cert-pitch, *n.* (*Mus.*) The pitch generally adopted for some one given note, and by which every other note is governed.

Concess'ion, *n.* [Lat. *concessio*, from *concedo.* See CONCEDE.] Act of conceding, granting, or yielding.—The thing yielded; a grant.

—In France, a right or privilege granted by government to some company engaged in the formation or construction of a public work.

Concess'ionary, *a.* [Fr. *concessionaire.*] Formed by concession.

Concess'ionist, *n.* An advocate of concessionary measures.

Concess'ive, *a.* Implying concession.

Concess'ively, *adv.* By way of concession; yieldingly.

"Some have written . . . *concessively*."—*Browne.*

Concess'ory, *a.* Conceding; yielding; granting.

Concet'tism, *n.* [It. *concetto.*] Affected conceits found in poetry. (R.)

Concet'to, *n.*; *pl.* CONCETTI. [It. See CONCEIT.] (*Lit.*) Ingenious thought or turn of expression, point, jeu d'esprit, &c., in serious composition. In the 16th century, the taste for this species of brilliancy, often false, and always dangerous, spread rapidly in the poetical compositions of European nations, especially in Spain and Italy. Tasso is not free from concetti. After his time they became offensively prominent in Italian poetry. In France, the mode of concetti was equally prevalent in the 17th century, and was peculiarly in vogue with the fair critics of the Hôtel Rambouillet, so well known by Molière's *Précieuses Ridicules.* In England, Donne and Cowley are instances of a style full of concetti.

Conch, (*kongh,*) *n.* [Lat. *concha*; Gr. *kong-chē*; Sansk. *cankhá.*] A marine shell.—One of the inhabitants of the Bahamas and adjacent islands; so called from the commonness of the conch-shell there. (Colloq.) *Webster.*

(*Arch.*) The concave ribless surface of a vault. (Sometimes written *concha.*)

Con'cha, *n.* [Lat.] (*Anat.*) The winding cavity in the temporal bone, forming a portion of the organization of the inner ear. See EAR.

Con'cha, DON JOSÉ DE LA, Marquis of Havana, a Spanish general, B. 1800. After twice holding the office of Captain-General of Cuba, he became Spanish war minister, and, in 1864, president of the Senate.—His brother, DON MAÑUEL GUTIERREZ DE LA CONCHA, MARQUIS DEL DUERO, B. 1808, after holding high command in the first Carlist war, was made field-marshal in 1840, and in 1843 he compelled Espartero to resign the regency of the kingdom. In Sept., 1868, he was appointed by the Queen prime minister, but too late to save her throne. In 1875, he aided in the Bourbon restoration.

Con'chifer, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the CONCHIFERA, *q. v.*

Conchifera, *n. pl.* [Lat.] (*Zoöl.*) A name applied by Lamarck, Schweigger, and Latreille, to all molluscs which are protected by a bivalve shell. See LAMELLIBRANCHIATA, and BRANCHIOPODA.

Conchif'erous, *a.* [Lat. *concha*, shell, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing or having shells.

Con'chiform, *a.* [Lat. *concha*, and *forma*, form.] Conch-shaped; having the form of a conch.

Con'chite, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *concha.*] (*Pal.*) A petrified shell or conch.

Con'cho, in *Texas*, a W. central co., bounded on the N.E. by the Colorado River, and also drained by the Rio Concho.

Con'choid, *n.* [Lat. *concha*, shell, and Gr. *eidos*, form.] (*Geom.*) The name given to a curve invented by Nicomedes in the attempted solution of the two famous geometrical problems of antiquity—the *duplication of the cube*, and the *trisection of an angle.*

Conchoid'al, *a.* (*Min.*) A term denoting that the fractured surface of a mineral exhibits curved concavities, more or less deep, and bearing a resemblance to the valve of a shell. Many of the brittle minerals, as Flint, Rock-crystal, Sulphur, Anthracite, &c., exhibit this appearance in a very perfect manner.

Concholog'ical, *a.* Relating to conchology.

Conchol'ogist, *n.* One who is versed in conchology.

Conchol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *konchos*, a shell, and *logos*, a discourse.] The science of shells: that department of Malacology which treats of the nature, formation, physiological relations, and classification of the hard parts or skeletons of the molluscous animals. The presence or absence of a shell having been found not to constitute one of the most important characters which distinguish different classes of molluscs. *C.* is now considered as of little importance in the study of molluscous animals. Yet the relations between shells and the molluscs which possess them are such, that the labors of the merest conchologists have contributed to the real advancement of science, both zoölogical and geological. It is upon the knowledge of these relations that many of the conclusions of the geologist are founded. In systems of *C.*, shells were usually divided into three orders, *Univalves, Bivalves*, and *Multivalves*, according to the number of pieces—one, two, or more—of which they are composed. See MOLLUSCA.

Conchom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *konchos*, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument used to measure the spiral angle of shells.

Con'cho-spiral, *n.* A kind of spiral curve found in shells.

Conchu'cos, a town of Peru, cap. of a province of its own name, on the W. slope of the Andes, and on a branch of Santa River, abt. 85 m. S.E. of Truxillo. *Pop.* of prov. about 60,000.

Conchyala'ceous, *a.* Belonging to, or consisting of, shells.

Conchylia'ceous, *a.* Resembling, or pertaining to, a shell.

Conchyliol'ogist, *n.* Same as CONCHOLOGIST, *q. v.*

Conchyliol'ogy, *n.* See CONCHOLOGY.

Conchyl'ious, *a.* Of the nature of shells, or their species.

Concia'tor, *n.* [Lat. *concio*, to assemble together.] (*Glass Manuf.*) One who proportions the materials to be made into glass, and who works and tempers them. *Buchanan.*

Concierge, (*kon-sârj.*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *concergius.*] A hall-porter; a janitor; a custodian; a door-keeper.

Concil'iabule, *n.* [Lat. *conciliabulum.*] An obscure council of ecclesiastics.

Concil'iate, *v. a.* [Lat. *concilio, conciliatus*, from *concilium*, from *concieo*, to bring or assemble together—*con*, and *cieo*, to make to go, to move or put in motion.] To gain over; to win, as the favor, affections, or consent; to bring to a state of friendship; to reconcile; to propitiate; to pacify.

"It was accounted a philtre, or plants that *conciliate* affection."
Browne.

Concilia'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *conciliatio.*] Act of conciliating, or of winning or gaining, as esteem, favor, or affection; reconciliation.

Concil'iator, *n.* [Lat.] One who conciliates or reconciles.

Concil'iatory, *a.* [It. *conciliatorio.*] Pacific; tending to conciliate; kind; winning; engaging; persuasive; as, a *conciliatory* policy.

Conci'ni, CONCINO. See ANCRE, (MARSHAL D'.)

Concin'nity, *n.* Mutual fitness or adaptation of parts.

"An exact *concinnity* and evenness of fancy."—*Howell.*

Concin'nous, *a.* Becoming; pleasant; harmonious; agreeable. (R.)

(*Mus.*) Applied to a performance in concert, which is executed with delicacy, grace, and spirit.—*Maunder.*

Con'cionative, *a.* Relating to public preaching. (R.)

Concise', *a.* [Fr. *concis, concise*; Lat. *concisus*, from *cocido*—*con*, and *cædo, cæsus*, to cut.] Shortened; brief; short; abbreviated; abridged; comprehensive; as, a *concise* remark.

"The *concise* style, which expresses not enough, but leaves somewhat to be understood."—*Ben Jonson.*

Concise'ly, *adv.* Briefly; in few words; comprehensively.

Concise'ness, *n.* Quality of being concise; brevity in speaking or writing.

"That version, which has more of the majesty of Virgil, has less of his *conciseness*."—*Dryden.*

Conci'sion, *n.* [Lat. *concisio.*] A cutting off or separating; excision;—hence, a fraction.

(*Script.*) A term of reproach, applied to certain Judaizing teachers at Philippi, as mere cutters of the flesh; in contrast with the true circumcision. (*Phil.* iii. 2.)

Concita'tion, *n.* [Lat. *concitatio.*] The act of stirring up, or putting in motion; as, "*concitation* of humors."
Browne.

Concit'izen, *n.* [Lat. *con*, and *citizen.*] A joint citizen; a fellow-citizen. (R.)

Con'clave, *n.* [Lat. *con*, and *clavis*, a key.] (*Eccl.*) The assembly of cardinals, especially so called when they meet for the election of a pope. It begins the day following the funeral of the deceased pontiff. The cardinals are locked up in separate apartments, and meet once a day in the chapel of the Vatican (or other pontifical palace), where their votes, given on a slip of paper, are examined. This continues until two-thirds of the votes are found to be in favor of a particular candidate. The ambassadors of France, Austria, and Spain have each the right to put in a veto against the election of one cardinal, who may be unacceptable to their respective courts.

—A private meeting; a close assembly; as, a *conclave* of politicians. See *Cartwright's Papal Conclaves.*

Con'clavist, *n.* An attendant whom a cardinal takes with him into the conclave for choosing a pope.

Concli'mate, *v. a.* To acclimate. (R.)

Conclude', *v. a.* [Fr. *conclure*; Lat. *concludo*—*con*, and *claudo*, to shut.] To collect by ratiocination; to deduce; to infer; to determine or close, as an argument.

"But no frail man, however great or high,
Can be *concluded* blest before he die."—*Addison.*

—To end, finish, or close.

"I will *conclude* this part with the speech of a counsellor of state."—*Bacon.*

—To make a final judgment; to decide or determine; to bring to a definite end; as, to *conclude* a peace.

—*v. i.* To come to a conclusion; to end; to infer, as a consequence; to close or terminate.—To determine; to settle opinion; to form a final judgment.

"We'll tell when 'tis enough,
Or if it wants the nice *concluding* bout."—*King.*

Conclud'er, *n.* One who concludes.

Conclud'ingly, *adv.* In a conclusive manner; incontrovertibly.

"Examine whether the opinion . . . . be *concludingly* demonstrated or not."—*Digby.*

Conclu'sion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *conclusio.*] That which is concluded; determination; close; termination.

"O, most lame and impotent *conclusion!*"—*Shaks.*

—Final determination, decision, or result.

"But this denoted a foregone *conclusion*."—*Shaks.*

—Collection from premises; consequence; inference; deduction.

"Then doth the wit
Bring fond *conclusions* on those idle grounds."—*Davies.*

—Experiment; that from which a conclusion may be drawn.

"She has pursued *conclusions* infinite
Of easy ways to die."—*Shaks.*

(*Law.*) Making the last argument or address to the court or jury.—An estoppel; a bar; the act of a man by which he has confessed a matter or thing which he can no longer deny.—*Bouvier.*

Conclu'sive, *a.* [Fr. *conclusif*, conclusive.] That concludes or determines; decisive; final; ending debate or discussion; convincing; consequential; as, a *conclusive* argument.

Conclusive evidence. (*Law.*) That evidence which is incontrovertible, or uncontrollable by any other.—*Conclusive presumption.* (*Law.*) A rule of law determining the quantity of evidence requisite for the support of a

particular averment which is not permitted to be overcome by any proof that the fact is otherwise.

Conclu'sively, *adv.* Decisively; with final result or determination.

Conclu'siveness, *n.* Quality of being conclusive or decisive.

Conclu'sory, *a.* Conclusive; convincing. (R.)

Concoag'ulate, *v. a.* To curdle or congeal one thing with another. (R.)

Concoagula'tion, *n.* [Lat. *cum*, and *coagulation*, q. v.] A coagulation, as of different bodies into one mass. (R.)

Concoct', *v. a.* [Lat. *concoquo, concoctum* — *con*, and *coquo*, to cook, to boil.] To dissolve or digest by the stomach, so as to convert food into nutriment; as, "The food is *concocted*." — *Cheyne.*

—To bring to perfection; to mature; to ripen; to purify or sublime by heat; as, "High *concocted* venom." *Thomson.*

—To devise; to plot; to plan; to devise, form, and prepare, as a scheme or any undertaking; as, to *concoct* a conspiracy.

"He was . . . unable to *concoct* any great fortune." — *Hayward.*

Concoct'er, *n.* A person who concocts or devises.

Concoc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *concoctio.*] Digestion or solution of food in the stomach. — Maturation; act of ripening or bringing to maturity.

"From crudity to perfect *concoction*." — *Bacon.*

—Act or process of devising or preparing anything; as, the *concoction* of a plot.

Concoct'ive, *a.* Digestive; having the power of digesting or maturing.

Concom'itance, Concom'itancy, *n.* [Fr. *concomitance*; L. Lat. *concomitantia* — *con*, and *comitor, comitans.*] State of being concomitant; accompaniment; a going or being together, or in connection with another thing.

"To argue from a *concomitancy* to a causality, is not infallibly conclusive." — *Glanville.*

Concom'itant, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *con*, and *comitans, comitor*, to accompany, from *comes*, one who goes with another.] Accompanying; conjoined with; concurrent; attending; as, bottled stout is *concomitant* with oysters. (*Math.*) A term of modern algebra, applied to a quantic which is related to a given system of quantics.

Concom'itant, *n.* That which accompanies, or goes and comes with; that which is conjoined with, or collaterally connected with; a companion; a person or thing that accompanies another, or is collaterally connected.

"And for tobacco, who could bear it?
Filthy *concomitant* of claret." — *Prior.*

Concom'itantly, *adv.* In company with others; bearing relation to another.

Con'cord, *n.* [Fr. *concorde*; Lat. *concordia*, from *concors* — *con*, and *cor, cordis*, the heart.] Union in feelings, sentiments, opinions, &c.; agreement; harmony; peace; unity; state of mutual good-will; harmony between persons or things.

"Till heart with heart in *concord* beats." — *Wordsworth.*

—Compact; treaty; agreement by stipulation.

"It appeareth by the *concord* made between Henry and Roderick the Irish king." — *Davies.*

(*Gram.*) Agreement of words in construction.

(*Mus.*) The union of one or more musical sounds, which, by harmonizing and agreeing together, produce an agreeable effect upon the ear. When any two single sounds bear so much relation to one another that, on being sounded together, they make a compound sound, that relation is called *concord*. Concords are of two kinds, — perfect and imperfect. Perfect concords consist of the fifth and eighth, and imperfect concords of the third and sixth. These last have another distinction, — that of the greater and lesser third and sixth. Concords are again divided into consonant and dissonant. The consonant concords are the *perfect concords* and their derivatives; every other is dissonant. This term is also often applied to voices or instruments, with respect to their tuning; as, for instance, we say, "That instrument is not in concord," or "not in tune;" "Those voices do not harmonize and agree."

Con'cord, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Lawrence co.

Con'cord, in *Delaware*, a post-village of Sussex co., abt. 46 m. S. of Dover.

Con'cord, in *Georgia*, a village of Baker co., about 28 m. W. of Albany.

Con'cord, in *Illinois*, a township of Adams co.; *pop.* 1,140.

—A township of Bureau co.; *pop.* 2,309.

—A township of Iroquois co.; *pop.* 878.

—A village of Iroquois co., on the Iroquois River, abt. 11 m. E. by N. of Middleport.

—A twp. of Morgan co., 50 m. W. of Springfield; *p.* 1,280.

Con'cord, in *Indiana*, a township of De Kalb co.; *pop.* 1,472.

—A township of Elkhart co.; *pop.* 4,725.

—A post-village of Tippecanoe co., about 11 m. S.S.E. of Lafayette; *pop.* 51.

Concord, in *Iowa*, a township of Dubuque co.; *pop.* 1,109.

—A village and township of Louisa co., on the Iowa River, 18 m. S.W. of Muscatine; *pop.* 892.

Concord, in *Kentucky*, a post-village and twp. of Lewis co., on the Ohio River, 6 m. above Maysville; *pop.* 1,236.

Concord, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Somerset co., about 50 miles N. by W. of Augusta; *pop.* 452.

Concord, in *Massachusetts*, a township of Middlesex co., on Concord River, 20 miles N.W. of Boston. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen flannels, black-lead pencils, carriages, &c. Here, on April 19, 1775, the day of the battle of Lexington, was shed perhaps the first blood in defence of American independence. A granite obelisk, 28 feet high, was erected in 1835, on the spot where it is said that the first British soldiers fell. *Pop.* 2,412.

Con'cord, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Concord township, Jackson co., on the Kalamazoo River, about 90 m. W. of Detroit.

—A township of Jackson co.; *pop.* 1,465.

Concord, in *Minnesota*, a township of Dodge co., on a branch of the Zumbro River, about 22 m. W.N.W. of Rochester; *pop.* 792.

Concord, in *Mississippi*, a post-office of Calhoun co.

Concord, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Callaway co., about 33 m. N.N.E. of Jefferson City.

Concord, in *Nebraska*, a village of Cedar co., on the Missouri River, about 44 m. W.N.W. of Dakota.

Concord, in *N. Carolina*, a township and village, cap. of Cabarrus co., on an affluent of Rocky River, about 145 m. W. by S. of Raleigh; *pop.* 1,259.

Concord, in *New Hampshire*, a city, seat of justice of Merrimac co., and cap. of the State. It is situate on the right bank of the Merrimac River, 59 m. N.N.W. of Boston. The town consists chiefly of two streets, extending for above 2 m. along the river, which is here crossed by two bridges. It contains the State-House, a handsome stone building, and the State prison. It is the centre of a considerable trade. *Pop.* 12,241.

Concord, in *New York*, a township of Erie county; *pop.* 3,171.

Concord, in *Ohio*, a township of Delaware co.; *pop.* 1,092.

—A township of Champaign co.; *pop.* 1,035.

—A village of Clarke co., about 8 m. S.S.E. of Springfield.

—A township of Fayette co.; *pop.* 981.

—A township of Highland co.; *pop.* 1,262.

—A post-township of Lake co.; *pop.* 797.

—A village of Licking co., about 27 m. N.E. of Columbus.

—A township of Miami co.; *pop.* 4,701.

—A village of Muskingum co., about 14 miles E. by N. of Zanesville.

—A township of Ross co.; *pop.* 2,762.

Concord, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Butler co.; *pop.* 926.

—A post-township of Delaware co., 22 miles W. by S. of Philadelphia; *pop.* 1,293.

—A township of Erie co.; *pop.* 1,436.

—A village of Erie co., about 6 m. W.S.W. of Corry.

—A post-township of Franklin co., in Path Valley, 28 m. N. of Chambersburg.

—A village of Lancaster co.

Concord, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Knox co., near the Tennessee River, about 15 m. W.S.W. of Knoxville.

—A post-village of Lincoln co., about 70 m. S. by E. of Nashville.

Concord, in *Texas*, a post-office of Hardin co.

Concord, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Essex co., on the Connecticut River, 40 m. E. by N. of Montpelier; *pop.* 1,276.

Concord, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Jefferson co., abt. 44 m. E. of Madison; *pop.* 1,627.

Concord'able, *a.* [Lat. *concordabilis.*] Susceptible of concord; harmonious; disposed to agreement.

Concord'ably, *adv.* With concord or agreement.

Concord'ance, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *concordantia*, from *concordo*, to harmonize, to agree mutually. See CONCORD.] State or quality of being accordant; agreement; accordance.

"Contrasts, and yet *concordances*." — *Carlyle.*

(*Lit.*) A dictionary or index of all the principal words in the Bible, with the book, chapter, and verse in which each occurs. The importance of this class of works was early appreciated, and a vast deal of labor has been expended in compiling them. Concordances have been made of the Greek Septuagint, the Greek Testament, the Latin Vulgate, and the English Old and New Testaments; a full list of which will be found in Watt's *Bibliotheca Britannica*, and in Orme's *Biblio. Biblica*. The first Concordance was compiled by Hugues de St. Cher, who died in 1262. The best English Concordance is that of Cruden, which appeared in 1737, and still maintains its ground as an authority.

Concor'daney, *n.* Agreement.

Concor'dant, *a.* [Lat. *concordans*, from *concordo*; Fr. *concordant.*] Agreeing together; united; agreeable; harmonious; correspondent; consonant; as, *concordant* points of argument.

—*n.* Concordance, that which is apposite or harmonious.

Concor'dantly, *adv.* In conjunction; in an accordant manner.

Concor'dat, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) Any covenant, compact, or agreement entered into. An agreement or convention upon ecclesiastical matters made between the Pope and some temporal sovereign, as that between Pius VII. and Napoleon I. in 1802, by which the Roman Catholic religion was re-established in France; on which occasion the Pope recognized the new division of France into sixty sees, instead of the much greater number which had existed before the revolution; the payment of the clergy from the national revenues, and the appointment of the bishops by the civil authority. Originally the term was applied to agreements regulating mutual rights between bishops, abbots, priors, &c. Many of the German powers possess concordats with the see of Rome; but the most celebrated is that of August 18, 1855, between Austria and the Pope. By it the papal power was widely extended over all the Austrian dominions, and greater privileges conceded to it than had ever before been granted by any German sovereign. By it not only has the Church sole power in ecclesiastical matters, independent of the State, but all institutions for educational purposes are under its control; and it has the power of preventing the dissemination of works of a dangerous character. The execution of this *C.* gave rise to so many difficulties, that the Emperor of Austria abrogated it without asking the consent of the Pope, in 1870.

Con'cord, in *Vermont*, a village and township of Essex county, about 38 m. W. by N. of Montpelier. It has important manufactures, and a *pop.* of about 1,300.

Concor'dia, in *Kentucky*, a village of Meade co., on the Ohio River, about 110 m. W. by S. of Frankfort.

Concor'dia, in *Louisiana*, a N.E. parish on the W. bank of the Mississippi River. *Area*, about 790 m. It is bounded on the W. and S.W. by the Washita and Red rivers. The surface is low and frequently inundated. *Cap.* Vidalia. *Pop.* 9,977.

Concordia, in *Missouri*, a post-office of La Fayette co.

Concordia, in *Ohio*, a village of Darke co., about 38 m. N.W. of Drayton.

Concordia, in *Tennessee*, a township of Fayette co., abt. 170 m. S.W. of Nashville; *pop.* 1,626.

Concor'dia. (*Myth.*) The Roman goddess of Peace. The dictator Camillus first raised a temple to her. She was generally represented as a matron holding in her right hand an olive-branch, and in her left hand a cornucopia. Her symbols were 2 hands clasped together, and 2 serpents entwined about a wand.

Concor'dia Village, in *Louisiana*. See VIDALIA.

Concord'ist, *n.* One who compiles a concordance.

Con'cord River, in *Massachusetts*, is formed by the junction of the Assabet and Sudbury rivers, and traverses Middlesex co. in a N.E., then by a N. course to the Merrimac River, which it enters at Lowell.

Concord Station, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Erie co.

Con'cordville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Delaware co., about 83 m. E.S.E. of Harrisburg.

Concor'porate, *v. i.* To unite into one body. (R.)

"Thus we chastise the god of wine . . .
Until the cooler nymph abate
His wrath, and so *concorporate*." — *Cleveland.*

Concorpora'tion, *n.* Union in one mass; close admixture. (R.)

Con'course, *n.* [Fr. *concours*; Lat. *concursus* — *con*, and *curro, cursum*, to run.] A moving, flowing, or running together; confluence.

"With such a *concourse* comes the flood of ill." — *Dryden.*

—A meeting; an assembly of persons; an assemblage of things; as, a *concourse* of people.

"The noise and busy *concourse* of the mart." — *Dryden.*

Concreate', *v. a.* [From Lat. *con*, and *creare*, to create.] To create at one and the same time.

"God did *concreate* grace with Adam." — *Bp. Taylor.*

Con'crement, *n.* [Lat. *concrementum*. See CONCRETE.] A mass formed by concretion; a collection of spontaneous growth; as, the "*concrement* on a pebble of flint." *Hale.*

Concres'cence, *n.* [Lat. *concrescentia* — *con*, and *cresco*, to grow.] Growth or increase; act of growing by spontaneous union, or the coalescence of separate particles.

Concres'cible, *a.* Capable of congelation or concretion.

Concres'cive, *a.* Growing spontaneously together, or into union.

Con'crete, *a.* [Lat. *concretus*, from *concresco.*] United together: composed of particles or parts united in one mass; congealed; coagulated; as, a *concrete* mass or matter.

(*Logic.*) A term is so called when the notion of an attribute is regarded in conjunction with the object that furnished the notion: as *foolish*, or *fool*. When the attribute is regarded in itself, it is called an *abstract term*; as *folly*.

—*n.* A mass formed by concretion; a compound.

(*Masonry.*) A hard mass formed by mixing lime, sand, pebbles, &c., together, — used for the foundation of buildings, &c.

Concrete', *v. n.* To grow together; to unite or coalesce, as separate particles, into a mass or solid body, chiefly by spontaneous cohesion, or other natural process.

—*v. a.* To form into a mass by the cohesion or coalescence of separate particles.

Concrete'ly, *adv.* In a concrete manner.

Concrete'ness, *n.* State of being concrete; coagulation.

Concre'tion, *n.* Act or process of concreting; state of being concreted. — A mass concreted; a clot; a lump.

(*Med.*) A calculus or solid substance formed within the body. See CALCULUS.

Concre'tionary, *a.* Pertaining to, made up of, or producing concretions.

Concre'tive, *a.* Causing to concrete; having power to produce concretion; tending to form a solid mass from separate particles.

Concre'tively, *adv.* In a concretive manner.

Concu'binacy, *n.* The practice of concubinage; fornication.

Concu'binage, *n.* [Fr. See CONCUBINE.] The state or practice of living together as husband and wife without being married.

(*Hist.*) In early times this was a common practice; and men of means had frequently, besides several wives, a number of concubines, as we read of in the Old Testament. The latter did not enjoy the same rights as a wife, and could be repudiated and dismissed at any time. Both among the Greeks and Romans concubinage was allowed; but it was not legally sanctioned among the latter until the time of Augustus. By the Lex

Julia and the Lex Papia Poppæa concubinage was legally permitted to unmarried men; but not more than one concubine was allowed, and she must be a person of mean descent — an actress or the like. The children were not considered as legitimate, but were called *natural*, and the right of inheritance was very much limited. With the introduction of Christianity, concubinage ceased, and Constantine the Great made laws against it. In all Christian countries it is now considered unlawful; yet there exists in Germany a peculiar kind of institution under the name of half-marriage, or left-hand marriage, in allusion to the manner of its being contracted, the man giving the woman his left hand instead of his right. It is a real marriage so far as the parties are bound to each other for life; but the woman cannot bear the husband's name or title, neither can her children succeed to his property. The common law of Germany permits to princes and the nobility this kind of marriage, also called *morganatic* marriage.

Concu'binal, *a.* Pertaining to concubinage.

Concu'binary, *a.* Relating to concubinage.
—*n.* One who practises concubinage.

Con'cubine, *n.* [Fr.: Lat. *concubina*, from *concubo* — *con*, and *cubo*, *cubitum*, to lie.] A woman who cohabits with a man, but who is not his wife; a mistress.

Concu'piscence, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *concupiscentia*, from *concupisco* — *con*, and *cupio*, to desire.] An eager desire or longing for; unlawful or irregular desire of sexual pleasure: inclination for unlawful enjoyments.

Concu'piscent, *a.* [Fr.] Libidinous; lecherous.

Concur', *v. n.* [Lat. *concurro* — *con*, and *curro*, to run; Fr. *concourir*.] To run together; to meet in the same point; to join or unite, as in an action or opinion; to agree; to unite; to combine; to coincide; to acquiesce; to assent to.

Concur'rence, Concur'rency, *n.* [Fr. *concurrence*.] Act or state of concurring; a meeting or coming together; union; conjunction; agreement; combination.

(*French Law.*) The equality of rights, or privilege which several persons have over the same thing.

Concur'rent, *a.* [Lat. *concurrens*.] Concurring; meeting; uniting; acting in conjunction: agreeing in the same act; accompanying; conjoined; associated; coincident; united.
—*n.* That which concurs; joint or contributory cause.

"To all affairs of importance there are three necessary *concurrents* . . .; time, industry, and faculties." — *Decay of Piety.*

Concur'rently, *adv.* With concurrence; unitedly.

Concur'rentness, *n.* State of being concurrent.

Concur'ring, *p. a.* Running or acting together; uniting in action; consenting; agreeing; meeting in the same point.

Concus'sion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *concussio*, from *concutio*, *concussus* — *con*, and *quatio*, to shake.] Act of shaking violently by the stroke or impulse of another body; state of being shaken; a shock; agitation.

(*Med.*) A violent commotion or shock communicated to the brain, or the whole nervous system, by collision of the body with some external object. It is one of the most serious accidents to which the head is subject. The *causes* of *C.* are very numerous; a slight accident, such as the slipping off a step, may produce it as effectually as the violent collision of two railway trains. It may also be induced by a blow, a fall, or anything that violently shakes the body. The *symptoms* differ with the violence of the cause, and are in proportion to it. Usually all sense and power of motion are instantly suspended, the pulse is reduced to a thread, the breathing is imperceptible, the pupils dilated, and the body cold. — All cases of complete *C.* are divided into three stages:— In the 1st, there is total insensibility, the patient cannot feel the pinching of his skin, or hear the loudest noises, though made at his ear; the pulse intermits, and the extremities become cold. In the 2d stage, the pulse is a little more regular, the breathing more evident, a slight degree of warmth is diffused over the body, the skin becomes slightly sensible to pain, and the patient can hear, but is inattentive to sounds unless bawled into the ear, when he will reply for an instant if the question concerns his sufferings; if not, he answers incoherently. The 3d stage is indicated by the passing off of much of the stupor and insensibility, and the setting in of the inflammatory stage, always the most critical of the three. Vomiting generally succeeds a *C.* of the brain, and the contents both of the bowels and bladder are at different periods passed unconsciously. In some cases, the patient, after a few hours' insensibility, recovers entire consciousness, the body being restored to complete health without one adverse circumstance; in others, the coma and insensibility endure for a dozen or fourteen days, and the patient is ever after affected with a partial or complete loss of memory, or an irritability of stomach that defies all ordinary treatment. — As any interference with the patient while in the first, or insensible stage, would be highly dangerous, he must be left till reaction sets in, and nature begins to reassert her empire, by the freer breathing, increased warmth, and returning consciousness. To expedite this certain effort of nature, it was formerly the custom to give stimulants, or, rather, force them down the passive throat; but as this was generally found to increase the danger of the third stage, it has very properly been discontinued, and bottles of water, or hot bricks, applied to the feet and body of the patient, is now all, except in rare cases, that is done till the inflammatory period sets in, when bleeding both from the system and the head, cold applications to the scalp, hot bricks to the feet, a low and unexciting diet, with a dark room, absolute repose, and solitude, become the sole means and remedies by which we have any chance of restoring the patient to his former health. — Though bleeding is the chief agent on which the medical man depends for the recovery of his patient, the greatest judgment is necessary in knowing *when*, and *how much* blood to take away; for, should he bleed *before reaction has set in, and some amount of consciousness is restored, he is morally certain to extinguish the life of his patient.*

(*Civil Law.*) The unlawful forcing of another by threats, or by the abuse of office or rank, to yield up something of value.

Concus'sive, *a.* Having the power or quality of shaking; agitating.

Concus'sy, *a.* (*Com.*) Applied, in the timber trade, to the knots which are at the roots of limbs that have decayed, and are destitute of bark; in consequence of which the rottenness extends to the trunk, and into the heart of the tree. (Local U. S.)

Condé, (*kon-dā'*,) a town of France, dep. Nord, at the confluence of the Haine with the Escaut (Scheldt), 25 m. S.E. of Lille. The town is strongly fortified by works constructed by Vauban. *Pop.* 6,238.

Con'de, in Brazil, a town and sea-port at the mouth of the Inhambupe, prov. Bahia; *pop.* 2,500.
—A town in prov. Parahiba, between the Japoquinha and Japoca rivers; *pop.* 1,000.
—A town in prov. Para, on the Tocantine River.

Condé, the name of a French family, the younger branch of the Bourbons, who took their name from the town of Condé, dep. Nord. One Godfrey de *C.*, about the year 1200, was in possession of a part of the barony of Condé. His great-granddaughter, Jeanne de *C.*, married in 1335, Jacques de Bourbon, Comte de la Marche, and the barony of *C.* went to their second son, Louis de Bourbon, Comte de Vendôme, whose great-grandson, Louis de Bourbon, Prince of *C.*, in virtue of his blood-relationship to the royal family, assumed the title of prince, and is regarded as the founder of the new house of this name. Its more celebrated members in history are the following:

C., Louis I. de Bourbon, Prince de, son of Charles, duke de Vendôme, was born in 1530. He married the grandniece of the Constable de Montmorenci. He served his early campaigns in Piedmont, but first distinguished himself at the defence of Metz, besieged by Charles V. in 1552. Affronted at court, and hated by the Guises, he joined his brother, the King of Navarre, at Nérac, and became a Protestant. In 1560 he was arrested and sentenced to death, but was discharged after the death of Francis I. He soon after appeared as head of the Protestants, and was defeated and captured at the battle of Dreux. He was again wronged and insulted by the refusal of the office of lieutenant-general of the kingdom, to which he was entitled. In 1567 he fought the battle of St. Denis without decisive result. Two years later the Protestants were defeated, and Condé was slain at Jarnac.

C., Henri II., Prince de, who at the request of Henry IV. became a Catholic, was born in 1588. In 1616 he was sent to the Bastile, where he remained for three years. After the death of Louis XIII. the prince was liberated, and was made minister of state to the regent. D. 1646.

C., Louis II. de Bourbon, Prince de, called The Great, was son of the preceding; b. at Paris, 1621. He married a niece of Cardinal Richelieu, and was at first known as the Duc d'Enghien. His first great achievement was the victory over the Spanish army at Rocroi, in 1643. The capture of Thionville soon followed. The following year was marked by the battle of Freiburg, which lasted three days, and the great victory over the Imperialists at Nordlingen. After taking Dunkirk, in 1646, Condé was, through envy, sent into Catalonia, where, with inferior troops, success forsook him. It was necessary soon to recall him to Flanders, where he won the victory of Lens over the archduke Leopold, in 1648. Having offended the first minister, Cardinal Mazarin, he was imprisoned for more than a year, and after his liberation he led the army of the *Fronde*, began the siege of Paris, and encountered Turenne and the royalists in the Faubourg St. Antoine. Soon after he entered the service of Spain, and contended with varying success against his countrymen in Flanders. After the Peace of the Pyrénées he returned to Paris, and was employed in the conquest of Franche Comté. In the war with Holland, in 1672, he was wounded at the passage of the Rhine, the only time he received a wound. His last great exploit was the victory over William, Prince of Orange (William III.), at Senef, in 1674. A martyr to the gout, he retired in the following year to his charming seat at Chantilly, enjoying there the society of some of the most eminent men of letters, among them Racine, Boileau, and Molière. D. 1686. Bossuet delivered his funeral oration, which is considered a masterpiece of eloquence.

C., Louis Joseph, Prince de, b. at Paris, 1736, was brought up by his uncle, the Count of Charolais, served in the Seven Years' War, and distinguished himself at the battles of Hastenbeck, Minden, and Johannisberg. He became the associate of the Dauphin, and occupied himself with literary and scientific pursuits. After the fall of the Bastile he emigrated, watching every opportunity for assisting the partisans of the monarchy. The murder of his young grandson, the Duc D'Enghien, by Napoleon, affected him profoundly. At the Restoration, he returned with Louis XVIII. to France, lived again at Chantilly, and was the author of an *Essai sur la vie du grand Condé.* D. 1818. — The great family of Condé became miserably extinct, Aug. 27, 1830, in the person of the Duc de Bourbon, Louis Henri Joseph, *q. v.*

Condemn', *v. a.* [Lat. *condemno* — *con*, and *damno*, to doom; Fr. *condamner*; It. *condannare*.] To declare or pronounce to be utterly wrong or guilty. — To censure; to blame; to reprehend; to reprove; to reprobate; to disallow; to disapprove; to reject. — To declare to be forfeited. — To doom or adjudge to punishment or penalty; to sentence.

(*Mar. Law.*) To declare a vessel a prize. To declare a vessel unfit for the service.

Condem'nable, *a.* That may be condemned; blamable; culpable.

Condemna'tion, *n.* [Lat. *condemnatio*; Fr. *condamnation*.] Act of condemning; state of being condemned. Sentence of punishment. — Blame; censure; cause of blame.

(*Civil Law.*) A sentence or judgment which condemns some one to do, to give, or to pay something, or that declares that his claims are unfounded.

(*Mar. Law.*) The sentence of a competent tribunal which declares a ship unfit for service. — The sentence or judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction that a ship or vessel taken as a prize on the high seas was liable to capture, and was properly and legally captured and held as prize.

Condem'natory, *a.* Condemning; bearing condemnation or censure.

Condem'nedly, *adv.* In a manner to be condemned. R.

Condem'ner, *n.* One who condemns or censures; a censurer.

Condensabil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *condensabilité*.] That is able to be condensed.

Condens'able, *a.* Capable of being condensed.

Conden'sate, *v. a.* [Lat. *condenso*.] To condense; to thicken. (R.)

Condensa'tion, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *condensatio*, from *condenso*, *condensatus*.] The rendering of a body more compact, denser, or of more specific gravity, by causing its particles to come into closer contact. The term is usually applied to the process of converting a vapor or gas into a fluid by application of cold or pressure.

Condens'ative, *a.* Having the power or tendency to condense.

Condense', *v. a.* [Fr. *condenser*; Lat. *condenso* — *can*, and *denso*, to make thick or dense, from *densus*, thick, close. See Dense.] To make very dense, close, thick, or compact; to cause the particles of a body to approach or to unite more closely; to reduce into a smaller compass or bulk. — To thicken; to crowd; to compress; to contract.
—*v. n.* To become very dense, close, or compact. — To approach or unite more closely. — To grow thick.

Condens'er, *n.* He who, or that which, condenses.

(*Chem.*) Any apparatus used for cooling heated vapors and reducing them to a liquid form. In ordinary distillation, the worm-tub is the condenser most generally adopted. It consists of a spiral tube, which passes through a tub constantly filled with cold water. The vapor enters the tube at the top, and being condensed in its passage, runs out as liquid at the bottom. The *condenser of a steam-engine* is that part attached to the cylinder where the steam is condensed. The *pneumatic condenser* is a syringe worked on the same principle as the force-pump, by which a large quantity of air can be forced into a given space.

Condens'ing, *p. a.* Making very dense, close, or compact; compressing; thickening; growing dense or more dense.

Conden'sity, *n.* Denseness; density. (R.)

Condescend', *v. n.* [Fr. *condescendre*; It. *condescendere*; Lat. *con*, and *descendo*, to descend. See Descend.] To descend or come down to the level of another. — To descend from the privileges of superior rank or dignity; to submit or yield, as an inferior. — To descend; to stoop; to yield; to submit; to deign.

"Can they think . . . my mind ever
Will *condescend* to such absurd commands?"—*Milton.*

Condescend'ence, *n.* [Fr. *condescendance*; It. *condescendenza*; Sp. *condescendencia*.] Voluntary submission to a state of equality with inferiors. (R.)

Condescend'ing, *a.* Yielding to inferiors; courteous; obliging; kind; accommodating.

Condescend'ingly, *adv.* By way of yielding to inferiors; by way of kind concession; courteously.

Condescen'sion, *n.* Act of condescending; voluntary descent from superiority; kind and courteous submission to inferiors; courtesy; complaisance.

Con'de-sur-Noireau', a town of France, dep. Calvados, 28 m. S.S.W. of Caen. *Manf.* Woollen, cotton, and linen articles. *Pop.* 6,643.

Condign, (*kon-dīn'*,) *a.* [Lat. *condignus* — *con*, and *dignus*, worthy.] Wholly deserving or deserved; very worthy; well merited; suitable. (It is only used of something deserved by crimes.)

"Unless it were a bloody murtherer,
I never gave them *condign* punishment."—*Shaks.*

Condign'ly, *adv.* According to merit.

Condillac, Etienne Bonnot De, (*kon-dē'-yak*,) a French philosopher, b. at Grenoble, 1715. He was early attached to metaphysical studies, and adopted the system of Locke, carrying, however, the doctrines of the Sensational School further than his master did. He was of very grave manners, and lived mostly in studious retirement. Rousseau and Diderot were among his friends. He was named tutor to the young duke of Parma, grandson of Louis XV., and was admitted to the French Academy. His principal works are: *Essai sur l'Origine des Connaissances Humaines*; *Traité des Sensations*; and *Cours d'Etude du Prince de Parme.* A French work, entitled *Condillac l'Empirisme et le Rationalisme*, by F. Réthoré, was published in 1865. D. 1780.

Con'diment, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *condimentum*, from *condio*, to make savory, from *como* — *con*, and *do*, *datum*, to give.] Seasoning; sauce; that which is used to

give relish to meat or other food, and to gratify the taste, as salt, pepper, cinnamon, &c. Almost all the condiments are possessed of stimulant properties.

Condisci'ple, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *condiscipulus — con*, with, and *discipulus*, a disciple.] A school-fellow; a fellow-disciple.

Con'dit, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Delaware co.

Condit, in *Oregon*, a post-village of Marion co., 12 m. S.E. of Salem.

Condite', *v. a.* [Lat. *condio*; It. *condire.*] To pickle, to preserve. (R.)

Condition, (*kon-dish'un,*) *n.* [Lat. *conditio*, from *condo*, to put or place together—*con*, and *do, datum*, to give.] A putting or setting together: state in which things are put together or fixed.—State; quality; attribute; property.—A particular mode of being; external circumstances. — Situation; position; station; rank; case; predicament.—Temper; temperament.

(*Civil Law.*) A restraint annexed to a thing, so that by the non-performance the party to it shall receive prejudice and loss; and by the performance, commodity and advantage; or it is a restriction of an act, qualifying or suspending it, and making it uncertain whether it shall take effect or not; also, it is defined to be what is referred to an uncertain chance which may happen or not happen. There are conditions of divers kinds; viz., *conditions in deed* and *in law, conditions precedent* and *subsequent, conditions inherent* and *collateral*, &c., for which consult Washburn, *On Real Property*; Parsons, *On Contracts.*

Condi'tion, *v. n.* To make terms; to stipulate; to bargain.

Condi'tional, *a.* Containing or depending on a condition, or conditions; made with limitations; not absolute; made or granted on certain terms.

(*Logic and Gram.*) A *conditional proposition* is one which asserts the dependence of one categorical proposition on another: *e. g.* "If the wind changes, it will rain." The proposition from which the other results is termed the *antecedent;* the resulting proposition, the *consequent.* A *conditional syllogism* is one in which the reasoning depends on a conditional proposition. It is of two sorts, *constructive* and *destructive;* as, 1. If A=B, then C=D; but A=B, therefore C=D. 2. If A=B, then C=D; but C is not equal to D, therefore A is not equal to B. The connection between the antecedent and consequent of a conditional proposition is termed the *consequence.*

Condi'tionally, *adv.* With certain limitations; on particular terms or stipulations; not absolutely or positively.

Condi'tionate, *v. a.* To make conditional.

Condi'tioned, *a.* Having a certain condition, state, or quality.

"The dearest friend to me, the kindest man,
The best *condition'd.*"—*Shaks.*

Condi'tionel, *pp.* Containing a condition or conditions; stipulated; containing terms to be performed. —*a.* Having a certain condition, state, or quality.

Condi'tioning, *ppr.* Making terms or conditions.

Condol'atory, *a.* Expressing condolence.

Condole', *v. n.* [Lat. *condoleo — con*, and *doleo*, to grieve.] To grieve or lament with another or others; to feel pain, or to grieve, at the distress or misfortunes of another; to sympathize. (Followed by *with.*)

Condole'ment, *n.* Act of condoling; condolence; sympathetic grief.

Condol'ence, *n.* Act of condoling; grief felt or expressed for the sorrows of another; sympathy; commiseration.

Condol'er, *n.* One who condoles.

Condol'ing, *n.* Expression of condolence; condolence.

Con'dom, a town of France, dep. Gers, on a height, the foot of which is washed by the Baise, 23 m. N.W. by N. of Auch. It has a brisk trade in corn, wines, and brandy. It was formerly the seat of a bishopric, once filled by Bossuet. *Pop.* 8,140.

Condona'tion, *n.* [Lat. *condonatio.*] The act of pardoning; forgiveness. — It is chiefly applied, as a legal term, to the conditional forgiveness or remission, by a husband or wife, of a matrimonial offence which the other has committed, as adultery.

Condone', *v. a.* [Lat. *condono.*] To pardon; to forgive. (R.)

"The public will gladly *condone* his earlier errors."— *Qu. Rev.*

Con'dor, *n.* [Sp.] (*Zöol.*) The largest of known birds, belonging to the gen. *Vultur*, and found in the highest and most inaccessible parts of the Andes. It is generally 4 ft. long, and has a spread of wing of 9 ft.; but it is said that in some cases the spread is 14 ft. Their habitations are almost invariably on overhanging ledges of high and perpendicular cliffs, where they both sleep and breed, sometimes in pairs, but frequently in colonies of 20 or 30 together. They make no nest, but lay 2 large white eggs on the bare rock. The young ones cannot use their wings for flight until many months after they are hatched; being covered, during that time, with only a blackish down, like that of a gosling. They remain on the cliff, where they were hatched, long after having acquired the full power of flight, roosting and hunting in company with the parent birds. Their food consists of carcasses of guanacos, deer, cattle, and other animals. The condors may often be seen at a great height, soaring over a certain spot in the most graceful spires and circles. Besides feeding on carrion, they will frequently attack young goats and lambs; hence the shepherd-dogs are trained, the moment the enemy passes over, to run out, and looking up, to bark violently. The people of Chili destroy and catch great numbers. Two methods are used: one is to place a carcass within an enclosure of sticks, on a level piece of ground; and when the condors are gorged, to gallop up on horseback to the entrance, and thus enclose them; for when this bird has not space to run, it cannot give its body sufficient momentum to rise from the ground. The second method is to mark the trees in which, frequently to the number of five or six together, they roost, and then at night to climb up and noose them. They are such heavy sleepers, that this is by no means a difficult task. The *C.*, like all the vulture tribe, discovers his food at a great distance; the body of an animal is frequently surrounded by a dozen of them, almost as soon as it has dropped



Fig. 661. — CONDOR.

dead, although, five minutes before, there was not a single bird in view. Whether this power is to be attributed to the keenness of his olfactory or his visual organs, is a matter still in dispute; although it is believed, from a minute observation of its habits in confinement, to be rather owing to its quickness of sight.

Condorcet, MARIE JEAN ANTOINE NICOLAS DE CARITAT, MARQUIS DE, (*kon-dor'sai,*) a French mathematician and philosopher, b. at Ribemont, Picardy, 1743, was educated at the college of Navarre. When only 22 years of age he distinguished himself among mathematicians by the publication of his work *Du Calcul Intégral.* Two years afterwards he published the treatise *Du Problème des Trois Corps*, and the following year his *Essai d'Analyse.* In 1769 he was chosen member of the Academy, and in 1773 became its secretary, in which situation he distinguished himself by the elegance of his *Eloges.* In 1791, he became a member of the National Assembly, and of the Jacobin Club; and he soon became as noted for his political violence as he had already been eminent for his scientific genius. When proscribed by Robespierre, he voluntarily left the house of the friend who had received him, and wandered about for some time in the country. He was at last recognized, arrested, and thrown into prison, where, on the third morning, (March 28th,) he was found dead in his bed, having taken poison, which he carried about him. As a philosopher and social reformer, *C.* was a devoted follower of Voltaire. He expounded his own views on the brilliant *Esquisse Historique de l'Esprit Humain.* D. 1794.

Condottie'ri, *n. pl.* [It., leaders.] (*It. Hist.*) A class of mercenary adventurers in the 14th and 15th centuries, who commanded military bands, amounting to armies, on their own account, and sold their services for temporary engagements to sovereign princes and states. The bands under command of the *C.* were well armed and equipped. Their leaders had in many instances considerable military skill; but, as they took no interest in national contests, except to receive pecuniary advantages, the wars between them became a sort of bloodless contests, in which the only object of each party was to take as many prisoners as possible for the sake of the ransom. This singular system of warfare was only put an end to by the more serious military operations of the French, who invaded Italy under Charles VIII. Although many *C.* acquired much honor as well as emolument, one only attained to high rank and independent power; this was Francesco Sforza, originally a peasant, who in 1451 made himself duke of Milan, and transmitted that sovereignty to his descendants.

Conduce', *v. n.* [Lat. *conduco —con*, and *duco*, to lead; Fr. *conduire.*] To draw, to bring, or lead together; to lead or direct to the same end or purpose; to tend to some end or object; to contribute; to promote; to subserve. (Often followed by *to.*)

"He was sent to *conduce* hither the princess."—*Wotton.*

Conducibil'ity, *n.* Quality of being conducible. (R.)

Condu'cible, *a.* [Lat. *conducibilis.*] Having the power of conducing; leading or tending to; promoting; conducive.

Condu'cibleness, *n.* Quality of being conducible; conducibility. (R.)

Condu'cive, *a.* That may conduce or contribute; having a tendency to promote.

"An action *conducive* to the good of our country."—*Addison.*

Condu'civeness, *n.* The quality of being conducive; conducibleness.

Con'duct, *n.* [Lat. *conductus*, from *conduco — con*, and *duco, ductum*, to lead; Fr. *conduite*; Sp. *conducta.*] Act of leading; guidance; command. — Guidance of one's self; personal behavior; carriage; deportment; manner of life; demeanor. — Management; administration. — Convoy; escort; as, a letter of safe-*conduct.*

Conduct', *v. a.* [Lat. *conduco, conductus*; Fr. *conduire.*] To accompany as a leader or guide. — To lead, bring along, or guide, as a general. — To guard on the way; to escort. — To manage; to direct; to regulate; to govern; to command. — To behave. — To convey; to afford a passage to.

Conductibil'ity, *n.* Quality of being conductible.

Conduct'ible, *a.* That may be conducted or conveyed.

Conduct'ing, *p. a.* Leading; escorting; commanding; behaving; managing; transmitting; conveying.

Conduc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *conductio.*] (*Phys.*) Transmission by a conductor; property by which certain bodies transmit heat or electricity through their substance.

Conduc'tive, *a.* (*Elect.*) That conducts; non-electric, and conducting electricity.—*Smart.*

Conductiv'ity, *n.* The quality of being conductive.

Conduct'or, *n.* One who conducts; a leader; a guide; a chief; a commander; a director; a manager; an overseer. — One who has charge of a public travelling carriage, as a car, or train of cars, on a railroad. (*Worcester.*) — Something that conducts or guides; as, a lightning-*conductor.*

(*Mus.*) The person placed at the head of a band of musicians to lead the performance and beat the time. In Germany, the term *Dirigent* is used, which is more expressive. The French name is chief of the orchestra (*Chef d'Orchestre*).

(*Elect.*) *C. and non-C. of electricity* are terms applied to substances according to whether they receive and communicate electricity, or not. When a rod of metal is made to touch the prime *C.* of an electric machine after it has been charged, all the electricity passes through the rod, and through the body of the experimenter into the ground. The metal in this case is said to be a *conductor.* If, however, a rod composed of glass or shell-lac is used, the electricity will not be carried off. In this case the glass or shell-lac is said to be a *non-conductor.* All substances conduct electricity in the same manner from metals to lac and gases, but in different degrees; and the term non-conductor only signifies that the substance has a very low power of conducting. In frictional electricity, the best conductors are the metals; after which come graphite, sea-water, spring-water, and rain-water. Ice is a worse *C.* than fluid water. Alcohol, ether, paper, dry wood, and straw are also inferior conductors. Among the substances reckoned as non-conductors are shell-lac, amber, resin, sulphur, glass, silk, wool, hair, feathers, &c. In galvanic electricity the substances that are found to conduct frictional electricity in a feeble manner are almost, if not altogether, non-conductors; and the metals which are nearly alike in conveying frictional electricity differ widely in their powers of conveying that obtained from the galvanic battery. When heated, the conducting power of metals is weakened; but in nearly all other substances the effect of heat is to increase the power of conduction. Shell-lac, wax, amber, and sulphur become conductors when fused; and glass conducts readily at a red heat. A *C.* is said to be *insulated* when it rests upon non-conducting supports. In electrical apparatus glass is the non-conductor most employed. It requires to be kept very dry, as any moisture on its surface weakens its insulating power. The discovery of the identity of lightning and electricity has not been without its practical results; amongst which may be reckoned the application of *lightning-conductors* to buildings and ships. For buildings, Franklin's original proposition is that generally adopted. It consists in erecting a continuous metallic rod by the side of any building. The rod is pointed at each end, and extended above the highest part of the place to be protected at one extremity, the other penetrating deep into the earth, or in contact with water. The highest point of the rod is generally made of copper, which does not rust. Iron points are very liable to acquire a coating of rust, which is a non-conductor, and diminishes their efficacy.

Conduc'tress, *n.* A female who leads or directs; a directress.

Conduit, (*kon'dit,*) *n.* [Fr. *conduit*; Lat. *conduco, conductus — con*, and *duco*, to lead.] That which leads or conducts. — A channel or pipe to convey water, &c., or to drain off filth.

(*Arch.*) An intramural or subterranean passage for secret communication between apartments. — *Bramde.*

Condu'plicate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Doubled or folded together, as some leaves in the bud. — *P. Cyc.*

Condurr'rite, *n.* (*Min.*) An arsenite of copper, named after the Condurrow Mine in Cornwall, England, where it was originally discovered.

Con'dyle, *n.* [Gr. *kondylos*, the knuckle.] (*Anat.*) The epiphysis or knuckle portion seen to protrude in some of the long bones. The most prominent of these condyles is that at the inner side of the elbow, on the bone of the arm; a blow on which produces a very benumbing sensation. It is this process that is so frequently fractured with young children, as, till 10 or 12 years of age, the condyles are seldom completely ossified, being merely attached to the bone by cartilage.

Con'dyloid, *a.* [Gr. *kondylos*, and *eidos*, form.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to, or resembling, a condyle.

Condylo'ma, *n.* [From Gr. *kondylos*, a knot, an eminence.] (*Med.*) A soft, fleshy excrescence, of an indolent character, which appears near the orifice of the genital organs and rectum, and occasionally on the fingers and toes. It is a consequence of the syphilitic virus.

Con'dylop, Condyl'oped, *a.* [Gr. *kondylos*, and *pous, podos*, a foot.] (*Zoöl.*) A name given by Latreille

to that subdivision of encephalous articulate animals which have jointed feet. The acephalous Cirripeds are excluded from this group, which consequently includes the Myriapods, Insects, Arachnidans, and Crustaceans.

Condyln'ra, *n.* [Gr. *kondylos*, a joint, and *oyra*, a tail.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of the *Talpidæ* or Mole family, native of N. America, and distinguished by the fringe of elongated carnuncles encircling the end of the nose.

Cone, *n.* [Fr. *cône;* Lat. *conus;* Gr. *konos.*] (*Geom.*) A surface generated by a right line of unlimited length which moves in any manner so as always to pass through a fixed point. The right line is termed the *generator*, *side*, or *edge* of the cone, and the fixed point its *vertex*. — There are various kinds of cones, but the term is usually applied only to those having circular bases. The most common kind of circular *C.* is the *right C.*, which may be conceived as being generated by the revolution of a right-angled triangle round one of its legs. The line from the apex of a *C.* to the centre of the base is called the *axis*, and, in the right *C.* it is perpendicular to the base. In the *oblique C.* the axis is inclined to the plane of the base at an angle other than a right angle. A *truncated C.* is the lower part of a *C.* cut by a plane parallel to the base. — Four curves, called the Conic Sections, may be formed by cutting the right *C.* in different directions. If the *C.* be cut by a plane parallel to the base, the section is a *circle;* if the plane cut the *C.* across, making any angle other than a right angle with its axis, the section is an *ellipse;* if the cutting plane be parallel to the side of the *C.*, the section will be a *parabola*. In every other case than those stated, the section will be a *hyperbola*. (See *Fig.* 932.)

(*Bot.*) A collective more or less elongated fruit, com-



Fig. 662. — PITCH-PINE.
(*Pinus rigida.*)

posed of a number of indurated scales, each of which bears one or more naked seeds. The fruit is seen in the fir, larch, spruce, and many other plants of the order *Pinaceæ*. (See *Fig.* 662.)

Coneco'cheague Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, rises in the S. part of Franklin co., and flowing S. through Maryland, enters the Potomac at Williamsport.

Con'ecuh, in *Alabama*, a S. co.; *area*, abt. 1,430 sq. m. It borders on Florida, and is drained by the Sepulga and Conecuh rivers, from the latter of which it receives its name. *Surface*, broken; *soil*, poor. *Cap* Sparta. *Pop.* 9,544.

—A small river, which rises in Pike co., and, flowing S.W. into Florida, joins the Escambia near the boundary of the two States.

Conedogwin'it Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, rises in Franklin co., and, after traversing Cumberland co., enters the Susquehanna River at Harrisburg.

Conegliano, (*ko-nel-ya'no,*) a town of N. Italy, 15 m. N. of Treviso; *pop.* 7,000.

Conejos, (*ko-nā'hōz.*) in *Colorado*, a S.W. co.; *area*, about 6,000 sq. m. The Rio Grande del Norte bounds it on the E., and it is also drained by the Rio San Juan and several of its branches. The Sierra La Plata traverses its central part. *Pop.* 2,504.

—A post-village, cap. of the above co.

Conemaugh, (*kon'e-maw,*) in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough of Cambria co., abt. 170 m. W. of Harrisburg; *pop.* 2,336.

—A township of Cambria co.; *pop.* 728.

—A township of Indiana co.; *pop.* 1,493.

—A township of Somerset co.; *pop.* 1,172.

Con'emaugh River, in *Pennsylvania*, rises in Cambria co., flows W. between Indiana and Westmoreland counties, into the Loyalhanna River, near Saltzburg.

Cone of Rays, *n.* (*Optics.*) It includes all the rays which fall from a near luminous point, or from a single point of a near luminous object, upon a given surface; for example, the object glass of a telescope; also the rays thrown by the object-glass to its focus.

Co'ne-Pale, Cō'NE-PATL, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A Brazilian name for the American skunk.

Conequenes'sing Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, rises in Butler co., and joins Slippery Rock Creek in Mercer co.

Conesto'ga, in *Pennsylvania*, a village and township of Lancaster co., on the Susquehanna River, abt. 36 m. S.E. of Harrisburg; *pop.* 2,079.

Conestoga Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, traverses Lancaster co., and enters the Susquehanna abt. 12 m. below Columbia.

Conesus, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Livingston co., bordering on Conesus and Hemlock lakes, abt. 10 m. S.E. of Geneseo; *pop.* 1,362.

Conesus Lake, in *New York*, in the central part of Livingston co., 8 m. long, and abt. 1 wide.

Cones'ville, in *Ohio*, a village of Coshocton co., on the Muskingum River, abt. 8 m. S. by W. of Coshocton.

Conesville, in *N. York*, a post-village and township of Schoharie co., abt. 40 m. S.W. of Albany; *pop.* 1,314.

Conewa'go, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Adams co., *pop.* 1,029.

—A township of Dauphin co.; *pop.* 831.

—A township of York co.; *pop.* 1,382.

—A village of York co., 10 m. N. of York.

Conewago Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, rising in Adams co., flows through York co. to the Susquehanna River below York Haven.

Conewan'go, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Cattaraugus co., about 45 m. S. by W. of Buffalo, on the Conewango Creek; *pop.* 1,281.

Conewango, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Warren co.; *pop.* 1,212.

Conewango Creek, in *New York*, rises in Cattaraugus co., and enters the Alleghany River in Warren co., Pennsylvania.

Conewin'go, in *Maryland*, a village of Cecil co., near the Susquehanna River.

Co'ney, n. See Cony.

Co'ney Island, in *New York*, at the S.W. extremity of Long Island, abt. 11 m. S. of New York city. It is abt. 1½ m. long, and half a mile wide.

Con'fab, *n.* A colloquial contraction from Confabulation. *q. v.*

Confab'ular, *a.* That relates to talk; conversational. (R.)

Confab'ulate, *v. a.* [See Confabulation.] To talk easily or carelessly together; to chat; to prattle. (R.)

Confabula'tion, *n.* [Lat. *confabulatio;* from *confabulator—con*, and *fabulor, fabulatus*, to speak.] Familiar talk; easy, unrestrained conversation; chat.

Con falon, *n.* (*Eccl.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, a member of the confraternity of the secular Penitents, *q. v.*

Confect', *v. a.* [Lat. *conficio;* Fr. *confire.*] To make up into sweetmeats; to preserve with sugar.

—*n.* A sweetmeat; a confection. — *Hervey.*

Confec'tion, *n.* [Lat. *confectio—con*, and *facio, factum*, to make.] Anything prepared by mixing certain ingredients together; a mixture; a sweetmeat; a preserve.

Confec'tionary, *a.* Made in the form of a confection.

—*n.* Same as Confectioner, *q. v.*

Confec'tionery, *n.* A place where sweetmeats and similar things are made, kept, or sold; sweetmeats in general.

Confec'tioner, *n.* One whose occupation is to make or sell sweetmeats, &c.

Confec'tory, *a.* Relating to confections.

Confed'eracy, *n.* [L. Lat. *confœderatio—con*, and *fœdero, fœderutus*, from *fœdus*, a league: Fr. *confédération.*] A league, covenant, or treaty between two or more persons, parties, or states; a contract; a compact; a combination: an alliance; a confederation.

"Judas sent them to Rome, to make a league of amity and *confederacy* with them." — I *Macc.* viii. 17.

—The persons or States united by a league.

C. of the Southern States. (*Amer. Hist.*) See Secession.

Confed'erate, *v. a.* [Fr. *confédérer;* It. *confederarsi;* from Lat. *con*, with, and *fœdero*, to establish by league.] To unite in a league; to join in a mutual contract or covenant.

—*v. n.* To unite in a league; to be allied.

Confed'erate, *a.* [Fr. *confédéré;* L. Lat. *confœderatus.*] United in a league; allied by treaty; engaged in a confederacy.

C. States of America. See Secession.

—*n.* One who is united with others in a league; a person or nation engaged in a confederacy.

Confed'erated, *p. a.* United in a league or confederation; allied.

Confed'erating, *n.* Alliance. — *Atterbury.*

Confedera'tion, *n.* [Fr. *confédération.*] Act of confederating; a league; a compact for mutual support; alliance, particularly of princes, nations, or states. The states united by a confederacy.

Confederation of the Rhine. (*Hist.*) A confederacy of 34 of the secondary states of Germany, formed in 1806 under the protection of Napoleon I. On the fall of the emperor of the French, these united with the other German states to constitute the Germanic Confederation.

Confederation. (The Germanic.) See Germanic Confederation.

Confed'erator, *n.* One who confederates; a confederate.

Confer', *v. n.* [Lat. *confero—con*, and *fero*, to bear, to bring; Fr. *conférer.*] To consult together; to counsel or advise with.

"When they had commanded them to go aside out of the council, they *conferred* among themselves." — *Acts* iv. 15.

—*v. a.* To give or bestow; to grant; to present.

Con'ference, *n.* [Fr. *conférence.*] Act of conferring; a formal or serious discourse between two or more; oral discussion; conversation; a discoursing between two or more for the purpose of instruction, consultation, or deliberation; a meeting for consultation, discussion, or instruction, or for the adjustment of differences.

Conferen'tial, *a.* Relating to a conference. (R.)

Confer'rable, *a.* That may be conferred. — *Edin. Rev.*

Conferree', *n.* One who is conferred with.

Confer'rer, *n.* He that bestows; a bestower.

Confer'ring, *n.* The act of bestowing.

"The *conferring* of this honor upon him." — *Clarendon.*

Conferru'minate, Conferru'minated, *a.* [Lat. *conferrumino*, to cement.] (*Bot.*) Noting parts so united together that they are inseparable.

Confer'va, *n.*; *pl.* Confervæ. (*Bot.*) Same as Confervaceæ, *q. v.*

Conferva'ceæ, *n. pl.* [Lat., from *conferveo*, to heal.] The confervas, an order of plants, alliance *Algales.* — Diag. Vesicular, filamentary or membranous bodies, multiplied by zoöspores generated in the interior, at the expense of their green matter. — They are water-plants

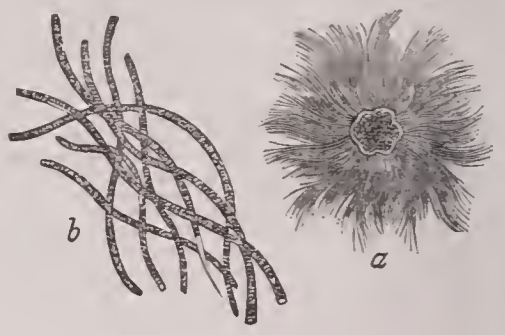


Fig. 663. — OSCILLATORIA DISTORTA.
a, natural size; *b*, magnified.

not commonly of a green color, but occasionally olive, violet, and red, inhabiting the ocean in some instances, but more commonly found in fresh water. Cells solitary or many, globose, elliptical, cylindrical, or tubular; sometimes variously branched; sometimes formed in slimy matter, in which they are scattered, or irregularly shaped.

Confer'void, *a.* [Lat. *conferva*, a marine plant, and Gr. *eidos*, form.] (*Bot.*) Resembling a conferva.

Confess', *v. a.* [Fr. *confesser;* Lat. *confiteor, confessus—con*, and *fateor*, from *fari*, to speak, from Gr. *phaō*, to make known or evident, as by words.] To acknowledge, as a crime, a fault, a charge, a debt. — To own: to admit; to grant; to recognize; to avow; to assent. — To disclose the state of the conscience to a priest. — Publicly to declare a belief in, and adherence to. — To declare to be true; not to deny. — To hear a confession, as a priest.

—*v. n.* To make confession; to disclose.

Confess'edly, *adv.* By confession or acknowledgment; avowedly; undeniably.

Confess'er, *n.* A Confessor, *q. v.*

Confes'sion, *n.* Act of confessing; that which is confessed. — Acknowledgment of a crime or fault; open declaration of guilt, failure, debt, accusation, &c. — Avowal; profession. — Disclosure of sins or faults to a priest. — A formulary of articles of faith; a creed.

(*Theol.*) The verbal acknowledgment which a penitent makes of his sins to God, or to a fellow-creature. Among the Jews, it was the custom on the annual feast of expiation for the high-priest to make confession of sins to God, in the name of the whole people. Besides this general confession, the Jews were enjoined, if their sins were a breach of the first table of the law, to make confession of them to God; but violations of the second table were to be acknowledged to their brethren. Confession seems to have been early introduced into the Christian church; but at first it took place openly, and was chiefly in the case of such as had apostatized themselves or been guilty of any flagrant offence, and were desirous of being re-admitted into the Church. The practice of private or *auricular* confession seems to have gradually crept in about the 5th century; and Innocent III., in the fourth Lateran council (1215), made it obligatory on every adult person to confess his sins to a priest at least once a year. The person confessing is allowed to conceal no sin—at least no mortal sin—that he remembers to have committed, and not to have already confessed, and the father confessor is bound to perpetual secrecy. Confession obtains also in the Lutheran church, but with this difference, that, while in the former case it is obligatory, it is here only recommended as a means by which a contrite sinner may obtain advice and consolation.

(*Law.*) *C.* is where a prisoner indicted of an offence, and brought to the bar to be arraigned, upon the indictment being read to him, and the court demanding what he can say thereto, confesses the offence and indictment to be true. Confession, in civil cases, is where the defendant confesses the plaintiff's right; or, in prosecutions under penal statutes, by which confession there may be a mitigation of a fine against the penalty of a statute, though not after a verdict.

Confes'sional, Confes'sionary, *n.* The seat where a priest or confessor sits to hear confessions.

Confes'sionalist, *n.* One who sits in the confessional; a confessor.

Confes'sor, *n.* [Fr. *confesseur;* Sp. *confesor.*] One who confesses; one who acknowledges his sins. — One who makes a profession of his faith in the Christian religion. — A priest who hears the confessions of others, and has power to grant them absolution.

(*Eccl. Hist.*) The title given to those who have undergone persecution for Christianity short of death. They were peculiarly honored in the primitive church, together with the memory of those who had actually suffered (martyrs).

Confes'sorship, *n.* The office of a confessor.

Confest', *pp.* or *a.* Confessed.

Con'fidant, *n. m.* **Con'fidante,** *n. f.* [Fr. *confident, confidente.* See Confide.] One in whom another confides; one intrusted with secrets; a confidential or bosom-friend.

Confide', *v. n.* [Lat. *confido — con*, and *fido*, to trust.] To trust wholly; to rely or depend upon; to have a firm faith in; to credit; to give credit to; to believe in with assurance. (Followed by *in*.)

"He alone won't betray, *in* whom none will *confide*."—*Congreve.*

—*v. a.* To intrust; to commit to the charge of, with a firm belief in the fidelity of, the person intrusted.

Con'fidence, *n.* [Lat. *confidentia*, from *confidens*, from *confido*; Fr. *confiance*.] A firm trust or reliance; firm belief in the integrity, stability, or veracity of another, or in the truth and reality of a fact.—Self-reliance; boldness; courage.—He, or that which, supports; assurance of safety; security.—Excessive boldness; assurance; audacity.

Con'fidence, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Wayne co.

Con'fident, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *confidens*.] Having confidence; having full belief; trusting; relying; fully assured; positive; dogmatical; without suspicion; having an excess of assurance.

—*n.* One intrusted with secrets; a confidant.

Confiden'tial, *a.* Enjoying the confidence of another; trusty; that is to be treated or kept in confidence; private; as, *confidential* correspondence.—Admitted to special confidence; as, a *confidential* friend.

Confiden'tially, *adv.* In confidence; in reliance on secrecy.

Con'fidently, *adv.* In a confident manner; with firm trust; with strong assurance; positively.

Con'fidentness, *n.* Confidence.

Contid'er, *n.* One who confides; one who intrusts to another.

Confid'ing, *p. a.* Trusting; reposing confidence; as, a *confiding* heart.

Contid'ingness, *n.* Quality of being confident; trustfulness.

Config'nrate, *v. n.* [Lat. *configurare*, from *con*, and *figurare*, to form.] To take form or position, as the parts of a complex structure, or as the aspects of heavenly bodies with reference to each other. — *Webster.*

Configura'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *configuratio*, from *configuro*, *configuratus — con*, and *figuro*, from *figura*, a form, shape, or figure. See FIGURE.] Resemblance of one figure to another; external form, figure, shape; the figure which bounds a body.

"Different effects . . . result from the so differing *configuration* and agitation of the particles."— *Granville.*

(*Astron.*) The position which the planets occupy relatively to each other.

Contig'ure, *v. a.* [See CONFIGURATE.] To dispose into any form, by adaptation.

"Mother Earth brought forth legs, arms, and other members of the body, . . . which, coming together, cementing, and so *configuring* themselves into human shape, made lusty man." — *Bentley.*

Confin'able, *a.* That may be confined or limited.

Con'fine, *n.* [Fr. *confins*; Lat. *confinis*. See the verb.] A border adjoining another border; a common boundary; limit; edge; exterior part. (Generally used in the plural.)

"Distances beyond the *confines* of the world." — *Locke.*

Confine', *v. a.* [Fr. *confiner*; Lat. *con*, and *finis*, a boundary, a limit.] To restrain within limits; to bound; to limit; to shut up; to imprison; to restrain. — To restrict; to tie up; to inclose; to keep close; to fasten in.

"Fie! you *confine* yourself most unreasonably:
Come, you must go visit the good lady."—*Shaks.*

Confined', *p. a.* Restrained within limits; imprisoned; limited; secluded; close.

Con'fineless, *a.* Boundless; unlimited; without end.

Confine'ment, *n.* Act of confining; state of being confined; restraint within limits; imprisonment.

—Any restraint of liberty; voluntary restraint; restriction.

Confin'er, *n.* He who, or that which, confines. — A borderer; one who lives upon territorial confines; a near neighbor.

Confin'ity, *n.* [Fr. *confinité*.] Nearness; neighborhood; contiguity. (R.)

Confirm', *v. a.* [Lat. *confirmo — con*, and *firmo*, from *firmus*, firm.] To make firm or more firm; to add strength to; to fix more firmly; to settle or establish; to make certain by additional evidence; to corroborate; to put past doubt; to fix. — To strengthen; to verify; to ratify. — To admit to the full privileges of a Christian, by imposition of hands.

Confirm'able, *a.* That may be confirmed, established, or ratified.

Confirma'tion, *n.* Act of confirming; that which confirms. — Additional evidence; proof; convincing testimony. — Assurance; establishment. — Ratification; as, the *confirmation* of a treaty.

(*Theol.*) The laying on of hands by the bishop, for the conferring of the grace of the Holy Spirit; a rite by which a person arrived at years of discretion takes upon himself the performance of the baptismal vow made for him by his sponsors. In the early ages this ceremony seems to have been accompanied very generally with the unction of the forehead. It is retained in the Christian church generally, and is regarded as a sacrament by the church of Rome.

(*Law.*) A deed of conveyance at common law, whereby an estate or right which is voidable is made sure and unavoidable, or a particular state is increased, or a possession made perfect; and, it is a strengthening of an estate formerly made which is voidable, though not presently void.

Confirm'ative, *a.* [Fr. *confirmatif*, from Lat. *confirmativus*.] That has power to confirm.

Confirma'tor, *n.* [Lat.] A confirmer. — *Browne.*

Confirm'atory, *a.* That serves to confirm; giving additional strength, force, or stability; assurance or evidence.

Confirmed', *p. a.* Made more firm; strengthened; established. — Having received confirmation.

Confirm'edness, *n.* State of being confirmed.

Confirmee', *n.* (*Law.*) One to whom anything is confirmed. — *Ashe.*

Confirm'er, *n.* He or that which confirms.

Confirm'ingly, *adv.* In a corroborative manner.

Confirm'or, *n.* (*Law.*) One who confirms something to some one.

Confis'cable, *a.* That may be confiscated; liable to forfeiture.

Con'fiscate, *v. a.* [Lat. *confisco*, *confiscatus — con*, and *fiscus*, a basket or bag, a money-basket or bag, the state treasury, the public revenue; Fr. *confisquer*; It. *confiscare*; Sp. *confiscar*.] To seize as forfeited to the public treasury, or to the government, or state. — In the U. States the broad principle has been assumed, "that war gives to the sovereign full right to take the persons, and confiscate the property of the enemy, wherever found. The mitigations of this rigid rule, which the policy of modern times has introduced into practice, will more or less affect the exercise of this right, but cannot impair the right itself." — 8 *Cranch*, 122.

Con'fiscate, *a.* Adjudged to the public treasury, as forfeited goods or estates.

"Thy lands and goods
Are, by the laws of Venice, *confiscate*
Unto the state of Venice." — *Shaks.*

Con'fiscated, *p. a.* Same as CONFISCATE, *q. v.*

Con'fiscating, *ppr.* Adjudging to the public use.

Confisca'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Act of confiscating, or condemning as forfeited.

(*Civil Law.*) The punishment of forfeiture of goods or land to the public purse.

Con'fiscator, *n.* One who confiscates.

Confis'catory, *a.* Consigning to forfeiture.

Conflagrant, *a.* [See CONFLAGRATION.] Burning together; as, "the *conflagrant* mass."

Conflagra'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *conflagratio*, from *conflagro*, *conflagratus — con*, and *flagro*, to flame, blaze, or burn. See FLAGRANT.] A burning up; a great fire; a great burning, as of many houses or a forest. — The general burning of the world at the consummation of all things.

Confla'grative, *a.* Producing conflagration.

Conflation, *n.* [Lat. *conflatio* — from *con*, and *flo*, *flatus*, to blow.] The act of blowing many instruments together. — A casting or melting of metal.

Con'flict, *n.* [Lat. *conflictus*, from *confligo*; Fr. *conflit*.] A violent collision, or opposition, as of two substances undergoing a chemical change. — A striking or dashing against each other; violent collision; a combat; a fighting; a fight between two. (It is seldom used of a general battle.)

"It is my father's face,
Whom in this *conflict* I unawares have killed." — *Shaks.*

—A striving to overcome; contest; contention.

—Mental struggle; distress; anxiety; agony; pang.

"With what labor and *conflict* must he accomplish it!" — *Rogers.*

Conflict of laws. The opposition between the municipal laws of different countries, in the case of an individual who may have acquired rights, or become subject to duties, within the limits of more than one state. *Brande.*

Conflict', *v. n.* To strike or dash against. — To meet in opposition. — To fight; to contend or contest; to resist. — To strive and struggle for victory. — To be in opposition.

Conflict'ing, *p. a.* Being in opposition; contrary; contradictory.

Con'fluence, *n.* [Lat. *confluentia*, from *confluo*, *confluens — con*, and *fluo*, to flow.] The meeting or junction, or place of junction, of two or more streams or rivers; as, "the *confluence* of Tigris and Euphrates." *Brerewood.*

—The act of crowding to a place.

"You see this *confluence*, this great flood of visitors." — *Shaks.*

—A concourse; a multitude crowded into one place.

"This will draw a *confluence* of people from all parts." — *Temple.*

—Collection; concurrence; union.

"The *confluence*, perfection, and perpetuity of all true joys." *Boyle.*

Con'fluent, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *confluens*.] Flowing together; meeting in their course, as two streams; running together and spreading.

(*Bot.*) Running into one another, or growing together. *Loudon.*

(*Med.*) Applied to eruptive diseases in which the pimples or pustules are not detached, but are so numerous as to form confluent patches, or even to cover the whole surface of the body; hence the term *confluent small-pox.*

—*n.* A stream or river running into a larger one.

Con'flux, *n.* [Lat. *confluxio*, from *conflus*, *confluxum*.] A flowing together; a meeting of two or more currents of a fluid; a confluence. — A concourse; a collection; a crowd.

"To the gates cast round thine eye, and see
What *conflux* issuing forth, and entering in." — *Milton.*

Confluxibil'ity, Conflux'ibleness, *n.* Tendency or aptness to flow or run together, as fluids. *Worcester.*

Conflux'ible, *a.* Having a tendency to run or flow together.

Conform', *v. a.* [Lat. *conformo — con*, with, and *formo*, to form, from *forma*, form; Fr. *conformer*.] To shape, form, fashion, or put together; to cause to be of the same form as another; to make like in external appearance; to reduce to a like shape or form with something else. — To adapt; to make suitable; to make to be in uniformity with.

—*v. n.* To be of the same form or likeness as another. — To comply with, or yield to. — To live or act according to; to obey. (Followed by *to*.)

Conform'able, *a.* Having the same or a similar form or shape as another; correspondent; like; resembling. — In accordance or uniformity. — Adapted; agreeable; suitable; consistent; compliant.

Conform'ableness, *n.* State of being conformable.

Conform'ably, *adv.* With or in conformity; suitably; agreeably.

(*Geol.*) When after the deposit of mineral matter the mass of deposits has consolidated itself, and assumed the definite features that distinguish it from other rocks, it frequently undergoes a change of position before another deposit is thrown down upon it. If the new deposit is parallel to the old one, it is said to be *conformably* upon it; if it is not parallel, it is described as *unconformable*. These terms are in common use among geologists in reference to all stratified formations. The same terms are used whether the want of conformability is caused by elevation, or by denudation of the lower bed.

Conform'ance, *n.* Act of conforming; conformity. (R.)

Confor'mate, *a.* [It. *conformato*.] That has the same form; conformable.

Conforma'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *conformatio*, from *conformo*.] A fashioning, forming, or putting together; the manner in which a body is formed; form; structure; particular make or construction.

"Varieties are found in the several *conformations* of the organs." — *Holder.*

—Act of conforming, or of producing suitableness or conformity; with *to*.

"The *conformation* of our hearts *to* the duties of religion." *Watts.*

Conformed', *p. a.* Made to resemble; reduced to a likeness of; made agreeable to; suited.

Conform'er, *n.* One who conforms.

Conform'ing, *p. a.* Adapting; complying with; yielding; adhering.

Conform'ist, *n.* [Fr. *conformiste*.] One who conforms; one who complies with the worship of the Church of England.

Conform'ity, *n.* State of being conformed; likeness; correspondence; resemblance; agreement; congruity; consistency; compliance with.

Confound', *v. a.* [Fr. *confondre*; Lat. *confundo — con*, and *fundo*, to pour.] To pour, mingle, or mix together; to mingle or blend, so that the things are no longer distinguishable; to confuse; to disorder. — To perplex; to abash; to disconcert. — To dismay; to astonish; to amaze; to stupefy. — To destroy; to overthrow.

"Let them be *confounded* in all their power and might, and let their strength be broken." — *Daniel* xxi.

Confound'ed, *p. a.* Mixed or blended in disorder; perplexed; stupefied; abashed; dismayed; put to shame and silence; astonished. — Hateful; detestable; odious. (Vulgar.)

"He was a most *confounded* Tory."— *Swift.*

Confound'edly, *adv.* Hatefully; shamefully. (Vulgar.)

Confound'edness, *n.* State of being confounded; confusion.

Confound'er, *n.* One who confounds.

Confrater'nity, *n.* [Fr. *confraternité*; It. *confraternita*; Lat. *con*, and *fraternitas*, from *frater*, a brother.] A brotherhood; a society or body of men united for some purpose, or belonging to some profession.

Confrica'tion, *n.* [Lat. *confricatio*, from *con*, and *frico*, *fricatus*, to rub.] The act of rubbing against anything; friction. — *Bacon.*

Confront', *v. a.* [Fr. *confronter*; It. *confrontare*; Lat. *con*, and *frons*, *frontis*, front.] To stand front to front, or face to face, in presence of; to face; to stand in direct opposition to; to oppose; to set face to face. — To bring into the presence of; to set together for comparison; to compare.

Confronta'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Act of confronting; a standing or setting face to face.

(*Law.*) The act by which a witness is brought into the presence of the accused, so that the latter may object to him, if he can, and the former may know and identify the accused and maintain the truth in his presence. No man can be a witness unless confronted with the accused, except by consent. — *Bouvier.*

Confront'er, *n.* One who confronts.

Confront'ment, *n.* The act of confronting. — *Todd.*

Confu'cian, *a.* Belonging to Confucius.

Confu'cian, Confucian'ist, *n.* A follower of Confucius.

Confu'cius, the Chinese philosopher. See KUNG-FU-TSE.

Con Fu'ria, *a.* [It.] Furiously.

Confus'able, *a.* That may be confused.

Confusabil'ity, *n.* The capacity of being confused.

Confuse', *v. a.* [Lat. *confusus*, from *confundo*. See CONFOUND.] To pour or mingle together; to mix or blend things, so that they cannot be distinguished. — To throw into disorder. — To perplex; to render indistinct; to derange; to obscure. — To abash; to confound. — To disconcert; to stupefy.

Confused', *a.* That is in confusion; mixed so as not to be distinguishable.

Confus'edly, *adv.* In a confused manner.

Confus'edness, *n.* Want of distinctness; want of clearness; as, "The *confusedness* of our notions." *Norris.*

Confu'sion, *n.* [Fr.] State of being confused; irregular mixture; tumultuous medley; indistinct combination.

"By tongues *confusion* was to ruin brought." — *Davies.*

—Disorder; tumult; disturbance; perturbation.

"God is not a God of sedition and *confusion*, but of order and peace."—*Hooker.*

—Overthrow; destruction; ruin.

"The strength of their illusion
Shall draw him to his *confusion*." — *Shaks.*

—Astonishment; distraction of mind.

"*Confusion* dwelt in every face,
And fear in every heart." — *Spectator.*

—Abashment; shame.

Confu'table, *a.* That may be disproved or confuted.

Confu'tant, *n.* One who confutes.

Confuta'tion, *n.* Act of confuting; disproving, or proving to be false or invalid; refutation; overthrow.

Confu'tative, *a.* That tends to confute; disproving.

Confute', *v. a.* [Fr. *confuter;* Lat. *confuto — con,* and *futis,* a water-vessel, from *fundo,* to pour.] To abate, check, or repel the force of argument; to prove to be false, weak, wrong, or fallacious; to convict or convince of error; to disprove; to overthrow; to refute.

Confut'ed, *p. a.* Disproved; proved to be false, defective, or unsound; overthrown by argument, fact, or proof.

Confut'er, *n.* One who confutes.

Cong, *n.* See CONGIUS.

Congaree' Creek, in *S. Carolina,* traverses Lexington district, and enters the Congaree River near Columbia.

Congaree River, in *South Carolina,* is formed by the Saluda and Broad Rivers, and after a S.E. course of abt. 50 m. it joins the Wateree to form the Santee.

Con'ge, *n.* [Fr. *congé;* from Lat. *commeatus,* a going to and fro, passage, leave of absence, furlough, from *commeo,* to go and come — *con,* and *eo,* to go.] Leave; license; farewell; parting ceremony; act of reverence or civility; courtesy; parting bow.

(*Arch.*) A name applied to the *echinus* or quarter-round, (swelling conge,) and to the *caretto,* (hollow conge.)

—*v. n.* To take leave with the customary civilities; to bow or courtesy.

"I have *congeed* with the duke, and done my adieu with his nearest." — *Shaks.*

Con'geable, *a.* [Fr., from *congé,* permission, leave.] (*Law.*) Lawful, or lawfully done; done with permission; as, *congeable* entry.

Congeal', *v. a.* [Lat. *congelo — con,* and *gelo,* from *geluo,* icy coldness, frost, cold; Fr. *congeler.*] To cause to freeze wholly; to turn into ice; to turn by frost, or cold; cooling from a fluid to a solid state. — To bind or fix, as with cold.

"Too much sadness hath *congeal'd* your blood." — *Shaks.*

—*v. n.* To freeze wholly; to be turned into ice, as a liquid; to grow hard, stiff, or thick from loss of heat; to pass from a fluid to a solid state; to concrete into a solid mass.

Congeal'able, *a.* [Fr. *congélable.*] That may be congealed.

Congeal'ableness, *n.* Quality of being congealable. *Boyle.*

Congealed', *p. a.* Frozen; converted into ice, or a solid mass, by the loss of heat or other process; concreted.

Congeal'edness, *n.* State of being congealed. — *More.*

Congeal'ing, *p. a.* Changing into ice, or from a liquid to a solid state; concreting.

Congeal'ment, *n.* Act of congealing; congelation. A clot or concretion; that which is formed by congelation.

"Tell them your feats, whilst they with joyful tears
Wash the *congealment* from your wounds." — *Shaks.*

Congé d'élire, *n.* [Fr., leave to choose.] (*Eccl.*) In England, the sovereign's writ or license to the dean and chapter to choose a bishop in the time of vacancy of the see; a mere formal proceeding.

Congee', *n.* Water in which rice has been boiled. — In India, a jail, a lock-up.

Congela'tion, *n.* [Fr. *congélation;* Lat. *congelatio.*] Act or process of congealing; state of being congealed; a change from a fluid to a solid state by cold or cooling. The mass congealed; concretion.

(*Chem.*) *C.* is the process of passing from a fluid to a solid state, whether through the effect of pressure or the lowering of the temperature. Until lately, the latter cause was held to be the chief reason of *C.* It is now very apparent that temperature is only one element. Water may be cooled many degrees below 32° Fahr., and yet retain its liquid state. — See ICE.

Con'gener, *n.* [Lat. *congener — con,* and *genus, generis,* origin, race, kind; Fr. *congénère.*] One of the same origin or kind; a thing of the same genus, kind, or nature.

Congener'ic, Congener'ical, *a.* Being of the same genus, kind, or nature.

Conge'nial, *a.* [Fr. *congénial;* from Lat. *con,* and *genialis,* from *genius,* fondness for good living, taste, appetite, inclination.] Of similar taste and inclination. — Partaking of the same kind or nature with another. — Similar; kindred; cognate. — Belonging to the nature; natural; adapted.

"Smit with the love of sister arts we came,
And met *congenial,* mingling flame with flame." — *Pope.*

Congenial'ity, *n.* State or quality of being congenial; participation of the same genus, nature, or origin. — Cognation; natural affinity; suitableness.

Conge'nialize, *v. a.* To render congenial.

Conge'nialness, *n.* Congeniality. — *Bailey.*

Conge'nious, *a.* Of the same kind; congeneric. (R.)

Congen'ital, Congen'ite, *a.* [Fr. *congénital;* Lat. *congenitus — con,* and *genitus,* from *gigno,* to beget.] Of the same birth; born with another; cognate; begotten together. — Pertaining to an individual from his birth.

(*Med.*) Applied to the diseases which infants have at birth; hence, *C. affections* are those that depend on faulty conformation, as *C. hernia,* &c. — *Dunglison.*

Con'ger, Con'ger-eel, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See EEL.

Con'geries, *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Lat., from *congero,* to bring together — *con,* and *gero,* to bear, carry, or bring.] A heap, pile, or mass; a collection of several particles or small bodies in one mass or aggregate.

Conges'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *congestio,* from *congero,* I amass.] (*Med.*) When there is an unnatural accumulation of blood in the capillary vessels of any part of the sanguiferous system, the organ in which it takes place is said to suffer under *congestion;* it induces a morbid condition of the vessels of the part affected, which when once established is difficult of removal. Congestion of the brain, liver, or lungs is a frequent effect of fevers, though generally consequent upon a previous morbid condition of the organs.

Congest'ive, *a.* Indicating congestion, or an accumulation of blood in some part of the body.

Con'gius, *n.* (*Antiq.*) A Roman liquid measure, which contained 6 sextarii, or the 8th part of the amphora = 5·9471 pints Eng. In the early times of the Roman republic the *congius* was the usual measure of oil or wine, which was, on certain occasions, distributed among the people; and thus *congiarium* became a name for liberal donations to the people in general, whether consisting of oil, wine, corn, money, or other things; while donations made to the soldiers were called *donativa.*

(*Med.*) A professional term for a gallon, or four quarts; often written *cong.*

Conglacia'tion, *n.* Same as CONGELATION, *q. v.*

Conglob'ate, *a.* [Lat. *conglobatus — con.* and *globo, globatus,* from *globus,* a ball or globe.] Formed or gathered into a ball or globe.

—*v. a.* To gather, collect, or form into a ball, or hard round substance.

Conglob'ated, *p. a.* (*Bot.*) Collected into a spherical form.

Conglob'ately, *adv.* In a spherical form.

Conglobation, *n.* Act of forming into a ball; a round body.

Conglob'ulate, *v. n.* [Lat. *con,* and *globulus,* dimin. of *globus.*] To gather into a little round mass or globule.

Cong'leton, a town of England, co. Chester, on the Dane, 8 m. S.W. of Macclesfield. *Manf.* Silks, ribbons, and cottons. *Pop.* 12,981.

Conglom'erate, *v. a.* [Fr. *conglomérer;* Lat. *conglomero, conglomeratus,* from *con,* and *glomus, glomeris,* a ball or clue.] To roll, wind, or gather into a ball or round body; to collect into a round mass.

—*n.* (*Geol.*) A rock made up of rounded fragments of various rocks cemented together and re-formed. Conglomerates are sometimes called PUDDING-STONES, *q. v.* The cementing medium of a *C.* may be carbonate of lime, silica, or oxide of iron. Sometimes the cement is strong enough to hold the stones and rocks together so firmly that they break more readily than the cement. Conglomerates are of no special geological age, but are met with in various formations.

—*a.* Rolled, gathered, or wound into a ball or round body.

(*Anat.*) Applied to glands which are made up of many small glands, the ducts of which unite into one, as the salivary glands.

(*Bot.*) Thickly clustered; crowded together.

Conglomera'tion, *n.* Act of conglomerating; state of being conglomerated; collection; accumulation.

Conglu'tinant, *a.* Gluing together; uniting; healing.

—*n.* (*Med.*) A healing medicine; one that tends to unite parts disjointed by accident.

Conglu'tinate, *v. a.* [Fr. *conglutiner;* from Lat. *conglutino, conglutinatus,* from *con.* and *gluten, glutinis,* glue.] To glue together; to unite by some glutinous or tenacious substance.

—*v. n.* To coalesce.

Conglu'tinate, *a.* Glued together; united by a tenacious substance.

Conglutina'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Act of gluing together; a joining by means of some tenacious substance.

(*Med.*) A healing by uniting the parts of a wound; union.

Conglu'tinative, *a* [Fr. *conglutinatif.*] Having the power of uniting by glue, or other substance of like nature.

Conglu'tinator, *n.* That which has the power of uniting wounds.

Con'go, a country of S.W. Africa, to which various boundaries have been assigned both by the old and by modern travellers. The Portuguese, who discovered it in 1487, included in Congo all the coast of W. Africa from Cape Lopez Gonsalvo (Loango), in Lat. 0° 37′ S., Lon. 8° 35′ E., to Cape Negro, in Lat. 15° 50′ S., Lon. 11° 55′ E.; for they found the whole of that tract inhabited by negro tribes, resembling each other in every respect, and subjected to one paramount chief, called *Mani-Congo* (Sovereign of Congo); but in process of time this empire became dismembered, and inferior chiefs threw off their allegiance and erected separate kingdoms, which are at present known as *Angola* (a name now more frequently applied to the district over which all these kingdoms extend), *Loango, Benguela,* and lastly *Congo proper.* The boundaries of Congo proper are at present marked N. by the river Congo or Zaire, which at about Lat. 6° 5′ separates it from Loango; S. by the river Dando, in Lat. 8° 20′ S., dividing it from Angola; W. the Congoese coast is washed by the S. Atlantic ocean, while to the E. it has the unknown countries of Fugeno and Matamba, the Mountains of the Sun, &c. *C.* consists of two different regions; that next to the sea is low and flat, is traversed by many streams, and abounds in sandy deserts, but is elsewhere very fertile. The climate in this region is exceedingly unfavorable; and pestilential exhalations, and swarms of noxious animals, expose the lives of the inhabitants to perpetual danger. The other region consists of the terraces or acclivities, ascending from the plain to the high table-land in the interior. This is by far the finest part of the country, and the richest and most populous. The river Zaire, which descends from the interior to the coast, forms its great cataracts in passing through this region. The *animals* and *natural productions* appear to be chiefly those which are found in every part of Central Africa. The plant of most importance to the natives is the oil-palm (*Elaïs guiniensis*), from which is extracted the best palm-wine. *Govt.* and *pop. C.* is now split up into an infinite number of petty States or *chenoushipships,* each governed by a *Chenou* or chief, under the nominal dependence of a principal sovereign, called *Lindy* or *Blindy N'Congo,* residing at Banza Congo. The Congoese are certainly one of the



Fig. 664. — HAIR-DRESS OF A CONGOESE GIRL.

least favored negro varieties. Speaking generally, they are incorrigibly indolent, and wear little or no clothing; and, though they raise Indian corn, agriculture is in the lowest state, and they frequently suffer the extremity of famine. Their religion is the grossest species of fetichism, and they somewhat exhibit in their religious ceremonies an odious mixture of Christianity and idolatry. They are prone to all sorts of debauchery, but are said to be sincere, hospitable, and compassionate. Having been long a principal seat of the slave-trade, a considerable part of the disorders that prevail in the country is with much probability ascribed to the enormities growing out of that detestable traffic. But, admitting the influence of that cause, still it may be apprehended that the intellectual inferiority of the Congo race is the real cause of their degraded condition. The country contains only small villages, and its pop. is unknown. We are indebted to Mr. Stanley (*q. v.*) for the latest account of this region.

Con'go, *n.* (*Com.*) A species of black tea from China. Also written *Congou.*

Congon'has-de-Saba'ra, (ARRIAL DE,) a mining village of Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes; *pop.* 2,500.

Congonhas-do-Cam'po, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, about 16 m. W. of Queluz; *pop.* 4,000.

Congoon', a sea-port town of Persia, prov. Fars, on the Persian Gulf, 130 m. S. by E. of Shiraz. Estimated *pop.* 7,000.

Congo River, See Zaire, p. 2537, and Lualaba, p. 1546.

Congo Snake, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PSEUDOSAURIA.

Congou, *n.* See CONGO.

Congrat'ulant, *a.* Rejoicing in participation; expressing participation in another's joy.

Congrat'ulate, *v. a.* [Fr. *congratuler;* from Lat. *con,* with, and *gratulor,* to wish joy to.] To express one's sympathy in the good fortune or happiness of another; to profess one's pleasure or joy to another on account of an event deemed happy or fortunate; to felicitate.

—*v. n.* To rejoice in participation; to share another's joy.

Congratula'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Act of congratulating; an expressed wish of sympathetic joy at the happiness or good fortune of another; felicitation.

Congrat'ulator, *n.* [It. *congratulatore.*] One who offers congratulation.

Congrat'ulatory, *a.* Containing or expressing congratulation.

Con'gregate, *v. a.* [Lat. *congrego, congregatus,* from *con,* and *grex, gregis,* a flock or herd.] To assemble or collect together, as a flock or herd; to collect separate persons or things into an assemblage; to assemble; to gather.

—*v. n.* To come together; to assemble; to meet.

Con'gregate, *a.* Collected; assembled in one place; clustered together. (R.)

Con'gregating, *p. a.* Collecting; assembling; coming together.

Congrega'tion, *n.* Act of congregating or assembling; a collection; an assemblage; an assembly; a company.

(*Eccl.*) An assembly of persons met together for the purpose of religious worship. In the Roman Catholic Church it is applied to certain boards of cardinals, prelates, and others intrusted with the management of particular branches of the affairs of the Church. There are 21 of these *C.*, 15 for spiritual and 6 for temporal purposes; the chief of them being the *C. de Propagandâ Fide* for consulting as to the advancement of the Catholic religion throughout the world; the *C. of the Index,* for examining books, and deciding upon their fitness for general perusal; the *C. of Sacred Rites,* for regulating all matters relating to ceremonies and rites of worship; the *C. of Relics,* for inquiring into the genuineness of sacred relics; the *C. of the Holy Office,* or

Inquisition, for taking cognizance of heresies and all novel opinions; the *C. of Religious Discipline*; and the *Consistorial C.* These congregations act as a check to the power of the pope; for though their proceedings are usually sanctioned by him, he cannot put a veto upon them without weighty reasons.—A company of monks or religious persons, forming a subdivision of an order, is also called, in the Roman Catholic Church, a *C.* "The *C.* of the Lord" was a title assumed by the first Scotch Presbyterian reformers, in contradistinction to the Church of England, which they called the "*C.* of Satan." They appeared first in 1557 under the Earl of Argyll, and at a later period were led by John Knox.

Congrega'tional, *a.* Pertaining to a congregation or assembly. — Pertaining to Congregationalism.

Congrega'tionalism, *n.* That form of church govt. which maintains the independence of each particular congregation of Christians, and their sufficiency to perform all needful ecclesiastical acts. This policy, in its general principles, may be connected with any form of worship, and is adopted by different sects, as the Baptists, American Unitarians and Universalists, &c.; but the term is usually only applied to the doctrine of the CONGREGATIONALISTS, *q. v.*

Congrega'tionalists, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A large and influential Christian sect, which, like the *Independents* in England, from which they have sprung, hold that every single congregation of Christians, when properly constituted with deacons and a pastor, forms an independent body, competent to its own direction and govt., without interference from any other church, or any presbyteries, bishops, &c. They therefore hold that each congregation has inherent in itself power to fix its own tenets and form of religious worship, and to exercise ecclesiastical government. They hold a Christian church to be a congregation of true believers; *i. e.*, persons who both openly profess their faith in the essential doctrines of the Gospel, and evince the earnestness of their belief by a corresponding change of disposition and demeanor. They have only two descriptions of church officers, — *pastors* and *deacons*; the former to promote the spiritual, the latter to advance the temporal welfare of the church. In the selection of its minister, an independent church is not restricted to a special class prepared for the office; religious exhortation is permitted and encouraged in all those who, having gifts appropriate, feel prompted to use them. Congregationalists, on the contrary, are very strict in the training, election, and ordination of their ministers. The only valid call to the pastorate is held to be an invitation to that office by an individual church; and to a person so invited, no license nor ordination is considered requisite, in order to confer authority to preach or to administer the sacraments. Still, after this election by an individual church, an ordination by ministers of the neighboring churches is general, when the newly chosen pastor makes a profession of his belief, and receives fraternal recognition from the other pastors present. The doctrines of the Congregational churches are almost identical with those embodied in the Articles of the Presbyterian Church, interpreted according to their Calvinistic meaning. Every individual church has its own creed and articles of faith; nevertheless the Congregational body of churches is distinguished by a singular degree of uniformity in faith and practice. As to the origin of Independency, it is probable that some conventicles were secretly established in England soon after the accession of Elizabeth; but the first prominent advocate of Congregational principles appeared in 1580, in the person of Robert Brown. (See BROWNISTS.) His followers rapidly increased; so much so indeed, that an Act of Parliament was passed in 1593, specially directed against them. They were treated with great rigor, and several suffered martyrdom for their opinions in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Many fled to the more tolerant Continent, and churches were established at Amsterdam, Leyden, and other parts; Mr. Robinson, who was pastor of the church at Leyden, being frequently regarded as the real founder of Congregationalism, as he modified many of the principles of the Brownists. Mr. Jacob, one of the exiles, returned to England in 1616, and established a Congregational church in London. During the Long Parliament, they enjoyed a season of comparative freedom, meeting openly, and gathering strength; and when Cromwell (himself an Independent) assumed supreme authority, their principles obtained a potent recognition, and a general toleration was in a great measure effected. With the Restoration, however, their prosperity came to an end, and by the Act of Uniformity in 1662, about 2,000 non-conforming clergymen were excluded from their places in the Church. The Revolution of 1688 again brought them comparative freedom, which was confirmed by the Toleration Act of the following year. Yet, for some time after this, Congregationalism did not flourish; and indeed it was not till the revival of religion, excited by the labors of Wesley and Whitfield, that it again began to prosper; and since that time it has gone on, greatly increasing the number of its adherents. In 1869, they had in Great Britain, and its dependencies, 3,442 churches, with 1,852 out-stations and missions; 2,898 ministers; 75 associations and unions; and 30 colleges and institutes. — The Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay settlements in this country were founded by Congregational pilgrims in 1620 and 1628; and others, a few years afterwards, in Massachusetts and Connecticut. Congregationalism gave New England the distinctive character it bears in history, and, in return, the development of the New England churches, and the teachings of their pastors, gave Congregationalism substantially its form. "From the earliest settlement of New England, there was a definite but peculiar relation between the churches and the State. It was neither that in which the State rules the Church, nor that in which the Church rules the State, but rather a peculiar blending of the two. Townships were incorporated with a view to ability to maintain a settled ministry, and to the convenience of the people in attending public worship. Provision was made by law for the support of pastors, and for all necessary expenses. The choice of a pastor belonged to the Church." (McClintock and Strong's *Cyclopædia*; art. Congregationalists.) Throughout the whole of the early history of New England, the affairs and discussions of Church and State were blended in what would now seem an extremely curious manner. *C.* differ essentially from Independents in that, without admitting any rights of churches to exercise authority and control over each other, they maintain that any church may call a council by letters missive and addressed to neighboring churches, to give advice on a particular matter; and that a council thus convened, consisting of a delegate from each church invited, must be regarded as a representative of all the churches. Denying the authority of any standing judicatory, *C.* recognize the necessity and desirableness of occasional synods for deliberation and advice on great public interests." Only four such General Synods had been held. The first met in 1637, at Cambridge, Mass. It consisted of "all the teaching elders through the country," and of "messengers from the churches." The second synod met at Cambridge in 1646. "It declared its approval of the Westminster Assembly's Confession of Faith, and set forth an elaborate statement of Church polity, known as the 'Cambridge Platform,' which has always — though latterly with modifications — been regarded as an important standard." The third met at Albany in 1852, and dissolved the "Plan of Union between Presbyterians and Congregationalists," agreed upon by the Presbyterian Church and the General Association of Connecticut in 1801. The fourth synod, styled "National Council," met in Boston, Mass., in 1865. It considered the duties arising out of the war of the rebellion of the Southern States, and put forth a Declaration of Faith, and a revised platform of Church polity. Until within the last few years the Congregational churches had not made rapid growth west of the Hudson River; but latterly, movements to spread the sect in all parts of the U. S. have been pushed with great energy, and the churches have increased rapidly. In 1877, there were in the U. S. 3,406 ministers, and 3,564 churches, attended by 365,595 members, which includes only those who have made a public profession. Pupils in S. schools, 420,523; total contributions (1877), $3,500,000; Theo. Sem., 7. "The National Council of *C.* Churches of the U. S." was organized Nov. 17, 1871. See *Manual of the Principles, Doctrines, &c., of C. Churches*, by Dr. Roy.

Congrehoy, (*kŏn-gre-hō'ee.*) in Central America, a river of Guatemala, prov. of Honduras, entering the Caribbean Sea about 55 m. W. by S. of Truxillo, a few miles below a peak of the same name, 7,500 ft. high.

Con'gress, *n.* [Lat. *congressus*, from *congredior* — *con.* with, and *gradior*, to step, to go; Fr. *congrès*; It. *congresso*; Sp. *congreso.*] (*Pol.*) A meeting of the sovereigns of States, or their representatives for the purpose of arranging international matters. The first general European congress was after the conclusion of the Thirty Years' War in Germany, at Münster and Osnabrück, 1648, which was followed by the peace of Westphalia. Of remarkable general congresses there have been, viz: — 1. Of the Pyrenees, 1659; 2. Aix-la-Chapelle, 1668; 3. Nimeguen, 1676; 4. Ryswick, 1697; 5. Utrecht, 1713; 6. Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748; 7. Teschen, 1779; 8. Paris, 1782; 9. Versailles, 1785; 10. The Hague, 1790; 11. Rastadt, 1797; 12. Erfurt, 1808; 13. Vienna, 1814, concluded at Paris, 1815; 14. Aix-la-Chapelle, 1818; 15. Troppau, 1820; 16. Laybach, 1821; 17. Verona, 1822; 18. Paris, 1856; 19. Frankfort, 1863; 20. Berlin, 1878. — Sometimes applied to an assembly of persons meeting for the promotion of some object of general interest; as, "a peace *congress*."

Congress, (United States.) The title of the national legislature of this country. It consists of a House of Representatives, and of a Senate. The former is composed of members chosen every second year. The qualification of electors is the same with that required in their respective States for electors to the lower house in the State Legislature. The number of representatives in Congress is fixed by law at 233, and they are apportioned according to the population of each State, and is altered every ten years, when the census is taken by authority. No person can be a representative until he has attained the age of twenty-five years, and has been seven years a citizen of the United States, and is at the time of his election a citizen and inhabitant of the State in which he is chosen. — The Senate is composed of two members from each State; the senators are chosen for six years by the legislature of the State. — The House of Representatives chooses its own speaker; the Vice-President of the United States is, *ex officio*, president of the Senate. Bills for revenue purposes must originate in the House of Representatives; but are liable to the proposal of amendments by the Senate. The Senate has the sole power of trying impeachments; but it can only convict by a majority of two-thirds of the members present, and its sentence extends only to removal from office, and incapacitation for holding it. The regular meeting of Congress is on the first Monday in December, annually. Every bill which passes the two Houses is sent to the President for approval or disapproval; in the latter case, he returns it, with his reasons, to the House in which it originated; if, on reconsideration, it is passed again by a majority of two-thirds in each House, it becomes law. In Congress are invested all the legislative powers granted by the Constitution, enumerated in art. 1, s. 8, and separated from those of the various State legislatures. — *History.* The delegates from 12 colonies, to the number of 55, assembled in Philadelphia, September 5, 1774. They passed a declaration of rights, and other measures, and separated October 26. The second Congress met May 10, 1775, and issued the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776. The Congress removed to Baltimore towards the end of 1776. The first Congress of the United States met in New York in 1789. Its sittings were transferred to Philadelphia in 1790, and were removed to Washington, where they have been since held, in 1800.

Congress, in *Ohio*, a township of Morrow co.; *pop.* 1,347.

— A post-village and township of Wayne co., about 85 m. N.E. by E. of Columbus; *pop.* 2,581.

Congres'sion, *n.* [Lat. *congressio.*] A meeting together; an assembly. (R.)

Congres'sional, *a.* Pertaining to a congress; more especially to the Congress of the United States, and corresponding to the word *parliamentary* in England.

Congres'sive, *a.* Coming together; meeting; encountering.

Con'gressman, *n.* A member of the United States congress.

Con'greve, WILLIAM, an English dramatist, B. near Leeds, 1670. He entered himself as a student at the Middle Temple, but, like many more, both before and since, abandoned the law for literature. His first piece, written at the age of 17, was a romance, entitled *Incognito, or Love and Duty Reconciled.* In 1693, being then only 23 years old, he wrote his first comedy, *The Old Bachelor.* This produced him not only great reputation, but also the substantial benefit of a commissionership in the hackney-coach office, which was given to him by the Earl of Halifax, who afterwards still further patronized and favored him. He wrote also *Love for Love, The Double Dealer, The Mourning Bride, The Way of the World*, an opera; and some poems. Died, 1729. Witty and spirited as Congreve's plays are, they are too licentious to keep possession of the stage at the present day; and in his own time they received severe castigation from the celebrated Jeremy Collier.

Con'greve, SIR WILLIAM, BART., son of an English lieutenant-general, and the inventor of the Congreve rockets, was born in 1772, and early entered the military service, in which he obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He possessed much inventive talent, which he applied to the mechanic arts; and for several years the rocket which bears his name, and which was first used in the attack on Boulogne in 1806, was considered a grand auxiliary in warlike operations, although it has now fallen into comparative disrepute. D. 1828.

Con'greve, *n.* A kind of match, called also *congreve light*, prepared with phosphorus, chlorate of potash, sulphur, and sugar, and lighted by friction.

Con'greve Rocket, *n.* See ROCKET.

Con'gruence, *n.* [Lat. *congruentia*, from *congruo*; probably from *con*, and *ruo*, to rush, hasten, with *g* interposed.] A rushing or hastening together; agreement; fitness; suitableness of one thing to another; consistency.

Congru'ency, *n.* Agreement. — *Moore.*

Con'gruent, *a.* Suitable; fit; agreeing; harmonious; correspondent.

Congru'ity, *n.* [Fr. *congruité*, from L. Lat. *congruitas.*] State of being congruous; agreeableness; suitableness; the relation of agreement between things; fitness; pertinence; sufficient reason; consistency.

"A whole sentence may fail of its *congruity* by wanting one particle." — *Sidney.*

(*Geom.*) A term applied to lines and figures which exactly correspond when laid over one another.

Congru'ity, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Westmoreland co.

Con'gruous, *a.* [Lat. *congruus.*] Accordant; concordant; suitable; consistent; agreeable to; rational; fit.

(*Arith.*) Two numbers are said to be *C.*, with respect to a third, when their difference is exactly divisible by it. Thus, 12 and 7 are *C.* with respect to 5; as $\frac{12-7}{5}=1$; and so are 27 and 12, as $\frac{27-12}{5}=3$. The numbers considered must be whole numbers. When two numbers are *C.* to a third, either is called a *residual* of the other with respect to the third. *C.* numbers possess many curious properties, which have been applied by Gauss and other writers in the investigation of the properties of numbers.

Con'gruously, *adv.* Suitably; pertinently; agreeably; consistently.

Con'gruousness, *n.* Fitness; congruity.

Conhocton, in *New York*, a township of Steuben co.; *pop.* abt. 4,000.

Conhocton River, in *New York*, rises in Steuben co., and unites with the Tioga to form the Chemung Riv.

Co'ni, Cu'neo, a town of N. Italy, in Piedmont, cap. of a prov. of its own name, stands at the junction of the Stura and the Gesso, in a pleasant, fruitful, and well cultivated district, 48 m. S.W. of Turin. The principal street is handsome, with arched piazzas; and there are several large churches, convents, and palaces. Its chief manufactures are silk and woollen cloths. Owing to its position on the road between Nice and Turin, it enjoys a brisk traffic, and is the entrepôt for merchandise from Nice destined for Lombardy, Switzerland, and Germany. *C.* was once a fortified place, and had to undergo several sieges. After being taken and retaken, the victory of Marengo gave it into the hands of the French, who demolished the fortifications and turned them into promenades. *Pop.* 21,142.

Coni'ah, a king of Judah. See JEHOIACHIN.

Con'ic, Con'ical, *a.* [Lat. *conicus.* See CONE.] Having the form of a cone; pertaining to a cone, or to the sections of a cone.
Con'ically, *adv.* In the form of a cone.
Con'icalness, *n.* The state or quality of being conical.
Con'ico-cylin'drical, *a.* Formed as a cylinder, but tapering to a point.
Con'ico-hemispher'ical, *a.* Having a form between conical and spherical
Con'ico-o'vate, *a.* Being between egg-shaped and conical.
Con'ico-su'bulate, *a.* Awl-shaped and conical; tapering to a point.
Con'ics, *n.* (*Math.*) That part of geometry which treats of the cone, and the curves which arise from its sections.
Conic Sec'tions, *n. pl.* (*Geom.*) The curves formed by the intersection of a right or oblique cone and a plane. See CONE, CIRCLE, ELLIPSE, PARABOLA, and HYPERBOLA.
Conid'ia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A term sometimes used in describing Lichens, to denote the bodies which constitute the powdery matter called *soredia*, lying upon the surface of the thalli. By others they are called the *propagula*. Also the little reproductive cells of certain fungi.
Conif'eræ, *n. pl.* [Lat. *conus*, a cone, and *fero*, to bear.] (*Bot.*) The Pine family, an important order of plants, described in this work under the name PINACEÆ, adopted by Lindley.
Coni'ferous, *a.* [Lat. *conifer, coniferus — conus*, and *fero*, to bear or produce.] Bearing cones, or seed-vessels of a conical figure, as the pine, fir, &c.
Con'iform, *a.* In the form of a cone; conical.
Co'nine, *n.* [Fr. *coneine*, from N. Lat. *conium;* Gr., hemlock.] (*Chem.*) An alkaloid existing in hemlock (*Conium maculatum*). It is a colorless volatile oil of powerful odor and acrid taste, obtained by distillation of the plant with alkaline water. It is intensely poisonous.
Coniros'ter, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the CONIROSTRES, *q. v.*
Coniros'tral, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having a thick, conical beak, as the birds of the tribe *Conirostres.*
Coniros'tres, *n. pl.* [Lat. *conus*, cone, and *rostrum*, beak.] (*Zoöl.*) A tribe of birds, of the order *Incessores*, or *Passeres*, including those birds which have a strong conical bill, the margin of which is not toothed or indented. The greater part of these are omnivorous; but some are exclusively granivorous. Cuvier observes that they live more or less exclusively upon seeds, in proportion as their bill is more or less thick. Crows, Starlings, and Finches are examples of this tribe.
Co'nite, *n.* [Gr. *konis*, powder.] (*Min.*) A magnesian carbonate of lime, found associated with certain zoölites, in the form of a powder.
Co'nium, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Hemlock, a genus of plants, ord. *Apiaceæ.* The most important species is *C. maculatum*, an indigenous plant, which is extensively employed in medicine to relieve pain, relax spasm, and compose general nervous irritation. It owes its properties chiefly to the presence of a colorless oily liquid, with a penetrating mouse-like odor, to which the name of *Conia* has been given. In improper doses, hemlock is a powerful poison, and many fatal accidents have arisen from its having been mistaken for harmless umbelliferous plants; it may, however, be readily distinguished by its botanical characters. The stem is large, round, and smooth, with spots upon it of a purplish-black color, the leaves are dark green, and shining; the general involucre consists of from 3 to 7 leaflets, the partial involucre of 3 leaflets; the fruit has undulated, crenated primary ridges, and contains no *vittæ;* and the whole herb, when bruised, evolves a disagreeable smell, which has been likened by some to that of mice, and by others to that of cat's urine. No chemical antidote is known for hemlock.
Conject'urable, *a.* That may be conjectured or guessed.
Conject'ural, *a.* [Lat. *conjecturalis.*] Depending on conjecture; done or said by guess.
Conject'uralist, *n.* One who deals in conjectures. *Worcester.*
Conjectural'ity, *n.* State of being conjectural.
Conject'urally, *adv.* By conjecture; by guess.
Conject'ure, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *conjectura*, from *conjicio, conjectus — con*, and *jacio*, to throw.] A casting about in the mind for something unknown; a presumption; a guess; supposition; opinion without proof; surmise; idea; notion.
Conject'ure, *v. a.* To form a conjecture or conjectures concerning; to judge by guess, or on slight evidence; to entertain an opinion of upon bare probability; to guess; to surmise; to suppose or imagine.
—*v. n.* To form conjectures.
Conject'ured, *pp.* Guessed; surmised.
Conject'urer, *n.* One who forms an opinion without proof.
Conjoin', *v. a.* [Fr. *conjoindre*, from Lat. *con*, with, and *jungo*, to yoke.] To join closely together; to unite in close connection; to unite in marriage. — To associate or connect.
—*v. n.* To league; to unite.
Conjoined', *p. a.* Joined together; joined to or with; united; associated.
Conjoint', *a.* United; connected; associated.
(*Mus.*) *C. degrees*, a term used of two or more notes which immediately follow each other in the order of the scale. — *C. tetrachords*, two tetrachords or fourths, in which the same note is the highest of one and the lowest of the other.
Conjoint'ly, *adv.* Jointly; unitedly; in union; together.
Con'jugal, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *conjugalis*, from *con*, and *jugum*, a yoke, a bond.] Pertaining to the marriage-bond or union by marriage; belonging to marriage; matrimonial; connubial; as, *conjugal* rights.
Conjugal'ity, *n.* The conjugal state. (R.)
Con'jugally, *adv.* Matrimonially; connubially.
Con'jugate, *v. a.* [Lat. *conjugo, conjugatus — cum*, and *jugum*, a yoke, a bond.] To distribute the parts or inflections of a verb into the several voices, moods, tenses, numbers, and persons.
—*n.* A word agreeing in derivation with another word. *Johnson.*
—*a.* (*Bot.*) Joined in pairs, as leaves.
(*Gram.*) Noting words of the same stock or derivation.
(*Geom.*) Applied to an axis or diameter which is parallel to a tangent at the vertex of the principal or transverse axis, as in the ellipse.
(*Math.*) Frequently used in pure and applied mathematics, with reference to two quantities, points, lines, curves, &c., which present themselves simultaneously, and have reciprocal properties.
Conjuga'tion, *n.* [Lat. *conjugatio;* Fr. *conjugaison.*] (*Gram.*) A regular distribution of the several inflections of verbs into their different voices, moods, tenses, numbers, and persons. See VERB.
Conjuga'tional, *a.* Relating to conjugation.
Conju'gial, *a.* [Lat. *conjugialis*, equiv. to *conjugalis.*] See CONJUGAL.
Conjunct', *a.* [Lat. *conjunctus; pp.* of *conjungere.*] Conjoined; concurrent; united. (R.)
Conjunc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *conjunctio*, from *conjungo, conjunctus;* Fr. *conjonction.* See CONJOIN.] Act of joining together; state of being joined or united; union; connection; association; congress.
(*Gram.*) An indeclinable word or particle which serves to unite words, sentences, or clauses of a sentence, and to show their relationship or dependence upon one another; as, "Day ends, *and* night begins. William *and* John learn Latin. Charles *and* James carried the basket between them." In the first sentence, *and* connects two separate affirmations into one compound sentence. The same is true in the second — the separate affirmations being "William learns Latin," and "John learns Latin." In the third sentence, *and* connects only the two words, "Charles" and "James," as it cannot be affirmed of either of them alone that he "carried the basket." In most cases, however, it can be shown that, logically at least, two affirmations are involved, and that the conjunction really connects the affirmations. It is not easy to distinguish *C.* from adverbs. In fact, *C.* were all originally other parts of speech; and the greater part of them are still really adverbs, and owe their conjunctive effect to their signification as adverbs. In *and* and *but*, whatever may have been the original meaning, we now attend only to the conjunctive effect; *or* is a shortened form of the pronominal adjective *other;* and *nor* is *or* with the negative prefixed. In such a sentence as, "I believe that you are wrong," *that* is the demonstrative pronoun, equivalent to — I believe *this*, viz., "you are wrong." This is clearly seen in the corresponding words in other languages: Ger. *dass*, Fr. *que*, Lat. *quod* (for the relatives were originally demonstrative pronouns). All the rest might be called Adverbial *C.*, or Conjunctive Adverbs. Ex., "He is industrious; *therefore* he is happy" — that is, "he is happy *for that.*" This adverb, or adverbial phrase, expressive of the cause of the happiness, by referring us back for its meaning to the former assertion, has the effect of connecting the two assertions in the mind. Again, "The messenger arrived *while* he was speaking." Here *while* is equivalent to *at the time at which* (he was speaking). As an adverbial phrase, this simply indicates the time of the act of "arriving;" but as it also expresses that the speaking was going on at the same time, it thus conjoins the two assertions.
(*Astron.*) When two heavenly bodies have the same longitude or right ascension (see ASCENSION), they are said to be in *C.* If they also had the same declination, or latitude, N. or S. of the celestial equator, the nearer heavenly body would apparently cover the disc of that which is more remote. When any heavenly body is in a line between the earth and the sun, it is said to be in *C.* with the latter; but it is said to be in opposition to it when the earth comes between the body in question and the sun. Geocentric *C.* is the *C.* of two heavenly bodies as viewed from the earth; but when heliocentric *C.* is spoken of, the *C.* is understood to be considered as if viewed from the sun. True *C.* is the observation at the earth's surface reduced to what it would be if witnessed from the centre of the earth.
Conjunc'tional, *a.* That relates to a conjunction.
Conjunc'tiva, *n.* [Lat.] (*Anat.*) A thin, transparent, delicate membrane, that lines the internal superficies of one eyelid, and is reflected from thence over the anterior part of the bulb, then reflected again to the edge of the other eyelid. That portion which covers the transparent cornea cannot, without much difficulty, be separated from it. Inflammation of this membrane is called *ophthalmia.*
Conjunc'tive, *a.* Closely united; connecting together; subjunctive; uniting; serving to unite. (R.)
"She's so *conjunctive* to my life and soul,
That as the star moves not but in his sphere,
I could not but by her." — *Shaks.*
C. mood. (*Gram.*) That modification of the verb which expresses the dependence of the event intended on certain conditions; the SUBJUNCTIVE, *q. v.*
Conjunc'tively, *adv.* In union or conjunction.
Conjunc'tiveness, *n.* The quality of joining or uniting.
Conjunct'ly, *adv.* In union; jointly; together.
Conjunct'ure, *n.* [Fr. *conjoncture* — Lat. *con*, and *junctura*, a joining, from *jungo, junctus*, to join.] A joining together; a combination, or union; connection; concurrence.
"To perceive the *conjunctures* of letters in words." — *Holden.*
—A combination of important events, or critical circumstances.
"I never met with more unhappy *conjunctures* of affairs." *King Charles.*
—A critical time; a crisis; an occasion.
"Such censures always attend such *conjunctures.*" —*Clarendon.*
Conjura'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *conjuratio.*] The form or act of summoning another in some sacred name.
"We charge you, in the name of God, take heed;
Under this *conjuration* speak, my lord." — *Shaks.*
—A magical flow of words; an incantation; an enchantment.
"Your *conjuration*, fair knight, is too strong for my poor spirits to disobey." — *Sidney.*
—A plot, bargain, or compact, made by a number of persons under oath, to do some public harm; a conspiracy.
Conjura'tor, *n.* (*O. Eng. Law.*) One bound by oath with others; a conjuror.
Conjure, (*kŭn'jŭr,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *conjurer*; Lat. *conjuro — con*, and *juro*, to swear.] To call upon or summon by a sacred name; to enjoin solemnly, or by the most binding sanctions.
"I *conjure* you! Let him know
Whate'er was done against him, Cato did it." — *Addison.*
—To act upon by conjuration or by supernatural influence; to bewitch; to charm; to enchant. — To summon up by invocations and enchantments.
"What black magician *conjures* up this fiend,
To stop devoted charitable deeds?" — *Shaks.*
—*v. n.* To practise the art of a conjuror; to use charms, magic, or sorcery.
Con'jurer, *n.* One who practises conjuration; an enchanter; a juggler.
Conjur'or, *n.* (*Law.*) One bound by oath with others.
Conkey's Store, in *Illinois*, a P. O. of Vermilion co.
Conk'lin, in *New York*, a village and township of Broome co.; *pop.* 1,440.
Conklin Centre, in *New York*, a post-village of Broome co., 110 m. S.W. of Albany.
Conklingville, in *New York*, a post-office of Saratoga co.
Con'logne, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Jackson co.
—A post-office of Edgar co.
Connas'cence, Connas'cency, *n.* [Lat. *con*, and L. Lat. *nascentia*, from *nascor*, to be born.] State of being born at the same time with another; a common birth or origin.
(*Bot.*) A growing together.
Connas'cent, *a.* Born together; produced at the same time. —*Craig.*
Con'nate, *a.* [Lat. *con*, and *natus*, from *nascor*, to be born.] Born with another; being of the same birth; united in origin.
(*Bot.*) Applied to the congenial union of homogeneous parts, or to the coalescence of heterogeneous parts.
(*Anat.*) Applied to the condition under which the ossification of the common fibrous or cartilaginous bases of two bones proceed from one point or centre, and so converts such bones into one bone; as, *e. g.*, the *radius* and *ulna*, or the tibia and fibula of the frog. These structures are each to the eye single bones; but the mind transcending the senses, recognizes such single bond as being essentially two. The centrums of the two middle segments of the skull in fishes are connate.
Con'nate-perfo'liate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Applied to opposite sessile leaves united at their bases around the stem, so that the latter appears to grow through them, as the upper leaves of the honeysuckle (fig. 509).
Connat'ural, *a.* Of the same nature with another; connected by nature; united in nature; born with another.
Connatural'ity, *n.* Participation of the same nature; natural inseparability.
Connat'uralize, *v. a.* To make natural.
Connat'urally, *adv.* In coëxistence with nature; originally.
"Notions *connaturally* engraved in the soul." — *Hale.*
Connat'uralness, *n.* Same as CONNATURALITY, *q. v.*
Con'naught, a prov. of Ireland, bounded E. by Leinster, W. by the Atlantic Ocean, N. and N.W. by the Ocean and Ulster, and S. by Munster. Its extent is about 130 m. long, and 84 broad. *C.* is mountainous in the W., N., and S., but almost level in the centre. On the W. shore there are a great many peninsulas indented with bays, while off the coast are numerous islands. *Rivers.* The Arrow, Bonnes, Moy, Clare, Renicon, and the Shannon. *Lakes.* The Conn, Corrib, Carra, and Mask. *Prod.* The usual cerealia, vegetables, and roots. This was formerly one of the kingdoms of the Irish heptarchy. In 1590 it was brought under the administration of the English, and divided into the counties Galway, Leitrim, Mayo, Roscommon, and Sligo. *Pop.* in 1871, 845,993.
Con'neaut, in *Ohio*, a post-borough and township of Ashtabula co., on a creek of its own name, and 2 m. from Lake Erie; *pop.* 3,010.
Conneaut, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Crawford co.; *pop.* 1,729.
—A township of Erie co.; *pop.* 1,538.
Con'neaut Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, rises in Crawford co., and flows N. into Lake Erie near the village of Conneaut.
Conneaut'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough of Spring township, Crawford co., about 105 m. N.N.W. of Pittsburgh; *pop.* 1,000.
Connect', *v. a.* [Lat. *connecto — con*, and *necto*, to bind, tie, or fasten.] To knit, fasten, tie, or link together; to conjoin; to unite; to combine; to join; to associate.

—*v. n.* To join, unite, or cohere together. — To have a close relation.

Connect'ed, *p. a.* Linked together; united.

Connect'edly, *adv.* In a connected manner.

Connect'icut, one of the smallest of the U. States, and one of the 13 original States, between Lat. 40° 58′ and 42° 21′ N., Lon. 71° 53′ and 73° 50′ W., having N. Massachusetts, E. Rhode Island, W. New York, and S. Long Island Sound. Its length E. to W. is 90 m.; and its average breadth, about 52 m. — *Area.* 4,730 sq. m. — *Desc.* The surface is generally undulating. The Green Mountains, entering by the N.W. from Massachusetts, run in a succession of detached eminences, through the W. part of the State. These mountains, the Talcot or Greenwoods range, which cross the State in the N., and a ridge E. of the Connecticut River that appears to be a continuation of the White Mountains of New Hampshire, are of inconsiderable height. Most of the State is drained by 3 principal rivers with their branches, the Connecticut in the central, the Housatonic in the western, and the Thames in the eastern parts. Besides these, there are various small streams which flow into Long Island Sound. Of these, the Quinepiack, which rises between Farmington and New Britain, and empties into N. Haven harbor, is the largest, and the only one which extends half across the State. The soil of the central valley of *C.* is alluvial and diluvial, and embraces the most fertile and the poorest land in the State. The alluvial of the *C.* and Farmington River valleys is a rich loam seldom equalled for continuous tillage and productiveness. Much of the remainder is a diluvial, light, sandy or gravelly soil, especially towards New Haven, and unproductive, unless artificially fertilized. The section of the State watered by the Housatonic River, extending into New York and Massachusetts, is very broken and mountainous; the craggy mountains and hills are still covered with woods, but yet large portions afford excellent pasturage for cattle, sheep, and horses. The whole sea-coast, except across New Haven harbor, is of primitive formation, and difficult of cultivation. Much of it is suitable for grazing, but it is the most valuable for the production of fruit and vegetables. — *Clim.* The climate is very variable; an extreme degree of heat and cold is experienced at different seasons; but the sky is usually serene, and the country healthy. The mean temperature for the year 1867 was 46·9; the coldest month being January, average 17·3; and the hottest August, average 69·3. — *Min. C.* is rich in mineral resources. Gold has been found in Middlesex county, and silver is obtained from the argentiferous lead ore of the Middletown mines, which are extensively worked. The copper mines of Bristol are among the richest in the U. States. Lead occurs in different localities. Iron is mined at Salisbury. Bismuth is found, chiefly at Monroe; and cobalt and nickel are the objects of extensive mining operations near the town of Chatham. There are also other precious or rare metals, such as Chrysoberyl, Beryl, Columbite, &c. — *Mineral Waters.* There is a mineral spring at Stafford, 24 m. from Hartford, which has obtained more celebrity than any one in New England. Its principal ingredients are iron and carbonic acid. It, consequently, belongs to the class of acidulous chalybeates. — *Agric.* The principal products of *C.* are butter and cheese, live stock, Indian corn, oats, rye, market products, tobacco, wool, and Irish potatoes. The official statistics give the following figures for the crop of 1867.

Products.	*Amount of crop.*	*Av. yield per acre.*	*Number of acres.*
Indian corn.....bushels..	2,212,000	33	67,939
Wheat.....do.....	75,000	17·5	4,285
Rye.....do.....	931,000	14	66,500
Oats.....do.....	2,878,000	27·5	104,654
Barley.....do.....	19,000	23 2	818
Buckwheat.....do.....	216,000	13	16,615
Potatoes.....do.....	962,000	68	14,147
Tobacco.....pounds..	6,664,000	1266	5,263
Hay.....tons....	718,000	1·3	552,307
Total.....	.....	.....	832,528

The value of the bush., pound or ton, as stated in the above table, is: for Indian corn, $1.50; wheat, $2.63; rye, $1.63; oats, $0.85; barley, $1.45; buckwheat, $1.17; potatoes, $1.10; tobacco, $0.23; hay, $21.60. Total value of crops for 1867, $25,904,070. — In 1868, the total number and value of live-stock was: 38,000 horses, $3,037,679; 149,749 oxen and other cattle, $6,139,709; 131,143 milch cows, $8,196,437; 173,243 sheep, $697,737; 50,196 hogs, $627,650. Total value of live-stock, $18,69.,012. — *Industry.* The natives of *C.* have ever been distinguished for their disposition to traffic, and indefatigable enterprise. It is their genius to attend to a multiplicity of pursuits, and it may be said that nearly all the inhabitants are directly or indirectly interested in some kind of manufacture. The most enterprising manufactures are those of iron, clocks, carriages, India-rubber goods, cotton and woollen goods. Ship-building is also an important item of industry. The clocks manufactured in *C.* command the market all over the country, and in a great part of the civilized world; the Collin's axes are unsurpassed; the Colt's revolvers and Sharp's rifles have a world-wide celebrity; and in the manufacture of carriages, *C.* may compete with any other of the U. States. The other most noticeable manufactures are those of agricultural and mechanical implements, wooden-ware, combs, buttons, leather, boots and shoes, paper, saddlery, cabinet furniture, silver and plated ware, jewelry, powder, glass, soap, &c. Besides the coasting-trade, which is considerable, *C.* has a large trade with the W. Indies and other foreign countries, chiefly carried through the ports of New York and Boston. The chief articles of export are cattle, horses, grain, fish, soap, butter, cheese, and manufactured goods. — *Counties and Towns.* The State is divided into the 8 following counties:

Fairfield,	Litchfield,	New Haven,	Tolland,
Hartford,	Middlesex,	New London,	Windham.

There are in the State 163 towns, the principal of which are New Haven, Hartford (the capital), Norwich, New London, Middletown, Bridgeport, Waterbury, Norwalk, Meriden, Stamford, Greenwich, New Britain, Winchester, Fairfield, and Stonington. — *Education.* The State school-fund, founded in 1821, is the most considerable of any in the Union: the capital amounted in 1868 to $2,046,035. The number of school districts is 1,590; the number of public schools is 1,645. The number of children, between 4 and 10 years of age, on Jan. 1, 1868, was 120,884, of whom the average attendance to schools was 54,708. Besides numerous private schools of a high order, there are 3 colleges in *C.*, Yale (p. 2530) in New Haven, Trinity College in Hartford, and Wesleyan University in Middletown. Yale College, founded in 1700, one of the most numerously attended of any college in the U. States, has perhaps the finest cabinet of minerals in the Union, and a library of 100,000 volumes. There is a Normal school under the patronage of the State at New Britain; and the literary institutions are numerous. — *Religion. C.* has 832 churches, of which 114 belong to the Baptists; 289 to the Congregationalists; 112 to the Episcopalians; 188 to the Methodists; 13 to the Presbyterians; 43 to the Roman Catholics; 18 to the Universalists; and the rest to the Adventists, Free-will and Seventh-day Baptists, Christians, Friends, Jews, Spiritualists, and Unitarians. The Baptists have a literary institution in Saffield; the Congregational Union has a theological seminary in Hartford. — *Public institutions.* The more noticeable are the State Reform School for the instruction and reformation of juvenile offenders under 16 years of age, founded in 1851; the Retreat for the Insane at Hartford; the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in the same town; and the State Prison at Wethersfield. — *Government.* The legislature consists of a Senate of 21 members elected for two years, and a House of 241 members. The representatives, governor, and lieut.-governor, are all elected every year, by the vote of all male citizens who have resided one year in the State, and have attained the age of 21. The judiciary consists of a supreme and superior court, composed of one chief and four associate judges, who are appointed by the assembly, and hold their offices during good behavior, or until they are 70 years of age, when they must retire. One term of the superior court is held triennially in each county by a single judge; and the supreme court, composed of 5 judges, meets annually in each county. 2. Of county courts, held in each county three times a year, by one judge. *C.* sends 4 representatives and two senators to Congress. It contributes 6 electors to the presidential election. — *Finances.* The debt of the State was, in 1876, $5,014,500. The receipts from all sources during the year ending the said date, were, $1,761,533, and the expenditures, $1,351,335. — *History.* This State derives its name from its chief river, the Connecticut, a name which, in the Indian language, means *the long river.* The *C.* river was discovered in 1613, by Block, a Dutch navigator, and, in 1631, Dutch traders built a fort and trading-house at Hartford. Nevertheless, the English colony founded at Windsor in 1633, is generally considered the first settlement in *C.* Hartford was founded by English emigrants in 1633; Wethersfield in 1636; and New Haven in 1638. In 1637, the settlers were much annoyed by the Pequod Indians, but the savages were almost destroyed in different engagements at Mystic and Fairfield, and since then no serious trouble occurred in the colony. In 1661, Charles II. granted a charter to *C.* In 1686, Sir Edmund Andros was sent over by King James II. to resume the charters granted to the colony. In Oct., 1687, he came to Hartford, while the Assembly was sitting, and demanded the charter. It was produced and laid over the table. The discussion was protracted into the evening. Suddenly the lights were extinguished, and Capt. Joseph Wadsworth seized and carried away the charter, and hid it in the famous *charter-oak* (fig. 666) which stood in the city of Hartford, till August, 1856, when a storm blew it down. The charter, resumed after the death of James II., and the consequent deposition of Andros, continued in force till the adoption of the present constitution in 1818. *C.* distinguished itself in the war of independence, as much by the bravery of its soldiers, as by the wisdom of its statesmen. Since then, her history is one of incessant progress and uninterrupted prosperity. — *Pop.* In 1800, the pop. of *C.* was 251,002; 460,147 in 1860; 537,454 in 1870; which gives 116 inhabitants to the sq. m. See page 708.



Fig. 665.—SEAL OF THE STATE.



Fig. 666. — THE CHARTER-OAK.

Connect'icut Farms, or **Union,** in *New Jersey,* a village of Essex co., abt. 6 m. S.W. of Newark.

Connecticut Lake, in *New Hampshire,* a post-office of Coos co.

Connecticut River, [Ind., *Quon-et-to-cut,* or *quonek-ta-cut,* the long, or without-end, river.] The largest river in New England, rises at 1,600 feet above the level of the sea, a few miles N. of Connecticut Lake near Canada, and flowing between Vermont and New Hampshire, and through Massachusetts and Connecticut, discharges its waters into Long Island Sound, at Saybrook, in Lat. 41° 16′ 15″ N., Lon. 72° 21′ W. Its total length is about 410 m. Its principal affluents are: on the W., the Passumpsic, the White River, the Deerfield, the Westfield, and the Farmington; on the E. the Ammonoosuck, the Miller's, and the Chicopee. *C.* is navigable to Hartford for vessels of 8 feet draught, and to Middletown for vessels drawing 10 feet of water. Shad of superior quality is taken in large quantities in this river, and forms the object of an important trade.

Connect'ing, *p. a.* Uniting; conjoining.

Connec'tion, *n.* [Lat. *connexio*; Fr. *connexion.*] Act of connecting; state of being connected; union; coherence; junction; association; dependence; intercourse; commerce; communication. — A relation by blood or marriage; affinity; relationship.

Connec'tive, *a.* Having the power of connecting; tending to connect.

—*n.* (*Gram.*) Something which connects; a word that connects other words and sentences; a conjunction.

(*Bot.*) That portion of the stamen which connects the cells of the anther.

Connec'tively, *adv.* In conjunction.

Connect'or, *n.* He or that which connects.

Con'nelsville, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-borough and twp. of Fayette co., on the Youghiogheny River, 57 m. S.S.E. of Pittsburg. It is connected with New Haven by a bridge. *Pop.* of twp. 1,163; of village 1,292.

Connema'ra, a district of Ireland, occupying the W. portion of the co. Galway, and consisting mostly of bogs, mountains, and lakes. It is 30 m. long, with a varying breadth of 15 to 20, and its pop. is extremely scattered.

Connequenes'sing, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Butler co.; *pop.* about 1,400.

Con'ner, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CTENOLABRUS.

Con'ner, DAVID, a distinguished officer in the U. S. navy, b. at Harrisburg, Dauphin co., Pa., about 1792. He entered the navy as midshipman in 1809, and, Feb. 24, 1813, as acting lieutenant, he took part in the action between the Hornet and the Peacock. The Peacock surrendered in a sinking condition, and *C.*, charged with the dangerous duty of removing the prisoners, succeeded in saving most of them, and was one of the last to leave the vessel, after having lost 3 of his men. He became lieutenant in 1813, was dangerously wounded in the action against the Penguin in 1815, and, for his gallant conduct in that action, he was presented with a medal by Congress, and a sword by the legislature of Pennsylvania. He was promoted to the rank of captain in 1835, and, at the opening of the Mexican war, being then in command of the squadron of the W. India station, he rendered the most efficient service. In May, 1846, he blockaded the Mexican ports on the gulf; captured the port of Tampico on Nov. 14, and, on March 9, 1847, directed the landing of the army under Gen. Scott, at Vera Cruz. His impaired health compelled him to return home. He took afterwards the command of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and D. 1856.

Conner's Creek, in *Michigan,* a P. O. of Wayne co.

Conner's Creek, in *S. Carolina,* traverses Pickens district and enters the Kiowee River, about 8 m. S.W. of Pendleton.

Conner's Mills, in *Missouri,* a P. O. of Cooper co.

Con'nersville, in *Indiana,* a post-village and township, cap of Fayette co., on the Whitewater River, 56 m. E.S.E. of Indianapolis; *pop.* 3,707.

Connersville, in *Kentucky,* a P. O. of Harrison co.

Connesau'ga River, in *Georgia,* rises in Gilmer co., near the Blue Ridge, and joins the Coosawattee near New Echota to form the Oostenaula.

Connex'ion, *n.* Same as connection.

Connexive, *a.* Same as connective.

Conniv'ance, *n.* [Fr. *connivence,* from Lat. *conniventia.* See CONNIVE.] Act of winking or conniving at; voluntary blindness to an act; pretended ignorance; intentional forbearance to see, generally implying consent.

"Every vice interprets a *connivance* in approbation." — *South.*

(*Law.*) An agreement or consent, indirectly given, that something unlawful shall be done by another.

Connive', *v. n.* [Fr. *conniver,* from Lat. *conniveo* — *con,* and *niveo,* allied to *nico,* to beckon, and *nicto,* to wink.] To close the eyes; to wink; to tolerate, permit, or allow by pretending ignorance or blindness; to forbear to see; to overlook a fault. (Generally followed by *at.*)

Conniv'ency, *n.* Connivance.

Conniv'ent, *a.* (*Bot.*) Used figuratively in describing the direction of organs, to denote a gradual inward direction, as in many petals. It is the same as *converging.*

(*Anat.*) Applied to those valvular folds of the lining membrane of canals which are so disposed as to retard, while at the same time they permit, and, as it were, connive at, the passage of the contents of such canals as the *valvulæ conniventes* in the human intestine.

Conniv'er, *n.* One who connives.

Conniv'ing, *v. a.* Closing the eyes against faults to pass uncensured.

(*Bot.*) Same as connivent.

Connoissement, *n.* (*French Law.*) A bill of lading.

Connoisseur, (*kon-nis-soor'*,) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *cognoscere* — *con*, and *nosco*, to know.] A knowing or skilful person: one who is well versed in any subject; a critical judge or master of any art, particularly of painting and sculpture.

Connoisseur'ship, *n.* The skill of a connoisseur.

Con'notate, *v. n.* [Lat. *con*, and *notare*, *notatum*, to mark.] To designate something besides itself; to imply; to infer.

Connota'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Implication of something besides itself; inference; illation.

Con'notative, *a.* [Sp., *connotativo.*] Connoting; denoting; implying; attributive.

Con'note, *v. a.* To imply; to betoken; to include.

Conn's Creek, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Shelby co.

Conn's Creek, in *Missouri*, a village of Camden co., about 50 m. S. by W. of Jefferson City.

Connu'bial, *a.* [Lat. *connubialis*, from *con*, and *nubo*, to marry.] Pertaining to marriage; nuptial; conjugal; matrimonial.

"Should second love a pleasing flame inspire,
And the chaste queen *connubial* rites require."—*Pope.*

Connumera'tion, *n.* [Lat. *connumero*, *connumeratus*, to number with.] A reckoning together.

Connutri'tious, *a.* Nutritious by force of habit.

Con'ny, *a.* [A. S. *connan*; O. Eng. *conne*, to know, to be able.] Brave; fine; pretty. (Used in the N. of England.)

Co'no, in *Iowa*, a township of Buchanan co.; *pop.* about 242.

Conocar'dium, *n.* (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil bivalves, distinguished by their long siphonal tube.

Conocar'pus, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Button-tree, a genus of trees, order *Combretaceæ*. The different species, chiefly natives of the W. Indies, yield an excellent timber.

Conococheague, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Washington co.

Conoche'lix, *n.* [Gr. *konos*, a cone, and *elix*, a spiral.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of turbinated mollusca, intermediate between the cones and the volutes.—*Swainson.*

Co'noid, *n.* [Gr. *kōnoei-dēs* — *kōnos*, and *eidos*, form.] (*Geom.*) A body or figure resembling a cone; a solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis.

Co'noid, Conoid'al, *a.* Resembling a cone; pertaining to a conoid.

Conoid'ic, Conoid'ical, *a.* Approaching to a conic form; conoidal.

Conol'oway Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, rises in Fulton co., and joins the Potomac in Washington co., Maryland.

Conominee', *n.* [From co for *con*, and *nominee*, q. v.] A joint nominee.

Co'non, an Athenian general, was the son of Timotheus. Having been defeated in a naval engagement at Ægospotamos by Lysander, he for a time went into exile; but being aided by Artaxerxes, king of Persia, he returned and defeated the Spartans near Cnidos, 394 B. C. *C.* then began to rebuild the fortifications of Athens, and restored it to liberty and security; but being sent on a political mission to Tiribazus, a Persian satrap, he was imprisoned, and it is not known what became of him.

Co'nops, *n.* [Gr. *konops*, a gnat.] (*Zoöl.*) A Linnæan, genus of Dipterous insects, characterized by having an elongated, slender, pointed proboscis.

Conotten, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Harrison co., abt. 32 m. W. of Steubenville.

Conotten Creek, in *Ohio*, rises in the E. part of the State, and enters the Tuscarawas River near Dover.

Con'over, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Miami co., 10 m. E. of Piqua.

Conowin'go, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Cecil co.

Co'ney, in *Pennsylvania*, a village and township of Lancaster co., on the Susquehanna, about 18 m. S.E. of Harrisburg; *pop.* 1,984.

Conquad'rate, *v. a.* [Lat. *conquadratus*, pp. of *conquadrare*, from *con*, and *quadrare*, to make square.] To reduce to a square. (R.)

Con'quer, *v. a.* [Fr. *conquérir*; Lat. *conquero* — *con*, and *quæro*, to seek.] To gain, acquire, or take by force; to vanquish; to subdue.

"We *conquer'd* France, but felt our captive's charms;
Their arts victorious triumph'd o'er our arms."—*Pope.*

—To surmount; to overcome by a mental effort; as, "he *conquered* his reluctance."

—*v. n.* To overcome; to gain the victory.

"And both resolved to *conquer* or to die."—*Waller.*

Con'querable, *a.* That may be conquered, overcome, or subdued.

Con'querableness, *n.* The quality of being conquerable.

Con'quered, *p. a.* Overcome; subdued; vanquished; gained; won.

Con'queress, *n.* She who conquers.

Con'quering, *p. a.* Overcoming; subduing; vanquishing; obtaining.

Con'queringly, *adv.* In a conquering manner.

Con'queror, *n.* One who conquers; a vanquisher.

Con'quest, *n.* [Fr. *conquête*, for *conqueste*; L. Lat. *conquesta*; Lat. *conquisitus*, from *conquiro*.] Act of conquering; success in arms; the overcoming of opposition. — That which is conquered; possession gained by force; a gaining or regaining by effort or struggle; victory; subjugation; subjection.

The Conquest. (*Hist.*) The name usually given to the invasion of England by William of Normandy, who, having overcome Harold II. at the battle of Hastings, Oct. 15, 1066, obtained the crown of England, and became the founder of the Norman dynasty.

Con'quest, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Cayuga co., about 15 m. N. of Auburn, on the Seneca River; *pop.* 1,881.

Con'rad I., Count of Franconia. In 911 he was elected king of Germany, but Arnulf, duke of Bavaria, and Henry, duke of Saxony, disputed his title, and engaged the Huns to overrun Germany. Conrad is said to have received a mortal wound in combat with these revolted chiefs. D. 918.

Conrad II., son of Henry, duke of Franconia, was elected king of Germany in 1024. Attempts were made to displace him, but without success, and in 1027 was crowned emperor at Rome, in the presence of Canute, king of England, and Rudolph, king of Burgundy. As heir to Rudolph, who died in 1033, Conrad became king of Burgundy. D. 1039.

Conrad III., duke of Franconia, of the house of Hohenstauffen, b. in 1093, was elected emperor in 1138. His title was disputed by Henry the Proud, duke of Saxony, and the rivalry of these two princes was the germ of the factions afterwards so famous under the names of Guelfs and Ghibellines. In 1146, at the diet held at Spire, Conrad was persuaded by the eloquence of St. Bernard to undertake a crusade, on which he set out the following year. It was fruitless and disastrous, and Conrad returned with the wreck of his army in 1149. D. 1152.

Conrad IV., duke of Suabia, chosen king of the Romans in 1237, was son of the great Emperor Frederick II., and like him was excommunicated by the pope, Innocent IV., who set up a rival emperor in William, count of Holland. On the death of his father, in 1250, Conrad marched into Italy to recover the towns which had declared against him. He took Naples, but could not get the investiture of the kingdom of Sicily from the pope. Died suddenly in Italy, 1254. See Conradin.

Con'rad, Robert T., an American author, b. in Philadelphia, 1810. He studied the law, and was successively judge, president of an important Western railroad, and Mayor of the city of Philadelphia. While attending to his public duties, he wrote several poems and tragedies. His tragedy of *Aylmere* has been very successful on the stage, both in America and England. D. 1858.

Con'rad, Timothy Abbott, an American conchologist and palæontologist, b. in New Jersey, 1803; is author of *Fossil Shells of the Tertiary Formations of the United States* (1832); *Monography of the Unionidæ of the United States* (1834); *Palæontology of the State of New York*, (1838–40); *Palæontology of the Pacific Railroad Survey in California* (1854); and *Palæontology of the Mexican Boundary Survey* (1854).

Con'radin, the son of Conrad IV., Duke of Suabia, and the last of the house of Hohenstauffen, b. 1252. As the greatest part of the possessions of his family had been swept away, *C.* accepted the invitation of the Italian Ghibellines to place himself at their head. He crossed the Alps with 10,000 men; was well received at Verona, and, notwithstanding the treason of his relatives Meinhard and Louis of Bavaria, who left him with but 3,000 men, he entered South Italy. Charles d'Anjou, on whom the crown of Naples had been bestowed by Pope Urban IV., met *C.* at Tagliacozzo, defeated him, and caused him to be beheaded, 1268. *C.* was only 16 years old.

Consanguin'eal, *a.* Of the same blood; consanguineous. (R.)

Consanguin'eous, *a.* [Lat. *consanguineus*, from *con*, and *sanguis*, *sanguinis*, blood; Fr. *consanguin.*] Of the same blood; related by birth; descended from the same parent or ancestor.

Consanguin'ity, *n.* [Fr. *consanguinité*; Lat. *consanguinitas.*] (*Law.*) The relationship between persons descended from a common ancestor; and is either lineal, between persons of whom one is descended in a direct line from the other (son, father, grandfather, &c.), or collateral, between such as lineally descend from the same ancestor (brothers, cousins, &c.). In lineal consanguinity, the father is related in the first degree to the son, the grandfather in the second, and so forth. In collateral, the computation is by beginning at the common ancestor and reckoning downward to the more remote of the persons compared; thus brothers are kindred in the first degree; uncle and nephew, or first cousins, in the second degree, and so forth.

Con'science, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *conscientia*, from *con*, and *scio*, *sciens*, *scientis*, to know; Ger. *gewissen.*] A knowing of a thing along with another or others; joint or twofold knowledge—the one of a divine law or rule felt in the heart, and the other of a man's own act; internal knowledge or judgment of right and wrong.—The moral sense; the faculty within us by which our actions are tried and judged by the divine law or standard, either revealed or written in the heart, and by which they are instantly approved or condemned. The estimate or determination of conscience; justice; honesty; real sentiment; private thoughts; truth.

(*Ethics.*) According to its ancient usage among the Latins, the word *conscientia* was primarily applied to being privy to, together with another; and in its secondary meaning it bore a moral signification, or knowledge of one's own conduct, whether right or wrong. The modern use of the word is more extensive in its sense, denoting not only what the Latin moralists signified by it, not only the sense of the difference between right and wrong in our own and others' conduct, but containing likewise the important element of the feeling of human responsibility. Thus conscience, as it is at present accepted, is not only applied to the moral judgment which accompanies all moral actions, as to whether they are right or wrong, but it denotes, besides, that feeling of approbation or disapprobation, of rectitude or contrition, which invariably accompanies all moral actions. Thus a judgment and an emotion lie at the root of what is known as the conscience; for not only are men accustomed to say, "My conscience cannot approve of such and such conduct," but they likewise own to being disturbed by certain "qualms of conscience" on occasion of any violation of rectitude, either in their own or in others' experience. Thus conscience and the moral faculty mean almost the same thing; although the former, as it is unquestionably the more ancient term, so it seems to be the one which is ordinarily employed in common conversation instead of its heavier and more learned rivals of the moral sense, the moral nature, and so forth. Nearly all writers are agreed as to the existence of some sort of a conscience in human nature, whether or not they are prepared to subscribe to the moral faculties, and moral senses, and moral natures of other writers. The ethical philosopher, of course, is bound to inquire into the nature of the distinction between right and wrong in human conduct, and into the complexion and character of those feelings with which right and wrong are contemplated by man; but conscience, in so far as it is a portion either of ethics or of the practical conduct of man, merely requires to ascertain that there is such a principle as right and wrong in human nature, and that there are such feelings as those of responsibility and of remorse, which approve or disapprove of human actions. As to the precise theory of the moral sentiments which may be maintained, or as to the exact criterion of morality which may be held, the inquirer into the nature of conscience, as such, gives himself but little trouble. Suffice it to say, that this principle in human nature has been analyzed into a judgment and an emotion; one gives himself little anxiety as to the ultimate origin of this judgment, or as to the final elements of which this affection may be composed. The unrepented pleasure, accordingly, of Socrates; the variously modified views of human happiness of Plato and Aristotle; the mere reverence for morality or bare acts of *duty* of the Stoics; the pleasure theory of Epicurus and his school; the human will and the Divine will of the schoolmen; the greatest happiness principle of Jeremy Bentham; the eternal fitness of Clarke; the refined view of the selfish system of Leibnitz, &c., are all views, more or less precise, more or less closely allied to the truth, of the real theory of our moral nature, be it what it may. The moral faculty or conscience is the supremely regulative principle of our constitution. Give the laws which govern its activity free scope, the most beautiful harmony and propriety of conduct will ensue; violate these laws, and the direst confusion in character and in conduct is the result.

Con'science, (**Courts of.**) in England, were courts for the recovery of small debts. They have been recently abolished, and replaced by the county courts, whose jurisdiction extends to the recovery of debts under £50.

Con'scienee, Hendrik, a very distinguished Flemish novelist, b. at Antwerp, 1812. To gratify, as much as possible, his avidity for reading, *C.* became a private teacher, and was thus engaged when the Belgian revolution of 1830 broke out, upon which he entered the army, and served six years as a volunteer. An active military life had a wholesome effect on his dreamy disposition, and he became the poet of the army. His French songs, full of point and spirit, were very popular amongst his comrades. He was discharged in 1836, after having attained the rank of sergeant-major; but through some misunderstanding he quarrelled with his family. He was by turns a working gardener, an employée in the archives of Antwerp, and clerk to an academy of arts. After quitting the military service, he allied himself to a party which had in view the establishment of a Flemish literature, in opposition to the French literature of the 18th century. To this task he devoted all his powers, and his first work, *The Year of Miracles*, published in 1837, contains a series of brilliant dramatic pictures of the Spanish rule in Flanders. It was received by the public with great favor. The success of this publication excited the resentment of his father, who renounced him completely; but, by the kindness of a friend, the painter Wappers, he obtained a small pension from Leopold I., which saved him from destitution, and enabled him to publish in 1837 another volume, *Phantasia*, a collection of Flemish poetry and legends; *Leeuw van Vlaendern*, (the "Lion of Flanders,") a truly original work, which will sustain his reputation as a national romance writer, appeared in 1838. In 1845 he obtained the appointment of Assistant Professor in the University of Ghent, where he instructed the royal children in the Flemish language and literature. *C.* has produced a variety of interesting sketches, illustrative of Flemish manners, such as *Evening Hours*; *The Executioner's Child*; *The New Niobe*; *The Conscript*; *The Poor Gentleman*; *Quintin Matsys*; *Pages from the Book of Nature*; *Jacob van Artevelde*; *Blind Rosa*, &c., which have been translated into English, German, Danish, and even the Italian.

Con'scienced, *a.* Having conscience.

Con'scienceless, *a.* Having no conscience.

Conscien'tious, *a.* Governed by a strict regard to the dictates of conscience; regulated by conscience; scrupulous; just; exact.

Conscien'tiously, *adv.* According to the dictates of conscience; with a strict regard to right and wrong.

Conscien'tiousness, *n.* Quality of being conscientious; a scrupulous regard to the decisions of conscience; a sense of justice.

Con'scious, *a.* [Lat. *conscius*, from *con*, and *scio*, to know.] Knowing something along with another or others, or by one's self; self-knowing; possessing the faculty or power of knowing one's own thoughts or mental operations.

"Matter is not *conscious* of its own existence."—*Bentley.*

—Knowing from memory.

"The damsel then to Tancred sent,
Who, *conscious* of th' occasion, feared th' event." — *Dryden.*

—Knowing by consciousness, or internal perception or persuasion; apprised; aware; sensible.

"The queen was *conscious* to herself that he had been encouraged by her." — *Clarendon.*

Con'sciously, *adv.* In a conscious manner.

Con'sciousness, *n.* [Fr. *conscience*; Ger *bewusstsein.*] State of being conscious; knowledge or perception of what passes in one's own mind. The act of the mind which makes known an internal object. Internal sense or knowledge of guilt or innocence.

(*Philo.*) *C.* is the recognition by the mind of its own acts. While it is thus a comprehensive term for the complement of all our mental energies, it, nevertheless, from its high generality, cannot at all be defined. It is so elementary that it is impossible to resolve it into any notion more simple than itself. But while *C.* cannot logically be defined, it may still be philosophically analyzed. The forms under which this condition of all thinking operates, are: *I know that I know, I know that I feel,* and *I know that I desire*; or, in other words, *I am conscious* that I know, feel, and desire. And while this is so, the act necessarily involves, 1, a knowing mind; 2, a known object; 3, a recognition by the mind of its object. It accordingly appears that *C.* and knowledge mutually involve each other; they are not opposed as really diverse. It is somewhat remarkable, that a term in all ways so important and convenient, should have escaped the subtile Greeks and the rhetorical Latins, and that it should have been reserved for Descartes, a Frenchman, to introduce the term *conscientia*, or consciousness, in its modern signification. An instance or two of the modern use of the word may, no doubt, be found in Quintilian and the Latin fathers; but no consistent adoption of it is to be met with before the time just specified. Among the Romans, if two individuals or more had a common knowledge of some circumstance, such a knowledge was called *conscientia*, (or *con-scio.*) *knowledge together with*; but, except this, the term was always employed in a moral sense, as equivalent to our word *conscience*. The general conditions that attach to *C.*, in its modern acceptation, are obvious and palpable: 1. That the knowledge which it implies is actual, and not merely potential. For example, if I say of my friend that he knows the shape of the dome of the Capitol in Washington, that it is round, and not square, I mean that he is not conscious of the fact at the present moment, but that he may be rendered conscious of it by having his attention drawn to the circumstance. We are, in truth, conscious only of the present. 2. The knowledge which it implies is immediate, and not distant. Thus, while I am conscious of the dome of St. Paul's while I look at it, I am unconscious of it when it is out of my mind, having to ransack the arcana of memory to bring it up into consciousness as often as I wish to recall it. Again, in the third place, I am only conscious in so far as I am conscious of some definite object, as contrasted either with no object, or with another object different from the present one in its qualities and modifications. Thus, suppose I am conscious of the desk at which I write, I am only so as taking the present desk in contrast with some other supposable desk, such as one of a banking-house, at which several men write at the same time. In the fourth place, there is always judgment in every act of consciousness, or the affirmation or negation of one thing being or not being, having or wanting the qualifications of another. We cannot, in truth, discriminate without judging; so that this fourth condition might stand as a corollary to the third. Every act of mind, in truth, implies a judgment, as every act of consciousness implies an act of affirmation or negation. The fifth undeniable act of consciousness is memory; for I cannot be conscious of an object without discriminating it from another state of mind to which the present one was only a successful phenomenon. I must distinguish all the separate acts of consciousness, and I can only distinguish them by the aid of memory, as I can only discriminate them by the help of judgment. As the fourth condition of *C.* this one holds the position of being a second corollary to the third. Leibnitz truly has remarked, in his *Nouveaux Essais* (lib. ii. c. 27, s. 13), that "if our immediate internal experience is not certain, there can be no truth of fact of which we can be assured." All speculators agree in this, both sceptical and dogmatical. But not only is consciousness the evidence and authority of all legitimate speculation; it is likewise the source and spring from which it flows. As the criterion of philosophy, it must be clear and unadulterated; and hence, there emerge three great laws that regulate its legitimate development. These are: 1, that it be charged with no fact but what is simple and ultimate; 2, that all the facts ascribed to consciousness be taken without reserve in coming to any conclusion; and 3, that nothing but the facts, or what these data imply, be accepted as legitimate in any process of inquiry. As one illustration of the fertility of accepting or of rejecting these leading laws, may be mentioned the circumstance, that on the duality or unity of the first fact of consciousness hangs altogether the entire system of speculation which any inquirer may adopt. If, in saying that *I perceive a stone*, I do not recognize that there are two independent objects in this act, my perceiving *mind*, and the *stone* which I perceive, as two separate independent existences, but maintain, with Berkeley, Fichte, and Ferrier, that what seems a stone is not really a stone, but only a *mode* of my mind or of some other mind, then I deny the duality of the substances, and assert their unity. And if I do so, I deny the doctrines of realism, and accept those of idealism, and, possibly, of pantheism.

Con'script, *a.* [Lat. *conscriptus*, from *conscribo* — *con*, and *scribo*, to write.] Written down together; registered; enrolled.

Conscript Fathers (patres conscripti), in Roman antiquity, was an appellation of the senators, from their names being registered together.

—*n.* One enrolled to serve as a soldier in the army. See CONSCRIPTION.

Conscrip'tion, *n.* [Lat. *conscriptio.*] An enrolling or registering; a compulsory enrolment of individuals for military or naval service. — The *C.* in the Roman commonwealth was made, not by lot, but by arbitrary selection by the consuls from among the bulk of the citizens when a levy was required. In France, the *C.* was established during the Revolution, before which period the armies of that country had been recruited by voluntary enlistment. The word is first used in a law of 1798. According to the law as at present established, all citizens are liable to the *C.* at the age of 20. Each arrondissement has its contingent allotted to it out of the total number required for the service, and this number is filled up by lot from the youths liable to the *C.* There are, however, various claims for exemption recognized by the law. A similar system was occasionally resorted to in this country, during the civil war.

Con'secon, in Canada W., a post-village of Prince Edward co., abt. 22 m. W. of Belleville, and 15 m. from Brighton: *pop.* abt. 350.

Con'secrate, *v. a.* [Lat. *consecro, consecratus* — *con*, and *sacro*, from *sacer*, sacred; Fr. *consacrer.*] To make or declare to be sacred. — To appropriate to sacred uses; to set apart, dedicate, hallow, or devote to the service of God. — To canonize.

Con'secrate, *a.* Sacred; devoted; consecrated.

"That *consecrate* place." — *Milton.*

Con'secrated, *p. a.* Made sacred; separated from a common to a sacred use; dedicated to the service of God.

"That *consecrated* roof." — *Shaks.*

Con'secratedness, *n.* State of being consecrated.

Con'secrater, *n.* Same as CONSECRATOR, *q. v.*

Con'secrating, *ppr.* or *a.* Making sacred; appropriating to a sacred use; dedicating to the service of God; devoting.

Consecra'tion, *n.* Act of consecrating, or of separating from a common to a sacred use, or of devoting and dedicating a person or thing to the service and worship of God. — Canonization.

(*Eccl.*) A newly-built church is consecrated with certain ceremonies, varying in different communities. The admission of a bishop to his office is called his *consecration.*

Con'secrator, *n.* One who consecrates.

Con'secratory, *a.* That makes sacred. (R.)

Consecta'neous, *a.* [Lat. *consectaneus.* See INFRA.] That follows of course. — *Blount.*

Con'sectary, *a.* [Lat. *consectarius*, from *consectari*, to follow after eagerly, from *con*, and *sectari*, to follow eagerly, from *sequi, secutus*, to follow.] Consequent; consequential; following by consequence. (R.)

Con'sectary, *n.* Deduction from premises; consequence; corollary.

Consecu'tion, *n.* [Lat. *consecutio* — *con*, and *sequor, secutus*, to follow.] A following of one thing after another; a following or sequel; train of consequences or deductions; succession.

Consec'utive, *a.* [Fr. *consécutif*; It. *consecutivo.*] Following in train; succeeding one another in a regular order; successive; following; consequential; succeeding.

"The actions of man, *consecutive* to volition."—*Locke.*

Consec'utively, *adv.* By way of consequence or succession.

Consec'utiveness, *n.* Quality of being consecutive.

Consegui'na, or QUESEGUINA, in Central America, a volcano of Nicaragua, on the E. side of Conchagua Gulf. Its height is abt. 4,300 feet from the mean level. The last eruption occurred in January, 1835.

Consenes'cence, Consenes'cency, *n.* [From Lat. *consenescens*, ppr. of *consenescere*, to grow old together, from *con*, and *senescere*, to grow old.] Decay, in all parts, through age. — *Worcester.*

Consen'sual, *a.* [Lat. *consensus*, to agree.] (*Civil Law.*) A contract is *consensual* when completed by the consent of the parties merely, without any further act.

(*Physiol.*) When one motion gives rise to the production of another motion contrary to or independent of the will, the latter is called a *consensual movement*; as, *e. g.*, the contraction of the iris when the eye is voluntarily directed inwards.

Consent', *n.* [Lat. *consensus.* See the verb.] A sense or feeling in unison with that of another. — An agreement or yielding of the mind or will to what is proposed; accord of minds; unity of opinion or sentiment; agreement; harmony; sympathy, concord; assent; acquiescence; concurrence; joint operation.

(*Law.*) *C.* is implied in every agreement. It supposes a physical power to act, a moral power of acting, and a serious, determined, and free use of these powers. *C.* is *express*, when directly given, either *viva voce* or in writing. It is *implied*, when manifested by signs, actions, or facts, or by inaction or silence, which raise a presumption that the *C.* has been given.

—*v. n.* [Lat. *consentio* — *con*, and *sentio*, to discover by the senses, to think, to feel; Fr. *consentir.*] To think in unison with another; to be of the same mind; to agree or accord; to harmonize. — To yield; to accede; to acquiesce; to assent; to comply; to allow; to admit; to grant; to concede.

Consentane'ity, *n.* Mutual agreement; consentaneousness.

Consenta'neous, *a.* Agreeable to; consistent with.

Consenta'neously, *adv.* Agreeably; consistently; suitably.

Consenta'neousness, *n.* Agreement; consistence.

Consent'er, *n.* One who consents.

Consentient, *a.* [Lat. *consentiens.*] Consenting; agreeing in mind; accordant in opinion.

Consent'ing, *n.* The act of one who consents. "Avoidable *consentings*." — *Bp. Taylor.* (*Worcester.*)

Consent'ingly, *adv.* In a consenting manner.

Con'sequence, *n.* [Lat. *consequentia*, from *con*, and *sequor, sequens*, to follow.] That which follows from any act, cause, principle, or series of actions; an event or effect produced by some preceding act or cause; a result, or issue. — Inference; deduction; connection of cause and effect. — Importance; moment; distinction; as, a person of *consequence.*

"The anger of Achilles was of such *consequence*, that it embroiled the kings of Greece." — *Addison.*

(*Logic.*) The conclusion of a syllogism, or that which results from the premises.

Con'sequent, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *consequens.*] Following, as the natural effect.

(*Logic.*) Following by necessary inference or rational deduction.

—*n.* That which follows a cause; effect; result; consequence.

(*Logic.*) Inference; deduction; consequence. Used in opposition to *antecedent.*

(*Math.*) The second term of a ratio.

Consequen'tial, *a.* Following as the effect or consequence. — Assuming the air of a person of consequence; vainglorious; conceited; pompous.

(*Log.*) Having the consequence justly connected with the premises; conclusive.

Consequen'tially, *adv.* With just deduction of consequences; by consequence; not immediately; eventually.

—With assumed importance; with conceit.

Consequen'tialness, *n.* Quality of being consequential.

Con'sequently, *adv.* By consequence; in consequence of something; according; therefore.

Con'sequentness, *n.* Regular connection of propositions; consecution of discourse.

Conser'tion, *n.* [Lat. *consertio*, from *conserere, consertum*, to join together, from *con*, and *serere*, to join.] Junction; adaptation. (R.)

Conserv'able, *a.* That may be kept or preserved from decay or injury.

Conserv'ancy, *n.* [L. Lat *conservantia*, from Lat. *conservans*, from *conservo*, to preserve.] Conservation; preservation.

Conserv'ant, *a.* [Lat. *conservans.*] Preserving; having the power or quality of preserving from decay, or destruction.

Conserva'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *conservatio.*] Act of conserving or preserving, guarding, or protecting; preservation; the keeping of a thing in a safe or entire state.

Conserva'tional, *a.* That tends to preserve; preservative. (R.)

Conserv'atism, *n.* [For *conservatirism*, from *conservative.*] (*Polit.*) The principles of the conservative party.

Conserv'ative, *a.* Preservative; having power to preserve in a safe and entire state, or from loss, waste, or injury. — Adhering to existing institutions; opposed to political changes.

—*n.* (*Polit.*) One who aims to preserve from ruin, innovation, injury, or radical change: one opposed to political changes in the state or government.

Conserv'atoire, *n.* [Fr., from It. *conservatorio.*] A name given to schools instituted for the purpose of advancing the study of music, and maintaining its purity. The most celebrated is the French *C. de Musique*, founded in Paris, 1784. The course of study is divided over 66 different classes, in which all appertaining to music and also declamation is taught by the best masters. The elementary works published by this *C.* for all instruments are known over the whole world. Next to the *C.* of France come those of Milan, Warsaw, Prague, Brussels, and Vienna, which last was established in 1816. In 1842, a *C.* was established in Leipsic, under the auspices of Mendelssohn, which is reckoned the most important in Germany at the present day. In Cologne a similar *C.* was founded in 1849.

Con'servator, *n.* [Lat.: Fr. *conservateur.*] A preserver; one who preserves from injury or violation.

(*Law.*) A guardian. (So used in Connecticut.)

Conserv'atory, *n.* A place for preserving anything in a state desired.

(*Hort.*) A glass house for the reception of tender plants that require protection from the weather. A conservatory requires a little artificial heat from a stove placed within it in winter only; and this constitutes the chief point of difference between the conservatory and hot-house, which is heated by pipes, and an apparatus for the transmission of hot air, throughout the year, as well as by a bark-bed. Conservatories are often rendered an ornamental feature in a building when attached to it, and connected with one of the principal apartments, or forming the entrance.

—A gratuitous school of music and declamation. See CONSERVATOIRE.

Conserv'atrix, *n.* [Lat.] A woman who preserves from injury, &c.

Conserve', *v. a.* [Fr. *conserver*; Lat. *conservo* — *con*, and *servo*, to save, to preserve, to keep.] To keep together; to keep in a safe or sound state; to save; to

preserve.—To defend.—To candy or pickle for preservation.

Con'serve, *n.* That which is conserved, or preserved, particularly fruits, by means of sugar, &c.; a preserve.

Conserv'er, *n.* One who conserves or preserves; one who prepares conserves.

Conshohock'en, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Montgomery co., on the Schuylkill River, abt. 15 m. N. W. of Philadelphia; *pop.* about 2,200.

Consid'er, *v. a.* [Fr. *considérer;* Lat. *considero*, from *con*, and the root *sid*, allied to Gr. *eidō*, *ido*, to see, to perceive, to know.] To look at closely, earnestly, carefully; to observe and examine; to view with care and attention; to fix the mind on; to reflect or meditate on carefully; to weigh; to ponder; to revolve; to study; to contemplate.—To have respect or regard to; to respect or regard; to take into view or account.

—*v. n.* To think seriously, maturely, or carefully; to revolve in the mind; to deliberate; to reflect; to ponder.

Consid'erable, *a.* [Fr. *considérable.*] That may be considered; worthy of consideration.—Worthy of regard, respect, or attention.—Deserving of notice; of some distinction.—Important; valuable.—Moderately large; not small; more than little.

Consid'erableness, *n.* Importance; dignity; moment; value; desert; a claim to notice.

"By being heirs, they acquire a *considerableness*, and are forcibly imposed upon the company."—*Govt. of the Tongue.*

Consid'erably, *adv.* In a degree deserving notice; in a degree not trifling or unimportant.

Consid'erance, *n.* [Lat. *considerantia*; Pr. *consideransa;* It. *consideranza.*] Quality of being considerable. (R.)

Consid'erate, *a.* [Lat. *consideratus*, from *considero.* See CONSIDER.] Given to consideration, or to sober reflection; circumspect; careful; thoughtful; serious; prudent; deliberate; moderate.

"The expediency may appear to every *considerate* man." *Addison.*

Consid'erately, *adv.* In a considerate manner.

Consid'erateness, *n.* The quality of being considerate; prudence.

Considera'tion, *n.* [Lat. *consideratio.*] Act of considering; mental view; mature thought; serious deliberation.

"Let us think with *consideration*, and consider with acknowledging, and acknowledge with admiration."—*Sidney.*

—Contemplation; meditation upon any thing; as, "the *consideration* of her virtues."—*Sidney.*

—Importance; claim to notice; worthiness of regard; respect; as, "an author of *consideration*."—*Addison.*

—Motive of action; ground of conduct.

"He was obliged, antecedent to all other *considerations*, to search an asylum."—*Dryden.*

—Equivalent; compensation.

"We are provident enough not to part with any thing serviceable to our bodies under a good *consideration*, but make little account of our souls."—*Ray.*

(*Law.*) The material cause of a contract, without which it is not binding on the party. *C.* is said to be either *expressed* or *implied*. An *express C.* is where the motive or inducement of the parties to the contract is distinctly declared by its term, as where a man bargains to sell his land for $100. It is *implied*, where an act is done, or a legal demand forborne, at the request of another, without an express stipulation; in which case, the law presumes an adequate *C.* for the act or forbearance to have been the inducement of the one party, and the offer of the other; as where a person comes to an inn and makes use of it, intention to pay for the accommodation is presumed. *C.* is also either *valuable*, that is, for money or an equivalent; or it is *of natural affection*, certain degrees of relationship affording in some cases sufficient consideration for a gift.

Consid'erator, *n.* One who considers or reflects. (R.)

Consid'erer, *n.* A man of reflection; a thinker.

Consid'ering, *prep.* Taking into account or consideration; making allowance for.

—*n.* The act of pondering or reflecting; thought; reflection.—*Worcester.*

Consid'eringly, *adv.* With consideration or deliberation.

Consign', *v. a.* [Lat. *consigno*—*con*, and *signo*, from *signum*, a sign, seal, or mark.] To deliver over to another by a formal agreement; to transfer; to give in trust; to commit, as a charge or trust; to intrust; to give, grant, or deliver; to commit; to deposit.

Consig'nature, *n.* [O. Fr.] A full or joint signature or stamping.

Consigne, (*kŏng'sīn.*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) Countersign; watchword; a sentinel.

Consignee', *n.* [Fr. *consigné*, pp. of *consigner.*] One to whom a consignment is made.

Consign'er, *n.* One who consigns; a consignor.

Consignificant, *a.* Expressing joint signification.

Consignifica'tion, *n.* [Lat. *con*, Eng. *signification*, q. v.] Joint signification.

Consignificative, *a.* [Lat. *con*, and Eng. *significative*, q. v.] That has the same meaning.

—*n.* A word, syllable, or character which has the same signification as some other.—*Worcester.*

Consig'nify, *v. a.* [Lat. *con*, and *significare*, from *signum*, a sign, *facere*, to make.] To mark or denote in connection with something else.

Consign'ment, *n.* Act of consigning; the thing consigned.

(*Com.*) Goods sent or delivered to a factor for sale.—The writing by which anything is consigned.

Consignor', *n.* One who makes a consignment.

Consil'ience, *n.* [Lat. *con*, and *salire*, to leap.] Coincidence; concurrence.

Consim'ilar, *a.* [Lat. *con*, and Eng. *similar*, q. v.] That has a common resemblance. (R.)

Consimil'itude, *a.* [Fr. *consimilitude.* See SIMILITUDE.] Joint resemblance; similitude. (R.)

Consist' *v. n.* [Fr. *consister;* Lat. *consisto*—*con*, and *sisto*, to cause to stand, from *sto*, to stand; Gr. *histēmi*, to cause to stand; Sans. *tishṭāmi*, from *sthā*, to stand.] To stand or stay together; to be in a fixed or permanent state, as a body composed of parts in union or connection; to subsist: to remain coherent; to be comprised; to lie; to be composed or made up; to co-exist; to be compatible; to agree.

Consist'ence, Consist'ency, *n.* [Fr. *consistance.*] A standing or staying together; a being fixed in union; that state of a body in which component parts remain fixed.—A degree of density; substance; make.—Firmness of constitution: agreement or harmony of parts; agreement or harmony with one's self, or with itself; congruity; uniformity; accordancy.

Consist'ent, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *consistens.*] Standing or staying together; fixed; firm; not fluid; not contradictory; compatible; congruous; suitable; uniform; accordant; consonant; conformable.

Consist'ently, *adv.* In a consistent manner.

Consisto'rial, Con'sistory, *a.* Pertaining or relating to a consistory.

Consisto'rian, *a.* Relating to an order of Presbyterian assemblies. (R.)

Consisto'rium, *n.* [Lat.] See CONSISTORY.

Con'sistory, *n.* [Lat. *consistorium*, from *consisto;* Fr. *consistoire.*] An assembly of ecclesiastical persons; also certain spiritual courts holden by the bishops in each diocese. At Rome the consistory denotes the judicial court constituted by the college of cardinals. The representative body of the reformed church in France is styled consistory.

Conso'ciate, *v. a.* [Lat. *consocio, consociatus*—*con*, and *socius*, a companion.] To unite or join together; to associate; to cement or hold in close union.

—*v. n.* To unite; to coalesce.

—*n.* A partner; an associate. (R.)

Consocia'tion, *n.* Act of consociating; intimate union of persons; association; fellowship; alliance; companionship; union of things.

—In the U. States, a union of Congregational churches by their pastors and delegates; an ecclesiastical body or convention.—*Worcester.*

Consocia'tional, *a.* That relates to a consociation.

Consol'able, *a.* That may be consoled or comforted.

Consola'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *consolatio*, from *consolor, consolatus.* See CONSOLE.] A consoling or soothing; solace; comfort; alleviation of misery or distress of mind; refreshment of mind or spirits; that which comforts; the cause of comfort.

Consola'tion, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Shelby co., about 41 m. E. of Louisville.

Consola'to del Ma're, *n.* [It., the consulate of the sea.] (*Marit. Law.*) A code of sea-laws compiled by order of the ancient kings of Aragon. This code has been translated into every language of Europe, and was reprinted, Paris, 1831, in the collection of *Lois maritimes*, by J. M. Pardessus; a collection of sea-laws which is very complete.—*Bouvier.*

Con'solator, *n.* [Lat; It. *consolatore;* Fr. *consolateur.*] One who consoles; a comforter. (R.)

Consol'atory, *a.* [Lat. *consolatorius.*] Tending to give solace, consolation, or comfort; refreshing to the mind; assuaging grief.

Console', *v. a.* [Fr. *consoler;* Lat. *consolor*—*con*, and *solor*, to comfort, to solace. See SOLACE.] To give solace to another; to comfort; to cheer the mind in distress or depression; to alleviate grief; to soothe; to encourage; to support.

Con'sole, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *consolidare*, to make firm or solid—*con*, and *solidus*, solid.] (*Arch.*) A richly ornamented bracket in the form of a corbel (see CORBEL),



Fig. 667.—CONSOLE.

fastened to a wall to form a support for busts, statuettes, candelabra, &c., or used to support a cornice as a modillion.—The name console-table is applied to a semicircular table projecting from the wall, and supported on brackets terminating in a solid foot, or fixed to the wall. There are other forms of console-tables, but this is the most common.

Consol'idant, *a.* [Lat. *consolidans*, ppr. of *consolidare;* Fr. *consolidant.*] That tends to consolidate.

Consol'idate, *v. a.* [Fr. *consolider;* Lat. *consolido, consolidatus*—*con*, and *solidus*, solid.] To make wholly solid or firm; to press together loose or separate parts and form a compact mass; to harden or make dense and firm; to unite into one; to unite parts that have been separated; to compact; to compress; to combine.

—*v. n.* To grow solid; to grow firm and hard; to unite and become solid.

—*a.* Consolidated. (R.)

Consol'idated, *p. a.* Made solid, hard, or compact; united.

Consolida'tion, *n.* Act of consolidating; state of being consolidated; solidification.

Consol'idative, *a.* [Fr. *consolidatif;* Pr. *consolidatiu;* Sp. and It. *consolidativo.*] (*Med.*) A consolidating medicine.—*Bailey.*

Con'sols, *n. pl.* [From CONSOLIDATE. Fr. *consolidés.*] The chief English funded government security formed of the three per cent. consolidated annuities: *i. e.* annuities payable to bond-holders by way of interest on their deposits in the public funds, and bearing interest at par of three per cent. (They are colloquially termed in England the *three per cents.*)

Con'sonance, Con'sonancy, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *consonantia*—*con*, and *sono, sonans*, to sound.] Agreement; consistency; unison; congruity; suitableness.

(*Mus.*) A sounding together or in unison; accord or agreement of simultaneous sounds; concord; harmony.

Con'sonant, *a.* [Lat. *consonans.*] Having agreement or consistency: congruous: suitable;—usually preceding *with* or *to;* as, *consonant to* nature.

(*Mus.*) Composed of consonances; accordant; harmonious.

—*n.* A letter sounded along with a vowel, and which cannot be sounded by itself.

(*Physiol.*) A breath, or sound produced in the larynx, which suffers more or less interruption in its passage through the vocal tube.—*Dunglison.*

Consonant'al, *a.* Relating to, or partaking of the nature of, a consonant.

Con'sonantly, *adv.* By consonance; consistently; in agreement.

Con'sonantness, *n.* Consistency; congruity; state of being consonant or harmonious.

Con'sonous, *a.* [Lat. *consonus.*] Agreeing in sound; symphonious.—*Johnson.*

Con Sordi'ni. [It., with deafness.] (*Mus.*) A direction to perform a passage, if on a pianoforte, with the dampers down, or on a violin with the mute on; it is usually written short, *C. S.*

Con'sort, *n.* [Lat. *consors*—*con*, and *sors, sortis*, lot.] He, she, or that which shares the same lot with another; a companion; a partner; an intimate associate; a wife or husband;—applied in a modern sense chiefly to persons of royal degree or position, in countries where women are able to reign; as, a queen-*consort;* a prince-*consort;* i. e. the wife of a reigning monarch, or spouse of a queen-regnant.

(*Naut.*) A term applied to a ship sailing in company with another.

(*Eng. Law.*) *The queen consort*, the wife of the reigning king, is, in all legal proceedings, looked upon as a single, not as a married woman. She may purchase and convey lands, grant leases, and do other acts of ownership without the intervention of the king. She may also sue and be sued in her separate person, and possesses courts and officers distinct from those of the king. She pays no toll, and is free from any fine which a court could impose upon women in general: but in other respects she is on a similar footing with the other subjects of the king. In her life and person, however, she enjoys the same protection as the king, it being high treason to design the death of either. The husband of a queen regnant is not endowed by the constitution with any distinctive rights or privileges. All his privileges and honors, therefore, must emanate from the crown, under the form of warrant, grant, patent, &c., or else be conferred by act of parliament introduced after a royal message on the subject. Up to 1857, when the title of Prince Consort was bestowed upon him by letters-patent, the late Prince Albert possessed no distinctive title and no place in court ceremonial but such as was accorded to him by courtesy.

—*v. i.* To partake of the same lot with another; to write in company; to keep company with; to associate;—preceding *with*; as, to *consort with* bad company.

—*v. a.* To unite or join, as in affection, marriage, company, &c.

Con'sortship, *n.* State or condition of a consort; fellowship.

Con'sound, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SYMPHYTUM.

Conspecific, *a.* Belonging, or pertaining to, the same species.

Conspec'tus, *n.* [Lat.] A synopsis, epitome, or general sketch of any subject.

Conspicu'ity, *n.* Brightness; clearness of comprehension to the vision.

Conspic'uous, *a.* [Lat. *conspicuus*, from *conspicio*—*con*, and *specio*, to see.] Visible; open to the view; obvious to the eye; easy to be seen; apparent; manifest.

—Clearly perceived or understood mentally; prominent; eminent; illustrious; distinguished; as, a *conspicuous* fault, or virtue.

Conspic'uously, *adv.* In a conspicuous manner; prominently.

Conspic'uousness, *n.* State of being conspicuous; openness or exposure to the view; a state of being visible at a distance.

—Eminence; distinction; celebrity; renown.

"Their writings attract more readers by the author's *conspicuousness.*"—*Boyle.*

Conspir'acy, *n.* [Fr. *conspiration;* Lat. *conspiratio,* from *conspiro, conspiratus.* See CONSPIRE.] A plot; a cabal; a confederacy; a combination committed to an evil or nefarious purpose; as, "faction and *conspiracy.*" *Dryden.*

—A concurrence; a general tendency of two or more causes to an event; as, "morbific *conspiracy."* — *Harvey.*

(*Law.*) In the strictest sense, an agreement of two or more persons falsely to indict one, or procure him to be indicted for felony; who, after his acquittal, may have his writ of conspiracy. In a more general sense, many species of combinations to injure another are termed *conspiracies;* as to procure one to be arrested, to defraud under certain circumstances, &c. *C.* is an indictable offence; and two at least of the persons indicted must be found guilty to produce conviction, as otherwise the offence is not proved against any one.

Conspira'tion, *n.* [Fr.] An agreement of two or more persons for one end or object; conspiracy. — Harmonious operation. (R.)

Conspir'ator, *n.* [Fr. *conspirateur.*] One who conspires; one who engages in a plot or conspiracy.

Conspire', *v. i.* [Lat. *conspiro — con,* and *spiro,* to breathe, to blow; Fr. *conspirer.*] To agree together; to unite; to plot; to confederate; to combine for some evil purpose; to hatch treason, sedition, or rebellion; as, to *conspire* against the state.

—To concur or tend to one end; as, all things *conspire* to make you happy.

"The press, the pulpit, and the stage,
Conspire to censure and expose our age." — *Roscommon.*

—*v. a.* To combine to a certain end; to hatch a plot; to concur in; as, to *conspire* one's death.

Conspir'er, *n.* A conspirator; one who conspires; a plotter.

"Where *conspirers* are,
Macbeth shall never vanquished be." —*Shaks.*

Conspir'ingly, *adv.* By, or after the manner of a conspiracy.

Con'stable, *n.* [Fr. *connétable;* O. Fr. *connestable;* Lat. *comes stabuli.*] In the Middle Ages, an officer under certain European crowns, who had the command of the army, and the cognizance of military matters, and who was judge of the court of chivalry; as, the *Constable* of France, Lord High *Constable* of England, *Constable* of the Tower of London, &c.

(*Eng Law.*) A police officer or person placed in charge of the public peace; more properly applied, at the present time, to a petty officer who keeps the peace in a parish or rural district.

(*Amer. Law.*) In the U. States, generally, a petty officer, whose duties include a limited judicial power as conservator of the peace, a ministerial power for the service of writs, &c., and some other duties not strictly referable to either of these heads. They are authorized to arrest, without warrant, on a reasonable suspicion of felony, for offences against the peace committed in their presence, and in various other cases.

Con'stable, JOHN, a distinguished English landscape-painter, B. in Suffolk, 1776. Among his best works are the *Valley Farm,* in the Vernon Gallery, and the *Corn Field,* in the National Gallery, England. D. 1837.

Con'stable, in *New York,* a township of Franklin co.; *pop.* 1,546.

Con'stablery, *n.* See CONSTABULARY.

Con'stableship, *n.* State or office of a constable.

Con'stableville, in *New York,* a post-village of Lewis co., abt. 138 m. N.W. of Albany.

Con'stablewick, *n.* Jurisdiction of a constable.

Constab'ulary, Con'stablery, *n.* [Lat. *constabularius.*] The body of constables at large; as, the Irish mounted *constabulary.*

—*a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, constables.

Con'stance. [Ger. *Konstanz,* or *Kostnitz;* anc. *Constantia.*] A city of the grand-duchy of Baden, the capital of the circle of the Lake, situate on the Lake of Constance, 35 miles from Zurich. It is the see of a bishop, and contains an old episcopal castle, with a cathedral church, in which are several fine specimens of Gothic sculpture. *Manf.* Silk and cotton goods, and watches. The house where Huss was arrested, and where there is a bust of him, is still shown. The annexation of *C.* to the Austrian dominions took place in 1549, and to Baden in 1805. *Pop.* 7,000.

C., Council of. (*Eccl. Hist.*) A celebrated council held at the above city, between 1414 and 1418. It was summoned at the request of the emperor Sigismund to put an end to the great schism in the Church arising from the contest between John XXIII., Gregory XII., and Benedict XIII., for the papal chair: and also to prevent the spread of the doctrines of John Huss. There were assembled, besides the emperor and Pope John XXIII., twenty-six princes, one hundred and forty counts, twenty cardinals, seven patriarchs, twenty archbishops, ninety-one bishops, six hundred prelates and doctors, and about 4,000 priests. This council deposed the three rival popes, and elected Martin V. as head of the Church, and tried and condemned to the stake both John Huss and Jerome of Prague.

C., LAKE OF, lies between Suabia and Switzerland, and is traversed from E. to W. by the Rhine. *Ext.* 42 miles long, with an extreme breadth of 9. *Area,* 200 sq m. At its N.W. it divides into two branches, each about 14 miles in length. It is subject to the phenomenon of suddenly rising and falling, and only freezes when the winters are very severe. Its banks, which are very fertile, are also remarkable for the many picturesque views they present.

Constance, in *Kentucky,* a post-office of Boone co.

Con'stancy, *n.* [Lat. *constantia — con,* and *sto, stans,* to stand.] A standing or holding firmly, fixedly, or steadily; immutability; unalterable continuance; a permanent state; stability; as, the *constancy* of creation. —Firmness; fixedness; steadiness; steadfastness; persevering resolution; enduring or lasting affection; as, *constancy* of purpose.

Con'stans I., FLAVIUS JULIUS, one of the sons of Constantine the Great, and his successor in the sovereignty of Africa, Italy, and Western Illyricum, A. D. 337. His brother Constantine endeavored to dispossess him of it, but being defeated and slain in the attempt, *C.* became master of the whole empire. His conduct was, however, so offensive to the people, that the standard of revolt was hoisted, and Constans was put to death, A. D. 350.

Con'stant, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *constans.*] Firm; fixed; steadfast; steady; unvaried; unchanging; permanent; unalterable; immutable; unshaken.

"Both loving one fair maid, they yet remained *constant* friends." *Sidney.*

(*Math.*) Applied to a quantity which remains the same for all cases of the problem, in opposition to a variable. Thus, in questions about the fall of bodies in given times, the force of gravity is a *C.* quantity. In the integral calculus, the name of *C.* is given to those quantities which, after integration, are annexed to the integral.

—*n.* That which remains unchanged or invariable.

(*Math.*) A quantity which remains the same throughout a problem.

Con'stant, DE REBECQUE, BENJAMIN. There are few names in the political and literary history of France, since the first revolution, which present us with a more curious subject of speculation, than that of Benjamin Constant; but the leading facts of his career, and a very summary judgment upon them, is all that we can give here. He was the descendant of a French family, denaturalized by the Edict of Nantes, and was B. in Lausanne, 1767. He came to Paris in the heat of the revolutionary period, and his philosophical spirit led him into alliance with the most talented men of that period. In 1796 he brought himself into notice by a work entitled, *De la Force du Gouvernement Actuel de la France et de la Nécessité de s'y Rallier,* being an appeal in support of the Directory. The year following he claimed the rights of a French citizen, and procured a degree which restored the descendants of the religious exiles of France to their proper country; increasing his literary fame about the same period, by his treatises on political reaction, and on the effects of terror. Though an influential member of the political circle, *C.* was not called upon to exercise any public function until the ascendancy of Napoleon was established, when he became a member of the tribunate, and aspiring to lead the opposition, was ordered to quit France in 1802. Madame de Staël, with whom he was politically connected, being ordered into exile at the same time, they left the capital together, and travelled over many parts of Europe, at length fixing their abode in Germany, where they cultivated an acquaintance with its rising literature, and enjoyed the intimacy of Schlegel. It was here that *C.* wrote his famous work *On the Spirit of Conquest and Usurpation,* his tragedy of *Wallstein,* &c.; and besides courting the Muses, contrived to form an alliance with the daughter of the Prussian minister, Prince Hardenberg. On the fall of Napoleon, in 1814, *C.* returned to Paris, and not only advocated the alliance of the Bourbons, as he hoped, with the institutions achieved by the people, but denounced in bitter language the conqueror, who was even then returning to reclaim his authority. By whatever arguments he was won over to the cause of Napoleon — and there is reason to believe they leave no stain on his patriotism — this singular politician figured as a counsellor of state during the hundred days, and though he quitted France at the crisis of the second restoration, he appeared again as a deputy under Louis XVIII. B. Constant, Manuel, and Lafayette, in the chamber of representatives (1819), boded no good to the royalists, and the murder of the Duc de Berry, followed by the discussion of the electoral laws, was the signal for a new conflict, and for that brilliant opposition which ended in the revolution of 1830. During this interval, B. Constant, besides taking a leading part in the discussions of the chambers, contributed many political and other works to the literature of his country; and was also actively engaged as one of the editors of *The Minerva.* The presumed cause of his death, which happened within six months after the abdication of Charles X., was the fatigue and exposure which he underwent during the tumults of July; and it is singular to add, that he closed his career by accepting favors from Louis Philippe. The problem for the biographer is to reconcile his loyalty to constitutional principles, and his cosmopolitan views with his versatile conduct as a politician. We are inclined to believe that he was *trustful* beyond what would be esteemed political propriety, and *hoped,* it may be, too much. Hence he was disposed to accept the *fait accompli,* and make the best of it, and only when his too generous expectations were disappointed, commenced those chivalrous attacks which appear so extraordinary in contrast with his liaisons in the camp of the enemy. His philosophical refinement, his dramatic tastes, and his high sense of honor when placed on a side, in the scale of royalty, as it was natural they should be, weighed too much against his political sagacity, on the other. His romance of *Adolphe* exercised a great influence on the youth of his time.

Constantia, (*kon-stan'she-ă,*) *n.* A choice wine grown in S. Africa, Cape Colony. It much resembles sherry, and when obtained in a pure state, appears both as a white and a red wine, of an extremely smooth flavor and delicate bouquet. The vine whence it is derived originally came from Shiraz, in Persia. The quantity of this wine, when produced in the best years, does not exceed 22,000 imp. gallons; consequently, every season's growth is sold beforehand, and it is almost impossible otherwise to obtain it.

Constan'tia, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Oswego co., on Oneida Lake, abt. 115 m. W.N.W. of Albany.

Constantia, in *Ohio,* a post-office of Delaware co.

Constantia Centre, in *New York,* a post-office of Oswego co.

Constanti'na, a town of Spain, defended by a strong castle, 40 m. from Seville; *pop.* 7,832.

Constanti'ne, an inland city of N. Africa, in Algeria, cap. of its E. prov., beyond the Lesser Atlas chain, on a peninsulated height, surrounded on three sides by the Rummel, or Wad-el-Kebir (the ancient *Ampsaga*), which partly runs through a deep ravine, crossed by an ancient bridge, 114 yards above the water, and 115 in length; 190 m. E.S.E. of Algiers. Lat. 36° 24′ N., Lon. 6° 8′ E. *C.* is strongly fortified, as well by art as by nature, having walls on the landward side casemated, and 5 feet in thickness. It has 4 gates; and on the N., or more elevated side of the plateau, on which the city is built, is the *Kasba,* or citadel. *C.* contains many mosques, and



Fig. 668. — CONSTANTINE.

a fine palace; other than these, there are few buildings of any architectural beauty or importance. *Manf.* Saddlery, boots, course blankets, &c. *C.* carries on an active trade with the S. In 1836, *C.* was attacked by the French, who then sustained a repulse; but in the following year took it by storm, after a vigorous resistance. It has since remained in French occupation. *Pop.,* census 1876, 34,726: 8,742 French, 3,581 other Europeans, 4,925 Jews, and 17,478 native Mussulmen.

Con'stantine, in *Michigan,* a post-village and township of St. Joseph co., on the St. Joseph River, abt. 80 m. S.W. of Lansing.

Constantine I., FLAVIUS VALERIUS, surnamed THE GREAT, a Roman emperor, son of Constantius Chlorus, by Helena, born A. D. 272. On the death of his father, 306, *C.* was proclaimed emperor, and married Fausta, the daughter of Maximian, but was soon involved in a war with his father-in-law, who assumed the title of emperor. The usurper's reign was brief, and on his being taken prisoner, *C.* caused him to be strangled. This involved him in a war with Maxentius, son of Maximian, in which the latter was defeated and drowned in the Tiber. It is said that, as he was going to fight against Maxentius, he saw a cross in the sky, with this inscription: ἐν τούτῳ νικα — *in hoc signo vinces,* (by this sign thou shalt conquer). In the year 312, he became a convert to Christianity, and obtained an easy victory, ever after adopting a cross or *labarum* as his standard. Being then sole emperor, he began to reform the state. He prohibited nocturnal assemblies, and abolished many of the obscenities of paganism. In 321 he ordered the observance of the Sunday, and abstinence from work on that day; caused the Christian churches which war had destroyed to be rebuilt, and in 325 assembled the first universal council of Nicæa: abolished the consulting of oracles, and the fights of gladiators; but in 326, upon a false accusation, caused his son Crispus to be beheaded for attempting to seduce Fausta, his own stepmother. She herself, however, was afterwards put to death. In 328 he founded the city where Byzantium formerly stood, and called it by his own name, Constantinopolis. Here he transported part of the Roman senate; and, by keeping his court in it, raised it to be the rival of Rome, in population and magnificence. From that time the two imperial capitals began to look upon each other with an eye of envy; and soon after the age of *C.*, a separation was made of the two empires, and Rome was called the capital of the western, and Constantinopolis the capital of the eastern. D. at Nicomedia, 337, having been baptized only a few days before. — This emperor has been distinguished for personal courage, and praised for the protection he extended to the Christians: but the murder of his son Crispus has been deservedly censured. His remains were carried to Constantinopolis, where he was sumptuously interred. He was placed by the senate of Rome among the gods, and by the Christians of the East, among the saints. His festival is celebrated on the 21st of May by the Greek, Russian, and Coptic churches. He left three sons, Constantinus, Constans, and Constantius, among whom he divided his empire.

CONSTANTINE II., called *the Younger,* eldest son of the above, received, as his share of the empire, on the death of his father, Gaul, Spain, and Britain. Being desirous, however, of possessing himself of the territory of his

brother Constans, he was killed in Italy, 340.

Constantine III, (*Novus,*) n. 612 A. D.; d. 641.

Constantine IV., emperor of the East, surnamed *Pogonatus,* or the Bearded, was son of Constans II., whom he succeeded in 668. His two brothers, Tiberius and Heraclius, shared the title of Augustus, but had little or no share in the government, and towards the close of his reign, *C.*, under the influence of suspicion, had them mutilated and put to death. Constantinople was unsuccessfully attacked by the Mussulmans in 672 and the six following years; and it was during these wars that the famous "Greek fire" was invented. *C.* convoked and took part in the sixth general council held at Constantinople, at which the doctrine of the Monothelites was condemned. D. 685.

Constantine V., emperor of the East, succeeded his father, Leo the Isaurian, in 743. He sided with the Iconoclasts, who hurled down the images of the saints, and persecuted the followers of the Roman Catholic Church. D. of the plague, in an expedition against the Bulgarians, 775.

Constantine VI., emperor of the East, was son of Leo IV., whom he succeeded in 780. Being only 10 years old when his father died, his mother Irene was his guardian and regent of the empire. On arriving at a mature age he wished to assume the government himself; but Irene, made cruel by ambition, had him imprisoned. He escaped in 790, exiled his mother, recalled her, and finally, ruined by his licentious living, and despised by his subjects, a conspiracy was formed against him, Irene taking the lead in it; and being imprisoned, his eyes were put out by her orders. The blind prince languished some time in obscurity, and d. in 797.

Constantine VII., was named emperor in 868, during the lifetime of his father, Basilius I., but d. before him, 878.

Constantine VIII., surnamed *Porphyrogenitus,* emperor of the East, succeeded Leo the Wise in 905. He was destitute of energy, and devoted himself chiefly to study. He admitted colleagues to the throne, so that at last five emperors were reigning together. *C.* left a treatise on state affairs, a geography of the empire, and the *Life of the Emperor Basilius, the Macedonian.* D. 959, poisoned, it is said, by his son Romanus.

Constantine IX., son of Romanus I., reigned with his father and his two brothers, from 919 to 945, during the time that Porphyrogenitus was deposed.

Constantine X., son of Romanus II., succeeded John Zemisces, and was proclaimed emperor of the East, with his brother, Basilius II., who held the principal authority till 1025, when he died. *C.* was, after that, sole emperor. D. 1028.

Constantine XI., surnamed the *Gladiator,* obtained the empire in 1042, having married the empress Zoe, widow of Romanus III. This prince is known alone for his debaucheries. He allowed the Turks to increase their territories at his expense, and to establish themselves in Persia.

Constantine XII., surnamed *Ducas,* succeeded, in 1059, Isaac Comnenus, who had adopted him. In his reign the Scythians ravaged the empire, and some cities were destroyed by earthquakes. D. 1067.

Constantine XIII., the last of the Greek emperors, succeeded to the throne in 1448. He was killed in bravely defending Constantinople against Mahomet II., who, in 1453, besieged the city with 300,000 men. The heroic valor displayed by *C.* in this unequal contest demands our admiration; but valor was of no avail, the city was taken by storm, and thus ended the Greek empire.

Constantine, Flavius Julius, a private soldier, who was raised by the army in Britain to the imperial dignity in 409, on which he crossed over to Gaul, and conquered that country and Spain. He fixed his court at Arles, where he was besieged by Constantius, the general of the emperor Honorius, to whom he surrendered on the promise that his life should be spared; but it was basely violated, and both *C.* and his son were put to death, A. D. 411.

Constantine I., king of Scotland from 458 to 479. — *C.* II., king from 858 to 871. — *C.* III., king from 903 to 943. — *C.* IV., usurped the throne, and was killed by the brother of Kenneth, 1062.

Constantine, a pope who was elected in 708, and d. 714. — There was also an anti-pope of this name, who usurped the holy office in 767.

Constantine, Paulovitch, the second son of the emperor Paul of Russia, b. 1779. In the wars against France he distinguished himself by his personal bravery, though not by his capacity for command. He was the elder brother of the emperor Nicholas, to whom he ceded the crown on the death of the emperor Alexander I., their brother. *C.* was afterwards made viceroy of Poland, and ruled that unfortunate country with great severity. D. of cholera, 1831.

Constantine, Nikolaevitch, the second son of the Emperor Nicholas of Russia, and brother of the Emperor Alexander II., grand-duke and great admiral of Russia, b. 1827. In the war of 1854–56, he had the defences of the Baltic intrusted to his care, in conjunction with Admiral Lütke; but the policy of the Emperor hardly allowed the prince any display of courage or ability. He was made Viceroy of Poland in 1862.

Constantino'ple, (so called from its restorer, Constantine the Great: Turk. Stamboul, or *Istamboul,* and the anc. *Byzantium.*) a famous city of S.E. Europe, cap. of the Turkish empire, and the first city of the Mohammedan world, — a distinction which it has held since 1453, when it ceased to be the cap. of the Eastern empire. The situation of *C.*, whether considered in a commercial or political point of view, is the finest imaginable. It occupies a triangular promontory near the E. extremity of the prov. of Roumelia (anc. *Thrace*), at the junction of the Sea of Marmora with the *Thracian Bosphorus,* or channel of Constantinople, being separated by its suburbs of Galata, Pera, and Cassim-Pasha, by the noble harbor called the *Golden Horn;* Lat. 41° 0′ 12″ N., Lon. 28° 59′ 2″ E. *C.* standing, as it does, on the narrow straits uniting the Mediterranean and Euxine seas, at once commands, and is the entrepôt for, the commerce between them. The harbor is excellent, having sufficient depth of water to float the largest ships, and can accommodate more than 1,000 sail. The distance across from Seraglio Point (where there is a light-house), to the opposite suburb of Scutari, on the Asiatic coast, is rather more than an Eng. mile. Near the latter place



Fig. 669. — VIEW OF CONSTANTINOPLE AT THE END OF THE 17TH CENTURY.

there is also a well-situated light-house. Foreigners reside in Galata, Pera, and the suburbs on the E. side of the harbor, and it is there, consequently, that the chief commerce of the place is carried on. The quays are good, and ships lie close alongside. The city of *C.* proper is shaped somewhat in the form of a harp, with a length E. to W. of abt. 3½ m., and a varying breadth of from 1 to 4 m. Its circuit is believed to be abt. 13 m. Like Rome, *C.* stands upon 7 hills, rising progressively from the water one above the other, and each crowned by some noble and conspicuous edifice. This amphitheatre of peopled hills, with its innumerable cupolas and minarets, interspersed with tall, dark cypresses, and its almost unrivalled port, presents a *coup-d'œil* of incomparable magnificence as seen from the exterior. The city once entered, however, the illusion vanishes. The streets are narrow, mean, and dirty, and only redeemed from absolute ugliness by the numerous palaces, mosques, bazaars, khans, fountains, &c., that constitute its sole internal attractions. *C.* contains, at present, 14 royal and 332 other mosques, 40 Moslem colleges, 183 hospitals, 36 Christian churches, several synagogues, 130 public baths, nearly 200 "khans" or inns, besides innumerable caravanseras, bazaars, coffee-houses, and public fountains. Besides these, *C.* is tolerably rich in fine Greek monumental remains, and other antiquities. *C.* was originally surrounded by walls flanked by towers, which now only partially exist in a perfect state; and possessed, besides, 43 gates, of which but 7 now remain. The houses for the most part are built of wood, and the streets being inconceivably narrow, disastrous fires have been, consequently, of frequent occurrence. The *Seraglio* (or chief residence of the Sultan) consists of a vast agglomeration of apartments, mosques, kiosks, gardens, groves, &c., walled in for a circuit of 3 m. The principal entrance to this imperial quarter is by the gate called *Bab-a-hoomajún,* or "Sublime Porte," guarded by 50 men, and having a niche on either side in front, in which the heads of state offenders are publicly exposed. The Seraglio contains some very magnificent buildings, and is estimated to contain about 10,000 inmates. The mosques of *C.* are, generally speaking, very magnificent structures, more especially those of St. Sophia (see fig. 458), Solyman the Magnificent, and Sultan Achmet I. The suburb of Galata is, as it were, Christendom in Turkey; taverns are tolerated, and the Turks themselves resort thither to take a social glass. Topkanah contains an arsenal, artillery-barracks, magazines, and a cannon-foundry. Pera is beautifully situated, but irregularly built and ill paved. It is abt. 2 m. in length; its population is almost wholly Frank, and it contains the residences of most of the European ambassadors, that of the U. States minister, besides 1 Greek and 4 Catholic churches, a monastery of dervishes, and a Mohammedan college. In 1831 it suffered severely from a fire, which destroyed 10,000 houses, among which were the palaces of nearly all the ambassadors, and property estimated at $8,000,000. The other adjoining suburb, Cassim-Pasha, contains the great naval arsenal, dockyards, barracks, the palace of the Capudan-Pasha, &c. The manufactures of *C.* are few; the principal are those of silk and cotton fabrics, arms, morocco leather, saddlery, shoes, meerschaum pipes, &c. The foreign trade, however, is very considerable, more particularly in imports of corn, iron, timber, tallow, furs, textile fabrics, iron-ware and cutlery, furniture, drugs, &c., and coffee. The exports are less important, comprising, chiefly, silk, carpets, hides, wool, goats'-hair, potash, wax, galls, bullion, and diamonds. The trade is almost entirely in the hands of English, French, American, Armenian, Greek, and Jew merchants. *C.* is the residence of a Greek, an Armenian, and a Catholic-Armenian patriarch. Elementary schools are common, and in every quarter there are Turkish free-schools for the poor, the cost of which is defrayed out of the revenue of the mosques. There are 16 public libraries, the greater number of which are attached to the royal mosques, and *C.* is distinguished from every other European capital by having no names to its streets, no lamps, and no post-office. — *C.* was originally founded by Byzas, 656 B. C., from whom it derived its olden name of *Byzantium;* and having been destroyed by Severus, was rebuilt, A. D. 328, by the emperor Constantine, who made it the cap. of the Roman empire. On the subjugation of the Eastern empire by the *Osmanlis,* or Turks, *C.* continued to be the cap. of the Eastern or Ottoman Empire. Its wealth and magnificence were celebrated during the Middle Ages. It has sustained numerous sieges, but has only been twice taken: first, in 1204, by the Crusaders, who retained possession till 1261; and, lastly, by the Turks, under Mohammed II., in 1453, when the last remnant of the Roman empire was finally suppressed. *Pop.* 1879, *est.* 600,000.

Constan'tius I., surnamed *Chlorus* (the "Pale"), Roman emperor, was the son of Eutropius and Claudia, niece of Claudius II. He distinguished himself as a soldier under the emperors Aurelian and Probus. In 292 he was made Cæsar and governor of the Gauls, Spain, and Britain. He reconquered Britain, long in revolt under Carausius and Allectus; won a great victory over the Alemanni in 300; became Augustus in 305, and died at York in the following year. By Helena, his first wife, *C.* was father of Constantine the Great. *C.* ruled his provinces with great justice and prudence, and won the esteem of all classes of his subjects.

Constantius, *Flavius Julius,* Roman emperor, son of Constantine the Great, was made Cæsar in 323, and elected emperor in 337. The soldiers, to secure the throne to the three sons of Constantine, massacred the uncles and cousins of those princes, with the exception of Julian, "the Apostate," and his brother Gallus. After this the sons of Constantine divided the empire, Constantius taking the east for his share. Magnentius, governor of Rhætia, murdered Constans, who had reigned over Italy 13 years; on which Constantius marched against the murderer, whom he defeated, and his elder brother being also dead, he became sole emperor. He died on his march against Julian, who had assumed the purple.

Con'stantly, *adv.* In a constant manner; invariably; without change.

Con'stat, *n.* [Lat., it appears.] (*Law.*) A certificate by an officer that certain matters therein stated appear on record.

Con'stellate, *v. t.* To join in radiance; to shine in one general splendor. (R.)

—To unite in one general lustre or radiance. (R.)

—To adorn or gem with stars or constellations.

Constella'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *constellatio* — *con,* and *stello,* a star.] (*Astron.*) In order to distinguish with greater facility the different stars, it has been the practice of observers, from time immemorial, to separate them into groups or clusters, which have received the name of *constellations.* These are represented by the figures of men or animals, or other objects to which they were fancied to have some resemblance. Hipparchus called them *Asterisms;* Aristotle and Hyginus, *Bodies;* Proclus, *Animals;* others, *Meteors;* but the term *constellation* has been long established by general usage. The origin of these figures and names is involved in impenetrable obscurity. By most authors the 12 *C.* of the zodiac are supposed to have been established about 1,700 years before our æra, either by the Egyptians or the Chaldeans. Dupuis supposes them to have had an incomparably more ancient origin, and that their names are significative of the climate of Egypt at the epoch when the solstice was in Capricorn; that is, about 15,000 before Christ. But even on this hypothesis, namely, that the names of the zodiacal *C.*, or *signs,* as



Fig. 670. — CONSTELLATION OF LEO.

they are frequently called, are significative of the seasons, it may be supposed that reference was made to the sign opposite to the sun, instead of that which the sun occupied; in which case the origin of the names would be referable to an epoch preceding our æra by about 2,000 or 3,000 years. This arises from the motion of the equinoctial points, which regress or go backward annually among the stars, accomplishing half a revolution in about 12,500 years. Aratus and Ptolemy among the ancients, and Bayer, Helvetius, and Lacaille, in more modern times, are the principal astronomers who have

grouped the stars into *C.* Tycho Brahe, Lemonier, Bezobut, and Halley, have added five more, which are recognized Many more have been named by these and other astronomers, which are not admitted into the list of acknowledged *C.* Bayer commenced the notation of the stars in the various *C.* by the Greek alphabet, marking the brightest star by the first letter, and so on; and when there were more stars than Greek letters, he denoted the rest by small italics. The stars were numbered in each *C.* by Flamsteed, in the order of their right ascension, and this is the plan usually adopted in the catalogues of Bradley, Lacaille, and others. There are 48 *C.* given by Aratus and Ptolemy, which are depicted on the celestial globe, and in star maps; but as many more have been added since the time of Ptolemy, some of which are rejected; so that the acknowledged number is about 90.

—An assemblage of excellences or splendors; as, a *constellation* of female beauty.

Consterna'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *consternatio*, from *consterno, consternatus* — *con, sterno*, to spread out, to extend, to throw down, from the root *ster*, whence Gr. *storennymi*, to spread or stretch out; Sansk *strî.*] A prostration of the mind; a state of terror that confounds the faculties, and incapacitates a person for consultation and execution; horror; amazement; astonishment; surprise; wonder; perturbation.

Con'stipate, *v. a.* [Lat. *constipo, constipatus* — *con*, and *stipo*, to compress; allied to Gr. *steibō*, to tread or stamp on.] To crowd; to thicken; to condense; to cram into a narrow compass; to stop by filling a passage.

"It may, by amassing, cooling, and *constipating* of waters, turn them into rain."— *Ray.*

—To make or render costive; as, a *constipated* condition of the bowels.

Constipa'tion, *n.* Act of constipating; condensation; a crowding or filling to hardness of the intestinal canal.

(*Med.*) *C.*, or costiveness, is a torpitude or sluggishness of the bowels, occasioned by an excessive action of the absorbents of the bowels, or defective secretion of the juices of the intestines, by which the fæces become hardened, or by an impaired peristaltic action of the intestines. (See DIGESTION.) It arises most frequently from a deficiency or vitiated secretion of the bile, which is the natural stimulus of the bowels. Sedentary habits predispose to *C.*, as does also the use of certain kinds of food. When severe and obstinate, it gives rise to inflammation of the bowels, and may soon prove fatal. The treatment consists in moving the bowels by means of purgatives, or injections of tepid water, then restoring the natural state of the system by means of active exercise in the open air, sea-bathing, and the use of food of a laxative nature; as brown bread, green vegetables, &c.

Con'stitu'cion, La, a sea-port town of Chili, in the department of Maule, about 115 m. N.E. of Concepcion.

Constituency, *n.* The body of electoral constituents; as, a county *constituency.*

Constit'uent, *a.* [Lat. *constituens*, from *constituo*. See CONSTITUTE.] Constituting; having the power of setting together firmly; necessary or essential; elemental; that which composes or forms, as an essential.

"Body, soul, and reason, are the three parts necessarily *constituent* of a man."— *Dryden.*

—Having the power of constituting, electing, or appointing; as, a *constituent* assembly.

—*n.* He or that which sets, fixes, forms, constitutes, or composes. — An essential or elementary part; that which is necessary to the formation or subsistence of any thing; as, food is a *constituent* of life.

—One who constitutes, appoints, or elects, as a delegate, agent, or representative; as, a senator addresses his *constituents.*

(*Law.*) He who gives authority to another to act for him.

Constit'uent Assembly. (*French Hist.*) See NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Constituição, (*kon-ste-too-e-sa'o.*) in S. America, a town of Brazil, about 115 m. N.E. of San Paulo, on the Piracicaba; *pop.* about 2,500.

Con'stitute, *v. a.* [Lat. *constituo, constitutus* — *con*, and *statuo*, to set.] To cause to be; to set up; to fix, settle, erect, establish, or confirm.

"It will be necessary to consider how at first those several churches were *constituted.*"— *Pearson.*

—To ordain; to give formal existence to; to form or compose; as, to *constitute* a code of laws.

—To depute, appoint, or elect; to make and empower; as, to *constitute* a body of electors.

Con'stituter, *n.* He or that which constitutes or appoints.

Constitu'tion, *n.* Act of constituting, enacting, forming, or establishing. — State or form of being; natural qualities; the particular frame or temperament of the human body; frame or temper of mind, affections, or passions.

"Beauty is nothing else but a just accord and harmony of the members, animated by a healthful *constitution.*"— *Dryden.*

—The established form of government in a state, kingdom, or country; a system of fundamental laws, rules, principles, and ordinances for the government of a state, nation, community, or society; as, the *Constitution* of the U. States.

—A particular law, ordinance, or regulation, made by authority of a superior, either civil or ecclesiastical The decrees and decisions of the Roman emperors were called *Constitutions*, and in the Roman Church this name is given to a decree of the pope in matters of doctrine.

C. of the U. States. The *C.* was framed by the convention of the representatives of the people, assembled in Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1787, and became the law of the country from the 4th of March, 1789, the day when it was ratified by Congress. It is divided into 7 articles, of which a succinct analysis follows. 1. The legislative power is vested in Congress. — Rules for the formation of the House of Representatives, and who shall be elected. — Organization of the Senate, with exclusive rights to it of trying impeachments. — Times and places of holding elections, and time of meeting of Congress. — Power of the respective houses. — Provision for a compensation to members of Congress, their safety from arrests, and their disqualification from holding certain offices. — Manner of passing bills. — Powers vested in Congress. — The migration or importation of a certain class of persons not to be prohibited prior to the year 1808. — The writ of *habeas corpus* not to be suspended, except in particular cases. — No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed. — Manner of laying taxes. — Manner of drawing money out of the treasury. — Titles of nobility forbidden. — No officer shall receive a present from a foreign government. — Enumeration of powers forbidden to the respective States. — 2. Executive power vested in the President. Rule (as amended) for his nomination and that of the Vice-President. — Various powers conferred on the President. — Definition of his duties. — Rules for the impeachment of the President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the U. States. — 3. Judicial power vested in sundry courts. — Provisions for the tenure of offices by the judges, and for their compensation. — Extent of the judicial power. — Original jurisdiction in certain cases vested in the Supreme Court. — Manner of trying crimes. — Definition of treason, and power vested in Congress to declare its punishment. — 4. Faith that State records, &c shall have in other States. The rights of citizens in the several States are secured. — Rules for the admission of new States and the government of the Territories. — Guarantee of the republican form of government to every State in the Union, and protection from invasion and domestic violence. — 5. Provision for amendments to the Constitution, which must be ratified by three-fourths of the several States. — 6. The *C.* and treaties made under the confederation shall be the supreme law of the land. — Public officers shall be required by oath or affirmation to support the *C.* of the U. States. — No religious test shall be required as a qualification for office. — 7. Directions on what shall be a sufficient ratification of this *C.* by the States. — In pursuance of article 5, 15 articles, in addition to, or amendment of the *C.*, have been successively proposed by Congress, and ratified by the several States. They relate to: 1. Religious freedom; liberty of the press; right of the people to assemble and to petition for redress of grievances. — 2. Right by the people to bear arms. — 3. Quartering of soldiers. — 4. Regulation of the right of search, and of the manner of arrest on criminal charges. — 5. Manner of being held to answer for crimes, and provision for the security of the life, liberty, and property of the citizens. — 6. Right by the accused to a fair trial by jury. — 7. Trial by jury in civil cases. — 8. Excessive bail not to be required; nor excessive fines imposed; nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. — 9. Rights retained by the people are secured to them. — 10. Reservation to the States respectively, or to the people, of the powers not delegated to the U. States by the *C.*, nor prohibited by it to the States. — 11. Limitation of the powers of the courts as to suits against one of the States. — 12. Regulation in the manner of electing the President and Vice-President. — 13. Prohibition of slavery in the U. States. — 14. All persons born or naturalized in the U. States are citizens. Disqualification of certain persons from holding offices. — 15. Absolute equality of rights to every class of citizens.

(*Med.*) The state of all the organs of the human body considered in regard to their special and relative arrangement, order, and activity. Any want of equilibrium in their development and energy forms a difference in the *C.* A man is said to be of a *good* or *robust*, a *delicate* or *weak C.*, when he is commonly healthy, or commonly laboring or unusually susceptible of disease.—*Dunglison.*

Constitu'tion, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Washington co., on the Ohio River, abt. 6 m. S.W. of Marietta.

Constitution, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of York co.

Constitu'tional, *a.* [Fr. *constitutionnel.*] Bred or inherent in the constitution, or in the natural frame of body or mind; as, a *constitutional* malady.

—Consistent with, or authorized by the civil or political constitution; legal; as, *constitutional* means.

—Attaching to, or regulated by, a constitution; as, *constitutional* government. — Relating to a constitution or recognized form of government; as, *constitutional* traditions. *Macaulay.* — Taken to invigorate and benefit the constitution; as, a *constitutional* walk. (Used by English university men.)

—*n.* A walk, or other active bodily exercise, taken to promote health and digestion. (A term in general use at the English universities.)

Constitu'tionalism, *n.* The science or authority of a constitution.

Constitu'tionalist, *n.* One who adheres to the constitution of a country; — opposed to *revolutionist.*

—One who suggests or carries out innovations or reforms in a constitution.

Constitutional'ity, *n.* That state which belongs to, or is inherent in, the human frame or natural constitution.

—State or condition of being in accordance with, or bound by, a constitutional form of government.

Constitu'tionalize, *v. n.* To take an active walk for the benefit of one's bodily health; to undergo any physical exercise tending to brace the system; — used by English university men.

Constitu'tionally, *adv.* Naturally; according to the physical constitution. — In consistency with the constitution or established frame of government.

Constitu'tionary, *a.* Same as CONSTITUTIONAL, *q. v.*

Constitu'tionist, *n.* One who adheres to the established system of government peculiar to his country.

Con'stitutive, *a.* That which constitutes: elemental; essential.

"The elements and *constitutive* parts of a schismatic"
Decay of Piety.

—Instituting; having the power or faculty to enact, establish, or create; as, *constitutive* authority.

Constitu'tively, *adv.* In a constitutive manner.

Constrain', *v. a.* [Fr. *contraindre*; Lat. *constringo* — *con*, and *stringo*, to bind, akin to Gr. *strang-gō*; Ger. *strängen*, to draw, bind, or tie tight.] To hinder by force; to restrain; to repress.

—To compel; to urge forward; to impel; to forcibly oblige; to necessitate.

"The rest besieg'd, but we *constrain'd* the town."— *Dryden.*

—To draw, press, or bind close together; to compress.

"How the straight stays the slender waist *constrain!*"— *Gay.*

—To fasten by bonds; to confine; to imprison.

"*Constrain'd* him in a bird, and made him fly
With parti-colored plumes, a chattering pye."— *Dryden.*

Constrain'able, *a.* That may be constrained; susceptible of restraint.

Constrain'edly, *adv.* By constraint, compression, or compulsion.

Constrain'er, *n.* He who, or that which, constrains.

Constraint', *n.* [Fr. *contrainte*, from *contraindre.*] A constraining; state of being constrained; confinement; restraint.

"His limbs were waxen weak and raw,
Thro' long imprisonment, and hard *constraint.*"— *Spenser.*

—Irresistible force or its effect; compulsion; violence; force.

"I did suppose it should be on *constraint;*
But, Heav'n be thank'd, it is but voluntary."— *Shaks.*

Constrain'tive, *a.* Impelling; having power to constrain.

Constrict', *v. a.* [Lat. *constringo, constrictus.* See CONSTRAIN.] To draw or bind close together; to bind; to cramp; to contract or cause to shrink.

"Such things as *constrict* the fibres, and strengthen the solid parts."— *Arbuthnot.*

Constrict'ed, *p. a.* Drawn together; bound; contracted.

(*Bot.*) Contracted or tightened so as to be smaller in some parts than in others. — *Worcester.*

Constric'tion, *n.* Act of constricting; a drawing together or contraction; compression; as, *constriction* of the air.

Constric'tive, *a.* Tending to contract or compress.

Constrict'or, *n.* That which constricts, draws together, or contracts.

(*Anat.*) A muscle that closes an orifice; as, the *constrictors* of the eyelids.

(*Zoöl.*) A name applied to the larger serpents, which overcome and destroy a struggling prey by throwing themselves round it in overlapping folds, and crushing it by their muscular force, as generally the species of the family BOIDÆ, *q. v.*

Constringe', *v. a.* To force to contract; to compress; to bind.

Constrin'gent, *a.* Having the quality of binding or compressing.

Construct', *v. a.* [Lat. *construo, constructum* — *con*, and *struo*, to pile up, to build.] To form or frame with contrivance; to put together the parts of a thing in their proper place or order; to build; to erect; to rear; as, to *construct* a dwelling-house. — To devise and compose; to compile; as, to *construct* a system.

To construct an equation. (*Math.*) To form a geometrical figure to correspond with the equation.

—*n.* Relating, or pertaining, to construction.

Construct'er, *n.* One who constructs or frames anything.

Construc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *constructio.*] Act of constructing, or of building, devising, or forming; as, the *construction* of a ship.

(*Arch.*) That branch of the science which relates to the practical execution of the works required to carry out the artist's designs. It is immediately connected with the distribution of the different forces, and the strains of the parts and materials of a building, the properties and qualities of the various materials used, and the effects which they are likely to produce in their several places.

(*Gram.*) Proper arrangement and connection of words in a sentence, according to the rules of syntax.

—Sense; meaning; interpretation; explanation; as, to place a true *construction* upon another's words.

Construction of an equation. (*Math.*) The interpretation of algebraic equations by geometric forms. — *Worcester.*

Construc'tional, *a.* Pertaining to, or deduced from, construction.

Construc'tionist, *n.* The person who construes or interprets the sense of a public document or legal instrument.

Construct'ive, *a.* Relating to, or formed by, construction; as, a *constructive* genius.

—Created or deduced by construction; not directly expressed but inferred; as, *constructive* evidence.

Construct'ively, *adv.* In a constructive manner; by way of inference, or interpretation.

Construct'iveness, *n.* Tendency to formation or construction.

—(*Phren.*) The inventive or constructive faculty possessed by mankind.

Construct'ure, *n.* Any pile, edifice, or structure that is formed or reared; as, the "earth's *constructure*."—*Blackmore.*

Construe', *v. a.* [Lat. *construo*; see CONSTRUCT; Fr. *construire.*] To place or arrange words in their natural order, so as to discover the sense of a sentence; to interpret; to translate.

—To render in a comprehensive manner; to explain the sense of; to render the meaning of.

"Virgil is so very figurative, that he requires . . . a grammar apart to *construe* him."—*Dryden.*

Con'stupra'te, *v. a.* [Lat. *constupro, constupratus*—*con*, and *stupro*, to ravish.] To ravish, violate, debauch, or defile.

Constupra'tion, *n.* Act of violation or defilement.

Consubsist', *v. n.* [Lat. *con*, and *subsisto*. See SUBSIST.] To subsist together.

Consubstantial, (*kon-sub-stan'shi-al,*) *a.* [Lat. *consubstantialis*—*con*, and *substantia*, substance, *q. v.*; Fr. *consubstantiel.*] Having the same substance or essence; co-essential; of the same kind or nature.

"In their conceits the human nature of Christ was not *consubstantial* to ours, but of another kind."—*Brerewood.*

Consubstan'tialism, *n.* The doctrine of consubstantiation.

Consubstan'tialist, *n.* A believer in consubstantiation.

Consubstantial'ity, *n.* Quality of being consubstantial; participation of the same nature.

Consubstan'tially, *adv.* In a consubstantial or co-existent manner.

Consubstan'tiate, *v. a.* [Lat. *con*, and *substantia.*] To unite in one common substance or nature.

Consubstan'tiate, *a.* Existing in the same substance.

Consubstantia'tion, *n.* A union or co-existence in the same substance.

(*Theol.*) The term by which Luther expressed the opinion which he held upon the nature of the elements in the Eucharist, as distinguished from *Transubstantiation*, the doctrine of the Roman Church. The latter assert, as the word they use implies, that the bread and wine are changed into the body and blood, and lose their former substance, although they retain its appearance miraculously to the senses. The Lutherans deny this change; but affirm that, while the bread and wine do still remain in their natural substance, the body and blood are at the same time transferred into them, and thus that both are actually partaken of together.

Consue'gra, a town of Spain, prov. Toledo, on the Amarguillo, 38 m. S.E. of Toledo. *Manuf.* Coarse stuffs, baize, and serge. Grain, wine, oil, barilla, soda, and extensive quantities of marble and jasper are produced in the neighborhood. *Pop.* 6,000.

Consuetude, *n.* [Lat. *consuetudo*, from *consuesco, consuetum*—*con*, and *sueo*, to be accustomed.] A being accustomed; custom; usage; habitude.

Consuetu'dinal, Consuetu'dinary, *a.* According to custom or usage; common; habitual.

Consuetu'dinary, *n.* A manual of customary devotional observances.

Con'sul, *n.* [Lat., from *consulo*, to consult—*con*, and *salio*, to leap, to jump. Literally, one who acts in concert with another, or who consults another.] An official commissioned by a sovereign or state to reside in a foreign land, and protect and forward the commercial interests of his own country. Such officers appear to have been first employed by the Italian republics to protect their merchants engaged in trade in the cities of the Levant. In general, a *C.* is not regarded as a minister or diplomatic functionary, and is subject to the civil authorities of the place where he resides.—*American C.* are nominated by the President to the Senate, and by the Senate confirmed or rejected. Each *C.* or vice-*C.* must give bond, in a sum not less than $2,000, nor more than $10,000, conditioned, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office. Among their powers and duties are those of receiving protests or declarations which captains, masters, crews, passengers, merchants, and others make relating to American commerce; they are required to administer on the estate of American citizens dying within their consulate, and leaving no legal representatives; to take charge of and secure the effects of American vessels in the absence of the master, owner, or consignee; to settle disputes between masters of vessels and the mariners; to provide for destitute seamen, within their consulate, and send them to the U. States at the public expense; to make certificates on certain facts in certain cases, which receive faith and credit in the courts of the U. States, when given in the performance of a consular function. They are entitled to receive certain fees, and, besides, receive a salary in certain places, such as Paris, London, and the Barbary States.—Before a *foreign C.* can perform any duties in the United States, he must be recognized by the President of the United States, and have received his *exequatur.*

(*Rom. Antiq.*) One of the two chief magistrates of the ancient Roman republic. On the expulsion of the kings, B. C. 509, two chief magistrates of the republic were appointed. Their tenure of office was for one year only. Decemvirs were appointed in 451, three military tribunes in 444, a dictator obtained the chief authority in 391, and a prætor was appointed in 366. Although the direction of affairs was occasionally vested either in decemvirs, military tribunes, or a dictator, the consulship was the office generally adopted. A plebeian was elected one of the *C.* in 366, and the office was often held by one of that class, until B. C. 172, when both *C.* were plebeians. After the appointment of an emperor in 31, it became a nominal dignity, and continued as such, with certain interruptions. Decimus Theodorus Paulinus, in A. D. 536, was the last consul at Rome, and Flavius Basilius Junius in 541, the last at Constantinople.

(*French Hist.*) See CONSULATE.

Con'sulage, *n.* (*Com.*) A duty by merchants at a foreign port for consular protection of their interests. (Sometimes called *consular dues.*)

Con'sular, Con'sulary, *a.* Belonging or relating to a consul; as, *consular* fees.

Con'sular, *n.* (*Roman Hist.*) The title given to a Roman citizen who had been dignified with the office of consul.

Con'sulate, *n.* [Fr. *consulat*; Lat. *consulatus.*] The office or place where business is transacted by a consul.—Official position or jurisdiction of a consul.

(*French Hist.*) The govt. established in France by Napoleon Bonaparte, after the extinction of the Directory, Nov. 10, 1799. The new constitution was proclaimed Dec. 24, when three consuls were appointed, the chief authority being vested in one of them called *First Consul.* Napoleon, Cambacérès, and Lebrun, were the consuls named, and, Aug. 4, 1802, the former was made first consul for life. The government was so gradually assimilated to a monarchy, and after the lapse of four years and a half an easy transition was made from the consular to the imperial form; the title of emperor was substituted for that of consul; and the exercise of the sovereign authority, which indeed had been only nominally shared with his colleagues, was delegated exclusively to Napoleon Bonaparte, May 18, 1804.

Con'sul-gen'eral, *n.* A chief consul, or commercial representative of a nation, in a foreign country, having jurisdiction over other consuls in the same country.

Con'sulship, *n.* The office or status of a consul.

"The patricians should do very ill,
To let the *consulship* to be so defiled."—*Ben Jonson.*

—Jurisdiction or residence to which a consul is appointed.

Consult', *v. n.* [Lat. *consulto*, frequentative from *consulo.* See CONSUL.] To take counsel together; to advise; to seek the opinion or advice of another; to deliberate in common; to confer; to consider with deliberation;—often followed by *with*; as, to *consult with* one's lawyer.

"Let us *consult* upon to-morrow's business."—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To ask advice or counsel of; as, to *consult* a friend.

—To refer to for information; to regard, or have regard to.

"We are, in the first place, to *consult* the necessaries of life rather than matters of ornament and delight."—*L'Estrange.*

—To deliberate upon; to weigh over; to take advice for; as, to *consult* upon future steps.

—To plan or contrive.

"Thou hast *consulted* shame to thy house, by cutting off many people."—*Habak.* ii. 10.

Con'sultary, *a.* Formed by, or springing from consultation; as, a *consultary* response.

Consulta'tion, *n.* Act of consulting, or of mutual deliberation.

"The chief priests held a *consultation* with the elders and scribes."—*Mark* xv. 1.

—A meeting or counsel of persons called together for deliberation on a certain matter; as, a *consultation* of physicians.

Consult'ative, *a.* Pertaining to, or susceptible of, consultation.

Consult'er, *n.* One who consults, or seeks counsel from another.

Consult'ing, *p. a.* Asking advice; seeking counsel or information; giving or receiving advice; as, a *consulting* physician.

Consult'ive, *a.* Consultative; determined by deliberation or due consideration.

Consum'able, *a.* That may be consumed; as, *consumable* goods.

Consume', *v. a.* [Lat. *consumo*—*con*, and *sumo*, to take.] To reduce to nothing; to destroy; to waste; to burn up; to spend; to swallow up; to squander; to exhaust; to dissipate.

"Thus in soft anguish she *consumes* the day."—*Thomson.*

—*v. n.* To waste away slowly; to be exhausted.

"These violent delights have violent ends, . . .
Like fire and powder, which, as they meet, *consume*."—*Shaks.*

Consum'er, *n.* One, or that which, consumes, wastes, spends, or destroys.

Consum'ingly, *adv.* In a consuming or wasteful manner.

Consum'mate, *v. a.* [Lat. *consummo, consummatus*—*con*, and *summa*, sum.] To wind up; to end; to finish; to make complete; to perfect; to bring or carry to the utmost point or degree; as, to *consummate* a marriage.

Consum'mate, *a.* Complete; perfect; carried to the utmost extent or degree; as, *consummate* wickedness.

"A man of perfect and *consummate* virtue."—*Addison.*

Consum'mately, *adv.* Completely; perfectly; entirely.

Consummation, *n.* [Lat. *consummatio.*] Act of consummating; completion; end; fruition; perfection.

"'Tis a *consummation*
Devoutly to be wish'd."—*Shaks.*

Consum'mative, *a.* Completing; tending to consummate.

Consumption, *n.* [Lat. *consumptio*, from *consumo, consumptus.* See CONSUME.] Act of consuming; destruction; dissipation; decline; as, the *consumption* of food.

—State of being consumed; waste; decay; loss.

"The mountains . . . have not suffered any considerable diminution or *consumption*."—*Woodward.*

(*Med.*) See PHTHISIS.

Consump'tional, *a.* Same as CONSUMPTIVE, *q. v.*

Consump'tionary, *a.* Pertaining to, or having the nature of, consumption.

Consumptive, (*kon-sum'tiv,*) *a.* Pertaining to consumption: destructive; wasteful; exhausting; as, a "*consumptive* war."—*Addison.*

(*Med.*) Affected with, or inclined to, phthisis, or pulmonary consumption; as, a *consumptive* cough.

"By an exact regimen, a *consumptive* person may hold out for years."—*Arbuthnot.*

Consump'tively, *adv.* In a manner predisposed to consumption.

Consump'tiveness, *n.* State of being consumptive, or a tendency thereto.

Con'sus, (*Myth.*) A deity worshipped at Rome, who presided over consuls. Romulus instituted festivals in his honor, called *Consualia*, during the celebration of which the Romans carried away the Sabine women.

Con'tact, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *contactus*, from *contingo*—*con*, and *tango, tactus*, to touch.] A touching together; touch; close union or junctnre of bodies.

(*Geom.*) When applied to 2 curves, the term *C.* implies that the latter do not simply intersect, but have two or more *consecutive* points in common. The number of such consecutive common points determines the *order* of the *C.* Thus, two curves which have two consecutive points in common are said to have a *two-pointic C.*, or one of the *first* order; if they have three consecutive common points, the *C.* is *three-pointic*, or of the *second* order; if four, *four-pointic*, or of the *third* order; and so on. In short, the number of consecutive common *elements* is equal to the order of the *C.* Thus two curves which simply touch each other, or have a common tangent, have a *C.* of the first order, both with each other and with that tangent. If they have the same curvature, they have *C.* of the second order with each other and with the common circle of curvature. When the number of common points is sufficient to determine one of the curves completely, the order of *C.* is maximum, and the latter *C.* is said to *osculate* the former. Thus a circle is determined by three points, so that we can only demand from it a *C.* of the second order, with any given curve. It is then called the *osculating circle*, or *circle of curvature.* A conic being determined by five points may have *C.* of the 4th order with any curve of higher order than itself. An *angle of C.* is the angle made by a curve line with its tangent; it is also called *angle of contingence*, and is equal to the *angle of curvature.*

Contagion, (*kon-ta'jŭn,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *contagio*—*con*, and *tango*—*tayo*, to touch.] Poisonous emanation or exhalation; infection; pestilence; as, the *contagion* of a malarious atmosphere.

"Will he steal out of his wholesome bed,
To dare the vile *contagion* of the night?"—*Shaks.*

—That which communicates or propagates mischief or evil.

"Nor will the goodness of intention excuse the scandal and *contagion* of example."—*King Charles I.*

(*Med.*) This term ought, properly speaking, to be confined to the communication of disease to a healthy body, by actual contact with the sick, or with the palpable matter from their bodies, and infection to be applied where disease is communicated through the medium of the atmosphere, or by means of other intermediate substances, called *fomites.* This distinction, however, is frequently lost sight of, and the term *C.* applied to all cases in which the disease is conveyed to the person of the recipient by particles of matter proceeding from the person of the sick, whether these particles are in a solid or a gaseous form, whether they are imparted by direct contact of the two bodies, or by being wafted through the air, or carried upon articles of clothing. There are two kinds of contagious diseases: 1, those that can only be communicated by direct contact, as itch, syphilis; and, 2, those which are capable of being produced either by direct contact or without it, as small-pox, typhus fever, &c. Some contagious diseases seem to effect some radical change upon the system, so that it is not again liable to attack from the same disease, as small-pox; and some diseases, that do not generally manifest any contagious disposition, do, occasionally, under unfavorable circumstances, assume a malignant and contagious form. The term *C.* is also applied to the poisonous matter by means of which the disease is communicated. In this latter sense, it is a morbific matter, *sui generis*, which, on entering the blood, produces a definite train of morbid phenomena, and communicates to the blood the property of generating a similar poison, capable of producing precisely the same disease.

Conta'gioned, *a.* Affected by contagion.

Conta'gionist, *n.* A believer in the contagious nature of certain diseases.

Contagious, (*kon-tā'jŭs*) *a.* Containing or generating contagion; poisonous; pestilential; as, *contagious* miasma.

"Breathe foul, *contagious* darkness in the air."—*Shaks.*

—Spreading from one to another, like contagion.

"The spirit of imitation is *contagious*."—*Ames.*

(*Med.*) Caught or communicated by approach or contact; as, a *contagious* malady.

Conta'giously, *adv.* By contagion; after the manner of contagion; as, rumor spreads *contagiously.*

Conta'giousness, *n.* Quality of being contagious.

Contain', *v. n.* [Lat. *contineo*—*con*, and *teneo*, to hold; Fr. *contenir*; It. *contenere.*] To include within certain limits; to comprehend; to comprise; to embrace.

"The earth . . . may of solid good *contain*
More plenty than the sun."—*Milton.*

—To hold; to be able to hold: to inclose; to have capacity, or room for; as, a barrel of ale *contains* 36 galls.

"And have my fill
Of knowledge what this vessel can *contain*."—*Milton.*

—*v. i.* To live in continence or chastity; to hold unruly desires in check.

"I felt the ardour of my passion increase, till I could no longer *contain*." —*Arbuthnot.*

Contain'able, *a.* That may be contained or comprised.

Contain'er, Contain'ant, *n.* One who, or anything which, contains.

Contain'ment, *n.* The extent of anything which is comprised or contained.

Contam'inable, *a.* Susceptible of contamination; liable to be contaminated.

Contam'inate, *v. a.* [Lat. *contamino, contaminatus* — *con*, and ancient *tamino*, from *tango, tago*, to touch.] To spoil, corrupt, pollute, or stain, by mixing or touching; to corrupt the purity or excellence of; to defile; to pollute; to sully; to taint; to infect; to violate.

"Shall we now
Contaminate our fingers with base bribes?"—*Shaks.*

—*a.* Polluted; sullied; corrupt; defiled.

Contamina'tion, *n.* Act of contaminating or polluting; pollution; defilement; taint.

Contam'inative, *a.* Tending to contaminate.

Contan'kerous, *a.* Same as Cantankerous, *q. v.*

Contarini, (*kŏn-ta-rē'ne,*) an illustrious family of Venice, which gave 7 doges to that republic, from 1043 to 1676, and also boasts of many ambassadors, cardinals, and men of letters. The most celebrated is *Gasparo C.*, papal legate to the Diet of Ratisbon, and a philosophical writer, b. 1483, d. 1542.

Con'tas, in Brazil. See Rio-de-Contas.

Contemn, (*kon-tem'.*) *v. a.* [Lat. *contemno* — *con*, and *temno*, to slight, to scorn, to despise; probably allied to *temero*, to treat rashly, from *temere*, rashly: It. *contemnare.*] To consider and treat as mean and despicable; to reject with disdain; to despise; to scorn; to disdain; to spurn; to neglect; to underrate; to overlook.

"Yet better thus, and known to be *contemned*,
Than still *contemned* and flattered."—*Shaks.*

Contem'ner, *n.* One who contemns; a despiser; a scorner.

Contem'ningly, *adv.* Slightingly; scornfully; contemptuously.

Contem'per, *v. a.* [Lat. *contemperare.*] To reduce to a lower degree by an admixture with opposite qualities; to temper.

"The leaves qualify and *contemper* the heat, and hinder the evaporation of moisture."—*Ray.*

Contem'perament, *n.* State or condition of being contempered.

Contem'perate, *v. a.* To diminish any quality by the addition of something of a contrary nature; to temper; to moderate; as, to "*contemperate* the air."—*Browne.*

Contempera'tion, *n.* The act of diminishing any quality by admixture with a contrary one; act of moderating or tempering.

—Proportionate mixture; proportion.

"The *contemperations* of natural humours."—*Hale.*

Contem'perature, *n.* State or condition of being proportionally mixed.

Con'template, *v. a.* [Fr. *contempler*; Lat. *contemplor, contemplatus* — *con*, and *templum*, an open place for observation, cut off by the augur with his staff; dim. of *tempus*, a section, division. See Temple.] To view carefully on all sides, and with reference to an object; to look at; to gaze upon; to survey; to behold; to view or consider with continued attention; to study; to ponder; to muse on; to meditate on.

—To look forward to; to have in view as likely to occur; to presuppose; as, to *contemplate* being married.

—*v. n.* To look around carefully; to think studiously; to study; to muse; to meditate.

"So many hours must I take my rest,
So many hours must I *contemplate*."—*Shaks.*

Contempla'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *contemplatio.*] Act of contemplating; study; meditation; continued attention of the mind to a particular subject.

"For *contemplation* he and valour formed."—*Milton.*

To have in contemplation. To intend to do something; to have under consideration.

Contem'platist, *n.* One who contemplates.

Contem'plative, *a.* Given to contemplation; studious; thoughtful; meditative; employed in study.

"Fixt and *contemplative* their looks,
Still turning over nature's books."—*Denham.*

—Having the power of thought or meditation.

"The *contemplative* faculty of man."—*Ray.*

Contem'plative, *n.* (*Eccl.*) A friar of the Mary Magdalen order.

Contem'platively, *adv.* With contemplation.

Contem'plativeness, *n.* Thoughtfulness; meditativeness; state of being contemplative.

Contem'plator, *n.* One who contemplates; as, the "Platonic *contemplators.*"—*Browne.*

Contemporane'ity, *n.* State or condition of being contemporaneous.

Contempora'neous, *a.* [See Contemporary.] Living or being at the same time; contemporary; as, a *contemporaneous* writer.

Contempora'neously, *adv.* At the same time with some other event.

Contempora'neousness, *n.* The state of being contemporary, or of the same time.

Contem'porariness, *n.* Existence at the same time with another or others.

Contem'porary, *a.* [Fr. *contemporain*, from Lat. *con*, and *temporarius.*] Living at the same time; co existent; contemporaneous; as, a *contemporary* writer.

"A grove horn with himself he sees,
And loves his old *contemporary* trees."—*Cowley.*

—*n.* One who lives at the same time with another; as, a *contemporary* of General Washington.

Contempt, (*kon-temt'.*) *n.* [Lat. *contemptus*, from *contemno.* See Contemn.] Act of contemning or despising; scorn; disdain; contumely; as, to have a *contempt* of meanness.

"Nothing, says Longinus, can be great, the *contempt* of which is great."—*Addison.*

—State of being despised; neglect; shame; disgrace; as, to fall into *contempt.*

"The place was like to come into *contempt*."—*Matt.*

(*Law.*) Disobedience to the rules, orders, or process of a court of competent authority. *C.* in court is punishable by fine or imprisonment; for *C.* out of court an attachment may be granted in some of the States, but in others, as in Pennsylvania, no one is guilty of a *C.* for any publication made or act done out of court, which is not in violation of the mandates, orders, or rules of the court.—A breach of privilege of either of the Houses of Congress, or State Legislatures, is punishable by that House, by censure or commitment, in the same manner as courts of justice punish for *C.*

Contemptibil'ity, *n.* Worthy of being viewed with contempt; state of being held in contempt.

Contempt'ible, *a.* [L. Lat. *contemptibilio.*] Worthy of contempt; despicable; vile; mean; base; worthless; pitiful; as, a *contemptible* fellow.

"From no one vice exempt,
And most *contemptible* to shun contempt."—*Pope.*

Contempt'ibleness, *n.* State or quality of being contemptible; baseness; meanness; vileness.

Contempt'ibly, *adv.* In a contemptible manner.

Contemptuous, (*kon-temt'ū-us,*) *a.* Manifesting or expressing contempt or disdain; scornful; apt to despise; insolent; haughty; disdainful; supercilious; contumelious; as, a *contemptuous* look.

"*Contemptuous*, proud, set on revenge and spite."—*Milton.*

Contemp'tuously, *adv.* In a contemptuous manner; with scorn or disdain; as, to be treated *contemptuously.*

Contemp'tuousness, *n.* Quality of being contemptuous; disposition to contempt; act of contempt; insolence; scurrilulness; haughtiness.

Contend', *v. n.* [Lat. *contendo* — *con*, and *tendo*, to stretch, to strive.] To strive or to strive against; to struggle or strive in opposition; to vie; to oppose; to contest; — often followed by *with*, or *for*; as, to *contend for* a prize, to *contend with* an adversary.

"Death and nature do *contend* about them."—*Shaks.*

—To dispute; to debate; to wrangle; to argue; to vie in controversy; as, he *contends* he is right.

"He will find that many things he fiercely *contended* about were trivial."—*Decay of Piety.*

—*v. a.* To dispute or contest anything.

"A time of war at length will come,
When Carthage shall *contend* the world *with* Rome."—*Dryden.*

Contend'er, *n.* One who contends; a combatant; a disputant.

"The *contenders* for it look upon it as undeniable."—*Locke.*

Contend'ress, *n.* A female disputant, combatant, or contestant.

Content', in *Texas*, a post-office of Colorado co.

Content', *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *contentus* — *con*, and *tineo*, to hold.] Containing or holding what satisfies the mind; easy; having a mind at peace; satisfied; having enough; pleased, satisfied, or gratified with what one has; as, to be *content* with a competency.

"Who is *content*, is happy."—*Locke.*

(*Eng. Pol.*) A term used in the English House of Lords to denote the acquiescence of a member when voting in favor of a motion before the house; it is synonymous with the "Aye" of the House of Commons. (The negative is called *Non-content.*)

—*v. a.* To satisfy the mind; to appease; to make quiet; to make easy in any situation; — with the reciprocal pronoun.

"*Content thyself* with this much . . . that I love thee."—*Sidney.*

—To please; to gratify; to propitiate; as, to *content* the eye.

—*n.* That which is contained.—Power of containing; capacity. See Contents.

—Rest or quietness of the mind in the present condition; moderate happiness; modest satisfaction.

"Farewell the tranquil mind! farewell *content*."—*Shaks.*

—Acquiescence; satisfaction without examination.

"The sense they humbly take upon *content*."—*Pope.*

Content'ed, *a.* Satisfied; quiet; easy and tranquil in mind.

"Barbarossa . . . seemed *contented* with the answer."—*Knolles.*

Content'edly, *adv.* In a contented manner.

Content'edness, *n.* State of being contented; state of resting in mind; quiet; satisfaction of mind with any condition or event.

"Angling was . . . a procurer of *contentedness*."—*Walton.*

Contention, (*kon-ten'shun,*) *n.* [Lat. *contentio.* See Contend.] Act of contending; strife; a violent effort to obtain something, or to resist a person, claim, or injury; contest; quarrel; conflict.

—Controversy; debate; strife at law.

"Litigious terms, fat *contentions*, and flowing fees."—*Milton.*

—Competition; emulation; vehemence of endeavor to excel; zeal in friendly debate or discussion.

"No quarrel, but a sweet *contention*."—*Shaks.*

Contentious, (*kon-ten'shus,*) *a.* [Fr. *contentieux*, from Lat. *contentiosus.*] Apt or disposed to contend; quarrelsome; litigious; wrangling; provoking strife or contention; as, a *contentious* temper.

"A continual dropping in a very rainy day and a *contentious* woman are alike."—*Prov.* xxvii. 15.

—Relating to contention or dispute; involving debate.

"Rest made them idle, idleness made them curious, and curiosity *contentious*."—*Decay of Piety.*

Contentious jurisdiction. (*Eccl. Law.*) See Jurisdiction.

Contentiously, *adv.* In a contentious or quarrel some manner.

Contentiousness, *n.* Quality or state of being contentious; a disposition to contend; proneness to contest; perverseness; quarrelsomeness.

Content'less, *a.* Discontented; dissatisfied; wanting content.

Content'ment, *n.* [Fr. *contentement.*] State of being contented; a resting or satisfaction of mind without disquiet; acquiescence in one's present condition; contentedness.

"The noblest mind the best *contentment* has."—*Spenser.*

—Gratification; that which affords a pleasurable feeling to the mind.

Content'ny, or Contentnea Creek, in *N. Carolina*, rises in Wake co., flows S.E., and joins the Neuse River about 10 m. N.E. of Kingston.

Con'tents, *n. pl.* [See Content.] The thing or things held, included, or comprehended within a limit; area or solidity; capacity; volume; extent within limits; that which is contained in a book, writing, vessel, &c.; index; as, the entire *contents* of a cask or package, the *contents* of a book, a table of *contents*, &c.

"I shall prove these writings . . . authentic, and the *contents* true."—*Grew.*

Conter'minable, *a.* Susceptible of being considered as possessing the same bounds or limits.

"Love and life are not *conterminable*."—*Wotton.*

Conter'minal, Conter'minate, Conter'minous, *a.* [Lat. *conterminus* — *con*, and *terminus*, a boundary.] Having the same bounds or limits; bordering upon; touching at the boundary; contiguous.

Contest', *v. a.* [Fr. *contester*; Lat. *contestor* — *con*, and *testor*, from *testis*, a witness.] To call together to witness; to introduce an action by calling witnesses; to call in question; to oppose; to controvert; to debate; as, to *contest* a law-suit.

—To endeavor earnestly to defend, hold, or maintain; as, a well-*contested* battle.

(*Law.*) To defend a suit; to dispute, oppose, or resist a claim.—*Burrell.*

—*v. n.* To strive; to contend; to vie; to emulate; — generally with *with.*

"Man . . . dares in pomp *with* Jove *contest*."—*Pope.*

Con'test, *n.* Struggle for victory, superiority, or in defence; combat; conflict; battle; encounter; shock; as, a *contest* for supremacy.

"What mighty *contests* rise from trivial things!"—*Pope.*

—Dispute; debate; controversy; competition.

"Leave all noisy *contests* . . . and brawling language."—*Watts.*

Contest'able, *a.* [Fr.] That may be disputed or debated; disputable; controvertible; as, a *contestable* base of argument.

Contest'ant, *n.* [Fr.] One who contests, debates, or litigates.

Contesta'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *contestatio.*] Act of contesting; debate; strife.

"Domestic, unsociable *contestations*."—*Clarendon.*

Contest'ingly, *adv.* In a contesting or contending manner.

Con'testless, *a.* That which may not be questioned.

Con'text, *n.* [Lat. *contextus*, from *contexo* — *con*, and *texo*, to weave.] Connection; coherence; the general series or composition of a discourse; the parts of a discourse which precede or follow the sentence quoted; the passages of Scripture which are near the text, either before it or after it.

Context'ural, *a.* Pertaining to contexture.

Context'ure, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *con*, and *textura*, from *texo, textus*, to weave.] The interweaving several parts into one body; the disposition and union of the constituent parts of a thing with respect to each other; system; texture.

"He was not of any delicate *contexture*; his limbs rather sturdy than dainty."—*Wotton.*

Context'ured, *a.* Woven together into one texture.

Conti, (House of.) This younger branch of the princely French house of Condé, *q. v.*, took its name from the small town of Conti, near Amiens, and sprang from Armand de Bourbon, brother of the "Great Condé;" b. 1629, d. 1666. The most remarkable member of the family was François Louis, Prince de la Roche-sur-Yon, and Conti, b. 1664. He took a brilliant part in the victories of Steinkirk and Neerwinden, and Massillon pronounced his funeral oration. Saint-Simon, in his celebrated *Mémoires*, thus speaks of him: "He was the delight of armies, the divinity of the people, the hero of officers, the darling of parliament, and the admiration of the most learned savans." D. 1709.—The last of the House of C. was Louis Francois Joseph, b. 1734, d. in Spain, 1814.

Conti, (*Louise Marguerite de Lorraine, Princesse de,*) celebrated for her beauty and brilliant talents, daughter of Henri, Duc de Guise, was loved by Henri IV., who proposed to marry her; she, however, married, in 1605, François de Bourbon, Prince de Conti, son of Louis de Bourbon, first Prince de Condé, who d. 1614, without issue, and cannot therefore be accounted as the founder of the above house. After his death, the Princesse de Conti privately married the famous Marshal de Bassompierre (*q. v.*), shared in his disgrace, and d. in exile, 1631.

Contigna'tion, *n.* [Lat. *contignatio.*] Act of framing together, as beams.—A frame of beams joined together; a fabric.

"Several stories or *contignations*."—*Wotton.*

Contigu'ity, *n.* State of being contignous; actnal contact of bodies; a touching; nearness ot situation or place.

"Some boundless *contiguity* of shade." — *Cowper.*

Contig'nous, *a.* [Lat *contiguus* — *con*, and *tango*, *tago*, to touch.] Touching one another; meeting or joining at the surface or border; adjoining; adjacent; near.

"Happiness and misery,
And all extremes, are still *contiguous*." — *Denham.*

Contig'nously, *adv.* In a manner to touch; without intervening space.

Contig'nousness, *n.* State of being contignous; closeness of contact; contiguity.

Con'tinence, Con'tinency, *n.* [Lat. *continentia*, from *continco*, *continens* — *con*, and *teneo*, to hold.] A keeping within due bounds; self-command; restraint of the desires and passions, especially ot the passion for sexnal enjoyment; chastity.

"Chastity is either abstinence or *continence*; abstinence is that of virgins or widows; *continence*, of married persons." — *Taylor.*

Con'tinent, *a.* [Lat. *continens.*] Holding or keeping within due bounds, as the passions; refraining from nnlawful sexnal commerce, or moderate in the indulgence of sexnal pleasnre; chaste; as, as *continent* as Joseph.

—*n.* (*Geog.*) The large unbroken tracts of land on the earth, whether altogether or entirely disconnected, are included nnder this name. Thns Europe and Asia together, Africa, N. America, S. America, and Australia, may all be thus regarded. There is absolntely no natural separation between Europe and Asia; and thns, although in descriptive and political geography they are distinct, in physical geography they are one.

—The mainland of Europe, as distinguished from the British Islands.

Continent'al, *a.* Pertaining or relating to a continent; as, a *continental* system. — Belonging or relating to the main-land of Europe, in contradistinction to the islands belonging thereto, more especially Great Britain; as, a *continental* tour. — (*Amer. Hist.*) Relating, or pertaining to, the American colonies confederated during the Revolntionary War; as, the *Continental* Congress.

Cntinental system. (*Hist.*) A name given to the plan adopted by Napoleon I. for cntting off England from connection with the continent of Enrope, and thus destroying her maritimo snpremacy. It was prominently put forward by the publication of the Berlin Decree, in 1806, which declared the British Islands in a state of blockade, and prohibited all trade in English goods. The British govt., in retaliation, issued in 1807 the famous *Orders in Council.* On the breaking up of Napoleon's power, the *C. S.* fell to the ground.

—*n.* (*Amer. Hist.*) A term applied to a soldier in the Continental army during the War of Independence.

Con'tinently, *adv.* In a continent or chaste manner; moderately; temperately.

Contin'gence, Contin'gency, *n.* [Fr. *contingence.* See CONTINGENT.] Quality of being contingent or casual.

"Aristotle says we are not to build certain rules upon the *contingency* of human actions." — *South.*

—A fortuitous event; casualty; chance; accident; as, the *contingency* of succeeding to a fortune at a person's death.

Contin'gent, *a.* [Lat. *contingens*, from *contingo* — *con*, and *tango*, to touch.] Happening in connection with; falling or coming by chance; not definite or fixed; uncertain; as, a *contingent* event.

—Depending upon an uncertainty; fortuitous; as, *contingent* prospects.

(*Law.*) Dependent upon chance, with a possibility of occurrence; as, a *contingent* sum of money.

—*n.* A fortuitous event; that which may happen; a casualty.

"By *contingents* we are to understand those things which come to pass without any human forecast." — *Grew.*

—That which falls to the lot or share of; a quota; a suitable share; just or due proportion.

(*Pol.*) The quota of troops to be furnished by each member of a number of states composing a confederation, as in Germany; or by each subdivision of territory to the annual recruiting of the army, as in France.

Contin'gently, *adv.* Accidentally; without design or foresight; dependently.

Contin'gentness, *n.* State of being contingent.

Contin'nable, *a.* That may be continued.

Contin'nal, *a.* [Fr. *continuel*; Lat. *continuus.* See CONTINUE.] Proceeding without interruption or cessation: not intermitting; constant; perpetual; incessant; continuous.

"'Tis all blank sadness, or *continual* tears." — *Pope.*

—Often repeated; frequently recurring; as, a *continual* nuisance.

Continual'ity, *n.* State of being continual, or of frequent recurrence.

Contin'nally, *adv.* Without pause or cessation; unceasingly; constantly; perpetually; always; as, human nature is *continually* wanting something.

—Very often: in repeated succession; as, to be *continually* falling in love.

Contin'nalness, *n.* State of being continual or permanent.

Contin'nance, *n.* State or time of continuing; permanence in one state; duration; perseverance; constancy; abode; definite stay.

"*Continuance* of evil doth in itself increase evil." — *Sidney.*

—Continuation; uninterrupted succession; protraction; as, the *continuance* of species.

(*Law.*) The adjournment of a cause from one day to another of the same, or subsequent, term. The postponement of the trial of a cause.

Contin'uate, *v. a.* [Lat. *continuare.*] To join in close contact. (R.)

Contin'nate, *a.* Immediately or intimately connected. —Uninterrupted; unbroken.

Contin'nateness, *n.* State or quality of being continuate.

Continua'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *continuatio*, from *continuo*, *ventinuatus.* See CONTINUE.] Act of continuing; uninterrupted succession in space or in time; extension; prolongation; propagation; as, the *continuation* of a family line. — Continuance; protraction; supplement; as, the *continuation* of a history.

Contin'native, *n.* (*Logic.*) An expression noting permanence or duration.

"To these may be added *continuatives*; as Rome remains to this day; which includes, at least, two propositions, viz.: Rome was, and Rome is." — *Watts.*

(*Gram.*) A word that serves to conjoin or connect the form of a sentence.

—*a.* That continues; as, a *continuative* subject.

Contin'uator, *n.* One who continues or keeps up a series or succession.

Contin'ue, *v.n.* [Fr. *continuer*; Lat. *continuo*, from *continuus*, from *comtineo* — *con*, and *teneo*, to hold.] To hold or keep together without intermission; to remain in a state or place; to abide for any time indefinitely; to stay.

"The popular vote
Inclines me here to *continue*." — *Milton.*

—To last; to be durable; to endure; to be permanent.

"For here have we no *continuing* city, but we seek one to come." *Heb.* xiii. 14.

—To persevere; to be steadfast or constant.

"The rain . . . *continued* till the earth
No more was seen." — *Milton.*

—*v. a.* To add to the dimensions of; to draw out; to protract; to prolong; to extend in space or duration; to produce; to persevere or persist in; as, to *continue* to lead a moral life.

Contin'ued, *p. a.* Extended in time without intermission; uninterrupted; unceasing.

"There the series of a constant *continued* succession is lost." *Locke.*

C. Bass. (*Mus.*) See THOROUGH-BASS.

C. Fever. (*Med.*) A fever which presents no interruption in its course. — *Dunglison.*

C. Fraction. (*Math.*) A fraction, the numerator of which is 1, and the denominator a whole number plus a fraction whose numerator is 1, and whose denominator is a whole number plus a fraction, and so on. — *Davies & Peck.*

Contin'uer, *n.* One who continues; a continuator.

"I would my horse had the speed of your tongue,
And so good a *continuer*."—*Shaks.*

Continu'ity, *n.* [Lat. *continuitas.*] State of being continuous; uninterrupted connection; cohesion; close union of parts; unbroken texture.

"It wraps itself about the flame, and by its *continuity* hinders any air or nitre from coming." — *Addison.*

Law of C. (*Phys.*) A principle of considerable use in investigating the laws of motion, and of change in general, and which may be thus enunciated: *Nothing passes from one state to another without passing through all the intermediate states.* The argument on which Leibnitz attempted to establish it a priori, is, that if any change were to happen without the intervention of time, the thing changed must be in two different conditions at one and the same instant, which is obviously impossible.

Principle of C. (*Geom.*) A kind of postulate of great utility as a mode of discovery. According to it, any property of a geometrical figure which has been once established will still hold, (though it may possibly have to be differently enunciated and demonstrated,) through all the successive states through which the figure may be conceived to pass. Thus, since two conics which do not intersect in more than two real points may always be projected into two circles, it is obvious that all *descriptive* properties of two circles, *e. g.*, those concerning their centres of similitude, &c., remain true for the projected conics. The property of intersecting, however, being merely *contingent*, or dependent upon position solely, the principle of continuity teaches that two conics which intersect, even in four real points, and which, consequently, cannot be projected into two circles, also possess the descriptive properties in question.

Contin'uous, *a.* [Lat. *continuus.*] Joined together closely or without intervening space or interruption; conjoined; connected; continued; as, a *continuous* system of telegraphs.

(*Bot.*) Not interrupted; not deviating from uniformity. — *Henslow.*

Contin'uously, *adv.* In continuation; without interruption.

Con'tooecook River, in *New Hampshire*, rises in Cheshire co., traverses Hillsborough and Merrimac cos., and enters the Merrimac River abt. 8 m. N. of Concord.

Contooecook Village, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Merrimac co., about 10 m. W. of Concord.

Contor'sion, *n.* Same as CONTORTION, *q. v.*

Contort', *v. a.* [Lat. *contorqueo*, *contortus* — *con*, and *torqueo*, to twist.] To twist together; to cause to writhe; to wring; to pull awry.

"Air seems to consist of spires *contorted* into small spheres." *Cheyne.*

Contort'ed, *p. a.* Twisted over each other in oblique directions; as, a *contorted* limb.

(*Bot.*) Applied to a part of a plant folded or twisted back upon itself, as the root of *Polygonum distorta.* — Also, in æstivation, to the subordinate parts of the corolla when they are set obliquely, and overlap each other in succession. — *Henslow.*

Contor'tion, *n.* [Fr. *contorsion*, from Lat. *contortio.* See CONTORT.] A twisting together; a writhing; a wresting; a twist; wry motion: distortion.

"It has all the *contortions* of the sibyl, without the inspiration." *Burke.*

(*Med.*) Violent movement of a part, accompanied with a kind of torsion, twist, or cast; as, *contortion* of the face.

Contort'ive, *a.* Displaying contortion.

Contorti'plicate, *a.* [From Lat. *contortus*, and *plicare*, to fold.] (*Bot.*) Twisted and folded. — *Gray.*

Contour, (*kon-toor'*) *n.* [Fr. *contour* — *con*, and *tour*; It. *torno*, a turn, from Lat. *turnus*, a turner's wheel; Gr. *tornos*, a carpenter's tool for drawing a circle.] The line that bounds a rounded body: the outline.

(*Fine Arts.*) The external lines which bound and terminate a figure. The beauty of *C.* consists in those lines being flowing, lightly drawn, and sinuous. They must be carefully and scientifically drawn; and this cannot be done without a thorough knowledge of anatomy.

(*Mil.*) The outline of a horizontal section of fortified works.

Contour of ground. (*Trigon.*) A horizontal section of ground, so called in surveying. These sections are taken at some fixed vertical interval from each other, suited to the scale of the drawing, or to the subject in hand; and the distance of each, above or below some assumed plane of comparison, is given in figures at the most convenient places on the plan. When the scale of the drawing is about 100 feet to an inch, 2 or 3 feet will be found a convenient vertical interval between the *C.*; and, however large the scale of the plan, it will scarcely be found necessary to obtain *C.* with a less vertical interval than 2 feet.

Contour'niated, *a.* Having furrowed edges.

Contoy', or LOG'GERHEAD, in the Caribbean Sea, an island off the coast of Yucatan, 16 m. W. by N. of Cape Catoche. Lat. 21° 32′ N., Lon. 86° 49′ W.

Con'tra, a Latin preposition signifying *against, over, opposite, in opposition*, &c., and entering into the composition of many English words.

(*Bookkeeping.*) The term usually placed at the head of the *Cr.* or *creditor* page in a cash-book: as counter to, or *against* the entries on the opposite or *debtor* (*Dr.*) page.

Con'traband, *a.* Contrary to law; prohibited; forbidden: as, *contraband* goods.

—*n.* [It. *contrabbando*, goods prohibited by law; Lat. *contra*, against, and L. Lat. *bannum*, a public edict. See BAN.] Illegal traffic; prohibition of trading in goods contrary to the laws of a state, or of nations.

—In the United States, a term applied to a negro slave. This word was first applied by Gen. B. F. Butler, during the late civil war, to all captured negroes, on the ground, that, being of use to their masters in furthering military operations, they were hence *contraband of war.* It is now generally adopted.—*Contraband of war.* (*Law.*) Such articles as a belligerent has, by the law of nations, the right of preventing a neutral from furnishing to his enemy. Articles *C.* of war are, in general, arms and munitions of war, and those out of which munitions of war are made. All these are liable to be seized; but very arbitrary interpretations have been affixed to the term by powerful states, when able to enforce them by arms.

Con'trabandist, *n.* [Sp. *contrabandista.*] A smuggler; one who engages in an illegal traffic.

Con'tra-bas'so, CONTRA-BASS, DOUBLE-BASS, *n.* [It. *contra-basso.*] (*Mus.*) The largest of the violin species of string and bowed instruments, of which it forms the lowest bass.

Con'tra Cos'ta, in *California*, a N.W. central co.; *area*, about 800 sq. m. The Bay of San Francisco bounds it on the W., as does the San Joaquin on the E., and San Pablo and Suisun bays on the N. It is drained by San Ramon, Nueces, Jugerto, Hambre, and San Pablo creeks and other smaller streams. *Soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Martinez. *Pop.* 8,461.

Contract', *v. a.* [Lat. *contraho*, *contractus* — *con*, and *traho*, to draw.] To draw together or nearer; to draw into a less compass; to cause to shrink; to wrinkle; to shorten; to narrow: to abridge; to lessen; to confine; as, to *contract* the forehead.

"Why love among the virtues is not known,
It is that love *contracts* them all in one." — *Donne.*

—To bargain for: to covenant: to stipulate by mutual obligations; as, to *contract* an alliance offensive and defensive.

"But first *contracted*, that if ever found,
His head should pay the forfeit." — *Dryden.*

—To betroth; to affiance; as, to *contract* a marriage.

"She was . . . *contracted* to a man of merit and quality." — *Tatler.*

—To draw to; to bring on; to get; to obtain; to incur; as, to *contract* a debt.

"And each from each *contract* new strength and light." — *Pope.*

(*Gram.*) To reduce two vowels into a diphthong; thus, oe, æ.

—*v. n.* To shrink up; to become less in bulk; to become shorter or narrower: as, *contracted* fibres.

—To bargain: to stipulate; to make a mutual agreement; as, to *contract* to build a ship.

Con'tract, *n.* A coming together, to make an agreement; an agreement or covenant; a bargain; a compact; also, the deed of writing recording the same; as, a post-office *contract.*

—An act of betrothment or affiance; as, a marriage *contract.*

(*Gram.*) A word wherein concurrent vowels are contracted.

(*Law*) The term usually applied to such agreements, (whether express or implied,) as create, or are intended to create, a legal right, and corresponding liability; such

right not attaching to the possession of the subject-matter of the contract, except in equity, and that indirectly, but subsisting both in equity and law against the contracting party. The conditions essential to the legal validity of a contract relate either to the competency of the parties, the sufficiency of the consideration or inducement, the nature of the thing contracted for, the fairness of the transaction, or, lastly, to the form of the agreement. And, first, as to the competency of the parties. The party to be sued must have been at the time of the contract of sound mind, and, unless it was for the supply of necessaries, of full age; and if a woman, she must have been unmarried, subject as to the latter condition to some exceptions established either by local custom or by the doctrines of equity. 2d. As to the sufficiency of the consideration on the part of the person suing. It must have been either future marriage since performed, or money, or something capable of being estimated in money; or some act, whether of performance or abstinence, whereby some undoubted advantage, though not capable of being exactly valued, accrues to the party sued. 3d. The act contracted for must be neither contrary to written law, nor to public policy; and it must be beneficial to the party seeking either performance or compensation, or to some one on whose behalf he gave the consideration. 4th. There must have been neither fraud (either by concealment or misstatement) nor compulsion on the part of the plaintiff in obtaining the agreement; and fraudulent acts subsequent to the agreement having reference to it are also sufficient to deprive the guilty party of all right under it. Some circumstances are in equity considered either as conclusive evidence of fraud, or as substantive acts of coercion, which are not strictly of such a nature, and are not so deemed at law. Lastly, as to the form of the agreement. Where it relates to an interest in land of three years' duration or more, or to goods of the value of $50 or upwards, unless there be earnest or delivery, or where it is an agreement as surety, or where it is upon marriage as a consideration, it must, by American law, be in writing: though the want of a written instrument may be supplied in equity by partial performance, that is, by acts evidently done in pursuance of the alleged contract.

Contract'ed, *p. a.* Drawn together; narrow; mean; selfish; betrothed; as, a *contracted* fibre, a *contracted* mind, a *contracted* couple, &c.

Contract'edly, *adv.* In a contracted manner.

Contract'edness, *n.* State of being contracted; narrowness; meanness.

Contractibil'ity, *n.* Capability of being contracted; quality of permitting contraction; as, the *contractibility* of heat.

Contract'ible, *a.* Capable of contraction.

Contract'ibleness, *n.* Quality of suffering contraction.

Contract'ile, *a.* [Fr.] Tending to contract; having the power of contracting, as living fibres.

"The arteries are elastic tubes, endued with a *contractile* force." *Arbuthnot.*

Contractil'ity, *n.* Quality of being contractile; inherent property by which bodies contract or shrink.

(*Physiol.*) The power which certain tissues have, during life, of shortening themselves in a peculiar manner; it is usually observed in muscular and some kinds of fibro-cellular tissue; but is also exercised by a series of cells, as in the *Hydra* polype.

Contrac'tion, *n.* [Fr.; from Lat. *contractio.*] Act of contracting or drawing together; act of shortening or narrowing in quantity or extent; abbreviation; curtailment.

"The main parts of the poem . . . no translator can prejudice, but by omissions or *contractions.*" — *Pope.*

—State of being contracted, narrowed, lessened, or shrivelled; as, *contraction* of the stomach. (Opposed to *dilatation.*)

(*Gram.*) The shortening of a word by the omission of a letter or syllable. The Greek language abounds with contractions, which have been adopted chiefly to avoid a harshness in the pronunciation arising from the concurrence of two vowels in two successive syllables or words. Hence two or more simple vowels coming together are usually contracted into a diphthong. This is said to be *proper* when they are contracted without change into a diphthong; *improper*, when, in the contraction a vowel or diphthong of a different sound is substituted. *Elision* takes place when two vowels at the end of one and at the beginning of another word come together, and the final vowel of the first word is rejected, its place being marked by an apostrophe placed over the consonant which is left. This takes place chiefly with the poets. *Crasis* is that kind of contraction in which two words coalesce into one, and are accented as one, without any elision. In *synizesis* two vowels are contracted into one sound — not in writing, but in pronunciation. In the Middle Ages, before the introduction of printing, numerous contractions were resorted to for the purpose of abbreviating the labor of transcription.

(*Math.*) The process of abridging any problem.

(*Med.*) *Contractura*, a state of permanent rigidity and progressive atrophy of the flexor muscles, which prevents the motions of extension beyond a certain limit. The affected muscles form hard cords beneath the skin. On dissection, they are found to be converted into tendinous fibres, the fleshy fibres having almost disappeared, when the disease has been of any duration. It frequently succeeds other diseases, particularly rheumatism, neuralgia, convulsions, syphilis, colica pictonum, &c. The warm bath, vapor bath, or thermal waters, oleaginous embrocations, mechanical extension of the limbs, &c., are the chief means of treatment.—*Dunglison.*

Contract'ive, *a.* Tending to, or permitting, contraction.

Contract'or, *n.* One who contracts; one of the parties to a covenant or bargain; as, a government *contractor.*

"All matches, friendships, and societies, are dangerous and inconvenient, where the *contractors* are not equals." *L'Estrange.*

Con'tra-dance, *n.* See COUNTRY-DANCE.

Contradict', *v. a.* [Lat. *contradico, contradictus* — *contra*, and *dico*, to speak.] To speak against or in opposition to; to oppose by words; to assert the contrary to what has been previously asserted; to deny; to gainsay; as, to *contradict* a false report.

—To oppose by being contrary to; to impugn; to resist; to correct; as, to *contradict* the expectations of one's friends.

"No truth can *contradict* another truth."— *Hooker.*

Contradict'able, *a.* That may be contradicted or denied.

Contradict'er, *n.* One who contradicts or opposes.

"If a gentleman is a little sincere in his representations, he is sure to have a dozen *contradicters.*" — *Swift.*

Contradic'tion, *n.* [Lat. *contradictio.*] Act of contradicting; a gainsaying; opposition by words; denial; a contrary assertion; as, a flat *contradiction.*

"That tongue,
Inspired with *contradiction*, durst oppose . . . the gods."—*Milton.*

—Inconsistency with itself; incongruity, or contrariety; repugnancy; as, his life is a *contradiction.*

"Woman 's at best a *contradiction* still." — *Pope.*

Contradic'tional, *a.* Inconsistent; incongruous.

Contradictious, (*kŏn-tra-dĭk'shus,*) *a.* Filled with contradictory qualities; incousistent. — Inclined to contradict, question, or cavil. (R.)

Contradic'tiousness, *n.* Inconsistency; self-contrariety.

"This opinion was, for its absurdity and *contradictiousness*, unworthy of the refined spirit of Plato."—*Norris.*

Contradic'tive, *a.* Containing contradiction; opposite; adverse; as, a *contradictive* assumption.

Contradic'tively, *adv.* By contradiction.

Contradict'or, *n.* A contradicter; one who contradicts.

Contradic'torily, *adv.* In a contradictory manner.

Contradic'toriness, *n.* Opposition in the highest degree.

Contradic'tory, *a.* Implying contradiction; affirming the contrary; implying a denial of what has been asserted; as, *contradictory* accounts. — Inconsistent; opposite; contrary; as, a *contradictory* meaning.

C. propositions (*Logic*) are the opposites of each other; the one being a mere and naked denial of the other. To be truly contradictory, they must have the same terms, and differ both in quantity and quality, — the one *denying*, and the other *affirming*, the same thing of the same subject considered in the same circumstance.

—*n.* A proposition which denies or opposes another in all its terms; inconsistency; contrariety.

"It is common to princes to will *contradictories.*" — *Bacon.*

Contradistinc'tion, *n.* Distinction by opposite qualities.

Contradistinc'tive, *a.* Distinguishing by opposites.

Contradistin'guish, *v. a.* [*Contra*, and *distinguish.*] To distinguish, not merely by differential, but by opposite qualities; to show, or declare the opposite qualities of.

"Body as *contradistinguished* to spirit."— *Locke.*

Contrafis'sure, *n.* [From *contra*, and *findo*, to cleave; Fr. *contre-coup.*] (*Med.*) A fracture in a part opposite to that in which the blow is received; as when the frontal bone is broken by a fall on the occiput, the bone of which remains sound.

Contragre'dient, *a.* [Lat. *contra*, and *gradior*, I go.] (*Math.*) Two or more variables are said to be contragredient to as many others when, on replacing those of the first set by linear functions of themselves, those of the second set become replaced by linear functions of themselves respectively inverse (or reciprocal) to the former; in other words, when the new variables, of the one set, bear to the old the same relations that the old do to the new, of the other set.

Con'tra-in'dicant, *n.* [Lat. *contra*, and *indico, indicans*, to indicate.] (*Med.*) A symptom that forbids the usual treatment of a disorder.

Con'tra-in'dicate, *v. a.* (*Med.*) To indicate a treatment contrary to that used in the ordinary cause of a disorder.

Con'tra-indica'tion, *n.* (*Med.*) A symptom attending a disease, which forbids the exhibition of a remedy which would otherwise be employed; for instance, bark and acids are usually given in putrid fevers; but if there be difficulty of breathing, or inflammation of any viscus, they are contra-indications to their use.

Contral'to, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) The deepest kind of female voice, or that part in the score whose range of tones lies between that of the tenor, and that of the soprano or treble; also called the *alto*, or *counter-tenor.*

—*a.* Relating or belonging to the musical part immediately below the treble called contralto, or to a contralto; as, a *contralto* voice.

Con'tramure, *n.* [Fr. *contremur*, from *contre*, against, and *mur*, a wall.] (*Fortif.*) An outer wall built about a fortification.

Con'tra-nat'ural, *a.* Opposite to nature. (R.)

Con'tra-posi'tion, *n.* [*Contra* and *position.*] A placing over against; opposite position.

Contrapun'tal, *a.* [See COUNTERPOINT.] (*Mus.*) Pertaining to counterpoint. (R.)

Contrapun'tist, *n.* [It. *contrappuntista.*] (*Mus.*) A professor of counterpoint; one skilled in counterpoint.

Con'tra-regular'ity, *n.* Contrariety to rule. (R.)

Con'tra-remon'strant, *n.* One who remonstrates in reply to a remonstrant.

Con'traries, *n. pl.* [See CONTRARY.] (*Logic.*) Propositions which confute each other, but of which the falsity of the one does not establish the truth of the other.

"If two universals differ in quality, they are *contraries*; as, *every vine is a tree; no vine is a tree.* These can never be both true together, but they may be both false."— *Watts.*

Contrari'ety, *n.* [Lat. *contrarietas* See CONTRARY.] State or quality of being contrary; opposition; disagreement; repugnance; as, *contrariety* of tempers.

"Their religion had more than negative *contrariety* to virtue.' *Decay of Piety.*

—Inconsistency; some quality which is contrary to another.

"He will be here, and yet he is not here;
How can these *contrarieties* agree?"—*Shaks.*

Con'trarily, *adv.* In a contrary or opposite manner.

Con'trariness, *n.* Contrariety; opposition; capriciousness; as, the *contrariness* of a spoiled child.

Contra'rious, *a.* Opposite; manifesting contrariety.

"She flew *contrarious* in the face of God."—*E. B. Browning.*

Contra'riously, *adv.* Oppositely; contrarily.

"Many things, having full reference
To one consent, may work *contrariously.*"—*Shaks.*

Con'trariwise, *adv.* On the contrary; oppositely; on the other hand; as, things went *contrariwise* to my anticipations.

—Conversely; in a contrary sense or form.

"Everything that acts upon the fluids, must, at the same time, act upon the solids, and *contrariwise.*"—*Arbuthnot.*

Con'tra-rota'tion, *n.* Opposite rotation.

Con'trary, *a.* [Lat. *contrarius*, from *contra*, against; Fr. *contraire.*] Opposite; adverse; repugnant; hostile; discordant; contradictory; inconsistent; as, *contrary* dispositions.

"But what can be *contrary* to the mind,
Which holds all contraries to concord still?" *Davies.*

—Perverse; changeable; froward; capricious; as, *contrary* winds, a *contrary* choice.

—*n.* A thing that is contrary, or of opposite qualities.

—A proposition contrary to another, or a fact contrary to what is alleged.

"The instances brought by our author are but slender proofs of a right . . . and do rather shew the *contrary.*"—*Locke.*

(*Logic.*) Opposed in quality.—See CONTRARIES.

On the contrary, in opposition; on the other side.

"He pleaded still not guilty;
The King's attorney, *on the contrary*,
Urged on proofs . . . of various witnesses."—*Shaks.*

To the contrary, to a contrary purpose; to an opposite intent.

"They did it, not for want of instruction *to the contrary*" *Stillingfleet.*

Contrast', *v. a.* [Fr. *contraster*; Lat. *contra*, and *sto*, to stand.] To set or place in opposition, to show the difference or dissimilarity; to exhibit the difference; as, to *contrast* two faces.

(*Fine Arts.*) To place in opposition so as to set off or heighten the effect; as, to *contrast* colors.

—*v. i.* To stand in contrast or opposition to; as, *contrasted* tastes.

Con'trast, *n.* Opposition and dissimilitude of things or qualities; exhibition of differences.

(*Fine Arts.*) An opposition of lines or colors to each other, so contrived that the one gives greater effect to the other. By means of contrast, energy and expression are given to a subject, even when employed on inanimate forms. All art is indeed a system of contrasts; lights should contrast with shadows, figures with figures, members with members, and groups with groups. It is this which gives life, soul, and motion to a composition. The very principle of harmony or symmetry, in ornamental art, is contrast; one half of a symmetrical figure being the exact opposite or contrast of the other. Any form or group of lines, without meaning in itself, may become when repeated in reverse, or contrasted with itself, a beautiful form, because it at once acquires the elements of symmetry.

Con'tra-ten'or, *n.* [It. *contra-tenore.*] (*Mus.*) Countertenor, or that part of a male voice which is between the tenor and treble; contralto.

Con'trate-wheel, *n.* (*Mach.*) See CROWN-WHEEL.

Contravalla'tion, *n* [Fr. *contrevallation*; Lat. *contra*, and *vallo, vallatus*, to fortify.] (*Fortif.*) An intrenchment formed by the besiegers between their camp and the place besieged, to secure themselves and check the sallies of the garrison. The line of *contravallation* is thus, as the name implies,—a sort of *counter*-fortification.

Contrava'riant, *a.* (*Math.*) Applied to any quantic so derived from a given system of quantics as to be equal, in virtue of any unimodular and linear transformations of its variables, to the quantic derived in the same manner from the system to which the given one is transformed by linear substitutions reciprocal, or opposite, to the first.

Contravene', *v. a.* [Lat. *contravenio* — *contra*, and *venio*, to come.] To oppose; to obstruct; to hinder; to set aside; as, to *contravene* a proposition.

Contraven'er, *n.* One who contravenes or sets aside.

Contraven'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Opposition; obstruction; a defeating of the operation or effect of anything.

Contraver'sion, *n.* An opposite version; an antistrophe.

Contrayer'va, *n.* [Sp.] (*Bot.*) See DORSTENIA.

Contre'ras, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Butler co.

Contre'ras Islands, in the N. Pacific Ocean, a group of small islands off the S.W. coast of Guatemala, province of Veragua; Lat. 5° 50′ N., Lon. 82° W.

Contretemps, (*kŏn'tr-tăng,*) *n.* [Fr.] Any unexpected

event which occurs to confuse or obstruct the common course of things or affairs.

Contrib'utable, *a.* That may be contributed.

Contrib'utary, *a.* Contributing to the same end; paying tribute, or contributing aid to the same sovereign or state; as, *contributary* means.

Contrib'ute, *v. a.* [Lat. *contribuo, contributus* — *con,* and *tribuo,* to give.] To give or grant in common with others; to give to a common stock, or for a common purpose; to pay a share; to impart a portion or share to a common purpose; as, to *contribute* to a charitable fund.

"England *contributes* much more than any other of the allies." *Addison.*

—*v. i.* To give a part; to impart; to administer; to conduce; to promote; to forward; to participate in.

"We are engaged in war: the secretary of state calls upon the colonies to *contribute.*" — *Burke.*

Contribu'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *contributio.*] Act of contributing to, or aiding in, the furtherance of an object.

—That which is contributed; a share; bestowal of aid to a common purpose; a charitable collection.

"Beggars are now maintained by voluntary *contributions.*" *Graunt.*

(*Mil.*) A levy; a tax; an imposition levied upon the people of an enemy's country; as, forced *contributions.*

(*Law.*) A payment made by each sharer in an accrued general loss, to make good the amount advanced by one of the number for the common benefit; as, a *contribution* to general average.

Contribu'tional, *a.* Pertaining to a contribution; paying to a contribution.

Contrib'utive, *a.* Tending to contribute: having the quality of contributing; lending aid to promote in concurrence with others.

Contrib'utor, *n.* One who contributes; as, a *contributor* to the public charities, a *contributor* to a periodical, &c.

"A cheerful *contributor* to all public expenses."—*Atterbury.*

Contrib'utory, *a.* Contributing to the same stock or purpose; promoting to the same end; bringing assistance to the same design; as, *contributory* values.

Con'trite, *a.* [Lat. *contritus,* from *contero* — *con,* and *tero, tritus,* to bruise, rub, or wear.] Broken-hearted for sin committed; deeply affected with grief and sorrow for having offended God; penitent; repentant; as, a *contrite* heart.

"The *contrite* sinner is restored to pardon . . . through faith in Christ." — *Rogers.*

Con'tritely, *adv.* In a contrite manner; penitently.

Con'triteness, *n.* Contrition; repentance.

Contrition (*kon-trish'un*), *n.* [Lat. *contritio.*] (*Theol.*) Deep sorrow for sin, arising from the thought of having offended an infinitely holy and benevolent God. It is usually understood to mean genuine repentance, and to be accompanied with a detestation of sin, and of one's self, on account of having committed it.

Contrit'urate, *v. a.* [*Con,* and *triturate,* q. v.] To pulverize; to comminute; to reduce to small particles.

Contriv'able, *a.* That may be contrived; capable of being planned, invented, or devised.

Contriv'ance, *n.* Act of contriving, devising, planning, forming, or inventing.

"Instructed, you'll explore,
Divine *contrivance,* and a God adore." — *Blackmore.*

—The thing contrived; device; plan; scheme; invention; design; machination; shift; an artifice; a skilful or ingenious performance.

"Government is a *contrivance* of human wisdom to provide for human wants." — *Burke.*

Contrive', *v. a.* [Fr. *controuver* — *con,* and *trouver,* to find; Ger. *treffen,* to hit, to reach; O. Ger. *trefan,* to hit, to strike.] To invent; to discover; to devise; to plan; to concert; to plot; to hatch.

"The chest *contriv'd* a double debt to pay,
A bed by night, a chest of drawers by day." — *Goldsmith.*

—*v. i.* To form or design; to plan; to scheme.

"Masking habits, and a borrowed name,
Contrive to hide my plenitude of shame." — *Prior.*

Contrive', *v. a.* [Lat. *conterere.*] To wear out by use; to spend: to get rid of.

"Please ye, we may *contrive* this afternoon." — *Shaks.*

Contriv'er, *n.* An inventor or schemer; one who plans or devises.

Control', *n.* [Fr. *contrôle* — *contre,* and *rôle,* from Lat. *rotulus, rotula,* a little wheel; dim. of *rota,* a wheel; akin to Sansk. *ratha,* a chariot. In L. Lat. *rotulus* or *rotula* means a paper rolled into the form of a *wheel,* whence its name. Originally, a roll of papers or register.] Check; restraint.

"Speak . . . for common good, and speak without *control.*" *Dryden.*

—Power; authority; government; command; superintendence.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *contrôler.*] To overlook; to superintend; to restrain; to curb; to govern; to direct; to regulate; to overpower; to subject; as, to *control* the populace.

"Give me a staff of honour for my age;
But not a sceptre to *control* the world." — *Shaks.*

Control'lable, *a.* That may be controlled; subject to command.

"Passion is the drunkenness of the mind . . . not *controllable* by reason." — *South.*

Control'ler, *n.* One who controls, governs, or restrains.

"The great *controller* of our fate." — *Dryden.*

See COMPTROLLER.

Control'lership, *n.* The office of a controller. (Sometimes written *comptrollership.*)

Control'ment, *n.* Power or act of controlling; state of being controlled; control; restraint; opposition; resistance.

"Here we have war for war, and blood for blood,
Controlment for *controlment.*" — *Shaks.*

Controver'sial, *a.* Relating to controversy or disputes; polemical disputations; as, "*Controversial* discourses." — *Locke.*

Controver'sialist, *n.* A disputant; one who carries on a controversy.

Controversially, *adv.* In a controversial manner.

Con'troversor, *n.* One who engages in controversy.

Con'troversy, *n.* [Lat. *controversia.* See CONTROVERT.] Opposition in debate or dispute; a disputation or discussion between parties, particularly in writing; a dispute; a contest; a debate; disputation; strife; litigation.

"The Lord hath a *controversy* with the nations."—*Jer.* xxv. 31.

Con'trovert, *v. a.* [Lat. *controversor,* to be at variance — *contra,* and *versor,* to turn one's self about in; frequentative of *verto, versus,* to turn, to turn around.] To dispute or oppose by reasoning; to contend against in words or writings; to deny, and attempt to disprove or confute; to agitate contrary opinions against.

"If any person shall think fit to *controvert* them, he may do it very safely for me." —*Cheyne.*

Con'troverter, *n.* A controversialist; a controversial writer.

Controvert'ible, *a.* That may be controverted; disputable.

"Matters dubious, and many *controvertible* truths." — *Browne.*

Controvert'ibly, *adv.* In a controvertible manner.

Con'trovertist, *n.* One who controverts; a controversialist.

"This prince of *controvertists,* this great lord and professor of first principles."—*Tillotson.*

Contru'sion, *n.* The act of squeezing or pressing together.

Contuma'cious, *a.* [Lat. *contumax, contumacis;* probably from *con,* and *tumeo,* to swell up.] Opposing rightful authority with pride and stubbornness; stubborn; obstinate; perverse; inflexible; headstrong; wilful; disobedient; as, a *contumacious* priest.

"There is a method for subduing . . . the most *contumacious* sinner."— *Hammond.*

Contuma'ciously, *adv.* Obstinately; stubbornly; perversely; in disobedience of orders.

Contuma'ciousness, *n.* Quality of being contumacious; obstinacy; stubbornness; contumacy.

"The difficulty and *contumaciousness* of cure." — *Wiseman.*

Con'tumacy, *n.* [Lat. *contumacia,* from *contumax.* See CONTUMACIOUS.] Unyielding resistance to rightful authority; obstinacy; stubbornness; perverseness.

"Such acts
Of *contumacy* will provoke the Highest." — *Milton.*

(*Law.*) The refusal or neglect of a party accused to appear or answer to a charge preferred against him in a court of justice.

Con'tumax, *n.* [Lat.] (*Law.*) One who, being accused of a crime, refuses to appear and answer to the charge.

Contume'lious, *a.* [Lat. *contumeliosus,* from *contumelia.* See CONTUMELY.] Contemptuous; insolent; rude and sarcastic; haughtily contemptuous; proudly rude; shameful; ignominious; as, a *contumelious* taunt.

"*Contumelious,* beastly, mad-brained war." — *Shaks.*

Contume'liously, *adv.* In a contumelious or insolent manner.

Contume'liousness, *n.* Rudeness; contemptuous behavior; state of being contumelious.

Con'tumely, *n.* [Lat. *contumelia* — *con.* and *tum,* root of *tumeo,* to swell.] Rudeness, or reproach compounded of haughtiness and contempt; contemptuousness; insolence; contemptuous language.

"Th' oppressor's wrong, the proud man's *contumely.*"—*Shaks.*

Contuse', *v. a.* [Lat. *contusus,* from *contundo* — *con,* and *tundo,* to beat; Fr. *contusionner.*] To beat, bruise, crush, pound, or break to pieces; to bruise; to bray.

"Roots, barks, and seeds *contused* together." — *Bacon.*

—To injure by a blow or pressure, without breaking the skin or substance; as, a *contused* brain.

Contu'sion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *contusio.*] Act of beating or bruising.

—State of being beaten or bruised.

(*Surg.*) An external injury so nearly resembling a bruise that the same description may generally answer for both. Each is an injury inflicted by a blunt instrument, and may be effected by blows, falls, or collisions, and is attended with discolorations and swelling. Contusions are generally more severe than bruises, and are divided into those called *simple* and *compound.* The simple *C.* differs little from a bruise, and presents a discolored and partly swollen surface, large or small according to the severity of the blow or fall. A black eye is as often a *C.* as a bruise. *C.* require, in most instances, the same treatment as the former, and should consist in applying a pledget of lint well soaked in extract of lead, which generally will be found sufficient, in one or two applications, to cure the accident. — A compound *C.* is a much more serious injury, for, in addition to the cutting or abrasion of the skin, the cellular tissue and muscles beneath are often so seriously disorganized as to be reduced to a state of pulp. Such accidents are always more serious over bones thinly covered with flesh, as then the parts injured are liable to mortify and slough. The treatment in such cases consists in first laying the torn or cut skin as smooth and natural as possible, removing any sand or stones, applying, as in the former case, a pledget wetted with the extract of lead, and laying a warm bran poultice over all.

Contwoy'-To, or RUM LAKE, in British N. America, in the country of the Copper Indians, intersected by the parallel of 65° 31′ N., and the meridian of 111° 50′ W.

Conun'drum, *n.*; *pl.* CONUNDRUMS. [Etym. uncertain.] A sort of riddle, in which some quaint or odd resemblance is proposed for discovery between things perfectly unlike; as, for instance: When is a plant like a hog? — When it begins to root. — A quibble; a low jest.

Co'nus, *n.* [Lat., a cone.] (*Bot.*) Same as CONE, *q. v.*

(*Zoöl.*) An extensive genus of univalve mollusca, ord. *Gasteropoda proper,* the shells of which are thick, and

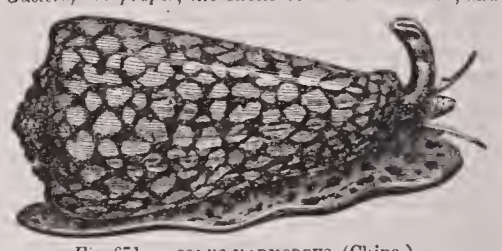


Fig. 671. — CONUS MARMOREUS, (China.)

rolled up, as it were, in a conical form. They are found principally in the southern and tropical seas, and many of them are very beautiful, both in shape and color. The mollusc is much compressed and involved; the head very distinct, terminated by a trunk capable of great extension; two tentacula, with eyes near the summit; foot, oval and long.

Con'usance, *n.* See COGNIZANCE.

Con'usant, *a.* Same as COGNIZANT, *q. v.*

Conusor', *n.* See COGNIZOR.

Convalesce, (*kon-va-lès'.*) *v. n.* [Lat. *convalesco* — *con,* and *valeo,* to be strong.] To recover health and strength after sickness.

Convales'cence, Convales'cency, *n.* [Fr. *convalescence;* Lat. *convalescentia.*] Renewal of health; the insensible recovery of health and strength after disease; state of a body renewing its vigor after sickness or weakness.

"She recovered her spirits to a reasonable *convalescence.*"—*Shaks.*

Convales'cent, *a.* [Fr.] Recovering health and vigor after sickness or debility.

—*n.* One recovering or recovered from sickness.

Convales'cently, *adv.* With a renewal of health and strength.

Convalla'ria, *n.* [From Lat. *convallis,* a valley.] (*Bot.*) The Solomon's Seal, and Lily of the Valley, a genus of plants, ord. *Liliaceæ.* They are plants with simple stems and alternate leaves; flowers in terminal racemes or umbels, reddish or greenish-white. Among the species which inhabit the U. States is *C. bifolia,* the two-leaved Solomon's Seal, a small plant, frequent along the edges of woodlands from New England to Wisconsin; and *C. majalis,* the Lily of the Valley, an elegant, sweet-scented plant, native of woods at the South; leaves 2–3, ovate-elliptical; scape 6 high, with white flowers depending from its upper half in a single rank. It is, or deserves to be, a frequent inhabitant of our gardens. See *Fig.* 1578.

Convec'tion, *n.* [Lat. *convectio,* from *convetro, convectus* — *con,* and *veho,* to carry.] Act of conveying, bringing, or transmitting.

(*Phys.*) The *C. of heat* is the transmission of heat by actual contact, in opposition to *radiation.* — *Johnson.*

Convec'tive, *a.* Occasioned by convection.

Convec'tively, *adv.* In a convective manner.

Conven'able, *a.* That may be convened or assembled.

Convene', *v. n.* [Lat. *convenio*—*con.* and *venio,* to come.] To come together; to associate; to meet; to unite.

"The rays converge and *convene* in the eyes." — *Newton.*

—To assemble for any public purpose; as, to *convene* a meeting of citizens.

"The parliament of Scotland now *convened.*"—*Baker.*

—*v. a.* To cause to come together or assemble; to call together; to convoke.

"No man was better pleased with the *convening* of this parliament than myself."—*King Charles I.*

—To summon to meet and appear by judicial authority.

"By the papal canon law, clerks, in criminal and civil causes, cannot be *convened* before any but an ecclesiastical judge." *Ayliffe.*

—To be suitable to. (An Americanism.)

Convence', *n.* One summoned to appear with others.

Conven'er, *n.* One who convenes or calls an assembly together. (Used in Scotland; as, a county-*convener.*)

Conven'ience, Conven'iency, *n.* [Lat. *convenientia;* Fr. *convenance.*] State of being convenient; fitness of time or place; suitableness; propriety; adaptedness.

"*Convenience* is, when a thing or action is so fitted to the circumstances, and the circumstances to it, that thereby it becomes a thing convenient." — *Perkins.*

—Commodiousness; ease; accommodation; freedom from discomfort or difficulty.

"The value is the same, and the *convenience* greater." —*South.*

—That which is convenient; cause of ease, comfort, or accommodation.

"A pocket-perspective, and other little *conveniences.*"—*Swift.*

Conven'ience, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Fayette co., about 25 m. N.W. of Chillicothe.

Conven'ient, *a.* [Lat. *conveniens,* from *convenio.* See CONVENE.] Concurring; agreeing; according; fit; suitable; adapted; fitted; suited; proper; as, a *convenient* hour.

"The least and most trivial episodes . . . are either necessary or *convenient.*" — *Dryden.*

—Commodious; tending to, or productive of, ease, comfort, or advantage.

"Feed me with food *convenient* for me." — *Prov.* xxx. 8.

Conven'iently, *adv.* In a convenient manner; fitly; suitably; commodiously.

"I this morning know
Where we shall find him most *conveniently.*"—*Shaks.*

Con'vent, *n.* [O. Fr. *convent*; Fr. *couvent*; Lat. *conventus*, from *convenio*.] A community of persons devoted to religion; a body of monks or nuns; as, a *convent* of Ursulines.

"The reverend abbot,
With all his *convent*, honourably received him."—*Shaks.*

—An abbey; a monastery; a nunnery; a monastic house; as, the *convent* of Port-Royal.

Convent, in *Louisiana*, a post-office of St. James co.

Convent'ical, *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to a convent.

Convent'icle, *n.* [Lat. *conventiculum*, dim. of *conventus*.] A minor assembly or meeting.

(*Eccl. Hist.*) A cabal, or secret assembly, of a part of the monks of a convent to form a party in the election of an abbot. It is said by some to have been first applied in England to the schools of Wickliffe, and has since been used by way of reproach for those religious assemblies which dissent from the established church of England. In 1664, what is called the *C.* Act was passed, decreeing that if any person or persons above 16 years of age were present at any meeting for worship different from the Church of England, where there should be five persons more than the household, they should, for the first offence, suffer three months' imprisonment or pay £5; for the second the punishment was to be doubled; and for the third, they were to be banished to America, or pay £100 ($500); and if they returned, to suffer death. It was not till 1812 that the *C.* Act was repealed by 52 Geo. III. c. 112.

—A meeting of dissenters from the Established Church of England, for religious worship, or the place where they meet:—generally used in a contemptuous sense.

"Who far from steeples and their sacred sound,
In fields their sullen *conventicles* found."—*Dryden.*

—A secret assembly; as, a *conventicle* of conspirators.

"Ay, all of you had laid your heads together,
(Myself had notice of your *conventicles.*)"—*Shaks.*

Convent'icler, *n.* One who belongs to a religious conventicle.

Conven'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *conventio*, from *convenio*.] Act of coming together; a meeting; union; coalition.

"The *conventions* . . . of particles of matter."—*Boyle.*

—Agreement: arbitrary custom; conventionality; as, the *conventions* of society.

—A temporary agreement or treaty. See TREATY.

—An assembly met for the furtherance of some civil, political, or religious purpose.

(*Amer. Hist.*) At the commencement of the Revolution, the term was applied to those bodies which assumed the powers previously exercised by the colonial government, and especially to those by which the State and national constitutions were framed. Actually, the term is not only applied to delegated bodies, specially assembled by the authority of one or more State legislatures; but also to voluntary assemblies of delegates having some change of legislation or policy in view. It is also applied to delegated bodies assembled as the representatives of parties, especially for nomination to office.

(*Eng. Hist.*) A term applied to two extraordinary assemblies of the English parliament. The first was summoned in 1660, and having completed the work of the Restoration, was dissolved by Charles II. during the same year. The second had for its object the debarring of James II. from the throne (1689), and the establishment thereon of William III. and Mary.

"To the Lords of *Convention*, 'twas Claverhouse spoke,
Ere the King's crown go down there are crowns to be broke."
Scott.

(*French Hist.*) The name of the political assembly which succeeded the *Legislative Assembly* (*Assemblée Nationale*), Sept. 21, 1792. The *C.* abolished royalty and proclaimed the republic, Sept. 22; condemned Louis XVI. to death, without appeal, by a majority of 11 out of 721 votes, Jan. 20, 1793; declared war with England, Holland, and Spain, Feb. 1; established the revolutionary tribunal, March 10; decreed the formation of the committee of public safety, April 6; allowed the arrest of the Girondins, June 2; completed the constitution, but suspended its activity, Aug. 10; decreed a universal levy for the national defence, Aug 23; condemned Marie Antoinette, Oct. 16; appointed a committee, with Sieyès at its head, to frame a second constitution, April 19, 1794; received and adopted that constitution, June 23; ordered the arrest of Robespierre, July 27; suppressed the Jacobins, Nov. 12; was successfully defended by Bonaparte against the sections of Paris, Oct. 5, 1795; handed over the govt. to the Directory and the Council of 500, and finally adjourned, Oct. 25, after having been in session 3 years and 35 days, and passed 8,370 decrees. Many violent, tyrannical, even atrocious acts are charged to the *C.*; but it is to be said also that in critical emergencies that assembly displayed an unequalled energy; that it maintained the unity of France, and saved the country when invaded by foreign armies. France is indebted to it for many of her best institutions, such as the *Grand-livre* of the National Debt; the Normal School; the Conservatory of Arts and Trades, &c.

Conven'tional, *a.* Relating to a convention; stipulated; formed by agreement; as, *conventional* services.

—Arising out of custom or tacit agreement; subscribed to by usage; as, *conventional* rules of society, *conventional* language, &c.

Conven'tionalism, *n.* That which is received or established by popular usage, or tacit agreement; as, a certain phrase is a *conventionalism*.

Conven'tionalist, *n.* One who adheres to the rules and provisions of a convention.—One who is attached to conventionalism; a formal, punctilious person.

Conventional'ity, *n.* State of being conventional; a conventional term, principle, or custom; adherence to formality and punctilio.

Conven'tionalize, *v. a.* To make conventional.

Conven'tionally, *adv.* In a set or conventional manner.

Conven'tionary, *a.* Acting upon contract; settled by stipulations; as, *conventionary* tenants.—*Johnson.*

Conven'tioner, *n.* A member of a convention or public assembly.

Conven'tionist, *n.* One who enters into an agreement or contract.

Convent'ual, *a.* [Fr. *conventuel.*] Monastic; belonging to a convent; as, *conventual* priors.

—*n.* One who lives in a convent; a monk or nun.

"I have read a sermon of a *conventual.*"—*Addison.*

Converge', *v. i.* [L. Lat. *convergo*—*con*, and *vergo*, to bend, turn, or incline.] To turn or bend together towards the same point; to tend to one and the same point, or object; to incline and approach nearer together.

"The lower skies, they all at once *converge*
High to the crown of heaven."—*Thomson.*

Conver'gence, Conver'gency, *n.* The quality of converging; tendency to one point or object.

Conver'gent, *a.* Tending to one point or object; approaching each other as they proceed; as, *convergent* lines.—Converging.

C. and divergent series. (*Math.*) An infinite series is said to be *C.* when, however many of its terms may be added together, the sum never exceeds, numerically, some finite quantity. On the other hand, it is said to be *divergent* when, adding sufficient number of terms, a sum can be obtained which numerically exceeds any given finite quantity, however great. A series is not necessarily *C.* when its terms continually decrease in magnitude; for instance, the series $1+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{4}$, &c., is divergent. If, however, besides decreasing numerically, the terms have alternate signs, the series will be *C.*; thus, $1-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{4}$, &c., is *C.*

Conver'gent-nerved, *a.* (*Bot.*) Applied in describing the venation of leaves, to cases where the ribs form a curve and meet at a point, as in *Plantago lanceolata.*

Conver'ging, *p. a.* Tending to one point, mark, or object; approaching each other, as lines extended; decreasing in magnitude; tending to a certain limit.

C. rays. (*Optics.*) Rays tending to a common locus.

C. series. (*Math.*) See CONVERGENT SERIES.

Convers'able, *a.* [See CONVERSE.] Disposed to converse; fluent in conversation; communicative; sociable; free in discourse.

Convers'ableness, *n.* Quality of being sociable and conversable; fluency of talk.

Convers'ably, *adv.* In a conversable manner.

Con'versance, Con'versancy, *n.* State of being familiar or conversant.

Conversa'no, a town of S. Italy, 20 m. from Bari; *pop.* 9,040.

Con'versant, *a.* [It. *conversante.*] Well acquainted with; versed in; skilful; proficient;—generally followed by *with.*

"He uses the different dialects as one who had been *conversant with* them all."—*Pope.*

—Having much intercourse, converse, or familiarity with: well acquainted by frequent association.

"Nor *conversant* with ease and idleness."—*Shaks.*

—Relating to; concerning:—preceding *about.*

"Discretion considered . . . as *conversant about* worldly affairs."
Addison.

Conver'sant, *n.* One who converses. (R.)

Con'versantly, *adv.* In a conversant or intimate manner.

Conversa'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *conversatio*, from *conversor.* See CONVERSE.] Familiar intercourse with; intimate fellowship; commerce; easy intercourse.

"Freedom of habitudes, and *conversation* with the best company."
Dryden.

—Familiar discourse; interchange of ideas; colloquy; easy talk between two or more persons. The pleasure and advantages to be derived from *C.* are very manifest. There is much in it to lead the superficial observer to view it as a natural gift; and we find individuals, and even nations, that have peculiar talents for it; but still it is an art, and may be learned like every other art, and from its value and importance it is entitled to much more attention than is usually bestowed upon it. Let a man have read, thought, studied as much as he may, rarely will he reach his possible advantage as a *ready* man, unless he has exercised his powers much in *C.* The ancient philosophers were masters of the art of *C.*, and adopted this mode of communicating instruction to their disciples. Rousseau justly remarks that the tone of good *C.* is neither dull nor frivolous. It is fluent and natural; sensible, without being pedantic; cheerful, without being boisterous; elegant, without being affected; polite without being insipid; and jocose, without being equivocal. It deals not in dissertations or epigrams; conforms to the demands of good taste, without being bound by rule; unites wit and reason, satire and compliment, without departing from the rules of a pure morality, and allows all to speak on subjects which they understand. Each expresses his opinion, and supports it in as few words as possible; and no one attacks that of another with warmth, or upholds his own with obstinacy. All impart information, and all are entertained. In this art, as in most others, it is more easy to indicate what things are to be avoided than to point out precisely what ought to be done. The object of *C.* is to afford entertainment or agreeable information; and one of its first rules is to allow everybody to contribute his share, while every one at the same time ought to exert himself for the gratification of the company. Egotism, or any display of self-conceit, is the very bane of *C.*, and is carefully to be avoided, as is also tediousness in narration. Adapt yourself to your company, and your *C.* to your talents and information. Good sense and good feeling should guide in the selection of topics for *C.*, and prevent the introduction of subjects that may not be agreeable to the company. The great art of *C.* is to keep it constantly flowing, and to seize upon points which can turn it into new channels. It is much to be regretted that an art which occupies such an important place among the accomplishments of social life, is yet so much neglected as it is in many countries. It is one of the most important means that can be employed in the intellectual training of children, and yet it is entirely neglected in most schools.

Conversa'tional, *a.* Pertaining to conversation; done in mutual discourse or talk; as, a *conversational* gift.

Conversa'tionalist, *n.* One who converses; a converser; specifically, one who practises the art of conversation.

Conversa'tionism, *n.* A word or expression used in conversation.

—The art of conversation.

Conversa'tionist, *n.* An adept in conversation.

Conver'sative, *a.* Relating to social intercourse;—in contradistinction to *contemplative.*

"Finding him little studious and contemplative, she chose to endue him with *conversative* qualities of youth."—*Wotton.*

Conversazione, (*kon-vĕr-săt-tsi-ō'nā*) *n.* [It.] A meeting assembled for conversation, generally on literary topics.

Converse', *v. i.* [Lat. *conversor*—*con*, and *versor*, *versatus*, to move about in a place, to dwell, to remain in a place; frequentative from *verto*, to turn; Fr. *converser.*] To have intercourse; to keep company or be engaged; to be familiar; to hold intercourse and be intimately acquainted.

"Seek the distant hills,
And there *converse* with nature."—*Thomson.*

—To talk familiarly; to convey thoughts reciprocally; to discourse; to chat; to talk; to commune; with *with.*

"*With* thee *conversing* I forget all time."—*Milton.*

—*n.* Conversation; familiar discourse or talk; chat.

"Form'd by thy *converse* happily to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe."—*Pope.*

—Acquaintance by frequent or customary intercourse; cohabitation; familiarity.

"A free *converse* with persons of different sects."—*Watts.*

(*Logic.*) A reciprocal or inverted proposition, in which the supposition and conclusion of a preceding proposition change places; a proposition formed from another by putting the predicate for the subject, and the subject for the predicate.

(*Math.*) In geometry, a proposition is said to be the *converse* of another, when, after drawing a conclusion from something first proposed, we proceed to suppose what had been before concluded, and to draw from it what had been supposed. Thus, if two sides of a triangle be equal, the angles opposite to those sides are also equal; the *converse* of the proposition is, that if 2 angles of a triangle be equal, the sides opposite to those angles are also equal.

—*a.* Turned round; opposite or reciprocal; as, a *converse* proposition.

Con'versely, *adv.* With change of order; in a contrary order; reciprocally.

Convers'er, *n.* One who converses: a talker.

Conver'sible, *a.* Susceptible of being reversed, or assuming a *converse* relation.

Conversion, (*kon-vĕr'shun.*) *n.* [Lat. *conversio.*] A turning or change from one state into another; transmutation; as, the *conversion* of metals.

—Change of opinions or conduct; a change of heart or dispositions, succeeded by a reformation of life; change from side or party to another, or from one religion to another; as, the *conversion* of St. Paul.

(*Logic.*) An interchange of terms in an argument; as, *No virtue is vice; no vice is virtue.*—*Johns n.*

(*Math.*) A reduction of the form of a proposition.

C. of equations. In algebra, the reducing of a fractional equation into an integral one.

(*Mil.*) A change of front.

(*Law.*) *C.* is where a man has found, or become possessed of another's goods, and refuses to deliver them on demand; in which case he is said to have converted them to his own use. And an action of *trover* will lie to recover the goods, or the value thereof.

Conver'sive, *a.* Susceptible of conversion or reformation.—Conversible; sociable.

Convert', *v. a.* [Lat. *converto*—*con.* and *verto*, to turn.] To change or turn into another substance or form: to change from one state to another; to transmute; as, to *convert* gold bullion into money.

"Lessens
The sorrow, and *converts* it nigh to joy."—*Milton.*

—To turn from a bad life to one that is good, religious, and holy; as, to *convert* a profligate.

"And sinners shall be *converted* unto thee."—*Psalms* li. 13.

—To change or turn from one religion, party, or sect, to another; to convert from a heathen state; as, to *convert* an infidel to the truth, to *convert* a political opponent.

"Augustine is *converted* by St. Ambrose's sermon."—*Hammond.*

—To turn from one use or destination to another; as, to *convert* forged bills into cash.

"He *converted* the prizes to his own use."—*Arbuthnot.*

—*v. i.* To turn about or be changed; to undergo a change; as, to be *converted* from a drunkard into a teetotaller.

"The love of wicked friends *converts* to fear."—*Shaks.*

Con'vert, *n.* A converted person; one who is turned from sin to holiness and morality; a person who re-

nounces one creed, religious system, or political party, and embraces another.

(*Eccl.*) The term *C.* is specially applied to such as abandon any other faith and adopt that of Christianity. It is opposed to *apostate*, applied to one who has forsaken the Christian religion for some other.

Convert'er, *n.* One who converts, or makes converts.

Convertibil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *convertibilité.*] Capability of being converted or changed from one substance, form, or state to another; quality of being changeable from one letter to another; as, the *convertibility* of goods into money.

Convert'ible, *a.* [Fr.] That may be converted or changed; susceptible of change; transmutable; transformable; interchangeable.

"Minerals are not *convertible* into another species." — *Harvey.*

—That may be exchanged, or reciprocally used, the one for the other; as, *convertible* terms.

Convert'ibleness, *n.* State of being convertible.

Convert'ibly, *a.* Reciprocally; with interchange of terms.

Con'vex, *a.* [Lat. *convexus*, from *conveho* — *con*, and *veho*, to carry, bear, or bring.] Vaulted; arched; rounded; rising or swelling on the exterior surface into a spherical form; protuberant outwards; gibbous; spherical; — opposed to CONCAVE, *q. v.*

—*n.* A convex body; a body swelling externally into a circular form.

"A comet . . . burns thro' th' ethereal frame,
And half heav'n's *convex* glitters with the flame." — *Tickell*

Convexed, (*kon'vext,*) *a.* Made convex, or protuberant, in a spherical form; as, a *convexed* spine.

Convex'edly, Con'vexly, *adv.* In a convex form; as, "*convexly* conical." — *Grew.*

Convex'edness, Convex'ity, *n.* [Fr. *convexité*; Lat. *convexitas.*] State of being convex; exterior surface of a convex body; a gibbous or globular form; roundness; as, the *convexity* of the earth.

Con'vexness, *n.* Convexity; spheroidal protuberance.

Convex'o-con'cave, *a.* Convex on one side, and concave on the other, as a lens.

Convex'o-con'vex, *a.* Convex on both sides.

Convex'o-plane, *a.* Convex and plane on opposite sides.

Convey', *v. a.* [Lat. *conveho* — *con*, and *veho*, to carry, bear, or bring.] To carry, bear, remove, transmit, or transport by land or sea-communication; as, to *convey* passengers.

"I will *convey* them by sea, in floats." — *Nehemiah* vi. 7.

—To pass or cause to pass; to transfer, deliver, or make over to another; as, to *convey* property.

—To impart, introduce, or communicate; as, to *convey* news.

"Men fill one another's heads with noise and sounds, but *convey* not their own thoughts." — *Locke.*

—*v. i.* To steal; to remove surreptitiously; to manage privately; as, to *convey* booty.

"I will *convey* the business as I shall find means." — *Shaks.*

Convey'able, *a.* That may be conveyed or transferred.

Convey'ance, *n.* Act of conveying or removing; the thing conveyed or removed; as, *conveyance* by railroad.

—Means of carrying or transporting; transportation; transmission; removal; as, a vehicular *conveyance*, *conveyance* of dignities, &c.

"The *conveyance* down of Adam's monarchical power." — *Spenser.*

(*Law.*) A writing, sealed and delivered, whereby a property in lands and tenements is conveyed from one person to another. When the property in goods, or in a term of years, or other estate less than freehold, is passed by deed, the instrument of transfer is called an *assignment.* The forms of *C.* vary widely in the various States.

Convey'ancer, *n.* (*Law.*) One who draws deeds or writings by which property is conveyed or transferred.

Convey'ancing, *n.* (*Law.*) The act or practice of drawing deeds, leases, &c., for conveying or transferring the title to property.

Convey'er, *n.* He or that which conveys.

Convicin'ity, *n.* [Lat. *con*, and *vicinitas*, neighborhood.] Neighborhood; nearness. (R.)

Convict', *v. a.* [Lat. *convinco, convictus*, from *con*, and *vinco*, to vanquish, to conquer; Fr. *convaincre*; It. *convincere.*] To overpower by proving a charge against: to prove, find, determine, or decide to be guilty; to show by proof or evidence; to prove manifestly; as, to *convict* a prisoner.

Con'vict, *n.* A person proved or found guilty of a crime alleged against him; a malefactor; a culprit; a felon.

Convict'ed, *p. a.* Proved or determined to be guilty.

Convict'ible, *a.* That is capable of being convicted. (R.)

Convic'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Act of convicting; state of being convicted; detection of guilt; act of finding guilty; act of convicting; confutation; strong belief on the ground of satisfactory evidence, without any implication of previous error; state of being sensible of guilt.

(*Law.*) The finding of one guilty of an offence by the verdict of a jury.

Convic'tive, *a.* Having the power to convince or convict.

Convic'tively, *adv.* In a convincing manner.

Convic'tiveness, *n.* A tendency to convince or convict.

Convince', *v. a.* [Lat. *convinco*, from *con*, and *vinco*, to conquer; It. *convincere*; Fr. *convaincre.*] To subdue the opposition of the mind to truth; to conquer or persuade by argument; to satisfy the mind by evidence or proof; to force to acknowledge or assent to.

Convince'ment, *n.* Conviction. (R.)

Convin'cer, *n.* He who, or that which, convinces.

Convin'cible, *a.* That may be convinced.

Convin'cing, *p. a.* Producing conviction; calculated to persuade; capable of smoothing the opposition of the mind and compelling its assent; as, *convincing* testimony.

Convin'cingly, *adv.* In a convincing manner.

Convin'cingness, *n.* The power of convincing.

Con'vis, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Calhoun co.; *pop.* 1,015.

Con'vive, *n.* [Fr.] A companion in conviviality or festivity; as, a brother *convive.*

Convivial, *a.* [Lat. *convivalis*, from *convivium*, a living together, a meal in company — *con*, and *vivo*, to live.] Relating to a social entertainment or feast; festive; festal; jovial; social; as, a *convivial* spirit.

"Which feasts, *convivial* meetings we did name." — *Denham.*

Convivialist, *n.* One who is given to conviviality; a reveller.

Convivial'ity, *n.* Convivial disposition or practice; the good-humor or mirth indulged in at an entertainment.

Convivially, *adv.* In a festive or convivial manner.

Con'vocate, *v. a.* [Lat. *convoco, convocatus.* See CONVOKE.] To convoke; to call or summon to meet; to assemble by summons.

Convocation, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *convocatio.*] Act of convoking or calling an assembly; as, "making a general *convocation*." — *Sidney.*

—An assembly; a diet; a synod; a congress; a council.

"On the eighth day shall be an holy *convocation* unto you." *Lev.* xxiii. 20.

(*Eccl.*) In the Church of England, an assembly of the hierarchy and lower bodies of clergy, met to confer on matters touching ecclesiastical interests.

—In Oxford University, Eng., an assembly of college-dignitaries, fellows, &c., which has the control of all business pertaining to the university.

(*Mining.*) In Cornwall, Eng., a parliament of tin-masters. All *Stannary laws* are enacted by the several convocations, and carry with them all the force and law of acts of parliament.

Convocational, *a.* Relating, or pertaining, to a convocation.

Convocationist, *n.* An advocate of convocation.

Con'vocator, *n.* (*Mining.*) A member of a convocation of Cornish tin-masters.

Convoke', *v. a.* [Lat. *convoco* — *con*, and *voco*, to call.] To call together; to summon to meet; to assemble by summons; to convene.

"*Convoke* the peerage." — *Pope.*

Con'volute, *a.* [Lat. *convolutus*, from *convolvo.* See CONVOLVE.] Rolled together, or on itself, or one part on another.

Con'voluted, *a.* Twisted or rolled together; as, *convoluted* plates.

Convolu'tion, *n.* [Lat. *convolutio.*] Act of rolling or winding together or on itself, or one thing on another. — State of being rolled, wound, or twisted together; a winding motion.

"The *convolutions* of a smooth-lipped shell." — *Wordsworth.*

(*Anat.*) The winding folds of the superficial layer of the brain; and also the coils and turns of the intestinal tube.

Convolve', *v. a.* [Lat. *convolvo* — *con*, and *volvo*, to roll.] To roll or wind together or on itself; to roll one part on another.

"He writh'd him to and fro *convolv'd.*" — *Milton.*

Convolvula'ceæ, *n. pl.* [From Lat. *convolvo*, I roll or bind together.] (*Bot.*) The Convolvulus or Bindweed family, an order of plants, alliance *Solanales.* DIAG. 5 free stamens, basal placentæ, and leafy doubled-up cotyledons — They are herbs or shrubs generally twining or trailing, and milky. The leaves are alternate and exstipulate. The calyx has 5 deep divisions; is much imbricated; persistent. The corolla is 5-partite or 5-plaited, regular, decidnous, and has no scales in its tube: æstivation plaited. The stamens alternate with the lobes of the corolla. The ovary is 2-, 3-, or 4-celled, or its carpels are more or less distinct. The fruit is capsular. In this order there are 47 known genera, with about 665 species, which are chiefly found in the plains and valleys of hot and tropical regions. A few flourish in temperate climates, but none in the coldest latitudes. They are remarkable for the presence of an acrid milky purgative juice in their roots. *Jalap* and *scammony* are products of this order.

Convol'vulus, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Bindweed, a gen. of plants, the type of the order *Convolvulaceæ.* It is characterized by a bell-shaped corolla, with five prominent plaits and five shallow lobes. 8 or 10 species are found in this country, among which *C. arvensis*, the small Bindweed, a twining plant, growing in fields and pastures from Maine to the Carolinas; stem several feet long, climbing or prostrate, a little hairy; flowers small, white, often with a tinge of red; — and *C. purpureus*, the Morning-glory (fig. 672), found in fields in the Middle and Western States; stem climbing many feet; leaves roundish, heart-shaped: flowers large, beautiful, generally of a dark purple, sometimes blue, flesh-colored, striped, &c. It is a well-known and favorite climber and free flower, of the easiest culture.

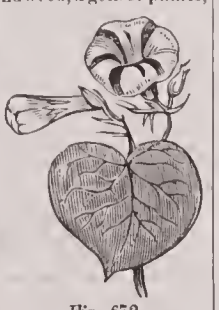


Fig. 672.
THE MORNING-GLORY.
(*Convolvulus purpureus.*)

Convoy', *v. a.* [Fr. *convoyer* — *con*, and *voie*, Lat. *via*, way.] To attend or accompany on the way, for protection or defence, either by sea or land: to attend; to escort; to guard; as, to *convoy* a fleet of merchantmen.

—*n.* Act of convoying; escort or attendance for defence.

"Your *convoy* makes the dangerous way secure." — *Dryden.*

—A guard of troops to protect provisions, stores, &c., on their passage from one place to another; as, a baggage-*convoy.* — A ship or ships of war, accompanying a fleet of merchantmen, &c., for protection against an enemy's vessels; as, to sail under *convoy.* — The fleet protected by naval convoy.

Convulse', *v. a.* [Lat. *convulsus*, from *convello* — *con*, and *vello*, to pluck, to pull.] To shake, tear, or rend; to contract violently, as the muscles: to affect by irregular spasms; to shake; to agitate; to disturb; to put into commotion.

"The world is *convulsed* by the agonies of great nations." *Macaulay.*

Convul'sion, *n.* [Lat. *convulsio.*] Any violent or irregular motion; agitation; commotion; tumult; disturbance; as, *convulsions* of earthquake.

"All . . . fall under the same *convulsions* of state, by dissensions or invasions." — *Temple.*

(*Med.*) A writhing and agitation of the limbs, and involuntary action of the muscles in general. The fits vary much in extent and violence, sometimes attacking the whole body, and at others confined to particular parts; in the former case the mind is affected, but in the latter it often remains undisturbed; they also vary in duration, lasting from a few minutes to some hours. They are sometimes preceded by dizziness, double or disturbed vision, and coldness, and are followed by great languor; but at others they come and go without much disturbance. Teething, worms, and overloaded bowels are common causes of convulsive attacks in children; and these are relieved by freely and timely lancing the gums, and by the administration of proper purges.

Convul'sional, *a.* Pertaining to convulsions; affected by convulsions.

Convul'sionaries, *n. pl.* [Fr. *convulsionnaires.*] (*Hist.*) The name of a fanatical sect, which made its appearance in Paris, abt. 1730. They used to assemble at the grave of a celebrated Jansenist, named Pâris, in the church-yard of St Medardus. At this tomb a multitude of people poured forth fanatical prayers, sermons, and prophesyings. Miracles are also alleged to have been performed, for proof of which we are referred to a work written by M. Montgeron, a French senator, and entitled *La Vérité des Miracles opérés par l'intercession de François de Pâris* (Paris, 1737). After 1731, the fanaticism of the *C.* increased to utter madness. "They threw themselves into the most violent contortions of body, rolled about on the ground, imitated birds, beasts, and fishes, and at last, when they had completely spent themselves, went off in a swoon." In 1733, the king issued an order for the imprisonment of these fanatics, but it was found impossible to put a complete stop to the mischief. They took to predicting the downfall of the throne and the church, which prophecy the French Revolution appeared to fulfil. They were not much heard of in Paris after the middle of the last century, but have occurred in country-places at various times within the present century.

Convul'sionary, *a.* Convulsive; convulsional.

Convul'sive, *a.* Partaking of the nature of convulsion; tending to convulse; spasmodic; agitating; as, a *convulsive* fit.

"The flying soul's *convulsive* strife." — *Dryden.*

Convul'sively, *adv.* In a convulsive manner.

Con'way, a river of England, in Wales, which, after a course of 30 m., falls into Beaumaris Bay. It is noted for its fine scenery, and abundance of salmon.

Conway, or ABERCONWAY, a walled sea-port town of Caernarvonshire, N. Wales, on the estuary of the Conway River. There is here a magnificent Norman castle, built by Edward I. It was an opulent town until the great plague of 1607 almost depopulated it. *Pop.* 2,500.

Conway, in *Arkansas*, a central co.; *area*, abt. 1,200 sq. m. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Arkansas River, and is traversed by Cadron and Cypress creeks. *Cap.* Springfield.

Conway, in *Maine*, a post-office of Aroostook co.

Conway, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Franklin co., on Deerfield River, 100 m. W. by N. of Boston.

Conway, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Livingston co., abt. 25 m. E. of Lansing.

Conway, in *Mississippi*, a post office of Leake co.

Conway, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village and township of Carroll co., on the Saco River, abt. 75 m. N.N.E. of Concord.

Con'way, THOMAS, an American revolutionary general, b. in Ireland. After acquiring a military reputation in France, he came to America in 1777, and received from Congress the appointment of brigadier-general, and shortly afterwards that of inspector-general, with the rank of major-general. He is principally noteworthy for his secret conspiracy against Gen. Washington, with the view of supplanting him in the chief command, by Gen. Gates. He did his utmost to poison the public mind against Washington by private cabalting and published strictures, but becoming unpopular with the army, and his character being revealed to Congress, he, in 1778, resigned his command, fought a duel with Gen. Cadwallader, and returned to France, where he was appointed governor of the French Indies. D. about 1800.

Con'wayborough, in *South Carolina*, a post-village and township, cap. of Horry district, on the Waccamaw River, abt. 110 m. E. by S. of Columbia.

Cou'way (or Middle) **River,** in *Virginia*, an affluent of the Rapidan, between Greene and Madison counties

Co'ny, *n.* [D. *konijn*; Fr. *connil*; Lat. *cuniculus*, a cony; Gr. *kuniklos*. Etymol. uncertain.] (*Script.*) An old English name for the rabbit; used in the versions of the Bible to translate the Hebrew *Shaphan*, which does not, however, designate the rabbit, but the Ashkoko, or Daman, *q. v.*



Fig. 673.— Daman.

Con'yers, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Newton co., abt. 141 m. W. of Augusta.

Con'yersville, in *Tennessee*, a township of Henry co., some m. N. of Paris.

Con'yngham, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Columbia co.

—A post-village of Luzerne co., on Nescopec Creek, 90 m. N E. of Harrisburg.

Coo, *v. n.* [From the sound.] To cry, or make a low sound as doves or pigeons.

"The stock-dove only through the forest *coos*."— *Thomson.*

Cooch's Bridge, in *Delaware*, a post-office of New Castle co.

Coo'ey, *v. a.* [Etymol. unknown.] To make a peculiar intoned sound of the voice, in imitation of a night-bird (Peculiar to Australia.)

Cook, *v. a.* [A. S. *cóc*, a cook; Ger. *kochen*, to cook; Swed. and Goth. *koka*; Lat. *coquo*.] To prepare, as victuals for the table, by fire and heat; to dress or prepare, as food for eating; as, "too many *cooks* spoil the broth."

—To prepare; to concoct; to vamp; as, to *cook* accounts. (Often preceding *up*.)

"Hanging is the word, sir; if you be ready for that, you are well *cook'd*." — *Shaks.*

—To throw; to fling. (Used in some districts in England.) (R.)

—*v. i.* To dress and prepare provisions for the table; as, to *cook* a decent dinner.

—*n.* One who cooks; one whose vocation is to prepare victuals for the table; a person who dresses meat or vegetables for eating.

Cook, James, F.R.S., a celebrated English navigator, n. at Marston, in Yorkshire, 1728. His parents being poor, his early education included only reading, writing, and common arithmetic. He commenced his naval career in the merchant service, then entered on board the *Eagle* man-of-war, and after four years' meritorious service was made master of the *Mercury*. This vessel formed part of the squadron sent against Quebec; and *C.* performed the difficult task of taking soundings in the St. Lawrence, in the very face of the French encampment, and of making a chart of the St. Lawrence below Quebec. After various and arduous services he was at length raised to the rank of lieutenant; and then commenced



Fig. 674. — Captain Cook.
(From the picture by N. Dance.)

that series of voyages round the world, the details of which form one of the most popular and delightful books in our language. Captain *C.* embarked on his first voyage as commander of the *Endeavour*, in August, 1768, reached N. Holland (Australia) in 1770, and arrived back in England in June, 1771. His second voyage, in which he commanded the *Resolution*, and was accompanied by the *Adventure*, commenced in July, 1772. He visited New Zealand, passed Cape Horn, and returned home in July, 1775. He then set out on a third voyage, commander of the *Resolution* again, and accompanied by the *Discovery*, in July, 1778, discovered the Sandwich Islands, explored the western coast of N. America, and then made further discoveries in the Pacific. Unhappily, while touching at Owhyhee, or Hawaii, *C.*, in spite of the utmost prudence and humanity, became involved in a dispute with the natives, and while endeavoring to reach his boat was savagely murdered, on St. Valentine's Day, 1779. Capt *C.* was fitted for the post he filled by a rare combination of intellectual and moral qualities. Naturally quick-sighted, energetic, decided, yet kindly and considerate, he could rule men well and gain their confidence and love. He was also highly accomplished in the science of navigation: and to his persevering endeavors and watchful care it was due that the health of his crews was always so remarkably good. During the interval between his second and third voyages, *C.* was elected F.R.S. — His wife, Elizabeth Cook, survived him 56 years! dying in 1835, aged 93. But she had to mourn the loss of her three sons (of whom two perished at sea), in a few years after the unhappy fate of her husband.

Cook, Eliza, an English poetess, b. 1817. At an early age she contributed to various periodicals, and published, in 1840, a volume of poems, which at once attracted the attention of the public, and stamped her as a writer of great merit and originality. Her poems, reprinted in a collective form, have passed through numerous editions, and a beautifully illustrated Christmas volume was issued in 1860. She published another volume entitled, *New Echoes and other Poems*, in 1864, and obtained a literary pension of £100 a year. A new edition of her poems was published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, in 1869.

Cook, in *Illinois*, a N.E. co., adjoining Indiana, and bordered by Lake Michigan; *area*, about 1,027 sq. m. It is drained by the Des Plaines, Calumet, and Chicago rivers. *Surface*, varied; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Chicago. *Pop.* (1880) 607,468.

Cook, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Westmoreland co.

Cook, in *Texas*, a N. co., separated from the Indian Territory by Red River; *area*, about 950 sq. m. It is drained by Clear Creek. *Cap.* Gainesville.

Cooke, John Esten, an American novelist, b. in Va., 1830. Of his many popular works, we mention, *Leather Stocking and Silk* (1854); *Old Times in Virginia* (1856); and *Life of Gen. Lee* (1871).

Cook'ery, *n.* The art or practice of dressing and preparing victuals for the table. See Gastronomy.

Cook'ey, Cook'ie, Cook'y, *n.* A sort of sweet cake.

Cook'ham, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Fairfield dist., about 18 m. N. of Columbia.

Cook Inlet, in *Alaska*, a large inlet, between Lat. 58° and 60° N., Lon. 151° and 154° W. Length, from S. to N., 130 m.; breadth, 70 m.

Cook Islands, a group in the Pacific Ocean, S.W. of the Society Islands, between Tahiti on the E., and the archipelago of Tonga on the W.; *pop.* about 50,000.

Cook'-maid, *n.* One who assists in cookery.

Cook'-room, *n.* (*Naut.*) A room for cookery on board ship; the galley, or caboose.

Cooks'burg, in *New York*, a post-village of Albany co., about 28 m. S.W. of Albany.

Cook's Corners, in *New York*, a P.O. of Franklin co.

Cook's Ford, in *Kansas*, a P. O. of Jefferson co.

Cook'shire, in Lower Canada, a village in the co. of Sherbrooke, about 13 m. N. of Lenoxville.

Cook's Mills, in Canada. See Crowlandsville.

Cook's Station, in *Michigan*, a P. O. of Newaygo co.

Cook Strait, separates the two principal islands of New Zealand, and was discovered by Capt. Cook, in 1770.

Cooks'town, a town of Ireland, co. Tyrone, on the Ballinderry, 5 m. from Stewartstown; *pop.* 3,257.

Cookstown, in Upper Canada, a village of Simcoe co., about 15 m. S. of Barrie.

Cookstown, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Burlington co., about 18 m. E. by S. of Burlington.

Cookstown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Fayette co., on the Monongahela River, about 30 m. S.S.E. of Pittsburg.

Cook's Valley, in *Minnesota*, a post-office of Wabashaw co.

Cooks'ville, in Upper Canada, a village of York co., 16 m. S.W. of Toronto.

Cooks'ville, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Howard co., about 22 m. W. of Baltimore.

Cooksville, in *Mississippi*, a village of Noxubee co., about 132 m. E.N.E. of Jackson.

Cooksville, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Rock co., about 18 m. S.E. of Madison.

Cook'ville, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Putnam co.

Cool, *a.* [A. S. *col*; Fris. D. *koel*; O. Ger. *kuol*; Ger. *kühl*.] Moderately cold; of a temperament between hot and cold; not ardent, warm, fond, or passionate; as, *cool* weather, a *cool* courtship.

"The *cool* sequester'd vale of life." — *Gray.*

—Calm; dispassionate; self-possessed; equable; frigid; indifferent; deliberate; as, a *cool* debater.

"But with the morning *cool* reflection came." — *Scott.*

—Exhibiting aversion, coldness, or hauteur; chilling; as, a *cool* reception. — Producing coolness; causing absence of enthusiasm or sympathy; as, a *cool* retreat. — Calmly impudent; quietly ignoring ceremony or propriety; as, *cool* effrontery.

—*n.* A moderate degree or state of cold; as, the *cool* of evening.

"Amid the *cool* of yon high marble arch." — *Addison.*

Cool, *v. a.* [A. S. *colian, acolian*, to become cold; O. Ger. *kuelyan*, to make cold; Icel. *kala*, to blow cold; Swed and Goth. *kyla*, to make cold. See Cold.] To make cool or moderately cold; to allay the heat of; to reduce the temperature of; as, to *cool* fused metal.

"Snow . . . *cools* or congeals any liquor sooner (than ice)." *Addison.*

—To moderate or allay, as excitement, passion, &c.; to calm or appease; to abate; to assuage; to damp; to render indifferent; as, his courage is *cooled*.

"Had they thought they had been fighting only other people's quarrels, perhaps it might have *cooled* their zeal." — *Swift.*

—*v. n.* To grow cool or cold; to become less hot; to lose heat or warmth: as, the days begin to be *cooler*.

—To lose ardor, zeal, enthusiasm, affection; to have less passion or inclination; as, marriage *cools* love.

"You never *cool* while you read Homer." — *Dryden.*

Cool Arbor, a locality in *Virginia*, near the Chickahominy River and Tolopotomoy Creek. Here, June 3, 1864, a most sanguinary battle was fought between the National forces, under Gens. Grant and Meade, and the Confederate troops, commanded by Lee and Longstreet; in which, after a desperate struggle of 20 minutes, the Union army was repulsed at every point with great slaughter; losing 3 brigadier-generals killed, and upwards of 13,000 killed, wounded, and prisoners. The Confederate loss was abt. 1,000, including Gen. Doles.

Cool'baugh, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Monroe co., about 38 m. N.W. of Easton; *pop.* 1,028.

Cool blood, *n.* [Fr. *sang froid*.] Tranquillity or calmness.

(*Law.*) The condition of one who has the calm and undisturbed use of his reason. In cases of homicide, it frequently becomes necessary to ascertain whether the act of the person killing was done in cool blood or not, in order to ascertain the degree of his guilt.—*Bouvier.*

Cool'-cup, *n.* A cooling drink: a beverage for hot weather, variously concocted, as champagne-cup, claret-cup, &c.

Cool'er, *n.* That which cools; anything which abates or allays heat or excitement.

"Acid things were used only as *coolers*." — *Arbuthnot.*

—A vessel or utensil used for cooling liquors. One of the best wine-coolers is the *Alcarraza*, a species of course pottery, manufactured in Spain. The cooling is effected by means of its extreme porosity, the wine passing through the pores, when a copious evaporation takes place from the small portion of water which penetrates to the outside. It is made of clay, consisting of 60 parts of calcareous earth, mixed with alumina, and a little peroxide of iron, and 36 of silicious earth, mixed with a little alumina; to which a quantity of salt is added in the mixing. The vessels are only half, or at least not wholly, baked. — The *C.* used by brewers and distillers generally consist of very shallow vessels, exposing great surface, and placed in the high and airy parts of the brewery; the cooling is sometimes assisted by fans, which agitate the air over their surfaces. Worts are also occasionally cooled by causing them to traverse metal pipes, which are surrounded by a counter-current of cold water.

Cool'eysville, in *Minnesota*, a post-office of Steele co.

Cool'-headed, *a.* Having a temper not easily excited; free from passion; calm; equable.

Coo'lie, (sometimes wrongly written Cooly and Coulie,) *n.* [Hind. *kúli*.] The name of an aboriginal Hindoo upcountry tribe, applied by Europeans in India to porters or laborers, from the fact of many of that tribe having been employed at many of the seaports in that country, in the bearing of burdens, and loading, discharging, and manning of ships, &c. The term is now generally used to denote those people who are introduced into foreign countries from India, China, &c., for agricultural and other manual labor, more especially into the Mauritius, and into the West Indies, and other British colonies on the American continent. The cause that originated the demand for this class of laborers was negro emancipation. It has been found in all the above-named countries, that where uncultivated land could be had for squatting on, the negro could not be induced to work, even for fair wages. Hence the necessity which arose for supplying the labor-market with importations of foreign labor. Adversity of opinion exists as to the propriety of *C.* emigration, though little doubt can be entertained as to the efficacious results that have accrued from it in those places where the experiment has been tried. The vast surplus population of India requires depletion, and it is urged that the deportation of *C.* to labor-seeking lands acts beneficially in every way, and, not least, to the emigrant's own advantage. At the present time, when field labor is the chief desideratum of the agriculturists and cotton-growers of the S. States of this country, it has been suggested that the introduction of the *C.* element would have there as favorable a result as elsewhere; but it is one of those complex questions on which something good may be said on both sides: and, as the present work is one of information, not of discussion, we do not feel called upon to examine into the merits of this already ventilated question.

Cool'ing, *p. a.* Tending to cool the system and allay bodily heat; as, a *cooling* drink.

Cool'ing-time, *n.* (*Crim. Law.*) Time for passion to subside, and reason to interpose. *C. T.* destroys the effect of provocation, leaving homicide-murder the same as if no provocation had been given. — *Bouvier.*

Cool'ish, *a.* Somewhat cool; as, *coolish* weather.

Cool'ly, *adv.* In a cool or indifferent manner; without

warmth or excitement of manner; dispassionately; calmly; as, to take things *coolly*.
—Without heat or undue cold; in a cool degree.
Cool'ness, *n.* State of being cool; moderate degree of cold.
"The sheep enjoy the *coolness* of the shade." — *Dryden.*
—Indifference; calmness; want of ardor, zeal, affection, &c.; as, the *coolness* of estranged friends.
Cool Spring, in *Kentucky*, a P. O. of Ohio co.
Cool Spring, in *Indiana*, a township of Laporte co.; *pop.* 1,328.
Cool Spring, in *Missouri*, a village of La Fayette co.
Cool Spring, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Iredell co.
Cool Spring, in *Pennsylvania*, a village and township of Mercer co.
Cool'-tankard, *n.* An old English cooling beverage, usually made of wine and water, or of ale, with a small quantity of wine and lemon-juice, spices, &c.
Cool'ville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Athens co., on the Hockhocking River, 90 m. S.E. of Columbus.
Cool Well, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Amherst co.
Cool'wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) See TIARELLA.
Cool'y, *n.* See COOLIE.
Coom, *n.* [Ostro-Goth. *kim*, soot, lamp-black.] Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth; also, the matter that works out of the naves or boxes of carriage-wheels.
Coomas'sie, in W. Africa, a town, cap. of the kingdom of ASHANTEE, *q. v.*
Coombe, WILLIAM, an English humorist, B. at Bristol, 1741. His *Tour of Dr. Syntax in Search of the Picturesque*, illustrated by Rowlandson, is a work of great value and rarity.
Coon, in *Wisconsin*, a twp. of Vernon co.
Coon Creek, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Jasper co., abt. 170 m. S.W. of Jefferson City.
Coo'newar, in *Mississippi*, a post-office of Pontotoc co.
Coon Island, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Washington co.
Coon Prairie, in *Wisconsin*, a P. O. of Vernon co.
Coon Rapids, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Carroll co.
Coon Valley, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Vernon co.
Coon'ville, in *Iowa*, a village of Mills co.
Coop, *n.* [Du. *kuip*; Lat. *cupa*, a tub, cask, &c.; Gael. *cubach*, bent, hollowed.] A box for confining poultry; a cage; a pen for small animals; as, a hen-*coop*.
—A barrel or cask.
—*v. a.* To put in a coop; to confine in a coop; to shut up or confine in a narrow compass; to cage; to imprison.
"What! *coop* whole armies in our walls again?"— *Pope.*
Coopee', *n.* See COUPEE.
Coop'er, *n* One who makes barrels, casks, and tubs of various kinds; as, a wine-*cooper*.
—*v. a.* To work upon, as a cooper; as, to *cooper* an old boat.
Coo'per, ABRAHAM, R.A., an English historical painter, B. 1787. In early life he passed much of his time among horses, and to this circumstance must be ascribed the direction which his artistic talent has taken. His first exhibited picture, *Tam O'Shanter*, was sent to the British Institution in 1814. He is the chief "battle-painter" of the English school, and among his principal pictures may be mentioned. *Blücher at the Battle of Ligny; Cromwell at Marston Moor; Lord Arundel capturing a Turkish Standard; Lord Arthur Capel defending Colchester during the Civil War; The Battle of Shrewsbury; The Death of Harold; Richard I. and Saladin at Ascalon; The Battle of Assaye;* and *The Battle of Waterloo.* Several of these pictures have been engraved.
Cooper, ANTHONY ASHLEY. See SHAFTESBURY, (EARL OF)
Cooper, JAMES FENIMORE, a distinguished American novelist, B. at Burlington, N. J., Sept. 15, 1789. His father, Judge *C.*, was a large land-holder in Otsego co., in that State, residing alternately at Burlington and Cooperstown, and giving his name to the latter township, which became afterwards his residence. *C.* received the rudiments of a classical education under a private instructor at Burlington, and entered Yale College in 1802. An innate passion for the sea, and an unconquerable love of adventure led him, among other causes, to enter the navy in 1806, as a midshipman. He remained in it for six years; and the influence of this period of his life is indelibly stamped upon his works. In 1811 *C.* resigned his post in the navy, and after a short residence at West Chester, in the vicinity of New York, he removed to Cooperstown and pursued in earnest his career as a writer of fiction. He had previously published his maiden novel, entitled *Precaution*, a work of little promise. Within 15 years, he successively produced *The Spy, The Pioneers, The Pilot, Lionel Lincoln*, and *The Last of the Mohicans;* triumphantly asserting his claim to the character of an original and powerful novelist. Soon after the appearance of *The Last of the Mohicans*, in 1826, *C.* sailed for Europe, where he remained for several years. During this time he wrote several of his most successful works, including *The Bravo, The Red Rover*, and *The Prairie*, and soon established a reputation which, with the robust qualities of his personal character, and the dignified frankness of his manner, made him a welcome visitant in the most distinguished European circles. His most valuable productions after his return to his country are, *The Pathfinder, The Deerslayer, The Two Admirals*, and *Wing and Wing;* all of which display his admirable power of invention, his bold conceptions of character, and his rare mastery of graphic and impressive portraiture. His subsequent performances, in which he endeavors to use the novel as a vehicle for political declamation, are unworthy of his fame. This great novelist D. 1851. His works have been translated into all European, and, it is said, into some of the Oriental languages. They were enthusiastically received in England, Germany, and France, where, from their first appearance till the present day, they have gone through successive editions



Fig. 675. — HOUSE OF COOPER AT COOPERSTOWN.

His daughter, SUSAN, B. in 1815, has published many popular works, chief of which are: *Rural Hours; Rhyme and Reason of Country Life;* and *Country Rambles.*
Cooper, SIR ASTLEY, F.R.S., a celebrated English surgeon and anatomist, B. at Brooke, in Norfolk, 1768. In 1792, he was appointed Professor of Anatomy at Surgeon's Hall, surgeon to Guy's Hospital in 1800, and Professor of Comparative Anatomy in the College of Surgeons in 1813. He was then at the summit of his profession, and his annual income, which, in the fifth year of his practice, only amounted to $500, had risen to the large sum of $105,000! In 1830, he was made vice-president of the Royal Society. He was also a member of the French Institute, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, &c. His principal works are his treatise on *Hernia*, 1804–1807, and *Anatomy and Diseases of the Breast*, 1829-1840. D. 1841. A statue by Baily has been erected to his memory in St. Paul's Cathedral, London.
Cooper, THOMAS, an English poet, B. 1805, was a shoemaker in his youth, and having instructed himself in the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and French languages while at his stall, became a schoolmaster at 23; he led the Leicester Chartists in 1841, lectured in the Potteries during the "Riots," in Aug., 1842, was sent to Stafford jail on a charge of conspiracy and sedition, found guilty, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. During that period he wrote his first and best epic poem, *The Purgatory of Suicides.*
Cooper, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Washington co., abt. 20 m. N. of Machias; *pop.* 360.
Cooper, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Kalamazoo co.; *pop.* 1,254.
Cooper, in *Missouri*, a central co.; *area*, abt. 558 sq. m. The Missouri River bounds it on the N., and it is intersected by the Lamine River, as well as by Little Saline and Moniteau creeks. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, fertile. Cannel and bituminous coal abounds. Rich mines of iron and lead are also found. *Cap.* Booneville. *Pop.* 20,704.
Cooper, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Montour co.; *pop.* 414.
Coop'erage, *n.* Workshop of a cooper.—Vocation or trade of a cooper.—Price paid for cooper's work.
(*Arts and Trades.*) *C.* is the mechanical art by which casks, tubs, barrels, and all kinds of wooden vessels bound together with hoops, are made. It is a very ancient art, and its invention is ascribed by Pliny to the people who lived at the foot of the Alps. On account of the abundance of wood, the fabrication of casks was early introduced into France, and from that country it was imported into Britain. The occupation of the modern cooper is divided into several distinct branches. The *dry* cooper makes casks for containing all kinds of goods not in a liquid state; such as sugar, flour, &c. The *wet* or *tight* cooper makes vessels for holding liquids; and this branch is subdivided into *large* and *small* work, which are kept quite distinct. There are, also, *white* coopers, or those who make tubs, pails, churns, &c.; and there are coopers in *general*, who undertake every variety of work. The upright pieces which form the sides of a barrel or cask are called *staves*, and the shaping and planing of these is the most difficult and the most important part of a cooper's work. Each stave must form part of a double conchoid; it must be broader in the middle, and gradually become narrower, but not in straight lines, towards the two extremities. The outside of the staves, across the wood, is wrought into segments of a circle, and is made thickest in the middle, growing gradually thinner toward the ends. When the staves are dressed and arranged in a circular form, the cooper can make their edges coincide perfectly together. In the shape of the staves, and in giving the proper curve, consists the principal part of the cooper's art. The best work is made of Virginia oak. All wood employed ought to be thoroughly dried before being put together.
Co-op'erant, *a.* Working together; laboring to the same end.
Co-op'erate, *v. n.* [Fr. *coopérer*: Lat. *con*, and *operor*, *operatus*, to work, to operate, from *opus*, work. See OPERATE.] To act or operate jointly with another or others to the same end; to use mutual efforts to promote the same object; to concur in producing the same effect.
Co-opera'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Act of co-operating; joint operation; concurrent effort or labor.
Co-op'erative, *a.* Operating jointly to the same end.
Co-op'erative Society, *n.* (*Pol. Econ.*) The name applied to a society formed among the industrial classes for some commercial purpose. The prevailing belief that the laborer does not work for himself, but for the capitalist,—that the latter obtains all the profit of his labor,—has led to the natural conclusion, that if he could work for himself, if he could supply capital as well as labor, then the whole of the profit would be his own. This has led, chiefly in France and England, to the formation of societies among the working-classes where, by each contributing a small sum to the general fund, they have obtained capital for the purpose of embarking in some commercial undertaking, the profits of which being afterwards divided among them, or going to increase their capital and enlarge the sphere of their operations. Thus, instead of putting their savings into a bank, or investing them in other securities which yield only a small interest,—as the capital is employed by others, who must have their profit out of it,—they employ it for themselves, and thus obtain the whole of the profits. Co-operation differs from communism, socialism, or any other fanciful scheme of civil society. It is simply a joint-stock company, carrying on some commercial enterprise. "The form of association," says J. S. Mill, "which, if mankind continue to improve, must be expected in the end to predominate, is not that which can exist between a capitalist as chief, and work-people without a voice in the management, but the association of the laborers themselves on terms of equality, collectively owning the capital with which they carry on their operations, and working under managers elected and removable by themselves. There is a capacity of exertion and self-denial in the masses of mankind which is never known but on the rare occasions on which it is appealed to in the name of some great idea or elevated sentiment." The system of co-operation is one of great benefit to the working-classes, if properly carried out. It fosters provident habits, and encourages industry. Each individual is as much as ever dependent upon his own exertions, which are also more suitably rewarded. It leads, also, to strict inquiry into the moral character of such as are desirous of admission into their society. *C. S.* are frequently formed in Europe, and of late in this country, for supplying its members and others with articles of daily consumption. The goods are purchased with the money of the society, and sold at the ordinary market-rate, the profit being periodically divided among the members, or going to increase the capital. Such societies are very useful in obviating the practice of adulterating commodities, which we are told prevails to so serious an extent among many shopkeepers, especially those whose business lies chiefly with working-people. As the dealers are also the buyers, the interests of honesty are thus on the side of the shop, and the motives of adulteration are eliminated. No man would willingly sell himself inferior, disguised, or unwholesome commodities.
Co-op'erater, *n.* One who co-operates.
Coop'er Island, in the British W. Indies, 5 m. S.E. of Tortola.
Coop'er River, in *S. Carolina*, rises in Charleston dist., flows S.E. to the Ashley River, below Charleston.
Coop'er's, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Franklin co.
Coop'ersburgh, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Lehigh co.
Coop'er's Creek, in *New Jersey*, traverses Camden co., and enters the Delaware River near Camden City.
Cooper's Gap, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of Rutherford co.
Cooper's Hill, in *Missouri*, a P. O. of Osage co.
Cooper's Mills, in *Maine*, a P. O. of Lincoln co.
Cooper's Plains, in *New York*, a P. O. of Steuben co.
Coo'perstown, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Brown co., on the Illinois River, about 22 m. W.N.W. of Jacksonville.
Cooperstown, in *New Jersey*, a village of Camden co., 6 m. E. of Camden.
—A post-village of Burlington co., 3 m. S.W. of Burlington.
Cooperstown, in *New York*, a post-village of Otsego township, and the cap. of Otsego co., on Otsego Lake, 69 m. W. of Albany. It takes its name from Judge William Cooper, father of James Fenimore Cooper, the American novelist.
Cooperstown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-vill. of Venango co., on Sugar Creek, 75 m. N. of Pittsburg.
Cooperstown, in *Tennessee*, a P.O. of Robertson co.
Cooperstown, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Manitoowoc co., on Benton Creek, about 60 m. S. of Milwaukee.
Coo'persville, in *Iowa*, a P. O. of Wapello co.
Coopersville, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Ottawa co., about 15 m. W.N.W. of Grand Rapids.
Coopersville, in *New York*, a P. O. of Clinton co.
Coopersville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Lancaster co., 55 m. S.E. of Harrisburg.
Cooper's Wells, in *Mississippi*, a favorite watering-place in Hinds co.
Coop'ery, *a.* Pertaining to a cooper.
Co-opta'tion, *n.* [Lat. *cooptatio.*] Adoption; assumption.
Co-or'dinance, *n.* Joint ordinance.
Co-or'dinate, *a.* [Lat. *con*, and *ordino*, *ordinatus*, to set in order, to arrange, to regulate, from *ordo*, order, *q. v.*] Holding the same order, rank or degree; equal; not subordinate; as, *co-ordinate* powers.
—*v. a.* To make co-ordinate or equal.
—*n.* One of two or more persons or things, holding the same rank, condition, or authority.
—*n. pl.* (*Math.*) In Geometry, lines, angles, &c., ranged in order; a system of lines to which points under consideration are referred, and by means of which their position is determined. In the Theory of Curves, any

abscis and its corresponding ordinate. — The system or method of co-ordinates is an invention of Descartes. It is commonly treated under the heads, *Geometry of two dimensions*, and *Geometry of three dimensions*, according as it is applied to investigate the properties of figures all in one plane, or of curved surfaces.

Co-or'dinately, *adv.* In the same order or rank; in equal degree; without subordination.

Co-or'dinateness, *n.* State of being co-ordinate.

Co-ordina'tion, *n.* The state of holding the same rank or position; co-ordinateness.

"In this . . . parliament there is a rare *co-ordination* of power, a wholesome mixture betwixt monarchy, optimacy, and democracy." — *Howell.*

—Act of uniting different parts in sympathetic harmony.

Co-or'dinative, *a.* (*Gram.*) Having the power of co-ordination.

Coorg', an ancient rajahship of Hindostan, prov. Mysore, formerly independent, but now part of the pres. of Madras. It lies, for the most part, between Lat. 12° and 13° N., and is intersected by the 76th parallel of E. Lon.; having N and E. the Mysore territory, and on all other sides those of the Madras presidency. *Area*, 2,340 sq. m. The whole country is covered with forests, but not overloaded with jungles, excepting in the vicinity of the Mysore dominion. The climate is generally healthy. The Coorgas are a Nair tribe of martial habits; they have few villages, preferring to live in wilds. Among them exists a community of wives among brothers. The country was annexed to the British possessions in 1832.

Coos, in *Oregon*, a W.S W. co., bordering on the Pacific Ocean; *area*, about 1,600 sq. m. It is intersected by the Coquille and Coos rivers. The surface is mountainous, and covered with forests. Gold and stone coal are found. *Cap.* Empire City. *Pop.* 1,644.

Coos, in *New Hampshire*, a N. co.; *area*, about 1,950 sq. m. The Connecticut River bounds it on the W., and it is also drained by the Ambroscoggin, Saco, Upper Amonoosuck, and other streams. The surface is mostly broken; soil, moderately fertile. *Cap.* Lancaster. *Pop.* 14,932.

—A post-office of Coos co.

Coos (or Coose) **River,** in *Oregon*, a small stream of Coos co., flowing W. into a bay of the same name.

Coo'sa, in *Alabama*, an E. central co.; *area*, about 860 sq. m. It is bounded on the S.W. by Coosa River. The Sochapatoy and other smaller creeks traverse it. The surface is elevated and broken; soil fertile. *Cap.* Rockford. In its N. part is an immense quarry of beautiful marble, said to be superior to any other in the U. States, and equal to the finest specimens of Italian marble. *Pop.* 11,963.

Coosa, in *Georgia*, a post-office of Floyd co.

Coosa River, formed by the confluence of the Etowah and Oostenaula rivers, which unite at Rome, in Georgia. Its course is S.W., and then nearly S., until it joins the Tallapoosa to form the Alabama River, about 10 m. N. of Montgomery. It is about 350 miles long.

Coosau'da, in *Alabama*, a village of Autauga co., on the Alabama River, abt. 8 m. N. by W. of Montgomery.

Coosawat'tee, in *Georgia*, a small river rising in the Blue Ridge, in Gilmer co., and joining the Connasanga in Murray co., to form the Oostenaula.

Coosawhat'chie, in *S. Carolina*, a township, cap. of Beaufort dist., abt. 100 m. S. of Columbia; *pop.* 2,573.

Coo'saw River, in *S. Carolina*. See Ashapoo.

Coot, *n.* [W. *cwt*, a short tail; *cwtias*, a water-hen.] (*Zoöl.*) See Fulica.

—A colloquialism for a thick-headed fellow; a dolt.

Coote'hill, a town of Ireland, co. Cavan, on the Cootehill River, 28 m. from Dundalk; *pop.* 3,200.

Coote's Store, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Rockingham co.

Cop, *n.* [A.S. *copp.*] The cone of thread or yarn formed on the spindle of a spinning-wheel.

—A conical pile of hay. See Cock.

—The summit of a hill; as, Mow-*cop*.

—A police-officer. (Vulgar.)

Copaï'ba, Copaï'va, Capiv'i, *n.* [Braz. *cupaïba.*] (*Med.*) A balsam obtained by making incisions on the stem of *Copaifera multyngu*, and other species. It acts on the body as a diuretic, expectorant, and in large doses as a purgative; and exercises a direct and special influence on the mucous membrane of the body.

Copaï'fera, *n.* [From *copaiba*, and Lat. *fero*, I bear.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, sub-order *Cæsalpiniæ*. The species are natives of tropical America, and several yield the valuable oleo-resin which is used in medicine under the name of *balsam of copaiba*. Most of the copaiba of commerce is brought from Brazil, a very little being imported from Guiana and the West-Indian islands. The timber known as the purple-heart, or purple-wood of Guiana, is the produce of *C. pubiflora*, and probably of *C. bracteata* also. It is largely employed for making musket ramrods, and for ornamental purposes.



Fig. 676. — COPAIFERA MUTTYNGA.

Copa'is, in Greece. See Topolias.

Co'pake, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Columbia co., about 50 m. S. of Albany.

Copake Iron Works, in *New York*, a post-office of Columbia co.

Co'pal, *n.* (*Chem.*) A peculiar substance, often improperly called *gum copal*. It is very difficultly soluble in alcohol; hard, brittle, and inodorous; its specific gravity varies from 1·04 to 1·13. It is the product of the *Rhus copallina*. Brazilian *C.* is the product of several species of *Hymenæa*, and of *Trachylobium martianum*. Indian copal is produced by *Valeria indica*. It is used in varnishes.

Co'palche-bark, *n.* See Croton.

Copan', in Central America, a ruined city of Guatemala, abt. 30 m. E. of Chiquimula. For more than 2 m. its ruins extend along the Copan River (a tributary of the Motagua), among which are the remains of a supposed temple nearly 640 ft. in length, and monolithic statues elaborately carved.

Copa'no, in *Texas*, a post-village of Refugio co., on Aransas Bay.

Copar'cenary, *n.* (*Law.*) Joint heirship, or succession to an estate.

Copar'cener, *n.* [*Con.* and *parcener*, a partaker, from Lat. *pario*, a part.] (*Law.*) One to whom an estate descends by inheritance: or jointly with others, when such estate is held in common by the heirs as an entire estate.

Copar'ceny, *n.* (*Law.*) An equal share of a coparcenary.

Copart'ment, *n.* See Compartment.

Copart'ner, *n.* [*Con* and *partner.*] A joint partner; an associate; a sharer.

Copart'nership, Copart'nery, *n.* Joint partnership, or concern in business; the persons who carry on a joint concern. See Partnership.

Copat'riot, *n.* Same as Compatriot, *q. v.*

Cope, *n.* [W. *cob*, a cloak or mantle, from *cop, coppa*, the top of anything, the crown of the head; A. S. *cæppe*, a cap; Ger. *kopf*, the head; allied to Lat. *caput*; Fr. *chape.*] A cover for the head. (*Eccl.*) An ecclesiastical vestment worn during the celebration of mass, and at processions, vespers, and other solemnities. The *C.* was originally a cloak worn for ordinary purposes. In form it is a semicircle, without sleeves, and with a hood. It is fastened across the breast with a clasp or morse. *C.* soon began to be ornamented with embroidery, and even with jewels; and so early as the 13th cent. they became the most magnificent and costly of all the vestments of the priesthood.



Fig. 677. — COPE.

—Anything extended over the head, as the roof or covering of a house; the arch over a door; the arch or concave of the sky, &c.

"The starry *cope* of heaven." — *Milton.*

—*v. a.* To cover, as with a cope; to cover over an arch.

"A very large bridge . . . made of wood, and *coped* overhead." *Addison.*

—*v. i.* To jut out, as a wall.

Cope, *v. n.* [Icel. *kapp*, fervor of spirit, contention; Lapp. *kappai*, with contention; Swed. and Goth. *kapp*, contest. Junius thinks that the word is from the A. S. *ceapian*, L. Ger. *koopen*, to bargain, chaffer, from the emulation between buyer and seller.] To strive or contend on equal terms, or with equal strength; to match; to oppose with success; to contend: to strive or struggle; to compete; followed by *with*; as, to *cope with* a ruffian.

"Host *cop'd* with host, dire was the din of war." — *Philips.*

—To encounter; to interchange kindness or sentiment. *Johnson.*

"Horatio, thou 'rt e'en as just a man
As e'er my conversation *cop'd* withal." — *Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To pit one's self against; to accost.

"I love to *cope* him in these sullen fits." — *Shaks.*

—To reward; to give in return for.

"We freely *cope* your courteous pains withal." — *Shaks.*

Co'peck, Ko'peck, *n.* A Russian copper coin, 100 of which form a silver rouble, *q. v.*

Cope'land, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Telfair co., 75 m. S. of Milledgeville.

Cope'land Islands, a small group on the N.E. coast of Ireland, nearly opposite Belfast Lough. There is a light-house here, 131 feet above the sea; Lat. 54° 4′ 44″ N.; Lon. 5° 32′ W.

Copenha'gen, [Danish *Kiobenshavn*, "merchants' haven,"] a handsome, well built, and fortified city and sea-port of N. Europe, cap. of the kingdom of Denmark; lying partly on the E. coast of the island of Zealand, in the Sound of the Baltic Sea, and partly on the small, contiguous island of Amak; the channel between them forming the port. The city is divided into the *Old Town*, the *New Town*, and *Christianshavn*. The first division is the most populous; the second, the handsomest quarter of the city. The section called Christianshavn (or "Christian's port," from its having been built by Christian IV.) stands on the island of Amak, and communicates by bridges with the other quarters. The entrance to the harbor is narrow, but the water is sufficiently deep to admit the largest men-of-war. There are dry docks, and every facility for the building and repairing of ships. *C.* is the station of the Danish navy, and is, generally, a fine and spacious city, possessing some superb public buildings; as, the royal palaces of Rosenborg, Charlottenborg, and Christianisborg (the latter containing the royal library, one of the finest in Europe, including, besides MSS., above 450,000 vols.); the University, Exchange, Cathedral Church of Notre Dame, and those of the Trinity and Our Savior, are, also, magnificent edifices. Trinity Church contains the university library, and the great globe of Tycho Brahe (*q. v.*) the astronomer. The educational, literary, and scientific establishments of *C.* rank with the first of their class, and reflect infinite credit on the govt. and the people. Among them are the Polytechnic, Metropolitan, Royal, Marine, and Royal Military schools; the Royal, Scandinavian, and Antiquarian societies, and the Academy of Arts. The hospitals are numerous and well conducted; the most splendid being that of Frederick V. They include a Foundling Hospital, and a Deaf and Dumb Institution open to all the kingdom.—*Manf.* Sugar, tobacco, soap, liquors, beer, cotton and woollen fabrics, linens, silks, gloves, and hats, &c. The trade of *C.* is very considerable, importing, chiefly, anchors, pitch, and tar from Sweden and Norway; flax, hemp, sail-cloth, cordage, &c., from Russia; tobacco and rice from the U. States; wines and brandy from France: and coal, earthenware, textile goods, and colonial produce, as tea, sugar, &c., from Great Britain. *C.* is generally a healthy city, and under efficient police regulations: and the citizens are formed into a national guard, exclusive of the garrison. Its environs are celebrated for their romantic beauty. *C.* was founded in 1168, and has suffered at different periods from disastrous fires. It also sustained much damage from the English bombardment, 1807, and by an inundation in 1824. *Pop.* (1878) 233,520.

Copenha'gen, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Du Page co.

Copenhagen, in *Louisiana*, a post-office of Caldwell co.

Copenhagen, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Caldwell co., abt. 200 m. W. by N. of Raleigh.

Copenhagen, in *New York*, a post-village of Lewis co., on Deer River, 25 m. E. of Sackett's Harbor.

Coper'nican System, *n.* (*Astron.*) The system propounded by Copernicus. It affirms the sun to be at rest in the centre, while the planets revolve round it. See Astronomy and Ptolemaic System.

Coperni'cia, *n.* [Named after *Copernicus.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Palmaceæ*. They are American palms, with tall stems and fan-shaped leaves. *C. cerifera*, the Carnaüba wax-palm of Brazil, has a very hard trunk, forty feet high and six or eight inches thick, commonly employed for building-purposes. The young leaves are coated with wax, called *Carnaüba wax*, harder than bees-wax and of a lemon tint, which has been employed for candle-making.

Coper'nicus, Nicholas, a celebrated Prussian astronomer, and mathematician; founder of the modern system of astronomy, b. at Thorn, 1473. He was educated at Cracow, where he became a doctor in medicine. He then travelled into Italy, for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the great astronomer Regiomontanus, and became a professor of mathematics at Rome. On his return, after several years' absence, to his native country, his uncle, the bishop of Warmia, gave him a canonry; and being thus at ease as to fortune, he diligently labored to improve the science of astronomy. He studied the various systems of the ancient astronomers, and compared them with each other, when, astonished and dissatisfied with the complexity and improbability which he found in them, he applied himself to the construction of a system at once more simple and more symmetrical. The fruits of his researches appeared in his Latin treatise *On the Revolutions of the Celestial Orbs*, in which he represented the sun as occupying a centre round which the earth and the other planets revolve. This great work remained in MS. for 13 years after he had completed it, so diffident was he as to the reception it might meet with; and it was only a few hours before his death that a printed copy was presented to him, giving him assurance that his opinions would see the light, though he would be beyond the reach of possible censure and persecution. D. 1543.

Cope'-stone, *n.* (*Arch.*) The head or top stone of a wall; a coping. (Sometimes called *coping-stone.*)

Copho'sis, *n.* [From Gr. *kophos*, deaf.] A difficulty of hearing. It is often symptomatic of some disease.

Co'pi, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Johnson co., 12 m. W.N.W. of Iowa city.

Co'pia, (*Myth.*) The goddess of plenty among the Romans, represented as bearing a horn filled with grapes, fruit, &c.

Co'piah, in *Mississippi*, a S.W. co.; *area*, abt. 960 sq. m. The Pearl River bounds it on the E., and it is also drained by the head-waters of Bayou Pierre and Homochitto River. *Cap* Gallatin.

Co'piah Creek, in *Mississippi*, a village of Copiah co.

Copiapo, (*kop-e-a-po'*,) the most N. town of the republic of Chili, in S. America, formerly cap. of prov. of Copiapo (now incorporated with that of Coquimbo), on a stream of the same name, 30 m. from the Pacific, where it has a port, and 178 N.N.E. of Coquimbo; Lat. 27° 10′ S., Lon. 71° 5′ 15″ W. It has suffered severely from earthquakes at various times. The port of *C.* is good, and exports great quantities of copper ore. *Pop.* 13,381.

Cop'ier, Cop'yist, *n.* One who copies; a transcriber: as, a law-*copyist*. — An imitator; a plagiary.

"Without invention a painter is but a *copier*, and a poet but a plagiary of others." — *Dryden.*

Cop'ing, *n.* [D. *kop*, the head; Sax. *cappe*, a cap.] (*Masonry.*) The layer of stones or brick that is placed on the top of a wall to form a finish to it, and to protect it from the weather. There are three kinds of *C.*: *flat* or *parallel C.*, which is generally placed on gable ends of houses and walls of all kinds; *feather C.*, the stones of which are thicker on one side than on the other; and *saddle-back C.*, which slopes from the centre on either side. The *C.* should project beyond the surface of the wall over which it is placed, to prevent the rain from trickling down its sides.

Cop'ing-stone, *n.* (*Arch.*) See COPE-STONE.

Cop'inshay, Cop'ensay, one of the Orkney Islands, in Scotland, off the S. end of Mainland; Lat. 58° 55′ N., Lon. 2° 26′ W. It is about 1 m. long, and ½ m. broad.

Co'pious, *a.* [Fr. *copieux*; Lat. *copiosus*, from *copia*, abundance, from *co-ops* — *com*, and *ops*, power, might, wealth.] In great quantities; furnishing full supplies; ample; plentiful; rich; exuberant; full; overflowing; diffuse; abounding in words or images; as, a *copious* fall of rain, a *copious* lexicon, &c.

Co'piously, *adv.* Abundantly; in great quantities; in a copious manner.

Co'piousness, *n.* State of being copious; abundance; plenteousness; as, *copiousness* of discharged matter.

—Diffusiveness of style: — opposed to *conciseness*; as, *copiousness* of language.

"The Roman orator endeavoured to imitate the *copiousness* of Homer." — *Dryden.*

Cop'ley, JOHN SINGLETON, an eminent American painter, b. at Boston, 1737. He visited Italy in 1774, and, in 1776, went to England, where he established himself, and was chosen a member of the Royal Academy. As an artist he was self-educated, and had executed several works of merit before he left America; but his *Death of Lord Chatham*, now in the National Gallery, London, established his fame in England. Many other fine historical subjects were subsequently produced by him, among which were *The Siege of Gibraltar*, *Death of Major Pierson*, *Charles I.*, &c. *C.* was the father of Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Chancellor of England. D. 1815.

Cop'ley, in *Illinois*, a township of Knox county; *pop.* 1,219.

Cop'ley, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Summit co., abt. 124 m. N.E. of Columbus.

Copo'pa, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Lorain co.

Co'pos, *n.* [Gr. *kopos*, fatigue.] (*Med.*) A morbid lassitude.

Copped, (*kopt,*) *a.* Rising to a top or head; as, "*copped* like a sugar-loaf." — *Wiseman.*

Coppe'-house, *n.* An ancient term for a tool-house.

Coppe'i, in *Washington Territory*, a village of Walla Walla co.

Cop'pel, *n.* See CUPEL.

Cop'per, *n.* [Gr. *kupfer*; Lat. *cuprum*, from *Cyprus*, which abounded in copper-mines.] (*Min.*) An important metallic element called *Venus* by the alchemists, who gave to it the symbol of that planet, ♀. *C.* is a hard, sonorous, ductile, and malleable metal, of a characteristic reddish-brown color. Very thin films have been obtained, which were of a beautiful green color by transmitted light, although of the natural color by reflected light. It is one of the best conductors of heat and electricity, and expands one part in 582 between the freezing and boiling points of water. By slow voltaic reduction, it may be obtained in cubes and octohedral forms, which are also taken by several deposits of native copper. The melting-point of copper is 1996° Fahr.; and by exposing it to a very intense heat, it boils and volatilizes, burning with a brilliant green flame. Heated to redness in the open air, *C.* combines rapidly with oxygen; but even moist air, at ordinary temperatures, has but little effect on it. In sea-water it becomes gradually corroded by the formation of an oxychloride of copper. Nitric acid oxidizes and dissolves it with great rapidity; sulphuric acid does not act on it at ordinary temperatures, but dissolves it rapidly if heated; sulphurous acid being evolved and oxide of copper formed, which unites with the excess of acid to form the sulphate. Hydrochloric acid dissolves it with access of air; if the air is excluded, no action takes place. It is but little affected by the fixed alkalies; but, with access of air, ammonia slowly oxidizes it. The uses of copper are very important, large quantities being used for sheathing ships, and in the manufacture of boilers and utensils for domestic purposes. With zinc it forms brass, and with different proportions of tin it forms bronze, bell-metal, gun-metal, and speculum-metal. Its oxides and salts are largely used as pigments, and in pharmaceutical preparations. *C.* unites with oxygen in four proportions: — 1. The *sub-oxide* or *dinoxide*, Cu_2O; 2. The *protoxide* or *black oxide*, CuO; 3. The *binoxide*, CuO_2; and 4. *cupric acid*, the composition of which is not known. Sub-oxide of *C.* may be obtained in several ways: — 1. By calcining the sub-chloride with carbonate of soda, and washing the residue; 2. By heating four parts of copper-filings and five parts of protoxide of copper in a close crucible; 3. By boiling a solution of sulphate of copper with grape-vinegar, and adding potassa. By the first and third processes, the sub-oxide is obtained in a crystalline state. Sub-oxide of *C.* is a feeble base, and its salts are unimportant. Its principal use is in the manufacture of stained glass, to which it imparts a ruby color of great beauty. *Protoxide of copper*, CuO, is prepared by heating copper plates and turnings in a current of air, or by calcining nitrate of copper in an earthen crucible. It is a black powder, possessed of strong hydroscopic qualities. When strongly heated, it fuses and parts with a portion of its oxygen, a compound of sub-oxide and protoxide being formed. Oxide of copper is easily reduced at a moderately high temperature by carbon, hydrogen, or organic matter, — a property which renders it peculiarly valuable in the ultimate analysis of organic bodies. It is also used to give a green color to glass. It is quite insoluble in water, but dissolves freely in acids, yielding very important salts. The *hydrated oxide*, CuO_2HO, is obtained by decomposing a solution of a copper salt with an excess of potassa. The pigment known as *blue verditer* consists of a hydrated oxide of copper. Boiled with water, it becomes black and anhydrous. It is soluble in ammonia, forming a deep blue solution. *Binoxide of copper*, CuO_2, has been obtained by the action of binoxide of hydrogen, or hydrated oxide of copper. It is a yellowish-brown powder, easily decomposed into oxygen and oxide of copper by heat or acids. *Cupric acid*, the formula for which has not been determined, is known only in combination with potassa, and is formed when finely-divided copper is heated to redness with caustic potash and nitrate of potash. Digested in water, the mass yields a blue solution, supposed to consist of *cuprate of potash*. The salts of *C.* are characterized by their green or blue color. They are nearly all soluble, and have a strong, disagreeable, metallic taste, acting as poisons on the human system. The symptoms of poisoning by copper are, violent and irrepressible purgings and vomitings, followed by exhaustion and death. The best antidote is albumen, or white of egg, with which they form an insoluble and almost inert compound. In medicine, sulphate of *C.* is used as a tonic, and as antispasmodic in cases of dyspepsia and Asiatic cholera. It is also used as an outward application to wounds which present the granulated appearance known as *proud flesh*. In five-grain doses sulphate of *C.* acts as a powerful emetic. The other salts of *C.* are seldom used. The most characteristic reactions of *C.* salts are as follows: *Ammonia* in excess gives a dark-blue solution; *yellow prussiate of potash* gives a red-brown precipitate. A strip of bright *metallic iron* precipitates copper from acid solutions in a metallic form. Of late years, *C.* has been used somewhat extensively to give a bright green color to pickles and preserves. Its presence may be readily detected by incinerating the suspected article, washing the ashes in water, and filtering. If on the addition of liquid ammonia, the solution strikes a deep blue color, copper is present. Oxide of *C.* forms four compounds with acetic acid: *neutral acetate* (known in commerce under the name of VERDITER, *q. v.*); *subsesquiacetate*, *diacetate* (or VERDIGRIS, *q. v.*), and the *triacetate*, which is the most stable of the acetates of *C.* *C.* forms two chlorides, two simple compounds with cyanogen; Wurtz obtained a compound *hydride of copper*; and there is another important salt termed *nitrate of copper*. The *C.* of commerce is very nearly pure, containing only traces of arsenic, iron, lead, tin, and silica. *C.*-plates are used in engraving, the impression being very sharp and delicate. The most important alloys of *C.* are: *C.* and zinc (see BRASS), and *C.* and tin (see BRONZE). Equivalent, 31·75; sp. gr., 8·921 to 8·952; *symbol*, Cu (from *cuprum*).

Copper Ores. The ores of copper are somewhat numerous, and widely spread over the earth's surface. Native copper is occasionally found crystallized in cubes, octohedra, or dendritic crystals, or in amorphous masses, in Siberia, and in many parts of the U. States; but the copper region of Lake Superior contains the mines which, hitherto, have been the most profitably worked in this country. The productive region commences at the coast on Keweenaw Point, and gradually recedes from it in a S.W. direction in a belt about 2 m. wide. In 1849 was opened, on the N. side of the lake, a splendid mine of gray copper ore, ½ inch to 2¾ inches in thickness, discovered in 1847, by Prof. Henry Eames. The commonest ore of copper is *copper pyrites*, which is the ore found in Cornwall, England. Certain ores found in Chili are valuable from the amount of silver they contain. The red and black oxide also occur in Siberia, Brazil, Germany, &c.

Sulphate of C., known as *blue-vitriol*, *blue-stone*, and *blue-copperas*, occurs in beautiful prismatic crystals. It is formed in the preparation of sulphurous acid, and is also manufactured by roasting copper pyrites with free access of air. As found in commerce, the crystals are usually opaque, but if they are dissolved in hot water and allowed to crystallize slowly, they become perfectly transparent. The *S. of C.* is largely employed by the dyer and calico-printer, and in the manufacture of pigments. It is also occasionally used in medicine, in the electrotype process, and in galvanic batteries. *Form*, CuO,SO_3.

Cop'per, *n.* A vessel made of copper, particularly a large boiler used in kitchens.

"They boiled it in a *copper* to the half." — *Bacon.*

Hot coppers. A cant term, used in England to denote the dry, parched condition of the mouth, with feverishness of the general system, after a drinking-bout.

—*a.* Consisting of copper; pertaining to copper; resembling copper; as, "a *copper* sky." — *Coleridge.*

—*v. a.* To cover or sheathe with sheets of copper; as, to *copper* a ship's bottom.

Cop'peras, *n.* [From Ger. *kupfer-wasser*; Fr. *couperose*; It. *copparosa*.] A term applied, with the prefixes *blue* and *green*, to the sulphates of copper and iron respectively.

Cop'peras Creek, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Fulton co., about 50 m. N. by W. of Springfield.

Cop'peras Hill, in *Vermont*, a P. O. of Orange co.

Cop'per-bottomed, *a.* (*Naut.*) Said of a ship when her bottom is sheathed with copper.

Cop'per Creek, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Rock Island co.

Copper Creek, in *Iowa*, a village of Jackson co., abt. 70 m. E.N.E. of Iowa City.

Cop'per-faced, *a.* Faced with copper; as, a *copper-faced* die.

Cop'per-fastened, *a.* (*Naut.*) Fastened with copper bolts, as the planks and ribs of a ship.

Cop'per Falls Mine, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Keweenaw co.

Cop'per-green, *n.* (*Painting.*) The appellation of a class rather than of an individual pigment, under which are comprehended verdigris, verditer, malachite, mineral green, green bice, Scheele's green, Schweinfurt or Vienna green, Hungary green, emerald green, true Brunswick green, lake green, mountain green, African green, French green, Saxon green, Persian green, patent green, marine green, Olympian green, &c. The general characteristic of these greens is brightness of color, well suited to the purposes of house-painting, but not adapted to the modesty of nature in fine art.

Cop'per Harbor, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Keweenaw county, on Lake Superior, *pop.* 359.

Cop'per-head, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) *Ancestrodon contortrix*, a dangerous serpent of the Rattlesnake family. It is abt. 2 feet long, and its color is light chestnut, with darker transverse bars. It inhabits the Southern States, and lives in dark, shady places, or in meadows of high grass.

—A cant term which originated in the U. States during the civil war; intended to denote one who, while belonging to, or resident in, the N. States of the Union, was yet an open sympathizer with the Southern cause.

Cop'per Hill, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Hunterdon co., about 3 m. S. of Flemington.

Cop'per Hill, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Floyd co.

Cop'pering, *n.* Act of covering or sheathing with copper; as, the ship underwent fresh *coppering*.

—An entire suit or covering of copper; as, the *coppering* of a ship's bottom.

Cop'perish, *a.* Containing copper; like copper, or partaking of its qualities; as, a *copperish* taste of the palate.

Cop'permine Mountains, in British America, a low range running parallel to the Rocky Mountains, from Lat. 63° N. to the Arctic Ocean.

Cop'permine River, in British America, traverses the North-western Territory, and falls into an inlet of the Arctic Ocean, N.E. of the Great Bear Lake. Length abt. 250 miles.

Cop'per-nickel, *n.* (*Min.*) Native bi-arsenide of nickel, composed of about 60 per cent. of arsenic and 40 nickel, with small quantities of antimony, cobalt, lead, iron, and sulphur. It occurs crystallized and massive. The color is copper-red. It emits an arsenical odor when struck with steel; and breaks with a conchoidal fracture.

Cop'per-nose, *n.* A red nose.

"I had as lief Helen's golden tongue had commended Troilus for a *copper-nose*." — *Shaks.*

Copperop'olis, in *California*, a post-village of Calaveras co., about 38 m. E. by N. of Stockton; *pop.* about 1,500.

Cop'per-plate, *n.* A plate of polished copper, on which designs are engraved. — A print or impression on paper, &c., taken from an engraved copper-plate.

Copper-plate printing, is performed on what is called a *rolling press*. In the process of printing, the plate of copper or steel from which the impression has to be taken is raised to the temperature of about 180°, by placing it on an iron box in which steam circulates. Copper-plates were formerly heated by placing them over burning charcoal; thus causing the trade to be very injurious to the health of the workmen. After the plate is heated sufficiently, the printer rolls a small quantity of ink on the face of it with a roller made of woollen. He then removes the plate from the source of heat, takes off some of the superfluous ink with a piece of canvas, and next carefully wipes the face of the plate with both hands in succession. To accelerate the wiping, he dips his hand from time to time in whiting. The chief art of the printer is to remove every particle of the ink from the plain surface, and yet not disturb the ink in the engraved parts. When properly finished, the plate is laid on the plank of the press, and the damped paper which is to receive the impression is laid over it, with two or three folds of flannel or blanket above. The plate is then pulled through the rollers of the press, and the required impression obtained.

Cop'per Py'rites, (YELLOW COPPER-ORE.) *n.* (*Min.*) A double sulphide of copper and iron, composed of about 35 per cent. of sulphur, 35 of copper, and 35 iron. It occurs crystallized in tetrahedrons, and stalactitic, mammillated, and amorphous. When pure, the color of a newly fractured surface is bright brass-yellow with a metallic lustre. Frequently the surface displays variegated tarnish; it is then called *Peacock-ore*. *C. P.* occurs in lodes or beds, with other ores of copper, lead, and iron, in rocks of various geological ages, but generally in primary and metamorphic rocks

Cop'per-smelting, *n.* See SMELTING.

Cop'persmith, *n.* A worker in copper; one who fabricates copper utensils, &c.

Cop'per Vale, in *California*, a post-office of Lassen co.

Copper Valley, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Floyd co.

Copper-works, *n. pl.* A place where copper is smelted and worked.

Cop'per-worm, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See TEREDO.

Cop'pery, *a.* Mixed with copper; made of copper; like copper in taste or smell.

Coppet, (*kop-pā'*,) a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, district of Nyon, on the lake, and about 9 m. from the city, of Geneva. It is celebrated on account of a château, which, after having been inhabited by the philosopher Bayle in the 17th century, became, at a later period, the property of Necker, and was for several years the place of residence of his daughter, the celebrated Madame de Staël.

Coppice, Copse, (*kop'pis, kops,*) *n.* [O. Fr. *coupeiz*, wood newly cut, from Fr. *couper*, Ger. *koppen*, to cut: Gr. *kopārles*, trees cut down, from *koptō*, to cut.] A wood consisting of underwood, shrubs, or brushwood; underwood cut down at certain times for fuel; as, *coppice* lands.

Cop'pin, *n.* The conical ball of thread or yarn on the spindle of a spinning-wheel; a cop.

Cop'ple-crown, *n.* The feathery tuft on a fowl's head.

Cop'pled, *a.* Rising in a conical form, or to a point.

Cop'ple-dust, *n.* Powder used in purifying metals; cupel-dust.

"Incorporating powder of steel, or *copple-dust*." — *Bacon.*

Cop'ple-stone, *n.* See COBBLE.

Cop'py-woods, *n. pl.* See COPPICE.

Cop'ris, *n.* [Gr. *kopros*, dung.] (*Zoöl.*) The Dung-beetles, a genus of the *Lucanidæ* family, including beetles that enclose their eggs in pellets of manure, which they roll along with their hind feet, and at length bury them.

Cop'rolite, *n.* [Gr. *kopros*, dung, and *lithos*, a stone.] (*Pal.*) Petrified fecal matter, found in the secondary and tertiary states. It consists chiefly of the voidings of saurians and sauroid fishes. The true nature of *C.* was first discovered by their occurrence near the region of the intestinal tube in the bodies of several fossil ichthyosauri. Scales, bones, teeth, and other parts of undigested food, are often found in them, and occasionally they are found exhibiting the spiral twisting noticeable in the excrement of some living fishes. *C.* contain a considerable proportion of phosphate of lime, for which reason they are largely employed in the manufacture of artificial manures.

Coprolit'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, coprolites.

Coproph'agous, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Feeding upon dung or filth, as the beetles of the genus *Copris*.

Cops, *n.* The connecting crook of a harrow. (Local Eng.) —A draught iron on the end of the tongue of a cart; clevis. (U. S.) — *Worcester.*

Copse, (*kops,*) *n.* See COPPICE.

—*v. a.* [See COPPICE.] To preserve, or to plant, underwood.

"The neglect of *copsing* wood cut down, hath been of very serious consequence." — *Swift.*

Cop'sy, *a.* Having copses.

Copt, *n.* [Probably from the city of *Coptos*, in Upper Egypt, to which, during the persecution that took place under the Roman emperor, many of the Christians had fled for refuge.] (*Hist.*) The name given to the Christian descendants of the ancient Egyptians. In Egypt they are called *Kobt*, which some are inclined to believe to be the root of the name Egypt. The number of *C.* in that country at present is not more than 150,000, and about 10,000 of them live in Cairo. They are not of large stature, have black eyes, rather curly hair, and in several other respects resemble the ancient Egyptians, from whom they have inherited also the custom of circumcision. Their dress very much resembles that of the Moslems; but they are usually distinguished by a black turban. In character they are generally gloomy, deceitful, and avaricious. They have always been distinguished for their expertness in figures, in consequence of which many of them fill important posts throughout the country, and have acquired great influence. In religion they are generally monophysites of the Jacobite sect, only a small portion of them being united either with the Greek or Roman church. They ascribe their conversion from heathenism to St. Mark, whom they regard as the first patriarch of Alexandria. Their present patriarch is still said to be "of Alexandria," though he resides at Cairo. Besides him, they have a metropolitan of the Abyssinians, bishops, arch-priests, priests, deacons, and monks. The patriarch is always chosen from the monks of the convent of St. Anthony, either by his predecessor or by lot, and is not permitted to marry. He nominates the metropolitan of Abyssinia, who resides in that country. There are twelve bishops. The *C.* are very strict in their religious observances, and hate other Christian sects more than they do the Moslems. They practise baptism by immersion, unction, and exorcism; have auricular confession, and celebrate the Lord's Supper with leavened bread which has been dipped in wine. They fast regularly on Friday, and observe it with great strictness. Their monks and nuns lead a very strict life. The *C.* have many schools, but only for boys, who there learn the psalms, gospels, and the apostolic epistles in Arabic, and then the gospels, and epistles also, in Coptic. The Coptic, however, is not taught grammatically, nor is it any longer a spoken tongue.

Coptic, (*kop'tik,*) *a.* Pertaining to the descendants of the ancient Egyptians, called *Copts* or *Ophti*.

—*n.* The language of the Copts, or that which was in use in Egypt after the introduction of Christianity. What relationship it bore to the more ancient language of that country it is impossible to determine. The written character is Greek, with an addition of eight other letters to express sounds peculiar to the *C.*, and many Greek words have been introduced with Christianity. There are two principal dialects of the *C.* — the *Sahidic*, or Upper Egyptian, and the *Memphetic*, or Lower Egyptian. The former contains a greater number of Greek expressions, but the latter appears to be the more polished. There is a third dialect — the *Bashmuric*, which was spoken in the Delta, but of which only a few fragments now exist. It is interesting from its supposed resemblance in some points to the language of the hieroglyphics. The *C.* literature is by no means rich or valuable; consisting for the most part of translations of the sacred Scriptures, lives of saints, homilies, and some Gnostic works. The translations of the Bible were probably made about the end of the 3d or beginning of the 4th century, and follow, as far as the Old Testament is concerned, the Septuagint version. The *C.* language has not been spoken in Lower Egypt since the 10th century, but it lingered for some centuries later in some parts of Upper Egypt. It is still, however, employed by the Copts in their religious worship; but the lessons, after being read in *C.*, are explained in Arabic.

Cop'tis, *n.* [From Gr. *kopto*, to cut, from the numerous divisions of the leaves.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Ranunculaceæ*. They are low herbs, with radical leaves, and a long, slender, perennial, creeping rhizoma. The species *C. trifoliata*, the Gold-thread, is a native of N. America, from Pennsylvania to the Arctic circle. It is much prized for its root, which is a pure and powerful bitter, and forms an excellent stomachic and tonic. The root of *C. teeta* is found in the bazaars of India, under the names of *mishmee bitter* and *mahmira*. It is intensely bitter, and is a very valuable tonic.

Cop'ula, *n.* [Lat. *con*, and root *ap;* Sansk. *âp*, to arrive at.] (*Logic.*) That part of the proposition which affirms or denies the predicate of the subject. The only true logical copula is the present tense of the verb *to be*, with or without the negative sign "is" or "is not."

(*Mus.*) See COUPLER.

(*Anat.*) A band or ligament.

Cop'ulate, *v. i.* [Lat. *copulo, copulatus.*] To come together in sexual intercourse.

Copula'tion, *n.* [Lat. *copulatio.*] Act of copulating; coition. — Any conjunction; as, "a *copulation* of ideas." *Johnson.*

Cop'ulative, *a.* That which unites or couples.

(*Gram.*) Noting a conjunction that connects two or more subjects or predicates.

—*n.* (*Gram.*) A copulative conjunction.

Cop'ulatively, *adv.* In a copulative manner.

Cop'ulatory, *a.* Relating to copulation: uniting.

Copy, *n.* [Fr. *copie;* It. *copia;* Arm. *kopi;* W. *copi*, a transcript: Ar. *kufi*, like, resembling.] An imitation, resemblance, or likeness of any kind; — opposed to *original*.

—A transcript of an original writing; a book printed according to the original: a single book or set of books; as, a *copy* of Shakspeare.

"If virtue's self were lost, we might
From your fair mind new *copies* write." — *Waller.*

(*Fine Arts.*) A transcript from an original work of art. When an artist copies his own work, it is called a *duplicate*, or *replica*.

(*Printing.*) The subject-matter to be printed, whether it be an original work in manuscript, or a reprint; in the first case it is termed *manuscript copy*, or *written copy;* in the second, *printed copy*.

—*v. a.* To write, print, or engrave, according to an original; to form a like work or composition; to transcribe; to paint or draw according to an original; to follow or imitate an original or pattern in manners or life. (Sometimes preceding *out* and *off*.)

"Who writes a libel, or who *copies out*." — *Pope.*

"To *copy* her few nymphs aspired." — *Swift.*

—*v. n.* To do anything in imitation of something else; — sometimes with *from* and *after*.

"When a painter *copies from* the life, he has no privilege to alter features or lineaments." — *Dryden.*

Copy-book, *n.* A book in which copies are written or printed for learners to imitate.

Copyer, *n.* A copyist; one who copies or transcribes.

Copy-hold, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) A holding, or a tenure of estate by copy of court-roll; a tenure for which the tenant has nothing to show except the rolls made by the stewards of the lord of the manor's court. *Blackstone.*

—Land held by such tenure.

Copy-holder, *n.* One who is possessed of land in copy-hold.

Copying-press, *n.* A machine by which duplicates of letters and manuscripts may be produced without having recourse to transcription. A copying-machine generally consists of a flat bed, upon which rests the letter to be copied, and the paper for the duplicate. Above these is a flat plate, called a *platten*, which, by means of a screw or lever, is made to produce the necessary pressure. The ink with which the letter is written contains a certain amount of sugar or treacle, which is transferred to the paper laid upon it by the pressure exerted. The copy made is, of course, reversed, but the paper is purposely made thin, in order that the writing may be read through it. Various contrivances have been invented for procuring the necessary amount of pressure, but the simple screw and lever appears to be the best of them all. The *manifold-writer* may be described under this head. It simply consists of a number of sheets of paper blackened with some composition that will come off when pressed hard, but will not move at a slight degree of pressure or friction. Blank sheets of paper are inserted between these, and the writing is performed with a hard stylus made of steel or agate: the whole being placed on a smooth copper or pewter plate.

Copyist, *n.* A copyer; an imitator: a transcriber; as, a *copyist* of music, a *copyist* of the Old Masters.

Copyright, *n.* The exclusive right of an author, or his representatives, to print, publish, and vend a literary work. This right extends also to lectures, musical compositions and performances, engravings and prints, sculptures, models, &c., and designs for useful and ornamental articles. According to the practice of American legislation, the term *copyright* is confined to the exclusive right secured to the author or proprietor of a writing or drawing, which may be multiplied by the arts of printing in any of its branches. Property in the other classes of intellectual objects is usually secured by letters-patent, and the interest is called a PATENT-RIGHT, *q. v.* The existing laws of the U. States, as amended by the Act of Feb. 3, 1831, leave many artistic productions without protection; so, they give a copyright to the artists in their pictures, for the purposes of engraving, but not for the pictures themselves. The published designs of an architect are unprotected, unless engraved before publication; and no mention is made of photography. A law of 1856 secures to the authors of dramatic compositions who have secured copyrights, the exclusive privilege of performing or representing the same on the stage. — Any citizen of the U. States, or foreign *resident* therein, or their legal assignees, author of any book, map, chart, or musical composition, or who shall invent, design, etch, engrave, work, or cause to be engraved, etched, or worked, from his own design, any print or engraving, is entitled to secure a *C.* — The formalities requisite are, 1, the deposit of a printed copy of the title of the work, map, engraving, &c., in the clerk's office of the U. S. district court for the district where the author or proprietor resides; 2, the recording of that title by the clerk: 3, the deposit of a copy of the book, &c., with the same clerk within three months of the time of publication, and of another copy to the Library of Congress at Washington; 4, the printing of a notice that a copyright has been secured on the title-page, face, or frontispiece, of any copy of the work. — The author or assignee of a printed work has his remedy by action. The law of 1831 gives to an author the exclusive right of publishing for 28 years, and a right of renewal to himself, his wife, or children, resident in the U. States, for 14 years more; making 42 years in all. In England, the duration of all *C.*, whether the author be dead or alive, is extended to *forty-two* years; and it is further provided, that if the author be alive at the expiration of this period of forty-two years from the publication of his works, he shall enjoy the *C.* till his death, and that his heirs or assignees shall enjoy it for seven years after that event. In France, *C.* continue for twenty years after the death of the author. In most of the German States they are perpetual; and a *C.* secured in one State is good in all. — Hitherto, the U. States have refused to enter into any *C.* treaty with foreign countries. The copyright laws of the U. S. have been revised and amended, by act of Congress of June 18, 1874. The full text of the law as in force at the present time, will be found on page 712, under COPYRIGHT. See *Drone on Copyright and Playwright*, (Boston, 1879.)

— *v. n.* To secure by virtue of copyright.

Coquago (or OQUAGO) **River,** in *N. York*, rises in the Catskill Mountains, and after traversing Delaware co., first in a S.W. course to Deposit, then in a S.E. course, joins the Popaeton to form the Delaware River. Length, abt. 100 m.

Coquelicot, (*kōk'le-kō,*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Bot.*) The red Cornrose or wild poppy.

—Poppy-color, a kind of bright-red.

Coquet, (*ko-ket'.*) *v. n.* [Fr. *coqueter*, to strut it as a cock among hens, from *coq*, a cock.] To lay one's self out for admiration; to trifle or practise deceit in love; to endeavor to attract notice and admiration, from motives of vanity.

—To make a show of love towards, from vanity; to deceive in love; to jilt.

"Phillis . . . *coquetting* t'other night,
In public, with that odious fright." — *Swift.*

Coquetry, (*ko'ket-re,*) *n.* [Fr. *coquetterie.*] An attempt to attract admiration, notice, or love, from motives of vanity; affectation of amorous advances; trifling in love.

"A couple of charming women, without a dash of *coquetry*, that gave me a great many agreeable torments." — *Spectator.*

Coquette, (*ko-ket',*) *n.* [Fr.] A vain, airy, trifling girl or woman, who endeavors to attract admiration and advances in love, from a desire to gratify her own vanity, and then rejects the object of her assumed regards; a jilt; a flirt.

"A *coquette* and a tinder-box are sparkled." — *Arbuthnot.*

Coquettish, (*ko-ket'tish,*) *a.* Practising coquetry; as, a *coquettish* bar-maid.

Coquettishly, *adv.* In a coquettish manner.

Coquilla-nut, (*ko-kēl'ya,*) *n.* [Sp. *coquillo.*] (*Bot.*) See ATTALEA.

Coquille River, (*ko-kēl',*) in *Oregon*, a small stream in Coos co., flowing W. into the Pacific Ocean.

Coquimbite, *n.* (*Min.*) A white species of copperas of sulphate of iron, found at Coquimbo, Chili.

Coquimbo, (*ko-keem'bo,*) or LA SEAENA, a sea-port town of Chili, in the N. part of the republic, cap. of prov. of same name, on the Chuapa, near its mouth, 270 miles N.N.W. of Santiago; Lat. 29° 53′ 43″ S., Lon. 71° 18′ 40″ W. It is a well-built place of one-storied houses. *C.* is, to a great extent, the cap. of N. Chili, and its principal sea-port; its exports (chiefly copper) amounting, in 1864, to 678,041 Spanish dollars. The harbor is large and well sheltered, and secure at all seasons. *Pop.* 7,138.

Co'ra, or CORY, in *Iowa*, a village of Fremont co.

Co'ra, in *Iowa*, a village of Henry co., 25 m. W.N.W. of Burlington.

Co'ra, in *Ohio*, a post office of Gallia co.

Co'ra, in *Texas*, a post-village of Comanche co.

Cora'cias, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Rollers, a genus of birds of the order *Insessores*, allied to the crows and jays, from which they are distinguished by peculiar elegance and

splendor of colors. The species are natives of Europe and the E. Indies.

Cor'aeite, *n.* (*Min.*) An amorphous variety of Pitch-blende, found in the sienite of the N. coast of Lake Superior.

Cor'aele, *n.* [W. *cwrwyl.*] A boat used in Wales, by fishermen; made by covering a wicker-frame with leather or oil-cloth. This kind of water-conveyance was used by the ancient Britons, and also by the Egyptians.

Cor'aco-bra'chial, *n.* [From Eng. *coracoid*, and Lat. *brachium*, the arm.] (*Anat.*) A muscle which arises from the coracoid process of the scapula, and is inserted at the middle part of the inner side of the humerus. It carries the arm forwards and inwards. — *Dunglison.*

Cor'acoid, *n.* [From Gr. *korax*, a crow, and *eidos*, form.] (*Anat.*) A name first applied to a small process of the blade-bone of apes and man, on account of its resemblance to the beak of a crow; and now extended to a large flattened bone passing from the shoulder-joint to the sternum in birds, reptiles, and monotremes, and of which the process above mentioned is the rudimental representative.

—*a.* Of the form of a crow's beak.

Cor'al, *n.* [Gr. *korallion* — *ko-rĕ*, a daughter, and *hals*, *halos*, the sea. Literally, the daughter of the sea; Lat. *coralium*; Fr. *corail*; Ger. *koralle.*] (*Zoöl.*) The name given to the stony frame secreted by many species of animals of the class *Polypi*, q. v. "The too common notion that coral is built by an insect, or that the coral animals build coral at will, as the bee builds comb, or as workmen masonry, is wholly erroneous. *C.* is simply the frame-work or skeleton, or aggregate skeletons, of polyps — or, in some cases, of acalephs — and is a necessary result of their existence, and is entirely independent of the volition of the animals themselves. In fact, polyps form *C.* in a manner not different in kind from that in which the higher animals form bones; and the *C.* is wholly inside the polyps, and is in no sense a house, as is too commonly supposed, in which the latter live; and it is only when the polyps die, wither, and disappear, that we see the solid *C.* itself. From their resemblance to plants, the animals of this class were regarded by the early naturalists as vegetable forms; and later they have been regarded as partaking of the nature of both plants and animals; but now their strictly animal character is established beyond any question. Still, they are often called *Zoöphytes*, as well as polyps. The forms and hues exhibited by them are almost endless. Some parts of the tropical seas, where polyps especially flourish, rival in graceful and varied forms, and in beauty and splendor of colors, the most beautiful flower-gardens of the land. There is scarcely a form of vegetation, either trunk or branch, leaf or flower, fern, moss, lichen, or fungus, that is not imitated with striking exactness by these wonderful animals of the sea," (*Sanborn Tenney.*) — As an ornament, black *C.* is much esteemed; but the red and the pink are also highly prized. *C.* is found in very great abundance in the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, and in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Sumatra, &c. It grows on rocks, and on any solid submarine body, and it is necessary to its production that it should remain fixed to its place. *C.* is an important branch of industry and commerce in Italy. Genoa, Leghorn, and Naples have been, from old times, the three great entrepôts to which the raw material has been carried, and where skilful artificers have established themselves in order to work at its transformation. Coral is obtained in large quantities in the Mediterranean, and at considerable depths, of from 200 to 600 ft. Four varieties are distinguished: 1st, red, which is subdivided into deep crimson red, paler red, and vermilion, which is very rare; 2d, black; 3d, clear white; 4th, veiled white, which is the most common. See CORAL ISLAND.

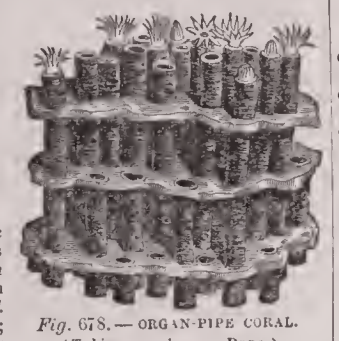


Fig. 678. — ORGAN-PIPE CORAL.
(*Tubipora syringa.* — Dana.)
(See also Fig. 85.)

Cor'al, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of McHenry co., about 60 m. N.W. of Chicago; *pop.* 1,345.

Cor'al, a small rocky island off the S. E. coast of Brazil. Lat. 25° 45′ S.; Lon. 48° 35′ W.

Cor'al Hill, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Barren co.

Cor'al Island, *n.* (*Geol.*) An island made up of the skeletons of coral polyps. Coral islands are found in various parts of the ocean, but chiefly within the tropics. The scores of islands which skirt the coast of Florida — the Keys — are a coral reef which has reached and risen above the surface here and there. According to Agassiz, a large part of Florida itself is composed of old coral reefs. Usually, *C. I.* are of a form approaching to the circular, and the water is shallow in the centre, but surrounded by a very deep, and, even, unfathomable sea. When the reef is so high as to remain nearly dry at low water, the animals leave off building; and then the rim or edge of the great basin becomes covered by calcareous sand, which offers a foundation for the growth of marine vegetables, and afterwards a resting-place for the seeds of trees and plants cast upon it by the waves. Trunks of trees also, carried by rivers from continents and islands, after their long wanderings, are often tossed ashore; and sometimes carry with them small animals, such as lizards and insects, which become the first inhabitants of the new island. The Pacific Ocean, throughout a space comprehended between the thirteenth parallel of latitude on each side of the equator, is a great nursery of coral islands; as are also the Arabian and Persian gulfs. Between the coast of Malabar and that of Madagascar there is a great sea of coral. Flinders describes an unbroken reef 350 miles long upon the coast of New Holland; and between that country and New Guinea coral formations extend throughout a distance of 700 miles, interrupted by no intervals exceeding 30 miles in length. The growth of coral seems, when compared with human epochs, extremely slow; but the facts just cited show that they have produced results of no mean importance, as influencing the general aspect of the earth's crust. Their circular form, the

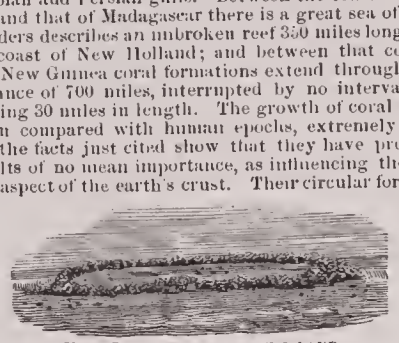


Fig. 679. — WHIT-SUNDAY ISLAND.
In the Pacific, with its enclosed lagoon.

steep angle at which they plunge into the sea, and the countries in which they occur, render it probable that they are the crests, as it were, of submarine craters; and occasionally lava and volcanic rocks have been found in their central lagoons, which have generally a deep narrow passage, kept open by the efflux of the ocean at low tides. — Coral formations are among the oldest and the newest rocks that come under the notice of the geologist. The ancient limestones of the Silurian and Devonian periods, the vast masses of carboniferous limestone underlying the coal-measures, the limestones of the coral rag, and among others of the secondary age, with those at present in course of formation in many parts of the world, are all essentially the same.

Coralla'ceous, *a.* Like coral; having the nature of coral.

Coralled, (*kor'ald.*) *a.* Furnished with coral.

Corallif'erous, *a.* [Lat. *corallum*, coral, and *fero*, to bear or produce.] Producing or containing coral.

Coral'liform, *a.* Having the form of coral.

Corallig'enous, *a.* [Lat. *corallum*, and *genere*, to generate.] Producing or yielding coral.

Corallig'erous, *a.* Coralliferous.

Coralli'na, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Coralline, a genus of marine plants, order *Ceramiaceæ*, remarkable for their rigidity, which is mostly owing to a calcareous incrustation. Some of them expand into leafy lobes, usually fan-shaped. They are mostly abundant in tropical seas.

Cor'alline, *a.* Consisting of coral; like coral; containing coral; as, a *coralline* bed.

Cor'allinite, *n.* (*Pal.*) A fossil plant of the genus *Corallina.*

Cor'allite, *n.* [From *coral*, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] (*Min.*) A mineral substance or petrification in the form of coral. — *Maunder.*

Cor'alloid, Coralloid'al, *a.* [Gr. *korallion*, coral, and *eidos*, form.] Having the form of, or branching like, coral; as, *coralloidal* concretions.

Coral'lum, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The frame-work or coral of a polyp. — *Dana.*

Corallorhi'za, *n.* [Gr. *korallion*, coral, *rixa*, root.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Orchidaceæ*. The Coral-root or Dragon's-claw, *C. odontorhiza*, inhabiting old woods from Canada to Carolina and Kentucky, is a plant without leaves or green herbage. The root is a collection of small, fleshy tubers, articulated and branched much like coral. Scape 9–14′ high, rather fleshy, striate, smooth, invested with a few long, purplish-brown sheaths. Flowers 10–20, in a long spike, of a brownish green. Lip white, generally with purple spots. Capsules large, reflexed, strongly ribbed.

Cor'al-rag, *n.* (*Geol.*) A group of the Oxford or Middle Oölite, consisting of continuous beds of petrified corals, attaining to a maximum thickness of 170 feet, and interstratified with beds of oölitic limestone. These strata occur in the N. districts of Berkshire and Wilts, and in Yorkshire, England.

Cor'al-root, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CORALLORHIZA.

Cor'al Sea, so called from the coral reefs it contains, is that portion of the Pacific Ocean which has Australia on its W., and the New Hebrides on its E. side.

Cor'al-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ERYTHRINA.

Cor'al-wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as coral-root. See CORALLORHIZA.

Co'ram non ju'dice. [Lat., before one who is not judge.] (*Law.*) Applied to acts done by a court which has no jurisdiction in the case. Such acts have no validity.

Co'ram, in *New York*, a post-village of Suffolk co., abt. 60 m. E. of New York city.

Cor'anach, Cor'onach, *n.* [Gael.] A wailing cry for the dead; a loud lamentation over a corpse. (Called in Ireland a *keen.*)

Corant', Coran'to, *n.* [Fr. *courante.*] A stately, sprightly dance, long gone out of fashion.

Cora'to, a town of S. Italy, in Terra di Bari, 14 m. S.E. of Barletta; *pop.* 24,576.

Corb, *n.* [Lat. *corbis*, a basket.] A collier's basket. (*Arch.*) A corbel.

—An alms-basket. See CORBAN.

Cor'bach, KORBACH, a small town of Germany, cap. of the principality of Waldeck, on the Itter, 28 m. S.W. of Cassel; *pop.* 2,500. Near it, July 10, 1760, the allied English and Germans were defeated by the French.

Cor'ban, *n.* [Heb. *korbân*, a sacrifice.] An alms-basket; a receptacle of charity; a gift; a church almoury.

"They think to satisfy all obligations to duty by their *corban* of religion." — *King Charles I.*

(*Script.*) A sacred gift, a present devoted to God, or to his temple. (*Matt.* xxiii. 18.) The Pharisees, and the Talmudists their successors, permitted even debtors to defraud their creditors by consecrating their debt to God; as if the property were their own, and not rather the right of their creditor.

—A religious ceremony among the Moslems, performed at the foot of Mount Ararat, by the slaughter of a certain number of sheep, and distributing them as alms to the poor.

Cor'bandale, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Montgomery co.

Corbeau, (*kor-bo'.*) in *New York*, a village of Clinton co.

Cor'beil, *n.* [Fr. See CORBEL.] (*Fort.*) A small gabion. See GABION.

(*Arch.*) A sculptured basket; a corbel.

Corbeil, (*kor'bal,*) a town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, at the junction of the Essonne with the Seine, 18 m. from Paris; important for its mills and trade in flour.

Cor'bel, Cor'bil, *n.* [Fr. *corbeille*, a basket, from Lat. *corbicula*, a little basket, dim. of *corbis*, a wicker-basket.] (*Arch.*) A projecting bracket often sculptured like a modillion, sometimes in the form of a basket, for

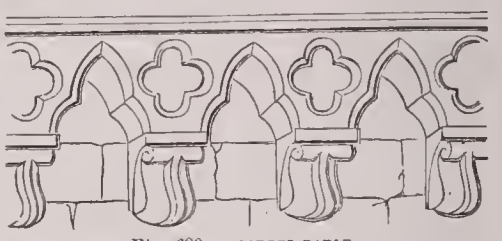


Fig. 680. — CORBEL-TABLE.

the purpose of supporting a superincumbent object, or for receiving the springing of an arch. A *corbel-table* (fig. 680) is a projecting battlement, parapet, or cornice resting upon a series of corbels.

—*v. a.* To furnish or fit with corbels.

Cor'bettsville, in *New York*, a P. O. of Broome co.

Cor'bie-steps, *n. pl.* (*Arch.*) Steps up the sides of a gable, found in old houses in Belgium, Holland, Germany, &c.

Cor'bie, Cor'by, *n.* [Fr. *corbeau*, from Lat. *corvus*, a crow.] In Scotland, a raven or crow.

Cor'chorus, *n.* [From Gr. *koreo*, I purge, in allusion to the laxative properties of *C. olitorius.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Tiliaceæ*. The most important species is *C. capsularus*, the Jute-plant, a native of India. The fibre called *Jute*, or *Jute-hemp*, is obtained from the bark. It is largely imported into Europe, where it is employed for making coarse bags, and as a foundation for inferior carpets. It is also frequently mixed with silk in the manufacture of cheap satin fabrics. It does not appear well adapted for cordage, because it will not bear exposure to wet. The species *C. olitorius*, commonly called Jew's mallow, is sometimes used as a pot-herb. In Panama, the leaves of *C. manpoxensis* are employed as a substitute for Chinese tea. See also JUTE, p. 1394.

Cor'cle, Cor'cule, *n.* [Lat. *corculum*, dim. of *cor*, the heart.] (*Bot.*) The embryo of a plant. See EMBRYO.

Coreoba'do, or CORCOVADO, in S. America, a volcanic mountain of the Andes, in Patagonia, near the Pacific Coast, Lat. 43° 10′ S., Lon. 73° W. Height, 7,510 feet.

Cor'coran, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Hennepin co., abt. 16 m. N.W. of Minneapolis; *pop.* 914.

Corcova'do, a mountain of Brazil, 2 m. from Rio Janeiro; height, 2,060 feet.

Coreyra, or PHÆCIA, (*kor-si'ra.*) (*Anc. Geog.*) An island in the Ionian Sea, on the coast of Epirus, famous for the shipwreck of Ulysses, and for the garden of Alcinous. It is the modern CORFU, *q. v.*

Cord, *n.* [Fr. *corde*; Lat. *chorda*; Gr. *chor-dē.*] A string or small thin rope, composed of several strands of yarn twisted together; a rope; a band; as, whip-*cord*, sash-*cord.*

—A thick, ribbed, cotton-stuff, used in England for sportsmen's pantaloons and gaiters. See CORDUROY.

—A quantity of wood cut for fuel, so called because formerly measured by a cord; it is, generally, a pile 8 feet long, 4 feet high, and 4 broad.

—A bond; a tie; that which allures and binds; used in a metaphorical sense; as, the *cords* of the wicked.

—*v. a.* To bind with a cord or rope; to fasten with cords; as, to *cord* a package or parcel.

—To pile up in a certain quantity for measurement; as, to *cord* wood.

Cord'age, *n.* [Ger. *tauwerk*; D. *touwwerk*; Fr. *manœuvres, cordage*; It. *caolame*; Sp. *jarcia, cordaje.*] A term used to denote all manner of cords or ropes, how much soever they may differ in size; but more especially those used in the rigging of ships. The term *cord* is usually employed to distinguish *C.* of small size, that is, of small circumference; *rope*, to distinguish the larger descriptions of *C.*; and *cable*, to distinguish the largest of all, or the *C.* used in the anchoring of ships. *C.* may be made of an infinite variety of material — of everything, in fact, which is slender, flexible, and moderately tenacious, such is the fibres of various descriptions of vegetables; hair, wool, silk, leathern thongs, wire, &c. It must neither be too much nor too little twisted. Ropes consist of more or fewer yarns, according to their thickness. At an average, the fibres of hemp used in making ropes lose about ⅙ of their length by twisting, but in the case of cables the loss is greater. Ropes are sometimes made of iron wire; and when properly manufactured, they have been

found to answer much better than might have been anticipated. Chains are now also substituted frequently for various descriptions of ropes, and hempen cables have been generally superseded by iron chains.

Cor'date, Cor'dated, *a.* (*Bot.*) Heart-shaped, as the leaf of *Alnus cordifolia*.

Cor'dately, *adv.* Formed after the shape of a heart.

Cor'daville, in *Massachusetts*, a P. O. of Worcester co.

Corday d'Armans, Marie Anne Charlotte. (*kor-dai'*,) a young Frenchwoman of great beauty and courage, who became the murderess of the revolutionist Marat. She was born at St. Saturnin, near Seez, in Normandy, 1768, was the grand-daughter of the poet Corneille, and was gifted with superior understanding and a warm heart, glowing with the passion for liberty. The books she read, and the conversation of the persecuted and exiled leaders of the Girondists, roused in her the irresistible desire to save, if possible, her country, at whatever cost to herself. Marat appeared to her the master-spirit of the atrocities perpetrated or threatened, and she determined to rid the country of him. That she was actuated by a sense of duty, and felt that she was about to perform an act of patriotic heroism, there is not the slightest doubt; and as the circumstances attending it possess more than ordinary interest, we give the following detailed account. *C.* left her home, and on arriving at Paris (July 12, 1793), she went to Marat's house, but was not admitted. On Saturday, the 13th, she purchased a large knife, and at seven o'clock in the



Fig. 681. — CHARLOTTE CORDAY.

evening procured admittance to Marat, with this weapon concealed under her garments. She had obtained this interview by writing to him that she was from the seat of rebellion, and would "put it in his power to do France a great service." Marat was in his bath, with a stool by his side to write upon, and entering into conversation with *C.*, he penned with ferocious joy the fresh list of victims with which she pretended to supply him. At the instant when he turned aside, muttering of the chastisement they should receive, *C.*, with desperate determination, plunged her knife into his bosom, and he instantly expired, uttering the words, "To me, my friend?" Meanwhile the maid remained calm and tranquil as a priestess before the altar, in the midst of the tumult and confusion. She was afterwards conducted as a prisoner to the Abbaye. A young man, who begged to die in her place, was also condemned to death. Her first care was to implore the forgiveness of her father, for disposing of her life without his knowledge. She then wrote to Barbaroux as follows: "To-morrow, at five o'clock, my trial begins; and on the same day I hope to meet with Brutus and the other patriots in elysium." She appeared before the revolutionary tribunal with a dignified air, and her replies were firm and noble. She spoke of her deed as a duty which she owed her country. "To stop the anarchy of France," she said she did it. "I have slain one man to save a hundred thousand — a wretch to preserve the innocent. I was a republican before the revolution, and I have never failed in energy." She was condemned, and led to the scaffold, retaining her calmness and presence of mind to the last, though pursued by the crowd with yells and shouts of execration. She suffered by the guillotine, July 17, 1793.

Cord'ed, *p. a.* Made of ropes or cords; supplied with cords.

"With a *corded* ladder,
To climb celestial Sylvia's chamber-window." — *Shaks.*

—Bound, tied, or fastened with cords; as, a *corded* bundle.

—Striped or ribbed, as by cords; as, *corded* trousers.

—Piled up for measurement by the cord, as wood.

(*Her.*) Bound about with cords.

Cordeliers, (*kôr-de-leer'*.) *n.* [Fr.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) The *C.*, or *Cord-wearers*, so called from their girdle of knotted cord, is a minor order of Franciscans, or Gray Friars, founded by St. Francis d'Assisi in 1223, and sanctioned by Pope Honorius III. in a bull published in 1223.

Cordelier's Club, *n.* (*French Hist.*) A republican society, formed at Paris in 1790, that received its name from their meetings being held in a chapel which had been built by the Cordelier monks. Danton was the first president, and among the more celebrated members were Marat, Camille Desmoulins, Fabre d'Eglantine, Robert, and Hébert. The *C.* demanded the abolition of royalty in 1791. They also clamored for the death of Louis XVI., in 1793; and, in conjunction with the Jacobins, conspired for the overthrow of the Giroudists. It was dissolved in 1794.

Cor'deling, *a.* Twisting; twining.

Cor'delle, *n.* [Fr., from *corde*, a cord.] A tassel, or twisted mass of cords or yarns. — A hawser or tow-line.

Cordia'ceæ, *n. pl.* [Named after *Cordus*, a German botanist.] (*Bot.*) The Sebastens family, an order of plants, alliance *Solanales*. Diag. 5 free stamens, axile placentæ, and leafy cotyledons, folded longitudinally. The order consists of 11 genera, including 180 known species, for the most part natives of the tropics. The fruits of many species are edible; as those of *Cordia myxa* and *latifolia*, known in India as Sebastens, or Sebasten plums; those of *C. abyssinica*, commonly called the Wanzey, a native of Abyssinia; and those of *Varronia rotundifolia*, which are used to fatten cattle and poultry.

Cor'dial, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *cor*, the heart.] Reviving; invigorating; restorative; balmy; as, *cordial* waters.

"Behold this *cordial* julep here." — *Milton.*

—Sincere; hearty; without reserve; warm; open; dictated by the heart; as, a *cordial* greeting.

"With looks of *cordial* love." — *Milton.*

—*n.* Anything that cheers, comforts, gladdens, revives, or exhilarates.

"Some *cordials* seek for to appease
The inward languor of my wounded heart." — *Spenser.*

(*Med.*) Any warm, stimulating, and grateful liquid, acting as a stomachic and restorative. Cordials are generally made with essential oils dissolved in alcohol, and combined with spices and sugar; as noyeau, cloves, peppermint, shrub, lovage, curaçoa, ratafia, maraschino, etc.

Cordial'ity, *n.* [Fr. *cordialité*, from L. Lat. *cordialitas*.] Sincerity; warmth of kindness or regard; heartiness of liking or affection; as, to receive one with *cordiality*.

Cor'dialize, *v. a.* To make or render cordial; as, to *cordialize* gin.

Cor'dially, *adv.* Heartily; sincerely; with real, not assumed, affection.

Cor'dialness, *n.* Cordiality; heartiness of liking or good-will.

Cor'diform, *a.* [Fr. *cordiforme*.] Cordate; shaped like the human heart.

Cordillera, (*kor-dil-yā'ra*,) *n.* [Sp.] (*Geog.*) The Spanish name for a chain of mountains; as, the *Cordilleras* of the Andes.

Cor'don, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *cordón*, from the root of *cord*.] A band or ribbon worn round the neck as the badge of a knightly order; as, the *cordon* of the Holy Ghost.

(*Arch.*) The edge of stone on the outside of a building. — *Weale.*

(*Mil.*) A line or series of military posts; as, a *cordon* of forts.

(*Fortif.*) The coping of the *escarp* or inner wall of the ditch. It is usually rounded in front, and projects one foot over the masonry. — *Cordon sanitaire*, a series of military posts stationed to cut off communication with a district or country where epidemic disease is raging.

Cor'dova. [Sp. *Cordoba*.] (Anc. *Corduba*, and *Colonia patricia*.) A celebrated city of Spain, cap. of a prov. of same name, in Andalusia, on the Guadalquivir, 73 miles N.E. of Seville, and 185 m. S.S.W. of Madrid. The city occupies a large oblong space of sloping ground, enclosed by walls flanked with towers originally erected by the Romans, and afterwards repaired, strengthened, and extended by the Moors. But a great part of this space is now covered with gardens and ruined buildings, and but little remains of its ancient grandeur. Streets narrow, crooked, and dirty; and a few only, either of the public or private buildings, are conspicuous for their architecture. There is a cathedral, which was anciently a mosque, built by the Moors at the end of the 8th century, upon the ruins of a Gothic church, which is itself believed to have replaced a Roman temple; it is still one of the most remarkable edifices in Spain. Several other churches are worthy of notice, either for their architecture or their paintings. There is a bridge across the Guadalquivir, which was built by the Moors. It consists of 16 arches, and is commanded by a Saracenic castle. *Manf.* Paper, hats, barrels, silken fabrics, and a kind of leather, called, from this town, *Cordovan*, or *Cordwain*. The manner of preparing it was here invented by the Moors. Its sale has now, however, dwindled into insignificance. *Pop.* 35,606. *C.* was, in 711, taken by the Moors, and for several centuries remained in their possession. In 1236 it was captured by Ferdinand III., and was constituted capital of one of the four old provinces of Andalusia, with the title of *kingdom*. In 1808 it was occupied and pillaged by the French. It is the birthplace of the two Senecas, and of Lucan the poet. — The prov. is enclosed by Badajos and Ciudad Real on the N.; by Jaen on the E.; on the S. by Granada, and on the W. by Seville. *Area*, 6,177 sq m. This prov. is mountainous in the N., and in the S. comparatively level, with great fertility in the plains and valleys, and is rich in minerals in the highlands. *Pop.* 358,657. Lat. between 37° 12′ and 38° 44′ N., Lon. between 3° 56′ and 5° 32′ W.

Cor'dova, a city of the Argentine Confederation, cap. of a prov. of same name, on the River Primero, 387 m. from Buenos Ayres, Lat. 31° 35′ S., Lon. 63° 50′ W. The city is well built, and contains a fine cathedral. *Pop.* in 1869, 41,976. — The province (the 2d State in importance of the Argentine Republic) is inclosed by Santiago, La Rioja, San Luis, and Santa Fé. Mountainous and moderately fertile in the N. and W., it is nearly desolate in the S. and E. Maize and fruits are the chief produce, and large numbers of cattle and goats are reared. *Pop.* in 1869, 310,508

Cordova, an inland town of Mexico, State of Vera Cruz, at the E. foot of the volcano of Orizaba, 50 m. S.W. of Vera Cruz, and 72 m. E.S.E. of Puebla. Cotton and woollen fabrics are made here; but the principal employment of the inhabitants is the culture of tobacco and coffee. The vicinity is extremely fertile. *Pop.* 6,000.

Cordova, in *Illinois*, a township of Rock Island co., on the Mississippi River; *pop.* 955.

Cordova, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Grant co.

Cordova, in *Minnesota*, a township of Le Sueur co.; *pop.* 539.

Cor'dovan, *n.* A kind of Spanish leather, originally brought from Cordova, (Spain,) *q. v.*

Corduroy', *n.* [Fr. *corde-du-roi*, the kings's cord.] A thick, ribbed cotton stuff, used for men's apparel, more particularly for sportsmen's pantaloons and gaiters, (Often called, for the sake of brevity, *cord*.)

Corduroy'-road, *n.* In the U. States and Canada, a roadway formed by logs laid side by side across it; — so called from its rough and ribbed surface resembling *corduroy*. — *Webster.*

Cord'wain, *n.* See Cordovan.

Cordwainer, (*kord'wān-er*,) *n.* [Fr. *corduaner*.] Originally, a worker in Cordovan, or Cordwain, a kind of Spanish leather. — A shoemaker; a worker in leather; as, the Company of *Cordwainers*, (London.)

Cord'-wood, *n.* Wood cut for fuel in certain lengths, and measured by the cord, (*q. v.*)

Core, *n.* [Fr. *cœur*; Lat. *cor*, the heart.] The heart or inner part of a thing; particularly, the central part of fruit containing the kernels or seeds; as, the *core* of a subject, the *core* of an apple, &c.

"They wasteful eat
Through buds and bark, into the blackened *core*." — *Thomson.*

(*Metall.*) The internal mould, which forms a hollow in the casting of metals.

(*Mining.*) In Cornwall, Eng., a division of tin-miners' time and labor.

(*Farriery.*) A malady among sheep, resembling the rot. (Used in some parts of England.)

—*v. a.* To take out the core of; as, to *core* a fruit.

Corea, (called by the natives *Chaou-seen*, by the Chinese *Keaou-le*, and by the Mantchoo-Tartars, *Solho*.) a maritime country of N.E. Asia, tributary to China, consisting of a vast oblong-shaped peninsula, with an adjoining portion of the continent, and a vast number of islands. The whole of the territories lie between Lat. 33° and 43′ N., and Lon. 123° 50′ and 129° 30′ E., having E. the Sea of Japan; S. the Strait of Corea; W. the Yellow Sea, and Gulf of Leao-tong; N.W. the prov. Leao-tong; and N. Mantchoo-Tartary, (from which it is separated by a mountain-chain,) and the Thu-men kiang River. Length, N.W. to S.E., 550 m.; average breadth of the peninsula, abt. 150 m. *C.* is generally mountainous. All the principal rivers run W., and discharge themselves into the Yellow Sea; the chief is the Ya-lu-kiang in the N.W., which is navigable for large ships to about 22 m., and for small vessels for about 120 m., above its mouth. The climate in the N. is very rigorous; but in the S. cotton, rice, and hemp are produced. Agriculture may be better farther inland, but on the coast it is much neglected. The mountainous parts of the N. are covered with forests; pines are very common on the coasts. Oxen, hogs, and other common domestic animals are reared. Panthers, bears, wild boars, cats, dogs, sables, and deers are found; caymans of 30 to 40 feet in length are said to be met with in the rivers, and venomous serpents are not rare. The Coreans are superior in strength and stature to the Chinese and Japanese, but they are inferior to either in mental energy and capacity. They are gross in their habits, eat voraciously, and drink to excess. Their dress is very similar to that of the Chinese, but they do not cut off their hair. Their language is peculiar; differing from those of their immediate neighbors. In writing they use alphabetic characters, though the symbolic characters of the Chinese are also understood, and sometimes resorted to. They have a copious literature, and are fond of reading, as well as of music, dancing, and festivities. Polygamy is permitted. The religion of the upper order is that of Confucius, while the mass of the people are attached to Buddhism; but neither appears to have much influence. Christianity was introduced by the Japanese, but is now extinct. Their trade is chiefly with Japan, their best known export being a very fine and transparent fabric woven with the filaments of the *Urtica japonica*. The government is very jealous of any intercourse with foreigners. No Chinese is allowed to settle in Corea, nor any Corean to leave his own country. Europeans are scarcely ever suffered to land, or remain any length of time on the coast; and the N. frontier is abandoned for many miles, in order that no communication should take place with the Mantchoo-Tartars. Their junks do not carry more than 200 tons, and are quite unmanageable in a heavy sea. The only coin in circulation is of copper; but payment is often made in silver ingots. *C.* is divided into 8 provinces. King-hi-tao, the capital, is placed on the Kiang River, in abt. 37° 40′ N. Lat., and 127° 20′ E. Lon., or abt. the centre of the kingdom. The government is said to be despotic, and justice very rigid. The Chinese interfere but little with the internal administration of Corea; but the king cannot assume the government, nor choose his successor without the authority of the Court of Pekin, to which he sends tribute four times a year. The Corean ambassador is treated at Pekin with but little considera-

tion.— *Hist.* Corea is reported to have been civilized by the Chinese sovereign *Khil-su*, abt. 1,120 years B. C. It was invaded and conquered by the Japanese in 1692, who, however, abandoned their conquest in 1698. The Coreans having called in the aid of China during their struggle, *C.* has since formed a subordinate part of the Chinese empire. Estim. *pop.*12,000,000. See SUPPLEMENT.

Co-re'gent, *n.* A joint regent or ruler.

Core'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zool.*) The Squash-bug, a family of *Hemiptera*, comprising bugs which have the body oblong-oval. They are chiefly abundant in tropical countries. The *Diator bilineatus* (*Fig.* 682), a native of Brazil, has very singular leaf-like appendages to the tibial joints of its hind legs. This, however, is common to many other species. The smell of these insects is most peculiar, being very far from agreeable, and having associations connected with it by no means pleasing. To the genus *coreus* belongs the common squash-bug, *C. tristis*, of this country. It is about half an inch long, rusty black above, dingy ochre-yellow beneath, and passes the winter in a torpid state; and when the vines of the squash put forth a few rough leaves, it collects beneath them, and soon begins to lay eggs, which it fastens in clusters to the under side.



Fig. 682.
LEAF-LEDGED COREUS.
(*Diator bilineatus.*)

Co-rela'tion, *n.* Joint or corresponding relation.

Co-rel'ative, *a.* See CORRELATIVE.

Corel'la, a town of Spain, prov. Navarre, on the Alama. 13 m. W. of Tudela; *pop.* 5,052.

Corel'li, ARCANGELO, an Italian musical composer, B. 1653. He was very celebrated for his skill as a violinist, and when he visited Germany, in 1680, was received with the greatest honors, both from sovereigns and people. He had in his later years the patronage of Cardinal Ottoboni. His works, especially the *Twelve Concertos*, are very highly esteemed for the highest qualities of musical composition. D. at Rome, 1713.

Corentyn' (or CORANTYN) **River,** in S. America, rising in Mount Acarai, flows from N., and separating British and Dutch Guiana, enters the Atlantic by an æstuary abt. 25 m. across at its mouth, in Lat. 6° N., Lon. 57° W.

Coreop'sis, *n.* [Gr. *koris*, a bug, *ophis*, appearance.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ*. The general characters of the genus are as follows: Involucre double, each 6–10-leaved; receptacle chaffy; achenia compressed, emarginate, each commonly with a 2-toothed pappus; leaves mostly opposite; rays rarely wanting. Among the species belonging to this country is the Tick-seed sunflower, *C. trichosperma*. It is a smooth, branching plant, 1–2 feet high, with a panicle of large, showy, yellow heads; achenia crowned with stout, hispid awns. It is found in wet grounds from Massachusetts to the Carolinas, and blossoms in August.

Cor'er, *n.* He who, or that which, cores.

Core Sound, in *N. Carolina*, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean. It joins Pamlico Sound.

Core'sus. (*Myth.*) A priest of Bacchus at Calydon, in Bœotia, deeply enamored of the nymph Callirhoe, who treated him with disdain. He complained to Bacchus, who visited the country with a pestilence. The Calydonians were directed by the oracle to appease the god by sacrificing Callirhoe on his altar. Accordingly, the nymph was led to the altar, when *C.*, who was to sacrifice her, forgot his resentment, and stabbed himself. Callirhoe, conscious of her ingratitude to the love of *C.*, killed herself on the brink of a fountain, which afterwards bore her name.

Coretom'ia, *n.* [Gr. *korē*, the pupil, and *temnein*, to cut.] (*Surg.*) A name applied to various operations for the formation of artificial pupils. — *Dunglison.*

Corf, *n.* [Dan.] A basket used in coal-mines. — A basket employed in fishing. — A shed, hut, or make-shift building.

Corfe' Castle, a town and parish of England, in Dorsetshire, situate in the peninsula or island of Purbeck, 5 m. from Wareham. *Pop.* 2,000. It is chiefly noted for its castle, at the gates of which King Edward the Martyr was assassinated, March 18, 979, at the instigation of his stepmother, Elfrida. Subsequently King John, in his wars with the barons, deposited his regalia in it, for security. In the civil war it was defended for King Charles I., by Lady Bankes, wife of the Lord Chief Justice, Sir John Bankes; but, in 1645–6, it fell into the hands of the Parliamentarians, who dismantled it.

Corfu, (*kor-foo'.*) (anc. *Corcyra,*) an island in the Mediterranean, forming part of the kingdom of Greece, and the most important, though not the largest, of the Ionian islands. It lies between Lat. 39° 20′ and 39° 50′ N., and Lon 19° 35′ and 20° 6′ E.; off the S. part of the coast of Albania, from which it is separated by the *Channel of Corfu*, only 3-5ths of a mile wide at its N. extremity, 6 m. at its S. extremity, and 15 m. in the centre. *C.* is 41 m. in length from N.W. to S.E.; its greatest breadth is in the N., 20 m. *Area*, 227 sq. m. The surface is hilly; the peak of St. Salvador in the N.W. rises 2,979 feet above the sea. The streams are small, and mostly dried up in summer; climate mild. The most elevated lands are rugged and barren, but the plains and valleys are fertile. Oil is the great staple of this isle, which has, in fact, the appearance of a continuous olive wood. *C.*, the cap., is the only town worthy of notice. This island is believed to be the country of *Phæacia* or *Scheria* mentioned by Homer, on which Ulysses was wrecked and afterwards hospitably entertained by king Alcinous. It became afterwards a celebrated colony and naval station of the Corinthians, and a quarrel between it and the mother country led to the Peloponnesian war. It belonged successively to the



Fig. 683.—CORFU.

Eastern empire, the Normans, and the Venetians. It was placed under the protectorate of Great Britain by the Congress of Vienna, and ceded by that power to Greece in 1864. *Pop.* 74,138.

CORFU', a city and port on the E. side of the above island, of which it is the capital. It is in Lat. 39° 37′ 39″ N., Lon. 19° 56′ 34″ E., in the channel of Corfu, here about 5 m. wide. It consists of a town and citadel, both fortified; and has several suburbs, one of which is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient city of *Corcyra*. The harbor between the island of Vido and the city, where vessels anchor in from 12 to 17 fathoms water, is safe and commodious. The city is the seat of a Greek archbishop. *Pop.* 25,000.

Corfu, in *New York*, a post-village of Genesee co.

Cor'fute, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native of Corfu, one of the Ionian islands.

Coriaceous, (*kō-re-ā'shus,*) *a.* [L. Lat. *coriaceus*, from *corium*, Gr. *chorion*, any skin, leather.] Consisting of, or resembling, leather; tough; as, *coriaceous* concretions.

(*Bot.*) Leathery, thick, and tough.

Coriander, *n.* (*Bot.*) The English name of the genus CORIANDRUM, *q. v.*

Coriandrum, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *koriannon*—probably from *korē*, the pupil of the eye, and *antros*. gen. of *anēr*, a man, because of the resemblance of the seed to the pupil of the eye; Fr. *coriandre.*] (*Bot.*) The Coriander, a gen. of plants, order *Apiaceæ*. The species *C. sativum*, a native of Europe, is cultivated for its seeds, which are used in the E. for flavoring dishes and curry-powder, and in this country for the purposes of the distiller, confectioner, and pharmaceutist. They have a peculiar odor and warm aromatic taste, due to the presence of a yellowish-colored volatile oil. They are carminative, but are chiefly used in medicine to cover the taste of other drugs.

Coriaria, *n. pl.* [Lat. *corium*, a hide.] (*Bot.*) A natural order of shrubby Exogens, inhabiting Chili, Peru, the south of Europe, and a few other places. It is placed by De Candolle directly after *Ochnaceæ*, a member of the Rutal alliance, with which it agrees in some respects, but from which it differs essentially in being apocarpous. The question of their affinity is still unsettled. Their sensible properties are of a poisonous nature.

Corigliano, (*ko-rcel-yä'no,*) a town of S. Italy, 6 m. from Rossano. *Manf.* Woollens and cloth. *Pop.* 10,624.

Corin'ga, a sea-port town of Hindostan, prov. N. Circars, dist. Rajahmundry, and 33 m. S. E. of that town: Lat. 16° 40′ N., Lon. 82° 44′ E. Excepting Blackwood's Harbor, Coringa Bay contains the only smooth water to be found on the W. side of the Bay of Bengal, during the S.W. monsoon.

Corin'na, a celebrated poetess, to whom the Greeks gave the appellation of the *Lyric Muse*. She composed a great number of poems, of which only a few fragments have come down to us; and five times obtained the poetic wreath from her great competitor, Pindar. She flourished in the 5th cent. B. C., and a tomb was erected to her memory in her native city, Tanagra, in Bœotia.— *C.* is also the name of a celebrated novel by Madame de Staël.

Corin'na, in *Maine*, a post-township of Penobscot co.; *pop* 1,513.

Corin'na Centre, in *Maine*, a post-village of the above township, about 60 m. E. of Augusta.

Cor'inth. [Gr. *Korinthos.*] A famous city of Greece within the Morea (anc. *Peloponnesus*), near the isthmus of the same name, between the gulfs of Lepanto (*Corinthiacus Sinus*) on the W., and of Ægina (*Saronicus Sinus*) on the E., 48 m. W. of Athens; Lat. 37° 53′ 37″ N., Lon. 22° 52′ 5″ E. *C.* was destroyed by an earthquake in 1858, and has now but few remains of its ancient splendor. The traces of the ancient walls are still discernible, but the principal and only interesting monument of antiquity is the citadel or ACROCORINTHUS, *q. v.* —*C.* was first founded by Sisyphus, son of Æolus, A. M. 2616, and received its name from Corinthus, the son of Pelops. It was totally destroyed by L. Mummius, the Roman consul, and burnt to the ground, 146 B. C. The govt. of *C.* was monarchical till 779 B. C., when officers, called *Prytanes*, were instituted. Its inhabitants formed numerous colonies, and Paul preached the gospel in it for upwards of a year. After the taking of Constantinople, it fell into the hands of the Turks, from whom it was retaken in 1687, by its former possessors, the Venetians. In 1715 it was again possessed by the Turks, who held it till 1823. As it now stands, the town is still of considerable extent, but the houses are placed wide apart, much space being occupied by gardens, and the population is not above 2,500. The sight of its fallen greatness inspired Byron's grand apostrophe:

> Where is thy grandeur, Corinth? Shrunk from sight,
> Thy ancient treasures, and thy ramparts' height;
> Thy god-like fanes and palaces! Oh, where
> Thy mighty myriads and majestic fair?
> Relentless war has pour'd around thy wall,
> And hardly spared the traces of thy fall!



Fig. 684.— CORINTH.

Corinth, (ISTHMUS OF,) a narrow neck of sterile land, separating the Gulf of Lepanto from that of Ægina, and connecting the peninsula of the Morea with the rest of Greece. It is 20 m. long, with a varying breadth of from 4 to 8 m.

Cor'inth, in *Georgia*, a township of Heard co., 135 m. W. of Milledgeville; *pop.* 693.

—A village of Sumter co., abt. 100 m. S.W. of Milledgeville.

Corinth, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Williamson co.

Corinth, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Tishemingo co. The Confederates were compelled to evacuate this town, May 30, 1862. On Oct. 3d of the same year, Gen. Van Dorn, with about 30,000 men under his command, attempted to recapture *C.*, then occupied by Gen. Wm. S. Rosecrans with a force of 20,000 men. The battle, interrupted by the night, was renewed before dawn next morning. A party of Confederates succeeded in penetrating the town, and captured the head-quarters of Gen. Rosecrans; but after a very severe struggle, that at one moment turned to a hand-to-hand fight, the assailants were compelled to retire, and the whole Confederate force retreated southward. Gen. Rosecrans reported his loss at 2,359, of whom 315 were killed, among whom was Gen. Hackelman; he estimated that of the Confederates at 9,363, of whom 1,423 were killed, 5,692 wounded, and 2,248 prisoners. The trophies of the victory were 14 flags, 2 guns, and 3,300 small arms.

Cor'inth, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Penobscot co., 20 m. N.W. of Bangor; *pop.* 1,462.

Cor'inth, in *New York*, a post-township of Saratoga co., about 52 miles N. of Albany, on the Hudson River; *pop.* 1,500.

Corinth, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Orange co.; *pop.* 1,470.

Corin'thiac. *a.* [From CORINTH.] Pertaining to Corinth, a Greek city.

Corin'thian Order, *n.* (*Arch.*) One of the five orders of architecture, similar to the Ionic in many respects, the same form of base being used, and a similar entablature. The great point of difference is the capital, which is richly ornamented with the leaves of the olive, or acanthus, although the acanthus is said to belong rather to the Composite order. The proportions between the column and entablature is the same, the entablature being ¼ the height of the column; but the column itself is more slender and graceful than those belonging to the other orders. The base is half a diameter, and the capital rather more than a diameter, or about 70 minutes. It is said that the Corinthian capital was originated by Callimachus, a sculptor of Corinth, who flourished abt. 540 B. C., and that it was suggested to him by the beautiful appearance of the leaves of a root of the acanthus growing round the sides of a basket which had been placed upon it. The basket had been covered with a tile, and, when the leaves reached it, they had curled over in an outward direction, forming a kind of volute. The extent of enrichment of the column depends on the degree of adornment given to the entabla-

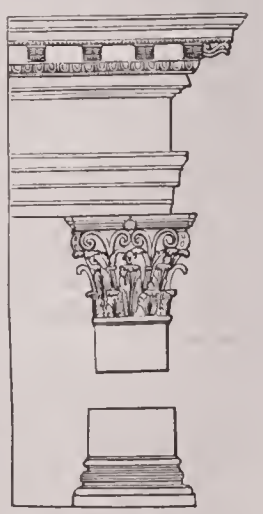


Fig. 685.
CORINTHIAN ORDER.

ture. In interior decorations the fluting of this column is sometimes filled up to about ⅓ of the entire height with what is termed *cabling*, which may be carved in various forms. From the delicacy of its proportions and the richness of its decorations, it has been called the *Virginal* order by Scamozzi. Among the principal remaining examples of the order at Rome are the temple of Mars Ultor, the temple of Jupiter Stator, the portico of Severus, and the Pantheon. The Tower of the Winds, and the Choragic monument of Lysicrates at Athens (see fig. 594), are the only specimens of the *C.* order, not being Roman work, to be found in Greece.

Corin'thian, *a.* Relating, or belonging, to Corinth.
—Impure; sensual; luxurious; resembling the old Corinthian character; as, the "*Corinthian* laity." — *Milton.*
—*n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Corinth.
—A debauchee; a gay spark; a rake. (sometimes applied to a *courtesan.*)

Corin'thians, (Epistles to the.) (*Eccl. Hist.*) Two epistles of the apostle Paul addressed to the Church of Corinth, and forming part of the canonical writings of the New Testament. In order clearly to comprehend the scope of these epistles, it is necessary to glance at the circumstances of the people to whom they were addressed. Christianity was first planted at Corinth by the apostle Paul himself during a residence there of about 18 months, between A. D. 51 and 53. After Paul's departure from Corinth, Apollos, an eloquent man and mighty in the Scriptures, came and preached the gospel there with great success, — watering what the apostle had planted. Other teachers of Christianity also came among them, and the Church came to be divided into different sects, — some declaring for Paul, others for Apollos, some for Cephas, and some for Christ. The converts, too, were partly Jews and partly Gentiles; the former contending strenuously for the observance of Jewish ceremonies, the latter giving way to the idolatrous and lascivious practices of the heathens. When the apostle Paul received information of this state of matters, he wrote to them his First Epistle, the contents of which naturally divide themselves into two distinct parts — the one being intended to remedy the disorders and abuses that had crept into the Church, the other being in reply to certain questions which the Church had submitted to him for his decision; as, concerning matrimony, concerning the lawfulness of eating things sacrificed to idols, and touching the resurrection of the dead. This epistle produced very different effects in the Church. Many were led to amend their conduct, and to greater vigilance and zeal against the errors into which they had fallen; while others were led to cast imputations upon the apostle, and to accuse him of levity, pride, arrogance, and of being personally contemptible. The great object of the Second Epistle was, therefore, to defend himself against these imputations. He enlarges on his spiritual office, enumerates his sufferings and disasters, recounts his labors, and details his successes. The great oratorical power of this epistle has always been much admired. The former of these epistles is generally believed to have been written about A. D. 57, the latter about 58. The authenticity of either has scarcely ever been questioned; but much discussion has arisen as to whether the apostle had addressed to the church at Corinth an earlier epistle than either of these, referred to in 1 *Cor.* v. 9, in the words, "I have written to you in an epistle." Those who are of opinion that there was no other epistle, maintain that the reference is to the one he was then writing.

Coriola'nus, Caius Marcus, a celebrated legendary hero of Rome. The story respecting him is, that in a war with the Volscians, the Romans besieging Corioli, the capital of the Volscians, being driven back to their lines, Marcius rallied his countrymen, pursued the enemy, and possessed himself of Corioli; for which he was rewarded with a large share of the spoil, and with the surname of *Coriolanus.* Subsequently, in disputes which took place between the patricians and the plebeians, 491 B. C., *C.* made himself so obnoxious to the latter that he was banished. Stung by the ingratitude of his countrymen, he joined the Volscians, and jointly with Tullus Aufidius led a numerous army against Rome. He had encamped within 5 m. of the city, and its ruin seemed inevitable, when, at the urgent entreaties of his mother, Volumnia, he withdrew his army. The traditions differ as to his end; according to some he was assassinated, according to others he went into exile and lived long among the Volscians.

Co'rium, *n.* [Lat.] (*Mil.*) A kind of body-armor, formed of leathern scales placed in tile-fashion one above the other; worn by Roman and Gothic soldiers, &c.
(*Anat.*) The basis of the skin, or *true skin*, consisting of a vascular and fibro-cellular tissue, of interlaced, dense, but elastic filaments. It rests on the subcutaneous, cellular tissue, and is covered by the cuticle or *scarf skin.*

Co-ri'val, *n.* A competitor; a fellow-rival.
—*v. a.* To rival another; to assume equality with.

Co-ri'valry, Co-ri'valship. *n.* Fellow-rivalry

Cork, *n.* [Ger. *kork*; Du. *kurk*; Lat. *cortex.*] The thick and spongy bark of a species of oak (*Quercus suber*, Linn.), abundant in the dry, mountainous districts in the S. of France, and in Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Algeria. The tree grows to the height of 30 feet or more, has a striking resemblance to the *Quercus Ilex*, or evergreen oak, and attains a great age. After arriving at a certain state of maturity, it periodically sheds its bark; but this valuable product is found to be of a much better quality when it is artificially removed from the tree, which may be effected without any injury to the latter. After a tree has attained to the age of from 26 to 30 years, it may be barked; and the operation may be subsequently repeated once every 8 or 10 years, the quality of the *C.* improving with the increasing age of the tree. The bark is taken off in July and August, and the trees that are regularly stripped are said to live for 150 years or more. *C.* is light, porous, readily compressible, and wonderfully elastic. It may be cut into any sort of figure, and notwithstanding its porosity, is nearly impervious to any common liquor. These



Fig. 686. — cork-tree, (*Quercus suber.*)

qualities make it superior to all other substances for stoppers for bottles, in the manufacture of which it is principally made use of. It is also employed as buoys to float nets, in the construction of life-boats, the making of water-proof shoes, and in various other ways. Before being manufactured into stoppers, the *C.* is charred on each side; this makes it contract, lessens its porosity, and consequently fits it the better for cutting off all communication between the external air and the liquid in the bottle. Spanish black is made of calcined *C.* The Greeks and Romans were both well acquainted with *C.* They seem also to have occasionally used it as stoppers for vessels, (Plin. *Hist. Nat.* xvi. 8;) but it was not extensively employed for this purpose till the 17th cent., when glass bottles, of which no mention is made before the 15th cent., began to be generally introduced. The manufacture of bottle-*C.* is a considerable source of wealth in the French dep. of Giroude, which produces annually abt. 125,000 quintals of *C.* To supply the demand of the manufacture, which annually consumes 155,000 quintals, 30,000 quintals of rough *C.* are imported from Catalonia. The annual production amounts to 1,283,000,000 bottle-*C.*, valued at about $3,100,000. The value of the raw material is abt. $600,000. In Spain, *C.* are made chiefly in San Felice, Palafurgell, Pelajos, and Junquera. The chief seats of the production of *C.* in Portugal are the provinces of Alemtejo and Algarve.

Cork, *v. a.* To stop bottles or casks with corks; to confine or make fast with a cork; as, to *cork* a bung-hole.
—To furnish with corks.

Cork, the largest county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, and bounded N. and N.E. by Limerick and Tipperary, E. by Waterford, W. by Kerry, and on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean. *Area*, 2,885 sq m. The surface is beautifully varied, and the soil fertile, producing principally crops of oats, wheat, and potatoes. The S. coast abounds with excellent harbors. The Lee, Bandon, Blackwater, Ilen, Funcheon, Bride, and Awbeg rivers intersect it. Its lakes are numerous. *Pop.*, exclusive of the city of Cork, 516,046. This county is supposed to have been originally peopled by Spaniards, and up to the end of the 12th century it formed a kingdom under the Macarthys.

Cork, the cap. of the above co., is situate on the river Lee, over which are several elegant stone bridges, 138 m. S.S.W. of Dublin. The public buildings are generally of a plain exterior. *C.* possesses several scientific institutions. *Manf.* Sail-cloth, sheeting, paper, leather, glue, glass, iron, and gloves. The city exports large quantities of salt provisions, with hides, butter, flour, pork, and other Irish produce. *C.* stands abt. 15 m. from the sea, and its harbor, or the Cove of Cork, (*q. v.*,) 9 m. below the town, has long been celebrated for its safety and capaciousness. *Pop.* 80,121.

Cork, in *Georgia*, a village of Butts co.

Cork, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Ashtabula co.

Corked, (*korkt,*) *a.* Possessing a corky taste.
"The major swore the wine was *corked.*" — *Noctes Ambrosianæ.*

Cork'-fossil, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of amianthus, resembling cork.

Cork'ing-pin, *n.* A large-sized pin, formerly used for fastening female head-dress.
"When you put a clean pillow-case on . . . be sure to fasten it with three *corking-pins.*" — *Swift.*

Cork'-jacket, *n.* A jacket constructed of pieces of cork under a canvas covering, used by persons when learning to swim.

Cork'screw, *n.* A screw to draw corks from bottles.

Cork'-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Quercus tuber.* See Cork.

Cork'y, *a.* Consisting of cork; resembling cork.
"Bind fast his *corky* arms." — *Shaks.*

Corleone, (*kor'lai-o-nai,*) a town of Sicily, on a hill near the source of the Belici, 20 m. from Palermo; *pop.* 14,000.

Corm, Cor'mus, *n.* [Gr. *kormos*, a trunk or stem.] (*Bot.*) A solid, underground stem, which does not spread by sending out roots, but remains in a rounded form. It occurs in the tulip, crocus, and in many other monocotyledonous plants. It is distinguished from a root by producing annually small corms, or thickened branches. It differs from a bulb in being solid.

Cormenin', Louis Marie de la Haye, Vicomte de, a French political writer, b. in Paris, 1788, was at the age of 22 called to the Council of State. He was made a baron by Louis XVIII., a viscount by Charles X., and was a member of the Chamber from 1828 to 1846; distinguishing himself as much by the originality of his views as by the independence of his character. *C.*, who is by profession an advocate, has opposed every party in turn, and has proved himself the consistent friend of social and political progress. He has written the best treatise on administrative law published in France, and a number of political pamphlets, under the pseudonym of "Timon." His work *Etudes sur les Orateurs Parlementaires* has passed through above 20 editions. Member of the Council of State, from the rise of the 2d Empire, *C.* was made a member of the Institute in 1855. D. 1868.

Cormophytes, (*korm'o-fites,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) Plants having stems, as distinguished from *Thallophytes*, or those which simply form cellular expansions of various kinds, to which the term *thallus* is applied. Cormophytes are divided, according to the internal structure of their stems, into 3 great classes, called respectively Exogens, or Dicotyledons; Endogens, or Monocotyledons; and Acrogens, or Acotyledons.

Cor'morant, *n.* [Fr. *cormoran.*] (*Zoöl.*) A family of birds, ord. *Natatores*, comprising swimming birds which have the tip of the bill much hooked, acute, and the nostrils not perceptible. They are many species, and they abound on the coasts of all countries. The common cormorant, *Graculus carbo* of Gray, (the sea-raven of the ancients,) is about the size of a goose, and something like it in shape, but with a compressed bill, and the middle toe notched like a saw. Its plumage is black, with greenish and purple reflection; it has a crest of long feathers on the head, and numerous slender white feathers on the head, neck, and thighs; the tail is black, and rounded. It is a bird of such insatiable appetite that its very name has become a synonym for voracity;



Fig. 687. — cormorant.

all sorts of fish, tenants of the lake or of the deep, are devoured with equal avidity, and it carries on its ravages by night as well as by day. It builds its nest on rocks on the shore, or even on trees near great lakes, and has three or four greenish-white eggs.
—A glutton; a voracious eater.

Corn, *n.* [A.S. *corn*; Ger. *korn*; O. Ger. *cherno, kerno*; Swed. *kärna*; Dan. *kiærne*; Goth. *kaurn*, allied to Lat. *granum*, Gr. *karnon*, any kind of nut. Probable root Sansk. *kar*, a nut.] A collective term for all seeds used in making bread. The principal seeds of this kind in temperate climates are wheat, rye, oats, and barley; while those of warm climates are maize, rice, and millet. In this collective sense, the word *C.* is more commonly used in England than in the U. States. We have nevertheless adopted it in the present work, as being less general and more characteristic than the word *grain.* — It is so used generally in the Bible.
— In a more restricted sense, (which is the common one in this country,) it refers, in America, to maize (*Indian corn*); in Scotland, to oats; and in England, to wheat.
—A grain; a single seed of grasses used as food for man or animals; as, "A *corn* of wheat." (*John* xii. 25.) — In this sense it has a plural
—Unreaped grain, standing in the field upon its stalks; grain in the ear, yet unthreshed.
"All the idle weeds that grow
In our sustaining *corn.*" — *Shaks.*
—A grain, seed, or small particle; as, a *corn* of gunpowder.
Indian corn. See Maize.

Corn, *n.* [Lat. *cornu*; Ar. *karn*; Heb. *keren*; Gr. *keras*; Goth. *haurn*; Syriac, *karnō*; Sansk. *çrnga*, a horn.] (*Med.*) A certain small, hard, troublesome excrescence on the feet, arising from a thickening of the cuticle or epidermis, and owing, generally, to irritation, caused by excessive pressure or friction on the part. Corns are of two kinds — hard and soft, the latter being situated between the toes. Frequently a bursa, or bag, is formed beneath the corn, which is apt to inflame and cause great pain and irritation. In the treatment of corns, the great object is to remove all undue pressure or friction, and for this purpose the boots or shoes should be easy and pliant. This may be still further effected by

protecting the corn with a small piece of thick soft leather, spread with diachylon or other emollient plaster, and having a hole in the centre corresponding with the size of the corn. The feet should also be frequently bathed with warm water, and as much as possible of the corn carefully pared away, care being taken not to wound the most sensitive part. If the corn is very sensitive, it ought to be occasionally touched with lunar caustic; and if much inflamed, a warm bread poultice should be applied to it.

Corn, *v. a.* To sprinkle with salt in grains: to cure meat by salting; as, *corned* beef. — To granulate; to form into small grains; as, to *corn* gunpowder. — To feed a horse with corn.

—To intoxicate; as, *corned* with strong beer. (Cant.)

Corna'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The Cornel or Dog-wood family, an order of plants, alliance *Umbellales*. — DIAG. Two- or more-celled fruit, without a double epigynous disc, tetramerous flowers, a valvate corolla, and opposite leaves without stipules. There are 9 genera and 40 species, trees, shrubs, or, rarely, herbs, natives of the temperate parts of America, Asia, and Europe. They are chiefly remarkable for tonic, febrifugal, and astringent properties. — See CORNUS.

Corna'ceous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Relating to plants of the order *Cornaceæ*.

Corna'ro, the name of a patrician family of Venice, of whom three were doges of the republic, the *first*, 1365–1368; the *second*, 1625–1629; the *third*, 1709–1722. — CATERINA, descended from the first, was queen of Cyprus, D. 1510. — LUDOVICO, another member of the family, is celebrated for his longevity, and works on regimen, 1463–1566; and ELENA LUCREZIA, as a poetess and learned writer, 1646–1684.

Corn'-badger, *n.* In some of the English counties, a cant term for a corn-dealer, or corn-chandler.

Corn'-beef. See CORNED-BEEF.

Corn'bind, *n.* (*Bot.*) See POLYGONUM.

Corn'-bread, *n.* In the U. States, a term to denote bread made exclusively from Indian corn, or maize.

Corn'-chandler, *n.* A vender of corn by retail.

Corn'-clad, *a.* That is covered with growing corn.

Corn'-cockle, *n.* (*Bot.*) *Agrostemma githago*, a well-known, handsome weed, of the genus *Agrostemma*, growing in fields, and of a pale-green color. Stem 2–3 feet high; flowers few, large, of a dull purple, on long, naked stalks. Seeds roundish, angular, purplish-black; blossoming in June.

Corn'-cracker, *n.* A cant term for a native of Kentucky. (U. S.) — *Worcester*.

Corn'-crake, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CRAKE.

Corn Creek, in *Alabama*, traverses Conecuh co., and flows into Conecuh River from the N.

Corn'-crowfoot, *n.* (*Bot.*) See RANUNCULUS.

Corn'-cutter, *n.* A chiropodist; one who extracts corns and bunions from the feet.

(*Agric.*) A machine for reaping corn; also, a machine for chopping fodder for horses, cattle, &c.

Corn'-dodger, *n.* In the U. States, a cake made of the meal of Indian corn, wrapped in a covering of husks or paper, and baked under the embers. — *Webster*.

Corn'-drill, *n.* (*Agric.*) A machine for sowing corn.

Cor'nea, *n.* [From Lat. *cornea*, a horn.] (*Anat.*) The anterior, transparent, convex part of the globe of the eye, which, of a firm, tough, and horn-like texture, is sometimes called the *horn of the eye*. The *C.*, like the glass of a watch, is let into a rim in the white or sclerotic coat of the eye, and is composed of a number of concentric cellular lamellæ, or scales; it is covered anteriorly, or on its concave side, by a reflection of the covering of the aqueous humor; and, in its physiology, is of the serous order of membranes.

Corned'-beef, *n.* Beef prepared or preserved by being moderately salted, and kept in a close tub.

Corneille, PIERRE, (*kor-na'ye.*) named *The Great* by his admiring contemporaries, was the first, in the order of time, among those brilliant writers who did honor to France during the reign of Louis XIV. He had not been preceded by any dramatic writer whose genius was powerful enough to preserve his name in general remembrance; and himself preceding Molière by a good many years, and Racine by a whole generation, he learned but in part, and obeyed with reluctance, those formal rules which French critics were beginning to teach, and to which the French drama was gradually submitting itself. B. at Rouen, 1606, *C.* was the son of a lawyer, and himself attempted the same profession. But as early as his 23d year he entered on an uninterrupted course of devotion to dramatic composition. His first attempts were six rhymed comedies, and the strong but declamatory tragedy of *Médée*. These pieces were received with applause in a time when there was nothing better; but are now admitted to have been so feeble as to give but poor presage of the strength which worked within him. He was saved from prosecuting this career by being imprudent enough to offend Cardinal Richelieu, who had chosen him as one of the men of genius who were to found his French Academy. Retiring to Rouen, he turned his thoughts to tragedy, and studied the Spanish language, to have at his command the dramatic stories which it already possessed. The fruits appeared in 1636, when he presented his romantic tragedy, *The Cid*. Its success was prodigious, and was at length allowed to be deserved, even by the academicians who wished to flatter the prejudices of Richelieu. It is the most famous, and perhaps the greatest, of all Corneille's works. It is alike admirable for its skill of construction, its chivalrous dignity of sentiment, and the dramatic power with which it depicts the conflict of opposing passions. The poet, however, was sneered at for having freely borrowed incidents and ideas from a Spanish play; and he threw himself boldly on his own resources in his next two works, which stand, with the *Cid*, among his masterpieces. In *Horace* he dramatized with a defective plan—but with great force of passion, and several very striking bursts of sentiment—the Roman combat of the Horatii and Curatii; and on *Cinna*, celebrating Augustus and the Romans of his age, he bestowed an artful dexterity of management which has recommended it, in spite of its artificiality of feeling, to the especial favor of the French critics. These two fine works, appearing in 1639, were immediately followed by a worthy successor, the *Polyeucte*, a tragedy of Christian martyrdom.



Fig. 688. — CORNEILLE.

Soon afterwards appeared *La Mort de Pompée*, which is fine in some parts; and *Le Menteur*, the only one of its author's comedies that is held worthy of him, and pronounced to have been the earliest comedy of intrigue and character which did credit to French literature. It was imitated from the Spanish, and has itself been imitated in English by Steele, and translated by Foote *Rodogune* was thought by the poet to be his best work; and its 5th act is declared by Voltaire to be the finest effort of the French drama. The works that he produced afterwards were unworthy of his name. In private life, *C.* was an unassuming and plain man, who was always most at his ease in the bosom of his own family. D. 1684. — His young brother THOMAS, though now forgotten, was in his day a very popular dramatist, and famous for his readiness of versification. The two brothers, whose wives were sisters, lived in the same house; and it is said that, when Pierre wanted a rhyme, he used to lift a trap-door, and call on Thomas for assistance.

Cor'nel, *n.* [Fr. *cornouiller* (tree); *cornouille* (fruit); It. *corniolo*; Lat. *cornus*, from *cornu*, a horn.] (*Bot.*) See CORNUS.

Cor'nel-berry, Cornel'ian-cherry, *n.* (*Bot.*) The fruit of the cornel.

Cor'nel-cherry, Cornel'ian-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) The cornel-tree. — See CORNUS.

Cornel'ia, an illustrious Roman lady. She was a daughter of Scipio Africanus, wife of Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus, and mother of the two famous tribunes. She was of a grave and dignified deportment, and possessed so great a control over her feelings, that when a friend condoled with her on the death of her sons, she replied, "The woman who had the Gracchi for sons cannot be considered unfortunate." Her literary talents must have been considerable, as Cicero very highly commends some of her epistles. She lived in the second century B. C., and after her death the Romans erected a statue to her memory, bearing the inscription, "To Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi."

Cornel'ia, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Johnson co.

Cornel'ian, *n.* (*Min.*) See CARNELIAN.

Cornel'ius, PETER VON, (*kor-nai'le-oos,*) a celebrated German artist, B. at Düsseldorf, 1787. When only 19 years old, he was engaged to paint, with figures in chiaroscuro, the cupola of the old church of Neuss, near Düsseldorf. After this, he proceeded to Frankfort, where he executed a series of designs illustrative of the *Faust* of Goethe. His reputation was now fast rising, when he proceeded to Rome, where he united himself with several kindred spirits, and commenced studying with a view to found a new school of German art. To accomplish this, fresco was the style adopted, and *C.* was commissioned to paint the walls of Bartholdy, the Prussian consul-general. The subjects he chose were, "Joseph Recognizing his Brethren," and "Joseph Interpreting the Dream of Pharaoh's Chief Butler," which were a decided success, and excited general admiration. He now rose higher and higher in his profession, and left Rome, 1819. At Düsseldorf he remodelled the academy, and then had two spacious halls assigned him to paint, in the Glyptothek at Munich. In one of these, — the Hall of Heroes — he represented, in colossal proportions, the leading events of the "Iliad"; in the other — the Hall of the Gods — he symbolized the Grecian mythology. These works were not completed till 1830, and are conceived and executed with such a grandeur of effect as to command universal homage. He became director of the Munich Academy, which, under him, rose to be a great school of art. D. 1867.

Cornelius Ne'pos, a Latin historian, in the reign of Augustus, whose patronage he enjoyed. Of all his works there remains only his *Lives of Illustrious Greek Generals*. He appears to have also written the lives of the Roman Generals; but the work has been lost.

Cornell', EZRA, B. in Westchester co., N. Y., 1807. In 1828, with such an education as our common schools then afforded, he commenced his business-career in the employment of Otis Eddy, a cotton manufacturer in Ithaca, N. Y., on the site of one of the magnificent university buildings which bears his name. Industry and talent soon promoted young *C.* to a more lucrative position. He was among the first to comprehend the value of the electric telegraph, and devoted many years to its introduction and development. He amassed a large fortune, and has distinguished himself by many munificent gifts, ranking him among the benefactors of the age. A few years since, he founded the Cornell Library, at Ithaca, erected the building under his own supervision, and endowed its future support at a cost of $100,000, when he transferred it to a Board of Trustees, for the benefit of the town. Later he resolved to "found an institution where any person could find instruction in any study," and gave in one sum $500,000 to establish the Cornell University at Ithaca, to which he has since added large sums in money for cabinets and museums, and land for farm and buildings, — besides devoting the remainder of his life to increase its funds, and perpetuate its existence. The Cornell University opened its first session in October, 1868, with 25 professors of the highest character and ability, and nearly 400 students. Here the student is provided with employment, if he desires to pay a portion of his expenses by his own labor. This is an American idea, and Mr. *C.* is entitled to the credit of its practical adoption. D. Dec. 9, 1874.

Corne'muse, *n.* [Fr.] A bagpipe; a kind of rustic hautboy. — Also written CORNMUSE.

Cor'neo-calca'reous, *a.* On one side horny; on the other, calcareous.

(*Zoöl.*) A term in conchology, used to express the mixture of horny and calcareous matter which enters into the composition of some shells. It is also applied to those opercula which are horny on one side, and testaceous on the other.

Cor'neous, *a.* [Lat. *corneus*, from *cornu*, a horn.] Horny; consisting of a horny substance, or substance resembling horn; hard; as, shrubs of a *corneous* constitution.

Cor'ner, *n.* [O. Fr. *cornière*; Goth. *haurn*; Lat. *cornu*, a horn.] A projecting extremity; utmost limit; as, the *corner* of a wood.

"Come the three *corners* of the world in arms." — *Shaks.*

—The outer or inner angle of a building, &c.; inner angle of a room, &c. — A secret, remote, or retired place; a confined or narrow place; as, for a thing to be done in a *corner*.

"Those vices that lurk in the secret *corners* of the soul." *Addison.*

—A cant word, used in gold or stock speculations, to designate a speculation by which, in certain circumstances, one or more speculators command the market by their larger amount in hand. (U. S.)

—*v. a.* To drive into a corner. — To place in a position of hopeless embarrassment; as, to *corner* an adversary.

Cor'nered, *a.* Having corners; having three or more angles.

Cor'nersburg, in *Ohio*, a village of Mahoning co.

Cor'ner-stone, *n.* (*Arch.*) The stone which lies at the corner of two walls, and unites them; the principal or foundation stone; hence, that which is of the highest moment, and indispensable to success; as, frugality is the *corner-stone* of wealth.

"See you yond' coin o' th' capitol, yond' *corner-stone?*" — *Shaks.*

Cor'nersville, in *Illinois*, a village of Saline co.

Cornersville, in *Kentucky*, a village of Graves co.

Cornersville, in *Maryland*, a P. O. of Dorchester co.

Cornersville, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Marshall co.

Cornersville, in *Tenn.*, a twp. of Giles co.; *pop.* 2,141.

Cor'ner-tooth, *n.* One of the fore teeth of a horse between the middle teeth and the tushes. — *Johnson.*

Cor'nerwise, *adv.* Diagonally; not parallel; with the corner in front.

Cor'net, *n.* [Fr., dim. of *cor*, a French horn, from Lat. *cornu.*] (*Mus.*) A sort of trumpet, shaped like a horn; a wind-instrument used in brass bands; an organ stop.

"Israel played before the Lord . . . on *cornets*." — 2 *Sam.* vi. 5.

(*Mil.*) Formerly a troop of horse, accompanied by a cornet-player, to act as trumpeter; the standard of a troop of horse.

—In England, the junior officer of a troop of cavalry, who bears the standard; as, a *cornet* of dragoons.

—A kind of conical head-dress formerly worn by women, and still to be seen among the female peasantry of Normandy and Bretagne, France.



Fig. 689.
WIFE OF A RICH FARMER,
(Normandy, France.)

—A small cone of folded paper used by grocers, &c.; as, a *cornet* of figs.

Cornet of a horse. The lowest part of the pastern, that runs around the coffin, and is distinguished by the hair that joins and covers the upper part of the hoof. *Johnson.*

Cornet-à-pis'ton, *n.* [Fr.] (*Mus.*) A brass musical wind-instrument of the French-horn species, but capable

of much greater completeness of scale, and perfection of intonation, from the valves and stoppers (pistons) with which it is furnished; whence its name. The tribe of instruments to which this belongs has been much

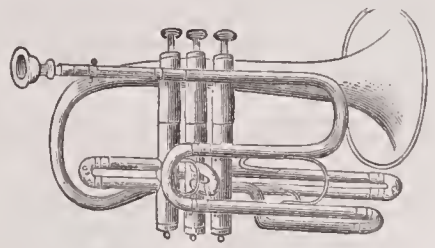


Fig. 690. — CORNET-À-PISTON.

improved, principally by Messrs. Sax, of Paris. There are now four or five grades of instruments of this class, which take different parts respectively; forming, in the whole, a perfect band of themselves, and capable of playing almost any kind of music. The *C.* is the treble instrument, and there are others for the alto, tenor, baritone, and bass parts, gradually increasing in size, but all on the same general construction. They are much used for military bands, and for music played in the open air.

Cor'netcy, *n.* (*Mil.*) The commission or rank of a cornet; as, appointed to a *cornetcy* of lancers.

Cor'neter, *n.* The person who blows a cornet.

Corneto, (*kor-nai'to.*) a maritime town of Central Italy, 12 m. N. of Civita Vecchia; *pop.* 4,316.

Cor'neule, *n.* [From Lat. *cornea.*] One of the corners of a compound eye in the vertebrates. — *Carpenter.*

Corn-exchange', *n.* (*Com.*) A building devoted to the assembling of factors and dealers in corn; a mart where business in grain is carried on, and sales are effected by means of exposed samples.

Corn'-flag, *n.* (*Bot.*) See GLADIOLUS.

Corn'-floor, *n.* The floor where corn is stored.

Corn'-flower, *n.* A wild flower found amongst growing corn, as the wild poppy, &c.

Corn Grove, in *Alabama*, a P. O. of Calhoun co.

Corn Hill, in *Texas*, a post-office of Williamson co.

Corn House, in *Alabama*, a P. O. of Randolph co.

Cornice, (*kor'nis.*) *n.* [It.; Fr. *corniche*, from Lat. *corona*, a crown, a bordering, a cornice; Gr. *kōronē*, anything hooked or curved, from *korax*, a raven or crow, which has a curved beak.] (*Arch.*) The upper part of the entablature which comes immediately above the frieze. It is divided into two principal parts, the upper of which projects considerably beyond the lower, being supported by modillions or mutules. The fillet, which composes the lower part,—with an echinus moulding and smaller fillet above it, from which the modillions project, and an ogee, or bed-mould below it, which separates it from the frieze,—is generally enriched with dentils, especially in the Corinthian and Composite orders. (For the names of the different parts of a *C.*, see fig. 650.) The term *C.* is also generally used to signify any horizontal projection terminating a building, or the component parts of a building; as, the *C.* of a room, of a window, &c.

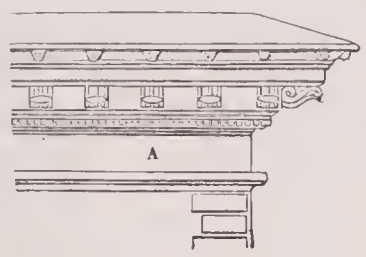


Fig. 691. — CORNICE.

Cor'niced, *a.* Possessing a cornice; as, a *corniced* room.

Cor'nice-ring, *n.* (*Gunnery.*) That ring on a gun which lies behind the muzzle-ring.

Cor'niele, *n.* [Lat. *corniculum.*] A little horn.

Cornic'ulate, *a.* [Lat. *corniculatus*, from *cornu.*] Shaped like a horn; horned.

(*Bot.*) Having a process in the form of a small horn.

Cornif'ic, *a.* Productive of horns; forming horns.

Cor'niform, *a.* Horn-shaped.

Cornigerous, (*kor-nij'er us,*) *a.* [Lat. *corniger*—*cornu*, and *gero*, to bear.] Bearing horns; horned; as, a *cornigerous* animal.

Cor'nine, *n.* (*Med.*) See CORNUS.

Corn'ing, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Steuben co., abt. 291 m. N.W. of New York city; *pop.* 6,502.

Corn'ing-house, *n.* That part of a gunpowder manufactory where the powder is corned or granulated.

Cor'nish, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating or pertaining to Cornwall, England; as, *Cornish* mining.

—*n.* The language of the ancient inhabitants of Cornwall.

Cor'nish, in *Maine*, a post-township of York co.; *pop.* 1,100.

Cornish, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Sullivan co., abt. 50 m. N.W. of Concord; *pop.* 1,334.

Cor'nishman, *n.* A native of the county of Cornwall, England.

"By Tre-, Pol-, and Pen-,
You may know *Cornishmen.*" — *Old Proverb.*

Cornish Village, in *Maine*, a post-office of York co., on the Saco River;

Cor'nishville, in *Illinois*, a village of McHenry co.

Cornishville, in *Ken.*, a post-v. of Mercer co., *p.* 151.

Corn'ist, *n.* A cornet-player; a performer on the cornet or horn.

Corn Laws, *n. pl.* (*Eng. Pol.*) The exportation of corn from England, except in certain cases, was prohibited by 34 Edw. III. c. 20, (1361.) The law was modified, and, in 1436, exportation was permitted by 15 Henry VI. c. 2, provided the home-price did not exceed 6*s.* 3*d.* per quarter. The importation of corn, unless the price of wheat exceeded 6*s.* 3*d.* per quarter, was prohibited by 3 Edward IV. c. 2, 1463. The importation of corn was heavily taxed by 22 Charles II. c. 8, 1670, and also by 1 Will. & Mary, c. 12, 1689. The rapid increase of population, however, led to successive alterations in the regulations respecting importation. Mr. Robinson's Act, 55 Geo. III. c. 26, (March 23, 1815,) removed all restrictions on foreign corn imported in order to be warehoused, and permitted its importation for home consumption when at 80*s.* per quarter. This bill was very unpopular, and occasioned serious riots in London and Westminster, March 6–9. By 3 Geo. IV. c. 60, 1822, the importation-price was reduced to 70*s* per quarter. Mr. Canning's Corn-bill, proposed March 1, 1827, passed the House of Commons, but was rejected by the Lords. Several modifications were embodied by 9 Geo. IV. c. 60, 1828, which is known as the sliding-scale, because the duty varied, and by 5 Vict. c. 14, 1842. Sir Robert Peel's Corn Importation Bill, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 22, 1846, reduced the duty on all corn imported at from 53*s.* per quarter to 4*s.* until Feb. 1, 1849, when the duty was permanently reduced to 4*s.* per quarter on all grain imported.

Corn'less, *a.* Without corn; wanting corn.

Corn'-lift, *n.* A mechanical apparatus for elevating corn to the upper floors of a corn-mill

Corn'-loft, *n.* A granary; a loft for the storage of corn.

Corn-mar'igold, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CORYMBIFERÆ.

Corn'-merchant, *n.* A wholesale trader in grain or corn.

Corn'-meter, *n.* One who measures corn or grain.

Corn'-mill, *n.* A mill for grinding corn; a grist-mill.

Corn'muse, *n.* See COCKLE.

Cor'no di Basset'to, Cor'no Ingle'se, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) The English horn, a reed-instrument, deeper in pitch than the oboe.

Cor'no Mon'te, or GRAN SASSO D'ITALIA, the culminating peak of the Apennines, 70 m. E.N.E. of Rome, Lat. 42° 27′ N., Lon. 13° 38′ E. Height, 9,591 feet above the sea.

Corno'pean, *n.* [From Lat. *cornu.*] (*Mus.*) A kind of horn; a wind-instrument with valves, of modern invention.

Corno'peanist, *n.* A performer on the cornopean.

Cornouailles, (*kor'noo-ail,*) an old district of France, now divided into the dep. Finistère, Morbihan, and Côtes-du-Nord. — *C.* is also the name under which the English co. of Cornwall is known among the French.

Corn'-parsley, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SISON.

Corn'-pipe, *n.* A pipe made by slitting the joint of a green stalk of corn. — *Johnson.*

"Now the shrill *corn-pipes*, echoing loud to arms,
To rank and file reduce the straggling files." — *Tickell.*

Corn'planter, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Venango co.; *pop.* 10,100.

Corn'-plaster, *n.* A plaster used as a remedy for corns.

Corn'-poppy, *n.* (*Bot.*) See PAPAVER.

Corn'-rent, *n.* Rent paid in corn in lieu of money.

Corn'-rocket, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Bunias.*

Corn'-rose, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as corn-poppy. — See PAPAVEÆ.

Corn'-salad, *n.* (*Bot.*) See FEDIA.

Corn'-stone, *n.* A provincial Anglicism for the red limestone.

Corn'ton, in *Vermont*, a post-office of Windham co.

Cor'nu-ammo'nis, *n.* [Lat., "Ammon's horn."] (*Pal.*) An Ammonite, *q. v.*

Cornuco'pia, *n.*; *pl.* CORNUCOPIÆ. [Lat. *cornu*, and *copia.*] (*Fine Arts.*) An ornament representing a horn, from which issue flowers, fruits, leaves, and the like. The fable accounting for the origin of this emblem of Plenty, is, that Amalthæa, when one of her goats had broken off a horn against a tree, presented it to the infant Zeus (Jupiter) wreathed with flowers and filled with fruit. The cornucopia is found very frequently in the types of ancient coins.

Cornular'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of polyps, sub-order *Alcyonaceæ.*

Cor'nus, *n.* [Lat. *cornu*, horn, the wood being held to be durable and hard as horn.] (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order *Cornaceæ.* The species are mostly natives of N. America. One of the finest, the round-leaved Cornel or Dog-wood, *C. circinata*, is a large shrub, 5 to 10 ft. high, common from Virginia to Canada; branches warted; leaves broadly oval, acuminated, clothed with hoary tomentum beneath; corymbs depressed, and spreading; branches slightly tinged with red; leaves broad, waved on their edges. Flowers white, as in most of the species; pomes globose, at first blue, but at length becoming white; flowers white in June; fruit at first blue, and then turning white. — The bark of *C. florida.* The flowering Dog-wood, a tree 20–30 feet high, found chiefly in the Northern States, is called *Cornine*, and is a good substitute for Peruvian bark in the treatment of intermittent and remittent fevers.



Fig. 692.
ROUND-LEAVED CORNEL, OR DOG-WOOD.
(*C. circinata.*)

Cor'nute, Cor'nuted, *a.* [Lat. *cornutus.*] Grafted with horns.

—Cuckolded; horned; as, a *cornuted* husband.

Cornute', *n.* [From Lat. *cornutus.*] A cuckold; a man who wears horns as the badge of his wife's infidelity.

"The peaking *cornute*, her husband, dwelling in a continual larum of jealousy." — *Shaks.*

Cornut'er, *n.* One who converts a husband into a cuckold.

Corn'ville, in *Ills.*, a P. O. of La Salle co.

Corn'ville, in *Maine*, a p.-twp. of Somerset co.

Corn-vi'olet, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of Campanula; — *Campanula hybrida.*

Cornwall, BARRY. See PROCTER, BRYAN WALLER, p. 2015.

Corn'wall, the south-western peninsula of England, a maritime county, surrounded by the sea, except on the E. side, where it is separated from Devonshire by the Tamar, and by an artificial boundary of a few miles in length at its northern extremity. *Ext.* 78 miles long, with an average breadth of 43. *Area*, 1,330 sq. miles. *Desc.* A ridge of bleak and rugged hills extending from W. to E. through its whole length, renders its appearance dreary in the extreme. The eye is, however, occasionally relieved by valleys of great fertility and beauty, watered by numberless small streams, which are frequently interesting, from the romantic scenery with which they are associated. Along the coasts, too, the huge masses of granite, bidding defiance on one side to the violence of the waves, and forming, on the other, a stupendous rampart to the fertile plains beneath, exhibit a rare union of the sublime and beautiful. *Rivers.* The Tamar, Lynher, Fowey, Fal, Hal or Hayle, the Looe, and the Alan or Camel. *Climate.* Uncertain, and subject to heavy rains, but, on the whole, mild. *Prod.* Comparatively little attention was paid to agriculture till lately, when it began to be improved. The principal crops are corn and potatoes. *Minerals.* Silver, zinc, lead, copper, tin, antimony, manganese, cobalt, bismuth, and granite. The total amount of tin produced in Cornwall amounts to about 5,000 tons annually. Copper is mined to the extent of about 12,000 tons a year. The tin and copper mines employ about 50,000 persons. One of the most interesting of the Cornish minerals is the soapstone, particularly used in the manufacture of porcelain. There is also the china-stone, which is raised in great quantities near St Austell, and forms a principal ingredient in the manufactures of the Staffordshire potteries. A great variety of fish frequent the coasts of this county. Its pilchard and mackerel fisheries are especially valuable, and absorb a large amount of capital. *Manf.* Tin-smelting. *Cap.* Truro. This county was not subdued till the time of Athelstan, when the Saxons asserted their superiority over it. The Cornish, which is a dialect of the Celtic, has only become extinct within the present century. The Scilly Islands lie about 36 miles W. by S. of the Land's End, and are supposed to have been formerly connected with Cornwall. The intermediate and surrounding rocks are innumerable, and Druidical antiquities abound. *Pop.* 362,098.

Corn'wall, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of Litchfield co.; *pop.* 1,772.

Cornwall, in *Illinois*, a township of Henry co.; *pop.* 952.

Cornwall, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Orange co; *pop.* 5,989.

Cornwall, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Addison co., 40 m. S.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* 969.

Cornwall, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Lebanon co.; *pop.* 2,008.

Cornwall, in Ontario, a county town of Stormont and Dundas cos., about 67 m. S.W. of Montreal; *pop.* in 1871, 5,081.

Cornwall, in Nova Scotia, a town of King's co., on an inlet of the Bay of Fundy, 50 m. N.W. of Halifax.

Cornwall Bridge, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Cornwall township, Litchfield co.

Cornwall Hollow, in *Connecticut*, a post-office of Litchfield co.

Cornwal'lis, CHARLES, MARQUIS, b. in 1738. He acted a conspicuous part in the American war. After gaining the battles of Camden and Guilford, he determined to invade Virginia; but, being surrounded by the American and French forces, he and his army were made prisoners at Yorktown. In 1786 he was made governor-general of India. The government of Bengal found it necessary to uphold the rajah of Travancore against the sultan of Mysore, and the first campaign being unsuccessful, in 1791 *C.* invaded the Mysore, besieged Seringapatam, and compelled Tippoo Saib to submit upon humiliating terms. Having performed this important service, Lord Cornwallis returned to England, was raised to the rank of marquis, and made master-general of the Ordnance. In 1798 he was sent to Ireland as lord-lieutenant; and in the trying and terrible scenes of the rebellion so conducted himself as to gain the good opinion of the public, while vigorously upholding and vindicating the laws. In 1801 he was sent on a mission to France, where, in 1802, he signed the peace of Amiens. In 1804, he was a second time appointed governor-general of India; but soon after his arrival in India, he d. at Ghazepore, in 1805.

Cornwallis, in *W. Virginia*, a post-vill. of Ritchie co.

Cornwallis Island, in British N. America, in the Arctic Ocean, E. of Bathurst Island; Lat. 65° N., Lon. 95° W.

Cornwall Landing, in *N. York*, a village of Orange co., on the Hudson, 8 m. below Newburgh; *pop.* 200.

Cornwall, (New,) in N. America, a name given to that portion of the Pacific coast between New Norfolk and New Hanover, extending from Lat 54° to 57° N., and from about Lon. 130° to 136° W.

Corn'wallville, in *New York*, a post-village of Greene co., about 38 m. S.S.W. of Albany.

Corn'-weevil, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CALANDRA.

Corn'y, *a.* [From CORN.] Producing corn; containing corn.

"By their high crops and *corny* gizzards known." — *Dryden.*

—*a.* [From Lat. *cornu*, a horn.] Strong, stiff, or hard like horn; resembling horn.

Co'ro, in *California*, a village of Santa Barbara co.

Co'ro, in S. America, a maritime city of Venezuela; *pop.* 4,500.

Cor'ocore, *n.* A boat used in the Indian seas.

Cor'ol, *n.* A corolla.

Corol'la, *n.* [Lat. *corolla*; dim. of *corona*, a crown; Fr. *corolle.*] (*Bot.*) The inner envelope of the flower, consisting of leafy organs called *petals*, and situated, in a complete flower, between the calyx and the stamens. It is generally the most conspicuous whorl of organs, being more or less colored. It is, in fact, that part of the plant which usually delights us most by its gay appearance and fragrance. Petals are rarely green, though occasionally this color is met with, as in some *Cobæas*, in *Hoya viridiflora*, *Gonolobus viridiflorus*, and *Pentadropis spiralis*. When there is but one whorl of enveloping organs in the flower, it is regarded as the calyx (which see), and the flower is said to be *apetaloid*. A petal is often narrowed below into a stalk-like portion analogous to the petiole of a leaf, as in the wall-flower: the narrowed portion is then termed the *unguis* or *claw*, and the expanded portion the *limb*. Such a petal is said to be *unguiculate* or *clawed*. The shapes of petals are indicated in botanical descriptions by terms easily understood; such as *oblong*, *lanceolate*, *elliptic*, *orbicular*, *ovate*, and *cordate*, applied to the outlines; and *cancave*, *tubular*, and *boat-shaped*, applied to the forms of petals which are not flat. In describing their direction, the terms *erect*, *connivent*, *divergent*, and *reflexed*, are used in the same sense as when applied to the parts of the calyx. The petals, like the sepals, may be either distinct, or more or less united into one body. In the former case, the *C.* is said to be *polypetalous* or *dialypetalous*; in the latter, *monopetalous* or *gamopetalous*. The number of petals in a polypetalous *C.* is indicated by a prefix, as in the case of a polypetalous calyx; thus a *C.* of two petals is said to be *dipetalous*; of three, *tripetalous*; of four, *tetrapetalous*, and so on. When the petals are all of the same size and form, the *C.* is termed *regular*: when they vary in these particulars, it is said to be *irregular*. We give below the more important forms of the regular polypetalous *C.*: — *Cruciform*, — consisting of four petals, usually with claws, as in the wall-flower (fig. 693, in which two of the petals are turned back to show the claws); but sometimes without claws, as in the Celandine, and the whole arranged in the form of a cross. *Caryophyllaceous*, — consisting of five petals with long claws inclosed in the tube of the calyx, and with their limbs commonly placed at right angles to the claws, as in the Lychnis, Single pink, Carnation, and Catch-fly. *Rosaceous*, — composed of five petals, without, or with very short claws, and spreading in a regular manner, as in the Strawberry and Single rose. There are many anomalous forms of the irregular polypetalous *C.*, to which no particular names are applied. There is one form, however, of great importance, namely, the *Papilionaceous*. (Fig. 65.) This derives its name from the fancied resemblance which it bears to a butterfly (*papilio*). It is composed of five petals, one of which is superior and larger than the others, and is termed the *standard* or *vexillum*; two are inferior, and usually more or less united, so as to form a somewhat boat-shaped cavity, called the *keel* or *carina*; and two are lateral, and termed the *wings* or *alæ*. This curious form is common to the various species of the Pea, and a vast number of plants which form the sub-ord. *Papilionaceæ* of the *Leguminosæ*. When the petals unite, so as to form a monopetalous *C.*, various terms are used, as in the case of the monosepalous calyx, to indicate the degree of adhesion; such as *partite*, *cleft*, *toothed*, and *entire*. (See CALYX.) The part where the union has taken place is called the *tube*; the free portion, the *limb*; and the orifice of the tube, the *throat* or *faux*. The monopetalous is *regular* when the parts are of the same size and form, and united so as to form a symmetrical body; it is *irregular* when these conditions are not complied with. The most noteworthy forms of the regular monopetalous *C.* are distinguished as follows: — *Tubular*, — nearly cylindrical throughout, as in the central florets of many composite plants, like the Ragwort, Chrysanthemum, and Milfoil. *Campanulate*, or *bell-shaped*, — rounded at the base, and gradually enlarging to the summit; as in the Harebell, (fig. 492.) *Infundibuliform*, or *funnel-shaped*; as in Convolvulus and Tobacco. *Hypocrateriform*, or *salver-shaped*, — the tube long and narrow, and the limb at right angles to it; as in Phlox, Auricula, and Primrose. *Rotate*, or *wheel-shaped*, — tube short, otherwise similar to the preceding form; as in Forget-me-not. *Urceolate*, or *pitcher-shaped*, — swollen in the middle, and contracted at both base and apex; as in the Purple heath. Of irregular monopetalous *C.*, the following are the most important: — *Labiate*, or *lipped*, — limb divided into two portions, one overhanging the other, the tube being left open, so that the whole resembles in a degree the lips and mouth of an animal; as in Rosemary. (Fig. 694.) This form is common to most of the plants included in the order *Lamiaceæ*. *Personate*, or *masked*, — resembling the labiate in being divided into two lips; but distinguished by the lower lip being approximated to the upper, so as to close the orifice of the tube or throat. It is seen in the Snap-dragon and Toad-flax. The *Calceolate*, or *slipper-form*, which occurs in Calceolaria, is but a slight modification of this form. *Ligulate*, or *strap-shaped*, — a tubular *C.*, partly split open on one side; as in the whole of the florets of the Dandelion, and in the florets of the ray of the Chrysanthemum and Daisy. *Digitaliform*, or *glove-shaped*, — somewhat bell-shaped, but slightly irregular; as in the Foxglove. The *C.*, whether polypetalous or monopetalous, is subject to various irregularities, arising from the expansion or growing outward of one or more of the petals into processes of different kinds. Thus, in the Snap-dragon and Valerian, the lower part of the tube becomes dilated on one side, so as to form a little bag, and the *C.* is then termed *saccate* or gibbous. Sometimes a petal, or tube of a monopetalous *C.*, becomes prolonged downwards, so as to form a spur. Examples of *spurred* or *calcarate* petals or *C.* may be seen in Heart's-ease, Columbine, Toad-flax, and Red Valerian. On the inner surface of the petals of many flowers there are curious appendages in the form of scales or hair-like processes. Sometimes these scales are more or less adherent, and form a cup-shaped process, as in Narcissus: to this the term *corona* is commonly applied, and the *C.* which exhibits it is said to be crowned. If the *C.* falls as the flower opens, as in the Grape-vine, it is *caducous*; if it falls off, as is generally the case, soon after the opening of the flower, it is *deciduous*. In rare instances it is *persistent*, and then it usually becomes dry and shrivelled, as in Heaths and Campanulas, and is said to be *marcescent*.



Fig. 693. — CRUCIFORM COROLLA.

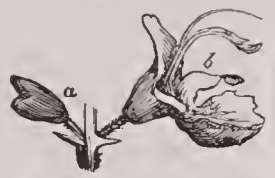


Fig. 694. — LABIATE COROLLA.
a, calyx; *b*, corolla.

Corol'la'ceous, *a.* [Fr. *corollacé.*] Pertaining to a corolla; inclosing and protecting like a wreath.

Cor'ollary, *n.* [Lat. *corollarium*, from *corolla.*] Something added to a proposition demonstrated; an inference from a preceding proposition; a consequence or conclusion drawn from premises; a deduction from an expressed theory.

Cor'ollate, Cor'ollated, *a.* Possessing a corolla; resembling a corolla.

Cor'ollet, Cor'olline, *n.* (*Bot.*) A floweret in an aggregate flower.

Cor'olline, *a.* (*Bot.*) Same as COROLLACEOUS.

Corolliflo'ræ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) In the arrangement of De Candolle, a sub-class of *Dicotyledones*, comprising those plants which have flowers furnished with both calyx and corolla, the latter being composed of united petals; the stamens are inserted on the corolla or ovary, or free and rising from the thalamus. The *Corollifloræ* are subdivided into — *Epigynæ*, in which the calyx is adherent, and the ovary consequently inferior; *Hypostamineæ*, in which the stamens are inserted into the thalamus, and do not adhere to the corolla, while the ovary is superior; and *Epipetalæ* or *Epicorollæ*, in which the corolla arises from the thalamus, and has the stamens attached to it, the ovary being superior.

Coromandel Coast, (*kor'o-măn'del.*) a long line of Asiatic sea-coast, extending from Point Cashmere, in Lat. 10° 17′ N., Lon. 79° 56′ E., to Gondegam, in Lat. 15° 20′ N., Lon. 80° 10′ E. It is pretty nearly co-extensive with the districts of Tanjore, Arcot, Chingleput, and Nellore, comprising, along with Madras and Pondicherry, the grand battle field of the last century between England and France in India. With various æstuaries and inlets, it is yet commercially of very little value, not presenting a single safe place of refuge for large vessels. So shallow, moreover, is the water for a considerable distance from the land, that ships of any size are obliged to lie several miles off.

Coroman'del-wood, *n.* (*Bot.*) See DIOSPYROS.

Coro'na, *n.*; *pl.* CORONÆ. [Lat., a crown.] (*Arch.*) The large, square, and massy member of a cornice, more usually called the *drip* or *larmier*, whose situation is between the cymatium above and the bed-moulding below it; it is used for conveying the water drop by drop from the building.

(*Bot.*) *C.*, or CORONET, is a word applied to certain appendages of the corolla, which are arranged within it in a circle. In the *Narcissus* it is a cup; in *Symphytum* it consists of five glandular narrow processes; in *Asclepias* it is a thick fleshy ring extended into bended lobes. In all cases the coronet is a modification of sterile stamens.

(*Meteorol.*) When the sky is covered with light clouds, we often see a colored circle, in which red predominates, surrounding the moon or the sun. At other times several concentric rings are observed, separated by intervals in which green predominates; these are *crowns* or *coronæ*. The corona is not complete unless there are several series of concentric circles. The circle nearest the sun is of a deep blue; the second circle is white; and the third red, which terminates the first series. In the 2d series the succession of colors is purple, blue, green, pale yellow, and red. The cause of the phenomena is DIFFRACTION, *q. v.* See also ANTHELIA.

Corona Austra'lis, and **Corona Bore'alis,** *n.* (*Astron.*) Two of the old constellations of Ptolemy; the first in the Southern, and the second in the Northern hemisphere.

Coronach, (*kor'o-nak,*) *n.* [Gael.] A dirge for the dead. See CRANACH.

Corona Den'tis, *n.* [Lat.] (*Zoöl.*) The exposed part of a tooth, which projects beyond the alveolus and gum.

Cor'onal, *a.* Belonging to the crown or cranium of the head.

—Relating, or pertaining, to a monarch's crown or coronation; as, "the *coronal* oath." — *Milton.*

C. suture. (*Anat.*) The crown seam, or serrated junction of the skull with the two parietal or side-bones of the vault.

—*n.* A crown; a garland; a wreath; as, a *coronal* of flowers.

"Crown ye god Bacchus with a *coronal*." — *Spenser.*

(*Anat.*) The frontal bone.

Corona'men, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The superior margin of a hoof, called in veterinary surgery the *coronet*.

Cor'onary, *a.* [Lat. *coronarius*, from *corona*, a crown.] Relating to a crown, garland, or wreath.

"The *coronary* spots upon the crown." — *Browne.*

(*Anat.*) Resembling a crown or coronal: — applied to some blood-vessels of the heart having a fanciful resemblance to a crown, and called the *coronary* arteries.

—*n.* A small bone in a horse's foot.

Corona'ta, an island in the Adriatic, 20 m. from Zara. It is 15 m. long, and 1 broad, and belongs to Dalmatia.

Cor'onate, Cor'onated, *a.* Possessing a crown; wearing a crown or coronet.

(*Zoöl.*) Crowned towards the apex, as some shells are by a row of spines, tubercles, &c.

Corona'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *coronatio*, from Lat. *corona*, a crown.] Act or solemnity of crowning a sovereign; the pomp or assembly attending the investiture of a monarch.

(*Hist.*) Justin II., who succeeded Justinian I. A. D. 565, was the first emperor crowned with ceremony by the Patriarch of Constantinople. Charlemagne adopted the custom, and was crowned by the Pope, at Rome, 800. Edward I. (the Elder), crowned in 902, is said to have been the first English monarch to adopt the ceremony. The custom for the queen to be crowned originated in England before the Conquest. The French queens were for a long time crowned at the abbey of St. Denis, near Paris. Edward the Confessor fixed the monastery founded by him at Westminster as the place for the coronation of the English monarchs.

C. stone. (*Eng. Hist.*) "The legends of the old historians," says Taylor (*Glory of Regality*, p. 53), "inform us that this is the very stone on which the patriarch Jacob laid his head in the plain of Luz; that it was brought from Egypt into Spain by Gathelus, the supposed founder of the Scottish nation; that it was thence transported into Ireland *amongst other princelie iewells and regall monuments*, by Simon Breck, who was crowned upon it, about B. C. 700, and that it was thence carried to Scotland by king Fergus, B. C. 330." The real history is that it was transferred from Ireland to Scotland at an early period, and was placed in the abbey church of Scone in 850. The Scottish kings were crowned here until 1296, when Edward I. carried it to England. It was agreed by the treaty of Northampton, in 1328, that the stone should be returned to Scotland, but this was not done. It is called the "Stone of Destiny," and is fixed under the seat of the coronation chair, which is made of oak, and is now kept in the abbey of Westminster.

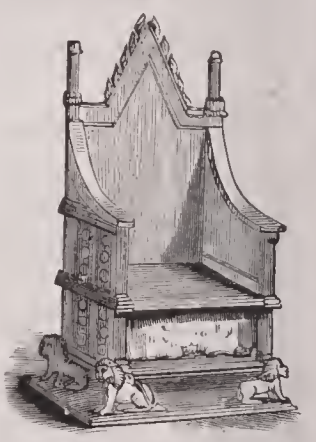


Fig. 695. — CORONATION-CHAIR OF THE KINGS OF ENGLAND.
(With the Stone of Destiny beneath the throne, Westminster Abbey.)

Coronation Gulf, in British N. America, an inlet of the Arctic Ocean; Lat. 68° 30′ N., Lon. 110° W.

Coronation Island, in *Alaska*, west of Prince of Wales' Archipelago.

Coron'da, a town of the Argentine republic, prov. of Santa Fé; *pop.* 2,500.

Coronel, *n.* See CRONEL.

Cor'oner, *n.* [L. Lat. *coronator*, from *corona.*] An officer whose chief duty is to hold and preside over a court of inquiry, to ascertain the cause of sudden or violent death. This office was established in England before the Norman Conquest, of which the holder was, as his name indicates, in a peculiar manner the officer of the crown; whose private rights of property, whether arising by escheat, wardship, or consisting in demesne, it was his business to maintain and superintend in the county for which he acted. The office, as now limited in England and in America, has lost much of the honor which

formerly appertained to it, but it is still of great consequence to society, both for bringing murderers to punishment, and for protecting innocent persons from accusation.

Cor'onet, *n.* [It. *coronetta*, dim. of Lat. *corona*, crown.] (*Her.*) An inferior crown worn by noblemen. That of the Prince of Wales (1) is composed of a circle or fillet of gold; four crosses pattées are placed round the edge between the same number of fleurs-de-lis. From the two centre crosses a bent arch extends, surmounted by a mound and cross. The *C.* of a duke (2) is a circle of gold, richly chased, having on the edge eight strawberry-leaves; that of a marquis (3), a circle set round with 4

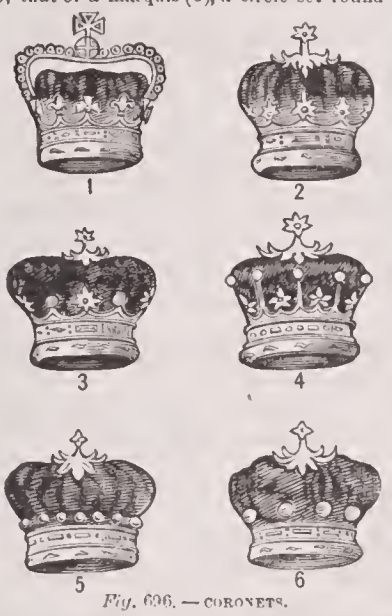


Fig. 696. — CORONETS.

strawberry-leaves, and as many pearls interposed on pyramidal points. In an earl's coronet (4) there are 8 pearls, set on pyramidal points, and 8 strawberry-leaves, which are lower than the pearls; that of a viscount (5) is surrounded with pearls only, the number being unlimited; a baron's coronet (6) has only six pearls, all at equal distances. The *C.* of the kings-at-arms is a plain fillet of gold with 16 leaves, half of which alternately are higher than the others. *Miserere mei Deus* is the motto on the band. In England, *C.* are worn at the time of the coronation by peers and peeresses, and surround caps of crimson velvet, turned up with ermine, as in *Fig.* 696. In France, and other states of Europe, *C.* are only used as heraldic insignia.

—An ornamental head-dress.

"A *coronet* of gold, richly set with pearls." — *Sidney.*

—A cronel, (*q. v.*)

(*Farriery.*) The second of the consolidated flanges of the horse's foot.

Cor'oneted, *a.* Wearing, or entitled to wear, a coronet; as, a *coroneted* noble.

Corou'iform, *a.* [Lat. *corona*, and *forma*, form.] Possessing the form of a crown.

Corouil'la, *n.* [Dim. of Lat. *corona*, a crown.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Fabaceæ*. They are mostly shrubs, and natives of Europe. The *Scorpion senna* is a beautiful free-flowering shrub found in France; stem, abt. 3 ft. high, square, with opposite branches; flowers, rose-colored, collected in little tufts on the ends of the subaxillary peduncles.

Cor'onoid Process, *n.* [Gr. *korone*, a crow, and *eidos*, form; Fr. *coronoïde*.] (*Anat.*) A projection of the small bone of the arm (the ulna); so called from a supposed resemblance to the bill of a crow.

Cor'onule, *n.* The coronet or downy tuft of seeds.

Corot, (*ko-rō'*,) JEAN BAPTISTE CAMILLE, a French painter, b. at Paris, 1796. Among the most remarkable of his productions may be named, *A View in Italy; A Souvenir of the Environs of Florence; The Burning of Sodom; A Souvenir of Marcoussy*, (purchased by Napoleon III.;) *Dante and Virgil*; and *Macbeth*. D. 1875.

Cor'poral, *n.* [Fr. *caporal*; It. *caporale*; L. Lat. *caporalis*, from Lat. *caput*, the head.] (*Mil.*) The lowest non-commissioned officer of a company, next below a sergeant.

(*Naut.*) A naval warrant-officer under the master-at-arms; as, a ship's *corporal*.

(*Eccl. Hist.*) [Lat. *corporale*, from *corpus*, the body.] The *C.*, or *corporale*, is the linen cloth which is spread over the consecrated bread (*corpus*, or body) after the communion. In the Roman and Greek churches it is an object of great reverence, and the folding and unfolding of it by the priest at the altar is accompanied with much ceremony. It is supposed to represent the wrapping of the body of our Lord in fine linen by Joseph of Arimathea. The *C. oath* is derived from the ancient usage of touching the *C.* to add solemnity to an oath

—*a.* Belonging or relating to the body; as, *corporal* punishment.

"Beasts enjoy greater sensual pleasures, and feel fewer *corporal* pains." — *Atterbury.*

—Material; corporeal; not spiritual.

"And what seem'd *corporal*
Melted, as breath, into the wind." — *Shaks.*

Cor'porale, *n.* (*Eccl.*) See CORPORAL.

Corporal'ity, *n.* Quality of being embodied; in contradistinction to *spirituality*.

Cor'porally, *adv.* Bodily; in, or with, the body.

"The sun is *corporally* conjoined with basiliscus." — *Browne.*

Cor'poralship, *n.* (*Mil.*) A corporal's office or command.

Cor'porate, *a.* [Lat. *corporatus*, from *corpus*.] United in a body or community; formed into a legal body, and empowered to act in legal processes as an individual; as, a *corporate* borough.

"The nobles of Athens being not at this time a *corporate* assembly." — *Swift.*

—Relating, or pertaining, to a corporation; as, *corporate* rights.

Cor'porately, *adv.* In a corporate capacity.

Cor'porateness, *n.* State or condition of a body corporate

Corpora'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *corporatio*, from *corpus*.] A body politic or incorporate, so called as the persons are made into a body, and of capacity to take and grant, &c.; or it is an assembly and joining together of many into one fellowship and brotherhood, whereof one is head and chief, and the rest are the body, and this head and body knit together make the corporation; also, it is constituted of several members, like unto the natural body, and framed by fiction of law to endure in perpetual succession. The essential character of a *C.* is that it has a legal existence as a person, under the name given to it by legislative authority, either by express charter, or by prescription, which implies a charter. Of corporations, some are *sole*, some *aggregate: sole*, when in one single person, as a bishop, dean, parson, vicar, or the like; *aggregate*, which is most usual, consisting of many persons, as mayor and commonalty, dean and chapter, &c. Likewise, corporations are *spiritual* or *temporal: spiritual*, as bishops, deans, archdeacons, parsons, vicars, and other ecclesiastical persons; *temporal*, as mayors, aldermen, &c., of towns and boroughs. *Lay* corporations are of two sorts,—*civil* and *eleemosynary*. The *civil* are such as are erected for a variety of temporal purposes, as a mayor or commonalty, or the like, for the good government of a town: others, for the advancement and regulation of commerce, as banking, insurance, manufacturing, &c.; and others, for the better carrying on of divers special purposes, as colleges, academies, &c. *Eleemosynary* are such as are constituted for the perpetual distribution of the free alms or bounty of the founder to such persons as he has directed, or as the mode of government has been defined. Of this kind are all hospitals for the maintenance of the poor, sick, and impotent, and all colleges. Corporations, both sole and aggregate, may purchase, take, and hold land to them and their *successors*, as natural persons may hold them and their *heirs*. But aggregate corporations, when of the eleemosynary, or ecclesiastical, or municipal kind, and corporations sole, are in general restrained by statute from alienation of their lands, beyond the life of the person who constitutes the *C.* sole, or is the head of the *C.* aggregate. Power is nevertheless given to them, in some cases, to grant long building-leases. Corporations aggregate may sue and be sued, and do all other acts, by their corporate name. Their corporate property only, and not the members individually, is amenable to judgments given against them. Their acts are under their common seal. There is perhaps not one country in the world where corporations are so numerous and so diversified as they are in America. The most important of them will be found in this work under their proper names.

—A cant term for the human stomach and belly; as, that man carries a large *corporation*. (Eng.) — Vulgarly applied, also, to men who run as candidates for the office of alderman.

Cor'porator, *n.* A member of a corporation.

Corpo'real, *a.* [Lat. *corporeus*, from *corpus*.] Having a body; consisting of a material body; material; — opposed to *spiritual*, or *immaterial*; as, a *corporeal* substance.

Corpo'realist, *n.* A materialist.

Corporeal'ity, *n.* State of being corporeal.

Corpo'really, *adv.* In body; in a bodily form or manner.

Corpo'realness, *n.* Corporeality.

Corpore'ity, *n.* Materiality; quality of being embodied; state of having a body.

"The one attributed *corporeity* to God, and the shape or figure." *Stillingfleet.*

Cor'posant, *n.* (*Meteor.*) See CASTOR AND POLLUX.

Corps, (*kōr*; *pl. kōrz.*) *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Fr., from Lat. *corpus*.] (*Mil.*) A body of troops; any division of an army; as, a rifle *corps*.

(*Arch.*) Any part that projects beyond a naked wall, serving as a ground for some decoration, or the like.

Corps d'Armée, (*kōr dar-mā'*.) [Fr., body of the army.] (*Mil.*) An army in the field is divided into *corps*, each consisting of two or more divisions, which are subdivided into brigades, and these again into battalions or regiments.

Corps de Garde, (*kōr-de-gārd'*,) *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) A guard-room. — The men who watch in the guard-room.

Corps Diplomatique, (*kōr dē-plom-at'eek*,) *n.* [Fr.] (*Pol.*) The body of foreign diplomatic agents.

Corps Législatif, (*kōr lej-is-lā-teev*,) *n.* [Fr.] The Lower House of the French legislature, under the imperial govt. of Napoleon III.; constituted by Senatus-consulte of 1857. The deputies were elected by universal suffrage for 6 years, in the proportion of 1 to 35,000 electors. It discussed and voted on projects of law and taxation presented by govt. These projects were submitted to *commissions*, i. e. committees. But any amendment which the commission might propose was referred to the CONSEIL D'ETAT (*q. v.*), and without its approval could not be submitted to the legislative body. A project finally adopted was next submitted to the SENATE, (*q. v.*) The session of the legislative body lasted three months; its sittings were public; but the public might be excluded on the demand of five members. After the fall of the empire, (1870,) the *C. L.* ended its existence, and was succeeded by the *National Assembly* (q. v.).

Corpse, (*korps.*) *n.* [Lat. *corpus*.] The dead body of a human being; human remains.

Corpse'-candle, *n.* A luminous phenomenon like the flame of a candle seen in church-yards.

Corpse'-gate, *n.* See LYCH-GATE.

Cor'pulence, Cor'puleney, *n.* [Lat. *corpulentia*, from *corpus*.] Grossness or fleshiness of body; excessive fatness; a state of being loaded with flesh.

(*Physiol.*) It is impossible to define exactly the limit beyond which the body can be said to be corpulent, depending, as it does, very much upon the general habit and the state of health of the individual. It most commonly takes place after the age of forty, but is not confined to any particular period of life, being found also in childhood and youth. The causes of corpulence are both natural and acquired. There are some persons who have a natural tendency to corpulence; in others it may be induced by modes of life, indolent and sedentary habits, and the use of certain kinds of food. The undue accumulation of fat produces a variety of effects, interfering with the vital energies of the body, and incapacitating for exertion. The chances of life are not so great among persons of a corpulent habit as among those of a normal condition. All sudden or violent measures to get rid of corpulence are attended with harm; and not the least dangerous is the popular remedy of vinegar, which has the effect of destroying the digestive powers. Attention to diet, and the avoidance of such articles as tend to generate fat, together with active exercise, and the counteracting of indolent habits, are among the best means that can be employed. Dr. Chalmers, in his small treatise *On Corpulence*, gives a variety of cases in which *liquor potassæ* was used with great effect; but this remedy should not be resorted to without the sanction of a medical adviser. There are numerous very remarkable cases of corpulence, but not one, we believe, may compete with that of a certain Daniel Lambert, who died in England, 1809, and who, a few days before his death, weighed 52 stone, 11 lbs., or 739 lbs.! It is curious to record that in Sparta, citizens who grew too fat were soundly whipped. Nauclis, the son of Polytus, was brought before the Ephori, and his excessive corpulence was exposed to the public. He was, moreover, threatened with perpetual banishment if he failed to reduce his body within reasonable dimensions.

Cor'pulent, *a.* Having a gross or corpulent body; very fat; large; bulky; stout; lusty; as, a *corpulent* old lady.

"A fleshy style . . . and circuit of words, when, with more than enough it grows fat and *corpulent*." — *Ben Jonson.*

Cor'pulently, *adv.* In a gross or corpulent manner.

Cor'pus, *n.* [Lat., a body.] (*Anat.*) A Latin word used very freely to express small elevations in the brain, and structures of a different character to the organ in which they are found, occurring in other parts, as the *C. callosum*, a name applied to the great commissure, or band of transverse fibres, connecting the hemispheres of the cerebrum.

(*Law.*) Applied to the human body, to a corporation, or to a collection of laws or canons. — *C. comitatus*, the body of the county; the inhabitants or citizens of a whole county. — *C. delicti*. The body of the offence; the essence of the crime. It is a general rule not to convict unless the *C. delicti* can be established, *i. e.* until the fact that the crime has been actually perpetrated has been first proved. — *C. juris canonici*. A name applied to the collections of the decrees and canons of the Roman Catholic Church. — *C. juris civilis*. The body of the civil law comprising the INSTITUTES, the PANDECTS or DIGEST, the CODE and the NOVELS, *q. v.* — See also CIVIL LAW.

Corpus Christi, *n.* [Lat., body of Christ.] (*Eccl.*) The most splendid festival of the Roman Catholic Church, instituted by Pope Urban IV. in 1264, in honor of the consecrated host, and with a view to its adoration. It is observed on the Thursday of the week after Pentecost. It is called in France the *Fête Dieu*.

Corpus Christi, in *Texas*, a post-village, cap. of Nueces co., about 230 m. S.W. of Galveston; *pop.* 2,140.

Corpus Christi Bay, in *Texas*, an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, in Refugio co., Lat. 27° 30′ N., Lon. 98° W.

Cor'pusance, *n.* (*Meteorol.*) See CASTOR AND POLLUX.

Corpuscle, Corpuscule, (*kōr'pus-l*,) *n.* [Lat. *corpusculum*, dim. of *corpus*.] A minute particle or physical atom.

(*Anat.*) Applied to some minute, hard elevations on the valve of the aorta.

(*Physiol.*) A name of late generally applied to the globules of the blood.—See BLOOD.

Corpus'cular, *a.* Pertaining to corpuscles or small particles, supposed to be the constituent materials of all large bodies.

Corpuscular philosophy. Same as ATOMIC PHILOSOPHY, *q. v.*

Corpuscula'rian, *n.* One who advocates or upholds corpuscular philosophy.

—*a.* Corpuscular; relating to, or comprising, bodies; as, *corpuscularian* principles.

Corpuscular'ity, *n.* State of being corpuscular.

Corra'dial, *a.* Radiating to, or from, a common point.

Corra'diate, *v. a.* To concentrate to a given point, as rays of light.

Corradia'tion, *n.* [Lat. *con*, and *radius*, a ray.] A conjunction of rays in one point.

"A *corradiation* and conjunction of beams." —*Bacon.*

Cor'ral, *n.* [Sp., an enclosure; a yard.] A palisaded enclosure for horses or cattle.

—*v. a.* To secure in a corral, as cattle, &c.

Correct', *a.* [Lat. *correctus*, from *corrigo* — *con*, and *rego*, to direct, to keep straight or right.] Set right or made straight; conformable to a just standard; free from faults or error; right; precise; accurate; regular; punctual; as, *correct* diction, *correct* behavior.

—*v. a.* To make straight or right; to bring to the standard of truth, justice, or propriety; to remove or retrench faults or errors; to set right; to amend; to rectify; as, to *correct* a mistake.

—To reclaim; to reform; to improve; to chastise; to punish; to bring back to a proper state; to discipline; as, to *correct* a child, to *correct* levity of manner.

—To obviate the qualities of one thing by another; to counteract; — said of anything wrong or hurtful; as, to *correct* acidity of the stomach.

"The only thing that can be done,
Is to *correct* your drink and diet." —*Prior.*

Correct'ible, *a.* Susceptible of correction.

Correc'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *correctio*, from *corrigo*.] Act of correcting; state of being corrected; retrenchment or emendation of faults or errors; amendment; as, *correction* of vice.

"If my writings live long enough to deserve *correction*." *Dryden.*

—That which corrects; punishment; discipline; chastisement; animadversion; penalty; as, a house of *correction*.

"Take thy *correction* mildly, kiss the rod. — *Shaks.*

—That which is substituted in the place of anything wrong or faulty; as, a work full of *corrections*.

—Counteraction or abatement of what is inconvenient or hurtful, by the introduction of an opposite thing or quality; as, *correction* of the liver.

House of Correction. A bridewell; a prison where minor offenders are incarcerated. See PRISON.

C. of the Press. See PROOF-READING.

Correc'tional, *a.* [Fr. *correctionnel*.] Tending to, or intended for, correction.

Correc'tionville, in *Iowa*, a P. O. of Woodbury co.

Correct'ive, *a.* Having the power to correct; tending to rectify.

"Mulberries are pectoral, *corrective* of bilious alkali."—*Arbuthnot.*

—*n.* That which corrects, or has the power of correcting; restriction; as, a medicinal *corrective*.

Correct'ly, *adv.* In a correct manner; exactly; accurately.

"*Correctly* cold, and regularly low." — *Pope.*

Correct'ness, *n.* State of being correct; freedom from faults or errors; accuracy; exactness; justice; regularity; precision: as, *correctness* of judgment.

—Conformity to established custom, law, or usage; as, *correctness* in speaking.

—Agreement or congruity with an original or copy of anything; exactness; as, *correctness* of design.

"Those pieces have never before been printed . . . with any tolerable degree of *correctness*." — *Swift.*

Correct'or, *n.* He who, or that which, corrects; as, a *corrector* of the press, a *corrector* of acids, &c.

"He sets up to be an universal reformer, and *corrector* of abuses." — *Swift.*

Correct'ory, *a.* Containing or making correction.

Correct'ress, *n.* A female corrector.

Correggio, (*kor-redj'e-o,*) a town of N. Italy, 10 m. from Modena; *pop.* 5,627. It is the birthplace of the painter Correggio.

Correg'gio, ANTONIO ALLEGRI, commonly called CORREGGIO from his birthplace, was born in 1494, and appears to have first studied painting under Tonino Bartolotto of Correggio; in 1519 he was established as a painter at Parma. The celebrated cupola at Parma was commenced in 1520, and in 1522 *C.* undertook the great works of the dome of the cathedral; in the former representing the ascension of Christ, and in the latter, the assumption of the Virgin, both of which series are now admirably engraved by the Cav. Toschi. The frescoes of the cathedral, left unfinished by *C.*, were completed by his pupil, Giorgio Gandini. *C.* died of a fever at his native place in 1534, in his 41st year. — *C.*'s great reputation rests chiefly upon the above-mentioned frescoes; but, he had executed many excellent oil pictures before he proceeded to Parma in 1519. All his pictures are conspicuous for a remarkable play of foreshortening, a powerful and delicate chiar-oscuro, or light and shade, and a graceful grouping of forms. The *Notte*, or Night, of *C.*, in the Gallery of Dresden, is a picture of the nativity of Christ, in which the light proceeds from the body of the infant Saviour.

Correg'idor, *n.* [Sp.] A police-magistrate in Spain, and in Spanish-speaking countries.

Cor'relate, *n.* A person or thing that stands in an opposite relation to another.

"The relation is at an end for want of a *correlate*." — *South.*

—*v. i.* To have a reciprocal relation, as father and son.

Correla'tion, *n.* [Fr. *corrélation*.] Mutual or reciprocal relation.—*C. of Forces*, see FORCE.

Correl'ative, *a.* [Lat. *con*, and *relativus*, from *refero*, *relatus*, to bear, carry, or bring back. See RELATE.] Having a mutual or reciprocal relation: thus *father* and *son*, *husband* and *wife*, are correlative terms; reciprocal.

"Giving is a relative action, and so requires a *correlative* to answer it." — *South.*

—*n.* He who, or that which, stands in mutual or reciprocal relation, as *father* and *son*, *darkness* and *light*.

(*Gram.*) The antecedent of a pronoun.

Correl'atively, *adv.* In a correlative relation.

Correl'ativeness, *n.* The state of being correlative.

Correspond', *v. a.* [Fr. *correspondre*; Lat. *con*, and *respondeo*, to answer. See RESPOND.] To be congruous; to be adapted or proportioned to; to suit; to agree; to fit; to answer; as, these things *correspond*.

—To communicate by letters; to hold intercourse with a person at a distance by sending and receiving letters; to carry on epistolary commerce; — preceding *with*; as, to *correspond with* a friend.

"Alterbury began to *correspond* directly *with* the Pretender." *Macaulay.*

Correspond'ence, Correspond'ency, *n.* [Fr. *correspondance*.] Act of corresponding; relation; fitness; congruity; mutual adaptation of one thing to another.

"Their habitudes, *correspondencies*, and relations, keep the same to one another." — *Locke.*

—Intercourse by interchange of letters; friendly intercourse; reciprocal exchange of offices or civilities.

"Sure the villains hold a *correspondence*
With the enemy, and thus they would betray us." — *Denham.*

—Letters and epistolary communications interchanged; as, mercantile *correspondence*.

Correspond'ent, *a.* [Fr. *correspondant*.] Suitable; fit; congruous; agreeable answerable; adapted.

"I will be *correspondent* to command.
And do my spiriting gently." — *Shaks.*

—*n.* One who corresponds with another; one with whom an intercourse is carried on by letters or messages; a business client; as, the foreign *correspondent* of a commercial firm; a newspaper *correspondent*.

"Letters from and to all his *correspondents* at home and abroad." — *Denham.*

Correspond'ently, *adv.* In a corresponding manner.

Correspond'ing, *p. a.* Carrying on epistolary intercourse; as, a *corresponding* member of a society.

—Answering; agreeing; suiting; as, *corresponding* numbers.

Correspond'ingly, *adv.* In a corresponding manner.

Correspon'sive, *a.* Answerable; suitable or adapted to anything.

"Six gates . . . with *corresponsive* and fulfilling bolts." —*Shaks.*

Correspon'sively, *adv.* In a corresponsive manner.

Corrèze, a dep. of France, formerly part of the Limousin, and taking its name from an affluent of the Vezère, — the Corrèze which traverses the dep. from N.E. to S.W. This dep. extends between Lat. 44° 55′ and 45° 40′ N., Lon. 1° 13′ and 2° 22′ E. *Area*, 2,300 sq. m. The surface is mountainous, and the soil generally far from productive, many of the inhabitants living on chestnut-flour. Coal, iron lead, alabaster, and granite of various colors, are abundant. *Manf.* Muskets at Tulle. *Chief Towns.* Tulle (the cap.), Brive, and Ussel. *Pop.* 310,843.

Cor'rib, (Lough,) a lake of Connaught, Ireland, 3 m. N. of Galway. It is 27 m. long, with a varying breadth of from 1 to 6 m.

Cor'ridor, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *corredór*, from Lat. *curro*, to run.] (*Arch.*) A gallery or open passage running round a building, leading to several chambers at a distance from each other.

(*Fortif.*) A covered way that runs round, or surrounds, a fortified work.

Cor'rie, *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] In Scotland, a mountain-glen.

Corrientes, (*kor-re-ain'taiz,*) a province of the Argentine republic, lying between Entre Rios on the S., and the republic of Paraguay on the N., having the Parana on the N. and W. Lat. 27°–30° S., and Lon. 57°–59° W. *Area*, about 54,000 sq. m. The N. is undulating and fertile; and the S., besides being generally swampy, is partly covered by Lake Ybara. The products are maize, cotton, sugar, indigo, tobacco, and a species of silk. *Pop.* 129,023.

CORRIENTES, the cap. of the above prov., stands in Lat 27° 27′ S., and Lon 58° 46′ W., near the confluence of the Parana and the Paraguay. It takes its name from the rapids, which are said to be as decidedly a turning-point in the climate of the country, as they are in the navigation of the river. *Pop.* 10,436.

Corrigendum, (*kor-ri-jen'dum,*) *n.*; *pl.* CORRIGENDA. [Lat.] A word or thing to be avoided or corrected.

Cor'rigent, *n.* (*Med.*) A substance added to a medicine to nullify or modify its action.

Corrigibil'ity, *n.* Corrigibleness; state or condition of being amendable.

Corrigible, (*kor'ri-ji-bl.*) *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *corrigo*. See CORRECT.] That may be corrected, set right, or amended; that may be reformed; as, a *corrigible* mistake.

—Punishable; worthy of punishment or correction.

"He was . . . adjudged *corrigible* for such presumptuous language." — *Howell.*

Cor'rigibleness, *n.* State or condition of being corrigible; corrigibility.

Corri'val, *n.* A fellow-rival; a competitor.

"Adversaries and *corrivals*, one against the other." —*Spenser.*

—*a.* Acting in competition or rivalry; emulous.

Corrival'ity, *n.* Corrivalry.

Corri'valry, Corri'valship, *n.* Competition; emulation; opposition.

Corrob'orant, *a.* [Lat. *corroborans*.] Strengthening; having the power or faculty of giving strength; as, a *corroborant* medicine.

—*n.* (*Med.*) A medicine for strengthening the human body; in other words, tonics and stimulants, as bark, wine, beef, &c.

Corrob'orate, *v. a.* [Fr. *corroborer*; Lat. *corroboro*, *corroboratus* — *con*, and *roboro*, from *robur*, strength. See ROBUST.] To confirm; to establish; to make more certain; as, to *corroborate* a statement.

Corrobora'tion, *n.* Act of strengthening or confirming; addition of strength, assurance, or security; confirmation; as, the *corroboration* of news. — The thing which corroborates

Corrob'orative, *a.* Having the power of giving additional strength; tending to confirm.

—*n.* A medicine that strengthens: a corroborant.

Corrob'oratory, *a.* Corroborative; strengthening; confirming; as, *corroboratory* evidence.

Corrode', *v. a.* [Lat. *corrodo* — *con*, and *rodo*, to gnaw.] To eat into: to gnaw, eat, or wear away by degrees; as, a *corroding* juice.

"The blood turning acrimonious, *corrodes* the vessels." *Arbuthnot.*

—To consume by slow degrees, as the mind; to prey upon; to waste away; as, *corroded* with cares.

"Jealousy . . . *corroding* every thought, and blasting all Love's paradise." — *Thomson.*

Corrod'ent, *a.* Having the power of corroding or wasting away.

—*n.* Any thing or substance of corrosive quality.

Corrodibil'ity, *n.* Quality of being corrosible.

Corro'dible, Corro'sible, *a.* Susceptible of corrosion.

Corro'sibleness, *n.* Quality of being liable to corrode.

Corro'sion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *corrodo*, *corrosus*, to corrode.] The gradual eating or wearing away of any substance, such as metal under the action of acids, by means of which its nature is completely changed by slow degrees.

Corro'sive, *a.* Having the power of corroding, or of gradually eating, wearing, consuming, or impairing; as, a *corrosive* liquid.

"*Corrosive* famine waits, and kills the year." — *Thomson.*

—Having the quality of fretting or vexing; consuming by perturbation of spirits; preying upon.

"Care is no cure, but rather *corrosive*,
For things that are not to be remedied." — *Shaks.*

C. sublimate. (*Chem.*) Bichloride of mercury. — See MERCURY.

—*n.* That which has the quality of corroding, or of eating or wearing away by degrees.

—That which has the power of fretting or preying upon the mind.

"Such speeches are grievous *corrosives*." — *Hooker.*

Corro'sively, *adv.* In a corrosive or fretting manner; with the power of corrosion.

Corro'siveness, *n.* Quality of corroding or eating away; acrimony; acerbity; vexation.

"Saltpetre betrays upon the tongue . . . no *corrosiveness* at all." *Boyle.*

Corrosiv'ity, *n.* Corrosiveness.

Cor'rugant, *a.* [Lat. *corrugans*.] Having the power of contracting into wrinkles. — *Johnson.*

Cor'rugate, *v. a.* [Lat. *corrugo*, *corrugatus* — *con*, and *rugo*, from *ruga*, a wrinkle.] To wrinkle; to draw or contract into folds or furrows; as, *corrugated* iron, a *corrugated* brow.

—*a.* Wrinkled; furrowed.

Corrugated Iron, *n.* (*Metall.*) Sheet-iron which has been rolled into a series of waves is known under this name; and in this form it is frequently used for temporary roofing, or for covering spaces in a definite manner.

Corruga'tion, *n.* A wrinkling; contraction into wrinkles; as, the *corrugation* of fibres.

Cor'rugator Supercil'ii, *n. pl.* [Lat.] (*Anat.*) The name of a pair of thin superficial muscles, situated below the skin of the forehead, the action of which is to corrugate or wrinkle the forehead; the principal muscles used in frowning.

Cor'rugent, *a.* (*Anat.*) Contracting or drawing together, as the muscle of the eye.

Corrupt', *v. a.* [Lat. *corrumpo*, *corruptus* — *con*, and *rumpo*, to break.] To change from a sound and wholesome to a putrid or putrescent state; to vitiate or deprave; to defile or pollute: to taint; to contaminate.— To pervert; to bribe; to debase; to falsify; to adulterate; to infect with errors; as, to *corrupt* innocence.

"*Corrupted* freemen are the worst of slaves." — *Garrick.*

—*v. i.* To rot; to putrefy; as, *corrupted* flesh. — To lose purity or integrity; to become vitiated; as, a *corrupted* voter.

—*a.* [Lat. *corruptus*.] Changed from a sound to a putrid state; putrefied; spoiled; tainted; unsound in quality; spoiled; as, *corrupt* flesh.

—Tainted with vice or wickedness; depraved: debased; morally vitiated; changed to a perverted state; as, a *corrupt* government official, *corrupt* language.

"*Corrupt*, *corrupt*, and tainted in desire." — *Shaks.*

Corrupt'er, *n.* One who corrupts, vitiates, or taints; as, a *corrupter* of youth.

"Away, *corrupters* of my faith!" — *Shaks.*

Corruptibil'ity, *n.* Possibility of being corrupted.

Corrupt'ible, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *corruptabilis*.] That may be corrupted, bribed, or morally vitiated; as, a *corruptible* judge.

—Susceptible of becoming putrid or tainted; subject to decay and destruction; as, man's *corruptible* body.

—*n.* That which may decay and perish, as the human body.

Corrupt'ibleness, *n.* Corruptibility; susceptibility of corruption.

Corrupt'ibly, *adv.* In such a manner as to be corrupted or vitiated.

"It is too late; the life of all his blood
Is touch'd *corruptibly*." — *Shaks.*

Corrup'tion, *n.* [Lat. *corruptio*.] Act or process of corrupting, or state of being corrupt or putrid; the destruction of the natural form of existence of bodies by putrefaction; putrescence; as, the *corruption* of meat.

—Putrid matter; pus.
—Depravation; perversion or deterioration of moral principles: loss of purity or integrity; debasement; pollution; defilement; contamination; taint of blood; bribery; adulteration.

"Amidst *corruption*, luxury, and rage." — *Pope.*

Corruption of Blood. (*Law.*) The incapacity to inherit, or pass an inheritance, in consequence of an attainder to which the party has been subject. In the U. States, *C. of blood* was abolished by the Constitution, art. 3, s. 3, n. 2.

Corrup'tionist, *n.* One who defends or upholds political corruption.

Corrupt'ive, *a.* Having the quality of corrupting, tainting, or vitiating; as, a *corruptive* ingredient.

Corrupt'less, *a.* Proof against corruption; incorruptible.

"The borders with *corruptless* myrrh are crown'd."— *Dryden.*

Corrupt'ly, *adv.* In a corrupt manner; with corruption; viciously.

Corrupt'ness, *n.* State of being bodily corrupt: putrid state, or putrescence. — State of moral impurity; a vicious condition; debasement; degradation; as, the *corruptness* of politicians.

Corrupt'ress, *n.* A female who employs the arts of corruption.

Cor'ry, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Erie co.; *pop.* 6,812.

Cor'sac, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The white fox of Tartary, *Vulpes corsac.*

Cor'sage, *n.* The bodice of a woman's dress; as, a low *corsage.*

Corsair, (*kor'sär.*) *n.* [Fr. *corsaire*; It. *corsare, corsario*, from Lat. *cursor*, from *curro*, to run.] A rover; a sea-pirate; a buccaneer.

"He left a *corsair's* name to other times,
Linked with one virtue, and a thousand crimes." — *Byron.*

—A piratical vessel; as, a Greek *corsair.*

Corse, *n.* [Fr. *corps*; Lat. *corpus*, a body.] A corpse; the dead body of a human being. (Used chiefly in poetry.)

"He called them . . . unmannerly,
To bring a slovenly unhandsome *corse*
Betwixt the wind and his nobility." — *Shaks.*

Corse, John M., an American general who distinguished himself by his defence of Allatoona, *q. v.*

Corse'let, Cors'let, *n.* [Fr. *corselet.* See Cuirass.] A small cuirass, or piece of armor to cover the body for protection; worn formerly by pikemen. It was made chiefly of leather, and was pistol-proof.

"Their hearts . . . in battle's heat,
Against their very *corselets* beat." — *Prior.*

(*Zoöl.*) That part of winged insects which answers to the breast or thorax of other animals.
—*v. a.* To encircle with a corselet.

Cor'set, *n.* [Fr.; from L. Lat. *corsetus*, the chest, a tunic. Etymol. uncertain.] An article of dress laced closely round the body; a bodice; stays.

(*Hygiene.*) The *C.* is one of the most useful and necessary articles of female dress, and though many of the worst diseases of the chest have been developed and are frequently greatly exaggerated by tight lacing, the indiscriminate warfare carried on by medical men and public writers against the use in any form of a garb that confines the motions of the thorax is marked by as much cant as ignorance. No medical man whose experience has lain largely among women, and who has studied the requirements of the female system at different periods of life, would risk to condemn the use of *C.* That stays are as necessary to a woman, after a certain stage of life, as a bandage is for a sprain, no man who is qualified to speak on the subject will deny. Stays, or rather corsets, however, are quite uncalled for *with growing girls*, unless, indeed, there should be some natural deformity or weakness to correct. The idea that such a rigid encasement is requisite to give *contour* to the bust, and impart a graceful carriage to the figure, is equally erroneous. Up to 17 or 18, or perhaps till her marriage, no young female, if she takes due care of her person, and does not acquire bad habits, has any occasion to wear a *C.* for the mere sake of support and strength. Whatever is worn up to that time around the chest requires neither whalebone nor steel, nor any tension more rigid than that afforded by strings or straps. But to the mother who has domestic duties to perform, and children to nurse and suckle, the *C.* becomes an *absolute necessity*; and that it may effectually serve the purpose for which it is demanded—support and comfort—it *must* be laced with sufficient tightness to insure those objects. That tight lacing is injurious, especially with young girls, and more particularly with those of naturally narrow chests, and in whose families there are seeds of consumption, no one will deny; but the tight lacing which a married woman employs is never of a nature likely either to develop or aggravate pulmonary disease. It is against the universal employment of steel-ribbed stays and tightly-drawn corsets in young women under 20 years, that both authority and reason should be directed to urge the discontinuance of a system decidedly hurtful.

Cor'set, *v. a.* To enclose in a corset.

Cor'sica, a French island in the Mediterranean, off the coast of Genoa, and lying to the N. of Sardinia, forming, with that island, the Straits of Bonifacio. Lat. between 41° 27′ and 43° 1′ N., and Lon. 8° 37′ and 9° 30′ E. *C.* is remarkably hilly, rising to an elevation of 9,000 feet at the Monte Rotondo. The island is 120 m. long from N. to S., and over 45 broad from E. to W. The W. shores of *C.* are generally low and sandy: the E. shores are more lofty, and indented with several extensive harbors or bays, the principal of which are those of Valineo, Ajaccio, Sagone, Porto, Calvi, St. Florent, and Corte. In the plains and valleys the soil is abundantly fertile, and yields the products natural to the land in great abundance, such as corn, oil, oranges, lemons, figs, and several other fruits. The natives are also extensive breeders of cattle, great numbers of which are annually exported. The mountains yield several minerals, but the mines have hardly been productive enough to pay for their working. The mulberry is also much cultivated, and considerable quantities of silk are obtained, and sold at both the Lyons and



Fig. 697. — AJACCIO.

Genoese markets. Every dominant power in Europe, from the time of the Carthaginians, has, in turn, held the sovereignty of the island, till, at last, the Genoese ceded it to France, in 1768. *C.* forms a French dep.; cap. Ajaccio, the birth-place of Napoleon I. Its other principal towns are Bastia, Ile Rousse, and Calvi. *Pop.* 259,861.

Cor'sica, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Morrow co.

Cor'sica, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Jefferson co.; *pop.* 372.

Cor'sican, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to Corsica.
—*n.* An inhabitant of Corsica.

Corsica'na, in *Texas*, a post-village, cap. of Navarro co., about 180 m. N.N.E. of Austin City.

Cor'sican Moss, *n.* See Gracilaria.

Cors'ned, or Morsel of Execration, *n.* [A. S. *corsnæde*, a compound of *cors*, curse, and *snæd*, a piece or mouthful.] (*Feudal Law.*) Was a form of trial or purgation made use of annually in England. A morsel of bread, or cheese, was consecrated by exorcism, and was administered to a suspected person as a test of his innocence. If the person was guilty, it was held that the morsel would remain in the stomach, and produce pallor and convulsions; if the person was innocent, the morsel would act as a wholesome and nutritious food.

Cor'so, in S. America, an island on the W. coast of Patagonia, Lat. 49° 48′ S., Lon. 75° 34′ W.

Cort, Henry, an English inventor, b. at Lancaster, 1740, invented the process by which pig-iron is converted into malleable iron by the flame of pit-coal in the puddling furnace. Before his time, English iron-masters were compelled to employ charcoal for fuel. Having got pig-iron into a malleable condition, he further invented a process for drawing it into bars by means of grooved rollers. In other words, he reduced the labor and cost of producing iron to one-twentieth of what they were before his day, and the iron was of a better quality. In perfecting these inventions, *C.* expended a fortune of upwards of $100,000, yet was robbed of the fruits of his discoveries by the villany of an official in a high department of government; when, both cheated and persecuted, he was ultimately allowed to starve, by the apathy and selfishness of an ungrateful country. D. 1800. After his death, the attention of the government was called to the necessities of his family, who were granted a pension from the State.

Cor'ta Madeira, in *California*, a town of Marion co

Cortege, (*kor'tazh.*) *n.* [Fr. *cortège*; It. *corteggio*, from *corte*, a court. See Court.] A court retinue; a train of attendants.

Cor'tes, *n. pl.* [Sp.] The legislative assemblies of the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal; — synonymous with the American *Congress*, English *Parliament*, French *Corps Législatif*, German *Reichsrath*, and Danish *Rigsdag.* See Portugal and Spain.

Cortes de la Fronte'ra, in Cuba, a bay on the S.W. coast.

Cor'tex, *n.*; *pl.* Cortices. [Lat.] The bark or rind; the outer covering, as of a tree.

(*Med.*) The bark or rind of any tree or fruit, as the *Cortex quercûs* (bark of the oak), *Cortex aurantiæ* (rind of the orange). It was formerly almost exclusively, but improperly, applied to Peruvian bark.

(*Anat.*) A general name for any membrane enveloping an organ.

Cor'tez, or **Cor'tes,** Hernando, the conqueror of Mexico, b. in Estremadura, Spain, 1485. At the age of 19 he left Spain, to seek fame and fortune in the new world. He distinguished himself under Velasquez, in the conquest of Cuba; and after passing several years in that island, he obtained leave from Velasquez to conduct a small expedition to the newly-discovered coast of Yucatan, and Mexico. With less than 600 soldiers, and 16 horses, 10 cannons, and four falconets, *C.* sailed, in 1519, to conquer the most powerful empire in America. *C.* landed on the Mexican coast on Good Friday, April 21st, in that year, on the spot where the city of Vera Cruz now stands. He persuaded his followers to destroy their ships, and to march inland, with no prospect but to succeed or perish. The Indian republic of Tlascala lay between him and the Mexican capital. *C.* defeated the Tlascalans when they attacked him, and then succeeded in winning their friendship. They acted thenceforth as his zealous and faithful allies. Alarmed by the reports of the prowess of the Spaniards, and of the superhuman terrors of the arms which they wielded, Montezuma, the Mexican emperor, sought to conciliate the strangers, and received *C.* and his troops in the capital. Though they obtained lavish presents, and received courteous treatment, the treasures which they saw around them inflamed more and more the cupidity of the invaders. The sight of the idolatrous rites, and especially of the human sacrifices which the Mexicans practised, inflamed their religious bigotry; the ambition of *C.* thirsted after absolute conquest, and, by a bold stroke of treachery, he seized the person of the Mexican emperor. *C.*, soon after this, received a material increase of strength from a force which the viceroy of Cuba had sent to depose him and take him prisoner, but which he partly defeated, and partly persuaded to come over to him. But, he now found himself plunged into a most desperate war with the native Mexicans, who rose upon the Spaniards, and assaulted them in their fortified quarters in the capital. The Mexicans strove with equal courage, and infinitely preponderating numbers, against the superior weapons and discipline of the Europeans, who throughout the struggle were gallantly supported by their Tlascalan confederates. *C.* was now, at last, obliged to evacuate the city, July 1, 1520. Encouraged by this success, the Mexicans followed the Spaniards, and fought a pitched battle with them in the open field. In this action (the battle of Otumba), *C.* gained a complete victory, which was mainly due to his own prowess. After receiving some reinforcements, *C.* again advanced upon the Mexican capital. Guatemozin was now emperor of Mexico, and had learned the inability of his troops to face the Europeans in the open field. He remained within the city, which *C.* besieged. The geographical position of the city, and the great number of native allies who now served under him, enabled *C.* to establish a strict blockade. Many assaults were made, and met with various fortune. Fire and the sword swept away thousands of the Mexicans, but famine was their most fatal foe; and Mexico, on August 13, 1521, surrendered, and the whole of its vast empire became subject to the crown of Spain. *C.* disgraced his triumph by putting the brave Guatemozin to a cruel death, an act of which he is said to have afterwards deeply repented. The domestic enemies of the conqueror of Mexico had, meanwhile, been busy in their intrigues against him at the Spanish court, and in 1528 *C.* returned to Spain to face his accusers. He was coldly received, though with apparent honor: and he could not prevail on Charles V. to continue him in the governorship of Mexico. He returned to America in 1530, a powerful and wealthy noble, but without public authority. He now signalized himself in the arts of peace, in the skilful culture of his ample estate, in the introduction of the sugar-cane, and the importation of merino sheep into the province. He made also several brilliant and important voyages of discovery along the Californian and other coasts of the Pacific. In 1540 he finally returned to Spain, where he was treated by his sovereign with ungracious neglect. *C.* n. near Seville, 1547.—W. H. Prescott, the American historian, has written a full and interesting account of the *Conquest of Mexico*, in which the deeds of *C.* in that country are admirably narrated.

Cor'tez, in *Nevada*, a village of Lander co.; *pop.* 46.

Cor'tical, *a.* Belonging to bark; consisting of, or resembling, bark or rind; belonging to the external covering; as, the *cortical* part of the brain.

Cor'ticate, Cor'ticated, *a.* [Lat. *corticatus.*] Having, or resembling the bark or rind of a tree, as a lizard.

Corticiferous, *a.* Producing bark, or something resembling it.

Cortic'ifers, Corticif'eri, *n. pl.* [Lat. *cortex*, bark, and *fero*, to carry.] (*Zoöl.*) A family of Polyps, whose uniting fleshy substance is spread, like the bark of a tree, over a central calcareous, or corneous, axis.

Cortic'iform, *a.* Resembling, or pertaining to, bark.

Cor'ticose, Cor'ticous, *a.* [Fr. *corticueux.*] Full of bark; resembling bark.

Cor'tile, *n.* [L. Lat.] The open court-yard of a dwelling-house.

Cor'tis, *n.* [Lat.] (*Arch.*) In the Middle Ages, an open court surrounded by buildings. — A grange; a farm-residence.

Cort'land, or Courtland, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Jackson co.

Cort'land, or Courtland, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Kent co., 170 m. W. by N. of Detroit; *pop.* 1,338.

Cortland, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Nicollet co., *p.* 640.

Cortland, in *New York*, a central co.; *area*, about 480 sq. m. It is intersected by the Tioughnioga and Otselic rivers, and other smaller streams. Surface, moderately even; soil, fertile. Iron ore, salt springs, and sulphur springs are found. *Cap.* Cortland village. *Pop.* 25,222. —A township of Westchester co., abt. 100 m. S. of Albany; *pop.* 11,694.

Cortland, or Courtland Station, in *Illinois*, a township of De Kalb co., 55 m. W. of Chicago; *pop.* 1,293.

Cortland Village, in *New York*, a post-village of Cortlandville township, Cortland co., abt. 143 m. W. by S. of Albany; *pop.* 3,066.

Cortlandville, in *New York*, a township of Cortland co., 33 m. S. of Syracuse; *pop.* 6,096.

Corto'na, a fortified town of Italy, in Tuscany, on a hill fronting the lake of Thrasymene, 50 m. S.E. of Florence. It is a place of great antiquity, and is, to a considerable extent, still encompassed by its walls, erected 3,000 years ago. It has a cathedral of the 10th cent., and a castle built by the Medici. *Pop.* 5,411.

Corts'ville, in *Ohio*, a village of Clarke co.

Cortu'sa, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Primulaceæ*. The well-known Bear's-ear Panicle, *C. Mathioli*, is one of the finest species.

Coru'na, in *Ind*, a post-vill. of De Kalb co.; *pop.* 242.

Coruna, in *Michigan*, a post-village, cap. of Shiawassee co., 85 m. N.W. of Detroit; *pop.* 1,408.

Corun'dum, *n.* [Hind.] (*Min.*) The *Adamantine spar*, a crystallized or massive mineral, composed of nearly pure anhydrous alumina. It is the hardest of all known substances, except the diamond, on which account it is much used for polishing steel and cutting gems. The term *C.*, or *Common C.*, is generally confined to the opaque rough crystals and cleavable masses, generally of dingy colors and often dark; while the term *Emery* embraces the more or less impure, massive, granular, and compact kinds, and *Precious Corundum* the transparent, brightly tinted varieties which are used as gems; the blue variety under the name of *Sapphire*, the red of *Ruby*, the yellow of *Oriental Topaz*, and the violet of *Oriental Amethyst*. The crystals which show a bright opalescent six-sided star in the direction of the vertical axis, are called *Asteriæ* or Star-stones.

Corun'na, a sea-port of Spain, cap. of a prov. of the same name, in Galicia, on a peninsula at the entrance of the Bay of Betanzos, 30 m. E. of Lagos; Lat. 43° 22′ N., Lon. 8° 22′ W. The harbor is spacious and secure. *Manuf.* Cordage, linen goods, &c. It was twice taken by the French, in 1809 and 1823. *Pop.* 31,216.

Corus'cate, *v. n.* [Lat. *corusco, coruscatus*, to butt with the head, from *cornu*, a horn; allied to Gr. *korys-sō*, to furnish with a helmet, from *korus*, a helmet.] To throw off flashes of light, as a bright helmet; to tremble; to vibrate; to flash; to glitter; to gleam; to sparkle.

Coruscation, *n.* [Lat. *coruscatio.*] A glittering or flashing; a quick vibration of light; a flash; a sudden burst of light.

"Nimble *coruscations* strike the eye." —*Garth.*

—Intellectual brilliancy; as, the *coruscations* of genius.

Cor'vallis, in *Oregon*, a post-village, cap. of Benton co.; *pop.* abt. 700.

—A township of Benton co.; total *pop.* abt 1,600.

Corvée', *n.* [Fr.] (*Feudal Law.*) The obligation of the inhabitants of a district to do certain services, as the repair of roads, &c., for the sovereign, or the feudal lord. This system of forced labor was abolished in France in 1789, and in Prussia in 1807.

Corvette', *n.* [Fr. *corvette*; Sp. *corvèta*, a leap, a curvet, a boat, from Lat. *currus*, bent, crooked.] (*Naut.*) One of the smaller vessels of war. It has flush decks, three masts, and one tier of guns — on the upper deck. The masts are square-rigged. A *C.* rarely carries more than 26 guns.

Corvet'to, *n* (*Manege.*) See Curvet.

Cor'vidæ, *n. pl.* [Lat., from *corvus*, a crow.] (*Zoöl.*) The crow family. See Crow.

Cor'vine, *a.* [From Lat. *corvus.*] Pertaining to the crow.

Cor'visart, Jean Nicolas, Baron, a French physician, b. 1755. He was chief physician to Napoleon, who made him a baron. Nor was his great merit overlooked by the Bourbons, the place of honorary member of the Academy of Medicine being conferred on him a short time previous to his death, which happened in 1821. He was the author of some valuable medical books, and translated others.

Cor'vo, the most N.W. and one of the smallest of the Azores Islands: Lat. 39° 43′ 30″ N., Lon. 31° 7′ 15″ W. The coasts are rocky, but the interior is fertile and the climate delightful.

Cor'vorant, *n.* See Cormorant.

Cor'vus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Corvidæ.

Cor'win, Thomas, an American advocate, orator, and statesman, b. in Bourbon co., Ky., in 1794. In 1815, he entered upon the study of the law, and, in 1818, was admitted to the bar of Ohio, where he speedily distinguished himself by his eloquence and forensic powers. In 1822, *C.* became a member of the Ohio House of Representatives, where he energetically and successfully opposed the restoration of an old and repealed law authorizing public whipping for minor offences. In 1830, he was elected to Congress, where he espoused the Whig side. In 1840, *C.* supported Gen. Harrison for the presidency, and stumped the State of Ohio in his behalf, delivering some brilliant addresses. In 1845, he was elected to the U. S. Senate, where he delivered an able speech in the following year against the Mexican war. In July, 1850, on the accession of Mr. Fillmore to the chief magistracy, *C.* was appointed secretary of the treasury, an office he resigned in 1853. In 1858, he was again sent from Ohio to the House of Representatives in Congress. D. 1865.

Cor'win, in *Iowa*, a township of Ida co.; *pop.* 165.

Cor'win, in *Ohio*, a village of Warren co., 67 m. S.W. of Columbus; *pop.* 135.

Cor'winville, in *Ohio*, a village of Lorain co.

Cor'ybant, *n.*; *pl.* Corybants; Lat. *pl.* Corybantes. (*Myth.*) Certain fabulous beings, said by some to be the children of Apollo and Rhytia. They may be compared with the Curetes, Cabiri, and Idæan dactyls. The name (of which the origin is doubtful) was applied to the frantic priests of Rhea or Cybele; whose extravagances were taken as types of madness or frenzy in general.

Corybantic, *a.* [Lat. *corybantius*; Gr. *koribantikos.*] After the manner of the Corybantes; deliriously excited: as, a *Corybantic* dance.

Coryee'um, *n.* (*Arch.*) A room similar to a tennis-court.

Coryd'alis, *n.* [Gr., fumitory.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order Fumariaceæ, *q. v.*

(*Zoöl.*) See Sialidæ.

Cor'ydon, in *Ind.*, a post-v., cap. of Harrison co., *p.* 747.

Cor'ydon, in *Iowa*, a twp. and vill., cap. of Wayne co., about 65 m. S. by E. of Des Moines; *pop.* 1,277.

Corydon, in *Kentucky*, a vill. of Henderson co.; *p.* 1,872.

Corydon, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of McKean co.; *pop.* 169.

Corydon, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village and township of Warren co.; *pop.* 411.

Cor'yell, in *Texas*, a central co.; *area*, about 950 sq m. It is traversed by the Leon River and Cowhouse and Coryell creeks. *Cap.* Gatesville. *Pop.* 4,124.

Coryla'ceæ, or Cupuliferæ, *n.* [Gr. *korus*, a helmet, the calyx enwrapping the fruit.] (*Bot.*) The Oak family, an ord. of plants, alliance *Quernales*. Diag. 2 or more cells in the ovary, and pendulous or pellate ovules. They are trees or shrubs, with alternate leaves, usually feather-veined and simple, with deciduous stipules. The flowers are monœcious, the male being clustered or in ameuta, with from five to twenty stamens into the base



Fig. 698. — Himalayan oak.
(*Quercus semicarpifolia.*)

of a membranous valvate calyx, or of scales; the female solitary or clustered, surrounded by an involucre of bracts, which ultimately form a cupule around the ovary. The fruit is a glans or nut. The plants of this order abound in the forests of temperate regions, and a few occur in the highlands of tropical climates. They are of great importance as timber-trees; many yield edible seeds, and some have astringent barks and cupules. There are 265 known species, which have been arranged into 8 genera, the most noteworthy being *Quercus* (the Oak), *Corylus* (the Hazel), *Fagus* (the Beech), *Castanea* (the Chestnut), and *Carpinus* (the Hornbeam).

Cor'ylus, *n.* [Gr. *korus*, a helmet.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Corylaceæ*; the Hazel, *q. v.*

Cor'ymb, *n.* [Lat. *corymbus*; Gr. *korymbos*, from *korys*, a helmet, the head.] (*Bot.*) The name given to a particular form of inflorescence. It is a kind of *raceme*, in which the peduncles (flower-stalks) become gradually shorter as they approach the top, so that all the flowers are about on a level. It occurs in some species of *Cerasus*, in the hawthorn, and many familiar plants. When the stalks or secondary axes of a *C.*, instead of bearing flowers immediately, divide and form tertiary axes, a *compound C.* is produced, as in some species of *Pyrus*.



Fig. 699. — Corymb.

Corym'biate, Corym'biated, *a.* Garnished with clusters of berries, or blossoms in the form of corymbs.

Corymbiferæ, *n. pl.* [Lat. *corymbus*, and *fero*, I bear.] (*Bot.*) A sub-order of plants, order *Asteraceæ*, consisting of plants having florets all tubular and perfect, or having tubular and perfect florets in the disc, and tubular and pistilliferous, or ligulate, florets in the ray. The genus *Chrysanthemum* may be taken as an example. In our gardens a number of beautiful varieties of the species *C. indicum*, *Sinense*, and others, are cultivated. They are hardy plants, and are remarkable for the number and the varied colors of their flowers, which appear late in autumn.

Corymbiferous, *a.* Bearing fruits or berries in bunches; as, a *corymbiferous* plant.

Corym'bose, Corym'bous, *a.* Relating to, or like a corymb.

Corym'bosely, *a* In corymbs.

Corym'bulous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having little corymbs.

Corypha, (*ko-ri'fa,*) *n.* [Gr. *kory-phe*, summit.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Palmaceæ*. They are tropical Fan-leaved Palms, one of which, the Talipot palm, *C. umbraculifera*, found in Ceylon and Malabar, grows to the height of sixty or seventy feet. Fans made of the leaves are carried before people of rank by the Cingalese. The leaves are also used as umbrellas, and for tents; and by the natives as a substitute for paper.

Coryphæ'na, *n.* [Gr. *koros*, a helmet, and *phaino*, I show.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of spiny-finned fishes, so called from the head being crested like a helmet. It belongs to the Mackerel family (*Scombridæ*); and includes the Dolphin, or changeable coryphene (*C. hippurus*).

Coryphée, (*kor-i-fā.*) *n.* (*Dram.*) A dancer.

Coryphæus, (*kor-i-fe'us,*) *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *koryphaios*, standing at the head, from *kory-phe*, the top, the head.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) The leader of the chorus in ancient dramas; by whom the dialogue between the chorus and the other actors of the drama was carried on, and who *led* in the choric song. — Hence, the chief or leader of any company.

Co'ryville, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Keweenaw co., on Lake Michigan; — now merged in Keweenaw twp.

Cory'za, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *koros* or *kara*, the head, and *zeo*, to boil.] (*Med.*) Inflammation attended with increased discharge of the membrane lining the nose, and the sinuses communicating with it. The affection generally subsides without any medical treatment. *Dunglison.*

Cos, an island of Asiatic Turkey. See Stancio.

Cosa'la, a town of Mexico, State of Sonora, in a mountainous district, 200 m. S.E. of El Fuerte, and 60 m. E. of the Pacific Ocean; *pop.* about 7,000.

Cosein'omancy, *n.* [Gr. *koskinomanteia*, from *koskinon*, a sieve, and *manteia*, divination.] Art of divination by means of a sieve.

Co-se'cant, *n.* [Lat. *con*, and *seco, secans*, to cut. See Secant.] (*Geom.*) The secant of the complement of an arc or angle.

Cos'enage, *n.* Same as Cozenage, *q. v.*

Cos'ening, *n.* (*Feudal Law.*) An offence, where anything is done deceitfully, which cannot be properly termed by any special name.

Cosen'za, a city of S. Italy, cap. of prov. of same name, situate at the foot of the Apennines, 30 m. SW. of Rossano, at the confluence of the rivers Busento and Gati. *Pop.* 11,649.

Co'sey, *a.* See Cosy.

Cosh'er, *v. a.* (*Feudal Law.*) To exact tribute from.

Cosh'erer, *n.* One who practises coshering.

Cosh'ering, *n.* (*Feudal Law.*) A visitation made by the lord of a manor and his suite of servants among his tenants, lodging and feasting at their houses free of expense. — *Davies.*

Coshoc'ton, in *Ohio*, a N.E. central county; *area*, abt. 510 sq. m. It is traversed by the Tuscarawas and Walhonding rivers, which unite to form the Muskingum. The Vernon River, and Wills and Killbuck creeks, also drain it. *Surface*, generally hilly; *soil*, good. *Cap.* Coshocton. *Pop.* 23,600.

—A post-village, cap. of Coshocton co., on the Muskingum River, 75 m. N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* 1,754.

Cosigni'na, in Central America, a volcanic mountain in Nicaragua, abt. 80 m. S.E. of Guatemala; Lat. 13° N., Lon. 87° 30′ W. The last great eruption was in 1835.

Cosihuiria'chi, a town of Mexico, prov. Chihuahua; *pop.* 3,500.

Co'sily, *adv.* See Cozily.

Cosinage, (*kuz'in-ej,*) *n.* [O. Fr.] (*Law.*) Consanguinity; kindred or relationship by blood: cousinship.

Co'-sine, *n.* [Lat. *con*, and *sinus*. See Sine.] (*Geom.*) The sine of the complement of an arc or angle.

Cos'lin, or Koslin, a Prussian town, prov. Pomerania, on the Niesenbecke, about 4 m. from where it falls into the lagoon Jamund, which communicates with the Baltic; *pop.* 13,575.

Cosman'thus, *n.* [Gr. *kosmos*, elegance, and *anthos*, a flower.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Hydrophyllaceæ*. They are American herbs, with alternate leaves; racemes long, bractless; flowers small, white or pale blue. The Miami-Mist, *C. purshii*, found in fields and river-bottoms, is a plant 8 to 12 inches high, slender, and with slender branches; flowers light blue, in May.

Cosmetic, (*kos-met'ik,*) *n.* [Fr. *cosmétique*: Gr. *kosmeo*, I adorn.] (*Hygiene.*) A preparation applied externally for the purpose of preserving the bloom and beauty of youth: or for restoring those attractions when lost, or in the process of decay. From the time of Medea, when she restored the bent and wrinkled form of Jason's father to the lithe figure and lusty beauty of his early manhood, all nations have more or less dabbled in the art of revivifying age and retaining the freshness of youth; but that they have never succeeded is proved by the ill success that still marks the practice; for, as the chief articles used for the purpose are derived from the mineral kingdom, the baneful consequences that follow their use become a punishment to the ignorance or vanity of those who adopt them. Among the articles most used are lead, mercury, bismuth, antimony, and arsenic. *Pearl powder*, that compound which actresses and ladies of fashion use so extensively to give a blooming complexion to the neck and face, is prepared with bismuth powder, or white oxide, and French chalk, with a small amount of carmine to counteract its deadly whiteness: it is usually put on as a liquid compost, and the lady has to sit for some time before her complexion is dry enough to permit the after-touches of rouge, and other pigments, to intensify the eyelashes and brows. From the absorbing and exhaling properties of the skin, the extreme danger of thus blocking up the pores of the most sensitive part of the body's surface will be evident to all. For not only is all *sensible* and *insensible* perspiration prevented, but when the body becomes heated, the absorbents take up the mineral from the cuticle and carry it to the system, where it is certain, sooner or later, to show its influence on the nervous organization,

by a partial paralysis of the eyelids, or the corner of the mouth. Nor is this the only danger. The skin is made coarse and wrinkled by fine lines, soon loses all its natural smoothness, and the lady is at length compelled to paint by *day* as well as by night, to enable her to meet the public gaze. A little of this injurious effect may be prevented by first covering the face and breast with lard or cold cream, when, after having filled up all the pores by this means, and wiped the skin, the wash of pearl powder may be painted in. There are certain strong odors and gases which the painted lady must carefully avoid coming in contact with, or she may discover her pearly bloom in a few seconds converted into a leaden mask or a negro's darkness. Sulphuretted hydrogen, or sulphur in any form, or the eating or the smell of onions, are two of the causes which produce this effect. Nearly all the washes used so frequently, under the names of *Kalydor*, *Circassian Cream*, *Milk of Roses*, &c., and which are, though injurious, the least hurtful of cosmetics, are generally prepared by beating down bitter almonds with rose- or elder-flower water, and adding from 1 to 2 grains of corrosive sublimate to each ounce of liquid, —sweet almonds, Castile soap, and spermaceti being mere *addenda*; — almond oil, caustic potash, essential oil of almonds as a perfume, and water, being by some used to make a cosmetic cream. Elder-flower water is among the most serviceable of all the washes for the face, and when used to remove freckles, with 1 grain of corrosive sublimate added to each four ounces, a lotion of considerable mildness is produced, which may be employed 2 or 3 times a day with good results. Those ladies, however, who wish to preserve their good looks the longest, will trust rather to a happy, cheerful mind, a little constitutional aperient, the use of the bath, and simple elder-flower water as a lotion for the face, than resort to the deadly properties of such mineral cosmetics, as those already enumerated.

—*a.* Adorning or beautifying: improving beauty, particularly the beauty of the skin: as, "*Cosmetic* powders." *Pope.*

Cosmetol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *kosmeo*, to adorn, and *logos*, a discourse.] A treatise on the dress, and cleanliness of the body. — *Dunglison.*

Cos'mic, Cos'mical, *a.* [Gr. *kosmikos*, from *kosmos*, the world, the universe.] Relating to the world, or to the whole frame of the universe.

(*Astron.*) A word used in ancient astronomy to denote a particular position of a planet or star, at its rising or setting, in respect to the sun. A star is said to rise *cosmically*, when it rises at the same instant that the sun rises; and to set cosmically, when it sets with the sun. *Cosmical* is opposed to *acronycal*, which signifies that a star rises at the instant the sun sets, and vice versâ. The cosmical and acronycal risings of a star are invisible to the naked eye, because the light of the sun in the horizon effaces that of the star.

Cos'mically, *adv.* With the sun at rising and setting.

Cos'mo I. II. III., Dukes of Florence. See MEDICI.

Cosmog'onal, Cosmogon'ic, Cosmogon'ical, *a.* Relating to cosmogony.

Cosmog'onist, *n.* One versed in cosmogony.

Cosmog'ony, *n.* [Gr. *kosmogonia* — *kosmos*, and *go-nē*, generation.] The generation, origin, or creation of the world or universe.

(*Philos.*) If we accept the *C.* of the Hindoos, the earliest extant is that of Hesiod, which is delivered in hexameter verse. The first prose cosmogonies were those of the early Ionic philosophers, of whom Thales, Anaximenes, Anaximander, and Anaxagoras are the most celebrated. We do not include in this list the researches of modern geologists, or the systems to which they have led. They may be said to hold the same place in relation to the old cosmogonists, which the astronomer or the chemist occupies in reference to the astrologers and alchemists of ancient times. The different theories which have been formed to account for the origin of the world may be comprehended under 3 classes: 1st. Those which suppose the world to have existed from eternity under its actual form. Aristotle embraced this doctrine, and conceiving the existing universe to be the eternal effect of an eternal cause, maintained that not only the heavens and the earth, but all animate and inanimate beings are without beginning. 2d. Those which consider the matter of the universe eternal, but not its form. This was the philosophical system of Leusippus, Democritus, Epicurus, and indeed most of the ancient philosophers and poets, who imagined the world either to be produced by the fortuitous concourse of atoms existing from all eternity, or to have sprung out of the chaotic form which preceded its present state. 3d. Those which ascribe both matter and its form to the direct agency of a spiritual cause.

Cosmog'rapher, *n.* One who is versed in cosmogony; a cosmogonist.

Cosmograph'ic, Cosmograph'ical, *a.* Pertaining to cosmography.

Cosmograph'ically, *adv.* In a cosmographic manner.

Cosmog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *kosmographia* — *kosmos*, and *graphō*, to describe.] A description of the system of the material world or universe in general; therefore comprehending astronomy, geography, and geology. — *C.* has been embodied as a science by Baron Humboldt in his celebrated work entitled *Cosmos*.

Cosmol'atry, *n.* [Gr. *kosmos*, the universe, and *latreuein*, to worship.] World-worship practised by the ancients.

Cosmological, (*koz-mo-loj'e-kl,*) *a.* Pertaining to cosmology.

Cosmol'ogist, *n.* One versed in cosmology.

Cosmol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *kosmologia* — *kosmos*, and *logos*, doctrine.] The doctrine of the world or universe, or a treatise on its structure, motions, and constituent parts; —distinguished from *cosmogony*, which relates to the formation of the universe; and from *cosmology*, which treats of the actual and permanent state of the earth as it is.

Cosmom'etry, *n.* [Gr. *kosmos*, and *metron*, measure.] Art of measuring the sphere of the universe by degrees.

Cosmoplas'tic, *a.* [Gr. *kosmos*, and *plastikos*, from *plasso*, to mould or form.] World-forming; pertaining to the formation of the world.

Cosmop'olis, in *Washington Territory*, a post-village of Chehalis co., about 10 m. W. of Montesano.

Cosmopol'itan, Cosmop'olite, *n.* [Fr. *cosmopolitain*; Gr. *kosmos*, and *politēs*, a citizen, from *polis*, a city.] A citizen of the world; one who is at home in every place; a person without a fixed residence.

Cosmopol'itanism, *n.* [Fr. *cosmopolitisme.*] Citizenship of the world; cosmopolitism.

Cosmopolit'ical, *a.* Possessing the character of a cosmopolite.

Cosmop'olitism, *n.* Character or quality of being cosmopolitan; without regard to fixed ideas or local prejudices.

Cosmora'ma, *n.* [Gr. *kosmos*, and *horama*, a view, from *horaō*, to see.] A picturesque exhibition, consisting of a number of drawings, generally about eight or ten, which are laid horizontally around a semi-circular table, and reflected by mirrors placed opposite to them diagonally. The spectator views them through a convex lens placed immediately in front of each mirror. The pictures are illuminated by lamp-light; but the lamps are so placed that they cannot be reflected by the mirrors, and are therefore invisible to the spectator.

Cosmoram'ic, *a.* Relating, or pertaining, to a cosmorama.

Cos'mos, *n.* [Gr. *kosmos*, order.] The universe: — so called from its perfect order and arrangement. — The doctrine of the universe; COSMOGRAPHY, *q. v.*

Cos'mosphere, *n.* [Gr. *kosmos*, and *sphaira*, sphere.] A contrivance for defining the earth's position in relation to the fixed stars.

Cosmothet'ic, *a.* [Gr. *kosmos*, and *tithenai*, to place in order.] (*Metaphys.*) Assuming the actual reality of the physical world; as, a *cosmothetic* idealist.

Cosne, (*kōn.*) a town of France, dep. Nièvre, on the Loire, 27 m. N.N.W. of Nevers; *pop.* 6,575.

Co'so, in *California*, a mining-district of Tulare co.

Coss, *n.* In Hindostan, a land-measure approximating to 1¼ Eng. miles.

Cossacks, (*kos'sāks,*) *n. pl.* [Russ. *Kosak.*] A people inhabiting those parts of the Russian empire which border on the N. dominions of Turkey, Poland, and the S. confines of Siberia. Both the name and origin of this people are involved in great uncertainty. They seem to have nothing Russian in their origin and character, and are probably a mixed Caucasian and Tartar race. They form a sort of independent republic, paying no taxes to Russia, but cheerfully contributing their numerous and valuable contingent of troops; and are well known as the most harassing light-horse that ever exercised a predatory warfare in the train of any army. It is estimated they can supply Russia, in time of war, with a force of about 100,000 men. Their dress is a short vest in the Polish style, large trousers of a deep blue color, and a black sheepskin cap. Their arms consist of a sabre, long spear, musket, a pair of pistols, and a long whip, which they apply to their enemy as well as to their charger's back.



Fig. 700. — COSSACK OF THE DON.

They are mostly members of the Russian Greek Church, and are described as a hospitable, generous, and disinterested people. Their settlements in European Russia are calculated to occupy an area of 100,000 sq. m. Their numbers have not been estimated for nearly a century, when they amounted to 955,228 males. This is exclusive of the Ukraine Cossacks, who are mostly settled. The others comprised in this estimate are the Don Cossacks, the Black Sea Cossacks, the Asovien and the Ural Cossacks. They form a military cordon of the empire of the Czar, extending from the Black Sea nearly to the Sea of Okhotsk.

Cos'sart, *n.* See COSSET.

Cos'sas, *n. pl.* (*Com.*) Plain India muslins.

Cos'satot, or COSSETOSE CREEK, in *Arkansas*, rises in Polk co., and joins Little River in Sevier co.

Cos'sé-Brissac', CHARLES DE, (*kos-saī brees'sak,*) a celebrated marshal of France, B. 1505. He successively commanded the French army in Flanders and Piedmont, under Francis I., Henri II., and Charles IX.; and acquired so high a reputation that nobles and princes came to him to learn the art of war. D. 1564.

Cosseir, KOSSAIR, or KOSIR, (*kos-sair',*) a sea-port town of Upper Egypt, on the W. shore of the Red Sea, 93 m. E. by S. of Ghennèh, or Kennè, and 102 m. E.N.E. of Thebes; Lat. 26° 6′ 59″ N., Lon. 34° 23′ E. A caravan road leads from Ghennèh to Cosseir, which is the centre for all the traffic between the upper valley of the Nile and the Arabian ports. *Pop.* Estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000.

Cossen'za. See COSENZA.

Cos'set, Cos'sart, *n.* A lamb brought up without the dam.

—A pet; a lambkin. (Colloquial.)

—*v. a.* To pet; to fondle; to make much of.

Cossimbazar, (*kos'sim-ba-zar,*) a town of Hindostan, prov. Bengal, dist. Moorshedabad, and abt. 1 m. S. of that city, of which it is the port, on the Bhajirathi, or Hooghly River; Lat. 24° 10′ N., Lon. 88° 15′ E. This town is noted for its cotton stockings, which are wire-knitted, and esteemed the best in Bengal. *Pop.* 4,000.

Cos'sus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of nocturnal lepidoptera, family *Bombycidæ*, the larvæ of which feed on wood. They have the wings long, thickly veined, and the antennæ with a double row of short teeth along the under side. The locust-tree Carpenter-moth, *C. robiniæ*, an American species, expands abt. 3 inches, the color gray, the fore-wings thickly covered with dusky, netted lines and irregular spots. The caterpillar bores the locust-tree and the red-oak. The Goat-moth, *C. ligniperda*, one of the largest European species, resembles the above species. It chiefly feeds upon willows and poplars.

Cost, *v. a.*, (*pret.* and *imp.* COST.) [Ger. and Du. *kosten*; Lat. *consto*; It. *costare*; O. Fr. *couster.*] To be bought for; to be had at the price of; to be required to be laid out, given, bestowed, or employed; as, good living *costs* money.

"My lord, I am for you, though it *cost* me ten nights' watching." *Shaks.*

—To require to be borne or suffered; as, it *costs* one many a pang.

"Perhaps, 'twill *cost* a sigh, a tear." — *Barbauld.*

To cost one dear. To involve a heavy outlay of time or trouble.

—*n.* [Ger. *kosten*; Dan. and Swed, *kost*; O. Fr. *coust.* See the verb.] That which a thing stands one in; that which is paid or charged for anything; the price, value, or equivalent of a thing purchased; charge; expense; expenditure; as, the *cost* of a journey.

"And wilt thou . . . put poor nature to such *cost*?" — *Crashaw.*

—Luxury; sumptuousness; extravagance; as, a thing of *cost.*

"The city woman bears
The *cost* of princes on unworthy shoulders." — *Shaks.*

—Loss; pain; suffering; detriment; as, to know trouble to one's *cost.*

—*pl.* (*Law.*) The expenses to which parties are put in the prosecution and defending of actions. Costs are to be considered either as between attorney and client, *i. e.*, the expenses and fees which the attorney is entitled to recover from his client; or as between party and party, *i. e.*, that portion of the expenses to which a successful party has been put in his suit, which he is entitled, in certain cases, to recover from the unsuccessful one.

Cos'ta, *n.*; *pl.* COSTÆ. [Lat., a rib.] (*Anat.*) A RIB, *q. v.*

(*Bot.*) The term was formerly confined to that bundle of vessels which passes directly from the base to the apex of a leaf; but which is better extended to all the main veins which proceed directly from the base to the apex, or to the points of the lobes.

(*Zoöl.*) *C.*, or COSTALIS. The cell or nervure nearest the upper margin of each wing in insects.

Cos'ta, SIR MICHAEL, a musical composer, B. in Naples, 1810. After having produced his opera of *Malvina* in the San Carlos theatre, he went to England, and has since lived in London, where he has been successively conductor of Her Majesty's Theatre, and of the Royal Italian Opera. His principal works are, besides the above, the operas of *Malek Adel* and *Don Carlos*; and the oratorios *Eli* and *Naaman*. *C.* was knighted by Queen Victoria in 1868.

Cos'tal, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *costa*, a rib.] Pertaining to the side of the body, or the ribs; or to the costa in the wings of insects.

Cost'amboul, or COSTAMANI, a town of Asiatic Turkey, cap. of a pashalic in Natolia, 235 m. E. of Constantinople. Its trade is inconsiderable. *Pop.* 12,500.

Cos'tard, *n.* [A corruption of CUSTARD, *q. v.*] The head; — used in a contemptuous sense.

"Take him over the *costard* with the belt of thy sword." — *Shaks.*

—A large, round apple.

Cos'tard-monger, Costermonger, (*kos'tr-mung'r,*) *n.* A seller of apples; — applied generally to itinerant venders of fruits, vegetables, &c.; as, to bawl like a *costermonger.*

Costa Rica, (*kos'ta rē'ka,*) the most southern State of Central America, bounded on the N.E. by the Gulf of Mexico, S.W. by the Pacific Ocean, N.W. by Nicaragua,

and S.W. by the U. States of Colombia; *area*, 16,250 sq. m.; Lat. between 8° and 10° 40′ N., Lon. between 83° and 8..° W. The surface is mountainous and volcanic, with extensive forests, although many parts present large barren tracts. The principal products are coffee, tobacco, cocoa, sarsaparilla, wild indigo, and dye-woods. *C. R.* forms an independent republic, with a representative government and a supreme chief for the executive. San José, the capital, is situated among the mountains, midway bet. the Pacific Ocean and Caribbean Sea. *Pop.* abt. 135,000. Exports, 1876, $2,249,242, chiefly coffee.

Cos'tate, Cos'tated, *a.* [Lat. *costa.*] Having ribs, or the appearance of ribs.

(*Bot.*) A term applied, either to indicate the presence of but one rib, as in most leaves; or in speaking of cases where three or more ribs proceed from the base to the apex of a leaf, and are connected by cross veins. The latter are frequently called nerves, or nervures. If a leaf has its ribs all distinct from the very base, it is called *tricostate*, *quinquecostate*, and so on; but if the ribs are united at the base in a distinct manner, the term becomes *triplicostate*, *quintuplicostate*, &c.

Cos'teau, *v. i.* (*Cornish.*) To seek for a lode of tin.

Costean Pits, *n. pl.* (*Mining.*) In Cornwall, Eng., shallow pits sunk to trace or find tin.

Cos'teaning, *n.* (*Mining.*) The process of discovering lodes of tin by sinking shafts in their vicinity, and drawing transversely to their supposed direction.

Costel'late, a. Costated.

Cos'ter, *n.* An abbreviated form of COSTER-MONGER, *q. v.*

Cos'ter, LAURENS JANSZOON, b. at Haarlem, abt. 1370, and said, by the Dutch, to have invented the art of printing previous to Guttenberg. His countrymen make of this question of priority one of national importance, and, besides previous solemnities in honor of *C.*, his bronze statue by Royer, was erected in Haarlem, in 1866.

Cost'-free, *adv.* or *a.* Free of cost or charge; as, to live *cost-free*,

Cos'tigon, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Bath co.

Costil'la, in *Colorado*, a S. co.; *area*, abt. 4,800 sq. m. The main chain of the Rocky Mountains bounds it on the E., as partly does the Rio Grande del Norte on the W. The Rio Costilla intersects it; *cap.* San Luis; *pop.* 1,579.

Costil'la, in *Colorado*, a post-office of Costilla co.

Cos'tive, *a.* [From It. *costipato, costipare*; Lat *constipo, constipatus* — *con.* and *stipo*, to cram or stuff.] Bound in the body or bowels; constipated; as, a *costive* habit of body.

—Close; reserved; impermeable.

"Faster than his *costive* brain indites,
Philo's quick hand in flowing letters writes."— *Prior.*

Cos'tively, *adv.* With costiveness.

Cos'tiveness, *n.* State of being costive; obstruction of the bowels; constipation.

Cost'less, *a.* Without cost: costing nothing.

Cost'liness, *n.* State of being costly or expensive, expensiveness; great cost or expense; sumptuousness; extravagance; as, *costliness* of apparel.

Cost'ly, *a.* Of a high price; expensive; valuable; precious; dear; sumptuous.

"*Costly* thy habit as thy purse can buy."— *Shaks.*

Cost'mary, *n.* [Gr. *kostos*; Lat. *costum*, an aromatic plant, and *Maria*, i. e. the Virgin Mary.] (*Bot.*) A species of tansy dedicated to the Virgin; ale-cost.

Costume, (*kos'tūm.*) *n.* [O. Fr. *coustume*, from L. Lat *consuma*, same signification as L. Lat. *consuetudo.*] An established mode of dress, particularly that which is appropriate to a given age, place, person, &c.; as, a fancy *costume*. See DRESS.

—The term applied to the accessory belongings of a play, poem, picture, &c., in harmony with time, place, and circumstance; as, stage-*costume*.

Costum'er, Costum'ier, *n.* [Fr. *costumier*; this rendering of the word is now very generally adopted.] One who deals in and provides costumes, &c., for a theatre, private theatricals, fancy balls, &c.

Co-sufferer, *n.* A fellow-sufferer; one who suffers in conjunction with another.

Cosumne, or COSUMNES, in *California*, a township of El Dorado co.; *pop.* 542.

—A post-village and township of Sacramento co., total *pop.* 694.

Co-supreme', *n.* A sharer of supremacy with another

Co-sure'ty, *n.* A joint surety; one who is surety with another.

Co'sy, *a* See COZY.

Cot, Cote, *n.* [A. S. *cota, cyta*; Du. *kot*, a cottage; Icel. *kot.* Probably the common origin is the Ger. *kutten*, to dig, to excavate; W. *cwt.* In old times, among northern European nations, dwellings were excavated underground.] A small house; a cottage; a hut; a hovel; a shed or inclosure for horses and cattle; as, a dove-*cote*.

'Mine be a *cot* beside the hill.' — *Rogers*

—A small rude kind of boat, resembling a *dug-out*

—A cosset: a lambkin. (Used in some parts of England.)

—A sheath or cover for a burnt or lacerated finger.

—An abbreviated form of *cot-queen*, (q. v.)

Cot, Cott, *n.* [O Fr *cote, coite*; probably allied to Gr. *koi-tē*, a couch or bed] A small bed, a bed for infants or young children: as, a baby's *cot*

(*Naut.*) A kind of suspended hammock, serving as a bed, on board ships.

"Chips, the carpenter's mate, lay drunk in his *cot*."— *Marryatt*

Cotabam'bas, in Peru, a province of the department of Cuzco, lying between the Apurimac and Pachachaca, and traversed by the Oropesa. It is 75 m. in length, by about 50 in breadth. Surface mountainous. *Pop.* 25,000.

Cotab'ulate, *v. a.* See CONTABULATE.

Cotagay'ta, (Santia'go de,) a town of Bolivia, dep. of Potosi, on the river Cotagayta, 15 m. S.S.E. of Potosi city.

Co-tan'gent, *n.* (*Geom.*) The tangent of any complemental arch, or what the arch wants of a quadrant, or 90 degrees.

Cote, *n.* See COT.

Coteau des Prai'ries, an elevated region separating the basin of the Mississippi from that of the Missouri. Commencing about Lat. 46° N., it extends S.S.E. 200 m. between Lon. 98° and 99° W.

Coteau du Lac', in Lower Canada, a village of Vaudreuil co., on the St. Lawrence River; *pop.* about 400.

Coteau St. Augustin, and Coteau St. Pierre, in Canada. See page 713.

Cote Blanche Bay, in *Louisiana*, in the S.W. border of St. Mary's parish.

Cote des Neiges, in Lower Canada, a vill. of Hochelaga co., 2½ m. W. of Montreal; *pop.* 842.

Cote Gelée, in *Louisiana*, a post-office of Lafayette co.

Cotempora'neous, *a.* [Lat. *contemporaneus* — *con*, and *tempus, temporis*, time.] Living or being at the same time with another or others; contemporaneous.

Cotempora'neously, *adv* At the same time with some other event, contemporaneously.

Cotem'porary, *n.* [Fr. *contemporain* — *con*, and *temporaire*; Lat. *temporarius*, from *tempus, temporis*, time.] Living or being at the same time with another; contemporary.

—*n.* One who lives at the same time with another; a contemporary.

Co-ten'ant, *n.* A joint tenant: a tenant in common.

Côte d'Or, (*kōte-dor,*) an E. dep. of France, formed of part of the old province of Burgundy, in Lat. 46° 55′—48° 10′ N., Lon 4° 2′—5° 30′ E — *Area*, 3,350 sq. m. The surface is in general rather elevated, and is traversed by a chain of hills forming the connecting-link between the Cevennes and the Vosges. A portion of that range, called the *Côte d'Or* (golden slope), receives its name on account of the excellence of the wines produced on its declivities. A great part of the dep. is covered with forests. The valleys and plains are fertile, and there is good pasture-land; but the vine culture is by far the most important branch of industry. To this dep. belong the first class wines of *Clos Vougeot, Romanée, Chambertin, Corton, Richebourg, Volnay, Pomard, Beaune, Montrachet*, and *Meursault*. *C.* is watered by the Seine, which rises in the N W, and by several of its affluents; by the Saone, and by Arroux, a tributary of the Loire. The climate is temperate; iron, coal, marble, gypsum, and lithographic stones are found, the first in large quantities. *C.* is divided into 4 arrondissements, viz., Beaune, Châtillon-sur-Seine, Dijon, and Semur, with Dijon for its capital. *Pop.* 382,762.

Cotentin, (*ko-ten'tă,*) a district of France, in the old prov. of Normandy It forms a peninsula, stretching into the English Channel, in the dep of Manche, and having, at its extremity, Cape La Hague.

Coterie, (*ko'te-rē*) *n.* [Fr., a company of villagers holding a fief under one lord, from Lat. *cotarius*, from *cota*, a cottage] A circle of familiar friends; a meeting for social or literary intercourse; an exclusive society; a clique; a political party; as, a *coterie* of strong-minded women.

Coter'minous, *a.* Conterminous; approximating to; adjacent; — preceding *with*; as, one county is *coterminous with* another.

Côtes du Nord, (*kote-doo-nor',*) a maritime dep. of France, forming part of the prov. of Bretagne, and bounded N. by the English Channel, in which are several small islands belonging to *C.*; Lat. 48° 3′—48° 57′ N., Lon. 1° 53′—3° 35′ W. *Area*, 2,840 sq. m. The Armoric Hills, called also the Montagnes Noires, and the Menez Mountains, cross the dep. from E. to W. They have a breadth of about sixteen miles, and consist chiefly of granite and clay slate. These formations give a rude and broken aspect to the coasts. The chief rivers, which are short but navigable, are the Rancé, Gouet Trieux, Guer, and Arguenon. The cultivation of flax and hemp, with pasturage and iron-mining, supply employment in the mountainous districts, while in the sheltered valleys and on the coast-levels all European kinds of grain, with pears and apples and other fruits, are produced; and maize is cultivated, but does not always ripen The coasts are well supplied with various kinds of fish. The dep. is divided into the 5 arrond. of St. Brieuc, Dinan, Londéac, Lannion, and Gningamp. The chief town is St. Brieuc. *Pop.* 641,210.



Fig. 701

A BRETON FARMER. (France.)

Côte sans Besoin, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Callaway co., on the Missouri River, about 12 m. E.N.E. of Jefferson City; *pop.* 869.

Côte St. André, (*an-drai,*) a town of France, dep. Isère, 20 m. from Vienne. In its neighborhood is produced the celebrated liquor called *Eaux de la côte*. *Pop.* 4,847.

Cot'gare, *n.* Refuse wool, hemp, or flax.

Co'thurn, *n.* [Lat. *cothurnus.*] (*Antiq.*) The high buskin worn by tragic actors to increase their apparent height; thence used, metaphorically, by ancient writers to signify the tragic art.

Cothur'nate, Cothur'nated, *a.* Donning a cothurn; hence, having relation to tragedy.

Cotic'ular, *a.* [Lat. *coticula*, from *cos, cotis*, a whetstone.] Pertaining to whetstones; like, or suitable for, whetstones.

Co-tid'al, *a.* [*Con*, and *tidal*, from *tide.*] Marking places where the tide, or high water, takes place at the same time: as, *co-tidal* lines.

Cotill', in *Louisiana*, a post-office of Rapides co.

Cotillon, (sometimes wrongly written COTILLION,) (*ko-teel'yun.*) *n.* [Fr., from *cotte*, a petticoat.] (*Dancing.*) A brisk French dance performed by 8 persons together; the predecessor of the modern quadrille.

'My lady went through the *cotillon* with true grace, and the 'air noble.' — *Sir C. Hanbury Williams.*

—The music for the above dance.

Cotindi'ba, or COTINGUIBA, a river in Brazil. It rises in the N. side of Mount Itabaianna, flows E. and enters the Atlantic Ocean 18 m. N.N.E. of Sergipe del Rey.

Cotise', *n.* [Fr. *coté*, side.] (*Her.*) A diminutive of the *bend*, being one-half the width of the bendlet; generally borne in couples, with a bend or charges between them. A bend, fess, &c., between two cotises, is termed *cotised.*

Cot'land, *n.* (*Law.*) Land appendant to a cottage.

Cot'octou Furnace, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Frederick co.

Cotopaxi, (*ko'to-pāks'e,*) in Ecuador, a volcano, in the E. Cordillera of the Andes, 34 m. S.S.E of Quito; Lat. 0° 41′ S., Lon. 78° 42′ W. It is conical in shape and rises to a height of 18,875 ft. above the level of the sea, or 9,800 ft. above the table-land of Quito. The upper part, a perfect cone of 4,400 feet in height, is entirely covered with snow, excepting that the immediate verge of the crater looks more like a bare parapet of rock. Humboldt, who attempted to ascend the mountain in 1802, found great difficulty in reaching even the snowy zone, and pronounced the top itself to be absolutely inaccessible. In 1738, the flames were known to rise 3,000 feet. On June 26, 1877, a dreadful eruption from *C.* took place, causing great loss of life and destroying a vast amount of property for miles beyond the base of this volcano.

Cot'quean, *n.* [Probably from Fr. *coquin.*] A man who busies himself in women's affairs; a meddler.

Cotro'ne, (anc. *Crotona,*) a seaport town of S. Italy, 6 m. N. of Cape Nau; Lat. 39° 7′ N., Lon. 17° 10′ E. Its inhabitants were celebrated for athletic exercises, and Milo was its most renowned athlete. *C.* is strongly fortified. *Pop.* 5,000.

Co-trustee', *n.* A joint trustee.

Cots'wold, *n.* A sheep-cote in a champaign country.

Cots'wold Hills, a tract of about 200,000 acres of hilly country in England, dividing the basins of the Thames and Severn. This is good grazing land, and gave its name to the celebrated breed of sheep known as the Cotswold.

Cot'ta, *n.* (*Com.*) In India, a cowrie measure, embracing 12,000 cowries.

Cotta, the name of an old German publishing-house, established at Tübingen in 1649, and still one of the most flourishing in Germany. The most prominent member was *Joh. Friedr. Freiherr von C.*, b. 1764. In 1798, he established the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, a periodical still published at Augsburg, and from that time published the works of the most illustrious modern authors of Germany. D. 1832.—G. A. COTTA D. at Stuttgart, 1876.

Cottage, (*kot'taj,*) *n* [O. Fr *cotage*; L Lat *cotagium*, a rural tenement; A S. *cota*, a cote] A cot; a hut; a small habitation for the poorer classes of persons.

—A small, but neat and tasteful, house, detached from other buildings. In this modern sense, the term is loosely applied to a great variety of buildings, from the ornamental *C.* of the English to the Swiss chalet; as, a *cottage* ornée.

Cottage, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Hardin co.

Cottage, in *New York*, a post-office of Cattaraugus co.

Cottage, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Huntingdon co.

Cot'taged, *a.* Covered with cottages; as, a *cottaged* hamlet.

Cottage Grove, in *California*, a post-office of Klamath co.

Cottage Grove, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Douglas co.

Cottage Grove, in *Indiana*, a P. O. of Union co.

Cottage Grove, in *Minnesota*, a township of Washington co.; *pop.* 705.

Cottage Grove, in *Oregon*, a post-office of Lane co.

Cottage Grove, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Washington co., in Cottage Grove township.

Cottage Grove, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Dane co.; *pop.* 955.

Cottage Hill, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Du Page co.

Cottage Hill, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Dubuque co.

Cottage Hill, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Muskingum co.

Cottage Home, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Lincoln co.

Cottage Inn, in *Wisconsin*, a P. O. of Lafayette co

Cottage Mill, in *Georgia*, a P. O. of Chattahoochee co.

Cot'tager, *n.* One who lives in a hut or cottage.

"Let us from our country farms
Call forth our *cottagers* to arms."— *Swift.*

Cot'tageville, in *W. Virginia*, a P. O. of Jackson co.

Cott'bus, [Ger. *Kottbus.*] A town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, on the Spree, 42 m. S. by W. of Frankfort-on-

the-Oder. *Manuf.* Woollen and linen stuffs, and stockings. *Pop.* 12,225.

Cot'ter, Cot'tar, Cottier', *n.* A cotiager; one who inhabits a hut, caldn, or cottage; as, an Irish *cottier*.

Cot'ter, *n.* A piece of wood or iron used as a wedge for chocking or tastening the parts of a piece of mechanism; as, the *cotter* of a window-pin.

Cot'tise, *n.* [From Lat. *costa*.] (*Her.*) See COTISE.

Cot'tleville, in *Missouri*, a post-office of St Charles co.

Cotton, (*kŏt'tn,*) *n.* [Fr. *coton*; It. *cotone*; Ar. *koln, kotton*; Hind. *goolu, ruhi*; Ger. *baumwolle*; Du. *katoen, boomwol*; Sp. *algodon*; Por. *algodas*; Swed. *bomull*; Russ. *chlobtschataja bumaja*; Pol. *bawełna*; Sansk. *kapasa*: Malay, *kapas*; Lat. *gossypium*.] (*Bot.*) The hair covering the seeds in all the species of the genus *Gossypium*, or cotton-plant, order *Malvaceæ*. These hairs upon the seeds, and the occurrence of three leafy bracts, united at their base outside the flower, constitute the distinctive characters of the genus. From the importance of *C.* as a raw material, the genus *Gossypium* must be regarded as one of the most valuable to man in the whole vegetable kingdom. There appear to be four distinct species. Many other so-called species have been described, but they are probably mere varieties. The first *C.* fabrics were manufactured from the hairs of the species *G. herbaceum* (see fig. 188), the common cotton-plant of India. The stems are less woody than in other species; hence its specific name, which signifies herbaceous. It is a pretty plant, and rises from 18 inches to 2 feet in height during the first year of growth. It is usually cut down annually; but if allowed to grow, it will attain a height of 5 or 6 feet, and its branches will become rather woody. All the younger parts of the stem are covered with short hairs, and marked with black spots. The flowers are bright yellow, each petal being marked with a purple spot near the base. The flower is succeeded by a fruit, which gradually becomes dry, and then bursts into 3 or 4 valves, when the cotton-wool is seen issuing from it in all directions. This is the Surat *C.* of commerce. The *C.* is generally white; but much of that produced in China is of the yellow or tawny color, peculiar to the fabric called "Nankeen." *G. arboreum*, the tree-cotton, is another Indian species, but, unlike the last, it assumes the aspect and dimensions of a small tree, from 15 to 20 feet in height. The flowers are of a bright-red color. The *C.* hairs are remarkably soft and silky, and are woven by the natives into a very fine muslin, used for turbans by the privileged religious classes only. *G. barbadense* is the species which yields all our best *C.* It is called the *Barbadoes*, or *Bourbon C.*, but does not appear to have been originally a native of the New World. It is a perennial plant, and has a shrubby stem, from six to fifteen ft. in height. The flowers are yellow, like those of *G. herbaceum*, and have a dark spot at the base of each petal. The fruit is capsular, and contains in its interior from 8 to 12 black seeds, which, on being freed from the cotton-wool, are found to be destitute of down, unlike those of the preceding species, which are covered with firmly adhering short hairs. The plant was introduced into Georgia from the Bahama Islands, where it had been grown from seed obtained in the West Indies. In the small American islands which fringe the coast of Georgia, this plant has produced the celebrated *Sea-Island C.*, which is unrivalled for the length of its staple, its strength, and its silkiness. This variety is restricted to the islands and a narrow belt of mainland on the immediate coast of the Atlantic, extending from the Great Pedee River, in N. Carolina, to Cape Canaveral, in Florida. The same plant, when cultivated in the cooler and drier climates of the hill-country of Georgia, is inferior in quality, and shorter in staple. This fact shows how great is the influence of external circumstances on the growth of the cotton-plant. The species *G. peruvianum*, or *acuminatum*, is supposed to be indigenous to America. Like the Bourbon *C.*, it has black seeds and yellow flowers. The seeds adhere together, however, in a peculiar way, forming a kidney-shaped mass. This plant furnishes the S. American varieties of *C.*, as *Pernambuco*, *Peruvian*, *Maranham*, and *Brazilian*. After the Sea-Island and Egyptian, these S. American *C.* obtain the highest price in the market. *C.* is now extensively cultivated in Egypt, in S. Africa, in India, and in Australia; but it will be long before the supplies from these parts can compete with those from the U. States. If examined under the microscope, the *C.*-hair will be found apparently to consist of two delicate transparent tubes, the one twisted round the other. If, however, the hair be examined in its young state, it will be found to be an untwisted cylindrical tube. Its changed appearance when it reaches its maturity can be accounted for by the circumstances under which it is developed. As the seeds and hairs grow, the capsules do not appear to expand with equal rapidity; and, consequently, the hair is exposed to pressure on all sides. The result of this is, that the hair collapses in the middle, leaving a hair-formed tube on each side. These uncollapsed portions of the hair give it the appearance of a flat ribbon, with a hem or border at each edge. The hair does not, however, grow out straight, but, coming in contact with other hairs and the sides of the capsular fruit, it becomes twisted. This twisting is undoubtedly the great fact that makes the *C.*-hair of value to man. There are many hairs, such as those of the *cotton-grass* and the *Bombax*, which are as long and apparently as strong as those of the *G.*, but which, failing in this irregularity of surface, are utterly incapable of being twisted into a thread or yarn. The twisting gives the *C.*-hair the power of uniting with its fellows, and forming with them a cord strong enough to be woven.



Fig. 702. — BARBADOES COTTON.
(*Gossypium barbadense.*)
(See also fig. 188.)

Production. Columbus found the cotton-plant growing wild in Hispaniola, and later explorers recognized it as far N. as the country bordering the *Meschacebe*, or Mississippi. In the U. States, cotton-seeds were first planted, as an experiment in 1621, (*Purchas's Pilgrims,*) and in a paper of the date of 1666, preserved in Carroll's *Historical Collections of S. Carolina*, the growth of the cotton-plant is noticed in the province of Carolina. It was, however, little known except as a garden-plant, until after the Revolutionary war. The first successful crop in S. Carolina was that of W. Elliott, in 1790. His success caused many to engage in the cultivation of *C.*, and some of the largest fortunes in S. Carolina were thus accumulated. But the region adapted to the production of the sea-island *C.* was limited, and the amount of 8,000,000 lbs. raised in 1805 was not exceeded by the subsequent crops. The culture of the other varieties, distinguished by the green instead of the black seed of the sea-island, was rapidly extended from the last years of the 18th century throughout the Southern States. The production of the U. States, from 1830 down to the present day, is exhibited in the following data:

Account of the Produce of the U. States Cotton Crops from 1830–31 *down to* 1867–8.

Year.	*Total Crop. Bales.*	*Year.*	*Total Crop. Bales.*	*Year.*	*Total Crop. Bales.*
1830–31	1,038,848	1845–46	2,100,537	1856–57	2,939,519
1834–35	1,254,328	1846–47	1,778,651	1857–58	3,113,962
1835–36	1,360,725	1847–48	2,347,634	1859–60	4,669,770
1836–37	1,822,930	1848–49	2,728,596	1860–61	3,656,086
1837–38	1,801,497	1849–50	2,096,706	*1861–62	4,800,000
1838–39	1,360,552	1850–51	2,355,257	*1862–63	1,500,000
1839–40	2,177,835	1851–52	3,015,029	*1863–64	500,000
1840–41	1,634,945	1852–53	3,262,882	*1864–65	300,000
1841–42	1,683,574	1853–54	2,930,027	1865–66	2,154,476
1842–43	2,378,875	1854–55	2,847,393	1866–67	1,951,988
1843–44	2,030,409	1855–56	3,527,845	1867–68	2,430,893

The years marked with asterisks, as above, were those in which the cotton-growing regions of this country were suffering in the convulsions of the late civil war; consequently little *C.* was planted, in comparison with that which suffered destruction by the contending armies. The total market receipts of the article are therefore computed upon close estimate. During the continuance of that war the manufacturing countries of Europe suffered severely, as is well known, from the almost absolute stoppage of their usual *C.* supplies from the U. States; and, in this emergency, turned their attention towards encouraging the growth of the staple in other countries, as Brazil, Venezuela, Egypt, India, &c. This experiment was attended with successful results, in so far as concerned the obtaining of a sufficient quantity of the article to keep the spinners going; but it was also found that the *C.* of the countries named being of short staple, and of inferior quality, generally, to the American, could not compete with the long-stapled varieties grown in this country—more especially the "sea-islands," which always carry the top-prices in foreign markets. The qualities from the above-mentioned countries were found to run pretty much as follows:—Egyptian, *good; fair to middling:* Brazilian, *good; middling — fair to middling:* Venezuelan, *middling; middling fair to poor:* East India (Surat), *barely middling; poor, often dirty.* It was at one time anticipated that negro emancipation in the S. States would seriously, if not disastrously, check the future growth of the staple in those countries. This prophecy has now been happily proved erroneous, as has been indicated by the steady revival of cultivation in the South during the years 1868–9; the crop turned out during the latter year approximating in quantity to the heavy yields obtained in the years immediately preceding the war, while the quality itself has never been surpassed. American *C.* has, consequently, recovered its old status in European markets, and, with it, a near approach to its old marketable price in foreign centres of manufacturing industry. We may conclude by quoting from an excellent article on the subject that appeared in the *New York Nation*, (Oct., 1869,) as follows:—"The results of the last ten years' experience seem to show that the South really has a monopoly of a certain class of cotton at all events, and almost a monopoly of the article itself, for the supply from other countries, even under the stimulus of the war, seems to have produced little or no effect on the markets."

(*Cultivation.*) The upland varieties have been cultivated nearly as far N. as Lat. 40°, but only under favorable circumstances. Cotton-patches are to be seen in S. Illinois and S. Missouri, where the plant is grown for domestic use; and in many families the hand-loom is yet in vogue. "As a great commercial staple, however, its culture embraces a belt of country 100 m. or more in width — underlaid by the Cretaceous formation — which starts near the N. line of the State of Mississippi, and, sweeping round the base of the Alleghanies through Alabama, Georgia, S. Carolina, and N. Carolina, extends as far N. as Raleigh, and even Richmond, Va. The S. limit of this belt is where it comes in contact with the region of 'Pine-Barrens,' whose soil consists of Pliocene-Tertiary sands. Its culture extends up the Mississippi Valley to Memphis, and up the lower valleys of the White, Arkansas, and Red rivers. The cotton soils are of moderate fertility, and when stripped of timber, are exceedingly liable to wash into gullies and ravines. After a few croppings, they are very difficult to renovate, since they do not admit of a rotation of crops. The climate is unfit for the growth of the nutritious grasses, and hence, where the ground lies fallow for a few years to recover its productive powers, it ceases to be profitable. The grasses which spring up are coarse, and afford little nutriment to cattle. The forage of the planter is derived from corn-stalks, cut before maturity; and hence, throughout the region, we find no herds of cattle or swine; nor can any course of industry render stock-raising profitable. (Mr. Foster's *Mississippi Valley*, 1869.)" *C.*, when raised within the frost-line, must always be planted, if possible, after the last frost in spring, as it is more easily killed by cold than any other plant; and when once bitten by frost it cannot recover, like corn, but must be re-planted. Before planting, the ground must be broken deeply and thoroughly. This should be done in February or March, for plantations in the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, or Arkansas; in January, for plantations in Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, or Texas. We can, of course, only generalize in an article so brief as this must be; but it will be readily seen, by any one possessed of only a little knowledge of geography, that S. Georgia and S. Alabama have seasons like those of S. Mississippi. Louisiana, Texas, &c. The next step in the process, after having broken the ground well, and permitted it to lie thus for a few weeks, is to "*bed up*" the ground, as the planters phrase it, for putting in the seed. The rows are laid off from 3 to 4 feet apart in the thinner lands, from three to seven feet in the rich lands of Louisiana and Texas — with a narrow-bladed plough — generally with a scooter. The fertilizer is now dropped in this furrow, and a ridge, or bed, made upon it with a turning-plough. One furrow on each side of the fertilized ridge is sufficient. Now the preparation for planting has been handsomely made; the next, and last step in the process is to open the ridge with a scooter, drop in the seeds, and cover them. The covering is rapidly and well effected by a board screwed to the helve of a scooter. The board should be long enough to extend across the cotton-row, and have a scoop, or groove, cut in the centre of it, corresponding to the width of the furrow in which the seeds have been dropped. The seeds should be rubbed or rolled in wet ashes just previous to planting, to destroy the adhesion of the cotton fibres that will remain with the seeds of *upland C.* after the very best ginning now known to planters. The Sea-Island *C.*, or, as it is often called, "black-seed," and "long-staple," may be dropped without this rolling in ashes; as, when it is ginned, or picked from the seeds by hand, very little lint is left on the seeds. After it shall have sprung from the ground to the height of abt. two inches, it is "chopped out" with a hoe. Two or 3 stalks are all that should be left in one spot to grow; and these spots, or hills, should be 8 to 18 inches apart, according to the strength of the soil. Of course the grass, the great enemy of all plants, and specially of *C.*, must be cut out when this chopping is performed. In 8 to 10 days after the chopping the plant must be hoed, or have dirt thrown gently around the tender stalk, with a small plough. In two weeks more the *C.* should be again ploughed, and carefully cleaned of all grass by a hoe-hand. In 2 to 3 weeks more another ploughing must be given, and you have little else to do with it save to keep the grass out, specially now from the middles; for if weeds and grass grow there, they will give to the pickers a very troublesome crop of seeds and dry leaves in the fall and winter. *C.* must not be ploughed when the ground is very wet. — The *picking* is generally done by hand, and should be commenced in July or August, as soon as the matured *C.* is well open. One hand can pick from 100 to 200, and even 300 lbs. per day, under very favorable circumstances. But it is to be hoped that "Howe's cotton-picker," or some other ingenious machine, is destined speedily to lighten this most tiresome and troublesome of all the labor-processes by which *C.* is prepared for market. The *C.* first picked, before the autumnal rains have dirtied it, and the October frosts turned it yellow, is the best; and must be ginned and packed by itself, to command the best price in market. If the "storm-cotton," or the frosted cotton, be mixed with it, the price of the whole lot will be depreciated in consequence. — After having been picked, *C.* is spread out and dried, and then separated from the seeds. The latter process was formerly performed by hand — a tedious operation, by which one hand could clean only a pound or so a day; — but since the invention of the saw-gin, by Eli Whitney, in 1793, the process of cleaning has been both rapid and effectual. This machine is composed of a hopper, having one side formed of strong parallel wires, placed so close together as to exclude the passage of the seeds from within. The wool is dragged through the apertures by means of circular saws attached to a large roller, and made to revolve between the wires, the seeds sinking to the bottom of the hopper. This process is adopted only in cleaning the short-sta-

pled varieties of American *C.*, the seeds of which adhere so firmly to the wool as to require a considerable amount of force to separate them. The Sea-Island variety is cleaned by being passed through two small rollers, which revolve in opposite directions, and easily throw off the hard, smooth seeds. In India, though the saw-gin has been introduced in some districts, the wool is mostly cleaned by means of the primitive roller. Both descriptions of gins are used in Egypt and the Brazils. The *C.* cleaned by the roller-gin, being uninjured thereby in staple, realizes the better price; but the deterioration caused by the saw-gin is compensated for by the greatly increased quantity cleaned; the latter turning out four or five times as much work as the former, in an equal space of time, and thereby considerably reducing the expense of cleaning. — After the worms (see *Noctuidæ*), which destroy the pod, or the cotton-plant itself, and against which we have, as yet, no means of defence, the chief enemy of *C.* is *rust*. Against this something can be done. "The cause of rust," says Mr. D. Dickson, of Hancock county, Georgia, in a valuable article published in the *Southern Cultivator*, "is plainly marked, and the indications readily understood. There is a weed, (I call it *rust-weed*), that marks all land that will rust *C.* This weed is now green, (Feb. 8th.) but in a few weeks it will be very rusty. Lands that will certainly rust *C.* are such as are not properly drained; low, sandy lands; land under bluffs, that is sandy, and inclined to be springy; poor land that is sandy and porous, having the clay a good way below the surface, and also resting on pipe-clay; and sandy land that gets grassy in July to September. Rust is caused also by very heavy rains; by guano alone, which causes a very heavy crop of bolls; and, lastly, by poverty and bad work. The remedy is: To drain the land well; rest it, to accumulate humus; haul red-clay on the sandy land; plough deep, and subsoil before planting. The land should be well mixed throughout with clay and vegetable mould, at least 9 inches deep. The best manure to prevent rust, is 200 lbs. of dissolved bones, 100 lbs. Peruvian guano, 200 to 300 lbs. of salt, and 100 lbs. of land-plaster (plaster of Paris), per acre. The above remedies will return one hundred per cent. interest to the owner. All lands may be made good cotton-lands by the use of the spade, clay-humus (or vegetable matter), and the above manures. Lands that will produce 100 lbs. of lint *C.* without manure, if level, are worth $10 per acre; and level land that will produce 400 lbs. of lint *C.* per acre, with manure, is worth $100 per acre. Here is a margin of $90 to pay for improving an acre of land. It can be done, and 50 per cent. made on the manures purchased every year; always returning the cotton-seed back to the land, when in *C.*, or its share of stable-manure, when in corn."

Cotton Manufacture. This important branch of textile fabrics has its origin in India and China, in which countries it was known and operated in many centuries before being understood by the moderns. Among ancient writers Herodotus is the first who mentions this staple; called by him *tree-wool*. Both the Greeks and Romans imported their raw material from India. About the 10th century, this manufacture was introduced by the Moors into Spain, where its products flourished principally in the form of coarse cloths, canvas, &c. In Italy, cotton fabrics began to be manipulated at about much the same period. The Netherlands was the next country to adopt the art, which from thence was transplanted into England by the Protestant refugees from Flanders, after the capture of Antwerp by the Duke of Parma in 1585. In 1641, Manchester is recorded as receiving cotton-wool from Smyrna and Cyprus, and manufacturing it into various stuffs. In 1660 all colonial cotton was ordered to be sent to England for manufacture, and in 1760 the annual value of the trade was estimated at only $1,000,000. From the first introduction of the *C. M.* into Great Britain down to 1773, the *weft* or transverse threads of the web only, were of cotton; the *warp*, or longitudinal threads, consisting wholly of linen yarn. In the first stage of the manufacture the weavers, dispersed in cottages throughout the country, furnished themselves as well as they could with the warp and weft for their webs, and carried them to market when they were finished; but the impossibility of making any considerable division among the different branches of a manufacture so conducted, or of prosecuting them on a large scale, added to the interruption given to the proper business of the weavers by the necessity of attending to the cultivation of the patches of ground which they generally occupied, opposed great obstacles to its progress. In 1767, however, James Hargreaves (*q. v.*) invented the *spinning-jenny*. At first this admirable machine enabled 16 to 30 threads to be spun with the same facility as 1; and it was subsequently brought to such perfection, that a little girl was enabled to work no fewer than from 80 to 120 spindles. The jenny was applicable only to the spinning of cotton for weft, being unable to give to the yarn that degree of firmness and hardness which is required for the longitudinal threads or warp; but this deficiency was soon after supplied by the introduction of the *spinning-frame* (1769–1775) — that wonderful piece of machinery which spins a vast number of threads of any degree of fineness and hardness, leaving to man merely to feed the machine with cotton, and to join the threads when they happen to break. It is not difficult to understand the principle on which this machine is constructed, and the mode of its operation. It consists of two pairs of rollers, turned by means of machinery. The lower roller of each pair is furrowed or fluted longitudinally, and the upper one is covered with leather, to make them take a hold of the cotton. If there were only one pair of rollers, it is clear that a carding of cotton passed between would be drawn forward by the revolution of the rollers, but it would merely undergo a certain degree of compression from their action. No sooner, however, has the carding, or *roving* as it is technically termed, begun to pass through the first pair of rollers, than it is received by the second pair, which are made to revolve with (as the case may be) 3, 4, or 5 times the velocity of the first pair. By this admirable contrivance the roving is drawn out into a thread of the desired degree of tenuity: a twist being given to it by the adaptation of the spindle and fly of the common flax-wheel to the machinery. Sir Richard Arkwright (*q. v.*) gave his machine the name of the *water-frame*; but it has since become better known as the *spinning-frame*. Nearly at the same time that the spinning department was thus wonderfully improved, Dr. Cartwright, a clergyman of Kent, invented the *power-loom* (in 1787), a machine which has already gone far to supersede weaving by the hand. While these extraordinary inventions were being made, Watt was perfecting the steam-engine, and was thus not only supplying the manufacturers with a new power applicable to every purpose, and easy of control, but with one that might be placed in the most convenient situations, and in the midst of a population trained to industrious habits. Still something remained to complete this astonishing career of discovery. Without a vastly increased supply of the raw material at a lower price than it had previously brought, the inventions of Hargreaves, Arkwright, and Watt would have been of comparatively little value. Luckily, what they did for the manufacturers, Mr. Eli Whitney, originally of Massachusetts, and afterwards a citizen of New Haven, Connecticut, did for the American cotton-growers. He invented a machine by which cotton-wool is separated from the seed with the utmost facility and expedition. Previously to 1790 the U. States did not export a single pound-weight of raw cotton. In 1792 they exported the trifling quantity of 138,328 lbs. Whitney's invention came into operation in 1793; and in 1794, 1,601,760 lbs., and in 1795, 5,276,306 lbs. were exported! And so astonishing has been the growth of cotton in the interval, that in 1860 the exports from the United States alone amounted to the prodigious quantity of 1,767,6 6,338 lbs. The first machines set up in the U. States were at East Bridgewater, Mass., in 1786, by two Scotchmen, employed by Mr. Orr of that place. The manufacture, however, languished for want of competent machinery until 1790, when a person named Slater, who had been employed in the English cotton-mills in Derbyshire, and had there acquired a knowledge of the Arkwright processes, established himself, in conjunction with partners, at Providence, R. I. In 1806, Slater's brother came over from England, and joined him; when they at once started business at the village of Slatersville in the same State, and gave an extraordinary impetus to the manufacture, which, by 1816, had increased to the consumption of about 100,000 bales of the raw article, turning out 81,000,000 yards of cloth, employing 100,000 operatives, and engaging a working capital of $40,000,000. The invention of the power-loom, in England, still, however, checked the progress of the American manufacture, by enabling the former country to import into the U. States vast importations of the fabricated article at a far lower rate of productive cost than could be attained to by American spinners. In 1824, 1828, and 1832, however, the U. States govt. somewhat counteracted the influx of English cottons upon this market, by the imposition of an *ad valorem* duty of 25 per cent. upon the foreign commodity. In 1812, Mr. Francis C. Lowell of Boston, who had in Great Britain acquired some knowledge of Mr. Cartwright's power-loom, returned to this country, and immediately set about introducing its operations, on an extensive scale, at Lowell, Mass. The first cotton-mill on the power-loom principle was established there in 1822; the nucleus of a system of manufacturing operations, which, in 1852, had accumulated to 51 mills, giving employment to 12,633 hands. The most recent improvement in the process of spinning is that perfected by the *self-acting mule* of Sharp, Roberts & Co., of Manchester, England. These machines do not require the manual aid of a spinner, but can be attended to by a boy or girl, whose duty it is to join the threads which break during the spinning. The ordinary process of cotton manufacture is as follows: — The raw material, when it arrives at the cotton-mill, is first taken to the mixing-room. The contents of each bag are spread out in a horizontal layer of uniform thickness, the contents of the several bags forming separate layers. The heap is then trampled or pressed together. The cotton of which this *bing*, as it is called, is composed is then torn down by a rake from top to bottom, and a portion of each layer is thus obtained. If the layers consist of different qualities of cotton, a uniform mixture is thus obtained. The quantity raked down is then conveyed to the *scutching* or *willowing machine*, where it is dragged through two rollers, transferred to two beaters, which thresh out all sand, seeds, and other impurities; after which it is passed through two more rollers and a second set of beaters. The cleansed cotton is then passed through the *spreading-machine*, and afterwards wound in a fleecy state upon a large wooden roller. In this state it is conveyed to the *carding-machine* (q. v.), where it is drawn out into parallel layers. Each of these layers is made to undergo compression in its way to a roller, from which it is given off in the form of a thick, soft thread, into a tin can. This thread is called a *sliver*. The next stage is termed *drawing*, and the machine employed is called a *drawing-frame*. The sliver is passed through the drawing-frame, which completes the process begun by the carding-machine, the fibres of the cotton being arranged longitudinally in a uniform and parallel direction. This drawing operation is repeated several times, in order to correct all inequalities. The next process is *roving*, — a continuation of the drawing. The cord, which is now called a *rove*, being much thinner, has a slight twist given to it by passing through a can, which is made to revolve with great velocity while receiving it. It is then wound upon bobbins, and is ready for the spinning-frame. As the spinning and weaving of cotton differ very slightly from that of silk, linen, woollen, &c., they will be found described under the articles SPINNING and WEAVING. See SUPPLEMENT, p. 709.

Cot'ton, *v. i.* To show a nap like cloth.

—A cant colloquialism in the sense to adhere; to assimilate; to attach; preceding *to* or *with*; as, to *cotton with* a rich maiden aunt.

Cot'tonade, *n.* (*Manuf.*) A fabric made of cotton, and used as cloth for men's dress; as, trousers of *cottonade*.

Cot'ton-broker, *n.* (*Com*) One who sells cotton on commission; a factor engaged in the cotton-trade. (England.)

Cot'ton-gin, *n.* An apparatus for cleansing picked cotton.

Cotton Gin, in *Texas*, a P. O. of Freestone co.

Cotton Gin Port, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Monroe co.

Cot'ton-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ERIOPHORUM.

Cotton Grove, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Henry co.

Cotton Grove, in *Tennessee*, a post-vill. of Madison co.

Cotton-gun, *n.* See PYROXYLINE.

Cotton Hill, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Sangamon co.; *p.* 454.

Cotton Hill, in *Georgia*, a township and village of Clay co.: *pop.* 2,531.

Cotton Hill, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Randolph co.

Cotton Hill, in *W. Virginia*, a P. O. of Fayette co.

Cotton-manufacture. See COTTON.

Cottonoc'racy, *n.* [*Cotton*, and Gr. *kratein*, to rule.] In the United States, a designation given to the cotton-planters as a body. — In England, an appellation bestowed on cotton-spinners as a generic class of society. (Colloq.)

Cot'tonous, *a.* Like cotton; partaking of the nature of cotton.

Cotton-pick'ings, *n. pl.* (*Com.*) Loose cotton picked from broken bales.

Cot'ton-plant, *n.* (*Bot.*) See COTTON.

Cotton Plant, in *Arkansas*, a post-township of Woodruff co.; *pop.* 1,007.

Cotton Plant, in *Florida*, a P. O. of Marion co.

Cotton Plant, in *Mississippi*, a P. O. of Tippah co.

Cotton-press, *n.* A machine employed in the compression of cotton into bales.

Cotton-rose, *n.* (*Bot.*) See FILAGO.

Cotton Ridge, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Itawamba co.

Cot'ton-shrub, *n.* Same as cotton-plant. See COTTON.

Cot'ton-spinner, *n.* One engaged in the spinning of cotton by machinery, into textile fabrics.

Cotton-spinning, *n.* (*Manf.*) Art of spinning cotton by machinery. See COTTON-MANUFACTURE, and SPINNING.

Cot'ton-thistle, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ONOPORDUM.

Cotton-vel'vet, *n.* Velvet manufactured of silk and cotton mixed, or entirely of cotton.

Cot'tonville, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Marshall co.

Cottonville, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Jackson co.

Cotton-waste', *n.* (*Com.*) Refuse cotton-wool.

Cot'ton-weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) See GUAPHALIUM.

Cot'ton-wood, *n.* (*Bot.*) See POPULUS.

Cottonwood, in *California*, a post-village of Shasta co.

—A post-village and township of Tehama county; *pop.* 240.

—A township of Yolo co.; *pop.* 1,319.

Cottonwood, in *Illinois*, a township of Cumberland co.; *pop.* 1,342.

—A post-office of Gallatin co.

Cottonwood, in *Kansas*, a township of Chase co.; *pop.* 315.

Cottonwood, in *Minnesota*, a S.W. co.; *area*, about 720 sq. m. It is intersected by the Little Cottonwood and Watonwan rivers, and by the W. Fork of the Des Moines. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Pop.* 534.

—A township of Brown co.; *pop.* 607.

Cottonwood Creek, in *California*, traverses Shasta co., and enters the Sacramento River about 20 m. below Shasta city.

Cottonwood Falls, in *Kansas*, a post-village, cap. of Chase co., 22 m. W. of Emporia.

Cottonwood Grove, in *Illinois*, a P. O. of Bond co.

Cottonwood Point, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Pemiscot co.

Cottonwood River, in *Kansas*, rises in Marion co., traverses Chase co., and joins the Neosho River in Lyon co. Length about 100 m.

Cottonwood, or Big Cottonwood River, in *Minnesota*, rises in the S.W. part, flows E., and enters the Minnesota River in Brown co.

Cottonwood Springs, in *Nebraska*, a post-office of Lincoln co.

Cot'ton-wool, *n.* Raw cotton.

Cotton-worm, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See NOCTUIDÆ.

Cot'tony, *a.* Soft like cotton. — Downy; nappy; covered with hairs or pubescence, like cotton.

Cot'trel, *n.* A contrivance to hang a pot over a fire.

Cottrelville, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of St. Clair co.; *pop.* 2,372.

Cot'nit, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Barnstable township, Barnstable co., 68 m. S.E of Boston.

Cotnit Port, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and seaport of Barnstable township, Barnstable co., 70 m. S.E. of Boston.

Cot'tus, *n.* [Gr. *kottа*, a head.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Acanthopterygious fishes, family *Triglidæ*, including marine species, having spines upon each of the opercular bones, and the head armed with bones The Father-lasher, *C. babalis*, found on the coasts of Greenland, is about I foot long, is immediately recognized by its large and formidable head, armed with long spines, by means of which it immediately combats every enemy that attacks it, inflatiug its cheeks and gill-covers to a prodigious size.



Fig. 703. — FATHER-LASHER.
(*Cottus bubalis.*)

Cotur'nix, *n.* [Lat., a quail.] (*Zoöl*) A genus of birds of the Grouse family.

Cotuy, or **Cotui,** a town in the island of Hayti; *pop.* 2,000.

Cot'yla, Cot'yle, *n.* [Gr. *kotula.*] (*Anat.*) The cavity of a bone, receiving the head of another, as the socket of the hip-bone. — *Dunglison.*

Cotyledon, (*kot-e-le'dun,*) *n.* [Gr. *kotylēdon*, from *kotylē*, a cup or hollow vessel] (*Bot.*) The seminal leaf of a plant. This organ forms a part of the embryo, and nourishes the plumule and radicle at their first period of development, before they are able to subsist upon the organizable matter absorbed by the latter from the earth. Exogenous plants have generally two cotyledons, Endogenous plants generally one only; but there are exceptions in both cases. The latter class of plants seldom elevate their cotyledon above ground, and never convert it into a green leaf-like body, but usually leave it behind them within the integuments of the seed; the former frequently raise their cotyledons above the soil In the form of small green leaves, as in the garden radish; but there are very numerous exceptions to this, as in the pea, the oak, the chestnut, &c.

—*pl.* (*Anat.*) The lobes which, by their union, form the placenta — The term is also applied, in comparative anatomy, to the tube-shaped vascular productions of the chorion, in Ruminants, serving the office of the placenta.

Cotyledon, *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Navelwort*, a gen. of plants, ord. *Crassullaceæ*. The European species, *C. umbilicus*, has of late years been frequently employed as a remedy for epilepsy.

Cotyled'onal, *a.* Formed like a cotyledon.

Cotyled'onous, *a.* Pertaiuing to cotyledons; having a seed-lobe.

Cotyledones, (*kot-il-e'-dones,*) *n. pl.* (*Bot*) A name sometimes applied to the sub-kingdom *Phanerogamia*, or flowering plants. See Acotyledones, and Botany.

Cotyl'iform. [Gr. *kotylē*, a cup, and Lat. *forma*, form] (*Physiol.*) A term used in describing the general form of organs to denote a rotate figure with erect limb.

Cotylig'erous, *a.* Possessing cotyles.

Cot'yloid, *a.* [Gr. *kotylē*, and *eidos*, form.] Cup-shaped. (*Anat.*) Applied to the hemispherical cavity, situate in the os innominatum, which receives the head of the os femoris. — *Dunglison.*

Cotytto, Cotys. (*ko-til'to.*) (*Myth.*) The goddess of all debauchery, whose festivals were celebrated by the ancients during the night.

Couag'ga, *n.* [Fr.] (*Zoöl.*) See Quagga.

Couch, *v. a.* [Fr. *coucher*; It. *colcare*, from Lat. *collocare* — *con*, and *loco*, to lay.] To bed; to place upon a bed, or as upon a bed.

"Where unbrais'd youth, with unstuff'd brain,
Doth *couch* his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign." — *Shaks.*

—To hide or lay close; to conceal; to express obscurity in; —preceding *under*.

"Naturally *couch'd under* this allegory." — *L'Estrange.*

—To compose to rest; — preceding the reflexive pronoun.

—To express or comprehend; to phrase; as, a letter *couched* in fitting terms.

"*Couch'd* in the dead letters of their name." — *Dryden.*

(*Surg.*) To depress a *cataract*, or that condensed crystalline film which overspreads the pupil of the eye.

"*Couches* the cataracts, and clears his sight." — *Dennis.*

—To fix a lance or spear in the rest, in an attitude of attack.

"The knight 'gan fairly *couch* his steady spear." —*Spenser.*

—*v. n.* To lie down, as on a bed or place of repose.

"When love's fair goddess,
Couch'd with her husband in his golden bed." — *Dryden.*

—To recline on the knees, in an attitude of rest.

"Fierce tigers *couch'd* around." — *Dryden.*

—To lie close or concealed; to lie in ambush.

"The Earl of Angus *couch'd* in a furrow, and was passed over for dead." — *Hayward.*

—To stoop; to bend down; to make a reverential obeisance.

"These *couchings*, and these lowly courtesies." — *Shaks.*

—To lie in a bed, or stratum.

"And for the deep that *coucheth* beneath." — *Deut.* xxxiii.

—*n.* [Fr. *couche.*] A bed; a place for rest or sleep; a seat or sofa for rest and ease; an ottoman; a divan.

"Watch around his *couch*, and soften his repose." — *Addison.*

(*Brewing.*) A layer or stratum of barley for malting.

—The floor of a malting-house.

(*Painting, &c.*) A coating of size or some adhesive substance on wood, plaster, canvas, &c.

Couch'ancy, *n.* State of reclining or lying down for repose.

Couch'ant, *a.* [Fr.] Lying down; squatting.

"Changes oft his *couchant* watch." —*Milton.*

(*Her.*) Applied to a beast lying down, with his head up; as, a "lion *couchant*," (*Fig.* 704.) — If the head is down, he is *dormant*.



Fig. 704.
LION COUCHANT.
(Heraldry.)

Couchee, (*kōō-shē,*) *n.* Bed-time; — hence a reception held in bed; — opposed to *levee*.

"Levees and *couchees* pass'd without resort." — *Dryden.*

Couch'er, *n.* [Fr. *coucheur.*] (*Surg.*) One who couches for cataract in the eye.

Couch-fellow, *n.* A bed-fellow; a room-companion. *Shaks.*

Couch's Gap, in *Tennessee*, a village of Greene co.

Couch'-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Triticum.

Couch'ing, *n.* (*Agric*) The clearing of land from Couch grass, which is effected by first pulverizing it; and then, in very dry weather, collecting the couch by harrows, or by a horse-rake, such as that used for collecting stubble, and which so applied is called a *couch-rake*.

(*Surg.*) One of the operations to restore vision in cases of cataract. It consists in depressing the opaque lens, so as to remove it out of the axis of vision; — called also Depression.

Couch'less, *a.* Without a couch or bed.

Couch'ville, in *Tennessee*, a P. O. of Davidson co.

Couey, Couci, (*kōō'se,*) the name of a French family, who were very powerful in the N. of France, chiefly from the 12th till the end of the 14th centuries.

Cou'cy, Renaud de, a French minstrel of the 13th, or end of the 12th century. The best edition of the *Chansons du Châtelain de C.* was edited by F. Michel, Paris, 1830.

Coude'ac, or Peticodiac, a river of New Brunswick, flowing into Shepody Bay; length, about 60 m.

Cou'dee, *n.* [Fr.] An old measure of length; a cubit.

Coud'ersport, or Cowdersport, in *Pennsylvania*, a borough, cap. of Potter co., on the Alleghany River, 174 m. N.N.W. of Harrisburg; *pop.* 471.

Con'dres, in Lower Canada, an island in the River St. Lawrence, 55 m. N.E. of Quebec; *pop.* about 400.

Cou'gar, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Panther.

Cough, (*kof,*) *n.* [Du. *kuch*, named from the sound.] (*Med.*) A spasmodic effort of nature, by a convulsive action of the lungs, to relieve that organ of some load or oppression hurtful to the due performance of its function, whether from the exudation of some tenacious mucus or phlegm, or from blood or pus effused on its surface or into its cells. *C.* most frequently occurs as a symptom of some disease or affection: as, influenza; catarrh, or cold; bronchitis, acute and chronic; whooping-*C.*; phthisis. With elderly persons *C.* sometimes becomes permanent throughout the winter months of every year. In general, *C.* must be treated according to the nature of the disease that has called it forth, and also according to the character of the expectoration.

—*v. i.* [Ger. *kruchen.*] To make a violent pectoral effort with noise; to expel the air from the lungs, and throw off any vitiating or offensive matter.

"I *cough* like Horace, and tho' lean, am short." — *Pope.*

—*v. a.* To expel from the lungs by a violent effort with noise; to expectorate: — generally preceding *up*.

"Matter . . . *coughed up*, and spit out by the mouth." — *Wiseman.*

Cougher, (*kof'r,*) *n.* One who coughs.

Cou'hage, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Cowhage.

Could, (*kūd,*) *imp.* of *can*. [A. S. *cuthe*, was able, pret. of *cunnan*, to be able.] Had sufficient physical or moral power or capacity.

"What if he did not all the ill he *could*?" — *Dryden.*

Couleur de rose, (*kōōl'ur-da-rōz.*) [Fr., rose-color.] An attractive light or aspect; fair appearance; — used adverbially; as, "to see things *coulear de rose*." — *Worcester.*

Coulisse, (*koo-lis',*) *n.* [Fr.] A piece of timber having grooves in it; also, a piece of wood to hold the floodgate in a sluice.

—The space between the side-scenes of the stage in a theatre; as, the *coulisses* of the opera.

Coulomb', Charles Augustin de, a French mathematician, b. at Augoulême, 1736. He is regarded as the founder of experimental physics in France, and is the inventor of the torsion balance. There are few to whom the theory of electricity is so much indebted as to this philosopher. D. 1806.

Coul'ter, *n.* Same as Colter, (*q. v.*)

Coul'ter-neb, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A name given to the puffin, from the shape of its beak.

Coulter's Cross Roads, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Lancaster co.

Coul'tersville, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Randolph co.

Coultersville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Butler co.

Coulterville, in *California*, a village of Mariposa co., about 21 m. N.W. of Mariposa. The name of the post-office is Maxwell's Creek. *Pop.*, including Chinese, about 500.

Coumar'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) See Coumarine.

Coumarine, (*ko-ma-rin,*) *n.* (*Chem.*) An odoriferous crystalline principle, found largely in the Tonka or Tonquin bean (see Dipteryx), the common melilot, and in the sweet-scented vernal grass. It is to this odoriferous principle that the pleasant scent of new-mown hay is due; and by combining the essential oil of Tonka-beans with other scents, perfumers are accustomed to imitate with great accuracy the odor of a field of new-mown hay. It is easily extracted from the Tonka-bean by digesting the powdered seeds in alcohol. On evaporating the alcoholic solution, crystals of *C.* are obtained, which may be decolorized by digestion with animal charcoal and subsequent recrystallization. It melts at 122°, boils at 518°, at which temperature it may be distilled unaltered. Its vapor has an agreeable aromatic odor. It has a burning taste, and is but slightly soluble in cold water: warm water dissolves it readily, depositing it in silky crystals as the solution cools. It forms several substitution compounds with chlorine, iodine, bromine, and nitrous acid. A most irregular and somewhat anomalous compound is formed by its union with teroxide of antimony. On treating it with perchloride of antimony dissolved in hydrochloric acid, a compound is formed having a composition indicating the union of an atom of *C.* with an atom of teroxide of antimony. Boiled with a solution of potash, *C.* assimilates the elements of water, and becomes transformed into *coumaric acid*, which unites with the potash. Coumaric acid is obtained in brilliant transparent plates by decomposing a solution of coumarate of potash with hydrochloric acid. *Form* $C_{18}H_6O_4$.

Coun'cil, *n.* [Fr. *concile*; Lat. *consilium*, from *concio*, to bring or assemble together — *con*, and *cio*, to move, to put in motion.] An assembly of men met for consultation, deliberation, and advice; a body of men specially designated to advise a sovereign or chief magistrate in the administration of the government; as, Common *C.*, (see Common;) Privy-council, *q. v.*; Council of State, *q. v.*

(*Eccl.*) An assembly of prelates and other spiritual persons for the regulation of ecclesiastical matters. Such councils are either national or œcumenical; the latter being those in which the whole body of the clergy throughout the world is represented, and are convened for the settling of points of universal interest. The Roman Catholics hold that the decisions of œcumenic or general councils are infallible, and for the most part allow their superiority to the popes themselves. See Œcumenical Council.

(*Mil.*) A *C. of war* is an assembly of military officers convened to discuss matters pertaining to the conduct of military operations.

Coun'cil Bend, in *Arkansas*, a post-village of Crittenden co.; *pop.* 312.

Coun'cil Bluffs, in *Iowa*, a post-city, cap. of Pottawattomie co., on the Missouri River, opposite Omaha City, about 1,000 m. from St. Louis. It received its name from a council held there with the Indians by Lewis and Clark in 1804. *Pop.* 10,020.

Coun'cil-board, *n.* A council-table; the table round which a council holds consultation. — The council itself, when in session.

"A shame to one so much ador'd
For wisdom at Jove's *council board*." — *Swift.*

Coun'cil-chamber, *n.* The apartment in which a council meets for business.

Coun'cil Grove, in *Kansas*, a post-vill. and twp., cap. of Morris co., about 55 m. S.W. of Topeka; *pop.* 1,080.

Coun'cil Hill, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Jo Daviess co.; *pop.* 725.

Coun'cil Hill, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Clayton co.

Coun'cilist, *n.* A person who belongs to a council; a councillor.

Coun'cillor, *n.* The member of a council; as, a privy-*councillor*.

Coun'cilman, *n.* A councillor; a member of a municipal council; as, a common-*councilman*.

Coun'cil-table, *n.* A council-board.

Coun'cil of State, *n.* (*French Hist.*) A political and judicial body of very indefinite powers in the French monarchy, both before and since the Revolution. As reorganized by Napoleon I., it became the most important body in the state. It now, under the second empire, consists of members of the imperial family, nominated by the crown; a president, vice-president; presidents of sections (which are 6: justice, contentions, home affairs, public works, war, finance); 40 to 50 ordinary, and nearly 40 extraordinary councillors. Its principal duty is to prepare laws, which are afterwards submitted to the chamber of deputies.

Coun'over, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Winneshiek co.

Coun'sel, *n.* [Fr. *conseil*; Lat. *consilium*, from *consulo*, to consult. See Consul.] A considering together; deliberation; advice; consultation; interchange of opinions.

"The best *counsel* he could give him was, to go to his parliament." — *Lord Clarendon.*

—Deliberation; consideration; examination of consequences.

"*Counsel* is used, reason followed, and a way observed." *Hooker.*

—Design; plan; purpose; intent; as, moderate *counsels*.

"The *counsel* of the Lord standeth for ever." — *Psa.* xxxiii. 11.

—Opinion; advice; instruction.

"There is no wisdom, nor understanding, nor *counsel*, against the Lord." — *Prov.* xxi. 30.

(*Law.*) The counsellors who are associated in the management of a particular cause, or who act as legal advisers in reference to any matter requiring legal knowledge and judgment. The term is also used as a singular noun, to designate a counsellor; but, when speaking of one of several counsellors concerned in the management of a cause in court, it is more common to say that he is "of counsel." — *Bouvier.*

To keep one's own counsel. To hold opinions or ideas in a self-reserved state; not to disclose one's thoughts.

—*v. a.* To give counsel or advice, or deliberate opinion to; to exhort, warn, admonish, or instruct.

"Wouldst thou then *counsel* me to fall in love?" — *Shaks.*

—To advise, urge, or recommend; as, to *counsel* war.

"His *counsell'd* crime which brands the Grecian name." *Dryden.*

Coun'sel-keeper, *n.* One who is able to keep a secret.

Coun'sel-keeping, *a.* Keeping secret within the mind.

Coun'sellor, *n.* [Fr. *conseiller;* Lat. *conciliarius.*] Any person who gives counsel or advice; one authorized to give counsel or advice.

"In multitude of *counsellors* there is safety."—*Prov.* xxiv. 6.

—A member of a council; a councillor of state.

(*Law.*) A person retained by a client to plead his cause in a court of judicature; an advocate; a barrister.

"Good *counsellors* lack no clients."—*Shaks.*

Coun'sellorship, *n.* The office of a counsellor.

Count, *v. a.* [Fr. *compter;* Sp. and Port. *contar;* It. *contare,* from Lat. *computo.* See COMPUTE.] To compute; to number; to reckon; to calculate; to tell; to rate; to enumerate.

—To place to an account; to esteem; to account; to judge; to consider: to impute.

"You would not wish to *count* this man a foe."—*Philips.*

—*v. a.* To found an account or reckoning; to depend; to rely; — with *on* or *upon*; as, to *count upon* a friend for aid.

"I think it a great error to *count upon* the genius of a nation, as a standing argument in all ages."—*Swift.*

—To swell the number; to add to the number.

"And *count* their chickens ere they 're hatched."—*Butler.*

—*n.* [Fr. *compte;* It. *conto.*] Reckoning; the art of numbering; number.

"By my *count,*
I was your mother much upon these years."—*Shaks.*

—Value; esteem; as, a thing of no *count.*

(*Law.*) The declarations of the complainant in a real action. As *declaration* is applied to personal, so *count* is applied to *real* causes; and *count* and *declaration* are oftentimes confounded, and made to signify the same thing: so the divisions of, or separate statements or allegations in, a declaration, indictment, or criminal information, are called *counts.*

Count, *n.* [Fr. *comte,* from Lat. *comes,* a companion.] A title of nobility in most of the continental states of Europe, equivalent in rank to the British *earl* and the German *graf.* Under the first two races of the Frank kings, the title of *C.* was given to officers of various degrees, and was at first attached to the office, and not the person; but in the progress of time, when feudalism had introduced inheritance instead of election as a fixed rule in succession, it became subject to the same law as the higher titles of kings and dukes, and conferred hereditary privileges on its possessor. The term *C.* has in most of the states where it is in use degenerated into a mere title, to which no political importance is attached. Though the title of *C.* has never been introduced into England, the wives of earls have from the earliest period of its history been designated as *countesses.*

Count'able, *a.* That may be numbered.

Coun'tenance, *n.* [Fr. *countenance,* from *contenir;* Lat. *continentia,* from *contineo* — *con,* and *teneo,* to hold.] The human face; the whole form of the face, or system of features; visage.

"In *countenance* somewhat doth resemble you."—*Shaks.*

—Air; look; aspect; appearance of the face.

"An unforgiving eye, and a disinheriting *countenance.*"—*Sheridan.*

—Favor; good-will; kindness; support; aid; encouragement.

"The magistrates' peculiar province (is) to give *countenance* to piety and virtue."—*Atterbury.*

In countenance, with an aspect of assurance.

"It puts the learned *in countenance.*"—*Addison.*

Out of countenance, not bold or assured; abashed; as, to stare a lady *out of countenance.*

To keep one's countenance, to preserve an appearance of unruffled composure.

—*v. a.* To favor; to sanction; to aid: to support; to abet; to encourage; to vindicate by any means.

"This national fault of being so very talkative, looks natural . . . in one that has gray hairs to *countenance* it."—*Addison.*

Coun'tenancer, *n.* One who countenances or supports.

Count'er, *n.* [From *count;* Fr. *compter.*] He who, or that which, counts; as, a *counter* of money.—That which is used as a means of reckoning or counting; anything used to keep an account of reckoning, as in games; an imitation of a piece of money used in games; as, ivory *counters.*

"These half-pence . . . are no better than *counters.*"—*Swift.*

—Money; — used in a contemptuous sense.

"When Marcus Brutus grows so covetous,
To lock such rascal *counters* from his friends."—*Shaks.*

—A table or board on which money is counted, or on which goods are laid out for inspection; as, a bank-*counter.*

—A prison. (A term applied to some prisons in London.)

(*Naut.*) That part of a ship between the taffrail and the wing-transom and buttock.

(*Mus.*) See COUNTER-TENOR, CONTRALTO, &c.

(*Farriery.*) That part of the fore-hand of a horse that lies between the shoulders, and under the neck.

—The hind leather of a boot.

—*a.* [Fr. *contre;* Lat. *contra.*] Contrary; in opposition; contrariwise; as, a *counter* principle.

—*adv.* Contrary: in opposition; in an opposite direction: contrariwise; — used, commonly, in conjunction with the verbs *to run* and *to go.*

"*Running counter* to all the rules of virtue."—*Locke.*

—In the wrong way; in a contrary direction to the right course.

"Oh, this is *counter,* you false Danish dog."—*Shaks.*

—At, or against, the face; in contradistinction to behind the back; as, a *counter* throw in wrestling.

"They never throw *counter,* but at the back of the flyer."—*Sandys.*

—*v. a.* [See ENCOUNTER.] (*Sports.*) In boxing, to parry or repel a blow.

"Plants a straight-out blow like Mace,
And *counters* like Tom Sayers."—*Boxiana.*

Counteract', *v. a.* [*Counter,* and *act;* Lat. *contra,* and *ago, actus,* to act.] To act in opposition to; to encounter with contrary agency; to hinder; to oppose; to withstand; to defeat; to frustrate; to prevent; as, to *counteract* the effects of drink.

Counterac'tion, *n.* Action in opposition; hinderance; as, "the *counteraction* of an animal nature."—*Sir W. Hamilton.*

Counterac'tive, *n.* That which tends to counteract.

—*a.* Tending to counteract.

Counterac'tively, *adv.* In a counteractive manner; by counteraction.

Counter-approach', *n.* (*Fortif.*) A field-work thrown up to impede the enemy's advance.

Counter-attrac'tion, *n.* Opposite attraction; as, avarice is the *counter-attraction* of wealth.

Counter-attrac'tive, *a.* Attracting in an opposite direction.

Counterbal'ance, *v. a.* [Fr. *contrebalancer.*] To balance, or weigh against; to weigh against with an equal weight; to act against with equal power and effect; as, to *counterbalance* an obligation.

"The remaining air was not able to *counterbalance* the mercurial cylinder."—*Boyle.*

—*n.* Equal weight, power, and agency; acting in opposition to anything; equivalent counterpoise.

"Money is the *counterbalance* to all other things purchasable by it."—*Locke.*

Counterbal'anced, *p. a.* Opposed by equal weight, power, or effect.

Coun'ter-battery, *n.* (*Mil.*) A battery placed in such a position as to counteract the fire of an opposing battery.

Coun'ter-bond, *n.* A bond given as a counter-security.

Coun'terbrace, *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To brace contrariwise; as, to *counterbrace* the yards.

Counterbuff', *v. a.* To impel in an opposite direction; to cause to drive back.

"The ship . . . then shoots amain.
Till *counter-buff'd* she stops, and sleeps again."—*Dryden.*

—*n.* A blow coming from a contrary direction; a stroke which produces a recoil.

"He, at the second (bout) gave him . . . a *counterbuff.*"—*Sidney.*

Coun'ter-caster, *n.* One who exchanges money over a counter; a book-keeper; — used in a contemptuous sense.

"I . . . must be let and calm'd . . . by this *counter-caster.*"—*Shaks.*

Coun'ter-change, *v. a.* To give and receive; to exchange.

Counter-change, *n.* Exchange; reciprocation.
Johnson.

Coun'ter-charge, *n.* [*Counter;* — Lat. *contra,* and *charge.*] An opposite charge; as, his charge was met by a *counter-charge.*

Coun'ter-charm, *v. a.* [Lat. *contra,* and Eng. *charm.*] To dissolve the spell of enchantment; to destroy the power of incantation: as, to "*counter-charm* all our crimes."—*Decay of Piety.*

—*n.* An opposing charm; that which has the power of dissolving, or opposing the effect of, a charm.

Coun'ter-check, *v. a.* To check in opposition; to oppose or stop by some obstacle; to check.

—*n.* A check, stop, or rebuff.

'If I said his beard was not well cut, he would say I lie; this is called the *counter check* quarrelsome."—*Shaks.*

Coun'ter-chev'rony, *n.* (*Her.*) A division of the field chevron-wise.—*Ogilvie.*

Coun'ter-compony, *n.* (*Her.*) A border compounded of two rows of checkers of different colors.—*Ogilvie.*

Coun'ter-courant', *n.* (*Her.*) Two animals running in reversed directions to each other, as borne in some coats-of-arms.

Coun'ter-current, *n.* [Lat. *contra,* and *current.*] A current in an opposite direction.

—*a.* Running in an opposite direction.

Coun'ter-deed, *n.* (*Law.*) A secret writing, either before a notary or under a private seal, which destroys, invalidates, or alters a public one.

Coun'ter-drain, *n.* (*Agric.*) A drain placed on a parallel with a water-course.

Coun'ter-draw, *v. a.,* (*imp.* COUNTERDREW; *pp.* COUNTERDRAWN.) To copy, trace, or design by means of oiled paper, or other transparent surface.

Coun'ter-ev'idence, *n.* [Lat. *contra,* and *evidence.*] Opposite evidence; evidence or testimony which opposes other evidence.

Counterfai'sance, *n.* The act of forgery. (o.) See COUNTERFEASANCE.

Counterfeit, (*koun'terfit,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *contrefait,* pp. of *contrefaire;* Lat. *contra,* and *facio,* to make.] To make or force in opposition to the reality, or to that which is original or genuine; as, to *counterfeit* a show of morality.

"What art thou,
That *counterfeits* the person of a king."—*Shaks.*

—To copy; to feign; to imitate; to copy or imitate without authority, and with a view to defraud; as, to *counterfeit* a signature.

—*a.* Imitated; copied; having a resemblance to.

"To *counterfeit,* is to put on the likeness and appearance of some excellency."—*Tillotson.*

—Fabricated without right; made in imitation of something else, with a view to defraud; forged; fictitious; false; spurious; as, *counterfeit* coin. — Deceitful; hypocritical; spurious.

—*n.* An impostor; a cheat; a deceitful person; a dissembler; one who pretends to be what he is not. — A copy or imitation intended to be passed off as an original; a forgery.

"There would be no *counterfeits* but for the sake of something real."
Tillotson.

—A likeness; a counterpart; a thing strongly resembling another.

"Shake off this downy sleep, death's *counterfeit.*"—*Shaks.*

Coun'terfeiter, *n.* One who counterfeits: a forger; a pretender; a falsifier; one who assumes a position he is not entitled to.

Coun'terfeitly, *adv.* Falsely; fictitiously; by the aid of forgery.

Coun'ter-ferment, *n.* Ferment opposed to ferment.
Addison.

Coun'ter-flory, *n.* (*Her.*) Applied to flowers adorning an ordinary, when standing opposite to each other.

Coun'ter-foil, *n.* The half-part of an exchequer tally.

—That part of a banker's check which remains in the check-book as a memorandum of particulars, after a check has been drawn.

Coun'ter-force, *n.* An antagonistic force.

Coun'ter-fort, *n.* (*Fortif.*) A pier, buttress, or oblique wall, built up against another wall, to strengthen and support it.

Coun'ter-gage, Counter'gange, *n.* (*Carp.*) A method of measuring joints by transferring the breadth of a mortise to the place on another timber where the tenon is to be made.

Coun'ter-guard, *n.* (*Fortif.*) A small rampart or out-work, with parapet and ditch, erected to protect a bastion.

Coun'ter-in'fluence, *v. a.* To oppose or prevent by a contrary influence.

Coun'ter-ir'ritant, *n.* [Lat. *contra,* and *irritant.*] (*Med.*) A substance applied to the skin in order to produce irritation at some distance from a diseased part, with a view to withdraw the inflammation or unnatural action from it. The slightest class of *C.* are *rubifacients,* or such as merely redden the skin; *vesicants,* or such as produce vesicles or blisters, are a more powerful class, and not only cause *C.,* but prove evacuant; *pyogenic counter-irritants,* or *suppurants,* are still more evacuant. Setons, issues, and the actual cautery, also belong to the class of *C.* There is no more valuable remedial agent than counter-irritation, and none more frequently employed with the best results; but it must be rightly timed and placed, not too soon, nor yet too near the seat of the disease. It should not be had recourse to until all acute action has fully subsided; otherwise it may not only fail in affording relief, but may aggravate the local and general disease. It should also be applied at some distance from the site of the original disorder, and yet not too far removed from it.

Coun'ter-ir'ritate, *v. a.* (*Med.*) To produce a counter-irritant effect in bodily disease.

Coun'ter-irrita'tion, *n.* (*Med.*) The principle of antagonism; the production of an artificial or secondary disease, to relieve another or primary one. See COUNTER-IRRITANT.

Coun'ter-jumper, *n.* A contemptuous term applied to a salesman, clerk, or assistant in a shop or store.

Coun'ter-lath, *n.* (*Tiling.*) A lath placed by the eye.

Coun'ter-libra'tion, *n.* (*Astron.*) Libration in a contrary direction.

Coun'ter-light, *n.* A light placed opposite to anything, which makes it to appear to a disadvantage.

Countermand', *v. a.* [Fr. *contremander;* Lat. *contra,* and *mando,* to command.] To give a command or order contrary to a former one; to revoke or annul a former command; to oppose or repeal the orders of another; as, to *countermand* an order for goods.

"For us to alter anything, is to lift ourselves against God, and, as it were, to *countermand* him."—*Hooker.*

—*n.* A contrary order; revocation of a former order or command.

Countermand'able, *a.* Susceptible of being countermanded; revocable.

Coun'termarch, *v. n.* (*Mil.*) To march backward, or in reversed order.

—*n.* Retrocession; a march backwards, or in reversed order.

"The tumults, marches, or *counter-marches* of the animal spirits."—*Collier.*

—Change of measures; alteration of conduct.—*Johnson.*

Coun'ter-mark, *n.* (*Com.*) A second or third mark put on a bale of goods belonging to several merchants, as a security against its being opened, unless in the presence of all the co owners.

(*Eng.*) A mark placed upon gold or silver metal by the Goldsmith's Company of London, as a voucher of its standard or quality; used in addition to the artificer's mark. — A mark added to a medal a long time after being struck, to denote the change in value it has undergone.

(*Farriery.*) An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses that have outgrown their natural mark, to disguise their age.—*Johnson.*

—*v. a.* (*Far.*) To make a false mark in a horse's tooth, in order to disguise his real age.

Coun'ter-mine, *n.* (*Mil.*) A mine sunk into the ground, from which a gallery or branch-mine diverges, to counteract the effects of a mine made by an enemy.

—Means of opposition or counteraction; a stratagem or counterplot.

—*v. a.* (*Mil.*) To defeat or frustrate by a countermine; as, to *countermine* an enemy's camp.

—To frustrate by secret and opposite measures; to counter-work.
—*v. i.* To spring a counter-mine; to plot secretly against.

Counter-mo'tion, *n.* An opposite motion; a motion counteracting another.

Counter-mo'tive, *n.* An antagonistic or contrary motive.

Countermove', *v. a.* To move in opposition against.

Counter-move'ment, *n.* A movement in antagonism to another.

Coun'termure, *n.* [Fr. *contremur.*] (*Fortif.*) A wall built up behind another that is shattered or destroyed.

Counter-nat'ural, *a.* Contrary to nature.

"A consumption is a *counter-natural* hectic attenuation of the body." — *Harvey.*

Coun'ter-negotia'tion, *n.* A negotiation in opposition to another.

Coun'ter-noise, *n.* A sound by which another noise is overpowered; as, a "*counternoise* of revellings." *Calamy.*

Counter-o'pening, *n.* An aperture or vent in the contrary side to another.

Coun'ter-pace, *n.* A contrary measure or attempt.

"When the lost *counter-paces* are made to these resolutions, it will be then time enough for our malcontents." — *Swift.*

Coun'ter-paled, *a.* (*Her.*) Noting an escutcheon divided into 12 pales parted per fesse, the two colors being counter-changed, so that the upper are of one color, and the lower of another. — *Worcester.*

Coun'terpane, *n.* [Lat. *culcita puncta*, a bed stitched, corrupted into Fr. *courte-pointe*, O. Fr. *coutre-poinct*, counterpoint, and from this to *counterpane.*] A coverlet; a bed-quilt stitched so that the stitches form squares or patterns; referring allegorically to counterpoint in music; as, "arras *counterpanes.*" — *Shaks.*

Coun'ter-parole', *n.* (*Mil.*) A word given as a signal of alarm.

Coun'terpart, *n.* The correspondent part; the part that answers to another; a copy; a duplicate.

(*Law.*) When the parts of an indenture are interchangeably executed by the several parties, that part which is executed by the grantor is termed the *original*, and the rest are *counterparts.* If each part is signed by all parties, they are *duplicate originals.* — One of two correspondent parts of a legal instrument or writing; a duplicate.

(*Mus.*) That part of a musical score which is arranged to be performed in conjunction; as, the soprano is the *counterpart* to the contralto.

Coun'ter-pas'sant, *a.* (*Her.*) Applied to two lions, which, in a coat-of-arms, are represented as going contrary ways — *Craig.*

Coun'ter-peti'tion, *n.* A petition drawn up in opposition to another.

Coun'ter-plea, *n.* (*Law.*) A replication to a plea.

Counterplead', *v. a.* To plead against; to plead in opposition to.

Coun'terplot, *v. i.* To oppose one plot to another; to attempt to frustrate stratagem by stratagem.
—*v. a.* To plot against, in order to defeat another plot; to baffle or defeat by an opposite plot.
—*n.* A plot or artifice opposed to another.

"The wolf . . . was confounded by a *counterplot* of the kids upon the wolf; and such a *counterplot* as the wolf . . . was not able to smell out." — *L'Estrange.*

Coun'terpoint, *n.* [Fr. *contrepoint*; It. *contrappunto.* See COUNTERPANE.] (*Mus.*) Literally, point against point; so called from the points formerly employed in music instead of notes,—an important branch of musical science, which consists in the art of composing music in several parts, either for a variety of voices or instruments; now synonymous with harmony, and nearly so with composition; the only difference being that composition implies more of invention and imagination than *C.* The invention of the latter is involved in great obscurity; by some it is attributed to Guido, who lived in the 10th century; but, although he was the first to write on this subject, which had made little progress before his time, it is obvious that it was known to several of the earlier composers. Primitive *C.* is now called *plain* or *simple C.*, to distinguish it from the modern figured or *florid C.*, in which the melody is beautified, and the general effect enriched by the frequent introduction of many successive notes in one part, against a single note in another. When the laws of *C.* began to be understood, vocal music came to be divided into four parts, the lowest of which was denominated *tenor*, the next *counter-tenor*, the third *mesotas*, and the highest *triplum* and *treble.* About the middle of the 15th century these parts were increased to six, and were called *bass, baritone, tenor, contralto, mezzo-soprano*, and *soprano.*
—A coverlet for a bed; — originally so written. See COUNTERPANE.

Coun'terpoise, *v. a.* [Fr. *contrepeser*; Lat. *contra*, and *pensare*, to weigh. See POISE.] To poise or weigh against another weight; to counterbalance.

"Our spoils . . .
Do more than *counterpoise* a full third part
The charges of the action."—*Shaks.*

—To balance; to act against with equal power or effect.

"So many freeholders . . . will be able to heard and *counterpoise* the rest."—*Spenser.*

—*n.* [Fr. *contrepoids.*] Equipollence; equivalence of power or force.

"Their generals were . . . a sort of *counterpoise* to the power of the people."—*Swift.*

—State of being an equal weight, or of being placed in the opposite scale of the balance.—A weight which produces equilibrium.

(*Mech.*) A mass of metal connected with an instrument or machine, either for the purpose of giving steadiness, or diminishing the pressure on some particular point; as, for example, the pressure of the pivots of a transit-instrument on its supports.

Coun'ter-poison, *n.* (*Med.*) A poison that counteracts the effects of another; an antidote. See POISON.

Counterpon'derate, *v. a.* To counterpoise; to equal in weight.

Counter-prac'tice, *n.* One practice placed in antagonism to another.

Counter-pres'sure, *n.* Opposing pressure; a force or pressure that acts in a contrary direction.

Coun'ter-project, *n.* That part of a scheme, or project, which acts in opposition to another.

Coun'ter-proof, *n.* (*Fine Arts.*) In engraving, an impression obtained from another impression, while it is still wet from the copper-plate, in which the design is in the same direction as in the plate itself. It is made chiefly for the sake of investigating the state of the plate; and in some prints the *C.* are more valuable than the prints themselves, where the drawing from the picture has not been reversed on the copper; these, however, are among the curiosities of the trade of print-sellers.

Counter-prove', *v. a.* To take a counter-proof of a print, by passing it through the press upon the face of the original.

Coun'ter-revolu'tion, *n.* A revolution reacting upon a former revolution, and bringing back a quondam state of affairs.

Coun'ter-revolu'tionary, *a.* Relating, or pertaining to, a counter-revolution.

Coun'ter-revolu'tionist, *n.* One who assists in a counter-revolution.

Coun'ter-roll, *v. a.* See CONTROL.

Coun'ter-round, *n.* (*Mil.*) A detachment of officers told off to go the rounds in visiting patrols and sentinels on duty.

Coun'ter-sa'lient, *a.* (*Her.*) Leaping from each other, or contrariwise. — *Crabb.*

Coun'terscarp, *n.* [Fr. *contrescarpe*—*contre*, against, and *escarpe*, scarp.] (*Fortif.*) The exterior slope of the ditch of a fortified place facing the scarp; a covered way. To form the outline of the *C.* of the main ditch of a fortress opposite any of its sides, formed by two semi-bastions and the curtain between them, arcs of circles should be described in front of the salient angles of the bastions from the angles themselves as centres, and a tangent drawn to the arc in front of each bastion from the shoulder of the other. These lines meet in a point in front of the curtain, which is called the *angle of the C.* The ditch is thus contrived that it may be swept by cross-fires from the flanks. The *C.* of a ditch round an outwork is parallel to the rampart. Sometimes it is riveted with masonry, and very steep; but if it be constructed to admit of a hasty sortie being made on the enemy by the garrison, it should slope in a gentle incline from the bottom of the ditch.

Coun'ter-scuffle, *n.* A scuffle by opposition.

Counterseal', *v. a.* [Lat. *contra*, and *seal.*] To affix a seal over, against, or beside another seal.

Counter-secure', *v. a.* To give extra security to or for.

Counter-secu'rity, *n.* Security given for a co-surety.

Coun'ter-sense, *n.* Opposite or contrary meaning.

Coun'ter-shaft, *n.* (*Mech.*) See PULLEY.

Coun'tersign, *v. a.* [Lat. *contra*, and Eng. *sign.*] To sign on the opposite side of a deed, instrument, or writing; to sign what has already been signed by another; to authenticate by an additional signature.
—*n.* The signature of a secretary, minister, or other subordinate, to any writing signed by the principal or superior, as a guarantee for its authenticity.

(*Mil.*) A watch-word given daily by the commander of an army, in order that friends may be distinguished from enemies by their knowledge of it. Before an enemy, sentries require the countersign from every one who approaches their post.

Coun'ter-signal, *n.* A signal given in response to another.

Coun'ter-signature, *n.* [Lat. *contra*, and Eng. *signature.*] The name of a secretary, or other subordinate officer, countersigned to a writing.

Coun'tersink, *v. a.* [Lat. *contra*, and Eng. *sink.*] To widen the upper part of a hole in wood, metal, &c., for the reception of something, as the head of a screw or bolt.
—*n.* The widened part of an orifice made for the insertion of a screw, bolt, &c.

(*Joinery.*) A bit or drill, for widening the upper part of a hole in wood or metal, for the head of a screw or pin, and having a conical head. Those for wood have one cutter in the conic surface, and have the cutting edge more remote from the axis of the cone than any other part of the surface. *C.* for brass have 11 or 12 cutters round the conic surface, so that the horizontal section represents a circular saw. These are called *rose.* The conic angle at the vertex is about 90 degrees. *C.* for iron have two cutting edges, forming an obtuse angle.

Coun'ter-slope, *n.* An overhanging slope.

Counter-state'ment, *n.* A statement of an opposite character to one previously made.

Coun'ter-statute, *n.* A statute of a contrary character to another.

Coun'ter-step, *n.* An opposite or contrary step, or mode of action.

Coun'ter-stroke, *n.* A contrary stroke; a stroke returned.

Counter-surety, *n.* Same as COUNTER SECURITY, *q. v.*

Coun'ter-swal'lowtail, *n.* (*Fortif.*) An out-work in the form of a single tenaille, wider at the gorge than at the head.—*Ogilvie.*

Coun'ter-sway, *n.* Contrary sway; opposite influence.

Coun'ter-tally, *n.* A tally correspondent with another.

Coun'ter-taste, *n.* An opposite or contrary taste.

Counter-ten'or, *n.* (*Mus.*) *C. T. cleft* is the name given to the C clef when placed on the third line, in order to accommodate the *C. T.* voice.—*C. T. voice* is the highest natural male voice. It extends from E or F above G gamut to B, or C above the treble clef note. See CONTRALTO.

Coun'ter-tide, *n.* A contrary tide.

Coun'ter-timber, *n.* (*Naut.*) A short timber for supporting the counter, placed in a ship's stern.

Coun'ter-time, *n.* (*Manege.*) The resistance of a horse, intercepting his cadence, and the measure of his manege.—*Johnson.*
—Opposition; resistance; defence.

Coun'ter-trench, *n.* (*Fortif.*) A trench placed so as to counteract that made by a besieging force.

Coun'ter-turn, *n.* (*Lit.*) The height or acmé of a play;—called by the Romans *status.*

Countervail', *v. i.* [Lat. *contra*, and *valeo*, to be worth.] To be of avail, or to have force against; to act against with equal force or power; to equal; to act with equivalent effect against anything.

"And him with equal valour *countervailed.*"—*Faërie Queene.*

—*n.* Equal strength, weight, or value; power or value sufficient to obviate any effect; compensation.

Countervalla'tion, *n.* (*Mil.*) A chain of posts constructed by the besiegers of a fortified place, and bearing a certain relation to *circumvallation*, q. v. It completely surrounds the place at a certain distance, and is intended to prevent sorties of the besieged. It is only during very protracted sieges that *C.* are constructed.

Coun'terview, *n.* Opposition; posture in which two persons front each other.

"Within the gates of hell sit sin and death,
In *counterview.*"—*Milton.*

(*Painting.*) A contrast or situation in which two things illustrate or set off each other.

Countervote', *v. a.* To vote in opposition; to outvote.

Counterweigh', *v. a.* [Lat. *contra*, and *weigh.*] To weigh against; to counterbalance.

Coun'terweight, *n.* A weight in the opposite scale.

Counterwheel', *v. a.* (*Mil.*) To wheel troops round in an opposite direction.

Coun'ter-wind, *n.* An opposite or contrary wind.

Counterwork', *v. a.* [Lat. *contra*, and *work.*] To work in opposition to; to counteract.

"*Counterworks* each folly and caprice."—*Pope.*

Count'ess, *n.* [Fr. *comtesse*; O. Fr. *comptesse.*] The wife, or consort, of an earl or count.

Count'ing-house, *n.* (*Com.*) A merchant's office, or place where commercial business is transacted.

Count'ing-room, *n.* (*Com.*) A room in a merchant's place of business; an office.

Count'less, *a.* That cannot be counted; not having the number ascertained nor ascertainable; innumerable.

"By one *countless* form of woes opprest."—*Prior.*

Countrified, (*kān'tre-fid,*) *a.* Partaking of a country air or manner; rural; rustic; rude; bucolic; pastoral; as, a *countrified* lass.

Coun'trify, *v. a.* [Eng. *country*, and Lat. *facere*, to make.] To make or assume a rustic air or manner; to give a rural appearance to; as, to *countrify* a dwelling-house.

Country, (*kun'tre,*) *n.* [Fr. *contrée*; It. *contrada*; L. Lat. *conterrata*, from Lat. *con*, and *terra*, the earth, land.] The lands that lie together, or are adjacent; a large tract of land; a region; a territory; the land of one's birth; one's native land; region in which one resides; place of residence.

"And thou shalt find where'er thy footsteps roam,—
That spot thy *country*, and that land thy home.' — *Scott.*

—Rural parts of territory; — as opposed to *town.*

"God made the *country*, and man made the town." — *Cowper.*

—The inhabitants of any land, region, or territory; as, to appeal to the *country.*

"All the *country*, in a general voice,
Cried hate upon him." — *Shaks.*

(*Law.*) A jury summoned, or to be summoned, from any district. — *Worcester.*

To throw or *put one's self upon the country*, to solicit the suffrages of one's constituents; to refer to the decision of a jury. — *Barrilt.*
—*a.* Relating or belonging to the country; rural; rustic; bucolic; pastoral;—opposed to *city*; as, a *country* life, a *country* house.

"A *country* gentleman learning Latin in the university." — *Locke.*

—Rude; ignorant; without becoming or refined manners; as, a *country* accent, a *country* style.
—Pertaining or peculiar to one's country.

"She . . . spake in her *country* language." — 2 *Macc.* vii. 21.

Coun'try-dance, *n.* [Fr. *contre-danse.*] (*Dancing.*) A contra-dance; a dance in which the partners are arranged opposite to each other in lines. It is of French origin, and was at one time so popular as to be transplanted into almost every country in Europe and America. There are no established rules for the composition of airs to this dance, neither is it confined to any particular measure, so that any common lively song-tune may be adapted to it.

Country-house, *n.* See COUNTRY-SEAT.

Coun'tryman, *n.* One born in the same country with another; a compatriot; a co-resident; — with the possessive pronoun.

"And bold as were *his countrymen* in fight." — *Prior.*

—A native or inhabitant of a territory or region; as, a

North-*countryman*. — A rustic; one who dwells in the country; — opposed to *citizen*.

"All *countrymen* coming up to the city, leave their wives in the country." — *Graunt*.

—A farmer; a husbandman; an agriculturist.

"A *countryman* took a boar in his corn." — *L'Estrange*.

Coun'try-seat, Coun'try-house, *n.* A dwelling or place of residence in the country; opposed to *town-house*.

Coun'try-woman, *n.* A female who lives in the country; a woman born in one's own country.

Count'-wheel, *n.* (*Horol.*) That wheel in a clock which moves the correct striking of the hours.

Coun'ty, *n.* [Fr. *comté*; Lat. *comitatus*, from *comes*, a companion, *con*, and *eo*, to go. Originally, the district or territory of a count or earl.] A circuit or particular portion of a kingdom, state, or territory in which courts of law are held. In the English law, this word signifies the same as SHIRE, *q. v.*, — *county* being derived from the French, and *shire* from the Saxon. The territory of the U. States is generally divided into counties, which, in most of the States, are divided into townships or towns. The *parish*, in Louisiana, and the *district* in S. Carolina, correspond to the *C.* in other States.

—An earldom. — A count; an earl; a nobleman. (o.)

"The gallant, young, and noble gentleman,
The *County* Paris." — *Shaks*.

County-cor'porate, *n.* In England, certain cities and boroughs possessing peculiar liberties, as London, York, Chester, Canterbury, &c.

Coun'ty Court, *n.* (*Law.*) In England, a court of law established for the recovery of small debts. — In America there are *C. C.* in many of the States, but their powers vary widely.

County Line, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Clay co.

—A village of Tallapoosa co.

County Line, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Campbell co.

County Line, in *Mississippi*, a village of Newton co., about 60 m. E. by N. of Jackson.

County Line, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Davie co.

County Line, in *New York*, a P. O. of Niagara co.

County Line Creek, in *N. Carolina*, traverses Caswell co., and flows into Dan River at Milton.

County Line Cross Roads, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Charlotte co.

County-pal'atine, *n.* In England, a county possessing peculiar privileges; in feudal times approaching to the exercise of sovereign power; — such counties are those of Lancaster, Chester, and Durham.

Coun'ty-seat, Coun'ty-town, *n.* The chief town of a county; the seat of justice.

Coup, (*koo.*) [Fr., a blow.] A French term used in various ways to convey the idea of promptness and force, as: COUP DE GRACE, (*koo-da-gräs'*,) a master-stroke; the last, or finishing stroke. — COUP DE MAIN, (*koo-da-mang'*.) (*Mil.*) An attack, onslaught, or enterprise performed by sudden and vigorous action. — COUP D'ÉTAT, (*koo-da-tăh'*.) A sudden stroke of state-craft or policy; a violent and arbitrary political measure. — COUP D'ŒIL, (*koo-dāl'*.) A rapid glance of the eye taking in all at one view. — (*Mil.*) A rapid conception of the weakness and advantages of certain positions or arrangements of troops. — COUP DE SOLEIL, (*koo-da-so-lāl'*.) (*Med.*) A stroke of the sun; a sunstroke. — COUP DE THÉÂTRE, a sudden and striking change in the action of the scene.

Coupé, (*koo-pā'*,) *n.* [Fr.] The front compartment of a diligence or French stage-coach. — In England, a railroad-car set apart for a private party. — A kind of close four-wheeled carriage, resembling a *brougham*, (q. v.)

Couped, (*koopt,*) *a.* [Fr. *coupé*, cut.] (*Her.*) Applied to the head, or any limb of an animal cut off from the trunk, smoothly. It is distinguished from *erased*, i. e. forcibly torn off, and therefore ragged and uneven. A distinction is also made between *couped* and *couped close*, the latter signifying that the head or limb is cut off close, leaving no part of the neck or trunk attached to it. When crosses, bars, bends, and the like, are cut so as not to touch the sides of the escutcheon, they are also said to be couped.

Coupee, (*koo-pē',*) *n.* (*Dancing.*) A motion in dancing, when one leg is a little bent and suspended from the ground, and with the other a forward motion is made. *Johnson*.

Coupe'ville, or **Coup'erville,** in *Washington Territory*, a post-village, cap. of Island co., 112 m. N. of Olympia.

Couple, (*kup'l,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *copula*, from *co-apio* — *con*, and *apo*, *apio*; Gr. *haptō*, to fasten, join, bind, or tie. See COPULA.] That which joins, connects, or binds together; a band, a chain, &c.; two of the same species in kind, and near in place, or considered together.

"It is in some sort with friends as it is with dogs in *couples*; they should be of the same size and humour." — *L'Estrange*.

—A pair; a brace; two things of any kind linked or connected together; as, a *couple* of pointers, a *couple* of dollars. — A man and his wife; a male and a female betrothed or united in affection; as, a constant *couple*.

(*Galvanism*) One of the two plates of different metals, constituting a battery; — as, a voltaic *couple*.

—*pl.* (*Arch.*) Rafters framed together in pairs, with a tie above their feet. — *Buchanan*.

(*Statics.*) A *C. of pressures* or *forces* denotes two equal pressures having precisely opposite directions, but applied at different points of a body. Their tendency is to produce rotation about an axis perpendicular to their plane.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *coupler*; Lat. *copula*. See the noun.] To join, unite, or combine two things together; to join; to unite; to connect; to conjoin; to chain, fasten, or tie together; as, to *couple* a pair of horses.

"And wheresoe'er we went, like Juno's swans,
Still we went *coupled* and inseparable." — *Shaks*.

—To join in wedlock; to wed; to marry; as, to *couple* a pair of lovers.

"A parson who *couples* all our beggars." — *Swift*.

—*v. i.* To join in sexual embrace; to unite in copulation.

"And *coupled* with them and begot a race." — *Milton*.

Coup'le-close, *n.* (*Her.*) An ordinary, bearing the fourth of a chevron in pairs, one on each side of an entire chevron. — *Craig*.

(*Arch.*) A pair of spars of a roof.

Coupler, (*kup'lur,*) *n.* He or that which couples; as, the *coupler* of an organ.

Couplet, (*kup'let,*) *n.* [Fr.] A pair of rhymes; two verses: a division of a hymn or ode, in which an equal number, or equal measure of verses is found in each part, called a *strophe*.

"An only *couplet* fraught
With some unmeaning thing they call a thought." — *Pope*.

—A pair of doves.

"As patient as the female dove,
Ere that her golden *couplets* are disclos'd." — *Shaks*.

Coup'ling, *n.* Act of joining or connecting together; sexual connection.

(*Mech.*) The name given to various arrangements by which the parts of a machine may be connected or disconnected at pleasure, or by which a machine may be disengaged from, or re-engaged with, a revolving wheel or shaft, through which it receives motion from a steam-engine, water-wheel, or other prime mover.

Coup'ling-box, *n.* (*Mech.*) A strong iron cylinder, by which the shafts of machinery are connected, so that they may revolve together.

Coup'ling-pin, *n.* (*Mech.*) The pin used in coupling railroad-cars, &c., together.

Coupon, (*koo'pon,*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Com.*) A voucher, or certificate of interest on a bond payable by instalments, affixed in a series at the foot of the bond, and cut off for presentation when the instalments shall respectively become due; as, the *coupon* of a railroad debenture.

Coupure', *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) An intrenchment; a ditch.

Courage, (*kur'ej.*) *n.* [Fr. *courage*; Sp. *corage*; It. *coraggio*; from L. Lat. *coragium* — *cor*, the heart, and *ago*, to move, to put in motion.] The action, fortitude, or spirit of the heart; that quality of mind which enables men dauntlessly to meet dangers and endure privations, and also to endeavor to repel or counteract them; bravery; intrepidity; boldness; valor; dauntlessness; active fortitude; daring; hardihood.

"But screw your *courage* to the sticking-place,
And we 'll not fail." — *Shaks*.

Courageous, (*kur-ā'je-us.*) *a.* Having courage; bold to encounter difficulties and dangers; brave; daring; heroic; intrepid; bold; valiant; fearless; adventurous; as, a *courageous* explorer.

Coura'geously, *adv.* With courage; bravely; boldly; stoutly; valiantly.

"The earl *courageously* came down, and joined battle with him." *Bacon*.

Coura'geousness, *n.* Quality of being courageous; courage; valor; intrepidity; boldness; bravery.

Courant', (*koo-rant',*) *a.* [Fr., running, from Lat. *currere*, to run.] (*Her.*) Applied to any animal, such as a deer or a dog, when shown running at full speed.

Courant', Courau'to, *n.* [Fr. *courante.*] A lively dance; a corauto.

"Why, he is able to lend her a *couranto*." — *Shaks*.

(*Mus.*) A musical piece played in triple time.

—A circulator of news; a newspaper.

Courap', *n.* (*Med.*) A distemper, very common in India, in which there is a perpetual itching of the surface, and eruption. — *Dunglison*.

Courbaril, (*koor'bar-il,*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Bot.*) See HYMENÆA.

Courbevoie, (*koorb-vwaw',*) a town of France, dep. Seine, 6 m. N.W. of Paris; *pop.* 9,862.

Courche, (*lurch,*) *n.* A kerchief. (Used in Scotland.)

Courier, (*kō'rē-ėr,*) *n.* [Fr. *courrier*, from Lat. *curro*, to run.] A messenger dispatched in haste; an express; a runner, sent with letters or dispatches, usually on public business; as, a special *courier*.

"I met a *courier*, once mine ancient friend." — *Shaks*.

—A term used in Europe to denote an attendant upon travellers over that continent, who prescribes routes, engages accommodations, settles bills, &c.

"My lady, with her travelling britzska and *courier*." — *A. Smith*.

—That which conveys news or intelligence: — hence, a name frequently given to newspapers; as, the Louisville *Courier*.

Courier, PAUL LOUIS, (*koo-re-a',*) an able French writer, B. 1772. His name became notorious under the Restoration as the author of several admirable political pamphlets, but his career was cut short by assassination in 1825.

Cour'lan, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of birds, order *Grallatores*, distinguished by having the head feathered to the bill, toes cleft to the base, and the hind-toe long. The genus *Aramus* is represented in America by the Courlan, or Crying-bird, *C. giganteus* of Florida and the W. Indies, which is about 27 inches long.

Courland, KURLAND, (*koor'land,*) one of the Baltic provinces of the Russian empire, in Lat. 56° – 58° N., Lon. 21° – 27° E.; *area*, about 10,500 sq. m. It is generally a level country, with ranges of low hills, and contains many lakes, bogs, forests, and downs; yet, some parts have a very fertile soil. The proprietors of land are mostly German: the peasantry, of Lettish or Esthonian extraction, are chiefly engaged in husbandry; there is little manufacturing industry or commerce. The capital is Mittau; but the most flourishing town is Libau. *C.* belonged formerly to the Teutonic knights. It was the scene of many Russian intrigues during the 18th century, and was finally united to Russia, 1795. *Pop.* 573,855, mostly Protestants.

Course, (*körs,*) *n.* [F.; Lat. *cursus*, from *curro*, to run.] A passing or passage; progress forward within prescribed or uniform limits; journey; voyage; career; route.

"In the *course* of one revolving moon." — *Dryden*.

—Way, track, path, or line of motion; as, a race-*course*.

—A moving or motion forward; direction in which motion is made; continuous or gradual advance; line of progress.

"Westward the *course* of empire takes its way." *Bishop Berkeley*.

—Progress in order of succession; order of advance; train; series; as, a *course* in lifting, a *course* in running greyhounds, a *course* of medicine, &c.

"The *course* of true love never did run smooth." — *Shaks*.

—Stated and orderly method; methodical series; established sequence; as, a *course* of lectures; the *course* of events, &c.

"The duke cannot deny the *course* of law." — *Shaks*.

—Methodical procedure through any science, art, or branch of learning; whole range of subjects taught in a university, college, &c.; as, a *course* of study.

—Manner, way, or method of life: line of conduct; manner of proceeding in behavior, &c.

"'Tis time we should decree
What *course* to take." — *Addison*.

—Series of actions; succession of practices in uniform connection; as, a *course* of evil.

"His addiction was to *courses* vain." — *Shaks*.

—Natural bent of will; proclivity; propensity; as, he goes his own *course*.

"It is best to leave nature to her *course*." — *Temple*.

—A set of dishes placed on the table at one time; as, the first *course*.

"Then with a second *course* the tables load." — *Dryden*.

—Orderly system or structure; as, the *course* of nature.

—Empty form or ceremony.

"Their vows and promises are no more than words of *course*." *L'Estrange*.

(*Building.*) In masonry, a continuous layer or range of stones or bricks, placed even throughout the front of a building, horizontally.

(*Naut.*) The angle which the ship's track makes with all the meridians between the place left and the place arrived at.

—(*pl.*) The chief sails belonging to a ship; as, the main-*course*, fore-*course*, &c.; to brail up the *courses*.

—(*pl.*) (*Physiol.*) Catamenia; the menstrual discharge; as, the stoppage of women's *courses*. — *Harvey*.

Of course, by consequence; in the common manner of proceeding; in natural order; tantamount to; by settled rule.

"Whose reasonings will *of course* all chime that way." — *Locke*.

In course, in regular order or succession. — *In the course of*, at some time during; as, *in the course of* events.

—*v. a.* To run after; to hunt; to pursue; to chase; as, a *coursed* hare.

"The big round tears
Cours'd one another down his innocent nose." — *Shaks*.

—To cause to run; to force to move with speed and celerity; as, to *course* dogs.

"And *course* them oft, and tire them in the heat." — *May*.

—To run through or over.

—*v. i.* To run; to move with speed; to run or move about; as, the blood *courses* through the veins.

"All ether *coursing* in a maze of light." — *Thomson*.

Cour'senville, in *New Jersey*, a village of Sussex co., about 9 m. N.N.E. of Newton.

Cours'er, *n.* A hunter; one who courses with dogs.

"A leash is a leathern string, by which a . . . *courser* leads his greyhound." — *Sir T. Hanmer*.

—A swift horse; a race-horse; a war-horse. (Used chiefly in poetry.)

"Th' impatient *courser* pants in every vein." — *Pope*.

(*Zoöl.*) A bird of the order CURSORES, *q. v.*

Cours'ey, *n.* (*Naut.*) A part of a ship's hatches.

Cours'ing, *n.* [Lat. *curro*, I run.] (*Sports.*) The hunting hares with greyhounds, which follow the game by sight, and not by scent. *C.* meetings are held in open parts of the country where hares are abundant, and the owners of greyhounds enter their respective dogs for various stakes. A judge is appointed, whose duty it is to decide with respect to the merits of the dogs engaged. The sport then begins by two dogs being selected for a course. They are restrained by the *slipper*, a man who holds them by a long strong cord, with a spring attached to their collars. The field is then beaten for a hare. When it is found, it is allowed 80 to 100 yards start, or *law*, as it is called: the judge then gives the word *go*, and the slipper frees the dogs by means of the spring. The judge follows the greyhounds throughout the whole course, and awards the victory to the dog which shows the finest qualities of speed, endurance, and sagacity; and not necessarily to the dog which kills the hare. *C.* is of great antiquity, and is treated of by Arrian, who flourished A. D. 150. It was first practised by the Gauls, and was a popular sport with the ancient Greeks. It is now a very popular sport in many parts of Europe.

Court, *n.* [O. Fr. *court*; Fr. *cour*; L. Lat. *cortis*; Lat. *cohors* or *cors*, akin to Gr. *chartos*, an inclosed space.] An area or space inclosed before or behind a house; a cattle-yard; a space shut in by the wings or parts of a building, or by different houses; a place forming a kind of recess from a public street; as, a *court* of small tenements, a *court*-yard.

—A palace; the place of residence of a king or sovereign-prince.

"A supplicant to your royal *court* I come."—*Pope.*

—The family, retinue, and guests of a monarch; as, the *court* of Vienna, an attendant at *court*.

—A levee; a drawing-room, or specified assembling of courtiers; as, to hold a *court* at St. James' Palace.

—The judge or judges assembled for hearing and deciding causes; as, the *Court* of Chancery.

—A judgment-seat; the hall, chamber, or place where judges assemble; as, a *court* of justice.

—Any jurisdiction, civil, military, or ecclesiastical; as, a *court* of inquiry.

"Most heartily do I beseech the *court*
To give the judgment."—*Shaks.*

—In England, the parliament consisting of the sovereign, peers, and commons, being the supreme court of the kingdom.

—The art of pleasing, or of insinuation; address to gain favor; civility; flattery; as, to pay *court* to a lady.

"Some sort of people . . . are always forward in making their *court* to my young master."—*Locke.*

(*Law.*) A place wherein justice is judicially administered. For the more speedy, universal, and impartial administration of justice in the U. States, the law has appointed a variety of courts, which will be found enumerated under the head JUDICIAL SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES, and otherwise severally treated in their respective places.

—*v. a.* To pay court to; to endeavor to please by civilities and address; to propitiate; to ingratiate one's self with; as, *court* popular favor.

—To woo; to solicit for marriage; to endeavor to gain the favor and affection of; as, to *court* a woman.

"Ev'n now when silent scorn is all they gain,
A thousand *court* you, though they *court* in vain."—*Pope.*

—To solicit; to seek; to attempt to gain by application and address; as, to *court* the Muses.

"Teach children to *court* commendation."—*Locke.*

—*v. n.* To play the courtier; to act after the manner or fashion of the court.

Courtableau Bayou, (*kōōr'ta-blō,*) in *Louisiana*, is formed by the Bœuf and Crocodile bayous, which unite abt. 8 m. N.N.E. of Opelousas, and flowing S.E. joins the Atchafalaya, on the border of St. Landry parish.

Court'ais Creek, in *Missouri*, traverses Crawford co., to the Osage Fork of Maramec River.

Courtaud, (*kōr-tō',*) *n.* A horse with a docked tail.

(*Naut.*) A short swivel-gun, formerly used on board ships.

Court Bar'ou, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) A court incident to every manor, to be holden (yet in our time!) by the steward within the manor. This court-baron is of two kinds: the one a *customary court*, appertaining entirely to copyholders, in which their estates are transferred by surrender and admittance, and other matters relative to their tenure only; the other is a *court of common law*, but not one of record, and is held before the freeholders who owe suit and service to the manor, the steward being rather the registrar than the judge. It may hold pleas of any personal actions, of debt, trespass on the case, or the like, where the debt or damages do not amount to forty shillings.

Court'-bred, *a.* Polished; courtly; bred at court.

Court-breed'ing, *n.* Education at court; acquisition of court-manner, etiquette, and deportment.

Court'-bubble, *n.* A bagatelle; a worthless article.

Court'-card, *n.* See COAT-CARD.

Court-chap'lain, *n.* One who performs the offices of religion at court.

"The maids of honour have been fully convinced by a famous *court-chaplain*."—*Swift.*

Court'-craft, *n.* State-craft; political finesse; artifice.

Court-cup'board, *n.* A movable buffet for the deposit of plate and other valuables.

Court'-day, *n.* The day on which justice is publicly administered in courts of law.

"The judge took time to deliberate, and the next *court-day* he spoke."—*Arbuthnot.*

Court'-dress, *n.* Costume or mode of dress prescribed by the etiquette of a royal court, to be worn at levees, receptions, balls, &c.

Court'-dresser, *n.* A flatterer; one who apparels persons attending court.

Court-el'ement, *n.* The party attaching themselves to the court.

Courteous, (*kōrt'ē-us,*) *a.* [Fr. *courtois.*] Exhibiting the polished manners of a court; polite; well-bred; civil; obliging.—Complacent; affable; conciliating; respectful.

"*Courteous*, though coy, and gentle though retired."—*Crabbe.*

Court'eously, *adv.* In a courteous and obliging manner.

Court'eousness, *n.* Quality of being courteous; civility of manners; obliging condescension; complaisance.

Court'er, *n.* One who courts another; one who seeks in marriage.

Cour'tesan, Cour'tezan, *n.* [Fr. *courtisane*; L. Lat. *cortisani*, such as frequent *cortes*, courts, by-streets.] A prostitute; a woman who prostitutes herself for hire, especially to men of rank; a harlot; a strumpet.

Court'esanship, Cour'tezanship, *n.* State or quality of a courtesan; prostitution; harlotry.

Courtesy, (*kurt'e-sē,*) *n.* [Fr. *courtoisie*; It. *cortesia.*] A courteous act of demeanor; politeness or elegance of manners; urbanity; civility; complaisance; condescending affability, or polite kindness; courteousness; good breeding.—Act of civility, respect, or kindness.

"For these *courtesies*
I'll lend you thus much money."—*Shaks.*

—In England, a favor graciously conferred; as, to hold a tenure upon *courtesy*, a peer by *courtesy*, &c.

(*Etymol.*) It was at the courts of princes and great feudatories that the minstrels and troubadours of the middle ages especially delighted to exercise their art; and it was there, also, that the peculiarities of chivalrous life and manners were chiefly exhibited. Hence, *C.* was a general term, expressive of all the elegance and refinement which the society of those times had attained; in fact, it was synonymous with all the gentler parts of chivalry itself; and in this sense it is used both by the early trouvères and romancers, and also by poets of a later age, when affecting the use of chivalrous language, as in the first lines of the great poem of Ariosto:

Le donne, i cavalier, l' arme, gli amori,
Le *cortesie*, l' audaci imprese io canto.

The transition from this wider meaning to that in which it is now employed is obvious enough.

Courtesy, (*kurt'se,*) *n.* The act of civility, respect, or reverence performed by a woman, as by gently bending the knee.

"Some country girl, scarce to a *court'sy* bred."—*Dryden.*

Cour'tesy, in *Georgia*, a village of Floyd co., about 60 m. N.W. of Atlanta.

Court-fash'ion, *n.* The fashion ruling at court.

Court-fa'vor, Court'-favour, *n.* A favor or benefit enjoyed by a person at court.

"We part with the blessings of both worlds for pleasures, *court-favours*, and commissions."—*L'Estrange.*

Court'-fool, *n.* A jester formerly attached to a court or royal household; a privileged buffoon.—During the Middle Ages, the court-fool became an indispensable officer. He usually had his head shaved, and wore a fool's cap of gay colors, with ass's ears and a cock's comb. He often had bells attached to his cap, and carried a sceptre variously formed. The dress, however, generally depended on the caprice of his master. Triboulet, the court-fool to Francis I, king of France, obtained an historical reputation, as did also his successor Brusquet. English court jesters disappeared with the Stuart dynasty; one of the last examples being Armstrong, who died in 1646. Afterwards half-witted persons were employed as court-fools by noblemen; but toward the end of the 17th and the beginning of the 18th century the custom was entirely abolished.

Court'-guide, *n.* A book of reference; a directory to the addresses and official appointments of the nobility, and upper classes of society.

Court'-hand, *n.* The style of handwriting used in records and judicial proceedings.—*Johnson.*

"He can make obligations, and write *court-hand*."—*Shaks.*

Court Hill, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Clay co.

Court'-house, *n.* A house appropriated to courts of law and public meetings.

Courtier, (*kōrt'yur,*) *n.* A person who attends and frequents courts; one engaged in the service of royalty.

"You know I am no *courtier*, nor versed in state-affairs."—*Bacon.*

—One who courts or solicits favors; a person of courtly manners; a refined flatterer.

"*Courtiers* of beauteous freedom."—*Shaks.*

Court'-lady, *n.* A lady who attends, or is employed at, court.

Court'land, in *Alabama*, a township of Lawrence co., about 20 m. E. of Tuscumbia; *pop.* 2,553.

Courtland, in *Indiana*, a village of Jackson co.

Courtland, in *Michigan*. See CORTLAND.

Courtland, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Columbia co.; *pop.* 1,449.

Court'-lands, *n. pl.* (*Eng. Law.*) Lands kept in the lord's own hands to serve his family; domains. *Burrill.*

Courtland Station, in *Illinois*, a post-office of De Kalb co.

Court'-leet, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) See LEET.

Court'liness, *n.* Quality of being courtly; elegance of manners; grace of mien; civility; dignified complaisance.

"The slightest part that you excel in, is *courtliness*."—*Lord Digby.*

Court'ling, *n.* A hanger-on at court; an aspirant for court-favor; a courtier.

Court'ly, *a.* Relating to a court; high-bred; elegant; dignified; as, a *courtly* air.

—Fawning; sycophantic; flattering; obsequious.

—*adv.* After the manner of a court; elegantly; with high breeding and dignity.

Court-mar'tial, *n.*; *pl.* COURTS-MARTIAL. (*Mil.*) A court consisting of naval or military officers for the trial of offences committed against the laws and regulations of the services they respectively belong to.

Court'ney, in *Texas*, a post-office of Grimes co.

Court of Claims, *n.* (*Amer. Law.*) A court created by statute of Feb. 24, 1855, amended by Act of March 3, 1863. It consists of 5 judges, appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate, to hold their offices during good behavior. They have jurisdiction to hear and determine all claims founded upon any law of Congress, or regulation of an executive department, or upon any contract, express or implied, with the govt. of the U. States, and of all claims which might be referred to it by either house of Congress. Proceedings in this court originate by petition filed; and testimony used in the hearing and determination of claims is taken by commissioners who are appointed by the court for the purpose.

Court of Chan'cery, *n.* (*Amer. Law.*) A court of general equity jurisdiction. Separate courts of *C.* or equity exist in a few of the States; in others, the courts of law sit also as courts of equity; in others, equitable relief is administered under the forms of the common law; and in others, the distinction between law and equity has been formally abolished, or never existed.—*Bouvier.*—*C.* OF CHANCERY, in England. See CHANCERY.

Court of Love. See LOVE (COURT OF).

Court'-party, *n.* That political party which is attached to the court.

Court'-plaster, *n.* Sticking-plaster made of silk, with some adhesive substance on one side.

Courtrai, (*koor'trai,*) a fortified town of Belgium, on the Lys, 26 m. N.W. of Ghent. *Manf.* Linen, woollen, cottons, and lace. Here, in 1302, was fought the battle of the *Spurs*, in which the French were defeated by the Flemings. Here also, in 1793, the English were defeated by the French, who took possession of the town. *Pop.* 27,117.

Court'right's Mills, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Iroquois co.

Court'ship, *n.* Act of courting or soliciting favor.

"He paid his *courtship* with the crowd."—*Swift.*

—Act of wooing in love; solicitation of a woman to marriage.

"In tedious *courtship* we declare our pain,
And ere we kindness find, first meet disdain."—*Dryden.*

—Elegance of manners; courtliness; civility.

"(I give) my *courtship* to an university."—*Donne.*

Court'-yard, *n.* A court or inclosure round a house.

Cous-cous, (*kōōs'-kōōs,*) *n.* A kind of nourishing food, used in Eastern countries for fattening women, to give them that degree of *embonpoint* which is admired by Oriental taste.

Cousin, (*kuz'n,*) *n.* [Fr. *cousin*; Lat. *consanguineus*—*con*, and *sanguis*, blood.] The son or daughter of an uncle or aunt; a kinsman or blood-relation. (In the *plural*, the children of brothers and sisters.)

"O radiant *cousin!*"—*Shaks.*

—A title of courtesy given by a king to a nobleman, particularly to those of the privy-council.—*Johnson.*

"My noble lords and *cousins*, all, good morrow."—*Shaks.*

Cousin, VICTOR, (*koo'zăn,*) a French philosopher, and the founder of systematic eclecticism in modern philosophy, b. at Paris, 1792. In 1815, he became assistant professor to Royer-Collard, at the Sorbonne. In 1820, in consequence of the royalist reaction in the state, his views of free agency were thought to have a political intent, and his course was indefinitely suspended. From 1825 to 1840, appeared his celebrated translations of Plato, in 13 vols. In 1827 he was reinstated in his chair, and the year 1828 witnessed the most splendid triumph in the career of *C.* as a philosophic teacher. It is said that to find an audience as numerous, and as passionately interested in the topics discussed, as gathered round *C.*, it would be necessary to go back to the days of Abelard, and other medieval teachers of philosophy. *C.* was still young, simple, and pure in his habits; his doctrines were for the most part new to his hearers, bold, and in harmony with the spirit of the time. The finest qualities of the national genius appeared in his lectures, a wonderful lucidity of exposition, an exquisite beauty of style such as no modern or ancient philosopher, excepting Plato, has equalled; a brilliancy of generalization and criticism that enchanted every one; and a power of co-ordinating the facts of history and philosophy in such a manner as to make each illustrate the other, and reveal their most intricate relations. At this period, *C.* was one of the most influential leaders of opinion among the educated classes in Paris: and consequently, after the revolution of 1830, when his friend Guizot became prime-minister, *C.* was made a peer of France, and later, Director of the *École Normale*. In 1840, he was elected a member of the *Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques*, and in the same year became Minister of Public Instruction. After the revolution of 1848 he disappeared from public life. His principal works are, *Cours d'Histoire de la Philosophie*; *Cours d'Histoire de la Philosophie Moderne*; *Cours d'Histoire de la Philosophie Morale au* XVIII*e. Siècle*; *Du Vrai, du Beau, et du Bien*; *Etudes sur les Femmes et la Société du* XVII*e. Siècle*; *Ouvrages inédits d'Abelard*, &c. D. 1867.

Cou'sin, JEAN, a celebrated French painter, sculptor, and engraver, b. abt. 1501; d. 1590.

Cous'in-ger'man, *n.*; *pl.* COUSINS-GERMAN. A first cousin.

"Thou art, great lord, my father's sister's son,
And *cousin-german* to great Priam's seed."—*Shaks.*

Cous'inhood, Cous'inship, *n.* State or condition of a cousin.

Cous'inly, *adv.* Like a cousin; befitting a cousin.

Cous'inet, *n.* [Fr.] (*Arch.*) The crowning stone of a pier from which the arch springs, or that which lies between the capital of the impost and under the sweep of the arch; its bed is level below and inclined above, receiving the first rise or the spring of the arch. This word is also used for the ornament in the Ionic capital between the abacus and the echinus, which serves to form the volute.

Cous'ton, GUILLAUME, a French sculptor, n. at Lyons, 1678; he executed various decorative works for the gardens of Versailles and Marly. D. 1746.—NICOLAS, elder brother of the above, b. 1658, was noted as a sculptor. His principal works are, *Le Vœu de Louis XIII.*, in the cathedral of Notre Dame; the group of *The Seine and the Marne*; and a group of *Tritons*, at Versailles. D. 1733.

Coutances, (*koo-tance',*) a town of France, dep. Manche, 40 m. S. of Cherbourg. *Manuf.* Linens, woollens, lace, &c. *Pop.* 8,159.

Couteau, (*koo-tō',*) *n.* [Fr.] A cutlass; a hanger; a hunting-knife (Fr. *couteau-de-chasse*).

Cout'hon, GEORGES, a French lawyer, president of the court of justice at Clermont, b. 1756. Becoming a member of the Legislative Assembly, and of the National Convention, he voted for the death of Louis XVI

Sharing afterwards the power, and participating in the atrocities of Robespierre, he was also involved in his ruin. Guillotined, 1794.

Contts, Angela Georgiana Burdett, (*koots.*) an English philanthropist, b. 1814, daughter of Sir Francis Burdett, (*q. v.*) Her grandfather, Mr. Coutts, the London banker, having, at a late period of his life, married Miss Mellon, an actress, bequeathed to the latter his very large fortune, which acted as a temptation to the Duke of St. Alban's to marry her. The duchess dying in 1834, without issue, left to Miss Burdett her immense wealth, estimated at $12,500,000, on the condition that she would assume the name and arms of the Coutts family. This she accordingly did, and devoted her life to charitable purposes generally.—Her great wealth attracted many admirers, among whom have been named the Duke of Norfolk's eldest son, Prince Louis Bonaparte, afterwards Napoleon III., and the Duke of Wellington. Mr. Peabody was also her friend, and, for a time, her admirer. She was created a baroness in 1871.

Con'ves, in Brazil, two small islands off the coast of the prov. of São Paulo. Lat. 23° 25′ S., Lon. 44° 55′ W.

Cove, *n.* [A.S. *cof*, *cofe*; Swed. and Goth. *kofwa*; L. Lat. *cova*; probably allied to Lat. *cavea*, a hollow; W. *cwb*, a concavity; Heb. *kāfaf*, to bend, to curve, to bow; Ar. *kanba*, to hollow.] A small inlet, creek, or bay; a sheltered recess in the sea-shore; as, the *Cove* of Cork, (fig. 705).

—In the U. States, a strip of prairie extending into woodland; also, a recess in the side of a mountain.—*Webster.*

—A slang term for a boy or man; as, he is a queer *cove.* (Sometimes written *covey.*)

(*Arch.*) A concave moulding; the concavity of an arch.

—*v. a.* To arch over: to form, as an alcove.

Cove, in *Alabama*, a village of Shelby co., abt. 70 m. N. by W. of Montgomery.

Cove of Cork, or **Queens'town,** a town of Ireland, in the co. Cork, and 10 m. S. of the city of that name. It is a handsome town, built in the form of ter-



Fig. 705.—COVE OF CORK, IRELAND.

races, with magnificent quays, and all conveniences for ships. *Pop.* 13,107.—Cove Island is in Cork Harbor, and is well fortified and protected by batteries. It has an *area* of 13,000 acres, and is connected by bridges with the mainland.

Cove Creek, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Calhoun co.

Cove Creek, in *Utah Territory*, a village of Millard co., abt. 35 m. S. by W. of Fillmore City; *pop.* 26.

Cove'dale, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Hamilton co.

Cove'land, in *Washington Territory*, a village of Island co., abt. 112 m. N. of Olympia.

Co'vell, in *Illinois*, a post-office of McLean co.

Covenant, (*kuv'e-nant,*) *n.* [Fr. *convenant*, from Lat. *convenio*—*con*, and *venio*, to come.] A mutual consent or agreement of two or more parties to do or not to do some act or thing; a contract; a stipulation.—A compact: a bargain; a special agreement; a bond of union.

(*Law.*) An agreement, convention, or promise of two or more parties by deed in writing, signed, sealed, and delivered, by which either of the parties pledges himself to the other, that something is either done or shall be done, or stipulates for the truth of certain facts. He who thus promises is called the *covenantor*; and he to whom it is made the *covenantee.* A *C.* being part of a deed, is subject to the general rules for the exposition of such instruments.

(*Theol.*) The word *C.* is used in a double signification, one of which is commonly called the *scriptural*, the other the *systematic*, or popular use of the term. In the former sense, we find the word repeatedly used in Scripture to denote an arrangement, disposition, or institution, according to which the divine favor is dispensed to those with whom it is made. It is not properly a contract or bargain, which requires that contracting parties be on an equal footing, and that each has the power of accepting or rejecting the proposals of the other; but it is an appointment or institution by a party infinitely exalted above the other, promising to confer or grant certain blessings in a particular way. God's *C.* with man signifies his solemn promise or engagement to do, or not to do, a certain thing. Thus, in his *C.* with Noah, he engaged that the waters of the deluge should not again cover the earth. The two great *C.* mentioned in Scripture are what are called the *Old* and *New*, or the first and the second; the former of which was that made by God with the children of Israel, when he took them to be a peculiar people unto himself, and is also called the *Mosaic* or *Sinai C.*, because it was given to Moses on Mount Sinai. The second, or New *C.*, is that which was instituted by Jesus Christ, and ratified by the shedding of his blood, being the gracious charter or instrument by which God has revealed it to be his pleasure to dispense the sovereign blessings of his mercy to all who will accept of them. As used in a systematic sense, divines speak of two covenants,—that *of works*, and that *of grace.* The former is that which was made with Adam on his creation, in virtue of which he was constituted the federal head of the human race, and his acts became binding on his posterity. The *C.* of grace is a compact or agreement between God and believers, in which God promises to give them all the blessings of salvation, through and for the sake of Jesus Christ; and they, on their part, voluntarily engage to give themselves to God with a sincere faith. Some divines speak of a third *C.*, which they call the *C. of redemption*, or the engagement entered into between the Father and the Son, by which the Father constituted the Son the representative and redeemer of the human race, and the Son undertook their redemption.

(*Hist.*) The name applied to certain contracts or conventions entered into by the leading Protestants of Scotland, binding themselves to maintain their religious principles against innovation and opposition. The National *C.*, professing to be based upon a document which James VI. of Scotland had signed in 1580, was drawn up and published by the Four Tables in Edinburgh, March 1, 1638. The *Four Tables*, as they were called, consisted of: 1, Nobility; 2, Gentry; 3, Ministers; and 4, Burgesses; and in their hands the whole authority of the kingdom was vested. They elected a general assembly, which met at Glasgow, Nov. 21, 1638, and abolished episcopacy; ordering that every person should sign the *C.* on pain of excommunication. The Covenanters prepared for war, and though a treaty of peace was concluded, June 18, 1639, they entered England, August 20, 1640. An agreement was signed at Ripon, Oct. 26, 1640, by which commissioners were to be appointed, to whom the settlement of the points in dispute was referred. This covenant, under the name of the *Solemn League and Covenant*, was received by the parliament of the Assembly of Divines, Sept. 25, 1643. This document was signed by members of both houses, and by civil and military officers. A large number of the beneficed clergy, who refused to subscribe, were ejected. Charles II. signed it very reluctantly at Spey, June 23, 1650. A majority in the House of Commons ordered it to be burned by the common hangman, May 17, 1661. In the same year the Scottish Parliament renounced the *C.*, and declared the king supreme. Those who refused to abjure the *C.* were regarded as rebels, and were obliged to betake themselves to the desert moors and mountains of their native country, where they were hunted like wild beasts till the establishment of freedom of conscience by the revolution of 1688. The sufferings, the courage, and the piety of the Covenanters have to this time endeared them to the Scottish mind. Long after the return of more peaceful times, their memory was cherished by the religious with the deepest reverence. The sect of the Cameronians still regard themselves as representatives of the old Covenanters. See Cameronians.

Cov'enant, *v. n.* To enter into a covenant or formal agreement; to bind one's self by contract; to agree, contract, bargain, stipulate.

"By words men . . . *covenant* and confederate."—*South.*

—*v. a.* To grant or yield by covenant.

Covenantee', *n.* (*Law.*) A party in whose favor a covenant is made.

Cov'enanter, *n.* One who enters into, or makes a covenant in favor of another. See Covenant, § *Hist.*

Cov'enantor, *n.* (*Law.*) The person who makes a covenant.

Cov'enous, *a.* (*Law.*) See Covinous.

Cov'ent, *n.* [O. Fr.] The old spelling of *convent*; as, *Covent*-garden; *i. e.*, the Convent-garden.

Cov'ent-Garden. [*Covent*, old spelling of *Convent.*] A square in London, celebrated for its great market of fruit, vegetables, and flowers. It was originally the garden of Westminster Abbey. Near it is Covent-Garden Theatre, celebrated in the history of the stage.

Cov'entry, a city of England, in Warwickshire, 18 m. S.E. of Birmingham. Its most remarkable public building is St. Michael's Cathedral, a beautiful specimen of the pointed style of architecture. *Manuf.* Watches, ribbons, and silken fabrics. *C.* was formerly celebrated for its blue thread, used for embroidering on white linen, and known as *C. blue.* *Pop.* 41,647. The legend of Lady Godiva and Peeping Tom, which has long given a fame to the town, is narrated as follows:—Leofric, earl of Mercia, and lord of this place, had laid heavy taxes on the citizens, and would not remit them, even at the entreaty of his wife, the Lady Godiva,—who was as beautiful as she was modest,—except on condition of her riding naked through the city, which he thought she would never submit to. She, however, determined to do so; and, on the occasion, all the doors and windows were shut, and, Camden says, that nobody looked after her. The tradition, however, is, that a tailor would needs be peeping, and that he was thereupon struck blind. He is commemorated in an effigy protruding from a window in the High Street, and called "Peeping Tom of Coventry." Till very lately this legend was annually illustrated by a pageant and procession.

To send to Coventry, i. e., to ostracize a person from good society,—is an English saying which probably originated in the fact that at one time the citizens of *C.* had such a dislike to soldiers that a woman seen talking to a redcoat became at once the object of public scandal; hence, in the mess-room, the term "to send a man to *C.*," was simply synonymous with debarring him from society.

Cov'entry, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of Tolland co.; *pop.* 2,057.

Cov'entry, in *New Hampshire*, a township of Grafton co., about 70 m. N.W. of Concord.

Coventry, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Chenango co.; *pop.* 1,490.

Coventry, in *Ohio*, a township of Summit co.; *pop.* 1,817.

Coventry, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Chester co., on French Creek, about 67 m. E.S.E. of Harrisburg.

Coventry, in *Rhode Island*, a post-village and township of Kent co., on a branch of the Pawtuxent River, 10 m. S.W. of Providence. *Pop.* 4,349.

Coventry, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Orleans co., 50 m. N. by E. of Montpelier; *pop.* 914.

Coventry Depot, in *Connecticut*, a post-office of Tolland co.

Cov'entryville, in *New York*, a post-village of Chenango co., 114 m. W.S.W. of Albany.

Cove Point, in *Maryland*, on Chesapeake Bay, N. of the mouth of Patuxent River. It has a fixed light 50 feet high.

Cover, (*kuv'er,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *couvrir*, from Lat. *cooperire*—*con*, and *operio*, to cover.] To lay or place over, or overlay completely; to overspread; to clothe; to wrap up; to envelop; to infold, as, a hat *covers* the head.—To screen; to conceal; to disguise; to cloak; to secrete; to hide from sight; as, to *cover* one's shame.

"Charity shall *cover* the multitude of sins."—1 *Peter* iv. 8.

—To brood, hatch, or sit on; to incubate.

"Whilst the hen is *covering* her eggs, the male . . . diverts her with his songs."—*Addison.*

—To shelter; to protect; to defend; to shield.

"His calm and blameless life . . .
And the soft wings of peace (doth) *cover* him round."—*Cowley.*

—To be sufficient for; to include or comprehend; as, the business does not *cover* expenses.

—To wear a hat or head-dress, as a mark of dignity.

"The king had conferred the honour of grandee upon him, which was . . . to be *covered* in the presence of that king."—*Dryden.*

—To copulate with; as, a horse *covers* a brood-mare.

—*n.* Anything which is laid, set, or spread over another thing; an envelope; as, the *cover* of a letter.

—Anything which veils or conceals; a screen; disguise; shelter; defence; protection; as, to be snug under *cover.*

"Under the *cover* of a supposed fact."—*L'Estrange.*

—Retreat or place of habitation of wild animals or game; as, a *cover* for foxes, to beat a *cover* for partridges. See Covert.

—A table-cloth; a plate set on a dinner-table; as, *covers* were laid for twelve persons.

Cov'ercle, *n.* A lid; a small cover.

Covered, (*kuv'erd,*) *a.* Devised and adapted for shelter and protection; as, a *covered* way.

Cov'ered-way, *n.* (*Fortif.*) A space left between the glacis and the edge of the ditch, all round the work. The glacis forms its parapet; it is provided with a banquette for musketry defence, and is often palisaded to prevent an enemy taking it by a sudden rush. Here the garrison assemble before making sorties. It is generally about 11 yards broad.

Cov'erer, *n.* He or that which covers.

Cov'ering, *n.* That which covers; anything spread or laid over another, whether for security, protection, or concealment: envelope; wrapper; integument; case; lid; cover; clothing; dress; bed-clothes.

"With *cov'rings* of Sidonian purple spread."—*Dryden.*

Cov'erlet, *n.* [*Cover*, and Fr. *lit*, Lat. *lectus*, a bed or couch.] A bed-cover; a piece of furniture designed to be spread over all the other covering of a bed.

Cov'erley, (Sir Roger de,) the name given to a famous old English country dance, which in England almost invariably forms the last dance at public balls.

Coversed sine of an angle. (*Geom.*) The *versed sine* of the complementary angle.

Cov'er-shame, *n.* Something used to conceal infamy. *Johnson.*

"Does he put on holy garments for a *cover-shame* of lewdness."
Dryden.

Cov'er-slut, *n.* Something used to conceal sluttish habits.

Cov'ert, *a.* [Fr. *couvert.*] Concealed; private; hid; secret; disguised; insidious; as, a *covert* design.

"And let us presently go sit in council
How *covert* matters may be best disclos'd."—*Shake.*

—Sheltered; well protected; not open nor exposed; as, a *covert* alley.

—*n.* A place which covers or shelters; a thicket; a brake; a shady place, or a hiding-place.

"The deer is lodg'd; I've track'd her to her *covert.*"—*Addison.*

—Base-feathers on the quills of a bird's wings.

—*pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The *lesser coverts* (*tectrices primæ*) are small feathers which lie in several rows on the bones of the wings of birds. The *greater coverts* (*tectrices secundæ*) are the feathers that lie immediately over the quill-feathers and the secondaries. The *under coverts* are the feathers that line the inside of the wings.

Cov'ert, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Van Buren co.

Cov'ert, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Seneca co., on Cayuga Lake, 25 m. S. by E. of Waterloo; *pop.* 2,238.

Cov'ert-Baron, *n.* [O. Fr. See Baron.] (*Law.*) Said of a wife who is under the protection of her husband.

Cov'ertly, *adv.* In private; secret; closely; insidiously.

Cov'ertness, *n.* Secrecy; privacy; insidiousness.

Cov'erture, *n.* [Fr. *couverture.*] Covering; defence; shelter.

"Their shame that sought vain *covertures.*"—*Milton.*

(*Law.*) The condition of a woman during marriage, because she is then under the cover, influence, and protection of her husband.

Cov'ert-way, *n.* (*Fortif.*) See COVERED-WAY.

Cove Station, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Huntingdon co.

Coves'ville, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Albemarle co., abt. 103 m. W.N.W. of Richmond.

Covet, (*kuv'et,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *convoiter*, from Lat. *con*, and *votum*, from *voveo*, to vow, to wish for.] To wish for, or seek after with the whole desire of the heart; to desire earnestly to obtain; to long for; — in a good sense.

"But *covet* earnestly the best gifts." — 1 *Cor.* xii. 31.

—To desire inordinately, unreasonably, or unlawfully; to thirst, lust, or hanker after; to desire eagerly to obtain that which it is unlawful to obtain or possess; to desire to obtain by unlawful means; as, to *covet* another man's wife.

"If it be a sin to *covet* honour,
I am the most offending man alive." — *Shaks.*

—*v. i.* To have an earnest desire; — generally preceding *after*; as, he *coveted after* money.

Cov'etable, *a.* That may be coveted or eagerly desired.

Cov'eter, *n.* One who covets.

Cov'etingly, *adv.* Betokening an eagerness to unlawfully obtain.

Cov'etiveness, *n.* (*Phren.*) Acquisitiveness.

Cove'ton, in *W. Virginia*, a post-office of Barbour co.

Cov'etous, *a.* [Fr. *convoiteux.*] Very desirous; eager to obtain. — Excessively eager to obtain and possess; avaricious; eager for gain.

"The cruel nation *covetous* of prey." — *Dryden.*

Cov'etously, *adv.* With a strong or inordinate desire to obtain and possess; eagerly; avariciously.

Cov'etousness, *n.* Quality of being covetous; a strong or inordinate desire of obtaining or possessing; avarice or cupidity; eagerness for gain.

"Excess of wealth is cause of *covetousness*." — *Marlowe.*

Cove'ville, in *New York*, a post-office of Saratoga co.

Covey, (*kuv'e,*) *n.* [Fr. *couvée*, from *couver*, to hatch, from Lat. *cubare*, to lie down.] An old bird with her young ones; but generally used to designate a number of partridges or other game. It also, in some countries, signifies a cover for game.

Cov'in, *n.* (*Law.*) A compact between two or more persons to deceive or prejudice others.

Cov'ing, *n.* [See COVE.] (*Arch.*) The exterior projection of the upper parts of a building beyond the limits of the ground-plan. — *C. of a fire-place*, the vertical sides, inclining backwards and inwards, for the purpose of reflecting the heat.

Cov'ington, in *Alabama*, a southern co., bordering on Florida; *area*, 1,240 sq. m. It is intersected by the Conecuh and Yellow-water rivers. *Surface*, broken; *soil*, sandy. *Cap.* Andalusia. *Pop.* 4,868.

Covington, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Newton co., abt. 130 m. W. of Augusta; *pop.* 1,121.

Covington, in *Illinois*, a village of Washington co., abt. 100 m. S. of Springfield.

Covington, in *Indiana*, a post-village, cap. of Fountain co., 73 m. W.N.W. of Indianapolis; *pop.* 1,888.

Covington, in *Kentucky*, a city of Kenton co., on the Ohio River, opposite Cincinnati, and at the mouth of Licking River, which separates it from the town of Newport. It is well built, has many factories, and may be considered as a suburb of Cincinnati, *q. v. Pop.* 24,505.

Covington, in *Louisiana*, a post-village, cap. of St. Tammany parish, 45 m. N. of New Orleans; *pop.* 585.

Covington, in *Mississippi*, a S. co.; *area*, about 680 sq. m. It is intersected by Bonie River and Sun Creek, affluents of Leaf River. Soil sandy. *Cap.* Williamsburg. *Pop.* 4,753.

Covington, in *Missouri*, a village of Warren co.

Covington, in *Nebraska*, a post-village, and township of Dakota co.; *pop.* 225.

Covington, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Richmond co., 80 m. S.W. of Raleigh.

Covington, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Wyoming co., 33 m. S.W. of Rochester; *pop.* 1,189.

Covington, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Miami co., on Stillwater Creek, 6 m. W. of Piqua; *pop.* 1,010.

—A village of Preble co., abt. 100 m. W. by S. of Columbus.

Covington, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Clearfield co.; *pop.* 701.

—A township of Luzerne co.; *pop.* 1,182.

—A post-village and township of Tioga co.: *pop.* 811.

Covington, in *Tennessee*, a township and village, cap. of Tipton co., 200 m. W. by S. of Nashville; *pop.* 2,772.

Covington, in *Texas*, a post-village of Hill co., about 13 m. N.N.W. of Hillsborough.

Covington, in *Virginia*, a township, cap. of Alleghany co., on Jackson's River, 196 m. W. by N. of Richmond; *pop.* 1,268.

Cov'inous, Cov'enous, *a.* (*Law.*) Collusive; fraudulent: dishonest.

Covode', in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Indiana co.

Cow, *n.*; *pl.* COWS; *old pl.* KINE. [A. S. *ca*; Fris. *ku*; Du. *koe*; Ger. *kuh*; O. Ger. *kô, kua*; Sansk. *gô.* The root occurs in the Heb. *gagha*, to low.] (*Zoöl.*) The female of the bull, or of the bovine genus of animals. See Ox, and DAIRY.

—A chimney covering. See COWL.

Cow, *v. a.* [Swed. *kufra*; Icel. *kuga*, to force; Dan. *kue*, probably allied to Swed.-Goth. *quafva*, to choke, damp, mortify, suppress. See CHOKE.] To depress with fear; to sink the spirits or courage of; to oppress with habitual timidity; to discourage; to dishearten.

"For when men by their wives are *cow'd*,
Their horns of course are understood."—*Hudibras.*

Cow'an, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Union co.

Cow'an, in *Tennessee*, a township of Franklin co., abt. 87 m. S.S.E. of Nashville; *pop.* 1,393.

Cowanesque' Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, rises in Potter co., traverses Tioga co., and enters the Tioga River in Steuben co., New York.

Cowanesque Valley, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Tioga co.

Cow'anshan'nock, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Armstrong co.; *pop* 2,246.

Cow'anshan'nock Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, traverses Armstrong co, and enters the Alleghany River.

Cow'ansville, in Lower Canada, a village of Missisquoi co., about 38 m. S.E. of St. John's.

Cowansville, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Rowan co., about 100 m. W. by S. of Raleigh.

Cownsville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P.O. of Armstrong co.

Cow'ard, *n.* [O. Fr. *coward*; It. *codardo*, from *coda*, Lat *cauda*, the tail: — probably in allusion to the fact that animals, when frightened, put the tail between the legs.] A person who lacks courage to meet danger or difficulty; a timid or pusillanimous man; a poltroon; a craven; a dastard.

"Where's the *coward* that would not dare
To fight for such a land?" — *Scott.*

(*Her.*) A lion borne on a shield with his tail depressed between his hind legs.

—*a.* Destitute of courage; dastardly; timid; base.

"O *coward* conscience, how thou dost afflict me." — *Shaks.*

—Belonging to, or characterizing, a coward.

"I rais'd the house with loud and *coward* cries."—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To frighten; to make to appear cowardly or timorous.

Cowardice, (*kow'ẽrd-is.*) *n.* [O. Fr. *couardise.*] Want of courage to face danger or difficulty; timidity; pusillanimity.

Cow'ardliness, *n.* Quality of being cowardly; want of courage; timorousness; cowardice; timidity.

Cow'ardly, *a.* Wanting courage to face danger; pusillanimous; dastardly; timid; faint-hearted.

"His genius was poor and *cowardly*." — *Bacon.*

—Befitting a coward; proceeding from fear; mean; base.

"I do find it *cowardly* and vile."—*Shaks.*

—*adv.* In the manner of a coward; meanly; basely.

Cowas'elon, in *New York*, a post-office of Madison co.

Cow'bane, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ARCHEMORA and CICUTA.

Cow'-berry, *n.* (*Bot.*) See VACCINIUM.

Cow'-bird, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) *Melothrus pecoris*, a N. American bird of the *Icteridæ* or Blackbird family. The most remarkable trait in its character is the unaccountable practice it has of dropping its eggs into the nests of other birds, instead of building and hatching for itself; and thus abandoning its progeny to the care and mercy of strangers. Its length is 7 inches; breadth, 11 inches; the head and neck is of a very deep silky drab; the upper part of the breast a dark changeable violet; the rest of the bird is black, with a considerable gloss of green when exposed to a good light; the tail is slightly forked; legs and claws, glossy black, strong, and muscular; iris of the eye, dark hazel. It inhabits the Southern States, but visits the N. in the summer.



Fig. 706. — COW-BIRD. (*Melothrus pecoris.*)

Cow'-brawl, *n.* (*Mus.*) An old and very celebrated Swiss melody or tune. Rossini has introduced this air with remarkable effect in the overture of *William Tell.*

Cow'-catcher, *n.* An iron apparatus, or frame-work, placed in front of a locomotive-engine, for throwing obstructions off a railroad-track, as cattle, &c.

Cow Creek, in *California*, traverses Shasta co., and enters the Sacramento River about 10 m. below Shasta City.

Cow Creek, in *Illinois*, a township of Gallatin co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Cow'die, *n.* (*Bot.*) See DAMMARA.

Cow'elitsk (or COW'LITZ) **Indians,** a tribe inhabiting Washington Territory, N. of the Columbia River.

Cow'er, *v. i.* [Ger. *kauern*, to cower; Swed. and Goth. *kura*, to recline and rest after the manner of birds; Icel. *kura*, rest; akin to W. *cwrian*, to squat, to cower.] To crouch; to squat; to sink by bending the knees; to shrink through fear.

"Our dame sits *cow'ring* o'er a kitchen-fire."—*Dryden.*

Cowes, (*kowz,*) a British sea-port, on the N. coast of the Isle of Wight, Lat. 50° 46′ N., Lon. 1° 17′ 45″ W. It is built on both sides of the river Medina, dividing it into two towns, *East* and *West Cowes.* The town has an excellent harbor, is much frequented for watering ships, and is the head-quarters of the Royal Yacht Club, and, moreover, a place of very fashionable resort, not only in the season, but for the greater part of the year. *Pop.* 7,071.

Cowe'ta, in *Georgia*, a W.N.W. co.; *area*, abt 378 sq. m. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Chattahoochee River, and on the E. by Line Creek. It is traversed by the Cedar, Wahoo, and Sandy creeks. *Surface*, broken; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Newman. *Pop.* 15,875.

Cow'hage, *n.* (*Bot.*) See DOLICHOS.

Cow'-heel, *n.* (*Cookery.*) A cow's-foot boiled, and served with milk and onions.

Cow'herd, *n.* A tender of cows.

Cow'hide, *n.* The hide of a cow undressed. — Leather made of the hide of a cow. — A whip made of a thick thong of cowhide.

—*v. a.* To administer a flogging with a cowhide.

Cow'-house, *n.* A place for housing cows; a byre. See SHIPPON.

Cow'ikee, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Barbour co.

Cowikee Creek, in *Alabama*, traversing Barbour co., flows into the Chattahoochee, abt. 10 m. above Eufaula.

Cow'ish, *a.* Timorous; pusillanimous; cowardly.

"It is the *cowish* terror of his spirit." — *Shaks.*

—*n.* (*Bot.*) Same as COWHAGE. See DOLICHOS.

Cow'-itch, *n.* (*Bot.*) See DOLICHOS.

Cow'-keeper, *n.* A dairyman; one whose vocation is to keep cows for retailing milk to the public.

Cowl, *n.* [A. S. *cugle, cugele, cuhle*; Lat. *cucullus*; Armor. *kougoul*; W. *cwcwll*, a cowl, from *cwgu*, a knot, the primitive cowl being a piece of cloth tied round the head by a knot.] A sort of hood worn by the Bernardines and Benedictines. They are of two kinds, — the one white and very large, worn on ceremonial occasions and when assisting at the office; the other black, and worn on ordinary occasions, in the streets, &c.

—A cap or cover for a chimney which turns with the wind, used to facilitate the escape of *smoke.* (Sometimes written *cowl.*) — A wire cap covering the smoke-stack of a locomotive engine. — A vessel carried on a pole by two persons for the transport of water.

Cowled, (*kowld',*) *a.* Wearing a cowl; hooded; cowl-shaped; as, a *cowled* friar.

Cow'-leech, *n.* One who professes to cure the diseases of cattle.

Cow'-leeching, *n.* Art or practice of curing distempers in cows.

Cowle's Station, in *Alabama*, a P. O. of Macon co.

Cowles'ville, in *New York*, a P. O. of Wyoming co.

Cow'ley, ABRAHAM, an English poet, B. in London, 1618. He is now almost forgotten, but was highly esteemed by Milton and Dr. Johnson. D. 1667.

Cowley, HENRY WELLESLEY, LORD, (brother to the Duke of Wellington,) B. 1773; and his son HENRY RICHARD, EARL COWLEY, were successively for many years British ambassadors to the courts of Vienna, Paris, &c. The former D. 1847.

Cow'lick, *n.* A wisp or tuft of hair turned up the temples, as if licked by a cow.

Cow'litz, or COWLITSK, in *Washington Territory*, a N. W. co., bounded on the S. by the Columbia River. Traversed by the Cowlitz River. *Area*, abt. 400 sq. m. *Cap.* Monticello. *Pop.* 730. — The *Cow'litz, Cow'litsk*, or *Cow'elitsk* River joins the Columbia River about 60 m. from its mouth.

—A post-village of Lewis co., on the Cowlitz River, 45 m. S. of Olympia; *pop.* abt. 250.

Cowl'-staff, *n.* The staff or pole on which a cowl is supported between two men.

Cow'ner, *n.* (*Naut.*) An arched part of a ship's stern.

Co-worker, *n.* A co-operator; one who works jointly with another.

Cow'-parsnip, *n.* (*Bot.*) See HERACLEUM.

Cowpas'ture River, in *Virginia*, joins Jackson's River to form James River.

Cow'-pea, *n.* A variety of pea, cultivated instead of clover, in some parts of the U. States.—*Farm. Ency.*

Cow'pens, in *Georgia*, a village of Walton co.

Cowpens, in *S. Carolina*, a vill. of Spartanburg district; near it, on Jan. 17, 1781, a signal victory was gained by the American forces under Gen. Morgan, over the English under Col. Tarleton.

Cow'per, WILLIAM, an English poet, B. at Berkhampstead, 1731, was the great-nephew of the lord-chancellor Cowper. After completing his education, his family procured him the place of clerk to the House of Lords, but his nervousness and constitutional timidity were such, that he was obliged to resign it. He now fell into so terrible a state of nervous debility, that he was for some time placed in the lunatic asylum of Dr. Cotton. The skill and humanity of that gentleman restored him, and he retired to Huntingdon. Here he became acquainted with the family of the Unwins: and after Mr. Unwin's death he removed with Mrs. Unwin to Olney, Bucks. His natural melancholy colored his religious views and feelings, and he fell often into the most painful despondency. But although his mind was so frequently bent down by dejection, he was a very voluminous writer. In addition to translating Homer, which he did with more accuracy than Pope, if with less polish, he wrote *The Task*, — the best of all his poems. — *Tirocinium*, and a host of smaller works; translated some of Madame Guyon's spiritual songs; and his correspondence, which exhibits him as one of the most elegant of English letter-writers, was extremely voluminous. Towards the close of his life his gloom deepened into absolute despair, from which he never wholly emerged, and he D. in Norfolk, 1800, four years after his benevolent friend, Mary Unwin.

Cow'-pox, *n.* (*Med.*) The vaccine disease. The slight febrile symptoms that attend this artificial disease are hardly of sufficient importance to merit a notice here. See VACCINATION.

Cow'-quake, *n.* (*Bot.*) The quaking-grass. See BRIZA.

Cow'rie, Cow'ry, *n.* [Hind. *kauri.*] A small shell used in the East Indies, as an equivalent for money, and of fluctuating value. See CYPRÆIDÆ.

Cow'-skin, in *Mississippi*, a P. O. of Douglas co.

Cow'slip, *n.* [A. S. *cuslippa* — *cu*, a cow, and *lippa*, a lip.] (*Bot.*) See PRIMULA.

Cow's'-lungwort, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of mullein. — *Johnson.*

Cow'-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) See BROSIMUM.

Cow'-wheat, *n.* (*Bot.*) See MELAMPYRUM.

Cox, *n.* A diminutive form of COXCOMB. (R.)

Cox, DAVID, R. A., a distinguished English painter of landscape in water-colors, B. at Birmingham, 1793. His pictures of Oriental scenery are very fine. D. 1859.

Cox'eie, MICHAEL, a celebrated Flemish painter, B at Mechlin, 1497; D 1592. His pictures are now rare and valuable.

Coxcomb, (*koks'kōm,*) *n.* [*Cock's comb.*] The comb resembling that of a cock, which licensed fools wore formerly in their caps; also the cap itself.

"If thou wilt follow him, thou must needs wear my *coxcomb*" *Shaks.*

—The top of the head.

"She rapt them o' th' *coxcombs* with a stick." —*Shaks.*

—A fop; a dandy; a vain, showy fellow; a superficial pretender to knowledge or accomplishments.

"And some made *coxcombs*, nature meant but fools." — *Pope.*

(*Bot.*) See CELOSIA.

Coxcombical, Coxcomical, (*koks-kom'ical,*) *a.* Foppish; conceited; pretentious; after the manner of a coxcomb; as, a *coxcombical* fashion.

Cox'combry, *n.* The manners or dress of a coxcomb; foppishness; dandyism.

Coxcomical'ity, *n.* Foppishness; conceit; coxcombry.

Coxcom'ically, *adv.* In a coxcombical manner.

Cox Creek, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Clayton co., about 22 m. S.W. of Prairie du Chien; *pop.* 989.

Coxe, ARTHUR CLEVELAND, D. D., an American author, B. in New Jersey, 1818. His principal work is *Christian Ballads* (1840). He became bishop of Western N. Y., 1865.

Coxe, TENCH, an American writer on political economy, B. 1756. Among his chief works are, *Memoir on the Cultivation, Trade, and Manufacture of Cotton* (1809), and *On the Arts and Manufactures of the United States* (1814). D. at Philadelphia, 1824.

Coxe, WILLIAM, an English divine and historian, B in London, 1747. Among his many works, those which have maintained a standard reputation are the *History of the House of Austria, History of the Kings of France of the House of Bourbon*, and the *Memoirs of the Duke of Marlborough.* D. 1828.

Coxen'dix, *n.* [Lat.] (*Anat.*) The haunch.

Cox'im River, in Brazil, rises in the prov. of Matto-Grasso, and joins the Taquari in Lat. 18° 24′ S.

Coxsae'kie, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Greene co., about 22 m. S. of Albany; *pop.* 3,829.

Cox's Bar, in *California*, a mining-village of Trinity co., on the Trinity River, abt. 18 m. W. by N. of Weaverville.

Cox's Mill, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Wayne co.

Cox's Mills, in *West Virginia*, a P. O. of Gilmer co.

Coxswain, (*koks'n,*) *n.* (*Naut.*) See COCKSWAIN.

Cox'town, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Berks co.

Cox'ville, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of Pitt co.

Coy, *a.* [O. Fr. *quoy*; Fr. *coi*; Sp. *quédo*, from Lat. *quietus.*] Gentle; reserved; shy; shrinking from approach or familiarity; distant; backward; modest; bashful; as, a *coy* demeanor.

"O woman! in our hours of ease,
Uncertain, *coy*, and hard to please." —*Scott.*

—*v. a.* To bestow a caress by the hand.

"While I thy amiable cheeks do *coy*." —*Shaks*

—*v. n.* To behave with reserve; to reject or shrink from contact or familiarity.

"What, *coying* it again!" —*Dryden.*

—To be backward and unwilling; to make difficulty.

"If he be *coy'd*
To hear Corninius speak, I'll keep at home." —*Shaks.*

Coy'acan, a town of Mexico, on a small stream flowing into Laguna de Oxochomilco, about 10 m. S. of the city of Mexico.

Coy'ish, *a.* In a coy manner; somewhat coy or diffident.

Coyle'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Butler co.

Coy'ly, *adv.* With reserve; with disinclination to familiarity.

Coyne, JOSEPH STIRLING, a popular English dramatist, B. 1805. He was early intended for the legal profession, which, however, he soon abandoned for the literature of the stage. In 1835 he made his *début* as a playwright, and from that time forward poured forth an almost innumerable succession of dramas and farces. Among the more noticeable of these are, *Presented at Court, Pets of the Parterre, Did you ever send your Wife to Camberwell, The Tipperary Legacy, Pas de Fascination*, &c. His popular farce, *How to Settle Accounts with your Laundress*, was brought out upon both the French and the German stage. C. was also a writer of fiction, and author of *The Scenery and Antiquities of Ireland.* D. 1868.

Coy'ness, *n.* Quality of being coy; reserve; shyness; backwardness; modesty; bashfulness.

"When the kind nymph would *coyness* feign,
And hides but to be found again." —*Dryden.*

Coyote', *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Prairie-wolf. See WOLF.

Coyote, in *Kansas*, a post-office of Ellis co.

Coy'pu, COUIA, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Myopotamus coipus* of Cuvier, a S. American rodent animal, family *Sciuridæ*. It resembles the beaver in many respects, though of smaller size. Its head is large and depressed; ears small and rounded; muzzle pointed, with long stiff whiskers. Its hind feet are webbed, and its habits are aquatic; it swims with great ease, lives in the vicinity of water, and burrows in the ground. Its tail is round, instead of being flattened like that of the beaver, and its scaly covering is partly concealed by scattered hairs. It is easily domesticated, and its manners in captivity are very mild. The *C.* has two kinds of fur: long ruddy hair, which gives the tone of color; and a brownish ash-colored fur at its base, which, like that of the beaver, is used largely in the manufacture of hats. The fur is known in commerce under the names of *Racoonda* and *Nutria.*

Coyse'vox, ANTOINE, an eminent French sculptor, B. at Lyons, 1640, D. 1720.

Coys'trel, *n.* Same as COISTREL, *q. v.*

Coy'ville, in *Kansas*, a post-village cap. of Wilson co.

Coy'za, *n.* (*Med.*) A cold in the head, with a running from the eyes and nose. See CATARRH.

Coz, *n.* A familiar contraction of *cousin.*

"Be *uferry, coz.*"—*Shaks.*

Coz'bi, a Midianite princess, daughter of Zur, and seducer of the Israelites, through the wicked counsels of Balaam.

Cozen, (*kŭz'n,*) *v. a.* [Ger. *kosen*, to talk, caress; O. Ger. *kósôn*, to talk, dispute; Mid. Ger. *kosen*, to flatter.] To cheat, defraud, befool, deceive, or beguile, as by artifice or chicane.

"Goring loved no man so well but that he would *cozen* him, and expose him to public mirth for having been *cozened.*" *Clarendon.*

Cozenage, (*kŭz'n-ej,*) *n.* Cheat; trick; fraud; deceit; artifice; chicane; practice of cheating.

"They say this town is full of *cozenage.*"—*Shaks.*

Coz'ener, *n.* One who cheats, cozens, or defrauds.

Co'zily, Co'sily, *a.* Comfortably; snugly; as, *cosily* asleep.

Coz'umel Island, off the coast of Yucatan, Lat. 20° 35′ N., Lon. 86° 41′ W. It is about 24 m. in length from N. to S., and 7 in width.

Co'zy, Co'sy, Co'sey, *a.* [Fr. *causer*, to chat.] Snug; comfortable; easy; contented; as, a *cosy* little wife.

—In England, sociable; homely; domestic; familiar; as, a *cosy* chat.

Cr. An abbreviation of the word CREDITOR. (Opposed to *Dr.* for *debtor.*)

Crab, *n.* [A. S. *crabba*; allied to *grab* and *gripe.*] (*Zoöl.*) See CANCER.

(*Bot.*) The wild apple, sometimes so called from its harsh taste.

(*Mech.*) A wooden apparatus, somewhat like a capstan, but not furnished with a drum-head; it is used for similar purposes, and furnished with holes made to insert the bars. — A machine with three claws, used to launch ships, to heave them into dock, off the quay.

(*Astron.*) A sign of the zodiac. See CANCER.

—A sour, peevish, cross-grained, morose person.

To catch a crab. (*Sport.*) To make a bad stroke in rowing by allowing the oar to miss its dip in the water, and in so doing jerking the rower backwards.

—*v. a.* To embitter; to annoy; to cause to be provoking to; as, adversity *crabs* some natures. — To cudgel or beat with a crab-stick or sapling.

—*a.* Rough; sour; austere; harsh; as, a *crab* vintage.

Crabbe, GEORGE, (*krăb,*) an English poet, whose truth to nature and strength of homely pathos atone for deficiency in ideal elevation, was B. in 1754, at Aldborough, in Suffolk, where his father was collector of salt duties. He went through an apprenticeship with a surgeon, and for a short while attempted practice; but, always attached to letters rather than business, he had little success, and came to London in 1780 to seek his fortune. When the failure of his first poem, *The Candidate*, had reduced him to great distress, he boldly laid his case before Edmund Burke. That great man read his manuscripts, received him into his house at Beaconsfield, and introduced him to his friends; and the



Fig. 707. — CRABBE'S BIRTHPLACE.

poem of *The Library*, published on his recommendation, was received with great applause. His reputation was increased by *The Village*, which appeared in 1783; and the publication of *The Newspaper*, in 1785, closed the first series of his works. In the meantime, orders having been obtained for him, he became chaplain to the Duke of Rutland, married happily, and received in succession several moderate preferments. In 1807 he published *The Parish Register*, to which were added *Sir Eustace Grey*, and other small poems; and *The Borough*, the most various and energetic of his works, made its appearance in 1810. In 1813, soon after the death of his wife, he was presented to the living of Trowbridge, in Wiltshire, where he spent the remainder of his quiet and honorable life. His *Tales of the Hall* were published in 1819. D. 1832.

Crab'bed, *a.* Rough; peevish; austere; cynical;—applied in a mental, moral, or spiritual sense; as, a *crabbed* old maid.

—Harsh; rough; sour; unpleasing; — in relation to material things.

"A man . . . of swarth complexion, and of *crabbed* hue." *Spenser.*

—Difficult; perplexing; not easy to comprehend.

"Lucretius hath chosen a subject naturally *crabbed.*"—*Dryden.*

Crab'bedly, *adv.* Peevishly; roughly; morosely; with perplexity.

Crab'bedness, *n.* Quality of being crabbed; roughness; harshness; sourness; peevishness; asperity; difficulty; perplexity; as, *crabbedness* of disposition.

Crab'by, *a.* Sour; difficult; unapproachable.

Crab'-eater, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See AGOUARA.

Cra'ber, *n.* The water-rat.

"The cormorant, and the *craber*, which some call the water-rat." *Walton.*

Crab'-faced, *a.* Having a sour visage or perplexed countenance.

Crab'-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ELEUSINE.

Crab'ite, *n.* (*Pal.*) A name sometimes applied to fossil crustaceans of the crab kind. — *Craig.*

Crab Or'chard, in *Illinois*, a P. O. of Williamson co.

Crab Or'chard, in *Kentucky*, a post-vill. and twp. of Lincoln co., abt 60 m. S. by E. of Frankfort; *pop.* 2,039.

Crab Orchard, in *Missouri*, a P. O. of Ray co.

Crab Orchard, in *Nebraska*, a P. O. of Johnson co.

Crab Orchard, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Cumberland co.

Crab Orchard, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Bland co.

Cra'bro, Crabron'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus and family of Hymenopterous insects, popularly known as Wood-wasps. Most of the larger species are marked with yellow rings; the smaller are generally wholly black. They are extremely active in their movements, and may be seen lively employed, in the hottest sunshine, extracting nectar from the flowers, or running about in search of other insects, on which they prey.

Crab's'-claws, Crab's-eyes, *n. pl.* (*Med.*) Different names for the common prepared chalk. See LIME.

Crab'-tree, *n.* The tree that bears crab-apples, or wild apples, as the *Malus bacchata*, &c.

Crab Tree, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Westmoreland co.

Crab Tree, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Haywood co.

Crab'-yaws, *n.* (*Med.*) The name in the W. Indies for a kind of ulcer on the soles of the feet, with edges so hard, that they are difficult to cut. — *Dunglison.*

Cra'cidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of birds, corresponding to the family PENELOPIDÆ, *q. v.*

Crack, *v. a.* [Du. *krak*; Fr. *crac*; formed from the sound.] To break, rend, or burst into chinks; to break partially, so as to cause a fissure; to split; as, to *crack* a porcelain vase.

"Look to your pipes . . . lest the frost *crack* them."—*Mortimer.*

—To produce a sharp, abrupt sound; to snap; as, to *crack* a whip.

"To *crack* the voice of melody." — *O. W. Holmes.*

—To make crazy or deranged; to weaken the intellect.

"He thought none poets till their brains were *cracked.*" *Roscommon.*

—To thrust out; to utter smartly or pungently.

"He takes his chirping point, he *cracks* his jokes." — *Pope.*

—To puff; to praise with exaggeration; — preceding *up*; as, to *crack up* the merits of an article. (Colloq.)

—To break into for a burglarious purpose; as, to *crack* a house. (Slang.)

—*v. i.* To burst partially; to split; to open in chinks; as, to *crack* one's skull.

"By misfortune it *cracked* in the cooling." — *Boyle.*

—To utter a loud or sudden sharp sound.

"As loud
As thunder, when the clouds in autumn *crack.*"—*Shaks.*

—To break into pieces; to become worthless or ruined; as, his credit is *cracked.*

—To boast; to swagger; to talk big or pomposly; — with *of.* (Colloq.)

"And Ethiops *of* their sweet complexion *crack.*" —*Shaks.*

—*n.* The sharp, abrupt sound which is made when a hard, brittle substance partially bursts, rends, or breaks, or when hard bodies come into collision, &c.; a sharp or loud sound uttered suddenly or with vehemence; a violent report; as, the *crack* of ice.

"What, will the line stretch out to th' *crack* of doom?"—*Shaks.*

—A disruption; a chink or fissure; a narrow breach; a crevice; a partial separation of the parts of a substance; as, a *crack* in the ground.

"Contusions, when great, do usually produce a fissure or *crack* of the skull."—*Wiseman.*

—Craziness of intellect; partial derangement of the mental faculties; lunacy; as, a *crack* in the brain.

—A crazed person; one who is insane.

"Parliament . . . looks upon me as a *crack* and a projector." *Addison.*

—That change of the voice which occurs at puberty.

"Now our voices
Have got the mannish *crack.*"—*Shaks.*

—Breach of chastity; as, she has a *crack* in her reputation.

"I cannot believe this *crack* to be in my dread mistress."—*Shaks.*

—A common harlot; a prostituto; as, a *crack* on the town.

—A boast; a bounce; a piece of brag.

"Leasings, backbitings, and vain-glorious *cracks.*"—*Spenser.*

—A forward lad; one with pertness and assumption of language. — A moment: an immediate space of time; as, I'll be there in a *crack.* (Vulgar.)

—A horse famous for its speed; as, a racing *crack.*

—*a.* Something above the common in point of excellence; as, a *crack* orator, a *crack* horse, a *crack* ship.

Crack'-brained, *a.* Having the intellect impaired; crazy.

"The ill-grounded sophisms of those *crack-brained* fellows." *Pope.*

Crack'er, *n.* He who, or that which, cracks.

(*Pyrotech.*) A kind of firework, containing a quantity of gunpowder tightly confined in thick rolls of paper, and exploding with a loud, sharp noise.

"With squibs and *crackers* arm'd to throw
Among the trembling crowd below."—*Swift.*

—An idle boaster; a loud, swaggering fellow.

"What *cracker* is this same, that deafs our ears
With this abundance of superfluous breath?"—*Shaks.*

—A hard, thin biscuit; as, a *cracker* with cheese.
—A mean white person. (A cant term used sometimes in the Southern States.)
Cracker's Neck, in *Georgia*, a village of Greene co., about 30 m. N. of Milledgeville.
Crack'-hemp, Crack'-rope, *n.* A gallows-bird; a man deserving the gallows; a person destined to be hanged.

"Come hither, *crack-hemp.* — Come hither, you rogue."—*Shaks.*

Crackle, (*krak'l,*) *v. i.* [Dim of *crack*, q. v.] To make slight cracks; to make small abrupt noises, rapidly or frequently repeated; as, to *crackle* paper.

"The unknown ice
That *crackles* underneath them." — *Dryden.*

Crack'ling, *n.* The making of small, abrupt cracks or reports, frequently repeated; as, the *crackling* of twigs.
—The rind of roasted pork.
—(*pl.*) A kind of oil-cake, used as food for dogs.
Crack'nel, *n.* [Fr. *craquelin.*] A hard, brittle cake or biscuit.

"His kids, his *cracknels*, and his early fruit." — *Spenser.*

Crack'-rope, *n.* Same as CRACK-HEMP, *q. v.*
Crack'-skull, *n.* A crazy or heedless fellow.
Cracks'man, *n.* A burglar. (Eng. slang.)
Craco'vian, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Cracow.
—*a.* Relating, or pertaining, to Cracow.
Cracovienne, (*krä-kō've-yän',*) *n.* (*Dancing.*) The national dance of the Polish peasantry around Cracow. It has rather a melancholy than lively melody, in $\frac{2}{4}$ time, and is accompanied by singing.
Cracow, (*krā'ko,*) a city of Central Europe, previously to the 17th century the metropolis of the kingdom of Poland; now comprised in the Austrian empire. It is



Fig. 708. — ANCIENT CATHEDRAL OF CRACOW.

situate on the N. bank of the Vistula, where it is joined by the Rudawa, 160 m. S.S.W. of Warsaw, and 200 m. N.E. of Vienna. It has every appearance of falling rapidly to decay. The streets are crooked, the pavements wretched, and the houses, though massive and spacious, are old, and, in many cases, in a state of dilapidation. In its cathedral are the tombs of the most distinguished Polish kings, and the crown jewels were formerly deposited in it. Besides the cathedral, there is a castle, a university, a botanical garden, an observatory, and a library. It is connected by railway with Vienna, Berlin, and Warsaw. *Pop.* 49,834. — A tumulus to the memory of Kosciusko, with a height of 120 feet, stands at about 2 miles from the city. — The republic of Cracow, of which the above city was the capital, embraced an area of 450 sq. m., with a population of abt. 142,000. After an insurrection, in 1846, it was incorporated with Austria.
Cra'cowes, *n. pl.* A kind of boots with long toes, formerly worn in N. Europe, and first made at Cracow;—whence the name.
Cradle, (*krā'dl,*) *n.* [A. S. *cradel*, dim. of *crat*, a cart, a chariot; Gael. *creathall*; allied to Lat. *craticula*, dim. of *crates*, wicker or hurdle work.] A movable bed in which infants are rocked. — It is perhaps not a little

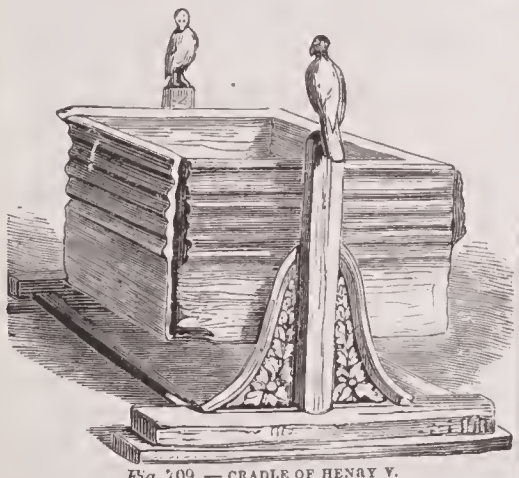


Fig. 709. — CRADLE OF HENRY V.
(Tower of London.)

curious to contrast the magnificently artistic cradles exhibited in any modern furniture-store, with the cradle of a prince in the 14th century, represented in *Fig.* 709. It was made for the use of Henry Prince of Wales, afterwards king Henry V.

"To rock the *cradle* of reposing age." — *Pope.*

—State of infancy, or the earliest period of life; as, Greece was the *cradle* of the arts.

"Trained even from their *cradles* in arms and military exercises." — *Spenser.*

(*Ship-building.*) A frame placed under the bottom of a ship, in order to conduct her steadily into the water when she is to be launched, at which time it supports her weight while she slides down the descent or sloping passage called the *ways*, which are for this purpose daubed with soap or tallow.
(*Agric.*) A scythe with a frame to receive the grain when it is mowed.
(*Surg.*) A semicircle of thin wood, used for preventing the contact of the bed-clothes in wounds, fractures, &c. — *Dunglison.*
(*Engraving.*) An apparatus employed in preparing the plates for mezzo-tinto engravings.
(*Mining.*) A wooden machine, resembling a child's cradle, used by gold-miners for washing away the detritus of gold from ores or sand.
—*v. a.* To lay in a cradle; to rock in a cradle.

"Conveyed to earth, and *cradled* in a tomb" — *Dryden.*

—To foster; to nurse in infancy; to nurture.

"Most wretched men
Are *cradled* into poetry by wrong;
They learn in suffering what they teach in song." —*Shelley.*

—To apply a cradle to; as, to *cradle* a ship.
—To cut and lay with a cradle, as standing grain.
—*v. n.* To lie or lodge in a cradle; as, *cradled* gold-dust.
Cra'dle-clothes, *n. pl.* Coverings belonging to a cradle.
Cra'dle-hole, *n.* A gulley produced across a sleigh-track by frequent travel. — *Webster.* (American.)
Cra'dle-scythe, *n.* (*Agric.*) A scythe with a frame so formed as to cut grain and lay it in a row. — *Worcester.*
Cradling, *n.* The act of applying a cradle to.
(*Arch.*) The timber ribs in arched ceilings or covers to which the laths are nailed for the purpose of receiving the plastering. The name is also generally applied to any wood or iron substructure intended to receive an external coating.
(*Cooperage.*) The cutting of a cask in halves lengthwise, in order to make it pass a narrow passage, the parts being afterwards united. — *Francis.*
Craft, *n.* [A. S. *cræft*; Ger. *kraft*; O Ger. *kraft*; Icel. *kraptr*, power, strength; *krapta*, to be able; Sansk. *klrip*, to be capable, to accomplish.] Ability; art; dexterity; skill in manual occupation; a trade; a handicraft; as, a brother of the literary *craft*.
—Fraud; cunning; duplicity; artifice; guile; misapplied skill or dexterity; as, done by nefarious *craft*.

"And this deceit loses the name of *craft*." — *Shaks.*

(*Naut.*) A generic name for a ship or ships.

"Once more on the deck I stand, of my own swift-sailing *craft*." *Mackay.*

Small craft. (*Naut.*) The smaller class of vessels, as sloops, schooners, luggers, yachts, &c.
Craft'ily, *adv.* In a crafty manner; artfully; cunningly.
Craft'iness, *n.* Quality of being crafty; artfulness; dexterity; cunning; artifice; stratagem
Crafts'burg, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Orleans co., 30 miles N. by E. of Hartford; *pop.* 1,330.
Crafts'man, *n.*; *pl.* CRAFTSMEN. An artificer; a mechanic; one skilled in a manual occupation or trade.

"The cunning *craftsman's* hand." — *Shaks.*

Crafts'master, *n.* A person who is skilled in his craft or occupation.

"He is not his *craftsmaster*, he doth not do it right." — *Shaks.*

Craft'y, *a.* Having craft; skilful in devising and pursuing a scheme or undertaking; as, a *crafty* piece of work.
—Cunning; artful; wily; sly; deceitful; subtle; able in deceiving and misleading others; as, a *crafty* adviser.

"Everybody is shy and distrustful of *crafty* men." — *Locke.*

Crag, *n.* [Gael. *creag*; W. *carreg*, *craig*, a rock; Ir. *creagh*; probably from the root of Gr. *rhegnuō*, to break.] A steep, rugged rock; a rough broken rock, or point of rock.

"Cliffs of burning *crags*, and fire and smoke." — *Fairfax.*

(*Geol.*) Gravel or sand mixed with shells.
—*n.* [Ger. *kragen*, the neck.] The neck of the human body.
—The thinner end of a neck of mutton. (Sometimes written *scrag.*)
Crag'ged, *a.* Full of crags or broken rocks; rough; rugged; as, a *cragged* hill.
Crag'gedness, *n.* State of abounding with crags or jutting pointed rocks.
Crag'giness, *n.* State or condition of being craggy.
Crag'gy, *a.* Full of crags; abounding with projecting points of rocks; as, a *craggy* cliff.
Craig, in *Indiana*, a post-village and township of Switzerland co.; *pop.* 1,843.
Craig, in *Virginia*, a S.W. central co. It is intersected by the sources of Craig's Creek, from which it takes its name. The surface is mountainous; but the soil in the valleys is generally fertile. *Cap.* New Castle. *Pop.* 2,942.
Craig'head, in *Arkansas*, a N.E. co.; *area*, about 950 sq. m. It is intersected by St. Francis, Anguille, and Cache rivers, the former of which here expands into a lake. Surface level, and the soil generally fertile. *Cap.* Jonesborough. *Pop.* 4,577.
Craig's Creek, in *Virginia*, rises in Giles and Montgomery cos., and enters the James River in Botetourt co.
Craig's Mills, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Washington co.
Craigs'ville, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Gaston co.
Craigsville, in *New York*, a post-office of Orange co.
Craigsville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Westmoreland co., about 50 m. E. of Pittsburg.
Craigsville, in *S. Carolina*, a P. O. of Lancaster dist.
Craigsville, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Augusta co., about 23 m. W.S.W. of Staunton.
Crail, an ancient royal burgh, and sea-port of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the North Sea, 9 m. S.E. of St. Andrew's. It was formerly a place of importance, but is now much decayed. A considerable fishing-trade is still carried on. *Pop.* 2,127.
Crail, *n.* See CREEL.
Crain's Creek, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Moore co.
Crake, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Corn-crake, or Land-rail (*Crex pratensis*), family *Rallidæ*, is very similar to the Water-rail, is fond of woody places, and high herbage or corn-fields in the vicinity of water, or marshy places, where it breeds; making its nest of a few dry plants, put carelessly together, and laying ten or twelve eggs of a dull white, marked with rust-color spots. Its note (crek-crek-crek), rapidly repeated, has been compared to the noise made by drawing a finger along the teeth of a comb. It is a bird of Europe, accidental in the U. S.
Crake'-berry, *n.* (*Bot.*) See EMPETRUM.
Cram, *n.* A cant term used at the English universities to denote all desultory knowledge pertaining to classical matters other than that acquired by composition and translation.
(*Manf.*) In weaving, a warp of more than two threads.
—*v. a.* [A. S. *crammian*; Du. *krammen*, to cramp; Icel. *kramr*, to beat small; Swed. and Goth. *kramma*, to press together; probably of the same origin as *ram.*] To thrust in by force; to press or drive, particularly in filling or thrusting one thing into another; to crowd; to stuff; to fill to superfluity; as, to *cram* a theatre with people. (Often preceding *up.*)

"As much love in rhyme,
As would be *cramm'd* up in a sheet of paper." — *Shaks.*

—To fill with food to satiety; to stuff to repletion.

"Swinish gluttony . . . *crams*, and blasphemes his feeder." *Milton.*

—To qualify for examination by a special course of study. (Used at the English universities.)
—*v. i.* To gorge; to stuff; to eat greedily, or to repletion.

"The godly dame, who fleshly failings damns,
Scolds with her maid, or with her chaplain *crams*." — *Pope.*

—To prepare for public examination by an undigested and hasty curriculum of study. (Eng. Univ.)
Crambe, *n.* [Gr. and Lat., cabbage.] (*Bot.* and *Hort.*) A genus of plants, order *Brassicaceæ*, allied to the genus *Brassica* or Cabbage tribe. The species *C. maritima*, or Sea-kale, which grows wild on the sandy sea-shores of N. Europe, is cultivated in gardens like asparagus, under a covering which shields it from the action of light. In the wild state the plant is very acrid; but when blanched by the art of the gardener, the stem and leaf-stalks form a delicious vegetable, which is preferred by many to asparagus.



Fig. 710.—SEA-KALE.
(*Crambe maritima.*)

Cram'bo, *n.* [Probably from *cram.*] A cramming or crowding of rhymes together.

"His similes in order set,
And every *crambo* he could get." — *Swift.*

(*Games.*) A play in which one person gives a word, and the parties contend who can find most rhymes to it.
Cramoi'sie, Cramoi'sy, *n.* [Fr.] Crimson; as, a *cramoisie* doublet. — *Scott.*
Cramp, *n.* [A. S. *kramma*; D. *kramp*; Dan. *krampe*; Swed. and Goth. *krampe*; Fr. *crampon*; Ger. *krampf*, allied to *grimmen*, to gripe, and *kripen*, to crumple; It. *granfio*, a contracting or drawing together; Sansk. root *grabh*, to seize.] Restriction; restraint; limit; obstruction.

"A narrow fortune is a *cramp* to a great mind." — *L'Estrange.*

(*Building.*) A piece of iron bent at the ends, serving to hold together pieces of timber, stones, &c.
(*Mech.*) A short bar of iron, with its ends bent so as to form three sides of a parallelogram; at one end a set screw is inserted, so that two pieces of metal, being placed between, can be held firmly together by the screw.
(*Med.*) An irregular spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the whole or different parts of the body, causing most severe pain by the knotty and hardened state into which their fibres are contracted. Though *C.* may involve the greater number of the muscles at once, the parts most generally affected are those of the feet, legs, thighs, abdomen, and arms. The cause sometimes proceeds from the sudden application of cold to the heated body, damp sheets, wet feet, or wet clothes; the irritation produced on the nervous system by the absorption of lead, arsenic, or other mineral poisons, and the exhaustion on long-continued evacuations, as in cholera; from the specific action of some animal *virus*, as in the bite of venomous reptiles, and in bathing, from coming in contact with cold springs, and a too lengthened stay in the water. In general, *C.* is readily removed by a forcible exertion of the antagonist muscles, so as to overcome the spasmodic contraction, or by friction and warmth. *C.* of the stomach is to be combated by the

external and internal use of stimulants, and by opium, ether, and other antispasmodics. — See SPASMS.

—*v. a.* To contract; to draw, bind, fasten, or hold together; to constrain; to confine within limits; to restrain; to hinder from action or expansion.

"Th' expansive atmosphere is *cramp'd* with cold." — *Thomson.*

—To hold or fasten with a cramp-iron.

—To fix by a cramp; as, to *cramp* the leg of a boot.

—To pain or affect with spasms or cramp.

"The contracted limbs were *cramp'd*." — *Dryden.*

—*a.* Difficult; knotty; as, a *cramp* syllogism.

Cramp'-fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See TORPEDO.

Cramp'-iron, *n.* (*Mech.*) See CRAMP.

Cram'pit, *n.* The chape or piece of metal at the bottom of a sword; a chape.

Crampance', *n.* [Fr.] (*Her.*) A cross with a cramp at each end.

Crampoons', *n. pl.* [Fr. *crampon.*] Sharp-pointed iron fastenings fixed to the shoes of soldiers, to enable them to keep a foothold when engaged in climbing a glacis preparatory to carrying a fort by assault.

—Large iron hooks resembling double-calipers, used for raising heavy weights, as blocks of stone, &c.

Cramp'-ring, *n.* A ring popularly supposed in olden times to possess the virtue of curing cramp, by reason of its undergoing consecration on Good Friday.

Cramp's Corner, in *New Hampshire*, a post-office of Carrot co.

Cramp'ton's Pass, in *Maryland*, a locality near Burkittsville. A smart skirmish took place here, Sept. 14, 1862, between a detachment of Union troops under Gen. Franklin, and a Confederate force under Gen. Cobb, in which, after an action of several hours' duration, the latter retreated with a loss of about 600 men. The national loss in killed and wounded was 533 men.

Cramp'y, *a.* Troubled with cramp or spasms.

—Presenting an appearance of cramps; as, a *crampy* surface of country.

Cran, *n.* (*Scot.*) A measure of fish; as, a *cran* of herrings. (Peculiar to Scotland.)

Cranach, LUCAS, (*kran'ak,*) a German painter, B. at Cranach, near Bamberg, 1472, and called after the place of his birth, but whose family name was Snnder. He excelled in portraits and altar-pieces, the principal of these last being the *Crucifixion*, in the church of Weimar. He was court-painter to three electors of Saxony, Frederick the Wise, John the Constant, and John Frederick the Magnanimous. He was also the friend of Luther, and is said to have been the means of bringing about the marriage of the great reformer with Catharine Bora. D. at Weimar, 1553.

Cran'age, *n.* [L. Lat. *cranagium.*] Dues paid for the use of a crane at the loading and discharging of ships.

—Liberty to use a crane for the above-named purposes.

Cran'berry, *n.* [Ger. *kranbeere.*] (*Bot.*) See OXYCOCCUS.

Cran'berry, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Middlesex co., abt. 40 m. N.E. of Camden.

Cran'berry, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Allen co.

—A township of Crawford co; *pop.* 1,281.

Cranberry, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Butler co.; *pop.* 945.

—A post-village and township of Venango co.; *pop.* 2,337.

Cranberry Brook, in *New Jersey*, enters the Millstone abt. 3 m. S.E. of Princeton.

Cranberry Creek, in *New York*, a post-office of Fulton co.

Cranberry Isles, in *Maine*, a P. O. of Hancock co.

Cranberry Lake, in *New York*, in the S. part of St. Lawrence co. It is the source of Oswegatchie River. Length abt. 7 m.

Cranberry Plains, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Carroll co.

Cranberry Prairie, in *Ohio*, a P. O. of Mercer co.

Cranberry Summit, in *W. Virginia*, a village of Preston co., 243 m. W. of Baltimore.

Cran'brook, a town of England, co. Kent, 13 m. S. of Maidstone; *pop* 4,500.

Cranch, *v. a.* See CRAUNCH.

Cran'dall, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Lorain co.

Cran'dall's Corners, in *New York*, a post-office of Washington co.

Crane, *n.* [A. S. *cornoch, cran;* Ger. *kranich;* O. Ger. *krannh;* Gr. *geranos;* Lat. *grus, gruis;* W. *garan*, a shank, a crane, from *gar*, a leg.] (*Mech.*) The name of machines used for raising heavy bodies in a perpendicular direction. They are of various forms, suitable for almost any purpose, and to most of them are adapted two or more wheels with teeth, for the purpose of obtaining power at the expense of time. The small wheel is turned by a windlass, and turns the larger one very slowly, but with great power. The common warehouse or cellar *C.* is generally an iron frame with two pulleys, which are usually inside the warehouse, while the *C.* is outside to raise goods from carts, &c., into the floors above. *C.* at the sides of canals or rivers, for landing goods, are sometimes made with a heavy stone placed to balance the weight at the end of the *C.* What is called the *jib C.* is often "rigged" up on shipboard, for shipping and unshipping goods. *C.* for very heavy purposes have been made upon the tubular principle, and consist of iron plates riveted together so as to form a hollow-curved *C.* similar to the hollow girders used in bridges. Where goods have to be brought from one particular spot to another, the swing *C.* is used. Among *C.* may be named the hydraulic-lift; this is exactly similar to the hydraulic press, only applied in a different manner, and is used to lift very heavy weights but short distances, as for raising heavy goods on to railway trucks, &c.

—A curved pipe for drawing liquors out of a cask; a siphon.

(*Zoöl.*) See GRUINÆ.

—*pl.* (*Naut.*) Pieces of iron or timber on the sides of a ship, used to stow boats or spars upon. — *Dana.*

—*v. a.* To bridle; to raise one's head loftily; — preceding *up;* as, the lady *craned up* her neck with disdain.

Crane, in *Ohio*, a township of Defiance co.

—A post-township of Paulding co.; *pop.* 1,686.

—A township of Wyandot co.; *pop.* 3,876.

Crane Creek, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Howard co.

Crane Creek, in *Missouri*, a village of Barry co., abt. 150 m. S.S.W. of Jefferson City; *pop.* 527.

Crane Creek, in *S. Carolina*, traverses Richland dist., and enters Broad River a few miles above Columbia.

Crane-fly, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See TIPULA.

Crane River, in *Arkansas*, traverses Arkansas co., and enters White River.

Crane's-bill, *n.* (*Bot.*) See GERANIUM.

(*Surg.*) A pair of pincers terminating in a point, used by surgeons.

Crane's Forge, in *Louisiana*, a P. O. of Assumption par.

Crane's Run, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Greene co.

Crane's Town, in *Ohio*, a village of Wyandot co., 70 m. N.N.W. of Columbus.

Crane's Village, or CRANESVILLE, in *New York*, a post-village of Montgomery co., 13 m. from Schenectady.

Cranes'ville, in *New Jersey*, a post-office of Union co.

Cranes'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Erie co., abt. 25 m. S.W. of Erie.

Cranesville, in *Tennessee.* See CRAINSVILLE.

Cranesville, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Preston co., abt. 250 m. N.W. of Richmond.

Crane'ville, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Marquette co.

Cran'ey, in *W. Virginia*, a post-office of Wyoming co.

Cra'nial, *a.* Belonging to, or like, a cranium, or skull.

Craniog'nomy, *n.* [Gr. *kranion*, and *gnomai*, to know.] Craniology.

Craniolog'ical, *a.* Relating, or pertaining, to craniology.

Craniol'ogist, *n.* One versed in craniology; a phrenologist.

Craniol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *kranion*, and *logos.*] A discourse or treatise on the cranium or skull; PHRENOLOGY, *q. v.*

Craniom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *kranion*, and *metron.*] An instrument used for measuring the skulls of animals.

Craniomet'rical, *a.* Belonging to craniometry.

Craniom'etry, *n.* Art or practice of measuring the skulls of animals.

Cranios'copist, *n.* One who is versed in cranioscopy

Cranios'copy, *n.* [Gr. *kranion*, and *skopein*, to view.] Examination of the cranium; the science which relates to the inspection of skulls.

Cra'nium, *n.* [Gr. *kranion*, allied to *kara, karêuon*, the head: Sansk. *kyr*, the skull; Fr. *crâne.*] (*Anat.*) The skull of an animal; the agglomeration of bones which enclose the brain.—See SKULL.

Crank, *n.* [D. *kriukel*, a curve, from *krinkelen*, to bend, to crook.] A winding or twisting; anything bent or turned, as of a passage.

"I send it through the rivers of your blood,
And through the *cranks* and offices of man." — *Shaks.*

—A sort of fanciful pun or conceit.

"Quips, and *cranks*, and wanton wiles." — *Milton.*

Crank, *n.* A rigid arm fixed at one extremity on a shaft perpendicular to its own axis, and receiving at the other an alternative impulse which causes it to revolve in a circle. It is the most usual mode of converting alternative, circular, or rectilinear motions into continuous circular motion, or vice versâ: and for this purpose the crank requires to be connected with the prime mover by a chord or a rigid rod. In building operations, it is used to change the direction of the motion of bell-wires, or other similar works.

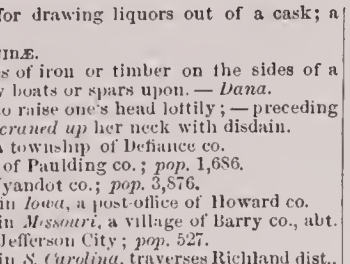


Fig. 711.
1, single crank; 2, double crank; 3, bell crank.

—An iron brace, used for various purposes.

—*a.* [O. Ger. and D. *krank*, weak: allied to A. S. *crang*, dead, and *crangan*, to submit, to die.] Healthy; sprightly; lively; brisk. — (*Naut.*) A ship is said to be *crank*, when, by the form of the construction, or by want of a sufficient quantity of ballast or cargo, or by being loaded too much above, it is incapable of carrying sail without being exposed to the danger of oversetting.

Crank'-axle, *n.* (*Mech.*) The driving axle connected to the piston-rods of a locomotive-engine.

Crank'-bird, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small species of woodpecker.

Cranked, (*krankt.*) *a.* Having a crank.

Cran'kle, *v. i.* To run in and out, or in flexures and windings.

—*v. a.* To crank into unequal surfaces; to crinkle; to break into angles.

—*n.* A crinkle; an inequality; an angular prominence.

Crank'ness, *n.* Health; vigor; sprightliness.

(*Naut.*) Liability to careen over, as a ship.

Crank'-pin, *n.* (*Mech.*) The cylindrical piece joining the ends of the crank arms, and attached to the connecting rod, or, in vibrating engines, to the piston-rod; if the crank has only one arm, the pin projects from the end of it.

Crank'y *a.* Weak in intellect; as, a *cranky* person. (Colloq.)

Cran'mer, THOMAS, Archbishop of Canterbury, B. at Aslacton, Nottinghamshire, 1489. The opinion which he gave on the question of Henry VIII.'s divorce from his first wife, Catharine of Arragon, recommended him to that monarch, who employed him to vindicate the measure, and sent him, in 1530, with other envoys, to maintain his view before the pope. He took with him the opinions which had been obtained from the foreign universities in favor of the same view. His mission was fruitless. On his way home, *C.* visited Germany, and at Nürnberg married a niece of Osiander. After his return he was raised by papal bull to the archbishopric of Canterbury, in which office he zealously promoted the cause of the Reformation. Through his means the Bible was translated and read in churches; and he greatly aided in suppressing the monastic institutions. A few weeks after his appointment he pronounced, in a Court held at Dunstable, the sentence of divorce of Catharine, and confirmed the king's marriage with Anne Boleyn. In 1536, when Anne Boleyn was destined to lose her reputation and her life, *C.* meanly stooped to promote the sentence of divorce. This and other compliances with the monarch's will insured him the gratitude of Henry, who upheld him in all his contests with Bishop Gardiner and others who accused him of heresy and faction. By Henry's will he was appointed one of the council of regency to Edward VI.; and as the young king was brought up chiefly under the archbishop's care, it enabled him to further the objects of the Reformation in a regular and consistent manner, by framing the liturgy, the homilies, articles of religion, &c. On the accession of Mary, he was committed to the Tower, along with Latimer and Ridley. In March, 1554, they were removed to Oxford, and confined there in the common prison, called the *Bocardo.* Latimer and Ridley bore their cruel fate with magnanimous courage; but the spirit and principles of *C.* temporarily gave way under the severity of his sufferings. He was induced, in the hope of saving his life, to sign no fewer than six recantations; but his enemies were determined to be satisfied by nothing short of his death. On the 21st March, 1556, he suffered martyrdom, as his fellow-reformers had done, opposite Baliol College. His courage returned at the end, and he died protesting his repentance for his unworthy weakness in changing his faith, and showing an unexpected fortitude in the midst of the flames. "*C.* was at once," says Macaulay, "a divine and a courtier," and the attempted combination of the two characters created those inconsistencies which shaded the purity of his life.



Fig. 712. — CRANMER.

Crannied, (*kran'nid.*) *a.* Having crannies, rents, chinks, or fissures.

"A wall . . . that had in it a *crannied* hole or chink." — *Shaks.*

Crannoges, (*krăn-noags'.*) a term applied to the lake-dwellings and fortified islands of the ancient Celts. Although dwellings of this kind, on Lake Prasias, in Macedonia, were described by Herodotus, (Book V., chap. 16,) the subject did not attract much attention until vestiges of similar erections, much resembling the water-dwellings of the natives of Borneo, were discovered in 1839, in the county of Meath, Ireland, by Mr. W. R. Wilde. From that time, *C.* have been found in most towns of Ireland and Scotland, in Switzerland, Savoy, Upper Italy, Prussia, Denmark, &c. For some time it was a mania, succeeding to the mania of the *Roman camps*, and we believe that at the present time it would be difficult to find an European antiquary not being the discoverer of at least one *C.*

Cran'ny, *n.* [Fr. *cran*; Lat. *crena*; Arm. *kran*, an incision, a notch; Heb. *kur*, to dig, to pierce; Sansk. *khur*, to dig, to split.] A cleft; a rent; any small, narrow opening, fissure, crevice, or chink, as in a wall or other substance.

"And therefore beat and laid about,
To find a *cranny* to come out." — *Hudibras.*

—A hole; a corner; a secret, retired place.

"We seek it, ere it come to light,
In every *cranny* but the right." — *Cowper.*

(*Manf.*) In glass-making, an apparatus for fashioning and fixing the necks of glasses.

—*a.* Same as CRANK, *q. v.*

—*v. n.* To form crannies, or crevices. — To frequent crannies; as, "The *crannying* wind." — *Byron.*

Crans'ton, in *Rhode Island*, a township of Providence co., containing manufactories of cotton goods, prints, machinery, &c. *Pop.* 4,822.

Cranta'ra, *n.* [Gael.] See FIERY CROSS.

Cra'onne, a town of France, in the dep. of Aisne, 12 m. S.E. of Laon; *pop.* 1,000. — Here, in 1814, Napoleon I. routed the Prussians.

Crap'andine, *a.* (*Arch.*) Applied to a door turning on pivots.

—*n.* (*Farriery.*) An ulcer on a horse's coronet. *Webster.*

Crape, *n.* [Fr. *crêpe*, for *crespe*; Lat. *crispus*, crisp.] (*Manuf.*) A thin stuff, loosely woven, of which the dress of the clergy is sometimes made; it is also used

for mourning purposes. *C.* is made of raw silk, gummed and twisted on the mill, and woven without crossing. Crapes are either *craped*, that is, crisped, or *smooth*; they are all dyed raw.

—*v. a.* To curl; to form into ringlets or tresses; as, to *crape* the hair.

Crape'-fish, *n.* Codfish salted and smoke-dried.

Crap'nel, *n.* See GRAPNEL.

Crap'nlent, Crap'nlous, *a.* Overpowered by liquor; sick from intemperance.

Crap'y, *a.* Of the nature of, or resembling, crape.

Cra'ry's Mills, in *New York*, a post-office of St. Lawrence co.

Crash, *v. n.* [Formed from the sound.] To make the sound caused by the act of crashing; to make the loud, clattering, and multifarious sound of many things falling and breaking at once.

"There shall be a great *crashing* from the hills."—*Zeph.* i. 10.

—*v. a.* To crush; to break: to dash to pieces; to bruise; to crack. (o.)

"I pray you, come and *crash* a cup of wine."
Shaks.

—*n.* The sound produced by the act of crushing; the loud mingled sound of many things falling and breaking at once; as, a *crash* of crockery.

—[Lat. *crassus.*] A kind of coarse linen cloth.

Cra'sis, *n.* [Gr. *krasis*, from *keraō*, *kerannūmi*, to mix, to temper.] (*Med.*) A due mixture of the constituents of a fluid: as, the *crasis* of the blood, humors, &c.—Also sometimes used as synonymous with constitution, temperament, &c.

(*Gram.*) A contraction of two syllables into one, as *nil* for *nihil*.

Crass, *a.* [Lat. *crassus.*] Gross; crude; not subtilized or refined; as, "*crass* ignorance."—*Cudworth.*

Cras'sament, Cras'siment, *n.* [Lat. *crassamentum*, the sediment of a liquid, from *crassus*, thick, gross.] The thick, red part of the blood, as distinct from the *serum* or aqueous part; the clot.

Crassin'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.* and *Geol.*) A family of mollusca, order *Lamellibranchiata*, called also *Astartidæ* and *Cycladidæ*. They are closely allied to the *Veneridæ*, and are interesting chiefly with reference to geology. The fossil species are very numerous, commencing with the *lias* period, and are distributed over the whole world. They may be regarded as having given place to the Veneridæ, which commenced with the oölitic period, and are among the most abundant bivalve mollusca of the present time.

Cras'situde, *n.* [Lat. *crassitudo*, from *crassus.*] Grossness; thickness; coarseness; crudeness.

"The greater *crassitude* and gravity of the sea-water."
Woodward.

Crassula'ceæ, *n. pl.* [Lat. *crassus*, thick, from the thickness of its leaves.] (*Bot.*) The Houseleek or Stonecrop family, an order of plants, alliance *Violales*. DIAG. Polypetalous or monopetalous flowers, a many-leaved calyx, hypogynous petals, and follicular apocarpous fruit. They are succulent herbs or shrubs with exstipulate leaves. The flowers are perfectly symmetrical, the sepals, petals, and carpels being equal in number (from 3 to 20), and the stamens being also equal to them, or twice as many. The seeds are small; the embryo is in the axis of fleshy albumen. The *C.* are found in very dry situations in all parts of the world; a large number occur at the Cape of Good Hope. Astringent, refrigerant, and acrid properties characterize them, and have given a few some importance as medicinal plants. The genus *Sedum* is the most largely represented in North America.

Cras'sus, LUCIUS LICINIUS, a celebrated Roman orator, B. C. 140, who is introduced by Cicero, in his treatise *De Oratore*, as the representative of that writer's own opinions on the subject of oratory. He was unfortunate as a legislator, inasmuch as the law proposed by him, to compel all who were not citizens to depart from Rome, was a main cause of the Social War. He was distinguished for his love of the arts; and his mansion upon the Palatium is cited, both for its architecture and for the statuary and paintings with which it was adorned, as having been one of the most noteworthy in ancient Rome. He died B. C. 91.

Cras'sus, MARCUS LICINIUS, a celebrated Roman consul and triumvir, immensely rich and passionately fond of money, took part with Sulla in the civil war. As prætor, in B. C. 74, he was sent against the insurgent gladiators under Spartacus, and totally defeated them near Rhegium. The next year he was consul with Pompey, and made an extraordinary display of his wealth and hospitality. Pompey and *C.* were, however, personal enemies, and it needed the powerful influence of Cæsar to effect a formal reconciliation between them, which took place in B. C. 60, the first triumvirate being then formed. Consul again five years later, *C.* had Syria for his province, and made war on the Parthians. He was defeated by them with immense slaughter, and was put to death, B. C. 53. It is said that Orodes, king of Parthia, had melted gold poured into the dead mouth, with the taunt "Sate thyself now with that metal, of which in life thou wert so greedy."

Cratægus, (*kra-te'gus.*) *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Rosaceæ*. They are trees or shrubs, small, deciduous, sometimes evergreen; mostly natives of Europe and N. America, and some of them of Asia and the N. of Africa. The species all flower and fruit freely: and the wood of all of them is hard and durable, and the plants are of considerable longevity. Almost all the flowers are white, and the fruit is generally red; though in some sorts it is yellow, purple, black, or green. The species *C. coccinea*, or White Thorn, is a thorny shrub or small tree, 10–20 feet high, found in thickets throughout the U. States.—*C. crus-galli*, the Cock-spur Thorn, the flowers of which are fragrant, is rare in this country. *C. azarolus* is a deciduous shrub, 15 feet high, native of Italy, and very ornamental. *C. oxyacantha* is the hawthorn, whitethorn, or May, so well known for the beauty



Fig. 713.—THE WHITE THORN.
(*Cratægus coccinea.*)

and fragrance of its flowers, and for being the best hedge-plant in Europe. Some varieties of this species are highly ornamental, producing double pink or scarlet blossoms. To this genus belongs also *C. terminalis*, the Chess-apple or Wild Service, chiefly found in the United States. Its fruit, pleasant to the taste, ripens in June.

Cratch, *n.* [Fr. *crèche*; Lat. *crates.*] A crib or palisaded frame for containing hay in a horse's manger.

"In simple *cratch*, wrapt in a wad of hay."—*Spenser.*

Cratch'-cradle, *n.* Same as CAT'S-CRADLE, *q. v.*

Crate, *n.* [Lat. *crates.* See CRADLE.] A kind of large square hamper or basket of wicker-work, &c., used for the transportation of earthenware, &c.



Fig. 714.
CRATER OF THE VOLCANO OF ANTUCO.
(South America.)

Cra'ter, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *kratēr*, from *kerannūmi*, to mix.] A cup-shaped cavity; specifically, the circular cavity or mouth of a volcano, through which the lava, stones, scoria, &c. are for the most part ejected. See VOLCANO.

(*Astronom.*) A constellation allied to HYDRA, *q. v.*

Crater'iform, *a.* Having the form of a crater.

Cra'terous, *a.* Resembling a crater.

Crat'erus, one of Alexander the Great's generals, conspicuous for his literary abilities as well as for his valor. He received as his share of Alexander's kingdom, Greece and Epirus, and wrote the history of his great commander. Killed in a battle against Eumenes, 321 B. C.

Crates, (*krā'tēz.*) a philosopher of Bœotia, celebrated for his eccentricities. In the summer he would clothe himself as warm as possible, but in the winter his garments were uncommonly thin. Lived in the 4th cent B.C.

Crathis, (*krā'this.*) (*Myt.*) A river in Magna Græcia, distinguished for giving a yellow color to the hair and beard of those who drank its waters.

Crati'nus, an Athenian poet, to whom the invention of satirical comedy is attributed. His powers of sarcasm are said to have been unrivalled. Although a very intemperate man, he attained the age of 96. Died B. C. 422.

Cratip'pus, a celebrated Peripatetic philosopher, B. at Mytilene, and a contemporary of Cicero. He appears to have been held in the highest estimation by the great men of his age. Cicero calls him the prince of all the philosophers whom he had known. Pompey visited him after his defeat at Pharsalia, and received at his hands the consolations of philosophy; and Brutus went to Athens, to which city *C.* had latterly betaken himself, to listen to his prelections, even while making preparations to meet Octavius and Antony. Nothing that *C.* wrote has survived.

Cra'to, a town of Brazil, prov. Ceara, 180 m. S. of Portaleza.

Cranch, Cranch, (*kranch.*) *v. a.* [D. *schransen*, to eat greedily. See CRUNCH.] To crush or bruise with the teeth; to crunch; to masticate with violence or noise.

Cravat', *n.* [Fr. *cravate.*] A kind of neckcloth, said to have been first introduced into France by the *Cravates* or Croatians.

"Hemp . . . others for *cravats* have worn."—*Hudibras.*

Cravat'ted, *a.* Having a cravat round the neck.

Crave, *v. a.* [A. S. *crafian*; Icel. *kref*; Dan. *krave*, to require, demand: Swed. and Goth. *kraefera*; Goth. *krapjan*, to cry out; Sansk. *hrap*, to speak; W. *crefn*, to cry, to crave, from *cref*, a cry, a scream.] To speak to as a suppliant; to ask earnestly and importunately; to ask submissively; to beseech; to entreat; to solicit; as, to *crave* a boon.

"As for my noble friends, I crave their pardons."—*Shaks.*

—To long for; to desire strongly; to call for or demand, as a gratification or need: as, a *craving* stomach.

Cra'ven, *n.* [O. Fr. *cravanter*, to foil, to overthrow. Anciently, a term of disgrace when one that was overcome in a single combat yielded, and cried *cravanté*, thus begging his life by admitting that he was overcome.] A recreant; a coward; a weak-hearted, spiritless fellow.

"He is a *craven* and a villain."—*Shaks.*

(*Sports.*) In cock-fighting, a beaten and dispirited cock.

"No cock of mine; you crow too like a *craven*."—*Shaks.*

—*a.* Cowardly; base; mean; contemptible.

Cra'ven, in *N. Carolina*, an E.S.E. co., bordering on Pamlico Sound, at the mouth of the Neuse River, by which it is intersected; *area*, about 1,000 sq. m. Surface, level. *Cap.* Newbern. *Pop.* 20,516.

Cra'ven Mills, in *Tennessee*, a village of Wayne co.

Cra'ven's Landing, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Hardin co.

Cra'vensville, in *Missouri*, a village of Daviess co., about 140 m. N.W. of Jefferson City.

Crav'er, *n.* One who craves, begs, or supplicates.

Crav'ing, *n.* A vehement or urgent desire or calling for; a longing for; as, the *cravings* of hunger.

Crav'ingly, *adv.* In a craving manner.

Crav'ingness, *n.* State or condition of craving.

Craw, *n.* [Dan. *croe*; Ger. *krugen*, the neck, the throat. See CROP.] The crop, gorge, or first stomach of a fowl.

Craw'-fish, Cray'-fish, *n.* [Fr. *écrevisse*, from Gr. *karabos.* See CRAB.] (*Zoöl.*) The *Astacus fluvialis* is a crustaceous animal of the genus *Astacus*, differing in general appearance but little from the Lobster. They are found in almost every river, and even brook, in England; and their flesh is reckoned cooling and nutritious. Species of this genus are found in all parts of the world. In the mammoth caves of Kentucky, a species has been discovered; it is the *Astacus pellucidus* of Tellkampf.



Fig. 715.—CRAW-FISH.
(*Astacus fluvialis.*)

Crawfish River, in *Wisconsin*, rises in Columbia co., and flows nearly S. into Rock River at Jefferson.

Crawford, THOMAS, an eminent American sculptor, B. in New York, 1814. He studied art at Rome, and his most remarkable productions are the marble statue of *Orpheus*, now in the Boston Athenæum, the bronze figures of *Washington* (at Richmond), and *America* (for the dome of the Capitol at Washington). D. in London, 1857.

Crawford, WILLIAM HENRY, an American statesman, and noted duellist, born in Elbert co., Georgia, 1772. Admitted to the bar in 1798, he was elected U. States Senator in 1807, and was Secretary of the Treasury from 1816 to 1825. D. 1834.

Crawford, in *Alabama*, a post-village, cap. of Russell co., 72 m. E. of Montgomery.

Crawford, in *Arkansas*, a W. co., bordering on the country of the Cherokee Nation. *Area*, 585 sq. m. It is traversed by the Arkansas River, Frog Bayou, and Lee's Creek. The surface is mountainous. Coal and other minerals are found. *Cap.* Van Buren. *Pop.* 4,577.

Crawford, in *Georgia*, a W. central co.; *area*, abt. 289 sq. m. The Flint River bounds it on the S.W., as does the Echaconnee Creek on the N.E.; it is also drained by Spring and Walnut creeks. The surface is generally broken, and the soil moderately fertile. *Cap.* Knoxville. *Pop.* 7,557.

—A district of Harris co.

—A post-office of Oglethorpe co.

Crawford, in *Illinois*, an E.S.E. co., bordering on Indiana. *Area*, about 420 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Wabash, and it is drained by the Embarras River and other smaller streams. The surface is generally prairie land, and the soil good. *Cap.* Robinson. *Pop.* 13,889.

—A post-office of Gallatin co.

Crawford, in *Iowa*, a W. co.; *area*, 600 sq. m. The Boyer and Soldier rivers, affluents of the Missouri, traverse it. *Cap.* Denison. *Pop.* 2,530.

—A township of Madison co.; *pop.* 739.

—A township of Pottawattomie co.; *pop.* abt. 800.

—A township of Washington co.; *pop.* 1,317.

Crawford, in *Michigan*, an unorganized N. central co.; *area*, 620 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by Otsego co., S. by Roscommon co., E. by Oscoda co., W. by Kalcaska co., and drained by the head-waters of the Aux Sable River.

—A post-office of Isabella co.

Crawford, in *Indiana*, a S. co., bordering on Kentucky. *Area*, about 280 sq. m. The Ohio River drains its S. border, and it is traversed by the Blue River. The surface is broken, and the soil rather poor. Coal and iron are the most valuable minerals. *Cap.* Leavenworth. *Pop.* 9,851.

Craw'ford, in *Maine*, a post-township of Washington co., about 120 m. N.E. by E. of Augusta; *pop.* 209.
Crawford, in *Missouri*, a S.E. central co.; *area*, about 600 sq. m. It is intersected by the Maramec River, and by the Huzza, Dry, and Crooked creeks. The surface is broken; soil, in some parts, good. Iron, copper, and stone coal abound. *Cap.* Steelville. *Pop.* 7,982.
Crawford, in *N. Carolina*, a village, cap. of Stokes co., about 110 m. N.W. of Raleigh.
Crawford, in *New York*, a village and township of Orange co., 20 m. W. of Newburg; *pop.* 2,024.
Crawford, in *Ohio*, a N. central co.; *area*, about 412 sq. m. The head-waters of the Sandusky and Olentangy rivers intersect it. *Surface*, level and elevated; *soil*, productive. *Cap.* Bucyrus. *Pop.* 25,556.
—A township of Coshocton co.; *pop.* 1,245.
—A village of Crawford co., abt. 70 m. N. of Columbus.
—A post-village and township of Wyandot co., 112 m. N.N.E. of Upper Sandusky; *pop.* 1,860.
Crawford, in *Pennsylvania*, a N.W. co., bordering on Ohio; *area*, 975 sq. m. The surface is undulating, and the soil better adapted to grazing than to tillage. *Rivers* Unimportant, but numerous creeks. *Min.* Iron ore and lime marl very abundant. *Prod.* Petroleum, lumber, butter, Indian corn, potatoes, &c. *Cap.* Meadville. *Pop.* 63,827.
—A township of Clinton co.; *pop.* 400.
Crawford, in *Wisconsin*, a S.W. co., bordering on the Mississippi River, which separates it from Iowa. *Area*, 612 sq. m. The Wisconsin bounds it on the S.E. It is also drained by the Kickapoo River. *Surface*, hilly. *Cap.* Prairie-du-Chien. *Pop.* 13,117.
Crawford House, in *New Hampshire*, a post-office of Coos co.
Crawford's Fork, in *Missouri*, a P. O. of Cass co.
Crawford's Mill, in *Iowa*, a village of Henry co., on the Skunk River, abt. 37 m. W.N.W. of Burlington.
Crawfordsville, in *Georgia*, a post-village, *cap.* of Taliaferro co., abt. 45 m. N.N.E. of Milledgeville.
Crawfordsville, in *Indiana*, a town of Union township, and the cap. of Montgomery co. It is finely situated on the banks of Sugar Creek, and is the seat of Wabash College. *Pop.* 3,701.
Crawfordsville, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Washington co., abt. 35 m. S. of Iowa City; *pop.* 246.
Crawfordsville, in *Kansas*, a post-village, cap. of Crawford co.; *pop.* 1,535.
Crawfordsville, in *S. Carolina*, a post-office of Spartanburg dist.
Crawfordville, in *Mississippi*, a P. O. of Lowndes co.
Crawl, *v. n.* [D. *krielen;* Swed. and Goth. *kraella*, frequentative of *kraeka*, to crawl; Scot. *crowl.* See CREEP.] To creep; to move slowly by thrusting or drawing the body along the ground, as a snake; to move slowly on the hands and knees; to move without rising from the ground.

"That *crawling* insect, who from mud began." — *Dryden.*

—To move or walk weakly, slowly, or timorously; to move with hesitation.

"He was hardly able to *crawl* about the room." — *Arbuthnot.*

—To advance slowly, slyly, or insidiously; to move about stealthily and clandestinely; as, to *crawl* into a person's good graces.

"Cranmer hath *crawled* into the favour of the king."—*Shaks.*

—To move about hated or despised; as, a *crawling* sinner.
—To experience a sensation as of insects or vermin creeping over one; as, *crawling* flesh.
—*n.* Act or movement of crawling; as, the *crawl* of an alligator.
Crawl, *n.* A spawning enclosure for fish.
Crawl'er, *n.* He who, or that which, crawls; a creeper; a reptile; a louse.
Crawl'ingly, *adv.* In a crawling manner.
Crax, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PENELOPIDÆ.
Cray, Cray'er, *n.* (*Naut.*) A vessel employed in fishing.
Cray'-fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CRAW-FISH.
Crayon, (*kra'un,*) *n.* [Fr., from *craie*, chalk.] The name of a pencil of any kind in France, but applied more particularly in this country, as in England, to pieces of charcoal, and black, white, and red chalk, of a convenient size and shape, which are used for drawing on various kinds of tinted paper, and for sketching cartoons, or the outlines of paintings of considerable size on canvas. *C.* of various colors and tints are also made by mixing vegetable and mineral coloring-matter with pipe-clay or chalk, and giving consistency and adhesiveness to the mass by the addition of a little milk, gum-water, wax, soap, or some similar substance. Drawings in *C.* look soft and rich in coloring, but the outline is generally hazy and ill-defined. A metal tube, slit at both ends, which can become pressed at pleasure by a sliding-ring, and is called a *porte crayon*, is used to hold the chalk; but sometimes the material is enclosed in a casing of wood, and resembles a lead-pencil. Softness in shading is produced by rubbing the chalk-marks gently with a piece of leather or paper, which is rolled tightly together and cut to a blunt point at each end.
—A drawing made with crayons.
—*v. a.* To sketch with a crayon; to design; to plan.
Cray'on-drawing, Cray'on-painting, *n.* (*Fine Arts.*) The art or practice of drawing with crayons.
Cray'tonville, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Anderson district.
Craze, *v. a.* [Fr. *écraser;* Swed. *kras*, to break or dash in pieces; Swed. and Goth. *krossa*, to rub together, to bruise; O. Ger. *krazjan*, to tear, to cut asunder. See CRUSH.] To crush; to break; to comminute.

"The tin ore passeth to the *crazing*-mill." — *Carew.*

—To crack; to weaken; to impair the natural force or energy of; to put in disorder.

"Till . . . sedentary numbness *craze* my limbs." — *Milton.*

—To crack the brain, or shatter the faculties of; to impair the intellect of.

"That grief hath *crazed* my wits." — *Shaks.*

—*v. n.* To be in a crazed state; to act as a deranged person.
—*n.* State of craziness; mental derangement.
—A ruling propensity or passion; as, bibliomania is his *craze.*
Cra'zedness, *n.* A broken state; decrepitude; an impaired condition of the intellect.
Craze'-mill, Craz'ing-mill, *n.* (*Mining.*) In Cornwall, Eng., a mill for crushing tin-ores.
Cra'zily, *adv.* In a broken, confused, or crazy manner.
Cra'ziness, *n.* State of being broken, impaired, or weakened; as, the *craziness* of an old ship.
—State of being broken in mind; imbecility, or weakness of intellect; derangement.
Cra'zy, *a.* [Fr. *écrasé.*] Broken; decrepit; weak; feeble; impaired in body.

"Physic can but mend our *crazy* state." — *Dryden.*

—Imbecile, or disordered in intellect; deranged.
Crea'gerstown, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Frederick co., about 12 m. N. by E. of Frederick.
Creak, *v. n.* [Fr. *craquer;* W. *crec*, a sharp noise; formed from the sound.] To make a sharp, harsh, grating sound, of some continuance, as by the friction of hard substances; as, a *creaking* door, *creaking* boots, &c.

"The *creaking* locusts with my voice conspire." — *Dryden.*

—*v. a.* To make a creaking noise with.
—*n.* A harsh, grating sound, produced by creaking.
Cream, *n.* [Fr. *crême;* It. *crema;* Lat. *cremor;* A.S. *ream;* Ger. *rahm;* Dn. *room;* Icel. *riómi*, perhaps allied to Gr. *rhōmē*, strength, and Heb. *rum*, to lift up one's self, to arise.] The oily part of milk. A semi-fluid, yellowish substance, which collects on the surface of milk, and which is made into butter by the process of churning. When the milk of any animal is allowed to stand for some time, it spontaneously undergoes certain changes, the cream rises to the surface, and forms a thin stratum, which consists chiefly of oily globules; while the milk below, which of course is thinner than it was before the *C.* was separated from it, is of a pale bluish color, and consists of a solution of the curd, or casein, in the whey. When *C.* is kept for some days, it gradually becomes thicker and partially coagulated; and if put into a linen bag and suspended in a cool room, it will acquire the consistence of soft cheese; and this is one among other modes of making cream-cheese. When *C.* is churned, it is resolved into butter and buttermilk. In order to make butter, it is not always necessary that the *C.* should be separated from the milk; but whether separated or not, the process is facilitated by allowing the liquid to stand for some time, during which a part of the sugar contained in the serum, or whey, is changed into an acid, which shortens the process of churning by facilitating the separation of the butter from the milk. When either cream or milk is churned without having previously become slightly sour, the process is more tedious; and sometimes, from causes not easily accounted for by the dairy-maid, it is unsuccessful, and the milk is said to be *bewitched.* The true cause, however, is the want of acidity; because it has been found that the addition of a very small portion of vinegar will dissolve the charm, and cause the almost immediate appearance of butter. *C.*, when separated from milk, and kept until it has become acid, is frequently eaten with sugar, and is one of the most delicious preparations of the dairy. Common *clotted C.* is simply milk and cream in a coagulated state, and sour. When the clotted *C.* is broken and stirred, and the whey drawn off, the mass may be turned into cheese by artificial pressure, or by suspending it in a porous bag, in a cool, airy situation. See BUTTER, CHEESE, DAIRY.
—That part of a liquor which separates from the rest, resides, and collects on the surface; as, *cream* of lime.
—The quintessence or best part of a thing; as, the *cream* of a joke, the *cream* of a scandal.
Cream of lime. See LIME.
Cream of tartar. See POTASH (BITARTRATE OF).
—*v. a.* To skim; to take off cream by skimming.
—To take the quintessence or choicest part of a thing.
—*v. n.* To gather cream; to flower or mantle; to become thick, like cream.

"There are a sort of men, whose visages
Do *cream* and mantle like a standing pond." — *Shaks.*

Cream'-cake, *n.* (*Confectionary.*) A kind of custard-cake.
Cream-cheese', *n.* Cheese made with clotted cream. See CREAM.
Cream'-colored, *a.* Of the color of cream; pale yellow; as, a *cream-colored* horse.
Cream'-faced, *a.* White; pale; having a coward look. *Shaks.*
Cream Ridge, in *Missouri*, a P. O. of Livingston co.
Cream'-slice, *n.* A description of thin wooden knife, used in dairies.
Cream'y, *a.* Full of cream; as, a *creamy* cheese.
—Resembling cream; rich; fatty; unctuous; as, a *creamy* skin.
Cre'ance, *n.* [Fr.] (*Sport.*) In falconry, a fine small line made fast to a hawk's leash when she is first lured. *Johnson.*
Crease, (*krēs,*) *n.* [Icel. *kreista*, to press; Arm. *kriz*, a wrinkle; Ger. *kräuseln*, to curl, to plait; L. Sax. *krüsen*, to crisp, to curl, to lay in folds, to plait.] A line or mark made by folding or doubling anything; a hollow streak like a groove; as, a *crease* in cloth.

—*v. a.* To make a crease or mark in a thing by compressing, folding, or doubling; as, to *crease* paper.
Cre'asote, *n.* See CREOSOTE.
Cre'at, *n.* [Fr.] (*Manege.*) A riding-master's assistant.
Creat'able, *a.* That may be created.
Create', *v. a.* [Lat. *creo, creatus;* W. *creu*, to form, to make; It. *caraim*, to perform; Gr. *krainō*, to accomplish; Sansk. *kri*, to create.] To bring into being from nothing; to cause to be or to exist; to originate; to shape and organize.

"In the beginning God *created* the heaven and the earth." *Gen.* i. 1.

—To cause; to be the occasion of; to beget; to generate; to bring forth; as, to *create* offspring, to *create* an idea.

"Must I new bars to my own joys *create?*" — *Dryden.*

—To make or produce by new combinations; to form anew; to change the state or character of; to renew; to invest with a new character; as, to *create* a peer.

"All men were *created* equal."—*Jefferson.*

Cre'atine, or KREATINE', *n.* [From Gr. *kreas*, flesh.] (*Chem.*) A substance having basic properties found in flesh and wine. Flesh contains but a very small portion of this body. It is prepared by chopping up raw cod, mixing it with an equal weight of water, and expressing the liquid. The liquid is then heated, to coagulate the albumen and baryta; water is added as long as it occasions a precipitate. The filtered liquid is evaporated to a very small bulk, and yields crystals of nearly pure *C.* It crystallizes in colorless oblique prisms. It is sparingly soluble in cold water and alcohol, and insoluble in ether. Although neutral to test-papers, it forms definite compounds with some of the acids. By boiling *C.* with hydrochloric acid, a new base — *creatinine* — is formed.
Creat'inine, or KREATIN'INE, *n.* (*Chem.*) Is formed spontaneously in putrid wine, or by acting on creatine with hydrochloric acid, when hydrochlorate of *C.* is formed, from which the acid may be separated by boiling it with hydrated oxide of lead. It requires twelve parts of cold water for solution, but dissolves more readily in hot water and alcohol. Its solution restores the color of reddened litmus, and it appears to be somewhat strong in its basic properties, forming crystalline sulphates, hydrochlorates, and numerous double salts.
Crea'tion, *n.* [Fr. *création*, from Lat. *creatio — creo.*] Act of creating, especially the act of bringing this world into existence.—Act of making by new combinations; act of investing with a new character; act of producing; as, the *creation* of a peerage. — Any thing produced or caused to exist; the aggregate of created things; any part of the things created; creatures; the world; the universe.

"Egeria, sweet *creation* of some heart." — *Byron.*

(*Theol.*) There is but one underived and reflecting cause by whose power and agency all things were at first created. *C.*, in its strict and primary sense, signifies the bringing into being of something which did not before exist. It is therefore generally applied to the general production of the materials out of which the visible world was composed. In a secondary or subordinate sense, it is used to denote those subsequent operations of the Deity upon matter by which the whole system of nature and all the primitive order of things received their forms, qualities, and laws. In this secondary sense, God is said to have created man out of the dust of the earth. The researches of modern science have raised many questions as to the accuracy of the account given by Moses, in the beginning of Genesis, of the *C.* of the world, or, at least, of the commonly received interpretation of it. To enter upon the several points of controversy, and to give the various solutions of them, would be to write a book; and this is the less necessary as, to our mind, no satisfactory solution of the difficulties has yet been arrived at. There is indubitable evidence that the world existed many ages, and underwent various changes, before it received its present races of inhabitants, others, of other forms and other properties, having lived their ages and become extinct. The difficulty is to reconcile these facts with what we find recorded in the book of Genesis. The most probable solution, and even that is not without its difficulties, is, that in Genesis we have an account of two distinct *C.*, separated from each other by a very long and undetermined period, the first being *in the beginning*, when God created the heavens and the earth; the other, when the work of the days was carried on, the days being understood to mean long periods of time. It is to be borne in mind that the great truth which Moses intended to convey to the children of Israel was, that God was the creator of all things; and that it was necessary for him to do this so as to be understood by them, and to conform his instructions to their preconceived or prereceived opinions. Scripture was intended to teach theology, not science — to reveal what could never have been found out by reason, and to leave to reason its own particular province. If, therefore, by the powers of reason man has come to see greater beauties and a sublimer depth in the works of God than have been revealed in his divine word, it seems very unreasonable to make use of this as an argument against the truth of revelation. To expect from the Bible a scientific account of the works of *C.* seems as unreasonable as if we were to expect an accurate knowledge of the anatomy of the human body from a child before he attempted to walk. God has given man instincts before reason; and though reason may teach us that instincts sometimes err, these errors cannot be advanced as an argument against the existence of the instincts, but are to be attributed to the imperfections of our nature. God is the author of nature, as well as of the Bible, and, instead of attempting to set up the one in opposition to the other, we ought

to wait with patience till some satisfactory solution of the difficulty may be arrived at. It was an excellent advice of an eminent divine, to learn to "*trust* God where we cannot trace Him." It is to be regretted that Christians have frequently been led into the error of attempting to establish the truth of Christianity upon a solution of such difficulties as those that occur in the Mosaic account of the *C.* If in the prophetic writings lengthened periods of time are expressed by the term *days*, the like interpretation may, without any stretch of the imagination, be given to the *days* of creation, the works of which, though long after the fact, were as much subject of revelation as the other. Science has already furnished us with several, very remarkable proofs of the truthfulness of the Mosaic account. The order of *C.*, as given by Moses, is exactly that which science tells us had been followed. We are told also, that on the first day God said, "Let there be light, and there was light;" and afterwards we find that the sun and moon were not created or made to shine till the fourth day. This apparently manifest contradiction has been reconciled by modern science, which proves that light exists independently of the sun, and must itself have been an original and independent *C.*

Crea'tional, *a.* Relating, or pertaining, to creation.

Crea'tive, *a.* Having the power to create, or exerting the act of creation.

"Of all his works, *creative* beauty burns
With warmest beam." — *Thomson.*

Crea'tiveness, *n.* State of being created.

Crea'tor, *n.* [Lat.] A maker; a producer; distinctively, the Supreme Being, who called all things into existence out of nothing; that which creates, produces, or causes.

"Commit yourself into the hands of your faithful *Creator.*" *Jeremy Taylor.*

Crea'torship, *n.* State or condition of a creator.

Crea'tress, *n.* A female who creates.

Creat'ural, *a.* Having the qualities of a creature.

Creat'ure, *n.* [Fr. *créature*, from Lat. *creatura*, from *creo*, to create.] That which is created; a created being; everything besides the Creator, or everything not self-existent; an animal of any kind; a living being; a man; a beast.

"God's first *creature* was light." — *Bacon.*

—A human being, in contempt, tenderness, or pity; as, a dear *creature*, a poor *creature*, a common *creature.*

"The *creature's* at his dirty work again." — *Pope.*

"Cry, oh sweet *creature*, and then kiss me hard." — *Shaks.*

—A person who owes his rise and fortune to another; a dependant; a tool; a servile retainer.

"The duke's *creature* he desired to be esteemed." — *Clarendon.*

Creat'urely, *a.* Having the qualities of a creature.

"Relatives, or *creaturely* infinites, may have finite proportions to each other." — *Cheyne.*

Creat'ureship, *n.* State or condition of a creature. (R.)

Crenze, *n.* (*Mining.*) The work or tin in the middle part of the huddle or dressing.

Crébillon, Prosper Jolyot de, a French dramatic poet, was born at Dijon, in 1674. He was intended for the legal profession, but devoted himself to the tragic muse, and produced *Idomeneus*, which met with success. This was followed by *Atreus*, *Electra*, and *Rhadamistus*, which were still more successful. He then led a secluded life for many years, but again resumed his dramatic labors, and produced the tragedies of *Catiline* and *The Triumvirate*. Died 1762. — His son, Claude Prosper, b. 1707, was, for a time, in high repute for his wit and gayety, and for his clever but licentious novels, which are best forgotten. D. 1777.

Crebri-cos'tate, *a.* [Lat. *creber*, close, and *costa*, a rib.] (*Zoöl.*) Close-ribbed, as certain shells.

Crebri-sul'cate, *a.* [Lat. *creber*, and *sulcus*, a furrow.] (*Zoöl.*) Applied to shells marked with transverse furrows closely set.

Crécy, (*kres'se,*) an inconsiderable village of France, dep. Somme, 11 m. N. of Abbeville, famous in history for the victory obtained over the French, under Philip of Valois, by Edward III. of England, August 26, 1346. In this battle fell the king of Bohemia, the count of Flanders, 8 other sovereign princes, 80 bannerets, 1,200 knights, 1,500 gentlemen, 4,000 men-at-arms, with the duke of Alençon, and the flower of the French nobility. It has been said that cannon were first employed by the English in this battle, and that they contributed not a little to their success.

Cre'dence, *n.* [L. Lat. *credentia*; It. *credenza*, from Lat. *credo*, *credens*, to credit, to believe.] Reliance of the mind on evidence of facts derived from other sources than personal knowledge, or from the testimony of others; belief; credit; trust; confidence.

"Love and wisdom, may plead for ample *credence.*" — *Shaks.*

—That which gives a claim to credit, belief, or confidence.

"After they had delivered to the king their letters of *credence*, they were led to a chamber richly furnished." — *Hayward.*

(*Eccl.*) A small table near the altar, or communion-table, on which the bread and wine to be used in the celebration of the Lord's Supper are placed, previous to consecration. They were common in the early churches. The name is said to be derived from the practice in ancient courts of having a sideboard or credence-table, at which the cup-bearers and carvers (*credentiarii*) were required to taste the wines and meats before being presented to the monarch, in case of poison.

Creden'dum, *n.*; *pl.* Credenda. [Lat.] A thing authorizing belief; an article of faith.

"These were the great articles and *credenda* of Christianity." *South.*

Cre'dent, *a.* Believing; easy of belief. (R.)

"If with too *credent* ear you list his songs."—*Shaks.*

—Having credit; reliable; not to be questioned.

"My authority bears a *credent* bulk."—*Shaks.*

Creden'tial, *a.* Entitling to credit; as, a *credential* letter.

—*n.* That which gives a title to credit; the warrant upon which belief or authority is claimed.

"Reason our best *credential* doth appear." — *Buckingham.*

—*pl.* Writings, testimonials, or letters, showing that one is entitled to credit, or is invested with authority; — usually applied to the instruments or letters which an ambassador or other diplomatic minister receives from his own government, to present to that to which he is sent, and which define his powers and show to what rank of minister he is intended to belong. Hence, the minister or ambassador must communicate their contents before being admitted to his first audience.

Credibil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *crédibilité.*] Credibleness; state or quality of being credible.

Cred'ible, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *credibilis*, from *credo.*] That may be believed; worthy of credit or of belief; having a claim to credit; as, a *credible* witness.

"Upon the testimony of *credible* persons, I am free from doubt." *Tillotson.*

Cred'ibleness, *n.* State or quality of being credible; worthiness of belief; just claim to credit or belief.

Cred'ibly, *adv.* In a credible or authoritative manner.

Cred'it, *n.* [Fr. *crédit*, from Lat. *credo*, *creditus.*] Faith or trust reposed; reliance on testimony; belief; faith; trust; confidence.

"I may give *credit* to reports." — *Spectator.*

—Reputation; good opinion; name; character; esteem; honor derived from the confidence of others; as, public *credit.*

"No rich or noble knave
Shall walk the world in *credit* to his grave." — *Pope.*

(*Com.*) Reputation for pecuniary worth, which entitles a man to be trusted; as, my *credit* is good.

(*Book-keeping.*) The side of an account or cash-book, in which a credit is entered; also money or convertible securities possessed or due; as, a payment placed to one's *credit.*

—Influence derived from popular esteem.

"The *credit* of divine testimony." — *Hooker.*

(*Polit. Econ.*) The lending of wealth, or of the means of acquiring wealth, by one individual or set of individuals to another. The party who lends is said to give *C.*, and the party who borrows, to obtain *C.* Hence, *C.* may be defined to be the acquisition by one party of the wealth of another in loan, according to conditions voluntarily agreed on between them. Very exaggerated notions are commonly entertained of the influences of *C.*; but, in fact, all operations in which *C.* is given or acquired, resolve themselves into a new distribution of wealth already in existence. The *magical* effect that is every now and then ascribed to *C.*, is due to the fact that by the confidence implied in the giving *C.*, capital heretofore dormant or imperfectly productive becomes active or productive. A party who purchases goods payable at some future date, obviously acquires the command of so much of the capital of the seller of the goods as their value amounts to, in the same way that a party who has a bill discounted acquires the command of a corresponding portion of the capital of the discounter. Wealth is not created by the issue of bills; and all that their negotiation does, is to transfer already existing property from one individual or party to another; or, to exhibit the fact in a still more simple form, the *C.* given by A to B is an asset of A and a liability of B. To confound *C.* with wealth, is to confound the economical organization of society with society itself.

Public C. is the phrase used to express the trust or confidence placed in the State, by those who lend money to governments.

Cred'it, *v. a.* To believe: to confide in the truth of; as, to *credit* the belief of one's senses.

"Now I change my mind,
And partly *credit* things that do presage." — *Shaks.*

(*Com.*) To enter upon the credit side of an account; as *crediting* cash received. — To set to the credit of; as, to *credit* a person with goods bought from him.

Cred'itable, *a.* Reputable; that may be enjoyed or exercised with reputation or esteem; estimable; as, a *creditable* way of living.

Cred'itableness, *n.* Quality of being creditable: reputation; estimation.

Cred'itably, *adv.* Reputably; with credit; without failure or disgrace.

Credit Foncier, (*krai'de fon(g)'se-a.*) *n.* [Fr., credit on lands.] A system of borrowing money on the security of landed property, repayment to be made by instalments, so as to extinguish the debt within a certain period, was first established in France in 1852. The *C. F.* is, on the general hypothesis of prudence in advances, of great public benefit. It is susceptible of many modifications, and has already found very useful applications in this country.

Cred'it Mobil'ier, *n.* [Fr.] The name given to a gigantic scheme promulgated in France in 1852, and sanctioned by the existing government, the objects of which are: 1. To take in hand and originate trading enterprises of all kinds, on the principle of limited liability. 2. To supersede or buy up trading companies; and to substitute script and shares of its own, for the shares and bonds of the company.—Under the title of The Credit Mobilier of America, a corporation chartered in Pa. in 1859, for the carrying on of a general loan and contract business, was reorganized in 1864 for the purpose — as it eventually turned out to be — of enabling the promoters of the Union Pacific R.R. to construct their line without incurring pecuniary loss in the event of the enterprise proving a failure. The integrity of its management becoming impeached, a Congressional investigation was ordered in 1872–3, and it resulted in proving that the affairs of the company had been conducted on an illegal and corrupt basis throughout.

Cred'itor, *n.* [Lat.] One who credits, or gives credit in business transactions; one to whom a sum of money or other thing is due; one who has a just claim for money or other obligation; — correlative to *debtor.*

"*Creditors* have better memories than debtors."—*Franklin.*

Cred'itress, Cred'itrix, *n.* [Lat.] A female creditor.

Credit River, in *Minnesota*, a township of Scott co.; *pop.* 448.

Cre'do. [Lat., I believe] (*Eccl.*) A part of the service of the mass, beginning with the words, *Credo in unum Deum.* It is the confession of Faith of the Roman Catholic Church. See Athanasian Creed.

Credul'ity, *n.* [Fr. *crédulité*; Lat. *credulitas*, from *credulus* — *credo.*] Quality of being credulous; easiness of belief; a disposition to believe on slight evidence, or no evidence at all.

Cred'ulous, *a.* Apt to believe without sufficient evidence; easily deceived; unsuspecting; as, a *credulous* woman.

—Credible: easy of belief.

Cred'ulously, *adv.* With credulity.

Cred'ulousness, *n.* Quality of being credulous; credulity; easiness of belief; aptness to believe without sufficient evidence.

Creed, *n.* [Lat. *credo*, I believe; placed at the beginning of the Latin version of the Apostles Creed.] Any brief summary of Christian belief; but more especially either of the three confessions commonly called the Apostles, Nicene, and Athanasian. The term is derived from the Latin *credo*, q. v., in like manner as Paternoster, Avemaria, &c., are prayers named from the first words of these formulas in the Latin tongue.

Creek, *n.* [A. S. *crecca*; Fr. *crique.*] A shore or bank on which the water beats, running in a small channel from any part of the sea. It is also applied to any part of a large river, which is resorted to as a harbor or landing-place by small craft. In the United States, the term *creek* is used as synonymous with the English words *brook* and *rivulet.*

—A turn, winding, or alley; as, "Alleys, *creeks*, and narrow lanes." — *Shaks.*

Creedmoor', a locality in Long Island, N. Y., Queen's co., 11 m. E. of New York city. Here the largest and most complete rifle range in the U. States was established in 1871, by the American Rifle Association.

Creeks, a tribe of N. American Indians. See Muskogees.

Creeks'ville, in *New York*, a village of Otsego co., about 90 m. W.S.W. of Albany.

Creek'y, *a.* Containing creeks; full of creeks; winding.

"Run bathing all the *creeky* shore a-flot." —*Spenser.*

Creel, Crail, *n.* An osier basket for carrying fish, used by anglers, &c. (Peculiar to Scotland.)

Creels'burg, in *Kentucky*, a township of Russell co., on the Cumberland River, abt. 5 m. below Jamestown; *pop.* 800.

Creep, *v. n.* (*Pret.* and *imp.* crept.) [A. S. *crépan*; L. Ger. *krupen*; D. *kruipen*; O. Ger. *krifan*; Gael. *crubain*; W. *crepian*; Lat. *repo*; Gr. *herpō*; Sansk. *srip.*] To move with a slow and low pace; to move as a worm, insect, or reptile; to crawl.

"And every *creeping* thing that *creeps* the ground." — *Milton.*

—To move along the ground, or on the surface of any other body, in growth, as a vine.

"*Creeping* where no life is seen,
A rare old plant is the Ivy green." — *Dickens.*

—To move slowly, feebly, or timorously, as an aged person.

"And ten low words oft *creep* in one dull line."—*Pope.*

—To move slowly and insensibly; to move secretly; to steal in; to move forward unheard and unseen; as, time *creeps* on.

"To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day."— *Shaks.*

—To be servile; to fawn; to insinuate into; as, to *creep* into the good graces of another.

"Humbly as they used to *creep* to holy altars." — *Shaks.*

—To experience a crawling sensation, as of anything noxious creeping over the body; as, the sight is enough to make one's flesh *creep.*

(*Mining.*) The depression which takes place on the surface, from the removal of beds of coal beneath. Masses of coal-seam, like huge pillars, are left by the miners for the support of the superincumbent strata; the pressure, however, of these beds is so great that, in course of time, the ceiling gradually sinks. A consequent depression takes place in the beds above, as also an alteration of the surface-level. But this, being so gradual, is seldom noticed, except when it is made evident from the accumulation of surface-water.

Creep'er, *n.* He or that which creeps; an insect; a reptile.

—Any parasite plant that creeps along the ground, or clings to other support.

"Winders and *creepers*, as ivy, briony, and woodbine." — *Bacon.*

(*Zoöl.*) See Certhiadæ.

(*Bot.*) A plant growing on a support, or creeping along the ground. — *Gray.*

—A kind of grapnel used for dragging the bottom of a river, harbor, &c., to recover things lost.

—A kind of patten or clog worn by women. — A contrivance fixed to a boot or shoe, to prevent the feet from slipping.

—*pl.* (*Arch.*) Same as Crockets, *q. v.*

Creep'-hole, *n.* A hole into which a person or animal may enter, to escape danger. — A subterfuge; an excuse; an evasion; as, a *creep-hole* out of a controversy.

Creep'ing-crow'foot, *n.* (*Bot.*) See RANUNCULUS.

Creep'ingly, *adv.* By creeping; slowly; insidiously.

Creese, (sometimes written KREESE, KRIS, and CREASE,) *n.* [Malay, *kris.*] A dagger, knife, or yataghan, used by the Malays.

"The cursed Malayan *crease.*" — *Tennyson.*

Cre'feld, a thriving town of Rhenish Prussia, 6 m. W. from the Rhine, and 13 m. N.W. of Düsseldorf. It is the principal place in Prussia for the manufacture of silk-velvets and silk-thread. It has also fabrics of woollen, cotton, lace, &c. *Pop.* 55,218.

Creigh'ton, in *Ohio,* a post-office of Guernsey co.

Cre'ma, a town of N. Italy, in Lombardy, on the Serio, 20 m. N.W. of Cremona. It has a splendid cathedral. *Pop.* 9,412.

Cremaillere, (*krā-māl-yār',*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Fortif.*) A horizontal outline which is indented or zigzagged.— *Webster.*

Cre'master, *n.* [Gr. *kremao,* I suspend.] (*Anat.*) A muscle that draws up and corrugates the skin of the scrotum.

Crema'tion, *n.* [Lat. *crematio,* from *cremo,* to burn.] A burning; particularly applied to the ancient custom of burning dead bodies.

Cremieux', ISAAC ADOLPHE, a French lawyer and republican, b. at Nimes, of Jewish parents, 1796; was a member of the Chambre des Deputés during the reign of Louis Philippe, and was made Minister of Justice after the revolution of 1848. After the *coup d'état,* he retired from political life, and devoted himself to his profession at the French bar. In Nov., 1867, he was elected deputy to the *Corps Législatif;* and, on the fall of the empire, 1870, accepted to be a member of the *Government of the National Defence.*

Crem'ocarp, *n.* [Gr. *kremao,* I suspend, *karpos,* fruit.] (*Bot.*) A 2- to 5-celled, inferior fruit, the cells of which are 1-seeded, indehiscent, dry, perfectly close at all times, and, when ripe, hanging separate from a common axis, as in umbelliferous plants.

Cremona, (*krai-mo'na,*) a fortified city of N. Italy, in Lombardy, the cap. of a prov. of the same name, 48 m. S.E. of Milan. It has a vast number of churches, chapels, convents, and an inferior university. The cathedral is a massive structure, and the tower of Cremona is very curious, consisting of two octagonal obelisks, surmounted by a cross, and 372 feet in height. The Corso is very fine, and much resorted to. *Manf.* Silk, porcelain, and chemicals. It has, besides, been long noted for its superior violins. *Pop.* 31,101. This city is of great antiquity, having been created a Roman colony in 291 B C.

Cremona, *n.* (*Mus.*) A general designation of the violins made at Cremona, during the 17th and 18th centuries, chiefly by the family Amati. *C.* is also a name erroneously given to a stop in the organ; being nothing more than a corruption of *krumhorn,* an ancient wind-instrument, which it was originally designed to imitate.

Cremonese', *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining, or relating, to Cremona, Italy.

—*n. sing.* and *pl.* (*Geog.*) A native or citizen of Cremona.

Cre'mor, *n.* [Lat.] A milky substance; an oily liquor resembling cream.

"The food is reduced into a chyle or *cremor.*" — *Ray.*

Cre'nate, Cre'nated, *a.* [Lat. *crenatus,* from *crena,* a notch.] (*Bot.*) Notched; indented; scolloped; as, a *crenated* cell.

Cren'ature, *n.* (*Bot.*) The state of being notched; a notching. — *Loudon.*

Cren'ellate, *v. a.* [Fr. *créneler,* to notch, to indent, from Lat. *crena,* a notch.] (*Fortif.*) To make openings or embrasures in an embattled parapet, for the garrison to fire through.

Cren'ellated, *p. a.* Embattled; indented; furnished with crenelles; as, a *crenellated* wall.

Crenellated moulding. (*Arch.*) An indented moulding, used in Norman architecture.

Crenelle, (*kre-nel',*) *n* [Fr. *créneau;* from L. Lat. *crenellus,* a feather, a wing, a battlement.] (*Fortif.*) An opening in an embattled parapet; a loop-hole or embrasure through which to shoot.

Cre'nic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) One of the constituents of vegetable mould, produced wherever leaves and other plants are decaying.

Cren'ulate, Cren'ulated, *a.* (*Bot.*) Notched with small rounded or convex teeth.

Cre'ole, *n.* [Fr.: from Sp. *criollo.*] A person, in either America or the West India Islands, of European progenitors; as, a Spanish *creole.* It is sometimes, also, applied, but wrongly, to any person born within tropical latitudes, of whatsoever color; as, a *creole* negro.

Creole'an, *a.* Resembling or pertaining to the Creoles.

Cre'on. (*Myth.*) King of Corinth, promised his daughter Glauce to Jason, who thereupon repudiated Medea. Medea, in revenge, presented Glauce with a gown covered with poison. Upon wearing it, she expired in the greatest agonies. Creon and his family shared the fate of Glauce, whose sufferings will be found vividly depicted in the "Medea" of Euripides.

Cre'osote, *n.* [Gr. *kreas,* flesh, and *sozo,* I preserve.] (*Chem.*) A fluid containing oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon, first found by Reichenbach, in the heavy oil obtained by the distillation of wood-tar. Its preparation is too tedious and troublesome to describe here. When pure, it is a colorless oily liquid of high refractive power, boiling at 398°. It is not easily kindled, but, when burnt, it gives forth a sooty, smoky flame. It has a burning taste, and its odor is peculiar. It is sparingly soluble in water, to which it gives its odor and taste. It is freely soluble in acetic acid, alcohol, ether, benzol, and tersulphide of carbon. It coagulates albumen immediately, and is the most powerful antiseptic known. Meat that has been plunged into a solution containing only one per cent. of this substance becomes dry and hard on exposure to the air, and does not become putrid. It is thought by many, from its composition and properties, to be a homologue of phenic acid.

(*Med.*) As a stimulant to ill-conditioned ulcers, and in certain eruptive diseases of the skin, *C.*, made into an ointment, is almost always attended with satisfactory results; while as an application to toothache, a few drops dissolved in alcohol, and applied on cotton to the tooth, will most frequently afford direct relief; the obnoxious taste, however, is often regarded as bad as the disease. *C.* acts as an antiseptic to decayed teeth. A few drops of it smeared on a paper placed in a safe, drive away all insects, and keep the meat fresh for several days longer than it could be otherwise preserved.

Cre'pance, Cre'pane, *n.* [From Lat. *crepare,* to crack.] (*Farriery.*) An ulcer seated in the middle of the fore-part of a horse's foot.

Crep'itas, *n.* [From Lat. *crepare,* to crack.] (*Med.*) The crackling noise which is produced upon pressing cellular membrane when it contains air.—Also the noise produced by a discharge of wind from the bowels.

Crep'itate, *v. n.* [Lat. *crepito, crepitatus,* frequentative of *crepo,* to rattle, to crack.] To crackle; to snap; to burst with a small, sharp, abrupt sound, rapidly repeated, as salt in fire.

Crepita'tion, *n.* Act of bursting into a frequent repetition of small, sharp sounds; a small crackling noise.

(*Surg.*) A grating noise made by the two edges of fractured bones when they rub together. It is one of the indications of a fracture which the surgeon listens to hear, when forming an opinion as to the nature of the injury.

Cre'pon, *n.* [Fr.] A kind of woollen, silk, or mixed fabric resembling crape.

Crept, *imp.* of CREEP. *q. v.*

Crepus'cular, Crepus'culous, *a.* [Lat. *crepusculum,* dim. from *creper,* dusky, dark—a Sabine word; Sansk. *kshapâ,* night.] Pertaining to twilight.

"The beginnings of philosophy were in a *crepusculous* obscurity." — *Glanville.*

Crescendo, (*kre-shen'dō,*) *n.* [It.; from Lat. *cresco, crescens,* to grow, to increase.] (*Mus.*) A term represented by the sign <, which is placed over a passage to direct the notes to be increased from soft to loud.

—*a.* With progressively increasing volume of voice or strength of tone: as, a *crescendo* movement.

Cresceus, an assistant of St. Paul, said to have been one of the 70 disciples.

Crescent, (*kres'ent,*) *a.* [From Lat. *cresco, crescens,* to grow, to increase.] Increasing; growing; in an expanding state.

"Asturto, queen of heaven, with *crescent* horns." — *Milton.*

—*n.* [Fr. *croissant.*] The moon in her state of increase, until one-half of her face is enlightened; anything resembling the figure or shape of the new moon.

"Two fair *crescents* of translucent horn." — *Pope.*

—A figure or representation of the new moon, as borne in the Turkish flag or national standard; the standard itself; and, figuratively, the Turkish power.

"Before the cross has waned the *crescent's* ray." — *Scott.*

(*Hist.*) The name of 3 orders of knighthood, viz.: 1. Instituted by Charles I., king of Naples and Sicily, in 1268; 2. That established in 1448 by René Duc d'Anjou; and 3. The Turkish order of the *C.*, instituted by the Sultan, Selim III., in 1801, which did not survive its founder.

(*Her.*) A device in the form of a new moon, borne on an escutcheon. When the horns are turned towards the chief or upper part of the shield, it is called *crescent,* in contradistinction to the terms *increscent* and *decrescent;* in the former of which the horns are turned to the right, and in the latter, to the left side of the shield. The *C.* is frequently used to distinguish the coat-armor of a second brother or junior family from that of the principal branch. As is well known, the *C.*, or, as it is usually designated, the *C. montant,* has become the symbol of the Turkish Empire, which has thence been frequently styled the Empire of the *C.* This symbol, however, did not originate with the Turks. Long before their conquest of Constantinople, the *C.* had been used as emblematic of sovereignty, as may be seen from the still existing medals struck in honor of Augustus, Trajan, and others, and it had always been the symbol of Byzantium. On the overthrow of this empire by Mohammed II., the Turks, regarding the *C.*, which everywhere met their eye, as a good omen, adopted it as their chief bearing; and it has continued ever since to decorate their minarets, their insignia, their dress, and in short anything appertaining to their empire. — At the present day, it is frequently to be seen on churches in Russia, generally surmounted with the cross, marking unquestionably the Byzantine origin of the Russian Church.



Fig. 716.
ARMS OF TURKEY.
(Golden crescent on sinople.)

Cres'cent, in *Iowa,* a township of Pottawattomie co.; *pop.* 1,117.

Crescent, in *New York,* a post-office of Saratoga co.

Crescent City, in *California,* a post-town, cap. of Del Norte co.; Lat. 40° 48′ N., Lon. 124° 5′ W. *Pop.* 458

—A town of Tuolumne co., on the Tuolumne River, about 20 m. above its junction with the San Joaquin.

Crescent City, in *Illinois,* a post-office of Iroquois co.

Crescent City, in *Iowa,* a post-village of Pottawattomie co., on the Missouri River, about 7 miles above Council Bluffs.

Crescent Hill, in *Missouri,* a post-office of Bates co.

Crescen'tia, *n.* (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order CRESCENTIACEÆ, *q. v.*

Crescentia'ceæ, *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Crescentia* or Calabash-tree family, an order of plants, alliance *Bignoniales.* DIAG. Parietal placentæ, succulent hard-shelled fruit, and an amygdaloid embryo with a short radicle. They consist of small trees, with leaves simple, alternate, or clustered, without stipules; flowers irregular, growing out of old branches or stems; calyx free, entire at first, afterwards splitting irregularly; corolla somewhat bilabiate; stamens didynamous (2 long and 2 short), with a fifth of rudimentary character; ovary one-celled, and surrounded by an annular disc; fruit indehiscent, woody; seeds large and numerous, without albumen, enveloped in a pulp. The order includes about 34 species, which have been arranged in 11 genera. They are natives exclusively of tropical regions. The sub-acid pulp of the fruit of *Crescentia cujete,* the Calabash-tree (*fig.*717), is eaten by the negroes of Jamaica, and the hard shell is used for holding liquor or snuff, and for many other purposes. (See CALABASH.)—The fruit of *Parmentiara edulis,* another plant of this order, is eaten by the Mexicans; and that of *P. cerifera* is greedily devoured by cattle in Panama. The latter fruit resembles a candle in shape, and the plant is commonly called the candle-tree.



Fig. 717. — CALABASH-TREE.
(*Crescentia cujete.*)

Crescent'ic, *a.* Formed like a crescent. (R.)

Crescenti'no, a town of N. Italy, in Piedmont, on the Pô, 20 m. from Turin. *Manuf.* Silks, and woollens. *Pop.* 6,374.

Cres'centville, in *Pennsylvania,* a village within the chartered limits of Philadelphia, on Tacony Creek.

Cres'cive, *a.* [From Lat. *cresco.*] Increasing; growing.

"So the prince grew . . . unseen, yet *crescive* in his faculty." *Shaks.*

Cres'co, in *Iowa,* a post-office of Howard co.

Cresco, in *Iowa,* a village of Kossuth co., on the Des Moines River, 5 m. S. of Algona; *pop.* 309.

Cresco, in *Kansas,* a post-village of Anderson co., about 52 m. S. by W. of Lawrence.

Cresco, or CERESCO, in *Minnesota,* a township of Blue Earth co.: *pop.* 313.

Cresco, in *New York,* a post-office of King's co.

Cress, *n.* [A. S. *cerse;* D. *kers;* Ger. *kresse;* Fr. *cresson;* It. *crescione;* L. Lat. *cresso;* probably allied to Lat. *cresco,* to grow, to increase.] (*Bot.*) A name given to many plants, of which the foliage has a pungent, mustard-like taste, and is used as salad. It is usually more strictly confined to the genus LEPIDUM, *q. v.* See also BARBAREA, CARDAMINE, NASTURTIUM, and TROPÆOLUM.

Cresselle', *n.* (*Eccl.*) An instrument of wood, which, during passion-week, is used instead of bells in Catholic churches.

Cres'set, *n.* [O. Fr. *croisset,* from L. Lat. *crucibulum,* from Lat. *crux,* a cross; Icel. *krus.*] A pitcher or lantern fixed on the top of a pole, to contain a torch; a great light set on a beacon, light-house, or watch-tower. Cressets were originally surmounted by a small cross, from which custom they derive their name; and it was by carrying about a fiery cross that armies were raised in Scotland during the olden time. Shakspeare makes use of the word in Henry IV.:

"At my nativity
The front of heaven was full of fiery sparks,
Of burning *cressets.*"



Fig. 718.
CRESSET.

—In England, a kind of crane for sustaining a pot over the fire; as, a kitchen-*cresset.*

Cress'kill, in *New Jersey,* a post-office of Bergen co.

Cres'son, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Cambria co., 258 m. W. by N. of Philadelphia.

Cresso'na, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-township of Schuylkill co.; *pop.* 1,507.

Cress'-rocket, *n.* (*Bot.*) See VELLA.

Crest, *n.* [Fr. *crête;* Lat *crista:* probably allied to *cresco,* to grow, to rise.] The comb of a cock; a tuft or plume on the head of certain birds; any tuft or ornament growing on the head; as, a serpent's *crest.*

"Their *crests* divide, and . . . o'er his head, in triumph ride." *Dryden.*

—Lofty mien; pride; spirit; fire; courage.

"The crag is won, no more is seen
His Christian *crest*, and haughty mien."—*Byron.*

—The top: the summit; as, the *crest* of a mountain, the *crest* of a wave.

—The arching of the neck of a horse.

(*Fortif.*) The summit-line of a slope or glacis.

(*Arch.*) A running ornament in a horizontal direction above the line of the cornice, as on the ridge of a roof, a canopy, or any similar works.

(*Her.*) A portion of the armorial bearings of a nobleman or gentleman entitled to bear coat-armor that is commonly used without the shield, being painted on the doors of carriages, and engraved on plate and signet-



Fig. 719.—ARMORIAL INSIGNIA OF THE POPE.

rings. In the days of chivalry, the crest or cognizance of the wearer was borne on the helmet. (See *Fig.* 591.) It was made of leather or light wood, gilded and painted, and a wreath of twisted silk was fastened round the lower part, where it was attached to the helmet. In modern times the crest is always drawn on a wreath composed of the principal metal and color occurring in the bearer's coat-of-arms, the coils being of metal and color alternately. Sometimes the *C.* rests on a cap of maintenance. We give, as an illustration, the armorial ensigns of the Pope, in which the crest consists of the thiara and the keys of St. Peter.

—*v. a.* To furnish with a crest; to serve as a crest for.—To furnish with feathery lines.

Crest'ed, *p. a.* Wearing a crest; adorned with a crest or plume: having a tuft on the head, like a crest; as, a *crested* cock, a *crested* button.

"He lac'd his *crested* helm, and strode away."—*Dryden.*

(*Bot.*) Same as CRISTATE, *q. v.*

Crest'ed-diver, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Prodiceps cristatus.* See COLYMBIDÆ.

Crestfallen, (*krest'fauln,*) *a.* Dejected; sunk; bowed; dispirited; heartless; spiritless; abject.

"They prolate their words . . . as if they were complaining and *crest-fallen.*"—*Howell.*

(*Manege.*) Having the head drooping aside, as a horse.

Crest'less, *a.* Without a crest; not of good family; of mean descent.

"Sprung *crestless* yeomen from so deep a root?"—*Shaks.*

Crest'line, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Crawford co., abt. 60 m. N. by E. of Columbus; *pop.* 2,279.

Crest-marine', *n.* (*Bot.*) The Rock-samphire, *Crithmum maritimum.*

Crest'-tile, *n.* (*Arch.*) A kind of tile used to cover the ridge of a roof, upon which they fit on the principle of a saddle.

Cres'well, *n.* The broad margin of a shoe-sole.

Cresylic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) A colorless liquid, possessing very highly refractive powers, very sparingly soluble in water, either hot or cold, but easily soluble in alcohol, and in ether. It occurs as one of the products in the preparation of carbolic acid, and may be obtained by subjecting that portion of the *coal-tar creosote* which boils at the temperature between 392° and 428° to fractional distillation. *Form.* $C_{14}H_8O_2$. Cresylic acid corresponds to Carbolic acid, but is regarded as containing the hypothetical radical *cresyle* ($C_{14}H_7$) in place of phenyl. The analogy in composition is attended with a resemblance in properties, for cresylic acid has the same antiseptic property is carbolic acid, and is applicable to the same purposes. When acted on by nitric acid, it yields *trinitrocresylic acid* ($H.C_{14}H_4(NO_4)_3O$), just as carbolic acid gives trinitrophenic acid ($HO.C_{14}H_2(NO_4)_3O$).

Creta'ceous, *a.* [Lat., from *creta*, Cretan earth, chalk.] Chalky; having the qualities of chalk; abounding with chalk; as, *cretaceous* salt.

Cretaceous Period, *n.* [From Lat. *creta*, chalk.] (*Geol.*) "The name given to the closing area of the Reptilian age. It is remarkable for the number of genera of mollusks and reptiles which end with it, and also for the appearance, during its progress, of the modern types of plants and fishes."—*Dana.* The chalk of Europe is one of the rocks of the period, so abundant as to have given its name to the formation. The chalk beds cover a large extent of surface in Europe and the east of Asia. The typical strata occur in the south-east of England, and are connected with similar beds in the north of France and Germany, and in Denmark. As developed in the S. of England, the cretaceous system is composed of calcareous, argillaceous, and arenaceous rocks, the former predominating in the upper, and the two latter in the lower portion of the system. The strata occurring in England have been arranged in the following groups:—*Upper chalk.* Generally soft white chalk, containing nodules of flint and chert, in more or less regular layers.—*Lower chalk.* Harder and less white than the upper, and generally with fewer flints.—*Chalk marl.* A grayish earthy or yellowish marly chalk, sometimes indurated.—*Upper greensand.* Beds of silicious sand, occasionally indurated to chalky or cherty sandstone, of a green or grayish white, with nodules of chert.—*Gault.* A bluish tenaceous clay, sometimes marly, with indurated argillaceous concretions and layers of greensand.—*Lower greensand.* Beds of green or ferruginous sands, with layers of chert and indurated sandstones, local beds of gault, rocks of cherty or chalky limestone (Kentish rag), and fuller's earth. A more comprehensive classification, derived from the study of Continental as well as English strata, is given below, with the estimated thickness of each subdivision:

Upper Cretaceous Series.

Maestricht and Faxœ	100 feet
White chalk with flints	500
White chalk without flints	600
Chalk marl	100
Upper greensand	100
Gault	150

Lower Cretaceous or Neocomian Series.

Lower greensand	850 feet
Speeton clay	60
Wealden beds	1,300

There is no place where all the above strata are present at once, and some are very local and inconstant.—In N. America "the *C.* beds occur at intervals along the Atlantic border S. of New York, from New Jersey to S. Carolina, extensively over the States along the Gulf border, and through a large portion of the Western interior region, over the slopes of the Rocky Mountains, from Texas northward, to the head-waters of the Missouri, and further N.W. in British America. The rocks comprise beds of sand, marl, clay, loosely aggregated shell limestone, and compact limestone: they include in N. America *no chalk.* The *C.* formation has a thickness in New Jersey of 400 feet; in Alabama, of 2,000 feet; in Texas, 800; and in the region of the Upper Missouri, of 2,000 to 2,500 feet."—*Dana.* The life of the whole *C.* period was abundant. In its beds are found species of every class of animals having hard parts capable of preservation, except birds and mammals; and even as regards these, most geologists believe their absence to be accidental, as both existed during the preceding period, though their fossil remains are very rare. The more important useful products of this system are chalk, flint, fuller's earth, phosphatic nodules, and the so-called "firestone rock." The two latter are extensively employed as manures.

Creta'ceously, *adv.* After the manner of chalk.

Cre'tan, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating or pertaining to Crete, or Candia.

Cre'tan, Crete, Cre'tian, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native of the island of Crete or Candia.

Crete. (Vulg. CANDIA.) A large and celebrated island of the Mediterranean, belonging to the Grecian archipelago, of which it forms the S. boundary. It lies between 34° 50′ and 35° 55′ N. Lat., and 23° 40′ and 26° 40′ E. Lon., its N.W. extremity being 80 m. S.E. of Cape Matapan, in Greece, and its N.E. termination 110 m. S.W. the nearest point of Asia Minor. It is long and narrow, its length from E. to W. being about 160 m., with a breadth varying from 6 to nearly 35 m.; *area*, 3,200 sq. m. *C.* is almost covered with mountains; the loftiest of which, as well as the most famous, is Mount Ida (now Psiloriti), 7,674 feet high. The climate is very healthy, and its luxuriant vegetation presents a wide and favorable contrast with some of the arid regions of continental Greece, but agriculture is in a deplorable state. Crete is highly interesting from its classical associations. It was the birthplace of Jupiter, "king of gods and men." Adventurers from Phœnicia and Egypt introduced arts and sciences into Crete, while Greece and the rest of Europe were involved in the darkest barbarism. The laws of Minos served as a model to Lycurgus; so that Crete became, as it were, a channel by which the civilization of the East was transferred to Europe. It was conquered by the Romans, after an obstinate resistance, anno 67 B. C. The Genoese and the Marquis of Montserrat successively possessed it. The Venetians bought it from the latter in 1204; and in 1669, after a 24 years' war, it was conquered by the Turks. The revolution in Greece was followed by one in Crete, and from 1821 to 1830 the island suffered the worst evils of a sanguinary and devastating war, without conquering its independence. Ever impatient of the Turkish yoke, the Cretans again broke out in open revolt in 1867, and for more than a year resisted courageously the forces of the Turkish empire, asking its unification to Greece, or independence under the protection of some European power, a protection to which their ancient fame, and their sacrifices in the cause of freedom, give them a well-founded claim. But the European politics did not permit the open intervention of Greece, and at the beginning of 1869, Crete, devastated, and almost deserted by its Christian population, submitted to the *Sublime Porte.* The island is divided into the 3 provs. of Candia, Retimo, and Canea, so named from their respective capitals. The population, which was about 1,000,000 in antiquity, was reduced during the late war. It contained in 1879 abt. 270,000, of whom 200,000 were Christians.

Crete, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Will co.; *pop.* 1,468

Crete, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Indiana co.

Cre'tic, *n.* (*Anc. Pros.*) In Greek and Latin poetry, a foot consisting of two long syllables separated by a short one.

Cre'ticism, *n.* A cretism.

Cre'tin, *n.* [Fr. *crétin.*] One affected with cretinism.

Cre'tinism, *n.* [Fr. *crétinisme*, perhaps from *chrétien*, a Christian, because Cretins were regarded as beings incapable of sinning, and thus were regarded with some kind of respect.—According to others, from the Romance or Grison *cretina*, a corruption of Lat. *creatura*, a creature.] A species of insanity approaching to idiocy, depending on an imperfectly developed brain, and a scrofulous condition of the blood. This low mental standard is generally found to exist in those who have the guttural malformation of a *goître.* The inhabitants of whole valleys in some of the Swiss cantons are found afflicted with this double misfortune of goitre or bronchocele, and idiocy or cretinism.—See GOITRE.

Cre'tism, Cre'ticism, *n.* Lying; falsehood;—derived from the ancient Cretans, who were incorrigible liars. (*Titus* i. 12.)

Crense, a central dept. of France, comprising portions of the old provs. of the Limousin, Auvergne, and Berry. *Area*, 2,244 sq. m. It is mountainous, and in many parts barren, the rearing of live-stock being the chief branch of rural industry. *Min.* Coal and salt. *Cap.* Guéret. *Pop.* 274,057.

—A river of France, which gives its name to the above dept. After a course of 150 m., it falls into the Vienne, 12 m. N. of Chatellerault.

Creux, (*krō,*) *n.* [Fr., a cavity] (*Sculp.*) A kind of sculpture, when the lines and figures are cut and formed within the face of the plate.

Creu'zer, GEORG FRIEDRICH, a German philologer, B. at Marburg, 1771; was professor of Philology and Ancient History at Heidelberg from 1804 to 1848. His literary fame rests chiefly on his *Symbolics and Mythology of the Ancient Nations, and particularly of the Greeks.* D. 1858.

Creuzot (Le). See page 713.

Crevasse', *n.* [Fr., a crevice.] A deep crevice or cleft in the surface of a glacier.—In the U. States, an opening made in the levee of a river.

Crève'cœur. [Fr., heart-breaker.] A Dutch port in the prov. of N. Brabant, on the Meuse, 4 m. N.N.W. of Bois-le-Duc. It figured somewhat prominently in the wars of the Dutch and Spaniards.

Creve Cœur, in *Missouri*, a P. O. of St. Louis co.

Cre'vet, *n.* A goldsmith's crucible.

Crevice, (*krev'is.*) *n.* [Fr. *crevasse*, from *crever*; Lat. *crepo*, to crack, to chink, to break.] A cleft; a fissure; a chink; a cranny.

"I pried me through the *crevice* of a wall."—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To crack; to flaw; as, to *crevice* a wall.—*Johnson.*

Crevillen'te, a town of Spain, prov. Alicante, 20 miles W.S.W. of Alicante city; *pop.* 7,825.

Cre'vis, *n.* A cray-fish. (Used locally in England.)

Crew, *n.* [A.S. *cread*, or *cruth.* See CROWD.] A crowd; a collected mixed assembly.

"A noble *crew* of lords and ladies."—*Spenser.*

—A company; a band; a gang;—used in a depreciatory sense.

"The Titan race, a rebel *crew.*"—*Addison.*

(*Naut.*) The company of seamen or sailors belonging to a vessel of whatsoever description; as, to ship a *crew.*

"The anchors dropped, his *crew* the vessels moor."—*Dryden.*

Crew, *imp.* of CROW, *q. v.*

Crew'el, *n.* Yarn twisted, and wound on a knot or ball.

"Silk or *crewel*, gold or silver thread."—*Walton.*

Crew'et, *n.* Same as CRUET, *q. v.*

Crib, *n.* [A. S. *cryb*; Du. *krib*; Ger. *krippe*, dim. of *krippchen*, akin to Gr. *krabbatos*, a couch.] A small bed or couch; as, a child's *crib.*—A manger; a rack; as, a *crib* for hay.

"The steer and lion at one *crib* shall meet."—*Pope.*

—A small habitation; a cottage; a cabin.

"Liest thou in smoky *cribs?*"—*Shaks.*

—A corn-bin.—A stall for cattle.—A prison; a house of detention; a lock-up. (Cant.)

—Anything copied literally from an author's work;—used colloquially.

—*v. a.* To shut up or confine in any narrow abode; to cage; to confine.

"Now I am cabin'd, *cribb'd*, confined."—*Shaks.*

—To pirate or pilfer, as from a literary work. (Cant.)

—*v. n.* To crowd or hurdle together.

Cribbage, (*krib'aj.*) *n.* [Etymol. uncertain. Perhaps from the low word *crib*, to take, steal, or purloin.] (*Games.*) A game played by two persons with a complete pack of 52 playing-cards. It is divided into two classes, the 5-card and 6-card games. The 5-card is the original game, and affords the greatest scope for the exercise of skill. The points are scored upon a board, and 61 points constitute the game. All the kings, queens, knaves, and tens count as 10 each, and the rest of the cards according to their ordinary value; that is, 6 for six, 5 for five, and so on. The points which reckon for the game are fifteens, sequences, flushes, pairs, &c. After dealing, the players gather up their cards, and having taken out two each, place them, with their faces down, on the table. These four cards form the *crib*, which becomes the property of the dealer, under certain conditions. Points are scored in two different ways in cribbage,—first in play, and second in reckoning up the cards held. After the crib is put out, the pack is cut by the non-dealer, and a card turned up by the dealer. When this card is

a knave, it is called 2 *for his heels*, and counts 2 to the dealer; and a knave held in hand, of the same kind as the turn-up card, entitles the player to score 1; it is called 1 *for his knob*. A 6-card *C.* is played in a very similar manner, but is inferior in science to 5-card *C.* When three parties play at the game, each plays on his own account; and when four play, sides are generally chosen. (For rules, &c., see Bohn's *Hand-Book of Games.*)

Crib'bage-board, *n.* An oblong piece of wood or ivory containing holes, on which cribbage-players score their game by the insertion of pegs.

Crib'bing, Crib'-biting, *n.* (*Farriery.*) A bad habit met with especially in horses which spend a considerable amount of leisure in the stable. The act consists in the animal seizing with his teeth the manger, rack, or any other such object, and taking in at the same time a deep inspiration, technically called *wind-sucking*. *C.* springs often from idle play, may be first indulged in during grooming, especially if the operation is conducted in the stall, and the animal be needlessly teased or tickled; is occasionally learned, apparently, by imitation from a neighbor; and in the first instance is frequently a symptom of some form of indigestion. It usually leads to attacks of indigestion. It can be prevented only by the use of a bar-muzzle, as shown in *Fig.* 720; but in those newly acquired cases resulting from gastric derangement, means must further be taken to remove the acidity or other such disorder.

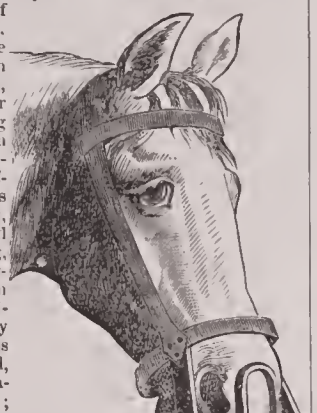


Fig. 720.
BAR-MUZZLE FOR CRIBBERS.

Crib'-biter, *n.* A horse addicted to biting its crib or manger.

—One who is dissatisfied with his board and lodging; a grumbler.

Crib'ble, *n.* [Lat. *cribellum*, dim. of *cribrum*, a sieve: akin to *cerno*, *creri*, to sift, to winnow; Sansk. *kri*, to separate.] A course sieve or screen for sifting sand, gravel, or corn.

—*v. a.* To sift; to cause to pass through a sieve, as meal.

Crib'rate, Crib'rose, *a.* [From Lat. *cribrum*, a sieve.] Perforated with holes like a sieve.

Crib'riform, *a.* [From Lat. *cribrum*, and *forma*, form.] Having the form and characteristics of a sieve.

(*Anat.*) A process in one of the bones of the skull, so called from being perforated with holes for the passage of nervous filaments.

Cric'tus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The HAMSTER, *q. v.*

Cri'cha, in Brazil. See CRIXA.

Crichton, JAMES, (*kri'ton,*) surnamed THE ADMIRABLE, b. in Scotland, 1560. His father was a lord of session, and through his mother he was of royal descent. He was educated at the university of St Andrew's, and graduated M. A. in 1575. He was one of the young men selected to be fellow-students of the young king, James VI., under the direction of George Buchanan. He then went to France, where he continued his studies, and also, as he adhered to the Roman Church, took part in the war carried on by Henry III. against the Huguenots. The beauty of his person, the strength and agility he displayed, joined to his multifarious accomplishments and surprising capacity of eloquent talk, made him the admiration of all. About 1580 he went to Italy, visiting probably Genoa and Rome, and then Venice, where he was warmly received by the great printer Aldus. He was introduced to the Doge and Senate, created astonishment at Venice and Padua, by his brilliant off-hand discourses on philosophy, theology, and other high themes, and his challenge to disputation in any of several languages, and on either side of any controversy. He next went to Mantua, and was appointed tutor to the son of the duke. Attacked in the streets one night by a party of men armed and masked, he overcame them by his superior skill, and recognized his pupil, to whom he at once presented his sword. The young prince immediately ran him through with it, 3d July, 1582. He has left no literary remains of importance.

Crichtonite, (*kri'ton-īt,*) *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of Menaccanite.

Crick, (*krik,*) *n.* [From *creak*; It *cricche*, a creak.] A local spasm or cramp; a stiffness of certain muscles; as, a *crick* in the neck.

Crick'et, *n.* [Du. *krekel*; Ger. *grille*; W. *criciad*, *cricell*, cricket, and *cricellu*, to chirp, to clatter; Lat. *gryllus*; Fr. *grillon.*] (*Zoöl.*) The *Gryllides*, a family of insects, sub-order *Orthoptera*, which comprises "the crickets of the hearth," the mole-crickets, and the grasshoppers. The crickets are distinguished from the other members of this family by their long antennæ, and by the comparative smallness of their thighs. Their bodies are short, thick-set, and soft, with the head, corselet, and abdomen of equal length and breadth; the elytra, which do not completely cover the belly, are curved squarely, and are not roof-shaped, as in the locust and grasshopper. In the winged species the wings exceed the elytra, and project even beyond the abdomen, in the form of a sort of bifid tail. The cricket's chirping noise, as it is called, is produced by the friction of the bases of their elytra, or wing-cases, against each other, these parts being curiously adapted to produce this sound. There are many people to whom the chirp of the DOMESTIC CRICKET is not merely an agreeable sound, but who regard the presence of these active insects as a good omen, when heard from the fireside, on a cold winter evening. In the winter months, the *C.* takes up its abode with man, usually selecting rooms on the lower floor, and greatly affecting the kitchen, where there is generally no lack of food lying about. Sometimes it selects chinks and crevices in which to hide, and often burrows in the mortar, where, through the long evenings, it chirps continuously. Its monotonous chant is considered very amusing by some; by others, whose temperaments are of a nervous nature, it is thought to be disagreeable and irritating. In the summer, the *C.* takes its departure, and finds an abode in the crevices of garden-walls, and similar places. At this season it does not forget its melody; but, on the contrary, it is said to chirp more pertinaciously on fine nights. Shakspeare, Milton, Cowper, and many other poets have noticed the chirp of *The Cricket on the Hearth*. On it Dickens has written some humorous pages, which, perhaps, will survive many of his larger productions.—The *Field-cricket* is much larger, and also rarer, than the preceding: it is also more noisy. It is of a blackish color, with a large head in proportion to the body, and full, prominent eyes. It frequents hot sandy districts, in which it forms its burrow at the side of foot-paths, &c., in situations exposed to the sun, to the depth of from 6 to 12 inches; and sits at the mouth of it, watching for its prey, which consists of other insects.—See MOLE-CRICKET.



Fig. 721.—HOUSE-CRICKET,
(*Gryllus domesticus.*)

Crick'et, *n.* [A. S. *cryce*, a stick.] (*Games.*) A well-known athletic game, much played in England and America. It is played upon a level piece of turf, generally of about one or two acres in extent. In a full game of *C.*, there are 11 players on each side; and 2 bats, a ball, and 2 sets of wickets, with bails, are required. There must also be 2 umpires and 2 scorers. Although an ordinary game is usually played with 11 on each side, there is no restriction as to numbers; the parties may stipulate for 11 against 22, 12 against 20, &c. When a game is about to be played, the wickets, or stumps, are placed opposite each other, 3 on either side, at a distance of 22 yards. Each wicket is 27 inches in height from the ground, and the 3 are connected at the top by 2 loose bails, 4 inches long each. Two lines are then drawn upon the grass at either end. The first is in a line with the stumps, and is called the *bowling-crease*; the other is parallel, 4 feet in front of the wicket, and is called the *popping-crease*. Having chosen sides and tossed for innings, the players on the side which is out take their places. The bowler places himself behind the wicket from which he intends to bowl, and the wicket-keeper directly behind the wicket opposite to him.

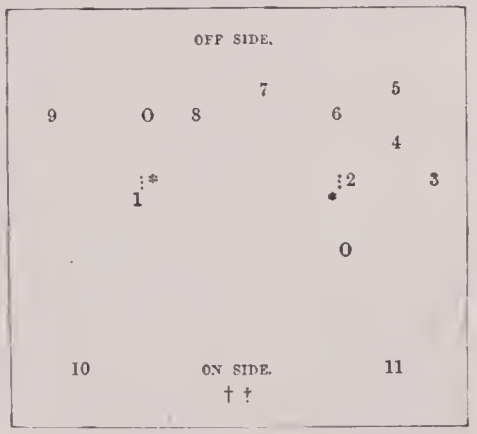


Fig. 722.—PLAN OF CRICKET-FIELD, SHOWING POSITIONS OF PARTIES ENGAGED AT DOUBLE WICKET.

Names of parties indicated by the figures: **, Batters; 1, Bowler; 2, Wicket-keeper; 3, Long-stop; 4, Short-slip; 5, Long-slip; 6, Point; 7, Cover-point; 8, Mid-wicket; 9, Long-field off; 10, Long-field on; 11, Leg; OO, Umpires; ††, Scorers. This is the usual placing of the field-men, but bowlers make such alterations as they deem best to oppose the batters.

The rest of the men on the onside are called fielders, and consist of the long-stop, point, cover-point, short-slip, long-slip, middle-wicket, long-field off, long-field on, and leg. All being arranged in their places, the players on the inside send out two batsmen, who take up their posts before each wicket respectively. One of the umpires then calls *play!* and the bowler delivers the ball towards the opposite batsman, his object being either to hit the wickets, or to bowl it in such a way that the batsman may play a catch. In either of these cases the striker is out. But if the batsman can hit away the ball to such a distance that he is able to exchange places with the opposite batsman, he scores one run to his side. Every time an exchange of places safely occurs, a run is scored to the side who has the innings. The delivery of every four balls constitutes an "over," when the bowling is transferred to the opposite wicket, and all the fielders change their positions accordingly. When a batsman is put out, another of the players on his side takes his place, and so on, till all the players but one are put out, when those who have had their innings field out, and those who have been fielding out take their innings. Each side has two innings, and the party that makes the largest score wins the game. There are several stringent laws with regard to the bowling. If the bowler sends a ball on the outside of the *popping-crease* at the opposite wicket, it is called a *wide-ball*, and scores one to the inside. The bowler must also deliver the ball with one foot behind the *bowling-crease*; the ball must be bowled, and not thrown or jerked, and the bowler must not raise his hand or arm above his shoulder in delivering the ball. An infraction of these rules constitutes a *no-ball*, which scores one to the inside. There are many other laws of *C.* They are essentially the same in America as those in England, and the code revised by the Marylebone Club is held as the highest authority.

—*v. i.* To play at cricket.

Crick'et'-ball, *n.* A hard ball used in the game of cricket.

Crick'et-bat, *n.* A bat made of ash or lignum vitæ, used by cricketers to strike the ball.

Crick'eter, *n.* A cricket-player; one skilled in the game of cricket.

Crick'et-ground, *n.* The field or ground set apart for cricket.

Crick'et-match, *n.* A contest or match at cricket between two sets of players.

Cri'coid, *a.* [Gr. *krikos*, a ring, and *eidos*, form.] (*Anat.*) Having the appearance or form of a ring.

Cried, *imp.* of CRY, *q. v.*

Cri'er, *n.* One who cries: one who makes public proclamation; an usher in a court of justice, &c.; as, a town-*crier*.

"He openeth his mouth like a *crier*."—*Eccl.* xx. 15.

Crillon, LOUIS DES BALBES DE BERTON DE, (*kri'yon,*) a French general, b. in Provence, 1541. He distinguished himself during five reigns, Henry II., Francis II., Charles IX., Henry III., and Henry IV., and received from Henry IV. the title of "Le Brave des Braves." D. 1615.

Crillon-Mahon, LOUIS DE BERTON DES BALBES DE QUIERS, DUC DE, a French general, b. 1718. He served in the Italian campaign of 1733, in the German campaign of 1742, in which he was taken prisoner, and at the battle of Fontenoy. He was at the taking of Namur, at the battles of Roconx, Rosbach, and Liltzelberg, soon after which he entered the service of Spain. In 1782 he took Minorca, and received the title of Duke of Mahon. D. at Madrid, 1796.

Crim. con., *n.* (*Law.*) See CRIMINAL.

Crime, *n.* [Lat. *crimen*; Gr. *krima*, from *krinō*, to separate, to judge, to decide, to condemn; Sansk. *kri*, to separate.] An act which violates a law or rule, divine or human, and subjects to judgment and condemnation; a breach of the laws of right, prescribed by God or man.

(*Law.*) The violation of a right when considered in reference to the evil tendency of such violation as regards the community at large; although it may be a civil injury, if considered in relation to the damage which the party who is made the subject of it individually sustains. The distinction of public wrongs from private—of *crimes* from *civil injuries*, seems, upon examination, to consist in this—that private wrongs, or civil injuries, are an infringement or privation of the civil rights which belong to individuals, considered merely as individuals. Public wrongs, or crimes and misdemeanors, are a violation of the same rights, considered in reference to their effect on the community in its aggregate capacity; and, thus understood, they are classed either as *felonies* or *misdemeanors*.

Capital crime. Any crime which incurs the penalty of death.

Crime'a. (The,) a peninsula of European Russia, in the S. of the government of Taurida, formed by the Black Sea on the W. and S., the straits of Caffa and the Sea of Azov on the E., and on the N. connected with Russia by the isthmus of Perekop. *Ext.* 190 m. long, with a breadth of about 110. *Area*, 8,600 sq. m. The centre and W. portion consists of a vast steppe, covered mostly with swamps and salt marshes, barren in the extreme, but, upon the plains, affording pasturage to large flocks of broad-tailed sheep. In the S. there are numerous valleys of great fertility, exhibiting a constant succession of beautiful fields, forests, and meadows. Here the mountains slope towards the steppes on the N. Their highest point is Tchatir-dagh, which is 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. *Rivers.* The Alma, Salghir, and Tchernaya. *Climate.* Unequal and variable; sometimes severe in the winter, and at others not so. The temperature of summer is occasionally as high as 100° Fahrenheit in the shade. The spring is the most genial and healthy season, and the autumn the most unhealthy. The forests are considerable, and furnish pine, ash, oak, elm, and poplar. The wild animals are the wolf, fox, fallow-deer, roebuck, and hare. Among birds may be noticed the Alpine vulture; and numerous kites and hawks are trained to falconry by the Tartars. The domestic animals are the camel, dromedary, horse, ox, and sheep. The principal towns are Simferopol (the capital), Baktshi-serai, Sebastopol, Kaffa, Kertch, and Perekop. *Pop.* 200,000, more than two-thirds of whom are Tartars, and the remainder Russians, Germans, and Greeks. Lat. between 42° 20′ and 46° 10′ N.; Lon. between 32° 40′ and 36° 30′ E. This country was, at one time, con-

sidered the granary of Greece, especially of Athens; and Demosthenes speaks of it in his oration against Leptines. Towards the end of the 11th cent., the Genoese settled in it, but were expelled by the Tartars in 1474. In 1783 the Russians took possession of the country, and the following year it was ceded to them by the Turks; but its peaceable possession was not secured to them till 1791. The C. now forms the greater part of the Russian government Taurida, and was, in 1854, invaded by the French, British, Italian, and Turkish armies. This was followed by the battle of the Alma, and the siege of SEBASTOPOL, under which name the causes and consequences of the quadruple alliance against Russia are briefly related.

Crimea, in *Michigan,* a village of Muskegon co.

Crim'inal, *a.* Guilty of a crime; guilty; wicked; atrocious; iniquitous; abandoned.

"Neglect of any of the relative duties renders us *criminal* in the sight of God." — *Rogers.*

—Partaking of a crime; involving a crime.

"What we approve in our friend, we can hardly be induced to think *criminal* in ourselves." — *Rogers.*

Criminal Conversation. (*Law.*) Adultery; — often used in the abbreviated form of *crim. con.*

Criminal Law. See LAW, (CRIMINAL.)

—*n.* A person who has committed a crime; a malefactor; a culprit; a transgressor; a convict; a felon.

Crim'inalist, *n.* One practised in the criminal law.

Criminal'ity, *n.* [Lat. *criminalitas.*] Quality of being criminal, or a violation of law; guiltiness; quality of being guilty of a crime.

Crim'inally, *a.* In a crimin l manner; wickedly; in a wrong or iniquitous manner; not innocently.

Crim'inalness, *n.* Guiltiness; criminality.

Crim'inate, *v. a.* [Lat. *criminor, criminatus,* from *crimen.*] To accuse; to charge with a crime; to allege to be guilty of a criminal act, offence, or wrong.

Crimina'tion, *n.* [Lat. *criminatio.*] Act of criminating; accusation; charge of having been guilty of a criminal act, offence, or wrong.

Crim'inative, *a.* Charging with crime; criminatory.

Crim'inatory, *a.* Relating to accusation; accusing.

Crimp, *v. a.* [A S. *geerympt,* crimped; Ger. *krimpen,* to shrink.] To pinch up in ridges; to plait; to curl or crisp the hair; to crimple; as, to *crimp* the edging of a cap.

—To seize. — To decoy or impress into the army; to allure into the hands of a press-gang; as, to *crimp* a seaman.

(*Cookery.*) To make crisp by gashing, as cod-fish. *Smart.*

—*a.* [A.S. *acrymman,* to crumble: D. *kruimelen,* to crumble; Ger. *krümeln;* L. Sax. *kramean.*] Easily crumbled; friable; brittle.

"The fowler . . .
Treads the *crimp* earth, ranging through fields and glades." *Philips.*

—Inconsistent; not forcible; paradoxical. (R.)

"The evidence is *crimp;* the witnesses swear backwards and forwards." — *Arbuthnot.*

—*n.* A person employed to entrap seamen into the power of a press-gang; one who provides a ship with hands by inveigling them on board by means of artifice.

"Jack had a run for it from the *crimps.*"—*Marryat.*

—In England, a kind of factor who supplies shipping with coals, and various other necessaries.

Crimp'age, *n.* Act or practice of crimping.

Crimp'ing-iron, *n.* An instrument for crimping and curling the hair; a curling-tongs.

Crimp'ing-machine, *n.* An apparatus for crimping the ruffles of a shirt, women's cap-borders, &c.

Crim'ple, *v. a.* [Dim. of *crimp.*] To shrink; to cause to shrink; to crimp; to curl; to contract or draw together.

Crimson, (*krĭm'zn,*) *n.* [Fr. *cramoisi;* It. *cremisi,* from Ar. *kirmizi,* the name of the insect which produces the dye.] A deep red color; a red tinged with blue; also, a red color in general.

"Beauty's ensign yet
Is *crimson* in thy lips, and in thy cheeks." — *Shaks.*

—*a.* Of a beautiful deep red; as, a *crimson* tint.

—*v. a.* To dye with crimson.

—*v. n.* To become of a bluish-red in color; to crimson.

"Young love, that *crimsons* Beauty's cheek." — *Davies.*

Crim'son-warm, *a.* Heated to a crimson color or deep red.

Cri'nated, *a.* [From Lat. *crinis,* the hair.] Hairy.

Cri'natory, *a.* Belonging, or relating, to the hair.

Crin'cum, *n.* A cant term for a cramp, crick, or whimsey.

"For jealousy is but a kind
Of clap and *crincum* of the mind." —*Hudibras.*

Cri'nel, Cri'net, *n.* A feather of exceeding tenuity.

Cringe, (*krĭnj,*) *v. a.* [A.S. *crangan,* to submit, to die, to perish.] To draw together; to contract.

"You see him *cringe* his face,
And whine aloud for mercy."—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* To bend or bow submissively, or with servility; to fawn; to make court by mean compliances.

"The *cringing* knave who seeks a place." — *Swift.*

—*n.* An obsequious bow; servile civility or complaisance.

"Far from me
Be fawning *cringe,* and also false dissembling looks." —*Philips.*

Cringe'ling, *n.* One who cringes meanly and contemptibly.

Cringer, (*krĭnj'r,*) *n.* One who fawns, cringes, or comports himself with servile obsequiousness.

Cring'ingly, *adv.* In an obsequious or cringing manner.

Cringle, (*krĭng'gl,*) *n.* [Dan. *kringle.*] (*Naut.*) A short piece of rope with each end spliced into the bolt-rope of a sail, confining an iron ring or thimble.

—A thick twig used for closing a gate.

Crinicult'ural, *a.* Pertaining, or having reference, to the growth of hair.

Crinig'erous, *a.* [From Lat. *criniger.*] Hairy; overgrown with hair.

Cri'nite, *a.* [Lat. *crinitus,* from *crinio,* from *crinis,* hair.] Having the appearance of hair; like a tuft of hair.

(*Bot.*) Bearded with long hairs. — *Gray.*

Crinkle, (*krĭng'kl,*) *v. n.* [D. *krinkelen;* allied to *crankle* and *crank,* q. v.] To run in and out with short turns, flexures, or bends; to bend; to wrinkle; to deflect.

"Unless some sweetness at the bottom lie,
Who cares for all the *crinkling* of the pie? "—*King.*

—*v. a.* To form with short turns or wrinkles; to mould into sinuosities, or unequal surfaces.

"Like red-hot devils *crinkled* into snakes." — *E. B. Browning.*

—*n.* A winding, turn, or bend; a wrinkle; a sinuosity.

Cri'no, *n.; pl.* CRINOES. [Lat. *crinis;* It. *crine, crino,* hair.] (*Med.*) A cuticular disease, supposed to arise from the insinuation of a *hair-worm* under the skin of infants.

Cri'noid, Crinoid'ean, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the genus *Crinoidea,* q. v.

Crinoid'al, *a.* Possessing, or consisting of, Crinoids.

Crinoid'ea, or **Crinoideæ,** *n. pl.* [Fr. *crinoide.*] (*Pal.*) The name given by Miller to an extensive order of fossil animals, belonging to the class *Echinodermata,* and so named from their lily-like appearance. The principal families are described under the head of ENCRINITE.

Crinoid'ean, *n.* One of the Crinoidea.

Crinoline, (*krĭn'o-lĭn,*) *n.* [Fr., from *crin,* horse-hair; Lat. *crinis,* hair, and *lin,* flax; Lat. *crinum.*] (*Manuf.*) A texture, of which the warp is of flax, and the woof



Fig. 723.— COSTUME OF THE TIME OF ELIZABETH, (1575.)

of horse-hair; hence, a lady's stiff petticoat, made originally of hair-cloth, and used in order to distend female apparel. The term originated among the Parisian milliners, and at first was applied only to this particular kind of hair-cloth; but it is now extended to every kind of hoop by which women's dresses are expanded. The hoop, or crinoline, as now generally worn, is made of various materials, such as cane, whalebone, steel wire, &c. Some are made of very extensive size, reaching a circumference of even five yards. The hoop came into fashion about 1856, and has remained in vogue ever since. The habit of wearing hoops is not new, as they formed an article of attire in the reign of Elizabeth; they were then called *fardingales* (fig. 723). They went out of fashion in James I.'s reign, but came in again in 1711, and remained in fashion till the reign of George IV.

Cri'nose, *a.* [From Lat. *crinis.*] Hairy.

Crinos'ity, *n.* State of hairiness.

Cri'num, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Amaryllidaceæ.* It contains a considerable number of species, natives of different tropical and sub-tropical countries, generally with umbels of large and beautiful flowers, some of them among the most admired ornaments of our hot-houses. *C. amabile,* an Indian species, is much esteemed for its fragrance as well as its beauty, and flowers about four times a year. All the species require a rich, open soil, plenty of room for their roots, and the frequent removal of suckers. — The bulbs of *C. Asiaticum* are powerfully emetic, and are used in some parts of the East in cases of poisoning.

Crinze, *n.* A beaker; an old-fashioned drinking-cup.

Crioe'ceris, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See EUPODA.

Crip'ple, *n.* [A. S. *creopare,* lame; O. Ger. *crupel;* Ger. *krüppel;* Swed. *krympling.* See CREEP.] One who creeps, halts, or limps; a lame person; one who has lost, or never enjoyed, the use of his limbs.

—*a.* Lame; halting in gait. (R.)

—*v. a.* To lame; to deprive of the use of the limbs, particularly of the legs and feet.

"Chalk is in his *crippled* fingers found." — *Dryden.*

—To disable; to deprive of the power of action or exertion; to incapacitate for utility; as, to *cripple* one's energies.

Crip'pling, *n.* A balk or timber set up to prop the wall of a building.

Cris'field, in *Maryland,* a post-office of Somerset co.

Cri'sis, *n.; pl.* CRISES. [Gr. *krisis,* from *krinō,* to separate, to decide, to judge; Sansk. *krî,* to separate.] A critical period of time; time when anything is at its height, or maximum effect; acme; juncture; conjuncture; decisive moment; turning-point of anything.

"In the very *crisis* of the late rebellion." — *Addison.*

(*Med.*) A name applied to the decisive period or event of a disease — a sudden and considerable change of any kind, occurring in the course of its progress, and producing an influence upon its character. Among ancient physicians, it was applied to that tendency which fevers were supposed to possess, of undergoing a sudden change at particular periods of their progress. Hence, there were what were called *critical* days — certain days in the progress of an acute disease on which a sudden change, either favorable or unfavorable, would take place. The seventh, fourteenth, and twentieth or twenty-first days, were regarded as eminently critical. Little importance is now attached by medical men to critical days.

Crisp, *a.* [O. Ger. *crisp;* Lat. *crispus;* O. Fr. *crespe;* It. *crespa;* W. *crisbin.*] Formed into curls or ringlets.

"The Ethiopian black, flat-nosed, and *crisp*-haired."—*Hale.*

—Brittle; friable; easily broken or crumbled; as, a *crisp* pie-crust. — Indented; sinuous; winding; as, a "*crisp* channel." — *Shaks.*

—Having a certain quality of spirit and vigor; as, the *crisp* tone of a violin. — Effervescing; full of spirit and liveliness; — used in relation to liquors.

—*v. a.* [Lat. *crispo,* from *crispus;* A. S. *cirpsian*] To contract or form into ringlets or curls, as the hair.

"A man with *crisped* hair."—*Ben Jonson.*

—To make undulating or wavy; to give a twisted appearance to; as, "*crisped* brooks." — *Milton.*

—*v. n.* To construct curly sinuosities on the border of anything; as, a "*crisping* ripple." — *Tennyson.*

Cris'pate, Cris'pated, *a.* [Lat. *crispatus.*] Presenting a crisped aspect.

Cris'pature, *n.* State of being curled.

Crisp'er, *n.* He or that which crisps or curls.

Cris'pin, a saint and martyr, was descended from a noble Roman family. About the middle of the 3d cent., under the reign of Diocletian, he, along with his brother Crispianus, fled from Rome into Gaul, where he worked as a shoemaker in the town which is now called Soissons, and distinguished himself by his exertions for the spread of Christianity, as well as by his works of charity. According to the legend, his benevolence was so great that he even stole leather to make shoes for the poor! From this, charities done at the expense of others have been called *Crispinades.* In the year 287, he and his brother suffered a cruel martyrdom. Both brothers are commemorated on the 25th October.

Crisp'ing-iron, Crisp'ing-pin, *n.* A curling-iron; an instrument for *crisping* cloth, &c.

"The mantles, and the wimples, and the *crisping-pins.*"
Isaiah iii. 22.

Crisp'ite, *n.* (*Min.*) The same as RUTILE, *q. v.*

Crisp'ly, *adv.* In a crisp manner; with crispness.

Crisp'ness, *n.* State of being crisped or curled; brittleness.

Crisp's Cross Roads, in *Indiana,* a post-office of Harrison co.

Crisp'y, *a.* Curled; formed into ringlets or undulations.

"Those *crispy* snaky locks."—*Shaks.*

—Brittle; friable; dried so as to break short.

Criss'-cross, *n.* A mark, thus, X, used by persons who are unable to write their own signature.

—A child's game.

—*adv.* Oppositely; in a contrary manner.

—Contrarily; antagonistically; disagreeably; as, things are getting altogether *criss-cross.*

Criss'-cross-row, *n.* See CHRIST-CROSS-ROW.

Cris'tate, Cris'tated, *a.* (*Bot.*) That has an elevated appendage resembling a crest. — *Gray.*

Crite'rion, *n.; pl.* CRITERIA; sometimes wrongly written CRITERIONS. [Gr. *kritērion,* from *krinō,* to judge.] A rule, mark, or standard by which a correct judgment or estimate can be formed; a measure; a test.

"We have here a sure infallible *criterion.*"—*South.*

Crite'rional, *a.* Serving as a criterion; relating to a criterion.

Crith'mum, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Apiaceæ.* The species *C. maritimum* is the samphire, which is commonly used as an ingredient in mixed pickles. It is found growing on the sea-shore, and occasionally on old walls.

Crith'omancy, *n.* [Fr. *crithomancie,* from Gr. *krithē,* barley, and *manteia,* prophecy.] Divination by cakes, practised by the ancients.

Crit'ias, one of the "Thirty Tyrants" of Athens. He was a pupil of Socrates, but his political conduct was such as to render him by no means a credit to his great master. He is said to have distinguished himself even among the Thirty for cruelty and avarice. When Thrasybulus and his patriotic friends took up arms against the Thirty, Critias was slain in an attack made on the Piræus, in the year 404 B.C.

Critic, (*krĭt'ĭk,*) *n.* [Gr. *kritikos,* from *krinō,* to discern, to judge.] One skilled in judging of the merits of literary works; a judge of merit or excellence in the fine arts generally; a connoisseur; a judge; a careful observer; as, a competent *critic.*

"Believe a woman, or an epitaph,
Or any other thing that 's false, before
You trust in *critics.*"—*Byron.*

—A severe examiner or judge; a censorious reviewer; a carper; a caviller.

"And stand a *critic,* hated yet caress'd."—*Byron.*

—A critique; a criticism. See CRITIQUE.

Crit'ic, Crit'ical, *a.* [Lat. *criticus;* Gr. *kritikos.* See CRITIC.] Relating to, or containing, criticism; capable of

judging; able to discern, distinguish, and decide; as, a *critical* mind.

—Nicely exact; judiciously appreciative; discriminating.

"Virgil was *critical* in the rites of religion."—*Stillingfleet.*

—Inclined to find fault; captious; censorious; cavilling; fastidious.

"For I am nothing, if not *critical*."—*Shaks.*

—Relating or pertaining to criticism; partaking of the spirit of critical inquiry and observation; as, a *critical* notice of a work.

—Relating to a crisis; decisive; momentous; fraught with weighty consequences; as, a *critical* moment, *critical* circumstances, *critical* point of any business or sickness.

—Possessing just and true principles of criticism; as, a *critical* analysis.

Critical Philosophy. The metaphysical system of Kant is sometimes so termed, from his famous work, the *Kritik der Reinen Vernunft* (Critic of Pure Reason).

Crit'ically, *adv.* In a critical manner; exactly; accurately.

"*Critically* to discern good writers from bad."—*Dryden.*

—At a crisis; at the momentous point of time.

Crit'icalness, *n.* State or quality of being critical; exactness; nicety.

—Incidence to a particular period of time.

Crit'icisable, *a.* Susceptible of criticism.

Crit'icise, Crit'icize, *v. a.* To examine carefully with reference to beauties, and blemishes or faults in; to make remarks on the merits of a performance; to pass judgment on with respect to merit or blame.

"Nor shall I look upon it as any breach of charity, to *criticise* the author, so long as I keep clear of the person."—*Addison.*

—*v. n.* To judge with attention to beauties and faults; to make observations on the merits and demerits of a literary or dramatic performance, or a work of science or art; to play the critic; to animadvert; to utter censure.

"But, spite of all the *criticising* elves,
Those who would make us feel—must feel themselves."—*Churchill.*

Crit'iciser, Crit'icizer, *n.* A critic; one who criticises.

Crit'icism, *n.* The art of judging with propriety any object or combination of objects. In a less extended sense, the application of the principles of taste to matters connected with literature and the fine arts. The object which it proposes is, to distinguish what is beautiful and what is faulty in every performance; from particular instances to ascend to general principles, and so to form rules or conclusions concerning the several kinds of beauty in works of genius. It lays down those forms or ideas which answer to our conception of the beautiful, and points out, by reference to these, the excellencies or defects of individual works. The rules of *C.* are not formed by any induction *à priori*, — that is, they are not formed by a train of abstract reasoning independent of facts and observations. *C.* is an art founded wholly on experience, founded on the observation of such beauties as have been found to please mankind most generally. Such observations, taking their rise at first from feeling and experience, were found upon examination to be so consonant to reason and the principles of human nature, as to pass into established rules, and to be applied for judging of the excellence of any performance. In a still more limited sense, *C.* is applied to a particular branch of literature, being then synonymous with CRITIQUE, *q.v.*

Critique, (*krit ēēk',*) *n.* [Fr.] A critical review or essay; an analytical examination of the merits or demerits of a published work of literature, science, or art; a remark or animadversion passed upon beauties and faults; a criticism; as, to write a smart *critique.*

Crit'tenden, JOHN JORDON, an American statesman, b. in Woodford co., Ky., in 1786. He commenced life as a lawyer at Hopkinsville, took a seat in the U. S. Senate in 1817, and was attorney-general under Pres. Harrison. He tendered his resignation to President Tyler; and, in 1844, received the Whig nomination for governor of Kentucky, to which office he was elected by a large majority. He was attorney-general in President Fillmore's cabinet, from July, 1850, till the accession of President Pierce, and was after re-elected to the U.S Senate, D.1863.

Crit'tenden, in *Arkansas,* an E. co., bordering on the Mississippi River, which separates it from Tennessee. *Area,* about 904 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the St Francis River. The surface is a low alluvial plain, often inundated by the Mississippi, and the soil very fertile. *Cap.* Marion. *Pop.* 3,831.

Crittenden, in *Illinois,* a post-office of Franklin co.

Crittenden, in *Indiana,* a post-office of Cass co.

—A village of Hendricks co., about 26 m. S. of Indianapolis.

Crittenden, in *Kentucky,* a W. co., bordering on the Ohio River, which separates it from Illinois. *Area,* abt. 420 sq. m. *Rivers.* Cumberland River and Tradewater Creek. *Min.* Coal, lead, and iron. *Cap.* Marion. *Pop.* 9,381.

—A township and village of Grant co., about 27 m. S. of Covington: *pop.* 1,407.

Crittenden, in *Missouri,* a village of Daviess co., about 60 m. E.N.E. of St. Joseph.

Crittenden, in *New York,* a post-office of Erie co.

Crittenden Springs, in *Kentucky,* a post-office of Crittenden co.

Crix'a, or CRICHA, in Brazil, a city of the province of Goyaz; *pop.* about 5,000.

Crix'a, or CRICHA RIVER, in Brazil, rises in the mountains N. of the town of Goyaz, and flowing N.W., enters the Aragnay. Length, 200 m.

Criz'zel, Criz'zeling, Criz'zle, *n.* [Probably from *grizzle,* q. v.] A semi-transparent coating sometimes found on the surface of glass.

Cro'a, the name of 5 small islands in the mouth of the Amazon River.

Croak, (*krōk,*) *v. n.* [O. Fr. *croäquer,* to croak as a raven; Ger. *krächzen;* Lat. *crocio;* Gr. *krōzō,* formed from the sound.] To make a low hoarse noise in the throat; to caw; as, the *croak* of a frog, or raven.

—To forebode evil without adequate cause; to grumble; to murmur; as, a *croaking* parson.

—*v. a.* To speak or utter in a low, hollow, hoarse tone of voice; as, a *croaking* bull-frog.

—*n.* The low, harsh, hollow sound of voice of a frog, or crow, or any like sound; a caw.

"The frogs renew the *croaks* of their loquacious race."—*Dryden.*

Croak'er, *n.* An habitual grumbler; one who is incessantly complaining, foreboding, or finding fault.

Cro'at, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Croatia.

(*Mil.*) In the Austrian army, a soldier, native of Croatia.

Croatia, (Austrian,) (*krō'she-ah,*) a province of the Austrian empire, regarded as forming the marit. portion of Hungary; between Lat. 44° 7′ and 46° 23′ N., and Lon. 14° 23′ and 17° 31′ E.; having N.W. Carniola and Styria, N.E. Hungary Proper, E. and S.E. Slavonia, Turkish Croatia, and Dalmatia, and S.W. the Adriatic. *Area,* 9,900 sq. m. *C.,* intersected by the Julian Alps



Fig. 724. — CROAT.

and their ramifications, is barren in the S., but in the N. there are tracts of the greatest fertility. Cattle-raising is the principal occupation of the inhabitants, which are of a Slavonian stock. *Min.* Iron, copper, lead, and coal. *Rivers.* The Save and the Drave. *Principal cities.* Agram, the cap., Warasdin, Carlstadt, Bellovar, Krentz, and Fiume, the principal seaport. *Pop.* 1,023,858.

CROATIA, (TURKISH.) See BOSNIA.

Croceous, (*krō'shus,*) *a.* [Lat.] Resembling, or containing, saffron.

Cro'ches, *n. pl.* [From Gael. *croic,* a stag's horn.] Small knobby protuberances on the horns of deer.

Crochet, (*krō-shā',*) *n.* [Fr., dim. of *croc,* a hook; Icel. *krokr,* a hook; Dan. *krog*; Armor. *krōk* or *krog.* Literally, a small hook.] A species of knitting, performed by means of a small hook, called a *crochet-needle;* the materials operated upon being fancy worsted, Berlin-wool, cotton, or silk.

—*v. a.* To practise crochet-work; as, to *crochet* a baby's hood.

Crocid'olite, *n.* [Gr. *krokis,* or *krokys,* a woof, and *lithos,* a stone.] (*Min.*) A hydrated silicate of protoxide of iron, soda, and magnesia.

Crock, *n.* [A. S. *crocca;* Fris. *krocha;* Ger. *krug;* Swed. *krog;* Swed. and Goth. *krok;* Dan. *kroc;* akin to Gr. *krōssos,* a water-pail, a pitcher.] A pitcher with a narrow neck; an earthenware vessel; as, a *crock* of butter.

—*v. a.* To pack or deposit in a crock; as, to *crock* butter.

Crock, *v. a.* To stain or besmear with soot.

—*v. i.* To throw off soot, or other scorious remains.



Fig. 725. CROCKET.

Crock'ery, *n.* [From *crock.*] Earthenware; fine pottery; fictile vessels for domestic use, baked, glazed and figured.

Crock'ery Creek, in *Michigan,* a village and township of Ottawa co., on Grand River; *pop.* abt. 900.

Crock'et, *n.* [Fr. *crochet.*] (*Arch.*) Ornaments of foliage or animals running up the back of a pediment, archpinnacle, or spire, from the corbels below to the finial above, in which latter the *C.* on both sides appear to merge. — Projecting leaves, flowers, or bunches of foliage used in Gothic architecture to decorate the angles of spires, canopies, pinnacles, &c.

Crock'ett, in *Texas,* a post-village, cap. of Houston co., abt. 190 m. N.E. of Austin City; *pop.* 538.

Crock'etted, *a.* Ornamented with crockets; as, a *crocketted* church-spire.

Crock'ett's Bluff, in *Arkansas,* a village of Arkansas co.; *pop.* 37.

Crock'ettsville, in *Alabama,* a village of Russell co., abt. 65 m. E. by N. of Montgomery.

Crock'y, *a.* [See CROCK.] Sooty: smutty.

Croc'odile, *n.* [Gr. *krokodeilos*—*krokos,* saffron, and *deilos,* fearful.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal of the family CROCODILIDÆ, *q. v.*

Crocodil'ian, *a.* Relating or pertaining to a crocodile.

—*n.* (*Zoöl.*) A crocodile; one of the crocodile family.

Crocodil'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Crocodile family, older *Sauria,* comprises the Crocodile of the Nile, the Gavial of the Ganges, and the Alligators of America. The crocodile is the largest of the lizard tribe. This formidable animal usually measures from 18 to 30 feet, the tail alone being from 5 to 7 feet in length; the body is rough and covered with thick scales, so hard as to be impenetrable to pistol or musket-shot; the head is large, and the stretch or gap of jaw greater than that of any other animal, both jaws being furnished with a row of sharp-pointed teeth. The crocodile has four feet, which are webbed, the anterior ones having 5 toes, while the hind feet have only 3, the internal one alone on each foot being guarded with a nail. The crocodile is only vulnerable through his eyes, which are remarkably small, and his belly, which is undefended by scales. This reptile is gregarious, and on hot days great numbers bask together on the sandy banks of their native rivers. The female lays some hundreds of eggs, which she deposits loosely in the ground to be hatched by the heat of the sun: they are of the size and appearance of the eggs of a goose, and fortunately fall a prey to many birds and animals who hunt for them; the natives also indulging extensively in the luxury of crocodiles' eggs, which they regard as a great delicacy. The Alligator (see fig. 87) has the muzzle broad, obtuse, and greatly resembling that of the pike. The teeth are unequal, the fourth lower ones largest, and entering into holes in the upper jaw, and the toes semi-palmate. It is very voracious, devouring all kinds of animal substances, and is particularly attracted by fish, dogs, ducks, or other animals in motion. It is found from the Carolinas to Paraguay.

—*n.* (*Logic.*) A sophistical argument. — *Ogilvie.*

—*a.* Pertaining to, or like, a crocodile. — Consisting of crocodiles.

Crocodile tears. Tears of affected sorrow; hypocritical weeping; — derived from the ancient fable that crocodiles shed tears over their victims.

Crocodil'ity, *n.* [Gr. *krokodeilos,* a fallacy of the sophists.] A sophisticul method of reasoning.

Croc'oite, Croc'oisite, *n.* (*Min.*) A chromate of lead. Its lustre is vitreous; color, various shades of bright hyacinth-red; streak orange-yellow. *Comp.* Oxide of lead 68·9, chromic acid 31·1 = 100. It was first observed in Siberia, in crystals in quartz veins. — *Dana.*

Crocon'ic, *a.* [From Gr. *krokos,* saffron.] Of the color of saffron; yellowish.

Crocon'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) A yellow substance resulting from the action of potassium on carbonic oxide. It is not easily soluble, and has a sour astringent taste.

Cro'cus, *n.* [Gr. *krokos;* Lat. *crocus;* Gael. *croch;* Heb. *karkōm;* Chald. *karkem,* to be dyed a saffron color; Sansk. *kunkom;* Armen. *khekhrym.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Iridaceæ,* yielding some of our most beautiful spring-flowers. *C. sativa* (fig. 726) is the Saffron crocus, the karcom of the Bible. The dried stigmas of this plant, with the top of the style, constitute *Hay-saffron,* or, when pressed together, *Cake-saffron.* The



Fig. 726. — CROCUS SATIVA.

latter is seldom met with in the shops, the product sold for it being simply the pressed flowers of the safflower. (See CARTHAMUS.) Saffron is much used as a flavoring agent, chiefly in the S. of Europe. In this country it is principally employed as a coloring agent in pharmacy, and medicinally in certain nervous affections.

(*Chem.*) A name sometimes applied to any mineral powder of a deep yellow or a red color. — *Craig.*

Cro'sus, the fifth and last king of Lydia. He succeeded his father Alyattes, 560 B.C. He was so successful in all his enterprises that he soon became one of the richest monarchs of that time. The legend says, that, vain of his wealth, he asked the philosopher Solon what he thought of his good fortune: "I pronounce no man fortunate until his death," was the sage's reply. Subsequently *C.* was made prisoner by Cyrus, king of Persia. When bound to the stake and about to be burnt to

death, he recalled the words of Solon, and thrice repeated his name. Cyrus demanded an explanation. *C.* gave it, and Cyrus not only spared his life, but also took him into his favor and protection. At the death of Cyrus he recommended *C.* to the favor of Cambyses, who treated him with great cruelty, and ordered him to be put to death; but of the time and place of the death of *C.* nothing is known.

Croft, *n.* [A.S. *croft;* Swed. and Goth. *kraft,* a cave; Belg. *krafte, krufte:* probably allied to Gr. *kruptō,* to hide, to conceal: L. Lat. *croftum,* a lea, a small field inclosed, a close; Gael. *owit,* a crook, a little eminence, a croft.] A close, or a little field inclosed, adjoining or near a farm-house or other rural dwelling; a small farm.

Crofts'ville, in *Virginia,* a P. O. of Tazewell co.

Crog'han, in *New York,* a post-township of Lewis co., abt. 60 m. N. of Utica: *pop.* 2,433.

Crog'hansville, in *Ohio,* a village of Sandusky co., on the Sandusky River, opposite Fremont, the county-seat.

Croise, *n.* [Fr. *croisé,* a crusader.] A crusader; a pilgrim who fights for the cross.

Croissant', *n.* [Fr., crescent.] (*Her.*) A cross terminating like a crescent at all its ends.

Croix, (St.) See St. Croix.

Cro'ly, George, d. d., an English poet, romance-writer, and preacher, b. at Dublin, 1780. He entered the English Church, and was rector of St. Stephen's Walbrook, London. His best work is the romance of *Salathiel,* but it was as a popular preacher that his fame was most extended. D. 1860.

Cro'ker, *n.* A large water-fowl found in the Chesapeake, and other rivers in Virginia. — *Ogilvie.*

Cro'ma, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A musical character; a quaver. — *Hamilton.*

Crom'arty, a small co., in the N. of Scotland, in the form of a peninsula, on the Murray Frith. *C.*, the chief town, is a small sea-port on the *C.* Frith, 20 m. N. of Inverness, with a *pop.* of about 2,800. See Ross.

Crome, Croom, *n.* In some parts of England, a crook.

Cro'mer, a small sea-port of England, on the N.E. coast of Norfolk, 20 m. from Norwich; *pop.* 1,500.

Crom'ford, a small town of England, in Derbyshire, on the Derwent, 2 m. from Matlock. Here Sir Richard Arkwright erected his first cotton-spinning mill. *Pop.* 2,017.

Cromlech, (*krom'lek,*) *n.* [W. *cromlech* — *crom,* bending, concave, and *llech,* a flat stone.] (*Antiquity.*) A name applied to rude erections found in many parts of French Brittany, Wales, Cornwall, Denmark, Germany, &c., consisting of huge flat stones resting on others set on end. *C.* have usually been supposed to have served as altars, to the Druids, but their first purpose was to serve as places of burial. (Worsæ. *Scandinavian Antiquities.*)



Fig. 727.
CROMLECH IN THE ISLAND OF ANGLESEA.

Cromorn'a, *n.* [It. *cromorno.*] (*Mus.*) A reed stop in the organ. — *Clarke.*

Crom'well, Oliver, Lord Protector of England, b. 1599. His father was Robt. Cromwell, of a family possessed of a baronetcy, and his mother being a daughter of Sir Richard Stuart, efforts have often been made to show that he was connected with the royal family. Little or nothing is known of his youth, and all the histories of his wild life about this time seem to have been greatly exaggerated by the Royalist party. When 21 years old he married Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Thomas Bourchier, and thus, both by descent and alliance, he was a member of the higher class of country gentlemen. Though he had been elected to the brief parliament of 1628, it was not till 1640 that he was known in the House of Commons, and Sir Philip Warwick, who observed his rise, has left a curious notice of his personal appearance. "His apparel," he said, "was very ordinary, for it was a plain cloth suit, which seemed to have been made by an ill country tailor. His stature was of good size; his sword stuck close to his side; his countenance swollen and reddish, his voice sharp and untunable, and his eloquence full of fervor." He had been for some years establishing an influence with the Puritan party, who frequented his house and bowed to his strong judgment. He showed his great business capacities in the struggle of the Long Parliament, but it was not until the Parliament raised a military force, to which he brought a troop of horse, that his powers of organization and command were fully developed. He speedily rose to authority as lieutenant-general of the horse; and when he was specially exempted from the self-denying ordinance, so that he could both deliberate in parliament and hold command, he became the most powerful man in the country. He showed his eminent sagacity in reconstructing the army, and infusing into it high spirit along with stern discipline. At the battle of Naseby, in 1645, it was seen, in the signal destruction brought on the well-officered royal army, how effectually he could strike with the weapon he had constructed. His military policy throughout was to despise secondary means and ends, but to invest himself with overwhelming power and crush his enemy. He saw the large share which artillery must bear in warfare, and anticipated modern generals in fostering that destructive arm. His repeated victories over the Royalists, his establishment of the predominance of the army over Parliament, and of the Independents over the Presbyterians; his relentless exertions to bring Charles I. to the block, and his dismissal of the Parliament, are all great events in the history of the day, which cannot



Fig. 728. — OLIVER CROMWELL.

be narrated with sufficient distinctness without much detail. In 1649 he conducted an exterminating war in Ireland, instigated by the ferocious principle that whatever human being opposed him should be put to death. In Scotland, where he saw there were more suitable materials for the sort of government he desired, he was rather a pacificator than an oppressor. It was on the 16th of December, 1653, that he took the title of *Lord Protector,* and became virtually king of Britain, and a king who submitted to very little constitutional restraint. How far he was sincere in the religious convictions by which he professed to be led, has been matter of endless debate; and as a secret buried with him who alone possessed it, it may occupy controversy to the end of time. That he was under powerful religious impulses cannot be doubted — the question arises as to the extent to which he really believed that by their power alone, and by no promptings of worldliness, he was driven on in his ambitious career. He was an enlightened internal reformer, and showed himself equal to the hard task he had undertaken, by sharp decisive means keeping down plotting Royalists, jealous Presbyterians, and intractable Levellers; and by a magnanimous foreign policy, leaving England greater and more honored than he had found her. He did not succeed with his parliaments, and had to rule mostly without them. At last care, anxiety, and growing perplexities wore him out; he became gloomy and suspicious; was overwhelmed by sorrow at the death of his favorite daughter, Elizabeth, Lady Claypole; fell sick, and died about a month after her, Sept. 3, 1658, the anniversary of his two victories of Dunbar and Worcester. He was interred in the chapel of Henry VII. at Westminster; but the body was torn from its resting place at the Restoration, exposed at Tyburn, with those of Bradshaw and Ireton, the head cut off, and the remains buried under the gallows. *C.* had appointed his eldest son, Richard, to succeed him; but the reins of government were not to be held by one so incompetent; and having been compelled by the officers to dissolve the parliament, he abdicated, April 22, 1659, and ended his days in tranquil seclusion at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, in 1712. His brother Henry, whose upright administration, as viceroy of Ireland, had gained him many friends, also retired to private life, and died in 1674.—The most important contribution to the history of this great man yet made is the *Letters and Speeches of Oliver Cromwell,* by Thomas Carlyle. Other valuable works are Guizot's *Lives of Oliver and Richard Cromwell,* and the *Life of Oliver Cromwell,* by John Forster.

Crom'well, Thomas, Earl of Essex, chief minister to Henry VIII., b. about 1490. He was the son of a blacksmith, appears to have served in the Italian wars for a time, and on his return to England entered the service of Cardinal Wolsey, won his esteem, and was faithful to him in his disgrace. He then entered the king's service, and obtained, with his favor, many of the highest offices of state. He was privy-councillor, principal secretary of state, and, about 1536, vicar-general, and vice-gerent, in all matters of religion. *C.* was the friend of Cranmer, and contributed by various measures to the establishment of the reformed doctrines and worship. In 1539 he was created earl of Essex, but he soon lost the favor of the king. In 1540 he was imprisoned, attainted on charges of treason, heresy, and extortion, was not allowed to make any defence, and was executed on Tower Hill, July 28, 1540. He did not fall like a brave man, but made the most abject entreaties to the king for his mercy. His character and measures are painted in most unlike colors by writers of different parties.

Crom'well, in *Connecticut,* a post-village and township of Middlesex co.; *pop.* 1,856.

Cromwell, in *Indiana,* a post-office of Noble co.

Cromwell, in *Ky.,* a vill. and twp. of Ohio co., *p.* 2,250.

Crom'well, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Huntingdon co.: *pop.* 1,380.

Crone, *n.* [Gael. *cronan;* Scot. *croon.*] A decrepit, cratty, complaining old woman.

"The old *crone* lived in a hovel." — *Irving.*

Cro'nel, Cor'onel, *n.* The lance-head of a tilting-spear.

Cro'net, *n.* The hair which grows over the top of a horse's hoof. — *Johnson.*

Cron'stadt (*kron'stat.*) [Ger. *Kronstadt;* Hung. *Brasso.*] A walled city of the Austrian empire, in Transylvania, cap. of co. of same name, in the "Saxon-land," 120 m. S.E. of Klausenburg. This is the largest, most populous, and chief commercial town of the prov., possessing many fine public buildings, and a motley population of various nationalities. *Manuf* Woollens, stockings, skins, leather, wooden wares, &c. It enjoys a good transit trade. *Pop.* 25,080.

Cron'stadt, a strongly fortified maritime town of European Russia, govt. of St. Petersburg, of which city it is the port, besides being the principal station of the Russian navy. It stands on the S.E. extremity of the island of Kotline in the Gulf of Finland, about 20 m. W. of the capital, with which it connects by regular steam-communication. Its shape is triangular, its base being towards the S. Being, as it were, the advanced outwork of St. Petersburg, *C.* is very strongly fortified. The narrow channel which bounds the island of Kotline S., and is the only practicable passage from the Gulf of Finland to the cap., is protected on the side of *C.* by a fortress erected on a detached islet; and on the opposite side by the batteries of the Kiesbank, and the castle of Cronslot. *C.*'s streets are regular and well paved, with one-storied wooden houses. There are many fine buildings here belonging to the govt., as the naval hospital, arsenal, admiralty, cannon-foundry, &c. On the S. side of the town are three ports: the E., or *Imperial port,* will accommodate 55 ships of the line, besides small craft; the second, or *Middle port,* is used chiefly for the repair and equipment of ships; while the W. or *Mercantile port,* is capable of receiving 600 vessels of any size. The harbor of *C.* is liable to be blocked up with ice for several months of the year. Two-thirds of the whole external commerce of Russia is carried on through *C.* Most ships load and discharge here, and goods are conveyed to and from the cap. by means of lighters. *Pop.* 48,413.

Cron'stedtite, *n.* (*Min.*) A rhombohedral mineral occurring in hexagonal prisms, or amorphous. It is an hydrated silicate of iron, named after the Swedish mineralogist Cronstedt.

Cro'ny, *n.* [From *crone.*] An intimate companion; a confidential or familiar friend or associate.

"His ancient, trusty, drouthy *crony.*" — *Burns.*

Cron'ycal, *a.* See Acronycal.

Croodle, *v. n.* To cower down in a huddled position; to hang or bend over; as, to *croodle* by a fire. (Used in some of the English counties.) — To coax; to persuade; to talk insinuatingly to; as, to *croodle* a girl.

Crook, *n.* [Swed. *krok,* a hook; Goth. *krugga,* a rod, a staff; Fr. *croc;* Armor. *krick,* a hook; W. *crwg,* a crook. The root is probably found in O. Heb. *karagh,* to bend, to bow.] Any bend, turn, curve, or flexure; as, a *crook* in the back.

—Any bent or curving tool; as, a reaper's *crook,* or sickle. An instrument or staff curving at the end; as, a shepherd's *crook.* (Also, a bishop's staff of office or crosier.)

"He left his *crook,* he left his flocks." — *Prior.*

—An artifice; a trick; a device; a subterfuge; as, to do anything by hook or *crook.*

(*Mus.*) A circular tube belonging to musical instruments, such as a French-horn or trumpet. It fits into the end of the instrument next the mouthpiece, for the purpose of making the pitch of the instrument suit the key of the music; the notes of the parts for these instruments being always written in the natural key of C, with the name of the key of the piece marked in letters.

—*v. a.* To bend; to curve; to deviate from a straight line; to make a curve or hook.

"And *crook* the pregnant hinges of the knee." — *Shaks.*

—To pervert; to lead astray from the path of rectitude; to divert from an original purpose.

"Whatsoever affairs pass such a man's hands, he *crooketh* them to his own ends." — *Bacon.*

—*v. n.* To be bent or diverted from the original shape; to have a curvature.

"Their shoes and pattens are snouted and piked more than a finger long, *crooking* upwards." — *Camden.*

Crook, in *W. Virginia,* a twp. of Boone co.: *pop.* 702.

Crook'-back, *n.* A hunch-back; a person with a crooked back or gibbous shoulders.

"Aye, *crook-back,* here I stand to answer thee" — *Shaks.*

Crook'-backed, *a.* Having a round back or shoulders.

"As well may a *crook-back'd* lass be called Europa." — *Dryden.*

Crook'ed, *p. a.* Bent from a straight line; curved; bowed; awry; as, a *crooked* nose, a *crooked* lane.

—Winding in moral conduct; without rectitude; deceitful; perverse; untoward; as, a *crooked* policy.

"As *crooked* in thy manners as thy shape." — *Shaks.*

Crook'ed Creek, in *Arkansas,* a township of Boone co.; *pop.* 646.

Crooked Creek, in *Illinois,* a tributary of the Illinois river, which it joins near Beardstown.

—A township of Jasper co; *pop.* 1,568.

Crooked Creek, in *Indiana,* traverses Spencer co., and falls into the Ohio River not far from Rockport.

Crooked Creek, in *Indiana,* rises in Steuben co., and passing into Michigan, joins the Fawn River.

Crooked Creek, in *Indiana,* a post-office of Steuben co.

Crooked Creek, in *Iowa*, a tributary of Skunk River, which it enters in Henry co.
Crooked Creek, in *Minnesota*, a township of Houston co.; *pop.* 465.
Crooked Creek, in *Missouri*, traverses Monroe co., and flows into the N. Fork of Salt River.
Crooked Creek, in *Missouri*, a village of Shelby co
Crooked Creek, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Stokes co.
Crooked Creek, in *Ohio*, traverses Paulding co., and enters the Auglaise River.
Crooked Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, rises in the W. central part of the State, and joins the Alleghany River in Armstrong co.
Crooked Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Tioga co.
Crooked Creek, in *S. Carolina*, traverses Marlborough dist., and empties into the great Pedee River.
Crook'ed Fork, in *Tennessee*, a P. O. of Morgan co.
Crook'ed Hill, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Montgomery co.
Crook'ed Islands, of the Bahamas, consisting of Crooked Island, Castle Island, Fortune Island, and Aklin's Island; Lat. 22° 30′ W., Lon. 74° W.
Crook'ed Lake, in *New York*, within the limits of Steuben and Yates cos. It is about 18 m. in length by abt. 1½ in breadth. Its surface is stated to be abt. 487 ft. above Lake Ontario, or 718 ft. above sea-level.
Crook'edly, *adv.* In a crooked or perverted manner.
"If we walk perversely with God, he will walk *crookedly* towards us." — *Jeremy Taylor.*
Crook'edness, *n.* State of being crooked; a winding, bending, or turning; curvity; inflection; as, the *crookedness* of a pathway.
"The absence of straightness, in bodies capable thereof, is *crookedness*." — *Hooker.*
—Perverseness; obliquity of conduct; depravity; as, *crookedness* of temper.
—Bodily deformity or curvature; as, the *crookedness* of bowed legs.
Crook'ed River, in *Maine*, rises in Oxford co., and enters the Sebago Pond, in Cumberland co.
Crook'ed River, in *Missouri*, traverses Ray co., and joins the Missouri River, a few miles below Lexington.
Crook'ed Tree, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Noble co.
Crooks'ville, or BANCROFT'S MILLS, in *Pennsylvania*, a manufacturing village of Delaware co., on Ridley Creek.
Croom, a town and parish in Munster, co. of Limerick, Ireland, about 5 m. S.S.E of Adare.
Croom, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Prince George co.
Croon, *v. a.* To sing in a murmuring tone, as if to one's self.
"*Crooning* o'er some auld Scots sonnet." — *Burns.*
—To hush to sleep by singing in a low tone of voice; as, *crooning* an infant to sleep.
—*v. i.* In Scotland, to moan, or utter low sounds, as of bodily pain. — To hum softly; to sing in a soft, murmurous manner.
—*n.* A low, suppressed, repeated moan.
—A simple song; a rustic air.
Crop, *n.* [A. S. *crop*, a bunch, berry, an ear of corn, the craw of a bird; O. Ger. *kroph*, a pigeon's neck; D. *krop*; Ger. *kropf*, the maw of a bird; W. *crob*, that which is shrunk into a round heap, a bunch; probably akin to Lat. *carpo*, *carpere*, to pluck, to gather.] A knob; a knot; a bunch; the top of anything; as, the *crop* of a hunting-whip, the *crop* of a bush.
—That which is cut off, plucked off, or gathered.
—A gathering into a heap; a cluster; as, a *crop* of difficulties.
—The craw of a bird, into which the food is collected.
"By their high *crops* and corny gizzards known."—*Dryden.*
—The corn or fruits of the earth while growing, or when collected; harvest; as, a fair *crop*, green *crops*, &c.
"Lab'ring the soil, and reaping plenteous *crop*."—*Milton.*
—Hair cut close or short; as, a prisoner's *crop*.
(*Metal.*) Ore or tin of first quality, after it is dressed or cleaned for smelting.
(*Mining.*) *C.* or OUT-CROP is the edge of a stratum where it rises to the surface, or, as the miners say, comes out to the day. The line of out-*crop* of a bed along a level surface is called its *strike*: it is described by its relation to one or other of the points of the compass.
—*v. a.* To cut off the top or the ends of anything; to cut off; to pull off; to pluck; to mow; to reap; to cut off prematurely; to gather before it falls; as, to *crop* grass, as a horse, to *crop* the hair, to *crop* a thistle, to *crop* a dog's ear, &c.
"Death destroys
The parents' hopes, and *crops* the growing boys."—*Creech.*
—To cultivate and take crops from; as, to *crop* a harvest. —To cultivate by a rotatory system of sowing; as, to *crop* a piece of land. — To *crop out*, to come to light, to appear to view; as, the mystery will *crop out*. — (*Geol.*) To rise above the surface of the ground, as a stratum of coal, or a series of strata.—*Brande.*
Crop'-ear, *n.* A person or animal having the ears cropped.
Crop'-eared, *a.* Having the ears cropped or cut short; as, a *crop-eared* dog.
Crop'ful, *a.* Having a filled crop or stomach; filled to repletion; satiated; surfeited.
Crop'-lifting, *n.* Theft of a standing crop of grain, &c.
Crop'per, *n.* A kind of pigeon having a large crop.
"Of tame pigeons, there be *croppers*, carriers, runts."—*Walton.*
(*Law.*) One who, having no interest in the land, works it in consideration of receiving a portion of the crop for his labor.
Crop'per's Depot, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Shelby co.
Crop'sey, JASPER FRANK, an American landscape-painter, b. at Westfield, Richmond co., N. Y., 1823. In 1847 his health compelled him to visit Europe. He came back in 1850; and in 1856 he embarked for England, where he has since resided. His principal works in America are: *Sibyl's Temple*, *American Harvesting*, *Peace*, *War*, and *Niagara Falls.*
Crop'seyville, in *New York*, a post-office of Rensselaer co.
Crop'-sick, *n.* Sick with excess in eating and drinking.—*Tate.*
Crop'-sickness, *n.* Sickness arising from a surfeit of food or drink.
Crop'well, in *Ala.*, a twp. of St. Clair co.; *pop.* 1,080.
Croquant, (*krō'känt.*) *n.* [Fr., from *croque*, to crackle between the teeth.] A kind of hard paste or cake.
Croquet, (*kro-kā'*) *n.* (*Games.*) A game played with balls and mallets. Its object is to propel a ball through a number of hoops fastened into the ground, to a fixed goal, and thence back to the starting-point. The laws of the game have been explained in treatises by M. Jacques and Captain Mayne Reid.
Crore, *n.* [Hind.] In India, a sum of ten millions; as, a *crore* of rupees.
Cros'by, in *Ohio*, a township of Hamilton co.; *pop.* 2,514.
Cros'byville, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village of Chester dist., about 50 m. N. of Columbia.
Crosette', *n.* (*Arch.*) A truss, or conple, in the flank of an architrave of a door, window, or other aperture in a wall.
Crosier, (sometimes written CROZIER.) (*kro'zhi-ér,*) *n.* [L. Lat. *crocia*; Fr. *crosse*; from *croix*, Lat. *crux*, a cross.] (*Eccl.*) A bishop's crook or pastoral staff, a symbol of pastoral authority and care, consisting of a gold and silver staff, crooked at the top, and which is either carried before the bishops and abbots, or is held in the hand when giving benediction. The use of *C.* is very ancient. The Byzantine *C.* had at the top either a cross or a knob, with curved serpents on both sides. Strictly speaking, the *C.* is a staff surmounted by a cross, although it is generally confounded with the pastoral staff, which is made in the form of a crook.



Fig. 729. PASTORAL STAFF.

(*Astron.*) A small constellation in the S. hemisphere, composed of four stars in the form of a cross. It is situated near the Antarctic circle, and therefore never visible to our latitude.
Crosiered, (*cro'zhi-erd,*) *a.* Bearing a crosier; as, a *crosiered* prelate.
Cros'let, *n.* Same as CROSSLET, *q. v.*
Cross, *n.* [It. *croce*; Fr. *croix*; Lat. *crux*. Etymol. unknown.] A gibbet, consisting of two pieces of timber placed across each other in a variety of forms, of which those shown in fig. 730 are the most usual examples. The cross was used

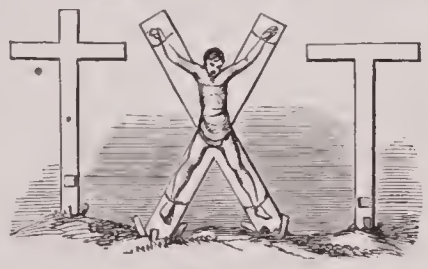


Fig. 730.

as a very general instrument of punishment from the earliest times. Among the Syrians, Jews, Egyptians, Persians, and especially the Carthaginians, it appears to have been the usual military punishment. (*Val. Max.* ii. 7; *Herod* iii. 125–159.) But in no part of the ancient world was this punishment so generally resorted to as in the Roman empire, where it was regarded as the most infamous of deaths, and, except in cases of sedition, was inflicted only on slaves or the vilest malefactors. By the Roman law, the culprit was scourged previously to the crucifixion, either in the prætorium or on the way to the place of execution. On his arrival there he was stripped of his garments, and then either nailed by the hands and feet to the cross, or, as sometimes happened, only fastened to it by ropes. In order to hasten death, it was the practice to break the legs or to pierce the body of the sufferer with a spear or other sharp instrument; but this was not always done: and instances have occurred of persons who, after being suspended for some considerable time on the cross, were taken down and survived. By the Jewish law, it was ordained, that the body of the culprit should be removed from the cross on the day of his execution; but the Romans frequently allowed it to hang till it dropped piecemeal to the ground. In general, the cross was erected near some great road or highway, in order to indicate more distinctly the ignominy of the culprit and the severity of his death. — By the death of Christ, the cross, from being an object of horror, became the symbol of the Christian world, and, from respect for this symbol, Constantine abolished the punishment of crucifixion throughout the Roman world. The cross is still regarded with the utmost veneration by the Roman Catholic Church, in which certain festivals are observed in memory of circumstances connected with the cross; as, the *Invention* or *Discovery* and *The Exaltation of the Cross*: the former commemorating the so believed discovery of the true cross by the Empress Helena, and the latter its restoration to Calvary by Heraclius. — The cross on which our Lord suffered is commonly considered to have been the *crux capitata* or LATIN CROSS (fig. 731); but the cross with equal limbs (+) or GREEK CROSS, has been the model followed in the architecture of Eastern churches. The large cross over the entrance to the chancel of a church was called the *Rood* or *Holy Rood*; it is often elaborately ornamented. Monumental crosses were and are still often raised in Catholic countries, to mark a boundary, the entrance of a sanctuary, or as record of some event. We give (fig. 731) a beautiful



Fig. 731. — CROSS OF THE 10TH CENTURY, AT MONASTERBOICE, IRELAND.

specimen of stone cross, of the 10th century. It is the smaller of two crosses at Monasterboice, near Drogheda, 35 m. from Dublin. It is now almost as perfect as it was when, ten centuries ago, the artist pronounced his work finished.
—The doctrine of Christ's sufferings, and of the atonement, or of salvation by Christ; as, to preach the *Cross*.
—A line drawn through another.
—Anything that thwarts, obstructs, or perplexes; hinderance; vexation; misfortune; opposition; trial of patience; as, life is full of *crosses*.
"To fret thy soul with *crosses* and with cares." — *Spenser.*
—A mixing of breeds in the production of animals; as, a *cross* between a bull-dog and a terrier.
—The mark of a cross used as a signature by those who are unable to write; as, John Smith + his mark.
—In Ireland, church lands; as, a sheriff of the *cross*.
"In each of these counties palatine, there was one sheriff of the liberty, and another of the *cross*." — *Davies.*
(*Her.*) An ordinary formed by lines drawn palewise and fesswise, enclosing (if bounded by the escutcheon) one-fifth of the shield, or one-third if charged. A *C.* gules is termed *the cross of St. George*. A plain *C.* is one of which the extremities do not reach to the circumference of the escutcheon, but are *couped*, or cut off in a straight line. There are many other kinds of *C.*, not reaching the circumference of the escutcheon, known in heraldry; the following are only a few, most commonly used in bearings: A *cross crosslet* is one crossed on each arm. Such a *C.* between four plain crosses is termed *a Jerusalem cross*. A *cross flory* has three points at each end. A *Maltese cross* has arms increasing in breadth toward the end, with double points. The *Cross of St. Andrew* is as the middle one in fig. 730. A *cross fitchy* has the lower limb pointed, as if to fix in the ground. A *patriarchal cross*, the insignia of patriarchs or archbishops, is plain, having two bars, the upper smaller than the lower. A *cross moline* terminates in representations of the ends of the *fer-de-moulin*, or mill-rind. It is the difference of the eighth son of a family.
(*Surveying.*) An instrument formerly used in surveying, for laying out perpendicular lines, but now seldom employed.
To take up one's cross. To submit with patience and resignation to worldly afflictions.
Cross and pile. (*Games.*) A play with money, at which it is put to chance whether one side bearing a cross, when tossed up, shall fall face upward, or the reverse side, called *pile*.
"*Cross* I win, and *pile*, you lose; or, what's yours is mine, and what's mine is my own." — *Swift.*
—*a.* Transverse; oblique; passing from side to side; falling athwart.
"And *cross* their limits cut a sloping way." — *Dryden.*
—Adverse; opposite; obstructing; perverse; untractable;

vexatious; froward; contrary; contradictory; perplexing; as, a *cross* fate, a *cross* experience.
—Peevish; fretful; ill-tempered; as, a *cross* child.
—Mutually inverse; interchanged; in an opposite ratio; as, a *cross* question, a *cross* breed.
—*v. a.* To draw or run a line or lay a body across another; to place across, or athwart; as, to *cross* swords, to *cross* a bank-check.

"To *cross* the cudgels to the laws."—*Hudibras.*

—To mark with a cross or crosses.
—To erase; to cancel; to expunge; —preceding *out*, *off*, *over*; as, an item is *crossed out* of the schedule.
—To make the sign of the cross; as, she *crossed* herself fervently.

"Friars . . . exorcise the beds, and *cross* the walls "—*Dryden.*

—To pass from side to side; to pass or move over; as, to *cross* the street.

"We sought the dark abodes, and *cross'd* the bitter lake."—*Dryden.*

—To thwart; to obstruct; to impede; to retard; to perplex; to embarrass; to counteract.

"An oyster may be *crossed* in love."—*Sheridan.*

—To clash or interfere with; to be inconsistent with; to stop; to hinder.

"Their wills clash with their understandings, and their appetites *cross* their duty."—*Locke.*

—To infuse new or mixed blood; as, to *cross* the breed of horses or dogs.
—To debar; to preclude; to cut off from.

"From his loins no hopeful branch shall spring,
To *cross* me from the goldeu time I look for."—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* To lie or be athwart of; as, a *crossed* hawse.
—To move or pass from one side toward the other, or from place to place; —often followed by *over*; as, to *cross over* a gutter, to *cross* the Atlantic.
—To mix breeds or races; to intermix blood.
Cross, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Ringgold co.
Cross, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Buffalo co.; *pop.* 564.
Cross'-action, *n.* An action by a defendant in an action against the plaintiff in the same action, upon the same contract, or for the same tort.
Cross Anchor, in *S. Carolina*, a township of Spartanburg co.; *pop.* 1,833.
Cross Anchor, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Greene co.
Cross'anville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Perry co.
Cross'-armed, *a.* With arms across.
(*Bot.*) That has opposite branches nearly perpendicular to the stem.
Cross'-arrow, *n.* (*Mil.*) The arrow, or shaft, of a cross-bow.
Cross'-bar, *n.* A transverse bar.
—*pl.* (*Naut.*) Round bars of iron, bent at each end, used as levers to turn the shank of an anchor.
Cross-barred, (*kros'bard,*) *a.* Fastened by transverse bars.
Cross'-bar Shot, *n.* (*Naut.*) A round shot with an iron bar passing through it, and jutting out on either side; employed for damaging the spars and rigging of an enemy's ship during a naval engagement.
Cross Bayou', in *Louisiana*, traverses Catahoula Bayou, and connects with Saline Bayou.
Cross'-beam, *n.* (*Arch.*) A beam laid across another.
(*Naut.*) A great piece of timber so called, crossing two others, called bites, and to which the cable is fastened when a ship rides at anchor.
Cross'-bearer, *n.* (*Eccl.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, a chaplain or other ecclesiastical person, intrusted with bearing the cross in solemn processions.
Cross'-bill, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CURVIROSTRA.
Cross'-bill, *n.* (*Law.*) A bill brought by a defendant in a suit against a plaintiff in or against other defendants in the same suit, or against both, touching the matter in question in the original bill.—*Bouvier.*
Cross'-birth, *n.* (*Midwifery.*) Labor impeded by the presentation of the fœtus in an unnatural position.
Cross'-bite, *n.* A hoax; a deception; a cheat; a counter-trick.

"The fox . . . without dreaming of a *cross-bite* . . . fell himself into the pit that he had digged for another."—*L'Estrange.*

—*v. a.* To contravene by deception; to counter-cheat.

"As nature slily had thought fit,
For some by-ends, to *cross-bite* wit."—*Pryor.*

Cross'-bow, *n.* (*Mil.*) See ARBALEST.
Cross-bow'er, Cross-bow'man, *n.* One who uses a cross-bow for shooting.

"The French assisted . . . with the *cross-bowers* of Genoa, against the English."—*Raleigh.*

Cross'-breed, *n.* A breed produced from the male and female of different kinds or species.
Cross'-bun, *n.* A bun marked with a cross;—usually eaten on Good Friday in commemoration of the Crucifixion.
Cross'-chocks, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Pieces of timber fayed across the dead-wood amidships, to make good the deficiency of the heels of the lower futtocks.
Cross Creek, in *Kansas*, a P. O. of Jackson co.
Cross Creek, in *Ohio*, enters the Ohio River, about 3 m. below Steubenville.
—A post-township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* 1,800.
Cross Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Washington co.; *pop.* 1,034.
Cross Cut, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Lawrence co.
Cross'cut, *v. a.* To cut across; as, to *crosscut* a scantling.
Cross'-cut, *n.* A short cut across.—A shorter path or passage than by the high road; as, a *cross-cut* over a field.
Cross'cut-saw, *n.* (*Carp.*) A large saw, managed by two persons, for sawing crosswise large logs or timber. *Worcester.*
Cross'-days, *n. pl.* (*Eccl.*) The three days preceding the Feast of Ascension.
Cross'sen, a town of Prussia, 68 m. from Berlin. *Manf.* Woollen cloths, hosiery, &c. *Pop.* 7,246.
Crossette', *n.* [Fr., from *cross.*] (*Arch.*) A truss or console on the flank or return of an architrave of a door, window, &c.—*Francis.*
Cross-examina'tion, *n.* (*Law.*) The examination or interrogation of a witness called by one party, by the opposite party or his counsel.
Cross-exam'ine, *v. a.* (*Law.*) To test evidence by examining a witness by the opposite party or his counsel.
Cross'-eyed, *a.* Having eyes which cross or intersect each other's range of vision.—Oblique-eyed.
Cross'-fire, *n.* (*Mil.*) A firing from two or more parts of a military work, so that the lines of fire cross each other.
Cross'-flow, *v. i.* To flow across, or in an opposite direction.
Cross Fork, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Clinton co.
Cross-fur'row, *n.* (*Agric.*) A furrow or open trench cut across other furrows to intercept the water which runs along them, in order to convey it to the margin of the field, where it may find its way to an open ditch or some other general drain.—*Brande.*
Cross-gar'net, *n.* A kind of cross hinge.
Cross'-grained, *a.* Having the fibres across, transverse, or irregular; as, *cross-grained* timber.
—Perverse; intractable; not condescending; as, a *cross-grained* old maid.

"The spirit of contradiction, in a *cross-grained* woman, is incurable."—*L'Estrange.*

Cross'-head, *n.* (*Mech.*) In the steam-engine, a cross bar fixed centrally on the top of a piston-rod, and connected to the beam; its motion is confined to a direct line by guides at each end; or, in the side lever and beam engines, by an apparatus called a *parallel motion.*—*Cross-Head Guides.* The parallel bars between which the cross-head moves in a right line with the cylinder and driving-wheel axle; they are also called *motion bars.*—*Cross-Head Blocks.* The parts which slide between the parallel guides. The ends of the cross-head are fitted into these blocks. The cross-head, cross-head block, and cross-head guides constitute what is called *the motion of the engine.*
Cross Hill, in *Maine*, a P. O. of Kennebec co.
Cross Hill, in *S. Carolina*, a township of Laurens district; *pop.* 2,393.
Cross'ing, in *Indiana*, a post-office of La Porte co.
Cross'ingville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Crawford co., about 240 m. W.N.W. of Harrisburg.
Cross-jack, (*kroj'ak,*) *n.* (*Naut.*) The lower yard of a ship's mizzen-mast.
Cross Keys, in *Geo.*, a dist. of De Kalb co.; *pop.* 761.
Cross Keys, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Camden county.
Cross Keys, in *S. Carolina*, a P. O. of Union district.
Cross Keys, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Rockingham co., near Harrisonburg. Near here, on June 7, 1862, a smart encounter took place between a National force under the command of Gen. Fremont, and a body of 5,000 Confederate troops under Gen. Ewell, with no decisive advantage to either side. The Union loss was 664; that of the Confederates is unknown.
Cross Kill Mills, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Berks co.
Cross (or LA CROSSE) **Lake,** in British N. America. It is about 20 m. long from N. to S. It receives the Beaver, and is the source of the Mississippi River.
Cross Lake, in *Louisiana*, in Caddo parish, W. of Shreveport. Length 15 m.; breadth about 2½ m.
Cross'land, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Callaway co.
Cross'-legged, *a.* Having the legs across one another.
Cross'let, Cros'let, *n.* [Dim. of Cross, *q. v.*] (*Her.*) A small cross.
Cross'ly, *adv.* Athwart, so as to intersect something else; adversely; in opposition; unfortunately; peevishly; fretfully.
Cross'ness, *n.* State or quality of being cross; intersection; peevishness; fretfulness; ill-humor; perverseness.
Cros'son's Store, in *Arkansas*, a P.O. of Randolph co.
Cross'-patch, *n.* A vulgarism for a cross, peevish, ill-tempered person.
Cross'-pawls, *n. pl.* (*Ship-building.*) Pieces of timber that keep a vessel together while in her frames.
Cross'-piece, *n.* (*Naut.*) A piece of timber connecting two bitts.
—A rail near the knightheads, to which the running rigging is belayed.
—A part of anything which is worked or fitted crosswise.
Cross Plains, in *Alabama*, a village of Calhoun co., abt. 13 m. N. of Jacksonville.
Cross Plains, in *Alabama*, a P. O. of Calhoun co.
Cross Plains, in *Georgia.* See DALTON.
Cross Plains, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Ripley co., abt. 80 m. S.E. of Indianapolis.
Cross Plains, in *Missouri*, a village of Callaway co., abt. 40 M. N.N.E. of Jefferson City.
Cross Plains, in *Tennessee*, a township of Robertson co., abt. 35 m. N.N.E. of Nashville; *pop.* 1,260.
Cross Plains, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Dane co., abt. 16 m. W. of Madison; *pop.* 1,506.
Cross'-purpose, *n.* A contrary purpose.

"That sport was probably the diversion of the age, and of the same stamp with our modern *cross-purposes.*"—*Whalley.*

—(*pl.*) A conversational game; an enigma; a riddle.
To be at cross-purposes. To think or act in innocent contradiction to another.
Cross-quar'ters, *n. pl.* (*Arch*) A cruciform foliaged ornament.
Cross-ques'tion, *v. a.* To cross-examine; to put counter-questions to; as, to *cross-question* a talebearer.
Cross'-reading, *n.* A cross or contrary reading.
Cross River, in *New York*, a P. O. of Westchester co.
Cross-road, *n.* A road which crosses a country, or which cuts athwart other roads; a by-road.
Cross Roads, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Charles co.
Cross Roads, in *Missouri*, a village of Osage co., abt. 15 m. S.S.E. of Jefferson City.
Cross Roads, in *New Jersey*, a village of Burlington co., abt 8 m. S.W. of Mount Holly.
Cross Roads, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Madison co.
Cross Roads, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of York co.
Cross Rock, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Madison co.
Cross'row, *n.* The alphabet;—so named from having formerly a cross placed at the beginning, to show that the end of learning is piety. See CHRIST CROSS-ROW.

"And from the *cross-row* plucks the letter G."—*Shaks.*

—A row transversely crossing another.
Cross'-sea, *n.* (*Naut*) A swelling sea, whose waves break and chop in contrary directions.
Cross'-sill, *n.* A sill which connects a cross-tie.
Cross'-somer, *n.* A beam of timber.
Cross Sound, in *Alaska.* It separates King George III. Archipelago from the mainland on the N.W. Cross Cape is at its N.W. entrance.
Cross'-spales, *n.* (*Naut.*) Pieces of timber placed across a vessel, and nailed to the frames, to keep the sides together until the knees are bolted.
Cross'-springer, *n.* (*Arch.*) In groined vaulting, the rib which extends diagonally from one pier to another.
Cross'-staff, *n.* A kind of quadrant formerly used at sea, for taking the altitude of celestial bodies.
Cross'-stone, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as ANDALUCITE, *q. v.*
Cross'-tie, *n.* A railway sleeper laid crosswise to connect the rails.
Cross Timbers, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Hickory co.
Cross'-tining, *n.* (*Agric.*) A mode of harrowing crosswise.
Cross'-trees, *n.* (*Naut.*) Pieces of oak supported by the cheeks and trestle-trees at the mast-heads, to sustain the tops on the lower mast, and to spread the top-gallant rigging at the top mast-head.
Cross-vault'ing, *n.* (*Arch.*) Is formed by the intersection of two or more simple vaults of arch-work.
Cross'ville, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Cumberland co., abt. 111 m. E.S.E. of Nashville; *pop.* 95.
Cross'-way, *n.* A way or road that crosses another road, or the chief road; an obscure path intersecting the main road.
Cross'wicks, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Chesterfield township, Burlington co., abt. 8 m. S.E. of Trenton.
Cross'wicks Creek, in *New Jersey*, separates Mercer and Burlington cos., and enters the Delaware River at Bordentown.
Cross'-wind, *n.* A side-wind; an unfavorable wind; an adverse wind.
Cross'wise, *adv.* Across; in the form of a cross.
Cross'-wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name of GALLIUM CRUCIATUM.
Crotala'ria, *n.* [Gr. *krotalon*, a rattle.] (*Bot.*) A very extensive genus of tropical herbs or shrubs of the order *Fabaceæ*, the most important of which is the *C. juncea*, the *San*, *Sann*, or *Shunum Hemp* of India, a plant extensively cultivated for its fibre, which is considered equal, if not superior, to Russian hemp. The genus is represented in this country by *C. sagittalis*, the Rattlebox, a plant about a foot high, with a hairy aspect, and inflated pods, in woods and sandy fields, N. Il. to Ark. Stem herbaceous, rigid. Leaves alternate, entire, nearly sessile, rounded at the base. The plant is best distinguished by its opposite, united, decurrent stipules, so situated that each pair appears inversely sagittate. Sepals long, hairy. Corolla small, yellow. Seeds few, rattling in the turgid pod. It blossoms in June.
Crotal'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) See RATTLESNAKE.
Cro'talum, *n.* [Gr. *krotalon.*] (*Antiq.*) An ancient kind of castanet, used by the Corybantes, or priests of Cybele. This instrument must not be confounded with the modern *crotalo*, a musical instrument used chiefly by the Turks, and corresponding exactly with the ancient cymbalum.
Crotch, (*kroch.*) *n.* [Fr. *croc*, crochet.] A fork or forking; the parting of two legs or branches.

"Save step for a stile of the *crotch* and the bough."—*Tusser.*

(*Naut.*) See CRANE.
Crotched, (*krocht,*) *a.* Forked; having a crotch; as a *crotched* stick.—A term for peevish, testy, ill-humored;—used in some parts of England; as, a *crotched* old bachelor.
Crotch'er's Ferry, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Dorchester co.
Crotchet, (*kroch'et,*) *n.* [Fr. *crochet*, dim. of *croc*, a hook.] A small crotch or hook, or forked piece of wood.

"The *crotchets* of their col in columns rise."—*Dryden.*

—A peculiar turn of the mind; an eccentric tendency; a whim or fancy; a perverse conceit.

"Faith, thou hast some *crotchets* in thy head now."—*Shaks.*

(*Mus.*) A note in music, equal in duration to the half of a minim, or the fourth of a semibreve; written thus:

—*pl.* (*Printing.*) Hooks or brackets inclosing words, thus [ ].
(*Fortif.*) A break in the glacis belonging to a covered way.
(*Mil.*) Formation of troops in an order parallel to the line of battle.

(*Surg.*) An obstetrical instrument, whose name indicates its shape, and which is used in the extraction of the fetus, when it becomes necessary to destroy it to expedite its delivery. — *Dunglison.*

(*Naut.*) Crooked pieces of iron, used on board sloops and long-boats.

Croteh'eted, *a.* Marked with crotchets; possessing musical notation.

Croteh'ety, *a.* Having crotchets in the brain; whimsical; capricious; as, a *crotchety* genius.

Croth'ersville, in *Indiana*, a P. O. of Jackson co.

Cro'ton, *n.* [Gr. *krotōn*, the dog-tick, in reference to the resemblance of the seeds to that vermin.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Euphorbiaceæ*. The seeds of the species *C tiglium*, and probably also those of *C. pavana*, constitute the *croton* or *tiglium seeds*, of the Materia Medica. They yield, by expression, an oil called *croton oil*, which, in doses of from 1 to 3 minims, is a powerful drastic cathartic, and, when applied externally, acts as a rubefacient and counter-irritant. The seeds are used without preparation, in India, as purgative pills. *C. eleuteria* and *cascarilla*, natives of the Bahama Islands and Jamaica, yield the aromatic tonic bark commonly known as *cascarilla* or *eleuteria bark*. *C. pseudo-China* yields the *quilled copalche bark* of Pereira, and *C. suberosum* the *corky copalche bark* of the same author. In their medicinal properties the copalche barks resemble cascarilla. The aromatic bark known as *Malambo bark* is the produce of *C. malambo*. It is used as a remedy in diarrhœa and as a vermifuge; also externally, in the form of an alcoholic tincture, in rheumatism.

Cro'ton, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Lee co., abt. 25 m. N. W. of Keokuk.

Croton, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Newaygo co.; *pop.* 923.

Croton, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Hunterdon co.

Croton, in *New York*, a post-office of Delaware co.

Croton, or **Croton Landing,** in *New York*, a post-village of Westchester co., abt. 36 m. N. of New York city.

Croton, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Licking co.

Croton, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Lawrence co.

Croton. (*Anc. Geog.*) See CROTONA.

Cro'ton-bug, *n.* [From *Croton*, N. Y.] (*Zoöl.*) An insect of the family *Coreidæ*.

Croton Corners, in *New York*, a village of Chemung co.

Croton Falls, in *New York*, a post-village of Westchester co., abt. 51 m. N.N.E. of New York city.

Croton'ic, *a.* Having the qualities of, or pertaining to, the croton-plant.

Croton'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) An acid obtained from croton-oil. *Formula* $C_5H_6O_4$.

Cro'ton-oil, *n.* (*Med.*) See CROTON.

Croton River, in *New York*, a stream which rises in Dutchess co., and flows through Putnam co. into Westchester co., where it joins the Hudson River abt. 35 m. above New York city, which it supplies with water through the *Croton Aqueduct*.

Crotophagi'næ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *krotos*, a noise made by striking, and *phagō*, to eat.] (*Zoöl.*) A sub-fam. of birds, of the fam. *Cuculidæ*. Its two chief American representatives are the ani or keel-bill, *Crotophaga ani* (fig. 130); and the Black Parrot, *Crotophaga rugirostris*, which is found from Florida to Brazil. See ANI.

Crotoy, (**Le,**) (*krō'toi,*) a town of France, 10 m. from Abbeville, in the fortress of which Joan of Arc was confined by the English.

Crouch, *v. n.* [Ger. *kriechen*, to creep, to cringe. See CRAZE and CRINGE.] To stoop low; to bend down in a squatting position; to lie close to the ground; as, a *crouching* tiger. — To bend servilely; to stoop meanly; to fawn.

"They *crouch* beneath their fatal foe." — *Dryden.*

Croud, *n.* Old spelling of CROWD, *q. v.*

Croup, (*krōō,*) *n.* [Fr.; Goth. *kropjan*, to cry out; Sansk. *krap*, to speak.] (*Med.*) An acute inflammation of the mucous membrane of the larynx, but frequently extending also to the trachea and bronchial tubes. This disease is not mentioned by medical writers before the middle of last century, and it is the opinion of many that it did not exist prior to that time. Both from the importance of its situation, and the rapidity with which it runs its course, *C.* is one of the most dreaded and fatal affections in the range of juvenile diseases. The causes which lead to *C.*, or *cynanche trachealis*, though sometimes depending on a low damp situation, are far more frequently induced by constitutional than by local accidents, and are to be looked for rather in certain characters in the child, such as a leucophlegmatic, or white-skinned, puffy, indolent habit of body, than from external influences. Children of a dull and sluggish temperament are far more liable to *C.* than the thin, active, and sanguineous. The period at which the disease most generally occurs is between the ages of 3 and 10 years. *C.*, at certain wet seasons, is often epidemic, and by some has been considered contagious; but in this respect it is only like whooping-cough, sympathetically so, children taking it from imitation rather than from infection. The *symptoms* begin with restlessness, which in a few hours is followed by a wheezing in the throat and hoarseness, most heard during sleep, while a short dry cough soon after succeeds, attended with a tightness and constriction in the throat, indicated by the child frequently raising its hand to the part, as if to remove some obstruction. The difficulty of breathing becomes rapidly more distressing, and the face assumes an aspect of great anxiety; the veins in the neck become swollen and knotted, or varicose, and the voice, every time the child speaks or coughs, has a sharp metallic ring, which soon settles in a steady sound, like the crow or croupy noise made by fowls when caught and held in the hand — that character, in fact, which has given to the disease the popular name which it bears. The cough, at first dry, is after a time attended by a thick, ropy expectoration, which, clinging like glue to the fauces, and extremely difficult to remove, causes the child great suffering to expel, the patient appearing half suffocated in its abortive attempts to void the adhering whitish phlegm. With these symptoms come on thirst, heat, and considerable fever; the pulse is quick and vibrating, while the efforts of the child to obtain air cause it to arch the neck back in a manner most distressing to witness; till, the anxiety of countenance and difficulty of inspiration increasing, the little patient expires about the *third day*, strangulated from the interruption of air to the lungs. The paroxysms of this disease usually come on in the evening, and become intensified about midnight, the patient seeming freer and better during the day. A *favorable* termination may be expected when the expectoration is free from the first, the breathing little interfered with, and the febrile symptoms slight; but a *fatal* result may be anticipated when the anxiety and difficulty of breathing are great, the metallic sound more acute, and there is no appearance of expectoration. That parents may see the necessity of attending to this fatal disease *immediately*, and better understand the object for which the different remedies are given, we purpose explaining the peculiar morbid action which takes place in *C.*, and the reason why it is so rapid in its course, and often so fatal in its termination. — *C.* is an inflammation of that delicate membrane which, continued from the mouth, lines the whole inner surface of the *larynx* and windpipe, and finally of the *bronchial tubes*, or air-passages. Though the inflammation may extend from the larynx to the bronchi, the mischief is, in general, confined to that portion of the membrane lining the trachea, or windpipe. The consequence of this inflammation is to induce the vessels of the membrane to throw out a thick, tough secretion, to protect the structure from the action set up. This effusion, in character like a thin coat of gelatine, and called professionally the *adventitious* or *false membrane*, is spread out along the whole circumference of the tracheal tube. This sheath within a sheath, though rendering the breathing much more difficult and oppressive, would still not of itself prove fatal to the function of breathing, but the adventitious membrane possesses this peculiar character, that as soon as the whole passage has been lined, the membrane closes either above or below, and, like the finger of a glove dropped down the tube, effectually cuts off all access of air to the lungs, thus accounting for those efforts of the child, by straightening the throat and arching the neck, to overcome an impediment, that, once completely formed, terminates its life. It is to induce the re absorption of this false membrane, loosen it from its hold of the windpipe, and cause it to be expelled, that all the efforts of the physician are bent; hence the importance of using energy and dispatch in the treatment. In so rapid and fatal a disease, medical advice ought to be immediately obtained. Bleeding, except by leeches, is not now generally approved of by medical men; some recommend emetics and purgatives; others opium and calomel. Warm bathing, or sponging with warm water, should be had recourse to, as well as the inhalation of a watery vapor. The following extract from the *Medical Gazette of Paris* (1869) indicates a treatment remarkable for its simplicity. We give it publicity, as we believe, for the benefit of mothers, though without assuming any personal opinion of its merits: "Langantarie, a French doctor, after observing the effect of sulphur on the oilinm of grape-vines, was led to administer it in several cases of croup. He mixes a teaspoonful of sulphur in a glass of water, and gives a teaspoonful of the mixture every hour. Its effect is described as wonderful. The disease is cured in two days, the only symptoms remaining, being a cough arising from the presence of loose pieces of false membrane in the trachea. Langanterie says he has followed this plan in seven cases, all being severe, especially the last, in which the child was cyanotic, with protruded rolling eyes, and noisy respiration."

Croup, *n.* [Fr. *croupe;* L. Lat. *cruppa;* It. *groppo.* See CROP, and CRUPPER.] The rump of a fowl; the buttocks of a horse.

Croupade', *n.* [Fr., from *croupe.*] (*Manege.*) A higher leap than a curvet, or one that keeps a horse's fore and hind quarters at an equal height, to enable him to truss his legs under his belly without jerking.

Croup'er, *n.* See CRUPPER.

Croupier, (*kroo'pe-ẽr.*) *n.* [Fr.] A person who presides at a gaming-table, and collects the stakes. — A vice-chairman at a public dinner or banquet.

Croup'y, *a.* (*Med.*) Relating, or appertaining to, or resembling croup. — *Dunglison.*

Crouse's Store, in *New York*, a P. O. of Dutchess co.

Crout, *n.* (*Cookery.*) See SOUR-KROUT.

Crow, *n.* [A. S. *craw;* Ger. *krähe*, formed from the sound it makes; Ar. *kak;* Lat. *corvus;* Fr. *corbeau.*] (*Zoöl.*) The crow family (*Corvidæ*), ord. *Insessores*, comprises birds that have a strong bill, compressed towards the points, and covered at the base with stiff, bristly feathers, which advance so far as to conceal the nostrils. The plumage is dense, soft, and lustrous, generally dark, but sometimes of gay colors. They are very omniferous, and remarkable for their intelligence. The family, widely diffused over the world, includes the common crow, type of the Corvidæ, and the above, which will be described here; and the RAVEN, the FISH-CROW, the ROOK, the JAY, and the MAGPIE, *q. v.* The common crow of N. America, *Corvus Americanus*, (Audubon,) is about 20 inches long, and the wings about 13 inches. It is remarkable for its gregarious and predatory habits. The bill is straight, convex, and compressed. The nostrils are placed at the base of the bill, and are pantalous: the tongue short, and bifid at the tip; the toes are separated almost to the base, and the middle one is the longest; the wings subelongated and acute, and the tail composed of 12 feathers. They pair, and commence building operations in March — the old to repair their nests, the young to frame new ones; but



Fig. 732. — COMMON CROW, (*Corvus Americanus.*)

they are such thieves, that while the one is fetching materials, the other must keep watch to prevent the rising fabric from being plundered by their neighbors. As soon as the nest is finished, and the eggs produced, (five, bluish-green, with dark blotches,) the male takes upon himself the care of providing for his mate, which he continues during the whole period of incubation. They frequent the same rookeries for years, but allow no intruders into their community. They feed chiefly on worms, and the larvæ of insects: they also eat grain and seeds, whence they have sometimes been supposed injurious to the farmer; but they amply repay him for what they take, by destroying the vermin in his fields.

Crow, *n.* A bar of iron; a crow-bar; any thick piece of iron used as a lever. — The sound uttered by a cock. — Part of the entrails of an animal: as, bullock's liver and *crow.* — A vaunt; a boast; a cause for triumph over another.

To pluck a crow. To be contentious about anything of little value.

"If you dispute, we must even *pluck a crow* about it." *L'Estrange.*

Crow, *v. n.* (*imp.* CREW or CROWED; *pp.* CROWED.) [A. S. *cruwan;* Ger. *krähen;* formed from the cry of the bird.] To cry as a cock; to cry and make a noise as a cock in joy, gayety, or defiance.

"Within this homestead liv'd, without a peer,
For *crowing* loud, the noble chanticleer." — *Dryden.*

— To boast in triumph; to vaunt; to vapor; to swagger.

"Selby is *crowing*, and, though always defeated by his wife, still *crowing* on." — *Richardson.*

— To utter a shrill cry of pleasure or glee; as, a *crowing* baby.

Crow'-bar, *n.* (*Carp.*) A bar of iron used as a lever; a crow.

Crow'-berry, *n.* (*Bot.*) See EMPETRUM.

Crow-black'bird, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) *Quiscalus versicolor*, a beautiful bird of N. America, east of the central plains. It belongs to the fam. *Icteridæ*, is 13 inches long, head and neck steel-blue, and the rest of the body black, with varied metallic reflections. In autumn, they are seen in large flocks upon the corn-fields, where they commit depredations.

Crowd, *n.* [A. S. *cruth, cread;* W. *crwd*, a round lump; Swed. and Goth. *kroda*, a congeries, a crowd.] A collection; a collection of things collected, or closely pressed together; a medley of things; as, a "*crowd* of islands." — *Pope.*

— A number of persons collected into a close body without order; a throng; a promiscuous medley of people; a great multitude; a concourse; a swarm.

"Midst the *crowd*, the hum, the shock of men." — *Byron.*

— The populace; the common orders of people; the mob; the rabble; the canaille; the vulgar.

— *v. a.* To thrust, urge, press, or drive together; as, to be *crowded* up.

"Ye unborn ages, *crowd* not on my soul!" — *Gray.*

— To fill by pressing numbers together without order; to fill to excess; to encumber by multitudes.

"One *crowded* hour of glorious life
Is worth an age without a name." — *Scott.*

— To urge by solicitation; to dun; to pester.

To crowd sail. (*Naut.*) To carry a heavy press of sail; to run under additional canvas.

— *v. n.* To press forward in numbers; to swarm in multitudes; to be numerous; as, to *crowd* around any object in the street.

— To thrust, urge, or press forward; as, to *crowd* into a supper-room.

"A mighty man, had not some cunning sin
Amidst so many virtues *crowded* in." — *Cowley.*

Crowd, Croud, Crouth, *n.* [W. *crwth.*] (*Mus.*) A kind of ancient violin, or stringed instrument.

"The pipe, the tabor, and the trembling *crowd.*" — *Spenser.*

Crowd'er, *n.* A person who crowds another or others

Crow'der's Creek, in *N. and S. Carolina*, enters the Yadkin in the latter State, York dist.

Crow'der's Mountain, in *N. Carolina*, a township of Gaston co.; *pop.* 1,931.

Crow'dy, *n.* Water-porridge. (Scot.)

Crow'ell's Mills, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Bladen co.

Crow-fish, *n.* See NUX VOMICA.

Crow'-flower, *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of campion. — *Shake.*

Crow'-foot, *n.* (*Bot.*) See RANUNCULUS.

(*Naut.*) A number of small lines run through an eyphroe to suspend an awning by.

Crow'-keeper, *n.* A scare-crow; a figure set up in corn-fields to keep crows from the grain.

Crow'land-ille, or COOK'S MILLS, in Upper Canada, a village of Welland co.; *pop.* about 200.

Crow Meadow, in *Illinois* a village of Marshall co., about 122 m. S.W. of Chicago.

Crown, *n.* [Fr. *couronne*; Lat. *corona*; W. *crwn*, round, circular; Ger. *krone.*] The top or summit of anything; as, the *crown* of the head, the crown of a hill. — That which is placed upon or surrounds the head; a diadem or ornament worn on the head by kings and sovereign princes as a badge of regal authority and dignity; a wreath; a garland; as, a *crown* of laurel.

(*Hist.*) An ornament for the head, no less ancient than universal in its use, which had its origin probably in the fillets which served to prevent the hair from be-

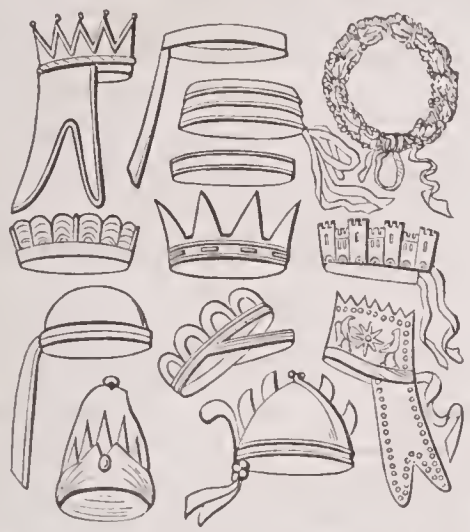


Fig. 733. — ANTIQUE GARLANDS, DIADEMS, AND CROWNS.

ing dishevelled by the wind. As ornaments, crowns were originally simple garlands of leaves worn on joyous or festal occasions; but at a very early age they became marks of distinction or honor. Among the ancients, especially in the Roman republic, they were conferred upon citizens for deeds of valor or merit. There were crowns of various kinds, each appropriated to a particular purpose; some were simple garlands of bay-leaves, while others were made of gold or other metals. Among these various species of crowns we may mention: 1. The *Eastern C.*, which appears on coins of Greek oriental sovereigns; 2. The *Triumphal C.*, borne by Julius Cæsar, and subsequently adopted as the Crown Imperial; 3. The *Obsidional C.*, conferred upon commanders who had distinguished themselves in the defence of fortified places; 4. The *Civic C.*, for saving the life of a citizen; 5. The *Mural C.*, for soldiers distinguished in besieging armies, etc. — From this ancient usage, the *C.* was early borrowed as an emblem of sovereignty in Europe, especially as an emblem of imperial or royal power, potentates and nobles of a lesser degree being decorated with the *Coronet.* The crowns of kings and emperors are usually made of gold and fashioned after the model of the ancient diadem. Among the crowns renowned in history deserves to be mentioned the famous *Iron Crown of Lombardy*, worn by Charlemagne, which for many centuries had been in possession of the Austrian emperor, but has, together with the kingdom of Lombardy, reverted to the united kingdom of Italy. Napoleon I. wore it when he was crowned king of Italy at Milan. — See DIADEM.

—Regal power; sovereignty; royalty; as, a succession to the *crown*, in the name of the *crown*, &c.

—Honorary distinction; honor; glory; reward; —anything sought for and obtained as a prize; as, a mural *crown.*

"Let merit *crowns*, and justice laurels give." — *Dryden.*

—A piece of money stamped with the figure of a crown.

"Satisfies his appetite, and owes no man a *crown.*"—*Suckling*

—In England, a silver coin of the value of five shillings sterling ($1.25), equal to two half-crowns.

"An ounce of silver, whether in pence, groats, or *crowns.*"—*Locke.*

—That part of a hat or cap which covers the head above the brim; also, the circular surface at the top of the hat.

(*Bot.* and *Arch.*) See CORONA.

(*Naut.*) Part of an anchor. See ANCHOR. — The bight of the turn of a cable or hawser.

—Among lapidaries and jewellers, the higher cut surfaces in a rose-diamond.

(*Eccl.*) The tonsure, or round shaved spot on the top of the cranium. See TONSURE.

(*Geom.*) A plane ring comprehended between two concentric perimeters. — *Rees.*

Pleas of the crown. (*Law.*) See PLEAS.

(*Jewelry*) The upper-work of a rose-diamond, which centres on a point at top. — *Worcester.*

—*v. a.* To invest with a crown, or regal ensign or ornament; to invest with regal dignity, power, and authority. — To cover as with a crown; to bestow an honorary reward or distinction on, as a wreath, garland, &c.; as, to *crown* a poet with the bays. — To reward; to recompense; as, success *crowns* labor.

"She 'll *crown* a grateful and a constant flame."—*Roscommon.*

—To terminate or finish; to complete; to perfect.

"The *crowning* privilege of friendship is constancy." — *South.*

"Amidst the grove that *crowns* you tufted hill." — *Byron.*

To crown a knot. (*Naut.*) To pass the strands of a knot over and under each other.

Crown'-antler, *n.* The topmost antler of a stag's horn.

Crowned, *p. a.* Invested with a crown, or with regal power and dignity; as, a *crowned* head. — Full above the brim with liquor; as, a *crowned* goblet.

Crown'er, *n.* An old spelling of CORONER, *q. v.*

"The *crowner* hath set on her, and finds it Christian burial." *Shaks.*

Crown'et, *n.* An old spelling of CORONET, *q. v.*

—The crowning point, or end of an enterprise. (R.)

Crow'-net, *n.* A net for decoying wild-fowl.

Crown Glass, *n.* The glass usually employed for windows. It differs from *flint glass* in containing no oxide of lead, and is made of a mixture of 100 parts of sand, 35 of soda-ash or potash, and 35 of chalk. It is, therefore, essentially a silicate of soda, or potash and lime. See GLASS.

Crown-imperial, *n.* (*Bot.*) FRITILLARIA.

Crown-jewels, *n. pl.* The regalia, or jewels, appertaining to the sovereigns of a country.

Crown'-land, *n.* Land which is the property of the sovereign, as part of the dignity of the crown.

Crown'less, *a.* Without a crown; dispossessed of a crown.

Crown'let, *n.* A small crown. (R.)

Crown'-paper, *n.* A particular kind of writing-paper, bearing the water-mark of a crown.

Crown Point, in *Indiana*, a post-village, cap. of Lake co., abt. 130 m. N.W. of Indianapolis.

Crown Point, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Essex co.; *pop.* 2,449. It was taken by Allen and Warner from the English in 1775.

Crown Point Centre, in *N. York*, a P.O. of Essex co.

Crown'-post, *n.* (*Arch.*) The middle post of a trussed roof.

Crown-prince', *n.* In some European monarchies, the title borne by the heir-apparent to the crown.

Crown-saw, *n.* (*Mech.*) A species of circular saw formed by cutting the teeth round the edge of a hollow cylinder.

Crown'-scab, *n.* (*Farriery.*) A cancerous scab or sore formed round the corners of a horse's hoof. *Johnson.*

Crown'-side, *n.* (*Eng Law.*) That part of a criminal prosecution which is conducted by counsel representing the crown; as in the United States it is the people who are represented in indictments.

Crowns'ville, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Anne Arundel co.

Crown-thistle, *n.* (*Bot.*) See FRITILLARIA.

Crown-wheel', *n.* (*Mech.*) Circular motion is communicated at right angles by means of teeth, or cogs, situated parallel to the axis of the wheel. Wheels thus formed are denominated *crown*, or *contrate wheels*; they act either upon a common pinion, or upon a lantern.

(*Horol.*) The upper wheel of a watch next the balance, which is driven by it.

Crown'-work, *n.* (*Fortif.*) An out-work running into the field, consisting of two demi-bastions, at the extremes, and an entire bastion in the middle, with curtains. It is designed to gain some hill or other advantageous post, and cover the other works.

Crow'-quill, *n.* The quill, or large feather of the crow, used in fine writing.

Crow River, in *Minnesota*, is formed by the union of the N. and S. forks, and flowing N.E., enters the Mississippi about 6 m. above Anoka.

Crows, a tribe of Indians. See page 713.

Crow's-bill, *n.* (*Surg.*) A kind of forceps for extracting bullets from wounds.

Crow's-feet, (*Mil.*) Iron-pointed stars, or nails so radiating, that however thrown on the ground, they will always have a point uppermost. They are used as obstacles to the approach of an enemy, are especially useful against cavalry, and very similar to a *col-trop*, (fig. 481.)

Crow's-feet, *n. pl.* The wrinkles appearing on the human face in the corners of the eyes, indicating the effects of age or dissipation.

Crow's-foot, *n.* (*Mil.*) See CALTROP.

Crow's-nest, *n.* (*Naut.*) A look-out place in the form of a cask, set in the cross-trees of a ship.

Crow's Nest, in *New York*, a peak of the Highlands, on the W. side of the Hudson, in Orange co.

Crow'-stone, *n.* (*Arch.*) The top-stone of the gable end of a house. — *Ogilvie.*

Crowth, *n.* See CROWD.

Crow'-toe, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the hyacinth species.

"The tufted *crow-toe*, and pale jessamine" — *Milton.*

Crow'-trodden, *a.* Showing crow's-feet in the corners of the eyes.

Crow'ville, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Warrick co.

Crow Wing, in *Minnesota*, a N. central co.; *area*, abt. 540 sq. m. The Mississippi River bounds it on the N. and W., as partly does Lake Mille Lacs on the E. The surface is diversified. *Cap.* Crow Wing. *Pop.* 200.

—A village of Benton co., on the Mississippi River, at the mouth of Crow Wing River.

—A post-village, cap. of Crow Wing co., on the Mississippi River, abt. 100 m. N.N.W. of St. Anthony.

Crow-wing River, in *Minnesota*, rises in Becker co., and, flowing S.E., enters the Mississippi River, about 9 m. above Fort Ripley.

Crox'ton, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Jefferson co.

Croy'don, a town of England, co. Surrey, 9 m. S. of London. It is a clean, handsome town, and possesses some fine old churches. *Trade.* Agricultural. *Pop.* 22,357.

Croy'don, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Sullivan co., about 40 m. W.N.W. of Concord; *pop.* 652.

Croy'don, in *Utah*, a post-office of Morgan co.

Croydon Flat, in *New Hampshire*, a post-office of Sullivan co.

Croyle, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Cambria co.; *pop.* 886.

Croyl'stone, *n.* (*Min.*) Crystallized caulk. *Johnson.*

Croze, *n.* A tool used by coopers.

Cro'zet Islands, a group in the S. Indian Ocean, Lat. 46° 27′ S.; Lon. 52° 14′ E.

Cro'zierville, in *Pennsylvania*, a manufacturing village of Delaware co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Crozon, (*kro'zawng.*) a sea-port town of France, dep. Finistère, 25 m. from Quimper; *pop.* 9,485.

Crozoph'ora, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Euphorbiaceæ.* The species *C. tinctoria*, a native of S. France, yields, by expression, a green juice, which is converted, by the combined action of ammonia and the air, into the purplish dye called *turnsole.*

Cru'ces, in the U. States of Colombia, a village on the Isthmus, and abt. 20 m. N.N.W. of the city of, Panama.

Crucial, (*kroo'shal,*) *a.* [Fr.; from Lat. *crux, crucis*, a cross.] In the form of a cross; transverse; passing across.

—Severe; trying; searching, as if bringing to the cross; as, a *crucial* test.

Cru'cian, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Cyprinus gibelio*, a yellow fish of the family *Cyprinidæ.*

Cru'ciate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Cross-shaped; cruciform.

Cru'cible, *n.* [L. Lat. *crucibulum*; It. *crogiuolo*, and *crocciulo*, an earthen vessel for melting metals; Fr. *creuset.* See CROCK.] (*Chem.*) A vessel made of some material capable of resisting a high temperature, used by chemists and metallurgists for fusing metals or chemical compounds. According to the material to be melted, and the heat required for fusion, they are made of platinum, iron, plumbago, porcelain, clay, or lime. Those made of hard refractory clay, such as the Cornish or Hessian *C.*, are most usually employed. They will stand a very high heat without melting. Plumbago *C.* serve a double purpose, acting not only as vessels, but as reducing agents. Platinum *C.* are used in operations where a clay *C.* would be acted on by the fluxes employed. Where a very high temperature is required, as, for instance, in melting platinum, a lime *C.* is used.

(*Smelting.*) A repository at the vent of a furnace for the fused metal.

Cru'cifer, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the *Cruciferæ* or BRASSICACEÆ, *q. v.*

Cruciferæ, *n. pl.* Same as BRASSICACEÆ, *q. v.*

Crucif'erous, *a.* [Lat. *crucifer—crux, crucis*, a cross, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing the cross.

(*Bot.*) Having four petals in the form of a cross, as certain flowers.

Cru'cifier, *n.* A person who crucifies another; whence, one who subjects himself or others to any painful test or ordeal.

"Visible judgments were executed on Christ's *crucifiers.*" *Hammond.*

Cru'cifix, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *crucifixus—crux*, and *figo*, to fix.] A cross on which the body of Christ is fastened in effigy; a representation, in painting or in statuary, of our Lord fastened to the cross.

Crucifixion, (*kroo-se-fik'shun,*) *n.* The act of fastening to a cross, or of crucifying; the mode of putting to death by nailing or fastening to a cross. See CROSS. — Death upon a cross; death by being fastened to a cross. Agonizing mental suffering.

Cru'ciform, *a.* [Lat. *crux*, and *forma*, form.] Having the shape or form of a cross; as, a *cruciform* style of architecture.

(*Bot.*) Consisting of four equal petals, disposed in the form of a cross. (See *Fig.* 603.)

Cru'cify, *v. a.* [Lat. *crucifigo—crux*, and *figo*, to fix.] To fix or nail to a cross; to put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross.

"They *crucify* to themselves the Son of God afresh." — *Heb.* vi. 6.

—To subdue; to mortify; to destroy the power of; as, *crucified* feelings.

Cruceig'erous, *a.* [From Lat. *cruciger.*] Bearing the cross

Cru'cite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as ANDALUCITE, *q. v.*

Crud, *n.* A curd. (Prov. Eng.) See CURD.

Crud'dle, *v. n.* To crowd; to huddle; to squeeze up in a body.—To bend, stoop, or squat. (Used in some parts of England.)

Crude, *a.* [Lat. *crudus*, from *cruor*; W. *crau*, blood.] Raw; in a primary state; not cooked or prepared by fire and heat; as, *crude* ore. — Unripe; immature; harsh; as, *crude* juices. — Rough; austere; unrefined; in a natural state; as, *crude* elements.

—Indigested, or not well digested; unconcocted in the mind.

"Absurd expressions, *crude* abortive thoughts."—*Roscommon.*

—Unfinished; immature; not brought to perfection; as, a *crude* composition.

"Th' originals of nature, in their *crude* conception."—*Milton.*

—Undigested; not acted upon by the gastric powers of the stomach.

"A perpetual feast of nectar'd sweets,
Where no *crude* surfeit reigns."—*Milton.*

—Possessing or exhibiting the fundamental germs of knowledge or ability: having a superficial groundwork of mental capacity; as, a *crude* philosopher.

(*Painting.*) Applied to a picture where the colors are rudely laid on, and do not blend or harmonize with one another.

Crude'ly, *adv.* Without due preparation; without form or arrangement; without maturity or digestion.

"The question *crudely* put, to shun delay."—*Dryden.*

Crude'ness, *n.* Crudity; rawness; state or quality of being crude; as, *crudeness* of judgment.

Cru'dity, *n.* [Lat. *cruditas.*] State of being crude; rawness; unripeness; something in a crude state; indigestion.

"A diet of viscid aliment creates flatulency and *crudities* in the stomach."—*Arbuthnot.*

—Anything undigested or immature; as, the *crudity* of a proposition.

Cru'el, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *crudelis*, from *crudus—cruor*, blood.] Bloody-minded; unmerciful; unfeeling; hard-hearted; inhuman; void of pity or compassion; disposed to pain, afflict, torture, or oppress others; as, a *cruel* husband.

"I must be *cruel*, only to be kind."—*Shaks.*

—Barbarous; ferocious; brutal; fell; severe; destructive; savage; causing pain, suffering, or misery; as, a *cruel* tyrant.

"*Cruel* as death, and hungry as the grave."—*Thomson.*

Cru'elly, *adv.* In a cruel manner; with cruelty; as, to be treated *cruelly.*

Cru'elty, *n.* [Fr. *cruauté*; Lat. *crudelitas.*] Quality of being cruel; a savage or barbarous disposition or temper; inhumanity; savageness; barbarity; brutality; ferocity; infliction of unnecessary pain or distress.

"The *cruelty* and envy of the people."—*Shaks.*

—A cruel act; barbarous treatment.

"'Tis a *cruelty* to load a falling man."—*Shaks.*

(*Law.*) *Cruelty to animals* is an indictable offence, and punishable by common law.

Cru'et, Crew'et, *n.* [Fr. *cruchette*, dim. of *cruche.* See CROCK.] A vial or small glass bottle for holding condiments for the table, as pepper, vinegar, &c.; a castor.

Cru'et-stand, *n.* A table-appurtenance; a frame for holding cruets.

Cru'ger, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Woodford co.

Cruikshank, (*krook'shank.*) GEORGE, A.R.A., an eminent English artist, b. in London, 1792. He is especially celebrated for the humorous and caricature engravings, that have left his studio to become examples of their kind of art. His *Comic Almanac*, and the illustrations of the earlier works of Charles Dickens, are familiarly known, and highly appreciated both in Europe and the U. States. Of late years, *C.* has principally devoted his genius to painting in oil; in this department his chief works are, *The Worship of Bacchus*, *Tam O'Shanter*, and *Disturbing the Congregation* (now the property of Queen Victoria). D. Feb. 1878.

Cruise, Cruse, *n.* A small bottle, cup, flagon, or cruet.

"A *cruise* of fragrance, formed of burnish'd gold."—*Pope.*

Cruise, (*krōōz.*) *v. n.* [Ger. *kreuzen*; D. *kruissen*; from *kruis*, Fr. *croiser*, to cross.] To sail hither and thither, in directions which cross each other; to rove on the sea without any certain course, in search of an enemy's ship for capture, or for protecting commerce; to rove for plunder; as, to *cruise* off Jamaica, to *cruise* for slavers, &c.

—*n.* A voyage made in courses that cross each other; a sailing to and fro in search of an enemy's ships, or by a pirate in search of plunder; as, a yachting *cruise.*

Cruiser, (*krōōz'r.*) *n.* A person or ship that cruises; an armed vessel of war.

"The *cruiser* outsailed the slaver on the starboard tack."*Cupples.*

Crul'ler, *n.* Same as KRULLER.

Crumb, (*krum.*) *n.* [A.S. *cruna*; D. *kruion*; Low A.S. *krōme*; Ger. *krume*, from low A.S. *cruman*, to rub to pieces; probably akin to Heb. *garam*, to cut off or away; Gael. *criomag.*] A small fragment, bit, pick, particle, or piece; usually a small piece of bread or other food, broken or cut off.

—The soft part of bread which is easily crumbled; opposed to *crust.*

To a crumb, entirely; completely. — *To pick* or *gather up one's crumbs*, to regain health and vigor; to be able to eat with heartiness and relish.

—*v. a.* To comminute, or break into small particles; as, to *crumb* a loaf of bread.

Crumb'-cloth, *n.* A covering placed over a carpet as a protection.

Crum'ble, *n.* A very minute particle; a small crumb.

—*v. a.* [D. *kruimelen*; Ger. *krümeln*; Gael. *criomagaich*, from *criomāg*, a bit, a fragment.] To break into small fragments or pieces; to divide into minute parts; to comminute.

"Flesh, also, shall be *crumbled* into dust."—*Herbert.*

—*v. n.* To fall, break, or part into small pieces or fragments; to fall to decay; to perish.

"What house, when its materials *crumble.*
Must not inevitably tumble?"—*Swift.*

Crum Creek, in *New York*, a P. O. of Fulton co.

Crum Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, traverses Delaware co., and enters the Delaware River.

Crum Elbow, in *New York*, a P. O. of Dutchess co.

Crum'mable, *a.* That may be broken into crumbs by the fingers.

Crum'my, *a.* Full of crumbs; as, a *crummy* loaf.

—Soft; not crusty.

Crump, *a.* [A.S. *crumb, crump*; Ger, *krumm*; W. *crom*; Armor. *kromm*, crooked; allied to *rump, rumple, crimp, crimple.*] Crooked; bowed; bent.

"He was *crump*-shouldered, and the right side higher than the left."—*L'Estrange.*

—Crusty; hard; knobby; as, a *crump* loaf.

Crump'et, *n.* A kind of cake made of flour, milk, and butter, and baked on an iron girdle. (It is similar to a *muffin.*)

Crum'ple, *v. a.* [From *crump.* See RUMPLE.] To draw, contract, or press into wrinkles, creases, or folds; to rumple or crook; as, a *crumpled* dress.

"They *crumpled* Sir Roger's palm into all shapes."—*Addison.*

—*v. n.* To wrinkle; to pucker; to contract in an irregular manner.

Crumpling, *n.* A small degenerate apple.—*Johnson.*

Crumpton, in *Maryland*, a P. O. of Queen Anne co.

Crump'y, *a.* Crump; brittle; frangible.

Cru'or, *n.* [Lat.] Coagulated blood; gore.

Cru'orine, *n.* (*Chem.*) See BLOOD.

Crup, *n.* Brittle; frangible; crusty.— Harsh; surly; forbidding. (Local English.)

Crup'per, *n.* [Fr. *croupière.* See GROUP.] The buttocks of a horse; the croup.

—A strap of leather, which passes over the croup or rump of a horse, or a strap which is buckled to a saddle, and passing under a horse's tail, prevents the saddle from shifting forward.

—*v. a.* To place a crupper upon, as a horse.

Cru'ra. [Lat.] (*Anat.*) The bundles of nervous fibres which expand into the hemispheres of the cerebrum (*crura cerebri*), or of the cerebellum (*crura cerebelli*).

Cru'ral, *a.* [Lat. *cruralis*, from *crus, cruris*, a leg; akin to A.S. *hshura*, the hoof of an animal.] Belonging to the leg; as, the *crural* muscles.

—Shaped like a leg or root.

Crusade', *n.* [Fr. *croisade*, from Lat. *crux, crucis*, a cross; It. *crociata*; Sp. *cruzida*] (*Hist.*) A military expedition under the banner of the cross, as that against the infidels of the Holy Land.

—Any war or expedition undertaken on pretence of defending the cause of religion; a romantic or enthusiastic enterprise; as, a *crusade* against vice.

—A coin of Portugal. See CRUSADO.

(*Hist.*) In the European history of the Middle Ages, crusades were wars undertaken by confederacies of chiefs and soldiers, with a religious object. Those which were engaged in by a great part of the nations of Europe for the recovery of Palestine from the infidels, are now frequently denoted by this peculiar name. The term *crusade* is derived from the sacred symbol of the cross, which was borne by the warriors engaged in it over their arms; the color of the cross often served to designate the nation of the soldier; as the white cross on a red ground, France; the red cross on a white ground, England. The principal *C.* for the conquest of Palestine were: 1. The *first*, A. D. 1096, excited by the preaching of Peter the Hermit and the encouragement of Pope Urban II., in which Godfrey of Bouillon headed the Christians, who made themselves masters of Jerusalem and a great part of Palestine. 2. The *second*, A. D. 1142, in which Conrad III. of Germany and Louis VII. of France led armies to complete the conquest of Palestine, but without success. 3. The *third*, A. D. 1189, was occasioned by the capture of Jerusalem by Sultan Saladin; Frederick (Barbarossa) of Germany, Philip Augustus of France, and Richard Cœur de Lion of England, were the chief among the confederate monarchs: the capture of Acre was almost the only fruit of this great expedition. 4. The *fourth* crusade was conducted by the king of Hungary, Andrew II., in 1217. 5. The *fifth* (1228) was conducted by Frederick II. (grandson of Barbarossa), who recovered Jerusalem, but for a short time. 6. The *sixth*, A. D. 1248, by Saint Louis, king of France, against Egypt, but without success. Among other wars which have been at various times denoted by the name of *C.*, that against Raymond, count of Toulouse, and his heretical vassals, the Albigeois, of which the first leader was the famous Simon de Montfort, is the most memorable. (See ALBIGENSES.) Whether the *C.* exercised a beneficial influence on the state and condition of society, is a question which has long engaged the attention of the learned. They were undoubtedly carried on at an enormous expense of human life, and, in the end, produced no material result, while during their continuance they necessarily retarded all progress in the peaceful pursuits of the arts or manufactures; but, on the other hand, we believe that they have exercised a most beneficial influence upon the civilization of Europe. The various nations of Europe were united together in one common cause, and taught to know and sympathize with each other; they were brought into contact with two new civilizations, — the Greek and the Saracenic, each more advanced and refined than their own; and commercial enterprise received from the *C.* its first and greatest stimulus.

Crusade', *v. n.* To engage in a crusade; to wage war against in a spirit of religious zeal or moral enthusiasm.

Crusad'er, *n.* A person engaged in a crusade.

Crusa'do, *n.* [Pg. *cruzado.*] A Portuguese coin bearing the stamp of a cross.

"Believe me, I had rather have lost my purse full of *crusadoes.*" *Shaks*

Crusca, (Accade'mia del'la,) (*kroos'kă.*) [It., the academy of bran or chaff.] One of the earliest, and one of the most celebrated of the societies of modern Europe. It was founded at Florence in 1582, and has recently been incorporated with two other societies, under the name of the *Royal Florentine Academy.*

Cruse, *n.* Same as CRUISE, *q. v.*

Cru'set, *n.* [Fr. *creuset.*] A goldsmith's melting pot.

Crush, *v. a.* [Swed. *krossa*, to bruise; Goth. *ga-kroten*, to crush together; Fr. *écraser*; It. *crosciare*; probably allied to Heb. *garas*, to break in coarse pieces; Ar. *garash.*] To bruise; to press or squeeze into a mass, so as to destroy the previous continuity of the parts; to break or bruise; to pound; as, to *crush* a lump of sugar.

"Bacchus, that first from out the purple grape,
Crush'd the sweet poison of misused wine."—*Milton.*

—To overwhelm and beat down by power or pressure.

"Vain is the force of man, and heav'n's as vain,
To *crush* the pillars which the pile sustain."—*Dryden.*

—To subdue; to overpower; to prostrate; to oppress; to conquer past resistance; as, to *crush* an enemy.

"This act
Shall bruise the head of Satan, *crush* his strength."—*Milton.*

To crush a cup. To finish a glass of wine or grog.—*To crush out.* To stamp out by pressure; to obliterate; as, *to crush out* grape-juice, *to crush out* a rebellion.

—*v. n.* To be pressed into a smaller compass by external weight or force; as, nearly *crushed* to death.

—*n.* A violent collision or rushing, which breaks or bruises the bodies; or a fall that breaks or bruises into a confused mass.

"Wreck of matter, and the *crush* of worlds."—*Addison.*

—A close, forcible pressure of many persons together; as, to get out of the *crush.*

Crush'er, *n.* He who, or that which, crushes.— Anything that confounds or destroys; as, his argument is a *crusher.*

Crush'-room, *n.* An ante-chamber; as, the *crush-room* of an opera-house.

Cru'so, in *New York*, a post-office of Seneca co.

Crust, *n.* [Lat. *crusta*; It. *crosta*; Ger. *kruste*; Low A.S. *korste*; O. Ger. *krusta*; W. *crest*; allied to Gael. *rusg*, rind, skin, bark.] Any shell or hard outer coat, covering, or case of anything; as, a *crust* of soot, the *crust* of society.

—A piece of hard bread; a piece of bread hardened by long keeping.

"Give me a *crust* of bread, and liberty."—*Pope.*

—The cover or case of a pie; as, short *crust.*

—An incrustation or collection of concreted matter found in bottles of wine; as, the *crust* of port-wine.

Crust of the Earth. See SUPPLEMENT.

—*v. a.* To cover with a crust or with a hard case or coat; to spread over the surface or substance harder than the matter covered.

"*Crusted* with bark, and hard'ning into wood."—*Addison.*

—To cover with concretions.

—*v. n.* To gather or contract into a hard covering; to incrust; to envelop; as, *crusted* with bark.

—To concrete or freeze, as superficial matter; as, a *crusted* wine-bottle.

Crus'ta, *n.* [Lat.] (*Fine Arts.*) An engraved gem; an intaglio.

Crusta'ceæ, CRUSTACEANS, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A class of animals, branch *Articulata*, which are covered with a soft shell or crust. These consist of crabs, lobsters, and many others of a much less complicated structure. Their solid envelope may be regarded as a kind of epidermis; for beneath it we find a membrane like the true skin of higher animals; and at certain times it detaches itself and falls off, in the same manner as the epidermis of reptiles separates itself from their bodies. The *C.* respire by means of *branchiæ*, usually attached to their feet or to their jaws; they have from five to seven pairs of feet; their head is frequently not distinct from the trunk, provided with from two to four jointed, setaceous antennæ; and two compound movable eyes seated on peduncles, which are sometimes movable, and at others fixed: they have a distinct heart, and a regular circulating system; and their organs of reproduction are placed either in the feet or tail. The limbs vary from ten to fourteen, each having six articulations. The two anterior limbs, and sometimes even three on each side, are provided with forceps; at other times they are terminated by simple hooks, and in many instances by appendages which fit them for swimming. The mouth has usually two mandibles, a *labium* or lip below, and from three to five pairs of jaws: these small leg-shaped appendages are not fitted for locomotion, but being situated near the mouth, assist in the operation of feeding. Animals of this class live in various situations, suited to their organization: some inhabit considerable depths of the ocean, others are found on rocky shores, or in muddy shallows: some, such as crawfish, inhabit rivers, under stones and banks; while the land-crab takes up its abode in inland situations, making periodical journeys to the coast in vast numbers, for the purpose of depositing its eggs. Some of the *C.* have the power of emitting light in the dark. Others are endowed with the power of not only detaching one of their limbs, when seized upon by an enemy, but have also the faculty of reproducing the severed limb. *C.* may be divided, according to Dana, into the three orders DECAPODA, TETRADECAPODS, and ENTOMOSTRACA. *q. v.*

Crusta'ceau, *a.* Crustaceous; relating or pertaining to the *Crustaceæ.*

—*n.* A member of the *Crustaceæ* class of animals.

Crustaceolog'ical, *a.* Relating or pertaining to crustaceology.

Crustaceol'ogist, *n.* A person versed in crustaceology.

Crustaceol'ogy, *n.* [Lat. *crustaceæ*, and Gr. *logos*, treatise.] The science relating to animals of the *Crustaceæ* class.

Crustaceous, (*krus-ta'she-us.*) *a.* Pertaining to crust; like crust; of the nature of crust or shell.—Shelly; belonging to shell-fish.

Crusta'ceousness, *n.* The quality of having a jointed shell.

Crust'al, *a.* Crusty; made of crust.

Crustalog'ical, *a.* Pertaining to crustalogy.

Crustal'ogist, *n.* Same as CRUSTACEOLOGIST, *q. v.*

Crus'tated, *a.* [Lat. *custratus.*] Covered with a crust.

Crusta'tion, *n.* Incrustation.

Crustific, *a.* [Lat. *crusta*, and *facere*, to make.] Making a crust.

Crust'ily, *adv.* In a crusty manner; peevishly; harshly; morosely; snappishly.

Crust'iness, *n.* Quality of being crusty; hardness; as, the *crustiness* of a loaf of bread.

—Hardness; snappishness; peevishness; moroseness; surliness; as, *crustiness* of manner.

Crust'y, *a.* Having a crust; like crust; of the nature of crust; pertaining to a hard covering. — Abrupt in speech or manner; snappish; short; surly; peevish; morose; as, a *crusty* old bachelor.

Crut, *n.* The rough part of the bark of an oak, or other tree.

Crutch, (*krŭch,*) *n.* [A. S. *cricc, cryc;* Ger. *krücke;* It. *crocciu,* from Lat. *crux,* a cross. See Cross.] A staff, with a cross-piece at the head, to be placed under the arm or shoulder, to support the lame in walking.

—Something resembling a crutch; a support.

(*Naut.*) A knee, or piece of knee-timber, placed inside a vessel, to secure the heels of the cant-timbers abaft.

—*v. a.* To support on crutches; to prop, or sustain, with miserable helps, that which is feeble.

"Two fools that *crutch* their feeble sense on verse." — *Shaks.*

Crutched, (*krŭtcht,*) *p. a.* Supported with crutches; as, a *crutched* veteran. — Marked with the sign of the cross; as, *crutched* friars.

Cruth, *n.* (*Mus.*) See Crowd.

Crux, *n.*; *pl.* Cruces. A puzzle, enigma, or predicament; a crucial test.

Cruza'do, *n.* See Crusado.

Cruz, (Santa,) (*krōōz,*) a town of the island of Teneriffe, capital and chief commercial port of the many islands; Lat. 8° 28′ 12″ N., Lon. 16° 14′ 18″ W. The harbor is very secure, with a capacity for 10 or 12 vessels of war; it has a mole which juts out far into the sea. *Pop.* 8,070

Cry, *v. n.,* (*imp.* and *pp.* cried.) [Fr. *crier;* It. *gridare;* Goth. *gretan, greitam;* A. S. *gractan;* W. *criaw,* from *cre,* a cry, that which penetrates or pervades; O. Ger. *quir,* to groan; Ger. *kreischen;* Sansk *gr,* to sound, to mutter; *gir,* the voice.] To utter the shrill sounds of weeping, lamentation, sorrow, distress, surprise, fear, or terror, joy or gladness, prayer or entreaty, &c.; as, to *cry* in pain. — To speak, call, or exclaim with vehemence; to call importunately; to proclaim; to exclaim; to vociferate; to shriek; to scream; as, to *cry* for justice.

—To utter inarticulate sounds, as animals.

"The beasts of the field *cry* also unto thee." — *Joel* i. 20.

—To cry out; to exclaim; to scream; to clamor; to vociferate.

To cry out against. To lament or inveigh loudly; to complain noisily. — *To cry to.* To implore; to beseech; as, to *cry to* Heaven. — *To cry you mercy.* To beg your pardon or excuse.

—*v. a.* To utter loudly; to publish abroad.

"If the man who turnips *cries,*
Cry not when his father dies." — *Dr. Johnson.*

—To proclaim; to name loudly and publicly for giving notice; as, to *cry* a sale by auction.

"Love is lost, and thus she *cries* him." — *Crashaw.*

To cry up. To extol; to raise in value by public praise or proclamation.

"Those who are fond of continuing the war, *cry up* our constant success at a most prodigious rate." — *Swift.*

To cry down. To depreciate; to diminish the value of by public dispraise.

"Men of dissolute lives *cry down* religion." — *Tillotson.*

Cry, *n.*; *pl.* Cries. A loud sound uttered by the mouth, whether of man, or of beast; the loud voice of man, or of beast, articulate or inarticulate; a loud or vehement sound, uttered in weeping or lamentation; a shriek or scream; as, the *cry* of an infant.

"And with no language but a *cry.*" — *Tennyson.*

—Clamor; outcry; loud exclamation; acclamation; as, an electioneering *cry.* — Lamentation; jubilation; loud voice in distress, prayer, supplication, terror, alarm, joy, triumph, &c.; importunate call or utterance; as, a *cry* of anguish. —Proclamation, as by hawkers of their wares; public announcement by outcry; as, a street *cry.* — A pack of hounds or hunting-dogs. — A clique of persons; — used in a contemptuous sense.

"Yon common *cry* of curs whose breath I hate." — *Shaks.*

Cry'er, *n.* Old spelling of Crier. *q. v.*

Cry'er, *n.* Same as Falcon Gentle, *q. v.*

Cry'ing, *a.* Notorious; common; great; calling for vengeance and punishment; as, a *crying* evil.

Cry'ing-bird, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Courlan.

Crypt, *n.* [Gr. *kryptē,* from *krypto,* to hide; Fr. *crypte.*] (*Arch.*) A low chamber under a church, or cathedral, with a vaulted roof, the groined arches of which spring



Fig. 734. — Crypt of York Cathedral, (England.)

from short but massive columns. Sometimes the *C.* extends under the entire church; but they are generally of much smaller dimensions. Divine service was formerly performed in them, and they were also used as places of burial.

Cry'olite, *n.* (*Min.*) An orthorhombic mineral, occurring in prisms often a little tapering, of a snow-white color. *Sp. gr.* 2·9 to 3·077. *Comp.* Aluminum, 13·0; sodium, 32·8; fluorine, 54·2 = 100. It is fusible in the flame of a candle. It occurs in West Greenland, where it constitutes a large bed in gneiss, and is shipped in large quantities to Pennsylvania, where it is used for making soda; and for the manufacture of a white glass, which is a good imitation of porcelain.

Cryp'ta, *n.*; *pl.* Crypt.e. [Lat.] (*Bot.*) The name given to the small, round receptacles for secretion in the leaves of some plants, as the orange and the myrtle. *Craig.*

(*Anat.*) Little rounded excrescences in which the minute ramifications of the arteries terminate in the cortical part of the kidneys.

Cryp'tic, Cryp'tical, *a.* Hidden; secret; occult; as, "*Cryptic* ways of working." — *Glanville.*

Cryp'tically, *adv.* Occultly; secretly.

Cryptobran'chus, *n.* [Gr. *kryptos,* hidden, and *branchia,* gills.] (*Nat. Hist.*) A genus of Batrachia, in which the gill-aperture disappears early in life. Three species are known: the *Cryptobranchus* (menopoma) *Alleghaniensis,* found in many rivers of N. America; the *C. fuscus,* from South Carolina; and the *C. japonicus,* which is the largest of all known naked Amphibia, being three feet long. A fossil species is found in the tertiary strata at Œningen.

Cryptoga'mia, Cryptogams, *n. pl.* [Gr. *kryptos,* concealed, and *gamos,* marriage.] (*Bot.*) The groups of the flowerless plants. The great distinctive character of *C.* does not consist in the absence of decided male and female organs, nor in their minuteness, for in the greater part their presence has now been ascertained beyond all doubt. The main point is, that the reproductive organs are not true seeds containing an embryo, but mere cells consisting of one or two membranes enclosing a granular matter. These bodies, whether called *spores* or *sporidia,* produce by germination a thread or mass of threads, a membrane, a cellular body, &c., as the case may be, which either at once gives rise to the fruit, or to a plant producing fruit. The consideration of the relations between the reproductive organs of *phænogams* (or flowering plants) and *C.*, is one of the most interesting which is to be found in botany; but it is also one of the most abstruse and difficult. *C.* are divided into the two classes, Thallogens and Acrogens, *q. v.*

Cryptoga'mian, Cryptogam'ic, Cryptog'amous, *a.* [Gr. *kryptos,* concealed, and *gamos.*] (*Bot.*) Having the fructification concealed, as in plants of the order *Cryptogamia.*

Cryptog'amy, *n.* (*Bot.*) Concealed fructification.

Cryptog'raphal, *a.* Pertaining to cryptography.

Cryptog'rapher, *n.* One who writes in secret characters.

Cryptograph'ical, *a.* Written in cipher, or secret characters.

Cryptog'raphy, *n.* [Fr. *cryptographie;* Gr. *kryptos,* secret, and *grapho,* I write.] Also termed *Polygraphy* and *Steganography.* The art of writing in a manner intelligible only to those admitted into the secret of the method, either by conventional signs (cipher), or by other contrivances.

Cryptol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *kryptos,* and *logos,* treatise.] Enigmatical language.

Cryptotæ'nia, *n.* [Gr. *krypto,* to conceal, and *tainia,* a wreath or border.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Apiaceæ.* The Hone-wort, *C. Canadensis,* 1–2 feet high, umbels paniculate, white small flowers, is common in moist woods.

Crystal, (*krĭs'tal,*) *n.* [Fr. *cristal;* Lat. *crystallus;* Gr. *krystallos,* from *kryos,* icy cold, frost, ice, and *stellō,* to set.] (*Min.* and *Chem.*) This term, which was originally applied to the beautiful transparent varieties of silica, or quartz, known under the name of *rock-crystal,* is now applied to any inorganic solid body, bounded by plane surfaces symmetrically arranged, and produced by the operation of chemical affinity in the transition from the fluid to the solid state. See Crystallization.

—A superior description of glass.—The glass belonging to a watch-case. — Anything having the form of a crystal.

—*a.* Consisting of crystal, or like crystal; pure; clear; pellucid; transparent; as, "a *crystal* stream."—*Dryden.*

Crystal, in *Iowa,* a post-village and township of Tama co., about 10 m. N. of Toledo; *pop.* 542.

Crystal, in *Maine,* a P. O. of Aroostook co.; *pop.* 250.

Crystal, in *Michigan,* a post-township of Montcalm co., about 40 m. N.N.W. of Lansing: *pop.* 746.

Crystal Hill, in *Arkansas,* a P. O. of Montgomery co.

Crystal Lake, in *California,* a P. O. of Placer co.

Crystal Lake, in *Illinois,* a post-village of McHenry co., on a small lake of the same name, 45 m. N.W. of Chicago.

Crystal Lake, in *Minnesota,* a township of Hennepin co., about 4 m. from Minneapolis; *pop.* 718.

Crystal Lake, in *Wisconsin,* a township of Marquette co., about 10 m. N. of Montello; *pop.* 550.

—A post-office of Waupaca co.

Crys'talline, *a* [Lat. *crystallinus.*] Consisting of, or resembling, crystal; as, *crystalline* glass.

—Bright; clear; diaphanous; pellucid; transparent; as, "the *crystalline* sky." — *Milton.*

C. lens, or *C. humor.* (*Anat.*) The lens of the eye, a lentiform pellucid substance, enclosed in a membranous capsule, and situated in a depression in the anterior part of the vitreous humor. See Eye.

C. rocks. (*Geol.*) The name given to such rocks as granite, quartzite, marble, and others, which show by their crystalline structure that they have been brought into their present state owing to the action of chemical forces. In the early history of geology, such rocks are called *primitive,* but they are certainly not limited to any geological age, examples being found in the newest as well as the oldest. Even granite is comparatively modern, and there is no reason why crystalline rocks should not be at the present time in course of formation.

Crys'tallizable, *a.* That may be crystallized.

Crystalliza'tion, *n.* (*Chem.*) The spontaneous assumption of well-defined geometrical forms by bodies in passing from the fluid, or aeriform, state to the solid condition. Bodies not capable of assuming the crystalline form are termed *amorphous* or *colloid;* those which form crystals, *crystalloid.* When a substance crystallizes in two distinct forms, which cannot be derived from the same original, it is said to be *dimorphous.* Sulphur, for instance, will crystallize in octohedra or prismatic crystals. Some substances are even *trimorphous.* Sulphate of nickel crystallizes in right rhombic prisms, square-based octohedra, and oblique rhombic prisms, according to the temperature at the time of evaporation. Bodies crystallizing in similar forms are called *isomorphic.* The alums and fluor-spar; carbon, gold, copper, and their compounds; the potassium compounds of chlorine, iodine, bromine, and fluorine, form *isomorphous* groups. *C.* may be effected in several ways—by evaporation, by sublimation, by fusion, or by slow electrical action. It sometimes happens that precipitates are thrown down in a crystalline form; thus, when tartaric acid is added to a solution of potash, the tartrate of potash falls down in minute crystals. *C.* by evaporation is effected either by allowing a hot saturated solution of the salt to cool gradually, or by spontaneous evaporation. In the former case the masses of crystals are small and confused. Where single perfect crystals are required, the method of crystal-feeding invented by Leblanc must be resorted to. A small but perfect crystal is first obtained by one of the methods mentioned, and placed in a cold concentrated, but not saturated, solution of the substance in question, after which the crystal is turned regularly twice every day, taking care to expose a fresh surface each time, until the crystal has reached the desired size. As the solution becomes weaker, it should be replaced by a fresh quantity of the original strength. Great care must be taken not to use a saturated solution, otherwise fresh crystals will form in the vessel, and on the original crystal. A glass plate may be used to lay the crystal on in the solution, and a pair of horn or boxwood tweezers are better than the fingers for turning it. By these means crystals of very large size may be made. The solution should, as much as possible, be kept at the same temperature, and the crystal should be turned very regularly. *C.* by fusion is resorted to in the case of metals and other insoluble substances. The metal, or other body, is melted in a ladle or crucible, and allowed to cool until the top-crust is solid; it is then pierced with an iron rod, and the melted substance not yet solidified is allowed to run out. Fine masses of crystals of bismuth and sulphur may be obtained in this way. Many salts do not appear to be capable of crystallizing without holding a certain portion of water in combination, termed *water of crystallization.* Thus, ordinary carbonate of soda has ten equivalents of water united with it. Some crystals part with this water very easily, losing their crystalline form, and falling to powder merely by exposure to the atmosphere. Such salts are called *efflorescent,* in contradistinction to those which absorb water from the atmosphere, which are termed *deliquescent.* Many salts have the property of crystallizing without water of crystallization; others, again, crystallize in different forms, according to the number of equivalents of water they contain. Biborate of soda, or borax, for instance, crystallizes in prisms or octohedra, according as it contains ten or five atoms of water of crystallization. The forms which crystals assume are also influenced by the purity of the solution from which they are crystallized; for instance, iodide of potassium assumes a prismatic form when crystallized from a neutral solution, but if from one containing carbonate of potash, the resulting crystals are cubical. As to the force causing *C.*, we as yet know but little; all we know at present is, that electricity and light both accelerate *C.* If a weak voltaic current be passed through a solution of silica, it will gradually crystallize round the wires; and if camphor be exposed to the light, crystals will form thicker on the most illuminated side.

Crys'tallize, *v. a.* To form into crystals; to cause to form crystals.

—*v. n.* To be converted into a crystal or crystals; to unite, as the separate particles of a substance, and form a determinate and regular solid.

Crystallog'enic, Crystallogen'ical, *a.* Relating, or pertaining, to the production of crystals.

Crystallog'eny, *n.* [Gr. *krystallos,* crystal, and *genesthai,* to be born.] The science of the production of crystals.

Crystallog'rapher, *n.* One who is versed in crystallography.

Crystallograph'ic, Crystallograph'ical, *a.* Relating or pertaining to crystallography.

Crystallograph'ically, *adv.* In a crystallographic manner.

Crystallog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *krystallos,* and *graphō,* to write, to describe.] A description of crystals; the doctrine or science of crystals or crystallization. — A treatise on crystallization. — Although the forms of crystals appear to be infinite, yet, upon carefully considering their axes, angles, faces, and edges, they are found to fall into six well defined groups, which are distinguished from each other by the relative positions and lengths of their axes. These six groups are again subdivided into

divisions according to the arrangement of their planes with respect to their axes. The subject of C is a very difficult one, and only to be learned by means of an extensive series of models. It will therefore be necessary to treat the matter somewhat cursorily, referring the student to the names given to the various forms of crystals; and to Dana's *System of Mineralogy*, the standard work upon the subject. The six crystalline systems mentioned are: 1. *Regular system*, in which the axes are equal and rectangular. The cube, octohedron, and rhombic dodecahedron are the principal members of this system. 2. *Square prismatic*, in which two of the axes only are equal, all three being rectangular. 3. *Right prismatic*, in which all the axes are unequal, and all rectangular. It may perhaps assist the memory, if it is borne in mind that in each of the above systems the whole of the axes are rectangular, while in the following three the axes are all inclined to each other. 4. *Rhombohedral*, in which the three axes are equal, but not rectangular. 5. *Oblique prismatic*, one axis rectangular to two, but all unequal. 6. *Double oblique*, in which all the axes are unequal, and none rectangular. The forms belonging to different systems shade off gradually into each other. Thus, the cube, by being slightly increased on one of its faces, becomes a square prism; and the square prism, by having one of its sides slightly enlarged, becomes a right prism. Many forms are derived from each other by having slices removed from their angles or edges. Thus the octohedron may be modified into a cube by having its angles gradually sliced away, and into the rhombic dodecahedron by having its edges treated in the same manner; and alum, which crystallizes as an octohedron, is often found crystallized with its edges or angles sliced away, and approaching one or the other of the forms mentioned. See ISOMORPHISM, and POLYMORPHISM.

Crys'talloid, *a.* [Gr. *krystallos*, and *eidos*, form.] Crystal-like; pellucid, like crystal.

Crystal'lotype, *n.* [Gr. *krystallos*, and *typos*, type.] (*Photog.*) A photographic delineation on glass.

Crystalol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *krystallos*, and *logos*, discourse.] (*Chem.*) The science of the crystalline structure of inorganic bodies. — *Dana.*

Crys'tal Peak, in *Nevada*, a P. O. of Washoe co.

Crystal Springs, in *Mississippi*, a vill. of Copiah co., 25 m. S.W. of Jackson.; *pop.* 864.

Crystal Valley, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Trempealeau co., on Dutch Creek.

Cso'ma de Korös, ALEXANDER, a Transylvanian traveller and philologist, b. about 1790. He was in early life seized by the desire to investigate the origin of the Magyar race, and after a course of study at Göttingen, he went, in 1820, to the East. He visited Egypt and Persia, and spent several years in a Buddhist monastery in Tibet, diligently studying the Tibetan language and literature; imagining he recognized resemblances between the Tibetan and Magyar. He next lived some years in Calcutta, where he compiled his *Dictionary of Tibetan and English*, and a *Grammar of Tibetan*. D. at Darjeeling, as he was setting out on another journey into Tibet, 1842.

Cte'noides, CTENOID'IANS, *n. pl.* [Gr. *ktenoides*, like a comb.] A name given by Agassiz to one of his orders of fishes, characterized by scales composed of layers with pectinated or toothed posterior margins. These combs, overlapping one another, give a rough feel to the skin; the scales are horny or bony, without enamel. The Ctenoid order includes the following families: *Chetodontes, Pleuronectes, Percoides, Polyacanthes, Scienoides, Sparoides, Scorpenoides, Aulostomes.*

Ctenola'brus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of fishes of the family *Labridæ*, having a denticulated preoperculum, and three spinous rays to the anal fin. The Conner, Blue-perch, or Burgal, *C. Burgall* of the N. Atlantic, 6 to 12 inches long, color generally blue, very abundant on the coast from June to September, is an excellent fish for the table, when fried.

Ctenoph'oræ, BEROID MEDUSÆ *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) An order of *Acalephs*, containing more or less spherical or ovate Jelly-fishes, which have the body built of 8 homogeneous segments, bearing 8 rows of locomotive appendages, more or less distinctly indicated.

Ctesibius, (*te-sib'e-us,*) a mathematician of Alexandria, the inventor of the pump and other hydraulic instruments. Lived in the 2d century B. C.

Cub, *n.* [Probably akin to Icel. *kobbi*, a sea-calf, a seal.] The young of certain quadrupeds, as of the bear and the fox; a puppy; a whelp; as, a bear's *cub*.

—A young boy or girl; — applied in a contemptuous sense.

"Two daughters . . . but, such two unticked *cubs*." — *Congreve.*

—*v. a.* or *n.* To bring forth a cub or cubs; — hence, to bring forth young, as a woman. (Used contemptuously.)

"*Cubb'd* in a cabin, on a mattress laid." — *Dryden.*

Cu'ba, a large island of the W. Indies, belonging to Spain, and the largest, most flourishing, and important of the Antilles group, — whence its poetical appellation of *Queen of the Antilles*. The figure of C. is long and narrow, approaching to that of a crescent, with the convex side looking towards the N.; its W. portion lying between Florida and the peninsula of Yucatan, leaves two entrances into the Gulf of Mexico; the distance from Cape San Antonio the most W. point of the island, in Lat. 21° 54′ N., Lon. 84° 57′ 15″ W., to the nearest point in Yucatan, is 125 m. across; and that from Point Icacos, the most N. point in the island, in Lat. 23° 10′ N., Lon 81° 11′ 45″ W., is 49 m. N.E. by E. from Cape San Nicolas Mole in Hayti; and Cape Cruz, in C., is abt. 95 m. N. from the nearest point of Jamaica. The greatest length of the island, following its curve, is about 660 m.; its breadth, which is very irregular, varies from 11 to 135 m; while the coast-line may be estimated at 1,800 m. Total area (with dependencies), 48,489 Eng. sq m. The coasts of C. are very much indented, and it is surrounded by many islands, keys, and reefs. Notwithstanding the general difficulty of approaching its shores, the island has several excellent harbors,—that of Havana



Fig. 735. — ENTRANCE OF HAVANA.

being one of the best in the world. The land skirting the sea-shore, almost all round the island, is so low and flat as scarcely to be raised above the level of the sea, which greatly increases the difficulty, especially in the rainy season, of communicating with the interior. In the lagoons near the shore, — especially on the N. side of the island, which are filled with sea-water during spring-tides, — sufficient salt is collected for the use of the inhabitants. A cordillera stretches from one end of C. to the other, dividing it into two unequal sections; that on the N. side being, for the most part, the narrower of the two. Of the geology little is known beyond what may be found in Humboldt. This cordillera is one great calcareous mass, which rests upon a schistose formation. Its summit presents a naked ridge of barren rocks, occasionally interrupted by more gentle undulations. It attains, in some parts, an elevation of about 7,000 feet, the highest summit being about 7,500 ft. — *Clim.* In the W. half of the island, the climate is such as is to be expected along the N. limit of the torrid zone, presenting many inequalities of temperature from the near neighborhood of the American continent. The seasons are spoken of as the *rainy* and the *dry*; but the line of demarcation is not very clearly defined. The warmest months are July and Aug., when the mean temp. is from 28° to 29° of the centigrade, or from 82° to 84° Fahr. The coldest months are Dec. and Jan., when the mean temp. is nearly 10° Fahr., less than under the equator. During the rainy season the heat would be insupportable but for the regular alternation of the land- and sea-breezes. The weather during the dry season is comparatively cool and agreeable. It never snows in C., but hail and hoar-frost are not uncommon; and, at an elevation of 300–400 ft. above sea-level, ice has been found several lines in thickness, when the N. wind has happened to prevail for several successive weeks. Hurricanes are not so frequent as in Hayti and the other W. India islands, and seldom do much damage on shore. In the E. part of the island, particularly in the neighborhood of Santiago, earthquakes are not unusual. The most severe on record are those which took place in 1675, 1682, 1766, and 1826. — *Zoöl.* The only indigenous quadruped known in C. is the *jutia* or *hutia*, shaped like a rat, but from 12 to 18 inches in length, exclusive of the tail; of a clear black color, feeding on leaves and fruits, and inhabiting the hollows and clefts of trees. Its flesh, though insipid, is sometimes eaten. Amphibious oviparous animals, as the crocodile, cayman, manati, tortoise, and *jicotea*, are common; the first on the coast, and the others in the rivers and lagoons. The *perro jibaro* is the domestic dog restored to a state of nature. It becomes fierce and carnivorous, though not so much so as the wolf of Europe; never attacking man until pressed in the chase. Whatever be their original color, they uniformly degenerate into a dirty black, with a very rough coat. In spite of the efforts made to extirpate them, they increase in numbers, and do great damage among the cattle. The domestic cat, called the *gato jibaro*, when it becomes wild, commits similar depredations in the poultry-yard. The most valuable of the domestic animals are the cow and pig. The sheep, goat, and ass are not in such general use, although, of late years, the great jackass of the Spanish peninsula has been introduced with some success for the purpose of breeding mules. The feathered race are remarkable for the beauty of their plumage, but they are far too numerous for separate notice here. The rivers, though not large, are well supplied with excellent fish, as, also, are the bays and inlets. Oysters, and other shell-fish too, are plenty, but of inferior quality, and adhere to the branches of the mangrove trees which surround the coast. Snakes of large size are of rare occurrence, though some have been seen 10 to 12 ft. long, and 7 or 8 inches in diameter. Of insects, the bee is turned to valuable account by the exportation of its wax, and the use made of its honey. The mosquito tribe are troublesome, and the phosphorescent family, as fire-flies, &c., are remarkable for the brilliancy of the colored lights they exhibit. — *Veg. Prod.* The forests of C. are of vast extent. Mahogany and other hard woods are indigenous, and several sorts are well suited for ship-building. The palm tribe are as eminent for beauty as utility, while of vines there is great variety: some of such strength as to destroy the largest of the forest-trees in their parasitical embrace. Tropical fruits are abundant and various; of these the pine-apple, and orange and its varieties, are the most highly esteemed. Of the alimentary plants, the *platano*, or plantain, is by far the most important. Next in order come the sweet and bitter *yuca*; the sweet root being eaten as a vegetable, and the bitter converted into bread after its poisonous juice has been extracted. The sweet potato, the yam, and other farinaceous roots are also known, although not in such general use as in other of the W. India islands. The maize, or Indian corn, is indigenous, and extensively used; the green leaves for fodder, under the name of *malloja*, and the grain in various forms for man and beast. Rice is cultivated in considerable quantity; and a variety of beans, especially the *garbanzo*. Garden stuffs are scarcely known, except in Havana and other large towns, and there only in the dry season. Horticulture is very little attended to. The raising of sugar constitutes by far the most important branch of industry carried on in C.; following next in order, comes tobacco and coffee; and, after the outbreak of the American civil war, the growth of cotton, once an important product of this island, was again resumed, but only to a limited extent, and with no very brilliant success. — *Min.* The pursuit of the precious metals was the first object of the early discoverers; but if gold was found on this island at all, it was probably in washing the sands of some of the rivers, as no traces of the supposed mining operations are now to be found. The gold and silver sent to Spain from this and other of the W. India islands, soon after their discovery and conquest, consisted, most likely, of the accumulations of the natives. In the course of the 17th cent., the copper mines near Santiago, in the E. part of the island, were wrought with some success, but were abandoned upwards of 100 years ago, from the imperfect knowledge which then existed of the art of extracting the metal from the ore. When the mines were abandoned, a large quantity of the mineral, amounting to several hundred tons, was left on the spot as worthless; but having been subjected to analysis by a new "English proprietor," it was found to be so rich in metal as amply to repay the expense of sending it to England for smelting. In consequence of this discovery, the old workings were explored, and companies formed for the purpose of renewing the mining operations on a scale of corresponding magnitude. The *Cobre* and *Santa Clara* mines are now worked very successfully. Coal of tolerable quality has been found in the vicinity of Havana. The Cuban coal is highly bituminous, and in some places degenerates into a form resembling the asphaltum—which is found in the pitch lake of Trinidad. The ships of the discoverers were repaired with this bitumen, which is often found near the coast in a semi-liquid state, like petroleum or naphtha. Marbles and jaspers of various colors, and susceptible of a high polish, are found in many parts of C., and in its chief dependency, the Isle of Pines. The mineral waters of San Diego, Madringa, and Guanabacoa have obtained some celebrity; but with the exception of the last, which is within a few miles of Havana, they are difficult of access, and, consequently, but little resorted to. — *Com. and Ind.* The statistics of Cuban agricultural economy showed, in 1858, a quantum of cultivated lands, under sugar, coffee, tobacco, and cereal products, estimated at 54,000 *caballerias*, or 1,728,000 acres; and they comprised in 1862 (date of the last census), 1,425 sugar and 996 coffee estates, 3,487 large cattle-farms, and 5,478 smaller ones; besides 22,496 devoted to produce, and 9,481 to tobacco. The raising and crushing of sugar has advanced with extraordinary rapidity in this island since the opening of its ports to foreigners in 1809. This article is principally shipped from the ports of Havana, Cardenas, and Matanzas, and the exports amounted, in 1861, to the very respectable figure of 150,277 cwts., of the value of 67,641,105 pesos, or $71,858,680. The culture of coffee advanced for a while with equal, or even greater rapidity than that of sugar. In 1800 there were but 80 plantations in the island; in 1817, 779; while in 1827 there were no fewer than 2,067, of at least 40,000 trees each. But the low prices which prevailed in succeeding years not merely checked this wonderful progress, but caused the abandonment of a great many coffee estates. While, in 1837, the exports of coffee exceeded 53,000,000 lbs., they only amounted to 17,353,425 lbs. in 1848. In 1861, the total exports aggregated 150,277 cwts., valued at 2,523,300 pesos ($2,681,070). More important than that of coffee is the cultivation of tobacco, celebrated for its excellence in all parts of the world. The exports of this staple, in 1861, were no less than 6,163,396 cwts., worth 16,912,500 pesos, or $17,969,530. Cotton, Indian corn, rice, beans, plantains, and even wheat, are (as said before) also raised, but not in anything like quantities to meet the demand; flour and rice being, in particular, very largely imported. Cattle have become extremely numerous, being estimated at about 1,500,000 head; but while hides form a considerable item of export, fresh and salted meats, and jerked beef, nevertheless, occupy a prominent place among the imports. The following is a statement of the increase of the leading articles of production within the 16 years from 1846 to 1862:

	1846	1862
Sugar .....arrobas	17,729 589	41,418,444
Coffee..... ..".. ..	1,470,754	741,542
Tobacco.....eargas	168,094	305,626
Indian corn .....fanegas	942,491	2,179,724
Rice.....arrobas	929,858	1.747.474
Wax. .... ".....	32,326	68,420

Before the outbreak of the insurrection in 1868, the average approximate value of the exports from C. was $80,000,000, (in 1861, $111,442,435;) as against imports of

$61,000,000; while in the prosecution of this extensive traffic, about 5,000 vessels entered the 15 ports open to foreign commerce. The total value of Cuban produce imported into the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, amounted to $39,324,765, of which about two-thirds were conveyed to this country in American bottoms; correlatively, the exports to *C.* from this country were $14,171,835. Of manufactures, the most important are the making of sugar, rum, and molasses, the preparation of coffee, the making of cigars, the bleaching of wax, and the manipulation of the minor staples of the island. — *Trade and Currency.* There is no obstacle whatever to the establishment of foreigners as merchants in this island. The currency of *C.* is entirely metallic; paper money is unknown. The coins in use are Spanish doubloons or *onzas* (ounces), which are a legal tender for 17 hard dollars, and, at the exchange of 8 4/7 per cent., are worth $17.70 (American gold values); also the subdivisions of these doubloons, the half being 8.4 Spanish dols.; the quarter, 4.2; the eighth, 2.1; and the sixteenth, 1½ dol. Mexican and Colombian doubloons, or ounces, are also in circulation, and are legal tender for 16 hard dollars, equal to $16.66; they are sometimes in demand for exportation, at a premium. Their aliquot parts are worth 8, 4, 2, and 1 dollar respectively. Of silver coinage, the Spanish pillar dollar is worth $1.10 (American); and is only legal tender at its nominal value; but it is generally in demand for export, at a premium of from 2 to 5 per cent. Mexican, U. States, and S. American dollars are also legal tender at their numerical value. For small payments, the coins in circulation are the 4, 2, 1, and ½ real pieces, which are equal to the ½, ¼, ⅛, and 1/16 of a dollar, respectively. The real *vell-n.* money of account, is worth abt. 5 cts. *Pol. Div., Govt., and Pen.* As respects the civil jurisdiction, *C.* is divided into 3 provs., or depts., comprising within their limits 166 *partidos*, or counties. These three depts — the *Eastern*, *Central*, and *Western* — have Santiago, Trinidad, and Havana as their respective capitals. The govt. is vested in a captain-general, appointed by the mother country, who is supreme military commandant, and also civil governor of the W. division of the island. The remaining provs. have each a governor, who has independent civil power, responsible only to the court of Spain. The island is also apportioned into 3 military divisions, identical in topographical distribution with the 3 civil provs.—the chiefs, or governors, of which are, of course, subordinate to the captain-general. The royal court (*Real audiencia*) of Puerto Principe, of which the captain-general is the *ex-officio* president, has the supreme jurisdiction in all civil and criminal affairs. In the principalities there are *Ayuntamientos*, and in the rural districts *Jueces Pedaneos*, who combine the exercise of judicial functions with those of police commissioners. Spain has, ordinarily, kept a marine force of from 40 to 50 vessels (most of them small) stationed at the island. In 1861, the navy thus employed consisted of 4 frigates, 15 steamers, and 32 gunboats and small craft. This force has, however, since the inauguration of the present hostilities, been largely augmented. The mother country has, in addition, always held a military garrison of several battalions in the island; which, at the present time, has, like the navy, been largely reinforced, to the number of some 25,000 troops. In the Cuban budget for 1868, as laid before the Cortes, the estimated revenue was set down at 103,203,250 reals (or $30,164,652), against an expenditure of 498,504,350 reals ($24,925,217); leaving a balance in favor of the Spanish treasury of 104,788,900 reals, or $5,239,445.—*Relig., Educ., &c.* Morals and religion are both at a low ebb among the Cubans, a consequence partly and principally of the Inquisition, and partly of the institution of slavery. But improvement is, latterly, not less perceptible in the character and conduct of the people than in their industrial energy, and acquisition of physical comforts. Public education receives little attention; but in this respect there has recently been considerable improvement. Elementary schools have been extended, and an institution was established, a few years ago, for the training of engineers. Many of the wealthier inhabitants perfect their education in the universities and schools of the U. States. Havana possesses two colleges, with numerous and eminent professors; and a few literary societies have sprung up amidst her citizens. Several daily newspapers, some of them conducted with considerable ability, are published in Havana, and other of the principal towns. — *Railroads, &c.* Down to a recent period the means of locomotion between the different parts of the island were very deficient. The common roads were, in general, badly constructed, and, during the rainy season, were, for the most part, impracticable for wheel conveyances. The long, narrow shape of the island, by lessening the distance from the interior to the sea-coast, obviated, in some degree, these difficulties. But down to within quite a comparatively late period, it was customary in most parts for the negroes to be employed in the severe drudgery of carrying produce in baskets on their heads to and from the estates to the sea-ports, or to the public highways. During the last twenty years, however, this system has been wholly abandoned by the introduction of a very well-planned system of railways. At the commencement of the year 1865, *C.* possessed 27 different lines, of an aggregate length of 818 miles, either finished or in course of construction. The principal and first constructed track runs from Havana to Guines and La Union; it was begun as early as Nov., 1835. Another important line from Cardenas to Macagua, was started in 1838; and a branch from Cardenas to Jacaro, in 1839. The other railroads have been constructed since 1840, and the whole of them afford the most rapid and perfect means of communication to the inhabitants of every important place in the island. The cars on some of the lines are drawn by horses, so that they have been constructed at a comparatively small cost. They have, however, been of the greatest service to the island; and may, perhaps, be regarded as the principal cause of the late extraordinary extension of cultivation in, and general prosperity of *C.*— *Prin. towns.* Besides the three leading cities above mentioned, the chief commercial towns are Puerto Principe, Matanzas, Cardenas, Cienfuegos, Guanabacoa, Santo-Espiritu, Guines, Manzanillo, Bayamo, and Sagua la Grande: all of which, excepting Puerto Principe, Santo-Espiritu, Guines, and Bayamo, are sea-ports.—*Pop.* The population of *C.*, according to the most recent statistical authority, (1873,) numbers 1,399,811 people, of which 763,176 are whites, 238,927 free negroes (*Emancipados*), 34,420 Asiatics, and 363,288 slaves. These statistics show a decrease in population since the year 1867 of 14,706, caused by the civil strife that has been so long desolating the finest sections of the unhappy island. This computation of pop. is of course entirely irrespective of the Spanish military force now stationed in Cuba. —*Hist.* *C.*, or, to use the favorite metaphor, "the richest jewel in the crown of Spain," was discovered by Columbus, Oct. 28, 1492. It was first named *Juana*, then *Fernandina*, and afterwards *Santiago*, and *Ave Maria*. The natives called it *Cuba*, which name has since come into general use. Columbus returned to the island April 29, 1494, and again in 1502. The first Spanish settlement was formed in 1511, and the conquest was completed by Velasquez in 1512. The colonists carried on continual war with the aboriginal inhabitants, who were almost exterminated by 1560. The cultivation of tobacco and the sugar-cane was introduced about 1580. Gen. Lopez having, in spite of prohibitions from the government of the United States, invaded *C.* at the head of an expedition of American filibusters, May 17, 1850, and, again, Aug. 12, 1851, was captured by the Spanish authorities, and executed at Havana, Sep. 1, 1851. Cuba, as is well known, has always been considered by the mother country as an inexhaustible mine for the replenishment of her treasury. Whenever money was needed by the Spanish government, the purse of this "ever faithful isle" was invariably taxed to its uttermost; whenever men were required to fight the battles of Spain, Cuba sent forth more than her fair quota of her loyal sons; whenever any other burden had to be borne, the "Pearl of the Antilles" uncomplainingly offered her strong shoulders to bear the heaviest portion of it, without ever reaping any other recompense for her many sacrifices than oppression of the most tyrannical kind. The Spanish government always looked upon Cuba as upon a foreign country—or rather as upon a conquered and hostile territory; and so did every Spanish official that was sent to that fair isle, from the governor-general down to the meanest servant that followed in his suite. The country had long panted for liberty, when, upon the receipt of the news of the Spanish revolution, Sep.–Oct., 1868, an insurrection broke out in this colony, on the 10th of the last-named month; and on the same day a declaration of independence was issued at Manzanillo, and a national junta formed. This revolutionary movement rapidly spread over the whole of the E. and central divisions of the island. The insurgents appointed Don Carlos Manuel Cespedes, a native Cuban, their commander-in-chief, and their junta, or provisional govt., applied to the United States for their recognition as belligerents. In April, 1869, a constituent assembly of the insurgents proclaimed Cespedes president of the Cuban Republic, and decreed the abolition of slavery and the free exercise of all religions. The Spaniards, on their side, prosecuted the war with varying and on the whole but indifferent success. Repeated changes were made in the office of Captain-General, and fresh bodies of troops sent from Spain. But guerilla warfare was actively carried on until 1878, when the insurgents disbanded, and on March 1st a proclamation was issued by the Captain-General, granting a general amnesty, and freedom to those slaves who took part in the rebellion, who present themselves without delay. The former owners of these freedmen who remained faithful to the Spanish government, will receive indemnity in the manner which the law of gradual abolition prescribes.

Cu'ba, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Fulton co.; *pop.* 548. —A township of Lake co.; *pop.* 970.

Cuba, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Owen co.

Cuba, in *Kansas*, a post-office of Republic co.

Cuba, in *Kentucky*, a village of Graves co.; *pop.* 1,735.

Cuba, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Kent co.

Cuba, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Crawford co.

Cuba, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Allegany co.; *pop.* 2,397.

Cuba, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Clinton co., about 80 m. S.W. of Columbus; *pop.* 76.

Cuba, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Shelby co.

Cubajuiqual'pa, a small town of Guatemala; *pop.* 2,500.

Cubahat'chee, in *Alabama*, a creek in Macon co., tributary to the Tallapoosa River.

Cu'ban, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Cuba. —*a.* (*Geog.*) Relating or pertaining to Cuba, or to its people.

Cuba'qua, in Venezuela, a small island of the department of Caracas, on the Caribbean Sea.

Cuba Sta'tion, in *Alabama*, a P. O. of Sumter co.

Cuba'tion, *n.* [Lat. *cubatio.*] Act of reclining or lying down.

Cu'batory, *a.* Recumbent; reclining; lying down.

Cu'bature, *n.* [Fr. See CUBE.] The finding of a cube equal to a solid body; the finding exactly the solid or cubic contents of a body.

Cub'bear, *n.* See ARCHIL.

Cub'bridge-head, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rail or partition drawn across a ship's half-deck.

Cub'by, Cub'by-hole, *n.* A den; a narrow, confined place.

Cub'-drawn, *a.* Drawn by cubs.

Cube, *n.* [Fr.: Lat. *cubus;* Gr. *kubos*, a solid square; probably from some root signifying a solid mass; W. *cub*, a bundle, a heap, a cube.] (*Geom.*) A body having the shape of a die; a solid square; a die; a regular solid body, with six equal square sides, and containing equal angles.

(*Crystal.*) The cube or hexahedron has six square faces or planes, and the three equal axes (printed in bold lines, *Fig.* 736) terminate in the centre of each of the square faces. The planes of squares are symmetrically arranged, so that they are perpendicular to one axis, and parallel to the other two. The crystals have each 6 square faces, with 12 equal edges, and 8 equal angles. Examples of substances which crystallize in the form of the cube, are: common iron pyrites, common salt, or chloride of sodium, &c.

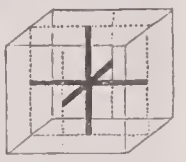


Fig. 736. — CUBE, OR HEXAHEDRON.

(*Arith.*) The product of a number obtained by taking that number three times as a factor; as, 64, obtained from 4 multiplied by 4, multiplied by 4.

—*v. a.* To raise to the third power, by multiplying a number into itself, and the product thus obtained by the same number.

Cube'ba, *n.* [Fr. *cubèbe;* Hind. *kabâba.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Piperaceæ*. Distinguished by its dioecious flowers being partly covered by sessile bracts, and by its fruits being elevated on a sort of stalk, formed from the contraction of the base of the fruit itself. *C. officinalis*, or Java pepper, a native of Java, yields the berries, called *cubebs*, which are extensively used in medicine. They have a bitter and aromatic flavor, and contain volatile oil and resin; they are stomachic: and given in a dose of from 1 to 2 drachms in powder, 2 or 3 times a day, have proved curative in certain forms of gonorrhœa.

Cu'bebs, *n. pl.* See CUBEBA.

Cube'-ore, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as PHARMACOCIDERITE, *q. v.*

Cube'-root, *n.* (*Arith.*) A number or quantity which, if multiplied into itself, and then again by the product, produces the cube; or, when twice multiplied into itself, produces the number or quantity of which it is the root. Thus 5 is the cube-root of 125, because 5×5=25×5=125.

Cube'-spar, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as ANHYDRITE, *q. v.*

Cub Hill, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Baltimore co.

Cu'bic, Cu'bical, *a.* [Lat. *cubicus.*] Relating to, or having the form or properties of, a cube; that may be or is contained within a cube.

(*Crystal.*) Monometric.

Cubic Equation. (*Algebra.*) An equation which involves the cube of an unknown quantity. A cubic equation is said to be a *pure* one, when it consists of two terms only; one of which is a simple number. Thus $x^3+c=0$ is a pure cubic equation. All other cubic equations are said to be *adfected*. The most general adfected cubic equation can obviously be reduced to the form $x^3+3a_1x^2+3a_2x+a_3=0$.

Cubical Parabola. (*Math.*) There are two curves known by this name; one is a non-plane [CUBIC], the other a plane curve. The latter has for its equation $a^2y=x^3$; it has a point of inflection at the origin, and a cusp at infinity. It is of the third class, and has the origin for a centre.

Cubi'ca, *n.* (*Manf.*) A fine description of shalloon.

Cu'bically, *adv.* In a cubical manner or method.

Cu'bicalness, *n.* State or quality of being cubical.

Cubic-foot, *n.* (*Arith.*) A solid foot.

Cubic-number, *n.* (*Arith.*) A self-multiplying number.

Cu'bicule, *n.* [Lat., from *cubitus*, a bed.] (*Arch.*) Among the Romans, a bed-chamber, tent, or balcony. — *Cubitum*, according to Pliny, was a room furnished with a sofa or bed.

Cu'biform, *a.* Having the form of a cube.

Cu'bile, *n.* [From Lat. *cubitus*, a bed.] (*Arch.*) The ground-work, or lowest course of stones in a building.

Cu'bit, *n.* [Lat. *cubitus*, the elbow, from the custom of leaning on that part of the arm in the recumbent posture at meals; Gr. *kubitan*, the elbow; Gael. *cub*, a bending; *cubach*, bent; Fr. *coude.*] (*Anat.*) The elbow, or bend of the arm; the bone of the arm from the elbow to the wrist; the length of the arm from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger.

Cubit, (*kū'bit.*) *n.* [Lat. *cubitus.*] A measure of length employed by the ancients, and more especially by the Hebrews. It was originally the distance from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger. According to some authorities, there were two cubits in use by the Jews,— the *sacred* and the *common* cubit. The former was 21 inches long, and the latter 18 inches. Calmet, however, states his belief that the second, or shorter *C.*, was not introduced until after the Babylonian captivity. Hence Ezekiel's precaution (*Ezek.* xl. 5), in speaking of the *C.* as a *C.* and a hand-breadth. The exact length of the *C.* is not known: it has been stated to be 1 ft. 9·888 inches, and a hand-breadth 3·684 inches in the tables of measure affixed to several versions of the authorized Bible.

Cu'bital, *n.* (*Med.*) A bolster or cushion for the elbow to rest upon, for invalids.

—*a.* Of the length or measure of a cubit; as, a "*cubital* stature." —*Sir T. Browne.*

(*Anat.*) Pertaining to the cubit, or fore-arm.

Cu'bited, *a.* Possessing a cubit's measure.

Cu'bitus, n. [Lat.] See CUBIT.
Cu'bizit, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as ANALCITE, *q. v.*
Cub'less, *a.* Without cubs; as, a *cubless* lioness.
Cub Prairie, in *Illinois*, a P. O. of Jefferson co.
Cu'bo-cube, *n.* (*Algeb.*) The 6th power; — 64 is the *cubo-cube* of 2.
Cu'bo-cubo-cube, *n.* (*Algeb.*) The 9th power; — 512 is the *cubo-cubo-cube* of 2.
Cu'bo-dodecahe'dral, *a.* Having the joint forms of a cube and a dodecahedron.
Cu'boid, Cuboid'al, *a.* [Gr. *kubos*, and *eidos*, form.] Resembling a cube; nearly in the shape of a cube.
Cu'bo-octohe'dral, *a.* Having the joint forms of a cube and an octohedron.
Cucamon'go, in *California*, a post-office of San Bernardino co.
Cuck'ing-stool, n. See DUCKING-STOOL.
Cuck'old, *n.* [From It. *cuculo*; Lat. *cuculus*, a cuckoo; Fr. *coucou*, a cuckoo, and *cocu*, a cuckold.] One who is cuckooed; one who is served as the cuckoo serves other birds, viz., by laying its egg in their nest to be hatched by them; — hence, a man whose wife is false to his bed; the husband of an adulteress.

"Why who would not make her husband a *cuckold*, to make him a monarch?" —*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To make a man a cuckold by holding criminal conversation with his wife.

"If thou canst *cuckold* him, thou dost thyself a pleasure, and me a sport." — *Shaks.*

—To render a husband a cuckold by having sexual intercourse with another man.

"That's to *cuckold* thee before thy face." — *Dryden.*

Cuck'oldize, *v. a.* To make a cuckold.
Cuck'old's-neck, *n.* (*Naut.*) A knot by which a rope is secured to a spar, the two parts of the rope crossing each other and seized together.
Cuck'oldom, *n.* The act of adultery; the state of being a cuckold.

"It is a true saying, that the last man of the parish that knows of his *cuckoldom*, is himself."—*Arbuthnot.*

Cuck'oo, n. [Lat. *cuculus*; Fr. *coucou*; Ger. *kuckuk*.] (*Zoöl.*) A bird of the family CUCULIDÆ, *q. v.*
Cuck'oo-bud, *n.* (*Bot.*) See RANUNCULUS.
Cuck'oo-flower, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CARDAMINE.
Cuck'oo-spit, Cuck'oo-spittle, *n.* (*Bot.*) A spumous dew or exudation found upon the joints of certain plants, as lavender and rosemary.
(*Zoöl.*) See CERCOPIDÆ.
Cucui'sas, a town of Venezuela, 28 m. S.W. of Caracas; *pop.* abt. 6,000.
Cucu'lidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Cuckoo family of birds, order *Scansores*, distinguished by a gently curved, and generally lengthened bill, lengthened tarsi, rather short toes, long and soft tail, with 8 or 12 feathers. To the genus *Coccygus*, or *Cuculus*, belong the two following migratory species: *C. canorus*, the common European cuckoo, which differs from almost every other bird in not constructing a nest, nor under any circumstances hatching its own eggs, which it deposits in the nests of other birds, as of the hedge-sparrow. The unfledged young have a remarkable instinct, which impels them to unceasing efforts to expel their helpless companions from the nest, which they effect by pushing them in the hollow of their backs to the verge of their nest, and tilting them over, until they at length monopolize all the care and provision of the foster-parent. — The yellow-billed Cuckoo, *C. Americanus*, is thus described by Wilson: — "From the imitative sound of its note, it is known in many parts by the name of the *cow-bird*; it is also called in Virginia the *rain-crow*, being observed to be most clamorous immediately before rain. This species arrives in Pennsylvania, from the South, in April, and spreads over the country, as far at least as Lake Ontario. It leaves us, on its return southward, about the middle of September. Far from sharing the unnatural and proverbial conduct of the European Cuckoo, it builds its own nest, hatches its own eggs, and rears its own young. It is 13 inches long, and 16 inches in extent; the whole upper parts are of a dark glossy drab, with greenish silky reflections; the tail is long; the whole lower parts are pure white; the legs and feet light-blue; the toes placed 2 before and 2 behind, as in the rest of the genus; the bill is long, a little bent, very broad at the base, dusky-black above, and yellow below; the eye hazel, and feathered close to the cyelid, which is yellow."


Fig. 737. — CUCKOO.
(*C. Americanus.*)

Cu'cullate, Cu'cullated, *a.* [L. Lat. *cucullatus*.] Hooded; covered, as with a hood or cowl. — Having the resemblance or shape of a hood, as a leaf, or a petal.
(*Zoöl.*) Applied to the prothorax of insects, when elevated into a kind of ventricose cowl or hood which receives the head.
Cu'culus, *n* (*Zoöl.*) The cuckoo. See CUCULIDÆ.
Cu'cumber, *n.* [Fr. *concombre*; from Lat. *cucumis*, *cucumeris*, said to be derived from *curvus*, crooked; Ger. *kukumber*.] (*Bot.*) See CUCUMIS.
Cucu'miform, *a.* [Lat. *cucumis*, and *forma*, form.] Of a curved cylindrical form, like a cucumber.
Cu'cumis, n. [See CUCUMBER.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Cucurbitaceæ*. The species *C. sativus*, distinguished by heart-shaped, acuminately pentangular leaves, which are rough with hairs approaching to bristles, and oblong fruit, is a native of the middle and S. of Asia, and has been cultivated from the earliest times. Its fruit, the cucumber, forms an important article of food in its native regions, the Southern States, &c., and is an esteemed delicacy in colder countries, where it is produced by the aid of artificial heat. Many varieties are in cultivation, with fruit from 4 inches to 2 feet in length, rough, smooth, &c. Young cucumbers are much used for pickling, and are called *gherkins*. The *C.* requires a sunny situation and a free, rich soil. To this genus belong many other species valued for their edible fruit, especially the melon, *C. melo*, and the watermelon, *C. citrullus*. See MELON.


Fig. 738. — CUCUMBER.
(*C. sativus.*)

Cucur'bit, Cucur'bite, *n.* [Lat. *cucurbita*, gourd.] (*Chem.*) A vessel in the shape of a gourd; but sometimes made shallow, with a wide mouth.
Cucur'bita, *n.* (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order *Cucurbitaceæ*. The fruit of several species are employed as articles of food; thus, *C. ovifera* is the vegetable marrow, or egg-squash (fig. 739), one of our most delicate table-vegetables; *C. maxima* is the red gourd or pumpkin, which, when boiled, tastes like a young carrot; *C. pepo* is the white gourd, a favorite culinary vegetable in most countries; *C. verruconsa* is the warted squash, club-squash, crook-neck squash, &c., long cultivated by the Indians west of the Mississippi; cultivated in our gardens for its numerous well-known varieties of fruit; *C. lagenaria*, the bottle-gourd, is native within the tropics, and often cultivated for the hard, woody rind of the fruit, used for ladles, bottles, &c., as the fruit of the calabash-tree.


Fig. 739.
VEGETABLE MARROW.
(*C. ovifera.*)

Cucurbita'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Cucurbitales*. DIAG. Monopetalous flowers, strictly parietal placentæ and pulpy fruit. — The plants are natives of hot climates in almost every part of the world; they abound in the E. Indies, many occur in Peru and Brazil, and a few are found in Europe and N. America. They are all herbs with tuberous or fibrous roots, which are annual or perennial, and with stems which are generally succulent, and either prostrate or climbing by means of tendrils. The leaves are rough, alternate, and radiate-veined. The flowers are unisexual, monœcious, or diœcious. The calyx is monosepalous, and, in the female flowers, superior. The corolla is monopetalous, four- or five-parted, sometimes fringed, with strongly-marked reticulated veins, perigynous, and occasionally scarcely distinguishable from the calyx. The male or sterile flower has generally 5 stamens, which are epipetalous, and either distinct, or monadelphous, or triadelphous, the anthers being two-celled, usually long and sinuous, rarely straight. Now and then male flowers are found with only 2 or 3 stamens. In the fertile or female flower the ovary is inferior, the style is short, and the stigmas are more or less dilated. The fruit is usually a pepo, as in the cucumber; or, rarely, but a succulent berry, as in the bryony. The seeds are more or less flattened and exalbuminous. An acrid, bitter, purgative principle characterizes the plants of this order, and is especially evident in the pulp surrounding the seeds. In some cultivated species the acridity is scarcely perceptible, and the fruits are edible. 56 genera, including 270 species, have been described. — See CUCUMIS, CUCURBITA.
Cucurbita'ceous, *a.* [From Lat. *cucurbita*, a gourd.] (*Bot.*) Belonging to the gourd species of plants, as the pumpkin, melon, cucumber, &c.
Cucur'bitales, n. *pl.* (*Bot.*) The cucurbitale alliance of plants. DIAG. Diclinous exogens, with monodychlamydeous flowers, inferior fruit, parietal placentæ, and embryo without a trace of albumen. The *C.* includes the three orders *Cucurbitaceæ*, *Datiscaceæ*, and *Begoniaceæ*.
Cucur'bitive, *a.* Having the form of gourd-seed.
Cucu'ta, (formerly *Rosario*, or *San José de Cucuta*,) a town of S. America, in the U. States of Colombia, prov. Pamplona, on the frontier of Venezuela, 28 m. N.N.E. of Pamplona; Lat. 70° 37′ N., Lon. 72° 14′ W. The first Congress of Colombia met and formed a republican constitution here in 1820. *Pop.* abt. 5,000.
Cud, n. [A.S. *cud*, from *ceowan*, to chew, *cwith*, the womb; Goth. *qrithus*, the belly; Icel. *qridr*, the lower belly; probably allied to Gr. *kutos*, a hollow, from *kuō*, to hold, to contain.] The paunch, stomach, or belly of a ruminating animal. — The food which ruminating animals bring up in portions from the first stomach to be thoroughly masticated or chewed. — A quid of tobacco.
Cud'bear, *n.* A crimson dye prepared from *Lecanora tartarea*.
Cuddalore', a sea-port of British India, in the Carnatic, prov. Arcot, 86 m. S.S.E. of Madras; Lat. 11° 43′ 24″ N., Lon. 79° 49′ E. This is a flourishing place, and has manufactures of cotton and paper. *Pop.* abt. 30,000.
Cuddapah', [Hind. *cripa*, mercy.] An interior town of Hindostan, British presidency of Madras, on the Cuddapah River, 507 feet above sea-level, 150 m. N.W. of Madras. *Trade.* Sugar and jaghery. *Pop.* abt. 12,000.
Cud'den, *n.* [Gr. *kuddle*, a pig.] A clown; a stupid rustic. — *Dryden.*
(*Zoöl.*) Same as coal-fish. See GADUS.
Cud'dle, *v. n.* [Probably from *coddle*; O. Fr. *cadeler*, to pamper, to cherish, to make much of.] To cower; to squat; to lie close or snug.

"She *cuddles* low behind the brake." — *Prior.*

—*v. a.* To hug; to embrace; to fondle; to hold sexual intercourse.
—*n.* A close hug or loving embrace.
Cuddlebackville, in *New York*, a P.O. of Orange co.
Cud'dler, *n.* One who cuddles another; one who nestles down, or squats.
Cud'dling, *n.* Act or position of lying closely embraced; practice of squatting.
Cud'dy, *n.* [Fr. *cahute*; etymol. uncertain.] A small hut or cabin.
(*Naut.*) A small cabin in the fore-peak of a ship, used by the sailors. Sometimes also applied to the CABOOSE, *q. v.*
—A booby; a lumpkin; a boor; a dolt; a cudden.
Cudgel, (*kuj'el,*) *n.* [W. *cogel*, a truncheon, a cudgel, from *cog*, a lump, a mass, a block of wood.] A knobbed or knotted stick; a short, thick staff or stick, to administer a beating with; a club; a truncheon.

"His surly chief ne'er failed to crack
His knotty *cudgel* on his tougher back." — *Dryden.*

To cross the cudgels. To forbear a contest; — from the practice of cudgel-players to lay one cudgel over another. — *Johnson.*

"It is much better to *cross the cudgels*, or to be baffled in the conclusion." — *L'Estrange.*

—*v. a.* To beat with a cudgel; to beat in general.

"*Cudgel* thy brains no more about it." — *Shaks.*

Cud'geller, *n.* One who uses a cudgel over another.
Cud'gel-proof, *n.* Able to resist a stick or cudgel.

"His doublet was of sturdy buff,
And though not sword, yet *cudgel-proof*." — *Hudibras.*

Cud'le, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CUTTLE-FISH.
Cud'weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) See GNAPHALIUM.
Cud worth, RALPH, an English philosopher and theologian, b. in Somersetshire, 1617. In 1654 he was appointed master of Christ's College, and in 1678 prebendary of Gloucester. He was a man of great learning, and in philosophy a Platonist. His principal work is the *True Intellectual System of the Universe*, a defence, substantially, of revealed religion against materialists and atheists. It was translated into Latin by Mosheim, and has been several times republished. *C.* was also author of a *Treatise on Eternal and Immutable Morality*, a continuation of the *Intellectual System*; and several theological works. D. 1688. Lady Masham, the friend of Locke, was the only daughter of *C.* A new edition of *C.*'s great work was published in 1830, with a Life by Birch.
Cue, *n.* [Fr. *queue*; Lat. *cauda*.] The tail; the end of a thing; a long roll of hair hanging from the back of the head; a queue; the curl of a wig — See QUEUE.
—The last words of a speech, which a player, who is to answer, catches and regards as an intimation to begin; as, to give the proper *cue*.

"And so every one according to his *cue*." — *Shaks.*

—A catch-word; a hint; an intimation; a short direction.

"The motive and the *cue* for passion." — *Shaks.*

—The part which any man is to play in his turn; humor, turn, or temper of mind.

"Were it my *cue* to fight, I should have known it
Without a prompter." — *Shaks.*

—The straight rod used in impelling balls at billiards; as, to chalk the end of a *cue*.
—*v. a.* To tie into a cue or tail, as the hair.
Cueu'ca, a walled city of Spain, cap. prov. of same name, on a high mountain, near the confluence of the Jucar and Huecar rivers, 86 m. E.S.E. of Madrid, and 136 S.W. of Saragossa. This city is very ancient, presents many fine architectural remains, and was given in dowry by Ben Abat the Moorish king of Seville, with his daughter Zaida, to Alfonso VI., king of Castile, in 1072. *Manuf.* Paper and wool. *Pop.* 6,700.
Cuen'ca, or RAMBAE, a city of S. America, in Ecuador, cap. of a prov. of same name, in a spacious plain, 9,000 feet above sea-level, and 186 m. S. of Quito; Lat. 2° 56′ S., Lon. 79° 12′ W. Its houses are mostly built of adobe, or unburnt brick. *Manuf.* Confectionery, cheese, and hats. *Pop.* 25,000.
Cueruava'ca, a small town of the Mexican confederacy, 40 m. S. of the city of Mexico.
Cue'ro, in *Texas*, a village of De Witt co., about 90 m. S. by E. of Austin.
Cuer'po, *n.* [Sp.; Lat. *corpus*.] The body.

"Exposed in *cuerpo* to their rage,
Without my arms and equipage." — *Hudibras.*

Cue'vas, a town of Spain, prov. Castellon, 51 m. N.E. of Almeria; *pop.* about 4,000.
Cuff, *n.* [Swed. and Goth. *kuffa*, to insult with stripes; Swed. *skuffa*, to push, to shove; Goth. *laupatjan*, to buffet; Fin. *kopsia*, to smite; allied to It. *sciaffo*; Gr. *kolāphos*, a box on the ear.] A blow; a buffet; a slap; a stroke; a box.

"He gave her a *cuff* on the ear." — *Arbuthnot.*

—*v. a.* To beat; to strike with the fist, or with talons or wings, as a fowl.

"Were not you, my friend, abused, and *cuffed*, and kicked?"
Congreve.

—To buffet, as by the action of wind and weather.
—*v. n.* To fight; to scuffle.
"Clapping farces acted by the court,
While the peers *cuff* to make the rabble sport." — *Dryden.*

Cuff, *n.* [Probably from O. Fr. *coiffe*, Fr. *caiffe*, a hood, coif, lining, as applied to the sleeve; allied to Gr. *kuplō*, Heb. *kaphaph*, to bend, to curve, *kaphal*, to fold, to double.] The part of the sleeve turned or folded back from the hand

Cuf'fee, Cuf'fey, *n.* [Etymol. unknown.] A cant term applied to negroes; it is sometimes used by them as a surname.

Cu'fic, *a.* [From *Cufa*, in Persia.] Relating to inscriptions and coins bearing the *kinji* or Cufic writing, or old Arabic.

Cu'i bo'no. [Lat.] Of what use? To what end?

Cuiloma, or Colo'ma, in *Cal.*, a town of Eldorado co.

Cuinage, (*kwin'ej,*) *n.* [From Coinage.] (*Mining.*) In Cornwall, Eng., placing of the stamp of the arms of the duchy of Cornwall on smelted blocks and ingots of tin.

Cuirass, (*kwi-ras',*) *n.* [Fr. *cuirasse*, from *cuir*, Lat. *corium*, skin, leather; It. *corazza*, a breastplate.] (*Mil.*) A breastplate; a covering for the breast; originally, as the name denotes, of leather, also of quilted linen, cloth, &c. The *C.* of plate-armor succeeded the hauberk, hacqueton, &c., of mail, about the reign of Edward III.; and from that period the surcoat, jupon, &c., which were usually worn over the coat of mail, began to be laid aside. From that time too the *C.* or breastplate continued to be worn, and was the last piece of defensive armor laid aside in actual warfare. There were cuirassiers in the English civil wars, and in the French service nearly to the end of the 17th cent.; after this period, the *C.* was generally laid aside, until it was again employed by some of Napoleon's regiments, and it is now, in most European services, worn by some regiments of heavy cavalry.

Cuirassier, (*kwe-ras-se'a,*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) A horse-soldier armed with a cuirass or breastplate; as, a *cuirassier* of the Imperial guard.
"*Cuirassiers* all in steel for standing fight."—*Milton.*

Culsh', Cuisse', *n.* [Fr. *cuisse.*] (*Mil.*) Armor for covering the thighs; circular plates of steel, thirt encircled two thirds of the thigh till they met the knee and leg defences.

Cuisine, (*kwe-zēēn'.*) *n.* [Fr.: from Lat. *coquina.*] Cookery; art or manner of cooking.—The kitchen or department of an establishment where cookery is carried on; as, chief of the *cuisine* (*ch'f-d -cuisine*).

Cuiss', Cuis'sot, Cuis'sard, *n.* [Fr., from *cuisse*, the thigh.] Same as Culsh, *q. v.*

Cui'vre, *n.* [Fr.] Copper.

Cuivre, in *Missouri*, a p st-office of Lincoln co.

Cujas, Jacques, (*kū'zhās,*) or, in Latin, Cujacius, a very celebrated French jurist, was born at Toulouse in 1520. He was the son of a tanner, but successfully pursued knowledge under difficulties, and made himself a great name. He began lecturing on the Roman Law in 1547, was chosen professor at Cahors in 1554, and in the following year removed to Bourges, where, with occasional intervals, he taught for the rest of his life. He was much persecuted by rival professors, and in the last years of his life suffered greatly from the distracted condition of his country. He enjoyed the patronage of Margaret of Valois, and his fame drew pupils from all parts of Europe; among them were the critic Joseph Scaliger and the historian Thuanus. His works fill 10 vols. folio, and consist of editions of the original works on the Roman law, with commentaries and expositions. &c. D. 1590.

Cu'lage, *n.* (*Naut.*) The laying up of a ship in dock, to be repaired.

Cul'bertson's, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Mercer co.

Cul'breath, in *Georgia*, a village of Columbia co.

Culdees', *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A religious order, whose origin is attributed to St. Columba, an Irish monk of the 6th cent., who evangelized the western parts of Scotland, and founded a monastery in Iona. The word is probably contracted from the Gaelic *Gille De* (or servants of God), words corresponding to the Latin *Cultores Dei.*
"The dark attired *Culdees*
Were Albyn's earliest priests of God."—*Campbell.*

Cul-de-four', *n.* [Fr., bottom of an oven.] (*Arch.*) The arched roof of a niche, on a circular plan.

Cul-de-lamp', *n.* [Fr.] (*Fine Arts.*) Applied to several fanciful decorations, as arabesques.

Cul-de-sac', *n.* [Fr., the bottom of a bay.] A street or alley, having only one entrance and exit.
(*Zoöl.*) Any bag-shaped cavity, or tubular vessel, or organ, open only at one end.

Cul'drum, in *Minnesota*, a post-office of Morrison co.

Cule'bra, a sea-port of Costa Rica; Lat. 10° 35′ N., Lon. 85° 38′ W.

Culebra River, in Costa Rica, enters the Caribbean sea near the Lake of Chiriqui.

Culebra, or Passage Island, in the W. Indies, a small island belonging to the Virgin group, off the E. coast of Porto Rico. *Pop.* about 400.

Cu'lex, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A Linnæan genus of insects corresponding to the *Culicidæ*, or Gnat family. See Gnat.

Culi'acan, [Mex. *Huei Colhuacan,*] an interior town of Mexico, State of Cinaloa, 105 m. E.S.E. of Cinaloa, and 170 S.E. of El Fuerte. It is a depôt for goods in transit to and from Guaymas. *Pop.* 4,000.

Culic'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Gnat family. See Gnat.

Culic'iform, *a.* [Lat. *culex*, a gnat, and *forma*, form.] Gnat-shaped.

Cu'linarily, *adv.* In kitchen fashion; after the manner of cooks or cookery.

Cu'linary, *a.* [Lat. *culinarius*, from *culina*, a kitchen.] Relating to the kitchen, or to the art of cookery; used in kitchens; as, *culinary* utensils.

Cull, *v. a.* [Fr. *cueillir*; Lat. *colligo* — *con*, and *ligo*, to gather.] To pick out; to separate one or more things from others; to select from many.
"Like the bee, *culling* from ev'ry flow'r."—*Shaks.*

Cul'len, in *New York*, a post-office of Herkimer co.

Cul'lender, *n.* Same as Colander, *q. v.*

Cull'er, *n.* One who culls, or who picks or chooses from many.

Cul'let, *n.* Broken and waste glass, used in the manufacture of new glass.

Cullibil'ity, *n.* Same as Gullibility, *q. v.*

Cul'lible, *a.* Same as Gullible, *q. v.*

Cul'ling, *n.* Refuse; dross; debris.

Cul'lion, *n.* [O. Fr. *couille*, *couillon.*] A mean wretch; a lubberly coward; a poltroon; a cully.
"Such a one as leaves a gentleman,
And makes a god of such a *cullion.*"—*Shaks.*
(*Bot.*) A bulbous root.

Cul'lis, *n.* [Fr. *coulis.*] A strong broth for invalids; a savory jelly.
(*Arch.*) A channel, groove, or gutter.

Cullo'den, or **Drummossie Moor,** a desolate level table-land in Scotland, 3 m. E. of Inverness, on which the duke of Cumberland gained a decisive victory over the Highlanders, in their attempt to replace the Stuart dynasty on the throne in 1746.

Cullo'den, in *Georgia*, a township of Monroe co., abt. 32 m. W. of Macon; *pop.* 1,509.

Cullman, in *Alabama*, a county, organized 1877. *Pop.* est. 8,000. *Prod.*, fruits, grapes, and grain.

Culls, *n. pl.* Refuse, or rejected timber.

Cul'ly, *n.* [O. Fr. *couillon.*] The companion or bully of a courtesan; a person who is meanly deceived, duped, tricked, or imposed on, as by a sharper, jilt, or strumpet; one who is bamboozled.
"Yet the rich *cullies* may their boasting spare." — *Dryden.*
—*v. a.* To deceive; to trick, cheat, or impose on; to jilt.
"A trick to *cully* fools." — *Pomfret.*

Cul'ly, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Sullivan co.; *pop.* 336.

Cul'lyism, *n.* State or condition of a cully.

Culm, *n.* [Lat. *culmus*; allied to *culmen*, the top, summit; *columen*, a pillar, a column.] (*Min.*) A slaty kind of anthracite, occurring in Wales. The strata in which it is found are often called the *culm measures.*
(*Bot.*) The stem of grasses, which is hollow, and has a peculiar organization.

Cul'men, *n.* [Lat.] Top; summit; culmination.

Cul'merville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Allegheny co.

Culmiferous, *a.* [Lat. *culmus*, and *fero*, to bear.] (*Bot.*) Bearing culms or stalks.

Cul'minant, *a.* Culminating.

Cul'minate, *v. n.* [From L. Lat. *culmino*, *culminatum*, from Lat. *culmen*, top, summit.] To reach the top or summit; to be vertical; to come to, or be in, the meridian; to be in the highest point of altitude, as a planet.
"All sunshine; as when his beams at noon
Culminate from th' equator." —*Milton.*
—To attain to the highest pitch or point of rank, power, or accomplishment.
—*n.* Growing upward.

Culmina'tion, *n.* Act of culminating; the transit of a heavenly body over the meridian or highest point of altitude for the day. — Top; crown; highest point of honor; power; reputation, &c.

Culnai', a village of Peru, Canta district, in the Andes, 10,000 feet above the sea.

Culpabil'ity, *n.* State of being culpable; culpableness; blamableness.

Cul'pable, *n.* [L. Lat. *culpabilio*, from *culpa*, a fault; Fr. *coupable.*] Blamable; deserving blame or censure; blameworthy; censurable; faulty; wrong; criminal; immoral; sinful; as, a *culpable* act.

Cul'pableness, *n.* State of being culpable; guilt; wrong-doing.

Cul'pably, *adv.* In a culpable or blamable manner.

Cul'peper, in *Virginia*, a N.E. central co.; *area*, about 673 sq. m. The S. border is washed by the Rapidan, as is the N.E. by the N. branch of the Rappahannock. The Hazel River traverses its N. part. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Fairfax (or Culpeper Court-house). *Pop.* 12,227.

Culpeper Court-House, in *Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Culpeper co.

Cul'prit, *n.* [Lat. *culpæ*, *reatus* — *culpa*, a fault, and *reatus*, the state of impeachment, from *reus*, a party accused.] The condition of one charged with an offence; a person arraigned in court for a crime.
"An author is in the condition of a *culprit;* the public are his judges." — *Prior.*
—Any person convicted of a crime; a criminal.

Culp's Hill, (Battle of.) See Gettysburg.

Cult, *n.* [Fr. *culte.*] Homage; worship; veneration. — A system of rites established for religious worship.

Culteh, (*kulch.*) *n.* Oyster-spawn.

Cul'ter, *n.* Same as Coulter, *q. v.*

Cultiros'tral, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Coulter-shaped, as the bill of the stork, &c.

Cul'tivable, Cul'tivatable, *a.* Susceptible of tillage or cultivation; as, a *cultivable* soil.

Cul'tivate, *v. a.* [L. Lat. *cultivato*, *cultivatum;* Fr. *cultiver*, from Lat. *colo*, *cultum*, to till.] To till; to prepare the soil for crops; to manure, plough, dress, sow, and reap; to labor on, manage, and improve in husbandry; as, to *cultivate* a farm.
—To improve by care, labor, instruction, or study; to refine and improve by correction of faults, and enlargement of powers, faculties, or good qualities; to study; to labor earnestly for the improvement of anything; to strive or endeavor to make better; as, to *cultivate* the mind.
"To *cultivate* the wild, licentious savage,
With wisdom, discipline, and liberal arts." — *Addison.*
—To foster; to cherish; to study exceptionally; to devote one's special attention and application to; as, to *cultivate* an art or science, to *cultivate* a friendship.
—To develop, raise, or produce by tillage and husbandry; as, to *cultivate* a crop.

Cultiva'tion, *n.* (*Agric.*) The art of preparing the soil for those particular crops which it is required to bear. The ordinary agricultural implements used for this purpose are the plough, the spade, and the hoe. In some modified form, these instruments have been in use among all nations, at all times. The soil, by their means, is stirred and exposed to the action of the atmosphere, and loosened, so that the roots of plants may make their way more easily through it. Other objects are also effected by complete inversion and careful cultivation of the soil. The surface-plants are buried and allowed to decay; water in excess passes through it in wet weather; and in dry seasons more moisture is retained. In dry climates the soil requires to be well ploughed and rolled, but in wet climates these operations must be restricted.

Cul'tivator, *n.* One who cultivates, ameliorates, or improves.
—A person who cherishes, fosters, or promotes; as, a *cultivator* of geology.

Cul'tivator, *n.* (*Agric.*) An implement of the horse-hoe kind, chiefly used in working fallows. It consists of a frame of iron, into which a number of coulters, or *tines*, are introduced; which, when the instrument is drawn along lands already ploughed, penetrate to the bottom of the furrow, and thoroughly pulverize the soil. See Gang.

Cul'trate, Cul'trated, *a.* [Lat. *cultratus*, from *culter*, a ploughshare.] (*Bot.* and *Zoöl.*) Shaped like a coulter or pruning-knife; cultrirostral.

Cul'triform, *a.* Edged or sharpened after the manner of a pruning-knife.

Cultriv'orous, *a.* Swallowing, or pretending to swallow, knives.

Cult'ural, *a.* Pertaining to culture; having a tendency to foster culture.

Cult'ure, *n.* [Lat. *cultura*, from *colo*, *cultus.*] Act of tilling or preparing the earth for crops; cultivation; the application of labor or other means to improve, ameliorate, refine, enlarge, increase, strengthen, advance, or correct; as, the *culture* of the social amenities of life.
"The earth requiring little or no care or *culture.*"— *Woodward.*
—State or condition of being cultivated; mental or physical amelioration, enlightenment, advancement, or refinement; civilization; as, a person of high mental *culture.*
"One might wear any passion out of a family by *culture.*"— *Tatler.*
—*v. a.* To cultivate.

Cult'ureless, *a.* Without culture; deprived of, or rejecting culture

Cult'urist, *n.* One who cultivates or cultures.

Cul'ver, *n.* [A. S. *culfra*, *culefra;* corrupted from Lat. *columba*, a pigeon.] A wood-pigeon.
(*Mil.*) An ancient piece of ordnance. See Culverin.

Cul'ver-house, *n.* A pigeon-house; a columbary; a dove-cote.

Cul'verin, *n.* [Fr. *couterrine*, from Lat. *colubrinus.*] A piece of ordnance, used in the 16th and 17th cent., of great length, and formed to throw a ball to a considerable distance. It was 5½ inches in the bore, and threw a ball about 18 lbs. in weight. The bore of the *demi-culverin* was 4 in., and the weight of the ball about 9 lbs.

Cul'verkey, *n.* The Columbine flower.
"I could see a girl cropping *culverkeys* and cowslips, to make garlands." —*Walton.*

Culver's Station, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Tippecanoe co.

Cul'vert, *n.* [Fr. *couvert*; O. Fr. *culvert*, covered, from Lat. *cooperio*, *coopertum* — *con.* and *operio*, to cover.] (*Engineering.*) An arched channel of masonry, built beneath the bed of a canal, for the purpose of conducting water from under the same; in this sense, it may be either a siphon or a surface drain. It is applied in the sense of an arched drain in engineering works upon railways, or analogous structures.

Cul'vertail, *n.* (*Carp.*) Same as Dovetail, *q. v.*

Cul'vertailed, *a.* Dovetailed in the joints.

Cumæ, or Cuma, (*kū'mā.*) (*Anc. Geog.*) The earliest Greek colony in Italy, situated on the Campanian shore, a little N. of Baiæ, and said to have been founded B. C. 1050. From about B. C. 700 to B. C. 450, it enjoyed the highest prosperity. It resisted an invasion of the Etruscans, B. C. 522. Aristodemus obtained the supremacy B. C. 505, and was expelled by the nobles after he had exercised it about 20 years. Tarquinius Superbus, the exiled king of Rome, sought refuge at *C.* B. C. 496. Hiero I., tyrant of Syracuse, came to the aid of the Cumæans, and defeated the Carthaginian and Tyrrhenian fleet, B. C. 474. The Samnites captured *C.*, 420 B. C., put the male inhabitants to death, and established a colony. It was admitted to the Roman franchise, B. C. 338. Sylla retired to the neighborhood of *C.* after his abdication, B. C. 79. Narses captured the town after a long siege in 553. It was destroyed by an earthquake in 1538. *C.* was also celebrated as the abode of the fabled Sibyl, and for a long time her supposed cave was shown to visitors. In the bay of *C.*, Menecrates, admiral of Sextus Pompeius, defeated the fleet of Octavius, B. C. 38.

Cumana, (*koo-mā'nā,*) a city of Venezuela, cap. of a prov. of same name, situated near the mouth of the Gulf of Cariaco, and on the river Manzanares, 1 m. from

the sea: Lat. 10° 27′ 52″ N., Lon. 64° 4′ 47″ W. It is the oldest city founded by Europeans in S. America. Diego Castellon commenced it in 1523, and called it New Toledo. It was almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1855. *Pop.* 8,000.

Cumanaco'a, a town of Venezuela, dep. Cumana; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Cum'bal, in the U. States of Colombia, a mountain-peak of the Andes, just N. of the equator. Height 15,620 feet.

Cum'bent, *a.* [Old Lat. *cumbo, cumbens.*] Lying down; reclined; recumbent.

Cum'ber, *v. a.* [D. *kommer*, distress, difficulty, grief; G'er. *kümmern*, intensative or frequentative of O. Ger. *kûmjan*, to mourn, complain; *kummer*, trouble, vexation, sorrow; Swed. *bekymra*, to trouble; L. Sax. *quimen*; Goth. *qwinon*, to sorrow; allied to Gr. *kînûros*, wailing.] To encumber; to load or crowd; to embarrass; to entangle; to obstruct; to busy; to distract, as with cares.

"The multiplying variety of arguments . . . is not only lost labour, but *cumbers* the memory to no purpose." — *Locke.*

Cum'berland, William, Duke of, the second son of George II., king of England, b. 1721. He, in 1745, commanded the British at the battle of Fontenoy, where they were defeated by the French. In the next year, at Culloden, he defeated Prince Charles Edward Stuart. D 1765.

Cum'berland, a N.W. co. of England, bounded N. by the Solway Frith and the river Liddel, which separates it from Scotland for 30 m.; W. by the Irish Sea; S. by Westmorland and Lancashire; and E. by Northumberland and Durham. *Area*, 1,523 sq. m. The surface is mountainous; Skiddaw attains an elevation of about 3,050 feet. It is watered by the Eden, Eamont, Derwent, Cocker, Caldew, Elk, Liddel, and Irthing; it has numerous lakes, among which are Bassenthwaite, Borrowdale, Buttermere, Derwentwater, and Ullswater. A large portion of this county is devoted to grazing purposes. The mineral products are slate, limestone, coal, and lead; its most important and valuable item, however, is *plumbago*, the finest being procured from Borrowdale, *q. v. Manuf.* Ginghams, calicoes, corduroys, sail-cloth, carpets, paper, &c. *Chief towns.* Carlisle, Whitehaven, Penrith, Cockermouth, Keswick, and Workington *Pop.* 220,745.

Cumberland, a peninsula of British N. America, having Davis's Strait on the N.E., and Northumberland Inlet on the S.W.

Cumberland, in *Illinois*, an E.S.E. co.; *area*, about 310 sq. m. It is drained by the Embarras River, an affluent of the Wabash. The surface is mostly prairie and timber lands. Soil generally fertile. *Cap.* Greenup. *Pop.* 12,223.

—A post-twp. of Fayette co.; —now called Brownstone.

Cumberland, in *Ind.*, a p.-v. of Marion co; *pop.* 276.

Cumberland, in *Kentucky*, a S. co.; *area*, about 375 sq. m. It is traversed by the Cumberland River. The soil is fertile. *Cap.* Burksville. *Pop.* 7,690.

—A village in the above co.

—A post-office of Wayne co.

Cumberland, in *Maine*, a S.W. co.; *area*, about 990 sq. m. It is partly bounded on the N.E by the Androscoggin River, and on the S.E. by the Atlantic Ocean. *Soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Portland. *Pop.* 82,021.

—A post-village and township of the above county; *pop.* 1,626.

Cumberland, in *Maryland*, a town, cap. of Alleghany co., on the Potomac River. It has a large trade, and, next to Baltimore, is the largest town in the State. A few m. W. of the town, upon the summit of the Alleghanies, commences the district known as the Cumberland coal region, which extends W. of the Ohio River. *Pop.* 8,056.

Cumberland, in *New Jersey*, a S.S.W. co.; *area*, about 480 sq. m. Delaware Bay washes its S.W. border, and it is drained by the Maurice River and the Cohansey and Tuckahoe creeks. The surface is level; the soil, E. of the Cohansey, is light and sandy; W. of the creek it is composed of clay and sandy loam. *Cap.* Bridgetou. *Pop.* 34,665.

Cumberland, in *N. Carolina*, a S. central co.; *area*, about 950 sq. m. It is traversed by Cape Fear River, and two of its tributaries, Little River and Rockfish Creek. The surface is diversified, and the soil fertile. *Cap.* Fayetteville. *Pop.* 17,035.

Cumberland, in Nova Scotia, a N.W. co. *Cap.* Amherst. *Pop.* 23,518.

Cumberland, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Guernsey co., about 80 m. E. of Columbus; *pop.* 519.

—A village of Licking co., 18 m. E. of Columbus.

Cumberland, in *Pennsylvania*, a S.S.E. co.; *area*, about 545 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Susquehanna, and is also drained by the Conedogwinit and Yellow Breeches creeks. The soil is exceedingly fertile, and agriculture is in a very forward state. *Cap.* Carlisle. *Pop.* 43,912.

—A township of Adams co.; *pop.* 1,455.

—A village of Bedford county; about 100 m. W. by S. of Harrisburg.

—A township of Greene co.; *pop.* 1,768.

Cumberland, in *Rhode Island*, a township of Providence co.; *pop.* 3,882.

Cumberland, in *Tennessee*, an E. central co.; *area*, abt. 700 sq. m. It is traversed by Obed's River, and Daddy's Creek. *Surface*, mountainous. *Cap.* Crossville. *Pop.* 3,461.

Cumberland, in *Virginia*, a S.E. co.; *area*, abt. 310 sq. m. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Appomattox River, and partly on the N. by the James River. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, good. *Cap.* Cumberland Court-House. *Pop.* 8,142.

Cum'berland Basin, is the N.E. portion of Chignecto Bay, which communicates on the S.E. with the Bay of Fundy. It is celebrated for its fisheries.

Cumberland Bay, on the N. side of the island of Juan Fernandez, off the coast of Chili. Lat. 33° 37′ S.; Lon. 78° 55′ W.

Cumberland Bay, in *New York*, a portion of Lake Champlain, extending into Clinton co.

Cumberland Centre, in *Maine*, a post-village of Cumberland co., abt. 55 m. N.W. of Augusta.

Cumberland City, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Clinton co.

Cumberland City, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Stewart co.

Cumberland Court-House, in *Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Cumberland co., abt. 50 m. W. of Richmond

Cumberland Ford, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Knox co.

Cumberland Furnace, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Dickson co.

Cumberland Gap, a narrow pass, separating Kentucky and Tennessee, and important as commanding those States, and as being the line of communication between Richmond and N. Alabama, and the towns on the Mississippi. It was seized by the Confederates early in the civil war. Being evacuated by them in June, 1862, it was occupied by the Nationals, who were compelled to abandon it in September. On Sept. 9, of the following year, it was recaptured by Gen. Burnside.

Cumberland Gap, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Claiborne co.

Cumberland Hill, in *Rhode Island*, a post-village of Providence co., abt. 12 m. N. by W. of Providence.

Cumberland House, in British N. America, a station of the Hudson's Bay Co., on the W. side of Pine Island Lake, in Lat. 54° N., Lon. 102° 40′ W.

Cumberland Iron Works, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Stewart co, abt. 55 m. W.N.W. of Nashville.

Cumberland Island, on the E. coast of *Georgia*, off Camden co. It is 20 m. long, by 1 to 5 m. wide.

Cumberland Mountains, a range of the Appalachian group, extending along the S.W. border of Virginia and the S.E. of Kentucky; and passing across the State of Tennessee into the N.E. part of Alabama. The range has a total length of abt. 50 m., rarely exceeding 2,000 feet in height. It is essentially composed of the same gronps of stratified rocks as those of the Alleghany Mountains.

Cum'berland Presbyte'rians. See Presbyterianism.

Cumberland River, one of the most considerable tributaries of the Ohio. It rises in the Cumberland Mountains in Kentucky; flows W., then S.W. into Tennessee, then W., and then N.W. into Kentucky again, where it joins the Ohio River. Length, over 600 m.

Cumberland University. See Lebanon, Tennessee.

Cumberland Valley, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Bedford co.; *pop.* 1,357.

Cum'bersome, *a.* Troublesome; burdensome; embarrassing; vexatious; as, a *cumbersome* duty. — Unwieldy; intractable; unmanageable; as, a *cumbersome* load.

"Clogg'd with his clothes, and *cumber'd* with his years." *Dryden.*

Cum'bersomely, *adv.* In an encumbering manner.

Cum'bersomeness, *n.* Quality of being cumbersome or encumbering.

Cum'ber-world, *n.* That which encumbers the world. (R.)

Cumbo'la, in *Pennsylvania*, a mining village in Schuylkill co.

Cum'brance, *n.* An encumbrance; burden; hinderance; impediment.

"Riches, . . . the wise man's *cumbrance*." — *Milton.*

Cumbre, (La.) a principal pass of the Andes, between Santiago, in Chili, and Mendoza.

Cum'brian, *n.* A native of the county of Cumberland, England, from *Cumbria*, the ancient name of that country.

—*a.* Relating or pertaining to Cumberland, Eng.; as, the *Cumbrian* burr.

Cum'brian Mountains, a great knot of mountains, abt. 50 m. in length and breadth, in the N.W. of England, occupying parts of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire. This tract is unsurpassed in the British Isles for picturesqueness and beauty, and is much frequented by tourists. Its highest summits are Fell Pike, 3,166 feet; and Snaefell, 3,100 feet.

Cum'brous, *a.* Burdensome; unwieldy; impeding; clogging; obstructive.

"He sunk beneath the *cumbrous* weight." — *Swift.*

—Oppressive; vexatious; confused; jumbled.

"The *cumbrous* elements, earth, flood, air, fire." — *Milton.*

Cum'brously, *adv.* In a cumbrous manner.

Cum'brousness, *n.* State of being cumbrous or oppressive.

Cum'frey, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Comfrey.

Cum'in, *n.* See Cuminum

Cum'ing, in *Nebraska*, a N.E. co., *area*, abt. 400 sq. m. It is traversed by the Elkhorn River, and the Plum and Pebble creeks. The surface is undulating prairie and timber lands, and the soil fertile. *Cap.* West Point. *Pop.* 2,946.

Cum'ing City, in *Nebraska*, a post-village of Washington co., about 30 m. N.N.W. of Omaha City; *pop.* 543.

Cumin'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) An organic acid, formed when oil of cumin is added to fused hydrate of potash. It crystallizes in colorless plates. *Form.* $HO.C_{20}H_{11}O_3$.

Cu'minum, Cum'in. [Lat. *cuminum*; Ar. *gamoun*; Fr. *cumin.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Apiaceæ*. The only species, *C. cyminum*, is a dwarf, fennel-looking plant, cultivated in the S. of Europe and Asia Minor for its fruits or seeds, which are hot and aromatic, like those of the caraway and anise. The essential oil of Cumin seed is a mixture of a hydrocarbon termed *cymol* ($C_{20}H_{14}$), and of an oxyhydrocarbon called *cuminol* or *hydride of cumyl* ($C_{20}H_{12}O_2+H$).



Fig. 740. — Cumin, (*C. cyminum.*)
a, the flower; *b*, the fruit or seed.

Cum'ming, John, a Scottish divine and popular preacher of the Scotch Church in Crown Court, Covent Garden, London; b. in Aberdeenshire, 1810. He is author of numerous works chiefly directed against the Roman Catholic Church. The principal are his *Apocalyptic Sketches*, *Lectures on the Parables*, and *Voices of the Night.*

Cum'ming, in *Georgia*, a township and village, cap. of Forsyth co., on Vickery's Creek; *pop.* 1,434.

Cumming, or Double Wells, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Warren co., about 57 m. W. of Augusta.

Cummings, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Lycoming co.; *pop.* 277.

Cumming's Mill, in *Tennessee*, a village of Jackson co.; *pop.* 561.

Cumming's Point, in *S. Carolina*, the N. extremity of Morris Island, at the entrance of Charleston harbor, about 1 m. S.S.E. of Fort Sumter.

Cum'mingsville, in *Mississippi*, a village of Itawamba co.

Cum'mington, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Hampshire co.; *pop.* 1,037.

Cummington, in *Illinois*, a village of Macoupin co.

Cummington West Village, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Hampshire co.

Cum'min's Creek, in *Texas*, enters the Colorado River from the N. near Columbus.

Cummin's Creek, in *Texas*, a post-office of Ellis co.

Cum'minsville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Hamilton co.

Cum'minsville, in Upper Canada, a village of Halton co.; *pop.* about 300.

Cum'ru, or Cymru, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Berks co.; *pop.* 2,573.

Cum'shaw, *n.* (*Com.*) A benefaction; a gift of money; a bonus. (Used in China.)

—*v. a.* To make a money present to; as, to *cumshaw* a ship's purser.

Cu'mu-cir'ro-stra'tus, *n.* (*Meteor.*) The rain-cloud, or nimbus seen round the sun before rain.

Cu'mulate, *v. a.* [Lat. *cumulo, cumulatus*, from *cumulus*, a heap.] To form a heap; to heap together.

"Mighty shoals of shells, bedded and *cumulated*."— *Woodward.*

Cumula'tion, *n.* Same as Accumulation, *q. v.*

Cu'mulatist, *n.* One who accumulates, heaps, or collects together.

Cu'mulative, *a.* Composed of parts in a heap; forming a mass. — That augments by addition; that is added to something else.

Cu'mulose, *a.* Possessing heaps; composed of heaps.

Cu'mulo-stra'tus, *n.* (*Meteor.*) See Cloud.

Cu'mulus, *n.* (*Meteor.*) See Cloud.

Cun, *v. a.* (*Naut.*) See Con.

Cunab'ula, *n. pl.* [Lat., cradles: Fr. *cunables.*] (*Bibliol.*) A term applied to the copies now existing of the first printed books, or to such as were printed in the 15th century. — *Worcester.*

Cunax'a, a town of Assyria, where Cyrus the younger was defeated by his brother Artaxerxes, B. C. 401.

Cuncta'tion, *n.* [Lat. *cunctatio.*] Delay; procrastination; dilatoriness.

"Celerity should always be contempered with *cunctation*." *Browne.*

Cuncta'tor, *n.* [Lat.] One who dallies, delays, or procrastinates; an idler; a sluggard.

"Being unwilling to discourage such *cunctators*."—*Hammond.*

Cund, *v. a.* To give notice to. (O. and R.)

"A balker . . . who *cundeth* the master of each boat."—*Carew.*

Cundinamar'ca, in the U. States of Colombia, a central dep. containing the cap. of the republic, Bogota; *pop.* 600,000.

Cu'neal, *a.* [Lat. *cuneus*, a wedge.] Having the form or appearance of a wedge; relating to a wedge.

Cu'neate, Cu'neated, Cuneat'ic, *a.* (*Zoöl.* and *Bot.*) Applied to an animal, or part, or leaf, &c., when their longitudinal diameter exceeds the transverse, and narrows gradually downwards.

Cuneiform, Cu'niform, (*ku-ne'e-form.*) *n.* [Lat. *cuneus*, a wedge, and *forma*, form: Ger. *keilförmig.*] The name given to the inscriptions found on old Assyrian, Babylonian, and Persian monuments, from the characters being formed like a wedge. This species of writing,

as it is the simplest, so it is the most ancient of which we have any knowledge. It is so called from the letters being composed of parts resembling a wedge, a nail, or an arrow-head. It is found carved in rocks and sculptures, or stamped on bricks and tiles; and is met with on the ancient monuments of Persepolis, and other cities of the Persian empire, among the ruins of Babylon and Nineveh,

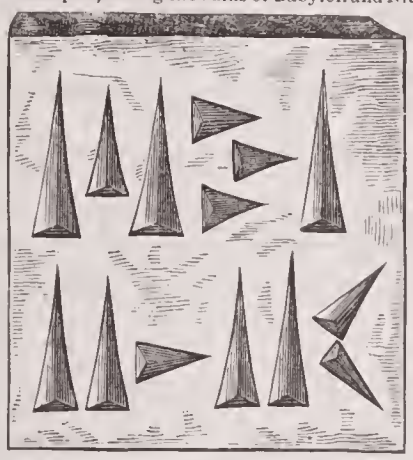


Fig. 741.
CUNEIFORM CHARACTERS ON AN ASSYRIAN BRICK.

and even in Egypt. It appears to have been first employed in Assyria and Media, and to have subsequently spread over the whole extent of the Persian empire. There are three distinct alphabets or kinds of *C.* writing, and which are mostly found together in parallel columns, being translations of each other. The most ancient of these is the *Assyrian*, which consists of about 400 different characters, and is the one which has given most trouble to philologists, and in which least progress has been made. The second of these is called the *Median*, which is a modification of the first, and consists of about 100 characters. The most recent is the *Persian*, which consists of only 39 to 44 letters. It is much more refined than the others, and the forms are much less complicated. The letters here are all very distinctly formed, none being at all doubtful, and the words are separated from each other by an oblique stroke. This language is believed to be the original of the modern Persian, and to be nearly allied to the Sanskrit. There is every reason to believe that the employment of the *C.* character originated in Assyria, while the system of writing to which it was adapted was borrowed from Egypt. Much progress has already been made in deciphering these ancient records, from which we may expect much light to be thrown on the early history of the world. The first accounts of the *C.* characters were brought to Europe about the beginning of the 17th cent., and some time afterwards imperfect copies of them were published. The first publication of a connected inscription was made by Le Bruyn at Amsterdam, in 1714; and subsequently Niebuhr published copies of some which he had found at Persepolis and elsewhere, and which were more accurate than any that had appeared before. Still, for long after this, nothing was done towards the deciphering of the language. Many, indeed, were of opinion that they belonged to no language, that they were mere ornaments carved at the caprice of the architect, &c. Grotefend, of Hanover, was the first who made any progress in the deciphering of these characters, and brought the result of his labors before the Academy of Göttingen in 1802. Since that time there have been many able and active laborers in the field; among whom we may mention Rask, Burnouf, Lassen, Westergaard, Rawlinson, Renall, Norris, Hincks, Oppert, &c.

Cunette', *n.* [Fr.] (*Fort.*) A narrow ditch in the middle of a dry ditch, serving as a drain, or, if filled with water, as an obstacle to the enemy.

Cuu'ha, a town of Brazil, abt. 120 m. E.N.E. of São Paulo; *pop.* abt. 4,000.

Cuui'la, *n.* [Lat., penny-royal.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Lamiaceæ*. The Dittany, *C. mariana*, is a perennial herb, 1 to 2 feet high, growing in rocks and in dry woods from New York to Georgia and Arkansas. Its corolla nearly twice as long as the calyx, is a pale-red color. The herb is delightfully fragrant, and used in febrifugal infusions.

Cun'ning, *a.* [A. S. *cunnan, connan*; Ger. *kennen*, to know; Goth. *kunnan*, allied to Sansk. *kan*, to shine.] Knowing; skilful; experienced; well instructed; wrought with skill; learned. — Artful; crafty; astute; wily; subtle; designing; deceitful; full of tricks and stratagems. — Performed with skill or ingenuity; ingenious; rare; curious.

"An altar, carv'd with *cunning* imagery." — *Spenser.*

—Revealing, exhibiting, or expressing ingenious, dexterous, or striking qualities or characteristics; as, a *cunning* contrivance.

—*n.* Faculty or act of using stratagem to accomplish a purpose; deceitfulness or deceit; fraudulent skill or dexterity; craft or craftiness; subtlety; artifice.

"Discourage *cunning* in a child; *cunning* is the ape of wisdom." *Locke.*

Cun'ningham, Allan, a popular English novelist and biographer, b. in Dumfriesshire, 1785. He is author of a *Memoir of Burns*; several lyric *Poems and Ballads*; the novel of *Paul Jones*; *The Lives of British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects*, &c. D. 1842.

Cun'ningham, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Clarion co.

Cunningham's, in *Texas*, a P. O. of Bastrop co.

Cunningham's Island, in *Ohio*, near the W. end of Lake Erie, constituting a part of Ottawa co.

Cunningham's Mills, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Mercer co.

Cunningham's Store, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of Person co.

Cun'ningly, *adv.* In a cunning manner; craftily; with artful deceit.

Cun'ning-man, *n.* A man who professes fortune-telling; or, to instruct how to recover lost or stolen property.

"T' attack the *cunning-man* for plunder." — *Hudibras.*

Cun'ningness, *n.* Slyness; deceitfulness; artfulness; craft.

Cunonia'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Saxifragales*. Diag. Distinct styles, and opposite leaves with large interpetiolar stipules. — They are trees or shrubs, natives of S. America, the Cape, the E. Indies, and Australia. They are nearly allied to the *Saxifragaceæ*. Most of them have astringent properties. There are 22 genera and 100 species.

Cunt'line, (*kŭnt'lin,*) *n.* (*Naut.*) The space between the bilges of two casks, stowed side by side. Where one cask is set upon the *C.* between two others, they are stowed *bilge and cuntline.*

Cup, *n.* [A.S. *cop*; Fris. and D. *kop*; Ger. *kopf*; Lat. *cupa*, a tub, a cask; W. *cwb*, from *cw*, a roundness, a concavity; Fr. *coupe.*] A small vessel to drink out of; a chalice; a goblet; as, a china *cup.*

"Life's enchanted *cup* but sparkles near the brim." — *Byron.*

—The liquor contained in a cup, or that it may contain; a draught; a bumper; as, Moselle-*cup.*

—*pl.* Social entertainment in drinking; a drinking-bout; a jollification; as, he is good-tempered in his *cups.*

"Flowing *cups* pass swiftly round." — *Lovelace.*

—That which is to be received or endured; a draught; — hence, by implication, sufferings; afflictions; good received; blessings or favors.

"And taste of sorrow's *cup.*" — *Gascoigne.*

(*Surg.*) A glass vessel used for drawing blood; a cupping-glass.

—Anything hollow or concave like a cup; as, the *cup* of the knee, the *cup* of a flower.

"In much the same manner as an acorn in its *cup.*" — *Woodward.*

Cup and ball. (*Games.*) A child's toy, consisting of a cup attached to a wooden or ivory handle, and a ball; the latter to be thrown up and caught in the cup. — *Cup and can.* Familiar companions; boon associates; — the *can* being the large vessel out of which the *cup* is filled, and to which it is a constant companion. — *Johnson.*

"Swear he's a most facetious man,
That you and he are *cup and can.*" — *Swift.*

—*v. a.* To supply or furnish with cups of liquor.

"With thy grapes our hairs be crown'd!
Cup us, till the world go round." — *Shaks.*

(*Surg.*) To apply a cupping-glass to procure a discharge of blood from a scarified portion of the body.

"They bled, they *cupp'd*, they purg'd; in short, they cur'd." *Pope.*

Cupa'nia, *n.* [In honor of the Italian botanist Cupani.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Sapindaceæ*. The species *C. sapida* flourishes in the W. Indies, and is in some respects a valuable and interesting tree. The distilled water of the flowers is used by the negro women as a cosmetic, and the succulent, slightly acid arilhs of the seed is eaten for dessert. The fruit containing the seeds is commonly known as the *Akee-fruit.*

Cu'par-Fife, a town of Scotland, cap. of Fifeshire, 10 m. W. of St. Andrew's, on the Eden. *Manuf.* Linen. *Pop.* 6,600.

Cup'-bearer, *n.* An officer of state, formerly attached to a monarch's household, who attended at the royal table to serve with wine; one who attends to the filling of cups or glasses at a revel or feast; as, Ganymede, the *cup-bearer* of Jupiter.

Cupboard, (*kub'urd,*) *n.* [*Cup*, and A. S. *bur*, a bower, a receptacle.] A receptacle or closet for holding cups, crockery, &c.; a small case or inclosure in a room, with shelves, destined to receive cups, plates, dishes, and the like.

Cupboard-courtship, cupboard-love. Love or attentions paid with a view to a regale from the cupboard; as, a policeman's *cupboard-courtship.*

To cry cupboard. To feel the pangs of hunger; to express a demand for food.

Cu'pel, Cop'pel, *n.* [Lat. *cupella*, from *cupa*, a tub, a cask: Gr. *kupellon*, a big-bellied drinking-vessel, dim. of *krupē*, a hole, a hollow; Fr. *coupelle.*] A small cup generally made of bone-ashes, used for extracting base metals from gold and silver. The compound, on being heated in the cupel, loses the base metals by their becoming oxidized, and sinking into the cupel. See Assaying.

—*v. a.* To refine by means of a cupel.

Cu'pel-dust, *n.* Powder used in refining metals.

Cupella'tion, *n.* The process of refining gold, silver, and some other metals in a cupel, or by scarification.— See Assaying.

Cup'ful, *n.*; *pl.* Cupfuls. The quantity that a cup will contain.

Cup'gall, *n.* A description of gall found on oak-leaves.

Cupi'ca, in New Granada, a village and sea-port on a bay of the same name, near the entrance to the Bay of Panama. Lat. 6° 40′ N., Lon. 77° 50′ W.

Cu'pid, *n.* [Lat. *cupido*, from *cupiditas*, desire.] (*Myth.*) The Roman name of the god of love. Cicero speaks of three divinities under this appellation (*De Nat. Deor.* iii. 23); but the one usually meant when spoken of without any qualification was the son of Mercury and Venus. He is generally represented as a beautiful child with wings, blind, and carrying a bow and quiver of arrows. See Eros.

Cupid'ity, *n.* [Lat. *cupiditas*, from *cupidus—cupio*, to long for, to desire.] An eager desire or longing to possess something; an inordinate or unlawful desire of wealth or power; hankering; avarice; covetousness; lust of gain.

Cup'-moss, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Cladonia.

Cu'pola, *n.* [It.; Sp. *cúpula*; Fr. *coupole*, from *coupe*, a cup.] (*Arch.*) The hemispherical roof which covers a circular building; a hemispherical vault on the top of a building, adorning the round top of a structure. See Dome.

—The round top of a furnace; — sometimes the furnace itself.

Cup'per, *n.* A scarifier; one who uses a cupping-glass.

Cupping, (*kup'ping,*) *n.* [From the cup-like form of the glasses employed.] (*Surg.*) The application of cupping-glasses, from which the air has been previously expelled, to the skin, with the view of attracting blood to the part, and, if necessary, abstracting it. *C.* was practised by the ancients, and is frequently resorted to in the present day. In performing the operation, the part is first washed with warm water, in order to promote the flow of blood to it; and then, a small bell-shaped glass, from which the air has been partially expelled by holding it for an instant over the flame of a spirit-lamp (fig. 742), is immediately applied to the spot, and the usual amount of atmospherical pressure on the part being thus diminished, the blood flows towards it, producing a distention of the blood-vessels and an elevation of the surface. This is called *dry-cupping*, and is frequently of great service in removing certain kinds of pain. Several glasses may be used. Frequently also an air-pump is used for attracting blood. The glass is readily removed by inserting the nail of the finger between the edge of it and the skin, so as to admit the air. When it is intended to abstract blood, the *C.*-glass is removed as soon as the part is sufficiently swollen, and the scarificator applied to it. This instrument contains a number of lancets (usually 10 or 12), which by touching a spring, are made to inflict a corresponding number of wounds, the depth of which may be regulated by the operator. Immediately on the wounds being made, the *C.*-glass is applied, exhausted as before, and the blood allowed to flow into it until a sufficient quantity has been extracted. If the blood coagulates, or the glass be full, it should be carefully removed, the part sponged with warm water, and the glass again applied to it. *C.* is preferable to any other method of bloodletting in many kinds of inflammatory diseases.

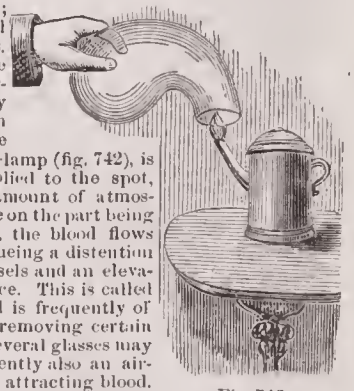


Fig. 742.
EXHAUSTING THE AIR FROM A CUPPING-GLASS.

Cup'ping-glass, *n.* See Cupping.

Cu'preous, *a.* [Lat., from *cuprum*, copper.] Coppery; consisting of or resembling copper.

Cupres'sus, *n.* [From the island of Cyprus, where the cypress is very abundant.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, order *Pinaceæ*. The White Cedar, *C. thyoides*, is a tree, 40 to 60 feet high, quite common in the Middle States. It usually occurs in swamps, which it densely and exclusively occupies. The leaves consist of short, minute,



Fig. 743. — WHITE CEDAR.
(*Cupressus thyoides.*)

evergreen scales, covering the finely divided branchlets, in four imbricated rows, and each one furnished with a minute gland or tubercle on the back. The wood is white, fine-grained, and wonderfully light, soft, and durable. Used in the manufacture of shingles, pails, fences, &c. Posts made of this cedar it is said will last 50 years.

Cu'pric Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) This acid never occurs in a separate state. When finely divided copper is fused with nitre and hydrate of potash, a cuprate of potash is formed, which is an exceedingly unstable salt, easily decomposed with potash, oxygen, and copper.

Cupriferous, *a.* [From Lat. *cuprum*, and *ferre*, to bear.] Containing or yielding copper; as, *cupriferous* ore.

Cu'prite, *n.* (*Min.*) The red oxide of copper, which is also known as octohedral copper ore, from the form of its crystals.

Cu'proid, *n.* [Lat. *cuprum*, and Gr. *eidos*, form.] (*Crystall.*) A solid related to a tetrahedron, and contained under twelve equal triangles. — *Webster.*

Cuproplum'bite, *n.* (*Min.*) A double sulphide of lead and copper, found in Chili in granular masses of a lead-gray color, with a metallic lustre, and a cubic cleavage.

Cup'-rose, *n.* A familiar name for the poppy.

Cu'pulate, *a.* Cupuliferous.

Cu'pule, *n.* [Lat. *cupula.*] (*Bot.*) The cup or husk of the acorn and similar fruits, forming a sort of involucre.

Cupulif'eræ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The same as Corylaceæ, *q. v.*

Cupulif'erous, *a.* [From Lat. *cupula*, and *ferre*, to bear.] Possessing a cupule.

Cup'-valve, *n.* (*Mach.*) The cup-valve for a steam-engine resembles a conical valve, made to fit a cover in the form of a vase, or of the portion of a sphere.

Cur, *n.* [Belgic, *korre*, a country-house dog; W. *corgi, cor*, a dwarf, and *ci*, a dog.] A dog that snarls or growls, but lacks the courage to bite; as, a mangy *cur.*—A surly, snarling, contemptible person.

"What would ye have, ye *curs*?"—*Shaks.*

Cu'ra, a town of Venezuela, about 45 m. S.W. of Caracas; *pop.* about 4,500.

Cur'able, *a.* That may be healed or cured; admitting a remedy; as, a *curable* disease.

Curabil'ity, *n.* State of being curable, or susceptible of cure.

Cur'ableness, *n.* Curability; possibility to be healed.

Curaçoa, Curaçaõ, Curazoa, (*koo-ra-sō'*,) a group of small islands in the West Indies, situated near the N. shore of Venezuela, in the Caribbean Sea. They consist of Curaçoa, Bonaire, Aruba, and Little Curaçoa. *Chief town*, Willemstad, on the island of *C.*, one of the handsomest towns in the W. Indies; Lat. 12° N., Lon. 69° W. These islands depend upon rain for water. The coasts, on the whole, are difficult of access, the principal bay being that of St Anna, on which Willemstad stands. The soil in many places is arid and unproductive. Among the exports of *C.* may be noticed maize, beans, and other kinds of pulse; cattle, salt, and madder. *C.* chiefly owes its prosperity to its commerce with the neighboring islands and coasts. In 1827 it became a free harbor. The island was discovered by Spain in 1527; taken from that country by the Dutch in 1634; conquered by the English in 1807; and restored to Holland in 1815. Total *pop.* 20,844.

Curaçoa, (*koo-ra-sō'*,) a sweet and agreeable liqueur, obtained by digesting orange-peel in sweetened spirits, and flavoring with cinnamon, and cloves or mace. It is made in great perfection by the Dutch in the islands of Curaçaõ, from which it derives its name. The spirits employed in its manufacture are usually reduced to nearly 5 ⅓ under proof, and each gallon contains about 3½ lbs. of sugar. *C.* varies in color; the darker kind being produced by digesting in it powdered Brazil-wood, and mellowing the color by caramel or burnt sugar.

Cu'racy, Cu'rateship, *n.* Office or employment of a curate; a benefice held by license from a bishop.

Cu'raray, in Ecuador, a river rising in the Andes, 65 m. S.S.E. of Quito, and joining the Napo River 87 m. below San Miguel

Cu'rarine, *n.* (*Chem.*) An alkaloid contained in *Curara*, the Ourari, Wourali, or Arrow Poison of the South American Indians. *Form.* $C_{20}H_{15}N$.

Curas'sow, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Penelopidæ.

Cu'rate, *n.* [Lat. *curator*, he who takes charge of, or *curatus*, careful, anxious, from *curo*, to care for.] One to whom the cure or care of souls is committed; a clergyman who holds a curacy.

—In the English Church, a clergyman hired to perform the duties of a rector or vicar.

Cu'rateship, *n.* See Curacy.

Cur'ative, *a.* Relating to the cure of diseases; tending to cure; as, a *curative* remedy.

Cura'tor, *n.* [Lat.] In a general sense, signifies a person who is appointed to take care of anything. Among the ancient Romans, there were officers in every branch of the public service, to whom this appellation was given; thus we read of *Curatores aquarum, frumenti, viarum, operum publicorum, Tiberis*, &c.; *i. e.*, persons who distributed corn, superintended the making of roads and the public buildings, or were conservators of the rivers, &c. — In learned institutions, the officer who has charge of libraries, collections of natural history, &c., is frequently styled *C.*

(*Civil Law.*) The guardian of a minor who has attained the age of fourteen. Before that age, minors are under a tutor. The guardianship of persons under various disabilities, and of the estate of deceased or absent persons and insolvents, is also committed to a *C.*

Cura'torship, *n.* Office or vocation of a curator.

Cura'trix, *n.* [Lat.] A female who tends, cures, or heals.

Curb, (*kerb,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *courber*, from Lat. *curvo.*] To bend the will, or to the will of; to control; to restrain; to check; to hold back; to confine; as, to *curb* one's temper.

"Where pinching want must *curb* thy warm desires."—*Prior.*

—To guide or restrain with a curb; as, to *curb* a horse.—To supply with a curb, as a pavement, well, &c.

—*n.* [Fr. *courbe.*] That which curves, bends, or keeps in check; restraint; check; hinderance.

"By these men, religion, that should be
The *curb*, is made the spur to tyranny."—*Denham.*

—Part of the bit of a horse's bridle which serves to guide, restrain, or manage him.

"Nor reins, nor *curbs*, nor threat'ning cries they fear."—*Dryden.*

—A curb stone.—A stone frame-work erected round the mouth of a well.

(*Farriery.*) A hard and callous tumor, running along the inside of a horse's hind hoof.

Curb'less, *a.* Unrestrained; without a curb or check.

Curb'-plate, *n.* (*Arch.*) The wall-plate of a circular or elliptical roof or dome;—the wall-plate of a skylight; the plate which receives the upper rafters of a curb-roof. — *Worcester.*

Curb Roof, *n.* (*Arch.*) A roof in which the rafters, instead of continuing straight down from the ridge to the walls, are at a given height received on plates;

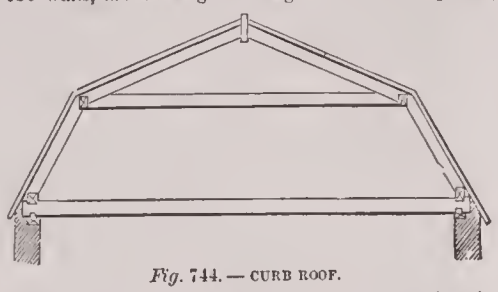


Fig. 744. — CURB ROOF.

which, in their turn, are supported by rafters less inclined to the horizon, whose bearing is through the medium of the wall plates, directly upon the wall. It presents a bent appearance, as in the diagram (fig. 744), whence it derives its name; it is also called the *mansard* roof, from the name of the celebrated French architect who very frequently resorted to its use.

Curb'-stone, Curb, *n.* The line of stone-work which borders the footpath of a road. It is generally made of a hard durable stone, such as granite.

Curcu'lio, *n.* **Curculion'idæ,** *n. pl.* [Lat., a weevil.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus and family of snouted coleopterous insects, including the Diamond beetles and other splendidly colored species; as well as the Corn and Nut weevils, and a variety of others scarcely less destructive to grain, fruit, and vegetable products in general. The most important have been described under their genera. (See Brucus and Calandra; others will be found under their respective names.) We notice only here, as typical of the genus Curculio, the Clover-weevil, *C. apricans*, which often does much injury to fields of common red clover. It lays its eggs among the flowers, and the little grubs make their way through the calyx into the pod.

Cur'cumine, *n.* (*Chem.*) The coloring matter of *Curcuma longa.* It is nearly insoluble in water, but dissolves in alcohol. Its yellow color is changed to brown by alkalies, which leads to its use in the laboratory as a test of alkalinity.

Curcu'ma, *n.* [Ar. *curkum.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Zingiberaceæ.* The dried tubers or rhizomes of *C. longa* constitute the *turmeric* of the shops. Turmeric is extensively cultivated in almost every part of India, being employed as a condiment by the natives. It forms the principal ingredient of curry-powder; giving to that compound its peculiar odor and bright yellow color. It is used for dyeing yellow, and for making turmeric-paper; which is used as a test for free alkalies, being turned by these from a yellow to a reddish-brown color. As a medicinal agent, turmeric is a mild aromatic. The rhizomes of another species, *C. augustifolia*, contain much starch, which, when extracted, forms East India arrow-root, or Curcuma starch.

Curd, *n.* [Ir. *cruth*, curdled milk, allied to Gr. *kruos*, icy cold, *krudlēs*, icy, chill, and Lat. *cruor*; Eng. *gore*, with a notion of the curdling, congealing effects of cold; Scot. *cruds*; W. *crwd*, a round lump.] Milk formed into lumpy masses, by coagulation; the thickened part of milk which is formed into cheese; as, *curds* and whey.—The coagulated part of any liquid.

—*v. a.* To curdle; to congeal; to coagulate.

—*v. n.* To disintegrate into curds and whey.

Curd'iness, *n.* State of being curdy.

Cur'dle, *v. n.* (Sometimes written Caudle.) To change into curds, as milk.

"Sip round the pail, or taste the *curdling* cheese."—*Thomson.*

—To congeal; to coagulate, or concrete.

—*v. a.* To change into curds, as milk.

"There is in spirit of wine some acidity, by which brandy *curdles* milk."—*Floyer.*

—To cause to thicken, coagulate, congeal, or concrete.

"Till *curdled* cold his courage gan t' assail."—*Spenser.*

Curd'less, *a.* Without curds; deprived of curds; as, *curdless* whey.

Curds'ville, in *Ky.*, a twp. of Daviess co.; *pop.* 2,154.

—A village of Mercer co.

Curdsville, in *Virginia*, a township of Buckingham co.; *pop.* 2,101.

Curd'y, *a.* Full of curds; coagulated; curdled.

Cure, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *cura*, care, from *quæro*, to seek, to search for; implying solicitude.] Act of healing; restoration to health from disease, and to soundness from a wound; as, a perfect *cure.*

—A remedy; a restorative; that which cures or heals.

"The wise for *cure* on exercise depend."—*Dryden.*

—System of medical or hygienic treatment of disease, &c.; as, the water-*cure.*

—The cure of souls: spiritual charge; benefice or employment of a curate; a curacy: as, inducted into a *cure.*

—Remedial means for the palliation or removal of anything evil.

"By way of a *cure* for the corruption of good manners."—*Swift.*

—*v. a.* [Lat. *curo*, from *cura*, cure.] To heal; to restore to health, or to soundness; to remove or destroy, as a disease.

"Love the sole disease thou canst not *cure*."—*Pope.*

—To remedy, obviate, remove, or destroy any mischievous or objectionable tendency, habit, quality, or appetite; as, to *cure* a hopeless attachment.

"I never knew a man *cured* of inattention."—*Swift.*

—To preserve from decay or corruption, as by drying, salting, jerking, &c.; to pickle; as, to *cure* a ham.

—*v. n.* To effect a restoration to health and soundness.

—To become convalescent and restored to health, soundness, and vigor.

"The lover of his fond passion 's *cur'd*."—*Waller.*

Cure, *n.* [Fr.] In France, a curate.

Cure'less, *a.* That cannot be cured or healed; incurable; as, a *cureless* complaint.

Cur'er, *n.* A healer; one who cures.

"He is a *curer* of souls, and you a *curer* of bodies."—*Shaks.*

Cure'ton's Store, in *S. Carolina*, a post-office of Lancaster co.

Curette', *n.* [Fr.] (*Surg.*) An oculist's instrument, shaped like a little scoop.—*Dunglison.*

Curfew, (*kŭr'fū.*) *n.* [Fr. *couvre-feu*—*couvrir*, to cover, and *feu*, fire.] The ringing of a bell or bells at eight o'clock at night, as a signal to the inhabitants to put out their fires and retire to rest. (This ancient custom, very common in the Middle Ages throughout Europe, is still retained in many of the country districts of England.)

Cu'ria, *n.*; *pl.* Curiæ. [Lat.] (*Anc. Hist.*) A word applied to a division of the Roman people, and the place of assembly for such a division. Each of the three ancient Romulian tribes, the *Ramnes*, *Tities*, and *Luceres*, was subdivided into ten curiæ. The plebeians had no connection with the curiæ, and the clients of the patricians were members of the curiæ only in a passive sense; thus the curiæ alone contained those that were real citizens, and their assembly alone was the legitimate representative of the whole people. Each *curia* had its own place of worship, which was superintended by a priest, (*curio,*) who was assisted by another, called *curialis flāmen.* The word *curia* is also used to designate the place in which the senate held its meetings; as, *curia* Hostilia, *curia* Julia, *curia* Pompeii, &c.

(*Arch.*) The building in which the higher council of the State met, in a Greek or Latin city. It is described by Vitruvius as being adjacent to the Forum. Its form was quadrangular; either square or oblong. Half-way up each wall there was a projecting shelf, or cornice, to prevent the voice being lost in the height of the building. A sort of religious character was conceived to belong to the senate-house, and there were often statues of the gods placed in it.

Cu'ria, in *Arkansas*, a village of Independence co.

Curia'tii, (*Rom. Hist.*) See Horatii.

Curi'co, a maritime district of Chili, containing rich mines of gold and copper. Curico, cap. of this district, has a *pop.* of 2,500.

Curialis'tic, *a.* [From Lat. *curia.*] Belonging to a court of law or justice.

Cur'ing-house, *n.* A place or kitchen set apart for the curing of meats.—In Cuba and Barbadoes, that part of a sugar-works devoted to the draining and drying of the saccharine concretions.

Curiolog'ic, *a.* [Gr. *kyriologikos.*] Relating to rude hieroglyphic inscriptions.

Cu'rios, *n. pl.* (*Com.*) A commercial abbreviation of Curiosities, *q. v.*

Curios'ity, *n.* [Fr. *curiosité*; Lat. *curiositas.*] Quality of being curious; a strong desire to see something novel, or to discover something unknown; a disposition to scrutinize or pry into; inclination to inquiry; inquisitiveness; as, woman's *curiosity.*

—Accuracy; exactness; nice performance.

"Our senses . . . are too gross to discern the *curiosity* of the workmanship of nature."—*Ray.*

—A thing unusual; an object of curious contemplation; an interesting spectacle; a rarity; as, the *curiosities* in a museum.

Curios'ities, *n. pl.* (*Com.*) Objects of art or rarity; as, Chinese *curiosities.*

Curio'so, *n.* [It.] A virtuoso; a dilettante; an adept in curious works of art or *virtú.*

Cu'rious, *a.* [Fr. *curieux*; Lat. *curiosus*, from *cura*, care.] Eagerly solicitous; strongly desirous to see what is novel, and hear what is new, or to discover what is unknown; solicitous to see or to know; habitually inquisitive; as, a *curious* child.

—Accurate; solicitous to be correct; careful; nice; exact; difficult to please; scrupulous; as, *curious* discrimination.

—Exhibiting or requiring skill, care, or nicety; artistic; rare; as, "the *curious* touches of art."—*Millon.*

—Singular; strange; unusual; of rare occurrence; what could hardly have been expected; as, a *curious* coincidence.

"By *curious* chance, or careless art, composed."—*Fairfax.*

—Anxious or eager to learn or acquire; attentive to; diligent about; disposed to pry into, or be inquisitive about; preceding *after* or *of.*

"Well read, and *curious of* antiquities."—*Dryden.*

Cu'riously, *adv.* In a curious manner; skilfully; singularly.

Cu'riousness, *n.* State or quality of being curious; curiosity: inquisitiveness.—Exactness; carefulness; nicety of accomplishment.

Curiti'ba, in Brazil, a town, cap. of a comarca of the same name, 108 m. W. of Paranagua.

Curitib'ia River, in Brazil, rises in the mountains of Cubatão, flows a circuitous S. course; then W., after receiving the São José, and finally joins the Ignaçu.

Curl, *v. a.* [D. *krullen*; Ger. *kräuseln*, to curl, to crisp, from *kraus*, curled, crisp; Lat. *crispus*, curled, crisped;

Icel. *krulla*, to crisp; Dan. *kralle*; from the root of *crook*.] To form into ringlets; to crisp; as, to *curl* the hair.

"The wealthy *curled* darlings of our nation." — *Shaks.*

—To twist; to coil: to writhe, as a serpent. — To dress or ornament with curls; as, to *curl* a wig. — To ripple; to raise in waves or undulations.

"The ruffian billows . . . *curling* their monstrous heads."—*Shaks.*

—*v. i.* To shrink or contract into ringlets, as the hair. — To take a bent, twisted, winding, or coiled form; to coil, as a serpent. — To rise and ripple in waves or undulations

"While *curling* smokes from village tops are seen." — *Pope.*

—In Scotland, to practise the game of curling.

—*n.* A ringlet of hair, or anything of a like form.

"Shakes his ambrosial *curls*, and gives the nod." — *Shaks.*

—*n.* A waving sinuosity or flexure; a winding; a twist; as, a *curl* of mahogany, the *curl* of a wave.

(*Agric.*) A disease in potatoes, in which the leaves, on their first appearance, appear curled and shrunk up; and, consequently, as they do not present a sufficient surface to the light to elaborate the sap in a sufficient manner for carrying on the growth of the plant, it never acquires strength, and either dies, or produces very imperfect tubers. The cause of the disease in the first instance is generally supposed to be the unhealthy state of the set; but something also may be owing to bad management and improper soil.

Curl'eduess, *n.* State of being curled.

Curl'er, *n.* One who curls; a hair-dresser; a perruquier. — In Scotland, one who plays at the game of curling.

Cur'lew, *n.* [Fr. *courlieu.*] (*Zoöl.*) See SUPPLEMENT.

Curl'iness, *n.* State or quality of being curly; as, *curliness* of the hair.

Curl'ing, *n.* (*Games.*) In Scotland, a game played upon the ice by a number of persons.

—*p. a.* Bending; twisting; forming into ringlets.

Curl'ing-irons, Curl'ing-tongs, *n. pl.* A pair of tongs used by hair-dressers for curling the hair.

Curl'ingly, *adv.* In a curling manner.

Curls'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-vill. of Clarion co.

Curl's Wharf, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Henrico co.

Curl'y, *a.* Having curls; tending to curl; full of ripples; as, a *curly* wig.

Curmudgeon, (*ker-muj'on,*) *n.* [A. S. *ceorl*, a churl, and *modiht*, *modigan*, to be proud, to swell.] A churlish-minded man; an avaricious, churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a hunks; a screw.

"Nor shalt thou find him a *curmudgeon*,
If thou dispatch it without grudging." — *Hudibras.*

Curmudg'eonly, *adv.* Churlish; avaricious; covetous; niggardly.

Curmur'ring, *a.* Making a rumbling noise in the stomach.

Cur'ran, JOHN PHILPOT, an Irish advocate and orator, B. at Newmarket, co. Cork, 1750. In 1783 he obtained a seat in the Irish parliament as member for Kilbeggan. In debate, *C.*, who was one of the few liberal members then in the house, was usually charged with the duty of replying to opponents; for which important duty his ready speech and cutting retort admirably qualified him. But his sarcasm led him into several duels, in which fortunately little harm was done on either side. In 1788, he was in favor of the formation of the Irish volunteers; and, in subsequent years, he was constant and eloquent in his appeals to government to adopt a different policy towards Ireland, as that which it was pursuing was likely to drive the people into rebellion. Government gave no heed, and the rebellion of 1798 was the consequence. *C.* had retired from parliament before the Union, of which he was a warm opponent. He was appointed Master of the Rolls in Ireland in 1806, an office he held until 1813, when he resigned. He died in London, 1817.

Cur'ran, in *Illinois*, a township of Saline co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

—A post-village and township of Sangamon co.; *pop.* 1,000.

Curran, in *Missouri*, a village of Stone co.

—A post-office of Barry county.

Cur'rant, *n.* [From *Corinth*, where they were originally grown.] (*Bot.*) The dried fruit of a species of grape-vine extensively cultivated in the Grecian islands. See VITIS. — The common red, white, and black fruit of two species of the genus RIBES, *q. v.*

Cur'rency, *n.* [See CURRENT.] A flowing or passing; a continued or uninterrupted course; constant flow; a passing from person to person, or from age to age; circulation; as, *currency* of information, *currency* of time.

(*Pol. Econ.*) A circulating medium; the aggregate of coin, notes, bills, &c., in circulation in a country; as, a paper *currency*, a specie *currency*. — See MONEY.

—General reception or estimation; common valuation; as, to give *currency* to a report.

"He . . . takes greatness of kingdoms according to their bulk and *currency*, and not after intrinsic value." — *Bacon.*

Cur'rent, *a.* [Fr. *courant*; Lat. *currens*, from *curro*, to run.] Running; flowing; as, a *current* stream. — Passing; passing from person to person, or from hand to hand; circulating; common; as, *current* money.

"Other opinions are *current* among mankind." — *Watts.*

—Popular; general, or fashionable; established by common estimation; generally received, or accepted as authentic.

"The *current* folly proves our ready wit." — *Pope.*

—Now passing; present in its course; as, the *current* year.

—*n.* A running, flowing, or passing; progressive motion, as of the air, water, &c.; as, a *current* of electricity.

"While thro' the sky his shining *current* strays." — *Pope.*

—Tide; course; that which advances in a certain direction; as, the *current* of a river, a *current* of wind.

"Penury froze the genial *current* of the soul." — *Gray.*

—Progression; procedure; continuation; successive course; as, the *current* of events, the *current* of public opinion.

Marine currents arise from various causes, either occasional or constant. They may be occasioned by an external impulsion, as by a gale of wind; from a difference in the temperature of different parts of the sea; from the inequality of evaporations, the melting of the polar ice, or, in short, any cause tending to disturb the hydrostatic equilibrium. It is difficult in many cases to trace their causes, or to give any satisfactory theory of their existence; but on account of their importance to navigation they have been observed, especially of late years, with great care. Among those which have a permanent or general character, there are two which are very remarkable. The first is that of the tropical waters westward round the globe; and the second that which constantly flows from each pole towards the equator. The tropical or westerly *C.* is chiefly confined within the zone extending to about 30° on each side of the equator, and its velocity is estimated by Humboldt at about nine or ten miles a day. In the Atlantic it separates into two branches; one of which forms the *Gulf Stream*, and the other flows along the coast of Brazil, and passes through the Straits of Magellan. In the Pacific the currents are not so well known, nor are they quite so definite as in the Atlantic. But there is one group both interesting and important. Commencing as a drift *C.* in the Antarctic Ocean, the water runs along the west coast of S. America towards the equator, and then westward; and is gradually converted into the *Equatorial C.*, which, after crossing the Pacific, enters the Indian Ocean, and passes between Madagascar and the African coast, forming the *Mozambique C.*, and losing itself as it rounds the Cape of Good Hope in the Atlantic Ocean. Besides the Atlantic and Pacific currents, there are others directly connected with, and derived from, the Arctic and Antarctic oceans. (See POLAR CURRENTS.) There are also deep currents, apparently flowing in directions opposite to those of the surface currents. The whole waters of the great ocean are thus kept in a constant state of admixture, both with regard to temperature and saltness. The climates of the coasts washed by them are modified, and the general balance of organic life is kept up. — The *setting* of the *C.* is that point of the compass towards which the waters run; and the *drift* of a *C.* is the rate it runs per hour.

Cur'rently, *adv.* In a current manner; generally.

Cur'reutness, *n.* State or quality of being current; circulation; general reception; currency.

Cur'rent River, of *Missouri* and *Arkansas*, rises in Texas co., Missouri, and flows S.E. into Arkansas, where it enters the Black River in Randolph co. It is navigable for flat-boats.

Curricle, (*kur'i-kl,*) *n.* [Lat. *curriculum*, from *curro*, to run.] A chaise or carriage, with two wheels, drawn by two horses.

Currie'ulum, *n.* [Lat.] A race-course; an arena for trials of speed. — Whence, in academical language, the whole course of studies completed in a university or similar institution.

Cur'rie, *n.* (*Cookery.*) See CURRY.

Curried, (*kur'rĭd,*) *p. a.* [See CURRY.] Dressed by currying; cleaned; prepared; as, *curried* leather.

(*Cookery.*) Prepared with curry, or curry-powder; as, *curried* rabbit.

Cur'rier, *n.* [Fr. *corroyeur*; Lat. *coriarius*, from *corium*, hide, skin, leather.] One who curries and dresses leather after it is tanned.

"For useless to the *currier* were their hides.' — *Dryden.*

Cur'riersville, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Moore co.

Cur'rish, *a.* Like a cur; snappish; snarling; brutish.

"Cupid deigns not to wound a *currish* mind." — *Fairfax.*

Cur'rishly, *adv.* After the manner of a cur; snappishly.

Cur'rishness, *n.* Churlishness; snappishness; viciousness.

Cur'rituck, in *N. Carolina*, a N.E. co., bordering on Virginia and Currituck Sound. *Area*, abt. 200 sq. m. North River washes its S.W. border. The surface is level, and the soil sandy. *Cap.* Currituck Court-House. *Pop.* 5,131.

Cur'rituck, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, off the N.E. coast of N. Carolina, abt. 30 m. long by 2 m. wide.

Cur'rituck Court-House, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of the co. of that name, 242 m. E.N.E. of Raleigh.

Currituck Sound, in *N. Carolina*, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean on the N.E. coast. Length about 50 m.; breadth about 10 m.

Cur'ry, (sometimes wrongly written CURRIE,) *n.* [From Hind. *goemn*, *guliyn*, to stew.] (*Cookery.*) A stew variously made, and highly seasoned with curry-powder, &c.

—(Also called CURRY-POWDER.) A highly-spiced Indian condiment, used for seasoning dishes, stews, sauces, &c.

Cur'ry, *v. a.* [Fr. *corroyer*, from Lat. *corium*, skin, hide, and probably the root of *rado*, to scrape, scratch, or shave.] To dress and prepare leather after it is tanned; as, to *curry* a calf's skin. — To rub, scratch, clean, and smooth the skin of an animal with a comb; as, to *curry* a horse.

—To scratch or claw; to beat; to drub; to rub or stroke.

"Setting brother against brother,
To claw and *curry* one another." — *Hudibras.*

—To cook and prepare with curry-powder; as, to *curry* a fowl.

To curry favor. To strive to become a favorite by petty officiousness, adroit flattery, or trifling acts of kindness.

"An ass would go the same way to work to *curry favour* for himself." — *L'Estrange.*

Cur'ry, in *Indiana*, a township of Sullivan co.; *pop.* 2,171.

Curry, in *Oregon*, a S.W. co., bordering on California. *Area*, abt. 1,550 sq. m. The Pacific Ocean bounds it on the W., and it is drained by Rogue, Elk, and Chetcoe rivers. The surface is mountainous, and the soil fertile. *Cap.* Ellensburg. *Pop.* 504.

Cur'ry-comb, *n.* A comb for rubbing and cleaning the coat of a horse's skin.

Cur'rying, *n.* (*Arts and Trades.*) The art of dressing skins after they are tanned, for the purposes of the shoemaker, saddler, harness-maker, &c.; or of giving them the necessary smoothness, lustre, color, and suppleness. The operation of currying is performed in two ways: either upon the flesh (or inner side), or on the hair (or outer side), or, as it is technically called, the *grain*; and consists chiefly in beating or pummelling the skin, smoothing and dressing it, and finally imbuing it with certain oily matters, so as to render it supple and water-proof.

Cur'ry-powder, *n.* (*Cookery.*) See CURRY.

Curry's Run, in *Kentucky*, a P. O. of Harrison co.

Cur'rysville, in *Indiana*, a village of Sullivan co.

Curse, *v. a.*, (*imp.* and *pp.* CURSED, or CURST.) [A.S. *cursian*, *corsian*, from *cross.*] To execrate in the name of the cross, or by the sign of the cross; to utter a wish of evil against one; to invoke a malediction upon; to imprecate.

"O Luxury! thou *curst* by Heaven's decree."—*Goldsmith.*

—To injure; to harass or torment by great calamities.

"Impose
Thy plagues, and *curse* 'em with such sous as those."—*Pope.*

—*v. n.* To utter imprecations or maledictions; to affirm or deny with imprecations of divine vengeance; to swear; as, to *curse* one's own stupidity.

—*n.* The expression of a wish of evil to another; imprecation or denunciation of evil.

"*Curses*, not loud, but deep." — *Shaks.*

—Malediction; execration; anathema; divine or solemn condemnation; as, a father's *curse.*

"The pritual eldest *curse* . . . a brother's murder."—*Shaks.*

—Torment; vexation; cause of great affliction: as, the *curse* of ignorance.

"Built in the eclipse and rigg'd with *curses* dark."—*Milton.*

Curs'ed, *a.* Deserving a curse: execrable; detestable; hateful; abominable; as, a *cursed* act of folly.

"Let us fly this *cursed* place." — *Milton.*

—Causing trouble, torment, vexation, or calamity.

"Where wounding thorns and *cursed* thistles grew." —*Prior.*

Curs'edly, *adv.* In a manner worthy of being cursed or execrated: badly; mischievously; miserably; troublesomely; as, this boot pinches *cursedly.* (Colloq.)

Curs'edness, *n.* State or condition of being under a curse, or of being denounced to evil and calamity.

Curs'er, *n.* One who curses; a swearer.

"Uncle Toby was an awful *curser*."—*Smollett.*

Cur'ship, *n.* Dogship; meanness; scoundrelism. (R.) *Johnson.*

"How durst he, I say, oppose thy *curship*
'Gainst arms, authority and worship?"—*Hudibras.*

Cur'sitor, *n.* [L. Lat.] (*Eng. Law.*) Clerks belonging to the chancery, who make out original writs, and are called *clerks of course.*

Cur'sive, *a.* [It. *corsivo*, from Lat. *curro*, *cursus*, to run.] Running; flowing; coursing; as, a *cursive* handwriting.

Cur'sor, *n.* [Lat.] That part of a mathematical instrument which slides to and fro upon another part.

Curso'res, (RUNNERS,) *n. pl.* [Lat. *curro*, *cursus*, to run.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of birds including those which are disabled from flight by the restricted development of the wings, but which possess superior powers of running from the compensating size and strength of the legs; the Ostrich (*Fig.* 395), Rhea, Cassowary (*Fig.* 415), Emu, Bustard, and Apteryx, are examples of this order.

Curso'rial, *a.* Suitable for running or walking.

Cur'sorily, *adv.* In a running or hasty manner; slightly; hastily; without due attention.

Cur'sory, *a.* [Lat. *cursorius*, from *curro*, *cursus*, to run.] Hasty; superficial; careless; desultory; inattentive.

"A *cursory* and superficial view."—*Addison.*

Curst, *imp.* and *pp.* of CURSE, *q. v.*

Curt, *a.* [Lat. *curtus*; Fr. *court*, *courte.*] Short; brief; curtailed; mutilated; pithy; laconic; crusty; as, a *curt* answer.

Curt, *a.* A contraction for CURRENT, *q. v.*

Curtail', *v. a.* [Fr. *court*, and *tailler*, to cut, from L. Lat. *taliare*, to cut, from Lat. *talea*, a cutting. See TALLY.] To shorten; to cut off the end or a part; to diminish; to contract; as, to *curtail* expenditure.

"Abominable *curtailings* and quaint moderuisms."—*Swift.*

Cur'tail-dog, *n.* A dog *lawed*, or mutilated according to forest law by having its tail cut off, and thereby becoming excluded from sporting purposes. A badly trained sporting-dog.

Curtail'er, *n.* One who curtails, shortens, or lops off the end of anything.

Curtail-step, *n.* (*Arch.*) The lowest step in a flight of stairs, ending at its outer extremity in a scroll projecting beyond the ordinary line of the staircase.

Cur'tain, *n.* [It. *cortina*, a bed-curtain, from *corte*, a court; Fr. *courtine.*] A cloth hanging round a bed, at a window, or in a theatre, which may be contracted or expanded at pleasure.

"The fringed *curtains* of thine eye advance."—*Shaks.*

—A small hanging or cape falling over the back part of a woman's neck; as, the *curtain* of a bonnet.

(*Fort.*) That part of the rampart which is built

between the bastions, and, consequently, connects their flanks. The *C.* is generally defended by a ravelin or redoubt, and other outworks constructed immediately

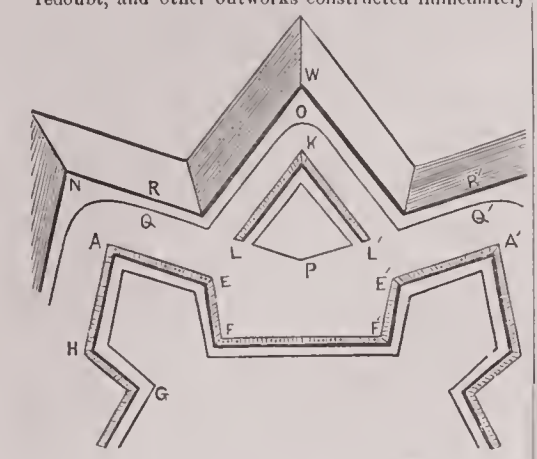


Fig. 745. — SYSTEM OF FORTIFICATION.

in front of it, to save it from being too much exposed to the direct fire of the enemy, with whom it is an object to effect a breach in it as soon as possible. In *Fig.* 745, which shows a ground-plan of some of the elements of a regular fortification, F F is the *curtain;* H A E F, a *bastion.* The component parts of the bastion are thus designated; A H and A E, the two *faces;* E F and G H, the two *flanks;* A, the *salient;* F G, the *gorge;* and H and E, the *shoulders:* M N is the *rampart;* M O, the *parapet* on the rampart: Q P Q, the *ditch:* N O, the *covert-way;* R W R, the *glacis;* K L L, a *ravelin.*

Behind the curtain, in secret: in a private manner.

To draw the curtain, to close it, so as to shut out the light; to conceal any object.

"The *curtain* will soon be *drawn* between my friend and me." *Pope.*

To drop the curtain, to end a performance.

—*v. a.* To inclose or surround with curtains: to furnish or equip with curtains; as, to *curtain* a window.

"Wicked dreams abuse the *curtain'd* sleep."—*Shaks.*

Cur'tain-lecture, *n.* A lecture or homily delivered by a wife to her husband, when in bed, upon the shortcomings and errors of his daily life.

"The *curtain-lecture* makes a mournful bed."—*Dryden.*

Cur'tal, *a.* Curt; brief; short; laconic; as, a "*curtal* aphorism."—*Milton.*

Cur'tal-axe, Cur'tle-axe, *n.* (*Mil.*) See the modern spelling, CUTLASS.

Curta'na, Curtein', *n.* (*Hist.*) The Sword of Mercy, carried before the English monarchs, on the occasion of their coronation; first used at the coronation of King Edward the Confessor.

Cur'tate, *a.* [Lat. *curtatus.*] (*Astron.*) Applied to denote a planet's distance from the sun reduced to the plane of the ecliptic. The curtate (or shortened) distance is therefore equal to the true distance multiplied by the co-sine of the planet's heliocentric altitude.

Curta'tion, *n.* (*Astron.*) The interval between the true and the curtate distance of a planet from the sun.

Curt'esy, or **Court'esy of England,** *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) The right of a husband who has married a wife seised in fee simple, or fee tail general, or heiress in special tail, and has issue male or female born alive, and which by possibility may inherit, — to hold her lands after her death for his life. Thus, four things are said to be necessary to give an estate by the curtesy: marriage, seisin of the wife, issue, and death of the wife.

Cur'tilage, *n.* [O. Fr. *courtillage*, from L. Lat. *cortillagium.*] (*Law.*) A court-yard or close, comprised within the fence surrounding a dwelling-house.

Curtis, BENJAMIN ROBBINS, an American judge and juridical writer, B. at Watertown, Mass., 1809. In 1851, he became a judge of the Supreme Court of the U. States, and was one of the counsel of Pres. Johnson in 1868. D. 1874.

Cur'tis, GEORGE WILLIAM, an American author, B. in 1824, at Providence, R. I. After following various pursuits, he went to Europe in 1846, and extended his travels to Egypt and Syria. In 1850, he published his first work, *Nile Notes of a Howadji.* That was followed by *Lotos Eating* (1851), and *The Howadji in Syria* (1852). He has for many years been editor of *Harper's Monthly Magazine.* His *Potiphar Papers* appeared in book form in 1853.

Curtis, GEORGE TICKNOR. See SUPPLEMENT.

Curtis Corner, in *Maine*, a P.O. of Androscoggin co.

Curtis Mills, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of Alamance co.

Cur'tisville, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Coles co.

Curtisville, in *Indiana*, a post village of Tipton co.

Curtisville, in *Massachusetts*, a village of Stockbridge township, Berkshire co., about 12 miles W. by S. of Boston.

Curtius, MARCUS, (*kur'she-us,*) a Roman hero, who devoted himself to the infernal gods for the safety of his country. According to the legend, a wide chasm having suddenly appeared in the Forum, the oracle declared that it never would close until Rome threw into it its most precious possessions. Thereupon *C.*, arming himself, mounted his horse, and saying that Rome contained nothing more precious to its greatness than a valiant citizen fully accoutred for battle, he solemnly threw himself into the abyss, which instantly closed over his head, B. C. 362.

Cur'tius Ru'fus, QUINTUS, a Roman historian, who wrote the history of Alexander the Great in ten books, the first two of which are lost. The exact period in which he flourished is not known; for though his style would indicate that he lived in one of the best periods of the Latin language, no writer of any earlier date than the 12th century has made any mention of his work.

Curt'ly, *adv.* Briefly; pithily; laconically; shortly.

Curt'ness, *n.* Shortness; brevity; as, *curtness* of speech.

Curt'sy, *n.* See COURTESY.

Curugu'aty, a village of Paraguay, 135 m. N.E. of Asuncion.

Cu'rule Mag'istracies, *n. pl.* (*Anc. Hist.*) Were those of the greatest dignity in the Roman state; and were distinguished from all others by the privilege enjoyed by the persons who held them of sitting on ivory chairs (*sellæ curules*) when engaged in their public functions. The curule magistrates were the consuls, prætors, censors, and chief ædiles; which last, on account of this privilege, were called *curule*, to distinguish them from the plebeian ædiles.

Cur'val, Cur'veut, *a.* (*Her.*) Curved; bent in the form of a bow.

Cur'vate, Cur'vated, *a.* [From Lat. *curvatus.*] Curved; bent in a regular form; crooked.

Curva'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *curvo.*] The act of bending or curving.

Cur'vative, *a.* (*Bot.*) With the leaves somewhat curving.

Cur'vature, *n.* [Lat. *curvatura*, from *curvo, curvatus*, to bend, to curve.] (*Geom.*) The amount of bending or deflection of a curve from its tangent at any point. The circle being the curve whose *C.* is uniform, is always used as a measure of the curvature of other curves; that is to say, the curvature at any point of a curve is the same as that of the osculating circle at that point. —*Absolute C.* The *C.* of the osculating circle of a non-plane curve. The term *absolute* is employed in consequence of such curves possessing a *second C.*, or *torsion*, in virtue of which they are continually deflected from a plane. —*Line of C.*, is a line traced upon a surface such that the normals at any two consecutive points meet one another. Since, of all the normals to a surface at points consecutive to a given one, only two meet the normal at that point, and the planes containing the latter normal and the two former are always at right angles to one another; it follows that through every point of a surface pass two lines of *C.* which cut one another perpendicularly, and are touched by the two principal normal sections. —*Spherical C.* is a term applied to a non-plane curve, denoting the *C.* of any great circle of the osculating sphere. The *radius* and *centre* of *spherical C.* are respectively the radius and centre of this sphere. The *C.* of an *umbilical* point of a surface is also said to be spherical, and a line every point of which is an umbilic on the surface is called a *line of spherical C.* —*C. of Surfaces.* The *C.* of a surface at any point may be considered as determined by that of the plane sections through the point. The methods of finding the *centres* and radii of *C.* are given in every treatise on surfaces.

Curve, *a.* [Lat. *curvus*; Fr. *courbe*; Gael. *crub*, to crouch, *crubadh*, a bending; Heb. *kaphaph*, to bend, to curve: O. Heb *kapha*, to bend, to bow.] Bending; crooked; inflected in a regular form, and forming part of a circle; as, a *curve* line.

—*n.* A bending without angles; that which is bent; a flexure; an arch or arc; a bow.

(*Geom.*) A line which, running on continually and gradually in all directions, may be cut by a right line in more points than one. The theory of *C.* forms a very important branch of the higher mathematical science; but only those *C.* that follow some law in their change of direction can form the subject of geometrical speculation. The law of the circle is that all portions of the *C.* are equidistant from one point, called a *centre.* The invention of defining *C.* by algebraic equation is due to Descartes, and the law of a plane *C.* is generally expressed by an equation between the co-ordinates of any point in it referred to a fixed point. Descartes divided all *C.* into two classes, —*geometrical* and *mechanical.* It is now the custom to indicate the same distinctions by the terms *algebraic* and *transcendental.* The *C.* is called algebraic when its equation only contains the powers of *x* and *y;* and it is called transcendental when the equation contains other functions, such as logarithms of *x* and *y.* Algebraic *C.* are divided into different orders, according to the degree of the equation which expresses the relation between their co-ordinates. Straight lines are said to be of the first order, because the equation of a straight line contains no powers or products of the variables *x* and *y.* A *C.* of the second is one of which the equation rises to two dimensions, and the *C.* which it includes are the circle, the ellipse, the hyperbola, and the parabola. Out of the infinite number of *C.* that can be drawn, very few comparatively have received definite names. Besides the four mentioned above, which form the conic sections, there are the semi-cubical parabola, the cissoid of Dioclès, the conchoid of Nicomedes, the cycloid, the trochoid, the *C.* of sines, co-sines, tangents, the logarithmic *C.*, &c.

Curve, *v. a.* To bend: to crook; to inflect; to form into an arch; as, to *curve* a bow.

—*v. i.* To bend or trend by degrees from a stated course; as, a *curving* path.

Curv'edness, *n.* State of being curved.

Cur'vet, *n.* [Fr. *courbette*; It. *corvetta*, from Lat. *curvo*, to bend, to curve.] (*Manege.*) A particular leap of a horse, in which he bends his body, and springs out, raising his fore-legs together.

—A frolic; a prank; a piece of fun.

—*v. n.* To leap; to bound; to spring and form a curvet, as a horse.

—To leap; to frisk; to use a license.

"Cry hold! to thy tongue, I prithee; it *curvets* unseasonably." *Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To make to curvet, frisk, or leap.

Curvel'lo, a town of Brazil, prov. of Minas Geraes, 150 m. N.N.W. of Villa Rica; *pop.* about 2,000.

Curve'ton, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Cass co.

Curvi-cau'date, *a.* [Lat. *curvus*, and *cauda*, a tail.] Crooked-tailed.

Curvi-cos'tate, *a.* [Lat. *curvus*, and *costa*, a rib.] Presenting small, curved ribs.

Curviden'tate, *a.* [Lat. *curvus*, and *dentis*, a tooth.] Possessing bent or curved teeth.

Curvifol'iate, *a.* [Lat. *curvus*, and *folium*, a leaf.] With leaves bending backward.

Cur'viform, *a.* [Lat. *curvus*, and *forma*, form.] Of a curved or crooked form.

Curvilin'ead, *n.* (*Geom.*) An instrument for tracing curved lines.

Curvilin'eal, Curvilin'ear, *a.* [Lat. *curvus*, and *linea*, a line.] Consisting of, or bounded by, curved lines; as, a *curvilinear* orbit.

Curvilinear'ity, *n.* State or quality of being curvilinear.

Curvilin'early, *adv.* In a curvilinear form or manner.

Cur'vinerved, *a.* [Lat. *curvus*, and *nervus*, a nerve.] With the veins curved.

Curviros'tra, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Cross-bills, a genus of birds, family *Fringillidæ*, much resembling bull-finches, linnets, &c., except in the bill, which is altogether singular, the two mandibles crossing each other at the points, when the bill is closed. This bill, which at first seems to be "an error and defect in nature," is articulated to the head in such a manner, that the mandibles are capable not merely of vertical but of lateral motion; and muscles of extraordinary power are provided for moving them. The result of this is, that the cross-bills readily obtain their principal food, the seeds of firs and pines, by tearing up the cones. They bring the points of the mandibles together — which they can do so as to pick up a very small seed — and insert it into the cone, when a powerful lateral movement widens the opening quite sufficiently; and the tongue, which terminates in a singular movable scoop, is inserted to detach the seed.



Fig. 746.
WHITE-WINGED CROSS-BILL. (*C. leucoptera.*) N. America.

The power of the bill is such that it can be employed in its lateral movements to tear wood to pieces, and cross-bills in confinement seem to take a mischievous pleasure in so employing it, and by this means, and pulling at wires, soon destroy any ordinary cage. They are native of both hemispheres. The white-winged Cross-bill, *C. leucoptera*, of N. America, is of a dull red color, the wings and tail dark blackish-brown, with white bands upon the wings. It is about six inches long.

Curviros'tral, *a.* [Lat. *curvus*, and *rostrum*, a beak.] Having a curved or crooked beak or bill.

Cur'vity, *n.* [Lat. *curvitas.*] A curvature; a bending in a regular form; crookedness.

Cur'vograph, *n.* (*Geom.*) Same as ARCOGRAPH, *q. v.*

Cur'wensville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Pike township, Clearfield co.: *pop.* 556.

Curzola, (*koor-zo'la.*) (anc. *Corcyra Nigra*, so called from the sombre color of its pine-forests.) An island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, Lat. 42° 57′ N., Lon. 17° E. It has a length of about 25 m., with an average breadth of 4 m. It is well covered with wood, which on the S. coast grows down to the water-edge. The woods furnish ship-timber; a considerable quantity of wine is raised, and the fisheries of the coast are productive. The population numbers altogether 6,500; about 2,000 of whom are located in the town of *C.*, at the N.E. extremity of the island.

Cuscuta'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The Dodder family, an order of plants, alliance *Solanales.* DIAG. 5 free stamens, basal placentæ, and a filiform spiral embryo. The plants composing it are distinguished from those of *Convolvulaceæ* by their parasitic habit, by the absence of leaves, by the tube of the corolla being furnished with scales alternating with the segments, and by having a thread-like coiled embryo with almost obsolete cotyledons. They are chiefly natives of temperate climates, and are often very destructive to flax, clover, and other crops. There are 50 species in two genera.

Cush. [Heb., black.] (*Script.*) The name of a region inhabited by tribes of the Hamite family, so called. But there seems to have been an antediluvian Cush (*Gen.* ii. 13). If so, it was in Asia; and Cush the Hamite may have had his name from a settlement or allotment there. Leaving this as a matter upon which we can do little more than conjecture, it may be observed that the chief habitations of the Cushites were to the south of Egypt, in the extensive tracts called Ethiopia (*Ezek.* xxix. 10). They also appear to have spread in the Arabian peninsula, where were tribes descended from them (*Gen.* x. 7).

Cush'ites, *n. pl.* See CUSH.

Cush, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Clearfield co.

Cush'at, *n.* [A. S. *cuscote.*] The Ring-dove or Wood-pigeon, *Columba palumbus.*

"While thro' the braes the *cushat* croods." — *Burns.*

Cush'ew-bird, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The bird *Crax Pauxi.* See PENELOPIDÆ.

Cush'ing, CALEB, an American statesman, b. at Salisbury, Massachusetts, 1800. He devoted himself to the study of the law, and commenced practice at Newburyport, in 1825. Elected to the State senate in 1826, he visited Europe in 1829, and published on his return his *Reminiscences of Spain*, and *Historical and Political Review of the Revolution of Three Days in France.* In 1835 he was returned by the State of Massachusetts to Congress, a position that he retained for four consecutive terms. During this period he supported the policy of President Adams, and was a consistent Whig until the time of Pres. Tyler. In 1843 Pres. Tyler nominated him Secretary of the Treasury, but the appointment was rejected by the Senate. He was thereupon chosen to conduct the mission to China, and concluded the first American treaty with that court. On his return he was elected to the Massachusetts legislature a third time, when, in 1847, a bill to appropriate funds to equip the Massachusetts regiment of volunteers having been defeated in the legislature, he equipped them from his private means, and as their colonel marched with them to the Rio Grande in Mexico, where he was made brigadier-general by Gen. Taylor. In 1853, Pres. Pierce made him his Attorney-General. In 1868, armed with ample powers from the government, he went to the U. States of Colombia, and returned in 1869, after concluding the *Caleb Cushing Treaty*, which permits the U. States govt. to survey the route for, and to construct a ship-canal across the Isthmus of Darien. In 1872, he served as American commissioner at Geneva for the settlement of the Alabama question, and in 1873, was appointed minister to Spain. D. Jan., 1879.

Cushing, in *Maine*, a p.-v. and twp. of Knox co.

Cushion, (*kush'un,*) *n.* [Fr. *coussin*, from O. Ger. *kusso, kussin*, a cushion, a pillow.] A pillow for a seat; a soft pad placed on the seat of a chair, &c.; a stuffed bag; something resembling a pillow; as, an engraver's *cushion.*

"To rest, the *cushion*, and soft dean invite." — *Pope.*

—The padded edge of a billiard-table.

—*v. a.* To seat on a cushion. — To supply or fit with cushions; as, to *cushion* a seat. — To conceal or hide, as beneath a cushion.

Cush'ion-capital, *n.* (*Arch.*) The capital of a column so sculptured as to resemble a cushion pressed down by the weight of its entablature.

Cush'ion-dance, *n.* (*Games.*) A social dance, formerly common among young people at rustic feasts, &c., in England.

Cush'louet, *n.* [Fr. *coussinet.*] A small cushion.

Cush'iony, *a.* Soft; pliable; elastic; resembling a cushion.

Cusk, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Brosinius vulgaris*, a sea-fish of the genus GADUS, *q. v.*

Cusp, *n.* [Lat. *cuspis*, a point.] (*Arch.*) A term applied to the points formed by the meeting of curves in the interior of trefoils, quatrefoils, &c.; and in the ornamental stone tracery of church-windows these points are often adorned with foliage. The cusp was introduced towards the close of the first period of Gothic architecture.

(*Geom.*) When two curves touch, or appear to touch each other, and terminate in a point at which they have a common tangent, this point is called the *cusp of the curve.* If we conceive a curve to be generated by a moving point, then a *C.* is where the point suddenly stops and *returns* for a time in the same general direction as that in which it was moving when it reached the *C.* point. Cusps are of two kinds: 1, when the two branches, A B, A C, have their convexities turned in the same direction with respect to the common tangent at

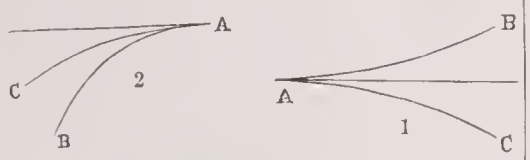


Fig. 747.

the *C.* point, as in 1, *fig.* 747; 2, when they have their convexities turned in opposite directions to the common tangent at the *C.* point, as in 2, *fig.* 747.

(*Astron.*) The point or horn of the moon or other luminary shaped like a crescent.

(*Astrol.*) The beginning of a house, when calculating a nativity.

Cusped', *a.* Possessing a cusp or cusps.

Cus'pidal, *a.* Terminating in a curved point.

Cus'pidate, Cus'pidated, *a.* [Lat. *cuspido, cuspidatus*, from *cuspis*, a point.] (*Bot.*) Suddenly terminating in a point; spear-pointed.

Cus'pis, *n.* [Lat.] The sharp end of a thing; a point.

Cussawa'go, or COSSAWA'GO, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Crawford co.; *pop.* 1,674.

Cussawa'go Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, rises in Erie co., and joins French Creek near Meadville, in Crawford co.

Cus'seta, in *Alabama*, a township of Chambers co., abt. 65 m. N E. of Montgomery; *pop.* 1,205.

Cusseta, in *Georgia*, a twp. and post-vill. cap. of Chattahoochee co., abt. 19 m. S.E. of Columbus; *pop.* 1,690.

Cus'tar, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Wood co.

Cus'tard, *n.* [W. *cwstard*; probably from *caws*, cheese, curd.] (*Cookery.*) A curdy kind of composition, of milk and eggs, sweetened and spiced, and then baked or boiled for the table.

Cus'tard-apple, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name given in the W. Indies to the eatable fruit of the different species of the genus ANONA, *q. v.*

Cus'tard's, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-vill. of Crawford co.

Custine', ADAM PHILIPPE, COMTE DE, (*kus'teen,*) a French general, b. at Metz, 1740. He entered the army early in life, and attracted the notice of Frederic of Prussia, under whom he served in the Seven Years' War. He afterwards accepted a commission in one of the French regiments serving in the American war against the English; and on returning to France was made governor of Toulon. In 1792 he had the command of the army of the Rhine; but being suddenly summoned to Paris, the tyrants of the hour sent him to the guillotine, August, 1793, there to expiate the crime of mis-success.

Custo'dial, *a.* Relating to custody, control, or guardianship.

Custo'dian, Custo'dier, *n.* [From Lat. *custos.*] A keeper; a guardian; one who has the care or custody of anything.

Custo'diaushlp, *n.* Office or employment of a custodian.

Cus'tody, *n.* [Lat. *custodia*, from *custos*, a watchman or keeper; probably from *con* and *adsto* — *ad*, by, and *sto*, to stand.] A standing by; a watching; a keeping; a guarding; care; guardianship; watch; — specifically, safe-keeping by the hands of judicial power; as, in the *custody* of the law. — Confinement; imprisonment; deprivation of liberty; restraint of personal freedom. — Defence; security; preservation from danger.

Custom, (*kus'tum,*) *n.* [O. Fr. *coustume*; Fr. *coutume*, from Armor. *kustum* — *kóz*, old, and *stum*, usage; It. *costuma*; Lat. *consuesco, consuetus*, to be accustomed.] A frequent or common use or practice; a frequent repetition of the same act; habit; way; long-established practice or usage; established mode; habitual practice; manner; fashion; as, the *customs* and manners of a people. — Business support; a buying of goods; practice of frequenting a shop and purchasing or ordering to be done; patronage.

"Let him have your *custom*, but not your votes." — *Addison.*

(*Physiol.*) Custom differs from habit, with which it is usually coupled, in being a frequent repetition of the same act, whereas habit is the effect which such custom produces upon the mind or body. Custom is well said to be "a second nature." It is able to give a man inclinations and capacities altogether different from those he was born with. Acts that are at first most disagreeable to us, or are only accomplished with the utmost difficulty, become, by each repeated act, more easy and pleasant; until at length it may be difficult, or even impossible, for us to refrain from doing them. Physiologists tell us that every act of the body — nay, even every thought of the mind, destroys a certain portion of the matter of our body; but, by that very act of destruction, an increased energy or vitality is communicated to the part, by means of which, in a healthy and normal condition, a larger quantity of fresh matter is attracted to the part, and by this means an increased store of materials is laid up for future use. By this means the arm of the blacksmith acquires strength; the foot of the dancer, and the hand of the musician, their dexterity. The effect of custom is not discernible during the vivacity of youth; in middle age it gains ground, and in old age it governs without control. To introduce an active habit, the mere repetition of acts is not sufficient, without length of time. The acts require to be separated from each other by short intervals of time, in order to acquire their full force; and the more regular and uniform any operation is, the sooner it becomes habitual. Some pleasures are strengthened by custom, which in other cases beget familiarity and indifference, or even disgust. Custom blunts the edge of distress and pain; yet the want of anything to which we have been long accustomed is a kind of torture. The power of custom is a happy contrivance for our good. The mind grows fond of those actions which it is accustomed to; and what was at first difficult and disagreeable, becomes at length easy and pleasant; so that even our employments come to be changed into our diversions. It thus also distributes a corresponding amount of pleasure among all ranks of life; for while it renders pleasant the labors of the poor man, the pleasures of the rich man lose their effects from satiety. Satiety is necessary to check exquisite pleasures, which would otherwise engross the mind and withdraw it from more important pursuits. From a consideration of the effects of custom we can see the importance of that precept which the heathen philosopher Pythagoras is said to have given to his disciples, *Optimum vitæ genus elegite, nam consuetudo faciet jucundissimum* — "Select that course of life which is the best, and custom will render it the most pleasant."

(*Law.*) Such a usage as by common consent and uniform practice has become the law of the place, or of the subject-matter to which it relates. It differs from prescription, which is personal, and is annexed to the person of the owner of a particular estate; while the other is local, and relates to a particular district. To render a custom valid, it has been said that the following qualities are requisite: 1. Antiquity; *i. e.* that it shall have been used as far back as time of legal memory, that is, "for so long a time that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." 2. Continuance without interruption. 3. Without dispute. 4. It must be reasonable; and 5. Certain. 6. Compulsory. 7. Customs must be consistent with each other. Customs in derogation of the common law must be construed strictly.—*Customs* (*coutumes*), in the law of France, were the laws relating both to movable and immovable property, peculiar to different districts of the kingdom before the Revolution. Districts governed by customs were commonly termed *pays coutumiers*; in contradistinction to the remainder of the realm, which, being under the civil law, was termed *pays de droit Romain.* The pays coutumiers embraced all the north of France.

(*Pol.*) *Custom duties* are duties charged upon commodities on their being imported into, or exported from, a country. They appear to have been called customs from being customary payments, or payments which had been in use from time immemorial. They seem to have existed in every commercial country. The trouble and expense necessarily incurred by a government in making provision for the commerce of a country, naturally led to its seeking some means of remuneration, and none seemed so fair and reasonable as that it should fall on the goods or vessels on whose behalf they were incurred. As a large portion of the entire revenue of this country is derived from the custom duties, they are of the utmost importance to our prosperity, and there are many important questions connected with them. The duties should in no case be so high as to encourage smuggling; nor, indeed, in most cases, so as to interfere with their consumption; neither should they in general be too low, for then they must be extended over a great number of articles, by which means the expense of collection is largely increased, and the freedom of the trader much interfered with. They should be levied, as much as possible, on articles that do not constitute necessaries of life, or accessories to manufacturing industry. Moderate custom duties are among the least objectionable of all taxes, as they interfere little with the operations of the manufacturer or trader, in many cases serving rather as a protection to the former, and are (or at least can be) collected at a relatively small expense. The receipts from customs, in the U. States, and for the year ending June 30, 1869, aggregated $159,592,880.56.

Cus'tomable, *a.* [O. Fr. *coustumable.*] Common; usual; customary; habitual. — Liable to the payment of the duties called customs.

Cus'tomableness, *n.* Frequency; habit; conformity to custom.

Cus'tomably, *adv.* According to custom; in an accustomed manner.

"Kingdoms have been *customably* carried away by right of succession, according to proximity of blood." — *Hammond.*

Cus'tomarily, *adv.* Habitually; commonly.

Cus'tomariness, *n.* Frequency; commonness of occurrence; habitual practice or habit.

Cus'tomary, *a.* [Fr. *coutumier*; L. Lat. *coustumarius*, liable to the tax or tribute of the *coustuma.*] According to custom, or prescription, or to established or common usage or habit; usual; common; habitual; ordinary; accustomed; as, a *customary* compliment.

"The prejudices of education and *customary* belief." — *Glanville.*

(*Law.*) Holding or held by custom; as, a *customary* service.

—*n.* A book containing laws and usages, or customs. *Cowell.*

Cus'tomer, *n.* One who is in the habit of purchasing at a shop, market, &c.; one who buys goods or wares; an accustomed buyer or employer.

"Poor tradesmen do . . . persuade *customers* to buy their goods." *Lord Roscommon.*

An ugly customer, one who is hard to manage; a person who is apt to prove dangerous or intractable.

Cus'tom-house, *n.* The house or public building set apart for the collection of customs; an office where vessels are entered and cleared, and where the customs-duties are paid, or security is given for the payment.

Cus'tos, *n.*; *pl.* CUSTODES. [Lat.] A custodian; a keeper.

Cus'tos-brev'ium, *n.* (*Law.*) In England, the chief-clerk of the Court of Common Pleas.

Custo'za, or **Custoz'za,** a small place of N. Italy, near Mantua. Here the Italians were defeated by the Austrians under Marshal Radetsky, July 23, 1848; and on June 24, 1866, they were again defeated by the Austrians.

Cus'tos-rotulo'rum, *n.* [L. Lat.] In England and Ireland, the principal magistrate of a county, who has charge of the official records.

Cus'trel, *n.* A knight's buckler. — A beaker or wine-flagon.

Cus'trin, in Prussia. See KÜSTRIN.

Cut, *v. a.* (*Imp.* and *pp.* CUT.) [Swed. and Goth. *kotta*, to cut; Lith. *kertû*; Gr. *keirō*, the *t* being thrown away, like the Slav. *korjû*, to cut; Icel. *kutr*, a small knife, *kuta*, to cut with a knife; Sansk. *krit*, to cut; allied to Lat. *cædo*, to cut, *culter*, a knife: Gr. *kopto*, to cut.] To separate the parts of any body by an edged instrument; to make a gash, wound, incision, or notch; to divide or sever into pieces by an edged instrument.

"The sword of justice *cuts* upon the knot." — *Dryden.*

—To hew; to cleave; to lop; to slash; to sever for gathering; as, to *cut* timber, to *cut* grass.

—To divide and sever by cutting; to dock; to curtail; as, *cut* the nails. — To carve; to divide or apportion by cutting; as, to *cut* a plate of beef.

—To carve; to hew out; to shape or form by cutting; as, to *cut* a profile.

"Why should a man whose blood is warm within,
Sit, like his grandsire, *cut* in alabaster?" — *Shaks.*

—To penetrate; to pierce; to affect deeply; to wound or hurt the sensibility or feelings of; as, a *cutting* rebuke.

—To intersect; to cross; to divide by passing through; as, to make a short *cut* over a common; to *cut* at right angles, as a horizontal line and a vertical one.

—To divide into two sections or portions; as, to cut a pack of cards.

"And frankly leave us, human elves,
To *cut* and shuffle for ourselves." — *Prior.*

—To geld: to castrate; to emasculate; as, to *cut* a horse.

Cut and dried; *cut and dry*: done with preparation; in readiness for use; as, to have a thing all *cut and dried* beforehand.

"Sets of phrases, *cut and dry*." — *Swift.*

Cut glass. Glass cut and polished by friction into ornamental shapes and designs. — *Cut nail.* See NAIL.

To cut a dash, figure, or *shine,* to make a show or display. (Colloq.) — *To cut a caper,* to do something eccentric or fantastical; to play a prank. — *To cut down,* to fell; to hew down; — hence, to surpass; to abase; to put down by force of contrast.

"His natural eloquence *cuts down* the finest orator." — *Addison.*

To lessen; to abate; to curtail; as, to *cut down* expenses.

To cut lots, to draw lots by cutting cards.

To cut off, to separate from the other parts by cutting: to intercept: to destroy; to put an end to: as, to *cut off* an enemy's retreat, to *cut off* from an inheritance, to be *cut off* by death.

"*Cut off* from hope, abandoned to despair." — *Prior.*

To cut out, to shape; to form; to adapt; as, to *cut out* a garment.

"Every man had *cut out* a place for himself." — *Addison.*

To take the place of; to debar; to surpass; to outdo; as, to *cut out* a rival in the affections of a mistress.

"I am *cut out* from anything but common acknowledgment." *Pope.*

To seize by stratagem; to capture by a bold dash; as, *cut out* a ship from under the enemy's guns.

To cut short, to hinder or put a stop to by sudden interruption; to bring to an unexpected check; to abridge; to render abortive; as, to *cut short* an opponent's speech, to *cut* a man *short* of his pay.

"Achilles *cut* him *short*; and thus replied." — *Dryden.*

To cut under, to compete with by offering at a lower price; to undersell; to undervalue; as, to *cut under* at market. — *To cut up.* To cut to pieces; to damage, hurt, injure, or demolish; to eradicate; as, to *cut up* a bullock, to have one's book *cut up* by a reviewer, to be *cut up* in mind.

"This doctrine *cuts up* all government by the roots." — *Locke.*

To cut a person, or *the acquaintance of.* To drop all intercourse with; to ostracise; to give the cold shoulder.

To cut the cards. To divide a pack of cards, in order to determine the trump, deal, or pitch.

To cut the teeth. To have the teeth to appear through the gums.

—*v. i.* To pass into, or through, and sever; as, to *cut* a man's leg off; — to enter, and divide the parts; to incise; as, to *cut* for the stone; — to interfere: as, a *cutting* horse; — to separate a pack of cards by dividing it into two portions; as, to *cut* for partners.

—To bolt; to run with haste; to dart away with speed; as, to *cut* and run. (Vulgar.) — *To cut one's lucky.* To make off without ceremony; to run away at short notice. (Vulgar.) — *To cut across.* To pass by the most direct way; as, to *cut across* a common. — *To cut in.* To join; to cast one's lot with; as, to *cut in* for a rubber at whist. — *To cut into.* To join, or interrupt without leave or ceremony; as, to *cut into* a conversation.

—*n.* The longitudinal opening made by an edged or sharp instrument, as distinguished from that made by perforation with a pointed weapon or instrument; — hence, a gash: a cleft; a notch; a wound; a slash; as, a sabre-*cut.* (Opposed to *thrust.*) — Action, stroke, or blow given with an edged instrument, as an axe, a sword, knife, &c.; — hence, a hurt, a wound, an injury. — A stroke or blow made by an instrument other than a tool or weapon; as, the *cut* of a whip.

—A sarcasm; a severe remark or criticism; personal slight or discourtesy; avoidance; as, to give a person the *cut* direct.

"This was the unkindest *cut* of all." — *Shaks.*

—A channel; a ditch; a groove; a furrow; a notch; a canal; any hollow in a surface made by cutting.

"This great *cut* or ditch Sesostris . . . purposed to have made . . . wider and deeper." — *Knolles.*

—A part cut off; any small piece or shred; a portion; as, a *cut* of mutton, a *cut* of scantling.

"It hath a number of short *cuts* or shreddings." — *Hooker.*

—Aspect of the nature of the wound left by a cut; as, an open *cut*, a deep *cut*, a clean *cut*, &c.

—A near passage or way by which an angle of distance is avoided; as, a short *cut* homewards.

"There is a shorter *cut*, an easier passage." — *Decay of Piety.*

—A picture cut or carved upon a block or stamp of wood or copper; — whether instrument or impression; as, a work illustrated with *cuts.*

"Prints or *cuts* of martyrs." — *Browne.*

—Act of dividing a pack of cards into two portions; as, a *cut* for trump.

"The deal, the shuffle, and the *cut*." — *Swift.*

—Manner in which a thing is cut; form; shape; mode; style; fashion; as, the *cut* of a dress-coat, the *cut* of the whiskers.

"Their clothes are after such a Pagan *cut*." — *Shaks.*

—A gelding; a castrated horse or mule.

—A lot drawn by cutting sticks, or slips of paper.

"A man may as reasonably draw *cuts* for his tenets, and regulate his persuasion by the cast of a die." — *Locke.*

Cut and long tail. A proverbial expression for men of all kinds: — originally derived from dogs.

"Come *cut and long tail*: for there be six bachelors as bold as he." — *Ben Jonson.*

Cuta'neous, *a.* [From Lat. *cutis,* the skin: Sansk. *cutti,* a skin, the bark of a tree.] Belonging to the skin; attaching to, existing on, or affecting the skin.

Cutaneous Diseases. See SKIN (DISEASES OF THE).

Cutch, *n.* Oyster spawn.

Cutch-Bhooj, an extensive native state of India, inclosed by Scinde on the N., the Guicowar's dominions on the S., and by the Gulf of Cutch and the Indian Ocean on the S. and S.E.; Lat. between 22° 47′ and 24° 40′ N., Lon. 68° 26′ and 75° 45′ E. *Area,* 14,000 sq. m. The country is mountainous, but contains numerous fertile, level tracts producing cotton, sugar, grapes, and musk-lemons — The *Runn of Cutch,* a morass with an area of 7,000 sq. m., is supposed to have been the bed of an inland sea.

Cutch-Gunda'va, a prov. of Beloochistan, E. of the Brahovick Mountains, between Lat. 27° 40′ and 29° 15′ N., and Lon. 67° 20′ and 69° 39′ E., having N. Sewestan, (Cabul.) E. and S. Scinde, and W. the prov. Talawan. *Area,* 10,000 sq. m. It is for the most part a plain, and its soil, rich and loamy, is exceedingly productive. Climate mild in winter, but oppressively hot in summer. The bulk of the pop. are Juts. The chief towns are Gundava (the cap.), Dadur, Bhag, and Lheree. Estim. *pop.* 100,000.

Cutch'ogue, in *New York,* a post-village of Suffolk co.

Cute, *a.* [A contraction of ACUTE, *q. v.*] Sharp; penetrating: shrewd; clever; acute. (Colloq.)

Cute'ness, *n.* Smartness; sagacity; shrewdness; keenness. (American.)

Cut'grass, *n.* A rough-leaved grass.

Cut'etant Creek, in *New York,* traverses Tioga co., and joins Oswego Creek about 2 m. N. of Oswego.

Cut'hand, in *Texas,* a post-office of Red River co.

Cuth'bert, *n.* See ST. CUTHBERT.

Cuthbert, in *Georgia,* a post-vil., cap. of Randolph co.

Cu'ticle, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *cuticula,* dim. of *cutis,* skin.] (*Anat.*) The scarf-skin. The exterior membranous covering of the body. In its chemical characters it resembles nail, quill, &c., and has the properties of a condensed form of albumen. See SKIN.

(*Bot.*) The thin vesicular membrane that covers the external surface of vegetables, and adheres firmly to the cellular substance beneath it. It acts in plants as a means of preventing a too rapid perspiration, and is furnished with respiratory openings called *stomata.*

Cutic'ular, *a.* Pertaining to the cuticle.

Cut-in, (or IN-CUT,) **Notes,** *n. pl.* (*Print.*) Side-notes which are not arranged in the front margin down the side of the page, but are inserted in the text by shortening the lines, as if a piece of the text were cut out, and the note put into the vacant space.

Cu'tis, *n.* [Lat.] (*Anat.*) The true skin or *derma.* See SKIN.

Cut'lass, *n.* (Old spelling CURTLE-AXE, CURTAL-AXE.) [Fr. *coutelas,* from Lat. *cultellus,* from *culter,* a plough-share, a knife; Sansk. *kut,* to cut.] A broad, curving sword; a hanger, used by seamen in hand-to-hand encounters.

"Sharpen your *cutlasses*." — *Sir C. Napier.*

Cut'ler, *n.* [Fr. *coutelier,* from *couteau,* a knife; O. Fr. *coutel,* from Lat. *cultellus.*] One who makes, sells, or sharpens knives, and other cutting instruments.

"*Cutler's* poetry upon a knife; 'I love me and leave me not.'" *Shaks.*

Cut'ler, in *Maine,* a post-township of Washington co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Cutler, in *Ohio,* a post-office of Washington co.

Cut'lery, *n.* The business or trade of a cutler; the business of making knives; or, more generally, knives and other edged instruments, as razors, &c.

—Sharp-edged or cutting instruments generally; as, Sheffield *cutlery.* See HARDWARE.

Cut'let, *n.* [Fr. *cotelette;* O. Fr. *costelette,* dim. of *coste;* Fr. *cote,* from Lat. *costa,* a rib.] (*Cookery.*) A small piece of meat, either mutton, veal, or lamb, broiled or fried; as, a Maintenon *cutlet.*

Cut'-off, *n.* A short cut or passage, to lessen a distance. (*Mach.*) A contrivance in a steam-engine for cutting off the passage of steam from the steam-chest to the cylinder, when the piston has moved through part of a stroke, so as to allow the remainder of the stroke to be made by the expansive force of the steam already let in. *Webster.*

Cut Off, in *Georgia,* a village of Walton co.

Cut'purse, *n.* One who cuts purses in order to steal them or their contents; one who robs from the person; a robber; a pickpocket; a highwayman; a thief.

"To have an open ear, a quick eye, and a nimble hand is necessary for a *cutpurse*." — *Shaks.*

Cuttack, (*kut-tak'*,) a large mar. district of Hindostan, prov. Orissa, presidency Bengal, between Lat. 19° 30′ and 21° 40′ N., Lon. 84° 30′ and 87° E., having E. the Bay of Bengal; *area,* 7,635 sq. m. Among the natural features of the country, the most remarkable is the Chilka Lake, which is, for many miles, separated from the sea by a strip of sand not more than 300 yards wide. The chief towns are Cuttack, the cap.; Pooree, with its temples of Juggernaut, at the mouth of the most southerly arm of the Mahanuddy; Kanarak, or the *Black Pagoda,* about 20 m. further to the N.; and Balasore, which gives its name to a roadstead stretching along the coast as far as the Hooghly. Among seamen, this maritime tract is generally distinguished as *Orissa. Pop.* 2,200,000. —CUTTACK, the cap., is abt. 220 m. from Calcutta, and has a *pop.* of 40,000.

Cuttee', *n.* One who is cut, ostracised, or avoided. (Vulgar.)

—A box used by a weaver.

Cut'-throat, *n.* A murderer; an assassin.

"Unpaid *cut-throats* are abroad." — *Dryden.*

—*a.* Murderous; cruel; inhuman; barbarous.

"*Cut-throat* and abominable dealing." — *Carew.*

Cut'ting, *n.* A piece cut off anything; specifically, a twig or scion, cut off for the purpose of grafting or planting it; as, grape-vine *cuttings.* — A separation or division; an incision, as of flesh. — An excavation made through earth or rock, in making a road, canal, &c.; as, a railroad *cutting.* — Division, as of a pack of cards.

Cut'ter, *n.* He or that which cuts; as, a tailor's *cutter,* a paper-*cutter,* &c. — A fore-tooth, or incisor, that cuts meat; in contradistinction to a *grinder.*

—A kind of sleigh or sledge drawn by one horse.

—In England, an officer of the Court of the Exchequer who provides wood for the tallies, and cuts the sum paid upon them.



Fig. 748. — CUTTER.

—A kind of brick for facings.

(*Naut.*) A vessel with one mast and a bowsprit, of considerable breadth in proportion to her length. The distinction between a cutter and other vessels with one mast — which are called sloops — is, that in the cutter the jib has no stay to support it.

Cut'tingly, *adv.* In a cutting or contemptuous manner.

Cut'tingsville, in *Oregon,* a P. O. of Clackamas co.

Cuttingsville, in *Vermont,* a post-village of Rutland co.

Cut'tle, Cut'tle-fish, *n.* [A.S. *cudele;* W. *cuddiaw,* to hide, from *cudd,* darkness, gloom.] (*Zoöl.*) See SEPIADÆ.

Cutt'wal, *n.* [Hind.] In India, a native superintendent of police.

Cut'ty, *n.* [Scot.] A spoon made of horn. — A short clay tobacco pipe, for carrying in the mouth; as, a Burns' *cutty.*

—An unchaste woman; a harlot. (Scottish.)

Cut'ty, *a.* Short; handy; easy to hold; as, a *cutty*-pipe.

Cut'tyhunk Island, the most S.W. of the Elizabeth Islands, at the entrance of Buzzard's Bay, Massachusetts. It has a fixed light on its S.W. end, 48½ feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 41° 24′ 35″ N., Lon. 70° 57′ 20″ W.

Cut'ty-stool, *n.* [From Scot.] A stool of penance formerly placed in Scottish churches, whereon unchaste women were seated during divine service, in order to be publicly admonished by the minister.

Cut'water, *n.* (*Naut.*) The foremost part of a ship's prow, which projects forward of the bows, and cuts the water when sailing.

—The angular segment of the buttress of a bridge built to face the current of a stream, and divide the force of its pressure upon the abutments.

—(*Zoöl.*) A name of the Razor-bill, *Alca torda.* (See Fig. 238.)

Cut'-worm, *n.* A name given to the caterpillar of many species of moths of the fam. *Noctuidæ,* who remain by day about the roots of young plants, and come forth at night to cut off the tender stems and leaves.

Cuvette', *n.* [Fr.] In glass manufacture, a large crucible for fusing plate-glass.

Cuvier, GEORGES CHRÉTIEN LÉOPOLD DAGOBERT, BARON, (*koo'vi-ai*), one of the greatest naturalists the world has produced, b. at Montbéliard, France, 1769. After finishing his education at Stuttgart, young C. accepted the situation of tutor in a Protestant family in Normandy. The Abbé Texier, whom the troubles of the time had driven into exile from the capital, introduced him by letter to MM. Jussieu and Geoffroy. Several memoirs, written about this time, and transmitted to the latter, established his reputation, and procured his admission to two or three of the learned societies in Paris. In 1800 he was appointed successor to Daubenton as professor of



Fig. 749. — G. CUVIER.

natural history at the college of France, and in 1802 he succeeded Mertrud in the chair of comparative anatomy at the Garden of Plants. From that time he devoted himself steadily to the studies which have immortalized

his name. His *Leçons d'Anatomie Comparée*, and the *Règne Animal*, in which the whole animal kingdom is arranged according to the organization of the beings of which it consists, have raised him to the pinnacle of scientific fame, and established him as perhaps the first naturalist in the world after Linnæus. His numerous memoirs and works upon these subjects show a master-mind in the study of zoölogy; and extending the principles laid down in his comparative anatomy to the study of paleontology, he has been enabled to render immense service to geology. Starting from the law that there is a correlation of forms in organized beings,—that all the parts of each individual have mutual relations with each other, tending to produce one end, that of the existence of the being,—that each living being has in its nature its own proper functions, and ought therefore to have forms appropriated for that function; and that consequently the analogous parts of all animals have received modifications of form which enable them to be recognized,—he was able to ascertain from the inspection of a single fossil bone, not only the family to which it ought to belong, but the genus to which it must be referred. Even the very species of animal was thus to be made out, and the restoration of its external form as it might have lived and died, became in his hands an object of certainty and precision. His *Règne Animal* has been frequently translated, and forms the basis of all arrangements followed at the present time. Cuvier filled many offices of great importance in the state; particularly those connected with educational institutions. Napoleon treated him with much consideration; Louis XVIII. and Charles X. advanced him to honor: and Louis Philippe raised him to the rank of a peer of the realm. D. 1832.

Cuvier, Frederic, the younger brother of the above, b. 1773, was also devoted to the pursuits of natural history. His most important work is, *On the Teeth of Animals*, published in 1822. D. 1838. His last words were: "Let my son place upon my tomb this inscription: Frédéric Cuvier, brother of Georges Cuvier."

Cuxhaven, (*koox-hä'fen,*) a town with a fine harbor, at the mouth of the river Elbe, in Germany, belonging to the territory of Hamburg, 55 m. W. of the city of Hamburg. Lat. 53° 52′ 21″ N., Lon. 86° 5′ E. *Pop.* 2,000.

Cuyaba, or **Cuiaba,** in Brazil, a river which rises in the district of Diamantino, and joins the Porrudos, or São Lourenço.

—A city near the above river, cap. of the prov. Matto Grosso. Lat. 15° 2′ S., Lon. 56° W. *Pop.* 15,000.

Cuyahoga, in *Ohio*, a N.N.E. co., bordering on Lake Erie; *area*, abt. 426 sq. m. It is traversed by the Cuyahoga River, and also by Chagrin and Rocky rivers. The surface is level and the soil fertile. *Cap.* Cleveland. *Pop.* 132,010.

—A river which rises in Geauga co., and after flowing S., and then S.W. to Akron, in Summit co., turns to the N.W. and enters Lake Erie at Cleveland, in Cuyahoga co.

Cuyahoga Falls, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Summit co.; *pop.* 1,861.

Cuyler, (*kī'ler.*) in *New York*, a post-township of Cortland co.; *pop.* 1,357.

Cuylerville, in *New York*, a P. O. of Livingston co.

Cuzco, (*koo'ko,*) an inland city of Peru, cap. of a dep. of same name, —and formerly cap. of the empire of the Incas,—at the foot of some hills, 11,380 ft. above the level of the sea, about 400 m. E.S.E. of Lima; lat. 13° 30′ 55″ S., lon. 72° 4′ 10″ W. According to tradition, this town was founded in 1043, by Manco Capac, the first Inca of Peru. The grandeur and magnificence of the edifices, of its fortress, and of the Temple of the Sun, struck the Spaniards with astonishment in 1534, when the city was taken by Francis Pizarro. On the hill towards the north are yet seen the ruins of a fortress built by the Incas, and which had a communication, by means of subterraneous passages, with three forts built in the walls of Cuzco. All the descendants of the Incas resided in a particular quarter of the city. *Pop.* 40,000.

Cwt., *n.* An abbreviation of *hundred-weight*, (112 lbs.)

Cyan'elide, *n.* (*Chem.*) A white insoluble solid, resulting from a spontaneous molecular re-arrangement of hydrated cyanic acid. *Form.* HO. C_3NO.

Cya'mus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small crustaceous animal belonging to the sub-order *Tetradecapods*. They infect different species of Cetacea, living on their rough skin, and gnawing it more or less deeply.

Cya'nean, *a.* [Gr. *kyaneos*, from *kyanos*, a dark-blue substance.] Having a dark-blue or an azure color.

Cyanic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) When cyanogen is passed through a solution of an alkali, a change takes place similar to that which occurs when chlorine is used in the same manner. Cyanide and cyanate of the base are produced; the cyanic acid, however, containing only one equivalent of oxygen, instead of five, as in the case of chloric acid. There are several more convenient methods of producing cyanic acid than the one named. One is by heating an intimate mixture of two parts of ferrocyanide of potassium with one of peroxide of manganese; the mass being constantly stirred until it reaches a low red heat. When cool, cyanate of potash may be dissolved out. Cyanic acid is so unstable that it cannot be separated from its compounds by an acid. It is best procured by distilling *cyanuric acid* (which see), a crystalline compound having precisely the same composition in a sealed tube. It is extremely pungent, very volatile, and acts as a powerful caustic if dropped on the flesh. It cannot be preserved as it gradually changes into a white glassy mass, destitute of acid properties, insoluble in water, and permanent in air. This body has been named *cyamelid*, and has exactly the same components as hydrated cyanuric and cyanic acids. *Form.* C_2HNO, or CyO,HO.

Cy'anide, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of cyanogen with a metal. Prussian-blue is a cyanide of iron.

Cy'anine, *n.* (*Chem.*) The coloring matter of red and blue flowers. Alcohol extracts it from the petals of the violet or iris. Alkalies turn it blue and green; acids redden it.

Cy'anite, *n.* (*Min.*) A massive and crystallized mineral. It has a pearly lustre, is translucent, and of various shades of blue. It is a silicate of alumina, with a trace of oxide of iron. Only found in primitive rocks. *Comp.* Silica 36·8, alumina 63·2.

Cyan'ogen, *n.* [Gr. *kyanos*, and *gennao*, I produce.] (*Chem.*) *C*, or bicarbide of nitrogen is one of the most interesting of the carbon compounds, its discovery by Gay-Lussac in 1814 having thrown considerable light upon two important facts in chemical science,—the existence of compounds acting as elements; and of substances having the same ultimate composition, but different properties. In fact, it was the means of originating new theories with respect to organic bodies generally. The name *cyanogen*, signifying *blue-producer*, was bestowed on this substance in consequence of its forming an essential ingredient in Prussian-blue. *C* cannot be formed by the direct union of its elements, but may be obtained by passing nitrogen over a mixture of charcoal and carbonate of potash heated to redness in a porcelain tube. The potash becomes reduced to potassium, carbonic oxide escapes, and *C* is formed, which unites with the potassium, yielding cyanide of potassium. The reaction that takes place is interesting—

$$KO,CO_2+C_4+N=K,NC_2+3CO.$$

The compounds of *C* are, however, generally obtained from the ferrocyanide of potassium, a salt formed by heating in a covered pot five parts of refuse animal matter, such as hide, hoof, and horn waste, with two parts of potash and iron filings. The mass, when cold, is digested in water, which dissolves out the ferrocyanide of potassium. Ten parts of this salt, distilled with 7 parts of oil of vitriol, and 5 or 6 parts of water, yield hydrocyanic or prussic acid, which, if saturated with oxide of mercury, furnishes cyanide of mercury. This, on being dried and heated in a retort, furnishes *C*. It is a colorless gas, with a peculiar penetrating odor. It is poisonous in its effects if breathed, and it burns with a beautiful purple flame. It dissolves in one-fourth of its bulk of water, in one-twenty-fifth of alcohol, and may be submitted to a high temperature without decomposition. It is easily liquefied by a pressure of 4 atmospheres. In the liquid state it is colorless, limpid, and lighter than water. At —3° Fahr. it freezes, forming a transparent crystalline solid. *C*, which is in itself a compound radical, has the property of uniting with various elements to form still more complicated radicals. Thus, with iron it forms 2 compounds,—*ferrocyanogen*, $FeCy_3$, or FCy, and *ferridcyanogen*, Fe_2Cy_6, or FdCy; with cobalt, cobalticyanogen; with manganese, mangani-*C*; with platinum, platino-*C*; with palladium, palladio-*C*; with iridium, iridio-*C*; and with copper, cupro-*C*;—which all behave as elements, uniting with the metals, and forming hydracids with hydrogen. The principal compound of *C* is cyanic acid, composed of an equivalent of *C*, and an equivalent of oxygen, which has been described under the head of *Cyanic Acid*. It also forms five other compounds with oxygen, all of which possess precisely the same composition, but differ remarkably in their properties. They are cyanuric, cyanilic, fulminuric, fulminic acids, and a body called *cyamelid*. Descriptions of their properties will be found under their respective headings. With nitrogen, cyanogen forms *cyanamide*. *C* forms with chlorine 3 compounds, which have all the same ultimate composition, but differ materially in their properties. One of them is gaseous, another liquid, and the third solid. With iodine and bromine it forms solid combinations; with sulphur it forms a compound radical, sulpho-cyanogen (SCy), which, with hydrogen, forms hydrosulphocyanic acid; with selenium a similar compound is formed. The cyanides of the alkalies and earths are soluble, those of the heavy metals mostly insoluble in water. The most important of these is the *cyanide of potassium*, which is obtained by heating to redness in an iron crucible 8 parts of ferrocyanide of potassium and 3 of carbonate of soda, until the mixture has ceased to be of a yellow color, and has given off the last bubble of gas. This salt is made in large quantities for the use of electrotypists and photographers. The former use it as a solvent for gold and silver in electro-plating; the latter to remove the unused iodide of silver from the collodion-plate. *C* is prone to form double salts with the metals. Cyanide of potassium, when added to solutions of the heavy metals, throws down a precipitate, which is soluble in an excess of the precipitant, forming a double cyanide of potassium and the metal. These double cyanides are of two classes,—those which form salts easily decomposed by hydrochloric acid, such as cyanide of potassium and silver: and those which are not so easily decomposed, such as the cyanides of potassium and iron, of potassium and cobalt, and several others. The salts of the second class are looked upon by chemists as containing the metal united with the cyanogen, forming an organic radical. This will, perhaps, be better understood by considering the following formulæ:

1st class.—Double cyanide of nickel and potassium, NiCy.KCy.

2d class.—Double cyanide of iron and potassium, or ferrocyanide of potassium.

$$\underbrace{2\,(KCy)}_{\text{Cyanide of potassium.}} + \underbrace{FeCy}_{\text{Cyanide of iron.}} = K_2 + \underbrace{FeCy_3}_{\text{Potassium. Ferrocyanogen.}}$$

In the latter salts the heavy metal is generally masked; thus the iron in ferrocyanide of potassium is not distinguishable by the usual tests for that metal. The whole theory of cyanogen and its compounds is most intricate, and cannot be entered into here. Those who wish to pursue the subject further are referred to the discussion of the properties of cyanogen, and its compounds, in the third volume of Miller's *Elements of Chemistry*. When binoxide of nitrogen is passed through a solution of hydro-ferrid cyanic acid, a decomposition takes place, an equivalent of hydrocyanic acid being replaced by an equivalent of binoxide of nitrogen. The compounds formed by this radical will be described under the head of Nitro-prussides.—Equivalent 26; *sp. gr.* 1·8064; combining value, 2. *Form.* Cy, or NC_2.

Cyan'olite, *n.* [Gr. *kyanos*, and *lithos*, stone.] (*Min.*) An iridescent bluish silicate of lime, forming the central part of a nodule found in crystalline trap-rock in the Bay of Fundy.

Cyanom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *kyanos*, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument contrived by Saussure for determining the deepness of the tint of the atmosphere. A circular band of thick paper or pasteboard is divided into fifty-one parts, each of which is painted with a different shade of blue, decreasing gradually from the deepest blue formed by a mixture of black, to the lightest formed by a mixture of white. The colored zone is held in the hand of the observer, who notices the particular tint which corresponds to the color of the sky. The number of this tint, reckoned from the lightest shade, marks the intensity at the time of observation.

Cyanop'athy, *n.* [Gr. *kyanos*, and *pathos*, suffering.] (*Med.*) The blue disease, or Cyanosis, *q. v.*

Cyanosis, *n.* [Gr. *kyanosis.*] (*Med.*) A diseased condition of the system, arising from a malformation of the heart, allowing the intermixing of the venous with the arterial blood, in consequence of which the former is not properly oxygenized, and a blueness is imparted to the skin; whence the disease takes its name. Little can be done towards effecting a cure of this disease; and though it interferes with the functions of the body and produces general weakness, it does not necessarily destroy life. It is commonly called the *Blue Disease.*

Cyan'osite, Chalcanthite, *n.* (*Min.*) Native sulphate of copper. This salt is rarely found in distinct crystals, but generally in stalactitic and other forms in the fissures and hollows of old mines, or dissolved in the waters which issue from them. *Comp.* Sulphuric acid, 32·1; oxide of copper, 31·8; water, 36·1.

Cyanu'ric Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) This acid is obtained in a variety of ways, which need not be described here. It is deposited from its aqueous solution in colorless rhombic prisms. It is sparingly soluble in cold water, more freely in boiling alcohol, and still more so in boiling water. It is polymeric with cyanic acid and several other products of cyanogen. *Form.* $3HO,Cy_3Cl_3$.

Cybele, (*Myth.*) A name of the goddess Rhea, the daughter of Coelus and Terra, (Heaven and Earth,) and sister and wife of Saturn. She is also called the *mother of the gods*, and is usually represented with a gravid uterus, and many breasts, as symbolical of the fecundity of the earth, and the prolific fountains of plenty it produces.

Cycadeæ'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An ord. of plants, alliance *Gymnogens.*—Diag. Simple, continuous stem, parallel-veined pinnate leaves, and antheriferous cone-scales.—They are small palm-like unbranched trees or shrubs, with stems marked by the scars of fallen leaves. In a few species the stem divides in a forked or dichotomous manner. The leaves are clustered at the summit, are pinnate, parallel-veined, hard, and usually circinate in vernation. The flowers are quite naked, unisexual, and dioecious; the male flowers in cones, consisting of scales, from the under surface of which one-celled anthers arise; the female, consisting of naked ovules placed on the margins of alternate leaves, or of ovules arising from the base of flat scales, or from the under surface of peltate ones. The seeds are hard or succulent, with embryos, single or many, in fleshy or mealy albumen. The plants are principally natives of the tropical parts of America and Asia, and are also found occasionally at the Cape of Good Hope, in Madagascar, and Australia. Their stems and seeds yield mucilage and starch. The product known as Japan sago is said to be obtained from a species of the typical gen. *Cycas*. The order includes 45 species in 6 genera.

Cy'cadites, *n.* (*Geol.*) Fossil plants of the oölite and chalk, of which the leaves only are known. They are apparently allied to the existing *Cycadeaceæ*.

Cyclades, a group of 15 islands of the Grecian Archipelago; so called because they lay in a circle around Delos, the smallest of them. See Archipelago.

Cyclad'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) See Crassinidæ.

Cycle, (*sī'kl,*) *n.* [Fr.; Gr. *kyklos*, allied to W. *cylch*, a circle; Sansk. *kuch*, to curve, to bend.] The revolution of a certain period of time which finishes and recommences perpetually. Cycles were invented for the purposes of chronology, and for marking the intervals in which two or more periods, of unequal length, are each completed a certain number of times, so that both begin again exactly in the same circumstances as at first. These divisions are artificial or arbitrary, and have been invented to compensate for the impossibility of measuring natural cycles, such as the revolution of the earth round the sun, or that of the moon round the earth, by our divisions and subdivisions of time. An explanation of the most remarkable of these cycles, and those in common use, will be found under their respective names. See Calippic Cycle, Golden Number, Indiction, Julian Period, Metonic Cycle, Solar Cycle.

(*Astron.*) An imaginary orb, or circle, in the heavens.

Cyclamen, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, order *Primu-*

laceæ, distinguished by having a wheel-shaped corolla, with a long reflexed limb, and flower-stalks twisted spirally downwards after flowering. The species are herbaceous perennials, not numerous, and chiefly natives of the S. of Europe. They have turnip-like, partly sub-



Fig. 750. — THE PERSIAN CYCLAMEN, (*C. Persicum.*)

terranean stems, which are very acrid, but nevertheless are greedily eaten by swine, and the plants are accordingly often designated SOW-BREAD. They are drastic and emmenagogue. A very stimulating ointment is prepared from them, which, externally applied by friction, expels intestinal worms from children. Several of the species are frequent in our flower-gardens, on account of the beauty and fragrance of their flowers, which have the additional charm of being produced early in spring. The most beautiful species, *C. Persicum* (*Fig.* 750), has been lately imported into this country. — The active properties of the *C.* depend upon a peculiar principle called *Cyclamine*.

Cy'clic, Cy'clical, *a.* Circular; pertaining to a cycle: containing a cycle; as, *cyclical* time.

Cyclic Poets. See EPIC CYCLE.

Cy'clograph, *n.* [Gr. *kyklos*, and *graphein*, to write.] An instrument for drawing arcs of circles without centres, used in architectural and engineering drawings, when the centres are too distant to be conveniently accessible.

Cy'cloid, *n.* [Gr. *kyklos*, and *eidos*, form.] (*Geom.*) The curve of swiftest descent; that is, a body will descend from a given height in less time on this than on any other curve, or even than on an inclined plane. On this curve depends the doctrine of pendulums. See CYCLOIDAL.

Cy'cloid, Cycloid'ian, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An order of fishes, formed by Agassiz, embracing fishes whose scales are rounded and smooth on the edge, as salmon and cod.

Cycloid'al, *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to a cycloid.

C. curves are defined as follows: — 1. When a circle is made to rotate on a rectilinear basis, the figure described on the plane of the basis by any point in the plane of the circle is called a *trochoid:* a circle concentric with the generating circle, and passing through the describing circle. 2. If the describing point is in the circumference of the rotating circle, the two circles coincide, and the curve is called a *cycloid*. 3. If a circular basis be substituted for a rectilinear one, the trochoid will become an *epitrochoid*, and the cycloid an *epicycloid*.

Cyclom'etry, *n.* [Gr. *kyklos*, and *metréo*, to measure.] The art of measuring cycles or circles.

Cy'clone, *n.* [From Gr. *kyklos*, a circle.] (*Meteor.*) A rotary storm, or whirlwind, occurring in the tropical seas of China, the W Indies, and around Mauritius, but never on the equator. Their diameter is generally about 200 or 300 miles, but sometimes exceeds even 500. The centre of the vortex (which is always calm) travels at a rate varying from 2 to 30 miles an hour. These storms are preceded by a singular stillness of the atmosphere, and a rapid fall of the barometer. They are perhaps the most destructive of all storms.

Cyclon'ic, *a.* Belonging or relating to a cyclone; as, a *cyclonic* latitude.

Cyclopæ'dia, Cyclope'dia, *n.* See ENCYCLOPEDIA.

Cyclope'an, *a.* [From Gr. *kyklōps* — *kyklos*, a circle, and *ops*, the eye.] Pertaining to the Cyclops; — hence, gigantic; vast; ponderous; barbarous; terrific; as, a *Cyclopean* stature.

Cyclope'an Architecture, *n.* An expression applied to certain huge structures, the remains of which are found in many parts of Greece, Italy, and Asia Minor, the architecture of which was totally different from that which prevailed in the historical ages. The epithet originated in the Grecian tradition that assigned the

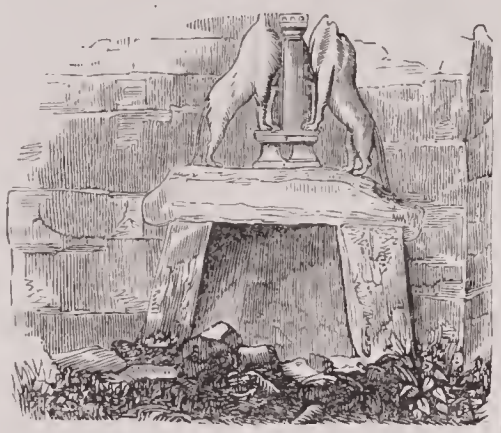


Fig. 751. — CYCLOPEAN DOOR OF THE LIONS. (*Mycenæ.*)

buildings to the gigantic strength of the Cyclops. They are distinguished by the irregular character of the masonry, and the large dimensions of the stones, which are laid without any mortar.

Cycloped'ic, *a.* See ENCYCLOPEDIC.

Cyclop'ic, *a.* [From Gr. *kyklops.*] Relating or pertaining to the Cyclops; gigantic; huge; barbarous.

Cy'clops, *n. sing.* and *pl.* [From Gr. *kyklos*, and *ops.*] (*Myth.*) A race of gigantic beings, represented by the later poets as dwelling in Sicily, where they assisted Hephæstus, or Vulcan, in forging the thunderbolts of Jupiter. They had only one eye, round, and situated in the centre of the forehead. The most celebrated among them was Polyphemus, a son of Poseidon, the god of the sea. The ninth book of the Odyssey relates his discomfiture by Odysseus (Ulysses). They were reckoned among the gods, and sacrifices were solemnly offered to them at Corinth. Apollo destroyed them all, because they had made the thunderbolts of Jupiter, with which his son Æsculapius had been killed.

(*Zoöl.*) A genus of minute crustaceans, order *Entomostraca*, comprising numerous species, some of which belong to fresh water, while others are marine. The fresh-water species abound in the muddiest and most stagnant pools, and often too in the clearest springs; the marine species are to be found, often in vast numbers, among the sea-weeds, in small pools on the seashore; others there are which inhabit the open ocean, where, by the luminous properties they possess, they contribute to its phosphorescence. They take their name from having but one eye. They have all eight or ten legs, and the abdomen is terminated by a bifid tail adapted for swimming.

Cyclopite, *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrated silicate of alumina and lime, with minor proportions of peroxide of iron, magnesia, soda, and potash.

Cy'clostome, Cyclos'tomous, *a.* [Gr. *kyklos*, and *stoma*, mouth.] (*Zoöl.*) Having a circular mouth; round-mouthed.

Cyclo-sty'lar, *a.* [Gr. *kyklos*, and *stylos*, pillar.] (*Arch.*) Relating to a structure composed of a circular range of columns, without a cove; with a cove the range would be a peristyle.

Cy'der, *n.* A form of spelling CIDER, q. v.

Cy'dippe, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PLEUROBRANCHIA.

Cydo'nia, *n.* [From *Cydonia*, in Candia, its native place.] (*Bot.*) The Quince, a genus of plants, order *Pomaceæ*, distinguished from the genus *Pyrus* by the leafy calyx-lobes, and the many-seeded cells of its fruit. The quince is a well-known, hardy, deciduous tree, cultivated for its austere fruit, which, however, is turned to good account by cooks and confectioners.



Fig. 752. — QUINCE. (*Cydonia vulgaris.*)

Cyesiol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *cyesis*, pregnancy, and *logos*, a discourse.] (*Med.*) The doctrine of gestation.

Cygnet, (*sig'net,*) *n.* [Fr. *cygne*; Lat. *cygnus*; Gr. *lyknos*, probably allied to Sansk. *kubh*, humped; Lith. *kupra*; Lat. *gibbus*, from its rounded neck or humped back.] (*Zoöl.*) A young swan.

"So doth the swan her downy *cygnets* save." — *Shaks.*

Cyg'nus, *n.* [Lat., the swan.] (*Zoöl.*) See SWAN.

(*Astron.*) A constellation in the N. hemisphere, between Lyra and Cassiopeia. According to the British catalogue, *C.* contains 81 stars, the most brilliant of which is *Arided*, or *Deneb cygni*, of the 2d magnitude. *C.* is nearly in the same meridian with Dolphin.

Cylin'dric, Cylin'drical, *a.* Having the form of a cylinder, or resembling or partaking of its properties; as, the *cylindrical* canals of the body.

C. vault. (*Arch.*) A vault without groins, resting upon two parallel walls.

Cylinder, (*sil'in-dur,*) *n.* [Gr. *kylindros*, from *kylindō*, from *heilēo*, to roll; Heb. *galal*. See ROLL.] (*Geom.*) A long, circular body of uniform diameter, whose ends form equal parallel circles. It is generated by a line which moves parallel to itself, while one end traces upon a plane any curve whatever. When the position of the generating line is at right angles to the plane, the *C.* is *right*; when not, it is *oblique*, &c. In all cases the content of the *C.* is found by multiplying the number of square units in the base by the number of linear units in the altitude, which is the perpendicular distance between the two ends. The area of the convex surface is equal to a rectangular parallelogram whose base is the circumference of the end, and its height the length of the generating line. To this must be added the areas of the two ends, to get the whole surface of the cylinder.



Fig. 753. — RIGHT CIRCULAR CYLINDER.

(*Steam-Engine.*) That part of the engine in which the piston works, and from which, by alternately admitting and condensing the steam, all the power of the machine is derived. The boring of cylinders for steam-engines requires very powerful and accurate machinery. The cylinder is cast hollow, and the object of the boring-machine is to produce a true *C.* with an even surface, so that the piston may fit exactly and work freely. Some machines for this purpose act horizontally and others vertically; while the cutters revolve and advance by the action of some powerful prime mover. This operation is generally repeated three times, in the last of which the greatest care is required. — The *C. cover* is the lid bolted to a flange round the top of a cylinder, so as to be perfectly steam-tight; it has a stuffing-box cast in the centre, through which the piston-rod alternates. — The *C. cocks* are cocks placed in convenient parts of the cylinder for admitting oil to lubricate the piston; or by which to blow out the condensed steam, or any deposit in cylinders.

Cyl'inder, *n.* (*Agric.*) A roller used for levelling and condensating the ground in agriculture and other operations.

Cylin'drically, *adv.* In a cylindrical manner.

Cylindric'ity, *n.* State of being cylindrical.

Cylin'driform, *a.* [*Cylinder* and *form.*] Having the form of a cylinder.

Cylin'droid, *n.* [Gr. *kylindros*, and *eidos*, form.] A solid body resembling a cylinder, but having the bases or ends elliptical. (o.)

Cylindromet'ric, *a.* [Gr. *kylindros*, and *metron*, measure.] Pertaining to a scale for measuring cylinders.

Cy'lon, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of St. Croix co.; *pop.* abt. 500.

Cy'ma, *n.* [Lat.] (*Arch.*) A term applied to a moulding deriving its name from its contour resembling that of a wave; being hollow in its upper part and swelling below. Of this moulding there are two sorts: the *cyma recta*, just described, and the *cyma reversa*, whose upper part swells, whilst the lower is hollow. By the workmen these are called *ogees*.

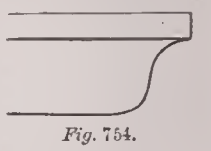


Fig. 754.

(*Bot.*) Same as CYME, *q. v.*

Cy'mar, *n.* Same as SIMAR, *q. v.*

Cymbal, (*sim'bal,*) *n.* [Lat. *cymbalum*; Gr. *kymbālon*, from *kymbos*, a cavity, or hollow vessel; probably from Sansk. *kamap*, to tremble, to vibrate.] (*Mus.*) A basin-shaped brass musical instrument. In playing, two of them are struck together, producing a sharp, ringing sound. The origin of this instrument is very ancient,

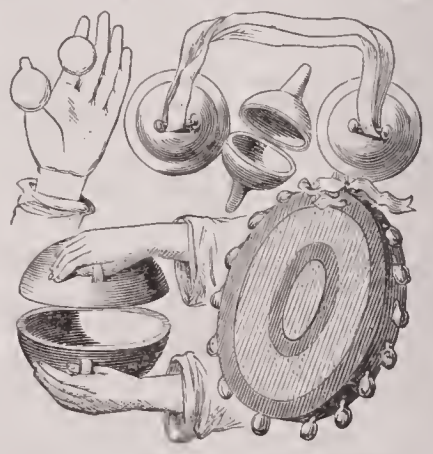


Fig. 755. — ANCIENT CYMBALS AND TAMBOURINE.

probably anterior to that of the tambourine. They are often mentioned in Scripture, and, from *Psalm* cl. 5, it would appear that both hand-*C.* and finger-*C.* (fig. 755), or castanets, were used. — Modern *C.* are, *par excellence*, military instruments; and when played with taste, form a very pretty addition to the band. They are instruments of percussion; and, when struck together, produce a loud, harsh tone of no fixed pitch. The best *C.* are obtained from China and Turkey; and all attempts of Europeans to discover the metal of which

they are made have hitherto proved abortive. Although best adapted for military bands, modern composers often introduce them in the orchestra with very pleasing effect

Cym'biform, *a.* [Lat. *cymba*, boat, and *forma*.] Boat-shaped.

Cyme, (*sime,*) *n.* [Gr. *kyma*, a sprout.] (*Bot.*) A common term for the different kinds of definite inflorescence; that is to say, for every inflorescence formed of a terminal flower, beneath which are lateral branches, each having a terminal flower, and lateral branches again similarly dividing, and so on. See INFLORESCENCE.

Cymif'erous, *a.* [Lat. *cyma*, a cyme, and *fero*, to bear.] (*Bot.*) Yielding cymes.

Cy'moid, *a.* [Gr. *kyma*, and *eidos*.] In the shape of a cyme.

Cy'mol, *n.* (*Chem.*) A hydrocarbon, contained in the volatile oil of cumin. *Form.* $C_{20}H_{14}$.

Cym'ophane, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as CHRYSOBERYL. *q. v.*

Cymoph'anous, *a.* Opalescent; having a flamboyant light or lustre.

Cy'mose, Cy'mous, *a.* [Fr. *cimeux*.] In the form of, or possessing, a cyme.

Cynanche, (*si-năn'ke,*) *n.* [From Gr. *kynŏs*, a dog, and *ag'cho*, to suffocate.] (*Med.*) A general name for several diseases of the throat, the two principal being *C. trachealis*, (CROUP, *q. v.*,) and *C. tonsillaris*, (inflammatory QUINSY, *q. v.*)

Cynan'thropy, *n.* From Gr. *kynŏs*, a dog, and *anthropos*, man.] (*Med.*) A variety of melancholia, in which the patient believes himself changed into a dog; and imitates the voice and habits of that animal.—*Dunglison.*

Cyn'ara, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ*, containing the Artichoke, the Cardoon, and similar plants, which have their capitula surrounded by a hard, spiny, or lacerated involucrum, and long, equal, tubular florets with an inflated limb.

Cynara'ceous, *a.* Pertaining to plants of the *Cynara* tribe.

Cynarchtom'achy, *n.* [Gr. *kyŏn*, dog, *arktos*, a bear, and *machē*, combat.] Bear-baiting with a dog.

Cynarrho'dium, *n.* (*Bot.*) A fruit with distinct ovaries, and hard indehiscent pericarps enclosed within the fleshy tube of the calyx, as in *Rosa*.

Cynic, (*sin'ik,*) *n.* [Gr. *kynikos*, from *kyŏn*, *kynŏs*, a dog.] A surly or snarling, growling, ill-natured man; a misanthrope. See CYNICS.

Cynic, Cynical, (*sin'ik-l,*) *a.* Snarling; captious; surly; currish; austere; misanthropical; satirical; as, a *cynical* phrase.

—Belonging to, or resembling, the Cynics school of philosophy.—Relating or pertaining to the dog-star; as, a *cynic* year.

Cyn'ically, *adv.* In a cynical, snarling, captious, or morose manner.

Cyn'icalness, *n.* Misanthropy; moroseness; contempt of the world

Cyn'icism, *n.* Austerity; churlish severity of temper; state or condition of a cynic.

Cyn'ics, *n. pl.* (*Phil.*) A sect of philosophers among the Greeks, so called from their snarling humor, and their disregard of the conventional usages of society: the name being probably derived from *kyŏn*, a dog. According to some authorities, however, *cynic* is formed from Cynosarges, the name of the gymnasium in which the founder expounded his system. He taught that the true dignity of man consists in wisdom, and wisdom in independence of mind: and being by birth poor, and consequently excluded from all political rights, he maintained that this independence, or, rather, freedom from all restraint, was to be attained by man, rendering his wants as few and simple as possible. He is represented as teaching that pain and labor, and even infamy, are benefits; and that pleasure, on the contrary, is an evil. His doctrine of the supreme good is a life according to virtue, which consists in action, and requires neither many words nor extensive knowledge. He condemned all civil institutions, despised the ties of kin or country, and saw in wedlock no higher or better end than the propagation of the species These peculiar views were carried to still greater lengths by his followers. The most famous of the C., besides their founder, were Diogenes of Sinope, Crates of Thebes with his wife Hipparchia, and Menippus. At length the sect became so disgusting from their impudence, dirty habits, and profligacy, that they ceased to be regarded with any respect, and passed into obscurity. The great merit of this system is, that it paved the way for the establishment of Stoicism, by which it was succeeded and superseded.

Cy'nips, *n.* **Cynip'idæ,** *n. pl.* [Gr. *kyo*, to impregnate.] See GALL-FLIES.

Cy'nodon, *n.* [Gr. *kyŏn*, dog, and *odos*, tooth, alluding to the singular, one-sided spikelets.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Graminaceæ*. The most important species is *C. dactylon*, a grass very widely diffused, being the principal fodder-grass, and best pasture-grass of India, where it is the principal covering of many thousands of square miles, and is known by the names of *Dhub*, *Dhoorba*, &c. It is a vigorous creeper, known in this country as *Bermuda-grass*, and found from Pennsylvania to Georgia, in sandy and hard soils.

Cynoglos'sum, *n.* [Gr. *kyŏn*, dog, and *glossa*, tongue.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Boraginaceæ*. The Hound's-tongue, *C. officinale*, is a perennial, erect, downy plant, of a dull green color, and emitting a disagreeable smell, which several distinguished botanists have compared to the smell of young mice. Grows in waste grounds and roadsides. The Virginia Mouse-ear, *C. Morrisoni*, found from Canada to Florida in rocky grounds and rubbish, has a stem much branched, and very small, white flowers.

Cyno'mis, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A gen. of animals, ord. *Rodentia*. See PRAIRIE-DOG.

Cynomo'riums, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) See BALANOPHORACEÆ.

Cynorex'ia, *n.* [Gr. *kyŏn*, dog, and *orexis*, appetite.] (*Med.*) An insatiable appetite. See CANINE.

Cynoscephal'æ, (*Anc. Hist.*) "The Dog's Heads," (*kyŏn*, dog, and *kephalai*, heads), a range of mountains in Thessaly, where two battles were fought: the first B. C. 364, between the Thebans and Alexander of Pheræ, when the former were victorious, though Pelopidas, their leader, was slain.—The second, in which the Roman consul Flamininus defeated Philip V. of Macedon, was fought B. C. 197.

Cynosure, (*sīn'ō-zhūr,*) *n.* [Gr. *kynosoura* = *kyŏn*, *kynŏs*, a dog, and *oura*, tail. The Dog's Tail.] (*Astron.*) The constellation of the Lesser Bear, to which, as containing the North star, the eyes of mariners and travellers were, in former times, directed. See URSA MINOR.

—A centre of attraction or observation; anything to which the attention is strongly directed.

Cynosu'rus, *n.* [Gr. *kynosoura*, a dog's tail.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Graminaceæ*, including the crested Dog's-tail or Gold-seed.

Cyn'thia, *n.* (A name of Diana.) (*Zoöl.*) A genus of diurnal lepidoptera, belonging to the *Nymphalidæ*. The species *C. cardui*, the Painted Lady-butterfly, which is the most remarkable of the genus, has the wings in general of a brownish-yellow color, dappled with black spots or clouds of various shapes.

(*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ*.

Cyn'thian, in *Ohio*, a village and township of Shelby co., 90 m. W.N.W. of Columbus; *pop.* 1,597.

—A village of Clermont co.

Cynthia'na, in *Indiana*, a village of Hamilton co

—A post-village of Posey co.

Cynthia'na, in *Kentucky*, a twp. and post-vill., cap. of Harrison co., 37 m. N.E. of Frankfort; *pop.* 3,615.

Cynthia'na, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Pike co.

Cyn'thius, and **Cyn'thia,** *n.* (*Myth.*) Surnames given by the ancient poets to Apollo and Artemis; from *Cynthus*, a mountain of the island of Delos, on which they are said to have been born.

Cypho'ria, *n.* [From Gr. *kyos*, a fœtus, and *phero*, I carry.] (*Med.*) Pregnancy.

Cypera'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Glumales*. DIAG. Whole leaf-sheaths, a one-celled ovary, and an embryo enclosed within the base of the albumen.—They are grass-like herbs, growing in tufts and never acquiring a shrubby condition, and found especially in marshes, ditches, and the neighborhood of running streams. Although closely allied to the *Gramineæ* (grasses), the plants of this order are of little use to man, their seeds being deficient in those nutritive qualities which render the seeds of the cereals so valuable. The rhizomes, tubers, or corms, of some species of the typical genus *Cyperus*, were formerly employed in medicine as aromatic tonics and astringents. When boiled or roasted, some of these corms are edible, especially those of the Chufa, *C. esculentus*.

Cypera'ceous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Belonging to the *Cyperaceæ*.

Cyp'erus, *n.* (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order CYPERACEÆ. *q. v.*

Cy'pher, *n.* Same as CIPHER, *q. v.*

Cy'phonism, *n.* [Gr. *kyphonismos*.] The practice of smearing the body of a criminal with honey as a bait to insects;—a mode of punishment pursued in ancient times.

Cypræ'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of Gasteropod molluscs, called also *Cowries*, remarkable for the brilliant colors of their shells, and for the high polish of which they are susceptible. The shells of the *Cypræa* genus are generally semi-oval, having their mouth placed in the flat part; their spines are not externally visible; the aperture, or mouth, is a narrow opening, running the entire length of the shell. *C.* abound both in the old and new world, but their greatest development, both in point of size and number of species, takes place in warm climates. The *Cypræa moneta* is well known as the current coin of the natives of Siam, Bengal, and many parts of Africa. See COWRIE.



Fig. 756. — COWRY.
(*Cypræa moneta.*)

Cyp're-mort, in *Louisiana*, a P. O. of St. Mary's co.

Cy'pres, [O Fr. *cyprès*, as near as.] (*Law.*) The rule of construction applied to a will (but not to a deed) by which, when the testator evinces a particular and a general intention, and the particular intention cannot take effect, the words shall be so construed as to give effect to the general intention. — *Bouvier.*

Cy'press, in *Kentucky*, a village of Union co.

Cypress, in *Missouri*, a village of Scott co.

Cypress, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Perry co.

Cypress, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Kenosha co.

Cypress Bayon, in *Arkansas*. It forms the boundary between Hempstead and Washita cos., and enters the Little Missouri River.

Cypress Creek, in *Alabama*, enters the Tennessee River at Florence.

Cypress Creek, in *Arkansas*, unites with Cadron Creek in Conway co.

Cypress Creek, in *Arkansas*, a post-office of Desha co.

Cypress Creek, in *Illinois*, a P. O. of Johnson co.

Cypress Creek, in *Indiana*, enters the Ohio River in Warwick co.

Cypress Dale, in *Indiana*, a P. O. of Vanderburgh co.

Cypress Top, in *Texas*, a post-office of Harris co.

Cy'press, *n.* [Fr. *cyprès*; Sp. *cipres*; It. *cipresso*; Lat. *cupressus*.] (*Bot.*) The common name of the genus *Cupressus*, q.v., but more specially applied to the species *Cupressus sempervirens*, which is extensively cultivated in the East, on account of its evergreen and mournful aspect, for planting in graveyards and round tombs, and forms a most important item in the landscape of all Mohammed an cities. The tree is of a conical figure, tapering upwards with close-set branches growing upright, and greatly resembles the Lombardy poplar. Its odor was considered so balsamic, that the Eastern physicians used to send their patients troubled with lung complaint to the isle of Crete for their residence, *C.* being there very common. It is believed that *C.* is the *fir-tree* of Scripture. Its wood is very valuable when grown to a size fit for planks, which dimension it attains in as short a time as oak. It was much used by the ancients, and was employed in the original doors of St. Peter's at Rome, which, on being replaced, after 600 years, by gates of brass, were found to be perfectly free from decay, and within to have retained part of the original odor of the wood. We are not aware of the cultivation of *C.* in this country; it would succeed perfectly in the Middle and Southern States.



Fig. 757. — CYPRESS

Cy'pressville, in *Illinois*, a village of Gallatin co.

Cyp'rian, (**St.,**) THASCIUS CÆCILIUS, (*sip'ri-an,*) Bishop of Carthage, and one of the fathers of the Church. He was probably a native of Carthage, taught rhetoric there, and about 246, when nearly fifty years of age, was converted to the Christian faith. He was soon after chosen presbyter, adopted a rigidly ascetic manner of life, and was appointed bishop of Carthage in 248. When the persecution under Decius fell upon the Churches, *C.* ran away and concealed himself for nearly two years. He was then received as bishop again, but during the next persecution, under Valerianus, he was arrested and banished. After a year he was recalled, but as he refused to make the required sacrifice to the gods, he was put to death, 258. His works, consisting of letters and sermons, are of great importance for the insight they give into the beliefs, modes of thought, and practices of the early Churches. They are written in a rhetorical style, resembling that of Tertullian, whom *C.* studied and revered and was accustomed to speak of as "the master."

Cyp'rian, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of the island of Cyprus.

—A courtesan; a woman of the town; a harlot.

"Jack fell fout of a gay *Cyprian*."—*Defoe.*

—*a.* [From *Cyprus*, q. v.] Relating, or belonging to ancient Cyprus.—Pertaining or conducing to lascivionsness; having reference to the encouragers of harlotry; as, a *Cyprian* manner.

Cyp'rine, *a.* [Lat. *cyprinus*.] Pertaining, or having reference, to cypress: as, a *cyprine* grove.

(*Min.*) Same as VESUVIANITE, *q. v.*

Cyprin'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Carp family. They are malacopterygious, abdominal, and, for the most part, fresh-water fishes. They live on aquatic plants; and are characterized by their small mouth, and by their feeble and generally toothless jaws. They have a scaly body, no adipose fin, a stomach destitute of a *cul-de-sac*, and no pyloric cæca. The different varieties of gold and silver fish, the gudgeon, tench, bream, roach, bleak, minnow, and many other well-known pond and river fishes, belong to this family. *Cyprinus*, the common *C.*, is the typical genus of the family. This well-known fish is extremely prolific, and the quantity of roe so great that it is said to have sometimes exceeded the weight of the emptied fish itself when weighed against it. The age to which the *C.* arrives is very great, and several well authenticated instances are adduced of their arriving at that of considerably more than a century; some writers, indeed, affirm that they have been known to live to the age of two hundred years. The usual length of *C.* varies from 1 to 3 feet, and in favorable waters they weigh sometimes 20 or 30 pounds. The general color is a yellowish olive, and the sides slightly tinged with a golden hue; the scales large, round, and very distinct; the head large, and the mouth furnished with a moderately long cirrus or beard; above which is a shorter one. The fins are violet-brown, except the anal, which has a reddish tinge.—The Goldeu Carp or



Fig. 758. — CARP.
(*Cyprinus carpo.*)

gold fish, *Cyprinus auratus*, common in aquaria and vases, is indigenous to China. It breeds in ponds in various parts of the U. States. — The beautiful *Leuciscus argenteus* and *atromaculatus*, known under the names of dace, cheven, chivin, and lake-chub, are from 6 to 14 inches long, and color brown. They are common in the Eastern States.

Cyprinodon'tid:e, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of malacopterygious fishes, closely allied to the *Cyprinidæ*, but with teeth upon the jaws. It includes the ornamental Minnow, Mummachog, or Cobbler, extensively used for bait.

Cyp'riot, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of modern Cyprus.

Cypripe'dium, *n.* [Gr. *Kypris*, Venus, and *podion*, a slipper; from the slipper-like form of the lip.] (*Bot.*) The Ladies'-slipper, a genus of plants, order *Orchidaceæ*. The species are chiefly distinguished by their large, very showy flowers, with large inflated lower petal or lip. The species *C. candidum*, white-flowered ladies'-slipper, *C. acaule*, acaulescent ladies'-slipper, *C. parviflorum*, yellow ladies'-slipper, are natives of this country. *C. arietinum*, the Ram's-head, found in damp woods, from Canada to Vermont, has a stem clustered, flexuous, 8–12 inches high; remarkable for the singular form of the lips, which readily suggests the name of this curious plant.

Cyp'ris, *n.*; *pl.* CYPRIDES. (*Zoöl.*) A genus of entomostracous *Crustaceæ*, containing numerous minute species, having the body enclosed in a shell of 2 horny pieces, somewhat resembling that of a bivalve mollusc. The antennæ and feet are beautifully feathered with long fringed bristles, by means of which these animals swim with much vivacity. They abound in every pool of stagnant water.



Fig. 759.— CYPRIS. (Magnified.)

Their horny shells are very abundant in a fossil state in the Wealden rocks of England, in the limestone of the carboniferous series, &c.

Cyp'rus, (Turk. *Kibris,*) a famous and considerable island, situate in the N.E. angle of the Mediterranean Sea, between Asia Minor and Syria, and once forming part of the Turkish *eyalet* or govt. of *Düzâïr*, or the Islands, 44 m. S. of Cape Anamour, 65 W. of Latakia, and 330 E. of the island of Crete; between Lat. 34° 34′ and 35° 42′ N., and Lon. 32° 18′ and 34° 37′ E. In shape, this island is somewhat oval, with a considerable promontory projecting E.N.E.; greatest length 132 m.; average breadth from 30 to 35 m. It is intersected from E. to W. by a range of mountains, the highest point of which is St. Croce (anc. *Mount Olympus*); and has as its principal river the Pedia (anc. *Pedæus*). The wines of *C.* (resembling Tokay) were formerly highly prized by connoisseurs: but the growth of this article has within a century diminished to an average of about 200,000 galls. Sheep and cattle are bred in considerable numbers. *C.* is said to possess veins of gold, silver, and other metals, and contains a species of rock-crystal, called *Paphos diamond*. Amianthus, or asbestos of the finest quality, is found near Baffa (anc. *Paphos*).—*Manuf.* Carpets, cotton and silk fabrics, and Turkey leather. — *Prin. towns*, Lefkosia (the cap.), Baffa, Larnica, and Cerina. — *P., est.* at 200,000 in 1879, of whom abt. two-thirds are Christians.—*Hist. C.* was originally peopled by the Phœnicians. It was subsequently colonized by the Greeks, and successively possessed by the Egyptians, Persians, and Romans. In antiquity, *C.* was the favorite seat of the worship of Venus, "*dives potens Cypri.*" The whole island was, indeed, sacred to her; whence the epithets *Cyprian*, *Paphian*, and *Idalian*, applied to the goddess in classic verse. After the fall of the W. empire, *C.* formed part of the Byzantine power, from which it was wrested by the Saracens. Isaac, a prince of the Comneni family, next usurped the sovereignty, from which he was expelled, in 1191, by Richard I. of England, who conferred it on Guy de Lusignan, in whose family it remained for 3 centuries. On the extinction of this line, in 1480, *C.* reverted to the Venetians, whom the Turks dispossessed in 1571, after a vigorous resistance. *C.* was ceded to Gt. Britain in 1878 under the Berlin treaty, (p. 297.)

Cyp'sela, *n.* [Gr. *kyphele*, a chest.] (*Bot.*) Same as ACHÆNIUM, *q. v.*

Cypselidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) See SWIFT.

Cyrena'ic, Cyren'ian, *a.* [Lat. *cyrenaicus.*] Relating, or pertaining to, the city of Cyrene, or to the philosophy of the Cyrenaics.

—*n.* One of the CYRENAICS, *q. v.*

Cyrena'ica, Cyre'naca. (*Anc. Geog.*) The name of a district of N. Africa, nearly corresponding to the modern BARCA, *q. v.* Cyrene was its capital.

Cyrena'ics, Cyren'ians, *n. pl.* (*Phil.*) A sect of ancient philosophers, whose founder, like that of the Cynics, had been a disciple of Socrates, being Aristippus, a native of Cyrene, in Africa, after which city his followers were called. His great maxim was, that a man ought to control circumstances, and not be controlled by them. According to him, the sum of life was made up of pleasure and pain; the one to be sought after as good, the other to be avoided as evil. The chief good, according to him, was the greatest number of agreeable perceptions; and the true philosopher was one who actively and successfully pursued pleasure. He taught that man ought to devote himself entirely to the enjoyment of the present moment, neither regretting the past nor caring for the future. Every act was regarded to be in itself morally indifferent; and only to be viewed as it produced pleasure or pain to the individual. The chief successors of Aristippus were Theodorus, Hegesias, and Anniceris, each of whom became the founder of a sect known respectively as the *Theodoran*, *Hegesian*, and *Annicerian* schools. As Cynicism was the forerunner of Stoicism, so Cyrenaicism paved the way for Epicureanism, which constitutes its chief merit.

Cyre'ne. (*Anc. Geog.*) The capital of Cyrenaica, was founded by Battus and his followers from Thera. B. C. 631. Seven kings of this race succeeded, and about B. C. 450 a republic was established. It was afterwards made subject to Egypt, and passed under the dominion of Rome, B. C. 74. The ruins of this town, called *Ghrennah* by the Turks, still exist, in a beautiful and fertile plain, about 11 m. from the Mediterranean Sea, and attest its former magnificence. It was the birthplace of many great men, among whom were Callimachus, Eratosthenes, Carneades, Aristippus, &c.

Cyrillaceæ *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A small order of plants, alliance *Berberales*, consisting of shrubs with regular symmetrical flowers having an imbricated corolla; the stamens alternating with the petals; axile placentæ; and pendulous ovules. There are 3 genera including 5 species of little importance.

Cyr'il. (**St.**) See ST. CYRIL.

Cyriolog'ic, *a.* [From Gr. *kyrios*, chief, and *logos*, speech.] Pertaining to capital letters.

Cyrope'dium, or CORUPEDIUM. (*Anc. Hist.*) A place in Phrygia, where Lysimachus was defeated and slain by Seleucus, B. C. 281.

Cyr'tostyle, *n.* [Gr. *kyrtos*, curved, and *stylos*, a pillar.] (*Arch.*) A circular projecting portico. — *Weale.*

Cyrus, surnamed THE ELDER, (*sī'rus,*) founder of the Persian monarchy, was son of Cambyses, a Persian noble, and of Mandane, daughter of Astyages, king of Media. His story is more than half mythical, and it is impossible to separate fact from legend. The principal exploits attributed to him are the incitement to a revolt of the Persians, and consequent defeat of Astyages and the Medes, when he became king, B. C. 559; the conquest of Lydia and capture of Crœsus; the siege and capture of Babylon in 538, and the invasion of Scythia, where he was defeated and slain by Tomyris, queen of the Massagetæ, 529. He was interred at Psargardæ, and his tomb was visited by Alexander the Great. Xenophon's *Cyropædia* is an ideal picture of a good and wise ruler, not an actual history of *C.*



Fig. 760. — CYRUS.
(From an Assyrian Sculpture.)

Cyrus, surnamed THE YOUNGER, was son of Darius II., king of Persia, and Parysatis. In B. C. 407 he was made governor of the western provinces of Asia Minor. He was of ambitious temper, and was sentenced to death for plotting against his brother Artaxerxes on his accession to the throne, but was pardoned. Still determined to be king himself, he raised an army, including a large body of Greek mercenaries, crossed the Taurus, marched down the Euphrates, and at Cunaxa encountered the army of his brother, when he was defeated and slain, B. C. 401. Xenophon, who had served as a volunteer among the Greeks, conducted their retreat, and wrote an account of the expedition

Cys'icus, or CYZICUS, a town of Asia Minor, in Natolia, S.E. of the island of Marmora, and 70 miles S.W. of Constantinople. In ancient times *C.* was seated on an island of the same name; but an isthmus has gradually formed, and what was formerly an island is now a peninsula.

Cyst, CYSTIS, (*sist,*) *n.* [A. S. *cyst*; D *kist*; Ger. *kiste*, a chest, coffer, casket; Gr. *kystis*, from *kyō*, to hold, to contain.] (*Med.*) A pouch, or sac, without opening, and commonly of a membranous nature, which is accidentally developed in one of the natural cavities of the body, or in the substances of organs. Many theories have been successively emitted to explain the formation of cysts, but none are entirely satisfactory. The tumor formed by them is called *Encysted.* — *Dunglison.*

Cys'tic, CYSTOSE, *a.* [From *cyst.*] (*Med.*) Belonging to a cyst, or to the gall-bladder. — The *C.* artery is given off from the right branch of the hepatic, and divides into two branches, which proceed to the gall-bladder.

Cys'tine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A term applied to the *cystic oxide*, a constituent of certain urinary calculi. *Form.* $C_3H_7O_2NS$. It is sometimes voided in the form of a yellowish crystalline sand.

Cysti'tis, *n.* [From *cyst.*] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the bladder.

Cys'tocele, *n.* [Gr. *kystos*, and *kele*, a tumor.] (*Med.*) A hernia or rupture formed by a protrusion of the bladder.

Cystolith'ic, *a.* Relating to stone in the bladder.

Cystol'omy, *n.* [Gr. *cystis*, and *temno*, I cut.] (*Surg.*) The operation of cutting into the bladder for the extraction of a stone or other extraneous substance.

Cyth'era. See CERIGO.

Cythere'a. [Lat.] (*Myth.*) One of the names of Venus, from the island of Cythera, now Cerigo, where she had a well-known temple.

Cytinaceæ, *n. pl.* [From *Cytina*, one of the genera.] (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Rhizogens.* DIAG. Flowers in spikes at the end of a scaly stem, with a 3-6-parted calyx, anthers opening by slits, and innumerable ovules growing over parietal placentæ. — The species chiefly inhabit the south of Europe, the Cape, and Guinea. They are very little known, and have no sensible properties of importance.

Cyt'isine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A purgative bitter principle extracted from the *Cytisus alpinus.* The poisonous principle of *Cytisus laburnum.*

Cyt'isus, *n.* [Lat.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Fabaceæ*, of which some of the species, having long, twiggy branches, are popularly called *Broom*, others are called *Laburnum*, whilst others, still, are generally known by the name *Cytisus.* The species are numerous, small trees or shrubs, with leaves of three leaflets, and yellow, white, or purple flowers, natives chiefly of the warmer temperate parts of the Old World. Many of them are very beautiful, and some are among the esteemed ornaments of our shrubberies, as others are of our green-houses.

Cyt'oblast, *n.* [From Gr. *kyo*, I hold, and *blastos*, a sprout.] (*Physiol.*) The nucleus, cellule, or centre of assimilative force, from which the organic cell is developed. — *Brande.*

Cytoblas'tema, *n.* [From *cytoblast.*] (*Physiol.*) The structureless substance in which the elementary nuclei, cellules, or cytoblasts are imbedded.

Czac'ki, THADDEUS, a Polish statesman and author, B. 1765. His most important work is a *Treatise on the Laws of Poland and Lithuania.* D. 1813.

Czar, Tsar, Tzar, (*zär,*) *n.* [Sclav.: Russ. *tsar*; Ger. *kaiser*, from Lat. *Cæsar.*] A king; a chief; a monarch; —specifically, the title assumed by the Russian emperors. Voltaire considers this title to have been derived from the *tzars* or *tchars* of the kingdom of Kazan. It is evidently of Oriental origin, and is equivalent to *Cæsar.* Ivan II. (1533–1584) was the first Russian monarch who assumed the title.

Czarina, (*zä-rē'na,*) *n.* [Russ. *tsaritza.*] The title of the Empress of Russia, as wife of the *Czar.*

Czarin'ian, *a.* Pertaining or relating to the czarina.

Czar'ish, *a.* Belonging, or having relation to, the Czar of Russia.

Czar'owitz, Czar'oviteh, Czar'owitch, *n.* [Russ. *tsarewitch.*] The title given to the heir of the Russian monarchy.

Czartoryski, ADAM, PRINCE, (*chär-to-ris'ki,*) a very prominent actor in the Polish revolution of 1830, was B. at Warsaw in 1770. When the revolution of 1830 broke out, he devoted all his energies to the service of his country. As president of the provisional government, he summoned the Diet to meet in December, 1830, and in the following month was placed at the head of the national government. He resigned his post after the terrible days of August 15 and 16, and served as a common soldier during the last fruitless struggle. He was excluded from the amnesty of 1831, and his estates in Poland confiscated. His latter years were spent in Paris, where he D. in 1861.

Czas'lau, a village near Chitissitz, in Bohemia, 35 m. from Prague. Here the Austrians, led by Prince Charles of Lorraine, encountered the Prussians, May 17, 1742, (O. S.) After a hard-fought battle they were compelled to retire, which they did in good order, carrying away 14 standards, two pairs of colors, and 1,000 prisoners. The Prussians, commanded by Frederick II., took 18 pieces of cannon, two pairs of colors, and 1,200 prisoners.

Czeg'led, a town of Hungary, between the Danube and the Theiss, co. Pesth, 39 m. S.E. of Pesth; *pop.* 19,908.

Czer'mak, (JOHN NEPUMUK,) a German physiologist and physician, B. at Prague, 1825, professor of physiology at Jena. *C.* is the inventor and introducer of the laryngoscope and rhinoscope, and of a new method for the therapeutical and surgical treatment of diseases of the epiglottis and throat. His work *Der Kehlkopfspiegel und seine Verwerthung für Physiologie und Medicin*, has been translated and published in France, England, America, and Holland.

Czernowitz, or TCHERNOWITZ, (*tchair-no'vetz,*) a town of the Austrian empire, on the Pruth, 140 m. N.W. of Jassy. It has manufactures of jewelry and carriages, and a *pop.* of 34,000.

Czer'ny, GEORGE. See SERVIA.

SUPPLEMENT TO

C.

Cabbage, (*kab'āj*) *n.* [Fr. *caboche;* It. *cappuccio,* dimin. of *capo,* Lat. *caput,* head.] (*Hort.*) The *Brassica oleracea,* or common culinary cabbage, a species of the genus *Brassica.* The innumerable varieties arise from difference of soil and cultivation; and as all the cabbage tribe form hybrids, new varieties are continually produced. This is effected by the bees, when different sorts are in flower at the same time. The pollen adheres to their body as they seek honey in the flowers, and being deposited on the pistils of other sorts, impregnates the germen. Hence, only one variety of *C.* should be in flower at the same time in any garden or field, when we wish to keep the sort unadulterated; particularly if some sorts have expanded leaves, and others close heads. The different sorts of *C.* most prized for the garden are chiefly divided into the close-hearting and the spreading. In order to have a regular succession of *C.,* the seed should be sown at different times, from the beginning of spring to the autumn. The early sown will run to seed the same year; the later sown will increase more, produce larger and firmer heads, and will not go to seed till the next season. *C.* are generally raised first in a seed-bed: when they are intended for early produce they are sown before winter, and protected by shelter, or under glass frames. In this manner strong plants may be had early in spring, which, planted out in April, will produce fine *C.* by July or August. Those which are raised on a large scale are generally sown in March, and planted where they are to remain in June or July. When they have been pricked out from the seed-bed very young, and allowed to get to a good size in a piece of ground prepared for the purpose, before being finally transplanted in the field, the success is more certain, and it will well repay the additional trouble. These come to perfection in autumn, and may be taken off the ground as they are wanted. Some kinds are so hardy that they will bear the severest frosts, and remain covered with snow for a considerable time without damage. Such are the green curly-leaved *C.,* which form no close head, but consist of spreading leaves. *C.* are subject to a peculiar disease when repeatedly planted in the same ground: the bottom of the stem enlarges, and the plant becomes sickly. This disease is called *clubbing,* and is occasioned by an insect, which deposits its eggs in the substance of the stem where it joins the root; the organization of the plant is deranged, and the *C.* never come to perfection. The only remedy for this disease is to change the cultivation, and for a time to plant no *C.* on the ground which produces clubbed plants, but to trench it up well, and expose it to the winter's frost in ridges; quick-lime should be put on it, but no manure: and other vegetables of a different class should be sown for two or three years. — In Germany there is a large consumption of the large white *C.* in the form of the famous dish called *sauer-kraut,* in English SOUR-KROUT, *q. v.*

(*Med.*) *C.* are a flesh-producing vegetable, whether given to man or animals; for the latter, especially milch cows, sheep, and oxen, they are considered an admirable food: in the former, when imperfectly cooked, and only partaken of rarely, they are apt to produce flatulence: but these effects will soon subside if repeated for a short time, and eaten thoroughly boiled and pressed. The best way of cooking *C.,* to deprive them of all the ingredients likely to produce flatulence and indigestion, is to boil them in two waters before serving them at table.

—Cloth surreptitiously taken by a tailor or cutter-out of garments. See CRAMBE.

Cab'bage, *v. a.* [Du. *kabussen,* to hide as in a basket, to steal dexterously; from *kabas,* a hand-basket.] To purloin pieces of cloth in cutting out clothes.

> "Your tailor, instead of shreds, *cabbages* whole yards of cloth"
> *Arbuthnot.*

—*v. i.* To form a head in growing; as, the plants begin to *cabbage.*

Cab'bage Point, in *Florida,* a precinct of Volusia co.; *pop.* 89.

Cable, (*kā'bl*). *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *cable;* Ger. *kabel;* Heb. and Ar. *chebel,* a rope, a cord, from *chabal,* to tie or make fast.] (*Naut.*) Originally, that which fastens or ties; literally, and in a modern sense, the rope or chain by which a vessel is held. Cables, until within a recent period, were usually made of hemp, but of late years iron chains have come much into use. A hempen cable of twelve inches girth, and length 120 fathoms, weighs 3,075 lbs. Since the weights of two cables of equal lengths will be as their sections, or squares of the girths, it is easy to deduce the following rule for the weight of any hempen cable: multiply the square of the girth in inches by 21·3 (or 21 is near enough); the product is the weight in lbs. Since, also, as the breaking strain, or resistance against the force to part the cable, will be as the section, it will be as the weight, and will be found nearly by dividing the weights in lbs. by 100; the quotient is the breaking strain in tons. This rule is of course liable to great uncertainty from the quality or wear of the cable. Chain cables possess great advantages over hempen cables; they are not liable to be destroyed by chafing on rocky grounds, nor to become rotten and insecure from alternate exposure to the air and water; and by reason of their greater weight, the strain is exerted on the cable rather than on the ship

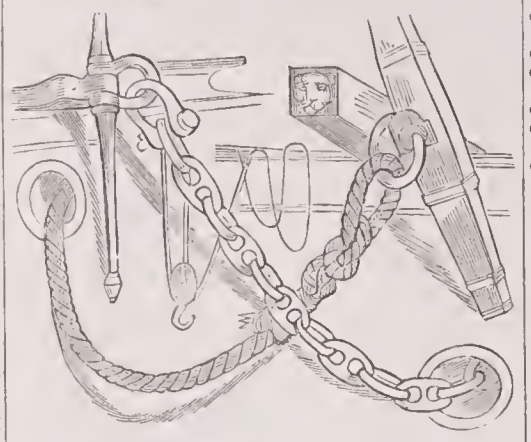


Fig. 460. — CHAIN AND HEMP CABLES.

In order that the ship may be enabled to let slip her cable in case of necessity, chain cables are furnished with bolts at distances from each other of a fathom or two, which can be readily withdrawn. A chain of which the section is 1 inch in diameter breaks with 16 tons; such a chain is nearly equivalent to a 10-inch hemp cable. And the dimensions of the chain cable corresponding to any hemp cable are therefore easily found by merely dividing the circumference of the hemp cable by 10. The strength of every part of the chain is proved before it leaves the manufactory. — See ATLANTIC CABLE.

Cable's length (*Naut.*) The length, or paying-out dimensions, of a ship's cable, generally 120 fathoms, or 720 feet. — *Stream cable.* A smaller cable than the bowers, used to moor a ship in a tolerably safe anchorage-ground. — *To pay out, or veer out, cable.* To let the cable run out of the hawse-holes in a slack manner. — *To serve the cable.* To fasten old rope, canvas, &c., around the cable to prevent undue friction. — *To slip the cable.* To let the cable go by the run. (Practised generally in cases of emergency, when there is not sufficient time to haul the cable aboard.)

—*v. a.* To fasten, or furnish, with a cable.

(*Arch.*) To ornament the lower part of a fluted column with a cable.

Ca'ble City, in *Montana Territory,* a township of Deer Lodge co.; *pop.* 260.

Cab'in, in *Georgia,* a dist. of Spalding co.; *pop.* 1,559.

Cabin Creek, in *West Virginia,* a township of Kanawha co.; *pop.* 2,457.

Cabin Run, in *West Virginia,* a township of Mineral co.; *pop.* 852.

Cacapon', in *West Virginia,* a township of Morgan co.; *pop.* 958.

Cache, in *Arkansas,* a twp. of Greene co.; *pop.* 767. — A twp. of Jackson co.; *pop.* 337. — A twp. of Lawrence co.; *pop.* 1,8.

Cache à la Foudre, in *Colorado Territory,* a district of Larimer co.; *pop.* 363.

Cache Creek, in *California,* a township of Yolo co.

Cad'do, in *Ark.,* a twp. of Montgomery co. — In *Texas,* a prec. of Hill co.

Ca'dion, in *Arkansas,* a twp. of Van Buren co.

Ca'diz, in *Wis.,* a twp. of Greene co.

Cage'ville, in *Tenn.,* a district of Haywood co.

Cagots. [Fr.] (*Kā'go.*) An outcast and despised race, who had wandered for centuries over N. Spain and S. France, and somewhat resembling gypsies; origin doubtful. Before the French revolution, they had to wear a peculiar dress, and to live apart, and to do only menial work. Since then they seem to have sunk out of sight.

Cahaw'ba, in *Alabama,* a twp. and village of Dallas co.

Cain'boy, in *South Carolina,* a village of Charleston.

Cain Creek, in *Georgia,* a dist. of Walker co.; *pop.* 493.

Cain's, in *Georgia,* a district of Paulding co.; *pop.* 439.

Cain's, in *South Carolina,* a twp. of Marion co.; *pop.* 1,007.

Cains'ville, in *Tennessee,* a district of Wilson co.; *pop.* 1,330.

Cair'o, in *Kentucky,* a precinct of Henderson co.; *pop.* 2,096.

Cairo, in *Minnesota,* a twp. of Renville co.; *pop.* 326.

Cak'er, in *Tennessee,* a district of Monroe co.; *pop.* 228.

Calaba'sas, in *Arizona Territory,* a district of Pima co.; *pop.* 62.

Calaha'lu, in *North Carolina,* a twp. of Davie co.; *pop.* 1,232.

Calapoo'ya, in *Oregon,* a precinct of Douglas co.; *pop.* 1,116.

Calcasieu', in *Louisiana,* a twp. of Rapides parish; *pop.* 1,022.

Caldwell, in *Arkansas,* a township of White co.; *pop.* 451.

Caldwell, in *South Carolina,* a twp. of Newberry co.; *pop.* 1,791.

Caldwell's, in *North Carolina,* a twp. of Catawba co.; *pop.* 1,101.

Caldwell's, in *Georgia,* a dist. of Greene co.; *pop.* 645.

Caledo'nia, in *North Carolina,* a twp. of Halifax co.; *pop.* 2,118.

Calf Creek, in *Arkansas,* a twp. of Searcy co.; *pop.* 511.

Calfkiller, in *Tennessee,* a district of White co.; *pop.* 641.

Calhoun', in *Alabama,* an E.N.E. co., bordering on Georgia; *area,* 1,170 sq. m. It is traversed by mountain ridges which are rich in minerals, iron ore, fine marble and limestone being chiefly abundant. The co. is washed by the Coosa and the Tallapoosa rivers, and by the Tallasahatchee and Chocolochee creeks. The soil of the valleys is very fertile and much improved. *Cap.* Jacksonville. *Pop.* 13,980. — A twp. of Lowndesco co.; *pop.* 2,781.

Calico-Printing. (*Manuf.*) The art of impressing cotton fabrics with various figures in one or more colors. In describing this art, the term will be taken in its widest sense, as signifying printing on any fabric, whether cotton, woollen, or silk. There are few dyes which of themselves will impart to cotton a brilliant color, able to resist the actions of light and washing. The dye must be combined with a substance called a *mordant,* which has an affinity both for the dye and the cotton fibre. These substances, although generally colorless, have the property of changing the color of the dye. Thus, if a piece of cotton cloth be impressed with acetate of alumina in lines, with acetate of iron in dots, and with a mixture of the two in circles, it will become permanently impressed with red lines, black dots, and chocolate circles. The process of printing in different colors by means of mordants is very ancient, being described by Pliny as having been practised in his day in Egypt. In his *Natural History,* he says: "Robes and veils are painted in Egypt in a wonderful way, being first imbued, not with dyes, but with dye-absorbing drugs, by which they appear to be unaltered, but when plunged into a caldron of boiling dyestuff, it is curious to see many colors imparted to the robe, in consequence of the modifying agency of the excipient drug." In India, the modern method of printing by resist-pastes has been known from time immemorial, the process employed being that of painting the design upon the fabric by hand with melted wax. Many of the specimens of Indian calico-printing by this method are most intricate in their design, and must have taken a lifetime to execute. The processes employed in calico-printing are: — *Singeing,* by which the cloth is denuded of its fibrous down, which would prevent the perfect application of the dyestuff. It is effected in two ways: either by rapidly passing the cotton cloth over a red-hot iron, or by passing it over a series of gas-flames, which are sucked through the fabric by suction-tubes placed over them. The fabric is next bleached by being boiled in an alkaline lye of soda or lime, rinsed, steeped in a weak solution of chloride of lime, rinsed again, steeped in dilute sulphuric acid, once more rinsed, dried, and smoothed. The cloth is now ready for printing, being brilliantly white, and capable of receiving dyes of the brightest and purest colors. Calicoes are printed in four ways: — by small wooden blocks worked by hand, by large wooden blocks worked by a machine, by copper plates, and by copper cylinders. The first and third methods are almost obsolete; the second is practised principally in France; and the fourth is the English method. In the large blocks mentioned in the second method, the patterns are generally made of sycamore laid upon deal, and either engraved in relief, or formed by copper slips, of different shapes, being driven into the surface. The machine used in this style is termed a *Perrotine,* from the name of its inventor, M. Perrot, of Rouen. The cloth is wound round a prismatic iron roller, and the different colored blocks are brought down on it successively. By this process, one man and three children can print thirty pieces of cloth in a day. In the English process, the pattern is impressed upon copper cylinders by hard steel rollers called *dies.* These cylinders are mounted upon strong iron shafts, upon the end of which is a toothed wheel, by means of which motion is communicated to them. Several of these engraved cylinders, one for each color, are united in one machine, forming two-, three-, five-, and even ten-color machines. The cotton cloth is made into a continuous web of forty or fifty pieces, and is drawn over the rollers, each one receiving its color from a cylinder covered with woollen cloth, and revolving in an oblong trough of coloring matter, mordant, or resist-paste, and transferring it to the cloth. Calico-printings have reached such a state of perfection that they will print nearly *ten miles* of cloth per day, with a pattern containing four or five colors. Dyestuffs are of two kinds, those which impart their color alone, and those which require the application of a mordant. The former are

CALI SUPPLEMENT.

called *substantive*, the latter *adjective*. There are, principally, five styles of calico-printing. — 1. The *Fast-color*, or chintz style, in which the pattern is applied in the form of a mordant, the cloth being afterwards passed through a dye-bath. The color, of course, clings only to the mordanted portion, the rest being washed out in an after-process. 2. The *Rongeant* style, in which the pattern is worked upon the cloth by the agency of some chemical substance which discharges portions of the uniform color in which the cloth was first printed. 3. The *Resist-paste* style, when the pattern is printed in some substance which resists the general dye afterwards applied to it, such as indigo or some other substantive color. 4. *Steam colors*, in which a mixture of the mordant and dye is printed on the cloth, the union of the two being effected by subjecting it to the action of steam. 5. *Spirit colors*, in which a mixture of dye and *tin spirits*, or chloride of tin, is used. Patterns printed in this style are very brilliant, but extremely fugitive. In the first style the mordant used may be either acetate of alumina, or red liquor; acetate of iron, or iron liquor; or chloride of tin, or tin spirits. The mordant is mixed with starch or British gum, and different shades of the same color may be obtained by diluting it more or less. The principal dyes used in this style are logwood, Brazil-wood, peach-wood, Persian berries, archil, madder, cochineal, fustic, catechu, quercitron, and galls. (The different colors obtained by the combinations of various mordants with dye-stuffs will be found fully described under DYEING, in the body of this work.) In the *rongeant*, or discharge style, the discharge generally consists of some strong acid, such as nitric, oxalic, or tartaric acid, made into a paste with pipe-clay gum, and applied either to the dyes or mordanted cloth. In the latter method a new mordant may be applied along with the discharge, in which case a colored pattern will be the result. For instance, a violet ground with red lines and white dots may be produced by passing the cloth through weak iron-liquor, and printing the lines with red-liquor mordant. The dots are then printed with a discharge-paste of tartaric oxalic acid, and the whole is passed through a madder dye-vat. In the *resist*, or reserve style, various substances capable of resisting the action of substantive dyes are used; such as oils, metallic oxides, and their salts; and reserves containing mordants are used when a colored impression is desired. The latter method of printing with mordant resists is called the *lapis-lazuli* style — why, it is hard to say. Steam colors are mostly produced by the aid of peroxide of tin, or stannic acid, or perchloride of tin is used as a mordant. A full-bodied red, for instance, is produced in the following manner: A decoction of peach-wood is thickened with chloride of tin. The impression is printed on the cloth with this mixture, and, when dry, the goods are submitted to the action of dry steam, which causes the union of the substances contained in the dyestuff. *Spirit colors* are brilliant but very fugitive. They are mostly vegetable dyes, mixed with perchloride of tin, or tin spirits, as it is termed. A sixth style, *pigment-printing*, is when a heavy insoluble color, such as ultramarine or magenta, is mixed with gutta-percha solution, albumen, or casein, and printed on the cloth. Since the introduction of the aniline dyes, this method of printing has somewhat revived. By the combination of superexcellence in machinery and chemistry, England is now at the head of the calico-printing trade; but it will be long before she will succeed in rivalling the exquisite printed muslins of the French manufacturer. Though taking the lead in machinery and chemistry, the English are very far behind in the artistic portion of the trade: the staring combinations of twenty colors of Manchester contrasting very unfavorably with the artistically blended hues of the commonest productions of Mulhouse and Paris.

Califor'nia. Recent statistical returns supply the following items of information with respect to the present condition and resources of this State. According to the Census of 1870, the then agricultural position of *C.* stood as under: Total number of farms in the State 23,874, (an excess of 5,008 over 1860,) occupying 11,427,105 acres, 6,218,133 of which consisted of improved lands, and 477,880 of timbered tracts, the balance being unimproved soil of various kinds. Cash value of farms under tillage $141,240,028, without counting $5,316,690 worth of farming-implements and machinery. Amount of wages paid for husbandry during the year 1870 (including value of board) $10,369,247. Aggregate value of farm products $49,856,024; of orchard and garden stuffs $2,444,259; of lumber, &c., $566,017; of home manufs. $301,491; of all live-stock on farms $37,964,752. The latter enumerated 192,273 horses, 17,533 mules and asses, 5,944 working oxen, 461,361 head of other cattle, 2,768,187 sheep, and 444,617 swine. The principal yields of farm produce gave the following out-turn:

Wheat,	bush.	16,776,702	Flaxseed,	bush.	13,294
Rye,	"	26,275	Honey,	lbs.	294,326
Indian Corn,	"	1,221,222	Tobacco,	"	63,809
Oats,	"	1,557,507	Hops,	"	625,064
Barley,	"	8,783,490	Flax,	"	31,470
Buckwheat	"	21,928	Wool,	"	11,391,743
Pease&Beans,	"	380,010	Butter,	"	7,969,744
Irish Potat's,	"	2,049,227	Cheese,	"	3,395,074
Sweet "	"	202,035	Wax,	"	4,903
Cloverseed,	"	1,353	Hay,	tons,	551,773
Wine,	galls.	1,814,656	Cotton,	bales,	34

Percentage of unimproved land under cultivation 45·6, as against 71·4 in 1860. — *Finances, &c.* In 1870, the total assessed value of the State stood at $269,644,068, of which amount $176,527,160 represented real estate, as against a *true* valuation of both real and personal estate aggregating $638,767,017; which figures exhibit an increase during the decade, 1860–70, as follows: Total assessed value $129,989,401; true value of real and personal estate $430,892,404. $7,817,115 summed up the gross amount of taxation, distributed over State assessments to the extent of $2,540,383; County $5,068,041; Municipal $208,691: total increase over returns of 1860, $4,835,993. Total public State debt (other than national) $18,089,082, of which there was funded upon bonds in circulation $3,311,500; all other $117,527. Total county debt (other than national) secured by bonds $9,808,404; all other $4,069,007: Municipal and non-public bonded debt $875,764; all other $ 6,580. Total capitation of inhabitants 582,031; of which the white element counted 499,424; colored 4,272; Chinese 49,310; and Indian 29,029, 7,241 of the latter being without the pale of tribal relations. Male citizens arrived at legal age 145,802; citizens without the franchise (otherwise than for rebellion or other crime) 243. Gain of population since Census return of 1860, 180,253, or 47·44 per cent.; of which white gain 54·54 per cent.; colored 4·55 per cent. Of the above total capitation, 350,416 persons were of American birth, and 209,831 of foreign. The gain of population during the last decade was chiefly in the agricultural dists., and the larger towns: the inhabitants of the mining region numbered 105,314, or an average of 5,861 to each county, while the agricultural and commercial districts had 451,299, or 20,813 to the county. The chief quota of increase to the State population has arisen from Chinese immigration. According to the most reliable and recent sources, *C.* contains 120,947,840 acres of land, 80,000,000 of which are cultivable, and of these one-half remains government property. The disposition of public lands has been as follows: 6,765,404 acres have been appropriated for schools and educational objects; 6,030,814 taken under Mexican grants; 500,000 granted for internal State improvements; 116,382 for railroads, and 6,400 for public edifices; 1,198,874 have been parted with to purchasers, 368,321 appropriated under the Homestead Act, 470,452 under military warrant, 582,572 under "scrip," 343,169 under swamp locations, 28,129 under Indian scrip, and finally, 10,424,000 acres are claimed by railroad interests, the S. Pacific line demanding nearly one-third of the quantity. In 1870, the "plant" attaching to mining and manufacturing concerns comprised 62 steam grist-mills, 205 water-power grist-mills, 207 steam saw-mills, 161 water-power saw-mills, 360 quartz mills, and 874 mining ditches totalizing 12,000 miles in length. The latest mining returns date from 1869, in which year the Californian gold yield amounted to $21,472,851. Taking those figures as about the yearly average, and adding thereto the annual product of coal $1,000,000, quicksilver $1,500,000, silver $1,000,000, and other minerals $500,000, the ordinary mining product reaches a round sum of $27,000,000. Experience having indicated the economy of conducting mining operations on a large scale, there has been of late an increasing tendency towards the undertaking of extended enterprises and the introduction of more powerful agencies for reaching and breaking down the ores, as well as for their extraction and reduction afterwards. Mills and furnaces of enlarged capacity are everywhere being erected. Aqueducts of imperial proportions, ground and elevated tramways, gigantic powder-blasts, mammoth nozzles, steam-drills, and a great variety of other new devices and more efficacious methods, are being multiplied with a rapidity that keeps the business of mining in a state of almost constant revolution. Helped on by these aids and improvements, obstacles that formerly interposed serious hindrances to mining enterprise, are now readily overcome, causing the timid capitalist to embark in schemes from which the boldest speculator shrunk but a few years ago, restrained by apprehension and doubt. The construction of a tunnel of but moderate length was then considered a very formidable undertaking, not more because of the cost, than the time required for carrying it to completion. With drilling-machines and giant powder, works of this kind are now contracted to be carried through in the course of a few months, and at scarcely more than half their former cost. The total annual value of the entire industrial increment of the State sums up about $182,000,000, of which about 45 per cent. is contributed by agriculture, and 30 per cent. by manufactures, — mining returns making up the difference. The export and import movements of foreign commerce, together with shipping statistics, will be found elsewhere under the head of *San Francisco* (q. v.). The year 1870 saw abt. 800 miles of railroad in working operation throughout the State, among them the *Central Pacific*, *Western Pacific*, *Southern Pacific*, and *California Pacific*: the *California and Oregon*, *San Joaquin Valley*, *Sacramento and Shoyl Springs*, *Los Angeles*, and *Northern California* lines; besides which there were the *Vallejo and Cloverdale* in course of construction, and that of *Copperopolis* in projection.

California, in *Arkansas*, a twp of Madison co.; *pop.* 313.
California, in *Florida*, a precinct of Lafayette co,; *pop.* 315.
California, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Paulding co.; *pop.* 952.
California, in *Indiana*, a twp. of Starke co.; *pop.* 251.
California, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Branch co.; *pop.* 803.
California, in *North Carolina*, a township of Pitt co.; *pop.* 3,626.
California, in *Ohio*, a village of Fairfield township, Madison co.; *pop.* 112.
California, in *Pennsylvania*, a borough of Washington co.; *pop.* 659.
Cal'land's, in *Virginia*, a township of Pittsylvania co.; *pop.* 2,848.
Cal'laway, in *Missouri*, a township of St. Charles co.; *pop.* 1,745.

Calliandra. (*kăl-le-ăn'drah.*) (*Bot.*) A beautiful genus of plants, Ord. *Fabaceæ*, peculiar to America, found as far north as California, and extending southwards to Buenos Ayres. A few are herbs not more than a foot high, but the greater portion shrubs or small trees, most frequently met with on river-banks. The leaves of all are bipinnate, the leaflets varying much in size and number. In one section the leaves have one to four pairs of pinnæ, with few but large leaflets (one to eight inches long), the ultimate ones always the largest; while in another there are many pairs of pinnæ, the leaflets scarcely half an inch long, linear in form and almost numberless. The flowers are usually borne on stalked globose heads, but sometimes in terminal racemes; the corollas small and hidden by the very numerous long filaments of the stamens, which are almost always of a beautiful red color. From this latter circumstance the genus is named *Calliandra*, signifying "beautiful stamened." It differs from all allied genera in the valves of its compressed pod rolling backwards in a remarkable manner from apex to base when the seeds are ripe. Many of the species are in cultivation in plant-stoves, and almost all of them produce bright red balls of flowers, which stand erect from among the fleecy foliage of some of the species in great profusion.



Fig. 15. — CALLIANDRA TWEEDIL.

Calli'ope, in *Iowa*, a vill. of Sioux co.; *pop.* 40.
Call's, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Lincoln co.; *pop.* 1,283.
Calm, in *Pennsylvania*, a twp. of Chester co.; *pop.* 984.

Calochortus. (*kăl-o-chōr'tŭs.*) (*Bot.*) A gen. of beautiful bulbous plants. Ord. *Liliaceæ*. They have tunicated bulbs, and produce rigid ensiform leaves, and an erect scape supporting a few large showy flowers which are racemosely arranged and remain open for several days. The perianth is deciduous, six-leaved, the three outer or calycine divisions linear and beardless, the three inner petaloid, very much larger and broader than the outer, and bearded on the inside; the flowers, therefore, appear to consist of three large spreading petals, and three narrow sepals. There are six stamens adherent to the base of the perianth, and a three-celled ovary crowned by three subsessile stigmas. The few known species, which are found in Mexico, California, and N.W. America, are all plants of gorgeous beauty, but found to be exceedingly difficult of cultivation. *C. venustus* (Fig. 16) is one of the handsomest; it grows about two feet high, and produces large flowers, upwards of three inches across, with narrow green sepals, and broad roundish wedge-shaped petals which form a cup, and are white above, yellowish towards the base, each of them marked with a wedge-shaped deep crimson stain, terminating in a yellow spot, and above this, in the same line, with a deep red spot bordered with yellow, and a spot of lighter red.



Fig. 16.
CALOCHORTUS VENUSTUS.

Caloresccence. (*kah-lôr'ĕs-sĕns.*) [Fr., from Lat. *calor*, heat.] (*Phys.*) A term introduced by Professor Tyndall to designate the transmutation of invisible heat-rays into rays of higher refrangibility, that is, into visible rays. Sir William Herschel discovered the fact, that, beyond the red end of the spectrum, there are invisible heat-rays of great intensity. Suppose a sunbeam is caused to pass through a prism, it is split up into rays of different refrangibility, occurring in the order of violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange, red. This experiment constitutes the so called decomposition of white light, and was first made by Newton. Sir W. Herschel, in passing a delicate thermometer through the various portions of the spectrum, found that the temperature gradually rose as it passed from the violet to the red end, and the red was found to be the hottest portion. He then moved his thermometer into darkness beyond the red, and found an indication of a considerable amount of heat, — in fact, a greater amount than had been found in any part of the visible spectrum. It was thus clearly demonstrated that invisible heat-rays accompany the visible light-rays emitted from the sun. The relationship of the heat spectrum to the light spectrum has been determined by Sir W. Herschel and Pro-

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fessor Müller in the case of the solar spectrum, and by Professor Tyndall in the case of the spectrum of the electric light. The last-mentioned physicist, in attempting to sift the luminous from the calorific rays of the total radiation from the voltaic arc, tried various substances with a view of finding something which should cut off the whole of the light, and allow the heat to pass. He ultimately decided on using a solution of iodine in bi-sulphide of carbon. The bi-sulphide alone was found to absorb only 5·2 per cent. of the heat-rays passing through it; and when iodine was added until the solution was perfectly opaque, the absorption of heat was scarcely increased, while the absorption of light was complete. When a beam of light from the sun, or from the electric lamp, was passed through a layer of this opaque solution, and concentrated by a lens, the dark heat-rays were brought to a focus, at which intense calorific effects were manifested; black paper was instantly set on fire, gunpowder and guncotton were exploded, and thin plates of tin and zinc fused. At the dark invisible focus, carbon was brought to incandescence, and caused to burn vividly, — blackened silver-leaf was brought to a red heat, copper was melted, and platinized platinum rendered incandescent. It was necessary in these experiments to blacken bright surfaces exposed to the focus of dark heat, otherwise the reflection of heat would have been so considerable that the substance would not have absorbed a sufficient amount to raise it to red heat. Here, by ultra-red invisible heat-rays, Tyndall raised metals to incandescence — that is, they emitted light of their own — and we perceive at once that this is virtually a transformation of invisible rays into visible rays. The ultra-red rays possess low refrangibility; the vibrations which produce them are long, and move too slowly to produce in us the sensation of vision; they fall as dark invisible heat on the platinum, or other metal raised to incandescence, and they leave it as light; the slow vibrations have become quicker, the long waves have become shorter, the refrangibility has been raised. This change of heat-rays into light-rays is *calorescence*. The transmutation is complete. The invisible heat-rays are not converted into light of one kind, for when a piece of white hot platinum is examined by means of a prism, a complete spectrum is obtained — in a word, the heat-rays of low refrangibility are converted into light-rays of all refrangibilities. A detailed account of the experiments in connection with this subject will be found in Tyndall's *Heat Considered as a Mode of Motion*, and in his various memoirs in the *Philosophical Transactions*.

Caloric, (*kal-lōr-ē'.*) [Same deriv.] (*Phys.*) A term used by the French to designate the unit of heat which they adopt. It is the amount of heat necessary to raise 1 kilogramme (2··046215 lbs. avoirdupois) of water one degree centigrade in temperature; strictly from 0° to 1° C. A caloric, when converted into mechanical force, is competent to raise a weight of 1 kilogramme to a height of 425 metres (one metre is equal to 3·2·08992 feet), and conversely the fall of 1 kilogramme through a space of 425 metres represents, as heat, one caloric.

Calorimetry, (*kăl-o-rim'e-tre.*) [Lat. *calor*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] (*Phys.*) The thermometer indicates relative, not absolute amounts of heat; it shows the condition of a body in regard to sensible heat, that is, the temperature of the body, but the real amount of heat absorbed or emitted by a substance cannot be determined by thermometrical means. *Calorimetry* is that branch of the science of heat which treats of the absolute measurement of heat, and the instruments employed for such determinations are called *Calorimeters*. The existence of two such terms as *Thermometry* and *Calorimetry*, in the same science, is undoubtedly unfortunate, because as far as their derivation is concerned, they might both apply to the same classes of phenomena. The thermometer was invented and named before calorimetry had been even thought of, and when the latter came to be practised, it was thought that no term which did not express the measurement of heat, could with any justice be applied to determinations of absolute quantities of heat, and the only convenient term remaining was calorimetry. It would be preferable to call the thermometer a *thermoscope*, and the calorimeter a *thermometer*, but it is unlikely that the latter term, from its comparative antiquity, will ever cease to be used in its present form. For the exact measurement of heat three forms of thermal unit are employed: to wit, the amount of heat necessary to raise 1 lb. of water from 32° to 33° F.; or the amount necessary to raise 1 lb. of water from 0° to 1° C.; or again, the French unit or *Calorie*, viz., the amount of heat necessary to raise 1 kilogramme of water from 0° to 1° C. The absolute quantity of heat absorbed or given out by substances in passing through a given range of temperature compared with that absorbed or given out by water under similar conditions is called its *specific heat*; we have here to examine the various methods by which specific heat is determined, in other words, the various processes of calorimetry. Three principal methods are employed for the determination of specific heat. In the first the heat is measured by the amount of ice which it melts; in the second, known as the *method of mixtures*, bodies of different temperatures are mixed with water, and the heat calculated from that of the mixture; and in the third, or *method of cooling*, the heat is determined by noticing the time which a body requires to cool. — 1. *Determination of Specific Heat by Fusion of Ice.* The first and rudest form of calorimeter was a block of ice containing a cavity covered by a lid of ice: a known weight of the substance to be examined, at a known temperature, was placed in the cavity, and when it had cooled down to the temperature of the surrounding ice, it was removed, and the cavity was wiped dry by a weighed cloth, which, on being again weighed, obviously gave the weight of water resulting from the fusion of the ice by the substance introduced. This calorimeter was employed by Black and Wilke; it was greatly improved by Lavoisier and Laplace, and used by them for the determination of the specific heat of a number of substances. The instrument in its improved form is known as the *Ice Calorimeter* (Fig. 17, in which 1 gives a perspective view of it, and 2 represents a section), and consists of three concentric vessels, in the innermost of which (W) the substance whose specific heat is to be determined is placed, the surrounding vessel A) is filled with ice, and is provided with a tap for drawing off the water, while the outermost vessel (B) also contains ice,

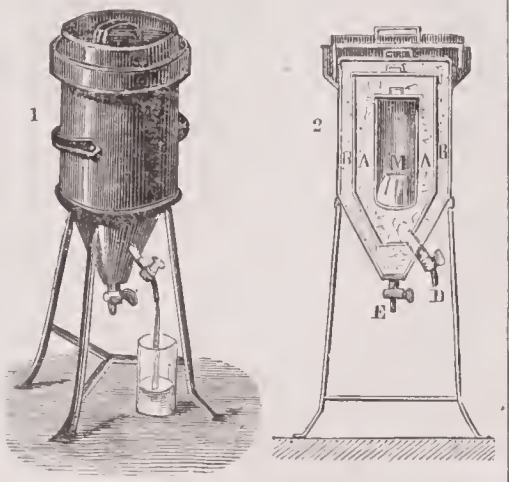


Fig. 17. — ICE CALORIMETER.

and is for the purpose of preventing the melting of ice in the intermediate vessel, by other means than the heat of the warm substance in the central vessel. The chief objection to this instrument is, that the actual quantity of water resulting from the fusion of the ice, cannot be actually determined, because some remains in contact with the unmelted ice. — 2. *Method of Mixtures.* According to this method, a known weight of the substance whose specific heat is to be determined, is heated to a known temperature, and is then immersed in a known weight of cold water, the precise temperature of which is noted. The temperature which results from the immersion of the warm body, when both it and the water possess the same temperature, is then observed, and the specific heat of the immersed substance calculated therefrom. — 3. *Method of Cooling.* When equal volumes of different substances at the same temperature are allowed to cool under precisely similar conditions, the rate of cooling is found to vary considerably. It has been found that equal weights of different bodies cool through the same number of degrees of temperature in times which are directly as their specific heats, hence the application of this method to such determinations. It has been chiefly employed by Dulong and Petit, and by Regnault.

Cal'umet, in *Michigan*, a township of Houghton co.; *pop.* 3,182.

Calumet, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Pike co.; *pop.* 5,185.

Cal'vary, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Clarendon co.; *pop.* 1,152.

Cal'vert, CECIL. See BALTIMORE, (LORD,) in body of this work.

Calvert, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Grant co.; *pop.* 476.

Calvy, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Franklin co.; *pop.* 2,100.

Camar'go, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Montgomery co.; *pop.* 960.

Camargo, in *Tennessee*, a district of Lincoln co.; *pop.* 1,077.

Ca'mas Valley, in *Oregon*, a precinct of Douglas co.; *pop.* 106.

Cam'bria, in *Minnesota*, a township of Blue Earth co.; *pop.* 399.

Cambria, in *Pennsylvania*, a borough of Cambria co.; *pop.* 1,744.

Cam'bridge, in *New York*, a village of White Creek twp., Washington co.; *pop.* 1,530.

Cam'den, in *Missouri*, a twp. of De Kalb co.; *pop.* 1,359.

Cam'eron, SIMON, an American, b. in Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, in 1799, became a working printer, and in 1822 editor of a Democratic newspaper published at Harrisburg. After accumulating a large fortune by railroad speculation, &c., he entered the U. S. Senate in 1845. Ten years later, he forsook the Democratic party, supported Gen. Fremont's candidature for the Presidency in 1856, and in the same year was again elected senator. From Mar., 1861, to Jan., 1862, he filled the office of Secretary of War in Pres. Lincoln's cabinet, resigning the same to become U. S. minister at St. Petersburg. In 1866 and 1873, he was re-elected senator. His son, J. Donald C., succeeded him as senator in 1877.

Cameron, in *Louisiana*, a S.W. co.; *pop.* 1,591.

Cameron, in *Ohio*, a village of Adams twp., Monroe co.; *pop.* 145.

Camp, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Renville co.; *pop.* 418.

Camp'bell, GEORGE W., an American statesman, b. in Tennessee, 1768, adopted the legal profession, and represented his State in Congress from 1803 to 1809, during which period he held the chairmanship of the Committee of Ways and Means. He was elected to the Senate in 1811, made Secretary of the Treasury in 1815, and in 1818 proceeded to Russia in charge of the U. S. mission. D. 1848.

Camp'bell, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Lawrence co.; *pop.* 376. — A twp. of Pulaski co.; *pop.* 1,304. — A twp. of Searcy co.; *pop.* 359.

Campbell, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Perry co.; *pop.* 593.

Campbell, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Douglas co.; *pop.* 413. — A twp. of Greene co.; *pop.* 8,694.

Campbell's, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Clarke co.; *pop.* 401

Campbell's Station, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Knox co.; *pop.* 3,087.

Campbell's, in *Tennessee*, a district of Washington co.; *pop.* 923.

Camp Branch, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Shelby co.; *pop.* 637.

Camp Branch, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Spencer co.; *pop.* 796.

Camp Branch, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Cass co.; *pop.* 1,258. — A twp. of Warren co.; *pop.* 901.

Camp Creek, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Rutherford co.; *pop.* 1,607.

Camp Creek, in *Oregon*, a precinct of Lane co.; *pop.* 208.

Camp Creek, in *Tennessee*, a district of Greene co.; *pop.* 849.

Camp Ground, in *Tennessee*, a district of Cumberland co.; *pop.* 190.

Camp Halleck, in *Nevada*, a twp. of Elko co.; *pop.* 160.

Camp Hill, in *Ala.*, a twp. of Tallapoosa co.; *p.* 373.

Camp Izard, in *Fla.*, a prec. of Marion co.; *p.* 1,277.

Campo Bello, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Spartanburg co.; *pop.* 2,951.

Camp Toll Gate and **Walnut Creek,** in *Arizona Territory*, a district of Yavapai co.; *pop.* 107

Can'ada. The first census of this Dominion was taken in 1871, with the following results: The population of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, which do not yet form part of the Dominion, is also given:

Provinces.	*Pop.*
Ontario	1,620,851
Quebec	1,191,575
Nova Scotia	387,800
New Brunswick	285,777
Manitoba and North West (estimated)	110,000
British Columbia	55,000
Total	3,651,003
Newfoundland	146,536
Prince Edward Island	99,409
Total pop. B. N. A. provinces	3,896,948

Finances. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870 (the statistics of which are the most recent available), the gross receipts of revenue amounted to $15,512,225 (Canadian currency), which, with loans to the extent of $4,385,952, formed a total of $19,898,177; the expenditures, on the other hand, reached an aggregate of $14,345,509, thus leaving a surplus of $5,552,668 in favor of the treasury. The figures just quoted do not, however, include the budgets of the outlying provinces. The receipts in British Columbia during the same year stood at $537,780, exclusive of $350,000 derived from customs sources. The total public debt of the Dominion came to $78,209,742, inclusive of $5,047,054 interest thereon; the share of the same borne by British Columbia reaching $817,180, non-inclusive of a floating debt of $319,019. — *Mil.* Since the withdrawal of the British regular troops in 1870, the defence of the country has been provided for by the embodying of a militia corps consisting of 44,519 men of all arms, besides a volunteer force, transformable in case of invasion into a *levy in masse* of the whole male population between the ages of 18 and 60. The naval force on the great lakes and the St. Lawrence consists of 8 gunboats, of 2,014 tonnage, and mounting 18 guns, besides two steam-tenders upon the same. — *Com.* The total import of raw and manufactured products into the Dominion in 1870 reached a value of $74,810,000, as against exports figuring at $75,570,000 (Canadian currency). Of these returns there attached to the U. States a sum total of imports, $35,501,746; re-exports, $4,488,198 (American values); exports to Canada, $26,527,384. The movements of shipping during the same period showed entrances of vessels aggregating 5,796,125 tons, 1,719,408 of which belonged to foreign bottoms; the clearances *per contra*, reached a tonnage of 5,619,745, foreign 1,723,302. The Canadian mercantile marine in the year previous comprised (including that of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island) 7,591 vessels of 899,096 total tonnage. The flourishing condition of financial matters is indicated by the increase in bank returns, extent of circulation of government notes, enlarged business of the chartered banking corporations, and one hundred per cent. gain in the capital of the post-office savings-banks. More than 20 lines of railroad are in full operation, new roads are being projected in all parts of the Dominion, the Intercolonial line is completed, and a Pacific route which shall extend across the continent and unite both oceans is agitated. See p. 460, and ONTARIO, p. 1854.

Canada, in *Georgia*, a district of Union co.; *pop.* 242.

Canada, in *Kansas*, a twp. of Labette co.; *pop.* 480.

Cañada de Cochi'ti, in *New Mexico*, a village of Santa Aña co.; *pop.* 202.

Cañada La Mo'sa, in *New Mexico*, a precinct of Socorro co.; *pop.* 205.

SUPPLEMENT.

Cana'dian, in *Arkansas*, a township of Mississippi co.; *pop.* 730.

Ca'na. (*Bot.*) A common commercial name for the stems of various grasses, palms, &c.—*C.*, Bamboo. *Bambusa arundinacea.*—*C.*, Dragon. A kind of Rattan Cane.—*C.*, Dumb. *Dieffenbachia seguina.*—*C.*, Great Rattan. *Calamus rudentum.*—*C.*, Ground Rattan. *Rhapis flabelliformis.*—*C.*, Malacca. The stem of *Calamus scipionum*, imported for making walking-sticks.—*C.*, Rattan. *Calamus Rotang* and its forms, now called *C. Royleanus, C. Roxburghii*, &c.—*C.*, Reed. The stem of some grass often forty feet long, from New Orleans, largely imported for making weavers' shuttles.—*C.*, Sweet. *Andropogon Calamus aromaticus.*—*C.*, Sugar. *Saccharum officinarum.*—*C.*, Tobago. The stem of *Bactris minor*, imported for walking-sticks.

Canadol, (*kăn'ah-dŏl.*) (*Chem.*) The name given by Dr. Vohl, of Cologne, to a peculiar petroleum found in Canada, and which he considers as especially valuable as a solvent of fats, and suggests its use to obtain oils and fats from their natural sources, rather than by cold or warm pressure. From his investigations regarding the applicability of this liquid the doctor has concluded that it is superior to bi-sulphide of carbon. Vegetable oils may be readily extracted, and on the evaporation of the solvent, it is said they are left in a greater state of purity than when other liquids are employed. Cacao butter may be readily extracted from the bean, and castor and other oils from the seeds. Even the fat from bones, from the ivory tusks of elephants, the narwhal and the walrus, may be removed without impairing in the slightest degree the texture of the remainder. Bi-sulphide of carbon, and the lighter hydrocarbons distilled from petroleum, are now largely used as solvents of fats. The *C.* described by Dr. Vohl must be of an allied nature with the latter, although perhaps possessing greater powers.

Canal Dover, in *Ohio*, a village of Dover township, Tuscarawas co.; *pop.* 1,593.

Canby, Edward R. S., (*kăn'be,*) an American military commander, b. in Kentucky, 1818, graduated at West Point in 1839, and served with credit during the Mexican campaign of 1846–7, becoming colonel in 1861. In the year following he was made major-general, succeeded General Banks in the command of the army of Louisiana and the South-West, in 1864, and in April, 1865, to the city of Mobile. In 1866 he was made brigadier general in the regular army, and given, in 1867, the command of the Second Military District.

Can'cer. (*Med.*) See Condurango, below.

Candolle, Alphonse Louis Pierre Pyramus de, (*kahn-dŏl',*) an eminent botanist, b. at Paris, 1806, being the son of the celebrated Augustin de Candolle, who died in 1841. He went through a course of study in literature and science at Geneva, and then turned his attention to law, of which faculty he was admitted a doctor in 1829. Finally, however, he made botany his exclusive study, and became first the assistant and subsequently the successor of his father. For eighteen years he was director of the Botanic Garden, and during the same period he gave lectures in the Academy of Geneva. M de Candolle was elected a correspondent of the French Institute in 1851, and the following year was decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor. His works are: *Monographiæ des Campanulées* (1830); *Introduction a l'Etude de la Botanique* (2 vols., 1834–35); *Sur le Musée Botanique de M. B. Delessert* (1845); *Note sur une Pomme de Terre du Mexique* (1852); *Geographie Botanique raisonnée* (2 vols., 1855); *Lois de la Nomenclature Botanique* (1867). He also brought out a new edition of his father's *Théorie Elémentaire de la Botanique*, and continued his *Podromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis.*

Can'dor, in *New York*, a twp. of Tioga co.; *pop.* 4,250.

Cane Creek, in *Alabama*, a township of Clarke co.; *pop.* 480.

Cane Creek, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Lewis co.; *pop.* 175.—A dist. of Van Buren co.; *pop.* 359.

Cane Creek, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Lancaster co.; *pop.* 1,759.

Cane Ridge, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Van Buren co.; *pop.* 318.

Cane Run, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Jefferson co.; *pop.* 643.

Caney, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Independence co.; *pop.* 177.—A twp. of Ouachita co.; *pop.* 845.

Caney, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Morgan co.; *pop.* 821.—A precinct of Ohio co.; *pop.* 1,205.—A precinct of Owen co.; *pop.* 979.

Caney Branch, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Greene co.; *pop.* 1,170.

Caney Fork, in *Arkansas*, a township of Pike co.; *pop.* 194.

Caney Fork, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Jackson co.; *pop.* 951.

Caney River, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Yancy co.; *pop.* 1,202.

Caney Spring, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Marshall co.; *pop.* 796.

Cannon Falls, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Goodhue co.; *pop.* 957.

Cannon's, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Knox co.; *pop.* 1,667.

Cannon's, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Newberry co.; *pop.* 1,224.

Can'nonsburg, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Boyd co.; *pop.* 876.

Ca'no, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Iowa co.; *pop.* 235.

Can'oe, in *Alabama*, a township of Escambia co.; *pop.* 479.

Canoe Creek, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Rock Island co.; *pop.* 413.

Cañon de Ge'nes, in *New Mexico*, a reservation of Santa Aña co.; *pop.* 319.

Cañon'es, in *New Mexico*, a precinct of Rio Arriba co.; *pop.* 206.

Can'ton, in *Missouri*, a twp. and village of Lewis co.; *pop.* 3,434.

Canton, in *New York*, a vill. of Van Buren twp., Onondaga co.; *pop.* 223.

Ca'ny, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Grayson co.; *pop.* 2,268.

Cape Fear, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Chatham co.; *pop.* 2,285.—A twp. of New Hanover co.; *pop.* 936.

Ca pon, in *West Virginia*, a twp. of Hampshire co.; *pop.* 1,160.—A twp. of Hardy co.; *pop.* 1,541.

Carbol'ic Acid. (*Surg.*) This powerful disinfectant has occupied the minds of physicians and health-boards ever since its properties were known. As a disinfectant and preventive of contagion its effects are widely acknowledged, and yet many observers prefer other remedies. Its poisonous properties when taken into the system are generally known, but only recently has it been accused of having produced poisonous effects by absorption when used as a dressing for amputation or wounds. Dr. Mary C. Putnam, of New York, has recently called attention to this subject in an address before the Medical Library and Journal Association. In her remarks she referred to her experience in the hospitals of Paris, where she spent several years, and where she observed many examples which proved its use to be injurious rather than in its favor. In these wounds carbolic acid dressings are commonly used to prevent the absorption of putrid matter into the circulation, but this treatment has often resulted unsatisfactorily. Dr. Labbec's paper, giving his experience in English hospitals, is cited to prove his views, in which, notwithstanding all his care, all his amputated patients, to whom carbolic acid dressings had been applied, had died. Dr. Putnam further remarks: "This lugubrious statement corresponds entirely with the facts I have had an opportunity of observing closely. For at least three years, the use of carbolic or phenic acid has been almost universal in the great surgical wards of the Paris hospitals; but the mortality has not been notably multiplied, and remains higher than that of London."

Car'bon, in *Wyoming Territory*, a co., *cap.* of Rawlin's Springs; *pop.* 1,368.—A twp. of Carbon co.; *pop.* 244.

Car'bonville, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Jackson co.

Cardwell, (*kahrd'wĕl,*) a dist. of Canada, prov. Ontario.

Cardwell's, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Warren co.

Car'elton, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Boone co.; *pop.* 344.

Carl, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Adams co.; *pop.* 301.

Carleton, Will, author of *Farm Ballads, Betsey and I are Out, Over the Hill to the Poorhouse*, and other minor poems. B. in Michigan in 1845, graduated at Hillside College, Hillside, Mich., 1869, where he still resides.

Car'lett's Mill, in *Tennessee*, a district of Sevier co.; *pop.* 978.

Car'lile's, in *Georgia*, a district of Dooly co.: *pop.* 487.

Car'lin, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Calhoun co.; *pop.* 534.

Carlin, in *Nevada*, a twp. of Elko co.; *pop.* 295.

Car'lock, in *Tennessee*, a district of McMinn co.; *pop.* 745.

Car'los, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Douglas co.; *pop.* 116.

Car'lowville, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Dallas co.; *pop.* 800.

Carlshamn, (*kärlz'hăm.*) a fortif. seaport of Sweden, on its S. coast, 30 m. W. of Carlscrona. It has considerable manufs. of canvas, leather, soap, tobacco, &c. *Pop.* 6,817.

Car'mack's, in *Tennessee*, a district of Sullivan co.; *pop.* 956.

Carmi'chael, in *South Carolina*, a township of Marion co.; *pop.* 919.

Carmine Pur'ple. (*Dyeing.*) A dye, recently invented, obtained by the solution of uric acid in nitric acid, care being taken to prevent boiling over and too great an increase of temperature. The mixture should remain standing quietly for some days, after which a thick, pasty, or doughy substance is obtained, which is to be treated with warm water, filtered, and the residuum again treated with warm water. The filtered liquid possesses a reddish or yellowish color, resulting from the organic substances decomposed by the nitric acid. This liquid is now a mixture of alloxan, alloxantin, urea, paraban acid, dialuramid, and other products of uric acid. It is next to be evaporated in a large enamelled iron vessel, but not heated to the boiling-point, which would destroy the murexide produced. After the liquid has been evaporated to a sirupy consistency, and has assumed a beautiful brownish-red or violet color, it is to be allowed to cool. The entire quantity of the liquid should never be evaporated at one time, nor heated to the boiling-point.

Carns, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Knox co.; *pop.* 1,889.

Car'ny, in *Kansas*, a twp. of Montgomery co.; *pop.* 36.

Car'oline, in *Arkansas*, a township of Pulaski co.; *pop.* 2,802.

Car'other's Mill, in *Tennessee*, a district of Williamson co.; *pop.* 1,170.

Carouse, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Ouachita co.; *pop.* 528.

Car'penter, in *Alabama*, a township of Jackson co.; *pop.* 903.

Carpenter, in *Indiana*, a twp. of Jasper co.; *pop.* 1,081.

Carp Lake, in *Michigan*, a township of Ontonagon co.; *pop.* 25.

Carr, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Macon co.: *pop.* 819.

Car'ratunk, in *Maine*, a plantation of Somerset co.; *pop.* 214.

Car'roll, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Ouachita co.; *pop.* 713.

Carroll, in *Iowa*, a township and village of Carroll co.; *pop.* 578.

Carroll, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Reynolds co.; *pop.* 605.—A twp. of Platte co.; *pop.* 2,691.—A twp. of Texas co.; *pop.* 519.

Car'roll, in *West Virginia*, a township of Lincoln co.; *pop.* 1,124.

Car'rollton, in *Arkansas*, a township of Boone co.; *pop.* 577.

Car'rolltown, in *Pennsylvania*, a borough of Cambria co.; *pop.* 1,086.

Car's Fork, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Letcher co.; *pop.* 800.

Car'son City, in *Nevada*, a twp. and vill. of Ormsby co.; *pop.* 3,042.

Carson Lake, in *Arkansas*, a township of Mississippi co.; *pop.* 74.

Car'sonville, in *Georgia*, a district of Taylor co.; *pop.* 1,120.

Cars'ville, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Livingston co.; *pop.* 1,870.

Car'ter, in *Arkansas*, a twp of Ashley co.: *pop.* 960.

Carter, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Carter co.; *pop.* 760.

Carter's Crossing, in *South Carolina*, a township of Sumter co.; *pop.* 947.

Carter's Mill, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Washington co.; *pop.* 559.

Carter's, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Sumner co.; *pop.* 1,139.

Car'tersville, in *Mississippi*, a precinct of Tishemingo co.; *pop.* 1,045.

Carte'sian Diver. (*Phys.*) An instrument, usually in the form of a toy (Fig. 18), which admirably illustrates several of the properties of fluids. It consists essentially of a glass tube closed at one end, nearly filled with water, and inverted into a cylindrical vessel nearly full of water, the mouth of which is closed air-tight by a membrane of caoutchouc. The bubble of air in the internal tube is of such a size that the tube just floats, forming in fact a little floating diving-bell. If the membrane closing the outer cylinder be passed downwards, the pressure is communicated through the air, above the water in the cylinder, to the water. By the latter it is conveyed in all directions among the rest, up through the open end of the inner tube, and up to the bubble of air at the top. The latter is compressed. The loss in volume suffered by the air is compensated for by the entrance of water. The result of this substitution is, that the tube with its contents becomes heavier. Being pressed upwards by the same force as before, it is now pressed downwards by a greater one. Equilibrium can no longer subsist, and the diver sinks. On relieving the pressure, the opposite conditions succeed one another in the inverse order, and the diver rises. Attempts have been made to utilize such a diver for the purpose of determining, or at least indicating, the barometric pressure. But variation in temperature affects the density of the water and the air to such a slight degree, especially the latter, as to invalidate conclusions as to atmospheric pressure drawn from the position of the silver.



Fig. 18.—Cartesian diver.

Car'thage, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Hale co.; *pop.* 960.

Carthage, in *Texas*, a precinct of Panola co.; *pop.* 2,559.

Carthage, in *Tennessee*, a dist. and vill. of Smith co.; *pop.* 1,021.

Car'ticay, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Gilmer co.; *pop.* 857.

Cartoogaeha'yo, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Macon co.; *pop.* 480.

Cart'wright, in *Illinois*, a township of Sangamon co.; *pop.* 1,851.

Car'ver, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Cumberland co.; *pop.* 650.

Carver, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Carver co.; *pop.* 521.

Carver's Creek, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Cumberland co.; *pop.* 1,391.—A township of Bladen co.; *pop.* 996.

Cary, Alice, (*ka're,*) an American authoress, b. in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1822; d. 1870. Her sketches of Western life, published under the title of *Clovernook*, achieved considerable success, passing through several editions both in the U. States and England.

Ca'sa Blan'ca, in *Arizona Territory*, a district of Pima co.; *pop.* 52.

Casa Colora'do, in *New Mexico*, a precinct of Valencia co.; *pop.* 235.

Cascades', in *Oregon*, a precinct of Clackamas co.; *pop.* 240.

Case'ville, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Meade co.; *pop.* 842.

Ca'sey's Creek, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Adair co.; *pop.* 552.—A precinct of Casey co.; *pop.* 923.

Ca'seyville, in *Kentucky*, a precinct and village of Union co; *pop.* 2,952.

Cash'er's Valley, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Jackson co.; *pop.* 509.

SUPPLEMENT.

Cask's, In *Alabama*, a twp. of Talladega co.; *pop.* 737.
Ca'son's, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Harrison co.; *pop.* 1,033.
Cas'per, in *California*, a village of Big River township, Mendocino co.; *pop.* 196.
Casper, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Union co.: *pop.* 2,718.
Cass, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Shelby co.; *pop.* 120.—A twp. of Jones co.; *pop.* 913.
Cass, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Douglas co.; *pop.* 410.—A twp. of Stowe co.; *pop.* 592.—A twp. of Texas co.; *pop.* 779.
Cass, in *West Virginia*, a twp. of Monongalia co.; *pop.* 1,449.
Cass, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Greene co.: *pop.* 1,531.
Cassada'ga, in *New York*, a village of Stockton twp., Chautauqua co.; *pop.* 225.
Cassop'olis, in *Michigan*, a village of La Grange township, Cass co.; *pop.* 728.
Cass'ville, in *Georgia*, a district of Walton co.; *pop* 2,462.
Cassville, in *Kansas*, a twp. of Neosho co.: *pop.* 1,070.
Castelar, EMILIO, (*kăs-ta-lahr'*,) a Spanish politician, b. in 1832, became noted, early in his career, in consequence of his extreme democratic and socialistic opinions, which he expounded in various Liberal journals. For a time he was Professor of History and Philosophy in the University of Madrid, and in 1868 he took a leading part in the revolutionary movement, which was put down by Serrano. On this occasion he was condemned to death, but he made good his escape and sought refuge first in Geneva and afterwards in France. When the revolution broke out in Sept., 1868, he returned to his native country, and was one of the most energetic leaders of the republican movement. He exerted himself to the utmost in order to bring about the establishment of a republic, but at the general election for the Constitutional Cortes in Feb., 1869, the republicans succeeded in returning only a small proportion of their candidates, among whom, however, was Senor Castelar. In June, 1869, he vigorously opposed the project of a regency, and became the most popular leader of the Republican party. In 1873, he took an active part in establishing the new Republic, became Minister for Foreign Affairs, Feb. 12, and President, Sept 7. The latter office he was forced to resign, Jan. 3, 1874.
Castil'ian Springs, in *Tennessee*, a district of Sumner co.; *pop.* 1,216.
Castle Hill, in *Maine*, a plantation of Aroostook co.: *pop.* 267.
Cas'tlebury's, in *Georgia*, a district of Crawford co.; *pop.* 1,024.
Cas'tlewood's, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Russell co.: *pop.* 1,886.
Cas'tor, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Madison co.; *pop.* 1,000.—A twp. of Stoddard co.; *pop.* 2,785.
Cas'troville, in *California*, a twp. and village of Monterey co.; *pop.* 1,302.
Cas'well, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Calhoun co.; *pop.* 220.
Caswell, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of New Hanover co.; *pop.* 1,087.
Cataeausis, (*kăt-ah-kaw'sis.*) [From Gr. *kata*, downwards, and *kaiein*, to burn.] (*Med.*) Spontaneous human combustion. See COMBUSTION, in the body of this work.
Cataloo'cha, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Haywood co.; *pop.* 198.
Catal'pa, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Culpeper co.; *pop.* 3,388.
Catalpa Grove, in *Tennessee*, a district of Marshall co.; *pop.* 818.
Catan'lee, in *Georgia*, a district of Harris co.; *pop.* 994.
Cataw'ba Island, in *Ohio*, a twp. of Ottawa co.; *pop.* 515.
Catawba, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of York co.; *pop.* 2,893.
Catawba, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Roanoke co.; *pop.* 845.
Cate's, in *Georgia*, a district of Gwinnett co.; *pop.* 1,201.
Catenary, (*kăt'e-na-re.*) [From Lat. *catena*, a chain.] (*Mech.*) The curve formed by a uniform flexible string, or chain, suspended from its extremities. The chief properties of the *C.* are as follows:—1. Let an horizontal line be drawn at a distance below the lowest point of the string, equal to the length of string, having a weight equivalent to the tension at the lowest point. The tension at any point is the weight of a portion equal to the distance of the point above the horizontal line. 2. The radius of curvature, at any point, is equal to the portion of the normal, intercepted by the curve and the horizontal line. 3. The horizontal tension, at any point, is constant. 4. Of all curves of a given length, drawn between two fixed points in an horizontal line, the common *C.* is that which has its centre of gravity furthest from the line joining the points. If the string vary in diameter, so that the area of a section, at any point, is proportional to the tension at that point, the curve in which the string hangs is called the *C. of Equal Strength.* For the theory and properties of the *C.*, see Poisson's *Mechanics*, Ware's *Tracts on Vaults and Bridges*, Whewell's *Anolytical Statics*, and Wallace in the *Edin. Trans.*, vol. xiv.
Cat Fork, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Lawrence co.; *pop.* 759.
Cathalamet Bay, in *Oregon*, a village of Astoria precinct, Clatsop co.; *pop.* 121.
Catharization, (*kăth-ăr-e-za'shŭn.*) [From Gr. *catharizo*, to purge, purify, or clean.] (*Chem.*) The art of clearing the surface of bodies from alien matter; and the substance is said to be *catharized* when the surface is so cleaned. As everything exposed to the air, or to the touch, takes more or less a deposit or film of foreign matter, substances are classed as *catharized* or *uncatharized*, according as they have been or not so freed from foreign matter. The term *catharized*, denoting the condition of pure surface, may also be applied to surfaces that have not undergone the process of catharization. Thus a flint stone, in the rough, has an uncatharized surface; but, when split, the inner surface of the pieces will, for a time, be chemically clean or in a catharized state.
Catholic Apostolic Church, (*Eccl. Hist.*) The name assumed by a Christian sect founded by Edward Irving, and noticed in the body of this work under IRVINGITES, a name now disclaimed by its adherents, who profess to follow no earthly leader.
Cath'ey's Creek, in *Tennessee*, a district of Lewis co.; *pop.* 219.
Cathey's Creek, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Transylvania co.; *pop.* 515.
Catlin, GEORGE, (*kăt'lin,*) an American artist and traveller, b. in Pennsylvania, after passing several years among the aborigines of the Far West, produced a series of admirable pictures representative of Indian ethnology and costume, which he exhibited in the U. States and Europe with profitable results. His work entitled *Illustrations of the Manners, Customs, and Condition of the North American Indians* (2 vols., 1841), is one of acknowledged power and authority. D. Dec. 23, 1872.
Cato, in *Mississippi*, a beat of Rankin co.; *pop.* 2,378.
Catoc'tin, in *Maryland*, a dist. of Frederick co.; *pop.* 1,826.
Cato's, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Washington co.; *pop.* 1,461.
Catoosa, in *Georgia*, a dist of Catoosa co.; *pop.* 771.
Cat Spring, in *Texas*, a precinct of Austin co.; *pop.* 1,172.
Caughdenoy', in *New York*, a vill. of Hastings twp., Oswego co.; *pop.* 220.
Cavarzere, (*kăv-ahr-za'ra,*) a thriving town of N. Italy, prov. Venetia, on the Adige, 22 m. S.S.W. of Venice. *Pop.* 11,903.
Cave City, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Barren co.; *pop.* 1,945.
Caver'na, in *Kentucky*, a precinct and village of Hart co.; *pop.* 1,919.
Cav'erner's, in *Tennessee*, a district of Greene co.; *pop.* 461.
Cave Rock, in *Nevada*, a twp. of Douglas co.; *pop.* 120.
Cave Spring, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Jackson co.; *pop* 378.
Cave Spring, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Roanoke co.; *pop.* 2,261.
Cawker City, in *Kansas*, a township of Mitchell co.; *pop.* 38.
Caw Caw, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Orangeburg co.; *pop.* 934.
Cay'cis Spring, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Williamson co.; *pop.* 1,678.
Ce'cilton, in *Maryland*, a dist. and village of Cecil co.; *pop.* 3,337.
Cedar, (*Bot.*) The common name of various trees, but more especially applied to the Cedar of Lebanon, mentioned below. *C.*, BARBADOS. *Juniperus barbadensis.*—*C.*, BASTARD BARBADOS. *Cedrela odorata*, also called the Sweet-scented Barbados Cedar.—*C.*, BASTARD. *Guazuma ulmifolia*: also a common name for *Cedrela.*—*C.*, BERMUDA. *Juniperus Bermudiana.*—*C.*, GUIANA. *Icica altissima.*—*C.*, HONDURAS. *Cedrela odorata.*—*C.*, INDIAN. *Abies* (or *Cedrus*) *deodara.*—*C.*, JAPAN. *Cryptomeria japonica.*—*C.*, MOUNT ATLAS. *Abies atlantica.*—*C.* OF GOA. *Cupressus lusitanica.*—*C.* OF LEBANON. *Abies Cedrus*, often called *Cedrus Libani.*—*C.* OF N. S. WALES. *Cedrela australis.*—*C.*, PRICKLY. *Cyathodes Oxycedrus.*—*C.*, RED. *Juniperus virginiana*: of Australia: *Cedrela australs.*—*C.*, SHARP. *Juniperus Oxycedrus.*—*C.*, STINKING. *Torreya taxifolia.*—*C.*, VIRGINIAN. *Juniperus virginiana.*—*C.*, WHITE. *Cupressus thyoides*; of Australia: *Melia australis*; of B. Guiana: *Icica altissima*; of Dominica: *Bignonia bucoxylon.*
Cedar, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Clarke co.; *pop.* 897.
Cedar, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Cherokee co.; *pop.* 250.—A twp. of Greene co.; *pop.* 306.
Cedar, in *Kansas*, a twp. of Wilson co.; *pop.* 539.
Cedar, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Boone co.; *pop.* 5,020.—A twp. of Callaway co.; *pop.* 2,453.—A twp. of Cedar co.; *pop.* 788.
Cedar Apples, (*Bot.*) The Pennsylvania name of the curious excrescences on *Juniperus virginiana*, caused by a fungus called *Podisoma macropus.*
Cedar Bayou, in *Texas*, a precinct of Chambers co.; *pop.* 103.
Cedar Branch, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Meade co.; *pop.* 603.
Cedar Cove, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Blount co.; *pop.* 382.
Cedar Creek, in *Arkansas*, a township of Carroll co.; *pop.* 511.—A twp. of Crawford co.; *pop.* 952.—A twp. of Sevier co.; *pop.* 117.
Cedar Creek, in *Delaware*, a township of Sussex co.; *pop.* 3,544.
Cedar Creek, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Coweta co.; *pop.* 1,022.—A dist. of Taylor co.; *pop.* 893.
Cedar Creek, in *Tennessee*, a district of Perry co.; *pop.* 739.
Cedar Creek, in *Texas*, a village of Stephens co.; *pop.* 137.
Cedar Creek, in *Kansas*, a twp. of Cowley co.; *pop.* 79.—A twp. of Marion co.; *pop.* 105.
Cedar Creek, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Muskegon co.; *pop.* 660.
Cedar Creek, in *Missouri*, a township of Wayne co.; *pop.* 379.
Cedar Creek Mines, in *Montana Territory*, a twp. of Missoula co.; *pop.* 1,486.
Cedar Creek, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Cumberland co.: *pop.* 2,358.
Cedar Creek, in *Oregon*, a precinct of Washington co.; *pop.* 211.
Cedar Creek, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Lancaster co.; *pop.* 1,505.
Cedar Creek, in *Virginia*, a township of Bath co.; *pop.* 903.
Ce'darford, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Union co.; *pop.* 800.
Cedar Fork, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Wake co.; *pop.* 1,533.
Cedar Fork, in *Utah Territory*, a precinct of Utah co.; *pop.* 272.
Cedar Grove, in *Tennessee*, a district of Wilson co.: *pop* 1,167.
Cedar Grove, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Orange co.; *pop* 2,047.
Cedar Hill, in *Tennessee*, a district of Robertson co.; *pop.* 1,010.
Cedar Keys, in *Florida*, a vill. of Levy co.; *pop.* 440.
Cedar Mills, in *Minnesota*, a township of Renville co.; *pop.* 205.
Cedar Mountain, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Culpeper co.; *pop.* 1,708.
Cedar Rock, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Franklin co.: *pop.* 1,112.
Cedar Run, in *Virginia*, a township of Fauquier co.; *pop.* 2,145.
Cedar Spring, in *Georgia*, a district of Early co.; *pop.* 1,148.
Cedar Spriugs, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Abbeville co.: *pop.* 1,503.
Cedar Town, in *Georgia*, a dist. and vill. of Polk co.; *pop.* 2,269.
Ce'darville, in *Alabama*, a township of Hale co.; *pop.* 1,920.
Cedarville, in *Michigan*, a township of Menominee co.: *pop.* 194.
Cedarville, in *Virginia*, a township of Warren co.; *pop.* 1,734.
Ceglie, (*chel'ya,*) a town of S. Italy, prov. Lecce, 18 m. N.E. of Taranto; *pop.* 11,261.
Center, in *California*, a township of Sacramento co.; *pop.* 461.
Cen'sus. The Ninth Census of the United States, commenced on the 1st June, 1870, and substantially completed by the 9th Jan., 1871, is the most complete and comprehensive statistical report which has yet been furnished to the national archives, and one too which is, in many respects, superior even to those of the most advanced of European countries. Thorough in all its bearings and details, it supplies at a glance, as it were, all that is requisite to be known, statistically speaking, of the present condition and resources of the United States at large, and affords a comparative basis from which deductions may be drawn for forecasting its progressive future. The schedules of Population elaborately number the houses, specify the families, record the name, sex, age, color, nationality, birthplace, profession or occupation of every inhabitant, distinguishing the married and widowed, those attending school, and those wholly illiterate, the deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, paupers, and criminals. Statistics of mortality are included, giving the name, age, sex, color, civil condition, birthplace, occupation, and cause of death of each person who died within the year previous to the day of enumeration. The comparative gain or loss per cent. of each State and Territory during the decade of 1860-70 is also given, and is of special interest as showing the comparative results of the Civil War as they affected the ratio of population. The tables devoted to Agriculture present the number of farms in each County, State, and Territory; number of acres of land in farms, improved, unimproved, under timber, &c.; cash value of farms, farm implements, and machinery; total amount of wages paid during the year immediately preceding the taking of the Census, including value of board of servants; total estimated value of all farm products, including betterments and additions to stock; total ditto of orchard, market garden and forest products, and of home manufactures; value of all live-stock, and of all animals slaughtered, or sold for slaughter; enumeration by Counties, States, and Territories of all varieties and kinds of said stock, and also of farm crops and products of the soil. That portion devoted to Fiscal and Financial matters, exhibits, by States, Territories, and Counties, the total assessed valuation of property in each, subdivided into real estate and personal estate; true valuation of real and personal estate. Total amount of taxation (not national), and the same distributed in its application to State, County, and Municipal objects. Total public debt (not national), distributed in a like manner, and specifying whether bonded or the reverse. The Educational, &c., branch gives us statistics of the number of colleges, academies, and schools, with the number of teachers and pupils, and the revenues; also the statistics of churches, religious denominations, public libraries, newspapers, literary and philanthropic institutions, &c.; also those of mines, manufactures, and fisheries, specifying the capital invested, the quantity, kind, and value of raw material used; the motive power, number of hands of each sex employed, with their wages, and the various products, in quantity, kind, and value. The statistics of Immigration are equally copious, presenting the number, age, nationality, and occupation of all new-comers into the States, the ports at which they landed, &c. The above form the salient features of this methodical and ably carried out Census, extracts and compilations from which have been largely made use of throughout the present work.

SUPPLEMENT.

Centennial Exposition. See page 712.

Cen'ter, in *Indiana*, a twp. of Jennings co.; *pop* 2,638. — A twp. of Martin co.; *pop.* 1,170.

Center, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Monona co.; *pop* 138. — A twp. of Pottawattamie co.; *pop.* 528. — A twp. of Winnebago co.; *pop.* 432.

Center, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Buchanan co.; *pop.* 1,918. — A twp. of Greene co.; *pop.* 1,681. — A twp. of Ralls co.; *pop.* 726. — A twp. of Fauquier co.; *pop.* 4,356.

Center Grove, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Dickinson co.; *pop.* 283.

Center Har'bor, in *New Hampshire*, a twp. of Belknap co.; *pop.* 446.

Cen'ter Point, in *Iowa*, a village of Washington township, Linn co.; *pop.* 443.

Cen'ter Star, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Lauderdale co.; *pop.* 1,627.

Cen'terton, in *New Jersey*, a village of Pittsgrove township, Salem co.; *pop.* 155.

Cen'terville, in *Florida*, a prec. of Leon co.; *pop.* 1,581.

Centerville, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Talbot co.; *pop.* 920. — A district of Wilkes co.; *pop.* 561

Centerville, in *Kansas*, a twp. of Neosho co.; *pop.* 889.

Centerville, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Fleming co.; *pop.* 1,576. — A precinct of Ohio co.; *pop.* 1,765.

Centerville, in *Nebraska*, a twp. of Dixon co.; *pop.* 168.

Centerville, in *New York*, a village of Clay and Cicero townships, Onondaga co.; *pop* 289.

Centerville, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Anderson co.; *pop.* 1,880.

Cen'tral, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Jefferson co.; *pop.* 1,789. — A twp. of Franklin co.; *pop.* 2,271. — A twp. of St. Louis co.; *pop.* 8,923.

Central, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Essex co.; *pop.* 2,932. — A twp. of Rockingham co.; *pop.* 2,882.

Central, in W. Va., a twp. of Doddridge co.; *pop.* 833.

Central In'stitute, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Elmore co.; *pop.* 907.

Centralia, in *Pennsylvania*, a borough of Columbia co.; *pop.* 1,342.

Cen'tre, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Polk co.; *pop.* 614. — A twp. of Prairie co; *pop.* 772. — A twp. of Sebastian co.; *pop.* 1,903.

Centre, in *Indiana*, a twp. of Delaware co.; *pop.* 4,375. — A twp of Marshall co.; *pop.* 4,830.

Centre, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Emmett co.; *pop.* 146.

Centre, in *Kansas*, a twp. of Marion co.; *pop.* 539. — A twp. of Wilson co.; *pop.* 855.

Centre, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Dade co.; *pop* 1,568.—A twp. of Hickory co.; *pop.* 1,245. — A twp. of Knox co.; *pop.* 2,416.

Centre, in *New York*, a village of Colesville township, Broome co.; *pop.* 146.

Centre, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Chatham co.; *pop.* 1,255. — A twp. of Stanley co.; *pop.* 1,065.

Centre, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Oconee co.; *pop.* 1,910. — A twp. of Richland co.; *pop.* 1,124.

Centre, in *West Virginia*, a twp. of Calhoun co.; *pop.* 520. — A twp. of Gilmer co.; *pop.* 1,201. — A twp. of Wetzel co.; *pop.* 1,336. — A twp of Wyoming co.; *pop.* 622.

Centre Creek, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Martin co.; *pop.* 377.

Centre Creek, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Jasper co.; *pop.* 765.

Centre Grove, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Guilford co.; *pop.* 1,110.

Centre Hill, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Habersham co.; *pop.* 590.

Centre Point, in *Indiana*, a vill. of Sugar Ridge township, Clay co.; *pop.* 226.

Centre Point, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Monroe co.; *pop.* 1,010.

Centre Point, in *Ohio*, a village of Cynthiana twp., Shelby co.; *pop.* 444.

Cen'treville, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Elbert co.; *pop* 894.

Centreville, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Delta co.; *pop.* 86.

Centreville, in *New York*, a village of Portland twp., Chautauqua co.; *pop.* 141.

Centreville, in *Oregon*, a precinct of Washington co.; *pop.* 457.

Centrop'olis, in *Kansas*, a twp. of Franklin co.; *pop.* 1,054.

Ceral'vo, in *Kentucky*, a village of Centerville precinct, Ohio co.; *pop.* 60.

Cerbillet'a, in *New Mexico*, a village of Vallecito precinct, Rio Arriba co.; *pop.* 113.

Ceresine, (*sē're-sĭn*) [From Lat. *cera*, wax.] (*Chem.*) A new product employed in the manufacture of candles, and obtained from ozocerite or fossil wax.

Cer'ro Colora'do, in *Arizona Territory*, a district of Pima co.; *pop.* 58.

Cer'ro Gor'do, in *California*, a twp. of Inyo co.; *pop.* 474.

Cæ'sar Creek, in *Indiana*, a twp. of Dearborn co.; *pop.* 556.

Cess'na, in *Ohio*, a twp. of Hardin co.; *pop.* 732.

Ceylon', in *Georgia*, a village of McIntosh co.; *pop.* 63.

Ceylon, in *Wisconsin*, a twp. of St. Croix co.; *pop.* 348.

C. Gott's, in *Tennessee*, a district of Sequatchie co.; *pop.* 311.

Chain-pump. (*Hydraulics.*) The *Hydraulic Chapelet* of the French is especially used to drain water in such constructions as are made under the level of any body of water. It consists of an endless chain provided with perpendicular discs, and passing in two wheels, A and B.

Chalk Bluff, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Greene co.; *pop.* 1,030.

Che'ma Abajo, in *New Mexico*, a precinct of Rio Arriba co.; *pop.* 570

Cham'bers, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Clayton co.; *pop.* 816.

Ce'reals. (*Agric.*) The following table shows the cereal production of the United States, and of each State, and the ratio of bushels to population, for the year 1871, as estimated by J. B. Dodge, Statistician of the Department of Agriculture:

STATES.	Pop. in 1870.	TOTAL CEREAL PRODUCT.		CORN.		WHEAT.		RYE.	OATS.	BARLEY.	BUCK-WHEAT.
		Bushels.	Ratio to Pop.	Bushels.	Ratio to Pop.	Bushels.	Ratio to Pop.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Maine	626,915	3,729,000	5·9	1,078,000	1·7	269,000	·4	31,000	1,514,000	449 000	598,000
New Hampshire	318,300	2,839,700	8·9	1,273,000	4·0	186,000	·6	44,000	1,151,000	97,000	88,700
Vermont	330,551	5,760,600	17·4	1,747,000	5·1	413,000	1·3	67,600	3,106,000	108,600	319 000
Massachusetts	1,457,351	2,624,000	1·8	1,419,000	·9	36,000	·02	243,000	754,000	123,000	49 000
Rhode Island	217,353	517,600	2·3	308 000	1·4	700	.....	20,600	156,000	30,900	1 400
Connecticut	537 154	3,038,600	5·6	1,621,000	2·9	38,700	·07	297,000	958.000	23,000	97 900
New York	4,382,759	72,960.000	16·4	17,483,000	3.7	9,589,000	2·7	2 341,000	32.610.000	6,946.000	3,091,000
New Jersey	906,096	17.318.200	19·1	10,559.000	9.6	2,100.000	2·5	517,000	3,846,000	7.200	289 000
Pennsylvania	3,521,791	95,296,000	27·2	39.251,000	9·8	19,339.000	5·5	3,336,000	31,545,900	472,000	2,000,000
Delaware	125,015	4,673,900	37·3	3,575 000	24·0	688,000	7·1	10,100	398.000	1,700	1,100
Maryland	780,894	19,791,800	25 3	11,227,000	14·9	5,654,000	7·3	287,000	2,563,000	10,900	50,000
Virginia	1,225,163	31,809,600	25·9	19,553,000	14·4	6,369,000	6·0	467,000	5,381,000	6.600	33,000
North Carolina	1,071,361	25,765,900	24·0	20,709,000	17·2	2,530,000	2·6	320.000	2,200,000	1 900	14,000
South Carolina	705,606	11,013 900	15·6	9.840,000	10·7	586,000	1·1	46,000	537,000	4.900	.....
Georgia	1,184,109	23,465.700	19·8	20,150,000	14 9	1,718,000	1·7	80,000	1,512,000	5.700	.....
Florida	187,748	2 138,600	11·3	2,022,000	11·8	.....	.....	600	116,000	.....	.....
Alabama	996,992	20,614.000	20·6	19,080,000	17·0	832,000	1·0	24.000	672.000	6,000	.....
Mississippi	827,922	18 864,300	22·7	18,180.000	18·8	198,000	·3	17.800	465,000	3.500	.....
Louisiana	726,915	8,141,300	11·1	8,100,000	10 4	.....	·01	1,100	39.000	1,200	.....
Texas	818 579	22,157.000	27·0	20,847.000	25·1	551,000	·5	42,000	675.000	42,000	.....
Arkansas	484,471	17,636.000	36·4	16.250,000	27·6	688,000	1·5	39.000	657,000	2.000	.....
Tennessee	1,258,520	55,516,000	44·1	45,900,000	32·8	5.149.000	4·9	208.000	4,116,000	78.000	65,000
West Virginia	442,014	14,728,000	33·3	9,345.000	18·5	2,608.000	5·6	268,000	2,389,000	53,000	65,000
Kentucky	1 321,011	65,656,000	49·7	53,843,000	37·9	4,488.000	4·3	869,000	6,209,000	243,000	4,000
Ohio	2,665,260	135,348,000	50 7	89,506,000	25·3	18,575,000	10·4	441.000	24,990,000	1,593.000	243 000
Michigan	1,184,059	43,218 000	36·4	16.179,000	11·8	16,205,000	13·7	241,000	9,634,000	554,000	405,000
Indiana	1,680 637	111,108,000	66·1	79.205,000	30·4	19,190,000	16·5	423,000	11,784,000	352 000	154,000
Illinois	2,539,891	271,516,000	106·9	203,391,000	51·1	25,216,000	11·8	2,190,000	38,502,000	2,053.000	164 000
Wisconsin	1,054,670	58,811,000	55·7	21,391,000	14·2	18,436,000	24·2	1,243.000	15,759.000	1,531,000	448,000
Minnesota	439,706	29,126,000	66·2	8 152,000	10·7	12.016.000	42·9	68,000	7.883.000	960.000	47,000
Iowa	1,191,792	140,118.000	117·5	99,019,000	57·7	18,400,000	24·6	533.000	19.934.000	2,110,000	152 000
Missouri	1,721,295	114,847,000	66·7	87,390,000	58·3	12,825,000	8·3	508.000	13,812.000	270.000	42,000
Kansas	364,399	31,662.000	86·8	24,693,000	46·7	2,034,000	6·5	86,000	4,056,000	101,000	22,000
Nebraska	122,993	10.551,000	85·7	7,228,000	38·5	1,829,000	17·2	13,000	1,226,000	252,000	3,600
California	560,247	26,541,000	47·3	934.000	2·1	16,737,000	29·7	24,900	1,517,000	7,287,000	21,300
Oregon	90,923	4,360,000	47·9	85,000	·7	2,292,000	25·7	3,900	1,773,000	205,000	700
Nevada	42,491	726,000	17·0	12,000	·2	281,000	5·3	.....	67,000	366,000	.....
The Territories	442,730	4,956,900	11·1	1,353,000	2·6	1,976,000	4·1	13,900	1,237.000	377,000	.....
Total Department estimates, 1871	38,555,983	1,528,776,100	39·6	991,898,000	25·7	230,722,400	5·9	15,365,500	255,743,000	26,718,500	8,328,700
Total census returns, crop of 1869*	.....	1,387,299,153	35·9	760,944,549	19·7	287,745,626	7·4	16,918,795	282,107,157	29,761,305	9,821,721
Total census returns, crop of 1859, (census of 1860)	31,443,321	1,239.039,945	39·4	838,792,740	26 6	173,104.924	5·5	21,101,380	172,643,185	15,825,898	17,571,818

* The decrease in the ratio of corn and the increase in the rate of wheat are more apparent than real; the corn crop of 1869 being probably the smallest grown in ten years, while that of wheat was undoubtedly the largest ever grown.

Chamberi'no, in *New Mexico*, a village of Doña Ana co.; *pop.* 463. — A district of Catoosa co.; *pop.* 563.

Cham'bersburg, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Iredell co.; *pop.* 949.

Cham'bers Prairie, in *Washington Territory*, a precinct of Thurston co.; *pop.* 208.

Chame'leon Springs, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Edmondson co.; *pop.* 813.

Chamisal', in *New Mexico*, a prec. of Taos co.; *pop.* 335.

Champagnolle', in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Calhoun co.; *pop.* 595.

Chanahatch'ee, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Elmore co.; *pop.* 1,095.

Chance's Prairie, in *Texas*, a precinct of Burleson co.; *pop.* 2,927.

Chan'cey's Store, in *Georgia*, a district of Houston co.; *pop.* 1,307.

Chand'ler's, in *Georgia*, a district of Jackson co.; *pop.* 918.

Chandler, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Manitou co.; *pop.* 190.

Chand'lerville, in *Illinois*, a township and village of Cass co.; *pop.* 1,047.

Channel Tunnel. See TUNNEL, below.

Chan'ning, EDWARD TYRREL, an American scholar, b. at Newport, R. I., 1790, became, in 1815, one of the founders of the "North American Review," and afterwards its editor. From 1819 till 1851 he occupied the chair of rhetoric and oratory in Harvard University. D. 1856. — WALTER C., brother of the foregoing, b 1786, graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and after completing his studies at Edinburgh, commenced practice at Boston in 1812. In 1815 he was appointed prof. of obstetrics and medical jurisprudence at Harvard, a position he held with distinction till 1854.

Chan'ningville, in *New York*, a village of Poughkeepsie township, Dutchess co.; *pop.* 1,350.

Chanpore, (*shahn-poor'*,) a town of British India, N.W. Provinces, dist. Bijnour, 80 m. N.E. of Delhi. *Pop.* 11,491.

Chanzy, AUGUSTE, (*shahn'ze*,) a French general, b. at Noccart, dep. Ardennes, 1823, left the Military School in 184- as sub-lieutenant of Zouaves. He served in Algeria, took part in all expeditions in that colony, and became colonel in 1864, and general of brigade in 1868. Summoned from Tlemcen to France on the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, he was nominated general of division, Oct. 21, 1870, and commander-in-chief of the 2d Army of the Loire on the 6th of December. The most trustworthy details of this, the most remarkable period of his eventful career, are given in a work published by himself at Paris in 1871, under the title of *La Deuxième Armée de la Loire.*

Chap'el, in *Maryland*, a dist. of Talbot co.; *pop.* 2,791.

Chapel, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Clarke co.; *pop.* 1,793.

Chaperito, in *New Mexico* a village of San Miguel co.; *pop.* 429.

Chap'in, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Saginaw co.; *pop.* 258.

Chap'line, in *West Virginia*, a township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* 1,867.

Chapman, NATHANIEL, (*chăp'măn*,) an eminent American physician, b. in Fairfax co., Va., 1780, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1800. In 1813 he entered upon the chair of Materia medica, and in 1816 upon that of the theory and practice of medicine, in the University of Pennsylvania. He also filled the post of president of the American Philosophical Society from 1846 till the year of his death, 1853. *Elements of Therapeutics and Materia Medica* is his chief published work.

Chap'man, in *Pennsylvania*, a borough of Northampton co.; *pop.* 388.

Chap'manville, in *West Virginia*, a twp. of Logan co.; *pop.* 924.

Chap'tico, in *Maryland*, a district of Saint Mary's co.; *pop.* 3,553.

Chapul'tepec Creek, in *Tennessee*, a district of Benton co.; *pop.* 923.

Charbonroux, (*shar-bon-roo'.*) [Fr.] (*Chem.*) Charcoal prepared below a red heat, by which means it retains a considerable portion of oxygen and hydrogen. Ordinary charcoal contains 90 per cent. of carbon; while C contains only 70 per cent, the remainder being oxygen and hydrogen. Gunpowder made with this charcoal appears to inflame with greater energy than that made with ordinary charcoal. On theoretical grounds, however, it appears to be inferior to ordinary powder.

Char'don, in *Ohio*, a township and village of Geauga co.; *pop.* 1,772.

Char'iton, in *Missouri*, a township of Howard co.; *pop* 4,044.— A township of Macon co.; *pop.* 1,269. — A township of Randolph co.; *pop.* 1,699.

Charle'mont, in *Virginia*, a township of Bedford co.; *pop.* 2,820.

Charles I., (CHARLES EITEL FREDERICK ZEPHIRIN LOUIS,) Prince, Domin or Prince-regnant of the Danubian Principalities, or United Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, was b. April 20, 1839, being the 2d son of Prince Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, head of the second of the non-reigning branches of the princely house of Hohenzollern. He was elected and proclaimed Prince-regnant of Roumania, with hereditary succession, by a plebiscite, taken April 8–20, 1866, and definitively recognized on Oct. 24 in that year by the Sublime Porte and the guaranteeing Powers. The Prince had previously been a sub-lieutenant in the 2d regiment of Prussian dragoons, and it is believed that his candidature for the throne of Roumania, which had become vacant by the expulsion of Prince Alexander John, was proposed by Prussia, and supported by her diplomatic action. His reign has been marked throughout by internal dissensions and parliamentary crises. The unwarrantable persecution of the Jews in Moldavia elicited indignant protests from various foreign governments, who likewise complained that bands of armed men were allowed to be formed within the Roumanian territory, with the object of creating disturbances on the Lower Danube.

Charles I., (CHARLES FREDERICK ALEXANDER,) King of Würtemberg, eldest son of the late king, was b. 1823, and succeeded to the throne, June 25, 1864. He followed the policy of his father on the Schleswig-Holstein question, and formed one of the Minor States party in the Diet. His Majesty, who is colonel of a

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Russian regiment of dragoons, married, July 13, 1846, the Grand Duchess Olga Nicolaiewna, daughter of Nicholas I., the late Czar of Russia, and sister of the present Czar. A treaty with Prussia was concluded by the king of Würtemberg, Aug. 13, 1866.

Charles, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Coffee co.; *pop.* 319.

Charles Mix, in *Dakota Territory*, a co; *pop.* 152.

Charles'ton, in *Ohio*, a village of Bethel township, Miami co.; *pop.* 130.

Charles'town, in *Tennessee*, a district of Gibson co.; *pop.* 1,333.

Charlevoix', in *Michigan*, a township of Charlevoix co.; *pop.* 456.

Char'lotte, in *Missouri*, a township of Bates co.; *pop.* 1,289.

Charlotte, in *Illinois*, a township of Livingston co.; *pop.* 746.

Char'lotte Hall, in *Maryland*, a district of Saint Mary's co.; *pop.* 1,601.

Charlton, (*chārl'tŭn.*) in *Georgia*, a S.E. co., bordering on Florida; *area* 1,000 sq. m.; surface level and soil sandy. *Pop.* 1,897.

Charrette', in *Missouri*, a township of Warren co.; *pop.* 2,690.

Char'ter Oak, in *Iowa*, a township of Crawford co.; *pop.* 67.

Chas'ka, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Carver co.; *pop.* 521.

Chase, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Lake co.; *pop.* 520.

Chasidim, (*chās'e-dim.*) [Heb., Pietists.] A name given collectively to a whole class of Jewish sects, but, more strictly, it is applied to a modern sect which sprang up in Poland towards the middle of last century. *Chasidim* and *Zadkim* were the names employed to designate the two great divisions of the Jewish people which arose after the Babylonish captivity; the former being in favor of certain innovations in the law of Moses, the latter being for a strict adherence to the law as it stood. From the former arose all those sects that receive traditions and explanations in addition to the law of Moses, as the Pharisees; to the latter belong the Sadducees, Essenes, &c. Of the modern sect of Chasidim, the founder was one Israel Baalsham, a Jewish rabbi. He gave himself out as having the true knowledge of the sacred name, through which he was endowed with miraculous powers, and could grant them forgiveness for their sins. He speedily obtained many followers, and at the time of his death, in 1760, he is said to have had 40,000 converts. This sect is very numerous in Poland, Hungary, the Danubian principalities, and in Turkey.

Cha'tam, in *Virginia*, a township of Pittsylvania co.; *pop.* 4,262.

Chata'ta, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Bradley co.; *pop.* 794.

Chat'field, in *Minnesota*, a township of Fillmore co.; *pop.* 1,661.

Chatfield, in *Ohio*, a twp. of Crawford co.; *pop.* 1,247.

Chattahoo'chee, in *Georgia*, a W. co, bordering on Alabama; *area*, 250 sq. m.; surface diversified. *Cap.* Cusseta. *Pop.* 6,059.—A dist. of Forsyth co.; *pop.* 848.

Chattanoo'ga Valley, in *Georgia*, a district of Walker co.; *pop.* 984.

Chat'terton's Compound. (*Chem.*) A resinous and pitchy mixture used in making the insulator of submarine cables. It is laid on in alternate layers with gutta-percha.

Chattoo'ga, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Oconee co.; *pop.* 598.

Chauvenet, WILLIAM, (*shov'n-a,*) an eminent American mathematician, B. 1821, graduated at Yale Coll. in 1840, and became Prof. of Mathematics at the United States Naval School, and afterwards in the Washington University of Missouri, and the University of St. Louis (1868). His *Manual of Special and Practical Astronomy* (1863) is a work held in high estimation. D. 1870.

Cheap Hill, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Cheatham co.; *pop.* 546.

Cheek's Creek, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Montgomery co.; *pop.* 960.

Cheever, GEORGE BARRELL, (*chē'vŭr.*) an American divine and theological writer, B. at Hallowell, Maine, 1807, after graduating at Bowdoin Coll. in 1825, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1830, became, two years later, ordained minister of a Congregational church at Salem, Mass. He early entered upon literary work, and suffered a month's imprisonment on a charge of libel of which he was convicted while carrying on a paper war against the use of alcoholic liquors. In 1839 he became pastor of the Allen St. Presbyterian Church in New York city, and undertook the editorship of the *New York Evangelist* in 1845. Among his best known works are *Commonplace Books* for prose and poetry (1828–29); *Studies in Poetry* (1830); an edition of the *Select Works of Archbishop Leighton* (1832); *Capital Punishment* (1843); *Wanderings of a Pilgrim* (1845–46); *The Hill Difficulty* (1847); *Journal of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, New England, in 1620, reprinted from the original volume* (1848); *Windings of the River of the Water of Life* (1849); *Lectures on the Life, Genius, and Sanctity of Cowper* (1856); *God against Slavery* (1857); *A Voyage to the Celestial Country* (1860); *Voices of Nature with her Foster-child, the Soul of Man* (1863). — His brother, the Rev. HENRY T. CHEEVER, also a Congregationalist minister, is the author of several works on travel; among which may be mentioned *The Island World of the Pacific. Life in the Sandwich Islands, Memorials of the Life and Trials of a Youthful Christian in Pursuit of Health* (1870).

Chehalis, in *Washington Territory*, a W. co., bordering on the Pacific Ocean; *area*, abt. 1,550 sq. m. It is intersected by the Chehalis River, and also drained by the Satrop, Hoquinn, North, Wynonchee, and Wishkah rivers. The surface is diversified by hills and fertile valleys. *Cap.* Montejano. *Pop.* 401.

Chel'sea, in *Kansas*, a twp. of Butler co.; *pop.* 277.

Chemicum, in *Washington Territory*, a precinct of Jefferson co.; *pop.* 133.

Che'ney's Grove, in *Illinois*, a twp. of McLean co.; *pop.* 1,164.

Cherokee', in *Georgia*, a dist. of Lee co.; *pop.* 1,760.

Cherokee, in *Kansas*, a twp. of Cherokee co; *pop.* 370.

Cherokee, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of York co.; *pop.* 1,895. — A twp. of Spartanburg co.; *pop.* 1,675.

Cherokee Hill, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Chatham co.; *pop.* 2,567.

Cherry, in *Kansas*, a township of Montgomery co.; *pop.* 802.

Cher'ry-crab, *n.* (*Bot.*) A variety of the Siberian Crab, *Pyrus Malus baccata.*

Cherry Dog, in *Georgia*, a district of Gilmer co.; *pop.* 315.

Cherry Lane, in *North Carolina*, a township of Alleghany co.; *pop.* 315.

Cher'ry-pie', *n.* (*Bot.*) A garden and popular name for the *Heliotrope.*

Cher'ry's Station, in *Tennessee*, a district of Montgomery co.; *pop.* 1,128.

Cher'ryville, in *North Carolina*, a township of Gaston co.; *pop.* 2,003.

Ches'apeake, in *Virginia*, a township of Elizabeth City co.; *pop.* 2,703. — A township of Matthews co.; *pop.* 1,700.

Chesh'er's, in *Kentucky*, a township of Anderson co.; *pop.* 639.

Ches'nut Bluff, in *Tennessee*, a district of Dyer co.; *pop.* 1,041.

Chest, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Cambria co.; *pop.* 870.

Ches'tatee, in *Georgia*, a district of Forsyth co.; *pop.* 1,165. — A district of Lumpkin co.; *pop.* 640.

Ches'ter, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Dallas co.; *pop.* 510. — A twp. of Desha co.; *pop.* 260.

Chester, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Logan co.; *pop.* 1,062.

Chester, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Poweshiek co.; *pop.* 568.

Chester, in *South Carolina*, a township of Chester co., *pop.* 863.

Ches'tertown, in *Maryland*, a district of Kent co.; *pop.* 3,639.

Chesterville, in *Maryland*, a village of Kennedyville district, Kent co.; *pop.* 81.

Chesterville, in *New York*, a village of Westerlo township, Albany co.; *pop.* 247.

Chest'nut, in *Florida*, a prec. of Walton co.; *pop.* 306.

Chestnut Flat, in *Georgia*, a district of Walker co.; *pop.* 416.

Chestnut Hill, in *North Carolina*, a township of Ashe co.; *pop.* 1,412.

Chestnut Log, in *Georgia*, a district of Campbell co.; *pop.* 1,390.

Chestnut Mound, in *Tennessee*, a district of Smith co.; *pop.* 577.

Chestnut Oak, *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Quercus Castanea*; also sometimes applied to the timber of *Quercus sessiliflora.*

Chest Springs, in *Pennsylvania*, a borough of Cambria co.; *pop.* 269.

Cheto'pah, in *Kansas*, a twp. of Neosho co.; *pop.* 821. — A vill. of Richland township, Labette co.; *pop.* 960. — A twp. of Wilson co.; *pop.* 580.

Che'vah, in *North Carolina*, a township of Cherokee co.; *pop.* 1,427.

Cheval-vapeur', [Fr., horse-power.] (*Mech.*) The French unit by which the rates of work a machine is capable of are compared. One such unit represents the work performed in raising 75 kilogrammes through one metre in a second. It is nearly equivalent, therefore, to the English "horse-power," the latter being 33,000 foot-pounds per minute, and the former nearly 32,500 foot-pounds per minute.

Chevy Chase, (*chēv'e chās.*) (*Eng. Lit.*) The name of one of the most famous of the old English ballads, narrating a hostile encounter that took place on the Scottish border between the two warlike families of Percy and Douglas. Percy, Earl of Northumberland, had vowed to hunt for three days in the Scottish border without condescending to ask leave from Earl Douglas. He had with him 1,500 men, and Douglas brought against them 2,000. In the middle of the contest the two earls meet hand to hand. After fighting for some time, Douglas is pierced to the heart by an English arrow, and Percy immediately after falls by a Scottish spear. Although the leaders were thus both slain, the battle still raged with great fury, till only 53 of the English and 55 of the Scottish remained. The event referred to in the ballad, though apparently different from the battle of Otterbourn, which took place in 1388, is probably the same, or at least the tragical circumstances attending the latter have been incorporated in it. The beauties of this ballad have been criticised by Addison in the "Spectator" (Nos. 70 and 74); and Sir Philip Sidney said of it, that he never heard the old song of Percy and Douglas but his heart was more moved than by a trumpet. There are two versions of this ballad, an ancient and a more modern, both of which are given in Percy's "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry."

Cheyenne', a county of *Nebraska*; *pop.* 100.

Cheyenne, in *Wyoming Territory*, a township of Laramie co.; *pop.* 1,450.

Chica'go. One of the most destructive conflagrations recorded in history destroyed the greater part of this city, in Oct., 1871. It was supposed to have originated through the explosion of a kerosene lamp being kicked over by a cow while she was being milked in a barn; and from Sunday the 7th, at 9.30 P.M., it raged and spread with irresistible fierceness until the Tuesday afternoon following, when it was got under, owing partly to the abatement of the strong wind which had fanned its destructive progress. The total area burned over, including streets, was 2,124 acres, or very nearly 3¼ square miles, constituting the best and business portion of the city. Every building but one fell a prey to the devastating element, and of the then population of the city, 334,270 souls, 98,500 were rendered homeless. The grand total of loss footed up $196,000,000, of which not more than $36,000,000, or 18 per cent., was recoverable by insurance, many of the companies having themselves been rendered utterly bankrupt by the vastness of the calamity. The number of buildings burned was 17,450, the value of which came to half that of the entire city as it stood before the fire. Of the stocks of lumber and grain the proportion destroyed was about 26 per cent., of fuel 50 per cent. Of grain there was saved 5,000,000 bush.; lumber, 240,000,000 ft.; of coal, 79,000 tons. On mercantile stocks, manufactures, and personal effects, the loss averaged 70 per cent. The street improvements suffered comparatively little damage, except in the matter of sidewalks. The sensation caused by this almost unparalleled calamity was deep and universal; and the sympathy it evoked from the world at large was exhibited in the practical form of immediate relief, contributions pouring in until the amount of public succor from all quarters reached a total fund of nearly $3,500,000. The catastrophe once past, the indomitable energy of Chicagoan enterprise lost not a moment in commencing the onerous task of raising up anew a city which in its restored aspect should vie with, if not indeed surpass, the Chicago of the immediate past in all its salient features of architectural adornment and commercial activity. Operations were at once begun, and by the time the first anniversary of the conflagration had come round, in Oct., 1872, a new city of C. had arisen, like a phœnix from its ashes—a city revived in more than its former completeness, inasmuch as it had now received much needed advantages in improved construction and adaptation. When fully arrived at completion, no city in the world will present a more solidly built and architecturally stately appearance than restored Chicago. Besides innumerable blocks of private dwellings, there had been already re-erected, at the end of Oct., 1872, the Chamber of Commerce, a magnificent stone building, the great Pacific Hotel, the Palmer and Sherman Houses, Honore's Building, Bookseller's Row, the Singer, *Tribune*, and *Times* buildings, two notable theatres, and a number of churches and massive grain warehouses, with scores of plain but vast and substantial business blocks. Of the fifty, or thereabouts, places of worship, mission-school buildings, &c., destroyed by the fire, several have been rebuilt, while others are not intended to be restored. So far from the business activity of the city having been materially injured by the devastation of a year ago, it would appear that her commercial transactions during the twelvemonth succeeding the conflagration had at least equalled, while in some branches of trade it had even surpassed the average amount of business done in preceding years. In the live-stock and provision trade there has been a marked increase, one that in fact promises to place C. at the head of this class of trade. The public buildings of the Chicago of the future will, like its private structures, surpass those that were burned, in size, solidity, and costliness. The railroad companies whose depots were destroyed, have in preparation plans for far larger and much handsomer structures to replace them, and in this connection it may be observed that, in addition to the 16 railroads already centring in C., nearly a dozen new lines from all sides are in present course of construction, with this city as their intended focus, so that before half a dozen more years shall have elapsed, not fewer than from 30 to 40 iron roads will radiate from C. in all directions.

Chicaman'ga, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Hamilton co.; *pop.* 237.

Chickahom'iny, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Charles City co.; *pop.* 1,372.

Chick'aming, in *Michigan*, a township of Berrien co.; *pop.* 992.

Chickasa'ba, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Mississippi co.; *pop.* 448.

Chick'asaw, in *Ohio*, a village of Marion twp., Mercer co.; *pop.* 386.

Chick'asaw Hatchet, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Terrell co.; *pop.* 1,953.

Chick'atuck, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Nansemond co.; *pop.* 2,709.

Chick'en-broth', *n.* (*Med.*) When chicken-tea is boiled down one-half, with the addition of a little *parsley* or *celery*, and the *yolk* of an egg previously beaten up in two ounces of soft water, it forms a soup much relished by the convalescent.

Chicken Creek, in *Utah Territory*, a precinct of Yuab co.; *pop.* 113.

Chick'en-tea', *n.* (*Med.*) This may be prepared as follows: Take a small chicken, freed from the skin and fat between the muscles; and having divided it longitudinally, remove the lungs, liver, and every thing adhering to the back and side-bones; cut the whole — bones and muscles — into very thin slices; put into a pan with a sufficient quantity of boiling water; cover the pan; and simmer with a slow fire for two hours. Put the pan upon the stove for half an hour, and strain through a sieve. Used where the lightest animal diet is indicated.

Chick'weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name for *Alsine.* The well-known weed of this name is *Alsine,* or *Stellaria media.*—*C.,* Bastard. *Buffonia ternifolia.*—*C.,* Forked. *Anychia dichotoma.*—*C.,* Indian. An American name for *Mollugo.*—*C.,* Mouse-ear. The common name for *Cerastium;* also specially *C. vulgatum.*—*C.,* Sea. *Arenaria peploides.*—*C.,* Silver. *Paronychia argyrocoma.*—*C.,* Water. *Montia fontana;* also sometimes applied to *Malachium aquaticum,* and *Callitriche verna.*

Chico'a, in *North Carolina,* a township of Pitt co.; *pop.* 1,683.

Chicontimi, (*she-kŏ'n-te'me,*) a district of Canada, p. Quebec; *pop.* 17,493.

Chiff-chaff, (*chif-chăf,*) *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Salvia hippolais* (Fig. 19), a small species of warbler, very widely diffused, but chiefly found in the south of Europe and in the neighborhood of Calcutta. Its general color is



Fig. 19.—Chiff-chaff.

brown, the under parts lighter. It is a very sprightly little bird; but its song consists merely of a frequent repetition of two notes resembling the syllables which form its name.

Child, Lydia Maria, a popular American authoress, b. at Medford, Mass., 1802. After distinguishing herself as a writer of educational books for juveniles, &c., she, in 1841, became the assistant of her husband, Mr. Child, in the editorship of "The National Anti-Slavery Standard." The *History and Condition of Women* ranks among the best of her multifarious writings.

Chil'dresburg, in *Alabama,* a township of Talladega co.: *pop.* 1,112.

Chilhowie, in *Missouri,* a township and village of Johnson co.; *pop.* 1,362.

Chili. The trade of Chili in 1869 and 1870 was as follows:—*General Imports.* 1870, $38,112,892; for consumption, $27,224,159. 1869, $35,930,452; for consumption, $27,232,218. By sea, 1870, $37,622,855; 1869, $34,839,584. By way of the Cordilleras, 1870, $490,037; 1869, $1,090,868.—*Chief Articles of Import for Consumption in* 1870. Cotton, manufactures of, $4,382,542. Sugar, $3,049,233. Wool, manufactures of, $2,357,248. Wool and cotton tissues, $652,775. Yerba maté, $776,008. Candles, spermaceti and composition, $199,693. Wines, $574,970. Machines, $1,280,333. Iron plates, &c., $615,736. Tobacco, $541,466. Spirits, $205,954. Cigars, $196,027. Coffee, $168,491.

DISTRIBUTION OF IMPORTS BY PORTS.

	By Sea.	By Land.	TOTAL.
Valparaiso.....	$36,066,427	$287,594	$36,354,021
Caldera	614,399	94,696	719,095
Coquimbo.	524,233	52,470	576,703
Coronel	174,583	.....	174,583
Talcahuano....	149,409	....	149,409
Huasco..	4,668	55,277	59,945
Tomé.	59,020	.....	59,020
Valdivia	25,042	.....	25,042
Ancud	5,074	.....	5,074
Total.. ...	$37,622,855	$490,037	$38,112,892

General Exports. 1870, $26,975,819; domestic, $25,649,345. 1869, $27,725,878; domestic, $26,764,695.—*Chief Articles of Domestic Exports in* 1870. Copper, in bars, $8,067,178. Copper, regulus, $4,250,898. Copper ore, $204,967. Wheat, $4,607,876. Silver, in bars, $1,828,409. Silver, ores, old. &c., $658,447. Gold and silver coin, $968,749. Barley, $604,335. Sole leather, $368,389. Wool, $326,262. Timber, $305,774. Coal, $228,318. Skins, $209,438. Cattle, $200,849.—*Transit Value of Transit Trade.* 1870, $5,280,545; 1869, $3,753,844.—*Coastwise Trade.* Value of merchandise carried in the coastwise trade in 1870, $35,793,159; 1869, $40,320,160.—*Navigation.*—Total entered in 1870, 5,091 vessels, of 2,510,107 tons; 1869, 4,008 vessels, of 1,872,474 tons.—*Nationalities of Vessels in* 1870. Chilian, 1,271 vessels, of 381,993 tons. British, 2,023 vessels, of 1,599,701 tons. North American, 543 vessels, of 142,878 tons. Salvadorian, 442 vessels, of 113,396 tons. Guatemalian, 308 vessels, of 92,537 tons. French, 110 vessels, of 59,785 tons. German, 107 vessels, of 39,810 tons. Italian, 195 vessels, of 43,026 tons. Colombian, 18 vessels, of 10,260 tons. Belgian, 22 vessels, of 9,747 tons. Norwegian, 11 vessels, of 4,264 tons. Peruvian, 15 vessels, of 4,227 tons. Dutch, 11 vessels, of 2,670 tons. Nicaraguan, 3 vessels, of 2,409 tons. Swedish, 6 vessels, of 1,999 tons. Polynesian, 3 vessels, of 771 tons. Denmark, 2 vessels, of 368 tons. Argentine, 1 vessel, of 276 tons.—*Railroads, &c.* Railway enterprise is making great strides in Chili. In addition to 8 lines already in working operation, *C.* purposes co-

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operating with the Argentine Republic to carry a line across the Cordilleras, so as eventually to connect Buenos Ayres by direct overland transit with Valparaiso. The length of this projected railroad will be 1,023 miles, and its cost abt. $32,000,000. In 1875, an international exposition was held at Santiago. Agricultural schools are in successful operation, and great progress is being made. The army of *C.* numbered, (1877), 3,516, and the navy had two powerful iron-clads, and 10 small steamers. Public debt, 1876, $63,397,022. Total length of R. R's (1877), 977 miles. *Pop.*, 1875, 2,075,971.

Chimes, (Electric.) (*Phys.*) An electric toy used for illustrating attraction and repulsion. It consists of three bells suspended to an horizontal metal rod (Fig. 20). Two of them, A and B, are in metallic connection with the conductor; the middle bell hangs by a silk thread, and is thus insulated from the conductor, but is connected with the ground by means of a chain. Between the bells are small copper balls suspended by silk threads. When the machine is worked, the bells A and B being positively electrified, attract the copper balls, and after contact repel them. Being now positively electrified, they are in turn attracted by the middle bell C, which is charged with negative electricity by induction from A to B. After contact they are again repelled, and this process is repeated as long as the machine is in action.

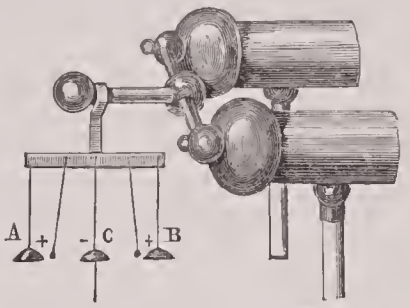


Fig. 20.—Electric chimes.

Chim'ney Rock, in *North Carolina,* a township of Rutherford co.; *pop.* 1,024.

Chi'na, in *Illinois,* a twp. of Lee co.; *pop.* 2,351.

Chinabec, in *Alabama,* a township of Talladega co.; *pop.* 810.

Chi'na Grove, in *Alabama,* a township of Pike co.; *pop.* 1,080.

Chinandega, (*che-năn-da'gah,*) a town of Nicaragua, Central America, 18 m. N.W. of Leon, and 10 from the Pacific coast. *Pop.* 10,000.

Chi'na Valley, and **Lower Granite Creek,** in *Arizona Territory,* a dist. of Yavapai co.; *pop.* 80.

Chin-chon, (*chin'chŏn,*) *n.* A gummy or glutinous matter, much used as a glue or varnish in China and Japan, and supposed to be the produce of *Plocaria tenax.*

Chinese' Varnish. See Schiolias, below.

Chi'no, in *California,* a township of San Bernardino co.; *pop.* 308.

Chin'quepin, in *South Carolina,* a township of Lexington co.; *pop.* 253.

Chipo'la, in *Alabama,* a twp. of Henry co.; *pop.* 732.

Chip'pewa, in *Michigan,* a township of Mecosta co.; *pop.* 140.

Chippewa, in *Minnesota,* a twp. of Douglas co.; *pop.* 164.—A twp. of Pope co.; *pop.* 116.

Chiquichiqui, (*she-ke-she'ke.*) (*Bot.*) The Venezuelan name for *Attalea funifera,* which yields the Piassava fibre of commerce.

Chit'tenden, in *Vermont,* a township of Rutland co.; *pop.* 802.

Chit'woods, in *Tennessee,* a dist. of Scott co.; *pop.* 712.

Chivitanova, (*che-ve-tah-no'vah,*) a seaport and commercial town of Central Italy, prov. and 12 m. W. of Macerata; *pop.* 5,000.

Chlo'ral, *n.* [So named to indicate its origin from *chlorine* and *alcohol.*] (*Chem.*) A colorless oily-looking fluid of a peculiar penetrating odor, soluble in alcohol, water, and ether. It is prepared by passing dry chlorine into anhydrous alcohol; a copious evolution of hydrochloric acid takes place, and chloral ($C_4HCl_3O_2$) is formed. When a small quantity of water is added to chloral, they unite, forming a crystalline compound of considerable stability in the air. When chloral, or its hydrate, is mixed with a caustic alkali, it is immediately decomposed into a formeate and chloroform. Kept in the anhydrous state for a few days, chloral gradually changes to a white mass like porcelain, without, however, any alteration in chemical composition. *Hydrate of chloral* is of considerable value in medicine, as it is a very powerful hypnotic, rapidly producing sound and refreshing sleep, while it does not appear to be followed by injurious reaction. Its use has been lately recommended as a means of producing sleep for a definite number of hours with certainty, and thus enabling one to escape the discomforts of a short sea-passage, and perhaps even to cause the more prolonged manifestations of sea-sickness to be mitigated. In several cases where the experiment was tried, this substance was said to have been of much value, even in lengthened voyages, giving a good night's rest, overcoming a violent sickness when it had set in, and stopping the tendency to its recurrence. According to M. Limousin, of Paris, some of the difficulties which attend the application and use of hydrate of chloral may be avoided by taking advantage of its property of becoming liquid at a temperature of about 112°, when it at this heat in capsules or pill-covers, where it readily solidifies in cooling. In this way the medicine may be kept in a state of purity, and for any length of time, divided into doses of definite extent, according to the necessities of the case. It is a serious question, however, whether, introduced into the stomach in its concentrated condition, it is not liable to produce dangerous action upon the mucous membrane. The inventor of the process is decided as to its harmless character, but some of his colleagues have protested against employing it in practice before careful experiments as to the point in question.

Chloralum, (*klōr-ăl'ŭm,*) *n.* [From *chloride* and *aluminium.*] (*Chem.*) The name under which Prof. Gamgee warmly recommends the hydrated chloride of aluminium, as an antiseptic and disinfectant, being, as stated by him, as potent as chloride of zinc or carbolic acid, and at the same time non-poisonous, and free from any unpleasant smell whatever. It may be prepared by mixing solutions of sulphate of alumina and chloride of calcium, both of them cheap commercial products. In this operation sulphate of lime is precipitated, while the hydrochloride remains dissolved. This may be evaporated at a gentle heat, crystals forming on cooling. According to Prof. Gamgee, by its use as an antiseptic, raw-hide, meat, and other animal substances, immersed in a solution of 1·030 to 1·040 specific gravity, will be preserved perfectly for an indefinite period of time, and, what is still more to the purpose, will not be attacked by insects after being removed from the solution. Fish slightly tainted, when immersed, recovers its freshness of appearance, and becomes firm and palatable. In some instances, fresh fish, such as salmon, when caught, were dipped in the solution, and, after a passage of several days, without ice, to London, in the summer season, were found to be entirely eatable. This substance is suggested as an aid in drying cod on the coast of Newfoundland and elsewhere, as thereby an immense mass of fish that are now rejected could be readily preserved. The offal of cod and mackerel fisheries, which is now thrown overboard, could be preserved by this substance as long as might be required, and then carried on shore to be converted into one or other of the various forms of fish guano. For disinfecting purposes, a solution varying from 1·006 to 1·010 is sufficiently strong to answer the desired object, stronger solutions being usually unnecessary and imparting a disagreeable smell. The solid matter of sewage is said to be precipitated more rapidly by this substance than by the use of the persalt of iron, and the odor disappears entirely. The use of chloralum in any epidemic, the cattle plague, or other contagious disease, including the epizoötics, is indicated by the author of the communication. Finally, it is recommended for the treatment of wounds, erysipelas, gangrene, and various contagious and inflammatory diseases. It may also be used for the purpose of immersing the linen of patients before removing it from the sick-chamber. For the purification of water-closets it is said to have no equal in any of the preparations hitherto recommended, and has also the advantage over nearly all the rest of being free from any offensive odor.

Chloromethyl, (*klo-ro-mĕth'il,*) *n.* [From *chloride* and *methylene.*] (*Chem.*) According to a recent report by Dr. Rossi, experiments instituted at the University of Padua upon the use of bichloride of methylene as an anæsthetic showed that out of 108 operations, in only eight was there any vomiting, and that in every respect this chloromethyl should have the preference over chloroform for surgical purposes, having for the last three years replaced both chloroform and ether in that city. The London *Medical Times and Gazette* gives the experience of Mr. Spencer Wells in 250 operations with this substance, showing a close coincidence in the general results with those of the Italian operators.

Chloro'sis, *n.* (*Bot.*) One of the most formidable diseases to which plants are subject, and often admitting of no remedy, especially where it is constitutional. It consists in a pallid condition of the plant, in which the tissues are weak and unable to contend against severe changes, and the cells are more or less destitute of chlorophyll. It is distinct from blanching, because it may exist in plants exposed to a direct light on a south border, but is often produced or aggravated by cold ungenial weather and bad drainage. Plants may, however, be affected by this disease as soon as the cotyledons make their appearance, and the seedlings of chlorotine plants partake often of the weak constitution of the parent. The best culture will not always restore such plants to health. The most promising remedy is watering them with a very weak solution of sulphate of iron. Many forms exist, of which those of clover, onions, cucumbers, and melons, are perhaps the best known. Melons have become so subject to *C.,* from some unknown cause, that their cultivation is daily becoming more difficult; and cucumbers are still more generally affected, the fruit even partaking of the malady, and not only losing its brilliant green, but becoming distorted from gumming and partial decay.

Choc'olay, in *Michigan,* a twp. of Marquette co.; *pop.* 210.

Chocowin'ity, in *North Carolina,* a twp. of Beaufort co.; *pop.* 1,630.

Choc'taw, in *Arkansas,* a twp. of Arkansas co.; *pop.* 860.

Choctaw Agency, in *Mississippi,* a district of Octibbeha co.; *pop.* 4,160.

Choctaw Corner, in *Alabama,* a twp. of Clarke co.; *pop.* 891.

Cho'estoe, in *Georgia,* a dist. of Union co.; *pop.* 703.

Choptack, in *Tennessee,* a dist. of Hawkins co.; *pop.* 965.

SUPPLEMENT.

Cho'tauk, in *Virginia*, a twp. of King George co.; *pop.* 2,814.

Choteau', in *Montana Territory*, a co., *cap.* Benton City; *pop.* 517.

Christ Church, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Charleston co.; *pop.* 4,493.

Chris'tiansburg, in *Kentucky*, a precinct and village of Shelby co.; *pop.* 2,102.

Christiansburg, in *Virginia*, a township and village of Montgomery co.; *pop.* 3,316.

Chris'tiansville, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Mecklenburg co.; *pop.* 2,550.

Chris'ty, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Lawrence co.; *pop.* 2,904.

Christy Creek, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Rowan co.; *pop.* 624

Christ'masville, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Carroll co.; *pop.* 617.

Chromatoscope, (*kro-măt'o-skōp.*) [From Gr. *chroma*, color, and *skopeo*, I look around] (*Ast.*) An instrument invented by Mr. A. Clandet for the purpose of determining the different degrees of swiftness of the various colored rays emitted by stars. It consists of a reflecting telescope, part of which is caused to rotate excentrically in such a manner that, instead of a point, a *ring-like* image of the star is seen. The rapidity of rotation is adjusted so that each separate color given by the star is drawn out into a large segment of the ring, and in that manner the light from the star can be analyzed, as in a spectroscope.

Chrome Alum, *n.* (*Ch'm.*) A substance used in the Albert and Edward process of electrotypo printing, for the purpose of hardening the gelatine film and rendering it insoluble in water. Its preparation is said to be as follows: "If three ounces of bichromate of potash be dissolved in as little boiling water as possible, and then four ounces of strong sulphuric acid be added, and afterwards alcohol, drop by drop, be introduced, a pure green tint will be developed. The liquid should be stirred frequently during this process, and then boiled down to a small volume and set aside. After a few days, violet crystals separate, which, when washed with pure water, are said to be sufficiently pure for ordinary purposes."

Chro'mium Steel, *n.* (*Metall.*) Cast steel in which the carbon is in part or wholly replaced by the metal chromium. It is claimed for this steel that it is capable of sustaining a greater degree of heat than ordinary steel, and, consequently, is not so liable to become oxidized or "burnt" in working. It is said to work quite as easily, and to roll much more smoothly than ordinary steel. It is stated to be made in crucibles, but otherwise we have no details of the mode of manufacture. According to a report of Captain Eads, chief engineer to the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge, this steel has been employed in those parts of that bridge where very great strength was required with perfect success, notwithstanding that anchor-bolts and staves made from the usual cast steel had, as a rule, failed to sustain the tests fixed by the terms of the contract.

Chromosphere, (*kro'mo-sfeer.*) [From Gr. *chroma*, and *sphaira*, a sphere] (*Ast.*) The name given by Mr. Lockyer to a solar envelope first fully recognized by Secchi. "The observation of eclipses," says Secchi, "furnishes indisputable evidence that the sun is really surrounded by a layer of red matter, of which we commonly see no more than the most elevated points." The spectroscopic observations of Mr. Lockyer supply abundant evidence of the justice of Secchi's view.

Chronograph, (*krŏn'o-grăf.*) *n.* [From Gr. *chronos*, time, and *graphō*, I write.] (*Horology.*) Different forms of time-recorders are known under this designation. *Benson's* chronograph is intended to measure intervals of time down to tenths of a second, for use at horse-races and other occasions where a seconds-watch is not exactly suited. It has an ordinary quick train lever movement, carrying hands which move over a dial. One of these is a seconds-hand, very peculiarly made. This seconds-hand is double, consisting of two distinct hands, one superposed on the other. The outer end of the lowermost hand has a small cup with a minute hole at the bottom; while the corresponding end of the uppermost hand is bent over so as exactly to reach this puncture. The little cup is filled with ink, having a consistency between that of writing-fluid and printers' ink. Suppose that a horse-race is about to take place. The observer keeps a steady lookout for the fall of the starter's flag, or whatever the signal may be; he gives a pull to a cord or string connected with the mechanism peculiar to the instrument; by this movement, the outer and bent end of the upper seconds-hand dips down through the ink-cup in the lower hand, and through the puncture to the dial. A small black spot or mark is thus made upon the dial-plate; and this is repeated as each horse passes the winning-post. If the eye and hand of the operator are quick and accurate, there is a reliable record thus presented by the instrument of the duration of the race, sometimes as close as one-tenth of a second.—*Strange's* chronograph is designed for a more scientific purpose, and constructed with more careful details. The object is to measure extremely short intervals of time, for the determination of longitudes in great trigonometrical surveys. The observer, when a particular star traverses the field of his telescope, touches a small ivory key; and on the instant, a dot or mark appears on a sheet of paper coiled round a barrel. The instrument being connected with an astronomical clock, there is a dot made for every beat of the pendulum; and as these dots are a considerable space apart (considerable, that is, for the refined instruments of the present day), it is possible to determine so wonderfully minute an interval as 1-100th of a second.

Chronoscope, (*krŏn'o-skōp,*) *n.* [From Gr. *chronos*, and *skopeo*, to examine.] (*Electricity.*) An instrument invented by Wheatstone, for the purpose of determining the duration of the electric spark, and the velocity of electric discharge. It is founded on the optical effect known as *persistence* of the image on the retina; that, in fact, which gives rise to the appearance of a line of light when a stick with a burning point is whirled in the air. In Wheatstone's instrument a small mirror was caused to rotate with enormous angular velocity round an axis in its own plane, and the image of the spark or other luminous object was observed in it. Under these circumstances, if the illumination be instantaneous, the image will appear as a mere spot of light, precisely the same as if the mirror were at rest; but if it lasts for any time, then the mirror, moving on in the interval, gives rise to an image extended out into a *line of light*. This may readily be observed by any one who takes a mirror in his hand, and either waves it about or makes it revolve in front of a candle. It is easily shown by geometry that, in the case of a revolving mirror, the angular displacement of the image is twice that of the mirror. If, then, the length of the line of light be measured, and if the velocity of rotation of the mirror be known, the duration of the spark is calculable. By means of the chronoscope, Professor Wheatstone showed that an ordinary spark from an electric machine, or from a Leyden jar, discharged in the common way, lasts less than the millionth of a second; but that, in the latter case, if the discharge takes place through half a mile of copper wire, the spark lasts for a sensible time. The instrument has also been employed to demonstrate the discontinuity of certain flames.

Chulaho'ma, in *Mississippi*, a village of Marshall co.; *pop.* 139.

Chu'lis, in *Georgia*, a district of Floyd co.; *pop.* 1,761.

Church, in *W. Virginia*, a twp. of Wetzel co.; *pop.* 1,607.

Church Creek, in *Maryland*, a district of Dorchester co.; *pop.* 1,144.

Church Hill, in *Maryland*, a district of Queen Anne co.; *pop* 3,655.

Church Hill, in *Mississippi*, a beat of Jefferson co.; *pop.* 5,888.

Church Hill, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Upper Swatara township, Dauphin co.; *pop.* 159.

Chutnee, (*chŭt'ne*) [Its Hindostaner name.] (*Cookery.*) A condiment very largely consumed in India and Great Britain. There are many varieties of chutnee, but it generally consists of a compound of mangoes, capsicum or chilies, and lime-juice, flavored with garlic and eschalots.

Cickalah, (*sĭk'ah-bih,*) in *Arkansas*, a township of Yell co.; *pop.* 175.

Cienega, in *New Mexico*, a precinct of Santa Fé co.; *pop.* 421.

Cili, in *New Mexico*, a village of Santa Ana co.; *pop.* 105.

Cincinnati, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Tazewell co; *pop.* 758.

Cincinnati, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Harrison co.; *pop.* 447.

Cinque Hommes, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Perry co.; *pop.* 2,910.

Circleville, in *West Virginia*, a twp. of Pendleton co.; *pop.* 1,108.

Cirrhosis, (*sĭr-ro'sĭs,*) *n.* [From Gr. *kirros*, yellow.] (*Med.*) A term applied to a morbid condition in which yellow coloring matter is formed in the tissues. It is undoubtedly owing to deficient action of the liver, in connection with a plethoric or cachectic state of the whole system. A tepid ablution daily, a spare and simple dietary, the hip-bath once or twice a day, and the wet-girdle, are the remedies.

Clar'et, [Fr. *clairet*, from *clair*, clear.] A term used in England and America to denote the red wine of Bordeaux, and a term generally applied to the light red wines of France. *Clairet*, in France, signifies the wines which are red or rose-colored; but the word, as used by us, and employed to describe every kind of light-red wine, is unknown in France.

Clarke, JOHN, one of the founders of the present State of Rhode Island, was B. in England in the early part of the 17th cent. In 1638 he emigrated to New England, and became pastor of a Baptist church founded by him at Newport. In conjunction with Roger Williams, he acted as agent in procuring a new charter for the colony, and D. in 1676.

China. The trade between China and European countries and to the United States is not nearly so large as generally supposed. The total foreign commerce of China, compiled from the most reliable official authorities for 1872, was but $208,000,000; while for the same year, the value of the foreign commerce of England was $3,340,000,000. For the year 1876, the total foreign trade of *C.* was but a little over $220,000,000; while that of the U. S. for the same year was $1,150,000,000. That of *C.* for 1876 was divided as follows: With Great Britain: Imports, $22,842,000; exports, $70,896,000. British dependencies: Imports, $73,303,000 (mostly opium from India); exports, $4,091,000. U. S.: Imports, $1,071,000; exports, $10,526,000. Continent of Europe: Imports, $1,195,000; exports, $20,957,000. All other countries: Imports, $3,497,000; exports, $10,763,000. The total imports of cotton goods into *C.* during the year 1876 was but $29,314,000; of woollens, $6,300,000; and of metals, wrought and unwrought, $5,446,000. Of the exports, the value of tea was $53,163,000; of silk and silk goods, $51,928,000; and of sugar, $3,359,000. For the twenty years ended June 30, 1876, the average value of our commerce with *C.* was but $22,108,026 per an. During the last ten years of that period, the average increased to $27,300,174, and during the last five years to $30,616,595 per an. During the same period of five years referred to, our commerce with the island of Cuba averaged $89,560,962 per an.; with the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, $83,587,181; and with Brazil, $47,214,843 per an. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1877, our total commerce with *C.* amounted to but $32,681,207; while the value of our commerce with Cuba was $81,369,723, and with Brazil, $51,080,854. It is noteworthy that 70 per cent. of our commerce with *C.* is now carried on through the port of San Francisco, while New York has 29 per cent. Many of our readers may be surprised to learn that the value of tea imported in 1877 into the U. S. from Japan, was greater, by $85,933, than that from *C.* The ports of Ichang, Wuhu, Wen-chow, and Pahkoi have been opened to trade, the first-named being at the head of the Yang-tse-Kiang, a terminus for steamers.—According to the most recent trustworthy information concerning *C.* (see Baron Richthofen's work on *C.*, pub. under the auspices of the Emperor of Germany, and reissued in N. Y., 1877), Central Asia may be briefly outlined as a very shallow trough, 1,800 m. long and about 400 m. wide. The bottom of this trough is about 1,800 feet above the ocean. The W. half is enclosed S., W., and N. by the lofty ranges of the Kwen-lun and Tien-shan and the tableland of Pamir, while the borders of the E. half are reached by a gentle ascent, the S. edge varying here between 4,900 and 10,000 feet. This vast area was the basin of an ancient sea, whose shore-line is apparent to the geologist at points now 3,600 feet above the ocean in the E., and 4,500 feet in the W. half. Richthofen adopts for this region the Chinese name, *Hoolai*, the dry sea. This Asiatic Mediterranean was connected in the W. with the ocean, by a strait occupying the Djungarian valley, and had for its worthy *propylæa* members of the mighty ranges of the Altai and Tien-shan. South of the plateau of Cent. Asia there are vast areas occupied by loess, which fills valleys to a depth of hundreds and even thousands of feet. This material is an almost impalpable calcareous loam, so soft that it is easily crumbled in the hand; it is filled with very fine vertical tubes, branching downwards like the rootlets of a vegetable growth, and a careful study shows that these are lined with carbonate of lime. It is everywhere wholly unstratified, and wherever cut into by erosion, whether to the depth of one foot or hundreds of feet, it presents an absolutely vertical cliff. The vertical internal structure which it owes to its lime-lined vegetation-tubes, gives it a cleavage in any vertical plane, so that the cliffs break down only in great perpendicular plates. But they stand intact for years—often, perhaps, for centuries; indeed, in many places, whole villages are excavated entirely in the base of cliffs one or two hundred feet high, suites of rooms being dug out on either side of the door, leaving a thin wall pierced with windows. Millions of people are thus housed in N. China. Whole river systems, from the main streams to the smallest tributary brooks, are sunk vertically into this formation. Richthofen shows that the loess is the Hwang-tu, a yellow earth, the basis of the prosperity of *C.*, and the seat of its principal culture from the earliest times. He also, extending his observations over a large part of N. China, found the same deposit at all altitudes up to eight thousand feet, and covering the crests of mountains as well as the valleys. It has everywhere the same character, and contains immense quantities of land shells and the bones of land animals, but no traces of marine or fresh-water life. *C.* possesses enormous beds of both anthracite and bituminous coal, even larger, it is claimed, than those of the U. S. The total production for 1878 reached 3,000,000 tons, of which 1,000,000 was anthracite. The product is largely on the increase. Iron is also found.—The famine in *C.*, during 1877–8, has been most disastrous. 70,000,000 persons were reported as in an almost starving condition in N. China. In a district hitherto regarded as the most fertile, it is estimated that from 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 persons have actually starved to death.—In April, 1878, a tornado visited Canton, destroying, it is said, 10,000 lives.—The *pop.* and *area* of *C.*, according to most recent information, do not materially differ from that given on p. 545, of which this is a continuation.

Chi'vus. (*Bot.*) The disease which produces ergot in grasses: so called because it causes the young grain to grow into the form of a nail or club.

Clay, CASSIUS MARCELLUS, an American statesman, B. in Madison co., Kentucky, 1810; as a member of the Legislature of that State, 1835–41, distinguished himself as a warm opponent of slavery, and also of the annexation of Texas to the Union. In 1845, as editor of the *True American*, a journal published at Lexington, he suffered much persecution on account of the anti-slavery character of its tone, served with distinction as captain during the Mexican War, and in 1850 seceded from the Whig party, with which he had heretofore politically identified himself. In 1861 he became a general of volunteers, and between 1863–71 held the position of U. S. Minister at St. Petersburg.

Clay, GREEN, an American pioneer, B. in Powhatan co., Va., in 1757; after emigrating to Kentucky in 1787, became one of the earliest members of its Legislature. In 1813 he successfully defended Fort Meigs when besieged by a combined force of English and Indians. D. in 1826. He was father to the subject of the preceding article.

Clay, in *Ala.*, an E. co.; *cap.* Ashland.—In *Ark.*, a twp. of Bradley co.—A twp. of Columbia co.—A twp. of Izard co.—In *Dakota Territory*, a co.—In *Ind.*, a twp. of Kosciusko co.—In *Iowa*, a twp. of Clay co.—A twp. of Grundy co.—A twp. of Shelby co.—In *Ky.*, a prec. of Logan co.—A prec. and vill. of Shelby co.—A prec. and vill. of Webster co.—In *Mo.*, a W.N.W. co.; *area*,

415 sq. m.; *surface*, moderately diversified; *soil*, fertile; *cap.* Liberty.—In *Miss.*, a twp. of Adair co.—A twp. of Atchison co.—A twp. of Clarke co.—A twp. of Douglas co.—A twp. of Dunklin co.—A twp. of Greene co.—A twp. of Harrison co.—A twp. of Holt co.—A twp. of Sullivan co.—A twp. of Linn co.—A twp. of Monroe co.—A twp. of Ralls co.—A twp. of Shelby co.—In *N. C.*, a S W. co.; *cap.* Hayesville—A twp. of Guilford co.—In *Penn.*, a twp. of Huntingdon co—In *Va.*, a twp. of Hanover co.—In *W. Va.*, a twp. of Braxton co.—A twp. of Hancock co.—A twp. of Harrison co.—A twp. of Marshall co.—A twp. of Monongalia co.—A twp. of Randolph co.—A twp. of Ritchie co.—A twp. of Taylor co.—A twp. of Wirt co.—A twp. of Wood co.

Clea'ry's, in *Florida*, a precinct of Walton co.

Cleburne, Patrick Ronayne, (*kle'bŭrn,*) a Confederate general, b. in Ireland, about 1828. He was a lawyer in Arkansas before the Civil War, in which he served with distinction, and merited the surname of the "Stonewall Jackson of the West." He commanded a division at Stone River (Dec. 31, 1862–Jan. 2, 1863), and at Chickamanga, Sept. 1863. Killed at the battle of Franklin, Nov. 30, 1864. See page 713.

Cle'burne, in *Alabama*, an E. co.; *pop.* 8,017.

Cleburne, in *Texas*, a precinct of Hill co.; *pop.* 2,796.—A village of Johnson co.; *pop.* 686.

Clef'ty, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Wolfe co.: *pop.* 363.

Clemens, Samuel Langhorne, (*kl'm'n'z.*) an American humorous writer, b. in Monroe co., Missouri, 1835, received but a meagre education, and early became apprentice to a printer. Between the ages of 17 and 24 he worked as a pilot upon Mississippi steamboats. In 1862 he became editorially connected with the Nevada press, and published in the columns of *The Virginia City Enterprise* his first sketches, under the pseudonym of Mark Twain. After obtaining some repute as a lecturer, he published in New York, 1867, *The Jumping Frog of Calaveras, and other Sketches*—a work which had a great success, and was republished in England. He has since written *The Innocents Abroad, or the New Pilgrim's Progress*, and, in 1872, *Roughing It*, and other works.

Clem'monsville, in *North Carolina*, a township of Davidson co.; *pop.* 978.

Clendennin, (*klĕn-dĕn'nin,*) in *West Virginia*, a twp. of Mason co.; *pop.* 1,657.

Cle'on, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Manistee co.; *pop.* 85.

Cleo'na, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Scott co.; *pop.* 547.

Clepsy'dra, *n.* (*Hor. logy.*) An ancient contrivance by which water was used to measure time. If we suppose a floater placed in a vessel where water accumulates itself, it is evident that in its continual and regular rising it will be able to give motion to a mechanical contrivance noting on a scale the successive divisions of time, the correctness of which divisions can be verified by the observation of the stars; it is thus that the ancients had constructed a kind of water-clock, the shape of which had some resemblance with the modern clocks, and was much more accurate than the ordinary clepsydra noticed in the body of this work. Our Fig. 21 represents a clepsydra of this kind. The floater A is fastened to the extremity of a chain which winds



Fig. 21.—CLEPSYDRA.

itself round a cylinder B, and bears a counterweight C at its other extremity. The axis of the cylinder bears a handle which, as it moves, runs on a dial, and so indicates the successive divisions of time. In recent times, Capt. Kater devised an instrument on the same principle as the clepsydra, to obtain exact measure of fractions of a second. Pure mercury, kept at a constant level in the funnel, is the fluid issuing from the aperture; and the stream is caused to flow into a small receiver at the moment of commencement of an observation, and to be turned away at the instant when the phenomenon observed ceases. If then it be known how many grains of mercury issue from the aperture in one second, and the weight of the mercury issuing from the funnel during a given observation can be exactly ascertained, we obtain a very accurate measure of the duration of the observation.

Cleveland, in *South Carolina*, a township of Greenville co.; *pop.* 814.

Click, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Hancock co.; *pop.* 569.

Clif'ton, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Wilcox co.; *pop.* 1,696.

Clifton, in *Kansas*, a twp. of Wilson co.; *pop.* 918.

Clifton, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Wayne co.; *pop.* 1,004.

Clifton, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Alleghany co.; *pop.* 1,078.

Clifton, in *West Virginia*, a vill. of Mason co.; *pop.* 693.

Clifton Factory, in *Maryland*, a district of Saint Mary's co.; *pop.* 3,001.

Clifton Springs, in *New York*, a vill. of Manchester twp., Ontario co.; *pop.* 746.

Clifton Mill, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Breathitt co.; *pop.* 1,045.

Clif'ty, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Todd co.; *pop.* 468.

Clinch'em, in *Georgia*, a dist of Hall co.; *pop.* 756.

Cline's, in *North Carolina*, a township of Catawba co.; *pop.* 1,904.

Clin'ton, James, an American military officer, b. in Ulster co., N. Y., in 1736, received a colonel's commission at the outbreak of the War of the Revolution in 1775, and became associated with Gen. Montgomery in the latter's expedition against Canada. Two years later he aided in the defence of Fort Clinton, and afterwards received the command, as brigadier-general, of the Northern dept. at Albany. After the close of the war he occupied various important civil positions in the govt. of his State, and d. in 1812. He was father of De Witt Clinton.

Clinton, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Pocahontas co.; *pop.* 55.—A twp. of Ringgold co.; *pop.* 341.

Clinton, in *Indiana*, a twp. and village of Vermilion co.; *pop.* 2,223.

Clinton, in *Missouri*, a village of Grand River twp., Henry co.; *pop.* 640.—A twp. of Texas co.; *pop* 721.

Clinton, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Hardiman co.; *pop* 741.

Clinton, in *West Virginia*, a twp. of Monongalia co.; *pop.* 1,900.

Clinton Gore, in *Maine*, a twp. of Kennebec co.; *pop.* 257.

Clinton Lake, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Sherburne co.; *pop.* 152.

Clitheral, in *Minnesota*, a township of Otter Tail co.; *pop.* 220.

Clop'ton, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Dale co.; *pop.* 800.

Cloud, in *Kansas*, a N. cent. co.; cap. Shirley; *pop.* 2,323.

Clove Bark, n. (*Bot.*) The bark of *Cinnamomum Caryophyllatum*.

Clo'ver Bottom, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Wolfe co.; *pop.* 947.

Clover Fork, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Harlan co; *pop.* 412.

Clover Hill, in *Tennessee*, a district of Blount co.; *pop.* 776.

Clover Hill, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Chesterfield co.; *pop.* 3,210.—A twp. of Appomattox co.; *pop.* 3,840.

Club House, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Brooks co.; *pop.* 907.

Clusuret, Gustave Paul, (*klzo-zsor-a',*) a French general and revolutionist, b. in Paris, 1823. He served in the Crimean War with distinction, and gained the rank of captain, and in 1859 served as major in the Italian campaign of Gen. Garibaldi. In 1862 he joined the National Army in the U. States, and obtained the rank of colonel, returning to France after the close of the war, and taking up the profession of a journalist in Paris. Later he became mixed up with the Fenian agitation in England, and was forced to quit that country. On his return to France he suffered two months' imprisonment in St. Pelagie on account of his incendiary newspaper articles. In 1869 he became a member of the so-called International Society, and in the same year was banished from France on the charge of attempting to spread its principles among the military. After the proclamation of the Provisional Govt. of 1870, C. joined the revolutionists at Marseille, Lyon, and Paris, becoming general-in-chief of the Commune of Paris. He, however, soon became distrusted by the revolutionists, and being arrested, was reported to have been shot, Sept. 22–26, 1871, prior to the taking of Paris by the govt. troops. Through this ruse he was enabled to conceal himself in Paris till Dec., 1871, when he escaped to London.

Clutts'ville, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Madison co.; *pop.* 1,311.

Clyde, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Whitesides co.: *pop.* 1,093.

Coal, in *Pennsylvania*, a twp. of Northumberland co.; *pop.* 2,930.

Coal, in *West Virginia*, a twp. of Harrison co.; *pop.* 2,058.

Coal Branch, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Lee co.; *pop.* 540.

Coal'dale, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Broad Top township, Bedford co.; *pop.* 262.

Coal Mines, in *Kansas*, a twp. of Russell co.; *pop.* 156.

Coal Mont, in *Pennsylvania*, a vill. of Carbon twp., Huntingdon co.; *pop.* 189.

Coal Mountains, in *Georgia*, a district of Forsyth co.; *pop.* 1,112.

Coal Run River, in *Ohio*, a village of Waterford twp., Washington co.; *pop.* 203.

Coal'ville, in *Utah Territory*, a village of Summit co.; *pop.* 626.

Coast Fork, in *Oregon*, a prec. of Lane co.; *pop.* 835.

Coatbridge, (*kōt'brij,*) a thriving mining and manufacturing town of Scotland, co. Lanark, 8 m. E. of Glasgow. Immense quantities of iron are smelted here. *Pop.* 14,447.

Cobb, Howell, (*kŏb,*) an American politician, b. in Jefferson co., Ga., in 1815. In 1843 he was returned to Congress by the Democratic party, and after being twice reelected, was nominated Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1849. In 1851–2 he held the governorship of Georgia, and in 1857 was appointed by Pres. Buchanan Secretary of the Treasury, which post he resigned in 1860. In Feb., 1861, he became president of the so-called Confederate Congress, and afterwards a major-general of the Secessionist army. D. 1868.

Cobb's, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Ballard co.; *pop.* 1,440.

Cobham, in *Georgia*, a district of Columbia co.; *pop.* 1,058.

Cob'le's, in *North Carolina*, a township of Alamance co.; *pop.* 875.

Cob'leskill, in *New York*, a twp. and vill. of Schoharie co.; *pop.* 2,847.

Coche'ta Pue'blo, in *New Mexico*, a reservation of Santa Ana co.; *pop.* 561.

Coch'ran, in *Georgia*, a vill. of Pulaski co.: *pop.* 132.

Coch'ransville, in *Ohio*, a village of Jackson twp., Monroe co: *pop.* 112.

Cocoa Oil, (*ko'kŏa.*) *n.* (*Chem.*) A solid oil or vegetable butter, obtained from the seeds of *Garcinia purpurea*, an Indian tree of the same genus with the mangosteen. It is white or pale greenish-yellow, brittle or friable, with a faint and not unpleasant odor. It melts at 95°, but when cooled after being melted, remains liquid to 75°. It is used for mixing with ghee (butter), and also for mixing with bear's grease in the manufacture of pomatum.

Co'dyville, in *Maine*, a plantation of Washington co.; *pop.* 62.

Coe, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Rock Island co.; *pop.* 1,175.

Coe, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Isabella co.; *pop.* 987.

Cœlebogyne, (*se-le-bo-je'ne,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Euphorbiaceæ*, found in the E. tropical portion of New Holland, and represented by *C. ilicifolia* (Fig. 22), a bush which in everything but its flowers is very like the common holly. The inconspicuous green flowers are male and female on different plants. The fruit is a three-lobed capsule, abt. the size of a pea, with 3 cells, each of which contains one seed.



Fig. 22.—CŒLEBOGYNE ILICIFOLIA.

Coffer-dam. (*Engineering.*) Coffer-dams are formed in various ways. They are sometimes made with a single, and sometimes with a double inclosure; in the latter case clay or chalk is rammed in between the two, to keep out the water. Generally a coffer-dam is made by driving a number of timber piles close together, in two or more rows, according to the nature of the bottom and the depth of water. The distance between the rows varies from four to ten feet, and the space is filled up with puddled clay. In some cases coffer-dams are made with only one row of piles, backed up with a bank of clay. When the bottom consists of rock, and piles cannot be driven, they are generally formed, when the depth of water allows, of two stone walls, the space between them being filled with clay or some other substance. A very valuable invention, by Captain M'Killop, has been tried and found most successful. The object of the invention, which is termed the *Portable Coffer-dam*, is to provide the means of thoroughly examining or repairing any part of a vessel, from her keel to her water-line, when submerged. The apparatus consists of a large sheet of waterproof canvas, at each end of which is a tubular bag, which is filled with air on the canvas being hauled taut under a vessel's side, when the whole is made air and water-tight by the pressure on the outer surface. The volume of water contained in the interior of the canvas is then pumped out, and the canvas being distended by a framework of iron, a dry space is kept clear to allow of men repairing any damage the ship may have sustained.

Coffee, *n.* At a meeting of the French Academy of Sciences in 1870, an interesting communication was made in regard to the value of coffee as an article of food. Attention was called to a statement of Mr. Gasparin, in 1850, that the miners of Charleroi preserved their health and great vigor of muscular force by the use of less than half of the nutriment indicated as necessary by theory and daily observation. Using food containing less nitrogen and carbon than the daily ration of the monks of La Trappe, whose countenances are pale, and who exercise scarcely one-fifth as much as an ordinary workman, these Belgian miners were most industrious and energetic in their labors. The secret of the difference was stated by Mr. Gasparin to consist in the use every day by these miners of a pint of an infusion of about an ounce of coffee prepared in two quarts of water, which served the purpose of counteracting the injurious effect of an insufficient supply of food. Reference was also made to an experiment in 1860, by Mr. Jonsand, in which, by the use of a decoction of about an ounce and a half of powdered coffee, a young man was kept, with no other food whatever, in good health and strength for seven days, during which

SUPPLEMENT.

time he took more active muscular exercise than usual, without any special inconvenience. The particular deduction from these experiments appears to be that coffee has an important action in preventing denutrition and emaciation. An illustration of this is seen, according to the author, in the effect upon the urea. In one experiment about half a grain of caffeine was consumed daily, and the amount of urea was diminished twenty-eight per cent., while an infusion of about two ounces of roast coffee diminished it by twenty per cent. This is asserted to be the result of very careful experiments of a physiologist upon himself, proving that caffeine and roast coffee diminish the oxidation of the system and temper the process of denutrition. The excessive frequency and intensity of the beating of the heart was also found to be reduced in several instances.

CONSUMPTION OF COFFEE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Consumption.	Consumption per Capita.
1830	51,488,248	13,124,561	38,363,687	3·0
1840	94,996,095	8,698,334	86,297,761	5·05
1850	145,272,687	15,481,221	129,791,466	5·6
1851	153,258,665	3,527,238	149,731,427	6·2
1852	193,906,353	13,193,666	180,712,687	7·3
1853	194,368,045	13,349,319	186,018,726	7·2
1854	162,255,993	12,009,590	150,246,403	5·7
1855	191,478,657	16,328,217	175,150,440	6·4
1856	235,865,268	12,226,789	223,638,479	7·9
1857	240,676,227	24,020,250	216,655,977	7·5
1858	189,211,536	14,714,139	174,497,397	5·9
1859	264,765,095	17,590,112	247,174,983	8.1
1860	202,144,733	20,095,206	182,049,527	5·8
1861	142,624,717	5,413,781	137,210,936	4·3
1862	122,799,311	9,785,633	113,013,678	3·4
1863	80,461,614	5,652,846	74,808,768	2·2
1864	131,622,782	3,778,829	127,843,953	3·7
1865	104,316,581	5,687,856	98,628,725	2·8
1866	174,280,674	5,618,309	168,662,365	4·7
1867	187,236,850	5,964,592	181,272,258	5·
1868	248,983,900	7,900,980	241,082,920	6·5
1869	254,160,993	10,765,395	243,395,598	6·4
1870	235,256,574	4,083,000	231,173,574	6·
1871	317,992,048	5,256,000	312,735,036	8·1
Total (1850-1871)	4,177,939,303	232,445,980	3,945,495,323	6·03

The U. S. imported from Brazil, in 1877, $36,000,000 of coffee; av. price per lb. in N. Y., 19·72; from all other countries, $18,000,000. Since May, 1872, coffee has been on the free list.

Coffee, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Wabash co.; *pop.* 1,502.

Coffee Town, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Jackson co.

Coil, (Primary and Secondary,) (*Phys.*) Terms used respecting apparatus employed for current induction. The wire which transmits the current from the battery — that is, the inducing wire — is called the *primary coil*. The *secondary coil* is the circuit which the induced current traverses. The primary coil is made of pretty thick wire, and not very long, in order that the current from the battery may not be too much weakened by resistance. The secondary coil, on the contrary, is made of the finest possible wire, and of great length, in order that a very large number of turns of it may be brought under the influence of the primary coil. The advantage gained by increasing the number of turns, and getting them near to the coil in which the current is passing, far more than counterbalances the disadvantages arising from increasing the resistance. It is necessary that the several turns of the secondary coil should be very carefully insulated from each other, for the induced electricity will otherwise leap across, instead of passing round each turn wire. For this reason the wire, as it is coiled on, is covered with the layers of shell-lac or gutta-percha.

Cokato, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Wright co.; *pop.* 452.

Coke's, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Kenton co.; *pop.* 1,753.

Col'bert, in *Alabama*, a N W. co., formed from part of Franklin co.; *cap.* Tuscumbia; *pop.* 12,557.

Colbourne, in *Maryland*, a district of Worcester co.; *pop.* 861.

Col'burn, in *Indiana*, a village of Laramie township, Tippecanoe co.; *pop.* 148.

Cold Bath, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Clarke co.; *pop.* 645.

Cold Brook, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Warren co.; *pop.* 1,256.

Cold Spring, in *Tennessee*, a district of Bledsoe co.; *pop.* 538.

Cold Spring, in *Missouri*, a township of Phelps co.; *pop.* 964.

Cold Springs, in *New York*, a village of Huntington township, Suffolk co; *pop.* 730.

Cold Water, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Butler co.; *pop.* 461.

Coldwater, in *Michigan*, a township of Isabella co.; *pop.* 151.

Cold Water, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Cass co.; *pop.* 439.

Cold'water, in *Tennessee*, a district of Lincoln co.; *pop.* 1,510.

Cole, in *Arkansas*, a twp of Sebastian co.; *pop* 527.

Cole'man's, in *South Carolina*, a township of Edgefield co.; *pop.* 2,243.

Coleman's, in *Georgia*, a district of Chattahoochee co.; *pop.* 1,218.

Cole Hill, in *South Carolina*, a township of Chesterfield co.; *pop.* 710.

Coles, Cowper Phipps, (*kōlz,*) a British naval officer and inventor, b. in co. Hants, 1819. In 1855 he was employed by his govt. to devise a new system of armored ships on the turret plan which should be adapted to render them sea-going vessels rather than simple harbor defences. He succeeded in producing two of the finest sailing-ships that ever floated — the *Captain* and the *Monarch*; but the former, though in other respects perfect, had the radical defect of being unmanageable in very heavy weather, so that she foundered in the Bay of Biscay in Sept., 1870, with all hands, including her constructor, who was on board.

Cole's, in *Virginia*, a township of Prince William co.; *pop.* 1,279.

Cole's Valley, in *Oregon*, a precinct of Douglas co.; *pop.* 312.

Colfax, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Champaign co.; *pop.* 633.

Colfax, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Dallas co.; *pop.* 582.—A twp. of Grundy co.; *pop.* 278.

Colfax, in *Louisiana*, a vill. of Grant parish; *pop* 40.

Colfax, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Benzie co.; *pop.* 71.—A twp. of Huron co.; *pop.* 91.—A twp. of Mecosta co.; *pop.* 146.—A twp. of Wexford co.; *pop.* 172.—A twp. of Oceana co.; *pop.* 77.

Colfax, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Daviess co.; *pop.* 584.—A twp. of De Kalb co.; *pop.* 796.

Colfax, a county of *New Mexico*; *pop.* 5,864.

Colfax, in *North Carolina*, a township of Rutherford co.; *pop.* 964.

Colfax, in *South Carolina*, a township of Darlington co.; *pop.* 1,418.

Colfax, in *Wisconsin*, a twp. of Dunn co.; *pop.* 233.

Coli'nan, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Elmore co.; *pop.* 868.

Collea'ta, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Clay co.; *pop.* 411.

Col'lege Mound, in *Missouri*, a village of Chariton township, Macon co.; *pop.* 183.

College Point, in *New York*, a village of Flushing township, Queen's co.; *pop.* 3,652.

Col'lers, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Weakley co.; *pop.* 1,440.

Col'liersville, in *Tennessee*, a village of Shelby co.; *pop* 274.

Col'lingwood, in *Minnesota*, a village of Acton township, Meeker co.; *pop.* 30.

Col'lins, in *Alabama*, a twp of Fayette co.; *pop.* 1,173.—A township of Jackson co.; *pop.* 1,520.

Collins, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Drew co.; *pop.* 463.

Collins, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of McLeod co.; *pop.* 191.

Collins, in *South Carolina*, a township of Edgefield co.; *pop.* 733.—A township of Georgetown co.; *pop.* 1,440.

Collin's River, in *Tennessee*, a district of Grundy co.; *pop.* 373.

Collin's Store, in *Alabama*, a township of Madison co.; *pop.* 933.

Collinsville, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Pendleton co.; *pop.* 1,152.

Colly, in *North Carolina*, a township of Bladen co.; *pop.* 1,220.

Co'lo, in *Iowa*, a village of New Albany twp., Story co.; *pop.* 226.

Cologne', in *West Virginia*, a township of Mason co.; *pop.* 1,923.

Colo'ma, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Whitesides co.; *pop.* 856.

Colo'mis de San Jose', in *New Mexico*, a village of San Miguel co.; *pop.* 492.

Col'ouy, in *Iowa*, a township of Adams co.; *pop.* 190.

Colora'do. This State, according to statistics published for 1870, contained in that year 1,738 farms spread over 95,594 acres of improved land; and 11,504 of woodland, besides 213,248 acres of other land not under tillage. Cash value of farms $3,385,748, and of farm-implements and machinery, $272,604. Total estimated value of all farm products, including betterments and addition to stock, $2,335,106; of orchard and dairy stuffs, $55,029; of home manufs., $57,658: of all live-stock, $2,871,102. The cereal crops in the same year included 860,000 bushels of wheat, 595,000 of corn, 825,000 of oats and barley, and 800,000 of potatoes The mineral production of *C.* is yearly increasing, and that too on a correspondingly extended scale, the average export of gold and silver being, in round numbers, $5,500,000. A mining school instituted at Golden City promises to do much to facilitate the further development of the Territory's mineral resources. The total assessed valuation of *C.* in 1870 was, $17,338,101, of which amount $8,840,811 was represented by real estate alone. A *true* valuation, including both real and personal estate, gave returns of $20,243,303. The same year's total taxation (other than national) stood at $362,197, viz.: — For State $53,455; County $267,701; Municipal $31,571. Public debt (not national) $681,158, of which County debt (protected by bonds) $620,000, all other $58,829; Municipal $4,329. *C.* is, generally speaking, in altogether a thriving and progressive condition; during 1870, 274,577 acres of public land were sold, and chiefly to actual settlers; distinct colonies or communities of newly-gained citizens are being formed, one of which, organized in New York, founded in the above year the town of Greeley, which has already become quite a populous place. Denver, the *cap.*, conducts a trade of abt. $10,000,000 per annum, and has become the converging point of four lines of railroad. An agricultural college is in course of being established, and a system of public instruction has received legislative sanction. The Census of 1870 reported the pop. of *C.*, then a Territory, at 47,164, composed of 39,221 whites, 456 persons of color, 7 Chinese, and 7,480 Indians, 180 of the latter being freed from tribal relations. See page 598.

Colorado, in *California*, a town of Fort Yuma twp., San Diego co; *pop.* 229.

Col'orine, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Lowndes co.; *pop.* 2,951.

Col'or-types. *n.* A new method of producing colored prints, invented by Moritz Læmmel, Bay Ridge, N. Y. It consists in printing many-colored designs at one operation by means of a block made in sections corresponding to one of the colors of the design to be produced, so that, when said block is depressed on paper or other material, each section of the same will produce an impression in that color which it represents. The block used in carrying out this invention is, by preference, composed of sections made of resin, colored as required, and brought to the required shape by dies or moulds corresponding to the various designs to be produced

Colum'bia, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Banks co.; *pop.* 474.

Columbia, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of New Hanover co.; *pop.* 1,715.

Columbia, in *Ohio*, a village of Speucer twp., Hamilton co.; *pop.* 1,105.

Columbia Falls, in *Maine*, a twp. of Washington co.; *pop.* 1108.

Columbia'na, in *Ohio*, a village of Fairfield twp., Columbiana co.; *pop.* 870.

Columbiana, in *Virginia*, a village of Columbia twp., Fluvanna co.; *pop.* 311.

Colum'bian Grove, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Lunenburg co; *pop.* 1,422.

Colum'bus, in *Kansas*, a village of Salamanca twp., Cherokee co.; *pop.* 402.

Columbus, in *Louisiana*, a village of Caldwell parish; *pop.* 235.

Columbus, in *Pennsylvania*, a borough and twp. of Warren co. *Pop.* of twp. 1,257; of borough, 466.

Columbus Grove, in *Ohio*, a village of Pleasant twp., Putnam co.; *pop.* 578.

Colum'busville, in *New York*, a village of Newton twp., Queen's co; *pop.* 1,251.

Col'well, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Fannin co.; *pop.* 418.

Co'ma, *n.* [Abbreviated from *Coma Berenices*, Berenice's Hair.] (*Ast.*) One of Ptolemy's northern constellations. Doubtless this star-group originally belonged to the constellation Leo. It consists of a somewhat widely dispersed cluster of small stars. Sir William Herschel considered this group the nearest of the system of nebulæ which occupies the region covered by the constellation, a theory which is not clearly intelligible when we remember that some of the stars forming the constellation are of the fourth magnitude, and would therefore seem to belong beyond question to the sidereal system, not to be the components of an external galaxy.

Commentry, (*kōm'man-tre,*) a mining-town of France, dept. Allier, on the Œuil, 8 m. S.E. of Montlucon. It is seated in the midst of one of the largest of the French coal-fields. *Pop.* 10,000.

Com'mune, *n.* (*Fr. Hist.*) See France.

Com'pass-plant, *n.* (*Bot.*) Another name for the Polar plant, *Silphium laciniatum*. It is alleged to possess the remarkable tendency to have the plane of its leaves directed north and south to such a degree that these points of the compass can readily be determined from their examination. This statement has, however, been contradicted by others, who are unable to find any tendency of the kind in question. In a recent paper by Mr. Meehan, of Philadelphia, the discrepancy is reconciled by stating that the peculiarity is only appreciable in the young plants and when they first come up, since, after becoming large and heavy, they are moved out of place by the wind and rain, and unable to regain their original position.

Compressed-air Car, *n.* (*Engineering.*) A locomotive-engine driven by compressed air, contained in a large cylindrical tank mounted on the car, the supply of air being compressed by a stationary engine and pump. Such a pneumatic car, invented by Mr. Myers, was tried in 1871, at Hyde Park, near Chicago, when the car was driven about three miles at a rapid pace.

Com'promise, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Champaign co.; *pop.* 707.

Comp'ton, in *California*, a village of Wilmington twp., Los Angeles co.; *pop.* 160.

Concep'tion, in *Texas*, a prec. of Duval co.; *pop* 1,083.

Con'cord, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Coosa co.; *pop.* 754.

Concord, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Greene co.; *pop* 960.

Concord, in *Florida*, a precinct and village of Gadsden co.; *pop.* 1,744.

Concord, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Hancock co.; *pop.* 149.

Concord, in *Kansas*, a twp. of Ottawa co.; *pop.* 720.

Concord, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Callaway co.; *p.* 2,558.

Concord, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Clinton co.; *pop.* 2,491.—A twp. of Washington co.; *pop.* 1,343.

Concord, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Iredell co.; *pop.* 869.—A twp. of Randolph co.; *pop.* 1,028.

Concord, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Clarendon co.; *pop.* 800.—A twp. of Sumter co.; *pop.* 1,519.

Concord, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Coffee co.; *pop.* 481.

Compressibility of Liquids. (*Phys.*) For a long time it was supposed that liquids were absolutely incompressible. The experiment known as the *Florentine Experiment* was held to point to this conclusion. A hollow metallic globe said to be of gold, and also of lead, was filled with water and perfectly soldered. This was submitted to great pressure. Since of all solids, for the same surface a sphere has the greatest contents, it follows that if none of the water escape, any flattening of the globe must be attended either by a diminution of the volume of the contained water, showing its compression, or by a stretching of the metal. It was found that the water was forced through the metal, appearing as dew on the outside. This was viewed as a proof that the water was incompressible. That water, mercury, and several other liquids are compressible and their compression measurable, was shown by Œrsted. A greater number of liquids were examined by Colladon and Sturm, with somewhat different results.

SUPPLEMENT.

The apparatus used for measuring the compressibility of liquids has been named the *piezometer*. That shown in Fig 23 is the form invented by Œrsted, as improved by MM. Despretz and Saigey; it consists of a strong glass cylinder with very thick sides and an internal diameter of about 3¼ inches. The base of the cylinder is firmly cemented into a wooden foot, and on its upper part is fitted a metallic cylinder closed by a cap which can be unscrewed. In this cap there is a funnel, R, for introducing water into the cylinder, and a small barrel hermetically closed by a piston, which is moved by a screw, P. In the inside of the apparatus there is a glass vessel, A, containing the liquid to be compressed. The upper part of this vessel terminates in a capillary tube, which dips under mercury, O. This tube has been previously divided into parts of equal capacity, and it has been determined how many of these parts the vessel A contains. The latter is ascertained by finding the weight P, of the mercury which the reservoir A contains, and the weight, *p*, of the mercury contained in a certain number of divisions, *n*, of the capillary tube. If N be the number of divisions of the small tube contained in the whole reservoir, we have $\frac{N}{n} = \frac{P}{p}$, from which the value of N is obtained. There is further a *manometer*. This is a glass tube, B, containing air, closed at one end, and the lower extremity of which dips under mercury. When there is no pressure on the water in the cylinder, the tube B is completely full of air; but when the water within the cylinder is compressed by means of the screw P, the pressure is transmitted to the mercury, which rises in the tube, compressing the air which it contains. A graduated scale fixed on the side of the tube shows the reduction of volume, and this reduction of volume indicates the pressure exerted on the liquid in the cylinder. In making the experiment, the vessel A is filled with the liquid to be compressed, and the end dipped under the mercury. By means of the funnel R, the cylinder is entirely filled with water. The screw P being then turned, the piston moves downwards, and the pressure exerted upon the water is transmitted to the mercury and the air; in consequence of which the mercury rises in the tube, B, and also in the capillary tube. The ascent of mercury in the capillary tube shows that the liquid in the vessel A has diminished in volume, and gives the amount of its compression, for the capacity of the whole vessel A in terms of the graduated divisions on the capillary tube has been previously determined. In his first experiments, Œrsted assumed that the capacity of the vessel A remained the same, its sides being compressed both internally and externally by the liquid. But mathematical analysis proves that this capacity diminishes in consequence of the external and internal pressures. Colladon and Sturm have made some experiments allowing for this change of capacity, and have found that for a pressure equal to that of the atmosphere, mercury experiences a compression of 0·0 0005 parts of its original volume; water a compression of 0·0 005, and ether a compression of 0·0 0153 parts of its original bulk. *For water and mercury*, it was also found that within certain limits the decrease of volume is proportional to the pressure. Whatever be the pressure to which a liquid has been subjected, experiment shows that as soon as the pressure is removed, the liquid regains its original volume, from which it is concluded that liquids *are perfectly elastic*.

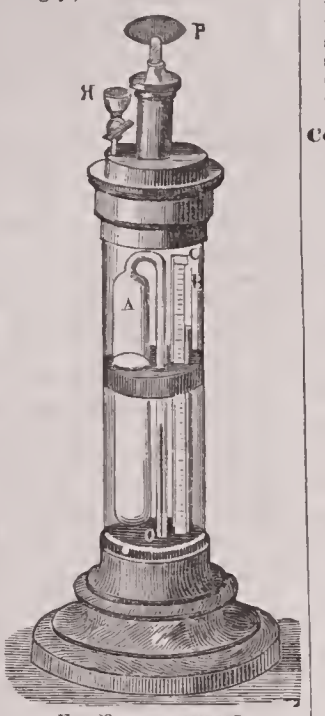


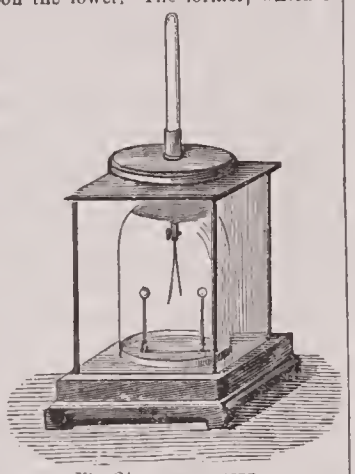
Fig. 23. — PIEZOMETER.

Concor'dia, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Meade co.; *pop.* 984.

Con'cow, in *California*, a twp of Butte co.; *pop.* 400.

Con'crete, *n.* (*Masonry.*) The *Béton Coignet* is a concrete of great value and importance, invented some few years ago by M. Coignet, a French engineer. The process of preparing this concrete consists simply in mixing a large quantity of sand with a small quantity of hydraulic lime, to which has been added a minute portion of Portland cement. This mixture, slightly moistened with water, is subjected to an energetic trituration, with compression, so as to produce a pasty or pulverulent powder. This pasty powder is then thrown in thin layers into moulds, where it is agglomerated vigorously by the blows of a hammer, causing it to set almost instantaneously. In less than eight days the concrete becomes so hard as to allow of the removing of the centering from arches twelve feet in diameter, a thing which could not be properly done in the same time with the best masonry. This new concrete is now applied in France to a great variety of subjects — palaces, private residences, churches, archways, reservoirs, sewers, water-pipes, etc. — all capable of being formed out of a single piece; of the greatest solidity; of perfectly smooth exterior, and susceptible of embellishment with every variety of adornment; impervious to water; secure against the action of frost; and all at an expense very appreciably less than that of ordinary masonry.

Conden'ser, *n.* (*Electricity.*) An instrument for collecting electricity. It consists essentially of three plates in the form of discs with plane and polished surfaces. One of the discs is formed of insulating matter. The other two are conductors. As appears from Fig. 24, which represents the condenser in the form in which it is most commonly employed, the upper disc is furnished with an insulating handle, and the lower is in permanent connection with a gold leaf electroscope. The working of the apparatus is very simple. The upper disc is placed upon the lower. The former, which is called the receiving plate, is then made to communicate with the source, while the latter, or the condensing plate, is put in communication with the ground. By this disposition the given charge is placed in peculiar circumstances. A conducting path has been all but opened up for it into the ground; and it is most important to observe that the two surfaces which limit the interruption in this path are very extensive and very near to each other. It is in these circumstances that the power of the condenser originates. By the disposition above mentioned the condenser is charged. An instant of time is generally sufficient for the completion of the charge. To manifest the charges accumulated in the plates, we suppress the communication between the condensing plate and the ground, and that between the receiving plate and the source. The discs are then separated, and they are both found to be charged, the upper with the electricity of the source, and the lower with the opposite electricity. In a good condenser the intensities of the charges on the two discs differ very slightly from each other, and are much greater than that of the original charge, so much greater, indeed, that they may give powerful effects with the electroscope even when the original charge gives none. That there is a considerable accumulation of electricity in the discs is a fact that may be directly proved by experiment; but we may easily account for this accumulation from known and simple principles. The electricity of the source is diffused, first of all, over the surface of the receiving plate. It then acts by induction upon the condensing plate through the thin shell of non-conducting matter that separates them. The latter plate, being in communication with the ground, receives therefore an opposite charge of electricity. This charge reacts inductively upon that of the receiving plate, and disguises a certain proportion of it, so that an additional quantity of electricity flows into the receiving plate from the source. This additional charge increases the induced charge upon the conducting plate, and the latter charge reacts therefore more powerfully upon the receiving plate. It is an essential part of the theory of the condenser, that this process goes on until the free charge in the receiving plate is equal to that which it would have obtained in the absence of the condensing plate.


Fig. 24. — CONDENSER.

Con'dit, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Champaign co.; *pop.* 755.

Cone'-flower, *n.* (*Bot.*) An American name for RUDBECKIA.

Cone-pur'ple, *n.* (*Bot.*) An American name for ECHINACEA.

Congaree', in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Lexington co.; *pop.* 1,095.

Conges'tive Fever. (*Med.*) A term that has been applied to various forms of low fever, of the intermittent, remittent, and continued type, in which there is congestion and disproportionate disturbance of the brain or lungs.

Coniine, (*kón'e-in,*) *n.* (*Chem.*) This alkaloid, noticed in the body of this work under its other spellings, *conine*, is said to have been artificially prepared by Dr. Schiff by heating alcohol and ammonia at 210°, together with butyraldehyde, precipitating with platinum salt, and distilling the product. The artificial alkaloid being stated to be entirely similar in its reaction and physical properties to the native, and to possess like poisonous qualities. This discovery would be of great importance as a first step in the synthesis of vegetable alkaloids.

Connect'icut. The following items of statistical information, obtained in the taking of the Census of 1870, serve to exhibit at a glance the latest authentic rationale of this State, viewed agriculturally, industrially, and financially: — Total number of acres of land in farms 2,364,416, of which 1,646,752 consisted of improved land, 577,333 of woodland, and 140,331 of other unimproved soil; cash value of farms under cultivation $124,241,382, exclusive of $3,246,599 value of implements and machinery; amount of wages paid for husbandry in 1870 $1,405,064; total value of farm products $26,482,153; of orchard stuffs $535,954; of market gardens $699,718; of lumber, &c., $1,224,107; of live-stock on farms $17,745,038. In the same year the value of home manufs. summed up aggregate returns figuring at $53,297. The enumeration of live stock was: horses 34,935; mules and asses 190; milch cows 98,889; working oxen 39,639; other cattle 79,485; sheep 83,884; swine 51,983. The turnout of farm products gave the following results:

Wheat,	bbs.	38,144	Tobacco,	lbs.	8,328,798
Rye,	"	289,057	Maple sugar,	"	14,266
Indian Corn,	"	1,570,364	Hops,	"	1,604
Oats,	"	1,114,595	Flax,	"	300
Barley,	"	26,458	Wool,	"	254,129
Buckwheat,	"	148,155	Butter,	"	6,716,007
Pease and Beans,	"	13,038	Cheese,	"	2,031,194
Irish potatoes,	"	2,789,894	Wax,	"	1,326
Sweet "	"	867	Hay,	tons.	563,328
Clover-seed,	"	1,725	Hemp,	"	—
Grass-seed,	"	4,471	Wine,	gals.	27,414
Flax-seed,	"	4	Sorghum molasses,	"	6,832
Honey,	lbs.	32,158	Maple molasses,	"	168
Rice,	"	"	Cotton,	bales.	—

Total number of farms in the State 25,508, showing an increase of 328 over the last decennial returns. The percentage of improved land under tillage was 30·4 against 27·9 in 1860. Turning to matters of finance and revenue, we find the State possessing a total assessed value of $425,433,237, of which $204,110,509 represented real estate, and the balance personal estate; as against a true valuation of both real and personal estate standing at $774,631,524. These figures exhibit an increase since the period of the last census (1860) of $330,357,410. Total amount of taxation $3,064,843; of which State assessments absorbed $1,875,024; county $20,113; municipal $1,169,706; increase over 1860 $5,049,806. Total public State debt (other than national) $17,088,906, of which $7,275,900 is funded upon bonds in circulation; county debt (other than national) $6,103; total municipal and non-public debt bonded $6,837,417; all other $2,969,486. The aggregate returns of true population gave a capitation of 537,454; of which 527,549 white; 9,068 colored; 2 Chinese, and 235 Indian. Male citizens arrived at legal age 127,499; citizens without franchise (otherwise than for rebellion or other crime) 1,249. Gain of population over census report of 1860, 77,307; of which white gain 16·84 per cent.; colored 12·07 per cent. Of the above capitation 423,815 were of American nativity, and 113,639 of foreign.

Co'no, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Buchanan co.; *pop.* 579.

Conococheague', in *Maryland*, a district of Washington co.; *pop.* 1,402.

Con'rad Hill, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Davidson co.; *pop.* 1,115.

Con's Creek, in *Georgia*, a district of Cherokee co.; *pop.* 610.

Conserva'tion of En'ergy. (*Mech.*) This principle applies either to a machine or body left to itself, or to the universe as a whole, and asserts that the sum of the different kinds of energy in the body, and the total amount of energy in the universe, remains always the same. The foundation of this principle was laid by Newton in his *Comments on the Third Law of Motion*; but recent discoveries have raised it to the position of the grandest of known physical laws. The statement of Newton may be thus translated: — "When energy is expended on any system of bodies, it has its equivalent in work done against friction, molecular forces, or gravity, if there be no acceleration; but if there be acceleration, part of the energy expended is spent in overcoming the resistance due to the acceleration, and the additional kinetic energy developed is equivalent to the work so spent." When part of the work is done against molecular forces, as in bending a spring, or against the force of gravity, as in lifting a weight, the recoil of the spring and the fall of the weight are capable at any time of reproducing the energy originally expended. The kinetic energy becomes potential. But in Newton's day it was supposed that the energy spent in overcoming friction was absolutely lost; but Joule's investigations have proved that, in all such cases, a quantity of heat is generated which is an exact and definite equivalent for the kinetic energy lost. Moreover, in every case in which energy is developed, it can be accounted for by the disappearance of an equal amount elsewhere. Hence it is concluded that if a part of the universe could be so isolated that it could neither receive energy from, nor give energy to, the parts of space external to it, then its total amount of energy would remain unchanged. Further, if we consider the motions of the molecules of matter which constitute light, heat, magnetism, and electricity, and the action of the forces due to chemical activity, as well as the motions and forces of which we are cognizant by direct observation, then we may state the law in its most universal form — namely, that the total amount of energy in the universe is the same at all times.

Consump'tion, *n.* (*Pol. Econ.*) A term employed as opposed to production. It does not mean the consumption or annihilation of matter, that being as im-

SUPPLEMENT.

possible as its creation, but the consumption or annihilation of the qualities which render commodities useful and desirable. To consume the products of art or industry is to deprive them of the utility, and, consequently, of the value communicated to them by labor. "We produce commodities only that they may be used or consumed. Consumption is the end and object of human industry; production is merely a means to attain that end." —(J. R. McCulloch.) In this sense, then, consumption is synonymous with use, and is the end or object of production. "It would be an improvement," says Professor Senior, "in the language of political economy, if the expression 'to use' could be substituted for that of 'consume.'" "That almost all that is produced is destroyed, is true; but we cannot admit that it is produced for the purpose of being destroyed. It is produced for the purpose of being made use of. Its destruction is an incident of its use not only not intended, but, as far as possible, avoided." In every healthy condition of society there is always a natural relationship maintained between production and consumption. The greater the consumption, the greater the stimulus given to production. There will always be an excess of production over consumption wherever the course of industry is not impeded by bad laws. Political economists distinguish between *productive* and *unproductive* consumption. Commodities are consumed productively when the advantage or benefit, whether material or otherwise, accruing in consequence to their possessors, exceeds their value; and they are consumed unproductively when such advantage or benefit is less than their value.

Con'tact, *n.* (*Ast.*) A term used in describing an eclipse of the sun or moon, or a transit of an interior planet. It is used to indicate the moment when the two limbs of the sun and moon just touch either interiorly or exteriorly in a solar eclipse; or when the outline of the earth's umbra or penumbra just touches the moon's limb, in a lunar eclipse; or, lastly, when a transit of either planet is in progress.

Contudero, (*kŏn-tah-dā'ro,*) in *New Mexico*, a precinct of Socorro co.; *pop.* 514.

Contentnea, (*kŏn-tĕnt'ne-ah,*) in *North Carolina*, a township of Pitt co.; *pop.* 2,118.

Contractura, (*kon-trăkt-u'rah,*) Entasia, or Stiffjoint, *n.* [From Lat. *contractio*, contraction.] (*Med.*) Permanent rigidity of the flexor muscles which prevents or limits the action of the extensor muscles. The affected muscles form hard cords beneath the skin. It is a frequent sequel of rheumatic affections, and mercurial or other mineral medicines are its most common causes. Hot fomentations, attended with the cool or cold douche, the vapor-bath, and friction, are the remedial measures.

Con'way, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Izard co.; *pop.* 768.

Coodle Creek, (*koo'dl,*) in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Iredell co.; *pop.* 1,629.

Cooke, John Esten, a popular American novelist, b. at Winchester, Va., 1830. He is author of quite a number of interesting works of fiction, principally based upon Virginian life in the old colonial times, besides several more recent ones which are founded on subjects taken from the late Civil War.

Cooke, George Frederick, an English actor, b. in Westminster, 1755, made his entrance upon the London boards at the Haymarket Theatre, in 1778, and in course of time rose to the very highest rank as a tragedian, dividing with John Philip Kemble the sceptre laid down by Garrick. His greatest *rôles* were *Richard the Third* and *Othello*. In 1810 he visited the U. States, and d. in New York, 1812.

Cooke, Josiah Parsons, an eminent American chemist, b. at Boston, 1827, graduated at Harvard in 1848. In 1851 he became professor of chemistry and mineralogy in that university, and has since held that position with distinguished honor. He is author, among other works, of *Elements of Chemical Physics* (1860), and *Principles of Chemical Philosophy* (1870).

Cook's, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Gibson co.; *pop.* 813.

Cook's Hammock, in *Florida*, a precinct of Lafayette co.; *pop.* 237.

Cook'ville, in *Tennessee*, a district and village of Putnam co.; *pop.* 1,189.

Cool Spring, in *Georgia*, a district of Habersham co.; *pop.* 376.

Cool Spring, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Ohio co.; *pop.* 1,410.

Cool Spring, in *North Carolina*, a township of Iredell co.; *pop.* 711.—A township of Washington co.; *pop.* 1,561.

Cool Springs, in *North Carolina*, a township of Rutherford co.; *pop.* 1,031.

Coon, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Buena Vista co.; *pop.* 385.

Coon Creek, in *Tennessee*, a district of Perry co.; *pop.* 461.

Coon Hill, in *Florida*, a precinct of Santa Rosa co.; *pop.* 372.

Coo'per, Peter, an American philanthropist, b. in New York city, of poor parents, in 1791. Self-educated, he, after arriving at manhood, embarked into manufacturing speculations, and accumulated a large fortune, a great part of which he afterwards devoted to beneficent objects, especially in founding the "Cooper Institute" in his native city, an institution intended for the instruction and social and moral amelioration of the working classes.

Cooper, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Sangamon co.; *pop.* 785.

Cooper, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Gentry co.; *pop.* 1,498.

Cooper, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Putnam co.; *pop.* 293.

Cooper, in *West Virginia*, a township of Mason co.; *pop.* 1,204.

Coo'perdale, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Taylor township, Cambria co.; *pop.* 246.

Cooper's, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Decatur co.; *pop.* 1,263.

Cooper's, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Roane co.; *pop.* 765.

Cooper's, in *South Carolina*, a township of Edgefield co.; *pop.* 1,795.

Cooper's Creek, in *Georgia*, a district of Union co.; *pop.* 154.

Cooper's Gap, in *North Carolina*, a township of Polk co.; *pop.* 79.

Coo'persville, in *New York*, a village of Champlain township, Clinton co.; *pop.* 205.

Coo'pertown, in *Tennessee*, a district of Giles co.; *pop.* 1,554.

Coo'sa, in *Georgia*, a district of Union co.; *pop.* 457.

Coosawatt'tee, in *Georgia*, a district of Gordon co.; *pop.* 480.

Coos River, in *Oregon*, a precinct of Coos co.; *pop.* 196.

Coote, (*kood,*) Sir Eyre, a British general, b. in Ireland, 1726. He early won his way to high command in India, was Lord Clive's right hand in gaining the victory of Plassey, 1759, took Pondicherry by storm in 1760, and twenty years later, while commander-in-chief of the Anglo-Indian army, utterly defeated Hyder Ali, Rajah of Mysore, at Porto Novo, and thus completed the conquest of the Carnatic. D. 1783.

Cope'land's, in *Tennessee*, a district of Jefferson co.; *pop.* 1,918.

Cope's, in *Tennessee*, a district of Warren co.; *pop.* 706.

Copioma, (*kŏp-e-o'mah,*) in *Kansas*, a twp. of Nemaha co.; *pop.* 424.

Co'play, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of North Whitehall township, Lehigh co.; *pop.* 728.

Co'ple, in *Virginia*, a township of Westmoreland co.; *pop.* 3,353.

Cop'per Creek, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Rock Castle co.; *pop.* 1,054.

Copper Creek, in *Virginia*, a township of Russell co; *pop.* 1,359.

Copper Falls Mine, in *Michigan*, a village of Eagle Harbor township, Keweenaw co.; *pop.* 454.

Copp's Creek, in *Missouri*, a township of Barry co.; *pop.* 984.

Coquille, (*ko-keel',*) in *Oregon*, a precinct of Coos co.; *pop.* 240.

Cora'les, in *New Mexico*, a precinct of Bernalillo co.; *pop.* 687.

Corato, (*ko-rah'to,*) a town of S. Italy, prov. and 25 m. W. of Bari; *pop* 24,576.

Cordova, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Grant co.; *pop.* 1,597.

Cordovas, in *New Mexico*, a prec. of Taos co; *pop.* 789.

Core'a. This comparatively unknown country of N.E. Asia, nominally considered as a portion of Chinese Tartary, but in reality an independent and powerful State, has in quite late years assumed a more prominent part in history than she had heretofore taken. The first event to bring her within the notice of civilized nations was an embroglio with the U. States in 1867. In Oct. of that year an American vessel, the *General Sherman*, visited *C.* for the ostensible purpose of entering into trading relations with the natives. The vessel's true character, however, is believed to have been little other than piratical. Her advance up the Pinyang River being opposed by the Coreans, hostilities ensued, ending in the destruction of the vessel and the summary execution of her crew. Upon the news of the affair reaching China, the U. S. steamers *Wachusett* and *Shenandoah* were sent to *C.* to make investigations, and, if need be, demand reparation. Arrived there, and while engaged in surveying the river-approaches to the interior, the Coreans made a treacherous attack upon the two vessels. The American commander, besides declining gifts which were subsequently sent him as peace-offerings, demanded an apology from the government for the insult to his flag, and no answer being returned within the ten days allotted for the reply, he at once proceeded to inflict chastisement upon the "barbarians." The result was the destruction of several of their forts, together with magazines and stores, and the sacrifice of some three hundred Corean lives, besides a cost to the Americans of a lieutenant and three men killed and twelve wounded. The second and more recent event concerning the foreign relations of *C.* is in connection with Japan. In 1692 the Japanese invaded and overran the country, and compelled the Coreans to conclude a treaty of peace by which *C.* was declared a province of Japan, and bound to pay her a certain yearly tribute, besides becoming Japan's ally in offensive and defensive concert with respect to attack made upon either country by other powers. For a number of years this treaty held good, but the increasing strength of the Corean people, and their unabated resolve to seek recovery of their independence, led, in course of time, to the cessation of the annual tribute, although without formal renunciation of the terms of the treaty forced upon them. So far from repudiating the Japanese alliance, it would appear that in 1853 the Coreans offered their aid to Japan for expelling the Americans from the coasts of the latter; and in their turn demanded, later, Japanese help against French aggression in *C.*, a demand that was altogether ignored. It followed that, indignant at the disdain evinced by the Japanese to treaty stipulations, and incensed at their reception of foreigners and adoption of many of the manners and customs of civilization, the Coreans only needed an opportunity to throw off the Japanese connection altogether. This was afforded them when the Mikado officially informed the Corean government of the abolition of the Tycoonate, and demanded the long-delayed payment of tribute. The Japanese commission were received with indignity, and an official communication addressed to the Mikado declared the treaty void, and threatened immediate war. This document, published in the Japanese Gazette at Yeddo, in July, 1872, created much excitement, and though Japan has not yet thus far taken up the gauntlet so defiantly thrown down to her, there can be little doubt that she is but biding her time to engage in determined hostilities with her refractory vassal.

Corinne', in *Utah Territory*, a precinct and village of Box Elder co.; *pop.* 806.

Cor'lett's, in *Tennessee*, a district of Marshall co.; *pop* 1,090.

Corn, *n.* (*Agric.*) See Cereals, above.

Corn'-cob, *n.* (*Agric.*) A spike on which the kernels of maize grow.

Cor'nett's, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Clay co.; *pop.* 800.

Cor'nie, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Columbia co.; *pop.* 413.—A township of Union co.; *pop.* 752.

Correc'tionville, in *Iowa*, a township of Woodbury co.; *pop.* 600.

Corrin'na, in *Minnesota*, a township of Wright co.; *pop.* 220.

Corr's, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Pickens co.; *pop.* 495.

Cort'land, in *Virginia*, a township of Spottsylvania co.; *pop.* 2,222.

Cor'vus, *n.* (*Ast.*) The Crow, one of Ptolemy's southern constellations. It consists of a group of stars near Hydra, and is by some astronomers regarded as a portion of that constellation. The figure of the group somewhat resembles that of a crow, but not in the attitude usually depicted on maps and charts. The head should be near the star Eta, not near Alpha.

Cor'wine, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Logan co.; *pop.* 1,069.

Cor'yell, in *Texas*, a precinct of Coryell co.; *pop.* 558.

Cos'mos, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Renville co.; *pop.* 62.

Cossa, (*kŏs'sah,*) in *Arkansas*, a township of Perry co.; *pop.* 240.

Costil'la, in *New Mexico*, a prec. of Taos co.; *pop.* 631.

Coston, (*kŏs'tŭn,*) in *Maryland*, a district of Worcester co; *pop.* 2,852.

Cotentnea, (*ko-tĕnt'ne-ah,*) in *North Carolina*, a township of Lenoir co.; *pop.* 1,470.

Cothen, or **Kothen,** (*koh'ten,*) a handsome and thriving town of Central Germany, formerly cap. of the duchy of Anhalt-Cöthen, on an affluent of the Saale, 22 m. S.W. of Dessau. *Pop.* 12,817.

Co'tile, in *Louisiana*, a township of Rapides parish; *pop.* 1,280.

Cot'tage Grove, in *Illinois*, a township of Saline co.; *pop.* 713.

Cottage Grove, in *Kansas*, a township of Allen co.; *pop.* 794.

Cottage Grove, in *Tennessee*, a district of Henry co.; *pop* 1,407.

Cot'ter, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Greene co.; *pop.* 556.

Cot'ton, in *Indiana*, a twp. of Switzerland co.; *pop.* 1,700.

Cotton Gin, in *Texas*, a precinct of Freestone co.; *pop.* 1,793.

Cotton Grove, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Davidson co.; *pop.* 868.

Cotton Ridge, in *Tennessee*, a district of McNairy co.; *pop.* 960.

Cot'ton-seed, *n.* (*Agric.*) Various movements have been made of late years looking towards the utilization of cotton-seed, usually considered a burden to the cotton planter, and in getting rid of which great ingenuity has been expended. Among the more recent propositions of the kind, that of the employment of the adhering cotton, and perhaps of the woody material, in the manufacture of paper, has been brought forward, and a calculation presented as to the number of tons of paper stock that could thus be introduced into the market. Lately, large establishments have been started in the South for the purpose of obtaining the oil from the seed, the refuse being converted into oil-cake for fattening cattle. The crude oil brings in New York from thirty-five to forty cents a gallon, and the oil-cake commands nearly the price of corn, being said to equal it in its fattening qualities. Shipments of the seeds have been made recently in great quantities to Liverpool from New Orleans, one vessel taking over ten thousand sacks of the seeds, and about one thousand sacks of oil-cake. As over two million tons of cotton-seed are every year produced in the South, we may well imagine how important it will be to our country should the whole of this now nearly waste substance be utilized in some form.

Cotton Valley, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Macon co.; *pop.* 2,120.

Cot'tonwood, in *California*, a twp. of Siskiyou co.; *pop.* 421.

Coun'try, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Grainger co.; *pop.* 546.

Count's, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Carter co.; *pop.* 758.

Courbet, Gustave, (*koor-ba',*) a French artist, b. at Ornans, dept. Doubs, 1819. Destined for the bar by his father, he was sent to Paris in 1839 to study law. This, however, he neglected, and devoted himself to painting. *C.*, whose works are very numerous, obtained a second-class medal at the Exhibition in 1849, and other honors at those of 1857 and 1861. After the capitulation of Paris, in 1871, he became one of the leading members of the Commune, for which he was tried by court-martial at Versailles on Sept. 2d in that year, and condemned to six months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 500 francs. D. Dec. 1877.

Cot'ton, *n.* (*Agric.*) On the next page we give a tabular statement showing the production, exportation, and consumption of cotton in the U. S. in the years 1848 to 1871, inclusive; compiled by Mr. Young, chief of the Bureau of Statistics, and production continued to 1877.

SUPPLEMENT.

	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Total receipts at ports, year ending August 31.....bales	2,347,634	2,728,596	2,096,706	2,355,257	3,015,029	3,262,882	2,930,927	2,847,339	3,527,845	3,939,619
Used South, not rec'v'd at ports...bales	92,152	138,342	137,012	99,185	111,281	153,332	144,952	135,295	137,712	154,218
Total crop.....bales (of 460 lbs. each)	2,439,786	2,866,938	2,233,718	2,454,442	3,126,310	3,416,214	3,075,879	2,982,634	3,665,557	4,093,837
Of above there were of Sea Isl..... bales	....	....	....	....	....	....	39,686	40,841	44,512	45,314
Exports, year ending June 30.....bales	1,770,161	2,229,570	1,381,264	2,065,732	2,376,588	2,416,456	2,147,459	2,303,403	2,991,175	2,265,588
Value of exports.....gold	$61,938,294	$66,396,967	$71,984,616	$112,315,317	$87,657,732	$109,456,404	$93,596,220	$88,143,844	$128,382,351	$131,575,859
Average price of cotton per lb.....	7 3-5 cents.	6½ cents....	11 3-10 cts.	12 1-10 cts.	8 cents.....	9 4-5 cents	9 3-5 cents.	8¾ cents...	9½ cents...	12 3-5 cents.
Consumption in the United States:										
North. .... bales	523,892	504,143	476,486	386,429	588,322	650,393	592,284	571,117	633,027	665,718
South. .... bales	92,152	138,342	137,012	99,185	111,281	153,332	144,952	135,295	137,712	154,218
Total consumption.....bales	616,044	642,485	613,498	485,614	699,603	802,725	737,236	706,412	770,739	819,936
Total disposed of.....bales	2,386,205	2,872,055	1,994,762	2,501,346	3,076,194	3,220,181	2,914,695	3,009,815	3,761,914	3,085,524

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1865-'66.	1866-'67.	1867-'68.	1868-'69.	1869-'70.	1870-'71.
Total receipts at ports, year ending August 31.....bales	3,113,962	3,851,481	4,675,770	3,656,086	2,197,476	2,016,988	2,512,608	2,362,041	3,114,592	4,261,077
Used South, not rec'v'd at ports..bales	143,277	167,433	185,522	193,383	71,840	80,266	81,385	76,998	86,567	91,240
Total crop.....bales	3,257,239	4,018,914	4,861,292	3,849,469	2,269,316	2,097,254	2,593,993	2,439,039	3,201,159	4,352,317
Of above there were of Sea Isl.....bales	40,566	47,592	46,646	....	19,015	33,316	20,927	18,054	27,018	20,818
Exports, year ending June 30.....bales	2,454,529	3,021,403	3,774,173	3,127,518	1,552,457	1,558,787	1,657,015	1,448,020	2,178,917	3,167,264
Value of exports.....gold	$131,386,661	$161,434,923	$191,806,555	$134,000,000	$200,439,529	$142,783,535	$110,625,354	$120,446,622	$184,187,436	$192,787,666
Value of exports.....currency	....	....	....	....	$281,385,223	$201,470,423	$154,795,714	$162,633,052	$227,027,624	$217,327,109
Average price of cotton per lb.	11 7-10 cts.	11 7-10 cts.	11 cents.....	11¼ cents..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Average price of cotton per lb.....gold	....	....	....	....	30 2-5	21¼	14⅛	19	19	13 1-5
Average price of cotton per lb currency	....	....	....	....	42 7-10	30	20	25	23½	15
Av. price of Sea Island per lb.....gold	....	....	....	....	62 4 5	45 4-5	43¼	63	44	40
Av. price of Sea Island per lb ..currency	....	....	....	....	88 1-5	64 3-5	60½	85	54	45
Consumption in the United States:										
North. .....bales	425,185	760,218	786,521	650,357	594,000	690,000	834,201	846,756	777,341	1,072,426
South. .....bales	143,277	167,433	185,522	193,382	71,840	80,266	81,385	76,998	81,567	91,240
Total consumption.....bales	595,562	927,651	972,043	843,740	665,840	770,266	965,666	923,754	863,908	1,163,666
Total disposed of .....bales	3,050,091	3,949,054	4,746,216	3,971,308	2,218,297	2,329,053	2,622,681	2,362,793	3,042,825	4,330,930

NOTE. — During the war years, the production was estimated by the New York Shipping and Commercial List as follows: 1861-'62, 4,800,000 bales; 1862-'63, 1,500,000 bales; 1863-'64, 500,000 bales; 1864-'65, 300,000 bales. — The exports from northern ports during this period, as stated in the Annual Report of Commerce and Navigation, were: — In 1861-'62, Sea Island, 144 bales, 66,443 lbs; other cotton, 11,890 bales, 4,998,121 lbs.: total value, $1,180,113. In 1862-'63, Sea Island, 527,747 lbs.; other cotton, 10,857,239 lbs.: 26,321 bales, 11,384,986 lbs.: total value, $6,652,405; in gold, $4,846,713. In 1863-'64, Sea Island, 133,521 lbs.; other cotton, 11,860,390 lbs.; total, 11,993,911 lbs.: total value $9,895,854; in gold, $6,317,417. In 1864-'65, Sea Island, 330,584 lbs.; other cotton, 6,276,582 lbs.; total, 6,607,166 lbs.: total value, $5,720,540; in gold, $2,812,032. The production for 1866-'67, in bales, 2,097,254; exports, 1,557,054; average price per lb., 31¼ cents. 1867-'68, products, 2,519,554; exports, 1,655,816; average price per lb., 24 9-10 cents. 1868-'69, products, 2,366,467; exports, 1,465,880; average per lb. 29 cents. 1869-'70, products, 3,122,551; exports, 2,206,480; average per lb. 24 cents. 1870-'71, products, 4,362,317; exports, 3,166,742; average per lb. 17 cts. 1871-'72, products, 3,014,351; exports, 1,957,314; average per lb. 20½ cents. 1872-'73, products, 3,930,508; exports, 2,679-986; average per lb. 18 cents. 1873-'74, products, 4,170,388; exports, 2,864,445. 1874-'75, products, 3,832,991; exports, 2,659,986. 1875-'76, products, 4,669,288; exports, 3,552,994.

Cole, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Jackson co.; *pop.* 661.
Courtais', in *Missouri*, a twp. of Crawford co.; *pop.* 966.
Court-House, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Montgomery. co.; *pop* 9,194.
Court-House, in *Georgia*, a district of Coffee co.; *pop.* 643. — A district of Wayne co.; *pop.* 378.
Court-House, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Franklin co; *pop.* 1,090. — A precinct of Hopkins co.; *pop.* 2,268. — A precinct of Meade co.; *pop.* 1,275. — A precinct of Muhlenburg co.; *pop.* 4,320.
Court-House, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Camden co.; *pop.* 1,759.
Court-House, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Chesterfield co.; *pop.* 1,708. — A twp. of Spartanburg co.; *pop.* 1,229.
Court-House, in *West Virginia*, a twp. of Taylor co.; *pop.* 753.
Court'land, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Jo Daviess co.; *p.* 1,786.
Coury, (*koo're.*) (*Chem.*) A kind of catechu, obtained by evaporating a decoction of the nuts of *Areca Catechu.*
Cove, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Polk co; *pop.* 456.
Cove, in *Oregon*, a precinct of Union co.; *pop.* 593.
Cove, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Cumberland co.; *pop.* 344.
Cove, in *West Virginia*, a twp. of Barbour co; *pop.* 1,557
Cove Creek, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Washington co.; *pop.* 514.
Cove Creek, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Watauga co.; *pop.* 887.
Cov'ington, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Warren co.; *pop.* 1,097.
Cow'au, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Wayne co.; *pop.* 492.
Cowan's, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Henry co.; *pop.* 1,334.
Cowan's Schoolhouse, in *Tennessee*, a district of Sevier co.; *pop.* 694.
Cow Castle, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Orangeburg co.; *pop* 720.
Cow Creek, in *Florida*, a precinct of Levy co.; *pop.* 92.
Cow Creek, in *Oregon*, a prec. of Douglas co.; *pop.* 165.
Cowee', in *North Carolina*, a township of Macon co.; *pop.* 760.
Cow Lake, in *Arkansas*, a township of Jackson co.; *pop.* 189.
Cow'ley, in *Kansas*, a S.E. co., *cap.* Wingfield; *pop.* 1,175.
Cow'litz Prairie, in *Washington Territory*, a village of Lewis co.; *pop* 278.
Cox, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Cobb co.; *pop.* 1,440.
Coxe's, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Etowah co.; *pop.* 274.
Coxe's, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Monroe co.; *pop.* 1,084.
Cox's, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Knox co.; *pop.* 868.
Coyote', in *Kansas*, a twp. of Trego co.; *pop.* 17.
Crab Creek, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Henderson co.; *pop.* 607.
Crab Orchard, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Mecklenburg co.; *pop.* 1,522.
Crab Orchard, in *Tennessee*, a district of Carter co.; *pop.* 609.
Crab'tree, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Haywood co.; *pop.* 1,048.
Crack'er's Neck, in *Tennessee*, a district of Cumberland co.; *pop.* 484.—A dist. of McMinn co.; *pop.* 436.
Crack'lin's, in *Maryland*, a dist. of Montgomery co.; *pop.* 3,477.
Craig, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Van Buren co.; *pop.* 282.
Craig's, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Bedford co.; *pop.* 812.—A dist. of Campbell co.; *pop.* 752.
Cran'berry, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Alleghany co.; *pop.* 458.—A twp. of Mitchell co.; *pop.* 158.
Crane Creek, in *Illinois*, a township of Mason co.; *pop.* 1,068.
Cra'ter, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Calhoun co.; *pop.* 564.
Craw'ford, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Yell co.; *pop.* 211.
Crawford, in *Kansas*, a twp. of Cherokee co.; *pop.* 493.
Crawford, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Buchanan co.; *pop.* 1,516.—A twp. of Osage co.; *pop.* 2,438.
Crawford, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Currituck co.; *pop.* 1,867.
Crawford, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Greene co.; *pop.* 1,151.
Crawford, in *Kansas*, a co., *cap.* Crawford; *pop.* 8,160.
Crawford Mill, in *Florida*, a precinct of Hillsborough co.; *pop.* 774.
Crawford's, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Breathitt co.; *pop.* 674.
Craw'fordville, in *Florida*, a precinct of Wakulla co.; *pop.* 709.
Cray'fish, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Walker co.; *pop.* 547.
Crea'gerstown, in *Maryland*, a dist. of Frederick co.; *pop.* 2,006.
Cream Ridge, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Livingston co.; *pop.* 956.
Creek, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Dade co.; *pop.* 278.
Creek, in *Illinois*, a twp. of De Witt co.; *pop.* 1,022.
Crenshaw, (*krĕn'shau,*) a southern co. of Alabama; *pop.* 11,156.
Crerton, (*krăr'tŭn,*) in *Alabama*, a twp. of Sumter co.; *pop.* 1,562.
Cres'cent, in *California*, a township of Del Norte co.; *pop.* 977.
Crescent, in *Pennsylvania*, a twp. of Alleghany co; *pop.* 364.
Cres'co, in *Iowa*, a vill. of Vernon Springs twp., Howard co.; *pop.* 912.
Cres'ton, in *Iowa*, a vill. of Douglas twp., Union co.; *pop.* 411.
Cres'well, in *Kansas*, a twp. of Cowley co.; *pop.* 214.
Creswick, THOMAS, (*krĕs'sĭk,*) an English landscape-painter, b. at Sheffield, in 1811. He became a Royal Academician, and, if we except Turner, the most distinguished artist in his department of English painting of his time. His pictures, almost innumerable, are remarkable for their close fidelity to nature. D. 1870.
Creuzot, (**Le.**) (*kroo-zo',*) a manuf. town of France, dept. Saône-et-Loire, 12 m. S.S.E of Autun. It has large iron-foundries, and is the centre of an extensive coal-mining dist. *Pop.* 22,688.
Crew's, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Hawkins co.; *pop.* 1,126.
Crid'dler's, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Greene co.; *pop.* 563.
Criderville, (*krī'dĭr-vĭl,*) in *Ohio*, a vill. of Duchouquet twp., Anglaize co.; *pop.* 167.
Crit'tenden, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Champaign co.; *p.* 870.
Crittenden (Camp), in *Arizona Territory*, a district of Pima co.; *pop.* 215.
Croatan, (*kro-ah-tăn',*) in *North Carolina*, a township of Craven co.; *pop.* 656.
Croek'ery, in *Michigan*, a township and village of Ottawa co.; *pop.* 1,125.
Crockett, DAVID, (*krŏk'ĕt,*) an American backwoodsman, remarkable for his adventurous life and eccentric habits, was b. in Tennessee in 1786. He became a member of Congress in 1827, and was twice re-elected. He held a command in the insurgent Texan ranks in their struggle against Mexico in 1836, and was one of those "devoted few" who perished in the massacre at Fort Alamo, after slaying ten times their number of Mexican "greasers" before they fell. His *Autobiography*, published in 1834, is highly interesting.
Croek'ett, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Arkansas co.; *pop.* 637.
Crockett, in *Tennessee*, a co., formed in 1872 from parts of Haywood, Gibson, Dyer, and Madison counties.
Croek'ettsville, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Breckenridge co.; *pop.* 936.
Cro'ker, THOMAS CROFTON, (*kro'kŭr,*) an Irish novelist, b. at Cork, 1798; d. 1854. His *Fairy Legends of the South of Ireland*, and *Legends of the Irish Peasantry*, are works which have been several times reprinted. D 1854.
Cro'mer's, in *S. C.*, a twp. of Newberry co.; *pop.* 2,224.
Crom'well, in *Iowa*, a village of Douglas twp., Union co.; *pop.* 166.
Crooked Creek, in *Illinois*, a township of Cumberland co.; *pop.* 981.
Crooked Creek, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Estill co.; *pop.* 1,503.
Crooked Creek, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of McDowell co.; *pop.* 389.
Crooked River, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Ray co.; *p.* 1,622.

SUPPLEMENT.

Crop'sey, in *Illinois*, a twp. of McLean co.; *pop.* 859.
Cros'land's, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Tuscaloosa co.; *pop.* 316.
Cross, in *Arkansas*, a cont. co., *cap.* Wittsburg; *p.* 3,915.
Cross, in *Maryland*, a district of Howard co.; *pop.* 1,734.
Cross Anchor, in *Georgia*, a district of Campbell co.; *p p.* 864.
Cross Creek, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Cumberland co.; *pop.* 147.
Cross Creek, in *West Virginia*, a twp. of Brooke co.; *pop.* 1,907.
Cross Keys, in *Alabama*, a township of Macou co.; *pop.* 2,560.
Cross Keys, in *South Carolina*, a township of Union co.; *pop.* 1,349.
Cross Roads, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Blount co.; *pop.* 770. — A twp. of Etowah co.; *pop.* 345. — A twp. of Marion co.; *pop.* 336. — A twp. of Pike co.; *pop.* 1,120.
Cross Roads, in *Georgia*, a district of Catoosa co.; *pop.* 799. — A district of Cherokee co.; *pop.* 951. — A district of Wilkes co.; *pop.* 877.
Cross Roads, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Jefferson co.; *pop.* 783. — A precinct of McCracken co.; *pop.* 602. — A precinct of Rowan co.; *pop.* 617.
Cross Roads, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Wilson co.; *pop.* 694.
Cross Roads, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Dickson co.; *pop.* 737. — A dist. of Grainger co.; *pop.* 1,120. — A dist. of Rhea co.; *pop.* 883.
Cross'ville, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Milton co.; *pop.* 677.
Crot'ty, in *Illinois*, a village of Maulius twp., La Salle co.; *pop.* 651.
Crouch's, in *Tennessee*, a district of Cheatham co.; *pop.* 705.
Croun Creek, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Stearns co.; *pop.* 197.
Crow'ell, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Putnam co.; *pop.* 350.
Cru'cifix, in *Tennessee*, a district of Henderson co.; *pop.* 551.
Cruuby's, in *Tennessee*, a district of Sullivan co.; *pop.* 642.
Crum'ley's, in *Georgia*, a district of Lumpkin co.; *pop.* 330.
Crust of the Earth. (*Geol.*) That small portion of the exterior of our planet which is accessible to human observation. It comprises not merely those portions of which the structure is laid open in mountain precipices, or in cliffs overhanging rivers or the sea, or whatever the miner may reveal in artificial excavations; but the whole of that outer covering of the planet on which we are enabled to reason by observation made at or near the surface. These reasonings may extend to a depth of several miles, perhaps ten miles, but even then it may be said that such a thickness is no more than the $\frac{1}{400}$ part of the distance from the surface to the centre. The remark is just; but although the dimensions of such a crust are, in truth, insignificant when compared to the entire globe, yet they are vast and of magnificent extent in relation to man, and to the organic beings which people our globe. Referring to this standard of magnitude, the geologist may admire the ample limits of his domain, and admit, at the same time, that not only the exterior of the planet, but the entire earth is but an atom in the midst of the countless worlds surveyed by the astronomer. Now the materials of this crust are not thrown together confusedly, but distinct mineral masses, called *rocks*, are found to occupy definite spaces, and to exhibit a certain order of arrangement. The term *rock* is applied indifferently by geologists to all these substances, whether they be soft or stony, for clay and sand are included in the term, and some have even brought peat under this denomination. Our older writers endeavored to avoid offering such violence to our language, by speaking of all the component materials of the earth as consisting of rocks and *soils*. But there is often so insensible a passage from a soft and incoherent state to that of stone, that geologists of all countries have found it indispensable to have one technical term to include both, and in this sense we find *roche* applied in French, *rocca* in Italian, and *felsart* in German.
Crutch'fields, in *Georgia*, a district of Greene co.; *pop.* 519.
Crys'tal, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Hancock co.; *pop.* 58.
Crys'tal, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Oceana co.; *pop.* 181. — A twp. of Benzie co.; *pop.* 585.
Crystal Lake, in *Minnesota*, a village of Garden City twp., Blue Earth co.; *pop.* 360.
Crystal Peak, in *Nevada*, a village of Washoe co.; *pop.* 120.
Crystal River, in *Florida*, a precinct of Hernando co.; *pop.* 283
Crystal Springs, in *Mississippi*, a village of Copiah co.; *pop.* 864.
Cu'ba, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Sumter co.; *pop.* 480.
Cuba, in *Georgia*, a district of Early co.; *pop.* 750.
Cuba, in *Iowa*, a village of Mantua township, Monroe co.; *pop.* 84.
Cubb Creek, in *Nebraska*, a twp. of Jefferson co.; *pop.* 261.
Cubero, (*koo-ba'ro,*) in *New Mexico*, a precinct of Valencia co.; *pop.* 630.
Cucharis River, (*koo-shah'ris,*) in *Colorado Territory*, a district of Huerfano co.; *pop.* 1,142.
Cuck'oo, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Louisa co.; *pop.* 2,199.
Cuf'fy's Cove, in *California*, a village of Big River township, Mendocino co.; *pop.* 158.
Cui'vre, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Audrain co.; *pop.* 1,480. — A twp. of Pike co.; *pop.* 3,271.
Culawhee, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Jackson co.; *pop.* 520.
Cul'len, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Pulaski co.; *pop.* 849.
Culleo'ka, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Maury co.; *p.* 2,071.
Cullera, (*kŭl-la'rah,*) a fortif. seaport of Spain, at the mouth of the Xucar, in the Mediterranean, prov. and 23 m. S.S.E. of the city of Valencia. It has a considerable coasting-trade. *Pop.* 8,000.
Cullum, GEORGE W., (*kŭl'lŭm,*) an American general and engineer, b. in New York city, about 1812, graduated from West Point in 1833, and was engaged for the next 28 years in engineering labors, — the construction of forts, bridges, and pontoon-trains, and acting as instructor at West Point of practical military engineering. During the Civil War he became Chief of Staff to the General-in-Chief, from Nov., 1861, to Sept., 1864, Superintendent of the Military Academy, West Point, from Sept., 1864, to Aug. 28, 1866, and, since that time, a member of the Board of Engineers for Fortifications, &c. Gen. C. published the following works: *Military Bridges with India-rubber Pontoons* (1849); *Register of Officers and Graduates of the U. S. Military Academy from* 1802 *to* 1850 (1850); a translation of Duparcy's *Elements of Military Art and History, with Notes, &c.* (1863); *Systems of Military Bridges* (1863); *Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of the U. S. Military Academy from its Establishment in* 1802 *to the Army Reorganization of* 1866–67 (1868).
Culna, (*kool'nah,*) a flourishing town of India, British pres. of Bengal, dist. Burdwan, on the Hooghly, 47 m. N. of Calcutta. It is a place of extensive commerce, and connects by steam-navigation with Calcutta as well as the upper provs. *Pop.* 60,000.
Cum'berland, a co. of Nova Scotia; *pop.* 23,518.
Cumberland, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Clarke co; *p.* 1,469.
Cumberland, in *Ky.*, a prec. of Letcher co.; *pop.* 503.
Cumberland, in *Maryland*, a dist. of Alleghany co.; *pop.* 1,272. — A dist. of same co.; *pop.* 1,324.
Cumberland, in *Va.*, a twp. of New Kent co.; *p.* 1,249.
Cumulative Vote. See REPRESENTATION OF MINORITIES.
Cundurango, (*kun-du-rŭng'go.*) (*Bot.*) The name given in Ecuador to a plant found in the prov. of Loya, and said to be the same species called *guaco* in Colombia (*Mikania guaco*). In the spring of 1871, the State Department at Washington received, through the minister from Ecuador to the United States, specimens of this plant in order to secure proper experiments upon it on the part of the American faculty, marvellous qualities in curing cancer and other similar diseases being ascribed to it by the physicians of Quito. Its virtues were first discovered, according to a communication accompanying the specimens, entirely by accident. An Indian had been suffering fearfully for a long time from internal cancer, and his wife undertook to relieve him by shortening his life by poison. For this purpose she selected the cundurango; but, not being able to obtain it at the time of its fruit-bearing, she made a decoction of the bark. To her astonishment, the first application appeared to benefit the patient rather than otherwise, and by a continuance of this remedy he was completely cured in a short time. Dr. Bliss, of Washington, claims to have accomplished several notable cures upon prominent personages by means of the cundurango, and considers it to be as reliable a specific in cancer and scrofula, and other blood-diseases, as cinchona and its alkaloids have proved to be in zymotic diseases. Much controversy has arisen, however, as to the real virtue of the plant, many physicians denouncing the whole movement as savoring of quackery. A member of the Pharmaceutical Society of London concludes, as the result of experiments, that the plant has very little practical value; these determinations, however, being based, according to the votaries of the cundurango, upon experiments with inferior or spurious specimens of it.
Cun'ningham, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Chariton co.; *pop.* 761.
Cunningham, in *Tennessee*, a district of Coffee co.; *pop.* 581.
Cunningham, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Fluvanna co.; *pop.* 2,771.
Cunningham's, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Jackson co.; *pop.* 899.
Cunningham's, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Person co.; *pop.* 1,119.
Curare, (*koo-rah'ra.*) A very energetic vegetable poison, employed by the South American Indians to poison their arrows. It is said to be obtained from the bark of a species of convolvulus, called *Vejuco de Mavacure*, but is referred by Martius to *Strychnos Guianensis*, and by Dr. Schomburg to *S. toxicoria seu toxifera*. Dr. Braiuard thinks it contains the venom of serpents as its main ingredient.
Cur'lew, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A grallatorial bird, belonging to the *Scolopacinæ* or Snipe fam., all of which inhabit the vicinity of water and marshes, and feed upon worms. The Long-billed Curlew, *Numenius longirostris* (Fig. 25), of all temperate North America, measures about two feet in length, and in breadth, from tip to tip, above three feet. The bill is about seven inches long, of a regular curve, and blunt at the end; the upper mandible is black, gradually softening into brown towards the base; the under one flesh-colored. The head, neck, and wing-coverts are streaked with brown; the back and scapulars are nearly black in the middle, edged and deeply indented with light gray. The breast, belly, and lower part of the back are of a dull white, spotted with black; the quill-feathers are black, the inner webs crossed with white; tail barred with black, on a white ground tinged with red; thighs bare about half-way above the knees, of a bluish color; the toes are thick, and slightly membranous. The female makes her nest upon the ground, in a dry tuft of rushes or grass, and lays four eggs of a greenish cast, spotted with brown.

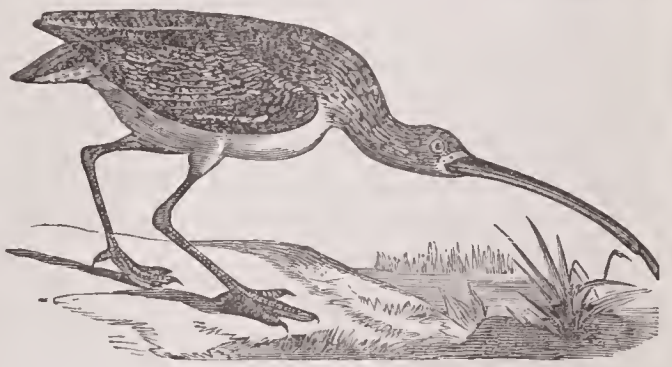


Fig. 25. — LONG-BILLED CURLEW.

Curlis'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a vill. of Monroe twp., Clarion co.; *pop.* 208.
Curralee, (*kŭr-rah'ee,*) in *Georgia*, a dist. of Habersham co.; *pop.* 1,066.
Cur'rent, (Elec'tric.) (*Electricity.*) To explain what is meant by an electric current, let us suppose a wire connected with the ground to be applied to the prime conductor of an electric machine while it is being worked. The prime conductor is thus discharged, and, according to common phraseology, the electricity passes through the wire to the ground. This passage of the electricity is called an *electric current;* and it is found that during the passage of the electricity the wire acquires certain temporary properties which are said to be due to the electric current. There are other ways of producing an electric current besides that just mentioned. Thus, if a plate of zinc and a plate of copper be partially immersed in dilute sulphuric acid without touching each other or any conductor, the copper will be found positively electrified, and the zinc will be found negatively electrified; and on connecting them by means of a wire, discharge or passage of electricity through the wire will take place, and will be kept up as long as the zinc and sulphuric acid are not used up by chemical action. The wire connecting the copper and zinc is found to have the very same properties as the wire connecting the prime conductor and the ground. We say then that a current is passing through it; and by convention we say that the current takes place from a positive place to a negative; that is, in this instance, from the copper through the connecting wire to the zinc. See ELECTRICITY, ELECTRO-MAGNETISM, &c.
Cur'rent, in *Missouri*, a twp. of De Kalb co.; *pop.* 467.
Current River, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Randolph co.; *pop.* 1,378.
Current River, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Ripley co.; *pop.* 960. — A twp. of Shannon co.; *pop.* 325.
Cur'rituck, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Hyde co.; *pop.* 1,582.
Cur'ry, in *W. Virginia*, a twp. of Putnam co.; *pop.* 1,162.
Curry's, in *Georgia*, a district of Coffee co.; *pop.* 315.
Curry's Store, in *Florida*, a precinct of Sumter co.; *pop.* 280.
Curtail', in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Hopkins co; *pop.* 1,416.
Curtin, ANDREW G., (*kŭr'tin,*) an American statesman, b. at Bellefonte, Penn., 1817, was admitted to the bar in 1839, and speedily achieved a large success. He supported actively the election of Gen. Harrison in 1840, and assisted in the canvass for Henry Clay in 1844. He was appointed Secretary of State for Pennsylvania in 1854, and as Superintendent of Public Schools — an office at that time attached to that of Secretary of the Commonwealth — devoted much of his attention to public instruction. In 1860 he accepted the nomination for Governor of that State, and was elected in Oct. following. He gave a warm support to the government during the Civil War; and when the General Government called for troops for 90 days, C. called together the Legislature, obtained authority to enlist men for three years, and, under this authority, enlisted and uniformed fifteen full regiments, called the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. This corps left the State the night of the first Bull Run battle, and remained in the service of the U. S. When Pennsylvania was invaded by Southern troops, C. displayed great vigor in bringing his people to the rescue. He was re-elected in 1863, and remained in office until 1867. Under his authority the first effort was made by any State to educate and provide for the destitute orphans of the soldiers of the war. In May, 1869, he was appointed by President Grant Minister to the Court of St. Petersburg, which post he has since resigned.
Cur'tin, in *Pennsylvania*, a twp. of Centre co.; *pop.* 459.
Cur'tis, GEORGE TICKNOR, an eminent American lawyer and judicial author, b. at Watertown, Mass., 1810, graduated at Harvard in 1832. His *Treatise on the Rights and Duties of Merchant Seamen* (1841), a *Treatise on the Law of Copyright* (1847), and *Commentaries on the Jurisdiction, Practice, &c., of the Courts of the United*

States (2 vols., 1854), are regarded as among the very highest authorities of their class and kind.

Cur'tis, in *West Virginia*, a twp. of Roane co.; *pop.* 580.

Cushing, WILLIAM B., (*kŭsh'ing,*) an American naval officer of remarkable intrepidity, b. in Wisconsin, 1842. He early entered the navy, and during the Civil War distinguished himself on several occasions by his dashing energy and courage. His most notable exploit was perhaps his taking command of a torpedo-boat, and with it sinking the Confederate iron-clad *Albemarle* in Roanoke River in Oct., 1864, when all his crew, excepting one and himself, were either killed or captured. For this deed of signal heroism he was promoted to the rank of commander.

Cushman, CHARLOTTE, (*kŭsh'măn,*) an eminent American actress, b. in Boston, July 23d, 1816, educated for a surgeon, made her *debut* in Boston, February, 1836, in "Countess Alma Viva," in the "Marriage of Figaro." She soon developed great ability as an actress. Engaged for "general utility" at the Park Theatre, N. Y., for five years, she there served her apprenticeship, afterwards performing in all the Eastern cities. In 1844 she sailed for Europe, and on the 13th of Feb., 1845, she made her *debut* at the Princess' Theatre, London, where she achieved a series of such triumphs as have been seldom accorded to an American artist in England. For a number of years past Miss C. has lived in the city of Rome, Italy, in the enjoyment of a handsome competence earned upon the stage, visiting, however, several times her native land,—the last time in 1871, when she gave readings in our principal cities, awakening intense enthusiasm wherever she went. D. in U. S., 1876.

Cusparia Bark, (*kŭs-pa're-ah,*) or ANGOSTURA BARK. (*Bot.*) The bark of *Galipea officinalis*, adopted in the Pharmacopœia of the United States for its tonic, stimulant, and aromatic properties. Its odor is peculiar, taste intensely bitter and slightly aromatic, pieces thin, externally gray and wrinkled, internally yellowish-fawn, fracture short and resinous.

Cut'ler, in *Maine*, a twp. of Washington co.; *pop.* 925.

Cut'-Off, in *Georgia*, a district of Dawson co.; *pop.* 405. — A district of Walton co.; *pop.* 980.

Cutteaumundu, (*kŭt-te-uh-mŭn'doo.*) The juice of the *Euphorbia Cuttimundu*, a species of Spurge, a native of India. It is used for cementing iron with other substances, as for uniting the blade and handle of a knife. The fresh juice is used as a vesicant. In a dried state, it is capable of being moulded into any form, and a great variety of articles may be made of it, as of gutta-percha.

Cut'ting's, in *Oregon*, a precinct of Clackamas co.; *pop.* 279.

Cu'vier, in *Missouri*, a twp. of St. Charles co.; *pop.* 3,174.

Cyp'ress, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Monroe co.; *pop.* 655. — A twp. of Pulaski co.; *pop.* 369.

Cypress, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Harrison co.; *pop.* 1,230.

Cypress, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Nansemond co.; *pop.* 2,550.

Cypress Bayou, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Arkansas co.; *pop.* 318.

Cypress Creek, in *Texas*, a precinct of Kerr co.; *pop.* 126.

Cypress Creek, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Duplin co.; *pop.* 1,024. — A twp. of Franklin co.; *pop.* 1,087. — A twp. of Jones co.; *pop.* 541.

Cyr, in *Maine*, a twp. of Aroostook co.; *pop.* 376.

SUPPLEMENT.

Cab'bling, *n.* (*Metal.*) A process in iron-smelting which may be thus described: When the *cast*, or pig-iron, has been subjected to the influence of a refinery, the product is called *finery;* it is then carried to the forge and smelted in a furnace with charcoal; in a short time a large ball, about 2½ cwt., is formed by working with an iron bar; this ball is then taken to a large hammer, and beaten into a flat, oval, or oblong shape, from 2 to 4 inches in thickness; this is allowed to cool, when "cabbling" commences, which is simply breaking up this flat iron into small pieces. Men are especially allocated for this operation, and are named *cabblers*. The pieces of iron thus obtained are then heated in another furnace, almost to fusion, hammered down into shape, and ultimately drawn out into bar-iron.

Cabet, ETIENNE, (*ka-bai',*) a leading French communist, b. 1788. He early entered on a forensic career at Paris, and conducted the *Journal de Jurisprudence* for some years. In 1831 he was elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies, but having been found guilty of a libel upon the king in his journal *Le Populaire*, he was, in 1834, condemned to two years' imprisonment, and a heavy fine. Preferring exile to imprisonment, he retired to England. Here he lighted on the work of a kindred spirit, an imaginary "Utopia," with which he was so charmed, that he appropriated some of the leading ideas, and having adapted them to the taste of the French workmen, published them in 1842, in a little volume entitled *Voyage en Icarie*. The establishment of a social republic appears after this to have become the ruling idea of his life, and he had at last the happiness of securing a grant of land in Texas, whither he, accompanied by a considerable number of emigrants, proceeded in 1848. After many hardships and difficulties, they succeeded in organizing themselves into a little community. This turning out badly, C. next settled at Nauvoo, in Illinois, and D. at St. Louis, Mo., 1856.

Caudine Forks. (*Hist.*) In the valley of Claudium in the Apennines, now called the Val D'Arpaja, the Romans under Veturius and Postumius, were completely surrounded by the Samnites in the spring, B.C. 321. Half their number were cut to pieces on the spot, and the remainder capitulated to the Samnite general, C. Pontius, and was compelled to pass under the yoke (q.v.) The treaty of peace was, however, rejected by the Roman Senate, B.C. 320. The name of the pass into which the Roman army had been allured was *Furculæ Caudinæ*. According to Livy (b. ix. 2), it consisted of two narrow defiles, which opened into a plain, surrounded, excepting at these outlets, by mountains. The Romans advanced through the first defile, and found the second blocked up to oppose further progress, and their vigilant enemy at once closed the one through which they had entered. Hence retreat was impossible.

Centen'nial Exhibition, (The.) In view of the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the American Independence, in 1876, an International and Universal Exhibition of the most cosmopolitan kind, projected to be held in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, received the assent of Congress by two acts of March 3, 1871, and June 1, 1872, respectively. The first of these acts provided for the appointment by the President, of the *United States Centennial Commission*, consisting of two commissioners from each State and Territory in the Union. By the second act was incorporated the *Centennial Board of Finance*, and provisions made for the issue of stock to the amount of $10,000,000, in 1,000,000 shares of $10 each. On April 1, 1873, the stockholders organized a board of directors, and, before the close of the year 1875, nearly all the countries of the world had arranged to be represented by their contributions of industry and art at this World's Fair of the American people. — The buildings designed for the carrying out of this national undertaking were four in number, viz.: — The *Main Pavilion* (or chief Exhibition Building), the *Agricultural Hall*, the *Machinery Hall*, and the *Memorial Hall*, — the last-named to remain as a permanent Art Gallery for the city of Philadelphia. The Main Pavilion covered over 20 acres, and was designed, in great part, from the Crystal Palace, London, in the form of a rectangular parallelogram 1880 ft. in length by 464 ft. in breadth, and with a height of between 70 and 80 ft., except about the junction of the axes,



MEMORIAL BUILDING.

where the central tower rose 120 ft. Iron and glass were the materials used in its construction; its area was divided into longitudinal and transverse zones — the former serving for the grouping of articles by departments, the latter by countries:—and the estimated cost of its erection was $1,200,000. The Machinery Hall, covering about 10 acres, was designed after the model of that belonging to the Vienna Exposition of 1872, and built at an estimated cost of $800,000. The Memorial Hall, or permanent Art Gallery, is 365 ft. long, 210 ft. wide, and 59 ft. high (over the basement of 12 ft.); crowned in the centre by a dome; and the whole constructed of granite, glass and iron, in the style of the modern Renaissance. (See also page 713.)

Central Province, (The.) One of the nine large administration provinces into which British India is now divided, situated between Lat. 18° and 24° N., and Lon. 77° and 93° E. The territories of Nagpore, Sangor, Nerbudda, and Sumbulpore, which are the immediate British possessions in this province, contain an area of 84,963 sq. m.; *pop.* (in 1872) 8,201,519. There are besides 15 Native States included in this Province, whose united area amounts to 28,834 sq. m.: *pop.* 1,100,000. The principal cities are Nagpoore (seat of government), Jubbulpore, and Sangor. The line of railroad connecting Bombay with Calcutta passes through the Central Provinces, and has completely altered the condition of a country which some years ago was *terra incognita*. The traffic which passes through Jubbulpore is larger than that of any city in India except Bombay; and cotton, which is the chief produce, now finds an easy outlet to the markets of Europe.

Cesnola, (*sĕs-no'-lah,*) LUIGI PALMA, COUNT DI, an Italian archæologist, b. of an old Piedmontese family, near Turin, 1832. After serving in the war of Italian independence, he joined the U. States army in 1861, and was made Colonel of the 4th N. Y. Cavalry, distinguishing himself by his unvarying gallantry in the field. After the close of the war, he became a naturalized citizen, and was appointed U. States Consul at Cyprus. While in that island he resided at Larnaka, the chief sea-port, built on the site of the necropolis of the *Citium* of the Phœnicians. Learning of the existence of ancient coins and pieces of terra-cotta ware which had been found in the vicinity, he resolved to excavate at Dali, 20 m. N.W. of Larnaka, the site of the necropolis of *Idalium*, a city which flourished 2,000 years ago, and where had been erected a temple to the Cyprian Venus. Obtaining permission from the Turkish authorities, C. labored for three years at a great expense in making researches into the tombs of the old Italian people, and succeeded in forming quite a magnificent and unique collection of ancient statues, lamps, vases, coins, bronzes, &c. This collection he offered for sale in London, in 1872, when it was bought for the Metropolitan Museum of New York. — Among the remains thus acquired is a colossal statue found at Golgos, 28 ft. in height, wearing the Assyrian head-gear, and supposed to date from 1800 years B. C. Besides these are statues of the Greek, Roman, and Egyptian types; vases of every material, size, and shape; bronze figures, amulets, bracelets, rings, and toilet articles of various kinds; implements of war and the chase; intaglios, cameos, and inscribed gems; and a unique collection of glassware. The collection of coins, of great value, was unfortunately lost in the passage from Beyrout to England. Altogether, the Cesnola Collection is one of almost unrivalled rarity and interest.

Copyright. The following is the law of copyright in the United States, in force Aug. 1, 1874, taken from the revised statutes of the United States, in force Dec. 1, 1873, as amended by act approved June 18, 1874. SECTION 4948. All records and other things relating to copyrights and required by law to be preserved, shall be under the control of the Librarian of Congress, and kept and preserved in the Library of Congress; and the Librarian of Congress shall have the immediate care and supervision thereof, and, under the supervision of the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library, shall perform all acts and duties required by law touching copyrights. — SEC. 4949. The seal provided for the office of the Librarian of Congress shall be the seal thereof, and by it all records and papers issued from the office, and to be used in evidence, shall be authenticated. — SEC. 4950. The Librarian of Congress shall give a bond, with sureties, to the Treasurer of the United States, in the sum of five thousand dollars, with the condition that he will render to the proper officers of the Treasury a true account of all moneys received by virtue of his office. — SEC. 4951. The Librarian of Congress shall make an annual report to Congress of the number and description of copyright publications for which entries have been made during the year. — SEC. 4952. Any citizen of the United States, or resident therein, who shall be the author, inventor, designer, or proprietor of any book, map, chart, dra-

matic or musical composition, engraving, cut, print, photograph or negative thereof, or of a painting, drawing, chromo, statue, statuary, and of models or designs intended to be perfected as works of the fine arts, and the executors, administrators, or assigns of any such person, shall, upon complying with the provisions of this chapter, have the sole liberty of printing, reprinting, publishing, completing, copying, executing, finishing, and vending the same; and, in the case of a dramatic composition, of publicly performing or representing it, or causing it to be performed or represented by others. And authors may reserve the right to dramatize or translate their own works.—Sec. 4953. Copyrights shall be granted for the term of twenty-eight years from the time of recording the title thereof, in the manner hereinafter directed.—Sec. 4954. The author, inventor, or designer, if he be still living and a citizen of the United States or resident therein, or his widow or children if he be dead, shall have the same exclusive right continued for the further term of fourteen years, upon recording the title of the work or description of the article so secured a second time, and complying with all other regulations in regard to original copyrights, within six months before the expiration of the first term. And such person shall, within two months of the date of said renewal, cause a copy of the record thereof to be published in one or more newspapers, printed in the United States, for the space of four weeks.—Sec. 4955. Copyrights shall be assignable in law by any instrument of writing, and such assignment shall be recorded in the office of the Librarian of Congress within sixty days after its execution; in default of which it shall be void as against any subsequent purchaser or mortgagee for a valuable consideration, without notice.—Sec. 4956. No person shall be entitled to a copyright unless he shall, before publication, deliver at the office of the Librarian of Congress, or deposit in the mail addressed to the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, District of Columbia, a printed copy of the title of the book or other article, or a description of the painting, drawing, chromo, statue, statuary, or model or design for a work of the fine arts, for which he desires a copyright; nor unless he shall also, within ten days from the publication thereof, deliver at the office of the Librarian of Congress, or deposit in the mail addressed to the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, District of Columbia, two copies of such copyright book or other article, or, in case of a painting, drawing, statue, statuary, model or design for a work of the fine arts, a photograph of the same.—Sec. 4957. The Librarian of Congress shall record the name of such copyright book, or other article, forthwith in a book to be kept for that purpose, in the words following: "Library of Congress, to wit: Be it remembered that on the ——— day of ———, ———, A. B., of ———, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, (map, chart, or otherwise, as the case may be, or description of the article,) the title or description of which is in the following words, to wit: (here insert the title or description,) the right whereof he claims as author, (originator, or proprietor, as the case may be,) in conformity with the laws of the United States respecting copyrights. C. D., Librarian of Congress." And he shall give a copy of the title or description, under the seal of the Librarian of Congress, to the proprietor whenever he shall require it.—Sec. 4958. The Librarian of Congress shall receive from the persons to whom the services designated are rendered, the following fees: 1. For recording the title or description of any copyright book or other article, fifty cents. 2. For every copy under seal of such record actually given to the person claiming the copyright, or his assigns, fifty cents. 3. For recording and certifying any instrument of writing for the assignment of a copyright, one dollar. 4. For every copy of an assignment, one dollar. All fees so received shall be paid into the treasury of the United States.—Sec. 4959. The proprietor of every copyright book or other article shall deliver at the office of the Librarian of Congress, or deposit in the mail addressed to the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, District of Columbia, within ten days after its publication, two complete printed copies thereof, of the best edition issued, or description or photograph of such articles as hereinbefore required, and a copy of any subsequent edition wherein any substantial be changes shall made.—Sec. 4960. For every failure on the part of the proprietor of any copyright to deliver, or deposit in the mail, either of the published copies, or description, or photograph, required by Sections 4956 and 4959, the proprietor of the copyright shall be liable to a penalty of twenty-five dollars, to be recovered by the Librarian of Congress, in the name of the United States, in an action in the nature of an action of debt, in any district court of the United States within the jurisdiction of which the delinquent may reside or be found.—Sec. 4961. The postmaster to whom such copyright book, title, or other article is delivered, shall, if requested, give a receipt therefor; and when so delivered he shall mail it to its destination.—Sec. 4962. No person shall maintain an action for the infringement of his copyright unless he shall give notice thereof by inserting in the several copies of every edition published, on the title-page or the page immediately following, if it be a book; or if a map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, engraving, photograph, painting, drawing, chromo, statue, statuary, or model or design intended to be perfected and completed as a work of the fine arts, by inscribing upon some visible portion thereof, or of the substance on which the same shall be mounted, the following words, viz.: "Entered according to act of Congress, in the year ———, by A. B., in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington;" or, at his option, the word "Copyright," together with the year the copyright was entered, and the name of the party by whom it was taken out, thus: "Copyright, 18—, by A. B."—Sec. 4963. Every person who shall insert or impress such notice, or words of the same purport, in or upon any book, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, engraving, or photograph, or other article, for which he has not obtained a copyright, shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars, recoverable one-half for the person who shall sue for such penalty, and one-half to the use of the United States.—Sec. 4964. Every person who, after the recording of the title of any book as provided by this chapter, shall within the term limited, and without the consent of the proprietor of the copyright first obtained in writing, signed in presence of two or more witnesses, print, publish, or import, or, knowing the same to be so printed, published, or imported, shall sell or expose to sale any copy of such book, shall forfeit every copy thereof to such proprietor, and shall also forfeit and pay such damages as may be recovered in a civil action by such proprietor in any court of competent jurisdiction.—Sec. 4965. If any person, after the recording of the title of any map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, engraving, photograph, or chromo, or of the description of any painting, drawing, statue, statuary, or model or design intended to be perfected and executed as a work of the fine arts, as provided by this chapter, shall, within the term limited, and without the consent of the proprietor of the copyright first obtained in writing, signed in presence of two or more witnesses, engrave, etch, work, copy, print, publish, or import, either in whole or in part, or by varying the main design with intent to evade the law, or, knowing the same to be so printed, published, or imported, shall sell or expose to sale any copy of such map or other article, as aforesaid, he shall forfeit to the proprietor all the plates on which the same shall be copied, and every sheet thereof, either copied or printed, and shall further forfeit one dollar for every sheet of the same found in his possession, either printing, printed, copied, published, imported, or exposed for sale; and in case of a painting, statue, or statuary, he shall forfeit ten dollars for every copy of the same in his possession, or by him sold or exposed for sale; one-half thereof to the proprietor and the other half to the use of the United States.—Sec. 4966. Any person publicly performing or representing any dramatic composition for which a copyright has been obtained, without the consent of the proprietor thereof, or his heirs or assigns, shall be liable for damages therefor; such damages in all cases to be assessed at such sum, not less than one hundred dollars for the first, and fifty dollars for every subsequent performance, as to the court shall appear to be just.—Sec. 4967. Every person who shall print or publish any manuscript whatever, without the consent of the author or proprietor first obtained, (if such author or proprietor is a citizen of the United States, or resident therein,) shall be liable to the author or proprietor for all damages occasioned by such injury.—Sec. 4968. No action shall be maintained in any case of forfeiture or penalty under the copyright laws, unless the same is commenced within two years after the action has arisen.—Sec. 4969. In all actions arising under the laws respecting copyrights the defendant may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence.—Sec. 4970. The circuit courts, and district courts having the jurisdiction of circuit courts, shall have power, upon bill in equity, filed by any party aggrieved, to grant injunctions to prevent the violation of any right secured by the laws respecting copyrights, according to the course and principles of courts of equity, on such terms as the court may deem reasonable.—Sec. 4971. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit the printing, publishing, importation, or sale of any book, map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, print, cut, engraving, or photograph, written, composed, or made by any person not a citizen of the United States nor resident therein.—Sec. ———. [Approved June 18, 1874, to take effect Aug. 1, 1874.] That in the construction of this act, the words "engraving," "cut," and "print," shall be applied only to pictorial illustrations or works connected with the fine arts, and no prints or labels designed to be used for any other articles of manufacture shall be entered under the copyright law, but may be registered in the Patent Office. And the Commissioner of Patents is hereby charged with the supervision and control of the entry or registry of such prints or labels, in conformity with the regulations provided by law as to copyright of prints, except that there shall be paid for recording the title of any print or label, not a trade-mark, six dollars, which shall cover the expense of furnishing a copy of the record, under the seal of the Commissioner of Patents, to the party entering the same.

Coteau St. Augustin, in *Canada*, a thriving village on the outskirts west of Montreal, Hochelaga co., Quebec. *Pop.* 5,000.

Coteau St. Pierre, in *Canada*, a village of the west end of Mount Royal, Hochelaga co., Quebec, 4 m. from Montreal. *Pop.* 2,000.

Creuzot, (Le,) (*kroo-zo',*) a town of France, dept. Saone-et-Loire, 12 m. S.S.E. of Autun. Here are the most extensive blast-furnaces and iron foundries in France. Cannon, heavy machinery, and anchors are manufactured on a large scale. *Pop.* 23,872.

Crows, a tribe of Indians of the Dakota family, remarkable for the extraordinary length of their hair and the clean appearance of their lodges. They formerly occupied the basins of the Yellowstone, Big Horn, and Tongue Rivers, but now live on reservations in Montana. They call themselves Absaroka, or Upsaroka. They are estimated at about 3,000.

Claiborne, William Charles Cole, governor of Louisiana, b. in Virginia in 1775, descended from Wm. Cleborne, first secretary of the colony of Virginia. When quite a youth he wrote in his Latin grammar the noble sentiment—"Cara patria, carior libertas; ubi est libertas, ibi est mea patria"—Dear my country, dearer liberty; where liberty is, there is my country. He was appointed judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee at the age of 22. At 23 he was elected to Congress from Tennessee. Appointed governor of Mississippi in 1801, governor of New Orleans Territory 1805, governor of Louisiana in 1812–16, elected senator from Louisiana in 1817. He was an able lawyer, a distinguished orator, and a true patriot, and occupied the gubernatorial chair of Louisiana at the time of its invasion by the English. D. 1817.

Claiborne, or **Cleborne,** William, first Secretary of State of Virginia, b. about 1583. Appointed secretary of State 1626, treasurer of Virginia 1642, and Parliamentary commissioner in 1651. He owned, purchased, and planted Kent Island, in the Bay of Chesapeake, of which he was deprived by the charter granted to Lord Baltimore. Smarting under a sense of injustice, and the king failing to redress his wrongs, he refused to acknowledge the claims of Calvert, seized Annapolis, and drove the "Lord Proprietor" from the Province. He has been styled the "Evil genius of Maryland" and "The Champion of Virginia." D. abt. 1677.

Centennial and other International Exhibitions. The following in relation to various International Exhibitions may prove of interest. *Receipts of Seven great Exhibitions.* 1851, London, $2,120,000; 1855, Paris, $640,000; 1862, London, $2,042,650; 1867, Paris, $2,103,675; 1873, Vienna, $1,032,390; 1876, Philadelphia, $3,813,770; 1878, Paris, $2,530,749. Total admissions to Paris Exhibition, from May 1 to Nov. 10, 1878, 16,032,725, (including 930,000 free,) an average of 82,000 per day. The Main building of the London Exhibition of 1851, was designed by Sir Joseph Paxton, and has since been the type of the most successful Exhibition buildings; it was 1848 ft. in length; area, 772,784 sq ft.; including galleries, 989,884 sq. ft. This building is now at Sydenham, near London. The New York Exhibition building of 1853 was 365 ft. by 149 ft., with a dome 100 feet in diameter; total area, 249,692 sq. ft.; it was destroyed by fire in 1858. Paris building of 1855, built of stone, 820 ft. by 360 ft., with an annexé 4,000 ft. long, 85 ft. wide, for machinery; total space covered, including galleries, 29 acres; total cost of all buildings, $1,373,300. International Exhibition of London, 1862; total cost, $2,150,000; total area under roof, 988,000 sq ft.; main front, 1150 ft. The receipts about balanced the expenditures. Paris, 1867, total area 37½ acres. Vienna, 1873, the chief building consisted of Main building, surmounted by an iron dome 354 ft. in diameter, Machinery Hall, Agricultural Building, and gallery of Fine Arts. Total cost of buildings, $7,850,000. Total receipts from visitors, $1,283,648. There remained a heavy deficit, which was borne by the Austrian Government. Philadelphia, 1876; area, Main Building, 21.47 acres; cost, $1,429,000. Art (Memorial) Hall, area, 1·50 acres; cost, $1,199,273. Horticultural Hall, 1·50 acres; cost, $253,937. Machinery Hall, 1402 by 360 ft., 14 acres. Agricultural Building, 10·15 acres; cost, $250,000. Total area 48·62 acres; besides other buildings, as the U. S. Government building, Judges' Hall, Women's building, the various State and Foreign gov't buildings, in all nearly 200. Number of visitors from May 10 to Nov. 10, 9,910,966, of whom 8,004,272 paid admission fees amounting to $3,813,724. The largest number of admissions was on "Pennsylvania day," 274,919. The total cost of buildings was $5,242,295, of this sum the municipality of Philadelphia contributed $1,500,000, and the State government of Pennsylvania $1,000,000, the State of New Jersey $100,000, and nearly the entire remainder was supplied by the citizens of Philadelphia. International Exhibitions were held at Sydney in 1879, and at Melbourne in 1880.

D.

D The fourth letter in the Hebrew alphabet, and those derived from it. In Arabic it is the eighth; in Russian, the fifth; and in the Ethiopic, the nineteenth. The Greek name is *delta*, the Hebrew *daleth;* and our form of the letter, which is the same as the Latin, is evidently derived from the Greek (Δ), by rounding off the right-hand angle into a curve. The Hebrew *daleth* signifies a door, and in its earlier form it bore a manifest resemblance to the door or opening of a tent. *D* is the medial letter of the order of dentals or palato-dentals. It is the sonorous counterpart of *T*, and is produced by applying the tip of the tongue to the superior incisive teeth, and to their gum, while the tongue, obliquely rising, obstructs the passage of the breath; then, by suddenly withdrawing this obstruction, while the larynx resounds during the passage of the air through the glottis, the sound in question is exploded. *D* readily interchanges with letters of the same order, as, Ger. *tief*, deep; *traum*, dream; *du*, thou; *dein*, thine. It also readily interchanges with the letter *t;* as, Greek *dapsiles*, Latin *lapsilis;* latin *cauda*, Spanish *cola*. (See *L.*) The Latin *D* is frequently changed into *z*, *s*, or *ss* in German; as, *duo*, *zwei*, two; *decem*, *zehn*, ten. *D* also seems to manifest a kind of affinity for the letter *n*, and is drawn by it into a number of words to which it does not radically belong, as, Latin *tener*, English *tender*. *Di*, followed by a vowel, is sometimes changed into *j;* as, *diurnal*, *journal*. As a numeral, *D* represents 500; and when a dash is placed over it (D), 5000. As the Romans expressed 1000 in numerals by CIↃ, that is, a C, an I, and a reversed C, the early printers used the half of these letters to denote 500, as IↃ, which soon became joined, and produced the D, which now stands for five centuries. As an abbreviation, *D* stands for doctor; as, M. D, doctor of medicine; D. D., doctor of divinity; D. D. S., doctor of dental surgery, &c. Among Roman writers, *D* is used for Divus, Decimus, Devotus, Diebus, &c. D. M., in the Roman epitaphs, signifies *Diis Manibus*, *Deo Magno*, or *Diis Magnis*. As a sign, it is one of the Dominical letters. In Music, *D* is the second note of the diatonic scale, answering to the *re* of the French.

Daal'der, *n.* [Du.] A Dutch coin, of the value of about 50 cents.

Dab, *v. a.* [Fr. *dauber*, to drub, to bang, to cuff; Goth. *daupjan*, to dip; allied to Gr. *dypto*, to duck, or dive; Sax. *dyphan*. See DIP.] To strike gently with the hand; to slap; to box; to strike gently with some soft or moist substance.

—*n.* A slight thrust with something pointed; a gentle blow with the hand; a small lump or mass of anything soft or moist; something moist or slimy thrown on one; as, a *dab* of mortar.

(*Zoöl.*) A small flat fish, fam. PLEURONECTIDÆ, *q. v.*

Dab'ble, *v. a.* [Dimin. of *dab;* Belgic, *dabben*, or *dabbelen.*] To dip a little or often; to wet; to moisten; to spatter; to wet by little dips or strokes; to sprinkle.

—*v. n.* To play in water; to dip the hands, throw water, and splash about; to play in mud and water; to do anything in a slight or superficial manner; to tamper; to touch here and there; to meddle; as, to *dabble* in the funds.

Dab'bler, *n.* One who dabbles; a superficial meddler; as, a *dabbler* in politics.

Dab'bling, *p. a.* Playing in water, or in mud; meddling.

—*n.* Act of meddling or dipping superficially into anything.

Dab'blingly, *adv.* In a dabbling manner.

Dab'chick, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The little Grebe, a water-fowl of the fam. *Colymbidæ*, that keeps constantly dipping under water. It is commonly found about lakes and fish-ponds.

Dab'crath, (*Anc. Geog.*) a Levitical town in the borders of Zebulun and Issachar. Its site is probably that of the modern *Deburieh*, a small village at the N.W. foot of Mount Tabor.

Daca'da, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Sheboygan co.

Da Capo, or **D. C.,** (*da-ka'po,*) *adv.* [It., from the beginning, again.] (*Mus.*) An expression placed at the end of a piece, to indicate that the performer is to return to, and end with, the first part.

Dac'ca, and **Dac'ca Jelalpore',** two districts of Hindostan, prov. of Bengal, chiefly between Lat. 23° and 24° N., and Lon. 89° 30′ and 91° E. *Area*. That of Dacca, 1,870; of Dacca Jelalpore, 2,585 sq. m. Soil fertile; and surface a dead flat, inundated during the wet seasons. *Prod.* Rice, sugar, cotton, indigo. *Manuf.* Dimities, diapers, and damask linens. *Chief towns.* Dacca, Nairraingunge, &c. *Pop.* about 1,500,000, one half of whom are Hindoos, and the rest Mohammedans.

Dac'ca, an inland city of Hindostan, dist. Dacca, prov. Bengal, formerly very extensive, populous, and rich, and still one of the chief cities of the presidency. It extends, with its suburbs, for 6 miles along a river which unites with the Ganges on the one hand, and the Brahmapootra on the other, thus affording great facilities for commerce; Lat. 23° 42′ N., Lon. 90° 17′ E., 127 m. N.E of Calcutta, with which it connects by railroad. It is built, generally, of mud-brick and thatched houses, and with narrow and crooked streets. The vicinity of *C.* is very fertile, and healthy for India, and grows a considerable quantity of cotton. D. was, from 1608 to 1639, the metropolis of Bengal, but declined with the disorders following the irruptions of Nadir Shah. *Pop.* 67,000.

Dace, (*dais.*) *n.* [Du. *daas.*] (*Zoöl.*) The *Cyprinus leuciscus*, a small fish of the carp family, found in clear and quiet streams. Its head is small, muzzle-pointed; back slightly elevated, and tail forked. It is gregarious. Its food is worms, and other soft animal substances.

Dach, SIMON, a German poet, B. 1605. He was the author of some religious odes, lyrics, and plays. D. 1659.

Dacheet' River, in *Arkansas*. See DAUCHITE.

Da'cia, (*Anc. Geog.*) A large tract of the Roman empire beyond the Danube; now comprising Moldavia, Wallachia, and portions of Transylvania and Hungary. Prior to Constantine the Great, the whole tract was divided into *Trajan D.* and *Aurelian D.* The former, or Dacia proper, was situated north, the latter south, of the Danube. The country was inhabited by the *Daci* or *Dacæ*, a warlike nation of German origin, who, after an heroic resistance, continued for upwards of 75 years, were finally conquered by Trajan, (A. D. 105,) whereupon the entire region became a Roman prov. In 453, Ardaric, king of the Gepidæ, seized the country, and in 566 it was conquered by a colony of Scythians. They were subdued by Charlemagne, and the Magyars overran Dacia in the 9th century.

Dacian, (*da'shan,*) *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of ancient Dacia.

—*a.* Relating or pertaining to Dacia.

Dacier, ANDRÉ, (*da'se-ai,*) a French philologist, B. 1651. He published an edition of Pompeius Festus, and translations of Horace, of Aristotle's *Poetics*, of Epictetus, of Marcus Antoninus' *Reflections*, of Plutarch's *Lives*, &c. D. 1722.—His wife, ANNE, daughter of the celebrated professor Le Fèvre, B. in 1651, was likewise distinguished for her literary attainments. She translated into French Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, the *Clouds* of Aristophanes, &c. D. in 1720.

Dac'nis, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of small and elegant birds, of the Insessores order, inhabiting Mexico. The color of the body is cerulean blue; the forehead, shoulders, wings, and tail are black, and it has a sharp, conical bill.

Dacoit', Dakoit', *n.* [Hind. *dâk.*] In India, a member of a gang of robbers.

Dacoit'y, Dakoit'y, *n.* A Hindoo gang of robbers or marauders.

Daco'tah. See DAKOTA.

Dacryd'ium, *n.* [Gr. *dakru*, a tear.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Taxaceæ*, or Yew family. It includes several valuable timber-trees; as, the Huon pine of Australia, *D. Franklinii;* the Kakaterro of New Zealand, *D. taxifolium;* and the Dimon pine, *D. cupressinum*.

Dacryglo'sis, *n.* [Gr. *dakru*, a tear, and *gelao*, to laugh.] (*Med.*) A species of insanity in which the patient weeps and laughs at the same time.

Dacryo'ma, *n.* [Gr. *dakryo*, to weep.] (*Med.*) A closing of one or more of the puncta lachrymalis, causing an effusion of tears.

Dacryocystosyringokatakleisis, *n.* [Gr. *dakru*, a tear, *kystis*, a sac, *cyrigx*, a pipe, a fistula, and *katakleisis*, a looking up.] A term applied by Dieffenbach to the healing of lachrymal fistulæ by transplantation, *i. e.*, by paring the edges of the fistula, loosening the borders, and assisting the requisite tegumental displacement by lateral incision. — *Dunglison.*

Dactyl, (*dak'til,*) *n.* [Gr. *dactyllos*, a finger, probably like Lat. *digitus*, from Sansk. *dic*, to show, found in Gr. *deiknūmi*, Lat. *indico*, to show.] (*Pros.*) In Greek and Latin poetry, a poetical foot consisting of three syllables, the first long and the others short, like the joints of a finger — as in *cārmĭnă*, *ōmnĭbŭs*. Dactylic verses are hexameters which end in a dactyl instead of a spondee. In the English and German languages, where accent determines quantity, the word dactyl means an accented followed by two unaccented syllables; as in *quantity*, *liebliche*.

Dac'tylic, Dac'tylar, *a.* (*Pros.*) Pertaining to, or consisting chiefly or wholly of dactyls.

—*n.* A verse consisting chiefly or wholly of dactyls.

Dactyl'iograph, *n.* [Gr. *daktylios*, a ring, and *grapho*, to engrave.] One who engraves gems and stones for finger-rings. — The autograph or inscription of the artist's name upon a finger-ring.

Dactyliog'raphy, *n.* The art of gem-engraving.

Dac'tylis, *n.* [Gr. *daktylos*, a finger.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Graminaceæ*, having the panicle of flowers much on one side of the stem, its secondary branches so short that the spikelets are much crowded into clusters; the glumes unequal, the larger one keeled; each spikelet containing 2 to 7 florets, each of which has 2 lanceolate, scarcely awned palee. *D. glomerata*, the Orchard-grass, called in England Cock's-foot grass, is a native of Europe, Asia, N. America, and the N. of Africa. It forms an important part of almost all the best natural pastures, is much relished by cattle, and grows with great rapidity after it has been cut, yielding a large quantity of herbage, and succeeding well on most kinds of soil, and in situations too shady for many other grasses; it is therefore generally sown along with other grasses. An improved variety, of greater size than the ordinary one, has been introduced into cultivation.

Dactylol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *daktylos*, a finger, and *logos*, discourse.] The art of spelling words, or discoursing, by placing the fingers in such positions as to signify the letters of the alphabet. See DEAF and DUMB.

Dactylon'omy, *n.* [Gr. *daktylos*, and *nemo*, to deal out.] The art of numbering with the fingers.

Dactylop'terus, *n.* [Gr. *daktylos*, and *pteron*, a wing or fin.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, the characters of which are, a large and long flat head, rising suddenly from the muzzle; the præoperculum furnished with an elongated strong spine; the jaws armed with masses of minute conical teeth; six branchiostegous rays; the sub-pectoral rays numerous, very long, and connected by a membrane; body covered with hard carinated scales. By means of their large fins, these fishes dart out of the water when pursued, and are able to sustain themselves in the air for several seconds. The Seaswallow, or Flying Gurnaid, *D. volitans*, of the Atlantic coast of America, is 6 to 14 inches long.

Da'vensville, in *S. Carolina*, a township in Pickens dist., abt. 120 m. N.W. of Columbia; *pop.* 1,306.

Dad, Dad'dy, *n.* [W. *tad;* Hind. *dada*, formed from the sound of father.] A term used by young children. (Synonymous with *papa.*)

"Fine child, as like his *dad* as he could stare."— *Gay.*

Dad'dle, *v. a.* To move about like a child or aged man; to toddle; hence, to perform anything in a slow and unsteady manner.

—*n.* In some parts of England, a colloquialism for the hand or fist.

Dad'dock, *n.* The rotten trunk of a tree.

Dad'dy-longlegs, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See TIPULA.

Dade, in *Florida*, a S. co., washed on the S. and E. by the Atlantic ocean, and bounded on the W. by Monroe co. *Area*, abt. 3,000 sq. m. Surface level; mostly occupied by the Everglades, a name given to vast expanses of shallow water, studded with innumerable small islands. The principal village is Miami. *Pop.* 85.

Dade, in *Georgia*, a N.W. co., adjoining Tennessee and Alabama; *area*, abt 160 sq. m. It is traversed by Lookout Creek, and surrounded by high mountains. Iron ore, bituminous coal, and other valuable minerals abound. *Cap.* Trenton. *Pop.* 3,033.

Dade, in *Missouri*, a S.W. co.; *area*, abt. 498 sq. m. It is intersected by the Sac River, Horse, and Cedar creeks. The surface is varied. *Soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Greenfield. *Pop.* 8,683.

—A village in the above co.

Dade'ville, in *Alabama*, a township, cap. of Tallapoosa co., abt. 50 m. N.E. of Montgomery; *pop.* 1,266.

Dade'ville, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Dade co., abt. 34 m. W.N.W. of Springfield.

Da'do, *n.* [It., a cube, a die.] (*Arch.*) The die, or square part of a pedestal; the cubical base of a column.

Da'dyl, *n.* (*Chem.*) Same as CAMPHENE, *q. v.*

Dædal, Dæda'lian, *a.* [From Lat. DÆDALUS, *q. v.*] Performed with art or constructive skill; ingenious; as, "the *dædal* hand of nature."— *Philips.*

Dæ'dalus, (*Myth.*) The fabulous representative of the most ancient Grecian art. According to Greek history, *D.*, son of Erechtheus, king of Athens, was the most inventive designer, accomplished artist, and mechanical genius the world had ever seen. His statues in wood were regarded as so admirably perfect, that they are reported to have moved, and looked like life; his skill in the mechanical arts was so universal, that science is reported to owe to him the invention of the wedge, the axe, saw, plummet, and the auger; and he also discovered the adhesive qualities of glue, besides inventing sails for ships. His pupil and nephew, Talus, promised even to eclipse his teacher, so remarkable was his ingenuity; a fact that so distracted *D.* with envy, that he hurled the youth through a lofty window, and killed him on the spot, an act that compelled him immediately to fly, with his son Icarus, to Crete for safety, where Minos, the king of the island, welcomed him with delight. Here he exercised his mechanical genius in constructing a wonderful labyrinth for his friend Pasiphæ, the queen and wife of Minos, where, undiscovered, she might carry on her revolting amours. In revenge for his perfidy, Minos, when he heard of the use to which the labyrinth was put, confined both father and son in its intricate passages. To escape the fate this imprisonment threatened, *D.* made for himself and Icarus wings of feathers, and, attaching them to their bodies by glue and wax, they, being thus furnished, soared aloft out of the labyrinth, and fled from Crete, across the Ægean Sea, directing their course in the track of Cumæ, and finally for Sicily, where the prudent and more experienced navigator arrived in safety; but his rash son, elated with the possession of a new motive power, audaciously mounted the empyrean, before pursuing his course, to show the gods his plumage; when, approaching too near the indignant Phœbus, his artificial wings were scorched by the sun, the wax melted, and the feathers becoming loose, the discomfited and humiliated boy fell into that part of the Ægean Sea, near the island of Samos, where he was drowned; thus giving the name of the *Icarian Sea* to that portion of the Mediterranean washing the isles of Greece. This pretty fable is easily and more rationally explained by supposing that the father and son, escaping the vigilance of Minos, fled to the shore, and leaping into two boats, put off, *D.* hoisting his mantle on the oars as a sail, and escaping the pursuit; while the son, less skilful, or more intent on watching the effect of the wind on the rude sail, than the direction of his course, ran his bark on the island of Samos, and was drowned in the wreck.

Dæ'mon, *n.* See DEMON.

Daff, *v. a.* To daunt; to intimidate. (Used in some parts of England.)

—*v. i.* To play or sport with; to fondle; to toy; to trifle.

Daf'fle, *v. a.* To evince forgetfulness; to show short memory.

Daf'fodil, Daf'fodilly, Daf'fodowndil'ly, *n.* [Fr. *asphodèle*, from Gr. *asphodelus.*] (*Bot.*) See NARCISSUS.

Daft, *a.* Out of one's proper senses; insane; — hence, besotted; crazy; silly; foolish. — Sportive; sprightly; mirthful. (Used in Scotland.)

Dag, *n.* [See DAGGER.] A dagger. — A kind of handgun or pistol, formerly used.

—[A. S. *daug.*] A leathern bill or hatchet.

—*v. a.* [From DAGGLE.] To daggle: to bemire. (Vulgar.)

—*v. n.* To become cloudy, misty, or opaque. (R.)

Dag'ger, *n.* [Fr. *dague;* D. *dagge;* Ir. *duigear;* Arm. *dager;* Swed. and Goth. *daggert;* probably allied to Heb. *dakor,* to stab.] A short sword, or long knife. This weapon was in use among the Franks as early as the sixth century. In the twelfth century it is mentioned as a "*cultellus* qui dicitur *dagger*," and Walsingham in the 15th century calls it *coustel,* or *dagger.* Towards the close of the 13th century, it was used as part of the knightly equipment; and about this time it was called the *misericorde* because in the last struggle the uplifted *D.* caused the discomfited fighter to sue for mercy. Towards the end of the 14th century, knights always wore a *D.* suspended by a cord or chain to the right side, and it was even sometimes used as a missile weapon. At this time it was carried by citizens, yeomen, sailors, and even ladies.

(*Printing.*) A mark of reference used in printed works, in the form of a dagger, thus †. (Sometimes called *obelisk.*)

To look or *speak daggers,* to look or speak angrily or fiercely, as if with hostile intent.

"I will *speak daggers* to her, but use none." — *Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To use a dagger; to stab with a poniard or dagger.

Dag'ger's-drawing, *n.* Act of drawing daggers; hence, approach to a quarrel, an open attack, or violence.

"I have heard of a quarrel in a tavern, where all were at *dagger's-drawing.*" — *Swift.*

Dag'ger's Springs, in *Virginia,* a post-village of Botetourt co.

Dag'gett's Mills, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Tioga co., abt. 150 m. N. of Harrisburg.

Dag'gle, *v. a.* [From Swed. and Goth. *dagg,* dew.] To trail in mud or wet grass; to befoul; to dirty, as the lower end of a garment; to dip in mire.

—*v. n.* To run through mire, or mud and water.

"Like a puppy *daggled* through the town." — *Pope.*

Dag'gle-tail, *n.* A slattern; a person of slovenly or unclean habits.

Dagh, a word which, in the Tartar language, signifies *mountain;* thus, *dagh-stan* (Daghestan), a mountainous country; *keshish-dagh,* the actual name of Mount Olympus.

Daghestan, (*dah-ges-tän',*) a region of W. Asia, comprising all the country lying W. of the Caspian Sea to the Caucasus, in Lat. 41° to 43° N., Lon 46° to 50° E.; the greater part of which forms a prov. belonging to the Russian govt. of the Caucasus, while the rest is peopled by independent tribes. *Area,* abt. 17,500 sq. m.; of which Russian territory absorbs 10,600. *Surface.* Very mountainous, being traversed by outlying spurs and offshoots of the Caucasus range. *Soil.* Productive in the valleys; yielding grain, tobacco, hemp, saffron, and timber. Cattle, horses, asses, camels, and sheep are extensively reared. *Min.* Iron, lead, and sulphur. *D.* is almost entirely populated by nomadic Tartar tribes, the principal of which is the Lesghians, who have hitherto maintained their independence of Russia. *Pop.* Estim. at 2,000,000, of which abt. 440,000 are included in the Russian portion of the country.

Dag'-lock, *n.* [Swed. and Goth. *dagg,* dew, and Eng. *lock.*] A soiled or bemired lock of wool on a sheep's body.

Da'go, DAGÖE, or DAGDEN, a Russian island in the Baltic, near the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, N. of the island of Œsel; *pop.* 10,000.

Dag'obert I., a Frankish king of the Merovingian line, son of Clothaire II., B. in 602. He subdued the Saxons, Gascons, and Bretons, but tarnished the lustre of his reign by his cruelty and licentiousness. D. in 638, and was buried in the abbey of St. Denis, which he had founded.

DAGOBERT II., succeeded to the throne of Austrasia in 656; assassinated 679.

DAGOBERT III., succeeded his father, Childebert II., 711, and D. 715.

Dagon, (*dā'gon,*) was the national god of the Philistines. Its most famous temples were at Gaza and Ashdod. The latter temple was destroyed by Jonathan in the Maccabæan War. Traces of the worship of *D.* likewise appear in the names Caphar Dagon (near Jamnia), Beth-Dagon in Judah (*Josh.* xv. 41), and Asher (*Josh.* xix. 27). *D.* was represented with the face and hands of a man, and the tail of a fish. In the Babylonian mythology, the name *D.* (*Odakon*) is applied to a fish-like being who rose from the waters of the Red Sea as one of the great benefactors of men. Niebuhr appears to identify this being with the Phœnician god, but Rawlinson regards them as fully distinct. In 1 *Samuel* v. we have an account of the fall and destruction of *D*, before the ark of the Lord



Fig. 761.—DAGON. From Khorsabad. (Layard.)

Dags'borough, in *Delaware,* a hundred of Sussex co., on Pepper Creek, abt. 50 m. S.S.E. of Dover; *pop.* 2,599.

Dag'-swain, *n.* A coarse woollen stuff formerly made of dag-locks, or soiled wool.

Daguerre, LOUIS JACQUES MANDÉ, (*da-gair',*) whose name is associated with one of the most refined applications of science to the arts, was B. at Corneille, France, 1789. From an early period he had been engaged in making chemical researches; but the Daguerreotype process, with which his name is identified, was first made known in the autumn of 1839. The whole of Europe was astonished at the beauty and novelty of the pictures produced by his process; and the French government granted him a pension of 6,000 francs for his discovery, on condition of his publishing his method. *D.* was celebrated as a dioramic painter, and by ingenious contrivances he had succeeded in producing many very extraordinary effects in his pictures. D. 1851.

Daguer'rean, Daguer'relan, *a.* Relating, or pertaining to, Daguerre, the inventor of the daguerreotype, or to the art itself.

Daguerreotype, (*da-gair'o-tīp,*) *n.* [From *Daguerre,* q. v., and Gr. *typos,* an image.] (*Fine Arts.*) A process by which images are impressed on a silver plate. A perfectly polished silver plate is exposed in the dark to the vapors of iodine and bromine, by which a mixture of iodide and bromide of silver, exquisitely sensitive to light, is obtained. The plate is then exposed to the action of the image formed by light in the camera obscura, varying from a few seconds to several minutes, according to the intensity of the light. A latent impression is formed on the film of bromo-iodide of silver, giving this substance the property of combining with the vapor of mercury, in those parts where the light has struck. This latent impression is brought out or developed by being exposed for a few seconds to the vapor of mercury in a heated box. On withdrawing the plate, the mercury will be found to have fixed itself to the silver in exact proportion to the effect of the light on the different portions of the image; the deposit being white and brilliant on the lightest portions, more or less gray on those parts constituting the half-tones, and absent altogether in the deep shadows. It is then washed with a weak solution of hyposulphite of soda, which dissolves out the bromo-iodide of silver, that has remained unaltered by the light. The last process consists in laying on a fine film of metallic gold, by pouring over the plate a solution of the double hyposulphite of soda and gold, or *sel d'or,* as it is commonly called. There are few questions which have given rise to greater controversies among chemists, than the nature of the *D.* image, many supposing it to be mercury only, others thinking that it is an amalgam of mercury and silver. It is unfortunate that the quantity of material formed is so very minute, that it becomes impossible to subject it to analysis. This curious and ingenious process has been almost entirely superseded by other photographic processes. — See PHOTOGRAPHY.

Daguerre'otyper, Daguerre'otypist, *n.* One who practises the art of daguerreotypy.

Daguerreotyp'ic, Daguerreotyp'ical, *a.* Relating, or pertaining, to the daguerreotype.

Daguerre'otypy, *n.* Art or practice of taking pictures by means of photography.

D'Agueseau. See AGUESSEAU, D'.

Dahl, JOHAN KRISTIAN KLAUSEN, (*dal,*) a Norwegian landscape-painter, famous for his magnificent views of mountain-scenes; B. at Bergen, 1780; D. 1857.

Dahl, VLADIMIR IVANOVITCH, one of the most popular Russian authors of the present day; B. about 1800, in St. Petersburg. He collected and published a great many popular tales (similar to Grimm's collection of German *Volksmährchen*), and wrote several novels, in which Russian life and manners are faithfully depicted.

Dahlbom, ANDERS GUSTAF, (*dal'bome.*) a Swedish entomologist, B. March 3, 1806. He wrote several volumes on insects, the most important of which is *Hymenoptera Europæa præcipue Borealia.*

Dahl'gren, JOHN A., a commander in the U. States navy, B. in Pennsylvania, in 1809, entered the navy in 1826, and served on the Brazilian coast and in the Mediterranean in 1827–8. On his return, he went through a course of naval study, and was engaged in the coast-survey in 1835–6. At an early age he acquired a taste for constructing ordnance, and was appointed to that department in 1847, when he invented and perfected the well-known Dahlgren shell-gun, then the most powerful missile of the kind in existence. In 1855 he was appointed to the command of the gunnery-ship *Cumberland* at Plymouth, engaged in testing the velocity and power of artillery, &c.; and in 1859 he was removed to the navy-yard at Washington, to the command of which he was appointed at the outbreak of the Civil War. On the death of Admiral Foote, in 1863, he succeeded to the command of the fleet before Charleston, when he co-operated with Gen. Gilmore in some attempts to capture Fort Sumter. D. 1871.

Dahlgren Gun. (*Ordnance.*) A gun of heavy calibre, invented in 1847 by the American commander J. A. DAHLGREN, *q. v.* The breech is extremely strong, being very much thicker than the breech of an ordinary cannon; while the part between the trunnions and the muzzle is lighter, and contains less metal than a common gun of the same calibre. It is still used in our navy, and fires shells as well as solid shot.

Dahl'mann, FRIEDRICH CHRISTOPH, a German historian; B. at Wimar, 1785. He published a *History of Denmark, Histories of the English,* and of the *French Revolutions,* and also a work entitled, *Forschungen auf dem Gebiete der deutschen Geschichte.* He also took a conspicuous part in politics, having been a member of the German parliament in the revolutionary year 1848. Subsequently he was appointed professor of history at the university of Bonn.

Dahlia, (*dāl'yă,*) *a.* [In honor of *A. Dahl,* a Swedish botanist.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of perennial herbaceous plants, order *Asteraceæ.* All the varieties in cultivation in our flower-gardens, of which not fewer than 2,000 have been carefully enumerated, are derived from two species, *D. variabilis* and *D. coccinea,* natives of Mexico. Few plants manifest so strong an inclination to sprout and produce new varieties as the *D.*; and florists have also obtained many by the artificial fecundation of one with the pollen of another. They have coarse and roughish leaves, resembling those of the common *elder,* but the flowers are large and beautiful, sporting into innumerable varieties, single and double, of every conceivable shade of scarlet, crimson, purple, red, rarely yellow, and blooming from July until arrested by frost. The Dahlias are generally cultivated by the divisions of the tuberous roots, which, as soon as the frost blackens the tops, are to be taken up and preserved through the winter in a dry place, free from frost.



Fig. 762. — DAHLIA.

Dahline, (*dāl'lin,*) *n.* (*Chem.*) See INULINE.

Dahlon'ega, in *Georgia,* a township and post-village, cap. of Lumpkin co., about 141 m. N.N.W. of Milledgeville; *pop.* 749.

Dahlon'ega, in *Iowa,* a post-village and township of Wapello co., about 65 m. S.W. of Iowa City; *pop.* 623.

Dahme, (*dah'mey,*) a Prussian town, on the river of the same name, 14 m. S. of Berlin, and strongly fortified. Here the French were defeated by the Prussians in 1713. *Pop.* 5,000.

Dah'omey, or DAHOME, a country of W. Africa, on the coast of Upper Guinea. Its limits are far from being well defined, but they are supposed to extend from between about 6° and 8° or 9° N. Lat., and from 1° to perhaps 3° E. Lon.; having W., Ashantee; E., Yarriba and Benin; and S., the Atlantic Ocean. This region, so far as it has been explored, consists for the most part of an immense plain rising gradually from the coast to the Kong Mountains, from 150 to 200 miles inland. The principal rivers are the Volta and Loka, which bound it on the W., and the surface, comprising as it does many marshes, may be considered as well watered. *D.* has an alluvial soil of unsurpassed vigor and richness, and travellers speak with enthusiasm of the unbounded luxuriance of vegetation diffused over its face. — *Prod.* Oranges, limes, guavas, and other tropical fruits; melons, pine-apples, and yams, grow wild; and maize, millet, and other grains, potatoes, indigo, cotton, sugar, tobacco, and various gums and spices are successfully cultivated. In some parts the country is covered with dense forests, the retreat of lions, hyenas, leopards, elephants and monster serpents. Deer, and animals of the domestic species are plentiful. Previous to the early part of the last century this territory was divided into a number of petty states, and is represented as having been populous and well cultivated. The Dahomans, by whom it was overrun and laid waste, came from the interior of the continent. They are said to be hospitable to strangers, brave and resolute; and these traits would appear to make up the sum-total of their good qualities. Their disposition seems to be a compound of that of the tiger and the spaniel — blood-thirstiness and untamable ferocity coupled with the most abject servility. All the most arbitrary forms of savage despotism appear to be mild and free when compared with that established in this country. It is singular, too, that this despotism is not founded upon force and terror, nor is it connected with anything timid or effeminate in the character of the people. It rests on a blind and idolatrous veneration for the person of the sovereign as for that of a superior being. He is the absolute master of the lives and properties of his subjects, and disposes of them at pleasure. It is accounted a crime in the latter to suppose that the king eats, drinks, sleeps, or performs any of the functions of an ordinary mortal. The greatest lords can only approach the monarch lying flat on their faces, and rolling their heads in the dust. The Dahoman rushes to battle in obedience to the royal mandate with a blind, unthinking, brute confidence. In the construction of the palaces and temples, human skulls form the favorite ornament. The king's sleeping-room has the floor paved with the skulls, and the roof ornamented with the jaw-bones of chiefs whom he has overcome in battle. Every year a high festival is held, which lasts for several weeks, and during which the king waters the graves of his ancestors with the blood of hosts of human victims. The bodies of those unhappy men are not even interred, but are suspended by the feet to walls and scaffolds, and left hanging till they putrefy. This ceremony is known as the *grand custom.* Perhaps the most extraordinary fact connected with this barbarous people is, that all the women are monopolized by the sovereign; and that no individual can possess himself of either a wife or a concubine except by gift of, or purchase from, the king: and whether the lady be young or old, handsome or ugly, she must be equally acceptable to the person to whom she is given or sold. The king keeps a vast seraglio for himself; and at his death his wives and concubines fall to murdering each other, till the carnage is stopped by the interference of the new ruler. The main reliance of the king during war is on his female

soldiery, the so-called Amazons (see fig. 763). These famous petticoat troops number rather more than 2,500, of whom but about 1,700 are fully armed. These women



Fig. 763. — AN AMAZON.

are, generally speaking, ugly, and many of them old and vixenish. In battle they fight with courage amounting to desperation, and, in fact, surpass in this respect their masculine fellow-soldiers. The corps is reinforced from the daughters of the land. Before a girl can marry she is shown to the king; if he likes her looks, she is enlisted as a soldier, and that is an end of the proposed match. They are in size larger than the men, and more able to bear fatigue; and, Capt. Burton thinks, more muscular, and in every way fit for powder. The tiger is the lifting *fetish* or object of religious worship, among the Dahomans. Christianity is, however, a recognized religion, and the king frequently sends a bottle of rum to the trading-post of Whydah, to propitiate the God of the whites. Slavery is largely practised, and the port just mentioned forms the principal *barracoon*, or slave-pen, on the W. coast of Africa. Abomey is the principal town, and all commercial traffic is conducted through Whydah. *Pop.* Unknown. The latest and most authentic work on *D.* is Capt. Burton's *Account of a Mission to Dahomey in* 1864.

Dai'ly, *a.* [See DAY.] Happening every day; done day by day; bestowed or enjoyed every day; diurnal.

"He hath a *daily* beauty in his life." — *Shaks.*

—*adv.* Every day; day by day; as, to meet a person *daily.*

Dalmiel, (*da'e-me-ail,*) a town of Spain, 20 m. from Ciudad Real, prov. of La Mancha; *pop.* 11,000.

Dain'gerfield. See DANGERFIELD.

Dain'tily, *adv.* In a dainty manner; nicely; delicately; fastidiously; deliciously.

"Those young suitors had been accustomed to . . . sleep well and fare *daintily.*" — *Broome.*

Dain'tiness, *n.* State or quality of being dainty; delicacy; deliciousness; nicety; fastidiousness; as, *daintiness* of the palate.

Dain'ty, *a.* [W. *dantaeth,* from *dant,* a tooth; Lith. *dantis*; Lat. *dens, dentis*; Gr. *odono, odontos*; Goth. *tunthus*; O. Ger. *zant, zand*; Sansk. *dala,* a tooth, from *ad,* to eat.] Toothsome; pleasing to the palate; delicious to the taste; as, a *dainty* dish.

—Nice; delicate; of acute sensibility; fine and elegant in form or manner; luxurious.

"This is the slowest, yet the *daintiest* sense."—*Davies.*

—Ceremonious; squeamish; over-nice; scrupulous; as, a *dainty* speaker.

"Let us not be *dainty* of leave-taking."—*Shaks.*

—*n.* Something nice or delicate to the taste; that which is exquisitely pleasing to the palate; a delicacy; a tit-bit.

"Be not desirous of his *dainties,* for they are deceitful meat."
Prov. xxiii. 3.

Dair el Ka'mar, a town of Syria, and capital of a community of Druses, 12 m. from Beyrout; *pop.* 30,000.

Dairy, (*dā're,*) *n.* [L. Lat. *dayeria,* a place for keeping milk; O. Eng. *dey,* a milk-maid; Swed. and Goth. *daggia,* to suckle an infant; Goth. *daddjan.*] The occupation or department of farming industry pertaining to the making of butter and cheese; as, *dairy*-produce.

—The place, room, or building where milk is set for cream, managed, and converted into butter or cheese.

—In the successful management of the dairy very much depends upon the quality of the cows, and the food with which they are supplied. The construction of the house where the milk is stored, &c. is of the highest importance. It should be situated on a dry spot, somewhat elevated, having, if possible, a northern exposure. A high roof and free ventilation are necessary; and the proximity to pig-sties, sewers, or offensive smells, must be avoided. Coolness is essential during the summer, and an equable temperature in the winter. As the milk suffers from being agitated or too much cooled before it is set for the cream to rise, the cow-house should be as near as possible to the dairy. The milk should be brought direct from the cows, without being exposed to the outer air, if possible. No substances except milk, butter, and newly-made cheese, should ever be allowed to come into a *D.* The floor and shelves, which are generally of stone or slate, should be carefully washed every day, and any spilled milk should be removed immediately. Scrupulous cleanliness, indeed, is the first rule in all dairies. After being brought into the *D.* the milk is run into shallow dishes, made of earthenware, tin, or wood. The layer of milk run into each vessel should be shallow, in order to promote the formation of cream. The cream removed at the first skimming is the richest and best. For the methods employed in the *D.* for converting milk into cheese and butter, see the articles under those heads.

Dairy, in *Iowa,* a post-office of Washington co.

Dai'ry, Dai'ry-farm, *n.* A farm devoted to the production of dairy produce; grass-land or pasturage for feeding cows.

Dairy Grove, in *Iowa,* a post-office of Jasper co.

Dai'ry-house, *n.* A house or out-building in which dairy operations are carried on.

Dai'rying, *n.* Operations performed in a dairy.

Dairyland, in *New York,* a post-office of Ulster co.

Dai'ry-maid, *n.* A female servant who manages, or assists in, a dairy.

Dais, *n.* [O. Fr. *dois;* Fr. *dais;* from Lat. *discus,* a quoit, a dish, so called because shaped like a quoit; L. Lat., a table.] In the common acceptation of the word, *D.* means the raised flooring at the upper end of a hall, on which the high table stands, and where the most distinguished guests are seated; or the platform on which a throne, or chair of honor, is placed. This also seems to be the meaning of the term when it occurs in the works of old English poets and prose writers. In France it means the canopy erected over a raised platform occupied by the sovereign at any reception or public ceremonial, as well as the platform itself; and the canopy carried over the sacred wafer when the priests are bearing it to the bedside of a dying man, is so called.

Daisied, (*dā'zid,*) *a.* Full of daisies; decked with daisies; as, "the *daisied* sward;" and, "the prettiest *daisied* plot." — *Shaks.*

Daisy, (*dā'ze,*) *n.* [A. S. *dages-ege.*] (*Bot.*) The common name of the genus *Bellis,* order *Asteraceæ.* The common *D., Bellis perennis,* native of Europe, but nearly naturalized in some parts of N. England in cultivated grounds, gives flowers almost all the year. In the days of chivalry, it was the emblem of fidelity in love, and was frequently borne at tournaments both by knights and ladies. What are called *double varieties,* with flowers of various and often brilliant colors, are very commonly cultivated in gardens, the flowers consisting entirely of florets of the ray. A variety called the *Hen-and-chickens D.,* frequent in cottage-gardens, has the flower (head of flowers) surrounded by smaller ones, the short stems of which grow from the summit of the *scape* or leafless stem.

Dâk, Dawk, *n.* [Hind. *dâk.*] In India, a post-man; a letter-carrier. — *To travel dâk,* to travel by means of relays of post-wagons. (India.)

Dâk-bun'galow, (*dâwk-*) *n.* In Hindostan, a house of rest and entertainment for *dâks,* or letter-carriers.

Da'kel, (El,) or EL DAKLEH, (*dah-kel-dah-lay,*) an oasis in Egypt, 28 m. long and 15 m. wide. Lat. 25° 30′ N., Lon. 29° E. It produces dates, olives, and other fruits in abundance, and contains several villages. *Pop.* abt 7,000.

Da'ker-hen, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A provincial English term for the bird called CORN-CRAKE, *q. v.*

Dakoit', *n.* [Hind.] See DACOIT.

Dako'ta, a territory of the U. States, lying between Lat. 42° 30′ and 49° N., Lon. 96° 30′ and 103° W., bounded E. by Minnesota, S. by Nebraska, W. by Montana and Wyoming territories, and having for its N. frontier the Assiniboine region of British N. America. This territory embraces a large scope of unoccupied country, fringed with white settlements on its S. border along the Missouri River. *D.* is of an almost quadrilateral form, and its length may be computed at about 400 m.; with an approximately equal breadth. — *Area.* The area of *D* has, since the transfer of a large section of its lands lying W. of the N. and S. forks of the Cheyenne River to form part of the new territory of Wyoming, (as provided by Act of Congress, July 25, 1868,) become considerably modified. Its present admeasurement is, as far as can be ascertained, about 152,600 sq. m. — *Gen. Desc.* The surface of this territory is elevated, yet not mountainous; forming, on the whole, an extensive plateau, varied in the N. E. by wide, grassy plains, and S.W. by high, rolling prairies. It is excellently well watered, being intersected by the Missouri, Nebraska, Niobrara, and Cheyenne rivers, and innumerable smaller streams. A vast lake-system also drains the face of the country. The soil is, on the whole, excellent; more particularly is this the case as regards the valleys of the great rivers, which are highly fertile, and notably adapted to the production of cereals, tobacco, the sugar-cane, and edible vegetable matter. A great breadth of the surface is admirably timbered so far as has been ascertained by surveying and exploring parties. — *Min.* The Black Hills on the W. border of *D.* have been found to be rich in gold and silver, as well as coal, iron, and copper. Coal is also said to be largely deposited in the region of Big Sioux River. Brick-clay, lime-stone, and good building-stone, are found in the S. A great portion of the N. part of the territory abounds with salt. The mineralogical status of *D.* has been, as yet, so imperfectly demonstrated, that further details cannot, at the present time, be furnished. Nearly the whole extent of this fine territory is still unsettled; consequently, wild animals are met with in plenty, as buffaloes, elk, deer, and the smaller quadrupeds of the vulpine tribe. The grisly bear and moose are occasionally come across, and are hunted by the Indians. — *Clim.* Salubrious; in the S. mild and pleasant, but in the N. often intensely cold. *Prin. towns.* Yankton (the cap.), and Vermillion. *Pop.* 14,181. *D.* was organized as a territory by an Act of Congress passed March 2, 1861. See SUPPLEMENT.

Dako'ta, in *Illinois,* a township of Stephenson co., abt 8 m. E. by N. of Freeport; *pop.* 952.

Dako'ta, in *Iowa,* a township and post-village, cap. of Humboldt co., 15 m. N. of Fort Dodge; *pop.* 676.

Dako'ta, in *Minnesota,* an E.S.E. co.; *area,* about 550 sq. m. The Mississippi River bounds it on the N., as does the St. Peter's, or Minnesota, on the N.W., and the Cannon on the S.E. It is also drained by the Vermillion River. Surface undulating; soil fertile. *Cap.* Hastings. *Pop.* 16,312.

—A village of Dakota co., on the Vermillion River, about 24 m. S. of St. Paul.

—A village of Fillmore co., on the Mississippi River, about 143 m. S.E. of St. Paul.

—A village of Winona co., on the Mississippi River, 11 m. above La Crosse, Wisconsin.

Dako'ta, in *Nebraska,* an extreme N.E. co., bordering on Iowa. *Area,* about 400 sq. m. The Missouri River bounds it on the N. and N.E., and it is also drained by Elk Creek. The surface presents a variety of rolling prairie, bottom-lands, and groves of hard timber. Soil, excellent. *Cap.* Dakota. *Pop.* 2,040.

—A township and post-village, cap. of the above co., on the Missouri River, about 95 m. N. by W. of Omaha City; *pop.* 595.

Dako'ta, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village and township of Waushara co. Total *pop.* 477.

Dakota Indians. See SIOUX.

Dakota River, RIVIÈRE À JAQUES, or JAMES RIVER, in Dakota, rises in the N.E. part of the territory, and flowing S. enters the Missouri near Yankton, on the S. border of the territory. Length about 600 m.

Dalamow, (*dal-a-mou,*) a city of India, territory of Oude, 60 m. from Allahabad; *pop.* 12,000.

Dal'berg, KARL THEODOR ANTON MARIA, B. in 1744. He was the last archbishop-elector of Mentz, and archchancellor of the German empire. When the empire was dissolved, in 1806, Napoleon appointed him prince-primate of the Rhenish Confederation, and grand-duke of Frankfort on the Main. After the fall of Napoleon he was deprived of all his territories, but retained his archiepiscopacy. D. 1817.

Dalberg, EMERICH JOSEPH, (*dal'bairg,*) DUKE OF; B. at Mentz, 1773. As ambassador of Baden to Paris he gained the favor of Talleyrand, and was employed as a diplomatic agent by Napoleon. In 1814 he exerted his influence in behalf of the Bourbons, and was sent to the Congress of Vienna as French plenipotentiary. After the second restoration he was appointed minister of state, and also created a duke and peer of France. D. in 1833.

Dalbergi'eæ, *n.* (*Bot.*) A tribe of plants, order *Fabaceæ,* distinguished by having filaments monadelphous, or diadelphous; legume continuous, generally indehiscent; cotyledons fleshy; leaves usually pinnate. The genus *Andira,* one of the principal in the tribe, contains the Cabbage-tree or Cabbage-bark of the W. Indies, *Andira Inermis.* It is a tree of considerable height, and its bark, called *cabbage-bark* or *worm-bark,* is a powerful anthelmintic.

D'Albert, CHARLES, a popular composer of dancing-music, b. near Hamburg, in 1815. He was educated in England, and studied music at the Académie Royale, Paris. His waltzes, polkas, and gallopades are almost innumerable, and too widely known to need mention here.

D'Albret, (JEANNE.) See ALBRET.

Dale, *n.* [A. S. *dael;* Ger. *thal;* O. Ger. *tal;* Goth. *dal, dals,* a deep chasm, ravine, or cleft; Fris. *del, deil;* Icel. *dalr;* Armor. *dôl;* Gael. *dail.* The root is found in Albanian, *thelë,* deep.] A vale or valley; a dell; a low place among hills.

Dale, RICHARD, an American naval officer, B. in Virginia, 1756, was sent to sea at 12 years of age, and at 19 had the command of a merchant-vessel. While serving as a midshipman on board of the American brig of war *Lexington,* he was taken by a British cutter; but, after being confined a twelvemonth in Mill Prison, he effected his escape into France, where he joined the celebrated Paul Jones, then commanding the American ship *Bon Homme Richard,* and was the first man that boarded the English frigate *Serapis,* which was captured. In 1801 he had the command of an American squadron, and hoisted his pennant on board the *President.* He was a brave, honorable, and intelligent seaman. The adventures of his early days were of the most romantic and perilous kind; but his latter years were passed in the peaceful enjoyment of a competent estate at Philadelphia, where he D. in 1826.

Dale, in *Alabama,* a S.E. co., adjoining Florida; *area,* about 900 sq. m. It is drained by the Choctawhatchee River. *Surface,* uneven. *Soil,* poor. *Cap.* Newton. *Pop.* 11,325.

Dale, in *Illinois,* a township of McLean county; *pop.* 1,188.

Dale, in *Indiana,* a post-office of Spencer co.

Dale, in *Kentucky,* a post-office of Campbell co.

Dale, in *New York,* a post-office of Wyoming co.

Dale, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Berks co.

Dale, in *Wisconsin,* a township of Outagamie co., about 15 m. W. of Appleton; *pop.* 991.

Dalecarlia. [Swed. *Dalarne.*] An ancient Swedish province, now forming the district of Kopparberg-Stora. The region is very mountainous and rugged, but rich in wild and picturesque scenery. It derives its name from the river *D.*, by which it is watered. The inhabitants of this ancient province have always been noted for their bravery, patriotism, and hospitality. Here, in 1520, Gustavus Vasa found a refuge from the persecu-

MAP OF KANSAS, NEBRASKA, ETC.

Scale, 100 *miles to an inch.*

STATE OF KANSAS.—Area, 81,318 square miles. Population (1870), 364,399, of whom 17,108 were colored, and 914 Indians; (1860), 107,206; increase, 239·9 per cent. Density per square mile, 4·5 persons. Capital City, Topeka. Number of Senators in Congress, 2; Representatives, 3. In State Legislature, 25 Senators and 93 Representatives.

Counties.	Pop. 1870.		Counties.	Pop. 1870.	
Allen,	7,022	I h	Lyon,	8,014	H g
Anderson,	5,220	I g	Marion,	768	H g
Atchison,	15,507	I g	Marshall,	6,901	H g
Barbour,		G h	McPherson,	738	H g
Barton,	2	G g	Miami,	11,725	I g
Bourbon,	15,076	I h	Mitchell,	485	G g
Brown,	6,823	I g	Montgomery,	7,564	I h
Butler,	3,035	H h	Morris,	2,225	H g
Chase,	1,975	H g	Nemaha,	7,339	H g
Cherokee,	11,038	I h	Neosho,	10,206	I h
Clarke,		G h	Ness,	2	G g
Clay,	2,942	H g	Norton,		G g
Cloud,	2,323	H g	Osage,	7,648	I g
Coffey,	6,201	I g	Osborne,	33	G g
Comanche,		G h	Ottawa,	2,127	H g
Cowley,	1,175	H h	Pawnee,	179	G g
Crawford,	8,160	I h	Phillips,		G g
Davis,	5,526	H g	Pottawattamie,	7,848	H g
Dickinson,	3,043	H g	Pratt,		G h
Doniphan,	13,969	I g	Reno,		G h
Douglas,	20,592	I g	Republic,	1,281	H g
Ellis,	1,336	G g	Rice,	5	G g
Ellsworth,	1,185	G g	Riley,	5,105	H g
Ford,	427	G h	Rooks,		G g
Franklin,	10,385	I g	Rush,		G g
Gove,		F g	Russell,	156	G g
Graham,		G g	Saline,	4,246	H g
Greenwood,	3,484	H h	Sedgwick,	1,095	H h
Hodgeman,		G g	Shawnee,	13,121	I g
Howard,	2,794	H h	Smith,	66	G g
Jackson,	6,053	I g	Sumner,	22	H h
Jefferson,	12,526	I g	Stafford,		G g
Jewell,	207	G g	Trego,	166	G g
Johnson,	13,684	I g	Wabaunsee,	3,362	H g
Kiowa,		G h	Wallace,	538	F g
Labette,	9,973	I h	Washington,	4,081	H g
Leavenworth,	32,444	I g	Wilson,	6,694	I h
Lincoln,	516	G g	Woodson,	3,827	I h
Linn,	12,174	I g	Wyandotte,	10,015	I g

STATE OF NEBRASKA.—Area, 75,995 square miles. Population (1870), 122,993, of whom 789 were colored, and 87 Indians; (1860), 28,841; increase, 326·4 per cent. Density per square mile, 1·2. Capital City, Lincoln. Number of Senators in Congress, 2; Representatives, 1. In State Legislature, 13 Senators and 39 Representatives.

Counties.	Pop. 1870.		Counties.	Pop. 1870.	
Adams,	19	G f	Hamilton,	130	G f
Antelope,		G e	Harlan,		G f
Blackbird,	31	H e	Harrison,	631	F f
Boone,		G f	Hitchcock,		G e
Buffalo,	193	G f	Howard,		G f
Burt,	2,847	H f	Jackson,	9	F f
Butler,	1,291	H f	James,		G f
Caldwell,		G e	Jefferson,	2,440	H f
Cass,	8,151	H f	Johnson,		H f
Cedar,	1,032	H e	Jones, *merged in Jefferson*		
Chase,		G f	Kearney,	58	G f
Cheyenne,	190		Kountze,		G f
Clay,	54	G f	Lake,		F e
Colfax,	1,424	H f	Lancaster,	7,074	H f
Cuming,	2,964	H f	L'Eau qui Court,	261	H e
Cunningham,		G e	Lincoln,	17	G f
Dakota,	2,040	H e	Lyon,	78	E f
Dawson,	103	G f	Madison,	1,133	H f
Dixon,	1,345	H e	Mason,		F f
Dodge,	4,212	H f	Merrick,	557	G f
Douglas,	19,982	H f	Millard,		G e
Dunoy,		F f	Monroe,	235	F f
Fairfield,		F e	Neligh,		G f
Fillmore,	238	H f	Nemaha,	7,593	I f
Franklin,	26	G f	Nuckolls,	8	G f
Furnas,		G e	Otoe,	12,345	H f
Gage,	3,359	H f	Pawnee,	4,171	H f
Grant,	484	F f	Pierce,	152	H e
Greeley,		G f	Platte,	1,899	H f
Hall,	1,057	G f	Polk,	136	H f
Richardson,	9,780	I f	Valley,		G f
Saline,	3,106	H f	Washington,	4,452	H f
Sarpy,	2,913	H f	Wayne,	182	H e
Saunders,	4,547	H f	Webster,	16	G f
Seward,	2,953	H f	Wiltze,		G e
Sherman,		G f	York,	604	H f
Stanton,	636	H f	Unorganised North-west Territory,	52	
Sumner,		G e	Unorganised Territory west of Madison County,	183	
Taffe,		G f	Winnebago Indian Reservation,	31	
Taylor,	97	E f	Pawnee Indian Reservation,	44	
Thayr,		H f			
Tipton,		G f			

TERRITORY OF COLORADO.—Area, 104,500 square miles. Population (1870), 39,864, of whom 456 were colored, and 180 Indians; (1860), 34,277; increase, 15·9 per cent. Capital, Denver City. It sends 1 Delegate to Congress. In Legislative Assembly, 13 Members of Council and 26 Representatives.

Counties.	Pop. 1870.		Counties.	Pop. 1870.	
Arapahoe,	6,829	E g	Huerfano,	2,250	D h
Bent,	592	E h	Jefferson,	2,390	D g
Boulder,	1,939	D f	Lake,	522	C g
Clear Creek,	1,596	D g	Lorimer,	838	D f
Conejos,	2,504	C h	Las Animas,	4,276	E h
Costilla,	1,779	D h	Park,	447	D g
Douglas,	1,388	D g	Pueblo,	2,265	D g
El Paso,	987	D g	Saguache,	304	C g
Fremont,	1,064	D g	Summit,	258	C f
Gilpin,	5,490	D g	Weld,	1,636	E f
Greenwood,	510	E g			

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA.—Area, 150,932 square miles. Population (1870), 14,181, of whom 94 were colored, and 1,200 Indians; (1860), 4,837. Capital City, Yankton. It sends 1 Delegate to Congress. In Legislative Assembly, 13 Members of Council and 26 Representatives.

Counties.	Pop. 1870.		Counties.	Pop. 1870.	
Bonhomme,	608	H e	Jayne,	5	H e
Brookings,	163	H d	Kitson,		H b
Brugier,		G e	Lincoln,	712	H e
Buell,		H d	Minnehaha,	355	H d
Buffalo,	246		Pembina,	1,213	
Charles Mix,	152	G e	Shyenne,		H c
Chippewa,		H c	Stevens,		H c
Clay,	2,621	H e	Todd,	337	G e
Deuel,	37		Union,	3,507	
Gregory,		G e	Yankton,	2,097	H e
Hutchinson,	37	H e	Unorganised portion of Territory,	2,091	

TERRITORY OF WYOMING.—Area, 97,883 square miles. Population (1870), 9,118, of whom 183 were colored, 143 Chinese, and 66 Indians. Capital, Cheyenne City. It sends 1 Delegate to Congress. In Legislative Assembly, 9 Members of Council and 13 Representatives.

Counties.	Pop. 1870.		Counties.	Pop. 1870.	
Albany,	2,021	D e	Sweetwater,	1,916	B e
Carbon,	1,368	C e	Uintah,	856	A e
Laramie,	2,957	D e			

For TERRITORY OF MONTANA, *see Map* 14 *and accompanying text.* The following Counties are represented on Map 13.

Counties.	Pop. 1870.		Counties.	Pop. 1870.	
Big Horn,	38	C c	Gallatin,	1,578	A d
Choteau,	517	A b	Meagher,	1,387	A c
Dawson,	177	C c	Reserve for Crow Nation,		B d

INDIAN TRIBES, &c.

Apas, Sihas, and Unkpapas,	Dak. E d	Minikanye Dakotas,	Wyom. D e
Assiniboin Indians,	Mont. D c & Dak. E b	Ohenonpa Dakotas,	Dak. F d
Crow Nation, Reserve for	Mont. B d	Ponka Res.,	Dak. G e
Dakotas or Sioux,	Dak. G d	Sichangu or Brule,	Nebr. E e
Grosventres,	Mont. A c & D c	Sihas, Apas, and Unkpapas,	Dak. E d
Mandans and Crees,	Dak. F c	Unkpapas, Sihas, and Apas,	Dak. E d
Military Res.,	Dak. G e	Yankton Reservation,	Dak. G e
Minetares or Grosventres,	Dak. E c		

Abbreviations of Names of States, &c.—Kans., Kansas; Nebr., Nebraska; Colo., Colorada; Dak., Dakota; Wyom, Wyoming; Mont., Montana.

TOWNS, CITIES, ETC

Abilene,	Kans.	H	g	Eagle Tail,	Kans.	F	g	Green River,	Wyom.	B	f
Alkali,	Nebr.	F	f	Eldorado,	Kans.	H	h	Greeley, 480	Colo.	D	f
Alma,	Kans.	H	g	Elk Falls,	Kans.	H	h	Grinnell,	Kans.	F	g
Animas City,	Colo.	C	h	Elk Pt.	Dak.	H	e	Hanover,	Kans.	H	g
Arago, 364	Nebr.	I	f	Ellis,	Kans.	G	g	Harvard,	Nebr.	G	f
Arapaha,	Kans.	F	g	Ellsworth,	Kans.	G	g	Hazard,	Wyom.	D	f
Arova.	Colo.	E	g	Elm Creek,	Nebr.	G	f	Hebron,	Nebr.	H	f
Ashland, 653	Nebr.	H	f	El Paso,	Colo.	D	g	Henry,	Nebr.	H	f
Aspen,	Wyom.	A	f	Emporia, 2,168	Kans.	H	g	Hiawatha,	Kans.	I	g
Atchison, 7,054	Kans.	I	g	Erie, 418	Kans.	I	h	Hillsdale,	Kans.	I	g
Badito,	Colo.	D	h	Eureka,	Kans.	H	h	Hillsdale,	Wyom.	D	f
Barnard,	Kans.	I	g	Evans, 189	Colo.	D	f	Holton,	Kans.	I	g
Baxter Springs, 1,284	Kans.	I	h	Excelsior,	Colo.	D	g	Hugo.	Colo.	E	g
Beatrice,	Nebr.	H	f	Fairbury,	Nebr.	H	f	Humboldt, 1,202	Kans.	I	h
Beaver City,	Colo.	D	g	Falls City, 607	Nebr.	I	f	Humboldt,	Nebr.	I	f
Bents Fort,	Colo.	E	g	Farmer's Valley,	Nebr.	H	f	Independence, 435	Kans.	I	h
Beloit,	Kans.	G	g	Florence,	Nebr.	H	f	Iola,	Kans.	I	h
Belleville,	Kans.	H	g	Fort Abercrombie,	Dak.	H	c	Ionia,	Nebr.	H	e
Bellevue,	Nebr.	I	f	Fort Aspenhut,	Wyom.	B	e	Irving,	Kans.	H	g
Benton City, alt. 2,645 ft.	Mont.	A	c	Fort Atkinson, Old	Kans.	F	h	Jackson,	Nebr.	H	f
Benton City, alt. 6,877 ft.	Wyom.	C	f	Fort Aubrey,	Kans.	F	g	Jewell,	Kans.	G	g
Big Horn City,	Mont.	C	c	Fort Berthold,	Dak.	F	c	Julesburg,	Nebr.	E	f
Big Sioux,	Dak.	H	e	Fort Bridger,	Wyom.	A	f	Junction City,	Kans.	H	g
Bijou,	Colo.	D	g	Fort Buford,	Dak.	E	b	Juniata,	Nebr.	G	f
Black Buttes,	Wyom.	B	f	Fort Casper,	Wyom.	C	e	Kansas City,	Kans.	I	g
Bonhomme,	Dak.	H	e	Fort C. F. Smith,	Mont.	C	d	Kearney,	Nebr.	G	f
Bonneville,	Wyom.	A	e	Fort Charles,	Mont.	C	b	Kearney City,	Nebr.	G	f
Boonville,	Colo.	D	g	Fort Charles,	Dak.	F	c	Kercheval,	Mont.	B	c
Boulder City, 343	Colo.	D	f	Fort Clarke,	Dak.	F	c	Kiowa,	Colo.	D	g
Box Elder,	Colo.	D	g	Fort Dakota,	Dak.	H	e	Kit Carson,	Colo.	E	g
Brady I.	Nebr.	F	f	Fort Fetterman,	Wyom.	D	e	Kirwin,	Kans.	G	g
Braseaus,	Mont.	D	c	Fort Garland,	Colo.	D	h	Lake,	Colo.	E	g
Breckenridge,	Colo.	C	g	Fort George, Old	Dak.	F	d	La Porte,	Colo.	D	f
Breckenridge,	Dak.	H	c	Fort Hall,	Wyom.	C	f	La Poudre,	Colo.	D	f
Bridger,	Wyom.	A	f	Fort James,	Dak.	H	e	Laramie,	Wyom.	D	f
Bridgerstown,	Wyom.	D	e	Fort Laramie,	Wyom.	D	e	Lawrence, 8,320	Kans.	I	g
Brookville, 201	Kans.	H	a	Fort Larned,	Kans.	G	g	Leavenworth, 17,873	Kans.	I	g
Brownville, 1,305	Nebr.	I	f	Fort Lookout,	Dak.	G	d	Leroy, 410	Kans.	I	g
Brule,	Nebr.	F	f	Fort Lupton,	Colo.	D	f	Lincoln,	Dak.	H	e
Buffalo,	Kans.	F	g	Fort Lyon,	Colo.	E	g	Lincoln, Cap. of State	Nebr.	H	f
Bunker Hill.	Kans.	G	g	Fort McPherson,	Nebr.	F	f	Lindsborg,	Kans.	H	g
Burlingame, 655	Kans.	I	g	Fort Massachussetts,	Colo.	D	h	Lone Tree,	Nebr.	G	f
Burlington, 960	Kans.	I	g	Fort Morgan,	Colo.	E	f	Louisville, 344	Kans.	H	g
Bushnell,	Nebr.	E	f	Fort Padge,	Kans.	G	h	McPherson,	Nebr.	F	f
Camp Marshall,	Wyom.	D	e	Fort Philip Kearney,	Wyom.	C	d	Madison,	Nebr.	H	f
Camp Walbach,	Wyom.	D	f	Fort Pierre,	Dak.	F	d	Manhattan, 1,173	Kans.	H	g
Canon City,	Colo.	D	g	Fort Piney,	Wyom.	A	e	Marion Centre,	Kans.	H	g
Carlyle,	Kans.	F	g	Fort Ransom.,	Dak.	H	c	Marysville, 300	Kans.	H	g
Carr,	Colo.	D	f	Fort Reno,	Wyom.	C	e	Medicine Bow,	Wyom.	C	f
Carter,	Wyom.	H	f	Fort Reynolds,	Colo.	D	g	Meridian,	Nebr.	H	f
Cedar Pt.	Colo.	E	g	Fort Rice,	Dak.	F	c	Minneapolis,	Kans.	H	g
Cedron,	Kans.	G	g	Fort Rilly, 560	Kans.	H	g	Mirage,	Colo.	E	g
Centralia,	Kans.	H	g	Fort St Vrain, 240	Colo.	D	f	Monument.	Kans.	F	g
Chappell.	Nebr.	E	f	Fort Sanders,	Wyom.	D	f	Mound City, 635	Kans.	I	g
Cherry Valley,	Colo.	D	g	Fort Sarpy.	Mont.	C	c	Mountain City,	Colo.	D	g
Chetopah, 969	Kans.	I	h	Fort Scott, 4,174	Kans.	I	h	Nebraska City, 6,050	Nebr.	I	f
Cheyenne, Cap. of Ter.	Wyom.	D	f	Fort Sedgwick,	Colo.	E	f	Neosho Falls, 532	Kans.	I	g
Cheyenne Wells,	Colo.	E	g	Fort Steele,	Wyom.	C	f	Neosho Rapids,	Kans.	I	g
Clarks,	Nebr.	H	f	Fort Stephenson,	Dak.	F	c	New Chicago,	Kans.	I	h
Clay Centre,	Kans.	H	g	Fort Sully,	Dak.	F	d	Newton,	Kans.	H	g
Clyde.	Kans.	H	g	Fort Sully, Old	Dak.	F	d	Niobrara,	Nebr.	G	e
Colorado City,	Colo.	D	g	Fort Thompson,	Dak.	G	e	Norfolk,	Nebr.	H	e
Colton,	Dak.	E	f	Fort Thompson,	Wyom.	B	e	North Platte,	Nebr.	F	f
Columbus, 402	Kans.	I	h	Fort Totten,	Dak.	G	c	O'Fallons,	Nebr.	F	f
Columbus, 526	Nebr.	H	f	Fort Union,	Mont.	D	c	Ogallah,	Kans.	G	g
Concordia,	Kans.	H	g	Fountain,	Colo.	D	g	Olathe, 1,817	Kans.	I	g
Cono.	Wyom.	C	f	Franklin,	Nebr.	G	f	Omadi,	Nebr.	H	e
Coopers L.	Wyom.	D	f	Frank Town,	Colo.	D	g	Omaha (City), 16,083	Nebr.	I	f
Cottonwood Falls	Kans.	H	g	Fredonia,	Kans	I	h	Ophir,	Mont.	A	c
Council Grove, 712	Kans.	H	g	Fremont, 1,195	Nebr.	H	f	Oro.	Colo.	C	g
Coyote,	Kans.	F	g	Garnett, 1,219	Kans.	I	g	Orville,	Nebr.	H	f
Creston,	Wyom.	C	f	Gayford,	Kans.	G	g	Osage,	Kans.	I	g
Crete,	Nebr.	H	f	Gibbon,	Nebr.	G	f	Osage City,	Kans.	I	g
Dakota, 300	Nebr.	H	e	Girard,	Kans.	I	h	Osage Mission, 791	Kans.	I	h
Dakota City,	Dak.	H	c	Golden City,	Colo.	D	g	Osborne,	Kans.	G	g
Dawson,	Nebr.	G	f	Gopher,	Kans.	F	g	Osceola,	Nebr.	H	f
Denver, Cap. of Ter.	Colo.	D	g	Grand City,	Colo.	C	f	Oskaloosa, 640	Kans.	I	g
Devil's Gate,	Wyom.	C	e	Grand I.	Nebr.	G	f	Oswego, 1,196	Kans.	I	h
Domphan, 522	Kans.	I	g	Granger,	Wyom.	A	f	Otoe,	Nebr.	I	f
Dorchester,	Nebr.	H	f	Grasshopper Falls, 603	Kans.	I	g	Otoe Agency,	Nebr.	H	f
Eagle Tail,	Kans.	F	g	Green River,	Wyom.	B	f	Ottawa, 2,941	Kans.	I	g
Eldorado,	Kans.	H	h	Greeley, 480	Colo.	D	f	Paola, 1,811	Kans.	I	g
Elk Falls,	Kans.	H	h	Grinnell,	Kans.	F	g	Parker,	Kans.	I	h
Elk Pt.	Dak.	H	e	Hanover,	Kans.	H	g	Parkers,	Kans.	H	g
Ellis,	Kans.	G	g	Harvard,	Nebr.	G	f	Parks Fork,	Kans.	G	g
Ellsworth,	Kans.	G	g	Hazard,	Wyom.	D	f	Parsons,	Kans.	I	h
Elm Creek,	Nebr.	G	f	Hebron,	Nebr.	H	f	Pawnee City,	Nebr.	H	f
El Paso,	Colo.	D	g	Henry,	Nebr.	H	f	Peabody,	Kans.	H	g
Emporia, 2,168	Kans.	H	g	Hiawatha,	Kans.	I	g	Pembina,	Dak.	H	b
Erie, 418	Kans.	I	h	Hillsdale,	Kans.	I	g	Percy,	Wyom.	C	f
Eureka,	Kans.	H	h	Hillsdale,	Wyom.	D	f	Perry, 403	Kans.	I	g
Evans, 189	Colo.	D	f	Holton,	Kans.	I	g	Piedmont,	Wyom.	A	f
Excelsior,	Colo.	D	g	Hugo.	Colo.	E	g	Pierce,	Nebr.	H	e
Fairbury,	Nebr.	H	f	Humboldt, 1,202	Kans.	I	h	Pinos,	Colo.	C	h
Falls City, 607	Nebr.	I	f	Humboldt,	Nebr.	I	f	Plattsmouth, 1,944	Nebr.	I	f
Farmer's Valley,	Nebr.	H	f	Independence, 435	Kans.	I	h	Pleasant H.	Nebr.	H	f
Florence,	Nebr.	H	f	Iola,	Kans.	I	h	Pogosa,	Colo.	C	h
Fort Abercrombie,	Dak.	H	c	Ionia,	Nebr.	H	e	Point of Rocks, alt. 6,464 ft.	Wyom.	B	f
Fort Aspenhut,	Wyom.	B	e	Irving,	Kans.	H	g	Ponca,	Nebr.	H	e
Fort Atkinson, Old	Kans.	F	h	Jackson,	Nebr.	H	f	Potter,	Nebr.	E	f
Fort Aubrey,	Kans.	F	g	Jewell,	Kans.	G	g	Princeton,	Kans.	I	g
Fort Berthold,	Dak.	F	c	Julesburg,	Nebr.	E	f	Pueblo,	Colo.	D	g
Fort Bridger,	Wyom.	A	f	Junction City,	Kans.	H	g	Rawlins,	Wyom.	C	f
Fort Buford,	Dak.	E	b	Juniata,	Nebr.	G	f	Rawnee.	Nebr.	G	f
Fort Casper,	Wyom.	C	e	Kansas City,	Kans.	I	g	Red Butte.	Wyom.	C	e
Fort C. F. Smith,	Mont.	C	d	Kearney,	Nebr.	G	f	Red Desert,	Wyom.	B	f
Fort Charles,	Mont.	C	b	Kearney City,	Nebr.	G	f	Ree Village, Old	Dak.	F	d
Fort Charles,	Dak.	F	c	Kercheval,	Mont.	B	c	Ring City,	Kans.	H	g
Fort Clarke,	Dak.	F	c	Kiowa,	Colo.	D	g	Rock Creek,	Wyom.	D	f
Fort Dakota,	Dak.	H	e	Kit Carson,	Colo.	E	g	Rock Springs,	Wyom.	B	f
Fort Fetterman,	Wyom.	D	e	Kirwin,	Kans.	G	g	Rocky Hill,	Kans.	G	g
Fort Garland,	Colo.	D	h	Lake,	Colo.	E	g	Rulo, 611	Nebr.	I	f
Fort George, Old	Dak.	F	d	La Porte,	Colo.	D	f	Russell,	Kans.	G	g
Fort Hall,	Wyom.	C	f	La Poudre,	Colo.	D	f	St James	Nebr.	H	e
Fort James,	Dak.	H	e	Laramie,	Wyom.	D	f	St Joseph,	Dak.	H	b
Fort Laramie,	Wyom.	D	e	Lawrence, 8,320	Kans.	I	g	St Mary's,	Kans.	I	g
Fort Larned,	Kans.	G	g	Leavenworth, 17,873	Kans.	I	g	St Paul,	Nebr.	G	f
Fort Lookout,	Dak.	G	d	Leroy, 410	Kans.	I	g	St Vrain, 240	Colo.	D	f
Fort Lupton,	Colo.	D	f	Lincoln,	Dak.	H	e	Salina, 918	Kans.	H	g
Fort Lyon,	Colo.	E	g	Lincoln, Cap. of State	Nebr.	H	f	Saltillo,	Nebr.	H	f
Fort McPherson,	Nebr.	F	f	Lindsborg,	Kans.	H	g	Salt Wells,	Wyom.	B	f
Fort Massachussetts,	Colo.	D	h	Lone Tree,	Nebr.	G	f	Sarah,	Kans.	G	g
Fort Morgan,	Colo.	E	f	Louisville, 344	Kans.	H	g	Savannah,	Nebr.	H	f
Fort Padge,	Kans.	G	h	McPherson,	Nebr.	F	f	Schuyler,	Nebr.	H	f
Fort Philip Kearney,	Wyom.	C	d	Madison,	Nebr.	H	f	Seneca.	Kans.	H	g
Fort Pierre,	Dak.	F	d	Manhattan, 1,173	Kans.	H	g	Separation,	Wyom.	C	f
Fort Piney,	Wyom.	A	e	Marion Centre,	Kans.	H	g	Seward,	Nebr.	H	f
Fort Ransom.,	Dak.	H	c	Marysville, 300	Kans.	H	g	Sheridan,	Kans.	F	g
Fort Reno,	Wyom.	C	e	Medicine Bow,	Wyom.	C	f	Sherman,	Wyom.	D	f
Fort Reynolds,	Colo.	D	g	Meridian,	Nebr.	H	f	Sibley,	Kans.	I	g
Fort Rice,	Dak.	F	c	Minneapolis,	Kans.	H	g	Sidney.	Nebr.	E	f
Fort Rilly, 560	Kans.	H	g	Mirage,	Colo.	E	g	Silver Creek,	Nebr.	H	f
Fort St Vrain, 240	Colo.	D	f	Monument.	Kans.	F	g	Spring Valley,	Colo.	D	g
Fort Sanders,	Wyom.	D	f	Mound City, 635	Kans.	I	g	Sterling,	Nebr.	H	f
Fort Sarpy.	Mont.	C	c	Mountain City,	Colo.	D	g	Sumner,	Kans.	H	h
Fort Scott, 4,174	Kans.	I	h	Nebraska City, 6,050	Nebr.	I	f	Sweetwater,	Wyom.	C	e
Fort Sedgwick,	Colo.	E	f	Neosho Falls, 532	Kans.	I	g	Tecumseh,	Nebr.	H	f
Fort Steele,	Wyom.	C	f	Neosho Rapids,	Kans.	I	g	Tekamah,	Nebr.	H	f
Fort Stephenson,	Dak.	F	c	New Chicago,	Kans.	I	h	Topeka, 5,790, Cap. of State	Kans.	I	g
Fort Sully,	Dak.	F	d	Newton,	Kans.	H	g	Troy, 639	Kans.	I	g
Fort Sully, Old	Dak.	F	d	Niobrara,	Nebr.	G	e	Ulysses,	Nebr.	H	f
Fort Thompson,	Dak.	G	e	Norfolk,	Nebr.	H	e	Valley Station,	Colo.	E	f
Fort Thompson,	Dak.	E	f	North Platte,	Nebr.	F	f	Vermillion,	Dak.	H	e
Fort Totten,	Dak.	G	c	O'Fallons,	Nebr.	F	f	Walker,	Kans.	G	g
Fort Union,	Mont.	D	c	Ogallah,	Kans.	G	g	Wallace,	Kans.	F	g
Fountain,	Colo.	D	g	Olathe, 1,817	Kans.	I	g	Wash-a-kie,	Wyom.	B	f
Franklin,	Nebr.	G	f	Omadi,	Nebr.	H	e	Washington,	Kans.	H	g
Frank Town,	Colo.	D	g	Omaha (City), 16,083	Nebr.	I	f	Watervilie,	Kans.	H	g
Fredonia,	Kans	I	h	Ophir,	Mont.	A	c	West Point, 520	Nebr.	H	f
Fremont, 1,195	Nebr.	H	f	Oro.	Colo.	C	g	White Cloud, 843	Kans.	I	g
Garnett, 1,219	Kans.	I	g	Orville,	Nebr.	H	f	Wichita,	Kans.	H	h
Gayford,	Kans.	G	g	Osage,	Kans.	I	g	Willow I.	Nebr.	F	f
Gibbon,	Nebr.	G	f	Osage City,	Kans.	I	g	Wilson,	Kans.	G	g
Girard,	Kans.	I	h	Osage Mission, 791	Kans.	I	h	Winfield,	Kans.	H	h
Golden City,	Colo.	D	g	Osborne,	Kans.	G	g	Wisner,	Nebr.	H	e
Gopher,	Kans.	F	g	Osceola,	Nebr.	H	f	Wood Valley,	Colo.	D	g
Grand City,	Colo.	C	f	Oskaloosa, 640	Kans.	I	g	Wyandotte, 2,940	Kans.	I	g
Grand I.	Nebr.	G	f	Oswego, 1,196	Kans.	I	h	Wyoming,	Wyom.	D	f
Granger,	Wyom.	A	f	Otoe,	Nebr.	I	f	Yankton, 737, Cap. of Ter.	Dak.	H	e
Grasshopper Falls, 603	Kans.	I	g	Otoe Agency,	Nebr.	H	f	York Town,	Nebr.	H	f

RIVERS, MOUNTAINS, ETC.

Albert L.	Dak.	H	d	Big Rosebud R.	Mont.	B	d	Colorado Desert,	Wyom.	A	e
Animas Park,	Colo.	C	h	Big Sandy Creek,	Colo.	E	g	Coochetopa Pass,	Colo.	C	h
Antelope Pass,	Colo.	D	f	Big Sheyenne R.	Dak.	F	d	Courthouse Rock,	Nebr.	E	f
Apisha R.	Colo.	D	h	Big Sioux R., 200 m.	Dak.	H	e	Crazy Woman R.	Wyom.	C	d
Apple Creek,	Dak.	F	c	Bijou Creek,	Colo.	D	g	Crow Creek,	Colo.	D	f
Arikare Fork,	Colo.	E	g	Bishop Mt.	Wyom.	B	f	Dakota, or James R., 485 m.	Dak.	G	d
Arkansas R., 2,170 m.	Kansas	G	h	Bitter Creek,	Wyom.	B	f	Dancer's Hill,	Nebr.	E	e
Arrow R.	Mont.	A	c	Black Hills,	Dak.	E	d	Dry Creek,	Wyom.	C	e
Bad Water Creek,	Wyom.	B	e	Black Hills,	Wyom.	D	e	Edmund Mt.	Colo.	C	f
Bald Hillock Creek,	Dak.	G	c	Blue R.	Colo.	C	g	Egerie Pass,	Colo.	C	g
Bear's Creek,	Dak.	E	d	Bois Cache Creek,	Dak.	F	d	Elk Creek,	Dak.	E	d
Bear's Paw, Mts.	Mont.	B	b	Bois des Sioux R.	Dak.	H	c	Elkhead Range,	Colo.	C	f
Beaver Creek,	Nebr.	G	e	Box Elder,	Dak.	E	e	Elkhorn R., 240 m.	Nebr.	G	e
Beaver Creek,	Nebr.	F	f	Bridger's Pass,	Wyom.	C	f	Elk Mts.	Colo.	C	g
Beaver Creek,	Colo.	E	g	Bryan.	Wyom.	A	f	Elk R.	Colo.	C	f
Beaver R.	Dak.	F	c	Bunkara R., 200 m.	Colo.	C	g	Elm R.	Dak.	H	c
Beaver R.	Mont.	A	d	Calamas R.	Nebr.	G	e	Elm or Pey Creek,	Dak.	G	d
Belle Fourche,	Dak.	E	d	Chanka Cr.	Dak.	G	e	Emigrant Peak, 10,629 ft.	Mont.	A	d
Big Blue R.	Kans.	H	g	Cherry Creek,	Colo.	D	g	Eya Paha R.	Dak.	G	e
Big Dry Creek,	Mont.	C	c	Cherry Creek.	Dak.	E	d	First Canon, Yellowstone R.	Mont.	A	d
Big Horn, Mts.	Wyom.	B	c	Chimney Rock.	Nebr.	E	f	Fisher Peak, 7,169 ft.	Colo.	D	h
Big Horn R., 400 m.	Mont.	C	d	Cimarron R., 520 m.	Kans.	F	h	Fontaine qui Bout,	Colo.	D	g
Big Knife R.	Dak.	E	c	Clarke's Fork,	Mont.	B	d	Fort Bridger,	Wyom.	A	f
Big Muddy R.	Mont.	D	b	Clear Fork,	Wyom.	C	d	Fremont Peak, 13,570 feet,	Wyom.	A	e
Big Porcupine Creek.	Mont.	C	c	Coal Basin,	Wyom.	A	e	Frenchman's Fork	Nebr.	F	f
Big Rosebud R.	Dak.	H	d	Colorado Desert,	Wyom.	A	e	Gilpin's Pillars,	Colo.	C	g
Big Sandy Creek,	Colo.	E	g	Coochetopa Pass,	Colo.	C	h	Good R.	Dak.	F	d
Big Sheyenne R.	Dak.	F	d	Courthouse Rock,	Nebr.	E	f	Goose R.	Dak.	H	c
Big Sioux R., 200 m.	Dak.	H	e	Crazy Woman R.	Wyom.	C	d	Goree Pass, 6,720 ft.	Colo.	C	f
Bijou Creek,	Colo.	D	g	Crow Creek,	Colo.	D	f	Grand R., 140 m.	Colo.	C	g
Bishop Mt.	Wyom.	B	f	Dakota, or James R., 485 m.	Dak.	G	d	Grant Mt.	Colo.	C	f
Bitter Creek,	Wyom.	B	f	Dancer's Hill,	Nebr.	E	e	Great Sand Hills,	Nebr.	F	f
Black Hills,	Dak.	E	d	Dry Creek,	Wyom.	C	e	Green R.	Wyom.	A	e
Black Hills,	Wyom.	D	e	Edmund Mt.	Colo.	C	f	Grey Bull R.	Wyom.	B	d
Blue R.	Colo.	C	g	Egerie Pass,	Colo.	C	g	Gros Ventre Creek,	Wyom.	A	e
Bois Cache Creek,	Dak.	F	d	Elk Creek,	Dak.	E	d	Ham's Fork,	Wyom.	A	f
Bois des Sioux R.	Dak.	H	c	Elkhead Range,	Colo.	C	f	Hazen R.	Mont.	B	c
Box Elder,	Dak.	E	e	Elkhorn R., 240 m.	Nebr.	G	e	Head of the Cotaux des Prairies, 2,000	Dak.	H	d
Bridger's Pass,	Wyom.	C	f	Elk Mts.	Colo.	C	g	Heart R., or Ta Chanta Wakpa,	Dak.	E	c
Bryan.	Wyom.	A	f	Elk R.	Colo.	C	f	Henry Fork,	Wyom.	A	f
Bunkara R., 200 m.	Colo.	C	g	Elm R.	Dak.	H	c	High Wood Mts.	Mont.	A	c
Calamas R.	Nebr.	G	e	Elm or Pey Creek,	Dak.	G	d	Homan's Park,	Colo.	D	g
Chanka Cr.	Dak.	G	e	Emigrant Peak, 10,629 ft.	Mont.	A	d	Home Peak,	Colo.	B	f
Cherry Creek,	Kans.	H	g	Eya Paha R.	Dak.	G	e	Horse Creek,	Wyom.	D	f
Cherry Creek.	Mont.	C	c	First Canon, Yellowstone R.	Mont.	A	d	Huerfano R.	Colo.	D	h
Chimney Rock.	Wyom.	B	c	Fisher Peak, 7,169 ft.	Colo.	D	h	Independence Rock,	Wyom.	C	e
Cimarron R., 520 m.	Mont.	C	d	Fontaine qui Bout,	Colo.	D	g	James R., or Dakota, 485 m.	Dak.	G	c
Clarke's Fork,	Dak.	E	c	Fort Bridger,	Wyom.	A	f	Judith Mts.	Mont.	B	c
Clear Fork,	Mont.	D	b	Fremont Peak, 13,570 feet,	Wyom.	A	e	Judith R.	Mont.	B	c
Coal Basin,	Mont.	C	c	Frenchman's Fork	Nebr.	F	f				

Kansas R., 130 m. from junc. of Smoky Hill Fork,	Kans.	I	g
Kiowa Creek,	Colo.	D	g
Laramie Peak,	Wyom.	D	e
Laramie Plains,	Wyom.	C	e
Laramie R., 160 m.	Wyom.	D	f
L'Eau qui Court, Rapid or Niobrara R., 380 m.	Nebr.	F	e
Little Big Horn R.	Mont.	C	d
Little Missouri, 300 m.	Dak.	E	c
Little Muddy R.	Dak.	E	b
Little Powder R.	Wyom.	D	d
Little Rocky Mts.	Mont.	B	b
Little Sheyenne R.	Dak.	F	d
Long L.	Dak.	F	c
Long Lake Creek,	Dak.	F	c
Long's Peak, 14,056 ft.	Colo.	D	f
Loup Fork, 320 m.	Nebr.	F	f
McIntosh L.	Dak.	G	b
Madison L.	Wyom.	A	d
Maple R.	Dak.	H	c
Marias R.	Mont.	A	b
Mauvaises Terres,	Dak.	E	e
Medicine Bow Creek,	Wyom.	C	e
Medicine Bow Mts.	Wyom.	C	f
Medicine Creek,	Nebr.	F	f
Medicine R.	Dak.	G	d
Milk R., 440 m.	Mont.	C	b
Miniskaya or Salt L.	Dak.	G	c
Mini Wakan L., alt. 1,476 ft.	Dak.	G	b
Missouri R.	Mont.	C	c
Mizpah R.	Mont.	D	d
Moreau R.	Dak.	F	d
Morses Creek,	Dak.	H	d
Muddy R.	Dak.	G	d
Mussel Shell R., 220 m.	Mont.	B	c
Narrows, The	Dak.	E	c
Nebraska or Platte R., 980 m.	Nebr.	F	f
Ne-ne-scah or Good R.	Kans.	G	h
Neosho R.	Kans.	I	h
Nescutunga R.	Kans.	G	h
New Fork.	Wyom.	A	e
Niobrara, Rapid R., or L'Eau qui Court, 380 m.	Nebr.	F	e
North Fork, Platte R.	Wyom.	C	f
North Fork, Sheyenne R.	Wyom.	D	d
North Park,	Colo.	C	f
No Wood Creek,	Wyom.	C	d
Old Cedar Fork,	Dak.	G	e
Palanata Wakpa Ree or Grande R.	Dak.	F	d
Palm Creek,	Nebr.	G	f
Panther Hills,	Mont.	C	b
Park R.	Dak.	H	b
Pawnee Creek,	Colo.	E	f
Pembina R.	Dak.	G	b
Pey or Elm Creek,	Dak.	G	d
Pikes Peak, 14,216 ft.	Colo.	D	g
Piney R.	Colo.	C	g
Plateau du Coteau du Missouri,	Dak.	G	d
Plateau du Coteau des Prairies,	Dak.	H	d
Platte R. or Nebraska, 280 m.	Nebr.	F	f
Plum Creek,	Colo.	D	g
Poison Spring Creek,	Wyom.	C	e
Powder R., 320 m.	Mont.	D	d
Powder R. Mts.	Mont.	D	d
Prairie Dog Creek,	Kans.	F	g
Preston L.	Dak.	H	d
Pryors R.	Mont.	B	d
Pumpkin Butts,	Wyom.	D	e
Pumpkin Pass,	Colo.	C	g
Purgatory R.	Colo.	E	h
Quien Hornet Mt.	Wyom.	B	f
Rapid Creek,	Dak.	E	e
Rapid, Niobrara R., or L'Eau qui Court, 380 m.	Nebr.	F	e
Raton Pass,	Colo.	D	h
Rattlesnake Hills,	Wyom.	C	e
Raw Hide Peak,	Wyom.	D	e
Red Deer's Head Creek,	Dak.	F	b
Red River of the North,	Dak.	H	b
Republican Fork, 460 m.	Colo.	E	g
Republican Fork,	Nebr.	F	f
Rio Animas,	Colo.	C	h
Rio Conejos,	Colo.	C	h
Rio de los Dolores,	Colo.	B	g
Rio la Plata,	Colo.	B	h
Rio Mancos,	Colo.	B	h
Rio Pedro,	Colo.	C	h
Rio Pinos,	Colo.	C	h
Rio San Juan,	Colo.	C	h
Rivière à Jaques, James or Dakota R., 480 m.	Dak.	G	d
Rivière des Lacs,	Dak.	E	b
Roan or Book Mts.	Colo.	B	g
Roaring Fork,	Colo.	C	g
Rock Creek,	Colo.	C	g
Rock Fork,	Nebr.	F	f
Rocky Mts.	Wyom., &c.	B	e
Rosebud Creek,	Dak.	F	e
Rosebud R.	Mont.	C	d
Rush Creek,	Colo.	E	g
Sage Creek,	Wyom.	B	f
St Peter's Creek,	Dak.	H	d
St Vrain Creek,	Colo.	D	f
St Vrain's Fork,	Wyom.	C	f
St Vrain's Pass, 8,000 ft.	Wyom.	C	f
Saline Lakes,	Nebr.	E	e
Saline R.	Kans.	G	g
Salt R.	Dak.	H	b
Salt R.	Wyom.	C	e
Sand Hills,	Nebr.	F	f
San Luis Valley,	Colo.	D	h
Sappa Creek,	Kans.	F	g
Scott's Bluff,	Wyom.	D	f
Second Canon, Yellowstone R.	Mont.	A	d
Shawacospah R.	Kans.	G	h
Shell Creek,	Wyom.	B	d
Sheyenne Creek,	Colo.	E	g
Shield R.	Mont.	A	d
Shyenne Ojn R	Dak.	H	c
Sierra de los Pinos,	Colo.	C	h
Sierra Escalante,	Colo.	B	f
Sierra la Plata,	Colo.	B	h
Sierra San Juan,	Colo.	C	h
Sierra San Miguel,	Colo.	B	g
Skunk L.	Dak.	H	e
Smith's Fork,	Nebr.	E	f
Smoky Hill Fork, 400 m.	Kans.	F	g
Snake R.	Colo.	B	f
Snake R.	Nebr.	F	f
Snake R.	Wyom.	A	d
Solomon R., 270	Kans.	G	g
Sopris Peak,	Colo.	C	g
Souris L.	Dak.	F	b
Souris or Monse R.	Dak.	F	b
South Fork, Cannon Ball R.	Dak.	F	c
South Fork, Sheyenne R.	Wyom.	D	e
South Fork, White R.	Dak.	F	e
South Park,	Colo.	D	g
South Pass,	Wyom.	B	e
South Platte R., 400 m.	Colo.	D	g
Spanish Peaks,	Colo.	D	h
Square Hills,	Dak.	F	c
Stinking R.	Wyom.	B	d
Sweetwater Mts.	Wyom.	B	e
Sweetwater R.	Wyom.	B	e
Table Hills,	Wyom.	B	e
Ta Chanta Wakpa or Heart R.	Dak.	E	e
Tchanchicabah L.	Dak.	G	d
Third Canon, Yellowstone R.	Wyom.	A	d
Thompson L.	Dak.	H	d
Thompson's Pass,	Wyom.	A	e
Tide Creek,	Dak.	F	b
Timpa R.	Colo.	E	h
Tongue R.	Mont.	C	d
Traverse L.	Dak.	H	d
Tullocks Creek,	Mont.	C	d
Turtle R.	Dak.	G	d
Turtle R.	Dak.	H	b
Turtle Mts.	Dak.	G	b
Two Butte Creek,	Kans.	F	h
Uncompahgre Mts.	Colo.	C	g
Uncompahgre R.	Colo.	C	g
Union and Fremont Pass,	Wyom.	A	e
Union Peak,	Wyom.	A	e
Upper Geyser Basin,	Wyom.	A	d
Upper Kuite Creek,	Dak.	E	b
Upper Yellowstone R.	Wyom.	A	d
Vermillion R.	Colo.	B	f
Vermillion R.	Dak.	H	e
Wakpa Shicha or Bad R.	Dak.	F	d
Walnut Creek, 190 m.	Kans.	F	g
Walnut R.	Kans.	H	h
Wamdushka L.	Dak.	G	c
Washburne Mt., 10,575 ft.	Wyom.	A	d
Wet Mts.	Colo.	D	g
White Earth Creek,	Dak.	E	b
White R., 280 m.	Dak.	F	e
Wild Rice Creek,	Dak.	H	c
Willow Creek,	Colo.	E	h
Wind R.	Wyom.	B	e
Wind River Range,	Wyom.	B	e
Yampah or Bear R.	Colo.	B	f
Yellow Jacket Pass,	Colo.	C	f
Yellowstone L., 7,427 ft.	Wyom.	A	d
Yellowstone National Park,	Wyom.	A	d
Yellowstone R., 570 m.	Mont.	D	c
Yellow Water Creek,	Mont.	B	c

MAP OF IOWA AND MISSOURI.

Scale, 55 miles to an inch.

STATE OF IOWA.—Area, 55,045 square miles. Population (1880) 1,624,620, divided thus, White, 1,614,666, Colored, 9,443; Native, 1,363,132, Foreign, 261,488; Males, 848,234, Females, 776,386; increase since 1870, 36.06 per cent. (1870) 1,194,020, of whom 5,762 were colored; (1860) 674,913; (1850) 192,214; increase since 1860, 76.6 per cent. Capital, Des Moines. It contains 99 Counties.

Counties.	Pop. 1870.	Pop. 1880.		
Adair,	3,982	11,199	M	l
Adams,	4,614	11,888	M	l
Allamakee,	17,868	19,791	P	i
Appanoose,	16.456	16,636	O	m
Audubon,	1,212	7,448	M	l
Benton,	22,454	24.888	O	k
Black Hawk,	21,706	23,913	O	k
Boone,	14.584	20,838	N	l
Bremer,	12.528	14,081	O	k
Buchanan,	17,034	18,547	P	k
Buena Vista,	1,585	7,537	L	k
Buncombe, *name changed to Lyon.*				
Butler,	9,951	14,293	O	k
Calhoun,	1,602	5,595	M	k
Carroll,	2,451	12,351	M	k
Cass,	5,464	16,943	M	l
Cedar,	19,731	18.937	P	l
Cerro Gordo,	4.722	11,461	N	i
Cherokee,	1,967	8,240	L	k
Chickasaw,	10,180	14.534	O	i
Clarke,	8,735	11,512	N	m
Clay,	1,523	4,248	L	i
Clayton,	27,771	28,829	P	k
Clinton,	35,357	36,764	Q	l
Crawford,	2,530	12,413	L	k
Crocker (*a*),		15.336	M	i
Dallas,	12,019	18,746	M	l
Davis,	15,565	16.468	O	m
Decatur,	12,018	15,336	N	m
Delaware,	17,432	17.952	P	k
Des Moines,	27,256	33.099	P	m
Dickinson,	1,389	1,909	L	i
Dubuque,	38,969	42,997	Q	k
Emmett,	1,892	1,550	M	i
Fayette,	16,973	22,358	P	k
Floyd,	10,768	14,677	O	i
Franklin,	4,738	10,248	N	k
Fremont,	11.174	17,653	L	m
Greene,	4,627	12,725	M	k
Grundy,	6,399	12,639	O	k
Guthrie,	7,061	14,863	M	l
Hamilton,	6,055	11,252	N	k
Hancock,	999	3,453	N	i
Hardin,	13,684	17,808	N	k
Harrison,	8,931	16,649	L	l
Henry,	21,463	20.826	P	l
Howard,	6,282	10.837	O	i
Humboldt,	2,596	5.341	M	k
Ida,	226	4,382	L	k
Iowa,	16,644	19.221	O	l
Jackson,	22,619	23,771	Q	k
Jasper,	22,116	25.962	N	l
Jefferson,	17,839	17,478	O	l
Johnson,	24 898	25,429	P	l
Jones,	19,731	21,052	P	k
Keokuk,	19,434	21,259	O	l
Kossuth,	3,351	6,179	M	i
Lee,	37,210	34,859	P	m
Linn,	28,852	37,235	P	k
Louisa,	12,877	13,146	P	l
Lucas,	10,388	14,530	N	l
Lyon,	221	1,968	K	i
Madison	13,884	17.225	M	l
Mahaska,	22,508	25,201	O	l
Marion,	24,436	25,111	N	l
Marshall,	17,576	23,752	N	l
Mills,	8,718	14,135	L	l
Mitchell,	9,582	14,361	O	i
Monona,	3,654	9,055	L	l
Monroe,	12,724	13,719	O	l
Montgomery,	5,934	15,895	L	l
Muscatine,	21,688	23,168	P	l
O'Brien,	715	4,155	L	i
Osceola, (*b*)		2.219	L	i
Page,	9,975	19,667	L	m
Palo Alto,	1,336	4.131	M	i
Plymouth,	2,199	8,567	K	k
Pocahontas,	1,446	3,713	M	k
Polk,	27,857	42.395	N	l
Pottawattamie,	16,893	39,846	L	l
Poweshiek,	15.581	18,936	O	l
Ringgold,	5,691	12,085	M	m
Sac,	1,411	8,774	L	k
Scott,	38,599	41,270	Q	l
Shelby,	2,540	12,696	L	l
Sioux,	576	5,426	K	i
Story,	11,651	16,906	N	k
Tama,	16,131	21,585	O	k
Taylor,	6,989	15,635	M	m
Union,	5,986	14,980	M	m
Van Buren,	17,672	17,042	O	m
Wapello,	22,346	25,282	O	l
Warren,	17,980	19,578	N	l
Washington,	18,952	20,375	P	l
Wayne,	11,287	16,127	N	m
Webster,	10,484	15,950	M	k
Winnebago,	1,562,	4,917	N	i
Winneshiek,	23,570	23,937	P	i
Woodbury,	6,172	14.997	K	k
Worth,	2.892	7,953	N	i
Wright,	2,392	5,062	N	k

(*a*) Crocker, from Kossuth.
(*b*) No returns for 1870.

STATE OF MISSOURI.—Area, 65,350 square miles. Population (1880) 2,168,804, divided thus, White, 2,023,568, Colored, 145,046; Native, 1,957,564, Foreign, 211,240; Males, 1,127,424, Females, 1,041,380; increase since 1870, 25.99 per cent; (1870) 1,721,295, of whom 118,071 were colored; (1860) 1,182,012; (1850) 682,044; increase since 1860, 45.6 per cent. Capital, Jefferson City. It contains 114 Counties.

Counties.	Pop. 1870.	Pop. 1880.		
Adair,	11,448	15,190	O	m
Andrew,	15,137	16,318	M	m
Atchison,	8,440	14,565,	L	m
Audrain,	12,307	19.739	P	n
Barry,	10,373	14,424	N	q
Barton,	5,087	10,332	M	p
Bates,	15,960	25,382	M	o
Benton,	11.322	12,398	N	o
Bollinger,	8,162	11.132	Q	p
Boone,	20,765	25.424	O	n
Buchanan,	35.109	49,824	M	n
Butler,	4.298	6,011	C	q
Caldwell,	11.390	13,654	M	n
Callaway,	19,202	23,670	P	o
Camden,	6,108	7,267	O	p
Cape Girardeau,	17,558	20.998	R	p
Carroll,	17,446	23.300	N	n
Carter,	1,455	2,168	Q	q
Cass,	19.296	22.431	M	o
Cedar,	9,474	10.747	N	p
Chariton,	19.136	25,224	N	n
Christian,	6,707	9,632	N	q
Clarke,	13,667	15,031	P	m
Clay,	15,564	15,579	M	n
Clinton,	14,063	16.073	M	n
Cole,	10,292	15,519	O	o
Cooper,	20,692	21,622	O	o
Crawford,	7,982	10,763	P	p
Dade,	8,683	12,557	N	p
Dallas,	8,383	9,272	O	p
Daviess,	14,410	19,174	M	n
De Kalb,	9,858	13,343	M	n
Dent,	6,357	10.647	P	p
Douglas,	3,915	7,753	O	q
Dunklin,	5,982	9,604	Q	q
Franklin,	30,098	26,536	P	o
Gasconade,	10,093	11,153	P	o
Gentry,	11,607	17,188	M	m
Greene,	21,549	28,817	N	p
Grundy,	10,567	15,201	N	m
Harrison,	14,635	20,318	M	m
Henry,	17,401	23,914	N	o
Hickory,	6,452	7,388	N	p
Holt,	11,652	15.510	L	m
Howard,	17,233	18,428	O	m
Howell,	4,218	8,814	P	q
Iron,	6,278	18,183	Q	p
Jackson,	55,041	82,328	M	o
Jasper,	14.928	23,021	M	p
Jefferson,	15,380	18,736	Q	o
Johnson,	24,648	28.177	N	o
Knox,	10,974	13.047	O	m
Laclede,	9,380	11,524	O	p
Lafayette,	22,623	25.731	N	n
Lawrence,	13,067	17,585	N	p
Lewis,	15,114	15.925	P	m
Lincoln,	15,960	17,443	P	n
Linn.	15,900	20,016	N	n
Livingston,	16,730	20,205	N	n
Macon,	23,220	26,223	O	n
Madison,	5,849	8,860	Q	p
Maries,	5,916	7,304	P	o
Marion,	23,780	24,837	P	n
McDonald,	5,226	7,816	N	q
Mercer,	11,557	14,674	N	m
Miller,	6,616	9,807	O	o
Mississippi,	4,932	9,270	R	q
Moniteau,	11,375	14,349	O	o
Monroe,	17,149	19,075	O	n
Montgomery,	10,405	16,250	P	o
Morgan,	8,434	10,134	O	o
New Madrid,	6.357	7,694	R	q
Newton,	12,821	18,948	M	q
Nodaway,	14,751	29,560	M	m
Oregon,	3,287	5,791	P	q
Osage,	10,793	11.824	P	o
Ozark,	3,363	5,618	O	q
Pemiscot,	2.059	4,299	R	q
Perry,	9,877	11.895	R	p
Pettis,	18,706	27,285	N	o
Phelps,	10,506	12,565	P	p
Pike,	23,076	26,716	P	n
Platte,	17,352	17,373	M	n
Polk,	12,445	15.745	N	p
Pulaski,	4,714	7,250	O	p
Putnam,	11.217	13.556	N	m
Ralls,	10,510	11,838	P	n
Randolph,	15,908	22,751	O	n
Ray,	18,700	20.193	M	n
Reynolds,	3,756	5,722	Q	p
Ripley,	3,175	5,377	Q	q
Rives, *name changed to Henry.*				
Saline,	21,672	29,912	N	n
Schuyler,	8,820	10,470	O	m
Scotland,	10,670	12,507	O	m
Scott,	7,517	8,587	R	p
Shannon,	2,339	3,441	P	p
Shelby,	10,119	14,024	O	n
St. Charles,	21,304	23,060	Q	o
St. Clair,	6,742	14,126	N	o
Ste. Genevieve,	8,284	10,390	Q	p
St. Francois,	9,742	13,822	Q	p
St. Louis,	351,189	31,888	Q	o
St. Louis city,		350,522	Q	o
Stoddard,	8,535	13,432	R	q
Stone,	3,253	4.405	N	q
Sullivan,	11,907	16,569	N	m
Taney,	4,407	5,605	N	q
Texas,	9,618	12,207	O	p
Van Buren,	*Bates and Cass.*			
Vernon,	11,247	19,370	M	p
Warren,	9,673	10,806	P	o
Washington,	11,719	12,895	Q	p
Wayne,	6,068	9,097	Q	p
Webster,	10,434	12,175	O	p
Worth,	5,004	8,208	M	m
Wright,	5,684	9,733	O	p

Abbreviations of Names of States.—Iowa; Mo., Missouri.

CITIES, TOWNS, ETC.

Abernethy,			Alma,	Mo.	R	p	Annapolis,	Mo.	O	p	Austin,	Mo.	Q	p	Mo.	M	a
Abington, 222			Almeida,	Iowa	O	l	Appleton City,	Mo.	M	q	Avery,	Mo.	N	o	Iowa	O	m
Ackley,			Almoral,	Iowa	N	k	Applings,	Iowa	P	k	Avoca,	Mo.	O	p	Iowa	L	l
Adair,			Alpha,	Iowa	M	l	Arcadia, 250	Mo.	N	m	Avoca,	Mo.	Q	p	Mo.	Q	o
Adel, 711			Alta,	Iowa	M	l	Arlington,	Iowa	L	k	Baileys Creek.	Mo.	P	p	Mo.	P	o
Adelphi,			Altamont,	Iowa	N	l	Arno,	Iowa	L	l	Bainbridge,	Mo.	O	q	Mo.	R	p
Afton, 961			Altenburg, 200	Iowa	M	l	Arrow Rock	Mo.	R	p	Banff,	Mo.	N	n	Mo.	O	q
Agency, 630			Alton,	Iowa	O	m	Ashley, 368	Mo.	P	q	Barnesville,	Mo.	P	n	Mo.	Q	q
Alba,			Altoona,	Mo.	M	p	Ashton,	Iowa	N	l	Batavia 310	Iowa	K	k	Iowa	O	l
Albany, 607.			Amana,	Mo.	M	m	Astoria,	Iowa	O	l	Beach,	Mo.	O	p	Mo.	Q	q
Albia, 1,621			Amanda,	Iowa	O	l	Atlanta,	Mo.	P	o	Bedford, 720	Mo.	O	n	Iowa	M	m
Albion, 475			Ames,	Iowa	N	k	Atlantic, 1,200	Iowa	N	k	Bedford,	Iowa	L	l	Mo.	N	n
Aleck,			Amity, 217	Iowa	L	i	Attica, 181	Iowa	L	m	Bellair,	Iowa	N	l	Mo.	O	o
Alexandria, 688			Amsterdam,	Mo.	P	m	Auburn,	Iowa	N	k	Belle Plain, 1,488	Mo.	P	n	Iowa	O	l
Algona, 860			Anamosa, 2,083	Iowa	M	i	Audubon,	Iowa	P	k	Bellevue City, 1,353	Iowa	M	l	Iowa	Q	k
Allendale,			Andrew City, 352	Mo.	M	m	Aurora,	Iowa	Q	k	Bellsville,	Mo.	N	o	Mo.	N	m

Belmond,	Iowa	N k	Clarion	Iowa	N k	Exira, 161	Iowa	M l	Humansville,	Mo.	N p
Belmont,	Mo.	R q	Clarksville,	Iowa	O k	Fairfax,	Iowa	P l	Hunnewell, 327	Mo.	P n
Beloit,	Iowa	K i	Clarksville,	Mo.	Q n	Fairfield,	Mo.	N o	Huntsville,	Mo.	O n
Belvoir,	Mo.	M p	Clay Hill,	Mo.	N q	Fairgrove,	Mo.	N p	Iberia,	Mo.	O o
Bensborough,	Mo.	O p	Clayton,	Iowa	P k	Fairport, 136	Iowa	Q l	Ida,	Iowa	L k
Benton,	Mo.	R p	Clear Lake, 775	Iowa	N i	Fair View, 238	Iowa	P k	Independence, 2,945	Iowa	P k
Benton.	Mo.	P n	Clearmound,	Mo.	L m	Fairview,	Mo.	M p	Independence, 3,184	Mo.	M n
Bentonsport, 432	Iowa	O m	Clermont,	Iowa	P i	Farley,	Iowa	P k	Indianola, 1,428	Iowa	N l
Bessville,	Mo.	Q p	Clifty Dale,	Mo.	O o	Farmer's Creek,	Iowa	Q k	Ingham,	Iowa	N k
Bethany,	Mo.	N m	Clinton, 6,129	Iowa	Q l	Farmington, 640	Iowa	P m	Iona,	Mo.	O o
Beverly,	Mo.	M n	Clinton, 640	Mo.	N o	Farmington, 393	Mo.	Q p	Ionia,	Iowa	O i
Bevier, 833	Mo.	O n	Clio,	Iowa	N m	Fayette,	Iowa	P k	Iowa Center, 248	Iowa	N l
Bigslow,	Mo.	L m	Coatesville,	Mo.	O m	Fayette, 815	Mo.	O n	Iowa City, 5,914	Iowa	P l
Birds Point,	Mo.	R q	Coburg,	Iowa	L m	Femme Osage,	Mo.	Q o	Iowa Falls,	Iowa	N k
Birmingham, 626	Iowa	O m	Cole Camp,	Mo.	N o	Fertile,	Iowa	N i	Irene,	Iowa	K i
Bismarck,	Mo.	Q p	Colo, 226	Iowa	N k	Fillmore,	Iowa	Q k	Irondale,	Mo.	Q p
Blackwell,	Mo.	Q o	Colony,	Mo.	O m	Fillmore, 271	Mo.	M m	Iron Mount, 2,018	Mo.	Q p
Blairsburg,	Iowa	N k	Columbia, 2,236	Mo.	O o	Flat Creek	Mo.	N q	Ironton, 573	Mo.	Q p
Blairstown, 682	Iowa	O l	Columbus, 168	Mo.	N o	Florence	Iowa	O l	Irvington,	Iowa	M i
Blakesburg, 236	Iowa	O m	Columbus Junction, 850	Iowa	P l	Floyd,	Iowa	O i	Isabella,	Mo	O q
Blencoe,	Iowa	L l	Comanche, 840	Iowa	Q l	Fontanelle,	Iowa	M l	Jackson, 459	Mo.	R p
Bloomfield, 1,553	Iowa	O m	Commerce,	Mo.	R p	Forest City, 155	Iowa	N i	Jackson,	Mo.	O n
Bloomfield, 379	Mo.	R q	Concord,	Iowa	N i	Forest City, 676	Mo.	L n	James Bayou,	Mo.	R q
Bloomington,	Mo.	O n	Concord,	Mo.	O n	Forsyth,	Mo.	N q	Jamesport,	Mo.	N m
Blue Ridge,	Mo.	N m	Conway,	Mo.	O p	Fort Atkinson,	Iowa	O i	Jamestown,	Mo.	O o
Bluffport,	Mo.	O n	Cook's Store,	Mo.	N o	Fort Dodge, 3,095	Iowa	M k	Janesville,	Iowa	O k
Blythesville,	Mo.	M p	Copper Spring,	Mo.	O p	Fort Madison, 4,011	Iowa	P m	Jefferson, 779	Iowa	M k
Bois Boule,	Mo.	R p	Correctionville,	Iowa	L k	Four Mile,	Mo.	Q q	Jefferson,	Mo.	Q o
Bolckow,	Mo.	M m	Corring,	Mo.	L m	Fowl's Town,	Iowa	O k	Jefferson Bar,	Mo.	Q o
Bolivar, 635	Mo.	N p	Corydon, 618	Iowa	N m	Fredericksburg,	Iowa	O k	Jefferson City, 4,420, Cap. of State	Mo.	O o
Boonesboro, 1518	Iowa	M k	Cottonwood Point,	Mo.	R q	Fredericktown,	Mo.	Q p	Jericho,	Mo.	O p
Boonville, 3,506	Mo.	O o	Council Bluffs, 10,020	Iowa	L l	Fredonia, 150	Iowa	P l	Jobe,	Mo.	P q
Bowling Green, 599	Mo.	P n	Cox Creek,	Iowa	P k	French Creek,	Iowa	P i	Jonesboro',	Mo.	N n
Bradford,	Iowa	O k	Craig,	Mo.	L m	Fulton, 1,585	Mo.	P o	Kansas City, 32,260	Mo.	M n
Brandon,	Iowa	Q k	Crawford,	Iowa	L l	Gad's Hill	Mo.	Q p	Kaolin,	Mo.	P p
Breckenridge, 515	Mo.	N n	Crawfordsville, 249	Iowa	P l	Gainesville	Mo.	O q	Kearney, 396	Mo.	M n
Bridgeport,	Mo.	P o	Crescent City,	Iowa	L l	Gallatin	Mo.	M n	Keetsville,	Mo.	N q
Bridgeton,	Mo.	Q o	Crescent Hill,	Mo.	M o	Garravilla	Iowa	P k	Kellogg	Iowa	O l
Brighton, 785	Iowa	P l	Cresco,	Iowa	M i	Gasconade,	Mo.	P o	Kennebec,	Iowa	K k
Brighton,	Mo.	N p	Cresco, 912	Iowa	O i	Gates	Mo.	M q	Kennett,	Mo.	Q q
Bristol,	Iowa	N i	Creston, 411	Iowa	M l	Gayoso,	Mo.	R q	Kent,	Mo.	M q
Brookfield, 402	Mo.	N n	Crocker,	Mo.	O p	Genesco	Iowa	N k	Kenton,	Mo.	N p
Brookline,	Mo.	N p	Cromwell, 166	Iowa	M m	Geneva	Iowa	N k	Keoknk, 12,766	Iowa	P m
Brooklyn,	Iowa	O l	Cross Plains,	Mo.	N p	Genoa,	Iowa	N m	Kosaqua, 869	Iowa	O m
Browning,	Mo.	N o	Cuba,	Mo.	P o	Gentryville, 255	Mo.	M m	Kesho,	Iowa	M k
Brownsville,	Mo.	N o	Dadeville,	Mo.	N p	Georgetown,	Mo.	N o	Keytesville, 529	Mo.	O n
Brunot,	Mo.	Q p	Dakota City, 162	Iowa	M k	Giard,	Iowa	P i	Kidder, 195	Mo.	M n
Brunswick, 1,645	Mo.	N n	Dallas,	Mo.	Q p	Gilman,	Iowa	O l	Kingston, 414	Mo.	N n
Brush Creek,	Mo.	O p	Dallas Center, 133	Iowa	N l	Glasgow, 1,795	Mo.	O n	Kingston Fork,	Mo.	Q o
Buckingham,	Iowa	O k	Danville,	Iowa	P m	Glaze City,	Mo.	O p	Kingsville, 298	Mo.	M o
Buffalo,	Iowa	Q l	Danville,	Mo.	P o	Glen Roy,	Iowa	O i	Kirksville, 1,471	Mo.	O m
Buffalo, 278	Mo.	N p	Davenport,	Iowa	Q l	Glenwood, 1,291	Iowa	L l	Knobnoster, 914	Mo.	N o
Buffington,	Mo.	R q	Dawn,	Mo.	N n	Glidden, 177	Iowa	M k	Knobview,	Mo.	P o
Burlington, 14,930	Iowa	P m	Dayton,	Iowa	M k	Goldfield,	Iowa	N k	Knox,	Mo.	O n
Butler, 1,064	Mo.	M o	Decatur,	Iowa	N m	Gowrie,	Iowa	M k	Knoxville, 800	Iowa	N l
Butler Center, 152	Iowa	O k	Decatur,	Mo.	O p	Granby,	Mo.	M q	Knoxville,	Mo.	M n
Buttsville,	Mo.	N m	Decorah, 2,110	Iowa	P i	Grand Junction,	Iowa	M k	Kornersville,	Mo.	Q o
Cadet,	Mo.	Q o	Deepwater,	Mo.	N o	Grand River,	Iowa	N m	Kossuth,		
Cainesville,	Mo.	N m	Deerfield,	Mo.	M p	Grand View, 422	Iowa	P l	Labadie,	Mo.	Q o
Caledonia,	Mo.	Q p	De Kalb, 224	Mo.	M n	Grant City,	Iowa	L k	Laclede,	Mo.	N n
Calhoun,	Mo.	N o	De Lassus,	Mo.	Q p	Grant City,	Mo.	M m	Lacon,	Mo.	O o
California,	Mo.	O o	Delhi,	Iowa	P k	Granville,	Mo.	O n	Lacona,	Iowa	N l
Callao, 310	Mo.	O n	Delmar,	Iowa	Q k	Green Bay,	Iowa	N m	La Due,	Mo.	N o
Calliope,	Iowa	K i	Deloit, 103	Iowa	L k	Greenbush, 129	Iowa	N l	La Grange, 150	Iowa	N l
Calmar,	Iowa	P i	Delphi,	Mo.	P o	Greencastle,	Mo.	N m	La Grange, 1,576	Mo.	P m
Calvey,	Mo.	Q o	Denison, 326	Iowa	L k	Greenfield, 367	Mo.	N p	Lake City, 103	Iowa	M k
Cambridge, 200	Iowa	N l	Des Arc,	Mo.	Q p	Green Ridge,	Mo.	N o	Lake Spring,	Mo.	P p
Cambridge, 375	Mo.	N n	Des Moines, 12,035, Cap. of State	Iowa	N l	Greenton,	Mo.	M o	Lamar,	Mo.	M p
Camden, 357	Mo.	M n	Des Moines City,	Mo.	P m	Green Top,	Mo.	O m	Lamonte, 184	Mo.	N o
Cameron, 1,428	Mo.	M n	De Witt, 1749	Iowa	Q l	Greenville,	Mo.	Q p	Lamotte,	Iowa	Q k
Canaan,	Mo.	P o	De Witt, 317	Mo.	N n	Greenwood,	Mo.	M o	Lancaster, 135	Iowa	O l
Canton, 2,363	Mo.	P m	Dillon,	Mo.	P p	Greenwood Centre,	Iowa	M i	Lancaster, 427	Mo.	O m
Capau Gris,	Mo.	Q n	Doniphan, 146	Mo.	Q q	Grinnell,	Iowa	O l	Lansing, 1,755	Iowa	P i
Cape Girardeau, 3,585	Mo.	R p	Doon,	Iowa	K i	Grove City,	Iowa	M l	La Plata, 546	Mo.	O m
Carlisle, 200	Iowa	N l	Dorchester,	Mo.	N p	Groveland,	Iowa	M l	La Porte,	Iowa	O k
Carondelet,	Mo.	Q o	Dordenne,	Mo.	Q o	Grundy Center,	Iowa	O k	Lathrop, 523	Mo.	M n
Carroll, 384	Iowa	M k	Downey,	Iowa	P l	Guilford,	Mo.	M m	Leasburgh,	Mo.	P o
Carrollton,	Iowa	M l	Drakeville, 207	Iowa	O m	Guthrie Centre,	Iowa	M l	Lebanon, 1,090	Mo.	O p
Carrollton, 1,832	Mo.	N n	Dry Creek,	Mo.	P p	Guttenberg, 1,040	Iowa	P k	Lebanon,	Mo.	O n
Carthage,	Mo.	M p	Dubuque, 18,434	Iowa	Q k	Hainesville, 248	Mo.	M n	Le Claire,	Iowa	Q l
Carnthersville,	Mo.	R q	Durant, 373	Iowa	P l	Hamburg, 1,431	Iowa	L m	Le Mars,	Iowa	K k
Cary,	Iowa	M i	Eagle,	Mo.	N m	Hamilton, 975	Mo.	N m	Lenox,	Iowa	M m
Cassville, 237	Mo.	N q	Eagle Grove,	Iowa	M k	Hampton, 588	Iowa	N k	Leon, 820	Iowa	N m
Castle Rock,	Mo.	O o	Earlham, 222	Iowa	M l	Hannibal, 10,125	Mo.	P n	Lester,	Iowa	O k
Castor,	Mo.	Q p	East Fork,	Mo.	O n	Hardin,	Iowa	N k	Lesterville,	Mo.	Q p
Castorville,	Mo.	R q	East Hampton,	Iowa	L k	Harlan, 128	Iowa	L l	Lewis, 400	Iowa	L l
Cave Spring,	Mo.	O p	Easton, 318	Mo.	M n	Harlem,	Mo.	M n	Lexington, 4,373	Mo.	N n
Cedar,	Mo.	O o	Eaton,	Mo.	N p	Harmony,	Mo.	Q p	Liberty, 1,700	Mo.	M n
Cedar Creek,	Iowa	M k	Eddyville, 1,212	Iowa	O l	Harper's Ferry,	Iowa	P i	Lick Creek,	Mo.	P n
Cedar Falls, 3,070	Iowa	O k	Eden,	Iowa	O i	Harrison,	Iowa	L l	Licking,	Mo.	P p
Cedar Rapids, 5,940	Iowa	P l	Edenville,	Iowa	N l	Harrisonville, 1,032	Mo.	M o	Lima,	Iowa	L l
Cedarville,	Iowa	M k	Edge Hill,	Mo.	P p	Harrodsburg,	Mo.	N o	Lincoln,	Iowa	O k
Center Point, 443	Iowa	P k	Edina, 807	Mo.	O m	Hartsville,	Mo.	O p	Linden,	Mo.	L m
Centerville, 1,037	Iowa	O m	Elna,	Iowa	M l	Hawleyville, 200	Iowa	L m	Linn,	Mo.	P o
Centerville	Mo.	P p	Elba,	Iowa	M l	Hazelwood,	Mo.	O p	Linn Creek, 132	Mo.	O o
Centralia,	Mo.	O n	Eldora, 1,268	Iowa	N k	Henpeck,	Mo.	Q p	Linneus,	Mo.	N n
Chamois,	Mo.	P o	Eldridge,	Iowa	Q l	Hermann, 1335	Mo.	P o	Little Black,	Mo.	Q q
Chapin,	Iowa	N k	Elgin,	Iowa	P k	Hermitage,	Mo.	N p	Little Blue	Mo.	M o
Chariton, 1,728	Iowa	N l	El Kader, 637	Iowa	P k	Hesper,	Iowa	P i	Little Osage,	Mo.	M p
Charles City, 2,166	Iowa	O i	Elk Spring,	Mo.	N n	High Hill,	Mo.	P o	Little Prairie,	Mo.	R q
Charleston, 188	Iowa	P m	Elk River,	Iowa	Q l	High Lake,	Iowa	M i	Little Sioux,	Iowa	L l
Charleston, 635	Mo.	R q	Ellington,	Iowa	N i	Hillsboro,	Mo.	Q o	Livonia,	Mo.	O m
Charlestown,	Mo.	O m	Ellsworth,	Mo.	O p	Hill's Landing,	Mo.	N n	Lizard,	Iowa	M k
Chatham,	Iowa	Q k	El Paso,	Mo	L m	Hogan Mount,	Mo.	Q p	Logan,	Mo.	N q
Chelsea,	Iowa	O l	Ely,	Mo.	P n	Holden, 1,576	Mo.	N o	London, 486	Iowa	P l
Cherokee, 438	Iowa	L k	Emmett,	Iowa	M i	Holt,	Iowa	M m	Longwood,	Mo.	N o
Cherry Grove,	Mo.	O m	Emmettsburg,	Iowa	M i	Homer,	Iowa	N k	Lott's Creek, 291	Iowa	M k
Chickasaw,	Iowa	O i	Eminence	Mo.	P p	Honey Creek,	Mo.	M q	Louisiana, 3,639	Mo.	P n
Chillicothe, 3,978	Mo.	N n	English,	Iowa	O l	Hopewell,	Mo.	Q p	Louisville,	Mo.	M o
Chiltonsville	Mo.	P p	Enterprise,	Mo.	M q	Hopkinton,	Iowa	P k	Loville,	Iowa	O l
Cincinnati,	Iowa	O m	Estherville, 168	Iowa	M i	Houston,	Mo.	P p	Lowndes,	Mo.	Q p
Clarence, 726	Iowa	P l	Eugene,	Iowa	M m	Howard,	Iowa	O i	Lucas,	Iowa	N m
Clarence, 444	Mo.	O n	Eureka,	Mo.	O o	Howard,	Iowa	O k	Lyons, 4,088	Iowa	Q l
Clarinda, 1,022	Iowa	L m	Everett,	Mo.	M o	Howard's Mills,	Mo.	N p	Lytle,	Iowa	O l

Macedonia,	Iowa	L	l	New Hampton, 455	Iowa	O	i	Princeton, 389	Mo.	N	m
McGregor, 2,074	Iowa	P	i	New Hope,	Iowa	M	l	Providence,	Iowa	N	k
Macon,	Mo.	M	p	New Hope, 186	Mo.	Q	n	Providence,	Mo.	O	o
Macon, 3,678	Mo.	O	n	New London, 410	Mo.	P	n	Putnam,	Iowa	P	k
Madison,	Mo.	O	n	New Madrid, 634	Mo.	R	q	Pymosa,	Iowa	M	l
Magnolia, 450	Iowa	L	l	New Oregon,	Iowa	O	i	Quasqueton,	Iowa	P	k
Maiangona,	Iowa	M	l	Newport,	Mo.	P	o	Queen City,	Iowa	M	l
Makee,	Iowa	P	i	Newton, 1,983	Iowa	N	l	Queen City,	Mo.	O	m
Malton,	Iowa	K	k	Newtonia, 463	Mo.	M	q	Quincy, 283	Iowa	M	l
Mammoth Spring,	Mo.	P	q	Newtown,	Mo.	N	m	Quincy,	Mo.	N	p
Manchester,	Iowa	P	k	New York,	Iowa	N	m	Quitman,	Mo.	L	m
Manson,	Iowa	M	k	Niangua,	Mo.	O	p	Randall,	Iowa	N	k
Mantius,	Mo.	N	n	Nodaway,	Iowa	M	m	Rapids,	Iowa	N	l
Mapleton,	Iowa	L	k	Nodaway City, 286	Mo.	M	n	Red Oak Junction, 1,315	Iowa	L	l
Maquoketa, 1,071	Iowa	Q	k	Nora Spring,	Iowa	N	i	Red Rock, 255	Iowa	N	l
Marais,	Mo.	O	o	Norborne, 148	Mo.	N	n	Relfe,	Mo.	P	p
Marble Hill,	Mo.	Q	p	North Boston,	Iowa	P	m	Renick,	Mo.	O	n
Marble Rock,	Iowa	O	k	North London,	Iowa	P	m	Rensselaer,	Mo.	P	n
Marcus,	Iowa	L	k	North Salem,	Mo.	N	m	Republican Fork,	Mo.	P	o
Marengo City, 1,693	Iowa	O	l	Northwood, 289	Iowa	N	i	Richland,	Iowa	O	l
Mariesville,	Mo.	Q	q	Oakville,	Iowa	M	l	Richland,	Mo.	N	p
Marietta,	Iowa	N	k	O'Brien,	Iowa	L	k	Richland,	Mo.	O	p
Marietta,	Mo.	M	m	Ohio,	Mo.	R	q	Richmond, 1,218	Mo.	N	n
Marion, 1,822	Iowa	P	k	Okoboji,	Iowa	L	i	Richmond Hill,	Mo.	P	p
Marion City,	Mo.	P	n	Onowa, 478	Iowa	K	k	Richwood,	Mo.	Q	o
Marshall,	Mo.	N	n	Oran,	Iowa	O	k	Ringgold,	Iowa	M	m
Marshalltown, 3,218	Iowa	N	k	Orange,	Iowa	K	i	Rippey,	Iowa	M	l
Marshfield, 809	Mo.	O	p	Orange,	Mo.	N	o	Riverton,	Iowa	L	m
Marthasville, 178	Mo.	Q	o	Oregon, 824	Mo.	L	m	Roanoke, 220	Mo.	O	n
Martinsburg,	Mo.	Q	q	Orleans,	Mo.	N	p	Roaring River,	Mo.	N	q
Martinsburg,	Mo.	P	n	Osage, 1,400	Iowa	O	i	Rocheport, 823	Mo.	O	o
Marvel,	Mo.	M	o	Osage,	Mo.	P	o	Rochester, 218	Mo.	M	n
Marysville, 266	Iowa	N	l	Osage,	Mo.	P	p	Rockbridge,	Mo.	O	q
Marysville, 1,682	Mo.	M	m	Osborn,	Mo.	M	n	Rock Grove,	Iowa	N	i
Mason City, 1,183	Iowa	N	i	Osceola, 1,298	Iowa	N	l	Rockport, 490	Mo.	L	m
Maysville,	Mo.	M	n	Osceola, 331	Mo.	N	p	Rock Rapids,	Iowa	K	i
Mechanicsville, 628	Iowa	P	l	Oskaloosa,	Iowa	O	l	Rockwell,	Iowa	N	k
Medoc,	Mo.	M	p	Ossian,	Iowa	P	i	Rolfe,	Iowa	M	k
Melbourne,	Iowa	K	k	Otho,	Iowa	M	k	Rolla, 1,354	Mo.	P	p
Mellissa,	Mo.	O	q	Otley, 176	Iowa	N	l	Roscoe, 302	Mo.	N	p
Melrose,	Iowa	N	m	Ottumwa, 5,214	Iowa	O	l	Rose Hill, 199	Mo.	N	o
Memphis, 1,007	Mo.	O	m	Owasco,	Mo.	N	m	Rushbottom,	Mo.	L	m
Menoti,	Iowa	L	k	Oxford,	Iowa	P	k	Rush Lake,	Iowa	M	k
Mexico, 2,602	Mo.	P	n	Oxford,	Iowa	P	l	Rush Tower,	Mo.	Q	o
Miami, 742	Mo.	N	n	Ozark,	Mo.	N	q	Russell, 175	Iowa	N	m
Middlebrook,	Mo.	Q	p	Pacific, 1,208	Mo.	Q	o	Sabula, 920	Iowa	Q	k
Milan, 319	Mo.	N	m	Pacific Junction,	Iowa	L	l	Sac City, 156	Iowa	L	k
Milford,	Iowa	L	i	Painesville,	Mo.	Q	n	St Ansgar, 360	Iowa	O	i
Milford,	Mo.	N	o	Palestine,	Mo.	O	o	St Catherine,	Mo.	N	n
Mill Creek,	Mo.	Q	q	Palmyra, 226	Iowa	N	l	St Charles, 5,570	Mo.	Q	o
Miller,	Mo.	O	m	Palmyra, 2,615	Mo.	P	n	St Francisville, 408	Mo.	P	m
Millersburg,	Iowa	O	l	Paoli,	Iowa	M	i	St James,	Mo.	P	o
Mill Spring,	Mo.	Q	p	Papinville,	Mo.	M	o	St John,	Iowa	L	l
Millville,	Iowa	P	k	Paris, 895	Mo.	P	n	St Joseph, 19,565	Mo.	M	n
Millville,	Mo.	Q	o	Parkersburg,	Iowa	O	k	St Ledger,	Mo.	O	q
Mine la Motte,	Mo.	Q	p	Parkville,	Mo.	M	n	St Louis, 310,864	Mo.	Q	o
Mineral Point,	Mo.	Q	p	Paterson,	Iowa	L	k	St Mary,	Mo.	R	p
Mineral Ridge,	Iowa	N	k	Paton,	Iowa	M	k	St Paul,	Mo.	O	p
Minerva,	Mo.	O	o	Paton,	Mo.	Q	p	Salem,	Mo.	N	n
Mining Port,	Mo.	O	o	Patterson,	Mo.	Q	p	Salem, 280	Mo.	P	p
Mirabile, 140	Mo.	M	n	Pattonsburgh,	Mo.	N	m	Salisbury, 626	Mo.	O	n
Missouri City, 572	Mo.	M	n	Paydown,	Mo.	P	o	Saratoga,	Iowa	O	i
Missouri Valley Junction,	Iowa	L	l	Pella,	Iowa	O	l	Sargents Bluff,	Iowa	K	k
Mitchell, 829	Iowa	O	i	Penora, 504	Iowa	M	l	Savannah, 1,257	Mo.	M	n
Moberly, 1,514	Mo.	O	n	Peoria,	Iowa	O	l	Saverton,	Mo.	P	n
Modena,	Mo.	N	m	Perry,	Iowa	M	l	Savois Spring,	Mo.	P	p
Montrose, 905	Iowa	P	m	Perryville, 501	Mo.	R	p	Schell City,	Mo.	M	o
Monagan,	Mo.	N	o	Peru,	Iowa	M	l	Scottsville,	Mo.	N	m
Moniteau,	Mo.	O	o	Peru,	Iowa	Q	k	Searsboro,	Iowa	O	l
Monkena,	Iowa	L	l	Petersburg,	Mo.	O	n	Sedalia, 4,560	Mo.	N	o
Monona,	Iowa	P	i	Petra,	Mo.	N	n	Selden,	Mo.	O	q
Monroe,	Iowa	N	l	Piedmont,	Mo.	Q	p	Seneca, 285	Mo.	M	q
Monroe,	Mo.	Q	o	Pierce City, 432	Mo.	N	q	Sheffield,	Mo.	R	p
Monroe City, 353	Mo.	P	n	Piketon,	Mo.	R	p	Shelbina, 1,145	Mo.	O	n
Montana, 2,415	Iowa	N	k	Pilot Knob, 581	Mo.	Q	p	Shelbyville, 530	Mo.	O	n
Montevallo,	Mo.	M	p	Pilot Rock,	Iowa	L	k	Shelby,	Iowa	L	l
Montgomery,	Mo.	P	n	Pine Creek,	Mo.	P	q	Sheldon,	Iowa	L	i
Montauk,	Mo.	P	p	Pineville,	Mo.	M	q	Shell Rock,	Iowa	O	k
Montezuma,	Iowa	O	l	Pinkney,	Mo.	P	o	Shellsburg,	Iowa	O	k
Monticello,	Iowa	P	k	Pittsburgh,	Mo.	N	p	Shoalsburg,	Mo.	M	q
Monticello, 301	Mo.	P	m	Phelps,	Mo.	L	m	Short Bend,	Mo.	P	p
Montrose,	Mo.	N	o	Phelps,	Mo.	N	p	Sibley,	Iowa	L	i
Moravia, 161	Iowa	O	m	Plainfield,	Iowa	O	k	Sidney, 817	Iowa	L	m
Morley,	Mo.	R	p	Plato,	Mo.	O	p	Sigourney, 992	Iowa	O	l
Morning Sun, 314	Iowa	P	l	Platte City, 599	Mo.	M	n	Silver Lake,	Iowa	N	i
Morristown,	Mo.	M	o	Plattsburg, 1,067	Mo.	M	n	Sioux City,	Iowa	M	k
Moulton, 678	Iowa	O	m	Pleasant Hill, 2,554	Mo.	M	o	Sioux City, 3,401	Iowa	K	k
Mount Auburn,	Iowa	O	k	Pleasant Plains,	Mo.	R	q	Sioux Rapids,	Iowa	L	k
Mount Ayr, 422	Iowa	M	m	Plymouth,	Iowa	N	i	Sleeper,	Mo.	O	p
Mount Carmel,	Mo.	O	o	Plymouth,	Iowa	K	k	Sloan,	Iowa	K	k
Mount Pleasant, 4,245	Iowa	P	m	Plymouth,	Mo.	N	p	Solitude,	Mo.	R	q
Mount Pleasant, 122	Mo.	O	o	Pocahontas,	Iowa	M	k	Solon,	Iowa	P	l
Mount Sterling,	Mo.	P	o	Point Pleasant,	Mo.	R	q	Sons Creek,	Mo.	N	p
Mount Vernon, 910	Iowa	P	l	Polk City,	Iowa	N	l	Spencer,	Iowa	L	i
Mount Vernon, 558	Mo.	N	p	Pomeroy,	Iowa	M	k	Sperry,	Iowa	P	m
Muscatine, 6,718	Iowa	P	l	Ponona,	Iowa	K	k	Spirit Lake,	Iowa	L	i
Nashna, 817	Iowa	O	k	Poplar Bluff,	Mo.	Q	q	Springfield, 5,555	Mo.	N	p
Nashville,	Mo.	O	o	Portage de Sioux, 160	Mo.	Q	o	Spring River,	Mo.	N	p
Nashville,	Mo.	M	p	Port Allen,	Iowa	P	l	Springvale, 335	Iowa	M	k
Nebo,	Mo.	O	p	Portland, 121	Mo.	P	o	Stanford,	Mo.	O	p
Neola,	Iowa	L	l	Port Louisa,	Iowa	P	l	State Center, 559	Iowa	N	k
Neosho, 875	Mo.	M	q	Postville,	Iowa	P	i	Staunton,	Mo.	P	o
Nevada, 982	Iowa	N	k	Potosi, 897	Mo.	Q	p	Steelville, 232	Mo.	P	p
Nevada City,	Mo.	M	p	Prairieburg,	Iowa	P	k	Ste. Genevieve, 1,521	Mo.	Q	p
Newark, 354	Mo.	O	m	Prairie City,	Iowa	N	l	Stewartsville,	Mo.	M	n
New Bloomfield,	Mo.	O	o	Prairie du Chien,	Iowa	P	i	Stockton,	Mo.	N	p
New Buda,	Iowa	N	m	Prairie Mound,	Mo.	P	n	Stockton,	Mo.	O	n
New Franklin, 227	Mo.	O	n	Princeton,	Iowa	Q	l	Stokes Mound,	Mo.	N	n
Storm Lake,	Iowa	L	k
Stoutville,	Mo.	O	p
Strafford,	Mo.	N	p
Strawberry,	Iowa	P	k
Stuart,	Iowa	M	l
Sturgeon,	Mo.	O	n
Sublett,	Mo.	O	m
Sullivan,	Mo.	P	o
Sulphur Spring,	Mo.	Q	o
Sylvan,	Mo.	P	p
Syracuse,	Mo.	O	o
Tabor, 310	Iowa	L	m
Tama, 1,161	Iowa	O	l
Taylorsville,	Iowa	P	k
Thayer, 114	Iowa	M	l
Thomasville,	Mo.	P	q
Thompson,	Mo.	O	n
Tipton, 1,246	Iowa	P	l
Tipton,	Mo.	O	o
Toledo, 888	Iowa	O	k
Trenton, 920	Mo.	N	m
Troy, 703	Mo.	P	o
Tuckerville,	Mo.	N	o
Turkey River,	Iowa	P	k
Tuscumbia, 125	Mo.	O	o
Union,	Iowa	O	l
Union,	Iowa	N	k
Union,	Mo.	P	o
Union City,	Iowa	M	m
Unionville, 462	Mo.	N	m
Urbana,	Mo.	N	p
Utica, 722	Mo.	N	n
Van Buren,	Mo.	Q	p
Van Meter,	Iowa	M	l
Vera Cruz,	Mo.	O	q
Verona, 240	Mo.	N	q
Versailles,	Mo.	O	o
Victoria,	Mo.	Q	o
Vicle,	Iowa	P	m
Vienna,	Iowa	P	k
Vienna,	Mo.	O	o
Villiska, 457	Iowa	L	m
Vinton, 2,460	Iowa	O	k
Wacousta,	Iowa	M	k
Walcott,	Iowa	Q	l
Walker,	Mo.	M	p
Walnut Shade,	Mo.	N	q
Wapello, 870	Iowa	P	l
Warm Fork,	Mo.	P	q
Warrensburg, 2,945	Mo.	N	o
Warrenton, 588	Mo.	P	o
Warsaw,	Mo.	N	o
Washington, 2,575	Iowa	P	l
Washington,	Mo.	P	o
Washita,	Iowa	L	k
Waterloo, 4,337	Iowa	O	k
Waterloo,	Mo.	P	m
Waterman,	Iowa	L	i
Waubeck, 222	Iowa	P	k
Waukon,	Iowa	P	i
Waverley,	Mo.	N	o
Waverly, 2,291	Iowa	O	k
Waverly, 887	Mo.	N	n
Wayne,	Iowa	P	l
Waynesville,	Mo.	O	p
Webster,	Iowa	O	l
Webster,	Mo.	P	q
Webster City, 1,339	Iowa	N	k
Wellington,	Mo.	N	n
Wellsville,	Mo.	P	n
Wesley,	Iowa	M	i
West Grove, 109	Iowa	O	m
Westphalia,	Mo.	P	o
West Plains, 130	Mo.	P	q
West Point, 794	Iowa	P	m
West Point,	Mo.	M	o
Westport, 1,095	Mo.	M	o
Weston, 1,614	Mo.	M	n
West Quincy,	Mo.	P	n
West Union, 1,489	Iowa	P	k
Wheatland, 788	Iowa	Q	l
Wheatland,	Mo.	O	o
White Hare,	Mo.	N	p
White Oak Grove,	Mo.	N	o
White Rock Prairie,	Mo.	M	q
White Water,	Mo.	R	p
Wickliffe,	Mo.	O	p
Williamsburg,	Mo.	P	o
Willow Dale,	Iowa	L	k
Wilton Junction, 1,317	Iowa	P	l
Windsor,	Mo.	N	o
Winnesheik,	Iowa	P	i
Winterset, 1,485	Iowa	M	l
Winthrop,	Mo.	L	n
Wittenburg, 116	Mo.	R	p
Wolf Creek,	Mo.	Q	p
Wolf Creek,	Mo.	O	p
Woodbury,	Iowa	K	k
Woodbury,	Mo.	O	p
Woodstock,	Iowa	N	k
Wrights,	Mo.	P	o
Wyaconda,	Mo.	O	m
Xenia,	Mo.	M	m
Yazoo,	Iowa	L	l
Yolo,	Mo.	M	m
York,	Iowa	P	k
Yorks,	Mo.	P	p
Young's Creek,	Mo.	O	n

MAP OF IOWA AND MISSOURI.

RIVERS, MOUNTAINS, ETC.

Apple Creek, Mo. R p
Asher Creek, Mo. N p
Beaver Creek, Mo. O q
Big Creek, Mo. N o
Big North Fork White R. Mo. O q
Big Niangua R. Mo. O p
Big Sioux R. Iowa K i
Black Fork, Lamine R. Mo. N o
Black Mingo Swamp, Mo. O p
Black R., 200 m. Mo. Q q
Boone R. Iowa N k
Bourbeuse R. Mo. P o
Boyer R., 95 m. Iowa L l
Brushy Fork, Iowa M l
Bryant's Fork, Mo. O q
Calle Creek, Mo. Q q
Castor R. Mo. Q p
Cedar R., 260 m. Iowa P l
Chariton R., 180 m. Mo. O n
Clear L. Iowa N i
Coon R., 140 m. Iowa M l
Cuivre R. Mo. Q n
Current R., 140 m. Mo. Q q
Des Moines R., 400 m. Iowa M i and P m
East Fork Des Moines R. Iowa M i
East Nishnabotany R. Iowa L m
Eleven Point R. Mo. P q
English R. Iowa P l
Fabius, Middle R. Mo. O m
Fabius, North R. Mo. P m
Fabius, South R. Mo. P n
Fish L. Mo. R q
Floyd's R. Iowa K k
Gasconade R., 190 m. Mo. O p
Grand R. Mo. N o
Grand R., 175 m. Mo. N n
Grand, South R. Mo. M o
Horse Creek, Mo. M p
Huzza Creek, Mo. P p
Iowa R., 260 m. Iowa O l
Jack's Fork, Mo. P p
James' Fork, Mo. N q
King's Mt. Mo. P q
Lamine R. Mo. O o
Little Niangua R. Mo. O o
Little Osage R. Mo. M p
Little R. Mo. R q
Little Sioux R., 170 m. Iowa L k
Locust Creek, Mo. N n
Loutre R. Mo. P o
Maple R. Iowa L k
Maquoketa R., 110 m. Iowa P k
Marais R. Mo. P o
Medicine R. Mo. N n
Meramec R., 150 m. Mo. Q o
Mid Coon R. Iowa M l
Middle Fabius R. Mo. O m
Middle Nodaway R. Iowa M l
Mississippi R. Iowa and Mo. P i and Q o
Missouri R. Iowa and Mo. K k and M n
Musele R. Mo. O n
Negro R. Mo. Q o
Niangua, Big R. Mo. O p
Niangua, Little R. Mo. O o
Nishnabotany, East R. Iowa L m
Nishnabotany R., 140 m. Iowa L m
Nodaway, Middle R. Iowa M l
Nodaway R., 130 m. Mo. L m
North Fabius R. Mo. P m
North R. Mo. O n
North Skunk R. Iowa O l
One Hundred and Two R., 100 m. Mo. M m
Osage, Little R. Mo. M p
Osage R., 340 m. Mo. N o
Ozark Mts. Mo. P p
Piney Fork, Mo. O p
Platte R., 165 m. Iowa and Mo. M m and M n
Pomme de Terre R. Mo. N p
Red Cedar R. Iowa O i
Rock R. Iowa K i
Sac R. Mo. N p
St Francis R., 200 m. Mo. Q q
Saline Creek, Mo. Q p
Salt R. Mo. P n
Shell Rock R. Iowa O k
Silver Creek, Iowa L l
Sioux, Big R. Iowa K i
Sioux, Little R., 170 m. Iowa L k
Sioux R. Iowa K k
Skunk, North R. Iowa O l
Skunk R., 210 m. Iowa P m
Soldier Creek, Iowa L k
South Fabius R. Mo. P n
South Grand R. Mo. M o
Spirit L. Iowa L i
Storm L. Iowa L k
Tarkeo R. Mo. L m
Thomson's Fork (Grand R.) 140 m. Mo. N n
Turkey R., 100 m. Iowa P k
Twin Lakes, Iowa M k
Upper Iowa R., 100 m. Iowa P k
Wapsipinecon R., 210 m. Iowa P k
Weldon R. Mo. N m
West Fork Asher Creek, Mo. N p
White R., 370 m. Mo. N q
Whitewater Creek, Mo. R p
Wyaconda R. Mo. P m
Yellow R. Iowa P l

KANSAS, NEBRASKA, COLORADO, DAKOTA, WYOMING AND PART OF MONTANA, WITH MANITOBA.

BY J. BARTHOLOMEW.

Statute Miles
20 0 20 40 60 80 100

Railroads

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IOWA & MISSOURI.

BY J. BARTHOLOMEW.

Statute Miles

10 0 10 20 30 40 50

Railroads

MINNESOTA

NEBRASKA

INDIAN TERRITORY

ARKANSAS

ILLINOIS

KENTUCKY

TENNESSEE

Long W of Washington

Long W of Greenwich

K 19 L 18 M 17 N 16 O 15 P 14 Q 13 R 12

96 L 95 M 94 N 93 O 92 P 91 Q 90 R

1 k 42 l 41 m 40 n 39 o 38 p 37 q 36

Lith. of C. Philadelphia

tion of Christian II. of Denmark, who had ascended the Swedish throne.



Fig. 764. — COSTUMES OF DALECARLIA, (Sweden.)

Dale City, in *Dakota Territory*, a post-village of Laramie co.

Dale City, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Guthrie co.

D'Alembert. See ALEMBERT, (D'.)

Dal-Elf, a river of Sweden, formed by the junction of the Oster- and Wester-Dal. It falls into the Gulf of Bothnia, 10 m. from Gefre, after a course of 250 m.

Dales'man, *n.* A dweller in a dale; specifically, an inhabitant of the valleys of Cumberland and Westmoreland, England.

Dale'ville, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Dale co., abt. 70 m. S.S.E. of Montgomery.

Daleville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Delaware co., about 40 m. N.E. of Indianapolis.

Daleville, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Lauderdale co., about 100 m. E. of Jackson.

Daleville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Luzerne co., about 13 m. S.E. of Scranton.

Dal'hoff, in *Missouri*, a post-office of St. Charles co.

Dalhou'sie, JAMES ANDREW BROUN-RAMSAY, MARQUIS OF, a descendant of an old Scottish family, B. 1812; succeeded his father as 10th EARL OF *D.*, 1838. He was an ardent Tory, and took an active part in the debates on the Scottish Church. After having occupied various important positions at home, he was appointed (1847) Governor-General of India, where he had spent several years of his childhood, his father having been commander-in-chief of the British forces in that country. Soon after his arrival in India, the second insurrection in the Punjaub broke out: the rebels, however, were defeated in the battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat, (1849,) and the Sikhs were effectually subjugated. Though *D.* had not taken an active part in these operations, he received a vote of thanks from the British parliament, and was elevated to the rank of marquis. In 1851 he subdued the Burmese, and returned to Europe in 1856. D. 1860.

Dalhou'sie, in New Brunswick, a port of entry, cap. of Restigouché co., on the Restigouché River at its entrance into the Bay of Chaleur, and about 200 m. N. of St. John. *Pop.* in 1871, 2,067.

Da'lia, an ancient Swedish province in western Gothland. It forms now portions of the districts of Elfsborg, and Götheburg.

Dali'lah. See DELILAH.

Dalin, OLOF VON, (*da-leen'*,) a Swedish author, B. in 1708. He wrote a history of Sweden; also poems, fables, and satires. D. 1763.

Dal'key, in *Ireland*, a maritime village and parish, co. Dublin, abt. 8 m. S.E. of the city of Dublin, on the Irish sea, immediately outside of Dublin Bay. *Pop.* 5,500.

Dal'lam's Creek, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Logan co.

Dal'las, ALEXANDER JAMES, an American statesman, of British extraction, B. at Jamaica, 1759. He was educated in London, lived some time in Jamaica, and in 1783 went to the United States, where he became a citizen of Pennsylvania, and embarked in the practice of the law. In 1791 he was appointed secretary of state for that commonwealth, and in 1814 secretary of the treasury in Pres. Madison's cabinet. In this capacity he was distinguished by the vigor and usefulness of his financial policy. He resigned office in 1816, and D. at Trenton, N. J., in the following year.

Dal'las, GEORGE MIFFLIN, an American statesman and diplomatist, B. in Phila., 1792. He graduated at Princeton College in 1810, and three years later was called to the bar. He soon afterward accompanied Albert Gallatin to St. Petersburg as his private secretary. He was subsequently appointed secretary to the American commissioners at the treaty of Ghent in 1814, which closed the war between this country and Great Britain. In 1823 he became mayor of Philadelphia, and was elected to the United States Senate in 1831. In 1837 *D.* was appointed minister to Russia, which post he held till 1839. After his return, in 1844, he was elected vice-president of the United States, under the administration of Mr. Polk. In this position he gave the casting-vote for the annexation of Texas to the Union. In 1856 *D.* was appointed minister to the English court. D. Dec. 31, 1864.

Dal'las, ROBERT CHARLES, an English author, brother of Alex. Jas. Dallas, B. at Jamaica, 1754. He is best remembered as the intimate friend and correspondent of Lord Byron, and as the author of *The History of the Maroons* (1803–4), and *Recollections of the Life of Lord Byron*. D. 1824.

Dal'las, in *Alabama*, a S.W. co., drained by the Alabama River, which intersects it, and which receives the Cahawba and smaller streams. *Area*, abt. 890 sq. m. *Surface*, diversified. *Soil*, excellent, and in fine cultivation, producing heavy crops of cotton, Indian corn, oats, and garden stuff. *Cap.* Cahawba. *Pop.* 40,705.

Dal'las, in *Arkansas*, a central co., watered by the Ouachita and Saline rivers, which form its W. and E. frontiers respectively. *Area*, abt. 860 sq. m. *Surface*, undulating. *Soil*, fertile, growing large quantities of cotton and maize. *Cap.* Princeton. *Pop.* 5,707.

—A post-village, cap. of Polk co., abt. 170 m. W.S.W. of Little Rock. The neighborhood is very rich in minerals; including silver, lead, zinc, iron, and stone-coal.

Dal'las, in *Georgia*, a twp. of Paulding co.; *pop.* 1,067.

Dal'las, in *Indiana*, a township of Huntingdon co., on the Wabash River; *pop.* 1,483.

Dal'las, in *Iowa*, a central county, drained by Racoon River, and Beaver Creek. *Area*, 576 sq. m. *Soil*, highly fertile, but only partially under cultivation. *Prod.* Wheat, maize, and other agricultural products. *Cap.* Adel. *Pop.* 12,019.

—A township in the above co.; *pop.* 338.

—A post-village and township of Marion co., abt. 10 miles S.W. of Knoxville; *pop.* 1,066.

—A township of Taylor co.; *pop.* 604.

Dal'las, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Pulaski co. In its vicinity, from May 25 to June 1, 1864, took place a series of desperate but indecisive skirmishes, between the National troops under Gen. Sherman, and the Confederates under Hood and Hardee. *Pop.* 1,060.

Dal'las, in *Louisiana*, a village of Madison parish, on Bayou Tensas, abt. 15 m. W. of Richmond.

Dal'las, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Clinton co. *Pop.* 1,360.

—A post-village of Dallas township, in Clinton co., abt. 28 m. W. of Owosso.

Dal'las, in *Mississippi*, a post-office of La Fayette co.

Dal'las, in *Missouri*, a central co., divided by the Niangua River, and traversed by other and minor streams. *Area*, 576 sq. m. *Surface*, level, prairies and forests predominating. *Soil*, good. *Prod.* Cereals, and cattle. *Cap.* Buffalo. *Pop.* 8,383.

—A post-village, of Bollinger co., abt. 100 m. S. by E. of St. Louis.

—A village of Greene co., abt. 16 m. E.N.E. of Springfield

—A township of Holt co., on the Missouri River, abt. 32 m. above St. Joseph; *pop.* 1,285.

—A township of Webster co., abt. 18 m. E.N.E. of Springfield; *pop.* 1,255.

Dal'las, in *N. Carolina*, a township and village, cap. of Gaston co., abt. 170 m. W. by S. of Raleigh; *pop.* 4,006.

Dal'las, in *Ohio*, a township of Crawford county; *pop.* 370.

—A village of Darke co.: *pop.* 221.

—A post-office of Highland co.

Dal'las, in *Oregon*, a post-village, and township, cap. of Polk co., on the Rickreal River, abt. 15 m. W. of Salem. *Total pop.* 795.

Dal'las, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Luzerne co. *Pop.* 985.

Dal'las, in *Tennessee*, a post office of Hamilton co.

Dal'las, in *Texas*, a county in the N.E. part of the state, irrigated by the forks of Trinity River. *Area*, 900 sq. m. *Surface*, variegated. *Soil*, good, and well timbered. Large yields of cotton, cereals, and dairy produce are customary. *Cap.* Dallas. *Pop.* 13,314.

—A post-village, cap. of Dallas co., on the Trinity River, abt. 215 m. N.N.E. of Austin city.

Dal'las, or BARRON, in *Wisconsin*, a N.W. co. *Area*, abt. 1,200 sq. m. It is intersected by the Red Cedar (or Menomonie), Vermilion, Hay, and Apple rivers, all of which, except the first, rise within its limits. *Surface*, mostly elevated timber-lands, interspersed with numerous lakes. *Pop.* 538. In 1868, the name *Barron* was legally substituted for that of Dallas for this county.

—A village of Iowa co., on the W. branch of Pekatonica River, a few miles from Mineral Point.

Dal'las, in *W. Virginia*, a post-office of Marshall co.

Dal'lasburg, in *Kentucky*, a village of Owen co., on Eagle Creek, about 34 miles N. of Frankfort; *pop.* 820.

Dallasburgh, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Warren co., about 12 m. S. by E. of Lebanon.

Dal'las Centre, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Dallas co.

Dal'las City, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Hancock co., on the Mississippi River, about 5 m. below Burlington, Iowa.

Dal'las City, in *Illinois*, a village of Henderson co., on the Mississippi River; *pop.* 78.

Dal'lastown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of York co., about 7 m. S.E. of York.

Dalles City, or THE DALES, in *Oregon*, a village, cap. of Wasco co., on the Columbia River, about 120 m. E. of Portland; *pop.* 2,247.

Dalles of the Columbia, (*dalz,*) form a limited portion of the Columbia River, about 20 m. above the Cascades. The whole volume of the river here flows between two walls of basaltic rock, which at one place are only 58 yards apart. The word *dalles* (from *dalle*, a flagstone) appears in the language of the French hunters, to be applied to a narrow gorge or cañon.

Dal'liance, *n.* A dallying; a lingering; acts of fondness; interchange of caresses.

Dal'lier, *n.* A trifler; a procrastinator; one who toys, fondles, or caresses.

"Daily *dalliers* with pleasant words." — *Ascham.*

Dal'ly, *v. n.* [Icel. *dælleki*, *dælleglciki*, freedom, familiarity, from *dæl*, affable, and *leik*, *leika*, to play, to sport.] To play or sport in an affable or familiar manner; to toy and wanton; to sport; to interchange caresses. — To delay; to linger; to loiter; to procrastinate; to waste one's time in trifles.

"He cried . . . 'tis now no time to *dally*,
The enemy begin to rally." — *Hudibras.*

—*v. a.* To put off; to delay; to defer till a proper opportunity shall arrive.

"*Dallying* off the time with often skirmishes." — *Knolles.*

Dalmanu'tha, (*Anc. Geog.*) a town, or village, of Palestine, near the city of Magdala, on the W. shore of the sea of Galilee, N. of Tiberias. Its exact situation is unknown.

Dalmanu'tha, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Guthrie co., about 5 m. W. of Des Moines.

Dalma'tia, a country forming a part of the Austrian monarchy, and stretching along the Adriatic Sea, between 42° 30′ and 44° 28′ N. Lat., and 14° 59′ and 19° 9′ E. Lon. It includes numerous islands, and is bounded N. by Croatia, E. by Herzegovina, and S. and W. by the Adriatic. *Area*, exclusive of the islands, 4,668 sq. m. *D.*, in general, is mountainous and rugged, yet it contains many fertile valleys. In the N.W. rise the Dinaric Alps, the highest peaks of which are the Diana, 5,675, the Biokovo, 5,530, and the Soilaya, 4,750 feet above the level of the sea. *Rivers, &c.* The Narenta, Kerka, Zermagna, and Cettina. The lakes, with the exception of that of Vrana, are periodical; that is, they usually dry up in summer. *Prod.* Maize, grapes, olives, wheat, and some silk. The country abounds with marble, and gypsum, and also in iron. *Manuf.* The industry of this region is as yet rather at a low ebb; the main articles of export are wine and distilled liquors. The building of ships, however, is carried on to a considerable extent. The inhabitants are principally of Slavonic origin, though there are many Italians. The Dalmatians speak the Servian language, whilst Italian is the official language of the country. *Rel.* The Roman Catholic religion is predominant: the number of Protestants, Greeks, and Jews being but small. *Govt.* The country, though bearing the title of a kingdom, is a constituent crown-land of the Austrian empire. It has its own legislature, but sends representatives to the imperial parliament at Vienna. *Hist.* In olden times, *D.* formed a part of the Roman prov. of *Illyricum*, having been conquered in the reign of Augustus. After the decline of the Western Empire, it was successively subjected by the Goths, Hungarians, Venetians, and the Turks. In 1797, it was incorporated with Austria. In 1805, Napoleon united it with the kingdom of Italy, but, in 1814, it again reverted to Austria, in whose possession it has since remained. It is now divided into 4 departments: *Cattaro*, *Ragusa*, *Spalatro*, and *Zara*. *Cap.* Zara. *Pop.* 468,781.

Dalma'tia, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Northumberland co., about 40 m. N. of Harrisburg.

Dalma'tian, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Dalmatia.

—*a.* Relating, or pertaining, to Dalmatia.

Dalmat'ic, Dalmat'ica, *n.* [L. Lat.] (*Eccl.*) A long, white gown with sleeves, worn by deacons in the Roman Catholic Church over the *alb stole*. It was imitated from a dress originally worn in Dalmatia, and imported into Rome by the Emperor Commodus, where the use of it gradually superseded the old Roman fashion of keeping the arms uncovered. A similar robe was worn by kings in the Middle Ages at coronations and other solemnities.

Dal'ry, a town of Ayrshire, Scotland, 15 miles from Paisley; *pop.* 5,987.

Dalrym'ple, DAVID, (LORD HAILES,) a Scottish lawyer and historian, B. at Edinburgh in 1726. He was appointed a judge in 1766, and wrote several works referring to English and Scottish history; also *Remains of Christian Antiquity*. D. 1792.

Dalrym'ple, a harbor, with light-house, in an æstuary, at the mouth of the Tamar, in Tasmania; Lat. 41° 3′ 5″ S., Lon. 146° 7′ 5″ E.

Dal Segno, (*dal sān'yo,*) *n.* [It., from the sign.] (*Mus.*) A direction to the performer to recommence from that part of the piece to which the sign 𝄋 is prefixed.

Dal'son, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Clarke co.; *pop.* 1,221.

Dals'ton, a district of London, 4 m. from St. Paul's Cathedral; *pop.* 22,981.

Dal'ton, JOHN, an English mathematician and natural philosopher, B. at Eaglesfield, 1766. In his 27th year he became professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in the new college in Moseley Street, Manchester; and made his first appearance as an author in a volume of *Meteorological Observations and Essays*, in 1793. In 1808 he published *A New System of Chemical Philosophy*, and a second and third part in 1810. He also frequently contributed to the memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, of which, for half a century, he was an active member, and latterly the president. In 1826 he was presented with a gold medal by the Royal Society for his scientific discoveries; and in 1833 the sum of $10,000 was raised by his friends and townsmen for the erection of a statue (by Chantrey) to perpetuate his remembrance. His *Atomic Theory* must ever render his name memorable. Contemporaneously with Gay-Lussac, with whose researches many of his own run parallel, he discovered the general law of the expansion of gases; and his contributions to mete-

orology were also of the most important kind. A severe attack of paralysis, in 1837, considerably impaired his powers, and he D. 1844. *D.* was a man of thorough independence of mind, entire truthfulness, and almost childlike simplicity of life. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and a constant attendant at their meetings.

Dal'ton, (formerly CROSS PLAINS,) in *Georgia*, a township and village, cap. of Whitefield co.; *pop.* 4,285.

Dalton, in *Indiana*, a post-vill. and township of Wayne co., about 20 m. W.N.W. of Richmond; *pop.* 766.

Dalton, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Berkshire co., abt. 146 m. W. of Boston; *pop.* 1,252.

Dalton, in *Michigan*, a township of Muskegon co.; *pop.* 401.

Dalton, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Charlton co.

Dalton, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Coos co., on the Connecticut River, 90 m. N. by W. of Concord; *pop.* 773.

Dalton, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Wayne co., about 100 m. N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* 412.

Dal'tonism, *n.* Color-blindness; — from *John Dalton*, (q. v.,) who was a sufferer therefrom. See COLOR-BLINDNESS.

Dalton's Corners, in *Michigan*, a P. O. of Wayne co.

Dam, *n.* [From *dame*, from Lat. *domina*, the mistress of a family.] A female parent; used chiefly of beasts. —A human mother; — used in contempt, reproach, or derision.

(*Games.*) In draughts, a crowned piece.

Dam, *n.* [D. *dam*; Ger. *damm*; Lith. *tama*.] That which stops, confines, or obstructs; a mole, bank, or mound of earth, or any wall, or a frame of wood, — raised to obstruct or hinder the passage of a body of water.

(*Law.*) The owner of a stream not navigable may erect a dam across it, provided he do not thereby materially impair the rights of the proprietors above, or below, to the use of the water in its accustomed flow. When one side of the stream is owned by one person, and the other by another, neither, without the consent of the other, can build a dam which extends beyond the *filum aquæ*, thread of the water, without committing a trespass. If a mill-dam be so built that it causes a watercourse to overflow the surrounding country, when it becomes stagnant and unwholesome, so that the health of the neighborhood is sensibly impaired, such dam is a public nuisance, for which its author is liable to indictment. — *Bouvier.*

Dam, *v. a.* [A. S. *dammen*; Ger. *dämmen*; O. Heb. *atam*, to shut, to close, to stop; Ar. *atima*, to cover a window with a curtain; allied to *dumb*.] To stop up; to confine or obstruct; often preceding *up*.

"My doors are . . . filled and *dammed up* with gaping creditors." *Otway.*

—To restrain; to shut in; to stop the progress of a stream of water by a bank of earth, or by any other work; to confine water within certain limits; — generally with *up* or *in*.

"I'll have the current in this place *dammed up*." — *Shaks.*

To dam out, to exclude or shut out by means of a dam.

Damage, (*dam'aj*) *n.* [O. Fr.; Fr. *dommage*, from Lat. *damnum*; Sansk. *dambh*, to hurt, to injure, to deceive.] Hurt; harm; injury; detriment; loss; mischief; as, sea-*damage*.

(*Law.*) The loss caused by one person to another, or to his property, either with the design of injuring him, or from negligence and carelessness, or by inevitable accident. He who has caused the *D.* is bound to repair it; and if he has done it maliciously, he may be compelled to pay beyond the actual loss. When *D.* occurs by accident without blame to any one, the loss is borne by the owner of the thing owned; as, if a horse runs away with his rider, without any fault of the latter, and injures the property of another person, the injury is the loss of the owner of the thing. — *Bouvier.*

—(*pl.*) The recompense awarded by a jury to a plaintiff, in certain forms of action, for the loss or *damage* he has sustained by the injury committed by the defendant. At *common law*, *D.* are recoverable in personal and mixed actions. In actions upon the case, trespass, &c., a certain amount of *D.*, sufficient to cover all the hurt really sustained by the plaintiff, is alleged or *laid* in the declaration; and it is the duty of the jury to inquire the real amount of *D.*, and assess it accordingly. In an action of debt, where the amount due is something certain, the damage laid is now merely nominal for the injury supposed to be done by the detention of the debt; the jury, therefore, award a nominal sum only. *D.* are also allowed in actions upon a variety of statutes, and sometimes double or treble *D.*; in which case the plaintiff is entitled to twice or three times the amount awarded by the jury.

Damage, *v. a.* To hurt or harm; to injure: to impair; to lessen the soundness, goodness, or value of; as, to be *damaged* in purse or reputation.

—*v. n.* To receive damage or detriment; to become impaired or depreciated in value; as, sea-*damaged* goods.

Dam'ageable, *a.* That may be damaged, injured, or impaired; susceptible of damage. — Mischievous; pernicious; calculated to hurt or injure.

Dam'agran, or ZINDER, a province of Bornou, N. Africa, situate between Lake Tchad and the Quorra. *Desc.* Fertile; a soil producing indigo, cotton, the castor-oil plant, with various fruits. Its principal traffic is in slaves. Lat. between 13° and 14° N., Lon. between 4° 30′ and 10° 50′ E.

Da'man, a Portuguese town of India, on the coast of Northern Concan, 100 m. from Bombay, and within that presidency. It contains the celebrated temple of Parsis. *Pop.* about 10,000.

Da'man, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See HYRAX.

Damanhour, (*da-man-hoor'*,) a town of Lower Egypt, 38 m. from Alexandria. It has manuf. of both cottons and woollens.

Dam'ar, Dam'mar, Dam'mara, *n.* [Malay.] A resinous secretion obtained from the *Dammara* (q. v.), and used in the manufacture of varnish.

Dam'ar, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 120 m. N.N.W. of Aden. It has 5,000 houses, is the residence of a governor, and has a college attended by numerous students.

Damar'as, a country comprising wide plains and grassy slopes, situate at the foot of mountains with an elevation of 1,000 feet, in S.W. Africa. It abounds with lions, rhinoceroses, and zebras, and is peopled by two distinct nations — the Damaras of the *hills* and the Damaras of the *plains*. Lat. between 21° and 24° S.

Dam'ariscotta, in *Maine*, a township of Lincoln co. *Damariscotta Mills*, the post-village, is about 45 m. N.E. of Portland, on Damariscotta River. *Pop.* of township 1,232.

Damariscotta River, in *Maine*, traverses Lincoln co., and enters the Atlantic Ocean, of which it appears to be a sort of an arm, being only 16 m. in length, and navigable for vessels of any size.

Damas'cenus, JOANNES, a saint of both the Roman Catholic and the Greek churches, B. in Damascus abt. 678; served as chief secretary under caliph Ali, governor of Damascus, but resigned his office and joined the hermits of St. Sabas in Palestine. He wrote the *Accurate Summary of the Orthodox Faith*, and various other works. His authority as a doctor of the Church is very high, especially in the East. D. in 780 A. D.

Damascene, (*dam'as-ēn*,) *n.* [Lat. *damascenus*, from *Damascus*.] A kind of plum; now called DAMSON, *q. v.*

(*Geog.*) A district of ancient Syria, having Damascus as its capital.

Damas'cius, an ancient philosopher, B. abt. 480 at Damascus. Proceeding to Athens, he there became a teacher of the Neo-Platonic philosophy, and wrote *Difficulties and Solutions of First Principles*, and commentaries on Plato and Aristotle. The time of his death is not known.

Damas'coville, in *Ohio*. See DAMASCUS.

Damas'cus. [Gr. *Damaskos*; Heb. *Damasck*, and called by the natives *Es-Sham*.] A large and ancient city of Syria, cap. of an important Turkish pashalic of the same name, and the virtual metropolis of Syria, situate in a plain at the E. foot of the Anti-Libanus range, 180 m. S. by W. of Aleppo; Lat. 33° 27′ N., Lon. 36° 25′ E. This city is remarkable for the picturesque



Fig. 765. — RIVER ABANA, (NOW BARADA,) AND DAMASCUS.

beauty of its location, and for its many mosques, bazaars, and monuments of past splendor. *D.* is essentially a commercial emporium, its manufactures comprising almost every branch of artistic and mechanical industry. In former times it was pre-eminently famous for the fabrication of arms and sword-blades; a department of skilled handicraft, that, though it has declined in local celebrity, still bears a good name. Saddlery, carpets, cabinet-work, jewelry, and silk, are now the staple industries. *D.* connects by caravan with the leading cities of Persia, Arabia, and Asia Minor, and through its seaport, Beyrout, with the European world. The fertility of the country round about is unsurpassed; and the city is literally buried in foliage and floral luxuriance, forming quite a net-work of gardens and groves. The climate is mild and salubrious. *D.* is one of the chief cities of Islam (its inhabitants being remarkable for their religious fanaticism), and forms the one grand



Fig. 766.—DAMASCENE LADY.

exception among the great cities of the East, which has not decayed from its former importance. *D.* is very ancient; it is mentioned as existing 1,913 years B. C. (*Gen.* xiv. 15), and was then, probably, the cap. of an independent Syrian kingdom. It was subdued by David (2 *Sam.* viii. 6), but recovered its independence, if not earlier, at least during the reign of Solomon. (1 *Kings* xi. 24.) It then became the cap. of the kingdom of Ben-hadad and his successors (1 *Kings* xv. 18), and remained so till its subjugation by Tiglath-Pileser, abt. 742 B. C., a little before the downfall of its rival Samaria. (2 *Kings* xvi. 9.) From this time it followed the fortunes of the rest of Syria, falling successively under the power of the Persians, Greeks, and Romans. As a Roman city it attained great eminence, and figures very conspicuously in the history of the Apostle Paul. (*Acts* ix.) *D.* was taken by the Saracens in 632, after a 7-months' siege, and was for many years the cap. of the Eastern caliphate. It was unsuccessfully besieged by the Crusaders in 1148, and by Tamerlane in 1400; and, in 1516, fell into the hands of the Turks, who retained it till 1832, when it was captured by Ibrahim, Pasha of Egypt. *Pop.* 120,000.

PASHALIC OF DAMASCUS. This territory, forming the Turkish *eyalet* of Sham, comprises all the region between the Lebanon chain and the river Euphrates, or between Lat. 31° to 36° N., and Lon. 35° to 41° E. *Surface.* Generally level. *Soil.* Rich; producing the cereals, hemp, flax, tobacco, silk, cotton, madder, and the choicest fruits. This is esteemed the most important govt. of Asiatic Turkey. *Pop.* Estimated at 600,000.

Damas'cus, in *California*, a village of Placer co., abt. 38 m. E.N.E. of Auburn.

Damascus, in *Illinois*, a P. O. of Stephenson co.

Damas'cus, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Montgomery co., abt. 70 m. N.W. of Annapolis.

Damas'cus, in *Mississippi*, a post-office of Scott co.

Damas'cus, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Columbiana co., abt. 160 m. N.E. of Columbus. The name of the post-office is Damascoville. *Pop.* 94.

—A post-village and township of Henry co., on the Manmee River, 135 m. N.N.W. of Columbus; *pop.* of the town 1,179.

Damas'cus, in *Oregon*, a post-office of Clackamas county.

Damas'cus, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village and township of Wayne co., on the Delaware River, abt. 178 m. N.E. of Harrisburg: *pop.* 2,823.

Damas'cus, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Spartanburg district, abt. 75 m. N.W. of Columbia.

Damascus Blades, *n. pl.* The name of those famous steel-blades, formerly manufactured in Damascus, and used for swords, sabres, and scimitars. They were remarkable for their great elasticity, and extraordinary hardness. A blade of this kind would cut through iron as easily as through wood, and could readily be coiled round the arm. The highly-polished surface exhibited delicate lines in the form of black, silvery, or white veins, running either parallel, or interlaced so as to show curious figures. They were first made known in Europe through the Crusaders, and have ever since, until very recently, baffled every effort to imitate them successfully. To M. Bréant, and to the Russian general Anossoff, the honor is due of having finally discovered the true process by which those wonderful blades were wrought. Gen. Anossoff, at his works in Siberia, produced blades equal in every respect to the genuine Damascus article; and latterly, Prof. Crivelli, of Milan, has also succeeded in manufacturing them. Imitations, resembling the genuine blades, but far inferior to them in quality, are manufactured at Sheffield, England; Solingen, Germany; and Eskilstuna, Sweden. Knives, scissors, and sword-blades are now frequently made by this imitative process, and are often beautifully inlaid with gold.

Dam'ask, *n.* [It. *dommasco*, from *Damascus*.] (*Manuf.*) A kind of wrought linen chiefly made in Flanders, so called because its large flowers resemble those of damasks, which were a sort of silk stuff, having some parts raised above the ground, representing flowers or other figures. They obtained this appellation from their having been invented at Damascus. *D.* linen is chiefly used for tables. A table-cloth and a dozen of napkins of this material are called a *damask service*.

—*a.* Of the color of damask, or of the rose so called: as, a "*damask* cheek." (*Shaks.*) — Pertaining or relating to the city of Damascus, or to its textile productions.

—*v. a.* To form flowers or foliage on woven stuffs.

—To diversify: to variegate: to embellish.

"*Damasking* the ground with flow'rs." — *Fenton.*

Dam'ask-color, *n.* A hue or color resembling that of the damask rose.

Dam'askeen, *v. a.* [Fr. *damasquiner*. See DAMASCENE.] To inlay and adorn steel with incrustations, or etchings, in gold, silver, &c.; as, to *damaskeen* a sword-blade.

Damasken'ing, *n.* [Fr. *damasquinure*.] The art of inlaying metals with scroll-work and other ornamentation in gold and silver: so called from *Damascus*, celebrated during the Middle Ages for the skill of its manufactures in this class of ornamental art. In more modern times Milan has been distinguished for its damaskened armor; this mode of decoration is very commonly applied to swords.

Dam'askin, *n.* [Sp. *damasquino*.] A kind of ornamented, inlaid sword; — originally forged at Damascus

Dam'ask-plum, *n.* (*Bot.*) See DAMSON.

Dam'ask-rose, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ROSA.

Dam'ask-silk, *n.* A kind of rich, figured silk. See DAMASK.

Dam'ask-steel, *n.* A superior kind of steel, formerly used, at Damascus, in the manufacture of sword-blades, &c.

Damasse', Dam'assin, *n.* [Fr.] A Flemish and French variety of damask.

Dam'asus I., (POPE.) B. 304, in Portugal; he was elected to the Pontifical chair in 366. The Arians were opposed by him in several councils. D. 384.

DAMASUS II. became Pope in 1048, and died three weeks after his election.

Dame, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *damina*, the mistress of a family or household.] A matron; a mother; a mistress of a household or family; a lady in position and honor.

"Sovereign of creatures, universal *dame*." — *Milton.*

—In England, the legal title pertaining to the wife of a baronet. (Called colloquially *my lady*, or *your* or *her ladyship*.)

—The mistress or female head of a family, household, or school, in the lower order of life: as, a village *dame*.

"Where sits our sullen, sulky *dame*." — *Burns.*

Dam'eron, HEINRICH, a German psychologist, B. at Stettin, 1798. He occupies the position of superintendent of the insane asylum at Halle, and is regarded as one of the first authorities on subjects pertaining to insanity, on which he has written several excellent works, among others: *Die Elemente der nächsten Zukunft der Medizin* (1829); *Sidolge, eine Wahnsinnstudie* (1853). He is also the editor of the *Zeitschrift für Psychiatrie*.

Dames' Quarter, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Somerset co.

Dame's-vi'olet, Dame'wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) See HESPERIS.

Damia'ni, PIETRO, CARDINAL bishop of Ostia, B. at Ravenna, abt. 988. He became abbot of Font-Avellana in 1041, rendered important service to several popes, and was created cardinal, against his will, in 1057. His influence was very powerful, and he induced Benedict X., who was irregularly elected pope, to resign in favor of Nicholas II. He was sent as legate to Milan to condemn the simoniacal practices then causing much agitation; supported Alexander II. against the emperor; and then retired, resigning his dignities. He was, however, several times drawn from his cell and sent on important missions to France, to Germany, and finally to Ravenna, to re-establish order after the excommunication of the archbishop. The fatigue of this mission was too much for his diminished strength, and he D. at Faenza soon after his return, in 1072. His works consist of Biographies of Saints, Sermons, and Letters.

Da'mianist, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A follower of Damianus, the Monophysite Patriarch of Alexandria, founder of a religious sect which arose in the 6th century. This sect made a distinction between the Divine essence and the three persons in the Godhead. Certain nuns of the order of St. Clare were also called *Damianists*.

Da'miansville, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Clinton co.

Damiens, ROBERT FRANÇOIS, (*da'me-ang,*) tortured and quartered in Paris, March 28, 1757, for attempting to assassinate Louis XV. B. 1714, near Arras.

Damietta, (*da-me-e'ta,*) a city of Lower Egypt, on the E. branch of the Nile, 8 miles above its mouth, and 100 m. N.N.E. of Cairo; 31° 25′ N. Lat., 31° 49′ E. Lon. The city is situate on a narrow neck of land between the Nile and the Lake Menzaleh. It was formerly famous for the manufacture of leather and dimity cloth. —OLD DAMIETTA, abt. 5 m. N. of the present city, was repeatedly conquered by the Crusaders, and is now a heap of ruins. *Pop.* 57,000.

Dam'mar, Dam'mara, *n.* See DAMAR.

Dam'mara, Dam'mar-pine, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of trees, order *Pinaceæ*. The Kaurie, Kandi, or Cowdie Pine of New Zealand is a species of this genus, and is called *D. Australis*. It yields a hard, brittle, resin-like copal, largely used in the preparation of varnishes. *D. orientalis*, the Amboyna Pine, yields the fine transparent resin called *Indian Dammar*. Several of the species furnish valuable timber. They have broad, leathery leaves, and great, oblong cones.

Dammoodah, (*dam-moo-da',*) a river of India, rising in the British district of Ramghur, in the Bengal presidency, and, after a course of 350 m., falling into the Hooghly, in Lat. 22° 15′ N., Lon. 88° 7′ E.

Damn, (*dam,*) *v. a.* [Ger. *verdammen*, to sentence, doom, condemn: Lat. *damno*, from *damnum*, hurt, harm, damage; Fr. *damner*.] To condemn or sentence to future punishment: to doom to eternal punishment in hell; to orally send to perdition. — To condemn; to decide to be wrong, or worthy of denunciation or punishment; to censure. — To decide to be bad, mean, or displeasing, by hissing, or any other mark of disapprobation; as, to *damn* a play. —To execrate; to curse; to utter a malediction; as, to *damn* a person's eyes.

—*n.* An execration; an oath.

Damnabil'ity, *n.* State or quality of meriting denunciation: damnableness.

Dam'nable, *a.* That may be damned or condemned: deserving damnation. — Odious; detestable; pernicious. (Vulgar.)

"Thou hast *damnable* iteration." —*Shaks.*

Dam'nableness, *n.* State or quality of meriting damnation.

Dam'nably, *adv.* In a damnable manner.

—Detestably; odiously; hatefully; perniciously. (Vulg.)

Damna'tion, *n.* [Lat. *damnatio.*] (*Theol.*) Sentence or condemnation to everlasting punishment in the future state. This is now the sense of the word damnation, in our language; but at the time when the Bible was translated, it signified the same as condemnation. The words damn and damnation ought therefore to be still so understood, in such passages as Romans xiii. 2; xiv. 23; 1 Cor. xi. 29.

Dam'natory, *a.* Containing a sentence of condemnation.

Damned, (*dam'ned*, colloquially pronounced *damd,*) *p. a.* Condemned: sentenced to everlasting punishment in a future state.

"Better be *damned* than mentioned not at all."—*Wolcot.*

—Hateful; detestable; abhorrent; odious. (Vulgar.)

"Falsehoods of most base and *damn'd* contrivance." —*Rowe.*

Damnifie, *a.* [Lat. *damnificus.*] Procuring or producing loss; mischievous.

Dam'nify, *v. a.* [L. Lat. *damnificare.*] To damage; to injure; to induce or occasion loss; to hurt; to impair.

Dam'ocles, a sycophant at the court of Dionysius of Syracuse in the 4th century B. C. When he was one day extolling the happy condition of princes, the tyrant invited him to a sumptuous entertainment, but caused a naked sword to be suspended over his head by a single hair; a sufficiently significant symbol of the fear in which tyrants may live.

Da'mon, a Pythagorean philosopher, memorable for his friendship with Pythias, or Phintias. Dionysius of Syracuse having condemned Damon to death, he obtained leave of absence to go home and settle his affairs, Pythias pledging himself to endure the punishment in his stead if he did not return at the appointed time. Damon was punctual; and this instance of friendship so pleased the king, that he pardoned him, and begged, but in vain, to be admitted to their friendship.

Damp, *a.* [Dan. and L. Ger. *damp*; Ger. *dampf*, vapor; O. Ger. *damf*; Mid. High-Ger. *tampf*; Icel. *dampi*; Swed. and Goth. *damma*; Lith. *dim.* The tier. is from *dämpfen*, to smoke; Sansk. *tap*, to make warm or hot, and hence, to cause to ascend in vapor.] Moist; humid; being in a state between dry and wet; as, *damp* weather.

"O'erspread with a *damp* sweat and holy fear." —*Dryden.*

—Dejected; depressed; sunk in mind or spirits.

"All these and more came . . . with looks
Downcast and *damp*."—*Milton.*

—*n.* Moisture; moist air; humidity; fog. —Dejection; depression of spirits; mental chill.

—(*pl.*) Noxious exhalations issuing from the earth, in coal-mines, &c. See CHOKE-DAMP; FIRE-DAMP.

—*v. a.* To moisten as with vapor; to make humid or moderately wet; as, to *damp* the hair. —To chill; to dispirit; to deject; as, to have one's expectations *damped*.

"Dread of death *damps* all his jollity "—*Atterbury.*

—To dull; to deaden; to weaken.

"A soft body *dampeth* the sound much more than a hard." *Bacon.*

—To restrain, discourage, or check; to hebetate.

"Usury dulls and *damps* all industries."—*Bacon.*

Damp'en, *v. a.* To make or render damp, moist, or humid.

Damp'er, *n.* (*Mech.*) The *D.* of a furnace, or fire-place, is a door or valve, which, by rising, falling, sliding, or otherwise, lessens the passage for air, and thus damps or checks the intensity of the combustion. — The *D.* of a pianoforte also acts as a check; it is in the form of a small level, which presses against a string soon after it has begun to sound, and thus stops the vibration. An apparatus which communicates dampness is also called a *D.*: thus, damping-machines have been invented for the purpose of moistening postage and other stamps.

—A cake of flour kneaded with water, unleavened, and baked on the embers. (Used in Australia.)

—Anything which chills, obstructs, discourages, or disheartens. (Used metaphorically.)

Dampier, WILLIAM, (*dăm'peer,*) an English navigator, was B. at East Coker, Somersetshire, in 1652, and became a mariner at an early age. During many years of active service in privateers and trading-vessels, he several times visited the South seas; and the results of his observations were given to the public in a work entitled *A Voyage round the World*, which for accuracy and interest, as well as for professional knowledge, possesses considerable merit. He D., as is supposed, in 1712, but the exact time is not known.

Dam'pier ARCHIPELAGO, and STRAIT, named after the above navigator. The *strait*, which is 35 m. wide, separates the island of Waygiou from the N.W. extremity of Papua or New Guinea, lying almost immediately under the equator, and about Lon. 131° E.; so as to be, as nearly as possible, the antipodes of the month of the Amazons. The *archipelago*, again, is off the N.W. coast of Australia, in abt. Lat. 21° S., and Lon. 117° E. The principal islands of the cluster are Enderby, Lewis, Rosemary, Legeudre, and Depuch.

Damp'ish, *a.* Moist or damp to a certain degree.

Damp'ishly, *adv.* In a dampish manner.

Damp'ishness, *n.* Tendency to wetness; state of being dampish; slight humidity; a moderate degree of dampness or moistness.

Damp'ness, *n.* State of being damp; moisture; fogginess; moistness; moderate humidity.

Damsel, Damosel, (*dam'zl,*) *n.* [O. Fr. *damoiseau, damoisel*; Fr. *demoiselle*; It. *damigella*, from *dama*, a dame, a lady, from Lat. *domina.*] A young unmarried woman; a girl; a lass.

"One mad *damsel* dares dispute my pow'r." —*Prior.*

Damson, (*dam'zn.*) *n.* [Contracted from *damascene.*] A small black plum, originally brought from Damascus, Syria.

Dan, [Heb., judgment,] a son of Jacob by Bilhah, the servant of Rachel, and the father of the warlike tribe of Dan, one of the twelve tribes of Israel, which was second only to that of Judah in numbers before entering Canaan. A territory was assigned to Dan, extending S.E. from the sea-coast near Joppa. It bordered on the land of the Philistines, with whom the tribe of Dan had much to do. Their territory was fertile, but small, and the natives were powerful. A part of the tribe therefore sought and conquered another home. (Josh. xix.; Jud. xviii.) — II. A city, originally called Laish, (Jud. xvii. 29.) at the N. extremity of Israel, in the tribe of Naphtali. "From Dan to Beer-sheba," denotes the whole extent of the land of promise, Dan being the N. city, and Beer-sheba the S. one. Dan was seated at the foot of Mount Hermon, 4 m. W. of Paneas, near one source of the Jordan, on a hill now called Tell-el-Kady. Laish at one time belonged to Sidon, and received the name of Dan from a portion of that tribe who conquered and rebuilt it. It was an idolatrous city even then, and was afterwards the seat of one of the golden calves of Jeroboam. Only slight remains of it now exist.

Dan, *n.* [From Lat. *dominus.*] An appellation of honor formerly used in a sense synonymous with the term *master*; as, "*Dan* Cupid."

(*Mining.*) A small truck or sledge used in coal-mining.

Dan, a river of *N. Carolina* and *Virginia*, rises in Patrick co. of the latter State, and after a generally S.E. course, turns E., and then crosses and recrosses the boundary of the two States no less than five times; till, finally returning into Virginia, it unites with the Staunton, or Roanoke, in Mecklenburg co. Length, about 200 m.

Da'na, FRANCIS, an American jurist, B. 1743, at Charlestown, Mass., graduated at Harvard College in 1762, and was admitted to the bar in 1767. Early in 1775 he sailed for Europe, charged with confidential letters to Dr. Franklin on the critical state of affairs, by the elder Quincy, Warren, and other American patriots. In 1776 he returned, and reported to Gen. Washington, whom he assured that the colonies had nothing to expect from Great Britain. *D.* was now elected by the Massachusetts Assembly a member of the Executive Council, and in 1777 a member of the Congress which formed the Confederation. From that time to the close of the war he occupied various offices of trust, and, in 1781, he was appointed American minister to Russia. After his return, he was again elected a member of Congress, and in 1786 he went as a delegate to the Annapolis convention. In Nov., 1791, he was appointed chief-justice of Mass. for a term of 15 years. After the expiration of this term, he kept almost entirely aloof from politics. During his long public life he was highly esteemed, by his political opponents no less than by his personal and party friends. As a judge, he frowned upon all manner of chicane and low quibbling, and won golden opinions by his strict impartiality, his great learning, and calm dignity. D. 1811.

Dana, JAMES DWIGHT, LL.D., an American naturalist, B. at Utica, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1813, graduated at Yale College, 1833, where the elder Silliman had been his teacher of mathematics and natural sciences. After leaving college he was appointed teacher of mathematics to the midshipmen in the U. S. navy. In this capacity he embarked in the ship-of-the-line Delaware for the Mediterranean. After his return, in 1835, he acted as assistant to Prof. Silliman at Yale College until 1838, when he joined an expedition sent out by the U. S. government for the exploration of the Southern and Pacific oceans. This squadron, under Com. Wilkes, sailed in 1838, returning home in 1842. Mr. *D.* now set to work preparing the various reports of this expedition for publication, not neglecting, in the meantime, other scientific labors. His first publication with regard to the observations he had made in Com. Wilkes' expedition, was a *Report on Zoöphytes*, (1846, Washington, 740 pp. 4to, with an atlas,) containing a new classification of the whole department of the polyps. Next he issued his *Report on the Geology of the Pacific*, (1849, Washington, 756 pp. 4to, with an atlas.) Then came a *Report on Crustacea*, (1852-4, Washington, 1620 pp. 4to, with an atlas.) In 1845, *D.* married the daughter of his teacher and friend, Professor Silliman, and has since resided at New Haven. On the resignation of Prof. Silliman, *D.* was appointed professor of natural history and geology in Yale College. Besides the above-named reports, he published his *System of Mineralogy*, which first appeared in 1837, and has since gone through five large editions, being considered a work of authority both in Europe and America. For many years *D.* has been the editor of the *American Journal of Science*, and published, in 1862, a *Manual of Geology*, which has already reached its second edition, and is certainly one of the most valuable works that has ever appeared on the subject. Dr. *D.* is a member of many learned societies in Europe.

Dana, RICHARD HENRY, an American poet and essayist, B. Nov. 15, 1787, at Cambridge, Mass. He was educated at Harvard College, and devoted himself to the study of the law, but soon abandoned this pursuit and applied himself to literature. His first poem was *The Dying Raven*, followed by *The Buccaneer and other Poems*, 1827. He also wrote numerous tales and essays, which are characterized by a terse and vigorous style, and by sound, practical reflections. D. Feb. 2, 1879.

Dana, JAMES FREEMAN, an American chemist, B. in N. H., 1793. In 1819, he was appointed Professor of Chemistry at Dartmouth Coll., and, in 1825, to a similar position in the New York Coll. of Physicians. He was author (conjointly with his brother, Dr. S. L. Dana) of a work on the *Mineralogy and Geology of Boston and its Vicinity*. D. 1827.

Dana, RICHARD HENRY, JR., an American lawyer and author, B. at Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 1, 1815, and graduated at Harvard College in 1837. He made a voyage to California, which he has described in his *Two Years before the Mast*. Subsequently he studied law under Judge Story and Prof. Greenleaf, and was admitted to the bar in 1840.

He is now one of the most eminent advocates in Boston. He has also gained considerable reputation as an author, having published *The Seaman's Friend*, 1841, besides various biographical sketches, and contributions to the *North American Review* and other magazines.

Da'na, SAMUEL LUTHER, an American chemist, brother of James Freeman Dana, B. at Amherst, N.H., in 1795. He graduated at Harvard College in 1815. He served as lieutenant in a regiment of U. S. artillery, until the close of the war which then raged between this country and Great Britain. He then studied medicine, and having received his diploma, practised as a physician at Waltham, Mass. He founded the Newton Chemical Company, of which he was the chemist for several years. He assisted his brother in writing *Mineralogy and Geology of Boston and its Vicinity*, and wrote various treatises on chemistry. He is chiefly noted for his discovery of a new process of manufacturing oil of vitriol, and bleaching-salts. D. March 11, 1868.

Da'na, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Worcester co., abt. 65 m. W. of Boston. *Pop.* 758.

Danae, (*dăn'ai-e.*) (*Myth.*) The daughter of Acrisius, king of Argos. She was confined in a brazen tower by her father, to whom it had been predicted by an oracle that he would be slain by his daughter's son. Jupiter, however, introduced himself into the tower in the guise of a golden shower. Perseus was the offspring of their amour; and he, together with his mother, was exposed to the fury of the waves by Acrisius. He was saved, however, and ultimately killed his grandfather by accident.

Danæa'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The Danæ-worts, an order of plants, alliance *Filicales.* — DIAG. Ringless, dorsal spore-cases, combined in masses, and splitting irregularly by a central cleft. This order forms the transition between the Acrogens and Rhizogens, having all the habits of dorsiferous ferns, and nearly approaching the Adder's-tongues.

Danaides, (*dă-nai'e-dees.*) (*Myth.*) The fifty daughters of Danaus, king of Argos. Ægyptus, king of Egypt, their uncle, who had fifty sons, desired them to marry their cousins, but the Danaides, warned by an oracle, opposed this marriage. Ægyptus sent his sons to Argos, backed by a powerful army, in order to enforce his wishes. Danaus, being too weak to resist, consented to the marriage, but concerted with his daughters that they should kill their husbands on the night of their nuptials. This horrible project was executed. Lynceus alone escaping through the mercy of his bride, Hypermnestra. In order to punish these murderous wives, Jupiter cast them into Tartarus, and condemned them to fill eternally with water a vessel full of holes.

Dana'is, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of lepidopterous insects, family *Nymphalidæ*, having the knob of the antennæ

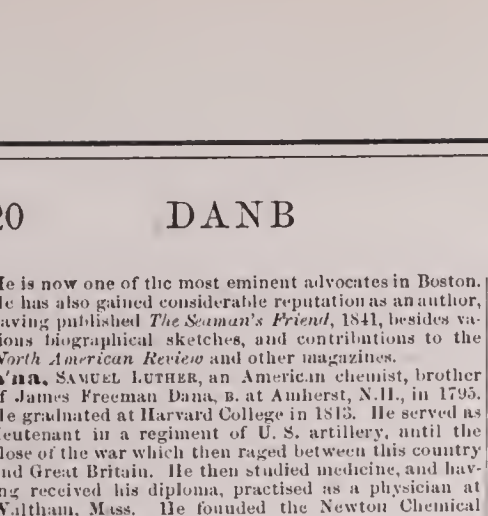


Fig. 767.—ARCHIPPUS BUTTERFLY.

(*D. erippus.*)

long and curved. The Archippus butterfly (*D. erippus*) expands from 3 to 4 inches; the wings are tawny-orange above, nankeen-yellow beneath; veins black, and have a black border, spotted with white. It flies in the latter part of summer. The caterpillar lives upon the silk-weed.

Da'naite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as ARSENOPYRITE, *q. v.*

Danakil, (*da'na-kil.*) a country lying in the N.E. part of Africa, and stretching along the W. coast of the Red Sea, bet. 12° and 15° N. Lat., and 40° and 43° E. Lon. The country is very sterile, and inhabited by roving Kabyles, and other Mohammedan tribes. *Pop.* unknown.

Danaus, (*dăn'a-us,*) son of Belus, governed, together with his brother Ægyptus, in Lower Egypt: but having attempted the life of his brother, he fled, and arrived at Argos about 1570 B. C. Here he usurped the throne of Gelanor. (According to others, Gelanor abdicated in his favor.) Fable gave to Danaus 50 daughters. (See DANAIDES.) His son-in-law Lynceus succeeded him.

Dan'borough, or DANVILLE, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Bucks co., abt. 4 m. N. of Doylestown.

Dan'burgh, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Wilkes co., 65 m. N.E. of Milledgeville; *pop.* 697.

Dan'burite, *n.* (*Min.*) A triclinic mineral. Angles approximate; crystals imbedded, and often an inch broad. Color pale yellow, whitish; lustre vitreous, but rather weak. Translucent to subtranslucent. Very brittle. *Sp. gr.* 2·95. Occurs with orthoclase and oligoclase in dolomite at Danbury, Connecticut. It may be recognized by its pyrognostic characters.

Dan'bury, in *Connecticut*, a post-town, and semi-capital of Fairfield co., abt. 18 m. N.N.W. of Bridgeport. It was incorporated in 1696. In 1777 the American commander General Wooster was killed here, and the town burned by the British. *Pop* of the township, 8,753.

Dan'bury, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Stokes co., abt. 112 m. W.N.W. of Raleigh.

Dan'bury, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village and township of Grafton co., abt. 39 m. N.W. of Concord; *pop.* 796.

Dan'bury, in *Ohio*, a township of Ottawa co.; *pop.* 1,252.

Dan'by, FRANCIS, R. A., an Irish historical painter, B. at Wexford, Ireland, 1793. His principal paintings are: *Sunset at Sea after a Storm*; *Delivery of Israel out of Egypt*; *The Holy Family*; *Departure of Ulysses from Ithaca*, &c. D. 1861.

Dan'by, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Du Page co., abt. 25 m. W. of Chicago.

Dan'by, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Ionia co.; *pop.* 1,176.

Dan'by, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Tompkins co., abt. 7 m. S. of Ithaca; *pop.* 2,126.

Dan'by, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Rutland co., about 70 m. S.S.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* 1,319.

Danby Four Corners, in *Vermont*, a post-office of Rutland co.

Dance, *v. n.* [Fr. *danser*; L. Sax. *danzen*; Ger. *tanzen*; Icel. *dansa*; O. Ger. *tanz*, a dance; Heb. *dutz*, to leap, to skip; Ch. *dutz*, contracted from *danatz.*] To leap or move with measured steps, regulated by a tune sung or played; as, to *dance* a jig. — To leap, and frisk about; to move nimbly, or up and down; to caper.

"Shadows in the glassy waters *dance*" — *Byron.*

To dance upon nothing, to undergo the operation of being hanged by a rope.

—*v. a.* To make to dance; to move up and down, or back and forth; to put into a lively motion; to dandle.

To dance attendance, to wait upon another obsequiously; to attend with servility, in order to ingratiate another's favor.

"Thus *dance attendance* for a word of audience." — *Dryden.*

—*n.* A leaping, curvetting, or stepping with motions of the body of the measure of a tune.

"On with the *dance!* let joy be unconfined."—*Byron.*

—A tune or measure by which dancing is timed and regulated; as, a morris-*dance.*

Dance of Death. (*Hist.*) See MACABRE DANCE.

Dan'cer, *n.* One who practises dancing, or is skilful in the performance thereof.

Dan'ceress, *n.* A female dancer. (Rarely used.)

Dancette', *n.* (*Her.*) A line of partition, consisting of a zigzag line, the indentations of which are of great size, and limited to three in number, (fig. 768.)



Fig. 768.—DANCETTE.

Dan'cing, *n.* [Ger. *tanzen.*] The art of moving in measured steps, or adapting the movements of the body to the sounds of music. — Among all ancient peoples the dance formed an integral part of their religious ceremonies, and it is still similarly employed by some of the Eastern Christians. The first mention made of *D.* in the Scriptures occurs (*Exod.* xv. 20), where we read that "Miriam the prophetess, the sister of Aaron, took a timbrel in her hand, and all the women went out after her with timbrels and with dances." Among the Hebrews, the performers were usually females, of whom the regular chorus of the Temple seems to have consisted (Psalm cxlix.); but occasionally men assisted in the solemn act, as in the well-known instance of David's *D.* before the ark. The sanction given to the practice by this conduct of the Hebrew monarch, no doubt influenced the later Jews to adopt the dance as a fitting close of the joyous occasion of the feast of Tabernacles, when the rulers of the synagogues, the doctors of the schools, and even the members of the Sanhedrim, accompanied the sacred music with their voices, and leaped and danced with torches in their hands for the greater part of the night. When males and females assisted at the same religious ceremony, the ancient Jews did not mingle in the dance, but each sex kept in a separate body. Among the Greeks, dancing was ennobled into an art. Plato ranges the different dances practised into three classes, *military*, *domestic*, and *mediatorial* or *religious*. The most ancient of the latter was the Bacchic, in honor of Bacchus; the most graceful, that instituted by Thesens, which circled round the altars of Apollo. The Greek religious dance consisted of three parts — the *strophe*, in which the movement was from right to left; the *antistrophe*, which reversed the movement; and the *stationary*, or, properly speaking, grave and slow movement, when they danced in front of the altar. Of their military dances, the Spartan or Pyrrhic was the most celebrated. This dance is supposed to be preserved by the modern Greeks:

"You have the Pyrrhic dance as yet,
Where is the Pyrrhic phalanx gone?
Of two such lessons why forget
The nobler and the manlier one?"— *Byron.*

Among the Romans, and, as they extended their sway, throughout the Roman empire, the dance was a favorite recreation, as well as a religious ceremony; but the better class of Romans, in proportion as it came to be cultivated as a profession, and rose to the height of pantomimic art, as in the modern opera-ballet, thought it so much beneath their dignity to unbend themselves by its exercise personally, that Cicero remarks, "No one dances unless he is either drunk or mad." It is presumable that it was to honor the condescension of Herodias' daughter Salome, as princess, in dancing before him, that Herod made the fatal vow which cost John the Baptist his life. Throughout the East, *D.* is almost universally restricted to the exhibitions of professional dancers; and European balls in India provoked, until quite recently, the contempt of the natives. But in all other parts of the globe, whether among the inhabitants of the numerous islands which stud the Pacific, the tribes of Africa, or the N. and S. American aborigines, the dance is commonly found as it existed among the ancient Greeks, connected with religion, with war, and with moments of festive exhilaration. At the present day, and among civilized nations in Europe and America, *D.* is a favorite amusement as a social custom and healthful exercise. Almost every country can boast of national dances peculiar to the inhabitants; which are rarely so well performed when adopted by others. Of these, the best known to us are the *tarantella* of the Neapolitans, the *bolero* and *fandango* of the Spaniards, the *mazurka* and *cracoviene* of Poland, the *cosack* of Russia, the *redowa* of Bohemia, the *quadrille* and *cotillon* of France, the *waltz*, *polka*, and *galopade* of Germany, the *reel* and *sword dance* of Scotland, the *minuet* and *hornpipe* of England, the *jig* of Ireland, &c. See BALLET.

Dan'cing-ma'nia, *n.* (*Hist.*) An epidemic disorder among susceptible subjects, in which imitation is brought about under high excitement. It is closely allied to hysteria, and principally occurs among persons who are desirous of notoriety or sympathy. During the Middle Ages, epidemics of this class were common in Germany; and in Italy they were ascribed to the bite of the tarantula spider. Towards the close of the 14th century, a number of men and women appeared at Aix-la-Chapelle, on the festival of St. John, dancing and screaming in a frantic manner in the streets. Many foamed at the mouth, and danced till they fell down insensible; others dashed their brains out against the walls. While dancing, they were unsusceptible of outward impressions, but were haunted by visions. The epidemic spread over the Low Countries, and bands of wretched, ignorant people traversed the country, and, excited by wild music, danced themselves into convulsions, singing all the time in derision of the priests. At the beginning of the 17th century, *St. Vitus's dance*, as it was then called, was on the decline, and it is now only heard of in isolated cases. See CHOREA, TARANTISMUS.

Dan'cing-master, *n.* One who teaches the art of dancing.

Dan'court, FLORENT CARTON, a French actor and dramatic poet, B. 1661, at Fontainebleau. He produced an immense number of plays, and was particularly successful in introducing actual occurrences, which gave to his comic pieces great piquancy. D. 1726.

Dan'cyville, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Haywood co., about 190 m. W.S.W. of Nashville; *pop.* 1,554.

Dan'de, a river of S.W. Africa, which, after a course of 200 m., enters the Atlantic 60 m. N. of the mouth of the Coanza.

Dan'delion, *n.* [Fr. *dent de lion*] (*Bot.*) See TARAXACUM.

Dan'der, *n.* [From *dandruff.*] The dandruff or scurf on the human head. — Anger; excitement; passion; irritation. (Vulgar.)

To raise one's dander, to excite or put into a burst of anger or passion. (Vulgar.)

—*v. n.* To mumble; to speak or act without method or coherence.

Dan'dify, *v. a.* [*Dandy*, and Lat. *facio*, to make.] To make or form like a dandy; as, a *dandified* fellow.

Dan'diprat, *n.* [From *aandy*, and *sprat*, a small fish; anything small of its kind] A little, conceited fellow; an urchin; — used sometimes in tondness, and at other times in contempt.

Dan'dle, *v. a.* [Ger. *tändeln*, from *tand*, a toy or trifle; L. Sax. *tantern*; It. *dandolare*, to swing, to shake or toss to and fro, from *dandola*, a toy, a plaything.] To toss, shake, or jolt on the knee; to move up and down in the hand; to fondle; as, to *dandle* a baby.

"Kiss'd and *dandled* on thy father's knee." — *Donne.*

—To treat as a child; to toy, play, or trifle with.

Dan'dler, *n.* One who daudles or plays with young children.

Dan'dolo, a patrician family of Venice, which traced its origin to the Roman æra. Its most celebrated members are:

D., ENRICO, Doge of Venice, to which high office he was chosen in 1192, when in his 87th year. He carried on the war with the Pisans, and closed it by an advantageous peace. In 1201 the Crusaders applied to him for assistance, and on their promise to reduce the town of Zara, which had revolted, he agreed to help them. He accordingly undertook with them, in 1203, the siege of Constantinople, at which he greatly distinguished himself, and was the first who leaped on shore. It is said that *D.* had the offer of the imperial crown, and refused it. He was created despot of Roumania, and D. 1205, at the age of 97.

D., GIOVANNI, Doge from 1280 to 1289, distinguished by a long war against the patriarch of Aquila.

D., FRANCESCO, Doge from 1328 to 1339, surnamed *The Dog*, for having humbled the republic to Pope Clement V.

D., ANDREA, Doge from 1342 to 1354; he sustained a long war against Hungary, and wrote the *Chronicles of Venice.*

D., Vincenzo, a Venetian chemist, descended from Henrico *D.*, b. 1758. At all times zealous for the independence of Italy, he became a member of the council of the Cisalpine republic, after the treaty of Campo Formio. D. 1819. Among his works are, *Fondamenti della Scienza, Fisico-Chemica*, &c.

Dand'ridge, in *Tennessee*, a post-village, cap. of Jefferson co., on French Broad River, about 30 m. E. of Knoxville; *pop.* 1,532.

Dan'driff, Dan'drutf, *n.* [A. S. *tan*, a sprout, a shoot, a tetter; Goth. *tains*, a twig, a sprout, and A. S. *dréf*, dirty, filthy.] (*Med.*) See Pityriasis.

Dan'dy, *n.* [Fr. *dandin*; probably allied to *dandle*; It. *dandola*, a toy, a plaything.] A fop; a coxcomb; a beau; an exquisite; one who affects a special characteristic of dress or manner.

"Each out-at-elbow peer, or desperate *dandy*."—*Byron.*

Dan'dy, Dan'dy-roller, *n.* A machine used in the fabrication of paper.

Dan'dy-cock, Dan'dy-hen, *n.* A fowl of the bantam kind, male and female respectively.

Dan'dyish, *a.* Like a dandy; becoming a dandy; after the manner of a dandy; as, a *dandyish* air.

Dan'dyism, *n.* Foppishness: manners, dress, or style of a dandy; fastidiousness in costume.

Dan'dyize, *v. a.* To make into a dandy; to dandify; to invest with the appearance and character of a fop.

Dan'dyling, *n.* A make-believe dandy; a fopling.

Dane, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or naturalized citizen of Denmark.—a Northman.

Dane, in *Wisconsin*, a S. central co.; *area*, abt. 1,235 sq. m. The Wisconsin River washes part of its N.W. border, and it is intersected by the Catfish and Sugar rivers. The surface is undulating and hilly; soil fertile. *Cap.* Madison. *Pop.* 53,096.

—A post-township of the above co., abt. 15 m. N.N.W. of Madison: *pop.* 1,043.

Dan'ebrog, *n.* (*Her.*) See Dannebrog.

Dane'gelt, *n.* [A.S. *danegeld.*] (*Eng. Hist.*) A tribute exacted by the Danes in their invasions of England. It was first paid by Ethelred II., 991. The last recorded payment of *D.* took place in 1175.

Danemo'ra, in *New York*, a township of Clinton co., abt. 10 m. W. by N. of Plattsburg;—more commonly written Dannemora, *q. v.*

Danemo'ra, in *Ohio*, a village of Darke co., abt. 110 m. W.N.W. of Columbus.

Dane wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Sambucus.

Dan'forth, in *Illinois*, a village of Tazewell co., on the Mackinaw River, abt. 21 m. S. by E. of Peoria.

Dan forth, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Johnson co.

Dan forth, in *Maine*, a township in Washington co.; *pop.* 313.

Dan'forth Station, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Iroquois co.

Dangeau, Philippe de Courcillon, Marquis de, (*dan'zho,*) b. in 1638. He was a favorite courtier of Louis XIV., whom he accompanied in all his campaigns as aid-de-camp. He wrote a *Journal de la Cour de Louis XIV.*, a very curious work, which faithfully portrays the manners and morals of that monarch's court. D. 1720.

Danger, (*dān'jér,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *damnum*, hurt, harm, damage, and *gero, germo*, to bear, to bring.] Exposure to injury; peril; jeopardy; risk; hazard; insecurity; loss, pain, or other evil.

"She loved me for the *dangers* I had passed."—*Shaks.*

—Extent or duration of power to injure, hazard, or jeopardize.

"Till *danger's* troubled night depart."—*Campbell.*

—*v. a.* To endanger; to imperil; to put to hazard. (R.)

Dan'gerfield, or Dain'gerfield, in *Texas*, a post-village of Titus co., abt. 320 m. N.E. of Austin City; *pop.* 272.

Dan'gerfully, *adv.* In a manner calculated to produce danger; dangerously.

Dan'gerless, *a.* Without risk or hazard; exempt from danger. (a.)

Dan'gerous, *a.* Full of danger, risk, or jeopardy; hazardous; perilous; insecure.

"All delays are *dangerous* in war."—*Dryden.*

—Threatening or foreboding danger.

Dan'gerous Islands, a group in the Pacific, comprising Hays, Resolution, Palliser, and other islands; Lat. 21° S., Lon. 140° W.

Dan'gerously, *adv.* With danger; with exposure to injury or ruin; hazardously; perilously; as, to be *dangerously* sick.

Dan'gerousness, *n.* State of, or liability to be exposed to, hazard, danger, risk, or peril.

"Judging of the *dangerousness* of diseases by the nobleness of the part affected."—*Boyle.*

Dangle, (*dang'gl,*) *v. n.* [Icel. and Sw.-Goth. *dingla*; Dan. *dingler.*] To hang and swing; to hang on any one; to follow about officiously;—preceding *on, after*, or *about*; as, to *dangle after* women.

"The sword hung *dangling* o'er the shield."—*Prior.*

—*v. a.* To carry suspended loosely; as, to *dangle* the body.

Dan'gler, *n.* One who dangles; a man who hangs about or follows women.

"A *dangler* is of neither sex."—*Ralph.*

Dan'ican, *n.* See Philidor.

Daniel, (*dān'yel,*) called *Belteshazzar* by the Chaldeans, a prophet descended from the royal family of David, who was carried captive to Babylon, when very young, in the 4th year of Jehoiakim, king of Judah, B.C. 606. He was chosen, with his three companions, Hananiah, Mishael, and Azariah, to reside at Nebuchadnezzar's court, where he received a suitable education, and made great progress in all the sciences of the Chaldeans. At the end of their three years' education, *D.* and his companions excelled all others, and received honorable appointments in the royal service. Here *D.* soon displayed his prophetic gifts in interpreting the dream of Nebuchadnezzar, by whom he was made governor of Babylon, and head of the learned and priestly class. He seems to have been absent, perhaps on some foreign embassy, when his three companions were cast into the fiery furnace. At a later period he interpreted another dream of Nebuchadnezzar, and afterwards the celebrated vision of Belshazzar—one of whose last works was to promote *D.* to an office much higher than he had previously held during his reign. After the capture of Babylon by the Medes and Persians, under Cyaxares and Cyrus, *D.* was continued in all his high employments, and enjoyed the favor of these princes until his death, except at one short interval, when the envy of the other officers prevailed on the king to cast him into the lions' den, an act which recoiled on his foes to their own destruction. During this period he earnestly labored, by fasting and prayer as well as by counsel, to secure the return of the Jews to their own land, the promised time having come. (*Dan.* 9.) He lived to see the decree issued, and many of his people restored; but it is not known that he ever revisited Jerusalem. His prophecies are written partly in Hebrew and partly in Chaldee. They form the 27th in order of the books of the Old Testament. This book, which bears his name, is partly historical and partly prophetical. The first six chapters are historical, and speak of *D.* in the third person; the last six contain visions, which *D.* relates in the first person. In the first six chapters we have recorded a variety of events which occurred in the reigns of Nebuchadnezzar, Belshazzar, and Darius; and, in particular, the second chapter contains Nebuchadnezzar's prophetic dream concerning the four great successive monarchies, and the everlasting kingdom of the Messiah, which dream God enabled *D.* to interpret. In the last six chapters we have a series of prophecies, revealed at different times, and extending from the days of *D.* to the general resurrection. The Assyrian, the Persian, the Grecian, and the Roman empires, are all particularly described under appropriate characters; and it is expressly declared that the last of them was to be divided into ten lesser kingdoms; the time at which Christ was to appear is precisely fixed; the rise and fall of Antichrist, and the duration of his power, are exactly determined; and the future restoration of the Jews, the victory of Christ over all his enemies, and the universal prevalence of true religion, are distinctly foretold as being to precede the consummation of all things. The book abounds with the most exalted sentiments of piety and devout gratitude; its style is simple, clear, and concise; and many of its prophecies are delivered in terms so plain and circumstantial, that many have been led to deny their authenticity, and to maintain they were written after the events had taken place. Porphyry, who lived in the 3d century, affirmed that the book was composed as recently as the time of Antiochus Epiphanes, and that therefore it narrated only past events; and he has had many followers in more recent times, and even at the present day. The arguments, however, advanced against the authenticity or genuineness of the book are too frivolous to prevail against the testimony of Christ himself, when he says, "When ye, therefore, shall see the abomination of desolation, *spoken of by Daniel the prophet*, stand in the holy place," &c. (*Matt.* xxiv. 15.)

Daniel, the 2d son of David, (also called *Chileab,*) a descendant of Ithamar, the 4th son of Aaron, was one of the chiefs who accompanied Ezra from Babylon to Juda.

Daniel, (Gabriel), a French Jesuit, author of a *History of France*; and a *Voyage to the World of Descartes*, a severe satire on the system of that philosopher. B. 1649; D. 1728.

Dan'iell, John Frederick, a celebrated English chemist and meteorologist, b. in London, 1790. He was the author of *Meteorological Essays, Essay on Artificial Climates*, and an *Introduction to Chemical Philosophy*, and, also, the inventor of the hydrometer and the pyrometer. D. 1845.

Dan'iel, (**Port,**) a small bay of Lower Canada, on the S. side of the dist. of Gaspé, near the entrance to Chaleur Bay.

Dan'ielsonville. See West Killingly.

Dan'ielsville, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Madison co., about 87 m. N. of Milledgeville.

Dan'ielsville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Northampton co.

Dan'ielsville, in *Virginia*, a village of Spottsylvania co., about 90 m. N. of Richmond.

Dan'ish, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining or relating to Denmark, or to its people the Danes, or their language.

Danish Language and Literature. The *D.* is the most changed of the languages derived from the old Norse; the Swedish and Norwegian being less so, and the Icelandic least of all. The political union of the Danes with the Anglo-Saxons under Canute the Great, and the intercourse between the two nations that resulted therefrom, had a considerable influence upon the *D.* language to which the other branches of the old Norse tongues were not subjected. Much more important and considerable was the influence exerted upon it at a later period from contact with the Germans. The Reformation introduced another æra in the history of the *D.* language; and the translation of the Bible into it gave it a fixed character, and raised it to the rank of a written tongue. As in Germany, so also in Denmark, a rage for everything French prevailed for a time, and many Gallic terms were introduced. A reaction, however, took place in the latter half of the 18th cent.; and since the beginning of the 19th, much has been done to restore and maintain the purity of the *D.* tongue, by the establishing of a taste for Old Norse studies, and by the writings of such men as Baggesen, Ehlenschläger, Grundtvig, and others. Since the union of Norway with Denmark, towards the end of the 14th cent., the *D.* has been the literary language of Norway; and it is also the language of the educated classes, as well as that generally spoken in the towns. The modern *D.* is one of the softest languages now spoken in Europe. When a foreigner hears it spoken for the first time, he hardly perceives any sounds in it except the vocalic, the consonants being so much softened in pronunciation that they scarcely appear. The vocalic system is hence very perfect; and philologists have distinguished ten vowels, the sounds of which are all quite distinct. The inflections are few and simple, and the language is one that may be easily mastered. Although Denmark can scarcely be said to have possessed any national literature, properly so called, prior to the 18th cent., yet its origin may be carried back to the time of the Reformation. The oldest remains of the *D.* language do not ascend higher than the 12th cent., and consist of laws of the early kings; as the *Skaanske Lov*, the *Sjellandske Lov*, &c. To the 12th cent. belong the works of the historians Saxo Grammaticus, and Svend Aagesen, which, however, are in Latin. In the 13th cent. we meet with what seems to be the oldest of the *D.* heroic songs, or *Kjæmpeviser*, and which are still more numerous in the 14th, (collected by Nyerup, Abrahamsen, and Rahbek, 5 vols., Copenhagen, 1810–14; supplement by Rasmussen and Nyerup, 2 vols., 1821.) Like the German, the *D.* owes its character as a written language to the Reformation. The greatest writer of this period in Denmark, and in a certain sense the founder of the modern *D.* literature, was Christiern Pedersen (1480–1554), who, besides a number of other works, had a principal hand in the translation of the Bible. The literature which thus received a stimulus from the Reformation at first specially took a direction towards history, as well as to investigations connected with northern antiquities. There appeared in the 16th and 17th cents. not only a number of works of the first importance on the history of the country, both in *D.* and Latin, but there were begun, even in the 16th cent., investigations into the northern antiquities, which have been so successfully followed up by Haldersen, Olavsen, Magnussen, Rask, Rafor, Müller, Thomsen, Petersen, and others. The period of *D.* poetry may be said to have commenced immediately after the Reformation. At first the subjects were generally of a sacred nature, as we see in the works of Resch, E. Pontoppidan, and others. Arreböe, who was the first of their epic poets, describes, in his great work, the *Hexameron*, the events of the first six days of creation. *D.* poetry reached its first culmination during the time of the lyric poet Thomas Kingo (1634–1723), and his contemporary, Jorgen Sorterup. A new epoch commenced with the genial and versatile Ludwig von Holberg, the creator of the *D.* stage. He, in the first half of the 18th century, and Ewald in the second, are considered to mark the golden age of *D.* literature. The first truly national tragedy was Ewald's *Rolf Krage*; and beside him, as dramatists, stand Samsöe, Sander, and Thaarup. Among the other poets belonging to this period, are Jens Baggesen, Tullin, Falster, Friman, Brunn, Zetlitz, the brothers Trojel, Pram, and others. A new impulse was given to poetic literature by Ehlenschläger (1779–1851), who had as contemporaries in the same field, Stoffeldt, Ingeman, Grundtvig, Heiberg, Overskou, and others. Among the most recent poets are Herz, Blicher, Holst, Rosenhof, Winther, Von Honch, P. L. Möller, and Molbech. In the region of history are the names of P. E. Müller, N. M. Petersen, H. Englestoft, J. Möller, Molbech, Werlauff, Knudson, Estrup, and Worsaae; while important historical works have also been produced by G. L. Bader, F. L. John, L. C. Müller, R. Allen, Nathansen, and Wegner. As publicists are distinguished Dreknick-Holmfeldt, and Oswald; as statisticians, A. Baggesen, Bergsöe, Nathansen, Ruff, and Anschen. The services rendered by Schouw to physical geography, and by Ersted to physics and chemistry, are well known and acknowledged far beyond the limits of their native country. Among theologians are Martensen, Mynster Clausen, Nielsen, and Scharling: and among jurists, A. S. Ersted, and Algreen-Ussing, occupy a front rank. As a philologist and critic, Madvig has made himself a European reputation; while Westergaard, from his knowledge of the languages of India and Persia, and Brondsted and Petersen, from their knowledge of classical antiquity, have rendered good service to learning. The works of Thorwaldsen, presented by the artist to his countrymen, have created a taste for sculpture and the fine arts generally among them, and given a new direction to their mental culture.—Modern Danish literature of the lighter class has been especially enriched by the many admirable novels of Hans Christian Andersen (*q. v.*), whose works are held in high estimation in this country. In 1869 was published, at Oxford, the first part of a very valuable Icelandic-English dictionary, compiled by Richard Cleasby.

Dan'ish Waltz, *n.* (*Dancing.*) A waltz, borrowed from the Danes, now much in vogue in the U. States. It consists of three movements: the first two are alike, being four steps forward, and a light *glissade* back; the third movement consists of a gallop to the end of the strain, and so on.

Dank, *a.* [From Ger. *tuncken.*] Damp; humid; moist. wet.

—*n.* Water; in contradistinction to dry ground. (R.)

Dankali, (*dan'ka-le,*) an independent state of Africa, bounded by the Red Sea on the N.E., and on the S.W. by a range of mountains. It is 250 miles long, by 56 broad, excessively hot, unfertile, ill-watered, and inhabited by a treacherous race of a barbarous disposition. Estimated *p. p.* 70,000.

Dank'ish, *a.* Somewhat dank; humid.

Dank'ishness, *n.* Dankness; dampness.

Dan'nebrog, Dan'ebrog, *n.* (*Hist.*) A Danish order of knighthood, founded by Waldemar II., 1219, in commemoration of a miraculous standard which descended from heaven and rallied his troops when they were on the point of fleeing before the Livonian pagans. In the 15th cent., the order fell into decay, but it was revived by Christian V. in 1671, and received new statutes in 1793. The constitution of the order was extended by Frederick VI., who issued letters-patent to that effect in 1808.

Danneeker, JOHANN HEINRICH VON, (*dän'nek-ker,*) a celebrated German sculptor, B. at Waldenbach, near Stuttgart, 1758. He was a pupil, first of Pajou, and then of Canova, and spent several years in Italy. His most celebrated works are: a colossal statue of *Schiller;* a monument to *Count Zeppelin; Sappho; Ariadne; Christ,* &c. D. in 1841.

Dannemo'ra, in *New York,* a township of Clinton county, about 10 miles W. by N. of Plattsburg; *pop.* 1,512.

Dan'nemorite, *n.* (*Min.*) A yellowish-brown to greenish-gray variety of AMPHIBOLE, *q. v.*

Dan'newerk, Dan'nevirke, or **Dan'ewirke,** the name of a strong wall or bulwark, built in the 9th century to protect S. Jütland in Denmark, and strengthened in 937 by the Queen-consort Thyra. Here, in 1848, a Prussian force under Wrangel, 30,000 strong, defeated 10,000 Danes after a battle of 8 hours duration. In the Schleswig-Holstein war of 1864 the Danes were forced to abandon the *D.* to the allied Austrian and Prussian troops.

Dan'nock, *n.* An oat-cake. See BANNOCK.
—In England, a thick, heavy, leathern glove, worn by a man employed in hedging, ditching, fencing, &c.

Dan's Fork, in *Missouri.* See BLACK RIVER.

Dans'ker, *n.* [Dan.] A Dane.

Dans'ville, in *New York,* a post-village of Livingston co., about 40 m. S. of Rochester; *pop.* 3,387.

Dansville, in *Michigan,* a post-office of Ingham co.

Dansville, in *New York,* a township of Steuben co.; *pop.* 1,981.

Dan'tan, JEAN PIERRE, a French sculptor, B. in Paris, 1800. He has produced many works of importance, but is chiefly celebrated for his statuettes, styled *charges,* in which any peculiarity in physiognomy or form is exaggerated; not to such a degree as to destroy the likeness, but to render it more striking. D. 1869.

Dante, [Contracted from DURANTE.] ALIGHIERI, (*dan'tai,*) the foremost among Italian poets, and one of the greatest that the world has ever produced. B. in May, 1265, at Florence. His father, a jurist, died early, and the duty of educating the young boy devolved upon the mother, who was greatly assisted in this task by Brunetto Latini, the distinguished statesman, poet, and scholar. His first education he received at Florence, but he subsequently completed his studies at the universities of Bologna and Padua. At a later period, while in Paris, he applied himself to the study of theology. But his studies did not prevent him from serving his country in her hour of need, for he fought in the victorious battle of Campaldino against the Aretines (1289), and took an active part in storming the fortress of

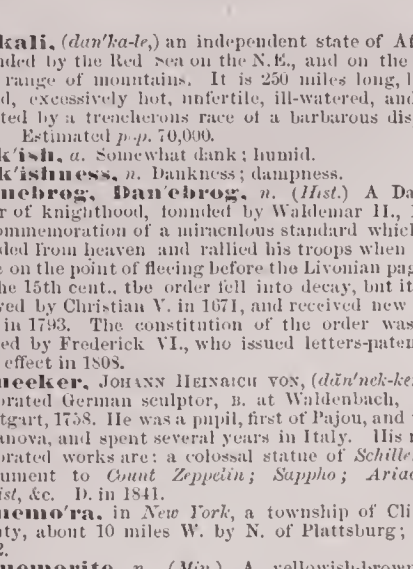


Fig. 769.— DANTE, IN YOUTH.
(From the famous picture by Giotto.)

Caprona (1290). Having been twice entrusted with an embassy, he was chosen one of the *priori,* or chief-magistrates of Florence, in 1300, when the struggle between the Guelphs and the Ghibellines was at its height. *D.* espoused the cause of the Guelphs, or Imperialists, who, being the weakest numerically, were overcome in the struggle by the Ghibellines, or adherents of the Pope. All the Guelphic leaders were banished and their property confiscated. *D.* shared their fate and left his native city, never to return. For many years he was doomed to bear the sorrows and hardships of an exile. In 1304 he left Verona, and went to Paris. When the Emperor Henry VII. invaded Italy, *D.* returned to Verona, and employed his powerful pen to further the imperial cause. It was probably at this time (1310) that he wrote the work *De Monarchia.* The fruitless siege of Florence, and the sudden death of the Emperor (1313) demolished his last hope, and he spent the remaining years of his life under the kind protection of Guido Novello da Volenta, in the city of Ravenna, where he D. Sept. 14, 1321. Many cities of Northern and central Italy claim the honor of having harbored *D.* within their walls. His remains were buried in a chapel of the *Frati Minori,* in Ravenna. They were, however, subsequently removed, and in 1865 were discovered in the Braccioforte Sepulchral Chapel of the same city. In 1830 only, a marble cenotaph was consecrated to his memory in the church of Santa Croce at Florence; and thus his native city rendered tardy justice to the manes of her greatest son. When about 9 years old, *D.* beheld, for the first time, Beatrice Portinari, then 8 years of age, and the love then enkindled in the heart of the tender boy remained forever the inspiration of his life. How pure and chaste this passion was, may be seen from the poet's first work, *Vita Nuova,* which consists of a collection of poems referring to his early love; each of these poems is accompanied by a history of its origin, and an accurate analysis. Beatrice was married to the cavaliere Simone de Bardi, but died at an early age. A few years after her death, *D.* married the daughter of an old and noble family, by whom he had six or seven children. In his work *De Monarchia* he advocated the supremacy of the emperor in temporal, and that of the Pope in spiritual affairs. He wrote several other works in Latin, besides many canzones, sonnets, and lyrics in Italian; most of the latter were collected in his *Convito.* But his greatest work — one of the most sublime productions which has ever emanated from the genius of man — is *La Divina Commedia,* a poem of world-wide fame, written while *D.* was a poor, wandering exile. It consists of three distinct poems, or acts: *Inferno* (Hell), the *Purgatorio* (Purgatory), and the *Paradiso* (Heaven). The poet, describing the fate of departed souls, places in hell and purgatory all those who were remarkable, either for their crimes or vices (especially those who were the authors of his misfortunes), and in paradise those who had done good and noble deeds on earth. In company with Virgil, the representative of human reason, he descends to the infernal regions, and there describes, in sublime verse, the various punishments of sinners; whilst in company of his lost love, Beatrice, the representative of revelation, and finally with St. Bernard, he views the glory of the celestial paradise. *La Commedia* was the first poem ever written in the Italian language; prior to it, all books were composed in Latin. This great work has found in every country a host of translators and commentators. The best English translations of the complete poem are those of Cary, and of Longfellow. The translation of the *Inferno* by T. W. Parsons, is both faithful and elegant.

Dan'ton, GEORGES JACQUES, a French revolutionist, B. at Arcis-sur-Aube, 1759. He was an advocate by profession, but became one of the most active among the demagogues of the revolutionary period. After the imprisonment of Louis XVI. at Varennes, he took the lead in the meeting of Champ-de-Mars, which paved the way to the dethronement of the king; and ended in those scenes of blood and cruelty that have forever rendered execrable the name of Jacobin. Well qualified for the position he assumed, by his colossal figure, stentorian voice, and fierce demeanor, he became one of the executive council, and prepared measures for the defence of the capital when it was threatened by the Prussian invaders under the Duke of Brunswick. He was afterwards a member of the Convention and of the Committee of Public Safety, and was a chief promoter of all the sanguinary acts of that terrible period. At length a struggle for supremacy took place between him and Robespierre, in which the latter was successful, when *D.* was sent to the guillotine, 1794.

Dantzig, DANZIG, or DANTZIC, (*dan'zig,*) a government in the prov. of W. Prussia, bounded in the N. by the Baltic, S. by Marienwerder, E. by Königsberg, and W. by Köstrin. *Area,* 2,436 sq. m. *Pop.* 515,222, mostly Protestants. — See PRUSSIA.

DANTZIG, a prosperous city and seaport of Prussia, and cap. of the above govt., situate on the Vistula, about 4 m from its mouth, in 54° 21′ N. Lat., and 18° 39′ E. Lon. The city is traversed by 2 small rivers, the Radaune and the Mottlau, which unite a little below it, and fall into the Vistula. Both the town and the harbor are strongly fortified. The principal public buildings are the cathedral (one of the finest in Germany), the exchange, two city-halls, the arsenal, a museum, and an observatory; besides many churches, charitable institutions, and monasteries. *Manuf.* Silks, jewelry, fire-arms, liquors, chemicals, sugar, tobacco. *Exp.* Grain, flour, biscuit, timber, flax, hemp, spirits, leather, tallow, wax, potash, wool, &c. *Imp.* Woollen and silk stuffs, colonial produce, and manufactured goods. *Hist.* The city is very ancient, having been the cap. of Pomerania in the 10th century. In 1295 it passed with that prov. into the possession of Poland, but was ceded, in 1308, to the Teutonic Knights, who held it till 1454, when it was re-united with Poland. From 1360 to 1641 it was one of the chief towns of the Hanseatic League. In 1734 it was occupied by the Prussians, and taken by the French in 1807, but reverted to Prussia in 1814. *D.* is the birth-place of Fahrenheit. It is connected by railroads with Berlin and Königsberg. *Pop.,* 1876, 97,931.

Dantzig, (Gulf of,) an inlet of the Baltic Sea, 60 m. wide at the entrance. On it are the towns of Hela, Pillau, and Pntzig.

Dan'ube, [Anc. *Danubius,* and *Ister;* Ger. *Donau;* Hung. *Duna.*] A celebrated river of central Europe, and, next to the Volga, the largest of that continent; extending W. to E. between Lon. 8° 10′ and 29° 40′ E. (its extreme N. point of Lat. being 49° 2′, and its S. limit 43° 38′ N.), from its rise in the Black Forest, in Baden, in a course of from 1,750 to 1,800 m. to its embouchure on the W. coast of the Euxine, or Black Sea, where it forms a delta of several mouths. After traversing Würtemberg, Bavaria, Austria, Hungary, Wallachia, Moldavia, Roumania, and Bulgaria, — a course of more than 2,400 m., — it enters the Black Sea by several mouths, the principal of which are the Sulina, the Kilia, and the St. George. The principal cities on its banks are: Sigmaringen, Ulm (here the river becomes navigable), Ratisbon, Passau, Linz, Vienna, Presburg, Gran, Pesth, Buda, Peterwardein, Belgrade, Nicopoli, Ismail, and Galatz. Its principal tributaries are, 1. on the right: the Iller, Lech, Inn, Enns, Leitha, Raab, Drave, Save, Morava, Isker; 2. on the left: the Brenz, Wernitz, Altmühl, Nab, Regen, Ilz, Morava (the second river of that name), Gran, Theiss, Alnta, Sereth, and Pruth. The *D.* formed for a long period the boundary of the Roman Empire. From Hungary upward its banks are bordered with immense marshes, and navigation becomes very difficult. Since the treaty of 1856, the navigation, free from all impediment or toll, is under the control of Austria, England, France, and Turkey.

Dan'ube, in *New York,* a post-office of Herkimer co.

Danube, (Circle of the,) one of the 4 circles, or provinces, into which the Kingdom of Würtemberg is divided, watered by the Danube, and by some of its tributaries. *Area,* 1,770 sq. m. *Cap.* Ulm. *Pop.* 427,280.

Dam'bian, *n.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining, or belonging, to the neighborhood of the river Danube.

Dam'bian Prineipal'ities, a name given to the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, in S.E. Europe. *United area,* 44,500 sq. m. *United pop.* 4,605,510. (See MOLDAVIA, and WALLACHIA.) — These provs. were, in 1853, invaded by the Russians. The Czar, who hitherto, conjointly with the Sultan of Turkey, had the power of appointing the hospodars, then took upon himself to appoint a governor for both provs. This assumption of sovereign powers, together with the occupation of the principalities by a Russian army, led to the Crimean war, in which France, England, Italy, and Turkey united against Russia. By the treaty of Paris, 1856, the *D. P.* were placed under the sole suzerainty of the Porte. In 1861 the *D. P.* united themselves under the name of *Roumania,* and their prince, Charles I., was acknowledged by Turkey in 1866.

Dan'vers, in *Illinois,* a twp. of McLean co.; *pop.* 1,760.

Dan'vers, in *Massachusetts,* a post-village and township of Essex co., about 18 m. N. by E. of Boston; *pop.* 5,600. (See NORTH DANVERS.)

Danvers Centre, in *Massachusetts,* a post-office of Essex co.

Dan'versport, in *Massachusetts,* a P. O. of Essex co.

Dan'ville, a village of Lower Canada, co. of Sherbrooke, abt. 9 m. S. of Richmond.

Dan'ville, in *Ala.,* a twp. of Morgan co.; *pop.* 1,159.

Dan'ville, in *Arkansas,* a village of Pope co.
—A post-village, cap. of Yell co., on the Petit Jean River, about 80 m. W.N.W. of Little Rock.

Dan'ville, in *California,* a post-village of Contra Costa co., about 16 m. S. of Martinez.

Dan'ville, in *Georgia,* a township of Sumter co., on Flint River, about 75 m. S.E. of Columbus; *pop.* 1,830.

Dan'ville, in *Illinois,* a township and village, cap. of Vermilion co., on Vermilion River, 125 m. E. of Springfield; *pop.* 7,185.

Dan'ville, in *Indiana,* a post-village, cap. of Hendricks co., about 20 m. W. of Indianapolis; *pop.* 1,040.

Dan'ville, in *Iowa,* a post-village and township of Des Moines co., about 13 m. W.N.W. of Burlington; *pop.* 1,604.

Dan'ville, in *Kentucky,* a post-town, cap. of Boyle co., about 42 m. S. of Frankfort. It is the seat of Centre College and of the State Deaf and Dumb Asylum. *Pop.* 2,542.

Dan'ville, in *Maine,* a post-village and township of Androscoggin co.; — now merged in Auburn township.

Dan'ville, in *Minnesota,* a township of Blue Earth co.; *pop.* 557.

Dan'ville, in *Mississippi,* a post-village of Tishemingo co., about 7 m. S. of Corinth.

Dan'ville, in *Missouri,* a township, cap. of Montgomery co., about 50 m. E.N.E. of Jefferson City; *pop.* 2,254.

Dan'ville, in *Nebraska,* a village, cap. of Gage county, about 65 m. S.W. of Nebraska City.

Dan'ville, in *New Hampshire,* a post-township of Rockingham co., about 25 m. S.S.E. of Concord; *pop.* 548.

Dan'ville, in *New Jersey,* a post-village of Warren co., about 12 m. N.E. of Belvidere.

Dan'ville, in *Ohio,* a village of Highland co., about 7 m. S.W. of Hillsborough; *pop.* 157.
—A post-village of Knox co., abt. 60 m. N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* 134.
—A village of Madison co., some miles S. of London.

Dan'ville, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-borough, cap. of Montour co., on the Susquehanna River, about 12 m. above Sunbury; *pop.* 8,436.

Dan'ville, in *Tennessee,* a post-office of Benton co.

Dan'ville, in *Texas,* a township of Montgomery co., about 15 m. N. of Montgomery; *pop.* 2,020.

Dau'ville, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Caledonia co., about 20 m. E.N.E. of Montpelier; total *pop.* 2,216.

Dan'ville, in *Virginia*, a village of Pittsylvania co., on the Dan River, about 168 m. W.S.W. of Richmond; *pop.* 3,426.

Dan'ville, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Dodge co.

Daoudnagur, (*da-oud-na-gur'*,) a town of Hindostan, in Behar, 90 m. from Benares. *Manuf.* Woollen and cotton goods. *Pop.* 15,000.

Dau'rin, a country of Asia, partly in the Russian govt. of Irkutsk, and partly belonging to the Chinese territory of Mantchouria. Its limits are not exactly defined. The Daourian Mountains, offsets of the Yablonoi chain, traverse it from N.E. to S.W., and separate it from the region of Lake Baikal.

Daphne, (*dāf'ne.*) [Gr.] (*Myth.*) A nymph beloved by Apollo. To escape his pursuit, she besought the aid of the Earth, which opened to receive her; and a laurel, called after her name, grew up on the spot. The name is identified with the Sanskrit *Dahanâ*, the Dawn.

Daphne, *n.* [Gr., the laurel.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, order *Thymelaceæ*. The species are mostly shrubby evergreens of great beauty, with leaves of a peculiar velvet texture, and very fragrant flowers. The root-bark of *D. Mezereum*, the Mezereon, or Spurge-olive, is officinal in the British pharmacopœia. It may be used as a vesicatory, and as a masticatory in toothache; but it is principally employed as a stimulant, diaphoretic, alterative, and diuretic. It owes its properties to an acrid resin and an acrid volatile oil. The stem-bark has similar virtues, but is generally considered to be less active. The fruit is acrid and poisonous. The bark of *D. laureola*, the Spurge-laurel, is sometimes substituted for the officinal bark. The inner barks of *D. cannabina* and other species are used in some parts of the world for making paper.



Fig. 770. — DAPHNE MEZEREON.

Daph'nia, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of molluscs, belonging to the order *Brachiopoda*. The most common species and type of this genus, *Monoculus Pulex* of Linnæus (fig. 771), is a favorite and interesting microscopic object. — See BRACHIOPODA.



Fig. 771. — DAPHNIA.

Daph'nine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A crystalline non-azotized substance found in the bark of certain species of *Daphne*. It is bitter, astringent, and slightly acid. When heated, it yields a crystalline product, *Daphnetine*.

Daphnis, (*dāf'nĭs.*) (*Myth.*) A Sicilian shepherd, the son of Mercury and of a nymph, and the inventor of bucolic poetry, was instructed in music by Pan.

Daph'nomancy, *n.* [Gr. *daphnē*, laurel, and *manteia*, divination.] Divination by the laurel; — practised by the ancients.

Dap'ifer, *n.* [L. Lat.] Formerly, in royal households, an officer who carried meat to the chief table.

Dap'per, *a.* [Ger. *tapfer*; D. *dapper*, brave, valiant, strenuous: Slav. *dobry*, good.] Little and active; neat; lively; smug; as a *dapper* young fellow.

"The pert fairies and the *dapper* elves."—*Milton.*

Dap'ple, *a.* [Etymol. uncertain; perhaps allied to *dab* or *daub*.] Marked with spots; spotted; variegated with spots of different colors or shades of color; as, a *dapple* pony, *dapple*-gray.

—*n.* A spot or streak on a dappled animal.

—*v. a.* To spot; to variegate with spots.

"Oft on the *dappled* turf at ease
I sit, and play with similes." — *Wordsworth.*

Darabgherd, or DARAB, a town of Persia, prov. of Farsistan, Lat. 29° N., Lon. 54° 30′ E. It is situated on a small river in the midst of an extensive plain, and is surrounded by lemon and orange groves. At one time it was a place of great extent and importance, but most of it is now in ruins. *Pop.* about 20,000.

D'Arblay', FRANCES, an English novelist, B. 1752, was the daughter of Charles Burney, the author of the *History of Music*, and, in 1793, married a French emigrant artillery officer, with whom she afterwards went to France, and who, on the restoration of the Bourbons, attained the rank of general. After the termination of the war, they returned to England, and settled at Bath, where her husband died in 1818. She continued to reside at Bath up to the time of her death. Madame D'Arblay, under her maiden name, FRANCES BURNEY, gained considerable celebrity by her literary productions. These were mostly in the paths of fiction, in which she produced four novels, *Evelina*, *Cecilia*, *Camilla*, and the *Wanderer*. She wrote several other works, among which were *Memoirs of Dr. Burney*, which, in 1832, she published in 3 vols. D. 1840.

D'Arbonne', in *Louisiana*, a bayou formed by South Fork, Middle Fork, and Corneille Creek, which unite in Union parish. Flowing S.E., it enters the Washita abt. 6 m. above Monroe.

Darboy', GEORGES, Archbishop of Paris, B. at Fayl-billot, 1813. In 1854, he went to Rome to take part in the definition of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception; was named by the emperor to the episcopal see of Nancy in 1859, and was promoted to the archiepiscopate, 1863. He is known as the author of *Les Femmes de la Bible*, *L'Introduction à l'Imitation de Jesus Christ*, and other works. Shot by the Communists, 1871.

Dar'by, *n.* (*Masonry.*) A tool used by plasterers to float a ceiling; it is about 3 feet or 3 feet 6 inches long, by 7 inches in width, and has two stout handles fastened on the back, to enable the workmen to hold it.

Dar'by, in *Ohio*, a township of Madison county; *pop.* 988.

—A township of Pickaway co.; *pop.* 1,548.

—A township of Union co.; *pop.* 1,142.

Dar'by, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village and township of Delaware co., abt. 7 m. S.W. of Philadelphia; *pop.* 995.

Dar'by Creek, in *Ohio*, rises in Logan co., flows S.E. and joins the Scioto River, near Circleville.

—A post-office of Madison co.

Darby Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, flows into the Delaware River 8 m. below Philadelphia.

Dar'by's, in *Georgia*, a village of Columbia co., about 94 m. E.N.E. of Milledgeville.

Dar'byville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Pickaway co., abt. 40 m. S. of Columbus.

Darcey's Store, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Montgomery co.

Dardanelle', in *Arkansas*, a village of Pope co., abt. 14 m. S. of Dover.

—A post-village of Yell co., about 72 miles N.W. of Little Rock.

Dardanelles (The), or STRAIT OF GALLIPOLI, (*dar-da-nelz'*.) (Anc. *Hellespont.*) The name of a narrow channel which separates Europe from Asia, extending between the Sea of Marmora and the Grecian Archipelago; Lat. from 40° to 40° 30′ N., and Lon. from 26° 10′ to 26° 40′ E. Length 40 m., width from 1 to 4 m. The coast on the western, or European, side is rugged; but on the eastern, or Asiatic, side, the scenery is very beautiful and romantic. As this channel is the key to Constantinople, it is strongly fortified on both sides with castles, batteries, and forts. The name of Hellespont is derived from Helle, daughter of Athamas, king of Thebes, who was drowned in its waters; the name of Dardanelles is referrible to an ancient city called Dardanos, situated in the province of Troas. It was Xerxes who threw a bridge of boats across this channel, B.C. 481. The bridge was destroyed by a storm. In consequence of this disaster, the water received 300 lashes, and the next bridge remained secure. Alexander III. crossed the straits, B.C. 334, with an army of about 35,000 men. The Saracens, under Solyman, the son of Orchan, crossed the channel in 1360, and first raised the Mohammedan crescent in Europe. In 1465 Mohammed II. erected two forts to defend the passage; and in 1659 two more, named Sestos and Abydos, were added by Mohammed IV. By the secret article of the treaty of Unkiar-Skelessi, between Russia and Turkey, signed at Constantinople July 8, 1833, the latter power agreed to close the Dardanelles against vessels of war belonging to foreign powers. The straits were passed by the allied fleets of France and England at the commencement of the Russian war, Oct. 14, 1853. The ancient rule of excluding all ships of war in time of peace, confirmed in the convention signed at London, July 13, 1841, is recognized by the 10th article of the treaty of Paris, March 30, 1856.

Dardanelles', in *Oregon*, a village and township of Jackson co., abt. 10 m. N.W. of Jacksonville; *pop.* abt. 331.

Dar'danus, (*Myth.*) One of the most ancient kings of Troy, a son of Jupiter and Electra. Having killed his brother Jasius, he fled to Asia Minor, where he married Batia, the daughter of the king of Leucria. After the death of his father-in-law, he ascended the throne, and reigned from 1568 to 1537 B.C. He is said to have been the founder of the kingdom of Troy, and to have erected the *Palladium*, the great statue of Pallas, an idol of the Trojans.

Dardenne', in *Missouri*, a township of St. Charles co.; *pop.* 3,092.

—A village of St. Charles co., abt. 29 m. W.N.W. of St. Louis.

Dar'denne Creek, in *Missouri*, traverses St. Charles co., and enters the Mississippi River above the mouth of the Illinois River.

Dare, *v. n.* (*imp.* DURST, or DARED; *pp.* DARED.) [A. S. *dear*, pret. *dorste*; L. Ger. *dorven*; D. *durven*; Ger. *dürfen*; Icel. *thora*; Goth. *gaþarsan*; Sanskr. *dhṛ*, to hold, to hold out, to endure, *pp. dhṛsta*, daring, akin to Gr. *thrasus*, bold; *tharreō*, to be bold; Lat. *fortis*.] To have boldness, bravery, or courage; to be ready to face or defy danger; to be bold enough; not to be afraid; to venture; to be adventurous.

"What man *dare* I *dare*." — *Shaks.*

—*v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* DARED.) To challenge; to provoke; to defy.

"I *dare* thee but to breathe upon my love." — *Shaks.*

—To brave; to venture on; to pluck up courage for.

"All cold, but in her breast, I will despise;
And *dare* all heat but that in Celia's eyes." — *Roscommon.*

To dare larks, to lure such birds by means of a reflection caused by a mirror; or by making use of a falcon, &c., to hold them in the air till caught by the force of fascination.

"As *larks* lie *dar'd* to shun the hobby's flight." — *Dryden.*

Dare, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as DACE, *q. v.*

Dare'-devil, *n.* A daring, bold, venturesome fellow.

Dar'ent, a river of England, rising near Bradsted, in Kent, and falling into the Thames near Erith, after a course of 20 m.

Dar'er, *n.* One who dares, challenges, or defies.

Dare'town, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Salem co., abt. 25 m. S.S.W. of Camden.

Darfaur, DARFOOR, DARFUR, DAR-FUR, DAR-EL-FŪR, (*dar'-faur.*) a country of Central Africa, occupying a large portion of the territory between Lat. 11° and 15° N., and Lon. 26° and 29° E. On the E. it has Kordofan and the country of the Shellooks, which separate it from Sennaar and Abyssinia; on the W., Bergoo, which divides it from Begharmi and Bornou; while the regions to the S. are inhabited by barbarous nations, whose races extend to the Mountains of the Moon, and the early course of the Bahr-el-Abiad. Its commerce is extensive with Egypt and Nubia, being carried on entirely by the African system of caravans. The caravan going to Egypt consists often of 2,000 camels and 1,000 men. *Exp.* The most important are: slaves, male and female, taken in the negro countries to the south; camels, ivory, the horns, teeth, and hides of the rhinoceros and hippopotamus; ostrich-feathers, gum, pimento, parroquets in abundance, and a small quantity of white copper. *Imp.* Extremely various: comprising beads of all sorts, toys, glass, arms, light cloths of different kinds, chiefly made in Egypt, with some of French manufacture; red Barbary caps, small carpets, silks wrought and unwrought, &c. *Pop.* variously estimated from 200,000 to 3,500,000. The Darfour was annexed to Egypt in 1875.

Dar'ic, *n.* [From *Darius*, a king of Persia.] Any gold coin of extra purity.

(*Antiq.*) An ancient Persian gold coin, having on one side the stamp of an archer.

Dar'ien, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of Fairfield co., on Long Island Sound, about 35 m. S.W. of New Haven; *pop.* 1,808.

Da'rien, in *Georgia*, a village of Haucock co., a few m. E. of Milledgeville.

—A port of entry, cap. of McIntosh co., on the Altamaha River, abt. 12 m. from the sea, and 60 m. S.W. of Savannah; *pop.* 547.

Darien, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Clark co.

Darien, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Genesee co., about 26 m. E. of Buffalo; *pop.* 2,054.

Darien, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Walworth county, about 19 miles N.E. of Beloit; *pop.* 1,583.

Darien Centre, in *New York*, a post-village of Darien township, Genesee county, about 26 miles E. of Buffalo.

Darien City, in *New York*, a village of Darien township, Genesee co.

Darien Depot, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Fairfield co., abt. 35 m. W.S.W. of New Haven.

Darien', (Gulf of,) an arm of the Caribbean Sea, New Granada; Lat. 9° N., Lon. 7° W., having the Isthmus of Darien, or Panama, on the W. The river Atrato empties into an inlet called the Bay of Choco, at its S. extremity.

Darien, (Isthmus of,) (*dah're-ĕn*) a narrow neck of land connecting Central with S. America. It is more generally known by the name of PANAMA, *q. v.*

Darin'da, in *Illinois*. See PERINDA.

Dar'ing, *a.* Bold; courageous; intrepid; fearless; adventurous; rashly brave; audacious; impudently bold and defying; as, a *daring* act, a *daring* intruder.

"Judicious drank, and greatly *daring* din'd."—*Pope.*

—*n.* A bold or rash act; a hazardous attempt; a Quixotic enterprise.

Dar'ingly, *adv.* Boldly; courageously; imprudently; fearlessly.

"Your brother, too *daringly* upon the foe did press."*Lord Halifax.*

Dar'ingness, *n.* Boldness; audacity; fearlessness.

Dar'iole, *n.* A kind of rich cake.

Darius the Mede, (*dā're-us.*) (*Script.*) He was son of Astyages, king of the Medes, and brother of Mandane, mother of Cyrus, and of Amyit the mother of Evil-merodach and grandmother of Belshazzar; thus, he was uncle, by the mother's side, to Evil-merodach and to Cyrus. The Hebrew generally calls him *Darius*; the Septuagint, *Artaxerxes*; and Xenophon, *Cyaxares*. Darius dethroned Belshazzar, king of the Chaldeans, and occupied the throne till his death, two years after, when it reverted to the illustrious Cyrus.

Darius I., king of Persia, was the son of Hystaspes. He entered into a conspiracy, with six others, against the usurper Smerdis, and having slain him, they agreed that he should have the crown whose horse would neigh first in the morning. By a well-concerted plan of his groom, the horse of Darius neighed immediately after he came to the spot where they were to meet, in consequence of which he was saluted king. He took Babylon after a siege of twenty months, gave permission for the rebuilding of the temple of Jerusalem, and sent the captive Jews to their own country. The revolt of

the Greek cities in Ionia was the occasion of the famous Persian war. The army of Darius, under the command of Mardonius, invaded Greece, but accomplished nothing. A second invasion was undertaken, and the Persians were defeated by the Greeks at Marathon; on which he resolved to carry on the war in person, but D. in the midst of his preparation, B. C. 485.



Fig. 772.—DARIUS PASSING JUDGMENT ON CRIMINALS.
(From an ancient sculpture.)

DARIUS II., surnamed OCHUS, or NOTHUS (bastard), was an illegitimate son of Artaxerxes. He ascended the throne of Persia after the assassination of Xerxes, and married Parysatis, his sister, a licentious and cruel woman, by whom he had Artaxerxes, Mnemon, Amistris, and Cyrus the Younger. D. 405 B. C.

DARIUS III., surnamed CODOMANUS, the last king of Persia. His kingdom being invaded by Alexander the Great, he met him in person at the head of an army of 600,000 men. At the battle of Granicus the Persians were defeated, but met the Greeks again near Issus, where they were totally routed. Upwards of 100,000 Persians were killed, and Alexander took, among the prisoners of war, the mother, wife, and children of Darius. *D.* himself escaped in disguise and under cover of night. Not discouraged by his reverses, he ventured another battle at Arbela, but was again defeated, and fled towards Media. Bessus, the governor of Bactriana, coveting his throne, attempted his life, and *D.* was found by the Macedonians, in his chariot, covered with wounds and expiring. D. 330 B. C.

Dark, *a.* [A. S. *deorc*; Gael. *dorch*; It. *dorcha*; Icel. *dockr*; Scot. *daurk*; Pers. *tarik*.] Destitute of light; obscure; dim; clouded; black, or blackish; dusky; opaque: gloomy: as, a *dark* night, a *dark* skin, a *dark* color.

"Lovely . . . as the light of a *dark* eye in woman."—*Byron.*

—Involved in obscurity, secrecy, or mystery: unenlightened by mental perception; secret; hidden; concealed; as, a *dark* meaning.

"And his affections *dark* as Erebus."—*Shaks.*

—Destitute of understanding and comprehension; ignorant; without culture: unrefined; as, the *Dark* Ages.

—Gloomy; not cheerful: dismal; pregnant with evil; suspicious: as, *dark* memories.

"All men of *dark* tempers . . . may find convents fitted to their humours."—*Addison.*

—Holding evil designs in concealment; betraying foul crime or turpitude; as, a *dark* conspiracy.

—Blind; without the perception of light.

"Thou wretched daughter of a *dark* old man."—*Dryden.*

—*n.* Darkness; obscurity; deprivation of light.

"Clouds and ever-during *dark*
Surround me."—*Milton.*

Dark Corner, in *Georgia*, a township of Campbell co., about 110 m. W.N.W. of Milledgeville; *pop.* 790.

Darke, in *Ohio*, a W. co., bordering on Indiana. *Area*, abt. 609 sq. m. *Rivers*. Greenville, Stillwater, and Franklin creeks. *Surface*, mostly level; *soil*, fertile, and well timbered. *Cap.* Greenville. *Pop.* 32 278.

Darke, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Darke co.

Darken, (*dark'n,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *adeorcian.*] To deprive of light; to obscure; to make dark or dim: as, to *darken* a room.

"Surrounding forests *darkened* all the flood."—*Addison.*

—To deprive of the faculty of optical vision.

—To render the mind opaque, ignorant, or stupid; to perplex: to cloud.

"His confidence did seldom *darken* his foresight."—*South.*

—To make less clear, definite, or intelligible.—To overcast with gloom, apprehension, or depression; as, to *darken* a day's enjoyment.—To befoul; to sully; to besmirch.

"The lusts and passions of men do sully and *darken* their minds.—*Tillotson.*

—*v. n.* To grow dark, or darker; to grow less white and clear.

Dark'ener, *n.* The person who, or thing which, darkens.

Dark'ish, *a.* Dark in a minor degree: dusky: gloomy.

Dark'ling, *a.* Being in the dark; without light. (Chiefly used poetically.)

"*Darkling* stands
The varying shore o' th' world."—*Shaks.*

Dark'ly, *adv.* Obscurely; dimly; blindly; uncertainly; with imperfect light, perception, or knowledge.

"*Darkly*, deeply, beautifully blue."—*Byron.*

Dark'ness, *n.* State or quality of being dark; absence of light; obscurity; blackness; gloom.

"No light, but rather *darkness*, visible."—*Milton.*

—Cheerlessness; gloominess; want of clearness, or perspicuity; as, the *darkness* of a theory.

—State of concealment; secrecy; privacy.

—State of intellectual cloudiness; ignorance; error; uncertainty;—principally applied in a religious sense; as, the *darkness* of scepticism.

"Dawn on our *darkness*, and lend us thine aid."—*Bishop Heber.*

—Hell; state or condition of infernal and eternal gloom and misery; as, the power of *darkness*.

"The instruments of *darkness* tell us truths."—*Shaks.*

—State of perplexity, trouble, distress, or calamity.

Dark'some, *a.* Gloomy; obscure; dark.

"'Tis a long, nasty, *darksome* hospital."—*Dryden.*

Darks'ville, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Randolph county.

Darks'ville, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Berkeley co., abt. 165 m. N. by W. of Richmond.

Dark'y, *n.* A vulgar term for a negro, or person of color.

D'Ar'lan, in *Indiana*, a village of Gibson co., abt. 20 m. N. of Evansville.

Dar'ling, *n.* One who is much beloved; a pet; a favorite; as, a mother's *darling*.

—*a.* Dearly beloved; favorite; dear; regarded with great kindness and tenderness.

"And the devil did grin, for his *darling* sin
Is pride, that apes humility."—*Coleridge.*

Dar'ling, a considerable river of Central Australia, traversing a sterile country, and joining the Murray near Lat. 34° S., and Lon. 142° E. Its waters are mostly salt.

Dar'ling, (Fort.) See FORT DARLING.

Darling Mountains, a range in W. Australia, 250 m. in length. Its highest peak is 3,500 feet above the level of the sea.

Dar'lingstown, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Pike co.

Dar'lington, a town and parish of England, on the Skerne, 45 m. N. of York. It contains an ancient cathedral, a handsome town-hall, and a mechanics' institute. *Manuf.* Linen, woollen, and cotton goods. There are also several foundries. *Pop.* 15,781.

Dar'lington, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Montgomery co., on Sugar Creek, abt. 25 m. S. by E. of Lafayette.

—A post-village of Montgomery co., abt. 8 m. E.N.E. of Crawfordsville.

Dar'lington, in *Louisiana*, a post-office of E. Feliciana parish.

—A village of St. Helena parish, abt. 75 m. N.E. of Baton Rouge.

Dar'lington, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Hartford co., abt. 32 m. N.E. of Baltimore; *pop.* 168.

Dar'lington, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Richmond co.

Dar'lington, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough and township of Beaver co., abt. 39 m. N.W. of Pittsburg. *Pop.* of township, 1,811.

Dar'lington, in *S. Carolina*, a N.E. dist. *Area*, abt. 800 sq. m. *Rivers*. The Great Pedee (which bounds it on the N.E.), Lynch's, and Black creeks. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Darlington. *Pop.* 26,243.

—A post-village, cap. of Darlington dist., abt. 78 m. E.S.E. of Columbia.

Dar'lington, in *Wisconsin*, a township, cap. of Lafayette co., on the Pecatonica River, abt. 50 m. S.W. of Madison; *pop.* 2,773.

—A post-village, cap. of Lafayette co.

Dar'lington, WILLIAM, M.D., a distinguished American botanist, B. in Chester co., Pa., 1782; author of *Flora Cestrica*, &c. D. 1863.

Dar'lington Heights, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Prince Edwards co.

Darmabah, (*dar'ma-ba.*) an island in the Red Sea, off the African coast, Lat. 12° 15′ N., Lon. 42° 55′ E. It is 20 m. in circumference, low, and mostly covered with jungle.

Darmstadt, (*darm'stat.*) the capital of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, situated on the Darm, at the N.W. extremity of the Odenwald, 58 m. N.E. of Carlsruhe; Lat. 49° 50′ N., Lon. 35° 40′ E. It consists of an old and a new town, both enclosed by walls. The principal buildings are the palace of the grand-duke, the palace of Prince Louis, the city-hall, a public library with 250,000 vols., a cabinet of natural history (containing many curious fossils), the house of assembly of the states, an opera-house, a college, and several fine churches. *Manuf.* Paper, silver articles, carpets, starch, wax-candles, and tobacco. *D.* is the birth-place of Liebig. *Pop.* 31,389.

Darn, *v. a.* [W. and Armor. *darn*, a piece, a patch, a fragment; O. Fr. *darne*, a slice, a thin broad piece.] To mend a rent or hole, by imitating the texture of the stuff with yarn, or thread and a needle; to sew together with yarn or thread; as, to *darn* a stocking.—A vulgarism for the expletive word *damn*. (American.)

—*n.* A piece or place repaired by darning.

Darn'er, *n.* One who darns, or mends by darning.

Darnes'town, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Montgomery co., abt. 55 m. W. by S. of Annapolis.

Darnetal, (*darn'tal*), a town of France, dep. Seine Inferieure, 2 m. W. of Rouen. *Manuf.* Woollen goods, and paper. *Pop.* 7,000.

Darn'ley, HENRY STUART, EARL OF, B. 1545, was the 1st husband of Mary Queen of Scots. He was married to her in 1565, and 2 years after, with the connivance of Bothwell, and perhaps also of the queen, was blown up by gunpowder, in a house in which he was lying sick, at Kirk o' Field, near Edinburgh.

Darn'stadt, in *Illinois*, a post-office of St. Clair co.

Daroo', *n.* (*Bot.*) See FICUS.

Darr'town, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Butler co., abt. 30 m. N. by W. of Cincinnati; *pop.* 258.

Dart, *n.* [Fr. *dard*, probably from Armor. *darad*, a dart; A. S. *darath, daroth*; W. *tarad*, a striking through; *tarade*, a piercer; *taraden*, to pierce, to penetrate; Heb. *tarad*, to thrust; Lat. *trudo*, with the same radical letters; Ar. *tarad*; Syriac and Ch. *terad*.] A pointed missile weapon, to be thrown by hand; a javelin; a short lance;—hence, by implication, anything which pierces, penetrates, or wounds.

"Time shall throw a *dart* at thee."—*Ben Jonson.*

—*v. a.* To throw a pointed instrument with a sudden thrust; to launch by the hand.

"Th' invaders *dart* their javelins from afar."—*Dryden.*

—To throw suddenly or rapidly; to send out; to shoot; to emit; as, flames *darted* forth.

—*v. n.* To let fly or shoot, as a dart; to fly rapidly; as, a *darting* arrow.—To start suddenly, and run; as, he *darted* off.

Dart, *n.* Same as DACE, *q. v.*

Dar'tars, *n.* [Fr. *dartre.*] An ulcerous disease in lambs.

Dart'er, *n.* He who, or that which, darts; one who hurls darts.

(*Zoöl.*) See PLOTIDÆ.

Dartford, (*dart'ford,*) a town and parish of England, co. Kent, on the Darent, 15 m. S.E. of London. *Manuf.* Paper, oil, gunpowder, and steam-engines. *Pop.* 7,000.

Dart'ford, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Green Lake co., abt. 65 m. N.N.E. of Madison.

Dart'ingly, *adv.* Rapidly, like a dart.

Dart'moor, in England, a tract of land belonging to the Duchy of Cornwall, and occupying the larger portion of the S. W. district of Devonshire. Length, 20 m.; average width, 10 m. Its pastures abound with sheep and cattle, and it contains tin and copper mines. There are many granite peaks called *tors*, rising to about 2,000 feet, amidst its wild scenery.

Dart'mouth, a seaport-town of Devonshire, England, 35 m. S. of Exeter, near the mouth of the River Dart. It has a good harbor, with deep water, and is defended by a battery. The inhab. are engaged in ship-building, rope-making, and in the Newfoundland trade. *Pop.* 6,102.

Dartmouth, a seaport of British America, in the N. part of Prince Edward Island, in Prince co., on Richmond Bay; Lat. 46° 33′ N., Lon. 63° 54′ W.

Dartmouth, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Bristol co., on the N. side of Buzzard's Bay, abt. 50 m. S. by E. of Boston; *pop.* of township 3,367.

Dartmouth, a seaport of Nova Scotia, co. of Halifax, opposite the town of Halifax. *Pop.* 4,358.

Dartmouth College, in *N. H.* See HANOVER.

Dar'tre, *n.* [Fr.] (*Med.*) A vesicular disease of the skin. See HERPES.

Dar'trous, *a.* [Fr. *dartreux.*] Relating or pertaining to DARTRE, *q. v.*

Daru', PIERRE ANTOINE NOEL BRUNO, COMTE, a French statesman, poet, and historian, B. at Montpelier, 1767. At the age of 16 he entered the army, and at the breaking out of the revolution adopted its principles; but though engaged in active service, he devoted much of his time to literary pursuits. He attracted the notice of the First Consul, and, in 1802, became a member of the Tribunate. In 1805 he was made a councillor of state, and general intendant of the imperial household. This last office he hesitated to accept. "I have spent my life among books," said he, "and have not had time to study the arts of the courtier." "Of courtiers I have plenty," said Napoleon I., "they will never fail; but I want a minister, at once enlightened, vigilant, and firm." He subsequently became the confidential friend of the emperor, and his prime minister. In 1812 he opposed the expedition to Russia, as he did several other of the emperor's schemes. On the abdication of Napoleon, he retired from public life, and, although exiled by the first government of the restored Bourbons, was recalled in 1819, and made a peer of France. He afterwards wrote a *Life of Sully*, and a *History of Venice*. D. 1829.

Dar'win, CHARLES, F.R.S., an eminent English naturalist, grandson of Erasmus Darwin, B. at Shrewsbury, 1809. He has made several important discoveries in the fields of zoölogy and geology, and is author of *The Structure and Distribution of Coral Reefs* (1842); *Geological Observations on South America* (1844), &c. His most celebrated work, however, is the *Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection* (1859); this work has given rise to much controversy among the scientific world. (See DARWINISM, in the SUPPLEMENT.)

Darwin, ERASMUS, an English physician and poet, B. in 1731. He wrote a curious poem, *The Botanic Garden*, which has been greatly admired; and, in prose, *Zoönomia, or the Laws of Organic Life*, and *The Temple of Nature, or the Origin of Society*. D. 1802.

Dar'win, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Clark co., on the Wabash River, abt. 20 m. below Terre Haute; *pop.* 1,012.

Darwin Mount, and **Sound,** on the S.W. side of King Charles' South Land, Terra del Fuego. The mountain is abt. 6,800 feet high.

Da'sent, GEORGE WEBBE, D.C.L., an English author and philologist, B. 1818. He is well known by his *Popular Tales from the Norse*, *The Norseman in Iceland*, the *Saga of Burnt Tjal*, &c. *D.* is esteemed one of the ablest Norse and Icelandic scholars of modern times.

Dash, *v. a.* [Icel. and Swed.; Goth. *daska*, to strike through; Dan. *dasker*; Sansk. *dac*, to strike, to wound, to kill; Heb. *dash, dosh*, to beat, to pound, to bruise in pieces.] To strike suddenly or violently: as, to *dash* one's head against a wall.—To strike and bruise or break; to break, as by collision; to demolish; to frustrate; to ruin; as, a ship is *dashed* to pieces, to *dash* one's hopes.—To throw water suddenly, or in separate portions; to bespatter: to sprinkle; as, to *dash* tears away. To mix or adulterate; to mingle; to throw or fling in or on in a hasty, careless manner; as, to *dash* paint on a picture, to *dash* brandy with water.

—To form or sketch out hastily and carefully; as, to *dash* off an editorial article. — To erase by a stroke; to strike out; to obliterate; to expunge; — preceding *out* or *over*.

"To *dash* this over with a line will deface the whole copy." *Pope.*

—To strike with surprise, astonishment, shame, or fear; to daunt; to abash; to confuse; as, to *dash* pride.

"The nymph, whom nothing could Narcissus move,
Still *dash'd* with blushes for her slighted love." — *Addison.*

—*v. n.* To strike, break, scatter, and fly off; to rush, strike, and break or scatter; to rush with violence, and break through; as, to *dash* through a river.

—*n.* Collision; abrupt clashing; a violent striking of two bodies.

"The *dash* of clouds, or irritating war." — *Thomson.*

—Admixture; infusion; intermingling; as, sherry with a *dash* of bitters, he has a *dash* of vice in his composition, hair with a *dash* of gray, &c. — A rushing or onset with violence; a sudden stroke, blow, or act; as, to make a *dash* at the enemy. — A flourish, or act of ostentatious show or parade; as, to cut a *dash*. (Vulgar.) — Aptitude for vigorous action in any bold enterprise: as, a man of courage and *dash*.

(*Gram.*) A mark, thus (—), noting a break, pause, parenthesis, or stop in the sentence.

(*Mus.*) A small mark, thus (|), denoting that the note over which it is placed is to be performed *staccato*, i. e., in a short, detached, distinct manner; or an oblique line drawn through the figures of thorough bass, to show that certain tones are to be sharped. — *Wagner.*

—*adv.* An expression of the sound of water dashed.

"Hark, hark, the waters fall, . . .
Dash, dash, upon the ground." — *Dryden.*

Dash, Cisterne de Courteras de St. Mars. Vicomtesse, a French novelist. B. in Paris, 1805. Owing to pecuniary reverses, she adopted literature as a profession, and has written many novels, some of which were for a time very popular. D. 1872.

Dash'-board, *n.* A dasher; same as Splash-board, *q. v.*

Dash'er, *n.* Anything which dashes, intermixes, or agitates; as, the *dasher* of a churn; — a dash-board. — Any one who makes a vain parade, or ostentatious show; as, that girl is a *dasher*. (Vulgar.)

Dash'ism, *n.* Quality or practice of making a blustering exhibition, or ostentatious show. (R.)

Dashkoff, or Dashkow, Ekatarina Romanovna, Princess, (*dash'kof,*) one of the most learned women of Russia, and an intimate friend of the Empress Catharine II., b. 1744. In 1784 she was appointed president of the Academy of Sciences, and of the Russian Academy, which had just been established. She wrote several works, and took an active part in the compilation of the *Dictionary of the Russian Academy*. D. 1810.

Dash'-pot, *n.* (*Mach.*) A cylinder partly filled with fluid, and having a loosely-fitting piston, to ease the blow of any falling weight. — *Webster.*

Das Mor'tas, a river in Brazil. See Rio Das Mortas.

Das'sel Station, in *Minnesota*, a post-office of Meeker co.

Das'tard, *n.* [A. S. *adastrigan*, to discourage, dismay, frighten — *astrican*, to strike, to smite, and *ad*, for *a* intensive; Icel. *strika*, to bend with rods; from the root of *dash*, used figuratively.] A person easily dashed or intimidated: — hence, a coward; a poltroon; one who is infamous for his fear of danger.

—*a.* Cowardly; meanly shrinking from danger.

"Curse on their *dastard* souls!" — *Addison.*

—*v. a.* To terrify; to intimidate; to dispirit. (R.)

Das'tardize, *v. a.* To cause to become a dastard; to make a coward of.

"Such things would *dastardize* my courage." — *Dryden.*

Das'tardly, *a.* Cowardly; meanly timorous; sneaking.

Das'tardness, *n.* Poltroonery; state of being a dastard; cowardliness.

Das'tardy, *n.* Cowardice; mean poltroonery.

Dasysto'ma, *n.* [Gr. *dasys*, hairy, and *stoma*, mouth.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Scrophulariaceæ*, having lower leaves opposite, upper generally alternate and entire; corolla large, yellow, villous within as well as the stamens. The Downy Dasystoma, *D. pubescens*, found in woods throughout the U. S., is a tall and very showy perennial plant; stem 2—3 feet high, erect, pubescent; lower leaves variously pinnatifid, or cut and toothed; upper ones very entire or toothed, obtuse; flowers large, yellow, opposite, axillary, trumpet-shaped. The Oak-leaved Dasystoma, *D. quercifolia*, and the Lousewort Dasystoma, *D. pedicularia*, are also natives of N. America.



Fig. 773. — Downy Dasystoma. (*D. pubescens.*)

Dasym'eter, *n.* [Gr. *dasys*, dense, and *metron*, measure.] (*Phys.*) An instrument for testing the density of gases, consisting of a light and thin glass, which is weighed successively in different gases. — *Webster.*

Dasyu'ridæ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *dasys*, hairy, *oura*, a tail; — hairy-tailed.] (*Zoöl.*) The Dasyurns family, including the largest of the rapacious marsupials. The largest of the species, *Dasyurus ursinus*, measures about 18 inches in the body, and is covered with long thick hair, of a black color. It is a native of Van Diemen's Land, where it is commonly known as *the devil*. It is chiefly destructive among sheep, and despite its small size, is capable of doing immense mischief among the penned flocks. The feet of the *D.* are formed for terrestrial progression; the anterior have 5 toes, and the hind ones 4, all perfectly separate, and armed with curved claws. The deficient toe of the hind feet is sometimes represented by a sort of tubercle, which, however, does not reach the ground. The teeth are usually 46 in number; the form of the molars in the upper jaw is, usually, irregularly triangular, with 3 points. The *D.* are evidently analogous to the ordinary carnivorous quadrupeds, not only in their ferocity and carnivorous propensities, but also more or less in form.

Da'ta, *n. pl.* [Lat. *data*, *pl.* from *datum*, a thing given, from *do*, to give.] Quantities, principles, or facts given, known, or admitted, by which to find things or results unknown.

Data'ria, *n.* [It.] (*Eccl.*) The name given to the papal chancery at Rome, from which all bulls, &c. are promulgated.

Da'tary, *n.* [L. Lat. *datarius*.] (*Eccl.*) An officer of the papal chancery, whose function it is to affix to the papal bulls the expression *Datum Romæ*; *i. e.* "given at Rome."

—Office or vocation of a datary.

Date, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *datum*, from *do*, to give.] Any given, fixed, or settled time; the date when any event happened; period; æra; age; epoch; as, the *date* of the Christian Æra, the *date* of an historical occurrence, &c.

—That addition to a writing which specifies the year, month, and day when it was given or executed; the number which marks the time when any writing, instrument, coin, picture, &c., was executed.

"Bonds without a *date*, they say, are void." — *Dryden.*

—Duration; continuance.

"Ages of endless *date* founded in righteousness." — *Milton.*

Bearing date. Said of a letter, or legal writing, when the date appears on the face of it.

—*v. a.* To write, or note, the date of a book, or writing, or official or legal instrument; as, to *date* a letter.

"To all their *dated* backs he turns you round;
These Aldus printed, those Du Sueil has bound." — *Pope.*

—To note or fix the time of anything; as, to *date* the maturity of a bill.

—To assign a certain time as a starting-point; as, to *date* the cause of a misfortune.

—*v. n.* To reckon; to begin; to have origin.

"'Tis all one . . . whether we begin the world so many millions of ages ago, or *date* from the late æra of about six thousand years." — *Bentley.*

—To bear a date; — preceding *on* or *at*; as, *dated at* Washington.

Date, *n.* [Fr. *datte*, from Lat. *dactylus*, a finger; Gr. *daktylos*. See Dactyl.] (*Bot.*) The fruit of the Date Palm. &c. See Phœnix.

Date'less, *a.* Bearing no date; without any fixed time.

"The *dateless* limit of thy dear exile." — *Shaks.*

Date'-palm, Date'-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Phœnix.

Date'-plum, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Diospyros.

Dat'er, *n.* One who, or that which, dates; as, a ticket-*dater*.

Da'than, (*Script.*) A conspirator against Moses.

Datisca'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Cucurbitales*. Diag. Apetalous flowers, strictly parietal placentæ, and dry fruit. — The whole order includes but 4 species, which are widely distributed over the world. The only noteworthy plant is *Datina cannabina*, the root of which is employed in Cashmere for dyeing yellow.

Da'tive, *n.* [Lat. *dativus*, from *do*, *datus*, to give.] (*Gram.*) It is, in most languages, the name of the third case in the declension of nouns, and serves to denote participation by the noun in the action of the verb which accompanies it; — usually expressed in English by *to*, or *for*.

—*a.* (*Law.*) That which may be given or disposed of at will and pleasure.

(*Gram.*) That relates or belongs to the dative.

Dat'olite, *n.* (*Min.*) A boro-silicate of lime, found in various parts of the world in oblique rhombic prisms. It also occurs in botryoidal forms, when it receives the name of *botryolite*. It is found rather abundantly near Lake Superior, where it is profitably employed in the manufacture of boracic acid. It is also used as a flux for copper ores.

Da'tum, *n.*; Lat. *pl.* Data, (*q. v.*) Something given or admitted.

Da'tum-line, *n.* (*Land-Surveying.*) The horizontal line of a vertical section, from which heights and depths are calculated. — *Worcester.*

Datu'ra, *n.* [Ar. *tatorah*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Solanaceæ*. The Thorn-apple, *D. stramonium*, is a well-known plant, about 3 feet high, growing among rubbish, in vast plains, and possessing extraordinary narcotic properties. It is much employed in medicine as an anodyne and antispasmodic, its effects resembling those of belladonna. In spasmodic asthma, smoking the herb, or inhalation from its infusion in hot water, frequently gives great relief; but in some instances, when thus used, the herb has produced fatal results. A strong decoction of the leaves in water is used in Cochin-China as a remedy in hydrophobia, in which terrible disease it is reputed to be very efficacious. Stramonium owes its principal activity to the presence of a narcotic alkaloid called *daturia*, which much resembles *hyoscyamia* and *atropia*, the alkaloids of *Hyoscyamus niger* and *Atropia Belladonna*. The *daturia* is especially abundant in the seeds; it is a powerful poison, and strongly dilates the pupils. *D. tatula*, *metel*, *ferox*, *fastuosa*, and *sanguinea*, have similar properties to *D. stramonium*. The fruit of *D. sanguinea*, the red thorn-apple, is used by the Indians of the Andes, and of Central America, for preparing a narcotic drink which produces a peculiar kind of intoxication, and is supposed to put those who partake of it in communication with the spirits of their ancestors. — Johnston's *Chemistry of Common Life*. See Thornapple. (Supplement.)

Da'turine, Datu'ina, Datu'ria, *n.* (*Chem.*) The poisonous principle of *Daturia stramonium*. It belongs to the class of crystallizable alkaloids, and is identical with *Atropine*. *Form.* $C_{34}H_{23}NO_8$.

Daub, (*dâb,*) *v. a.* [W. *dubiaw*, to plaster, to daub, from *dwb*, mortar, cement.] To plaster; to cover with mud, slime, grease, or other soft substance. — To paint coarsely; to lay colors on gaudily or ostentatiously; as, to *daub* a face with rouge.

"If a picture is *daubed* with many bright and glaring colours, the vulgar admire it as an excellent piece." — *Watts.*

—To disguise; to conceal; to cover with a specious dress.

"He *daub'd* his vice with show of virtue." — *Shaks.*

—To flatter grossly and glaringly.

"His conscience, he may be sure, will not *daub* nor flatter." *South.*

—*n.* A viscous adhesive application; a smear.

(*Painting.*) A coarse, gaudy, ill-executed picture.

(*Masonry.*) A rough kind of plasteriag, thrown or cast upon a wall, and also applied to the clay which is thrown upon the surface of the wattles, or sticks, in rough farm-buildings.

Daubenton, Louis Jean Marie, (*do'bon(g)-ton(g),*) a French naturalist and anatomist, was b. at Monthar, Burgundy, in 1716. He was the friend and coadjutor of Buffon in his *Natural History of Quadrupeds*; the anatomical articles of which were prepared by him with great clearness and accuracy. He held for fifty years the office of keeper of the Cabinet of Natural History at Paris, and was for some time professor of mineralogy at the Museum of Natural History. He was author of *Instructions to Shepherds*, *A Methodical View of Minerals*, and other works; and at the time of his death, in 1800, was a member of the Senate and the Institute. His wife was the author of a popular novel called *Zélie dans le Désert*. She d. in 1825.

Daub'er, *n.* One who daubs or smears; an artist who paints coarsely; a gross flatterer.

"A sign-post *dauber* would disdain to paint
The one-eyed hero on his elephaut." — *Dryden.*

Daub'ery, Daub'ry, *n.* Anything specious or artful.

"Such *daubry* as this is beyond our element." — *Shaks.*

D'Aubigné, Jean Henri Merle, (*do-been'yai.*) a Swiss theologian, b. at Geneva 1794, who, from the French church in Hamburg, of which he was pastor, removed to Brussels, where he acquired great popularity as a preacher. He is chiefly known by his *History of the Reformation of the 16th Century*. D. 1873.

D'Aubigné, Theodore Agrippa. See Aubigné, (D'.)

D'Aubiguy', a village of Lower Canada, in the parish of Pointe Levi, opposite Quebec.

Dauby, *a.* Slimy; viscous; glutinous; adhesive; as, "*dauby* wax." — *Dryden.*

Danchite', or Dorcheat, in *Arkansas* and *Louisiana*, a bayou, which, rising in Columbia co., in the former State, and flowing S. into Louisiana, traverses Claiborne Parish until it falls into Lake Bistineau, about 8 m. S.W. of Minden.

Dau'cus, *n.* [Gr. *daukon*; Lat. *daucum*, a carrot.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Apiaceæ*, distinguished by involucres pinnatifid, involucels of entire or 3-cleft bracts, and central flowers abortive. The principal species is *C. carota*. See Carrot.

Daughter, (*daw'tr.*) *n.* [A. S. *dohter*; Ger. *tochter*; O. Ger. *tohter*; Scot. *dochter*; Goth. *dauhtar*; Gr. *thygâter*; Sansk. *duhitr*; Pers. *dokhter*; Zend. *dughdar*.] The female offspring of a man or woman; a female child of any age.

"Adal sole *daughter* of my house and heart." — *Byron.*

—A female descendant; as, a *daughter* of Israel. — A daughter-in-law; a son's wife.

—Any woman or female inhabitant, in general.

"Dinah . . . went out to see the *daughters* of the land." *Gen.* xxxiv. 1.

—The female penitent of a confessor.

Daugh'ter-in-law, *n.* The wife of a person's son.

Daugh'terliness, *n.* State or position of a daughter; condition of, or becoming, a daughter.

Daugh'terly, *a.* Becoming a daughter; dutiful.

Daule, in Ecuador, a considerable river, rising near San Miguel, in Lat. 35° S., Lon. 80° 38′ E., and flowing S. to Guayaquil, where it joins the Guayaquil River.

—A village about 32 m. N.N.W. of Guayaquil.

Daumer, Georg Friedrich, (*dow'mer.*) a German poet and philosophical writer, b. at Nuremberg, 1800. He studied under Hegel, and subsequently under Schelling, and became professor at the gymnasium of Nuremberg from 1822 to 1830. After his resignation he devoted himself exclusively to literary labors. His works evince

a striking boldness, especially in their rationalism, which is deeply tinctured with the doctrines of his above-named masters.

Daun, Leopold Maria, Count, *(down,)* a field-marshal of Austria, under the empress Maria Theresa, b. at Vienna, 1705. During the Seven Years' War he acted as generalissimo of the Austrian army, and defeated Frederick the Great in the battle of Kolin, 1757, and again in the battle of Hochkirchen, 1758. In 1760 he captured Dresden, but was defeated in the following year at Torgau. D. 1766.

Daung, *(dawng,)* a tract of country in Hindostan, pres. of Bombay, inhabited by several tribes who pay tribute to the rajah of *D. Area*, about 1,000 sq. m. Lat. between 20° and 21° 5′ N., Lon. between 73° 28′ and 73° 52′ E. *Pop.* about 100,000.

Daunt, *(dawnt,) v. a.* [Fr. *dompter*, from Lat. *domitare*, frequent, from *domō, domitum*; Gr. *damaō*; Sansk. *dam*, to tame or subdue.] To repress or subdue the courage of; to terrify; to dispirit; to intimidate; to discourage; to dishearten; to depress; to damp the ardor of.

"Rumours loud which *daunt* remotest kings."—*Milton.*

Daunt'er, *n.* He who daunts.

Daunt'less, *a.* Undaunted; bold; intrepid; not timid, repressed, or discouraged; as, a *dauntless* hero.

"The *dauntless* spirit of resolution."—*Shaks.*

Daunt'lessly, *adv.* In a fearless, or dauntless manner.

Daunt'lessness, *n.* Boldness; courage; intrepidity; fearlessness.

Dauphin, *(do'fan(g),) n.* [Lat. *delphinus.*] The title borne by the heir-apparent to the crown of France, before the Revolution. It was originally held by the counts or lords of Vienne, in the prov. of Dauphiné. Humbert III., the last of these seigneurs, died without issue, in 1349, and bequeathed his possessions to Charles, the grandson of Philip of Valois, on condition that the heir-apparent to the throne of France should bear the title of Dauphin of Vienne. The rights conferred by Louis IX. upon the *D.* were almost regal; but after his reign they were generally lessened, and the title became a mere honorary distinction.

Dau'phin, an island in the Gulf of Mexico, near the coast of W. Florida; Lat. 30° 18′ N., Lon. 88° 12′ W. It is 14 m. long.

Dauphin, in *Pennsylvania*, a S.E. central co.; *area*, about 530 sq. m. *Rivers.* The Susquehanna, (which forms its W. and S.W. border,) Swatara, Mahantango, Wiconisco, Powell's, Clarke, and Paxton creeks. *Surface*, mountainous. *Soil*, extremely fertile in the valleys. *Min.* Coal and iron. *Cap.* Harrisburg. *Pop.* 60,740.

—A post-borough of Middle Paxton township, Dauphin co., on the Susquehanna River, abt. 10 m. N. by W. of Harrisburg; *pop.* 739.

Dauphiné, *(do'fe-nal,)* an ancient province of France, formerly peopled by the Allobroges, passed, about the year 438, into the hands of the Burgundians. In 568 it was seized by the Lombards, and in 733 was invaded by the Saracens, from whom it was delivered by Charles Martel. It was subsequently annexed to Burgundy, and split up into a number of small territories, the most important of which, named Albon, passed, in 889, into the hands of Count Guy I., the founder of a long race of rulers. Guy IV., who died in 1142, assumed as his crest the *dolphin*, from the French word for which his country took its name of Dauphiné. This province was united to France in 1349. (See Dauphin.) It was ravaged by the Duke of Savoy, and by Prince Engéne, in 1600. It is now divided into the 3 depts. of Isère, Drôme, and Hautes Alpes, q. *v.*

Dau'phine, Dau'phiness, *(dō'fēn,) n.* [Fr. *dauphine.*] The wife or consort of the dauphin.

Dauria, *(daw're-a,)* a district of N.E. Asia, in Mantchouria, separated from Lake Baikal by the extensive range of the Daurian mountains.

Dau'rite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of Tourmalino.

Dav'enant, Sir William, an English poet, who flourished in the days of Ben Jonson and Milton, b. in 1605. In 1637, he succeeded Ben Jonson as poet-laureate. D. 1668.

Dav'enport, in *Iowa*, a twp. and city, cap. of Scott co., on the right bank of the Mississippi, just below the Upper Rapids, 55 m. E. of Iowa City, and opposite to Rock Island, with which it is connected by a magnificent railroad bridge across the river. *D.* is regularly laid out at the foot of a bluff rising from the Mississippi, and is the centre of a rich farming region. It has also numerous manufactories, and is the seat of Iowa College. *Pop.* of twp. 3,414; of city, 20,038.

Dav'enport, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Delaware co., about 13 miles N. of Delhi; *pop.* 2,187.

Dav'entry, a town of England, co. Northampton, 5 m. S.W. of Weedon; *pop.* 4,051.

Davenport Centre, in *New York*, a post-village of Delaware co., about 65 m. W.S.W. of Albany.

—See Centre.

Da'vid, king and prophet of Israel, b. at Bethlehem, B. C. 1085, was the 8th, youngest son of Jesse of Bethlehem. He was keeping his father's flocks when he was selected and anointed by the prophet Samuel, at the age of 15, to succeed Saul. Having been brought to the court of Saul to soothe the melancholy of the king by his harp, he first signalized himself by slaying Goliath of Gath, a gigantic Philistine. He won the friendship of Jonathan, and the love of his daughter Michal, but at the same time drew upon himself the jealousy, and finally the fury of the unhappy king, who repeatedly attempted to kill him. *D.* fled into the wilderness, concealing himself in caverns. At the head of a band of outlaws, and malcontents, he baffled every attempt of Saul to capture him, and even found opportunities of taking revenge on his pursuer, but on each occasion dismissed him without injury. When Saul fell, *D.* was acknowledged king by the tribe of Judah; but the other tribes, at the instigation of Abner, placed Ishbosheth,



Fig. 774. — CAVES OF EN-GEDI.

(One of the retreats of David when pursued by Saul.)

the younger son of Saul, on the throne, thus occasioning a civil war. On the death of Ishbosheth, however, the contending parties united in submission to *D.*, who reigned with great glory for 30 years. He took Jerusalem from the Jebusites, and gained considerable victories over the Philistines and other neighboring nations; but tarnished his glory by taking Bathsheba from Uriah, her husband, and putting him to death. He also suffered by causing the people to be numbered. A rebellion was excited against him by his son Absalom, which was quelled, and Absalom slain. When the news of this was brought to *D.*, he lamented the untimely fall of his son in affecting terms. At the close of his life, he abdicated in favor of his son Solomon. D. 1015 B. C. —A considerable portion of the Book of Psalms was composed by him, and is both a pathetic and sublime collection of devotional poetry.

David I., (often called St. David,) king of Scotland, b. about 1080, succeeded his brother, Alexander the Fierce, in 1124. He married Maud, grand-niece of William the Conqueror; and was earl of Northumberland and Huntingdon when called to the Scottish throne. On the death of Henry I., king of England, he maintained the claim of his daughter Maud against King Stephen, and seized Carlisle, but was defeated at the battle of Northallerton in 1138. D. 1153.

David II., succeeded his father Robert Bruce. See Bruce, (David.)

David Comne'nus, the last emperor of Trebizond, usurped the throne upon the death of his brother John. In 1458 he ceded his empire to Mohammed II., on condition that the latter should marry his daughter. This condition the Sultan observed, but caused *D.* to be put to death, with seven of his sons, 1462.

Da'vid, Jacques Louis, one of the most distinguished painters of France in modern times; b. at Paris, 1748. He went to Rome in 1775, returned to Paris in 1780, and in 1783 he was elected a member of the French Academy of Painting; his presentation picture was *Andromache deploring the Death of Hector. D.* now visited Rome, and painted his celebrated picture there, *The Oath of the Horatii.* He then returned to France, and executed some great works for Louis XVI.; but this did not prevent his voting for the death of the king, as a member of the National Convention, in 1792. His strong republican spirit was further shown in the representation of two exciting political subjects at this time, *The Death of Lepelletier*, and *The Death of Marat;* but personal dangers, and other party difficulties, finally induced *D.* to give up politics entirely for the arts, to which, during his short political influence, he had been of considerable service. He became in a few years the favorite painter of the emperor Napoleon, and his principal works have direct reference to Napoleon's eventful career. At the restoration of the Bourbons, however, in 1815, *D.* was banished, and retired to Brussels, where he survived his exile ten years. *D.* was an excellent draughtsman, after the ideal of the Greeks, but his imitation amounted to the servile; and the majority of his naked figures are of such rigid uniformity of character, that they appear to be painted rather from ancient marbles than from nature. He completed the revolution in taste commenced by Vien, and *antique mannerism* was carried to excess by Guérin, and some others of his principal scholars. D. 1825.

Da'vid, Félicien Cesar, a distinguished musical composer, b. in Vaucluse, France, in 1810. He studied his art at the Conservatoire under Cherubini, and in 1844, after three years' travel in the East, produced his *Melodies Orientales*, which achieved success throughout Europe. This was followed by his ode *The Desert*, and by a few romances, of which *Les Hirondelles* is the most popular. The opera of *Christophe Colomb* next met a flattering reception by the public, and *D.*'s celebrity was further sustained by the comic operas *La Perle du Brésil* and *Lalla Rookh*, and by the grand opera *Herculaneum.* The latter was brought out in 1859.

Da'vid, (d'Angers,) Jean Pierre, a celebrated French sculptor, b. at Angers, 1789. From his earliest years he showed a predilection for art; and, after his preliminary studies were finished, he came to Paris, where he found favor with his namesake, the great painter, who was then all-powerful at the Tuileries, and by whose counsels his studies were regulated. In 1811 his relievo, *The Death of Epaminondas*, won him the first prize for sculpture in the School of Arts, and along with it a pension, to finish his artistic education in Italy. In 1826 he became member of the Institute and professor at the School of Arts; in 1828 he went to Weimar, where he modelled *Gœthe's bust*, which, executed in marble, has found a place, since 1831, in the grand-ducal library at Weimar. In 1834 he made his second tour through Germany, modelling on his way, at Munich, *Schelling* — at Dresden, *Tieck* — and at Berlin, *Rauch.* From 1835 to 1837 he was busy with his sculptures for the *Pantheon*, the great work of his life. His monuments of the great men of France are almost innumerable. In 1848 he was member of the Constituent Assembly. D. 1856.

Da'vidsburgh, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Blair co., about 125 m. W. of Harrisburg.

Da'vidsburgh, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of York co.

Da'vidson, John, an Irish traveller, b. at Dublin, and murdered in an attempt to reach Timbuctoo, 1836.

Davidson, Lucretia Maria, an American poetess, b. at Plattsburg, 1808. It is said that at the remarkably early age of 4 years she began to write verses, and as she grew up, she continued to cultivate her fine poetical talents. In 1823 she finished her longest poem, *Imir Khan*, which, together with her other productions, was published, after her death, by Miss Sedgwick, and spread her name far and wide. D. of consumption, 1825.

Davidson, Margaret Miller, an American poetess, sister of the above, b. in 1823. She began to write at the age of 6 years. Her poems even surpass those of her sister in fervor of sentiment, and flight of imagination. They were published after her decease, with a memoir written by Washington Irving, and met with warm applause both in America and England. D. of consumption, 1838.

Davidson, in *Indiana*, a village of Harrison co., about 205 m. S. of Indianapolis.

Da'vidson, or Davison, in *Michigan*, a village of Genesee co., about 10 m. S.E. of Flint; *pop.* 1,124.

Da'vidson, in *Tennessee*, a N. central co.; *area*, about 750 sq. m. *Rivers.* Cumberland, Harpeth, and Stone. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Limestone. *Cap.* Nashville. *Pop.* 62,897.

Da'vidson, in *N. Carolina*, a W. central co.; *area*, abt. 630 sq. m. *Rivers.* Yadkin, which bounds it on the W., and Abbott's and other creeks. *Surface*, generally hilly; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Gold, &c. *Cap.* Lexington. *Pop.* 17,414.

Da'vidson, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Sullivan co.; *pop.* 634.

Davidson College, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Mecklenburg co., about 120 m. W. by S. of Raleigh. The college from which the village takes its name was founded in 1838.

Davidsonite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as *Beryl*, q. v.

Da'vidson, Mount. See Mount Davidson.

Davidson's Creek, in *Texas*, traverses Burleson co., and enters the Yegua Creek.

Da'vidson's Ferry, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Fayette co.

Da'vidson's River, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Transylvania co.

Da'vidsonville, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Anne Arundel co., about 12 m. W. of Annapolis.

Da'vidsville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Somerset co., about 18 m. N. by E. of Somerset.

Da'vie, in *N. Carolina*, a W. central co. *Area*, about 250 sq. m. *Rivers.* The Yadkin, and Hunting Creek. *Surface*, elevated and broken. *Cap.* Mocksville. *Pop.* 9,620.

Davies, Charles, ll.d., an eminent American mathematician, b. in Litchfield co., Conn., 1798. He was educated at West Point, where, in 1823, he was appointed professor of mathematics. He subsequently held a similar position in the university of New York, and at Columbia Coll. His many works on arithmetic, mathematics, &c., are too widely known and appreciated to need mention here. D. 1876.

Da'vies, in *California*, a village of Yolo co., about 10 m. W. by S. of Sacramento.

Da'viess, in *Indiana*, a S.W. co.; *area*, about 423 sq. m. *Rivers.* East and West forks of White River. *Surface*, level; *soil*, generally fertile. *Min.* Bituminous coal. *Cap.* Washington. *Pop.* 16,747.

Da'viess, in *Kentucky*, a N.W. co., bordering on Indiana. *Area*, 550 sq. miles. *Rivers.* Ohio, and Green. *Surface*, nearly level; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Coal. *Cap.* Owenborough. *Pop.* 20,714.

Da'viess, in *Missouri*, a N.W. co. *Area*, about 576 sq. m. *Rivers.* Grand River and the Cypress, Big, and Honey creeks. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Gallatin. *Pop.* 14,410.

Davila, Enrico Cattarino, *(da'vē-la,)* an Italian historian, b. 1576. He wrote the celebrated *History of the French Civil Wars*, a work which has been translated into many languages. *D.* was assassinated, near Verona, in 1631.

Da'vis, Jefferson. See Secession.

Da'vis, Thomas, an Irish poet, b. at Mallow, 1814. He was author of many exquisite lyrics and ballads, an

edition of which was published at New York, in 1860. D. 1845.

Davis, CHARLES HENRY, an American mathematician, B. in Boston, 1807. He entered the U. S. navy in 1823, and was commissioned commander in 1854. He made several coast-surveys, partly in conjunction with Prof. A. D. Bache, and partly with others. He wrote *Memoir upon the Geological Action of the Tidal and other Currents of the Ocean;* and *The Law of Deposit of the Flood-Tide.* He is also one of the founders of the *American Nautical Almanac.*

Davis, JOHN, an eminent English navigator, was B. near Dartmouth in Devonshire, and went to sea at an early age. In 1585 he was sent out with two vessels to find a N.W. passage, when he discovered the straits which still bear his name. He afterwards explored the coasts of Greenland and Iceland, proceeding as far as Lat. 73° N. In 1591 he went, as second in command, with Cavendish, on his unfortunate voyage to the South Seas. After this he made five voyages to the East Indies, on the last of which he was killed in an engagement with some Japanese pirates off the coast of Malacca, 1605. He wrote an account of his voyages, and invented a quadrant.

Da'vis, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Stephenson co., abt. 14 m. E. by N. of Freeport.

Da'vis, in *Indiana*, a township of Fountain co.; *pop.* 633.

—A township of Stark co.; *pop.* 244.

Da'vis, in *Iowa*, a S.S.E. co., bordering on Missouri; *area*, about 480 sq. m. *Rivers.* Fox River, and Soap Creek, and also the head-waters of the Wyaconda and Fabius rivers. *Surface.* Undulating; *soil.* Fertile. *Cap.* Bloomfield. *Pop.* 15,565.

Da'vis, in *Kansas*, a N.E. central co.; *area*, about 500 sq. m. It is drained by the Kansas and Republican rivers. *Cap.* Junction City. *Pop.* 5,526.

Da'vis, in *Texas*, a co., formerly called Cass, *q. v.*

Da'vis, in *Utah Territory*, an E. co., bordering on the Great Salt Lake; *area*, abt. 550 sq. m. *Cap.* Farmington. *Pop.* 4,459.

Da'visborough, in *Georgia*, a village of Washington co., about 122 m. N.W. of Savannah; *pop.* 1,248.

Da'visburgh, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Oakland co., about 15 m. N.W. of Pontiac.

Da'vis Corners, in *Wisconsin*, a P. O. of Adams co.

Da'vis', or DAVIS'S CREEK, in *Missouri*, enters Current River from the right at Van Buren in Ripley co.

Da'vis' Creek, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Fayette co.

Da'vis' Creek, in *Iowa*, a P.O. of Washington co.

Da'vis' Inlet, a bay formed by the Atlantic on the E. coast of Labrador, about 80 m. S.E. of Nain. Lat 55° 37′ N., Lon. 60° 20′ W. It extends 57 m. inland, averaging 6 m. in breadth.

Da'vis' Mill, in *Maryland*, a P. O. of Alleghany co.

Da'vis' Mills, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Barnwell dist., about 60 m. S.W. of Columbia.

Da'vis' Mills, in *Tennessee*, a village of Bedford co.

Da'vis' Mills, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Bedford co., about 130 m. W. by S. of Richmond.

Da'vison, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Genesee co.; *pop.* 1,124.

Da'visonville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Jasper co., on the Iroquois River, about 100 m. N.N.W. of Indianapolis.

Da'vis' Store, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Bedford co.

Da'vis' Strait, between Greenland and British N. America, connects Baffin's Bay with the Atlantic Ocean. Length abt. 750 m., and from 220 to 600 m. wide.

Da'viston, in *Georgia*, a village of Talbot co., about 42 m. E.N.E. of Columbus.

Da'viston, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Clay co., abt. 60 m. S.W. of Indianapolis.

Da'vistown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Green co., abt. 220 m. W. by S. of Harrisburg.

Da'visville, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Shelby co.

Da'visville, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Sanilac co.

Da'visville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Bucks co., abt. 13 m. S.S.E. of Doylestown.

Da'visville, in *Rhode Island*, a P. O. of Washington co.

Da'visville, in *W. Virginia*, a post-office of Wood co.

Da'vit, *n.* (*Naut.*) A spar, with a roller or sheave at its end, used for fishing the anchor: — called technically, a *fish-davit.*

—(*pl.*) Pieces of timber or iron, with sheaves or blocks at their ends, projecting over a vessel's sides or stern, for hoisting and lowering the boats. (Sometimes called *boat-davits.*)

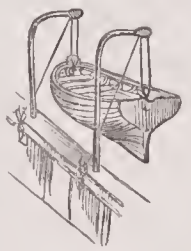


Fig. 775. — DAVITS.

Da'vite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as ALUNOGEN, *q. v.*

Davoust, LOUIS NICOLAS, (*dă-vōō',*) a celebrated marshal of France, B. at AUXOIX, in 1770. He studied with Napoleon at Brienne, and entered the army in 1785. He took sides with the revolutionists, fought several battles under Dumouriez, and was made a brigadier-general in 1793. He accompanied Napoleon in his Italian campaigns and in his expedition to Egypt. In 1804 he was made a marshal of the empire. The victories of Ulm and Austerlitz were mainly due to him, as also those of Eckmühl and Wagram. For these meritorious services he was created *Duke of Auerstadt* and *Prince of Eckmühl.* He joined the Russian expedition, and was wounded at Borodino. After the retreat from Moscow he defended Hamburg against all the forces of the allies, and surrendered only after the peace of 1814. When Napoleon returned from Elba, *D.* was appointed his minister of war. After the battle of Waterloo he lived in retirement until 1819, when he took his seat in the Chamber of Peers. D. in 1823.

Davy, (*da've,*) SIR HUMPHRY, BART., a celebrated English chemical philosopher, B. at Penzance, 1778. He was apprenticed to a surgeon, and at the age of 20 became assistant at the Clifton institution, which had been established by Dr. Beddoes to determine the influence of different gases in the treatment of diseases. It was here that he discovered the remarkable action of nitrous oxide, or laughing-gas, on the system, and thus paved the way to the application of those means now in use for alleviating pain in severe operations. — In 1801 he was appointed assistant lecturer at the Royal Institution, London, where he speedily acquired great popularity and fame. In 1806 he made the important discovery that the combinations and decompositions by electricity are referable to the law of electrical attraction and repulsion; thus demonstrating the intimate connection between electricity and chemistry. His most brilliant discovery was, however, that of (in 1807) the composition of the alkalies, which he proved to be combinations of oxygen with metals. In 1810 he found chlorine to be a simple body, in accordance with the view of Scheele announced in the previous century. His other discoveries were that of the Safety-Lamp, exhibiting a fine example of inductive reasoning; and his mode of preventing the corrosion of copper sheathing by the protecting influence of zinc. Sir Humphry Davy was distinguished by a poetical imagination, which would undoubtedly have made him a poet if his time had not been absorbed by science; and, as evidence of his descriptive powers, he has left behind him two works, *Salmonia,* and *The Last Days of a Philosopher,* which are not surpassed in their peculiar department by any compositions in the English language. D. at Geneva, 1829.

Davy Jones, *n.* (*Naut.*) A term for the devil; — used by sailors.

Davy Jones' Locker, *n.* (*Naut.*) The ocean; — a metaphor used by seamen to denote the burial-place of those who die on shipboard.

Davy Safe'ty-Lamp, *n.* (*Mining.*) A lamp invented by Sir Humphry Davy to obviate the fearful explosions liable to take place in coal-mines from carrying naked lights into places containing *fire-damp,* a light carburetted hydrogen. This great philosopher found, that, when a lamp is surrounded by wire gauze, the meshes of which were under the 1-40th of an inch, any explosions taking place from the passage of fire-damp into the lamp, are not communicated to the gaseous mixture outside; in fact, that the heat of the flame passing through the wire-net was so much diminished as to be harmless. This may be readily demonstrated by bringing a piece of fine wire-net down on the flame of a candle, when it will be found that the flame will not pass through it. There are many modifications of the *D.* lamp, but they are all similar in their fundamental principles.

Da'vyne, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as NEPHELITE, *q. v.*

Da'vyt, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as DAVITE, and ALUNOGEN, *q. v.*

Daw'dle, *v. n.* [See DANDLE.] To waste one's time while doing anything; to loiter; to trifle; to go about a thing leisurely.

—*v. a.* To consume by trifling or frivolous occupations; as, to *dawdle* away the best part of one's time.

—*n.* A trifler; one who dawdles, or takes his time about anything.

Daw'dler, *n.* A person who wastes his time heedlessly; a trifler; an idler; a poco-curante.

Daw'ish, *a.* After the manner of a daw; like a daw.

Dawk, *n.* [Hind. *dāk.*] See DAK.

Dawk, *n.* (*Carp.*) A cant word used by carpenters to denote a hollow, rupture, or incision in boards or thick-stuff.

—*v. a.* To cut or distinguish with a groove or incision.

Daw'lish, a town of England, co. Devon; *pop.* 12,236.

Dawn, *n.* In India, a copper coin equivalent to 3 annas, and 5 pie, or 1-40th of a rupee.

Dawn, *v. n.* [A.S. *dagain,* to become day, from *dag,* day; L. Sax. *dagen;* Ger. *tagen.*] To begin to grow light in the morning; to grow light; to glimmer luminously, as the daybreak.

"*Dawning* day new comfort hath inspired."—*Shaks.*

—To begin to open, blossom, or expand; to glimmer obscurely; to begin to open or appear; as, a truth *dawns* upon the mind.

"Life awakes, and *dawns* at every line."—*Pope.*

—*n.* The break of day; the first appearance of light in the morning; cock-crow; the TWILIGHT, *q. v.*

—First opening or expansion; beginning; rise; first appearance or promise; first incipient beams of light or perception; as, the *dawn* of life.

Dawn, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Livingston co., abt. 42 m. N.N.E. of Lexington.

Dawn, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Darke co.

Daw'son, in *Georgia*, a N. co.; *area*, about 200 sq. m. It is intersected by the Etowah River. *Surface,* uneven; *soil,* generally good. *Cap.* Dawsonville. *Pop.* 4,369.

—A post-village, cap. of Terrill co, about 70 m. S.S.E. of Columbus. *Pop.* 1 099.

Daw'son, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Sangamon co., abt. 12 m. E. of Springfield.

Daw'son, in *Nebraska*, a central co.; *area*, abt. 1,450 sq. m. The Platte River washes its S. border, and it is also drained by the S. Branch of the Loup Fork. *Surface,* generally level; *soil,* poor. *Pop.* 103.

Daw'son, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Fayette co., abt. 50 m. S.E. of Pittsburg.

Daw'son, in *Texas*, a S.W. co.; *area*, abt. 1,100 sq. m. It is traversed by the Nueces River.

Daw'son Island, a considerable island of Terra del Fuego, in the middle of the Straits of Magellan. Lat. 54° S., Lon. 70° 30′ W.

Daw'son's Station, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Fayette co.

Daw'sonville, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Dawson co., abt. 48 m. N.E. of Marietta.

Daw'sonville, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Montgomery co., abt. 60 m. W. by N. of Annapolis.

Daw'sonville, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Greene co.

Dax, a town of France, dep. Landes, on the Adour, 25 m. N.E. of Bayonne; *pop.* 9,469.

Day, *n.* [A.S. *dæg, dag, dah;* Fris. *di, dei, dach;* D. *dag;* Ger. and O. Ger. *tag;* Icel. *dagr,* day, light; Goth. *dags;* Armor. *deiz, dez;* Lat. *dies;* All. *dig, dyeg;* Hind. *dewus,* from Sansk. *div, dauk,* to shine, or *dul,* to turn.] The time between the rising and the setting of the sun; the time from noon to noon, or from midnight to midnight; — hence, light, sunshine.

"The *day* is done, and the darkness falls."—*Longfellow.*

—Time specified; any period of time distinguished from other time; age; time with reference to the existence of a person or thing; as, men of former *days.*

"Sweet childish *days,* that were as long
As twenty *days* are now."—*Wordsworth.*

—The contest of a day; battle, or day of combat or victory; as, "to win the *day*."—*Dryden.*

—Anniversary; the same day of the month in any future year; as, to celebrate a birth-*day.* — An appointed or fixed time; as, a seven *days'* bill.

(*Astron.*) In its most common acceptation, *day* denotes the interval of time during which the sun remains above the horizon; and is opposed to *night,* which denotes the time the sun is below the horizon. In this sense it is sometimes called the *artificial day.* But the term *day* is also generally used to denote the time in which the earth makes a complete revolution with respect to the celestial bodies; and consequently expresses different intervals, according as the body with which the earth's rotation is compared is fixed or movable. — The *Astronomical* or *Solar day,* called also the *Apparent day,* is the time that elapses between two consecutive returns of the same terrestrial meridian to the centre of the sun. Astronomical days are not of equal length, for two reasons: 1st, the unequal velocity of the earth in its orbit, in consequence of which the apparent daily motion of the sun is greater in winter than in summer; and 2d, the obliquity of the ecliptic, in consequence of which the sun's apparent daily motion in right ascension (that is, in the plane of the earth's equator) is less at the equinoxes than at the tropics. The astronomical day commences at noon, and is counted on through the twenty-four hours. — The *Civil day,* or *Mean solar day,* is the time employed by the earth in revolving on its axis, as compared with the sun, supposed to move at a *mean* rate in its orbit, and to make 365·2425 revolutions in a mean Gregorian year. In this mode of reckoning time, the days are all of the same length; and noon, or any given hour of the civil day, sometimes precedes and sometimes comes after apparent noon, or the corresponding hour of the astronomical day. Most nations, at least in modern times, have agreed in placing the commencement and termination of the civil day at mean midnight. — The *Sidereal day* is the time that elapses between two successive culminations of the same star. This interval of time has always within historical memory remained of the same invariable length, as is proved by the most ancient astronomical observations. It is divided into 24 sidereal hours; and these are again subdivided into sidereal minutes and seconds. This mode of reckoning time, during the day, is now universally adopted by astronomers in their observatories. See TIME.

(*Law.*) A *day* in law includes the whole twenty-four hours, without reference to light or darkness. Unless there is some agreement stating otherwise, an obligation to pay on a certain day is discharged if the money is paid before twelve o'clock at night. A *lawful day* is a day on which a writ can be executed without legal impediment. All days, except Sundays and fast-days appointed by government, are lawful days. Criminal warrants, however, can be granted and executed both on Sundays and fast-days. All contracts entered into by persons in their ordinary calling are void if made on a Sunday.—*Days of grace.* When a bill becomes due, in general three days are allowed for its payment beyond the time marked on the face of it. These additional days are allowed by mercantile custom, and protected by the laws in all the States; they are called *days of grace.* When the third day of grace falls on a Sunday or fast-day, the bill is considered due the day before.

From day to day, without certainty of continuance. — *Day by day,* daily; every day. — *Day's-work.* (*Naut.*) The daily reckoning of the distance traversed by a ship, taken from noon to noon. — *One day,* or *one of these days,* on any particular day to come; — generally implying an early date. — *To-day,* this day; on the day of the time being.

Day, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Saratoga co., abt. 50 m. N. by W. of Albany; *pop.* 1,127.

Dayaks, DYAKS, (*dai'yaks,*) the collective appellation of several native tribes of the island of Borneo. They are scattered over the entire island, but are principally to be found in the South. Though an industrious people, and skilled in many pursuits of civilized life, they still cling to various barbarous customs, such as human sacrifices. *Pop.* abt. 1,800,000, mostly of Malay origin.

Day'anville, in *New York*, a village of Lewis co., abt. 140 m. N.W. of Albany.

Day'-bed, *n.* A bed or couch for repose during the day.

Day'-book, *n.* (*Com.*) A book in which merchants, traders, &c., make entries of their daily business transactions; a journal of accounts.

Day Book, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of Yancey co.
Day'-break, *n.* The dawn, or first appearauce of light in the morning.
Day'-coal, *n.* (*Mining.*) That stratum of coal which is found nearest the surface.
Day'-dream, *n.* A vision to the waking senses; a reverie.
Day'-flower, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name commonly applied to many species of the genus *Commelyna*, order COMMELYNACEÆ, *q. v.*
Day-fly, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See EPHEMERA.
Day'-labor, *n.* Labor done by day; — in contradistinction to night-work; labor paid for by the day.
Day'-laborer, *n.* One who performs labor paid for by the day.
Day'light, *n.* The light of the day; — in contradistinction to moonlight, starlight, or artificial light.
"Will you murder a man in plain *daylight?*"— *Dryden.*
To burn daylight. To keep a lamp or candle burning during the day; — hence, to do something needless and unnecessary.
Day'-lily, *n.* (*Bot.*) See HEMEROCALLIS.
Day'-maid, *n.* A contraction of DAIRY-MAID, *q. v.*
Day'-mare, *n.* (*Med.*) A species of incubus occurring during wakefulness. — *Hobbyn.*
Day'-net, *n.* A net used for catching small birds.
Day'-peep, *n.* Peep of day; daybreak; early morning. (Poetical.)
Day'sight, *n.* (*Med.*) A condition of the eye in which vision is clear in the day, but dull and confused at night. It is said to be common in some parts of Russia. In Canada it is termed *night-blindness*, and is attributed to the effect of snow on the eyes.
Days'man, *n.* One who *sits* as judge on a day fixed or appointed: an umpire or arbitrator; a mediator.
Day'spring, *n.* The dawn: the opening of the day.
Day'-star, *n.* The star that ushers in the day; Lucifer, the morning-star.
"Than she, the *day-star* should not brighter rise."—*Ben Jonson.*
—The sun, as the luminary of day. (Poetically used by Milton.)
Day's Store, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Greene co.
Days'ville, in *Connecticut*, a village of Killingly township, Windham co., abt. 45 m. E. by N. of Hartford.
Daysville, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Ogle co., on Rock River, abt. 174 m. N. by E. of Springfield.
Daysville, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Todd co.
Daysville, in *New York*, a post-office of Oswego co.
Days'ville, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Loudoun co.
Day'ton, in *Alabama*, a twp. and village of Marengo co., abt. 76 m. S. of Tuscaloosa; *pop.* 6,731.
Dayton, in *California*, a village of Butte co., abt. 22 m. W. by N. of Oroville. The name of the post-office is Greenland, (*q. v.*)
Dayton, in *Colorado*, a post-village, cap. of Lake co.
Dayton, in *Illinois*, a village of Adams co., abt. 35 m. W. by N. of Springfield.
—A post-township of La Salle co.; *pop.* 653.
Dayton, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Tippecanoe co., abt. 10 m. S.E of La Fayette; *pop.* 385.
Dayton, in *Iowa*, a village of Appanoose co., abt. 27 m. S.W. of Ottumwa.
—A post-township of Bremer co., abt. 6 m. S.W. of Lansing; *pop.* 419
—A township of Chickasaw co.; *pop.* 543.
—A village of Fremont co., abt. 245 m. W.S.W. of Iowa City.
—A township of Iowa co.; *pop.* 939.
—A township of Webster co.;
—A village of Webster co.—See WEST DAYTON.
Dayton, in *Kansas*, a post-office of Bourbon co.
—A village of Shawnee co., abt. 11 m. S.S.E. of Topeka.
Dayton, in *Maine*, a township of Aroostook co.
—A village and township of York co., on the Saco River, abt. 18 m. S.W. of Portland; *pop.* 611.
Dayton, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Howard co.
Dayton, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Berrien co., abt. 201 m. W. by S. of Detroit.
—A township of Newaygo co.; *pop.* 771.
—A township of Tuscola co.; *pop* 660.
Dayton, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Hennepin co., on the Mississippi River, abt. 4 m. W. of Anoka; *pop.* 951.
—A village of Wright co., on the Mississippi River, about 22 m. N.N.W. of St. Anthony.
Dayton, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Cass co., abt. 50 m. S.S.E. of Kansas city.
Dayton, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of Wake co.
Dayton, in *Nebraska*, a village of Nemaha co., on the Little Nemaha River, about 18 m. S.S.W. of Nebraska city.
Dayton, in *Nevada*, a post-town, cap. of Lyon co., on the Carson River, 12 m. E.S.E. of Virginia City; *pop.* 918.
Dayton, in *New Jersey*, a P. O. of Middlesex co.
Dayton, in *New York*, a post-village of Dayton township, Cattaraugus co., abt. 447 m. from New York city; *pop.* of township 1,267.
Dayton, in *Ohio*, one of the most important cities of the State, cap. of Montgomery co., at the confluence of Mad and Great Miami rivers, 66 m. N.N.E. of Cincinnati. *D.* is regularly laid out on the E. bank of the Great Miami; its streets are large, and lined with generally tasteful private residences. Some of the public buildings are magnificent, and among them must be mentioned the County Court-House, planned on the model of the Parthenon, and built of white marble quarried in the neighborhood. *D.* is connected by railroads and the Miami Canal with all parts of the Union; its trade is very large, and it contains many important manufactories. Since the opening of the Miami Canal, the latter has been rapidly progressing. Its pop., which in 1840 was only 6,067, is now 30,473.
Day'ton, in *Oregon*, a post-village of Yam Hill co., on the Yam Hill River, abt. 21 m. N. of Salem; *pop.*
—A township of Yam Hill co.; *pop.* 587.
Dayton, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Armstrong co., about 18 m. E.N.E. of Kittanning.
Dayton, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Rockingham co., about 20 m. N.N.E. of Staunton.
Dayton, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Green co., on Sugar River, about 20 m. S.S.W. of Madison.
—A township of Green Lake co., about 30 m. W. of Fond du Lac; — now merged in ntighboring townships.
—A township of Richland co., about 5 m. W. of Richland Centre; *pop.* 968.
—A township of Waupacca co., about 5 m. S.W. of Waupacca; *pop.* 871.
Dayton Bayou, in *Arkansas*, a village of Desha co.
Dayton Centre, in *Iowa*, a P. O. of Chickasaw co.
Dayton City, in *Missouri*, a post-office of De Kalb co.
Day'-work, *n.* Work done or imposed, and paid for by the day.
"Ere prime thou hast th'imposed *day-work* done."— *Fairfax.*
Daze, *v. a.* [A. S. *dwæs*, dull, stupid: D. *dwaas*, foolish, silly; Scot. *doxen*, to stupefy, to benumb.] To dazzle; to overpower by too brilliant a light; to confuse.
—*n.* (*Mining.*) A glitteriug stone found iu tiu aud lead mines. — *Crabbe.*
Daz'zle, *v. a.* [As if *dwæsle*, from A. S. *dwæs*. See DAZE.] To stupefy, confound, or overpower with excess of light; to hinder distinct vision by intense light; to strike or surprise with a too vivid light; as, the sun *dazzles* the eyesight. — To dim, blind, or bewilder by lustre, splendor, or brilliancy; to awe or captivate the senses by unwonted vividness of display; as, a *dazzling* meteor.
—*v. n.* To be overpowered with excess of light; to become temporarily blinded. — To shine with overpowering lustre; to command attraction and admiration by superior brilliancy.
"Gay rhetoric,
That hath so well been taught her *dazzling* fence." — *Milton.*
—*n.* Splendor or brilliancy of light; lustre.
Daz'zling, *n.* (*Med.*) A momentary disturbance of sight, occasioned either by the sudden impression of too powerful a light, or by some internal cause — as plethora. — *Dunglison.*
Daz'zlingly, *adv.* In a dazzling manner.
De, a Latin prefix signifying a sundering, a going from; as in *de*cease. Sometimes it denotes a negative, and at others intensifies the sense, as in *de*struction.
Deacon, (*de'kon,*) *n.* [Lat. *diaconus*; Gr. *diakonos*, from *diakoneo*, to serve — *dia*, and *koneō*, from *konis*, dust, to raise a dust, as by swift running, to be busy, to hasten.] (*Eccl.*) A person in the lowest degree of holy orders. *D.* were first appointed by the apostles to superintend the daily ministration to the poor, in 31, (Acts vi. 1–6.) The original number was 7; viz., Stephen, Philip, Prochorus, Nicanor, Timon, Parmenas, and Nicolas.—In the Roman Catholic Church, the *D.* assists the priests in the celebration of mass; he may preach and baptize with the permission of the bishop; but he is bound to celibacy. In the Church of England, he is allowed to exercise all priestly functions, except consecrating the Eucharist, and pronouncing absolution. The Presbyterians give this name to officers elected by the church to distribute the bread and wine to communicants.
—In Scotland, an overseer of the poor.—Also, the master of an incorporated company; as, the *deacon* of a trade guild.
Dea'coness, *n.* (*Eccl.*) A female deacon in the Primitive Church. The order has been abolished in the Latin Church since the 11th century.
Dea'conhood, *n.* Office of a deacon; deaconship.
Dea'conry, Dea'conship, *n.* Office, dignity, or ministry of a deacon.
Dead, (*ded,*) *a.* [A. S. *dead*; Ger. *todt*; Goth. *dauths*. See DIE.] Deprived of life; exanimated; put to death; reduced to a defunct state; as, *dead* matter. — In a state of spiritual death; void of grace; lying under the power of sin; as, a *dead* conscience. — Without vegetable life; destitute of the power of vegetation; as, a *dead* branch — Imitating or resembling death; without apparent sense or vitality; breathless; as, a *dead* sleep. — Perfectly still; motionless; inactive: as, a *dead* calm.
"They cannot bear the *dead* weight of unemployed time."— *Locke.*
—Empty; vacant: unemployed; useless: unprofitable; unproductive; as *dead* stock in trade. — Dull; gloomy; without animation; frigid; obtuse; spiritless; tasteless; as, a *dead* color, a *dead* liquor. — Unvaried; heavy to the sight; without change; monotonous; as, a *dead* wall. — Perfect; complete; unerring; sure as death; as, a *dead* shot.
—*adv.* Thoroughly: completely; entirely; — used colloquially; as, to be *dead* tired.
—*n.* State of the dead, or death; the time when there is a deathlike stillness, or a deep gloom; depth, as in the midst of winter, or of night. — (*pl.*) Persons who are defunct; those no longer living; the departed.
Dead'-ahead, (*Naut.*) Directly in front; heading: as, a wind *dead-ahead.*
Dead'-born, *a.* Born lifeless; still-born; as, a *dead-born* infant.
"All, all but truth, drops *dead-born* from the press." — *Pope.*
Dead Color, *n.* (*Paint.*) A color is said to be dead when it has no gloss upon it; this is generally effected by the use of less oil and more turpentine than in ordinary paints.
Dead coloring, is the first layer of colors, consisting usually of some shade of gray. Its design is to receive and preserve the finishing colors; and it is called *dead* because it is not seen when the work is completed.
Dead-door, *n.* (*Ship-building.*) One of the doors fitted to the outside of the quarter-gallery doors, in case the quarter-gallery should be carried away.
Dead'-drunk, *a.* So drunk as to be incapable of self-exertion, or assistance.
Deaden, (*ded'n,*) *v. a.* [D. *dooden*; A. S. *adeadan.*] To deprive of a portion of vigor, force, or sensation; to abate vigor or action; to blunt; as, *deadened* faculties.
"By a soft answer *deaden* their force by degrees." *Bishop Burnet.*
—To retard in motion; to reduce the speed or momentum of; as, to *deaden* the crankness of a ship. — To make vapid, dull, inert, or spiritless: as, to *deaden* the volatility of certain liquors.—To remove glaring tints, glossiness, or undue prominence of colors; as, to *deaden* lights in a picture.
Dead'-eye, *n.* (*Naut.*) A circular block of wood, with three holes through it, for the lanyards of rigging to reeve through without sheaves, and with a groove round it for an iron strap.
Dead'-flat, *n.* (*Naut.*) One of the bends of a ship, amidships.
Dead'-freight, *n.* (*Mar. Law.*) The unsupplied part of a cargo.
Dead'-ground, *n.* (*Fortif.*) Ground which cannot be seen or defended from behind the parapet of the work.
Dead'-head, *n.* One who travels with a free ticket on railroads, &c.; or, one whose admission to a place of amusement, &c., is franked by the proprietor. (Colloquial.)
Dead'-hearted, *a.* Having a faint, slow heart.
Dead'-heartedness, *n.* Want of energy and courage; faint-heartedness.
Dead'-heat, *n.* (*Sporting.*) A term used to denote a tie between the running of two or more horses, in which the heads of the animals are paralled when passing the winning-post; as, they ran a *dead-heat.*
Dead'ish, *a.* Resembling what is dead: inert: dull.
Dead Lake, in *New York*, in the S.W. part of Franklin co. Length about 5 m.
Dead Language, *n.* A language that is no longer spoken by any people or nation, as the Hebrew, Latin, &c., in contradistinction to such as are so spoken, and are known as *living languages.*
Dead'-letter, *n.* A letter which lies for a certain period uncalled for at the post-office, and is then sent to the general post-office to be opened, and, in most cases, returned franked to the writer. — That which has become obsolete by default of usage, or by non-observance; as, the regulation is now a *dead-letter.*
Dead'-letter Office, *n.* That department of a chief or general post-office devoted to the reception, return, or destruction of dead-letters.
Dead'-level, *n.* A perfect or complete level.
Dead'-lift, *n.* A lift requiring main strength, in extreme exigency.
"And have no power at all, nor shift,
To help itself at a *dead-lift.*" — *Hudibras.*
Dead'-light, *n.* (*Naut.*) A port, or strong wooden shutter, with a glass bull's-eye in the centre, made to suit a cabin window, in which it is fixed, to prevent the water from entering a ship in a storm.
Dead'lihood, *n.* The state of dead or defunct persons.
Dead'liness, *n.* Quality of being deadly or autagonistic to life.
Dead'-lock, *n.* A lock having no spring-catch. — A complete stand-still caused by some obstruction or counteracting influence: as, matters are at a *dead-lock.*
Dead'ly, *a.* That may cause or occasion death; mortal; fatal; destructive.
"Shot from the *deadly* level of a gun." — *Shaks.*
—Sanguinary; murderous; implacable; as, a *deadly* wrong.
"The Numidians are *deadly* enemies unto the Turks." — *Knolles.*
—*adv.* In a deadly manner; mortally; as, "a *deadly* wounded man." — *Ezek.* xxx. 24.
—In a manner resembling death: as, *deadly* pale.
"So coldly sweet, so *deadly* fair." — *Byron.*
—Destructively; implacably; murderously.
—Exceedingly; extremely: decidedly. (Vulgar.)
"Mettled schoolboys . . . though *deadly* weary." — *Lord Orrery.*
Dead'ly-carrot, *n.* (*Bot.*) See THAPSIA.
Dead'ly-nightshade, *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Atropa Belladonna.* See ATROPA.
Dead man's-eye, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small block or pulley, with many holes, but no shivers for running lanyards.
Dead man's Head, *n.* promontory on the coast of Cornwall, in the English Channel. Lat. 50° 30′ N., Lon. 4° 48′ W.
Dead'-march, *n.* (*Mus.*) A piece of solemn military music, played at the interment of the dead: as, the "*Dead-march* in Saul."
Dead'ness, *n.* State of being dead; want of natural life, vital power, or animation; coldness; frigidity; vapidness; flatness; barrenness; indifference; mortification of the natural desires; as, the *deadness* of a tree, or human limb; *deadness* of society; *deadness* of eyesight; *deadness* of spirits.
"Your gloomy eyes betray a *deadness.*" — *Lee.*
Dead'-nettle, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LAMIUM.
Dead'-pay, *n.* (*Mil.*) A soldier's pay drawn after his demise, by fraudulently keeping his name on the muster-roll.
Dead'-plate, *n.* (*Mach.*) A flat iron plate, sometimes fitted before the bars of a furnace for the purpose of allowing the bituminous coal to assume the character of coke before it is thrust back upon the fire.
Dead'-pledge, *n.* See MORTGAGE.

Dead'-reckoning, *n.* (*Naut.*) A reckoning kept by observing a ship's courses and distances by the log, to ascertain her position, making due allowance for lee-way.

Dead'-rising, *n.* (*Naut.*) Those parts of a ship's floor, throughout her entire length, where the floor-timber is terminated upon the lower futtock. (Sometimes called *rising-line.*)

Dead River, in *Maine*, rises in Franklin co., and enters Kennebec River about 20 m. below Moosehead Lake.

Dead River, in *Maine*, a post-office of Somerset co.

Dead River, in *New Hampshire*, rises in Coos co., and joins the Margallaway River near the E. boundary of the State.

Dead'-rope, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope which does not run through any block or pulley.

Deads, *n. pl.* (*Mining.*) The earth, or other substances, which enclose the ore on every side.

Dead Sea, (anc. *Lacus Asphaltites*, lake of bitumen,) called by the Arabs *Bahr Lood*, or "Sea of Lot," a lake of Palestine, in Lat. 31° 10′ to 31° 47′ N., Lon. 35° 30′ in its centre, abt. 18 m. E. of Jerusalem. It is about 35 m. long, with an average breadth of from 10 to 12. Five cities, including Sodom and Gomorrah, situate on this spot, were, according to Scripture, all swallowed up, to satisfy divine vengeance for their iniquity. The neighborhood of the lake abounds with volcanic products. The depth of the lake is about 220 fathoms, and its ordinary surface is 1,381 feet below that of the Mediterranean. The properties of the waters of the *D. S.* are remarkable and well-known. They are: 1. Great specific gravity, amounting to 1·22, or one fourth greater than pure water, so that many substances float in it which sink at once in a pond, or the sea; and, 2. Intense saltness, nearly seven times that of the sea, but varying extremely at different seasons, being sometimes only about 22 per cent., and at other times more than 44 per cent. of the whole. About 24½ per cent. may be considered the average proportion by weight. The chlorides of sodium, magnesium, and calcium are the most abundant salts, and there is also some chloride of potassium. — From the E. side, some 8 m. from the S. end, a low promontory projects three fourths of the way towards the W. cliffs, and sends up a point 5 m. towards the N. Below this point the lake becomes suddenly shallow, the southern bay not averaging more than 12 or 15 feet in depth. This low part is believed to cover the sites of the destroyed cities. The *D. S.* has no perceptible outlet, and the waters poured into it in the N. by the Jordan, are probably evaporated by the intense heat of the unclouded sun. It is thought by some that the northern and principal part of the bay was the product of some convulsion of nature long before that which destroyed Sodom and formed the south bay: that the Jordan at first flowed into the Red Sea through the remarkable crevasse which extends from its sources to the gulf of Akabah; and that at some period beyond the reach of history, its bed and valley sunk down to their present level and formed the *D. S.* Lieut. Lynch, of the United States navy, who surveyed the sea of Sodom in 1848, discovered, in landing, a ravine in the bed of the sea, corresponding to the bed of the Jordan in its valley N. of the sea. It has been affirmed that no animal can live in the waters of this lake; nevertheless, in a message addressed to the French Academy of Sciences, Mr. Farrell, who accompanied the Duke of Luynes to Palestine, in 1865, affirms that he "distinctly saw a number of small fish, that seemed to thrive very well."



Fig. 776.

THE DEAD SEA, AND THE CONVENT OF SANTA SABA, ON THE BROOK KEDRON.

Dead-set, *n.* A fraudulent conspiracy formed against a player at cards or dice.

—(*Sports.*) The rapt or fixed attitude assumed by a pointer when marking its game.

—Any resolute or unfaltering effort; as, to make a *dead-set* at an heiress.

Dead'-shot, *n.* A perfect, never-failing, or unerring marksman; as, a *dead-shot* with the rifle.

Dead'-struck, *a.* Struck or confounded with terror, pain, or astonishment.

Dead'-wall, *n.* A blank wall; a wall which has nothing to relieve its monotonous aspect.

Dead'-water, *n.* (*Naut.*) The eddy under a ship's counter.

Dead'-weight, *n.* A heavy or burdensome load or incumbrance.

(*Naut.*) The heaviest part of a ship's cargo, laid at the bottom of the hold to maintain her proper equilibrium and hold of the water.

Dead'-well, *n.* A well through which the refuse waters of certain industries, or even cess-pools, are allowed to infiltrate into the subjacent strata, which are usually of a permeable nature.

Dead'-wind, *n.* (*Naut.*) A head-wind; a wind blowing right in the ship's face.

Dead-wood, *n.* (*Naut.*) Blocks of timber laid upon each end of a vessel's keel, where her sheer narrows.

Dead'-works, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Those parts of a ship's hull which appear above water-line when she is fully laden.

Deaf, (*def.*) *a.* [A. S. *déaf;* D. *doof;* Ger. *taub;* L. Sax. *doov;* Icel. *daufr*, fatuous, deaf; Goth. *daubs:* Swed. and Goth. *döf*, stupid: Ban. *döv*, deaf; Icel. *deyfa*, deafness. The root is found in Slav. *tup*, to dull, to blunt; and in Sansk. *dubh*, to become fixed or immovable.] Wanting the sense of hearing; incapable of perceiving sounds.

"Come on my right hand, for this ear is *deaf*." — *Shaks.*

—Deprived of the power of hearing; stunned; deafened; stifled with sound.

"*Deaf* with the noise, I took my hasty flight." — *Dryden.*

—Imperfectly heard; blunted; dulled; deadened.

"A *deaf* noise of sounds that never cease." — *Dryden.*

—Not listening; wilfully disregarding; not moved, persuaded, or convinced; determinedly indifferent or inattentive; as, *deaf* to argument or entreaty; preceding *to.*

"I will be *deaf* to pleading and excuses." — *Shaks.*

—Without taste, virtue, or flavor; withered; decayed; as, a *deaf* nut. (R.)

Deaf, *v. a.* To deprive of the power of hearing.

"Hearing hath *deaf'd* our sailors." — *Donne.*

Deaf and Dumb. Persons who can neither hear nor speak. A person who is born deaf, or who loses his hearing at a very early age, is dumb also; but the primary defect is deafness; dumbness is only the consequence of it. Children ordinarily hear sounds, and then learn to imitate them; that is, they learn to repeat what they hear other persons say. It is thus that every one of us has learned to speak. But the deaf child hears nothing; cannot therefore imitate, and remains dumb. There can be no doubt, however, that there exists some connection between the physical conditions of a country and deafness. In mountainous districts it is generally found to be more prevalent than in plain and flat districts, and in rural parts than in cities or towns. A marshy district, or an impure atmosphere, undoubtedly tends to render it more common. The greater number of these unfortunate persons are to be found among the poorer classes; and hence there is reason to believe that the defect is frequently caused by the want of necessary supplies and attention during infancy and childhood. Among the other causes that doubtless tend to produce deafness, are intermarriages among near relations, hereditary predisposition, and certain conditions of life. In some of the cantons of Switzerland the proportion is as high as one to every 500 of the population; while it is only 1 in 1,600 in Great Britain; 1 in 1,200 in France; 1 in 2,100 in Saxony; and 1 in 2,996 in the United States. It is remarkable that the defect is seldom transmitted direct from deaf and dumb parents to children. "We can show," says the principal of the New York Institution, "that it is much the most common for the children of deaf mute parents to possess the faculties of which their parents were deprived." This fact is clearly established, and there is thus no sufficient reason why the deaf and dumb should not marry. The education of the deaf and dumb has only recently been beginning to receive a due amount of attention. We are told by Bede that a deaf man was taught to repeat words and sentences by John, bishop of Hagulstad (Hexham), who flourished in the latter half of the 7th century; but eight centuries elapse before we read again of any attempt to instruct this unfortunate class of persons, when Rodolphus Agricola, a native of Gröningen, mentions a deaf mute that he had known having been taught to note down his thoughts. Half a century later, the learned and versatile professor of Pavia University, Jerome Cardan gave to the world the theoretical principles upon which the instruction of the deaf and dumb is founded. He says: "Writing is associated with speech, and speech with thought; but written characters and ideas may be connected together without the intervention of sounds, as in hieroglyphic characters," and asserts that on this principle the instruction of the deaf and dumb is possible though difficult. Soon after this time, Father Ponce (1520–84), a Benedictine monk, acquired a great reputation for teaching the deaf and dumb to speak and write. In 1620 Juan Paulo Bonet, a Spaniard like Ponce, and a monk of the same order, wrote a book on the instruction of deaf mutes, and invented a one-handed alphabet. From that time the subject came to receive more attention, a number of works were published, and various systems proposed. Among the persons who more particularly distinguished themselves by their labors in this field, were Heenicke in Germany; John Conrad Hamman, in Holland; Rodrique Pereire, in France; John Bulwer and John Wallis, in England. The first schools established for the education of deaf mutes were those of the Abbé de l'Epée in Paris, 1755, and Mr. Braidwood in Edinburgh, 1760. The system of De l'Epée was much improved by Sicard, his pupil and successor in the Paris institution, and who is entitled to rank with him as one of the greatest benefactors of the deaf and dumb. In 1817 the first asylum, called the American Asylum, was founded in this country, at Hartford, under the superintendance of Mr. Gallandet, *q. v.*, who is the promoter of a system justly styled the American system, and which widely differs from the system of the Abbé de l'Epée, as improved by Sicard. In 1818, the New York Asylum, the largest in the country, and equal in size to any in Europe, was organized. Since that time, numbers of similar institutions have been founded, the principal of which are those of Philadelphia (1820); Danville, Ky. (1823); Columbus, O. (1829); Staunton, Va. (1839), &c. It is very difficult for one who has not given some attention to the subject to form anything like a true conception of the helpless condition of one that is born deaf and dumb. He is not only destitute of all ideas connected with sound, but he is deprived of the means by which instruction and information are usually conveyed to the mind. The voice of speech is to him a nonentity, and he is entirely ignorant of the power of words. He can hold no communication with his fellow-men, except by means of a few imperfect natural signs. His ideas are very much limited to the objects and events he witnesses and the exterior relations of things, and he is shut out from all the knowledge derived from history and tradition. Conceptions of past ages, distant countries, a future world, or a deity, are all beyond his reach. In regard to the combination and application of the ideas which he acquires, he is still in the state of nations in the very infancy of society, and cannot be aided or directed by others in his efforts or reason. The objects to be accomplished in the education of a deaf mute are to teach him an entire language, and to give him all that mass of moral, religious, and ordinary knowledge that is necessary for him as a social and immortal being. This has to be done by signs, and the meaning contained in the signs has also to be conveyed to him. The first and most important operation in instructing the child is, that written words have a meaning, and suggest to all persons of education the same idea. It is necessary to begin by instructing him in the names of external objects, beginning with those which are best known to him, and most frequently presented to his view. Thus, the name of any object, such as a knife, may be written in large letters upon a board, and the attention of the child directed alternately to the name and to the object which is presented to him at the same time, until he be gradually brought to understand that a certain relation exists between them. After he has been taught the relation between the names of objects and the objects themselves, he has next to be taught the analysis of words into the letters of the alphabet and the particular gesture which he is to attach to each word as its distinctive sign, together with the meaning of collective words, as distinguished from those denoting individual objects or parts of objects. General terms, as applicable in common to a number of individuals, and to generic names comprehending a number of species, are next to be explained; and lastly, the most general and abstract terms, such as *being, object,* &c. The qualities expressive of the accidents, variations, and modifications of objects, and which are expressed by adjectives, are next taught. The master must endeavor to make his pupil conceive these qualities, in the first place, as inherent in the objects themselves, and next as capable of being detached by a mental operation from such objects, though in fact they have no existence but as united with them. The means employed in the instruction of the deaf and dumb are: 1. The visible language of pictures, signs, and gestures: 2. The finger alphabet or dactylology, and writing; and 3. Articulation and reading on the lips. The first is the earliest and most simple mode of communicating instruction. Dactylology, or the manual alphabet, is a mode of denoting the different letters of the alphabet by means of the fingers. There are two kinds in use: in the one only one hand being employed, in the other both; the latter is general in this country. Writing is another important means in the education of deaf mutes, and is useful not only as enabling them to fix their lessons in the mind, but as being also the chief medium by which they can hold intercourse with strangers. Articulation is the teaching of the pupil to express his ideas in speech. In order to this, the sense of touch, as well as the eye is employed. The pupil is made to notice the movements of the external organs of speech of the teacher, to feel with his own hand the vibrations which sound creates in the trachea, and also to feel those emissions of breath which are caused by the production of certain sounds. He is made to imitate such utterances, and by means of patience and ingenuity on the part of the teacher, he will at length succeed in imitating what he observes, and in expressing himself by speech. Reading on the lips, as it is called, is intended to enable the deaf mute to understand what is said to him by others, from observing the motion of their lips. This system, known as the *labial* method, has received greater attention of late in this country and Europe, and, it is claimed, with marked success. There were, in 1877, 37 institutions for the deaf and dumb in this country. The proportion of deaf and dumb to the population in the U. S. is one to about 2,400; in England, one to 1,600; in France, one to 1,200; in Belgium, one to 2,200; in Norway, one to 1,000; in Sweden, one to 1,500; and in certain parts of Switzerland, one to every 200.

Deafen, (*def'n.*) *v. a.* To make deaf; to deprive of the

power of hearing; to stun; to render incapable of perceiving sounds distinctly.

"From shouting men, and horns, and dogs, he flies,
Deafen'd and stunn'd with their promiscuous cries."—*Addison.*

(*Arch.*) To render impervious to sound, as a floor or wall.

Deaf'ly, *adv.* Obscurely heard: without true sense of sound.

—*a.* Solitary; remote; lonely; alone. (Used in some English districts.)

Deaf-mute, *n.* A deaf and dumb person: one who has lost both the faculty of speech, and the sense of hearing.

Deaf'ness, *n.* State of being deaf; incapacity of perceiving sounds: the state of the organs which prevents the impressions which constitute hearing.

"Those who are deaf and dumb, are dumb by consequence from their *deafness.*" — *Holder.*

—Want of ability or will to hear; unwillingness to hear or regard.

"I found such a *deafness* that no declaration from the bishops could take place." — *King Charles I.*

(*Med.*) An imperfection of the sense of hearing arises from a variety of causes, some of which are inexplicable and incurable, and others ascertainable and susceptible of relief or entire removal. When the organ of hearing is imperfect in its functions, either at birth or in childhood, dumbness or imperfect articulation attends it. (See DEAF AND DUMB.) The external ear, though tending by its form and situation to improve and perfect the sense of hearing, is in no way necessary; for it may be cut off without producing *D.* A common cause of *D.* arises from imperfections or obstructions in the passage leading from the external ear down to the membrane of the tympanum. This passage is partly cartilaginous and partly bony; and from its oblique direction it is difficult so to see into it as to ascertain the seat or cause of obstruction. In some persons, however, when placed in a proper position so that the sunshine or other strong light may be properly directed into it, a little management enables us to examine nearly its whole extent. In some cases of congenital *D.* this passage is closed by a membrane, which, if near the external orifice, is easily detected, and may be divided or removed; but, if deeply seated, it may escape observation till the child attains a certain age, or should begin to talk; for till that time the *D.* of infants often passes unobserved. Under these circumstances, and where the malformation exists in both ears, and the child is dumb as well as deaf, a timely operation may effect the double benefit of giving both hearing and speech. Where the passage to the tympanum is more extensively obliterated or malformed, the cases become, of course, more complicated, but yet often admit of cure by a skilful and timely operation. The presence of foreign bodies in the aural passage is a common cause of imperfect hearing, and sometimes it is obstructed by accumulations of hardened wax. These causes of *D.* may in most cases be relieved or removed by syringing the ear with warm water, which should be forcibly injected, and so directed as to reach the membrana tympani. Insects or worms in the ear may be washed out in the same way, or killed by the introduction of a few drops of olive oil, or of camphorated oil. Another cause of *D.* is deficient secretion of wax, occasioning a dryness of the tube of the ear. It is relieved by greasy applications, and by the cautious use of stimulants, such as olive oil, to which a few drops of oil of turpentine, or of compound camphor liniment, or spirit of ammonia, have been added. In cases of inflammation of the tympanum followed by suppuration, more or less *D.* ensues, dependent upon the extent of the mischief going on, and requiring prompt and generally antiphlogistic treatment; the pain, especially at the outset of the disorder, is often intense, and the discharge purulent and offensive. The *D.* that attends a violent cold is frequently dependent upon obstructions in the Eustachian tube, and goes off when the secretions of the part return to their natural state. Lastly, hardness of hearing often appears to depend upon imperfection in the functions of the auditory nerves, in which case, constitutional, rather than local treatment, must be resorted to.

Déak, FRANCIS, (*dā'ak,*) an Hungarian statesman and jurist, b. in 1803. He received his education in the colleges of Raab and Komorn, and then applied himself to the study of the law. In 1832 he became a member of the Hungarian diet, and was soon recognized as the leader of the opposition party. In 1848 he was appointed minister of justice, but retired from public life when Kossuth assumed the dictatorship. In 1860 he was instrumental in bringing about a reconciliation with the imperial government. Though firmly wedded to the opposition, he always deprecated extreme measures and counselled moderation. Hungary is indebted to him for many important reforms, especially in the administration of justice. D. 1876.

Deal, *n.* [A. S. *dæl, gedæl;* Ger. *theil;* Goth. *dails,* a part, a portion; Icel. *deila;* Dan. *dele,* to divide; Gael. *dìl;* Corn. *dil,* a part; Lith. *dalis;* W. *de;* Sansk. *dā,* to part to separate; allied to Gr. *daiō,* to divide.] A division, part, share, or portion; an indefinite quantity, degree, measure, or extent; as, a *deal* of trouble, a *deal* of space, a *deal* of sickness. — Art or practice of dealing playing-cards; as, to cut for *deal.* Also, the quantity of cards dealt out. — The division of a piece of timber made by sawing; a plank of pine timber; as, a *deal* board. — Fir or pine timber; as, a table made of *deal.*

—*v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* DEALT.) [A. S. *dælan, bedælan, gedælan;* D. *deelen;* Ger. *theilen;* Goth. *dailjan.*] To portion out; to separate; to distribute; to divide.

"And *deal* damnation round the land." — *Pope.*

—To scatter; to throw about; to throw or give out in succession; as, to *deal* out a pack of cards.

—*v. n.* To share or participate in the concerns of business; to traffic; to trade; to carry on a retail business; — in contradistinction to *produce* or *manufacture;* as, to *deal* in fancy goods, fair-*dealing,* &c. — To negotiate; to act, intervene, or negotiate between man and man.

"Sometimes he that *deals* between man and man raises his own credit with both." — *Bacon.*

—To behave well or ill in any transaction; to act; to conduct one's self in relation to others; as, to *deal* honestly, to *deal* impartially, to *deal* shabbily, &c. — To distribute promiscuously; as, the cards require *dealing.* — To treat by way of control, check, correction, or opposition; as, a difficult man to *deal* with.

To deal by, to treat; to behave towards, either ill or well; as, to *deal by* an associate or servant. — *To deal in,* to have to do with; to be engaged in; to practise; as, to *deal in* political matters. (*Addison.*) — *To deal with,* to treat in any manner; to use well or ill.

"If a man would have his conscience *deal* clearly *with* him, he must *deal* severely *with* that." — *South.*

Deal, a sea-bathing town of England, on the coast of Kent, lying between the two Forelands, 6 miles from Sandwich, 8 from Dover, and 16 from Canterbury. Deal is divided into the *Upper* and *Lower* towns, and is situated opposite the submerged estate of the Saxon earls of Kent, now known as the *Goodwin Sands. Pop.* 8,804.

Deal, in *New Jersey,* a post-village of Monmouth co., about 3 m. S. of Long Branch.

Deal Island, in *Maryland,* a post-office of Somerset co.

Deal'er, *n.* One who has to do with anything, or has concern with; a trader; a shopkeeper; a trafficker; a merchant. (In a commercial sense it is opposed to *producer.*) — The person who deals a pack of cards.

Dealt, *imp.* and *pp.* of DEAL, *q. v.*

De'amonds, in *Georgia,* a village of De Kalb co.; *pop.* about 750.

Dean, *n.* [Fr. *doyen;* Sp. *dean;* Lat. *decanus,* from *decem,* ten. Literally, a head or chief of ten men.] (*Eccl.*) In the Church of England, an ecclesiastical dignitary in cathedral and collegiate churches, and the head of a chapter, originally said to consist of *ten* canons or prebendaries; whence the origin of the term. — The presiding head of the faculty in some of the English and Scottish universities. — In the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, Eng., an officer deputed to compel the attendance of students at prayers in the chapels of the colleges, and, generally, to supervise their conduct at religious service.

—In the U. S., a clerk or secretary of a faculty of theology, law, or medicine.

Dean of a guild. In Scotland, the president of a trades-guild.

Dean, (Forest of,) a regal forest of England, in Gloucestershire, formerly of considerable extent, but now reduced to 11,000 acres. The inhabitants enjoy certain privileges, and are much employed in coal-mines and iron-works.

Dean'ery, *n.* The office, revenue, or residence of a dean.

Dean'field, in *Maine,* a township of Hancock co., abt. 80 m. N.E. of Augusta.

Dean Lake, in *Minnesota,* a post-office of Wright co.

Dean's Corners, in *Illinois,* a post-office of Lake co.

Dean's Corners, in *New York,* a P.O. of Saratoga co.

Deanship, *n.* Office or dignity of a dean.

Deans'ville, in *New York,* a post-village of Oneida co., about 15 m. S.W. of Utica.

Deans'ville, or **Dean'ville,** in *Wisconsin,* a post-village of Dane co., about 22 m. W. of Watertown.

Dear, *a.* [A. S. *dyre, deor, dior,* precious, beloved; Ger. *theuer;* O. Ger. *tuer;* Swed., Goth., and Icel. *dyr;* Sansk. *dr,* with prefix *ā,* to regard, to value, to tend, to take care of.] Scarce; not plentiful; characterized by exorbitant price; as, a *dear* year. — Costly; bearing a high price in comparison to the usual price; valuable; expensive; of a high price and requiring large outlay; as, a *dear* purchase.

"He has paid *dear,* very *dear* for his whistle." — *Franklin.*

—Highly valued in estimation; much beloved; fondly regarded; as, a *dear* girl.

"*Dear* as the light that visits these sad eyes;
Dear as the ruddy drops that warm my heart." — *Gray.*

—*adv.* Dearly.

—*n.* A darling; a word denoting tender affection or endearment.

Dearborn, *n.* A light four-wheeled carriage. — *Webster.*

Dear'born, HENRY, an American general, b. at Hampton, N. H., 1751. He distinguished himself chiefly, in 1778, by a gallant charge at the battle of Monmouth, and in 1813 by the capture of Yorktown and Ft. George in Canada. D. 1829.

Dear'born, in *Maine,* a township of Kennebec co., about 20 m. N. of Augusta.

Dearborn, in *Illinois,* a post-office of McHenry co.

Dearborn, in *Indiana,* a S.E. co., bordering on Ohio. *Area,* about 291 sq. m. *Rivers.* Whitewater and Ohio. *Surface,* diversified. *Soil,* generally fertile. *Min.* Limestone. *Cap.* Lawrenceburg. *Pop.* 24,116.

Dearborn, in *Michigan,* a township of Wayne co.; *pop.* 2,302.

Dearborn River, in *Montana,* rises in the Rocky Mountains and enters the Missouri River about 130 m. above the Great Falls. Length about 150 m.

Dear'borarville, in *Michigan,* a post-village of Dearborn township, Wayne co., on the Rouge River, about 10 m. W. of Detroit. It contains a U. S. Arsenal. *Pop.* 530.

Dear'-bought, *a.* Purchased at a high price, or at a price above its intrinsic value; as, *dear-bought* experience.

Dear'dorff's Mills, in *Ohio,* a post-office of Tuscarawas co.

Dear'-loved, *a.* Much beloved.

Dear'ly, *adv.* With great fondness or affection. — At a high price; exorbitantly.

"He buys his mistress *dearly* with his throne." — *Dryden.*

Dear'man's, in *New York,* a village of Westchester co., on the Hudson River, opposite Piermont.

Dear'ness, *n.* State of being dear; fondness; nearness to the heart or affections; preciousness; tender love; as, the *dearness* of home to the absent. — Scarcity; state of being dear; costliness; exorbitance of price; as, the *dearness* of bread.

Dearth, (*dėrth,*) *n.* Scarcity, which makes food dear.

"There have been terrible *dearths* of corn." — *Swift.*

—Privation; want; need; famine.

"Eat freely with glad heart; fear here no *dearth.*" — *Milton.*

—Barrenness; sterility; as, "*Dearth* of plot." — *Dryden.*

Dear'y, *n.* A term of endearment or fondness; a dear; a pet; a darling.

Dease Inlet, in *Alaska,* an arm of the Arctic Ocean S. of Point Barron. Lat. 71° 13′ N., Lon. 75° 10′ W. It is about 5 m. wide.

Dease River, in British N. America, rises in the Coppermine Mountains, and empties into Great Bear Lake.

Dease Strait, a channel of the Arctic Ocean, communicating with Coronation Gulf, and having Melbourne Island at its E. extremity. Lat. 69° N. It is about 120 m. long, with an average width of 23 m.; numerous small islands obstruct its widest part.

Dea'sonville, in *Mississippi,* a P. O. of Yazoo co.

Death, *n.* [A. S. *death,* from *dreadian,* to die; *adeadan,* to fail, to decay, to lay waste, to destroy; Ger. *tod;* O Ger. *tôd;* O. Sax. *dod;* Goth. *dauthus;* Icel. *daudi.*] Extinction of life; entire loss of vitality; mortality; decease; demise; departure from this world; separation of the soul from the body.

"How wonderful is *Death!*
Death and his brother Sleep." — *Shelley.*

—Cause of death; agent of extinction of life.

"He caught his *death* at the last county-sessions." — *Addison.*

—A skeleton, as the symbol of mortality; typical representation of vital extinction; as, a *death's*-head.

—Entire loss, privation, or extinction; as, the *death* of hopes.

—Manner of dying.

"Man makes a *death* which Nature never made." — *Young.*

—Act of unlawfully taking away life; murder; as, "A man of *death.*" — *Bacon.*

—State of being under the power of sin or its consequences; damnation.

"Keep us . . . from everlasting *death.*" — *Book of Com. Prayer.*

—The instrument of death. (Used in poetry.)

"The clam'rous lapwings feet the leaden *death.*" — *Pope.*

(*Physiol.*) How organized bodies perish, and how the organic force is transferred from the producing parts of organic beings to the new living products, while the old producing parts perish, is one of the most difficult problems of general physiology, and has never yet met with a satisfactory solution. In every part of a living organism there is a continual destruction of old particles, and the formation of new ones going on; and, generally, the more active the vital activity of the part, the more rapidly do these changes take place. Even the most solid portions of the animal frame are not free from this change, though in them it goes on less rapidly than in the softer tissues. Every movement of the body, nay, even every thought of the mind, is attended with the *D.* and disintegration of a certain amount of muscular or nervous matter as its necessary condition: hence, in the performance of each of those functions whose aggregate makes up the life of man, the particular organ which ministers to that function undergoes a certain loss by the decline and *D.* of its component particles: and this the more rapidly in proportion to the activity of the changes which are effected by their instrumentality. If the regenerative processes be performed with due vigor, no deterioration of the organ takes place; but with the advance of years this regenerative power diminishes, and the entire organism progressively deteriorates, until at last *D.* supervenes. We have thus two kinds of *D.: molecular,* or that which is constantly taking place among the molecular particles of the body, and which is, in fact, essential to its life and well-being; and *systematic* or *somatic,* which is the *D.* of the body as a whole. Somatic *D.* may result either from the general failure of the vital powers, as in old age, or from some disease or injury in some of the vital organs, which extends itself to the organism in general. It may be due to failure in the propulsive power of the heart, which constitutes *syncope;* and this may occur either in consequence of the heart losing its irritability, and so ceasing to contract, or being affected by clonic spasm, and so remaining rigidly contracted. In both cases *D.* is instantaneous; the subject turns suddenly pale, and falls back, or drops down, expiring with one gasp. Or *D.* may take place by the gradual cessation of the action of the heart; in which case it is termed *asthenia.* Somatic *D.* may also be occasioned by an obstruction to the flow of blood through the capillaries of the lungs, or to the entrance of air to these organs, thus constituting *asphyxia,* or *apnœa. D.* by *coma,* or beginning at the brain, is caused by various influences, which primarily destroy the functions of the superior masses of the nervous system. The chief of these are obstruction to the circulation of the blood through the brain by pressure, and the effects of certain narcotic poisons, as opium, &c. As the ordinary act of breathing

depends upon the nervous action of the medulla oblongata and spinalis, it is quite evident why *D.* may result from an impaired state of these organs; and this mode of *D.* is of the nature of apnœa. *D.* may also be occasioned by a disordered condition of the blood itself, which at the same time weakens the power of the heart, impairs the activity of the nervous system, and prevents the performance of those changes in the capillaries which afford a powerful auxiliary to the circulation; this is termed *D.* by *necræmia*, and occurs in typhoid fever, and other diseases of a malignant or pestilential kind. *D.* may also result from the direct agency of cold stagnating all the vital operations of the system. It is to be borne in mind, that *D.* is frequently produced by a conjunction, or by the rapidly following results, of two or more of these modes; indeed, the perfect distinction of these different modes of *D.* is almost exclusively confined to cases where the dissolution is speedy or sudden. The signs of approaching *D.* are necessarily various, and depend, in a great measure, upon the nature of the disease. We shall notice some of those that are common to most diseases and to natural decay. In some cases there is a dulness of the senses, inactivity of the muscles, vacancy of the intellect, and extinction of the sentiments, as in *D.* resulting from old age. There is, also, frequently some degree of delirium, which is often of a most interesting and pleasing character, resembling dreaming more than any other form of derangement; sometimes, again, the dying fancies of the individual are of the most dreadfully distressing character; but it is presumptuous, as many do, to hazard much upon the various modes of terminating the career of life. In the delirium the reproduction of visual sensations often bears a considerable part; and frequently the victim of typhus is seen catching at something in the air, or picking at it on the bed-clothes. The sense of hearing is frequently also affected, and imaginary voices, and sounds of tolling bells, &c., are heard. *Dementia*, or mental debility, sometimes comes on shortly before *D.*, and for the most part manifests itself in an incapacity of concentrating the ideas upon any one object, and by an all but total failure of the memory; this mental weakness often painfully manifests itself in the apparent pleasure which the sufferer takes in some of the most childish amusements. The voice generally becomes low and weak as *D.* approaches; but sometimes it has a shriller pitch than natural; sometimes it is husky and thick; and not unfrequently it dwindles to a mere whisper. The muscular system generally becomes feeble and relaxed; the pulsations of the heart gradually feebler, but more frequent; the respiration sometimes hurried and panting, sometimes ceasing gradually; and sometimes slow, laborious, and stertorous. There is frequently, also, an accumulation of fluids — mucous, serous, or purulent, in the bronchial tubes. What is known as the *death-rattle* is produced by the passage of the air from the lungs through the fluid collected in the trachea and upper respiratory passages. The moribund are often impatient of any kind of clothing, throwing off the bed-clothes, and lying with chest bare, the arms extended, and the neck as much exposed as possible. Among the other signs of approaching dissolution, are the sunken eye, the hollow temple, the sharpened nose, the forehead dry, tense, and harsh, the complexion sallow, livid, or black; the lips cold, flaccid, and pale, or of a leaden hue. We believe that the opinion which generally prevails of the great amount of suffering that immediately precedes *D.*, and which is expressed by such words as the death-struggle or agony of *D.*, is very erroneous. There is every reason to believe that as *D.* approaches, the sensibilities are gradually deadened, and that in most cases consciousness has ceased before the struggle commences. The muscular spasms — the slow, gasping, or gurgling breathing — the collapsed or distorted features, though in some cases accompanied by feeling, are altogether independent of it. Convulsion is not, as superficial observers often imagine, a sign of pain; it is an affection of the motific, not of the sensific part of the nervous system. Those who have made the nearest approaches to actual *D.*, as in drowning, have described their feelings as being of an extremely pleasurable kind; and a late eminent physician told his attendant friends on his death-bed, that "he wished he could be at the trouble to tell them how pleasant a thing it was to die." We believe that dying is not less truly than beautifully described in Scripture as being a "falling asleep;" an idea which was also entertained by the ancient Greeks, who regarded *D.* as the twin-brother of sleep. The consequences of *D.* first become apparent in the organs of sense and motion; the eye loses its brightness, and the flesh its elasticity; the muscles become stiff, and coldness and paleness spread over the whole body. Yet it is often a very difficult matter to distinguish between real and apparent *D.* The most reliable test is afforded by the condition of the muscular substance; for after real *D.* this gradually loses its irritability, so that it can be no longer excited to contraction by any kind of stimulation; and this loss of irritability is succeeded by the appearance of cadaveric rigidity. The most satisfactory proof, however, is given by the occurrence of putrefaction, which usually first manifests itself in the blue-green discoloration of the cutaneous surface, especially of the abdomen, but which speedily extends to other parts.

(*Myth.*) It is remarkable that the Greeks, whose conceptions of an after-life were so gloomy, should have represented *D.* as a pleasing, gentle being; while the Christians, whom religion teaches to look upon *D.* as a release from bondage — a change from misery to happiness, give him a most frightful and disgusting shape. According to the theogony of Hesiod, the god of *D.* was the offspring of Night, and the twin-brother of Sleep. During the most flourishing period of the arts in Greece, *D.* was represented on tombs as a friendly genius with an inverted torch, and holding a wreath in his hand; or as a sleeping child, winged, with an inverted torch resting on his wreath. Sleep was represented in the same manner, except that the torch and wreath were omitted. According to an idea originating in the East, death in the bloom of youth was attributed to the attachment of some particular deity, who snatched his favorite to a better world. It was ascribed, for instance, to Jupiter, if occasioned by lightning; to the Nymphs, if by drowning; to Aurora, if happening in the morning, &c. The representations of *D.* by the Romans were less pleasing than those by the Greeks; and among their later poets we find *D.* represented under some horrible shapes, gnashing his teeth and marking his victims with bloody nails, a monster overshadowing whole fields of battle. The Hebrews had also a fearful angel of *D.*, called *Samaël* and *Prince of the World*, and coinciding with the devil.

(*Theol.*) There are three kinds of *D.*: 1. *Temporal*, or the death of the body; 2. *Spiritual*, or the natural condition of the soul under the power of sin; 3. *Eternal*, or the everlasting perdition of the wicked. As Adam introduced *D.* into this world, so Christ, by his sufferings and *D.*, has brought life.

To be the death of. To be the cause of taking away the life of another.

Death'-bed, *n.* The bed on which a person dies, or to which he is confined in his last sickness.

"A *death-bed*'s a detector of the heart." — *Young.*

Death'-bell, *n.* A bell tolled to announce a demise.

Death'-damp, *n.* The cold perspiration preceding the approach of death.

Death'-doing, *a.* Occasioning death.

Death'ful, *a.* Causing death; full of slaughter; murderous; destructive.

"Blood, death, and *deathful* deeds!" — *Milton.*

—Mortal.

Death'fulness, *n.* Aspect of death.

Death'less, *a.* Immortal; not subject to death, destruction, or extinction.

"*Deathless* laurel is the victor's due." — *Prior.*

Death'like, *a.* Resembling death; gloomy; still; calm; quiet; peaceful; motionless.

"A *deathlike* slumber, and a dead repose." — *Pope.*

Death'liness, *n.* Deadliness.

Death'ly, *a.* Deadly; fatal; mortal.

Death'-rattle, *n.* A rattling in the throat of one who is dying.

Death's'-door, *n.* A near approach to death; the gates of death; as, sick to *death's door*.

Death's'-head, *n.* A representation of a skeleton-head.

Death's'-head-moth, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See ACHERONTIA.

Death's'-man, *n.* An executioner; a hangman; a headsman; one whose duty it is to carry out the penalty of death.

Death'-token, *n.* That which indicates approaching death.

Death'ward, *adv.* Tending to death; approaching death.

Death'-warrant, *n.* (*Law.*) An order for the execution of a criminal.

—Anything which debars or frustrates one's hopes, wishes, or expectations.

Death'-watch, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See ANOBIUM.

Deat'souville, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Amelia co., about 52 m. S.W. of Richmond.

Deave, *v. a.* A Scotticism for to deepen; to stun with noise.

Dea'vortown, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Morgan co., about 16 m. S. of Zanesville.

Deba'cle, *n.* [Fr. *débacle*, from Lat. *baculus*, a stick.] An impetuous outburst of pent-up waters; a tumultuous rout or confusion.

Debar', *v. a.* [*de* and *bar*.] To bar or shut out from; to cut off from entrance; to hinder from approach, entry, or enjoyment; to prevent; to exclude; to deprive.

"Countries *debarred* from commerce." — *Raleigh.*

Debark', *v. a.* [Fr. *débarquer* — *de*, and *barque*, a vessel. See BARK.] To land from a ship or boat; to disembark.

—*v. n.* To disembark; to go ashore.

Debarka'tion, *n.* Act of disembarking.

Debar'ment, *n.* Exclusion; a shutting out.

Debase', *v. a.* [*de*, and *base*, low, mean, vile.] To lower; to sink; to cast down; to reduce; to depress; to abase; to degrade; to adulterate; to vitiate; as, to *debase* money, to *debase* the mind by cruelty or meanness.

"It is a kind of taking God's name in vain, to *debase* religion with such frivolous disputes." — *Hooker.*

Debase'ment, *n.* Act of debasing or degrading; vitiation; as, *debasement* of the currency.

—State of being debased; abasement; degradation.

Debas'er, *n.* He who, or that which debases, degrades, or vitiates.

Debas'ingly, *adv.* In a debasing, or adulterating manner.

Debat'able, *a.* That may be debated; disputable; open to dispute or controversy; as, a *debatable* topic.

Debate', *n.* [Fr. *débat*. See the verb.] A personal quarrel, altercation, or hostile contest. (R.) — A beating down by words or arguments; contention in words or arguments; verbal contest; disputation; discussion; controversy; as, a *debate* in Congress.

"That haughty chief . . . the Rupert of *debate*." — *Bulwer-Lytton.*

—Ground, or subject of argument or discussion. (R.)

—*v. a.* [Fr. *débattre*, from *battre*, to beat.] To contend for in words or arguments; to strive to maintain a cause by reasoning; to dispute; to discuss; to argue; to contest; to controvert. — To contest or strive for by force of arms. (R.)

—*v. n.* To deliberate; to discuss or examine different arguments in the mind; to dispute; — generally preceding *on* or *upon*.

"Your sev'ral suits
Have been consider'd and *debated on*." — *Shaks.*

Debate'ful, *a.* Contested; occasioning debate or contention.

Debate'ment, *n.* Deliberation; discussion; controversy.

Debat'er, *n.* One who debates; a disputant; a controvertist; as, an able *debater*.

Debat'ingly, *adv.* In the manner of a debate; contentiously.

Debat'ing Society, *n.* A social assembly met to practise the art of debate and public speaking.

Debauch', *v. a.* [Fr. *débaucher*; O. Fr. *desbaucher* — *des*, *de*, and *baucher*, to rank, order, array, or lay in position evenly, from *bauche*, a rank, row, or course.] To lead out of the right way; to seduce; to corrupt or vitiate; to pollute; to defile; to pervert; to mislead; as, to *debauch* a woman.

"A conscience thoroughly *debauched* and hardened." — *South.*

—*n.* [Fr. *débauche*.] Excess in eating or drinking; intemperance; drunkenness; gluttony; sensuality.

"The first physicians by *debauch* were made." — *Dryden.*

—An act of debauchery; a fit of intemperance; as, a night's *debauch*.

Debauch'edly, *adv.* In a corrupt or abandoned manner.

Debauch'edness, *n.* Debauchery; sensuality; intemperance.

Debauchee, (*deb-o-shē'*,) *n.* [Fr. *débauché*.] A person addicted to debauchery; one habitually lewd; a sensualist; a rake; a libertine; a roué.

Debauch'er, *n.* One who corrupts others; one who seduces women.

Debauch'ery, *n.* Seduction from duty or allegiance; corruption of fidelity. — Excess in the pleasures of the table; gluttony; intemperance; gross sensuality; lewdness.

Debauch'ment, *n.* Act of debauching or vitiating; corruption.

De be'ne es'se, [Lat., formally, conditionally.] (*Law.*) A technical phrase applied to certain acts deemed for the time to be well done, or until an exception or other evidence. It is equivalent to *promiscuously*. For example, a declaration is filed or delivered, special bail is put in, a witness is examined, &c., *de bene esse*, or provisionally. — *Bouvier.*

Debell's', in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Vernon co.

Deben'ture, *n.* [Fr. *débenture*; Lat. *debentur*, there are owing, 3d pers. pl., pres. indic. of *debeor*, pass. of *debeo*, *debens*, to owe.] (*Law.*) In a general sense, any writing which acknowledges a debt: but it is more particularly applied to custom-house certificates entitling the exporter of goods to a drawback or bounty; and to the acknowledgments given by railroad companies for special loans, as distinguished from ordinary shares. The term also signifies an instrument in use in some government departments, by which government is charged to pay to a creditor or his assignees the sum found due on auditing his accounts. — *Brande.*

Deben'tured, *a.* Entitled to the benefit of a drawback: as, *debentured* goods.

De Bernard', CHARLES, one of the most graceful and lively writers of modern French fiction, b. 1805. His works, *La Femme de Quarante Ans*, *Gerfaut*, &c., are chiefly illustrative of French domestic life. He was of a shy and reserved disposition, and many curious anecdotes are told of his abstraction and absence of mind. *De B.* was a member of the Academy, and an officer of the Légion d'honneur. D. 1850.

Debil'itate, *v. a.* [Fr. *débilitar*; Lat. *debilito*, *debilitatum*, from *debilis* — *de*, and *habilis*, fit, apt, suitable, able.] To bring down or impair the strength of; to make faint or languid; to weaken; to enfeeble; to enervate; as, a *debilitated* constitution.

Debilita'tion, *n.* Act of debilitating, relaxing, or weakening.

"The weakness cannot return anything but a *debilitation* and ruin." — *King Charles I.*

Debil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *débilité*; Lat. *debilitas*.] Relaxation of the solids; languor of the body; weakness; feebleness; enervation; imbecility.

Deb'it, *n.* [Lat. *debitum*, from *debeo*. See DEBT.] (*Com.*) A recorded debt; money due for what is sold on credit. (*Book-keeping.*) The left-hand page of a ledger; — opposed to *credit*; as, to enter a payment to a person's *debit*.

—*v. a.* To charge with a debt; as, to *debit* a customer with goods bought on credit. (*Book-keeping.*) To enter an account on the debtor side of a book or ledger.

Debituminiza'tion, *n.* Act or process of freeing from bitumen.

Debitu'minize, *v. a.* [*De* and *bitumen*.] To remove bitumen from.

Déblai, *n.* [Fr.] (*Fort.*) The quantity of earth excavated from the ditch to form the parapet. See REMBLAI.

Deblois', in *Maine*, a post-township of Washington co.

De'bo, (Lake,) in Central Africa, abt. 140 m. S.W. of Timbuctoo. It is traversed by the Joliba, and has a town of the same name on its shore.

Deb'orah, [Heb., a bee.] A Hebrew prophetess, the wife of Lapidoth, who lived in the time of the Judges.

She dwelt in Mount Ephraim, and uttered her judicial oracles from her tent under a palm-tree between Bethel and Ramah. To deliver her land from the oppressive yoke of the Canaanites, under which it had groaned for twenty years, *D.* called to her aid Barak, son of Abinoam, probably a man of heroic temper. An army was raised among the tribes of Naphtali and Zebulun, and a battle took place in the plain of Esdraelon, where the Canaanitish host was completely routed, and Sisera during his flight, as *D.* had predicted, was murdered by a woman. This victory secured to the Israelites a peace of forty years' duration. The "Song of Deborah" (as it is generally called, though its composition is not ascribed to her in the Book of Judges) is a choice fragment of primitive Hebrew poetry.

Debonair', *a.* [Fr. *débonaire.*] Gentle; gracious; kind; affable; civil; courteous; complaisant; elegant; well-bred; as, "discreet and *debonair.*"—*Dryden.*

Debonair'ly, *adv.* In a genteel or complaisant manner; elegantly.

Debonair'ness, *n.* State or quality of being debonair; gentleness.

Debosh', *v. a.* To debauch; to corrupt; as, "a *debosh*ed youth."—*Thackeray.*

Debouch, (*de-bōōsh'.*) *v. a.* [Fr. *déboucher.*] To emerge from a narrow or confined place.

Debouché, (*dā-bōō-shā'.*) *n.* [Fr.] An opening; demand or market for goods.—*Rawson.*

Debouchure, (*dā-bōō'shur.*) *n.* [Fr.] The mouth or opening of a river or strait.—*Macdonnel.*

Debreczin, (*dā-bret'zin.*) one of the largest cities of Hungary, 116 m. E. of Pesth. It has several large churches, monasteries, and hospitals, a town-hall, and a celebrated Calvinistic college. *Manuf.* Tobacco, soap, pipe-bowls, combs, and furs. In 1684 the city was captured by the Turks, who, however, abandoned it in the same year. *Pop.* 43,517, of whom 32,000 are Magyars.

Debris, (*dā-brē'*,) *n.* [Fr., from *de*, and *bris*, wreck, from *bru-ier*, to break; Gael. *bris*, to break.] (*Geol.*) Fragments of rock and other substances, detached from the summit or side of a mountain, and piled up below.

—Rubbish; ruinous remains of anything broken to pieces or destroyed; as, the *debris* of a dinner.

De Bruce, in *New York*, a post-office of Sullivan co.

De Bruin, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Pulaski co., abt. 33 m. W.S.W. of Rolla.

Debruised', *a.* (*Her.*) A term used to indicate the grievous restraint of an animal, and its being debarred of its natural freedom by having any of the ordinaries laid over it.

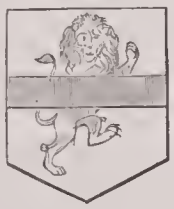


Fig. 777.—DEBRUISED.

Debt, (*det.*) *n.* [Lat. *debitum*, from *debeo*—*de*, and *habeo*, to have or hold.] That which is due from one person to another; that which one person is bound to pay or perform to another; due; obligation; liability.—That which any one is obliged to do or to suffer.

"He that dies pays all *debts*."—*Shaks.*

—Guilt; crime; trespass; sin; fault.

(*Law.*) A species of contract whereby a *chose in action*, or right to a certain sum of money, is mutually acquired and lost; usually divided into debts of record, debts by special contract, and debts by simple contract. A *D. of record* is a sum which appears to be due by the evidence of a court of record; such as *D. of judgment* or *recognizance*. *D. by specialty* is where a sum is acknowledged to be due, or becomes due, by instrument under seal; such as a covenant, bond, &c. Both these species of debts, being contracted by a man for himself and his heirs, attach on his lands and tenements, and bind them in the hands of his heir or devisee. *D. by simple contract* is either by parol or by written obligation unsealed; within which class fall bills of exchange and promissory notes. *D.* is also a personal action of contract, in which the plaintiff seeks the recovery of a *D.*; i. e., a *liquidated* or certain sum of money alleged to be due to him. See ACTION.

Debt. (*National.*) See NATIONAL DEBT.

Debtee', *n.* (*Law.*) A creditor; one to whom a debt is owing.

Debt'less, *a.* Out of debt; free from debt.

Debtor, (*det'ur,*) *n.* [Lat. *debitor.*] The person who owes money or any kind of debt; one who is indebted; one who is under obligation to do something;—correlative of *creditor.*

Debut, (*da-bōō'*,) *n.* [Fr., from *de*, and *but*, a mark to shoot at, an aim, purpose, essay.] Commencement; beginning; first appearance before the public, as of an actor, public speaker, &c.; first attempt; entrance into the world of fashion.

Debutant', *n.* [Fr.] One who makes his appearance before the public, or into public life.

Debutante, *n.* [Fr.] A woman who makes her entrance into public life, the world of fashion, &c.

Dec'achord, Decachord'on, *n.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *chordē*, string.] (*Antiq.*) A musical instrument of ten strings, used by the ancients.—Something comprising ten parts or divisions.

Dec'adal, *a.* Pertaining to ten; consisting of ten.

Decade', *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *decas, decadis*; Gr. *dekas, dekados*, from *deka*, ten; Sansk. *dasam.*] The sum or number of ten; an aggregate consisting of ten; as, *decades* of years.

Deca'dence, Deca'dency, *n.* [Fr. *décadence*, from L. lat. *decadentiā*, from Lat. *de*, and *cado, cadens*, to fall.] Decay; deterioration; decline.

(*Fine Arts.*) A term used with reference to works of art belonging to a school which had passed the period of its highest excellence before they were produced. In Greece, art in all its forms reached its acme in the time of Pericles; and though there are many exquisite works which were produced at a later period, they all belong, more or less conspicuously, to the *D.* of Greek art. In Rome, again, both art and literature culminated in the time of Augustus, and from that time we have a *D.*, which soon becomes very obvious and rapid. The school of the *Renaissance*, again, came to perfection with Raphael; even the Caracci belong to its *D.*; and the decline was continuous through the *rococo* of Louis Quinze, till art became almost extinct all over Europe.

Deca'dent, *a.* Deteriorating; falling to pieces; decaying.

Dec'agon, *n.* [Gr. *deka*, and *gōnia*, an angle.] (*Geom.*) A figure having ten angles and ten sides.

Dec'agram, *n.* [Fr. *décagramme*, from Gr. *deka*, ten, and *gramma*, a scruple.] A French weight of ten grammes, equal to 154·34 grains troy.

Decagyn'ia, *n.* [Gr. *deka*, and *gynē*, a female.] (*Bot.*) A class of plants in the Linnæan system, including those which have ten pistils.

Decagyn'ian, Decag'ynous, *a.* [Fr. *décagynique.*] (*Bot.*) Possessing ten styles.

Decahe'dral, *a.* Having ten sides.

Decahe'dron, *n.*; *pl.* DECAHEDRA. [Gr. *deka*, and *hedra*, a side.] (*Geom.*) A solid figure or body having ten sides.

Decalcifica'tion, *n.* Deprivation of calcareous matter.

Decal'cify, *v. a.* To remove, or free of, calcareous matter.

Decal'itre, *n.* [Fr.] A French measure; one of the litres. See LITRE.

Decal'ogist, *n.* An expounder of the Decalogue.

Dec'alogue, *n.* [Gr. *deka*, and *logos*, treatise.] (*Script.*) The ten commandments or precepts given by God to Moses.

Decam'eron, *n.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *emera*, day.] (*Lit.*) The name given by Boccaccio to his celebrated collection of tales; they are supposed to be narrated in turn, during ten days, by a party of guests assembled at a villa in the country to escape from the plague which raged at Florence in 1348.

Dec'ametre, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *deka*, and *metron*, measure.] A French measure of ten metres. See METRE.

Decamp', *v. n.* [Fr. *decamper*—*de*, and *camp.*] To march off; to depart hurriedly; to take one's self away; as, the fellow *decamped* with all he could lay hands on.

Decamp'ment, *n.* [Fr. *décampement.*] Departure from a camp; a marching off.

Decamps, GABRIEL, (*da-komg'.*) a French painter, b. at Paris, in 1803. He was a pupil of Pujol, and distinguished himself early by the originality of his productions. Subsequently he paid a visit to the Holy Land, Syria, and Egypt; spending some time in Greece and Constantinople. His best works are, *Souvenir de la Turquie*; *Le Café Turc*; *Moïse sauvé des eaux*; *Joseph vendu par ses frères*, &c. D. in consequence of a fall from his horse, 1860.

Dec'anal, *a.* Same as DIACONAL, *q. v.*

Decan'dria, *n.* [Fr. *deka*, and *andros*, a male.] (*Bot.*) A class of plants in the Linnæan system, including those which have ten stamens.

Decan'drian, Decan'drous, *a.* [Fr. *décandrique.*] (*Bot.*) Characterized by ten stamens.

Decan'gular, *a.* [Gr. *deka*, and Eng. *angular.*] Having ten angles.

Decant', *v. a.* [Fr. *décanter*; Sp. *decantár*; It. *cántara*, a narrow-mouthed pitcher, from Lat. *cantharus*: Gr. *kantharos*, a large drinking-vessel with handles; a tankard.] To pour off liquor gently from a vessel; to pour from one vessel into another.

Decanta'tion, *n.* (*Chem.*) The pouring off a clear liquid from its subsidence or residue; it is often resorted to in the chemical laboratory instead of filtration, the clear supernatant liquor being poured or siphoned off from precipitates, which may thus be repeatedly washed or edulcorated, so as to free them from all soluble matters.

Decant'er, *n.* A vessel used to decant liquors, or for receiving decanted liquors; a vessel, or bottle, used for holding wine or other liquors; as, to pass the *decanter* around.

—The person who decants a fluid from one vessel into another.

Decaph'yllous, *a.* [Gr. *deka*, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) With ten leaves.

Decap'itate, *v. a.* [Lat. *decapito, decapitatum*—*de*, and *caput*, the head.] To take the head off; to behead; as, to *decapitate* a criminal.

Decapita'tion, *n.* Act of beheading.

Decap'odal, Decap'odous, *a.* Having ten feet, like the lobster.

Decap'olis, [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *polis*, a city.] A country in Palestine, which contained ten principal cities, on both sides of the Jordan. According to Pliny, they were, Scythopolis, Philadelphia, Raphanæ, Gadara, Hippos, Dios, Pella, Gerasa, Canatha, and Damascus. Josephus inserts Otopos instead of Canatha.

Decapo'da, DEC'APODS, *n. pl.* [Gr. *deka*, and *pous, podos*, a foot.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of Crustacea, containing those in which we find the highest general organization. They usually have nine cephalic segments, and but five foot segments, each of the latter bearing a pair of so-called feet. They embrace BRACHYURANS, MACRURANS, and GASTRURANS, *q. v.*

Decar'bonate, Decar'bonize, *v. a.* To free from carbonic acid; to deprive of carbon.

Decarboniza'tion, *n.* Act or process of depriving of carbon.

Decar'bonize, *v. a.* See DECARBONATE.

Decar'dinalize, *v. a.* To remove from the degree of cardinal.

Dec'astich, *n.* [Gr. *deka*, and *stichos*, a line, a verse.] (*Lit.*) A poem consisting of ten lines or verses.

Dec'astyle, *n.* [Gr. *deka*, and *stylos*, a column.] (*Arch.*) A portico having ten columns in front.

—*a.* Presenting ten columns in front; as, a *decastyle* colonnade.

Decasyllab'ic, *a.* Having ten syllables.—In the German and English languages the ordinary heroic verse is *D.*; but a short syllable is sometimes added at the end by way of variety, and this, in consequence of the structure of those languages, takes place more frequently in the former than in the latter. In the Italian heroic verse the eleventh syllable is almost uniformly added, and hence it is more properly to be termed an *hendecasyllabic.* In French versification the *D.* line is appropriated to light composition, especially tales.

Deca'tur, STEPHEN, a distinguished American naval officer, b. in Maryland, 1779. Entering the U. States navy at an early age, he was promoted to a lieutenancy in 1799, and served on the W. India station during the temporary war with France. He subsequently served under Commanders Dale, Morris, and Preble, in the Mediterranean. In 1803, the U. S. ship *Philadelphia* having been captured by a Tripolitan cruiser, *D.* formed a plan for cutting her out from the enemy's harbor; which exploit he successfully accomplished. He subsequently shared in the bombardment of Tripoli. In 1804, *D.* received his captain's commission, and, upon war with England being declared, in 1812, *D.*, while commanding the *United States*, 44 guns, fell in with the British frigate *Macedonian*, Capt. Carden. An action ensued which resulted in the capture of the *Macedonian*, which was forthwith taken into New York, as a prize. For this service, *D.* received a gold medal. Next year, *D.* sailed from New York in command of a squadron, and ran through the enemy's blockade; but was almost immediately afterward blockaded himself in the harbor of New London. In 1814, his flag was transferred to the *President*, 44 guns, and he again ran the blockade out of New York harbor. This time he was chased by the British frigate *Endymion* (40 guns), the *Pomona* (of 38), and the *Tenedos*. After a short running fight, *D.* surrendered, and, with his ship, was taken to Bermuda. *D.* was afterward tried by court-martial, but honorably acquitted. In 1815, hostilities broke out between this country and Algiers, and *D.* was dispatched thither. He speedily brought the Dey to reason, and ample redress was obtained for past Algerine misdeeds. *D.* was killed in a duel, fought March 22, 1820, near Bladensburg, Md., with Com. James Barron, U.S.N.



Fig. 778.—DECATUR.

Deca'tur, in *Alabama*, a post-village and township of Morgan co., on the Tennessee River, about 30 m. W.S.W. of Huntsville; *pop.* 2,821.

Deca'tur, in *Georgia*, a S.W. co., bordering on Florida. *Area*, about 1,062 sq. m. *Rivers.* Flint River, Chattahoochee River, and Spring Creek. *Surface*, broken. *Soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Bainbridge. *Pop.* 15,180.

—A township and village, cap. of De Kalb co., about 165 m. W. of Augusta. About 6 m. E. of this village is the famous Stone Mountain, *q. v. Pop.* 2,080.

Deca'tur, in *Illinois*, a twp. and town, cap. of Macon co., 40 m. E. of Springfield; *pop.* of twp. 1,337, town, 7,161.

Deca'tur, in *Indiana*, a S.E. county; *area*, about 372 sq. m. *Rivers.* Laughery, Clifty, and Sand creeks. *Surface*, slightly undulating. *Soil*, a rich loam. *Min.* Limestone. *Cap.* Greensburg. *Pop.* 19,053.

—A post-village, cap. of Adams co., on St. Mary's River, about 24 m. S.S.E. of Fort Wayne; *pop.* 858.

—A township of Marion co.; *pop.* 1,559.

Deca'tur, in *Iowa*, a S. county, bordering on Missouri. *Area*, about 528 sq. m. *Rivers.* Weldon, and Crooked Fork of Grand River. *Surface*, undulating. *Soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Leon. *Pop.* 12,618.

—A post-village and township of Decatur co., about 5 m. W. of Leon; *pop.* 1,046.

Deca'tur, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Van Buren co., about 168 m. W. of Detroit; *pop.* of township 2,512.

Deca'tur, in *Mississippi*, a village, cap. of Newton co., about 76 m. E. by N. of Jackson.

Deca'tur, (or DECATURVILLE,) in *Missouri*, a post-village of Camden co., about 50 m. W. of Rolla.

Deca'tur, in *Nebraska*, a township of Burt co., on the Missouri River, about 60 miles N. of Omaha City; *pop.* 614.

Deca'tur, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Otsego county, about 60 miles W. of Albany; *pop.* 812.

Deca'tur, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Browne co., about 100 m. S. by E. of Columbus; *pop.* 204.

—A township of Lawrence co.; *pop.* 1,761.

—A township of Washington co.; *pop.* 1,437.

Deca'tur, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Clearfield co.; *pop.* 1,461.

—A post-township of Mifflin co., about 42 m. N.W. of Harrisburg; *pop.* 1,171.

Deca'tur, in *Tennessee*, a W. central county; *area*, abt. 325 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tennessee River, which forms its

E. boundary, and Beech River. *Surface*, generally even. *Soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Decatnrville. *Pop.* 7,772.
—A post-village, cap. of Meigs co., about 140 m. E.S.E. of Nashville. *Pop.* 99.

Deca'tur, in *Texas*, a post-village of Wise co., about 60 m. W.N.W. of Dallas.

Deca'tur, in *Wisconsin*, a village and township of Green co., on Sugar River, about 87 m. W.S.W. of Milwaukee; *pop.* 2,459.

Deca'turville, in *Ohio*, a P.O. of Washington co.

Deca'turville, in *Tennessee*, a township and village, cap. of Decatur co., about 110 m. W.S.W. of Nashville; *pop.* 1,293.

Decay', *v. n.* [Fr. *déchoir*; Lat. *de*, and *cadere*, to fall.] To pass gradually from a sound, prosperous, or perfect state to a less perfect condition, or toward destruction; to become weaker; to waste; to decline; to diminish; to wither; to fade; to fall; as, a *decayed* tooth.

"So dies his love, and so my hopes *decay*." — *Pope.*

—*v. a.* To impair; to bring into a diminishing or falling state.

"He was of a very small and *decay'd* fortune." —*Clarendon.*

—*n.* A falling off; decline; gradual failure; loss of strength by degrees; decline of health, wealth, rank, excellence, or perfection; corruption; putrefaction.

"Traile's proud empire hastes to swift *decay*." — *Johnson.*

—Origin of decay: cause of decline.

"He that plots to be the only figure amoug ciphers, is the *decay* of a whole age." —*Bacon.*

(*Arch.*) The gradual destruction of building-materials is known in works upon architecture by this name. It differs from decomposition, inasmuch as *D.* may take place without any change in the nature of the constituent elements of the stone; whereas decomposition always implies that a change of some kind has taken place.

Decay'edness, *n.* State of being decayed or impaired.

Decay'er, *n.* That which causes decay. (R.)

"Your water is a sore *decayer* of your whoreson dead body." *Shaks.*

Dec'can, [Sansk. *dakshina*, the south.] A term, rather of historical interest than of actual use, applied sometimes to the whole peninsula of Hindostan to the S. of the Vindhya Mountains, which separate it from the basin of the Ganges; and sometimes restricted to that portion of the same which is rather vaguely bounded on the N. by the Nerbudda, which falls into the Gulf of Cambay, and on the S. by the Kistna or Krishna, a tributary of the Bay of Bengal.

Decease, (*dĭ-sēs'*,) *n.* [Lat. *decessus*, *decedo* — *de*, and *cedo*, to go.] Death; departure from this life; mortal exit.
—*v. a.* To depart from this life; to die; to become defunct.

'He tells us Arthur is *deceased* to-night' — *Shaks.*

Decebalus, a king of the Dacians, who fought against the Romans in the reign of Domitian. He entered the prov. of Mœsia, defeated and slew Oppius Sabinus, the Roman commander, and took a number of places. He was, afterwards, himself defeated, but still resisted till Domitian agreed to pay him a yearly tribute, which was continued by Nerva, but refused by Trajan, who subdued Dacia, on which *D.* killed himself, A. D. 105.

Dece'dent, *n.* A person deceased.
—*a.* Departing from this life.

Deceit, (*dĭ-sēt'*,) *n.* [O. Fr. *decepte*, from Lat *deceptio*, from *decipio*, *deceptus* — *de*, and *capio*, to take.] An ensnaring or entrapping; deception; fraud; a stratagem; artifice; guile; duplicity; art; cunning; wile.

(*Law.*) A fraudulent misrepresentation or contrivance by which one person deceives another, who has no means of detecting the fraud, to the injury and damage of the latter. The remedy for a *D.* is by an action of trespass on the case.

Deceit'ful, *a.* Full of deceit; tending to mislead, deceive, or ensnare; fraudulent; fallacious; delusive; insidious; false; hypocritical; hollow.

Deceit'fully, *adv.* In a deceitful manner.

Deceit'fulness, *n.* Quality of being deceitful; state of being fraudulent; tendency to deceive or delude; as, the *deceitfulness* of riches.

Deceit'less, *a.* Without deceit.

Deceiv'able, *a.* Subject to deceit or imposition; capable of being cajoled, misled, or entrapped; exposed to imposture.

"He received nothing but fair promises, which proved *deceivable*." *Hayward.*

Deceiv'ableness, *n.* Liability to be deceived; capability of deceiving others.

Deceiv'ably, *adv.* In a deceivable manner.

Deceive, (*dē-sēv'*,) *v. a.* [Fr. *décevoir*; Lat. *decipere* — *de*, and *capio*. See DECEIT.] To entrap; to ensnare; to mislead; to conduct into error; to defraud; to delude; to circumvent; to bamboozle; to fail; to deprive by stealth; as, to *deceive* expectations. — To beguile.

Deceiv'er, *n.* One who deceives; a cheat; an impostor.

Decem'ber, *n.* [Lat., from *decem*, ten.] It was the tenth month in the year of Romulus, B. C. 753; and became the twelfth when Numa Pompilius placed the months of January and February before March. B. C. 713.

Decemden'tate, *a.* [Lat. *decem*, ten, and *dens*, *dentis*, tooth.] With ten teeth.

Decem'fid, *a.* [Lat. *decem*, and *findere*, to split.] (*Bot.*) Split into ten parts.

Decemloc'ular, *a.* [Lat. *decem*, and *loculus*, from *locus*, place.] (*Bot.*) Having ten cells for seeds.

Decem'pedal, *a.* [Lat. *decem*, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] Of a length of ten feet.

Decem'vir, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* DECEMVIRS; Lat. *pl.* DECEMVIRI. [Lat. *decem*, and *vir*, a man.] (*Rom. Hist.*) One of the supreme council of ten, appointed at Rome B. C. 451, who compiled the laws of the ten tables the same year, and at first governed so as to win the respect of their fellow-citizens. The decemvirate was renewed B. C. 450, when two tables were added, making the *Laws of the Twelve Tables*. The *D.* were deposed in consequence of the tyranny of Appius Claudius towards Virginia, and the consular government was restored B.C 449.

Decem'viral, *a.* Pertaining or relating to the Roman decemvirs

Decem'virate, *n.* [Lat. *decemviratus*.] (*Rom. Hist.*) Office, or term of office, of the decemvirs. See DECEMVIR.
—Any body of ten men holding official authority.

De'cency, *n.* [Fr. *décence*; Lat. *decentio*, from *decens*. See DECENT.] That which is fit, suitable, seemly, comely, or becoming in words or behavior. — Propriety of form or manner, in social intercourse, in actions, or discourse; decorum; proper formality; becoming ceremony; suitableness to character; propriety in speech; modesty.

"Want of *decency* is want of sense." — *Earl of Roscommon.*

Decenna'lia, (*Rom. Hist.*) Festivals which were instituted by the Emperor Augustus, B. C. 21, in acknowledgment of the prosperity of his administration during the preceding 10 years. They were continued by the emperors every tenth year of their reign, with games, sacrifices, and largesses to the people. The last was celebrated by Theodosius II. in 411.

Decen'nary, *n.* [Lat *decennis*, *decennium* — *decem*, and *annus*, a year.] A period of ten years.

(*Feud. Law.*) A district originally containing ten men with their families. King Alfred divided England into counties, the counties into hundreds, and the hundreds into tithings or decennaries.

Decen'nial, *a.* [Lat. *decennalis*.] Continuing for ten years; happening every ten years; consisting of ten years.

Decen'nium, *n.* [Lat.] A period of ten years.

Decen'noval, Decen'novary, *a.* [Lat. *decem*, and *novum*, nine.] Relating to the number 19; comprising a period of nineteen years; as, the *decennovary* progress of the arts.

De'cent, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *decens*, from the impers. verb *decet*, it is seemly, comely, or becoming; probably akin to *dignus*, Gr. *deikmuni*, to show; root *dic*.] Becoming; seemly; fit; suitable; comely; decorous; proper; as, a *decent* appearance.—Not gaudy or ostentatious; modest; free from extravagance or immodesty. — Sufficient; moderate; competent; respectable; as, to make a *decent* livelihood.

De'cently, *adv.* In a decent, seemly, or becoming manner.

"Let all things be done *decently*, and in order." — 1 *Cor.* xiv. 40.

De'centness, *n.* State or condition of being fit or decent.

Decen'tralize, *v. a.* To remove from the centre.

Decep'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *deceptio*. See DECEIT.] Act of deceiving, cajoling, or misleading; as, self-*deception*. — State of being deceived or misled; artifice practised.

"Reason . . . may . . . fall into *deception* unawares."—*Milton.*

—Duplicity; guile; fraud; cajolery; imposition; delusion; double dealing; as, a person capable of *deception*.

Decep'tion Island, a volcanic island in the Antarctic ocean, consisting of layers of ashes and ice.

Deceptious, (*dē-sĕp'shus*), *a.* Apt to deceive; deceitful; as, "*deceptious* functions." — *Shaks.*

Decep'tive, *a.* [O. Fr. *déceptif*.] Tending to deceive, or mislead; misleading; deceitful; false; delusive; fallacious; as, a *deceptive* appearance.

Decep'tive Ca'dence, *n.* (*Mus.*) A cadence in which the final close is avoided by varying the final chord.

Decep'tively, *adv.* In a manner calculated to deceive.

Decep'tiveness, *n.* Tendency or aptitude to deceive.

Decep'tory, *a.* Possessing powers to deceive.

Decerp'tion, *n.* The act of cropping or plucking off.
—That which is cropped or taken off.

Decerta'tion, *n.* Strife or contention for power or supremacy. (R.)

Decharm', *v. a.* To counteract the influence of a charm; to disenchant.

"He was suddenly cured by *decharming* the witchcraft." — *Harvey.*

Dech'enite, *n.* (*Min.*) A vanadate of lead and zinc. *Sp. gr.* 5·6.

Dech'erd, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Franklin co., abt. 83 m. S.S.E. of Nashville.

De Chien Bayou, in *Kentucky*, traverses Hickman and Fulton cos., and empties into the Mississippi.

Dechris'tianize, *v. a.* [*De* and *Christianize*.] To take away Christian belief from; to prevent the dissemination of Christianity.

Decid'able, *a.* That may be decided.

Decide', *v. a.* [Lat. *decido* — *de*, and *cædo*, to cut.] To cut short; to terminate; to end; to determine; to settle; to resolve; to fix the event of; as, to *decide* a wager.
—*v. n.* To determine; to form a definite opinion; to come to a conclusion.

"Who shall *decide* when doctors disagree?" — *Pope.*

Decid'ed, *a.* That implies decision; determined; fixed in purpose; as, a *decided* will. — Unequivocal; unquestionable; not ambiguous; as, a *decided* inclination to go wrong.
—Clear; unmistakable; undeniable; as, *decided* proof.

Decid'edly, *adv.* In a decided or determined manner; clearly; unquestionably; indisputably.

Decid'er, *n.* One who decides or determines anything in question or abeyance, as a contest or quarrel.

"Thou grand *decider* of dusty and old titles." — *Beaum. and Fl.*

Decidu'ity, *n.* State of being deciduous. (R.)

Decid'uous, *a.* [Lat. *deciduus*, from *decido* — *de*, and *cado*, to fall.] (*Bot.*) Applied to plants whose leaves fall off in the autumn, in contradistinction to *evergreens*.

(*Zoöl.*) Applied to parts which have but a temporary existence, and are shed during the lifetime of the animal, as certain kinds of hair, horns, and teeth.

Decid'uousness, *n.* Quality of falling off every year; want of permanence; aptness to fade and fall away.

Dec'igram, *n.* [Fr. *decigramme*.] A French weight, being the tenth part of a gramme, or 1·5432 grains.

Dec'ilitre, *n.* [Fr.] The tenth part of the French litre, or 0·176 pint.

Decill'ion, *n.* [From Lat. *decem*.] (*Arith.*) A number involved in the tenth power. — *Craig.*

Decill'ionth, *a.* Relating or pertaining to a decillion.
—*n.* One of the equal parts of a decillion.

Decimal, (*des'e-mal.*) *a.* [Fr. *décimal*; Lat. *decemus*, from *decem*, ten.] Numbered or reckoned by ten; increasing or diminishing by ten: as, a *decimal* fraction; a *decimal* currency.
—*n.* (*Arith.*) Any number expressed in the scale of tens; — usually applied to a *decimal fraction*, q. v.

Dec'imal Arith'metic, *n.* The common system of arithmetic, in which the scale of numbers proceeds by tens.

Decimal Frac'tion, *n.* (*Arith.*) A fraction whose denominator is a *decimal* or power of ten. Thus $\frac{1234}{100}$ is a decimal fraction. It may be decomposed into the sum

$$\frac{1000}{100} + \frac{200}{100} + \frac{30}{100} + \frac{4}{100}$$
$$= 10 + 2 + \frac{3}{10} + \frac{4}{100}$$

By an obvious extension of the method of local values, where each digit has ten times the value of the like digit which immediately succeeds it, the above *D. F.* may clearly be written more concisely in the form 12·34, where the *decimal point* after the 2 merely serves to indicate which digit represents *units*. In this abbreviated form a *D. F.* is termed a *decimal*. For the purpose of indicating the unit's place, other and less objectionable methods have been proposed. Sir Isaac Newton's method, however, of using a point, placed for distinction near the top of the figures, is the one most commonly employed. The operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division may be applied to decimals in exactly the same manner as to integers; hence their great utility. They present, nevertheless, this disadvantage, that comparatively few fractional quantities or remainders can be exactly expressed by them; in other words, the greater number of common fractions can not be *reduced*, as it is called, to *D. F.*, without leaving a remainder. Common fractions, such as 1-2, 2-3, 1-4, 3-7, 9-25, for instance, can be reduced to *D. F.* only by multiplying the numerator and denominator of each by such a number as will convert the denominator into 10, or 100, 1000, &c. (The common process is merely an abridgment of this.) But that is possible only when the denominator divides 10, or 100, without remainder. Thus, of the above denominators, 2 is contained in 10, 5 times; 4 in 100, 25 times; and 25 in 100, 4 times; therefore, $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1 \times 5}{2 \times 5} = \frac{5}{10} = \cdot 5$; $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1 \times 25}{4 \times 25} = \frac{25}{100} = \cdot 25$; $\frac{9}{25} = \frac{9 \times 4}{25 \times 4} = \frac{36}{100} \cdot 36$. But neither 3 nor 7 will divide 10, or any power of 10; and therefore these numbers cannot produce powers of 10 by multiplication. In such cases we can only approximate to the value of the fraction.

Dec'imal Nota'tion, *n.* (*Arith.*) See NOTATION.

Dec'imalism, *n.* A decimal system, as of currency, weights, measures, &c.

Decimaliza'tion, *n.* Act of reducing or converting to the decimal system.

Dec'imalize, *v. a.* To reduce to decimal numbers; to establish a decimal system.

Dec'imally, *adv.* By means of tens; according to decimals.

Dec'imal System, *n.* See METRICAL SYSTEM.

Dec'imate, *v. a.* [Lat. *decimo*, *decimatus*, from *decem*, ten.] To take or select a tenth part; to tithe. — To select by lot every tenth person for death or punishment; as, to *decimate* a regiment. — To devastate, lay waste, or destroy a portion of; as, to *decimate* an enemy's territory.

Decima'tion, *n.* [Lat. *decimatio*.] (*Rom. Hist.*) The selection by lot of one man out of every ten, who was put to death as an example to, or in satisfaction for, the rest, in cases of mutiny or failure in military duty. This practice has been occasionally recurred to in modern times.

Dec'imator, *n.* One who decimates; one who selects every tenth man for punishment.

Dec'imetre, *n.* [Fr.] A French measure of length, being the tenth part of a metre, or 3·937 inches.

Dec'imi, *n.* (*Mus.*) An interval of ten diatonic degrees, as from C to E, or the third above the octave, as which it is always treated in harmony. There are only two cases in which it is treated differently from the third: 1st, in double counterpoint, where a necessary difference must be made, although the same harmonic rules apply; and 2d, in thorough-bass, where figure 9 shall rise a degree to 10, instead of falling a degree to 8.

Dec'imo-sex'to, *n.* [Lat. *decimus*, tenth, and *sextus*, sixth.] A size of printing-paper, of which one fold can be formed into 16 leaves; — usually abbreviated 16*mo*.

Dec'imus. (*Hist.*) Belisarius defeated the Vandals, Sep. 14, 533, on a plain 10 miles from Carthage, and on this account the victory received the name of *Decimus*.

Decipher, (*dē-sī'fr,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *déchiffrer* — *de*, and *chiffre*, to reckon, to cast up. See CIPHER.] To explain what is written in cipher, hieroglyphics, or secret or occult characters; as, to *decipher* a Vendic inscription

To read what is obscurely written, or partially obliterated; to unfold; to unravel; to explain; to interpret; as, to *decipher* an ambiguous speech, to *decipher* a badly written manuscript.—To stamp; to characterize; to mark. (R.)

Deci'pherable, *a.* That may be deciphered.

Deci'pherer, *n.* One who reads and explains anything written in cipher.

Deci'pheress, *n.* A female expert in deciphering.

Deci'pherment, *n.* Act or art of deciphering.

Decision, (*dē-sizh'un,*) *n.* [Lat. *decisio.* See DECIDE.] A termination; determination of a difference, doubt, or event; final judgment; conclusion; settlement; adjustment.

"More deaf than adders to the voice of any true *decision*." *Shaks.*

—Firmness and stability of will or purpose; determining; putting an end to question, doubt, or controversy; as, a man of prompt *decision*.

—Report made of an adjusted difference, or matter of legal dispute; terms of adjudication or award; as, the *decision* of an umpire, a *decision* of the Court of Chancery, &c.

Deci'sive, *a.* Having the power or quality of bringing to a decision, or determination; convincing; final; absolute; conclusive; as, a *decisive* battle.

—Characterized by decision, determination, or prompt settlement; as, a person of *decisive* character.

Deci'sively, *adv.* In a determinate, decisive, or conclusive manner.

Deci'siveness, *n.* State or quality of exhibiting decision; marked by decision; conclusiveness; as, the *decisiveness* of an argument.

Deci'sory, *a.* Competent to decide, determine, or adjust.

Decius, (*dē'shŭs,*) a Roman emperor, B. in Pannonia, and succeeded Philippus, whom he defeated, in 249. He distinguished himself by an expedition against the Goths, and by persecuting the Christians. In his march against the Goths he entered a morass, where he and his army perished in an attack of the enemy, A. D. 251.

Decius, a celebrated Roman consul, who, after many glorious exploits, devoted himself to the gods' manes for the safety of his country, in a battle against the Latins, by throwing himself into the midst of the ranks of the enemy, and dying, covered with wounds, 337 B. C.—His son and grandson also imitated his devotedness in the same manner; the first in a battle with the Gauls and Samnites, 296 B. C.; the second, in the war against Pyrrhus, 270 B. C.

Deck, *v. a.* [A. S. *decan, thecan, gedecan,* to cover, thatch; L. Ger. and D. *dekken;* Ger. *decken;* O. Ger. *de'jan, decchen;* Icel. *thekia:* Dan. *taekke;* Sp. *léjar,* to cover with tiles; Lat. *tego;* Gr. *stĕgō;* Heb. *daga,* to cover; Ar. *dāga,* to cover over, to be dark; Sansk. *trae,* to cover.] To cover; to canopy; to overspread.

"*Deck* with clouds th' uncoloured sky." —*Milton.*

—To put on: to clothe; to dress elegantly; to embellish; to array; to adorn; to decorate; to ornament.

"Sweet ornament! that *decks* a thing divine." —*Shaks.*

—To supply or furnish with a deck; as, to *deck* a ship.

—*n.* (*Naut.*) A platform of planks laid upon a ship's beams and carlings, forming a flooring for those above, and shelter for those below. In addition, it is the support of guns, cargo, &c.; and, when the hatches are battened down, the means of keeping the waves out in tempestuous weather. To make them watertight, the planks are caulked and pitched between. In large vessels there are several decks, as the *upper, main, lower,* and *orlop* (or cable) decks.

—A pack of cards piled regularly one upon another.

"The king was slily fingered from the *deck*." —*Shaks.*

Deck'-cargo, *n.* (*Naut.*) Goods carried on a ship's deck, owing to want of room in the hold; extra cargo.

Deck'er, *n.* A coverer; the person or thing which decks, arrays, or adorns; as, a table-*decker.*

(*Naut.*) Said of a ship having a deck or decks; as, a three-*decker.* (Used chiefly as a colloquialism.)

Deck'er, (or DEKKER.) THOMAS, an English dramatist, contemporary with Ben Jonson, who satirized him in his "Poetaster," under the name of *Crispanus;* Decker retorting in his *Satyromastrix, or, Untrussing of a Humorous Poet.* He wrote several plays, some of which possess merit. D. abt. 1638.

Deck'er, in *Illinois,* a township of Richland co.; *pop.* 971.

Deck'er, in *Indiana,* a township of Knox co.; *pop.* 837.

Deck'er, (or DECKER STATION,) in *Indiana,* a post-office of Knox co.

Deck'-hand, *n.* (*Naut.*) A term given to a sailor who is principally employed on deck, and who has not learned to go aloft.

Deck-pas'senger, *n.* (*Naut.*) A passenger restricted to the fore and midship decks of a ship: a steerage-passenger;—used in contradistinction to '*cabin-passenger.*

Deck'-stopper, *n.* (*Naut.*) A stopper used for securing the cable forward of the windlass or capstan, while it is being overhauled.—See STOPPER.

Decker's Point, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Indiana co.

Deck'erstown, in *New Jersey,* a post-village of Wantage township, Sussex co., on Deep Clove Creek, about 13 m. N.N.E. of Newton.

Declaim', *v. n.* [Lat. *declamo*—*de,* and *clamo,* to call, to cry out. See CLAIM.] To speak or plead loudly, vehemently, or earnestly, to an audience or public assembly; to harangue; to make a formal speech or oration.

"*Declaim* aloud on the praise of goodness."—*Watts.*

—To inveigh; to rant; to make a stilted and hypocritical display of rhetoric.

"You *declaim*
Against his manners, and corrupt your own."—*Ben Jonson.*

—*v. a.* To speak or deliver one's self in a set rhetorical manner; to make an oratorical display.

Declaim'ant, Declaim'er, *n.* One who declaims in public; a public speaker; one who attempts to convince by haranguing.

"A perpetual *declaimer* against jealousy."—*Addison.*

Declama'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *declamatio.*] (*Rhet.*) Among the ancients, *D.* was the art of speaking indifferently upon both sides of a question. In modern times the meaning of this word is variable in different countries. In Germany, and in most parts of the continent of Europe, it is often used in a sense nearly synonymous with *recitation.* In France, in England, and in this country, it is sometimes applied to any grand oratorical display, either in the pulpit, at the bar, in the senate, or on the stage. But it is employed most usually in a disparaging sense, to indicate the use of forced emphasis and inflated language, to withdraw the attention of the hearer from the weakness or fallacy of the logic or reasoning.—See ELOQUENCE.

Declam'atory, *a.* [Lat. *declamatorius.*] Treated in the manner of a rhetorician; relating to the practice of declamation; as, a "*declamatory* theme."—*Wotton.*

—Appealing to the passions; noisy; pretentious; rhetorical; without solid sense or argument.

Declar'able, *a.* That may be declared or proved; as, goods *declarable* at the custom-house.

"This is *declarable* from the best writers."—*Browne.*

Declar'ant, *n.* One who makes a declaration. (R.)

Declara'tion, *n.* [Lat. *declaratio.*] Act of declaring, asserting, or publicly testifying; proclaiming by explicit announcement; as, a *declaration* of political faith.—That which is declared or affirmed to; proclamation; publication; manifestation; affirmation; annunciation; decided assertion; open statement.

"A plain and full *declaration* of mercy and love."—*Tillotson.*

—An explicit and authentic document, deed, or instrument recording the authorization and verification of any public act, measure, or arrangement; as, the *Declaration* of Independence.—An asseveration made in place of an oath.—See ASSEVERATION.

(*Law.*) A legal specification on record of the cause of action by a plaintiff against a defendant. The *D.* should correspond with the process in the names and descriptions of the parties; for if there be a material variance, the court will set aside the proceedings. The plaintiff may declare as soon as the defendant has appeared in answer to the writ of summons, or, where the summons is not specially indorsed, on failure of the defendant to make appearance. The *D.* must state clearly the plaintiff's case in one or more counts, each count generally setting forth a separate cause of action. All irrelevant matter is struck out at the cost of the plaintiff; and if no appearance is made by the defendant after the *D.* has been delivered to him or his attorney, the plaintiff may proceed to claim judgment by default.

Declaration of Independence. (*Hist.*) A state paper issued by the Congress of the U. States, in the name and by the authority of the people, on the fourth day of July, 1776, declaring, "that the United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved of all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the States of Great Britain is and ought to be dissolved." The said act concluded with a pledge by the representatives to each other of their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.

Declaration of War. (*Pol.*) The public proclamation of the government of a State, by which it declares itself to be at war with a foreign power which is named, and which forbids all and every one to aid or assist the common enemy. The power of declaring war is vested in Congress by the Constitution, Art. 1, s. 8. There is no form or ceremony necessary except the passage of the act. Formerly, in Europe, it was usual to precede hostilities by a public declaration communicated to the enemy, and to send a herald to demand satisfaction; but such is not the practice in modern times. — *Bouvier.*

Declar'ative, *a.* [Fr. *déclaratif;* Lat. *declarativus.*] Explanatory; making show or manifestation; announcing.

Declar'atively, *a.* In a declarative manner; in the form of a declaration.

Declaratori'ly, *a.* Same as DECLARATIVELY, *q. v.*

Declar'atory, *a.* [Fr. *déclaratoire.*] Making declaration; free manifestation or exhibition; expository; expressive; as, a *declaratory* act.

Declare', *v. a.* [Fr. *déclarer;* Lat. *declaro*—*de,* and *claro*—*clarus,* clear.] To make clear, plain, evident, or manifest; to show clearly, plainly, explicitly, or openly; to make known; to manifest or communicate unmistakably; to proclaim, announce, or publish.

"*Declare* his glory among the heathen."—1 *Chron.* xvi. 24.

—To assert: to affirm; to testify; to make declaration of; as, to *declare* a person to be an impostor.

(*Com.*) To reveal; to return a true and full account of; as, to *declare* goods as being free of duty.

To declare one's self, to make public exposition of one's thoughts, wishes, or opinions.

—*v. n.* To make a declaration; to proclaim or announce clearly some intent, purpose, or resolution; to make known explicitly some intended step or determination; a statement, affirmation, or assertion; to protest:—generally with *for* or *against.*

"Will and understanding *declaring against* them."—*Taylor.*

Declar'edly, *adv.* Explicitly; openly; avowedly.

Declar'edness, *n.* State or condition of being declared.

Declar'er, *n.* One who, or that which, declares or makes known.

Declen'sion, *n.* [Fr. *déclinaison;* Lat. *declinatio.* See DECLINE.] A bending aside or downwards; an oblique inclination or direction; slope; declivity; declination; descent; as, *declension* of the land.

—A falling or declining towards a worse state: a tendency towards a less degree of excellence or perfection; deterioration; as, the *declension* of youth.

—Act of courteously declining; declinature.

(*Gram.*) The inflection or change of the termination of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns, to form the oblique cases; as, the first *declension.*

Declension of the needle. (*Naut.*) See DECLINATION.

Declin'able, *a.* That may be declined; changing its termination in the oblique cases; as, a *declinable* noun.

Dec'linate, Dec'linous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Curving downward; declining.

Declina'tion, *n.* [Lat. *declinatio.* See DECLINE.] A bending or leaning from; oblique direction or incline; decline; descent; slope.

"This *declination* of atoms in their descent."—*Bentley.*

—A bending aside or downwards: inclination; as, a *declination* of the head.—Decay; deterioration; gradual departure from excellence, superior merit, or perfection; diminution of power or vigor.

"A time of *declination* or decay."—*Waller.*

—Deviation from moral rectitude.—Rejection; refusal; withdrawal; non-acceptance.

(*Astron.*) The angular distance of the body N. or S. from the celestial equator. It is measured on the great circle which passes through the centre of the body and the 2 poles of the heavens, and is consequently perpendicular to the equator. The place of a star in the heavens is determined by means of its *right ascension* (see ASCENSION); corresponding to longitude and latitude on the surface of the earth. Speaking of celestial objects, *declination* and *right ascension* have reference to the *equinoctial,* or plane of the earth's diurnal rotation; while *latitude* and *longitude* are measured respectively from and along the *ecliptic.* The *D.* of a star is said to be *north* when the star is north of the equator, and *south* when the star is south of the equator.—*D. circles* are great circles passing through the poles of the heavens. *Parallels of D.* are small circles parallel to the celestial equator.

Declination of the Magnetic Needle. (*Astron.*) When the magnetic needle of the mariner's compass is disturbed, it oscillates until it gradually settles, and points steadily to two points on the horizon, or to a graduated circle of the instrument representing the horizon, which are diametrically opposite to each other. A great circle passing through these points in a plane perpendicular to that of the true horizon, represents the magnetic meridian of the place, while the geographical or astronomical meridian is represented by a great circle also vertical to the horizon, the plane of which passes through its true N. and S. points. These planes intersect, and are inclined to each other at a small angle, and this angle indicates the extent of the variation or *D.* of the magnetic needle from the line joining the true N. and S. points of the horizon. Thus, if N S (fig. 779) be the line of the astronomical meridian, and *n s* the line joining the poles of the needle, the angle N C *n* is the declination. The *D.* may be either E. or W., as the magnetic poles happen to be either E. or W. of the true N. The *D.* of the needle is constantly varying. In 1581 it was found to be 11° 15′ E. of the true N.; in 1633 it was only 4° 5′ E.; while in 1657 it was said to have pointed due N. and S.; but the authority on which this assertion rests is doubtful. In 1818 it was found to be 24° 30′ W., and in 1822, 14° 12′ W. It seems, then, to be a fair hypothesis that the *D.* varies alternately to the E. and W. to about 25° on either side, gradually returning from the maximum of variation on one side to the true meridian, and thence progressing to the maximum on the other side: and from other data given above it would appear that the rate of increase or decrease in the variation averages about 8′ or 9′ yearly, and that the needle takes about 170 years to arrive at either extreme of variation after pointing due N. But as very little is known, comparatively speaking, of terrestrial magnetism and its causes and effects, no hypothesis respecting the erratic movements of the needle can be received with safety, or considered satisfactory. The *D.* of the needle at any place is so inconstant that it varies even in the course of the day, being sometimes E. and sometimes W. of the mean variation at that place. The *D.* of the magnetic needle is said to have been discovered by Columbus in 1492. Whether this be true or not, it is certain that the discovery was made about the close of the 15th century.—The variation is ascertained or measured either by the DECLINOMETER, or the DIPPING-NEEDLE, *q. v.*

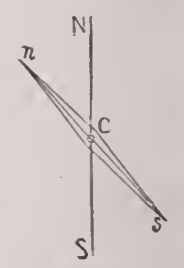


Fig. 779.

Declina'tor, *n.* An instrument used in dialling, for taking the declination of a reclining plane.

Declin'atory, *a.* [L. Lat. *declinatorius.*] Involving a refusal of anything.

Declin'ature, *n.* Act of refusing, discarding, or withdrawing; as, the *declinature* of a nomination.

Decline', *v. n.* [Fr. *décliner:* Lat. *declino*—*de,* and *clino;* Gr. *klinō,* to make to bend, to turn aside; allied to Armor. *klin,* a bend, *glin,* the knee.] To lean or bend

from: to lean or bend aside or downwards; to make a lowering of the head.

"And with *declining* head
Into his bosom, bid him shed tears." —*Shaks.*

—To lean or deviate from a right line or from rectitude: to swerve; to bend aside: to take an oblique course. — To fall: to fail; to deteriorate; to decay: to sink; to droop; to diminish; to change from a better to a worse state; as, *declining* years. — To refuse; not to comply; to reject; as, to *decline* a government appointment.

—*v. a.* To bend downward; to bring down, or to one side; to depress.

"With head *declin'd*, and love-dejected eyes." —*Thomson.*

—To shun; to avoid; to reject; to eschew; to be cautious not to do or interfere with; as, to *decline* a discussion, to *decline* an offer.

(*Gram.*) To change the termination of a noun, &c., for forming the oblique cases; to inflect; as, to *decline* a substantive.

—*n.* A falling off, or away from; a tendency to a worse state; diminution, deterioration, or decay; as, the *decline* of life.

"Those fathers lived in the *decline* of literature."—*Swift.*

(*Med.*) A popular name given to a slow wasting or emaciation of the body, with a corresponding loss of health, energy, and strength. This state is most frequently the result of some organic disease, that, sympathetically affecting other organs and functions, throws the whole system, as it were, out of gear, undermines the stamina of the body, and eventually proves fatal by the exhaustion it entails. Though pulmonary consumption is the disease generally understood by the term *D.*, it is equally applied to that scrofulous condition of the lymphatic glands of the bowels called *mesenteric disease*, by which the nutriment from the aliment — the chyle — is prevented from reaching the heart, when the patient, after suffering a long and serious emaciation, sinks from absolute exhaustion, consequent on the deprivation of new blood. — See ATROPHY, MESENTERIC DISEASE, PHTHISIS.

Declin'er, *n.* One who rejects, avoids, or declines.

Declinom'eter, *n.* [Eng. *decline*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An instrument used to measure the declination of the magnetic needle. Fig. 780 represents a common form of the *D.* Upon a tripod provided with levelling screws stands the pillar P, to which is fixed the

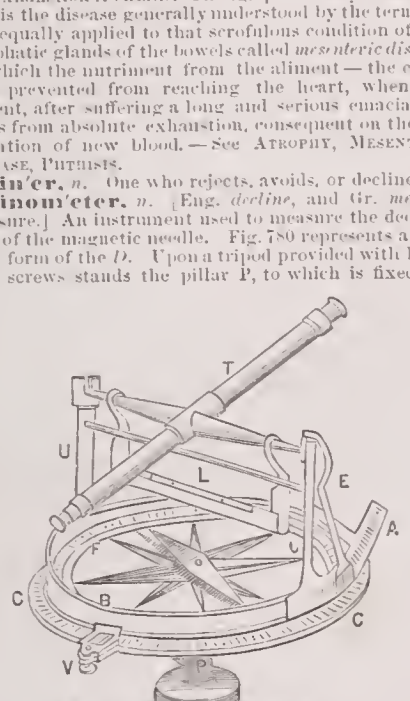


Fig. 780. — DECLINOMETER.

graduated azimuthal circle C C. The compass-box B, with the vernier V, attached to it, moves on the azimuthal circle by means of a pivot at the pillar P. Two uprights, U U, are fixed to the side of the compass-box, on the tops of which rests the axis of the telescope T. A graduated arc, A, is fixed to the bottom of one of the uprights, and the angle of elevation of the telescope is marked by the vernier on the arm E, attached to the axis of the telescope. A level, L, is also hung on the axis of the telescope, for adjusting the instrument. Inside the compass-box is another graduated circle, F, the line joining the zero-points of which is parallel to the axis of the telescope. The compass-box and telescope move round as one piece on an axis passing through the centre of the azimuthal circle. When an observation is made, the telescope is pointed to a star whose position with regard to the astronomical meridian is known at the time of observation. The telescope with the compass-box is then brought the proper number of degrees on the azimuthal circle, until its axis is in the meridian of the place. If, when the telescope is in this position, the N. end of the needle stand at the zero-point of the inner circle, the declination would be 0°; but if it lie E. or W. of this point, the declination is shown by the degree at which the needle stands.

Declin'ous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Same as DECLINATE, *q. v.*

Decliv'ity, *n.* [Lat. *declivitas*, from *declivis* — *de*, and *clivus*, from *clino*, to bend, to incline.] Declination from a horizontal line or plane; inclination downward; descent of land, — antithetical to *acclivity*. — A downward slope; a gradual descent.

Decli'vous, Decliv'itous, *a.* Gradually descending; not precipitous; aslope; moderately steep.

Decoct, (*dē-kokt'*,) *v. n.* [Lat. *decoquo*, *decoctum* — *de*, and *coquo*, to boil. See COOK.] To prepare by boiling, or digesting in hot water; to extract the virtue from by boiling; as, to *decoct* a beverage. — To digest by the heat of the stomach; as, to *decoct* food. — To strengthen or invigorate, as by boiling.

"Can sodden water, their barley broth,
Decoct their cold blood to such valiant heat?"—*Shaks.*

Decoct'ible, *a.* That may be boiled, or prepared by boiling.

Decoc'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *decoctio*.] Act of decocting; a boiling.

(*Med.*) A term used in pharmacy to indicate any medicine prepared by boiling, and opposed to *infusion*, by which the article is simply steeped in boiling-hot water. In a culinary sense, broth is a *D.*, tea or coffee an infusion. In preparing medicinal *D.*, the water should always be poured cold on the articles, and allowed to boil slowly. When roots, barks, herbs, or leaves are employed, the boiling should never be continued for more than ten minutes, as after that time the gummy and resinous parts are dissolved by the water, and the mixture will become thick and ropy.

Decoct'ive, *a.* That may be easily decocted.

Decoct'ure, *n.* A substance or extract prepared by decoction.

Decol'late, *v. a.* [Lat. *decollo*, *decollatus* — *de*, and *collum*, the neck.] To strike off the head from the trunk; to behead; to decapitate.

Decol'lated, *p. a.* (*Zoöl.*) Applied to univalve shells in which the apex or head is worn off in the progress of growth.

Decolla'tion, *n.* [Lat. *decollatio*.] Act of severing the head from the body; a beheading; — used chiefly in reference to the decapitation of John the Baptist.

Decolor, Decolour, (*de-kul'r.*) *v. a.* To bleach; to take the color from.

Decol'orant, Decol'ourant, *n.* Any substance tending to bleach, or eradicate colors.

Decol'orate, Decol'ourate, Decol'orize, Decol'ourize, *v. a.* [Lat. *decoloro*, *decoloratus* — *de*, and *color*.] To deprive of color.

Decolora'tion, Decolour'ation, *n.* [Lat. *decoloratio*.] Removal or absence of color.

Dc'complex, *a.* [*De*, and *complex*, q. v.] Composed of a repetition of compounds.

Decompos'able, *a.* That may be decomposed; as, *decomposable* matter.

Decompose', *v. a.* [Fr. *décomposer*; Lat. *de*, and *compono*, *compositus*, to compose or compound. See COMPOSE.] To separate the constituent parts of a body or substance; to disunite elementary particles combined by chemical attraction; to resolve into original elements.

—*v. n.* To resolve a compound into elementary particles.

Decompos'ite, *a.* Compounded a second time; compounded with things already composite.

(*Bot.*) Decompound.

Decomposi'tion, *n.* Act of decomposing; separation of the constituents of a substance during putrefaction; separation of parts; resolution; analysis.

(*Chem.*) When compounds are resolved into their elements, or when the chemical constitution of substances is altered, they are said to be decomposed; and when, in this operation, new products are formed, such products are called the *results of decomposition*. Thus, *ammonia* is the result of the *D.* of certain animal substances; *carburetted hydrogen gas* is the result of the *D.* of pit-coal, &c. Chemists use the terms *simple* and *compound*, or *single* and *double D.*, to distinguish between the less and more complicated cases. When a compound of two substances is decomposed by the intervention of a third, which is itself simple, or which acts as such, the case is one of simple *D.*; water, for instance, is a compound of oxygen and hydrogen. When the metal potassium, which is a simple body, is thrown into it, it is decomposed; the hydrogen is liberated in the form of gas, and the oxygen combines with the potassium to form potassa. When two new compounds are produced, the result is called *double* or *complex D.* Thus, when potassa (composed of potassium and oxygen) and hydrochloric acid (composed of hydrogen and chlorine) react upon each other, chloride of potassium (composed of chlorine and potassium) and water (composed of hydrogen and oxygen) are the results — A knowledge of the mutual decomposing powers of different substances, or, in other words, of their relative affinities, constitutes the skill of the practical chemist. — See AFFINITY, EQUIVALENTS, &c.

Decomposition of forces. (*Phys.*) See FORCES.

Decomposition of light. (*Phys.*) See LIGHT.

Decompound', *v. a.* [Lat. *de*, and *compono*.] To compound or mix with that which is already a compound; to compound a second time; as, *decompounded* bodies. *Boyle.*

—*a.* (*Bot.*) Decomposed; as, a *decompound* leaf.

Decompound'able, *a.* Susceptible of being decompounded.

Deco'rah, in *Iowa*, a township and village, cap. of Winneshiek co., on the Upper Iowa River, about 50 m. N.W. of McGregor; *pop.* 3,723.

Dec'orate, *v. a.* [Lat. *decoro*, *decoratus*, from *decus*, *decoris*, comeliness, grace, allied to *decet*, it is seemly, becoming: Sansk. *dis*, from *dic*, to show.] To adorn; to ornament; to beautify; to deck; to embellish; as, to *decorate* a room, to *decorate* a hero, to *decorate* the person, &c.

Dec'orated Style, *n.* (*Arch.*) See GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.

Decora'tion, *n.* Act of adorning or decorating; as, the *decoration* of the person. — That which adorns; embellishment; ornament; vesture; trappings; as, the *decorations* of a ball-room, church, &c.

(*Mil.*) A medal, cross of honor, badge of merit, &c., given for distinguished services in the field; as, he wore his *decorations*.

(*Fine Arts.*) The *D.* of any work should be confined strictly to the development of impressions which the mass itself is intended to create in strict accordance with its use; its object being merely to prevent new images which spring from the original bare design. All *D.* or ornament must be accessory, never principal, or overloading its object. The ornaments chosen should be in absolute æsthetic accordance with the object adorned.

Dec'orative, *a.* Fitted to embellish; adorning; ornamenting; as, a *decorative* art.

Dec'orativeness, *n.* Quality or capability of being decorated.

Dec'orator, *n.* One who beautifies, embellishes, or adorns; as, a house-*decorator*.

Dec'orous, *a.* [Lat. *decorus*, from *decus*, *decoris*. See DECORATE.] Seemly; suitable; becoming; decent; proper; fitting; as, *decorous* behavior, *decorous* language, *decorous* attire.

Dec'orously, *adv.* In a becoming manner; becomingly.

Dec'orousness, *n.* Decorous behavior; propriety.

Decor'ticate, *v. a.* [Lat. *decortico*, *decorticatus* — *de*, and *cortex*, *corticis*, bark.] To strip off bark from; to peel; to husk; to take off the exterior coat or skin of.

"Barley dried and *decorticated*." — *Arbuthnot.*

Decortica'tion, *n.* Act of stripping off bark or husk; peeling; stripping.

Deco'rum, *n.* [Lat. neut. of *decorus*, from *decor*, *decoris*.] Seemliness; fitness; propriety of speech or demeanor; suitableness; becoming formality or gravity; order.

"He kept with princes due *decorum*,
Yet never stood in awe before 'em." — *Swift.*

Decos'ta, in *New Jersey*, a post-office of Atlantic co.

Decoy', *n.* [*Duck*, and D. *kooi*, a cage.] A cage, snare, or inclosure, for catching ducks or wild-fowl. — Anything intended to lead into a snare; any lure or allurement that deceives, and leads into evil, danger, or the power of an enemy.

"An old dram-drinker is the devil's *decoy*." — *Berkeley.*

—*v. a.* To catch ducks or wild-fowl by means of a duck-cage or other contrivance, and also by means of a duck which is trained to lead them into the trap prepared for them; to lure into a net, cage, or snare; hence, to entrap; to entice; to allure; to seduce; as, to *decoy* a girl from her home, to *decoy* troops into an ambuscade.

Decoy'-bird, *n.* A bird taught to decoy others into a snare; hence, any one who seeks to entrap another.

Decoy'-duck, *n.* A duck trained to allure others into a decoy.

Decoy'-man, *n.* A person who practises the decoying of wild-fowl, &c.

Decrease, (*de-krēs'*,) *v. n.* [Lat. *decresco* — *de*, and *cresco*, to grow.] To grow or become less; to be diminished gradually in extent, bulk, quantity, or amount, or in strength, quality, or excellence; to lessen; to diminish; to subside; as, life *decreases*.

—*v. a.* To cause to become less; to lessen; to make smaller; to diminish gradually, or by small deduction.

"Nor cherished they relations poor,
That might *decrease* their present store." — *Prior.*

—*n.* A growing or becoming less; gradual diminution; decay.

"See thy *decrease*, and hasten to thy tomb." — *Prior.*

—The wane of the moon; the time when the visible face of the moon becomes smaller.

Decreas'ingly, *adv.* In a decreasing manner.

Decree', *n.* [Fr. *décret*, from Lat. *decretum*, from *decerno* — *de*, and *cerno*, to decide, to judge.] An ordinance; an edict; a proclamation; an order or law; predetermined purpose. — Special rule; established law or custom; decided point of any particular case.

"When he made a *decree* for the rain." — *Job* xxviii. 26.

(*Law.*) The judgment or sentence of a court of equity.

(*Theol.*) The decrees of God are the settled purposes of the Almighty, whereby he hath, from all eternity, foreordained whatsoever comes to pass. See PREDESTINATION.

—*v. a.* To adjudge; to ordain; to enact; to order; to establish; to award; to appoint or fix; to determine judicially; to constitute by edict.

"Had heav'n *decreed* that I should life enjoy."—*Dryden.*

—*v. n.* To make an edict; to appoint by edict; to determine by enactment.

"The king, their father, . . . has *decreed* his sceptre to the younger." *Rowe.*

Decree'able, *a.* That may be decreed.

Decree'er, *n.* One who issues a decree.

Decreet', *n.* (*Scot. Law.*) A final judgment of a court; a sentence. — *Brande.*

Dec'rement, *n.* [Lat. *decrementum*, from *decresco*. See DECREASE.] Decrease; waste; the state of becoming gradually less; as, *decrement* of rocks.

—The quantity lost by gradual waste. — Correlative to *increment*.

(*Her.*) *D.*, *decrescent*, and *decours*, are terms by which the wane of the moon is indicated. A moon *decrescent* is a half-moon, with the horns turned to the sinister.

(*Math.*) The part by which a variable quantity is conceived to be diminished. It is opposed to *increment*, a term of frequent use in the differential calculus.

Decrep'it, *a.* [Fr. *décrépit*; Lat. *decrepitus* — *de*, and *crepo*, to crack, to croak, to rattle.] Broken down with age; wasted or worn by infirmity or old age; in the last stage of decline or decay.

Decrep'itate, *v. a.* [Lat. *de*, and *crepito*, *crepitatus*, frequentative from *crepo*, *crepitum*, to crack.] To roast or calcine in a strong heat, with a continual bursting or cracking of the substances, as salts.

—*v. n.* To crackle much or frequently; to crackle, as salts when roasting.

Decrepita'tion, *n.* The crackling noise which common salt and many other substances make when thrown into the fire. It is generally occasioned by the conversion into vapor of small portions of water imprisoned in the interstices of the substance, the latter being torn to pieces by the expansive force of the vapor so generated.

Decrep'itness, Decrep'itude, *n.* State or quality of being decrepit; the broken, crazy state of the body, produced by decay and the infirmities of old age.

Decrescendo, (*dē-kres-shen'do.*) *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) The reverse of crescendo, viz, a gradual diminishing of the sound. The executing of the *D.* is very difficult, whether on one or more notes. Like the crescendo, it is also frequently combined with a slight ritardando, especially in descending passages. It is frequently marked thus, >

Decrescent, (*de-kres'ent,*) *a.* [Lat. *decrescens,* from *decresco.* See DECREASE.] Growing less; decreasing; becoming less by gradual diminution or decay.

Decre'tal, *a.* [Lat. *decretalis,* from *decerno.* See DECREE.] Pertaining or relating to, or containing, a decree; as, a *decretal* epistle.

—*n.* An authoritative order or decree; a decree of the pope.—A collection of papal decrees. See CANON LAW.

Decre'tist, *n.* One versed in the knowledge of the decretals.

Decre'tive, *a.* Having the force of a decree; making a decree; disposing.

Decre'torily, *adv.* In a decretory manner.

Decre'tory, *a.* [Lat. *decretorius,* from *decerno, decretum,* to decide, to judge.] Judicial; definitive; established by a decree.

"The *decretory* rigors of a condemning sentence."—*South.*

—Critical; determining.

"The critical or *decretory* days of the moon."—*Browne.*

Decri'al, *n.* A crying down; condemnation by public clamor or censure.

Decri'er, *n.* One who cries down, or noisily censures; one who decries another.

Decry', *v. a.* [Fr. *décrier*—*de,* and *crier,* to cry. See CRY.] To cry down; to censure as faulty, improper, or unnecessary; to rail or clamor against; to disparage; to detract from; to depreciate; to traduce.

Decum'bence, Decum'bency, *n.* [From Lat. *decumbens, decumbo*—*de,* and *cum* or *o,* to lie.] The posture of lying down; recumbency; prostration; act of lying at full length.

Decum'bent, *a.* Lying down; declined or bending down; recumbent; prostrate.

(*Bot.*) Lying down on the ground.

Decum'bently, *adv.* In a decumbent manner or posture.

Decum'biture, *n.* That time of sickness when a man takes to his bed.

Dec'uple, *a.* [Lat. *decuplus,* Gr. *dekaplous*—*deka,* ten, and *plekō,* to fold.] Tenfold; containing ten times as many.

—*n.* A number ten times repeated.

—*v. a.* To render tenfold; to multiply by ten.

Decu'rion, *n.* (*Rom. Hist.*) Among the ancient Romans, a *military D.* was a cavalry officer, who originally commanded ten soldiers, or one third of a *turma*; but afterwards the same name was preserved, though the command was extended to the whole turma. *Municipal D.* were magistrates in the municipal towns, answering to senators at Rome. In later times, also, certain officers of the imperial household used this title; as, *D.* of the chamberlains, &c.

Decu'rionate, *n.* Office or rank of a decurion.

Decur'rent, *a.* [Lat. *decurrens*—*de,* and *curro,* to run.] (*Bot.*) Prolonged below the point of insertion, as a leaf.

Decur'rently, *adv.* In a decurrent method or manner.

Decur'sive, *a.* [From Lat. *decursio.*] Running down, as a stream; decurrent.

Decur'sively, *adv.* In a decursive manner.

Decus'sate, *v. a.* [Lat. *decusso, decussatus,* from *decussis,* the number ten, from *decem.*] To intersect; to cause to cross, as lines, rays, &c.; to intersect at acute angles, or in the form of an X.

Decus'sate, Decus'sated, *a.* Intersected; crossed.

(*Bot.*) Applied to the arrangement of bodies in pairs, that alternately cross each other, as the leaves of many plants.

Decus'sately, *adv.* In a decussate manner.

Decussa'tion, *n.* The crossing of two lines, rays, or nerves, which meet in a point, and then proceed and diverge; a crossing in the form of an X.

"There he *decussation* of the rays in the pupil of the eye."—*Ray.*

Decus'satively, *adv.* Cross-wise, thus (X).

Deda'lian, *a.* Same as DÆDALIAN, *q. v.*

Ded'alous, *a.* Same as DÆDALOUS, *q. v.*

De'dan, the grandson of Cush (*Gen.* x. 7).—The son of Jokshan, Abraham's son by Keturah (*Gen.* xxv. 3). Both were founders of tribes, frequently named in Scripture.

Dedec'orous, *a.* [Lat. *dedecorosus.*] Disgraceful; reproachful; shameful.

Dedenti'tion, *n.* [Lat. *de,* and *dentitio.*] Loss or shedding of the teeth.

"The first is *dedentition,* or falling of the teeth."—*Browne.*

Ded'ham, in *Maine,* a post-township of Hancock co., abt. 10 m. S.E. of Bangor; *pop.* 448.

Ded'ham, in *Massachusetts,* a post-village and township, cap. of Norfolk co., on Charles River, abt. 12 m. S.W. of Boston; *pop.* 7,342.

Ded'ham, in *Minnesota,* a post-village of Houston co., on the Houston River, abt. 28 m. S. of Winona.

Ded'icate, *v. a.* [Lat. *dedico, dedicatus*—*de,* and *dico,* to proclaim, to make known.] To set apart and consecrate to the Divine Being, or to a sacred purpose; to devote to a sacred use; as, to *dedicate* a church.

—To appropriate; to give wholly to; to apportion: as, to *dedicate* one's life to duty.—To inscribe or address to a patron or friend; as, to *dedicate* a book.

Ded'icate, *a.* Devoted; consecrated; appropriated.

Dedicatee', *n.* One to whose honor anything is dedicated.

Dedica'tion, *n.* (*Lit.*) A complimentary address to a particular person, prefixed by an author to his work. The practice arose from the slight remuneration that in early times was to be derived from literary labor. Hence authors came, in many cases, to be dependent upon wealthy patrons, to whom they dedicated their works; and hence, too, many authors sought the patronage of a powerful or wealthy individual, by dedicating their works to him. It thus came to be a common practice to acknowledge a *D.* with a sum of money. Fortunately this state of things has ceased to exist, and literary talent may be said in every case to find itself suitably rewarded by a discriminating public. *D.* have therefore, in a great measure, passed away, and where we still find them, they are generally either a token of private friendship or a mark of public esteem.

(*Eccl.*) A religious ceremony, whereby a person or thing is solemnly consecrated or set apart to the service of God and the purposes of religion. The use of *D.* is very ancient both among the worshippers of the true God and among the heathen. In Scripture we meet with *D.* of the Tabernacle, temple, altars, vessels, persons, and even of the garments of the priests. Under Christianity, *D.* is only applied to a church, and is usually called the *consecration* thereof.

Ded'icator, *n.* One who dedicates; an author who dedicates his work to a friend or patron.

Dedicato'rial, Ded'icatory, *a.* Composing a dedication; forming a dedication; as, a *dedicatory* epistle.

Deduce', *v. a.* [Lat. *deduco*—*de,* and *duco,* to lead.] To draw or bring from; to gather a truth, opinion, or proposition from premises; to infer something from what precedes; to infer; to trace; to collect; derive; as, to *deduce* a corollary.

Deduce'ment, *n.* Act of deducing; the thing drawn from or deduced; inference; deduction; that which is collected from premises.

Deducibil'ity, *n.* Faculty of being deducible.

Dedu'cible, *a.* That may be deduced or inferred; inferrible.

Dedu'cibleness, *n.* Capacity or quality of being deducible.

Dedu'cive, *a.* Performing the act of deduction.

Deduct', *v. a.* [Lat. *deduco, deductum.* See DEDUCE.] To draw or take from; to subtract; to separate or remove in numbering, estimating, or calculating; as, to *deduct* a day's wages.

Deduct'ible, *a.* Permitting deduction; capable of being deducted or taken from.—Inferential; consequential; deducible.

Deduction, (*dē-duk'shun,*) *n.* [Lat. *deductio.*] Act of deducting or taking away from.—That which is deducted; sum or amount taken from another; subtraction; abatement; as, the *deduction* of taxes from a yearly income, to make a *deduction* in a bill, &c. Act of inferring or deducing.—An inference, conclusion, or consequence; as, "the *deductions* of reason."—*Rogers.*

Deduct'ive, *a.* Deducible; that is or may be deduced from premises.

"All knowledge of causes is *deductive.*"—*Glanville.*

Deduct'ively, *adv.* By regular deduction; by way of inference or consequence.

Dee, There are several rivers of this name in Great Britain.—I. A river of Wales. It rises in Merionethshire, and, after a course of 100 m., empties into the Irish Sea, forming an æstuary abt. 15 m. below Chester.—II. A river of Scotland, rising in the Cairngorm Mountains, which, after flowing a distance of 96 m., falls into the German Ocean, at Aberdeen.—III. Another river of Scotland, having its source in Kirkcudbrightshire, and joining the Solway Frith 55 m. from its head.—IV. A river of Ireland, rising in co. Louth, and falling into Dundalk Bay, after a course of 20 m.

Deed, *n.* [A. S. *doed,* from *dón, geton,* to do, pret. *dyde*; D. *daad,* from *doen,* to do; Ger. *that*; O. Ger. *tat,* from *ton,* to do; Goth. *daeds.* See Do.] Anything done, acted, or effected; an act or action; performance; a feat, in whatsoever quantity or quality.

"Words are women, *deeds* are men."—*Herbert.*

—Exploit; achievement; feat; any illustrious act; as, an heroic *deed.*

"We live in *deeds,* not years."—*P. J Bailey.*

—*n.* Reality; power of action; agency; capacity.

"With will and *deed* created free."—*Milton.*

(*Law.*) A formal document, on paper or parchment, duly signed, sealed, and delivered. When made by one party only, a *D.* is called a *deed-poll*; when several parties are concerned, an *indenture.* A deed poll is cut even, or polled, at the edges. The form commences in the mode of a declaration,—"Know all men by these presents, that," &c. The form appropriated to an indenture, or a *D.* among several parties, is,—"This indenture, made, &c., between, &c., witnesseth," &c. A properly arranged *deed of conveyance* usually consists of the following parts:—First, the date and names of the parties; secondly, the recitals in which the intentions of the parties and former transactions with regard to the same are recounted as far as necessary. Then the operative part, consisting of the *habendum,* which defines the estate or interest to be granted; the *tenendum,* usually joined with habendum, but it is unnecessary, since the tenure is never expressed, except on a sub-grant or lease reserving rent; the *reddendum,* or the reservation of some new thing, such as rent to the grantor; next come the *conditions,* if any, annexed to the grant, the covenants, and the *conclusion,* which mentions the execution, &c. A *D.* must be signed and sealed by the grantor, and by the grantee also, if any agreement or covenant is entered into by him. The delivery of a *D.* completes its efficacy, and thence it takes effect. A *D.* is good although it mentions no date, or has a false or impossible date, provided the real date of its delivery can be proved. After execution, a *D.* may become void by erasure, interlineation, or other alteration in any material part; but, generally, such alterations are presumed to have been made before execution.

In deed, or *indeed,* in fact; actually; verily; truly; really.

—*v. a.* To transfer or convey by deed. (Colloquial.)

Deed'-full, *a.* Full of deeds; active; replete with performance. (R.)

Deed'less, *a.* Without action; inactive; indolent; inert; not performing or without having performed deeds; exploits, or actions.

"Speaking in deeds, and *deedless* in his tongue."—*Shaks.*

Deed'-poll, *n.* (*Law.*) See DEED.

Deeds'ville, in *Iowa,* a village of Jefferson co., on Skunk River, abt. 40 m. N. W. of Burlington.

Deed'y, *a.* Energetic; active; full of performance. (R.)

Deem, *v. a.* [A. S. *demun,* from *dom,* judgment; Goth. *domjan,* from *doms,* judgment. See DOOM.] To judge; to think; to consider; to suppose; to form a judgment or opinion concerning.

"Never can I *deem* him less than God."—*Dryden.*

—*v. n.* To judge; to consider; to think; to be of opinion; to estimate.

Deem, in *Indiana,* a post-office of Owen co.

Deem'ster, *n.* In the Isle of Man (Great Britain), a local judge who decides disputes without recourse to law.

Deep, *a.* [A.S. *deop, diop,* deep, *dypa, deop,* the deep, the sea: *dyppan,* to immerge; L. Ger. *deep*; D. *diep*; Ger. *tief*; O. Ger. *tiuf*; Goth. *diups*; Hind. *dūbna,* to dive, to be immersed.] Extending or being far below the surface or upper part; descending far downward; profound; as, a *deep* lake, a *deep* incision, a *deep* foundation. (Opposed to *shallow.*)—Low in situation; far beneath the general plane of surface; as, a *deep* glen.—Entering a great way; far from the outer part: as, a *deep* cavern.

"The *deep* and gloomy wood."—*Wordsworth.*

—Not superficial or obvious; not easily fathomed, seen through, or penetrated; secret; as, a *deep* mystery, a *deep* thought, a *deep* question.

"*Deep* malice to conceal couched with revenge."—*Milton.*

—Sagacious; penetrating; profoundly versed in anything; as, a *deep* intellect.

"The spirit of *deep* prophecy she hath."—*Shaks.*

—Artful; insidious; designing; crafty; as, a *deep* schemer.

"*Deep,* hollow, treacherous, and full of guile."—*Shaks.*

—Grave or solemn in sound; bass: low-toned; as, a *deep* voice.

"The bass of heaven's *deep* organ."—*Milton.*

—Very still; gloomy: sad; solemn; overpoweringly quiet; as, *deep* silence, a *deep* sleep.—Dark; strong-colored; intense; as, a *deep* tint.—Depressed; abject; cast down; sunk low; as, *deep* poverty or distress.—Heartfelt; penetrating to the soul; absorbing; affecting greatly; as, *deep* melancholy, *deep* despair, *deep* love or regard.

—*adv.* Deeply; to a great depth; profoundly.

—*n.* That which is deep, particularly the sea, the ocean; the abyss of waters; any great collection of water.

"These rites of Neptune, monarch of the *deep.*"—*Pope.*

—That which is incomprehensible, profound, inscrutable, or not easily fathomed.

"And in the lowest *deep,* a lower *deep.*"—*Milton.*

—The most still or solemn part; the midst; the centre; the depth.

"Through storms and waves, alone in *deep* of night."—*Philips.*

(*Script.*) The hell, the place of punishment, the bottomless pit (*Luke* viii. 31); the deepest parts of the sea (*Ps.* lxix. 15, cvii. 26); chaos in the beginning of the world (*Gen.* i. 2.)

Deep Bottom, in *Virginia,* a post-village of Henrico co., on James River, about 12 m. S. by E. of Richmond.

Deep Clove Creek, in *New Jersey,* rises at the S.E. base of Blue Mountain, traverses Sussex co., and enters the Wallkill River, near Deckerstown.

Deep Creek, in *Iowa,* a township of Clinton co.; *pop.* 1,081.

Deep Creek, in *N. Carolina,* flows into Tar River a few m. above Tarborough.

Deep Creek, in *S. Carolina,* traverses Anderson dist., and flows into Kiowee River a few m. from its mouth.

Deep Creek, in *Virginia,* a post-village of Norfolk co., about 25 m. S. of Norfolk.

Deep Cut, in *Illinois,* a post-office of McHenry co.

Deep Cut, in *Ohio,* a village of Allen co., about 100 m. N.W. of Columbus.

—A post-village of Auglaize co.

Deep'-drawing, *a.* Sinking deep in the water; requiring a great depth of water to float in, as a ship.

Deep'-drawn, *a.* Drawn from a depth; brought forth profoundly; as, a *deep-drawn* sigh.

Deepen, (*dēp'n.*) *v. a.* To make deep or deeper; to sink far below the surface; as, to *deepen* the channel of a river.—To darken; to thicken or increase; to strengthen, or make more intense; as, to *deepen* the lights in a picture.—To make more profound, grave, or solemn; as, to *deepen* the voice.

"Her presence . . .
Deepens the murmurs of the falling floods."—*Pope.*

—*v. n.* To become more deep; as, *deepening* water.

"A *deepening* blush o'erspread her cheek." — *Davies.*

Deep Ford, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Dent co.

Deep'-laid, *a.* Laid deep; as, a *deep-laid* ocean-cable. —Formed with profound skill or artifice; as, a *deep-laid* conspiracy or scheme.

Deep'ly, *adv.* At, or to, a great depth; far below the surface; as, so cut *deeply*, to dive *deeply*. — Profoundly; thoroughly; completely; as, to study or reflect *deeply*. Sorrowfully; solemnly; seriously; as, to sigh *deeply*. — In a high degree; to an extreme extent; as, to be *deeply* involved, to be *deeply* offended.

—Gravely; with profundity of sound or pitch; as, a *deeply* toned violin. — Artfully; subtly; planned with consummate craft, method, or artifice; as, a *deeply* concocted plot; a *deeply* devised scheme.

Deep'-mouthed, *a.* Having a hoarse, loud, hollow voice; as, "*deep-mouthed* welcome." — *Byron.*

Deep'-musing, *a.* Contemplative; thinking closely or profoundly.

"He, *deep-musing*, o'er the mountains strayed." — *Pope.*

Deep'ness, *n.* State or quality of being deep; depth; profundity. — Craft; subtlety; insidious artifice; as, the *deepness* of an adventuress.

Deep'-read, *a.* Having fully read; profoundly versed; as, a *deep-read* classic.

Deep River, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Middlesex co., on the Connecticut River, abt. 30 m. E. by N. of New Haven.

Deep River, in *Indiana*, enters the Calumet in Lake county.

—A post-office of Lake co.

Deep River, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Poweshiek co., about 8 m. E.S.E. of Montezuma; *pop.* 799.

Deep River, in *N. Carolina*, rising in Guildford co., traverses Randolph and Moore cos. into Chatham co., where it joins the Haw to form the Cape Fear River. Length abt. 100 m. Aboriginal name, *Sapponah.*

—A post-office of Guildford co.

Deep-sea Line, (pron. *dipsey.*) *n.* (*Naut.*) A line with a plummet at the end, called a *deep-sea lead*, used for taking soundings at sea in deep water.

Deep'-toned, *a.* Having a very low or grave tone: as, a *deep-toned* voice.

Deep'-waisted, *a.* (*Naut.*) Said of a ship when her poop and forecastle bulwarks rise higher from the surface of the water than those of the waist.

Deep Water, in *Missouri*, a township of Henry co., abt. 110 m. W. by S. of Jeffersou co.; *pop.* 2,055.

Deep'water Creek, in *Missouri*, traverses Henry co., and enters Grand River.

Deep Well, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Iredell co. abt. 125 m. W. of Raleigh.

Deer, *n. sing.* and *pl.* [A.S. *dêor;* Icel. *dyr;* Swed. *djur:* Ger. *thier*, an animal; O. Ger. *tior*, allied to Gr. *thēr*, a wild beast; Goth. *dius.*] (*Zoöl.*) A tribe of quadrupeds, forming the genus *cervus* of the family *Cervidæ*. These well-known ruminants are distinguished from the antelopes by their horns, which are composed of a bony substance, caducous, or falling off annually, and again renewed of a larger size than in the preceding year. The form of these is various. Sometimes they spread into broad palms, which send out sharp snags around their outer edges; sometimes they divide fantastically into branches, some of which project over the forehead, whilst others are reared upward in the air, or they may be so reclined backwards, that the animal seems almost forced to carry its head in a stiff, erect posture; yet, in whatever way they grow, they appear to give an air of grandeur to the animal. It may, then, speaking in general terms, be said, that the easy elegance of their form, the lightness of their motions, their size, their strength, their fleetness, and the extraordinary development of those branching horns, which seem fully as much intended for ornament as defence, all contribute towards placing them in the foremost rank of quadrupeds. The *stag* or *red deer*, *Cervus Elaphus*, is a noble animal, and a native of the forests of the whole of Europe and Asia where the climate is temperate. The color is brown, the tail of moderate length, and the horns are round with branches on their inner side, which increase with age, and when full-grown will often weigh twenty-four lbs. The red deer is an ancient denizen of the forests of Europe, and is intimately blended with the old oppressive forest-laws. In winter they unite in vast



Fig. 781. — FALLOW-DEER. (*C. vulgaris.*)

herds of both sexes. In England, the red deer is now almost unknown in a wild state, but in the Highlands of Scotland, in some forests of France, and in Germany, they still exist in considerable numbers. The venison is coarser than that of the fallow-deer, which has in consequence usurped their place in the walled parks of the wealthy land-owners. The *Fallow-deer*, *C. vulgaris*, very much resembles the red deer, but is smaller and of more gentle disposition. Originally a native of Persia, it was brought to Europe, where it is now found in most parts in a domesticated state. Its flesh (venison) is rich and delicate, and the skin is unrivalled for durability and softness. The *Virginian deer* (*C. Virginianus*) of the U. States, E. of the Missouri River, "is one of the most beautiful and graceful species of the genus. It is very timid, and, when alarmed, bounds through the forests and over plains with almost incredible velocity. The weight of an adult is about 200 pounds; the color, light fawn in summer, reddish-gray in winter, the under part of the throat white. Its horns are slender, bent greatly forwards, and have numerous branches on the interior sides, but no brow-antlers. Its flesh is considered one of the luxuries of the table during the winter months. The *American elk*, or *Wapiti deer*, (*C. Canadiensis,*) is a native of the N. and N.W. portions of the U. States and northward to the 57th parallel. It is about the size of the horse. The color of the hair is red-brown, the tail very short, and the horns are round and erect, branching in serpentine curves, measuring 6 feet from tip to tip, and weighing about 30 lbs. They live in small families of 6 to 7 individuals, inhabiting clumps of wood, and feeding upon grass and the young shoots of willow and poplar trees, the hips of the wild rose, &c. The wapiti is described as a stupid animal, and has a peculiar voice not unlike the braying of an ass. The flesh is coarse and not much prized by the natives; but the hide, when made into leather, is said not to turn hard in drying after being wet, and therefore justly to



Fig. 782. — AMERICAN ELK, OR WAPITI. (*Cervus Canadiensis.*)

excel that made from the moose or reindeer." There are many other species of deer, which will be seen under their particular names. — The ancient customs and laws of *Venery*, that noble science which was formerly looked upon as one of the first accomplishments of the high-bred nobleman, and a knowledge of which was essential to his education, were formal and technical to a most absurd degree. A few of the terms betokening the different ages of the stag and hind are still retained, though somewhat altered. The young of either sex is called a *calf*. After a few months the male becomes distinguished by the growth of the *bosses*, or frontal protuberances on which the horns are afterwards developed, which, during the first year, are merely rounded knobs: from whence he takes the name of "Knobber." In the second year they are longer and pointed, and are called *dags*, and the animal has now the name of "Brocket." In the third year, the first, or *brow-antler*, has made its appearance, and the deer becomes a "Spayade." In the fourth the *bezantler* is added, and he is then termed a "Staggard." He is a *stag* in the fifth year, when the third antler, or *royal*, appears; and in the sixth, the commencement of the *sur royal*, or crown, is formed, when he takes the name of *hart*, and retains it through his life. At this time he is called a hart or *stag of ten*, probably because the branches, including the *sur royal*, frequently amount to that number. After the seventh year he is said to be *crocked*, or *palmed*, or *crowned*, according to the number of branches composing the *sur royal*. The female is a *calf* in the first year, a *brocket's sister* in the second, and in the third, and afterwards, a *hind*.

Deer'-berry, *n.* (*Bot.*) See VACCINIUM.

Deer Brook, in *Mississippi*, a post-vill. of Noxubee co.

Deer Creek, in *California*, flows S.W. into the Sacramento River.

Deer Creek, or SOUTH YUBA, or DOBBIN'S CREEK, in *California*, rises in the Sierra Nevada, and enters the Yuba River about 25 m. above Marysville.

Deer Creek, in *Ill.*, a twp. of Tazewell co.; *pop.* 763.

Deer Creek, in *Indiana*, rises in Howard co., and enters the Wabash near Delphi. — Another traverses Putnam co., and joins Mill Creek near its junction with Eel River.

—A post-township of Carrol co.; *pop.* 3,458.

—A township of Cass co.; *pop.* 1,271.

—A township of Miami co.; *pop.* 1,173.

—A twp. of Perry co.;—now merged in neighboring twps.

Deer Creek, in *Maryland*, traverses Baltimore and Harford cos., and enters the Susquehanua River about 7 m. from its mouth.

Deer Creek, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Livingston co.

Deer Creek, in *Mississippi*, enters the Yazoo River in Warren co., from the N.

Deer Creek, in *Ohio*, enters the Scioto River in Ross co.

—A township of Madison co.; *pop.* 823.

—A post-township of Pickaway co.; *pop.* 1,458.

Deer Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, traverses Alleghany co., and enters the Alleghany River a few m. N.E. of Pittsburg.

—A village of Alleghany co., about 11 m. above Pittsburg.

—A village of Mercer co., about 225 m. W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

Deer'field, in *Illinois*, a township of Fulton co.; *pop.* 907.

—A post-village and township of Lake co., about 200 m. N.E. of Springfield; *pop.* 1,525.

Deerfield, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Randolph co., on the Mississinewa, 7 m. N. of Winchester; *pop.* 239.

Deerfield, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Chickasaw co., about 40 m. N. of Cedar Falls; *pop.* 599.

Deerfield, in *Louisiana*, a village of Carroll parish, abt. 40 m. W. of Vicksburg, Miss.

Deerfield, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Franklin co., at the junction of the Deerfield and Connecticut rivers, about 100 m. W.N.W. of Boston; *pop.* 3,632.

Deerfield, in *Michigan*, a township of Lapeer co.; *pop.* 419.

—A township of Lenawee co., about 22 miles W. by S. of Monroe; *pop.* 1,234.

—A township of Livingston co.; *pop.* 1,128.

—A township of Van Bureu co.; *pop.* 677.

Deerfield, in *Minnesota*, a village of Sibley co., about 8 m. S.W. of Henderson.

—A post-township of Steele co., abt. 10 m. S.S.W. of Faribault; *pop.* 438.

Deerfield, in *Missouri*, a post-village and township of Vernon co., on the Marmiton River, abt 14 m. E. of Fort Scott, Kansas; *pop.* 506.

Deerfield, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village and township of Rockingham co., about 15 m. S. E. of Concord; *pop.* 1,768.

Deerfield, in *New Jersey*, a post-township of Cumberland co., on Cohansey Creek; *pop.* 1,518.

—, or DEERFIELD STREET, a post-vill. of the above township.

Deerfield, in *New York*, a post-township of Oneida co.; *pop.* 2,045.

Deerfield, in *Ohio*, a township of Morgan co.; *pop.* 981.

—A post-village and township of Portage co., about 15 m. S.E. of Ravenna; *pop.* 1,025.

—A township of Ross co.; *pop.* 1,223.

—A post-village and township of Warren county, on the Little Miami River, about 32 miles N.E. of Cincinnati; *pop.* 1,965.

Deerfield, in *Pennsylvania*, a village and township of Tioga co., on Cowanesque Creek, abt. 16 m. N.N.W. of Wellsborough; *pop.* 665.

—A township of Warren co.; *pop.* 2,324.

Deerfield, in *Vermont*, a river rising in Windham co., and falling into the Connecticut River in Frankfort co., Massachusetts.

Deerfield, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Augusta co., about 180 m. W.N.W. of Richmond.

Deerfield, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Dane co., abt. 15 m. E. of Madison; *pop.* 1,040.

—A township of Waushara co., abt. 5 m. W. of Wautoma; *pop.* 234.

Deerfield Centre, in *New Hampshire*, a post-office of Rockingham co.

Deer'hurst, a town of Eng., co. Glos'ter; *pop.* 4,206.

Deer'ing, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Hillsborough co., abt. 18 m. S.W. of Concord; *pop.* 722.

Deer Island, an island of New Brunswick, in Passamaquoddy Bay. It is about 7 m. long by 3 m. broad.

Deer Isle, in *Maine*, a post-township of Hancock co., about 54 m. E. by S. of Augusta. It comprises the island of its own name, and several smaller ones lying in Penobscot Bay; *pop.* 3,414.

Deer Lick, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Saginaw co.

Deer Lick, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Williams co.

Deer Lick, in *W. Virginia*, a P. O. of Mason co.

Deer Lodge, a county of *Montana Territory*. See SUPPLEMENT.

Deer Lodge Prairie, (or VALLEY,) in *Montana*, a mining dist., near the W. base of the Rocky Mountains. It is traversed by a small river of the same name.

Deer'-neck, *n.* A slender, deer-like neck; — as sometimes seen in the horse.

Deer Park, in *Alabama*, a P. O. of Washington co.

Deer Park, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of La Salle co., on the Illinois River, about 7 m. below Ottawa; *pop.* 894.

Deer Park, in *Maryland*, a P. O. of Alleghany co.

Deer'park, in *New York*, a township of Orange co., on Neversink River, about 35 miles W. of Newburg; *pop.* 9,387.

—A post-office of Suffolk co.

Deer Plain, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Calhoun co.

Deer Ridge, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Lewis co.

Deer River, in *New York*, a village of Franklin co., on a small stream of the same name, about 160 m. N.W. of Albany.

—A post-office of Lewis co.

Deer'-skin, *n.* The skin of a deer; — hence, the leather dressed and prepared from it.

Deer-stalker, (*dēr'stawk-er.*) *n.* One who hunts deer on foot; one who engages in deer-stalking.

Deer-stalking, (*dēr'stawk-ing.*) *n.* (*Sport.*) Hunting deer on foot, by stealthily approaching to within gun-shot of the animals. (This sport is exteusively practised in Scotland.)

Deers'ville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Harrison co., about 12 m. W. of Cadiz; *pop.* 306.

Deer Walk, in *W. Virginia*, a post-office of Wood co.

Dēēsis, *n.* [Gr., prayer.] (*Rhet.*) An invocation to the Supreme power. — *Crabbe.*

Deev, *n.* (*Pers. Myth.*) An evil genie or spirit.

Defăce', *v. a.* [O. Fr. *desfacer*, same as *effacer*; Lat. *de*, and *facio*, to make.] To destroy or mar the surface of a thing; to injure the beauty or superficies; to disfigure; to deform: as, to *deface* a building. — To injure; to destroy, spoil, or mar; to erase or obliterate; as, to *deface* an inscription.

"Pay him six thousand, and *deface* the bond." — *Shaks.*

Defăce'ment, *n.* Injury to the surface or beauty; erasure; obliteration.

"The image of God is purity, and the *defacement* sin." — *Bacon.*

—That which mars beauty, or disfigures.

Defăc'er, *n.* He who, or that which, defaces, mars, or disfigures.

"That foul *defacer* of God's handiwork."—*Shaks.*

Defăc'ingly, *adv.* In a defacing manner; in a manner calculated to destroy, mar, or injure.

De fac'to, *adv.* [Lat., in fact.] In fact; in reality; really; actually; veritably.

(*Law.*) A phrase directing actual possession, however acquired; while the term *de jure* indicates a right of title which may or may not be accompanied by possession.

Defal'cate, *v. a.* [Fr. *defalquer*; Lat. *de*, and L. Lat. *falco, falcatus*, from *falx, falcis*, a pruning-hook.] To take away, or deduct apart; — it is almost exclusively used in relation to money.

—*v. n.* To commit a defalcation; to embezzle; to appropriate feloniously.

Defalca'tion, *n.* A cutting or lopping off; a diminution, abatement, deficit, or excision. — A withdrawment or deficit of funds intrusted to the care of some one; an embezzlement; a felonious appropriation; as, amount of *defalcation*. — That which is cut off or withdrawn.

Defama'tion, *n.* [Fr. *diffamation*; L. Lat. *defamatio, diffamatio*. See DEFAME.] Act of defaming; slander; calumny; detraction; aspersion; libellous reproach.

(*Law.*) The speaking or writing words of a person, so as to hurt his good fame. Written *D.* is termed *libel*, and oral *D. slander*. The provisions of the law, in respect to *D.*, written or oral, are those of a civil nature, which give a remedy in damages to an injured individual, or of a criminal nature, which are devised for the security of the public. — *Bouvier.*

Defam'atory, *a.* [Fr. *diffamatoire.*] Containing defamation; calumnious; slanderous; libellous; false and injurious to reputation; as, a *defamatory* report.

Defame', *v. a.* [Fr. *diffamer*; Lat. *diffamo—dif*, for *di* or *dis*, asunder, in pieces, and *famo—fama—fari*, to speak; Gr. *dys-phĕ-me-ō—dys*, and *phēmi*, to speak, from *phaō*, to bring to light, to make known or evident by words; Sansk. *bha*, to shine, *bhash*, to speak, the *bh* corresponding to the Gr. *ph*.] To speak evil of; to speak against the fame, character, or reputation of; to accuse or blame falsely and maliciously; to calumniate; to slander; to revile; to asperse; to detract from. — To accuse; to charge with; to allege against. (R.)

"*Defamed* by every charlatan." — *Tennyson.*

Defam'er, *n.* One who defames; a calumniator; a libeller; a detractor; a slanderer; a reviler.

Defam'ingly, *adv.* In a defamatory or slanderous manner.

Defat'igate, *v. a.* [From Lat. *defatigo.*] To weary; to tire; to fatigue. (R.)

Defatiga'tion, *n.* Fatigue; weariness. (R.)

Default', *n.* [O. Fr.; Fr. *défaut* — from *défaillir—de*, and *faillir*, to fail. See FAIL.] A failing or failure; an omission or neglect of that which ought to be done; neglect to do anything required by law or duty. — Crime; default; offence.

"But thro' mine own *default*,
Whom have I to complain of but myself." — *Milton.*

—Defect; want; necessity; lack.

"In *default* of the king's pay, the forces were hurdeu'd on the subject." — *Davies.*

(*Law.*) In a general sense, the omission of any act which a party ought to do in order to entitle himself to a legal remedy. Such is, for example, non-appearance in court on a day assigned. If a plaintiff in an action make *D.* in appearance, he is non-suited; if a defendant, judgment by *D.* passes against him. Suffering judgment by *D.* is taken for an admission of the contract alleged by the plaintiff.

—*v. n.* To fail in performing any agreement, stipulation, or contract; to forfeit by breaking a contract; to allow an action to pass by default.

—*v. a.* To be negligeutful of; to fail to execute, act, or perform.—To omit; to ignore: to leave out of reckoning. (R.)

(*Law.*) To enter a default against a defendant or other party not appearing on the day assigned.

Default'er, *n.* One who makes default. — One who neglects to perform a public duty; one who fails to account for money or securities intrusted to his care; an embezzler; a delinquent; one who appropriates the money of others to his own purposes.

Defeasance, (*dē-fē'zans,*) *n.* [O. Fr. *defeisance*, from *desfaire*; Fr. *défaire*, to undo — Lat. *de*, and *facio*, to make; L. Lat. *defesantia.*] A defeating; a rendering null and void; the preventing of the operation of an act or instrument.

(*Law.*) A collateral deed, made at the same time with a deed of conveyance, containing conditions on the performance of which the estate created by the deed of conveyance may be defeated. 2. A defeasance on a bond, recognizance, or judgment recovered, is a condition which when performed defeats a bond, &c. (see BOND,) contained in or indorsed on the instrument itself.

Defeas'anced, *a.* (*Law.*) Liable to be forfeited.

Defeas'ible, *a.* That may be defeated, abrogated, or annulled.

"He came to the crown by a *defeasible* title." — *Davies.*

Defeas'ibleness, *n.* State or quality of being defeasible.

Defeat', *n.* [Fr. *défaite*, from *défaire — de*, and *faire*, from Lat. *facere.*] Rout; repulse; overthrow; loss in battle; as, the army sustained a *defeat*. — Frustration; a rendering null and void; deprivation; prevention of success; as, a *defeat* of the opposition; the *defeat* of one's intentions.

—*v. a.* To ruin; to break; to frustrate; to foil; to baffle; to disappoint; to render null and void; as, all my hopes are defeated. — To overcome in battle; to overthrow; to vanquish; to conquer; to rout; to discomfit; as, the enemy were *defeated* with heavy loss. — To successfully combat; to repel; to resist; to get the better of; as, to *defeat* one in controversy.

Defeat'ured, *a.* Changed, or altered for the worse, in features.

Def'ecate, *v. a.* [Lat. *defæco, defæcatus — de*, and *fæx, fæcis*, lees, dregs.] To clear from lees, dregs, sediment, or impurities; to refine; to clarify; to purify; to free from admixture.

"The blood is not sufficiently *defecated* or clarified." — *Harvey.*

—To clear; to brighten; to free from any extraneous substance or matter.

"We *defecate* the notion from materiality." — *Glanville.*

—*a.* Purged from lees or feculent matter; purified; clarified.

"This liquor was very *defecate*, and of a pleasing golden colour." *Boyle.*

Defeca'tion, *n.* Act of separating from lees, dregs, or sediment; purification from impurities or foreign matter.

(*Med.*) The act by which the excrement is extruded from the body.

Def'ecator, *n.* Anything which refines or purifies.

Defect', *n.* [Lat. *defectus*, from *deficio — de*, and *facio*, to make.] Something not done which ought to have been done; want or absence of something necessary or useful toward fruition or perfection; fault; flaw; imperfection.

"Fine by *defect*, and delicately weak." — *Pope.*

—A falling short in moral conduct or in judgment; a blemish; imperfection; failing; error; mistake; deformity; anything unnatural or misplaced; as, a *defect* of memory, a *defect* in a picture, a *defect* in the eyesight, &c.

"Find out the cause of this *defect*."—*Shaks.*

Defectibil'ity, *n.* State or quality of being defectible; deficiency; imperfection.

"The *defectibility* of that particular tradition "—*Lord Digby.*

Defect'ible, *a.* Susceptible of defect or imperfection: deficient; wanting; as, a "*defectible* condition."—*Hale.*

Defec'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *defectio*, from *deficio.* See DEFECT.] Want or failure of duty; a falling away; desertion; apostasy; revolt or throwing off duty or allegiance; a falling off from a cause, party, or principle.

"He was drawn from hence by the general *defection* of the whole realm." — *Davies.*

Defec'tionist, *n.* An abettor of defection.

Defect'ive, *a.* [Fr. *défectif*; L. Lat. *defectivus.*] Having a defect or defects; wanting either in substance, quantity, or quality, or in anything requisite and necessary; imperfect; deficient; incomplete; insufficient; inadequate; faulty; blamable; as, *defective* handwriting, a *defective* character, a *defective* body.

(*Gram.*) A *D. noun or verb* is a noun or verb wanting one or more cases or tenses.

Defective Fifth, *n.* (*Mus.*) An interval containing a semitone less than the perfect fifth. It is also called *semidiapente*, and *flat, lesser, false*, or *diminished fifth.*

Defect'ively, *adv.* In a defective or imperfect manner.

Defect'iveness, *n.* State of being defective; deficiency; faultiness.

Defence', *n.* (Sometimes written DEFENSE.) [Fr. *défense*; Lat. *defensio*, from *defendo, defensus.* See DEFEND.] A defending; act of defending; a guarding against danger; protection; resistance; opposition; state of being defended.

"Millions for *defence*, but not one cent for tribute."—*Pinckney.*

—Something employed to counteract or ward off danger or injury; guard; protection; security; fortification; vindication; justification; apology; plea; counter-accusation.

"Immodest words admit of no *defence*."—*Roscommon.*

—Scheme, method, plan, or manner of defensive action; self-sustaining policy; quality of powers of resistance.

"*Defence* is better than no skill."—*Shaks.*

(*Law.*) A forcible resistance of an attack by force. A man is justified in defending his person, that of his wife, children, and servants, and for this purpose he may use as much force as may be necessary, even to killing the assailant; remembering that the means used must always be proportioned to the occasion, and that an excess becomes itself an injury. A man may also repel force by force in defence of his personal property, and even justify homicide against one who manifestly intends or endeavors, by violence or surprise, to commit a known felony, as robbery.

In pleading, D. is the denial of the truth or validity of the complaint. — *Bouvier.*

Defence'less, *a.* Being without defence; unarmed; unprotected; unguarded; weak; without the power to oppose or resist; uncovered; unsheltered; as, a *defenceless* woman.

Defence'lessly, *adv.* In a manner incapable of defence; unprotectedly.

Defence'lessness, *n.* State of being defenceless, or of being unarmed, unguarded, or unprotected.

Defend', *v. a.* [Lat. *defendo — de*, and obsolete *fendo*, to strike.] To drive from; to thrust or drive back; to repel; to guard; to fortify; to secure against attack, danger, or injury; to repel or resist a demand, charge, or accusation; to oppose; to support; to justify; to uphold; to maintain; as, to *defend* a cause, to *defend* a country, to *defend* one's good name, to *defend* one who is absent.

"Let me be foremost to *defend* the throne." — *Pope.*

(*Law.*) To deny the truth or validity of a complaint; to assert and maintain that the plaintiff has no ground of action; to contest.

In contracts, to guarantee: to warrant.

—*v. a.* To make defence, resistance, or opposition.

Defend'able, *a.* That may be defended; as, a *defendable* town.

Defend'ant, *n.* [O. Fr.; Fr. *défendeur*, a defendant, from *defendre*, to defend.] A defender; he who defends against an enemy, or against the approach of evil or danger; — used in contradistinction to *assailant.*

(*Law.*) The party against whom claim is made in an action or suit.

—*a.* Defensive; fit for defence; making defence. (R.)

Defendee', *n.* The person who is defended, shielded, or protected.

Defend'er, *n.* One who defends by opposition or resistance; one who maintains, upholds, supports, protects, or vindicates; a champion; a protector; a guardian; an advocate or pleader.

Defens'ative, *n.* [See DEFENN.] A guard, protection, or defence, as a bandage, plaster, &c., to shield a wound from outward violence.

Defensibil'ity, *n.* Susceptible of being defended.

Defens'ible, *a.* That may be defended; susceptible of being vindicated, maintained, or justified; justifiable; as, a *defensible* plea, *defensible* fortifications.

Defens'ibleness, *n.* State or quality of admitting of defence; defensibility.

Defens'ive, *a.* [Fr. *défensif.*] That serves to defend; anything competent to be used in defence, or proper for defence: as, *defensive* weapons. — Carried on in opposing attack, or resisting aggressions; as, *defensive* operations. — In a state, attitude, or position of defence or resistance; as, "the Satanic host (stood) *defensive*." *Milton.*

Defens'ively, *adv.* In a defensive manner; in an attitude of defence.

Defen'sory, *a.* [L. Lat. *defensorius.*] Defensive; tending to defend.

Defer', *v. a.* [Lat. *differo — dis*, and *fero*, to bear or carry.] To carry or put to a distance; to protract; to prolong; to put off to a future time; to delay; to postpone; to adjourn.

"Be wise to-day; 'tis madness to *defer*."—*Young.*

—*v. n.* To postpone; to put off; to procrastinate; to delay to act.

—*v. a.* or *n.* [Lat. *de-fero.*] To defer; to yield to another's opinion: to submit to in authority or opinion; as, to *defer* to the majority.

Def'erence, *n.* [Fr. *déférence.*] A deferring or yielding in opinion; submission of judgment to the opinion, advice, or judgment of another; regard; respect; complaisance; condescension; submission.

Def'erent, *a.* That which carries, bears, or conveys.

(*Anat.*) The excretory canal of the sperm.

(*Astron.*) In the Ptolemaic system of the universe the planets move in circular orbits, the centres of which are carried round in the circumference of other circles. These secondary circles are called the *deferents*, as carrying the orbits; those in which the planets move being the *epicycles.*

Deferen'tial, *a.* Expressing or implying deference; respectful; as, a *deferential* manner.

Deferen'tially, *adv.* With deference or respect.

Defer'rer, *n.* One who defers or procrastinates.

Defervescence, *n.* [Lat. *defervescere.*] Act or state of becoming cool.

Defeu'dalize, *v. a.* To take away the feudal character of.

Def'fand, MARIE DE VICHY-CHAMROUD, MARQUISE DU, an accomplished Frenchwoman, B. 1697. She married early the Marquis du Deffand, a man much older than herself, but was soon separated from him. Few women possessed more natural talent, and her abode was regarded as the rendezvous of wit and genius. Among the correspondents of Madame du *D* were Voltaire, D'Alembert, Montesquieu, Horace Walpole, &c. Her correspondence throws much light on the times she lived in, and has been several times republished. She lost her sight in her old age, without losing her liveliness. D. 1780.

Defi'ance, *n.* [Fr. *défiance*, distrust. See DEFY.] Act of defying; a daring; a challenge to fight, or to meet in any contest; invitation to combat; a call upon any one to make any assertion or charge, or to maintain any cause or point. — Contempt of opposition or danger; readiness to quarrel, fight, or resist; contemptuous daring or resistance.

"Pride in their port, *defiance* in their eye."—*Goldsmith.*

Defi'ance, in *Ohio*, a N.W. co., bordering on Indiana. *Area*, about 414 sq. m. *Rivers.* Maumee, St. Joseph's, Auglaize, and Tiffin rivers. *Surface*, generally level. *Soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Defiance. *Pop.* 15,719.

—A twp. and vill., cap. of the above co., at the mouth of

the Anglaize River, about 51 m. W.S.W. of Toledo. *Pop.* 3,615.

Defi'ant, *a.* Full of defiance; bold; insolent; aggressive; contemptuous; as, a *defiant* attitude.

Defib'rinate, *v. a.* To remove the fibre from.

Defibrina'tion, *n.* Act or method of removing fibre from.

Deficience, Deficiency, (*de-fish'en-se,*) *n.* [Lat. *deficiens, deficientis;* from *deficio.* See DEFECT.] Imperfection; want; failing; a falling short; any want of completeness or perfection; something less than is requisite or necessary; as, a *deficiency* in the revenue, mental *deficiency.*

Deficient, (*de-fish'ent,*) *a.* [Lat. *deficiens.*] Wanting in something necessary to make complete; defective; imperfect; falling short; failing; insufficient; not adequate; as, a *deficient* salary, *deficient* morals. — Not having a full or adequate supply; without that which is indispensable or needful; lacking; as, *deficient* means.

Deficient Number, *n.* (*Arith.*) A number which exceeds its aliquot parts. Thus, 8 is a *D. N.*, since the sum of its aliquot parts, 1, 2, 4, only amounts to 7. A *D. N.* is opposed to an *abundant number* in this respect.

Defi'ciently, *adv.* In a deficient manner; in/ms of something.

Def'icit, *n.* [Lat., it wants.] A deficiency; something short or wanting; as, a *deficit* in customs-duties.

Defi'er, *n.* One who defies; a challenger; a champion; a contemner.

Defilade', Defile', *v. a.* [See DEFILE.] (*Fort.*) To arrange the height of a work so that the enemy cannot see into it; so to direct its forces as that the enemy cannot enfilade them, or take them by reverse.

Defil'ading, *n.* (*Fort.*) The art of constructing works of defence in such a manner both as regards the direction and height of the lines of the rampart, that no portion may be enfiladed, or swept along its entire length by a fire from any eminence commanding the fortification, and that the parapet of the rampart may be high enough to prevent the interior from being exposed to the direct fire of the enemy. The former is called *horizontal,* and the latter *vertical defilading.*

Defile', *v. n.* [Fr. *défiler* — *de,* and *file,* a line or row, from Lat. *filum,* a thread.] (*Mil.*) To march off in a line, or file by file; to file off; as, the troops were *defiled* in echelon.

Defile', *v. a.* [A.S. *afylan, befylan, gefylan.* See FOUL.] To make foul, filthy, or unclean; to dirty; to befoul; to pollute.

"This pitch . . . doth *defile.*" — *Shaks.*

—To contaminate; to corrupt; to vitiate; to taint.

"Let not any instances of sin *defile* your requests." — *Wake.*

—To sully; to smut; to soil; to tarnish; to blot the reputation of.

"However his character may be *defiled* by mean and dirty hands." — *Swift.*

—To violate the chastity of; to ravish; to debauch.

"The husband murder'd, and the wife *defil'd.*" — *Prior.*

—To make legally or ritually unclean.

"Neither shall he *defile* himself for his father." — *Lev.* xxi. ii.

Defile', *n.* [Fr. *défilé.*] A narrow road, passage, or way in which troops can pass only *in a line or file,* or with a narrow front; a long, sinuous, narrow pass, as between mountains, &c.; a gorge; a gap.

(*Fortif.*) Act of defilading fortified works.

Defile'ment, *n.* Act of defiling, or state of being defiled; foulness; dirtiness; uncleanness; nastiness; pollution.

(*Mil.*) The act of DEFILADING, *q. v.*

Defil'er, *n.* He who, or that which, defiles, pollutes, or taints.

Defin'able, *a.* That may be defined, elucidated, explained, or ascertained; as, a *definable* distinction.

Defin'ably, *adv.* In a definable manner.

Define', *v. a.* [Fr. *définir;* Lat. *definio* — *de* and *finio* — from *finis,* end, boundary, limit. See FINITE.] To bound off; to set bounds to; to limit; as, to *define* one's wishes. — To determine or describe the end or limit; to circumscribe; to mark the limit or termination; as, to *define* the boundaries of a State. — To express precisely; to describe fully; to declare exactly; to ascertain and elucidate clearly and perfectly, as to its true signification; as, to *define* a technical term. — To explain or describe by properties or circumstances; to determine, exhibit, and elucidate with certitude and clearness; as, the *defining* power of the microscope.

Defin'er, *n.* He who defines.

Definite, *a.* [Lat. *definitus,* from *definio.*] Limited; bounded; having determinate extent; as, a *definite* period.

—Certain; precise; clear; determinate in signification; as, a *definite* theory, a *definite* promise. — Fixed and settled with precision; exact; as, a *definite* conclusion. — Tending to restrict or limit; aiding to determine; as, the *definite* article.

Definite Integral. (*Math.*) The sum of a series of infinitesimal elements, whose first and last terms are given.

Definitely, *adv.* Precisely; in a definite manner.

Definiteness, *n.* Certainty; precision; state of being definite.

Definition, (*def-e-nish'un,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *definitio.*] Act of defining, establishing, determining, fixing, explaining, or elucidating the true and proper signification and meaning of. — A brief description of a thing by the properties it possesses; an explanation in words, which distinguishes the thing explained from other things; a statement of the exact meaning of a word by other words: as, a loose *definition,* a true *definition.*

(*Logic.*) A description which separates a term from everything else. By the schoolmen, definitions were divided into *nominal* and *real;* the former setting forth the meaning of the word, the latter explaining the nature of a thing. There is also a division into *accidental* and *essential* definitions, the former describing by attributes, not included in the connotation; the latter by specifying the *genus* and *differentia.*

Definit'ional, *a.* Conveying a definition; tending to definition.

Definitive, *a.* [Fr. *définitif;* Lat. *definitivus.*] Limiting the extent; determinate; positive; express; as, a *definitive* sum; — final; limiting; ending; determining; as, a *definitive* term.

—*n.* (*Gram.*) That which defines, limits, or ascertains; a word used to define or determine the extent of the meaning of an appellative or common noun.

Definitively, *adv.* In a conclusive or definitive manner; finally.

Definitiveness, *n.* Decisiveness; conclusiveness; finality.

Definitude, *n.* State of being definite or determinate.

Deflagrabil'ity, *n.* (*Chem.*) Property of taking fire, and burning entirely away very rapidly. — *Boyle.*

Defla'grable, *a.* (*Chem.*) Burning entirely away with quick and brilliant combustion.

"The best spirit of wine . . . is *deflagrable.*" — *Boyle.*

Def'lagrate, *v. a.* [Lat. *deflagro* — *de,* and *flagro, flagratus,* to burn. See FLAGRANT.] (*Chem.*) To burn or consume rapidly, with a brilliant flame.

—*v. n.* To burn down with a sudden and sparkling combustion.

Deflagra'tion, *n.* [Fr.] (*Chem.*) Sudden and rapid combustion; when a mixture of charcoal and nitre is thrown into a red-hot crucible, it burns with a kind of explosion, or *deflagrates.*

Def'lagrator, *n.* (*Chem.*) A species of galvanic battery for deflagrating metals, and producing intense heat and light. — *Hamilton.*

Deflect', *v. n.* [Lat. *deflecto* — *de,* and *flecto,* to bend. See FLEXIBLE.] To deviate from a true course or right line; to swerve.

—*v. a.* To turn down or aside; to turn or bend from a straight or regular course.

Deflect'ed, *p. a.* Turned aside, or from a direct line or course.

(*Bot.*) Bending downward in the form of an arch.

Deflec'tion, *n.* A bending downward or turning aside; deviation; a turning from the true line or regular course.

(*Naut.*) The departure of a ship from its true course.

(*Phys.*) The change of form produced in a beam when its upper surface becomes depressed below its original level line, whether caused by an extraneous weight, or merely by that of the unsupported portion of the beam itself. The laws which regulate the *D.* of beams have been thus stated by Coulomb: 1. The *D.* below the natural level is proportional to the weight; 2. The weight required to produce depression is proportional to the width of the bar, but in the ratio of the cube of the depth; 3. It is in the inverse ratio of the cube of the length.

(*Gun.*) The *D.* of a projectile, at any point of its flight, is its perpendicular distance, measured horizontally at that point, from a vertical plane passing through the prolongation of the axis of the piece from which it is fired.

(*Optics.*) Same as DIFFRACTION, *q. v.*

Deflect'or, *n.* (*Mach.*) A diaphragm in a furnace, as of a boiler, to deflect and mingle air and gas, and give them time and room to burn. — *Webster.*

Deflex'ed, *a.* (*Bot.*) Bent downwards.

Deflexure, (*de-flek'shur,*) *n.* A deflection; a bending down or aside.

Deflor'ate, *a.* [Lat. *defloratus* — *de,* and *flos, floris,* a flower.] (*Bot.*) Having lost its blossoms; having cast pollen; as, a *deflorated* plant.

Defloration, *n.* [Fr.] Act of deflowering; rape; ravishment.

—A selection of that which is the rarest or most valuable.

Deflour', Deflower', *v. a.* [Lat. *defloro* — *de,* and *flos, floris,* a flower.] To deprive of the bloom, the prime grace, or beauty. — To ravish; to deprive of virginity; as, to *deflour* a girl or woman.

Deflour'er, *n.* One who deflours, or seduces.

Deflu'vium, *n.* [Lat.] A falling off, as the bark from trees, &c.

Defluxion, *n.* [Lat. *defluxio,* from *defluo* — *de,* and *fluo, fluxus,* to flow.] (*Med.*) A term formerly used to express the discharge of tears and mucus from the eyes and nostrils, as in severe colds and influenzas.

Defoe', DANIEL, a celebrated English political and miscellaneous writer, B. at London, 1661. As a zealous Whig and Dissenter, he was frequently in trouble on account of his writings; and for his clever piece of irony, entitled *The Shortest Way with the Dissenters,* the drift of which was mistaken by both Churchmen and Dissenters, he was arrested, set in the pillory, and imprisoned. The book was ordered by the House of Commons to be burnt. It was during his imprisonment that he wrote his *Hymn to the Pillory.* Released in 1704, he began the publication of *The Review,* which he continued for 9 years. He was sent by the government in 1706 to Scotland, to prepare the way for the Union. After his return he suffered a second imprisonment on account of some of his political pamphlets. His health being seriously injured by harassing political warfare and persecutions, he found it necessary to choose a less exciting employment for his pen, and during the latter years of his life he published the works of fiction by which he is now best known. *Robinson Crusoe* appeared in 1719, and obtained immediately the popularity which it has never lost. He added a second and a third part to the story. This famous book had been preceded by the *Family Instructor,* and *Religious Courtship,* and was followed by the *Adventures of Capt. Singleton, Fortunes of Moll Flanders, History of the Plague,* and a host of other works. D. 1731.

Defo'liated, *a.* Having no leaves; deprived of leaves.

Defolia'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *defoliare;* Fr.] The shedding of the leaf or leaves of a tree. — The fall, or season of the year, when trees, &c., cast their leaves.

Deforce', *v. a.* [O. Fr. *déforcer* — *de,* and *forcer,* from *force.* See FORCE.] (*Scot. Law.*) To keep by force from the rightful owner, as an estate.

Deforce'ment, *n.* (*Law.*) The holding by force of lands or tenements, of which another is the rightful owner.

Deform', *v. a.* [Fr. *déformer;* Lat. *deformo* — *de,* and *forma,* form.] To spoil, mar, or injure the form of; to disfigure; as, a *deformed* foot. — To make ugly or ungraceful; to render disgusting or displeasing; to disgrace; to dishonor moral beauty: to dishonor.

Deforma'tion, *n.* A deforming; a disfiguring or defacing.

Deformed', *p. a.* Wanting natural beauty or symmetry; rendered ugly or displeasing.

Deform'edly, *adv.* In an ugly or mis-shapen manner.

Deform'edness, *n.* Ugliness; deformity.

Deform'er, *n.* One who makes or causes deformity.

Deform'ity, *n.* [Fr. *difformité;* Lat. *deformitas.*] Want of proper form or shape; ugliness; unseemliness; irregularity of shape or features; distortion; defect; disfigurement. — Irregularity; gross deviation from order or the established laws of propriety or taste; absurdity; anything inimical to grace, beauty, or propriety; as, *deformity* in architecture, *deformity* of literary style, &c.

(*Med.*) See MALFORMATION.

Defraud', *v. a.* [O. Fr. *défrauder;* Lat. *defraudo* — *de,* and *fraudo,* from *fraus, fraudis,* fraud. See FRAUD.] To deprive of by deception, artifice, or trick; to deprive of or withhold from wrongfully; to cheat; to deceive; to rob; to beguile; — often preceding *of.*

Defrauda'tion, *n.* [Lat. *defraudatio.*] Act of defrauding. (R.)

Defraud'er, *n.* One who cheats, defrauds, or embezzles.

"*Defrauders* just, and sycophants severe." — *Blackmore.*

Defray', *v. a.* [Fr. *défrayer* — *de,* and *frais,* expenses.] To pay; to bear; to discharge; as, to *defray* expenses.

Defray'al, *n.* Act of defraying; making payment; settling expenses; as, the *defrayal* of contingent charges.

Defray'er, *n.* One who pays expenses; one who defrays.

Defray'ment, *n.* Defrayal; payment of expenses.

Defriests'ville, in *New York,* a post-village of Rensselaer co., about 4 m. S.E. of Albany.

Deft, *a.* [A.S. *däft.*] Ready; dexterous; neat; spruce; smart; as, a *deft* trick.

"Let me be *deft* and debonair." — *Byron.*

Def'terdar, *n.* [Turk.] The title borne in Turkey by the minister of finances, corresponding to *secretary of the treasury* in this country.

Deft'ly, *adv.* Neatly; dexterously; actively; handily; neatly.

Defunct, (*dē-fungkt',*) *a.* [Lat. *defunctus,* from *defungor* — *de,* and *fungor, functus,* to perform, to execute; Fr. *défunt.* See FUNCTION.] Having finished the course of life; dead; deceased.

—*n.* A dead person; one deceased.

Defy', *v. a.* [Fr. *défier;* Lat. *diffido* — *dis,* and *fido,* to trust.] To dare; to proclaim hostility to; to challenge; to provoke to combat or strife by appealing to the honor and courage of another; to brave with contempt of opposition; to treat with contempt; to despise; as, to *defy* public opinion.

"Agis, the Lycian, stepping forth with pride,
To single fight the boldest foe *defied.*" — *Dryden.*

Defy'er, *n.* Same as DEFIER, *q. v.*

Deg, *v. a.* [A. S. *deagean,* to dye.] To scatter or sprinkle, as liquor; to moisten or damp. (Used locally in Eng.)

Degar'nish, *v. a.* [Fr. *dégarnir.*] To dismantle; to strip the garnish from; to deprive of means of defence, protection, &c; as, to *degarnish* a house. (R.)

Degar'nishment, *n.* Act or quality of degarnishing.

Degen'eracy, *n.* State of being degenerated; a growing worse or inferior; a decline in good qualities.

"The ruin of a state is generally preceded by an universal *degeneracy* of manners." — *Swift.*

—A departure from the virtue of ancestors; a decay of virtue, or goodness; meanness; effeminacy.

"There is *degeneracy* of spirit . . . in a state of slavery." *Addison.*

Degen'erate, *v. n.* [Lat. *degenero, degeneratus* — *de,* and *genus, generis,* birth, descent, race, stock.] To be unlike or inferior to one's ancestors; to become worse; to deteriorate; to decay in good qualities; to pass from a good to a bad or worse state; to lose or suffer a diminution of valuable qualities, either in the natural or moral world; to become vicious or degraded.

"When wit transgresseth decency, it *degenerates* into insolence and impiety." — *Tillotson.*

—*a.* Fallen from primitive or natural excellence, or from the virtue or excellence of ancestors or of kind; having declined in moral worth; low; base; mean; vicious; corrupt; as, a *degenerate* race.

Degen'erately, *adv.* In a degenerate or degraded manner.

Degen'erateness, *n.* Degeneracy; state of being corrupt or degenerate.

Degenera'tion, *n.* Act of degenerating; a degenerate state; deterioration; degradation; degeneracy. — Anything changed from its pristine condition. (R.)

Degenerative, *a.* Causing deterioration; tending to degeneracy.

Deger, (*dā'gĕr*) Ernst, a German painter of the Düsseldorf school, b. 1809. He is at present professor of fine arts at Munich. Among his best works are a picture of the Infant Jesus, and a Madonna and child. The celebrated fresco-paintings in the chapel of the castle of Stolzenfels are his work.

Deggendorf, a town of Bavaria, cap. of a dist. of same name, on the Danube, 12 m. N.N.E. of Passau: pop. 5,564.

De Glaize Bayou, in *Louisiana*, traverses Avoyelles parish, and empties into the Atchafalaya Bayou.

Deglutinate, *v. a.* [Lat. *deglutino*, -*atum*.] To detach by the dissolution of glue: to unglue.

Deglutition, (*deg-lū-tish'un*) *n.* [Lat., from *deglutio*, -*ire*, and *glutio*, to swallow. See GLUT.] (*Physiol.*) The act of swallowing; the second stage in the function of digestion, and the sequence of chewing. This function is performed by a complication of the most extraordinary and complicated kind in which the consentaneous actions of the various muscles of the tongue, the soft palate, the pharynx, the larynx, and the œsophagus or gullet, are concerned, partly by voluntary, and partly by involuntary impulse. In mammals, between the buccal cavity and the pharynx, there is a muscular partition, the *pendulous palate*, (*fig.* 783,) which, during mastication, separates the two cavities from each other; but so soon as this is accomplished, the elementary mass or bolus being pressed backwards by the tongue, the pendulous palate is drawn upwards and backwards, so as to permit of the passage of the food or drink through the isthmus into the pharynx. At this point *D.* commences. The *pharynx* is the cavity immediately following the mouth, and communicating with it by the isthmus. It receives the food from the mouth, and the air passes by the same passage when the nostrils are closed or obstructed. Seven openings lead to or from this cavity: the posterior *nostrils*, namely, being two; the *Eustachian* tubes, leading to the ears, two; the opening of the mouth, one; the opening of the gullet, one; the aperture leading to the lungs through the larynx and wind-pipe, one: seven in all. The trachea is the tube leading into the chest, surmounted by the larynx. By this tube the air passes into the lungs placed in the thorax, and the œsophagus, or gullet, passes through the chest and enters the abdomen, to expand, as it were, into the stomach. By this tube also the food and drink pass into that organ. When food is properly masticated, a sufficient quantity is collected upon the tongue, which is then impressed against the palate by a muscular action proceeding from the tip of the tongue backwards, as it were, to propel it towards the pharynx, or upper end of the gullet: at this moment the soft palate, previously hanging like a pendulous veil at the back of the mouth, is drawn into a horizontal position, so as to form a continuation, as it were, of the bony part of the palate, and at the same time to close the nasal canals. As soon as the morsel or portion to be swallowed reaches the pharynx, the base of the tongue, the os hyoides, and the larynx are raised forward to meet it, and hurry it over the opening of the glottis toward the œsophagus. The instant the larynx is raised, the glottis is firmly closed: and as soon as the morsel has passed over it, the larynx descends, the epiglottis is raised, and the glottis opens again to allow air to enter the lungs. Thus it is, therefore, that the food is limited to the direction of the œsophagus, and neither passes into the nasal canals, nor into the Eustachian tubes, nor into the larynx, all the concurrent actions in this period of the act of *D.* being simultaneously and involuntarily performed. By the contraction of the pharynx, the morsel is delivered into the œsophagus, and propelled by the muscular structure of that tube towards the stomach. In the upper part of the œsophagus, the fibres relax immediately after the passing of the food, but the inferior portion remains contracted for some moments after the food has entered the stomach.

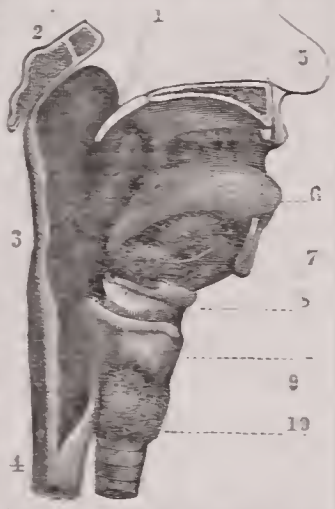


Fig. 783. — VERTICAL SECTION OF THE MOUTH AND THROAT.

1 Pendulous palate: 2 Base of the cranium: 3. Pharynx. 4. Œsophagus: 5. Nose. 6. Tongue. 7. Salivary glands. 8 Lingual bone: 9. Thyroid gland: 10. Trachea or windpipe.

Deglutitions, *a.* Relating or pertaining to deglutition.

Deglutitory, *a.* Tending to deglutition; supplying deglutition.

Degnezli, (*de-nezli'*) a city of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, 50 m. from Allah Shehr. In 1715 it was destroyed by an earthquake, in which it is said that 12,000 inhabitants perished.

Degradation, *n.* [Fr.] Act of degrading; removal or dismissal from office; a reducing in rank or degree; deposition: as, the *degradation* of a military officer. — State of being reduced in rank, degree, or position: debasement: humiliation; abasement; disgrace: dishonor; degeneracy. — Diminution, in respect to strength, efficacy, or value: a gradual wasting away.

(*Geol.*) The wearing away of rocks, beaches, banks, &c., by the action of water or other causes. — *Craig.*

(*Paint.*) The lessening and obscuring of objects represented at a distance. — *Johnson.*

Degrade', *v. a.* [Fr. *dégrader*; Lat. *de*, and *gradus*, a step or degree.] To reduce from a higher to a lower rank or degree; to deprive one of any office or dignity; (*Mil.*) or place and honors: as, a *degraded* knight. — To reduce in estimation; to lessen the value of; to depress; to lower; to humble; to debase; to bring down; to depose; to dishonor or disgrace: as, to *degrade* one's name, a *degrading* act.

(*Geol.*) To reduce in altitude or in magnitude, as a mountain. — *Craig.*

Degraded, *p. a.* Reduced in rank, value, or estimation; deprived of an office or dignity; lowered, sunk; as, a *degraded* minister, a *degraded* life.

Her. Applied to a cross, when placed upon steps or degrees.

Degradingly, *adv.* In a mean or degrading manner.

De Graff, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Logan co., abt. 9 m. W.S.W. of Bellefontaine.

Degree', *n.* [Fr. *degré*, from Lat. *de*, and *gradus*, a step.] A step in progress, promotion, or advancement: gradation; as a *degree* of civilization, a *degree* of comparison, by slow *degrees*, &c.

"Ill habits gather by unseen *degrees*." — *Dryden.*

—Step in relationship, rank, class, order, quality, or dignity; step to elevation or descent; measure; proportion; extent; as, a *degree* of excellence.

(*Learning.*) A distinction conferred on the students or members of a university, as a testimony of their proficiency in the arts or sciences, and entitling them to certain privileges. The origin of *D.*, like many other points connected with the early history of universities, is involved in obscurity. That they existed at a very early period is unquestionable, but there is no reason to believe that they were coeval with the earliest universities. The oldest *D.* were those in arts; and the term *bachelor*, which designates the lowest *D.* in each faculty, would seem to justify us in tracing the whole system of *D.* to the university of Paris. The terms *master* and *doctor* were originally synonymous, and were commonly given to persons engaged in teaching, and not as titles conferred by authority after a prescribed course of study or a formal examination. Afterwards the term master was restricted to teachers of the liberal arts, and the title of doctor was assumed by the teachers of theology, law, and medicine. The masters and doctors afterwards adopted certain regulations, which were confirmed by public authority, to prevent unqualified persons from assuming their office; and hence these titles came to indicate a certain rank, and convey certain powers in the lordly scholastic. When this took place, and more especially when an initiatory stage was marked by the name of bachelor, the several designations were called *steps* or *degrees*. (Lat. *gradus*.) Every graduate had an equal right of teaching publicly in the university the subjects competent to his faculty up to the rank of his *D.*, and he even incurred an obligation to teach as a condition on which his *D.* was granted. *D.* are of two kinds: 1. *Ordinary*, or those which are conferred upon the members of a university after examination, and are thus certificates of attainment: and, 2. *Honorary*, or those which are sometimes conferred upon persons of distinction without any examination. *D.* bear the same names, and, with some variation, the same relative academical rank, in most countries of Europe; but the mode of granting them, and their value at different universities, as tokens of proficiency, vary greatly.

(*Geneal.*) See CONSANGUINITY.

(*Arith.*) A term for three figures of three places, comprehending units, tens, and hundreds.

(*Math., Astron., and Geog.*) The circle is divided into 360 equal parts, called degrees; each degree into 60 equal parts, called minutes; each minute into 60 seconds; each second into 60 thirds, and so on. The imaginary great circles that are supposed to be described on the earth, and on the apparent surface of the heavens, are similarly divided for aiding in effecting astronomical and geographical calculations, and in determining the position of stars and other celestial bodies on the latter, and the situation of places on the former. These divisions, according to the direction in which they are measured, are known as degrees of LATITUDE and LONGITUDE, *q. v.*

(*Mus.*) A name given to each line and space contained in the staff. There are nine degrees, viz., five lines and four spaces. When a greater number is required, short parallel lines, called ledger lines, are added, either above or below the staff. A melody is said to proceed by degrees when it ascends or descends to the next line or space. *The vertical degree* is the difference of position or elevation between any two notes. They are of two kinds, viz., *conjunct* and *disjunct*: they are called conjunct when two notes are so situated as to form the interval of a *second*, and disjunct when they make a *third*, or any greater interval.

(*Algebra.*) The magnitude of the greatest sum that can be formed by adding together the exponents of the factors or variables which occur in any single term of an equation or expression. Thus, $a^3x^3 + b^2y^2 + c^2z^2 + 2bcyz + 2cazx + 2abxy$ is said to be of the second degree in the variables x and y: and it is also said to be of the second degree in the coefficients a, b, c. The terms *degree* and *order* are frequently used synonymously in algebra, but have distinct meanings when applied to *differential equations*.

By degrees. Little by little; step by step; gradually.

"Fine by *degrees*, and beautifully less."—*Prior.*

To a degree. To an extreme point; very much; greatly; as, cowardly *to a degree*.

Dehisce, (*dē-his'*) *v. n.* [Lat. *dehisco*—*de*, and *hisco*, to gape.] To gape: to open, as the capsule of a plant.

Dehiscence, (*dē-his'sens*) *n.* [From Lat. *dehiscens*.] A gaping: act or practice of gaping.

(*Bot.*) The natural opening of the valves of certain fruits for the discharge of the seeds, or of the cells of anthers for emitting pollen, &c. — The season when capsules open.



Fig. 784.

Dehiscent, *a.* [Lat. *dehiscens*, *dehiscentis*.] (*Bot.*) A term applied to those fruits which separate regularly round their axes, either wholly or partially, into several pieces, as seen in fig. 784.

Dehors, (*de-hôr'*) *prep.* [Fr.] (*Law.*) Something foreign to the matter in question.

Dehortative, Dehortatory, *a.* Having the power to dissuade; adapted to dissuade.

Dehumanize, *v. a.* To put off or away the qualities and characteristics of humanity, feeling, or tenderness.

Dehydration, *n.* (*Chem.*) The drying of air or gases, or the abstracting of water or its elements from any body. Hydrated sulphuric acid ($H_2O.SO_3$), having a very powerful attraction for more water, is much employed in laboratories for that purpose.

Deicide, *n.* [It. *deicidio*; Lat. *deus*, and *cædo*, to kill.] The act of putting to death one of divine origin and nature; specifically, the taking away the life of Jesus Christ, the Saviour.

"Earth profaned, yet blessed with *deicide*."—*Prior.*

—One engaged in the crucifixion of our Lord.

Deidesheim, (*dī'des-hime*) a town of Rhenish Bavaria, 13 m. W.N.W. of Speyer, noted for the celebrated *Deidesheimer wine*, one of the most excellent kinds of white Rhenish wines: pop. 2,700.

Deific, Deifical, *a.* [From Lat. *deus*, and *facio*, to make.] Making divine: divine: pertaining or relating to God, or to the gods of heathen mythology.

Deification, *n.* The act of deifying, or of exalting to the rank of a deity: treating as a deity. See APOTHEOSIS.

Deifier, *n.* One who deifies, or venerates as a god.

Deiform, *a.* [Lat. *deus*, and *forma*, form.] Of a god-like form: resembling a god.

Deify, *v. a.* [Fr.: Lat. *deus*, and *facio*, to make.] To make into a god: to exalt to the rank of a heathen deity; to enroll among the deities.

"Renowned on earth, and *deified* above."—*Dryden.*

—To treat as if a deity or god: to exalt to a deity in estimation; to extol and venerate as an object of chiefest regard.

"Persuade the covetous man not to *deify* his money."—*South.*

—To render divine, supreme, or god-like, as the imagination.

Deign, (*dān.*) *v. n.* [Fr. *daigner*, from Lat. *dignor*, from *dignus*, worthy.] To vouchsafe: to condescend; to think fitting; to think or deem worthy.

"Oh *deign* to visit our forsaken seats."—*Pope.*

—*v. a.* To grant or allow: to condescend to give to; to permit.

"Nor would we *deign* him burial of his men
Till he had disbursed ten thousand dollars."—*Shaks.*

Dei Gratia, [Lat., by the grace of God,] a formula which many European sovereigns add to their title, and which is taken from an expression of the apostle Paul in the New Testament. It was first used by the clergy in the time of Constantine the Great, as an expression of dependence upon the grace of God; and afterwards the higher clergy came to use along with it the addition, *et apostolicæ sedis* [by the grace of God and the apostolic see]. In the time of the Carlovingian race the secular princes also assumed it: and in course of time it came to be regarded as asserting something like the divine right of kings, and their independence of any earthly power.

Deil, *n.* [Scot.] A Scotticism for the devil.

Deinacrida, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of *Orthoptera*, belonging to the *Cricket* family. Our figure is copied from the one that accompanies Mr. White's description in the

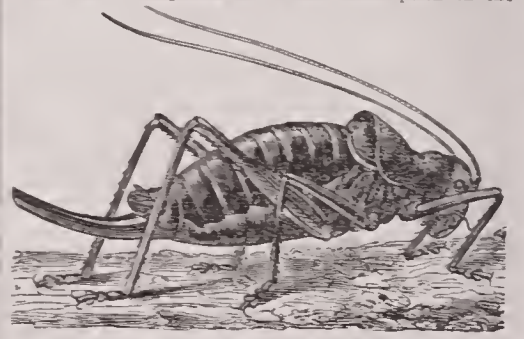


Fig. 785. — NEW ZEALAND GREAT CRICKET.
(*Deinacrida Heteracantha.*)

Zoölogy of the Voyage of H. M. SS. Erebus and Terror. Mr. W. Stephenson, speaking of it in his remarks on the

entomology of New Zealand, says, "It is a peculiarly formidable insect, found in old trees, secreting itself in rents and crevices. It is carnivorous, and its bite is very severe."

Deinothe'rium, DINOTHERIUM, *n.* [Gr. *deinos*, terrible, and *therion*, beast.] (*Zoöl.*) The name of a fossil genus of gigantic *Pachyderms* (figure 786), chiefly remarkable on account of its enormous tusks, which projected downwards from the lower jaw, instead of the upper, as in the elephant and walrus.



Fig. 786. — DEINOTHERIUM.

Deiopeia, (*de-i-o-pē'ya.*) (*Myth.*) The most beautiful of the 14 nymphs that attended upon Juno, who promised her in marriage to Æolus, the god of the winds, if he would destroy the fleet of Æneas, which was sailing for Italy.

(*Zoöl.*) A genus of beautiful lepidoptera, of the *Bombycidæ* family. The fore-wings are deep yellow, crossed by about 6 white bands, each bearing a row of black dots; hind wings scarlet, with an irregular black border.

Deir, (*dair.*) the name of many places in the East, the principal being 10 miles from Beyrout, in Syria. It is the chief town of the Druses, whose emir lives in its citadel.

Deism, (*de'izm,*) *n.* [Fr. *déisme.*] (*Theol.*) Belief in the existence and attributes of God, coupled with disbelief in any express revelation of his will. See THEISM.

De'ist, *n.* [Fr. *déist*, from lat. *deus*, a god.] (*Theol.*) One who professes deism; a freethinker.

Deis'tic, Deis'tical, *a.* Pertaining to deism, or to a deist; embracing deism; as, a *deistical* thinker.

Deis'tically, *adv.* After the manner of deists.

De'ity, *n.* [Fr. *déité*; L. lat. *deitas*, from *deus*, a god: Gr. *theos*; lith. *diewas*; sansk. *dew'i*, from *dic*, to shine. See DIVINE.] The source of light, both natural and spiritual; the divine nature; the godhead; the nature and essence of the Supreme Being; the Supreme Being.

"An atheist's laugh's a poor exchange
For *Deity* offended!" — *Burns.*

—A fabulous god or goddess; a superior being.

"Will you suffer a temple of your *deity* to be razed?" — *Sidney.*

Dejanira, (*dej'a-ni'ra.*) a daughter of Œneus, king of Ætolia. Her father promised to give her in marriage to him only who proved to be the strongest of all his competitors. Hercules obtained the prize, and married *D.*, by whom he had three children. When Nessus, a centaur, who had offered violence to *D.*, was dying by a poisoned arrow shot from the bow of Hercules, she accepted from him the present of his tunic, which Nessus said had the power of reclaiming a husband from unlawful loves. Accordingly, when Hercules became enamoured of Iola, daughter of the king of Œchalia, she sent him the centaur's tunic, which instantly caused his death. *D.* was so disconsolate at this event, that she destroyed herself. — See HERCULES.

Deject', *v. a.* [Fr. *déjecter*; lat. *dejicio, dejectus* — *de*, and *jacio*, to throw or cast.] To cast down the countenance, or make it sad, as with grief; to depress the spirits; to sadden; to dispirit; to dishearten; to sink; to debase; to humble.

"The lowest, most *dejected* thing of fortune." — *Shaks.*

Dejected'ly, *adv.* In a sad or dejected manner.

Dejected'ness, *n.* State of being cast down; depression or lowness of spirits.

Deject'er, *n.* One who causes dejection.

Dejec'tion, *n.* Depression of mind; melancholy; lowness of spirits occasioned by grief or misfortune.

"As high as we have mounted in delight,
In our *dejection* do we sink as low." — *Wordsworth.*

—Weakness; low or frail condition of the body.

"Thirst, and a *dejection* of appetite." — *Arbuthnot.*

(*Med.*) The expulsion of the fæces; a fæcal discharge or *stool*, — generally with *alvine* prefixed; as, an *alvine dejection*; — also, depression of spirits.

Dejec'tory, *a.* Possessing the power or influence to cast down.

—Promoting the voiding of excrement.

Dejecture, *n.* Excrement; substance voided; as, "liquid *dejecture*." — *Arbuthnot.*

Déjenner. Déjeune, (*dā zhōō'na,*) *n.* [Fr., to breakfast, from lat. *de*, and *jejunium*, abstinence from food.] A term naturalized in almost all the languages of modern Europe; signifying the morning meal. It may be remarked, however, that in France itself this term is rapidly losing, if indeed it has not already lost, its original acceptation, being used as synonymous with our *luncheon*.

De jure. [Lat., by right.] (*Law.*) By right; by law; rightfully; — generally used in contradistinction to DE FACTO, *q. v.*

De Kalb, JOHN, BARON, a French officer, b. in Alsace, about 1732. He accompanied Lafayette to America, 1777; was appointed the same year major-general in the American army, and joined the main force under Washington. In the battle of Camden, Aug. 16, 1780, he was at the head of the Maryland and Delaware troops, who maintained their ground till Cornwallis concentrated his whole force upon them. He fell, pierced with 11 wounds, in the charge upon his regiment before they gave way. He died 3 days after at Camden, where a monument, of which Lafayette placed the corner-stone, was erected to his memory in 1825.

De Kalb, in *Alabama*, a N.E. co., bordering on Georgia. *Area*, about 775 sq. m. *Rivers.* Wills Creek, an affluent of the Coosa River. *Surface*, in some parts mountainous. *Soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Lebanon. *Pop.* 7,126.

De Kalb, in *Georgia*, a N.W. central co.; *area*, about 370 sq. m. *Rivers.* Chattahoochee (which forms its N. boundary), South River, Peachtree, Nancy's, and Utoy creeks. *Surface*, elevated. *Soil*, excellent. The famous *Stone Mountain* (q. v.) is in the E. part of this co. *Min.* Gold, iron, granite, and chalybeate springs. *Cap.* Decatur. *Pop.* 10,014.

De Kalb, in *Illinois*, a N. co.; *area*, about 648 sq. m. *Rivers.* Sycamore and Indian creeks. *Surface*, undulating. *Soil*, good. *Cap.* Sycamore. *Pop.* 23,265.

—A township of De Kalb co.: *pop.* 2,164.

De Kalb, in *Indiana*, a N.E. co., bordering on Ohio. *Area*, about 346 sq. m. *Rivers.* St. Joseph's River, and Cedar Creek. *Surface*, undulating. *Soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Auburn *Pop.* 17,167.

De Kalb, in *Mississippi*, a post-village, cap. of Kemper co., about 105 m. E.N.E. of Jackson.

De Kalb, in *Missouri*, a N.W. co.; *area*, about 440 sq. m. *Rivers.* Blue, Grindstone, and Livingston creeks, and the Third Fork of Platte River. *Surface*, generally level. *Soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Marysville. *Pop.* 9,858.

—A post village of Buchanan co., about 50 m. N.W. of Independence; *pop.* 224.

De Kalb, in *New York*, a post-township of St. Lawrence co., on the Oswegatchie River, about 15 m. S.S.E. of Ogdensburg: *pop.* 3,116.

De Kalb, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Crawford co., about 70 m. N. by E. of Columbus; *pop.* 70.

De Kalb, in *S. Carolina*, a township of Kershaw dist., on Pinetree Creek, about 1 m. from Camden; *pop.* 2,578.

De Kalb, in *Tennessee*, a N. central co.; *area*, abt. 300 sq. m. *Rivers.* Caney Fork (a branch of the Cumberland), and other smaller streams. *Surface*, diversified. *Soil*, good. *Cap.* Smithville. *Pop.* 11,425.

De Kalb, in *Texas*, a post-village of Bowie co., about 14 m. N.W. of Boston.

De Kalb, in *W. Virginia*, a township of Gilmer co., on the Little Kanawha River, about 45 m. S.E. of Parkersburg; *pop.* 848.

De Kalb Centre, in *Illinois*, a village of De Kalb co., about 58 m. W. of Chicago. It is situate in De Kalb township.

De Kalb Junction, in *New York*, a post-office of St. Lawrence co.

Dekle, (*dek'l,*) *n.* An instrument used in the manufacture of paper.

Dekor'ra, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Columbia co., on Wisconsin River, about 30 m. N. of Madison; *pop.* 1,397.

De la Bèche, SIR HENRY THOMAS, (*da-la-baish.*) an English geologist, b. near London, 1796. He founded the Museum of Practical Geology in London, and succeeded in establishing the School of Minerals. His best work is, *How to Observe Geology*, pub. in 1835. D. 1855.

Delacroix, EUGÈNE, one of the most celebrated French painters, member of the Institute, and head of the romantic school, b. near Paris, 1799. He early distinguished himself by audacious departure from the conventional, classic manner. His first picture was the *Dante and Virgil*, and the sensation produced by it was intensified by the *Massacre of Scio*, exhibited in the following year, 1823. In 1837 he undertook the decoration of the *Salon du Roi* at the Corps Législatif: subsequently the ceiling of the *Library*; the ceiling of the *Apollo Gallery* at the Louvre; and the chapel of the *Holy Angels* in St. Sulpice. The last-named work was executed in 1861. Among his separate works, which are very numerous, some of the most celebrated are the *Women of Algiers*; *Massacre of the Bishop of Liège*; *Entering of the Crusaders into Constantinople*; *Wreck of Don Juan*; *Medea*, and a *Pietà*. *D.* distinguished himself especially as a colorist by his skill in vast compositions of fiery passion and imagination. His favorite among the old masters was Paul Veronese. D. 1863.

Del'afield, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Waukesha co., about 25 m. W. of Milwaukee; *pop.* 1,364.

Delagoa Bay, (*del-a gō'a.*) is situate on the E. coast of Africa, about midway between Mozambique and the Cape. *Ext.* 25 m. long, by 20 broad. There is a settlement supposed to be inhabited by about 10,000 natives. The bay is a good deal frequented by the South-Sea whalers, who find it safe and commodious. The most N. point, Lat. 25° 58′ S., Lon. 33° 15′ E. *D.*, long in dispute between Gt. Britain and Portugal, was awarded to Portugal by the French president in 1875, under arbitration.

Delam'bre, JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH, one of the most eminent French astronomers, and a pupil of Lalande, b. at Amiens, 1749. Though he did not commence the study of astronomy till he was 36 years of age, he rapidly acquired fame, and produced numerous works of great value, among which are his *Theoretical and Practical Astronomy*, 3 vols. 4to, and a *History of Astronomy*, in 5 vols. 4to. *D.* was a member of the Academy of Sciences, and succeeded Lalande as professor at the College of France. He also took part with Méchain in the measurement of a meridian, which occupied them from 1792 till 1798. D. 1822.

Delan'co, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Burlington county, at the junction of Rancocus Creek with the Delaware River, about 12 m. above Camden: *pop.* abt. 352.

De Laney, in *New York*, a post-office of Madison co.

Delangle, CLAUDE-ALPHONSE, a French advocate and statesman, b. 1797. He was nominated Procureur-Général of the Cour Royale of Paris in 1847; President of the said Court, and Senator, in 1852; Minister of the Interior in 1858, and Minister of Justice in 1859, an office that he resigned in 1863; and was elected member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, 1859. *D.* has written some works on law, but owes his celebrity to his eloquence as an advocate. D. Dec. 1869.

Dela'no, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Schuylkill co.

Delan'ti, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Hardin co., on the Iowa River, about 9 m. S. of Eldora.

De la Pal'ma, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Brown co.

Delapsa'tion, *n.* A falling or sliding down.

Delapse', *v. n.* [Lat. *delabor, delapsus* — *de*, and *labor*, to fall, to slide.] To fall or slide down. — To descend by inheritance or heirship.

Delap'sion, *n.* (*Med.*) Same as PROLAPSION. *q. v.*

De Large Bayou, in *Louisiana*, traverses Terre Bonne Parish, and empties into the Gulf of Mexico.

Delaroche, PAUL, one of the greatest French painters, b. at Paris, 1797. He studied landscape-painting for a short time, but applied himself afterwards to historical painting under Baron Gros. His first pictures were exhibited in 1822, the same year in which Delacroix made his début. He held from the first a middle place between the classical and the romantic schools, and was called the *Girondin* of art. Among his early works were his *Joan of Arc*, and *St. Vincent de Paul*. Some of his noblest works are taken from scenes in English history; among them are: *Cromwell contemplating the Dead Body of Charles I.*; *The Children of Edward IV.*; *Strafford on his way to Execution*; and the *Death of Lady Jane Grey*. In these are displayed his love of truth in art, his fine sense of dignity, and his marvellous technical skill. His *Death of the President Duranti*; *Cardinal Richelieu with Cinq-Mars and De Thou: Assassination of the Duke of Guise*; *St. Cecilia*; *Napoleon at Fontainebleau*; *Marie Antoinette after her Execution*; and *The Girondins*, are esteemed masterpieces. In 1837 he was intrusted with the execution of that vast work, the Hemicycle of the "Palais des Beaux-Arts," which was completed in 1841. In 1845 he suffered bitterly and profoundly from the loss of his wife Louise, daughter of Horace Vernet, whom he had married at Rome ten years previously. Her exquisite beauty is portrayed in his *Head of an Angel*. In his last years he chiefly devoted himself to religious painting, and among the last of his works are *Christ at Gethsemane*; *Christ on the Cross*; *The Young Martyr*; and a series of small pictures on the *Passion*. After a life of most faithful study and incessant work, much sorrow and victorious faith, this great artist d. at Paris, 1856. He was a member of the Institute.

Delate', *v. a.* [Lat. *delatus*, from *defero* — *de*, and *fero*, to bear, bring, or carry.] To bear, or carry away or apart; to convey. — To spread; to circulate; to make common. — To bear a charge against; to accuse; to inform against. — To transact; to manage; to take charge of.

Dela'tion, *n.* Carriage from a place; conveyance. (B.)

(*Law.*) Accusation; act of bringing a charge against.

Delavan', in *Illinois*, a post village and township of Tazewell co., about 45 m. N. by E. of Springfield: *pop.* about 294.

Delavan, in *Wisconsin*, a beautiful town of Walworth co., about 75 m. W. of Lake Michigan, and in one of the most fertile portions of the State. It has a good trade, and is chiefly celebrated for its manufacture of pumps. Its churches and schools are of the highest order, and it is the seat of the State Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, the building and grounds of which are among the finest in the West. *P. p.* about 3,000.

Delavigne, JEAN FRANÇOIS-CASIMIR, a French poet and dramatist, b. at Havre, 1794. He was received at the French Academy in 1825, and after the revolution of July, 1830, was named librarian to Louis Philippe. His principal works are the poems entitled *Messéniennes*; the *Vêpres Siciliennes*, a tragedy; *Les Comédiens*, a comedy; *Louis XI.*, a tragedy; and *L'Ecole des Vieillards*. He wrote a song during the revolution of July, *La Parisienne*, which was immensely popular for the time. D. 1843.

Del'aware, one of the original 13 of the United States, and, excepting Rhode Island, the smallest in the American Union. It occupies part of the E. division of the peninsula lying between the bays of Chesapeake and Delaware, extending from Lat. 38° 28′ to 39° 50′ N., and between 75° and 75° 45′ W Lon.; having N. Pennsylvania, W. and S. Maryland, and E. Delaware Bay and river. In length *D.* is about 96 m., by 37 in maximum breadth.



Fig. 787. — SEAL OF THE STATE.

Area, 2,120 sq. m., or 1,356,000 acres. DESC. The surface of the N. portion of the State is hilly, but towards the S. it becomes more level, and low, alluvial, and swampy along the coast — *Rivers, &c.* The rivers are inconsiderable; the principal are the Choptank and Nanticoke, flowing into the Chesapeake; and the Brandywine and Christiana creeks, emptying into Delaware Bay. The Indian River has its outlet in the Atlantic near the S. extremity of the State. There are no harbors on the sea-coast, with the solitary exception of that of New Castle. — *Clim.* Healthy: but the degree of cold experienced in the N. is much greater, compared with that of the S., than could be expected from a difference in

Lat. of only 1° 20′.— *Soil.* In the N. of the State, the soil is a rich clay; in other parts, and especially along the shore, it is sandy, and of inferior fertility, but it is, on the whole, well cultivated. — *Min.* Few minerals are met with, excepting large masses of bog-iron ore and shell-marl along the banks of the smaller streams. Kaolin, or China clay, occurs in large deposits in the N. division of the State. — *Agric.* The principal crops raised in *D.* are wheat, Indian corn, rye, barley, oats, flax, and buckwheat. The agricultural statistics for the year 1867 exhibit the following figures:

Products.	*Amount of crop.*	*Number of acres.*	*Total valuation.*
Indian corn.....bushels..	3 639,000	223,251	$3,711,780
Wheat.....do.....	685,000	73,655	1,630,300
Rye.....do.....	32,000	4,571	48 000
Oats.....do.....	2,711,000	163,313	1,979,030
Barley.....do.....	5,000	210	6.350
Buckwheat.....do.....	20,000	1.204	24.400
Potatoes.....do.....	256,000	6,153	256,000
Tobacco.....pounds..	10,000	20	1,000
Hay.....tons....	30,000	18,750	529,800
Total.....	.....	491,127	$8,186,660

The average yield per acre was: Ind. Corn, 16·3; Wheat, 9·3; Rye, 7; Oats, 16·6; Barley, 23·8; Buckwheat, 16·6; Potatoes, 41·6 bushels; Tobacco, 500 lbs.; and Hay, 1·6 tons. This result produced the following ratios of value, viz.: Ind. Corn, $1.02; Wheat, $2.38; Rye, $1.50; Oats, $0.73; Barley, $1.27; Buckwheat, $1.22; and Potatoes, $1.00 per bush.; Tobacco, $0.10 per lb.; and Hay, $17.66 per ton. Farm-stock, during the same period, gave a return of 17,587 horses, valued at $1,614,989; mules, 2,561, $249,620; oxen, &c., 39,728, $1,118,740; milch cows, 18,158, $883,568; sheep, 17,072, $59,532; hogs, 42,367, $340,524; the aggregate forming a grand total value of $4,263,973.— *Manuf.* The manufacturing industry of *D.* is considerable, consisting chiefly of cotton and woollen fabrics, iron, and flour, which latter article is much esteemed for its superior quality, and forms, with wheat, the chief item of export.— *Pol. Div.* This State contains 3 counties, viz., Kent, Sussex, and New Castle.— *Prin. towns.* New Castle, Wilmington, Dover (the State cap.), and Lewes.— *Govt.* *D.* is divided into 8 judicial circuits. The State Legislature consists of a Senate and House of Representatives; each county sending 3 Senators and 7 Representatives; the former are elected for 4, and the latter for 2 years, by all male citizens above 21 years of age, who have resided in the State for a year, and paid taxes for 6 months preceding the election. The executive power is exercised by a governor chosen by the citizens, who retains office for 4 years, but is not re-eligible. Judges retain office during "approved conduct."— *Educ.* Two colleges flourish, and schools are numerous. The criminal law of this State is very severe; the pillory and the whipping-post being brought into full and frequent operation.— *Trade and Com.* In the fiscal year ending June 31, 1867, the total tonnage of the State amounted to 23,524 tons. During the same period, 23 vessels were launched at Wilmington, aggregating 8,226 tons.— *Finance.* In 1868, the public debt of *D.* amounted to $1,456,000. The income derived from all sources for State purposes was $30,349, and the surplus remaining at the close of the year (inclusive of the former balance on hand), stood at $37,796.— *Hist.* This State takes its name from Lord De la Warr, governor of Virginia, who was the first to enter the bay, in 1610. In 1627 it was colonized by the Swedes, who, in 1638, called the country *New Sweden.* In 1655 it came into the possession of the Dutch, and, in 1664, was seized by the English, who thenceforth retained possession. In 1682 William Penn obtained a grant of the territory now constituting the State, from the Duke of York (James II.) Some litigation ensued, owing to a claim asserted by Lord Baltimore, which, in 1685, was decided in Penn's favor, who thereupon annexed the country to his colony of Pennsylvania. In 1703, *D.* obtained permission from the Proprietary to secede, and set up for herself. In 1776, its inhabitants proclaimed their independence, and formed a constitution, which was amended in 1831. The State ratified the national constitution in 1787, and sends one representative to Congress. *Pop.* 125,015.

Del'aware, a town of Upper Canada, Middlesex co., abt. 149 m. S.W. of Toronto. *Pop.* 2,523.

Delaware, in *Illinois,* a village of Jersey co., abt. 59 m. S.W. of Springfield.

Delaware, in *Indiana,* an E. co.; *area,* about 400 sq. m. *Rivers.* White and Mississinewa. *Surface,* generally level; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Muncie. *Pop.* 19,030.

—A township of Delaware co.; *pop.* 1,210.

—A township of Hamilton co.; *pop.* 1,434.

—A post-village and township of Ripley co., about 36 m. N. by E. of Madison; *pop.* 1,559.

Delaware, in *Iowa,* an E.N.E. co.; *area,* abt. 576 sq. m. *Rivers.* Muskoqueta River and Buffalo Creek. *Surface,* broken; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Delhi. *Pop.* 17,432.

—A township of Delaware co.; *pop.* 2,727.

—A township of Polk co.; *pop.* 865.

Delaware, or DELAWARE CITY, in *Kansas,* a post-vill. of Leavenworth co., on the Missouri River, abt. 5 m. below Leavenworth; *pop.* 1,641.

Delaware, in *Michigan,* a township of Sanilac co., on Lake Huron; *pop.* 741.

Delaware, in *Nebraska,* a village of Otoe co., abt. 11 m. S. by W. of Nebraska City; *pop.* 597.

Delaware, in *New Jersey,* a township of Camden co.; *pop.* 1,625.

—A township of Hunterdon co.; *pop.* 2,959.

Delaware, in *New York,* a S.S.E. co.; *area,* about 1,550 sq. m. *Rivers.* Coquago and Popacton, branches of the Delaware River, the Susquehanna River, and the Olant Creek. *Surface,* hilly and mountainous; *soil,* well adapted for grazing. The *D.* butter is of late noted both for quantity and quality. *Cap.* Delhi. *Pop.* 42,972.

Delaware, in *Ohio,* a central co.; *area,* abt. 478 sq. m. *Rivers.* Scioto and Olentangy rivers, and the Big Walnut, Alum, and Mill creeks. *Surface,* level; *soil,* productive. *Min.* Principally sulphur. *Cap.* Delaware. *Pop.* 25,175

—A township of Defiance co.; *pop.* 1,160.

—A township of Delaware co.; *pop.* 6,861.

—A township of Hancock co.; *pop.* 1,280.

—, (or DELAWARE COURT-HOUSE,) a post-town, cap. of Delaware co., on the Olentangy River, abt. 24 m. N. of Columbus. It is the seat of the *Wesleyan University,* established in 1845, and possessing a library of 10,000 volumes. *Manuf.* Machinery, cordage, crash, &c. *Pop.* 5,641.

Delaware, in *Pennsylvania,* a S.E. co., bordering on the State of Delaware. *Area,* abt. 180 sq. m. *Rivers.* Darby, Cram, Ridley, Chester, and Brandywine; the latter forming the S.W., as the Delaware River does the S.E. border of the co. *Surface,* diversified; *soil,* generally good. *Min.* Gneiss and mica slate; the quarries of the former furnishing considerable building-material for Philadelphia; whetstones of an excellent quality are procured near Darby Creek, and exported to all parts of the Union. *Cap.* Media. *Pop.* 39,403.

—A township of Juniata co.; *pop.* 1,079.

—A township of Mercer co.: *pop.* 1,703.

—A township of Northumberland co.: *pop.* 1,879.

—A post-village and township of Pike co., on the Delaware River, about 40 miles N. by E. of Eaton; *pop.* 758.

Del'aware Bay, an arm of the sea between the States of Delaware and New Jersey, 65 m. in length, and abt. 30 m. wide in its centre, and 18 at its mouth, between Cape Henlopen, Lat. 38° 47′ N., Lon. 75° 6′ W., and Cape May, Lat. 38° 57′ N., Lon. 74° 52′ W. It has deep water throughout, and a line-of-battle-ship may ascend the river Delaware to Philadelphia, and 120 miles from the ocean. There is a magnificent breakwater at the entrance of *D. B.,* and Cape Henlopen forming an artificial harbor for the protection of vessels from the winds from the E. to the N.W., round by the N., and from the floating ice descending the bay from the N.W. The breakwater consists of two parts, one 1,200, and the other 500 yards in length. It was formed like the mighty pier at Dover, and the breakwaters at Plymouth and Cherbourg, by sinking blocks of granite in the sea.

Del'aware City, in *Colorado,* a P. O. of Summit co.

Del'aware City, in *Delaware,* a post-borough of New Castle co., on the Delaware River, abt. 46 m. below Philadelphia, Pa.; *pop.* abt. 1,355.

Delaware City, in *Kansas,* a town of Leavenworth co., on the Missouri River, abt. 25 m. above its junction with the Kansas; *pop.* 1,059.

Delaware College, See NEWARK, *Delaware.*

Delaware Grove, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Mercer co.

Delaware Hill, in *Arkansas,* a village of Greene co.

Delaware River, (Ind. *Makeriskitom.*) an important river of the Middle States of the American Union. Rising on the W. slope of the Catskill Mountains in New York, it flows S.W. to Deposit in Delaware co.; thence S.E. passing Hancock, where it receives the Popacton River, and becomes the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania, to Port Jervis. Thence in a general S.W. course to Easton in Northampton co., Pa., piercing the great natural curiosity, the *Delaware Water Gap,* where the mountain on either side rises



Fig. 788.—DELAWARE WATER GAP.

almost perpendicularly to a height of 1,000 to 1,200 feet above the river. From Easton it flows S.E. to Bordentown, New Jersey, and thence generally S.W. to New Castle, Delaware, where it once more turns to the S.E., and enters Delaware Bay, about 40 m. below Philadelphia. It thus forms a natural boundary; first between New York and Pennsylvania, then between Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and finally divides the latter State and Delaware. It is navigable for ships of the largest size to Philadelphia, and for steamboats to Trenton, where the tide-water meets the falls. The entire length is about 300 miles. Before receiving its actual name from Lord De la Warr, the original Dutch settlers called it the *South* (Zuyd) *River,* to distinguish it from the Hudson, or *North River,* and afterwards gave it, as well as the Indians inhabiting the territory, the name of *Delaware,* in honor of Thomas West, Lord De la Warr, who visited the bay in 1610, and died on his vessel at its mouth.

Del'awares, a tribe of Indians. See LENAPES.

Delaware Station, in *New Jersey,* a post-office of Warren co.

Delaware Water Gap, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Monroe co. See DELAWARE RIVER.

Del'awarite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of ORTHOCLASE, *q. v.*

Delay', *v. a.* [Fr. *délai,* from Lat. *dilatio—differo, dilatus—dis,* and *fero,* to bear, to carry.] To defer; to put off; to postpone; to procrastinate; to prolong: as, to *delay* business.— To hinder; to retard; to detain; to stop; to protract; as, he *delayed* by an accident.

—*v. n.* To pause; to stop; to linger; to move slow, or to stop for a time;—opposed to *hasten.*

—*n.* A deferring or putting off; procrastination; postponement; as, the laws *delay.*

"The conduct of our lives . . . will not bear *delay.*"— *Locke.*

—A lingering; stay; stop; temporary hinderance.

"Sweet, reluctant, amorous *delay.*" — *Milton.*

Delay'er, *n.* One who defers or delays; one who lingers or puts off.

Del credere, *n.* [It., of trust.] (*Com. Law.*) A term denoting a commission granted by a merchant to a factor to dispose of goods; the factor, for the consideration of an additional percentage, agreeing to guarantee the solvency of the purchaser.

De'le, *v. a.* [Lat. imp. of *deleo.*] (*Printing.*) To erase; to cancel; to expunge from type; marked thus, ℌ.

Del'eble, *a.* [Lat. *delebilis.*] That may be blotted out.

Delec'table, *a.* [Lat. *delectabilis,* from *delecto.* See DELIGHT.] That gives great joy or pleasure; delightful; affording much gratification; as a *delectable* treat.

"*Delectable* to the intellectual faculty." — *Hale.*

Delectable Hill, in *Indiana,* a post-office of Pike co.

Delec'tableness, *n.* Delightfulness; state or quality of being delectable.

Delec'tably, *adv.* Delightfully; in a manner affording pleasure.

Delec'tate, *v. a.* To make delectable; to afford gratification.

Delecta'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *delectatio.*] Great pleasure; lively gratification; delight.

"Tears of joy and *delectation.*"— *Sir T. More.*

Del'egate, *v. a.* [Lat. *delego, delegatus—de,* and *lego,* to send as envoy.] To send with power to transact business, as a representative; to commission; to deputize. To intrust; to commit; to deliver to another's care and exercise; as, to *delegate* authority.

—*n.* A person sent and commissioned by another or others to act as his or their representative; a representative; a deputy; a commissioner; a substitute; one sent to act as agent for another or others.

(*U. S. Law.*) A person elected to an occasional assembly, such as conventions and the like.— One elected by the people of an organized territory of the U. States, to Congress, where he has the right of debating, but not of voting.

—*a.* [Lat. *delegatus.*] Deputed; sent with a trust or commission to act for another; as, "*delegate* judges." *Taylor.*

Delega'tion, *n.* [Fr. *délégation;* Lat. *delegatio.*] Act of delegating; appointment of a delegate or deputy.— Persons delegated; a commission; deputation.

(*Civil Law.*) The act by which a debtor transfers to another person the duty to pay, or a creditor makes over to a third party the right to receive, payment. See NOVATION.

Delen'da, *n. pl.* [From Lat. *delere,* to blot out.] Things requiring to be erased or expunged.

Delesse'ria, *n.* [Named after Baron *Delesseri,* of Paris.] (*Bot.*) A genus of marine plants, order *Ceramiacea.* It is



Fig. 789.— DELESSERIA SANGUINEA.

one of the most beautiful genera of the Algæ, and contains about a dozen species which inhabit the temperate and warm zones of both hemispheres.

Delete', *v. a.* [Lat. *deleo, delētum.* See ABOLISH.] To efface; to erase; to blot out; to expunge.

Delete'rious, *a.* [Gr. *dēlētērious,* from *deleomai,* to hurt, to injure, allied to Sansk. *dal,* to be cut.] Destructive; pernicious; poisonous; having the property of destroying life; as, a *deleterious* drug.

Dele'tion, *n.* Act of erasing or effacing.
Deletitious, (*dē-lē-tish'us,*) *a.* Susceptible of bearing erasure from its surface, as paper.
Dele'tive, *a.* Calculated to delete; adapted to destroy.
Delf, Delph, *n.* A stone quarry; a large pit dug.
Delf, or DELFT-WARE, *n.* Earthenware covered with a white glaze, in imitation of china-ware or porcelain, made originally at *Delft*, Holland.
Delft, a Dutch town, in the prov. of S. Holland, 9 miles from Rotterdam. It is regularly built, and intersected by a great many narrow canals, which are crossed by 69 bridges. The most prominent buildings are the palace, in which William, Prince of Orange, was assassinated in 1584, now used for barracks: the town-hall, arsenal, military engineering academy, and several fine churches. *D.* is the birthplace of Grotius and Leeuwenhoek, who, with William the Silent, are buried here. *Manuf.* Earthenware, cloth, and carpets. *Pop.* 22,049.
Delfshaven, a small fortified town of S. Holland, 2 m. from Rotterdam, on the Maas; *pop.* 4,500.
Delhi, a prov. of Hindostan, pres. Bengal, bounded N. by Lahore, E. by the Ganges, S. by Ajmeer and Agra, and W. by Rajpootana. Lat. between 28° and 31° N.; Lon 75° and 80° E. *Area,* 774 sq. m. This country is generally sandy, but is made fertile by artificial irrigation. *Prod.* Cotton, wheat, barley, and pulse. In the Sepoy mutiny of 1857, the inhabitants of *D.* took a most active part. *Pop.* 450,000, of whom 325,000 are Hindoos, and the rest Mohammedans.
Delhi, (Sansk. *Indiaprast'ha,*) a celebrated city, cap. of the above province, and anciently the metropolis of the Patan and Mogul empires, on the Jumna, 112 m. N.N.W. of Agra, 425 N.W. of Benares, and 830 in the same direction from Calcutta, with which city it connects by railroad. This city was in former times a place of vast size and splendor, as the ruins of its older portion sufficiently testify. The present city is about 7 m. in circumference, and is, for India, a fine, airy, and well-built place. It possesses many splendid mosques and palaces, notably that of the Emperor Shah Jehan, and the Jumna Musjd,

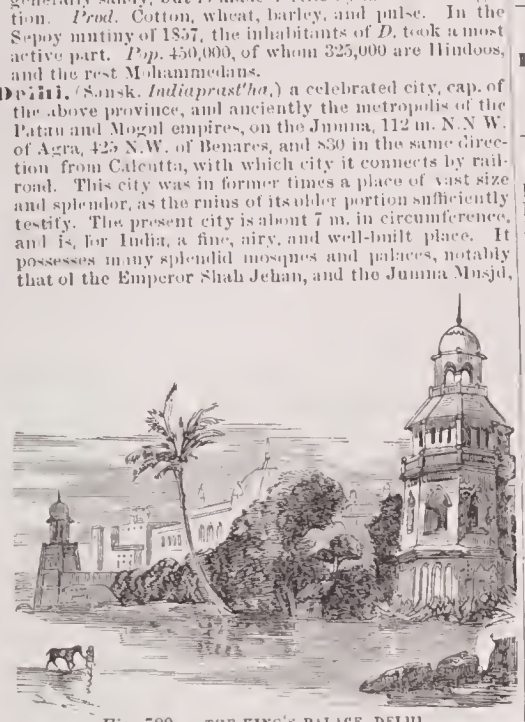


Fig. 790. — THE KING'S PALACE, DELHI.

the most magnificent temple of Mussulman worship in India. *D.* possesses several observatories, schools, and colleges supported by the British govt. *Manuf.* Cotton cloths, shawls, precious stones, and jewelry. In 1011, *D.* was taken and plundered by Mahmoud, in 1398 by Tamerlane, in 1525 by Baber, who overturned the Patan dynasty, and inaugurated that of the Moguls, and in 1739 it was pillaged by Nadir Shah. Since 1803 it has belonged to the British. During the Sepoy mutiny of 1857, the king of *D.* was proclaimed emperor by the rebels, when the city was taken by storm by the British troops, and the massacre of their countrymen amply avenged. *Pop.* 152,406.
Delhi, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Jersey co., about 14 m. N.N.W. of Alton.
Delhi, in *Iowa,* a post-village and township, capital of Delaware co., on the Maquoketa River, about 40 m. W. by S. of Dubuque; *pop.* 1,174.
Delhi, in *Louisiana,* a post-village of Carroll parish; *pop.* abt. 200.
Delhi, in *Michigan,* a township of Ingham co.; *pop.* 1,259.
Delhi, in *Minnesota,* a township of Wright co.; — now merged in other townships.
Delhi, in *New York,* a post-village and township, cap. of Delaware co., on the Delaware River, about 77 m. W.S.W. of Albany; total *pop.* 2,920.
Delhi, in *Ohio,* a village of Delaware co., about 32 m. N.N.W. of Columbus.
—A post-township of Hamilton co., on the Ohio River, abt. 6 m. below Cincinnati; *pop.* 2,620.
Delhi, in *Wisconsin,* a village of Winnebago co., on Fox River, abt. 80 m. N.E. of Madison.
Deline, *n.* [Lat. *deliacus,* from the island of *Delos,* in the Ægean.] (*Fine Arts.*) A kind of sculptured vase. — A beautiful bronze and silver. —*Craig.*
Delia Lake, in *New York,* in the W. part of Essex co. It is one of the sources of the Hudson River. Length about 5 m.
Delib'erate, *v. a.* [Lat. *delibero, deliberatus* — *de,* and *libro,* to weigh, to cause to swing. See LIBRATE.] To weigh well in one's mind; to consider the reasons for and against a measure; to think; to consider; to reflect; to examine with a view to make a choice or selection; to consider which is best or preferable; to judge; to consult; to debate; to hesitate; to demur; to pause; to ponder.
—*v. n.* To balance well in the mind; to weigh carefully; to consider maturely.

"The woman that *deliberates* is lost."—*Addison.*

—*a.* Weighing carefully facts and arguments with a view to a choice or decision; carefully considering the probable consequences of a step; slowly determining; cautious; discreet; cool; circumspect; — used in relation to persons; as, a *deliberate* scoundrel, a *deliberate* adviser.—Slow; tedious; gradual; not hasty or impulsive; as, *deliberate* speech. — Formed with deliberation; well advised, weighed, or considered; — used in respect of things; as, a *deliberate* step, a *deliberate* opinion.
Delib'erately, *adv.* In a deliberate manner; slowly; cautiously; with circumspection.

"He plods on *deliberately*." — *Drydeu.*

Delib'erateness, *n.* Quality of being deliberate; calm consideration; judicial weighing over; circumspection; due attention to the arguments for and against a measure; caution; wariness.
Deliberation, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *deliberatio.*] Act of deliberating; thoughtful consideration in order to a choice; thoughtfulness; reflection; circumspection; caution; wariness; coolness; prudence.

"Deep on his front engraveu, *deliberation* sat." — *Milton.*

—Mutual discussion and examination of the reasons for and against a measure; as, the *deliberations* of a council of war.
Delib'erative, *a.* [Fr. *délibératif.*] Pertaining to deliberation; acting or proceeding by deliberation; having a right or power to deliberate or discuss; apt or disposed to consider; as, a *deliberative* body.
—*n.* A discourse in which a question is discussed and deliberated.—A kind of rhetorical proof, tending to convince the minds of others.
Delib'eratively, *adv.* By or with deliberation.
Delib'erator, *n.* He who deliberates.
Delicacy, *n.* [Fr. *délicatesse,* from L. Lat. *delicatus,* delightful, from *deliciæ,* allurement, from Lat. *delicio* — *de,* and *lacio,* to draw gently, to allure, to entice, allied to Heb. *lakach,* to take, whence *lêkach,* taking arts, fair speech, by which the mind of any one is captivated.] That which allures, captivates, attracts, or entices: something pleasing by its softness, fineness, or flavor; that which delights the senses, particularly the taste; a dainty; a tit-bit; as, to covet a *delicacy.*

"On hospitable thoughts intent,
What choice to choose for *delicacy* best." — *Milton.*

—Fineness of texture or substance; smoothness; softness; elegance; tenderness or weakness of constitution; tenuity; slenderness; nicety; as, *delicacy* of the skin, *delicacy* of a flower, *delicacy* of shape, &c.

"A man of goodly presence, in whom strong making took not away *delicacy*." — *Sidney.*

—Elegance or softness of manners; civility or politeness; gentle treatment; tenderness; scrupulousness; fastidiousness; susceptibility of feeling; effeminacy; as, treated with *delicacy,* having *delicacy* of manner, a person of extreme *delicacy,* &c.

"The *delicacy* of their own education." — *Temple.*

—A nice perception of beauty or deformity, or the faculty of such nice perception; scrupulous susceptibility; fastidious niceness; minute accuracy; as, *delicacy* of coloring — Daintiness; self-indulgence; fondness of pleasure or luxury. — That which is choice, delicate, or rare, or which is highly pleasing to the mind or imagination; a luxury; a gratification.

"These *delicacies* . . . of taste, sight, smell, herbs, fruits, and flow'rs." — *Milton.*

Del'icate, *a.* [Fr. *délicat;* Lat. *delicatus.* See DELICACY.] Tender; effeminate; soft; feeble; frail; not able to endure hardship or roughness; as, a *delicate* child, *delicate* health, a *delicate* plant. – Alluring; delightful; pleasant; luxurious.

"Haartem is a very *delicate* town." — *Evelyn.*

—Nice; dainty; pleasing to the taste or senses; choice; fine; excellent; refined; elegant; of agreeable flavor; as, a *delicate* perfume, a *delicate* fruit. — Nicely interwoven; soft and smooth to the touch; of fine texture; as, *delicate* lace. — Easily hurt or injured; slender; minute; critical; requiring gentle treatment or great care in handling; as, a *delicate* subject, a *delicate* inquiry, *delicate* porcelain, &c.—Clear, pure, or fair; soft; smooth; used in reference to the skin; as, a *delicate* complexion.
—Light in hue; soft in coloring; as, a *delicate* tint. — Accurate; nice in form and punctilio; of polite and refined manners; gentle; considerate; careful not to offend or disgust; as, a *delicate* attention, *delicate* language. — Possessing voluptuous or fastidious tastes, inclined to pleasure and luxury; refined; nice and dainty in habits. — Possessing nice, critical acumen, sensitively perceptive; of refined discrimination; susceptibly exact in judgment: as, a *delicate* touch in painting, a *delicate* ear for music.
—*n.* A person of effeminate habits, or of luxurious tastes. (R.)
—*pl.* Dainties; choice articles of food; delicacies.
Del'icately, *adv.* In a delicate manner; finely; fastidiously; tenderly; effeminately; luxuriously; as, a person *delicately* reared.
Del'icateness, *n.* Delicacy; state or quality of being fine, effeminate, or delicate.
Delicious, (*de-lish'us,*) *a.* [Fr. *délicieux,* from L. Lat. *deliciosus,* from Lat. *deliciæ.* See DELICACY.] Highly pleasing to the taste; most sweet or grateful to the senses; affording exquisite pleasure; most pleasing to the mind; charming; delightful; exquisite; gratifying.

"O, Christ! It is a goodly sight to see
What Heav'n hath done for this *delicious* land."—*Byron.*

Deli'ciously, *adv.* In a delightful or delicious manuer; exquisitely; luxuriously; as, she sang *deliciously.*
Deli'ciousness, *n.* Quality of being delicious, or very grateful to the taste or mind; delight; exquisite pleasure.
Delict', *n.* [Lat. *delictum.*] (*Civil Law.*) The act by which a person, by fraud or malignity, causes some damage or hurt to some other. — A *quasi delict* is the act of a person who, without malignity, but by an inexcusable imprudence, causes an injury to another.
Deligation, *n.* [Lat. *deligatio.*] (*Surg.*) A binding up, with a bandage, &c.
Delight', *n.* [See the verb.] That which yields great pleasure, or fills with highly pleasing emotions.

"She's my *delight*, all mankind's wonder." — *Earl of Rochester.*

—A high degree of pleasure or satisfaction of mind; rapture; charm; joy; gratification; extreme happiness.

"An over-payment of *delight*." — *Southey.*

—*v. a.* To affect with lively pleasure; to please or gratify highly; to give or afford great joy or satisfaction to; as, beauty *delights* the eye.
—*v. n.* To have or take great pleasure; to be greatly pleased or rejoiced; — preceding *in.*
Delight, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Greene co.
Delight'ed, *p. a.* Full of delight or pleasure.
Delight'edly, *adv.* With delight: pleasurably.
Delight'er, *n.* He who, or that which, yields or receives delight.
Delight'ful, *a.* Affording delight; highly pleasing; affording great pleasure and satisfaction; gratifying; charming; joyful; beautiful; grateful; as, *delightful* weather.
Delight'fully, *adv.* In a delightful or pleasurable manner.
Delight'fulness, *n.* Quality of being delightful, or of affording great pleasure; delight; satisfaction.
Delight'ingly, *adv.* In a rejoicing or delighting manner.
Delight'less, *a.* Yielding no delight; without pleasure.
Delight'some, *a.* Delightful; extremely pleasing.
Delight'somely, *adv.* In a delightful manner; pleasantly; agreeably.
Delight'someness, *n.* Pleasantness; delightfulness.
Delilah, [Heb., the languishing,] a Philistine woman whom Samson loved. By her flattering blandishments she obtained from him the secret that his God-given strength lay in his locks; and having cut these off while he lay asleep, she then treacherously betrayed the strengthless warrior into the hands of his enemies.
Delille, JACQUES, (*da-leel',*) a French didactic poet, in great repute at the end of the last century, and under the empire; member of the Academy. B. 1738; became blind, and D. 1813.
Delin'eament, *n.* Delineation; sketch; representation. (R.)
Delin'eate, *v. a.* [Lat. *delineo, delineatus* — *de,* and *linea,* a line. See LINE.] To draw a line or lines, so as to exhibit the form of anything; to mark out with lines; to make a draught of; to paint; to sketch; to portray; as, to *delineate* the human figure in a picture. — To describe in words; to convey an oral or verbal representation; to exhibit by description; to portray to the mind or intelligence.

"To *delineate* the glories of God's heavenly kingdom."—*Abp. Wake.*

—*a.* Delineated; represented; portrayed.
Delineation, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *delineatio.*] Act of delineating; outline; sketch; design; drawing. — Representation in words; description.
Delin'eator, *n* One who delineates or describes.
Delin'eatory, *a.* Delineating; describing; presenting an outline of.
Delinquency, *n.* [L. Lat. *delinquentia,* from Lat. *delinquo, delinquens* — *de,* and *linquo,* to leave, allied to Gr. *limpanō,* late form of *leipō,* to leave.] A leaving or neglecting of duty; a failure, omission, or dereliction of duty; a fault; a shortcoming; a misdeed, and, positively, an offence; a crime.
Delinquent, *n.* [Fr. from Lat. *delinquens.*] One who leaves, neglects, or fails to perform his duty; particularly, a public officer who neglects or abuses his duty; one who commits a fault or crime; a misdoer; an offender, criminal, or transgressor.
—*a.* Leaving, neglecting, or failing in, duty.
Delin'quently, *adv.* In a manner involving neglect of duty.
Deliquesce, (*del-i-kwes',*) *v. n.* [Lat. *deliquesco* — *de,* and *liquesco,* inceptive from *liqueo,* to be fluid or liquid. See LIQUID.] To melt down and become liquid by attracting and absorbing moisture from the air.
Deliques'cence, *n.* [Fr.] (*Chem.*) The property which certain substances have of absorbing moisture from the air, and becoming damp, and even running into liquid. Caustic potash, and the chlorides of calcium and magnesium, are examples of substances which undergo this change.
Deliques'cent, *a.* (*Chem.*) Liable to become moist or wet.
(*Bot.*) Applied to a plant which gives off so many branches that the stem is lost in them. — *Gray.*
Deliquiate, (*dē-lik'we-āt,*) *v. n.* [From Lat. *deliquesco.*] To deliquesce.
Deliquiation, *n.* Act or process of deliquiating.
Deliquium, (*de-lik'we-um,*) *n.* [Lat.] (*Chem.*) A melting or dissolution in the air, or in a moist place; a liquid state.
(*Med.*) A fainting; a loss of consciousness.
Deliration, *n.* [Lat. *deliratio.*] State of delirium; aberration of mind. (R.)
Delir'ious, *a.* [Lat. *delirus,* from *deliro* — *de,* and *liro,* a ridge or furrow.] Roving in mind; disordered in intellect; crazy; light-headed; raving; frenzied; temporarily insane; as, a *delirious* attack.

Delir'iously, *adv.* In a delirious manner.

Delir'iousness, *n.* State or condition of being delirious; delirium.

Delir'ium, *n.* [Lat., from *deliro*, I rave, or am furious; Fr. *délire.*] Any burst of tumultuous excitement, passion, or enthusiasm; as, the *delirium* of a national panic, a *delirium* of pleasure, &c.

(*Med.*) A perturbed and disordered state of the brain, proceeding either from an excess of blood, or a great loss of vital power or augmentation of nervous irritability. *D.*, though not a symptom, is frequently a concomitant or result of fevers, inflammations of the substance or membrane of the brain, of reaction after long exposure to cold or abstinence from food, and is often a consequence of both mineral and vegetable poisons. *D.* is easily distinguished from mania, or madness, by the absence of all congruity of thought, the impossibility of fixing the patient's attention to one subject for even the shortest space of time, and by the total absence of that circumventing cunning so characteristic of madness; or by the restless mutterings, incoherent and disjointed talk, in which private matters, family secrets, and long-past events are all mingled in a confused babble. *D.* may be either violent and frantic (*D. ferox*), as in acute inflammation of the membranes of the brain; or low and muttering (*typhomania*), as in low fever. It supervenes on fever during any part of its course. It occurs in the hot state of some intermittents, but rarely makes its appearance in typhoid or continued fever until the disease has reached its height. It sometimes occurs suddenly, without any previous indication; but more frequently it is preceded by headache, throbbing of the temples, a flushed and oppressed countenance, &c. The patient is at first delirious during the short and imperfect periods of sleep, or immediately after he is roused, becoming, when fully awakened, more clear, and comparatively collected. By degrees this lucid interval becomes less perceptible; the individual becomes more and more incapable of reflection and mental exertion, and gradually loses the power of recognizing the persons and objects which surround him. When *D.* is about to terminate fatally, sensibility becomes more and more impaired, until all conscious feeling seems to be lost. Inarticulate moaning succeeds to delirious incoherence; the patient loses in a great measure sight and hearing; the mouth and tongue are dry, yet the patient no longer complains of thirst; the pupils become scarcely contractile; black spots, like flies, appear before the patient's eyes, and the evacuations escape without consciousness. As *D.* is rather a symptom of a disease than a disease itself, its treatment necessarily forms a part of that of the disease on which it supervenes.

Del'irium Tre'mens, Delirium Ebriositatis, Mania à Potu, *n.* (*Med.*) A disease of the brain, usually caused by an abuse of spirituous liquors, but sometimes also by great mental anxiety and loss of sleep; or it may result from bodily injuries or accidents, loss of blood, &c. *D.* sometimes makes its appearance in consequence of a single debauch; but more frequently it is the result of protracted or long-continued intemperance. It usually supervenes on a fit of intoxication; but it not unfrequently occurs, also, when the habitual drunkard omits his accustomed draught. The approach of an attack is almost invariably preceded by the patient being remarkably irritable, with fretfulness of mind and mobility of body. He becomes very nervous and uneasy; is startled by any sudden noise, the opening of a door or the entrance of a visitor; is restless; the hands and tongue are tremulous; he complains of inability to sleep, and if he dozes for a moment, he is awakened by frightful dreams. Soon delirium manifests itself: if questioned, the patient often answers rightly enough; but if left to himself, he begins to talk or mutter; he is surrounded by frightful or loathsome animals; is pursued by some one who has a design upon his life; he has terrible and ghastly visions. Though most commonly of a frightful or terrifying character, the *D.* is not always so; occasionally the appearances are droll and ludicrous, and the patient seems amused by them; at other times it turns on some matter of business, as settling of accounts or telling of money, and the patient is in a perpetual bustle, and his hands are constantly full of business. The predominant emotion with the delirious patient is fear, and in his efforts to escape from an imaginary enemy he may be guilty of a murderous assault, or, as is more frequently the case, may take his own life; and hence he requires to be very carefully watched. The strong features of this complaint are sleeplessness, a lousy, but not angry or violent, *D.*; constant chattering, a trembling of the hands, and an eager and fidgety employment of them. The tongue is moist and creamy; the pulse, though frequent, is soft; the skin is perspiring, and most commonly the patient is drenched in sweat. The *D.* continues until the patient sinks into a sleep, from which he awakes comparatively rational, or dies from exhaustion. In such cases death is often sudden, the patient rising for some trivial purpose, and falling in a faint from which he never recovers; or at length, after passing many nights without sleep, he sinks into a state of coma, which terminates in death. This disease, however, is rarely fatal, unless where the strength of the patient has been seriously impaired by long-continued excesses. The great remedy is sleep, and the best means of inducing this is by opium, which is to be given in large doses, and frequently repeated, until the desired effect follows. Sometimes it is necessary, in order to procure sleep, if the patient is in a very exhausted state, or if the disease has been brought on by the cessation of an accustomed stimulus, to allow the patient a certain quantity of his ordinary beverage; but this should not be continued longer than he can do without it. Chloroform has also been recommended as a means of procuring sleep when opium fails. This disease is to be carefully distinguished from inflammation of the brain, with which it has many symptoms in common: for bleeding, which is resorted to in the latter disease, would be of the *utmost danger* in *this.*

Delisle, (*de-lile'*,) Joseph Nicolas, an eminent French mathematician and astronomer, b. 1688. He had for his pupil the celebrated Lalande. D. 1768.

Delisle', in *Ohio*, a post-village of Darke co., abt. 28 m. N.W. of Dayton.

Delites'cence, Delites'cency, *n.* [From Lat. *delitescens.*] State of being hidden or concealed.

(*Surg.*) A tumor is said to terminate in *D.* when it subsides very suddenly and unexpectedly.

Delites'cent, *a.* Lying hidden, secluded, or concealed.

De'lium, (*Anc. Hist.*) The Bœotians defeated the Athenians near the temple of Apollo, at Delium, b. c. 424. Socrates, and his pupil Alcibiades, took part in this battle. Here also, the troops of Antiochus (the Great) of Syria defeated the Romans, b. c. 192.

Deliv'er, *v. a.* [Fr. *délivrer*; Lat. *de*, and *libero*, to free. See Liberate.] To liberate, extricate, rescue, save, release, or free from, as danger, bondage, restraint, &c.: as, to *deliver* from captivity. — To disburden a woman of child: as, to *deliver* of twins. — To give forth in action: to exert; to send; as, to *deliver* a broadside. — To give forth in words: to utter; to pronounce; to communicate: to relate: to impart: as, to *deliver* a message, to *deliver* a lecture. — To give, offer, or present: to transfer; to cede; to yield up: to reign; to surrender; to put into the hands of another, or others; — generally preceding *up, over, to,* or *into*; as, to *deliver up* a fortress, to *deliver* a petition, to *deliver* goods.

"The constables have *delivered* her *over*."— *Shaks.*

Deliv'erable, *a.* That may be delivered; susceptible of delivery.

Deliv'erance, *n.* [Fr. *déliverance.*] Act of delivering, freeing, rescuing, disentangling, extricating, liberating, or manumitting; as, a *deliverance* from peril, *deliverance* of a child, *deliverance* of a speech. — State of being delivered; release, as from captivity, slavery, oppression, difficulty, or any danger, or restraint; rescue; liberation: redemption; manumission; freedom; as, a speedy *deliverance.* — An utterance or open expression of judgment, or opinion.

"One death, or one *deliverance*, we will share." — *Dryden.*

Deliv'erer, *n.* One who delivers, redeems, or preserves. — A relator; a narrator; one who communicates by speech, or writing.

Deliv'ery, *n.* Act of delivering; release; rescue; surrender; a giving up; a giving or passing from one to another, or others; as, the *delivery* of a prisoner, *delivery* of letters, *delivery* of a ship, &c. — Childbirth; parturition. (See Labor.) — Deliverance; freedom; state of being preserved, or delivered.

(*Rhet.*) The fifth and last of the several parts that go to make up the business and art of the orator; the others being invention, disposition, embellishment, and memory; — *invention*, in order to find out what to say; *disposition*, in order to arrange in a proper manner; *embellishment*, to deck it in proper language; *memory*, to retain it; and *delivery*, to give it forth with dignity and grace. The ancient masters of oratory looked upon *D.* as occupying a most important place in the art. It is said of Demosthenes that when asked what was the first point in oratory, he answered *D.*; and the second, *D.*; and the third, still *D.* "Delivery," says Cicero, "has the sole and supreme power in oratory. Without it, a speaker of the highest mental capacity can be held in no esteem; while one of moderate abilities, with this qualification, may surpass even those of the highest talent."

Dell, *n.* [From *dale*; Ger. *thal.*] A dale; a hollow place; a small, narrow valley between high hills.

"In *dells* and dales, concealed from human sight." — *Tickell.*

Dell Delight, in *Missouri*, a P. O. of Benton co.

Delli'na, or Delona, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Sauk co., about 10 m. N.W. of Baraboo; *pop.* 536.

Dell Prairie, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Adams co., on the Wisconsin River, abt. 20 m. W.N.W. of Portage City; *pop.* 534.

Dell'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Perry co.

Del'mar, in *Delaware*, a post-office of Sussex co., about 97 m. S. of Wilmington.

Del'mar, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Tioga co.; *pop.* 1,885.

Del Nor'te, in *California*, a N.W. co., bordering on Oregon; *area*, about 1,350 sq. m. *Rivers*, Klamath, and Smith. The Pacific Ocean washes its W. border. *Surface*, mountainous. *Soil*, good. *Min.* Gold, and copper. *Cap.* Crescent City. *Pop.* 2,022.

Delolme, Jean Louis, (*de-lōm'.*) a political writer, b. at Geneva, 1740. He practised law for several years, in Switzerland, and went to England, where he fixed his permanent abode. Of his various political works and essays, his celebrity is mainly based upon the *Constitution de l'Angleterre*, a work which had a very large sale, and is often quoted as the best authority on the English Constitution. D. 1806.

Delorme, Marion, a Frenchwoman, b. abt. 1612, near Châlons-sur-Marne, and whose name was so prominent in the history of the 17th century, that it is impossible to avoid speaking of her in an historical work. She came at an early period of her life to Paris, where her great beauty would easily have secured for her a good match, had she not been inclined to a life of licentious intrigue. Almost all the distinguished men of the age were her "lovers." During the first disturbances of the *Frondeurs*, her house was the rallying-point of the chiefs of that party, and in consequence, Mazarin was about to imprison her, when she suddenly died at the age of 38. Victor Hugo has made of her the subject of one of his historical dramas.

Delorme, Philibert, a French architect, b. at Lyons about 1518. He studied three years at Rome, and after acquiring some reputation by works in his native city, was called to Paris through the influence of Cardinal Du Bellay, and made almoner to the king. Various works were intrusted to him, and in 1564 he was appointed, by Catherine de Medicis, one of the architects of the Tuileries. He was assisted in some of his undertakings by his brother, Jean Delorme. He left several treatises on architecture. D. 1577.

De'los, Cynthus Ortygia, now called Saillfs, Saylli, Delo, or Deli, is the smallest of the Cyclades, at the N. of Naxos, and was famous throughout antiquity as having been the birthplace of Apollo and Diana, and further as being consecrated to the worship of the first-named deity. According to the legend it was a floating island, but was rendered immovable in order that Latona might give birth in security to these two divinities. It was peopled by the Ionians; and, in Homer's time, was the central seat of their political and religious union. Like all ancient temples of celebrity, that of Apollo at Delos was one of the great emporia for trade; and, after the fall of Corinth, the Delians, by wisely declaring their port free, secured that vast commerce between the east and west of which that noble city had been the channel. Its commercial importance was further ensured by the peculiar sanctity which attached to the island. Even hostile fleets rode quietly at anchor in its sacred harbor. So holy was it esteemed, that no dogs were suffered upon it; and that all dying persons, and women near the time of their delivery, were removed to the neighboring island of Myconos, for fear of pollution by either births or deaths. The temple of Apollo, according to Plutarch, was one of the stateliest buildings in the universe; its altar is said to have been a perfect cube, and the doubling it was a noted mathematical problem with the ancients, which went under the name of the *problema Deliacum*, "the Delian problem." The decline of Delos dates from the Mithridatic War, when it was laid waste by one of the generals of Mithridates. It is now a mere heap of ruins.

Delphi, (*del'fi,*) or Delphos, (now Castri,) a small town of ancient Phocis, in a valley to the W. of Mount Parnassus, was the seat of the most famous of all the oracles of Apollo. At this place certain exhalations, issuing from a cavern, threw all who approached it into convulsions. The responses were delivered by a priestess, called *Pythia*, who sat upon a tripod placed over the mouth of this cavern, and after having inhaled the vapor, gave utterance to the wished-for predictions, either in verse or prose, which were then interpreted by the priests. From its favorable position this oracle came to be consulted, not only by the Greeks, but even by the neighboring nations; and thus the temple was



Fig. 791. — VIEW OF DELPHI, AND MOUNT PARNASSUS.

enriched by an incredible number of valuable presents and splendid monuments. Hence, this sacred repository became frequently an object of plunder. Still the oracle continued to utter its responses long after the seat of empire had been transferred from Greece to Rome; and it was only when Constantine the Great removed the sacred tripods to adorn the hippodrome of his new city, that the responses ceased to be delivered.

Del'phi, in *Indiana*, a post-village, cap. of Carroll co., abt. 65 m. N.N.W. of Indianapolis; *pop.* 1,614.

Delphi, in *Missouri*, a village in Gasconade co., abt. 80 m. W.N.W. of St. Louis.

Delphi, in *New York*, a post-village of Onondaga co., abt. 210 m. W. of Albany.

Delphi, in *Ohio*, a village of Huron co., abt 17 m. S. of Norwalk.

Delphi, in *Tennessee*, a village of Marion co., on the Sequaldice River, 114 m. S.E. of Nashville.

Del'phian, Del'phic, *a.* [From *Delphi*, a city of ancient Greece.] (*Anc. Hist.*) Relating, or pertaining, to Delphi, or to its famous oracle.

"The *Delphian* vales." — *Halleck.*

Delphin'ia, *n.* (*Chem.*) A vegetable alkaline base obtained from the seeds of the *Delphinium Staphisagria*, or staves-acre.

Delphin'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) A fat acid obtained by saponification from the oil of the *Delphinus*, or porpoise; it has also been termed *phocenic* acid. It exists in the vegetable kingdom in the berries of *Viburnum Opulus*.

Delphinidæ, * *pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Dolphin family, ord. *Cetacea*, characterized by the moderate size of the head, and usually by the presence of teeth in both jaws. It includes, with the Dolphin and Porpoise, many animals which are ordinarily called Whales. They are, in general, voracious feeders: and their flesh is for the most part rank, oily, and unwholesome. The Dolphins, *Delphinus*, are a numerous genus, 22 species having been described, inhabiting both the North and South seas. The common dolphin, *Delphinus, Delphis*, resembles very much the porpoise, and has been often confounded with it. It inhabits the Mediterranean and Indian seas, swims swiftly, and preys upon fish. By ancient writers, the dolphin was celebrated for its supposed affection for the human race, and for the harmonious sounds of music. The fables connected with it are the poetic fictions of a classic age, and are totally opposed to the opinions of the moderns, who know it to be a predaceous animal, and consider its appearance at sea as the prelude of an approaching storm. The Bottle-heads, genus *Hyperoödon*, are natives of the Northern seas, and have no teeth in the upper jaw. The Porpoise, or porpesse, *Phocæna communis* (derived from the Italian name for this animal, *porco pesce*, or hog-fish), has numerous small sharp teeth in both jaws, and a dorsal fin in the middle of the body. It is the most common of all the cetaceans, and is found in almost all the European seas, and on the American coasts. It is about six feet in length, and is of a bluish-black color on the back, and white underneath. The whole body is covered with a layer of fat nearly an inch in thickness, while the flesh beneath is red, and resembles that of the hog. Porpoises swim in shoals (or, as they are called by sailors, *schools*), and drive the mackerel, herring, and salmon before them, as a pack of dogs do hares. They are well known to all who have been at sea, from their rolling or apparently tumbling motion in the water. They root about the

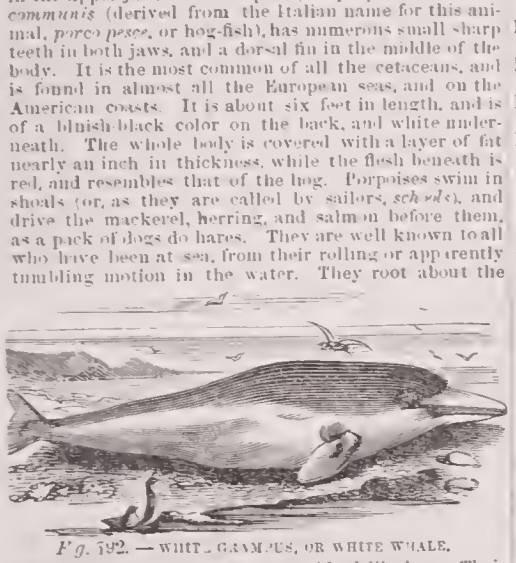


Fig. 792. — WHITE GRAMPUS, OR WHITE WHALE.

shores with their snouts, in quest of food, like hogs. Their flesh was formerly considered a great delicacy, and receipts for dressing it are to be found in ancient cookery books. The oil procured from the blubber is of the purest kind; and the skin, when carefully tanned and dressed, is used for wearing apparel, and for coverings for carriages. The Greenlander esteems the flesh of the porpoise as a great dainty, and quaffs the oil as the most delicious of draughts. A white species occurs in China. The *Grampus*, of which there are several species, is a native of the North Sea, and is often found on the coasts of Great Britain and France. The large grampus, *Orca gladiator*, is of such an extremely fierce and predaceous nature, that it not only destroys the porpoise and dolphin, but is reported to attack even whales. It measures from 20 to 25 feet in length, and is well known from its frequent blowing. — See BELUGA, NARWHAL, &c.

Delphinite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of EPIDOTE, *q. v.*

Delphin'ium, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Larkspurs, a genus of plants, order *Ranunculaceæ*, which yields many favorite garden-plants. They are annual herbs, with leaves much divided; flowers blue, red, or purple, never yellow. *D. consolida*, the Branching Larkspur, sparingly naturalized in our fields and roadsides, has numerous varieties of double and semi-double flowers, the upper sepal of which, as in the rest of the genus, is spurred. *D. exaltatum*, the American Larkspur, native of the Middle States, has a stem 3–4 feet high, and flowers of a brilliant purplish-blue.



Fig. 793. — BRANCHING LARKSPUR. (*D. consolida.*)

Delphi'nus, *n.* [Lat. the Dolphin.] (*Astron.*) A northern constellation, situated 13° or 14° N.E. of the Eagle. It consists of 18 stars, including 4 of the 3d magnitude, but none larger. Its mean declination is about 15° N. It comes to the meridian on the 16th of September.

(*Zoöl.*) See DELPHINIDÆ.

Del'phos, in *Kansas*, a post-office of Ottawa co.

Delphos, (formerly SECTION TEN.) in *Ohio*, a village of Allen co., abt. 116 m. N.W. of Columbus; *pop.* 1,027.

Del'phos, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Van Wert co.

Delps'burgh, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Northampton co.

Del Rey, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Iroquois co.

Del Segno, [It., from the sign.] (*Mus.*) Same as DAL SEGNO, *q. v.*

Del'ta, *n.*; *pl.* DELTAS. The Greek letter △. — (*Geog.*) A triangular alluvial tract included between the several mouths of the river Nile, from its resemblance to the form of the Greek △, delta. The term is now applied to similar alluvial formations at the mouths of large rivers, subject to inundations. Thus, we speak of the *D.* of the Mississippi, the *D.* of the Danube, of the Niger, of the Ganges, &c.

Delta, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Randolph co.

Delta, in *Illinois*, a post-office of McLean co.

Delta, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Parke co.

Delta, in *Michigan*, a co. forming the S. extremity of the upper peninsula, and bordering on Lake Michigan and Green Bay. *Area*, about 2,200 sq. m. *Rivers.* Menomonee, Ford, and Whitefish. *Surface*, broken; *soil*, good, and mostly covered with timber. *Min.* Limestone and sandstone. *Cap.* Escanaba. *Pop.* 2,542.

—A post-township of Eaton co.; *pop.* abt. 850.

Delta, in *Mississippi*, a village, cap. of Coahoma co., on the Mississippi River, at the Yazoo Pass, about 60 m. below Memphis, Tenn.

Delta, in *New York*, a post-village of Lee township, Oneida co., 20 m. N.W. of Utica.

Delta, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Fulton co., about 25 m. W. by S. of Toledo.

Deltafica'tion, *n.* [From *delta*, and Lat. *facere.*] The formation of a delta or deltas.

Delta'ic, *a.* Resembling a delta; in the form of a delta; relating to a delta.

Delta-moth, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PYRALIDÆ.

Del'toid, *a.* [Gr. *delta*, the letter △, and *eidos*, form.] Resembling the Greek △ (*delta*); triangular; as, a *deltoid* muscle, *deltoid* leaf.

—*n.* (*Anat.*) A short, triangular-looking muscle, situated on the front of the arm, at the shoulder.

Del'ton, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of New Buffalo township, Sauk co., about 50 m. N.N.W. of Madison.

Deluc, JEAN ANDRÉ, (*de-look'*,) a Swiss natural philosopher, b. in Geneva, 1727. He made a special study of physics and geology, endeavoring to establish the consistency of the Book of Genesis with the vast modern discoveries. He spent a portion of his life in England, and was appointed reader to the queen. His principal works are, *Theory of Barometers and Thermometers*, *New Notions on Meteorology*, *Traité Élémentaire de Géologie*, *Recherches sur les Modifications de l'Atmosphère*. Some of his works were written in French, others in English. D. in 1817.

Deludable, *a.* That may be deluded: liable to suffer imposition; as, "*deludable* cogitation." — *Sir T. Browne.*

Delude', *v. a.* [Lat. *deludo* — *de*, and *ludo*, to play, to mock; Sansk. *lud*, to roll one's self about; Heb. *luts*, to deride, to mock by imitation.] To impose on; to deceive; to beguile; to lead astray: to cheat; to circumvent. — To disappoint; to thwart; to frustrate.

Delud'er, *n.* One who deludes or disappoints; a trickster: a beguiler; an impostor.

Deluge, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *diluvium*, from *diluo* — *di*, and *luo*, *lavo*, to wash.] A washing away of the earth: any great overflowing of water; a flood; an inundation: a swell of water over the natural banks or shore of the ocean.

—A sudden, sweeping, or overwhelming calamity; as, a *deluge* of trouble.

(*Script. and Geol.*) The great overflow of water narrated in Scripture, and commonly known as *the Flood*. This great event is ordinarily calculated to have occurred in the 1656th year after the Creation, or 2293 years before Christ. We are told in Gen. vii. that all the fountains of the great deep were broken up, and the windows of heaven were opened, and God caused it to rain 40 days and 40 nights upon the earth; that during that time the waters increased and prevailed exceedingly upon the earth, and all the high hills and mountains were covered 15 cubits and upwards; that all flesh died that moved upon the earth, and every man save Noah and those that were with him in the ark; that the waters prevailed upon the earth 150 days, and at the end of that time they were abated, God having made a wind to pass over the earth and assuage the waters; the fountains also of the deep and the windows of heaven being stopped, and the rain from heaven restrained. Noah entered the ark on the 17th day of the 2d month; on the 17th day of the 7th month the ark rested upon the mountains of Ararat; and on the 1st day of the 1st month of the year following, the waters were dried up from the earth, and about 2 months later the earth itself dried. Such is the concise account of this great catastrophe given in Sacred Writ, a subject which has given rise to much discussion, and furnished materials for the cavillers at religion. Without going into all the points connected with this subject, we may briefly allude to a few of them. We find in the legends and traditions of most of the earlier races upon the earth (the Chinese, Hindoos, Persians, Greeks, &c.), accounts of a similar catastrophe, and though sometimes they are in an allegorical form, yet they so closely resemble the account given by Moses, that they have generally been regarded as referring to the same event. Even the Mexicans, Peruvians, and other ruder nations of the new world, are represented as having their traditions of the great deluge. Numerous ingenious and fanciful theories were formerly given forth in order to explain the phenomena of the *D.*; and early geologists believed that they found in the fossil remains imbedded in the earth unquestionable evidence of this universal destruction, but many of these were afterwards found to belong to a period vastly anterior to any historical epoch. So far as the testimony of geology goes, we have no evidence that bears directly upon this subject. The majority of the ablest scientific men and theologians are now of opinion that the Flood was only partial, and not universal. It was sent as a judgment of God against impious men, and there was no reason to believe that the human race had then spread themselves over the entire surface of the globe. The word *all*, in accordance with Eastern phraseology, is not always in Scripture to be taken in a strictly literal sense; and hence, in the Mosaic account, there is nothing that can be regarded as contrary to the view of the *D.* being only partial. The object to be effected was the destruction of ungodly men, and if there be no reason to conclude that they were at that early period extensively scattered abroad, we think there is abundant evidence to show that God is always very economical of his means, and never has recourse to great measures in order to effect what may be brought about by small. Partial deluges not only may, but must have occurred; for we have unmistakable proof that many large natural reservoirs have been suddenly tapped, and their contents let loose upon low lands of vast extent, and it is not impossible that one of these events may have been recent enough to justify the tradition that man was then on the earth, and narrowly escaped destruction. — The marks of a universal *D.*, had such an event occurred, must have been evident in the valleys, caverns, and other places into which water would enter and floating objects would be drifted, but from which an exit was difficult. Such localities contain various accumulations, but the mode in which the deposits occur proves clearly that the action of the water that moved them was not diluvial. Many successive events must have combined before even the latest changes of the earth's surface were brought about, and these changes all seem to have been gradual, and to have involved slow elevation and depression of very large areas.

Del'uge, *v. a.* To cover or overflow with water: to inundate; to drown; to sink completely under water.

"Implacable, till *deluged* by thy foam." — *Philips.*

—To overwhelm with any moving, spreading body; as, the country is *deluged* with greenbacks. — To overpower, or cause to sink under universal calamity.

"Corruption, like a general flood, shall *deluge* all." — *Pope.*

Delusion, (*de-lu'zhon,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *delusio*, from *deludo.*] Act of deluding or speciously deceiving; deception; mental illusion or misleading. — State or condition of being deluded, deceived, or misled. — A false belief; chimera; error; illusion; fallacy.

Delu'sive, *a.* Apt to delude or deceive; tending to mislead or wrongly bias the mind; deceptive; beguiling; illusory; as, a *delusive* appearance.

Delu'sively, *adv.* In a delusive or deceptive manner.

Delu'siveness, *n.* Quality of being delusive; tendency to deceive or mislead; illusion.

Delu'sory, *a.* Apt to delude or deceive; deceptive; illusory.

Delve, *v. a.* [A. S. *delfan*; D *delven*; O. Sax. *bidelbhan*; O. Ger. *bitelbhan*, to bury, probably akin to Goth. *dal*, a valley. See DALE.] To dig; to open with a spade or shovel, as the ground.

"The filthy swine with *delving* snout." — *Philips.*

—To ferret out; to penetrate; to get at the bottom of; to sift; to fathom.

"I cannot *delve* him to the roots." — *Shaks.*

—*v. n.* To dig, or work with a spade or shovel; hence, figuratively, to labor.

"When Adam *delved*, and Eve span,
Where was then the gentleman?" — *Hume.*

—*n.* A cave: a cavern; an excavated hollow; a delf; as, a "shady *delve*." (*Spenser.*) — A measure of coals dug in the pit. (Used in some parts of England.)

Delv'er, *n.* A digger; one who uses a spade or shovel.

Demades, (*dem'ā-dēez,*) an Athenian orator, who, from a fishmonger, rose to high positions in the republic. He was captured by Philip of Macedon in the battle of Chæronea, but soon set at liberty. He afterwards exerted his influence in favor of the Macedonian party at Athens, but, betraying Antipater, he was put to death by Cassander, the son of the latter, 318 B. C.

Demagnetiza'tion, *n.* Act or process of depriving of magnetic power or influence.

Demag'netize, *v. a.* [Lat. *de*, and Eng. *magnetize.*] To deprive of magnetic power; to restore from a torpid or comatose state.

Demagog'ic, Demagog'ical, *a.* Pertaining or relating to a demagogue; partaking of a factious nature or property.

Demagog'ism, *n.* State or practice of a demagogue.

Demagogue, (*dem'a-gog,*) *n.* [Fr.; Gr. *dēmagōgos* — *demos*, the people, and *agō*, to lead.] A ringleader of a faction, or of the rabble; a popular or factious orator; a party leader; a teacher of sedition. — In its original acceptation, this word was considered an honorable designation; but it is now almost invariably used in a bad sense. The oldest and most satirical of all portraits of the demagogue is traced by Aristophanes in his play of the *Knights*, in the character of Cleon.

Dem'agogy, *n.* Same as DEMAGOGISM, *q. v.*

Demain', *n.* See DEMESNE.

Demand', *v. a.* [Fr. *demander*; Lat. *de*, and *mando*, from *manus*, the hand, and *do*, to give.] To claim or seek as due by right; to exact; to ask peremptorily, or by authority; to make requisition of; as, to *demand* money, to *demand* submission.

—To require; to call for; to seek; to need; to desire; as,

the affair *demand's* prudence, to *demand* the value of shares. — To question: to ask; to interrogate; — sometimes used with *of*; as, a reply was *demanded of* him.

—*v. n.* To ask; to inquire; to seek; to make a demand.

—*n.* An asking for or claim made by virtue of a right, or supposed right; an asking with authority; a challenging as due; exaction; as, payable on *demand*.

"He has the confidence to turn his wishes into *demands*." *Locke.*

—The asking or requiring of a price for goods offered for sale; the calling for in order to purchase; as, to *demand* the price of an article. — Desire to purchase or possess; manifested want or seeking; as, champagne was in great *demand*.

—That which is or may be claimed as due; debt; claim; as, his *demands* were paid.

(*Law.*) A claim; a challenging: a calling upon a person for anything due. It is either *in deed*, written, or verbal, as a *demand* for rent, or an application for payment of a debt; or *in law*, as an entry on land, distraining for rent, bringing an action, &c.

In demand, much sought after; in great request; greatly needed. — *On demand*, forthwith; on presentation: as, a bill payable *on demand*.

Demand'able, *a.* That may be demanded, required, or asked for; as, *demandable* goods.

Demand'ant, *n.* (*Law.*) One who demands; the plaintiff in a real action; any plaintiff.

Demand'er, *n.* One who demands, exacts, or requires; a dun; one who seeks to purchase.

Demand'ress, *n.* (*Law.*) A female who demands. (R.)

De'mar, a fellow-laborer with St. Paul, at Thessalonica, who afterwards deserted him, either discouraged by the hardships of the work, or allured by the love of the world.

Demara'tus, king of Sparta, who accused Cleomenes before the ephori as the disturber of Greece, for which Cleomenes retorted upon Demaratus the charge of illegitimacy, and having bribed the priests of Delphi, the oracle, when consulted, confirmed the charge. *D.* then resigned the crown, B. C. 491, entered into the Persian service, and was entertained by Darius and Xerxes.

Demarcate, *v. a.* To mark or fix the limits or boundaries of. (R.)

Demarca'tion Point, a cape on the Arctic coast of N. America, in Lat. 69° 45′ N., Lon. 141° W. It forms the N. extremity of the boundary between Alaska and British N. America.

Demarch, (*de-märk'*,) *n.* In modern Greece, a mayor or chief magistrate.

Demarka'tion, Demarca'tion, *n.* [Fr. *démarcation*; Sp. *demarcacion*, from *demarcar* — *de*, and *márcar*, to mark; L. Lat. *marchia*, a mark, a seal.] Act of marking off, or of ascertaining and setting a limit. — The line or boundary by which one object is separated or marked off from another. The word was first introduced in 1493, when Pope Alexander VI., in order to put an end to the disputes between the crowns of Spain and Portugal, relative to their Indian discoveries and conquests; by virtue of his pontifical authority, drew through the ocean an imaginary line, by which the dominions of both parties were defined; and thus originated the expression *line of demarcation*.

Demate'rialize, *v. a.* To remove material properties from; to deprive of material qualities.

Dem'avend, the highest summit of the Elburz range in Persia, about 40 m. N. E. of Teheran. It is volcanic, and conical in shape. Height, 15,000 feet.

Dembewiel'kie, (*Hist.*) A place near Warsaw, where the Poles defeated the Russians with great slaughter, March 31, 1831.

Dem'bea, an Abyssinian province, comprising all the territory surrounding the great lake of the same name. The lake *D.* is 60 m. in length, with an average breadth of 25 m. Lat. 12° N., Lon. 37° 15′ E.

Dem'bea, a river of W. Africa, falling into the W. Atlantic, in Lat. 9° 45′ N.

Dembin'ski, Henryk, a Polish general, b. at Cracow, in 1791. He joined the French campaign against Russia, in 1812, and was made a captain by Napoleon. Subsequently he rendered service during the Polish Revolution of 1830. When the revolution broke out in Hungary, in 1848, he offered his sword to the patriots, and was placed in chief command of the main army, but, owing to Görgey's machinations, he was repeatedly defeated by the Austrians and Russians. He fled to Turkey, and returned afterwards to France. D. in Paris, 1864.

Deme, *n.* [Gr. *demos*, jurisdiction.] In ancient Greece, a subdivision of land: a township.

Demean', *v. a.* [Fr. *démener*, to struggle, to exert one's self — *de*, and *mener*; O. Fr. *mainer*, from *main*; Lat. *manus*, the hand.] To conduct; to lead; to carry; — with the reciprocal pronoun.

"Duty requires to *demean ourselves* to God humbly and devoutly." — *South.*

—To behave meanly: to debase; to lessen; — preceding the reflexive pronoun.

"Antipholus is mad;
Else he would never so *demean himself*." — *Shaks.*

Demean'or, Demean'our, *n.* Manner of conducting or behaving one's self: behavior: carriage; deportment: conduct; as, a pleasing *demeanor*.

"His *demeanour* did rather breed disdain." — *Sidney.*

Demented, *a.* [Lat. *de*, and *mens, mentis*, mind. See Mind.] Deprived of the mind or senses; insane; crazy; infatuated.

Dementia, *n.* [Lat.] Insanity.

(*Med.*) Out of one's mind: weakness; silliness; idiocy; a term used to imply a state of mental imbecility; harmless madness. See Lunacy, Mania.

Demem'ber, Demem'bered, *a.* (*Her.*) Applied to signify that the members of an animal are cut from its body, as in *Fig.* 794.



Fig. 794.
DEMEMBER.

De'meney, *n.* [Lat. *dementia*.] Dementia; insanity.

Dement', Demen'tate, *v. a.* [Lat. *dementatus*.] To make demented: to deprive of reason; to render mad.

Dement', in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Ogle co., about 70 m. W. of Chicago; total pop. about 800.

Dementa'tion, *n.* Act of depriving of, or state of being without reason.

Demephitiza'tion, *n.* The act of purifying from mephitic or foul air.

Demeph'itize, *v. a.* [Lat. *de*, and Fr. *mephitiser*.] To free from foul or mephitic air.

Demerara, (*dem'a-rai'ra,*) a river of British Guiana, which, after a course of 300 m., falls into the Atlantic, in Lat. 5° 50′ N., Lon. 58° W. It gives its name to a prov. of that country. *Pop.* 25,500. See Guiana.

Demer'it, *n.* [Fr. *démerité* — *de*, and *mérité*, merit. See Merit.] That which deserves punishment or blame; vice or crime; fault. — An ill-deserving.

—*v. n.* To deserve demerit or blame.

Demersed', *a.* Plunged under water; drowned.

Demer'sion, *n.* The act of plunging under water; a drowning. — The state or condition of being overwhelmed.

Demes'merize, *v. a.* [*de*, and *mesmerize*, q. v.] To dispossess of mesmeric power.

Demesne, Demain, (*dē-mēn',*) *n.* [O. Fr. *demaine*; Fr. *domaine*; from L. Lat. *dominium, domanium*, from Lat. *dominus*, a lord, a master.] A manor-house, and the land adjacent or near, which a lord keeps in his own hands, or immediate occupation.

"A gentleman of fair *demesnes*." — *Shaks.*

Demesnial, (*de-mē'ni-al,*) *a.* Relating, or pertaining, to a demesne.

Deme'ter, (*Myth.*) The Greek name of Ceres, *q. v.* In the *Theogony* of Hesiod, a daughter of Chronos and Rhea, and the mother of Persephonê (Proserpine) and Dionysos (Bacchus). The most prominent myth connected with her name is the rape of Persephonê, who is seized by Hades while gathering flowers in the fields of Enna. In the search for her child, Demeter comes to Eleusis in Attica; and the legend thus accounts for the institution of the Eleusinian mysteries.

Deme'trius I., king of Syria, surnamed Soter, son of Seleucus Philopater, B. 185 B.C. He was sent as hostage to Rome by his father, on whose death Antiochus Epiphanes, and after him his son, Antiochus Eupator, the one the uncle, and the other the cousin of Demetrius, usurped the throne of Syria. He applied to the Roman senate for assistance to recover his rights, but in vain. The Syrians, however, recognized him for their lawful prince, and at last he obtained the throne, B. C. 162. He then declared war against the Jews, and in this war Judas Maccabæus lost his life, bravely fighting for the liberties of his country. A confederacy of the neighboring kings was formed against *D.*, who was slain about B. C. 150.

Demetrius II., called Nicator (conqueror), was the son of the preceding. Ptolemy Philometer, king of Egypt, placed him on the throne of his father, after expelling the usurper, Alexander Balas, B. C. 146. He married Cleopatra, the wife of the same Alexander, and daughter of Ptolemy. He was subsequently taken prisoner by the king of Parthia, who gave him his daughter in marriage, which so incensed Cleopatra, that she married Antiochus Sidetes, her brother-in-law. Sidetes, however, fell in battle, and *D.* recovered his throne; but he did not retain it long, for he was once more expelled by Alexander Zebina, and was killed by the governor of Tyre, B. C. 126.

Demetrius, surnamed Phalereus, a celebrated Greek orator and statesman, B. 345 B. C. He favored the Macedonia party, and held the office of governor of Athens under Cassander for ten years. The Athenians were so charmed with his eloquence and his excellent administration as to erect 360 statues to his honor. His government terminated in B. C. 307, when Demetrius Poliorcetes restored the democratic form, and the Macedonian representative retired to the court of Ptolemy Lagus, king of Egypt, whose son banished him from his dominions. *D.* is said to have died by the bite of an asp, about 283 B. C. He wrote many works which are lost, and is said to have done much towards founding the library of Alexandria.

Demetrius, surnamed Poliorcetes, king of Macedonia, was the son of Antigonus. At the age of 22 his father intrusted him with an army against Ptolemy, by whom he was defeated near Gaza. But he soon repaired the loss, and with a fleet of 250 ships sailed to Athens, which he delivered from Demetrius Phalereus. He next took part in the war against Ptolemy, whose fleet he destroyed. In B. C. 305 Demetrius undertook the siege of Rhodes, and constructed huge machines for the assault, but after persevering for a year was compelled to relinquish the attempt. He afterwards defeated Cassander at Thermopylæ; but was called to aid Antigonus against Seleucus and Lysimachus, in Asia. The two armies met at Ipsus, B. C. 299; and after an obstinate battle, the army of Demetrius was defeated, and his father slain, but he himself fled to Ephesus. He, however, mustered a new army, and in B. C. 295 relieved Athens from the tyranny under which it groaned. He then slew Alexander, the son of Cassander, and seated himself on the throne of Macedonia. At the end of 7 years, during which he was constantly at war, he was obliged to quit his dominions and retire into Asia, where he was reduced to great distress, upon which he went to the court of Seleucus, his son-in-law; but a difference breaking out between them, war ensued, and Demetrius was defeated. Deserted by his soldiers, he surrendered himself at length to his son in-law, who exiled him to Pella, in Syria, where he died B. C. 283.

Deme'trius, Czar of Russia, commonly called the *False* Demetrius, was, according to most historians, a native of Jaroslav, and a novice in a monastery, where he was tutored by a monk to personate *D.*, son of the Czar John Vasilowitz, who had been murdered by Boris Gudenow. Having learnt his tale, he went into Lithuania, embraced the Roman Catholic religion, and married the daughter of the palatine Sandomir. In 1604 *D.* entered Russia at the head of a small army, was joined by a number of Russians and Cossacks, and defeated an army sent against him. On the death of Boris, the people strangled his son, and placed *D.* on the throne; but his partiality to the Poles, and contempt of the Greek religion, occasioned an insurrection, and he was assassinated in 1606, after reigning about 11 months.

Demi, *a.* [Fr.; from Lat. *di*, for *dis*, and *medius*, middle.] A prefix, used in composition to signify *half*.

Demi-bain, Demi-bath, *n.* A bath permitting the immersion of only the lower half of the body.

Demi-bastion, *n.* (*Fort.*) A kind of half-bastion which frequently terminates the branches of a crown-work, or horn-work, and which is also occasionally used in other places. See Bastion, Crown-work, Horn-work.

Demi-brigade', *n.* (*Mil.*) Half of a brigade of troops.

Demi-cadence, *n.* (*Mus.*) An imperfect cadence; the last or final sound of a verse in a chant when it falls on any other than the key-note. — *Moore.*

Demi-cannon, *n.* (*Ordnance.*) A kind of ancient cannon, carrying balls from 30 to 36 lbs. weight. *Shaks.*

Demi-culverin, *n.* (*Ordnance.*) A piece of ordnance formerly used, carrying a ball varying in weight from 9 to 13 lbs.

Demi-deify, *v. a.* To worship or deify in part.

Demi-devil, *n.* Half a devil.

"Demand that *demi-devil*,
Why he hath thus ensnared my soul and body?" — *Shaks.*

Demi-distance, *n.* (*Fortif.*) The distance between the outward polygons and the flank. — *Crabbe.*

Demi-ditone, *n.* (*Mus.*) A minor third. See Third.

Demidov, or **Demidoff,** (*dem'e-doff,*) a wealthy and influential Russian family, whose head was an armory-founder at Tonla. This Demidoff was intrusted by Peter the Great with the business of casting the cannon for that prince's numerous warlike expeditions. He actively seconded all the exertions of the czar, and in 1725 discovered the mines of Kolyvan, the working of which speedily enriched him. — He left a son, Nitika, and several grandsons, who distinguished themselves in the same career as their progenitor, and amassed colossal fortunes. — The best known of these are Prokop Demidoff, who worked with great profit the iron, copper, and gold mines of the Ural Mountains, B. at Moscow about 1750; — Nikolai Nikitich, a zealous philanthropist, who introduced into his country several branches of industry, founded establishments of public utility, and carried to a great state of perfection the working of mines. He had an annual income of more than a million of dollars. His last years he passed in France and Italy, enjoying the society of learned men, and heaping benefits on all around him. B. near St. Petersburg, 1773; D. at Florence, 1828. — He left two sons, Paul and Anatole, who, as well as inheriting his fortune, had also the same high taste, and benevolence. Of these, Count Anatole allied himself to the Bonaparte family, by marrying, in 1840, one of Napoleon's nieces, the Princess Mathilde, daughter of Jerome, and sister of Prince Napoleon. In 1845, however, a separation took place between them. Russia, as well as other countries, owe to him the foundation of many valuable charitable institutions. D. 1858.

Demi-god, *n.* (*Myth.*) A general appellation of the inferior divinities of Greece and Rome, more particularly of such of the mixed offspring of divinities and mortals as were afterwards deified.

"Be gods, or angels, *demi-gods*."—*Milton.*

Demi-god'dess, *n.* A female demi-god.

Demi-gorge, *n.* (*Fortif.*) Half a gorge. See Gorge.

Demi-groat, *n.* Half a groat. (About 5 cents.)

Demi-hague, (*dem'e-hāk'.*) [Fr.] (*Mil.*) A small fire-arm in general use about the end of the 15th century. It was like a large pistol in form; but the butt was long and greatly curved. It was, as the name implies, a diminutive of the haquebut, or hook-but, a musket the stock of which was curved, instead of being straight like that of the arquebus or hand-gun, the shape of which prevented these weapons from being held in a position which would allow the eye to be directed along the barrel towards the object aimed at.

Demijohn, *n.* [Fr. *dame-jeanne*.] A vessel of copper, earthenware, or glass, inclosed in basket-work, used for holding liquors; as, a *demijohn* of whiskey.

Demi-lance, *n.* A half lance or pike: a javelin.

Demi-lune, *n.* [Lat. *luna*, the moon.] (*Fortif.*) See Ravelin.

Demi-man, *n.* Half a man; — used in reproach.

Deming, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Hamilton co., about 28 m. N. of Indianapolis.

Demi-official, *a.* Partly authorized or official.

Demi-premises, *n. pl.* Premises in part.

Demi-quaver, *n.* (*Mus.*) A note in music of half the length of the quaver.

Dem'i-relic'vo, *n.* (*Sculpt.*) Half-raised figures from the plane, as if cut in two, and only half fixed to the plane.

Dem'irep, *n.* [An abbreviation of *demi-reputation.*] A woman of dubious reputation for chastity.

Demir-His'sar, a town of Turkey in Europe, on the Struma, 12 m. N.W. of Seres; *pop.* 9,000.

Demisability, *n.* (*Law.*) State or condition of being demisable.

Demis'able, *a.* That may be demised or leased.

Demise, (*dē-mīz'*,) *n.* [Fr. *démis, démise*, pp. of *demettre*; Lat. *demissio*, from *demitto — or*, and *mitto, missus*, to send.] A laying down or removal, as of the crown or royal authority. — The death of a reigning monarch, or of any distinguished individual; as, "the *demise* of Queen Anne." —*Swift.*

(*Law.*) A conveyance or transfer of an estate by lease or will.

—*v. a.* To send down to a successor; to transfer or convey; to lease.

"My executors shall not have power to *demise* my lands to be purchased."—*Swift.*

—To bequeath: to give.

Demi-semi-quaver, *n.* (*Mus.*) A note in music equal to half a semi-quaver.

Demission, (*dē-mish'un.*) *n.* [Fr. *démission*; Lat. *demisso.* See DEMISE.] A lowering or letting down; degradation; depression; transfer; resignation.

Demis'sionary, *a.* Relating or pertaining to a transfer or conveyance of lands or property. — Aiding to lessen, lower, deprive, depress, or degrade.

Dem'i-suit, *n.* A half-suit of armor.

Demit', *v. n.* To depress; to hang or lay down; to let fall: as, to *demit* a public office. — To submit to; to accept under constraint; as, to *demit* one's self to an unpalatable duty.

Dem'i-tint, *n.*, [*demi* and *tint.*] (*Painting.*) A half-tint; a gradation of color between positive light and determined shade; in other words, that shade seen when the sun shines on a house, or any other object, making an angle of nearly 45° on the ground-plane, or when it shines more on the front than on the end. (It is sometimes called *half-tint.*)

Dem'i-tone, *n.* (*Mus.*) A semi-tone.

Demiurge, (*dem'e-urj.*) *n.* [Gr. *demiourgos*, from *demos*, people, and *ergon*, work.] (*Phil.*) Literally, a workman or handicraftsman; but employed by the Gnostics to denote a being whom they regarded as the creator of the visible world. He was, in their view, the archon or chief of the lowest order of the spirits in existence prior to the creation of this world; and it was he, they said, who, by contact with chaos, gave to this earth its form and living characters. From him man received his *psyché*, or sensuous soul; while from God, the supreme divinity, he received the higher spirit, or *pneuma.* In this way they attempted to account for the existence of a good and evil principle in man, and for the origin of evil in the world. — See GNOSTICS.

Demiurgic, *a.* [Gr. *demiurgikos.*] Creative; relating to a demiurge: as, "*demiurgic* power."—*De Quincey*

Dem'ivolt, *n.* [Fr. *démivolte—demi*, and Lat. *volutus*, from *volvo*, to roll.] (*Manege.*) A half-vault; one of the seven artificial motions of a horse, in which he raises his fore-legs in a particular manner.

Dem'i-wolf, *n.* Half a wolf; a mongrel dog; one cross-bred between the canine and vulpine species. — *Shaks.*

Demmin, a Prussian town, district of Stettin, province of Pomerania, 29 m. S. of Stralsund, at the mouth of the Trebel and Tollense. It is a town of great antiquity, and is noted for the number of sieges it has sustained in various wars. *Manuf.* Leather, cloth, hosiery, and tobacco. *Pop.* 9,217.

Demmit, or DIMMIT, in *Texas*, a S. co.; *area*, about 1,000 sq. m. Watered by the Nueces River. *Pop.* 109.

Democracy, *n.* [Gr. *demokratia—demos*, the people, and *krateo*, to rule, from *kratos*, strength, might.] Government, rule, or authority of the people; a form of government in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of the people collectively. (Correlative to *aristocracy.*)

—In the U. States, one of the two great political parties into which the republic is divided;—synonymous with the European term *Conservatism.*

Democracy, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Knox co.

Dem'ocrat, *n.* [Fr. *démocrate.*] One who adheres to democracy, or a government by the people, or favors the extension of the right of suffrage to all classes of men. (Opposed to *aristocrat.*)

"Wrinkles, the damned *democrats* won't flatter." — *Byron.*

—In American politics, a member of the democratic or conservative party; in contradistinction to *republican.*

Democrat, in *Indiana*, a township of Carroll co.; *pop.* 1,122.

Democrat, in *N. Carolina*, a P.O. of Buncombe co.

Democrat'ic, Democrat'ical, *a.* [Gr. *demokratikos*; Fr. *démocratique.*] Pertaining to democracy, or government by the people; popular.

"*Democratical* enemies to truth." — *Browne.*

Democratic Party. (*Amer. Pol.*) That party in the U. States formerly opposed to the Whigs, latterly in opposition to the Republican party.

Democrat'ically, *adv.* In a democratic manner.

Democ'ratism, *n.* The ruling principles of a democrat; democracy.

Democ'ratist, *n.* A democrat. (R.)

Democ'ratize, *v. a.* To make democratic. (R.)

Democ'ritus, the sage of Abdera, B. 460 or 470 B. C., and is said to have survived a full century. Nothing of the writings of *D.* remains save a few fragments; but, with two exceptions, there is no great man of antiquity whose renown fills a larger space, or who seems, alike with his genius and his acquirements, to have better deserved a hold on the world's memories. Urged by thirst for knowledge, he travelled, during his youth and manhood, through India, Ethiopia, Chaldæa, and Persia; he spent several years in Egypt, and seems to have visited the schools of Pythagoras and Zeno. It is said, also, that he heard Socrates, and communed with Anaxagoras concerning the phenomena of astronomy, and the physical structure of nature. Cicero tells us that in style *D.* might be the rival of Plato. The titles of his works relate to Logic, Ethics, Physics, Mathematics, Astronomy, Medicine, Poetry, Music, Grammar, and even Strategy. The Abderites are recorded to have paid loftiest honors to their sage. It is said that *D.* had spent all his substance in travelling. But the law of Abdera refused the rights of burial to any one who wasted his patrimony. To escape the penalty, the philosopher read in public his chief treatise, entitled *μηγας διακοσμος*; and, charmed by his eloquence, the people voted him the sum of 500 talents, or $500,000. It is not often that a philosophical treatise reaps *such* a reward! The fame of *D.*, in modern times, rests on his extraordinary *prevision* of the *Atomic*, or modern physical theory of the Universe. Rising above the confined idea of the Ionian school, that all things are modifications of one element or principle, he broached the conception that bodies are made up of ultimate atoms, and that in the character of these atoms must be sought the explanation of the qualities of what we call *body.* He went off at once from all barren logomachies about the *plenum*; and, indeed, more than any other thinker of antiquity, achieved the privilege of laying down the ground of just speculation in physics. His doctrines prevailed widely, and were afterwards enshrined in noble verse by Lucretius. *D.* was certainly a materialist; the mind, he thought, like fire, cousisted of the finer atoms. He had no notion of life apart from body; and the gods he deemed delusion. He had grand views of the universe: in the Milky Way, first of all, he saw the light of immmerable worlds; but he had a correspondingly mean opinion of the nature and destiny of Man.

Demogorgon, *n.* (*Myth.*) A mysterious being, who was an object rather of terror than of worship: hence, in *Paradise Lost* (book ii.), Milton speaks of

. . . . . the dreaded name
Of *Demogorgon.*

The Demogorgon is also introduced by Shelley, under a somewhat different aspect, into his drama *Prometheus Unbound.*

Demoiselle, (*dem-waw-sel'*,) *n.* [Fr. See DAMSEL.] In France, a young lady; sometimes, also, applied to a waiting-maid.

(*Zoöl.*) The Numidian Crane (*Anthropoides virgo*), of the family *Gruidæ.* It is remarkable for the grace and symmetry of its form, and the elegance of its deportment. It measures three feet three inches in length; and has a beak two inches and a half long, the base of which is greenish and the tip red; the irides are crimson; the crown of the head is cinereous; the rest of the head and neck, black; the feathers of the breast are long and drooping; the under parts of the body, from the breast, the back, and the tail, are bluish-ash; the latter and the quills are tipped with black; and the legs are



Fig. 795. — THE DEMOISELLE, OR NUMIDIAN CRANE. (*Anthropoides virgo.*)

black. This grallatorial bird is a native of many parts of Asia and Africa; and is to be met with along the whole of the southern and eastern shores of the Mediterranean. It delights in damp and marshy places, frequenting those parts in search of small fish, frogs, &c., which are its favorite food. It is easily domesticated.

Demol'ish, *v. a.* [Fr. *démolir*, pp. *démolis*; Lat. *demolior — de*, and *molior*, to hurt, to cast, to throw, to remove: from *moles*, a large, shapeless mass or structure.] To throw, cast, or pull down, as a heap or structure; to separate any collected mass, or the connected parts of a thing; to destroy, raze, dismantle, or ruin; as, to *demolish* a building, to *demolish* an argument.

"I expected the fabric of my book would have been long since *demolished.*" — *Tillotson.*

Demol'isher, *n.* One who, or that which, demolishes, razes, or destroys; as, his reply is a *demolisher.*

Demolition, (*dem-o-lish'un,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *demolitio.*] Act of demolishing, or of overthrowing, pulling down, or destroying a pile or structure; ruin; collapse: destruction; as, the *demolition* of a house, of an argument, &c.

Dæmon, *n.* [Fr. *démon*; Lat. *dæmon*; Gr. *daimon*, probably from *daio*, to divide; Sansk. *dal*, as being the divider or giver of a man's lot.] (*Myth.*) The name given by the ancients to certain spirits or genii, which they regarded as intermediate between gods and men. According to Plato, the name is derived from *daemon*, knowing, in allusion to their superior intelligence. Homer and some of the earlier of the Greek writers applied the term generally to every order of being superior to man; hence the gods were sometimes called *demons*, and the adjective *daimoniakos* was used to signify divine. In Hesiod we have an express account of the demons, as spirits intermediate between gods and men, being the souls of men who had lived in the golden and silver ages, and of whom there were different orders. According to Plato, the *D.* is a middle intelligence between the gods and men, watching over, directing, and recording the actions of the latter. In the opinion of some, the celestial deities did not at all interfere in the management of human affairs, but committed it entirely to the care of the demon; and that every mortal at birth received a particular *D.*, who accompanied him through life and acted as his guiding spirit. According to their influence, demons were distinguished as good and bad, *agathodemons* and *cacodemons* (Gr. *agathos*, good, and *kakos*, bad); but in either case they were regarded as carrying out the intentions of the gods, and not as being in any degree hostile or opposed to them. Hence, in its original sense, a *D.* was not necessarily an evil spirit, — an idea which has come to us from the Jews, who were wont to regard the deities of other nations as only embodiments or emissaries of the Evil One. The genii of the Romans were analogous to the demons of the Greeks, though they differed from them in many important particulars. Every individual was believed at birth to receive a particular genius, which accompanied him through life, and conducted him through its various vicissitudes. The genius was represented as enjoying the good things of this life; hence for one to pinch his appetites was to defraud his genius. It was generally believed that each person had two genii — a good and a bad; and as the one or the other prevailed, so was his conduct good or the reverse. Places and cities, as well as men, were believed to have their particular genii. The origin of the doctrine of demons is to be sought in the East. The Hindoos associated with their supreme deity, Brahma, an innumerable host of messengers or demons, called *deitjas*; and the Persians still further develop and systematize this doctrine of subordinate spirits. In accordance with the dualistic principle of their religion, they had two kinds of demons, — those who were servants of the good principle, or *Ormuzd*, and were called *Izeds*, or genii of the Light, and those who served the evil principle, *Ahriman*, and were called the *Devi*, or genii of Darkness. The Jews, at the time of the Babylonish captivity, doubtless became acquainted with the system of the Persians: and to this may perhaps be attributed many of the popular notions that were afterwards held by them on this subject. Among Christian writers, demons are simply fallen angels, or devils, as used in the New Testament. — See MAGIC, WITCHCRAFT.

Dæmoness, *n.* A female demon.

Demonetization, *n.* Act of demonetizing; condition of being demonetized.

Demon'etize, *v. a.* To deprive of current value or efficacy; as, to *demonetize* a gold coin.

Demoniac, Demoni'acal, *a.* [Fr. *démoniaque.*] Pertaining to demons, or evil spirits; —hence, anything fearful or horrible; as, "*demoniacal* laughter." (*Thackeray.*) — Influenced by demons; produced by demons or evil genii.

"*Demoniac* frenzy, moping melancholy." — *Milton.*

—*n.* A human being possessed by a demon or evil spirit; one whose mind is disturbed and controlled by the power of wicked and unclean spirits.

"Those lunatics and *demoniacs* . . . were restored to their right mind." — *Bentley.*

Demoni'acally, *adv.* In a demoniacal manner.

Demoni'acism, *n.* State of being demoniacal; condition of one who is a demoniac.

Demo'nian, *a.* Devilish; of demoniac nature: as, "*demonian* spirits." — *Milton.*

Demo'nianism, *n.* State or quality of being possessed by a demon or devil.

Dæmonism, *n.* [Fr. *démonisme.*] Belief in demons; demonology.

Dæmonist, *n.* One who believes in demons or evil spirits.

Dæmonize, *v. a.* [Lat. *dæmonizare.*] To fill with the spirit of a demon.

—To possess by a demon.

Demonocracy, *n.* [Gr. *daimon*, and *kratein*, from *kratos*, strength.] The power of a devil or demon.

Demonolatry, *n.* [Gr. *daimon*, and *latreia*, service, worship, from *latreuo*, pay, hire.] The worship of demons or evil spirits.

Demonolog'ic, Demonolog'ical, *a.* Relating or pertaining to demonology.

Demonol'ogist, *n.* A writer on, or student of, demonology.

Demonol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *daimon*, and *logos*, treatise.] A discourse on demons; a treatise on evil spirits, their nature and properties, and the superstitions regarding them.

De'monry, *n.* The world of demons: demoniac power.

De'monship, *n.* State or condition of a demon.

Demonstrabil'ity, *n.* Quality of being demonstrable.

Demon'strable, *a.* [See DEMONSTRATE.] That may be demonstrated; that may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction; capable of being shown by certain evidence.

Demon'strableness, *n.* Quality of being demonstrable.

Demon'strably, *adv.* In a manner to preclude doubt; beyond the possibility of contradiction.

Demon'strate, *v. a.* [Lat. *demonstro, demonstratus, de*, and *monstro*, to show, to point out, from *moneo*, to cause to think of, or to remember, from Sansk. *man*, to think, whence Lat. *mens*, mind.] To prove; to evince; to exhibit; to manifest; as, to *demonstrate* an inclination. — To point out or indicate; to show or prove to be certain; to prove beyond the possibility of doubt; as, to *demonstrate* a fact.

Demonstra'tion, *n.* [Lat. *demonstratio.*] A pointing out; a showing forth, or exhibition; act or process of demonstrating; the highest degree of evidence; certain proof exhibited, or such proof as establishes a fact or proposition beyond the possibility of doubt, or as shows the contrary position to be absurd or impossible; indubitable evidence of the senses, or of reason; evidence which satisfies the mind of the certainty of a fact or proposition.

—Outward show; public exhibition; open manifestation of opinions or feelings; as, a loyal *demonstration*.

(*Mil.*) A military movement or maneuvre, involving an exhibition of accumulated force; as, to make a *demonstration* on the enemy's flank.

(*Logic.*) That process by which a result is shown to be a necessary consequence of the premises from which it is asserted to follow, on the supposition that those premises are admitted, either as matter of fact, or of intuitive evidence, or of previous *D*. A *D.* is either *direct* or *indirect;* it is direct when the truth of the proposition is proved at once and directly, and indirect when it is proved by showing that the contradiction is impossible and absurd, which is usually termed *reductio ad absurdum*.

Demonstrative, *a.* [Lat. *demonstrativus.*] Having the power of demonstration; showing or proving by certain evidence; invincibly conclusive; having the power of showing with clearness and certainty; as, *demonstrative* figures.

—Exhibitive; having the faculty of saying or expressing much; open-minded; candid; frank; as, a *demonstrative* man.

—Involving, or consisting of, the power of expression, whether eulogistic or vituperative; as, *demonstrative* language.

(*Gram.*) A pronoun directly pointing out that to which it has reference. They are, *this*, pl. *these*, and *that*, pl. *those*.

Demonstratively, *adv.* In an open or demonstrative manner.

Demonstrativeness, *n.* Quality of being clear or demonstrative.

Dem'onstrator, *n.* One who demonstrates, or proves a thing with indubitable certainty.

(*Anat.*) The index finger. — One who exhibits the parts of the human body; a teacher of practical anatomy.

Demonte, (*dai-mon'tai,*) a town of N. Italy, in Piedmont, 15 m. from Coni; *pop.* 7,628.

Demop'olis, in *Alabama*, a post-village and township of Marengo co., on the Tombigbee River, abt. 64 m. S.S.W of Tuscaloosa; *pop.* 4,245.

Demoraliza'tion, *n.* Act of demoralizing; corruption, or subversion of morals or principles; as, the *demoralization* of a political party.

Demor'alize, *v. a.* [Fr. *démoraliser* — *de*, and *morale*, morals. See MORAL.] To corrupt or undermine the morals of; to destroy or lessen the effect of moral principles in; to deprave; to vitiate; as, to *demoralize* youth, a *demoralizing* example.

Dem'orestville, a village of Upper Canada, Prince Edward co., abt. 9 m. N.W. of Picton; *pop.* abt. 350.

De'mos, *n.; pl.* DEMI. [Gr., people.] (*Anc. Hist.*) A district or tract of land. The Attic *D* answered to our townships; their union into one people, with Athens as their centre, is attributed to Theseus.

Demos, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Belmont co.

De'mosville, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Pendleton co., abt. 25 m. S of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Demot'ic, or Enchorial, Characters. See HIEROGLYPHICS.

Demot'ika, a town of European Turkey, on the Maritza, 22 m. S. of Adrianople. Charles XII. of Sweden found a refuge in this town after his defeat at Pultowa. *Pop.* about 9,500.

Demosthen'ic, *a.* [Fr. *Demosthenique.*] In the style, or after the manner, of Demosthenes; as, *Demosthenic* eloquence.

Demosthenes, (*de-mos'the-neez,*) the most celebrated of the Grecian orators, B. in Pæania, near Athens, 385 B. C. He was the son of a wealthy Athenian armorer, who died when *D.* was only 7 years of age. His guardians having embezzled a large portion of his estate, he pleaded his own cause against them, at the age of 17, and forced them to disgorge the plunder. His first attempts at oratory were not very successful, his lungs being weak, his speech stammering, and his gestures awkward. Being firm of resolution, however, he retired for some years, and by great perseverance succeeded in overcoming these defects. In order to remove the two first-named obstacles, he would declaim in ascending steep hills, or by the side of the roaring sea, with pebbles in his mouth. To acquire elegant gestures, he practised before a mirror; and to correct a habit of shrugging up one of his shoulders, he placed a sharp-pointed sword just over it, in the place where he stood. He had cultivated his mind by attending the lectures of Plato, and had studied the principles of oratory under Isæus. In a cave, which he inhabited for a long time, he would read and ponder on the orations of others, and store his mind with the writings of great authors. On this account, his defamers declared that his orations smelt of the lamp. At the age of 27 he returned to public life, and, in course of time, filled the highest offices of state. He was one of the foremost in arousing the Athenians to a sense of their danger, when the encroachments of Philip of Macedon began to alarm all the Grecian States. He delivered against Philip the most glowing and pungent orations, which have become famous under the name of *The Philippics*. He succeeded in prevailing on the Boeotians to assist Attica, and when Philip invaded Attica, he joined the army, and was present at the battle of Chæronea; but his courage failing him, he turned his back upon the enemy, and fled. For this cowardly conduct he was afterwards tried, but acquitted. After the death of Philip, *D.* exerted his influence against Alexander the Great, and succeeded in uniting the various Grecian States into a confederacy with the Persians. But this alliance was soon broken up by the victorious Macedonian, who inflicted terrible chastisement on the Thebans, and prepared to continue his march into Attica. In order to pacify Alexander, the Athenians sent an embassy to him, of which *D.* was a member; but apprehensive of the victor's wrath, he turned back on the road. From this time his influence waned. After the death of Alexander, the Athenians declared war against Antipater, his successor, but were defeated, and ordered to deliver up Demosthenes, who fled to Calauria, and poisoned himself in the temple of Poseidon, 322 B. C. Subsequently, the Athenians erected a statue to his memory, and educated his eldest child at the public expense. — The main characteristics of *D.*'s eloquence are majesty and vigor. His object was less to excite the passions of his hearers than to convince their understanding; and this, Cicero has declared to be the essence of true eloquence. He seldom or never spoke extemporaneously, but always prepared his speeches with the most assiduous care. They are to this day considered the purest models of oratory in existence. With regard to spontaneous force and readiness, he is, perhaps, inferior to Cicero: but he surpasses him in subtilty of thought, strength of logic, and rhetorical power. The best editions of his orations are those of Bekker and Dindorf.

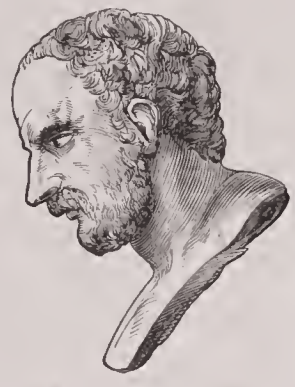


Fig. 796. — DEMOSTHENES.
(From an ancient bust.)

Demp'seytown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Venango co.

Demul'cent, *a.* [Lat. *demulcens*, from *demulceo* — *de*, and *mulceo*, to stroke, to touch lightly, to soothe, akin to *mulgeo*; Gr. *amelgō*, to milk. See MILK.] Softening; mollifying; as, a *demulcent* property.

—*n.* (*Med.*) A class of soft, bland, fluid medicines or drinks, and either given in colds and obstinate coughs, to shield the passages from the contact of the cold air, or to protect the tender coat of the gullet and stomach from the action of corrosive or irritating acids or poisons, and also to save the mucous membrane of the urinary organs from the acrid action of the water in certain affections of the kidneys and bladder. For these several purposes, demulcents are either taken by the mouth, or used as an injection. Barley-water, thin arrowroot, almond emulsion, linseed tea, gum-water, or mucilage, or any decoction of herbs, are all included under this name.

Demul'sion, *n.* Act of softening or soothing; coaxing.

Demur', *v. n.* [Fr. *demeurer*; Lat. *demorer* — *de*, and *morer*, from *mora*, a delay.] To delay; to doubt; to pause; to hesitate; to object; as, to *demur* to a proposition.

(*Law.*) To delay a legal process by doubts and objections.

"To this plea the plaintiff *demurred.*" — *Walton.*

—*n.* Stop; pause; hesitation as to the propriety of proceeding; suspense in proceeding or decision.

"All my *demurs* but double his attacks." — *Pope.*

Demure', *a.* [Fr. *de mœurs*, of manners, having manners, mannerly.] Of discreet manners; considerate; staid; sober; grave; modest.

"Come, pensive nun, devout and pure,
Sober, steadfast, and *demure.*" — *Milton.*

—Downcast; affectedly modest; seemingly grave or decorous; as, *demure* as a cat.

Demure'ly, *adv.* In a demure manner; with assumed gravity, or affected modesty.

"Hypocrisy . . . *demurely* looking down." — *Dryden.*

Demure'ness, *n* Gravity of countenance; soberness of mien; affected modesty; prudery; make-believe propriety; as, the *demureness* of a nun.

Demur'rage, *n.* (*Com.*) An allowance made to the owner of a trading-vessel, for delay or detention in port beyond the appointed time of departure. Also, the payment thereof.

Demur'rer, *n.* One who demurs or objects.

(*Law.*) An issue between plaintiff and defendant on matter of law. It confesses that the facts are true as stated by the opposite party, but denies the legal consequences inferred by the opposite party from these facts. *D.* is either *general* or *special*. *D.* in equity is of the same nature with that at law. *D.* may be also applied to an indictment in criminal cases.

Dem'y, *n.* [Fr. *demi*, half, from Lat. *deminius*, through the middle — *de*, and *medius*, middle.] A particular size of paper; a kind of paper of small size, a degree smaller than *medium*, and two degrees smaller than *royal*.

—At Magdalen College in Oxford University, Eng., a title given to one who ranks as a *scholar* in other colleges, and who partakes of the founder's benefaction, and succeeds by turn to a vacant fellowship.

—*a.* Made of the size of paper called *demy;* relating or pertaining to the same; as, a *demy* edition.

Den, *n.* [A.S. *denu, dene;* Belg. *denne*, akin to Ital. *tana*, a cavern, and Fr. *tanière*, a den, a hole: Heb. *danna*, low ground, from *danan;* Ar. *danna*, to be low, depressed.] A cave or hollow place in the earth: a pit or subterranean recess, used for concealment, shelter, protection, or security.

"The shapeless bear his *den* forsakes."— *Dryden.*

—A haunt; a retreat: any place of frequent resort or retirement; as, an author's *den*, a *den* of vice, &c.

—*v. n.* To live, as in a den.

Denain', a town of France, dep. Nord, on the Scheldt, 5 m. W. of Valenciennes; *pop.* 9,116. Near it, Marshal Villars, at the head of a French army, defeated the allied Dutch and German troops, commanded by the Earl of Albemarle, July 24, 1712. Prince Eugene was, by the admirable strategy of Marshal Villars, compelled to witness a defeat that he could not avert.

Denane, in *Illinois*, a village of Saline co., about 90 m. S.S.E. of Vandalia.

Denar'cotize, *v. a.* [*De*, and *narcotic, q.* v.] To dispossess of narcotine; to free of narcotic matter; as, to *denarcotize* tobacco.

Dena'rius, *n.; pl.* DENARII. [Lat.] (*Antiq.*) The principal silver coin used by the Romans, consisting originally of 10 *asses*, and afterwards considered equal to 18 asses, when the weight of the latter coin was reduced to one ounce. Originally, the denarius was $\frac{1}{100}$ of a pound of silver, but its weight varied. Its value is considered equal to 17 cents of American money. There was also a gold denarius equal in value to 25 silver denarii.

Denarius Dei. [Lat., the money of God; Fr. *denier a dieu.*] (*Law.*) A certain sum of money which is given by one of two contracting parties to the other as a sign of the completion of the contract. It does not bind the parties, as he who received it may return it in a limited time, or the other may abandon it and avoid the engagement. It differs from *arrha* in this, that the latter is a part of the consideration, while the *D. D.* is no part of it. — *Bouvier.*

Den'ary, *a.* [Lat. *denarius*, from *deni*, ten.] Containing ten; tenfold.

—*n.* The number ten.

Dena'tionalize, *v. a.* [*De*, and *nation.*] To divest of national character or rights by transference to the service of another nation.

Denat'uralize, *v. a.* [*De*, and *naturalize.*] To render unnatural; to alienate from nature. — To denationalize; to make a renunciation of natural rights.

Denbigh, (*den'be,*) a maritime county of England, in N. Wales, bounded E. by Flintshire, Cheshire, and Shropshire; W. by Caernarvonshire; N by the Irish Sea; and S. by Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire. *Area*, 634 sq. m. This county is rugged and mountainous, but here and there interspersed with rich valleys. *Rivers.* The Clwyd, the Conway, the Dee, and the Elwy. *Pro.* Chiefly cattle, wheat, barley, oats, and cheese. Goats and sheep are numerous. *Min.* Lead, iron, and slate. Wool is the principal article of manufacture. *Pop.* 104,266.—*D.*, the county-town, is situated on the branch of the Elwy, 5 m. from St. Asaph. *Pop.* 9,072.

Den'dera, a town of Upper Egypt, opposite Keneh, on the left bank of the Nile. It has some very remarkable antiquities, the most noteworthy of which is the well-preserved temple of Venus. Lat. 26° 15' N., Lon. 32° E.

Den'dermonde, a fortified town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, at the confluence of the Dender and the Scheldt, 19 m. S.W. of Antwerp. *Manuf.* Lace, woollen cloths, and cotton yarn. *Pop.* 9,000.

Den'drachates, *n.* [Gr. *dendron*, a tree.] (*Min.*) Arborescent agate; agate containing the figures of shrubs and trees. See AGATE.

Den'driform, *a.* [Gr. *dendron*, a tree, and Lat. *forma*, form.] Having the form of a tree.

Dendrit'ic, Dendrit'ical, *a.* [Gr. *dendritēs*, tree-like.] Presenting offshoots like the branches of trees.

Dendro'ica, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See SYLVICOLA.

Den'droid, Dendroid'al, *a.* [Gr. *dendron*, and *eidos*, form.] Resembling a tree or shrub.

Dendrol'agus, *n.* [*or. dendron,* a tree.] (*Z ŏ'*) The Tree kangaroo, a genus of Marsupialian animals, differing from the other kangaroo by their adaptation to an arboreal life. They are found in New Guinea, and some of them are found measuring more than four feet in length, independent of the sweeping tail.



Fig. 797. — TREE-KANGAROO. (*Dendrolagus.*)

Den'drolite, *n.* [Gr. *dendron,* tree, *lithos,* stone.] (*Geol.*) The petrified stems of trees and plants found in the secondary formation, and especially in the coal strata. These remains are found in very different sizes, some being gigantic. Sometimes they are found with fossil branches, fruit, and even leaves,—these, however, only as impressions, — whilst in other places only fragments occur, which, however, belong to trees having nothing in common with those now growing in the same regions — as, for example, the beautiful stems of palms at Chemnitz in Saxony, &c. Such woods are generally changed into agate, or into pitchstone, when they occur in ancient strata altered by volcanic fire. Concerning the question of their origin, opinions are still divided. Many of them are so hard and beautifully colored, that they are cut and employed for all artistic purposes. When cut into very thin plates, they exhibit under the microscope the structure of the wood so perfectly, that it is not only possible for botanists to determine the natural order or family of plants to which it belongs, but even the genus and species. They mostly belong to the *Pleices, Cycineæ,* and *Coniferæ.*

Dendrol'ogist, *n.* One versed in the knowledge of trees.

Dendrol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *dendron,* and *logos,* discourse.] A discourse or treatise on trees; the natural history of trees.

Dendrom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *dendron,* and *metron,* measure.] An instrument for measuring trees.

Den'drophis, *n.* [Gr. *dendron,* and *ophis,* a serpent.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of harmless serpents, family *Coluber,* remarkable for their long and slender body.—*Brande.*

De'nel, DENEBOLA, *n.* [Ar., a tail.] (*Astron.*) A bright star of the first magnitude, in the tail of *Leo.* It is 10° S.E. of Zozma, and may be distinguished by its great brilliancy.

Den'telyte, *n.* (*Min.*) An amorphous mineral, somewhat resembling gum-arabic; *sp. gr.* = 2·246; lustre greasy; color whitish, yellowish, greenish, reddish. Translucent; brittle, and often much cracked. *Comp.* Silica, 40·2, magnesia, 35·7, water, 24·1 = 100.

Dengue, or BREAK-BONE FEVER, (*deng'r*). (*Med.*) A disease that has, on several occasions, recently made its appearance in the southern part of the United States, and the East and West Indies. It is characterized as a severe inflammatory fever, accompanied with rheumatic pains in the joints and muscles. Though very severe, it is not often fatal, and usually terminates in a few days after a copious discharge of perspiration.

Den'ham, SIR JOHN, an English poet, B. in Dublin, 1615. He accompanied Charles II. in his exile, and was subsequently sent as ambassador to Poland. The poem of *Cooper's Hill* is the most celebrated of his productions. D. 1668.

Deni'able, *a.* That may be denied or contradicted.

"The negative authority is also *deniable* by reason."—*Browne.*

Deni'al, *n.* Act of denying; negation: contradistinction; an affirmation to the contrary; an assertion that a declaration or fact stated is not true.

"*Denial* would but make the fault fouler."—*Sidney.*

—Refusal to grant, allow, or concede; rejection; as, his request met with *denial.*

—A disowning: an abjuration: a disclaimer; a refusal to avow or acknowledge; as, the *denial* of a charge preferred against one.

Denial of one's self. See SELF-DENIAL.

Deni'er, *n.* One who denies, contradicts, or refuses to avow or acknowledge.

"Christ looked his *denier* into repentance."—*South.*

Denier, (*de-nēēr',*) *n.* [Fr.; from Lat. *denarius.*] A small ancient French copper coin, which was the twelfth part of a *sou* or cent.

Den'igrator, *n.* One who blackens.

Den'im, *n.* (*Com.*) A coarse kind of cotton drill.

Denina, (*da-nē'na,*) GIACOMO MARIA CARLO, an Italian historian, B. 1731. His principal works are: *Discorso Sopra le vicende della Litteratura; Delle Rivoluzioni d' Italia; Storia dell' Italia Occidentale,* etc. D. in Paris, 1813.

Den'is, or **Denys,** (**St.,**) first bishop of Paris, in the 3d cent. He was sent from Rome, about A.D. 250, to convert the pagans of Gaul. He built many churches, and selected Paris as the seat of his bishopric. During the persecution of the Christians under Aurelian, he was condemned to death by the Roman governor Pescennius, and beheaded in 272.

Denis, (**St.,**) a town of France, dep. Seine, 6 m. N. of Paris. A chapel in honor of St. Denis was founded at this place, in 250. Dagobert was buried here in 580. Dagobert I. founded the abbey in 636, and it has ever since been the place of sepulchre for the French monarchs. The first church was finished in 775, and the present edifice, commenced in 1130, was completed in 1281. A battle between the Roman Catholics and the Huguenots was fought in its vicinity, Nov. 10, 1567, when the latter were victorious, De Montmorency, the Roman Catholic leader, being mortally wounded. By a decree of the Convention, Aug. 6, 1793, the royal tombs were opened, but they were restored by Napoleon I. in 1806. The abbey was suppressed in 1792. *Pop.* 26,117.

Den'ison, in *Illinois,* a post-township of Lawrence co.: *pop.* 1,668.

Denison, in *Iowa,* a twp. and village, cap. of Crawford co., on Boyer River, about 66 m. N.E. of Council Bluffs; *pop.* 633.

Denison, in *New York,* a post-office of Herkimer co.

Deniza'tion, *n.* Act of making one a denizen, subject, or citizen.

"That the mere Irish were reputed aliens appears by the charters of *denization.*"—*Davies.*

Denize', *v. a.* To make a denizen or citizen. (R.)

Denizen, (*den'e-zn,*) *n.* [W. *dinaswr, dinesydd,* a citizen, from *dinas,* a fortress, a fortified town, or city.] A citizen, particularly a naturalized citizen, in England.

—A stranger or alien admitted to residence in a foreign country.

"And roam . . . the world's tired *denizen.*"—*Byron.*

—An inhabitant; a dweller; as, "*denizens* of air."—*Pope.*

—*v. a.* To make a denizen of; to naturalize; to enfranchise.

"Falsehood is *denizen'd,* virtue is barbarous."—*Donne.*

—To furnish or populate with denizens.

Den'izenship, *n.* State or condition of being a denizen.

Den mark, one of the secondary kingdoms of Europe, lies on the S. side of the entrance to the Baltic, between 55° and 58° N. Lat., and 8° and 13° E. Lon. It consists partly of the peninsula, stretching from the river Königsaue, or Kongeaae, the N. frontier of Schleswig, to the Skaw or Skagen, and comprising the province of Jütland; and partly of the Danish Archipelago (or of the islands of Zealand, Fünen, Laaland, Falster, &c., between the Baltic and the Cattegat), and the island of Bornholm, in the Baltic. Except on the S., where it is bounded by the duchy of Schleswig, continental *D.* is everywhere surrounded by the sea, having E. the Baltic, the Little Belt, and the Cattegat; N. the Skager Rack, and W. the North Sea. Iceland, the Faroë Isles, part of Greenland, and some possessions in the W. Indies, belong to this kingdom. Exclusive of these, *D.* contains an area of 14,493 sq. m.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

HOME PROVINCES.	*Area in Eng. sq. m.*	*Pop.*	*Chief Towns.*
Zealand and Moen	2,793	603,551	COPENHAGEN.
Bornholm	221	30,759	Ronne.
Fünen and Langeland	1,302	228,106	Odense.
Laaland and Falster	640	91,136	Nykioping.
Jutland	9,597	734,935	Aarhaus.
Total	14,493	1,698,497	
COLONIES.			
Europe and N. America.			
Faroë Islands	495	8,651	Thorshavn.
Iceland	30,000	64,700	Reikiavik.
Greenland	Unknown.	9,892	Upernavik.
W. Indies.			
St. Thomas	45	13,000	Charlotte Amalia
St. Croix (Santa Cruz)	110	38,000	Christianstadt.
St. John	42	12,500	Christiansborg.

Surface. Low and level, having neither mountains nor hills of any considerable elevation. The coasts rise but little above sea-level, and in parts of the W. coast of Jütland the land is defended by dykes from irruptions of the ocean. — *Soil.* For the greater part, the soil is extremely fertile, forming, particularly in the S.W. part of Jütland, the finest pastures, and producing excellent crops. In the more N. and central dists., the soil is arid, sandy, and barren, comprising large tracts of heath. *Rivers, &c. D.* has no rivers of any magnitude; freshwater lakes are numerous, but not large. The most remarkable feature of the physical geography of this country is, undoubtedly, the number and extent of the



Fig. 798. — COPENHAGEN. (*The Great Square.*)

inlets of the sea, or rather lagoons, which intersect its continental portion. The principal of these lagoons, the *Lymfiord,* formerly communicated only by a narrow channel with the Cattegat, stretching thence in a W. direction, with long sinuosities, and expanding in various places into immense sheets of water, encompassing large islands, across the peninsula of Jütland, almost to the N. Sea. — *Anim. and Veg. Prod.* The horses and cattle of W. Jütland are among the best of their kind. The wool of the sheep is short and coarse, but it has latterly been much improved by crossing with Merinoes. The feeding of hogs is largely prosecuted, and quantities of bacon and salt pork are yearly exported. Poultry is so abundant that their feathers alone make a considerable item of export. All the common grasses, with potatoes, flax, and hemp, madder, and tobacco, are raised in *D.* The forests are not very extensive, lying principally along the E. shores of Jütland, and in Zealand and Fünen, and consisting chiefly of birch, ash, alder, and oak. Pine and fir are rare. — *Min.* No metals or mineralogical deposits have been found that would repay the expense of working. — *Clim.* Humid, and subject to strong and cold winds. In winter the Sound is sometimes frozen over. Fogs are very prevalent. — *Agric.* The land in *D.* is greatly subdivided, owing partly to the state of the law, which interdicts the union of small farms with larger estates, but encourages in various ways the parcelling out of landed property. The annual average yield of crops may be estimated at the following figures: — Wheat, 3,200,000 bushels; rye, 1,280,000; barley, 16,000; oats, 3,600,000; buckwheat, 1,000,000; beans, &c., 2,000,000 bush.; and 2,250,000 tons potatoes. But the principal attention of all the more extensive and intelligent Danish farmers is directed to grazing, cattle-feeding, and the dairy. Horses, cattle, salt provisions, butter, wool, and other animal products, are, in fact, in ordinary years, the ruling staples of industry and exportation. The farmers are, in general, a comfortable, and even wealthy class. — *Manuf.* Woollens, linens, cottons, beer, liquors, earthenware, sugar, paper, soap, leather, &c. Large quantities of flour are milled, and exported on a large scale from Copenhagen and Flensburg. — *Com.* The foreign commerce of *D.* is mainly carried on with England and the N. countries of Europe. The precise monetary value of the commercial transactions carried on by *D.* cannot be stated with any pretence to accuracy, as the Danish official returns do not give the declared or real value of the imports and exports, but only the weight of the same. As regards the extent of trade reciprocated between *D.* and her colonies, and the U. States, the returns for the fiscal year terminating June 31, 1867, show an aggregate of exports from this country of $1,206,688 (mixed values); correlatively, the imports from *D.* and her possessions are stated at $700,483 (gold values). On March 31, 1867, the commercial marine of the kingdom consisted of 3,786 vessels, with a total of 172,460 tuns. The privilege of exacting tolls on shipping passing through the Sound (formerly called the *Sound dues*) was relinquished by *D.* in 1857, for a compensation in full of 35,000,000 rix-dollars ($19,145,000 currency), contributed in a pro rata proportion by the various powers trading with the Baltic. Of this indemnity the U. States paid 2·03 per cent., or $393,011. — *Const. and Govt.* The present constitution of *D.* is embodied in the charter of 1849, restored, with modifications, by the national vote, July 28, 1866. According to its provisions the executive power rests in the king, and his responsible ministry. The king must be a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, which is the declared religion of the state. The *Rig dag* (diet or congress) comprises the *Landsthing,* and the *Folksthing;* the former being a senate or upper house, and the latter a house of representatives. The former consists of 66 members, of whom 12 have a life-nomination from the crown; the remainder are elected by the popular vote. The *Folksthing* is comprised of 101 members, and is admissible to all citizens who have attained the age of 25, and who are not ineligible by reason of pauperism or mental incapacity. The elected members of the *Landsthing* hold their seats for 8, and those of the *Folksthing* for 3 years, each body receiving payment for their services. The *Landsthing* forms the supreme court of the realm, and tries parliamentary impeachments; while to the *Folksthing* are committed the fiscal measures of the country. — *Relig. and Educ.* The Lutheran is the established religion, but complete toleration is extended to every other sect. Of the inhabitants, there are less than 1 per cent. belonging to other Churches than the Lutheran. Elementary education is widely diffused; attendance at school for 7 years being compulsory. The number of parochial schools maintained at the public expense is above 4,000. Besides the university of Copenhagen, there are gymnasia, or colleges, at Loroë and Aalborg, together with grammar-schools, academies, and normal schools in all the chief towns. — *Finance.* The budget for the year 1868–9 presented a revenue estimate of 27,438,748 rix-dollars, or $14,816,924, against 28,024,955 rd. expenditure ($15,133,475), showing a deficit of $316,551 (gold values). The public debt, March 31, 1868, stood at 132,685,400 rix-dollars, or, in American gold value, $71,650,116. The debt is divided into internal and foreign liabilities, and was largely added to by the expenses incurred by the Schleswig-Holstein war in 1864. — *Mil., &c.* The Danish army, in 1868, consisted of 47,595 men. Under the recent organization it is understood that the new additions to the infantry reserve will bring up the total war-effective to 52,656 troops. At the commencement of the same year the navy of *D.* comprised 5 ironclads, 11 steam-frigates and sloops, and 13 smaller craft, as gunboats, &c., besides 2 ships of the line, 1 frigate, corvette, and brig, transports, receiving-ships, &c., not under steam; forming an aggregate fleet of about 59 vessels. *Inhab.* The Danes present, physically, the true characteristics of the Scandinavian type, — light-haired, blue-eyed, fair-skinned, robust-framed. They are brave (like their ancestors the *Vikings,* or sea-rovers), sober, industrious, of good morals, and highly intelligent; but, withal, fond of a certain amount of gayety and conviviality. — *Chief towns.* Besides those before mentioned, the principal places are Elsinore, Aalborg, Randers, Ringkioping, Corsöer, &c. — *Hist.* The early history of *D.* is obscure and uninteresting. In 1385, Margaret, daughter of Waldemar, king of Denmark, and wife of Haco, king

of Norway, ascended the throne of these kingdoms; in 1389 she was chosen by the Swedes their sovereign: the three crowns being united, it was supposed, for ever. In 1397, by the treaty of Calmar. This great queen, the "*Semiramis of the North*," and whose reign is the most glorious in Danish annals, b. in 1412. After her death a lengthened struggle ensued, which resulted in the Swedes emancipating themselves from the Danish yoke, 1523. In 1448, the race of the ancient kings becoming extinct, Christian I., of the house of Oldenburg, was raised to the throne, which his posterity still possess; and by this means the valuable provs. of Schleswig and Holstein were united to the throne, in 1761 and 1773 respectively. Lutheranism was introduced in 1523, and Catholicism suppressed in 1537. In 1658 *D.* was invaded by Gustavus of Sweden, who wrested from her some of her finest provs. In 1807 Copenhagen was bombarded by a British fleet; and at the conclusion of the European war, in 1815, Norway, which had for so many ages belonged to *D.*, was assigned to Sweden, the former obtaining in exchange the duchy of Lünenburg, and a money indemnity. The Danes felt this sacrifice acutely; but a greater was to follow. Unwise legislation, and the pro-German element in the population of the Schleswig-Holstein duchies, brought about a rising in these provinces in 1848. But though Prussia interfered in behalf of the insurgents, the matter was satisfactorily settled in 1852. In Sept., 1863, however, occurred the death of Frederick VII., the last of the direct line of the house of Oldenburg. In view of this event, the great powers of Europe had in 1852 signed a treaty in London, to the effect that, "taking into consideration that the maintenance of the integrity of the Danish monarchy, as connected with the general interests of the balance of power in Europe, is of high importance to the preservation of peace," the succession to the crown was made over to the next collateral heir, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg. This treaty was nullified by a rising taking place in the duchies, and by Prussia and Austria sending large armies to aid the insurgents. A sanguinary struggle followed, in which the Danes, after fighting bravely against overpowering odds, finally succumbed, when the two provinces were given up to the German powers. This cession was confirmed by the treaty of Vienna, in 1864, and the duchies now form part of the Prussian dominions. N. Schleswig was not permanently annexed to Prussia until 1879, and then in violation of treaty stipulation. See p. 830.

SOVEREIGNS OF DENMARK, NORWAY, AND SWEDEN.

Began to reign.	Began to reign.
A. D.	A. D.
1387. Margaret.	1448. Christian I.
1412. Eric IX., of Pomerania.	1481. John.
1439. Christopher III.	1513. Christian II.

SOVEREIGNS OF DENMARK AND NORWAY.

A. D.	A. D.
1523. Frederick I.	1699. Frederick IV.
1533. Christian III.	1730. Christian VI.
1559. Frederick II.	1746. Frederick V.
1588. Christian IV.	1766. Christian VII.
1648. Frederick III.	1808. Frederick VI.
1670. Christian V.	

SOVEREIGNS OF DENMARK.

A. D.	A. D.
1839. Christian VIII.	1863. Christian IX.
1848. Frederick VII.	

Den'mark, in *Illinois*, a village of Iroquois co., about 150 m. N.E. of Springfield.

—A post-office of Perry co.

Denmark, in *Iowa*, a township and village of Lee co., abt. 10 m. N. of the Mississippi River; *pop.* 1,011.

Denmark, in *Maine*, a post-township of Oxford co., about 50 m. S.W. of Augusta; *pop.* 1,069.

Denmark, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Tuscola co., about 16 m. E. of Saginaw City: *pop.* 816.

Denmark, in *Minnesota*, a township of Washington co., on the St. Croix River; *pop.* 824.

Denmark in *New York*, a post-township of Lewis co., on Black River, about 66 miles N. by W. of Utica; *pop.* 2,109.

Denmark, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Ashtabula co.; *pop.* 544.

—A village of Morrow co., about 17 m. S. by E. of Bucyrus.

Denmark, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Madison co., about 12 m. S.W. of Jackson; *pop.* about 250.

Denmark, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Brown co.

Den'ner, BALTHASAR, a famous German portrait-painter, b. at Altona, in 1685. The chief excellence of his paintings consisted in the accuracy of his details. D. 1747.

Den'net, *n.* A kind of light, open, two-wheeled carriage.

Den'ning, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Ulster co., abt. 70 m. S.W. of Albany; *pop.* 1,044.

Den'ning's, in *Maryland*, a P. O. of Carroll co.

Den'nis, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Appanoose co., on Chariton River, abt. 5 m. N. of Centreville.

Den'nis, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Barnstable co., on the peninsula of Cape Cod, abt. 84 m. S.E. of Boston; *pop.* 3,269.

Den'nis, in *New Jersey*, a township of Cape May co., *pop.* 1,640.

Den'nis Creek, in *New Jersey*, traverses Cape May co., and falls into Delaware Bay.

Den'nis' Mills, in *Louisiana*, a post-office of St. Helena parish.

Den'nison, in *Kansas*, a post-office of Franklin co.

Dennison, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Ottawa co.

Dennison, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Summit co.

Dennison, in *Pennsylvania*, a twp. of Luzerne co., on the Lehigh River, abt. 15 m. S. of Wilkesbarre; *pop.* 972.

Dennison, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Venango co.

Den'nis Port, in *Massachusetts*, a post-office of Barnstable co.

Den'nisville, or DENNIS CREEK, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Dennis township, Cape May co., on a creek of its own name, about 7 m. N. of Cape May Court-House; *pop.* about 900.

Den'ny, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Warren co.

Den'nysville, in *Maine*, a post-township of Washington co., abt. 135 m. E. by N. of Augusta; *pop.* 488.

Denom'inable, *a.* That may be named or denominated.

Denom'inate, *v. a.* [Lat. *denomino, denominatus* — *de*, and *nomino*, from *nomen*, a name.] To give a name or epithet to; to name; to call; to style; to give a title to; to designate.

"The two faculties that *denominate* us men, — understanding and will."—*Hammond.*

—*a.* Having a specific name or denomination.

Denomina'tion, *n.* Act of denominating, naming, or designating. — A name, title, or appellation; an epithet; a name which generally denotes some principal quality of a thing.

"The liking or disliking of the people gives the play the *denomination* of good or bad."—*Dryden.*

—A society or collection of individuals called by the same name; a class; a sect; as, a religious *denomination.*

"Divided . . . into many sects and *denominations.*"—*South.*

Denomina'tional, *a.* Relating, or pertaining, to a denomination.

Denomina'tionalism, *n.* Policy of, or adherence to, a certain denominational theory or doctrine.

Denomina'tionally, *adv.* By denominations or sects.

Denom'inative, *a.* That gives a name, or designation; that confers a distinct appellation. — Derived from a noun or adjective; as, a *denominative* verb.

—*n.* (*Gram.*) A verb taken from a noun either substantive or adjective.

Denom'inatively, *adv.* By denomination.

Denom'inator, *n.* [Fr. *dénominateur*, from Lat. *denomino*, I name.] (*Arith.*) The number of parts into which a unit is divided in any fraction. It is distinguished from the numerator, which specifies the number of parts of a certain kind which are to be taken: thus, in the fraction ¾, 3 is the numerator, and 4 is the denominator.

Denon, (*dai-nong'*,) DOMINIQUE VIVANT, a French archæologist, b. at Châlons-sur-Marne, in 1747. He accompanied Napoleon to Egypt, and, on his return, published his *Voyage dans la Basse et la Haute Égypte.* He is also the author of *Voyage en Sicile*, and *Voyage Pittoresque de Naples et de Sicile.* D. in Paris, 1825.

Denoon, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Waukesha co., abt. 80 m. E.S.E. of Madison.

Denot'able, *a.* That may be denoted or marked.

Denota'tion, *n.* [Lat. *denotatio.*] Act or process of denoting.

Denote', *v. a.* [Lat. *denoto* — *de*, and *noto*, a mark, a sign.] To mark or point out; to signify by some mark or indication. — To indicate, express, show, betoken, or imply; as, a quick pulse *denotes* fever.

Denote'ment, *n.* A sign, mark, or indication. (R.)

Dénouement, (*dē-nō'mäng,*) *n.* [Fr. from *dénouer* — *de*, and *nœud*, a knot, from Lat. *nodus*, a knot.] The unravelling or development of the plot of a play or novel, or the elucidation of any series of mysteries or events; as, a tragic *denouement.*

Denounce', *v. a.* [Fr. *dénoncer*; Lat. *denuncio* — *de*, and *nuncio*, to tell or declare.] To proclaim in a threatening manner; to announce authoritatively; to declare, as a threat.

"*Denouncing* wrath to come in their impenitence."—*Milton.*

—To threaten by some external sign or expression.

"His look *denounc'd* desperate revenge."—*Milton.*

—To accuse publicly; to censure; to stigmatize.

"Archdeacons ought to . . . *denounce* such as are negligent."
Ayliffe.

Denounce'ment, *n.* Act of denouncing; the declaration of a menace, or of evil; denunciation; as, the *denouncement* of a curse.

Denoun'cer, *n.* One who denounces, or declares a menace.

Dense, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *densus*; allied to Gr. *dasys*, thick with hair.] Thick; close; compact; having its constituent parts closely united; as, a *dense* atmosphere, a *dense* crowd, a *dense* understanding.

Dense'ly, *adv.* With great compactness; in a dense manner.

Dense'ness, *n.* State of being dense; compactness; density.

Den'sity, *n.* [Fr. *densité*; Lat. *densitas.*] Thickness; closeness of constituent parts; compactness; — antithesis of *rarity.*

"The opacity of white metals ariseth not from their *density* alone."—*Newton.*

(*Phys.*) A term used synonymously with *specific gravity*, to denote the quantity of matter which a body contains under a given or determinate surface; for example, a cubic foot. The quantity of matter in any body is called its *mass*, and is measured by the weight of the body, to which it is always proportional. Hence the *D.* of any body is great in proportion as its weight is great and its volume small; or, the *D.* of bodies is directly as their mass, and inversely as their volume. It follows also from the definition, that if two bodies have the same volume, their densities are directly as their masses or weights; and that if two bodies have the same mass or weight, their densities are respectively in the inverse ratio of their volumes.

Dent, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *dens, dentis*, probably from *edens*, the ppr. of *edo*, to eat; Gr. *odons, odontos*; Sansk. *danta*; Pers. *dendan*, a tooth, root; Sansk. *ad*, to eat.] A gap, notch, or small hollow made by the pressure of a harder body on a softer; an indentation.

—*v. a.* To make a dent or small hollow. See INDENT.

Dent, in *Missouri*, a S.E. central co.; *area*, about 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Maramec River, and the head-waters of the Big Black River. *Surface*, hilly. *Soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Salem. *Pop.* 6,357.

—A post-village, cap. of Dent co.

Dent, a town of England, W. Riding, co. York, 3 m. from Sedbury. *Pop.* 2,096.

Den'tal, *a.* [Fr. *dentale*, from *dent*, a tooth; Lat. *dentalis.*] Relating, belonging, or pertaining to the teeth; as, a *dental* operation, a *dental* college.

(*Gram.*) Formed or pronounced by the teeth, with the aid of the tongue; as, a *dental* letter.

"The Hebrews have assign'd which letters are labial, which *dental*, and which guttural."—*Bacon.*

—*n.* (*Gram.*) An articulation or letter formed by placing the end of the tongue against the upper teeth, or against the gum that covers the root of the upper teeth.

Dental For'mula, See DENTITION. § *Zoöl.*

Den'tal-surgeon, *n.* A dentist.—*Dunglison.*

Denta'lium, *n.* [Lat. *dens*, a tooth.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of molluscs inhabiting elongated univalve shells, resembling an elephant's tusk in miniature—whence its name.

Dentatus, LUCIUS LUCINIUS, (*den-tā'tus,*) a Roman tribune, who had been engaged in 120 conflicts, and was 45 times wounded. He was murdered by the soldiers of Appius Claudius, but not until he had slain 15 of them, and wounded 30 more, 450 B. C.

Denta'ria, *n.* [Lat. *dens*, in allusion to the tooth-like structure of the roots.] (*Bot.*) The Tooth-worts, a genus of plants, order *Brassicaceæ.* They are perennial plants, with toothed root-stocks of a pleasant, pungent taste.

Den'tary, *a.* Pertaining to, or producing teeth.

Den'tate, Den'tated, *a.* [Lat. *dentatus*, from *dens, dentis*, a tooth.] Toothed; notched; having points resembling teeth; as, a *dentate* leaf.

Den'tately, *adv.* In a dentate manner.

Den'tate-ser'rate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the margin divided into incisions, resembling the teeth of a saw.

Denta'tion, *n.* The form or formation of teeth. *Paley.*

Den'tatus, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Toothed; applied to the margins of bodies furnished with sharp teeth with concave edges.

Dent-du-Midi, (*dawng-doo-mé-de.*) [Fr.] An Alpine mountain on the frontiers of Savoy and the Valois; abt. 10,780 ft. above the sea.

Dent'ed, *a.* [See DENT.] Indented; impressed with small hollows.

Dentel'li, *n. pl.* [It. See DENTIL.] (*Arch.*) Modillions.

Den'ticle, *n.* [Lat. *denticulus*, dim. of *dens*, a tooth.] A small tooth, or projecting point.

Dentic'ulate, Dentic'ulated, *a.* [Lat. *denticulatus.*] (*Bot.*) Having the margins finely and slightly toothed.

Dentic'ulately, *adv.* In a denticulate manner.

Denticula'tion, *n.* State of being denticulated, or set with small teeth.

Den'tiele, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *denticulus.*] (*Arch.*) The flat, projecting part of a cornice, on which dentils or modillions are cut.—*Francis.*

Den'tiform, *a.* [Lat. *dens, dentis*, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a tooth.

Dentifrice, (*den'te-fris,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *dens*, and *frico*, to rub.] (*Hygiene.*) A substance usually in the form of a powder, used as an aid in cleaning the teeth. Camphorated chalk is one of the most generally used dentifrices. Cuttle-fish shell and charcoal, reduced to fine powder, are extremely useful as detergents. Pumice-stone is also employed when the teeth have become dark-colored. Catechu, cinchona, and rhatany, are used in order to give astringency; myrrh to give odor; and Armenian bole to impart color to various tooth-powders.

Dentig'erous, *a.* [Lat. *dens, dentis*, and *gerere*, to bear.] Bearing teeth.

Den'til, *n.* [It. *dentello*, from Lat. *denticulus.*] (*Arch.*) An ornament resembling a tooth, used in the bed-mouldings of Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite cornices. (See Fig. 135.)

Den'tilated, *a.* Having teeth, or something resembling teeth.

Dentila'tion, *n.* Dentition.

Den'tilave, *n.* [Lat. *dens, dentis*, and *luvare*, to wash.] A wash for the teeth.

Den'tile, *n.* [Lat. *dentis.*] (*Conch.*) A small tooth or notch.

Dentil'oquist, *n.* One who speaks through the teeth; one who speaks with the teeth closed.

Dentil'oquy, *n.* [Lat. *dens*, and *loquor*, to speak.] Act or habit of speaking through the teeth.

Den'tinal, *a.* Pertaining to the dentine.

Den'tine, *n.* [Lat. *dentinum.*] (*Physiol.*) The fundamental and most constant substance or tissue of which a tooth is composed. It consists of an organized animal basis disposed in the form of extremely minute tubes and cells, and of earthy particles, which have a two-fold arrangement; being either blended with the animal matter of the interspaces and parietes of the tubes and cells, or contained in a minutely granular state in their cavities.

Dentiros'ter, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A bird of the dentirostral species.

Dentiros'tral, DENTIROS'TRATE, *a.* [Lat. *dens*, and *rostrum*, a beak.] (*Zoöl.*) Relating to birds of the *Dentirostres* tribe.

Dentiros'tres, *n. pl.* [Lat. *dens*, and *rostrum*, a beak.] (*Zoöl.*) A tribe of Incessores birds, corresponding to the family SHRIKE, *q. v.*

Dentirostrate, *a.* Dentirostral.

Dentiscalp, *n.* [Lat. *dens, dentis,* and *scalpare,* to scrape.] An instrument for scraping and cleaning the teeth.

Dentist, *n.* One whose avocation is to treat diseases of the teeth. See TEETH and TOOTH-ACHE.

Dentistry, *n.* Art, profession, or practice of a dentist. See TEETH.

Dentition, *n.* [Fr.: Lat. *dentitio,* from *dentio,* to breed teeth, from *dens,* a tooth.] The breeding or cutting of teeth in infancy; the time of breeding teeth.

(*Physiol.* and *Med.*) At birth, the teeth consist only of pulpy rudimentary substances, buried in the gum; and it is not till the third or fourth month after birth, that they begin to assume shape and hardness. At this period children become uneasy and fretful; the gum is red and swollen, accompanied with a feeling of itching, which is manifested by the eagerness with which they press any hard substance against the gums. The salivary glands sympathize with the gums, and there is a copious discharge of saliva. Frequently, these symptoms of local irritation are accompanied by others of a more constitutional nature. The skin becomes dry and hot, the face flushed, the bowels relaxed, and the child very restless and fretful. A red rash usually also appears on the skin, called the *red gum;* and if the irritation extends to the muscles of the chest, there is a dry and troublesome cough. When the infant is in a tolerably healthy state, these symptoms usually subside in the course of two or three weeks; but if it be in a weakly condition, they frequently lead to serious and sometimes fatal results. The mucous membrane which lines the stomach and intestines may be affected with that of the mouth, and griping pains, nausea, vomiting, diarrhœa, and other disorders, may be the result. The external skin, sympathizing with the internal covering, may be affected with various kinds of eruptions; the air-passages and lungs may also become inflamed, or the brain and nervous system may become diseased, producing convulsions, epilepsy, tetanus, &c. The cutting of the teeth usually takes place between the seventh and ninth month, though sometimes it is much later. The gum again becomes extremely sensitive; but, instead of now being eased by the pressure of a hard substance, it cannot endure the slightest touch. It is red and swollen, but paler at the upper part, which, just before the tooth appears, seems covered with a flat whitish blister. The other symptoms are a repetition of those already described, with frequent eruptions about the head or lips, inflammation about the ears, and occasionally spasmodic movements of the mouth and jaws. These diseases are not always confined to the period of infancy; for in irritable and nervous constitutions they sometimes manifest themselves (though usually in a less aggravated form) at the irruption of the second or permanent teeth, and even occasionally when the *dentes sapientiæ* are about to make their appearance. As the great exciting cause of these disorders is the local irritation in the gums, the great object to be kept in view in the treatment of them is to abate or remove this irritation. Where that is considerable, the gums ought to be freely lanced. As the flow of saliva and diarrhœa are efforts of nature to carry off the inflammation, these are not to be interfered with, unless the latter be excessive, in which case it is to be cautiously corrected by small doses of magnesia, or carbonate of lime. Where the bowels are confined, small doses of cooling laxatives are to be administered. If there be drowsiness and oppressed respiration, irregular movements of the jaws, or convulsions, a leech or two to the temples, and a small blister to the back of the neck, or behind the ear, ought to be resorted to. Very mild opiates may sometimes be of benefit; but they ought only to be administered with the utmost caution, and never intrusted to the nurse. Extreme caution should also be exercised in meddling with any eruptions on the skin.

(*Zoöl.*) Anatomists are in the habit of briefly expressing the number of the different kinds of teeth in any mammal by what they term a *dental formula.*

Thus the cats, or genus *Felis,* are characterized by

$$\text{incis. } \frac{6}{6}-;\ \text{canin. } \frac{1}{1}-,-;\ \text{præmol. } \frac{1}{1}-,-;\ \text{mol. } \frac{2}{2}-,-=30;$$

which signifies that they have six incisors in both the upper and the lower jaw; one canine tooth on each side of both jaws; two præmolars, or false molars, on each side of each jaw; two true molars on each side of the upper, and one on each side of the lower jaw. The dental formulæ of man is:

$$\text{incis. } \frac{4}{4}-;\ \text{caniu. } \frac{1}{1}-;\ \text{præmol. } \frac{2}{2}-,-;\ \text{molars, } \frac{3}{3}-,-=32.$$

Dentoid, *n.* [Lat. *dens, dentis,* and Gr. *eidos,* form.] Tooth-shaped.

Denton, in *Maryland,* a township and village, cap. of Caroline co., on the Choptank River; *pop.* 4,097.

Denton, in *Texas,* a N. co.; *area,* abt. 960 sq. m. *Rivers.* Elm Fork, and Denton Fork of Trinity River, and Hickory Creek. *Surface,* generally level; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Alton. *Pop.* 7,152.

—A post-village, cap. of Denton co., abt. 40 m. N.N.W. of Dallas; *pop.* 361.

Denton, in *Virginia,* a village of Hanover co., abt. 20 m. N.W. of Richmond.

Denton Fork, in *Texas,* rises in Cook co., and flowing S.E., joins the Elm Fork in Dallas co.

Dentonsville, in *Virginia,* a village of Hanover co., about 22 m. N. of Richmond.

Dentonville, in *Michigan,* a village of Wayne co., abt. 24 m. W. by S. of Detroit.

D'Entrecasteaux's Channel, (*dawn'tre(r)-kas'toes,*) a strait on the coast of Tasmania, separating Bruny Island from the main-land. *Ext.* 35 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 3 to 9. — Also, the name of a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean; Lat. 10° S., Lon. 151° E.

Dent's Run, in *Pennsylvania,* a P. O. of Elk co.

Dent's Station, in *Missouri,* a P. O. of St. Francois co.

Denudate, Denudated, *a.* [Lat. *denudo, denudatus,* naked.] (*Bot.*) Appearing naked, as plants, when flowers appear before the leaves. — *Worcester.*

Denudation, *n.* Act of stripping off covering; a making bare.

(*Geol.*) The removal of solid matter by water in motion, whether of rivers, or of the waves and currents of the sea; and the consequent laying bare of some inferior rock.

Denude', *v. a.* [Lat. *denudo* — *de,* and *nudo,* to make bare or nude.] To strip of all covering; to make bare or naked; to divest; to lay bare; to uncover; to render nude.

"Not a treaty can be obtained, unless we would *denude* ourselves of all force to defend us." — *Clarendon.*

Denunciate, *v. a.* [See DENOUNCE.] To denounce; to threaten; to stigmatize.

Denunciation, *n.* [Lat. *denunciatio.* See DENOUNCE.] Act of denouncing; solemn or formal declaration accompanied with a menace, or the declaration of intended evil; proclamation of a threat; a public menace; arraignment.

(*Civil Law.*) The act by which an individual informs a public officer, whose duty it is to prosecute offenders, that a crime has been committed.

Denunciator, *n.* He who denounces.

Denunciatory, *a.* Characterized by denunciation.

Denver, in *Colorado,* the principal city, capital of the State, on the S. Platte River, abt. 580 m. W. of the Mississippi, and 15 m. E. of the Rocky Mountains. Lat. 39° 45′ N., Lon. 104° 50′ W., at an altitude of 5,375 feet. The Kansas Pacific, the Denver Pacific, the *D.* and Boulder Valley, the Colorado Central, and the *D.* and Rio Grande R. R. (the latter narrow-gauge) concentrate at *D.* This city, first settled in 1858, numbers many handsome buildings, is well supplied with gas, water, and schools. *Pop.* (1878) est. 25,000.

Denver, in *Iowa,* a post-village of Bremer co., abt. 8 m. S.E. of Waverly.

Denver, in *Michigan,* a post-office of Newaygo co.

Denverton, in *California,* a township of Solano co., abt. 9 m. E. of Suisun City; *pop.* 470.

Denville, in *New Jersey,* a post-village of Morris co., abt. 7 m. N. of Morristown.

Deny', *v. a.* [Fr. *dénier;* Lat. *denego* — *de,* and *nego,* to say no; Sw. *neka;* W. *nacu.* See NEGATION.] To say no to, or in regard to; to declare not to be true, as a statement or position; to contradict; to gainsay; to disavow; to disclaim; to renounce; to abjure; to disown; to refuse, or neglect to acknowledge; to reject; to refuse to grant; to withhold.

Deobstruct', *v. a.* [Lat. *de,* and *obstruo, obstructus,* to obstruct — *ob,* and *struo,* to pile. See STRUCTURE.] To remove obstructions, or impediments to a passage; to clear from anything that hinders the passage of fluids in the proper ducts of the body.

Deobstruent, *a.* [Lat. *deobstruens.*] (*Med.*) Removing obstructions; having power to clear or open the natural ducts of the fluids and secretions of the body; aperient.

—*n.* Any medicine supposed to have the power of removing obstructions and opening the natural passages of the fluids of the body; an aperient. Among the most important of this class of remedies must be placed the stimulus of friction, whether with the hand or the flesh-brush; mercurial plaster, iodine, camphor, hartshorn, oil, turpentine, and a few other local stimulants.

Deodar, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CEDRUS.

Deodorization, *n.* The act of depriving of odor; and especially of absorbing or destroying the odoriferous principles evolved from decomposing animal and vegetable matter.

Deodorize, *v. a.* [Lat. *de,* and *odoro,* from *odor,* smell, scent. See ODOR.] (*Chem.*) To deprive of odor or smell.

Deodorizer, *n.* He who, or that which, deodorizes; — especially applied to chemical substances which have the power of absorbing or destroying fetid effluvia; as chlorine, chloride of zinc, nitrate of lead, carbolic acid, &c. See DISINFECTANT, and ANTISEPTIC.

Deodur', an independent state of Hindostan, pres. of Bombay; *area,* 80 sq. m. Lat. 24° 9′ N., Lon. 71° 49′ E. *Pop.* 2,000.

D'Eon, or EON DE BEAUMONT, (The CHEVALIER,) a French adventurer and diplomatist, acting between Louis XV. and the court of London, whose name has been rendered notorious by the curious doubts which prevailed concerning his sex. He is author of *Loisirs du Chevalier D'Eon,* a work in 13 vols. 8vo.; containing numerous historical and political treatises. B. 1728; D. 1810.

Deontological, *a.* Relating to deontology.

Deontologist, *n.* One versed in deontology.

Deontology, *n.* [Gr. *deon, deontos,* that which is binding, from *deo,* to bind, and *logos,* a discourse.] Properly, the doctrine or science of duty, commonly known as *ethics,* or moral science. It has, however, been adopted by Bentham and his followers to designate their own particular doctrine of ethics. "Deontology," says Bentham, "or that which is proper, has been chosen as a fitter term than any other which could be found to represent, in the field of morals, the principle of *utilitarianism,* or that which is useful."

Deoxidate, Deoxidize, Deoxydize, *v. a.* [Lat. *de,* and *oxidate.* See OXYGEN.] (*Chem.*) To deprive of oxygen, or reduce from the state of an oxide.

Deoxidation, Deoxidization, Deoxydization, *n.* (*Chem.*) The act or process of reducing from the state of an oxide, *i. e.,* of withdrawing the oxygen from a compound, as in the reduction of the native peroxide of iron in the smelting furnaces to the condition of metallic iron. On a small scale, in experimental inquiries, the process of deoxidation may be carried on before the *blow-pipe,* q. v., where the inner, or reducing, flame is essentially a deoxidizing one.

Deoxygenate, *v. a.* (*Chem.*) To deprive of oxygen.

Deoxygenation, *n.* (*Chem.*) The act of deoxygenating.

Deparcieux, ANTOINE, a French writer on trigonometry and logarithms. B. 1703; D. 1768.

Depart', *v. a.* [Fr. *départir* — *de,* and *partir;* Lat. *dis,* and *partior,* to divide, to distribute. See PART.] To leave, to go away; to vanish; to disappear. — To desist; to desert, to abandon; to apostatize; to vary; to deviate. — To leave the world; to die. Followed by *from* before the person or thing left; as, to *depart from* home.

Departer, *n.* One who departs. — One who refines metals by separation. — *Johnson.*

Departing, *p. a.* Going; leaving; forsaking; desisting; vanishing; dying.

—*n.* A going away. — *Shoks.*

Department, *n.* [Fr. *département,* from *départir.*] A separation or division; a separate part or portion. — A separate allotment, or part of business; as, the *department* of ribbons in a fancy-goods store. — A distinct province, in which a class of duties are allotted to a particular person; as, the *department* of correspondence in a banking-house. — A portion of the agents employed by the executive branch of the U. States govt., to whom a specified class of duties is assigned; as, the *Department* of the Interior, the *Department* of State, &c.

(*Geog.*) A division of territory. Previous to the Revolution, France was divided into 34 provinces. By decree of Feb. 16, 1790, the National Assembly ordered the abolition of the old provincial divisions, and the redistribution of the land into 83 Departments. During the years of the Revolution, these were increased to 98: in 1808, the Empire consisted of 127; at the fall of Napoleon, of 130; and at present it consists of 86, including the 3 new *D.* formed by the annexation of Savoy and Nice. Originally, it was intended that the *D.* should be governed by persons elected by the citizens; but this plan did not suit the views of the First Consul, who placed over each *D.* a prefect, and a *conseil de préfecture.* The *D.* were again subdivided into *arrondissements,* over each of which was placed a sub-prefect (*sous-préfet*). The right of naming these functionaries was reserved to the chief of the state.

Departmental, *a.* Pertaining to a department or division.

Departure, *n.* Act of departing, or of going away; a moving from or leaving a place; withdrawal. — Relinquishment; abandonment. — Death; decease; exit.

(*Surveying.*) The distance between two meridians drawn through the extremities of any course and considered as parallel. — *Da. & P.*

(*Naut.*) The distance made good by a ship due E., or due W., of the meridian from which she departed.

(*Law.*) In pleading, the statement of matter in a replication, or subsequent pleading, as a cause of action or defence, which is not pursuant to the previous pleading of the same party, and which does not support and fortify it. — *Bouvier.*

Depasture, *v. a.* [Lat. *depascor, depastus.* See PASTURE.] To feed upon; to eat up; to consume.

—*v. n.* To feed; to graze.

Depauperated, *a.* [Lat. *depaupero, depauperatus* — *de,* and *pauper,* poor.] (*Bot.*) Imperfectly developed; ill-formed.

Depauville, in *N. York,* a post-vill. of Jefferson co., on Chaumont River, abt. 178 m. N.W. of Albany; *pop.* 225.

Deped'elen, a town of European Turkey. See TEPELEN.

Depend', *v. a.* [Fr. *dépendre;* Lat. *dependeo* — *de,* and *pendeo,* to hang, from *pendo,* to cause to hang down. See PENDANT.] To hang from, or upon something; to hang down; to be sustained by being fastened or attached to something above.

"From gilded roofs *depending* lamps display." — *Dryden.*

—To be closely connected with anything; to rest or rely solely upon; to have support; to be subservient or subject to; to adhere; to hold; to be retained; to rest with confidence in; to trust; to confide; to have full confidence in; to be in suspense; to be undetermined. (Generally followed by *on* or *upon.*)

Dependant, *n.* [Lat. *dependens.*] One who depends on another; one who is at the disposal of another; one who is sustained by, or relies on, another; a retainer.

Dependence, or DEPENDENCY, *n.* [Fr. *dépendance,* from L. Lat. *dependentia,* from Lat. *dependens.* See DEPEND.] A state of depending, or of hanging down from a supporter; anything hanging down; a series of things hanging to another; state of deriving support from. — Reliance; trust; confidence. — State of being related to a cause or antecedent; concatenation; connection. — State of being subordinate or subject to; that which is subordinate and attached to; an adjunct; a subject, province, or territory remote from the kingdom or state to which it belongs.

Dependent, *a.* [Lat. *dependens.*] Hanging down from, or hanging upon; subject to the power of; at the disposal of; not able to exist or sustain itself without the will or power of; relying solely on for support or favor.

—*n.* One who depends on another; one who is at the disposal of another; a dependant.

Dependently, *adv.* In a dependent manner.

Depender, *n.* One who depends; a dependant.

Depending, *p. a.* Relying on; pending; undecided.

Deper'dit, *n.* [Lat. *deperditus*, pp. of *deperdere*, from *de*, and *perdere*, to lose, destroy.] Anything lost or destroyed. (R.)

De Pere, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township and village of Brown co., on Neenah or Fox River, about 110 m. N. of Milwaukee. *Manuf.* Pumps, sashes, doors, hubs, &c. *Pop.* 2,809.

De Pey'ster, in *New York*, a post-village and township of St. Lawrence co., on the Oswegatchie River, about 10 m. S.E. of Ogdensburg; *pop.* 1,138.

Dephleg'mate, *v. a.* [*de*, priv., and Gr. *phlegma*, phlegm.] (*Chem.*) To free or clear from phlegm; to deprive of superabundant water; to clear spirit or acids of aqueous matter; to rectify.—A very strong and pure spirit is often said to be highly *dephlegmated*.

Dephlegma'tion, *n.* (*Chem.*) The operation of separating water from spirits and acids, by evaporation or repeated distillation.

Dephlogis'ticate, *v. a.* [*de*, priv., and Gr. *phlogistos*, burnt, from *phlogizo*, to cause to burn, from *phlox*, *phlogos*, a flame, from *phlego*, to burn, to set on fire, allied to Lat. *fulgeo*; Sans. *bhraj*, to shine.] (*Chem.*) To deprive of phlogiston, or the supposed principle of inflammability.

Dephlogistica'tion, *n.* (*Chem.*) In the Stahlean theory, the operation by which bodies are deprived of phlogiston.

Depict', *v. a.* [Lat. *depingo*, *depictum* — *de*, and *pingo*, to pain. See PICTURE.] To paint; to portray; to form a likeness of in colors. — To represent in words; to delineate; to describe; to represent.

Dep'ilate, *v. a.* [Lat. *depilo*, *depilatus* — *de*, and *pilus*, the hair. See PILE.] To strip off hair from.

Depila'tion, *n.* [Lat. *depilatis.*] Act of pulling off the hair.

Depil'atory, *a.* [Lat. *depilatorius*; Fr. *depilatoire.*] Having the quality or power to take off hair, and make bald.

—*n.* (*Med.*) Any substance which will remove unnecessary hairs, or hair of any kind. The articles usually sold for this object contain arsenic, the most certain substance known for the purpose; but as any one of the ordinary nostrums requires to be used with great care, they should seldom, and, if possible, never be employed, or when so, not permitted to remain long on the skin at one time. Caustic potash, and arsenic, or litharge, and quick-lime, form the bases of nearly all the preparations vended for this purpose. Depilatories act by entering the pores of the skin and destroying the bulbs of the hairs, causing them to fall off either directly or in a few hours. The only safe article of the sort is a pair of small tweezers, with which, like the Chinese, the hairs may be plucked out. There is a savage method, called the *mechanical depilatory*, in which a compost of plaster of Paris, or pitch, is spread over the part, and, when dry, plucked off, tearing the hair with the plaster.

Dep'ilous, *a.* [Lat. *de*, priv., and *pilosus*, hairy, from *pilus*, hair. See PILOUS.] (*Anat.*) Without hair; hairless.

Deplanta'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *deplantare*, to take off a twig, N. Lat., to take out a plant, from *de*, and *plantare*, to plant, from *planta*, plant; Fr. *dé plantetin.*] (*Hort.*) The art of taking up plants. (R.)

Deple'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *depletio*, from Lat. *depleo*, *depletus* — *de*, and *pleo*, to fill.] Act of emptying out, or drawing off.

(*Med.*) The emptying, pulling down, or weakening the system. There are several modes by which *D.* may be effected, as by bleeding, both local and general; by powerful drastic purgatives; by hot baths, and a violent action on the exhalents of the skin, as by sweating; and, lastly, by a vigorous action on the secretions generally, and by a diuretic effect on the kidneys, reducing the system by the amount of liquid discharge from the body. Sometimes one, occasionally all these means are put into operation at once, according to the constitution of the patients, and the nature of the disease which has to be reduced. — See PLETHORA.

Deple'tory, *a.* (*Med.*) Calculated to obviate fulness of habit.

Deplor'able, *a.* [Fr. *deplorable.*] That may be deplored or lamented; that demands or causes lamentation; lamentable; sad; dismal; grievous; miserable; pitiable.

Deplor'ableness, *n.* State of being deplorable; misery; wretchedness; a miserable state.

Deplor'ably, *adv.* In a manner to be deplored.

Deplore', *v. a.* [Fr. *déplorer*; Lat. *deploro* — *de*, and *ploro*, to cry out, to cry aloud.] To feel or express deep and poignant grief for; to bewail, lament, mourn, or bemoan.

"But chaste Diana, who his death *deplor'd*,
With Æsculapian herbs his life restor'd." — *Dryden.*

Deplor'ingly, *adv.* In a deploring manner.

Deploy', *v. a.* [Fr. *deployer*, from Lat. *de*, and *plico*, to fold.] To unfold; to open; to display; to extend, as a body of troops.—(*Mil.*) When troops have been marching in column, and have changed the formation from column to line, they are said to deploy into line. In column, the front presented is narrow; but when the troops are in line, it is greatly extended;—whence the meaning of the term.

—*n.* The expansion of a body of troops, previously compacted into a column, so as to present a large front.

Depluma'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *deplumatio.*] The stripping or falling off of plumes or feathers.

(*Med.*) A tumor of the eyelids with loss of the eyelashes.

Deplume', *v. a.* [Fr. *déplumer*, from Lat. *de*, and *plumo*, *plumatus*, to cover with feathers, from *pluma*, a small, soft feather.] To strip, or pluck off plumage, or feathers; to deprive of plumage.

Depolariza'tion, *n.* [From *de*, and *polarization*, q. v.; Fr. *dépolarisation*] (*Optics.*) Act of depriving of polarity, as the rays of light.

Depo'larize, *v. a.* [*de*, and *polarize.*] (*Optics*) To deprive of polarity.

Depone', *v. n.* [Lat. *depono*, to lay down.] To bear witness; to depose.

Depo'nent, *a.* [Fr. *déponant.*] (*Lat. Gram.*) Noting certain verbs which have a passive form, but an active or neuter signification. They are so called because they have laid down, as it were, the signification proper to their form.

—*n.* (*Law.*) One who gives a deposition under oath; one who gives written testimony to be used as evidence in a court of justice.

(*Gram.*) A deponent verb.

Depop'ulate, *v. a.* [Lat. *depopulor*, *depopulatus* — *de*, and *populus*, the people; Fr. *dépeupler.*] To unpeople; to dispeople: to deprive of inhabitants.

—*v. n.* To become destitute of people; to become dispeopled.

Depopula'tion, *n.* Act of depriving of people; destruction or expulsion of inhabitants.

Depop'ulator, *n.* One who depopulates.

Deport', *v. a.* [Fr. *déporter*; Lat. *deporto* — *de*, and *porto*, to carry. See PORTER.] To behave; to demean; to conduct (with the reciprocal pronoun).

"He *deports* himself in the most graceful manner."—*Pope.*

Deporta'tion, *n.* [Fr. *déportation*; Lat. *deportatio.*] A carrying away; a removal from one country to another, or to a distant place.

—Banishment; exile.

(*Fr. Law.*) A punishment equivalent to transportation in English law. It is ranked as third in degree, after capital punishment, and condemnation to the galleys or public labor (*travaux forcés*) for life. *D.* for political offences was a common punishment at one period during the French revolution, especially after the fall of Robespierre and his party. It was then usually executed by conveying the criminals to Cayenne in South America. It has been revived, both to that region and to Algeria, under the law of 1835, art. 17.

Deport'ment, *n.* [Fr. *déportement.*] Carriage; behavior; conduct; demeanor; manner of acting in relation to the duties of life.

"The coldness of his temper, and the gravity of his *deportment*." *Swift.*

Depos'able, *a.* That may be deposed or deprived of office.

Depos'al, *n.* Act of deposing or divesting of office.

Depose', *v. a.* [Fr. *déposer*; Lat. *depono*, *depositum* — *de*, and *pono*, to lay or put.] To reduce from a throne or other high station; to divest of office; to dethrone; to degrade; to reduce or bring down.

"The duke yet lives that Harry shall *depose*."—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* (*Law.*) To lay down testimony; to bear witness; to give testimony in writing, according to due form of law.

Deposed', *p. a.* Dethroned; degraded.

(*Law.*) Testified.

Depos'er, *n.* One who deposes; a deponent; a witness.

Depos'ing, *n.* The act of one who deposes.

Depos'it, *v. a.* [Fr. *déposer*; Lat. *depono*, *depositus.*] To drop; to throw down; to lay up; to lay in a place for preservation; to lodge in the hands of a person for safe-keeping or other purpose; to commit to the care of; to intrust to; to commit to one as a pledge.

—*n.* [Fr. *dépôt.*] Any matter laid, or thrown down, or lodged; anything intrusted to the care of another; a pledge; a pawn; a thing given as security or for preservation; a place where things are deposited; a depository.

(*Law.*) A naked bailment of goods to be kept for the depositor without reward, and to be returned when he shall require it. A bailment of goods to be kept by the bailee without reward, and delivered according to the object or purpose of the original trust. A contract by which one of the contracting parties gives a thing to another to keep, who is to do so gratuitously, and obliges himself to return it when he shall be requested. A depository is bound to take only ordinary care of the deposit, which will of course vary with the character of the goods to be kept, and other circumstances.

(*Geol.*) The solid matter which has been formed by the settling down of matter held in suspension in water. Deposits originate in inundation, the forming of alluvium, and the gradual collection of sand, gravel, &c. at the mouths of rivers. Deposits are called marine, lacustrine, fluviatile, &c., according to the circumstances which attended their formation.

(*Chem.*) A substance precipitated from a solution by decomposition.

Depos'it, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Jefferson co.

Deposit, in *New York*, a vill. of Delaware and Broome cos., on the Coquago River, about 177 m. N.W. of New York city; *pop.* 1,286.

Depos'itary, *n.* [Fr. *dépositaire.*] A person with whom anything is deposited, or with whom anything is left or lodged in trust; one to whom a thing is committed for safe-keeping, or to be used for the benefit of the owner; a trustee; a guardian.

Depos'ited, *p. a.* Laid down; put away; laid up or aside; intrusted.

Deposi'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *depositio.* See DEPOSIT.] That which is thrown down, laid, or lodged; act of dethroning a king; the degrading of a person from an office or station; a divesting of sovereignty, or of office and dignity; a depriving of clerical orders.

(*Law.*) Act of giving written testimony under oath; the attested written testimony of a witness; an affidavit.

Depos'itor, *n.* [Lat.] One who makes a deposit.

Depos'itory, *n.* [L. Lat. *depositorium.*] A place where anything is deposited or lodged for safe-keeping.

Depôt, (*de-pō'*,) *n.* [Fr. *dépôt*, from Lat. *appositam*, from *depono*. See DEPOSE.] A deposit; a place of deposit: a place where stores and provisions are kept; a building for the reception of passengers, &c., at the terminus of a railroad.

(*Mil.*) The name given, in France and in England, to any place in which naval and military stores are deposited; but it is more particularly applied to the town or barracks which form the head-quarters or home station of any regiment, the main portion of which is serving abroad. Here the records and books of the regiment are kept, and one or two reserve companies are stationed, which are called depôt companies. All recruits and young officers appointed to the regiment are sent to the depôt to be drilled, and to learn their duty before being sent out as reinforcements to the regiment, wherever it may be stationed abroad.

Dep'ping, GEORGES BERNARD, a French historian, who wrote both in the French and in the German languages, b. at Münster, Westphalia, in 1784. In 1803 he settled in Paris, became a teacher, and subsequently devoted himself to literature. His principal works are: *Geschichte des Krieges der Münsterer und Kölner im Bündniss mit Frankreich gegen Holland: Histoire de la Normandie sous le Regne de Guillaume le Conquerant et de ses Successeurs; Histoire générale de l'Espagne.* D. in Paris, 1853.

Deprava'tion, *n.* [Lat. *depravatio.*] Act of depraving or corrupting; state of being made bad or worse; deterioration; corruption; degeneracy; contamination; vitiation.

Deprave', *v. a.* [Fr. *dépraver*; Lat. *depravo* — *de*, and *pravus*, crooked, distorted. See PRAVITY.] To make bad or worse; to impair good qualities; to make bad qualities worse; to corrupt; to vitiate; to contaminate; to pollute.

Depraved', *a.* Destitute of holiness or good principles; corrupt; vicious; vitiated; profligate.

Deprav'edly, *adv.* In a corrupt manner.

Deprav'edness, *n.* State of being depraved; corruption; taint; a vitiated state.

Deprav'er, *n.* One who depraves or vitiates; a corrupter.

Deprav'ing, *n.* Act of traducing.

Deprav'ingly, *adv.* In a depraving manner.

Deprav'ity, *n.* [Lat. *de*, and *pravitas*, crookedness.] State of being depraved: a vitiated state; a corruption of moral principles; destitution of holiness or good principles; corruption; vitiation; wickedness; vice; contamination.

Dep'recable, *a.* [Lat. *deprecabilis*; It. *deprecabile.*] That is to be deprecated; very undesirable. — *Worcester.*

Dep'recate, *v. a.* [Lat. *deprecor*, *deprecatus* — *de*, and *precor*, to pray. See PRAY.] To seek to avert or ward off any evil by praying, entreating, &c.; to pray against; to pray or entreat that a present evil may be removed, or an expected one averted. — To regret; to have or to express deep sorrow at a present evil, or for one that may occur.

Dep'recatingly, *adv.* By deprecation.

Deprecа'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *deprecatio.*] Act of deprecating; a praying against; a praying that an evil may be averted or removed; entreaty. — Petitioning; an excusing; a begging pardon for.

Dep'recative, *a.* Same as deprecatory.

Dep'recator, *n.* [Lat.] One who deprecates.

Dep'recatory, *a.* [L. Lat. *deprecatorius*, and *deprecativus.*] That serves to deprecate; tending to remove or avert evil by prayer; having the form of a prayer.

Depre'ciate, *v. a.* [Fr. *déprecier*; L. Lat. *deprecio*, *depreciatus*—*de*, and *pretium*, price, *q. v.*] To lower or lessen the price of a thing; to cry down the price or value of; to undervalue; to disparage; to decry; to lower; to detract from; to underrate; to traduce.

—*v. n.* To fall in value; to become of less worth.

Depreciа'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Act of depreciating, or of lessening or crying down in price or value; a falling off in value; reduction of worth.

Depre'ciative, Depre'ciatory, *a.* Tending to depreciate; undervaluing.

Depre'ciator, *n.* One who depreciates.

Dep'redable, *a.* That may be depredated or preyed upon. — *Bacon.*

Dep'redate, *v. a.* [Fr. *dépreder*; Lat. *deprædor*, *deprædatus* — *de*, and *præda*, prey, booty. See PREY.] To prey upon; to plunder; to ravage; to rob; to pillage; to take the property of an enemy, or of a foreign country by force; to waste; to spoil.

Depreda'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *deprædatio.*] Act of plundering; a robbing; a pillaging; waste; consumption; a taking away by any act of violence.

Dep'redator, *n.* [L. Lat. *deprædator.*] One who plunders or pillages; a spoiler; a waster.

Dep'redatory, *a.* Belonging to depredation or robbery; plundering; spoiling; consisting in pillaging.

Deprehend', *v. a.* [Lat. *deprehendere*, from *de*, and *prehendere*, to lay hold of, to seize; O. Sp. *deprehend.* See PREHENSIBLE.] To catch one; to take unawares; to take in the fact. (R.)

"That wretched creature being *deprehended* in that impiety, was held in ward." — *Hooker.*

—To discover: to find out a thing; to come to the knowledge or understanding of. (R.)

Depress', *v. a.* [Lat. *depressus*, from *deprimo*—*de*, and *premo*, to prey; Fr. *déprimer.* See PRESS.] To press, weigh, or cause to sink down; to press to a lower state or position; to let fall; to bring down; to sink; to lower; to abase; to cast down; to deject; to humble; to degrade; to dispirit.

Depressed', *p. a.* Pressed or forced down; lowered: dejected; dispirited; sad; humbled; sunk; rendered languid.

(*Zoöl.*) Applied to the whole or part of an animal body when its vertical section is shorter than its transverse.

(*Bot.*) Pressed inward or flattened from above.

Depress'ingly, *adv.* In a depressing manner.

Depres'sion, (*de-prĕsh'un,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *depressio.*] Act of pressing down: state of being pressed down; a low state; a hollow; a sinking or falling in of a surface; act of humbling; abasement; a state of sadness; humiliation; a sinking of the spirits; dejection; melancholy; a low state of strength; a sinking of strength; a low state of business or of property.

(*Algebra.*) The derivation from a given equation, of another lower in degree, whose roots are related in a known way to those of the first.

(*Surg.*) Operation for a cataract: couching.

D. of the Horizon. See DIP OF THE HORIZON.

Depres'sive, *a.* Able or tending to depress or cast down.

Depres'sor, *n.* He or that which depresses.

(*Anat.*) The name of two or three sets of muscles, in the human body, serving to depress the part on which they act; as the *depressor anguli oris*, or *D.* of the corner of the mouth.

Dep'riment, *a.* [Lat. *deprimens*, ppr. of *deprimere.* See DEPRESS.] (*Anat.*) Applied to muscles that depress the external ear. — *Derham.*

Depriv'able, *a.* Liable to deprivation. — *Hooker.*

Depriva'tion, *n.* [Lat. *de*, and *privatio*, from *privo*, to separate.] Act of depriving; a taking away; state of being deprived; loss; want; bereavement; deposition.

"Fools, whose end is destruction, and eternal *deprivation* of body." — *Bentley.*

(*Eccl. Law.*) An act of censure by which a clergyman is deprived of his parsonage, vicarage, or other ecclesiastical promotion or dignity. — *Blackstone.*

Deprive', *v. a.* [Lat. *de*, and *privo*, from *privas*, one's own, private; Fr. *priver.* See PRIVATE.] To take from one something which is his peculiar property: to take away something possessed or enjoyed; to strip; to bereave; to rob; to despoil; to hinder from possessing or enjoying; to divest of an ecclesiastical preferment, dignity, or office.

Depriv'er, *n.* He who, or that which, deprives.

De Profun'dis, [Lat., out of the depths.] (*Eccl.*) The first words of the 130th psalm, which forms a portion of the liturgy of the Roman Catholic Church, and is sung when the bodies of the dead are committed to the grave. A tender melancholy pervades the psalm, which, however, brightens up at the close, under the conviction that with God there is "plenteous redemption."

Deptford, (*dĕt'fŭrd,*) a town in Kent, England, on the bank of the Thames, at the mouth of the Ravensbourne, 3 m. S.E. from London Bridge. It contains a royal naval school, two hospitals for pilots, and an ancient royal dock-yard. *Pop.* 28,000. In 1698 Peter the Great acquired here the art of ship-building.

Deptford, in *New Jersey*, a township of Gloucester co., on the Delaware River; *pop.* about 6,290.

Depth, *n.* [See DEEP.] Deepness; the distance or measure of a thing from the surface to the bottom, or to the extreme part downward or inward; a deep place; the sea; the ocean; the abyss; a gulf of infinite profundity. —The middle or height of winter; the darkest or stillest part, as of the night; the inner part.

(*Logic.*) Abstruseness; obscurity; unsearchableness; infinity; profoundness; extent of penetration, or of the capacity of penetrating.

Depth'less, *a.* That has no depth. (R.)

Depuch Islands, (*de'pook,*) a large collection of broken rocks lying off the N.W. coast of Australia, and attaining a height of upward of 600 feet above the level of the sea; lat. 20° 37′ 45″ N., Lon. 117° 44′ E.

Depu'dicate, *v. a.* [Lat. *depudicare*, *depudicatum*, to violate.] To violate; to deflower.

De Pue, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Bureau co.

Depul'sory, *a.* [Lat. *depulsorius*, from *depulsor*, one who drives away, from *depellere.*] Putting away; averting. (R.)

Dep'urate, *v. a.* [Fr. *dépurer*; Lat. *de*, and *puro*, *puratus*, from *purus*, pure.] (*Med.*) To purge: to purify: to free from impurities, heterogeneous matter, or lees.

Depura'tion, Depuri'tion, *n.* Act of purifying, or freeing fluids from heterogeneous matter; purification: clarification.

(*Med.*) The cleansing of sound from impure matter.

Dep'urator, *n.* He who, or that which, depures or cleanses.

Dep'uratory, *a.* [Fr. *dépuratoire.*] (*Med.*) Purifying, or tending to purify; cleansing.

Deputa'tion, *n.* [Fr. *députation.* See DEPUTE.] Act of deputing, or of appointing or sending a deputy, substitute, or representative to act for, or to transact business for another; a special commission, or authority, to act as the substitute of another; the person deputed; the person or persons authorized and sent to transact business for another or others.

Depute', *v. a.* [Fr. *députer*, from L. Lat. *deputo*, for *delego.*] To send as a representative; to appoint as a substitute or agent to act for another, or for others: to appoint and send with a special commission, or authority, to transact business in another's name.

Deputies, (CHAMBER OF,) (*dep'u-tees.*) (*Hist.*) Under the French monarchy, the lower of the two legislative chambers in that country. Corresponding to it was the CORPS LEGISLATIF, *q. v.*, and the present NAT. ASSEMBLY.

Dep'utize, *v. a.* To depute; to employ or appoint as a deputy. (Colloquial, U. S.) — *Worcester.*

Dep'uty, *n.* [Fr. *député.*] A representative; a person appointed or elected to act for another, especially a person sent with a special commission to act in the place of another; a lieutenant; a viceroy; a substitute; a delegate; an agent; a factor.

(*Law.*) In general, ministerial officers can appoint deputies, unless the office is to be exercised by the ministerial officer in person; and when the office partakes of the judicial and ministerial character, although a *D.* may be made for the performance of ministerial acts, one cannot be made for the performance of a judicial act. A sheriff cannot, therefore, make a *D.* to hold an inquisition, under a writ of inquiry, though he may appoint a *D.* to serve a writ. In general, a *D.* may have power to do every act which his principal might do; but a *D.* cannot make a *D.* — *Bouvier.*

Deputy District Attorney, *n.* An officer appointed by the District Attorney of the United States, to act for him in certain cases.

De Quin'cey, THOMAS, an English author, b. in Manchester, 1785. He received a classical education at the grammar-school of Bath, and entered the university of Oxford in 1803, where he remained until 1808. Whilst there he contracted the habit of eating opium, to which he remained a bounden slave for many years. In 1809, after leaving Oxford, he took up his abode at Grasmere, where he resided for more than 27 years. Here he cultivated the friendship of Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey, Charles Lloyd, and other distinguished authors. He made German literature and philosophy his special study, and translated some of the works of Kant, Fichte, Schelling, Lessing, and Richter. At first he took opium only once a week, but gradually the evil habit grew upon him, and at last he took the horrid drug daily. But the consequences were fearful, as he himself relates in his principal work, *The Confessions of an English Opium-eater.* In 1823 he went to London, where he published his *Suspiria de Profundis*, his *Templar's Dialogues*, and other works. In 1843 he settled at Lasswade, near Edinburgh. His works evince profound learning and deep speculation, together with great critical powers and terseness of diction. D. 1859. See *Life of*, by H. A. Page (1877).

Derac'inate, *v. a.* [Fr. *déraciner* — *de*, and *racine*, root; from Lat. *radix*, *radius*, root.] To pluck or tear up the leaves; to destroy. (R.)

Deracina'tion, *n.* A plucking up by the roots.

Dera Gha'zee Khan, a town of Afghanistan, 40 m. from Bhanlpoor; lat. 30° 5′ N., Lon. 70° 52′ E. It belongs to the English. *Pop.* 25,000.

Dera Is'mael Khan, a town of Afghanistan, 16 m. from Bukkur; Lat. 31° 5′ N., Lon. 70° 58′ E.

Derail', *v. a.* (*Mach.*) To run off from the rails of a railway, as a locomotive. — *Webster.*

Derail'ment, *n.* (*Mach.*) The act of a locomotive which runs off from the rails.

Derange', *v. a.* [Fr. *déranger* — *de*, and *ranger*, to set in order, from *rang*, rank.] To put out of the proper rank, array, order, or arrangement; to disturb the regular order of; to throw into confusion or disorder; to disorder the intellect; to disturb the regular operations of reason; to disarrange; to unsettle; to displace; to disturb; to discompose; to ruffle: to disconcert.

Deranged', *p. a.* Put out of order: disturbed; embarrassed; confused; disordered in mind; delirious; distracted.

Derange'ment, *n.* [Fr. *dérangement.*] A putting out of order; disturbance of regularity, or regular course; disorder; irregularity; confusion; disturbance; disorder of the intellect or reason; insanity.

Derayeh, El, (*dai-rah-yai',*) a town of Arabia, prov. Nedjd, at the foot of Mount Khoar; Lat. 25° 15′ N., Lon. 56° 80′ E.; formerly cap. of the Wahabees. In 1819 it was captured and destroyed by Ibrahim Pasha, of Egypt. *Pop.* 12,000.

Der'be, (*Anc. Geog.*) A small town of Lycaonia, Asia Minor, at the N. foot of the Taurus Mountains, abt. 18 m. E. of Lystra. Paul and Barnabas fled there from Lystra.

Derbend', DERBENT, a fortified maritime town of Russian Daghestan, on the W. shore of the Caspian Sea; Lat. 42° 12′ N., Lon. 48° 25′ E. It is fortified by walls of great strength. In 1722 it was taken by Russia, in 1735 restored to Persia, and recaptured by Russia in 1795. *Pop.* 11,431.

Derby, (*dar'be,*) EDWARD GEOFFREY SMITH-STANLEY, K.G., 14TH EARL OF, an English statesman, orator, and author, b. in Lancashire, 1799. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, and, in 1821, entered the British House of Commons, being then Mr. Stanley. In that arena, he soon distinguished himself by the brilliancy of his oratorical powers; and on the formation of Lord Grey's govt., he was named Chief Secr'y of State for Ireland. During the Reform Bill crisis, 1830–2, *D.*'s singular genius for debate became still more prominent. In 1833 he carried the Church Temporalities Bill, and the Measure for the Emancipation of Slavery in the British W. India islands. After devoting the earlier part of his parliamentary life to the furtherance of liberal measures, Lord Stanley joined the Tory opposition, accepted the seals of the Colonial Office in 1841, and took his seat in the House of Peers. On Sir R. Peel's bill for the Repeal of the Corn Laws, *D.* appeared as the head of the Protectionist opposition to the measure in the Upper House. In 1851, Lord Stanley succeeded his father as *14th Earl of Derby*, and thenceforward became the acknowledged chief of the great Conservative party. In the same year he became Prime Minister of England, and resigned office in the following year. In 1858 he was again called to power, and, with his cabinet, resigned a second time in 1859. In 1866, Lord *D.* became premier a third time, and held office until the accession of the Gladstone cabinet, in 1868. D. 1869. Lord *D.* was the author of a brilliant translation of the *Iliad* into English blank verse, which has gone through 6 editions; and also of an English version of the *Odes of Horace.* He was not a great statesman in the true meaning of the word, but as an orator he stood, in his own time, without a superior, and scarce a rival.



Fig. 799. — LORD DERBY.

DERBY, EDWARD HENRY, 15th Earl of *D.*, son of the preceding, b. 1826, after distinguishing himself in various official positions, became Secretary for Foreign Affairs in 1874.

Derby, CHARLOTTE DE LA TREMOUILLE, COUNTESS OF, (*dar'be,*) an illustrious lady, historically famous for her heroic defence of her husband's castle of Lathom, and of his seignory the Isle of Man, for King Charles I. She was the second daughter of Charles, Duke de Thouars, Prince de Talmont and a peer of France, and at an early age married James Stanley, seventh Earl of Derby. On the breaking out of the civil war, her husband, the Earl of Derby, hastened to join his sovereign at Shrewsbury. Being sent into Lancashire to raise fresh levies, he heard that the enemy intended to invade the Isle of Man, where the Earl was regarded almost as king, and of which he was hereditary chief. Before crossing to the island, he threw a few troops, with some munitions of war, into his family-seat of Lathom, the residence of his wife and children; and leaving the Countess with full power to act to the best of her judgment, departed to defend his insular possessions. On February 28, 1644, Lord Fairfax, with the Parliamentary army, sat down before the towers of Lathom Castle, first offering pardon and protection to the Countess and her family, if she would surrender her house. The Countess, after proudly refusing all his conditions, told Fairfax that she held her castle under a double pledge, a promise of faith to her husband, and allegiance to her sovereign, and that while she had life, or one stone held on another, she would maintain her post and defy his power. In consequence of so spirited a reply, Fairfax gave orders for at once commencing the siege; but so incessant was the vigilance of the Countess, and bold and repeated the sallies made by her small garrison, that it was 14 weeks before Fairfax, backed by all the resources at his command, was enabled to complete his parallels. Having, however, at last effected that necessary work, he constructed a large battery, and mounting on it several large pieces of ordnance and a mortar, was in a position to effect serious injury on the devoted castle: but at the last moment, and when, under the cover of night, they were on the point of unmasking their battery, the besieged made a desperate sortie, beat the enemy back, destroyed the battery, spiked the guns, and carried off the mortar in triumph to Lathom. Upon repairing the damages and unmasking a second battery, a second sortie was made with equal success: all the guns were again spiked, and above 100 of the enemy left dead in the advanced trench. Fairfax, at length, disgusted with the resistance he encountered, having already lost over 2,000 men before the place, left the conduct of the siege to one of his lieutenants, Rigby, and proceeded to seek more active service in the field. For the next fortnight Rigby pressed on the siege with redoubled spirit and energy, but owing to the nightly sallies and daily sorties of the garrison, the success of one day was overturned by the disaster of the next, so well, that, alarmed at the number of his dead, and despairing of making any impression on a fortress so gallantly defended, Rigby, having expended all his ammunition, was compelled, on May 22, 1644, to raise the siege of Lathom Castle, and retreat from a place where he had suffered so much mortification and disgrace. Her husband was afterwards taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, and, in violation of a promise of quarter which had been given him, was beheaded in 1651. The Countess then retired to the Isle of Man, where she regarded herself as queen, and which she defended with the utmost gallantry, being the last person in the British dominions who yielded to the Parliamentary forces.



Fig. 800. CHARLOTTE, COUNTESS OF DERBY.

Derby, (*dur'be,*) the county-town of Derbyshire, England, on the Derwent, 132 miles N.N.W. of London. *Manuf.* Cotton, silk, lace, porcelain, carriages, white-lead, sheet-lead, and iron boilers. *Pop.* 49,793.

Der'by, in *Connecticut,* a post-village and township of New Haven co., at the junction of the Naugatuck and Housatonic rivers, about 10 m. W. by N. of New Haven; *pop.* of township, 8,020.

Der'by, in *Indiana,* a post-village of Perry co., on the Ohio River, about 90 m. below Louisville, Ky.

Der'by, in *Vermont,* a post-village and township of Orleans co., on lake Memphremagog, abt. 50 m. N.N.E. of Montpelier: *pop.* 2,039.

Der'by Centre, in *Vermont,* a village of Derby township, Orange co., on the Passumpsic River, abt. 53 m. N. by W. of St. Johnsburg; *pop.* abt. 500.

Der'by Line, in *Vermont,* a post-village of Derby township, Orleans co., on the boundary between the United States and Canada, and abt. 57 m. N. by W. of St. Johnsburg.

Der'byshire, a county of England, lying between Yorkshire on the N., and Leicestershire on the S. *Area,* 1,030 sq. m. It is mountainous and picturesque towards the N.W., on which account this portion of the country is called the *High Peak,* while the E. and S. parts are called the *Low Peak. Rivers.* The Trent, Derwent, Wye, Rother, Dove, and the Erwash. Mineral springs are numerous. *Prod.* Upwards of 2,000 tons of cheese are annually sold out of the county. *Minerals.* Lead, iron, coal, gypsum felspar, crystals (called Derbyshire diamonds), jasper, chalcedony, and terra-vert. *Manuf.* Woollens, linens, cottons, silks; spinning and weaving, gunpowder, beer, and calico-printing. *Pop.* about 380,538.

Der'byshire Spar, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as FLUORITE, *q. v.*

Der'by (The), a very celebrated English horse-race, held at Epsom, and founded by the Earl of Derby. It was first run May 4, 1780, and takes place early on the Wednesday after Trinity Sunday.

Der'ceto, ATARGATIS. (*Myth.*) A Syrian goddess, sometimes represented as in fig. 207, but more generally with the body of a woman, and (as *Dagon*) the tail of a fish (fig. 801). Plutarch says that some regarded her as "Aphrodite, others as Hero, others as the cause and natural power which provides the principles and seeds of all things from moisture." This last view is pronounced an accurate description of the attributes of the goddess, and explains her fish-like form and popular identification with Aphrodite. A temple of Atargatis (2 *Mac.* xii. 26) at Carnion was destroyed by Judas Maccabeus (1 *Mac.* v. 44). Some have supposed that Atargatis was the tutelary goddess of the first Assyrian dynasty.



Fig. 801.
DERCETO, OR ATARGATIS.

Der'elict, *a.* [Lat. *derelictus,* from *derelinquo* —*de,* and *relinquo,* to leave. See RELINQUISH.] (*Law.*) Wholly forsaken; left; abandoned, as land left uncovered by the receding of water from its former bed, or a vessel forsaken at sea.

—*n.* Anything forsaken, left, or intentionally cast away.

Derelic'tion, *n.* [Lat. *derelictio.*] Act of leaving or forsaking; deserting utterly; abandonment; relinquishment; state of being left or forsaken.

(*Law.*) The abandonment of property. Also the gaining of land by the receding of water from its former bed; —opposed to *alluvian.*

Derg, (Lough,) a lake of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, abt. 7 m. S.E. of Donegal. It is 3 m. long, from 1 to 2½ m. wide, and is surrounded by steep, rugged mountains. Its depth is about 70 feet. It is dotted by many little islands, one of which, Station Island, contains a cave, called St. Patrick's Purgatory, which is visited by many pilgrims between Aug. 1 and 15 of each year.

Deride', *v. a.* [Lat. *derideo* —*de,* and *rideo,* to laugh. See RISIBLE.] To laugh to scorn; to laugh at in contempt; to turn to ridicule, or make sport of; to treat with scorn by laughter; to ridicule; to mock; to scoff at; to jeer.

Derid'er, *n.* One who derides; a mocker; a scoffer.

Derid'ingly, *adv.* By way of derision or mockery.

Derin'da, or DARINDA, in *Illinois,* a township of Jo Daviess co.: *pop.* 804.

Derision, (*-rĭzh'un,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *derisio,* from *derideo, derisus.* See DERIDE.] Act of deriding or laughing at in contempt; contempt manifested by laughter; scorn; mockery; ridicule; a laughing-stock.

Deris'ive, *a.* Containing derision; mocking; ridiculing.

Deris'ively, *adv.* In a derisive manner; contemptuously.

Deri'sory, *a.* [Lat. *derisorius,* from *derisor,* a mocker; Fr. *dérisoire;* Pr. *derizori;* It. *derisorio.*] Mocking; ridiculing; derisible.

Deriv'able, *a.* That may be derived; that may be drawn or received, as from a source or origin, or from ancestors.

Deriva'tion, *n.* [Fr. *dérivation;* Lat. *derivatio.*] The transmission of anything from its source; a deduction from premises; a tracing of descent; genealogy.

(*Gram.*) A tracing of a word from its original root.

(*Gun.*) The peculiar constant deviation of an elongated projectile fired from a rifled gun.

(*Med.*) The removing or drawing away of a disease from its original seat to another part by artificial means, as by the application of a blister in pleuritis. The doctrines held by the earlier physicians on this subject, as that the matter of the disease was thus drained away through some channel, are now quite exploded.

(*Math.*) The operation of reducing one fraction from another, according to some fixed law; the process of finding a derivation. — *Worcester.*

Deriva'tional, *a.* That relates to derivation; derivative.

Deriv'ative, *a.* [Fr. *dérivatif;* Lat. *derivativus.*] Derived or taken from another.

—*n.* A thing or word derived or taken from another.

(*Med.*) An agent employed to draw away a disease from its original seat to another part.

(*Mus.*) A chord not fundamental, but obtained from another by inversion. — *Webster.*

(*Math.*) The relation between the successive states of a varying function. — *Pierce.*

(*Gram.*) A word formed from another word, by the adjunction of a prefix or suffix, or other change; as, *disadvantage,* derivative from *advantage.*

Deriv'atively, *adv.* In a derivative manner; by derivation.

Derive', *v. a.* [Lat. *derivo* —*de,* and *rivo,* from *rivus,* a stream.] To receive from a source by a regular conveyance.—To draw or receive, as from a source or origin; to deduce or draw, as from a root or primitive word; to trace.

(*Logic.*) To infer.

(*Gram.*) To trace a word from its origin.

—*v. n.* To proceed or come from. (R.)

"I am, my lord, as well *deriv'd* as he." — *Shaks.*

Derived', *p. a.* Drawn, as from a source; deduced; received; regularly conveyed; descended; transmitted.

Deriv'er, *n.* One who derives or deduces.

Derm, *n.* [Gr. *derma.* See DERMAL.] (*Anat.*) The true skin of the human body, sometimes called the *dermoid* tissue; as the scarf skin, or enticle above it, is denominated the epidermis, from being upon or above the derma. — See SKIN.

Der'mal, *a.* [From Gr. *derma,* a skin, from *derō,* to flay.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to skin; consisting of skin.

Dermat'ic, or DER'MATINE, *a.* [Gr. *dermaticos,* and *dermatinos,* from *derma.*] (*Anat.*) Belonging to the skin.

Der'matin, or DERMATINE, *n.* [Gr. *derma, dermatos,* skin.] (*Min.*) A mineral closely allied to *Hydrophite,* formed in brown stalactitic masses in the serpentine quarry of Saxony.

Dermatog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *derma,* skin, and *graphe,* writing, description, from *graphein,* to write.] Same as DERMATOLOGY, *q. v.*

Der'matoid, *a.* [Fr. *dermatoïde;* Gr. *dermatoeides, dermatodes,* from *derma,* skin, and *eidos,* form.] (*Anat.*) Resembling the skin.

Dermatol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *derma,* skin, and *logos,* discourse.] (*Med.*) A treatise or history of the skin and its diseases.

Dermes'tes, *n.*; **Dermes'tidæ,** *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus and family of coleopterous insects, the antennæ of which are elevated and perfoliated transversely. The larvæ or grubs of this tribe devour dead bodies, skins, and almost any animal substance, and are exceedingly destructive to books and furniture. One of the most familiar species is the *Dermestes lardarius,* or Bacon-beetle, which is about ⅓ inch in length, of a dusky-brown color, and marked with black spots.



Fig. 802.
BACON-BEETLE.
(*D. lardarius.*)

Der'mic, *a.* (*Med.*) Relating to derm or skin.

Der'mis, *n.* See DERM.

Der'moid, *a.* See DERMATOID.

Der'mo-skel'eton, *n.* [From *derm,* and *skeleton,* q. v.] (*Zoöl.*) The coriaceous, crustaceous, or osseous integuments, such as covers many invertebrate and some vertebrate animals; it serves more or less completely the office of protecting the left parts of the body, and as a fixed point of attachment to their moving powers.

Dermot'omy, *n.* [Gr. *derma, dermatos,* skin, and *tomē,* a cutting, from *temnein,* to cut.] (*Anat.*) The anatomy of the skin.

Der'nier, *a.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *derinier,* the last, from Lat. *de,* and *retro;* L. Lat. *deretro,* from behind.] Last; final; ultimate; as, the *dernier* resort.

Der'ogate, *v. a.* [Lat. *derogo, derogatus* — *de,* and *rogo,* to ask, to propose, as a law. See ROGATION.] To detract from; to lessen by taking away a part.

Der'ogately, *adv.* In a disrespectful manner.

Deroga'tion, *n.* [Fr. *dérogation;* Lat. *derogatio.*] Act of derogating, or of taking from any thing, established by law or otherwise; a taking from; a lessening or diminishing; a diminishing of value; reputation, or estimation; detraction; disparagement.

Derog'ative, *a.* [Sp. *derogativo.*] Derogatory. (R.)

Derog'atorily, *adv.* In a derogatory or detracting manner.

Derog'atoriness, *n.* Quality of being derogatory.

Derog'atory, *a.* [L. Lat. *derogatorius.*] Detracting or tending to lessen by taking something from; that lessens the extent, effect, or value.

Der'rias, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See BABOON.

Der'rick, *n.* [Also *Derick,* originally an abbreviation of *Theodoric;* Transylvanian, *Theodorich;* Goth. *Thiudareiks;* A. S. *Theodoric;* O. Sax. *Detrich;* O. H. Ger. *Diotrich;* N. H. Ger. *Dietrich;* the name of a noted executioner at Tyburn, in the 17th cent., hence it became a general term for a hangman. Cf. Ger. *dietrich,* a picklock, originally equivalent to *Derrick,* Theodoric. *Webster.*] (*Mil.*) A beam of wood, one end resting on the ground, the other supported at any convenient angle by guys. It gives a point or fulcrum in space to which tackle can be applied for moving heavy ordnance, &c.

(*Naut.*) A floating crane, which consists of a large iron pontoon of great width, divided into a number of watertight compartments. From the centre rises a powerful tripod mast, across which turns a yard of great strength. To one arm of the yard are suspended several fourfold blocks, through which pass the chains intended to hoist the weight. From the blocks these chains pass over the top of the mast to the opposite extremity of the yard, and thence to drums worked by powerful steam-engines, in the pontoon. When the weight is suspended on one side, the water is admitted as a counterpoise into some of the compartments on the other. The vessel has powers of slow locomotion, and is employed in the lifting of vessels to have their bottoms examined, the placing of machinery, recovery of wrecks, &c. It is an invention of Mr. Bishop of the U. States.

Der'rimane, or DERRYNANE, in *Iowa,* a post-village of Dubuque co., about 11 m. S. W. of Dubuque.

Derrs'town, in *Pennsylvania.* See LEWISBURG.

Der'ry, a co. and town of Ireland. See LONDONDERRY.

Der'ry, in *Illinois,* a township of Pike county; *pop.* 1,327.

Der'ry, in *New Hampshire,* a post-village and township of Rockingham co., about 25 m. S.E. of Concord; *pop.* 1,809.

Derry, in *Pennsylvania,* a borough and township of Dauphin co.; *pop.* 1,824.

—A township of Mifflin co.; *pop.* 1,902.

—A township of Montour co.; *pop.* 888.

—A township of Westmoreland co.; *pop.* 5,170.

Derry Church, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Dauphin co.

Derry Depot, in *New Hampshire,* a post-office of Rockingham co.

Derry Station, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Westmoreland co.

Der'rynane, in *Minnesota,* a township of Le Sueur co.: *pop.* 759.

De Ruy'ter, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Madison co., about 22 m. W. of Albany: *pop.* 2,009.

Der'vis, Dervise, or **Dervish,** *n.* [From Per. *derwesh,* poor, from O. Per. *derew,* to beg, to ask alms.] Like the corresponding Arabic word *Fakir, D.* denotes a particular class of persons in Moslem countries, resembling in many respects the monks of Christendom. There are many different brotherhoods and orders of dervishes, who are generally named after their founders; and, according to tradition, their origin dates from the earliest times of Islam, but they probably arose at a much later period. They mostly live in richly endowed convents called *Tekkije,* or *Changah,* and are under a chief, who



Fig. 803. — DANCING DERVISHES.

has the title of sheik or pir, *i. e.* elder. They are generally allowed to marry, but are obliged to sleep one or two nights a week in the convent of their order. Among some of the orders a part of their religious exercises consists in dancing and whirling themselves around with great velocity, while others subject their bodies to the most cruel tortures.

Derwent, (*dur'went.*) the name of several rivers of England. — 1. A river of Cumberland, rising in the district of Borrowdale, and falling into the Irish Sea, after a course of 36 m.—2. A river of Derbyshire, rising in the mountains of that county, and uniting with the Trent, after a course of nearly 63 m. — 3. A river of the East Riding of Yorkshire, rising near Tearwood Dale, and falling into the Ouse at Barmby, after a course of 72 m.

Der'went, a Tasmanian river, rising near the centre of Van Diemen's Land, and falling into the S. Pacific Ocean through an æstuary, separating the districts of Richmond and Hobart-town. Length, 115 miles.

Derzhavin, (*der-zha'vin.*) GABRIÉL ROMANOVITCH, a Russian poet, b. in Kasan, 1743. He distinguished himself both in the military and civil services, was appointed secretary of state in 1791, by Catherine II., and minister of justice in 1802, by Alexander I. His poems are marked by lofty sentiments and beautiful imagery, especially his world-renowned *Ode to God,* which has

been translated, not only into every European language, but even into Persian, Chinese, and Japanese. This grand effusion of the Russian muse received the honor of being suspended, embroidered with gold, in the great temple of Jeddo. Among *D.*'s other poems may be mentioned *Eliza*, and *The Waterfall*. *D.* in 1816.

Desaguade'ro, a river of the Argentine Republic, between the provinces of San Luis and Mendoza, but dried up in summer. Length, 450 m.

Desaguade'ro, an extensive depression or valley in Bolivia and Peru, lying between two ridges of the Andes into which the great chain divides near the famous city of Potosi, Lat. 1.° 35′ S.; and again unites at the peak of Vilcañota, Lat. 14° 30′ S., Lon. 78° 50′ W. This great valley or table-land comprises an area of about 150,000 sq. m., and includes the lake Titicaca, 12,000 ft. below the level of Titicaca.

—A river which, rising in Lake Titicaca, and flowing S. 180 m., enters lake Aullagas, or lake Pansa, abt. 100 m. N.W. of Potosi. It is the only river of any consequence whose entire basin is within Bolivia. Length, 170 m.

Desaguadero de Osso'rno, a lake in Chili, prov. Araucania, abt. 35 m. long, by abt. 5 m. wide. Its surplus waters are carried to the Pacific Ocean by the Osorno River.

Desaignes, (*des'ain,*) a town of France, dep. Ardèche, on the Doux, 16 m. W.N.W. of Tournon: *pop.* 4,647.

Desaix de Vey'goux, Louis Charles Antoine, (*des'ai,*) a French general, b. 1768. In the early part of the Revolution he became aide-de-camp to General Custine, and was severely wounded at the battle of Landerberg, but kept the field, and rallied the battalions after they had been thrown into disorder. Named successively general of brigade and of division, he contributed greatly, by his talents, to the success of the famous retreat of Moreau from Germany, the left wing of the army being commanded by him on that occasion. He afterwards defended the bridge and fort of Kehl for two months against the Austrian army with great bravery, and was wounded; but subsequently joined Bonaparte at Milan, when it was announced that "the brave General Desaix had come to visit the army of Italy." He served with Bonaparte in Egypt, where he distinguished himself greatly, and was appointed governor of the upper part of the country. It was here he achieved his greatest glory. He completely subdued Upper Egypt, and received, as a testimony of admiration, from Bonaparte, a sword, with this inscription on its blade, "Conquête de la Haute Egypte!" He was obliged, however, in 1800, to sign the unfavorable treaty of El Arish with the Turks and English, and, on his way to France, was captured and detained by Lord Keith as a prisoner of war. He afterwards obtained his parole, and went to France. He once more fought under the banner of Bonaparte in Italy, but was killed at the battle of Marengo, to which victory he principally contributed, June 14, 1803.



Fig. 804.

TOMB OF DESAIX, (near Strasburg.)

Des Ai'lemand's Lake, in *Louisiana*, abt. 5 m. N. E. of the Mississippi River, and connected by a bayou of its own name with lake Washa: length, about 7 m.

Des Are, in *Arkansas*, a post-village of Prairie co., on White River, about 50 m. N.E. of Little Rock.

Des Are Bayou, in *Arkansas*, rises in White co., traverses a part of Prairie co., and enters the White River near Des Arc.

Desau'giers, Marc Antoine Madeleine, a French song-writer and dramatist, b. 1772. His songs were for a time very popular. D. 1827.

Desault, Pierre Joseph, (*da-sō',*) a French surgeon, b. near Macon, 1744. In 1782 he was appointed surgeon-major to the Hospital of Charity, after which he became head surgeon of the Hôtel-Dieu. In 1791 he commenced his "Journal de Chirurgie," a work of high reputation. During the violence of the Revolution, he was confined some time in the Luxembourg prison: but his usefulness saved his life. He died while attending the Dauphin, June 1, 1795, which induced a suspicion that he was dispatched because he would not poison that unfortunate prince. He left a work entitled *Traité des Maladies Chirurgicales*, &c., 2 vols. 8vo.

Des'boro, or Desborough, a sea-port on the N. coast of Prince Edward Island, in Queen's co.; Lat. 46° 21′ N., Lon. 63° 13′ W.

Des'cant, *n.* [O. Fr. *deschânt*; Sp. *discante*, treble, concert. See the verb.] (*Mus.*) A term formerly used to express the art of composing in parts. By Hubald, Odo, Guido, and others, it was employed to signify concord and harmony of sounds. Descant is of 3 kinds: viz., *Plain descant*, which is synonymous with simple counterpart; *Figurative descant*, which is less restrained, and includes the relief of discords; and *Double descant*, which denotes that arrangement of the parts which will allow the treble or any high part to be converted into the bass, and *vice versâ*. This term is also employed to imply a melodious display of notes extemporaneously played or sung to any given bass, as well as to denote the highest part in the score, viz., the soprano, or highest female voice.

—A discourse; discussion; disputation; animadversion; comment, or a series of comments.

—*v. n.* [O. Fr. *descanter*; Sp. *discantar*; Lat. *dis*, and *canto*, to sing. See Chants.] (*Mus.*) To sing in parts; to run a division or variety with the voice on a musical ground, in true measure.

—To discourse at large; to comment; to make a variety of remarks; to animadvert freely. (Followed by *on* or *upon*.)

Descant'er, *n.* One who descants.

Descant'ing, *n.* The act of one who descants.

Descartes, Rĕ'nĕ. (*da-kart',*) a celebrated French philosopher, b. in La Haye, Touraine, 1596, and received his education at the Jesuits' College at La Flèche. On leaving that seminary he removed to Paris, and applied himself to the study of mathematics. In 1616 he entered into the army of the Prince of Orange; and, while serving in the garrison at Breda, solved a difficult mathematical problem, which had been posted in the public streets. This introduced him to the acquaintance of the learned Beckman, the principal of the college of Dort. While at Breda, he wrote, in Latin, a treatise on music, and projected some other works. He next served in the army of the Duke of Bavaria, but soon after quitted the military life, that he might give himself wholly up to science and philosophy. He visited the principal countries of Europe, and in 1629 settled at Amsterdam; removing, however, to other towns of Holland in succession, the better to insure privacy. During the 20 years thus spent he published his various works, obtaining immense reputation as a philosopher, and at the same time encountering violent opposition, especially from the side of theology. Rome and Geneva were at one in persecuting the new thinker. His works were condemned, he was prohibited from public teaching, and his life was scarcely safe. At the invitation of Christina, queen of Sweden, he went to Stockholm, where he died in 1650. His principal works are: *Principia Philosophiæ*; *Discours de la Methode pour bien conduire la Raison, et chercher la Verité dans les Sciences*, &c. The philosophy of *D.* forms one of the great landmarks in the history of free thought. It gave the death-blow to scholasticism, raised a stout opposition to the merely experimental method, and infused a new life and vigor into the sphere of thought and speculative research. *D.*, starting from doubt, finds the first certainty in self-consciousness: *Cogito*. On this he attempts to found and build up a

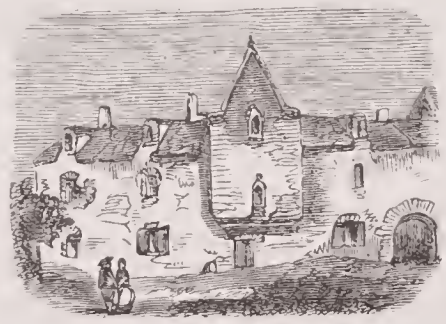


Fig. 805. — BIRTH-PLACE OF DESCARTES.

system capable of demonstration. His system, as vehemently opposed by some as it has been eagerly embraced by others, has formed the starting-point for most of the systems that have subsequently appeared.—See Cartesianism.

Descend', *v. n.* [Fr. *descendre*; Lat. *descendo* — *de*, and *scando*, to climb.] To move or pass from a higher to a lower place; to move, come, or go downward.—To rush; to fall suddenly or violently.—To invade, as an enemy.—To proceed from a source or original; to be derived from; to proceed, as from father to son, or to a successor, in the order of inheritance or lineage. — To pass from general to particular considerations. — To come down from an elevated or honorable station.

(*Mus.*) To fall in sound; to pass to a note less acute.

—*v. a.* To walk, move, or pass downward on a declivity.

Descendant, *n.* [Fr. *descendant*; Lat. *descendens.*] Any person proceeding from an ancestor in any degree; issue; offspring; in line of generation.

—*a.* Descending; falling; sinking.—Proceeding from an original, or ancestor.

Descend'er, *n.* One who descends.

Descendibil'ity, *n.* Quality of being descendible, or capable of being transmitted from ancestors.

Descend'ible, *a.* That may be descended or passed down; that may descend from an ancestor to an heir.

Descend'ing, *p. a.* Moving downward; proceeding from an ancestor.

Descen'sion, *n.* [Lat. *descensio.*] Act of going downward.—Degradation.

Descen'sional, *a.* Pertaining to descension, or to descent.

Descent', *n.* [Fr. *descente*; Lat. *descensus.*] Act of descending; act of passing from a higher to a lower place, by any form of motion. — Inclination downward; fall from a higher state or station. — A landing from ships; invasion of troops from the sea. — A passing from an ancestor to an heir; a proceeding from an original or progenitor; birth; origin; extraction; lineage. — A generation; a single degree in the scale of genealogy; distance from the common ancestor: offspring; descendants; issue. — A rank in the scale of subordination; lowest place.

(*Law.*) Hereditary succession. See Succession.

Deschambault, (*desh-am-bō',*) a post-village of Lower Canada, co. of Pont-neuf, on the St. Lawrence River, about 30 m. S.S.E. of Quebec. *Pop.* 2,402.

Descloi'zite, *n.* (*Min.*) An orthorhombic mineral, named after the French mineralogist Descloizeaux. Sp. gr. = 5·839. Lustre bright. Color black to olive-brown. *Comp.* Vanadic acid 20·3, oxide of lead 70·7 = 100.

Describ'able, *a.* That may be described; capable of description.

Describe', *v. a.* [Lat. *describo* — *de*, and *scribo*, to write.] To delineate, or mark the form or figure of; to mark or trace out; to show or represent to others in words, or by signs; to set forth: to represent; to explain; to define; to depict; to portray; to relate; to recount; to express; to narrate; to draw a plan; to represent by lines and other marks on paper, or other material; to give a clear and vivid exhibition of in language.

Describ'ent, *n.* [Lat. *describens.* See Supra.] (*Geom.*) That line or surface from the motion of which a surface or body is supposed to be generated or described.

Describ'er, *n.* One who describes or recounts.

Descri'er, *n.* One who descries or perceives.

Descrip'tion, *n.* [Fr.: Lat. *descriptio*, from *descriptus*, from *describo.*] Act of describing, or of delineating or representing the figure of anything by a plan; the figure or appearance of anything delineated; delineation; representation.

—A sentence or passage in which anything is described.

> "A poet must refuse all tedious and unnecessary *descriptions*; a robe which is too heavy, is less an ornament than a burthen." *Dryden.*

—The qualities expressed in a representation; a class; a sort; as, a friend of evil *description.* — *Shaks.*

Descrip'tive, *a.* [Fr. *descriptif.*] Containing description; tending to describe; having the quality of representing.

D. Geometry. The application of geometrical rules to the representation of the figures, and the various relations of the forms of bodies, in accordance to forms applicable to civil, military, and naval architecture, civil and mechanical engineering, and the other arts that require more correct scientific representations than have hitherto been afforded to the student.

Descrip'tively, *adv.* By description.

Descrip'tiveness, *n.* The quality of being descriptive.

Descry', *v. a.* [O. Fr. *décrier*, now *décrier* — *de*, and *crier*, to cry.] To explore; to examine by observation; to find out; to discover anything concealed; to have a sight of from a distance; to see; to behold; to espy; to discern.

Desea'da, an island in the W. Indies. See Desirade.

Des'ecrate, *v. a.* [Lat. *desecro, desecratus* — *de*, and *sacro*, from *sacer*, sacred.] To divert from a sacred purpose or appropriation; to divest of a sacred character or office. — To profane by misapplication.

Deseera'tion, *n.* Act of diverting from a sacred purpose or use; the act of diverting from a sacred character or office; profanation.

Deselm', in *Illinois*, a post-office of Kankakee co.

Desembo'que, a town of Brazil, in the province of Minas-Geraes, on the Velhas, about 400 m. S.W. of Goyaz. There are mineral springs in the neighborhood, considered very efficacious in cutaneous affections. *Pop.* of town and dist. about 5,000.

Des'eret, *n.* The name sometimes given to the Mormon Territory, in the United States. See Utah.

Des'eret, in *Utah Territory*, a N.W. co. between Toocle and Weber cos.

—A post-office of Millard co.

Des'ert, *a.* [Fr. *désert*; Lat. *desertus.*] Forsaken: uninhabited; wild; untilled; waste; uncultivated; void; empty; unoccupied.

—*n.* A term generally used to designate an uninhabited place or solitude. In this sense it is equally applicable to the fertile plains watered by the Marañon, and to the wastes of Libya; but it is applied more particularly to the vast sandy and stony plains of Africa and Asia. In every region of the globe plains are to be found of greater or less extent, which, though marked by strong features of resemblance in their grand outlines, exhibit, with the different latitudes in which they are placed, a corresponding variety of character, and, according to the distinguishing peculiarities of each, are known by different appellations. Thus we have the *Steppes* of Europe, the *Deserts* of Asia and Africa, the *Prairas* or *Savannahs* of the Mississippi and the Missouri, and the *Pampas* and *Llanos* of S. America. — The most striking feature of N. Africa consists of its immense deserts, which have in all ages presented to the speculations of the geographer objects highly worthy of attention. Of these the chief is the *Sahara*, or *the Desert*, so called by way of pre-eminence. In many parts the dreary waste of loose and hardened sand is broken by low hills of naked sandstone, or by tracts of arid clay, and occasionally it is enlivened by verdant isles, or *oases*, which serve as resting-places for the caravans that traverse these dismal regions. But for these *oases*, indeed, the Sahara would be wholly impassable. It presents, says Malte Brun, no traces of a beaten path; and the caravans that traverse it, directing their way by the polar star, describe a tortuous road, in order to profit by the oases, which are represented as brilliant with vegetation, but which probably owe a great part of their reputation to the contrast they form with the absolute barrenness of the desert. The great deserts of Africa are separated

from those of Asia only by the valley of the river Nile and the Red Sea. Soon after quitting the Nile, the traveller by the route of Suez encounters sand, which is continued into the centre of Arabia, where it forms the desert of Nejd, extending to the valley of the Euphrates. The sandy zone then inclines northward, enters Persia, and forms the saline deserts of Adjemi, Kerman, and Mekran; it is turned north-east by the valley of the Indus, passes through Cabul and Little Bokhara, till it joins the vast deserts of Gobi and Shamo, which occupy so large a portion of Central Asia between the Altaian and Mustai chains, and reach to the confines of China. The sandy zone, thus traced throughout the breadth of the ancient continent from W. Africa to 120° of E. Lon., has been computed to cover an area of 6,500,000 sq. m.; but the Asiatic portion of this tract includes many chains of mountains, and fertile valleys It is characterized by the occurrence of arid wastes of sand or clay, sometimes with saline incrustations on the surface, and is remarkably deficient in considerable rivers. Except the Nile, the Euphrates, the Indus, and the Oxus, there are no large rivers in a region which embraces almost a fourth part of both Africa and Asia. This portion of Central Asia forms a series of elevated plains 6,000 miles in length from east to west. Some of these plains, says Humboldt, are covered with herbage; others produce only evergreen saliferous plants, with fleshy and jointed stems: but a great number glitter from afar with a saline efflorescence that crystallizes in the semblance of lichens, and covers the clayey soil with scattered patches like new-fallen snow. Under the head of MIRAGE is found some account of a singular optical illusion often seen in the desert.— In the Old Testament the term *desert* bears a wholly different interpretation from that usually attached to it in other writings It has been fully shown by Reland (*Palest.* l. i. p.375) that the Hebrew מִדְבָּר (mid-bar), the ἐρῆμος of the Greeks, and the *desertum* or *solitudo* of the Latins, bear no analogy to each other: the first being appropriated almost exclusively to those thinly peopled districts of the Holy Land which yielded pasturage for cattle, and were remarkable at once for their beauty and the luxuriance of their vegetation.

Desert', *n.* [O. Fr. *déserte*, merit; Lat. *deservitura, deservitio*, from Lat. *deservio*, to serve diligently — *de*, and *servio*, to serve.] A deserving; diligent or faithful service; due; worth; excellence; that which is deserved; merit, or demerit; claim to reward, or liability to punishment; worthiness, or unworthiness; reward, or punishment justly due.

Desert', *v. a.* [Fr. *déserter;* Lat. *desero, desertus* — *de*, and *sero, sertum*, to join or bind together; Gr. *heira.*] To separate from; to quit with a view not to return to; to forsake; to leave, as the service in which one is engaged, in violation of duty; to forsake; to leave; to abandon; to relinquish; to quit.

—*v. a.* To run away; to quit a service without permission; as, to *desert* from a ship.

Desert'er, *n.* One who deserts; particularly a soldier or seaman who quits the service without permission, and in violation of his engagement. By the articles for the government of the navy of the U. States (Art. 12), it is enacted, that, "if any person in the navy shall desert to the enemy, or to rebels, he shall suffer death;" and (Art. 13), "if any person in the navy shall desert in time of war, he shall suffer death, or such other punishment as a court-martial shall adjudge." The rules and articles for the government of the land forces of the U. States authorize the infliction of corporal punishment, not exceeding 50 lashes, for desertion in time of peace, by sentence of a general court-martial; and the law does not permit punishment by stripes and lashes for any other crime in the land service. In time of war, a court-martial may sentence a deserter to suffer death, or otherwise punish, at its discretion.

Desertion, *n.* [Fr. *désertion.*] Act of deserting; act of forsaking or abandoning, as a party, a friend, a country, an army, a military corps, or a ship; act of quitting, with an intention not to return; state of being forsaken by God.

Deserve', *v. a.* [O. Fr. *déservir;* Lat. *deservis* — *de*, and *servio*, to serve.] To earn by diligent and faithful service; to merit; to have a just claim to an equivalent for labor or services, or for good conferred; to be worthy of, whether in good or evil.

—*v. n.* To merit; to be worthy of, or deserving.

Deserved', *pp.* or *a.* Merited; worthy of.

Deserv'edly, *adv.* According to desert; justly.

Deserv'er, *n.* One who deserves, or merits.

Deserv'ing, *n.* Act of meriting; desert.

—*a.* Worthy; meritorious.

Deserv'ingly, *adv.* In a deserving manner.

Deseze', RAYMOND, a French magistrate, b. in Bordeaux, 1750. He practised as an advocate at Paris, and his acknowledged talents caused him to be named one of the counsel for the unfortunate Louis XVI., whose cause he most ably defended, after Turgot had declined the dangerous task. He was imprisoned for a time, but escaped the scaffold; and on recovering his liberty he could never be induced to serve either the Directory, the Consulate, or the Imperial government. On the return of the Bourbons he received, as the only survivor of the 3 selected by Louis for his counsel, the grateful notice of Louis XVIII. for his devotedness to his royal and unfortunate predecessor. He held several distinguished offices, was a peer of France, a knight of the order of Malta, a member of the French Academy, and president of the Court of Appeals. D. 1828.

Desha', in *Arkansas*, a S.E. co. bordering on the Mississippi River. *Area*, abt. 869 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi, Arkansas, and White Rivers, and Bartholomew Bayou. *Surface*, an alluvial plain. *Soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Napoleon. *Pop.* 6,125.

Deshoulières, ANTOINETTE DU LIGIER, (*da-zool-yair',*) a handsome, witty, and accomplished Frenchwoman, and a writer of much versatility, was b. at Paris, in 1634; she married a gentleman of family, and was introduced at the court of Louis XIV. in 1657, where she attracted much attention, and lived on terms of friendship with the principal literati of the age. She produced numerous plays and operas, few of which were successful; but her "*Idyls*" are still admired. She D., after 12 years of suffering from a cancer in her breast, in 1694.

Deshabille, (*dĕs-hă-beel',*) *n.* [Fr., from *deshabiller*, to undress, from *des*, equivalent to Lat. *dis*, and *habiller*, to dress; Lat., as if *habitulare*, from *habitus*, dress, attire.] Undress; loose dress. — See DISHABILLE.

Desic'cant, *a.* [Lat. *desiccans.*] Having the property of drying up.

—*n.* (*Med.*) An application that dries up.

Desic'cate, *v. a.* [Lat. *desicco, desiccatus* — *de*, and *sicco*, to dry; Gael. *saec*, to scorch, to dry, to parch; W. *sych*, dry; Fr. *dessécher.*] To dry up; to exhaust of moisture; to exhale or remove moisture from.

—*v. n.* To grow by.

Desicca'tion, *n.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *desiccatio.*] Act of making dry; the state of being dried.

Desic'cative, *a.* Drying; tending to dry; that has the power to dry.

—*n.* (*Med.*) An application which tends to dry up secretions.

Desid'erate, *v. a.* [Lat. *desidero, desideratus*] To long or greatly wish for; to desire; to want; to miss.

Desidera'tion, *n.* Act of desiderating. (R.)

Desid'erative, *a.* [Lat. *desiderativus;* It. *desiderativo.*] (*Gram.*) Implying desire; as, a *desiderative* verb.

—*n.* An object wished for. — *Harris.*

(*Gram.*) A verb which expresses the desire of doing an act denoted by another verb, from which it derives.

Desidera'tum, *n.* [Lat., from *desidero.*] That which is desired; that which is not possessed, but which is desirable; any perfection or improvement which is wanted.

Desiderius, or **Didier,** (*dĕ-sĭd-e-dē're-us,*) the last king of Lombardy; he was duke of Istria, and succeeded Astolphus in 757. His daughters were married to the two sons of Pepin, king of France, Carloman and Charlemagne. The latter soon repudiated his wife, and, at the request of Pope Adrian, invaded Italy in 773, dethroned Desiderius, and sent him to end his days in the monastery of Corbie.

Design, (*de-zīn',*) *n.* [Fr. *déssin*, drawing, purpose.] Something marked or traced out; a plan or representation of a thing by an outline; sketch; general view; first idea represented by visible lines; a plan drawn out in the mind; purpose; intention; aim; project.

(*Fine Arts.*) In all the arts, the idea formed in the mind of an artist on any particular subject, which he endeavors to transfer to some medium for the purpose of making it known to others. It is sometimes loosely and improperly used as synonymous with *drawing.* — Every work of design is to be considered either in relation to the art that produced it, to the nature of its adaptation to the end sought, or to the nature of the end it is destined to serve; thus its beauty is dependent on the wisdom or excellence displayed in the design, on the fitness or propriety of the adaptation, and upon the utility of the end. The considerations of design, fitness, and utility, have become the three great sources of beauty of form. This beauty frequently arises from the combined power of these expressions. — Every work of art supposes unity of design, or some particular end proposed by the artist in its structure or composition. In every beautiful work of art, we are not satisfied with mere utility — we must have elegant design, of which the grand feature is variety; it is this which in general distinguishes beautiful from plain forms, and without it uniformity is dull and insipid.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *déssiner*, to draw, *désigner*, to design, from Lat. *desino* — *de*, and *signum*, a mark, token, or sign.] To mark or trace out; to delineate by drawing the outline of form or figure; to form an outline or representation of in the mind; to form an idea; to form a plan, purpose, or intention; to establish, form, or set apart for some end; to plan; to purpose; to intend; to propose; to project; to mean; to do.

—*v. n.* To intend; to purpose.

Design'able, *a.* Capable of being designed or marked out; distinguishable.

Des'ignate, *v. a.* [Fr. *désigner;* Lat. *designo, designatus.*] To mark or trace out; to mark out or show, so as to make known; to indicate by visible lines, marks, description or something known and determinate; to point out; to distinguish from others by indication; to name; to denominate; to style; to characterize; to describe; to appoint; to assign; to allot.

—*a.* Designated; marked out; appointed; as, a bishop *designate.*

Designation, *n.* [Lat. *designatio.*] Act of pointing or marking out by signs or objects; indication; a showing or pointing; a distinguishing from others; appointment; direction; a selecting and appointing; assignment; import; distinct application.

Des'ignative, *a.* [Fr. *désignatif.*] Appointing; showing. (R.)

Des'ignator, *n.* One who designates.

Des'ignatory, *a.* Employed to designate.

Designed, (*de-sīnd',*) *p. a.* Intended; projected; planned.

Design'edly, *adv.* By design; purposely; intentionally.

Design'er, *n.* One who designs, marks out, or plans; one who frames a scheme or project; a contriver; a plotter.

Design'ful, *a.* Full of design or artifice.

Design'ing, *p. a.* Marking out; forming a design; planning; drawing figures on a plane; delineating the outline of; insidiously contriving schemes of mischief; artful; intriguing; deceitful; treacherous.

—*n.* The art of designing, or of delineating objects.

Design'less, *a.* Without intention or design.

Design'lessly, *adv.* Inadvertently.

Desil'ver, *v. a.* To deprive of silver.

Desip'ient, *a.* [Lat. *desipiens*, ppr. of *desipere*, to be foolish, from *de*, and *sapere*, to be wise.] Foolish; trifling; playful.

Desirabil'ity, *n.* State of being desirable; desirableness.

Desir'able, a. Worthy of desire; that is to be wished for with sincerity or earnestness; pleasing; agreeable.

Desir'ableness, *n.* The quality of being desirable.

Desir'ably, *adv.* In a desirable manner.

Desirade, DESIRADA, or DESIDERA'DA, (*da'zei-rād,*) an island of the Little Antilles, W. Indies, about 4 m. W. of Guadaloupe, of which it is a dependency. *Length* from N.E. to S.W. 6 m.; averaging 2 m. in breadth. *Surface*, elevated. *Soil*, not fertile. It was the first island discovered by Columbus on his second voyage, Nov. 1493. *Pop.* about 3,000.

Desire', *n.* [Fr. *désir*, from Lat. *desiderium*, from *desidero*, to long for.] A longing, ardent wish for something not possessed; a passion excited by the love of an object, or uneasiness at the want of it, and directed to its attainment or possession: eagerness to obtain or to enjoy; aspiration; eagerness; longing; prayer or request to obtain; the object of desire; love; affection; appetite; lust.

(*Ethics.*) There is room for difference of opinion as to the number of our desires that are original; but that certain of them are primarily inherent in our nature, scarcely admits of doubt.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *désirer;* Lat. *desidero.*] To long or greatly wish for something not possessed; to wish for the possession or enjoyment of, with a greater or less degree of earnestness; to hanker after; to covet; to express a wish for in the way of petition; to express a wish for in the way of a direction; to ask; to request; to solicit; to entreat.

Desired', *a.* Wished for; coveted; requested; entreated.

Desire'less, *a.* Without desire.

Desir'er, *n.* One who desires.

Desir'ous, *a.* Full of desire: wishing for; wishing to obtain; coveting; solicitous to possess or enjoy; eager; anxious; covetous.

Desir'ously, *adv.* With desire; with earnest wishes.

Desir'ousness, *n.* Fulness of desire.

Desist', *v. a.* [Fr. *désister;* Lat. *desisto* — *de*, and *sisto*, to set or place one's self. See ASSIST.] To set or remove one's self away from anything; to cease to act or proceed; to stop; to forbear; to leave off: to discontinue; followed by *from.*

"They will readily *desist from* their project when they are convinced it is impracticable." — *Addison.*

Desist'ance, *n.* [L. Lat. *desistantia*, and *desistentia.*] The act of desisting; cessation.

Desist'ive, *a.* Ending; concluding.

Desk, *n.* [A. S. *disc*, a plate, a table; Du. *disch*, a table; Ger. *tisch;* Dan. and Sw. *disk;* O. Ger. *tisc*, a table; It. *desco;* L. Lat. *discus*, the table of writers and notaries, a table on which goods were exposed for sale; Lat. *discus*, a quoit, a dish, so called from its shape; Gr. *diskos*, a quoit, from *dikein*, to throw, from obsolete *diko.*] A table; an inclining table to write upon: the pulpit in a church: and, figuratively, the clerical profession.

—*v. a.* To shut up, as in a desk. (R.)

Des'man, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the genus Mygale, order *Insectivora.* The common *D., Mygale moschata*, the Musk-rat of the English, is nearly equal in size to the Hedgehog. Its muzzle is elongated into a small, very flexible proboscis, which is constantly in motion. It has a long tail, scaly, and flattened at the sides: membranous feet; eyes very small; and no external ears. This animal is very common along the rivers and lakes of Southern Russia, where it feeds on worms, the larvæ of insects, and particularly on leeches, which it easily withdraws from the mud by means of its flexible proboscis. It never comes voluntarily on shore, but is often taken in the nets of the fishermen. Its burrow, excavated in a bank, commences under water, and ascends to above the level of the highest floods. Under the tail of the Desman are two small follicles containing a kind of unctuous substance, of a strong musky odor, from which the name of *Musk-rat* is given to it.



Fig. 806.
THE DESMAN AND ITS FORE-FEET.
(*Mygale Moschata.*)

Desmid'ium, *a.* [Gr. *desmos*, strain, and *eidos*, form.] (*Bot.*) A genus of microscopal plants, order *Diatomaceæ.*

Des'mine, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as HYPOSTILBITE, *q. v.*

Desmo'dium, *n.* [Gr. *desmos*, a band, in allusion to the stamens being joined.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Fabaceæ.* They are perennial, herbaceous, or suffruticose plants, with leaves pinnately trifoliate. The

N. American species are numerous. But this genus is chiefly remarkable for the periodical movements of the leaflets, in some of its tropical species. In *D. gyrans*, a native of India, the leaf is trifoliate, the terminal leaflet being much larger than the two lateral ones. When exposed to the influence of a bright light, the larger leaflet becomes more or less horizontal; but, on the approach of evening, it falls downward. The lateral leaflets are in constant motion during the heat of the day, advancing by their edges towards the large terminal leaflet, and then retreating towards the base of the common petiole. This movement takes place first on one side and then on the other, so that the point of each leaflet describes a circle. As these movements resemble those of the arms of the old semaphore telegraphs, the plant has been named the *Telegraph-plant*. No satisfactory explanation of the cause of the extraordinary movements of the leaflets has yet been given.

Desmog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *desmos*, ligament, and *graphē*, description.] (*Anat.*) A description of the ligaments of the body. — *Dunglison.*

Des Moines, in *Iowa*, the largest river of the State. Rising in Minnesota, it enters Iowa in Emmett co., and after a general S.E. course through Kossuth, Humboldt, Webster, Boone, Polk, Marion, Mahaska, Wapello, and Van Buren cos., enters the Mississippi at the S. extremity of Lee co., abt. 4 m. below Keokuk.

—A S.E. co., bordering on Illinois. *Area*, abt. 408 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi (which forms its E. and S.E. boundary) and Skunk rivers, and Flint Creek. *Surface*, diversified. *Soil*, excellent. *Min.* Coal and limestone. *Cap.* Burlington. *Pop.* 27,256.

—The capital of the State. See Fort Des Moines.

—A township of Dallas co.; *pop.* 802.

—A township of Jasper co.: *pop.* 2,105.

—A township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* 1,280.

—A township of Lee co.; *pop.* 1,104.

—A township of Mahaska co.; *pop.* 1,161.

—A township of Van Buren co.: *pop.* 1,078.

Des Moines City, in *Missouri*, a township of Clarke co., near the Mississippi River; *pop.* 1,238.

Desmol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *desmos*, a ligament—*deo*, to bind, and *logos*, discourse.] (*Anat.*) That branch of anatomy which treats of the ligaments and sinews.

Des'mond, in *Michigan.* See Port Huron.

Desmot'omy, *n.* [Gr. *desmos*, ligament, and *tomē*, a cutting, from *temnein*, to cut.] (*Anat.*) The dissection of the ligaments. — *Dunglison.*

Desmoulins, Camille, (*dai-moo-lan'*,) one of the leaders in the French revolution, b. at Guise, in Picardy, 1762. He was a fellow-student with Robespierre at the college of Louis le Grand, became an advocate at Paris, and distinguished himself as an enthusiastic political reformer. On the 12th July, 1789, he made a very exciting harangue on the dismissal of Necker, and bade the people arm. This was the beginning of the revolt, which, in two days, resulted in the destruction of the Bastille. Camille assumed the grotesque title of "Attorney-general of the iron-lamp," and published, among other things, *Les Révolutions de France et de Brabant*. He took part in the attack on the Tuileries, on the 10th Aug., 1792. As deputy to the Convention, he co-operated with his school-fellow Robespierre, and promoted the fall of the Girondists. He would fain have checked the excesses of the revolution, and made the attempt with Danton and others. For the same purpose he published his *Vieux Cordelier*; but Robespierre gave him up to the revolutionary tribunal, and they sent him to the Conciergerie, and thence to the guillotine, 5th April, 1794. His young and noble wife, Lucile, hovered about the prison, made vain attempts to save him, and in a few days followed him to the scaffold.

Des'na, a river of Russia, rising in the gov. of Smolensk, and falling into the Dnieper, near the city of Kiev, after a course of 530 m.

Des'olate, *a.* [Lat. *desolatus*, from *desolo*. See the verb.] Left alone; solitary; forsaken; destitute, or deprived of inhabitants; waste; laid waste; in a ruinous condition; neglected; destroyed; afflicted; deserted; deprived of comfort.

—*v. a.* [Lat. *desolo, desolatus—de*, and *solo*, to make lonely, from *solus*, alone; Fr. *désoler*.] To deprive of inhabitants; to make desert; to lay waste; to ruin; to ravage; to destroy, as improvements, or works of art.

Des'olately, *adv.* In a desolate manner.

Des'olateness, *n.* State of being desolate.

Des'olater, Desolator, *n.* One who causes desolation.

Desola'tion, *n.* [Fr. *désolation*; L. Lat. *desolatio*.] Act of desolating; destruction or expulsion of inhabitants; waste; ruin; destruction; devastation; ravage. A place wasted, ravaged, and ruined; a desert. — A desolate state; destitution; melancholy; gloom; sadness; gloominess.

Desola'tion, (Cape,) is the S.W. extremity of Nunarsoak Island, Greenland; Lat. 60° 50′ N.; Lon. 48° 50′ W. — Also, a headland of Terra-del-Fuego, S. America, on one of its W. islands; Lat. 55° 45′ S.; Lon. 71° 37′ W.

Des'olatory, *a.* [Lat. *desolatorius*.] Causing desolation. (R.)

Desor, (*dai-sore'*,) Edward, a German geologist, b. in 1811. Having published, in 1845, his *Geologische Alpenreisen*, he accompanied Agassiz to America, in 1847, and took an active part in the coast-survey of Lake Superior, under Whitney and Foster, and of Pennsylvania under Rogers. In 1852 he returned to Europe, and was appointed professor of geology in Neufchâtel. His most important work is *Der Gebirgsbau der Alpen*, which has gained him a place among the most eminent geologists of the day.

De So'to, Hernando, the discoverer of the Mississippi, was a Spanish officer, b. at Xeres de los Caballeros, Estremadura, 1500. In 1519 he accompanied Pedrarias Davila on his second expedition to America as governor of Darien, opposed courageously the oppressive administration of that officer, and, withdrawing finally from his service in 1528, went to explore the coast of Guatemala and Yucatan. In 1532 he joined Pizarro in his enterprise for conquering Peru, and was the hero of the battle which resulted in the capture of Cuzco, the metropolis. He then returned to Spain, married the daughter of Davila, and proposed to the Emperor Charles V. to undertake the conquest of Florida at his own expense; and, the privilege being conceded to him, he set sail, April, 1538, with 600 men, generally composed of Spanish and Portuguese cavaliers. After stopping at Santiago de Cuba, he crossed the Gulf of Mexico, and anchored in the Bay of Spiritu Santo (Tampa Bay), May 25, 1539; and on Oct. 18, he reached the village of Mavilla, or Mobile, where he fought against the Indians a sanguinary battle, in which the loss of the Spaniards was 80 men, and that of the Indians about 2,500. He passed the winter in the country of the Chickasaws, and the next spring he reached the Mississippi, and the highlands of White River, from whence, proceeding S. by the hot springs of Arkansas, he made his third winter station at Antiamque, on the Washita River. In April, 1542, while attempting in vain to descend the banks of the Mississippi, through the bayous and marshes, he was attacked with a malignant fever, and died, after appointing Luis de Moscoso his successor. His followers, considerably reduced in number, embarked in the spring of 1543, and reached the Mexican town of Panuco, where they dispersed. The wife of De Soto died at Havana, on the third day after learning his fate.

De Soto, in *Georgia*, a post-village in Floyd co., on the Oostenaula River, opposite Rome.

De Soto, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Jackson co.; *pop.* 1,433.

De Soto, in *Kansas*, a post-village of Johnson co., on the Kansas River, about 14 m. E. of Lawrence; — now merged in Lexington township.

De Soto, in *Louisiana*, a N.W. parish, bordering on Texas. *Area*, about 910 sq. m. *Rivers.* Red and Sabine rivers. *Surface*, diversified. *Soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Mansfield. *Pop.* 14,962.

—A post-village of Madison parish, on the Mississippi River, opposite Vicksburg, Miss.

De Soto, in *Minnesota*, a township of Blue Earth co., on the Blue Earth River.

—A village of Todd co., on Osakis Lake, about 55 m. W.N.W. of Saint Cloud.

De Soto, in *Mississippi*, a N.W. co., bordering on Tennessee. *Area*, about 960 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi River, and Cold Water Creek. *Surface*, almost level. *Soil*, fertile. Cap. Hernando. *Pop.* 32,021.

—A post-village of Clarke co., about 104 m. N. by W. of Mobile, Alabama.

De Soto, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Jefferson co., about 42 m. S.S.W. of St. Louis; *pop.* about 700.

De Soto, in *Nebraska*, a post-village and township of Washington co., on the Missouri River, about 6 m. N. of Fort Calhoun; *pop.* 288.

De Soto, in *Wisconsin*, a village of St. Croix co., on Willow River, about 6 m. N.E. of Hudson.

—A post-village of Vernon co., on the Mississippi River, about 6 m. above Lansing, Iowa.

Deso'toville, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Choctaw co.

Despair', *n.* [Fr. *désespoir*; Lat. *desperatus.* See the verb.] A hopeless state; hopelessness; destitution of hope or expectation; desperation; despondency; that of which there is no hope; loss of hope in the mercy of God.

—*v. n.* [Fr. *désesperer*; Lat. *despero — de*, and *spero*, to hope; probably allied to Sansk. *spṛh*, to desire, to long for.] To be hopeless; to give up all hope or expectation; to despond.

Despair'er, *n.* One without hope.

Despair'ing, *p. a.* Giving up all hope or expectation.

Despair'ingly, *adv.* In a despairing manner.

Despair'ingness, *n.* The state of being in despair; hopelessness.

Despatch', Dispatch, *v. a.* [Fr. *dépêcher*, for *despescher*; It. *spacciare*, to expedite, to hasten, to speed; Sp. *despachar*, probably from Lat. *spatior, spatiari*, to go, to proceed.] To send away in haste, as a messenger, letters, &c.; to expedite; to hasten; to accelerate; to send out of the world; to put to death; to execute speedily; to perform quickly; to conclude; to finish.

—*n.* Act of sending away in haste, as messenger, &c.; message or communication on public business, sent with expedition; a message sent in haste; speedy performance; execution or transaction of business with due diligence; expedition.

Despatch-boat, *n.* (*Naut.*) A vessel employed to carry naval despatches.

Despatch-box, *n.* A leathern case used by government messengers for holding despatches, &c.

Despera'do, *n.* [Sp., from *desperar*, to despair.] A desperate fellow; a furious man; a madman; a person urged by furious passions; one fearless or regardless of safety.

Des'perate, *a.* [Lat. *desperatus*, from *despero*. See Despair.] Hopeless; despairing; desponding.—Without care for safety; fearless of danger; rash; precipitate; headlong; furious, as a man in despair; frantic; mad — Despaired of; lost beyond all hope of recovery.

Des'perately, *adv.* In a desperate manner.

Des'perateness, *n.* State of being desperate; madness; fury; rashness; precipitance.

Despera'tion, *n.* [Lat. *desperatio*.] A despairing; a giving up of hope; hopelessness; despair; fury; rage; disregard of safety or danger.

Des Peres, in *Missouri*, a post-village of St. Louis co., abt. 15 m. W. by S. of St. Louis.

Des'picable, *a.* [L. Lat. *despicabilis*, from Lat. *despicor*, to despise, to disdain.] That may be, or deserves to be, despised; contemptible; mean; vile; worthless: low; base; degrading.

Des'picableness, *n.* Worthlessness; vileness.

Des'picably, *adv.* Meanly; vilely; contemptibly.

Despis'able, *a.* That may be despised; despicable; contemptible. (R.)

Despise', *v. a.* [Lat. *despecio — de*, and *specio*, to look, or look at.] To look down upon; to hold in contempt; to have the lowest opinion of; to contemn; to scorn; to disdain: to undervalue.

Despis'edness, *n.* The state of being despised.

Despis'er, *n.* A contemner; a scorner.

Despis'ingly, *adv.* With contempt.

Despite', *n.* [Fr. *dépit*; O. Fr. *despite*, from Lat. *despectus*, from *despicio*. See Despise.] A looking down upon; extreme malice; malice, irritated or enraged; active malignity. — Angry hatred; defiance with contempt, or triumph over opposition; an act of malice or contempt.

—*v. a.* To vex; to offend: to tease.

—*prep.* In spite of; notwithstanding.

Despite'ful, *a.* Full of spite: malicious; malignant.

Despite'fully, *adv.* With despite; maliciously; contemptuously.

Despite'fulness, *n.* Quality of being despiteful; malice; extreme hatred; malignity.

Des Plaines, or O'Plain, (Ind. *She-shik-mah-o,*) in *Illinois*, a river rising in Lake co., and flowing S. and S.W., joins the Kankakee River at Dresden, to form the Illinois River. Length about 160 m. — A species of maple called *plaine* by the French.

Despobla'do. See Plata, (La.)

Despoil', *v. a.* [Lat. *despolio — de*, and *spolio*, to strip, from *spolium*, spoil; Fr. *dépouiller*.] To take from by force; to strip or divest by any means; to deprive; to rob; to bereave; to rifle.

Despoil'er, *n.* One who despoils.

Despoil'ment, Despolia'tion, *n.* The act of despoiling; spoliation; robbery. (R.)

Despond', *v. n.* [Lat. *despondeo — de*, and *spondeo*, to promise.] To abandon or lose hope; to be cast down; to be depressed or dejected in mind; to lose all courage, spirit, or resolution; to sink by loss of hope.

—*n.* Despondency.

Despond'ency, Despond'ence, *n.* Sinking or dejection of spirits at the loss of hope; loss of courage at the failure of hope, or through deep affliction, or at the prospect of insurmountable difficulties.

Despond'ent, *a.* Losing courage at the loss of hope; sinking into dejection; depressed and inactive by despair.

Despond'ently, *adv.* Without hope.

Despond'ing, *p. a.* Losing courage to act, from loss of hope; sinking into dejection; yielding to discouragement; depressed in spirit.

Despond'ingly, *adv.* In a desponding manner.

Des'pot, *n.* [Fr. *despote*; Gr. *despotēs*, from Pers. *despot*.] A master, king, or emperor, invested with absolute power, or ruling without any control from men, constitution, or laws; a tyrant.

Despot'ic, Despot'ical, *a.* [Fr. *despotique*; Sp. and It. *despotico*; Gr. *despotikos*, from *despotēs*.] Absolute in power; independent of control from men, constitution, or laws; arbitrary in the exercise of power; absolute; tyrannical; arbitrary.

Despot'ically, *adv.* With unlimited power; arbitrarily; in a despotic manner.

Despot'icalness, *n.* Disposition to exercise arbitrary power. — *Johnson.*

Des'potism, *n.* [Fr. *despotisme*; Sp. *despotismo*.] The power of a despot; absolute power; authority unlimited and uncontrolled by men, constitution, or laws, and depending alone on the will of the ruler; an arbitrary government. See Dictator, Monarch, Tyrant.

Despoto Dagh, (*des-po'to dah,*) a mountain-chain of European Turkey, extending from 30 m. to the E. of the Balkan to the bank of the Maritza.

Des'pumate, *v. n.* [Lat. *despumo, despumatus — de*, and *spuma*, foam, froth, scum.] To foam; to froth; to form froth or scum.

—*v. a.* To take off scum from; to skim; to throw off in foam.

Despuma'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *despumatio*.] The act of throwing off excrementitious matter, and forming a froth or scum on the surface of liquor; clarification; scumming.

Desquam'ate, *v. a.* or *v. n.* [Lat. *desquamo, desquamatus — de*, and *squama*, a scale. See Squamose.] To take off the scales from; to come off in scales.

Desquama'tion, *n.* [Fr., L. Lat. *desquamatio*.] (*Med.*) Falling off in scales; a term applied to the cuticle of the body when, after an eruptive disease, such as measles, or small pox, the dead portion of the skin peels off where the pustules have been. This, which generally takes place in from 4 to 6 days after the decline of the disease, is always a critical time with the patient, when it is necessary to guard him from colds of all kinds.

Dessalines, Jean Jacques, (*des-sa-leen'*,) was a slave in St. Domingo, who, having an opportunity of showing his great courage and talents during the disturbances in that colony, became second in command to Toussaint L'Ouverture; on whose imprisonment he was chosen emperor of Hayti, under the title of *Jacques I.* This was in 1804; but he retained his imperial dignity only two years, perishing the victim of a conspiracy, provoked by his intolerable cruelties, in 1806.

Des'sau, the cap. of the semi-indep. German duchy of Anhalt, situate on the Mulde, 2½ m. above its conflu-

ence with the Elbe, 69 m. S.W. of Berlin. *Manuf.* Cotton, linen, and woollen goods; leather, hats, musical instruments. *D.* is the birth-place of Moses Mendelssohn, the great philosopher. *Pop.* 16,904.

Dessert', *n.* [Fr. *dessert*, from Lat. *deservio*, to serve with zeal.] That which is served when the substantial part of a meal is removed, consisting of ices, fruits, &c.

Desterro, or Nossa Senhora Do Desterro, (*nos'sa sen-yo'ra des-ter'ro.*) a city of Brazil, cap. of prov. Santa Catharina, on the W. coast of the island of Santa Catharina, about 460 m. S.W. of Rio Janeiro. *Pop.* 8,000.

Des'tinate, *v. a.* [Lat. *destino, destinatus.* See Destine.] To destine. (o.)

—*a.* Appointed; destined; determined. (o.)

Destina'tion, *n.* [Fr. *déstination*; Lat. *destinatio.*] Act of destining or appointing; the purpose for which anything is intended or appointed; end or ultimate design: appointment; end; purpose; design; destiny; place to which a thing is appointed.

Des'tine, *v. a.* [Fr. *destiner*; Lat. *destino* — *de*, and obsolete *stano*, allied to *sisto*, and Gr. *histaŭo*, to set fast, late form for *histemi*, to make to stand.] To set or make fast or firm; to set or appoint to a use, purpose, state, or place; to design; to mark out; to devote; to doom; to ordain; to fix unalterably, as by divine decree; to appoint unalterably.

Des'tined, *p. a.* Ordained; appointed by previous determination; devoted; fixed unalterably.

Des'tinist, *n.* A fatalist. (R.)

Des'tiny, *n.* [Fr. *destin, destinée.*] State or condition appointed or predetermined; ultimate fate; invincible necessity; fate; a necessity or fixed order of things established by a divine decree.

(*Philos.*) The doctrine of inevitable necessity depending upon a superior cause has, under a variety of names, been embodied in almost all the religious systems of antiquity; and even in modern times, with a few modifications, it has been largely adopted by many sects of the Christian church. Destiny was called by the Romans *Fatum*, and by the Greeks Ἀγάνκη, *Necessity*. The Stoics understood by destiny a certain concatenation of things, which from all eternity follow each other of absolute necessity, there being no power able to interrupt their connection. To this invisible power even the gods were compelled to succumb.—See Fates, Free Will, Necessity, Predestination.

Des'titute, *a.* [Lat. *destitutus*, from *destituo* — *de*, and *statuo*, to set.] Left weak and helpless; forsaken; not having or possessing; wanting; needy; abject; comfortless; friendless; forlorn.

—*n.* One who is destitute. (R.)

Destitu'tion, Destitute'ness, *n.* [Lat. *destitutio.*] State of being destitute; want; absence of a thing; a state in which something is wanted, or not possessed; poverty.

Destouches, Philippe Néricault, a French dramatic writer, b. at Tours, 1680. Being sent to London in 1717, to assist in the political negotiations then carrying on, he continued there seven years, and married. On his return to France he retired into the country, where he devoted himself to agriculture and the belles-lettres. His principal pieces are, *Le Philosophe Marié*, and *Le Glorieux*. D. 1754.

D'Estrées, (Gabrielle.) See Gabrielle D'Estrées.

Destroy', *v. a.* [Lat. *destruo* — *de*, and *struo*, to pile or to build; Fr. *detruire.*] To pull down, as a building or structure; to demolish; to overturn; to raze; to ruin; to overthrow; to subvert; to consume; to lay waste; to dismantle; to throw down; to devastate; to kill; to devour; to extirpate; to extinguish; to annihilate, or put an end to.

Destroy'able, *a.* That may be destroyed.

Destroy'er, *n.* One who destroys.

Destroy'ing, *p. a.* Demolishing; laying waste; killing; putting an end to; annihilating.

Destructibil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *destructibilité.*] The quality of being capable of destruction.

Destruc'tible, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *destructibilis*, from Lat. *destruo, destructum.*] Liable to destruction; capable of being destroyed.

Destruc'tibleness, *n.* The quality of being destructible.—*Johnson.*

Destruc'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *destructio.* See Destroy.] Act of destroying; a pulling down; ruin, by whatever means; demolition; subversion; overthrow; desolation; death; murder; slaughter; massacre; cause of destruction; a consuming plague; a destroyer.

(*Theol.*) Eternal death; annihilation.

Destruc'tionist, *n.* One in favor of destroying.

(*Theol.*) One who believes that the final punishment consists in a total destruction of being, or annihilation *Buck.*

Destruc'tive, *a.* [L. Lat. *destructivus.*] Causing destruction; having the quality of destroying; mortal; deadly; fatal; ruinous; pernicious; mischievous.

D. distillation. (*Chem.*) A term applied to the distillation of organic products at high temperatures, by which the ultimate elements are separated, or evolved in new combinations. The *D.* distillation of coal is resorted to for the production of gas, that of bone for the production of ammonia, and that of wood for the formation of vinegar.

—*n.* A destroyer; a radical reformer; a political destructionist, *i. e.*, one who wishes to sweep away all existing political or social institutions to give place to the foundation of a new system.

Destruc'tively, *adv.* With destruction; ruinously; with power to destroy; mischievously.

Destruc'tiveness, *n.* The quality of being destructible.

(*Paren.*) A propensity to destroy, kill, or murder.

Desuda'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *desudatio* — Lat. *de*, and *sudo*, to sweat. See Sudorific.] (*Med.*) A violent sweating, succeeded by an eruption of pustules called *heat-pimples.*

Des'uetude, *n.* [Fr. *désuétude*; Lat. *desuetudo*, from *desuesco* — *de*, and *suesco*, to become used, or accustomed to; Sansk. *sic*, to frequent.] The cessation of use; disuse; discontinuance of practice, custom, or fashion.

Desul'phurate, Desul'phurize, *v. a.* (*Chem.*) To deprive of sulphur.

Desulphura'tion, *n.* (*Chem.*) The act of depriving of sulphur.

Des'ultorily, *adv.* In a desultory manner; without method; loosely.

Des'ultoriness, *n.* The quality of being desultory.

Des'ultory, *a.* [Lat. *desultorius*, from *desilio, desultus* — *de*, and *salio*, to leap.] Passing from one thing or subject to another, without order or natural connection; unconnected; coming suddenly; started at the moment; rambling; immethodical; loose; discursive; inconstant; cursory; hasty; unconnected.

Desynon'ymize, *v. a.* To show not to be synonymous: to cause to be different in meaning.

Detach', *v. a.* [Fr. *détacher.* See Attach.] To break off; to cause a separation from; to separate; to disengage; to remove anything attached; to part from; to disjoin; to withdraw; to draw off; to separate and send away, as a part of a military force, or of a fleet.

Detached', *p. a.* Separated; parted from; disunited; drawn and sent on a special service; separate.

(*Paint.*) Applied to all objects in a picture which appear to stand out from those by which they are surrounded. — *Brande.*

(*Mil.* and *Naut.*) Applied to a body of troops, or to a vessel sent on a particular service; as, a *detached* battalion.

Detach'ment, *n.* Act of detaching or separating; a body of troops, or a number of ships, selected or taken from the main army or fleet, and employed on some special service or expedition; state of being detached or alienated.

Detail', *v. a.* [Fr. *détailler* — *de*, and *tailler*, to cut, from Lat. *talea*, a cutting, set, layer for planting.] To dwell in narration on the different parts of a subject; to particularize; to specify: to relate minutely and distinctly.

(*Mil.*) To select for a particular service, as an officer or body of troops.

Detail', or **De'tail**, *n.* [Fr. *détail.*] A minute and particular narration; an account; relation; narrative; recital; explanation; narration.

(*Mil.*) A selecting of certain individuals, or bodies of men, for a particular service.

Detailed, *p. a.* Related in particulars; minutely recited; selected.

Detail'er, *a.* One who details.

Detain', *v. a.* [Lat. *detineo* — *de*, and *teneo*, to hold: Fr. *détenir.*] To hold off; to keep back or from; to keep what belongs to another; to withhold; to stop; to arrest; to check; to retard; to delay; to hinder.

Detain'der, *n.* (*Law.*) Same as Detinue, *q. v.*

Detain'er, *n.* One who detains or withholds; a detention of what is another's; holding or keeping possession of what belongs to another.

(*Law.*) A term almost synonymous with Detention, *q. v.*

Detain'ment, *n.* Act of detaining; detention.

Detect', *v. a.* [Lat. *detego, detectus* — *de*, and *tego*, to cover.] To uncover; to lay bare, or expose; to bring to light something hidden or unobserved; to discover; to lay open.

Detect'able, *a.* That may be detected.

Detect'er, *n.* One who detects; a discoverer; one who finds out what another attempts to conceal.

Detec'tion, *n.* Act of detecting; discovery of a person or thing attempted to be concealed; discovery of anything before hidden or unknown.

Detec'tive, *a.* That detects or discovers.

—*n.* A police officer specially employed to detect offenders.

Detec'tor, *n.* [Lat.] Same as Detecter.

Detent, *n.* [Fr. *détente*; Lat. *detentus*, from *detineo.* See Detain.] (*Mech.*) A stop in a clock, which, by being lifted up or let down, locks and unlocks the clock in striking.

Deten'tion, *n.* [Fr. *détention.*] Act of detaining; a withholding from another his right; a keeping what belongs to another; confinement; restraint; delay from necessity; a detaining.

Deter', *v. a.* [Lat. *deterreo* — *de*, and *terreo*, to frighten. See Terror.] To discourage, stop, or prevent by fear, terror, danger, difficulty, &c.; to prevent by prohibition or danger.

Deterge', *v. a.* [Lat. *detergeo* — *de*, and *tergeo*, to wipe; lengthened form of *tero*, to rub; Gr. *teiro*, to rub, to rub away.] To wipe off or away; to cleanse; to purge away foul or offending matter from the body, or from an ulcer.

Deter'gent, *a.* [Lat. *detergens.*] (*Med.*) Cleansing; purging.

—*n.* (*Med.*) Such a medicine as cleanses and removes viscid humors adhering to or obstructing the vessels; also such applications as cleanse foul ulcers.

Dete'riorate, *v. n.* [Fr. *détériorer*, from Lat. *deterior*, worse, compar. of an obsolete adjective, *deterus*, from *de*, in a downward direction, down from.] To grow downward; to grow worse; to be impaired in quality; to degenerate; to decay.

—*v. a.* To cause to grow downward; to make worse; to reduce in quality.

Deteriora'tion, *n.* [Fr. *détérioration.*] A growing or making worse; the state of growing worse.

Deterior'ity, *n.* Quality or state of being worse; degeneracy.

Determent, *n.* Act of deterring; the cause of deterring: that which deters.

Determinabil'ity, *n.* Quality of being determinable. — *Coleridge.*

Deter'minable, *a.* That may be decided with certainty: that may end or be determined: conclusive.

Deter'minableness, *n.* State of being determinable.

Deter'minant, *a.* That causes determination; that determines.

—*n.* That which determines, or causes determination.

—*pl.* (*Math.*) A name given to a new method of great use, *inter alia*, in the solution of equations embracing several unknown quantities, whereby the student can almost, on inspection, write down the values (in terms of the known quantities) of each of the unknown.

Deter'minate, *a.* [Lat. *determinatus*, from *determino.* See Determine.] Limited; fixed; definite; established; settled; positive. — Decisive; conclusive; resolved on; resolute.

(*Geom.*) A *D. problem* is a problem which admits of a *limited* number of solutions: an *indeterminate* problem being one which admits of an *indefinite* number of solutions. Thus the problem: *Given the base, perimeter, and area, to construct the triangle*, is determinate, there being, in general, but four solutions. By omitting one of the three data, however, the problem becomes indeterminate.

Deter'minately, *adv.* With certainty; resolutely; with fixed resolve.

Deter'minateness, *n.* The state of being determinate.

Determina'tion, *n.* [Fr. *détermination*; Lat. *determinatio.*] Act of determining or deciding; decision of a question in the mind; firm resolution; decision; conclusion; purpose; resolution; resolve; firmness; judgment; award; strong impulsion to a given point; absolute direction to a certain end; an ending; a putting an end to.

(*Law.*) The end or conclusion of a right or authority; as, the *determination* of a lease. The *D.* of an authority is the end of the authority given. The term is also sometimes applied to a decision of a court of justice.

(*Chem.*) The ascertaining the proportional quantity of a substance contained in another substance; as, the *determination* of the arsenic contained in an organic body.

(*Physics.*) The tendency of a body in any particular direction.

(*Logic.*) The act of defining a conceit or notion by giving its essential constituents. — The addition of a differentia to a conceit or notion, and thus limiting its extent: — the opposite of *generalization.* — *Webster.*

(*Med.*) The excessive flowing of the blood to any part; as, a *determination* of blood to the head, &c.

Deter'minative, *a.* [Fr. *déterminatif.*] That determines or makes a limitation; that uncontrollably directs to a certain end; limiting; that limits or bounds; that is employed in determining.

Deter'minator, *n.* One who determines.

Deter'mine, *v. a.* [Lat. *determino* — *de*, and *termino*, from *terminus*, a bound or limit.] To border off; to bound; to limit; to end; to fix permanently; to settle; to adjust; to conclude; to decide; to end and fix; to settle ultimately; to fix on; to establish: to give a direction to; to influence: to resolve on; to purpose; to design: to cause to cease or terminate; to bring to an end: to terminate.

Deter'mined, *p. a.* Ended; concluded; decided; limited: fixed; settled; resolved; directed; having a firm or fixed purpose; resolute; determinate; definite.

Deter'minedly, *adv.* In a determined manner.

Deter'miner, *n.* One who determines.

Deter'minism, *n.* (*Metaph.*) The doctrine that motives invariably determine the will.— *Worcester.*

Deterra'tion, *n.* [Fr. *déterrer*, to unearth, to dig up, from *de*, and *terre*; Lat. *terra*, earth.] Discovery of anything by removal of the earth that hides it; the art of unburying or disinterring.

Deter'rence, *n.* That which deters; hinderance. (R.)

Deter'rent, *n.* [Lat. *deterrens.* See Deter.] That which deters or hinders; a preventive.

Deter'ring, *p. a.* [See Deter.] Discouraging or influencing not to proceed or act, by fear, difficulty, danger, or prospect of evil; discouraging; frightening.

Deter'sion, *n.* [Lat. *detersus*, wiped off, from *detergo.* See Deterge.] Act of cleansing, as a sore.

Deter'sive, *a.* [Fr. *détersif*; It. *detersivo.*] Cleansing; having the power to cleanse from offending matter.

—*n.* (*Med.*) Same as Detergent, *q. v.*

Deter'sively, *adv.* In a detersive manner.

Deter'siveness, *n.* Quality of being detersive.

Detest', *v. a.* [Fr. *détester*; Lat. *detestor* — *de*, and *testor*, to bear witness, from *testis*, a witness.] To hate extremely; to abhor; to loathe; to abominate.

Detest'able, *a.* [Fr. *détestable*; Lat. *detestabilis.*] Extremely hateful; deserving abhorrence; abominable; odious; execrable; abhorred.

Detest'ableness, *n.* The quality of being detestable.

Detest'ably, *adv.* Hatefully; abominably.

Detesta'tion, *n.* [Fr. *détestation*; Lat. *detestatio.*] Extreme hatred; abhorrence; loathing.

Detest'ed, *p. a.* Hated extremely; abhorred.

Detest'er, *n.* One who detests.

Dethrone', *v. a.* [Fr. *déthrôner*; Lat. *de*, and *thronus*, a throne.] To remove or drive from a throne; to depose; to divest of royal authority and dignity, or of supreme power.

Dethrone'ment, *n.* Removal from a throne; deposition of a king, emperor, or prince

Dethron'er, *n.* One who dethrones.

Det'inet, *n.* [Fr. *détenu*, from *détenir*, from Lat. *de-*

tineo. See DETAIN.] (*Law*) A writ that lies against him who wrongfully detains goods or chattels delivered to him, or in his possession.

Det'mold, a town of GERMANY. See LIPPE-DETMOLD.

Det'onate, *v. a.* [Fr. *détoner*; Lat. *detono, detonatus*—*de,* and *tono,* to thunder. See TONE.] (*Chem.*) To thunder down, as from the skies; to cause to explode; to cause to burn with a sudden report.

—*v. n.* To explode; to burn with a sudden report.

Det'onating, *p. a.* (*Chem.*) Exploding; inflaming, with a sudden report.

Det'onating Powder, *n.* (*Chem.*) A term applied to certain combinations of substances which detonate or fulminate by slight friction, by heat, or by electricity. Amongst these may be mentioned the ammoniurets of gold and silver, and the fulminates of silver and mercury. In most cases of *D. P.*, decomposition is the result of detonation: thus, ammoniuret of gold is separated into metallic gold, and other products. Iodide of nitrogen resolves itself into iodine, which appears as a violet vapor, and into nitrogen, which assumes a gaseous form. A mixture of 3 parts of nitre, 2 of dry carbonate of potash, and one of sulphur, forms a *D. P.* If a small quantity of this compound be heated on a metallic plate to about 330°, it blackens, fuses, and explodes with much violence, in consequence of the rapid action of the sulphur upon the nitre, and the sudden evolution of nitrogen and carbonic acid. *D. P.* are much used in the manufacture of percussion-caps.

Det'onating Tube, *n.* (*Chem.*) A staid glass tube used in the chemical laboratory for the detonating of gaseous bodies.

Detona'tion, *n.* [Fr. *détonation.*] (*Chem.*) An explosion or sudden report made by the inflammation of certain combustible bodies.—When chemical combination, or decomposition, is sudden and attended by flame and explosion, it is often said to be effected by *detonation.* If a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen be inflamed by the electric spark, or by a taper, it burns rapidly and with explosion, and is said to *detonate.* When a grain or two of phosphorus is mixed with chlorate of potassa, and struck with a hammer, the mixture *detonates.*

Detoniza'tion, *n.* (*Chem.*) Same as DETGNATION, (R.)

Det'onize, *v. a.* (*Chem.*) To detonate.

Detor'sion, *n.* A wresting; a perversion.

Detort', *v. a.* [Lat. *detor quere, detortum,* from *de,* and *tor quere,* to turn about, to twist; Fr. *détorquer, detordre.*] To wrest from the original import, meaning, or design.

Détour', *n.* [Fr., from *dé* for *des,* equiv. to Lat. *dis,* and *tour.*] A circuitous turning in a road.

Detour, in *Michigan,* a post-office of Chippewa co.

Detour Point, in *Michigan,* a headland of the S.E. extremity of Chippewa co., opposite Drummond's Island, in Lake Huron; Lat. 45° 57′ N., Lon. 84° 4′ W.

Detract', *v. a.* [Fr. *détracter*; Lat. *detraho, detractus*—*de,* and *traho,* to draw. See TRACT.] To draw away from; to take away from the reputation or merit of; to disparage; to depreciate; to asperse; to calumniate; to vilify; to defame; to slander; to derogate from; to take away; to withdraw—followed by *from,* except in the two last senses.

—*v. n.* To take away reputation from; to depreciate the merit of.

Detract'er, *n.* One who detracts: a detractor.

Detract'ingly, *adv.* In a detracting manner.

Detrac'tion, *n.* [Fr. *détraction*; Lat. *detractio.*] Act of detracting, or taking something from the reputation or worth of another; depreciation; slander; defamation; derogation.

Detrac'tive, *a.* Having the quality or tendency to detract from, or to lessen the worth or estimation of.

Detrac'tiveness, *n.* The quality of being detractive.

Detrac'tor, *n.* [Lat.; Fr. *détracteur.*] One who detracts; a slanderer; a defamer.

Detrac'tory, *a.* Defamatory: derogatory.

Detrac'tress, *n.* A censorious woman.

Detrampe, *n.* [Fr.] (*Painting.*) See WATER-COLOR.

Det'riment, *n.* [Fr. *détriment*; Lat. *detrimentum,* from *detero, detritas*—*de,* and *tero,* to rub.] A rubbing off, or wearing away: loss; damage; injury; prejudice: hurt; mischief; harm.

Detriment'al, *a.* Causing detriment, loss, or damage; injurious; hurtful; mischievous.

Detriment'alness, *n.* Quality of being detrimental or hurtful.

Detri'tal, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, detritus.

Detrition, (*de-trish'un.*) *n.* [From Lat. *detero.*] A rubbing or wearing off; as, the general *detrition* of time.—*Stevens.*

Detri'tus, *n.* [Lat. *detritus,* from *detero.* See DETRIMENT.] (*Geol.*) That which is rubbed away or worn off: a mass of substances worn away from solid bodies by attrition, and reduced to small particles.

(*Med.*) The residuum occupying the place of the organic texture of parts which have undergone disorganization.—*Dunglison.*

Detroit, (*da-trwa'.*) [Fr., a strait.] In *Alab.,* a p. o. of Jones co. In *Ill.,* a vil. of Peoria co., on the W. shore of Peoria Lake, abt. 6 m. N.N.E. of Peoria. A p. twnp. of Pike co., on the Illinois River, abt. 8 m. E. of Pittsfield. In *Kan.,* a p. o. of Dickinson co. In *Me.,* a p. vil. and twup. of Somerset co., abt. 45 m. N. E. of Augusta.

Detroit', in *Michigan,* the largest city in the State, and the cap. of Wayne co., on Detroit River, abt. 7 m. from lake St. Clair, and 18 from lake Erie, 302 m. W. of Buffalo; Lat. 42° 2′ N., Lon. 82° 5′ W. This fine and flourishing city presents a river front of about 7 m., and is in one of the best positions for commanding a large share of internal navigation of the country. Among its finest edifices are the City Hall, the Soldiers' Monument, Custom House, High School, Michigan Cent. freight depot, Public Library, and two Opera Houses, said to be the finest in the West. *D.* possesses 72 churches, several theatres, and public libraries, the largest of which contains 49,000 vols. Three of the streets are each 200 ft. wide, while the others vary from 60 to 120 ft. in width, and cross each other generally at right angles. *D.* has 40 acres in public parks, and some handsome private mansions. The Roman Catholic cathedral, finished in 1848, is an imposing structure. The manufacturing industries of *D.* are extensive and comprise iron in pigs and rolled, about 20,000 tons of each produced annually; stove and car works, breweries, &c. The Pullman Car Co. employ 750 men, and turn out 100 palace cars per annum, costing from $10,000 to $20,000 each. The Michigan Stove Co. employ about 400 men, and produce 300 stoves yearly. The Michigan Car Co. and the Detroit Car Wheel Co., together, employ 875 men; a total pay roll of $35,000 per month; said to be the largest works of the kind in the world. *D.* is the commercial emporium for the State; 11 railroads centre here, and various lines of steamboats connect with the principal ports on the great lakes. Assessed value of property (1877), $95,000,000. The public schools have property valued at $8,000,000. The high school building cost $119,000. *D.* imported in 1877 $1,333,656; exported, $3,436,340. A large trade is done in produce and lumber. *D.* was founded by the French in 1701. *Pop.* (1870) 79,577; 1878, est., 120,000.

Detroit', in *Minnesota,* a village of Becker co., on Detroit lake, abt. 32 m. N.N.W. of Otter-Tail city.

Detroit River, separates Canada from Wayne co., Michigan, and connects lake St. Clair with lake Erie; length, 25 m.; average breadth, ¾ of a m.

Detrude', *v. a.* [Lat. *detrudo*—*de,* and *trudo,* to thrust.] To thrust down; to push down with force.

> "The torpid sap, *detruded* to the root
> By wintry winds."—*Thomson.*

Detrun'cate, *v. a.* [Lat. *detrunco, detruncatus*—*de,* and *trunco,* to cut shorter.] To cut off, as boughs from the trunk of a tree; to lop; to shorten by cutting.

Detruncation, *n.* [Lat. *detruncatio.*] Act of cutting or lopping off.

(*Surg.*) Separation of the trunk from the head of the fœtus, the latter remaining in the uterus.—*Dunglison.*

Detru'sion, *n.* [Lat. *detrusio.*] The action of any force to thrust outward a body exposed to its influence, as in the case of an embankment behind a retaining wall, or of an arch, or a truss acting upon a pier or other point of support intended to receive its effect. The word *detrusion* is in fact nearly synonymous with the expression *outward thrust,* and in most cases it may be conveniently substituted for it.

Det'tingen, a village of Bavaria, Circle of Lower Franconia, situate on the Main, 12 m. from Aschaffenburg. Here, in 1743, the French army under Noailles was defeated by the allied English and Austrians, commanded by George II. of England. *Pop.* abt. 1,400.

Detumes'cence, *n.* [Fr.] Diminution of swelling; subsidence of anything swollen.—*Cudworth.*

De'tur, *n.* [Lat. *detur,* subjunctive present of *dare,* to give.] A term applied to a book given as a present to a meritorious undergraduate in Harvard university.

Worcester.

Deucalion, (*deu-ka'le-un.*) (*Myth.*) The son of Prometheus and Clymene. Zeus having resolved to destroy the human race by a deluge, *D.* built a ship, in which he and his wife, Pyrrha, escaped the destruction which befell the rest of mankind. When the ship finally rested on Mount Ætna, they resolved to offer up sacrifices to the gods for the repeopling of the world; thereupon, they went to the sanctuary of Themis for this purpose, and were told by the goddess that they must throw behind them the bones of their mother as they departed from the temple. Understanding by the "bones of their mother" the stones of the earth, they obeyed the injunction, and from those thrown by *D.* sprang up *men,* and from those by Pyrrha *women. D.* built his first dwelling-place at Opus, or Cynus. He is also said to have founded the sanctuary of Olympian Jove at Athens, and in later ages his tomb in the vicinity was long pointed out. *D.* had by Pyrrha several children, Hellen, Amphictyon, Protogeneia, and others. It was at one time extensively believed, even by intelligent scholars, that the myth of *D.* was a corrupted tradition of the Noachian deluge, but this untenable opinion is now all but universally abandoned. The myth is a comparatively late one, being mentioned neither by Homer nor Hesiod.

Deuce, *n.* [Fr. *deux,* two.] (*Gaming*) A card with two pips; a die with two spots.

Deuce, or **Deuse,** *n.* [L. Lat. *dusius,* among the ancient Gauls, a demon, an incubus, an evil spirit, from Armor. *teuz,* a phantom, a spectre.] An evil spirit; a demon; the devil; as, to play the *deuce.* (Vulgar.)

Deu'ced, or DEUSED, *a.* Devilish; excessive; as, a *deuced* deal of pride.—*Todd.* (Vulgar.)

Deus ex Machina, (*dē'us eks mak'kin-ā.*) [Lat., a god from the machine.] An expression borrowed from the ancient stage, it being usual among the ancient Greeks, when there was any difficulty in bringing the plot to a satisfactory conclusion, to have recourse to the assistance of a deity, who was let down in a machine for that purpose. In the modern drama, when a person or incident is arbitrarily introduced in order to bring about the dénouement, this is called *deus ex machina.* The expression is also by analogy sometimes applied to the mode in which some philosophers attempt to account for facts which they cannot explain by any known law; viz., by the intervention of supernatural agency.

Deutero-canon'ical, *a.* [Gr. *deuteros,* second, and *canon,* a rule, canon.] (*Eccl.*) A term applied by Roman Catholic writers to what is commonly termed by Protestants the *Apocrypha,* or the Apocryphal books of the Old Testament. They receive their name from their being regarded as inspired, but are not of the same authority as the canonical books proper.

Deuterog'amist, *n.* [Gr. *deuterogamos.*] One who marries a second time.

Deuterog'amy, *n.* [Gr. *deuterogamia,* from *deuteros,* the second, and *gamos,* marriage.] A second marriage after the death of the first husband or wife.

Deuteron'omy, *n.* [Gr. *deuteros,* second, and *nomos,* law.] The second law, or second giving of the law by Moses; the name given to the 5th book of the Pentateuch, the recapitulation of the laws and ordinances scattered over the other books of Moses.—See PENTATEUCH.

Deuteropa'thia, or DEUTEROP'ATHY, *n.* [Gr. *deuteros,* the second, and *pathos,* suffering, from *paschein, pathein,* to suffer; Fr. *deuteropathie.*] (*Med.*) A sympathetic affection of any part: as a headache from an overloaded stomach, or sickness from an injury of the head.

Deuteros'copy, *n.* [Gr. *deuteros,* the second, and *skopia,* a looking out, a spying, from *skopein,* to look at, to behold.] (*Med.*) Second sight; a fanciful power of seeing future things or events. Also, a form of hallucination, in which the patient sees a spectral image of himself.—*Dunglison.*

Deuthydro'guret, or DEUTOHYDROG'URET, *n.* [From Gr. *deut, deuto,* from *deut teros,* the second, and *hydroguret,* q. v.] (*Chem.*) A compound of two equivalents of hydrogen with one equivalent of a base.

Deutox'ide, *n.* [From *deut,* contracted from Gr. *deuteros,* the second, and *oxide,* q. v.] (*Chem.*) The oxide of a metal containing a double dose of oxygen. The word *binoxide* is, however, more generally used. This remark applies to all compounds commencing with the word *deuto.*

Deutz, (*doitz.*) a fortified town of Prussia, on the Rhine, opposite Cologne, with which it is connected by a bridge of boats. *Manuf.* Silks and velvets. *Pop.* 10,488.

Dent'zia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Saxifragaceæ.* The leaves of some species, especially those of *D. scabra,* are covered with beautiful scales; hence, from their roughness, they are used in Japan for polishing purposes.

Deux-Ponts, (*doo-pawng.*) [Fr., two bridges; in Ger. *Zweibrücken.*] A town of Bavaria, capital of a duchy of the same name, on the Little Erbach, with a fine castle, 58 m. SE. of Mentz. *Manuf.* Woollens, cotton, leather, and tobacco. *Pop.* 9,155. From 1802 to 1814, this town, with its duchy, formed a department of France called *Mont-Tonnerre.*

Deva, (*dā'va.*) the name of two rivers in Spain, on one of which is the town of Deva, a fishing sea-port in Guipuscoa, 15 m. from St. Sebastian. *Pop.* of town, 3,000.

Deva, a town of Transylvania, 19 m. from Hunyady; *pop.* 4,385.

De'vall's Bluff, in *Arkansas,* a P. O. of Prairie co.

Devaprayagn, (*dē-ra-pra-ya'ga,*) a town of N. Hindostan, dist. Serinagar. It has a noted Hindoo temple, to which pilgrims resort in great numbers. Lat. 30° 9′ N., Lon. 78° 31′ E. *Pop.* Unascertained.

Devapora'tion, *n.* [Lat. *de,* and *vaporare,* to emit steam, or vapor, *vaporatio,* a steaming vapor.] A change from vapor into water, as in the formation of rain.

Worcester.

De'vastate, *v. a.* [Lat. *devasto, devastatus*—*de,* and *vasto,* to waste.] To lay waste; to ravage; to desolate; to destroy; to demolish; to plunder.

Devasta'tion, *n.* [Fr. *dévastation*; Lat. *devastatio.*] Act of devastating; state of being devastated; desolation; ravage; waste; havoc; destruction; overthrow.

Devasta'vit, *n.* [Lat. *devastare,* to lay waste.] (*Law.*) A devastation or waste of the property of a deceased person, by an executor or administrator being extravagant, or misapplying the assets, for which he will be held liable, as the creditors or legatees cannot be prejudiced by his misconduct.

Develop, *v. a.* [Fr. *développer*; probably from Lat. *de,* and *volvere,* to roll.] To unwrap; to unfold; to uncover; to disclose or make known something concealed, or withheld from notice; to lay open; to exhibit; to unravel; to detect.

Developer, *n.* One who develops.

Development, *n.* [Fr. *développement.*] The discovering of something secret, or withheld from the knowledge of others; full exhibition; disclosure; an unravelling; detection; disentanglement; expansion; growth; increase.

(*Physiol.*) Gradual change from an embryo state to full maturity.—See PHYSIOLOGY.

(*Math.*) The process by which any mathematical expression is changed into another of equivalent value or meaning, and of more expanded form.—*Worcester.*

Development Theory. See SUPPLEMENT.

Developmental, *a.* Belonging to the process of development.

Deventer, or DEWEN'TER, a city of Holland, province of Overyssel, on the Yssel, 20 m. S E. of Haarlem. *Manuf.* Carpets, hosiery, iron and tinware, toys, &c. *Pop.* 17,846.

De Ventre Inspiciendo, [Lat., of inspecting the belly.] (*Law.*) A writ to inspect the body where a woman feigns to be pregnant, to see whether she is with child. It lies for the heir presumptive to examine a widow suspected to be feigning pregnancy in order to enable a supposititious heir to obtain the estate.

De Vere, (*dai-veer'.*) MAXIMILIAN SCHELE, an eminent philologist, b. in Sweden, 1820. After spending a few years in the military and civil service of Prussia, he

emigrated to the U. States, and was appointed professor of modern languages and belles-lettres in the University of Virginia, in 1844. He wrote a great many essays on various subjects for American and English magazines, and published *Outlines of Comparative Philology*, 1853; *Stray Leaves from the Book of Nature*, 1856; *Glimpses of Europe in* 1848, &c. His work on philology has gained him a wide spread reputation, both in America and Europe, and has been translated into several languages. One of his latest works is *The Wonders of the Deep*.

Devereaux, (*dev'er-o,*) in *Georgia*, a village of Hancock co., about 18 m. N.E. of Milledgeville.

Devereux, (*dev'er-o,*) the names of several earls of Essex. — I. WALTER. B. in 1540. He distinguished himself by his gallantry in the campaign against the rebellious earls of Westmoreland and Northumberland, and afterwards in the expedition against Ireland. Died in Dublin, 1576. — II. ROBERT, the son of the preceding, B. in 1567. He gained the favor of Elizabeth, joined the expedition of the earl of Leicester to Holland, distinguished himself both in the military and the civil service, and succeeded in supplanting Leicester in the counsels of the queen. After many quarrels with Elizabeth, he finally resolved to rid himself by force of his rivals at court, but failed in the attempt, and was tried, convicted of treason, and beheaded in 1601. — III. ROBERT, son of the preceding, B. in 1592. He fought with great bravery against Charles I., and defeated the royalists in several engagements, but finally met with several reverses, and was obliged to resign his commission of lord-general. In 1644 he urged the impeachment of Cromwell, whom he suspected of despotic designs, but failing in this attempt, he retired into private life. In recognition of his past services, the Parliament voted him an annuity of £10,000. D. in 1647.



Fig. 807. — II. EARL OF ESSEX.

Dever'gence, Dever'gency, *n.* See DIVERGENCE.

Devest', *v. a.* See DIVEST.

De'viate, *v. n.* [Lat. *devio, deviatum* — *de*, and *via*, a way; It. *deviare*.] To go out of the way; to turn aside from the common or right way, course, or line; to stray from the path of duty; to wander; to swerve; to stay; to digress; to deflect; to err.

—*v. a.* To cause to deviate.

Deviation, (*de-ve-a'shun,*) *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *deviatio*.] A wandering or turning aside from the right way, course, or line; variation from a common or established rule; want of conformity to the rules prescribed by God; error; sin; obliquity of conduct.

(*Mar. Law.*) The voluntary divergence of a ship from its appointed and proper course, without paramount reason or necessity. An act of *D.* by invalidating the policy of insurance, relieves the underwriters thereof from their responsibility in case of loss or damage resulting from such act of deviation.

(*Med.*) A vicious curvature of the spine or other bones. — A faulty direction of the teeth or other parts. — The passage of blood, bile, urine, milk, &c., into vessels not natural to them.

Device', *n.* [Fr. *devise*, an emblem, a motto, from *devis*, a plan; from Lat. *dirido, divisus*, to divide. See DEVISE.] That which is devised, formed, or invented with care and art; invention; genius; faculty of devising; contrivance; design; scheme; project; stratagem; shift.

(*Her.*) A motto expressed by means of a pictorial emblem.

"That banner with the strange *device* —
'Excelsior!'" — *Longfellow.*

The motto proper originated in the emblem, a written inscription coming to be added to the pictorial design, with the view of rendering the meaning more explicit. *D.* thus consist of two parts — a pictorial figure called the *body*, and a motto in words called the *soul* of the *D.* As early as the times of Æschylus, the "Seven heroes before Thebes" all appear with *D.* on their shields; and the same is related by Xenophon of the Lacedæmonians and Sicyonians. In the Middle Ages, *D.* on coat-armor came into regular and formal use, and chivalry employed them in its courtly expressions of devotion to the fair sex. They were used both as charges on the shield, and as crests. The only respect in which the *D.* differs from other heraldic emblems is, that it has always some specific reference to the history, or circumstances, or position of the bearer. As an example: Louis XIII. of France had a falcon as a *D.*, with these words: "*Aquila generosoir ales*" ("A more generous bird than the eagle"), by which he meant to denote his own superiority to the emperor, whose *D.* was an eagle. On all festal occasions, *D.* figured on triumphal arches, on banners, and on hangings. At a later period, it became customary to work *D.* into buildings; friezes and stained windows were often covered with them. This practice has recently much gone out of use, at least in its original form.

Dev'il, *n.* [A. S. *deofol*; D. *duivel*; Ger. *teufel*; L. Lat. *diabolus*; Fr. *diable*; Gr. *diabolos*, from *diaballō*, to calumniate — *dia*, all through, to the end, and *ballō*, to throw at or hit.] A term applied in the New Test. to the Evil Principle; the adversary of man referred to throughout the Old and New Testaments, under various names and titles, as *Satan, Lucifer, Belial, Apollyon, Abaddon*, the *Man of Sin*, the *Tempter*; and described as an angel who fell from heaven with many inferior spirits, being cast down thence by God for his pride and rebellious spirit. From that time he is said to have had permission to try and tempt mankind. He is represented in Job and Zacharias as standing in the presence of the Lord, seeking permission to tempt men. The character herein attributed to the Devil is identical with that of the Evil Principle in the Gnostic and Manichean philosophy; excepting, indeed, that the Scriptures always maintain the interiority of the evil to the good.

—An evil spirit or being; a demon.

"There was a laughing *devil* in his sneer." — *Byron.*

—An expletive term, expressive of wonder, emphatic surprise, or vexation.

"We . . . wonder how the *devil* they got there." — *Pope.*

—A very wicked person; — used metaphorically.

"I . . . seem a saint when most I play the *devil*." — *Shaks.*

(*Cookery.*) A piece of the flesh of game, meat, &c., grilled and seasoned with Cayenne-pepper, &c.; as, "preparing *devils* on the gridiron." — *Scott.*

(*Mach.*) A machine for dividing rags or cotton in paper-making. — *Francis.*

Printer's devil. A term used to designate an errand-boy in a printer's establishment; doubtless derived from the persecution sustained by authors in the demands made upon them for manuscript-copy; or, it may be from the many hearty anathemas these troublesome imps receive for the trouble they give.

"With the *printer's devil* dunning me for copy." — *Fonblanque.*

To play the devil with. To interfere with prejudicially; to meddle with ruinously; as, war *plays the devil with* trade.

—*v. a.* To render devilish; to convert into the resemblance of a devil. — (*Cookery.*) To broil, and season highly with pepper, &c.; as, a *devilled* drumstick.

—To cut up refuse or waste rags.

Dev'ilet, Dev'ilkin, *n.* A little devil.

Dev'ilish, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of the devil; very evil and mischievous; having communication with the devil; pertaining to the devil; diabolical; infernal; hellish; saturnine; wicked; detestable; as, a *devilish* deed.

"A *devilish* knave." — *Shaks.*

Dev'ilishly, *adv.* In a devilish or diabolical manner.

Dev'ilishness, *n.* The qualities of the devil.

Dev'il Island, of Terra del Fuego, Lat. 54° 58′ 30″ S., Lon. 69° 4′ 50″ W.

Dev'ilkin, *n.* See DEVILET.

Dev'il Lake. See MINNIWAKAN.

Dev'il-me-care, *a.* Reckless; rantipole; heedless of consequences; as, a *devil-me-care* fellow.

Dev'ilment, Dev'iltry, *n.* Roguery; mischief; extreme folly or wickedness.

Dev'il's, an island off the coast of French Guiana, Lat. 5° 16′ N., Lon. 52° 34 W.

Dev'il's Ba'sin, a name given by Capt. Cook to a port in Christmas Sound, Terra del Fuego; Lat. 55° 16′ S., Lon. 70° W.

Dev'il's Bit Mountains, a mountain-range of Ireland, in Munster, co. Tipperary, extending S.W. and N.E. about 24 m., and separating the basins of the Shannon and the Suir Rivers. *Height*, about 1572 feet.

Dev'ilship, *n.* The character of a devil.

Dev'iltry, *n.* Same as DEVILMENT, *q. v.*

De'vious, *n.* [Lat. *devius* — *de*, and *via*, way. See WAY.] Out of the common way or track; as, a *devious* road.

"Through ev'ry dark, and ev'ry *devious* way." — *Pope.*

—Going astray from rectitude, or the divine precepts; wandering; rambling; excursive; vagrant; erring.

"The *devious* paths where wanton fancy leads." — *Rowe.*

De'viously, *adv.* In a devious or roundabout manner.

De'viousness, *n.* Departure, or wandering from a straight or regular course.

Devir'ginate, *a.* Without, or deprived of, virginity.

Devirgina'tion, *n.* Act of depriving of virginity.

Devis'able, *a.* That may be devised or contrived; that may be bequeathed or given by will; as, *devisable* lands.

Devise', *v. a.* [O. Fr. *deviser*, to devise, to invent; Lat. *de*- and *viso, visum*, from *video*, to see.] To form in the mind or in idea; to imagine; to contrive; to excogitate; to invent; to discover; to plan; to scheme; to project; to strike out.

—*v. n.* [Lat. *dirido, divisus*, to divide.] To give or bequeath by will.

—*n.* [L. Lat. *divisa*, a legacy for charitable purposes, from Lat. *dividco, divisus*, to divide.] (*Law.*) The act whereby a testator conveys his lands by will, the conveyance of personal property being commonly termed a *bequest*.

Devisee', *n.* (*Law.*) One to whom a devise has been made.

Devis'er, *n.* One who contrives or invents; a contriver; an inventor.

Devisor', *n.* (*Law.*) One who gives by will; one who bequeaths lands or tenements; a testator.

Devitrifica'tion, *n.* [From *de*, and *vitrification*, q. v.] (*Chem.*) A peculiar change which takes place in glass, in consequence of the action of certain decomposing agents. Thus, glass long exposed to ammoniacal fumes, or which has been long acted upon by water, is subject to this change. It is characterized by the surface becoming dull and earthy; its losing transparency, and assuming a kind of opaline iridescence; it also becomes more fibrous, and less brittle, than ordinary glass. Some glass vessels discovered in Greek, Roman, Egyptian, and Assyrian tombs bear marks of this kind of decay.

Devit'rify, *v. a.* To take away a glass-like nature or character from.

Devi'zes, a town of England, in Wiltshire, 23 m. N.N.W. of Salisbury. *Manuf.* Silks, snuff, and malt. *Pop.* 7,524.

Devoid', *a.* [*de*, and *void*.] Destitute; free from; not possessing; — preceding *of*; as, *devoid of* propriety.

—*v. a.* To put away or from.

Devoir, (*dev-wär',*) *n.* [Fr., duty, from Lat. *debeo* — *de*, and *habeo*, to have. See DEBT.] Service or duty; an act of civility or respect; respectful notice due to another.

"Gentlemen . . . pay their *devoirs* to one particular fair." *Spectator.*

Devolu'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *devolutio*.] The act of rolling down.

—Removal from person to person by succession.

"The last *devolution* is to the king by way of appeal." — *Hale.*

Devolve', *v. a.* [Lat. *devolvo* — *de*, and *volvo*, to roll. See VOLUBLE.] To roll down; to pour or cause to flow with windings, as a river. — To send down from one person to another; to deliver over, or from one possessor to a successor.

"The whole power, at home and abroad, was *devolved* upon that family." — *Swift.*

—*v. n.* To pass from one to another; to fall by succession from one possessor to his successor; — preceding *on* or *upon*; as, the command *devolved on* the senior general.

Devolve'ment, *n.* Act of devolving.

De'von, in England. See DEVONSHIRE.

Dev'on, a river of Scotland, rising in the Ochil Hills, and falling into the Forth near Alloa. There is another smaller river of the same name, which falls into the Forth at Clackmannan harbor.

Dev'on, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Henry co.

Dev'on, (North.) a tract of the Arctic regions in N. America; Lat. 75° N., Lon. 80° to 92° W.; bounded on the E. by Baffin's Bay, W. by Wellington Strait, and S. by Barrow's Strait, which latter separates it from North Somerset.

Devo'nian, *a.* Relating or pertaining to Devonshire, Eng.

(*Geol.*) Composed of, or having relation to, the fossil strata found in Devonshire, Eng.

Devonian Age. (*Geol.*) See OLD RED SANDSTONE.

Dev'onite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as WAVELLITE, *q. v.*

Dev'onport, a parliamentary borough, and naval arsenal of Devonshire, England, situate on the Tamar, near its entrance into Plymouth Sound, 215 m. S.W. of London, and 1½ m. W. of Plymouth. It has a very large harbor, with deep water. Prior to 1824 its name was *Plymouth Dock*, and it then formed a suburb of Plymouth. It contains a naval and a military school, a public library, an orphan asylum, and two theatres. In the N., S., and E., it is fortified by a strong wall, with a breastwork and a ditch, while the entrance of the harbor is commanded by heavy batteries. It has several basins, dry-docks, and slips for ship-building. The town itself contains some large soap-houses and breweries, but no factory worth mentioning. *Pop.* 64,684.

Dev'onshire, or DEVON, a county of England, bounded N. and N.W. by the British Channel, W. by the Tamar and Marsland-water; S. and S.E. by the British Channel; and E. and N.E. by Dorset and Somerset counties. *Area*, 2,580 sq. m. *Rivers*: the Dart, Tavy, Exe, Teign, Torridge, Otter, Tamar, Plym, Lynn, Avon, Axe, Sid, and Yealm. The principal artificial water-courses are the *Great Western*, the *Tavistock*, and the *Tamar* canals. *Prod.* Wheat, barley, peas, beans, flax, clover, oats, dairy produce, cider, apples, and other fruits. *D.* contains many exceedingly rich valleys and pastures, the latter being chiefly used for dairy purposes. Butter and cheese are made in very large quantities. The *D.* shorthorned and red breed of cattle is highly valued. In 1807, it was for the first time imported into this country, where it is now perfectly acclimatized. *Min.* Copper, lead, tin, bismuth, cobalt, antimony, coal, and marble. *Manuf.* Linen, and woollen goods, serge, lace, and soaps. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent, especially at Devonport and Plymouth. *Cap.* Exeter. *D.*, next to Yorkshire, the largest county of England, returns 15 members to Parliament. *Pop.* 600,814.



Fig. 808. — DEVON COW.

Devote', *v. a.* [Lat. *devoveo, devotus* — *de*, and *voveo*, to vow. See VOW.] To appropriate by solemn promise or vow; to set apart by a solemn act or deed; to dedicate: to consecrate; — also used in a sense of evil, as to *devote* to destruction.

"No *devoted* thing that a man shall *devote* unto the Lord." *Lev.* xxvii.

—To give up wholly; to resign: to destine; to doom; to addict; to yield to; to apply closely to; to consign; as, *devoted* to sorrow, a *devoted* friend, &c.

Devot'edness, *n.* State of being devoted or given up wholly; addictedness; as, "*devotedness* unto God." *Grew.*

Devotee', *n.* [Fr. *dévot*, from *dévote*, the O. Eng. spelling.] One who is wholly and entirely devoted, particularly one given wholly to religion; one who is superstitiously or bigotedly devoted to religious duties and ceremonies; a zealot.

Devote'ment, *n.* Act of devoting; state of being devoted.

Devot'er, *n.* One who devotes.

Devo'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *devotio.*] A devoting or consecrating.—The state of being dedicated, consecrated, or solemnly set apart for a particular purpose; consecration.—A solemn attention to the Supreme Being in worship; piety; devoutness; religiousness; external worship; acts of religion; performance of religious duties; prayer.

"Religious minds are inflamed with the love of public *devotion.*"—*Hooker.*

—An act of reverence, respect, or ceremony; ardent love or affection; attachment; devotedness; ardor; earnestness.

"Immaculate *devotion,* holy thoughts."—*Shaks.*

—An object of reverence, or devotion; anything consecrated and holy; as, "Priests and all *devotions.*"—*Beau. and Fl.*

Devo'tional, *a.* [L. Lat. *devotionalis.*] Pertaining to devotion; used in devotion; suited to devotion; religious; as, a *devotional* exercise.

Devo'tionalist, Devo'tionist, *n.* A person given to devotion, or one superstitiously devout.

Devo'tionally, *adv.* In a devout, or devotional manner.

Devour', *v. a.* [Fr. *dévorer*; Lat. *dévoro*—*de,* and *voro,* to swallow whole. See VORACIOUS.] To eat up; to eat ravenously, or with greediness; to consume with rapidity and violence; to swallow up gluttonously.

"Some evil beast hath *devoured* him."—*Gen.* xxxvii. 20.

—To enter upon and pursue with great eagerness; to waste; to destroy; to ruin; to annihilate.

"Each flying hour
Does some loose remnant of thy life *devour.*"—*Dryden.*

—To enjoy with avidity; to spend in disposition and riot; as, to *devour* one's substance.

Devour'er, *n.* One who, or that which, devours, wastes, or destroys.

Devour'ingly, *adv.* In a devouring manner.

Devout', *a.* [It. *devoto*; Fr. *dévot*; Lat. *devotus,* from *devoveo.* See DEVOTE.] Devoted to religion; yielding a solemn and reverential attention to God in religious exercises, particularly in prayer; as, a *devout* state of mind.—Expressive of devotion or piety.

"With uplifted hands, and eyes *devout.*"—*Milton.*

—Expressing a lively interest; earnest; sincere; as, a *devout* desire.

Devout'ful, *a.* Devout; testifying reverence or devotion.—Holy; sacred; as, "*Devoutful* rights."—*Marston.*

Devout'less, *a.* Without reverence or devotion.

Devout'lessly, *adv.* In a manner void of devotion.

Devout'lessness, *n.* State of being destitute of devotion.

Devout'ly, *adv.* In a devout manner; piously; religiously.

"Cast her fair eyes to heav'n, and prayed *devoutly.*"—*Shaks.*

—Expressive of devout feeling and emotion.

"One of the wise men . . . *devoutly* viewed this cross."—*Bacon.*

—Earnestly; solemnly; veritably.

"'Tis a consummation *devoutly* to be wished."—*Shaks.*

Devout'ness, *n.* Quality of being devout.

Dew, (*dū.*) *n.* [A S. *deaw*; L. Ger. *dau*; Du. *dauw*; Ger. *thau*; Dan. *dug*; Swed. *dagg*; O. Ger. *tou*; Icel. *dögg,* from *digna,* to become moist or wet; Goth. *dugg*; Gr. *deuō,* to wet, to drench; Sansk. *dih,* to water, to irrigate; but possibly the real Sansk. root is found in *dir,* to shine, to glitter, as the morning dew presents a glittering appearance.] (*Meteor.*) The moisture or aqueous vapor which is deposited from the air on those bodies which are exposed to it. It is generally observed in the form of minute globules on the surface of leaves. When the cold is extreme, it takes a solid form, and appears as hoar-frost. When the atmosphere is at any given temperature and pressure, it holds a proportionate quantity of aqueous vapor in suspension. If that temperature is lowered to a certain point, called the *dew-point,* a quantity of aqueous vapor is set free in the form of water or dew, which can sometimes be seen falling as a fine rain or mist. Those substances which radiate heat rapidly are cooled soonest; and therefore the dew is deposited upon them first. All vegetable fibres are ready radiators of heat; consequently, the smooth leaves of trees, shrubs, and grasses, cause the dew to be deposited upon them, even upon moderately warm evenings. Radiation takes place most rapidly when there is a clear sky; when there are many clouds in the air, heat is radiated back by them to the earth, which nearly supplies the amount of heat lost. Thus dew is more readily deposited upon clear, fine nights than when the sky is overcast. The history of the knowledge of dew is interesting. Aristotle supposed that there was a rain formed by the condensation of the water, which had been evaporated during the day, by the cold of night. (*Meteor.* i. 10.) In 1784, however, the recognized opinion was, that the cold was caused by the dew. It was not until the discoveries of Leslie concerning radiant heat, in 1794–5, that the true theory of *D.* was established.

Dew, *v. a.* To wet with dew; to moisten; to dampen; to bedew.

"Give me thy hand,
That I may *dew* it with my mourutul tears."—*Shaks.*

Dew, THOMAS RODERIC, an American author, b. in Virginia, 1802. In 1827 he was appointed professor of history and political economy in William and Mary Coll., and a few years later was chosen president of that institution. In 1833 he published his *Essay on Slavery,* in which he took strong ground against abolition, which at that time was warmly advocated by many leading men of Virginia. His principal work, printed several years after his death, is *A Digest of the Laws, Customs, Manners, and Institutions of the Ancient and Modern Nations.* D. in Paris, 1846.

Dewart, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Northumberland co.

Dew'-berry, *n.* (*Bot.*) See RUBUS.

Dew'-claws, *n.* The bones or little nails behind a deer's foot.

Dew'-drop, *n.* A drop of dew which sparkles at sunrise; a spangle of dew.

"Stars of morning, *dew-drops.*"—*Milton.*

Dew'ees, WILLIAM POTTS, an American physician, b. at Pottsgrove, Pa., in 1768. Having for several years practised medicine at Abington, Pa., he removed to Philadelphia, where, in 1834, he was appointed professor of obstetrics in the University of Pennsylvania. He published *Medical Essays; The System of Midwifery; The Physical and Medical Treatment of Children; Practice of Medicine,* &c. Some of his works have been translated into German and French, and are still highly esteemed. D. in Philadelphia, 1841.

De Wet'te, WILHELM MARTIN LEBERECHT, a German theologian, b. in 1780. In 1810 he was appointed professor of theology in the University of Berlin, and subsequently rector of the University of Basle. His works were very numerous; the most important of them are, *Religion und Theologie; Christliche Dogmatik; Kritische und Historische Einleitung zum Alten und Neuen Testament;* and a new German translation of the Bible. D. in 1849.

Dew'fall, *n.* The time in which dew falls.

Dew'iness, *n.* State of being dewy.

De Witt, JOHN, a celebrated statesman of Holland, b. at Dort, 1625. In 1650 he was chosen Pensionary of his native city; and, after distinguishing himself in public affairs, was elected Grand Pensionary of Holland. In that capacity he concluded a peace with Cromwell, one article of which excluded the House of Orange from the stadtholdership. In 1665 war broke out between the Dutch and English, in which the French afterwards joined the former, and, in 1666, *De W.* sent the fleet under De Ruyter which sailed up the Thames. The peace of Breda was concluded the same year. *De W.* about the same time procured the passing of the perpetual edict for abolishing the office of stadtholder, for which he received public thanks. However, in 1672, when Holland was invaded by the French, and civil dissension overspread the country, both John De Witt and his brother Cornelius were barbarously murdered by the populace, and the stadtholdership was re-established. William, Prince of Orange (afterwards William III. of England), was then called to that post.

De Witt', in *Arkansas,* a post-village, cap. of Arkansas co., on the Arkansas River, abt. 70 m. S.E. of Little Rock.

—A post-office of De Witt co.

De Witt, in *Illinois,* a central co.; *area,* abt. 450 sq. m. *Rivers.* Salt Creek, an affluent of the Sangamon River. *Surface,* level; *soil,* fertile. *Min.* Stone coal. *Cap.* Clinton. *Pop.* 14,768.

—A post-village of De Witt co., about 60 m. E.N.E. of Springfield.

—A township of De Witt co.; *pop.* 1,061.

De Witt, in *Iowa,* a post-village, Clinton county, about 70 m. E.N.E. of Iowa city; *pop.* 3,186.

De Witt, in *Michigan,* a township of Clinton co., on the Looking-glass River, about 8 miles N. of Lansing; *pop.* 1,306.

De Witt, in *Missouri,* a post-village of Carroll co., on the Missouri River, abt. 85 m. N.W. of Jefferson City; *pop.* 317.

De Witt, in *Nebraska,* a township of Cumming co.

De Witt, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Onondaga co., about 4 miles E. of Syracuse; *pop.* 3,105.

De Witt, in *Texas,* a S. central co.; *area,* about 968 sq. m. *River,* the Guadaloupe. *Surface,* elevated and rolling; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Clinton. *Pop.* 6,443.

De Witt Land, a region on the N.W. coast of Australia, between Lon. 120° and 123° W. Discovered in 1628.

De Witt's Ridge, in *Ohio,* a P. O. of Holmes co.

De Witt's Valley, in *New York,* a village of Allegliany co.

De Witt'ville, in *New York,* a post-office of Chautauqua co.

De Wittville, a village of Lower Canada, co. of Beauharnois, about 50 m. S. of Montreal; *pop.* abt. 200.

Dew'lap, *n.* The flesh that hangs from the throat of oxen, which *laps* or licks the dew in grazing.

"Large rolls of fat about his shoulders flung,
And from his neck the double *dewlap* hung."—*Addison.*

—A throat wrinkled and flaccid with age; —used in a vulgar sense.

"And on the wither'd *dewlap* pour the ale."—*Shaks.*

Dew'lapt, *a.* Having a dewlap; furnished with a dewlap; as, a *dewlapt* bull.

Dews'bury, in England. See SUPPLEMENT.

Dew'-point, *n.* (*Meteor.*) The temperature at which dew begins to form.

Dew'-stone, *n.* A species of limestone which collects a large quantity of dew on its surface.

Dew'-worm, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A name given to the Earthworm, *Lumbricus terrestus,* from its living just under the surface of the ground.

Dew'y, *a.* Partaking of dew; moist with dew.

"His *dewy* locks distill'd ambrosia."—*Milton.*

—Resembling dew or dew-drops; as, *dewy* tears.

(*Bot.*) Having the appearance of being covered with dew.

Dexter, (*deks'tur,*) *a.* [Lat.; Gr. *dexios*; Goth. *taihsrô,* the right hand, *taihsos,* on the right; Sansk. *daxa,* right, *daxina,* at the right hand, on the right.] Right, as opposed to left, or *sinister;* as, the *dexter* hand.

"My mother's blood runs on the *dexter* cheek."—*Shaks.*

Dexter-point. (*Her.*) The right-hand side of a shield.

Dex'ter, in *Maine,* a post-village and township of Penobscot co., abt. 70 m. E. by N. of Augusta. Total pop. 2,875.

Dex'ter, in *Michigan,* a post-village of Scio township, Washtenaw co., at the junction of Mill Creek and Huron River, abt. 50 m. W. by N. of Detroit; *pop.* 1,161.

Dex'ter, in *New York,* a post-village of Brownsville township, Jefferson co., at the mouth of Black River on Lake Ontario, abt. 7 m. W. of Watertown.

Dex'ter, in *Ohio,* a post-office of Meigs co.

Dex'ter, in *Wisconsin,* a post-township of Wood co.;—now merged in Albion township, Jackson co.

Dexter'ity, *n.* [Fr. *dexterité*; Lat. *dexteritas,* from *dexter.*] Right-handedness; readiness of the limbs to perform their functions; skill in the use of the physical members of the body.—Readiness in mental action; adroitness; activity; expertness; cleverness; skill; ability; tact; facility; aptitude.

"They attempted to be knaves, but wanted skill and *dexterity.*"—*South.*

Dex'terous, Dex'trous, *a.* Right-handed; ready, quick, and expert in the use of the body and limbs; skilful, smart, and active in manual employment; adroit; expert; ready; as, a *dexterous* mechanic.

"For both their *dexterous* hands the lance could wield."—*Pope.*

—Apt; prompt in contrivance; quick of conception or invention; as, a *dexterous* schemer.

"They are *dexterous* managers enough."—*Locke.*

—Performed with art, ready skill, and dexterity; as, a *dexterous* sleight of hand.

Dex'terously, *adv.* With dexterity; expertly; skilfully; artfully; adroitly; promptly.

Dex'terousness, *n.* Dexterity; adroitness; address.

Dex'terville, in *New York,* a village of Chautauqua co., at the outlet of Chautauqua Lake, abt. 18 m. S.E. of Mayville; *pop.* abt. 358.

Dex'tral, *a.* Relating to the right hand; right, as opposed to left; as, the *dextral* fin of a shark.

Dextral shell. (*Zoöl.*) Applied to spiral shells when the aperture faces the right hand of the observer, the shell being held with the apex upward.

Dextrin, (*deks'trin.*) *n.* [Lat. *dexter,* the right hand.] (*Chem.*) The *Soluble Starch,* a vegetable substance found in the interior of the cells of plants. The sap of all plants contains a certain quantity of it, and there seems every reason for believing that it is the source of the cellular matter of starch, sugar, gum, and other vegetable substances. It is almost as valuable to plants as protein is to animals, for it is a constituent from which their organism derives its most important products. *Form.* $C_{12}H_{10}O_{10}$.—*D.* is artificially procured by adding 2 parts of nitric acid to 300 of water, and mixing this liquid with 1,000 parts of dry starch. This mixture is then subjected to heat, or it may be produced by treating starch with *diastase.* When thus obtained, *D.* is used under the name of *gum substitute, soluble gum,* &c., for thickening the colors in calico-printing, for making bandages for fractures, and for the adhesive layer at the back of postage stamps, &c. *D.* may be always distinguished from starch by not giving a blue color with iodine; and from gum, by giving a blue solution with potash and sulphate of copper.

Dex'tro-gy'rate, *a.* Tending to gyrate or turn to the right.

Dextror'sal, *a.* [From Lat. *dextrorsus*—*dextro-versus,* towards.] Rising from right to left, as a spiral line or helix.

Dex'trous, *a.* See DEXTEROUS.

Dey, (*dai.*) [Perhaps from the Turkish *dai,* a maternal uncle.] A Turkish title of dignity, given to the governors of Algiers (before the French conquest), Tunis, and Tripoli. The dey is chosen for life from among the chief authorities of the place, with the approbation of the Turkish soldiery. At Tunis the equivalent title of *bey* is more usually substituted for *dey.*

Deynze, (*dainse.*) a town of Belgium, on the Lys, 9 m. from Ghent; *pop.* 4,786.

D. F. An abbreviation for *defensor fidei,* defender of the faith.

D. G. An abbreviation for *Dei gratia,* by the grace of God.

Dha'lac, or **Dhulac,** an island in the Red Sea, off the coast of Abyssinia. Lat. 15° 46′ N., Lon. 40° 6′ E. It is 30 m. long, and 15 m. in average breadth. *D.* is composed of coral rock, and its surface is flat and sandy.

Dhar, (*dar.*) a town of Central India, situated in the table-land of Malwa, Lat. 22° 35′ N., Lon. 75° 20′ E. It is the cap. of a state of same name, under the protection of the British, having an *area* of 1,070 sq. m., and a *pop.* of 105,000.

Dhar'wa, or **Dharwar,** a district of India, pres. of Bombay, inclosed by Belgaum, Mysore, and the dominions of the Nizam. *Area,* 3,840 sq. m. The country is fertile and level; and, since 1842, the cotton of the New Orleans description has been successfully cultivated. *Pop.* 800,000. Lat. between 14° 16′ and 15° 20′ N., Lon. between 74° 50′ and 76° E. This district has belonged to the British since 1818.—*D.,* its cap., is abt. 290 miles from Bombay. Its pop. has not been ascertained.

Dhawalagiri, or **Dhwalagiri,** (*da-wal-a-ge're,*) a peak of the Himalayas, in Hindostan, formerly supposed to be the highest point of the earth's surface. Height 28,000 ft. Lat. 29° N., Lon. 82° 50′ E.

Dhoolpore, (*dool-por',*) a city of Hindostan, in the

prov. of Agra, on the Chumbul, 35 m. from Agra. It has several mosques and tombs. *Pop.* unascertained.—*D.* is the cap. of a territory of the same name, made fertile by artificial watering. *Area*, 1,626 sq. m. *Pop.* estimated at 500,000. Lat. between 26° 30′ and 27° 57′ N., Lon. between 77° 32′ and 78° 30′ E.

Dhumtous, or **Dumtaus,** (*dum-tos′*,) a valley in the Punjaub, British India, traversed by numerous streams, and containing a number of scattered villages, which, in the aggregate, form a large population. It grows sugar, and cattle are extensively reared. Lat. between 34° and 34° 10′ N., Lon. between 72° 15′ and 73° 15′ E.

Di, (*Chem.*) See Chemical Nomenclature.

Di, Dia, Dis, Greek prefixes to many, chiefly medical, terms. They stand generally for *in*, *through*, *to*, or *between*.

Di'abase, *n.* (*Min.*) A fine-grained, compact hornblende-rock, tough and heavy. See Hornblende.

Diabatˈrial, *a.* Crossing over a border or borders. (R.)

Diabetes, *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Gr. *dia*, through, and *bainomai*, to pass.] (*Med.*) A disease characterized by an inordinate flow of urine. Medical men recognize two distinct kinds of *D.* — the *diabetes insipidus*, in which there is merely a greatly increased flow of urine: and *diabetes mellitus*, in which the urine is found to contain a large quantity of saccharine matter. Persons of a debilitated constitution, and in the decline of life, are most subject to this disease. It commonly comes on slowly and imperceptibly, without any apparent disorder of the system, and may exist for a considerable time before it attracts any notice. One of the most constant symptoms of this disease is an inordinate degree of thirst; and yet the quantity of urine passed daily is usually much greater than that of the liquids drank. A voracious appetite is also a usual characteristic of this disease. At length the constitution manifestly suffers, the body becomes emaciated, the strength and vigor fail, the pulse is frequent and small, a slight degree of fever prevails, and the skin is dry and rough. There are also usually aching pains in the back and loins, and uneasy sensations along the urinary passages. The symptoms gradually become more and more intense, until at length the patient sinks from exhaustion, or is cut off by dropsy, consumption, or some other incurable disease. Of the causes or treatment of this disease, unfortunately, little is known. It may be produced by intemperate habits, or whatever tends to impair the system and produce debility. In general, the kidneys are found in a diseased state after death, though in some cases no traces of disease could be found in these or any of the other urinary organs. In fact, as yet little is known of the true character of this disease. There are very few cases on record of the cure, or even of the relief, of confirmed *D.* Where it is symptomatic of hysteria, dyspepsia, or hypochondriasis, the usual remedies for those affections are useful; but where it is *idiopathic*, and saccharine, nothing has proved decidedly serviceable. Strict abstinence from vegetable food of every kind, and the free exhibition of opium, are the only plans which have held out hope of success; but there are very few cases upon record in which even these seem to have been permanently successful.

Diabetˈic, Diabetˈical, *a.* Pertaining to diabetes.

Diabˈlerie, Diabˈlery, *n.* [Fr. *diablerie*.] Devilry; incantation; sorcery; witchcraft; occult practices.

Diabolˈic, Diabolˈical, *a.* [Late Gr. *diabolikos*, from Gr. *diabolos*, the devil. See Devil.] Devilish; pertaining to the devil; extremely malicious; impious; atrocious; nefarious; outrageously wicked; partaking of any quality ascribed to the devil; as, a *diabolical* act.

Diabolˈically, *adv.* In a diabolical manner; nefariously.

Diabolˈicalness, *n.* State, character, or quality of being demoniac, or devilish.

Diabolˈify, *v. a.* [Lat. *diabolus*, and *facere*, to make.] To render diabolical, or atrociously wicked.

Diabˈolism, *n.* The actions of the devil.—Possession by the devil.

Diabroˈsis, *n.* (*Med.*) Same as Exosion, *q. v.*

Diacathol'icon, *n.* [Gr. *dia*, and *katholikos*, universal.] (*Med.*) A kind of purge, so called from its supposed general usefulness.

Diacaustˈic, *a.* [From Gr. *dia*, and *kaiein*, to burn.] (*Geom.*) See Caustic.

—*n.* (*Geom.*) A curve, to which the rays of light, issuing from a luminous point, and refracted by another curve, are tangents.

(*Med.*) That which is caustic by refraction, as a double convex lens, which has been sometimes used for cauterizing an ulcer, by directing the sun's rays upon it.

Diachˈylon, Diachˈylum, (*di-ak′e-lŭn,*) *n.* [Gr., succulent.] (*Med.*) The name sometimes given to the adhesive plaster, both spread and unspread; though the term strictly belongs to the litharge plaster (*emplastrum lithargyri*, or *plumbi*). It is used occasionally as a discutient dressing, but most frequently employed to make, when mixed with resin, the common sticking or adhesive plaster.

Diacˈlasite, *n.* (*Min.*) An orthorhombic mineral, much resembling *Bronzite*, found in crystals or foliated masses, of a brass-yellow to a greenish-gray color, in the gneiss mountain of Guadanama, Spain. *Sp. gr.* 3·054.

Diacoˈdium, *n.* [Lat., from Gr., and *kodia*, a poppy-head.] (*Med.*) A preparation made of the heads of poppies.

Diacˈonal, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *diaconus*. See Deacon.] Pertaining to a deacon; as, the *diaconal* office.

Diacˈonate, *n.* [Fr. *diaconat*.] The office of a deacon.

Diacousˈtic, *a.* [From Gr. *dia*, and *akouein*, to hear.] Pertaining to the science or doctrine of sounds.

Diacousˈtics, *n. sing.* That branch of physics which treats of the properties of sound refracted in passing through media of different densities. (*Brande.*)—See Sound.

Diacritˈic, Diacritˈical, *a.* [Gr. *diakritikos*, from *diakrino*—*dia*, and *krino*, to separate.] Distinctive; that separates or distinguishes.

D. marks. (*Palæography.*) The marks used to distinguish letters, between the forms of which much similarity exists. Thus, *n* and *u* are distinguished in German running-hand by the mark (⌣) over the latter letter.

Diadelˈphia, *n.* [Gr. *dis*, twice, and *adelphos*, a brother.] (*Bot.*) In some systems, a class of plants which have their stamens united in two parcels.

Diadelˈphous, *a.* [Fr. *diadelphique*.] (*Bot.*) Applied to stamens the filaments of which have coalesced into two masses or brotherhoods, as in *Fumaria*, and many leguminous plants.

Diˈadem, *n.* [Gr. *diadema*, from *diadeō*, to bind round—*di'a*, and *deō*, to bind.] A head-band or fillet worn by kings as a badge of royalty; the mark or badge of royalty worn on the head; a crown; a tiara.

> "Mont Blanc, . . . monarch of mountains,
> With a *diadem* of snow." — *Byron.*

—Empire; supreme power; royalty; sovereignty.

> "Faction that once made *diadems* her prey." — *Roscommon.*

(*Her.*) Although the crown and the diadem (see fig. 723 have been from ancient times confounded, yet the latter was a very different thing from what a crown now is, or was. The *D.* was a fillet of silk or linen; and no other crown was used, excepting in some Asiatic kingdoms, before the Christian æra. Diocletian assumed the *D.* in 30°. After this time it was adorned with a single or double row of pearls and precious stones. It was finally superseded by the crown.

Diadˈemed, (*dī'a-dĕmd,*) *a.* Adorned with a diadem; crowned.

Diadexˈis, *n.* [Gr. *diadexomai*, to transfer.] (*Med.*) A transformation of a disease into another, differing from the former both in its nature and seat.—*Dunglison.*

Diadumeˈdianˈus, Marcus Opilius Macrinus Antoninus, was emperor of Rome in 217, and was killed by the soldiers of Heliogabalus, A. D. 218.

Dieresˈis, Dieresˈis, *n.* [Gr. *diairesis*, from *diairō*, to divide—*dia*, and *hairō*, to take.] (*Gram.*) The dividing of a diphthong, or of a contracted syllable, into two syllables, and usually denoted by two dots, thus (¨), over the last vowel; as, *avengëd*, *belovëd*. Sometimes the mark of *D.* is used to show that two vowels coming together do not form a diphthong; as, *reïterated*.

(*Surg.*) An operation which consists in dividing any part of the body.

Diaglyphic, (*dī-a-glif′ik,*) *a.* [Gr. *dia*, and *glyphein*, to carve.] Presenting depressions in a general surface; as, a *diaglyphic* carving.

Diagnomˈeter, *n.* [Gr. *diagein*, to deliver, and *metron*, measure.] An electric instrument for determining the conducting power of fixed oils, and especially for the detection of adulteration of olive-oil, which is said to have the lowest conducting power of such oils.

Diagnoseˈ, *v. a.* Same as Diagnosticate. (R.)

Diagnoˈsis, *n.* [Gr., from *diagignoskein*, to discern or distinguish.] (*Med.*) The art of discovering the nature of a disease, and of distinguishing it from other diseases of a similar nature. Much depends upon a correct *D.* of disease; and the minute characteristics that frequently distinguish one disease from another render it often a matter of great skill and delicacy. If the true nature of a disease be not ascertained, a course of treatment may be pursued that may be followed by very serious results.

—Concise analysis or determination of a scientific theorem.

Diagnosˈtic, *a.* [Gr. *dia*, and *gnōstikos*—*dia*. and *ginōskō*, to know. See Gnostic.] Distinguishing characteristic; indicating the nature of a disease.

—*n.* The symptom or distinguishing feature of a disease.

Diagnosˈticate, *v. a.* To determine the character of a disease by diagnosis.

Diagˈonal, *a.* [Gr. *diagōnios*—*dia*, and *gōnia*, a corner, an angle.] (*Geom.*) Extending from one angle to another of a quadrilateral or multilateral figure, and dividing it into two parts; being in an angular direction.

—*n.* (*Geom.*) A straight line drawn from any angle to an opposite one, in a rectilineal figure. A straight line drawn between two adjacent angles would obviously coincide with the boundary-line; consequently no triangle can have a *D.* A quadrilateral figure has *two D.*: a pentagon, *five*; a hexagon, *nine*; &c. In order to calculate the number of possible *D.* in a given figure, the plan is, to take 3 from the number of sides, multiply the remainder by the number of sides, and take half the product. Thus, in the case of a pentagon, $\frac{2\times 5}{2} = 5$; and in the case of a hexagon, $\frac{3\times 6}{2} = 9$.

(*Arch.*) A *D. rib* is a projecting band of stone or timber passing diagonally from one angle of a vaulted ceiling across the centre to the opposite angle.

Diagˈonally, *adv.* In a diagonal direction.

Diagˈonite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as Prewsterite, *q. v.*

Diagˈonous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Possessing four corners.

Diagˈoras, of Melos, a Greek philosopher, contemporary of Socrates. He was a pupil of Democritus of Abdera. On account of his ridiculing the popular religion, he was charged with impiety, and received the surname of the *Atheist*. Fearing for his life, he fled from Athens and went to Pallene, and finally to Corinth, where he died. Date of his death abt. 412 B. C.

Diˈagram, *n.* [Gr. *diagramma*, from *diagraphō*—*dia*, and *graphō*, to write, describe, or delineate.] That which is marked out by lines.

(*Geom.*) A figure, draught, or scheme, delineated for the purpose of demonstrating the properties of any figure, as a square, triangle, circle, &c.

(*Mus.*) In ancient music, the table of sounds.

Indicator diagram. (*Steam-Engineering.*) See Indicator.

Diˈagraph, *n.* [See Diagram.] (*Fine Arts.*) An instrument employed in perspective.

Diagraphˈic, Diagraphˈical, *a.* [Gr. *dia*, and *graphikos*, from *grapho*.] Making out by lines; delineative; descriptive; as, the *diagraphic* art.

Diagraphic Art, (or Diagraphics,) *n. sing.* The art of designing, painting, or engraving.

Diagryd'iate, *n.* [L. Lat. *diagrydium*.] (*Med.*) A purgative decoction of scammony and quince-juice.

Diˈal, *n.* [Lat. *dialis*, from *dies*, a day.] (*Horol.*) An instrument for showing the time of the day by the shadow of the sun: — more frequently termed Sun-dial, *q. v.*

—The plate or graduated face of a watch, clock, or time-piece on which the hours, minutes, and seconds are marked by lines. (Called, also, *dial-plate*.)

(*Mining.*) A pocket-compass used by miners.

—*v. a.* To measure by means of a dial.

(*Mining.*) To prospect or survey with a dial.

Diˈalect, *n.* [Fr. *dialecte*; Gr. *dialectos*—*dia*, and *legō*, to pick out one from another, to lay in order, to speak.] Discourse; conversation; speech; language; argument; phraseology; manner of speaking or expression. — In the philosophical sense of the word, a language which resembles another in its general features, but differs from it in details. The two most widely spread families of languages in the world are the *Indian-Gothic*, and the *Semitic*. In the former are included the *Sanskrit*, *Zend*, *Armenian*, *Greek*, *Latin*, *Lithuanian*, *Sclavonic*, *Teutonic*, and *Celtic* dialects. In all these, the resemblance, although often far distant, is able to be traced. The Semitic embraces the *Hebrew*, *Syriac*, *Arabic*, and other *D.* not so well known. The differences of speaking the same language in the same country do not properly come under the head of *D.* In France any such peculiarity is called *patois*, and in England *provincialism*.

Dialectˈal, *a.* Relating or pertaining to a dialect or idiom.

Dialecˈtic, Dialecˈtical, *a.* [Gr. *dialektikos*, from *dialegomai*, I discourse.] Skilled in discourse or argument; relating to disputation or to logic, logical; argumental: as, "*dialectical* subtlety." — *Boyle.*

—Pertaining to a dialect or dialects; not radical.

Dialecˈtically, *adv.* In a dialectical manner.

Dialectitian, (*di-a-lek-tish'an,*) *n.* A logician; a reasoner; one who is versed in dialectics.

Dialecˈtics, *n. sing.* The old name for *logic*, or the art of reasoning and disputing justly. According to Socrates, *D.* were so called from being an inquiry pursued by persons who take counsel together, separating the subjects considered according to their kinds. There were several systems of *D.* among the ancients. The *D.* of Plato are a kind of analyses to direct the human mind by dividing, defining, and bringing things to the first truth; which having reached, it applies itself to explain sensible things, but with a view to return to the first truth, where alone it can rest. The *D.* of Aristotle comprise the doctrine of simple words, delivered in his book of *Predicaments*; the doctrine of propositions, contained in his book *De Interpretatione*; and that of the several kinds of syllogism, in his books of *Analytics*, *Topics*, and *Elenchuses*. The *D.* of the Stoics appear to have been little more than a system of grammatical rules. In modern times various systems of *D.* have been propounded in different countries; but by no philosophers, either ancient or modern, has this science been more successfully cultivated than by the Germans, who, among a host of other names more or less distinguished, can boast of a Fichte, Kant, Leibnitz, Hegel, Schelling, and Schlegel, as the propounders each of a peculiar dialectical system. — See Logic.

Dialectolˈogy, *n.* [Gr. *dialektikos*, and *logos*, discourse.] The branch of philologic science which treats of the principles and characters of dialects.

Dialecˈtor, *n.* A dialectitian.

Diˈaling, *n.* The science which demonstrates the principles of measuring time by dials; the art or practice of constructing dials.

Diˈalist, *n.* A constructor of dials; a person skilled in dialling.

Diaˈlium, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Linnæan name of the genus Codarium, *q. v.*

Diˈallage, *n.* [Gr. *diallagō*, from *diallassō*, to interchange, to exchange—*dia*, and *allassō*, to make other than it is, from *allas*, Lat. *alios*, another.] (*Rhet.*) A rhetorical figure by which arguments are presented in various points of view, and then concentrated into one point.

Diˈallage, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of *hornblende*, so called from its changeable color.

Dialˈlogite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as Rhodochrosite, *q. v.*

Dialogˈical, *a.* Having relation to dialogues.

Dialogˈically, *adv.* After the manner or method of a dialogue.

Dialˈogism, *n.* [Gr. *dialogismos*, a balancing of accounts.] (*Rhet.*) A mode of writing dialogue, in which the conversation of two or more persons is reported in the third person instead of the first. A speech by a single person, or a soliloquy, when reduced into the narrative form, is also, although somewhat incorrectly, termed by the French writers *dialogism*.

Dialˈogist, *n.* A speaker in a dialogue or conference; also, a writer of dialogues.

Dialogisˈtic, Dialogisˈtical, *a.* [Gr. *dialogistikos*.]

Pertaining to discourse or reasoning; having the form of a dialogue.

Dialogis'tically, *adv.* In the manner of a dialogue.

Dial'ogize, *v. n.* To confer or speak in the manner of a dialogue.

Dialogue, (*dī'a-log.*) *n.* [Fr.; Gr. *dialogos*, from *dialegomai*—*dia*, and *lego*, to speak.] A conference or conversation between two or more persons; a colloquy.

(*Lit.*) A composition or part of a composition in the form of a conversation between two or more persons. The *D.* was the form most generally adopted by the ancients for the conveyance of instruction, and was considered equally applicable to the most grave and philosophical, and to the most ludicrous and comical subjects. It was adopted by Plato, Cicero, and Lucian, with equal success. Among modern writers the philosophical *D.* has been frequently employed, more especially by the French. Among other eminent persons of that country who have enriched its literature with this species of composition are: Fénelon; Bouhours, in his *Entretiens d'Ariste et d'Eugène*; Fontenelle, in his *Dialogues of the Dead*, and *Plurality of Worlds;* Galiani, *Sur le Commerce des Grains*, &c. Among the Italian writers of *D.* may be mentioned Machiavelli and Algarotti; and among the Germans, Lessing, Mendelssohn, Schelling, and Herder. In England, if we except Berkeley, Hurd, and Walter Savage Landor, this method of composition has rarely succeeded in the hands of those who attempted it.

Dial-plate, *n.* (*Horol.*) See DIAL.

Di'alton, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Clarke co.

Dialyser, *n.* (*Chem.*) See DIALYSIS.

Dial'ysis, *n.* [Gr., from *dialyō*, to loose one from another—*dia*, and *lyō*, to loose. See LOOSE.] (*Gram.*) Same as DIÆRESIS, *q. v.*

(*Rhet.*) Same as ASYNDETON, *q. v.*

(*Med.*) A solution of continuity; a destruction of parts, or diminution of strength.

(*Chem.*) A method invented by Mr. T. Graham of separating the crystalloid and colloid constituents of solutions, by taking advantage of the property possessed by the former of passing through a septum of colloid matter. It is generally effected by means of an instrument called a *dialyser*, which consists of a hoop of gutta-percha covered with a sheet of parchmentized paper strained tightly, and kept in its place by an India-rubber band. The solution to be dialyzed is poured into the dialyser to the depth of half an inch, and the whole is floated in a basin of pure water. The crystalloids contained in the liquid diffuse themselves through the parchment-paper into the water below, but the colloids are retained behind the *colloidal parchment-paper*, being impervious to them. A mixture of common salt and gum, placed in the dialyser for thirty or forty hours, parts with the whole of its salt, the gum being left behind in a pure condition. Other substances besides parchment may be used; such as a layer of albumen brushed on writing-paper and coagulated by heat, or a film of animal mucus laid between two pieces of linen. *D.* promises to be of the greatest use in separating crystalline principles, such as the alkaloids, from vegetable infusions. It may also be applied to the detection of crystalline poisons, such as arsenic or strychnine, in animal mixtures, no matter how heterogeneous the compound may be. It also throws great light on many obscure points in animal physiology. The ready absorption of crystalline matters by the stomach, which is a membrane covered with colloid mucus, and the separation thus effected of the crystalloid and colloid portions of the food, are instances of *D.* going on in the human frame. Another example is the tongue, the mucous membrane of which readily transmits crystalloid salt and sugar to the nerves of taste; while gum, starch, and other colloids, are either rejected altogether, or only feebly absorbed. *D.* has already received some useful applications, especially for the separation of sugar from molasses, and its purification. It is a process so simple, and so cheap, that it only needs to be better understood to acquire great popularity. See SUPPLEMENT.

Dialyt'ic, *a.* [Gr. *dialytikos*, able to dissolve.] Pertaining to dialysis.

Diamag'net, *n.* A body possessing diamagnetic polarity.

Diamagnet'ic, *a.* Taking a position at right angles to the lines of magnetic force.

Diamagnet'ic, *n.* (*Magnet.*) A term applied to bodies which appear to be *repelled* by either pole of a magnet; as opposed to the term *magnetic* bodies, the particles of which are *attracted* by either pole.

Diamagnet'ically, *adv.* After the form or manner of diamagnetism.

Diamag'netism, *n.* (*Magnet.*) Dr. Faraday was the first (1845) to show that the magnetism of bodies was manifested in two ways—either in being attracted by the magnet, as iron; or in being repelled, like bismuth. When a needle or slender rod of iron is suspended between the poles of a magnet (Fig. 809), being attracted by them, it takes up a position of rest on the line *a b*, joining the two poles. When a substance behaves itself in this manner, it is said by Faraday to be *paramagnetic*, and to place itself *axially*, *a b* being the axis. A rod of bismuth, on the other hand, being repelled by the poles of the magnet, comes to rest in the line *c d*, at right angles to *a b*. Bismuth, and the like substances, he calls *diamagnetic*, and they are said to place themselves *equatorially*, *c d* being the equator. These terms, being both definite and graphic, have been universally adopted. Magnetic is the term used by Faraday to indicate magnetism of either sort, although in general language it is understood to refer to paramagnetic bodies, such as iron, &c. Paramagnetic bodies, then, are those which manifest the same properties with regard to the magnet that iron does; and diamagnetic bodies are those which, like bismuth, show opposite but corresponding properties; so that in circumstances where paramagnetic bodies place themselves axially, diamagnetic bodies place themselves equatorially; and where the former are attracted, the latter are repelled, and *vice versâ*. A paramagnetic, therefore, not in the elongated form, but in a compact shape, such as a ball or cube, is attracted by either pole of the magnet, when suspended near it; a ball or cube of a diamagnetic, on the other hand, experiences, when so placed, repulsion. The paramagnetism of iron, nickel, and cobalt, becomes manifest in the presence of magnets of ordinary power; but the magnetism of most other substances is so feeble as to be developed only under the influence of the strongest magnets.

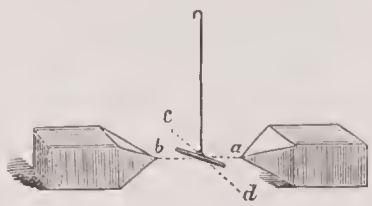


Fig. 809.

Diamant, a town of the French colony of Martinique, in the W. Indies, on the S. coast of the island, about 8 m. S.S.E. of Port Royal, near the *Morne de Diamant*, a volcanic mountain about 1,568 feet in height; *pop.* about 1,700.

Di'amant, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as DIAMOND, *q. v.*

Diaman'te, (NEUQUE, or NEUQUEN,) a considerable river of the Argentine Confederation, rising on the E. slopes of the Cisdian Andes, in about Lat. 36° 16' S., Lon. 70° W., and flowing S.S.E. about 170 m. to the Rio Negro.

Diamanti'na, a town of Brazil, prov. Matto Grosso, at the junction of the rivers Onro and Diamantino, about 70 m. N.N.W. of Cuyaba. The Rio Diamantino (*Diamond River*) so called from the valuable diamonds found in its basin, was discovered in 1728. The present town of Diamantina occupies the site of the old village of *Alto Paraguai-Diamantino*. *Pop.* 4,500.

Diamanti'na, (or TEJUCO,) a city of Brazil, province Minas-Geraes, cap. of the Diamond District. It lies in a valley surrounded by high mountains, about 220 m. N.N.E. of Ouro-Preto, 5,700 feet above sea-level. *Pop.* about 7,000.

Diam'eter, *n.* [Gr. *diametros*—*dia*, through, and *metron*, measure.] (*Geom.*) A right line passing through the centre of a circle or other curvilinear figure, terminated by the curve, and dividing the figure symmetrically into two equal parts, as A B or C D in Fig. 606.

—Distance or length through the centre of any object; as, the *diameter* of a tree.

(*Arch.*) The measure across the lower part of the shaft of a column, which is usually divided into 60 minutes, and forms a scale for the measurement of all the parts of an order.

(*Astron.*) *The apparent D.* of a celestial body is the angle which the latter subtends at the eye, and is measured by the micrometer. The distance from the earth of the body in question, when multiplied by the sine of this angle, gives the real *D.* of the body.

Diam'etral, *a.* Diametrical; relating to a diameter; as, a *diametral* plane.

Diamet'ric, Diamet'rical, *a.* [Gr. *dia*, and *metrikos*, belonging to measure, from *metron*, measure. See MEASURE.] Pertaining, or relating, to a diameter.—Being in the direction of a diameter; direct.

Diamet'rically, *adv.* In a diametric direction; as, *diametrically* opposite.

Di'amine, *n.* (*Chem.*) When olefiant gas of ethylene (C_4H_4) is brought in contact with bromine, the compound $C_4H_4Br_2$, corresponding to Dutch liquid ($C_4H_4Cl_2$), is obtained, and from the action of ammonia upon this *bibromide of ethylene* there is derived a new alkaline base, having the composition $N_2H_4(C_4H_3)$ or two atoms of ammonia (N_2H_6), in which the diatomic ethylene replaces two atoms of hydrogen. Such bases, formed upon the double ammonia type, are called *diamines*, while those which correspond to a simple atom of ammonia are called *monamines*. The base above mentioned is named *ethylene-diamine*. The diamines, like the double atom of ammonia from which they are derived, are capable of combining with two equivalents of hydrochloric or any similar acid, which is implied by stating that they are *diacid*.

Diamond, (*dī'mund*), *n.* [Fr. *diamant*; Lat. *adamas*, from Gr. *adamas*. See ADAMANT.] (*Min.*) This most valuable of precious stones, and the hardest of known substances, consists, chemically speaking, of pure, or nearly pure, carbon. As found in nature, *D.* occurs crystallized in forms belonging to the regular system. The crystals are mostly derived from the octohedron; but the faces are frequently convex, and the edges rounded. In their raw state they present the appearance of semi-transparent rounded pebbles, covered with a thin brownish opaque crust. Freed from that coating, they are generally colorless; but they are also found tinged with red, orange, yellow, brown, and black. The pure white transparent variety are most highly prized, and are called *D. of the first water*. They are found in a detached state in alluvial deposits, from which they are extracted by washing. *D.* were originally discovered in Bengal, and in the island of Borneo. The most celebrated mines of India were those of Golconda, and of Rohilcund, in the Mahratta empire. In 1728 they were found in Brazil, and since that time the mines of Minas Geraes have produced most of the stones imported into Europe and America.—The art of cutting and polishing *D.* was discovered in 1456, by Louis van Berquen, a citizen of Bruges, who found that by rubbing two *D.* together, their surfaces might be abraded. At the present time diamond-cutting is principally carried on by Jews at Amsterdam. They are cut chiefly into two forms, called *brilliants*, and *rose-diamonds*, or *rosettes*, and sometimes into what are called, from their flat surface, *table-diamonds*. The brilliant form, which has from 56 to 64 facets, was first introduced by Cardinal Mazarin, in 1650. It is especially calculated to bring out the lustre and refractive powers of the gem. Thus, a well-cut brilliant, held in a beam of light, reflects nearly the whole of the light which falls upon it, throwing it out and refracting it in colored rays through the facets in front. With the exception of one small point of light through the *collet*, the brilliant forms an opaque shadow on a screen. The largest known *D.* is probably that mentioned by Tavernier as belonging to the Great Mogul. It was found in 1550 in Golconda; and in its original state is said to have weighed 900 carats. Among the crown-jewels of Russia is a magnificent *D.*, weighing 194 carats; it is of the size of a pigeon's egg, and was purloined from a Brahminical idol by a French soldier: it passed through several hands, and was ultimately bought by the Empress Catherine for the sum of $450,000 and an annuity of $220,000. One of the most perfect *D.* hitherto found, is a brilliant brought from India by a gentleman of the name of Pitt (hence called the *Pitt diamond*), who sold it to the regent duke of Orleans for $625,000. It weighs 136¼ carats (410 55 grains). Another very celebrated *D.* is the *Koh-i-noor* (the hill of lustre), which became the property of the Queen of England on the annexation of the Punjaub, in 1850. It then weighed 186 ½ carats, but it has been since re-cut, and reduced to 103¾ carats. *D.* is inflammable when heated red-hot and plunged into an atmosphere of oxygen, burning with a steady light, and giving rise to pure carbonic acid. It is not, however, perfectly pure, a small residue being left behind, containing silica and iron. Its sp. gr. is about 3·34. It was first found to consist of carbon by Lavoisier, in 1775–6. The value of *D.* and gems imported in the U. States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, was $1,058,063. See SUPPLEMENT.

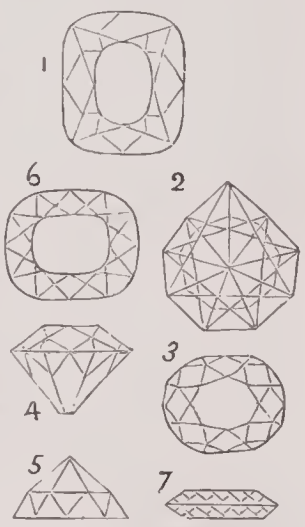


Fig. 810.—DIAMONDS.
1, regent; 2, great duke; 3, 4, vertical and lateral appearance of the brilliant diamond; 5, vertical appearance of rose-cut diamonds; 6, 7, the table-cut diamond.

(*Geom.*) A figure, thus, ◇; otherwise called *rhombus*, and *lozenge*.

—One of the four suits of playing-cards, bearing the figure of a diamond or lozenge, in vermilion.

(*Printing.*) The smallest kind of printing-type, with the exception of *Brilliant* and *Excelsior*. The following line is a specimen of *D.*:

Diamond cut Diamond.

—A pencil tipped with a diamond used by glaciers for cutting glass.

Diamond, *a.* Resembling a diamond; consisting of diamonds; as, a *diamond* necklace.

Di'amonded, Di'amond-shaped, *a.* In squares like a diamond.—Shaped like a diamond.

Diamond-bee'tle, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A name usually given to *Curculio imperialis*, or *Splendens*, a beetle of the


Fig. 811.—DIAMOND-BEETLE.
(*Curculio splendens.*)

genus *Curculio*, q. v., found abundantly in Brazil. It is remarkable for the splendor and exquisite beauty of its colors, in which it is thought to be unrivalled even

among coleopterous insects. It is of a golden-green color, with two black longitudinal bands on the thorax, and several rows of depressed spots on the elytra (*wing-covers*), which exhibit a beautiful and sparkling green with intervals of black.

Diamond Bluff, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Pierce co., on the Mississippi River, about 10 m. below Prescott; *pop.* 475.

Diamond City, in *Kansas*, a village of Morris co., about 18 m. W. by S. of Council Grove.

Diamond City, in *Montana*, a post-village, cap. of Meagher co.

Diamond Creek, in *Kansas*, a township of Chase county.

Diamond District, (The, a portion of the dist. of Seno Frio, Minas Geraes, Brazil, noted for its diamond mines. It is a mountainous region, situate in the vicinity of Villa do Principe. *Ext.* abt. 25 m. from N. to S., and 15 from E. to W. Diamonds were first discovered here in 1730, by a party of gold-miners. Since that time, immense numbers of these precious stones have been exported, and the supply seems to be inexhaustible. The stones are found in a sort of gravel, called *cascalhão* by the Portuguese, and *cascajo* by the Spaniards. This gravel is dug up, and conveyed to the washing-shed. The diamond mines are worked by the Brazilian government, which keeps very strict guard upon its monopoly, and punishes every infringement with great severity. *Pop.* abt. 16,000.

Diamond Grove, in *Virginia*, a village of Brunswick co., about 86 m. S.S.W. of Richmond.

Diamond Hill, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Anson co.

Diamond Hill, in *Oregon*, a post-village of Linn co., about 23 m. S.E. of Albany.

Diamond Hill, in *Rhode Island*, a post-office of Providence co.

Diamond Hill, in *S. Carolina*, a post-office of Abbeville district.

Diamond Har'bor, on the river Hooghly, 30 m. below Calcutta, of which it is the port for large ships. As the adjacent country is swampy, jungly, and unhealthy, the spot is marked only by a few native huts inhabited by pilots.

Diamond Island, in the æstuary of the Bassein River, Burmah. It is 12 m. from Negrais, and abounds in turtles.

Di'amondize, *v. a.* To deck or ornament with diamonds.

Diamond Lake, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Lake co.

Diamond Mills, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Indiana co., on Two Lick Creek, about 58 m. E.N.E. of Pittsburg; *pop.* about 150.

Diamond-ring, *n.* A ring set with one or more diamonds.

Diamond River, in *New Hampshire*, traverses Coos co., and empties into Dead River.

Diamond Springs, in *California*, a post-village and township of El Dorado co., about 44 m. E. by N. of Sacramento. Total pop. 1,055.

Diana, (*dī-ăn'a.*) (*Myth.*) The Roman goddess of chastity and hunting, the daughter of Jupiter and Latona, and the sister of Apollo or Phœbus, from which circumstance she is occasionally called *Phœbe*, her usual name in heaven as *D.* was on earth. This goddess was worshipped under many forms, which were almost as numerous as the attributes ascribed to her. She was also called *Triceps* and *Terygemina*, from her three special spheres of rule; worshipped as *Luna* in heaven, *D.* on earth, and *Hecaté* beneath the earth, or the Infernal Shades. As *Triceps* she was painted with three heads, one of a horse, another of a dog, and the third of a virgin. As *D.* she was esteemed the patron goddess of hunting and female chastity, and under a title she sometimes shared with Juno, that of *Lucina*, her aid was considered propitiatory to women in labor.



Fig. 812. — DIANA.
(After an ancient statue.)

Though worshipped as an immaculate excellence, of which the unhappy fate of the hunter Actæon is perhaps the only representation, *D.* had a temperament quite as fervid as that of the other members of her august synod, as her amours with Pan, the Carian Shepherd, Endymion, and Orion, fully substantiate. She is represented with a quiver, sometimes attended with dogs, and sometimes drawn in a chariot by two white stags. She is supposed to be the same as the "Isis" of the Egyptians, whose worship was introduced into Greece under the name of *Artemis*, with that of "Osiris" under the name of *Apollo*. The most famous of her temples was that of EPHESUS, *q. v.*

Dian'a, in *New York*, a post-township of Lewis co., abt. 45 m. S. of Ogdensburg; *pop.* 1,778.

Diamond Necklace, (The.) (*Fr. Hist.*) Boehmer and Bassanger, the court jewellers of France, were commissioned by Louis XV., in 1774, to collect the most beautiful diamonds, for a necklace which he intended to present to Madame du Barry. Louis XV died before the necklace was completed; but the jewellers persevered with their work, hoping that Louis XVI. would purchase it for Marie Antoinette. The necklace was valued at 1,800,000 francs, or $360,000. An intriguing woman, called De Lamotte, who took the title of countess, pretending to have received authority from Marie Antoinette to purchase the necklace, induced the jewellers to part with it in return for orders, to which the forged signature of the queen was attached, amounting to 1,400,000 francs. This negotiation was completed in Jan., 1785. Several persons connected with the court became the dupes of Madame Lamotte, and a girl named Legnet, or D'Oliva, was on one occasion made to personate the queen. The Cardinal de Rohan, Grand Almoner, who had been employed by De Lamotte as an instrument to carry out her schemes, was arrested and sent to the Bastille with the persons associated in the scheme. At the trial that ensued, brought to a close May 31, 1786, the cardinal's innocence was clearly established, and Madame Lamotte was sentenced to be flogged, branded on both shoulders, and imprisoned for life. The scandal created by this affair proved most disastrous. Talleyrand-Périgord wrote to a friend: "Attend narrowly to that miserable affair of the necklace; I should not be surprised if it overturned the throne." It was really the beginning of the revolution. Seven years afterwards, when led to execution, poor Marie Antoinette was taunted with the scandal of the Diamond necklace, by the yelling and cursing mob.

Diana Mills, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Buckingham co., on Slate River, about 75 m. W. of Richmond.

Diana Monkey, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Diana or spotted Monkey, order *Simiidæ*, has a long white beard; the upper parts of the body are of a reddish color, marked with white specks; the belly and shin are whitish; it



Fig. 813. — DIANA MONKEY.
(*Cercopithecus diana.*)

has a crescent of white hair on the brow: and the tail, which is very long, is of the same color as the body. It is a native of Congo and Guinea; and is one of the most lively and playful of the whole tribe.

Dian'dria, *n.* [Gr. *dis*, twice, and *anêr, andros*, a male.] *Bot.* In the Linnæan system, a class of plants having two stamens.

Dian'drous, *a.* [See SUPRA.] Applied to any plant having but two stamens.

Diane de Poi'tiers, mistress of Henri II. of France, was b. in 1499, and married Louis de Brezé, Count de Moulevrier, at the age of 13. She lost her husband in 1531, and subsequently became mistress to Henri, Duke d'Orleans, afterwards Henri II. At court she was the rival of the Duchess d'Étampes, and the hatred of the two for each other gave rise to disgraceful scenes. On the accession of Henri to the throne, her influence became paramount, and the great changes then made in the court and in the ministry, the cruel persecutions of the Huguenots, and the train of ills that marked the whole reign, are by some attributed to her influence. In 1548 the king gave her the duchy of Valentinois, and she took the title of duchess. She retained her beauty and her power over the king till his death, retired then to the château of Anet, and d. 1566.

Dianoet'ic, *a.* [Gr. *dianoetikos.*] (*Metaphys.*) Belonging or having relation to the operation of the discursive, elaborate, or comparative faculty. — *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Dianoiol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *dianoia*, and *logos.*] The science of the dianoetic faculties and their acts. — *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Dian'thus, n. [Gr. *anthos*, a flower; *dios*, of Jupiter, —the divine flower.] *Bot.*) A gen. of plants, order *Caryophyllaceæ*. Many of the species are highly valued for the beauty and the fragrance of their flowers. *D. Barbatus*, the Sweet-william, or Bunch-pink, is an old inhabitant of the flower-garden, and was much esteemed in Gerarde's time "for its beauty to deck up the bosoms of the beautiful, and garlands and crowns of pleasure."



Fig. 814. — DIANTHUS HEDEWIGII.

The flowers grow in fascicles, and are usually of a fine crimson color. There are numerous varieties in cultivation. The species *D. Chinensis*, the China Pink, is distinguished for its large, toothed, or crenate red petals. The species *D. caryophyllus*, the Carnation, is supposed to be the source of the garden Carnations, and by some botanists, of the pinks also. The carnation has been cultivated from time immemorial, and its beauty and rich spicy odor make it a general favorite. It is the principal florist's flower of Germany and Italy, from which countries we derive the choicest varieties. The varieties of the carnation are arranged in three classes, —*flakes, bizarres*, and *pictees*. Flakes have two colors only, the stripes being large; bizarres Fr., odd or irregular, are variegated in irregular spots and stripes, with no less than three colors; picotees Fr., pricked or spotted, have a white ground spotted or pounced with red, purple, or other colors. The Clove-gillyflower, and other *clores* have petals of a deep scarlet color, and are derived, like the varieties of the carnation, from *D. caryophyllus*. The Pink, as a florist's flower, received but little attention until the close of the last century, but many fine varieties have been developed since then, one of the newest of which is *D. heddewigii* (*Fig.* 814). The varieties most esteemed are called *pheasant's eyes*, which seem to have sprung from *D. plumarius*. New varieties of the carnation and pink are procured from seeds, and thousands of seedlings are annually obtained. Established or approved varieties are continued by layering and by cuttings, or, as they are commonly called, *pipings*. The soil in which they thrive best is a rich loam, rather sandy than otherwise.

Diapason, Di'apase, *n.* [Fr. *diapason*; Gr. *diapasôn*, through all, *chordôn*, strings, being understood — *dia*, and *pas, pa-s, pan*, all, whole.] *Mus.* The concord of the first and last notes of the musical scale. — The octave or interval which includes all the tones. — It is also the name of a kind of rule by which certain instrument makers determine the measures of the various parts of their instruments. Some of the stops in the organ are called by this appellation, because they extend through the entire instrument. — The *D. diapente* is the *D.* or octave, together with the fifth: the interval of a twelfth. The *D. diatessaron* is the *D.* with the fourth; the interval of an eleventh.

Diapensiaceæ, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A small order of plants, alliance *Gentianales*. — DIAG. No stipules, single stigmas at the end of a manifest style, axile placentæ, indefinite peltate seeds, and hypetalous stamens. — There are but two genera and two species of shrubby plants, the properties and uses of which are unknown. *Diapensia lapponica* is found on the summits of the White Mountains, forming dense tufts among the rocks.

Diapen'te, *n.* [Gr., from *dia*, and *pente*, five.] (*Mus.*) An ancient term, signifying a fifth.

Di'aper, *n.* [Fr. *diapré*, from *Ypres.*] (*Com.*) A kind of textile fabric, either of linen or cotton, or a mixture of the two, with a figured pattern on the exterior surface, produced by a peculiar method of twilling. *D.* are much used for table-linen and fine towels. With the exception of damask, *D.* are the most ornamental kind of twilled cloths. There is some controversy as to the origin of the term *D.* According to M. Planche, it is derived from Ypres, or "Ypres," a town in Flanders, famous for its manufacture of rich stuffs and fine linen before the year 1200. Duncange derives the word from the Italian *diaspro*, "the jasper," on account of its

shifting light; but the former is the most probable derivation.

Fine Arts.) *D.-work*, or *Diapering*, is a term used to signify the repetition of a pattern of any flowers, foliage, or geometrical form of ornamentation, over a large surface of work: it differs from *diamond*, inasmuch as the latter is applied to a repetition of geometrical figures which are indicated by rectangular or diagonal lines intersecting at fixed intervals.

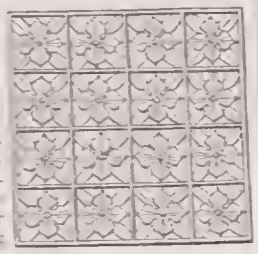


Fig. 815. — DIAPER-WORK.

Di'aper, *v. a.* To variegate or diversify, as cloth with figures; to flower.

"*Diaper'd* like the discolor'd mead." — *Spenser.*

—To place a diaper or napkin on, as on an infant.

—*v. n.* To draw flowers upon cloth, &c.

Di'aphane, *n.* *Physiol.* An investing cortical membrane of a seminal cell. — *Webster.*

Diaphaned, *di-a-fand', a.* [O. Fr. *diaphener.*] Pellucid; transparent. R.

Diaphaneity, *n.* [Fr. *diaphanéité*; Gr. *diaphainō* — *dia*, and *phainō*, to show, to shine.] The power of transmitting light; transparency; pellucidness.

Diaphanic, *a.* Capable of conveying light; transparent.

Diaphanom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *diaphanēs*, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the transparency of the atmosphere.

Diaphan'oscope, *n.* [Gr. *diaphanēs*, transparent, and *skopeō*, I see.] A dark box, suitably constructed for exhibiting transparent photographs or other pictures. It may or may not be furnished with a lens.

Diaphanous, *di-af'a-nus, a.* [Gr. *diaphanēs*, from *dia* and *phainō*, to shine.] A term applied to bodies which, like porcelain, permit the light to pass through their substance. It is the synonym of *translucent*. A body which allows the distinct forms of objects to be seen through it, is *transparent*. — In common language *D.* is frequently used as synonymous with transparent; as, "a crystal river, *diaphanous*." — *Worcester.*

Diaphanously, *adv.* In a diaphanous manner; transparently.

Diaphonics, *n.* [Gr. *diaphonē*, a tone.] The science of refracted sound.

Diaphoremia, *n.* *Zoöl.* See PHYLLIUM.

Diaphoresis, *n.* [Gr. *dia*, and *phoreō*, to convey.] *Med.* A greater degree of perspiration than natural, but less than in sweating. Every kind of cutaneous evacuation. — *Dunglison.*

Diaphoretic, Diaphoretical, *a.* [Gr. *diaphoretikos*; Fr. *diaphorétique.*] Promoting diaphoresis, or cutaneous perspiration.

—*n.* *Med.* An agent which exercises almost exclusive action on the skin, producing perspiration as sudorifics produce sweating; the same drugs which induce the one action next the other—the difference in dose and mode of administration making the only distinction. Among the most important of this class of drugs are antimony, ipecacuanha, squill's, ammonia, vinegar, opium, camphor, and nitrous oxyd.

Diaphoretically, *adv.* In a diaphoretic manner.

Diaphragm, *di'a-fram, n.* [Gr. *diaphragma*, from *diaphrassō*—*dia*, *phrassō*, to fence in, to defend.] A thin muscular partition. — *Anat.* The midriff, or transverse muscle which separates the thorax, or chest, from the abdomen, or belly. It is usually described as consisting of two portions. The superior and larger of these arises from the ensiform cartilage of the sternum, and the cartilages of the lower ribs on either side; from which points the fibres converge, and terminate in a tendon, or aponeurosis, termed the *centrum tendinosum*, or central tendon. The second and inferior muscle springs from the vertebræ of the loins by two productions, or crura: that on the right side from the four upper lumbar vertebræ, that on the left from the three upper ones. From these points the fibres ascend, some of them crossing over and decussating to surround the œsophagal opening; but all of them ultimately uniting with the central tendon, and thus making but one muscular partition. The *D.* is convex superiorly, and concave inferiorly, and is covered on the upper side by the pleura, and on the lower by the peritoneum. In form it is nearly circular, and is fleshy at the edges, but becomes tendinous towards the centre. It presents three large openings and several smaller ones. The opening of the vena cava is quadrangular in form, and is situated in the tendinous centre. The œsophagal opening is posterior to that of the vena cava, and is of an elliptic form. The aortic opening is the most posterior, triangular, and between the crura. This muscle is the principal agent in respiration; for by contracting, it enlarges the cavity of the chest, and allows the lungs to receive the air in inspiration: while, by being relaxed, the cavity of the chest is again diminished, and the air suddenly expelled. The contracting and relaxing of this muscle must likewise, it is evident, have a similar effect in increasing and diminishing the size of the abdominal cavity; and hence, by its action upon the stomach and intestines, it aids in the expulsion of the fæces and urine. The *D.* is largely engaged in laughing, sneezing, sighing, sobbing, and other affections of the respiratory organs. Whatever occasions stoppage of the action of this muscle speedily proves fatal. It is subject to inflammation, called *diaphragmatitis*; but as this is rarely confined to the organ itself, but communicated either to the pleura or peritoneum, its symptoms and mode of treatment correspond with inflammation of these parts. It is also the part chiefly involved in the spasmodic affection called hiccough. — See HICCOUGH, PLEURITIS, and PERITONITIS.

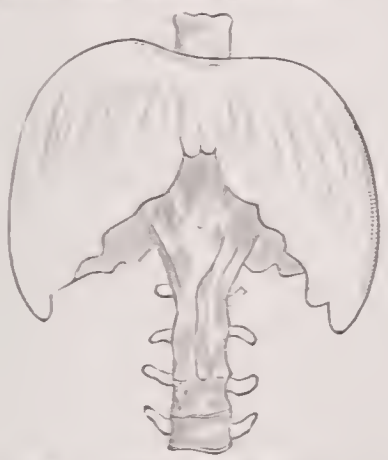


Fig. 816. — ANTERIOR VIEW OF THE DIAPHRAGM IN A STATE OF REPOSE.

Zoöl.) The *septa* by which the chambers of multilocular and other shells are divided from each other.

Optics.) A circular ring used in some optical instruments.

Mech. A partition or dividing wall of a compartment.

Diaphragmat'ic, *a.* [*Anat.*] Pertaining or relating to the diaphragm; — applied to several vessels and nerves.

Diapophysis, *n.*; *pl.* DIAPOPHYSES, (*di-a-pof'i-sis.*) *Anat.* One of the transverse processes of the vertebræ.

Diapophysi'eal, *a.* Pertaining to a diapophysis.

Diapore'sis, *n.* Gr. (*Rhet.*) Hesitancy; doubt as to order of progression in discourse or discussion.

Diarbekir, or DIARBEKR, (*di'ar-bek'ir*,) a town of Asiatic Turkey, near the right bank of the Tigris, 200 m. N.E. of Aleppo, and 400 m. N.E. of Damascus; Lat. 37° 55′ 30″ N., Lon. 39° 52′ E. The town is built on a rocky eminence, and surrounded by walls with many towers. *Manuf.* Cottons and silks. *Pop.* abt. 13,000, of whom 8,000 are Turks, and the rest Armenians, Greeks, and Catholics.

Di'archy, *n.* Gr. *di*, for *dis*, double, and *archein*, to rule.] A system of government wherein the chief power is centred in two persons or rulers.

Dia'rial, Dia'rian, *a.* Daily; pertaining to, or comprised within, a diary.

Di'arist, *n.* One who keeps a diary, or journal of daily occurrences.

Diarrhea, Diarrhœa, (*di-ar-rē'ah,*) *n.* Gr. *dia*, and *rheō*, I flow. *Med.*) A disease characterized by an increased discharge from the bowels, usually in a very liquid state, and sometimes containing a large quantity of bile. The disease may be occasioned by anything that stimulates or irritates the mucous surface of any portion of the alimentary canal. Besides the various purgative medicines, undressed or indigestible food or vegetables, acid fruits, oily or putrid substances, frequently cause *D.* Suppressed perspiration, occasioned by a sudden chill or cold applied to the body, or a draught of any cold liquid when overheated, may produce it. It is more apt to occur during the summer and autumn months than at any other period of the year. The effluvia arising from the decomposition of organic substances is a frequent cause of it. It sometimes results from the irritation caused by worms, or by some organic disease, and is a common symptom of the advanced state of consumption. Besides looseness of the bowels, this disease is usually accompanied with griping and flatulency, together with an uneasy sensation in the lower part of the abdomen. There are frequently, also, nausea and vomiting, a bitter taste in the mouth, a furred and yellow tongue, dry and harsh skin, a pale or sallow countenance, and, if not speedily checked, great emaciation. Physicians distinguish various kinds of *D.*; as, *crapulosa*, when the fæces pass of ordinary quality, but immoderately loose and copious; *biliosa*, when the bile is more abundant than natural; *mucosa*, when the excrements contain a quantity of mucus; *serosa*, in which they are almost entirely liquid and watery; and *lienteria*, when the food passes through the body in an almost unaltered state. This is one of those diseases by means of which nature strives to get rid of impurities, and restore the system to its normal condition. Hence, when it is not very violent, and the patient is strong, it is best to allow it to run its course, at all events for a time, and even to aid it by small doses of laxatives. In any case, great care should be taken not to stop it too suddenly. Sometimes an emetic is of great benefit in removing the cause of irritation. When it arises from obstructed perspiration, a warm bath, and warm clothing in bed, will usually effect a cure. When it is occasioned by a too acid state of the secretions, the great remedy is chalk-mixture. Opium is also frequently employed; but it should not be taken in large quantities without medical advice. The treatment thus in all cases depends upon the cause from which it springs.

Diarrhet'ic, Diarrhœt'ic, *a.* (*Med.*) Producing diarrhœa, or a lax habit of body.

Diarthro'sis, *n.* [Gr., articulation.] (*Anat.*) The movable connection of bones.

Di'ary, *n.* [Lat. *diarium*, from *dies*, a day.] An account of daily events or transactions; a register of daily occurrences or observations. — The term *D.* is equivalent to the French *journal*, the Italian *diario* and *giornale*, and the German *tagebuch*.

Diaschisma, (*di-as-skiz'ma,*) *n.* [Gr.] (*Mus.*) An interval consisting of two commas.

Dias, GONÇALVEZ, (*de'as,*) a Brazilian poet, b. 1823. In 1848 he was appointed professor of history in the college of Don Pedro II. His poetry is very popular in Brazil, and greatly esteemed in Portugal. His principal works are his *Cantos*, and his drama, *Leonar de Mendrouça*.

Di'as Creek, in *New Jersey*, a post-office of Cape May county.

Di'aspore, *n.* [Gr. *diaspeirō*, to scatter.] (*Min.*) A hydrate of alumina, usually found in thin, flattened prisms. Small pieces decrepitate, and are dispersed in numerous fragments before the blowpipe; — whence its name. *Sp. gr.* 3·3 to 3·5.

Di'astase, *n.* [Gr. *dia*, and *istemi*, I place.] (*Chem.*) A white, amorphous substance generated during the germination of barley, wheat, &c., which tends to accelerate the formation of sugar during the fermentation of worts. It is precipitated from infusions of bruised malt by alcohol. It is the principle which, by its reaction on starch, tends to its conversion into dextrine and glucose, 1 part of it being sufficient for the conversion of 2,000 parts of starch.

Diastasis, *n.* [Gr., separation.] (*Surg.*) A separation of the ends of bones, as that which occasionally happens to the bones of the cranium in some cases of hydrocephalus.

Di'astem, *n.* [Lat. *diastema*.] An interval of space.

(*Anc. Mus.*) A simple interval of time; — correlative to one that is *compound*.

Diastole, *n.* [Gr. *diastolē*, from *diastellō* — *dia*, and *stellō*, to set, to place; Fr. *diastole*.] (*Gram.*) The extension of a syllable, or a figure by which a syllable naturally short is made long.

(*Med.*) A dilatation of the heart, auricles, and arteries; — used in contradistinction to *systole*.

Di'astyle, *n.* [Gr. *diastylos*; Lat. *diastylus*.] (*Arch.*) An arrangement of columns in Grecian and Roman architecture, in which the intercolumniation, or space between them, is equal to three or four diameters of the shaft.

Diates'saron, *n.* [Gr. *dia*, and *tessaron*, four.] (*Mus.*) An interval of time in musical composition, now called a perfect *fourth*.

(*Theol.*) A harmony of the four gospels.

Diather'mal, *a.* [Gr. *dia*, and *thermē*, heat.] Allowing radiant heat to pass through.

Diather'mancy, Diathermane'ity, *n.* Quality of transmitting radiant heat. — See HEAT.

Diather'manism, *n.* Doctrine of the transmission of radiant heat.

Diather'manous, *a.* Same as DIATHERMAL, *q. v.*

Diather'mic, *a.* Allowing free transmission of heat.

Diather'mous, *a.* Diathermal.

Diath'esis, *n.* [Gr. a disposition.] (*Med.*) A particular state of constitution predisposing to certain diseases; such as inflammatory, nervous, and putrid *D.*; uric *D.*, in which there is excess of uric acid thrown off by the kidneys; gouty *D.*, &c.

Diatoma, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order DIATOMACEÆ, *q. v.*

Diatomaceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The Brittle-worts, an order of plants, alliance *Algales*. — DUG. Crystalline, angular, fragmentary bodies, brittle, and multiplying by spontaneous separation. This group of Algæ, of low organization, and including the *Bacillaria*, is remarkable for the large quantity of silex which they contain. Vast beds occur, many feet in thickness, consisting entirely of effete *frustules*, as the separate joints of the fronds are called. These beds are known by the name of *Tripoli*, and afford an admirable article for polishing. They occur again in the form of white powder, known as *Mountain Meal*, which is mixed with flour in some parts of Sweden. The *D.* form a large portion of the food of some of the lower molluscs. They occur in all parts of the world, enduring extreme degrees of cold without annihilation, and are found also in springs of high temperature.

Diatom'ic, *a.* [Gr. *di* for *dis*, twice, and *atomos*, an atom.] (*Chem.*) Comprising two atoms.

Diat'omous, *a.* [Gr *diatomos*.] (*Min.*) Having one diagonal cleavage.

Diaton'ic, *a.* [Gr. *diatonikos*—*dia*, and *tonos*, tone. See TONE.] (*Mus.*) A term denoting the natural scale, consisting of eight sounds and seven intervals; five of these intervals are called *tones*, and the remaining two *semitones*, which occur between the third and fourth and seventh and eighth. The *D.* scale is a gradual succession of sounds by tones and semitones, which may proceed either from acute to grave, or *vice versâ*, five whole tones and two semitones making a complete natural octave.

Diaton'ically, *adv.* In a diatonic manner.

Diatre'tum, *n.* (*Antiq.*) An enchased or curiously engraved vase or goblet.

Di'atribe, *n.* [Gr. *diatribe* — *dia*, and *tribo*, to rub away, to waste.] A continued discourse or disputation which wastes away much time; a prolonged charge of invective, or delivery of reproachful language.

Diat'ribist, n. One who speaks or writes diatribes.

Diaz, BARTOLOMEU, (*dee'ath,*) a Portuguese navigator, who, in 1486, with two small vessels, discovered the

Cape of Good Hope, which he named the *Cape of Storms*. The king, however, changed it to its present name. In 1497 Diaz accompanied Vasco de Gama on his expedition of discovery, and subsequently set out with Cabral for the Indies. He perished by shipwreck, May, 1500.

Diaz del Castillo, BERNAL, (*der'ath del cas-teel'yo,*) a Spanish adventurer and chronicler, B. abt. 1485. In 1514 he went to the New World, and joined the expedition which sailed from Cuba to Yucatan, in 1517, under Cordova, and, in 1518, under Grijalva. Subsequently, he accompanied Cortez to Mexico, and clung to him through all his vicissitudes. He afterward wrote a history of the exploits of his chief, which was published under the title of *Historia verdadera de la Conquista de la Nueva Espana;* a work destitute of literary merit, but prized for its simplicity of style. In 1568 he was appointed corregidor of the city of Guatemala. The date of his death is unknown.

Dib, *v. n.* To dip, bob, or dibble for fish.

Dib'ber, Dib'ble, *n.* [Dim. of DIP, *q. v.*] (*Agric.*) A pointed tool which is dipped or thrust into the earth, to make holes for planting seeds, roots, &c.

"*Dibble*, rake, mattock, and spade." — *Tusser.*

Dib'ble, *v. a.* To plant by means of a dibble. — To make holes for the insertion of roots of plants, &c.

—*v. n.* To dip or bob for fish with a line, hook, and bait; as, to *dibble* for carp.

Dib'bler, *n.* One who makes holes with a dibble, for plants or seeds.

Dib'bleville, in *Michigan*, a village of Livingston co., abt. 51 m. N.W. of Detroit.

Dib'din, CHARLES, an English song-writer and musical composer, B. 1745. Among his many operas and operettas may be mentioned the *Shepherd's Artifice, The Padlock*, and *The Quaker*, and the well-known musical farce of the *Waterman*, which is still a favorite on the stage. It is, however, as a writer of nautical and patriotic songs that *D.*'s reputation will endure. He is believed to have written altogether nearly 1,400 songs and ballads, some of which, as *Tom Bowling, The Anchor's Weighed, Poor Jack*, &c., will transmit his name to posterity. So potent an influence had his sea-songs on the British public, and so powerfully did they contribute to the prestige of the naval service of that country during the French war, that the govt. conferred upon him an annuity of $1,000. D. in 1814. — His son THOMAS, author of more than 1,000 songs and musical dramas, D. 1841.

Dibranchiata, Dibran'chiates, *n. pl.* [Gr. *di* for *dis*, twice, and *branchia*, gills of a fish.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of *cephalopods*, which includes those with two gills, and which are also characterized by having three distinct hearts: an apparatus for secreting and emitting an inky fluid: cephalic arms, never exceeding ten in number, solid, and supporting acetabulæ; and, in short, all the chief characteristics which are usually ascribed to the entire class of Cephalopods. This order embraces the families *Organtidæ* and *Octopodidæ*, which have 8 arms, and fixed eyes; *Teuthidæ, Belemnitidæ, Sepiadæ*, and *Spirulidæ*, which have 8 arms and 2 elongated tentacles, with expanded ends, and movable eyes.

Dibs, *n.* A kind of sweet marmalade, made in Oriental countries from the debris of grape-skins.

Dib'-stone, *n.* A stone flung and aimed to hit another stone; — used in children's sport.

Di'cast, *n.* [Gr. *dikastēs.*] (*Greek Hist.*) An Athenian juryman.

Dice, *n. pl.* of DIE. — Also, a game. See DIE.

—*v. n.* To play or game with dice.

"I was virtuous enough . . . *diced* not above seven times a week." *Shaks.*

Dicearchus, (*di'se-ar'kus,*) a Peripatetic philosopher of Messina, in Sicily, who lived in the 3d century, B. C. His principal philosophical work was one *On the Soul*, which argued against its existence.

Dice'-box, *n.* A box from which dice are flung in gaming.

"Shaking her elbow for a whole night together, and thumping the table with a *dice-box*." — *Addison.*

Dice'-coal, *n.* Coal susceptible of fracture into small cubes.

Dicephalous, (*di-sef'a-lus,*) *a.* [Gr. *dis*, double, and *kephal-ē*, a head. See CEPHALIC.] Having two heads on one body.

Dice'r, *n.* One who plays at dice; a gambler; a gamester.

Dice's Head, in *Maine*, a point at the entrance of Castine Harbor. It has a fixed light, 116 feet above the sea-level; Lat. 44° 21′ N., Lon. 68° 45′ 30″ W.

Dich, *a.* A Shakspearean corruption from *dit* for *do it*, or *may it do.*

"Much good *dich* thy good heart, Apemantus."—*Shaks.*

Dichas'tasis, *n.* [Gr. *dichazo*, to cleave asunder.] Subdivision by spontaneity. —*Dana.*

Dichas'tic, *a.* Susceptible of spontaneous subdivision. *Dana.*

Dichlamyd'eous, *a.* [Gr. *di*, for *dis*, and *chlamys*, a mantle.] (*Bot.*) Applied to plants having both calyx and corolla.

Dichophy'ia, *n.* [Gr. *dicha*, double, and *phyo*, I grow.] (*Med.*) A disease of the hair, in which they split and grow forked. —*Dunglison.*

Dichot'omous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Branching by pairs; forked.

Dichot'omously, *adv.* In a dichotomous manner; by dichotomy.

Dichot'omy, *n.* [Gr., from *dicha*, asunder, and *temnein*, to cut.] Division by cleavage into two distinct parts or species.

(*Astron.*) The phase of the moon when she shows just half her disk.

(*Logic.*) The division of a class into two sub-classes which are opposed to each other by contradiction.

Dichroic, (*di-kro'ik,*) *a.* Dichrous; having the quality of dichroism.

Di'chroism, *n.* [From Gr. *dichroōs*, bi-colored.] (*Min.*) A term applied to those minerals which present different colors, when viewed by transmitted light, in two different directions: the colors being the same in the direction of like axes, and different in that of unlike axes. Iolite is an example of this property, and the name *Dichroite* has been given to it in consequence. Mica affords another instance, being nearly opaque when viewed in one direction, but transparent and of a different color in another. A good instance of *D.* occurs in the crystals of chloride of palladium, which appear of a deep red color along the axis, and of a vivid green when viewed in a transverse direction.

Di'chroite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as SOLITE, *q. v.*

Dichro'mate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A chromate possessing double properties.

Dichromat'ic, *a.* [Gr. *dis*, double, *chroma*, color.] Showing, or susceptible of affording two colors.

Di'chroscope, *n.* [Gr. *dis*, double, *chroma*, color, and *skopein*, to look.] An instrument for examining the dichroism of crystals. —*Dana.*

Dichroscop'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the dichroscope.

Di'chrous, *a.* Possessing the nature of dichroism.

Dic'ing, *n.* The art, practice, or habit of gaming with dice.

Dick, THOMAS, D. D., a Scottish theologian and scientist, B. 1772. His leading writings are, *The Sidereal Heavens; The Practical Astronomer; Treatise on the Solar System; The Christian Philosopher; The Philosophy of Religion*, &c. D. 1857.

Dick'ens, *n.* A vulgarism for the dence; the devil; as, there's the *dickens* to pay.

"I cannot tell what the *dickens* his name is." —*Shaks.*

Dick'ens, CHARLES, one of the most distinguished novelists of the English school, was B. at Portsmouth, Eng., Feb. 7, 1812. Early in life the law was selected as the future profession of *D.*, and he accordingly was placed in an attorney's office. The dry drudgery of legal business soon disgusted him, however, and young *D.*, before his one-and-twentieth year, removed to London, where he embarked on a literary career, at first confining himself wholly to the reporting of parliamentary debates for the *Morning Chronicle* newspaper. To this journal he presently contributed a series of papers sketching off the social characteristics of English class-life as presented by the middle and lower sections of society at large. In 1836, under the title of *Tales and Sketches, by "Boz"* (a "nom de plume"), the above papers were collected into a revised form, and published in 2 vols. The book proved a success both in England and in the U. States, and the production of the celebrated *Pickwick Papers*, in the year following (1837), conclusively stamped him a master in the art of fiction, and an author of a peculiarly



Fig. 817. — DICKENS.

original cast of genius. A long and brilliant series of successes followed, extending over a period of a quarter of a century, and each adding to his fame and fortune. Among these are his world-known works, *Oliver Twist* (1838); *Life and Adventures of Nicholas Nickleby* (1839); and *Master Humphrey's Clock*, and the *Old Curiosity Shop* (1840). Soon after the publication of the latter joint work, *D.* visited the U. States, and on his return home, in 1842, brought out before the reading public his *American Notes for General Circulation*; a rather pungent description of various aspects of social life in this country, as they then appeared to European eyes. Many of the statements given in this work were controverted by the American people, and produced a smart philippic in return, under the apropos title of *Change for American Notes*. In 1844, *D.*'s novel of *Martin Chuzzlewit* appeared, and also a work on Italian travel. In 1846, Mr. *D.* started the *Daily News* newspaper (still in flourishing existence), the editorship of which he, however, soon abandoned to return to his old congenial sphere of fiction. In 1843, *D.* commenced the annual production of those delightful Christmas stories which have had no small share in the consolidation of his fame. Of these, the *Christmas Carol* (1843), and the *Cricket on the Hearth* (1846), are two of the most exquisite idyls in the English language. Of his larger works, in addition to those before noted, the most esteemed are *Dombey and Son; History of David Copperfield* (1849–50); *Bleak House* (1853); *Little Dorrit* (1856); *Our Mutual Friend* (1864), &c. In 1850, *D.* founded the popular serial magazine called *Household Words*, of which he was the chief conductor. As a public reader of his own books, and also as an amateur actor, *D* is scarcely less distinguished than as a creator of literary characters. As a novelist, he, in his own walk of fiction, stands unrivalled; or, in other words, no writer who has yet appeared has succeeded in delineating the middle and lower strata of English manners and character with such exquisite pathos, and humorous fidelity. Of the upper world of his country's society, *D.* may be said to know, in a literary sense, comparatively little or nothing; in this regard being the exact counterpart of his former friend and brilliant compeer in genius, Mr. Thackeray. Over and above the popularity *D.* has achieved in this country, by the literary works which have been diffused through almost every household, — he has become equally known and appreciated by the admirable course of lectures he delivered in the U. States in 1867–8, which were to himself a mine of pecuniary profit, and to tens of thousands of intelligent Americans a treat of the highest intellectual character. After his return to England, in the latter year, the publication of a new serial story, the *Mystery of Edwin Drood*, was interrupted by the death of the gifted author, in June, 1870. His remains are interred in Westminster Abbey. In 1872–4, a *Life of Charles Dickens* appeared from the pen of his friend and executor, John Forster.

Dick'er, *n.* (Local N. York.) A small bargaining or barter.

—*v. n.* To swap; to barter; to exchange small articles of traffic. (Local, New York.)

Dick'ersonville, in *New York*, a P.O. of Niagara co.

Dick'ey, Dick'y, *n.* The seat behind a carriage for the use of the servants; sometimes called the *rumble*. — A loose linen bosom for hiding a dirty shirt-front; as, to sport a *dickey*. (Vulgar.) — The name is sometimes also applied to a loose shirt-collar; as, a paper *dickey*.

Dick'eysville, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Grant co., abt. 21 m. N.N.W. of Galena.

Dick'inson, DANIEL STEVENS, an American politician, B. at Goshen, Conn., 1800. He early entered on the study of the law, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1826–7, where he soon made for himself a reputation. In 1836 he became a member of the State senate, where he so prominently distinguished himself, that, in 1842, the Democratic party elected him lieut.-governor of the State, and, in 1844, sent him to the U. States Senate. Here he became known for his pro-slavery and State-Rights proclivities, and exerted a strong influence in the Senate, which appointed him chairman of the Finance Committee. *D.* was brought forward, in 1852, as a candidate for the Presidency, but without success. He afterwards quitted political life, and, settling at Binghampton, N. Y., devoted himself almost exclusively to the duties of his profession. D. 1866.

Dick'inson, in *Iowa*, a N.W. co., bordering on Minnesota. *Area*, abt. 430 sq. m. *Rivers*, Okoboji River. It contains several small lakes. *Cap.* Spirit Lake. *Pop.* 1,389.

Dick'inson, in *Kansas*, an E. central co.; *area*, abt. 750 sq. m. *Rivers.* Kansas River, and Chapman's and Camp creeks. *Surface*, diversified. *Soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Abilene. *Pop.* 3,043.

Dick'inson, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Franklin co., on Racket River, abt. 16 m. S.W. of Malone. *Pop.* 1,990.

Dickinson, in *Pennsylvania*, a P.O. of Cumberland co.

Dickinson Centre, in *New York*, a post-office of Franklin co.

Dick'inson's, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Franklin co., abt. 200 m. W.S.W. of Richmond.

Dickinson's Landing, a village of Upper Canada, co. of Stormont, on the St. Lawrence River, abt. 50 m. S.W. of Montreal. *Pop.* abt. 900.

Diclin'ic, Dic'linate, *a.* [Gr. *dis*, double, and *klinein*, to lower or incline.] (*Crystal.*) Having two of the intersections between the three ones oblique. *Webster.*

Dic'linous, *a.* [Gr. *dis*, and *kline*, couch.] (*Bot.*) Having the stamens and pistil separated, that is to say, situated in separate flowers, sometimes on the same plants, sometimes on distinct plants.

Dick Johnson, in *Indiana*, a township of Clay co.; *pop.* 868.

Dicks'burg, in *Indiana*, a village of Knox co., on the W. Fork of White River, abt. 14 m. S. of Vincennes.

Dick'son, SAMUEL HENRY, an American physician and author, B. in Charleston, S. C., 1798, and Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the Jefferson Medical University, Philadelphia. He has published a *Manual of Pathology and Practice of Medicine; Essays on Pathology and Therapeutics; Elements of Medicine*, &c.

Dickson, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Colbert co.

Dickson, in *Tennessee*, a N.N.W. co. *Area*, about 650 sq. m. *Rivers.* Harpeth River, and other affluents of the Cumberland River, which bounds it on the N.E. *Surface*, undulating. *Soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Charlotte. *Pop.* 9,340.

Dick'sonburgh, in *Pennsylvania*, a post office of Crawford co.

Dick's River, in *Kentucky*, rises in Rockcastle co. and flows N.W. into the Kentucky River.

Dicoccous, (*di-kok'kus,*) *a.* [Gr. *dikokkos.*] (*Bot.*) Bi- or double-grained; as, a *dicoccous* capsule.

Dicœ'lous, *a.* [Gr. *dis*, and *koilos*, cavity.] Presenting two cavities.

Dic'otyles, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of quadrupeds of the *Suidæ* family; the PECCARY, *q. v.*

Dicrot'ic, *a.* [Gr. *dis*, double, and *krotein*, to beat.] (*Med.*) Possessing a rebounding beat, as the pulse.

Dicro'tus, *n.* [Gr. *dikrotos.*] (*Med.*) Redoubled rapidity of the pulse.

Dicotyle'dons, *n.* [Gr. *dis*, two, and *kotylēdon*, a seed-lobe.] (*Bot.*) One of the two great divisions of the phanerogamous or vascular flowering plants, synonymous with the *Exogenæ* of De Candolle, and with the *Exogens* and *Gymnogens* of Lindley. In this division are contained all those plants the embryo of which has two opposite cotyledons or seed-lobes, and are thus opposed to the monocotyledones. The dicotyledonous plants are much more numerous than the monocotyledonous, being in the proportion of eleven to two; and they constitute almost exclusively the arborescent scenery of all cold countries.



Fig. 818.
DICOTYLE DONOUS EMBRYO.

Dicotyled'onous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having two seed-lobes, as certain plants.

Dicta'men, *n.* [L. Lat.] A mandate dictated by one person to another; an edict; an injunction.

Dictam'nus, *n.* [From *Dicte*, a mountain of Crete, where it grew.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Rutaceæ*, including two species, which are commonly cultivated in gardens for the sake of their handsome flowers. Of these the more remarkable is *D. fraxinella*, so named in allusion to the similarity which exists between its leaves and those of *Fraxinus*. This plant is said to contain such a quantity of volatile oil, that the air surrounding it becomes inflammable in hot weather. Its root was formerly much used in medicine, being thought to possess aromatic, tonic, diuretic, antispasmodic, and emmenagogue properties; but it is now rarely, if ever, employed. The plant is commonly called the *false dittany*.

Dictate', *v.a.* [Fr. *dicter*; Lat. *dicto*, *dictatus*, frequentative from *dico*, to speak. See DICTION.] To tell or communicate with authority; to deliver, as an order, command, or direction; to prescribe; to direct; as, to *dictate* an order. — To tell or instruct what to say or to write; to suggest; to point out; as, to *dictate* the contents of a letter.

—*n.* That which is dictated; an order delivered; a command; an injunction; an authoritative precept or maxim; a suggestion; an impulse; as, the *dictates* of conscience.

"Then let this *dictate* of my love prevail." — *Pope.*

Dicta'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *dictatio.*] Act of dictating or issuing an injunction; act or practice of prescribing.

Dicta'tor, *n.* [Lat.] One who dictates; one who prescribes rules, maxims, ordinances, &c., for the direction and regulation of others. — One intrusted with supreme authority over his fellows; an absolute ruler.

"Patriots fell, ere the *dictator* rose." — *Prior.*

(*Rom. Hist.*) The Roman *D.* possessed sovereign power in the state, and were the generals-in-chief of the army. The first was Titus Laertius, who was appointed B.C. 501. The *D.* were at first chosen from the patrician order of the people; but B.C. 356, Marcius Rutilus, a plebeian, obtained the honor. The office was finally abrogated by the law of Antony, B.C. 44.

Dictato'rial, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *dictatorius.*] Pertaining to a dictator; absolute; unlimited; uncontrollable; despotic; as, *dictatorial* powers. — Resembling, or characteristic of, a dictator; imperious; dogmatical; overbearing; as, a *dictatorial* manner.

Dictato'rially, *adv.* In a dictatorial manner.

Dicta'torship, *n.* Rank or position of a dictator; period of a dictatorial office.

Dic'tatory, *a.* Overbearing; dogmatical; unduly authoritative in manner.

Dicta'tress, Dicta'trix, *n.* A female dictator.

Dicta'ture, *n.* The office of a dictator; dictatorship.

Diction, (*dik'shan.*) *n.* [Lat. *dictio*, from *dico*, *dicere*, to speak, allied to Gr. *deiknūmi*; Sansk. *dis*, to show; Goth. *gateihan*, to notify.] Expression of ideas by words; manner of expression; language; style; choice of phraseology.

"There appears in every part of his *diction* . . . a noble and bold purity." — *Dryden.*

Dictiona'rian, *n.* A lexicographer; one who compiles or constructs a dictionary. (R.)

Dic'tionary, *n.* [Fr. *dictionnaire*, from L. Lat. *dictionarium*, from Lat. *dictio*, a saying, a word. A collection of words in one or more languages, with their peculiar significations, arranged in alphabetical order; but the term may be applied in a more extended sense to any work which professes to give information on an entire subject, or an entire branch of a subject, under words or heads digested in order of the alphabet. Hence *D.* may be said to be of two sorts — of *words*, and of *facts* or *things*; in the former sense the term *dictionary* being equivalent to *lexicon*, in the latter to *encyclopedia*. The present work is both a Lexicon and an Encyclopedia. *D.* of words are generally such as explain in alphabetical order the words composing any language, in the same language, or interpret them by the words of some other. A *D.* usually, also, gives an explanation of phrases; for when it is confined to single words, it is properly only a vocabulary. The Latin term *Thesaurus* (treasury) and the Greek *Lexicon* are sometimes used as equivalent to *D.* A *glossary* (Lat. *glossarium*) is a *D.* of unusual terms. The ancient Greeks and Romans made use of glossaries of unusual words and phrases, but had no *D.* of language in our sense of the term. In learning a foreign language, they seem to have adopted the natural method of conversation. It was not till after the invention of printing, when a taste for the classic languages of antiquity began to prevail, that *D.* came into use. The *Latin Thesaurus* of Robert Stephens made its appearance in 1531; and in 1572 the *Greek Thesaurus* of Henry Stephens was published. Among the most carefully compiled *D.* of modern languages are the *Vocabolario degli Accademici della Crusca*, of the Italian; and the *Dictionnaire de l'Academie Française*, of the French. The Spaniards also possess a *D.* of considerable merit, entitled *Diccionario de la Lengua Castellana*, by the Royal Spanish Academy. In English, Johnson's dictionary, which made its first appearance in 1775, notwithstanding its defects, still ranks as a standard work of its class. Dr. Richardson's dictionary, which first formed part of the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana," but was afterwards published separately, is rather critical and philosophical than practical, and adopts the principle of giving together all the words derived from the same root. It is particularly valuable for the numerous examples which it gives of the uses of the words. More practical and generally useful dictionaries are that of Dr. N. Webster, which has several times been reprinted in England, and that by Joseph E. Worcester, both Americans. It is remarkable that the English language is indebted to our country for the two best modern dictionaries; the *Imperial Dictionary*, by Dr. John Ogilvie, being comparatively a mere compilation from Webster's. Walker's *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* is chiefly useful as giving the correct pronunciation of the words. A really great English dictionary, like the Italian, Spanish, and French above quoted, is a want which has not yet been supplied. The first German dictionary of any note was that of Adelung, in 4 vols., Leipsic, 1774–80. A much more valuable work was that of Campe, *Deutsches Wörterbuch*, 5 vols., Brunswick, 1807–11. Immeasurably surpassing it is the *Deutsche Wörterbuch* of the brothers Grimm. For those who wish a list as complete as possible of the dictionaries of all languages, we must refer to Vater's *Litteratur der Grammatiken, Lexica und Wörtersammlungen aller Sprachen der Erde*, 2d ed., by B. Jülg, Berlin, 1847.—See ENCYCLOPEDIA, p. 874, and LITTRÉ, p. 1545.

Dic'tum, *n.*; *pl.* DICTA. [Lat., from *dicere*, to speak.] An authoritative saying or assertion; as, a professional *dictum*.

(*Law.*) The arbitrament or award of a judge.

Dictyn'na, (*Myth.*) A nymph of Crete, and one of Diana's attendants, who first invented hunting-nets. Some have supposed that Minos pursued her, and that, to avoid his importunities, she threw herself into the sea, and was caught in fishermen's nets, (*diktua*;) whence her name.

Dicty'ogens, *n. pl.* [Gr. *dictyon*, a net.] (*Bot.*) A class of flowering plants established by Lindley for the reception of a comparatively small number of natural orders, genera, and species, usually included by other botanists among *Endogens*, but which, whilst they agree with endogens in the structure of the embryo, differ from them in the stem and leaves. The annual branches or aërial stems have indeed the endogenous structure, but the rhizomes or subterranean stems more resemble the structure of exogenous plants with pith, medullary rays, and wedge-like vascular bundles. The leaves are broad and net-veined, usually disarticulating with the stem. The class includes the *Dioscoreaceæ*, *Smilaceæ*, *Trilliaceæ*, *Roxburghiaceæ*, and *Philesiaceæ*.

Dictyoph'yllum, *n.* [Gr. *diktyon.*] (*Pal.*) A name given by Lindley and Hutton to a fossil leaf from the upper sandstone, shale, and coal of the Yorkshire oölite, and employed to designate all fossil leaves of a common reticulated structure; the term *phyllite* being applied to leaves whose principal veins converge both at the base and apex.

Dictys Cretensis, an ancient historian, who served under Idomeneus, king of Crete, at the siege of Troy; of which expedition he wrote an account. This work is said to have been the foundation of Homer's "Iliad." The book which is extant under his name is a forgery.

Did, *imp.* of the verb Do, *q.v.*

Didac'tic, Didac'tical, *a.* [Gr. *didaktikos*, from *didaskō*, to teach, from the root *da* by reduplication, whence the old verb *daō*, learn; Fr. *didactique.*] (*Lit.*) A term applied to every species of writing, whether in verse or prose, the object of which is to teach or explain the rules or principles of any art or science. Thus, to this class of literature belong the writings of Aristotle on grammar, poetry, and rhetoric; Longinus's *Treatise on the Sublime*; the *Institutiones* of Quintilian, &c. But the term is more exclusively applied to all poetical writings devoted to the communication of instruction on a particular subject, or of a reflective or ethical character, thence called *didactic poetry*. Among the most celebrated poems of this species may be reckoned, in ancient times, that of Lucretius, *De Rerum Naturâ*, in which the Epicurean system of philosophy is explained; Virgil's *Georgics*; and Horace's *Art of Poetry*; in more recent times, Pope's *Essay on Criticism*, and *Essay on Man*; Du Fresnoy's *Art of Painting* (see Mason's translation, in the Literary Works of Sir J. Reynolds); Vida and Boileau's *Art of Poetry*; Akenside's *Pleasures of the Imagination*; Armstrong's *Art of Preserving Health*, &c.

Didac'tically, *adv.* In a didactic manner.

Didactic'ity, *n.* Predisposition to preceptive duties.

Didac'tics, *n. sing.* The art or science of teaching.

Didac'tyl, Didac'tylous, *a.* [Gr. *didaktylos*, two-fingered.] (*Zoöl.*) An epithet applied to various animals possessing only two toes, as to the ruminants among quadrupeds (by Klein); to the ostrich among birds; to the amphioma, an amphibious reptile with two digits on each extremity; and to certain insects, as the *Pterophorus didactylus*, and *Gryllotalpa didactyla*.

Didac'tyl, *n.* A two-toed animal.

Di'dal, *n.* A triangular instrument used for digging.

Did'apper, *n.* [From *dip.*] (*Zoöl.*) Same as DAB-CHICK, *q.v.*

Didas'calar, Didascal'ic, *a.* [Gr. *didaskalikos.*] Didactic; tending to the inculcation of precepts. (R.)

Did'der, (often pronounced *dither*,) *v.n.* [O. Du. *citteren.*] To shiver, quake, or tremble from the effects of cold.

Did'dle, *v.a.* [Etymol. uncertain.] To cheat; to get the better of in any bargaining or business transaction; to cheat; to trick; as, a man *diddled* out of his money. —*v.n.* To walk with tottering steps, as a young child.

Didelphic, (*dī-del'fik.*) *a.* Relating or pertaining to the Didelphis.

Didel'phid, *a.* Relating or pertaining to the marsupial tribe of animals.

Didel'phidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Opossum family, ord. *Marsupiata*. The typical genus, and which gives its name to the family, is *Didelphis*, the species of which are peculiar to America, and were the first marsupial animals known. They are characterized by having ten cutting-teeth above, and eight below, and a tail, the end of which is naked, scaly, and prehensile. They are nocturnal animals, do not appear to possess much intelligence, and live on eggs, insects, and fruits. Some of them are about the size of our domestic cat, others are not larger than a mouse. They do not all possess the abdominal pouch so characteristic of the order, some of them having only a fold of skin on each side of the bottom of the abdomen, forming a mere rudiment of a pouch. Of those which have pouches, the Virginian opossum, *D. Virginiana*, is the best known. It is a native of the U. States W. of the Hudson, and is about the size of a cat, but of a thicker form, and has a woolly fur-like felt. Its walk is very slow, but it is very active



Fig. 819. — OPOSSUM.
(*Didelphis Virginiana.*)

in getting from one branch of a tree to another, by means of its prehensile tail. The young, when first littered, become firmly attached to the teat, and grow in that position, never leaving the pouch till they are about fifty days old, and even then quickly returning to it on the slightest alarm. Of those which have no pouch, the young, when first born, adhere to the teat like the others, but when they are able to quit it, they mount upon the back of their mother when alarmed, and twisting their little tails round that of their parent, they are speedily hurried out of danger. Such is the *Philander dorsigerus*, or Merian's opossum.

Didel'phis, Didel'phid, Didel'phys, *n.* [Gr. *di*, for *dis*, and *delphos*, the uterus.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of animals, family DIDELPHIDÆ, *q.v.*

Diderot, DENIS, (*dēd-ro'*,) a celebrated French writer, B. at Langres, 1712. With a passion for books and study, he refused to enter the church, and quitting the law, settled at Paris, and devoted himself to literature. After struggling for some years in obscure, laborious ways, he attracted public attention by his *Pensées Philosophiques*, which appeared in 1746. It was lifted into greater notoriety by the parliament of Paris, which condemned it to be burnt. Three years later he published his *Lettre sur les aveugles, à l'usage de ceux qui voient*, for which he was imprisoned at Vincennes. But *D.* is chiefly remembered as the projector of the famous *Encyclopédie*. D'Alembert was joint editor with him for a time. The work was in 17 folio volumes, the first of which appeared in 1751, and the rest during the next 14 years. It made a great noise in the world, but did not enrich the projector, who for want of money proposed to sell his library. The Empress Catherine of Russia paid him a high price for it, left it in his own hands, and gave him a salary as librarian. In 1773 he visited St. Petersburg, where he met a very flattering reception. On his return he visited Berlin, where Frederick II. received him, but coldly. *D.* was a friend of Rousseau, and one of the band of daring doubters who met at the suppers of Baron d'Holbach. His two most powerful tales are *Jacques le Fataliste* and *Le Neveu de Rameau*. *D.* worked at the *Encyclopédie* for the space of about 30 years. His fitness, natural and acquired, for this species of literary labor, was complete. With the advantage of an excellent education, he had a great love of truth, and a curiosity to ascertain the real relations of any subject upon which he was engaged. He was distinguished by a swiftness and dexterity of intellect that enabled him to catch the salient points of his topic, and to present them in the best light. As regards religion, *D.* was an atheist, sincere even to fanaticism in his opinions, and anxious to indoctrinate his countrymen with his own scepticism. The *Encyclopédie* became a vehicle for the indirect propagation of his views. One of the last recorded sayings of *D.* is very characteristic: "The first step towards philosophy is incredulity." D. 1784.

Didier-la-Seauve, (St.,) (*did'e-ai la sai-ove'*,) a

town of France, dep. Haute-Loire, 14 m. from Yessengeaux; *pop.* 5,418.

Did'ius Salvius Julianus, MARCUS, a Roman emperor, B. abt. A. D. 135. Having filled the offices of quæstor, ædile, and prætor, he was appointed commander of a legion in Germany, and subsequently governor of Belgica. For his services against the Catti, he was made governor of Dalmatica, and next of Lower Germany. Having distinguished himself in Africa and Asia Minor, he returned to Rome, and, on the assassination of Pertinax, made himself emperor by bribing the prætorian guards. He now assumed the name of *Marcus Didius Commodus Severus Julianus;* but, after a short reign of 2 months, was killed in his palace by a common soldier, A. D. 193.

Di'do, whose name lives embalmed in the verse of Virgil and of Ovid, was daughter of Belus, king of Tyre. Pygmalion, who succeeded him, murdered her husband, Sichæus, in order to gain possession of his wealth; but *D.* managed to escape with the treasures for the sake of which he had committed the crime; and, aided by the Tyrians, who had fled with her to escape Pygmalion's tyranny, founded the city of Carthage. The legend is, that, having bargained with the natives for as much land as a bull's hide would cover, she had it cut into thin strips, and then claimed all the territory which these, joined together, were made to encompass. From this legend the citadel of Carthage took its name of *Byrsa* (the Greek for "a bull's hide"). Her beauty and riches caused her to be sought in marriage by many suitors; but finding that her subjects inclined to compel her to marry Hiarbas, king of Mauritania, to avoid the match she pretended a desire to honor the memory of her husband Sichæus by a solemn sacrifice, and causing a funeral pile to be erected, ascended it, and suddenly stabbed herself in the presence of the assembled people. Her name had previously been Elissa, but was changed to that of *Dido* ("valiant woman"), in memory of this courageous act, and she was numbered among the Carthaginian divinities. Virgil transposes both dates and circumstances, in order to suit the requirements of his poem; for he makes *D.* kill herself in despair when abandoned by Æneas, who, according to the commonly received chronology, died some three hundred years before Dido was born.

Di'do, *n.; pl.* DIDOS. An antic; a frolic; a caper; as, to cut a *dido.* (Practically the same as *to cut a caper.*)

Dodecahe'dral, *a.* (*Cryst'llog.*) Having the form of a decahedral, or ten-sided, prism, with pentahedral, or five-sided, summits. — *Ogilvie.*

Didot, (*dē'do,*) the name of a family distinguished in the history of French printing; the most celebrated member of which is FIRMIN, the inventor of stereotyping, and also a classical scholar and author; B. 1764, D. 1836.

Didrachm, Didrachma, (*dī'dram, dī-drak'ma,*) *n.* [Gr.] Among the ancient Greeks, a piece of money of the value of two drachmas.

Didst, the second pers. sing. of the imp. of DO, *q. v.*

> "O last and best of Scots! who *didst* maintain
> Thy country's freedom from a foreign reign." — *Dryden.*

Diduc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *diductio.*] A separating by withdrawing one part from another.

Di'dus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See DODO.

Didym'ium, DIDY'M, *n.* [Gr. *didymos,* twin.] (*Chem.*) A very rare metal, very similar to Lanthanium, which is associated with it in Cerium. It forms but one oxide (DiO), which is violet when hydrated, and brown when anhydrous. It is insoluble in potash. Its salts are either pink or violet. Its discovery is comparatively recent, and has not been applied till now to any use whatever.

Did'ymous, *a.* [Gr. *didymos,* twofold.] (*Bot.*) Growing in pairs; as, *didymous* leaves.

Didyna'mia, *n.* [See DYNAMIC.] (*Bot.*) The 14th class of plants in the Linnæan system, including all plants which have four stamens, 2 short and 2 long.

Didyna'mian, Didyna'mous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having two long stamens and 2 short ones in the same flower.

Die, *v. n.* [A. S. *dydan;* Swed. and Goth. *doe;* Dan. *døer;* O. Ger. *tödèn;* Ger. *tödten,* to kill. See DEAD.] To be deprived of life, either animal or vegetable; to perish; to expire; — generally preceding *of, by,* and sometimes *for,* before the cause of death. — To suffer death; to perish by disease or violence; to lose life; to pass into another state or existence.

> "Before I see my country's ruin, I will *die* in the last ditch."
> *William, Prince of Orange.*

—To come to an end; to come to nothing; to cease; to vanish; to become lost, or extinct; as, a *dead* reputation.

> "One of the few, the immortal names,
> That were not born to *die.*" — *Halleck.*

—To sink; to faint; to droop gradually; to languish; — used in reference to pleasure, tenderness, affection, weakness, &c.; as, to *die* for a woman.

> "*Die* of a rose in aromatic pain." — *Pope.*

—To be insensible, or become indifferent; to cease to cherish or care for; as, *dead* to the world.

—To vanish; to become imperceptible to the senses; to recede; frequently before *out* or *away;* as, the breeze *died away.*

> "*Dying* clouds contend with growing light." — *Shaks.*

—To lose elasticity; to evaporate; to become flat and spiritless; as, a *dead* liquor.

Die, *n.; pl.* DIES. [O. Fr. *det;* Fr. *dé,* pl. *dets, dez;* It. *dado;* Sp. *dádo;* Provençal, *dat;* L. Lat. *dadus, decino.* Etym. uncertain.] (*Games.*) A small cube, marked on its face with pips, dots, or numbers, from one to six. Two dice are employed in certain games of chance, such as backgammon; also in throwing for high stakes, or settling some dispute in which the decision is referred to the highest number thrown. In this latter point, the throwing of dice is an equivalent to what is usually spoken of as "casting lots." The throwing of dice is in all cases effected by means of a small tubular box, which, held in the hand, is shaken at will by the player. When the dice are true cubes, there is no plan by which any kind of shaking can bring out a desired number; but unscrupulous gamblers, as is well known, resort to the odious practice of *loading dice,* by plugging them with lead on a particular side, so that the higher numbers are almost certain to be turned up. Where there is any suspicion of this trick, the thrower should be requested to turn down the mouth of the box abruptly, to prevent the dice from rolling, and improperly adjusting themselves.

(*Arch.*) The cube of a pedestal, or, in other words, that part which lies between the base and its cap.

(*Mech.*) One of two pieces of hardened steel, which, when placed together, form a *female screw* (or a screw in a nut), which has cutting edges, used for making a screw on a bolt.

(*Coinage.*) The instruments by which the impressions are given upon the various denominations of coin. The following is an outline of the *die manufacture.* The engraver selects a forged plug of the best cast-steel, of proper dimensions for his intended work; and, having carefully annealed it, and turned its surfaces smooth in the lathe, proceeds to engrave upon it the intended device for the coin. When this is perfect, the letters are put in, and the circularity and size duly adjusted; it is then hardened, and termed a *matrix.* Another plug of soft steel is now selected; and the matrix being carefully adjusted upon it, they are placed under a very powerful fly-press, and two or three blows so directed as to commence an impression of the matrix upon the plug; this is then annealed, and the operation repeated till the plug receives a perfect impression of the work upon the matrix. This impression is of course in *relief,* the original work upon the matrix being indented, and produces what is termed a *punch.* This, being duly shaped in a lathe, is hardened, and is employed in the production of impressions in soft steel, or *dies,* which being properly turned and hardened, are exact *fac-similes* of the original matrix, and are used in the process of *coinage.* When a pair of dies are made of good steel, and duly hardened and tempered, and are carefully used, they will sometimes yield from 200,000 to 300,000 impressions before they become so far worn or injured as to require to be removed from the coinage presses.

Die, (*de,*) a town of France, dep. Drôme, on the river Drôme, 30 m. from Grenoble; *pop.* 4,416.

Die, (St.,) (*de'ai,*) a town of France, dep. Vosges, 24 m. N.W. of Epinal. *Manuf.* Cotton-spinning, iron and wire-works. *Pop.* 10,472.

Die'bitsch, HANS KARL FRIEDRICH ANTON, (COUNT SABALKANSKY,) a distinguished Russian general, B. in Silesia, 1785. In the campaigns of 1812, 1813, and 1814, he signalized himself by his skill and bravery, and was advanced to the rank of quartermaster-general by the Emperor Alexander. He displayed great courage in the battles of Austerlitz, Eylau, Friedland, and Dresden. He at length became head of the staff; and in 1829 was intrusted, by the Emperor Nicholas, with the chief command of the Russian army in the expedition against Turkey. For his brilliant services in that campaign, he was promoted to the rank of field-marshal, and rewarded with the title of Count Sabalkänsky (*or crosser of the Balkan*), the orders of St. Andrew and St George, a million of roubles, &c. D. of the cholera, 1831.

Die'cian, Die'cious, *n.* and *a.* See DIŒCIAN, and DIŒCIOUS.

Die'dral, *a.* Same as DIHEDRAL, *q. v.*

Dieffenbach, JOHANN FRIEDRICH, one of the most eminent surgeons of the present century, B. 1792 in Königsberg. After graduating in 1822 at Würzburg, he went to Berlin, where he became, in 1840, professor and director of the surgical clinic, in the Charity Hospital. After suffering many years, he D. in 1847, suddenly, just after an operation, surrounded by his numerous scholars. He was eminent not only for his great expertness and facility in ordinary operations, but also for his surgical genius in making improvements in the older methods, and the invention of new ones, particularly in those appertaining to Plastic Surgery. Of his works are to be mentioned: "Chirurgische Erfahrungen;" "Die Transfusion des Blutes, und die Einspritzung der Arzneien in die Adern;" "Ueber die Durchschneidung der Sehnen und Muskeln;" "Die Heilung des Stotterns;" "Die Aether gegen den Schmertz;" and his principal work, which has been translated into all the modern languages — "Die Operative Chirurgie."

Dieffenba'chia, *n.* [Named after M. *Dieffenbach,* q.v.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Araceæ,* belonging to the tropics of America, and consisting of herbs having tall fleshy stems, rather large leaves often variegated, and spadius enclosed in yellowish spathes. *D. seguina* is the Dumb Cane of the West Indies, a virulent plant, whose juice is so acrid as to render speechless for days those who may happen to bite the stems, which, when the leaves are gone, and the ring-like markings become evident, bear some resemblance to those of the sugar-cane.

Diege'sis, *n.* [Gr.] A narrative, recital, or history.

Diego, (San,) (*de-ai'go,*) a shoal in the Gulf of Mexico, between Florida and the mouth of the Mississippi.

Dielec'tric, *n.* [Gr. *dia,* and Eng. *electric.*] (*Electricity.*) A body which admits of the force of electricity acting through it.

Die'men's Land, (Van.) See TASMANIA.

Diepenbeck, ABRAHAM VAN, (*de'pen-bek,*) an eminent Dutch painter of the Flemish school, was a fellow-pupil of Vandyke in the school of Rubens, at Antwerp; B. about 1606; D. 1675.

Dieppe, (*dēē'ep,*) a maritime town of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, cap. arrond. of same name, at the mouth of the Arques, on the British Channel, 31 m. N. of Rouen, and 92 N.W. of Paris. *D.* is a handsome, well-built town, and possesses many fine buildings, and public institutions. It is also a favorite sea-side resort, and is, besides, one of the principal stations for passenger traffic between Great Britain and the N. of France, Paris, &c.; steam-communication being carried on daily with Newhaven, Eng. — *Manuf.* Sugar, rope, ship-building, &c. — *D.* is a considerable entrepôt for coastwise trade, and is largely concerned in the oyster fisheries. *D.* was bombarded by the English and Dutch in 1694. Its inhabitants were formerly famous for their enterprise as discoverers and navigators. *Pop.* 19,946.

Diere'sis, *n.* See DIÆRESIS.

Die'-sinker, *n.* One whose vocation is to cut and engrave the dies used in the stamping of coin, &c.

Die'-sinking, *n.* See DIE.

Dies Iræ, (*dī-es-ī're,*) *n.* [Lat., day of wrath.] (*Mus.*) The name commonly given, from the opening words, to a celebrated Latin hymn, describing the final judgment of the world. It is characterized by remarkable force and beauty, combined with great smoothness of rhyme, and commences:

> "*Dies iræ,* dies illa,
> Solvet sæclum in favilla,
> Teste David cum Sibylla."

The authorship of this beautiful hymn has been ascribed to various persons; but it most probably proceeded from the pen of Thomas of Celano, a Franciscan monk, who died about the year 1255. In the 14th century it was admitted into the service of the Church, and made a part of the *Requiem,* or mass for the souls of the dead. This hymn has been frequently translated into German, and into English.

Di'esis, *n.* [Gr.] (*Mus.*) An interval less than a comma. The harmonial *D.* is the difference between a greater and a lesser semitone.

(*Printing.*) A mark of reference, sometimes called *double-dagger,* and annotated thus, ‡.

Di'es non. [Lat., implying no legal day.] (*Law.*) A day, as the Sabbath, or any specified legal holiday, when all legal business is suspended.

Die'-stock, *n.* An apparatus for holding the dies in a fixed position, during the process of cutting screws.

Diest, (*dēē'est,*) a town of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, cap. canton, on the Demer, 32 m. E.N.E. of Brussels. *Manf.* Stockings, woollens, &c. *Pop.* 9,573.

Di'et, *n.* [Fr. *diète;* It. *dieta;* Lat. *diæta;* Gr. *diaita.* Etymol. uncertain.] Food or victuals generally; daily allowance of provision; board; nutriment.

> "Be plain in dress, and sober in your *diet.*" *Lady M. W. Montagu.*

—Course of food prescribed for the prevention and cure of disease; choicely assorted descriptions of nutritious aliment allowed to invalids.

(*Hygiene and Med.*) Man has been supplied by nature with an organization of stomach capable of digesting and assimilating into nutriment every substance in the animal and vegetable kingdoms not actually poisonous. Many of these valuable gifts, however, are rendered inoperative or less serviceable, from an ignorance of knowing how properly to prepare them for food. The ancients were in the habit of curing nearly all acute diseases by a system of dietetics, *i. e.,* by a more or less total abstinence from aliment of all kinds; and there is little doubt that one-half of the maladies now besieged and driven out of the body by an artillery of potent medicines, might and could be cured by a course of proper diet alone, but for the unreasonableness of the patient, who, refusing the necessary time, and demanding an instant recovery, rejects the safer but more tardy system, for the more rapid, but, at the same time, more injurious plan of medicine. Climate, and the mode of life a person pursues, have a great effect on the diet; the warmer the climate, the less and the poorer the food the man eats; the colder the region, the richer and more abundant the aliment he consumes; while the man of sedentary occupation in all latitudes eats less than he who takes exercise, or has an active employment. Though modern science has classified all kinds of food according to the great proximate principles they contain or yield, and separated them into those which produce fluids and flesh, and those that generate heat, — and though it has been proved that vegetable aliment will afford all the properties necessary to yield those proximate principles, — it has been found that man requires a due mixture of animal and vegetable aliment to produce a perfect nutrition. When it is remembered how frequently relapses are caused in illness by a too hasty return to the customary dietary, and how the indulgence in a small quantity of some long debarred dish or favorite viand will undo months of care, the importance of a strict and rigidly obeyed system of diet cannot be too strongly impressed on the mind of all. It is impossible to lay down a rule of dietary to be observed in all cases of illness, though general principles will be better understood in relation to that subject when we come to treat of *Food,* and divide that important theme into those substances which generate heat, repair the waste of the solids or the flesh, and those that reproduce the fluids of the body; then, according as the disease is a fever, the wasting of the body as in atrophy, or the corruption of the fluids, as in scurvy, the kinds of food most serviceable to each, and those most objectionable, will be readily understood. The system that once prevailed of giving broths and gravies, under the delusion that the patient was imbibing strength with every

spoonful of the concentrated essence of beef, mutton, or chicken, has fortunately been long discarded, and medical men now know that a few dry fibres of long-boiled beef will go further to build up a shattered constitution than a quart of the richest gravy ever extracted from animal tissue. It is now also a patent fact that the most nutritious food, or that substance containing the largest quantity of those principles necessary to build up the living frame, is, if exclusively lived upon, as poisonous as arsenic or hemlock, destroying the body by a lingering marasmus or wasting. In the same way, the use of malt liquors — considered by some people to be of nutritive benefit to the system — is, regarded simply in its alimentary aspect, a perfect and entire fallacy. A person of good digestion, who satisfies the requirements of his stomach with a five-cent loaf and a glass of water, does more to promote the formation of muscular fibre in his body, by his simple diet resolving itself into 20 times the amount of farina and sugar — the basis of malt — than ten cents worth of beer could yield his system, and this, too, with the immediate certainty of its being converted into animal tissue.

Di'et, *v. a.* [Gr. *diaitaō*, from *diaita*, diet.] To feed; to furnish provisions for; to take food by prescribed rules.

"I will attend my husband, be his nurse,
Diet his sickness."—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* To eat according to prescribed regimen; to eat; to feed; as, to be on spare *diet*.

Di'et, *n.* [From Lat. *dies*, a day; It. *dieta*.] An appointed day of assembling, or the assembly itself.

(*Hist.*) By the usage of the *German Empire*, two *D.* were summoned every year by the emperor. There were three chambers:—1. That of the *electors*, q. v.; 2. That of the *sovereign princes*, divided into two spiritual, and four temporal benches; 3. The chamber of the *imperial cities*, divided into the Rhenish and the Swabian benches. The *D.*, together with the emperor, exercised the prerogatives of sovereignty. A decree of the *D.* was termed a *recess of the empire*. — The *D.* of *Hungary* is, according to the constitution, composed of the king (emperor of Austria), and the estates. The latter consist of the higher clergy, the magnates, the two courts of appeal, and two representatives from each chapter, county, city, and privileged district. They are divided into two chambers, called *tabulæ*. — The *D.* of *Switzerland* is composed of the representatives of the cantons, and manages such affairs as by the federal constitution are exempted from the jurisdiction of those several independent states. It is held every two years, alternately at Zurich, Berne, and Lucerne, which are termed the presiding cantons (*Vorort*). The *schultheiss* or governor (chief executive magistrate) of the presiding canton is landamman of Switzerland for the time being. Each canton has one vote in the *D.* — From a very remote period, down to 1832, *Poland* had national assemblies, or *D.*, which were of two sorts — *ordinary*, and *extraordinary*. The *ordinary D.* was held every two years, and usually at Warsaw. The *D.* was composed of a selection from the nobility, who formed what was called the *senate*, and of the deputies returned by each of the palatinates and districts of the country. The number amounted to about 400. The period of its meeting was fixed by the king, who presided over its deliberations. The *extraordinary D.* were convoked only to listen to propositions from the throne, and lasted only four days. As is well known, the throne of Poland was not hereditary, but elective; and, on the occasion of choosing the sovereign, the Polish *D.* were held in the open country, and were attended by all the nobility on horseback, armed and equipped as if for battle. On this subject the reader is referred to a work of great ability, by De la Birardière, entitled *Histoires des Diètes de Pologne, pour les Élections des Rois, depuis* 1572 *jusqu'en* 1674 (8vo., Paris, 1679).—*Dietines* was the name given to the particular assemblies of the Polish nobility, in which deputies were elected to serve in the ordinary *D.*, and to represent the wishes and interests of their constituents. In these dietines every gentleman possessing an estate of three acres had the right of voting, and every deputy was chosen by the majority of suffrages.

Di'etary, *a.* Pertaining or relating to diet, or the regimen prescribing or governing the same; as, a *dietary* scale.

—*n.* Allowance of daily food, especially as applied to the inmates of a prison, poor-house, alms-house, &c.; as, a liberal *dietary*.

Di'et-bread, *n.* Food, as regulated by medical authority.

Di'et-drink, *n.* A beverage, as barley-water, beef-tea, &c., given to the sick under medical supervision.

Di'eter, *n.* One who diets; one who prescribes rules for eating; one who prepares food by course of regimen.

"He sauc'd our broth as Juno had been sick,
And he her *dieter*."—*Shaks.*

Dietet'ic, Dietet'ical, *a.* [Gr. *diaitētī-kē, technē*, art, being understood; from *diaita*.] Pertaining or relating to diet, or to the prescribed rules for regulating the quality and quantity of food requisite to be eaten; as, *dietetic* philosophy, *i. e. dietetics*.

Dietet'ically, *adv.* In a dietetical manner.

Dietet'ics, *n. sing.* [Fr. *diététique*.] The doctrine or principle involved in the regulation of common diet; that branch of hygiene which relates to the prescription of proper and nutritious food. — See DIET, and FOOD.

Dietet'ist, *n.* A medical practitioner who applies the principle of dietary regimen to the cure of diseases.

Diethyl'amine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound which may be represented as ammonia, two atoms of whose hydrogen have been replaced by two of ethyl. It is a colorless volatile inflammable caustic liquid. *Form.* $NH(C_4H_5)_2$.

Dieth'ylin, *n.* (*Chem.*) A colorless liquid, derived from two atoms of alcohol, and one of glycerine.

Di'etine, *n.* [Fr.] A minor or subordinate diet or convention. — See DIET.

Di'etist, Dieti'tian, *n.* One who is skilled in the prescription or preparation of diet.

Dieu, *n.* [Fr.] In the French language, God; the Almighty.

Dieu et mon Droit, (*dū āt mong drwäw.*) (*Her.*) The motto borne by the English monarchs; first assumed by Richard I. (*Cœur de Lion*), in 1198, and in French signifying, "God and my Right."

Dieuze, (*de'e(s)z'*,) the ancient *Decem Pagi*, a town of France, dep. Meurthe, 26 m. from Nancy; *pop.* 4,642.

Diffarea'tion, *n.* [Lat. *diffarreatio*.] (*Rom. Hist.*) The dividing of a cake: among the ancient Romans, part of the ceremony of a divorce.

Differ, *v. n.* [Lat. *differo* — *dis*, and *fero*, to bear or carry.] To come apart; to be separate; to be unlike, dissimilar, distinct, or various; — sometimes followed by *from*.

"Discern how the hero *differs from* the brute."—*Addison.*

—Not to accord; to disagree; to vary; to dissent from; as, to *differ* in opinion.

"It is free to *differ from* one another in our opinions and sentiments."—*Burnet.*

—To dispute; to contend; to wrangle; to be at variance; — usually preceding *with*; as, to *differ with* one's relations.

—*v. a.* To cause to be or appear contrary or different. (R.)

Difference, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *differentia*.] Act of differing; state of being different; unlike, or distinct; dissimilarity; diversity; unlikeness; variation; as, the *difference* in color between white and black.

—The quality which distinguishes one thing from another; disproportion; disparity; inequality, attribute of distinction; special characteristic of quality.

"Oh! the strange *difference* between man and woman."—*Shaks.*

—Contention; dispute; debate; controversy; ground of quarrel or controversy; point in dispute; as, family *differences*.

"Are you acquainted with the *difference*
That holds this present question in the court?"—*Shaks.*

—Distinction; as, the *difference* between the guilty and the innocent.

"She is in her grave, and oh!
The *difference* to me!"—*Wordsworth.*

(*Logic.*) One of the predicables. It is that particular quality which distinguishes the subject from all others when contemplated from that point of view in which we were then regarding it; and is said, logically, to be part of the essence of the subject. The genus, together with the difference, is said to make up the species: the species, with the *D.*, to make up the lower species, or the individual: *e. g.*, to the genus metal add the *D.*, "susceptible of magnetic attraction," and we obtain the species iron, which is distinguished from all other metals by that peculiarity.

(*Her.*) A device borne on the escutcheon to indicate the part of a family to which the bearer belongs. This has been effected by various methods—at present by what are termed *brisures, marks of filiation, cadency*, or CADENCE, *q. v.* Females do not bear differences.

(*Math.*) Remainder of a sum or quantity after a lesser amount is subtracted.

—*v. a.* To cause a difference or distinction.

"Organs, . . . and *differenced* by other concurrent causes."
Holder.

Different, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *differens*, from *differo*.] Distinct; separate; not the same; as, two *different* places.

"Like — but oh! how *different*."—*Wordsworth.*

—Various or contrary; of various or contrary forms, natures, or qualities; dissimilar; unlike; as, *different* creeds, *different* kinds of food, &c.

"Men are *different* from each other, as the regions in which they are born are *different*."—*Dryden.*

Differentia, (*dif-fer-en'she-a.*) *n.* (*Logic.*) Specific difference in essence or species.

Differen'tial, *a.* [Fr. *différentiel*.] Creating a difference; making discrimination or distinction; as, *differential* duties.

(*Mech.*) Differing in amount or quality of motive force.

—Calculated to indicate difference of motion or results; — used in relation to machinery.

(*Math.*) Having reference to differentials.

—*n.* An infinitesimal difference between two states of a variable quantity. — *Elliot.*

Differen'tial Cal'culus, *n.* (*Math.*) A term applied to one of the most important branches of the higher mathematics, and in which magnitudes are contemplated as susceptible of *continuous* growth. Broadly speaking, the object of the *D. C.* may be said to be the determination of the ratios of the differences of mutually dependent variable magnitudes, on the supposition that these differences become *infinitely small*, — an hypothesis which gives rise to considerable abbreviations in the general calculation of differences. The infinitely small variation, increment or decrement, of a quantity is termed its *differential*, and is expressed by writing the letter *d* before the magnitude or function: thus $d\ x$ signifies the differential of the variable magnitude x, $d\ (x\ y)$ the differential of the product of the two variables x and y, and so on. The differential of a differential is called the *second differential*, and, x being the variable, is denoted by $d\ d\ x$, or more briefly by d^2x. In a similar manner d^nx is the nth differential of x. The letter d was introduced by Leibnitz, and is now adopted by all writers as the symbol of differentiation. The *D. C.*, although invented by Leibnitz, was reduced to a systematic form, and greatly extended, by the two celebrated brothers Bernoulli. See INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

Differen'tial Thermom'eter, *n.* (*Physics.*) An ingenious instrument, invented by Sir John Leslie, and of great use in experimental philosophy, for measuring very small differences of temperature. It consists of two glass bulbs, connected by a glass tube bent in the form of the letter U. The tube is then partly filled with a colored liquid, when, exposing one bulb to heat, the expansion of the air forces the liquid down, causing it to rise in the opposite limb or part of the tube. This instrument is not meant to indicate the temperature of the atmosphere, as the application of cold or heat to both bulbs at the same time occasions no alteration in the level of the liquid; it merely indicates the difference of temperature between the two tubes

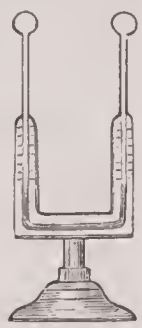


Fig. 820.
DIFFERENTIAL THERMOMETER.

Differen'tially, *adv.* After the manner or method of differentiation.

Differen'tiate, *v. a.* (*Math.*) To obtain the differential of: as, to *differentiate* an equation.

Differentiation, (*dif-fer-en-she-ā'shun,*) *n.* (*Math.*) Act, method, or process of differentiating quantities or equations.

(*Zoöl.*) The formation or discrimination of differences or varieties. — *Worcester.*

Differently, *adv.* In a different manner; variously; possessing distinctive qualities.

Differingly, *adv.* In a differing, different, or contrary manner.

"Protuberant and concave parts of a surface may remit the light so *differingly*, as to vary a color."—*Boyle.*

Diffib'ulate, *v. a.* [Lat. *diffibulare*.] To unbutton.

Difficult, *a.* Hard to do or to practise; hard; not easy; laborious; arduous; necessitating pains and trouble to perform or accomplish; as, a *difficult* task.

"It is *difficult* in the eyes of this people."—*Zachariah.*

—Hard to be pleased; unaccommodating; unyielding; uncompliant; austere; rigid; peevish; as, a *difficult* woman to manage.

—Painful; perplexed; beset with trouble, labor, or difficulty; as, a *difficult* passage to construe.

Difficultly, *adv.* With trouble or difficulty.

Difficulty, *n.* [Fr. *difficulté*; Lat. *difficultas*, for *difficilitas* — *di*, or *dit*, and *facilitas*, from *facilis*.] That which is hard to be done or surmounted; obstruction; impediment; obstacle; embarrassment; perplexity; as, a person in *difficulties*. — State of anything which renders its performance hard, laborious, or perplexing; arduousness; exigency; as, a work of *difficulty*.

—Objection; cavil; variance; disagreement; matter of quarrel or controversy: as, to raise a *difficulty*.

Diffidence, *n.* [L. Lat. *diffidentia*; It. *diffidenza*; from Lat. *diffidens*, distrusting, from *diffido* — *dis*, and *fido*, to trust.] Want of confidence; want of confidence; any doubt of the power, ability, or disposition of others: doubt; fear; timidity; apprehension: hesitation; modest reserve; excessive modesty; bashfulness; coyness; reluctance; want of self-reliance.

Diffident, *a.* [Lat *diffidens, diffidentis*.] Wanting confidence in, or doubting of, another's power, ability, disposition, sincerity, or intention; distrustful.

"Be not *diffident* of wisdom."—*Milton.*

—Distrustful of, or wanting confidence in, one's self; doubtful of one's own power, influence, or competency; hesitating; over-modest; bashful; coy; reserved.

"Distress makes the humble heart *diffident*."—*Richardson.*

Diffidently, *adv.* With distrust; in a distrusting manner; modestly.

Difform, *a.* Having a different form; dissimilar in structure; unlike in properties; — in contradistinction to *uniform*; as, a *difform* leaf.

"The unequal refractions of *difform* rays proceed not from any contingent irregularities."—*Newton.*

Diffract', *v. a.* [Lat. *diffringere*.] To deflect or separate into different parts, as the sun's ray.

Diffrac'tion, *n.* [Fr.] (*Optics.*) A species of deviation or deflection which the rays of light undergo in passing very near to any opaque body. This phenomenon was first observed by Grimaldi, who described the principal appearances with sufficient accuracy: but Newton first attempted to explain its cause by the general properties of light. His experiments are detailed in the last book of his *Optics*. In order to exhibit the phenomena of *D.*, let a beam of solar light, reflected horizontally, be admitted into a dark chamber through a small round hole, and received on a white vertical wall. If the hole have a sensible diameter, the image of the sun thrown on the wall will suffer no sensible alteration of color; but if we place in the axis of the beam of light, and at a distance of 5 or 6 ft. from the hole through which it is admitted, a metallic plate, having a puncture made in it by the point of a very fine needle, and intercepting all other light than that which passes through the puncture, the appearance on the wall will no longer be a circular spot of white light only; it will be surrounded with several concentric colored rings, covering a space far exceeding in extent that which the solar beam would have occupied if the rays of which it was composed had followed their rectilinear direction. By substituting a very narrow slit for the puncture in the metallic plate, or several punctures or slits very close to each other, and arranged in a certain manner, some of the most beautiful phenomena of optics are exhibited.

Diffrac'tive, *a.* Having the power of diffraction.

Diffran'chise, *v. a.* Same as DISFRANCHISE.

Diffran'chisement, *n.* See DISFRANCHISEMENT.

Diffuse, (*dif-fūz'.*) *v. a.* [Fr. *diffus;* Lat. *diffundo, diffūsus—dis,* and *fundo,* to pour out.] To pour or spread, as a fluid; to cause to flow or spread; to spread; to circulate; to expand and extend in all directions; to disperse; to publish; to proclaim; as, to *diffuse* benevolence.

—*a.* Widely spread; dispersed; using many words; copious; expansive; prolix; verbose; redundant; as, a *diffuse* style of composition.

Diffus'edly, *adv.* In a diffused manner; with wide dispersion.

Diffus'edness, *n.* State of diffusion; dispersion.

Diffuse'ly, *adv.* In a diffuse or spreading manner; widely; extensively; copiously; fully.

Diffuse'ness, *n.* Quality of being diffuse, or of lacking conciseness; prolixity.

Diffus'er, *n.* One who diffuses or disseminates.

Diffusibil'ity, *n.* State or quality of being diffusible.

Diffus'ible, *a.* That may be diffused; that may flow or be spread in all directions; that may be dispersed.

(*Med.*) Applied to those stimulating medicines which augment the action of the vascular system.

Diffu'sibleness, *n.* Same as DIFFUSIBILITY, *q. v.*

Diffusion, (*dif-fū'zhun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *diffusio.* See DIFFUSE.] Act of diffusing; a spreading or scattering; dispersion; dissemination; spread; propagation; circulation; as, the *diffusion* of learning, the *diffusion* of species.

(*Chem.*) 1. *D. of gases.* If two vessels be filled with two different gases, and connected by a tube, it will be found that, after a certain lapse of time, an intimate and equal intermixture of them will take place. If, however, means be taken to measure the velocity with which they mix, it will be found that the lighter of the two diffuses itself much more rapidly than the heavier, and *vice versâ.* This velocity of *D.* may be measured in the following manner:—If a glass tube, closed at one end with a porous plug of plaster of Paris, is filled with hydrogen, and plunged mouth downwards, the hydrogen will gradually pass through the porous diaphragm into the air, and the air will gradually supply its place. But it will be found that the hydrogen diffuses itself into the air much more rapidly than the air into it, causing the water to rise in the tube, contrary to the action of gravity. Mr. Graham and others, by a singular apparatus, have determined the exact rates of *D.* of all gases, which appear to be in accordance with a law that the relative diffusiveness of gases is unity divided by the square root of their density, taking air as the standard. The following are the velocities of *D.* of some of the more familiar gases:

Hydrogen	3·83
Carburetted hydrogen	1·34
Olefiant gas	1·02
Air	1·00
Carbonic acid	0·81
Sulphurous acid	0 68

D. of gases is a process that is continually going on around us. Were it not for this property, gases deleterious to animal and vegetable life would be constantly accumulating in poisonous masses, instead of being silently and harmlessly distributed through the atmosphere.—2. *D. of liquids.* Liquids of different densities, like gases, gradually diffuse into each other when brought into contact. Thus, if a salt jar be filled with water, and red wine be carefully and gradually conveyed to the bottom of the vessel, it will be found that, after the lapse of a few days, the wine will gradually diffuse itself into the water and the water into the wine, until the whole be uniformly mixed. By means of an apparatus of this kind, Mr. Graham was enabled to calculate the different velocities of a large number of substances. These velocities vary in the most remarkable manner, sulphuric acid, for instance, diffusing into water with 24 times the velocity of albumen. Pursuing these experiments, Mr. Graham was at last able to classify all soluble substances according to their velocities, and in doing so he made the marvellous discovery that a diaphragm covered with a layer of a solution of low velocity totally interrupted the passage of a solution of still lower power of *D.* through its mass. Carrying these ideas further, he has classified all soluble substances under 2 heads,—*colloids,* or amorphous substances, similar to gelatine, which he takes as the type of the class; and *crystalloids,* or substances taking a crystalline form, and having a high diffusive velocity. These two classes seem to be divided naturally by other characteristics than velocity of *D.* All crystalloids are more or less rapid, while colloids, such as starch, dextrin, albumen, &c., are insipid, and soluble with difficulty. Colloids offer but little resistance to the *D.* of crystalloids through their mass, while they are in a manner impervious to substances of their own class. On this property Mr. Graham has founded his system of dialysis, or the separation of the crystalloid and colloid constituents of a liquid by the intervention of a colloid septum. (See DIALYSIS.) Another curious property of colloids is their power of remaining in solution until some disturbing influence suddenly reduces them to what Mr. Graham calls their *pectous* state. For instance, solution of ulmic acid may be preserved perfectly liquid for weeks in a sealed tube, but it is sure to become gelatinous, and insoluble at last. The following table will give an idea of the relative diffusibility of crystalloids and colloids:

Hydrochloric acid	1·	Crystalloids.
Chloride of sodium	2·33	
Cane-sugar	7·	
Albumen	49·	Colloids.
Caramel	98·	

Diffu'sive, *a.* Having the quality of diffusing, spreading, or dispersing; extended; spread widely; extensive; expansive.

"And with *diffusive* light adorn their heavenly place."—*Dryden.*

Diffu'siveness, *n.* Power of diffusing, or state of being diffused; dispersion; extension or extensiveness; quality or state of being diffuse; verboseness; copiousness of words or expressions.

Dig, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* DIGGED, or DUG) [A. S. *dician, gedician;* Swed. and Goth. *dika,* to dike, bank, mound, to make a ditch or trench. See DIKE and DITCH.] To open and break or turn up, as the earth, with a spade or other sharp instrument, or penetrate with a sharp-pointed or sharp-edged tool or instrument.

"You cannot *dig* up your garden too often."—*Temple.*

—To excavate; to form an opening in the earth by digging and removing the loose soil, &c.; as, to *dig* a well, to *dig* the ground for the foundation of a building.

"*Digg'd* from her entrails first the precious ore."—*Dryden.*

To dig down, to dig from under the foundation of.—*To dig in,* to spread over by digging; as, *to dig in* compost.—*To dig from, out,* or *up,* to get at and procure by digging; as, *to dig out* treasure, *to dig up* potatoes.

—*v. n.* To delve; to work with a spade, or similar tool or instrument; to perform servile labor.

"I cannot *dig;* to beg I am asham'd."—*Luke* xvi. 3.

(*Mining.*) To remove ores from their bed or lode after excavating for them.

To dig in or *into,* to pierce with a spade; act of excavating.—To attack with a view to consume or demolish; as, to *dig into* a good dinner. (Vulgar.)—*To dig through,* to open a way or passage to by digging; as, to *dig through* a layer of rock.

—*n.* A punch or poke with the fist; as, to give a person a *dig* in the ribs. (Vulgar.)—In the U. States, a slang term for one who reads or studies unwearyingly.

Dig'amist, *n.* One who marries a second wife or husband, after the demise of the first.

Digam'ma, *n.* [Gr. *dis,* and *gamma,* the double gamma.] (*Gram.*) The name of a letter in the early language of Greece. It appears to have had very nearly the sound of the English *f* or *v,* and was so called from its resemblance to 2 *gammas,* one placed above the other, thus ꟻ.

Digam'mate, Digam'mated, *a.* (*Gram.*) Containing the digamma.

Dig'amous, *a.* Pertaining, or relating to a second lawful marriage.

Dig'amy, *n.* [From Gr. *dis,* and *gamein,* to marry.] Marriage to a second wife or husband, after the death of the first:—contradistinguished from *bigamy,* or marriage with a second partner during the lifetime of the first.

Digas'tric, *a.* [Gr. *dis,* and *gastēr,* the belly.] (*Anat.*) Having a double belly.—An epithet given to a double muscle situated externally between the lower jaw and mastoid process. It pulls the lower jaw downward and backward; and when the jaws are shut, it draws the larynx, and with it the pharynx, upward in the act of swallowing.

Dig'by, in Nova Scotia, a W.S.W. co., bordering on the Atlantic Ocean. Surface extremely diversified. The co. contains several lakes, which give rise to some considerable rivers. Brial's Island and a very remarkable headland, called Digby Neck, enclose St. Mary's Bay on the N.W. *Min.* Coal and sandstone. *Cap.* Digby. *Pop.* 17,037.

—A seaport town, cap. of the above co., on the N. shore of Digby Neck, about 110 m. W. of Halifax. *Pop.* 1,951.

—A village on Annapolis Harbor, abt. 11 m. S.W. of Annapolis.

Digby, or DIGBY CHICKEN, *n.* A small, dried herring, cured at Digby, Nova Scotia, and much esteemed as an appetizer or relish with wine, &c.

Digen'esis, *n.* Same as PARTHENOGENESIS, *q. v.*

Dig'enite, *n.* (*Min.*) An orthorhombic mineral. *Sp. gr.* = 5·5 to 5·8. Lustre metallic. Color and streak blackish, lead-gray. *Comp.* sulphur 20·2, copper 79·8 = 100. In the United States, compact varieties occur in the red-sandstone formation at Limebury and Cheshire, Conn.; also at Schuyler's Mines, N. J.

Digest, (*de-jest'.*) *v. a.* [Lat. *digero, digestus—dis,* and *gero,* to bear about with one, to wear. See GESTATION.] To separate or dissolve, and concoct in the stomach, as food; to convert into chyme.—To distribute into classes; to arrange or dispose methodically; to draw out methodically in the mind; to dispose and nourish in the mind, so as to improve the understanding and heart.

"Read, mark, learn, and inwardly *digest.*"—*Book of Com. Prayer.*

—To receive and enjoy; to brook.

"With my two daughters' dowers, *digest* the third."—*Shaks.*

—To receive without open resentment, repugnance, or rejection; as, to *digest* good counsel.—To soften, abate, or reduce, as anger or other passions.—To mature; to bring to ripeness or perfection.

"Learning, *digested* well."—*Thomson.*

(*Chem.*) To soften and prepare by calorie, or heated moisture.

—*v. n.* To experience the process of digestion; as, properly *digested* food.—To be mollified and prepared by heat.

—To suppurate, or generate pus or matter, as a wound.

—*n.* That which is digested; an orderly distribution or arrangement; a body of laws arranged under proper titles; any collection, compilation, abridgment, or summary of laws, or of the principles of any other science, disposed under proper heads or titles.

(*Civil Law.*) A term often applied to the Pandects of the civil or Roman law. It was compiled from the works of previous Roman jurists by Tribonian and others, at the command of the emperor Justinian, and was published in A. D. 533.

Digest'edly, *adv.* In a digested manner; in a methodical and regular way.

Digest'er, *n.* One who digests.

"People that are bilious and fat, are great eaters and ill *digesters.*"—*Arbuthnot.*

—An article of food, or medicine, taken to aid and strengthen the digestive organs of the stomach.

—A boiler invented by Papin for raising water to a higher temperature than the common boiling-point, 212°: this is effected by forming a vessel somewhat resembling a kitchen-pot; the mouth is formed into a flat ring, so that a cover may be screwed tightly on; this cover is furnished with a safety-valve, loaded to the required pressure.

Digestibil'ity, *n.* Quality of being digestible.

Digest'ible, *a.* Capable of being digested, or concocted with chyme in the stomach; as, *digestible* meat.

Digest'ibleness, *n.* Same as DIGESTIBILITY, *q. v.*

Digestion, (*de-jest'yun,*) *n.* [Fr.; from Lat. *digestio.*] Act of digesting, or the process of dissolving aliment in the stomach, and preparing it for conversion into chyme, for circulation and nourishment of the body. See below, *Physiol.*

—Orderly arrangement; distribution in order; act of reducing to classification and method.

"The *digestion* of the counsels in Sweden is made in the senate."—*Temple.*

(*Surg.*) A term formerly applied to the treatment by which wounds or ulcers were brought into that state in which they found healthy pus; the remedies or applications promoting this object were termed *digestives.*

(*Chem.*) The heating of a substance in a liquid, in order to extract some principle contained in it. It is distinguished from *maceration* by being performed at a high temperature.

(*Physiol.*) That process by which the food of animals is converted into chyme in the stomach, and prepared for being ultimately taken into the blood. The function or process of *D.* is one of the principal of those that are directly concerned in the maintenance of life; and hence its proper performance is of the utmost importance to the individual; while depending, as it does, upon the healthy condition of a great number of organs, it is not to be wondered at that it is liable to disorders, and is productive of an endless variety of diseases under the general term *indigestion.* The principal processes connected with digestion are usually represented as—1. *Mastication:*. 2. *Insalivation;* 3. *Deglutition;* 4. *Chymification,* or the action of the stomach; 5. *Chylification,* or the action of the intestines: 6. *Defecation;* and 7. the *absorption of the chyle.* The operation of mastication is a very important auxiliary to *D.,* since the more food is broken down and mixed with the saliva, the more readily and completely will it be acted upon by the stomach. Imperfect mastication is a frequent cause of indigestion. During this process the salivary glands yield up their contents, by means of which the dry food is moistened and rendered more fit for deglutition. The third process is the act by which the food is transferred from the mouth to the stomach. (See DEGLUTITION.) The alimentary matter being propelled by the contractions of the œsophagus into the cardiac extremity of the stomach, is there acted upon and dissolved by the gastric juice, which is secreted by glands lying in its inner or mucous coat. This process is assisted by the muscular contractions of the stomach, by means of which the mass is kept in motion until it is formed into chyme. When it has been sufficiently operated upon, it passes through the pylorie opening into the duodenum. The pylorus possesses a peculiar sensibility, that prevents any matter from passing through it but such as has been properly converted into chyme. Recent investigations have shown that the changes which the food undergoes in the stomach are essentially chemical.

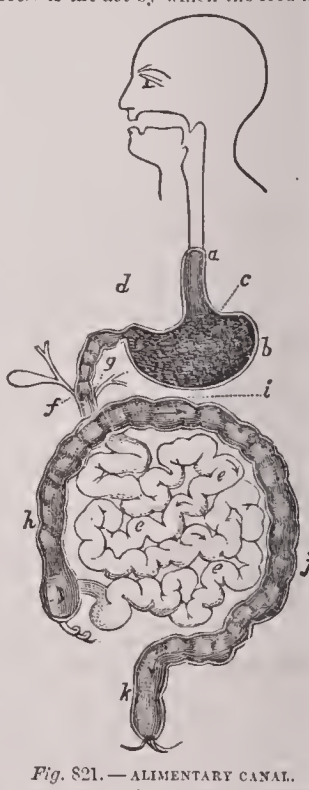


Fig. 821.—ALIMENTARY CANAL.

a, œsophagus: *b,* stomach; *c,* cardiac orifice; *d,* pylorus; *e,* small intestine; *f,* biliary duct; *g,* pancreatic duct; *h,* ascending colon; *i* transverse colon; *j,* descending colon; *k,* rectum.

(See GASTRIC JUICE.) The process of gastric *D.* is very slow. It is more than an hour before the food suffers any apparent change; and the ordinary time required for the *D.* of animal food is from three to four hours. The chyme having passed through the pylorus into the duo-

denum, mixes with the biliary, pancreatic, and intestinal secretions. These juices, by their action upon the chyme, separate it into two portions, — one a milky fluid called *chyle*, the other the excrementitious portion. The bile seems to be of use principally in promoting the digestion of fatty matters, while the pancreatic juice serves mainly to convert starchy matters into sugar. Of the use of the intestinal juice little is known. The chyle attaches itself to those irregular circular folds of the mucous membrane of the small intestines, called the *valvulæ conniventes*, where it is absorbed by the lacteals. The large intestines also possess lacteals; so that, if any portion of the chyle should not have been absorbed in the small intestines, it is taken up in the large one. The fæces pass gradually from the small to the great intestines, until they reach the rectum, in which they are retained for some time, and then discharged. The absorption of the chyle forms the last act in the process of *D.* It is, as we have already seen, taken up by the lacteals, and is by them conveyed to the mesenteric glands, where it is supposed to undergo some change. From thence it makes its way to the right side of the aorta, in the lumbar region, where it is finally discharged into an elongated pouch, called the *receptaculum chyli*. From this pouch the thoracic duct conveys the chyle upwards to the left side of the neck, where it is poured into the left subclavian vein at its junction with the internal jugular, and, being thus mixed with venous blood, it is carried to the lungs and there converted into new and perfect arterial blood.

Diges'tive, *a.* [Fr. *digestif.*] Having the power to cause digestion in the stomach; as, a *digestive* tonic.

—Capable of softening and preparing by heat.

—Methodizing; classifying; reducing to form and order.

> "To business, ripen'd by *digestive* thought,
> This future rule is into method brought." — *Dryden.*

—*n.* (*Med.*) That which increases or aids digestion.

(*Surg.*) See DIGESTION.

Dig'gable, *a.* That may be dug.

Dig'ger, *n.* One who digs; as, a gold-*digger*.

(*Agric.*) An instrument resembling a spade, used for digging.

Dig'ger Indians, a name applied to several tribes of miserable and degraded Indians in Oregon and California, who subsist on roots which they dig out of the earth, and on insects, lizards, &c. They are believed to be the lowest grade of humanity upon earth.

Digges' Islands, (*digz,*) a group of 3 small islands in the Arctic Ocean, on the W. side of Hudson's Strait. Lat. 62° 37′ N., Lon. 70° 18′ W.

Dig'ging, *n.* (*Hort.*) The operation of moving, or stirring, or breaking up earth with a spade, pickaxe, or other sharp instrument. It is mostly performed in gardening, and its chief use is to mix the surface by burying it and bringing what is below to the top. In private gardens, *D.* is often much neglected; but commercial growers, who have to make the most of their ground, pay particular attention to the subject, and the result is seen in their superior productions.

—*pl.* Certain localities, gulches, mines, &c., in certain counties in California, Australia, &c., where gold is obtained by digging beneath the soil; as, the Beudigo *diggings*.

—*pl.* Place of residence, business, or resort; as, what sort of *diggings* is he in? (Vulgar.)

Dight, (*dit,*) *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* DIGHT or DIGHTED) [A.S. *dihtan.*] To dress; to deck; to adorn; to embellish (R.)

> "Just so the proud insulting lass
> Array'd and *dighted* Hudibras." — *Butler.*

Dighter, (*dīt'er,*) *n.* One who dights, bedecks, or adorns.

Dighton, (*dit'n,*) in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Bristol co., on the N. side of Taunton River, about 35 m. S. by W. of Boston. *Total population*, 1,817. On the E. side of the river there is a remarkable rock, which is exposed and covered at every ebb and flow of the tide, and which presents a number of rudely engraved characters, supposed to be of Runic origin.

Digit, (*dij'it,*) *n.* [Lat. *digitus*, allied to Gr. *deiknumi*, to show, to point out; Sansk. *dic*, to show.] A finger; as, the ten *digits* of the hands. (Vulgar.) — A measure of a finger's breadth, or ¾ths of an inch.

(*Arith.*) A term employed to signify any symbol or number from 0 to 9: thus, 10 is a number of two digits.

(*Astron.*) The twelfth part of the sun or moon's diameter.

Dig'ital, *a.* [Lat. *digitalis.*] Pertaining or relating to the fingers, or to digits; as, the *digital* extremities.

D. exercises. (*Mus.*) The exercises employed for the purpose of rendering the fingers independent of each other. As the third finger is the weakest, it is very necessary for all who practise the pianoforte, &c., to cultivate its *volition*, and strengthen it by exercise adapted to that purpose.

Digita'lia, Dig'italine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A very poisonous vegetable alkaloid, procured from the leaves of the DIGITALIS, *q. v.*

Digitalis, (*dij-it-a'lis,*) *n.* [Fr. *digitale*, from Lat. *digitabulum*, a thimble, from the form of the flowers.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Scrophulariaceæ*, containing a number of species, which are found growing in various parts of Europe, Asia, and the Canary Islands. They are for the most part herbaceous plants, and are generally distinguished by having large and handsome terminal flowers. Several species are in consequence cultivated in our gardens, but they are all suspicious plants, and endowed with active properties. The best known, and the most powerful of them all, is the common foxglove, *D. purpurea*. Its large and numerous flowers, of a rosy color, spotted with white and purple internally, and hanging gracefully, arranged in one-sided racemes, render it an object of admiration to all. The name foxglove ought perhaps to be *folk's-glove*, or the gloves of the "good people," the fairies, whom pastoral fables represent to have been in the habit of using these flowers for caps. The French call it "Doigt de la Vierge," "Gantelée," "Gant de Notre Dame," &c. In Scotland they are called "witches' thimbles," and "dead men's



Fig. 822. — DIGITALIS.

bells." The leaves have an acrid, bitter, disagreeable taste, and their effects on the human system require this plant to be employed medicinally with great caution. The first effects of an over-dose are a painful sense of constriction of the throat and stomach; then follows great excitement, vomiting, severe purging, and finally death. Employed in small doses, *D.* acts as a diuretic and a sedative of the circulation, and its continued use causes great slowness of the pulse, rendering it extremely useful in diseases of the heart, and in inflammation. It is prescribed as a diuretic in dropsies of all kinds, but is most useful in those associated with a debilitated and generally diseased state of the constitution. It is a violent poison, and great care is requisite in prescribing it, as its use, even in small doses, has been productive of fatal results; for it accumulates in the system. The active principle of fox-glove is termed *digitaline*.

Digita'ria, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Graminaceæ*. See MILLET.

Dig'itate, Dig'itated, *a.* [Lat. *digitatus.*] (*Bot.*) Branching into several leaflets like fingers, as a leaf.

Dig'itately, *adv.* In a digitate manner.

Digita'tion, *n.* [Fr.] A division into processes resembling fingers.

Dig'itiform, *a.* [Lat. *digitus*, and *forma*, form.] (*Bot.*) Formed in the manner of fingers.

Dig'itigrade, *a.* [Fr. *digitigrade;* Lat. *digitus*, and *gradior*, I walk. See GRADE.] Walking on the toes.

Digitigra'da, Dig'itigrades, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The name given by Cuvier to a tribe of carnivorous animals distinguished by walking upon the toes, the heel being always raised from the ground. Those animals which place the heel or the sole of the foot on the ground belong to the tribe *Plantigrada*. Some of the most carnivorous of the mammalia belong to the *D.* The feline and canine families, hyænas, civets, &c., are all included in it. The Weasel fam. (*Mustelidæ*) appears to form a connecting link between the *D.* and the plantigrada.

Dig'itus. The Latin word for a finger or a toe.

Diglyph, (*dī'glif,*) *n.* [Gr. *dioglyphos.*] (*Arch.*) An imperfect triglyph, with only two channels instead of three. See TRIGLYPH.

Digne, (*dain,*) [anc. *Dinia,*] a walled town of France, cap. of dep. Basses-Alpes, on the Bleone, 55 m. N.E. of Aix, 78 S.S.W. of Grenoble, and 373 S.E. of Paris. *Pop.* 7,002.

Dignifica'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *dignificare.*] Exaltation; act of rendering dignified.

> "Where an ancient descent and merit meet in any man, it is a double *dignification*." — *Walton.*

Dig'nified, *a.* Marked with dignity; noble; stately; grave; commanding awe or respect; as, a *dignified* judge.

Dig'nify, *v. a.* [Fr. *dignifier;* Sp. *dignificár;* Lat. *dignus*, worthy, and *facio*, to make.] To invest with honor, rank, or dignity; to exalt in position or office; to honor; to make illustrious; to elevate; to advance; to prefer; to ennoble; to adorn.

> "The place is *dignified* by the doer's deed." — *Shaks.*

Dig'nitary, *n.* [Fr. *dignitaire.*] An ecclesiastic who holds a dignity, or a benefice which gives him some preeminence over minor priests and canons; as, a college *dignitary*.

Dig'nity, *n.* [Fr. *dignité*, from Lat. *dignitas*, from *dignus*, worthy. See DEIGN.] True honor; nobleness or elevation of mind or character; elevation of thought, sentiment, and action: — opposed to *meanness.* — Honorable place or rank of elevation; degree of excellence in popular estimation; an elevated office giving a high rank in society; advancement; preferment, or the rank attached to it; as, the *dignity* of the purple. — Elevation of aspect, or of deportment; grandeur of mien or carriage; lofty elegance of manner; impressiveness of personal presence.

> "Some men have a native *dignity*, which will procure them more regard by a look, than others can obtain by the most imperious command." — *Richardson.*

—Rank or title of a nobleman, or dignitary; as, the *dignity* of a marquis.

Dignos'tic, *a.* Same as DIAGNOSTIC, *q. v.*

Dig'onous, *a.* [Gr. *di* for *dis*, twice, and *gōnio*, an angle.] Presenting two angles.

Di'gram, *n.* [Gr. *di* for *dis*, and *gramma*, letter.] A diagraph.

Digraph, (*dī'grăf,*) *n.* [Gr. *dis*, twice, and *graphō*, to write.] (*Gram.*) Two vowel letters in a syllable, which represent but one sound, as in the words *head, friend*, &c.; a digram.

Digress', *v. n.* [Lat. *digressor, digressus* — *dis*, and *gradior*, to walk.] To go from the right way or road; to deviate; to wander; to transgress.

> "Thy noble shape is but a form of wax,
> *Digressing* from the valour of a man." — *Shaks.*

—To depart from the main subject, design, or tenor of a discourse, argument, or narration; as, to *digress* from the point at issue.

Digression, (*de-gresh'un,*) *n.* [Lat. *digressio.*] A departure from the main subject under consideration; an excursion of speech or writing; the part or passage of a discourse, argument, or narration, which deviates from the main subject, tenor, or design, but which may have some relation to it, or be of use to it.

(*Lit.*) *D.* may sometimes be introduced with great effect; but they ought not to be had recourse to without sufficient reason, and should never be too frequent nor too long. Frequent *D.* are a sure mark of an unskilful writer or speaker. Where a subject is heavy and dry, an occasional *D.* may serve to relieve the attention, and throw additional light upon it.

—Deviation from the right course; transgression.

> "My *digression* is so vile, so base,
> That it will live engraven in my face." — *Shaks.*

(*Astron.*) A term now restricted to the apparent distance of the inferior planets Mercury and Venus from the sun. Mercury is never seen at a greater distance than about 28° from the sun; this is called its *greatest D.*; but on account of the great eccentricity of the planet's orbit, its maximum *D.* are subject to great variation. The greatest *D.* of Venus is about 47½°, and it admits of a variation amounting to about 2° 48′. — See ELONGATION.

Digres'sional, *a.* Pertaining to digression; comprising digression; departing from the main course, purpose, or subject.

Digres'sive, *a.* Going aside from the main point or subject; involving the character or nature of digression; as, a *digressive* turn of conversation.

Digres'sively, *adv.* By way of digression; after the manner of digression.

Digyn'ian, Dig'ynous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Possessing two pistils or styles.

Dihe'dral, *a.* [Gr *dis*, double, and *hedra*, a side.] Having two sides or surfaces, as a figure.

Dihedral angle. (*Geom.*) The mutual inclination of two intersecting planes; or, more accurately, the *quantity of turning*, around the intersection of two planes, which would be required to make one coincide with the other. It is obviously equal to the angle between the two lines drawn one in each plane, from any point of, and perpendicular to, the intersection of the two planes.

Dihe'dron, *n.* (*Geom.*) A figure with two sides or surfaces. — *Buchanan.*

Dihexag'onal, *a.* [Gr. *di*, for *dis*, and *hexagonal.*] Formed of a union of two hexagonal parts.

Dihexahe'dral, *a.* [Gr. *di*, for *dis*, and *hexahedral.*] (*Crystall.*) That has the form of a hexahedral prism with trihedral summits. — *Craig.*

Dihy'drite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of PSEUDOMALACHITE, *q. v.*

Di'i. (*Myth.*) The Latin generic name for all the gods. They were, indeed, very numerous. Every object which caused terror, inspired gratitude, or bestowed affluence, received the tribute of veneration. Mythologists have divided these Dii into different classes. The Romans, generally speaking, reckoned two classes of the gods — the *dii majorum gentium*, or *dii consulentes*, and the *dii minorum gentium*. The former were twelve in number, six males and six females; their names are, Juno, Vesta, Minerva, Ceres, Diana, Venus, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Neptune, Vulcan, Apollo. In the class of the latter were ranked all the gods which were worshipped in different parts of the earth. Besides these, there were some called *dii selecti*, sometimes classed with the 12 greater gods. There were also some called *demigods*, that is, those who deserved immortality by the greatness of their exploits, and for their uncommon services to mankind. Besides these, all the passions, and the moral virtues, were reckoned as powerful deities; and temples were raised to a goddess of concord, peace, &c. According to Hesiod, there were no less than 30,000 gods that inhabited the earth, and were guardians of men, all being subservient to the power of Jupiter; and, in succeeding ages, we find temples erected, and sacrifices offered, to unknown gods. In process of time, not only good and virtuous men, who had been the patrons of learning and the supporters of liberty, but also thieves and pirates, were admitted among the gods; and the

Roman senate obsequiously granted immortality to the most cruel and abandoned of their emperors.

Di'amb, Di'am'bus, *n.* [Gr. *diiambos.*] (*Pros.*) A twofold or double iambus. See IAMBUS.

Dijon, (*dēē'zhon,*) (anc. *Divio,*) an ancient walled city of France, cap. dep. Côte d'Or, and formerly of the duchy and prov. of Burgundy, in a plain at foot of the Côte d'Or mountains, and confluence of the Ouche and Suzon, 105 m. N. of Lyons, and 160 S.E. of Paris. It is a fine, handsome city, possessing many magnificent public buildings, among them the castle erected by Louis XI., and the ancient palace of the dukes of Burgundy. It is the seat of an Academy and of a Court Imperiale.—*Manuf.* Linen, cotton, and woollen stuffs, earthenware, vinegar, soap, wax, sugar, leather, &c. *D.* existed previously to the æra of the Roman domination, and was enlarged by the emperor Aurelius, A. D. 274. Among *D.*'s most famous sons may be mentioned Bossuet, Crebillon, and Piron. *Pop.*, 1876, 47,939.

Dike, Dyke, *n.* [A. S. *dic,* a mound, bank, also a ditch, or moat; L. Ger. *dick;* D. *dyk;* Ger. *deich,* a mound; Icel. *dīki,* a ditch; Dan. *dek;* O. Ger. *teig;* Icel. *deig;* Goth. *daig,* a lump, a mass; Goth. *dgan,* to build, to form; Fris. *dika,* to raise up a dike, or embankment; Gael. *dig,* a ditch, a mound; probably allied to Gr. *teichos,* a fortified wall.] An excavation, or ditch, made in the earth, of greater length than breadth; a channel for water; a water-course.

"The *dikes* are fill'd, and with a roaring sound
The rising rivers float the nether ground."—*Dryden.*

—A mound of earth, of stone, or of other material, forming an embankment against inundations of the sea, &c.

(*Geol.*) A vein of basalt, green-stone, or other stony substance; or an intrusion of melted matter into rents or fissures of stratified rocks. The illustrations (fig. 823) show the form of lava dikes in the Valdel Bove, on the slopes of Mount Ætna. In fig. 823, *a a a a* are horizontal strata, *b c* dikes of lava forced through the strata, of which *b b* are parallel throughout their entire length, and *c c* decrease upwards. In fig. 824 the horizontal strata are shown worn away by the action of the weather, and the vertical veins of lava *d d d d* (marked *c b c* in fig. 823) being harder, have resisted its effects, and consequently remain projecting in the form of walls or *D.*

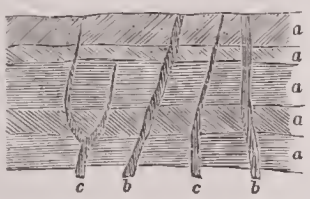


Fig. 823.

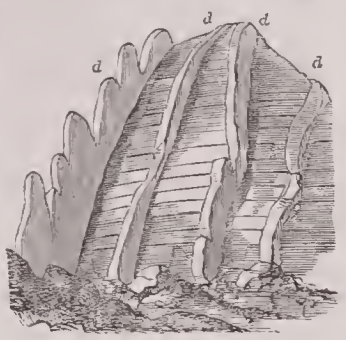


Fig. 824.

—*v. a.* To secure by a dike, embankment, or mound; as, to *dike* a flat coast.

—To drain or irrigate by means of a dike or dikes; as, to *dike* a meadow.

Dik'er, *n.* One who constructs dikes, hedges, or ditches.

Dilacerate, (*de-las'ur-āt,*) *v. a.* [Lat. *dilacero, dilaceratus — dis,* and *lacero,* to tear or rend. See LACERATE.] To tear in pieces; to separate or rend by forcible means.

Dilacera'tion, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *dilaceratio.*] Act of tearing or rending asunder, or of dilacerating; as, "*dilaceration* of the nervous fibres."—*Arbuthnot.*

Dilap'idate, *v. a.* [Lat. *dilapido, dilapidatus — dis,* and *lapis, lapidis,* a stone. See LAPIDARY.] To pull down; to suffer to fall into decay or ruin; as, to *dilapidate* a coat.

—To waste, squander, or destroy; as, *dilapidated* means.

—*v. n.* To go to ruin; to fall by decay; as, a *dilapidated* house.

Dilapida'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *dilapidatio.*] State of being dilapidated; decay; ruin; destruction; demolition; as, a hat in a state of *dilapidation.*—Ecclesiastical waste; a voluntary wasting, or suffering to go to decay, any building in possession of an incumbent.

Dilap'idator, *n.* [Fr. *dilapidateur.*] One who causes, or brings about, dilapidation.

Dilatabil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *dilatabilité.*] Quality of being dilatable.

Dilat'able, *a.* [Fr.] Capable of dilatation or expansion; possessing elasticity; elastic; as, "Small air-bladders *dilatable* and contractible."—*Arbuthnot.*

Dilata'tion, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *dilatatio.*] Act of dilating; the expanding of a body into greater bulk by its own elastic power; expansion; a spreading or extending in all directions; state of being expanded; as, the *dilatation* of rays.—See EXPANSION.

(*Surg.*) The expansion or opening out of any organ;—sometimes applied to the heart, but most frequently to the iris of the eye.

Dilate', *v. a.* [Fr. *dilater,* from Lat. *dilato,* frequentative from *differo, dilatus.* See DIFFER.] To expand; to swell; to enlarge, spread, or extend in all directions;—in contradistinction to *contract;* as, air *dilates* by heat.

"They now *dilate,* and now contract their force."—*Prior.*

—To relate at large; to tell copiously, or diffusely; to amplify.

"He would not endure that woful theme,
For to *dilate* at large."—*Spenser.*

—*v. n.* To widen; to expand; to extend or swell in all directions.

"His heart *dilates,* and glories in his strength."—*Addison.*

—To speak largely and copiously: to dwell on in narration;—with *on* or *upon;* as, to *dilate on* a woman's beauty.

Dilat'ed, *p. a.* Expanded; distended; enlarged, so as to occupy a greater space; as, a *dilated* air-bladder.

Dilat'er, *n.* One who dilates, or enlarges; that which expands, or is capable of expansion.

Dila'tion, *n.* [A modernized form of DILATATION, *q. v.*] Act of expanding or dilating; state of expansion or dilatation.

"A gigantic *dilation* of the hateful figure."—*Dickens.*

Dila'tive, *a.* Expansive; causing or producing dilation.

Dila'tor, *n.* Same as DILATER, *q. v.*

Dil'atorily, *adv.* With delay; tardily.

Dil'atoriness, *n.* Quality of being dilatory or late: slowness in motion; lateness; delay in proceeding; procrastination; tardiness; sluggishness.

Dil'atory, *a.* [Fr. *dilatoire:* Lat. *dilatorius,* from *differo, dilatum.* See DILATE.] Slow; late; tardy; given to procrastination; disposed to delay or put off anything.

"And wit depends on *dilatory* time."—*Shaks.*

—Attended with delay, sluggishness, loitering, or procrastination.

"A *dilatory* temper commits cruelties without design."—*Addison.*

—Intended or tending to cause delay, or gain time; as, a *dilatory* policy.

(*Law.*) A *D. plea* is a plea which goes to defeat the particular action brought, merely; and which does not answer as to the general right of the plaintiff. *Bouvier.*

Dilem'ma, *n.* [Gr. *dilemma*—*dis,* and *lemma,* anything received, an assumption, from *lambanō,* to take.] A state of things in which a difficult or doubtful choice is presented, and which raises a vexatious and embarrassing question as to what is best to be done, or what course to take determinately.

"A strong *dilemma* in a desp'rate case!
To act with infamy, or quit the place."—*Swift.*

(*Logic.*) A species of argument in the form of a complex, conditional syllogism. It is defined to be a redundant, hypothetic syllogism, in which the hypothetical premise consists of an antecedent, or condition, dependent on the several members of a distributive or disjunctive consequent. This argument was called by the Romans the *Syllogismus cornutus;* whence our phrase of "placing one on, or between, the horns of a dilemma." It is used to prove the absurdity or falsehood of some assertion. A *D.* must be so framed that one of the alternatives must be admitted; and each alternative must exactly apply. It ought also to be incapable of being retorted. When an affirmative is proved, the argument is said to be *constructive;* when a negative, it is called *destructive.* Of the constructive *D.* there are two sorts—the *simple,* which concludes categorically, and the *complex,* which has a disjunctive conclusion. There is only one kind of destructive *D.* The Greek dialecticians prided themselves on exhibiting *D.*, which they alleged to be insoluble. Some of these examples were constructed with great dexterity, and the discovery of the fallacy is by no means easy. One of the most famous of them, known as the "sophism of Euathlus," is as follows:—Euathlus had received lessons from Protagoras the rhetorician, on condition that the fee should be paid when the pupil gained his first cause. Euathlus delaying to undertake any cause, Protagoras sues him, and argues in this way: "If I am successful, you must pay me in virtue of the sentence; if unsuccessful, you must pay me in terms of our agreement, as then you will have gained your first cause." The pupil retorts: "If I am successful, I am free by the sentence; if unsuccessful, I am free by the agreement."

Dil'ettant, *a.* Relating to, or partaking of, dilettanteism, or amateurship; as, *dilettant* taste.

Dil'ettant, Dilettan'te, *n.*; *pl.* DILETTANTI. [It.] An ardent admirer of, or amateur in, the fine arts, literature, &c.

"Of Dardan tours let *dilettanti* tell."—*Byron.*

Dilettan'teism, *n.* State or quality of a dilettante, or of desultory amateurship in the arts, literature, science, &c.

Diligence, (*dil'i-jens,*) *n.* [Lat. *diligentia,* from *diligo, diligens,* to value or esteem highly, to love—*dis,* and *lego,* to choose.] Carefulness; attentiveness; earnestness; steady application in business of any kind; industry; assiduity; constant exertion or effort; steady perseverance in performing or executing; watchful attention; need; attention; constancy;—opposed to *idleness.*

To use or *give diligence.* To make energetic effort; to apply application and promptness to.

"Brethren, *give diligence* to make your calling and election sure."—2 *Pet.* i. 10.

Diligence, (*dē-le'zhongs,*) *n.* [Fr.] In France, a public stage-coach.

Dil'igent, *a.* [Lat. *diligens.*] Careful of or about; assiduous; attentive; steady in application to business; constant in effort or exertion to accomplish what is undertaken; active; sedulous; industrious; persevering; as, a *diligent* scholar.

"Seest thou a man *diligent* in his business, he shall stand before kings."—*Prov.* xxii. 29.

—Constantly and carefully applied; prosecuted with prompt and persevering industry; steadily assiduous; as, to make *diligent* inquiry.

Dil'igently, *adv.* In a diligent, steady, and assiduous manner.

Dill, *n.* [A. S. *dil, dile:* D. and L. Sax. *dille;* Ger. *dill;* Dan. *dill, dild;* Swed. *dills;* O. Ger. *tilli.* Etymol. unknown.] (*Bot.*) The English name of *Anethum,* a genus of plants, order *Apiaceæ,* having compound umbels, without general or partial involucres; the border of the calyx minute, but five-toothed; yellow involute petals; and dorsally compressed lenticular fruit. The common Dill (*A. graveolens*) is an annual or biennial plant, which grows wild in corn-fields in the countries around the Mediterranean. It has from a very early period been in general cultivation as an aromatic stimulant, and carminative. It has a strong peculiar aromatic smell and taste; the leaves are sometimes used for flavoring pickles, sauces, &c. The fruit (*Dill-seed*) is used in medicine, chiefly for relief of flatulence and griping in infants, and is administered in the form of *Dill Water,* in the preparation of which *Oil of Dill* is employed: a pale-yellow essential oil, on which the properties of the plant depend, and which is obtained by distillation.

Dillenburg'ite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of CHRYSOCOLLA, *q. v.*

Dillenia'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The *Dillenia* family, an order of plants, alliance *Ranales.* DIAG. Distinct carpels; no stipules; an imbricated corolla; homogeneous albumen; and arillate seeds. This order, consisting of trees, shrubs, and a few herbs, chiefly natives of India and tropical America, includes 26 genera, and 200 species. They have astringent properties, and many are used for tanning, and as vulneraries. The young calyces of some species of the typical genus *Dillenia* have an acid taste, and are employed to flavor curries in some parts of India. Many species of this genus grow to a large size, and form hard, durable timber. Those of India are generally remarkable for fine evergreen foliage, and very beautiful flowers. They are sometimes cultivated as stove or greenhouse plants in this country.

Dil'lersville, in *Pennsylvania,* a village of Lancaster co., abt. 1 m. W. of Lancaster.

Dille's Bottom, in *Ohio,* a post office of Belmont co.

Dil'lesk, *n.* (*Bot.*) See RHODOMENIA.

Dil'lingersville, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Lehigh co.

Dill'nite, *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrated silicate of alumina, obtained from Dillna, near Schemnitz.

Dil'lon, in *Illinois,* a post-township of Tazewell co.; *pop.* 1,126.

Dil'lon, in *Missouri,* a post-village of Phelps co., abt. 5 m. N.E. of Rolla.

Dil'lon's Run, in *W. Virginia,* a post-office of Hampshire co.

Dills'borough, in *Indiana,* a post-village of Dearborn co., abt. 85 m. S.E. of Indianapolis.

Dills'burg, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of York co., abt. 15 m. S.W. of Harrisburg; *pop.* 281.

Dill'y, *n.* [From DILIGENCE, *q. v.*] A kind of stage-coach.

"The Derby *dilly,* carrying three insides."—*Geo. Canning.*

Dil'ly-dal'ly, *v. n.* To trifle; to play with; to loiter about the doing of anything.

Dil'uent, *a.* [Lat. *diluens,* from *diluo.* See DILUTE.] Making liquid, or more fluid; attenuating; weakening the strength of, by mixing with water.

"Every fluid is *diluent* as it contains water in it."—*Arbuthnot.*

—*n.* That which dilutes, thins, or attenuates; that which makes more liquid, or weakens the strength of.

(*Med.*) One of the medicaments employed to quench thirst, dilute and make thin the thickened blood, and cool the system preternaturally heated by fever or disease. Balm-tea, toast and water, barley-water, whey, lemonade, and such like articles, belong properly to the class of diluents.

Dilute', *v. a.* [Lat. *diluo, dilutus — dis,* and *luo,* to wash; akin to Gr. *lūō,* to loosen, unfasten, but hardly to *louō,* to wash.] To render liquid, or more liquid; to make thin, or more fluid; to attenuate by the admixture of other parts.

"Drinking a large dose of *diluted* tea."—*Locke.*

—To make weak, or weaker, as color, by mixture.

"Lest these colors should be *diluted* . . . by the admixture of any adventitious light."—*Newton.*

—*v. n.* To become attenuated, weakened, or diluted.

Dilut'ed, *a.* Thin; attenuated; reduced in strength; as, *diluted* spirits.

Dilut'edly, *adv.* In a diluted form.

Dilut'edness, *n.* State of dilution, or attennation.

Dilut'er, *n.* He who, or that which, thins, dilutes, attenuates, or makes more liquid.

"Water is the only *diluter.*"—*Arbuthnot.*

Dilu'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *dilutio.*] Act of diluting, or of making thin, weak, or more liquid; state of being diluted.

"Opposite to *dilution* is coagulation, or thickening."—*Arbuthnot.*

Dilu'vial, Dilu'vian, *a.* [Lat. *diluvialis,* from *diluvium,* a flood, from *diluo,* to wash away.] Relating or pertaining to a flood or deluge, particularly to the Deluge of the time of Noah.—Occasioned by, or resulting from, a deluge; as, a *diluvial* deposit.

D. formations. (*Geol.*) The deposits which are the result of an unusual and extraordinary rush of water, carrying with it all kinds of material removed from the surface, or torn up during the progress of a wave. Diluvial action may result from heavy rains, the melting of snow, submarine earthquakes, or other causes. The material accumulated in this way is called DILUVIUM, *q. v.*

Dilu'vialist, *n.* An expositor of the Noachian flood; one who explains physical pheuomena caused by the Deluge.

Dilu'vian, *a.* See DILUVIAL.

Dilu'vium, Dilu'vian, *n.* [Lat. *diluvium*, a washing away of the earth.] (*Geol.*) A term applied to accumulations of gravel, sand, or stones, which are referred to the *extraordinary* action of water; the term alluvium implying the *ordinary* operations of water. At one time geologists merely used the word *D.* to distinguish accumulations supposed to have been formed during the Noachian deluge; but we now employ it as a common name for all masses which have apparently been produced by powerful aqueous agency.

Dilve, *v. n.* (*Mining.*) To cleanse tin-ore. (Used in Cornwall, Eng.)

Dil'worthtown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Chester co., abt. 7 m. E.S.E. of Harrisburg.

Dim, *a.* [A. S. and Iris. *dim*; Swed. and Goth. *dimmer*; O. Ger. *timbar, timbari*, dark, obscure, *demar*, the twilight; Ir. *trim*, dark; Lith. *tamsà*, darkness, *tamsus*, dark; Russ. *temnyi*, dark; O. Sax. *thim*, dark; Sansk. *tamas*, darkness, root *tam*, to languish, to fade.] Shut up from the sight; darkened; obscured; dusky; dark; darkish; wanting luminousness, brilliancy, or clearness.

"Which, *dim* by nature, wit did never clear."—*Davies.*

—Not seeing clearly; not plainly seen; mysterious; dull; imperfect; sullied; tarnished; of obscure vision; as, *dim* eyesight, a *dim* understanding, a *dim* shadow.

"*Dim* with the mist of years."—*Byron.*

—*v. a.* To dull; to deaden; to darken; to cloud; to obscure; to diminish the brilliancy or clearness of.

"And *dimm'd* the glory of that golden time."—*Davies.*

—To impair the powers of vision; to render the perceptive faculties dull and obscure; to tarnish or sully.

"No tears
Dim the sweet look that Nature wears."—*Longfellow.*

Dimag'nerite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of MAGNETITE, *q. v.*

Dime, *n.* [O. Fr. *disme*; Fr. *dixième*, from Lat. *decem*, ten.] In the U. States, a silver coin, valued at ten cents, or the tenth part of a dollar.

Dimension, (*de-men'shun.*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *dimetior*, to measure—*dis*, and *metior*, to measure. See MEASURE.] The measure or compass of a thing; extent; the extent of a body, or length, breadth, and thickness, or depth (usually in the pl.): the definite bulk or size of a thing; as, the *dimensions* of a room, of the brain, &c.

—Degree; importance; stretch; scope; application; as, the affair assumed grave *dimensions*.

(*Algebra.*) The term is applied in much the same sense as *degree*, to express the number of literal factors that enter into a term. Thus, x^2, xy, $2ab$, are all of two dimensions, or of the second degree; x^3, x^2y, abc, $\frac{a^2bc}{d}$, are of three dimensions, &c.

(*Geom.*) A line, whether straight or curved, has only one *D.*, or measurement—namely, *length*; a surface has two—*length* and *breadth*; and a solid has three *D.*—*length*, *breadth*, and *thickness*, or *depth*. These three measurements or *D.* determine all forms of extension.

Dimen'sionless, *a.* Without dimensions, or possessing them to an unnoticeable extent or definite bulk.

Dimen'sity, *n.* Dimension; bulk; capacity.

Dimen'sive, *a.* Possessing dimensions; making the boundaries, limits, or outlines.

"But who can draw the soul's *dimensive* lines?"—*Davies.*

Dim'erous, *a.* [Gr. *dis*, double, and *meros*, part.] Composed of two parts; twin; twofold.

Dim'eter, *a.* [Lat., from Gr. *di* for *dis*, and *metron*, measure.] Containing two poetical measures.

Dimet'ric, *a.* [See DIMETER.] (*Crystall.*) Presenting two unequal axes; as, a *dimetric* crystal.

Dimid'iate, *a.* [Lat. *dimidiare*, to divide into two parts.] Expressed by, or appearing in, two equal parts or divisions.—Having an apparently divided shape.

(*Bot.*) A term used when one half of an organ is so much the smaller as to appear to be missing, as in the pinnæ and pinnules of some species of *Asplenium*, *Adiantum*, and *Lindsæa*.

(*Zoöl.*) When the base covers are about half the length of the abdomen.

Dimidia'tion, *n.* [Lat. *dimidiatio.*] The act of halving; division into two equal parts.

Dimin'ish, *v. a.* [Fr. *diminuer*; Lat. *diminuo*—*dis*, and *minuo*, to lessen, from *minor*, less. See MINOR.] To make smaller or less; to lessen; to take from; to abate; to decrease; to reduce.

"That we call good which is apt to cause or increase pleasure, or *diminishes* pain in us."—*Locke.*

—To impair; to degrade; to abase; to lessen or lower the dignity or importance of; as, *diminishing* power.

"All the stars hide their *diminished* heads."—*Milton.*

—To take away from; to subtract;—opposed to *add*.

"Neither shall ye *diminish* aught from it."—*Deut.* iv. 2.

D. interval. (*Mus.*) An interval which is defective, or short of its perfect quantity by a semitone.

D. scale. (*Arch.*) That scale which expresses the gradual decrease of thickness in the upper part of a column.

—*v. n.* To become or appear less, or smaller; to lessen, decrease, subside, or abate.

"What judgment I had, increases rather than *diminishes*."
Dryden.

Dimin'ishable, *a.* Capable of diminution or reduction in size, quantity, or capacity.

Dimin'isher, *n.* The person who, or thing which, diminishes.

Dimin'ishingly, *adv.* In a diminishing or lowering manner.

"I never heard him . . . so much as speak *diminishingly* of any one that was absent."—*Locke.*

Diminuen'do, *adv.* [It. See DIMINISH.] (*Mus.*) A direction in a musical score to decrease loudness of sound; marked thus >.

Diminu'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *diminutio.*] Act of diminishing or lessening; a making smaller; state of becoming or appearing less; decrease; abatement; decay; deduction; correlative to *augmentation*; as, a *diminution* of bodily vigor.

—Discredit; degradation; abasement; lessening of dignity, importance, or influence; as, *diminution* of repute.

"I shall not regard the world's opinion or *diminution* of me."
King Charles I.

(*Mus.*) The subject of a figure or canon is said to be taken in *D.* when its notes are diminished in length, generally to ½ or ¼ of their former time.

D. of the record. (*Law.*) Incompleteness of the record of a case sent up from an inferior to a superior court.

Dimin'utive, *a.* [Fr. *diminutif.* See DIMINISH.] Small; little; narrow; contracted; minute; as, a *diminutive* child.

"The poor wren, the most *diminutive* of birds."—*Shaks.*

—Having the power of lessening or diminishing.

—*n.* A small or insignificant thing of little value or importance.

"Be shown
For poor'st *diminutives*, for doits!"—*Shaks.*

(*Gram.*) A word which, by the addition of one or more syllables to those from which it is derived, is softened in meaning or diminished in force or effect; as, *lambkin* from *lamb*, *manikin* from *man*, &c. Every language is in a greater or less degree susceptible of diminutives; but in this respect, as is well known, the Italian language surpasses all those of both ancient and modern times.

Dimin'utively, *adv.* In a diminutive manner; in a manner to lessen.

Dimin'utiveness, *n.* Want of size or bulk; littleness; state of being diminutive; want of importance or dignity.

Dim'ish, Dim'mish, Dim'my, *a.* Partially dim, or having weak or imperfect sight.

"My eyes are somewhat *dimish* grown."—*Swift.*

Dim'issory, *a.* [L. Lat. *dimissorius.* See DISMISS.] Dismissing to another jurisdiction. In the Church of England the name of *dimissory letter* belongs to such as are given by a bishop to a candidate for holy orders, having a title in his diocese, directed to some other bishop, and giving leave for the bearer to be ordained by him.

Dim'ity, *n.* [Gr. *dis*, double, from *duo*, two, and *mitos*, a thread of the warp; L. Lat. *dimitum*; It. *dimito.*] A kind of cotton cloth of a thick texture, and generally striped, or otherwise ornamented in the loom; it is chiefly used for articles of female dress, and for bed-furniture and window-curtains, and is very rarely dyed.

Dim'ly, *adv.* In a dim, faint, or obscure manner; without brightness or clearness; with a faint light; with dull or imperfect sight.

"With the lanterns *dimly* burning."—*Wolfe.*

Dim'mick, in *Illinois*, a township of La Salle co.; *pop.* about 1,400.

Dim'mish, *a.* See DIMISH.

Dim'mit, in *Texas.* See DEMMIT.

Dim'ness, *n.* Dulness or imperfection of the visual organs, or of the perceptive faculties of the mind.

"Answering to this *dimness* of their perception, was the whole system and body of their religion."—*Decay of Piety.*

—Want of brightness or clearness; dulness; state or condition of being dim and imperfect; as, the *dimness* of distant perspective.

Dim'ock, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village and township of Susquehanna co., about 7 m. S. of Montrose; *pop.* 1,124.

Dimorphan'thus, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Araliaceæ*. The *D.* (*aralia*) *edulis* is employed in China as a sudorific; its young shoots are a delicate vegetable; and its root, which is bitter, aromatic, and pleasant to the taste, is employed by the Japanese, as we use the scorzonera.

Dimorphism, (*di-mor'fizm.*) *n.* [Gr. *dis*, twice, and *morphe*, form.] (*Chem.*) The property possessed by certain bodies of assuming crystalline forms which cannot be derived from each other. Instances of this occur in the case of sulphur, which crystallizes as oblique prisms, and as octohedra, according as it is crystallized by heat, or from the solution in bisulphide of carbon.

Dimorphous, (*dī-mor'fus.*) *a.* Assuming two separate forms.

(*Crystall.*) Susceptible of crystallization under two essentially distinct forms.

Dimor'phite, or **Dimor'phine,** *n.* (*Min.*) An orthorhombic mineral of orange-yellow color. Translucent and transparent. Lustre, splendent, adamantine. Fragile. Sp. gr. 3·58. *Comp.* Sulphur 24·55, arsenic 75·45 = 100.

Dimple, (*dim'pl.*) *n.* [Seemingly corrupted from *dimble*, a little hole, dim. of *dint*, a hole.] A small natural cavity or circular depression in the cheek, chin, elbow, &c., of the face and body.

"Love sits in the *dimple* of her chin."—*Prior.*

—A small depression or hollow in the surface of anything; as, the *dimple* of running waters.

—*v. n.* To form into dimples; to sink into little, hollow inequalities of surface.

"Shallow streams run *dimpling* all the way."—*Pope.*

—*v. a.* To mark or impress with dimples, or little cavities; as, to *dimple* a baby's cheek.

Dimpled, *a.* Set with dimples.

"Pretty *dimpled* boys like smiling Cupids."—*Shaks.*

Dim'plement, *n.* State of being marked with dimples.

Dim'ply, *a.* Dimpled; full of dimples; as, a *dimply* brook.

Dim'-sighted, *a.* Having dim or obscure vision.

Dimyarias, Dimyariæ, Dimyary, *n. pl.* [Gr. *dis*, and *myor*, a knot of muscles.] (*Zoöl.*) All those bivalves or conchifers are so called which have two distinct and separate adductor muscles; and, consequently, two corresponding muscular impressions on each valve.

—*a.* Pertaining or relating to the dimyary molluscs.

Din, *n.* [A.S. *dyne, gedyn*, a noise; Icel. *dyn, dundi*, and *dynia*, to thunder, to resound; O. Sax. *thunar*; O. Ger. *thonar, donar*, thunder; Sansk. *stan*, to groan, to thunder; allied to Gr. *stonō*, to groan, Lat. *tono*, to thunder, &c.] Noise; a loud sound, particularly a rattling, clattering, or rumbling sound, long continued; racket; deafening clamor; as, "The odious *din* of war."—*Milton.*

—*v. a.* To strike with continued or confused sound; to stun with deafening noise; to annoy and harass with racket and clamor.

"And *din* your ears with hungry cries."—*Otway.*

Dinagepoor, (*din'a-ge-por.*) a district of British India, enclosed by Rungpoor, Purneah, Rajishaye, Mymunsingh, and Boglipoor; Lat. between 24° 53′ and 26° 38′ N., Lon. between 82° 2′ and 89° 16′ E.; *area*, 5,374 sq. m. *Prod.* Rice, cotton, barley, wheat, sugar, pepper, and ginger. *Manuf.* Silks, cottons, paper, &c.—Its cap., DINAGEPOOR, is situated on an island formed by the Purnabadah River, 260 m. from Calcutta. *Pop.* 28,000.

Di'nah, daughter of Jacob by Leah (*Gen.* xxx. 21), his only daughter named in Scripture. While the family were sojourning near Shalem, she heedlessly associated with the Canaanitish maidens, and fell a victim to the seductive arts of Shechem, a young prince of the land; but was perfidiously and savagely avenged by Simeon and Levi, her full brothers, to the great grief of Jacob their father.

Dinan, (*de'nang,*) a town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 13 m. S. of St. Malo. *Manuf.* Sail-cloth, linen and cotton fabrics. This old place, still enclosed by walls, was taken by Duguesclin in 1373, and by De Clisson in 1379. *Pop.* 8,510.

Di'nant, a town of Belgium, on the Meuse, 14 m. S. of Namur. Its principal buildings are a church, town-hall, palace, college, hospitals, schools, and charitable institutions. *Manuf.* Hats, paper, woollens, cards, cutlery, vinegar, hydromel, and glass. It has marble-works, soap-works, salt-refineries, and breweries. *Pop.* 7,447.—This place was taken by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, in 1466, when 800 of its inhabitants were taken by twos, tied back to back, and thrown into the Meuse. The town was also razed to the ground; but in 1493 it was rebuilt. In 1554, and 1675, it was again taken by the French.

Dinapore, (*din-a-por'*,) a town of India, presidency Bengal, on the Ganges, 145 m. E. of Benares. It is a military station of the British. *Pop.* 16,000.

Di'nar, *n.* A Persian coin, of which 1,000 form 1 keran, or about 24 cents.

Dinar'ic Alps, that portion of the Alps which connects the Julian Alps with the branches of the Balkan, in Turkey.

Din'dle, *n.* An English provincialism for the Sow-thistle.

Dine, *v. n.* [A. S. *dynan*, to feed; Fr. *diner*; O. Fr. *disner*, to dine; It. *desinare*, from Lat. *dejejunare—de*, from, and *jejuno*, to fast—to cease to fast.] To eat the chief meal of the day; to partake of the mid-day repast; to sit down and take dinner; as, to *dine* out.

"And wretches hang that jurymen may *dine*."—*Pope.*

—*v. a.* To feed; to give a dinner to; to furnish with the principal meal of the day; as, to *dine* a party of friends.

Din'er-out, *n.* One who dines away from his own table, or in company; one who is frequently invited to other people's tables, for the sake of his companionable and conversational qualities.

"A brilliant *diner-out*, though but a curate."—*Byron.*

Ding, *v. n.*, (*imp.* and *pp.* DUNG, or DANGED) [A.S. *dencgan*; Icel. *deingia*; Swed. and Goth. *daenga*, to beat, to strike.] To bluster or threaten violence; to bounce; to talk with noisy bluster or importunity. (Vulgar.)

"He huffs and *dings*, because we will not spend the little we have left."—*Arbuthnot.*

—To tinkle or sound, as a bell.

—*n.* A stroke, as of the clapper of a bell.

Ding'-dong, *n.* A term used to express the sound of bells.

"Let us all ring . . . *ding-dong* bell."—*Shaks.*

Dingelstedt, FRANZ, (*ding'el-stet,*) a German novelist and poet, b. 1814. He has published several volumes of poems and tales, and some tragedies, and has for several years occupied the position of director of the Royal Theatre at Munich. He has also translated some of Shakspeare's plays into German.

Din'gey, Din'ghey, Din'gy, *n.* [Hind.] A kind of large boat, used on E. Indian rivers, resembling a barge.

(*Naut.*) A small boat belonging to a ship.

Din'gey-hire, *n.* Charge made for use of a dingey, in India.

Din'gey Wal'lah, *n.* [Hind.] A boatman on East Indian rivers.

Din'giness, *n.* State or quality of being dingy; a dusky or dark hue; brownness.

Dingle, (*ding'l,*) *n.* [dim. of *den.*] A narrow dell or valley between hills; a wooded glen; a brake.

"I know each *dingle* . . . of this wild wood."—*Milton.*

Ding'le-dang'le, *adv.* In a dangling, loitering, trifling manner.

Din'gle, a sea-port, and the most westerly town in Ireland, co. Kerry, on the N. side of Dingle Bay, 39 m. W.N.W. of Killarney; *pop.* 2 260.

Ding'man, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village and township of Pike co., on the Delaware River, abt. 8 m. below Milford; *pop.* 519.

Ding'mansburg, in *Ohio*, a village of Shelby co., on the Miami River, opposite Sidney, abt. 72 m. W.N.W. of Columbus.

Dingo, (*ding'go,*) *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Australian dog, found both in a wild and tamed state. It has a very wolf-like appearance, is extremely fierce, and barks and growls as other dogs, although the contrary has been said by some.

Dingy, (*din'ji,*) *a.* [From A.S. *dyngan*, to manure; Swed. Goth. *dynga*; Finn. *tungio*, dung, manure.] Of a dull, dark color; brownish; soiled; sullied; of a dun appearance; as, a *dingy* coat.

Din'ing, *p. a.* Eating the principal repast of the day; pertaining to, or referring to dinner; as, a *dining*-room.

—Giving a dinner; entertaining at dinner; as, *dining* a select few.

Dinkelsbühl, (*din'klz-bool,*) an ancient, walled town of Bavaria, 20 m. S.W. of Anspach. *Manuf.* Woolleus, fustiau, &c. *Pop.* 5,157.

Din'ner, *n.* [Fr. *dîner*, or *diné*. See DINE.] The meal taken about the middle of the day, or the principal repast of the day, eaten between noon and night; as, a club-*dinner*.

"A good *dinner* lubricates business." — *Lord Stowell.*

—A special entertainment; a banquet; a feast; as, a public *dinner*.

Din'nerless, *a.* Without a dinner; having no diuner; as, as hungry as a *dinnerless* man.

Din'nerly, *adv.* Appertaining to a dinner.

Dinor'nis, *n.* [Gr. *deinos*, wonderful or terrible, *ornis*, a bird.] (*Pal.*) A genus of large birds of the tribe *Brevipennes*. No species of the dinornis now exists, but many bones belonging to birds of this class have been found in New Zealand; not only in the most recent deposits, but in the sand by the sea-shore, in caves, in swamps, iu the soil of forests, and also in river-beds. Among the natives there are many traditional reports about these birds, which were called *moa*. Other large birds, such as the Palapteryx and the Aptornis, are also spoken of by them. It would appear that the dinornis became extinct at the end of the 17th, or the beginning of the 18th century. According to the traditions of the natives, these birds must have had brilliantly colored plumage, while their flesh was a delicate food. For these two reasons they were objects of pursuit. They are described also as being fat and stupid, unable to fly, and living in the mountains or in the depths of forests, feeding entirely on vegetable food. The bones of the dinornis have been closely examined by comparative anatomists, and the description of the natives coincides with the inferences drawn. The dinornis must have been considerably larger than any bird now existing: some of the bones found are twice as large as those of the ostrich. The body must have been very bulky, and somewhat similar to that of the extinct Dodo. The *D. giganteus* must have been nearly eleven feet high. The bones of the legs are massive, and remarkably solid in structure. The number of bones of the dinornis that have been found is very great. Several species have been recognized, and some skeletons have been nearly completely restored. The first bone examined by a naturalist was a leg-bone, and the naturalist was Professor Owen. From that bone alone he placed the *D.* in its correct place in the system of nature, — a remarkable example of the correctness of the great laws of the correlatiou of parts so beautifully elaborated by Cuvier.



Fig. 825. — DINORNIS.

Dinosau'ria, *n.* [Gr. *deinos*, and *sauros*, lizard.] (*Pal.*) An order of extinct reptiles, characterized by cervical and anterior dorsal vertebræ, with par and diapophyses, articulating with bifurcate ribs; dorsal vertebræ with a neural platform; sacral vertebræ exceeding two in number; body supported on four strong ungniculate limbs. The *Iguanodon*, *Hylæosaurus*, *Scelidosaurus*, and *Megalosaurus*, are the principal genera.

Dinothe'rium, *n.* [Gr. *deinos*, and *therion*, a wild beast.] See DINOTHERIUM.

Dins'more, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Shelby co., abt. 75 m. W.N.W. of Columbus; *pop.* 1,700.

Dins'more, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Washington co.

Dint, *n.* [A. S. *dynt*; Icel. *dynt*, a concussion; *dynta*, to shake; Scot. *dunt*; probably formed from the sound.] The mark or impression made by a blow; a cavity or indentation made by a blow or by undue pressure; force; violence; power exerted; as, a *dint* in a leaf.

By dint of, by sheer force or effort employed; by means of.

"And *by the dint of* war his mistress claims." — *Gay.*

—*v. a.* To make a mark, cavity, or indentation on a substance by a blow, or by forcible pressure.

"Your body's print, the yielding down doth *dint*." — *Donne.*

Dinwid'die, in *Virginia*, a S.S.E. co.; *area*, abt. 540 sq. m. *Rivers.* Appomattox River, Nottoway River, Stony Creek, Namazine Creek. *Surface*, undulating. *Soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Dinwiddie Court-House. *Pop.* 30,702.

Dinwid'die Court-House, in *Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Dinwiddie co., on Stony Creek, abt. 35 m. S. by W. of Richmond.

Diocе'san, *a.* [L. Lat. *diocesanus*.] Pertaining to a diocese; as, a *diocesan* council.

—*n.* (*Eccl.*) A bishop; one in possession of a diocese, and having the ecclesiastical jurisdiction over it.

Di'ocese, (sometimes written DIOCESS,) *n.* [Gr. *dioikēsis—dia*, and *oikēsis*, residence, from *oikia*, a dwelling, from *oikos*, a house. See ECONOMY.] (*Eccl.*) A province or jurisdiction; specifically, the circuit or extent of a bishop's jurisdiction; or, an ecclesiastical division of a kingdom or state, subject to a bishop's authority.

Diocletian, CAIUS VALERIANUS (*di-o-kle'shun,*) a Roman emperor, b. in Dalmatia, 245. He entered the Roman army, distinguished himself under several emperors, and was elected emperor by the soldiers on the death of Numerianus, 284. Two years later, to strengthen himself against the numerous enemies threatening the empire, both in the east and west, he made Maximian his associate, assigning to him the charge of the west. A further division was afterwards made by the creation of two new Cæsars, Constantius Chlorus, and Galerius; four emperors thus reigning at the time. War was almost continually going on, but *D.* seldom took any personal share in it. In the latter part of his reign he was induced to sanction a cruel persecution of the Christians, whom he had long protected. In 305, *D.* abdicated the imperial dignity, and retired to his native country. D. 313 A. D.

Diocle'tian Æra, or, the ÆRA OF MARTYRS, dates from the proclamation of Diocletian as emperor, Aug. 29, 284. This æra was generally used by Christians, till the introduction of the Christian æra, abt. 527.

Dio'dia, *n.* [Gr. *dis*, twice, and *odous*, tooth; alluding to the two calyx teeth crossing the ovary.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Rubiaceæ*. They are American, chiefly tropical plants, with, save the indehiscent carpels, the habit of the SPERMACOCE, *q. v.*

Dio'don, *n.* [Gr. *dis*, and *odons*, a tooth; two-toothed.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of fishes, order *Plectognathes*, with undivided jaws, each with a single and continuous dental plate. The *D. hystrix*, commonly termed the Sea-porcupine, or Balloon-fish, is of a nearly spherical form, sometimes measuring not less than two feet in length; but it possesses the power of inflating or contracting itself at pleasure, by means of an internal skin or membrane situated beneath the exterior or spiny covering. When taken by a line and hook, it inflates its body and elevates its spines to the highest possible degree, as if endeavoring to wound in all directions; nor can it be touched without danger until it is dead. It is a native of the Indian and American seas, and its flesh is coarse and worthless.

Diodo'rus Sic'ulus, a native of Agyrium, in Sicily, who wrote a Universal History in 40 books, of which only 15 books and a few fragments remain. It is a laborious but uncritical compilation of most heterogeneous materials, and occupied him 30 years. It is still valued for the portions which it has preserved to us of many lost works. He flourished about B. C. 10.

Dioe'cious, Die'cious, *a.* [Gr. *dios*, and *oikos*, a house.] (*Bot.*) Applied to a plant whose male flowers are produced on one individual, and the female ones on another.

Diogenes, (*di-oj'e-neez.*) the celebrated Greek cynic, was a native of Sinope, in Pontus, where he was born 413 B. C. He was banished from his country for coining false money, and repaired to Athens, where he studied philosophy under Antisthenes, and surpassed his master in the rudeness of his manners, and his austere views of human nature. He walked about the streets with a tub on his head, in which it is said he lodged at night. He is the type of cynicism, and for his zeal as a moralist has been called the *Mad Socrates*. Being on a voyage, he was taken by pirates and sold into slavery at Corinth, where he became tutor to the sons of a rich citizen, but died in the greatest misery, B. C. 324. His reputation procured him a visit from Alexander the Great, who asked *D.* if there was anything in which he could gratify him. "Only," he answered, "do not stand any longer between me and the sun." Some moral "sentences" are extant under his name, but they are thought to be apocryphal. The inhabitants of Sinope raised statues to his memory, and the marble figure of a dog was placed on a high column erected on his tomb.

Diog'enes Laer'tius, a Greek historian, b. in Cilicia. He wrote the *Lives of the Philosophers* in 10 books, an unmethodical and uncritical work, valuable only, as such books often are, for the fragments they contain of earlier writings which have perished. He is supposed to have lived in the 2d century.

Diomede'a, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds: the ALBATROSS, *q. v.*

Diom'edes, a king of Thrace, who fed his horses with human flesh, and was slain by Hercules, who threw his body to be devoured by his own steeds.

Diomedes, son of Tydeus and Deiphyle, was king of Ætolia, and one of the bravest of the Grecian chiefs in the Trojan war. He often engaged Hector and Æneas, and wounded Mars and Venus in battle. He went with Ulysses to steal the Palladium from the temple of Minerva, in Troy; and assisted in murdering Rhesus, king of Thrace, and carrying away his horses. On account of his wife's infidelity, he went to Italy, and built a city, which he called *Argyrippa*, and married the daughter of Daunus, the king of the country. He died there in extreme old age, or, according to a certain tradition, he perished by the hand of his father-in-law. His death was greatly lamented by his companions, who, in the excess of their grief, were changed into birds resembling swans.

Di'on, a celebrated patriot of Syracuse, was the disciple and friend of Plato when that philosopher was at the court of Dionysius the elder, whose daughter, Arete, Dion married. Being accused of treason, he was banished by Dionysius the younger, and went to Athens, where he acquired considerable popularity; which so provoked the tyrant, that he confiscated his estates, and compelled his wife to marry another man. Dion, irritated at this treatment, resolved to attempt the deliverance of his country; and with a small force he landed in Sicily during the absence of Dionysius, and entered Syracuse in triumph. After various successes he perished, the victim of a conspiracy, headed by one Calippus, an Athenian, B. C. 353.

Dio'na, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Cumberland co.

Dionæa, (*di-o-ne'a,*) [from *Dioni*, one of the names of Venus.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Droseraceæ*. The only species known is *D. muscipula*, a native of the Southern States. This plant affords a remarkable instance of vegetable irritability. The leaf is two-lobed,



Fig. 826. — VENUS'S FLY-TRAP.
(*Dionæa muscipula.*)

and each lobe is furnished on its upper surface with three stiff hairs, which, on being touched by an insect, or any other object, causes the two halves to collapse and enclose the object. This plant, which is known as Venus's Fly-trap, is sometimes grown in our hot-houses.

Dion Cas'sius, an historian of the third century, born in Bithynia, went to Rome about 180; was appointed successively to many high offices; was twice consul; and wrote, in Greek, the History of Rome, from the arrival of Æneas in Italy to A. D. 229. The small portions extant of Dion's work are highly valued.

Dion Chryses'tomos, (i. e. *Dion the golden-mouthed,*) a celebrated Greek rhetorician, flourished the first century of the Christian æra. He was a native of Prusa, in Bithynia, but lived mostly at Rome. Suspected of conspiracy by Domitian, he took refuge in the country of the Getæ, returning to Rome on the accession of Nerva. He enjoyed the favor both of Nerva and Trajan, and lived to an advanced age. He left about 80 orations or discourses on morals and politics, which are admired for their elegance of style. D. A. D. 117.

Dio'ne, (*Myth.*) A sea-nymph, and the mother of Venus.

Dionysia, (*di-o-nish'yah.*) (*Antiq.*) Festivals in honor of Dionysius, or Bacchus, which, originating in Egypt, were introduced into Greece by Melampus, B. C. 1415. They were four in number, — the *Rural* or *lesser D.*, which was the most ancient; the *Lenæa*, the *Anthesteria*, and the *D. proper*, all of which were celebrated annually, with much extravagant merriment, though they were not disgraced by the excesses of the Roman *Bacchanalia*, q. v.

Dionysius, (*di-o-nish'yus.*) (*Myth.*) A Greek name of the god BACCHUS, *q. v.*

Dionysius I., *the Elder*, tyrant of Syracuse, was born B. C. 430. He served in the war with the Carthaginians, got himself appointed general, and, in 405, sole emperor, and head of the republic. He formed a powerful bodyguard, conquered other cities of Sicily, carried on war with the Carthaginians, and after making peace with them in 392, invaded Italy and subdued several of the Greek cities of the south. He was afterwards again at war with Carthage. Dionysius, like some other tyrants, was a patron of literary men and artists, aspired to literary fame, and contended for the prize at the Olympic games. He erected many fine temples. D. 367.

DIONYSIUS II., *the Younger*, tyrant of Syracuse, was son of the preceding, and succeeded him, B. C. 367. Idly brought up, he was for a time restrained from excesses by the influence of Dion and Plato. Many other distinguished men visited him, or lived at his court. His subsequent treatment of Dion and his family led to his own overthrow in 356. He went to Italy and obtained the chief power at Locri, and after ten years absence returned and regained his throne at Syracuse. A final end was put to his tyranny by the noble Greek Timoleon, 343, and he spent the rest of his life in exile at Corinth, wallowing in the mire of sensuality and vice.

Dionysius, called the Tyrant of Heraclea, in Pontus, married the niece of Darius, and greatly enlarged his territories. He was, it is said, of a most corpulent habit, so that it was impossible to awake him without piercing his flesh with pins. B. 359; D. 304 B. C.

Dionysius, an historian and critic of Halicarnassus, in Caria, who was invited to Rome about 30 B. C., and there wrote his *Roman Antiquities*, only eleven books of which are extant. He is esteemed for his impartiality, and particularly for his chronological accuracy. Besides this work, we have one written by him entitled, *de Compositione Verborum*, and another on the *Structure of Language*. The best edition of his works is that of Oxford, in 1704, 2 vols. folio. Lived in the 1st century, dying about 7 B. C.

Dionysius, *the Areopagite*, a native of Athens, and a member of the Areopagus, where he sat when St. Paul was brought before it, and made his famous speech respecting the "unknown God," which was the means of the conversion of Dionysius. According to some accounts, he was consecrated bishop of Athens, and suffered martyrdom abt. 95 A.D. There were printed at Antwerp, in 1634, 2 vols. purporting to be his works, but their authenticity is questionable.

Diophan'tine Anal'ysis, *n.* (*Algebra.*) A branch of the science which treats of indeterminate questions, of which the following may serve as a very simple example: *To find three (commensurable) numbers such that the sum of the squares of two of them shall be equal to the square of the third.* — The name *Diophantine* is derived from Diophantus, a mathematician of Alexandria, who is supposed to have lived in the third century of our æra, and who examined and resolved a great number of questions of this nature in his celebrated treatise on arithmetic. Of this work, which exhibits the state of algebra among the Greeks, there are two editions: one by Bachet, at Paris, in 1621; the other at Toulouse, in 1670.

Diop'side, *n.* The same as MALACOLITE, *q. v.*

Diop'sis, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of dipterous insects, remarkable for having the eyes and antennæ situated at the extremity of slender, horny peduncles, rising from the sides of the head, and equalling in some species the entire length of the body. On this account it is likewise termed the *Telescope-fly*. All the species, but one of this country, are found in warm parts of the Old World.



Fig. 827. — TELESCOPE-FLY.

Diop'tase, *n.* (*Min.*) Sometimes called *emerald copper*. A crystallized silicate of copper, the primary form of which is a rhomboid. Its color varies from emerald to blackish green; it is translucent and brittle.

Diop'ter, Diop'tra, *n.* [From Gr. *dioptrikos.*] (*Geom.*) An instrument for measuring the altitude of distant objects; and for taking the levels of a source of water intended to be conveyed to a distance by means of an aqueduct.

Diop'tric, Diop'trical, *a.* [Gr. *dioptrikos*, from *dioptomai* — *dia*, and *optomai*, to see. See OPTICS.] (*Optics.*) Affording a medium for the sight; assisting the sight in the view of distant objects; as, a *dioptrical* glass. —Pertaining, or having reference, to dioptrics.

Diop'trics, *n. sing.* (*Optics.*) The science of refracted light, or of light passing through different mediums, as through air, water, or glass.

Diorama, (*dī-o-ram'ā,*) *n.* [Fr.; Gr. *dia*, through, *orao*, I see.] A method of painting, and scenic exhibition, invented by two French artists, Daguerre and Bouton. It does not possess all the advantages of a panorama, but produces a far greater degree of optical delusion. The peculiar effects of the *D.* arise more particularly from the contrivances employed in exhibiting the painting. In the first place the picture is viewed through a proscenium; the room in which the spectators are, is almost in darkness; and the light, which is admitted through colored glass, falls upon the picture alone. It is principally used to illustrate architectural and interior views. By means of slides and shutters the light can be increased or diminished at will, and hence very pleasant effects may be represented; such as the ordinary change from daylight to sunshine, and from sunshine to cloudy weather, or twilight. The *D.* was first exhibited in Paris in 1822.

Diora'mic, *a.* Relating to, or having the characteristics of, a diorama; as, a *dioramic* view.

Di'orism, *n.* [Gr. *diorismos.*] Distinction; characteristic feature; ruling quality.

Dioris'tic, *a.* Distinguishing; characterizing; defining.

Dioris'tically, *adv.* In a defining or distinguishing manner.

Diorit'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing dioryte.

Diortho'sis, *n.* [Gr., from *dia*, through, and *orthos*, straight.] (*Surg.*) The art or the act of straightening crooked limbs. — *Harris.*

Diorthot'ic, *a.* Relating to the correction of ancient texts.

Di'oryte, *n.* (*Min.*) A rock composed of green hornblende and albite, or soda felspar. It is called also *Diabase*, and is a hard kind of *Greenstone*. It is susceptible of taking a fine polish, and might be usefully employed in decorating buildings. Some of the forts of Sebastopol are built of this species of stone.

Dios Nombre de), a town of Mexico, in the State and about 50 m. S.E. of the city of Durango; *pop.* abt. 7,000.

Diosco'rea, *n.* (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order DIOSCOREACEÆ, *q. v.*

Dioscorea'ceæ, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Yam family, an order of plants, alliance *Dictyogens.* — DIAG. Unisexual flowers, an adherent perianth, and consolidated, several-seeded carpels. The species are twining shrubs, chiefly natives of hot climates, and for the most part possess a dangerous acrid principle, which renders them generally suspicious. The genus *Dioscorea* is the type, and consists of perennial fleshy-rooted or tuberous plants, with twining stems, broad alternate leaves, and loose clusters of small green flowers. *D. alata*, the W. India yam, is one of the best known species, and is a native of the West Indies. It is cultivated also in the East Indies, and the tubers are oblong, brown externally, white internally, and often very large, weighing sometimes as much as 30 lbs. They are used as a substitute for potatoes in tropical climates. *D globosa* is a native of India, and is cultivated in Bengal under the name of Choo-puree-aloo. It is considered the best of the Indian yams; the flowers are highly fragrant, and the tubers are white internally. Several other species have the tubers purple-colored, and are also used as food — such are *D. rubella purpurea*, and *Atro-purpurea*, in India, and *D. bulbifera* in Tahiti. Some of the species, on the other hand, which have ternate leaves, possess tubers which are poisonous, and have a nauseous taste. *D. villosa* is a delicate twining vine, found throughout the U. States, in thickets and hedges. The order includes 6 genera and 110 species. — See TAMUS, and TESTUDINARIA.

Dioscor'ides PEDANIUS, or PEDACIUS, a celebrated Greek physician and botanist, B. at Anazarbus, Silicia, in the 1st cent. of the Christian æra; he distinguished himself as the author of a work on Materia Medica, in which all the vegetable substances then used as medicines are described or catalogued. This work held its ground as the first and sole authority on the subject of which it treats for sixteen hundred years; its infallibility and completeness being almost as hard to shake and disprove as that of Aristotle or the Pope. It was printed by Aldus in 1499.

Dios'ma, *n.* [Gr. *dios*, divine, *osme*, smell.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Rutaceæ*, inhabiting the Cape of Good Hope. They have alternate simple leaves, strongly marked with spots of transparent oil, and diffusing a powerful odor when bruised. The *D. crenata* furnishes the BUCHU leaves, once so esteemed as a valuable medicine. The name was given by Linnæus in consequence of the *divine* odor exhaled from bruising the leaves, and resulting from the essential oil contained in the follicles or glands on the leaf.

Dios'pyros, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Date-plums, a genus of trees, order *Ebenaceæ*. Many of the species have hard and dark-colored heart-woods, which constitute the different kinds of ebony; thus, *D. ebenum* furnishes Mauritius ebony; *D. melanoxylon*, a native of the Coromandel coast, the sort commonly known as Black ebony; and *D. ebenaster*, the Bastard ebony of Ceylon. The beautifully variegated furniture-wood called Coromandel, or Calamander wood, is obtained from *D. hirsuta*, and is brought from Ceylon. Other species also yield valuable timber. The fruit of *D. kaki* is eaten in China and Japan, and is known in the latter country as the Keg-fig. The fruit of *D. Virginiana*, the Persimmon tree, a native of the U. States, is sweet and edible when quite ripe, but very austere previously; hence it is frequently employed medicinally in its unripe state as an astringent.

Diox'ylite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as LANARKITE, *q. v.*

Dip, *v. a.* (*Imp.* and *pp.* DIPPED, or DIPT.) [A.S. *dyppan*; Fris. *dippe*; D. *doopen*; Ger. *taufen*; O. Ger. *toufjan*; O. Sax. *dôpjan*; Goth. *daupjan*, to dip, to baptize; allied to Gr. *dupto*, to dive, from *duo*, to get into, to sink in; Hind. *dâbn î*, to dive, to be immerged; Heb. *tabagh*, to sink, to press in.] To plunge or immerse, for a short time, in water or other liquid substance; to put anything into a fluid and withdraw it again.

"And *dipp'd* an olive-branch in holy dew." — *Dryden.*

—To take with a ladle or other vessel by immersing it in a fluid; often followed by *out*; as, to *dip oat* water.

—To baptize by immersion (Colloquial.)

"The person to be baptized may be *dipped* in water."—*Ayliffe.*

—To moisten or wet, as by immersion in liquid.

"A cold shuddering dew *dips* me all o'er." — *Milton.*

—To plunge, as into difficulty or embarrassment; to engage; to take concern; to mortgage; as, the property was *dipped* past redemption, to be *dipped* in a fraud, &c.

—*n.* To dive; to plunge; to be immerged in a liquid, as water; to sink below the horizon; as, the "sun's rim *dips*." — *Coleridge.*

—To enter; to pierce; to thrust and take; to engage.

"Whoever *dips* too deep will find death in the pot."—*L'Estrange.*

—To enter slightly; to look cursorily, or here and there; to choose by chance; as, to *dip* into a book. — To incline downward; to have a horizontal depression, as the strata of certain rocks.

Dip, *n.* Act of dipping or immersing in any liquid; as, a *dip* in the sea.

"The *dip* of oars in unison." — *Glover.*

(*Mining.*) The greatest inclination of a stratum to the horizon.

(*Geol.*) The technical term for the angle at which strata slope downward into the earth. This angle is measured from the plane of the horizon, and may be readily ascertained by the common spirit-level and plummet, or, as is usual among geologists, by a small pocket-instrument called the *clinometer*, q. v. To describe the opposite of *dip*, the term *rise* is used; and, as every bed that dips in one direction must necessarily rise in another, either term may be used according to the position of the observer. For instance, a bed of coal which is spoken of by those on the surface as dipping to the south, would be described by the miners in the pit as rising to the north. The place where each bed rises to the surface of the ground is called its *outcrop*, or *basset*. Miners say that such and such beds "crop out" to the surface, and speak of their "basset edges." The line at right angles to the dip, that is, the line of outcrop of a bed along a level surface, is called its *strike*, a term introduced from the German by Professor Sedgwick. On geological maps the direction of the dip is generally indicated by an arrow, and the line of outcrop, or strike of a stratum, by a bold line.

—A description of candle manufactured by repeatedly dipping a wick in melted fat or tallow. (Sometimes called *dipped candle.*) — A sweet sauce for pudding. — A sauce made of fat pork for fish. (U. S.)

Dipaschal, (*dī-pās'al,*) *a.* [Gr. *dis*, twice, and *pascha*, the passover.] Comprising two passovers.

Dip'chick, *n.* See DABCHICK.

Dipet'alous, *a.* [Gr. *dis*, and *petalon*, a leaf or petal.] (*Bot.*) Double-petalled; having two petals or flower-leaves.

Di'phanite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as MARGARITE, *q. v.*

Diph'ryges, *n.* (*Metall.*) The scorial sediment, or calyx of melted copper, gathered in the furnace when the metal has run out.

Diphtheria, or DIPHTHERITIS, (*dif-the're-ă,*) *n.* [Fr. *diphthérite*, from Gr. *diphthera*, a skin or membrane.] (*Med.*) A very malignant and fatal disease of the throat, which has recently made its appearance, and differs from all other forms of sore-throat previously known. It was first observed and described by M. Bretonneau, of Tours, in France, in 1818. It is characterized by a peculiar inflammation of the mucous membrane of the throat, or pharynx, accompanied by the production of a false membrane. At first, this membrane appears in the form of a white spot on the pharynx or tonsils, from which it gradually extends forward to the soft palate and into the nostrils, and backward into the œsophagus, sometimes into the larynx, but seldom into the trachea,— producing, at length, suffocation. It is usually accompanied by a fœtid discharge from the nose and mouth, and hæmorrhage frequently occurs. There is usually, also, a low and dangerous form of fever, with great depression of spirits, and rapid decrease of the patient's strength, which is still further accelerated by his inability to take food. Various modes of treatment have been recommended. The patient's strength is to be supported by means of tonics and stimulants. Quinine is generally recommended; and in most cases wine may be given with advantage. In the local treatment of the throat, nitrate of silver and chlorine are used. There can be little doubt that this disease is owing, in some measure, to the neglect of sanitary measures, and it is generally believed to be contagious, though some medical men deny both of these statements.

Diph'thong, *n.* [Gr. *diphthoggos*, a double sound.] (*Gram.*) A double vowel, or two vowels pronounced together or in rapid succession, so as to make only one syllable. *D.*, with relation to sight, are distinguished from those with reference to sound: as an instance of the former, we have *mouse*; of the latter, *mind*. Many double vowels, however, are not real diphthongs, because the sound of only one of the vowels is heard; as in *bread, field*.

—*v. a.* To form or pronounce as a diphthong.

Diphthon'gal, *a.* Consisting of two vowel sounds pronounced in one syllable.

Diphthon'gally, *adv.* In a diphthongal manner.

Diphyl'lous, *a.* [Gr. *diphyllos.*] (*Bot.*) Possessing two leaves, as a calyx.

Diplei'doscope, *n.* [Gr. *diplo-ōs*, double, *eidos*, form, and *skopein*, to behold.] (*Astron.*) An instrument for indicating the passage of the sun, or a star, over the meridian, by the coincidence of two images formed by a single and double reflexion. — *Brande.*

Diplin'thius, *n.* [Gr. *dis*, twofold, and *plinthos*, a brick.] (*Arch.*) A wall, two bricks in thickness.

Dip'loe, *n.* [Gr *diploon.*] (*Anat.*) The cellular cancellated tissue found between the two plates of all bones, but more particularly confined to the osseous caucellations found between the flat bones of the skull.

Diplogen'ic, *a.* [Gr. *diplo-ōs*, double, and *gennăn*, to produce.] Producing two bodies or substances, or partaking of their nature or properties.

Diplo'ma, *n.*; *pl.* DIPLOMAS. [Gr., from *diplo-ō*, to double or fold. See DOUBLE.] Any official letter or public document; specifically, a letter or writing conferring some power, authority, privilege, honor, or degree; as, a doctor's *diploma*.

Diplomacy, (*dĭ-plō'ma-se,*) *n.* [Fr. *diplomatie*; Sp. *diplomácia.*] That which has reference to the knowledge of diplomas, charters, &c. — The art, science, or practice of conducting negotiations, and making treaties, &c., between nations and states; forms of negotiation; art of composing diplomatic despatches; customs, rules, and privileges of ambassadors, envoys, &c.; diplomatism.

—A diplomatic body; the agency or management of ministers at a foreign court.

—Skill or dexterity in conducting and managing negotiations, or securing advantages.

Dip'lomat, Dip'lomate, Diplo'matist, *n.* [Fr. *diplomate.*] One skilled in diplomacy; one who is intrusted with the performance of political negotiations between powers and states, &c.; a diplomatic.

Dip'lomate, *v. a.* To invest with a diploma, privilege, &c.; to confer ambassadorial authority upon

Diploma'tial, *a.* Diplomatic. (R.)

Diplomat'ic, Diplomat'ical, *a.* Pertaining to diplomas; specially privileged. — Relating to diplomacy, or to a body of ministers at a foreign court.

—Relating or belonging to diplomatics.

—*n.* A minister or envoy to a foreign court; a diplomatist.

Diplomat'ically, *adv.* According to the rules, or after the manner, of diplomacy.

Diplomat'ics, *n. sing.* The science of deciphering ancient writings, as diplomas, charters, &c., and of ascertaining their authenticity, date, &c.

Diplo'matism, *n.* Same as DIPLOMACY, *q. v.*

Diplo'matist, *n.* See DIPLOMAT.

Diplo'pia, Dip'lopy, *n.* [Gr. *diplōs*, double, and *optomai*, I see.] (*Med.*) The *Double Vision*, a disease of the eye, affecting the optic nerve and the retina. The peculiarity of this disease is, that the person sometimes sees two, three, and even more likenesses of one object at once, sometimes when looking with both eyes; at others, he sees naturally with both, but unnaturally with one. The disease is, by the best authorities, now regarded as purely functional; and as the exciting cause is supposed to reside in the stomach, bowels, and liver, the treatment consists in covering up the eyes for a time from light and irritation, and subjecting the patient to a course of aperients, alteratives, and, eventually, tonic medicines.

Diplote'gia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of fruit resembling the ordinary capsule in every respect, except that it is inferior. It is the only inferior fruit which presents a dry, dehiscent pericarp. Examples are seen in the Campanulas.

Dip'ody, *n.* [From Gr. *dis*, double, and *pous*, foot.] (*Pros.*) Two metrical feet taken in one measure.

Dipo'lar, *a.* [Gr. *dis*, and POLAR, *q. v.*] Possessing two poles.

Dip'per, *n.* He who, or that which, dips. — A ladle; a vessel to bale out liquid.

(*Zoöl.*) See HÆMOPODIDÆ.

(*Astron.*) See CHARLES'S WAIN.

Dip'ping, *n.* (*Mining*) The term given to an interruption or breaking-off of a vein of ore.

Dip'ping-needle, *n.* (*Magnetism.*) An instrument which consists of a frame in which a graduated circle is fixed in a vertical position. The frame itself moves on a graduated circle in a horizontal position, fixed on a small tripod that can be adjusted by means of levelling-screws. The needle is suspended on two knife-edges of agate, fixed in the frame exactly in the centre of the vertical circle, and moves freely in any direction in a vertical plane. When the vertical plane in which the needle moves coincides with that of the magnetic meridian of any place, the needle inclines from a horizontal position, and forms an angle with the horizontal line. This angle of inclination is called the *dip of the needle*. The dip varies like the angle of declination at different parts of the earth's surface, and at the same place at different periods. It also varies at different heights above the earth's surface. In 1576, when this property of the needle was first discovered by Robert Norman, the depression of the north end was about 71° 50′; in 1723 it had increased to 74° 42′; but at present it is about 68° 30′. When the plane of the needle is at right angles to the vertical plane of the magnetic meridian, the needle assumes a vertical position; but when it is in the plane of that meridian, the dip is the least. When the needle is in a vertical position, it gives us the means of determining the magnetic meridian by moving the vernier attached to the horizontal circle of the instrument over the space of 90°, which brings the vertical circle and needle into the plane of the magnetic meridian, and causes the latter to serve the purpose of a declination-needle.

Diprismat'ic, *a.* [Gr. *di* for *dis*, and PRISMATIC, *q. v.*] Having twofold prismatic power.

(*Crystall.*) Doubly prismatic; having a cleavage parallel to a four-sided vertical prism, and also to a horizontal prism. — *Clarke.*

Dips, *n.* See DIBS.

Dipsacea'ceæ, *n. pl.* [Probably from Gr. *dipsao*, I thirst.] (*Bot.*) The Teasel family, an order of plants, alliance *Campanales*. DIAG. One-celled ovary, imbricated corolla, free anther, pendulous ovule, and albuminous seeds. —They consist of herbs and undershrubs, with opposite or verticillate leaves, and capitate or verticillate flowers, surrounded by a many-leaved involucre. They are chiefly natives of the south of Europe, the Levant, and the Cape of Good Hope. Some are reputed to possess astringent and febrifugal properties; but as remedial agents they are altogether unimportant. One very useful plant belongs to the order, namely, *Dipsacus Fullonum*, the Fuller's teasel, the dried heads of which have long been employed for dressing cloth. Their hooked bracts are just stiff enough to raise the nap, but too yielding to tear the stuff. *D. sylvestris*, or Wild teasel, has a stem about 4 feet high, angled, and prickly, with the opposite, lance-shaped leaves united around it; flowers bluish, in a large oval or cylindrical head, whose bracts or scales are not hooked as in other species, but straight. It is naturalized in this country, and grows in hedges and road-sides, from Massachusetts to Louisiana. The order includes 6 genera, and 150 species.



Fig. 828.

CAPITULUM OF THE WILD TEASEL.

Dip'pel's Oil, *n.* [From *Dippel*, its inventor.] (*Med.*) This oil, called also *Empyreumatic Animal Oil*, or *Rectified Oil of Hartshorn*, is prepared by the destructive distillation of bones in close vessels, when *Bone-black* is left in the retort or vessel, and the crude oil distils over into a suitable receiver. When obtained in this manner, it is a thick, viscid oil of a brown color, and a very disagreeable odor, but on re-distillation it may be obtained limpid and colorless. Air, and light, affect the pure or rectified oil, and render it colored and somewhat viscid. Its elementary constituents are carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen, and it contains a number of volatile organic bases, such as aniline, picoline, &c. Dippel's animal oil is a powerful medicinal agent, and when swallowed in doses of a few drops, it is anti-spasmodic, and stimulates the vascular and nervous systems. In large doses, it is a powerful irritant poison.

Dip'saeus, *n.* (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order DIPSACACEÆ, *q. v.*

Dip'sæ, *n.* [Gr., a serpent whose bite causes thirst.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of venomous serpents, of the *Coluber* family. Their form is very elongated, and their head is thick, broad, and obtuse. They are tree-snakes, and some species are of great size. One of the most beautiful species is *Dipsas cyanodon*, of Java and Sumatra.



Fig. 829. — DIPSAS CYANODON.

Dipset'ic, *a.* [Gr. *dipsetikos.*] Conducing to thirst.

Dipsoma'nia, *n.* (*Med.*) See OINOMANIA.

Dipso'sis, *n.* [Gr. *dipsos.*] (*Med.*) An intense degree of thirst, superinduced by disease.

Dip'tera, Dip'terans, *n. pl.* [Gr. *dipteros*, two-winged.] (*Zoöl.*) A sub-order of insects, having for their main and most conspicuous character two wings only corresponding to the anterior pair, and two short clubbed appendages, called *halteres*, or balancers, and which seem to be the rudiments of the posterior pair in four-winged insects. The Dipterans are also distinguished by having the mouth in the form of a sucker, composed of from two to six lancet-shaped elongated scales, enclosing a canal upon the upper surface of a fleshy tongue or proboscis. The larvæ, or maggots, of the dipterous insects have frequently a membranous head, and always have the stigmata, or breathing pores, confined to the second and terminal segments of the body. In some species, as the Blow-fly, the eggs are hatched within the body of the parent; in others, as the Forest-fly (*Hippobosca*), the larva undergoes its metamorphosis in the parent's body, and the young are excluded in the form of *puparia*.

Diptera'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Guttiferales*. DIAG. Single alternate leaves; large convolute stipules; symmetrical flowers; equilateral petals; an unequal, permanent, winged calyx; beaked anthers; and a one-celled, one-seeded fruit. They are large trees, with single, alternate, involute leaves, and large, deciduous, convolute stipules. The order includes 7 genera, and 47 species, natives of the forests of the East Indies, with the exception of the genus *Lophira*, which belongs to tropical Africa. — See DIPTEROCARPUS, DRYSBALANOPS, VATERIA.

Dip'teral, *a.* [Gr. *dis*, and *pteron*, a wing.] (*Zoöl.*) Furnished with two wings only, as the *Diptera*.

(*Arch.*) Having a double range of columns all around. A dipteral temple usually has 8 in the front row of the end porticoes, and 15 at the sides, the columns at the angles being included in both.

Dipterocar'pus, *n.* [Gr., a double-winged carpel.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Dipteraceæ*. Several species, as *D. turbinatus*, *costatus*, *alatus*, and *incanus*, yield an oleo-resinous substance, called Wood-oil, or Gurjun balsam, which resembles in its properties the so-called balsam of copaiba, and which is used for similar purposes. In India, wood-oil has been employed for painting houses.

Dip'teron, *n.* (*Arch.*) In ancient architecture, a temple surrounded with a double row of columns, which formed porticoes, called *wings*, or *aisles*.

Dip'teros, *n.* (*Arch.*) Among the Greeks, a temple with a double row of columns on each of the four sides.

Dip'terous, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having two wings, or wing-like processes.

Dip'teryx, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Fabaceæ*. The seeds of *D. odorata*, a native of Guiana, have a very powerful and agreeable odor, which is due to the presence of a volatile oil containing coumarin. They are used for scenting snuff, and in perfumery, and are commonly called *Tonquin* (or *Tonka*) *beans*.

Dip'tote, *n.* [Gr. *diptōtos.*] (*Gram.*) In the Greek and Latin, a noun consisting of two cases only.

Dip'tych, Dip'tychum, (*dip'tik,*) *n.* [Gr. *diptychos*, doubled.] A catalogue of saints; a register of ecclesiastical benefactors, dignitaries, &c.

"The commemoration of saints was made out of the *diptychs* of the church."—*Stillingfleet.*

(*Rom. Antiq.*) A tablet containing two leaves, which could be folded together. It was commonly made of wood, and coated over with wax.

Di'pus, *n.* See JERBOA.

Dipyre', *n.* [Gr. *dipyros*, from *dis*, and *pyr*, fire.] (*Min.*) A silicate of alumina, lime, and soda: composed of 53·8 per cent. of silica, 26·2 alumina, 9·5 lime, and 10·5 soda. It occurs in grayish, or reddish-white, translucent or transparent, fascicular masses, and in slender four-sided prisms, which are indistinctly formed, and rounded at the ends like grains of wheat. The name has reference to the double effect produced upon the mineral by fire, which first renders it phosphorescent, and then fuses it.

Diradia'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *diradiatio.*] The emission and diffusion of rays of light. — *Webster.*

Di'ræ. (*Myth.*) The Furies — Sisiphone, Alecto, and Megæra. They were the daughters of Acheron and Nox, and persecuted the souls of the guilty. They were called *Diræ* in heaven, *Harpies* on earth, and *Furies* in hell.

Dir'ea, *n.* [Gr., a fountain: the shrub grows in wet places.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Thymelaceæ*. The Leather-wood (*D. palustres*), native of the U. States, is a shrub 5 feet in height. Its flowers appear in April and May, much earlier than the leaves. They are small, yellow, funnel-shaped; about 3 together, issuing from the same bud. Leaves entire, on short petioles, pale underneath. Stamens much longer than the sepals, alternately a long and a short one. Berry oval, small, red. Every part of this shrub is very tough. The twigs furnish "rods for the fool's back." The bark is used for ropes, baskets, &c.

Dirce, (*dur'se.*) (*Myth.*) The second wife of Lycus, king of Thebes, who from jealousy imprisoned Antiope, whom Lycus had divorced in order to marry herself; but Jupiter set Antiope at liberty, when she soon gave birth to two sons, Amphion and Zethus. These latter having grown up, put Lycus to death, and attached *D.* to the tail of a wild horse, which dragged her over the rocks, on which she was dashed to pieces. The gods, pitying her misfortunes, changed her into a spring, which bears her name and flows near Thebes.

Dire, *a.* [Lat. *deirus*; perhaps allied to Gr. *deidō*, to fear.] Fearful; awful; terrible; ill-omened; dreadful; dismal; gloomy; destructive; evil in a great degree; as, a *dire* calamity.

Direct', *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *directus*, from *dirigo*; see the verb.] Straight; right; leading or tending to an end, as by a straight line or course; not circuitous or oblique; as, a *direct* road. — Open; straightforward; not ambiguous or doubtful; as, the lie *direct*. — Plain; express; absolute; without ambignity or reservation; as, "he nowhere says it in *direct* words." (*Locke.*) — In regular descent, as from father to son; — opposed to *collateral*; as, the heir in the *direct* line.

(*Astron.*) Appearing to move forward from east to west, as a heavenly body; — opposed to *retrograde*. The motion of all the heavenly bodies, except some of the comets, is direct. The apparent motion of the heavens is retrograde, because the earth's motion is direct. By the astronomers of the 17th and 16th centuries, bodies in direct motion were said to move *in antecedentia*, and those in retrograde motion, *in consequentia*.

Direct-action engine. (*Mach.*) An engine having the rotatory motion communicated to a crank placed directly over the cylinder, so as to save height, and lessen the weight of the engine; the term applies more particularly to marine engines.

Direct fire. (*Mil.*) An enemy's fire perpendicularly directed to the troops or battery in line of aim.

Direct tax. (*Pol. Econ.*) A tax whose assessment is directly chargeable upon personal property and income; in contradistinction to taxes derived from duties levied on merchandise in the manner of customs and excise-duties, and the like.

Direct', *v. a.* [Lat. *dirigo*, *directum* — *dis*, and *rego*, to keep straight. See REGAL.] To give direction to; to point or aim in a straight line toward a place or object; as, to *direct* the aim of a gun. — To show the right road or course; to guide; to give a direction as to the proper bearings of a track or goal; as, to *direct* a person who has lost his way. — To cause to proceed in a particular manner; to regulate or determine the course of; to dispose; to govern, manage, or conduct; to adjust; as, to *direct* the councils of a state.

"Rides on the whirlwind, and *directs* the storm." — *Addison.*

—To prescribe; to point out; to instruct with authority; to order; to command; as, he *directed* him to leave at once. — To specify a direction or address, by a written mark or superscription; as, to *direct* a package, newspaper, &c.

—*v. n.* To show or point out a course; to give or convey direction; to lead by guidance.

—*n.* (*Mus.*) A character (𝄇) placed at the end of a staff to indicate to the performer the situation of the first note on the succeeding staff, and which is for this purpose always situated on that line or space in its own staff which corresponds with the line or space occupied by the note which it is intended to announce in the other.

Direct'er, *n.* One who directs or prescribes; a director.

Direction, (*di-rek'shun,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *directio.*] Act of directing; aim at a certain point; a pointing toward, in a straight line or course; the line in which a body moves by impulse; course; a straight line or course;

as, a northerly *direction*. — Act of guiding; guidance; management; superintendence; administration; adjustment; instruction in what manner to proceed, or what course to take; as, the *direction* of the foreign policy of a country. — Prescription; order; command; authoritative imposition of instructions as to a specified course; as, to *direct* an agent. — Superscription or address of a letter, parcel, package, &c.; as, goods sent to a given *direction*. — A board of directors, or body of persons intrusted with the control and management of any public affairs or business-matters; as, to submit a proposal to the *direction*.

Direc'tive, *a.* [L. Lat. *directivus.*] Having the power of direction: informing; instructing; showing the way.

"Nor visited by one *directive* ray." — *Thomson.*

Direct'ly, *adv.* In a straight line or course; rectilinearly; not in a winding course or manner; without circuitousness or deviation. — Without delay; soon; straightway: immediately; as, to go *directly*. — Quickly; promptly; instantly, immediately; as, *directly* they appeared. — Openly; expressly; without circumlocution or ambiguity; without a train of inferences; absolutely.

"Infidels deny *directly* the very principles of Christianity." *Hooker.*

Direct'ness, *n.* State or quality of being direct; straightness; a straight course; nearness of way; as, the *directness* of a journey. *directness* of speech.

Director, (*di-rek'ter,*) *n.* [Lat.; Fr. *directeur.*] One who directs, governs, superintends, or manages; one who prescribes to others by virtue of authority; an instructor; a counsellor; as, a spiritual *director*.

"In all affairs thou sole *director*." — *Swift.*

—One of a number of persons chosen by a plurality of votes from among the body of proprietors to conduct the affairs of some joint-stock undertaking, as a bank, railroad, insurance company, and the like.

—That which directs or controls by influence; any instrument, rule, or ordinance that directs.

(*Surg.*) An instrument, generally made of silver, and resembling a grooved probe. Its use is to direct the knife, and protect the parts underneath from its edge or point.

Direc'torate, *n.* [Fr. *directorat.*] Office or body of directors.

Directo'rial, *a.* [L. Lat. *directorius.*] Containing direction or command; directive. — Pertaining or relating to directors, or direction. — Having reference to the French Directory.

Direc'torship, *n.* Directorate; condition, office, or state of a director.

Direc'tory, *a.* [Fr. *directoire*; L. Lat. *directura.*] Containing directions or commands; directorial; instructing.

—*n.* A book containing directions for public worship, or religious services. — A book or register, containing an alphabetical list of the inhabitants of a city, with their places of abode, and other information for the use of citizens; as, the Philadelphia *Directory*. — A board of directors; a council of management of public affairs; as, the *Directory* of France.

(*French Hist.*) The name given by the constitution of 1795 to the executive body of the French republic. It consisted of five persons, called *directors*, who were selected by the council of elders from a list of candidates presented by the Council of Five Hundred. One of these directors retired every year, and was succeeded by another elected on the same principle. To the Directory was intrusted the superintendence of the home and foreign departments, the finances and the army, and the appointment of the ministers of state, and other public functionaries. Its policy was at first moderate and conciliatory; but after a short interval it had recourse to measures which produced wide-spread dissatisfaction, and it was at length overthrown on the ascendency of Bonaparte, after an existence of four years. It exercised authority from Oct. 27, 1795, till Nov. 11, 1799.

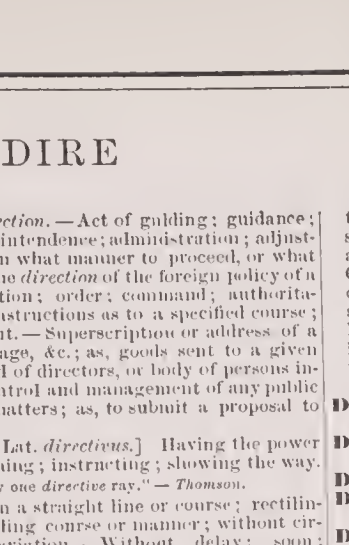


Fig. 830.—FRENCH COSTUMES, 1793-1797.

Direc'trix, *n.* (*Geom.*) A right or curved line which serves for the description or definition of a curve or surface. Assuming the indefinite line A B (*Fig.* 831) as the direction, and F, a point without it, as a focus, then, if the line F D revolve about F as a centre, while a point, D, serves in it in such a manner that its distance from F shall always be to C D, its perpendicular distance from the line A B, in a constant ratio, then the curve V D, described by the point D, is a conic section, and is an ellipse, a parabola, or an hyperbola, according as F D is less than, equal to, or greater than C D, or F V, than V A. The constant ratio referred to is called the *determining ratio of the conic*. — When a surface is conceived to be generated by the motion of a line, right or curved, which always rests on other fixed lines, the latter are sometimes called *directrices*, but more frequently *directing lines*, or simply *directors*; the former being distinguished as the *generator*.

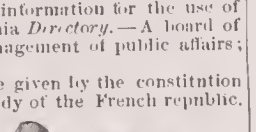


Fig. 831.

Direc'tress, Direc'trix, *n.* [Fr. *directrice.*] A female director or manager.

Dire'ful, *a.* Dire; dreadful; dismal; terrible; fearful; calamitous; as, a *direful* event.

Dire'fully, *adv.* Woefully; calamitously; terribly.

Dire'fulness, Dire'ness, *n.* Calamitousness; terribleness; woefulness.

Direption, (*di-rep'shon,*) *n.* [Lat. *direptio.*] The act of plundering.

Direptitiously, (*di-rep-tish'us-le,*) *adv.* With plundering.

Dirge, (*durj,*) *n.* [Lat. *dirige.*] From the funeral service commencing with *Dirige, Domine nos* — *direct or guide us, O Lord.*] (*Mus.*) An abbreviation of *dirige*, the first word of the *antiphona* "Dirige, Domine Deus," chanted in the funeral service of the Roman Catholic Church. It is now used to express a solemn and mournful composition performed at funerals.

Dir'ige, *n.* [Lat.] See DIRGE.

Dir'igo, in *Maine*, a post-office of Kennebec co.

Dirk, (*dêrk.*) *n.* [Probably from Armor. *dîr*; W. *dur*, steel; Scot. *durk*; perhaps allied to Sansk. *durh*; to strike; to dash against; to hurt. The D. *dolk*, and Ger. *dolch*, a dagger, seem to be of different origin.] A kind of dagger, or poniard; as, a midshipman's *dirk*.

—*v. a.* To use a dirk upon; to poniard; to stab.

Dirk-Hart'og Island, situated in Lat. 26° S., Lon. 113° E., lies off the W. coast of Australia. In length it is 45 m., by 10 in breadth. The coast is steep and rocky.

Dirk'-knife, *n* A clasp-knife having a blade resembling a dirk or stiletto.

Dirl, *v. n.* To thrill; to didder; to shiver gently.

Dirt, *n.* [A. S. *gedritam*; Icel. *dryta*, to go to stool; Icel. *drit*, excrement.] Any foul or filthy substance; excrement; mud; mire; earth; dust; whatever, adhering to anything, renders it foul or unclean; — hence, by implication, anything obnoxious, unpalatable, or obscene.

—*v. a.* To make foul or filthy; to soil; to defile; to bedaub; to pollute; to befoul.

"A dog *dirts* those most whom he loves best." — *Swift.*

Dirt-beds, *n. pl.* (*Geol.*) Dark-colored, loam-like beds, that occur interstratified with the oölitic limestones and sand-stones of Portland, England, and of Nova Scotia. They are evidently the soils in which



Fig. 832. — ZAMIA SPIRALIS. (*South Australia.*)

plants allied to the Cycads and Zamias of the period grew. Stumps of trees in an erect position, with their roots extending beneath them, have been found in these strata.

Dirt'-dauber, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PELOPEUS.

Dirt'-eating, *n.* (*Med.*) A peculiar disease to which the negroes, both of Africa and the West Indies, are peculiarly liable, and one to which they seem at times impelled against their will, as if driven into a morbid state by the power of some invisible but supernatural agency. The negro becomes low-spirited and dejected, shuns his work, seeks solitude, and, refusing all communion with his fellows, retires into some seclusion, where he devours a peculiar kind of clay, which soon acts on his system, and he dies in a loathsome state of emaciation and corruption.

Dirt'ily, *adv.* In a dirty manner; foully; filthily; nastily; meanly; sordidly: as, to be treated *dirtily*.

Dirt'iness, *n.* State of being dirty; filthiness; foulness; nastiness; meanness; baseness; sordidness; as, *dirtiness* of habits, *dirtiness* in usage of another.

Dirt Town, in *Georgia*, a village of Chattooga co., abt. 180 m. N.W. of Milledgeville. *Pop.* 960.

Dirt'y, *a.* Covered or soiled with dirt; foul; nasty; filthy; unclean; not pure; turbid; cloudy; dark; as, *dirty* weather, *dirty* linen, *dirty* hands, &c.

—Mean; base; low; sordid; dishonorable; despicable; as, a *dirty* action, *dirty* treatment, a *dirty* fellow, &c.

"Mean in their discourses, and *dirty* in their practices." — *South.*

—*v. a.* To stain or soil with dirt, or any unclean substance; to foul; to make filthy; to soil; as, to *dirty* one's boots.

"They never *dirtied* their fingers with pen and ink." — *Arbuthnot.*

—To tarnish; to sully; to scandalize; to disgrace; as, to *dirty* one's reputation.

Dirup'tion, *n.* [Lat. *diruptio.*] A disruption, or bursting asunder.

Dis-, a prefix or inseparable particle from the Latin, implying a privative or negative signification of the word it prefixes; as, to arm, to *disarm*; to join, to *disjoin*. In a general sense, it denotes a separation or parting from.

Disabil'ity, *n.* [From *disable.*] Want of ability, strength, or power; want of competent intellectual power or strength of mind; inability: incompetence.

(*Law.*) Want of qualification in a legal sense; social impediment; incapacity to do a legal act.

Disa'ble, *v. a.* To render unable; to deprive of competent natural or mental strength or power; to deprive of adequate means, instruments, or resources; to weaken; to unfit; as, a *disabled* ship, a *disabled* soldier; to *disable* by poverty. — To incapacitate or disqualify by legal force; to prevent from exercising civic, municipal, or legal rights; as, *disabled* by attainder. — To disparage or undervalue; to declare incapable and incompetent; as, "he *disabled* my judgment." — *Shaks.*

Disabuse', *v. a.* [Fr. *désabuser* — *des* for *dis*, and *abuser*, to abuse.] To free from abuse; to free from mistake; to undeceive; to disengage from error, fallacy, or deception; to set right: as, to *disabuse* a person of a prejudice.

Disaccom'modate, *v. a.* To inconvenience; to incommode.

Disaccommoda'tion, *n.* State of being incommoded or unsuited.

Disaccord'ant, *a.* Not in accordance.

Disaccus'tom, *v. a.* [Fr. *désaccoutumer.*] To destroy the force of habit in; to obviate the effects of custom.

Disacid'ify, *v. a.* To free from acid; to remove acidulous properties.

Disacknowledge, (*dis-ak-nôl'ej,*) *v. a.* To disown; to refuse to recognize or acknowledge.

Disadorn', *v. a.* To take off ornaments; to deprive of decoration.

Disadvan'tage, *n.* [Fr. *désavantage.*] That which prevents success, or renders it difficult; a state not favorable to successful practice or operation; any unfavorable state or condition; as, he acted under a *disadvantage*. — Detriment; injury; hurt; loss; damage; as, to sell goods to *disadvantage*, to spread a report to another's *disadvantage*.

Disadvanta'geous, *a.* Not advantageous; unfavorable to success, prosperity, or fruition; inconvenient; not adapted to promote interest, reputation, or other good; as, to be placed in a *disadvantageous* position.

Disadvanta'geously, *adv.* Unfavorably; in a disadvantageous manner; conducive to loss or detriment.

Disadvanta'geousness, *n.* In a state or position inimical to success; inconvenience; loss; want of advantage.

Disaffect', *v. a.* To disturb or alienate the affections of; to make less friendly to; to make less faithful to a person, party, or cause, or less zealous to support it; to render discontented or unfriendly; as, *disaffected* allies.

—To disorder; to derange; to cause functional disturbance; as, a *disaffected* palate.

Disaffect'edly, *adv.* In a disaffected manner.

Disaffect'edness, *n.* State of being disaffected; disaffection.

Disaffec'tion, *n.* Alienation of affection, fidelity, or good-will; positive enmity, or opposition of feeling; dislike; hostility; disloyalty; disgust; as, *disaffection* of troops.

—Functional derangement of the constitution of the body.

Disaffirm', *v. a.* To deny; to contradict; to affirm to the contrary.

(*Law.*) To overthrow or annul, as a judicial decision, by a contrary judgment of a superior tribunal.

Disaffirm'ance, *n.* Denial; negation; dispute; confutation.

(*Law.*) Overthrow or annulment by the decision of a superior tribunal.

Disafforest, *v. a.* [*Dis*, and *afforest* — *ad*, and *forest.*] (*Eng. Law.*) To strip of the privileges of forest-laws; to reduce a forest to common ground; — correlative to *afforest*.

Disag'gregate, *v. a.* To separate an aggregate mass into its component parts.

Disaggrega'tion, *n.* Act or operation of separating an aggregate body into its component parts.

Disagree', *v. n.* To be not accordant or coincident; to be not the same, or not exactly similar; to differ; to be at variance with another thing; as, these accounts *disagree*. — To be of a different opinion; to differ: to dissent; to be at variance or in a state of opposition; to quarrel; as, the best of friends *disagree*.

"Both the bands in worship *disagree*,
Some adore the flow'r, and some the tree." — *Dryden.*

—To be unsuitable, unfitted, or unadapted; to be not agreeable to; — often followed by *with*; as, a heavy dinner *disagrees* with the stomach.

Disagree'able, *a.* Not agreeable; contrary; unsuitable; not congruous or sympathetic; as, to be required to do something *disagreeable* to one's feelings.

—Unpleasant; offensive; repugnant; displeasing; as, *disagreeable* to the taste.

Disagree'ableness, *n.* State or quality of being disagreeable; unsuitableness; unpleasantness; offensiveness to the mind or to the senses; contrariety.

Disagree'ably, *adv.* Unsuitably; offensively; unpleasantly; in an objectionable or disagreeable manner.

Disagree'ment, *n.* State of disagreeing, or of being at issue; difference; diversity; dissimilitude; unlikeness; discrepancy. — Variance in opinion; dissent; contrariety of ideas or sentiments. — Unsuitableness; inadaptability; want of affinity. — Dispute; discord; falling

out; dissension; cavil; controversy; as, "their *disagreement* is not great." — *Hooker.*

Disagre'er, *n.* He who, or that which, disagrees.

Disallow', *v. a.* To refuse to allow or permit; not to grant; not to make or suppose lawful; not to authorize; to refuse assent; to disapprove; to prohibit; to censure; to condemn; to reject; as, to *disallow* extra expenses.

—*v. n.* To refuse permission; not to grant.

Disallow'able, *a.* Not allowable; not to be suffered, granted, or acquiesced in.

Disallow'ableness, *n.* State or nature of being disallowable.

Disallow'ance, *n.* Refusal to allow, admit, or permit; disapprobation; prohibition; censure; rejection.

"God accepts of a thing . . . where he does not declare his *disallowance* of it." — *South.*

Di Sal'to. [It., by the leap.] (*Mus.*) A motion by skips, not by degrees. — *Crais.*

Disan'imate, *v. a.* To discourage, deject, or depress; to dishearten, or deprive of hope, spirit, or heartiness.

"The presence of a king . . . *disanimates* his enemies." — *Shaks.*

Disanima'tion, *n.* State of being disanimated, disheartened, or depressed.

Disannex', *v. a.* To disunite, disjoin, or dissever.

Disannul', *v. a.* To make void; to annul; to deprive of force or authority.

"Wouldst thou God's laws of fasting *disannul?*" — *Herbert.*

Disannul'ler, *n.* One who annuls, or makes void.

Disannul'ment, *n.* Act of making null or void.

Disappar'el, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *désaparciller.*] To strip of apparel; to undress.

Disappear', *v. a.* To go out of sight or view; to vanish or recede from visual ken; to become invisible.

"She *disappear'd*, and left me dark!" — *Milton.*

—To cease to be or to exist; to withdraw from common life; as, love has *disappeared.*

Disappear'ance, *n.* Cessation of appearance; a removal from sight; a vanishing from view.

Disappend'ency, *n.* A disentangling from a former attachment or connection.

Disappend'ent, *a.* Disconnected from former ties.

Disappoint', *v. a.* To neglect to do according to appointment; to balk; to defeat expectation, wish, hope, desire, or intention; to hinder from the fruition, possession, or enjoyment of that which was intended, desired, hoped for, or expected; as, to *disappoint* popular opinion — To frustrate; to foil; to baffle; to defeat

"Shrinks from the wound, and *disappoints* the blow."—*Addison.*

Disappoint'ed, *a.* Defeated of expectation, hope, desire, or design; frustrated; balked: as, a *disappointed* lover.

Disappoint'ment, *n.* State of being disappointed; defeat or failure of hope, expectation, wish, design, or intention; a balking of plan or design; frustration; miscarriage. — That which disappoints, balks, or frustrates.

Disappoint'ment Islands, a group in the S. Pacific, in Lat. 14° 5′ S., Lon. 145° 4′ W., discovered by Commodore Byron in 1765.

Disappre'ciate, *v. a.* To discsteem; to fail to appreciate; to undervalue.

Disapproba'tion, *n.* A disapproving: the act of the mind which condemns what is supposed to be wrong; censure; condemnation; dislike.

Disap'probatory, *a.* Containing or implying disapprobation; tending to contemn or disapprove.

Disappro'priate, *v. a.* To withdraw from an appropriate use; to deprive of appropriated property.

Disapprov'al, *n.* Disapprobation; dislike; censure.

Disapprove', *v. a.* [Fr. *désapprouver.* See APPROVE.] To refuse to approve of; to dislike; to condemn in opinion and judgment; to censure as wrong or unfit; to manifest disapprobation of; as, his conduct was *disapproved of.* — To refuse to sanction or confirm; to reject, as disliked, what is proposed for authorized approbation; as, "the treaty was *disapproved* by Congress."

Disapprov'ingly, *adv.* In a manner expressing, or implying disapprobation.

Disarm', *v. a.* [Fr. *désarmer.*] To deprive of arms, or other weapons of attack or defence; to take away arms or weapons from; to deprive of force, strength, or means of annoyance; to render harmless; as, to *disarm* a militia.—To divest of anything injurious or threatening; to divest of offensive or antagonistic powers; as, to *disarm* opposition, to *disarm* a prejudice.

Disarm'ament, *n.* Act of disarming; state of being disarmed.

Disarm'er, *n.* He who, or that which, disarms.

Disarrange', *v. a.* To unsettle or disturb the order or due arrangement of parts; to derange; to put out of order.

Disarrange'ment, *n.* Act of disarranging, or of disturbing order or method; confusion; disorder.

Disarray', *v. a.* To undress, or divest of clothing; as, "the witch they *disarrayed.*" (*Faërie Queene.*) — To throw into confusion or disorder, as troops.

—*n.* [Fr. *désarroi.*] Disorder; confusion; loss or want of array or regular order.

"*Disarray*, and shameful rout ensue."—*Dryden.*

—Undress; state of being divested of apparel.

Disarticu'late, *v. a.* To divide; to break asunder, as an articulation of the body.

Disarticula'tion, *n.* The dividing or sundering of articulations.

Disassociate, (*dis-as-sō'she-āt,*) *v. a.* [O. Fr. *désassocier.*] To disunite; to disconnect, as things associated.

Disas'ter, *n.* [It. *disastro*; Fr. *désastre*—*dés*, and *astre*; Gr. *aster*, a star.] Any unfortunate event, especially a sudden misfortune; mishap; calamity; mischance; grief; catastrophe; final end; as, "Some dire *disaster.*"—*Pope.*

—*v. a.* To injure; to inflict harm upon.

"The swain *disaster'd* stands."—*Thomson.*

Disas'trous, *a.* Ill-timed; unfortunate; calamitous; occasioning loss or injury; gloomy; dismal; threatening disaster, or a fatal result.

Disas'trously, *adv.* Unfortunately; in a dismal or disastrous manner.

Disas'trousness, *n.* Calamity; unfortunateness.

Disattire', *v. a.* Essentially the same as DISAPPAREL, *q. v.*

Disavow', *v. a.* To deny; to disown; to deny to be, as a fact or charge respecting one's self; to disclaim; to disallow; to reject; as, to *disavow* participation in an offence.

—To dissent from; not to homologate.

Disavow'al, *n.* A disowning; denial; rejection; a declining to vindicate.

Disavow'er, *n.* One who disavows.

Disband', *v. a.* To scatter; to disperse; to dismiss from military service; as, to *disband* an army.

—To dismiss from service or ties of obligation.

—*v. n.* To retire from military service; to break up; to separate; to dissolve connection.

"Human society may *disband.*" — *Tillotson.*

Disband'ment, *n.* Act of disbanding.

Disbar', *v. a.* To degrade a barrister from his rank or position; to expel from the bar, according to English usage.

Disbark', *v. a.* See DISEMBARK.

Disbark', *v. a.* To take off the bark, as from a tree.

Disbelief', *n.* A disbelieving: refusal to give credit to, or have faith in; denial of belief: distrust.

"Our belief or *disbelief* of a thing does not alter the nature of a thing." — *Tillotson.*

—Unbelief; scepticism.

Disbelieve', *v. a.* Not to believe; to hold not to be true, or not to exist; to refuse to credit; as, to *disbelieve* in the Bible.

Disbeliev'er, *n.* One who refuses to believe; one who rejects belief in Christ; a sceptic.

Disbench', *v. a.* To remove from a bench or seat; as, to *disbench* a judge.

Disbend', *v. a.* To relax from a state of firmness or dignity; to make incapable of action.

"Bondage doth *disbend*, else break the heart." — *Spenser.*

Disbind', *v. a.* To unbind; to unfasten; to loosen.

Disbow'el, *v. a.* To take away the bowels from; to eviscerate. — See DISEMBOWEL.

Disbranch', *v. a.* To separate or break off, as a branch from a tree; to lop off branches from.

Disbud', *v. a.* To deprive of buds or shoots, as a tree.

Disbur'den, *v. a.* To remove a burden from; to throw off, as a burden; to clear, as of anything weighty, troublesome, or cumbersome; to unload; to discharge.

"*Disburdened* heaven rejoiced." — *Milton.*

—*v. n.* To ease the mind; to be relieved; as, to be *disburdened* of cares.

Disburgeon, (*dis-bur'jun,*) *v. a.* To divest of burgeons or buds.

Disburse', *v. a.* [Fr. *débourser* — *de*, and *bourse*, a purse.] To pay out, as money; to spend or lay out.

Disburse'ment, *n.* [Fr. *déboursement.*] Act of disbursing, or of laying out, as money from a chest; amount of money or sum paid out; as, a cash *disbursement.*

Disburs'er, *n.* He who pays out or disburses money.

Disbur'then, *v. a.* or *n.* Same as DISBURDEN, *q. v.*

Dise, *n.* [Lat. *discus.*] Same as DISK, *q. v.*

Discant, *n.* See DESCANT.

Discapac'itate, *v. a.* To incapacitate; to disable. (R.)

Discard', *v. a.* [From Lat. *dis*, apart, and *charter*, paper; Sp. *descartar*; Fr. *écarter.*] To throw out of the hand such cards as are useless. — To turn out from service or employment, or from society. — To cast off: to thrust away; to reject; to dismiss; to displace; to discharge.

Disease', *v. a.* [Prefix *dis* and *case.*] To strip; to undress.

"Fetch me the hat and rapier in my cell;
I will *disease* me, and myself present." — *Shaks.*

Discern', *v. a.* [Fr. *discerner*; Lat. *discerno*—*dis*, and *cerno*, to separate or distinguish; Gr. *krino*; Sansk. *kri*, to separate, to know.] To separate or set apart by the eye, or by the understanding; to distinguish; to mark or note as different; to make choice between; to discriminate; to discover; to see; to perceive; to descry; to discover by the intellect; to have knowledge of; to judge.

—*v. n.* To see or understand the difference; to make distinction; to judge.

Discern'er, *n.* One who discerns; an observer; one who knows and judges; that which distinguishes, or causes to understand.

Discern'ible, *a.* That may be discerned; that may be seen distinctly; discoverable by the eye or the understanding; perceptible; distinguishable; apparent; visible; evident; manifest.

Discern'ibleness, *n.* Quality of being discernible; visibleness.

Discern'ibly, *adv.* In a manner to be discerned, seen, or discovered; visibly.

Discern'ingly, *adv.* With discernment; acutely; with judgment; skilfully.

Discern'ment, *n.* Act of discerning; also, the power or faculty of discerning or distinguishing: judgment; acuteness; discrimination; penetration; sagacity.

Discerpibil'ity, Discerptibil'ity, *n.* State or quality of being discerptible. (R.)

Discerp'ible, Discerp'tible, *a.* That may be destroyed by the dismion of its parts; separable. (R.)

Discharge', *v. a.* [Fr. *décharger.* See CHARGE.] To free from a charge, load, or burden: to disburden; to unload: to remove the cargo or contents of; to evacuate: to free from; to relieve; to release; to let go the charge of: to let fly or go, as a missile; to shoot; to fire off; to give vent to: to express; to pay; to clear off by payment; to send away, as a creditor by payment; to absolve or acquit; to relieve: to clear: to put away; to expel: to perform or execute: to dismiss: to discard; to set at liberty; to let out or emit; to disclose; to cancel: to put an end to; to relieve, as of incumbent weight.

—*v. n.* To deliver a charge; to fire.

—*n.* Act of discharging; an unloading, as of a ship. — A throwing; vent; emission; a flowing or issuing out, or a throwing out. — The removal of a charge from an electrical jar, battery, &c.; explosion; report; as, a *discharge* of artillery. — Matter emitted; as, a serous *discharge.* — Dismission from office or service; writing which evidences the dismission: as, the governor solicited his *discharge.* — Release from obligation, debt, or penalty; an acquittance; as, a *discharge* in full. — Absolution from a crime or accusation.—Ransom: liberation; price paid for deliverance. — Performance: execution: as, the *discharge* of our duties. — Liberation; release from imprisonment or other confinement; as, *discharge* of a prisoner. — Exemption; escape. — Payment, as of a debt.

(*Arch.*) The relief, or distribution of a weight, or load to be borne; thus, discharging arches are used in a wall over a lintel, or an opening, to discharge them of the weight which they would otherwise bear.

Discharg'er, *n.* He who, or that which, discharges.

(*Elect.*) An instrument for discharging electricity; a DISCHARGING-ROD, *q. v.*

Discharg'ing, *n.* The act of unloading, releasing, or unburdening. — *Richardson.*

Discharg'ing-rod, *n.* (*Physics.*) An instrument much used in electricity for discharging Leyden jars without partaking of the shock. The jointed *D.* is that most generally employed. It consists of two brass wires, terminated by two brass balls. The wires are jointed at the middle, and are attached to a glass handle. With this instrument it is easy to discharge a jar or battery, by bringing one ball in contact with the exterior, and the other with some part of the interior. The glass handle, as an insulator, forms a protection from all the effects which take place in the restoration of electrical equilibrium.

Dischurch', *v. a.* [*dis*, and *church.*] To deprive of the rank of a church. (R.)

Dis'ciform, *a.* [Lat. *discus*, disc, and *forma*, shape; Fr. *disciforme.*] (*Bot.*) Disc-shaped; flat and circular, like a disc or quoit. — *Gray.*

Disciple, (*dis-i'pl,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *discipulus*, from *disco*, I learn.] Literally, one who learns anything from another; and hence, the followers of any teacher, philosopher, or head of a sect. In this sense the word is sometimes used in Scripture, as when we read of the *D.* of Moses, of John, of Christ. Generally, however, it is used with reference to the last of these — the followers of Jesus. Sometimes all who received the doctrines of Christ are called *D.*; but in a more limited sense, it is applied to the 70, or 72, persons, who were his more immediate followers and attendants. Sometimes it is used as synonymous with *apostle*, and is applied to the Twelve.

—*v. a.* To make a disciple, or disciples of; to teach; to train, or bring up; to cause to become a follower. — To discipline; to punish.

Disci'pleship, *n.* The state of a disciple, or follower in doctrines and precepts.

Disci'ples of Christ, or CAMPBELLITES. (*Eccl. Hist.*) This religious body, which is a branch of the Baptist denomination, holds to no rule of faith but the Word of God, and rejects all doctrines or terms as binding which are founded on speculations of theology. It grew into a separate denomination under the influence of the example and teachings of Thomas Campbell, who settled in Pennsylvania in 1808, as a minister of the "Seceders," and of his son Alexander. The father was a conscientious advocate of religious reform, and contended for a restoration of the Christian Church to apostolic practice and precept. His son Alexander joined him, and they formed a small association of disciples for the special study of the Scriptures, who were to reject all creeds. This grew into a congregation, of which the Campbells became elders. An investigation of the subject of Baptism led them to the belief that immersion was the only Scriptural method. For some years the churches which were formed were attached to associations of Baptists. In 1823, Alex Campbell established the "*Christian Baptist.*" Through this monthly, and by several public oral debates on baptism, and extensive tours of preaching, his views spread rapidly and widely among the Baptists. But personal opposition at last took the form of ecclesiastical action, and in 1827 the Dover Association of Virginia decreed the excommunication from Baptist fellowship of all who held and advocated the views of Alexander Campbell. This was the beginning of a general action among the Baptists; and the Reformers, as they were called, were compelled to associate in a separate organization, which rapidly increased, especially in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Virginia. Churches were also formed in the British Provinces of North America, in England, Wales, Ireland, and Australia. The disciples are Congregational in their organization; regard very highly the obligation to provide for the preaching of the gospel; are active and energetic, and accord in essential

doctrines with "evangelical" Christians. Their colleges are: Bethany College, Kentucky University; the North-Western Christian University, at Indianapolis, Ind.; Eureka College, Ill.; and Hiram College, Ohio. They have 25 periodicals, viz.: 9 weeklies, 15 monthlies, and 1 quarterly. Of these, *two* (monthlies) are published, one in Great Britain, and one in Canada; all the rest in the United States. Their number in the United States is about 500,000.

Disci'pless, *n.* A female disciple. (R.)

Dis'ciplinable, *a.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *disciplinibilis.*] Capable of discipline, or of instruction and improvement in learning. — That may be subjected to discipline; subject or liable to discipline.

Dis'ciplinableness, n. That is capable of receiving instruction. — That may be made matter of discipline. — *Worcester.*

Dis'ciplinal, *a.* Relating to discipline. (R.)

Dis'ciplinant, *n.* [Lat. *discipl.nans.*] One of a strict religious order. (R.)

Disciplina'rian, *a.* Pertaining to discipline.

—n. One who enforces discipline, or adherence to stated rules; a martinet.

—*pl.* (*Eccl.*) A term once applied to the Puritans and Presbyterians.

Dis'ciplinary, *a.* [Fr. *disciplinaire*, from L. Lat. *disciplinarius.*] Pertaining to discipline, or government by strict rules; relating to a regular course of education; intended for instruction.

Discipline, (*dis'sẽ-plin,*) *n.* [Lat *disciplina*, from *discipulus*, a disciple.] Instruction; teaching; education; training; cultivation; improvement; culture; instruction, and government; method of government; order; rule; that which is taught; art; science; subjection to laws, rules, orders, precepts, or regulations; punishment; chastisement; correction.

(*Eccl.*) The punishments employed in convents, and those which enthusiasts undergo or inflict upon themselves by way of mortification.

(*Mil. and Naval.*) The series of duties to be performed by both orders, in strict conformity to the rules of each service. It also implies subordination, and practice to proficiency of the manual evolutions and exercises of the different services.

Dis'cipline, *v. a.* To subject to discipline, or instruction; to inform the mind; to educate; to teach; to train; to instruct; to advance by instruction; to regulate; to govern; to train up in good order, method, regularity, good conduct, and habits; to direct; to correct; to chastise; to punish.

Dis'ciplined, *p. a.* Instructed; educated; subjected to rules and regulations; corrected; chastised; punished; admonished

Dis'cipliner, *n.* One who disciplines. — *Milton.*

Disclaim', *v. a.* [*Dis* and *claim.*] To deny all claim to; to reject, as not belonging to one's self; openly to reject any union or connection with; to disown; to disavow; to renounce.

—*v. n.* To disavow all part, or share.

Disclaim'er, *n.* (*Law.*) A person who disclaims, disavows, or renounces; a formal disavowal; renunciation; relinquishment, as of claims, pretensions, &c.

Disclose', *v. a.* [Lat. *dis*, and *claudo, clausus*, to shut See Close.] To separate from things shut up; to uncover; to open; to unveil; to discover; to reveal; to divulge.

—*v. n.* To open; to gape.

Disclos'er, n. One who discloses.

Disclo'sure, n. [Lat. *dis*, and L. Lat. *clausura*, a shutting, a castle, a fort.] Act of disclosing; an uncovering, and opening to view; act of revealing, or making known; revelation; utterance of what was secret; a telling; that which is disclosed, or made known.

Disclu'sion, *n.* [Lat. *disclusio.*] See Disclose.

Dis'co, a considerable island in Davis' Strait, off the W. coast of Greenland, belonging to Denmark; Lat. 69° 11' N., Lon. 53° 20' W.

Dis'co, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Macomb co., abt. 27 m. N. of Detroit.

Discohe'rent, *a.* Incoherent.

Dis'coid, *n.* [Fr. *discoïde*; Gr. *diskos*, a disc, and *eidos*, form.] Something in the form of a discus, or disc.

Dis'coid, Discoid'al, *a.* Having the form of a disc.

Discol'or, *v. a.* [Prefix *dis*, and *color*, q. v.; O. Fr. *descolorer*, now *décolorer*; Pr. and Sp. *descolorar*; It. and L. Lat. *discolorare.*] To deprive of color; to alter the natural hue or color of; to stain; to tinge; to change or alter any color, natural or artificial; to alter the complexion of; to change the appearance of.

Discolora'tion, *n.* Act of altering the color; a staining; alteration of color; alteration of complexion or appearance.

Discol'ored, *p. a.* Altered in color; stained.

Discom'fit, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *desconfire*; Fr. *déconfire*, pp. *déconfit*; It. *sconfiggere*; Lat. *dis, con*, and *figo*, to fix.] To rout; to defeat; to scatter in fight; to cause to flee; to vanquish.

"In pursuing rebels half *discomfited*." — *Addison.*

—*n.* Rout; dispersion; defeat; overthrow.

"Fly you must; incurable *discomfit*
Reigns in the hearts of all our present party." — *Shaks.*

Discom'fited, *p. a.* Routed; defeated; overthrown.

Discom'fiture, *n.* [O. Fr. *desconfiture*: Fr. *déconfiture.*] Rout; defeat in battle; dispersion; overthrow; frustration; disappointment.

Discom'fort, *v. a.* [Fr. *déconforter*: It. *disconfortare.*] To deprive of comfort: to disturb peace or happiness: to make uneasy; to pain; to grieve; to sadden; to deject.

—*n.* Want of comfort: uneasiness; disturbance of peace; pain; grief; inquietude.

Discommend', *v. a.* To declare to be unworthy of commendation; to blame; to censure; to mention with disapprobation.

Discommend'able, *a.* Blamable; censurable; deserving disapprobation.

Discommenda'tion, *n.* Act of discommending; blame; censure.

Discommode', *v. a.* [*Dis*, and Fr. *commode.*] To incommode. (R.)

Discommo'dious, *a.* Incommodious; inconvenient. (R.)

Discommo'diously, *adv.* In a discommodious manner. (R.)

Discommo'diousness, *n.* Inconvenience.

Discommod'ity, *n.* Incommodity; disadvantage; misfortune. (R.)

Discom'mon, *v. a.* (*Law.*) To deprive of the right of common; to appropriate common land; to separate and inclose a common; to deprive of the privileges of a place.

Discom'pany, *v. a.* To deprive of company; to dissociate. (R.)

Discompose', *v. a.* [Fr. *décomposer.*] To throw into confusion, as affairs; to disturb peace and quietness, as of the mind or temper; to disorder; to derange; to disturb; to disconcert; to agitate; to ruffle; to vex.

Discomposed', *p. a.* Unsettled; disordered; ruffled; agitated; disturbed.

Discompos'edness, *n.* Quality of being discomposed; disquiet; agitation.

Discompos'ure, n. State of being discomposed; disorder; agitation; disturbance; perturbation.

Discompt, *v. a.* Same as Discount, *q. v.*

Disconcert', *v. a.* [See Concert.] To break or interrupt any order, plan, or harmonious scheme. — To unsettle the mind. — To derange: to disturb; to confuse. — To ruffle: to defeat; to frustrate.

Disconcer'tion, *n.* Act of disconcerting; discomposure.

Disconform'able, *a.* That is not conformable; dissenting. (R.)

Disconform'ity, n. Want of conformity. (R.)

Discongru'ity, *n.* Want of agreement; unlikeness; disparity.

Disconnect', *v. a.* To separate, as things connected together; to dissolve, as a preëxisting connection.

Disconnect'ed, *a.* Separated; disunited.

Disconnec'tion, *n.* Act of disconnecting or separating, or state of being disunited; separation; want of union.

Discon'solance, *n.* Disconsolateness. — *Clarke.*

Discon'solate, *a.* [O. Fr. *désconsolé.*] Destitute of comfort or consolation; sorrowful; hopeless, or not expecting comfort; sad; dejected; melancholy; saddening; gloomy; cheerless.

Discon'solately, *adv.* In a disconsolate manner; without comfort.

Discon'solateness, *n.* State of being disconsolate.

Discontent', *n.* [See Content.] Uneasiness or inquietude of mind; dissatisfaction.

—*a.* Discontented; uneasy; dissatisfied.

—*v. a.* To make uneasy in a present state: to dissatisfy.

Discontent'ed, *p. a.* Uneasy in mind; dissatisfied; unquiet.

Discontent'edly, *adv.* In a discontented manner or mood.

Discontent'edness, *n.* State of being discontented; uneasiness of mind; inquietude; dissatisfaction.

Discontent'ing, *a.* Giving uneasiness or dissatisfaction.

Discontent'ment, *n.* State of being discontented or uneasy in mind; uneasiness; inquietude; discontent.

Discontin'uable, *a.* That may be discontinued. (R.)

Discontin'uance, n. Interruption of continuance; want of continued connection or cohesion of parts; want of union; cessation; intermission; separation; disunion.

Discontinua'tion, *n.* Breach or interruption of continuity: disruption or separation of parts.

Discontin'ue, *v. a.* [Fr. *discontinuer.*] Not to continue: to leave off; to cause to cease: to stop; to put an end to; to break off; to interrupt; to cease to take or receive.

—*v. n.* To lose continuity: to cease; to leave the possession, or lose an established or long-enjoyed right.

Discontin'uedness, *n.* State of being discontinued.

Discontinuee', n. (*Law.*) One whose estate is discontinued. — *Blackstone.*

Discontin'uer, *n.* One who discontinues.

Discontinu'ity, *n.* Want of continuity; disunity of parts; want of cohesion.

Discontinuor', *n.* (*Law.*) One who discontinues; — opposed to *discontinuee.* — *Blackstone.*

Discontin'uous, o. Not continuous; broken off; interrupted.

Discoph'oræ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) See Medusæ.

Discoplen'ra, *n.* [Gr. *diskos*, and *pleura*, a rib.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Apiaceæ*. The Bishop-weed, *D. capillacea*, found in swamps from Massachusetts to Georgia, has a stem 1 to 2 feet high, much branched: leaves very smooth: umbels axillary; and white flowers blossoming from July to November.

Dis'cord, *n.* [Fr. *discorde*; Lat. *discordia* — *dis*, and *cor, cordis*, the heart.] Disagreement; want of order or harmony; variance; difference; opposition; dissension; contention; strife; disagreement of sounds; dissonance; — the opposite of *concord.*

(*Mus.*) A dissonant or inharmonious combination of sounds, so called in contradistinction to *concord*, the effects of which it is intended to sweeten and relieve. Some require to be introduced by certain preparatives, and to be succeeded or resolved by concords to which they have some relation. *D.* are sometimes intentionally introduced into music, not for themselves alone, but to set off the concords by contrast and opposition. Their necessity in the composition of part-music cannot be denied, as they not only improve the concords by opposition, but by causing a momentary distress to the ear, which remains unsatisfied and even uneasy until it hears something better, they give a stimulus to the attention, which would otherwise languish.

Discord'ance, Discord'ancy, *n.* [Fr *discordance*, from Lat. *discordans.*] Want of concord; disagreement; opposition; inconsistency; discord.

Discord'ant, *a.* [Fr.] Wanting concord or agreement; in a state of opposition; being at variance; not coincident; disagreeing; incongruous; contradictory; repugnant; contrary; not in unison; dissonant; inharmonious; harsh; jarring.

(*Mus.*) Applied to all dissonant or inharmonious sounds, whether successive or simultaneous.

Discord'antly, *adv.* In a discordant manner.

Discor'dia, (*Myth.*) The goddess of mischief, daughter of Nox, and sister to the avenging Nemesis, was expelled from heaven for breeding discord among the gods. Irritated at not being invited to attend the nuptials of Peleus and Thetis, she threw into the midst of the goddesses the famous golden apple, bearing the inscription *Detur pulchriori*, "Let it be given to the most beautiful," which occasioned the famous contest of which Paris was the umpire. This contest was the cause of the fall of Troy, and of innumerable calamities.

Dis'count, *n.* [Sp. *descontar*: Fr. *décompte.*] (*Com.*) An allowance made on a bill, or any other debt not yet become due, in consideration of present payment. It is usual in commercial dealings to allow for *D.* a sum equal to the interest on the debt from the time of payment to the time when it actually becomes due; which sum is deducted from the whole amount. Thus, a person holding a bill for $100.00 payable in one year at 7 per cent. would receive $93.00, which would be considered its present value. The true *D.* of any sum for any given time, is such a sum as will in that time amount to the interest of the sum to be discounted. Elaborate tables have been calculated, showing the *D.* on any sum for any given number of days, so as to facilitate the computation, and are used by all banks and bankers. *D.* tables are also interest tables: care must be taken, however, not to confound interest with discount. *D.* is the abatement *in advance*; interest is payment of usage of money, paid at the end of the period or at maturity. — The term discount is also applied: — to the sum deducted or refunded: — to a deduction on the price of purchased merchandise, in consideration of immediate payment; — and to the depreciation in value of any fixed investment.

Discount', *v. a.* [Fr. *décompter*; Sp. *descontar.*] To pay back, or by a counter-reckoning; to deduct a certain sum, or rate per cent., from the principal sum: to lend on advance the amount of, deducting the interest or other rate per cent. from the principal, at the time of the loan or advance.

—*v. n.* To lend, or make a practice of lending money, deducting the interest at the time of the loan.

Discount'able, o. That may be discounted

Dis'count-day, *n.* The day of the week on which banks discount bills and notes. — *Craig.*

Discoun'tenance, *v. a.* [Fr. *décontenancer.*] To put out of countenance; to abash; to dishearten; to discourage; to check; to restrain by frowns, censure, argument, opposition, or cold treatment.

—*n.* Cold treatment; unfavorable aspect; unfriendly regard; disapprobation; whatever tends to check or discourage.

Discoun'tenancer, *n.* One who discountenances.

Discount'er, n. One who advances money, or discounts; as, a bill-*discounter.*

Discour'age, *v. a.* [Fr. *décourager.*] To dishearten; to deprive of confidence; to deter from anything; to attempt to redress or prevent; to dispirit; to depress; to dissuade.

Discour'ageable, *a.* That may be discouraged or disheartened.

Discour'agement, *n.* [Fr. *découragement.*] Act of disheartening, or depriving of courage; the act of deterring or dissuading from an undertaking. — The act of depressing confidence; that which destroys or abates courage, confidence, or hope. — That which deters, or tends to deter, from an undertaking, or from the prosecution of anything.

Discour'ager, *n.* He who, or that which, discourages.

Discour'agingly, *adv.* In a discouraging manner.

Discourse, (*dis-kôrs',*) *n.* [Fr. *discours*; Lat. *discursus*, from *discurro* — *dis*, and *curro*, to run.] (*Logic.*) An operation of the mind, whereby it passes or proceeds from one thing to another, — from a thing known to one unknown: — synonymous with *reasoning.*

(*Rhet.*) A series of sentences and arguments arranged in a regular manner, with a view to carry conviction to the mind of those to whom it is addressed: — an oration.

—Mutual intercourse by spoken language; conversation; talk; chat.

—*v. n.* To talk; to converse: to communicate thoughts or ideas in a formal manner: to treat upon in a solemn, set manner. — To reason; to pass from premises to consequences.

—*v. a.* To talk over; to utter or give forth.

"Let us there at large *discourse* all our fortunes." — *Shaks.*

Discours'er, *n.* A speaker; one who harangues, or holds forth. — A writer on any subject; a dissertator.

"Philologers and critical *discoursers*." — *Browne.*

Discour'sive, *a.* Passing by intermediate steps from premises to consequences. — Interlocutory; containing dialogue.

"The epic is everywhere interlaced with *discoursive* scenes." *Dryden.*

—Having a tendency or disposition to converse; communicative; as, a *discoursive* person.

Discour'teous, *a.* Uncourteous; void of courtesy; uncivil; rude; uncomplaisant; wanting in good manners.

Discour'teously, *adv.* In a rude or uncivil manner; with incivility.

Discour'teousness, *n.* Incivility; discourtesy; rudeness or churlishness of behavior or language.

Dis'eous, *a.* [From Lat. *discus*, a disc.] Resembling a discus, or disc; broad; flat; wide.

Discov'enant, *v. a.* To break off a covenant with.

Discover, (*-kuv'r.*) *v. a.* [Fr. *découvrir—de* and *couvrir*. See COVER.] To remove, as a covering; to find out, as something hidden or not known before; to ascertain; to make known; to disclose; to show; to manifest. — To reveal; to communicate; to make known; to impart; to tell.

"*Discover* not a secret to another." — *Prov.* xxv.

—To have the first sight of; to find out; to detect; as, to *discover* an island.

—*v. n.* To appear; to present or show one's self.

Discoverabil'ity, *n.* State or quality of being discoverable.

Discov erable, *a.* That may be discovered, or seen; apparent; as, "not *discoverable* by reason." — *Watts.*

Discov'erer, *n.* One who discovers or finds out; a spy. — An explorer; a scout.

Discov'ert, *n.* (*Law.*) One not within the bounds of matrimony; — applied to a woman unmarried or widowed

Discov'erture, *n.* (*Law.*) Freedom from matrimonial ties.

Discov'ery, *n.* Act of discovering; action of disclosing to view, or bringing to light; disclosure; manifestation.

—A making known; action of finding something hidden; revelation; as, "such a *discovery* ought to be made as late as possible." — *Swift.*

—Act of finding out, or coming to the knowledge of; act of espying; first sight of; as, the *discovery* of a new continent. —That which is first brought to light, seen, or known; the unravelling of a plot in a tragedy or comedy.

Discov'ery Port, in *Oregon*, a harbor near the head of the Straits of Juan de Fuca, extending inland about 8 m. to the parallel of 48° N.

Discra'dle, *v. n.* To emerge, as from a cradle.

Discra'site, *n.* (*Min.*) See DYSCRASITE.

Discred'it, *n.* [Fr., from *décréditer* — *dé*, and *créditer*, to credit.] Want of credit or good reputation; some degree of disgrace or reproach; want of belief, trust, or confidence; disesteem; disrepute; disbelief; dishonor; distrust.

"The small *discredit* of a bribe
Scarce hurts the lawyer, but undoes the scribe."—*Pope.*

—Act of discrediting; state of being unworthy of credit or credence; as, the story was received with *discredit.*

—*v. a.* To give no credit to; not to credit or believe; to disbelieve; to distrust; as, the news is generally *discredited.* — To deprive of credit or good reputation; to make less reputable or honorable; to bring into disesteem, or into some degree of disgrace, or into disrepute. — To deprive of credibility or trust; to destroy confidence in.

Discred'itable, *a.* Injurious to credit or reputation; disreputable; disgraceful.

Discred'itably, *adv.* In a discreditable manner.

Discred'itor, *n.* One who discredits.

Discreet', *a.* [Fr. *discret*; Lat. *discretus*, from *discerno*, *dis*, and *cerno*, to separate.] Perceiving distinctly; discerning; prudent; wise in avoiding errors or evil, and in selecting the best means to accomplish a purpose; circumspect; cautious; wary; not rash or headstrong.

"Wisest, virtuousest, *discreetest*, best." — *Milton.*

Discreet'ly, *adv.* Circumspectly; cautiously; prudently; in a discreet manner; with discretion.

"Poets lose half the praise they should have got,
Could it be known what they *discreetly* blot." — *Waller.*

Discreet'ness, *n.* Quality of being discreet; discretion.

Dis'crepance, Dis'crepancy, *n.* [Lat. *discrepantia*, from *discrepo*, *discrepans*, to sound differently—*dis*, and *crepo*, to creak, to rattle. See CREPITATE.] Discordance; difference; disagreement; contrariety; state of being discrepant or incongruous.

"Diversity of education, and *discrepancy* of principles." *Lord Digby*

Dis'crepant, *a.* [Lat. *discrepans.*] Incongruous; different; disagreeing; contrary.

Discrete', *a.* [Lat. *discretus.* See DISCREET.] Separate; distinct; disjunct; as, a *discrete* quantity.

—Disjunctive; discretive; as, "I resign my life, but not my honor, is a *discrete* proposition." — *Johnson.*

D. movement. A sudden pitch of the voice from one extremity of the musical scale to another; — opposed to *concrete movement.*

D. proportion. (*Arith.*) Proportion where the ratio between two pairs of numbers, or quantities, is the same; but without there being the same proportion between all the four; thus, 6 : 8 :: 3 : 4.

D. quantity. (*Arith.*) A quantity of which the component parts have a separate and distinct existence; thus, numbers are *discrete* quantities, being composed of separate units. — *Worcester.*

Discretion, (*dis-kresh'on.*) *n.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *discretio.*] Quality of being discreet; prudence, or knowledge and prudence; wise management; true discernment united with caution; knowledge to govern or direct one's self properly; nice discernment and judgment, directed by circumspection; capacity for wise management; exercise of judgment and prudence; as, "the better part of valour is *discretion.*" — *Shaks.*

—Liberty or power of acting according to one's own judgment; exercise of free and uncontrolled powers of action.

At discretion. Without stipulation; as, to surrender *at discretion.*

Discre'tional, Discre'tionary, *a.* [Fr. *discretionnaire.*] Left to discretion; unrestrained except by discretion or judgment; that is to be directed or managed by discretion only; as, *discretionary* power.

Discre'tionally, Discre'tionarily, *adv.* At discretion; by discretion; according to discretion.

Discre'tive, *a.* Disjunctive; noting separation or opposition; separate; distinct.

D. proposition. (*Logic.*) A proposition expressing distinction, contrariness, or variety, noted by the particles *but, though, yet*, &c.; as, "Job was patient, *though* his grief was great." — *Watts.* — (*Gram.*) A *D. distinction* is one which implies opposition; as, not a man, *but* a beast.

Discre'tively, *adv.* In a discretive manner.

Discrim'inant, *n.* (*Math.*) The *D.* of a given quantity is the resultant of the system of equation, formed by equating to zero the several first derived functions of that quantity.

Discrim'inate, *v. a.* [Lat. *discrimino, discriminatus*, from *discrimen*, that which separates or divides two things; from *discerno.* See DISCERN.] To distinguish; to observe the difference between; to select from others; to make a distinction or difference between.

—To mark with notes of difference; to distinguish by some note or mark.

Discrim'inate, *a.* [Lat. *discriminatus.*] Distinguished; having the difference marked.

—*v. n.* To make a difference, or distinction; to distinguish; to observe or note a difference.

Discrim'inately, *adv.* Distinctly; with minute distinction; particularly.

Discrim'inateness, *n.* Distinctness; marked difference.

Discrimina'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *discriminatio.*] Act of discriminating or distinguishing; act of making or observing a difference.

"Prudent *discrimination* made between the offenders of different degrees." — *Addison.*

—State of being distinguished or discriminated. — Discernment; penetration; clearness; acuteness; judgment. — Distinction; mark of distinction; that which discriminates.

Discrim'inative, *a.* That discriminates or distinguishes; characteristic. — That which observes distinction.

Discrim'inatively, *adv.* With discrimination or distinction.

Discrim'inator, *n.* One who discriminates or distinguishes.

Discrim'inatory, *a.* Discriminative.

Discrown', *v. a.* To deprive of a crown.

Discul'patory, *a.* Having the power of exculpation.

Discum'bency, *n.* Act of leaning over the table at meals.

Discum'ber, *v. a.* To free from encumbrance; to disencumber.

Discursion, (*dis-kur'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; from Lat. *discurro, discursus—dis*, and *curro*, to run. See CURRENT.] A running or rambling about; a passing from one thing to another; gradation of reasoning or argument.

Discur'sive, *a.* [Fr. *discursif*; Sp. *discursive.*] Moving or roving about; desultory; argumentative; reasoning; proceeding regularly from premises to consequences.

Discur'sively, *adv.* In a discursive manner.

Discur'siveness, *n.* State or quality of being discursive.

Discur'sory, *a.* Discursive; argumentative.

Dis'cus, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *diskos.* See DISK.] A round, flat piece of iron, copper, or stone, to be thrown in play; a quoit; a disc; the face of the sun or moon.

(*Antiq.*) The quoit used by the ancients was generally a heavy, circular piece of iron, sometimes perforated in the middle. The *D.* was not thrown at a mark, but the players endeavored who could throw it the farthest. The practice of throwing the *D.* is mentioned by Homer as being one of the sports at the funeral of Patroclus. In the Cabinet of Antiquities at Paris, a *D.* is preserved which contains holes for the insertion of the thumb and fingers. In the well-known statue of Discobolus throwing the *D.*, (Fig. 833,) one of the methods of using it may be seen.



Fig. 833.
DISCOBOLUS THROWING THE DISCUS.
(From an ancient statue by Myron.)

Discuss', *v. a.* [Lat. *discutio, discussum —dis*, and *quatio*, to shake, to beat, to strike; Fr. *discuter.*] To separate into parts; to disperse; to scatter; to dissolve; to repel; to debate; to agitate by argument; to clear of objections and difficulties; to sift; to examine by disputation; to ventilate; to reason on.

Discuss'er, *n.* One who discusses.

Discuss'ing, *n.* Examination.

Discus'sion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *discussio.*] Act of discussing or sifting; debate; disquisition; the agitation of a point or subject with a view to elicit truth; the treating of a subject by argument.

(*Med.*) Dispersion or resolution of tumors or coagulated matter.

(*Civil Law.*) In Louisiana, a proceeding on the part of a surety, by which the property of the principal debtor is made liable before resort can be had to the sureties. This is called the *benefice of discussion.*

Discus'sional, *a.* That relates to discussion; discussive. (R.)

Discus'sive, *a.* [Fr. *discussif.*] Having the power to discuss, resolve, or disperse tumors or coagulated matter.

Discu'tient, *a.* [Lat. *discutiens.*] (*Med.*) Discussive.

—*n.* (*Med.*) A class of medicines used by surgeons to dissolve or dissipate impacted humors, swellings, tumors, &c. Like deobstruents, however, such remedies are more fanciful than real; for though mercury, lead, and ammonia are considered among the best of the class, there is one agent of more value than twenty such combined, as a *bonâ fide D.*, and that is the human hand. Friction with a soft hand—with or without lard, or oil — is the only reliable *D.* in the whole catalogue.

Disdain', *v. a.* [O. Fr. *desdaigner*; Fr. *dédaigner*; It. *disdegnare*; Lat. *de*, and *dignor*, from *dignus*, worthy. See DEIGN.] To think or deem unworthy; to deem worthless; to consider to be unworthy of notice, care, regard, esteem, or derogatory to one's character; to contemn.

—*v. n.* To consider as derogatory; to scorn.

—*n.* [Fr. *dédain*; Sp. *desden, desdeno.*] Contempt; scorn; a passion excited either by contempt for, or detestation of, what is mean and dishonorable, or by some supposed superiority; arrogance; haughtiness; pride.

Disdain'ful, *a.* Full of disdain; expressing disdain; contemptuous; scornful; haughty; indignant.

Disdain'fully, *adv.* Contemptuously; with scorn; in a haughty manner.

Disdain'fulness, *n.* Quality of being disdainful; contempt; contemptuousness; haughty scorn.

Disde'ify, *v. a.* To deprive of the quality of being a god.

Disdiapa'son, or DISDIAPA'SON, *n.* [See DIAPASON.] A double diapason; a scale of two octaves, or a fifteenth.

Dis'ease, *n.* [O. Fr. *disease.*] (*Med.*) Any morbid state of the body generally, or of any particular organ or part of the body, is called a *D.* By medical writers the term *D.* is defined as implying "a deviation from the natural and healthy actions of the whole system, or of any individual part;" and they are in the habit of designating certain forms of disease by the following terms, namely: *acute, chronic, contagious* or *infectious, endemic, epidemic, exanthematous, hereditary, idiopathic* or *primary, intermittent, functional, malignant, puerperal, specific, sporadic*, &c. The classification and arrangement of *D.* according to their external characters is called *nosology*; and that branch of science which more particularly regards the nature and progress of *D.*, with a view to its cure, is called *pathology.* — See NOSOLOGY, PATHOLOGY.

—*v. a.* To afflict with disease; to infect; to disorder; to derange.

Diseased', *p. a.* Disordered; distempered; sick.

Diseas'edness, *n.* State of being diseased; a morbid state; sickness.

Disedged', *a.* Deprived of the edge; dulled; cloyed.

Dised'ify, *v. a.* To fail of edifying. — *Waterton.*

Disembark', *v. a.* [Fr. *désembarquer.*] To remove from a bark, barge, or vessel, to the land; to land; to put on shore.

—*v. n.* To go out of a bark, or step to the land; to land; to go ashore.

Disembarka'tion, *n.* Act of disembarking.

Disembark'ment, *n.* [Fr. *désembarquement.*] Act of disembarking; disembarkation.

Disembar'rass, *v. a.* [Fr. *désembarrasser.*] To free from embarrassment or perplexity: to clear; to extricate.

Disembar'rassment, *n.* Act of disembarrassing, or extricating from perplexity.

Disembay', *v. a.* To clear from a bay.

Disembel'lish, *v. a.* To deprive of embellishment.

Disembit'ter, *v. a.* To free from bitterness; to clear from acrimony; to render sweet or pleasant.

Disembod'ied, *a.* Divested of the body; separated; discharged from keeping in a body.

Disembod'y, *v. a.* To divest of a body; to free from flesh; to discharge from military array.

Disembogue', *v. a.* [Sp. *disembocár*, to flow into the sea; It. *sboccare*, to discharge or empty itself into a river, or the sea; from *bocca*; Lat. *bucca*, the cheek, a cavity; Fr. *bouche*, the mouth.] To pour out or discharge at the mouth, as a stream; to vent; to discharge into the ocean, as a river, or a lake.

—*v. n.* To flow out at the mouth, as a river; to discharge waters into the ocean, or into a lake; to pass out of a gulf or bay.

Disembogue'ment, *n.* Discharge of waters into the ocean, or into a lake.

Disembos'om, *v. a.* To separate from the bosom of.

Disembow'el, *v. a.* To take out the bowels of; to take or draw from the bowels.

Disembow'elled, *p. a.* Taken or drawn from the bowels.

Disembroil', *v. a.* To free from broil; to disentangle; to free from perplexity; to extricate from confusion.

Disemploy', *v. a.* To deprive of employment.

Disena'ble, *v. a.* To disable; to disqualify; to deprive of ability.
Disenam'ored, *a.* Freed from the thraldom of love.
Disenchant', *v. a.* To free from enchantment; to deliver from the power of charms or spells.
Disenchant'er, *n.* One who disenchants; one who frees from enchantment.
Disenchant'ment, *n.* Act of disenchanting.
Disencharm', *v. a.* To free from the power or influence of charms or incantations; to disenchant.
Disenclose', *v. a.* To throw open, as something that has been enclosed. — *Craig.*
Disencum'ber, *v. a.* To free from encumbrance; to deliver from clogs and impediments; to disburden; to free from any obstruction.
Disencum'bered, *p. a.* Freed from encumbrance.
Disencum'brance, *n.* Freedom or deliverance from encumbrance, or anything burdensome or troublesome.
Disendow'ment, *n.* Act of depriving of endowment.
Disenfran'chise, *v. a.* Same as DISFRANCHISE, *q. v.*
Disenfran'chisement, *n.* Same as DISFRANCHISEMENT, *q. v.*
Disengage', *v. a.* To free from engagement; to separate, as a substance from anything with which it is in union; to set free; to set at liberty; to release; to liberate; to extricate; to clear; to disentangle; to detach; to set free from any obligation, attachment, or pursuit; to withdraw; to wean.
—*v. n.* To set one's self free; to withdraw one's affections; — followed by *from*.
Disengaged', *p. a* Separated; detached; set free; released; disjoined; disentangled; vacant; being at leisure; not particularly occupied; not having the attention confined to a particular object.
Disengag'edness, *n.* Quality or state of being disengaged; freedom from connection; disjunction; vacuity of attention.
Disengage'ment, *n.* State of being disengaged; a setting free; separation; extrication; act of separating or detaching; liberation or release from obligation; freedom from attention; vacancy; leisure.
Disenno'ble, *v. a.* To deprive of that which ennobles; to deprive of title.
Disenroll', *v. a.* To erase from a roll or list.
Disenslave', *v. a.* To free from slavery or bondage.
Disentan'gle, *v. a.* To free from entanglement; to separate or disconnect things which are interwoven or united without order; to free from perplexity; to disengage from complicated concerns; to set free from impediments or difficulties; to unravel; to unfold, or untwist; to extricate; to disembarrass; to clear; to disengage.
Disentan'glement, *n.* Act of disentangling.
Disenter', *v. a.* See DISINTER.
Disenthrall', *v. a.* See DISINTHRALL.
Disenthrone', *v. a.* To remove from a throne; to dethrone; to depose from sovereign authority.
Disen'tis, a village of Switzerland, canton of the Grisons, in the valley of the Rhine, 34 m. from Chur, 3,800 feet above the level of the sea; *pop.* 1,500.
Disentitle, *v. a.* To deprive of title.
Disentomb', *v. a.* To take out of a tomb; to disinter.
Disentrance', *v. a.* To free or restore from a trance; to awaken from a trance, or from a deep sleep; to rouse from a reverie.
Disentwine', *v. a.* To untwist; to free from the state of being entwined.
Disespouse', *v. a.* To separate after faith pledged. *Milton.*
Disestab'lish, *v. a.* To remove from establishment; to overthrow; to unsettle. (R.)
Disesteem', *n.* Want of esteem; slight dislike; disregard.
—*v. a.* Not to esteem; to dislike in a moderate degree; to consider with disregard, disapprobation, dislike, or slight contempt; to slight.
Disesteem'er, *n.* One who disesteems. — *Boyle.*
Disestima'tion, *n.* Disesteem; bad repute.
Disfa'vor, *n.* Want of favor; dislike; slight displeasure; discountenance; unfavorable regard; disesteem; a state in which one is not esteemed or favored, or not patronized, promoted, or befriended; an ill or disobliging act.
—*v. a.* To withhold favor from; to discountenance; to withdraw or withhold from one kindness, friendship, or support; to check or oppose by disapprobation.
Disfa'vorer, *n.* One who disfavors. — *Bacon.*
Disfeat'ure, *v. a.* To deprive of features; to disfigure.
Disfel'lowship, *v. a.* To exclude from fellowship.
Disfigura'tion, *n.* Act of disfiguring or marring external form; state of being disfigured; some degree of deformity.
Disfig'ure, *v. a.* To mar or spoil the figure or form of; to change to a worse form; to deform; to deface; to impair shape or form, so as to render it less perfect and beautiful; to injure beauty, symmetry, or excellence.
Disfig'ured, *p. a.* Changed to a worse form; impaired in form or appearance.
Disfig'urement, *n.* A marring of the figure or form; change of the external form for the worse; defacement of beauty.
Disfig'urer, *n.* One who disfigures. — *Clarke.*
Disfor'est, *v. a.* Same as DISAFFOREST.
Disform'ity, *n.* Diversity of form. — *Clarke.*
Disfran'chise, *v. a.* To deprive of a franchise; to deprive of the rights and privileges of a free citizen; to deprive of chartered rights and immunities.
Disfran'chised, *p. a.* Deprived of the rights and privileges of a free citizen, or of some particular franchise.
Disfran'chisement, *n.* Act of disfranchising or depriving of the privileges of a free citizen, or some particular immunity.
Disfur'nish, *v. a.* To deprive; to unfurnish; to strip.
"He durst not *disfurnish* that country either of so great a commander, or of the wonted garrisons." — *Knolles.*
Disgar'land, *v. a.* To deprive of the ornaments of a garland. — *Drummond.*
Disgar'nish, *v. a.* To take guns from a fortress; to dismantle; to disfurnish.
Disgar'rison, *v. a.* To deprive of a garrison.
Disgorge', *v. a.* [O. Fr. *desgorger*, to vomit, to spue out; Fr. *dégorger*, to clear, to open — *de*, from, and *gorge*, the throat. See GORGE.] To eject or discharge from the gorge or throat, or from the stomach or mouth; to vomit; to throw out or discharge violently, or in great quantities, from a confined place; to yield up or give back what had been seized or obtained wrongfully; to relinquish; to surrender.
Disgorge'ment, *n.* Act of disgorging; a vomiting.
Disgrace', *n.* State of being deprived of grace or favor. State of ignominy; cause of shame; disfavor; opprobrium; reproach; discredit; dishonor; shame; infamy.
—*v. a.* To put out of grace or favor; to bring a reproach on; as, to *disgrace* a rival. To bring to shame; to sink in estimation; to degrade; to abase; to debase; to dishonor; to defame.
Disgraced', *p. a.* Put out of favor; brought under reproach; dishonored.
Disgrace'ful, *a.* Shameful; reproachful; dishonorable; procuring shame; sinking reputation.
Disgrace'fully, *adv.* In a disgraceful manner.
Disgrace'fulness, *n.* Quality of being disgraceful; ignominy; shamefulness.
Disgra'cer, *n.* One who disgraces.
Disgra'cious, *a.* Unpleasant; ungracious.
Disguise, *(dis-gīz',) v. a.* [O. Fr. *désguiser*, to counterfeit, or put a false coat or gloss on; Fr. *déguiser*. See GUISE.] To divest of the usual guise, manner, dress, or appearance; to conceal by an unusual habit or mask; to hide by a counterfeit appearance; to cloak by a false language, a false show, or an artificial manner; to dissemble; to disfigure; to alter the form of, and cause to exhibit an unusual appearance.
—*n.* A counterfeit habit; a dress intended to conceal the person who wears it; a false appearance; a counterfeit show; an artificial or assumed appearance, intended to deceive the beholder.
Disguised', *p. a.* Concealed by a counterfeit habit or appearance.
Disguis'edly, *adv.* So as to be concealed.
Disguis'edness, *n.* State of being disguised. (R.)
Disguise'ment, *n.* Disguise; dress of concealment; false appearance.
Disguis'er, *n.* One who disguises.
Disgust', *n.* [O. Fr. *desgoust*; Fr. *dégout*, from Lat. *dis*, and *gustus*, taste.] Distaste; disrelish; aversion of the senses; nausea; loathing; an unpleasant sensation in the mind, excited by something offensive.
—*v. a.* [O. Fr. *desgouster*; Fr. *dégouter*.] To cause distaste, disrelish, dislike, or loathing in; to excite aversion in the stomach of; to offend the taste of; to displease; to offend the mind or moral taste of.
Disgust'ful, *a.* Offensive to the taste; nauseous; exciting aversion in the natural or moral taste.
"I have finished the most *disgustful* task that ever I undertook." *Swift.*
Disgust'fulness, *n.* State of being disgustful.
Disgust'ing, *a.* Provoking dislike; odious; hateful.
Disgust'ingly, *adv.* In a manner to give disgust.
Dish, *n.* [A. S. *disc*; Du. *disch*; Ger. *tisch*; O. Ger. *tisc*, a table; Icel. *diskr*; Lat. *discus*; Gr. *diskos*, a quoit, a dish. See DESK.] A broad, round, open vessel, used for serving up meat and various kinds of food at table; something in shape of a dish. — The meat or provision served in a dish; as, a *dish* of fish.
Dishabille, *(diz-ah-beel',) n.* [Fr. *déshabillé*, *des* for *dis*, and *habiller*, to dress.] A loose, negligent dress for the morning. — See DESHABILLE.
Dish'-cloth, Dish-clout, *n.* A cloth used for washing and wiping dishes.
Disheart'en, *v. a.* To deprive of heart or courage; to impress with fear; to dispirit; to discourage; to depress; to deject; to deter.
Disheart'ening, *p. a.* Discouraging; depressing the spirits.
Disheart'eningly, *adv.* In a manner to cause dejection.
Dished, *(disht,) p. a.* Made concave or hollow, as a dish. — Ruined; frustrated. (Vulgar.)
Dishev'el, *v. a.* [Fr. *décheveler*, *de*, *dis*, and *chaveu*, hair.] To spread out, as the hair; to suffer to hang negligently, and to flow without confinement, as the hair of the head. (Not often used but in the passive participle.)
"A gentle lady all alone,
With garments rent and hair *dishevelled*." — *Spenser.*
—*v. n.* To be hanging loosely and negligently without confinement, as the hair. (R.)
"Their hair, curling, *dishevels* about their shoulders." — *Herbert.*
Dish'ful, *a.* As much as a dish will hold
Dish'ing, *a.* Concave; having the hollow form of a dish.
Dishon'est, *a.* [Fr. *déshonnête*; It. *disonesto*; Sp. *deshonesto*.] Destitute of probity, integrity, or good faith. — Having or exercising a disposition to deceive, cheat, and defraud. — Proceeding from fraud, or marked by it. — Unfaithful; faithless; fraudulent; knavish; perfidious. — Unchaste; lewd; as, a *dishonest* desire.
Dishon'estly, *adv.* In a dishonest manner.
Dishon'esty, *n.* [It. *disonestà*; Fr. *déshonnêteté*.] Want of honesty, probity, or integrity in principle; faithlessness; a disposition to cheat or defraud, or to deceive or betray. — Violation of trust or of justice; fraud; treachery. — Any deviation from probity or integrity. — Unchastity; incontinence; lewdness.
Dishon'or, Dishon'our, *n.* [It. *disonore*; Fr. *deshonneur*.] Whatever constitutes a stain or blemish on the reputation; disgrace; ignominy; shame; reproach; opprobrium.
—*v. a.* To bring reproach or shame on; to disgrace; to shame; to degrade; to debase; to treat with indignity. — To violate the chastity of; to debauch; to pollute. (*Com.*) *To dishonor a bill*, is when a person on whom a bill is drawn declines to accept it, or to pay it when it becomes due. In such a case it is necessary for the holder, or person in whose favor the bill is drawn, to give notice to the drawer and indorsers of the dishonor of the bill, within a reasonable time, so as to preserve his recourse against them.
Dishon'orable, Dishon'ourable, *a.* Shameful; reproachful; base; vile; bringing shame on; staining the character and lessening reputation. — In a state of neglect or disesteem.
"He that is *dishonorable* in riches, how much more in poverty!" *Eccles.* x. 31.
Dishon'orably, *adv.* Reproachfully; in a dishonorable manner.
Dishon'orableness, *n.* Quality of being dishonorable.
Dishon'orary, *a.* Tending to dishonor or disgrace.
Dishon'orer, *n.* One who dishonors.
Dishu'mor, *n.* Ill-humor. — *Spectator.*
—*v. a.* To deprive of humor; to put out of humor.
Dish'-washer, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A bird, the Wagtail, genus MERGUS, *q. v.*
Dish'-water, *n.* The water in which dishes are washed.
Disimprove'ment, *n.* Reduction from a better to a worse state. — *Swift.*
Disincar'cerate, *v. a.* To set at liberty; to free from prison.
Disinclina'tion, *n.* Want of propensity, desire, or inclination; unwillingness; dislike; repugnance; slight aversion.
"Disappointment gave him a *disinclination* to the fair sex." *Arbuthnot.*
Disincline', *v. a.* [Sp. *disinclina.*] To excite dislike, or slight aversion in; to make disaffected; to alienate from.
Disinclined', *p. a.* Not inclined; averse.
Disincor'porate, *v. a.* [Fr. *désincorporer.*] To disunite a corporate body; to detach or separate from a corporation or society.
Disincorpora'tion, *n.* The act of disincorporating. — *Warton.*
Dis'infect, *v. a.* [Fr. *désinfecter.*] To cleanse from infection; to purify from contagious matter.
Disinfec'tant, *n.* (*Hygiene.*) A substance which, by combining with deleterious gases or emanations, decomposes them and renders them harmless. The two most powerful *D.* known are *carbolic acid* in solution, and *chlorine*, which is generally employed for the purpose in the form of chloride of lime. Another powerful *D.* is permanganate of potash, which acts by yielding up an equivalent of nascent oxygen. It is known in commerce as *Condy's disinfectant fluid.* — See CARBOLIC ACID, CHLORINE, POTASH, &c.
Disinfec'tion, *n.* [Fr. *désinfection.*] Act of disinfecting; purification from infectious matter.
Disingen'uous, *a.* Not open, frank, or candid; meanly artful; unbecoming true honor or dignity; unfair; illiberal; crafty; sly; cunning; as, a "*disingenuous* way of proceeding." — *Stillingfleet.*
Disingen'uously, *adv.* In a disingenuous manner; unfairly.
Disingen'uousness, *n.* Unfairness; want of candor; low craft; conduct or practices characterized by unfairness.
Disinhab'ited, *a.* Deprived of inhabitants. (o.)
Disinher'ison, *n.* The act of disinheriting, or the state of being disinherited.
Disinher'it, *v. a.* To deprive of an inheritance; to prevent, as an heir, from coming into possession of any property or right.
Disinher'itance, *n.* Act of disinheriting.
Disinhume', *v. a.* To disinter.
Disin'tegrable, *a.* That may be disintegrated, or separated into integrant parts.
Disin'tegrate, *v. a.* [*Dis*, priv., and Lat. *integro*, *integratus*, from INTEGER, *q. v.*] To separate, as the integrant parts or small particles of a body by mechanical division.
Disin'tegrated, *p. a.* Separated into integrant parts without chemical action.
Disintegra'tion, *n.* The act of separating the integrant parts of a substance, as distinguished from *decomposition*, or the separation of constituent parts. *D.* refers more particularly to the mechanical diffusion of a substance; *decomposition*, to the chemical division.
Disinter', *v. a.* [Sp. *desenterrar*; Fr. *désenterrer.*] To take out of a grave, or out of the earth. — To take out, as of a grave; to bring from obscurity to view.
Disin'terested, *a.* [Fr. *désinteressé.*] Free from self-interest; having no separate personal interest or private advantage in a question or affair; not influenced or dictated by private advantage; unbiassed; impartial; indifferent; uninterested.
Disin'terestedly, *adv.* In a disinterested manner.
Disin'terestedness, *n.* The state or quality of being disinterested; freedom from bias or prejudice on account of private interest; indifference.
Disinter'ment, *n.* Act of disinterring, or taking out of the earth.

Disinthral'dom, *n.* Disinthralment.
Disinthrall', *v. a.* To liberate from thrall, slavery, bondage, or servitude; to free or rescue from oppression.
Disinthral'ment, *n.* Liberation from bondage; emancipation from slavery.
Disinvest'iture, *n.* Act of depriving of investiture.
Disjec'tion, *n.* [Lat. *disjectio*, from *disjicio, disjectus*—*dis*, and *jacio*, to cast.] A casting down or dissipating.
Disjoin', *v. a.* [Fr. *disjoindre*, from Lat. *disjungo*.] To separate what has been joined; to part asunder; to disunite; to sever; to detach.

"Together we had liv'd; ev'n not in death *disjoin'd*." — *Dryden.*

—*n.* To be separated; to part.
Disjoint', *v. a.* To separate parts united by joints; to put out of joint; to dislocate; to separate, as junctures; to break at the part where things are united by cement. — To separate, as united parts. — To break, as the natural order and relation of a thing. — To make incoherent; as, a *disjointed* speech.
—*v. n.* To fall in pieces.

"Let both worlds *disjoint*, and all things suffer."—*Shaks.*

Disjoint'edness, *n.* State of being disjointed.
Disjoint'ly, *adv.* Separately.
Disjunct', *a.* [Lat. *disjunctus*, from *disjungo*—*dis*, and *jungo*, to join.] Disjoined; separated.

(*Zoöl.*) Applied to an insect when the head, trunk, and abdomen are separated by a deep incision. *Maunder.*

Disjunction, (*diz-jungk'shun,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *disjunctio*.] Act of disjoining; disunion; separation.
Disjunc'tive, *a.* [Fr. *disjonctif, disjonctive*, from Lat. *disjunctivus*.] Incapable of union; as, "atoms of a *disjunctive* nature."—*Grew.*

(*Gram.*) A conjunction which disjoins the sense of connected sentences; as, "He is either wicked *or* foolish;" "They are neither wise *nor* brave."

(*Logic.*) A proposition compounded of two or more categorical propositions, so stated as to imply that some of them must be true: thus, "Either A=B, or C=D." A *D.*, in which the two propositions are not naturally connected together in such a manner as to warrant their being proposed as alternatives, is negatory and absurd in sense, although not incorrect in logical form. If one or more of the categorical antecedent propositions be denied, we infer that the remaining one, or, if there are more than one, some one of those remaining, is true: *e. g.* "Either A=B, or C=D; but A is not equal to B, therefore C=D." A poem is either good, bad, or indifferent: but it is not good; therefore it is bad or indifferent.

—*n.* A word that disjoins; a disjunctive conjunction.
Disjunc'tively, *adv.* In a disjunctive manner; separately.
Disjunct'ure, *n.* The act of disjoining; separation; dislocation. (R.)
Disk, *n.* [Lat. *discus*. See Disc, Discus, Desk.] A flat, round piece of stone or metal; a quoit. — The face, or visible surface of a celestial body, as of the sun, moon, or planets.

(*Bot.*) A term now applied to whatever intervenes between the stamens and the ovary upon the thalamus. It presents a great variety of forms; thus, in the Orange it forms a fleshy ring, surrounding the base of the pistil; on the Tree Peony, a dark-red cup-shaped expansion, covering nearly the whole of the pistil except the stigmas; in the Rose, a sort of waxy lining to the tube of the calyx; in umbelliferous plants, a swelling on the top of the ovaries, adhering to the styles. In other cases, the *D.* is reduced to little separate glandular bodies, as in cruciferous plants; or in scales, as in the Vine; or to various petaloid expansions, as in the Aquilegia.

Diskind'ness, *n.* Unkindness; injury.
Dislike', *n.* Distaste; contrariety of feeling: a moderate degree of hatred; disapprobation: disinclination; aversion; antipathy; repugnance.
—*v. a.* To disapprove; to regard with some aversion or displeasure. — To disrelish; to regard with some disgust, as food.
Dislik'en, *v. a.* To make unlike. — *Shaks.*
Dislik'er, *n.* One who dislikes.
Dislimb', *v. a.* To dilaniate; to tear limb from limb. (o.)
Dislocate, *v. a.* [Fr. *disloquer;* from *dis*, and Lat. *loco, locatus*, from *locus*, place.] To displace; to put out of its proper place.

"Our civil war has *dislocated* all relations." — *Fuller.*

—To put out of joint; to disjoint.

"They are apt enough to *dislocate* and tear
Thy flesh and boues." — *Shaks.*

Dislocation, *n.* [Fr.] Act of dislocating, or moving from its proper place.

(*Surg.*) See Luxation.

(*Geol.*) See Uplift.

Dislodge, (*dis-loj',*) *v. a.* [Fr. *déloger:* It. *disloggiare.*] To remove or drive from a lodge or place of rest. — To drive from the place where a thing naturally rests or inhabits. — To drive from a place of rest, habitation, retirement, or retreat, or from any station. — To remove an army to other quarters.

"The Volcians are *dislodg'd*, and Marcus gone." — *Shaks.*

—*v. n.* To go from a place of rest.

"He resolved — with all his legions to *dislodge*." — *Milton.*

Dislodg'ment, *n.* Act of dislodging; displacement; removal from a lodge, station, or place of rest.
Disloy'al, *a.* [O. Fr. *desloyal;* Fr. *déloyal.*] Not true to allegiance; false to a sovereign, or state. — Faithless; perfidious: treacherous.
Disloy'ally, *adv.* In a disloyal manner; with violation of faith or duty to a sovereign, or state. — Faithlessly; perfidiously.
Disloy'alty, *n.* [O. Fr. *desloyanté*; Fr. *déloyanté.*] Want of loyalty or fidelity to a sovereign; violation of allegiance or duty to a prince or sovereign authority.
Dis'mal, *a.* [Probably from Teut. *dys*, an avenging deity, and Belg. *mael*, judgment.] Productive of horror or distress: dreary; gloomy; dark: doleful; horrid; direful; horrible; calamitous; sorrowful; melancholy; unfortunate.

"The *dismal* situation waste and wild,
A dungeon horrible!" — *Milton.*

Dis'mally, *adv.* Gloomily; horribly; sorrowfully; uncomfortably.
Dis'mal Swamp, an extensive morass, partly in N. Carolina and partly in Virginia. Its length from N. to S. is 30 m., by 10 or 12 m. in breadth. It covers an area of about 300 square miles. Lake Drummond, in its centre, is about 6 m. in extent, and when full, 21 feet above high water on the surface. The *D. S.* was originally, in large proportions, covered with a thick forest of cypress, white cedar, and other timber, and portions are still overgrown with reeds; but nearly all the most valuable timber has been cut down to furnish shingles, shiptimber, rails, &c.: and a part of the morass has been drained and devoted to agriculture. The *Dismals*, as they are locally called, were formerly noted retreats of runaway slaves.
Dismant'le, *v. a.* [*Dis*, and *mantle.*] To deprive, as of dress; to strip; to divest; to loose; to throw open or off; to deprive or strip, as of apparatus or furniture; to unrig; to deprive or strip, as of military furniture; to deprive, as of outworks or forts; to break down.
Dismant'led, *p. a.* Divested; stripped of furniture; deprived of outworks or forts; unrigged; as, a *dismantled* ship.
Dismask', *v. a.* To strip off, as a mask: to uncover; to remove that which conceals.
Dismast', *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To deprive, as of a mast or masts; to break and carry away the masts from.
Dismast'ment, *n.* The act of dismasting; the state of being dismasted.
Dismay, (*dis-mā',*) *v. a.* [Sp. *desmayár*, to dismay; It. *smagare*, to dispirit; O. Fr. *s'esmager*, to be astonished; probably from Lat. *dis*, and *maga*, an enchantress, a witch. See Magic.] To deprive of strength or firmness of mind by magical incantation or witchcraft; to sink the spirits or resolution; — hence, to produce fright or terror in; to terrify; to frighten; to appal; to daunt; to dishearten; to dispirit; to depress.
—*n.* [Sp. *desmáyo.*] Fall or loss of courage; a sinking of the spirits; depression; dejection; a yielding to fear; discouragement; fear; fright; terror.
Dismay'edness *n.* Full of discouragement; dismay.
Dis'me, *n.* [Lat. *decimæ*, or tenths.] (*Eccl. Hist'.*) The name given to the tenth part of the yearly value of all spiritual benefices, which, in Catholic countries, was anciently paid to the Pope.
Dismem'ber, *v. a.* [Sp. *desmembrar;* Fr. *démembrer.*] To separate or sever, as member from member, or limb from limb; to separate, as a member from the body; to tear or cut in pieces; to separate, as a part from the main body; to dilacerate; to mutilate; to divide; to sever.
Dismem'berment, *n.* [Fr. *démembrement.*] The act of severing a limb or limbs from the body; act of tearing or cutting in pieces; mutilation; act of severing a part from the main body; division; separation.
Dismiss', *v. a.* [Lat. *dimitto, dimissus*—*dis*, and *mitto*, to send. See Mission.] To send away; to permit to depart; as, to *dismiss* an assembly. — To discard; to discharge; to remove from office, service, or employment.
Dismis'sion, Dismis'sal, *n.* [Lat. *dimissio;* Fr. *démission.*] Leave to depart; removal from office or employment; discharge.

(*Law.*) Removal of a suit in equity out of court, without any further hearing.

Dismis'sive, *a.* That grants dismission.
Dismount', *v. n.* [It. *dismontare;* Fr. *démonter.*] To descend or alight from a horse; to descend or get off, as a rider from a beast. — To descend from an elevation, or place of honor.
—*v. a.* To cause to descend; to throw or remove from a horse; to unhorse. — To throw or bring down from any elevation. — To throw or remove cannon or other artillery from their carriages, or to render them unfit for service, as by breaking the axletrees, wheels, &c.
Disnat'uralize, *v. a.* To deprive of naturalization; to make alien: to deprive of the privileges of birth.
Disobe'dience, *n.* [Fr. *désobéissance.*] Violation of a command or prohibition; the omission of that which is commanded to be done, or the doing of that which is forbidden; breach of duty prescribed by authority.
Disobe'dient, *a.* [Fr. *désobéissant.*] Omitting to do what is commanded, or doing that which is prohibited; refractory; not observant of duty or rules prescribed by authority.
Disobe'diently, *adv.* In a disobedient manner.
Disobey', *v. a.* [Fr. *désobeir.*] To omit or refuse to do what is commanded, or to do that which is forbidden; to transgress or violate an order or injunction.
Disobey'er, *n.* One who disobeys.
Disoblige', *v. a.* [Fr. *désobliger.*] To withhold or refuse a kindness or a service from; to do an act which contravenes the will or desires of; to offend by an act of unkindness or incivility; to injure in a slight degree.
Disoblige'ment, *n.* Act of disobliging.
Disoblig'er, *n.* One who disobliges.
Disoblig'ing, *p. a.* Not obliging; not disposed to gratify the wishes of another; not disposed to please; unkind; offensive: unpleasing; unaccommodating.
Disoblig'ingly, *adv.* In a disobliging manner; offensively.
Disoblig'ingness, *n.* Tendency to displease; offensiveness.
Disorbed', *a.* [Prefix *dis*, and *orb.*] Thrown out of the proper orbit, as a star. — *Shaks.*
Disor'der, *n.* [It. *disordine;* Fr. *désordre.*] Want of order or regular disposition; immethodical distribution; irregularity: disarrangement: confusion. — Turbulence; tumult; bustle: violation of decorum or quiet. — Discomposure of mind; turbulence of passions. — Illness; indisposition; malady; distemper; disease.
—*v. a.* To break the order of; to disturb, as any regular disposition or arrangement of things; to put out of method; to throw into confusion; to disarrange; to derange; to confuse.

"Eve . . . with tears that ceas'd not flowing,
And tresses all *disorder'd*, at his feet fell humble."—*Milton.*

—To disturb the body; to produce sickness or indisposition in; as, my dinner *disorders* me. — To discompose; to disturb the mind.
Disor'dered, *p. a.* Disorderly; irregular; vicious; loose; unrestrained in behavior.

"Men so *disorder'd*, so debauch'd, and bold."—*Shaks.*

Disor'deredly, *adv.* In a disordered manner.
Disor'deredness, Disor'derliness, *n.* The state of being disorderly.
Disor'derly, *a.* Being without proper order or distribution; acting without regularity; irregular; immethodical; confused; tumultuous; turbulent; as, a *disorderly* assembly. — Inordinate; intemperate; unruly; lawless; vicious: loose; contrary to law or good order; as, a *disorderly* person.

D. house. (*Law.*) A house the inmates of which behave so badly as to become offensive to the neighborhood. The keeper of such house may be indicted for keeping a public nuisance.

Disor'derly, *adv.* In a disorderly manner: without order, rule, or method; irregularly; confusedly; in a manner violating law and good order.
Disordina'tion, *n.* Disarrangement; disorder. *Bacon.*
Disorganiza'tion, *n.* [Fr. *désorganisation.*] Act of disorganizing; act of destroying organic structure or connected system; act of destroying order; state of being disorganized.
Disor'ganize, *v. a.* [Fr. *désorganiser.*] To break or destroy organic structure or connected system; to dissolve regular system or union of parts.
Disor'ganizer, *n.* One who disorganizes.
Disown', *v. a.* [*Dis*, and *own.*] Not to own; to refuse to acknowledge as belonging to one's self; as, to *disown* a spurious work. — Not to allow or admit as belonging to another.

"Than they, who brother's better claim *disown*." — *Dryden.*

—To disown; to disclaim; to deny; to renounce; to disallow.
Disown'ment, *n.* Act of disowning.
Disox'idate, *v. a.* See Deoxidate.
Disoxida'tion, *n.* See Deoxidation.
Disox'igenate, *v. a.* See Deoxigenate.
Disoxigena'tion, *n.* See Deoxigenation.
Dispair', *v. a.* To part a couple. — *Beau. & Fl.*
Dispar'age, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *desparager;* Fr. *déparer;* Sp. *desparejár*, to unmatch; from Lat. *dispar*, unequal — *dis*, and *par*, equal, and *ago*, to impel.] To injure or dishonor by a comparison with something of less value or excellence; to depreciate; to undervalue: to vilify. — To reproach; to detract or derogate from; to decry; to degrade.
Dispar'agement, *n.* [O. Fr.] In England, the matching of a man or woman to one of inferior rank or condition, or against the rules of decency.
—Injury by union or comparison with something of inferior excellence; diminution of value or excellence; indignity; derogation; detraction; reproach; dishonor; degradation; disgrace.
Dispar'ager, *n.* One who disparages.
Dispar'agingly, *adv.* In a manner to disparage or dishonor.
Dis'parate, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *disparatus.*] Dissimilar; unequal.
Dis'parates, *n. pl.* Things so unlike or unequal that they cannot be compared with each other. — *Worcester.*
Dispar'ity, *n.* [Fr. *disparité*, from Lat. *dispar.*] Inequality; unlikeness; difference in degree, in age, rank, condition, or excellence. — Dissimilitude; disproportion.
Dispark', *v. a.* [Fr. *déparquer.*] To throw open, as a park; to lay open; to set at large; to release from confinement.

"You have fed upon my signiories,
Dispark'd my parks, and fell'd my forest woods." — *Shaks.*

Dispark'ing, *n.* The act of liberating from a park. *Taylor.*
Dispart', *v. a.* [O. Fr. *despartir;* Fr. *départir.*] To divide; to separate; to sever; to burst; to rend; to rive or split.

"The rest to several places
Disparted, and between spun out the air." — *Milton.*

—*n. n.* To separate: to open: to cleave.
Dispart', *n.* (*Gun.*) Half the difference between the diameter of the base-ring at the breech of a gun, and that of the swell of the muzzle.
—*v. a.* To set a mark on the muzzle-ring of a piece of ordnance.
Dispas'sion, *n.* Want of, or freedom from, passion; an undisturbed state of the mind; apathy.
Dispas'sionate, *a.* Free from passion; unmoved by feelings; not dictated by passion; not proceeding from temper or bias; calm; cool; composed; serene; temperate; moderate.
Dispas'sionately, *adv.* Without passion; calmly; coolly.

Dis'patch. See DESPATCH.
Dis'pathy, *n.* Want of passion; apathy. (R.)
Dispeace', *n.* Want of peace or quiet.
Dispel', *v. a.* [Lat. *dispello — dis,* and *pello, pulsus,* to drive.] To scatter by driving or force; to dissipate; to disperse; to drive away; to banish.
—*v. n.* To fly different ways; to be dispersed; to disappear, as clouds.
Dispend', *v. a.* To spend; to consume; to expend. (O.)
Dispen'sable, *a.* That may be dispensed with.
Dispen'sary, *n.* [See DISPENSE.] A place where medicines are made up and distributed; but the term is used more generally for a charitable institution where the poor are supplied with medicines and advice. Institutions of this nature are of comparatively recent origin; though they are now to be met with in every town of any importance, in this country, as in Europe.
Dispensa'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *dispensatio.*] Act of dispensing; distribution; act of dealing out to different persons or places.

(*Theol.*) The scheme or plan of God's dealings with his creatures, particularly in some unusual or extraordinary way. In some cases it has reference to those providential ordinations by which the world was prepared for the gospels. Sometimes it has reference to the system of principles or rites enjoined by divine authority; as, the *Mosaic D.,* the *Christian D.*

(*Eccl.*) A relaxation of the law, or a dispensing with obedience to it in certain cases, granted by one who has the power to do so. In the Roman Catholic Church, the Pope alone has the power to release from oaths and vows; and a decree of the Council of Trent anathematizes all who deny the power of the Church to grant *D.* for marriages within the prohibited degrees of the Mosaic law. In the Church of England, an archbishop has authority to grant special licenses for the celebration of marriages, and for clergymen to hold pluralities.
Dispen'sative, *a.* Granting dispensation. (R.)
Dispen'satively, *adv.* By dispensation.
Dis'pensator, *n.* A dispenser; a distributor.
Dispen'satorily, *adv.* By way of dispensation.
Dispen'satory, *a.* That grants dispensation.
—*n.* A medical book, which, in addition to containing the whole *Materia Medica,* or history of all the drugs and medicaments used in the practice of physic, embraces an account of the manner in which each article is prepared, with directions how to compound all prescriptions. It contains the *Materia Medica, Pharmacy,* and the *Pharmacopœia,* in one volume, and forms the authority and reference of every chemist, druggist, and medicine-vender.
Dispense', *v. a.* [Fr. *dispenser,* from Lat. *dispenso.*] To deal or divide out in parts or portions; to administer; to apply; to distribute, as justice.

"Those to whom Christ has committed the *dispensing* of his gospel." — *Decay of Piety.*

—To allow; to give leave to do or not to do; to exempt; to excuse; to grant dispensation for. (Followed by *with* in the last three senses.)
Dispen'ser, *n.* One who dispenses, distributes, or administers.
Dispeo'ple, *v. a.* [Fr. *dépeupler.*] To depopulate; to empty of inhabitants, as by destruction, expulsion, or other means.
Dispeo'pler, *n.* A depopulator. — *Lewis.*
Disper'mous, *a.* [Gr. *di, ais,* and *sperma,* seed.] (*Bot.*) Containing only two seeds; two-seeded.
Disper'sal, *n.* Dispersion. — *Crowe.*
Disperse', *v. a.* [Fr. *disperser,* from Lat. *dispergo, dispersus.*] To scatter about or on all sides; to drive asunder; to cause to separate into different parts; to dissipate. — To dispel; to spread; to diffuse; to distribute; to deal out.
—*v. n.* To be scattered; to separate; to go or move into different parts; to vanish, as fog or vapors.
Dispersed', *p. a.* Scattered; driven apart; diffused; dissipated; as, "*dispersed* love." — *Bishop Hall.*
Dispers'edly, *adv.* In a dispersed manner; separately.
Dispers'edness, *n.* State of being dispersed.
Dispers'er, *n.* One who disperses; a spreader.
Disper'sion, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *dispersio,* a scattering.] Act of dispersing or scattering; state of being scattered, or separated into remote parts; diffusion; dissipation.

(*Optics.*) The separation of a ray of white light into its several component colored parts by refraction, through the instrumentality of a prism. Allow a beam

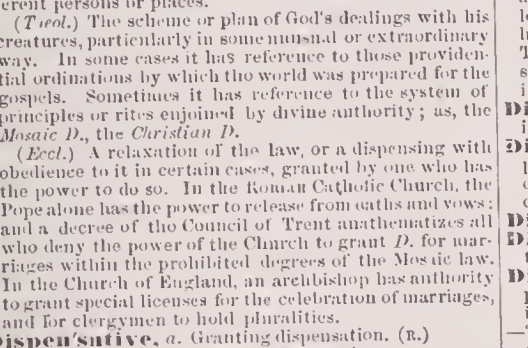


Fig. 834. — SOLAR SPECTRUM.

of sunlight, S A (fig. 834), to pass through a small opening into a darkened room, and fall upon the prism P. If the prism is placed at the proper angle, the beam of light is not only bent from its course, but is spread out so as to form a long band of light on the opposite wall. This band is not white, like ordinary sunlight, but made up of the seven colors of the rainbow, *violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange,* and *red.* This colored band is called the *solar spectrum,* and the colors are often called prismatic colors. These colors appear in the order of their refrangibility or capability of refraction, some being subject to a greater degree of refraction than others; that of blue being greater than that of yellow, and yellow greater than red. The breadths of the spaces occupied by the different colors are not in the same ratio to each other for every kind of prism; that is to say, the ratio of the spaces occupied by the colors differs according to the kind of glass of which the prism is made, and the length of the spectrum also differs. This is called the *irrationality of D.* The best method of trying the experiment of *D.* of light is to allow the sun's rays to enter the apartment through a long and very narrow slit, instead of through a circular hole, which will give a spectrum of greater breadth. — The term *D.* is also often applied to the reflection or scattering of rays of light from any polished and reflecting surface, such as a steel mirror or looking-glass.
Disper'sive, *a.* Tending to scatter or disperse; having the power to disperse.
Dispir'it, *v. a.* To deprive of spirit or courage; to impress with discouragement or fear; to dishearten; to discourage; to damp; to depress; to cast down; to daunt; to intimidate; as, a *dispirited* army.
Dispir'itedly, *adv.* In a dispirited manner.
Dispir'itedness, *n.* Want of courage, spirit, animation, or vivacity.
Displace', *v. a.* [O. Fr. *displacer;* Fr. *déplacer.*] To put out of the usual or proper place; to remove from its place; as, the cards are *displaced.*
—To remove from any state, condition, office, or dignity; to dismiss; to discard; as, to *displace* a commanding officer.
Displace'able, *a.* Susceptible of being displaced.
Displace'ment, *n.* [Fr. *déplacement.*] Act of removing from the usual or proper place, or from a state, condition, or office; as, a *displacement* of funds.
—The weight of water displaced by a floating body, as a ship, &c., which is equal to the weight of the floating body.
Displac'er, *n.* One who, or that which, displaces.
Displant', *v. a.* To drive away or remove from the usual place of a residence, as a nation. — To strip of inhabitants, as a country.

"I like a plantation in a pure soil; that is, where people are not *displanted.*" — *Bacon.*

Displanta'tion, *n.* Act of displanting, or removing from its usual place.
Display', *v. a.* [O. Fr. *desployer;* Fr. *déployer;* Lat. *dis,* and *plico, plicatus,* to fold. See PLY.] To unfold; to lay open; to spread wide; to expand. — To spread before the eyes or mind; to make manifest; as, the budget *displays* the actual state of the finances. — To set forth ostentatiously to view; to exhibit; to show; to show off; to parade; as, to *display* heraldic insignia.
—*v. n.* To lay anything open; to talk without restraint; to make a great show of words.
—*n.* An opening or unfolding; manifestation; an exhibition of anything to the view, or to the thoughts.

"A glorious *display* of the highest form of created excellencies." *Glanville.*

—Show; parade; pomp; ostentatious exhibition.

"He died . . . without *display,* without parade." — *Byron.*

Displayed, (*dis-plād'.*) *p. a.* Unfolded; opened; spread; expanded; exhibited to view; manifested; as, goods *displayed* upon a counter.

(*Her.*) Synonymous with *expanded,* as an eagle expanded, or, as it is commonly termed, a *spread eagle.* — See EAGLE.
Display'er, *n.* He who, or that which, displays or exhibits.
Displease', *v. a.* To make angry; to offend; to dissatisfy; to provoke; to vex; to irritate; to disgust; to be disagreeable to; to raise aversion in.

"God was *displeased* with this thing." — 1 *Chron.* xxi. 7.

—To disgust; to cause aversion.
Displeas'edly, *adv.* In an offended or displeased manner.
Displeas'edness, *n.* State of being displeased; displeasure.
Displeas'er, *n.* One who occasions displeasure.
Displeas'ingly, *adv.* In a manner to cause displeasure.
Displeas'ingness, *n.* State or quality of being displeasing or disagreeable; offensiveness to the mind, tastes, or senses.
Displeasure, (*dis-plezh'ur,*) *n.* Dissatisfaction; dislike; distaste; disgust; offence; disapprobation; anger; indignation; resentment. — That which displeases; cause of disgust or dissatisfaction; state of being discountenanced; disfavor; as, to incur the royal *displeasure.*
Displode', *v. a.* [Lat. *displodere.*] To explode; to discharge.
—*v. n.* To cause to burst with a loud, explosive report.
Displo'sion, *n.* A bursting with loud noise; an explosion.
Displo'sive, *a.* Adapted to burst or explode.
Displume', *v. a.* To strip or deprive of plumes or feathers; to disarray of badges of honor.
Dispon'dee, *n.* [Lat. *dispondeus.*] (*Anc. Pros.*) A double spondee, or a foot consisting of four long syllables, as *juramentum.*
Dispone', *v. a.* (*Law.*) To convey property to another in a legal manner.
Dispon'er, *n.* (*Law*) One who transfers property over to another by legal instrument.
Disport', *n.* [*Dis,* augment., and *sport* — see SPORT; O. Fr. *déporter.*] Pastime; diversion; amusement; play; sport; merriment.

"His *disports* were ingenuous and manlike." — *Hayward.*

—*v. n.* To sport; to play; to wanton; to move gayly, lightly, and without restraint.
—*v. a.* To divert or amuse one's self.
Disport', *v. a.* [*dis,* and *port,* q. v.] To remove from a port.
Dispos'able, *a.* Subject to disposal; not previously engaged or employed; free for use or employment; as, *disposable* funds.
Dispos'al, *n.* Act of disposing or regulating anything; arrangement; distribution; as, the *disposal* of merchandise.
—Disposition; power of ordering or arranging; management; government; control; conduct.

"Tax not divine *disposal.*" — *Milton.*

—Power of distribution; method of regulating; right of bestowing; as, the *disposal* of a daughter in marriage.
—Power or right to dispose of, or to control; — generally with *at* or *in*; as, to be *at* the *disposal* of another.
Dispose, (*dis-pōz',*) *v. a.* [Fr. *disposer;* Lat. *dispono, dispositum — dis,* and *pono,* to place. See POSITION.] To distribute; to place in order; to set in right and proper order; to arrange; to order; as, to *dispose* troops in line of battle.
—To regulate; to adjust; to determine; to set right; to settle; as, to *dispose* the formalities of a duel. — To apply to a particular purpose; to set, place, or turn to a particular end or consequence; to form for any purpose; to apply; to use; to employ; as, to be *disposed* to acts of charity. — To incline; to set the mind in a particular frame; to give a bent or propension to; usually preceding *to;* as, to be *disposed to* take a wife.

To dispose of. To apply to any specific purpose; to direct or employ to a given end; to transfer; to put into the hands of another; to give away by authority; to part with or relinquish; as, *to dispose of* one's goods by auction.

"A rural judge *dispos'd of* beauty's prize." — *Waller.*

Disposed', *p. a.* Inclined; minded; applied; as, *disposed* to act liberally.
Dispos'edness, *n.* State of being disposed; inclination; having a mind to.
Dispos'er, *n.* One who disposes; a distributor; a bestower; a director; a regulator.

"God . . . is the absolute *disposer* of all things." — *South.*

Dispos'ingly, *adv.* In a manner to dispose, regulate, or place in order.
Disposition, (*dis-po-zish'un,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *dispositio.*] Act of disposing; disposal; application; as, *disposition* of one's estate. — Manner in which things, or the parts of a complex body, are disposed, placed, or arranged; adjustment; regulation; arrangement; distribution; order; method; as, the *disposition* of troops in a proper manner. — Adaptation; natural fitness or tendency of qualities or parts.

"*Disposition* is where the power and ability of doing anything is forward." — *Locke.*

—Temper or natural constitution of the mind; temper or frame of mind; predisposition; inclination; humor; temperament.

"I have suffered more . . . than the villanous inconstancy of man's *disposition* is able to bear." — *Shak.*

—Acquired tendency or propensity of mind, temper, or character; as, a *disposition* to act fairly.

(*Arch.*) One of the six essentials of the art. It is the arrangement of the whole design by means of the *ichnography* (plan), *orthography* (section and elevation), and *scenography* (perspective view); and differs from *distribution,* which signifies the particular arrangement of the internal parts of a building.

(*Mus.*) A term used in organ-building, adopted from the German, meaning the arrangement and combination of the stops on the different rows of keys and pedals, with the pitch of each stop, or length of the lowest CC pipe.

(*Logic*) That operation of the mind whereby we put the ideas, propositions, or arguments which we have formed concerning a subject, in the order fittest to gain a clear knowledge of it, to retain it in the memory, or to explain it to others.

(*Rhet.*) The due placing or ranging the several parts of a speech or discourse. The *logician* is tied down to a certain prescribed form in his mode of reasoning; the *rhetorician* adopts that mode which seems most convenient to him. "A discourse," says Quintilian, "that wants disposition must necessarily be confused and without connection, liable to frequent tautologies and omissions, and, like one wandering in the dark, be conducted by chance rather than design." — See ORATORY.
Disposi'tional, *a.* Relating to disposition.
Dispos'itor, *n.* A disposer.
Dispossess', *v. a.* To deprive of the actual occupancy of a thing; to disseize; — generally preceding *of;* as, to be *dispossessed of* a fortune.
Dispossession, (*dis-pos-sĕsh'un,*) *n.* Act of putting out of possession; act of ejecting.

(*Law.*) See OUSTER.

Dispossess'or, *n.* One who dispossesses or disseizes.
Dispost', *v. a.* To remove or displace from a post.
Disposure, (*dis-pōzh'ur.*) *n.* Disposal; power to dispose of; government; management; as, "they quietly surrendered themselves to his *disposure.*" — *Sandys.*
Dispraise', *n.* The imputation of something improper or faulty; blame; censure; dishonor; reproach.
—*v. a.* To deny or refuse praise to; to blame; to censure;

to mention with disapprobation, or some degree of reproach.

"In praising Antony, I've *dispraised* Cæsar."—*Shaks.*

Disprais'er, *n.* One who dispraises or censures.

Disprais'ingly, *adv.* After the manner of dispraise, or by way of censure or reproach.

Dispread', *v. a.* To extend or cause to spread or flow in different directions.

"Above, below, around, without *dispread*."—*Pope.*

—*v. n.* To expand, or be extended.

Dispread'er, *n.* One who spreads or expands.

Dispri̇nce', *v. a* To take away princely quality, rank, or character from. (R.)

Dispri̇son, (*dis-priz'n.*) *v. a.* To liberate from prison.

Dispri̇ze', *v. a.* To take away valuable qualities from; to detract; to undervalue.

Disprofess', *v. a.* To abandon or renounce the profession of.

Disprof'it, *v. a.* To fail to profit from.

—*n.* Loss; damage; detriment; absence of profit.

Disproof', *n.* A removal of proof or evidence adduced; confutation; refutation; a proving to be false or erroneous.

Dispropor'tion, *n.* Want of proportion of one thing to another; discrepancy between the parts of a thing; want of symmetry; as, the *disproportion* of the rooms in a building.—Want of proper quantity according to rules prescribed; want of suitableness or adequacy; disparity; inequality; unsuitableness; as, the *disproportion* of a man's means to his desires.

—*v. a.* To deprive of proportion: to make unsuitable in form, size, length, or quantity; to violate the rules of symmetry in; to join unfitly; to render mismatched.

"To shape my legs of an unequal size,
To *disproportion* me in every part."—*Shaks.*

Dispropor'tionable, *a.* Disproportional; not in symmetry or proportion.

Dispropor'tionableness, *n.* Unsuitableness, or want of proportion.

Dispropor'tionably, *adv.* With want of proportion; unfitly; unsymmetrically.

Dispropor'tional, *a.* Deficient in proportion to something else; without proportion, suitability, or symmetrical disposition of parts; unequal; inadequate; as, payment *disproportional* to services rendered.

Disproportional'ity, *n.* State or quality of being disproportional, or without due symmetry of parts.

Dispropor'tionally, *adv.* Disproportionately; unfitly; unsuitably.

Dispropor'tionate, *a.* Not in proportion with; unsuitable; unsymmetrical; not in accord with something else in bulk, form, or value; inadequate.

"It is plain that men have agreed to a *disproportionate* and unequal possession of the earth."—*Locke.*

Dispropor'tionately, *adv.* In a disproportionate or unsymmetrical form or manner; inadequately; unfitly; unsuitably.

Dispropor'tionateness, *n.* Unsuitableness, or want of proportion in form, bulk, or value; inadequateness.

Dispro'priate, *v. a.* To disappropriate.

Disprov'able, *a.* Susceptible of disproof or refutation

Disprov'al, *n.* Act of disproving; confutation; disproof.

Disprove, (*dis-prōōv'*) *v. a.* To divest of proof or evidence which has been adduced; to prove to be false or erroneous; to refute; to confute.

"It is easier to affirm than to *disprove*."—*Holder.*

Disprov'er, *n.* One who disproves; a confuter.

Dispunge', *v. a.* [Lat. *dis*, and *pungere*, to prick.] To expunge; to obliterate by erasure.

Dispun'ishable, *a.* Without penal restraint or discipline.

Dispur'pose, *v. a.* To dissuade from a purpose.

Dis'putable, *a.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *disputabilis*.] That may be disputed; liable to be called in question, contested, or controverted; of doubtful certainty; as, a *disputable* point of logic.

Dis'putableness, *n.* State or condition of being disputable or a moot point.

Dis'putant, *n.* [Lat. *disputans*.] One who argues in opposition to another; a controvertist; a caviller.

—*a.* Engaged in dispute or controversy.

"*Disputant* on points and questions fitting Moses' chair."—*Milton.*

Disputa'tion, *n.* [Lat. *disputatio*.] Act of disputing; a reasoning or argumentation in opposition to something, or on opposite sides; controversy in words; debate; dispute.

—An exercise in schools or colleges, in which parties reason in opposition to each other on some question proposed.

Disputations, (*dis-pu-ta'shus,*) *a.* Inclined to dispute; apt or prone to cavil or controvert; as, a person of *disputatious* temper.

Disputa'tiously, *adv.* Controversially; in a cavilling or disputations manner.

Disputa'tiousness, *n.* Tendency or predisposition to argue or dispute.

Dispu't'ative, *a.* Disputatious; disposed to cavil or dispute.

Dispute', *v. n.* [Fr. *disputer*, from Lat. *disputo*—*dis*, and *puto*, to trim, to adjust.] To discuss; to discourse; to think differently; to contend in argument; to reason or argue in opposition; to debate; to cavil; to altercate.

"Fighting is a worse expedient than *disputing*."—*Decay of Piety.*

—To strive or contend in opposition to a competitor; as, to *dispute* for a prize.

—*v. a.* To attempt to prove to be false, fallacious, unfounded, or erroneous; to attempt to overthrow by reasoning; to controvert; to impugn; to call in question; as, to *dispute* the soundness of an opinion.

—To debate; to argue; to discuss; to reason about.

"I am not to *dispute*
My prince's orders."—*Dryden.*

—To contest; to strive or contend for; as, "To *dispute* the prize."—*Dryden.*

—To struggle; to strive to maintain.

"*Dispute* it like a man."—*Shaks.*

—*n.* Strife or contest in words or by arguments; debate; discussion; verbal contention; disputation; controversy; argumentation; disagreement; difference; as, a matter in *dispute*.

Beyond dispute; past dispute, that may not be disputed; incontrovertibly; not open to cavil or question; as, it is a fact *beyond dispute*.

Dispute less, *a.* Incontrovertible; admitting of no dispute or question.

Disput'er, *n.* One who disputes; a controvertist; a caviller; a disputant; as, "vehement *disputers* against the heathen idolatry."—*Stillingfleet.*

Disqualifica'tion, *n.* Act of disqualifying; hence, disability or deprivation of legal capacity; as, a *disqualification* for voting at elections.—That which disqualifies, or renders unsuitable, unfit, or inadequate; as, the *disqualification* of an imbecile.—Want of qualification.

Disqual'ify, *v. a.* To divest of qualifications, or the qualities and properties necessary for any purpose; to make or render unfit; to disable; to incapacitate;—generally preceding *for*.

"My deafness utterly *disqualifies* me *for* conversation."—*Swift.*

—To make legally unfit; to deprive of legal capacity, action, or right; to disable by social or legal impediment: as, a *disqualified* juror.

Disquiet, (*dis-kwī'et,*) *a.* Unquiet; uneasy; restless.

—*n.* Want of quiet; uneasiness; restlessness; want of tranquillity in body or mind; disturbance; care; anxiety.

—*v. a.* To deprive of ease or quiet; to disturb; to render uneasy or restless; to take away peace, rest, or tranquillity from.

"By anger and impatience the mind is *disquieted*."—*Duppa.*

Disqui'eter, *n.* One who, or that which, disquiets, makes uneasy, or harasses.

Disqui'etly, *adv.* Anxiously; uneasily; restlessly; as, to repose *disquietly*.

Disqui'etness, *n.* State of being disquieted; uneasiness; disturbance; as, "Riches, root of all *disquietness*."
Spenser.

Disqui'etude, *n.* [*Dis*, and L. Lat. *quietudo*, from *quies*, rest. See QUIET.] Want of peace or tranquillity; uneasiness; disturbance; agitation; anxiety.

Disquisition, (*dis-kwe-zish'un,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *disquisitio*, from *disquiro*—*dis*, and *quæro*, *quæsitus*, to seek. See QUEST.] Diligent inquiry or investigation; a formal mode of instituting inquiry into any subject, by arguments, or discussion of the facts and circumstances that may elucidate truth; systematic dissertation or examination; treatise; essay; as, "For grave *disquisition* he was not well qualified."—*Macaulay.*

Disquisi'tional, *a.* Pertaining, or relating to, or suggesting, disquisition.

Disquisi'tionary, *a.* Tending to disquisition.

Disquis'itive, Disquis'itory, *a.* Relating to, or promoting, disquisition; disquisitional.

Dis'raeli, ISAAC, an English literateur, B. at Enfield, 1766. He published, in 1790, the *Curiosities of Literature*, which was succeeded by many other standard works of a like nature. He was the father of Benjamin Disraeli, (*q. v.*) D. 1848.

Disraeli, BENJAMIN, an English author, orator, and statesman, B. in London, 1804. He early developed literary tastes and talents of a remarkable character, and, in 1826, caused a sensation in the reading world by the production of his brilliant, fragmentary novel, *Vivian Grey*. Other works of fiction, principally of a philosophical nature, followed his virgin effort; among them the *Young Duke*; *Henrietta Temple* (perhaps the finest love-story in the English language); *Venetia*; *Tancred, or The New Crusade*; *Sybil, or The Two Nations*; *Coningsby*. In 1837, he entered parliament as member for Maidstone, and joined the Conservative side. His maiden speech was an utter failure, and elicited even the laughter of the House. He thereupon returned to his seat, after using the memorable words, "I sit down now, but the time will come when you *shall* hear me." In 1841, *D.* became recognized as the leader in parliament of the so-called "Young England Party." In 1847, he was returned for the county of Bucks, which he represented until made a peer; and upon the death of Lord George Bentinck, in the following year, became the recognized chief of the Conservative party in the House of Commons—a position won entirely by his brilliant oratorical powers, which, as he had prognosticated, became eventually recognized as being of the very highest order. In 1852, upon Lord Derby coming into power, *D.* was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, and, again, in 1858. In 1866, he became financial minister under the Earl of Derby for the third time, and, in 1867, successfully carried a Reform-Bill. In Feb., 1868, Lord Derby resigned office, when *D.* at last reached the summit of his ambition, in becoming first minister of the Crown, a position he resigned in Dec., 1868, giving place to Mr. Gladstone. *D.* is the author of a *Vindication of the English Constitution* and of a *Biography of Lord George Bentinck*. In 1870, his brilliant novel of *Lothair* appeared. In 1874, he again became prime minister, and was created Earl of Beaconsfield and Viscount Hughenden in 1876. His connection with the Berlin treaty, in 1878 (p. 297), is well known and variously appreciated.

Disregard', *n.* A withholding of regard; neglect; omission of notice; slight; behavior implying indifference, or some degree of contempt; as, a wilful *disregard* of the feelings of others.

—*v. a.* Not to regard; to omit taking notice of; to neglect to observe; to slight as unworthy of notice, attention, or regard; as, to *disregard* admonition.

Disregard'er, *n.* One who disregards.

Disregard'ful, *a.* Neglectful; negligent; heedless; inattentive.

Disregard'fully, *adv.* Heedlessly; negligently; neglectfully; inattentively.

Disrel'ish, *n.* Distaste; dislike of the palate, implying some degree of disgust.—Absence of relishing or appreciative taste; nauseousness; distaste or dislike, in a figurative sense; squeamishness.

—*v. a.* To have no relish for; to dislike the taste of; to feel some degree of squeamishness or disgust at; as, to *disrelish* ordinary food.

—To render nauseous or unpalatable.

Disremem'ber, *v. a.* To forget; not to remember. (Locally used in the U. States.—Vulgar.)

Disreputabil'ity, *n.* State or quality of being disreputable.

Disrep'utable, *a.* [See REPUTE.] Not reputable; held in disesteem; not honorable; low; mean; disgracing the reputation; tending to impair the good name of, and bring into disrepute; disgraceful; shameful; as, a *disreputable* character.

Disrep'utably, *adv.* In a disreputable or dishonorable manner.

Dis'repute, *n.* Loss or want of reputation; disesteem; discredit; dishonor disgrace.

Disrespect', *n.* Want of respect or reverence; incivility; any act approaching to wilful slight or rudeness; disesteem.

—*v. a.* To show disrespect to; to hold in no consideration.

Disrespect'ful, *a.* Irreverent; uncivil; discourteous; impolite; rude.

Disrespect'fully, *adv.* In a disrespectful manner; irreverently; uncivilly.

Disrespect'fulness, *n.* Quality of being disrespectful.

Disrespec'tive, *a.* Disrespectful.—*Bp. Hall.*

Disrobe', *v. a.* To divest of garments; to undress; to strip of covering.—To divest of any surrounding appendage.

Disrob'er, *n.* One who disrobes.

Disroot', *v. a.* To tear up the roots, or by the roots; to tear from a foundation; to loosen or undermine.

Disrud'der, *v. a.* To deprive of the rudder;—said of a ship.

Disrupt', *v. a.* [Lat. *dirumpo*, *diruptum*—*dis*, and *rumpo*, to break. See RUPTURE.] To break in pieces; to burst or rend asunder.—To separate.

Disrup'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *disruptio*.] Act of breaking, bursting, or rending asunder; act of bursting and separating; breach; rent; dilaceration.

(*Scot. Eccl. Hist.*) A term applied to that act by which upwards of 400 ministers of the Established Church left their churches and manses, in 1842, in vindication of their principles, and formed themselves into what has since been known as the FREE CHURCH. *q. v.*

Dissatisfac'tion, *n.* State of being dissatisfied; want of satisfaction; discontent; discontentment; displeasure; disapprobation; distaste; dislike.

Dissatisfac'toriness, *n.* State of being unable to give content or satisfaction.

Dissatisfac'tory, *a.* Unable to give satisfaction or content; giving discontent; displeasing.

Dissat'isfy, *v. a.* To render discontent; to displease; to excite uneasiness in by frustrating wishes or expectations.

Disseat'ter, *v. a.* To shed abroad; to disperse.

Disseat', *v. a.* To put out of a seat.—*Shaks.*

Dissect', *v. a.* [Lat. *disseco*, *dissectus*—*dis*, apart, and *seco*, to cut; Fr. *disséquer*.] To cut up; to cut in pieces, as an animal or vegetable, for the purpose of examining the structure or condition of its several parts; to anatomize.—To divide and examine minutely and carefully; to examine in separate parts or divisions.

"This paragraph, that has not one ingenious word throughout, I have *dissected* for a sample."—*Atterbury.*

Dissect'ed, *p. a.* Cut in pieces; separated: divided into its constituent parts; opened and examined.

(*Bot.*) Cut deeply into many lobes or divisions.—*Gray.*

Dissect'ible, *a.* That may be dissected.

Dissec'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *dissectio*.] Act of dissecting or cutting in pieces an animal or vegetable, for the purpose of examining the structure or condition of its parts.—See ANATOMY.

—Act of separating into constituent parts for the purpose of critical examination.

Dissector, (*dis-sekt'er,*) *n.* One who practises dissection; an anatomist.

Disseize, Disseise, (*dis-sēēz',*) *v. a.* [Fr. *déssaisir*; L. Lat. *dessessire*, *dissagire*. See SEIZE.] To deprive of actual seizin or possession; to dispossess in a wrongful manner.

Disseizee', Disseisee', *n.* (*Law.*) One who is wrongfully put out of possession of his lands; one who is disseised.

Disseizin, Disseisin, (*dis-sēē'zin,*) *n.* (*Law.*) The unlawful dispossessing a man of his land or estate, or interrupting his seisin. Every dispossession is not a disseisin. A disseisin, properly so called, requires an ouster of the rightful owner from the seisin or estate in the land, and the commencement of a new estate in the wrong-doer.—See SEISIN.

Disseis'or, Disseiz'or, *n.* (*Law.*) One who puts another out of the possession of his land wrongfully;—opposed to *disseisee*.

Disseis'oress, Disseiz'oress, *n.* (*Law.*) A female disseisor.

Dissem'blance, *n.* [Fr.] Dissimilitude; contrariety to resemblance. (R.)

Dissem'ble, *v. a.* [Fr. *dissembler*, to differ, not to be like; *dissimuler*, to feign, to disguise, from Lat. *dissimulo* — *dis*, and *simulo*, from *similis*, like.] To hide under a false appearance; to pretend that not to be which really is; to disguise; to conceal; to cloak; to cover; as, to *dissemble* one's sins. — To simulate; to pretend that to be which is not; to dissimulate; to feign.

—*v. n.* To assume a false appearance: to be hypocritical; to conceal the real fact, motive, intention, or state of any case; to hide actual sentiments under a pretentious mask; to play the deceiver; as, a *dissembling* tongue.

Dissem'bler, *n.* One who dissembles, or plays the hypocrite.

"Thou dost wrong me, thou *dissembler*, thou!"— *Shaks.*

Dissem'blingly, *adv.* Hypocritically; dissimulatingly; falsely specious; artfully; with deception.

Dissem'inate, *v. a.* [Lat. *dissemino, disseminatus* — *dis*, and *semino*, to sow, from *semen*, seed. See SEMINARY.] To sow; to scatter, as seed; — hence, to scatter for growth and propagation, like seed; to spread abroad; to diffuse; to propagate; as, to *disseminate* heretical opinions.

—To disperse widely; to circulate; to spread over a large surface.

"The Jews are *disseminated* through all the trading parts of the world."—*Addison.*

Dissem'inated, *p. a.* (*Min.*) Occurring in small portions scattered about, or through, some other substance. *Webster.*

Dissemina'tion, *n.* [Lat. *disseminatio*; Fr. *dissémination.*] Act of disseminating or scattering, and propagating like seed; the act of spreading and diffusing for growth and permanence; as, the *dissemination* of Christian principles.

Dissem'inative, *a.* Having a tendency to become dispersed, disseminated, or diffused.

Dissem'inator, *n.* One who disseminates, spreads, or propagates.

Dissen'sion, *n.* [Lat. *dissensio.* See DISSENT.] Difference of opinion or sentiment; disagreement in opinion; contrariety of sentiment or feeling; breach of friendship or union; contention; discord; strife; quarrel; altercation.

"Debates, *dissensions*, uproars, are thy joy."—*Dryden.*

Dissen'sious, *a.* Contentious; disposed to dissension; quarrelsome; factious; as, *dissensious* rumors.

Dissen'siously, *adv.* In a dissensious or factious manner.

Dissent', *v. n.* [Lat. *dissentio* — *dis*, and *sentio*, to think. See SENTIMENT.] To differ in sentiment or opinion; to disagree in opinion; to think in a different or contrary manner; — generally preceding *from*; as, to *dissent from* the premises advanced by another. — To differ; to be of a contrary nature.

"Shun as hurtful whatever *dissenteth* from it."—*Hooker.*

(*Eccl.*) To differ or separate from an established church, or form of state religion, whether as regards doctrines, rites, or government; as, a *dissenting* form of worship.

—*n.* Difference of opinion or sentiment; disagreement; declaration of disagreement in opinion; as, the majority expressed their *dissent* from the motion.

(*Eccl.*) A difference or separation from an established or state form of worship. It is the general name in England for those Protestants who disagree with the discipline or mode of worship of the Established Church. The principal of these are the Presbyterians, Wesleyans, Methodists, Independents, Baptists, and Friends. These, again, are split into numerous subdivisions. In Scotland, the more numerous classes of dissenters separated from the Church in 1740, and are generally known as *Seceders*, who are divided into *Burghers, Anti-Burghers, Original Burghers*, and *Original Seceders*. Besides these, there are those known under the name of *Relief-Church*, which originated in 1758, and the *Free Church*, which separated from the Established Church in 1842. The early Scottish dissenters are the *Episcopalians*, and *Cameronians* or *Covenanters*, or *Reformed Presbyterian Synod*. The Jews and Roman Catholics are seldom included in the term dissenters. The first datum of dissent, as an important movement, is placed in the time of Edward VI., in 1548, when a controversy arose between the Church and Hooper by his refusing to be consecrated bishop in the robes, as heathenish. He was, however, consecrated without canonicals; hence the terms *Conformist*, and *Non-conformist*, the latter of which in Elizabeth's reign became merged in the term *Puritan*.

Dissenta'neous, *a.* Inconsistent; contrary; denoting dissent or difference.

Dissent'er, *n.* One who dissents; one who differs in opinion, or one who declares his disagreement; a dissentient.

(*Eccl.*) One who separates from the doctrines, ritual forms, &c. of an established or state church.

Dissent'erism, *n.* The governing religious opinions or principles of dissenters; the spirit of the doctrine of dissent.

Dissentient, (*dis-sen'shent.*) *a.* Disagreeing; dissenting; declaring contrary opinions or sentiments; as, the bill passed without a *dissentient* voice.

—*n.* One who dissents, or declares his dissent from, or antagonism to; one who disagrees with.

Disserta'tional, *a.* Relating or pertaining to dissertations; disquisitional.

Disserta'tionist, *n.* One skilled in the practice of dissertations; a writer of dissertations.

Dissen'tious, *a.* Exhibiting dissent from, or disagreement; disposed to act contrarily.

Dissep'iment, *n.* [Lat. *dissepimentum.*] A partition; a dividing tissue.



Fig. 835.
PISTIL OF SAXIFRAGE.

(*Bot.*) One of the partitions that are found in the ovary by the united sides of the cohering carpels, and which separates the inside into cells. Also called *Septum*, pl. *Septa*. True dissepiments must always be equal in number to the carpels of which the compound pistil is compounded, as in the pistil of a *Saxifrage*, composed of two carpels or simple pistils, united below, but distinct above; represented, in fig. 835, cut across both above and below. — *Gray.*

Dissert', *v. n.* [Fr. *disserter*; Lat. *dissero*re.] To dissertate; to discourse.

Dis'sertate, *v. n.* To practise dissertation; to indulge in disquisition or discourse.

Disserta'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *dissertatio*, from *disserto, dissertatus*, frequent. from *dissero*, to set or plant asunder — *dis*, and *sero, sertum*, to sow, to plant, to set or fix in.] An argumentative conversation; a discussion, or rather a formal discourse, intended to illustrate a subject; a written essay, treatise, or disquisition; as, a *Dissertation* on the Poets.

Dis'sertator, *n.* [Lat.; Fr. *dissertateur.*] A dissertationist; one who writes a dissertation; a debater; one learned in disquisition.

Disserve', *v. a.* To do an ill service, or bad office; to work a mischief to; to injure; to hurt; to harm.

"He took the first opportunity to *disserve* him." — *Clarendon.*

Disser'vice, *n.* An ill service; an injury, hurt, harm, or mischief.

Disser'viceable, *a.* Injurious; mischievous; hurtful; disposed to work harm rather than good service.

Disser'viceableness, *n.* State or quality of being disserviceable.

Disser'viceably, *adv.* In an injurious or hurtful manner; — opposed to *serviceably* or *beneficially.*

Disset'tlement, *n.* Act of rendering unsettled.

Dissev'er, *v. a.* [*Dis.*, augment., and *sever*, q. v.; O. Fr. *desseverer.*] To part in two; to divide asunder; to separate; to disunite; as, to *dissever* a connection.

Dissev'erance, *n.* Act of dissevering, sundering, or separating; a dividing from; as, the *disseverance* of the Catholic and Protestant Churches.

Dis'sidence, *n.* [See DISSIDENT.] Dissent; disagreement; want of uniformity; separation from established religious worship.

Dis'sident, *a.* [Lat. *dissideo, dissidens* — *dis*, and *sideo*, to sit. See SEAT.] Separated; divided; not agreeing; dissenting.

—*n.* (*Eccl.*) One who disagrees or dissents; a dissenter; one who separates from an established form of religion.

—*pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A term applied in Poland to those dissenters from the established religion (Catholic) who, under the old republic, were allowed the free exercise of their faith; including Lutherans, Calvinists, and Greeks, but excluding various minor sects. Their rights were fixed by the Religious Peace (*pax dissidentium*) of 1573, but they were infringed upon in the 18th century by various princes. They were supported in demanding the repeal of these restrictions by Russia and Prussia (in 1766), and hence those powers acquired one of their favorite pretexts for interference in the affairs of the Polish nation. Their rights were restored in 1775, with some exceptions; but after the Russian conquest they were placed on the same footing with the Catholics.

Dissil'ience, *n.* [From Lat. *dissilio, dissiliens* — *dis*, and *salio*, to leap.] Act of leaping or springing asunder; act of bursting or starting in two.

Dissil'ient, *a.* [Lat. *dissiliens.*] Starting or bursting asunder; breaking and opening in two with an elastic force.

Dissilition, (*dis-sil-ish'un,*) *n.* Dissilience.

Dissim'ilar, *a.* [Lat. *dissimilis* — *dis*, and *similis*, like. See SIMILAR.] Unlike in nature, qualities, properties, or outward form; not similar; incongruous; not having the resemblance of; heterogeneous; as, good is *dissimilar* to bad.

Dissimilar'ity, *n.* Unlikeness; want of resemblance; incongruity; dissimilitude.

Dissim'ilarly, *adv.* In a dissimilar or opposite manner.

Dissim'ile, *n.* (*Rhet.*) Exemplification or illustration by contrary parts or principles.

Dissimil'itude, *n.* [Lat. *dissimilitudo.*] Want of resemblance; unlikeness; dissimilarity.

(*Rhet.*) A dissimile.

Dissim'ulate, *v. a.* To dissemble; to feign. (R.)

Dissimula'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Act of dissembling; act of concealing something which exists; deceit; hypocrisy; simulation. — *Worcester.*

Dis'sipable, *a.* Easily scattered or dispersed; liable to be dissipated or squandered; as, the *dissipable* heat of plants.

Dis'sipate, *v. a.* [Lat. *dissipo, dissipatus* — *dis*, and obsolete *supo*, to throw.] To spread abroad; to scatter; to disperse; to drive asunder; to dispel; as, to *dissipate* an illusory idea. — To scatter in wasteful extravagance; to squander; to spend profusely; to consume; as, to *dissipate* a fortune.

—*v. n.* To scatter; to disperse; to separate into parts and cause to disappear; to vanish into space; as, the heat of the sun *dissipates* vapor. — To be extravagant, vicious, and reckless in the pursuit of enjoyment; to be wastefully luxurious in self-indulgence.

"A life irregular and *dissipated*." — *Johnson.*

Dissipa'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *dissipatio.*] Act of dissipating, or scattering profusely; dispersion; state of being dispersed.

"Now foul *dissipation* follow'd, and fore'd rout." — *Milton.*

—Act of squandering or wasting; waste; a dissolute, irregular course of life and morals: a wandering from object to object in search of pleasure; as, the *dissipations* of society. — That which diverts or calls off the mind from any subject.

"I have been prevented from finishing my letters . . . by a thousand avocations and *dissipations*." — *Swift.*

—A state of scattered or desultory attention.

Dissociability, (*dis-so-she-a-bil'e-te.*) *n.* Unsociableness; state of keeping one's self to one's self.

Disso'ciable, *a.* [Lat. *dissociabilis.*] Mixed; without proper affinity; incongruous; as, *dissociable* elements.

—Without sociable tendencies; unsuitable, or disinclined to social intercourse.

Disso'cialize, *v. n.* To disrupt; to cause to become unsociable or inharmonious.

Dissociate, (*dis-sō'she-āt,*) *v. a.* [Lat. *dissocio, dissociatus* — *dis*, and *socio*, to unite. See SOCIAL.] To separate, as from society, fellowship, or company; to disunite; to part association or connection.

Dissociation, (*dis-so-she-a'shun,*) *n.* [Lat. *dissociatio.*] A state of separation; disunion; want of amalgamation.

(*Chem.*) By selecting a proper compound and heating it sufficiently, the distance between the molecules can be increased to such an extent that they will separate into their elementary condition. This is a spontaneous decomposition, not determined by any chemical action, and that to which Henri St. Claire-Deville, who discovered it in 1857, gave the name of *Dissociation*. M. Deville's law gives a rational explanation of the *action of mass*, i. e., to the action of two bodies which mutually chase each other from a compound, the one which is in excess taking the place of the other. M. Deville has been led to conclude, from his experiments, that in the decomposition of bodies by heat the phenomena are the same as in the vaporization of liquids. As the change of a liquid to the gaseous state requires a certain quantity of heat, which is entirely absorbed (becomes latent), so in the same manner a compound body, in order to be reduced to its elements, absorbs a quantity of heat equal to that which it disengages when it is recombined. Suppose, for example, that we heat the vapor of water to 120° C. in a large excess of chlorine (water being composed of oxygen and hydrogen), a small quantity of hydrogen and oxygen will be liberated. The free hydrogen has a tendency to combine either with the chlorine or the oxygen, but the oxygen being present in very feeble quantities, as compared with the chlorine, it is with the latter element that the greater part of the hydrogen will unite; if this process be continued, as more water is destroyed than is reconstructed, in course of time the whole of the water will be transformed into hydrochloric acid. If, on the other hand, we heat hydrochlorine acid in a great excess of oxygen, the hydrogen dissociated from the acid will combine with the oxygen and the hydrochloric acid will be transformed into water and free chlorine. The phenomena are the same, but in an inverse order. — According to Dumas, the "phenomenon of Dissociation is one of the most important acquisitions, not only to chemistry but to natural philosophy, made in modern times. It has opened a new path to scientific research by intimately allying chemical decompositions to the purely physical phenomena of the formation of vapors; and assumes that there exists a tension of decomposition analogous to the tension of vapors, and that the evaporation of a liquid, or the decomposition of a carbonate, is effected by virtue of the same laws. What Dalton's law of the tension of vapors was to physics, is Deville's law of the tension of dissociation to chemistry." From experiments made in 1866, and published in 1867, it appears that the theory of dissociation is capable of extended application throughout the whole field of metallurgy. When better known, this theory will certainly receive extensive application in the reductions of bodies to their elementary conditions, in the preparation of pure gases, in metallurgical operations, &c. Lately, in this country, the American geologist Sterry Hunt has had recourse to Deville's theory in explanation of the origin of rocks, and the action of forces in primeval chemistry.

Dissolubil'ity, *n.* Capacity of being dissolved by heat or moisture; susceptibility of conversion into a fluid quality.

Dis'soluble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *dissolubilis.* See DISSOLVE.] Susceptible of being dissolved; that may be melted; having its parts liable to separation by heat or moisture; possessing convertible power into a fluid state.

—That may be dismited or separated.

Dis'solubleness, *n.* Dissolubility.

Dis'solute, *a.* [Lat. *dissolutus*, from *dissolvo.* See DISSOLVE.] Loose in behavior and morals: lax in principle; given to vice and dissipation; devoted to pleasure and sensual habits; disorderly; unrestrained; lewd; luxurious; licentious; debauched; as, a *dissolute* life.

Dis'solutely, *adv.* In a dissolute manner; viciously; loosely.

Dis'soluteness, *n.* State or quality of being dissolute; looseness of behavior and morals; vicious indulgence in pleasure, as in intemperance and debauchery; dissipation; as, *dissoluteness* of manners.

Dissolution, (*dis-so-lu'shun,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *dissolutio*, from *dissolvo.* See DISSOLVE.] Act of dissolving,

or of separation of parts. — Act of liquefying or changing from a solid to a fluid state by heat or moistnre; a melting; a thawing. — The resolution of a body into its constitnent elements: decomposition; as, the *dissolution* of a compound. — Death; separation of the soul and body.

"The life of a man is always . . . declining towards *dissolution*." *Raleigh.*

—Separation of the parts which compose a conuected system or body; destruction: ruin; as, the *dissolution* of an empire. — The breaking up of an association or assembly, or the putting an end to its existence; as, a *dissolution* of Congress, a *dissolution* of partnership.

—State of undergoing liquefaction.

"I am as subject to heat as butter; a man of continual *dissolution* and thaw." — *Shaks.*

—The substance, or product formed by dissolving a body.

"Dissolve the iron in the aqua-fortis, and weigh the *dissolution*." *Bacon.*

—Loosenes of morals; laxity of discipline; dissipation. (R.)

"An universal *dissolution* of manners began to prevail." *Atterbury.*

D. of the blood. (*Med.*) That condition of the vital fluid in which it does not readily coagulate on its cooling out of the body, as in the case of malignant fever.

Dissolvabil'ity, *n.* Solubility; state of being dissolved.

Dissolv'able, *a.* That may be dissolved. — Capable of being melted, or converted into a fluid.

Dissolv'ableness, *n.* Dissolvability; capacity of being soluble.

Dissolve, (*diz-zŏlv'*,) *v. a.* [Lat. *dissolvo* — *dis*, and *solvo*, to loose or free. See SOLVE.] To loosen asunder; to separate; to break up: to disunite.

"Down fell the duke, his joints *dissolv'd* asunder." —*Fairfax.*

—To melt; to liquefy: to convert from a solid or fixed state to a fluid condition. — To loose the ties or bonds of anything: to loose; to relax; to deprive of force or vigor.

"Angels *dissolv'd* in hallelujahs lie." — *Dryden.*

—To break up; to destroy; to separate; to put an end to; as, to *dissolve* a meeting. — To solve; to clear; to resolve; to explain away, as doubts.

—To waste away; to consume; to cause to vanish, or perish.

(*Law.*) To annul; to rescind; as, to *dissolve* a writ of error.

Dissolved blood. (*Med.*) Blood that does not quickly coagulate.

—*v. n.* To be melted or liquefied; to be resolved from a solid to a fluid state; as, wax *dissolves* by heat.

—To sink or vanish from sight; to fall to nothing; to fade into oblivion; as, a *dissolving* view. — To melt away in pleasure; to become soft or languid; as, *dissolved* in bliss. (Used in a figurative sense.)

Dissolv'ent, *n.* [Fr. *dissolvant*; Lat. *dissolvens.*] That which has the power of dissolving or melting; a solvent.

(*Med.*) A medicine capable of dissolving bodily swellings, concretions, &c.

—*a.* Having melting or solvent properties; as, the *dissolvent* juices of the stomach. — *Ray.*

Dissolv'er, *n.* The person who, or thing which, has the power of dissolving.

Dis'sonance, Dis'sonancy, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *dissonantio*, from *dissono* — *dis.* and *sono*, to sound.] (*Mus.*) The effect produced from the unison of two sounds not in concordance with each other.' Thirds and sixths were anciently considered as dissonances; in fact, every chord except the perfect concord is dissonant. Formerly there were an unlimited number of dissonances, but they are at present reduced to a comparatively small number.

—Disagreement; incongruity; want of harmony or consistency; as, the *dissonance* of contradictory reports.

Dis'sonant, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *dissonans.*] Discordant in sound; harsh and displeasing to the ear; inharmonious; as, a *dissonant* strain. — Without fitness or congruity; disagreeing; — generally preceding *from*; as, *dissonant from* reason.

Dissuade', *v. a.* [Fr. *dissuader*, from Lat. *dissuadeo* — *dis*, and *suadeo*, to advise or exhort. See SUASION.] To advise or exhort against; to persuade from; to divert from by the agency of convincing or dehortative means. — To make averse to; to divert by bias or prejudice. — To represent anything as unfit or dangerous, and hence deter from.

"War . . . open or conceal'd, alike my voice *dissuades*." —*Milton.*

Dissuad'er, *n.* One who dissuades, or deters from.

Dissuasion, (*dis-swā'zhun,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *dissuasio.*] Act of dissuading; reason, argument, or counsel employed to deter one from a measure or purpose.

Dissuasive, (*dis-swā'siv,*) *a.* That which dissuades or tends to deter from; dehortation.

—*a.* Dehortatory: having the power to dissuade from a measure, design, or purpose; as, *dissuasive* counsel.

Dissua'sively, *adv.* In a way to dissuade or deter.

Dissua'sory, *a.* Dissuasive.

Dissun'der, *v. a.* To sunder; to divide. (R.)

Dissyllab'ic, *a.* [See SYLLABLE.] Comprising two syllables only; as, a *dissyllabic* word.

Dissyllabifica'tion, *n.* Act of forming into two syllables.

Dissyllab'ify, *v. a.* [Eng. *dissyllable*, and Lat. *facere*, to form.] To form into two syllables.

Dissyl'labize, *v. a.* Same as DISSYLLABIFY, *q. v.*

Dissyl'lable, *n.* [Fr. *dissyllabe*, from Gr. *dis*, and *syllabos*, a syllable.] A word consisting of two syllables only, as *de-vote.*

Dissym'pathy, *n.* Lack of sympathy; indifference. (R.)

Dis'taff, *n.* [A. S. *distaf*, corrupted from *toro*, and *staf*, a staff. See TOW.] The staff to which a bunch of *tow* or flax is fastened, and from which the thread is drawn in spinning. Before the invention of machinery for the purpose of spinning threads, the *D.* was much used, but it is now, except in very rare cases, superseded. — The *D.* was dedicated to Pallas; and the Fates are always represented with it, and as engaged in spinning the thread of life. It has ever been considered as the peculiar emblem of feminine (as opposed to male) occupations, and has come to be used figuratively for a woman. Thus, the French say, "The crown of France never falls to the *distaff*."

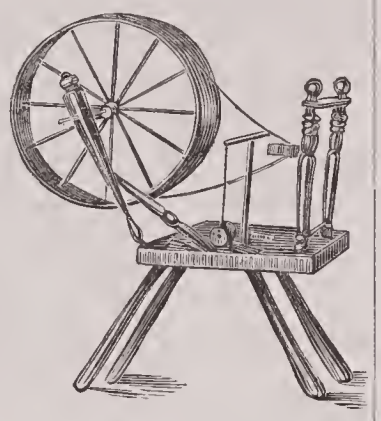


Fig. 836. — DISTAFF.

Dis'taff-this'tle, *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Carthamus lanatus*, a species of thistle, used in the S. of France and in Spain for making distaffs.

Distain', *v. a.* [O. Fr. *desteindre*; Fr. *déteindre*; Lat. *dis*, and *tingo*, to dye. See TINGE.] To sully; to stain; to tarnish; to smear; to blot; to color or tinge with any color but the natural or proper one. (Poetically used.)

"Place on their heads that crown *distain'd* with gore." —*Pope.*

Dis'tal, *a.* (*Anat.*) Applied to the aspect of a bone from the trunk, or towards the extremity. — *Dunglison.*

Dis'tally, *adv.* Distantly; near the end of.

Dis'tance, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *distantia*, from *disto*, *distans*, to stand apart. See the verb.] Remoteness in place; as, the *distance* is not far. — Interval or space between two objects or things.

—Interval, space, or length of time; any indefinite length of time, past or future, intervening between two periods or events; as, a *distance* of twenty years.

—The remoteness which respect imposes in certain cases; hence, respect, reserve, coldness, ceremoniousness of manner; as, he keeps his inferiors at a *distance*. — Contrariety; opposition; antagonism.

"Banquo . . . is mine (enemy); and in such bloody *distance*." *Shaks.*

—Remoteness in succession or relation; as, the *distance* between ancestor and descendant. — Coldness; alienation of heart; reserve; retraction of kindness or esteem.

"On the part of heav'n, now alienated, *distance* . . given." *Milton.*

—Space kept between two antagonists, in fencing or in a duel. — Ideal separation; mental or social disjunction.

"There is no separation, no *distance* between them." —*Locke.*

(*Sports.*) In horse-racing, a space marked on the course on which horses run, being a length of 260 yards from the winning-post. Any horse is said to be *distanced*, which has not arrived at this distance in the first heat, before the leading horse has reached the winning-post; in which case such horse is disqualified to run in the remaining heats.

"This horse run the whole field out of *distance*, and won the race." —*L'Estrange.*

(*Mil.*) Space between separate bodies of troops; — in contradistinction to *interval*.

(*Mus.*) The interval between two notes of the scale.

(*Paint.*) The utmost extent to which the power of vision can reach, or the limit of view. — *Extreme distance* is the visible horizon of the observer, in which the land and sky appear to meet; and *middle distance* is that part which lies midway between the extreme distance of the picture and the foreground.

Angular distance, apparent distance between the angle dividing two bodies.

Dis'tance, *v. a.* [Fr. *distancer*; Lat. *disto*, *distans*; *dis*, and *sto*, to stand.] To separate from; to place remote; as, being then ten miles *distanced* from my pursuers.

—To throw off from the view; as, to *distance* an object.

(*Sport.*) To win a race by great superiority of speed; to leave at a considerable distance behind; to surpass by fleetness or dexterity; as, a horse *distanced* by six lengths, one who *distances* his competitors, &c.

Dis'tant, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *distans.*] Remote; separate; having an intervening space of any indefinite extent. — Remote in place or in time; not near; far; remote in the line of succession or descent; indefinitely; remote in natural connection or consanguinity. — Remote in nature; not allied; not agreeing with or in conformity to. — Remote in view; remote in connection. — Not easily seen or understood; indirect; indistinct: faint; reserved; implying haughtiness, coldness of affection, indifference, or disrespect; cool; shy.

Dis'tantly, *adv.* Remotely; at a distance; with reserve.

Distaste', *n.* Dislike of food or drink, in a greater or less degree; disrelish; aversion of mind; alienation of affection; dislike; displeasure; dissatisfaction; disgust.

—*v. a.* To have an aversion of the taste for; to disrelish; to dislike; to loathe.

Distaste'ful, *a.* Unpleasant or disgusting to the taste; nauseous; loathsome; causing disgust; proceeding from, or attended with, disgust or opposition; offensive; displeasing; dissatisfactory.

Distaste'fully, *adv.* In a distasteful manner.

Distaste'fulness, *n.* Quality of being distasteful; disagreeableness; dislike.

Distem'per, *n.* [Fr. *détrempe.*] Any morbid state of an animal body, or of any part of it; disorder; disease; sickness; malady. — Bad constitution of the mind. — Undue predominance of a passion or appetite.

(*Paint.*) The coloring-matter used in scene-painting, and for printing and staining paper-hangings. A mixture is made of whitening and coarse size, in the proportion of ten parts of the former to one of the latter, to which the required color is added when it has been diluted with a little water, and brought to a consistency resembling cream. *D.* colors dry very rapidly, and should be slightly warmed before they are used. This method is sometimes used in coloring the walls of houses externally, and the interior of rooms.

(*Canine Pathology.*) A disease to which young dogs are liable. It is considered to be a typhoid inflammation, affecting the upper air-passages. It closely resembles the *strangles* of young horses; and the *scarlatina*, and such like diseases, to which young children are liable. The disease is contagious, occurs generally only once in a lifetime, runs a definite course, and is accompanied by low fever and debility. Careful attention to nursing and diet constitutes the most successful treatment of this disorder. A dog with the *D.* is easily recognized. The eyes become red, weak, and watery; the nose hot and dry; any movement in the air excites a cough or sneeze; and there is a general dulness, fever, and loss of appetite. The running from the nose, as the disease proceeds, becomes, after some days or weeks, mucous or purulent, loading the eyes and obstructing the nostrils. It then lodges in the bronchial tubes, preventing the free access of air and the purification of the blood. In the cure of *D.* all irritating and reducing remedies must be avoided. If the stomach is overloaded, it should be relieved by a mild emetic; and if no effect is produced by the dose, it should be repeated in twenty minutes. To ward off *D.*, young dogs should be very liberally and nutritiously fed. In such cases, if, in spite of all care, they are attacked with *D.*, they are almost certain to pass over it very favorably. Nothing proves the prophylactic effect of pure air and voluntary exercise more than that young hounds at their walks are seldom attacked by *D.* Inflammation of the lungs is often the consequence of *D.*, and the bowels are always more or less affected by diarrhœa and dysenteric discharges, often indicating ulceration of the intestinal canal. Protracted cases of *D.* are sometimes attended by a pustular eruption on the chest and abdomen, accompanied by an hepatic affection usually called the *yellow disease*, from its giving the whole surface of the skin a yellowish color. The symptoms in such cases are generally fatal. *D.* is communicated by contact of the diseased catarrhal secretion.

Distem'per, *v. a.* To disease; to disorder; to derange the functions of the body or mind. — To disturb; to ruffle; to deprive of temper or moderation.

Distem'perature, *n.* Intemperateness; excess of heat or cold, or of other qualities. — A noxious state; violent tumultuousness; outrageousness. — Perturbation of mind; confusion. — Loss of regularity; disorder.

Distem'pered, *p. a.* Diseased in body, or disordered in mind; disturbed; ruffled.

Distem'peredness, *n.* The state of being distempered.

Distem'pering, *n.* (*Paint.*) The art or process of painting in distemper.

Distend', *v. a.* [Fr. *distendre*, from Lat. *distendo* — *dis*, and *tendo*, to stretch, or stretch out.] To stretch out; to dilate: to extend: to expand; to swell. — To stretch or spread in all directions; to spread apart or abroad.

—*v. n.* To dilate; to spread in all directions.

Distensibil'ity, *n.* Quality of being distensible.

Disten'sible, *a.* Capable of being distended or dilated.

Disten'sive, *a.* That distends, or may be distended.

Disten'sion, or DISTENTION, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *distentia.*] Act of distending; state of being distended; act of stretching in breadth, or in all directions; expansion. — Extent of space occupied by the thing distended. — An opening, spreading, or divarication.

Dis'thene, *n.* [Gr. *dis*, and *sthenos*, strength.] (*Min.*) A name given by Haüy to Kyanite, in consequence of its double electric powers; some crystals becoming negatively, and others positively, electric by friction.

Distich, (*dis'tik.*) *n.* [Fr. *distique*, from Gr. *distikos.*] (*Pros.*) A couple of verses or poetic lines making complete sense. The term is principally applied to the hexameters and pentameters used among the Romans, especially by Ovid and Catullus. Among the Greeks and Romans the *D.* was used as a vehicle for the expression of definite sentiments, and especially for epigram. Goethe and Schiller, together with other great poets of Germany, have, in later years, shown a great predilection for the *D.*, and great skill in using it.

Distichi'asis, *n.* [Gr. *dis*, and *stixos*, a row.] (*Med.*) A double row of eyelashes, the innermost of which excites a constant irritation of the eye. The term *trichiasis* is generally applied to this malformation.

Distichous, (*dis'tik-us.*) *a.* (*Bot.*) Disposed in two rows; producing leaves or flowers in two opposite rows.

Distil', *v. n.* [Fr. *distiller*, from Lat. *distillo* — *de*, and *stillo*, to drop.] To drop down; to fall in drops; to drip; to trickle down; to flow gently, or in a small stream. — To use a still; to practise distillation.

—*v. a.* To let fall in drops; to throw down in drops. — To extract by heat; to separate, as spirit or essential oils from liquor, by heat or evaporation; to extract spirit from, by evaporation or condensation. — To extract, as the pure part of a fluid.

Distil'lable, *a.* That may be distilled.

Distilla'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *distillatio.*] (*Chem.*) The process of evaporating a fluid by means of heat, and afterwards condensing it into a liquid. Its object is to separate one substance from others with which it may be mixed; and the possibility as to whether a substance can be distilled depends upon the temperature at which it evaporates. It is not known when distilled spirits were first made; but the discovery is usually attributed to the alchemists, who called it *aqua vitæ*. In the laboratories, *D.* is commonly performed by means of a still like that represented in *Fig.* 837, in which A is a copper

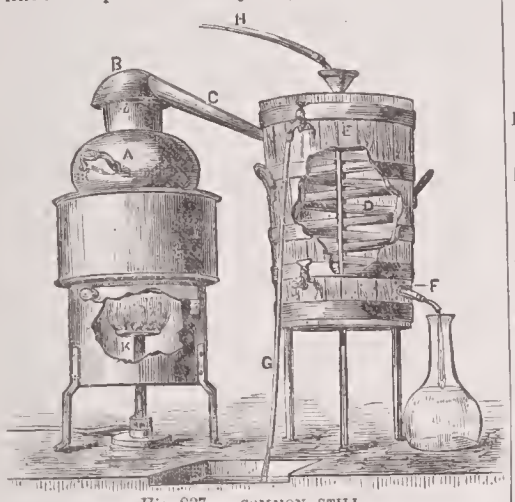


Fig. 837. — COMMON STILL.

boiler containing the water to be distilled; B is the *head* of the still, which lifts out at *b*, and is connected by the *neck* C with the *worm* D, a pewter pipe coiled round in the tub E, and issuing at F. The steam from the boiler, passing into the worm, is condensed to the liquid state, being cooled by the water in contact with the worm; this water becoming heated, passes off through the pipe G, being replaced by cold water, which is allowed to enter through H. A rosette gas-burner, K, on Bunsen's principle, is very convenient for a small still of that description.

(*Applied Chem.*) The process of *D.* is carried on upon the most extensive scale for the production of ardent spirits in the *distilleries*. Under the words Alcohol, Fermentations, Wine, &c., will be found some details bearing upon the nature, sources, and production of spirituous liquors; in the present article, therefore, we shall limit ourselves to an outline of the different processes of *D.* — There are two distinct operations in the production of ardent spirits: the one is the conversion of certain vegetable principles into alcohol; and the other, the separation of the alcohol from the other substances with which it is necessarily blended during its production. The vegetable principle which is essential to the formation of alcohol is *sugar;* and this is sometimes used *directly*, as where molasses and analogous saccharine products are subjected to immediate fermentation; or it is *indirectly* obtained by subjecting amylaceous grains to certain processes, by which the starch they contain is first converted into sugar, and then that sugar afterwards alcoholized. In our distilleries the latter alternative is adopted; and various kinds of grain, but chiefly corn, barley, wheat, and rye, with more or less malt, are subjected to the operation of *mashing*. For this purpose the ground grain and the bruised malt are duly mixed, and infused under constant agitation in a proper quantity of hot water in the *mash-tun;* the wort is then run off, and fresh water added, till the soluble materials of the grain are extracted. The mixed worts, or *wash*, thus obtained, is run into the fermenting vats, where, mixed with a small quantity of yeast, it is subjected to the process of fermentation, which continues from six to ten or twelve days, the time required for its completion varying with the mass of liquid, and with the temperature of the atmosphere. During mashing, the starch passes into sugar, and during fermentation the sugar changes into alcohol; the consequence of which is, that the wash gradually decreases in density, or *attenuates;* and as soon as this attenuation has reached its maximum, which may be determined by the hydrometer, it should be distilled in order to prevent the commencement of acetic fermentation. In all large distilleries there are two sets of stills: one for the purpose of distilling from the wash a weak spirit, technically called *low wines;* and the other for re-distilling (or *rectifying*) the low wines. In these *D.* there passes over, along with the first and last portions of the spirits, a peculiar volatile oil of a disagreeable flavor and odor, and rendering the weaker spirit milky. These portions are called *faints*, and are carefully turned into separate receivers as soon as the appearance of the runnings from the worm end indicates their presence. It is not our province here to enter into an elaborate description of the extensive apparatus used in the process of *D.*; it will suffice to say, that, however complicated some of their parts may seem, they are always constructed on the principle of the small still represented in *Fig.* 837. Some stills have a working capacity of distilling 3,000 galls. per hour. The quantity of alcohol which may be obtained from a given quantity of sugar will depend upon the skill and care with which mashing, fermentation, and distillation have been respectively conducted; theoretically, 100 pounds of sugar are convertible into about 51 of alcohol and 49 of carbonic acid. The quantity of alcohol to be procured from different kinds of grain will also depend upon the same causes, and upon the quantity of sugar, and of starch and gum convertible into sugar, which each may contain. According to Hermstædt, 100 pounds of starch should yield 35 pounds of real alcohol; and 100 pounds of the following grains should yield the following quantities of spirit of the specific gravity of 0·9427; that is, of spirit containing 45 per cent. of real alcohol; namely, wheat 40 to 45 pounds, rye 36 to 42, barley 40, oats 36, buckwheat 40, maize 40. Sometimes, though rarely, malt only is used in the distillery, in which case the distiller calculates on obtaining two gallons of whisky of proof-strength from each bushel of malt.

D., destructive. See DESTRUCTIVE DISTILLATION.

Distil'latory, *a.* [Fr. *distillatoire.*] Pertaining to distillation; used in the process of distilling; as, "*distillatory* vessels." — *Boyle.*

Distilled', *a.* Formed by distillation.

D. Water. See WATER.

D. Waters. The name usually given to the combined results of the distillation of aromatic plants along with water, as rose-water, lavender-water, &c.

Distil'ler, *n.* One who is employed in the process or practice of distilling spirits by evaporation and condensation; one who distils; as, a brandy *distiller.*

Distil'lery, *n.* [Fr. *distillerie.*] The building or manufactory where the business of distilling is carried on. — Distillation. (R.) — See DISTILLATION.

Distil'ment, *n.* That which distils. (R.)

Distinct', *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *distinctus*, from *distinguo.* See DISTINGUISH.] Separated by points; having the difference marked or specified; set apart by a visible sign, or by a note or mark. — Not the same in number or kind; different.

"Fatherhood and property are *distinct* titles in *distinct* persons." *Locke.*

— Separate in place; being apart; not conjunct.

"A happiness *distinct* from that of our bodies." — *Tillotson.*

— Spotted; variegated; having a distinguishing mark.

— Clear; plain; obvious; unconfused; definite; as, to have a *distinct* understanding, a *distinct* view.

Distinction, (*dis-tingk'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.] The act of separating or distinguishing; difference made; division; separation; as, "the *distinction* of tragedy into acts" — *Dryden.* — A separation or disagreement in kind or qualities, by which one thing is known from another; difference in quality; substantial difference; as, the *distinction* between mankind and the brute species. — Discernment; discrimination; judgment; acumen. — Difference in regard or treatment; preference or neglect in comparison with something else.

"Maids, women, wives, without *distinction* fall." — *Dryden.*

— Notation of difference between things of an apparently like nature; distinguishing quality.

"This *distinction* of real and apparent good." — *Norris.*

— Elevation or rank in society, or elevation of character or genius; honorable estimation; superiority; rank; eminence; as, a person of *distinction.*

Distinc'tive, *a.* [Fr. *distinctif.*] That makes distinct; that marks distinction or difference; as, a *distinctive* name or title.

— Having the power to distinguish and discern; judicious; critical; discriminating.

Distinc'tively, *adv.* With distinction; unconfusedly; plainly; perspicuously.

Distinc'tiveness, *n.* State or quality of possessing distinction.

Distinct'ly, *adv.* In a distinct manner; clearly; plainly; obviously; not confusedly or dubiously; as, to see *distinctly.*

Distinct'ness, *n.* Quality or condition of being distinct or apart; separation or difference obviating confusion or discrepancy in judging of parts or things; as, the *distinctness* of the sexes. — Plainness; clearness; perspicuousness; precision; nice observation and discrimination in noting or marking differences; as, *distinctness* of vision.

Distinct'ure, *n.* Distinctness.

Distinguish, (*dis-ting'gwish,*) *v. a.* [Lat. *distinguo* — *dis*, and *stinguo*, from the root *stig;* Gr. *stigō, stixō*, to prick.] To separate by points; to ascertain and indicate difference by some external mark or sign. — To indicate by some characteristic feature; to point or mark out by some peculiarity.

"Nor can we be *distinguished* by our faces, for man or master." *Shaks.*

— To separate or divide by any mark or quality that constitutes difference; to discern critically; to discriminate; to judge; as, to *distinguish* a good poem from a bad one.

— To separate from others by some mark of honor or preference; to make eminent or known; to signalize; to honor; as, *distinguished* services. — To constitute a difference in; to specificate; to create a wide distinction from another.

"The great and *distinguishing* doctrines of our religion." — *Locke.*

— *v. n.* To make a distinction or distinctions; to find or show the difference.

Distinguishable, (*dis-ting'gwish-a-bl.*) *a.* Capable of distinction; that may be distinguished; susceptible of being separated, set apart, or made known: as, good is *distinguishable* from evil. — Worthy of note; meriting special favor or regard; as, *distinguishable* talents.

Distin'guishableness, *n.* State or quality of being distinguishable.

Distin'guishably, *adv.* In a distinguishable manner.

Distin'guished, *p. a.* Separated from others by being superior or extraordinary in some respect; marked; noted; celebrated; conspicuous; eminent; illustrious; as, a *distinguished* scholar.

Distin'guishedly, *adv.* In a distinguished manner; eminently.

Distin'guisher, *n.* The person who, or thing which, distinguishes, or creates a difference. — A close, critical, and judicious observer.

Distin'guishing, *p. a.* Constituting distinction or difference from everything else; characteristic; peculiar; as, a *distinguishing* feature.

Distin'guishingly, *adv.* Having distinction; with some mark of distinguishing preference.

Distin'guishing-pen'nant, *n.* (*Naut.*) A pennant especially used to direct attention to signals from the admiral's or commodore's ship.

Distin'guishment, *n.* Distinction; observation or appreciation of difference.

Disti'tle, *v. a.* To deprive of legal title; to disqualify.

Disto'ma, *n.* [Gr. *dis*, and *stoma*, mouth.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of *Entozoa* or intestinal worms, order of *Nematoids.* The species are numerous, inhabiting the alimentary canal, or organs of digestion, of birds, fishes, and mammalia. Some of them are very minute, others are four or five lines long, and half a line broad. The body is generally soft, depressed, or cylindrical, and furnished with two distinct and isolated suckers, the anterior of which surrounds the mouth, the other being situated on the ventral surface between the middle and anterior sixth of the body. The best known is the Fluke, *D. hepaticum*, which occurs in the liver of the sheep, and is the cause of the disease, so fatal to them, called the *rot.* They are found also in the gall-bladder and hepatic ducts in man, and occasionally in the ox, horse, &c. The genus *D.* is synonymous with *Fasciola.*

Distort', *v. a.* [Lat. *distorqueo, distortus* — *dis*, and *torqueo*, to twist. See TORTURE.] To twist or turn different ways; to turn or twist out of natural or proper shape; to deform; as, a *distorted* limb. — To force or put out of the true direction or posture.

"Envy and revenge . . . *distort* the understandings of men." *Tillotson.*

— To turn aside or pervert from the true meaning; as, to *distort* the sense of another's speech.

Distort'er, *n.* He who, or that which, distorts or perverts.

Distortion, (*dis-tor'shun,*) *n.* [Fr. *distorsion*, from Lat. *distortio.*] Act of distorting or wresting; a deforming out of regular shape; a writhing or twisting motion. — State of being deformed or twisted out of shape; crookedness; grimace; a perversion of the true meaning of words.

"The bellowings and *distortions* of enthusiasm." — *Addison.*

(*Surg.*) A permanent deviation from the natural shape or position of the body, producing visible deformity. *D.* may arise from several causes. It generally occurs after birth, and thus differs from deformity, which is for the most part congenital. *D.* is frequently occasioned by affections of the muscles or nerves. It is well known that every movable part of the body is furnished with two sets of muscles acting in contrary directions, by means of which it is not only moved, but also retained in its natural position. Hence it is evident that, if, by means of injury to one of these sets of muscles, or of the nerves communicating with them, their contractility is destroyed or impaired, the part can no longer be maintained in its natural position, but will be drawn towards the antagonistic muscle. In this way various kinds of lameness, wry neck, squinting, &c., are produced. The most common cause of *D.*, however, is disease of the bones. These are sometimes deficient in the earthy matter which gives them hardness and rigidity, and thus are incapable of supporting the weight of the parts which they are designed to bear, or of sustaining the muscular action, without becoming bent and distorted. From this arises the disease known as *rickets*, q. v. The *D.* known as *lateral curvature of the spine* arises from weakness in the vertebral muscles, inducing a habit of resting the weight of the body more on one side than on the other. Unlike rickets, which commence early, this does not usually make its appearance before the tenth year, and is commonly found among slender and delicate females in the higher and middle ranks of life. It is generally occasioned by too much confinement and restraint, and is best got rid of by plenty of free exercise of the limbs in the open air. *Angular curvature of the spine* differs entirely from the above, and is occasioned, for the most part, by ulceration of the body of one or more of the vertebræ. The support in front being thus lost, the spine is bent sharply forwards, and one or more of the spinous processes project behind. Perfect rest in the horizontal position, issues and setons in the neighborhood of the diseased bone, and attention to the general health, is the treatment to be adopted in this case. Diseases of a similar kind frequently occur in the bones and joints of other parts of the body, and require similar treatment. *D.* may also arise from a variety of other causes, as rheumatism, gout, burns, and various chronic and local affections; but these come more properly for consideration under their own heads.

(*Phot.*) A term applied to the unnatural increase in size of certain parts of the picture. *D.* may arise from several causes: such as using too small a lens: not using a sufficiently large diaphragm or stop; by approaching the object too closely; or by the lens itself being improperly connected.

Distort'ive, *a.* Forming or having distortions.

Distort'er, *n.* [From Lat. *distorqueo*, to wrest aside.] (*Anat.*) A muscle, the office of which is to draw the mouth awry.

Distract', *v. a.* [Lat. *distraho, distractus* — *dis*, and

traho, to draw. See TRACT.] To draw or pull asunder or apart; to separate forcibly; to pull in different directions; to cause a division; as, a *distracted* army. — *Shaks.* — To throw into confusion; to divert from any point or object toward another point, or toward various other objects; to draw toward different objects; as, to *distract* the attention. — To confound; to harass; to perplex; to fill with different or contrary considerations.

"And sense *distract* to know well what I utter." — *Milton.*

—To derange or confuse the intellect; to disorder the reason of; as, *distracted* with grief.

Distract'edly, *adv.* Madly; frantically; furiously; wildly.

Distract'edness, *n.* State of being demented or distracted.

Distract'er, *n.* He who, or that which, distracts the mind, or diverts the attention.

Distract'ful, *a.* Having power to distract or perplex.

Distract'ible, *a.* Susceptible of being diverted aside.

Distract'ile, *n.* (*Bot.*) A connective which divides into two unequal portions, one of which supports a cell, and the other not, as in *Salvia.* — *Brande.*

Distraction, (*dis-trak'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.] The act of distracting; a drawing apart; tendency to separation; a diversion. — Confusion; perplexity; state of divided attention. — Disturbance; disorder; tumult; dissension; as, the *distraction* of political parties. — Violent mental perturbation: predominance of some engrossing sentiment or passion; as, the *distraction* of love. — Derangement of the intellect; madness; insanity; state of being demented or frantic; furiousness.

"Commiserate those who labour under a settled *distraction.*" *Atterbury.*

Distrac'tive, *a.* Causing distraction or perplexity; as, *distractive* cares.

Distrain', *v. n.* [O. Fr. *distraindre*; Lat. *distringere* — *dis*, and *stringo*, akin to Gr. *stranggō*; Ger. *strängen*, to draw tight.] (*Law.*) To seize for debt; to take a personal chattel from the possession of a wrong-doer into the holding of the injured party, to satisfy a demand, or compel the performance of a duty.

—*v. a.* To make seizure of goods.

Distrain'able, *a.* That may be distrained or made over by seizure.

Distrain'er, Distrain'or, *n.* One who seizes goods for debt or service.

Distrait, (*dis-trā'.*) *a.* [Fr.] Absent-minded; lost in thought or abstraction; moody.

Distraught, (*dis-trawt',*) *a.* Distracted; demented; perplexed.

Distream', *v. n.* To stream forth or over.

Distress', *n.* [O. Fr. *distresse*; Fr. *détresse*; Lat. *districtio*, from *distringo, districtus.* See DISTRAIN.] Extreme pain; anguish of mind or body; suffering; agony; misery.

"Tune my *distresses*, and record my woes." — *Shaks.*

—Cause of suffering; calamity; adversity; poverty; general affliction, as of a nation; as, the *distress* was universal. — State of danger, destitution, or necessity; as, a ship in *distress.*

(*Law.*) The taking of a personal chattel out of the possession of a wrong-doer into the custody of the party injured, to procure satisfaction for the wrong committed. *D.* are either for some duty omitted, or for some default, or nonfeasance; or they are in respect of some wrongful act done by the distrainee. The most usual injury for which a *D.* is taken, is that of non-payment of rent. *D.* may also be taken where a man finds the beasts of a stranger wandering in his grounds, doing him hurt or damage; in which case the owner of the soil may distrain them while they are upon his grounds, till satisfaction be made to him for the injury he has sustained. As a general rule, all personal chattels are liable to be distrained, unless specially protected or exempted, as are all animals *feræ naturæ;* whatever is in the personal use or occupation of any man at the time; and things delivered to a person exercising a public trade, to be carried, wrought, or managed in the way of his trade. But, generally speaking, whatever goods or chattels the landlord finds upon the premises, whether they, in fact, belong to the tenant or to a stranger, are distrainable by him for rent, the stranger having his remedy by action on the case against the tenant. Fixtures, however, and things in the custody of the law, money (except in certain cases), and goods of a perishable nature, as fruits, milk, &c., are exempt from distraint; as are also, in some of the States, beasts of the plough, and the instruments of a man's trade or profession. In Pennsylvania, property to the value of $300, exclusive of all wearing apparel of the defendant and his family, and all bibles and schoolbooks in use in the family, are exempted from levy and sale or execution, or from *D.* for rent. A *D.* cannot be made in the night, except in the case of cattle *damage feasant*, as otherwise they might escape. In general, the *D.* must be made on the premises; but goods fraudulently or clandestinely carried off may be distrained within 30 days thereafter, unless they have been *bonâ fide* sold for a valuable consideration. The landlord may not break open a house of which the rent is in arrear, to make a *D.*; but when he is in the house, he may break open an inner door. *D.* must be proportioned to the thing distrained for, and an inventory of as many goods as are judged sufficient to cover rent and expenses, must be made and served personally on the tenant, together with a notice of the fact of the *D.* having been made, and the time when the rent and charges must be paid, or the goods replevied. The landlord cannot sell the goods distrained before the expiry of five days; and prior to the sale an appraisement must be made by two sworn appraisers of the value of the goods. After the sale, if there be any overplus after payment of the rent and expenses, it is to be handed over to the tenant. This remedy is of great antiquity, and is said to have prevailed among the Gothic nations of Europe from the breaking up of the Roman empire. Our State legislatures have generally, and with some alterations, adopted the English provisions; but, as a means of collecting rents, *D.* is unpopular in the U. States, as giving an undue advantage to landlords over other creditors in the collection of debts. In the New England States the law of attachment or *mesne process* has superseded the law of *D.* In other States, as New York and Mississippi, it has been abolished by statutes; while in others, as N. Carolina, Ohio, Alabama, and Tennessee, there are no statutory provisions on the subject. In Louisiana the landlord may follow goods removed from his premises for 15 days after removal, provided they continue to be the property of the tenant.

Distress', *v. a.* To afflict with pain or anguish; to afflict greatly; to oppress or confound with calamity; to make miserable; to pain; to grieve; to trouble; to harass; to perplex; as, to *distress* a tender heart. — To govern or compel by pain, suffering, or perplexity; as, to *distress* a people into submission.

(*Law.*) To distrain upon; to apply the law to, by seizure of goods.

Distress'edness, *n.* State or condition of being in trouble or distress.

Distress'ful, *a.* Full of distress, pain, or trouble; inflicting or bringing distress; miserable; calamitous. — Indicating distress; proceeding from pain or distress.

"The ewes lay bleating in *distressful* cries."—*Pope.*

Distress'fully, *adv.* In a distressful or painful manner.

Distress'ingly, *adv.* With acute trouble, pain, or distress.

Distrib'utable, *a.* That may be distributed; that may be allotted in portions or parts; as, *distributable* alms.

Distrib'utary, *a.* Distributive; having a tendency to distribution.

Distrib'ute, *v. a.* [Lat. *distribuo, distributus* — *dis*, and *tribuo*, to give; Fr. *distribuer.* See TRIBUTE.] To divide among two or more; to give or bestow in parts or portions; to apportion; to deal out; to assign; to allot; as, to *distribute* spoils of war, to *distribute* lands. — To administer, as justice; to dispense. — To divide or separate, as into classes, orders, kinds, or species; to classify into sections.

(*Logic.*) To apply in its entire extent; as, to *distribute* a term.

(*Printing.*) To separate and allot to their proper places in the case; as, to *distribute* type.

—*v. n.* To assign by distribution; to bestow in portions; to give in charity; as, to *distribute* alms, to *distribute* gifts.

Distrib'uter, *n.* One who distributes, dispenses, allots, or assigns; as, a *distributer* of justice.

Distribu'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *distributio.*] Act of distributing or dividing among a number; a dealing out in parts or portions; allotment; apportionment; a dispensing; as, the *distribution* of riches. — Act of giving in charity; a rendering to individuals; a bestowing in parts. — Act of separating into distinct parts or classes; division or distribution of the parts of anything; as, the *distribution* of political power.

(*Law.*) The division by order of the court having authority, among those entitled thereto, of the residue of the personal estate of an intestate, after payment of all debts and charges.

(*Printing.*) Separation of types, and a classifying of each letter in its right place in the case.

(*Geog.*) Diffusion of zoölogical and botanical life over the surface of the earth; as, geographical *distribution.*

D. of plants. See PLANTS (DISTRIBUTION OF).

Distrib'utive, *a.* [Fr. *distributif.*] That distributes; that divides and allots in portions or parts; that deals to each his proper share; that separates or divides; as, *distributive* justice.

(*Logic.*) That assigns the various species of a general term.

D. adjective. (*Gram.*) An adjective denoting several persons or things taken individually, as *each, every, either*, and *neither.* — *Worcester.*

Distrib'utively, *adv.* By distribution; singly; separately; not aggregately.

"An universal term is sometimes taken collectively . . . and sometimes *distributively.*"—*Watts.*

Distrib'utiveness, *n.* Sociability; friendly intercourse; good-fellowship.

Dis'trict, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *districtus, districtitus*, a territory, from Lat. *distringo.* See DISTRAIN.] A limited extent of country; a circuit within which power, right, or authority may be exercised, and to which it is restrained; a territory within given boundaries; a province; a tract; a territory. The U. States are divided into *judicial districts*, in each of which is established a district court; they are also divided into *electoral districts, collection districts*, &c.

—A portion of territory without very definite limits; a region; a country.

"Those *districts* which between the tropics lie."—*Blackmore.*

—*v. a.* To partition or divide into districts, or circumscribed limits of territory.

Dis'trict Attor'ney. (*Law.*) An officer appointed in each judicial district, whose duty it is to prosecute, in such district, all delinquents, for crimes and offences cognizable under the authority of the U. States, and all civil actions in which the U. States shall be concerned, except in the Supreme Court, in the district in which the court shall be holden. — *Bouvier.*

Dis'trict Court. (*Law.*) The U. States are divided into judicial districts, in each of which is a *District Court*, which is to consist of one judge, who is to reside in the district for which he is appointed, and to hold annually four sessions. The Act of Sept. 24, 1789, sect. 9, which established the district courts, gives them exclusive original cognizance of all civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction. The same Act, as amended by Act of March 3, 1815, gives them cognizance — concurrent with the courts and magistrates of the several States, and the Circuit Court of the U. States — of all suits at common law where the U. States, or any officer thereof, under the authority of any Act of Congress, sue, although the debt, claim, or other matter in dispute shall not amount to $100. By the Act of Aug. 23, 1842, it is enacted that the district courts of the U. States shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit courts of all crimes and offences against the U. States the punishment of which is not capital. Their power and jurisdiction has been extended to many other matters by other and various Acts of Congress, which may be found in works of authority on such subjects. — Generally, each State constitutes a district, but N. York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and California are divided into two, and Alabama, Tennessee, and Iowa into three districts each.

Dis'trict, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Berks co.; *pop.* 724.

Dis'trict of Colum'bia, in the U. States, a small territorial government, containing the city of Washington, and which is under the immediate jurisdiction of Congress. It is situated between Lat. 38° 51′ and 39° N., and Lon. 76° 58′ and 77° 6′ W., 300 m. from the ocean by the Potomac River, and Chesapeake Bay. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Potomac, and on all other sides by Maryland. It forms the county of Washington, and contains two towns, Washington and Georgetown. Surface gently undulating; soil naturally thin, sandy, and sterile. Climate, moist and warm; summer and autumn fevers prevail, especially on the low grounds near the Potomac. Considerable quantities of flour and other domestic produce are brought down the Potomac, but neither the commerce nor shipping of the District are of great importance. There are two colleges in the District, — Georgetown College, which was founded in 1789, and is under the direction of the Jesuits; and Columbia College, founded in 1821, under the auspices of the Baptist General Convention. Connected with Georgetown College is a flourishing girls' seminary taught by men. The area fixed for the District was a square of 10 m., or 100 sq. m., which was ceded by Maryland and Virginia in 1788 and 1789, but the 40 sq. m. ceded by Virginia were restored to that State in 1846. The District is governed by special laws passed by Congress, and by the laws of Maryland in force at the time of the cession to the U. States. *Pop.* 131,700. — See WASHINGTON, GEORGETOWN, and the SUPPLEMENT.

Distrin'gas, *n.* (*Law.*) A writ directed to the sheriff, commanding him to distrain a person of his goods and chattels, to enforce a compliance with what is required of him by law.

Distrust', *v. a.* To doubt or suspect the truth, fidelity, firmness, or sincerity of; not to confide in or rely on; to have no faith in; as, to *distrust* the professions of another.

—To suspect not to be real, true, sincere, or firm; to doubt; to mistrust; to discredit; as, to *distrust* one's own strength of mind.

—*n.* Want of trust; doubt or suspicion of reality or sincerity. — Want of confidence, faith, or reliance. — Discredit; loss or forfeiture of confidence on the part of others.

"To me belongs . . . *distrust*, and all dispraise."—*Milton.*

Distrust'er, *n.* One who distrusts another.

Distrust'ful, *a.* Suspicious; mistrustful; apt or disposed to distrust; as, to harbor *distrustful* thoughts. — Diffident; not confident; modest of self; as, *distrustful* of one's own ability.

Distrust'fully, *adv.* In a distrustful or suspicious manner; as, to be looked upon *distrustfully.*

Distrust'fulness, *n.* Want of faith or confidence; state or quality of being distrustful.

Distrust'ingly, *adv.* In a distrustful manner.

Distrust'less, *a.* Without distrust, doubt, or suspicion.

Disturb', *v. a.* [Lat. *disturbo* — *dis*, and *turbo*, from *turba*, turmoil, tumult, disorder.] To overthrow; to throw into disorder; to disorder; to disarrange; to put into a state of confusion; as, to *disturb* existing arrangements.

—To disquiet; to agitate; to discompose; to deprive of tranquillity; to make uneasy; as, a *disturbed* mind, *disturbed* sleep.

"Plots and rebellions *disturb* his age."—*Prior.*

—To molest; to trouble; to perplex; to hinder; to stir; to move; to ruffle; to interrupt or interfere with; as, to *disturb* the peace of the country, tightness of the funds *disturbs* business, &c.

Disturb'ance, *n.* A stirring or excitement; any disquiet or interruption of the peace; irruption on a settled state of things as, atmospheric *disturbance.* — Tumult; brawl; public disorder;" popular derangement; civil commotion; as, a political *disturbance.* — Agitation or commotion of the mind; passion; perturbation of the mind or spirits; perplexity; discord; uneasiness.

"Any man in a state of *disturbance* and irritation."—*Burke.*

(*Law.*) Interruption in possession or enjoyment of a social or civil right. The remedy is an action on the case, or, in some instances in equity, by an injunction.

Disturb'er, *n.* He who, or that which, disturbs the mind, or causes confusion or perturbation of spirits.

"Foes to my rest, and my sweet sleep's *disturbers*."—*Shaks.*

—One who violates the peace; one who disturbs public tranquillity; a promoter of tumult and social disorder. (*Law.*) One who invades another's possession of his legal right.

Dis'tyle, *n.* [Gr. *distylos.*] (*Arch.*) A portico of two columns.

Disul'phate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt containing one equivalent of sulphuric acid, and two equivalents of the base.

Disul'phuret, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound containing one equivalent of sulphur, and two equivalents of some other substance.—*Graham.*

Disunion, (*dis-yūn'yun,*) *n.* A severing or breaking up of union; separation; disjunction, or a state of not being united.—Breach of concord; contention; social disruption.

Disnu'ionist, *n.* One who advocates secession or disunion.

Disunite', *v. a.* To break up or destroy the unity of; to separate; to sever; to disjoin; to sunder; as, to *disunite* the limbs of the body.

—To vitiate or destroy the concord or amity of; to alienate in accord and feeling; to part friendship or alliance.

"O nations, never be *disunited*."—*Milton.*

—*v. n.* To fall asunder; to become separate; to part.

Disunit'er, *n.* The person who, or thing which, severs or disunites.

Disun'ity, *n.* A state of actual separation or disunion.

"*Disunity* is the naturat property of matter."—*More.*

Disusage, (*dis-ū'saj,*) *n.* Gradual falling off from custom or use; neglect of habit, exercise, or practice; as, the custom is falling into *disusage.*

Disuse', *v. a.* To neglect, omit, or be disinclined to practise; to cease to make use of.—To disaccustom;—preceding *to, from,* or *in;* as, *disused to* hard labor.

"*Disused to* toils and triumphs of the war."—*Dryden.*

—*n.* Cessation of use, practice, or exercise; as, a woman's *disuse* of her tongne.—Cessation of custom or habit; desuetude; as, the ceremony has now fallen into *disuse.*

Disu'tilized, *a.* Deprived of efficacy; deficient in usefulness; of negative force.

Disvalua'tion, *n.* Diminution of reputatiou; disgrace; state of being of decreased value.

Disval'ue, *v. a.* To undervalne; to disrespect; to set a low estimate upon.

—*n.* Disesteem; disvaluation.

Disvouch', *v. a.* To contradict; to reject tho credit of; to vouch to the contrary.

"Every letter he hath writ hath *disvouched* another."—*Shaks.*

Ditch, (*dich,*) *n.* [A. S. *die;* D. *dyk.* See Dyke, and Dig.] A trench in the earth made by digging;—specifically, a trench cut around a fortified place; also, for carrying off the drainings of moist lands.—Any long, narrow receptacle of water;—sometimes contemptuously applied to a creek or small river.

—*v. a.* To make or dig a ditch in; to drain by a ditch; as, to *ditch* a meadow.—To encircle with a ditch.

—*v. n.* To dig or make a ditch or ditches.

Ditch'er, *n.* A laborer employed in making ditches.

Ditetrahe'dral, *a.* (*Crystal.*) That is tetrahedral, with dihedral summits.—*Clarke.*

Di'theism, *n.* [Gr. *dis,* and *theos,* a god. See Theist.] The doctrine of two gods, the one good, and the other evil; dualism; manichæism.

Di'theist, *n.* A dualist in religious faith; a believer in ditheism.

Ditheis'tic, Ditheis'tical, *a.* Pertaining to ditheism.

Dithion'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) Also called *hyposulphuric acid*—the second of the *thionic* series of sulphuric and oxygen compounds, all of which contain five equivalents of the latter. It unites with transforming salts, generally known as *hyposulphates,* none of which are of any importance.—*Form.* S_2O_5.

Dith'yramb, Dithyram'bic, Dithyram'bus, *n.* [Gr. *dithyrambos,* a name of Bacchus. Etymol. unknown.] (*Lit.*) Originally, a hymn in honor of Bacchus; full of poetic fire—hence, a poem written with wildness, impetuosity, or enthusiasm. (More generally called *dithyrambic.*)

Dithyram'bic, *n.* A dithyrambus; a song in honor of Bacchus.

—Any poem written in a wild, enthusiastic strain.

—*a.* Wild; impetuous; as, a *dithyrambic* style.

Di'tone, *n.* [Gr. *dis* and *tonos.* See Tone.] (*Mus.*) An interval of musical time comprehending two tones.

Dit'ney Hill, in *Pennsylvania,* a P. O. of Dubois co.

Ditrichot'omous, *a.* Formed into twos or threes.

(*Bot.*) Having double or treble ramifications; as, a *ditrichotomous* stem.

Ditriglyph, (*dit're-glif,*) *n.* [Gr. *di,* for *dis,* and Triglyph, *q. v.*] (*Arch.*) An interval between two columns, admitting two triglyphs in the entablature; used in the Doric order.

Ditrochean, (*dī-tro-ke'an,*) *a.* Comprising two trochees.

Ditrochee, (*dī-tro'kee,*) *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *ditrochaios.*] (*Pros.*) A double trochee. See Trochee.

Dittan'der, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Lepidium.

Dit'tany, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Cunila.

Dit'tied, *a.* [See Ditty.] Sung after the manner of a ditty; set or adapted to music; as, "smooth-*dittied* song."—*Milton.*

Dit'to, *adv.* [It. *detto,* from Lat. *dictum, dictus,* from *dico,* to say.] As said; aforesaid, or the same thing; as before. (Contracted frequently into *do.*)

Dittol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *dittologia.*] A double interpretation, as of a Scriptural passage.

Dit'ty, *n.* [A. S. *dihtan,* a disposing, ordering, *dihtan,* to lay in order, to write; O. Fr. *dict, dicte,* from Lat. *dico, dictum.*] Something said, rehearsed, recited, or sung; specifically, a song, a sonnet, or a short poem for music.

"And to the warbling lute soft *ditties* sung."—*Sandys.*

—*v. n.* To sing; to hum a tune. (R.)

Di'u, an island off the S. coast of the peninsula of Guzerat, W Hindostan, on which is a fortified sea-port town belonging to the Portuguese. *Pop.* 4,000. It possesses the remains of the richest temple in India.

Diure'sis, *n.* [Gr. *dia,* through, and *ourco,* to make water.] (*Med.*) An increased secretion of urine. It is also applied to diabetes.

Diuret'ic, *a.* [Fr. *diurctique;* Gr. *dionretikos,* from *dia,* and *ouron,* urine. See Urine.] (*Med.*) Having the power to provoke or expel nriue; tending to produce discharges of urine.

—*n.* (*Med.*) A class of medicines which act on the kidneys, and cause an increased discharge of water from the bladder.—There are few diseases in which medicines of this nature aro not of infinite service; but in dropsies they become of paramount importance.—*D.* belong to the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms. Among the mineral class are to be included all the preparations of potassa, sulphur, sweet spirits of nitre, antimony, &c. The vegetable kingdom comprises squills, onions, digitalis, tobacco, ammoniacum, colchicum, juniper, turpentine, broom, and camphor; while from the animal kingdom we obtain castor, musk, and cantharides.

Diur'nal, *a.* [Lat. *diurnus,* from *dies,* a day. See Day.] Relating to daylight; pertaining to the day or daytime; as, the *diurnal* solstice.—Daily; happening every day, performed in a day or in twenty-four hours; quotidian; as, the *diurnal* revolution of the sun, a *diurnal* duty, &c.

—Constituting the measure of a day; as, *diurnal* hours.

(*Bot.*) Applied to plants which only blow when the sun is above the horizon.

—*n.* (*Eccl.*) The name given to the book containing those canonical hours of the Roman Catholic breviary which are to be said during the day. It is intended especially for the clergy of the Roman Church, and consists generally of four volumes, one for each season of the year.

(*Zoöl.*) A name applied to those wild animals and birds which seek their food during the day, in opposition to those that feed at night, and are called *nocturnal.*—It is also sometimes used to designate such insects as the ephemeræ, which do not live more than twenty-four hours; but most generally it is applied to the first of the three large families into which Latreille divided the lepidoptera, and which corresponds to the genus papilio of Linnæus, or the true butterflies. One of the chief characteristics of this division of insects is their having the antennæ club-shaped. They only show themselves during the day, and generally only when the sun shines bright, and in a cloudless sky. *Doris erippus* (Fig. 766) will give a good idea of the *D. lepidoptera.*

Diur'nally, *adv.* Daily; every day; as, to make inquiries *diurnally.*

Diur'nalness, *n.* State of being diurnal or quotidian.

Diutur'nal, *a.* [From Lat. *diuturnus.*] Of long or lasting continuance.

Diutur'nity, *n.* [Lat. *diuturnitus.*] Long duration.

Divaga'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *divagare.*] Act of going astray, or wandering.

Divan', *n.* [Ar. *dīwān;* Pers. *diwán;* Hind. *deewan,* a council.] In Oriental countries, a muster-roll, or a register of payments or accounts. Also, a collection of poems or songs by one and the same author. Gœthe uses it in this sense in his *Westöstliche Divan. D.,* again, is applied to an administrative board; the highest council of state at Constantinople is called *Divân humäjûn,* "most illustrious divan." Finally, *D.* is the name for the state reception room in palaces, and the private houses of the richer citizens. Along the walls of the room are ranged low sofas, covered with rich carpets, and provided with many cushions;—hence, in Western countries, an ottoman; a sofa.

—A smoking-room; a tabagie; a snuggery.

Divar'icate, *v. n.* [Lat. *divarico, divaricatus*—*dis,* and *varico,* from *varicus,* with feet spread apart, from *varus,* grown apart.] To stretch or open apart; to fork; to shoot off into two branches.

(*Bot.*) To be widely divergent.

—*v. a.* To cause to branch apart, or into two divisions.

—*a.* (*Bot.*) Spreading widely in different directions.

(*Zoöl.*) Applied to the divisions of a part, when spreading out widely.

Divar'icately, *adv.* Having divarication.

Divarica'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *divaricatio.*] A forking; a parting; a separating apart into two branches; as, "a *divarication* of the way." (*Ray.*)—A wide divergence or division of opinions.

(*Bot.*) A crossing or intersection of fibres at different angles.

Dive, *v. n.* [A. S. *dufian, gedufian;* Du. *doopen.* See Dip.] To dip; to sink; to penetrate; to depart from observation.

"*Dive,* thoughts, down to my soul."—*Shaks.*

—To descend or plunge into water head foremost, as an animal; to thrust the body into water or other fluid, or if already in water, to plunge deeper, so as to sink below the surface; as, to *dive* for sunken treasure.—To go deep into any subject, question, doctrine, theory, or science.

"You should have *dived* into my inmost thoughts."—*Philips.*

—To plunge into any business or condition, so as to be thoroughly engaged in it; as, "*dived* into the world's deceit."—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To explore by diving.

"The Curtii bravely *div'd* the gulf of fame."—*Denham.*

Dive'dapper, *n.* Same as Didapper, *q. v.*

Divel'lent, *a.* [Lat. *divellens.*] Separating; severing; parting asunder.

Divel'licate, *v. a.* To pull in pieces. (R.)

Div'el-ou-the-neck, *n.* An ancient instrument of torture, thus described by Fox in his *Acts and Monuments:* "Certain strait irons, called the *divel-on-his-neck,* being after an horrible sort devised, straitening and winching in the neck of a man with his legs together, in such sort as the more he stirreth in it the straiter it presseth him, so that within three or four hours it breaketh and crusheth a man's back and body in pieces."

Div'er, *n.* One who dives or plunges under water; as, a pearl-*diver.*—One who enters deeply into study or business.

"A *diver* into causes, and into the mysteries of proportion."—*Wotton.*

(*Zoöl.*) See Colymbidæ.

Diverbera'tion, *n.* [Lat. *diverberare.*] A reverberating or sounding through.

Diverge, (*dī-vuvj',*) *v. n.* [L. Lat. *divergo,* from Lat. *dis,* and *vergo,* to incline. See Verge.] To tend various ways from one point, and recede from each other; to shoot, extend, or proceed from a point in different directions, or not in parallel lines;—correlative to *converge;* as, *diverging* rays.

—To vary or go aside from the truth, or from a pristine condition; as, to *diverge* from the path of innocence.

Diverging series. (*Math.*) An increasing series of numbers.

Diverge'ment, *n.* Act of diverging; divergence.

Diver'gence, Diver'gency, *n.* [Fr. *divergence,* from Lat. *divergens.*] Act of diverging; a receding from each other, or going further apart; as, *divergence* of lines, or ideas.

Diver'gent, *a.* [Fr.] Tending to various directions from a starting-point; receding from each other, as lines or rays from the same nucleus;—in contradistinction to *convergent.*

D. series. (*Math.*) See Convergent.

Diverg'ingly, *adv.* In a diverging manner.

Di'vers, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *diversus,* from *diverto*—*dis,* and *verto,* to turn. See Version.] Different; various; diverse; several; sundry; more than one, but not a great number; as, *divers* things.

Diverse', *a.* [Lat. *diversus.*] Set over against each other; contrary; different; differing; unlike; different from itself.

"Four great beasts . . . *diverse* one from another."—*Dan.* vii. 3.

—Various; multiform; in different forms or directions.

"Eloquence is a great and *diverse* thing."—*Ben Jonson.*

—*adv.* In different directions.

"His papers light fly *diverse* toss'd in air."—*Pope.*

Diverse'ly, *adv.* In a diverse manner; variously; as, a point *diversely* argued.—In different directions.

Diver'sifiable, *a.* Susceptible of diversification or change.

Diversifica'tion, *n.* Act of diversifying, or of changing forms or qualities, or of making various.—Variation; change; variegation; alteration; as, a *diversification* of the will.

Diver'sified, *a.* Distinguished by various forms, or by a variety of objects; as, a *diversified* landscape.

Diver'siform, *a.* [Lat. *diversus,* and *forma,* form.] Having a variety of forms.

Diver'sify, *v. a.* [Fr. *diversifier;* Lat. *diversus,* and *facio,* to make.] To make different or various in form, aspect, or quality; to give variety to; to variegate; to give diversity to; to distinguish by a change of appearances.

Diversil'oquent, *a.* Having the faculty of speaking in diverse ways.

Diversion, (*de-vur'shun.*) *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *diversio,*—*diverto, diversus.*] Act of diverting, or turning aside from any course, duty, or occupation: as, the *diversion* of a river-channel, *diversion* of the attention from serious cares, &c.—That which diverts; that which allures or unbends the mind from care, study, business, &c., and thus affords relaxation and relief; amusement; pastime; sport; play; frolic; as, a boyish *diversion.*

(*Mil.*) Act of drawing off the enemy's attention from some intention, design, or stratagem, by threatening or attacking him in a distant or other quarter; alarm; feint; that which has the effect of diverting.

Diver'sity, *n.* [Fr. *diversité,* from Lat. *diversitas,* from *diversus, diverto.*] State of being diverse; contrariety; disagreement; dissimilitude; difference; unlikeness; as, a *diversity* of opinion.—Variety; as, a *diversity* of ceremonies.—Distinct being, as opposed to *identity.*—Variegation.

"Blushing in bright *diversities* of day."—*Pope.*

Divert', *v. a.* [Lat. *diverto*—*dis,* and *verto,* to turn. See Divers.] To turn off or deviate from any direction, course, way, or method of intended application; to turn aside or deflect; as, to *divert* a sum of money from its proper use.—To turn, as the mind from cares, business, or study; to please; to gratify; to amuse; to entertain; to recreate; to exhilarate; as, children are *diverted* with toys.

(*Mil.*) To make a feint in order to attract an enemy's main force to a distant point.

Divert'er, *n.* The person who, or thing which, diverts; anything that exhilarates the mind or fancy; that which turns off.

"Angling was . . . a *diverter* of sadness."—*Walton.*

Diver'ticle, *n.* [Lat. *diverticulum.*] (*Anat.*) A receptacle; — sometimes used to express a cavity or reservoir, in which a fluid could be received if necessary.

Divertimen'to, *n.* [It., divertisement.] (*Mus.*) A species of composition consisting of different movements, arranged in an easy style for one or more instruments, but not so elaborately wrought out as the sonata, or other more regular compositions. The *D.* has generally no fixed character, being merely a musical picture without any attempt at artistic effect, or other aim than to please the ear, and may be said to take its place between the *Etude* and the *Capriccioso.* The *D.* was greatly in vogue during the last half of the 18th century; until then, the word had never been used to denote a musical composition.

Divert'ingly, *adv.* In a diverting or amusing manner.

Divert'ingness, *n.* Quality or state of being diverted.

Divertisement, (*de-vert'iz-mong.*) *n.* [Fr. *divertissement.*] Diversion; recreation.

(*Dram.*) A certain dance introduced between the acts of an opera, or play, for the amusement of the public during the interval.

Divert'ive, *a.* Recreative; exhilarative; entertaining; as, "things of a *divertive* nature." — *Rogers.*

Div'es, a small town of France, dep. Calvados, 12 m. W. of Pont l'Evêque, noted as being the port where William the Conqueror embarked for the conquest of England.

Divest', *v. a.* [Fr. *dévêtir;* Lat. *dis,* and *vestio.* See VESTURE.] To strip or throw off clothing, arms, or equipage; to denude; — contradistinguished from *invest;* as, a *divested* knight. — To deprive or strip of anything that covers, surrounds, belongs, or attends; as, to *divest* of the franchise.

Divest'ible, *a.* That may be divested.

Divest'iture, *n.* Act of divesting or causing a deprivation of anything; as, *divestiture* of civic rights; — opposed to *investiture.*

Divest'ment, *n.* Divestiture.

Divid'able, *a.* Susceptible of being divided.

Divide', *v. a.* [Lat. *divido;* Fr. *diviser.*] To part asunder; to separate; to part or separate as an entire thing; to part, as a thing, into two or more pieces; to sever; to cleave; as, to *divide* a loaf of bread. — To cause to be separate; to keep apart by a boundary or partition; to interpose a barrier between; as, oceans *divide* continents. — To distribute; to share; to allot; to deal out; to apportion: to give in parts or shares; as, to *divide* the profits of a speculation.

—To dismite in opinion, feeling, or interest; to separate by discord; to become opposite or hostile; as, a *divided* household. — To separate into two parts, for determining the votes given for or against a measure; as, the senate *divided* on the motion.

—*v. n.* To part; to sunder; to become separate. — To break friendship. — To express contrary opinions; to vote by the division of a legislative assembly into two sections, on a motion before the house.

"The emperors voted ... and *divided* with their equals."—*Gibbon.*

Divide', *n.* A water-shed.

Divid'ed, *p. a.* Parted; separated; allotted; disunited.

(*Bot.*) Applied to leaves, cut into distinct portions when the segments reach the mid-rib or the leaf-stalk. *Gray.*

Divid'edly, *adv.* Separately; disunitedly.

Div'idend, *n.* [Fr. *dividende;* Lat. *dividendum.*]

(*Arith.*) A number which is to be divided into equal parts.

(*Com., &c.*) A part or share; particularly, the share of the interest or profit of stock in trade or other investment, which belongs to each proprietor according to his *pro rata* proportion of the stock or capital; as, a bank-*dividend.*

(*Law.*) A part or share divided among creditors out of the estate of a bankrupt.

Divid'er, *n.* One who, or that which, divides, distributes, or separates into allotted portions or parts.

—The person or thing which causes disunion or severance, or brings about discord.

"Money, the great *divider* of the world." — *Swift.*

—(*pl.*) A kind of compasses, used by draughtsmen in drawing circles.

Divid'ing Creek, in *New Jersey,* a post-village of Cumberland county, about 17 miles S.S.E. of Bridgeton.

Divid'ingly, *adv.* By disunion or division.

Divid'ing Ridge, in *Kentucky,* a post-office of Pendleton co.

Dividing Ridge, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Somerset co.

Divid'ual, *n.* (*Math.*) A quantity to be divided; a part of the dividend from which a figure or term of the quotient is obtained by dividing.

Divid'ually, *adv.* By dividing.

Divina'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *divinatio.*] The art or act of foretelling future events, or discovering things secret or obscure, by the aid of superior beings, or by other than human means; prescience; presage; prediction.

(*Antiq.*) At an early time *D.* formed a regular science, intimately allied with religion, and furnished with rules and regulations. Of all the nations of antiquity, few cultivated the science of *D.* with such enthusiasm as the Greeks and Romans. In the most trivial matters of every-day life they saw something that had reference to the future, or destiny, while their auguries and oracles formed the higher class of divination. The different systems of divination employed by the ancients were of several kinds: by water, fire, air, earth; by the flight of birds, and their singing; by lots, dreams, arrows, clouds, entrails of sacrifices, pretended communication with spirits, etc. The Israelites were prohibited from practising *D.* of any kind by the law of Moses. (*Deut.* xviii. 9-12.) — See DIVINING-ROD, MAGIC, SORCERY, ORACLE, NECROMANCY, &c.

Divine', *a.* [Fr. *divin, divine,* from Lat. *divinus,* from *deus,* a god.] Pertaining to the true God; partaking of the nature of God; proceeding from God, appropriated to God, or celebrating His praise. — Excellent in the supreme degree; extraordinary; apparently above what is human; godlike; heavenly; holy; sacred; spiritual.

—*n.* One versed in divine things or divinity; a theologian; a minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman.

Divine', *v. a.* [Lat. *divino,* from *divinus,* divinely inspired; Fr. *divine.*] To foretell, as if by divine inspiration. — To know or declare beforehand. — To predict; to presage. — To comprehend or conjecture; to guess.

—*v. n.* To use or practise divination; to utter predictions or prognostications. — To have presages or forebodings. — To guess or conjecture.

Divine'ly, *adv.* In a divine manner; by the agency or influence of God. — Excellently; in the supreme degree.

Divin'er, *n.* One who professes divination; one who pretends to predict events, or to reveal occult things, by the aid of superior beings, or by supernatural means. — One who guesses; a conjecturer.

Div'ing, *n.* The act of descending in water. — Independently of the valuable native productions which are found at the bottom of the sea, such as pearls, coral, sponges, &c., the treasure which is so frequently carried down in wrecked vessels makes it an object of importance to be able to descend to the bottom, and remain there long enough to execute the operations necessary to recover it. But without the assistance of some mechanical apparatus, even the most practised divers can do very little. Two, or perhaps three, minutes is the longest time that a diver, in general, can remain under water. Besides, on account of the loss of weight in water, the power which a man can exert is extremely small, unless borne down by a load which would entirely prevent him from rising again to the top. Of the artificial expedients contrived to render a longer stay beneath the water practicable, besides the DIVING-BELL (*q. v.*), one of the most advantageous consists of a partial covering for the body, made water-tight, with a metallic helmet entirely protecting the head (fig. 838). The diver is supplied with fresh air by means of a flexible waterproof pipe, which enters the helmet, and communicates with an air-pump, worked above in the barge from which he descends. This pipe passes under the left arm of the diver, and enters the back of the helmet, being so contrived that the fresh air is made to impinge on the glasses, which, in a great measure, prevents their being dimmed by the moisture of the breath. From the back part of the helmet there is also led an eduction-pipe, to allow the escape of the breathed air. A signal-line passes under the right arm to communicate with attendants at the surface. The diver descends from the side of the vessel, either by means of a rope or a wooden ladder, loaded at the lower end; the weight being kept at a little height above the ground. When the diver descends to the bottom, the weight is let down, and the rope allowed to become slack, to prevent the motion of the boat from obstructing him. His motion is rendered steady by heavy weights attached to his feet; and he carries a line in his hand, that he may, when necessary, guide himself back to the rope. A water-proof dress covers his body entirely; and he is thus enabled to remain under water five or six hours at once, being all the while perfectly dry. In 1856, Mr. E. P. Harrington, of Westfield, N. Y., recovered, at the depth of 157 feet, the iron safe of the steamer Atlantic, sunk 4 years previously in Lake Erie. He made use of a common flexible India-rubber armor, unprotected by metal, and supplied with air from an air-pump above; this being sent down through a tube of ⅝ of an inch bore, composed of 9 alternate layers of canvas and rubber, with a copper wire coiled inside to prevent collapse. He also wore shoes of lead, and carried weights of lead amounting in all to 248 lbs. At his third descent he succeeded in attaching a line to the safe, which was in a state-room on the upper deck, and it was then hauled up. The time of his remaining below increased from one minute at the first descent, to eleven minutes at the last. At 50 to 70 feet depth, all light disappeared. The deck was already covered with a sediment a few inches thick. Mr. H. suffered from extreme chilliness; his strength, too, he thinks, was diminished 9-10ths. The pressure, too, somehow caused a violent rush of blood to the head, causing the appearance of bright flashes like electrical sparks.

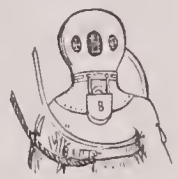


Fig. 838.
DIVER'S HELMET.

Div'ing-bell, *n.* (*Naut.*) A vessel, generally made of cast-iron, by means of which persons can descend to a great depth under water, with slight inconvenience. The principle of the *D. B.* will be easily understood by floating a piece of lighted candle, or a wax match, on a cork, and then covering it with an inverted tumbler, and pressing it downwards: the candle will descend below the level of the surrounding water, and continue burning for a short time, although the tumbler be entirely immersed. The reason is obvious enough: the air in the tumbler having no vent, remains in it and prevents the water from occupying its place, so that the cork and candle, though apparently under water, are still floating, and surrounded by the air in the tumbler; the candle continues burning until the oxygen of the air is exhausted, and then it goes out, as would the life of a man under similar circumstances. If vessels full of air, like the barrels of Dr. Halley, were submerged, and their contents poured into the tumbler, the light might be maintained: but this could be better done if a tube were passed through the tumbler, and air pumped from above through the tube into the tumbler. — The earliest positive mention of the use of the *D. B.* in Europe occurs in the works of John Taisner, who was B. in 1509. It has since received many improvements, but is so generally known, that it would be useless to enter into further particulars.

Divin'ing-rod, *n.* A hazel twig cut in the form of a Y, by the aid of which certain persons, called *dowsers,* pretend to be able to discover water, or mineral veins. The rod is held in a peculiar manner, and the dowser walks backward and forward over the ground to be tried. As soon as he crosses or approaches a metallic vein, or aqueous spring, the twig turns toward it with a slow rotary motion. The superstition has not yet died out, and dowsers are yet common in remote parts of England, France, and Germany.

Divin'ity, *n.* [Fr. *divinité;* Lat. *divinitas,* from *divinus,* divine. See DEITY.] The state of being divine; deity; godhead; nature or essence of the Creator.

"They feel *divinity* within them." — *Milton.*

—God; the Supreme Being; the Deity.

"'Tis the *Divinity* that stirs within us. . . ." — *Addison.*

—A false god; a pretended Pagan deity. — A celestial being inferior to God, but superior to man; as, "subservient *divinities.*" (*Cheyne.*) — The science of divine things: THEOLOGY, *q. v.* — Supernatural attribute, power, or virtue.

"There is *divinity* in odd numbers." — *Shaks.*

—Supreme dignity; loftiness of presence; sacredness of character.

"*Divinity* doth hedge a king."—*Shaks.*

Div'inize, *v. a.* To make divine; to invest with a sacred character.

Divisibil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *divisibilité.*] State or quality of being divisible. The property possessed by all bodies of being separable into parts. The question as to whether matter is, or is not, infinitely divisible, was formerly much agitated among philosophers. According to the nature of the atomic theory, the question is not of importance to science; but, from investigations made, there seems to be no limit to the *D.* of the most solid bodies. The diffusion of odors through the atmosphere shows the minute division of material particles; and the tinging of large quantities of fluid with minute portions of coloring-matter is an instance of the same. In the gilding of buttons, five grains of gold, which is applied as an amalgam with mercury, are allowed to each gross. In this way a coating is left which must amount to the 110,000th of an inch. An ounce weight of silver, gilt over with eight grains of gold, has been drawn into a wire of 13,000 feet, covered throughout its entire length with gold.

(*Math.*) The capability of any number being divided by another without remainder.

Divis'ible, *a.* [Lat. *dirisibilis.*] That may be separated, divided, or disunited; separable.

—*n.* A substance or thing susceptible of division.

Divis'ibleness, *n.* Divisibility.

Divis'ibly, *adv.* In a divisible manner.

Division, (*de-vizh'un,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *divisio,* from *divido.*] Act of dividing or separating into parts an entire body; as, the *division* of booty. — State of being divided, distributed, or disunited. — That which divides, separates, or keeps apart; separation; partition. — The part separated from the rest by a partition or line — real or imaginary; a part, or distinct portion; a section; a segment.

"Communities, and *divisions* of men." — *Addison.*

—A divided state; disunion; discord; disagreement; variance; difference; as, a *division* in a family. — Distinguishing characteristic or mark; distinction; difference of condition or quantity.

"I will put a *division* between thy people and my people." *Exod.* viii. 23.

(*Polit.*) A keeping apart of the members of a deliberative or legislative assembly for the act of counting the votes, *pro* and *con,* relating to a motion before it; as, a *division* of the whole House.

(*Logic.*) The enumeration of several things signified by a common name; thus, tree is said to be *divided* into *oak, ash, elm,* &c. A common term may be divided in several ways, according to the various points of view in which it may be regarded for the purpose of qualification. Thus, a bookbinder may divide books into *folios, quartos,* &c.

(*Mil.*) An army which is under a chief general officer, known as the *commander-in-chief,* is always divided into two or more divisions, each under the command of a general officer. Each *D.* is again subdivided into brigades. A *D.* consists of all arms of the service — cavalry, infantry, and artillery.

(*Mus.*) A course of notes running into each other in such a manner as to form one connected chain of sounds; in Vocal Music it is applied to a single syllable. The singing or playing a passage of this kind is called *running a division.* With theoretical musicians it signifies the divisions of the intervals of the octave.

(*Arith.*) One of the four fundamental rules, the object of which is to find how often one number is contained in another. The number to be divided is the *dividend,* the number which divides is the *divisor,* and the result of the division is the *quotient. D.* is an inverse procedure, whose effect is annulled by the *direct* operation of multiplication. Its character is *interrogative,* rather than *directive.* In order to discover the subject upon which the direct operation of multiplication will pro-

duce a given result, we must necessarily have recourse to guesses, (suggested it is true by a previous knowledge of the direct operation,) and test the accuracy of the procedure by multiplication. The study of the true nature of *D.* is essential to a clear comprehension of the higher calculus of operations.

Divis'ional, Divis'ionary, *a.* [Fr. *divisionnaire.*] Forming, noting, or expressing division; as, a *divisional* line.—Pertaining or relating to a division; as, a *divisional* superintendent of police.

Divis'ive, *a.* Making division, separation, or distribution.—Causing or promoting disunion, division, or discord.

Divis'ively, *adv.* In a manner to occasion division.

Divis'or, *n.* [Fr. *diviseur.*] (*Arith.*) The number which shows how many parts the dividend is to be divided into.—Divisors of a number are those numbers by which it is easily divided; thus, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 12 are divisors of 12, because 12 may be divided by each of them without a remainder.

Divorce', *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *divortium*, from *diverto.* See the verb.] A separation or dissolution of things heretofore closely united.

"Alienation of mind, and *divorce* of affections." — *King Charles I.*

—The cause of any penal separation.

"The long *divorce* of steel falls on me." — *Shaks.*

—The sentence or legal instrument by which marriage is dissolved.

(*Law.*) A separation of husband and wife; and which is either a *D. a vinculo matrimonii* (from the bond of marriage), or *a mensa et thoro* (from bed and board): the marriage in the former case being dissolved; but not so in the latter, the parties being only debarred from living together. According to the law of Moses, "when a man hath taken a wife and married her, and it come to pass that she find no favor in his eyes because he hath found some uncleanness in her, then let him write her a bill of divorcement, and give it in her hand, and send her out of his house." (*Deut.* xxiv. 1.) After ninety days the wife might marry again; but after she had contracted a second marriage, though she should be again divorced, her former husband might not take her again to be his wife. The like lax notions on the subject of marriage appear to have prevailed generally in the East at that early period; and even at the present day—as among the Arabs—a husband can divorce his wife on the slightest occasion; Burckhardt mentions that he had seen Arabs, not more than forty-five years of age, who were known to have had more than fifty wives. The Mohammedan law allows of a separation by mutual consent, giving the wife the right of retaining her marriage portion, unless she agrees to relinquish a part of it as the price of the separation. They are permitted to separate and reunite twice; but, after the third divorce, he cannot again receive her until she has been married and divorced by another. Among the Hindoos and Chinese, the notions are still more lax on this subject, and a husband may divorce his wife upon the slightest grounds, or even without assigning any reason. Among the causes that are considered to justify separation, are loquaciousness or quarrelsomeness on the part of the wife. The laws in the Grecian states, regarding divorce, differed greatly from each other: in some, it was permitted on slight grounds; in others, the laws were stringent regarding it. At Athens, divorce was permitted on slight causes, but not without giving a bill containing the reasons for it, to be decided, if objected to, by the chief archon. At Sparta, divorces seem to have been very rare. By the early laws of Rome the husband was not allowed to divorce his wife without just cause, as, for adultery, drunkenness, counterfeiting his keys, or poisoning his children. Other causes were afterwards added; and at length divorces took place on very frivolous pretexts, and the women enjoyed the same liberty as the men. Hence Augustus introduced a law enacting additional ceremonies in obtaining a divorce, and requiring the presence of seven witnesses, before whom the marriage contract should be torn. By the Theodosian code, among the causes for which a husband could divorce his wife, were adultery, the being a witch or a murderess, committing sacrilege, violating sepulchres, or buying or selling one free-born to slavery, favoring thieves and robbers, frequenting sights or theatres, or feeding with strangers against the wishes of her husband, the being privy with those that plot against the state, or dealing falsely or offering idols. If the wife could prove the husband guilty of any of these crimes, she also was at liberty to leave him, but could not marry again until after the expiration of one year, whereas the husband might marry again immediately. Voluntary divorce was abolished by one of the *novels* of Justinian, but was afterwards revived by another *novel* under the Emperor Justin, and the practice is understood to have continued in the Eastern Empire down to the ninth or tenth century, when it was finally subdued by the influence of Christianity. The Scripture doctrine on this subject is enunciated by our Saviour when he says, "Have ye not read that he who made them at the beginning made them male and female, and said, For this cause shall a man leave father and mother, and shall cleave to his wife, and they twain shall be one flesh." "What, therefore, God hath joined together, let not man put asunder." "Moses, because of the hardness of your hearts, suffered you to put away your wives; but from the beginning it was not so; and I say unto you, Whosoever shall put away his wife, except for fornication, and shall marry another, committeth adultery; and whoso marrieth her who is put away, doth commit adultery." (*Matt.* xix. 4-9.) Our Saviour's declaration naturally became the foundation of the law of divorce in all Christian countries; and after marriage was raised to the dignity of a sacrament by Pope Innocent III., in 1215, the ecclesiastical courts claimed the sole jurisdiction over it. The papal canon law regarded the bond of marriage as indissoluble, but allowed a divorce *a mensa et thoro*, for five causes, viz., adultery, impotency, cruelty, infidelity, and *ingressus religionis.* The Church, however, assumed to itself a power to grant dispensations for absolute divorces. The principle of the canon law (not admitting of an absolute dissolution of the marriage contract for any cause whatever) governed the ecclesiastical law of England. A divorce was only a judicial separation *a mensa et thoro*, not allowing either of the parties to marry again during the lifetime of the other. An individual, however, if able to incur the expense, might, after a sentence of divorce *a mensa et thoro*, (pronounced by the ecclesiastical court, by obtaining an act of parliament), procure a suspension of the law, and by legislative interference obtain a dissolution of his marriage. There were certain causes, however, which were regarded as nullifying marriage, and justifying a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*; as, a previous marriage still subsisting, or affinity within the proscribed degree,—the sentence in such a case being declaratory only that the marriage was originally null and void. The law of England granted judicial separation only on the grounds of adultery or cruelty: and the effect of it was to place the woman in the same position as a *femme sole*, enabling her to hold and deal with property free from the control of her husband, and, in the case of the man, relieving him from all obligation to support his wife. By Acts 20 and 21 *Vict.* c. 85, an entire change was effected in the law of divorce in England, and a court instituted with exclusive jurisdiction in matters matrimonial, and with authority, in certain cases, to decree the dissolution of a marriage. The entire jurisdiction, therefore, previously exercised by the ecclesiastical courts in matters of divorce, was transferred to this Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, and sentence of judicial separation (having the same effect as *a mensa et thoro*) may be obtained either by the husband or wife on the ground of adultery, or cruelty, or desertion without cause for two years and upwards. This court has also the power of dissolving a marriage on a petition presented by the husband, setting forth that his wife had been guilty of adultery; or on a petition by a wife, on the ground that her husband had been guilty of incestuous adultery, or of adultery with cruelty, or adultery with desertion for two years or upwards. It is the duty of the court not only to satisfy itself as to the facts alleged, but also whether or not the petitioner has been in any manner accessory to, or conniving at, the adultery, or has condoned the same, and shall also inquire into any counter-charge which may be made against the petitioner. In any of these cases, or if there is reason to believe that the petition is presented or prosecuted in collusion with either of the respondents, then the court shall dismiss the said petition. The court may also, if it sees fit, order the husband to secure to the wife such gross or annual sum of money, for any term not exceeding her own life, as it may deem reasonable in the circumstances. It can also allow damages, if asked for, against the adulterer, and may also order him to pay the costs of the proceedings. It has also the power to declare in what manner such damages are to be paid or applied, and to direct that the whole, or any part thereof, shall be settled for the benefit of the children, if any, of the marriage, or as a provision for the maintenance of the wife. It may also make such provisions as it may deem proper with respect to the custody, maintenance, and education of the children of the marriage; and may, if it shall think fit, direct proper proceedings to be taken for placing such children under the protection of the Court of Chancery. If the wife who has been guilty of adultery is entitled to any property, either in possession or reversion, the court may, if it think proper, order such settlement as it may deem reasonable to be made of such property, or any part thereof, for the benefit of the innocent party, and of the children of the marriage, or either of them.—In this country, the formalities and consequences of *D.* are generally identical with those fixed by the English law; but on many questions relating to *D.*, and on the legality of *D.* itself, the provisions are far from being uniform in the different States. Thus, in S. Carolina a divorce is not allowed for any cause; in New York, only for adultery; but in most of the other States it is allowed for adultery, cruelty, wilful desertion for a specified period, habitual drunkenness, &c. In some of the States, also, the matter is left wholly or in part to the discretion of the court. Generally, jurisdiction to grant divorces is conferred by statute upon courts of equity, or courts possessing equity powers. Numerous and difficult questions are constantly arising in regard to the validity in one State of divorces granted by the courts of another State. It may be stated after Bishop (*Marriage and Divorce*, c. 32), 1. That the tribunals of a country have no jurisdiction over a cause of divorce, wherever the offence may have occurred, if neither of the parties have an actual *bonâ fide* domicile within its territory; 2. That, to entitle the court to take jurisdiction, it is sufficient for one of the parties to be domiciled in the country; 3. That the place where the offence was committed, whether in the country in which the suit is brought, or in a foreign country, is immaterial; 4. That the domicile of the parties at the time of the offence committed is of no consequence, the jurisdiction depending on their domicile when the proceeding is instituted, and the judgment rendered; 5. That it is immaterial to this question of jurisdiction in what country, or under what system of divorce law, the marriage was celebrated. In Pennsylvania, and New Hampshire, nevertheless, it is held that the tribunals of the country alone where the parties were domiciled when the *delictum* occurred, have jurisdiction to grant divorce. For more information on this important and difficult matter, recourse must be had to legal treatises, and to the statutes of the several States.

Divorce', *v. a.* [Fr. *divorcer*; Lat. *diverto, diversum, diversum* — *dis*, and *verto*, to turn. See VERSION.] To dissolve, as the marriage-tie, and thus to separate husband and wife, either totally or partially; as, to *divorce* an unfaithful wife.

—To put or take away.

"Nothing but death shall e'er *divorce* my dignities." — *Shaks.*

—To force asunder; to disunite things intimately connected; as, "*divorced* from piety." — *Hooker.*

Divorce'able, Divor'cible, *a.* That may be divorced.

Divorcee', *n.* One who has been divorced.

Divorce'less, *a.* Not permitting of divorce; without divorce.

Divoree'ment, *n.* Dissolution of the marriage contract; divorce.

Divor'cer, *n.* He who, or that which, causes a divorce.

Divor'cive, *a.* Possessing power to divorce.

Div'ot, *n.* Turf used in Scotland for fuel, &c.

Divo'to. [It., devont.] (*Mus.*) A term used to signify that a certain part of the music is to be played in a reverential manner

Divul'gator, *n.* One who divulgates.

Divulga'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *divulgatio.*] Act of divulging or making known.

Divulge, (*de-vulj'*,) *v. a.* [Fr. *divulguer*, from Lat. *divulgo* — *dis*, and *vulgo*, from *vulgus*, the common people. See VULGAR.] To make public; to tell or make known something, before private or hidden; to reveal; to disclose; to publish; as, to *divulge* a secret.—To proclaim; to declare by a public act.

"God with approbation marks
The just man, and *divulges* him through heaven." — *Milton.*

—To communicate; to impart; to tell in confidence.

—*v. n.* To become known to the world.

Divulge'ment, *n.* Act of divulging; divulgation.

Divul'ger, *n.* One who discloses or divulges to others.

Divul'sion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *divulsio*, from *divello, divulsus* — *dis*, and *vello*, to pull. See DIVELLENT.] A pulling, tearing, or rending asunder; a separating.

(*Surg.*) A rupture or laceration of organs by external violence. — *Dunglison.*

Divul'sive, *a.* Inclined to rend or pull asunder.

Dix, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Jefferson co.

Dix, in *New York*, a township of Schuyler county; *pop.* 4,282.

Dix'borough, in *Michigan*, a village of Washtenaw co., about 34 m. W. of Detroit.

Dix'field, in *Maine*, a post-township of Oxford co., on the Androscoggin River, abt. 35 m. W.N.W. of Augusta; *pop.* 1,049.

Dix'field Centre, in *Maine*, a P. O. of Oxford co.

Dix Hills, in *New York*, a post-office of Suffolk co.

Dix'ie, a name originally given by the negroes, in their songs, to the Southern States of the American Union; as, "*Dixie's* land."

Dix'mont, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Penobscot co., abt. 40 m. N.E. of Augusta; *pop.* 1,309.

Dix'mont, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Alleghany co.

Dix'mont Centre, or DIXMONT CORNER, in *Maine*, a post-village of Dixmont township, Penobscot co., about 40 m. N.E. of Augusta.

Dix'mont Mills, in *Maine*, a village of Dixmont township, Penobscot co., abt. 43 m. N.E. of Augusta.

Dix'on, WILLIAM HEPWORTH, an English author, b. in Yorkshire, 1821. In 1846 he entered at the bar, but instead of devoting himself to the legal profession, adopted that of literature. In 1853 he became editor of the London "Athenæum," which office he resigned in 1864. Among his principal works are *John Howard, a Memoir*, (reprinted in New York, 1849;) the *Life of William Penn* (1851), in which Lord Macaulay's charges against the founder of Pennsylvania were first met *seriatim*, and refuted; *Robert Blake, Admiral and General at Sea*, in which he had the assistance of the famous Earl of Dundonald (*q. v.*); *The Holy Land*, &c. In 1866 he spent the summer and autumn in travelling through the U. States. *New America*, a record of this voyage, appeared in 1867, and met with distinguished success in both this country and Great Britain. *D.*'s Lives of Penn and Blake, together with the "Holy Land," "New America," &c., have passed through many editions. His later works are *Spiritual Wives* (1868), *Her Majesty's Tower*, *Free Russia* (1870), *The Switzers* (1872), *Royal Windsor* (1879).

Dix'on, in *Georgia*, a post-office of Dawson co.

Dix'on, in *Illinois*, a twp. and village, cap. of Lee co., on Rock River, about 98 m. W. of Chicago; *pop.* 4,687.

Dix'on, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Scott co., about 20 m. N.W. of Davenport.

Dix'on, in *Kentucky*, a township and village, cap. of Webster co., abt. 62 m. E.N.E. of Paducah; *pop.* 2,880.

Dixon, in *Mississippi*, a post-office of Neshoba co.

Dixon, in *Nebraska*, a N.E. co.; *area*, about 700 sq. m. *Rivers.* Several affluents of the Elkhorn River. *Surface*, undulating. *Soil*, fertile. *Min.* Limestone. *Cap.* Ponca. *Pop.* 1,345.

—A post-office of the above co.

Dixon, in *Ohio*, a township of Preble co.; *pop.* 1,123.

—A post-village of Van Wert co., about 19 m. E.S.E. of Fort Wayne.

Dixon's Entrance, a strait on the W. coast of N America, between Prince of Wales' Archipelago and Queen Charlotte Island. Lat. 54° 30′ N., Lon. 132° W Length from E. to W. about 100 m.

Dixon's Springs, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Smith co., about 51 m. E. of Nashville.

Dix'ouville, in *Missouri*, a village of Cole co., about 9 m. W. by N. of Jefferson City.

Dix'ville, in *New Hampshire*, a township of Coos co., about 43 m. N.E. of Lancaster.

Diz'en, *v. a.* To over-dress; to deck flauntingly; to bedizen.—*Swift.*

Diz'ful, or **Dez'phoul,** a town of Persia in Khuzistan, in a fine plain, on the Abzal, 28 m. W. by N. of Shuster. It possesses a magnificent bridge of 22 arches, built by command of Sapor, and is the chief mart of the prov. of Khuzistan. *Pop.* Estimated at about 15,000.

Dizier, (St.,) (*de-zeē'yā,*) a town of France, dep. Haute Marne, on the Marne, 47 m. N.N.W. of Chaumont. *Manuf.* Cotton and iron. In 1814, Jan. 27, and March 27, Napoleon fought there two battles with the Allies, and defeated them with great loss. *Pop.* 10,170.

Diz'ziness, *n.* State of being dizzy; vertigo; giddiness in the head.

Diz'zy, *a.* [A.S. *dysi, dyselic, dysg*; D. *duizelig.*] Confused; giddy; having a sensation of whirling in the head, with instability of the limbs, or proneness to fall; vertiginous.—Causing giddiness; as, looking down from a *dizzy* height.—Thoughtless; heedless; nureflecting; as, a *dizzy* romp.

Djerrid, (*jer'rid,*) *n.* [Ar. *jerid.*] A Turkish lance, spear, or javelin. (Sometimes written *jereed.*)

Djokjokarta, (*jok'jo-kar'ta.*) a Dutch residency of Java, near the centre of the S. coast of that island. It produces rice, coffee, and tobacco in abundance, and abounds in forests of teak-wood. *Pop.* 330,000.—The town of the same name as above, Lat. 7° 44′ S., Lon. 10° 24′ E., is handsome, and is the seat of the Dutch resident governor and the native sultan. The latter has a female guard of horse- and foot-soldiers. *Pop.* 90,000.

Dmitrieff, (*me-tre'ef,*) Ivan, a Russian poet, b. 1760. He is the author of many popular songs, tales, and fables, and has done much towards the creation of a national Russian literature. His most celebrated work is *Yermak*, an epico-dramatic poem. D. in Moscow, 1837.

Dnieper, (*nē'per.*) [Russ. *Dniepr*; anc. *Danapris* or *Borysthenes.*] Next to the Volga, the largest river of European Russia. It rises in the govt. of Smolensk, and pursues a S. course past Sindensk (where it becomes navigable), Moghelev, Kiev, Ekaterinoslav, and Kherson, and unites with the Black Sea about 60 m. below the latter place, and above 1,230 m. from its source. Its principal affluents on the right are the Beresina and Pripet; on the left, the Desna and Soola.

Dniester, (*nēēs'ter.*) [Russ. *Dniestr*, anc. *Danaster*, or *Tyras.*] A large river of S.E. Europe, rising in the Carpathian Mountains in Galicia, and which, after flowing N.N.E. and finally S.E., empties into the Black Sea between Ovidiopol and Akerman. Its chief affluents are the Stry, Botna, Reout, Podharca, and Sered. Total length, about 500 m.

Do. An abbreviation for Ditto, *q. v.*

Do, *n.* (*Mus.*) The name of the first note of the natural major diatonic scale. It has been long since substituted for that of *ut*, which was employed by Guido; the latter monosyllable being rejected as too hard and rough.

Do, (*dōō,*) *v. a.* or *auxiliary.* (*imp.* did; *pp.* done.) [A.S. *dōn, gedōn*; L.Ger. *doon*: D. *doen*; Ger. *thun*; Goth. *taujan*, to do; allied to Lat. *do, dare*; Gr. *didōnai*; Sansk. *da*, to give; also to Gr. *theinai*, from *tithēmi*, to place: the action of the hand being in every case involved.] To effect, as any action; to execute; to perform; to make.

"What 's *done* is *done.*"—*Shaks.*

—To bring to pass; to cause, as a result; to carry into effect.—To practise, transact, or discharge, as an act of inclination or duty.

"*Do* good by stealth, and blush to find it fame."—*Pope.*

—To finish; to accomplish; to achieve;—generally with the participle *done*: as, the day's work is *done.*—To have recourse to, as a consequential or last effort.

"What will ye *do* in the end thereof?"—*Jer.* v. 31.

—To take a step or measure; to deal; as, to *do* business.—To put, place, or form into any state or condition.—To cook thoroughly; as, the meat is *done* to a turn.—To occasion; to let; to permit.—To confer; to bestow; as, you *do* me too much honor.—To answer the purpose.—To cheat; to cajole; to humbug; to hoax; to deceive; as, a person *done* out of his money. (Used colloquially.)

To do to death, to slay; to occasion the death of.

"The lord Aubrey de Vere was *done to death.*"—*Shaks.*

To do away, to remove; to put away; as, *to do away* with money.—*To do into*, to put into the form of; to translate into; as, a book *done into* English.—*To do off*, to doff; to divest of, as one's clothes. (See Doff.)—*To do on*, to put on; to don; to invest with; as, *to do on* a suit of armor. (See Don.)—*To do over*, or *do over again*, to perform the same thing a second time; as, *do* this *over again.*—To cover or spread over; as, *done over* with a coat of paint.—*To do one's best, to do one's utmost, to do one's endeavor*, to put one's best energies forth for the accomplishment of an act or purpose.

"Who *does his best* . . . does well . . . angels could no more."
Young.

To do up, to fasten, envelop, or make secure; as, *to do up* a parcel.—To carry to an extremity; to exhaust by over-exertion; as, to be *done up* with fatigue. (Colloquial.)—*To do with*, to bestow; to dispose or make use of; to employ; to get rid of;—preceded, in most cases, by *what*: as, "*What* will he *do with* it?" (*Bulwer-Lytton.*)—*To have to do with*, to be concerned in; to have business with; to bear a part of; as, we *have* nothing *to do with* him.—As an auxiliary verb, *do* is used in place of the principal verb; as, I shall come, but if I *do* not, go away; *i. e.* if I *come* not.

"If anything deserve our serious consideration, those principles of religion *do.*"—*Tillotson.*

Do is also used in affirmative sentences, to give emphasis; as, make haste, *do.*

"I will free thee. *Do*, and I'll be thy slave."—*Dryden.*

And, in interrogative sentences, expletively; as, "*Do* you hate me?" "I *do* not hate you."

"Perdition catch my soul, but I *do* love thee."—*Shaks.*

In the past sense, *do* is again used emphatically; as, I *did* respect you once.

Do, *v. n.* To act, perform, or behave in any manner, well or ill; to conduct or deport one's self; as, *do* at Rome, as Rome *does.*—To fare; to be in a state having reference to health or sickness, prosperity or adversity, &c.; as, how do you *do?*

"Good woman, how *dost* thou?"—*Shaks.*

—To succeed; to accomplish or effect a purpose; to fit; to be adapted; to answer the wished-for need or design; as, this will *do* for to-day.

"Come, . . . we shall *do* without him."—*Addison.*

—To deal, or have intercourse with; as, to have to *do* with a jealous woman.—*To do for*, to serve; to supply requirements; to suit; as, a servant who *does* well *for* his master.—To spoil; to ruin; to frustrate; to put an end to; as, the business is *done for.* (Colloquial.)—*To do without*, to dispense with; to be able to manage in default of; as, we *did without* his services.—*To have done*, to desist; to have ended or finished.

"When you *have done*, you will have but a confused notion of the place."—*Spectator.*

To have done with, to have no further need of; to be no longer friendly to; to have brought to a conclusion; as, I *have done with* him.

Do, *n.* A deed; a feat; an act.—Ado; bustle; stir; rumpus; as, there was quite a *do* about it.

Do'an's Creek, in *Indiana*, joins the West Fork of White River, near the S. line of Greene co.

Doat, (*dōt,*) *v. n.* See Dote.

Dob'ber, *n.* An Americanism for a float to a fishing-line.—*Webster.*

Dob'bin, *n.* A name given to an old worn-out horse.—A term for a mixture of sea-gravel and sand. (Local Eng.)

Dobb's Ferry, in *New York*, a post-village of Westchester co., on the Hudson River, abt. 22 m. N. of New York.

Dob'chick, *n.* See Dabchick.

Dö'beln, a town of Saxony, 35 m. S.E. of Leipzig. It stands on an island formed by the Mulde. *Manuf.* Woollens, and cotton goods. *Pop.* 8,654.

Döb'rentei, Gábor, an Hungarian poet and linguist, b. in 1786. He wrote several volumes on the Hungarian language, and published many poems, and also some translations from Shakspeare, Schiller, and Molière. D. 1851.

Dobrow'ski, Jozef, a Bohemian philologist, b. 1753. He gained a high reputation by his works on the Slavic language and history; especially his *Institutiones Linguæ Slavicæ Dialecti Veteris.* D. 1829.

Dobrudscha, or **Dobruska,** (*do-broods'ka,*) a formerdist. of European Turkey, extending from Silistria and Varna to the mouth of the Danube, and forming the N.E. portion of Bulgaria. In 1878, annexed to Roumania. (*q. v.*)

Dob'ule, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Leuciscus dobula*, a fish of the *Cyprinidæ* family.

Dob'son, in *N. Carolina*, a township, cap. of Surry co., about 55 m. W.N.W. of Greensborough; *pop.* 1,255.

Doce, (*do'sai,*) a river of Brazil, rising in the prov. of Minas Geraes, and flowing N.E. into the Atlantic Ocean, about 60 m. N. of Victoria. Length about 360 m.

Doce'tæ, Doce'tes, *n. pl.* [Gr. *dokein*, to appear.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) A sect of heretics who contended that Christ was a god, and that he did not really suffer death on the cross, but only in appearance, and who arose in the 1st century. Gibbon says: "While his blood was still recent on Mount Calvary, the Docetes, a numerous and learned sect of Asiatics, invented the *phantastic* system, which was afterwards propagated by the Marcionites, the Manichæans, and the various names of the Gnostic heresy." They denied the resurrection and ascension, and separated into various divisions under different leaders.

Dochmiac, (*dok'me-ak,*) *a.* (*Pros.*) Pertaining to, or comprising, the dochmius.

Doch'mius, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *dochmios.*] (*Anc. Pros.*) A foot of five syllables, the first and fourth being short, and the others long.

Docibil'ity, Do'cibleness, *n.* Docility; teachableness; readiness to learn; as, "the *docibleness* of dogs."—*Walton.*

Docile, Docible, (*dō'sīl, dō'se-bl,*) *a.* [Fr. *docile*; Lat. *docilis, docibilis*, from *doceo*, to teach. See Doctrine.] Easily taught; teachable: tractable; ready to learn; easily managed; pliant; yielding; obedient; as, a *docile* animal, a *docile* child.

Docil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *docilité*, from Lat. *docilitas*—*doceo.*] Aptness to be taught; readiness to learn; pliantness; as, the *docility* of an elephant.

Docimacy, (*dōs'e-ma-se,*) *n.* [Fr. *docimasie*, from Gr. *dokimasia*, from *dokimazō*—*dokimos*, proved, from *dechōmai*, to take, to approve.] Art or practice of assaying ores or metals; metallurgy. (Sometimes called *docimastic art.*)

(*Med.* and *Pharmacy.*) The art or act of testing medicines and poisons.—Also, the name given to the different proofs to which the organs of respiration of a newborn child are subjected, for the purpose of detecting whether it has, or has not, respired after birth; *i. e.*, whether it was born alive or dead.—*Dunglison.*

Docimas'tic, *a.* [Fr. *docimastique.*] Testing; assaying; experimenting upon, as metals.

Docity, (*dos'e-te,*) *n.* Docility; aptness; quickness. (Colloq.)

Dock, (*dok.*) *n.* [A.S. *docce.*] (*Bot.*) See Rumex.

Dock, *v. a.* [W. *tociaw*, and *twciaw*, from *toc*, that is, short or abrupt; Icel. *dockr*, the tail.] To cut or lop off, as the end of a thing; to clip; to curtail; to cut short.

"To *dock* the tail of Rhyme."—*Holmes.*

—To cut off, as a part; to shorten; to deduct from; as, to *dock* the odd money in the amount of a bill.

—To cut off; to destroy; to bar; as, to *dock* an entail.

—*n.* The tail of a beast cut short or clipped; the stump of the tail which remains after docking; the solid part of the tail: as, the *dock* of a rhinoceros.—*Grew.*

—A covering for a clipped tail.

Dock, *n.* [D. *dok*; Ger. *docke*; Swed. *docka*; Dan. *dakke.* In A. S., *dician* or *gedician*, signifies to dike, bank, mound. See Dike.] (*Maritime.*) An artificial basin for the reception of ships. *D.* are of several descriptions: either *wet* or *dry*, *open* or *enclosed.* The former are used for the purpose of loading or unloading a ship's cargo out of the influence of the tide, and are constructed with gates, which, when shut, keep the ship constantly

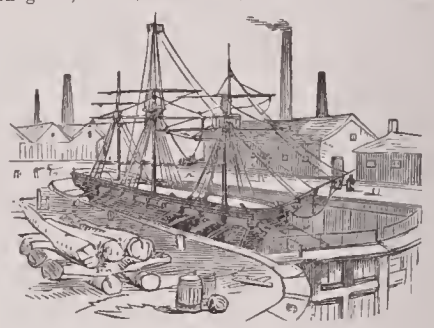


Fig. 839.—dry-dock.

afloat at low water. The second class of docks are intended for the building, repairing, and examination of ships, which are admitted into them at flood-tide, and are so called because they are either left dry by the ebbing of the sea, or rendered so by the use of great flood-gates, or of pumps.—See Basin; Graving-dock.

(*Law.*) [Flem. *docke*, a cage.] The place in which a criminal stands in a court of justice during his trial; as, to be put into the *dock.*

Dock, *v. a.* [See the noun.] To take to, berth in, or lay up in, a dock; as, to *dock* a ship.

Dockage, (*dok'aj.*) *n. pl.* Fees paid for use of a dock. (Sometimes called *dock-dues.*)

Dock'art, or **Bochart,** a river of Scotland, co. of Perth, which carries off the surplus waters of a lake of the same name, curious for containing a floating island.

Dock'-cress, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Nipple-wort, *Lapsana communis.*

Dock'-dues, *n. pl.* See Dockage.

Docket, (*dok'et,*) *n.* [Dim. of *dock*, to curtail.] A small piece of paper, or vellum, containing the heads of a writing; a digest; a summary.—A label, or ticket, tied to goods, to denote the address to which they are destined.—See Ticket.

(*Law.*) A formal record of judicial proceedings; a brief writing.—In common use, it is the name given to the book containing an entry in brief of all the important acts done in court in the conduct of each case from its commencement to its end.—It is kept by the clerk or prothonotary of the court.—*Bouvier.*

On the docket, in hand: in process of execution.

—*v. n.* To make a digest or summary of the heads of a writing or writings; to abstract and enter in a book; as, to *docket* a will.—To enter in a docket; to note the nature of the contents of a document on the back of it; as, to *docket* business-letters.—To mark or indorse with a docket.

Dock-gate'man, *n.* One who has charge of the entrance-gate of a dock, or dock-yard.

Dock'-master, *n.* An official who superintends the management of a dock.

Dock'-yard, *n.* A yard or magazine, near a basin, or harbor, forming a repository of naval stores, ammunitions, &c.; and also all materials for the construction and repair of ships; as, Pensacola *dock-yard.* (The term is sometimes applied to a naval arsenal.)

Doctor, (*dok'tur,*) *n.* [Fr. *docteur*; Lat. *doceo*, to teach.] Properly, a teacher or instructor; one so skilled in some particular art or science as to be able to communicate it to others. It is generally believed to have been first adopted as a distinctive title in the 12th century, and to have originated with the university of Bologna. The university of Paris followed immediately after, and, in 1145, conferred the degree of doctor of divinity on Peter Lombard. In England the degree of doctor was not introduced in the universities till the reign of John, or Henry III. In modern times, the title of doctor forms generally the highest degree in the faculties of theology, law, and medicine. In Germany, the title of doctor in philosophy has been substituted for the older title of *master*, which is still retained in England. In the European universities, before receiving the degree of doctor, a student has to prepare one or more theses. In this country the title is conferred upon those of eminent learning or ability in their profession, without demanding from them any trial; excepting in the medical profession, where it is bestowed at the end of a course of study.—The term *doctor* is usually given, in courtesy, to all members of the medical profession; but, strictly

speaking, it belongs only to *physicians*, or those who have taken the degree of M. D. (Doctor of Medicine) in a school of medicine.

(*Script.*) A *D. of the law* may perhaps be distinguished from *Scribe*, as rather teaching orally than giving written opinions. (*Luke* ii. 46.) Doctors of the law were mostly of the sect of the Pharisees, but are distinguished from that sect in Luke (v. 17), where it appears that the novelty of Jesus's teaching drew together a great company both of Pharisees and doctors of the law. The Jewish were invested with the dignity of *D.*, by receiving into their hands a key and a tablet-book.

D. in music. In England, a musician upon whom the degree of doctor has been conferred by some university. The candidates are required to submit for the inspection of the musical profession a composition in eight vocal parts, with instrumental accompaniments.

Doc'tor, *v. a.* To apply medicinal remedies and treatment; as, to *doctor* a sick person. (Used colloquially.)

—To confer a doctor's degree upon. (Colloq.)

Doc'toral, *a.* [Fr.] Relating or pertaining to a doctor's degree or professional practice.

Doc'torally, *adv.* In the manner of a doctor.

Doc'torate, *n.* [Fr. *doctorat.*] Degree of a doctor.

—*v. a.* To confer the degree of doctor upon.

Doc'toress, Doc'tress, *n.* A female physician, or medical practitioner.

Doc'tor's Commons, *n.* (*Law.*) In England, the common name for the courts and offices occupied by the body incorporated in 1768 under the title of "The College of Doctors of Law exercent in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts." These courts are in London, on the southern side of St. Paul's Churchyard. The college consists of a president (the Dean of the Arches for the time being), and of those doctors of law who, having regularly taken that degree in either of the universities of Oxford or Cambridge, and having been admitted advocates in pursuance of the rescript of the Archbishop of Canterbury, have been elected fellows of the college in the manner prescribed by the charter.

Doctor's Creek, in *Georgia*, flows into the Altamaha River from McIntosh co.

Doctor's Creek, in *New Jersey*, rises in Monmouth co., and enters Crosswicks Creek about 3 m. N E. of Bordentown.

Doc'torship, *n.* Degree or rank of a doctor; doctorate: as, a *doctorship* of civil law.

Doc'tor Town, in *Georgia*, a post-office of Wayne co.

Doctrinaire, (*dok-trin-air',*) *n.* [Fr.] This term denotes, properly, a man who is the supporter of a particular doctrine, or who is a man of doctrines. In general, it is used in a bad sense, as applied to those who hold pedantic or unpractical views. In this sense it was applied in France, during the Restoration, by the reactionary court party to a faction of the parliamentary opposition, who wished to carry out rational and scientific doctrines in politics against all arbitrary measures. After the revolution of 1830, Guizot, Broglie, and others of this party, became ministers and supporters of the government, and their principles came to be very much the same as those of the then king.

Doc'trinal, *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to doctrine, or something formally taught or practised; as, a *doctrinal* proposition.—Relating, or belonging, to the act or means of teaching; as, a *doctrinal* instrument.

—*n.* Something that is a part of doctrine; a subject partaking of the nature of doctrine; as, "*Doctrinals* to deny Christ." — *South.*

Doc'trinally, *adv.* In the form of doctrine or instruction; after the manner of teaching; by way of positive direction.

Doctrina'rianism, *n.* The system, and practice thereof, inculcated by the Doctrinaires.

Doctrine, (*dok'trin,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *doctrina, doceo,* to teach.] Act of teaching; instruction.

"From woman's eyes this *doctrine* I derive." — *Shaks.*

—Whatever is taught: a principle or position in any science; whatever is laid down as true by an instructor or master; dogma; tenet; the truths of the gospel in general; instruction and confirmation in the truths of the gospel; as, "Articles of faith and *doctrine*." *Hooker.*

—Learning; knowledge; erudition.

Document, (*dok'u-ment,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *documentum,* from *doceo,* to teach.] Written instruction, evidence, or proof; any official or authoritative paper containing instructions or proof, for information and the establishment of facts; as, an authentic *document*, a magisterial *document*, &c.

—*v. a.* To furnish with documentary instructions or proofs, or with papers presenting written evidence, for the acceptation and establishment of facts.

Document'al, *a.* Relating, or pertaining to, documents, or to the evidence comprised therein, or instruction derived therefrom.

Document'ary, *a.* Pertaining to written evidence or instruction; contained in documents; established by documents; as, *documentary* testimony.

Dod'anim, or RODANIM. (*Script.*) A people descended from Japhet through Javan (*Gen.* x. 4). They are associated, by the above passage, and by dim etymological inferences, with the island of Rhodes, or some location on the northern coast of the Mediterranean.

Dodd, *v. a.* To shear or cut off from; as, to *dodd* hair or wool.

Dod'dart, *n.* A game at ball played by two persons, somewhat like foot-ball.—Also, the stick used in the game.

Dod'ded, *a.* Possessing no horns; as, a *dodded* steer.

Dod'der, *n.* [Ger. *dotter*; allied to D. *touteren*, to shake. See TOTTER.] (*Bot.*) See CUSCUTACEÆ.

—*v. a.* or *n.* To shiver, shake, tremble, or didder.

Dod'dered, *a.* Overgrown with dodder; covered with cupressent plants.

Dod'dridge, in *W. Virginia*, a N. co.; *area*, abt. 300 sq. m. *Rivers.* Hughes River, and Middle Island Creek. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, adapted to pasturage. *Cap.* West Union. *Pop.* about 5,500.

Dod'dridge, PHILIP, an eminent English dissenting divine, b. at London, 1702. He published a number of works, of which the most esteemed are, *Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul*, and the *Family Expositor*. D. at Lisbon, 1751.

Dodds'ville, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Schuyler co.

Dodecagon, (*do-dek'a-gon,*) *n.* [Gr. *dodeka*, twelve; *gōnia*, an angle.] (*Geom.*) A polygon which has twelve angles and twelve sides. When the angles and sides are each of them equal, the *D.* is a regular one, and may then be inscribed in, or circumscribed by, the circle, the sum of its interior angles equalling twenty right angles. If the side of a *D.* be 1, its area will $= 3 \times (2 + \sqrt{3})$, or 11·196 nearly.—See REGULAR FIGURE.

(*Fort.*) The term is applied to a place surrounded by twelve bastions.

Dodecagyn'ia, *n.* [Gr. *dodeka*, and *gynē*, female.] (*Bot.*) In the Linnæan system, an order of plants having 12 styles or stigmas.

Dodecagyn'ian, Dodecag'ynous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Possessing 12 styles.

Dodecahe'dral, *a.* Pertaining to a dodecahedron.

Dodecahedron, (*do-dek-ai-he'dron,*) *n.* [Gr. *dodeka*, twelve, *hedra*, a base.] (*Geom.*) One of the five regular solids of Plato, being contained under the surface composed of twelve equal and regular polygons or bases.—See REGULAR BODY.

Dodecan'dria, *n.* [Gr. *dodeka*, twelve, and *anēr, andros*, a man.] (*Bot.*) In the Linnæan system, the 11th class of plants, including all those having from 12 to 20 stamens.

Dodecan'drian, Dodecan'drous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining to the *Dodecandria*.

Dodecapet'alous, *a.* [Gr. *dodeka*, and *petalon*, petal.] (*Bot.*) Having twelve petals.

Dodec'astyle, *n.* [Gr. *dodeka*, and *stylos*, column.] (*Arch.*) A building having twelve columns in front.

Dodecasyllab'ic, *a.* Having twelve syllables.

Dodecasyl'lable, *n.* A word containing twelve syllables.

Dodecan'theon, *n.* [Gr. *dodeka*, twelve, and *theos*, the name of an antidote, among the ancients, named after the 12 Grecian gods.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Primulaceæ*. They are perennial plants, with radical, oblong leaves, an erect, simple scape, and a terminal umbel of nodding flowers. *D. meadia*, the American cowslip, or Mead's cowslip, is an elegant herb, flourishing on prairies, dry or rocky soils, throughout the Western States.

Dodge, (*dŏdj,*) *v. n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] To start or jump suddenly aside; to shift place by a quick, abrupt movement; as, to *dodge* round a corner.—To play tricks; to be evasive; to play fast and loose; to use tergiversation; to quibble; to raise expectations and disappoint them.

—*v. a.* To evade or shirk by a sudden shift of place; to elude or escape from by a quick side-movement; as, to *dodge* a policeman, to *dodge* a cricket-ball. (Used colloquially.)

—*n.* A trick; a clever artifice; a skilful evasion; as, a capital *dodge* to raise money.

Dodger, (*dŏdj'r,*) *n.* An evader: one who plays fast and loose; a trickster: a schemer on a small scale; as, an "artful *dodger*."—*Dickens.*

Dodge, in *Iowa*, a township of Boone co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

—A township of Dubuque co.; *pop.* 1,207.

—A post-township of Guthrie co., abt. 55 m. W.N.W. of Des Moines; *pop.* 293.

Dodge, in *Minnesota*, a S.E. co.; *area*, abt. 432 sq. m. *Rivers.* S. branch of the Zumbro, and Red Cedar rivers. *Surface*, slightly undulating. *Soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Mantorville. *Pop.* 8,598.

Dodge, in *Nebraska*, an E. co.; *area*, abt. 725 sq. m. *Rivers.* Platte and Elkhorn, and Maple and other creeks. *Surface*, undulating. *Soil*, fertile. *Minerals.* Limestone. *Cap.* Fontenelle. *Pop.* 4,212.

Dodge, in *Wisconsin*, a S.E. central co.; *area*, abt. 930 sq. m. *Rivers.* Rock River, and Crawfish and Beaver Dam creeks. *Surface*, diversified. *Soil*, very fertile. *Min.* Limestone. *Cap.* Junean. *Pop.* 47,035.

Dodge Centre, in *Minnesota*, a P. O. of Dodge co.

Dodge Centre, in *Wisconsin.* See JUNEAU.

Dodge City, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Steele co., abt. 10 m. S.S.E. of Faribault.

Dodge's Corners, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Waukesha co.

Dodge'ville, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Des Moines co.

Dodge'ville, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township, cap. of Iowa co., abt. 45 m. W. by S. of Madison. There are valuable mines of copper and lead worked in the neighborhood. Total pop. of township, 3,708.

Dö'diberg, a summit of the Swiss Alps, 17 m. S.S.W. of Glarus, having an elevation of 11,887 ft.

Dod'ipate, Dod'ipoll, *n.* A dolt; a thick-headed fellow; a clodpole.

Dod'kin, *n.* [D. *duitken.*] A doitkin, or small doit; an old coin of trifling value.

"I would not buy them for a *dodkin*."—*Lilly.*

Dod'man, *n.* An English provincialism for a snail; (sometimes called *hodmandod.*)

Dodo'na, (*An. Geog.*) A town of Thesprotia in Epirus, (or Thessaly,) in the midst of vast forests. It was the sanctuary of the Pelagic worship, and possessed an oracle of Jupiter, one of the most celebrated and most ancient of Greece. The oracles were given by an oak, called the *prophetic tree*; the priestess interpreted sometimes the rustling of the branches, sometimes the sound given out by copper vases suspended to the sacred tree; and, at others, the singing of doves hidden in its foliage, or the murmur of a neighboring spring.

Do'do, *n.*; *pl.* DODOES. (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds which has become extinct since the 17th cent., but which appears to have existed up to that time in the Mauritius. Formerly it was usually classed by naturalists in the family *Struthionidæ*, or amongst the ostriches; but of late much attention has been paid to the history of this lost bird, and it is now arranged in the order *Columbæ*, and family *Columbidæ*, or pigeons. It appears to have been a massive, clumsy bird, ungraceful in form, and with a slow waddling motion; to have been clothed with down instead of feathers, and to have had the wings and tail so short and feeble as to be utterly useless to it for flight.



Fig. 840.—DODO.

Dodonides, (*do-don'e-dees.*) (*Myth.*) The priestesses who delivered the oracles in the temple of Jupiter at Dodona.

Dod'rans, *n.* [Lat.] (*Antiq.*) A Roman measure, equal to about 9 inches, being the space between the end of the thumb and of the little finger when both are fully extended. It is about equal to the *palm*.

Dods'ley, ROBERT, an English publisher and miscellaneous writer; b. in Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, 1709. He is chiefly remembered for his tragedy of *Cleone*, praised by Dr. Johnson. D. 1764.

Dod'son, in *Ohio*, a township of Highland co.; *pop.* 1,710.

—A village of Montgomery co., abt. 15 m. W.N.W. of Dayton.

Dod'sonville, in *Alabama*, a post-vill. of Jackson co.

Dod'sonville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Highland co., abt. 50 m. E. of Cincinnati.

Doe, (*dō,*) *n.* [A. S. *da*; Dan. *dua*; Ger. *damthier*; Fr. *daim, daine*, from Lat. *dama.*] A she-deer: specifically, the female of the fallow-deer, of which the male is termed a *buck*.—The word is also applied to the female of other animal species; as, a *doe*-rabbit.

Doe Hill, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Highland co.

Doe River Cove, in *Tennessee*, a P. O. of Carter co.

Doe Run, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Chester co.

Doer, (*dōō'er,*) *n.* [See Do.] One who does; one who acts, performs, or executes; an agent; one who performs what is required; one who observes, keeps, or obeys in practice.

"Talkers are no good *doers*."—*Knolles.*

(*Scots Law.*) A factor; an agent; a legal assistant or adviser.

Does, (*dŭz.*) The third person singular of the verb *do*, indicative mood, present tense. See Do.

Doe'skin, *n.* The skin of a doe.—(*Manuf.*) A compact kind of twilled cloth, used for trouserings and workmen's suits: as, *doeskin* pants.

Doff, *v. a.* [From *do*, and *off*; the correlative of *don*—*do* and *on*.] To put off, as dress; to strip or divest; to disapparel; as, to *doff* one's garments.

"Thou wear a lion's hide! *doff* it for shame."—*Shaks.*

—To throw or put away; to get off; to shift off, with a view to delay.

Doffer, *n.* (*Mech.*) That part of a carding-machine which takes the cotton from the cylinder when carded.

Do'frines, or **Dov'refeld,** a chain of mountains dividing Norway from Sweden; its highest point, Sneehæ Han ("Snow Cap"), has an elevation of 7,568 feet. It possesses the richest mines of iron and copper in Europe.

Dog, *n.* [D. *dog*; Ger. *docke*; Dan. *dogge*; Fr. *dogue*; Icel. *doggr.* The root is found in Gr. *daknō*, Sansk. *daksh*, to bite.] (*Zoöl.*) A quadruped of the genus CANIS, *q. v.*

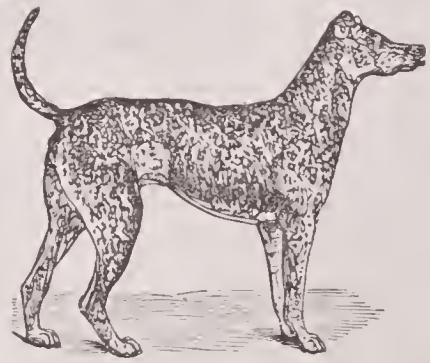


Fig. 841.—DALMATIAN DOG.

—An andiron; a fire-dog. — See ANDIRON.
—A term of contempt for a base, mean, worthless fellow; as, "the *dog* Jew." — *Shaks.*
—A man; a fellow; — used colloquially in a humorous or jocular sense; as, "Tom, thou 'rt a sly *dog*." — *Fielding.*
—A term to denote the male of sundry species of animals; as, a *dog*-fox. — It is also employed as a particle to denote anything of mean or degenerate quality; as, a *dog*-rose.

To go to the dogs, to be ruined, or utterly impoverished in purse and character: as, that man 's *going to the dogs*. — *To give, throw,* or *cast to the dogs*, to reject and fling away, as worthless.

"*Throw* physic *to the dogs* — I 'll none of it." — *Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To hunt; to follow up insidiously or indefatigably; to pester; to urge; to worry with espionage or importunity; as, to be *dogged* by a footpad.

"I have *dogged* him like his murtherer." — *Shaks.*

Do'gal, *a.* [See DOGE.] Relating or pertaining to a doge; as, the *dogal* dignity.
Doga'na, *n.* [It.] In Italy, a custom-house.
Do'gate, Doge'ate, *n.* [Fr. *dogat.*] Office, rank, or jurisdiction of a doge.
Dog'-bane, *n.* Same as DOG'S-BANE, *q. v.*
Dog'-bee, *n.* A drone; a male of the bee kind.
Dog'berry, *n.* Th · Berry found on the dogwood.

(*Lit.*) In composition, a metaphorical title applied to a night-watchman; — derived from the Shakspearean character of the same name.

Dog'berry-tree, *n.* (*Bot*) The dogwood, genus CORNUS, *q. v.*
Dog'-brier, *n.* (*Bot.*) The brier that bears the hip; *Rosa canina.* — *Browne.*
Dog'-cabbage, *n.* (*Bot.*) See DOG'S-CABBAGE.
Dog'-cart, *n.* A carriage with a box for holding sportsmen's dogs; also, a sort of double-seated gig for four persons, those before and those behind sitting back to back.
Dog'-cheap, *a.* Cheap as offal or dog's-meat; ridiculously low-priced. (Sometimes termed *dirt-cheap.*)

"Good store, say you, and *dog-cheap?*" — *Dryden.*

Dog'day Har'vest-fly, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CICADA.
Dog'days, or CANICULAR DAYS, *n. pl.* (*Astron.*) Canicula was the old name of the constellation *Canis Minor*, q. v It was also used to denote *Sirius* or the Dog-Star, the largest and the brightest of all the stars, and which is situated in the mouth of *Canis Major*, q. v. From the *Heliacal rising* (q. v.) of the star Sirius the ancients reckoned their Dog-days, or *Dies Caniculares*, which were 40 in number — 20 before, and 20 after, the rising of the star. The rising of the Dog-Star was ignorantly supposed to be the occasion of the extreme heat, and of the diseases incidental to these days. It was by mere accident that the rising of the star coincided with the hottest season of the year, in times and countries of the old astronomers. The time of its rising depends on the latitude of the place, and is later and later every year in all latitudes, owing to precession. In time the star will rise in the dead of winter.
Dog'draw, *n.* (*Eng. Feud. Law.*) A manifest deprehension of an offender against venison in the forest, when he is found drawing after a deer by the scent of a hound which he holds in a leash. — *Johnson.*
Doge, (*dōj.*) *n.* [It., from Lat. *duca* — *dux*, a leader.] (*Hist.*) The title borne by the chief magistrate in the former Italian republics of Venice and Genoa. The dogate, or office and dignity of doge, was elective; the doge of Genoa being elected for two years, and at Venice for life. The office was originated in the latter city in the year 697. When the seven tribunes, by whom state affairs had been previously administered, were found unequal to their posts, the Venetians resolved to replace them by a single chief magistrate, who should hold office for life. The doge was chief of the council, first minister, and personal representative of the republic; but, though invested with almost regal authority, he was not a sovereign. He could convoke assemblies, declare war, or conclude treaties, command the armies of the state, appoint the military tribunes and the judges, collect citizens, hear appeals, decide disputes between the clergy, award ecclesiastical punishments, invest bishops, and install them in their churches. Notwithstanding these vast powers, a perusal of the history of Venice will prove, that, — though the Venetians allowed four centuries to elapse before they fixed the bounds, or controlled the exercise of the power of their chief magistrate, — after that time, the doge was merely the representative of an authority which was actually reserved to the republic. In fact, he was a state pageant, who lent the weight of his name to the acts of the senate. He could give audience to ambassadors, but not make any answer to them as from himself on matters of importance. All credentials with which the senate furnished ministers to foreign courts, though written in his name, were not signed by him, but by a secretary of state, who sealed them with the arms of the republic. Dispatches were directed to him by ambassadors, but he could not open them, except in presence of the councillors; and although money was struck in his name, it did not bear his stamp or arms. He could not go beyond Venice without permission of the council. His children and brothers were excluded from all the chief offices of state; and so jealously did the republic regard the chief they had themselves elected, that the doge of Venice was, politically speaking, a nonentity. He could not divest himself of his dignity at will; and at his death, three inquisitors and five correctors examined into his conduct with the most searching rigor. The personal history of the doges is inseparably incorporated with that of the republic of Venice; and the office, after an existence of 1,100 years, yielded, with but slight resistance, to the power of the republic of France.



Fig. 842. — A DOGE OF VENICE.



Fig. 843. — GRAND CANAL AND DOGE'S PALACE, VENICE.

Dog'-eared, *a.* Said of a book when its leaves are turned down at the corners, and also soiled by careless handling, or incessant usage.
Doge'ate, *n.* See DOGATE.
Doge'less, *a.* Without a doge; as, *dogeless* Venice.
Dog'-fancier, *n.* A person having a taste for, and knowledge of, dogs. — One who deals in dogs.
Dog'-fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of some of the smallest species of the Sharks, or family *Squalidæ*. They are characterized by a sharp stout spine in front of the two dorsals. The American species is from 1 to 3 feet long. It is caught in great numbers for the sake of its oil, but causes great annoyance to fishermen by cutting the hooks from their fishing-lines.



Fig. 844. — DOG-FISH.

Dog'-fly, *n.* A pestiferous, biting fly.
Dog'-fox, *n.* A male fox; — opposed to *bitch-fox.*
Dog'ged, *a.* Like a surly dog; — hence, sullen; surly; sour; morose; severe; obstinate; as, *dogged* resolution.
Dog'gedly, *adv.* Sullenly; morosely; gloomily; sourly; with resolute obstinacy; as, he s *doggedly* bent on his own course.
Dog'gedness, *n.* Obstinacy carried to extremity; sullenness; sourness; churlishness.
Dog'ger, *n.* [D.] (*Naut.*) A ship of about 80 tons burden, with a well in the middle, to bring fish alive to shore; as, a Dutch *dogger.*
Dog'ger Bank, a vast sandbank in the North Sea, extending from the E. coast of England to within 60 m of Jutland. Its fisheries are important. The Dutch and English fought an indecisive naval battle here in 1781. Lat. 54° 10′ to 57° 23′ N., Lon. 1° 21′ to 4° 17′ E.
Dog'gerel, Dog'grel, *n.* [From *dog.*] Dog-rhyme or poetry; a loose, irregular kind of poetical composition of the lowest class.

"Those who dealt in *dogg'rel*, or who pin'd in prose." — *Dryden.*

—*a.* Of a mean, low, loose, irregular character; — said of a certain kind of verse; as, *doggerel* rhymes.
Dog'german, *n.* (*Naut.*) One who belongs to a dogger.
Dog'gish, *a.* Like a dog; snappish; snarling; brutal.
Dog'gishness, *n.* Condition or quality of being doggish or surly.
Dog'grel, *n.* and *a.* Same as DOGGEREL, *q. v.*
Dog'head, *n.* Part of the lock of a gun.
Dog'-hearted, *a.* Cruel; pitiless; brutal.
Dog'-hole, *n.* A den; a vile hole; a mean habitation; a kennel.
Dog'hook, *n.* A kind of strong hook for wrenching.
Dog Island, in *Florida*, on the S. coast at the E. side of the middle entrance to St. George's Sound. On its W. extremity is a light 50 ft. high, revolving once in 3 min. Lat. 29° 43′ 30″ N., Lon. 84° 41′ W.
Dog'-kennel, *n.* A little wooden house or shelter for dogs.
Dog'-Latin, *n.* Barbarous Latin.
Dog-legged Stairs, *n. pl.* (*Arch.*) A staircase which is solid between the upper flights, or which has no well-hole, and in which the rail and balusters of both progressive and retrogressive flights fall in the same vertical plane.
Dog'ma, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* DOGMAS; Lat. *pl.* DOGMATA. [Gr., from *dokeō*, to think, to appear; root *dic*, to show.] That which seems true to one; a notion; a tenet; a doctrine. — A settled opinion; an established maxim, principle, or tenet; a doctrinal point, particularly in matters of faith and philosophy; as, the *dogmas* of the Stoics. — A tenet or doctrine enunciated or propounded on a shallow basis.
Dog'-mad, *a.* Rabid; mad after the manner of hydrophobia.
Dogmat'ic, Dogmat'ical, *a.* [Fr. *dogmatique*; Gr. *dogmatikos.*] Pertaining or relating to a dogma, or to settled opinion; as, a *dogmatic* way of speaking. — Asserting with authority; having a disposition to assert positively, or with magisterial force, or arrogance; as, a *dogmatic* writer.
—Asserted with authority; dictatorial; magisterial; positive; confident; overbearing; as, *dogmatical* opinions.
Dogmat'ically, *adv.* Positively; in a magisterial or dogmatic manner; arrogantly.
Dogmat'icalness, *n.* Quality of dogmatical or magisterial positiveness; arrogant authoritativeness of expression.
Dogmatician, (*dog-ma-tĭsh'an,*) *n.* One who utters or propounds dogmas; a dogmatist.
Dogmat'ics, *n. sing.* The science of doctrinal theology.
Dog'matism, *n.* [Fr. *dogmatisme.*] Positive assertion in advancing doctrine; arrogance or positiveness of opinion: as, the "*dogmatism* of his conversation." *Scott.*
Dog'matist, *n.* [Fr. *dogmatiste*; late Gr. *dogmatistēs.*] A bold or arrogant advance of doctrines or principles; a magisterial teacher; a positive asserter, or dogmatic expounder.
Dog'matize, *v. n.* [Fr. *dogmatiser*; Gr. *dogmatizō.*] To lay down an opinion or opinions; to assert positively; to teach with bold and unauthorized confidence; to arrogantly put forth opinions; as, "*dogmatizing* schools." *Blackmore.*
Dog'matizer, *n.* One who dogmatizes; an arrogant asserter.
Dog'matory, *a.* Dogmatical.
Dog River, in *Mississippi.* See ESCATAPPA.
Dog River, in *Vermont*, a small stream of Washington co. It joins the Onion River a few m. below Montpelier.
Dog'-rose, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as dog-brier. — See ROSA.
Dog's-bane, *n.* (*Bot.*) APOCINUM.
Dog's-cabbage, *n.* A species of Thelygonum.
Dog's-ear, *n.* The corner of the leaf of a book, turned down after the manner of the ear of a dog.
—*v. a.* To turn down in dog's-ears, as the corners of leaves in a book; as, a *dog's-eared* novel.
Dog's-grass, or **Dog's-cough-grass,** *n.* (*Bot.*) See FRITICUM.
Dog'ship, *n.* State, condition, or characteristics of a dog.
Dog'-shore, *n.* (*Naut.*) A shore, or small bulk of timber, used to support a ship on the ways before the blocks are knocked from under her at the time of launching.
Dogs (Isle of), or POPLAR MARSHES, in London, England, a promontory formed by the windings of the Thames 3½ m. from St. Paul's. The East India Docks are situate here.
Dog'-sick, *a.* Sick after the fashion of a dog.
Dog'-sleep, *n.* Pretended sleep.
Dog's-meat, *n.* Offal; refuse of animal matter, given as food to dogs.
Dog's-meat-man, *n.* A purveyor or vender of dog's-meat.
Dog's-tail-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CYNOSURUS.
Dog'star, *n.* (*Astron.*) The star SIRIUS, *q. v.*
Dogs'-tongue, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as Hound's-tongue. See CYNOGLOSSUM.
Dog'-tooth, *n.*; *pl.* DOG-TEETH. See CANINE.

(*Arch.*) An ornament used in the Anglo-Norman buildings of the 12th century, consisting of pointed projections. (See Fig. 845.)

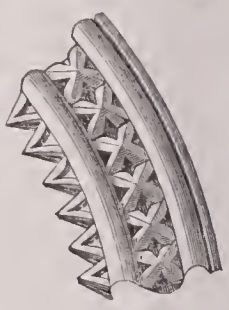


Fig. 845. DOG-TOOTH ORNAMENT.

Dog'-tooth-violet, *n.* (*Bot.*) See VIOLA.
Dog'town, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Lancaster co.
Dog'-trick, *n.* A churlish trick; an ill turn; brutal treatment.

"Learn better manners, or I shall serve you a *dog-trick.*" — *Dryden.*

Dog'-trot, *n.* A gentle trot, like that of a dog.
Dog'-vane, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small vane, with bunting attached, used as an indicator of the direction of the wind.
Dog'-watch, *n.* (*Naut.*) Among seamen, a watch of two hours. There are two *D.*, called the *first dog-watch*, and *second dog-watch*, occurring respectively from 4 to 6 o'clock P.M., and 6 to 8 o'clock P.M.
Dog'-weary, *a.* Spent with fatigue; excessively wearied.

"I 've watched so long, that I 'm *dog-weary.*" — *Shaks.*

Dog'-wheat, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as DOG'S-GRASS.
Dog'-whelk, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See NASSA.
Dog'wood, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CORNUS.
Dog'wood-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) See PISCIDIA.
Dog'wood Valley, in *Georgia*, a village of Walker co.
Doi'ly, D'Oy'ley, *n.* [Supposed to be derived from the name of the original maker.] Formerly a kind of woollen stuff; a small napkin, generally figured and folded, placed with the dessert and wine after dinner.
Do'ings, *n. pl.* [See DO.] Things done; transactions;

feats; actions, good or bad; behavior; conduct; stir; bustle; festivity; as, dangerous *doings*, fine *doings*, &c.

"Shall there be then, in the meantime, no *doings*?" — *Hooker.*

Doit, *n.* [D. *duit*; Ger. *deut*, a small coin; Fr. *doigt*; Lat. *digitus*, a finger.] A small Dutch copper coin of infinitesimal value; hence, any very small piece of money.

"When they will not give a *doit* to a lame beggar, they will lay out ten to see a dead Indian." — *Shaks.*

—Anything of little or no value; as, I do not mind him a *doit*. (Used figuratively.)

Doit'kin, *n.* A small coin, less than a doit.

Dokimas'tic, *a.* See DOCIMASTIC.

Do'ko, a country of tropical Africa, S. of Abyssinia, near the river Gojeb, in Lat. 3° N., lon. 37° E. The negroes inhabiting this region are dwarfs; they wear no clothing; subsist on roots, honey, and reptiles; and are supposed to be the "pigmies" of the ancients.

Do'ko, in *S. Carolina*, a post-office of Fairfield co.

Dolabel'la, P. CORNELIUS, the son-in-law of Cicero, who took sides with Julius Cæsar in the civil war, served under him at Pharsalia, Thapsus, and Munda, and was made by him consul and governor of Syria. He was deprived of his government by Cassius, and revenged himself by putting to death Trebonius, governor of Asia Minor, and one of the assassins of the dictator. Declared an enemy of the republic for this act, he took refuge in Laodicea, where he was besieged by Cassius and compelled to commit suicide, B.C. 43.

Dolab'riform, *a.* [Lat. *dolabra*, pickaxe, and *forma*, form.] (*Bot.*) Applied to those bodies, principally leaves, which are fleshy, compressed towards the upper end, with one border thick and straight, and the other thin and convex.

(*Zoöl.*) Shaped like a hatchet, as the foot of certain bivalves. — *Brande.*

Dolce, (*dol'chā*.) **Dolcemente,** (*dol'cha-men'ta*,) *adv.* [It., from Lat. *dulcis*.] (*Mus.*) A term denoting that the passage over which it is written is to be played in a soft, smooth, and delicate manner. In instrumental music, this term is generally applied to those portions of melody which are so peculiarly adapted to the voice that the performer cannot express them better than by taking the vocal tones as his guide.

Dolce, CARLO, (*dol'chai*,) a Florentine artist, B. 1616, especially excelled in portraits. Amongst his other eminent works may be mentioned: *Jesus Christ in the Garden of Olives*; *Herodias carrying the head of John the Baptist*; a *Saint Cecilia*; *Jesus Christ blessing the bread*; and *Virgin nursing Jesus*. He was distinguished by a softness of touch to which he probably owes his name. D. 1686.

Dolce, GULF, and RIVER. See DULCE.

Dolcino, Dulcino, (*dol-chē'no,*) *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A small bassoon.

Dol'drums, *n. pl.* A term given by sailors to a certain latitude near the equator, remarkable for prevalent calms and baffling winds; — hence, the colloquial expression, *to be in the doldrums*, signifies to be listless, bored, in a state of ennui, and so forth.

Dole, *n.* [A. S. *dæl*, a part; L. Ger. *deel*; Swed. *del*; Boh. *dil*; Gael. *dāla*; O Ger. *teil*; Sansk. *dal*, to cut.] Act of dealing or distributing; as, a "General *dole*." — *Cleveland.* — That which is dealt out or distributed; share or portion. — Gratuity; that which is given in charity; an alms. — A boundary; a partition. — A void space left in tillage. (*Johnson.*) — Grief; sorrow; misery; dolor.

"In equal scale weighing delight and *dole*." — *Shaks.*

(*Scots. Law.*) Proof of criminal design or intent.

—*v. a.* [A. S. *dælan*.] To deal out; to apportion; to distribute in small quantities; — generally before *out*; as, to *dole out* money.

Dôle, a town of France, dep Jura, near the Doubs, 28 m. N. of Lons-le-Saulnier, was founded by the Romans. *Manuf.* Straw hats, leather, chemical products, agricultural implements, earthenware, hosiery, and optical instruments. *Pop.* 11,093.

Dole'-beer, *n.* Beer given away in charity.

Dole'-bread, *n.* Bread bestowed as an alms.

Dole'ful, *a.* [Fr. *deuil*, grief, from Lat. *dolor* — *doleo*, to suffer pain; probably allied to Sansk. *dal*, to be cleft, used metaphorically.] Full of dolor, grief, pain, sorrow, &c.; expressing grief; afflicted; impressing or producing sorrow; piteous; woful; gloomy; dismal; as, a *doleful* face.

"This *doleful* vale of misery past." — *Prior.*

Dole'fully, *adv.* In a doleful manner; dismally; sorrowfully; querulously.

Dole'fulness, *n.* State of being doleful; melancholy; dismalness; gloominess; querulousness.

Dole'-meadow, *n.* A meadow owned by several persons in common.

Dol'erite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of LABRADORITE, *q. v.*

Dolerit'ic, *a.* Resembling dolerite; partaking of the nature of dolerite.

Dolesome, (*dōl'sum,*) *a.* Doleful; dismal; querulous; gloomy.

Dole'somely, *adv.* Dolefully.

Dole'someness, *n.* State of sorrow, gloom, or querulousness.

Dolgorouki, (*dol-goo-roo'ke,*) the name of an ancient and princely Russian family, which has furnished a number of distinguished warriors and statesmen. — IVAN *D.*, one of the classical poets of Russia, was born 1754, and died at St. Petersburg, 1823.

Dolicho-cephalous, (*dol'e-ko-sef'a-lus,*) *a.* [Gr. *dolichos*, long, and *cephalē*, head.] (*Physiol.*) Applied to those nations of men whose cerebral lobes completely cover the cerebellum, as in the negroes.

Dolich'onyx, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds, family *Icteridæ*. See BOBOLINK.

Dolichos, (*dol'e-kos,*) *n.* [Gr.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Fabaceæ*, consisting of herbaceous or shrubby twiners with trifoliolate leaves, the flowers succeeded by pods, which are sometimes esculent. *D. sesquipedalis*, a native of South America, and cultivated in the warmer parts of Europe, has cylindrical pods a foot and a half long, which form an excellent dish when cooked young. The *D. tuberosus*, of Martinique, yields a fleshy tuber, as well as pulse, both of them edible; and *D. uniflorus* is grown for food in India under the name of Horse Grain. The *D. pruriens* of Linnæus is the *Mucuna pruriens* of De Candolle. The stiff hair that covers the external surface of the small pod, that constitutes the fruit of the plant, is used medicinally. The intolerable and persistent itching which these hairs produce, when only the smallest atom touches the cuticle, has obtained for it the name of *Cow-itch*, and has been long a favorite but cruel agent in practical joking. It is applied to kill worms, especially the large, long, round species known as the *lumbrici*; and this it effects by mechanical means — the sharp hairs of the *D.* piercing the worm's tender body, like myriads of fine needles. The manner in which it is prepared for use, is, to take a spoonful of treacle, honey, or jam, and grasping one of the pods of the cowhage with a pair of forceps, scrape off about 10 grains of the hair with a knife, mix them with the honey or treacle, and give the whole to the child every night at bedtime, for a few evenings; giving a powder of jalap, scammony, and calomel about the fourth or fifth morning, to expel the dead worms, and the slime, or *nidus*, in which they engender. Should the *D.* ever get on the skin, the only means of obtaining relief is instantly to wash the part with warm water and soap, and afterwards rub lard or pomatum into and over the irritated cuticle. — See WORMS.

Delichu'rus, *n.* [Gr. *dolichouros*.] (*Pros.*) A long-tailed verse; a verse having a redundant foot or syllable. *Craig.*

Dol'lington, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Bucks co., about 120 m. E. of Harrisburg.

Do'lium, *n.* [Lat.] (*Zoöl.*) The Chank Shells, a genus of Mollusca, inhabiting univalve shells, found, for the most part, in the Indian, African, and S. American seas. The shell is large, light, and oval or globular; the mouth wide and notched, generally transversely banded. The species now especially known as Chank Shells are fished up by divers in the Gulf of Manar, on the coast opposite Jaffnapatam, in Ceylon, in about two fathoms water; and at Travancore, Juticoreen, and other places. Large fossil beds of Chanks have also been found. They are of a spiral shape, and form a considerable article of trade in India, where they are in extensive demand all over the country. They are sawn into narrow rings or bracelets, and are worn as ornaments for the arms, legs, fingers, &c., by the Hindoo women; many of them are also buried with the bodies of opulent and distinguished persons. Those which, from being taken with the fish, are called *green Chanks*, are most in demand. The white Chank, which is the shell thrown upon the beach by strong tides, having lost its gloss and consistency, is not worth the freight up to Calcutta. The value of the green Chank depends upon its size. A Chank opening to the right, called in Calcutta the *right-handed Chank*, is so highly prized as sometimes to sell for 400, or 500, or even 1,000 rupees.

Doll, Dol'ly, *n.* [Probably from *idol*; Gr. *eidōlon*.] A puppet, or toy-baby, for a child's play.

Dol'lar, *n.* [Low. Sax. *dalder*; Dan. and Swed. *daler*; Ger. *thaler*; It. *talero*; L. Lat. *dalerus*, from A. S. *dal*, Ger. *thal*, a valley; the coin is said to have been first struck in the *dale* or valley of Joachim, in Bohemia.] The money unit of the U. States, which was taken from the once famous Spanish dollar or piastre. It was established under the Confederation by resolution of Congress, July 6, 1785, and the first coinage of dollars commenced in 1794. It was then only a silver piece, containing 371 4-16th grains of pure silver, and 416 grains of standard silver. The Act of Jan. 18, 1837, reduced the standard weight to 412½ grains, but increased the fineness to 900-1000ths, the quantity of pure silver remaining as before. The smaller silver coins are not of equal weight proportionally. By the Act of March 3, 1849, the coinage of gold dollars was authorized. They were issued the same year, weighing 25 8-10th grains, 9-10ths fine, 23 22-100ths being pure gold. All other coins of the U. States are decimal multiples or subdivisions of the dollar.

Dol'lart Bay, or THE DOLLERT, a large arm of the North Sea, extending between Hanover and Holland, to the mouth of the river Ems.

Döl'linger, IGNAZ, an eminent German anatomist and physiologist, B. at Bamberg, 1770. He graduated in 1794, went, in 1803, as professor of anatomy to Würzburg, where he, in connection with Schelling, founded a new anatomical-philosophical school. In 1826 he removed to Munich, where he D. in 1841. His prominent position in the history of science was earned particularly by his examination and studies of comparative anatomy and physiology, and by the improving of the microscope. His principal works are: *Grundzüge der Physiologie*; *Ueber den Werth und die Bedeutung der vergleichenden Anatomie*; *Beiträge zur Entwickelungsgeschichte des Gehirns*; *Grundzüge der Entwickelung des Zellen-, Knochen-, und Blut-Systems*. See SUPPLEMENT.

Doll'man, *n.* See DOLMAN.

Doll'y, *n.* See DOLL. — (*Mining.*) A mechanical contrivance for the stirring of ores in the process of washing.

—A domestic instrument used for stirring linen while undergoing purification in the laundry.

Dol'man, Doll'man, *n.* [Fr. *doliman*; Hung. *dolmány*; Turk. *dholamat*.] A garment of the cassock kind, worn by the Turks, Albanians, Hungarians, &c.

Dol'men, *n.* [Celt.] (*Archæol.*) Same as CROMLECH, *q. v.*

Dolomieu', DEODAT GUI SYLVAIN TANCRÈDE DE GRATET DE, a French geologist, B. in Dauphiné, 1750. He accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt, and on his return was taken prisoner, confined at Messina, and D. 1801. He had travelled, for scientific purposes, in many parts of Europe; and he is especially distinguished for his discovery of the peculiar geological formation of the mountain-ranges of South Tyrol, which have since been named, after him, the "Dolomite Mountains." He was author of many esteemed works, of which his *Mineralogical Philosophy*, and a *Voyage to the Lipari Islands*, are the chief.

Dol'omite, *n.* (*Geol.*) [Named after DOLOMIEU, *q. v.*] See PERMIAN and MAGNESIAN LIMESTONE. — (*Min.*) A specific name for the rhombohedral compounds of carbonate of lime and magnesia. It includes the varieties Pearl Spar, Bitter Spar, Mesitine Spar, and Brennerite. — As a rock, the name is given to limestones containing carbonate of magnesia; those varieties that approach nearest in composition to equivalent combinations of the two carbonates yielding the most durable building-stones. In the Tyrol, Canada, and other mountainous districts, local masses of limestone are found to be changed into crystalline *D.* over extensive areas.

Dolomit'ic, *a.* Of the nature of, or relating to, dolomite; as, *dolomitic* rocks.

Dolomiza'tion, *n.* Formation of dolomite.

Dol'omize, *v. a.* To convert into dolomite.

Do'lor, (formerly written DOLOUR,) *n.* [Lat., from *doleo*, to sorrow. See DOLEFUL.] Lamentation; grief; sorrow; anguish; trouble.

Dolo'res, a town of the Mexican Confederation, department and 45 m. N.E. of the city of Guanajuato.

Doloro'so, *n* [It.] (*Mus.*) Noting a soft and pathetic style of execution. — *Crabbe.*

Dol'orous, *a.* [See DOLOR.] Full of dolor; sorrowful; doleful; dismal. — Painful; giving pain or sorrow; expressing grief or trouble; as, *dolorous* cries.

Dol'orously, *adv.* Sorrowfully; in a manner to express pain.

Dolphin, (*dol'fin,*) *n.* [Lat. *delphin*, *delphinus*; Gr. *delphis*; Fr. *dauphin*. Etymol. uncertain.] (*Zoöl.*) A name commonly applied to two inhabitants of the ocean of widely different habits and organization: by naturalists it is generally used to signify the dolphin of the ancients, which is a cetaceous mammal of the genus *Delphis* of Linnæus; by poets it is applied to the coryphene (*Coryphæna hippurus*, Linn.), a fish long celebrated for the swiftness of its swimming, and the brilliant and beautiful colors which it successively assumes in the act of death. — See DELPHINIDÆ, and CORIPHÆNA.

(*Mech.*) A technical term applied to the pipe and cover at a source for the supply of water.

(*Archæol.*) A contrivance formed of iron or lead, and so placed as to hang suspended ready to fall on any ship passing under it.

(*Arch.*) The figure of a fish placed as an ornament on a building, as symbolic of amity.

(*Naut.*) A lashing to secure the puddening of a mast when the lower yards rest in the slings. — A mooring post or pillar on a dock-quay. — A buoy attached to an anchor, with a ring for the bending of a cable thereto.

Dol'phin, in *Minnesota*, a village on the boundary line between Ramsey and Washington cos., abt. 6 m. E. of St. Paul.

Dol'phinet, *n.* A female dolphin.

Dol'phin-striker, *n.* (*Naut.*) A term sometimes applied to the martingale of a ship's bowsprit.

Dol'sentown, in *New York*, a village of Orange co., abt. 100 m. S. by W. of Albany.

Dol'son, in *Illinois*, a township of Clarke county; *pop.* 1,221.

Dolt, *n.* [Ger. *tölpel*; A. S. *dol*. See DULL.] A heavy, stupid fellow; a blockhead; a thickhead; a munskull; an ignoramus; an ass.

Dol'ton's Station, in *Illinois*, a P. O. of Cook co.

Dolt'ish, *a.* Stupid; mean; blockish; obtuse; dull in intellect; as, a *doltish* clown.

Dolt'ishly, *adv.* In a doltish manner.

Dolt'ishness, *n.* Stupidity; thickheadedness.

Dom, a termination of certain words denoting state, condition, or degree, as regards jurisdiction, power, or property qualification; as, king*dom*, earl*dom*, wis*dom*, Christen*dom*, &c.

Dom, *n.* [From Lat. *dominus*, lord.] A title given in Portugal and Brazil to grandees, or persons of noble birth or quality; — equivalent to the Spanish *don*; as, *Dom* Pedro.

Dom'ableness, *n.* Susceptible of being tamed.

Domain', *n.* [Fr. *domaine*; Lat. *dominium*. See DEMESNE.] Dominion; empire; sway.

"Ocean trembles for his green *domain*." — *Thomson.*

—Territory governed, or under the rule of a sovereign or commonwealth. — Possessions; estate; the land about the mansion-house of a lord, or large proprietor of the soil, and in his immediate occupancy; as, broad *domains*.

Do'mal, *a.* [From Lat. *domus*, house.] (*Astrol.*) Pertaining, or having reference, to a house, in casting nativities.

Doma'nial, *a.* Relating or pertaining to domains, or landed estates.

Domat, (*do'mah,*) JEAN, a French jurist, B. at Clermont, in Auvergne, held for nearly 30 years the office of advocate of the king in the court of Clermont. He was the

intimate friend of Pascal, and the associate of the other eminent Port-Royalists. He made the Jesuits his enemies by his opposition to their efforts to get possession of the College of Clermont. In 1681 he settled at Paris, and applied himself to the completion of his great work, *Les Lois Civiles dans leur Ordre Naturel*. It appeared in 1689, has been several times republished, and was translated into English by Strahan in 1726. Domat also wrote a work entitled *Legum Delectus*, which appeared after his death. B. 1625; D. 1695.

Dombeya'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A name of the order BYTTNERIACEÆ, *q. v.*

Dome, *n.* [Fr. *dôme*; Lat. *domus*, a house; It. *duomo*, a house, but applied to cathedrals and churches, as the house of God.] A building; a fabric; an edifice; — used chiefly in a poetical sense.

"Though lightning strike the *dome* again."— *Prior.*

(*Arch.*) Any covering placed over a building, and taking the form of a hemisphere or spherical vault, whether round or polygonal at the base. A distinction should properly be made between the terms *dome* and *cupola*, — the former applying to the exterior, or *convexity* of the covering, and the latter to its interior surface, or *concavity*; but they are generally used as synonymous expressions. In building a *D.* of masonry, its thickness should be the greatest at the base, which is the weakest part, and gradually diminish towards its crown or centre. The lower courses of masonry should also be strengthened by hooping or framing, particularly if the diameter of the base be considerable. The principles on which the equilibrium of a dome is maintained are similar to those on which the equilibrium of arches depends. They are put together on centrings of elaborate construction; but these serve rather as a scaffold for the workman than as a support for the materials of which the *D.* is made, until the crown is inserted. The use of the *D.* was not resorted to by the Egyptians, Assyrians, and Greeks; but the Romans, who were the first to use the arch to any great extent, also erected circular vaulted roofs or *D.* over many of the temples of their heathen gods, among which may be named those of Bacchus, Apollo, Minerva, and Diana, and the magnificent Pantheon at Rome. They also covered the chambers of some of their splendid baths with roofs built in this form, as in the baths of Caracalla, and Diocletian. In Byzantine architecture, the *D.* was a peculiar feature in all cathedrals and churches built after that style, and among these the *D.* of St. Sophia, at Constantinople, may be especially noticed. (See BYZANTINE ARCHITECTURE.) The majority of the Italian churches built during the Middle Ages are also surmounted by *D.* The great *D.* of St. Peter's at Rome was designed and partly built under the superintendence of Michael-Angelo. Among the most remarkable *D.* of more modern construction may be mentioned those of the Invalides and the Pantheon (fig. 846) at Paris, that of St. Paul's at London, and that of the Capitol at Washington.— See EQUILIBRIUM OF ARCHES.



Fig. 846.—THE PANTHEON. (Paris.)

(*Mach.*) In locomotive-engines, the conical part of the boiler, forming a steam-chamber, and terminating the top of the fire-box part. In a locomotive-engine the safety-valves are usually placed on the top of the *D.* or the body of the boiler.

Dome'-book, *n.* (*Eng. Hist.*) A book composed under the direction of Alfred the Great, for the general use of the whole kingdom, containing the customs of the several provinces. This book is said to have been extant as late as the reign of Edward IV., but is now lost.

Dome-cover, *n.* (*Mach.*) In locomotive-engines, the brass or copper cover which encloses the dome, to prevent the radiation of heat.

Domed, (*dōmd,*) *a.* Furnished with a dome; as, a *domed* temple.

Domenichino, (*do-main-e-ke'no,*) a celebrated Italian painter, whose real name was DOMENICO ZAMPIERI, was B. at Bologna, 1581. He studied first under Denis Calvart, and then in the school of the Caracci. At about the age of 20 he went to Rome, where he acquired a great reputation, especially by his fresco of the *Flagellation of St. Andrew*. He spent the latter part of his life at Naples. His chef-d'œuvre is the *Communion of St. Jerome in the Church at Bethlehem*, now placed in the Vatican, opposite "The Transfiguration" of Raphael. The *Martyrdom of St. Agnes*, *Martyrdom of St. Sebastian*, and his scenes from the life of the Virgin, are among his finest works. *D.* was one of the victims of the malignant persecuting triumvirate of painters at Naples, where he D. 1641.

Domes'day, *n.* See DOOMSDAY.

Domes'day-book, *n.* (*Eng. Hist.*) See DOOMSDAY-BOOK.

Domes'tic, *a.* [Fr. *domestique*, from Lat. *domesticus*, from *domus*, a house. See DOME.] Belonging to the house or home; pertaining or having reference to one's place of residence, and to the family therein: as, *domestic* comfort, *domestic* concerns, *domestic* servants, *domestic* broils, &c.

"*Domestic* happiness, thou only bliss
Of Paradise that has survived the fall."—*Cowper.*

—Pertaining to a nation considered as a family, or to one's own country; not foreign; intestine; as, "*domestic* dissensions." — *King Charles I.*

—Made or designed in one's own house, nation, or country; as, *domestic* manufactures. — Fond of home; much at home; attached to home-life, duties, and pleasures; as, a *domestic* wife.

"View her at home in her *domestic* light."—*Granville.*

—Belonging to a house or household; living in or near human habitations; — hence, tame, not wild; as, *domestic* fowls.

"The faithful husband is a tractable and *domestic* animal."
Addison.

—*n.* A house-servant; one who lives in the house or family of another, as an assistant for hire; a servant or hired laborer residing with a family; as, an old, faithful *domestic*.

—*pl.* (*Com.*) Cotton goods of home manufacture; as, gray *domestics*.

Domes'tically, *adv.* Having reference to family affairs; privately.

Domes'ticate, *v. a.* [L. Lat. *domesticor, domesticatus.*] To make or render domestic; to cause to retire from public notice; to accustom to remain much at home; as, a *domesticated* husband.— To make one's self familiar; to feel at ease, and as if at home; as, no sensible man will *domesticate* with his mother-in-law.

—To tame; to accustom to human associations; as, to *domesticate* a young bear.

Domestica'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *domesticatio.*] Act of domesticating, or withdrawing from public notice, and living much at home; act of taming or reclaiming wild animals.

Domes'ticator, *n.* One who domesticates, or lives in privacy.

Domesticity, (*do-mes-tis'e-tē,*) *n.* [Lat. *domesticitas.*] State of being domesticated; home-life.

Dom'ett, *n.* A mixed cotton and woollen cloth.

Do'meykite, *n.* (*Min.*) An arsenuret of copper, found in Peru, and in Miachipicoton, an island of Lake Superior. *Sp. gr.* 7 to 7·50.

Dom'ical, *a.* Resembling, or pertaining to, a dome.

Domicile, (*dom'e-sil,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *domicilium*, from *domus*, a house.] A habitation; a dwelling; an abode; a mansion; a place of permanent residence; the place where a person has his home, or where he has his family residence.

(*Law.*) In a strict and legal sense, the *D.*, legal residence, or inhabitancy of a person is where he has his true fixed permanent home, and principal establishment, and to which, whenever he is absent, he has the intention of returning. *D.* may be either *national* or *domestic*. In deciding the question of national *D.*, the point to be determined will be, in which of two or more distinct nationalities a man has his *D.* In deciding the matter of domestic *D.*, the question is, in which subdivision of the nation does the person have his *D.* Mere taking up residence is not sufficient, unless intention to abandon former *D.* is accompanied by some act in furtherance of such intention. *D.* is of three kinds: *D. by birth*, *D. by choice*, and *D. by operation of law*. The first is the common case of the place of birth, *domicilium originis*; the second is that which is voluntarily acquired by a party, *proprio marte*; the last is consequential, as that of the wife who has for *D.* the *D.* of her husband. The *D.* of an illegitimate child is that of the mother. If a person goes into a foreign country, and engages in trade there, he is, by the law of nations, to be considered a merchant of that country, and subject to all civil processes, whether that country be hostile or neutral. The disposition of, succession to, or distribution of, the personal property of a decedent, wherever situated, is to be made in accordance with the laws of his actual residence at the time of his death.

Domicil'iar, *n.* A member of a household.

Domicil'iary, *a.* [Fr. *domiciliaire*; L. Lat. *domiciliarius.*] Pertaining to a domicile, or to an abode, or to the residence of a person or family; as, *domiciliary* rights.

Domicil'iary Visit, (*Law.*) A legal visit to a private house, for the purpose of searching it.

Domicil'iate, *v. a.* [Fr. *domicilier.*] To establish a fixed place of abode, or a residence that constitutes habitancy; to render domestic.

Domicilia'tion, *n.* Fixed residence; permanent habitancy.

Dom'iculture, *n.* That which pertains to domestic affairs; household economy. (R.)

Dom'ina, *n.* [Lat.] (*O. Eng. Law.*) A lady possessing a barony in her own right.

Dom'inance, Dom'inancy, *n.* Predominance; ascendency.

Dom'inant, *a.* [Lat. *dominatus*, from *dominor*. See DOMINATE.] Having dominion, rule, or ascendency; governing; ruling; predominant; authoritative; as, a *dominant* faction.

—*n.* (*Law.*) That to which a servitude or easement is due, or for the benefit of which it exists.—Distinguished from *servient*, that from which it is due. — *Bouvier.*

(*Music.*) The fifth above the tonic; the ruling or governing tone of the key. Ancient writers called the *D.* the *quinta toni*, from its being the next in importance to the tonic. The *D.* chord is always a major chord, the third being the *subsemitonium modi*, or leading note, which always rises a semitone to the tonic. The *D.* seventh is the major chord with the flat seventh above the *D.*, and is the same in major and minor keys. The rules for the treatment of the *D.* seventh, and for the chord of the ninth on the *D.*, apply to all other chords of the seventh or ninth, which arise from the other degrees of the scale. The *D.* seventh is a most important chord in modulation. The resolution of the *D.* seventh is always into the chord of the tonic, when not interrupted. The *D.* as a key is the nearest in relation to the tonic. Modulation into the key of the *D.* is so frequent in composition, that its form may be said to be stereotyped. The subdominant, or under *D.*, stands next in importance to the *D.*, and has its place on the fourth above the tonic, or, which is the same, on the fifth below. The chord of the subdominant is major or minor, according to the mode of the key. The chords on all other degrees of the scale, being either minor or diminished, give greater importance to the major chords of the tonic, *D.*, and subdominant; in which chords all the notes of the scale are found, while the combination of these chords, giving the most perfect impression of a key, may account for their being of such importance in harmony.

Dom'inate, *v. a.* [Lat. *domĭnor, dominatus—dominus*, a lord, from *domo*; Gr. *damaō*; Sansk. *dam*, to tame.] To rule; to govern; to prevail; to predominate over.

"The *dominating* humour makes the dream."—*Pope.*

Domina'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *dominatio.*] Rule; dominion; exercise of power in ruling, supreme authority; government; tyranny; as, "the haughtiness of *domination*." (*Burke.*)—Faction; party. — One highly exalted in power; — said of a supposed order of angelic beings.

"*Dominations*, princedoms, virtues, powers!"—*Milton.*

Dom'inative, *a.* Imperious; authoritative; ruling.

Dom'inator, *n.* The presiding or predominant power, or influence.

Domineer', *v. n.* [Fr. *dominer*; Lat. *dominor.*] To govern magisterially or tyrannically; to rule with insolence of power, or arbitrary sway; to bluster; to hector; to play the master; to swell with conscious superiority or haughtiness; often preceding *over*; as, to *domineer over* an inferior.

Domin'go, (San,) a seaport-town, and cap. of the Dominican republic, on the S.E. coast of the island of Hayti, at the mouth of the Ozama, which forms its harbor; Lat. 18° 28′ 40″ N., Lon. 69° 59′ 37″ W.; was the first permanent settlement made by Europeans in America, having been founded in 1494 by Bartolommeo Columbus. It is handsomely built in the Spanish style, and has a cathedral which formerly contained the ashes of Columbus. Its harbor is both safe and commodious, having from 10 to 12 ft. of water, but large ships cannot cross the bar at the mouth of the Ozama, and lie outside. San Domingo has considerable commerce with the interior, but little foreign trade. Aux Cayes, one of the most flourishing towns in the island, is built close to its S.W. shore, Lat. 18° 11′ 10″ N., Lon. 73° 50′ 19″ W. Ships of 13 ft. draught can enter the harbor. *P.* 1878, 16,000.

Dominica, (*dom-e-ne'ka,*) a British W. India island, and one of the Leeward group, abt. 20 m. N. of Martinique, Lat. 15° 20′–15° 45′ N., Lon. 61° 13′–61° 30′ 7″ W. Length N. to S. 29 m.; greatest breadth 16 m. *Area*, 186,436. *Pop.* 25,065 in 1861, of which abt. 15,000 are negroes or colored.—*Prod.* Coffee, sugar, maize, cotton, cocoa, tolacco, timber, and cabinet wood.— *Exp.* Sugar, coffee, rum, molasses, cane-juice, cocoa, and copper ore. The island was discovered by Columbus in 1493. *Pop.* 27,124.

Domin'ical, *a.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *dominicalis*, from *dominicus*, from *dominus*, lord.] Indicating Sunday, the Lord's day, or the Sabbath.— Relating to, or bestowed by, the Saviour; as, "the *dominical* gospels."
Fuller.

Domin'ical Letter, *n.* (*Calendar.*) For the purpose of exhibiting the day of the week corresponding to any given day of the year, the framers of the ecclesiastical calendar denoted the seven days of the week by the first seven letters of the alphabet, A, B, C, D, E, F, and G; and placed these letters in a column opposite to the days of the year, in such a manner that A stood opposite the 1st of January or first day of the year, B opposite the 2d, and so on to G, which stood opposite the 7th; after which A returns to the 8th, and so on through the 365 days of the year. Now, if one of the days of the week, Sunday for example, falls opposite to E, Monday will be opposite to F, Tuesday G, Wednesday A, and so on; and every Sunday through the year will be represented by the same letter, E, every Monday by F, and so on. The letter which represents Sunday is called the *Dominical Letter*, or *Sunday Letter*. As the common year consists of 52 weeks and one day over, the *D. L.* go backwards one day every common year. If the *D. L.* of a common year be G, F will be the *D. L.* for the next year. As a leap-year consists of 52 weeks and two days, the letters go backwards two days every leap-year. If in the beginning of a leap-year the *D. L.* be G, E will be the *D. L.* for the next year. This extraordinary retrocession, however, is made to take place at the intercalary day (29th February) by the artifice of marking it by the same letter as the day preceding it, and thus the next Sunday is marked by the letter preceding that which marked the Sundays before the intercalary day. Suppose the 28th February in a leap-year to be a Sunday, and marked by F, it is evident that the *D. L.* for the rest of the year will be E. As every fourth year is a leap-year, and the letters are seven in number, it is clear that the same order of letters must return in four times seven, or 28 years, which would, but for the leap-years, recur in seven years, and hence the *Solar Cycle* (q. v.). The *D. L.* were first introduced into the calendar by the early Christians, to displace the mundinal letters in the Roman calendar. They are of use as a means of discovering on what day of the week any day of the month falls in a given year. — See EASTER.

Domin'ican, *a.* Belonging or relating to the order of St. Dominic; as, a *Dominican* nun.
—*n.* A monk of the order of St. Dominic.

Domin'ican Repub'lic. See Hayti (Island of).

Domin'icans, Dominican Friars, Black Friars. (*Eccl. Hist.*) An order of monks first instituted by St. Dominic de Guzman, at Toulouse, in 1215. A.out the year before he had, together with Diego de Azebes, endeavored to convert the Albigenses in the south of France by preaching. Feeling that the immorality of the clergy and the ignorance of the population were great aids to heresy, he instituted the order of the *D.* for the purpose of preaching and converting. The order was confirmed by Innocent III., and Honorius III., in 1216. Before that time, however, Dominic had found that preaching had little effect upon the Albigenses; and, at his instigation, the Pope proclaimed a crusade against the "heretics." The barons of France were summoned to join, and horrible slaughter was committed on these unfortunate people. Dominic himself is not said to have been a harsh or cruel man, but merely led blindly away by religious passion. The members of this new order wore a white garment similar to that worn by the Carthusians, with a black cloak and a pointed black cap. Five years after their institution they took the vow of poverty, and in the following year Dominic died. He was canonized by Gregory IX. in 1233. — Another Dominican order was established in 1224, called the *Knights of Christ*. Its object was to suppress heresy by force of arms. The title of the order was afterwards changed to that of the *Penitents of St. Dominic*. They did not lose their civil or domestic rights and privileges. The original order increased rapidly in numbers and influence. In England they were always called the *Black Friars*, and many traces of them are to be observed in nearly every town. In France they were called *Jacobins*, from the fact that they first located themselves in the Rue St. *Jacques*, Paris, — (in Latin, *Jacobus.*) They produced several famous scholars — Albertus Magnus, Thomas Aquinas, and Raymund de Pennaforte being among the number. Their great rivals were the Franciscans. At the present day, the order of Dominicans flourishes chiefly in Hungary, Switzerland, America, Belgium, and France, where the order was revived in this century by the celebrated Lacordaire. *q. v.*



Fig. 847. — A DOMINICAN.
(From Dugdale's *Monasticon.*)

Domin'icide, *n.* [Lat. *dominus*, master, and *cædere*, to kill.] Act of killing a master. — One who is guilty of killing his master.

Dom'inick, in *Illinois*, a village of La Salle co., about 50 m. N.N.E. of Peoria.

Dom'inic, (St.) See Dominicans.

Dom'inie, *n.* [From Lat. *dominus.*] In Scotland, a term bestowed on a schoolmaster, man of erudition, or pedagogue.

"Prodigious! cried the *dominie*." — *Scott.*

—It is also applied, in Scotland, to a person in holy orders; as, the *dominie* of a parish.

Dominion, (*do-min'yun,*) *n.* [Lat. *dominium*, from *dominus*, a lord.] Sovereign or supreme authority; power of ruling, governing, or controlling; sovereign control; rule; authority; right of possession and use, without accountability; empire.

"The sun never sets on my *dominions*." — *Emperor Charles V.*

—Predominance; ascendency; superior power; preponderance. — District governed, or within the limits of the authority of a reigning prince or ruler; territory; country; region; as, the *Dominion* of Canada.—An order of angels, or governing power highly exalted.

"Thrones, *dominions*, principalities, or powers." — *Col.* i. 16.

Dom'inis, Marc-Antonio de, a Jesuit and physician of Dalmatia, was the first to explain the rainbow. B. 1566; d. 1624.

Dom'ino, *n.*; *pl.* Dominos, or Dominoes. [Fr., from Lat. *dominus.*] A long, loose cloak of black silk, &c., with a hood removable at will, used as a general disguise at masquerades. — The person who wears a domino for disguise. — A semi-mask worn by ladies to conceal the upper part of the face, at *balls masqué*, &c.

(*Eccl.*) A hooded cape formerly worn by priests during winter.

—*pl.* (*Games.*) A game generally played with 28 flat oblong pieces of ivory or bone, each of which, called a *domino*, is divided by a line into two parts, bearing numbers marked by points. The game is won by the player who plays out all his tablets or *D.* first, or, if that is impossible, the player who has the least number of points on the dominoes left in hand. The game of *D.* is supposed to be very ancient; it has been traced back to Greek, Hebrew, and Chinese origin. At the beginning of the 18th century it was introduced into France from Italy, and, after becoming very popular there, it spread into Germany and other countries. It is much played in some of the U. States.

Dom'inus, *n.*; *pl.* Domini. [Lat., master, lord, &c.] Master; sir; a title of respect formerly used when addressing persons of high degree.

(*Law.*) Lord; master; sole owner; proprietor.

Do'mite, *n.* (*Min.*) A volcanic rock (porphyritic trachyte) forming the Puy de Dome, in Auvergne.

Domitian, Titus Flavius Augustus, (*do-mish'yan,*) the last of the "Twelve Cæsars," and youngest son of the Emperor Vespasian, was b. 51 A. D. He early displayed the licentiousness and cruelty of his disposition, and was kept — both by his father and by his brother, the noble, generous Titus, who succeeded Vespasian — entirely apart from public life, being intrusted with no employment, and compelled to live altogether as a private citizen. When proclaimed emperor, on the death of Titus, which he is suspected of having accelerated, if not procured, he proved the wisdom of the restraint which had been put upon him by the ferocity in which he ultimately revelled. His first administrative acts were judicious, and gave an augury of better things, which was soon belied. Aspiring to military fame, he was unsuccessful in his undertakings, and after his defeat by the Dacians, who compelled him to make a humiliating peace, his natural disposition — suspicious, savage, gloomy, and morose — manifested itself in all its naked deformity. To be honorable and virtuous was to be a mark for destruction — the mere suspicion of patriotism a warrant for death. His bloody reign furnishes some of the most thrilling pages of that master-spirit among historians, Tacitus; and points with its keenest shafts the withering irony of the great satirist Juvenal. After escaping from many conspiracies, the monster fell, on the 18th of Sept., 96, the victim of a plot in which his wife, Domitia, bore a prominent part.

Dom'mel, a river of the Netherlands, rises in N. Brabant, and after a course of 45 m. falls into the Meuse, 4 m. from Bois-le-Duc.

Do'mo d'Osso'la, a charming small town of N. Italy, in Piedmont, on the Foce, at the foot of the Simplon route, 20 m. from Pallanza; *pop.* 2,716.

Dom'remy-la-Pucelle, a village of France, dep. of the Vosges. Joan of Arc was born here. The cottage in which she was born has been lately repaired at the expense of the government.

Don, *n.* [From Lat. *dominus.*] A Spanish title of respect when addressing a person, equivalent to the English *Master* (Mr.); Italian, *Signor*; Portuguese, *Dom*; German, *Herr*; French, *Monsieur*, &c. — This appellation was in former times confined exclusively to grandees, or persons of noble blood; but its use has now become generally applicable to all classes.

—A term applied to a person of consequence, whether real or pretentious; as (at the English universities), a college *don*.

"The great *dons* of wit." — *Pope.*

Don, *v. a.* [To *do on*; — in contradistinction to *doff*, or *do off*, q. v.] To put on apparel; to dress; to invest with; as, "her helm the virgin *donn'd*." — *Fairfax.*

Don, (anc. *Tánais,*) a river of Russia in Europe, rises in a small lake in the government of Tula, in about Lat. 53° 45′ N., and Lon. 38° 10′ E. It flows at first in a S.E. direction through the govts. of Tula, Riazan, Tambov, and Woronetz, and after winding S.W. through the country of the Don Cossacks, it advances to its embouchure in the Sea of Azov, which it enters by three mouths, only one of which is navigable. The Don receives 80 affluents, of which the principal are the Sosna and the Donetz on the right, and on the left the Khoper, the Medvieditza, the Sal, and the Manitch. Its total length is about 995 m. Its course is obstructed by frequent sand-banks, which, when the water is low, render navigation impossible to any but flat-bottomed boats. From April to June it is navigable as high as Zadousk, 600 m. from its mouth. The Don is connected by a canal with the Volga, and by this means the produce and manufactures of the interior are conveyed to the S. provinces of Russia. The waters of the Don abound in fish, the traffic in which commodity is considerable, especially in its lower course.

Don, the country of the Don Cossacks. This name is applied to that region of barren steppes lying between the Don on the west, and the Caucasian range on the east, in southern European Russia, and is estimated to contain a roving population of 949,682 Cossacks. — See Cossacks.

Don, a river of Scotland, rising in Ben Aven, and, after a course of about 78 m., falling into the North Sea, 2 m. from Aberdeen. — Another, in England, rises in the moors near Penistone, Yorkshire, and, after a course of 67 m., joining the Onse at Goole.

Do'ña, *n.* [Sp. and Pg. fem. of *don.*] A title used in Spain, Portugal, &c., to denote a lady or gentlewoman; as, *Doña* Luisa. (It is sometimes written *Donna*, but erroneously, the latter spelling being strictly Italian.)

Do'na, in *Delaware*, a village of Kent co., on Delaware Bay, about 7 m. N.E. of Dover.

Dona, (San,) a town of N. Italy, on the Piave, 18 m. from Venice; *pop.* about 5,000.

Do'nable, *a.* [Lat. *donabilis.*] That may be donated or given.

Donacar'gyrite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as Freieslebenite. *q. v.*

Donaghadee, (*don-nă-ha-dēē',*) a seaport-town in the north of Ireland, on its eastern coast, in the county of Down, 16 m. from Belfast; it has a pop. of 2,671, principally employed in preparing flax, and linen weaving.

Don'ald, the name borne by a line of Scotch kings who lived in the early ages of the Christian æra, and whose annals are so stained with murder, treachery, and revolting vices, that, as they rather injured than benefited mankind, their names may be expunged with profit from the history of a land they disgraced by their unnatural deeds. Donald I. commenced his reign in 216; and the VIIIth, called the *Bane*, was dethroned by Edgar Atheling in 1098.

Don'aldson, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Schuylkill co., about 15 m. S.W. of Pottsville.

Don'aldsonville, in *Louisiana*, a post-town, cap. of Ascension parish, on the Mississippi River, at the head of Bayou La Fourche, about 82 m. above New Orleans. On August 10, 1862, it was bombarded and partly destroyed by Admiral Farragut. *Pop.* 1,573.

Don'ally's Mills, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Perry co.

Do'nary, *n.* [Lat. *donarium.*] A thing given for a sacred use.

Donate', *v. a.* [Lat. *donare*, *donatum*, from *dare*, to give.] To give; to grant; to bestow; as, to *donate* a sum of money. (American and modern. Not used in Engl.)

Donatel'lo, properly Donato di Bello di Bardi, one of the greatest Italian sculptors, b. at Florence, 1383. He enjoyed the patronage of the Grand-duke Cosmo I., executed many fine works at Florence and other cities of Italy, and carried the art to a degree of excellence which it had not previously reached in modern times. Among his best works are the statues of *St. Mark*, *David*, *St. John*, and *St. George*; the group of *Judith and Holofernes*; the monuments of *Pope John XXIII.* and *Cardinal Brancacci a Pieta*; and an *Annunciation*. D. 1466.

Donation, (*do-nā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *donatio*, from *dono*, to give, from *donum*, a gift.] Act of presenting with, giving, bestowing, or granting. — That which is given, rendered, or bestowed; a benefaction; a gift; a present; as, a *donation* for charitable purposes.

(*Law.*) Act or contract by which a thing, or the use of it, is transferred to a person or corporation as a free gift; as, a letter of *donation*.

Donation party. In the U. States, a party assembled at the residence of a particular person, to present him individually with gifts as a token of esteem.

Dona'tion, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Huntingdon co.

Dona'ti's Comet. (*Astron.*) A brilliant comet, discovered at Florence by an Italian astronomer named Donati, early in June, 1858, when it was supposed to be nearly 230,000,000 of miles distant from the earth. It became visible to the naked eye in the beginning of the September following, reaching its perihelion about the 30th of that month. It reached the point in its orbit nearest to the earth on Oct. 10, when the diameter of its head appeared to be about 100,000 miles, and that of the nucleus 800 miles. When it first became visible without the aid of a telescope, its tail appeared to be 14,000,000 of miles in length. This gradually increased to 51,000,000 on Oct. 10, when the tail seemed to cover an arc of 40°; but as it went away from the earth, the length of this part of the comet diminished with greater apparent rapidity than it had previously increased.

Don'atism, *n.* [Fr. *donatisme*; Lat. *donatismus.*] (*Eccl. Hist.*) The schismatic doctrines held by the Donatists, *q. v.*

Don'atists, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) On the election of Cecilianus to the see of Carthage, in 311, the minority chose another bishop, who, dying in 313, was succeeded by Donatus. He formed the malcontents into a separate party named after himself. The peculiarity of the sect was its strictness in matters of church discipline. Severe laws were passed against it in 316, and it was condemned by the Council of Carthage in 411. It was not totally extinguished till the 7th cent.

Donatis'tic, *a.* Relating, or pertaining, to donatism.

Don'ative, *n.* [Lat. *donativum*, a largess, from *dono*; Fr. *donatif*; Sp. and It. *donativo.*] A largess; a gift; a gratuity; a present.

—*a.* Vested or vesting by donation.

Dona'tor, *n.* (*Law.*) A donor or giver.

Don'atory, *n.* (*Scottish Law.*) The person on whom the king bestows his right to any forfeiture that has fallen to the crown.

Donauwerth, (*don'ow-vairt,*) a town of Bavaria, on the Danube, 24 m. from Augsburg. The Duke of Marlborough gained an important victory here over the Bavarian army of the Count of Arco, July 2, 1704. Another battle was fought here, Oct. 6, 1805, between the French under Soult, and the Germans, in which the latter were victorious.

Don Beni'to, a town of Spain, 58 m. E. of Badajoz. *Manf.* Woollens. *Pop.* about 15,000.

Don'caster, a town of England, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, celebrated for its horse-races; the great "St. Leger" is run for here. *Manuf.* Cotton and woollen spinning, and glove and stocking-knitting. *Pop.* 18,758.

Don'caster, in *Maryland*, a P. O. of Charles co.

Done, (*dŭn,*) *pp.* of Do, *q. v.* Acted; performed; executed; finished. — [From Lat. *donare*, to give.] Given out; issued; published; — used, principally, as certifying the date of a proclamation or of public documents; as, "*Done* at Washington, this first day of January."

—Used interjectionally to denote acceptance of a wager, proposal, &c.

"*Done!* the wager?" — *Shaks.*

Donee', *n.* [Fr. *donné*, from Lat. *donare*. See Donate.] The recipient of a gift, grant, or donation; — opposed to *donor*.

Donegal, (*dun-e-gawl',*) a maritime co. in the N.W. part of Ireland, in Ulster, bounded by cos. Londonderry, Tyrone, and Fermanagh on the S.E. and S., and on all other sides by Donegal Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. *Area*, 1,195,443 acres, of which about 393,200 acres are

arable, and the balance waste. *Rivers.* Swilly and Leenan. *Surface,* mountainous. The shores are greatly indented, and the co. contains Loughs Swilly and Mulroy, with Sheephaven, Gliddore, Guybarra, and Lochrus bays, and many islands off the coast. The inland lakes are also numerous, the principal of which is Lake Derg, in which is the famous island "St. Patrick's Purgatory." *Prin. towns.* Ballyshannon and Letterkenny, with the ports of Rathmelton, Donegal, and Killybegs. *Pop.* 217,992.

Donegal', in *Pennsylvania,* a village and township of Butler co., about 7 m. N.E. of Butler; *pop.* 852.

—A village and township of Washington co., bordering on W. Virginia; *pop.* 2,068.

—A post-village and township of Westmoreland co., about 44 m. E.S.E. of Pittsburg; *pop.* 1,304.

Don'elson, in *Tennessee.* See FORT DONELSON.

Don'eraile, a market-town and par. of co. Cork, prov. Munster, Ireland, on the Awbeg River. The ruined castle of Kilcolman, in the vicinity, was a favorite residence of the poet Spenser. *Pop.* of the town 2,700.

Do'netz, a river of S. Russia, the chief affluent of the Don, into which it falls 450 m. from its source.

Dongo'la, a prov. of Upper Nubia, in Africa, lying between Lat. 18° and 19° 30'. Bounded on the N. by Mahass, and on the S. by the country of the Sheygya negroes. Its greatest breadth is little over 3 m. The chief town is New Dongola, on the Nile, with a pop. of 6,000. *Manf.* Indigo. *Exp.* Slaves. Ibrahim Pasha captured it from the Mamelukes in 1820.

Dongo'la, in *Illinois,* a township of Union co., about 28 m. N. of Cairo; *pop.* 3,095.

Dongo'la, in *Indiana,* a village of Gibson co., on Patok Creek, abt. 14 m. E. of Princeton.

Dongola wee, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Dongola, Africa.

Do'ni, *n.* (*Naut.*) A vessel peculiar to the coast of Coromandel, Hindostan.

Doniferous, *a.* [Lat. *donum,* and *ferre,* to bear.] Bearing gifts.

Doniphan, (*dŏn'e-făn,*) in *Kansas,* a N.E. co., next to Missouri. *Area,* abt. 390 sq. m. *Rivers.* Missouri and Wolf rivers. *Surface,* diversified. *Soil,* fertile. *Min.* Coal. *Cap.* Troy. *Pop.* 13,971.

—A post-town of the above co., on the Missouri River, abt. 28 m. above Leavenworth.

Don'iphan, in *Missouri,* a post-village, cap. of Ripley co., on Current River; *pop.* 146.

Donizet'ti, GAETANO, a celebrated Italian musical composer, B. at Bergamo, 1798. He was educated under Mayer and Mattei, and before he had completed his 20th year he had produced *Enrico di Borgogna,* an opera in which Madame Catalani sustained the principal character. This was rapidly succeeded by others; and his fertility of invention may be gathered from the fact, that, besides other musical compositions, he produced in all 63 operas, many of which, such as *Anna Bolena, Elisir d'Amore, Lucia di Lammermoor, La Figlia del Reggimento,* and *Don Pasquale,* have taken permanent possession of the stage. His mind gave way in 1844; and after four years' residence in a maison de santé near Paris, he was removed to Bergamo, where he D. in 1848.

Don'jon, Dun'geon, *n.* [Fr. *donjon.*] The central building, or keep, of an ancient castle, to which the garrison could retire in case of necessity. Fig. 848 is a plan of the Tower of London, in which A is the donjon, and B the barbican.—Prisoners were generally confined in the basement story of the *D.,* and from this circumstance the word, which is now written *dungeon,* has been taken to express any dark and dreary prison-cell; but more particularly one which is partially or entirely below the surface of the ground.

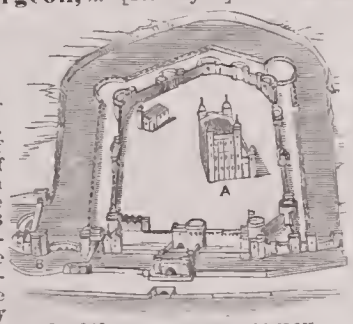


Fig. 848.—THE TOWER OF LONDON.

Don Ju'an. (*Lit.*) A legendary or mythical character prevalent in Southern Europe, and intended as a representative embodiment of sensuality and want of faith. It stands in contrast to Gœthe's *Faust,* which represents rather a crafty and subtle rationalism tending towards the same ends. The legend of *D. J.* represents the hero as a profligate man, who gives himself up entirely to his own selfish pleasures, especially to that of love. The versions are numerous, but bear a close resemblance to one another. The principal events are as follows: The scene is laid at Seville, and *D. J.* is represented as belonging to a high and celebrated family. His chief object is the seduction of the daughter of a governor at Seville. Finding that the father opposes his designs, he stabs him in a duel. Afterwards, forcing his way into the family tomb of the murdered man, he orders a feast to be laid out, and sneeringly invites the marble statue which had been raised to his victim to join him at the banquet. The statue does appear, and, seizing *D. J.,* both of them sink together into hell. The genuine legend of *D. J.* was first put into form by Gabriel Tellez (Tirso de Molina), in *El Burlador de Sevilla y Convidado de Piedra.* This drama was transplanted to the Italian stage about 1620, and soon found its way to Paris, where numerous versions of it, among others Molière's *Festin de Pierre,* (1669,) made their appearance. It was brought on the English stage by Shadwell, under the title of *The Libertine.* (1676.) In the end of the 17th c. a new Spanish version of Tellez's play was prepared by Antonio de Zamora, and brought on the stage. It is this version that forms the groundwork of the later Italian versions, and of Mozart's opera. It was first put into an operatic form by Vincenzo Righini, in *Il Convitato de Pietra,* (1777;) the text of Mozart's *Don Giovanni* was written by Lorenza da Ponte, (1787.) Through this famous opera the story became popular all over Europe, and has since furnished a theme for numbers of poets, playwrights, and writers of romance. A. Dumas has a drama, *Don Juan de Marana;* Byron's *Don Juan* follows the name, and in so far the character, of the original; and Prosper Mérimée's novel, *Les Ames du Purgatoire, ou les Deux Don Juan,* is founded upon it.

Don Juan, in *Indiana,* a post-office of Perry co.

Donkey, (*dong'kē,*) *n.* [Probably from *dun,* and dim. *kin.*] A nickname said to be applied to an ass from his color; an ass of any kind.—See Ass.

—A stupid person; a thick-headed fellow. (Used in contempt.)

Don'key-engine, *n.* (*Mach.*) An auxiliary engine, used principally for pumping water into boilers, lifting heavy weights, &c.

Don'key-pump, *n.* (*Mach.*) A steam-pump employed in forcing water into boilers.

Don'na, *n.* [It.] In Italy, a title of respect or ceremony used in addressing a lady; as, *Donna* Julia.

Don'na Aña, or ANNA, in *New Mexico,* a S.E. co., bordering on Texas. *Area,* abt. 15,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Rio Grande del Norte and Rio Pecos. *Surface,* mountainous. *Soil,* generally fertile. *Cap.* Donna Aña. *Pop.* 5,864.

Donna Aña, in *New Mexico,* a village, cap. of Donna Aña co., on the Rio Grande del Norte, abt. 48 m. N.N.W. of El Paso, Texas; *pop.* 728.

Don'naldsville, in *S. Carolina,* a post-office of Abbeville dist.

Don'nat, *n.* [A corruption of *do naught.*] In some parts of England, a term applied to an idle, worthless fellow.

Donne, JOHN, D.D., (*don,*) an English divine and poet, B. 1573. At the age of 19 he abandoned the Roman Catholic for the Protestant religion, entered holy orders, and was made chaplain to King James I., Dean of St. Paul's, and Vicar of St. Dunstan's. D. 1631.—Dr. *D.* was a man of great wit, learning, and gravity. His satires are highly praised by Dryden, who calls him "the greatest wit, though not the greatest poet, of our nation." They were rendered into modern English by Pope.

Don'nellson, in *Illinois,* a P. O. of Montgomery co.

Don nelsville, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Clarke co., a few m. W. of Springfield.

Don'ner Lake, in *California,* a P. O. of Nevada co.

Don'nington, a village of England, near Newbury, in Berkshire. It is celebrated for the remains of its noble Norman castle, the birthplace of Chaucer, the



Fig. 849.—DONNINGTON CASTLE.

(From a drawing by Buck.)

"father of English poetry," and which sustained vigorous sieges both during the wars of the Roses, and the great civil war between Charles I. and the Parliament.

Don'nism, *n.* [See DON.] A term used colloquially at the English universities, expressive of lofty carriage, assumption of dignity, or self-importance.

Don'nybrook, or ST. MARY'S, a parish of Ireland, co. Dublin, containing the towns of Irishtown, Ringsend, and Sandymount; once notorious for the festival, held annually, known as *Donnybrook Fair; pop.* 10,000.

Do'nor, *n.* [Fr. *donneur,* from Lat. *dono.*] One who presents, grants, gives, or bestows; a benefactor; one who confers a gift or favor gratuitously; as, a *donor* to the poor.

(*Law.*) He who makes a donation.

Don Pe'dro's Bar, in *California,* a village of Tuolumne co., on the Tuolumne River, abt. 20 m. S.W. of Sonora; *pop.* abt. 300.

Don Quixote. See CERVANTES.

Don'ship, *n.* [See DON.] Degree, condition, or quality of a person of gentle blood or social importance.

Don'Tin, in *Montana,* a village of Missoula co., on Hell Gate River, abt. 130 m. N. of Bannock City.

Do'num, *n.* In Turkey, a land-measure, comprising 40 square paces.

Doodle, (*dōō'dl,*) *n.* [Scot. *daudle,* to be indolent or slovenly.] A trifler; a half-witted fellow; a numskull; an idler.

Doo'dle-sack, *n.* [Ger. *dudelsack.*] A cant name for the Scottish bagpipe. (Used principally in the N. of England.)

Dook, *n.* [Scot.] A wooden plug, or brick, inserted in a wall.

Doo'leyville, in *Minnesota,* a post-office of Scott co.

Doo'lie, *n.* [Hind.] In India, a term applied by the natives to a palanquin, sedan-chair, or litter.

Doo'lie-wal'lah, *n.* [Hind.] The bearer of a doolie.

Doo'ly, in *Georgia,* a S.W. central co. *Area,* abt. 800 sq. m. *Rivers.* Flint River, Lumpkin's, Gum, and Cedar creeks. *Surface,* level. *Soil,* mostly fertile. *Cap.* Vienna. *Pop.* 9,790.

Doom, *v. a.* [A.S. *dēman,* to judge, to think; Fris. *dema,* to perceive.] To condemn to any punishment; to consign by a judicial decree or sentence; to pronounce judgment on; as, to *doom* a man to death.—To destine; to command and determine by judicial authority; to fix irrevocably the fate or direction of.

"Destin'd to love, your eyes are *doom'd* to reign."—*Granville.*

—To mulct; to condemn or punish by a penalty.

"*Doomed* to go in company with pain."—*Wordsworth.*

—*n.* Judgment; judicial sentence; determination affecting the fate or future state of another; sentence; act of condemnation; decree.—State to which one is doomed or destined; fate; destiny; lot; ruin; destruction.

"A love that took an early root, and had an early *doom.*"—*Hervey.*

Doom'age, *n.* A fine or penalty.

Doom'ful, *a.* Having powers of doom or destruction.

Doom'-palm, *n.* (*Bot.*) See HYPHÆNE.

Dooms'day, Domes'day, *n.* The day of final doom or judgment; the great day when all men are to be judged and consigned to endless happiness or misery.—The day of sentence, condemnation, or doom.

"All-souls' day is my body's *doomsday.*"—*Shaks.*

Dooms'day, or Domes'day, Book, *n.* (*Eng. Hist.*) One of the most ancient and valuable records of England, framed by order of William the Conqueror, to serve as the register from which judgment was to be given upon the value, tenure, and service of lands therein described. According to some historians, the survey was begun in 1080 or 1083; according to others, at the close of 1085. The book itself records its completion in 1086. The work appears to have been known by the other names of *Rotulus Wintoniæ* (Roll of Winchester); *Liber de Wintonia* (Book of Winchester, in consequence of its being at one period preserved in that city); the *Liber Censualis Angliæ* (Rate-book of England); *Scriptum Thesauri Regis* (Record of the King's Treasury).

Dooms'ter, *n.* Anciently, the name of the public headsman in Scotland.

Door, (*dōr,*) *n.* [A. S. *duru, dyr;* L. Ger. *dör;* Ger. *thür;* Dan. *dör;* Icel. *dyr;* Goth. *daur.*] (*Arch.*) The movable panel by which the doorway or entrance to any building, apartment, closet, or court is closed. The most common kind of *D.* consists of boards joined together, and nailed to transverse slips of wood. Such as these are called *ledge-doors.* They are hung on staples, and fastened by a latch; they are principally used for work-shops, out-houses, offices, and walled gardens. The ordinary house-door is fastened to one side of the doorway by hinges (see HINGES), on which it swings. It is secured by a box-lock fixed to the inner side, or by a mortise-lock, which is buried in the lock-rail, and worked by handles projecting on either side. These *D.* are made of panels fixed in a solid frame-work, and finished by mouldings of different kinds, which surround the panel. The horizontal pieces of the frame are called *rails,* and the vertical pieces *styles. D.* are technically described by the number of panels they contain, and by the kind of moulding with which they are finished. When they move on hinges, like the ordinary doors of apartments, they are termed *swing-doors.* Large double *D.,* used to separate any long room, are called *folding-doors.* A *jib-door* is a *D.* in a wall, which cannot well be detected when closed. A *rolling* or *sliding-door* is one which travels on rollers, or in a groove, parallel and close to the wall in which is the aperture that it is intended to close. A smaller *D.,* which closes an opening cut in the entrance-door of a court-yard or large building, is called a *wicket-door.* A *trap-door* is a *D.* cut in the floor to give access to cellars, or open parts under the roof of a house. *D.* of large public buildings are sometimes made of brass, or even of stone or marble. See DOORWAY.

—Passage; avenue; means of approach or access; as, to open a *door* to temptation.—Entrance; portal;—and the inclosure, apartment, or house to which it gives access; as, I was never inside my neighbor's *door.*

Out of doors, out of the house; in the open air; abroad; as, to get kicked *out of doors.*—*In doors,* or *within doors,* under shelter; within the house; beneath a roof; as, to pass a day *in doors.*—*Next door,* or *next door to,* close to; just adjacent; in near proximity; as, a *next-door* neighbor.

"A riot unpunished is *next door* to a tumult."—*L'Estrange.*

To lie at one's door, or *at my* or *your door,* to be imputable to; as, "the fault *lies* wholly *at my door.*"—*Dryden.*

Door, in *Wisconsin,* an extreme E. co., forming a narrow peninsula between Green Bay and Lake Michigan. *Area,* abt. 400 sq. m. *Cap.* Gibraltar. *Pop.* 4,919.

Door Creek, in *Wisconsin,* a post-office of Dane co.

Door'-ease, *n.* The frame-work in which a door is set

Door'ga, Dur'ga, *n.* (*Hind. Myth.*) A Hindoo divinity; the wife of the god Siva.

Door'-keeper, *n.* A porter; a janitor; one who keeps watch or guard at a door; as, the *door-keeper* of the House of Representatives.

Door'-nail, *n.* The knobby projection on which the knocker of a door falls when exercised; — whence, the common, proverbial saying, *dead as a door-nail.*

Door'-plate, *n.* A metallic plate, placed in the centre, or on one side, or in the lintel of a door, inscribed with the name of the occupier of the house, &c.

Door'-stone, Door'-step, *n.* The threshold-stone in a doorway.

Door'-stop, *n.* (*Carp.*) A door-post.

Door Village, in *Indiana*, a post-village of La Porte co., abt. 3 m. S.W. of La Porte.

Door'way, *n.* An aperture in the wall of any building, or in the partitions, to allow of ingress and egress to and from the building itself, and the various apartments that are within it. In ordinary buildings, a strong framework of wood, to which the door is hung, is fastened to bond-timbers inserted in the sides of the opening. The vertical pieces or sides of the framework are called the *jambs*, and the transverse piece at the top, the *lintel*. A piece of wood called the *cill*, or *sill*, is sometimes put transversely between the feet, or lower ends of the jambs, to give strength and firmness to the framework. For entrance-doors, the sill is generally of stone. The framework is finished around the edge nearest the wall of the room or passage by a moulding. Doorways vary according to the size and importance of the building or apartment to which they give access, but the dimensions of an ordinary *D.* are about 7 by 3 feet. The treatment of the *D.* forms a striking characteristic feature in the various styles of architecture. In Egyptian and Assyrian architecture, the *D.* are surmounted with square lintels. The openings, particularly in the former, were wider at the bottom than at



Fig. 850. — TOWER OF THE WINDS, ATHENS, (as it was).

the top, and surrounded by a flat moulding enriched with sculpture. The lintel was generally very deep, and surmounted with a projecting cornice, and colossal figures were usually placed on either side of the opening. The Grecian door, of which the Horologium at Athens (fig. 850) exhibits a fine model, was rectangular in form. It was surrounded by mouldings, and sometimes surmounted with a cornice supported on brackets. In early Roman architecture, the form of the *D.* was the same; but at a later period, the semicircular arched heading was introduced, which subsequently became the characteristic feature of the Byzantine and Romanesque styles. In Arabian and Gothic architecture, the head of the *D.* assumed a pointed form, and, in the latter, the opening was surrounded by a great variety of bold and deep mouldings, richly ornamented. The decoration employed became more and more elaborate in the transition from the Norman to the Perpendicular styles. The form of the doorway is determined by the architectural style of the building in which it is placed.

Doquet, (*dok'et,*) *n.* Old spelling of DOCKET, *q. v.*

Dor, *n.* [A. S. *dora*, a drone.] (*Zoöl.*) A name given to a species of COCKCHAFER, (*q. v.*)

Do'ra, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Wabash co., on the Salamonie River, abt. 8 m. E. of Wabash.

Do'ra, in *New York*, a village of Broome co., about 18 m. E. of Binghamton.

Dora'do, *n.* [Sp., gilt.] A southern constellation formed by Boyer; — sometimes called *Sword-fish.* — *Brande.*

Do'ran, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Mitchell co.

Do'raville, in *New York*, a post-office of Broome co.

Dor'cas, a female of Joppa, whom Peter restored to life, and who afterwards devoted her time to acts of benevolence, especially in making clothes for the poor; from which circumstance the modern associations for relieving poor women in their confinement, with clothes and necessaries, have received the name of *Dorcas Societies.*

Dor'cheat River. See DAUCHITE.

Dor'chester, a town of England, cap. of Dorsetshire, situate on an ascent from the river Frome, 8 m. N. of Weymouth. *Manuf.* Serges. *Pop.* 6,915.

Dor'chester, an E. co. of prov. of Quebec, extending from the St. Lawrence River on the N.W. to the State of Maine on the S.E. *Area*, about 2,050 sq. m. *Rivers.* Chaudière and Etchemin. *Pop.* 17,779.

Dorchester, a river-port, cap. of Westmoreland co., New Brunswick, on the Petitcodiac River, near its entrance into Shepody Bay. *Pop.* 5,617.

Dorchester, in *Georgia*, a village of Liberty co., abt. 5 m. from Sunbury.

Dorchester, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Macoupin co., about 24 m. N. E. of Alton.

Dorchester, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Allamakee co., abt. 18 m. W.N.W. of Lansing.

Dorchester, in *Maryland*, a S.E. co., between Chesapeake Bay on the W., and the State of Delaware on the E. *Area*, about 640 sq. m. *Rivers.* Choptank, Nanticoke, Hudson, and Marshy Hope. *Surface*, level; *soil*, mostly marshy. *Cap.* Cambridge. *Pop.* 19,458.

Dorchester, in *Massachusetts*, a town of Norfolk co., on Boston Bay, which, in 1869, has been annexed to the city of Boston. It is laid out in numerous fine villas, and is a favorite residence for the business-men of Boston. The first American water-mill was built here in 1633; and to *D.* also belongs the honor of having originated the New England cod-fishery. *Pop.* 12,259.

Dorchester, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Grafton co., abt. 50 m. N.N.W. of Concord; *pop.* abt. 700.

Dorchester, in *New Jersey*, a village of Cumberland co., on Maurice River, abt. 20 m. S.E of Bridgeton.

Dorchester, in *S. Carolina*, a village of St. George's, Dorchester parish, Colleton dist., near the Ashley River, and abt. 18 m. N.N.W. of Charleston. It is the principal scene of Simms' romantic tale of the *Partisan.*

Dord, or **Du'rid,** (MAJOR AND MINOR,) two rivers of N. Italy. The Major rises at the foot of Little St. Bernard, and falls into the Po at Crescentino. The Minor rises in the Cottian Alps, and empties into the Po near Turin.

Dor'dasville, in *Arkansas*, a village of Pope co.

Dordogne, (*dor'done,*) a large river of France, formed by the union of the Dor and Dogne, which, after a course of 296 m. falls into the Garonne, 15 m. below Bordeaux. — A department in the S.W. of France, formed of the ancient province of Périgord, with small portions of Limousin, Angoumois, and Saintonge, lies in Lat. 44° 35′ to 45° 43′ N., and Lon. 0° to 1° 28′ E. *Area*, about 3,500 sq. m. *D.* is watered by the Dordogne, and by its tributaries, the Drome, and the Higher and Lower Vezere. The surface is for the most part hilly, and covered with broom and underwood, with here and there a valley of extraordinary beauty and fertility. There is a great deficiency of corn, but the want, as an article of food for the inhabitants, is supplied to some extent by the immense produce of the chestnuts, which, with the walnut and the oak, are the prevailing trees in the forests. The climate is generally mild. Mines of coal, iron, and manganese are worked; marble, alabaster, and millstones are quarried. The manufactures are coarse woollens, hosiery, brandy, oil, paper, &c. *D.* carries on considerable trade in iron, wine, hams, and truffled turkeys. The arrondissements are five in number — viz., Bergerac, Nontron, Périgueux, Ribérac, and Sarlat, with Perigueux as capital. *Pop.* 502,673.

Doré, PAUL GUSTAVE, a French artist, b. at Strasburg, 1832. He is the most German in style of the French artists, and is well known as the illustrator of Rabelais; by his still more delightful pictorial commentaries upon Balzac's wild *Contes Drolatiques*; and by his illustrations of the legend of the *Wandering Jew*, in a series of grotesque yet epical pictures, which bear the stamp of Holbein and A. Dürer, combined with the racy humor of Hogarth. In 1861, *D.* published 76 large drawings illustrative of the *Divina Comedia* of Dante; and, in 1863, a series of wonderful folio illustrations of *Don Quixote.* His illustrations of the Bible, published in 1866, are of the highest excellence; but his illustrations of Milton, published the same year, want originality, and demonstrate that the artist has not caught the spirit of the poet's sublime imagination.

Dore, (*dor,*) a mountain in France. See MONT DORE.

Do'ree, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See DORY.

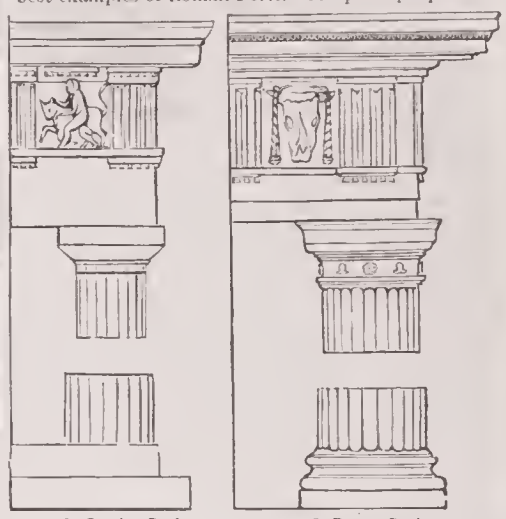
Dore'ma, *n.* [Gr., a gift.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Apiaceæ.* The species are natives of Persia, one of which, *D. ammoniacum*, supposed to yield the *Gum ammoniac*, abounds in a milky juice, which exudes on the slightest puncture, and dries in the form of little rounded lumps or tears. The ammoniacum of the ancients has been, however, ascribed to *Ferula tingitana.*

Doria, (*do're-a,*) the name of an illustrious family of Genoa, the chief of whom were:—OBERTO, distinguished for a naval victory over the Pisans, 1284. — LAMBA, who defeated the Venetian admiral Dandolo, 1248. — PAGANINO, who defeated the Venetian admiral Pisani, 1352–1354. — LUCIEN, killed in a battle with the Venetians, in which his fleet was victorious, 1379. — PIETRO, who was compelled to surrender his whole fleet to Victor Pisani, 1380. — ANDREA, surnamed the "Father and Defender of his country," and created Prince of Melfi by Charles V., b. 1468. He early adopted the profession of arms, and distinguished himself in the service of different Italian states. At length his own country required his assistance against the rebels of Corsica, and these he defeated. He was then appointed commander-in-chief of a fleet of galleys, and inflicted severe loss on the African pirates. On the revolution breaking out in Genoa, he entered into the service of Francis I. of France, which he quitted for that of Pope Clement VII., but shortly afterwards joined the party of Charles V. of Spain, and succeeded in driving the French out of Genoa. Charles now offered to invest Doria with the sovereignty of Genoa, but he nobly refused it, stipulating only that the republic should continue under the imperial protection. Having delivered Genoa from the oppression of the French yoke, he was, in 1528, honored by the senate with the title of the "Father and Saviour of his country," and had a statue erected to his honor, and a palace built for him. He made his name famous throughout the Mediterranean by his naval exploits, particularly against Barbarossa and the African corsairs. D. 1560.

Do'rian, *a.* Pertaining to Doris, in ancient Greece.

Dor'ic, *a.* [Fr. *Dorique*, from Lat. *Doricus*, from Gr. *Doris.*] Pertaining or having reference to Doris, or the Dorians; as, the *Doric* dialect.

(*Arch.*) One of the five orders, and the oldest, strongest, and simplest of the three Grecian orders. The examples given in Fig. 851, are: 1, from the temple of Theseus at Athens, which is considered one of the best examples of Grecian Doric; and 2, from the *Palazzo della Ragione*, at Vicenza, by Palladio, which is one of the best examples of Roman Doric. The principal points in



1. Grecian Doric. 2. Roman Doric.

Fig. 851.

which the Grecian differs from the Roman Doric are, that the former stands at once on the pavement of the building, without socle, tori, or fillets; and that it presents a more pyramidal section than the latter, from the great diminution given to it. Its flutes, too, are never deeply sunk; the capital has no astragal, but only some annulets to separate it from the shaft.

(*Mus.*) Denoting one of the three ancient kinds of music. Its character was majestic, inciting to cool and deliberate courage. — *Worcester.*

Dor'ic Dialect. One of the four dialects of the ancient Greek language, being that spoken by the inhabitants of Doris. It was characterized by a certain roughness and harshness, and was much less polished than either the Ionic or Attic. Pindar, Theocritus, and Bion wrote in this dialect.

Doricism, Dor'ism, (*dor'ik-izm,*) *n.* A phrase of the Doric idiom.

Dorip'pe, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of decayed Crustaceans, the species of which exist at great depths in the sea. It is probable that they use the small feet, which are directed towards the back, to cover themselves with foreign bodies for concealment. They have been found in the Mediterranean, Adriatic, and Indian seas.



Fig. 852. — DORIPPE SIMA.

Do'ris, (*Myth.*) A goddess of the sea, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, married her brother Nereus, by whom she had 50 daughters, called *Nereides.*

(*Geog.*) A country of Greece, between Phocis, Thessaly, and Acarnania. It received its name from Dorus, the son of Deucalion, who made a settlement there. Its inhabitants colonized several different parts, which bore the same name as their native country. The most famous of these is *D.*, in Asia Minor, of which Halicarnassus was once the capital. — In Modern Greece, *D.* forms an eparchy of the government of Phocis.

(*Zoöl.*) A genus of naked Gasteropodous marine Mollusca, which are likewise destitute of any internal testaceous plate. The mantle is covered with retractile papillæ, and separated from the foot by a distinct duplicature. Towards this anterior margin are placed the two superior tentacula: these are retractile, surrounded at the base with a short sheath, and supported on



Fig. 853. — DORIS. — *a*, gills.

a slender stem, having an enlarged compound plicated summit. The mouth is in the form of a short trunk, leading to fleshy lips, within which the tongue is placed. The gullet is a simple membranaceous tube, terminating in a stomach. It is obvious, from the structure of the digestive organs, that the species subsist on soft food. The spawn is gelatinous and of a white color, and is deposited on sea-weed and stones.

(*Astron.*) An asteroid discovered by Goldschmidt in 1857.

Dork'ing, a town of England, co. Surrey, 22 m. S.W. of London, celebrated for its breed of poultry; *pop.* 9,920.

Dor'mancy, *n.* State of being dormant; quiescence; abeyance; sleep.

Dor'mansville, in *New York*, a P. O. of Albany co.

Dor'mant, *a.* [Fr., from *dormir*; Lat. *dormirus*, from *dormio*, to sleep.] Sleeping; at rest; quiescent; not in action; neglected; not used; suspended; inactive; not in exercise: as, to revive a *dormant* claim.

(*Her.*) See COUCHANT.

D. partner. (*Com.*) See SLEEPING-PARTNER.

D.-window. (*Arch.*) See DORMER.

Dor'mant, Dor'mant-tree, *n.* (*Arch.*) A large beam lying across a room; a joist or sleeper.

Dor'mer, Dor'mer-window, Dor'mant-window, *n.* (*Arch.*) A window pierced through a sloping roof, and placed in a small gable which rises on the side of the roof, the frame being placed vertically on the rafters. (Fig. 854.) They are used to light attics or sleeping-rooms in the roof, instead of a skylight, which is in the plane of the roof.

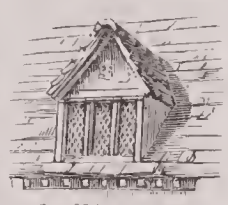


Fig. 854. — DORMER.

Dor'mitive, *n.* [Fr. *dormitif.*] (*Med.*) An opiate; a narcotic; a soporific.

—*a.* Causing sleep; having somniferous properties.

Dor'mitory, *n.* [Lat *dormitorium*; Fr. *dortoire.*] A sleeping-chamber, but especially applied to large apartments in a monastery, school, &c., calculated to hold a great number of beds.

Dor'mouse, *n.*; *pl.* DORMICE. (*Zoöl.*) See MYOXUS.

Dorn, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See RAIDE.

Dornach, (*dor'nak.*) a village of Switzerland, 20 miles from Soleure, remarkable for the victory obtained by the Swiss over the Austrians in 1499, and which gave Switzerland her independence. *Pop.* 8,000.

Dor'noch (Frith of), an arm of the sea in Scotland, dividing the county of Sutherland from Ross. The small town of Dornoch stands on its N. coast.

Dor'nock, *n.* A kind of stout linen cloth for table use; — originally manufactured at Doruock, Scotland, whence the name.

Dorn's Gold Mines, in *S. Carolina*, a post-office of Abbeville dist.

Dor'ogh, a town of Hungary, 20 m. N.N.W. of Debreczin; *pop.* 7,420.

Dorog'obush, DOROGOBOUGE, a town of Russia, in the govt. of Smolensk, is situated on the left bank of the Dnieper, about 50 m. E.N.E. of Smolensk. It is a small town, but pretty and well built, and has some manufactures. *Pop.* 5,000. — At *D.*, the French, under Prince Eugene, in their retreat from Moscow, encountered many disasters.

Do'ron, *n.* [Gr., from *didomai*, to give.] A hand-breadth, or palm; among the Greeks, their bricks or tiles were termed *tetradoron*, 4-hands' breadth, or *pentadoron*, 5 hands broad.

Doron'icum, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ.*

Dor'pat, a town in European Russia, 150 m. NE. of Riga, in Lat. 58° 22′ N., Lon. 26° 43′ E. It is the winter residence of the wealthy Livonians, and is the seat of a celebrated university founded by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632, suppressed in 1656 by the Muscovites, and reëstablished by Alexander I. in 1802. *Pop.* 20,861.

Dorr, DOR-BEETLE, DOR-FLY, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The COCKCHAFER, *q. v.*

Dorr, in *Illinois*, a township of McHenry county; *pop.* 2,681.

Dorr, in *Michigan*, a township of Allegan county; *pop.* 1,518.

Dor'rance, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Stark co.

Dor'rance, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Luzerne co.; *pop.* 646.

Dorr Rebellion. (*Amer. Hist.*) See RHODE ISLAND.

Dorr'ville, in *Rhode Island*, a post-village of Washington co.

Dor'sal, *a.* [L. Lat. *dorsualis*, from Lat. *dorsum*, the back.] Pertaining to the back; as, the *dorsal* fin of a fish.

D. vertebræ. See VERTEBRA.

D'Or'say, ALFRED, COMTE, chiefly celebrated as a leader of fashion, and as one of the handsomest and most accomplished men of his day, was the son of Gen. D'Orsay, and was B. in Paris in 1798. He entered the army at an early age, and was quartered at Valence in 1822, when he became acquainted with Lord and Lady Blessington (*q. v.*), and renounced his military career for the pleasure of their society. In 1827 he married Lord Blessington's only daughter by a first marriage, but a separation followed at no distant period; and Lord Blessington having died at Paris in 1829, COMTE D'Orsay returned to England with Lady Blessington, where they became the centre of a circle highly distinguished for art, rank, literature, and accomplishments. In the later period of his life he displayed considerable artistic talent and taste, both as a painter and sculptor. Having shown kindness and hospitality to Louis Napoleon when an exile in London, the Prince President was not ungrateful to his former friend, and in 1852, soon after the *coup d'état*, D'O. was nominated Directeur des Beaux Arts, with a handsome salary; but he did not live to enjoy it. D. 1852.

Dorse, *n.* [L. Lat. *dorsale.*] The back covering of a book.

Dor'sel, *n.* A pannier or basket. — A canopy. See DOSEL.

Dor'set, or DORSETSHIRE, a county of England, bounded N. by the counties of Somerset and Wilts, E. by Hampshire, S. by the British Channel, and W. by the counties of Devon and Somerset. *Area*, 1,006 sq. m. — *Desc.* Diversified by hill and dale in the S., level in the N., and traversed in the centre by chalk downs, on which large numbers of sheep are pastured. *Rivers.* The Stour, Frome, Piddle, Char, and Wey. There are several mineral waters. *Prod.* Wheat, barley, hemp, and butter. *Manuf.* Twine, cordage, netting, sacking, sail-cloth, linens, silks, and woollens. *Cap.* Dorchester. *Pop.* 195,544.

Dor'set, in *Illinois*, a post-village of De Kalb co., about 66 m. W. by S. of Chicago.

Dor'set, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Ashtabula co., abt. 175 m. N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* 372.

Dor'set, in *Vermont*, a post-village and twp. of Bennington co., about 90 m. S.S.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* 2,195.

Dor'set, CHARLES SACKVILLE, 6TH EARL OF, an English poet, B. 1637; D. 1706. He was distinguished as the "Niecœnas" of his age and country, and himself the author of many popular idyls, songs, and satires.

Dorsibranchia'ta, DORSIBRAN'CHIATE, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A name given by Cuvier to an order of *Annelidæ*, or red-blooded worms, which have their organs, and particularly their gills, distributed about equally throughout the middle part of the body. The Nereis, or Sea-centipede, is an example of this order.

Dorsif'erous, Dorsip'arous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Bearing or producing seeds on the back of the leaves.

Dorste'nia, *n.* [In honor of Theodore *Dorsten*, a German botanist.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Moraceæ.* The rhizomes and roots of several species have been supposed to be antidotes to the bites of venomous reptiles; those of *D. contrayerva* and *braziliensis* have been employed in medicine for their stimulant, tonic, and diaphoretic properties.

Dor'sum, *n.* [Lat.] (*Anat.*) The back.

—The ridge or back of a hill.

Dort, or DORDRECHT, a very ancient town of Holland, situated on an island formed by the Meuse, 11 m. SE. of Rotterdam. From its admirable harbor, *D.* carries on a considerable export trade, especially in timber, which is floated down the Rhine in huge rafts; also earthenware, flax, yarn, corn, salt, and oil. The trade of the town is almost exclusively the manufacture of snuff, and sugar-boiling. The first meeting of the States of Holland after their successful revolt from Spanish dominion was held here in 1572, when William, Prince of Orange, was made stadtholder. The celebrated Synod of Dort assembled Nov. 13, 1618, and ended its sittings May 25, 1619. It was a meeting of the Protestant clergy for the purpose of deciding whether Calvinism or Arminianism is the true doctrine of Scripture, and they declared in favor of the former system. *D.* is the birthplace of the two De Witts, (*q. v.*) *Pop.* 25,181.

Dortmund, (*dort'moond.*) a walled town of Prussia, on the Emster, 40 m. N.E. of Cologne. *Manuf.* Woollens, linens, cottons, nails, and tobacco. *Pop.* 33,453.

Do'ry, Do'ree, John Dory, an acanthopterygious fish, type of the genus *Zeus*, distinguished by having the spinous portions of the dorsal and anal fins separated by a deep emargination from the soft-rayed portion, and having the base of all the vertical fins, and the carina of the belly anterior to the anal fin, furnished with spines. There are several species. The common *D.*, *Zeus faber*, native of the Atlantic, Northern, and Mediterranean seas, is distinguished by its large and long head, its dusky green color, accompanied by a strong gilt tinge, and particularly by a large, oval dusky spot on each

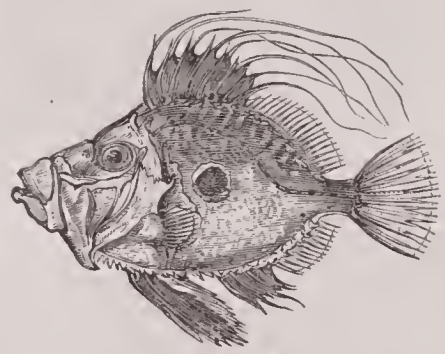


Fig. 855. — COMMON DORY.

(*Zeus faber.*)

side of the body; the mouth is wide, the lower jaw longer than the upper, the teeth small and sharp, and the eyes large; the whole body is covered with very small scales, and marked by a curved lateral line, which, descending rather suddenly from the gill-covers, passes on to the tail; the back is much arched, and furnished with a row of strong small prickles, which are also continued along the curve of the abdomen; the tail is of a moderate size, and rounded at the end. The *D.* is of an extremely voracious nature, preying on the smaller fishes and their spawn, as well as on various kinds of crustacea and marine insects. The form of the *D.* is extremely forbidding, so much so as to deter our ancestors from tasting it; and although its flesh is now esteemed delicious food, its reputation among epicures is but of modern date. The name is said to be derived from the French *jaune* (yellow), and *dorée*, corrupted into John Dory. In general, it is from 12 to 15 inches in length, though it sometimes arrives at a far superior size, and of the weight of 10 or 12 pounds.

Dose, *n.* [Fr.; Gr. *dosis*, from *didomi*, to give.] The quantity of medicine given or prescribed to be taken at one time; as, a *dose* of jalap. — Anything given to be swallowed; anything nauseous that one is obliged to take; as, a *dose* of unsome flattery. — A quantity; a portion; as much as a person can swallow.

"He married his punctual *dose* of wives." — *Hudibras.*

—*v. a.* [Fr. *doser.*] To give in doses; to proportion a medicine properly to the patient or disease. — To give medicine or physic to. — To give anything unpalatable or nauseous to; as, *dosed* with unasked-for advice.

Do'sel, Dor'sale, Dos'ser, *n.* (*Arch.*) Hangings a round the walls of a hall, or at the east end, and sometimes the sides, of the chancel of a church, made of tapestry or carpet-work, and frequently decorated with silk and gold and silver tissue. — A kind of ornamental and rich stuff for the back of a chair, a throne, or a screen of ornamental wood-work.

Dosith'eans, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The name of a religious sect which sprung up in the first century of the Christian æra. Their principal tenets consisted in believing in the divine mission of their leader, Dositheus, from whom they derived their name, and in rejecting the authority and inspiration of the prophets.

Dosol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *dosis*, dose, and *logos*, discourse.] A discourse or treatise on the practice of administering medicinal doses.

Dos'ser, *n.* [From Lat. *dorsum.*] A pannier, or market-basket.

Dos'sil, *n.* [From L. Lat. *duciculus.*] (*Surg.*) A pledget; a nodule or piece of lint to be laid on a sore.

Dost, (*dust.*) The second sing person of *do*, used in the solemn style; as, thou *dost.*

"Why then *dost* treat me with rebukes?" — *Addison.*

Dot, *n.* [Probably from A. S. *dyttan*, to close or stop up; O. Eng. *dot*, a small lump or pat; Scot. *dottle*, a small particle; allied to *jot.*] A small point or spot, made with a pen or other pointed instrument; a speck, used as a mark in writing.

(*Mus.*) A point placed after a note to increase its duration one half. Formerly the dot was called the *point of perfection*; because a note, when dotted, attained its greatest length, or, in other words, was perfected. Dotted notes are also termed *notes of prolation.* Inasmuch as a semibreve is as long as two minims, so is a dotted semibreve equal to three minims. A double dot placed after a note increases it to three-fourths its original value: thus, a double-dotted semibreve would be equal to three minims and a half. Rests may also be increased by the addition of dots: thus, a dotted semibreve rest is as long as a semibreve and a minim rest. A double-dotted rest is lengthened in the same manner as the sound of a double-dotted note. Double dots are rarely affixed to semibreves or minims. When dots are placed at the sides of double bars, they indicate that the portions on the dotted sides are to be repeated. They are sometimes attached to single bars for precisely the same purpose.

(*Law.*) [Fr. *dot*; Lat. *dos*, a marriage-portion.] A dowry; a marriage portion. (Used in Louisiana.)

—*v. a.* To mark with a dot or dots; as, to *dot* the i's in a letter. — To mark, variegate, or diversify with small, detached objects; as, a field *dotted* with daisies.

—*v. n.* To make dots, specks, or spots.

Do'tage, *n.* [See DOTE.] Imbecility of mind, or feebleness of understanding, especially in old age; second childishness; senility.

"From Marlborough's eyes the streams of *dotage* flow." *Dr. Johnson.*

—Doting or excessive fondness.

"Thank that fond *dotage* which you so much scorn." — *Dryden.*

Do'tal, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *dotalis*, from *dos*, a dower.] Pertaining to dower, or to a woman's marriage portion; constituting dower, or comprised in it.

Do'tard, *n.* [From DOTE.] A man in his second childhood; one whose understanding is impaired by age; one who is foolishly fond.

Dota'tion, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *dotatio*, from *dos, dotis*, a dower.] Act of endowing, or of bestowing a marriage portion on a woman: act of presenting with a dowry. — Endowment; establishment of funds for support of a hospital, or other charitable institution.

Dote, *v. n.* [Belg. *doten, dutten*; D. *dutten*, to dote; Fr. *radoter*, to dote, to rave. See IDIOT.] To have the intelligence impaired by age, so that the mind wanders or wavers; to be silly, imbecile, or insane. — To regard with excessive fondness; to love foolishly, or to excess; — preceding *on* or *upon*; as, to *dote* on a woman.

Dot'er, *n.* One who dotes, maunders, or raves; a dotard. —A person who is fondly, weakly, and foolishly in love.

Doth, (*dŭth.*) The third person singular of *do*, used in the solemn style.

Doth'an, a town of Palestine, W. of the Sea of Galilee. Near this place Joseph was sold by his brethren (*Gen.* xxxvii. 17), and the Syrians were smitten with blindness at Elisha's word (2 *Kings* vi. 13).

Dot'ingly, *adv.* In a doting manner; by excessive fondness; as, "to wedlock *dotingly* betrayed." — *Dryden.*

Dot'ingness, *n.* Imbecility. — Excessive fondness.

Do'tis, a market-town of Hungary, 12 m. from Komorn. *Manuf.* Woollens and porcelain. *Pop.* 5,000.

Dot'ish, *a.* Weak; imbecile; amorous.

Dot'tard, *n.* A tree decayed or pollarded.

Dot'ted, *p. a.* Marked with dots or small spots; as, a *dotted* card.

—Diversified with small, detached objects; as, a *dotted* landscape.

Dotted note. (*Mus.*) See DOT.

Dot'terel, Dot'trel, *n.* [From DOTE.] (*Zoöl.*) See PLOVER.

—A stupid, silly person; a dupe.

Do'ty's Corner, in *New York*, a P. O. of Steuben co.

Do'ty's Island, in *Wisconsin*, an island of Winnebago co., in Fox River, at the outlet of Lake Winnebago, abt. half a mile S. of Menasha. It contains abt. 750 acres of very fertile land.

Do'tyville, in *Wisconsin*, a P. O. of Fond du Lac co.

Douai, or DOUAY, (*doo'ai,*) the Roman *Duacum*, a fortified town of France, dep. Nord, on the Scarpe, 18 m. S. of Lille. It existed in the time of Cæsar; it is noted for its university and schools. *Manuf.* Lace, cottons, gauzes, glass, soap, earthenware, and sugar. *Pop.* 24,105. The English translation of the Bible known as the *Douai Bible*, made at the Roman Catholic college of the town, is the only English translation which is sanctioned by the Pope, and was published at Douai in 1609. It only contains the Old Testament, as the English college at Rheims had printed a translation of the New in 1582.

Douane, (*doo-ăn',*) *n.* [Fr.; It. *dogana.*] In France, a custom-house.

Douanier, (*doo-a-neer',*) *n.* A French custom-house officer.

Doub'-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as Dhob-grass. See CYNODON.

Double, (*dub'l,*) *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *duplus, duplex—du*, root of *duo*, two, and *plico*, to fold. See PLY.] Twofold; twice as much; twice as large.

"His cares must still be *double* to his joys."—*Ben Jonson.*

—Two of a sort together; one corresponding to the other; being in pairs; containing the same quantity or length repeated; having one added to another; of two kinds; as, a *double* chin.

"Darkness and tempest make a *double* night."—*Dryden.*

—Deceitful; acting two parts, one openly, the other in secret.

"Ever *double* in his words and meaning."—*Shaks.*

(*Bot.*) See FLOWER.

—*adv.* Twice over; twofold; as, he is *double* my age.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *doubler.*] To fold over; to put one part over another; to fold; as, to *double* a sheet of paper; sometimes preceding *up* or *down*.

"He brought his sermons, psalms, and graces,
And *doubled down* the useful places."—*Prior.*

—To increase, multiply, or extend by adding an equal sum, value, quantity, or length; to duplicate; to repeat; to add; as, to *double* an amount.

—To contain twice as much; to add one to another in the same order; to be worth twice as much as; to be the double of.

"*Doubling* his pleasures, and his cares dividing."—*Rogers.*

—To sail around a head-land, cape, point, &c.; as, to *double* Cape Horn.

(*Mil.*) To unite two ranks of files in one.

—*v. n.* To increase twofold, or to twice the sum, number, value, quantity, size, or length; to increase or grow to twice as much.

"I am resolved to *double* till I win."—*Dryden.*

—To turn back or wind in running; to retrace one's course over the same ground; as, to *double* a fox.—To play tricks; to use sleights; to mystify.

(*Printing.*) To repeat the setting up of a word or sentence by mistake or oversight.

To double upon. (*Mil.*) To place between two fires.

—*n.* Twice as much; twice the number, sum, value, size, quantity, or length; as, it increased to *double*.— A turn in running to evade or escape pursuers; a trick; a shift; an artifice to deceive; as, "false steps or *doubles*." (*Addison*)—A doubling; a fold; anything lapped or folded over; a breech-cloth; a napkin; as, a baby's *double*.—A counterpart; a person or thing precisely resembling another.—A small roofing-slate.—Strong beer; beer of extra potency, as, "Here 's a pot of good *double*, neighbor." *Shaks.*

Doub'le-acting Pump, *n.* (*Hydraul.*) A pump which lifts and forces water at the same time, by means of a solid piston, and an entrance- and exit-valve communicating with each side.

Doub'le-bar, *n.* (*Mus.*) A term applied to two straight parallel lines drawn close together perpendicularly through the staff, for the purpose of dividing the various strains of a movement.

Doub'le-base, Doub'le-bass, *n.* (*Mus.*) Same as CONTRA-BASSO, *q. v.*

Doub'le-bitlug, *a.* Cutting on either side; as, a *double-biting* axe.

Doub'le Branches, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Lincoln co.

Doub'le-breasted, *a.* That may fold twice over the breast; as, a *double-breasted* coat.

Doub'le Bridges, in *Georgia*, a village of Upson co., abt. 11 miles S.W. of Thomaston.

Doub'le Bridges, in *Tennessee*, a P. O. of Dyer co.

Doub'le Bridges, in *Virginia*, a post office of Lunenburgh co.

Doub'le Cabins, in *Georgia*, a village of Henry co., abt. 65 miles W.N.W. of Milledgeville.

Doub'le-charge, *v. a.* To give a double charge to; as, to *double-charge* a gun.

Doub'le-counterpolut, *n.* (*Mus.*) When, in two-part composition, the parts are so composed that the upper one may be inverted an octave lower, so as to become the under part, whilst the other retains its place unaltered, it is called a double counterpoint in the octave.

Double-cylinder Engine, *n.* (*Mach.*) A marine engine with two cylinders placed at right angles to the crank-shaft, and at a small distance apart, to give space for the vibration of the rod connecting the crank to the long end of a shaped cross-head, which slides in grooves between the cylinders; the upper ends of the cross-head are connected to the piston-rods.

Doub'le-dag'ger, *n.* (*Printing.*) A character marked thus ‡, used as a reference to notes in the margin of the page.

Doub'le-dealer, *n.* One who practises double-dealing; a trickster: a deceiver.

Doub'le-dealing, *n.* Deceitful practice; the profession of one thing, and the practice of another; duplicity; dissimulation; cunning; deceit; deception; fraud; trickery.

Doub'le Decomposi'tion, *n.* (*Chem.*) See DECOMPOSITION.

Doub'le-dye, *v. n.* To dye a second time.

Doub'le-ea'gle, *n.* A gold coin of the U. States, of the value of 20 dollars or units. It is twice the value of the Eagle, *q. v.*, and is a legal tender to any amount. Its first issue was made in 1849; and it is the largest coin in the U. States. It is of greater value than any now issued in any other country.

Doub'le-ending, *n.* (*Mus.*) When, at the end of a strain, two or more dots, a double bar, and several notes are placed, with a figure 1 over the first and a figure 2 over the second part, it is thus called. It signifies that certain measures are to be repeated, and the part under figure 1 to be sung or played the first time, and that under figure 2 the second. Should the parts 1 and 2 be connected by a tie, both are to be repeated the second time.

Double-entendre, (*doo'bl-ŏng-tŏng'd,*) *n.* [From the Fr. *double entente*, double meaning.] A word or sentence conveying a double, and often indelicate meaning.

Doub'le-entry, *n.* (*Book-keeping.*) See BOOK-KEEPING, ENTRY.

Double-eyed, (*dub'l-īd,*) *a.* Having a crafty or deceitful face.

Doub'le-face, *n.* Dissimulation; duplicity; acting of two parts.

Doub'le-faced, *a.* Showing two faces; hypocritical; deceitful; as, a *double-faced* knave.

Doub'le-first, *n.* In the English universities, a term applied to one who carries off the highest honors, both in the classics and mathematics.

Doub'le-flat, *n.* (*Mus.*) A character compounded of two flats, signifying that the note before which it is placed is to be sung or played two semitones lower than its natural pitch.

Double-flower, *n.* (*Bot.*) See FLOWER.

Doub'le-gilded, Doub'le-gilt, *a.* Overlaid with a double coating of gold.

Doub'le-handed, *a.* Having two hands; deceitful.

Doub'le-headed, *a.* Bicipital; with two heads.

(*Bot.*) Having two flowers in one head.

Doub'le-hearted, *a.* Having a false heart; treacherous.

Double Horn, in *Texas*, a post-office of Burnet co.

Doub'le-leaded, *a.* (*Printing.*) Having two leads between each line.

Doub'le-letter, *n.* (*Printing.*) Those types, such as the f, i, and l, which, when used in combination, are apt to be broken in locking up the form of types. They are therefore cast in one piece, or logotype, as ff, fi, fl, &c. The diphthongs æ and œ are also cast as double-letters.

Doub'le-lock, *v. a.* To lock with two bolts.

Doub'le-milled, *a.* Having been twice milled, in order to become superfine;—said of cloth; as, *double-milled* broadcloth.

Doub'le-minded, *a.* Unsettled; wavering; undetermined.

Doub'leness, *n.* State of being double or doubled.

Doub'le-oc'tave, *n.* (*Mus.*) An interval of two octaves, or fifteen notes in diatonic progression; a fifteenth.

Double Pipe Creek, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Carroll co.

Doub'le-quick', *n.* (*Mil.*) The fastest time or step, in marching, next to the run, requiring 165 steps, each 35 inches in length, to be taken in one minute. The degree of swiftness may vary in urgent cases, and the number of steps be thus increased to 180 per minute.

—*a.* Performed in the time called double-quick; as, a *double-quick* march.

—*v. a.* and *n.* To move, or cause to move, in double-quick time.—*Webster.*

Doub'ler, *n.* The person who, or thing which, doubles.

Doub'le-shade, *v. a.* To intensify the shade of a place or picture.

Doub'le-sharp, *n.* (*Mus.*) A character designated by a cross, thus ✕, used to raise any note an interval of two tones. Neither double-flats nor double-sharps are ever placed at the head of a staff indicating the signature, but are only occasionally introduced in the course of a composition; for which reason no general staff signature is given to keys requiring more than seven sharps.

Doub'le-shining, *a.* Shining with double lustre.

Doub'le-shot'ting, *n.* (*Naut.*) When ships are engaged at close quarters, the guns are sometimes loaded with two, and even three, balls, when they are said to be *double-* and *treble-shotted*. By increasing the weight of metal to be discharged from the gun, its destructive power is considerably augmented at any short range.

Double Springs, in *Mississippi*, a post-office of Oktibbeha co.

Doub'le-threaded, *a.* Formed of two threads twisted together.

Double-tongued, (*dub'l-tung'd,*) *a.* Deceitful; false; making contrary declarations concerning the same thing; as, "the *double-tongued* Tyrians."—*Dryden.*

Doub'le-tonguing, *n.* (*Mus.*) A peculiar mode of tonguing employed by flutists, which produces a more brilliant and spirited effect, combined with a greater facility of *articulation*, than the ordinary method. *D.* is effected by the action of the tongue against the roof of the mouth, this action being caused by articulating the word *tootle* very distinctly, and at the same time accommodating such articulation with the corresponding notes.

Double Star, *n.* (*Astron.*) See STAR.

Doublet, (*dub'let,*) *n.* [Fr., from *double.*] Two; a pair; a brace; a couple.

(*Costumes.*) A close, tight-fitting garment (fig. 856), worn during the 16th and 17th centuries, and almost identical with the *jerkin*. The sleeves were sometimes separate, and tied on at the arms, and the skirts reached a little below the girdle.



Fig. 856.—DOUBLET.

(*Printing.*) A word, phrase, or sentence, set up for the second time by oversight.

Double Shoal, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of Cleveland co.

Double Springs, in *Arkansas*, a post-office of Benton co.

Double Springs, in *California*, a town of Calaveras co., abt. 87 m. E.N.E. of San Francisco.

Doub'lets, *n. pl.* Said of two dice, each of which, when thrown, presents the same number of spots on the face uppermost.

Doub'le-vault, *n.* (*Arch.*) See VAULT.

Doubling, (*dub'ling,*) *n.* Act of making double.—A fold; a plait.—An artifice; a shift.—Act of sailing round a cape, promontory, &c.—Winding and turning of an animal to deceive hounds.—The layer of slates at the eaves of a house.

—*pl.* (*Her.*) The linings of robes or mantles, or of the mantlings of achievement.—See MANTLING.

Doub'ling-nail, *n.* (*Ship-building.*) A nail used in the doubling or lining of the gun-ports in a man-of-war.

Doubloon', *n.* [Fr. *doublon*; Sp. *dublone*; Port. *doblao.*] A gold piece coined in Spain. The *D.* of Isabella, coined since 1848, is of 100 reals, and equivalent to $5.16. The older Spanish *D.* vary in value from $17 to $16.20.

Doubly, (*dŭb'ly,*) *adv.* In twice the quantity; to twice the degree.

"His right hand *doubly* to his left succeeds."—*Dryden.*

Doubs, (*doobs,*) a dep. of France, on the Eastern frontier, separated from Switzerland by the Jura Mountains, is situated in Lat. 46° 35′, 47° 31′ N., and Lon. 5° 42′, 7° 4′ E. *Area*, 2,018 sq. miles. *D.* is traversed by the river Doubs, a tributary of the Saone, and is separated on the N.W. from the dep. of Haute Saone by the Oignon, also a tributary of the Saone. The surface is mountainous, but fertile in many parts, with excellent pasturage for a valuable breed of draught-horses which it possesses. The chief towns, after Besançon, its capital, are Baumes-les-Dames, Montbeliard, and Pontarlier. *Pop.* 298,072.

Doubt, (*dout,*) *v. n.* [Fr. *douter*; Lat. *dubito*, from *dubius*, moving alternately in two opposite directions—*duo*, two, and obs. *bito*, to go; also *béto*, perhaps from same root as *rado*, to go.] To waver in opinion or judgment; to be uncertain, or in suspense; to be undetermined; to fluctuate in belief; to hesitate; to demur; to question.—To fear; to be apprehensive of ill; to suspect; to have suspicion; as, to *doubt* a man's honesty.

—*v. a.* To hold in debt; to consider questionable: to deem uncertain; to question; to withhold assent from; to hesitate to believe; as, I *doubt* his story.—To fear; to suspect; to apprehend ill of; to withhold confidence from.

"More than you *doubt* the change."—*Shaks.*

—*n.* [O. Fr. *doubte*; Fr. *doute*; Lat. *dubitatio.*] A wavering in opinion or judgment: a being uncertain; a fluctuation of mind respecting truth or propriety; uncertainty of disposition; suspense; unsettled state of opinion.

"Our *doubts* are traitors, and make us lose, . . . the good we oft might win."—*Shaks.*

—Uncertainty of condition.

"I am bound in to saucy *doubts*."—*Shaks.*

—Suspicion; fear; apprehension.—Difficulty urged; objection.

(*Phil.*) That state of mind in which we hesitate as to two contradictory conclusions, having no preponderance of evidence in favor of either. Philosophers distinguish two kinds of doubt,—*provisional* and *definite*. Provisional doubt is a voluntary suspension of our judgment for a time, in order to come to a more clear and sure conclusion. Definitive doubt is scepticism. We doubt through blindness, or passion, or malice; through fancy, or from a wish to doubt; but we doubt also from prudence and from mistrust, from wisdom and through penetration of mind. A preliminary doubt is the fundamental condition of philosophy. We begin, in order that we may not end with doubt. This was first established as a rule in philosophic inquiry by Descartes, who tells us that he began by doubting everything, discharging his mind of all preconceived ideas, and admitting none as clear and true until he had subjected them to a rigorous examination.

Doubt'able, *a.* That may be doubted; questionable.

Doubt'er, *n.* One who doubts; one who has scruples; one who is uncertain.

Doubt'ful, *a.* Full of doubt or doubts; dubious; not settled in opinion; wavering; hesitating; undetermined; not clear in its meaning; uncertain; as, a *doubtful* case. — Equivocal; obscure; ambiguous; admitting of doubt; not obvious, clear, or certain; not decided; as, a *doubtful* explanation. — Of uncertain issue; not secure; hazardous; precarious; as, a *doubtful* event. — Not without fear; indicating doubt.

"Contending, and *doubtful* what might fall." — *Milton.*

Doubt'fully, *adv.* Dubiously; questionably; in a doubtful manner.

Doubt'fulness, *n.* A state of doubt, or uncertainty of mind; dubiousness; suspense; instability of opinion. — Ambiguity; uncertainty of meaning. — Uncertainty of condition, event, or issue: precariousness.

Doubt'ingly, *adv.* Dubiously; in a doubting manner.

Doubt'less, *a.* Without doubt or uncertainty; unquestionably.

Doubt'lessly, *adv.* Unquestionably.

Douc, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of monkey, *Simia nemæus*, native of Cochin China, and remarkable for the brilliancy of its variegated colors.

Douce, a mountain in Ireland, co. Wicklow, 6 m. from Bray. Height abt. 2,384 ft.

Dou'cet, Dow'cet, *n.* One of the testicles of a stag.

Douceur, (*doo-sér',*) *n.* [Fr., from *doux*, sweet; Lat. *dulcis*. See DULCET.] A present, gift, or honorarium; a bribe — Sprightliness or agreeability of manner.

Douche, (*doosh,*) *n.* [Fr, from Lat. *duco*, to conduct.] A jet of water directed with some degree of force on to some diseased part of the body, with a view to strengthen it.

Doucine, (*doo'sēn.*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Arch.*) A moulding, concave above and convex below.

Doud Station, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Van Buren co.

Dough, (*dō,*) *n.* [A. S. *dah*, from *deawian*, to wet; Icel. *deig*, dough.] A mass composed of flour or meal moistened and kneaded, but not baked; paste or sponge of bread.

Dough'-baked, *a.* Improperly baked; — hence, unfinished; not brought to perfection; also, implying the being of dull, or half-witted understanding. (In the latter sense, the term *half-baked* is often used.)

Dougherty, (*do'ŭr-te,*) in *Georgia*, a S.W. co. *Area*, abt. 300 sq. m. *River*, Flint River. *Surface*, nearly level. *Soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Albany. *Pop.* 11,517.

Dougherty Station, in *California*, a post-village of Alameda co., abt. 18 m. S.E. of Leandro.

Dough'face, *n.* A person who is pliable and easily impressible. (Used in the U. States.)

Dough'faced, *a.* Cowardly; weak; pliable; easily moulded or managed.

Dough'faceism, *n.* [Amer.] State of being reprehensively weak, pliant, or cowardly.

Dough'iness, *n.* State of being doughy or spongy.

Dough'-kneaded, *a.* Soft; flaccid; pliant like dough.

Dough'nut, *n.* (*Cookery.*) A small spongy cake, compounded of milk, eggs, sugar, and flour, and fried in lard or butter.

Dough'tily, *adv.* With doughtiness.

Doughtiness, (*dou'ti-ness,*) *n.* Quality of being doughty; bravery; obstinate courage.

Doughty, (*dou'ti,*) *a.* [A. S. *dohtig*, from *dagan*, to be of force or power; *D. deugen*, to be good: Scot. *dow*, to profit.] Noble; stout-hearted; brave; valiant; as, a *doughty* hero.

Doughty's Fork, in *Ohio*, a branch of Killbuck Creek, which it joins in Coshocton co.

Doughy, (*dō'e,*) *a.* Like dough; soft; pliable; as, an "unbaked and *doughy* youth." — *Shaks.*

Douglas, (*dŭg'las,*) the name of an ancient and illustrious Scottish family, whose origin has not been accurately ascertained. The earliest mentioned in history are: WILLIAM *the Hardy*, D. 1302. — *The good* SIR JAMES, a companion in arms of Robert Bruce, killed in battle with the Moors, 1331. — WILLIAM, a natural son of the preceding, called *England's scourge and Scotland's bulwark*, killed 1353. — ARCHIBALD, brother of Sir James, regent in 1333. — WILLIAM, Lord of Liddesdale, *the flower of chivalry* in the 14th century. — After these the following are mentioned under the title of earls: — 1. WILLIAM, distinguished at the battle of Poictiers, D. 1384. — 2. JAMES, his son, killed at the battle of Otterburn, 1388. — 3. ARCHIBALD, surnamed *the Grim*, date unknown. — 4. ARCHIBALD, born 1374, celebrated for a victory over the Earl of March and Henry Percy, 1401; killed at the battle of Verneuil, 1424. — 5. ARCHIBALD, ambassador to England for the release of James I., 1437. — 6. WILLIAM, treacherously murdered at a banquet in the castle at Edinburgh the same year. — 7. Unknown. — 8. WILLIAM, the most imperious and powerful of the line, stabbed by James II. at Stirling, 1452. — 9. JAMES, brother of the preceding, and last earl of Douglas, taken prisoner after vainly attempting to revenge his brother's death, and dying in a monastery, 1488. — A younger branch of the same family are distinguished as *earls of Angus*. The best known of these are: — GEORGE, married to the daughter of king Robert III., 1397, and ARCHIBALD, called the "Great" Earl of Angus, distinguished at the battle of Torwood, father of GAWIN, bishop of Dunkeld, and of the two Douglases killed at Flodden, died 1513. The younger branch of the Angus family claims JAMES DOUGLAS, the celebrated Earl of Morton, and regent of Scotland, *q. v.*

Douglas, GAWIN, or GAVIN, a Scotch poet, B. at Brechin, 1475; was the younger son of the 5th Earl of Angus, and was bishop of Dunkeld. His *Palace of Honor* is his principal original work. His translation of the *Æneid* was the first made of a classic author into the English language. D. 1522.

Douglas, STEPHEN ARNOLD, an American statesman, B. in Vermont, 1813. He was at an early period of life apprenticed to the trade of cabinet-making, which he was compelled eventually to abandon, through ill-health. He afterwards studied law at Canandaigua, N. Y., and, in 1833, went West, settling at Jacksonville, Ill. There he soon established himself in good practice as a lawyer, and before he had attained the age of 22, was elected Attorney-General of the State. In 1840, *D.* was appointed Secretary of State for Ill., and, in 1841, a judge of the Supreme Court. In 1843, *D.* entered Congress on the Democratic ticket. In the House of Representatives, *D.* was conspicuous for his national views on the Oregon boundary question, and by his strong advocacy of the annexation of Texas. In 1853–4, *D.* became noted as the author of the celebrated bill for organizing the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, which brought about a revolution in political parties in the U. States. In this bill, the onus which *D.* caused to attach to himself, rested on the provision it contained for repealing the Missouri Compromise, which he insisted was inconsistent with Congressional non-intervention with slavery in states and territories. In 1852, he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, and, again, in 1856. In 1860, as candidate of the northern Democrats for president, he received 1,300,000 votes, but only 12 in the electoral college. D. 1861. After his death, a magnificent monument was commenced to the memory of *D.* at Chicago, (see fig. 582).

Doug'las, a seaport-town of England, cap. of the Isle of Man, 80 m. N.W. of Liverpool. Lat. 55° 15′ N., Lon. 4° 25′ 47″ W. *Pop.* 12,511.

Doug'las, a village of British Columbia, at the N.W. extremity of Harrison Lake, about 54 m. N.E. of New Westminster.

Douglas, in *California*, a township of San Joaquin co.; *pop.* 1,751.

Douglas, in *Colorado*, an E. co., bordering on Kansas; *area*, abt. 700 sq. m. *Rivers.* S. Fork of Platte River, Republican Fork of Kansas River, and Bijou and Beaver creeks. *Surface*, in the W., mountainous; in the E., a sterile sandy plain. *Min.* Gold. *Cap.* Franktown. *Pop.* 1,388.

Douglas, in *Georgia*, a village, cap. of Coffee co., abt. 130 m. W.S.W. of Savannah.

Douglas, in *Illinois*, an E. co.; *area*, abt. 375 sq. miles. *Rivers.* Embarras and Kaskaskia. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Tuscola. *Pop.* 13,484.

—A township of Clark co.; *pop.* 555.

—A township of Iroquois co; *pop.* 2,399.

—A post-office of Knox co.

—A village of Pike co., on the Mississippi River, opposite Hannibal.

Douglas, in *Iowa*, a township of Appanoose co.; *pop.* 590.

—A township of Bremer co.; *pop.* 587.

—A post-village of Fayette co., abt. 5 m. N.W. of West Union.

—A township of Montgomery co.; *pop.* 467.

—A township of Polk co.; *pop.* 613.

—A township of Webster co.; *pop.* 513.

Douglas, in *Kansas*, an E. co.; *area*, 590 sq. m. *Rivers.* Kansas and Wakarusa. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, very fertile. *Min.* Limestone. *Cap.* Lawrence. *Pop.* 20,592.

—A town of Douglas co., on the Kansas River, above Lawrence.

—A township of Jackson co.; *pop.* 1,760.

Douglas, in *Louisiana*, a post-office of Jackson parish.

Douglas, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Worcester co., 16 m. S. of Worcester, and abt. 40 m. S.W. of Boston: *pop.* 2,182. — *East Douglas*, in the same township, is a thriving manufacturing village.

Douglas, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Allegan co.

Douglas, in *Minnesota*, a W. co.; *area*, about 720 sq. m. *Rivers.* Long Prairie. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Alexandria. *Pop.* 4,239.

—A township of Dakota co.; *pop.* 707.

—A township of Fillmore co.; — now called HOLT.

—A village of Polk co., on Red Lake River.

Douglas, in *Missouri*, a S. co.; *area*, about 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* N. Fork and Bryant's Fork of White River. *Surface*, generally hilly; *soil*, productive. *Min.* Lead. *Cap.* Vera Cruz. *Pop.* 3,915.

Douglas, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Rockingham co.

Douglas, in *Nebraska*, an E. co., bordering on Iowa; *area*, abt. 350 sq. m. *Rivers.* Missouri, Platte, Elkhorn, and Papillon. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, very fertile. *Min.* Limestone. *Cap.* Omaha. *Pop.* 19,982.

—A village of Cass co., abt. 37 m. S.W. of Omaha City.

Douglas, in *Nevada*, a S.W. co., bordering on California; *area*, about 1,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Carson. Lake Tahoe bounds it on the W. *Surface*, mountainous. Job's Peak, a granite mountain, rises to a height of 6,000 ft. *Soil*, not adapted to agriculture. *Min.* Gold and silver. *Cap.* Genoa. *Pop.* 1,215.

Douglas, in *Oregon*, a S.W. co., bordering on the Pacific Ocean: *area*, about 5,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Umpqua River and its N. and S. forks, and Siuslaw River. *Surface*, mountainous; *soil*, in the valleys, very fertile. *Min.* Silver and copper. *Cap.* Roseburg. *Pop.* 6,066.

Douglas, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village and township of Montgomery co., abt. 21 m. N.N.W. of Norristown; *pop.* 1,604.

—A township of Berks co., on the Schuylkill River, abt. 15 m. S.E. of Reading; *pop.* 1,072.

Douglas, in *Texas*, a post-village of Nacogdoches co., abt. 240 m. N.E. of Austin.

Douglas, in *Wisconsin*, a N.W. co., bordering on Minnesota; *area*, about 1,500 sq. m. *Rivers.* St. Louis, St. Croix, Bois Brulé, and Aminicon. Lake Superior washes its N. border. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, generally fertile. *Min.* Copper. *Cap.* Superior City. *Pop.* 1,122.

—A township of Marquette co.; *pop.* 616.

Douglas Centre, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Marquette co.

Douglas City, in *California*, a post-village of Trinity co., on Trinity River, abt. 6 m. S. of Weaverville.

Douglas City, in *Missouri*, a village of Phelps co., abt. 6 m. E.N.E. of Rolla.

Douglas Flat, in *California*, a village of Calaveras co., near the Stanislaus River, abt. 10 m. N. of Sonora. Gold is found in the neighborhood.

Douglas Fort, near the confluence of the Assiniboin and Red rivers in British N. America.

Douglas Island, in *Alaska*, between Admiralty Island and the main land. Lat. 58° 15′ N., Lon. 134° 24′ W.

Doug'lasville, in *Texas*, a post-office of Cass co.

Douglasville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Berks co., abt. 64 m. E. of Harrisburg.

Dou'lens, or **Doul'lens,** a town of France, dep. Somme, on the Authie, 16 m. N. of Amiens. It has a citadel, and a trade in cotton-yarn and hempen cloths. *Pop.* 4,076.

Douloc'racy, *n.* [Gr. *doulos*, a slave, and *kratein*, to govern.] A government carried on by slaves.

Doum'-palm, *n.* (*Bot.*) See DOOM-PALM.

Dour, *a.* [Scot.] Hard; hardy; inflexible; obstinate; as, a "*dour* wife." — *C. Reade.*

Dour, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainault, 9 m. W.S.W. of Mons. Coal and iron mines are worked in the vicinity. *Pop.* 7,000.

Dou'ra, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as DURAMEN, *q. v.*

—A kind of millet. See DURRA.

Douro, (*doo'ro,*) a large river of Spain, rising on the borders of Aragon, and, flowing W., traverses more than half the width of Spain, and the whole of Portugal. After a course of about 510 m., it falls into the Atlantic, 3 m. from Oporto. Its basin is the largest in the Spanish peninsula. The wine country of the Douro begins 50 m. to the E. of Oporto.

Dou'ro, DUERO, a former prov. in the N. of Portugal, having the Atlantic on the W., and now absorbed in the provs Minho, Upper Beira, and Estremadura. *Area*, 3,872 sq. m. *Pop.* 244,860.

Dou'ro, (Pu'lo,) an island in the Indian Archipelago, 35 m. from Timor, in Lat. 10° 48′ S., Lon. 122° 41′ E.; it is barren. *Pop.* 5,000.

Douse, *v. a.* [Gr. *duō*, *dusō*.] To sonse, dip, or plunge into water.

(*Naut.*) To slacken suddenly; to let go in haste; as, to *douse* the jib. — To put out; to extinguish; as, to *douse* the glim; *i. e.*, put out the light. (Used by sailors.)

—*v. n.* To fall suddenly into water.

"To swing i' the air, or *douse* in water." — *Hudibras.*

Dous'ing-chock, *n.* (*Ship-building.*) See DOWSING-CHEEKS.

Dous'man, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Waukesha co.

Douzeave, (*doōz'ēv,*) *n.* [Fr. *douze*, twelve.] (*Mus.*) A scale of twelve degrees.

Dove, *n.* [A. S. *duna*; D. *duip*; Dan. *due*; Icel. *dúfa.*] (*Zoöl.*) A bird of the family of the *Columbidæ*. No distinction between the terms dove and pigeon is sanctioned either by constant scientific or general popular use. Audubon attempts to make a distinction, giving the name *pigeon* to those species of which many nests are built close together on the same trees, and *dove* to those which are solitary in their nidification; but this distinction has not been generally admitted. — See PIGEON.

—A word of endearment, or an emblem of innocence.

Dove, a river of England, falling into the Trent below Burton; noted for the fine scenery on its banks.

Dove, *n.* (*Christian Art.*) The Holy Ghost having descended upon Christ at his baptism in the form of a dove, that bird is generally employed as a symbol of the Spirit in religious art. It is also used as an emblem of peace, when it bears an olive-branch in its mouth, doubtless referring to the return of the dove to the ark. When used as an emblem of purity by the ancient painters, it was usually represented white, with red claws and beak, and sometimes with a golden nimbus around the head. Dying saints and martyrs are frequently represented with a dove flying from their mouths; in these cases it is a symbol of the soul purified by suffering. In some stained windows, the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit are symbolized by a dove, from which proceed seven rays, terminating in seven stars. When used as a symbol of the Church of Christ, the dove is represented with six wings, — two at the head, two at the shoulders, and two at the feet.

Dove'-cot, Dove'-cote, Dove'-house, (*dŭv'kŏt,*) *n.* A pigeon-house; a columbary.

Dove Dale, one of the most beautiful spots in England, and the most romantic locality in the picturesque county of Derby, where the river Dove runs for a considerable distance in a natural chasm between two precipitous walls of rocky slate.

Dove-eyed, (*dŭv'īd,*) *a.* Soft-eyed; meek-eyed; having eyes like a dove.

Dovekie, (*dŭv'ke,*) *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See MERGULLUS.

Dove'let, *n.* A young or small dove.

Dover, (Strait of.) [Lat. *Fretum Gallicum*; Fr. *Pas de Calais.*] The narrow sea-channel between England and France, and connecting the English Channel and North Sea. It is 18 to 25 m. broad, average 22; and 6 to 29 fathoms deep, but on Warne and Ridge Shoals only 1½ to 4 fathoms. The English side of the strait consists of chalk cliffs 300 to 600 ft. high, succeeded on the south by lower greensand. The tides of the English Channel and North Sea meet in Dover Strait. In 1875 an international joint-stock company was organized to connect France and England by a tunnel under these Straits,—an enterprise calculated to be carried out at a cost of about $6,000,000.

Do'ver, a seaport-town of England, on Dover Strait, 66 m. E.S.E. of London, at the nearest point of Britain to the continent of Europe, being 21 m. from Cape

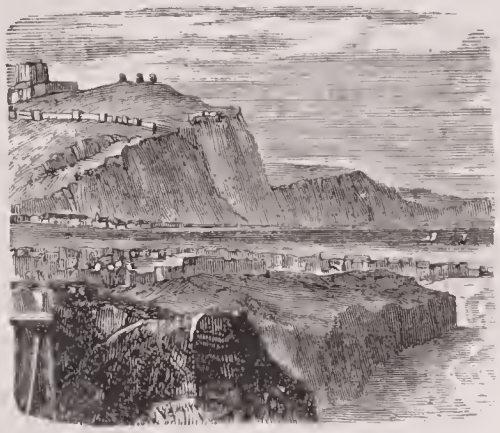


Fig. 857. — DOVER CASTLE.

Grisnez, and 25½ N.W. of Calais. *D.* is the chief port of communication between England and France. Its principal feature is its castle, perched on a cliff about 320 feet above sea-level, which, with its immense defences, renders it one of the strongest, as it is certainly one of the most important, fortresses in the British islands. *Pop.* 28,270.

Do'ver, in *Alabama*, a village of Russell co., abt. 75 m. E. by N. of Montgomery.

Dover, in *Arkansas*, a township of Pope co., near Illinois Bayou, about 90 m. N.W of Little Rock; *pop.* 1,063.

Dover, in *Delaware*, seat of justice of Kent co., and cap. of the State of Delaware, situated on Jones Creek, about 50 m. S. of Wilmington, and about 5 m. W. of Delaware Bay. Lat. 39° 10′ N., Lon. 75° 30′ W. It has a fine state-house and many other elegant buildings. *Pop.* 6,394.

Dover, in *Georgia*, a village of Greene co., about 41 m. N. of Milledgeville.

—A township of Terrell co.; *pop.* 1,754.

Dover, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Bureau co., about 144 m. N. of Springfield; *pop.* 1,402.

Dover, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Boone co.

—A village of Dearborn co., about 90 m. S.E. of Indianapolis.

Dover, in *Iowa*, a village of Davis co., on Fox River, about 80 m. S.S.W. of Iowa City.

—A township of Fayette co.; *pop.* 1,550.

—A post-office of Lee co.

Dover, in *Kansas*, a post-office of Shawnee co.

Dover, in *Kentucky*, a post-village and township of Mason co., on the Ohio River, about 11 m. below Maysville; *pop.* 1,332.

Dover, in *Maine*, a post-village and township, cap. of Piscataquis co., on the Piscataquis River, about 70 m. N.E. of Augusta. Total pop. of township 1,983.

Dover, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Norfolk co., on Charles River, about 15 m. S.W. of Boston; *pop.* 645.

Dover, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Lenawee co., about 7 m. W. of Adrian; *pop.* 1,494.

—A village of Washtenaw co., on Huron River, about 54 m. W. by N. of Detroit.

Dover, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Olmstead co.; *pop.* 822.

—A township of Steele co.; — now called HAVANNA.

Dover, in *Missouri*, a post-village and township of Lafayette co., about 108 miles W. of Jefferson City; *pop.* 2,251.

Dover, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of Craven co.

Dover, in *New Hampshire*, a city, cap. of Strafford co., on the Cocheco River, about 68 m. N. of Boston. Lat. 43° 13′ N., Lon. 70° 54′ W. *Pop.* 9,294. *D.* is the oldest town in the State, having been settled in 1623. *Manuf.* Cotton cloths, boots, oil cloths, &c.

Dover, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Morris co., abt. 7 m. N.N.W. of Morristown, on the Rockaway River.

—A township of Ocean co.; *pop.* 3,044.

Dover, or DOVER PLAINS, in *New York*, a post-village of Dover township, Dutchess co., about 80 m. N.N.E. of New York city.

Dover, in *New York*, a township of Dutchess co., about 20 m. E. of Poughkeepsie; *pop.* 2,279.

Dover, in *Ohio*, a township of Athens co.; *pop.* 1,697.

—A post-village of Cuyahoga co., on Lake Erie, about 14 m. W.S.W. of Cleveland; *pop.* 1,445.

—A township of Fulton co.; *pop.* 930.

—A village of Fulton co., about 35 m. W. of Toledo.

—A village and township of Tuscarawas co., on the Tuscarawas River, about 103 m. E.N.E. of Columbus. Total pop. of township 3,515.

—A township of Union co.; *pop.* 929.

Dover, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village and township of York co., on Conewago Creek, about 7 m. N.W. of York; *pop.* 2,281.

Dover, in *Tennessee*, a township and village, cap. of Stewart co., on the Cumberland River, about 75 m. W. by N. of Nashville; *pop.* 1,798.

Dover, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Windham co., about 90 m. S. by W. of Montpelier; *pop.* 635.

Dover, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Iowa co., about 27 m. N.W. of Madison.

Dover, in *Wisconsin*, a village and township of Racine co., about 21 m. W. of Racine; *pop.* 1,047.

—A village of Walworth county, about 48 miles S.W. of Milwaukee.

Dover Furnace, in *New York*, a P.O. of Dutchess co.

Dover Hill, in *Indiana*, a post-village, cap. of Martin co., on the E. Fork of White River, about 92 m. S.S.W. of Indianapolis.

Dover Mills, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Goochland co., on Dover Creek, about 21 m. W. of Richmond.

Dover Mines, in *Virginia*, a P. O of Goochland co.

Dover South Mills, in *Maine*, a post-office of Piscataquis co.

Dover's Powder, *n.* [From *Dover*, the inventor.] (*Med.*) A compound of ipecacuanha, opium, and sulphate of potash. It is the *pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus* of the Pharmacopœia. Ten grains, which is the average dose, contain one grain of opium and one of ipecacuanha. It is an excellent sedative and sudorific.

Dove's Creek, in *Georgia*, a P. O. of Elbert co.

Dove's Depot, in *S. Carolina*, a post-office of Darlington dist

Dove'tail, *n* [From its spreading like a pigeon's tail.] (*Carp.*) A joint used by carpenters and joiners in connecting two pieces of wood, by letting one into the other, in the form of the expanded tail of a dove. It is the strongest method of joining masses, because the tenon or piece of wood widens as it extends, so that it cannot be drawn out, the tongue being larger than the cavity through which it would have to be drawn. The French call this method *queue d'hirondelle*, or swallow's-tail.

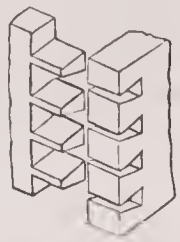


Fig. 858. — DOVETAIL.

—*v. a.* To unite by a tenon.

—To make to fit; to adjust firmly and connectedly; as, our opinions *dovetail* together.

Dove'tailing, *n.* (*Carp.*) A method of joining by dovetails.

Dove'tail-joint, *n.* (*Anat.*) A suture, or serrated articulation, as of the bones of the skull. — *Hoblyn.*

Dove'tail-moulding, *n.* (*Arch.*) A Gothic architectural ornament in the form of dovetails.

Dow, Dhow, *n.* (*Naut.*) Same as BAGGALA, *q. v.*

Dow, or **Douw,** GERARD, an eminent Dutch painter, and the pupil of Rembrandt, b. at Leyden, 1613. For the excellence of his coloring, delicacy of finish, and attention to the minutiæ of his art, this master's compositions are unrivalled; and the prices which some of his paintings have obtained are almost without parallel. D. 1680.

Dow'able, *a.* That may be dowered or endowed; entitled to dower.

Dowager, (*dow'a-jŭr,*) *n.* [Fr. *douairière*, from *douaire*, a dower.] A widow endowed; that is, who either enjoys a dower from her deceased husband, or has property of her own brought by her to her husband on marriage (dowry), and settled on herself after his decease. In the English and French language of etiquette, the term is applied to a widow lady, to distinguish her from the wife of her husband's heir, having the same title.

Dowa'giac, in *Michigan*, a small river, rises in Cass co., and joins the St. Joseph River near Niles.

—A post-village of Cass co., on Dowagiac River, about 179 m. W. of Detroit; *pop.* 1,932.

Dow'cet, *n.* See DOUSET.

Dow'dallville, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Peoria co.

Dow'dy, *n.* [Scot. *dawdie*, probably from *daw*, listless, inactive, or from its root.] An ill-dressed, vulgar, inelegant woman.

"They doat on *dowdies* and deformity." — *Dryden.*

—*a.* Awkward; ill-dressed; inelegant; having a vulgar appearance.

"No housewifery the *dowdy* creature knew." — *Gay.*

Dow'dyish, *a.* Resembling a dowdy.

Dow'el, *v. a.* [Ger. *döbel*, a peg, a plug.] To connect or fasten together by dowels; as, to *dowel* the head of a cask.

—*n.* A pin of wood or iron used in joining together pieces of timber, or for connecting the joints of boards, the ends of the felloes of wheels, &c. *Fig.* 859 represents a barrel-end in three pieces, joined by dowels.

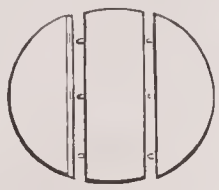


Fig. 859 — DOWEL-JOINTS.

Dow'el-joint, *n.* (*Joinery.*) A joint made by means of dowels.

Dow'el-pin, *n.* See DOWEL.

Dow'er, Dow'ery, *n.* [Fr. *douaire*; L. Lat. *dotarium*, *doarium*, from *dos*; Gr. *dōs*, from *didōmi*, to give.] Anything given; a gift; an endowment.

"How great, how plentiful, how rich a *dower*." — *Davies.*

(*Law.*) The estate for life which a widow acquires in a certain portion of her husband's real property after his death. *D.*, by the common law, which in this matter is the general law in the U. States, entitles the widow to a third part of all the lands and tenements of which the husband was seized in fee-simple or fee-tail, at any time during the coverture. But the rule varies so widely on many particulars in the different States, that we must refer the inquirer to the local statutes on the matter.

Dowered, (*dow'erd,*) *a.* Having a dower or a portion.

"*Dower'd* with our curse . . . take her, or leave her." — *Shaks.*

Dow'erless, *a.* Destitute of dower; without a fortune, unportioned; as, a *dowerless* bride.

Dow'ery, *n.* See DOWER.

Dowl, Dowle, *n.* Feathery or wool-like down.

Dow'las, *n.* A kind of coarse linen cloth, which was generally used for shirts by the working-people before the introduction of calico.

Dowlatabad, (*dow-lat-a-bad',*) a city and fortress of Hindostan, in the Deccan, 7 m. from Aurungabad, in Lat. 19° 52′ N., Lon. 76° 2′ E. The fort stands on a rock 500 feet high.

Down, *n.* [Ger. *dune*; Dan. *duun*; Icel. *dún*, from Teut. *dunen*, to swell; Fr. *duvet*.] The fine, soft feathers of fowls, particularly of the duck kind. — The fine hair that appears on the face in adolescence.

"On thy chin the springing beard began
To spread a doubtful *down*, and promise man." — *Prior.*

—The pubescence of plants; the pappus or little crown of certain seeds of plants; as, the *down* of a thistle. — Anything that soothes or mollifies.

"Thou bosom softness! *down* of all my cares." — *Southern.*

—*v. a.* To cover or line with down.

Down, *n.* [A. S. *dun*; Ger. *düne*; Gael. *dun*; Fr. *dune*; Gr. *thīn* or *thīs*, gen. *thīnos*. The root is found in L. Sax. *dunen*, to swell up.] A bank or rounded elevation of sand formed by the action of the wind on or near a seashore, generally used in the plural; as, the *downs* of Sussex. — A tract of poor, naked, hilly land, used only for the pasturage of sheep, &c.

—*pl.* State of declension, abasement, depression, or failure; used colloquially; as, the ups and *downs* of life.

—*pl.* A roadstead, and naval rendezvous, off the coast of Kent, in the English Channel.

"All in the *Downs* the fleet was moor'd." — *Gay.*

Down, *prep.* [A. S. *adún*, *adúne*, of *dúne* — *a*, from, and *dun*, a hill. See DOWN.] Along a descent; from a higher to a lower place; as, to go *down* a mountain. — Toward the mouth of a river, or toward the embouchure of any volume of water; as, to sail *down* a stream.

—*adv.* Along a descent; tending from a higher to a lower place; as, *down* a well. — On the ground, or at the bottom; below the horizon: as, the sun goes *down*. — From a higher to a lower condition; into disrepute or disgrace; into subjection; as, an author writes himself *down*.

"It has still been preached up, but acted *down*." — *South.*

—From a greater to a less bulk; into due consistence; as to boil *down* fat. — At length; prostrate; in a low position, state, or condition.

"*Down* sinks the giant with a thundering sound." — *Pope.*

—In a state of dejection, poverty, misery, or abasement; as, he is *down* in the world. — By descent from antiquity; as, *down* to the present day.

Down in the mouth, dejected; out of spirits. (Colloq. and vulgar.) — *Down with*, thrust down; hurl down; put down; — used in peremptoriness: as, "*down with* them all." (*Shaks.*) — *Up and down*, hither and thither; to and fro; with rising and falling motion.

—*interj.* Exhorting to abasement or destruction.

"*Down* to the dust with them, slaves as they are!" — *Moore.*

—*v. a.* To cover with down; to make downy.

Down, *a.* Downcast; dispirited; dejected.

—Downright; absolute; positive; flat; conclusive, as, a *down* assertion. — Downward; as, a *down* railroad-train; —in opposition to *up*.

Down, a county of Ireland, bounded N. by co. Antrim, E. and S. by the Irish Sea, and W. by co. Armagh. *Area*, 957 sq. m. The surface is generally mountainous, but fertile in many parts. The Mourne Mountains occupy a portion of it, and rise to 2,796 ft. above the sea. *Rivers and Lakes.* The Bann Lagan and Newry rivs., and numerous small lakes, the chief of which is Loagh Strangford. *Prod.* Oats, potatoes, flax, barley, and some wheat. *Min.* Copper and lead, black marble, slate, coal, freestone and crystals. *Manuf.* Linens, muslins, hosiery, leather, and salt. The fisheries are important. *Chief towns.* Newry Ballymacarret, Rosstrevor, and Downpatrick. *Pop.* 277,775.

Down'-bear, *v. a.* To depress.

Down'cast, *a.* Cast downward; dejected; bent down; directed to the ground.

"The *downcast* look of modesty." — *Sir P. Sidney.*

Down'-cast, *n.* (*Mining.*) A ventilating shaft for promoting the circulation of air through a mine. Mines are generally provided with two shafts for ventilation, under one of which (the *upcast* shaft) a fire is maintained to produce the upward current, which carries off the foul air, whilst the fresh air descends by the other (*downcast* shaft). The current of fresh air is forced by wooden partitions to divide itself, and pass through every portion of the workings. The operation of such provisions for ventilation is easily exhibited. A tall jar (*Fig.* 860) is fitted with a ring of cork, carrying a wide glass chimney (A). If this be placed over a taper standing in a plate of water, the accumulation of vitiated air will soon extinguish the taper; but if a second chimney (B), supported in a wire ring, be placed within the wide chimney, fresh air will enter through the interval between

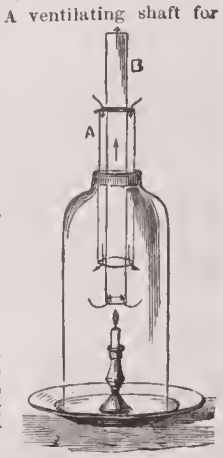


Fig. 860.

the two, and the smoke from a piece of brown paper will demonstrate the existence of the two currents, as shown by the arrows. — A small box (*Fig.* 861) is provided with a glass chimney at each end. In one of these (B), representing the up-cast shaft, a lighted taper is suspended. A piece of smoking brown paper may be held in each chimney to show the direction of the current. On closing A with a glass plate, the taper in B will be extinguished, the entrance of fresh air being prevented. By breathing gently into A, the taper will also be extinguished. The experiment may be varied by pouring carbonic acid and oxygen alternately into A, when the taper will be extinguished and rekindled by turns.

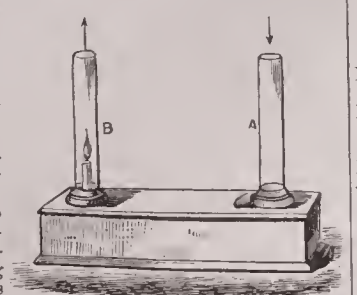


Fig. 861.

Down'casting, *a.* Dispiriting; dejecting.
Down-come, (*down'kum.*) *n.* A downfall; as, a *downcome* in life.
Down-draught, (*down'draft,*) *n.* (*Mining.*) Same as DOWN-CAST, *q. v.*
Downe, in *New Jersey*, a township of Cumberland co.; *pop.* 3,385.
Downer's Grove, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Du Page co., abt. 24 m. W.S.W. of Chicago; *pop.* 2,518.
Downes, JOHN, an American naval officer, B. in Mass., 1786. He entered the U. S. navy as a midshipman in 1802, and distinguished himself in the operations before Tripoli in the following year. *D.*, during the war of 1812, and in the expedition against Algiers in 1815, won still further reputation as a skilful and dashing officer. In 1832–4 he commanded the Pacific squadron, and in this capacity avenged an outrage committed on an American merchantman, by storming Quallah Battoo, in the Island of Sumatra. D. 1855.
Dow'ney, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Cedar co.
Down'fall, *n.* A falling down, or body of things falling; a sudden fall or ruin by violence, in distinction from slow decay or declension.

"Each *downfall* of a flood the mountains pour." — *Dryden.*

—A sudden fall from a high or prominent position; a depression or ruin of reputation or estate.

"Dar'st thou divine (King Richard's) *downfall*." — *Shaks.*

Downfallen, (*down'fâln,*) *a.* Fallen; ruined; as, *downfallen* cliffs.
Downhaul, (*down'hall.*) *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope used on shipboard for hauling down a sail.
Down'hearted, *a.* Depressed in spirits; dejected; melancholy; rejecting hope.
Down'hill, *a.* Declivous; descending; sloping; — hence, figuratively, easy.

"The first steps a *downhill* greensward yields." — *Congreve.*

—*n.* Declivity; slope; descent.
Down Hill, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Crawford co.
Dow'nieville, in *California*, a post-town, cap. of Sierra co., on Yuba River, near its source; *pop.* 704.
Dow'nieville Butte, in *California*, a mountain peak of Sierra co., about 12 m. E.N.E. of Downieville. It is said to be 8,800 feet high. Gold is found on its slopes.
Down'iness, *n.* State of being downy.
Down'ing, ANDREW JACKSON, an eminent American landscape-gardener, B. at Newburg, New York, 1815. In early life he assisted his father in the prosecution of his business as a nurseryman, and soon rendered himself familiar with the arts of gardening and horticulture, the science of botany, &c. In 1841, *D.* published his well-known *Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening*. This work obtained great popularity, and elicited encomiums from such great English authorities as London and Lindley. In succession appeared his *Cottage Residences*, *Fruits and Fruit-Trees of America* (which has run through 14 editions), *Architecture for Country Houses*, &c. *D.* was accidentally drowned, 1852.
Down'ing's Mills, in *New Hampshire*, a post-office of Strafford co.
Down'ingsville. See DOWNINGVILLE.
Down'ingsville, in *Kentucky*, a township of Grant co., abt. 10 m. W. of Williamstown; *pop.* 1,504.
Down'ingtown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Chester co., about 20 m. W. of Philadelphia, on the E. branch of Brandywine Creek; *pop.* 1,077.
Down'ington, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Meigs co., about 40 m. S.W. of Marietta.
Down'ingville, in *Ohio*, a village of Carroll co.
Downlooked, (*down'lookt,*) *a.* Having a dejected or sullen countenance.

"*Downlook'd*, and with a cuckoo on her fist." — *Dryden.*

Down'lying, *a.* About to lie down, or be in travail of childbirth. — *Johnson.*
—*n.* Time of repose; bed-time.
Downpat'rick, a town of Ireland, cap. county Down, prov. Ulster, near the Quoyle, 21 m. S. by E. of Belfast. It is one of the most ancient towns in Ireland, existing in the days of St. Patrick, who died in 493, and is said to have founded the cathedral. *Pop.* 3,840.
Down'right, *adv.* Right down: straight down; perpendicularly; as, "a giant cleft *downright*." (*Hudibras.*) — In plain terms; without ceremony, circumlocution, or equivocation; as, a *downright* piece of impudence.
—*a.* Directly to the point; plain; artless; blunt; unceremonious; — said of persons; as, "after his plain, *downright* way." (*Addison.*) — Open; undisguised; without reservation; absolute; — used in relation to things; as, a *downright* falsehood.
Down'rightness, *n.* State of being direct or plain; quality of being downright.
Down'share, *n.* (*Agric.*) A breast-plough used for cutting turf.
Down'sitting, *n.* Act of sitting down; rest; repose.
Down-stairs, *a.* Below-stairs; on a lower floor.
—*adv.* Down to the stairs, to a lower floor or basement.

"Why did you kick me *down-stairs*?" — *Kemble.*

Down'-stroke, *n.* A stroke or blow directed downwards. — In penmanship, a thick, heavy stroke made with a downward inclination of the pen; — in contradistinction to the slight impression called *up-stroke*, q. v.
Down'-train, *n.* A departing railroad train; a train proceeding from the chief terminus.
Down'-trod, Down'-trodden, *a.* Trodden, trampled, or crushed down; as, *down-trodden* people.
Down'ton, in England, a town of Wiltshire, on the Avon, 6 m. S.S.E. of Salisbury. *Pop.* 5,054.
Downs'ville, in *New York*, a P. O. of Delaware co.
Downs'ville, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Dunn co., on the Menomonie River, about 7 m. S. of Menomonie.
Down'ward, Down'wards, *adv.* [A.S. *dunewearde.*] From a higher place to a lower; in a descending course; in a course or direction from a head, spring, origin, or source; as, to bend *downward*.

"Look *downward* on that globe."—*Milton.*

—In a course of lineal descent from an ancestor considered as a head.

"A ring . . . *downward* hath succeeded in his house, from son to son." —*Shaks.*

—In the course of falling or descending from elevation or distinction.
—*a.* Moving or extending from a higher to a lower place, as on a slope or declivity, or in the open air; tending toward the earth or its centre; declivous. — Descending from a head, origin, or source; as, a *downward* descent. — Tending to a lower state or condition; dejected; depressed; as, "*downward* thoughts." — *Sidney.*
Down'weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) See GUAPHALIUM.
Down'y, *a.* Covered with down or nap; covered with pubescence, or soft hairs, as a plant. — Made of down or soft feathers; resembling down; soft; calm: soothing; as, a *downy* pillow. — Acute; knowing; astute; sharp-witted; as, a *downy* fellow. (Vulgar.)
Dow'ral, *a.* Pertaining to a dowry; consisting of a dowry.
Dow'ress, *n.* A woman entitled to dower. — *Bouvier.*
Dow'ry, *n.* [See DOWER.] A gift; a fortune given. (*Law.*) A word sometimes confounded with *dower*. It was formerly applied to mean that which a woman brings to her husband.
Dowse, *v. a.* and *n.* See DOUSE.
Dowse, *n.* A blow or slap in the face. (Vulgar.)
Dows'er, Dows'ing-rod, *n.* (*Mining.*) A miner's divining-rod.
Dows'er, *n.* One who makes use of the divining-rod.
Dows'ing-cheeks, *n. pl.* (*Ship-building.*) Pieces fayed across the apron, and lapped on the knightheads or inside stuff above the upper deck.
Doxological, (*doxs-o-loj'ik-al,*) *a.* Pertaining or relating to doxology; rendering praise to God.
Doxol'ogize, *v. a.* [Gr. *doxologein.*] To praise God with doxologies.
Doxol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *doxologia*, praising, from *doxologĕō*, to give glory to.] (*Eccl.*) A form of praise, or giving glory to God; as in the concluding paragraph of the Lord's Prayer, — "Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever;" or the Hymn of the Angels (*Luke* ii. 14), — "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good-will to all men."—Two hymns used in the early Christian church were known as the *greater* and *lesser D.* The greater *D.* was simply an expansion of the angelic hymn, and is now generally known by that name; it is sung in the Roman Catholic Church at the celebration of the Lord's Supper and at matins. The lesser *D.* is the ordinary *D.*, "Glory be to the Father, and to the Son," &c., repeated at the end of each psalm in the service of the Church of England.
Doxy, (*doks'y,*) *n.* A sweetheart or paramour.

"Orthodoxy is any *doxy*." — *Bishop Warburton.*

—A prostitute; a woman of loose morals; as, a sailor's *doxy*.
Doyle, RICHARD, (*doil,*) an English artist, B. in London, 1826. He inherited from his father, John Doyle, an able political caricaturist, a taste for humorous illustrations, and excels chiefly in depicting the passing whims and oddities of the day, and was for some time a constant illustrator of the pages of *Punch*. It was in that facetious periodical that he illustrated with great success, and in endless variety, *Ye Manners and Customs of ye Englishe*, and produced many other sketches, discovering much originality of invention, as well as humorous appreciation. He afterwards produced *The Foreign Tour of Brown, Jones, and Robinson*, and other works. The last novel from the pen of Dickens is illustrated by this eminent artist.
Doyle, in *Kansas*, a township of Marion co.; *pop.* 124.
Doyle, in *Iowa*, a township of Clark co.; *pop.* 965.
Doyles'burgh, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Franklin co.
Doyle's Mills, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Juniata co.
Doyles'port, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Barton co.
Doyles'town, in *Ohio*, a village of Paulding co.
Doyles'town, in *Ohio*, a village of Wayne co., about 104 m. N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* 551.
Doylestown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough and township, cap. of Bucks co., about 100 m. E. of Harrisburg. *Pop.* of township 1,954.
Doylestown, in *Wisconsin*, a P. O. of Columbia co.
Doze, *v. n.* [Dan. *dös*, drowsiness, *döse*, to doze, to mope; Icel. *dasaz*, to languish.] To slumber; to sleep gently; to live in a state of drowsiness, to be dull or half asleep.

"Chiefless armies *dozed* out the campaign." — *Pope.*

—*v. a.* To pass or spend in drowsiness; as, to *doze* away one's time.
—*n.* A light sleep; a slumber; as, to take a *doze*.
Dozen, (*dŭz'n,*) *a.* [Fr. *douzaine*, from *douze*, twelve; Lat. *duodecim*.] Two and ten; twelve in number; as, a *dozen* of gloves — An indefinite number; as, a *dozen* or so.
Doz'enth, *a.* Twelfth. (R.)
Doz'er, *n.* One who slumbers or sleeps lightly.
Doz'iness, *n.* Drowsiness; heaviness; predisposition to sleep.
Doz'y, *a.* [See DOZE.] Drowsy; heavy; inclined to sleep; sluggish; sleepy.

"The youth essays his *dozy* head to raise." — *Dryden.*

Drab, *n.* [A. S., Fris., and D. *drabbe*, dregs, lees; Gael. *drabhag*, a dirty woman.] A low, sluttish, dirty woman; a harlot: a prostitute.

"Paltry and proud as *drabs* in Drury Lane." — *Pope.*

—A wooden box used for holding salt when taken out of the boiling pans, in salt-works.
Drab, *n.* [Fr. *drap*. See DRAPE.] A kind of thick woollen cloth, of a dull brown, or dull gray color, resembling fuller's earth. — A dull brownish or gray color.
—*a.* Of a dull, dun color, resembling the cloth of the same name; as, a *drab* sky.
Dra'ba, *n.* [Gr. *drabe*, acrid, biting; from the taste of the plant.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Brassicaceæ*. The genus embraces about 7 American species of little relative importance, the most common of which is *D. verna*, the Whitlow Grass, an annual early-flowering plant, found in grassy fields from Canada to Virginia.
Drab'ber, *n.* A wencher; one who is intimate with loose women, or drabs.
Drab'bish, *a.* Having the qualities of a drab. — Resembling drab; as, a *drabbish* tint.
Drab'ble, *v. a.* To draggle; to besmirch; to wet and befoul by dragging through mud and water.
—*v. n.* To angle with a long line and rod; as, to *drabble* for barbel.
Drab'bler, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small topsail.
Drab'bletail, *n.* A draggletail; a sluttish, slatternly woman.
Drab'bling, *n.* Act or practice of angling for fish with a long rod and line.
Dracæna, (*drai-se'na,*) *n.* [Gr. *drakaina*, a female dragon, the inspissated juice becoming a powder like dragon's blood.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Liliaceæ*. The most remarkable species is *D. draco*, the Dragon Tree of Teneriffe, which attains a great size, and, unlike the majority of endogenous trees, has forked


Fig. 862. — THE DRAGON-TREE. (*Dracæna draco.*)

branches. This plant yields a red resin, resembling dragon's-blood, but it is not known in commerce. *D. terminalis*, the Ti-plant, a native of the Sandwich Islands, has starchy roots, which are baked and eaten by the islanders; its juice is used for making a fermented beverage, and its leaves are employed as fodder for cattle.
Dra'canth, *n.* See TRAGACANTH.
Drachm, Drachma, Dram, (*dram, drak'mă,*) *n.* [Gr. *drachmē*, from *drassomai*, to grasp or gripe. Originally, a handful of *obŏli*, or small coins.] A silver coin of ancient Greece, used as the unit of the money system. Since the year 1833 the unit of the money system of modern Greece has also been called *drachma*, and is equal to about 18 cents. Among the ancients the value of the *D.* varied at different times and places. The Attic *D.* was nearly equal to 20 cents. It differed according to the value of specie, but was always calculated as the 100th part of the *mina*, which was generally worth about $20. There were also coins valued at two, three, and four *D.* — As a weight, the *D.* was considered also equal to the 100th part of a *mina*, or about ¼ oz. — There are two drachmas, or drams, used as weights in America;

viz., the avoirdupois, which is equivalent to 27 11/32 grains troy, and the apothecaries', which is equivalent to 60 grains troy.

Drach'enfels. [Ger., dragon's rock.] In Rhenish Prussia, a mountain-peak, one of the range called the *Sirbengebirge*, situate on the right bank of the Rhine, abt. 8 m. S.E of Bonn, and has an elevation of 1,056 ft. *D.* rises abruptly from the river, and is covered with brushwood almost to the top, whence the prospect is



Fig. 863. — THE DRACHENFELS.

magnificent, extending down the river as far as Cologne, and having a charming foreground in Bonn, with its university, and numerous villages, and time-worn castles. The cave where the dragon — from which the mountain takes its name — was wont to abide, is pointed out to the traveller. The ruins of an old castle crown the summit, and add picturesqueness to the Drachenfels.

"The castled crag of Drachenfels
Frowns o'er the wide and winding Rhine,
Whose breast of waters broadly swells
Between the banks which bear the vine." —*Byron.*

Draci'na, Dracine, *n.* (*Chem.*) Same as DRACONINE, q. v.

Draco, (*drai'ko.*) an Athenian legislator, the extraordinary and indiscriminate severity of whose laws has rendered his name odious to humanity. During the period of his archonship, about B. C. 623, he enacted a criminal code, in which slight offences were punished as severely as murder or sacrilege. Hence it was said to be "written in blood." The laws of *D.*, the first written laws of Athens, were for the most part superseded by the legislation of Solon. *D.* is said to have been accidentally killed in a theatre at Ægina.

Dra'co. (*Astron.*) The Dragon, a northern constellation containing 80 stars, of which 2 are of the 2d, and 3 of the 3d magnitude. The star *γ Draconis* or *Etanin* is celebrated as the one used in determining the co-efficient of aberration of the fixed stars. It is a bright star, nearly in the solstitial colure, and consequently the minor axis of the small ellipse which its apparent place describes in the heavens, lies in the meridian at its transit. Moreover, at the two equinoxes, when its apparent place is at the extremities respectively of this minor axis, it can be observed on the meridian at one equinox about sunrise, and at the other about sunset, so that both observations may be made without the interference of a too bright daylight. These two observations, therefore, are easily taken, and the difference in the north polar distance, which they give is the minor axis of the ellipse described by the apparent place of the star.

(*Zoöl.*) The flying-lizard. See DRAGON.

Dracocephalum, *n.* [Gr. *drako*, dragon, and *kephalos*, head, from the resemblance of the flowers.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Lamiaceæ*. They are perennial or biennial ornamental plants, with flowers axillary and terminal, usually with large, conspicuous bracts. The genus has two American species, *D. cordatum*, the Cordate-leaved Dragon's-head, and *D. parviflorum*, the Small-flowered Dragon's-head.

Draconic, *a.* Pertaining to the lawgiver DRACO, *q. v.* —Relating to the constellation *Draco.*

Draco'nine, *n.* (*Chem.*) The coloring-matter of the resin called *Dragon's-blood.*

Draconine, *a.* Pertaining to the Dragon.

Dracontium, (*dra-kon'she-um,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Orontiaceæ*, of which one species, *D. polyphyllum*, a native of Guiana, Surinam, and also of India and Japan, has a powerful action on the nervous system, and is useful in asthma; although at present its chief reputation is the somewhat doubtful one of curing the bite of a snake, to which its mottled stem gives it some resemblance. The flower, when it first expands, emits an intolerable stench.

Dracunculus, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Araceæ.*

(*Zoöl.*) The Guinea worm. See FILARIA.

Dra'cut, in *Massachusetts*, a P. O. of Middlesex co.

Dra'dys, in *Georgia*, a post-office of Wayne co.

Draff, *n.* [D. *draf*, hog's-wash. See DRAIN.] Lees; dregs; refuse matter; — specifically, the wash given to hogs, or grains to cattle.

Draffish, *a.* Worthless; paltry; draffy.

Draffy, *a.* Worthless; dreggy.

Draft, *n.* [Corrupted from DRAUGHT, *q. v.*] A drawing; anything drawn.

—An order directing the payment of money; a bill of exchange; as, a *draft* on a banker.

(*Mil.*) A drawing or selection of men from an army, or from one corps to complete another; as, *drafts* from a regiment.

(*Com.*) An allowance for waste on goods sold by weight; as, the *draft* on a chest of tea. — An allowance made at a custom-house on excisable goods.

(*Naut.*) Depth of water necessary to float a ship; as, her *draft* is sixteen feet.

—A drawing of lines for a plan; delineation; sketch: plan delineated; outline of a writing or document; as, the *draft* of a letter. See DRAUGHT.

—A current of air. See DRAUGHT.

—*v. a.* To draw; to delineate; to draw the outline of; as, to *draft* a plan. — To compose in an epistolary or literary manner; as, to *draft* a petition. — To draw men from a military body or position; to select; to detach; to draw men from any company, association, or collection; as, to *draft* men for the army.

Draft'-engine, *n.* (*Mining.*) An engine used for pumping, &c.: a donkey-engine.

Draft'-horse, *n.* See DRAUGHT-HORSE.

Draft'-net, *n.* See DRAUGHT-NET.

Draft'-ox, *n.* See DRAUGHT-OX.

Drafts'man, *n.* Same as DRAUGHTSMAN, *q. v.*

Drag, *v. a.* [A. S. *dragan*; D. *trekken*; Icel. *dragna*, to be drawn; Lat. *traho*, to draw, drag, or haul. See TRACT.] To draw; to pull; to haul; to draw along the ground by main force; to draw along slowly or heavily.

"A wounded snake *drags* its slow length along."—*Pope.*

—To pull about with force, roughness, or violence.

"The weight of my misfortunes *dragg'd* you down." — *Dryden.*

—To draw, as anything burdensome; — hence, to pass in trouble, sorrow, or difficulty.

"My heart . . . *drags* at each remove a lengthening chain." *Goldsmith.*

—To draw contemptuously along, as unworthy to be carried.

"He is content to *drag* me at his chariot-wheels."—*Stillingfleet.*

—To harrow; to explore with a drag.

—*v. n.* To be drawn or dragged along; to hang so low as to trail on the ground; as, "*dragging* chains." *Dryden.* —To fish with a drag; to recover by means of a drag; as, to *drag* for a drowned person.—To be moved slowly; to proceed heavily; to pass lingeringly.

"The day *drags* through, though storms keep out the sun."*Byron.*

—To hang or grate on the ground, as a door.

—*n.* A net or something to be drawn along the ground.

(*Agric.*) A particular kind of harrow for breaking up ground.

—A low cart or sledge for transporting heavy weights; as, a timber-*drag.*

—In England, a carriage resembling a stage-coach; as, a four-in-hand *drag.*

—An instrument with hooks, to catch hold of things under water, and bring them to the surface. A machine for dredging docks, rivers, &c. — See DREDGING-MACHINE.

—A mechanical arrangement, by which the speed of a vehicle can be decreased by stopping or slackening the rotation of one or more of the wheels. The original *D.* was a very primitive arrangement, and was generally called the *shoe* or *skid*; it consisted of a hollow piece of iron, not unlike a shoe in shape, which fitted the tire of one of the hind wheels. It was attached to the bottom of the carriage by a chain, and when applied was put under one of the hind wheels; by this means, acting as a sort of wedge, it prevented the wheel from going round, and thus retarded the velocity of the vehicle. The invention of the patent drag was a great improvement upon this clumsy mechanism. By means of the patent drag a sort of skid is pressed against one of the sides of a wheel, effecting all the stoppage required, with the advantage that the whole can be regulated by the driver, without stopping or getting down, by means of a handle connected with a series of rods and levers. In the case of the shoe-drag, the stoppage of the carriage every time it was put on or taken off was absolutely necessary. The use of the *D.* is to keep the vehicle from pressing too hard upon the horses when going down-hill at their ordinary pace. Powerful drags, which act in a similar manner to that described, are used for stopping or decreasing the speed of railroad trains.

—A heavy, listless motion or movement; as, "a *drag* in his walk." (*Hazlitt.*) — A barge or boat in tow.

(*Naut.*) Whatever serves to retard a ship's way. — Any person or thing that is an obstacle to progress or prosperity; as, a large family of children is a *drag* to a poor man.

(*Mach.*) In marine steam-engineering, the difference between the propulsive powers of the various floats of a paddle-wheel, or blades of a screw-propeller.

(*Founding.*) See DRAG-BOX.

(*Building.*) In masonry, a steel instrument for completing the dressing of soft stone without grit.

Dragan'tine, *n.* A mucilago prepared from gum tragacanth.

Drag'-bar, *n.* (*Mach.*) A strong iron rod, with eye-holes at each end, connecting a locomotive-engine and tender by means of the drag-bolt and spring. (Sometimes called *draw-link.*)

Drag'-bolt, *n.* (*Mach.*) The strong bolt coupling the drag-bar of a locomotive engine and tender together, and removable at pleasure.

Dragee, (*drazh'ai,*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Confectionery.*) An almond or dried preserve, covered with white sugar.

Drag'gle, *v. a.* [Dim. of *drag*.] To draw or trail along the ground; to wet and bemire by drawing on the ground and mud, or on wet grass; to drabble.

"You'll see a *draggled* damsel here and there."—*Gay.*

—*v. n.* To be drawn on the ground; to become wet, soiled, or besmirched by being drawn on the mud or on wet grass.

"His *draggling* tail hung in the dirt."—*Hudibras.*

Draggle-tail, *n.* Same as DRABBLE-TAIL, *q. v.*

Draggle-tailed, *a.* Slatternly; untidy.

Drag'-hook and Chain, *n.* The strong hook and chain attached to the front of a locomotive's tender, railroad-carriage, &c.

Drag'-link, *n.* (*Mach.*) The link that connects the cheeks of a double crank. See DRAG-BAR.

Drag'-man, *n.* One who uses a drag-net in fishing.

Drag'-net, *n.* A net to be drawn along the bottom of a river or pond for taking fish.

Drag'oman, *n.*; *pl.* DRAGOMANS. [It *dragomanno*; Pers. *tarjman*; Ar. *tarjamān*, an interpreter, from *tarjam*, to interpret.] A term applied, in Turkey, to all interpreters or foreign guides. The diplomatic dragomans, however, are very important personages, and serve as a means of communication between the officers of the Ottoman government and the ambassadors of other European nations. They are allowed several important privileges, not the least of which is, that they and their families are not considered to be under Turkish law, but under the jurisdiction of the country by whose embassy they are employed. As the laws of Turkey are very severe and summarily carried out, this privilege is much valued. The diplomatic *D.* are seldom pure natives, but mostly Italians, descended from Genoese or Venetian merchants. The occupation of the ordinary Turkish *D.* is exactly similar to that of the French *commissionnaire*, and the Italian *cicerone*. *D.* of this description are provided at many of the hotels in Constantinople, and other cities throughout Turkey.

Drag'on, *n.* [Lat. *draco*: Gr. *drakon*, from *derkomai*, *edrakon*, to see; Sansk. root *drag.*] (*Myth. & Art.*) In nearly every country, and at all times, there have been legends concerning the existence of a huge monster, which went about devouring and devastating all before it. This monster, or dragon, as it is generally called, is supposed to be the symbolical representative of arrogant power and cruelty, whose sole object is to oppose order and progress. Although it is probable, as Brand says, that



Fig. 864.—FABULOUS FIGURE OF A DRAGON.

"the dragon is one of those shapes which fear has created to itself," nevertheless, from the generality of the legends concerning this winged saurian, it is possible that the existence of some species of the pterodactyl, in very remote times, may have originated the superstition. However this may have been, it is certain that this mythical animal, in all ages, has been looked upon as a minister of evil, the destruction of which was considered one of the greatest objects of human energy. The task was usually allotted to gods and heroes. Apollo killed the Python, and Perseus slew the dragon, and saved Andromeda. Hercules, as the ideal of physical power, is also represented as a dragon-slayer. From poetry the legend of the *D.* passed into art, and the Greeks and Romans bore it as an emblem on their shields and helmets. In the "Nibelungen Lied," in later times, Siegfried is represented as killing a *D.*; and in the epic of Beowolf, the two contests of the hero, first with the monster Grendel, and afterwards with the *D.*, form the principal incidents of the poem. Among the Scandinavians, Thor was described as a dragon-slayer. Among the Teutonic tribes the practice of bearing the *D.* as an emblem on their shields and banners was common. Among the Celts the *D.* was considered the emblem of sovereignty, and as such was borne on the helmet of the monarch. In the middle ages, in religious paintings, the *D.* was looked upon as the representative of sin. Saints and martyrs are frequently depicted trampling a *D.* underfoot. It is also used with this signification in the figure of St. George and the dragon. — Sometimes it has been used as a symbol of heresy. A body of men in Hungary, who enrolled themselves in order to crush John Huss and his followers, called themselves Knights of the Order of the *D.*

(*Script.*) A word often used to signify a sea-monster, huge serpent, &c.; thus, in *Deut.* xxxii. 33, *Jer.* li. 34, and *Rev.* xii. &c., it evidently implies a huge serpent; in *Isa.* xxvii. 1, li. 9, *Ezek.* xxix. 3, it may mean the crocodile, or any huge sea-monster; while in *Job.* xxx. 29, *Sam.* iii., *Mic.* i. 8, it seems to refer to some wild animal of the desert, most probably the Jackal.

—A fiery, shooting, meteoric exhalation from moist grounds, in the form of an imaginary serpent. — A fierce, violent person, male or female; as, she is a *dragon* of virtue.

(*Her.*) The figure of the *D.* is much used in heraldry; and when an animal, such as a lion or tiger, is represented with its own head, but with a dragon's wings and tail, it is said to be dragonné.

(*Astron.*) The constellation Draco, *q. v.*

(*Mil.*) A short species of carbine, originally carried by dragoons.

(*Zoöl.*) A term applied to a genus of small Saurian reptiles (genus *Draco* of Linnæus), belonging to the fam. of



Fig. 865. — FLYING DRAGON.
(*Draco fimbriatus.*)

the *Iguanidæ*, and characterized by two lateral aliform productions of the skin used as a parachute, and supported upon the first six pairs of ribs, which, instead of bending round the thorax, are elongated and directed upwards for that purpose. They are generally called Flying dragons, or Flying lizards.

—*a.* Pertaining to a dragon or dragons: resembling a dragon: — hence, something forbidding or frightful; as, "her *dragon* yoke."—*Milton.*

Drag'on-beam, *n.* (*Carpentry.*) A short beam or piece of timber, lying diagonally with the wall-plates at the angles of a roof for receiving the heel or foot of the hip-rafter. It is fixed at right angles with another piece, called the *angle-tie*, which is supported by each returning wall-plate, on which it is cocked down. (Called also *Dragon-piece.*)

Drag'on, (Boca del,) ("Dragon's Mouth,") a passage in the U. States of Colombia, prov. Veragua, leading from Lake Chiriqui to the Caribbean Sea.

Drag'onet, *n.* A little dragon.
(*Zoöl.*) The common name of the *Callionymus*, a genus of fishes of the *Gobidæ*, distinguished by having the gill-openings reduced to a small hole on each side of the nape, and the ventral fins placed under the throat, separate, and larger than the pectorals. They are found in the Mediterranean and northern seas.

Dragon-fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Dragonet, *q. v.*

Dragon-fly, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Odonata.

Drag'onish, *a.* Dragon-like; resembling a dragon.
"Sometimes we see a cloud that 's *dragonish*." —*Shaks.*

Dragonnades', *n. pl.* (*French Hist.*) The persecutions of the French Protestants by Louis XIV., especially the military expeditions, consisting chiefly of dragoons, which were dispatched into the southern provinces by Louvois in 1684 and 1685, are known in history as the *Dragonnades.* They were followed by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes (*q. v.*), Oct. 22, 1685.

Dragon's-blood, *n.* See Calamus.

Dragon's-claw, *n.* See Coralloriza.

Dragon's-head, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Dracocephalum.
(*Her.*) A part of the celestial constellation Draco, used in ancient emblazonments to denote tenne, or orange-color, in the arms of sovereigns. — The *dragon's tail* was also used to denote sanguine.

Drag'on-shell, *n.* (*Conch.*) A species of pratella or limpet. — *Ash.*

Dragon's Mouth, a passage between the island of Trinidad and the peninsula of Paria, connecting the Gulf of Paria and the Atlantic Ocean. It is 12 m. wide, and interspersed with many islets.

Drag'on's-water, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name sometimes applied to some species of the genus Calla.

Dragon-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Dracæna.

Dragoon', *n.* [Fr. *dragon*; D. *dragonder*, from *dragon.*] (*Mil.*) One of a class of soldiers, who originally carried a carbine called a *dragon*; in the modern and specific sense, a horse-soldier belonging to a regiment of cavalry; termed *heavy* or *light*, according to their mode of equipment and nature of service; thus, lancers, hussars, carabineers, &c., are, properly speaking, *light dragoons*; cuirassiers, &c., *heavy dragoons.*

—A variety of pigeon.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *dragonner.*] To persecute by abandoning a place to the rage of *dragoons* or soldiers. — To enslave, or reduce into subjection by military force; as, to *dragoon* a people. — To harass; to force; to compel to submit by violent measures; as, *dragooned* into submission.

Dragoonade', *n.* Same as Dragonnade, *q. v.*

Drag'-sheet, *n.* A contrivance in the form of a sail, used to deaden the drift of a ship when making heavy weather.

Drag's'-man, *n.* One who manages a drag.

Dragnignan, (*dra'goo-een-yawng,*) a town of France, cap. of dep. Var, 12 m. from Frejus, and about 430 m. from Paris; *pop.* 11,141.

Drain, *v. a.* [Dan. *draine*; A. S. *dragan*; O. Ger. *tragan*; to draw. See Draw.] To draw off; to filter; to cause to pass through some porous substance; as, to *drain* a marsh. — To empty or clear of liquor by causing the liquor to drop or run off slowly; to make dry; — hence, to exhaust or empty; as, to *drain* a country of its inhabitants. — To draw off gradually, or by degrees; as, to *drain* a tumbler of punch.

—*v. n.* To flow, or cause to flow off, gradually; as, the water *drains* off. — To be emptied or exhausted of liquor by flowing or dropping; as, to set a bottle to *drain.*

—*n.* Act of draining, drawing off, or exhausting by depletion; as, a *drain* of specie from a bank. — Any channel constructed underground for the purpose of carrying off surplus water and refuse matter from houses, fields, &c. When *D.* are open and are merely channels cut along the surface of the ground, or by the sides of streets and roads, they are called *ditches* and *gutters*; when they are of great size, for the purpose of carrying off the refuse of a town, they are called *sewers.* *D.* that lie underground may be formed of pipes of clay or earthenware, or of low walls of brick or stone, raised on a bottom formed of broad flat stones, and covered in with the same. These are, however, more liable to become choked by the roots of trees or shrubs growing into them than those which are formed of pipes. Circular *D.* of brickwork are called *barrel-drains.*

—A draught of liquid refreshment; as, to take a *drain* of whisky. (Vulgar.)

—*pl.* The refuse grains from a brewer's mash-tub. (Used in England.)

Drain'able, *a.* That may be drained.

Drainage, (*drān'āj,*) *n.* A draining; a gradual emptying of any fluid. — The mode in which the waters of a country pass off by its streams and rivers. — (*Engineering.*) The system of draining towns, land, &c. — That which flows out of drains.

Drain'age Commission, a body of individuals commissioned to carry out the draining of a city, &c.

Drain'er, *n.* One who drains, or causes to flow off.

—An utensil on which things are set to drain; a filter.

Drain'ing, *n.* (*Agric.*) The art by which surplus water may be carried off from swampy districts and stiff clay soil, as well as other land in which the excess of water is prejudicial to vegetation. It may be applied to low districts containing thousands of acres, or to single fields of comparatively small extent. In the latter case it is chiefly applied to render stiff and tenacious clay soils friable, tertile, and productive; and, indeed, it is now found that no land of this description can possibly be brought into proper cultivation without having recourse to this system for its amelioration. It is considered better that all drains should be cut in the direction of the slope of the field, which is the direction in which it is ploughed from top to bottom. The trenches for drains are cut with spades of different widths, the upper part of the trench being taken out with the widest, and a very narrow one, called a bottoming-tool, being used to form the bottom of the trench, so that the vertical section of a trench cut for the formation of a drain exactly resembles that of a flower-pot. The bottom of each trench was at first filled with rough stones only, about 2 or 3 inches in diameter, and a thick layer of soil was thrown over them; but, subsequently, drain-tiles and pipes were used without the addition of any stones above them, as the drains were found to be less liable to obstruction when the whole of the trench above the pipes was filled in with earth. The *tile-and-shoe drain* was introduced when the practice of filling the trench with stones was first abandoned; this consisted of a flat tile, or shoe, which was laid at the bottom of the trench, and on which another tile, arched in form, was placed, which was of the same length as the shoe on which it stood. But these have been superseded by the *cylindrical drain-pipes*, which are made of all sizes, from 12 to 24 inches in length, and from 1 to 6 inches in diameter. Pipes about two inches in diameter are commonly used for small drains, and the larger sizes, from 4 to 6 inches in diameter, for sub-main drains. In loose or peaty soils the pipes should be connected by collars, but this is not required in ordinary soils. The depth and width of the trench at the bottom of which the drain is to be placed must also be regulated, in a great measure, by the nature of the soil; but it should in no case be less than 2 feet nor more than 6 feet below the surface. When the drains are about 3 feet deep, and less than this, they should be placed about 25 or 30 feet apart; but when they are deeper than 3 feet, they should be placed apart at distances varying from 50 to 70 feet. The practice has been successfully introduced into the United States; and in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, &c., draining-tiles are become an important branch of fabrication. Unhappily the expense of underground drainage is a serious obstacle to the rapid extension of the practice. It has been calculated that the cost of drainage in nearly all arable soil varies from $35 to $50 per acre. Among the improvements in the fabrication of tiles realized lately in this country, we will notice the junction-piece of Messrs. C. W. Boynton & Co., of Woodbridge, N. J. They are used for connecting lateral drains with mains, or one main with another. These junction-pieces are made complete, as shown in Fig. 866, for all the different sizes of mains and laterals; and, by their use, the water from the lateral is introduced into the main at an angle of 45°. As it enters near the bottom

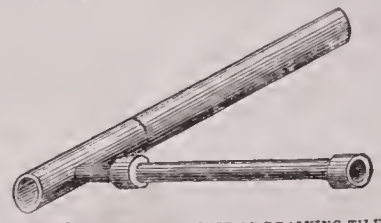


Fig. 866. — JUNCTION-PIECE OF DRAINING-TILES.

of the main it materially accelerates the flow in the latter by its force of entry, while, with the best joint that it was formerly possible to make by the aid of the tilepick, there was an interruption of the flow, and frequently a tendency to deposit silt at the junctions. Owing to this improvement, the pieces of intersection are made the safest of the whole drain, instead of being, as they were formerly, the most insecure. The principal advantages to be derived from *D* are these: — A deeper, richer mould is obtained, which readily absorbs moisture in time of drought; heavier crops are obtained, which ripen earlier, as the seed can be sown sooner on drained than on undrained soil; mosses, rushes, and coarse sour grass are entirely removed in course of time, and the air is no longer tainted with the exhalations that rise from marshy land; the soil also can be worked sooner after a heavy fall of rain than it could have been when it was in an undrained state. The drainage of ex-

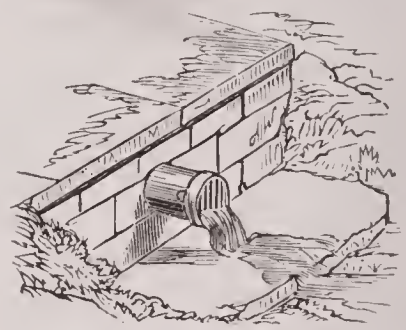


Fig. 867. — OUTLET OF A DRAIN.
(With movable grating.)

tensive districts comes within the province of the civil engineer. Among the principal tracts of country that have been reclaimed and made available for pasturage and tillage by *D.* may be mentioned, the Bog of Allen, in Ireland; the Bedford Level, in England; and the Pontine Marshes, near Rome. In Holland, where immense works of this nature have been carried out, the surface of the land reclaimed lies below the level of the sea, and the water that is continually collecting from rain and other causes is discharged through self-acting floodgates, or has to be lifted, by wheels or Archimedean screws, over the embankments that have been constructed to prevent the encroachments of the water. These wheels and pumps are worked by means of windmills, and sometimes by steam-power.

Drain'ing-plough, (*plow,*) *n.* (*Agric.*) A plough used in the construction of drains.

Drain'ing-tile, Drain'-tile, *n.* See Draining.

Drain'-trap, *n.* An appliance used in drains, to prevent the egress of foul air, &c.

Drains'ville, in *Virginia.* See Dranesville.

Drake, *n.* [Ger. *enterich* — *ente*, a duck, and *reich*; A. S. *ric*, a head, a chief; Dan. *andrik* — *and*, a duck, and *rig*, a kingdom.] The male of the duck species of fowls.
(*Zoöl.*) See Drake-fly.

—[From Lat. *draco.*] (*Mil.*) A small piece of artillery, formerly used.

Drake, Sir Francis, an English navigator and naval commander, b. at Tavistock, Devonshire, 1545. He first served in the royal navy under his relative, Sir John Hawkins; and distinguished himself by his valor in an unsuccessful expedition against the Spaniards, in the harbor of Vera Cruz. In 1570 he went to the W. Indies, on a cruise against the Spaniards, which he soon repeated with success; and in 1572, having received the command of two vessels, for the purpose of attacking the commercial ports of Spanish America, he took possession of two of their cities, and returned laden with booty. On his return he equipped, in Ireland, three frigates at his own expense, with which he served as a volunteer, under the Earl of Essex, and distinguished himself so much by his bravery, that Sir Christopher Hatton introduced him to Queen Elizabeth. *D.* disclosed to her his plan, and being furnished with five ships, he sailed, in 1577, to attack the Spaniards in the South Seas. In this expedition he ravaged the Spanish settlements, explored the North American coast as far as 48° N. Lat., and gave the name of *New Albion* to the country he had discovered. He then went to the East Indies, and having doubled the Cape of Good Hope, returned to Plymouth in 1580. The Queen dined on board the ship at Deptford, and knighted him. In 1585 he again sailed to the W. Indies, and succeeded in taking several places and ships. In 1587 he commanded a fleet of 30 sail, with which he entered the harbor of Cadiz and other Spanish ports, and destroyed an immense number of ships which were preparing for the great attack on

England; and, in the following year, he commanded as vice-admiral under Lord Howard, and had his share in the destruction of the Spanish armada. He D. off Nombre de Dios, in 1596.

Drake, In *Missouri*, a post-office of Gasconade co.

Drakenberg, CHRISTIAN JACOBSEN, (*dra'ken-bairg,*) a Norwegian seaman, B. 1626, remarkable for his great age. From his 13th to his 68th year he followed the sea; was then captured by pirates, and kept in slavery till his 84th; in his 111th year he married a widow of 60, and D. at the age of 146.

Drake'-fly, *n.* A species of fly, of the *Muscidæ*, used in fishing.

Drake's Branch, in *Virginia*, a P.O. of Charlotte co.

Drake's Channel, between the islands of Tortola and St. John, in the British W. Indies.

Drake's Creek, in *Arkansas*, a P. O. of Madison co.

Drake's Creek, in *Illinois*, a village of Shelby co., abt. 55 m. E.S.E. of Springfield.

Drake's Creek, in *Kentucky*, enters the Big Barren River in Warren co.

Drake's Mills, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Crawford co.

Drakes'town, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Morris co., on Schooley's Mountain, abt. 16 m. W. by N. of Morristown.

Drakes'town, in *Pennsylvania*, a P.O. of Somerset co.

Drakes'ville, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Morris co., abt 12 m. N.W. of Morristown.

Drakes'ville, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Davis co.

Drake'-stone, *n.* A broad, flat stone, made to ricochet upon the surface of water; also, the sport of so doing; called, more commonly, *ducks and drakes.*

Dram, *n.* [Contracted from Lat. *drachma.* See DRACHM.] A small or minute portion or quantity.

"A *dram* of sweet is worth a pound of sour."—*Sidney.*

—As much spirituous liquor as is drank at once; as, a *dram* of gin;—hence, by implication, potation; habitual intoxication

—A measure of quantity. See DRACHM.

—*v. n.* To indulge in dram-drinking. (R.)

Dra'ma, n. [Lat. and Gr., from *draō*, to act, to accomplish; Fr. *drame.*] Representation of an act or actions: an action as represented on the stage: a poem or composition representing a picture of human life, and accommodated to action. Any actual sequences of events, characterized by dramatic unity and incidence; as, "close the *drama* of the day."—*Berkely.*

—Dramatic literature generally. Under the head of DRAMA (p. 882) will be found an historical epitome of dramatic literature, and of the stage, both in ancient and modern times, serving as reference to the various articles in this work relating to dramatic and theatrical subjects.

Dramat'ic, Dramat'ical, *a.* [Gr. *dramatikos*; Fr. *dramatique.*] Pertaining to the drama; represented by action; theatrical, not narrative; as, a *dramatic* composition, *dramatic* effect, &c.

Dramat'ically, *adv.* In the manner of the drama; by action or representation.

Dram'atis Perso'næ. [Lat.] The interlocutors in a play, or drama; the characters in any event or episode of life; as, the *dramatis personæ* of a novel.

Dram'atist, *n.* One who writes a dramatic composition; a playwright; an author of theatrical pieces.

Dramatiz'able, *a.* That may be dramatized.

Dram'atize, *v. a.* [Gr. *dramatizō.*] To compose in the form of the drama; to give to a literary composition the form of a play, or stage effects.

Dram'aturgy, *n.* [Gr. *dramatourgia.*] The art of dramatic poetry, and representation of stage-action;—a word used by German writers.

Dram'-drinking, *n.* Habitual drinking of drams of spirituous liquor.

Dram'men, a seaport-town of Norway, consisting of two distinct parts, on the Drammen, 22 m. from Christiana. Its parts were formerly separate villages, now united by a bridge. It has a college, parish church, and several schools. *Manf.* Leather, tobacco, sail-cloth, oil, ropes, and spirits. It has also shipbuilding-docks, and has a trade in deals, timber, pitch, and iron. Lat. 59° 44′ N., Lon. 10° 12′ E. *Pop.* 13,426.

Dram'ming, *n.* Act, practice, or habit of dram-drinking.

—*n.* An appliance used by silk-throwsters.

Dram'-shop, *n.* A tavern; a groggery; any place where spirits are retailed in drams.

Dram Timber, *n.* A commercial name given to the timber exported from Drammen, in Norway.

Danes'ville, or DRAINSVILLE, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Fairfax co., abt. 17 m. W. of Washington. Here, Dec. 20, 1861, a severe action took place, between Gen. Reynolds' brigade of National troops, 4,000 strong, and a force of 2,500 Confederates, commanded by Gen. J.E.B. Stuart. The latter sustained a defeat, losing 43 killed and 143 wounded. The Union loss was trifling, both in killed and wounded.

Drank, *imp.* and *pp.* of DRINK, *q. v.*

Drap, *n.* [Fr.] Cloth of any kind.

Drape, *v. n.* [Fr. *draper*, to cover with cloth, from *drap*, cloth; from L. Lat. *drappus*; It. *drappo*: Sp. *trápo*, cloth. Etymol. unknown.] To cover with cloth or drapery; as, to *drape* an apartment.

Dra'per, *n.* [Fr. *drapier*, from *drap*, cloth.] One who sells cloth; a dealer in cloths.

Dra'per, JOHN WILLIAM, an American chemist, B. near Liverpool, England, 1811. His chief works are: *Human Physiology, Statical and Dynamical* (1856); *History of the Intellectual Development of Europe* (1863); and a *History of the American Civil War* (1867–8).

Dra'pery, *n.* [Fr. *draperie*; L. Lat. *draperia.*] Cloth-work; the trade of making or selling cloth; the place where cloth is sold.

—Cloth in general; stuffs of wool.

—Hangings, curtains, tapestry, &c., as accessories to art and decoration.

Dra'per, or DRAPERSVILLE, in *Utah*, a post-village of Lake co., abt. 18 m. S. of Salt Lake city; *pop.* abt. 700.

Dras'tic, *a.* [Fr. *drastique*; Gr. *drastikos*, from *draō*, to act.] (*Med.*) Powerful; active; efficacious; acting with strength or violent effect.

—*n.* (*Med.*) A purgative medicine which operates powerfully.

Draughon's Store, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of Sampson co.

Draught, (*draft,*) *n.* [From A. S. *dragan*, to draw. See DRAW.] Act of drawing; quality or capacity of being drawn; force or power necessary to draw anything.

"A general custom of using oxen for all sorts of *draught.*" *Temple.*

—The drawing of liquor into the mouth and throat; act of drinking; as, to drink ale off at a *draught.*—The quantity of liquor drank at once.

"Shallow *draughts* intoxicate the brain."—*Pope.*

—Act of delineating, or that which is delineated; a representation by lines; a picture; a figure painted or drawn by the pencil; a written sketch or outline; delineation; as, the *draught* of a protocol.

"The happy *draught* surpassed the image in her mind." *Dryden.*

—That which is taken by drawing, or by sweeping with a net; as, a *draught* of fishes.—A sink or drain; a sewer. An order for the payment of money; a bill of exchange. See DRAFT.—A current of air circulating through any inclosed place; as, to sit in a *draught.*—The rate of motion of the ascending current of heated air and other gases in a chimney.—Capacity of being drawn; as, a plough of easy *draught.*

(*Mil.*) A detachment. See DRAUGHT.

(*Naut.*) The depth of water necessary to float a ship, or the depth a ship sinks in the water, especially when laden; as, a twenty-two feet *draught.*

(*Ship-building.*) The drawing or design by which a ship is built, which is generally by a scale of one-fourth of an inch to a foot.

—*pl.* (*Games.*) A game played on a checkered board. See CHECKERS.

(*Med.*) A liquid form of medicine intended to be taken at once, or at a draught; whence its name.

(*Masonry.*) A part of the surface of the stone, hewn to the breadth of the chisel on the margin of the stone according to the curved or straight line to which the surface is to be brought. When the draughts are framed round the different sides of the stone, the intermediate part is wrought to the surface by applying a straight edge or templet.

Draught, *v. a.* To draw out; to call forth. See DRAFT.—To diminish by drawing.

Draught, *a.* Used for drawing; adapted to draw; as, a *draught* horse.

—Drawn directly from a barrel or other depository; as, *draught* porter;—in contradistinction to *bottled.*

Draught-board, (*draft'board,*) *n.* A checkered board of black and white squares, on which draughts are played.

Draught-compasses, *n. pl.* Compasses for drawing fine lines in architectural designs.

Draught'-hook, *n.* (*Mil.*) One of the two iron hooks on the cheeks of a gun, two on each side, used in drawing the piece to and fro.

Draught'-house, *n.* A place for the reception of rubbish.

Draught'-net, Draft'-net, *n.* A net hung behind a vessel's counter when under weigh.

Draughts'man, Drafts'man, *n.* One who draws out plans and designs.—A toper; a tippler; one who is a dram-drinker. (R.)

Draughts'manship, *n.* Office or employment of a draughtsman.

Draughty, (*draft'y,*) *a.* Relating to a draught; full of draughts; as, a *draughty* house.

Drave, the old *imp.* of DRIVE, *q. v.*

"And through his navel *drave* the pointed death."—*Pope.*

Drave, (*drav.*) [Ger. *Drau.*] A river of central Europe, forming one of the principal tributaries of the Danube. It lies wholly in the Austrian empire, extending between Lat. 46° 50′ and 45° 30′ N., and Lon. 12° 20′ and 19° E. The *D.* rises in the E. extremity of the Tyrol, and, after a variously deflected course (estimated at 370 m.), falls into the Danube, near Essegg, in Hungary. This river receives several minor affluents of no great importance, and has the cities of Linz, Greifenburg, Villach, and Warasdin situate on its banks. In a commercial point of view, the *D.* is, at present, but little regarded, its navigation, in many parts, being impeded by many obstructions.

Dra'vosburgh, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Allegheny co.

Draw, *v. a.* (*imp.* DREW, *pp.* DRAWN.) [A. S. *dragan*; Swed., Goth. *draga*; Lat. *traho.* See TRACT.] To pull along; to haul; to cause to move forward by force applied in advance of the thing moved; to drag; to pull towards one; to pull out; as, to *draw* a carriage.—To unsheathe; to bring by compulsion; to cause to come; to pull off or out; as, to *draw* a badger.—To raise from anything; to bring up or out; as, to *draw* water from a well.—To suck; to drain of contents; as, to *draw* milk from the breast.—To attract; to cause to move or tend towards one's self;—hence, to allure; to entice; to captivate.

"Beauty *draws* us with a single hair."—*Pope.*

—To engage; to take out; to let out, as a liquid; as, to *draw* a glass of beer.—To extract; to send forth; to force out; as, to *draw* a tooth, to *draw* a sigh. To fetch; to produce or bring, as an efficient cause; to get to obtain; to bear.

"*Draw* corruption, and God's curse, by sin."—*Davies.*

—To receive, procure, or take; to win; to gain; as, to *draw* a prize in the lottery, to *draw* money from a bank.—To derive from some cause or origin: to deduce from postulates, or by induction; as, to *draw* an inference.—To lengthen; to expand; to spin out; to stretch; to extend in length; as, to *draw* a long face.—To lead, as a motive; as, to *draw* a crowd together.

"My purposes do *draw* me much about."—*Shaks.*

—To represent by lines drawn upon a surface; to delineate; to form a pictorial representation of; as, to *draw* a likeness.—To describe; to represent by words, or in fancy; as, to *draw* a description.—To induce; to persuade; as, to *draw* one into a scrape.

"The English lords *drew* the Irish in to dwell among them." *Davies.*

—To compose or write, by way of formulary; to prepare the draught of; as, to *draw* a bill of exchange, to *draw* a memorial.

"Clerk, *draw* a deed of gift."—*Shaks.*

—To disembowel; to eviscerate; as, to *draw* a fowl; "hanged, *drawn*, and quartered," (said of a criminal.)—To require a certain depth of water for floating: as, the ship *draws* fourteen feet.—To inhale; to take in by inhalation; to inspire.

"Where I first *drew* air."—*Milton.*

To draw a cover. (*Sport.*) To clear a cover of game.—*To draw a curtain.* To close or unclose a curtain:—hence, metaphorically, in the first sense, to cover or hide anything.—*To draw in.* To haul, bring, or gather in; as, "*draw in* the flowing reins." (*Gay.*)—To entice: to inveigle; to induce to enter into; as, *drawn into* a conspiracy.—*To draw off.* To extract; to drain; as, to *draw off* water.—To withdraw; to abstract.

"It *draws* men's minds *off* from the bitterness of party."—*Addison.*

To draw on. To bring on; to cause; to invite; to occasion; as, to *draw on* a dupe, *drawn on* by negligence.—*To draw out.* To protract; to lengthen: to expand or stretch out; as, to *draw out* hot iron.—To induce by artifice, or apparent motive; as, to *draw out* a person's conversational powers.—*To draw up.* To compose or set forth in a formal manner; to form in writing; to draught: as, to *draw up* a will.—(*Mil.*) To form in order of battle; to arrange in order, as a body of troops: to array; as, an army *drawn up* in battle.—*Drawn butter.* Butter melted for table-use.—*Drawn game; drawn battle.* A match or conflict contested with equal spirit, so that neither party wins.—*To draw a bow.* To discharge an arrow, bolt, or shaft, from a bow, by drawing the string to its utmost tension, and then letting it go.—*To draw interest,* or *dividends.* To be entitled to receive interest on money invested or deposited in the public funds, &c.—*To draw back.* (*Com.*) To receive back, as the duty paid on certain goods for shipment and exportation.

—*v. n.* To pull; to exert motive force in drawing; to drag with strength; to haul; as, the ship's sails *draw* well.

"An heifer, . . . which hath not *drawn* in the yoke."—*Deut* xxi. 3.

—To act as a weight or incentive; to act as an attractive force; as, the new play *draws* crowded houses.—To contract; to cause to shrink.—To move; to advance; to make progress; literally, to draw one's self;—used adverbially, and prepositionally.—To have draught or current, as a chimney; as, the fire *draws* well.—To unsheathe a sword or other weapon carried in a scabbard.—To use or practise the art of delineating figures; to sketch; to form pictorial representations; as, to *draw* a profile.—To make a written requisition for payment of money;—in most cases preceding *on*; as, to *draw on* a banker.—To draw or come together; to be collected or amalgamated.

"They *draw* together in a globose form."—*Blackmore.*

—To admit the action of pulling or exercising; as, your pipe *draws* easily.—To take a card from a pack; to take a chance in a lottery; as, to *draw* a court-card.

(*Med.*) To collect the matter of an ulcer or abscess; to cause to suppurate; to excite to inflammation, maturation, or discharge.

To draw off. To empty; also, to relire or retreat; as, to *draw off* the liquid contents of a cask, to *draw off* troops.—*To draw back.* To move backwards; to retreat; as, to *draw back* from participation in anything.—*To draw near,* or *nigh.* To approach; to come close to; as, "My fate *draws nigh.*" (*Addison.*)—*To draw on.* To go forward; to advance; as, time *draws on.*—*To draw up.* To form in order, disposition, or array; as, he *drew up* his troops in echelon; a document correctly *drawn up.*

—*n.* Act of drawing; draught.—The lot or chance drawn; as, he *drew* a blank.—A drawbridge. See DRAWBRIDGE.

Draw'able, *a.* That may be drawn.

Draw'back, *n.* Any loss of advantage, or deduction from success or profit.

(*Com.*) An allowance made by the govt. to merchants on the re-exportation of certain imported goods liable to duties, which in some cases consist of the whole, in others of a part, of the duties which had been paid upon the importation. For the various Acts of Congress which regulate *D.*, consult Brightly, *Dig. U. S. Laws.*

Draw'-bolt, *n.* (*Mach.*) Same as COUPLING-PIN, *q. v.*

Draw'-bore, *n.* (*Joinery.*) The pinning a mortise and tenon, by piercing the hole through the tenon nearer to the shoulder than the holes through the cheeks from the abutment in which the shoulder is to come in contact.

—*v. a.* (*Joinery.*) To make a draw-bore in; as, to *draw-bore* a mortise.

Draw'-bore Pins, *n. pl.* (*Joinery.*) Pieces of steel in the shape of the frustum of a cone, somewhat tapered,

and inserted in handles with the greatest diameter next to the handle, for driving through the draw-bores of a mortise and tenon, in order to bring the shoulder of the rail close home to the abutment on the edge of the style; when this is effected, the draw-bore pins, when more than 1 is used, are taken out singly, and the holes filled up with wooden pegs.

Draw'bridge, *n.* A bridge which may be raised up, let down, or drawn aside, either to admit or hinder communication. A *D.* was attached to the old baronial castles (fig. 868) to enable persons to cross the moat and



Fig. 868. — DRAWBRIDGE.

gain access to the castle-yard. It is also used to afford means of entrance to fortresses and citadels over the main ditch, being fastened by hinges to the scarp of the ditch in front of the main gateway, and raised and lowered by chains attached to the end that rests on the counterscarp, which pass over pulleys, and are wound and unwound by means of a windlass. Besides this kind of bridge, which is sometimes termed a *lifting bridge*, there are 2 other sorts, called turning or swivel bridges, and rolling bridges. The *turning bridge* moves in an horizontal plane on a pivot, which secures one end of it to the pier on which it rests; the other end takes the form of an arc of a circle, and works on small rollers, that run on an iron rail to lessen the friction. The *rolling bridge* travels on rollers for the same purpose, and is moved backwards and forwards by a wheel which works in a rack: these are often used to span a space in the centre of a bridge of some length over a tidal river, to admit of the passage of masted vessels. — See BASCULE-BRIDGE.

Draw'bridge, in *Delaware*, a P. O. of Sussex co.

Draw Bridge, in *Maryland*, a P. O. of Dorchester co.

Draw'cansir. The name of a character in the Duke of Buckingham's celebrated play, *The Rehearsal*, who is a sort of "Baron Münchausen;" — hence, a bragging, blustering, bullying, pot-valiant fellow.

Draw'-cut, *n.* An incision made by one draw of a knife along a surface.

Drawee', *n.* (*Com.*) The person in whose favor a bill of exchange is drawn, or to whom it is indorsed.

Draw'er, *n.* He who, or that which, draws or pulls.

"From the hewer of wood unto the *drawer* of water." *Deut.* xxix. 11.

(*Com.*) He who draws a bill of exchange, or an order for the payment of money; — in contradistinction to *drawee*.

—A sliding case or box in a table or other article of household furniture, which is drawn out at pleasure; as, a chest of *drawers*. — One who draws liquor, and attends upon guests; a waiter in a tavern; a bar-tender. — That which possesses power of attraction; as, "fire is a great *drawer*." (*Swift.*) — A draughtsman; a sketcher; a delineator; as, an excellent *drawer* of other men's foibles.

—(*pl.*) A close under-garment made to draw over the nether limbs; as, ladies' *drawers*.

Draw'-gear, *n.* (*Mach.*) The connecting gear in general, relating to the drawing of railroad-engines, cars, trucks, &c.

Draw'-gloves, *n. pl.* A game formerly in vogue, for representing words by manipulation of the fingers.

Draw'head, *n.* (*Mach.*) In railroad machinery, a buffer connected with a coupling.

Draw'ing, *n.* Act of pulling, hauling, or attracting. — Distribution of prizes and blanks in a lottery, raffle, &c

(*Fine Arts.*) The art of representing any object by means of lines circumscribing its boundaries. *D.* is of course the foundation of everything in art, including within it a knowledge of perspective, anatomy, and proportion, and, when acquired, a given proportionable power of drawing correctly what we imagine. The human figure is the principal object upon which a student should be first employed; for he who can correctly draw that will not be at a loss in representing anything else he may wish. He who endeavors to copy nicely the figure before him, not only acquires a habit of exactness and precision, but is continually advancing in his knowledge of the human figure; and though he seems to superficial observers to make a slower progress, he will be found at last capable of adding (without running into capricious wildness) that grace and beauty which is necessary to be given to his more finished works, and which cannot be gotten but by an attentive and well-compared study of the human form. In the great age of Greek art, *D.* was a regular branch, and considered one of the most essential of the education of every gentleman. (*Pliny* xxxv. 36.)

Draw'ing-board, *n.* A board on which paper, canvas, &c., is laid for making drawings.

Draw'ing-master, *n.* One who teaches the art of drawing.

Draw'ing-pen, *n.* A pen used by draughtsmen for drawing lines of various thickness, and regulated by a screw.

Draw'ing-pencil, *n.* A black-lead pencil, used for drawing; a porte-crayon.

Draw'ing-room, *n.* An artist's atelier; a studio; a draughtsman's work-room. — A withdrawing-room; a room appropriated for the reception of company. — The formal reception of evening company at a royal court, or by persons in high station. — In England, it is applied to the reception by the sovereign of ladies principally, on which occasion debutantes are presented by their respective chaperones, as the act of their initiation into the fashionable world; as, *a drawing-room* belle; — correlative to *levee*, q. v. — The company assembled in a drawing-room.

Draw'ing-slate, *n.* See BLACK CHALK, and SLATE.

Draw'-knife, Draw'ing-knife, Draw'-shave, *n.* A tool used by joiners for shaving off surfaces. — A tool used by carpenters to cut a groove for a saw to follow, to prevent excoriation of the surface of the wood.

Drawl, *v. n.* [D. *draalen*, to linger; Icel. *drolla*, to contrive delays.] To speak with slow, prolonged, or affected utterance.

"In one lazy tone, the heavy page *drawl* on." — *Pope.*

—*v. a.* To utter words in a slow, lengthened tone, or with lazy affectation or languidness.

—*n.* A lengthened or affected utterance of the voice.

Drawl'ingly, *adv.* By slow, lazy, affected utterance; in a drawling manner.

Drawl'ingness, *n.* A drawling manner of speaking; slowness of utterance.

Draw'-link, *n.* (*Mach.*) See DRAG-BAR.

Draw'-net, *n.* A net used for ensnaring the larger varieties of birds.

Draw'-plate, *n.* (*Mach.*) A steel plate having a gradation of conical holes, through which wires are drawn to be reduced and elongated. — *Craig.*

Draw'-spring, *n.* (*Mach.*) The spring which connects with a draw-head.

Draw'-well, *n.* A deep well from which water is drawn by means of a long cord, chain, or pole, — whence the metaphorical saying; "as deep as a *draw-well*," in reference to shrewd, astute, secretive persons.

Dray, Dray'-cart, *n.* [A. S. *dræge*, from *dragan*, to drag. See DRAW.] A sledge or carriage without wheels. A low cart or carriage on wheels, constructed to carry heavy burdens; as, a brewer's *dray*. — A squirrel's nest.

Dray'age, *n.* Use or operation of a dray. — Money paid for hire of a dray.

Dray'-cart, *n.* See DRAY.

Dray'man, *n.*; *pl.* DRAYMEN. One who attends a dray; specifically, a man who drives or accompanies a brewer's cart or dray.

"A *drayman* perch'd on a cask of beer." — *D'Urfey.*

Dray'ton, MICHAEL, one of the most esteemed of the early English poets, — most admired for his pastorals and chivalrous subjects. — born at Harshull in Warwickshire, 1563, buried in Westminster Abbey, 1631.

Dray'ton, in *Georgia*, a village of Dooley co.

Dray'ton, in *Iowa*, a township of Cedar co.; *pop.* about 800.

Dray'ton Plains, in *Michigan*, a village of Oakland co., about 5 m. N.W. of Pontiac.

Dray'tonsville, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Union dist., about 75 m. N.N.W. of Columbia.

Dread, (*drĕd,*) *n.* [A. S. *dræd*, fear, *ondrædan*, to fear. to reverence; Fris. *dred*, fear.] Fear united with respect: awe; reverential regard; as, "the *dread* and fear of kings." (*Shaks.*) — Great and continued fear or apprehension of evil or danger; fear of destruction; affright; terror. — Cause of fear; the person or thing dreaded.

—*a.* Exciting great fear or apprehension; terrible; frightful; awful; as, a *dread* sentence. — Inspiring awe and reverence; venerable in the highest degree.

"Summoning archangels to proclaim thy *dread* tribunal." *Milton.*

—*v. a.* To fear in a great degree; to regard with terrified apprehension: as, a *dreaded* moment.

—*v. n.* To be in great fear.

"*Dread* not, neither be afraid of them." — *Deut.* i. 29.

Dread'er, *n.* One who dreads or lives in fear.

Dread'ful, *a.* Full of dread; causing great fear; awful; frightful; terrible; tremendous; as, a *dreadful* reckoning, a *dreadful* accident. — Inspiring awe or reverence; venerable.

"How *dreadful* is this place!" — *Gen.* xxviii. 17.

Dread'fully, *adv.* Terribly; fearfully; in a manner to be dreaded; as, *dreadfully* alarmed. — Excessively; extremely; in the highest degree; as, *dreadfully* tired. (Colloq.)

Dread'fulness, *n.* Quality of being dreadful; frightfulness; terribleness; awfulness; as, the *dreadfulness* of the day of judgment.

Dread'ingly, *adv.* With dread; in a manner expressing dread.

Dread'less, *a.* Free from dread; fearless; undaunted; intrepid. — Exempt from dread or apprehension; secure from fear.

Dread'lessness, *n.* Fearlessness; state of being free from dread; undauntedness; intrepidity.

Dreadnaught, Dreadnought, (*drĕd'nawt,*) *n.* A person without dread or fear; — hence, by implication, anything proof against harm, detriment, or danger; as, a *dreadnought* cape, worn as a protection in bad weather.

Dream, *n.* [D. *droom*; Ger. *traum*; Swed. *dröm*; Lat. *dormire*; Sansk. *drâ*, to sleep. Probably allied to Heb. *tardēma*, deep sleep; formed from the sound.] The representation of something in sleep, accompanied by thoughts more or less disconnected; the thought or series of thoughts formed by the imagination during sleep. — A vain fancy; a reverie; an imaginary occurrence; a visionary scheme or speculation; a wild conceit; an unfounded suspicion; a vagary; a castle in the air; an illusion.

(*Phil.* and *Physiol.*) Dreams are defined to be "trains of ideas presenting themselves to the mind during sleep." It frequently, if not always, happens during sleep, that while some of the mental faculties are suspended, others are still active, and are busy with numerous ideas which succeed each other with more or less regularity. This is dreaming. It is characterized by an absence of consciousness with regard to external things, and an entire suspension of voluntary control over the current of thought, so that the principle of suggestion — one thought calling up another according to the laws of association — has unlimited operation. The subject of dreams is one of the most intricate and perplexing in the entire field of mental philosophy, and it has not yet met with that amount of attention that its importance demands. Sir William Hamilton believes that, "whether we recollect our dreams or not, we always dream." To have no recollection of our dreams does not prove that we have not dreamed; for it can often be shown that we have dreamed, though the dream has left no trace upon our memory. Many other philosophers have held the same opinion; among whom Kant, who distinctly maintains that we always dream when asleep; that to cease to dream would be to cease to live; and that those who fancy that they have not dreamt have only forgotten their dreams. The phenomena of dreams also go far to prove, what is now generally believed to be true, that different mental faculties have different portions of the brain appropriated to them, and through which they act. One of the most remarkable features of dreaming is the rapidity with which the mind passes through a long series of events. Whole years may seem to the dreamer to have elapsed, and a multitude of images may have been successively piled up before him, though the time occupied therewith is known to have occupied only a few minutes, or even a few seconds. Thus a dream involving a long succession of supposed events has often originated in some circumstance that aroused the sleeper, and taken place within the short space that preceded that state of full consciousness. The character of a dream is often to be traced to some sensuous feeling or impression. Thus, Dr. James Gregory having on one occasion gone to bed with a vessel of hot water at his feet, dreamed of walking up Mount Ætna, and feeling the ground warm under him; and on another occasion, having thrown off the bedclothes in his sleep, he dreamt of spending a winter at Hudson's Bay. Dr. Reid, having a badly-dressed blister on his head, dreamt of falling into the hands of Indians, and being scalped by them. We believe that many more of our dreams may be traced to this source than is commonly imagined, and that many of those unpleasant dreams that are sometimes found to precede illness may be occasioned by feelings or sensations of which in the ordinary waking state we are unconscious. It is in this way that indigestion is so fruitful a cause of unpleasant dreams. Of the five senses, touch is the most excitable during sleep, and most frequently modifies the character of our dreams. The sense of hearing is the next; and the least excitable of all our senses is that of sight. Our belief in the reality of the scenes brought before us, and in the presence of external objects not before us, are among the most curious and important of the phenomena of *D.* Everything seems real and vivid before us. Dr. J. Cunningham attempts to explain this by maintaining that the affinity that exists between sensations and ideas is greater than is commonly imagined, and that "all thought is objective and pictorial." "We cannot think," says he, "without thinking of something, and that something must be thought of as outside the mind. It is not our thoughts, but the things we think of, that are present to our consciousness; and thus our thinking consists of a series of visions." Be this as it may, we believe that this phenomenon cannot be adequately explained by referring it to "a complicated case of association," as is sometimes attempted to be done. It is said that *D.* turn most frequently upon what has occupied our thoughts during the day, and that the most recent associations occur more readily than those which are more remote. This, however, we do not think to be so much the case as is supposed. The death of a friend may occupy the chief part of our thoughts for weeks or months, and yet during all that time he may never once appear to us in our *D*; and it is only when he ceases to occupy so great a part of our thoughts during the day, that he begins to appear to us in sleep. We are rather inclined to the opinion, that, as a general rule, those faculties are most in action during sleep that have been least exhausted during the day. We say, as a general rule, for it is well known that frequently the mind may be so exercised during the day, that sleep can only be obtained with the greatest difficulty at night; and in the same way particular faculties may be so excited during the day as to continue in action also in sleep; but generally a due amount of action demands a due amount of rest. But the phenomena of *D.* are yet too little studied to enable us to assert much with certainty regarding them; and in all probability they differ very much in their nature and character in different individuals. It is commonly said that nothing surprises us in our *D.* This, however, is by no means uniformly the case. We do, indeed, often

see persons that are dead, or in a distant country, or witness events that have happened long ago, in our *D.*, and feel no surprise; but sometimes, also, the idea that the person is dead or in a distant country, or that the event is a matter of history, also occurs to us; then we are surprised, and we begin to think that we are dreaming. Frequently the scenes that appear to us in our *D.* are of the wildest and most unreal description. All probabilities, and even possibilities, of time, place, and circumstance, are violated, and yet they rarely strike us as untrue or improbable. There is also in general a remarkable want of coherence in our *D.*, and a complete incongruousness in the thoughts and images that pass through our minds. Sometimes, however, the very reverse of this takes place, and the reasoning or imaginative powers may possess a strength unknown to them in their ordinary condition. Thus Condorcet saw in his *D.* the final steps of a difficult calculation that had puzzled him during the day; and Condillac states that when engaged with his *Cours d'Etude*, he frequently developed and finished a subject in his *D.*, which he had broken off before retiring to rest. The popular belief that there is something supernatural in the nature of *D.*, and that frequently in this way events are revealed that are about to happen, has been held from the earliest times, and is shared in by many well-informed persons of the present day. Many of the instances of remarkable *D.* may, doubtless, be explained from natural causes, but there are others so well authenticated that we cannot altogether discredit them, that are manifestly unexplainable by any natural means. If we admit the testimony on which these dreams are given, we are driven to confess that they arise from causes, and are subject to laws, of which we are ignorant. — It is, indeed, an interesting question, What purpose do dreams serve in the animal economy? There can be little doubt, we think, that they exert a certain influence upon the character. "Dreams," says a philologist, "are, at any rate, an exercise of the imagination. We may well conceive that one effect of them may be to increase the activity of that faculty during our waking hours; and it would be presumptuous to deny that they may not answer some purpose beyond this, in the economy of percipient and thinking beings." "If," says Pascal, "we dreamt every night the same thing, it would perhaps affect us as powerfully as the objects which we perceive every day. And if an artisan were certain of dreaming every night for twelve hours that he was a king, I am convinced that he would be almost as happy as a king who dreamt every twelve hours that he was an artisan." Hence it is of some importance to study the art of procuring pleasant *D.*, on which subject Dr. Franklin has an essay. A more accurate knowledge of the nature of *D.* would tend to illustrate many of the more obscure mental phenomena. The analogy between dreaming and insanity is very striking. There is the same wild disorder of the mental faculties, the same rapid and tumultuous thoughts, the same violent passions, common to both. One of the most recent writers on this subject is M. L. F. Alfred Maury, whose work, *Le Sommeil et les Rêves, Etudes Psychologiques sur ces Phénomènes et les divers Etats qui s'y rattachent*, Paris, 1861, is well worth the attention of any who are desirous of studying this subject.

Dream, *v. n.*, (*imp.* or *pp.* DREAMED, or DREAMT.) [D. *droomen.*] To have ideas or images in the mind while in the state of sleep. — To imagine; to think idly; to indulge in reverie or vagary; to allow the mind to take in illusory ideas.

"Ere little *dream'd* how nigh he was to care." — *Dryden.*

—*v. a.* To see, imagine, or think of in a somnolent state, or in idle, waking thoughts.

"Things . . . that are *dreamt* of in your philosophy." — *Shaks.*

To dream away, out, or *through.* To spend in listless inaction or idle reverie; as, to *dream away* one's time, to *dream through* a delusion.

"Why does Antony *dream out* his hours?" — *Shaks.*

Dream'er, *n.* One who dreams. — A fanciful person; a visionary; one who forms or entertains vain schemes or speculations; a man lost in wild imagination; a mope; a sluggard; as, an idle *dreamer*, an Utopian *dreamer.*

Dream'ful, *a.* Full of dreams or reveries.

Dream'iness, *n.* State of being dreamy.

Dream'ingly, *adv.* In a dreamy manner; listlessly; fancifully.

Dream'-land, *n.* An imaginary region formed by the vagaries of the mind; castles in the air; Utopia.

Dream'less, *a.* Without dreams.

Dream'lessly, *adv.* In a dreamless manner.

Dream'y, *a.* Dream-like; full of dreams; relating or pertaining to dreams, or other psychological phenomena; as, a *dreamy* visionary.

Drear, *a.* [A. S. *dréórig*; Ger. *traurig*; L. Ger. *dörig*; D. *drorig.*] Sad; mournful; dismal; gloomy with solitude; as, a *drear* wilderness.

Drear'ily, *adv.* Gloomily; dismally.

Drear'iness, *n.* Solitude; gloom; dismalness.

Drear'isome, *a.* Very dreary; desolate; gloomy.

Drear'y, *a.* [A. S. *dreorig.*] Mournful; sorrowful; dismal; oppressing, sad, and lonely; gloomy; as, a *dreary* prospect.

Dreb'el, CORNELIUS, a Dutch philosopher, B. at Alkmaar, 1572, whose principal work is *De Naturâ Elementorum*, 8vo. He invented the thermometer which bears his name, and is also said, although erroneously, to have been the discoverer of the microscope and telescope. D. in London, 1634.

Dredge, (*drej.*) *n.* [A. S. *drage*, from *dragan*, to drag; Fr. *drége.*] A net or drag for taking oysters, &c.; any instrument for dragging or dredging the bottom of water. — A dredging-machine.

—*v. a.* To take, catch, or gather with a dredge; to make deeper by means of a dredging machine; as, to *dredge* for oysters, to *dredge* a canal, &c.

Dredger, (*drej'r,*) *n.* One who fishes with a dredge. — A dredging-machine.

—A utensil used in kitchens for holding flour, &c., to sprinkle over meat while roasting; as, a salt-*dredger.* (Sometimes called *dredging-box.*)

Dredg'ing-machine, *n.* (*Hydraulics.*) A machine employed for the purpose of clearing out or deepening the channels of rivers, harbors, &c. The most effectual machine is the *bucket dredging-machine*: it is in the form of a large barge with an open hold. A long stage, in the form of an inclined plane, overhangs the side of the barge, having a strong wheel at each end, working an endless chain. To this chain a series of perforated iron buckets is attached, each with a shovel-shaped steel mouth projecting on one side. The buckets, which ascend on one side of the inclined plane and descend on the other, are so contrived as to descend empty. On

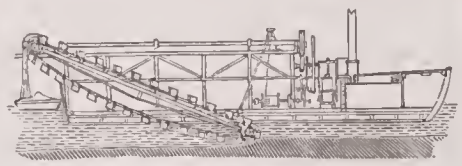


Fig. 869. — DREDGING-MACHINE.

reaching the lower wheel, the shovel-shaped mouth digs into the bottom, and, as it turns round, is partially filled with rubbish, and passes upwards to the upper wheel. As it is inverted while passing over the upper wheel, it discharges its contents into the open hold of the barge. Every succeeding bucket on the endless chain continues the action, and the depth of working can be increased or decreased by changing the inclination of the framework. The more powerful dredgers, instead of emptying the buckets into their own holds, discharge them into other barges drawn up alongside. *D.-M.* are worked sometimes by steam-engines, sometimes by the action of an undershot wheel, and sometimes by horse-power, the horse moving round a circular path in the barge.

Dree, *a.* Mournful; wearisome; tedious; dismal. (Scot. and Prov. Eng.)

Dree'lite, *n.* (*Min.*) A white rhombohedral mineral, consisting chiefly of sulphite of baryta. Sp. gr. 3·2–3·4.

Dreg'giness, *n.* [See DREGS.] Foulness; feculence; muddiness; state of being full of dregs or lees.

Dreg'gish, *a.* Full of dregs, lees, or feculent matter; as, a *dreggish* liquor.

Dreg'gy, *a.* [Icel. *dreggiado.*] Containing dregs or lees; consisting of dregs; foul; muddy; feculent; as, a deposit of *dreggy* matter.

Dregs, *n. pl.* [A. S. *drig*, dry; Ger. *dreck*, dirt; Swed. *drägg*; Icel. *dregg*, sediment; allied to Gr. *trux, trugos*, lees of wine, from *trugo*, to dry.] The sediment of liquors; lees; grounds; feculence; any foreign matter of liquors that remains at the bottom of a vessel;—hence, any waste or worthless matter, or most vile and despicable part of; dross; sweepings; refuse: as, the *dregs* of society, to drain a bottle to the *dregs*, &c.

"The *dregs* and squeezings of the poet's brain." — *Dryden.*

Dre'hersville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Schuylkill co.

Drench, *v. a.* [A. S. *drencan*, to give to drink; Icel. *dreckia*, to immerge; Scot. *dronk*, to drench. See DRINK.] To plunge; to immerge; to wet thoroughly; to saturate with water or other liquid; to soak; as, the rain has *drenched* me to the skin. — To fill with water or other liquid; to dose with drink by forcible means; to purge violently by medicine; as, to *drench* a horse.

—*n.* A soaking; a state of saturation by water, &c.; as, a *drench* of rain. — A draught; a swill; a dose of physic to be forced down the throat of either man or beast.

"Give my roan horse a *drench*."—*Shaks.*

Drench'er, *n.* One who soaks or steeps in liquid. — One who administers a drench.

Dren'non Springs, in *Kentucky*, a village of Henry county.

Dren'nonsville, in *Ohio*, a P. O. of Adams co.

Drenthe, (*drent,*) a frontier province of the Netherlands, having on the E. the Hanoverian dominions, and on the other sides, the provinces of Friesland, Gröningen, and Overyssel. *Area*, 1,028 sq. m. *Desc.* Flat and marshy, with a generally infertile soil. The principal employment of the population is pasturing flocks, and digging and exporting peat. Lat. between 52° 35′ and 53° 12′ N., Lon. between 6° 5′ and 7° 5′ E. *Pop* 92,183.

Drepano, (Cape,) (*drai-pa'no.*) [Lat. *Drepanum.*] A promontory on the W. coast of Sicily. During the first Punic war, the Roman consul, P. Claudius Pulcher, was defeated, B. C. 249, off *D.*, in Sicily, with a loss of 93 ships, by the Carthaginian fleet. The Roman commander is said to have given battle in defiance of the augurs, and when told that the sacred chickens would not eat, exclaimed, "Let them drink!" and ordered them to be thrown into the sea.

Dres'bach City, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Winona co., on the Mississippi River, abt. 20 m. below Winona.

Dres'den, the cap. of the kingdom of Saxony, and of the circ. of the same name, situate in a beautiful and fertile valley, on both banks of the Elbe, 109 m. S.S.E. of Berlin, and 70 S.E. of Leipzig; Lat. 51° 6′ N., Lon. 13° 44′ E. The city consists of 3 divisions, two of which, the *Altstadt* (old town), and the *Friedrichsstadt*, are situated on the left, while the *Neustaut* (new town) is built on the right bank of the Elbe, and connected with the former by 2 bridges, one of which is 418 feet in length. *D.* contains various imposing Protestant churches, a fine Catholic cathedral, and a splendid synagogue. Among the other prominent buildings may be mentioned the Royal Palace, the magnificent Brühl Palace, the Japanese Palace (containing the museum of antiquities, a cabinet of coins, and the great public library of 400,000 volumes), the Academy of Fine Arts, the Zwinger (containing the cabinet of natural history and the historical museum), the Great Picture Gallery, the City Hall, and many other public and private palaces. There are many



Fig. 870. — ROYAL THEATRE OF DRESDEN.
(Burnt in 1869; rebuilt and opened, 1877.)

educational, literary, and charitable institutions, such as the Gymnasium, the Polytechnic School, the Military Academy, the Pestalozzi Association, and several hospitals. Musical societies are here very numerous. But the greatest feature of *D.* is its renowned picture gallery, one of the first in Europe, containing more than 1,600 paintings by the most celebrated Italian, German, Dutch, Flemish, and French masters, of both the ancient and modern schools. Connected with it there is a collection of over 300,000 engravings, all of the highest class. Though far behind Leipzig in commerce and manufactures, *D.* has still many important branches of industry, as porcelain, glass, jewelry, musical instruments, silks, laces, carpets, &c. The city contains nearly 30 public squares, and many superb monuments. Brühl Terrace forms the fashionable promenade. The Elbe is here navigable by steamboats, and railways connect the city with Leipzig, Berlin, &c. *Pop.*, 1876, 197,295, one-tenth of whom are Catholics and Jews, the rest being Lutherans. *D.* is generally visited by a great number of foreigners, a very large proportion of whom are Americans. Here, on Aug. 26, 1813, the allied Austrian, Russian, and Prussian army, about 150,000 strong, under Prince Schwartzenberg, attacked 131,000 French troops, led by Napoleon I. The battle, which commenced at 4 o'clock P. M., was renewed Aug. 27, when Napoleon totally defeated his opponents. The allied army lost above 6,000 men in this battle, and Gen. Moreau, who was engaged as a volunteer, fell in the conflict. The French loss amounted to 4,000 men.

Dres'den, in *Illinois*, a village of Grundy co., on the Illinois River, about 52 m. S.W. of Chicago.

Dresden, in *Indiana*, a village of Green co., about 70 m. S.S.W. of Indianapolis.

Dresden, in *Iowa*, a township of Chickasaw co.; *pop.* about 400.

—A post-village of Poweshiek co., about 10 m. E. of Montezuma; *pop.* about 300.

Dresden, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Lincoln co., on the Kennebec River, about 15 m. S. by W. of Augusta; *pop.* about 1,600.

Dresden, in *Missouri*, a village of Perry co., about 86 m. S. by E. of St. Louis.

—A post-village of Pettis co., about 71 m. W. of Jefferson City.

Dresden, in *New York*, a post-township of Washington co., between lakes George and Champlain, about 20 m. N.N.E. of Sandy Hill; *pop.* about 1,100.

—A village of Yates co., on Seneca Lake, about 7 m. E. of Penn Yan; *pop.* about 750.

Dresden, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Jefferson township, Muskingum co., on the Muskingum River, about 69 m. E. by N. of Columbus; *pop.* about 2,200.

Dresden, in *Tennessee*, a post-village, cap. of Weakley co., about 120 m. W. of Nashville.

Dresden, in *Texas*, a post-village of Navarro co., about 150 m. N.N.E. of Austin City.

Dresden, (Circle of.) See SAXONY, (KINGDOM OF.)

Dresden Mills, in *Maine*, a post-office of Lincoln county.

Dress, *v. a.* (*imp.* or *pp.* DRESSED or DREST.) [Fr. *dresser*; It. *dirizzare*; Lat. *dirigo.* See DIRECT.] To direct; to arrange; to put in proper order; to adjust: to set right; to trim; to prepare; to get ready; as, to *dress* a wound, to *dress* cloth, to *dress* a lamp, to *dress* a slain animal, to *dress* a dinner, to *dress* a garden, &c. — To curry, rub, and comb; as, to *dress* a horse. — To put the body in order, or in a suitable condition, as, to *dress* the hair. — To put on clothes; to put on rich garments; to attire;

to apparel; to clothe; to accoutre; to array; to trim; to deck; to adorn; to embellish.

(*Mil.*) To make straight; to form troops in a straight line, and at proper distance; as, to *dress* the ranks.

(*Naut.*) To place in gala order; to decorate with bunting; as, to *dress* a ship.

(*Man.*) To break in or teach a horse.

(*Mach.*) To trim to the requisite dimension; to finish off work

To dress up or *out*, to dress with care, elaboration, or ostentation; as, *dressed out* for a ball.

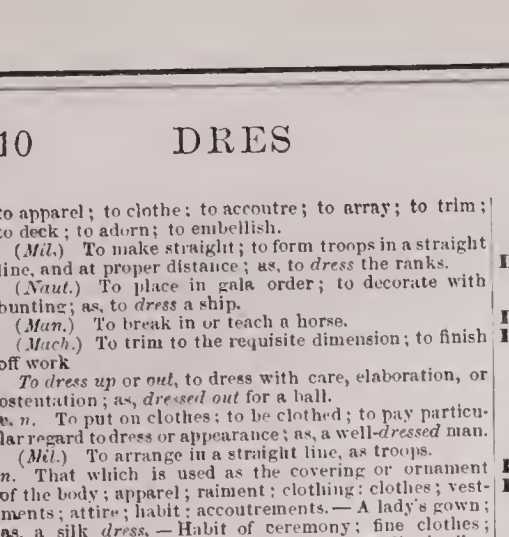
—*v. n.* To put on clothes; to be clothed; to pay particular regard to dress or appearance; as, a well-*dressed* man.

(*Mil.*) To arrange in a straight line, as troops.

—*n.* That which is used as the covering or ornament of the body; apparel; raiment; clothing; clothes; vestments; attire; habit; accoutrements. — A lady's gown; as, a silk *dress*. — Habit of ceremony; fine clothes; sumptuous attire; as, "full *dress* creates dignity." — *Richardson*.—Skill in devising or adjusting dress, or the practice of wearing elegant apparel; as, the art of *dress*.

"Men of pleasure, *dress*, and gallantry." — *Pope*.

(*Hist.*) All ancient nations seem to have had the same costume, formed of long garments, without much shape or ornament; and as these were all much alike, they descended from father to son for many generations. The colors most valued among the ancients appear to have been purple, red, and violet; but white was the most used by the Israelites. The costumes of the early Greeks were remarkable for their close fit, loose flowing garments being of later introduction. Among the Romans, the *toga*, q. v., a dress derived from the Etruscans, was the characteristic costume; and although discouraged by Augustus (B. C. 27—A. D. 14), and Domitian (81—96), it maintained its popularity till the removal of the seat of government to Constantinople in 330, when it was superseded by the Greek *pallium*, q. v. When the Romans conquered Western Europe, they of course introduced their costume, which was successively modified and diversified, according to the taste peculiar to every country. From the beginning of the 14th century, fashion began to travel northward from Italy through Paris to London. — To attempt in the limits of this work a history *seriatim* of modern dress, in its endless variety of modes, would be to record the history of human folly. At all times, mankind would seem to have exhausted its powers of invention in devising costumes to lend transformation, and even deformity, to the natural beauty and harmony of the human frame. Fashion has in all ages proved itself the arbiter of society, and is of all things that which it is, perhaps, most difficult to the psychologist to account for. It may be said of fashion, as it often is of love, that it disposes us to see perfections in the object of our admiration, which, when wanting, excites a correlative lack of enthusiasm. If we look only to the mode of



Dandy. Dandizette.

Fig. 871.

(From a caricature of 1821.)

dress worn by our fathers some 40 years ago, as exemplified in *Fig.* 871, (which is, it is true, a caricature of the style of dandyism then in vogue, but not a very great exaggeration of the *à la mode* costume of the time,) — one feels a disposition to laugh at what appears to our eyes so absurd an exhibition; but, this involuntary risibility over, we shall, perhaps, relapse into gravity when we think that, from the earliest times to the present, men have been accustomed to deride the foibles and follies of their ancestors, without themselves becoming wiser. What better illustration of this fact can be urged than that which meets our eyes every day in the vagaries and absurdities so rife in our present equipment and ornamentation of the person. We have crinoline, the water-fall, the chignon, and, as a *ne plus ultra*, the pannier, or Grecian bend! The costume of the lordly sex would appear, after many fluctuations of style, and futile attempts at harmony and gracefulness, to have at last attained a degree of sober gravity and plain usefulness, that promises to be permanent, leaving us little to desire further than the extinction of the hideous stove-pipe hat. This, however, as yet, holds its own against all modern innovations. Important head-covering of us civilized moderns.—Every important article of dress or fashion will be found under its proper head. *Dress, historically treated, by Racinet. N. Y.*, 1877

Dress'-coat. *n.* A coat worn by men on occasions of ceremony and etiquette, having two lappels behind, of swallow-tailed form.

Dress'elville, in *Minnesota*, a P. O. of Le Sueur co.

Dress'er, *n.* One who dresses; one who is employed in trimming, preparing, and adjusting; as, an actress's *dresser*, a *dresser* of vegetables in a kitchen, &c. — A table or bench on which meat and other things are dressed and prepared for use. — An article of furniture consisting of a long table with drawers, and supporting a rack for plates, pewter dishes, &c.: as, a kitchen-*dresser*.

Dresserville, in *New York*, a P. O. of Cayuga co.

Dress'ing, *n.* Act of one who dresses.

(*Agric.*) Compost, or manure distributed over land; as, a top-*dressing*.

(*Cookery.*) Forcemeat; stuffing for meats.

(*Dom. Econ.*) A term applied to gum, starch, and other articles used in stiffening or preparing silk, linen, and other fabrics.

(*Med.*) The methodical application of any remedy or apparatus to a diseased part. Also, the remedy or apparatus itself.

—*pl.* (*Arch.*) All kinds of mouldings beyond the naked walls or ceilings are called by the general name of dressings. In joinery, it is a term applied to the architraves or other appendages of apertures.

Dress'ing-case, *n.* A case or box containing articles and appliances for the toilet.

Dress'ing-gown, *n.* A loose robe, or long gown, used by a person during the operation of dressing, or while engaged in study.

Dress'ing-room, *n.* An apartment appropriated to the toilet of the person.

Dress'ing-table, *n.* A toilet-table.

Dress'-maker, *n.* A maker of gowns for females; a mantua-maker; a seamstress.

Dress'y, *a.* Showy in dress; wearing rich or fashionable apparel; as, a *dressy* woman.

Drest, *pp.* of DRESS, *q. v.*

Dreul, (*drūl.*) *v. n.* See DROOL.

Dreux, (*droo,*) a town of France, dep. Eure et Loire, on the Blaise, 20 m. N.N.W. from Chartres. Near it, in 1562, was fought a severe action between the Catholics and the Calvinists, in which the Prince de Condé was taken prisoner. It is also the birthplace of Philidor, the great chess-player. *Pop.* 7,748.

Drew, SAMUEL, an English Methodist preacher, B. at St. Austell, Cornwall, 1765. He is celebrated for his *Essay on the Immateriality and Immortality of the Soul*. D. 1697.

Drew, *imp.* of DRAW, *q. v.*

Drew, in *Arkansas*, a S.E. co. *Area*, abt. 900 sq. m. *Rivers*. Bayou Bartholomew, and Saline River. *Surface*, level. *Soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Monticello. *Pop.* abt. 10,000.

Drew'ersburg, in *Indiana*, a P. O. of Franklin co.

Drew'eysville, in *Virginia*, a village of Southampton co., abt. 75 m. S.S.E. of Richmond.

Drews'ville, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Cheshire co., on the Connecticut River, abt. 45 m. W.S.W. of Concord.

Drey, Dray, *n.* A squirrel's nest.

Dreyse, JOHANN NICOLAS VON, (*drī'zā,*) a German inventor, B. at Sömmerda, 1788. He is chiefly known as the inventor of the celebrated NEEDLE-GUN, *q. v.* D. 1867.

Drey Springs, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Montgomery co.

Drib, *v. a.* To crop; to cut off by degrees; to defalcate.

"He who drives (merchants') bargains *dribs* a part."—*Dryden*.

—To entice or coax to something, step by step.

"With daily lies she *dribs* thee into cost."—*Dryden*.

—*v. n.* To shoot at a mark or target, at short paces.

Drib'ber, *n.* One who dribs; a marksman at short paces.

Drib'ble, *v. n.* [Dimin. of *drip.*] To fall in drops, or small drops, or in a quick succession of drops; as, the *dribbling* of water. — To fall weakly or slowly; as, the "*dribbling* dart of love." (*Shaks.*) — To slaver at the mouth as a child or idiot.

—*v. a.* To throw down in drops.

"Let the soup *dribble* all the way up-stairs."—*Swift*.

Drib'blet, Drib'let, *n.* [From *dribble.*] A very small drop; a small piece or part; odd money in a sum; as, to make up an amount in *driblets*.

Dri'er, *n.* That which has the power of drying; a desiccative; as, the sun is a *drier* of earth.

(*Painting.*) A substance mixed with oils used by painters, to give them the property of drying quickly. (Sometimes called *patent dryer.*)

Drift, *n.* [A. S. *drifan*, to drive: Dan. *drift*. See DRIVE.] That which is driven by wind or water; a heap of any matter driven together; as, a *drift* of ice, sea-*drift*, a *drift* of sand. — A driving; a force impelling or urging forward; impulse; main force; propulsive influence; as, the *drift* of passion. — Course of anything; direction; inclination; as, the *drift* of the wind.—Aim; scope; design; tendency of an act, method, course of policy, manner of conduct, &c.; as, the *drift* of an argument.

"The style, the manner, and the *drift*."—*Swift*.

—A drove, herd, flock, covey, &c., as of domestic animals, birds, &c.; as, a *drift* of cattle.

(*Mech.*) A piece of hardened steel, notched at the sides, and made slightly tapering; it is used for enlarging a hole in a piece of metal to a particular size by being driven into it.

(*Arch.*) The horizontal force which an arch exerts with a tendency to overset the piers from which it springs.

(*Geol.*) A name given to the *boulder-clay*, a deposit of the Pleistocene epoch. More fully, it is called the *Northern Drift*, *Glacial Drift*, or *Diluvial Drift*, in allusion to its supposed origin. For an account of the formation, see BOULDER-CLAY, and GLACIAL DRIFT. — *Drift-wood* and *Sand-drift* are, respectively, wood carried down by rivers, and driven by tides and currents to distant shores; and sand driven and accumulated by the wind.

(*Mining.*) See DRIFT-WAY.

(*Naut.*) The course or direction of a sea-current. See DRIFT-CURRENT. — The distance to which a ship diverges from her proper course, owing to currents, contrary winds, &c.; as, to make leeway *drift*. — (*pl.*) Those parts in the sheer-draught of a ship, where the rails are cut off and ended with a scroll. Pieces fitted to form the drifts bear the name of *drift-pieces*.

(*Ship-building.*) A term applied by shipwrights to the discrepancy between the size of a bolt and that of the hole intended to receive it; also, to the difference between the circumference of a mast, and that of the hoop required to fit it.

(*Mil.*) An instrument used to drive down the charge in a rocket, or other pyrotechnic agent.

—*v. n.* To move along like anything driven; as, to be *drifted* into a difficulty. — To float or be driven along by a current of water, &c.; as, to *drift* astern. (Said of a ship.) — To accumulate in heaps by the force of wind and weather, as sand, snow, &c.

(*Mining.*) To prospect for ores; to make a search for metallic veins, or lodes.

—*v. a.* To drive or cause to form into heaps; as, a sirocco *drifts* sand in the desert.

—*a.* Movable by the action of winds or currents; as, *drift* ice.

Drift'-bolt, *n.* A bolt used to force out other bolts.

Drift Current, *n.* (*Geog.*) A marine current which owes its origin to steady winds, blowing almost constantly towards one quarter, and with nearly equal velocity. In the Atlantic the trade winds cause such currents, but only between the latitude within which these winds generally blow. The mean velocity of such currents is rarely more than ten miles per day, nor do they extend far below the surface. In the Pacific, the *D. C.* produced first by the winds from the antarctic ice towards the equator, and afterwards those crossing the ocean in warm latitudes, are believed to produce the stream current running out from the Indian Ocean round the Cape of Good Hope, and ultimately crossing the Atlantic. Other *D. C.*, less steady and constant, are occasionally and seasonally produced by prevailing winds; but as it is only in the Pacific that they have space enough to attain steadiness and important magnitude, it is only in that ocean that they originate stream currents. It is generally considered that the water is elevated on the western side of the Pacific by their agency, and thus has some important influence in commencing the current which, crossing the Indian Ocean, and entering the Atlantic round the Cape of Good Hope, ultimately becomes the *Gulf Stream*. However this may be, there can be no doubt that the prevalent winds forming *D. C.* have some reference to stream currents.

Drift'less, *a.* Aimless; purposeless; without drift or direction.

Drift'-sail, *n.* (*Naut.*) A sail used in heavy weather to prevent a ship's drift; it is placed under water beneath the stern or counter, and being towed by the vessel, serves to keep her steady, head to sea.

Drift'-way, *n.* A way or passage for the admission of cattle into a corral or enclosure.

(*Naut.*) See DRIFT.

(*Mining.*) A passage cut under the earth from shaft to shaft.

Drift'-wind, *n.* A drifting, driving wind.

Drift'-wood, *n.* Wood drifting on the surface of water.

Drift'wood, in *Indiana*, a township of Jackson co.; *pop.* about 800.

Driftwood Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, a branch of Sinnemahoning Creek, which it enters in Potter co.

Drift'y, *a.* Full of drifts; liable to form into drifts, as sand, &c.

Drill, *v. a.* [A. S. *thirlian*; Ger. and Du. *drillen*; Dan. *drille*; Lat. *terebro*, to bore; Gr. *teiro*, to rub away, to turn, the latter being accounted for by the rotatory movement of a drill in piercing a hole. See TRILL and TWIRL.] To bore, perforate, or penetrate by a vibratory motion, or by turning round an instrument; specifically, to pierce with a drill; as, to *drill* a hole through an armor-plate.

"My body through and through he *drill'd*."—*Hudibras*.

—To drain; to draw through slowly.

(*Agric.*) To sow grain in rows, drills, or channels.

—To form into drills or rows like soldiers arranged in lines; as, to *drill* a class of scholars. — To procrastinate; to delay or exhaust by slow degrees.

(*Mil.*) To teach soldiers their proper movements, such as turning to the right, left, &c., and the right use of their weapons; to teach and train raw levies of troops to their duty by frequent exercise: — hence, to instruct and discipline any persons by repeated exercise or repetition of acts.

—*v. n.* To sow in drills; as, to *drill* a furrow. — To flow gently.

(*Mil.*) To muster for exercise, as troops.

Drill, *n.* (*Agric.*) A machine for sowing agricultural seeds in rows. The term *drill* is also frequently applied to a row of drilled crops, as a *drill* of potatoes, corn, or turnips. In all countries in which Indian corn is grown, the principle of drilling has been long known and acted

upon. In gardening it has been practised everywhere from time immemorial; but its extension to field-culture is comparatively of recent date. The crops which are now most generally drilled, are clover, flax, cereals, beans, peas, potatoes, turnips, beet-root, cole-seed, and carrots. Of these, clover and flax are sown in drills at about 3 or 4 inches apart; cereals from 6 to 10 inches; and beans, potatoes, and turnips at from 25 to 28 inches apart; the general rule, however, with most green crops, being that the space between the rows should admit of the passage of a light plough or hoe, drawn by a horse, without danger to the plants. A great variety of drills are now in use; but that formed on the principle of lifting the grain in small cups, which empty themselves into tin tubes, by which the grain is conducted to the coulters (Fig. 872), is the most generally adopted; but when the soil is uneven, a lighter machine should be used.

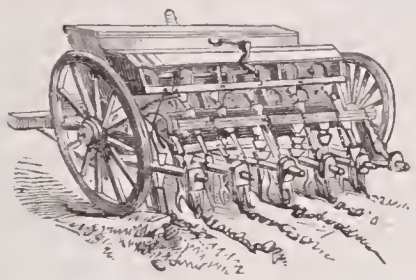


Fig. 872. — DRILL.

(*Mach.*) A tool used for boring holes in wood, metal, stone, bones, &c. It is formed in different ways, according to the kind of hole it is required to make, and the material which it has to penetrate. Drills for boring iron have pointed heads, with sharp edges projecting from them, that cut in different directions. Those for boring wood are like an auger or large gimlet, or they are broad and flat, with a projecting spike in the centre, and cutting-edges on either side: drills of this form are called *centre-bits*. These tools are worked by a rotary motion, imparted to them by a cranked handle, having a socket and spring at one end to receive and hold the drill, and a boss at the other, against which the workman presses his chest; or by a bow of steel, with a strong piece of catgut attached to it loosely enough to admit of its being passed once or twice round a pulley, through the centre of which the tool passes. The workman presses the drill against the material that he is boring by his chest, which is protected by a plate of metal. — A *drilling-machine* or *press*, an apparatus (fig. 873) comprising a combination of drills, employed for cutting circular holes in metal. (Called, also, *vertical*, *horizontal*, or *universal drill*.)

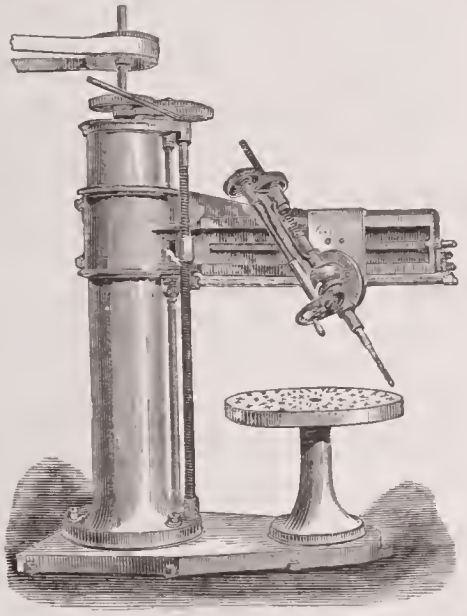


Fig. 873. — IMPROVED DRILLING-MACHINE.

(*Mil.*) The general name given to the exercises by which a soldier is qualified for his duty. *Squad*, or *setting-up drill*, teaches him how to march in slow, quick, and double time, to go through his facings, and to perform certain simple evolutions from the halt, or when marching. These are combined with posture exercises, called *extension motions*, which tend to give the soldier a good carriage, and an erect military figure. When the recruit is dismissed from squad drill, which is taught to small batches or squads of men by a sergeant appointed for the purpose, he learns *company drill*, the *manual* and *platoon exercise*, and *position drill*; he is then competent to go through a course of *battalion drill* in concert with the other companies of the regiment to which he belongs, and to proceed to *aiming drill*, *judging-distance drill*, and *target practice*. In every regiment every soldier goes through a course of setting-up drill. The course of drill for each arm of the service is similar, as far as the elementary part is concerned; but the artilleryman has to acquire a knowledge of gun-drill, and the trooper must learn his drill on horseback, and the sword-exercise. *Punishment drill* is an extra quantity of drill assigned to a soldier for some minor fault, which he has to go through in heavy marching order.

(*Zoöl.*) See BABOON.

Drill'-barrow, *n.* (*Agric.*) An appliance used in drilling furrows, by depositing the seed or grain.

Drill'-bow, *n.* A small bow used in turning a drill.

Drill'-box, *n.* (*Agric.*) A box holding the seed for drilling.

Drill'-harrow, *n.* (*Agric.*) A harrow used in drilling.

Drill'-husbandry, *n.* (*Agric.*) The art or practice of sowing seeds in drills or rows.

Drill'ing, *n.* Act or art of boring holes or of sowing seeds with a drill. — Act of training soldiers to their duty. — See DRILL.

(*Manuf.*) A kind of heavy, coarse linen or cotton fabric, used for men's clothing, &c. (Sometimes written *drill*, or *drills*.)

Drill'ing-machine, Drill'-press, *n.* See DRILL.

Drill'-plough, *n.* See DRILL.

Drill'-sergeant, (*sär'jent,*) *n.* (*Mil.*) A non-commissioned army-officer, who teaches and trains soldiers to their duty. (Sometimes called *drill-instructor*.)

Drill'-stock, *n.* (*Mech.*) An apparatus for holding and turning a drill.

Dri'mys, *n.* [Gr. *drimus*, acid] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Magnoliaceæ*. The bark, which is commonly known under the name of *Winter's bark*, is obtained from a species of this genus, namely, *D. Winteri* or *aromatica*. Is native of S. America. It was formerly much used as a substitute for cinnamon, having similar aromatic and stimulant properties; at present it is rarely employed. It is sometimes confounded with canella bark, which has been termed *spurious Winter's bark*.

Drin, a large river of European Turkey, rising in Albania, and which, after a course of 100 m., falls into the Adriatic, 4 m. from Alessio. It was formerly the boundary between the E. and W. Empires.

—Another, in European Turkey, separates Bosnia from Servia, and, after a course of 180 m., empties into the Save, 60 m. from Belgrade.

Drink, *v. n.* (*imp.* DRANK, old spelling DRUNK; *pp.* DRUNK or DRANK, old form DRUNKEN: the latter is sometimes still used adjectively.) [A. S. *drincan*; Ger. *trinken*; Goth. *drigkan*; Fr. *tringuer*; It. *trincare*, to carouse.] To quench one's thirst; to swallow any liquid for assuaging thirst, or other purpose. — To indulge in spirituous or other potent liquors to excess; to be an habitual drunkard; to be intemperate in the use of wine, &c.; to tope; to carouse; to fuddle; to tipple. — To feast; to be entertained with liquors.

"To-day it is our pleasure to be *drunk*."—*Fielding.*

To drink to. To salute in drinking; to toast; to hob-a-nob.

"Let the toast pass; *drink to* the lass;
I'll warrant she'll prove an excuse for the glass."—*Sheridan.*

—*v. a.* To swallow, as liquids; to receive, as a fluid into the stomach; to imbibe; as, to *drink* champagne. — To take or suck in, as a liquid; to absorb; to imbibe. — To take in by any inlet of the mind or senses; to hear; to see.

"I *drink* delicious poison from thy eye."—*Pope.*

—To take in air; to inspire; to inhale; as, to *drink* the sea-breeze.

To drink down. To act on, mollify, or subdue, by drinking.

"Come, gentlemen, I hope we shall *drink down* all unkindness."
Shaks.

To drink up, or off. To quaff the whole at a draught; to empty one's glass; as, *drink up* your glass, let us *drink off* and go. — *To drink the health of.* To drink to the health and welfare of; to pledge; to toast; to express good-will by drinking; as, to *drink the health of* the President.

—*n.* Liquid to be swallowed; any fluid to be taken into the stomach; beverage; potion; — in contradistinction to *meat*.

(*Med.*) Any liquid substances, warm or cold, taken to quench thirst, as a diluent, a beverage, or as a potation. Though water is the natural beverage of mankind, and the article to which, in sickness, wounds, and suffering, all turn with eager yearning, yet, in health and strength, how few out of the millions in civilized life resort to it for comfort or refreshment. If we except the country, where it may be said that the unsophisticated beverage is the favorite drink, we see this healthful fluid, which assimilates with the blood, and carries to the system many of the most important principles, generally repudiated, and that for hurtful and adulterated liquors, which, if they do not always engender disease, in almost every case increase the illness, and seriously derange the vital faculties. Such drinks as are employed for stimulating purposes, whether made with wine, spirits, or alcohol, or malt liquors, not strictly used as medicinal agents, will be examined under their proper names, and under the general head SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS. The remainder may be divided into *Beverage* and *Drink*. Of the first of these, such as tea, coffee, chocolate, and cocoa, each is so intimately connected with the dietetic system of every-day life, and their mode of preparation, and qualities are so intimately known to all, that it is quite enough to name them in this article. — The class of drinks form a most important subject in medical practice, and are not simply adjuncts to medicine, but in all cases *important agents*, and, in many, absolute *remedies*. Medicinal drinks are divided into those prepared by *boiling*, and those obtained by *infusion*. Diluents, obtained by boiling, or, as they were anciently called, *ptisans*, are by far the most numerous and useful, as some of them are not only simply watery beverages, meant to allay heat and quench the thirst, but may be made both to abate fever and supply the system with more or less of nutriment. Drinks supplying a portion of nourishment are such as those made by boiling a few spoonfuls of pearl-barley, and a small piece of orange-peel, with a little sugar, in three or four pints of water, for about half an hour, straining the liquor, and, when cold, giving from half a cup to half a tumblerful as often as required. Oatmeal, rice, sago, semolina, grits, or flour, may be used for the same purpose, except that the powdered substances are to be first mixed into a thin paste with cold water, and made like gruel, by pouring the mixed ingredient into the water, boiling and constantly stirring the mixture for the few minutes requisite to cook it sufficiently. — Gruel, whether made with flour, oatmeal, or barley-grits, either alone, sweetened and flavored, or made medicinal by means of acids, comes equally under the denomination of *ptisans*, or drinks. The consistency or thickness of each drink must be proportioned to the disease for which it is given. When simple barley-water, without flavor or sweetness, is required, as in cases of fever, or hemorrhage of blood from the lungs or stomach, the drink may be made perfectly medicinal by adding about half a drachm of powdered nitre to each pint for the first class of disease, and by the addition of one and a half drachms of the elixir of vitriol, or of half a drachm of diluted nitric acid, to each pint of the barley-water, for the latter. — Sometimes the drinks are purely medicinal, as in the decoction of marsh-mallows, dandelion, woody nightshade or dulcamara, broom, and some others. In these cases the roots are washed, cut small, put on in cold water, and boiled for a sufficient time to extract their virtues. — Among the articles chiefly used for drinks made by infusion are hyssop, balm, mint, pennyroyal, sage, fennel, wormwood, rue, camomile, and many others. As the object in giving drinks of this nature is both to quench thirst and allay heat, by a slight action on the skin, and at the same time leave a grateful aromatic taste in the patient's mouth, care must be taken not to make the infusion too strong by adding too much. Water, so frequently and earnestly craved for by the patient, should never be refused, though care should be taken to have it first boiled, and then set aside, that all impurities may subside. If this precaution is taken, all the advantages obtained from distilled water will be secured, and a wholesome beverage procured for the invalid, which, by the addition of a little syrup of orange, or *capillaire*, the expressed juice of blackberries or currants, may be converted into a grateful, aromatic, and cooling drink. — The French are in the habit of using wormwood, and other stomachic cordials, mixed with water, as an ordinary summer drink.

Drink'able, *a.* That may be drunk; potable; adapted or suitable as a beverage; as, *drinkable* water.

—*n.* A beverage, or liquor for drinking; as, eatables and *drinkables*.

Drink'ableness, *n.* State or quality of being drinkable.

Drink'er, *n.* One who drinks or imbibes; particularly a person who is in the habit of drinking ardent liquors to excess; a tippler; a drunkard; a fuddler; a sot; as, a heavy *drinker*.

"Great *drinkers* commonly die apoplectic." — *Arbuthnot.*

Drink'ing Usages, *n. pl.* (*Hist.*) From the earliest times of remote antiquity there have always been special usages connected with the custom of drinking. Among the ancient Hebrews, the drink-offering constituted one of the most solemn parts of their religious ceremonies, and consisted of a small quantity of wine, part of which was to be poured on the sacrifice or meat-offering, and the remainder given to the priests. The patriarch Jacob poured out a drink-offering on the pillar of stones which he had erected to mark the place where he had talked with God. (*Gen.* xxxv. 14.) In the 15th chapter of Numbers there are special directions for the pouring out of drink-offerings of wine with the burnt-offerings, to be "a sweet savour unto the Lord." Among the ancient Greeks and Romans, the pouring out of libations to the gods was an ordinary religious ceremony. They were not only offered before solemn prayers, but also before meals. In the latter case, the host, before the guests began to eat, poured a small quantity of wine upon the floor, as a sort of propitiation to the gods. This practice was somewhat equivalent to our grace before the meat. It was also the custom at times to drink to the health of the guests. From usages such as these, in after-time, arose the custom of proposing healths or giving utterance to sentiments before drinking at a feast. Among the Scandinavians, Teutons, and ancient Britons, such usages were customary at their boisterous carousals. The Anglo-Saxons were in the habit of crying "*Wæs hæl*" (be in health) before drinking. Wassail is evidently derived from this origin; but it is attributed by some to an occurrence said to have taken place between Rowena, the daughter of Hengist, and the British king Vortigern. The king was at an entertainment at the castle of Hengist, and, during a feast, lost his heart to the fair Rowena, who, kneeling gracefully before him, presented a cup of wine, saying, "*Læver kyning, wass hæl*" (dear king, your health). The *wæs hæl* of the Saxons was, however, in use before that time, and was equivalent to the "Your health" of the present day. The practice of pledging a guest before drinking arose from

a necessity of showing that there was no poison in the wine, or that there was no danger to the guest while he drank. It originated in the 10th cent. The introduction of Christianity did not at all contribute to abolish the practice of using the wassail cup. It began, on



Fig. 874. — DRINKING WASSAIL.
(From a rare print by Joslas English, 1656.)

the contrary, to assume a religious aspect; and in the larger monasteries, among the monks of old, the wassail bowl was placed at the right hand of the abbot in the refectory. It was handed round to each, and was called *Poculum Charitatis*. In the English universities a similar cup is still passed round, called the *grace cup*. In the dinners given by the public companies of the city of London, after the cloth has been removed, the Master and wardens rise, and "drink to their visitors in a loving cup, and bid them all heartily welcome!" A silver cup filled with warm spiced wine is then handed round to all present. Some of the drinking-cups belonging to the priesthood in the Middle Ages were of the most costly workmanship. That of Thomas à Becket is still preserved; it is made of ivory, mounted with silver, and studded on the summit and base with pearls. Round the cup is an inscription, "Vinum tuum bibe cum gaudio" (drink thy wine with joy); but round the lid, deeply engraved, is the restraining injunction "Sobrii estote" (be moderate). The word *toast*, with regard to drinking usages, is comparatively modern; it originated in the practice of putting a piece of toast in a jug of ale. According to "The Tatler," the word toast was first applied to the drinking of healths at Bath, in the reign of Charles II. A celebrated beauty of the time was in the large public bath, and a number of her admirers were standing around. One of them took a glass of water from the bath and drank to her health; while another, who was standing by, half tipsy, offered to jump in, saying, that, although he objected to the liquor, he would like to have the toast. From that time the word was applied to drinking the health of any beauty at private parties, and, in time, all sorts of subjects were toasted at public and private feasts. Toasts also began to be accompanied by cheers; and at the present day, at large public banquets, toast-masters are generally appointed, who not only give out the subject of the toast, but lead the cheers which follow. Many drinking usages are connected with domestic events, and seem to have been handed down from ancient times. The custom of drinking at births, christenings, and marriages can easily be accounted for; but the strangest usage of all is the practice of drinking at funerals. The wakes held in Ireland and some parts of Scotland have been long maintained, and are still kept up by habit. They probably owed their origin to the want of excitement among the phlegmatic northern nations, and the long dark nights in a cheerless climate.

Drink'less, *a.* Without drink.

Drink'-money, *n.* Money given to buy liquor for drinking one's health; allowance of money for liquid refreshment; — hence, a trifling gratuity or douceur.

"Peg's servants are always asking for *drink-money*."—*Arbuthnot.*

Drink'-offering, *n.* (*Script.*) See DRINKING USAGES.

Drip, *v. n.* [A. S. *drypan, driopan, dropian.* See DROP.] To fall in drops; to trickle; as, tears *drip* down her cheeks. — To have drops of liquid to fall; to cause globules of moisture to run and drop; as, a *dripping* umbrella.

—*v. a.* To let fall in drops; as, *dripping* rain.

(*Cookery.*) See BASTE.

—*n.* A falling in drops, or that which falls in drops.

"Drops the light *drip* of the suspended oar." — *Byron.*

—The melted fat which falls from meat while roasting; (generally called *dripping.*)

(*Arch.*) The projecting edge of a moulding channelled beneath, so that the rain will *drip* from it; (the "corona" of the Italian architect;) the edge of a roof; the eaves.

(*Law.*) The right of drip is an easement by which the water which falls on one house is allowed to fall upon the land of another. Unless the owner has acquired the right by grant or prescription, he has no right so to construct his house as to let the water drip over his neighbor's land. — *Bouvier.*

Drip'ping, *n.* That which falls in drops: specifically, the fat which falls from meat while roasting.

"For candles how she trucks her *dripping*." — *Swift.*

Drip'ping-pan, *n.* An iron or tin pan used for receiving the dripping fat from meat roasting at a fire.

Drip'-stone, *n.* A filtering stone.

(*Arch.*) A projecting tablet or moulding over the heads of doorways, windows, archways, niches, &c. (Called also *label, weather-moulding,* and *water-table.*)

Drive, *v. a.* [*Imp.* DROVE, formerly DRAVE; *pp.* DRIVEN.] [A. S. *drifan*; Ger *treiben*; O. Ger. *triban*; Dan. *drive*; allied to Sansk. *dru*, to run, to flow on the ground.] To impel or cause to run forward by force; to move by physical force; to compel or force along; to impel; to hurry on; to push forward; as, to *drive* a horse, to *drive* a nail, to *drive* into the street, &c.

"And the *driving* is like the *driving* of Jehu, . . . for he *driveth* furiously."—2 *Kings* ix. 20.

—To chase; to hunt; to pursue; to urge toward a snare, trap, corral, or inclosure; as, "to *drive* the deer with hound and horn." (*Chevy Chase.*) — To impel a team of horses or oxen to move forward, and to direct their course; to guide or regulate a carriage drawn by horses, mules, &c.; to impel to greater speed; as, to *drive* four-in-hand, to *drive* deer, to *drive* a buggy, to *drive* a person home, &c.

"Who *drives* fat oxen, should himself be fat." — *Dr. Johnson.*

—To force to move on; to hurry forward inconsiderately; to distress; to constrain; to straiten; to impel by the influence of passion; as, *driven* to beg by necessity, to *drive* one mad.

"This kind of speech is in the manner of desperate men far *driven*." — *Spenser.*

—To carry on; to keep in motion; to prosecute; to follow as an occupation or business; as, to *drive* a good trade, to *drive* a bargain. — To clear by forcing away the contents of.

"To *drive* the country, force the swains away." — *Dryden.*

—To purify and collect by the rapid motion of an air-current; as, to *drive* feathers. — To urge; to press to a conclusion, by moral influence; as, to *drive* an argument home. — To conduct; to take charge of; to set and regulate the speed or course of; as, to *drive* an engine.

(*Mining.*) To dig a horizontal gallery in a mine.

—*v. n.* To be forced or caused to run along; to be impelled; to be moved by any physical agency or force; as, a ship *drives* before the wind. — To rush and press with violence; to move with resistless force; as, troops *driving* back a mob, a *driving* storm.

"Thick as autumnal leaves, or *driving* sand." — *Pope.*

—To pass or proceed in a carriage; as, to *drive* furiously. To aim at or tend to; to urge toward a point; to make an effort to reach or obtain, as an object or end; — preceding *at* or *to*.

"We are come within view of the end we have been *driving at*." *Addison.*

To drive at, or *let drive at*, to strike at with force; to aim and deliver a blow with vigor.

"Four rogues in buckram *let drive at* me." — *Shaks.*

—*n.* An excursion for exercise, business, or pleasure, taken in a carriage; — in contradistinction to *ride*, or exercise taken on horseback. — A course on which carriages are driven; a way set apart for the use of carriages; as the *Drive* in Hyde Park, London.

Driv'el, *v. n.* [Icel. *drafa*; Dan. *drave*, to speak obscurely; to drawl.] To drawl; to talk idly; to mutter indistinctly; to be weak or foolish; to dote.

"A *drivelling* hero, fit for a romance." — *Dryden.*

—To slaver; to let the spittle fall in drops like a child, an idiot, or an old man in his dotage; as, "a *drivelling* old fellow." — *Sidney.*

—*n.* Slaver; saliva flowing from the mouth. — Senseless talk; nonsense; unmeaning utterance.

Driv'eller, *n.* An idiot; a fool: a slabberer; a slaverer.

Driv'en, *n.* (*Mech.*) That part of machinery which is set in motion by a driver. (Sometimes called *follower.*)

Driv'er, *n.* One who drives; the person or thing that urges or compels any other person or thing to move forward; as, an engine-*driver*.

(*Naut.*) The foremost spur in the hilge-ways, the heel of which is fayed to the fore side of the foremast

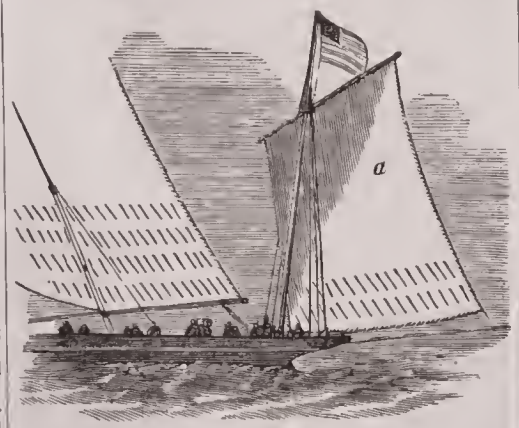


Fig. 875. — *a*, THE DRIVER.

poppet, and the sides placed to look fore-and-aft in a ship. — The name of the gaff-sail set on the mizen-mast of a ship of three masts, or on the main-mast of a smaller vessel. A boom, called the *driver-boom*, extends the foot of the sail a good way over the stern, like a cutter's mainsail.

(*Coopering.*) An iron instrument used in driving down the iron hoops of a cask.

(*Mach.*) The bent piece of iron fixed in the centre chuck, and projecting over it to meet the carrier and drive it forward.

Driv'er-ant, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of ant. See FORMICIDÆ.

Driv'ing, *p. a.* Having great impulsive force; as, a *driving* gale. — Impelling; forced violently forward.

Driv'ing-axle, *n.* (*Mach.*) The axle of a driving-wheel.

Driv'ing-box, *n.* (*Mach.*) The journal-box of a driving-axle.

Driv'ing-note, *n.* (*Mus.*) A name applied to such notes as connect the last note of one bar with the first of the following one, so as to make only one note of both. They are also used in the middle of a measure, and when a note of one part terminates in the middle of the note of another; in this case it is called *binding* or ligature.

Driv'ing-shaft, *n.* (*Mach.*) Any shaft which gives motion to another shaft.

Driv'ing-springs, *n. pl.* (*Mach.*) The springs fixed upon the boxes of the driving-axle of a locomotive-engine, to support the weight and to deaden the shocks caused by irregularities in the rails.

Driv'ing-wheels, *n. pl.* (*Mach.*) The wheel which communicates the motion to the pinion, or the second wheel deriving its motion from the first, which may either be a multiplying or diminishing wheel according to the necessities of the case. — The name of *driving-wheels* is also given to the large wheels of a locomotive-engine, which are fixed upon the crank-axle or main shaft of the engine.

Drizzle, (*driz'l.*) *v. n.* [A. S. *dreosan*, to fall.] To fall, as water from the clouds, in very fine particles; to rain in small drops; as, a *drizzling* shower.

—*v. a.* To shed in small drops or particles.

"When the sun sets, the air doth *drizzle* dew." — *Shaks.*

—*n.* A small, thin rain.

Driz'zly, *adv.* Shedding small rain, or small particles of sleet or snow; as, "Winter's *drizzly* rain." — *Dryden.*

Drog'er, Drogh'er, *n.* (*Naut.*) A cargo-boat for transporting heavy burdens; a large kind of lighter.

Drogheda, (*drohl'he-da.*) a sea-port town of Leinster, in the cos. of Meath and Louth, Ireland, on the Boyne River, abt. 4 m. from its mouth. It has an elegant Roman Catholic cathedral, and many other fine public buildings. *Manf.* Linen and cotton goods, leather, machinery, ship-building, &c. *Pop.* 16,278.

Drog'man, Drog'oman, *n.* See DRAGOMAN.

Drohobicz, or **Drohobicz,** a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, 18 m. from Sambor; *pop.* 12,000.

Droit, *n.* [Fr.] Right; title; privilege; jurisdiction; custom.

(*Law.*) In French law, the whole body of law, written and unwritten. They say: to study *le Droit*, as we say to study law.

Droits of Admiralty, *n. pl.* (*International Law.*) Rights claimed by the government over the property of an enemy. In England, it has been usual, in maritime wars, for the government to seize and condemn, as *Droits of Admiralty*, the property of an enemy found in her ports at the breaking out of hostilities. — *Bouvier.*

Droitwich, (*droit'ij.*) a town of England, co of Worcester, 7 m. from Worcester city, and noted for its salt manufacture. *Pop.* 6,086.

Droitzchka, (*droish'ská.*) *n.* See DROSKY.

Droll, *a.* [Fr. *drôle*, facetious, comical; Du. and Ger. *drollig*, odd, funny, said to be from Dan. *trold*, a goblin, a gnome; Icel. *trôl*, a giant.] Causing mirth or laughter; comical; odd; facetious; merry; queer; farcical; waggish; laughable; ludicrous; nonsensical; as, a *droll* story.

—*n.* One who makes it his occupation to perform odd and diverting tricks; a buffoon; a jester; a mountebank; a merry-andrew. — Something exhibited to excite mirth; a farce; a puppet, or the like; as a "Smithfield *droll*." *Swift.*

—*v. n.* To jest; to act farcically; to play the buffoon.

"Men that will not be reasoned into their senses, may yet be laughed or *drolled* into them." — *L'Estrange.*

Drol'lery, *n.* [Fr. *drôlerie.*] Sportive tricks; buffoonery; comical stories; gestures, tricks, manners, or antics exhibited to raise mirth; jocular sport.

"The rich *drollery* of 'She Stoops to Conquer.'" — *Macaulay.*

Droll'ingly, *adv.* In a comical and facetious manner.

Droll'ish, *a.* Somewhat droll or comical.

Drôme, (*drôme.*) a river of France, rising in the Val-Drome in the Upper Alps; after flowing 60 m., it joins the Rhone 12 m. from Valence.

—A S.E. dep. of France, having N. and E. Isère, E. the Hautes and Basses Alpes, S. Vaucluse, and W. Ardêche, from which it is separated by the Rhone. *Area*, 2,519 sq. m. *Rivers*, the Rhone, the Isère, and the Drôme, the latter not navigable. *Soil*, about 100,000 hectares of fertile land, the rest indifferent. *Surface*, generally mountainous. *Prod.* Silk and grapes. *Min.* Iron, coal, copper, lead, granite and marble. Lat. between 44° 9′ and 45° 20′ N., Lon. between 4° 38′ and 5° 45′ E. *Pop.* 327,477.

Dromeda'rium, *n.* [Gr. *dromos*, a race, and *therion*, a beast.] (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil mammalia, which has been described by Dr. Emmons, from the coal-fields of N. Carolina. It appears to have been insectivorous, and nearly allied to *Spalacotherium*.

Dromedary, (*drom'e-da-rē,*) *n.* [Fr. *dromadaire*; Gr. *dromos, dromaaos,* running from the old verb *drāmō,* to run, and *kamēlos.* See CAMEL.] (*Zoöl.*) See CAMEL.

Dro'mia, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Crustaceans, somewhat allied to *Dorippe* (q. v.), and of which *D. vulgaris,* the Sponge-crab, is furnished with two sharp-pointed claws, which enable it to hold fast to pieces of sponge, medusæ, &c., under which it conceals itself.

Dromore', a town and parish of Ireland, co. Down, on the Lagan, 15 m. from Belfast; *pop.* of par. 13,200, of town 1,900.

—A par. in co. Tyrone, *pop.* 8,000. — The name of several villages in the cos. Sligo and Clare, Ireland.

Drone, *n.* [A.S. *dran, dræn*; Ger. *drohne*; Dan. *drone*; Gael. *dranudan,* a humming, as of bees; formed from the sound.] The male or non-working bee, so called from the grave buzzing sound it utters. See BEE.

—An idler; one who earns nothing by his own industry; a lazy fellow; a sluggard.

"They live like *drones* upon the public cost." — *Dryden.*

—A humming, or low deep sound.

(*Mus.*) The largest tube of the bagpipe, which emits a continued deep note. (Called also *drone-pipe.*)

—*v. n.* To live in idleness; to dream away one's time listlessly.

"A long, restive race of *droning* kings." — *Dryden.*

—To give a low, heavy, deep tone or sound; as, the "cymbal's *droning* sound." — *Dryden.*

Drone-bee, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See DRONE.

Drone-pipe, *n.* (*Mus.*) See DRONE.

Dron'go, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See SHRIKE.

Dron'ish, *a.* Idle; sluggish; like a drone; indolent; lazy; listless; as, "*dronish* monks." — *Rowe.*

Dron'ishly, *adv.* In a dronish manner.

Dron'ishness, *n.* State or condition of being dronish.

Dront'heim, in Norway. See TRONDHJEM.

Drou'y, *a.* Like a drone; dronish; idle; sluggish.

Drool, Dreul, *v. n.* To slabber at the mouth; as, a *drooling* baby.

Droop, *v. n.* [Icel. *drúpa,* to be sad; A. S. *drepe,* violent death.] To sink or hang down; to lean downward, as a body that is weak or languishing; as, a *drooping* flower. — To languish or pine from grief or other cause; to faint; to grow weak, or become dispirited; as, *drooping* courage. — To decline; to fall or sink downward.

"Our day's work lies laborious till day *droop.*" — *Milton.*

Droop'er, *n.* One who, or that which, droops or languishes

Droop'ingly, *adv.* In a drooping manner.

Droop Mountain, in Greenbrier co., W. Virginia. An engagement occurred here, Nov. 6, 1862, when — on being attacked by a force of 5,000 Union troops under Gen. Averill — the Confederate Gen. W. S. Jackson retreated, with a loss of 300 men and 3 guns. National loss, about 100.

Drop, *n.* [A. S. *dropa*; D. *drop*; Icel. *dropi.* See the verb.] A small portion of any fluid in a spherical form, which hangs down, or which falls at once from any body; or a globule of any fluid which is pendent, as if about to fall; a small portion of water hanging in rain; as, a *drop* of water, a *drop* of blood. — Anything resembling a liquid drop, as a pendent diamond, an ear-ring, a glass globule upon a chandelier, a transparent sugar-plum, &c.

"The *drops* to thee, Brilliante, we consign."—*Pope.*

—A very small or minute quantity of liquor; as, a *drop* of absinthe. — The part of a gallows which sustains the criminal before he is executed, and which is suddenly dropped from under him.

(*Arch.*) An ornament of a column of the Doric order, representing *drops,* or little balls under the triglyph.

(*Naut.*) The midship depth of a sail, from head to foot.

(*Mach.*) The distance of a shaft from the base of a hanger. — *Webster.*

(*Dram.*) The curtain which drops between the proscenium and the stage of a theatre. See DROP-SCENE.

(*Mach.*) A machine for lowering heavy weights. See CRANE.

(*Med.*) A division of liquid measure, sixty drops being equal to one fluid drachm. As drops vary in bulk, and consequently in strength, according to the nature of the fluid, when dropped from the mouth of a bottle, it is customary to measure the number of drops ordered, when they are called *minims.*

—*v. a.* [A. S. *dropian*; Ger. *tropfen*; Dan. *dryppe*; O. Ger. *trinfan,* to distil.] To cause to flow or run in small globules, as a fluid; to distil; as, to *drop* a tear. — To let fall, as any substance; to cause to descend suddenly, like a drop; as, to *drop* an anchor, to *drop* a tear, to *drop* a courtesy. — To let go; to dismiss from association; to lay aside; to quit; to leave; as, to *drop* an acquaintance, to *drop* pursuit. — To utter slightly, briefly, or casually; to insert indirectly, incidentally, or by way of digression; as, to *drop* a hint, or word of advice. — To leave; to set aside; to dismiss from possession; to send; to set down and quit; as, to *drop* a passenger, to *drop* a letter in the post-office, to *drop* a line to a friend, &c. — To lower; to let down; to end; as, to *drop* a curtain. — To variegate; to speckle; to be dropped; as, "waved coats *dropp'd* with gold." —*Milton.*

—*v. n.* To run or flow in small globules or drops, as a liquid; to distil.

"The tears *dropt* gently from her eyes."—*Jerrold.*

—To let drops fall; to discharge itself in drops. — To descend suddenly or abruptly, as over-ripe fruit.

"*Dropt* from the zenith like a falling star."—*Milton.*

—To die, or to die suddenly or instantaneously; as, he *dropped* dead. — To cease; to finish; to conclude; to come to an end, or to nothing; as, the matter finally *dropped.* — To fall short of a mark; to overshoot; as, to *drop* wide of the target. — To call or come unexpectedly or without anticipation; preceding *in* or *into*; as, some friends have just *dropped in.* — To fall lower; to be depressed; as, the sentry *dropped* the muzzle of his musket.

(*Naut.*) To be deep in extent, as a sail.

To drop astern, to fall behind; to move toward or behind the stern of a ship; as, the pilot-boat *dropped* astern. — *To drop anchor.* See ANCHOR. — *To drop down,* to move or sail down; as, we *dropped down* the river with the ebb.

Drop'ax, *n.* (*Med.*) A plaster, or anything to take off the hair; a depilatory. — *Ash.*

Drop'let, *n.* A little drop.

Drop'-letter, *n.* A letter dropped into the post-office receiving-box for delivery in the same town in which it is posted.

Drop'per, *n.* The person or thing that drops.

(*Mining.*) A vein which branches, or drops off, from the principal lode.

Drop'ping-bottle, *n.* Same as EDULCORATOR, *q. v.*

Drop'ping-fire, *n.* (*Mil.*) An incessant, irregular discharge of musketry.

Drop'pingly, *adv.* In drops; by drops, or small globules.

Drop'ping-tube, *n.* A glass tube having a bulb blown into it, and so constructed as to deliver by drops any fluid with which it is filled. — *Webster.*

Drop'-press, Drop'-hammer, *n.* (*Mach.*) A machine used for stamping, punching, or embossing.

Drop'-scene *n.* (*Dram.*) In theatres, &c., the painted curtain which drops between the proscenium and the stage, between the intervals, and at the close, of a play, or dramatic representation.

Drop Serene, *n.* (*Med.*) See AMAUROSIS.

Drop'sical, *a.* Diseased with dropsy; predisposed to dropsy; as, a *dropsical* person. — Pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of dropsy; as, *dropsical* symptoms.

Drop'sicalness, *n.* State or condition of being afflicted with dropsy.

Drop'-stone, *n.* Spar having the form of drops.

Drop'sy, *n.* [Fr. *hydropisie*; Lat. *hydrops*; Gr. *hydrōps—hydōr,* water, and *ōps,* aspect.] (*Med.*) A disease characterized by the accumulation of watery fluid in one or more shut cavities of the body, or in the areolar tissue, or in both independent of inflammation. In a state of health, the capillaries, which ramify every part of the body, constantly pour out upon every surface, into the most minute cells as well as the great cavities, a watery fluid to moisten the parts, and thereby facilitate motion and prevent injury from friction. This watery fluid is speedily taken up by another class of vessels, called the *absorbents,* which carry it back to the general circulation. When the healthy condition of these organs is impaired, either from the exhalants acting too powerfully, or from the absorbents being deficient in action, an accumulation of fluids takes place, either in the general cellular membrane or in the natural cavities of the body. *D.* is either *active* or *passive.* Active or acute *D.* is owing to excessive action of the exhalants, in consequence of increased action of the heart; it comes on suddenly and tumultuously, and sometimes can scarcely be discriminated from inflammation with serous effusion. It is induced by various causes; as exposure to a cold moist atmosphere, particularly when the body is in a state of perspiration from active exercise or long exposure to heat. *Chronic* or *passive D.* is occasioned by defective absorption, arising, in some measure, perhaps, from an enfeebled state of the absorbents, strictly and anatomically so called, but more frequently, chiefly, and in some cases entirely, from undue fulness of the veins; this venous repletion being produced almost always by some impediment to the free return of the blood to the heart; as tumors pressing on the great blood-vessels, ossification of the valves of the heart, &c. When the veins are distended to a certain degree with watery fluid, the entrance of more of the same fluid through their sides is impeded or prevented; and when the distention is still greater, the aqueous part of the blood may even pass in the other direction out of the vessel. The difference between active and passive *D.* is chiefly in the rate at which the collection augments; in the one case the liquid is rapidly effused in quantity much beyond the natural amount of exhalation, in the other the exhalation goes on as usual, but the fluid exhaled is not taken back again into the circulating vessels with sufficient facility. Wherever there is a shut sac, or wherever there is a loose and permeable areolar tissue, there we may have *D.* There are certain parts, however, where it is more generally met with than in others, and is hence distinguished by particular names; thus, when in the head, *hydrocephalus*; in the chest, *hydrothorax*; in the belly, *ascites*; in the areolar tissue generally throughout the body, *anasarca.* When the areolar tissue of a part becomes dropsical, it is said to be *œdematous.* In the treatment of this disease, the first object is to get rid of the preternatural accumulation of watery fluid: the second, to prevent its collecting again; for *D.* is generally a symptom or sequence of other disorders, and rarely a disease itself. In active or febrile anasarca, general blood-letting is often of great advantage, as it not only helps to relieve the congestion upon which the effusion depends, but it tends to abate the undue action of the heart; in other cases, however, blood-letting would be very injurious, from its enfeebling the patient; and as it frequently occurs from weakness, or living on poor or unwholesome food, the treatment must consist of a generous diet, with tonics. In general the object is to augment the discharge of watery fluid from one or more of the secreting surfaces of the body; and it is often a matter of great nicety to determine by what surface or channel this ought to be attempted. In some cases it is best to seek to promote this discharge by way of the kidneys; in others, by the mucous lining of the alimentary canal; in others, by the external skin. — Sometimes great present relief is afforded to the patient by tapping; but it is generally only temporary, and can only sometimes be resorted to.

(*Bot.*) A disease in succulent plants, from an excess of water. — *Brande.*

Drop'-table, *n.* (*Mach.*) A machine used for removing the wheels of locomotive-engines.

Drop'-tin, *n.* (*Metall.*) A sort of fine tin.

Drop'-wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ŒNANTHE.

Drosch'ke, *n.* Same as DROSKY, *q. v.*

Drosera, *n.* (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order *Droseraceæ,* q. v.

Drosera'ceæ, *n.* [Gr. *droseros,* dewy, from the dew-like secretion.] (*Bot.*) The Sun-dew family, an order of plants, alliance *Berberales.* — DIAG. Regular symmetrical flowers, parietal placentæ, and stamens alternate with the petals, or twice as many. They are bog or marsh plants, found in all parts of the world excepting the Arctic regions. They possess slightly acid and acrid properties. The species of the typical gen. *Drosera,* the Sun-dew, are interesting, from the peculiar irritability of the hairs on their leaves. The plant commonly known as Venus's Fly-trap is a species of *Dionæa,* another genus of this order, and exhibits in a most striking manner this irritability. (See DIONÆA.) Some of the sun-dews communicate a beautiful purple stain to the paper upon which they are dried, and also yield a yellow color when treated with ammonia. They may, therefore, be expected to furnish valuable dyes, and should be examined with this view by the practical chemist. The order includes 7 genera and 90 species.

Dros'ky, Droschke, Droitzschka, *n.* [Russ. *droitzschka.*] A low, four-wheeled vehicle without a top, used by the Russians.

Drosom'eter, *n.* [Fr. *drosomètre,* from Gr. *drosos,* dew, and *metron,* measure.] (*Physics.*) Any instrument for measuring the quantity of dew that collects on the surface of a body exposed to the open air during the night.

Dross, *n.* [A. S. *dros,* from *dreosan,* to perish.] The excrement, scum, or despumation of metals thrown off in process of fusion. — Rust or incrustation formed upon the surface of metals by oxidization. — Refuse; debris; waste matter; worthless remains of anything; impure dregs or sweepings.

"Treasures and all gain esteem as *dross.*" — *Milton.*

Dross'iness, *n.* State of being drossy; rust; feculence; impurity.

Dross'less, *a.* Without dross or impurity.

Dross'y, *a.* Like dross; pertaining to or containing dross; abounding with scorious matter; worthless; foul; impure.

"So doth the fire the *drossy* gold refine." — *Davies.*

Dronght, Drouth, (*drout,*) *n.* [Contracted from A. S. *drugothe,* from *drigan,* to dry. See DRY.] Dryness; want of rain or of water, particularly dryness of the weather; aridity; long continuance of dry weather.

"Torrents in the *drought* of summer fail." — *Sandys.*

—Dryness of the throat and mouth; thirst; parchedness; want of drink.

"His carcase pin'd with hunger and with *drought.*" — *Milton.*

—Lack; want; scarcity; destitution; as, a *drought* of talent.

Drought'iness, *n.* State of dryness of the weather; want of rain.

Drought'y, *a.* Dry, as the weather; arid; in need of rain; as, a *droughty* country. — Thirsty; parched; dry; needing drink.

Drouth, *n.* See DROUGHT.

Drouyn de Lhuys, EDOUARD, (*droo'awng de(r) lweece.*) a French statesman, b. at Paris, 1805. He was elected deputy in 1842, and was one of the most earnest of those who combined to overthrow M. Guizot in 1848. In the first cabinet of Louis Napoleon, after he became president, Drouyn de Lhuys was appointed foreign minister, and acquitted himself with considerable ability in those difficult times. He was afterwards sent as ambassador to England, and, subsequently, in 1852, being again foreign minister, addressed to the various powers, despatches announcing the establishment of the empire under Napoleon III. During the dispute between Turkey and Russia, his endeavors for peace were strenuously exerted. He took part in the conferences at Vienna in 1855, and, on their breaking up without any result, resigned his office. In 1863 he was recalled to his old post, and was minister of Foreign Affairs during the Dano-German war, and resigned again in 1866. He is a senator, and decorated with the grand cross of the Legion d'Honneur.

Drove, *imp.* of DRIVE, *q. v.*

Drove, *n.* [A. S. *draf,* from *drifan,* to drive. See DRIVE.] A collection of cattle driven; a number of animals driven in a body; as, a *drove* of sheep. — Any collected number of animals of the brute creation, moving or being driven.

"The sounds and seas with all their finny *drove.*" — *Milton.*

—A concourse of people in a state of motion; as, a *drove* of visitors. — In England, a road upon which cattle are driven.

(*Agric.*) A narrow channel for draining land.

Drov'er, *n.* One who drives animals, particularly cattle and sheep, to market; also, one whose business is to purchase live-stock, and drive them to market for sale.

Drown, *v. a.* [A. S. *adrencan*; Dan. *drukne*; Ger. *ertränken*; from the root of *drink* or *drench.*] To drench, sink, plunge, or immerge in water; to immerse; to overwhelm in water; to submerge; to deluge; to inundate.

"Dew the sovereign flow'r, and *drown* the weeds." — *Shaks.*

—To extinguish life by immersion in water, or other fluid; to suspend animation by submersion. — To plunge and lose in anything; to overwhelm; to stifle; to overpower.

"He *drown'd* his cares in sparkling wine." — *Sir C. Sedley.*

—To overcome; to overpower, as sound.

"My voice is *drown'd* amid the senate." — *Addison.*

—*v. n.* To be suffocated in water, or other fluid; to perish by submersion in water.

"O Lord, methought, what pain it was to *drown!*" — *Shaks.*

Drown'er, *n.* He who, or that which, drowns.

Drown'ing, *n.* (*Med.*) The suffocation produced by the immersion of the body under water, or, according to some, by the exclusion of atmospheric air from the lungs by any liquid. The necessity of air to life is well known, and any exclusion of it, even for a few minutes, produces death. When a human being unable to swim falls into the water, if it is not of a great depth, he first goes to the bottom; but on account of the air in the lungs rendering the specific gravity of the body lighter than the water, he immediately rises to the surface. The efforts made by him to maintain himself at the surface diminish the quantity of air in the lungs, and he again sinks to the bottom, but soon rises again; and this alternate rising and sinking may occur several times in succession. The air expelled from the lungs is seen to rise to the surface in the form of bubbles, and with every expiration the specific gravity of the body is increased; the powers of sensation and voluntary motion rapidly diminish, and the body settles at the bottom. A feeble motion may still be perceived in the chest for a short time, but that, too, ceases, and death ensues. In *D.*, death is effected by the impure condition of the blood. The impure or venous blood of the system is constantly being carried to the lungs, where, being brought into contact with the air, its impurities are carried off, and it is converted into pure or arterial blood. When, by any means, as in *D.*, the lungs are shut out from communication with the external air, this operation cannot be carried on, impure instead of pure blood is carried through the system, the brain is immediately affected, sensation and volition rapidly diminish, and at length cease. The period during which life may continue in submersion varies in different persons. In some instances bodies submerged but one minute have been found to be lifeless; and in many cases recovery has taken place after a submersion of eight or ten minutes. Occasionally, animation has been restored after a submersion of 15 or 20 minutes, or even of half an hour. In general, if the body has not been in the water longer than from 5 to 8 minutes, the prompt use of the proper means will restore animation. When the body is recovered after *D.*, the skin is cold and pale, presenting sometimes patches of livid discoloration. The expression is usually placid, the eyes half closed, the pupils dilated, the tongue swollen and pressed forward, and the lips and nostrils covered with a mucous froth. The fingers are sometimes found torn and abraded, and the hand grasping gravel or other substances, which have been seized in a convulsive struggle at the bottom of the water. Internally, the epiglottis is found to be raised; bloody foam appears in the windpipe and bronchial passages; the lungs are soft and distended; a large quantity of black, fluid blood is collected in the right, and less in the left cavity of the heart; and the vessels of the brain are swelled and filled with impure blood. The following plan of treating a drowned person is generally found to be the best. 1. Treat the patient instantly, on the spot, in the open air, except in severe weather, freely exposing the face, neck, and chest to the breeze. 2. Send with all speed for medical aid and for articles of clothing, blankets, &c. 3. Place the patient gently on the face, with one arm under the forehead, so that any fluids may flow from the throat and mouth, and without loss of time, — I. *to excite respiration.* 4. Turn the patient on his side, and, *a*, apply snuff or other irritants to the nostrils; *b*, dash cold water in the face, previously rubbed briskly until it is warm. If there be no success, again lose no time, but II. *to imitate respiration.* 5. Replace the patient on his face (when the tongue will then fall forward, and leave the entrance into the windpipe free); then, 6. turn the body gently but completely, on the side and a little beyond (when *in*spiration will occur), and then on the face, making gentle pressure along the back, when *ex*piration will take place alternately. These measures must be repeated deliberately, efficiently, and perseveringly, 15 times in the minute only. Meanwhile, III. *to induce circulation and warmth,* continuing these measures: 7. Rub the limbs *upwards* with a firm pressure and with energy, using handkerchiefs, &c., for towels. 8. Replace the patient's wet clothing by such other covering as can be instantly procured, each bystander supplying a coat, waistcoat, &c. These rules are founded on physiology and comprise all that can be done immediately for the patient, excluding all apparatus, galvanism, the warm bath, &c., as useless, not to say injurious, especially the last of these, and all loss of time in removal, &c., as fatal.

Drowse, *v. n.* [Belg. *droosen*, to be sleepy; A. S. *dreosan.*] To nod slumberously; to doze; to sleep imperfectly or unsoundly; to be heavy or spent with disposition to sleep; to be heavy or dull.

"They rather *drows'd*, and hung their eyelids down." — *Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To make heavy with sleep; to cause to be dull or stupid.

—*n.* A dose; a short slumber; a slight sleep.

Drow'sihead, *n.* Drowsiness; predisposition to sleep.

Drow'sily, *adv.* Sleepily; heavily; sluggishly; in a dull, stupid manner; idly; slothfully.

Drow'siness, *n.* Heaviness with sleep; inclination to slumber; disposition to sleep; sluggishness; laziness.

"*Drowsiness* shall clothe a man with rags." — *Prov.* xxiii. 21.

Drow'sy, *a.* Heavy with want of sleep; inclined to sleep; dozy; lethargic; somnolent; as, a *drowsy* congregation.

"*Drowsy* murmurs lull'd the gentle maid." — *Addison.*

—Lulling; soporific; conducing to sleep.

"*Drowsy* am I, and yet can rarely sleep." — *Shaks.*

—Heavy; dull; stupid; sluggish; as, *drowsy* reasoning.

Drub, *v. a.* [A. S. *drepan.*] To beat or strike with a stick; to thrash; to cudgel; as, to meet with a *drubbing.*

—*n.* A blow with a stick or cudgel; a thump; a knock.

Drub'bing, *n.* A beating; a flogging.

Drudge', *v. n.* [From A. S. *dreogan*, pp. of *drogen*, to do, to work.] To work hard; to labor in mean offices; to labor with toil and fatigue.

—*v. a.* To consume tediously or laboriously. — *Worcester.*

—*n.* One who works hard, or labors with toil and fatigue; one who labors hard in servile employment; a slave; a menial.

Drudge'-horse, *n.* A horse used for hard work.

Drudg'er, *n.* A mean laborer; a drudge. — A dredging-box; a dredger.

Drudg'ery, *n.* Hard labor; toilsome work; ignoble toil; hard work in servile occupations.

"That dry *drudgery* at the desk's dead wood." — *C. Lamb.*

Drudg'ingly, *adv.* With labor and fatigue; laboriously.

Drug, *n.* [A. S. *drig*, *dryg*, dry; Fr. *drogue*; It. *droga.*] A name applied to all articles used for medicinal purposes, though the term should, perhaps, be strictly confined to what are called simples, balsams, gums, resins, and exotic products used as medicaments in a dry state. —An article of slow sale, or in no demand in the market.

—*v. a.* To prescribe or administer drugs or medicines; to season with drugs or ingredients; to tincture with something offensive; to dose to excess with drugs or medicines.

Drug'get, *n.* [Fr. *droguet.*] (*Com.*) A coarse and flimsy woollen texture, chiefly used for covering carpets. It was formerly extensively employed as an article of clothing by the poorer classes, more especially of females; but this and similar fabrics are now almost wholly superseded by cotton goods, which induce greater cleanliness, and are less liable to retain infectious and contagious poisons.

Drug'gist, *n.* [Fr. *droguiste.*] One who deals in drugs: properly, one whose occupation is merely to buy and sell drugs, without compounding or preparation.

Dru'id, *n.* [Fr. *druide*; Gael. *druidh*, a sorcerer, a Druid; W. *derwydd*, from *derw*, or *derwen*; Gr. *drys*, an oak.] (*Hist.*) A name given to the order of priests which existed in ancient times among certain branches of the Celtic race, if not among all. Various writers have endeavored to establish a connection between the *D.* and some of the other early heathen sects. Some argue that the Druidical and Persian religions were identical; others regard them as connected with the Hindoos; others with the Egyptians, and so on. They only became known in history about the first century before Christ, and they were then chiefly found in Gaul and Britain. Julius Cæsar is the ancient author who has given the clearest and most minute account of them. According to him they formed one of the two orders of rank and dignity in Gaul. They were engaged in things sacred, conducting the public and the private sacrifices, and interpreting all matters of religion. They were held in great honor among the people, and a number of young men resorted to them for the purpose of instruction. They determined almost all controversies, public and private; decreed rewards and punishments; and if any one did not submit to their decision, they interdicted him from the sacrifices, which, among them, was the most heavy punishment, such persons being shunned by all, and deprived of all civil rights and privileges. Among the *D.* there was one who possessed supreme authority over them, who was either elected by the suffrages of the others, or, if pre-eminent in dignity among the rest, was at once elected. They assembled at a fixed period of the year, in a consecrated place in the territories of the Carnutes, which is reckoned the central region of the whole of Gaul; and hither all who had disputes assembled from every part, and submitted to their decrees and determinations. They did not go to war or pay tribute like the rest, being exempted from military service, and having a dispensation in all matters. They learned by heart a great number of verses, for they regarded it unlawful to commit these to writing; and hence, some remained in training for 20 years. In almost all other matters in their public and private transactions, they used Greek characters. One of their leading tenets was, that the souls do not become extinct, but pass, after death, from one body to another; and they thought that men, by this tenet, are in a great degree excited to valor, the fear of death being disregarded. They likewise discussed and imparted to the youth many things respecting the stars and their motion; respecting the extent of the world and of our earth, the nature of things, and the power and the majesty of the immortal gods. This institution is supposed to have come from Britain; and even now those who desire to gain a more accurate knowledge of that system, generally proceed thither for the purpose of studying it. As to the amount of knowledge possessed by the *D.*, we have little means of determining. They unquestionably, however, possessed some knowledge of the heavenly bodies beyond what simply pertained to the regulation of their religious festivals, inasmuch as they computed the yearly lunations, which supposes an acquaintance also with the solar year; and various relics have been found in Ireland, among Druidical remains, which are thought to be astronomical instruments designed to show the phases of the moon. At the same time, there was not a little of astrology, divination, and magic mixed up with their purer science. In their doctrine of medicine particularly, there was far more of superstition than of knowledge. To a great many plants they attributed a sacred, mystic character. The oak was especially regarded as sacred among them, and in the oak-groves they frequently performed their rites, deriving, according to some, their name from the oak. Most sacred of all, however, was the mistletoe, which they esteemed as an antidote to all poisons, a cure for all diseases. It was gathered at certain seasons, with the most formal and pompous ceremonies. According to Pliny, as soon as it was discovered upon the oak, the *D.* collected in crowds about the tree; a priest in white vestments ascended, and, with a knife of gold, cut the mistletoe, which was received by another standing on the ground; sacrifices were offered up, and the day spent in rejoicings. There were certain other plants which were regarded as potent remedies for various diseases, and were carried about as charms, as well as amber beads, which the *D.* manufactured for warriors in battle, and which are still found in their tombs. A still more powerful talisman was, according to Pliny, the serpent's egg. It was formed, he says, by the poisonous spittle of a great many serpents twined together. It was gathered by moonlight, and afterwards worn in the bosom. Their profounder ceremonies, those which they celebrated in the depths of the oak-forests or of secluded caves, are known to us only through the most vague traditions, and in the stupendous but dilapidated stone monuments which still exist in some parts of France and Britain. It is said that human sacrifices



Fig. 875. — DRUIDICAL SACRIFICE.

were frequently offered up upon their altars. They consisted of three distinct classes — the *bards*, the *vates* or *prophets*, and the *priests proper*. The bards were poets, not only of a religious, but also of a martial and satirical class. The vates were the diviners or revealers of the future, who were charged with the conduct of sacrifices and other external ceremonies, and who stood as mediators or interpreters between the people and the higher order of priests. These dwelt in the depths of the oak-forests, cultivating the more secret and mystic doctrines of their faith. They exercised judicial functions, and were resorted to in great numbers by the youth for instruction. When Gaul was subdued by the Romans, the Druidical religion gradually retired before the classic heathenism, and, step by step, withdrew at first into Armorica, and then into Great Britain, where, in the time of Nero, it was attacked, and mostly suppressed. It lingered as a public worship longest in the island of Anglesea, whence it was finally driven out by the Roman troops, amid a great deal of slaughter. Nevertheless it continued, as a superstitious belief, to hold sway for many years thereafter over the minds of the Celtic tribes and their descendants.

Dru'idess, *n.* A female Druid.

Druid'ic, Druid'ical, Druid'ish, *a.* Pertaining to, or after the manner of, the Druids.

Dru'idism, *n.* The system of religion, philosophy, and instruction taught by the Druids; or their doctrines, rites, and ceremonies. — See DRUID.

Dru'ids, Order of. A secret society in the U. States and in England, not differing essentially in their aspirations from similar societies. They are most numerous in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New York. Their number in the U. States is estimated at about 6,000.

Drum, *n.* [A.S. *dream*; Ger. *trommel*; Icel. *thruma*, thunder.] (*Mus.*) An instrument of percussion, formed by stretching a piece of parchment over each end of a cylinder formed of thin wood, or over the top of a cauldron-shaped vessel of brass; the latter is hence called a *kettle-drum*. The large drums which are beaten at each end are called *double-drums*, and are used chiefly in military bands. Small drums, hanging by the side of the drummers, and beaten with great rapidity, are called *side-drums*. Kettle-drums are always used in pairs; one of which is tuned to the key-note, the other to the fifth of the key. The drum is principally used for military purposes, especially for exciting the soldiers under the fatigue of march or in battle. The drum is supposed to be an Eastern invention, and to have been brought into Europe by the Arabians, or perhaps by the Moors. The

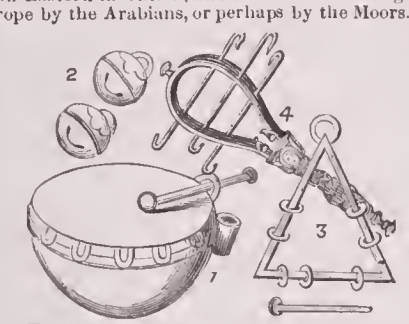


Fig. 876.—EASTERN MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
1, Drum; 2, Bells; 3, Triangle; 4, Cymbals.

kettle-drum, the bass-drum, and tambourine are common in the East, and they are probably all included in the Hebrew name *Toph*.

(*Mil.*) One who plays the drum in a military band; a drummer.

(*Anat.*) The tympanum of the ear; the hollow part of the ear behind the tympanum. See TYMPANUM, and EAR.

(*Mach.*) A hollow cylinder fixed on a shaft, for driving another shaft by a leather or gutta-percha band.

(*Arch.*) The upright part under or above a cupola.—The same term is sometimes applied to the solid part or vase of the Corinthian and Composite capitals.

—A small cylindrical box, in which fruit, &c. is packed; as, a *drum* of figs.—A fashionable assembly; a rout.

"Not unaptly styled a *drum*, from the noise and emptiness of the entertainment."—*Smollett.*

(*Zoöl.*) See POGONIAS.

—*v. n.* To beat a drum with sticks; to beat or play a tune on a drum; as, to *drum* a tattoo.—To beat with the fingers, as with drumsticks.—To beat with a pulsatory motion; to throb, as the heart.

"Now, heart, take rest... for thou shalt *drum* no more." *Dryden.*

—To go about seeking to enlist men;—preceding *for*; as, *drumming for* recruits.

—*v. a.* To expel with beat of drum; to assemble by beat of drum;—with *out* or *up*; as, to *drum out* a man from the ranks, to *drum up* customers.

Drum'ble, *v. n.* To be sluggish; to go about anything confusedly or awkwardly.

Drum'-fish, *n.* See POGONIAS.

Drum'-head, *n.* The upper part of a drum.

(*Naut.*) The circular head of a capstan, containing holes for receiving the capstan-bars.

Drum'-head Court-martial, *n.* (*Mil.*) A court-martial is so called in England when the council of officers is convoked in haste to punish any soldier who has committed an offence which requires to be dealt with in a summary manner. The big drum was formerly used as a table, round which the officers composing the council assembled: whence the name.

Drum'-major, *n.* (*Mil.*) The chief or first drummer of a regiment.

Drum'mer, *n.* One who drums; a person who beats a drum in military exercises, marching, &c.—A commercial traveller; a bag-man; one who solicits orders for goods.

(*Zoöl.*) A species of cockroach found in the West Indies, and so named from its habit of keeping up a continual knocking noise during the night. They are said to attack people when asleep; and this is probably correct, since they have been seen to prey on the extremities of the dead. See BLATTIDÆ.

Drum'mond, CAPTAIN THOMAS, an English engineer, B. at Edinburgh, 1797, chiefly known for the invention of the Drummond light, called also *Lime-light*, and of a heliostat much employed in surveying. D. 1840.—See LIME-LIGHT, and HELIOSTAT.

Drum'mond, SIR WILLIAM, a Scottish poet, B. in 1585. His sonnets are the best specimens of his Muse, although even in them one looks in vain for sustained harmony or great originality of thought. D. 1649.

Drum'mond, a central co. of prov. of Quebec. *Area*, abt 1,644 sq. m. It is watered by the St. Lawrence River. *Cap.* Drummondville. *Pop.* (1871) abt. 14,500.

Drum'mond's Island, the most W. of the Manitoulin Islands, in Lake Huron, abt. 30 m. E. of Mackinaw. It is abt. 20 m. in length from E. to W., by 10 m. in width. It contains a British fort and trading-post.

Drum'mond Lake. See DISMAL SWAMP.

Drum'mond Town. See ACCOMAC COURT-HOUSE.

Drum'mondville, a village of prov. of Ontario, Welland co., on the Niagara River, near its Falls, abt. 24 m. N.N.W. of Buffalo, N. Y. *Pop.* abt. 800.

Drum'mondville, a village of prov. of Quebec, Drummond co., on the St. Francis River, about 90 m. S.S.W. of Quebec.

Drum'more, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Lancaster co.; *pop.* abt. 3,100.

Drum's, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Luzerne co.

Drum'stick, *n.* The stick with which a drum is beaten, or a stick shaped for the purpose of beating a drum.

—The thigh of a fowl; as, a *drumstick*, broiled and devilled.

Drunk, *a.* [From DRINK, *q. v.*] Soaked with liquor or liquid; as, "arrows *drunk* with blood." *Deut.* xxxii. 42.

—Intoxicated; inebriated by ardent liquor; tipsy; fuddled.

"Gloriously *drunk*, obey th' important call."—*Cowper.*

Drunk'ard, *n.* One addicted to strong drink; any person given to an excessive indulgence in ardent liquors; one who is habitually or frequently intoxicated by drink.

Drunken, (*drunk'n,*) *a.* Intoxicated; inebriated with strong liquor; given to drunkenness; intemperate in drinking.

"They reel and stagger like a *drunken* man."—*Ps.* cvii. 27.

—Drenched or saturated with liquor or moisture.

"Then let the earth be *drunken* with our blood."—*Shaks.*

—Proceeding from intoxication; caused from over-indulgence in strong drink.

"The *drunken* quarrels of a rake."—*Swift.*

Drunk'enly, *adv.* In an intoxicated or drunken manner; as, "*drunkenly* caroused."—*Shaks.*

Drunk'enness, *n.* State of being drunk through the agency of strong liquors; intoxication; inebriety; habitual inebriety, or intemperance in drinking.

(*Med.*) The habitual use of ardent spirits, or malt liquor, is the parent of more diseases than ever sprung from rotten fens or Levantine contagion. How many of those organic diseases, that form so large a portion of the mortuary list of the present day, are to be traced directly to this vice! And how many others have, through the same cause, become hereditary taints, that doubly punish the offender by the suffering he has to witness in his children!! Under ALCOHOL we have described the phenomena which accompany and follow Intoxication; under DELIRIUM TREMENS and OINOMANIA, are pointed the most ordinary consequences of habitual *D.*; and under INTOXICATION we shall examine briefly the system of moral conduct proposed for the curation of the diseased action which prompts the vice of *D.* For the present, to dispel as quickly as possible the effects of an occasional excess, and enforce on the excited nerves a sudden sobriety, one of the most effectual remedies is a small dose of sal volatile, or volatile salts, in a wineglass of water,—such as 20 drops of the former, and 15 grains of the latter,—repeating the dose in half an hour. The Scotch are in the habit of taking a basinful of cold broth for the same purpose, and the effect of such a remedy is sometimes very signal. An emetic is, however, the most speedy way of effecting a cure, and following it up by the sal volatile and water half an hour after.

—Intoxication or bewilderment of the mind; disorder of the faculties, arising from another cause than liquor.

"Passion is the *drunkenness* of the mind."—*Spenser.*

Drupa'ceæ, *n.* (*Bot.*) See AMYGDALEÆ.

Drupaceous, (*dru-pa'shus,*) *a.* [Fr. *drupacé.*] (*Bot.*) Pertaining to, producing, or consisting of drupes.

Drupe, *n.* [Lat. *drupa*; Gr. *druppa*; *drupētēs*, ready to fall—*drip*, a tree, and *pipto*, to fall.] (*Bot.*) A pulpy pericarp or fruit without valves, containing a nut or stone with a kernel, as the plum, peach, &c.

Dru'ry, in *Illinois*, a township of Rock Island co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Drury's Landing, in *Illinois*, a village of Rock Island co., on the Mississippi River.

Dru'ses, the popular name of a race, which inhabit a district in the N. of Syria, comprising the whole of the S. range of Mount Lebanon, and the W. slope of Anti-Lebanon. In this district they hold exclusive possession of about 400 towns and villages, and divide the possession of abt. 200 more with the Maronites, *q. v.*, while 80 villages in other parts of Anti-Lebanon are peopled by them. In religion, they pass among the Maronites for atheists. The great body of the people are certainly indifferent to any religious form; but a certain sect, styling themselves *Akels*, are very rigid in the practice of their faith, in which the doctrines of the Pentateuch, the Christian Gospel, the Koran, and the Sufi allegories, are wonderfully interwoven. The *D.* are about 80,000 in number; they are a brave, handsome, and industrious people, and are almost all taught to read and write. Polygamy is unknown among them. They have, with incredible toil, carried the soil of the valleys up and along the hillsides, which are laid out in terraces, planted with mulberry, olive, and vine. From the produce of these the hardy mountaineers draw the greater part of their sustenance. Their chief trade is the manufacture of silk. Corn is also raised, though in very small quantity. Deir-el-kammer is the principal town. The *D.* are noted for their hospitality; but their resentment is easily roused, and this characteristic was artfully used by the Turkish authorities in fomenting the massacre of the Christians in Lebanon, in 1860. From May to Oct. of that year, it is said that the *D.* slew about 12,000 men, women, and children, of whom 200 were priests; besides destroying 163 villages, 220 churches, and 7 convents. In August of the same year, an expedition was sent out from France to Syria, with the consent of the Great Powers, for the purpose of protecting the Christian residents and the so-called *Maronite Christians*. The Sultan dispatched Fuad Pasha as commissioner to restore tranquillity. The consequence was, that 167 of the most guilty *D.* were publicly executed at Damascus, Aug. 20, and many others sent to Constantinople to undergo imprisonment and hard labor.



Fig. 877.
A DRUSE GIRL.

Druse, *n.* [Bohem. *druza*. See DROSS.] (*Mining.*) A hole in a rock, filled with water, either in a liquid or crystallized form.

Drusil'la, the youngest daughter of Herod Agrippa I., and sister of the younger Agrippa and Berenice, celebrated for her beauty, and infamous for her licentiousness. She was first espoused to Epiphanes, son of Antiochus king of Comagena, on condition of his embracing the Jewish religion; but as he afterwards refused to be circumcised, *D.* was given in marriage by her brother to Azizus king of Emessa. When Felix came as governor of Judea, he persuaded her to abandon her husband and her religion, and become his wife. Paul bore testimony before them to the truth of the Christian religion (*Acts* xxiv. 24). She and her son afterwards perished in an eruption of Vesuvius.

Dru'sus, CLAUDIUS NERO, commonly called *Drusus Senior*, to distinguish him from his nephew Claudius, the son of Tiberius, was the stepson of the Emperor Augustus, and younger brother of the Emperor Tiberius. B. in 38 B. C., he began his public career in 19, and signalized himself when only 23 years old by his defeat of the Rhæti and other Alpine tribes which infested the north of Italy. In 13 B.C. he was sent into Gaul, then in revolt, and, after crushing the rebels there, pushed across the Rhine in pursuit of their German allies. In this campaign he subdued the Sicambri and Frisii, and forced his way to the German Ocean, being the first Roman general who had done so. From this time he made the business of his life to establish the Roman supremacy in Germany, partly by conquest, and partly by the execution of great military works. In 11 B. C. he conquered the Usipetes, the Cherusci, and the Suevi; in the following year the Chatti, the Nervii, and was prosecuting the work of subjugation in 9 B. C., when a fall from his horse cut short his brilliant career in his 30th year. For his exploits in Germany, Drusus was rewarded with the title of *Germanicus*, but care must be taken not to confound him with the celebrated Germanicus, his own son.—See GERMANICUS.

Dru'sy, Drused, *a.* (*Min.*) Studded with numbers of small crystals.

Drux'ey, Drux'y, *a.* Having white, spongy veins, as timber.

—*n.* Timber in a state of decay, having spongy spots or veins.

Dry, *a.* [A. S. *dri*, *drig*, or *dryg*. See the verb.] Destitute of moisture; free from water or wetness; arid; not moist; free from rain or mist; as, *dry* weather, or *dry* soil.—Free from juice, sap, or aqueous matter; not green; as, *dry* timber.—Without tears; not shedding tears; as, *dry* eyes.—Not yielding milk or nourishment; as, to milk a cow *dry*.—Athirst: craving drink; thirst; as, a *dry* throat, to feel *dry*, &c.—Barren; jejune; unembellished; uninteresting; plain; as, a *dry* subject, a *dry* book, a *dry* sermon.—Severe; sarcastic; keen; hard; harsh; as, a *dry* manner, a *dry* retort, a *dry* kind of man.

"His brain's as *dry* as the remainder biscuit after a voyage."
Shaks.

(*Fine Arts.*) Frigidly exact; coldly precise in execution; wanting delicacy of outline in form, or easy gradation of color.

Dry wine, wine in which the saccharine element is scarcely perceptible to the palate;—in contradistinction to *sweet wine*; as, *dry* champagne.

—*v. a.* [A. S. *drygan*; L. Ger. *drogen*; Dan. *droogen*.] To free from water, or from moisture of any kind, and by any means; to desiccate; to deprive of natural juice, sap, or greenness; to drain; to exhaust: as, to *dry* the eyes, to *dry* clothes, to *dry* meat, to *dry* herbs, the sun *dries* the ground, &c.

To dry up, to parch with thirst; to scorch with the action of heat; to exhaust utterly of water or moisture; as, land *dried up* by drought.—To cease speaking; to stop talking; to give up chattering. (Colloquially used, and vulgar.)

—*v. n.* To grow or become thirsty or parched; to lose moisture; to be drained of juice or liquid matter.

—To evaporate wholly; to be exhaled;—frequently preceding *up*; as, the river has *dried up*.

Dry'ad, *n.* [Gr. *dryades*, pl. from *drys*, a tree.] (*Myth.*) One of the nymphs supposed to have presiding power over woods and trees.

Dryan'dra, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of Australian plants, order EUPHORBIACEÆ.

Dry'-beat, *v. a.* To beat violently, or so as to be dry and light.

Dry'-beaten, *a.* Beaten with severity, or so as to be dry and light.

Dry'-blow, *n.* A violent or hard blow.

(*Med.*) A blow which neither wounds nor sheds blood.
Crabb.

Dry'-boned, *a.* Possessing dry bones; with a paucity of flesh.

Dry'-castor, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A variety of beaver, called also *parchment-beaver.* — *Booth.*

Dry Creek, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Lawrence co.

Dry Creek, in *California*, rises in El Dorado co., and after a W.S.W. and S. course enters the Moquelumne River about 20 m. above where the latter joins the San Joaquin. —No. 1, traverses Yuba co., and joins the Bear River abt. 5 m. from its mouth. — No. 2, traverses Yuba co., and joins the Feather River about 6 m. above the mouth of Bear River. — No. 3, traverses Yuba co., and enters the Yuba River.

Dry Creek, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Linn co.

Dry Creek, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Crawford co.

Dry Creek, in *Ohio*, a tributary of the Vernon River, which it enters near Mount Vernon.

Dry Creek, in *S. Carolina*, a P. O. of Lancaster dist.

Dry Creek, in *Tennessee* a village of Monroe co.

Dry'den, JOHN, an English poet, b. at Aldwinckle, Northamptonshire, 1601. He belonged to a respectable Puritan family, and received a good education at Tichmarsh, and at Westminster School. In 1650 he was elected to a scholarship in Trinity College, Cambridge; took the degree of B. A. 1653–1654, and was made M. A. in 1657. After leaving the university, he proceeded to London, where he published his first poem of importance, entitled *Heroic Stanzas on the Death of Cromwell.* On the return of Charles II., *D.*, with equal splendor of diction, and perhaps with equal sincerity, congratulated the Restoration in a second poem, entitled *Astræa Redux.* He afterwards turned his attention to the stage, planned *The Duke of Guise*, and wrote his first acted play, *The Wild Gallant.* In Dec., 1663, he married a daughter of the first



Fig. 878. — DRYDEN'S HOUSE IN FETTER LANE, (London.)

Earl of Berkshire, and in 1670 he was appointed poet-laureate and historiographer. In 1671, the Duke of Buckingham produced his attack on the English heroic drama of which *D.* was the head. This satirical piece was entitled *The Rehearsal*, and when it was brought on the stage, the town was amused. Although personally satirized, *D.* endured his castigation in silence, and, awaiting his opportunity, immortally revenged himself on the witty and profligate duke by making him the hero of *Absalom and Achitophel.* This great poem appeared in 1681; and, enraged at its success, *D.*'s enemies hovered around him like a cloud of venomous gnats. In the same year he published *The Medal.* Elkanah Settle, one of the most virulent of his foes, replied with some effect; and *D.*, thoroughly roused, issued next year the *Mac Flecknoe*, and the second part of *Absalom and Achitophel.* — After the death of Charles II., *D.* became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith. This event was announced to the world by the publication of *The Hind and Panther*, in 1687. At the Revolution, he was deprived of his laureateship, and, somewhat straitened in circumstances, he fell back upon his old occupation of writing for the stage. His translation of *Virgil* was begun in 1694, and completed by the close of 1696. A month after the publication of *Virgil*, appeared the *Ode on Alexander's Feast.* In 1698 he commenced his *Fables*, and completed them in a year and a half. Although the great bulk of *D.*'s works are composed of plays, and although these are, for the most part, devoid of character, feeble in sentiment, false to all external nature, and exaggerated in expression, he remains one of the prime glories of English literature. His *Satires* and his *Fables* are masterpieces. In these, he is almost always masculine and natural, and his versification flows on broad, deep, and majestic. Nor is he famous only as a writer in verse; in his prefaces, and his *Essay on Dramatic Poesy*, he proves himself to be a master of what he so finely calls "that other harmony of prose." D. 1700.

Dry'den, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Tama co.

Dryden, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Lapeer co., about 80 m. E. by N. of Lansing; *pop.* about 2,600.

Dryden, in *Minnesota*, a township of Sibley co.; *pop.* about 500.

Dryden, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Tompkins co., about 8 m. E. of Ithaca; *pop.* of township about 9,000.

Dry'-dock, *n.* (*Naut.*) A graving-dock. See DOCK.

Dry'er, *n.* The person who, or thing which, dries; that which exhausts of moisture or greenness. See DRIER.

(*Chem.*) The tendency of *linseed oil*, q. v., to solidify by exposure is much increased by heating it with about $\frac{1}{20}$th of litharge, or $\frac{1}{10}$th of binoxide of manganese; these oxides are technically known as *dryers*, and oil so treated is called *boiled linseed oil.* The action of these metallic oxides is not well understood.

Dry-eyed, (*drī'id,*) *a.* Without tears; not betraying visual emotion.

Dry'-fat, *n.* A vat to hold dry articles.

Dry'-fist, *n.* A contemptuous term for an elderly, withered woman.

Dry'-foot, *n.* A dog trained to hunt game by the scent of the foot.

Dry Fork, in *Illinois*, a village of Bond co., about 67 m. S. of Springfield.

Dry Fork, in *Indiana*, an affluent of Whitewater River, rising in Franklin co., and joining the main stream in Ohio.

Dry'-goods, *n. pl.* (*Com.*) In the U. States and Canada, a term implying all kinds of articles pertaining to the clothing of the person; — synonymous with the English words, *drapery, mercery, haberdashery*, &c.

Dry'ing, *a.* Adapted to drain or exhaust moisture; as, a *drying* wind. — Becoming quickly dry and solid; as, *drying* paint.

Drying-oil, *n.* See LINSEED-OIL.

Dry'ite, *n.* (*Pal.*) Fragments of petrified or fossil wood, in which the structure of the wood is recognized. *Craig.*

Dry'ly, *a.* In a dry, barren, severe, or repelling manner.

"Virtue is but *dryly* praised, and starves." — *Dryden.*

Dry'-measure, *n.* A measure of quantity for dry, coarse, or bulky articles.

Dry Mills, in *Maine*, a post-office of Cumberland co.

Dry'ness, *n.* State of being dry, or without moisture or sap; siccity; aridity; want of succulence or greenness; barrenness; jejuneness; want of lively or entertaining qualities; harshness or closeness of character; as, *dryness* of soil, language, manner, style, &c.

(*Painting.*) A term by which artists express the common defect of the early painters in oil, who had but little knowledge of the flowing contours which so elegantly show the delicate forms of the limbs and the insertions of the muscles; the flesh in their coloring appearing hard and stiff, instead of expressing a pleasing softness. The draperies of those early painters, and particularly of the Germans, concealed the limbs of the figures, without truth or elegance of choice; and even in their best masters the draperies very frequently either demeaned or encumbered the figures.

Dry'-nurse, *n.* A nurse who brings up a child by hand, or without the breast; — opposed to *wet-nurse*, who suckles.

— *v. a.* To foster or bring up without suckling.

"Romulus . . . *dry-nursed* by a bear." — *Hudibras.*

Dryobal'anops, *n.* [Gr. *drus*, oak; *balanos*, acorn; *ops*, aspect.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Dipteraceæ.* The species *D. aromatica*, or *camphora*, is a large tree, found in Sumatra and Borneo. From its stem a liquid called liquid camphor, and a crystalline solid substance named Sumatra camphor, are obtained. — See CAMPHOR.

Dry'os, *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of mistletoe. — *Crabb.*

Dry'-pipe, *n.* (*Mach.*) In steam-engines, a pipe to let off dry steam from a boiler.

Dry'-point, *n.* (*Fine Arts.*) A sharp needle used by engravers for stippling, or making fine delicate lines or dots.

Dry'-pointing, *n.* The grinding of needles and table-forks. — *Whately.*

Dry Ponds, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Lincoln co.

Dry Ridge, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Grant co., about 50 m. N.N.E. of Frankfort.

Dry Ridge, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Hamilton co.

Dry Ridge, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Bedford co.

Dry'-rot, *n.* The name given to the decay of timber, proceeding from the fermentation of sap that is left in the wood, and which is brought about by the influence of warmth, combined with a certain degree of moisture and the want of proper ventilation. It appears in timber that has not been properly seasoned, or which has been cut in the spring of the year, when the sap is rising, as in the case of oak-trees, which are cut at this time for the sake of the bark. When the sap has fermented, the vegetation of fungi follows, which spreads through the wood, destroying the fibres to such an extent that they crumble into dust under any slight pressure. The mode of preservation against dry-rot will be described under KYANISING WOOD, *q. v.*

Dry'-rub, *v. a.* To rub or polish without the aid of anything moist.

Dry Run, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Scott co.

Dry Run, in *Mississippi*, a P. O. of Tishemingo co.

Dry Run, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Franklin co., about 165 m. W. of Philadelphia; *pop.* about 150.

Dry Run, in *W. Virginia*, a P. O. of Pendleton co.

Dry'-salter, *n.* A dealer in salted or dry meats, pickles, sauces, &c.; also one who vends or trades in drugs, chemicals, &c., generally.

Dry'-saltery, *n.* The commodities dealt in by a dry-salter; business, or place of business, of a dry-salter.

Dry'-shod, *a.* Without wetting the feet; not having the feet wetted.

"*Dry-shod* to pass, she parts the floods in tway."—*Faërie Queene.*

Dry'-stone, *n.* Stone holding without mortar.

Dry'-stove, *n.* A glazed structure for containing the plants of dry, arid climates; such as the cactuses, alas, and other succulents of S. America and Africa.

Dry'town, in *California*, a post-village of Amador co., on Dry Creek, abt. 11 m. N.N.W. of Jackson; *pop.* abt. 800.

— A town of Calaveras co., on Dry Creek.

Dry Tortu'gas, (The.) See TORTUGAS.

Dry Valley, in *Tennessee*, a village of White co., about 90 m. E. of Nashville.

Dry'-vat, *n.* A vat or other vessel for preserving dry articles.

Dry'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Berks co.

Dry Wood, in *Iowa*, a village of Jones co., about 32 m. N.N.E. of Iowa City.

Dry Wood, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Bates co., about 150 m. W.S.W. of Jefferson City.

Drywood Creek, in *Missouri*, Bates co., flows N. into Marmiton Creek. A skirmish took place on its banks, about 15 m. from the Kansas border, Sept. 7, 1860, between a force of Union troops under Gen. "Jim" Lane, and a body of Confederates commanded by Price, when the latter retreated.

Du'ad, *n.* [Gr., from *duo*, two.] Duality.

Du'al, *a.* [Lat. *dualis*, from *duo*, two.] Expressing the number two; pertaining to two; as, a *dual* number.

Dual number. (*Gram.*) That form of the verb and substantive by which, in the ancient Greek, Sanskrit, and Gothic, and the modern Lithuanian languages, *two* persons or things are denoted, in contradistinction to *plural*, which expresses an indefinite number of persons or things.

Du'alism, *n.* [Fr. *dualisme*; from Lat. *duo*, two.] (*Phil.*) A term applied to those systems which refer all existence to two ultimate principles. This doctrine was held by many of the ancient Greek philosophers, who regarded the universe as constituted by two principles, the one *active*, the other *passive*; the one *spiritual*, the other *material.* A mythological *D.* was held by Zoroaster and the Magi, who accounted for the present state of things by maintaining the existence of a good and an evil principle. The Gnostics and the Manichæans subsequently adopted this belief. Those systems of philosophy which regard matter and spirit as distinct principles are also a species of *D.* in opposition to materialism. The term dualism is also applied to a theory of *perception*, q. v. The opposite of dualism is *monism.*

Du'alist, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of dualism.

Dualis'tic, *a.* Consisting of two; pertaining to duality or dualism.

Dual'ity, *n.* That which expresses two in number; division; separation; the state of being two.

Du'an, *n.* [Gael.] (*Lit.*) A canto, or book, in a poem; — sometimes applied to the poem itself; as, the *Duans* of "Ossian."

Duane', in *New York*, a post-township of Franklin co., about 140 m. N. by W. of Albany; *pop.* about 200.

Duanesburg, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Schenectady co., about 23 m. W.N.W. of Albany; *pop.* about 3,200.

Du'archy, *n.* [Gr. *duo*, two, and *archē*, government.] A form of government in which the power is divided between two individuals.

Dub, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *adouber*; from L. Lat. *adobare*, to furnish with arms.] To make one a knight by a blow on the shoulder with a sword.

"Knight, knight! What! I am *dubb'd*; I have it on my shoulder." *Shaks.*

— To confer any dignity or new character.

"A man of wealth is *dubb'd* a man of worth." — *Pope.*

— To tenzle cloth in order to raise a nap. — To dab; to smear; as, to *dub* one's boots with grease.

(*Tanning.*) To dress leather with grease, in the process of tanning.

(*Carp.*) To cut down or reduce with an adze; as, to *dub* a board.

(*Sports.*) In angling, to dress a fly for bait.

To dub out, to render an uneven surface level.

— *v. n.* To make a hasty, loud noise. (R.)

Du Barry, COUNTESS. See BARRY.

Dub'ber, *n.* He who, or that which, dubs.

— In India, a globose bottle or vase, made of leather.

Dub'bing, *n.* Act of investing with the dignity of knighthood.

— Act of conferring any new character upon.

— Smoothing; dressing; rubbing; as, *dubbing* leather.

— A greasy mixture of oil, tallow, &c., used for softening leather.

Dub'bing-tool, *n.* A tool used by carpenters for smoothing the surface of wood.

Du Bellay, (*doo-bel'lai,*) JEAN, a French cardinal and statesman, who enjoyed the favor of Francis I., and was sent as ambassador to Henry VIII. of England and the Pope, Paul III. He was appointed lieutenant-general of the kingdom during the absence of Francis, who was engaged against the emperor Charles V. in Provence. Falling into disgrace on the death of this king, he retired to Rome. B. 1492; D. 1560. This cardinal protected and encouraged letters, and it was at his suggestion that the College of France was founded. Rabelais was attached to his establishment. — His brother GUILLAUME was one of Francis I.'s bravest generals, and was viceroy of Piedmont, where he defeated the Imperialists; he wrote some interesting memoirs, which he called *Ogdoades.*

Dubi'ety, *n.* [Lat. *dubietas.*] Dubiousness.

Du'bious, *a.* [Lat. *dubius.* See DOUBT.] Wavering or fluctuating in opinion; doubting; unsettled; undetermined; doubtful; as, a *dubious* policy. — Not clear or plain; ambiguous; equivocal; as, *dubious* light. — Uncertain; precarious; resting in doubt.

Du'biously, *adv.* In a dubious manner; doubtfully.

Du'biousness, *n.* Doubtfulness; a state of wavering and indecision of mind; uncertainty.

Du'bitable, *a.* Apt to be doubted; uncertain.

Du'bitably, *adv.* In a dubitable manner.

Du'bitancy, *n.* [L. Lat. *dubitantia.*] Uncertainty; state of wavering; doubt. (R.)

Dubita'tion, *n.* [Lat. *dubitatio.*] Doubt; act of doubting.

Du'bitative, *a.* [Lat. *dubitativus.*] With predisposition to doubt.

Dubitza, (*doo-beet'cha,*) a town and fort of European Turkey, in Bosnia, on the Uuna, 25 m. from Gradiska; *pop.* 6,000.

Dub'lin, a county of Ireland, bounded E. by the Irish Sea, N. by the county of Meath, W. by the counties of Meath and Kildare, and S. by the county of Wicklow. *Area,* 354 sq. m. In the vicinity of the city of Dublin the lands are fertile and luxuriant, but in more remote parts, agriculture is not in so flourishing a state.—*Rivers.* The principal is the Liffey. The Dodder is a small stream, falling into Dublin Bay. There are two canals, the Grand and the Royal canals, by which a navigable communication is effected between Dublin and the Shannon. *Pop.* 421,000.

Dublin, the metropolis of Ireland, stands on both sides of the Liffey for the space of two miles, before it falls into the splendid Bay of Dublin. It is situated in a co. of the same name, prov. of Leinster, Lat. 53° 20′ 38″ N., Lon. 6° 17′ 30″ W. There are few cities of the same proportionate size that exhibit so uniform, handsome, and complete an appearance as *D.* The streets are clean, wide, and spacious. Many of them present high claims to architectural beauty; and some of the squares — St. Stephen's (or *Stephen's Green*) in particular, regarded as the largest in Europe, being a mile in circuit — are extremely imposing. But the great beauty of *D.*, as a city, lies in its public buildings, which, in point of design, architectural taste, and classic beauty, are worthy of all praise; and as these are so arranged as to give a finish to the streets, or present a point of sight or attraction to the ordinary structures, the impression conveyed to the mind of the visitor is one of harmonious completeness, with extreme elegance and beauty. The city has the form of an elongated square or parallelogram, and is surrounded by a road of more than nine miles in circuit. Among the public buildings, the first in antiquity, as in importance, is the royal or official residence, called the *Castle,* — a structure dating its erection from the beginning of the 13th century. Within this residence are contained the vice-regal lodgings and dwellings for all the chief functionaries of state, an extensive armory, treasury, war office, and official chambers for each department, with reception-room, and a chapel, which is regarded as a perfect specimen of the florid Gothic. Next, as objects of curiosity or interest, may be mentioned the Bank of Ireland (formerly the House of Parliament), Trinity College, the Custom-house, and the Four Courts. There are monuments to William III. in College Green; of Nelson in Sackville Street; of the late Duke of Wellington in the Phœnix Park, with several others. To the W. of the city, and N. of the river, lies the splendid park and domain, with the vice-regal lodge, the ordinary abode of the lord-lieutenant, known as the *Phœnix Park* — a tract of wood and meadow, garden, plain and lawn, of three miles in length, by two in width, containing many magnificent trees, a large herd of deer, ample accommodation for the reviews of troops, and several beautiful drives. Opposite the park, with its palatial lodge, and on the south of the Liffey, is the celebrated Kilmainham Hospital, the "Chelsea" of Ireland. Nine bridges, seven of stone and two of iron, of different sizes and architectural attraction, span the silvery Liffey; but though it must be confessed that *D.* presents to the notice of the visitor a finer city and more magnificent monuments of national and private taste than most cities of Europe generally, and offers a *coup d'œil* of cleanliness, order, and prosperity, not generally to be met with in any town approaching to such a size and population, yet *D.*, like London, has its leprous spots, its filth, penury, and vice, and which



Fig. 880. — ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, (Dublin.)

appear more loathsome from the beauty and order around, and to which dirt and poverty clings like a reproachful fester. St. Patrick's Cathedral (*Fig.* 880), an antique building, built in 1190, and dedicated to the patron saint of Ireland, has been lately completely restored, at a cost of $1,250,000, defrayed by a patriotic citizen, Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, Bart., and was reopened for public worship in 1865. Christ Church, the ancient cathedral of Dublin, built in 1038, is another venerable pile, containing some curious monuments. St. George's Church is a superb edifice, with a magnificent front, and spire 200 ft. high. No city, for its size, abounds more in charitable institutions. These are in general well endowed, and some of them are splendid buildings. There are also many learned societies. The chief trade of *D.* consists in exporting poplins, linens, porter, and provisions. *Pop.* 265,000.

Dub'lin, in *Alabama,* a twp. of Dallas co. *Pop.* 707.

Dub'lin, in *Georgia,* a village of Butts co., about 8 m. S.E. of Jackson.

—A post-village, cap. of Laurens co., near Oconee River, about 120 m. W. by N. of Savannah.

Dub'lin, in *Indiana,* a village of Parke co., on Raccoon Creek, abt. 10 m. S.E. of Rockville.

—A post-village and township of Wayne co., abt. 45 m. E. of Indianapolis; *pop.* about 1,400.

Dub'lin, in *Kentucky,* a post-village of Graves co., abt. 11 m. W. of Mayfield.

Dub'lin, in *Maryland,* a post-village of Harford co., abt. 68 m. N. by E. of Indianapolis.

Dub'lin, in *New Hampshire,* a post-village and township of Cheshire co., about 35 m. S.W. of Concord; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Dub'lin, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Franklin co., on the Scioto River, about 12 m. N.N.W. of Columbus.

—A township of Mercer co.; *pop.* about 2,000.

Dub'lin, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Bucks co., abt. 7 m. N.N.W. of Doylestown.

—A township of Fulton co.; *pop.* about 1,000.

—A township of Huntingdon co.; *pop.* about 1,200.

Dub'lin Bay, an inlet of the Irish Sea, into which flows the Liffey, forming Dublin harbor. It has 2 light-houses, one at Howth Head on the N., the other at Kingstou on the S.

Dub'lin Mills, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Fulton county.

Dublin Station, (on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.) in *W. Virginia,* Pulaski co., was the scene of a sharp action, fought May 10, 1864, between the Nationalists under Gen. Crook, and a body of Confederates under Gen. McCausland, in which the latter were defeated.

Dubnića, (*doob-nee'za,*) a town of European Turkey, on the Djerma, 22 m. from Sophia. *Manuf.* Iron works. *Pop.* 6,000.

Dubois, Guillaume, (*doo-bwaw',*) a French cardinal and statesman, b. in Brives-la-Gaillarde, 1656. He was the son of a poor apothecary in Limousin, and became valet to the superior of the college of St. Michael at Paris, where he studied, and entered into orders. Being appointed private reader to the Duke de Chartres, afterwards duke of Orleans and Regent, he received the rich abbey of St. Just, and subsequently became counsellor of state. In 1717 he was sent to England as plenipotentiary to sign the triple alliance, which had been entered into against Spain, between England, France, and Holland. On his return, he was made minister and secretary of state, and obtained the archbishopric of Cambray. In 1721 the Pope advanced him to the cardinalate, and, in the following year, he was appointed first minister of state. From that time he reigned absolute master, and the French court, already so depraved, sank still lower in its vices; but happily his death soon put an end to his power. He possessed great talents, but these were sullied and clouded by his vices of debauchery, avarice, and guilty ambition. D. 1723.

Dubois', in *Illinois,* a post-office of Washington co.

Dubois', in *Indiana,* a S.W. co.; *area,* about 420 sq. m. *Rivers.* Patoka, and the E. Fork of White River. *Surface,* diversified; *soil,* generally fertile. *Min.* Stone-coal. *Cap.* Jasper. *Pop.* about 20,000.

Du Bois-Reymond, Emil, a German physiologist, b. 1818, in Berlin. After having zealously studied geology, anatomy, and physiology, he began, in 1841, his examinations and studies on animal electricity; to which he has devoted most of his life. In 1843 appeared his treatise *Ueber den sog. Froschstrom und die elektro-motorischen Fische;* and his graduation thesis, *Quæ apud veteres de piscibus electricis extant argumenta.* After many years of labor and study, he issued his great and well-known work, *Untersuchungen über thierische Elektricität,* in which he diffuses an entirely new idea and theory on the electrical action of the muscles and nerves of the animal and human systems. In 1851 he was elected to the Berlin Academy of Science, and in 1858 to the chair of professor of physiology in the university. *D.* is one of the most famous representatives of the physical school of physiology. Of his other works are to be mentioned: *Gedächtnissrede auf Johannes Müller; De fibræ Muscularis reactione ut chemicis visa est acida;* and *Beschreibung einiger Vorrichtungen und Versuchsweisen zu elektro-physiol. Zwecken.*

Dubuque', in *Iowa,* an E. county, bordering on Illinois and Wisconsin; *area,* about 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi, Fall, and Little Makoqueta rivers. *Surface,* uneven; *soil,* moderately fertile. *Min.* Lead. *Cap.* Dubuque. *Pop.* about 50,000.

—A city, the largest in the State, and the cap. of the above co., on the Mississippi, about 450 m. above St. Louis, Mo. Among the principal buildings may be mentioned the Market-House, City Hall, U. S. Custom-House, Episcopal seminary, &c. *D.* is the depot for the lead-mining region W. of the Mississippi, and centre of trade for most of N. Iowa. From 5 to 10 million pounds of lead are shipped from here annually, worth from $250,000 to $500,000. *Manuf.* Iron, shot, flour, lumber, &c. *D.* has an extensive railroad commerce with Chicago, and river-trade with St. Paul, St. Louis, and New Orleans. This town was first settled in 1788 by a Frenchman named François Dubuque, but the colony was soon driven away by the Indians, who claimed the territory. The whites returned in 1830, and from 1833, the title of the Indians being extinguished, the town rapidly increased in pop. and importance. *Pop.* about 25,000.

Du'cal, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *ducalis.*] Pertaining to a duke; having reference to a duke; as, the *ducal* dignity, a *ducal* coronet.

Du'cally, *adv.* After the manner of a duke.

Du Cange, Charles Dufresne, (*doo-kang',*) a French historian and philosopher, b. at Amiens, 1610. He wrote a *History of Constantinople under the French Dynasty of Emperors,* and other works, the most celebrated of which is his *Scriptural Glossary,* a book of constant reference. D. 1688.

Duc'at, *n.* [Lat. *ducatus,* duchy.] A gold coin, formerly much used throughout the currency of Europe. It derives its name from the legend found on the first pieces of the kind, which were coined in Sicily during the 12th century. The legend runs: *Sit tibi, Christe, datus, quem tu regis, Ducatus,* "Let that duchy be thine, O Christ, which thou rulest." After the 12th cent. the issue of *D.* increased largely in Italy: Venetian *D.* were called *Lecchini,* from Lecca, where they were coined. In 1559, Germany adopted the *D.* into the currency, and shortly afterwards its use spread over the whole of the north of Europe. The *D.* varies in quality and weight. The ordinary *D.*, which is current in Russia, Austria, Hamburg, &c., weighs 54 grains troy, and has a value of about $2.33.

"Dead, for a *ducat,* dead."—*Shaks.*

Duca'to, (Cape,) a cape at the S. extremity of Santa Maura, one of the Ionian Isles. It is the Leucadian promontory, or "Lover's Leap," of the ancients.

Ducatoon', *n.* [Sp. *ducaton.*] A silver coin formerly used in some European states; a little ducat.

Ducha'teau, in *Wisconsin,* a post-office of Door co.

Duchesne, (*doo-shain',*) André, a French historian, b. 1584. He published a series of original works on the History of France, in 5 vols. folio; and was named the "father of French history." D. 1640.

Duchesnois, Josephine Rufin, a celebrated French actress, b. 1777. She performed at the *Théatre Français* from 1802 till 1830. D. 1835.

Duch'ess, *n.* [Fr. *duchesse.*] The consort or widow of a duke; also, a lady holding the sovereignty of an independent duchy; as, Mary, *Duchess* of Burgundy.

Duch'y, *n.* [Fr. *duché.*] A dukedom; territory or jurisdiction of a duke or duchess; as, the *Duchy* of Lancaster.

Duch'y-court, *n.* The seigneurial or sovereign court of law of a duchy.

Du'cis, Jean François, a French dramatist, b. at Versailles, 1733. He took Shakspeare for his model, and the majority of his plays are free imitations of the English poet, altered to accommodate the taste of the times. D. 1816.

Duck, (*duk,*) *n.* [Swed. *duk,* cloth; Ger. *tuch,* Intensive of L. Sax. *tog.*] A kind of coarse cloth or canvas of light texture, used for small sails, bed-sacking, awnings, &c.; also, a description used for men's wearing apparel; as, *duck* trousers.

Duck, *n.* [See the verb.] (*Zoöl.*) See Anas.

—A sudden inclination of the head downward, as a mark of respect or obeisance; — derived from the action of a *duck* in water; as, "without *duck* or nod." (*Milton.*) —A stone made to ricochet on the surface of the water; as, to play at *ducks* and drakes. See Drake.

—*v. a.* [Ger. *ducken.* See Dip and Dive.] To dip; to immerse; to plunge into water, and suddenly withdraw; as, to *duck* a bather in the sea. — To plunge, as the head, in water, and immediately withdraw it; as, to *duck* a child in a wash-tub. — To drop the head by a sudden motion, to evade a missile; as, "the bullets will *duck* his head aside." (*Swift.*) — To bow; to stoop; to bend the head obsequiously; — followed by *to* in most cases.

"The learned pate *ducks to* the golden fool."—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* To plunge into water, and immediately withdraw; to dip; to take a header into water. — To bow; to cringe; to incline the head, as a mark of respect, reverence, or deference.

Duck, *n.* [Dan. *dukke.*] A word of endearment, implying a pet, a darling; any fondly regarded object; as, a *duck* of a man, a *duck* of a dress, &c.

"My dainty *duck,* my dear-a."—*Shaks.*

Duck'-bill, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Ornithorhynchus.

Duck'-billed, *a.* Having a bill or beak resembling that of a duck.

Duck Creek, in *Delaware,* a hundred of Kent co.; *pop.* about 4,500.

—Forms the boundary between New Castle and Kent cos., and empties into Delaware Bay.

Duck Creek, in *Georgia,* a post-office of Walker county.

Duck Creek, in *Illinois,* a post-office of Warren co.

Duck Creek, in *Indiana,* a post-township of Madison co., about 18 m. N.N.W. of Anderson; *pop.* about 750.

—Joins the Whitewater River near Brookville.

Duck Creek, in *Ohio,* a tributary of the Ohio River, which it enters about 2 m. above Marietta.

Duck'er, *n.* One who ducks, plunges, or goes headforemost into water. — A cringer; an obsequious dependant; one who fawns upon, or bends to.

Duck'ers, in *Kentucky,* a post-office of Woodford co.

Duck-hawk, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Peregrine Falcon.

Duck Hill, in *Mississippi,* a post-office of Carroll county.

Duck'ing-stool, *n.* A chair in which scolding and vixenish wives were formerly securely fastened, to re-

ceive the punishment of being ducked in water. The woman was placed in the chair with her arms drawn backwards; a bar was placed across her back and inside her elbows, while another bar held her upright; in this uncomfortable position she was securely tied with cords. The persons appointed to carry out the punishment, by raising their end of the beam, caused the unfortunate culprit to go overhead into the water. By pulling down their end with a chain, she was once more brought to the surface; and the ducking was repeated, according to the greatness of her offence. Sometimes the *D. S.* was combined with a tumbrel. A *D. S.* of this description (Fig. 881) was in use at Leominster, Eng., up to the year 1809; the beam was 23½ feet in length. The practice of using the *D. S.* commenced in the 15th cent., but had

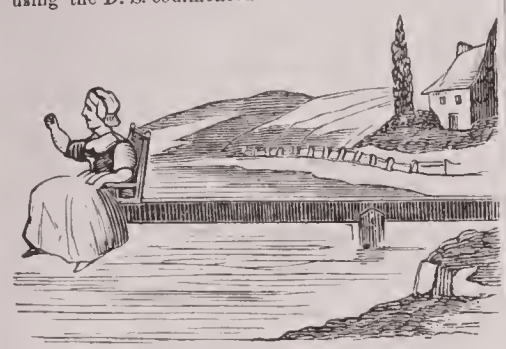


Fig. 881. — DUCKING-STOOL.

almost died out by the close of the 18th. The *cucking-stool*, often confounded with the *D. S.*, was a different punishment; it was used unreservedly for men and women, who were fixed in a stool at their own doors, to be pelted and hooted at by the mob.

Duck Island, off the coast of Great Manitoulin Island, in Lake Huron.

Duck-legged, (*duk'legd,*) *a.* Having short legs, like a duck.

"*Duck-legged*, short-waisted, such a dwarf she is,
That she must rise on tiptoes for a kiss."—*Dryden.*

Duck'ling, *n.* A young, tender duck.

Duck'-meat, Duck's-meat, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LEMNA.

Duck River, in *Tennessee*, rises near the W. base of the Cumberland Mountains, and after a general S.W., W., and N.W. course of about 250 m., enters the Tennessee River in Humphreys co.

—A post-office of Hickman co.

Duck River, in *Wisconsin*, rising in Outagamie co., and flowing N.E. through Brown co., into Green Bay.

Duck's'-foot, *n.* (*Bot.*) See PODOPHYLLUM.

Duck'-weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as Duck-meat. See LEMNA.

Du'clos, CHARLES PINEAU, a French novelist, B. at Dinan, in Brittany, 1705, became secretary of the French Academy, and succeeded Voltaire as historiographer of France. His principal work is, *Considerations sur les Mœurs du* XVIII*me. Siècle.* D. 1772.

Dueross' Station, in *Louisiana*, a post-office of St. Bernard parish.

Duct, (*dukt,*) *n.* [Fr. *duit*, from Lat. *ductus* — *duco*, to lead.] Any tube or canal for the conduct and transmission of a fluid or other substance, particularly in the internal structure of animals or plants; as, the capillary *duct*.

Duc'tile, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *ductilis*, from *duco*, I lead, draw.] Easy to be led, drawn, or managed; docile; tractable; pliant; yielding; flexible.

"Their designing leaders cannot desire a more *ductile* and easy people to work upon." — *Addison.*

—That may be spun or drawn out into wire-like threads or processes; as, a *ductile* metal.

"All bodies *ductile* and tensile."—*Bacon.*

Duc'tilely, *adv.* In a pliant, ductile manner; yieldingly.

Duc'tileness, *n.* State or quality of being ductile.

Ductil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *ductilité.*] (*Physics.*) The power possessed by certain bodies, and especially by the metals, in virtue of which they are capable of being drawn out in length, while their diameter is diminished, without fracture or separation. Among the metals it may be called the property of being able to be drawn out into wires. The order of the metals which are ductile is almost similar to the order of those which are malleable; it is as follows: — Gold, silver, platinum, iron, copper, zinc, tin, lead, nickel, palladium, cadmium. Platinum wire has been produced only $\frac{1}{30000}$th of an inch in diameter. Glass is exceedingly ductile at a high temperature. The property is also possessed by other substances; such as gums, glues, resins, &c., when softened by moisture or heat.

Ductilim'eter, *n.* [*Ductility*, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for comparing the ductility of lead, tin, etc.

Dud'der, *v. a.* An English provincialism for to confuse or overpower with noise.

Dud'der, *n.* One who peddles in, or hawks about, spurious or flashy articles for sale.

Dud'dery, *n.* Locally, in England, a rag-and-bone shop; a marine-store.

Dudgeon, (*duj'n,*) *n.* [Ger. *degen*, a sword, allied to Sansk. *tij*, to sharpen.] A small dirk or dagger, or the handle therefor; as, "It was a serviceable *dudgeon*."—*Hudibras.*

Dudgeon, *n.* [W. *dygen.*] Inward anger or resentment; sullenness; concealed malice or ill-will; discord.

"Civil *dudgeon* first grew high."—*Butler.*

Dudevant, MADAME. See SAND, (GEORGES.)

Dudley, (*dud'le,*) EDMUND, an English minister of state under Henry VII., B. 1462, executed with Empson at the commencement of the following reign, 1510. — His son, JOHN, DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, B. 1502, was the father of Lord Guilford Dudley, whom he married to Lady Jane Grey, (*q. v.*) He was executed for treason, 1553. — AMBROSE, another son of the Duke, B. 1530, was called the "*Good* Earl of Warwick." D. 1589. — ROBERT, his fifth son, see LEICESTER, (EARL OF.) — SIR ROBERT, son of the last-named, and of the Lady Douglas, B. 1573, was celebrated for his skill in hydraulic engineering. D. 1630.

Dud'ley, in England, an important town in the co. of Worcester, 8½ m. W. by N. of Birmingham. *Manuf.* Nails, flint glass, and iron implements. Mining, smelting ore, and quarrying limestone are extensively carried on. *Pop.* 49,778.

Dud'ley, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Edgar co., abt. 27 m. N.N.W. of Terre Haute.

Dud'ley, in *Indiana*, a township of Henry co.; *pop.* about 1,900.

—A village of Jackson co., abt. 60 m. S. by E. of Indianapolis.

Dud'ley, in *Iowa*, a village of Mitchell co., abt. 57 m. N.N.W. of Cedar Falls.

—A village of Polk co., on the Des Moines River, abt. 10 m. below Fort Des Moines.

Dud'ley, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Worcester co., abt. 50 m. S.W. of Boston; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Dud'ley, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Carroll co.

Dud'ley, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Wayne co., abt. 76 m. N. of Wilmington.

Dud'ley, in *Ohio*, a village and township of Hardin co., abt. 60 m. N.W. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Dud'ley, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Huntingdon co.

Dud'leytown, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Jackson co., abt. 78 m. S. by E. of Indianapolis.

Dud'leyville, in *Alabama*, a village of Tallapoosa co., abt. 150 m. E.S.E. of Tuscaloosa.

Dud'leyville, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Bond co.

Duds, *n. pl.* Cast-off garments; old clothes; — sometimes used, in a colloquial and vulgar sense, for wearing apparel in general.

Due, (*dū,*) *a.* [Fr. *dû*, pp. of *devoir*; Lat. *debio, debitas*, to owe — *de*, and *habeo*, to have. See HAVE.] Owed; owing; that ought to be paid or done to another; as, there is twenty dollars *due* to him, to pay *due* respect, &c. — Proper; fit; appropriate; suitable; becoming; as, I shall apply it to its due purpose. — Seasonable; exact; that ought to have arrived, or to be present, before the time specified; as, a bill *due* four months after date, he is *due* by the next mail, &c.

"Eve within, *due* at her hour, prepared for dinner."—*Milton.*

—*adv.* Directly; straightly; exartly; duly; as, a ship heading *due* South.

—*n.* That which is owed or owing; that which one contracts to pay, do, or perform for another; that which law or justice requires to be paid or done; that which office, rank, station, social relations, or established rules of right or decorum require to be given, paid, or done; that which is demanded by legal or moral right; as, give every man his *due*.

"The *due* of honour in no point omit."—*Shaks.*

—Right; just title; proper claim.

Due'-bill, *n.* (*Law.*) An acknowledgment of a debt in writing. It differs from a promissory note in many particulars. It is not payable to order, nor is it assignable by mere indorsement.—*Bouvier.*

Du'el, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *duellum*, L. Lat. *duellium* — from *duo*, two; It. *duello.*] A premeditated combat between two persons, for the purpose of deciding some private difference, or establishing some real or fanciful point of honor; a single combat;—hence, any duality of personal contention, contest, or competition. — See DUELLING.

—*v. n.* or *a.* To meet as foes, and engage in single combat.

"He might have been genteelly *duelled* into another world." *South.*

Du'el, in *Dakota*, an E. co., bordering on Minnesota, and watered by Sioux, Wood, and Whetstone rivers.

Du'eller, *n.* One who fights a duel, or single combat; a duellist.

Du'elling, *n.* Act or practice of fighting in single combat. — Duels usually arise out of private quarrels, and the general practice is for the party insulted to send a friend to demand an apology. If he refuses, he is requested to name his friend; and the two friends, or *seconds* as they are called, arrange the preliminaries for the combat. They also choose the ground, regulate the mode of fighting, place the weapons in the combatants' hands, and enforce compliance with the rules which they have decided upon. Although the duel is now of very rare occurrence, it is comparatively a modern institution. Among the ancient Greeks and Romans no such practice existed, and the word *duellum* meant a war between two nations. Afterwards, under the belief that God would interfere miraculously in behalf of the innocent against the guilty, judicial disputes were decided throughout Europe by trial by battle. (See BATTLE, or BATTEL.) Probably the duel originated in a belief in the same principle. It seems to have had its origin among the Germanic nations. Louis le Débonnaire was the first French king who permitted disputants to resort to arms. Henri II. prohibited *D* on account of a combat between his friend François de la Chastaignerie and Guy Chabot de Jarnac, in which the latter was slain. The practice of *D.*, however, still continued. François I. openly encouraged it, and set an example by challenging Charles V. Several ineffectual attempts were made to put down the practice; but to such an extent was it carried on during the sovereiguty of Henri IV., that in the first eighteen years of his reign 4,000 gentlemen lost their lives in duels. Henri was compelled by popular feeling to endeavor to abolish the custom by adding death, in extreme cases, to the penalties then in force. He, however, did not look with an unfavorable eye upon *D.*; consequently, although very unlawful, it became very fashionable. During the reign of Louis XIII. *D.* became so prevalent that it was said in Paris that no Frenchman was worth looking at unless he had killed his man. Although *D.* was so common, the law against it was carried out with great rigor, and several noblemen and gentlemen of high renown were beheaded for persisting in fighting. During Louis XIV.'s reign, duels of three, four, and five a side were common; but the king at last enforced the laws with such firmness, that, for the time, *D.* was almost abolished. *D.* appears to have been introduced into England about the time of the Norman Conquest; but it was principally in its public or judicial form. Private *D.* was very prevalent in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It declined during the Commonwealth, but broke out again in the reign of Charles II. During the reign of William III. attempts were made to abolish *D.*; and in 1712 a bill was introduced into Parliament, but was thrown out, notwithstanding that its objects had been strongly advocated in Queen Anne's speech. After the wearing of swords was abandoned, *D.* diminished for a time; but the pistol soon began to take the place of that weapon. After a time, chance took the place of skill, and ghastly, albeit absurd, duels were fought at two or three paces, one pistol being loaded and the other not. This sort of *D.* seems to have reached its climax when the disputants made choice by lot between two pills, one made of bread, and the other containing poison. From this point *D.* declined, and has now quite fallen into disrepute; in England, indeed, it may be said to be abolished. By the laws of that country, any man killing another in a duel, however fair it may have been, is considered guilty of murder; but in England, as in France, *D.* is not looked upon unfavorably by the public, and no jury has been found who would convict any one charged, in the case of a fair duel. The duels among the German students are merely fencing-matches with sharp weapons; and although some ugly cuts in the face are given and received, they are never absolutely dangerous, as armed seconds are always on the alert to prevent any serious wounds. *D.* has been known in the U. States since the original settlement, the first duel taking place in 1621, at Plymouth. Among the most celebrated duels fought in this country are the following: Gen. Hamilton and Col. Burr, in 1804, in which the former was killed; Henry Clay and John Randolph, in 1826: Benton, in closing his account of the fight, says: "Certainly duelling is bad, but not quite so bad as its substitutes—revolvers, bowie-knives, blackguarding, and street assassination under the pretence of self-defence." Gen. Jackson killed Mr Dickinson in a duel, and was also engaged in other affairs. Col. Benton killed a Mr. Lucas, and had other affairs of honor on his hands. By the common law, when one of the parties to a duel is killed, the survivor and the seconds are guilty of murder, and the participants in a duel where there is no fatal result, are held liable for misdemeanor; but many of the States have modified this rule by legislative enactment, and in more than half the Union the legislation against duelling has been ineffective. In the Northern States, nevertheless, the force of opinion is strongly against duelling. In the American navy and army, an officer implicated in a duel with a brother officer, either as principal or second, is liable to be cashiered upon conviction by a court-martial.

—*p. a.* Pertaining, or having reference to, a duel; requisite for a duel; as, *duelling* pistols, the *duelling* code, &c.

Du'ellist, *n.* A dueller; one who meets and fights another according to the code of honor; one who upholds the theory and practice of duelling; as, a noted *duellist.*

"He hath no honour lost, our *duellists* say." — *Ben Jonson.*

Duel'lo, *n.* [It.] A duel, or single combat.

—Practice of duelling; code of laws which regulates duels, or affairs of honor.

"The gentleman will, for his honour's sake, have one bout with you; he cannot by the *duello* avoid it."—*Shaks.*

Duen'na, *n.*; *pl.* DUENNAS. [Sp. *dueña*, from Lat. *domina*, the mistress of a family. See DOMINATE.] An old widow, or other elderly female, placed in attendance on a younger woman, as a safeguard.

"I bribed her *duenna*." — *Pope.*

—The title formerly given to the lady-in-waiting on the queens of Spain.

Du'et, *n.* [It. *duetto.*] (*Mus.*) A two-part composition, either vocal or instrumental, with or without a bass and accompaniment. To form a good *D.*, the execution should be pretty equally distributed between the two parts; the melodies so connected, intermingled, and dependent on each other, as to be entirely inseparable, but at the same time perfectly related and concinnous when heard together.

Dufaure', JULES ARMAND STANISLAS, a French statesman, B. 1798. Becoming an influential member of the liberal party in the Chamber of Deputies, he became Minister of the Interior in 1848–9; Minister of Justice 1871; and in 1874–5 he became a member of the Broglie cabinet.

Duff, *n.* A term applied by sailors to a pudding made of suet and flour, occasionally with raisins added; as, plum-*duff.*

Duffel, Duffle, *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] A kind of coarse woollen cloth, resembling frieze.

Dufferin, FREDERICK TEMPLE BLACKWOOD, EARL OF, an English author and statesman, B. 1826, after holding

various high offices of state became in 1872 Governor-General of Canada. His *Letters from High Latitudes* is a work of high interest and value.

Du'freulte, *n.* (*Min.*) An orthorhombic mineral, found near Allentown, N. J.

Dufrenoy'site, *n.* (*Min.*) An orthorhombic mineral. Sp. gr. 5·549. Lustre metallic; color blackish lead-gray; streak reddish-brown. *Comp.* Sulphur 22·10, arsenic 20·72, lead 57·18=100.

Dug, *n.* [Swed., Goth. *daggja*, to suckle; Sansk. *dah*, to milk; probably allied to Heb. *dad*, breast, pap.] The pap or nipple of the breast; now applied only to a cow or other beast, unless in contempt.

"Dying with mother's *dug* between its lips."—*Shaks.*

Dug, *imp.* and *pp.* of DIG, *q. v.*

Dugan's Landing, in *Arkansas*, a village of Jefferson co.

Du'gansville, in *Kentucky*, a P. O. of Mercer co.

Dug'dale, SIR WILLIAM, an English antiquary and herald, b. at Coleshill, Warwickshire, 1605. He was made Chester herald in 1644; accompanied Charles I. throughout the civil war; and after the Restoration, on being appointed Garter king-at-arms, received the honor of knighthood. His chief work is the *Monasticum Anglicanum*; but he also wrote *The Baronage of England*, 3 vols.; *The History of St. Paul's Cathedral*; *Origines Juridicales*, and several other works of merit. The "Monasticon" was the joint work of Dugdale and Roger Dodsworth, and appeared in 3 vols. folio; the first vol. in 1655, the third in 1673. A new and considerably extended edition was projected in 1812, and completed in 6 vols. folio, in 1830. D. 16 6.

Dugdemo'na, in *Louisiana*, a village of Catahoula parish, on Bayou Castor, about 40 miles W. of Harrisonburg.

Dug Hill, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Carroll co.

Dugom'mier, a French general, native of Guadaloupe, b. 1736. He early entered the army, and after honorable service, for which he received the cross of St. Louis, he retired to Martinique, where he possessed a large estate previously to the French Revolution. He espoused the Republican cause, and being nominated colonel of the national guards of the island, he defended it against a body of royalist troops sent from France. He afterwards went to France, and being made commander-in-chief of the army in Italy, he gained many important advantages over the Austro-Sardinian army. He took Toulon, after a sanguinary contest, in 1793. He next commanded the army of the Eastern Pyrenees, and, in 1794, gained the battle of Alberdes, and seized the post of Montesquieu, taking 200 pieces of cannon, and 2,000 prisoners. He continued his career of victory till he fell in an engagement at St. Sebastian, 1794.

Du'gong, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See MANATEE.

Dug'-out, *n.* A kind of canoe hollowed out of a log or trunk of a tree, used on the Western rivers of the U. States.

Dug Springs, a locality in *Missouri*, 19 m. S. W. of Springfield, memorable for a skirmish that occurred Aug. 2d, 1861, between bodies of Union and Confederate troops, commanded by Gens. Lyon and Rains, respectively, in which the latter sustained a reverse. Loss on both sides trifling.

Duguay-Trouin, RÉNÉ, one of the most celebrated naval officers of France, was b. 1673, at St. Malo, left the school at Caen, where he was to have studied theology, with the reputation of a good-for-nothing fellow, and betook himself to the sea. His career, which was very brilliant, may be divided into two parts, the first extending from 1689 to 1697, and the second from 1697 to the close of his life. During the former, he cruised about as a sort of privateer, inflicting immense damage on the enemies of France. The English merchantmen suffered severely from his attacks. In the Channel, on the coasts of Ireland and Holland, in the Spanish Main, everywhere fortune followed *D. T.* Louis XIV., as a reward for his daring exploits, admitted him into the state navy, and gave him the command of a frigate. The second part of his career was as brilliant as the first. In 1707 he engaged a part of the English fleet at the entrance of the Channel, burned one ship, captured three others, and about 60 transports; but the most glorious of his triumphs was the attack and capture of Rio Janeiro, in 1711, after hostilities had lasted for 11 days. The city was ransomed for 610,000 cruzados. The South American expedition of *D. T.*, which cost Portugal in all about 30,000,000 francs, put the seal to the celebrity of the French commander. He was successively named *chef d escadre*, member of the council of the Indies, lieutenant-general, and naval commander at Brest. In 1731, Louis XV. sent *D. T.* into the Levant, to chastise the barbarians inhabiting the neighboring coasts, and to obtain reparation for the damages done to French commerce. In this, also, *D. T.* was successful. D. 1736.

Duguesclin, BERTRAND, (*dōō-gai'klang.*) a renowned French warrior and statesman, and Constable of France in the 14th cent., was born about 1314. Though deformed in person, and of a fierce and untractable disposition in his youth, he persevered in his endeavors to eclipse these defects by the brilliancy of his actions: and mainly to him must be attributed the expulsion of the English from Normandy, Guienne, and Poitou. *D.* was captured by the brave English commander, Sir John Chandos, at the battle of Auray in 1364, and was ransomed for 100,000 francs. Sent to subdue the roving companies of soldiery, then wasting France, he placed himself at their head, and led them to foreign wars. While serving in Spain against Peter the Cruel, he was again made prisoner by the English under the Black Prince, but was soon after made constable of France. Suspicion unjustly falling upon him, he proudly resigned, and determined to retire to Spain. Before setting out he went to assist in the siege of the castle of Randan, and there D. 1380. So highly, indeed, was he esteemed even by his enemies, that the governor insisted on placing the keys of the fortress on the coffin of the hero. There are several French Lives of this hero, and a new *History of his Life and Times*, by D. F. Jamieson, was published in 1864.

Duguetia, (*du-gu-e'she-a,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Anonaceæ*. The only interesting species is *D. guitarensis*, a native of Guiana, which furnishes the strong elastic wood called *lancewood*. This is chiefly used by coach-makers.

Du'ida, a mountain of Venezuela, in South America, stands in Lat. 3° 30′ N., and Lon. 66° 10′ W. It is of conspicuous form, being perpendicular on two sides, and bare at the summit. Rising, moreover, to the height of 8,500 ft., it forms a safe landmark for the voyager on the Orinoco.

Duisburg, (*doo'is-boorg.*) a strong town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Rhine, 14 m. from Düsseldorf. *Manuf.* Woollens, cottons, soap, leather, and tobacco. *Pop.* 14,165.

Duke, *n.* [Lat. *dux*, a leader, a general; Fr. *duc*; It. *duca*.] An honorary title given in England and in France to noblemen, or military commanders of the highest rank. The term is first used in history in *Gen.* xxxvi. 15, with reference to the grandsons of Esau, and probably signifies their position as heads or founders of families or tribes, as it could have no political meaning further than this at that early period. It was applied as an especial title of rank to the military governors of provinces of the Roman empire abt. the year 325, in the reign of Constantine the Great, when they ceased to exercise the civil functions which had hitherto formed a part of the duties of the Roman governors or procurators. There were from 30 to 40 of these *duces* or dukes, 10 of whom were particularly distinguished by the appellation of *comes*, or companion, in allusion to the closer relationship into which they were brought to the emperor, by virtue of the high dignity with which they had been invested. The title of *comes* in late ages became *count*, and then implied a rank subordinate to that of duke, although it had previously been superior to it. (See COUNT.) The early Roman counts and dukes were distinguished by wearing a golden baldrick or band, and they received considerable emoluments from the state, to enable them to support their dignity in a becoming manner. Their power was entirely restricted to their military command, other officers being appointed to collect the revenues and administer justice. The title of *D.* was preserved in succeeding ages, and for the most part applied to military commanders of high rank, by the northern tribes, who asserted their supremacy over the south of Europe in the latter days of the Roman empire. At the time of the conquest it was given to persons exercising almost absolute and kingly power over large tracts of territory called *dukedoms*, acknowledging the superiority of the monarch, of whom they were supposed to hold their lands by feudal tenure, by some slight and occasional act of homage. (See FEUDAL SYSTEM.) It was, however, no uncommon thing for the *D.* to enter the lists with his feudal lord on very slight grounds of offence, and successfully hold his own against him. Such were the dukes of Normandy, Gascony, Aquitaine, and Burgundy. Their dominions and titles were hereditary in all cases. The title is applied even in the present day to the sovereigns of many petty German states, sometimes with the prefix *grand* or *arch*; as the grand-duke of Baden, the arch-duke Charles, &c. In England the Norman and Plantagenet kings assumed the title by virtue of their continental possessions, acquired by inheritance or marriage; but it was first conferred as an honorary distinction by Edward III. on his son Edward, the Black Prince, whom he created *D. of Cornwall* in 1335; since which time the title has always belonged to the Prince of Wales for the time being, by prescriptive right. There are at present 29 dukes in Great Britain,—the *D.* of Cambridge, a *D.* of the blood-royal, being excepted,—of whom 20 are English, 7 Scotch, and 2 Irish. The *D.* of Norfolk is the *premier* or senior *D.* of England, by priority of creation; the *D.* of Hamilton, the premier *D.* of Scotland; and the *D.* of Leinster, of Ireland.



Fig. 882.
ENGLISH DUKE, IN HIS STATE ROBES.

To dine with Duke Humphrey, to go without dinner. This phrase is said to have originated from the habit of persons needing a dinner lounging about the tomb of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, in old St. Paul's Cathedral, London, in hope of an invitation from a passer-by.

Duke'dom, *n.* The territory, possessions, or jurisdiction of a duke; a duchy.

"Prospero found his *dukedom* in a poor isle."—*Shaks.*

—The title, dignity, or quality of a duke; as, the *dukedom* of Norfolk.

Duke'ling, *n.* A poor, insignificant duke; (applied in contempt.)

Duke of Ex'eter's Daughter, *n.* (*Hist.*) An instrument of torture resembling the rack in construction. It is said to have been invented in England, during the reign of Henry VI., by the dukes of Exeter and Sussex. According to Blackstone, it was never put into use. It was at one time exhibited along with other instruments of torture in the Tower of London.

Dukes, in *Massachusetts*, an extreme S.E. co., consisting of several islands separated from Barnstable co. by Vineyard Sound, the principal of which is Martha's Vineyard. *Area*, abt. 118 sq. m. *Surface*, uneven; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Edgartown. *Pop.* abt. 5,000.

Duke'ship, *n.* State or quality of being a duke.

Dula'ney's Valley, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Baltimore co.

Dulcamara, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SOLANUM.

Dulce, (*dool'sā,*) a lake of Guatemala, abt. 102 m. N.E. of the city of New Guatemala, cap. of the state. *D.* is abt. 25 m. in length, and averages 10 in breadth. It is connected with the Gulf of Honduras by the river Dulce and a smaller lake called the Golfete.

Dul'ce, or GOLFO DULCE, an arm of the Pacific Ocean in Costa Rica, between the points of Burica (Lat. 8° N., Lon. 83° W.) and Gorda (Lat. 8° 32′ N., Lon. 83° 50′ W.), on the latter of which is a fort.

Dulce, (Rio,) a river of La Plata, rising in the dist. of Tucuman, and flowing S.E. past Santiago into Porongas Lake.

Dulcet, (*dul'set,*) *a.* [It. *dolciato*, sweet, from Lat. *dulcis*, sweet, and *melos*, from Gr., an air, a song.] Luscious; sweet or delicious to the taste; as, "*dulcet* creams."—*Milton.*

—Sweet and captivating to the ear; harmonious; full of softness and melody.

"*Dulcet* symphonies, and voices sweet."—*Milton.*

Dulcia'na, *n.* [Lat. *dulcis.*] (*Mus.*) A sweet-toned organ-stop.

Dulcification, (*dŭl-si-fi-ka'shon.*) *n.* [Fr.] Act of making dulcet, or sweet.

Dulcified, (*dŭl'si-fīd,*) *p. a.* Sweetened; as, *dulcified* spirits of nitre.

Dulcif'luous, *a.* Falling sweetly. (R.)

Dul'cify, *v. a.* [Fr. *dulcifier*, from Lat. *dulcis.*] To sweeten; to free from harshness or acidity.

"Spirit of wine *dulcifies* spirit of salt."—*Arbuthnot.*

Dulci'gno, a town of European Turkey, with a strong castle, 12 m. from Scutari; *pop.* 8,000.

Dulciloquy, (*dul-sil'o-kwē,*) *n.* [From Lat. *dulcis*, and *loqui*, to speak.] A soft, engaging style of speaking.

Dulcimer, (*dul'sim-ėr.*) *n.* [Sp. *dulcemele*, from Lat. *dulcis*, sweet, and *melos*, from Gr., an air, a song.] (*Mus.*) An instrument, seemingly of the wind species, in use among the Jews. It is now sometimes applied to a small instrument of stretched metallic wires, beaten with light-hand hammers.

Dulcora'tion, *n* [L. Lat. *dulcoratio.*] Act of sweetening.

Duledge, (*dul'lig.*) *n.* (*Ordnance.*) A wooden bolt connecting the fellies of the wheel of a gun-carriage.

Du'lia, *n.* [L. Lat.] Adoration of saints. See LATRIA.

Dulich'ium, *n.* [Gr. *duo*, two, and *leichen*, scale; alluding to the glumes in two rows.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Cyperaceæ*. They are perennial plants, with leafy stems. Spikes axillary, racemose.

Dull, *a.* [A. S. *dol*; L. Ger. *dull*; Ger. *toll*; root in Dan. *dölge*, Middle High Ger. *delhen*, to hide.] Slow of understanding; obtuse; stupid; slow and heavy of mental perception; doltish; as, a *dull* intellect.—Heavy: sluggish; without life or spirit; slow of motion; slow of hearing or seeing; inapt or unready to learn or comprehend; awkward; as, "He was *dull* at classical learning." (*Thackeray.*)—Blunt; obtuse; wanting keenness of point or edge; without sharpness; as, a *dull* razor.—Sleepy; drowsy; heavy in manner; insensible; gross; cloggy; not pleasing or inspiriting; as, *dull* company.—Wanting expression or animation; uninteresting; heavy in quality; melancholy; cheerless; cloudy; as, a *dull* book, a *dull* day, a *dull* occupation, &c.

"To make dictionaries is *dull* work."—*Dr. Johnson.*

—Obscure; dim; not vivid; not bright or clear to the sight; wanting in variety or liveliness of color; gloomy; as, *dull* light, a *dull* sky, a *dull* mirror, a *dull* color.

—*v. a.* To make dull; to stupefy: to make insensible, or slow to perceive, as the intellect; as, to *dull* pain.—To blunt; to deprive of edge or sharpness; to obtund; as, to *dull* a knife.

"Borrowing *dulls* the edge of husbandry."—*Shaks.*

—To sully; to tarnish; to cloud; to render dim or gloomy.

"The breath *dulls* the mirror."—*Bacon.*

—To make sad, listless, or melancholy; to damp: to render inactive, as the attention; to make heavy or slow of life or motion; to depress; as, to *dull* one's interest in anything.

"Union in bodies *dulleth* any violent impression."—*Bacon.*

—*v. n.* To become dull, or blunt; to become obtuse or stupid.

Dull'ard, *a.* [From *dull.*] Blockish; stupid.

—*n.* A stupid person; one slow to learn, comprehend, or perceive; a dunce; a blockhead; a dolt; a numskull.

Dull'ardism, *n.* Stupidity; dulness of sense or intellect.

Dull'-brained, *a.* Having a dull intellect; stupid; thick-headed.

Dull'-browed, *a.* Bearing a gloomy or overcast countenance.

Dull'-disposed, (*dis-pōzed,*) *a.* Having a tendency to dulness or melancholy.

Dull'er, *n.* The person who, or thing which, dulls or deadens.

Dull'-eyed, (*dull'id,*) *a.* Presenting a vacant, inanimate expression of countenance.

Dull'-head, *n.* A dullard; a dunce; a slow-witted person; one of dull comprehension.

Dull'ish, *a.* Somewhat dull, monotonous, or tiresome; as, a *dullish* book.

Dull'y, *adv.* Without life or spirit; listlessly; stupidly.

Dul'ness, Dull'ness, *n.* State or quality of being dull; slowness of comprehension; weakness of intellect; want of quick perception or eager desire; heaviness; drowsiness; disinclination to energy or motion, whether of mind or body; want of clearness or lustre; bluntness; want of edge; obtuseness.

"Gentle *dulness* ever loves a joke." — *Pope.*

Duloc'racy, *n.* See DOULOCRACY.

Dulse, *n.* (*Bot.*) See RHODOMNIA.

Dulude River, in *Michigan.* See BLACK RIVER.

Duluth, or **Du Luth,** in *Minnesota,* a fine city, cap. of St. Louis co., at the western end of Lake Superior, at the head of the projected Northern Pacific Road, commenced in the spring of 1870. When this line shall be completed, *D.* will, doubtless, become a second Chicago, placed as it is, geographically speaking, so advantageously for the carrying on of an extensive commerce. Large quantities of wheat and flour are shipped hence to Buffalo; and the harbor here has been improved by a breakwater, and by fine docks and piers. *Pop.* in 1870, 3,131.

Du'ly, *adv.* [From *due.*] Properly; fitly; regularly; in a suitable or becoming manner.

Du'mal, *a.* [From Lat. *dumus,* a bush.] Bushy; pertaining to bushes, briers, or underwood.

Du'maran, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, in Lat. 10° 30′ N., Lon. 120° E. Ext. 20 m. by 20; has a town with a pop. of abt. 2,000.

Du'mas, ALEXANDRE DAVY, one of the most popular and prolific of all modern French romance-writers, B. at Villers-Cotterets, 1803. M. Dumas was a Creole by extraction, — Gen. Alexandre Davy Dumas, his father, who distinguished himself during the war arising out of the revolution, being the illegitimate son, by a colored woman, of the Marquis de la Pailléterie, a wealthy planter of St. Domingo. *A. D.* began his literary career at an early age, and to the remarkable gift of his facile diction has added a fecundity of thought and power of delineation that, despite the immense tax made on his imagination for so many years, seems as vigorous and prolific in his creations now as when he first startled the reading world by the originality and vigor of his scenes and characters. As an expeditious, imaginative, and exciting writer of fiction, *D.* is unrivalled. His works constitute in number a perfect library, exceeding 1,200 volumes, embracing, in this vast catalogue, nearly a hundred acted dramas, historical, social, and domestic novels and romances, besides travels, memoirs, and histories. A man of such unquestioned ability as *A. D.*, and an author of such universal popularity, may be allowed the harmless exercise of personal vanity; still it must be confessed that his egotism, as exhibited in his travels and biographical sketches, is as transcendent as his literary talent is unquestionable. Out of the extensive list of this author's productions, the works on which his fame most deservedly merits to rest, are *Les Trois Mousquetaires,* and *Monte Christo,*—romances which possess great originality of construction, conjoined to powerful situations, natural dialogue, and a vigorous delineation of character. D. 1870.



A. DUMAS (father). A. DUMAS (son).

Fig. 883.

DUMAS, ALEXANDRE, a French novelist and dramatic writer, son of the above, B. at Paris, 1824. He was early introduced into the society of literary men, actors, and actresses, and became conspicuous for his wit and precocity. *Dumas Fils,* as he is commonly styled, seems to have a microscopical power of delineating and magnifying the worst side of society in his dramas. He belongs to the sensuous school of French literature, and is considered by the public the greatest living dramatist of the *Demi monde.* His principal work of fiction, *La Dame aux Camélias,* created a great sensation, and was reproduced in Verdi's opera *La Traviata. D.* fils is not nearly so prolific as was his father; he has nevertheless written many dramatic pieces which have been generally successful. In 1875 he became a member of the Academy.

Dumas, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French chemist and botanist, B. at Alais, 1800. In 1823 he received the appointment of demonstrator of chemistry at the Polytechnic School, and was also made professor of chemistry at the Athénée of Paris. From this period the science of organic chemistry stands deeply indebted to his exertions. In 1829 he founded the Central School of Arts and Manufactures, and, in 1834, became professor of organic chemistry in the School of Medicine. In 1845 he was made president of the Society for the Encouragement of Industry, and, in 1849, received the *portefeuille* of Agriculture and Commerce. In 1851 he acted as vice-president of the Great Exhibition in London, and subsequently became vice-president of the superior council of public instruction in France. M. Dumas' *Theory of Substitution* is one of his most important works, and his treatise on chemistry, as applied to the arts, is another valuable offering to practical science.

Duma'sine, *n.* [Named after the French chemist *Dumas.*] (*Chem.*) An oily liquid, obtained, among other products, by distilling acetate of lime. *Form.* $C_{10}H_8O$.

Dumb, (*dum,*) *a.* [A. S. *dumb;* Ger. and O. Ger. *stumm;* Heb. *dum,* to be silent.] Having the powers of speech stopped; tongue-tied; mute; without the faculty of articulation; as, the *dumb* creation.

"Like *dumb* statues, or unbreathing stones."—*Shaks.*

—Silent; not speaking; unwilling to utter speech; as, *dumb*-show.

"On their own merits modest men are *dumb*."—*Colman.*

—Wanting brightness or color; void of lustre; dim.

"Her stern was painted of a *dumb* white."—*Defoe.*

Deaf and dumb. See DEAF AND DUMB.

To strike dumb. To confound with fright, awe, or astonishment; to confound the senses, or deprive of the power of speech.

"*Struck dumb,* they all admir'd the god-like man."—*Dryden.*

Dumbar'ton, or **Dunbar'ton,** a co. of Scotland, bounded N. by Perthshire, E. by the cos. of Stirling and Lanark, S. by the Clyde, W. by Loch Long, and Argyleshire. *Area,* 297 sq. m., in 2 detached portions. *Rivers.* The Leven. *Lakes.* Numerous, the largest being Loch Lomond. *Surface,* mostly mountainous, but fertile in the low-lands. *Min.* Coal, iron, freestone, and limestone. *Manuf.* Cotton and paper, with large print-fields on the Leven. *Pop.* 52,034.

—A seaport town of Scotland, cap. of the above co., on the W. bank of the Leven, 13 m. N.W. of Glasgow; *pop.* 8,250. The ancient castle of Dumbarton crowns a lofty and precipitous rock, which rises abruptly from a level plain at the confluence of the Clyde and Leven, by which its base is washed on two sides. It has a barrack, containing 1,500 stand of arms, and an armory, in which is the double-handed sword of the patriot Wallace, *q. v.* It was from this castle that Mary, Queen of Scots, whilst yet a child, was conveyed to France; and it was to it that her friends intended to conduct her after her escape from Loch-leven.

Dumb'-bell, *n.* (*Gymnastics.*) An instrument used for calisthenic purposes, one for each hand, and employed for the purpose of opening the chest and developing the muscles of the superior extremities. It is formed of two globes of iron or wood, joined by a horizontal shank, of 4 or 6 inches in length, sufficient for the hand to grasp,—the fingers being protected from injury by the extending ball at either end. The body being drawn up erect, with the muscles in a state of tension, the operator, grasping a *D.-B.* in either hand, extends his arms horizontally before him, at their utmost length, the bells being so held that the balls at their extremity point upwards and downwards, each instrument, at the same time, touching the other. The body being kept rigid, and firmly planted on the feet, the arms are to be swung slowly outwards, as far back as the operator can endure the strain, care being taken to keep the arms in the same line, level with the top of the shoulder, during the operation. The hands are then to be brought rapidly forward till the bells strike in front, and again, with the recoil, carried outwards and backwards, repeating the same movements as long as the operator has endurance for the task. As the *D.* are made of different sizes and weights, it is advisable always to begin with the lightest weights first, such as the *four-pound D.;* and when the muscles have, after a week or two of practice, become accustomed to the strain, the *seven* or *ten-pound bell* may be used, and continued till the operator is enabled to make them meet behind his back with the same concussion they encounter in front. For public singers, declaimers, and those who require a capacious chest and an uninterrupted play of lung, the use of the *D.* is of immense service. At the same time their steady employment materially improves the figure by giving an erect carriage and manly bearing to the body.

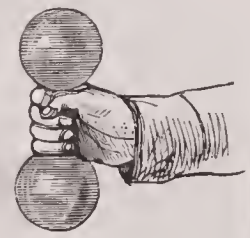


Fig. 884. — DUMB-BELL.

Dumb'-cane, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CALADIUM, and DIEFFENBACHIA.

Dumb'ly, *adv.* Mutely; silently; without speech.

Dumb'ness, *n.* State of being dumb; silence; want of articulation; voluntary omission of speech; muteness.

"There was speech in their *dumbness.*"—*Shaks.*

Dumb'-show, *n.* Pantomimic representation; gesture without words.

Dumb'-waiter, *n.* A table placed on a movable frame, enabling viands, &c., to be passed from one story of a house to another: thus dispensing with the attendance of servants for that purpose.

Dumesnil, MARIE FRANÇOISE, (*dū-mā-neel',*) a celebrated French actress, B. 1713. She first appeared on the stage in 1737, rose to the highest eminence as a tragical performer, and surpassed all her contemporaries in parts requiring queenly dignity, deep pathos, or the vehement display of the fiercer passions. D. 1803.

Du'metose, *a.* [From Lat. *dumus.*] (*Bot.*) Resembling a bush; of bush-like character.

Dum'found, Dum'founder, *v. a.* To strike dumb with confusion, surprise, or other sudden emotion. (Colloquial and vulgar.)

Dumfries, (*dum-frēēz',*) a co. in the S. of Scotland, bounded on the S. by the Solway Frith, E. Cumberland, N. Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, and Lanark, and W. by Ayrshire and Kirkcudbright *Area,* 1,129 sq. m. *Rivers.* The Annan and Nith. *Surface,* mostly mountainous; *soil,* suitable for pasturage. *Min.* Coal, lead, and freestone. *Manuf.* Unimportant. *Cap.* Dumfries. *Pop.* 87,522.

—A burgh and seaport of Scotland, cap. of the above co., on the E. bank of the Nith, 64 m. S.W. of Edinburgh. *Manuf.* Hosiery, hats, baskets, leather, and shoes. *Exp.* Cattle, sheep, and grain. *Pop.* 18,236.

Dumfries', in *Virginia,* a post-village of Prince William co., on Quantico Creek, abt. 90 m. N. of Richmond.

Dum'mer, in *New Hampshire,* a township of Coos co., on the Androscoggin River, abt. 100 m. N. by E. of Concord; *pop.* abt. 450.

Dum'merston, in *Vermont,* a post-village and township of Windham co., on the Connecticut River, abt. 100 m. S. of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

Dum'my, (sometimes written DUMBMY,) *n.* A dumb person.

(*Games.*) In whist, the fourth or exposed hand when three persons play; as, to hold *dummy's* cards. — See WHIST.

—A dumb waiter. (Used as a colloquial contraction.)— A lay figure to show off clothing, mode of dressing hair, &c., exposed at shop-doors, or in the windows, to attract customers. — A sham copy of an original packet or package of any salable commodity; also, one whose exterior is belied by the contents.

(*Mach.*) A locomotive-engine worked by steam-condensers.

—*a.* Silent; mute; wanting, or not expressing in, speech.

—Make-believe; fictitious; counterfeit; as, a *dummy* volume on a library shelf.

Du'mont D'Urville, JULES SÉBASTIEN CÉSAR, (*door-veel,*) a French navigator, B. 1790. He was not merely a good sea-captain; he was a good botanist, entomologist, draughtsman, and writer, as may be seen from his interesting account of the French expedition of 1819–20 to the shores of the Archipelago and the Black Sea. As second in command to M. Duperré, in *La Coquille,* he visited Peru, China, Oceania, &c., and he brought home immense stores of both knowledge and specimens of natural history. In 1828 he was intrusted with a mission to discover, if possible, some traces of the unfortunate La Perouse. On his return he published a most interesting account, in which he pretty clearly proved that the shipwreck occurred off an island to the south of Santa Cruz. Being subsequently sent to approach as nearly as possible to the South Pole, he acquitted himself with his usual skill. We have from his pen, besides the narrative already mentioned, *A Picturesque Journey round the World.* This skilful and brave man was killed, with his wife and child, by the fatal Versailles railroad accident, 1842.

Du'montville, in *Ohio,* a post-office of Fairfield co.

Dumouriez, CHARLES FRANÇOIS, (*doo-moor'e-ai,*) a French general, B. at Cambrai, 1739. He entered the army early in life, and at 24 years of age had received 22 wounds, and was made a knight of St. Louis. In 1772, Louis XV. sent him with communications to Sweden, but he was arrested, and for a long time confined in the Bastile. However, in 1789, we find him a principal director of the Jacobin Club, which was composed of all who aspired to be accounted the friends of liberty. He afterwards became a minister of Louis XVI., when he strongly advised the monarch to yield the direction of the interior affairs of the kingdom to the council of the assembly then sitting, and to declare war against the foreign foes of France. The advice was disregarded, and *D.* was dismissed. Still determined to devote himself to the service of the army, he proceeded to Valenciennes, where he soon gained immortal fame by his valor and his firmness, displayed at the head of the French soldiers, having succeeded La Fayette in the command of the army of the North. He rendered very important service to his country by the stand he so skilfully made against the Prussian invaders in the forest of Argonne, in Sept. 1792; the famous "Cannonade of Valmy" taking place on the 20th of the same month. His rapid conquest of Belgium followed. Notwithstanding his success, the Directory, not without motive, entertained suspicions regarding his designs. *D.* had entered into secret negotiations with the enemy, and on learning that an accusation of treason was to be brought against him, he, with several of his officers, fled to the Austrian headquarters. He refused, nevertheless, to serve against his country; wandered for some time through several parts of Europe, and lastly settled in England, where he D., 1823.

Du'mous, Du'mose, *a.* [Lat. *dumosus.*] Bush-like; abounding with brushes, twigs, or briers; resembling a brake or thicket.

(*Bot.*) Possessing a bushy form.

Dump, *n.* [From *dumb;* Dan. *dom,* bell.] A dull, gloomy, morose state of the mind, in which one is disposed to be silent and reserved; despondency; melancholy; — generally used in the plural; as, she is in the *dumps.*

"A college joke to cure the *dumps.*"—*Swift.*

—Absence of mind; pre-occupation of the intellect; reverie.

—A sad, dismal, musical strain; as, "tune a deplorable *dump.*"— *Shaks.*

—In England, a leaden disk used in playing chuck-farthing.
—*v. n.* To knock or fling down with a heavy, dull sound.
—In the United States, to throw down violently, as in emptying a cart by tilting it over; as, to *dump* a load of coals

Dump'age, *n.* The privilege of dumping loads from carts, especially loads of refuse matter; also, the fee paid for such privilege. — *Webster.*

Dump'ing-cart, *n.* A cart that may be tilted over, to free it from its contents.

Dump'ish, *a.* Dull; in the dumps; melancholy; dejected; the reverse of lively; as, a "dead, *dumpish*, and sour life." — *Herbert.*

Dump'ishly, *adv.* In a dull or dumpish manner.

Dump'ishness, *n.* State or condition of being dumpish.

Dump'ling, *n.* [From *dumpy.*] (*Cookery.*) A kind of thick pudding, or mass of paste, usually covering an interior of fruit; as, an apple-*dumpling.*

Dump'lin Rock Light, in *Massachusetts*, a lighthouse on one of the Dumplin Rocks, in Buzzard's Bay. It shows a fixed light 43 ft. above the sea-level. Lat. 41° 32′ 10″ N., Lon. 70° 55′ 40″ W.

Dump'y, *a.* [Icel. *doomp*, a squat, thick-waisted servant-maid.] Squat; short and thick; lumpy; plenty in a small compass of size; as, "I hate a *dumpy* woman." *Byron.*

Du'mus, *n.* [Lat., bush.] (*Bot.*) A low and much-branched shrub.

Dun, *a.* [A. S.] Of a dark, dull color; of a dull brown color, resembling coffee; swarthy; as, a *dun* horse.

"*Dun* wreaths of distant smoke."—*Scott.*

—Gloomy; dark; obscure; as, the "*dunnest* smoke of hell." — *Shaks.*
—*v. a.* To cure, as codfish, in order to impart to them a dull color.

Dun, *v. a.* [A. S. *dynan*, to din. See DIN.] To claim a debt from with clamor and importunity; to demand a payment from in a pressing manner; to call upon for payment repeatedly; to urge importunately for anything; as, "I shall be *dunning* thee every day."—*Bacon.*
—*n.* A clamorous, importunate creditor, who urges for payment.

"A *dun*, horrible monster! hated by gods and men."—*Philips.*

—An urgent request of demand for money, made in writing. — A mound. See DUNE.

Du'na Vecse, a town of Central Hungary, 40 m. from Pesth; *pop.* 9,000.

Dun'bar, a sea-port town of Scotland, co. Haddington, 27 m. E. by N. of Edinburgh. *Manuf.* Cordage, sail-cloth, iron-foundries, and breweries. *Pop.* 3,977. — John Warren, Earl of Surrey, defeated John Baliol, in a great battle fought here, 1296, which for the time decided the fate of Scotland as a conquest of Edward I. In 1567 Queen Mary and Bothwell (*q. v.*) took refuge in the castle, which was afterwards demolished by order of Parliament. Cromwell gained a victory over the Scottish army at the Race of Dunbar, near this place, 1650, killing 4,000 men, and taking 10,000 prisoners.

Dun'bar, WILLIAM, an early Scottish poet, B. in Lothian, 1460. He wrote several beautiful effusions, among them the *Thistle and Rose*, and *Merle and Nightingale.* D. about 1520.

Dun'bar, in *Michigan*, a P. O. of Grand Traverse co.

Dun'bar, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Washington co.

Dun'bar, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Fayette co., about 5 m. S. of Connellsville.
—A township of Fayette co.; *pop.* about 2,800.

Dunbar'ton, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village and township of Merrimack co., abt. 10 m. S. by W. of Concord; *pop.* about 1,100.

Dunbar'ton, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Adams co.

Dunbarton, in *S. Carolina*, a P. O. of Barnwell dist.

Dun'-bird, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A name of the POCHARD, *q. v.*

Dun'can, ADAM, LORD, a British admiral, B. in 1731. He early rose in the service, and distinguished himself under Admiral Keppel at the taking of Havana, and under Lord Rodney in his victory over the Spaniards, and subsequent relief of Gibraltar. In 1795 he became commander-in-chief of the N. Sea fleet, and gained a decisive victory over the Dutch at Camperdown, June 11, 1797, for which he was created *Earl of Camperdown*, and granted a pension of $5,000 per annum. D. 1804.

Dun'can, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Mercer co.

Duncan, in *Michigan*, a post-village, cap. of Sheboygan co., on the Straits of Mackinaw, about 230 m. N. of Lansing; *pop.* about 300.

Duncan, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Alleghany co.

Dun'can Chan'nel, in *Alaska*, an inlet in Prince of Wales' Archipelago.

Dun'can Island, one of the Galapagos group of the Bahama Islands.

Duncan'non, a maritime village of Ireland, in Leinster, co. Wexford, on Waterford Harbor, about 2 m. S. of Ballyhack; *pop.* about 1,700. It was from here that James II., after the battle of the Boyne, embarked for France, in 1690.

Duncan'non, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Perry co.

Duncan'on, in *Illinois*, a P. O. of Stephenson co.

Dun'cansby Head, the extreme N.E. headland of Scotland, co. of Caithness, 1½ m. from John O'Groat's House; Lat. 58° 39′ N., Lon. 3° 1′ W.

Dun'can's Creek, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of Cleveland co.

Duncan's Creek, in *S. Carolina*, enters the Ennoree River in Newberry dist.

Duncan's Falls, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Muskingum co., on the Muskingum River, about 9 m. below Zanesville; *pop.* about 400.

Duncan's Mills, in *California*, a P. O. of Sonoma co.

Duncan's Mills, in *Illinois*, a P. O. of Fulton co.

Dun'can's Mills, in *Iowa*, a village of Mahaska co., on Skunk River, about 65 m. W.S.W. of Iowa City.

Duncan's Mills, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Scott co.

Duncan's Retreat, in *Utah*, a P. O. of Kane co.

Dun'cansville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Blair co., about 3 m. W. of Hollidaysburg.

Duncansville, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Barnwell dist., about 70 m. S.S.W. of Columbia.

Dun'cauville, in *Georgia*, a village of Thomas co., about 212 m. S. by W. of Milledgeville.

Dunce, (*duns,*) *n.* [From *Duns Scotus*, the great leader of the schoolmen, afterwards called *Duncemen*, who were violently opposed to classical learning.] One slow at learning; a person of limited or weak intellect; a thick-skull; a blockhead.

"How much a *dunce* that has been sent to roam,
Excels a *dunce* that has been kept at home." — *Cowper.*

Dun'cery, *n.* Slowness at learning; dulness.

Dun'ciad, (THE.) (*Lit.*) The name of a famous satire, written by Alex. Pope. See POPE.

Duncical, (*dun'sik-l,*) *a.* Like a dunce; thick-headed.

Dun'cish, *a.* Somewhat stolid or thick-witted.

Dun'cishness, *n.* Duncery; stupidity; blockishness.

Dundaff', in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough of Susquehanna co., near Crystal Lake, about 10 m. N. of Carbondale; *pop.* about 250.

Dundalk, (*dun-dâwk',*) a sea-port town of co. Louth, Ireland, on the E. part of Dundalk Bay, 45 m. N. of Dublin. *Manuf.* Flax-spinning, pin and starch-making, &c. Edward Bruce, brother of Robert Bruce (*q. v.*), was slain in battle here. *Pop.* 10,000.

Dundalk Bay, a shallow inlet of the Irish Sea, in co. Louth, Ireland, between the Cooley and Dunany Points. *D.* is about 8 m. in length, by about an equal breadth. It receives the rivers Dee, Fane, and Castletown.

Dundas', HENRY, (VISCOUNT MELVILLE.) See MELVILLE, (VISCOUNT.)

Dundas', an E. co. of prov. of Ontario, bordering on the St. Lawrence River. *Area*, abt. 277 sq. m. *Rivers.* St. Lawrence. *Cap.* Cornwall. *Pop.* (1871) 18,777.

Dundas, a town of prov. of Ontario, co. of Wentworth, at the head of Burlington Bay, which is formed by the W. extremity of Lake Ontario. *Manuf.* Iron, machinery, soap, combs, woollen goods, &c. *Pop.* about 3,200.

Dundas', in *Illinois*, a post-office of Richland co.

Dundas, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Rice co., about 10 m. N.N.E. of Faribault.

Dundas, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Vinton co.

Dundas, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Calumet co.

Dundas Island, off the E. coast of Africa, between the equator and Lat. 1° 30′ S. — Also, a strait in N. Australia, 18 m. across, which separates Melville Island from Coburg Peninsula.

Dundee', a flourishing borough and sea-port of Scotland, in co. Forfar, on the Tay, 8 m. from the sea, and 37½ m. N.E. of Edinburgh. It is well built in its modern quarters, and the suburbs are adorned with elegant villas. It has a fine harbor, and splendid docks. *Manuf.* Osnaburgs and other coarse linens, canvas and bagging for export, and colored threads and gloves. *D.* possesses many shipyards, sugar refineries, tanneries, and machine-shops. The linen trade of *D.* is the largest in Great Britain. *Pop.* 90,417.

Dundee, (VISCOUNT.) See GRAHAME.

Dundee, a vill. of prov. of Quebec, co. of Beauharnais, about 78 m. S. W. of Montreal; *pop.* abt. 100.

Dundee, a village of prov. of Ontario, co. of Northumberland, abt. 19 m. W. of Brighton.

Dundee, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Kane co., on Fox River, about 48 m. N.W. of Chicago; *pop.* about 2,800.

Dundee, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Monroe co., on the Raisin River, about 15 m. above Monroe co.; *pop.* about 3,000.

Dundee, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Franklin co.

Dundee, in *New York*, a post-village of Yates co., abt. 190 m. W. by S. of Albany; *pop.* about 1,200.

Dundee, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Tuscarawas co.

Dundee, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Fond du Lac co.

Dun'der, *n.* A term applied in the W. Indies to the lees of cane-juice used in the manufacture of rum.

Dun'derhead, Dun'derpate, *n.* A thick-skull; a dunce; a stupid person; as, the "formal *dunder-head.*" *Scott.*

Dun'-diver, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See MERGUS.

Dundon'ald, THOMAS COCHRANE, EARL OF, a famous English admiral, B. 1776. At the age of 17, being then Lord Cochrane, he entered the navy, and in 1800 became commander of a sloop-of-war of 14 guns, with which he, in ten months, captured and destroyed 33 French and Spanish vessels of war, and in 1801, took by boarding, after a severe action, a Spanish frigate of 32 guns, off Barcelona. He afterwards distinguished himself by a series of dashing operations on the French coast, in cutting out vessels and storming land-batteries. In 1809, he led, in the depth of night, a fleet of fire-ships under the batteries of Basque Roads, and destroyed the French squadron lying at anchor under their protection; Lord Cochrane firing with his own hand a fire-ship containing 1,500 barrels of gunpowder. For this exploit he received the cross of the Order of the Bath. In 1807 he entered Parliament as member for Westminster, but speedily rendered himself obnoxious to the government by the outspoken liberalism of his political sentiments. In 1814, Lord Cochrane was made the dupe of some fraudulent stock-jobbers, and became involved in troubles resulting therefrom. He was tried for fraud, found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of $5,000, and to suffer a year's imprisonment. The government gladly took advantage of this event to expel him from the House of Commons, and also to deprive him of his professional rank and honors. Lord C., however, escaped from prison, and was again triumphantly returned to parliament for Westminster. In 1818, longing for a more active life, Lord C. accepted the chief command of the Chilian navy, and swept the Spanish fleet from the South American seas, becoming the mainstay of the young republic then fighting for its independence. He defeated fleet after fleet sent out against him, and chiefly contributed to the ultimate success of the Chilians. He was afterwards appointed by the Emperor, Don Pedro, commander-in-chief of the so-called Brazilian navy, consisting of two half-rotten vessels, with which he, however, managed to utterly annihilate a Portuguese squadron then blockading Rio de Janeiro. After thus freeing Brazil of the naval power of the Portuguese, the emperor created him *Marquis do Maranhao.* In 1827-8, Lord Cochrane fought for the Greeks in the war of independence. In 1831, he succeeded his father as the tenth *Earl of Dundonald.* In 1847, Queen Victoria restored to the veteran his professional rank and dignities in the English service, appointed him commander-in-chief of the N. American squadron, gave him the Grand Cross of the Bath, and created him Vice-Admiral of Great Britain. In 1855, he submitted a plan to the English government for the destruction of the Russian fleet, and the taking of Sebastopol, which was, however, not accepted. In 1857, he published the almost unequalled story of his adventurous life, in the *Autobiography of a Seaman, by the Earl of Dundonald.* D. in 1860, and buried in Westminster Abbey.

Dun'drum Bay, an arm of the Irish Sea, in the co. of Down, Ulster, between St. John's Point on the N.E. and the Mourne Mountains on the S.W. Breadth of entrance about 10 m.

Dune, or **Down,** *n.* [Fr. *dune*; A. S. *dûn*, a hill.] A hill of movable sand; they are met with along the sea-coasts of Holland, Belgium, and the northern depts. of France, where they serve to protect the fertile land behind them from the inroads of the ocean. They have been formed by the wind blowing great quantities of sand inland whenever it sets dead on shore. A few kinds of grass, such as the *Carex arenaria* or Sea-carex, the *Festuca rubra* or Creeping fescue-grass, and the *Arundo arenaria* or Sea-reed, grow on these sand-banks, and are of material benefit in binding the loose surface together. These sand-hillocks are to be found on the coasts of Brittany and Gascony, and also in some parts of Spain. They correspond with the English *Downs.* — See DOWN.
—In England, the term *down* is applied to any elevated and slightly undulated table-land of some extent; such as the Down of St. Austell; the Epsom Downs, &c.

Dunfermline, a manufacturing town of Scotland, co. Fife, 3 m. N. of the Frith of Forth, and 16 N.W. of Edinburgh. The palace here was a favorite residence of the Scottish kings. (*Manuf.*) Table linens, diapers and damask, rope, tar, soap, tobacco.—*Pop.* 13,506.

Dun'fish, *n.* Prepared cod-fish of a dun, brown color. See DUN.

Dung, *n.* [A. S.; Swed. *dynga*; Dan. *dynge*, a heap. Etymol. unknown.] The excrement of animals; — hence, manure; compost.
—*v. a.* To manure with dung; as, to *dung* a pasture.
(*Manuf.*) In calico-printing, to steep in a bath of cow-dung, and warm water, as calico.
—*v. n.* To void excrement.

Dungan'non, a town of Ireland, co. Tyrone, 12 m. N. W. of Armagh. *Manuf.* Linens, earthenware, iron. *Pop.* 4,000. *D.* was the ancient seat of the O'Neills, earls of Tyrone, and *de jure* kings of Ulster, till 1607.

Dungan'non, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Columbiana co., abt. 142 m. N.E. of Columbus.

Dungar'van, a sea-port town of Ireland, co. Waterford, on a bay of the same name. It exports grain, butter, and cattle, but its main support is the herring fishery. *Pop.* abt. 5,886.

Dung'-beetle, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A name commonly given to many coleopterous insects of the *Scarabæidæ*, which feed upon the dung of the animals, and for the most part live in it. They are also called Coprophagi (Gr., dung-eaters). *Gertrupes stercorarius* (*Fig.* 885) is an example.

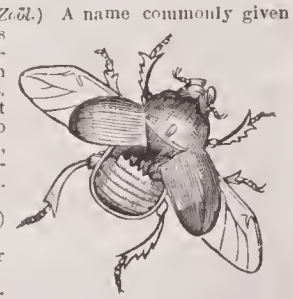


Fig. 885. — DUNG-BEETLE. (*Gertrupes stercorarius.*)

Dungeon, (*dun'jon,*) *n.* See DONJON.
—*v. a.* To imprison or keep in a dungeon.

Dungeness, (*dung'-ness.*) a bold and commanding promontory in England, county of Kent, on the English Channel. It has a light-house; Lat. 50° 55′ N., Lon. 0° 58′ E.

Dung'-fork, *n.* A fork, usually with three or four prongs, employed to remove dung, as from a stable, or to spread it over land.

Dun Glen, in *Nevada*, a mining and post-village of Humboldt co., about 30 miles N.E. of Unionville; *pop.* abt. 150.

Dung'hill, *n.* A heap or mound of dung; — hence, any mean or vile abode or situation.

"Every cock crows on his own *dunghill.*"—*Eng. Proverb.*

—*a.* Sprung from the dunghill; mean; low; base; vile.

"His *dunghill* thoughts no higher dare aspire."—*Spenser.*

Dung'lison, ROBLEY, an eminent American physician, and medical author, B. at Keswick, England, 1798. In

1819, he commenced the practice of medicine in London, and, in 1824, removed to the U. States, on his appointment to the professorship of medicine in the university of Virginia, which he held till 1833, when he accepted the chair of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, &c., in the sister university of Maryland. While in Virginia, he enjoyed the friendship of President Madison, to whom he dedicated his *Human Physiology*, published in 1832. In 1836, Dr. *D.* was elected to the newly-created chair of Medicine, &c., in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. This post he honorably filled for more than 30 years; during a large portion of which time he was Dean of the Faculty. Besides the above, *D.* is author of many professional works of the highest value and character: among them may be mentioned here his *Directory of Medical Science*, of which a new and thoroughly revised edition was published in 1868 (a work which is esteemed a text-book, and to which this Encyclopedia is under heavy obligations); *Elements of Hygiene*; *General Therapeutics and Materia Medica* (1836); and *New Remedies* (1839). He, besides, edited *Majendies' Formulary*, and *The Cyclopedia of Practical Medicine* of Drs. Forbes, Tweedie, and Conolly. *D.* was a member of numerous literary and scientific societies, both European and American. *D.* 1869.

Dung'meer, Dung'mere, *n.* A manure-pit; a place in a farm-yard for the deposit of dung, compost, &c.

Dung'y, *a.* Full of dung:—hence, low; mean; base; worthless.

Dung'-yard, *n.* A yard or place where dung is collected and piled up.

Dun'ham, in *Illinois*, a vill. and township of McHenry co., abt. 200 m. N.N E. of Springfield; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Dun'ham, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Washington co., on the Ohio River, about 8 m. below Marietta; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Dun'ham's Basin, in *New York*, a village of Washington co., abt. 54 m. N. by E. of Albany.

Dunk'ard, or DUNCARD, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village and township of Greene co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Dunk'ard Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, enters the Monongahela River from Greene co.

Dunkerque, Dunkirk, (*dun-kerk'*,) a fortified seaport-town of France, dep. Nord, 40 m. from Lille. It is, in general, well built, and has several churches, a theatre, concert-hall, hospitals, a college, public library, and military prison, and is defended by a citadel. The churches are less remarkable for architecture than for the paintings they contain. Large sums were expended by the French government on its harbor and docks; these it was agreed to demolish at the peace of Utrecht, but their destruction was never completed, and at the peace of 1783 they were restored. *Manuf.* Soap, starch, and cordage.—In 1388 this town was burned by the English; after which period its possession was repeatedly contested by the French and Spanish. In 1658 it was given up to the English by Turenne; and, in 1662, sold by Charles II. to Louis XIV., for $1,000,000. It was made a free port in 1826. *Pop.* 43,426.

Dunk'ers, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) See TUNKERS.

Dun'kiusville, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Adams co.

Dun'kirk, in France. See DUNKERQUE.

Dunkirk, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Jay co.

Dunkirk, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Calvert co.

Dunkirk, in *New York*, a port of entry and post-town of Chautauqua co., on a bay of Lake Erie; *pop.* about 12,000.

Dunkirk, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Hardin co., about 26 m. E. by N. of Lima.

Dunkirk, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Dane co., about 20 m. S.E. of Madison; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Dunklin, in *Missouri*, a S.E. co., bordering on Arkansas; *area*, about 760 sq. m. *Rivers.* St. Francis and Castor rivers. In the E. part is Lake Pemiscot. *Surface.* mostly level; *soil*, fertile in some parts. This co. suffered severely from the earthquakes of 1811 and 1812 *Cap.* Kennet. *Pop.* about 6,000.

Dun'lap, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Harrison co.

Dunlap, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Hamilton co.

Dunlap, in *Tennessee*, a post-village, cap. of Sequatchee co., about 28 m. N. by W. of Chattanooga.

Dunlap's Creek, in *Virginia*, rising in Monroe co., and flowing generally N.E. into the Jackson River near Covington.

Dun'lapsville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Union co., on the E. Fork of Whitewater River, about 70 m. E.S.E of Indianapolis.

Dunleith', in *Illinois*, a post-village of Jo Daviess co., on the Mississippi River, opposite Dubuque, Iowa; *pop.* about 1,200.

Dunleith, in *W. Virginia*, a post-office of Wayne co.

Dunlevy, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Warren co.

Dun'lin, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See TRINGA.

Dun'lop, *n.* A rich, while sort of cheese, manufactured at Dunlop, in Ayrshire, Scotland.

Dun'more, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Lancaster co.

—A post-village of Luzerne co.; *pop.* about 1,000.

Dunmore, in *W. Virginia*, a P. O of Pocahontas co.

Dunmore Bay, on the W. coast of Ireland, Lat. 52° 44′ N., Lon. 9° 35′ W.

Dunmore Head, in Lat. 52° 6′ N., Lon. 9° 35′ W.

Dun'mow, a village of England, co. Essex, 12 miles N.N.W. of Chelmsford. This place is celebrated for an ancient custom which has prevailed from time immemorial of presenting a gammon of bacon to any married couple "who for a year and a day after their nuptials have neither quarrelled or become offended the one with the other, nor in any way repented in thought, either sleeping or waking, of their state of wedlock." The "Flitch of Bacon" is carried in triumphal procession, and awarded to the successful competitors, who, as may be surmised, are "few and far between." The Dunmow flitch is mentioned in Langlande's *Vision of Piers Plowman*, and also in Chaucer's *Wife of Bath's Prologue*. It is also the subject of an interesting novel by William Harrison Ainsworth, who, in 1855, himself presided at the ceremony, and awarded the "flitch" to two blissful couples. In 1859, the "flitch" again found a claimant, and two years later, no fewer than *three* cases of matrimonial felicity were proved entitled to it; among them the Chevalier de Châtelain, a well-known French literary gentleman, and his wife, a lady also known in the field of letters.

Dunn, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Moultrie co.

Dunn, in *Wisconsin*, a W. co.; *area*, about 864 sq. m. *Rivers.* Menomonie or Red Cedar, Chippewa, and Eau Galle rivers. *Surface.* uneven; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Sandstone. *Cap.* Menomonie. *Pop.* about 18,000.

—A township of Dane co.; *pop.* about 1,600.

—A township of Dunn co., on the Menomonie River; *pop.* about 7.0.

Dunnage, (*dun'ij,*) *n.* (*Naut.*) Loose brushwood, gunny-bags, &c., placed at the bottom of a ship's hold to raise heavy cargo from its immediate surface, and thus prevent damage by sea-water; also, loose articles of cargo placed or wedged between other and more bulky goods, to prevent friction during the rolliug of the ship in a heavy sea.

Dun'ner, *n.* A dun; one employed to collect payment of small debts.

Dunnet Head, the N.E. head-land of Great Britain, having on it a light-house 340 ft. above the sea. Lat. 68° 40′ N., Lon. 3° 21′ W.

Dun'niness, *n.* State of being partially deaf.

Dun'ning Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, enters the Raystou Branch of Juniata River from Bedford co.

Dun'ning's, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Luzerne co.

Dun'ning's Mountain, in *Pennsylvania*, extending through Blair and Bedford cos., into Maryland.

Dun'ningsville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Washington co.

Dun'nington, in *Tennessee*, a P. O. of Hickman co.

Dun'nish, *n.* Somewhat dun in color.

Dunn's Rock, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of Transylvania co.

Dunn's Store, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Caroline co.

Dunnstown, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Clinton co., on the Susquehanna River, opposite Lock Haven.

Dunnsville, in *New York*, a P. O. of Albany co.

Dunnsville, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Essex co.

Dunn'ville, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Dunn co., on the Menomonie River, about 13 m. S. of Menomonie.

Dun'ny, *a.* Dull of apprehension; obtuse in mind; dilatory.

Dunois, JEAN, (*doo'nwaw,*) COUNT DE LONGUEVILLE, and called *The Bastard of Orleans*, B. 1402, was an illegitimate son of the Duke d'Orleans, and so successful was he in his military career, particularly in the share he bore in the expulsion of the English from France, that Charles VII. honored him with the title of *Restorer of his Country*. D. 1468.—This is the warrior alluded to in the opening line—

"C'était le jeune et brave *Dunois*"—

of the French *imperial-national* air "Partant pour le Syrie," which was composed by Queen Hortense (Beauharnais), the mother of Napoleon III.

Dun'reith, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Henry co.

Duns Sco'tus, JOHN, a celebrated scholastic philosopher, and a Franciscan monk, B. about 1275. Whether he was a native of England, Scotland, or Ireland, is uncertain. He afterwards taught at Paris, and acquired the title of "Doctor Subtilis." He obtained extraordinary reputation by his defence of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin. In philosophy he was the opponent of Thomas Aquinas, and the founder of a school named the *Scotists*; the followers of Aquinas being called *Thomists*. The former were "Realists," the latter "Nominalists." The works of *D. S.* form 12 vols. folio. D. soon after his arrival at Cologne, 1308. "Duns," as a term of reproach used by the Thomists, has become, with a modified meaning, the familiar "Dunce."

Dun'sinane. (*Hist.*) The army of the usurper Macbeth was defeated at *D.*, in Perthshire, 1054, by Malcolm, the eldest son of the murdered Duncan, assisted by an English force under Siward, Earl of Northumberland. Macbeth escaped to Lanphanauan, where he was slain in 1056.

Dun'stable, a town of England, co. Bedford, 18 m. S.W. of Bedford. *Manf.* Straw plait. *Pop.* 4,117.

Dun'stable, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., on the N. boundary of the State, about 30 m. N.W. of Boston; *pop.* abt. 500.

Dun'stable, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Clinton co., on the W. branch of the Susquehanna River, below Lock Haven; *pop.* abt. 475.

Dun'stan (St.), Archbishop of Canterbury, and one of the greatest of ecclesiastical statesmen, B. at Glastonbury, England, of a noble family, was educated at its monastery, then famed as a seat of learning. His studies and accomplishments were very varied—mechanical, scientific, literary, and artistic. Brain-fever resulted from his over-application to study, and left behind it the belief that he had personal conflicts with the devil. The legend runs that his Satanic majesty on one occasion visited *St. D.* in the shape of a handsome female, when *St. D.*, penetrating the identity of his tempter, plucked the tongs red-hot from the fire and with them grasped the devil's nose, so that he was but too glad to be suffered to depart with no worse punishment than a burnt proboscis. He became a favorite at the court of Athelstan, especially with the ladies, but falling under suspicion of magical arts, was subjected to the ordeal of water and banished. A severe struggle ensued between affection and ambition; he was in love with a lady of the court, and he was urged to become a monk. He finally resolved to enter the Benedictine order, and became an anchorite at Glastonbury. In 943 he was named abbot, when he introduced the rule of St. Benedict, richly endowed the monastery, and made it at once a house of monks and of scholars. He was soon called to be one of the councillors of King Edmund, and in coöperation with the great Chancellor Thurketul and Archbishop Odo, set himself to carry out his principles of reform in church and state. He was the friend, as well as the minister, of Edred, and his power constantly increased. On the coronation of Edwy he disgraced himself by his violent conduct when sent by Odo to recall the young king to the banquet. He forced the crown from Edwy's head, and dragged him from his wife's bower to the hall. The subsequent horrible mutilation of the young queen was also the work of his agents. A reaction in the popular mind led to his retirement, and not being able to account for moneys which had come into his hands as treasurer of Edred, he was banished. Recalled in 957, he was made bishop of Worcester and of Loudon, and in the following year, after two disappointments, archbishop of Canterbury. In the reign of the licentious Edgar, *D.* was virtually sovereign, and by his wise policy procured for Edgar the title of the *Pacific*. Many important measures of social as well as ecclesiastical reform were carried out under his direction. After the accession of Ethelred, *D.* retired to Canterbury, and devoted himself to his spiritual duties. D. at, and was buried in the cathedral of, Canterbury, 988.

Dun'ter-goose, *n.* An English provincialism for the eider-duck.

Duns'ton, in *Maine*, a village of Cumberland co., abt. 9 m. S.W. of Portland; *pop.* about 900.

Dun'ton, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Cook co., abt. 21 m. N.W. of Chicago.

Dunveg'an, a fort on the Peace River, British North America, in Lat. 56° 14′ N., Lon. 117° 30′ W.

Dunn'ville, a village and river-port of prov. of Ontario, co. of Haldimand, on Grand River, abt. 38 m. W. by N. of Buffalo, N. Y.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Du'o, *n.* [Lat. and It., two.] (*Mus.*) A duet.

Duodecahe'dral, *a.* See DODECAHEDRAL.

Duodecahe'dron, *n.* Same as DODECAHEDRON, *q. v.*

Duodecen'nial, *a.* [Lat. *duodecim*, twelve, and *annus*, year.] Comprising twelve years.

Duodec'imal, *n.* [Lat. *duodecim*, twelve.] (*Arith.*) Numbered by twelve.

D. scale. An operation or rule by which the contents of any surface or solid are estimated by multiplying together its linear dimensions, expressed in feet, inches, and lines. It is principally used by contractors and artificers in finding the contents of their work. Cross-multiplication is another term applied to the same system of calculation. As an example, supposed it were required to ascertain the superficial contents of a piece of timber 12 ft. 9½ inches long and 3 ft. 7 in. wide. In order to calculate this by the *D. S.*, one dimension must be put under the other, the feet being placed under the feet and the inches under the inches. The half inch is expressed in lines, 6 lines going to the half-inch, 12 lines to the full inch. In this calculation, ft. are considered as units of measure, and inches are so many twelfths of units. The units thus form the first place in the column, the twelfths the second, and the one hundred and forty-fourths the third. When the first line is multiplied by 3 feet or 3 units, the result is 38 feet, $\frac{4}{12}$ of a foot, and $\frac{6}{144}$ of a foot. When the upper line is multiplied by $\frac{7}{12}$, the six lines are made equal to $\frac{42}{144}$. The $\frac{9}{12}$ multiplied by $\frac{7}{12}$ are equal to $\frac{63}{144}$, which, added to the other, make $\frac{665}{144}$, or $\frac{5}{12}$ and $\frac{65}{144}$. 6½ is therefore placed in the third column, and the $\frac{5}{12}$ is carried forward. The ultimate result is as above, 45 sq. ft. and 120½ sq. inches. To practical men the operation described is much simpler than the explanation, and beginners have great difficulty in mastering it. The *D. S.* is not generally inserted in ordinary books of practical arithmetic.

12	9	6
3	7	
38	4	6
7	5	6½
45	10	0½
	12	
	120	½

Duodec'imals, *n. pl.* (*Arith.*) A system of numbers the scale of which is twelve. (See above.)

Duodec'imfid, *a.* [Lat. *duodecim*, and *findere*, to cleave.] Consisting of, or divided into, twelve parts.

Duodec'imo, *a.* [Lat. *duodecim.*] Having or consisting of twelve leaves to a sheet; as, a book of *duodecimo* size.

—*n.* A book in which every sheet is folded six times, so as to make 12 leaves or 24 pages. It is usually abbreviated into 12*mo*.

Duodec'uple, *a.* [Lat. *duo*, two, and *decuplus*, double.] Consisting of twelves; as, *duodecuple* proportion.

Duoden'ary, *a.* [Lat. *duodenarius.*] Twelve-fold; relating to the number twelve; multiplying by twelves; as, *duodenary* arithmetic.

Duode'num, [Lat. *duodenus*, consisting of twelve.] (*Anat.*) The name given to the first portion of the small intestine, and which was so called by the ancients because it was supposed not to exceed the breadth of twelve fingers; but as they dissected only animals, this does not hold true in the human subject. It is from 8 to 9 inches in length, and commences at the pyloric end of the stomach. It first inclines upward, backward, and to the right, and, having arrived near the neck of the gall-bladder, it bends vertically downwards, and again changes to a transverse direction, thus forming two

curves or angles. It is in this intestine that chylification of the food takes place. — See DIGESTION.

Duolit'eral, *a.* [Lat. *duo*, two, and *literalis* — *litera*, letter.] Comprising two letters only.

Dup'able, *a.* That may be duped or cajoled.

Du Page, in *Illinois*, a N.E. co.; *area*, about 340 sq. m. *Rivers.* E. and W. branches of Du Page River. *Surface*, mostly level; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Napierville. *Pop.* about 15,000.

—A township of Will co.; *pop.* about 950.

—A post-village of Will co., on Du Page River, about 14 m. N. of Joliet.

Dupanloup, FELIX ANTOINE PHILIBERT, Bishop of Orleans, a distinguished French prelate and theologian, B. 1802. After receiving his clerical education at Paris, he became, in 1827, confessor to the Duc de Bordeaux, and in 1830 filled a similar post to the Dauphin. In 1838, *D.* soothed the dying-bed of his friend, the great Prince de Talleyrand, and, in 1841, was elected to the chair of theology at the Sorbonne. Since 1849, he has been bishop of Orleans. In 1871 he entered the National Assembly. D. Oct. 12th, 1878.

Dupe, *n.* [Fr. See the verb.] A person who is cheated, deceived, or humbugged; one who is easily led astray by his credulity.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *duper.*] To deceive; to cheat; to trick; to cajole; to humbug; to mislead by imposing on one's credulity; as, to *dupe* a confiding woman.

Dup'ery, *n.* Art, act, habit, or practice of making dupes.

Dupin, ANDRÉ MARIE JEAN JACQUES, (*dŭŏ'pang,*) a distinguished French jurist and statesman, B. at Varyz, dep. Nièvre, 1782. He was familiarly known as *Dupin L'aîne*, being the eldest of three brothers, all of whom obtained distinction; and of whose mother it is related that she desired no other epitaph than this — *mother of the three Dupins.* André was brought up to the law, and was called to the bar in 1802. He rose to high reputation in his profession, and in 1811 was named member of the commission appointed for the classification of the laws of the empire. In May, 1815, he was elected deputy to the Chamber of Representatives, and with great firmness and independence resisted the last efforts of Napoleon and his adherents to save the empire. He supported the Restoration, but was soon driven by the follies and tyranny of the government to become its stout and persistent opponent. His greatest reputation as advocate was won in those days when he was the zealous and powerful defender of the freedom of the press, and of the adherents of the fallen dynasty who were subjected to prosecution. He took part with the two Berryers in the defence of Marshal Ney; defended Sir Robert Wilson and his associates, who aided the escape of Lavalette; and among others also defended Gen. Savary, De Pradt, and the popular poet Béranger. One of his most celebrated efforts was the successful defence of the *Journal des Débats*, in 1829. He remained a popular leader throughout the reign of Charles X., and was the vigorous opponent of the Polignac ministry. In the measures for the elevation of Louis Philippe, Duke d'Orleans, to the throne, he took an influential part; and the king, whose consulting lawyer he had been since 1820, rewarded him with the appointment of Procureur-Général to the Court of Cassation, which he held for twenty-two years. He was a firm supporter of the government, and made himself unpopular by condemning revolutionary excesses. In 1832 he was chosen president of the Chamber of Deputies, and was annually re-elected till 1840. At the revolution of Feb., 1848, it was *D.* who presented the young Comte de Paris to the Chamber of Deputies, and proposed his election as king under the regency of the Duchess of Orleans. He was an active member of the Constituent, and afterwards of the Legislative, Assembly; and was president of the latter. He remained passive at the Coup d'Etat of 2d Dec., 1851, but on the confiscation of the property of the Orleans family, he resigned his post of Procureur-Général, and retired from public life. To the surprise of his friends he resumed it, and became a senator in 1857; thus lending the weight of his name and character to the system of Napoleonic imperialism. He justified his position by saying that he had ever belonged to France, but never to any political parties. *D.* was Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor from 1837, member of the French Academy since 1832, and member of the Institute. D. at Paris, 1865.

D., CHARLES, BARON, brother of the above, B. 1784. He entered the French navy in 1803, as an engineer, and became professor of mechanics and the physical sciences in the Ionian Academy, which he assisted in forming, at Corfu. In 1812, he returned to Paris, and, in 1813, instituted the Maritime Museum at Toulon. He was a member of the Chamber of Deputies from 1828, and when the change of 1848 was effected, he became a representative in the Constituent assembly, and also in the Legislative Assembly. After the revolution of 1851, he became a senator. He has written a great number of important works connected with the science of engineering. D. 1873.

Du'pion, *n.* [Fr. *doupion.*] The double cocoon woven by silk-worms.

Duplain', in *Michigan*, a post-township of Clinton co.; *pop.* about 900.

Duplain'ville, in *Wisconsin*, a P.O. of Waukesha co.

Du'ple, *a.* [Lat. *duplus.*] Double; as, a *duple* ratio.

Duple ratio. (*Math.*) See RATIO.

Du'plex, *a.* [Lat., from *duo*, two, and *plicare*, to fold.] Double; twofold; as, a *duplex* escapement.

Duplex ratio, (*du'pleks rā'she-o,*) *n.* (*Math.*) The ratio of the squares of two quantities, or the square of their ratio.

Du'plex-lathe, *n.* (*Mech.*) In turnery, a lathe working two turning tools at one and the same time.

Duplex-watch, *n.* (*Horol.*) A watch having a duplex escapement. See HOROLOGY.

Duplicate, (*dū'pli-kāt,*) *a.* [Lat. *duplicatus*, from *duplico* — *duo*, and *plico*, to fold.] Double; twofold; duplex; as, *duplicate* numbers.

—*n.* A double or second copy; a copy; a transcript; as, a *duplicate* of a letter. — Another corresponding to the first, or a second thing of the same kind; as, a *duplicate* key.

—*v. a.* [Lat. *duplico, duplicatus.*] To double; to fold; to make a transcript or counterpart of; as, to *duplicate* ideas.

Duplica'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *duplicatio.*] Act of doubling; a fold; a doubling; the multiplication of a number by two; as, the *duplication* of a cube.

Duplication of the cube. (*Math.*) The operation of finding a cube, the value of which is equal to double that of a given cube. — *Davies and Peck.*

Du'plicative, *a.* Having power or disposition to double or duplicate.

Du'plicature, *n.* [Fr.] A fold; anything doubled; as, *duplicature* of the membrane.

Duplicity, (*du-plis'e-te,*) *n.* [Fr. *duplicité*, from L. Lat. *duplicitas*, from Lat. *duplex*, double.] Doubleness of heart or speech; act of dissembling one's real opinion, with a design to mislead; double-dealing; dissimulation; deceit; guile; deception.

Du'plin, in *N. Carolina*, a S.E. co.; *area*, abt. 670 sq. m. *Rivers.* North branch of Cape Fear River, and Goshen Creek. *Surface*, level; *soil*, mostly sandy, but fertile near the larger streams. *Cap.* Kenansville. *Pop.* about 18,000.

Dupont', JACQUES CHARLES, (styled *de l'Eure,*) a leader of the French liberal party, B. at Neubourg, 1767. In 1813 he became a member of the legislative body, and acted as vice-president when this assembly was convoked by Louis XVIII. on the fall of Napoleon. During the Hundred Days he was elected to represent the department of Eure, and, after the battle of Waterloo, became vice-president of the Chamber of Representatives. After the revolution of 1830, he was appointed Minister of Justice, but at the end of six months sent in his resignation, and took his place in the ranks of the opposition. After the revolution of 1848, during the session of the 24th February, *D.* took the president's chair, and so far silenced the tumult of the populace, as to render it possible to appoint a provisional government of which he was proclaimed president. His political friends styled him the most virtuous among the virtuous, the Aristides of French liberalism. D. 1855.

Dupont', in *Indiana*, a post-village of Jefferson co., abt. 14 m. N.W. of Madison.

Dupont, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Putnam co.

Dupont, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Waupacca co.

Düp'pel, Düp'pelu, or **Dyb'böl.** (*Hist.*) This village of Schleswig, separated from the island of Alsen by a narrow sound, has been the scene of several conflicts in the struggles for the settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question. (See DENMARK.) Here the Danes defeated the Prussians, May 28, 1848, and compelled them to retreat to Gravenstein. A second engagement took place June 5, 1848, when the Danes were driven from their position, which, however, they regained June 6. It was carried by an assault of the Saxons and Bavarians, April 13, 1849. — The bulk of the Danish army having taken up its position at Düppel, Feb. 6, 1864, the village was besieged by the Prussians, who commenced a bombardment, March 15, which terminated in the defeat of the Danes, April 18.

Du Pont, SAMUEL FRANCIS, an American rear-admiral, B. at Bergen Point, N. J., 1803. He was commissioned a midshipman when 12 years old. During the Mexican war, being then a commander, he saw much active and gallant service on the California coast. In 1856 he was made a captain, and the following year was placed in command of the steam-frigate Minnesota, which conveyed Mr. Reed, the American minister, to China. In 1862 he was put in command of the S. Atlantic blockading squadron. He sailed from Fortress Monroe, Oct. 29, in his flag-ship the Wabash, accompanied by a fleet of 50 sail; reached Port Royal Nov. 5, and two days after attacked two strong forts, on Hilton Head and Bay Point, which were evacuated after a severe engagement of four hours. This distinguished officer was nominated rear-admiral in Aug., 1862. He has greatly contributed to the organization of the Naval School at Annapolis, and is the author of a very remarkable report on the use of floating-batteries for coast-defence.

Dupuis, CHARLES FRANÇOIS, a French philosopher, B. near Gisors, 1742. His celebrated work, *Origine de tous les cultes, ou la religion universelle*, originated the scientific exploration of Egypt in the period of its occupation by Bonaparte. D. 1796.

Dupuytren, GUILLAUME, BARON, (*doo-pwe'tren,*) B. in Limousin, 1777. One of the most distinguished surgeons of modern times, and an eminent example of the beneficial results of the system of public competition established in France. By his industry and talents he became surgeon to the Hôtel Dieu at twenty-six, and professor of surgery at thirty-three. He visited the hospital morning and evening at six o'clock, and for 12 years was never once absent; each morning he attended to 300 patients, delivered a clinical lecture, performed several operations, gave advice to some hundreds of out-patients, and then walked home to breakfast at half-past ten. After this he saw his private patients, attended to the examination of medical students, performed his private operations, and at six in the evening again went the rounds of the hospital. His principal work is his memoir on artificial arms, which forms a happy application of the principles developed by John Hunter. *D.* possessed a remarkably fine person and strong constitution, so as to enable him to undergo immense bodily fatigue. But he possessed an extremely irritable temper, which made him insupportably capricious and inconsistent, often impelled him to rash and wrong acts that he would fain have recalled in his cooler moments, and ultimately destroyed his nervous system. He was a most successful practitioner, having left $1,500,000 to his only daughter, besides numerous endowments connected with his profession. D. 1835.

Duquesne, ABRAHAM, MARQUIS, (*doo-kain',*) a celebrated French seaman, first went to sea under his father, who was in the service. He distinguished himself at so early an age, that at 17 he had the command of a vessel, in which he fought several successful actions with the Spaniards. In the troubles which occurred in France during the minority of Louis XIV., he was in the service of Sweden, and defeated the Danish fleet commanded by King Christian IV. Recalled to France in 1647, he got together a squadron at his own expense, and was engaged several times both with the English and Spanish. In the French war of 1672 with Holland, Louis XIV. sent him against De Ruyter, and *D.* defeated him in a terrible engagement near Messina, in 1676. He afterwards gained great successes against the pirates in the Mediterranean, and humbled the dey of Algiers. As he was a Protestant, Louis XIV. did not raise him to those high positions which his services entitled him to; and thus he never became an admiral. D. 1688.

Duquesne, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough of Reserve township, Alleghany co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Duquesne, in *Pennsylvania*, a fort formerly occupying the site of Pittsburg, *q. v.*

Duquoin, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Perry co., abt. 148 m. S. of Springfield.

Dur, *a.* [Ger., from Lat. *durus*, hard, firm, vigorous.] (*Mus.*) Major; in the major mode; as, *C dur*, that is, C major. — *Webster.*

Durabil'ity, *n.* [Lat. *durabilitas.*] Quality of being durable; power of lasting or continuing uninterruptedly in any given state, without perishing; as, the *durability* of the Roman Catholic Church.

Du'rable, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *durabilis*, from *duro*, to last, from *durus*, hard: W. *dur*, steel; *durau*, to harden.] Not easily penetrated; lasting; continuing; having the quality of continuing or remaining long in being, without perishing or wearing out; permanent; firm; stable; constant; as, a *durable* condition, a *durable* coat, &c.

"Words more *durable* than brass." — *Swift.*

Du'rableness, *n.* Power of lasting; continuance; permanence in one condition; durability; as, the *durableness* of metal.

Du'rably, *adv.* In a lasting manner; with long continuance or prolonged permanence.

"His fame engraved *durably* in men's memories." — *Sidney.*

Du'ra Ma'ter, *n.* [Lat., hard matter.] (*Anat.*) The external and strongest membrane of the brain. The *D. M.* is a white, tough, fibrous membrane, that lines the whole internal cavity of the skull, and sends down folds or processes which divide the brain into hemispheres, and part the brain proper from the cerebellum, or small brain, and at the same time form channels or sinuses for the venous blood returning from the organ, and which eventually terminate in the jugular veins. See BRAIN, and MENINGITIS.

Dura'men, *n.* [Lat., hardness.] (*Bot.*) The fully formed central layers of the wood of Exogenous trees; which is called in common language the *heart wood.* It is the sap of wood solidified by the introduction of various secretions into the interior of the cells or tubes of which such wood is composed.

Du'rance, *n.* [O. It. *duranza*, from Lat. *diuturnitas*, length of time.] Continuance; duration; endurance.

"Of how short *durance* was this new-made state." — *Dryden.*

—Restraint of the person; imprisonment; custody of a jailer; as, "Base *durance* and contagious prison." *Shaks.*

Du'rance, Du'raut, *n.* [Fr. *durant.*] A sort of heavy, stout cloth, resembling buckskin leather, formerly used for men's wearing apparel; as, "a good suit of *durance*." — *J. Webster.*

Du'rance, a river of France, rising in the Alps, and joining the Rhone between Avignon and Tarascon after a course of 170 miles.

Du'raud, or DURAND STATION, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Winnebago co., abt. 16 m. S.W. of Beloit.

Durand, or DURANT, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Cedar co., abt. 19 m. N.N.W. of Davenport.

Durand, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village, cap. of Pepin co., on the Chippewa River, abt. 16 m. N.N.E. of Pepin.

Durango, a central dept. or state of the Mexican Confederation, lying between Lat. 23° 37′ and 27° 45′ N., and Lon. 102° 30′ and 107° 17′ W. *Area*, about 48,489 sq. m. *Surface*, mountainous and rocky, being traversed by the Sierra Madre. *Rivers.* Rio-de-las-Nasas, Rio Conchas, and Rio Parras. *Soil*, mostly barren and used for pasturing, except along the streams, where it is extremely rich and fertile. *Min.* Gold, silver, iron. *D.* suffers greatly from the incursions of several Indian tribes, especially the Commanches (*q. v.*) *Cap.* Durango. *Pop.* about 140,000.

—A town, cap. of the above dept., on a branch of the Tecapan River, 7,295 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 24° 25′ N., Lon. 103° 34′ 37″ W. *D.* contains several churches and convents, a mint, and numerous woollen and cotton manufactures. *Pop.* about 22,000, of whom it is said that thieves and vagabonds comprise the majority.

Duran'go, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Dubuque co., abt. 10 m. N.W. of Dubuque.

Durango, in *Minnesota*, a village of Olmstead co., abt. 11 m. N.W. of Rochester.

Duran'te, *a.* [Lat., from *durare.*] During; as, *durante vita*, during life.

Durant's Neck, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Perquimans co., about 215 m. E.N.E. of Raleigh.

Durate, (*du-ra'tā,*) *a.* [It., from Lat. *durus.*] (*Mus.*) Harsh and repellent to the ear.

Duration, (*du-rā'shon,*) *n.* [Lat. *duratio.*] Continuance in time; length or extension of existence indefinitely; as, the *duration* of human life. — Power of continuance; permanency; as, the *duration* of a partnership.

Durazzo, (*doo-ratz'o.*) (Anc. *Dyrracchium.*) A fortified town of Turkey in Europe, on the E. shore of the Adriatic, in Lat. 41° 17′ 32″ N., Lon. 19° 26′ 44″ E.; *pop.* 6,480.

Dur'bar, *n.* [Hind. *darbār.*] In Hindostan and Persia, a court of audience held by a monarch or ruler of a state or territory; — hence, the audience or reception itself; as, the Nizam received the Governor-general in full *durbar*.

Dur'bin's Corners, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Williams co.

Dure, *a.* [From Lat. *durus*, harsh.] Toilsome; difficult; hard to bear or endure; rough; as, "Life is *dure* and rude." — *W. H. Russell.*

Durell', in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Bradford co., on the Susquehanna River, below Towanda; *pop.* about 1,200.

Du'ren, (anc. *Marcodurum,*) a town of Prussia, on the Roer, 15 m. from Aix-la-Chapelle. *Manuf.* Woollens, paper, leather, iron and steel wares. *Pop.* 11,576.

Dürer, (*du'rer,*) ALBRECHT, the greatest painter of Germany, born in Nuremberg, 1471. He was a pupil of Michael Wohlgemuth in his native city, and afterward travelled through Germany, the Netherlands, and Italy, in order to perfect himself in his art. His singular and powerful genius soon gained him an eminent rank among the first artists of his period, and challenged the admiration even of Raphael. While the latter was the confessed head of the classic school, *D.* was the leading representative of the Gothic type of art. His paintings evince a deep appreciation of the sublime and solemn, although he sometimes permitted himself to be unduly influenced by his tendency to the fantastic. Among his grandest works are, the *Adoration of the Trinity*; *Christ taken from the Cross*; the *Adoration of the Wise Men of the East*; and the *Assumption of the Virgin.* His fame as an engraver is hardly less than that of painter;



Fig. 886. — ALBRECHT DÜRER.

among his best works in this branch of art are, *Melancholy*, *St. Jerome*, and *The Knight, Death, and the Devil.* *D.* was appointed court-painter by Maximilian I., and afterwards by Charles V. When the Reformation came to pass, he embraced the new doctrines with fervor, and became the firm friend and admirer of Luther and Melancthon. Soon after this change of faith he produced his two paintings, *St. John and St. Peter*, and *St. Mark and St. Paul*, which are among his very best, as they were among his last performances. Died at Nuremberg, 1528. See Life of *D.*, by Thausing (Lond., 1877).

Duress', *n.* [O. Fr. *duresse*, from *dur.*] Constraint; imprisonment; durance; restraint of liberty.

(*Law.*) *D.* is of two kinds,—*duress of imprisonment*, which is imprisonment or restraint of personal liberty, and *duress by menace or threats*, as when a person is intimidated by the fear of loss of life or limb. Fear of battery, however, is no *D.* *D.*, therefore, is imprisonment, or threats intended to compel a person to do a legal act.

—*v. a.* To hold in duress or durance; to imprison. (R.)

Duress'or, *n.* (*Law.*) One who subjects another to duress.

Dur'ga, *n.* (*Hind. Myth.*) Same as DOORGA, *q. v.*

Dur'ham, JOHN GEORGE LAMBTON, EARL OF, an English statesman, B. 1792. He was a Whig in politics, and supported both Mr. Canning's government and that of Lord Goderich. On the accession of Earl Grey to power, Mr. Lambton was elevated to the peerage, and became Lord Privy Seal, and subsequently, on laying down the seals, was further advanced to the dignity of *Earl of Durham.* Besides taking a leading part in the Reform Bill, the Earl was twice sent to the Russian Court in the quality of ambassador, and afterwards to Canada as Governor-General, from whence, in consequence of some misunderstanding with the home govt., he returned abruptly, and D. 1840.

Dur'ham, a marit. co. of England, having E the German Ocean; N., Northumberland; W., Cumberland and Westmoreland; and S., Yorkshire. *Area*, 973 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tyne, Tees, Wear, Skerne, and Derwent. *Surface.* In some parts mountainous, and with valleys and moors in others; *soil*, mostly unfertile. *Prod.* Mustard, and the usual kinds of grain. *Min.* Coal, lead, iron, and grindstones. *Manuf.* Cordage, glass, earthenware, and ship-building. *Cap.* Durham. *Chief towns.* Sunderland, Gateshead, S. Shields, and Darlington. *Pop.* 549,360.

—A town, cap. of the above co., on the Wear, 230 m. N.W. of London. *D.* has a university originally founded by Cromwell and re-established in 1831. *Manuf.* Mustard, woollens, hats, iron and brass goods. *Pop.* 17,088.

Dur'ham, a S. co. of prov. of Ontario, bordering on Lake Ontario. *Area*, abt. 620 sq. m. *Cap.* Port Hope. *Pop.* (1871) 37,380.

Dur'ham, or ST. FRANCIS, a village of prov. of Quebec, co. of Drummond, on the St. Francis River, abt. 56 m. S.E. of Port St. Francis.

Dur'ham, or OAMS'TOWN, a village of prov. of Quebec, co. of Beauharnais, abt. 45 m. S.W. of Montreal; *pop.* about 250.

Durham, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., about 20 m. S. of Hartford; *pop.* about 1,400.

Durham, in *Florida*, a post-office of Columbia co.

Durham, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Hancock co., about 14 m. S. of Burlington, Iowa; *pop.* about 1,400.

Durham, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Androscoggin co., on the Androscoggin River, about 80 m. S.W. of Augusta; *pop.* about 2,000.

Durham, or DUAHAMS, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of Orange co.

Durham, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village and township of Strafford co., about 6 m. S.W. of Dover. Total pop. about 2,100.

Durham, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Greene co., on Catskill Creek, about 30 m. S.W. of Albany; *pop.* about 4,000.

Durham, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Bucks co., on the Delaware River, about 50 m. N. of Philadelphia; *pop.* about 1,400.

Durham Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, enters the Delaware River from Bucks co.

Durham Hill, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Waukesha co.

Dur'hamville, in *New York*, a post-village of Oneida co., about 125 m. W.N.W. of Albany; *pop.* about 400.

Dur'hamville, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Lauderdale co., about 190 m. W. by S. of Nashville.

Dur'ing, (*ppr.* of *dure*, an obsolete verb,) *prep.* For the time of the continuance of; as, *during* the day.

Du'rio, *n.* [From Malay *dury*, thorny.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Sterculiaceæ.* The species *D. zibethinus* yields the fruit called the durion, which is highly esteemed in the S.E. parts of Asia, being accounted next in value to the delicious mangasteen. (See GARCINIA.) It has, however, a strong smell, which renders it disagreeable at first to those unaccustomed to it; but the dislike to this smell is generally soon overcome.

Du'rion, *n.* [Malay.] (*Bot.*) The fruit of the *Durio zibethinus.* See DURIO.

Du'rity, *n.* [Lat. *duritas.*] Hardness; firmness; as, "indissoluble *durity*." — *Wotton.*

Dur'keeville, in *Idaho Territory*, a village of Nez Percé co., about 30 m. E. of Lewiston.

Dürk'heim, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Isenach, 18 m. N. of Landau; *pop.* 5,388.

Dur'lach, a town of the grand-duchy of Baden, on the Pfinz, 3 m. E.S.E. of Carlsruhe; *pop.* 5,175.

Dur'lach, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Lancaster co., about 38 m. E.S.E. of Harrisburg.

Du'roe, in *California*, a village of El Dorado co., about 35 m. E. by N. of Sacramento.

Du'roe, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Benton co.

Durra, *n.* See HOLCUS.

Dürrenstein, (*dur'ren-stīne,*) a village of Lower Austria, on the Danube, abt. 40 m. N.W. of Vienna. It



Fig. 887. — CASTLE OF DÜRRENSTEIN.
(The prison of Richard Cœur-de-Lion.)

contains the ruins of the castle in which Richard Cœur-de-Lion was kept a prisoner for 15 months by the Archduke Leopold of Austria (1193–94). Here, also, the Austrians and Russians under Kutusoff, were defeated by the French under Mortier, Nov., 1805. *Pop.* 485.

Duroc, MICHAEL, (*doo'rok,*) DUKE DE FRIULI and Marshal of France, was B. 1772, and entered the army in 1792. Being subsequently appointed aide-de-camp to Bonaparte, he accompanied him to Egypt, where he eminently distinguished himself, and was severely wounded by the bursting of a howitzer. On the formation of the imperial court in 1805, he was created grand-marshal of the palace: and was afterwards employed in diplomatic missions, though he still took his full share of peril and glory in the wars of France, till the time of his death, which happened at the battle of Wurtzchen, in 1813. Napoleon, who was firmly attached to *D.*, wept over him on his death-bed; and perhaps he never had to lament the loss of a more faithful friend or a braver soldier.

Dur'rettsville, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Richmond co.

Durr'-See, a lake of Switzerland, 38 m. from Berne, and 4,000 ft. above sea-level.

Durst, *imp.* of DARE, *q. v.*

Durwaz, (*door-waz',*) a mountainous territory of Tartary, inhabited by the Tajiks, in Lat. 37° N., Lon. 71° E. It is very mountainous, but grows and manufactures cotton for export. *Pop.* unascertained.

Duse, *n.* See DEUCE.

Dushore, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Sullivan co.

Dusk, *a.* [A. S. *thrustrig*, dark; L.Ger. *düster*; Du. *duister.*] Dark, dim, or obscure; tending to darkness, or moderately dark; inclining to a dark or black color.

—*n.* A tending to darkness; incipient or imperfect obscurity; a middle degree between light and darkness; twilight; as, the *dusk* of the evening. — Tending to a black color; darkness of color or complexion.

Dusk'ily, *adv.* With partial darkness; with a tendency to darkness or blackness.

Dusk'iness, *n.* State of being dusky; moderate degree of darkness.

Dusk'y, *a.* Obscure or dim in color; tending to darkness in color; partially black; dark-colored; not bright or vivid; as, a *dusky* red, a *dusky* savage. — Partially dark or obscure; inclining to darkness; not luminous; tending to opacity; as, a *dusky* glen. — Gloomy; sad; melancholy; as, "this *dusky* scene of horror." (*Bentley.*) — Intellectually clouded; as, "a *dusky* sprite." (*Pope.*)

Dus'seldorf, the cap. of a district of same name, prov. of the Rhine, Prussia; situate at the confluence of the Düssel with the Rhine, 23 m. N. of Cologne, and 310 S.W. of Berlin. The city is divided into the *Altstadt* (old town), the *Karlsstadt* (Charles's town), the *Friedrichsstadt* (Frederick's town), and the *Neustadt* (new town). It contains many beautiful parks, the *Hofgarten* being one of the finest in Germany. The principal public buildings are the Governor's Palace, the City-Hall, the Palace of Justice, the Cabinet of Antiquities, and St. Andreas' and St. Lambert's churches. There is also a gymnasium, a polytechnic school, a commercial college, an academy of painting, and a theatre. The most prominent feature of *D.*, however, is the celebrated Art Gallery, containing a vast number of water-color drawings, engravings, and casts. The grand works of the Flemish and Dutch masters, which formerly adorned this gallery, were transferred to Munich in 1805. *D.* is a great focus of steamboat and railroad communication, and the transit trade on the Rhine is here very brisk. *Manuf.* Cotton goods, tapestry, mustard, leather, carriages, and tobacco. Under Napoleon I., *D.* was incorporated with France, but, in 1815, it was re-united with Prussia. *Pop.* 1876, 80,695.

Dust, *n.* [A. S., Fris., Scot., and Icel. *dust*; Sansk. *tusta*, dust.] Dry particles of earth, or other matter, so finely attenuated as to be susceptible of being moved or wafted by the wind; powder; fine, dry atoms of earth; anything finely pulverized; as, a cloud of *dust.*

"Hearts as dry as summer *dust.*" — *Wordsworth.*

—Earth; unorganized earthy matter; — hence, the grave; the earth, as man's last resting-place.

"The actions of the just smell sweet, and blossom in the *dust.*" *Shirley.*

—A mean and dejected state or condition.

"To the vile *dust*, from whence he sprung." — *Scott.*

—Triturated particles of gold: gold-dust; — hence, money; specie; as, down with the *dust*, *i. e.*, pay the money. (Used colloquially.)

"If you like the security, down with the *dust.*" — *Swift.*

(*Script.*) Two remarkable instances of casting dust recorded in Scripture seem to illustrate a practice common in Asia: those who demanded justice against a criminal were accustomed to throw dust upon him, signifying that he deserved to be cast into the grave. Shimei cast dust upon David when he fled from Jerusalem. (2 *Sam.* xvi. 13.) The Jews treated the apostle Paul in a similar manner in the same city: "They cried out, 'Away with such a fellow from the earth; for it is not fit that he should live.' And as they cried out, and cast off their clothes, and threw dust into the air, the chief captain commanded him to be brought into the castle." (*Acts* xxii. 22-24.) To shake off the dust of the feet against another was expressive of entire renunciation. (*Matt.* x. 14; *Mark* vi. 11; *Acts* xiii. 51.) The threatening of God, recorded in *Deut.* xxviii. 24, "The Lord shall make the rain of thy land powder and dust: from heaven shall it come down upon thee, until thou be destroyed," means that, instead of fertilizing rain, clouds of fine dust, raised from the parched ground and driven by fierce and burning winds, shall fill the air.

(*Meteor.*) When a ray of sunlight enters a partially darkened apartment through any small aperture or chink in the shutters, or when a flood of intensely brilliant light from the same source pours into a room through Venetian blinds or other means taken to exclude it to a certain extent, we can distinctly see small particles of various substances, familiarly called *motes*, floating about in the track of the sunbeam, and moving with greater or less rapidity, according to the extent to which the air is agitated in which they are suspended. Under ordinary circumstances these motes, or *atmos-*

pheric dust, are invisible to human sight, being so minute that they can only be seen under the conditions that have been mentioned, through the reflection of strong sunlight from their surface, or by the aid of a powerful microscope. But, whether they are visible to us or not, they are always present in the atmosphere that we breathe; and it is considered that the lower strata of the air immediately in contact with, and above, the surface of the earth, are constantly impregnated with these small particles, of unappreciable weight and size, that are fragments of various organic and inorganic substances, that have been worn away from the bodies of which they originally formed a part, by friction and other causes. Scientific meteorologists ascribe the suspension of these small particles to the internal friction of the air, the resisting power of which increases very rapidly in proportion to the diminution of the particles themselves; that is to say, that, supposing we have two very small particles, one being the 1,000th part of an inch in diameter, and the other the 10,000th part of an inch, the power of the air to sustain the latter would be a hundred times greater than it would be to keep up the former, although the diameter of the smaller particle has only been diminished to the tenth part of the greater one; so that it follows that when particles of dust are of an extremely minute size, they would be held suspended almost in a state of perfect rest, provided that the air itself were free from agitation from any exciting cause. In many parts of the world vast collections of this atmospheric dust are frequently formed from causes that have not hitherto been explained, and to such an extent that they assume the appearance of thick haze and banks of clouds, from which the terms *dust-haze* and *dust-storm* are frequently applied to them. In the island of Teneriffe these clouds of dust seem to be constantly present in the atmosphere, often affecting the transmission of light to a great extent, so as to obscure the rising and setting of the sun, and to render the observation of the stars by day quite impossible, besides gathering round the summit of the Peak of Teneriffe in horizontal strata, and almost concealing portions of it from view. This atmospheric haze, occasioned by particles of dust, has been noticed in South Africa, and on the Himalaya Mountains. It has been discovered by Professor Ehrenberg, of Berlin, that the particles carried about by the wind, when submitted to chemical tests, consist of minute fragments of all kinds of mineral substances, mixed with mould and various organic bodies.

(*Bot.*) The pollen of the anthers in flowers.

To raise a dust; to kick up a dust. To cause a pother about anything; to make a rumpus or commotion; — used colloquially; as, he *kicked up a dust* about it.

Dust, *v. a.* [Icel. *dusta.*] To free from dust; to brush, wipe, or scatter away dust from; as, to *dust* furniture. — To sprinkle, as with dust; as, to *dust* a cake with sugar. — To levigate; to triturate.

Dust'-brush, *n.* A brush used for removing dust from the surface of anything.

Dus'tee, or **Doos'tee,** a river of Beloochistan, which rises in the prov. of Mechran, and falls into the Arabian Gulf, in Lat. 25° 3′ N., Lon. 61° 50′ E., after a course of abt. 1,000 m.

Dust'er, *n.* One who, or that which, removes dust; specifically, a piece of cloth or rag, used to sweep dust from furniture, &c.; also, an utensil, resembling a sieve or dredger, used in kitchens. — A light overcoat, of dust color, worn by persons to protect their underclothing while travelling.

Dust'iness, *n.* State of being dusty.

Dust'man, *n.*; *pl.* DUSTMEN. A person whose vocation is to remove away the dirt and garbage of cities.

Dus'touville, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Juneau co., abt. 3 m. E. of Manston.

Dust'-pan, *n.* A domestic utensil for the carrying away of dust, &c., from the floor of a room.

Dust'-point, *n.* A game played by boys.

Dust'y, *a.* [A. S. *dystig.*] Filled with dust; clouded, covered, or sprinkled with dust; as, *dusty* as a miller. — Resembling dust; partaking of, or presenting the color of dust; as, a *dusty* white.

Dutch, (*dutsh,*) *a.* [Du. *duitsch*; Ger. *deutsch.*] (*Geog.*) Pertaining to Holland (or the Netherlands), or to its inhabitants; as, the *Dutch* school of painting.

—*n.* The people born in Holland; Dutchmen. — The language of the people of the Netherlands, or Holland.

—*v. a.* To harden and clarify by steeping in hot oil, &c.; as, to *dutch* a goose-quill.

Dutch Cheese, *n.* A small, round, hard cheese, resembling a cannon-ball, made in Holland, Germany, &c., from skim-milk.

Dutch Clinker, *n.* A kind of yellowish fire-brick made in Holland.

Dutch Creek, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township of Washington co., abt. 35 m. S.W. by S. of Iowa City; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Dutch Drops, *n. pl.* (*Med.*) A nostrum at one time in great demand in this country, and popularly considered a specific in cases of rheumatism, lumbago, and most affections of the kidneys, as well as being esteemed a capital styptic for cuts and wounds. *D. D.* are a rectified spirit, made by distilling purified spirits of turpentine from guaiacum, oil of amber, oil of cloves, and spirits of nitre.

Dutch'ess, in *New York*, an E.S.E. co., bordering on Connecticut; *area*, abt. 816 sq. m. *Rivers.* Hudson and Fishkill rivers, Wappinger's and other smaller creeks. *Surface*, uneven; *soil*, generally fertile. *Min.* Iron, lead, marble, slate and limestone. *Cap.* Poughkeepsie. *Pop.* abt. 115,000.

Dutch Flat, in *California*, a post-village of Placer co., abt. 32 m. N.N.E. of Auburn; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Dutch Foil, *n.* A thin sheet of beaten copper and zinc, mixed in parts, and used in the lacquering of toys, &c. (Called also *Dutch leaf, Dutch gold, Dutch metal.*)

Dutch Gap Canal, in *Virginia*, cut by General Butler's army through a neck of land formed by the James River, abt. 15 m. below Richmond.

Dutch Gold, *n.* See DUTCH FOIL.

Dutch Island, in *Rhode Island*, in Narragansett Bay. It exhibits a fixed light on its S. end, Lat. 41° 29′ N., Lon. 71° 24′ W.

Dutch Hill, in *Illinois*, a post-office of St. Clair co.

Dutch Liq'uid, *n.* (*Chem.*) When olefiant gas is mixed over water with chlorine in equal proportions, oily drops of a heavy, sweetish, aromatic liquid condense and sink in the water. This product is called *Dutch liquid*, from the circumstance of its having been discovered in Holland, and its oily appearance gives the name to olefiant gas. It is a very interesting substance to chemists, having been extensively employed by Faraday and Regnault in the elucidation of the theory of substitutes. *Form.* C_4H_4Cl; or $C_4H_3Cl.HO$.

Dutch'man, *n.*; *pl.* DUTCHMEN. (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Holland, or the Netherlands.

Flying Dutchman. (*Naut.*) A phantom ship, formerly believed, by sailors, to cruise in stormy weather about the Cape of Good Hope. The legend goes, that one Vanderdecken, a Dutch captain, meeting with adverse winds when off that Cape, swore a bitter oath that he would double it if he beat to and fro till the day of judgment. This legend forms the subject of several novels and sea-tales.

Dutch'man's Creek, in *N. Carolina*, enters the Catawba River from Lincoln co. — Another, enters the Yadkin River from Davie co.

Dutch'man's Creek, in *S. Carolina*, enters the Wateree River from Fairfield dist.

Dutch'man's Pipe, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ARISTOLOCHIA.

Dutch Metal, *n.* See DUTCH FOIL.

Dutch Neck, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Mercer co., abt. 18 m. N.E. of Trenton.

Dutch Oven, *n.* An apparatus for cooking small articles of food before a fire, as cheese and the like. It is made of tin, with a shallow bottom dish, and has a screen at the back to reflect and confine the heat. — In the U. S., a pot used in baking between hot coals.

Dutch Pink, *n.* (*Painting, &c.*) A bright, yellow pigment used in distemper, and for paper-staining, &c. See PINK.

Dutch Rush, *n.* (*Bot.*) See EQUISETUM.

Dutch School, *n.* (*Painting.*) This school of art cannot be said to possess the perfections that are to be observed in the Flemish school; their subjects are derived from the tavern, the smith shop, and from vulgar amusements of the rudest peasants. The expressions are sufficiently marked; but it is the expression of passions which debase, instead of ennobling human nature. It must be acknowledged, at the same time, that the Dutch painters have succeeded in several branches of the art. If they have chosen low subjects of imitation, they have represented them with great exactness; and truth must always please. If they have not succeeded in more difficult parts of the chiaro-oscuro, they at least excel in the most striking, such as in light confined in a narrow space, night illuminated by the moon, or by torches, and the light of a smith's forge. The Dutch understand the gradations of colors. They have no rivals in landscape-painting, considered as the faithful representation of a particular scene; but they are far from equalling Titian, Poussin, Claude Lorraine, &c., who have carried to the greatest perfection the ideal landscape; and whose pictures, instead of being the topographical representation of certain places, are the combined result of everything beautiful in imagination or in nature. — The greatest of the Dutch masters, though not the most characteristic, is Rembrandt van Rhyn, for portraits and figures; F. Bol, G. Flinck, F. Hals, and Vanderhelst were also excellent portrait-painters; G. Douw, Terburg, Metzu, Mieris, and Netscher were admirable at conversation pieces; Bruwer, Ostade, and Jan Steen are as distinguished for the low subjects they painted as for the ability displayed in their execution; Ruysdael, Hobbema, Cuyp, A. Vanderneer, Berghem, and A. Both are among the greatest of landscape-painters; Ph. Wouvermans and Huchtenburg are unsurpassed as battle-painters; W. Vandevelde the younger, and Bakhuysen, excelled in marine pieces; and Willemkalf, A. Van Utrecht, Van Huysum, and De Heem are unrivalled as painters of still life and flowers.

Dutch Settlement, in *Louisiana*, a village of St. Mary's parish, on Bayou Teche, abt. 100 m. W.S.W. of New Orleans.

Dutch Tile, *n.* An ornamental, and variously colored glazed tile, originally used by the Dutch to decorate the jambs of their chimneys, fire-places, &c.

Du'teous, *a.* [From *duty.*] Performing those duties which are justly required, or such as are prescribed by law, justice, or propriety; dutiful; obedient.

"A *duteous* daughter, and a sister kind."—*Dryden.*

—Obsequious; subservient; ready at any beck or call.

"A serviceable villain, *duteous* to the vices of thy mistress."—*Shaks.*

Du'teously, *adv.* In a duteous or obedient manner.

Du'teousness, *n.* Quality of testifying duty, respect, or obedience.

Du'tiable, *a.* [See DUTY.] Liable to duty; subject to the imposition of customs-duty; as, *dutiable* goods.

Du'tied, *a.* Having a duty imposed upon, as goods.

Du'tiful, *a.* Disposed and accustomed to perform duty; performing the duties or obligations required by law, justice, or propriety; duteous; obedient; submissive to superiors; as, a *dutiful* child, a *dutiful* subject. — Expressing respect; reverential; testifying a sense of duty; required by duty; deferential; as, "*dutiful* reverence."—*Sidney.*

Du'tifully, *adv.* In a dutiful or reverential manner.

Du'tifulness, *n.* State of being dutiful; quality of showing due reverence, obedience, or submission to just authority; habitual performance of duty; respect.

"*Dutifulness* to parents was a most popular virtue among the Romans."—*Dryden.*

Du'totsburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Monroe co., on the Delaware River, abt. 4 m. E. of Stroudsburg.

Du'trochet, RENE JOACHIM HENRI, a French physiologist and physician, b. in Poitou, 1776; author of several valuable works, but chiefly known by his researches on the passage of fluids through animal and vegetable substance. D. 1847.

Dutteeah, (*doot-te-a′,*) a rajahship of Hindostan, in Bundelcund; *area*, 850 sq. m.; *pop.* 120,000.—*D.*, its cap., is in Lat. 25° 40′ N., Lon. 78° 31′ E.; *pop.* abt. 50,000.

Du'ty, *n.* [See DUE.] That which is due from, or which is owing to, another; that which is bound, by any natural, moral, or legal obligation, to pay, do, or perform, or to refrain from doing. — Exercise of submission; act of obedience; performance of submission; any business, service, or office, particularly in a naval or military sense; as, a soldier on *duty*, a ship detached from a squadron for special *duty*, daily *duties*, &c.—Act of reverence, respect, or regard.

(*Com.*) A tax, toll, or impost; any sum of money levied by a government upon the export, import, or consumption of commodities; as, customs-*duty*, excise-*duty*, stamp-*duty*, &c.

(*Mech.*) The amount of work performed by a steam-engine, or other machinery.

Duum'vir, *n.*; *pl.* DUUM'VIRI. [Lat., from *duo*, two, and *vir*, a man.] (*Rom. Hist.*) One of a duality of Roman functionaries, engaged in various magisterial and municipal duties. The chief *D.* were the *D. sacrorum*, to whom were intrusted the care and interpretation of the Sibylline books.

Duum'viral, *a.* [Lat. *duumviralis.*] Relating, or pertaining, to the office of the duumviri.

Duum'virate, *n.* [Lat. *duumviratus.*] Rank, office, or status of the duumviri.

Duval', in *Florida*, a N.E. co., bordering on the Atlantic; *area*, abt. 430 sq. m. *Rivers.* St. John's and Nassau. *Surface*, low and even; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Jacksonville. *Pop.* in 1870, 11,932.

Duvall's Bluff, in *Arkansas*, a village of Prairie co., on the White River. It was taken by the Federals under Gen. Gorman, Jan. 15–19, 1863.

Duver'ney, JOSEPH GUICHARD, a French anatomist, b. in Feurs, 1648; was professor of anatomy at the Jardin du Roi, in 1679, and was the author of a *Traité de l'Organe de l'Ouïe*, often reprinted, and translated into several languages. D. 1730.

Dux'bury, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Plymouth co., on Massachusetts Bay, about 30 m. S.E. of Boston; *pop.* abt. 3,400.

Duxbury, in *Vermont*, a township of Washington co., on the Onion River, abt. 15 m. W. of Montpelier; *pop.* about 1,300.

D'-valve, *n.* (*Mach.*) See SLIDE-VALVE.

Dwaar'skill, in *New York*, a P. O. of Ulster co.

Dwale, *n.* [O.Ger. *dwallen*, to mope, to be stupid.] A soporific draught; a stupefying potion.

(*Bot.*) A popular name of *Atropa belladonna*, from its poisonous properties.

(*Her.*) A sable or black color.

Dwam'ish, in *Washington Territory*, a village of King co., on the Dwamish River, abt. 25 m. S of Seattle.

Dwaraka', a town and celebrated temple of Hindostan, prov. of Guzerat; Lat. 22° 21′ N., Lon. 69° 15′ E.

Dwarf, *n.* [A. S. *dweorh*; D. *dwerg*; Ger. *zwerg*; Dan. *dverg*, a dwarf.] Anything wanting or stunted in growth, or small and deformed; an animal or plant which is much below the ordinary size of the species or kind; — particularly, a human being who never grows beyond 3 feet in height.

(*Hist.*) The custom of employing *D.* to contribute to the amusement of the great is of high antiquity in the East, where the art of retarding human growth was successfully practised. This art passed into Greece B. C. 324, and thence to Rome about A. D. 50. Domitian exhibited gladiatorial contests between *D.* and beautiful women in 81, and the Roman ladies employed them as domestic servants. The passion for *D.* reached its height in Europe during the reigns of Francis I. and Henry II. of France (1515–1559). The last prince who kept them for his amusement was Stanislaus, duke of Lorraine, whose favorite *D.* died in 1764. In our time, the American dwarf, Charles S. Stratton, born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, has acquired a world-wide celebrity under the name of "General Tom Thumb." He was not 2 feet in height, and weighed less than 16 pounds, when 5 years old. He is remarkable for his agility and bodily symmetry, and had some success as an actor in Paris and London. "Commodore Nutt" is another American contribution to this Liliputian genus of humanity.

Dwarf, *v. a.* To prevent from growing to the full or natural size; to stunt; to lessen; to make or keep small; to hinder development.

Dwarf'ish, *a.* Like a dwarf; below the ordinary size or stature; very small; little; paltry; despicable; as, a *dwarfish* man, a *dwarfish* tree.

Dwarf'ishly, *adv.* Dwarf-like; after the manner or appearance of a dwarf.

Dwarf'ishness, *n.* State or quality of being dwarfish; smallness of stature; littleness of size, physically or mentally; as, *dwarfishness* of intellect.

Dwarf-wall, *n.* (*Arch.*) A low wall of less height than the story of a building.

Dwell, *v. n.* [*Imp.* and *pp.* DWELLED, usually DWELT.] [Icel. *dvel, dvelia,* to abide; Old A. S. *bidvellan,* to stay; Mid. High Ger. *twellan,* to tarry.] To abide in any country as a permanent resident; to live in a place; to have an habitation for some time or permanence; to inhabit; to reside; to sojourn; to stay; to be domiciled.

"There *dwelt* all that 's good, and all that 's fair."—*Waller.*

To dwell on or *upon,* to be fixed in attention; to continue long; to hang on with fondness; to be absorbed with; to detain to tediousness; as, *to dwell upon* the merits of a thing in conversation.

—*v. a.* To inhabit.

"We, sometimes, who *dwell* this wild."—*Milton.*

Dwell'er, *n.* An inhabitant; a resident; an occupier of a place of abode.

Dwell'ing, *n.* Habitation; place of residence; domicile; abode.

Dwell'ing-house, *n.* A house occupied by persons as a domestic residence; contradistinguished from an official domicile, as an office, club-house, store, or any place devoted to the transaction of business.

Dwell'ing-place, *n.* Place of residence.

Dwelt, *imp.* of DWELL, *q. v.*

Dwight, TIMOTHY, an American divine, celebrated both as a pulpit orator and lucid expounder of the Scriptures, B. at Northampton, Mass., 1752. He studied at Yale College, and was licensed to preach in 1777. During the War of Independence, he was for some time a chaplain in the American army. In 1783 he was ordained as pastor of the Congregational church in Greenfield, Connecticut, where he also conducted an academy for twelve years with distinguished success. In 1787, the College of Princeton, New Jersey, conferred on him the degree of D.D.; and in 1795 he was elected President of Yale



Fig. 888.—T. DWIGHT.

College and Professor of Divinity. *D.*'s principal work is his *Theology Explained and Defended in a series of* 173 *Sermons* (5 vols., Middletown, Conn., 1818, &c.) *D.* was not a great or original thinker; but his mind was fertile in the production of respectable ideas, which, though sufficiently commonplace, were yet pleasing both in themselves, and from the important nature of the subjects to which they referred. Among his other writings may be mentioned, *The Conquest of Canaan, an Epic Poem* (1785); *Travels in New England and New York* (1821), reckoned by Southey the most important of his writings; and two volumes of *Sermons* (1828).

Dwight, in *Arkansas,* a village of Pope co., on Illinois Bayou, about 9 m. S.W. of Dover.

Dwight, in *Illinois,* a post-township of Livingston co., about 37 m. S.S.W. of Joliet; *pop.* about 550.

Dwight, in *Michigan,* a township of Huron co.; *pop.* about 900.

Dwi'na, or DVINA, (NORTHERN,) a river of Russia, formed in the south of the prov. of Vologda by the junction of the two streams Suchona and Juy. It flows N. for about 50 m., and receives the Vytchegda from the E. At this point the *D.* becomes navigable, and here it alters its direction, and proceeds N.W. toward the Gulf of Archangel, into which it flows, having been joined on the right by the Pinega, and on the left by the Waga, and having traversed a course of about 700 miles. The basin of the *D.* comprehends an area of 123,900 square miles. Its average width is from 500 to 600 feet. The waters of the *D.*, the largest river that falls into the White Sea, are abundantly supplied with fish. Vessels of more than 14 feet draught cannot enter the *D.*, on account of the shoals at its mouth.—For SOUTHERN DWINA, see DUNA.

Dwin'dle, *v. n.* [Formed from A. S. *dwinan,* to pine.] To become less by degrees; to diminish; to shrink; to fall away gradually; to degenerate; as, *dwindled* to next to nothing.

—*n.* Decaying powers; a shrinking; degeneracy.

Dwine, *v. n.* Meaning essentially the same as DWINDLE, *q. v.*

Dwt., a contraction for *penny-weight.*

Dyad'ic, *a.* [Gr. *diadikos.*] Pertaining to the number two; having reference to, or comprising two parts, qualities, or substances; as, *dyadic* arithmetic.

Dy'berry, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-township of Wayne co.; *pop.* about 1,650.

Dy'berry Creek, in *Pennsylvania,* enters the Lackawaxen River from Wayne co.

Dyce, ALEXANDER, B. A., an English critic and commentator, B. 1798. After graduating at Oxford, he took holy orders, and, in 1827, settled in London, and thenceforward devoted himself to critical literature. In this dept. his labors were great and valuable. *D.* edited editions, with notes and biographies, of the principal old English poets and dramatists, and his annotated edition of Shakspeare is a notable example of his erudition, taste, and research. D. 1869.

Dyce, WILLIAM, R. A., an English historical painter, B. 1806. His most important works are, the *Baptism of Ethelbert,* in the House of Lords, Westminster; *King Lear and the Fool; Meeting of Jacob and Rachel,* &c. *D.* ultimately became a convert to the pre-Raphaelite school, and his later compositions bear, accordingly, a diminished reputation. D. 1864.

Dyck. See VANDYCK.

Dyckesville, in *Wisconsin,* a P. O. of Kewaunee co.

Dye, (*dī,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *deagan;* Lat. *tingo,* for *tinguo;* Gr. *teng-gō,* to stain.] To stain; to tinge; to color; to give a new and permanent color; as, to *dye* cloth.

—*n.* Color; tinge; a coloring liquid or matter.

Dye'-house, *n.* A place where the art of dyeing is carried on.

Dyeing, (*dī'ing,*) *n.* (*Arts and Manuf.*) The object of this beautiful art is to fix certain coloring-matters uniformly and permanently in the fibres of wool, silk, cotton, and other materials. Coloring-matters which effect this without the intervention of a third substance, or mordant, are called *substantive* colors, while those which require such aid are called *adjective.* The exact way in which dye-stuffs act upon fibrous materials has not yet been investigated as fully as it deserves; the generally received opinion is that the fibre has an affinity for the coloring-matter in the case of substantive dyes, and for the mordant, which in its turn has an affinity for the coloring-matters of adjective dyes. Another opinion is, that the fibres contain pores which absorb the dye, forming an insoluble lake in the case of the mordanted dyes. However this may be, it is certain that different materials take dyes in different proportions. Thus silk and wool take the aniline dyes in the most perfect manner, but cotton requires the intervention of a powerful mineral or animal mordant. The operations that take place in dyeing are, mordanting, ageing, dunging, dyeing, and clearing. The principal mordants used are alumina, extensively employed for woollens and silks in the form of alum and cream of tartar; and peroxide of iron, which is much used in the form of protacetate for logwood and madder. Peroxide of tin and several other metallic oxides are used for the same purpose; also albumen, casein, and other animal substances in different forms. After the fabric has been mordanted, it is generally hung up in a room through which a current of steam and air is passing, by means of which the union between the fibre and the mordant is quickened very considerably. The cloth is then dunged, in order to remove the superfluous mordant not absorbed by the fibre. This was formerly effected by passing the fibre through a mixture of cow-dung and water; but this filthy operation has been superseded in a great measure by the introduction of what are termed *dung substitutes.* The principal dung substitutes in use at present are the arsenic, arseniate, and silicate of soda, phosphate of lime, and caustic soda. The action of these is chemical; whereas that of the cow-dung was supposed to be merely mechanical, by supplying the unabsorbed mordant with a fibrous material in a firm state of division. Dunging is one of the most important processes in dyeing, great care being taken to keep the dunging-liquor at a proper strength and temperature. The next process is the dyeing proper, which is effected by running the fabric through the solution of the dye-stuff, the color being modified, more or less, by the nature of the mordant used. It would be impossible in a short space to give an account of the different methods adopted of dyeing different colors; but a description of the means used to produce the more common colors will be interesting to the reader. *Blacks* are generally produced by logwood or galls, with an iron mordant. Common black silks are dyed with logwood and fustic, iron being used as a mordant. The best silks are dyed black on a blue ground. Woollen goods are first dyed blue with indigo, and afterwards with sumach, logwood, and green copperas or sulphate of copper. Cotton and linen goods are dyed black in a very similar manner. Chromate of potash is also sometimes used with logwood; practical dyers say that it possesses no great advantages over blue or green copperas. *Blues* are produced from indigo, either in the form of sulphate or in aqueous solution. Prussian blue, with a persalt of iron or tin as a mordant, gives a very splendid dark blue; and, of late, several blues of novel shades have been produced from aniline. *Reds* are obtained by using cochineal, safflower, lac-dye, madder, or logwood, with a tin mordant. Fine crimson purples are obtained from aniline, and are known under the popular name of magenta. The most important *yellow dyes* are quercitron, fustic, turmeric, arnotto, and French or Persian berries. By combining these different colors, and by adapting the mordants, colors of every conceivable shade and hue are easily obtained. When the fabric has received the color intended, it is washed in a solution of soap to which a little alkali has been added, after which it is boiled in water with or without the addition of solution of tin or other brightening substance. It is then said to be fast, which means that it will not be washed out. The chemistry of dyeing has of late years attracted the attention of our greatest chemists, and has reached such perfection that a loose color is almost unknown. The matter has received the most minute investigation at the hands of such men as Hofmann, Stenhouse, Schunck, Rochleder, and a host of others, who have not only benefited the art of dyeing by their researches, but have also discovered new facts leading to new theories of chemical philosophy. One of the last great discoveries made in this direction is that of the aniline dyes, for which see ANILINE, and ROSANILINE.

Dy'er, MARY, a Quakeress, and victim to the persecution which prevailed against her sect in the early days of Massachusetts. By a statute of the government, all Quakers were, under penalty of death, excluded the limits of the State. Mary Dyer was imprisoned, tried, and condemned to be executed; and though reprieved upon the scaffold against her own remonstrances, and forcibly conducted from the State, yet such was her religious enthusiasm, that she voluntarily returned, and was hanged on Boston Common, June 1, 1660.

Dy'er, *n.* One engaged in the business of dyeing cloths, &c.

Dy'er, in *Indiana,* a post-village of Lake co., abt. 30 m. E. of Joliet, Ill.

Dy'er, in *Tennessee,* a W. co., bordering on the Mississippi River; *area,* abt. 400 sq. m. *Rivers.* Obion and Forked Deer rivers. *Surface,* level; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Dyersburg. *Pop.* abt. 12,000.

Dy'er Brook, in *Maine,* a P. O. of Aroostook co.

Dy'er's Bay, in *Maine,* an arm of the Atlantic Ocean, extending into Hancock co.

Dy'ersburg, in *Tennessee,* a post-village, cap. of Dyer co., on Forked Deer River, abt. 161 m. W. of Nashville.

Dy'ersville, in *Iowa,* a post-village of Dubuque co., about 30 m. W. of Dubuque.

Dyer's Weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) See RESEDA.

Dye's Mill, in *Virginia,* a post-office of Fairfax co.

Dye's Mills, in *Missouri,* a village of Grundy co.

Dye'-stuffs, *n. pl.* Materials used in dyeing.

Dye'-wood, *n.* Any wood from which dye or coloring-matter is extracted.

Dy'ing, *a.* Mortal; destined to death; perishable.

"This same flower, that smiles to-day, to-morrow will be *dying.*"
Herrick.

—Containing or supporting one who is dying; as, a *dying*-bed.

—Pertaining to death.

"By foreign hands thy *dying* eyes were closed."—*Pope.*

Dy'ing, *n.* Death; act or state of expiring; as, "the *dying* of the Lord Jesus."—2 *Cor.* iv. 10.

Dy'ingly, *adv.* In a dying manner.

Dy'ingness, *n.* Exhaustion, as of a person dying;—hence, lassitude; langnor; state of being dissolved in pleasure; languishment.

Dyke, *n.* Same as DIKE, *q. v.*

Dyke's Store, in *Georgia,* a post-office of Floyd co.

Dyle, (*dile,*) a river of Belgium, flows through the province of South Brabant and Antwerp, and joins the Nethe, 4 m. below Mechlin.

Dy'mel, a river of Westphalia, which falls into the Weser.

Dyn'am, *n.* [Gr. *dynamis,* power; Fr. *dyname,* a word first proposed by C. Dupin as a substitute for the term *horse-power,* originally used by Watt.] The dynamical unit, or the effect equivalent to a weight of one pound raised to the height of one foot in a second.—See DYNAMICS.

Dynam'eter, *n.* [Fr. *dynamètre,* from Gr. *dynamis,* power, and *metron,* measure.] (*Optics.*) An instrument for measuring the magnifying-power of a telescope.

Dynamet'rical, *a.* [Fr. *dynametrique.*] Relating or belonging to a dynameter.

Dynam'ic, Dynam'ical, *a.* [Gr. *dynamikos,* from *dynamis,* power, strength, force, from *dynamai,* to be able; probably allied to Heb. *din,* to govern.] Pertaining to strength or power; belonging to dynamics.—Relating or referring to the motive powers of natural forces; as, *dynamic* science.

Dynam'ics, *n. sing.* (*Mech.*) That part of Mechanics in which motion is contemplated in connection with the forces of which this motion is the effect. Force may be defined as any cause which changes, or tends to change, a body's state of rest or motion. The case of force tending to move bodies from rest will be found under the subject of STATICS. The case of force actually producing motion, or changing motion, belongs to *D.* Some of the most distinguished philosophers have given much time and labor to the investigation of this branch of mathematics. Among these may be mentioned Newton, Huygens, Euler, D'Alembert, Poinsot, and others. The doctrine of dynamics is divided into several distinct heads. First, the names and definitions of the various terms employed; such as force, velocity, accumulating velocity, moving velocity, motion, accumulating motion, &c. The second branch of *D* treats of the movement of points, and is divided into two classes of problems—direct and inverse. In the first case the path of a point is determined when the forces acting upon it are given; and in the second case the force or forces acting upon a point are determined when the path of the point is given. In the third branch of *D* the motion of a rigid system of points or a solid body is treated of. D'Alembert first laid down the general method for treating problems in rigid dynamics. Motions of rotation are treated of in the fourth branch of *D.* The three laws of motion upon which most of the problems in dynamics depend are as follows:—First, a body under the action of no external force will remain at rest, or move uniformly in a straight line. Second, when any number of forces act upon a body in motion, each produces its whole effect in altering the magnitude and direction of the body's velocity, as if it acted singly on the body at rest. Third, when pressure produces motion in a body, the momentum generated in a unit of time, supposing the pressure constant, or which would be generated supposing the pressure variable, is proportional to the pressure.—See CENTRAL FORCES, FORCE, PERCUSSION, PROJECTION.

Dynamom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *dynamis,* power, and *metron,* a measure.] The name given to all instruments that are constructed for the purpose of measuring the power

that can be exerted by the human frame, animals or machinery, whether by a single effort of strength or by a continuous series of efforts exercised during any given time. In estimating the amount of work performed by any motive power by means of a machine contrived for the purpose, we have to consider the force that has been applied and the space through which this force has been exerted. If a horse pull a hundred-weight along a mile of level ground in half an hour, or half a hundred-weight over two miles in the same time, he will have performed the same amount of work in both cases; but if he continue to perform the same task for an hour in either case, it is manifest that he will have done double the quantity. We see, then, that the amount of work done must be estimated by the force applied to accomplish it, and the space of time for which the application of the force is kept up; in other words, it will be measured by the force exerted multiplied by the space of time through which it continues to act. To ascertain this with accuracy, a *D.* is required. The simplest kinds of these instruments are those used to determine the force which any man or animal can exert by a single effort. They vary considerably in form, as the force happens to be applied to the machine by tension or pressure, or by striking it with the clenched fist to determine the weight of the blow that a person can deliver. The amount of power exerted is indicated by a needle moving along a horizontal or circular scale. Fig. 880 shows a *D.* constructed for trying the tenacity of a rod. It consists of a heavy iron frame, at one end of which is a box containing a stout steel spring. A pointer connected with this spring moves over a graduated arc on

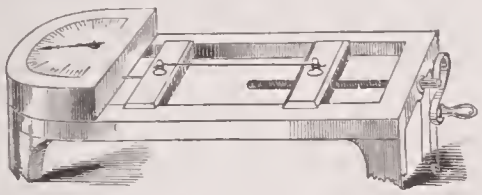


Fig. 880. — DYNAMOMETER.

the top of the box. On the frame are two movable blocks, or slides, one of which is attached to the spring, while the other may be carried backward and forward by a screw and crank. The rod whose tenacity is to be tried is stretched between the two slides, and the crank is then slowly turned so as to pull upon the rod until it breaks. The force thus brought to bear upon the rod bends the spring; and the position of the pointer when the rod breaks shows how much force it took to break it.

(*Mus.*) The doctrine of the degrees of force in tone.

Dyn'amism, *n.* The doctrine advanced by Leibnitz, that force is involved in all substances or bodies.

Dynamomet'ric, Dynamomet'rical, *a.* Relating or pertaining to a dynamometer.

Dynas'tic, *a.* Relating or belonging to a dynasty; as, a *dynastic* line of monarchs.

Dy'nasty, *n.* [Fr. *dynastie*; Gr. *dynasteia*, from *dynastēs*, a lord or chief, from *dynamai*, to be able, strong, or powerful.] Power; rule; — hence, government; sovereignty; a race or succession of kings or rulers of the same line or family, who govern a particular country; as, the Guelph *dynasty*.

"Greece was divided into several *dynasties*." — *Pope.*

Dys, an inseparable prefix, from the Greek, signifying bad, ill, hard, difficult, unpropitious, and the like.

Dys'elasite, Dys'daeite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as ÖRENITE, *q. v.*

Dys'erasy, *n.* [Gr. *dyskrasia.*] (*Med.*) A morbid state of the constitution. — *Hoblyn.*

Dys'erasite, *n.* (*Min.*) An orthorhombic mineral of a metallic lustre; color and streak silver-white. *Comp.* antimony 22, silver 78 = 100 Sp. gr. 9·44–9·82.

Dysenter'ic, Dysenter'ical, *a.* Pertaining to dysentery; accompanied with, or proceeding from, dysentery; as, *dysenteric* symptoms. — Suffering from dysentery; as, a *dysenteric* patient.

Dys'entery, *n.* [Fr. *dyssenterie*, from Lat. and Gr. *dysenteria* — Gr. *dys*, bad, and *enteron*, intestines, from *entos*, inside.] (*Med.*) A disease characterized by frequent mucous or bloody stools, attended with griping pains in the abdomen, straining, and tenesmus. It differs from diarrhœa in that, while in the latter the stools are fæcal, in this there is a retention of the natural fæces, or they are expelled from time to time in small, hard, separate lumps, termed *scybalæ*. *D.* consists essentially in inflammation of the mucous membrane of the large intestines, and, in the acute form or stage of the disease, is attended with fever. *D.* is one of the pests of hot climates, and in all tropical countries, at certain seasons of the year, it is very prevalent and destructive. It is, however, among fleets and armies that this malady most displays its deadly power; so that it has been termed the *Scourge of armies and the most fatal of all their diseases.* The forms of this disease, and the circumstances under which it prevails, are infinitely various, and many speculations have been formed regarding it. It is now a primary, now a consecutive, and now a symptomatic disease. It has been ascribed to exposure, to wet, and to cold; to the use of unwholesome food, to the agency of malaria, and to contagion. Generally the most violent forms of this disease occur in warm climates, and in situations where the body is exposed to extreme alternations of heat and cold: and hence there is every reason to believe that these influences are largely concerned in its production. It is doubtful, however, whether the use of unwholesome food or malarious poison would induce it as a primary disease; and the general opinion among medical men is that it is not contagious. Generally one of the earliest symptoms of *D.* is an uneasiness of the abdomen, soon amounting to pain of a griping character, particularly in the umbilical region, attended with an inclination to go to stool, and temporarily relieved by evacuation. As the disease becomes developed, the relief is but transient; the desire to go to stool is more frequent and importunate; the discharge is scanty, and what is voided is either altogether a jelly-like mucus, or, more commonly, it is mucous and bloody — the *bloody flux* of old authors — mixed with films and membranous shreds and fragments resembling flesh. The scanty evacuations now produce distress rather than ease, and the patient is tormented by a sensation that there is still something to come away, the expulsion of which would cure him, and is irresistibly impelled to strain violently to get rid of the irritation. In an advanced state the stools become greenish or black, and very fœtid; the bladder frequently sympathizes with the rectum, and nausea and vomiting sometimes ensue. The patient passes sleepless or dreamy and disturbed nights, and is low-spirited and desponding. In fatal cases the pulse becomes very small and rapid, the features sharpen, the surface grows cold, and death at length sets in. The duration of this disease is very various. In some cases it may prove fatal in a few days, or even hours; in others it may last for weeks or months. Two stages of this disease are recognized — the inflammatory, and that of ulceration. In the inflammatory form when the fever is high, and the pain intense, blood-letting from the arm is generally recommended, and also the local abstraction of the blood by leeches or cupping. Dover's powder is also given as a sudorific, and profuse sweating encouraged. Purgatives are to be employed with great caution. If the colon be distended with feculent matter which it cannot discharge, then the mildest purgatives, such as castor-oil, should be administered, and cautiously repeated until the whole of the irritating matter is removed. If, on the contrary, there is no accumulation of feculent matter, the use of purgatives is to be avoided. After the inflammatory state has been reduced by blood-letting, and the accumulated fæces ejected by purgatives, the great object is to soothe the irritated membrane by opiates, and to strengthen the system by gentle tonics and a light, nourishing diet. If the disease is not cut short by this method, but has reached the second stage, and become chronic, the most effectual remedies appear to be laxatives and opiates given alternately, and combined with such medicines as promote perspiration. The abdomen should be swathed in flannel, and much benefit may be obtained from the employment of clysters, if there is not too much tenesmus to admit of the introduction of the pipe. The food should be farinaceous and simple, and great care must be taken during convalescence to prevent a return to improper diet, and any fresh exposure to cold.

Dysod'ia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Asteraceæ*. They are annual plants, with leaves mostly opposite and pinnately parted or toothed; heads paniculate or corymbose; flowers yellow.

Dys'odile, *n.* [Gr. *dysodes*, fœtid.] A combustible mineral, found in secondary limestone, of a yellowish color, either compact or in foliated masses which are composed of paper-like and flexible laminæ, with impressions of fishes and plants. It burns with a crackling noise, giving off much flame, and a very fœtid smell.

Dy'son's, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Guernsey co.

Dysop'sy, *n.* [Fr. *dysopsie.*] Dimness of the eyesight.

Dys'orexy, *n.* [Fr. *dysorexie.*] (*Med.*) Diminution of appetite.

Dyspep'sia, Dyspep'sy, *n.* [Fr. *dyspepsie*, from Gr. *dyspepsia* — *dys*, and *pessō*, later *pepsō*, to digest.] (*Med.*) Bad digestion; indigestion, or difficulty of digestion. It is by means of digestion that the food which is taken into the stomach is converted into nutritive matter for supplying the waste that is constantly going on in the system; hence anything that interferes with the due supply of nutritive matter, materially affects the system, and may introduce a long series of ills. The complicated series of operations by which digestion is carried on renders indigestion one of the most prevalent of the ills to which human flesh is subject — it is the prevailing malady of civilized city life. It is in the stomach, as is well known, that the principal change is effected in the food. Whenever food is taken into the stomach, there is in the natural state a secretion of gastric juice, which acts chemically upon it, and by which it is dissolved or converted into chyme. While this process is going on, it is facilitated by a sort of churning or revolving movement of the stomach, and at length it passes by degrees through the pyloric extremity of the stomach into the intestines. *D.*, therefore, may be occasioned by a deficient supply of gastric juice, so that the food is not properly dissolved, or from a too torpid or too irritable condition of the muscular fibres of the stomach, in consequence of which the chyme is detained too long, or ejected too soon. A weak dyspeptic stomach acts very slowly, or not at all, on many kinds of food. They undergo spontaneous changes, promoted by the mere warmth and moisture of the stomach; gases are extricated, acids are formed, and, perhaps, the half-digested mass is at length expelled by vomiting, or it passes, undissolved, into the duodenum, and becomes a source of irritation and disturbance during the whole of its passage through the intestines. One of the most frequent signs of indigestion is a loss of appetite, no desire for food, or, perhaps, even an absolute repugnance and disgust at the very thought of eating. Sometimes the appetite is capricious and uncertain, or may even be morbidly craving and ravenous. Sometimes nausea comes on immediately after the food is swallowed; and sometimes without any nausea, but after the lapse of some time the food is ejected by vomiting. There is, also, usually an obscure feeling of uneasiness, fulness, distention, and weight in the region of the stomach, occasionally amounting to pain, or even severe pain, with flatulence and eructation. Some persons suffer pain when the stomach is empty, others immediately after taking food, or the pain may not begin for two or three hours after a meal, and then continue for some hours. Sometimes the pain comes on at uncertain intervals in the most violent paroxysms, accompanied by a sensation of distention, much anxiety, and extreme restlessness. Costiveness is a very frequent concomitant of *D.*, but sometimes it is attended with diarrhœa. Among the innumerable disorders in more distant parts that are produced by *D.* are palpitations of the heart, irregularities of the pulse, asthma, pain in the head, with the loss of mental energy, and some confusion of thought. One of the worst of the occasional concomitants of *D.* is that state of mind which is known as *hypochondriasis.* There is languor, listlessness, or want of resolution, with an apprehension of some great evil in the future. Such persons are particularly attentive to the state of their own health, and, from any unusual feeling, perhaps of the slightest kind, they apprehend great danger, or even death itself. Among the causes that induce *D.* are indigestion, noxious or irritating substances taken into the stomach as food and drink — such as tainted meat, decayed vegetables, unripe fruits, very acid matters, alcoholic liquors, &c.; and even wholesome food taken too frequently, or in too large a quantity, especially when its nature is very nutritious, or in a very concentrated form, or rendered too stimulating by being highly seasoned. The abuse of fermented and spirituous liquors is one of the most frequent causes of *D.*; and the consumption of large quantities of fluids, particularly during meals, is very injurious. Among the more remote causes of *D.*, or those which affect the stomach through other organs, are want of exercise or of pure air, intense study, or too close application to business, strong mental emotion, or exposure to a cold or moist atmosphere. In the treatment of *D.* it is to be borne in mind that it is not so much medicines that will remove the present discomfort that are required, as a discontinuance of those habits which have generated the discomfort. Hence one great and indispensable principle in the treatment of *D.* is that of restricting the quantity of food taken at any one time. The amount of food introduced into the stomach should be kept within the limits of its capacities and powers. Another very important principle is, that the stomach should have time to perform one task before another is imposed upon it. From three to five hours ought to be allowed for the digestion of a meal, and one hour more for the stomach to rest in. As different articles of food are soluble in the stomach with various degrees of readiness, it is of importance to select those articles that are soluble with least difficulty, as well as to avoid mixing together in the stomach various substances which are of different degrees of solubility; hence it is salutary to dine off one dish. Animal food is much easier of digestion in the human stomach than vegetable, and a much less quantity of it is needed for nutriment, while it is not so likely to generate acidity. This, with a moderate portion of thoroughly-cooked vegetables, is, perhaps, the diet best suited for a feeble stomach. As regards the use of spirituous or fermented liquors, most dyspeptic persons would be better without any of these drinks. Finally, change of air, change of scene, change of society, usually exert a very beneficial effect in this disorder.

Dyspep'tic, Dyspep'tical, *a.* [Gr *dys*, and *peptikos*, conducive to digestion.] Afflicted with bad digestion; pertaining to, or consisting in, dyspepsia; as, a *dyspeptic* habit of body.

Dyspep'tic, *n.* One who suffers from bad or imperfect digestion.

Dyspha'gia, Dis'phagy, *n.* [Gr. *dys*, bad, and *phagein*, to eat.] (*Med.*) Difficulty of swallowing. — Paralysis, stricture of the œsophagus, enlarged tonsils, relaxed uvula, a debilitated state of the muscular coat of the pharynx and œsophagus, spasm of the organs concerned in deglutition, and inflammation, are among some of the leading causes which occasion difficulty of swallowing; it is also an attendant upon hysteria, hypochondriasis, tetanus, trismus, and hydrophobia. The treatment will depend upon the prevailing cause.

Dyspnœ'a, Dys'phony. See page 834.

Dyspno'ic, *a.* (*Med.*) Having a difficulty of breathing; relating to dyspnœa.

Dysthet'ic, *a.* [Gr. *dysthetos.*] (*Med.*) Pertaining to morbid action of the blood-vessels with regard to the circulation of blood.

Dysthym'ic, *a.* [Gr. *dysthymikos*, morbidness.] (*Med.*) Dejection of the mind or spirits; morbid despondency.

Dys'tome, Dystom'ic, Dys'tomous, *a.* (*Min.*) Difficulty of cleavage.

Dysu'ric, *a.* Relating to, or suffering from dysury.

Dysu'ria, Dys'ury, *n.* [Gr. *dys*, and *ouros*, urine.] (*Med.*) Difficulty in voiding the urine. A common symptom in cases of gravel, inflammation of the urinary organs, spasm, and stricture. The nature of the relief must depend upon the exciting cause.

Dyticidæ, (*Zoöl.*) See page 834.

Dze'ron, DZEREN, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of antelope which inhabits China, Thibet, and Tartary.

Dzoon'garia, SOONGARIA, a mountainous country of Central Asia, forming part of the Chinese Empire, in Lat. between 42° and 50° N., and Lon. between 75° and 90° E. It is inhabited by nomad tribes.

SUPPLEMENT TO

D.

DAMB DARW

Dads'ville, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Marion co.; *pop.* 706.
Dahlgren, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Carver co.; *pop.* 1,303.
Dairy Creek, in *Oregon*, a precinct of Washington co.; *pop.* 304.
Dai'sy, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name for *Bellis.* — *D.*, AFRICAN. *Athanasia annua.* — *D.*, AUSTRALIAN. *Vittadenia trilobi.* — *D.*, BLUE. *Globularia vulgaris.* — *D.*, CHRISTMAS. A popular name for some of the species of *Aster.* — *D.*, MICHAELMAS. A popular garden name for *Aster*, especially for *A. Tradescanti.* — *D.*, OXEYE. *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum.* — *D.*, SWAN-RIVER. *Brachycome iberidifolia.*
Dako'ta. In 1870 this Territory contained 14 cos., and the official census taken that year gave the following items of statistical information respecting its then agricultural, industrial, and financial condition: — Total number of farms in the State 1,720, being an increase of 1,597 over return of 1860; acres of land laid out in farms 302,376, of which 42,645 consisted of improved lands, 22,605 of woodland, and 237,126 of other unimproved soil; cash value of farms under cultivation $2,085,265, exclusive of $142,642 value of implements and machinery; amount of wages paid for husbandry during the year $71,156; total value of farm products $495,657; of garden-stuff $500; of lumber $700; of live-stock on farms $779,952. In the same year the value of home manufactures figured a total of $1,677. The chief cereal crops consisted of wheat, Indian corn, and oats. Total assessed value of Ter. in 1870 $2,924,489, of which $1,695,723 represented real estate, and the remainder personal estate; as against a true valuation of both real and personal estate standing at $5,599,652. Total amount of taxation $13,867, of which territorial assessments absorbed $1,269; county $12,598. Total public State debt (other than national) $5,761; total county debt (other than national), secured by bonds, $1,250; all other $4,421; all other municipal and non-public bonded debt $90. A school system has been instituted, and the resources of the Territory are in course of active development — a development which will doubtless be largely facilitated by the completion of *The Northern Pacific Railroad*, which will intersect the State from east to west. The returns of true population show an aggregate capitation of 40,501, of which 12,887 white, 94 colored, and 27,520 Indian. Male citizens arrived at legal age 5,234; citizens without the franchise otherwise than for rebellion or other crime) 1,813. Of the above pop. 9,366 claimed American nativity, and 4,815 foreign.
Dale, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Chesterfield co.; *pop.* 1,803.
Dale'ville, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Dale co.; *pop.* 997.
Dalias, (*da le-ās,*) a mining-town of Spain, prov. Almeria, 9 m. from the Mediterranean, and 18 W.S.W. of Almeria. *Pop.* 10,000.
Dal'las, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Calhoun co.; *pop.* 383.
Dallas, in *Maine*, a plantation of Franklin co.; *pop.* 159.
Dallas, in *Missouri*, a twp. of De Kalb co.; *pop.* 807. — A twp. of Harrison co.; *pop.* 551.
Dallas, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Hamilton co.; *pop.* 711.
Dallas Centre, in *Iowa*, a village of Avei twp., Dallas co.; *pop.* 133.
Dalma'tia, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Halifax co.; *pop.* 2,796.
Dalton, JOHN C., (*daul'tŭn,*) an eminent American physiologist, B. at Chelmsford, Mass., 1825, graduated at Harvard Coll. in 1844. His most popular work is *A Treatise on Human Physiology* (4th ed., 1867).
Dalton, in *Maine*, a twp of Aroostook co.; *pop.* 445.
Damas'coville, in *Ohio*, a village of Gosheu twp., Mahoning co.; *pop.* 208.
Damas'ens, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Early co.; *pop.* 2,096.
Damascus, in *Mississippi*, a preciuct of Scott co.; *pop.* 1,631.
Dambonite, (*dăm'bŏn-īt.*) (*Chem.*) A new basic substance discovered in the Indian-rubber of the Gaboon. When treated with a mixture of sulphuric and nitric acid, it is transformed into a gummy, thick, and translucid substance. When thrown into water, it precipitates in the form of flakes, which, when carefully washed and dissolved in boiling alcohol, deposit crystals of nitrated *D.*, which is insoluble in alcohol, and detonates under the hammer. *D.*, when treated with fuming hydriodic acid, yields *dambose*, which acts in the same way.
Dame's Quarter, in *Maryland*, a district of Somerset co.; *pop.* 1,565.
Dan'by's, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Pike co.; *pop.* 1,743.
Dan'iel's Court Ground, in *Georgia*, a district of Ferrell co.; *pop.* 889.
Danites, (*dăn'īts,*) *n. pl.* The name given among Mormons to those fanatical members of the sect who have taken an oath to support the heads of the church in all things that they may say or do, whether right or wrong. They, in fact, constitute a kind of Mormon *thirri.*
Dan River, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Caswell co.; *pop.* 1,910.
Dan River, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Patrick co.; *pop.* 2,778. — A twp. of Pittsylvania co.: *pop.* 10,366.
Dans'ville, in *Michigan*, a village of Ingham twp., Ingham co.; *pop.* 443.
Dan'ube, in *N. York*, a twp. of Herkimer co.; *pop.* 1,324.
Dar'by, in *Pennsylvania*, a borough of Delaware co.; *pop.* 1,205.
Dar'byville, in *Ohio*, a village of Mahlenburg twp., Pickaway co.; *pop.* 233.
Dar'danelles, in *Arkansas*, a twp. and village of Yell co.; *pop.* 1,838.
Dare, in *N. Carolina*, an E. co., *cap.* Nags Head; *p.* 2,778.
Darien Canal. A surveying expedition composed of two vessels of the U. States, under command of Capt. Selfridge, left New York in January, 1870, and arrived in the Bay of Caledonia in the month of February following, a vessel of the Pacific squadron having been sent to cooperate on the Pacific coast. From the port of Caledonia and from the port of Sarsardi observations were made on two lines, which terminated on the coast of the Pacific in the confluences of the rivers Sabana and Sara. Both these, however, were found to be impracticable for a ship-canal, the Cordilleras being at no point less than 1,000 feet in altitude, while the breadth of the mountain rendered the construction of tunnels impossible, even if there had been enough water to furnish the necessary lockage. The expedition then sailed for the Bay of San Blas in the latter part of April, 1870, and surveyed a route which, across the narrowest part of the isthmus, measured only twenty-six miles, from the Atlantic to the navigable river Bayamo. The results were equally unfavorable along this line, the lowest level of the Cordilleras being found to be 1,134 feet, with heights of 800 feet on either side; and the construction of a canal by this route was considered even more impracticable than by those just referred to. In consequence of the approach of the rainy season the expedition ceased its labors, and sailed for New York on the 10th of June, 1870. The surveys were again resumed on the part of the United States in December, and reached the month of the Atrato River on the 30th of the same month. The explorations of 1871 were intended to embrace routes which follow certain tributaries of the Atrato, as well as a line said to have been discovered by M. De Puyat, a Frenchman, who maintained that at no point was there an elevation of more than about 250 feet. Careful exploration, however, with an exact mercurial barometer, showed an altitude of 750 feet in the valley of Tunela before reaching the Cordilleras. The expedition then directed its principal efforts to the exploration of a line beginning at the Atrato, and following the valley of the Paranchita (a tributary of the Cacarica), crossing the Cordillera of Cué, downstream, and from this point to Penogama, and thence to a navigable point. The total length proved to be fifty-five miles, the route being generally known as that of Tuyra. Another line was surveyed, extending from the Bay of Cupica, in the Pacific, and following the valley of the Napipi to its mouth. A third route, by way of the river Bejaya, was heard of, but too late to make any examination; and it was thought that the results of an inquiry there would not be any more satisfactory, at least, than the route by the Napipi, both rivers running very near each other. Further prosecution of the work during the past season was impracticable on account of the approach of the rainy season and the general exhaustion of the parties, but data enough were obtained, it is thought, to give a definite conclusion in regard to the subject of inquiry. Both the Tuyra and Napipi routes are believed by Captain Selfridge to be practicable, although a canal along the former would probably cost $140,000,000, and one along the latter $110,000,000. Neither is quite satisfactory, however, and it is a question whether any attempt will be made to realize the much-talked-of project on the Isthmus of Darien. See PANAMA, page 1866.
Dark Corner, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Anderson co.: *pop.* 1,178.
Dark Corners, in *Georgia*, a district of Clarke co.; *pop.* 501.
Darkey Spring, in *Tennessee*, a district of White co.; *pop.* 1,012.
Darley, FELIX O. C., (*dărl'e,*) an American artist and designer, B. in Philadelphia in 1822. As a book illustrator he has achieved high popularity, his ablest performances being designs for pictorial editions of the works of Irving, Cooper, Dickens, &c.
Dar'lington, in *Mississippi*, a village of Hancock co.; *pop.* 479.
Darlingtonia, (*dār-ling-to'ne-ah.*) [Named in honor of Dr. *Darlington*, of Pennsylvania.] (*Bot.*) A remarkable genus of *Sarraceniaceæ*, found in California. D. *Californica* (Fig. 26), known as the *Californian Side-saddle flower*, or *Pitcher-plant*, is a perennial herb growing in marshy places. Its leaves all rise from the root, the adult ones being from eighteen inches to a foot or more in length, the stalk or pitcher tubular, gradually tapering downwards and singularly twisted on the axis about half a turn, marked with strong veins and slender veinlets, and the summit vaulted and formed into a sac about the size of a hen's egg, on the under side of which is an oval orifice about half an inch in diameter opening into the cavity of the pitcher; the upper part of this tube is of a dull orange color. The blade, which is borne on the end of the stalk or pitcher, is narrowed at the base and deeply divided into two spreading nearly lance-shaped lobes, which are curved downwards, and also often backwards, resembling the lop-ears of some varieties of rabbit. The pitcher inside the hood is furnished with short conical hairs which point downwards, and towards the base there are long slender hairs also pointing downwards; remains of insects are sometimes found at the bottom. The flowers are single and nodding at the apex of a smooth stalk, which is furnished with straw-colored scales, and varies from two to four feet in length. When fully expanded the flower is about two inches in diameter: the calyx consists of five straw-colored acute sepals; the petals, of a like number, and pale purple in color, are narrowed and concave at the apex and broad below; the twelve to fifteen stamens are nearly hidden by the projecting summit of the ovary, which is top-shaped, slightly five-angled, and crowned by a short style with a five-lobed stigma. The fruit is a five-celled capsule about an inch in length, with numerous seeds.



Fig. 26.
CALIFORNIAN SIDE-SADDLE FLOWER.

Darn'well, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Marshall co.; *pop.* 1,022.
Dar'ville's, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Dinwiddie co.; *pop.* 3,082.
Dar'win, CHARLES, a distinguished English naturalist, B. at Shrewsbury, 1809, after studying at Edinburgh, graduated at Cambridge University in 1831. In the same year he set out as naturalist on board H. M. S. *Beagle*, in the scientific expedition undertaken around the world by that vessel under instructions from the Eng-

SUPPLEMENT.

lish government. After his return home in 1836, there appeared in rapid succession from his pen: *Journal of Researches into the Geology and Natural History of the various Countries visited by H. M. S. Beagle: the Structure and Distribution of Coral Reefs; Geological Observations on Volcanic Islands; Monograph of the Family Cirrhipedia;* and *The Fossil Species.* In 1859 he published his *Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection*—a work which created a profound sensation in the scientific world, passed through many editions at home and abroad, and gave rise to quite a war of controversy. In 1862 he brought out the *Fertilization of Orchids;* and in 1867, *Domestic Animals and Cultivated Plants, or the Principles of Variation, Inheritance, Reversion, Crossing, Inter-breeding, and Selection, under Domestication.* In 1871 there appeared his second greatest work, *The Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex;* and in 1872, *The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals.* *D.* is a member of the principal scientific bodies of Europe.—The *Theory of Development*, or *Darwinism*, as the doctrinal views held by Mr. *D.* have become popularly termed, are looked upon as general principles, now accepted as determined and established facts by many modern scientists, particularly by Prof. Huxley in his *Man's Place in Nature.* The dominant feature of the Darwinian Theory must be found in its substitution of natural causes for supernatural volitions—its main thesis being that the origin of new species must be accounted for by natural causes alone. Mr. *D.* does not claim to have discovered all the "Natural Causes" of which he treats; especially does he avow his ignorance of the causes of "spontaneous variations" in organic forms. He does not assert that the theory he evolves is the complete explanation of the origin of species; but, says Mr. *D.*, that it is true as far as it goes is beyond the power of candid investigation to dispute. The hypothesis of miraculous creation, as recorded in the Book of Genesis, is one which has now become very generally discarded in scientific circles, and one which its warmest adherents even hesitate to dissect in detail. Animals and plants, the two grand divisions of organic life, are each divided and

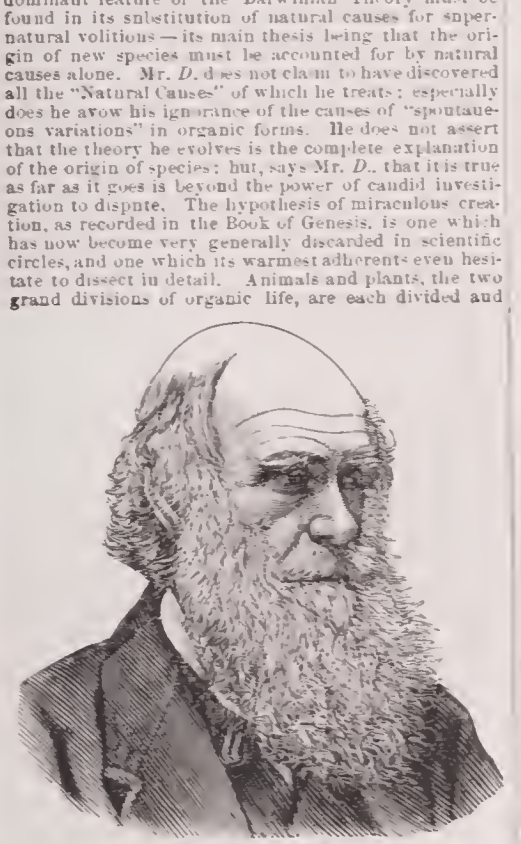


Fig. 27 — DARWIN.

subdivided into groups which become smaller by degrees as the process of division extends itself. A species is the smallest of these generic groups; and it consists of all those animals which are individually distinguished from all other animals by constantly recurring, if trivial, characteristics, and which at the same time when paired will be prolinctive of fecund offspring. If a male of one species is paired with a female of another species, hybrids may issue from such union, but these hybrid offspring are powerless to reproduce their kind. Of this fact the mule, cross-bred between the horse and the ass, is a familiar illustration. Again, take the class of animals of the genus *Felis*, commonly known as the Cat tribe. It is found that this genus comprises several distinct species—as, for instance, *Felis domestica*, the common House Cat; *Felis catus*, the Wild Cat; *Felis pardus*, the Panther; *Felis tigris*, the Tiger; *Felis leo*, the Lion, &c. The tiger and the lion are thus members of the same genus, but of different species; they possess common characteristics which denote the genus, along with peculiar characteristics which mark the species; and they cannot together produce fertile offspring. The question then arises, whence came those unlike species. The Darwin Theory shows us that tiger and lion, as well as the other members of the Cat tribe, have not always been as they now are,—that they are divergent or collateral lines of offspring from the common ancestors of the entire genus *Felis*. These common progenitors, then, while unlike either tiger or lion, but in some sort resembling both, were themselves descendants from still earlier species of ancestors. This theory therefore upholds the mutability of all species, and the origination of each species by descent, by modification, from earlier species. Were all the conditions of existence favorable, any single species would be but a short time in filling the world with animals of its own type; but this cannot be from the fact demonstrated by Mr *D.* that in any species the number of births and deaths are nearly equalized. Necessarily, in the general struggle for existence, those who survive and multiply are the strongest, and the best fitted to surrounding conditions. In the Isle of Man, for instance, it stands as a notable fact that all cats born on this island are destitute of tails, if we may not so designate the small, stumpy protuberance which serves the place of the caudal appendage found in similar animals of the same genus, but belonging to different species. The peculiarities adapted to some particular locality being thus fostered by circumstances and transmitted to offspring, grow more marked, until after successive generations a new animal would appear to have been created. The Darwinian theory maintains that man must by no means be considered an exception to this common history; and in this it is supported by the declaration of Prof. Huxley, one of the most eminent of living comparative anatomists, who, in demonstrating the alliance of Man with the Apes and Lemurs, observes that 'whatever system of organs be studied, the comparison of their modifications in the ape series leads to one and the same result: that the structural differences which separate Man from the Gorilla and Chimpanzee are not so great as those which separate the Gorilla from the lower Apes.' This theory is substantially the same, therefore, as that advanced by Mr. *D.*, who holds that man in both hemispheres is descended from the same stock whence the existing Catyrhine or old world monkeys have been derived, and he traces these latter back through a various ancestry to marine animals resembling the larvæ of existing Ascidians. — *In the Descent of Man*, the author proceeds to discuss the evidence for his assumption that man's earliest ancestor was of lower animal form, one to which his own present entire structure is immediately comparable as with that of other vertebrata, anatomically speaking, and developed embryonically in a like ratio. — He also compares the relative mental powers of the lower animals as compared with those of man, and deducts for the latter a matured and developed intelligence which is found in its rudimentary state in the first-named. The moral sense of mankind, too, he claims to spring from a combination of activity of intellect with such social instincts. He next proceeds to trace the successive stages of man's development from the lower animals, which advance from the embryo to the chrysalis (so to speak) he urges must have occurred anterior to the dispersion of the human race over the world. Then Mr. *D.* presents his theory of the special affinities of man to the lower animals, by which the genealogical line of ascent may be followed as far as time and place of his origin, together with the nature and probable origin of the several races of man. The latter point brings the author in direct contact with the consideration of sexual selection — which branch of the subject is discussed and treated most elaborately and at great length. Finally, the conclusion, led incontestably to by the premises, maintains that Man — whatever may be his existing character and condition, mental and physical — has in his bodily frame the infallible characters of a lowly origin, one removed but in little from the inferior orders of the brute creation.

Dave, (*dāv.*) a co. of *North Carolina*, formed in 1860 from portions of Currituck, Hyde, and Tyrrell cos.; *pop.* 2,778.

Da'vid's, in *Georgia*, a district of Banks co.: *pop.* 382.

Da'vidson's, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Iredell co.; *pop.* 1,540.

Davidson's, in *Tennessee*, a district of Bedford co.; *pop.* 1,476. — A district of Bradley co.; *pop.* 790 — A district of Morgan co.: *pop.* 121.

Da'vies, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Hancock co.: *pop.* 440.

Da'vis, EDWIN HAMILTON, an American physician and archæologist, b. in Ohio, 1811, filled for many years the chair of materia medica and therapeutics in the New York Medical College. His principal work, published by the Smithsonian Institute, is entitled *Monuments of the Mississippi Valley.*

Davis, JEFFERSON C., an American general, b. in Clarke co., Indiana, 1828. After serving with credit during the Mexican war, he commanded a division of the National army at the battles of Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862–Jan. 2, 1863, and Chickamauga, Sept. 19–20, 1863. He afterwards held a command under Gen. Sherman, during the latter's "march to the sea," in Dec., 1864. D. 1879.

Davis, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Grant co.; *pop.* 578. — A twp. of Van Buren co.: *pop.* 488.

Davis, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Lumpkin co.; *pop.* 612.

Davis, in *Kansas*, a twp. of Davis co.: *pop.* 2,748.

Davis, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Caldwell co.; *pop.* 573. — A twp. of Lafayette co.: *pop.* 1,723.

Davis, in *Texas*, a N.E. central co.; *area*, abt. 600 sq. m. The surface is undulating, and the soil fertile. *Pop.* 5,875.

Davis, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Shenandoah co.; *pop.* 2,293.

Davis' Bend, in *Mississippi*, a precinct of Warren co.: *pop.* 1,000.

Da'vison, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Jones co.; *pop.* 348.

Da'vis's, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Union co.: *pop.* 734.

Da'viston, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Tallapoosa co.; *pop.* 1,578.

Daviston, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Taylor co.; *pop.* 320.

Dawley, (*daul'le,*) a mining-town of England, co Salop, 10 m. W. of Madeley. *Pop.* 11,587.

Dawson, in *Montana Territory*, a S. co.; *cap.* Fort Ashby; *pop.* 177.

Day, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Montcalm co.; *pop.* 510.

Dayton, WILLIAM LEWIS, (*da'tŭn,*) an American statesman, b. in Somerset co., N. J., 1807. After becoming a member of the bar in 1830, he was appointed a U. S. senator in 1842, and again in 1845–51, during which period he belonged to the Whig party, opposed the extension of slavery, but voted against the Fugitive Slave Bill. In 1856 he was an unsuccessful candidate (on the same ticket with Gen. Fremont for the Vice-presidency of the republic; in 1857 became attorney-general of New Jersey, and in 1861 was appointed U. S. Minister to France. D. in Paris, 1864.

Dayton, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Campbell co.; *pop.* 1,749.—Another precinct, also in Campbell co.: *pop.* 618.

Dayton, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Adair co.; *pop.* 139.—A twp. of Butler co.; *pop.* 383.—A twp. of Cedar co.; *pop.* 1,546.

Dead River, in *Maine*, a plantation of Somerset co.; *pop.* 100.

Deaf and Dumb. According to the official census of 1870, there were in that year in the U. States 16,236 deaf and dumb persons, of whom 14,907 were white and 1,108 colored; 8,819 were males, and 7,494 females. As to age, they were classified as follows: Under 1, 12; 1–5, 380; 5–10, 2,024; 10–15, 3,004; 15–20, 2,525; 20–30, 3,171; 30–40, 1,815; 40–50, 1,258; 50–60, 814; 60–70, 559; 70–80, 261; 80–90, 47; 90–100, 9; unknown, 55.

Dean's, in *S. Carolina*, a twp. of Edgefield co.: *p.* 1,320.

Deansville, in *New York*, a village of Marshall twp., Oneida co.: *pop.* 195.

Dear'mond's, in *Tennessee*, a district of Knox co.; *pop.* 1,214. — A district of Bedford co.: *pop.* 1,135.

Dea'vertown, in *Ohio*, a village of York township, Morgan co.; *pop.* 160.

De Bas'trop, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Ashley co.: *pop.* 1,286.

Debʻlois, in *Maine*, a twp. of Washington co.; *pop.* 139.

De Bow, JAMES DUNWOODY BROWNSON, *bo.* an American statistician, b. at Charleston, 1820. Admitted to the bar in 1844, he in the same year became editor of the "Lutheran Quarterly Review," and in the following year commenced at New Orleans the successful publication of *De Bow's Commercial Review.* In 1847 he became prof. of political economy and statistics in the university of Louisiana, and in 1853 published *Industrial Resources of the South and West* (3 vols., 8vo.). D. 1867.

Debt National and Public. The National Debt of the United States reached its maximum on January 1, 1866, amounting to $2,830,273,649.01. On January 1, 1872, it aggregated $2,230,115,163.38 — showing a total reduction of $600,158,485.43 by redemption and purchase. — According to the official census of 1870, the State, county, town, and city debt in each member of the Union aggregated $868,673,758. This amount, distributed over the population, presents the following results:

RATIO OF PUBLIC DEBT TO POPULATION.

1. Louisiana	$73.03	20. Nebraska	$16.98
2. Massachusetts	47.49	21. Illinois	16.61
3. Nevada	46.74	22. Kentucky	14.24
4. Virginia	45.64	23. Alabama	13.31
5. Tennessee	38.89	24. Florida	11.64
6. Maryland	37.18	25. Vermont	10.87
7. New York	36.46	26. Arkansas	8.57
8. New Hampshire	35.04	27. Ohio	8.24
9. California	32.29	28. Iowa	6.73
10. Connecticut	31.79	29. Minnesota	6.34
11. North Carolina	30.31	30. Michigan	5.68
12. Rhode Island	27.32	31. Wisconsin	5.60
13. Missouri	27.25	32. Indiana	4.65
14. Maine	26.32	33. Delaware	4.21
15. Pennsylvania	25.27	34. Mississippi	3.13
16. New Jersey	25.22	35. Oregon	2.40
17. South Carolina	18.38	36. Texas	1.97
18. Georgia	18.37	37. West Virginia	1.27
19. Kansas	17.68		

See also UNITED STATES.

Decaisnea, (*de-kāz'ne-ah.*) (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, O. *Lardizabalaceæ*, characterized by an erect shrub with large pith, pinnate leaves, racemose inflorescence, and greenish flowers; sepals 6, linear and awl-shaped; petals none; flowers sometimes abortive or becoming staminate or pistillate; stamens six, free or united by their filaments; ovaries three with an oblique style; ovules very numerous, on two thread-like placentas. The fruit consists of follicles filled with pulp. The only known species is *D. insignis* (Fig. 28), found at Sikkim and Bhotan in the Himalaya at the height of 6,000 to 10,000 feet, flowering in May and fruiting in October. The fruit is very palatable, and is eaten by the Lepchas.

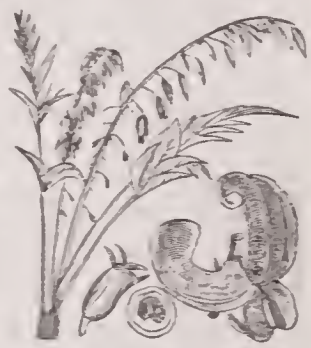


Fig. 28. — DECAISNEA INSIGNIS.

Decoria, (*de-ko're-ah.*) in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Blue Earth co.: *pop.* 262.

Deep Creek, in *Georgia*, a district of Habersham co.; *pop.* 812.

Deep Creek, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Jackson co.; *pop.* 555. — A twp. of Yadkin co.: *pop.* 256. — A twp. of Edgecombe co.; *pop.* 1,706. — A twp. of Guilford co.; *pop.* 1,071.

Deep Creek, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Norfolk co.; *pop.* 2,272.

Deer Creek, in *Kansas*, a twp. of Allen co.; *pop.* 614.

Deer Creek, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Webster co.; *pop.* 296.

Deer Creek, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Carter co.; *pop.* 849.

Deer Creek, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Bates co.: *pop.* 1,037.

SUPPLEMENT.

Deer Creek, in *Oregon*, a prec. of Douglas co.; *pop* 940.
Deer Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, a twp. of Mercer co.; *pop.* 579
Deer Creek, in *Wisconsin*, a twp. of Outagamie co.; *pop.* 134.
Deer'field, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Mecosta co.; *pop.* 564.
Deerfield, in *Ohio*, a village of Union twp., Warren co.; *pop.* 274.
Deer Island, in *Oregon*, a precinct of Columbia co.; *pop.* 117.
Deer Lodge, a co. of *Montana Territory*; *pop.* 4,347.
Dego'nia, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Jackson co.; *pop.* 470.
De Graff, in *Ohio*, a village of Miami twp., Logan co.; *pop* 1,568
Deha'ven's, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Breckenridge co.; *pop.* 319.
Deis'kill, in *Ky.*, a precinct of Livingston co.; *p.* 2,809.
De Kalb, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Grant co.; *pop.* 529.
De Kalb, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Scott co.; *pop.* 1,975.
Delanco', in *New Jersey*, a village of Beverly twp., Burlington co.; *pop.* 500.
Dela'no, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Humboldt co.; *pop.* 145.
Delan'ti, in *New York*, a village of Stockton township, Chautauqua co.; *pop.* 245.
Del'avan, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Tazewell co.; *pop.* 1,957.
Delavan, in *Wisconsin*, a township and village of Walworth co.; *pop.* 2,509.

Delaware. By the Census of 1870, the following statistical items, showing the then condition of its products, resources, and population, present a clear view of the progress made by this State during the immediately preceding decade. Total number of farms, 7,615, being an increase of 957 over the last census return (1860). Total acres of land under farm cultivation, 1,072,322; divided into improved lands 698,115, woodland 205,162, and 59,045 of other unimproved lands; cash value of tilled farms $16,712,870, exclusive of $1,201,644 value of implements and machinery; amount of wages paid for husbandry during the year $1,686,571. Total value of farm productions, $8,171,667; of orchard stuffs, $1,226,-895; market-gardens, $198,075; lumber, &c., $111,810. Value of live-stock on farms, $4,257,3-3. In the same year the value of home manufs. reached an aggregate sum of $33,070. The enumeration of live-stock was as follows: horses, 16,770; mules and asses, 3,584; milch cows, 21,082; working oxen, 6,888; other cattle, 19,020; sheep, 22,714: swine, 39,818. The out-turn of the principal crops and articles of farm produce gave the following results:

Indian Corn, bhs.	3,010,390	Sweet Potatoes, bhs.	85,309
Wheat, "	895,477	Butter, lbs.	1,171,963
Oats, "	554,388	Wool, "	58,316
Rye, "	10,222	Honey, "	33,151
Buckwheat, "	1,349	Hay, tons.	41,890
Barley, "	1,799	Sorghum molasses, gals.	65,908
Pease and beans, "	3,123	Wine, "	1,552
Irish potatoes, "	362,724		

The perceutage of unimproved land under tillage was 33·7 against 36·6 in 1860. Turning to matters fiscal and financial, we find the State possessing a total assessed value of $64,787,223, of which $48,744,743 represeuted real estate, and the residue personal estate; as against a *true* valuation of both real and personal estate standing at $97,180,833. These figures exhibit an increase during the decade, of: Total assessed value $25,019,990; true value of real and personal estate $ 0,938,652. Total amouut of taxation $418,092, of which State assessments took up $83,666; couuty $189,994; municipal $144,632; increase over 1860 $212,201. Total public State debt (other thau national) $526,125; county debt (other than national), secured by bonds, $116,375; all other $23,500. Total municipal and non-public bonded debt $384,250; all other $2,000. The aggregate returns of true populatiou present a capitation of 125,015, of which 102,221 white; 22,794 colored. Male citizens arrived at legal age 28,207; citizens without the franchise (otherwise thau for rebellion or other crime) 284. Gaiu of population over census report of 1860, 12,799, or 11·41 per cent.; of which white gain 12·84 per cent., colored 5·40 per cent. Of the above capitatiou 115,879 were of American birth, and 9,136 of foreign.

Del'aware, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Yell co.; *pop.* 550.
Delaware, iu *Kansas*, a twp. of Wyandotte co.; *pop.* 936.
Delaware, iu *Missouri*, a twp of Shannon co.; *pop.* 198.
Del'hi, in *Georgia*, a district of Wilkes co.; *pop.* 564.
Delhi, in *Louisiana*, a vill. of Richland par.; *pop.* 186.
De'lin's, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Morgan co.; *pop.* 272.
Deloit', in *Iowa*, a village of Milford township, Crawford co.; *pop.* 103.
Delphos, (*dĕl'fŏs,*) iu *Ohio*, a village of Washington township, Van Wert co.; *pop.* 640.
Del'ta, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Clay co.; *pop.* 924.
Del'ta, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Eaton co.; *pop.* 1,154.
Delta, in *Ohio*, a village of York township, Fultou co.; *pop.* 763.
Del'ton, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Delta co.; *pop.* 833.

Dem'oniacal Posses'sion, is one of those questions that has occasioned a great deal of discussion, and which, to Christians, has presented no few difficulties. We do not indeed sympathize much with those who would bring everything to the touchstone of their own imperfect reason, and who cannot be made to believe in anything that is not perceptible to the senses; yet there are difficulties connected with this question that necessarily keep one from speaking with any degree of certainty regarding it. The question is, whether, when Christ was upon the earth, wicked and impure spirits were permitted to take up their abode in the bodies of human beings, directing, controlliug, and tormentiug them. Those who hold that this was not the case, maintain that the appearances which characterized those said to be possessed, do not differ in any particular from what we observe in certain diseases in the present day: that such beliefs were common to the age and people among whom Christ was; and that he, when speaking of demons, merely conformed his language to their understandings, and spoke so as to be understood by them. On the other hand, it is argued that the appearances were such as showed that the demoniacs were not mere lunatics, or epileptics: that they knew Christ, and acknowledged him to be the Holy One of God; that Christ himself addressed them as unclean spirits; and that the account of the demons entering the herd of swine cannot be accounted for in any other way. The question is beset with difficulties; but we do not think it a conclusive argument against demoniacal possession, that, because we have no evidence of it in the present day, it could not have existed at any previous time, or under any other circumstances. We are sufficiently ignorant of the spirit world that we may well speak with caution as to its nature and powers. There are numerous still unsolved questions relative to the connection that subsists between mind and matter; we see, even in recent times, old forms of disease disappear, and new and previously unknown diseases taking their place; and lastly, the doctrine of demoniacal possession is consistent with the whole tenor of the sacred Scriptures. People would do well to bear in mind the inscription on La Motte's sun-dial, when attempting to speak authoritatively on such subjects. — "*Quand je ne vois pas clair, je me tais,*" When I do not see clearly, I am silent. In the early ages of the Church there was a peculiar service appointed for the cure of demoniacs. — *Ref.* Farmer's *Essay on Demoniacs;* Moses Stuart's *Skelches of Angelology,* in *Bibliotheca Sacra,* 1843.

Delnndung, (*de-lun'dŭng.*) (*Zoöl.*) The *Prionodon gracilis,* (Fig. 29,) a carnivorous animal inhabiting the forests of Java, referred to the family *Viverridæ,* but



Fig. 29. — DELUNDUNG.

regarded as a connecting link between that fam. and *Felidæ.* It is of slender form, with a long cylndrical tail, and is prettily streaked and spotted.

Dement', in *Illinois*, a twp. of Ogle co.; *pop.* 1,120.

Demonomania, (*de-mŏn-o-ma'ne-ah.*) (*Med.*) Religious insanity. A kind of madness in which the person conceives himself possessed of devils, and is in continual dread of malignant spirits, death, eternal torments, etc. Violent emotions of the religious organs, especially under the additional influence of nervous excitants, as tea and coffee, may occasion it. Indigestion, in persons of a highly nervous temperament and over wrought moral organs, predisposes to the complaint. Agreeable society, change of scenery, and all the resources of mental hygiene, should be employed.

De'mos, in *Ohio*, a village of Smith township, Belmout co.; *pop.* 167.

Denbigh, (*dĕn'be,*) in *Virginia*, a township of Warwick co.; *pop.* 591.

Den'mark. According to the official census of Feb. 1, 1870, the then area and population of the kingdom and its colonies was as follows:

Provinces.	*Area. sq. m.*	*Pop.*
Zealand, Møen, Samsœ,	14,698	636,506
Fünen, Langeland, Arrœ,		236,269
Lolland, Falster,		91,017
Bornholm,		31,846
Jütland,		787,927
	14,698	1,783,565
Dependencies.		
Farœ, Iceland, Danish settlements in Greenland, and Islands of St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John, West Indies,	40,214	108,983
	54,912	1,892,548

According to the budget for 1871-72, the total revenue receipts were estimated at 20,954,063 rix-dollars, and the expenditures at 20,586,526 rix-dollars; total public debt, 1870, 116,370,350 rix-dollars. The army on a war-footing consists of 52,656 men, and the navy in 1871 comprised 32 steamers, (7 of which were iron-clads,) mounting 313 guns; 2 sailing-frigates, 8 gunboats, 20 tenders, and several transports. The mercantile marine in 1870 numbered 2,808 vessels of all sizes, aggregating 178,646 tons. *Pop.*, 1876, 1,903,000

Den'nis, in *Maine*, a twp. of Somerset co.; *pop.* 37.
Den'nis, in *Maryland*, a dist. of Wicomico co.; *pop.* 683.
Den'nison, in *Ohio*, a village of Mill township, Tuscarawas co.; *pop.* 828.
Dent, in *California*, a township of San Joaquin co.; *pop.* 1,115.
Dent, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Iron co.: *pop.* 417.
Den'ver, in *Colorado Territory*, a city, capital of Arapahoe co.; *pop.* 4,759.
Den'ver, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Newaygo co.; *pop.* 777.
Deobund, (*de-o-bŭnd,*) a flourishing town of British India, N.W. Provinces, between the Jumna and Ganges, 20 m. S.E. of Suharunpore. *Pop.* 18,638.
Der'num, in *Arkansas*, a township of Randolph co.; *pop.* 1,764.
Des Arc, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of White co.: *pop.* 861.
Des'eret, in *Utah Territory*, a precinct of Millard co.; *pop.* 150.
Des Moines, in *Iowa*, a township of Boone co.; *pop.* 5,241. — A township of Pocahontas co.; *pop.* 236.
Des Moines, in *Minnesota*, a township of Jackson co.; *pop.* 548.
Devasaw, (*dĕv'ah-saw,*) in *Arkansas*, a township of Grant co.; *pop.* 357.

Devel'opment Theory, (The.) (*Biology.*) A theory originally propounded by the author of a work entitled the *Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation,* published in 1844. In this work the author first states that animal and vegetable life have progressed gradually on the globe. With regard to animal life, and arguing from fossil remains, he places the order or progression as follows: — First, an era of invertebrate animals; second, a period during which fishes were the only vertebrate form of being; then a period when reptiles were seen in addition, but without birds or mammalia; next a time when the last were added, but without man; and finally, the present era, in which that master species has existed in supremacy over all. Taking creation, then, as a broad course of progressive organization, the theory of development is thus set forth: — All animal and vegetable organisms commence with a simple cell, of which it is impossible in any case to tell to what form it is destined to advance. A series of changes takes place, by the careful examination of which it is impossible to determine to which class the future animal or vegetable will belong. According to the theory as enunciated by Von Bär, "an heterogeneous, or special structure, arises out of one or more homogeneous or general, and this by a gradual change." At the same time it is contended that the embryo of each grade of being passes through the general conditions of the embryos of the grades beneath it. In an embryo of the vertebrate sub-kingdom can be traced the change which will determine whether it will belong to the fish, reptile, bird, or mammal class. In an embryo of the mammal class, the characters of the particular order are next determined; and afterwards those of the family, genus, species, sex, and individual in succession. As an illustration, — "There is no essential difference between the vertebral column of the early embryo of man and that of an embryo fish; the evolution of the nervous centres begins, in both, on the same plan; so also does that of the circulating apparatus." Comparing the changes through which the embryo passes, with the history of the general life of the globe, a strong similarity in the plan is to be observed in the individual life of every one of the forms of organized beings which now people it. There has been a succession from invertebrate to vertebrate; from the fish to the reptile, from the reptile to the bird and mammal; in the mammal finally to man. Having brought forward examples and proofs from this part of the argument, the following hypothesis is put forth. That a chemico-electric operation, by which germinal vesicles were produced, was the first phenomenon in organic creation, and that the second was an advance of these through a succession of higher grades, and a variety of modifications, in accordance with laws of the same absolute nature as those by which the Almighty rules the physical department of nature. The theory of development was strongly and ably opposed by Hugh Miller, and others, who argued that it was immoral and anti-Christian to doubt the generally received theory of creation by law; namely, that every event in nature takes place by fixed and not by progressive law. Notwithstanding the strong opposition the theory has encountered, it has gained many supporters. See DARWIN.

Deview, (*de-vū',*) in *Arkansas*, a township of Woodruff co.; *pop.* 1,204.

Devil Fish, a cartilaginous fish, genus *cephaloptera.* They are gregarious, and are killed for the oil of the liver. Some are of immense size, especially those found in the Pacific Ocean. A specimen in the N.Y. Aquarium (*Architeuthis princeps*), although by no means among the largest, measures forty feet. See Fig. 1829.

Devil Fork, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Elliott co.
Devilla, (*de-vil'lah,*) in *Texas*, a preciuct of Milam co.; *pop.* 1,714.
Devil's Creek, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Wolfe co.
Dewas, (*du'auz,*) a town of British India, prov. Malwah, on an affluent of the Chumbul. It is the cap. of a state having a pop. of 25,000.
Deweese', in *North Carolina*, a township of Mecklenburg co.; *pop.* 1,606.
Dewey, (*dū'e,*) in *Indiana*, a township of La Porte co.
De Witt'ville, in *New York*, a village of Chautauqua township, Chautauqua co.; *pop.* 262.
Dewsbury, (*dūz'bre,*) a manufacturing town and parish in England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Calder, 8 m. S.S.W. of Leeds. *Manuf.* Blankets, carpets, &c. *Pop,* of parish, 124,296.
Dex'ter, in *Mich.*, a twp. of Washteuaw co.; *pop.* 889.

SUPPLEMENT.

Dex'ter, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Mower co.; *pop.* 120.
D'Hanis, in *Texas*, a vill. of Medina co.; *pop.* 213.
Dholka, (*dōl'kah,*) a town of India, dist. Ahmedabad, pres. Bombay, 22 m. S.W. of the city of Ahmedabad. *Pop.* 25,000.
Diagrammagraph, (*dī-a-grăm'mah-grăf.*) (*Mech.*) In investigating the proportions to be given to slide-valves and gear, it is usual to employ various geometrical constructions by which the action of the valve in opening and closing the steam-ports is represented. In the case of valves worked by link motions, these diagrams, though extremely valuable, are in general only approximate representations of the action of the valve; that is, in order to simplify them the influence of the obliquity of the eccentric rods and the connecting rod is ignored. M. Pichault has invented a beautiful instrument, which he calls a *D.*, by which any given arrangement of link motion can be temporarily put together, and a pencil moved in precisely the same manner as the actual valve would be moved with the proposed link motion. This pencil records on a revolving plate the motion of the valve, and from the diagram so obtained the action of the valve can be studied, and any improvements in the arrangement of the gear can be at once imitated and tried.
Di'al, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Laurens co.; *pop.* 2,529.
Dialysis, (*dī-ăl'e-sis,*) *n.* In cases of suspected poisoning the course now generally pursued is to pour the whole contents of the stomach, or other liquid which the analyst has to examine, upon a *dialyzer*, and after allowing it to stay there for 24 hours, to examine the aqueous solution. Almost all the poisons in common use, such as *arsenic, strychnine, corrosive sublimate, oxalic acid, acetate of lead, morphia* (the active agent in laudanum and opium), being *crystalloids*, easily pass through, and the work of the toxicologist is very much simplified, as he has only an aqueous solution of a comparatively pure substance to deal with, instead of a highly complex mixture of organic substances.
Dia'mond, in *Georgia*, a dist. of De Kalb co.; *pop.* 814.
Diamond City, in *Montana Territory*, a township of Meagher co.; *pop.* 460.
Diamond Creek, in *Kansas*, a township of Chase co.; *pop.* 469.
Diamond Hill, in *South Carolina*, a township of Abbeville co.; *pop.* 1,760.
Diather'mancy, *n.* (*Phys.*) A term employed by Melloni to designate the property of transmitting radiant heat. It therefore corresponds to *transparency* in the case of light, and the expression "transparent to heat-rays" is occasionally employed. If we have a source of heat placed near a thermometer, a rise of the mercury will be produced; if now a thin plate of rock-salt is introduced between the source of the thermometer, the mercury will fall but slightly, because the rock-salt permits nearly all the heat from the source to pass through it, in virtue of its diathermancy; but if a plate of the same thickness of selenite or amber is placed between the source and the thermometer, a very marked difference will be observed, nearly all the heat will be cut off, and the thermometer will therefore indicate a very slight rise of temperature, because selenite and amber possess very slight diathermancy, that is, they are more or less *opaque* to heat-rays. Rock-salt is said to be a *diathermanous substance*, while selenite and amber are called *athermanous substances*, but this latter term is not so much used because all substances allow a certain amount of radiate heat to pass through them. The apparatus employed by Melloni is represented in Fig. 30, where AB is the thermo-electric pile; *a* is a support for the source of heat, in this case a Locatelli's lamp; F and E are screens, and C is a support for the body experimented upon; while *m* is the pile, and D the galvanometer. The transmission of heat through liquids has been re-examined by Prof. Tyndall

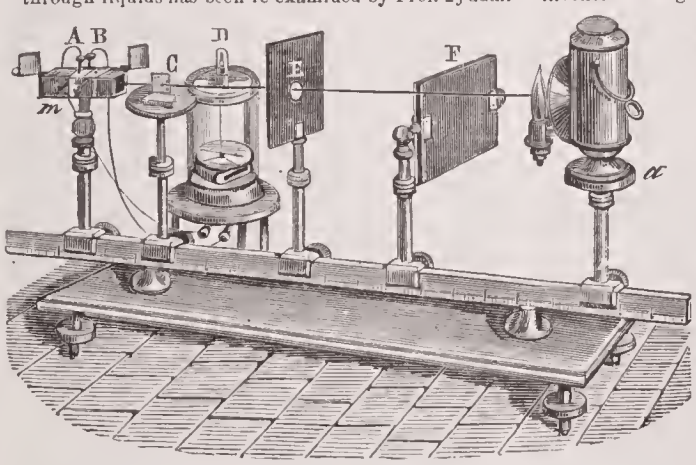


Fig. 30. — MELLONI'S APPARATUS.

by a more perfect mode of experiment than that employed by Melloni. The experiments were made in the following way: Instead of employing a glass vessel to hold the liquids under examination, he made use of a little cell whose ends were stopped by parallel plates of rock-salt. The plates were separated by a ring of brass, with an aperture on the top through which the liquid could be poured. As this plate could be changed at will, liquid layers of various thicknesses were easily obtainable, the apparatus being merely screwed together and made liquid tight by paper washers. The instrument was mounted on a support before an opening in a brass screen placed in front of the pile. The source of heat employed was a spiral of platinum wire raised to incandescence by an electric current; the spiral being enclosed in a small glass globe with an aperture in front through which the radiation passed unchanged in its character, a point of essential importance overlooked by Melloni.
Diathermometer, (*dī-ah-thĕr-mŏm'e-tŭr.*) [From Gr. *dia*, through, *thermæ*, heat, and *metron*, measure.] (*Phys.*) An instrument devised by Prof. Guthrie for determining the thermal resistance of liquids. It consists of an air thermometer terminated above by a brass cone faced with platinum, having its base uppermost, and in a perfectly horizontal plane; the base of a second cone of precisely the same area can be approximated to the cone of the air thermometer, and between the opposite bases the liquid to be examined is introduced. Now if we have a constant source of heat in the upper cone (such as a current of water of known and invariable temperature), it is obvious that by varying the liquids between the cones, and noting the effect in a given time on the column of liquid in the air thermometer, we can obtain results (comparable among themselves) of the relative thermal resistance of the various liquids employed.
Dendrodus, (*dĕn'dro-dŭs,*) *n.* (*Pal.*) A genus of extinct fishes, whose fossil teeth occur in the old red sandstone beds of Scotland, in the neighborhood of Elgin. On transverse section (Fig. 31) these teeth exhibit under the microscope a beautiful and singularly complex structure, due chiefly to the presence of radiating lines, which, proceeding from the centre, branch out and enclose leaf-like bundles of dentinal tubes. This labyrinthic or dendritic character suggested the generic name employed by Prof. Owen.



Fig. 31.
TRANSVERSE SECTION OF THE TOOTH OF DENDRODUS.

Dick'son, in *Pennsylvania*, a borough of Luzerne co.; *pop.* 391.
Dick'erson's, in *Tennessee*, a district of Obion co.; *pop.* 1,211.
Dick'eyville, in *Maine*, a township of Aroostook co.; *pop.* 1,851.
Dick'inson, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Cumberland co.; *pop.* 1,617.
Dick'son, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Edwards co.; *pop.* 526.
Dickson, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Lewis co.; *pop.* 204.
Dicks'ville, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Mercer co.; *pop.* 1,126.
Dikowa, or **Deegoa,** (*de-ko'wah,*) a commercial town of Bornou, Central Africa, 60 m. S. of Kouka, and 30 S.W. of Lake Tchadda. *Pop.* 30,000.
Dil'lard's, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Etowah co.; *pop.* 962.
Dillard's, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Monroe co.; *pop.* 1,268.
Dil'lon, in *California*, a twp. of Klamath co.; *pop.* 79.
Dim'mick, in *Illinois*, a township of La Salle co.; *pop.* 1,222.
Dinas Stone, *n.* An artificial infusible stone lately invented in England, and prepared from a sandstone found in the Neath Valley of Southern Wales, occurring partly as a rock and partly as a sand. The rock is of a light-gray color, with transparent edges, having the fracture of crystallized quartz, and is prepared by crushing between cast-iron rollers to a coarse powder (with the exception of certain portions, which are too hard to be thus treated), and then adding one part of lime and a suitable quantity of water, and introducing the mass into iron moulds, where it is pressed, by means of a stamp, upon an iron bed. After the stones have been dried by artificial heat, while still upon the iron bed, they are baked for seven days at an intense heat in a cupola furnace, and allowed to cool for the same length of time. The stone shows in its fracture coarse, irregular grayish-white fragments of quartz, inclosed by a light brownish-yellow finer mass, and swells in the fire instead of contracting. Metallic oxides and strongly basic slags attack this quartz rock very rapidly; and, like quartz, it will not stand rapid changes of temperature. In storing away this material it is to be protected from moisture.
Dirt Town, in *Ga.*, a dist. of Chattooga co.; *pop.* 960.
Dis'mal, in *N. C.*, a twp. of Sampson co.; *pop.* 746.
District of Columbia. This small but important division of the American Republic, now constituted for administrative purposes a territory of the United States, contained in 1870, according to the census of that year, 11,677 acres of land in farms, of which 8,266 consisted of improved lands, 2,428 of woodland, and 983 of other unimproved soil. Cash value of farms under cultivation $3,800,230; of farm-implements and machinery, $39,450; amount of wages paid for husbandry $124,338; total value of farm productions $319,517; of orchard and market-garden products $112,034; of live-stock on farms $114,916; of home manufactures $750. Total assessed value of district $74,271,693, of which $71,437,468 represented real estate alone. True valuation of real and personal estate $126,873,618. Increase since returns of 1860: Of total assessed value $33,186,748; of true value of real and personal estate $85,788,673. Total amount of taxation $1,581,569. Total municipal and non-public funded debt $2,640,584; all other $955,961. Aggregate population 131,700, of which 88,278 white, 43,404 colored, 3 Chinese, and 15 Indians. Male citizens arrived at legal age 31,622; citizens without the franchise (other than for rebellion or other crime) 347. Of the above total enumeration 115,446 persons were of American birth, and 16,254 of foreign.
Distrix, (*dĭs'trĭks.*) [From Gr. *dis*, privative, and *trix*, hair.] (*Med.*) An affection in which the hairs of the scalp become slender, and split at their extremities. The excessive use of salt, night-work, and various other causes, may induce it. The hair should be cut short, the scalp wetted, morning and evening, with cold water, and occasionally shampooed.
Divirigi, (*de-vĭr'e-je.*) (anc. *Tephrene,*) a town of Turkey in Asia, prov. Rumili, on an affluent of the Euphrates, 28 m. N.N.W. of Arabkir. *Pop.* 10,000.
Dix, DOROTHEA L., an American philanthropist, born in Mass., in early life was employed as a teacher, subsequently devoted her life to alleviating the miseries of lunatics, criminals, and the poor. Congress, at her repeated intercession, in 1854, appropriated 10,000,000 acres of public land to endow hospitals for the insane, which was, however, vetoed by the then President, Mr. Pierce. She is author of several minor publications — *The Garland of Flora* (1829), &c.
Dix, JOHN A., an American general and statesman, b. in Roscawen, New Hampshire, July 24, 1798. In 1812 he entered the Military Academy of West Point, and participated in the war with Great Britain, which commenced that year. Taking up his residence in 1828 at Cooperstown, N. Y., he became a member of the legal profession, and was the successful Democratic candidate for the office of Secretary of State in 1833; in 1842 was elected to the State Legislature, and from 1845 till 1849 he represented his adopted State in the U. S. Senate; and, for a period of three months, Dec. 1860–Mar. 1861, held the position of Secretary of the Treasury at Washington. It was while holding this position that he issued his frequently quoted order to the Federal authorities at New Orleans: "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." In May of the last-named year he was appointed major-general, and in 1863 took command of a force which threatened Richmond, and cut Gen. Lee's communications with the James River. In 1864 he took command of the military department of the East, became U. S. Minister to France in 1867-68, and in 1872 was elected Governor of the State of New York.
Dix, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Ford co.; *pop.* 782.
Dix'on, in *California*, a village of Silverville township, Solano co.; *pop.* 317.
Dixon Creek, in *Tenn.*, a dist. of Smith co.; *pop.* 938.
Dixon Mills, in *Alabama*, a township and village of Marengo co.; *pop.* 1,000.
Dixon's, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Pike co.; *pop.* 2,240.
Dixon Springs, in *Tenn.*, a dist. of Smith co.; *p.* 1,777.
Dixon's Tavern, in *Maryland*, a district of Queen Anne co.; *pop.* 3,636.
Doak's, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Shelby co.; *pop.* 1,512.
Doak's, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Greene co.; *pop.* 957.
Doak'ville, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Dyer co.; *pop.* 862.
Dodge, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Dubuque co.; *pop.* 979. — A twp. of Union co.; *pop.* 229.
Dod'son, in *Ala.*, a twp. of Tuscaloosa co.; *pop.* 924.
Dodson, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Lawrence co.; *pop.* 520.
Dodson's Creek, in *Tennessee*, a district of Hawkins co.; *pop.* 1,002.
Doe River Cove, in *Tennessee*, a district of Carter co.; *pop.* 578.
Dog Bluff, in *S. Carolina*, a twp. of Horry co.; *pop.* 789.
Dog Fennell, in *Ky.*, a prec. of Fayette co.; *pop.* 1,919.
Dog Tooth, in *Ill.*, a twp. of Alexander co.; *pop.* 301.
Dog'wood, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of White co.; *pop.* 513.
Dogwood Neck, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Horry co.; *pop.* 573.
Doke's, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Wilson co.; *pop.* 851.
Dokkum, (*dŏk'kŭm,*) a seaport of Holland, prov. Friesland, on the Ee, 12 m. N.E. of Leeuwarden. It has an extensive trade, and shipbuilding is largely engaged in. *Pop.* 5,000.
Do'lan, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Cass co.; *pop.* 1,475.
Dolan's Ranche, in *Kansas*, a twp. of Ellis co.; *p.* 17.
Döllinger, JOHANN JOSEPH IGNAZ, (*dŭl'lĭn-jĕr,*) an eminent German theologian and historian, b. at Bamberg, Bavaria, 1799, assumed priest's orders in 1822, and in 1826 was appointed lecturer on Church History to the University of Munich, the substance of his labors in this respect appearing in 1828 in his *Manual of the History of the Church*, and in a *Treatise on the History of the Church* (1838). In 1845 he was returned by the University of Munich to the Bavarian parliament, and in 1851 was a delegate to that of Frankfort, where he advocated and voted for the absolute disunion of Church and State. In 1861 he lectured in favor of the abandonment of the Pope's temporal power, and has since obtained a world-wide notoriety by his strenuous and

persistent antagonism to the decrees of the Council of the Vatican More especially was this manifested on the occasion of the convocation of the Œcumenical Council held at Rome, 1870–1, to discuss the doctrine of Papal Infallibility on questions of faith and morals. Since the adoption of this dogma as a recognized tenet of the Roman Catholic faith, Dr. *D* has become the acknowledged leader of the so-called "Old Catholic" party, now arisen into a power (see OLD CATHOLICS), and one of the most popular and influential men in Germany. On Feb. 29, 1872, Dr. *D.* was elected Rector of Munich University, and on April 18th following was formally excommunicated by the Archbishop of Munich in the name of the Holy See.

Dou'naldsville, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Abbeville dist.; *pop.* 1,155.

Dorstenia, (*dôrz-tē'ne-ah.*) (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, O. *Moraceæ*, associated with mulberries and figs. The genus has a flat and somewhat concave receptacle bearing numerous flowers. The staminate flowers have no perianth, but two or more stamens. The pistillate flowers are also without a perianth; the ovary is one-celled with a lateral style and bifid stigma, containing one ovule. The fruit-bearing receptacle becomes somewhat succulent. There are 36 known species. They are herbaceous plants found in tropical America. They have radical leaves which are palmate or pinnatifid, and the receptacle terminating the scape is quadrangular or rounded, or occasionally linear and forked. *D. contrayerva* (Fig. 32) and other species have a stimulant and tonic rhizome, which is used medicinally under the name of *Contrayerva-root.*

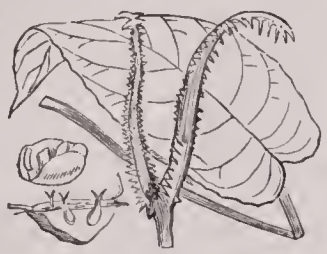


Fig. 32.—DORSTENIA CONTRAYERVA.

Doo'ley, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Union co.; *pop.* 386.

Dooley's, in *Georgia*, a district of Franklin co.; *pop.* 677.—A district of Hart co.; *pop.* 747.

Doo'little, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Murray co.; *pop.* 480.

Do'ra, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Moultrie co.; *pop.* 924.

Double Bayou, in *Texas*, a precinct of Chambers co.; *pop.* 523.

Double Branch, in *Georgia*, a district of Milton co.; *pop.* 639.

Double Branches, in *Tennessee*, a district of Lauderdale co.; *pop.* 1,484.—A dist. of Wayne co.; *pop.* 615.

Double Bridges, in *Tennessee*, a district of Lauderdale co.; *pop.* 1,483.

Double Cabin, in *Tennessee*, a district of Jackson co.; *pop.* 799.

Double Shoal, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Cleaveland co.; *pop.* 1,410.

Double Springs, in *Mississippi*, a district of Octibbeha co.; *pop.* 1,996.

Doug'las, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Arkansas co.; *pop.* 760.

Douglas, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Effingham co.; *pop.* 3,222.—A twp. of Saline co.; *pop.* 1,437.

Douglas, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Adams co.; *pop.* 333.—A twp. of Boone co.; *pop.* 879.—A twp. of Clay co.; *pop.* 320.—A twp. of Harrison co.; *pop.* 185.—A twp. of Ida co.; *pop.* 61.—A twp. of Madison co.; *pop.* 938.—A twp. of Mitchell co.; *pop.* 282.—A twp. of Page co.; *pop.* 503.—A twp. of Union co.; *pop.* 824.

Douglas, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Montcalm co.; *pop.* 215.

Douglas, in *Nebraska*, a twp. of Douglas co.; *pop.* 174.—A twp. of Nemata co.; *pop.* 393.

Douglas, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Clarendon co.; *pop.* 310.

Douglas, in *Tennessee*, a district of Williamson co.; *pop.* 1,677.

Dover, in *Kansas*, a twp. of Shawnee co.; *pop.* 611.

Dover, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Monongalia co.; *pop.* 366.

Dover, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Goochland co.; *pop.* 3,667.

Do'ver Furnace, in *Tennessee*, a district of Stewart co.; *pop.* 860.

Dow'dles, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Harris co.; *pop.* 781.

Dowu's, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Glascock co.; *pop.* 829.

Dowus, in *Illinois*, a twp. of McLean co.; *pop.* 1,196.

Dowu's, or OAK HILL, in *Georgia*, a district of Newton co.; *pop.* 920.

Doyle, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of White co.; *pop.* 737.

Doyle's, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Hardeman co.; *pop.* 884.

Doyles'port, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Barton co.; *p.* 385.

Doyle'town, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Otsego twp., Columbia co.; *pop.* 100.

Dra'ent, in *Massachusetts*, a twp. of Middlesex co.; *pop.* 2,078.

Drake, FRIEDRICH, an eminent German sculptor, B. at Pyrmont, 1805, professor in the Academy of Fine Arts of Berlin and member of the Senate of that Academy. His chief works are a *Madonna and Child*, purchased by the Empress of Russia; *A Dying Soldier with the Crown of Victory*; *The Female Grape-gatherer*; *The Eight Provinces of Prussia*, a colossal work executed in 1844 for one of the halls of the castle of Berlin; eight groups decorating the bridge of the same castle; and another, a *Warrior Crowned by Victory.* His fame rests mainly, however, on the numerous statues, busts, and medallions which he has executed. Among these are the statues of *Schinkel*, of the two *Humboldts*, of *Rauch*, of *Justus Möser*, at Osnabrück; the colossal bust of *Oken* the naturalist, at Jena; and two colossal statues of *King Frederick William III.*, one at Stettin, the other at Berlin.

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Drake, SAMUEL GARDNER, an American author, B. at Pittsfield, N. H., 1798. His best known works are *Indian Biography* (1832), and *The Book of the Indians*, or *History and Biography of the Indians of North America* (1833).

Drake's, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Hardeman co.; *pop.* 745.

Drake'ville, in *Iowa*, a township and village of Davis co.; *pop.* 534.

Drama, *n.* (*Lit. Hist.*) A poem or piece composed for the stage; a composition in dialogue, in which the action is recited and represented, and not related. The love of imitation is inherent in human nature; and the first evidence of intellect given by a child is his assumption of the manner and bearing of some other person. As with individuals, so with nations; and almost every ancient and modern civilized people have cultivated dramatic representation in some form. The Hindoos and the Chinese have a rich store of theatrical works; and in China the love of dramatic exhibition is a perfect rage. According to Aristotle, the Attic drama arose from the recitations of the leaders of the Dithyrambus. The origin of the Grecian drama is said to have been the orgies of shepherds and peasants in their solemnization of the rites of Bacchus, when the sacrifice of a goat was followed by dances and a sort of masquerade, in which they personated fauns and satyrs. In place of the masks, they stained their faces with the lees of wine; and to the music, which formed the principal part of this wild festivity, was added the recitation of an individual performer, who entertained the audience by his own single and unaided exertions. Thespis was the first to shape a regular entertainment out of these rude materials, in which effort he is said to have been assisted by one Susarion. The actors were separated from the audience, and upon a cart, or elevated platform made of boards laid upon trestles. The date of this first improvement was about 440 or 450 years before the Christian era. Æschylus was the first who converted monologue and soliloquy into action and dialogue. He introduced upon the boards more than one actor at the same time, and relieved the declamation of the Thespian orator by the musical performance of a chorus; he also introduced scenery. A theatre, first of wood, afterwards of stone, accommodated a number of regular and attentive spectators; and the principal actors dressed in personal disguise suitable to the characters personated. They also wore masks painted to represent the personage whose part they performed. The mouths of these masks were shaped like the end of a trumpet, which, though it aided the actor's voice in filling the enormous area of the theatre, must have had a ludicrous appearance. The *cothurnus*, or buskin, added to the actor's height; the enormous distance between the eyes of the auditors and the actors considerably lessening the apparent absurdities of the mask and buskin. Great trouble and expense were bestowed upon costume. When a Grecian actor personated a hero or a god, he concealed his face, increased his height, and wore a dress and mask exactly resembling the popular idea of the personage to be portrayed. The theatres were of enormous size, and built in the shape of a horse-shoe. The audience were placed on seats elevated one above another in gradation. The stage, which was on a level with the lowest row of seats, was placed at the flat end of the building. The space in the centre of the theatre, called in the present day the pit, was called the orchestra, and was occasionally occupied by the chorus. Æschylus having regulated, Sophocles, Euripides, and other dramatists, improved an amusement to which the art-loving Greeks became passionately attached. During the performance of a play written by Hegemon, news was brought of the total defeat of the Grecian army before Syracuse. Among the auditors were relations of those who had fallen, and hardly one spectator had not, in addition to a patriotic grief, to mourn the loss of a friend or relative. They did not quit the theatre, but, spreading their mantles before their faces, ordered the representation to proceed, and, thus veiled, remained till its conclusion. The admission to these ancient theatres was at first one *drachma*; but Pericles caused the price to be lowered to two oboli. In their personations, the Grecian actors aimed at gravity of movement and declamatory grace, rather than the rapidity and vivacity of passion. They held a high rank in the republic, and popularity carried with it a rich recompense. The old Grecian comedy will be best described as the exact opposite and antithesis to their tragedy; for as in tragedy, deities, Titans, and departed heroes declaimed in sublime sentences, so, in comedy, the whole plan of a piece often turned upon the same sublime personages, who were brought upon the stage for the mere purpose of ridicule. In fact, the Grecian comedy was a burlesque in the most modern sense of the word, in which Bacchus was represented as a coward, and Hercules as a glutton. Aristophanes, the author of this kind of entertainment best known to us, was not the originator of the Grecian comedy: he had many predecessors,—Magnes, Cratinus, Crates, Eupolis, and others. After ridiculing the Olympian deities, a species of mythological irreverence which the Athenians heartily enjoyed, he made the stage a vehicle for attack on public men, and among others, Socrates and Cleon, a demagogue of great influence. Decrees were passed to protect the citizens against scurrilous dramatic libels, and finally comedy was proscribed. An actor named Anascander was punished capitally for parodying a line of Euripides so as to convert it into an attack upon the government. He was starved to death,—a fate that has since, not uncommonly, fallen to the lot of both actors and dramatists. Aristophanes, who found that personality and invective were no longer tolerated, barbed the arrow of his wit at the accidents and absurdities of domestic life, in which walk of satire he was successfully followed by Menander and others. This new mine of satire was called by the ancients the New Comedy; and it was about this time that dramatic representations began to be divided by intervals of cessation, or acts, the use of the chorus being discontinued with the old comedy. If the dramas of Plautus and Terence do not present any great variety of character, it must be remembered that in works professing to be in pictures of actual manners, comic writers could not, in a country where women led a life of seclusion, write for representation any female characters but those of mothers, maid-servants, and courtesans; thus the plot of a piece often turned upon the passion of a lover for a young woman who was not brought upon the stage once during the play. Despite these disadvantages, the new comedy of the Greeks often conveyed a knowledge of deep truths and subtle feeling. In closing these brief remarks upon the Greek stage, it must be mentioned that the apostle Paul has quoted from the Grecian drama.—The *Romans* had a sort of rude histrionic representation of their own. Their oldest spoken plays were borrowed from the Osci, the indigenous inhabitants of Italy, and were called *Fabulæ Atellanæ.* The performance consisted of satirical couplets, which were declaimed during the intervals of the games, and characters of fabulous antiquity were usually personated. According to Livy, 367 years before the birth of Christ, during the rage of the great pestilence, in order to propitiate the deities, the Romans introduced a regular dramatic entertainment. Their plays, however, notwithstanding the assumption of the mask and buskin as a regular profession, were rude in structure, until Livius Andronicus, who was by birth a Grecian, led the way to improvement by transplanting his native stage to Rome. The works of the Roman tragic authors, with the exception of those of Seneca, have not reached our time, though, singularly enough, we are compelled to judge of the new school of Greek comedy through the medium of Latin translations; indeed the Romans had two species of comedy,—the *Palliata*, in which the scene and dress were Grecian, and the *Togata*, in which they were Roman. It is presumed that as Roscius Gallus is mentioned by Cicero as wearing a mask upon the stage, in order to conceal an obliquity of vision, that other actors of his day played with their faces uncovered. The Romans, to quote the words of St. Augustine, "accounted the art of stage-playing infamous, and ordained that stage-players should not only be deprived of the honor of other citizens, but also be disfranchised and thrust out of their tribe." This feeling was doubtless engendered by the fact of the Romans confounding the dramatic art with the games of the circus and amphitheatre, in which gladiators and slaves performed. Notwithstanding a denunciatory edict of the prætor, many actors rose to great wealth and high esteem in Rome. Roscius was the friend of Piso, Sylla, and Cicero; and Paris, who was afterwards put to death by Domitian out of jealousy, exercised an arbitrary authority over dramatic authors. Critics formed a code of laws for the guidance and regulation of the poet, of which Aristotle and Horace expressed their approval. The ancient dramatic art expired with pagan Rome, and in its first age Christianity was inimical to the theatre. Any person connected with the dramatic art was not allowed baptism. The connection of the ancient theatre with heathen superstition, and the profligacy of some of the entertainments exhibited, offended the primitive Church. With the extinction of literature and art, every trace of dramatic composition or performance was for many centuries lost. The modern drama, like the ancient, had its foundation in religion, with this difference, that in place of the worship of Bacchus, miracle-plays and mysteries were produced. The first speaking sacred drama is said to have been "Della Passione di nostro Signor Giesu Christu," by Giuliano Dati, bishop of San Leo, in 1445; and it was in Italy, the country in which the tragic art expired, that it revived in a different and purer form; but considerable uncertainty exists on this point, for the French claim the performance of a pastoral entitled "Un Jeu" as early as the 13th century. The Chester Mysteries, the earliest plays acted publicly in England, were performed from 1268 to 1276. The meaning attached to the word "mystery" may be gleaned from the quotation of two of the verses of the proclamation or prologue to the famous Chester Mysteries or Whitsun Plays. The "moonke" mentioned is one Done Randall, of Chester Abbey, the deviser of the Mysteries:

> "This moonke, moonke-like in Scriptures well seene,
> In storyes travelled with the best sorte;
> In pagentes set fourth, apparently to all eyne,
> The Olde and Newe Testament with livelye comforte;
> Intermyngline therewith, onely to make sporte,
> Some things not warranted by any writt,
> Which, to glad the hearers, he woulde men to take yt.
>
> "Now, you worshippfull Tanners, that of custome olde
> The fall of Lucifer did set out
> Some writers awarrante your matter; therefore be boulde,
> Lustily to place the same to all the rowttle;
> And yf any thereof stande in any doubte,
> Your author his author bath, your skewe let bee,
> Good speech, fyne players, with apparill comelye."

Rude parodies of sacred history being inconsistent with the purity of the Christian religion, the Mysteries were succeeded by the Moralities, a sort of performance that bore considerable resemblance to the Old Comedy of the ancients, as they were founded upon allegorical subjects, almost always bore allusion to the events of the

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day, and abounded with strong and biting satire. Upon the revival of letters, Latin plays were composed by the learned in avowed imitation of the productions of ancient Greece and Rome; but the general public, to whom the classic drama was a sealed book, showed a strong partiality to a new sort of representation, a union, or rather compound of tragedy and comedy, which was called History or Historical Drama. These generally told the exploits of a king from his manhood to his death, with such points of history as were the most marked and striking of his reign. These dramatic chronicles were so popular in England that hardly a single subject upon which Shakspeare wrote had not been appropriated by his predecessors; the majority of his historical plays were, therefore, altered by him from the plan of old dramatic chronicles. — The *Romantic* drama, which followed the historical, was founded upon legends, poems, and popular fictitious narratives. In Spain, the land of chivalric romance, Lopez de Vega and Calderon, disregarding or despising the restrictions of the classic drama, inaugurated a new school. Their heroes, the exact reverse of the passionate, sensual demigods of the ancient drama, were virtuous, self-sacrificing, brave, true, and loyal. Action and bustle took the place of tedious elaboration of sentiment and thought; the passion of love was sublimated into a high, generous, and romantic feeling; and the introduction of a clown, who made extemporaneous jests both to actors and to audience, gave great pleasure to spectators, who were unwilling that the actors should entirely ignore their presence, and liked a chorus, though comprehended in one person, to explain and criticise the action of a play during its progress. In England, the romantic drama was welcomed with ardor. In Italy, the taste for the ancient and classical school of drama was so rooted that romantic dramas, histories, and tragi-comedies could not long hold a place, but were succeeded by tragedies written upon the classic models. — The *Italian* comedy produced characters that never varied, some of whom are supposed to have descended directly from the Mimi of the *Fabulæ Atellanæ* This ancient origin is claimed for Harlequin and Punchinello, an English Punch, both of whom are buffoons, cowards, wags, and jesters, like the *Sannio* of the Romans. *Pantalone* was a Venetian merchant; *Dotore*, a Bolognese physician; *Spaciento*, a Neapolitan braggadocio; *Pulliccnella*, a wag of Apulia; *Giangurgolo* and *Coriello*, two clowns of Calabria; *Gelsomino*, a Roman beau; *Be trame*, a Milanese simpleton; *Brighella*, a Ferrarese pimp; and *Arlecchino*, a blundering servant of Bergamo. Thus each personage, clad in a peculiar dress, and furnished with a peculiar mask, was intended as a characteristic representative of some particular Italian district or town. To further this local personation, each actor spoke the dialect of the place he represented. Besides these and a few other such personages, of which at least four were introduced into each play, there were the *amorosos* or *innamoratas* — that is, men and women who played serious parts; and also *Smeraldina*, *Colombina*, *Spilletta*, and other females, who acted the *servettas* and waiting-maids. These last wore no masks, and all spoke Tuscan or Roman. The pieces played by them were called *Commedia dell' Arte*. Goldoni adopted Harlequin and the rest of his mimic troop; but, instead of trusting to the extempore wit of the actors, wrote for them plots and dialogues. — *France* has boasted that when the classic drama was banished from every other stage in Europe, it found a home in Paris; and yet her drama, like those of other nations, was, during the 16th and a great part of the 17th century, borrowed from Spain. As the English owe the excellence of their stage to Shakspeare, so France is equally indebted to Corneille. Cardinal Richelieu placed himself at the head of five dramatic authors, all of whom are forgotten, with the exception of Corneille. It was at this period that the classical fetters of the three unities were imposed upon French dramatic poets. "The unities of action, time, and place must be observed." Corneille adds, "Personne n'en doute." The French are not only proud of their pretensions to classicality and their regard for the unities, but are enabled to boast with justice that they have discarded tragi-comedy — that is, such pieces as comprehend two distinct plots — one of a serious, the other of a humorous sort, each totally unconnected with the other. Corneille and Racine were, according to Sir Walter Scott, the Homer and the Virgil of the French drama. Even Voltaire himself was content to imitate these two great models, although he endeavored to make a Turk talk like a Turk, and a savage like a savage, instead of in the brilliant metaphor and skilled sentiment of the buskined heroes of his predecessors. Molière, the founder of French comedy, followed the path marked out by Menander, and has closely copied some pieces from the Latin stage. Few satirists have attacked vice and folly so successfully; and it should be remembered, when considering his marvellous power, that while the English stage was fostered by a people, the French stage was merely the appanage of a court. Thus the sphere of the satirist was limited to the palace and its immediate surroundings. Schlegel observes, "The object of French comedy is not life, but society — that perpetual negotiation between conflicting vanities which never ends in a sincere treaty of peace; the embroidered dress, the hat under the arm, and the sword by the side, essentially belong to them; and the whole of the characterization is limited to the folly of the men and the coquetry of the women." This comedy of manners rather than of nature was overturned by the "Figaro" of Beaumarchais -- a production in which incident, intrigue, characters in high and low life, lively dialogue, and political satire were so craftily intermingled, the whole being flavored with a strong tone of licentiousness, that it was received by the Parisian public with an almost frantic enthusiasm. — The *English* drama was founded upon the Spanish model. "Ferrex and Porrex," the first regular English tragedy, was acted before Queen Elizabeth upon Jan. 18, 1561, by the gentlemen of the Inner Temple. A version of the same piece was acted in one of the minor London theatres in 1854, but without success. "Gammer Gurton's Needle," which was said to be the work of John Still, Master of Arts, and afterwards bishop of Bath and Wells, was first performed in Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1575 The jest of the piece turns on the loss and recovery of the needle with which Gammer Gurton repaired the breeches of her man Hodge. The popular characters are the Sturdy Beggar, the Country Vicar, the Clown, and the Shrew. Thus we see that, at the very commencement, English comedy was founded on characters of middle and humble life. It is to be remarked, that as the first English tragedy had no intermixture of comedy, so the first English comedy had no intermixture of tragedy. The influence of the plays of Shakspeare upon English poetry, the drama, and the world at large, is too universally recognized to need comment in a work of this description, even if the space prescribed to us were unlimited. It is enough to say that his transcendent genius and matchless power created a model which never has, and perhaps never will be equalled. His historical plays throw a light upon his country's history; his tragedies are acknowledged masterpieces by the highest critics of any civilized nation; and his romantic dramas and comedies, though not faultless, abound with the errors of a genius incapable of self-control, and too powerful to submit to the trammels imposed upon the dramatist by the pedantry of inferior minds. The tragedies of Jonson are distinguished for a sublime expression of moral sentiment. In comedy he occasionally followed the older Grecian school, as in the "Tale of a Tub," where, in order to ridicule his enemy, Inigo Jones, he trod in the path of Aristophanes. In the "Staple of News" and "Cynthia's Revels" he introduced allegorical characters, and personified abstract passions. In tracing the history of the English drama, we perceive the immense influence of the plays of Shakspeare over his successors. Massinger, a man of considerable genius, endeavored to unite the romance of Shakspeare to the realistic humor of Jonson; and though he has to an extent succeeded, his love passages are infinitely less interesting and his villanies more revolting than are those of his two models. Beaumont and Fletcher, both men of remarkable talents, grafted upon Shakspeare's method of composition the boundless license of the Spanish school. Sometimes almost discarding probability, violating character, and therefore weakening, if not destroying, the interest of the plot, they compensate for these faults and irregularities by admirable descriptive passages, elegant wit, passionate and tender dialogue, and rich humor. The plays of Shirley, of Ford, of Webster, and Decker, although now forgotten by the mere playgoer, and holding no place upon the boards of the theatre of the present day, abound with admirable passages and detached scenes of singular merit; and it is, doubtless, to the fact of the rude apology for scenery, and the eye of the spectator being entirely ungratified in the English playhouses of the 16th and 17th centuries, that we are indebted for that brilliant band of distinguished poets known as *the Elder Dramatists*. Audiences crowded to the theatre, not to gaze on splendid scenery, but to listen to the literary production of the author and to the declamatory graces of the player. The great and original school, founded by Shakspeare and Ben Jonson, and followed by Massinger, Beaumont and Fletcher, and others, closed with the outbreak of the civil war in 1642. A proclamation shut up the theatres and dispersed the players, almost all of whom took up arms for King Charles I., in whose service many of them perished. One Robinson, an actor at the Blackfriars Theatre, was killed by Col. Harrison, the regicide, in cold blood, Harrison declaiming the text from Scripture, "Cursed be he who doeth the Lord's work negligently." The most ancient English playhouses were, according to Malone, the Curtain, in Shoreditch, and the Theatre. In the time of Shakspeare there were no less than nine theatres open, — three private houses, one in Blackfriars, the Cockpit or Phœnix, in Drury Lane, and one in Salisbury Court, Fleet Street. The six public theatres were the Globe, the Rose, and the Hope, on the Bank-side; the Red Bull, and the Fortune. In the winter of 1648, the players at the Cockpit, while acting the "Bloody Brothers," were surprised by a party of soldiers in the middle of the play, and carried to prison in their stage-dresses. On Feb. 11, 1647, an Act of Parliament was passed that all stage-galleries, seats, and boxes should be pulled down by warrant of two justices of the peace; that all actors of plays for the time to come, being convicted, should be publicly whipped; and all spectators of plays should, for each offence, pay five shillings. The Restoration may be said to have inducted the second period of the English drama. Charles II., who in his exile imbibed French tastes, brought with him to England a relish for the beauties of the French stage. Dryden, Howard, and the authors of the day, fostered this taste, and heroic plays were applauded by both the court and city. The heroic play was a forced and unnatural mixture of French sentiment, English noise and bustle, stifled dialogues, drums, and processions. The heroes and heroines were all of one exactly virtuous pattern; valor was entirely refined, and love of the most impossible purity. At the same time, comedy deserted delineation of character and construction of plot, and endeavored to shine only in dialogue. The atmosphere of a licentious court infected the stage; and authors strove by a succession of smart jests and loose epigrams to amuse the wits of the town rather than to point a moral or wing a satirical truth. About this time actresses first appeared upon the stage. Before the Restoration the characters of women had been played by boys and young men. It is to this introduction that we owe the brilliant display of passionate tenderness evinced in the female characters of Otway, and, despite some rant and fustian, of Lee. The 18th cent. ushered in genteel comedy, an entertainment that exhibited the foibles of the higher classes; comedy of intrigue, in which plots and surprises succeed each other; and English opera. To Garrick the stage is indebted for a revival of the plays of Shakspeare; and to Sheridan for a description of comedy that, to the polish and wit of the authors of the Congreve and Farquhar school, added humorous and characteristic dialogue. George Colman the Elder, and his son, Geo. Colman the Younger, both contributed admirable comedies to the rich repertory of the drama; and Maturin, Lord Byron, Coleridge, and Joanna Baillie, were the authors of the tragedies produced in the early part of the present cent. The two Kembles and Mrs. Siddons, Edmund Kean, Charles Young, and Miss O'Neil, were of the same era, one of the most brilliant of which the English stage can boast. The last attempt to maintain a high school of tragic art was made by Mr. Macready, at Drury Lane, in 1842. The events of the last fifty years are not matters of history, therefore we shall not dwell upon them. At present, English literature would seem to have abandoned the drama, for the English stage is almost entirely occupied by translations from the French.

Draw'bridge, in *Maryland*, a district of Dorchester co.; *pop.* 1,087.

Dray'tonsville, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Union co.; *pop.* 1,864.

Dren'non's Ridge, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Henry co.; *pop.* 797.

Dres'bach, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Winona co.; *p.* 311.

Drew, in *Maine*, a plantation of Penobscot co.; *pop.* 85.

Drift'wood, in *Indiana*, a twp. of Jackson co.; *pop.* 922.

Drilling-Machines. (*Mech.*) Drilling or boring implements used to ascertain the nature of the materials to be excavated previous to the commencement of earthwork, consist of the boring-tool proper, which is of wrought iron, steeled at the cutting edges and points, and about three feet long; and the lengthening-rods, which are square bars, usually about ten feet long, and terminated by screws, so that they can be connected together, or to the boring-tool proper. The uppermost rod can be attached to a long horizontal bar about six feet long, driven by two men, and also to a block and tackle by which the rods may be hauled up when required. The working part of the tool is of various forms; the *auger*, which is used for all ordinary earths and soft rocks, is a cylinder about 3½ inches in diameter, with an open, sharp-edged slit along one side, and slightly contracted at the lower end, which sometimes terminates in a gimlet; the *worm* is a sharp-pointed spiral, used for rocks too hard for the auger, the latter being used after it to enlarge the bore and bring up the fragments. When the rock is very hard, a *jumper* is used — that is, a kind of chisel with a sharp edge, worked by raising it a short distance and letting it drop, turning it a little way round after each blow. Drilling-machines have been lately used extensively for driving headings in tunnelling through hard rock. The most remarkable are those used in making the Mont Cenis and Hoosic tunnels, which are much similar to each other. The machinery consists of a number of horizontal jumpers, driven at the rate of about 200 blows per minute by machinery, moved by air compressed by hydraulic machinery near the outer end of the mine and conveyed into the inner through a pipe. By using eight jumpers for six hours, about 60 holes of 3 feet long, and 1½ inch diameter, are made in the face of the rock, and are used for blasting with powder.

Drinks'bury, in *Missouri*, a village of Blackwater township, Pettis co.; *pop.* 39.

Drip'ping Spring, in *Texas*, a precinct of Hays co.; *pop.* 456.

Dri'ver's, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Pike co.; *pop.* 628.

Drontheim, (*drönt'hĭm,*) or TRONDHJEM, a seaport-town of Norway, beautifully situated on a circular bay at the mouth of the Drontheim Fiord; Lat. 63° 25′ 48″ N., Lon. 10° 23′ 45″ E. The most remarkable edifices and establishments are the cathedral, built in 1033; the palace of the old Norwegian kings, of which *D* was the capital; and a museum, including a picture-gallery and a library. The breweries are famous for a beer which is largely exported. The building-yards fit out vessels which bear a high name for their sailing properties. *Pop.* 15,000.

Droylsden, (*droilz'dĕn,*) a manuf. town of England, co. Lancaster, 4 m. E. of Manchester. Cotton-spinning is conducted here on an extensive scale. *Pop.* 15,994.

Drum'mond Grove, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Ford co.; *pop.* 568.

Dry Branch, in *Tennessee*, a district of Campbell co.; *pop.* 640.

Dry Creek, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Blount co.; *pop.* 442.

Dry Creek, in *California*, a twp. of Sacramento co.; *pop.* 603.

Dry Creek, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Floyd co.; *pop.* 556.

Dry Creek, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Howell co.; *pop.* 177. — A twp. of Maries co.; *pop.* 432.
Dry Creek, in *Tennessee*, a district of Benton co.; *pop.* 1,061. — A district of De Kalb co.; *pop.* 946. — A district of Monroe co.; *pop.* 545.
Dry Fork, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Lawrence co.; *pop.* 147.
Dry Fork, in *West Virginia*, a twp. of Randolph co.; *pop.* 659.
Dry Grove, in *Illinois*, a twp. of McLean co.; *pop.* 1,267.
Dry Lake, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Brooks co.; *pop.* 1,238.
Dry Point, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Shelby co.; *pop.* 1,671.
Dry Ridge, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Meuifee co.; *pop.* 639.
Dry Tortu'gas, in *Florida*, a precinct of Monroe co.; *pop.* 237.
Dry Valley, in *Nevada*, a village of Proche township, Lincoln co.; *pop.* 133.
Dry'wood, in *Kansas*, a twp. of Bourbon co.; *p.* 1,199.
Dry Wood, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Vernon co.; *pop.* 475.
Dualine, (*du'ah-lin.*) (*Chem.*) A new blasting powder chiefly consisting of nitrate of ammonia and very fine sawdust, which has been acted upon by nitro-sulphuric acid, and is said not to be decomposed by accidental contact with acids, and not to lose any of its properties in cold or heat. Its explosion does not produce any noxious gases, and it will burn in the open air without exploding. It is stated that the former has advantages over ordinary gunpowder in cases where the blasting is to be done in soft stone or coal; but where the labor of boring is difficult, or where the gaining of time is of much importance, and where the blasting is carried on in very hard and solid rock, such as in most forms of tunnelling, it is said that dynamite is to be preferred.
Dub'lin, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Dallas co.; *pop.* 707.
Dublin, in *Maryland*, a dist. of Somerset co.; *pop.* 1,454.
Duchonquet', in *Ohio*, a twp. of Auglaize co.; *p.* 3,959.
Duck Bayou, in *Mississippi*, a village of Jackson co.; *pop.* 283.
Duck Creek, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Stoddard co.; *pop.* 781.
Duck Spring, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Etowah co.; *pop.* 372.
Duck'water, in *Nevada*, a twp. of Nye co.; *pop.* 145.
Dudley, CHARLES EDWARD, (*dŭd'le,*) an American philanthropist, B. in Staffordshire, England, 1780. Emigrating to the U. States, he became a resident of Albany in 1812, and filled the office of United States Senator from 1828 to 1833. He founded at Albany the well-known Dudley Observatory, an institute largely enriched after his death by benefactions from his widow. D. 1841.
Dudley Lake, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Jefferson co.; *pop.* 292.
Dud'leyville, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Tallapoosa co.; *pop.* 1,600.
Dueast's, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Cabarrus co.; *pop.* 1,015.
Duer, JOHN, (*du'ŭr,*) a distinguished American jurist, B. at Albany, N. Y., 1782, after serving as one of the Commissioners appointed to revise the statutes of that State in 1825, he became chief-justice of the Superior Court of the city of New York in 1857. D. 1858. His reputation chiefly rests upon his *Law and Practice of Marine Insurance,* a standard authority upon the subject of which it treats.
Duc West, in *South Carolina*, a township and village of Abbeville co.; *pop.* 1,030.
Duffield, in *Maryland*, a dist. of Charles co.; *pop.* 3,485.
Duffin's Creek, in *Texas*, a precinct of Erath co.; *pop.* 476.
Duffy's, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Tallapoosa co.; *p.* 1,273.
Dug'ger's, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Johnson co.; *pop.* 322.
Dug Road, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Pickens co.; *pop.* 574.
Duke'dom, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Weakley co.; *p.* 923.
Duke's Creek, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Lincoln co.; *pop.* 1,026.
Dun'bar, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Faribault co.; *pop.* 203.
Dunbar'ton, in *Mississippi*, a precinct of Issaquena co.; *pop.* 604.
Dun'can, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Monroe co.; *pop.* 1,334.
Duncan, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Mercer co.; *pop.* 974.
Duncan, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Cheboygan co.; *pop.* 831.
Duncan, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Sullivan co.; *pop.* 1,064.
Duncan and Hinton Creek, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Cleaveland co.; *pop.* 1,242.
Duncan's Creek, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Rutherford co.; *pop.* 999.
Dun'canville, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Thomas co.; *pop.* 2,429.
Dun'daff, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Clifford township, Susquehanna co.; *pop.* 187.
Dundee', in *Ohio*, a village of Wayne twp., Tuscarawas co.; *pop.* 106.
Dunk'lin, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Greenville co.; *pop.* 1,457.
Dunn's, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Tuscaloosa co.; *pop.* 556.
Dunn's, in *N. Carolina*, a twp. of Franklin co.; *pop.* 838.
Dunn's Rock, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Transylvania co.; *pop* 420.
Dupont, SAMUEL FRANCIS, (*doo-pŏnt',*) a distinguished American naval officer, B. in New Jersey, 1803. Entering the navy in his youth, he became commander in 1845, and in 1861 was given the charge of the Atlantic blockading squadron. In the same year he took the forts which commanded Fort Royal Harbor, S. C., and in 1862 became rear admiral. In the year following, while in command of a fleet of monitors, he was repulsed by the garrison of Fort Sumter with the loss of one of his vessels. D. 1865.
Durant', in *Mississippi*, a dist. and village of Holmes co.; *pop.* 4,861.
Dur'bin's, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Edmondson co.; *pop.* 1,120.
Dur'hamville, in *New York*, a village of Oneida and Madison cos.; *pop.* 859.
Du'shore, in *Penn.*, a borough of Sullivan co.; *p.* 376.
Dutch Bottom, in *Tennessee*, a district of Cocke co.; *pop.* 1,344.
Dutch Creek, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Yell co.; *pop.* 466.
Dutch Fork, in *S. C.*, a twp. of Lexington co.; *p.* 1,352.
Dutch Gap, a canal, or "cut-off," constructed upon the James River, below Richmond, Va., under the supervision of Gen. Butler, during the late Rebellion.
Dutch'ville, in *N. C.*, a twp. of Granville co.; *p.* 1,752.
Du'ty, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Lawrence co.; *pop.* 573.
Du'val, in *Texas*, a S. co., *cap.* Concepcion; *pop.* 1,083.
Duval, in *West Virginia*, a twp. of Lincoln co.; *pop.* 604.
Dy'berry, in *Penna.*, a twp. of Wayne co.; *pop.* 1,196.
Dy'cersburg, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Crittenden co.; *pop.* 1,247.
Dy'er, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Saline co.; *pop.* 512.
Dyer, in *Maine*, a twp. of Washington co.; *pop.* 24.
Dyer's, in *Tennessee*, a district of Monroe co.; *pop.* 357.
Dynamite, (*din'dm-it.*) (*Chem.*) See BLASTING.
Dysartsville, (*dis'ărtz-vil,*) in *North Carolina*, a twp. of McDowell co.; *pop.* 767.
Dysodia, (*de-so'de-ah.*) [From Gr. *dys*, faulty, and *ozo*, I smell.] (*Med.*) Fetid emanations from the mouth, nose, lungs, stomach, axillæ, groins, etc. They indicate bad blood, and foul secretions, imperfect depuration, retained fecal matters, &c. Judicious bathing, and a proper dietary, with sufficient exercise in the open air, will remove them.

Dyspnœ'a, Dys'phony, *n.* [Gr. *dys*, with difficulty, and *pneo*, I breathe.] (*Med.*) An embarrassed or laborious breathing. It is owing to a disturbance of the natural and healthy relation that ought to subsist between the quantities of blood and air in the lungs. When the quantity of atmospheric air that reaches the lungs is by any means diminished, or when there is more venous blood sent to the lungs than can be arterialized under the ordinary modes of inspiration, then instinctive efforts are made to increase the quantity of air by increasing the number of acts of inspiration. Hence dyspnœa may arise from a number of causes; as croup or laryngitis, diminishing the only inlet for the air; pressure upon the lung, or any other means by which its size is diminished, or it is rendered less spongy; or by increased action of the heart. The physician has thus to decide, in such a case, whether the heart or the lungs be at fault, or both, or neither, and to prescribe accordingly.
Dytic'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of coleopterous insects, the Water-beetles, or Whirligig-beetles. They are *pentamerous* coleoptera, that is, have all the *tarsi* five-jointed. Their general form is oval. The respiratory organs of the perfect insect are not adapted to the extraction of air from water, and it must occasionally come to the surface to breathe, where it rests for a short time, back downward, and with the extremity of the abdomen exposed to the air, the openings of the air-tubes being in the last segment. The *D.* are excessively voracious, feeding upon any kind of animal food, and boldly attacking creatures larger than themselves. They are very amusing inmates of the fresh-water aquarium, and sometimes live in it for a year or two, getting tame, and readily coming to be fed with small earth-worms, bits of beef, &c. The species are numerous, and vary much in size, some being very small, and some almost 2 inches in length. Fig. 890 represents one of the largest species, the *Hydaticus interruptus*, belonging to a genus of the *D.* All the species are found in lakes, ditches, marshes, and the still parts of rivers. They often leave the water by night, and can fly well. Their larvæ have the body long and tapering, composed of eleven rings or segments, besides the head. They hide themselves in the earth, in chambers which they make for themselves, before changing into pupæ.



Fig. 890.—A WATER-BEETLE. (*Hydaticus interruptus.*)

E.

E, The fifth letter and second vowel in the Roman alphabets. In the Greek alphabet, the slender E (Ε ψιλον) is the 5th letter, and the long E (Η ητα) is the 7th letter, or the 8th, if the stigma be included. In English it has five sounds: long, short, open, obtuse, and obscure, as in *me, men, there, her*, and *brier*. As a final letter it is generally silent, but serves to lengthen the sound of the preceding vowel, or, at least, to indicate that the preceding vowel is long. In German, *e* is long, like the English *a* in *fate*, in *reden, predigen*; short like *e* in *met*, in *recht, rennen*; and very short, or almost silent, in *hoffen, haben*. The long English sound corresponds to the French and German I, while the French nasal E in *em* and *en* sounds as the English *a* in *swan*; and the French sharp E is represented in English by *a, ai, ay*, or *ey*, as in *made, maid, say, they*. The figured E is supposed by some to have been taken from the base of the nose, ⊖, its sound being symbolic of breathing, and hence of life. Among the Greeks, E, as a numeral, represented 5, and with a mark below it, 5,000. In the calendar, E is the fifth of the dominical letters. As an abbreviation, E stands in Latin for *eques Romanus, egregius, emeritus, ego, editio*; and in English for *east, electricity*, and *excellence*. On Prussian coins it designates Königsberg; on those of Austria, Carlsburg in Transylvania; and on those of France, Tours. In syllogisms, A = *asserit*, E *negat*.

(*Mus.*) The 3d note or sound of the natural diatonic scale, or the 5th string in the chromatic scale; — called *mi* in vocal music.

E, a Latin prefix: same as Ex, *q. v.*

Each, (ēch,) *a.* [A. S. *ælc*; Scot. *ilk*: Dan. *elk*: A. S. *ċka.*] Every one of each number separately considered or treated; either of two.

Each other, used in a correspondent sense, whether of two or of a greater number.

"'Tis said they eat *each* other." — *Shaks.*

Ead'ish, *n.* Same as Eddish, *q. v.*

Eager, (ē'ger,) *a.* [Fr. *aigre*; Lat. *acer, acris*: W. *egr.*] Ardent; excited by fervent desire in the pursuit of any object; ardent to pursue, perform, or gain; inflamed by desire; earnestly wishing or longing; vehement; hot; impetuous; fervent; zealous; impatient.

"My soul's in arms, and *eager* for the fray." — *Cibber.*

—Sharp; keen; severe; biting.

"It is a nipping and an *eager* air." — *Shaks.*

—Brittle; not ductile; inflexible; as, *eager* gold. — *Locke.*

Ea'ger, *n.* Same as Bore, *q. v.*

Ea'gerly, *adv.* Ardently; earnestly; impatiently; with prompt zeal; impetuously; with great ardor of desire or inclination; keenly; as, to run *eagerly* to receive money.

Ea'gerness, *n.* Quality or state of being eager; ardent desire to do, pursue, or obtain anything; animated zeal; vehement longing; earnestness; keenness; avidity.

"The mutual warmth and *eagerness* of love." — *Addison.*

Eagle, (ē'gl,) *n.* [Fr. *aigle.*] (*Zoöl.*) See Aquilinæ.

(*Hist.*) The eagle was borne as a standard by many nations of antiquity. The first who assumed it, according to Xenophon, were the Persians; it was used by the Romans at an early period of their history, but was first adopted as their sole ensign in the consulate of C. Marius, (*Pliny*, x. 4.) The Roman eagles were gold or silver figures in relievo, about the size of a pigeon: and were borne on the tops of spears, with their wings displayed, and frequently with a thunderbolt in their talons. When the army marched, the eagle was always visible to the legions; and when it encamped, the eagle was placed before the prætorium or tent of the general. The eagle on the summit of an ivory staff was also the symbol of the consular dignity. In modern times the United States, Prussia, Austria, Russia, and France have adopted the eagle as a national military symbol. Eagles are frequently found on ancient coins and medals; especially on those of the Ptolemies of Egypt and the Seleucidæ of Syria. An eagle, with the word *consecratio*, indicates the apotheosis of an emperor.



Fig. 891. — ROMAN EAGLE.

(*Her.*) The eagle is an emblem of fortitude and magnanimity; it is particularly assumed by sovereigns as the emblem of empire, from having been borne on the legionary standard of the ancient Romans.

Fig. 892.
ARMS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The U. States have adopted the Bald Eagle, *Halietus pelagicus* (see Halietus), the largest species of fishing or sea-eagles, which is very largely distributed over North America, and is remarkably noble in aspect. (*Fig.* 892). The eagle of Russia is *or*, with two heads displayed, sable, each ducally crowned of the field; the whole imperially crowned, beaked, and membered, gules. The eagle of Austria is also displayed with two heads; the Prussian eagle has one only.



Fig. 893.
ARMS OF PRUSSIA.

(*Coins.*) A gold coin of the U. States, which for all sums whatever is a legal tender of payment for ten dollars. It weighs 258 grains of standard fineness; that is to say, of 1000 parts by weight, 900 shall be of pure metal, and 100 of alloy consisting of silver and copper. — See Dollar, and Half-eagle.

(*Orders of knighthood.*) The order of the Black Eagle of Prussia was founded by Frederick I., on his coronation day, Jan. 17, 1701. The number of knights, in addition to the princes of the royal family, was originally 30, but it is now unlimited. They must prove their noble descent for 4 generations through both parents. The insignia of the order consists of an octagonal cross of blue enamel, and a black eagle, displayed between each of the arms of the cross. The cross is suspended by a broad ribbon of orange color across the left shoulder, and it is accompanied by an embroidered silver star fastened on the left breast. The *B. E.* being the highest order in Prussia, no member of it, with the exception of foreign princes and knights of St. John, is permitted to wear any other order along with it; and as it is generally granted only to those who are expected to be about the person of the king, no one who holds it is permitted to travel from the court more than twenty German miles without giving notice. — The order of the *Red Eagle*, or of *sincerity*, was founded in Prussia by George William, hereditary prince of Anspach and Bayreuth, in 1705; and reorganized by George Frederick Charles, July 13, 1734. In 1791 Frederick William II. erected this into the second Prussian order, and it was reorganized in 1810 and 1830. The decoration consists of a white enamelled Maltese cross, surmounted by a royal crown, with the Brandenburg eagle in the corner. In order to be received into the black, it is necessary to have been, in the first instance, decorated with the White Eagle.

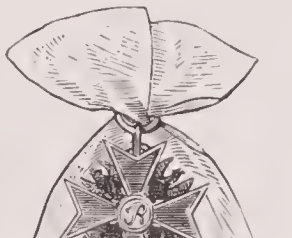


Fig. 894. — RIBBON AND CROSS OF THE ORDER OF THE BLACK EAGLE.

(*Astron.*) See Aquila et Antinous.

Ea'gle, in *Ill.*, a post-vill. and township of La Salle co., abt. 15 m. S.S.W. of Ottawa; *pop.* of township abt. 1,600.

—A township of Ogle co.

Eagle, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Bremer co.

Eagle, in *Ind.*, a township of Boone co.: *pop.* abt. 2,400.

Eagle, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Clinton co., abt. 15 m. W. by N. of Lansing; *pop.* about 1,400.

Eagle, in *Minnesota*, a village and township of Sibley co., about 20 m. W. by S. of Henderson.

Eagle, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Harrison co.

Eagle, in *New York*, a township of Wyoming co., about 15 m. S.S.W. of Warsaw: *pop.* about 2,700.

Eagle, in *Ohio*, a township of Brown co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

—A post-township of Hancock co., about 82 m. N.W. by N. of Columbus; *pop.* about 2,000.

—A township of Vinton co.; *pop.* about 900.

Eagle, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Warren co.

Eagle, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Richland co.

—A post-village and township of Waukesha co., abt. 36 m. W.S.W. of Milwaukee; total pop. about 1,900.

Eagle Bridge, in *New York*, a P. O. of Rensselaer co.

Eagle City, in *Minnesota*, a village of Washington co., about 18 m. N.E. of St. Paul.

Eagle City, in *Oregon*, a village of Union co.

Eagle Cliff, in *Georgia*, a post-office of Walker co.

Eagle Cliffs, in *Illinois*, a village of Monroe co., on the Mississippi River, abt. 115 m. S.S.W. of Springfield.

Eagle Creek, in *Indiana*, rising in Boone co., and after a general S.E. course enters the W. Fork of White River below Indianapolis, in Marion co.

—A post-township of Lake co.; *pop.* about 1,100.

Eagle Creek, in *Minnesota*, a village and township of Scott co., on the Minnesota River, about 22 m. S.W. of St. Paul; *pop.* of township about 800.

Eagle Creek, in *Ohio*, enters Blanchard's Fork at Findley, in Hancock co.

—Another, enters the Ohio River, near Ripley, in Brown co.

Eagle Creek, in *Oregon*, traverses Union co., and enters the Powder River, about 50 m. E. of La Grande.

—A post-office of Clackamas co.

Eagle-eyed, (ē'gl-īd,) *a.* Sharp-sighted as an eagle; having an acute or penetrating sight; discerning; possessing acute intellectual vision.

Eagle Foundry, in *Penn.*, a P. O. of Huntingdon co.

Eagle Furnace, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Roan co., about 140 m. E.S.E. of Nashville.

Eagle Grove, in *Georgia*, a post-office of Elbert co.

Eagle Grove, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Wright co.

Eagle Harbor, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Houghton co., on a fine bay of Lake Superior, abt. 375 m. N.W. of Lansing. It is in the vicinity of some very rich copper mines. *Pop.* about 1,900.

Eagle Harbor, in *New York*, a post-village of Orleans co., abt. 57 m. E.N.E. of Buffalo; *pop.* about 800.

Ea'gle-hawk, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The English name of the



Fig. 895. — THE CRESTED EAGLE.

genus *Morphnus*, or *Spizaëtus*, family of *Falconidæ*, including eagles of comparatively small size, and characterized by short wings, long slender legs (tarsi), and comparatively feeble toes and claws. They are natives of warm climates, chiefly of South America. The Crested Eagle, *Morphnus cristatus* (fig. 895) of Guiana, may be given as type of the genus.

Eagle Hill, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Owen co.

Eagle Island, off the coast of Connaught, co. of Mayo, in Ireland, about 4 m. W.S.W. of Erris-Head. It has 2 light-houses, Lat. 54° 7′ N., Lon. 10° 6′ W.

Eagle Island Point, in *Maine*, a light-house marking the N.E. entrance into Penobscot Bay.

Eagle Lake, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Will co.

Eagle Lake, in *Texas*, a post-office of Colorado co.

Eagle Lakes, The, in *Maine*, lying in Aroostook and Penobscot cos.

Eagle Mills, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Iredell co.

Eagle Mills, in *New York*, a P. O. of Rensselaer co.

Eagle Mills, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Vinton co.

Eagle Mills, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Buffalo co., on the Mississippi River; *pop.* about 300.

Eagle Mountain, the highest of the Mourne Mountains, in Ulster, co. Down, Ireland. It is about 2,084 feet high.

Eagle'-owl, n. (*Zoöl.*) See BUBO.

Eagle Pass, in *Texas*, a post-village, cap. of Maverick co., on the Rio Grande, abt. 450 m. S.W. of Austin City; *pop.* about 400.

Eagle Point, or ELKHORN GROVE, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Ogle co., about 100 m. N. of Peoria.

Eagle Point, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Berks co.

Eagle Point, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Chippewa co.; *pop.* about 550.

Ea'gleport, in *Ohio*, a village of Morgan co., on the Muskingum River, about 18 m. S. of Zanesville.

Ea'gle-ray, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large species of ray-fish, the miller, *Milliobatis aquilla*.

Eagle River, in *Kentucky*, rises in Scott co., flows N.W. through Owen co., then S.W. between Owen and Carroll cos., into the Kentucky River.

Eagle River, in *Michigan*, a post-village, cap. of Keweenaw co., on Lake Superior, about 375 m. N.W. of Lansing.

Eagle River, in *Wisconsin*, rises in Richland co., and flows S. into the Wisconsin River.

Eagle Rock, in *Idaho*, a post-office of Oneida co.

Eagle Rock, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Wake co., about 14 m. E. of Raleigh.

Eagle Rock, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Venango co.

Eaglesfield, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Clay co.

Eagle's Mere, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Sullivan co.

Eagle's Nest, The, a rock in Munster, co. Kerry, Ireland, between the Upper and Middle Lakes of Killarney, and about 4 m. S.W. of Killarney. It is 1,300 feet high, and almost perpendicular.

Eagle-sighted, *a.* Having a penetrating sight.

Ea'gless, *n.* A female eagle.

Eagle-stone, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of argillaceous iron ore, having a concentric structure, and occasionally so decomposed as to contain a loose kernel, that rattles when shaken. It derives its name from the fancy entertained by some, that the stone was the egg of the eagle, the internal nodule being the embryo eaglet.

Ea'glet, n. A young or diminutive eagle.

Ea'gletown, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Hamilton co., about 21 m. N. of Indianapolis.

Eagletown, in *Indian Territory*, a village of the Choctaw Nation, about 160 miles W.S.W. of Little Rock, Ark.

Eagle Village, in *Indiana*, a village of Boone co., about 14 m. N.W. of Indianapolis.

Eagle Village, in *New York*, a post-village of Wyoming co., about 38 m. S.E. of Buffalo.

Ea'gleville, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Tolland co., on the Willimantic River, about 22 miles E. of Hartford.

Eagleville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Ashtabula co., on Mill Creek, about 200 m. N.E. of Columbus.

Eagleville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Centre co., on Bald Eagle Creek, about 100 m. N.W. of Harrisburg. —A post-office of Montgomery co.

Eagleville, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Williamson co., about 30 m. S. of Nashville.

Eagleville, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Milwaukee co. —A village of Waukesha co., about 36 m. W.S.W. of Milwaukee. See EAGLE.

Ea'gle-wood, *n.* The fragrant wood of *Aloexylon agallochum*, used by the Asiatics for burning as incense.

Eagre, (*ē'gĕr,*) *n.* A tidal phenomenon seen in æstuaries. See BORE.

Eakin, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Alleghany co.

Eal'derman, *n.* Old spelling of ALDERMAN, *q. v.*

Eam, *v. a.* or *n.* See YEAN.

Eam'ling, *n.* See YEANLING.

Ear, *n.* [A. S. *ear, aehher;* D. *aar;* Ger. *ähre.*] A spike of grain; as, "The corn is in the *ear*."— *Lady Dufferin.* —*v. n.* To form ears, as corn; to shoot into spike-like processes.

Ear, *v. a.* [A. S. *erian;* Gr. *arŏō;* High Ger. *erren,* to plough; Icel. *ar,* ploughing.] To plough; to till; to cultivate the soil by cutting and turning over.

"The field of love, with plough of virtue *ear'd*."—*Fairfax.*

Ear, *n.* [A. S. *eare;* Ger. *ohr;* Icel. *eyra;* Gr. *ous;* Ar. *uzn,* the ear] The organ which gives the faculty of hearing to both men and animals, by which sound is perceived; and, in general, both the external and internal part is understood by the term. (See below, § *Anat. and Physiol.*)

—The power of distinguishing sounds, and judging of harmony; as, a fine *ear* for music.

"She has a delicate *ear*, and her voice is music." — *Richardson.*

—A favorable hearing; heed; attention; regard; disposition to like or dislike what is heard.

"Give every man thine *ear*, but few thy voice." — *Shaks.*

—Anything resembling an ear or ears; as, the *ears* of a water-can.

About the ears, near at hand; close to; in neighborhood. — *By the ears,* in close contact or proximity; — hence, *to set by the ears, to be by the ears,* to quarrel; to squabble; to fight; to contend; to scuffle.

"A mean rascal *sets* others together *by the ears*, without fighting himself." — *L'Estrange.*

Up to the ears, deeply involved; extremely absorbed; nearly overwhelmed; as, to be *up to the ears* in debt.

"*Up to the ears* in love with a fine lady." — *L'Estrange.*

(*Anat. and Physiol.*) As it exists in man and mammalia, the ear consists of three parts: the external ear, the middle ear, or tympanum, and the internal ear, or labyrinth. The external ear consists of an expanded, trumpet-shaped, cartilaginous structure, called the *pinna* or *auricle*, which collects the sounds, and a tube which conveys these sounds to the internal ear. (*Fig.*

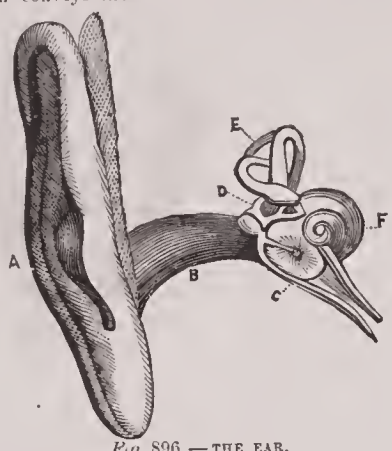


Fig. 896. — THE EAR.

A, External Cartilage. B, Auditory Passage. C, Tympanum and Eustachian Tube. D, Stapus, Incus, and Malleus. E, Semicircular Canals. F, Cochlea or Shell.

896.) The pinna or auricle consists of an uneven piece of yellow cartilage, covered with integument, and fixed to the margin of the meatus auditorius externus. It is of an oval form, with the margin folded, and the larger end placed upward. The round, rim-like margin is called the *helix*, the depression immediately within which being the groove or fossa of the helix. Within the latter is a large elevation, called the *antihelix*, which presents at the upper part a well-marked depression — the fossa of the antihelix. In the centre of the pinna is a deep hollow, named the *concha*, which conducts to the opening of the *meatus auditorius*. In front of that hollow is a projection of a triangular shape, called the *tragus;* and on the opposite side of the hollow, rather below the level of the tragus, is another projection — the *antitragus*. Inferiorly, the pinna is terminated by a soft, pendulous part, called the *lobule*. The auditory canal, meatus auditorius externus, or the tube by which sound is conveyed from the pinna to the internal ear, or tympanum, is about 1¼ inches in length, and is formed partly by bone, and partly by cartilage and membrane. Its direction is obliquely forwards and inwards, and is somewhat bent downwards towards the middle, so that it is rather higher there than at either extremity. In shape it is rather flattened from before backwards, and it is narrowest at the bent part. The cartilaginous portion is about half an inch in length, and is formed by the cartilage of the concha and tragus being projected inward to the circumference of the auditory passage, to which it is firmly attached. The osseous portion is about three quarters of an inch in length, and is narrower than the cartilaginous part. Its outer extremity is dilated, and rough in the greater part of its circumference, for the attachment of the cartilage of the pinna. The inner end is less dilated than the outer, and is sloped, so that the anterior wall juts out beyond the posterior by about two lines; it is marked, except at its upper part, by a narrow groove, for the insertion of the membrana tympani. The skin lining the auditory canal is very thin, and is continued over the membrane of the tympanum in the form of a thin pellicle, forming its outer covering. Around the entrance of the meatus are some fine hairs: and there are also ceruminous glands which secrete the ear-wax, and open on the surface by separate orifices. The middle ear, or *tympanum*, is an irregular cavity situated within the petrous bone, and interposed between the meatus auditorius and the labyrinth or inner ear. It is filled with air, and communicates with the pharynx by the Eustachian tube. It is traversed by a chain of small movable bones, which connect the membrana tympani with the labyrinth, and serve to convey the vibrations communicated to the membrana tympani across the cavity of the tympanum to the internal ear. The outer boundary of the cavity is formed by the membrana tympani, and by a small portion of the surrounding bone. This membrane is a thin, semi-transparent substance, nearly oval in form, separating the cavity of the tympanum from the bottom of the auditory canal. It is placed obliquely across the meatus, or at an angle of about 45 degrees, its outward plane looking downwards. The *Eustachian tube* is the channel through which air is conveyed from the pharynx to the tympanum. It is about 1½ inch in length, and is directed downwards and inwards to the pharynx. Like the meatus auditorius, it is partly osseous and partly cartilaginous in texture. The small bones or ossicles of the tympanum are three in number (fig. 897)—the malleus, incus, and stapes. The *malleus*, or mallet, consists of a head, neck, handle, and two processes, a long and a short. The *incus*, so called from its resemblance to an anvil, but which rather resembles a molar-tooth with two fangs, one of them longer than the other, and bent to one side, consists of a body and two processes. The *stapes*, or *stirrup*, consists of a head, neck, two branches, and a base. These small bones are connected together, and with the tympanum, by ligaments, and moved by small muscles. The handle of the malleus is attached externally to the membrana tympani; its head articulates with the body of the incus. The shorter process of the incus is received into an aperture of what are termed the mastoid cells, the long process curving downwards and ending in a rounded convex point, where it articulates with the head of the stapes. This last has a horizontal position, with the crura or branches directed forwards and backwards; and its base is fixed over the *fenestra ovalis* of the internal wall of the tympanum. This is a reniform opening leading from the tympanum into the vestibule, the opening being closed by the delicate lining membrane common to both cavities. The inner and fundamental portion of the organ of hearing is called the *labyrinth*, and consists of three parts — the vestibule, the semicircular canals, and the cochlea. It consists of a series of cavities channelled out of the substance of the petrous bone, communicating externally with the cavity of the tympanum, and internally with the meatus auditorius internus, which contains the auditory nerve. Within the osseous labyrinth is contained the membranous labyrinth, upon which the ramifications of the auditory nerve are distributed. The vestibule is the common central cavity of the osseous labyrinth, and is placed behind the cochlea, but in front of the semicircular canals. It is somewhat oval in form, and measures about 1-5th inch in different directions, but is narrowest from without inwards. In its anterior wall is a large oval opening leading to the cochlea; and in its posterior and superior walls are five openings, by which it communicates with the semicircular canals. These are three bony canals situated above and behind the vestibule. They are of unequal length, and measure about 1-20th inch in diameter; but the ends of each are dilated just before opening into the vestibule, the one end in each being more dilated than the other, and called the *ampulla*. They describe the greater part of a circle, and all open at both ends into the vestibule, the ends of two of them, however, coalescing. From a difference in the direction taken by these canals, they have been named the superior and posterior vertical, and the horizontal. The cochlea, so named from its resemblance to a snail's shell, is conical in form, and placed almost horizontally in front of the vestibule. Its length is about ¼ inch, and its width at the base about the same. It consists of an axis or centre, of a canal winding spirally round it for two turns and a half from the base to the apex, and of a delicate lamina, contained within the canal, which follows its windings, and subdivides it into two passages. When measured along the outer side, the canal is about 1¼ inch long, and its diameter at the beginning about 1-10th inch, but gradually diminishing to half that size towards the other end. The whole inner surface of the labyrinth, including the semicircular canals and the passages of the cochlea, is lined with a thin fibrous membrane, the outer surface of which adheres closely to the bone, while the inner is covered with a single layer of epithelium, like that on serous membranes, and secretes a thin serous fluid, called the *liquor cotunnii*, or *perilymph*. This fluid fills the passages of the cochlea, and surrounds the membranous labyrinth. This last is a membranous structure inclosed within the osseous labyrinth, and separated from its lining membrane by the perilymph. It is confined to the vestibule and semicircular canals, having the general form of the surrounding bony parts, and is composed of a closed sac with rather a complex

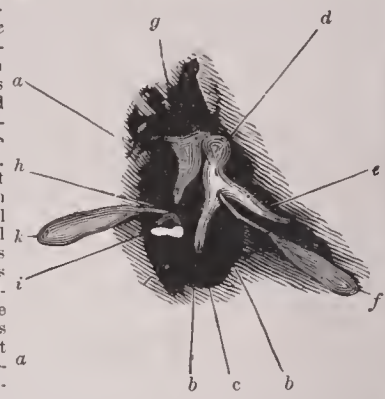


Fig. 897.

CAVITY OF THE TYMPANUM, OSSICULA AUDITUS, AND THEIR MUSCLES. (Magnified.)

a a, cavity of the tympanum; *b*, membrana tympani, or rather the osseous circle to which it is attached; *c*, handle of the malleus, resting on the middle of the membrana tympani; *d*, head of the malleus, articulating with the incus; *e*, long handle of the malleus, passing into the crenoidal fissure (the anterior muscle of the malleus is attached to it); *f*, internal muscle of the malleus; *g*, anvil; *h*, lenticular bones; *i*, stapes; *k*, musculus stapedius.

form, containing a fluid called the *endolymph*. That part of the membranous labyrinth contained in the vestibule consists of two rounded portions, which, though closely connected together, appear to be distinct sacs, the larger of the two, the *utricle*, or common linus, being situated at the posterior and upper part of the vestibule; the other, the *saccule*, is smaller and rounder, and is situated in the lower and fore part of the vestibule. Small calcareous masses, consisting of minute rounded and elongated grains of carbonate of lime, are situated in the inner part of the wall of the utricle and saccule. The auditory nerve, which is distributed over the different parts of the labyrinth, enters by the meatus auditorius internus, and divides into two branches, viz., an anterior for the cochlea, and a posterior for the membranous labyrinth. The cochlear branch divides at the base of the modiolus or axis into numerous twigs, that enter the apertures in that body, whence they are directed outwards. The vestibular branch divides into three branches, which proceed to the membranous labyrinth, and ramify themselves on the walls of the sacs, some of the fine filaments passing through the otolith or calcareous mass, and others outside of it.—The sense of hearing is, strictly speaking, only a refinement of the sense of touch. The impressions with which it is conversant arise wholly from peculiar undulations, propagated in obedience to ordinary laws, in the medium in which the animal lives, and impinging more or less immediately on a sensitive part. The trumpet-like pinna or auricle of the external ear serves to collect the sound, which is then conveyed, by means of the meatus auditorius externus, to the membrana tympani. This is thrown into vibration, which is communicated to the malleus, and is carried by the incus and stapes to the membrane of the fenestra ovalis. From this last the motion is communicated to the various parts of the membranous labyrinth, taken up by the fine filaments of the auditory nerve, and conveyed to the brain. The use of the small calcareous masses in the sacs is to strengthen the sonorous undulations, and to communicate to the nerves stronger impulses than the lymph alone could impart. The range of hearing differs very much in different individuals. Sounds imperceived by some are readily heard by others. The ordinary range of human hearing, comprised between the lowest notes of the organ and the highest known sound emitted by insects, includes, according to Wollaston, more than nine octaves, all of which are distinctly perceptible by most ears. — See DEAFNESS.

Ear-ache, (*ēr'āk,*) *n.* Aching pain in the ear.

Ear'-bored, *a.* With perforation of the ear.

Ear'-cap, *n.* A covering to protect the ears from cold; also, an envelope to protect the ears of horses from flybites, frost, &c.

Ear'-drop, *n.* An ornament worn pendent from the ear. See EAR-RING.

Ear'-drum, *n.* The drum or tympanum of the ear; a membrane of the internal ear.

Ear'iness, *n.* Same as EERINESS, *q. v.*

Earing, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope or lashing, which bends or reefs a sail to the cringle.

Earl, (*ėrl.*) *n.* [A. S. *earl*; Dan. *jarl*. See ELDER. Originally, a title of honor among the Danes, tantamount to the modern term *alderman*.] A title of nobility, being, in degree, below a marquis, and above a viscount. It is equivalent to the French *comte* (count), Ger. *graf*, It. *conte*, and Spanish and Portuguese *conde*. The term originated with the nations of the north of Europe, who applied the title of "jarl" (pronounced *yarl*) to chieftains of the highest rank, who were appointed by the sovereign to govern large tracts of land, having the powers of a viceroy in the administration of justice, but being also under the obligation of furnishing, equipping, and maintaining a certain number of men as a contingent to the national force, and of acting as their leader when the necessities of war compelled the king to call them out for actual service. The dignity was, in fact, equivalent among the Teutonic nations to that of the Roman *comes*, or count; and the appellation was the highest title of honor that the monarch could confer. The title of *E.* remained the highest title of rank in Europe until the latter part of the 14th cent., when the duke and marquis took precedence over the earls.

Earl, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Berks co., about 18 m. E. of Reading; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

—A township of Lancaster co.; *pop.* abt. 3,500.

Ear'-lap, *n.* The tip of the ear.

Earldom, (*ėrl'dum,*) *n.* The seigniory, jurisdiction, or dignity of an earl.

Ear'less, *a.* Destitute of ears.

"*Earless*, on high, stood unabash'd Defoe." — *Pope.*

—Disinclined to hear or listen; deaf.

Earle, in *Illinois*, a township of La Salle co.; *pop.* abt 1,200.

Earle'ville, or EARLVILLE, in *Illinois*, a post-village of La Salle co., abt. 140 m. N.N.E. of Springfield

Earleville, or EARLVILLE, in *New York*, a post-village of Madison co., on the Chenango River, about 32 m. W. of Utica.

Earleville, or EARLVILLE, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Lancaster co.

Ear'liness, *n.* State of advance, forwardness, or promptness; a state of being early, or before anything, or at the beginning.

Earls'ton, or **Er'eildoune,** in Scotland, a parish of Berwick co., 7 m. from Lauder; the birthplace of Thomas the Rhymer.

Earl'-marshal, *n.* In England, one of the great officers of state, whose business it is to take cognizance of all matters relating to honor, pedigree, and military solemnities. The office is hereditary in the family of the Dukes of Norfolk.

Ear'-lock, *n.* [A. S. *ear-locca.*] A curl of hair over the ear; a love-lock.

Earl'ville, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Delaware co., abt. 27 m. W. of Dubuque.

Earlville, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Portage co.

Earlville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Berks co.

Early, (*ėr'le,*) *a.* [A. S. *ærlice*, from *ær*, sooner; Icel. *ár*, the morning; Gr. *eär*, cont. *er*, the dawn; D. *eër*, before.] Being before no point of time; forward; in advance of something else; prior in time; being at the beginning of the day; being in good season: timely; before the usual time; not late; as, an *early* riser, an *early* call.

"Sickness is *early* old age." — *Pope.*

—*adv.* Soon; in good season; betimes; as, come *early*.

Early, in *Georgia*, a S.W. co., bordering on Alabama; *area*, abt. 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Chattahoochee River, and Colamoka and Spring creeks. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Blakely. *Pop.* about 7,000.

Early, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Elk co.

Early Grove, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Marshall co., abt. 175 m. N.E. of Jackson.

Ear'lysville, in *Virginia*, a post village of Albemarle co., abt. 94 m. W.N.W. of Richmond.

Ear'-mark, *n.* A mark made on a sheep's ear, for identification.

—Any distinguishing mark or sign to identify proprietorship, &c.

—*v. a.* To mark by slitting or cropping the ear; as, an *ear-marked* ewe.

Earn, (*ėrn,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *ærnan, gearnian*; Ger. *ernten*, to reap; *ernte*, crop.] To merit or deserve by labor, or by any performance.—To gain, acquire, obtain, or win by labor, service, or performance; to deserve and receive as compensation; as, to *earn* one's livelihood.

Earn, *v. n.* [A. S. *gerinnan*, to curdle.] To concrete or curdle, as milk. (Used in some parts of England)

Earn, (*ėrn.*) *n.* A name sometimes given in Scotland to the eagle; as, *Earn's* cliff (the eagle's cliff).

Earne, or **Erne,** a river of Scotland, falling into the Tay near Abernethy. It rises in a loch of the same name, which has a circumference of 20 m., and is 24 m. from Perth.

Earnest, (*ėr'nest,*) *a.* [A. S. *eornest*, or *geornest*; allied to EARN, *q. v.*; O. Ger. *ernust*, efficacious.] Ardent in the prosecution of any object or enterprise; eager to obtain; having a longing inclination; warmly engaged or incited; really intent upon anything: as, an *earnest* purpose.—Intent; fixed; serious; zealous; eager; as, an *earnest* politician.

—*n.* Seriousness; a real event, as opposed to jesting or figured appearance; eagerness; intentness.

"Hath giv'n in *earnest*, what I begg'd in jest."—*Shaks.*

—First-fruits; handsel; that which is paid in advance, to clinch a bargain or bespeak reward; a part paid or delivered beforehand, as a pledge and security for the whole; a pledge or assurance of something more to come. (Often called *earnest-money.*)

"Pay back the *earnest* penny received from Satan." *Decay of Piety.*

(*Law.*) The sum paid by the buyer of goods in order to bind the seller to the terms of the agreement. To constitute *E.*, the thing must be given as a token of ratification of the contract, and it should be expressly stated so by the giver. After *E.* given, and what may be its amount, the vendor cannot sell the goods to another without a default in the vendee, and, therefore, if the latter does not come and pay, and take the goods, the vendor ought to go and request him, and then, if he does not come, pay for the goods, and take them away in convenient time, the agreement is dissolved, and he is at liberty to sell them to any other person.

Ear'nestly, *adv.* Warmly; zealously; importunately: with real desire; in an earnest manner; with eagerness; showing fixed attention; as, speak to him *earnestly.*

Ear'nest-money, *n.* See EARNEST.

Ear'nestness, *n.* Quality of being earnest; ardor in the pursuit of anything: animated desire; feverish zeal or warmth of inclination; eagerness; vehemence; fervor; importunity; anxious care; solicitude; fixed desire or attention; seriousness.

Earning, (*ėrn'ing,*) *n.* (Generally used in the plural.) That which is earned by duty, labor, or service; that which is gained or merited by due performance; wages; reward; as, honest *earnings.*

"The wages of sin are the devil's *earnings.*"

Ear'-pick, *n.* An instrument used for probing and cleansing the ear.

Earps'borough, in *N. Carolina*, a P.O. of Johnson co.

Ear'-ring, *n.* A jewel or ornament worn pendent at the ear which requires to be bored, in order that it may be attached. From passages in Jeremiah, it appears that they were much worn by the Hebrew women in his time; and decorating the person with *E. R.* has always been a favorite custom among all Eastern nations. Among many nations they were worn both by men and women; but it has been an especial female ornament in nearly all ages and in all countries. Homer speaks of Juno as being adorned with *E. R.*; and the statue of the Venus de Medici has the ears pierced for rings. Among the Greeks and Romans *E. R.* were much worn; and during the decline of the Roman empire the most costly and brilliant jewelry was worn in the ears of the Roman ladies. Pearls were the principal jewels employed; but diamonds, rubies, and sapphires of great value, were also worn. Among the Egyptians *E. R.* were much worn, and in modern times such ornaments were worn, at different periods, by men as well as women. At the present day, women alone wear *E. R.*—When the ears are bored, a slight inflammation generally occurs, which acts as a counter-irritant in the case of sore eyes. This is often adduced as a reason for putting rings in the ears. Young girls usually have their ears bored for *E. R.* when about seven years of age.



Fig. 898. — A JEWISH LADY.

Earsh, (*ėrsh.*) *n.* See EDDISH.

Ear-shell, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See HALIOTIDÆ.

Ear'-shot, *n.* Any distance at which words may be heard; within hearing, or reach of the ear.

"Stand you out of *ear-shot*, — I have something to say to your wife in private." — *Dryden.*

Earth, (*ėrth,*) *n.* [A. S. *eorthe, eorth*; Ger. *erde*; O. Ger. *erda*; Icel. *jörd*; Dan. *jord*; Gr. *éra*; Sansk. *uroî.*] The terraqueous globe which we inhabit; the world, as opposed to other scenes of existence, as the sun, moon, planets, &c.

"This dim spot which men call *Earth*." — *Milton.*

—The particles which compose the mass of the globe, but more particularly, the particles which form the fine mould on the surface of the globe; any indefinite mass or portion of that matter; the ground; soil; as, poor *earth.*

"Give him a little *earth* for charity!" — *Shaks.*

—The elementary bodies which form the globe, distinct from fire, air, or water: dry land; terrene matter.

"Water, *earth*, and air attest his bounty." — *Thomson.*

—A distinct part of the globe; a country; a region; a land; a territory.

"In ten set battles have we driven back
These heathen Saxons, and regained our *earth*." — *Dryden.*

—A hole in the ground in which an animal burrows; as, a fox's *earth.*

—The inhabitants of the globe. See GLOBE, p. 1090.

"*Earth*, with her thousand voices, praises God." — *Coleridge.*

(*Astron.*) The planet on which we live. It is the third planet from the sun, its orbit lying beyond those of Mercury and Venus. The mean distance of the earth from the sun is 92,620,000 of miles. Its form is spherical or globular. The simple proof of this fact is, that the extent of land or water over which we can look is much greater when we are on the top of a mountain, or lofty tower, at the mast-head of a vessel, than when we are on the ordinary level of the ground. The masts of vessels are seen while the hulls are hidden by the convexity of the earth; and on approaching land, the tops of towers and spires of churches are seen before buildings of less altitude rise into sight. As we go north, the altitude of the pole-star increases, and as we approach the south pole, stars, formerly invisible to us, come gradually into view. The shadow of the earth upon the moon during an eclipse is always round; and, lastly, the earth has been many times circumnavigated. The earth,

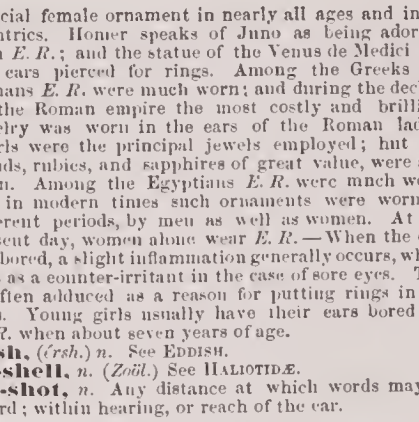


Fig. 899. — BAILEY'S APPARATUS.

however, is not properly a sphere, but an oblate spheroid having an equatorial diameter of 7925·6 miles, and a polar diameter of 7899·14 miles. That the distance from the *E.*'s centre to the poles is less than it is from the same point to the equator, is proven by the fact that a degree of a meridian increases from the equator to the poles; also a pendulum of a given length is found to move faster when carried toward the poles, and slower when carried toward the equator, showing that the force of gravity increases as we approach the poles, and that the distance from the *E.*'s centre must consequently be less. The mean density, or specific gravity, of the *E.* is 5·67 times that of water; that is to say, if we could compare the weight of the *E.* and that of a sphere of water of exactly the same size, the weight of the *E.* would be 5·67 times as much as that of the water. This result is attained by what is known as Cavendish's experiment. This experiment, as performed by Mr. Francis Bailey, may be described by the aid of *Fig.* 899. Two small balls, A, B, carried on a rod, A C B, are suspended by a single wire, D E, or by two

wires at a small distance from each other, and their positions carefully observed by means of a telescope. Large balls of lead, F G, which move upon a turning frame, are brought near to them. Observations are then made to see how much these smaller balls are attracted out of their places by the large ones. By another movement of the turning frame, the larger balls can be brought to the position H K. The small balls are always put into a state of vibration by the attraction of the larger ones; then by observing the extreme distances to which they swing both ways, and taking the middle place between those extreme distances, we find the place at which the attraction of the large balls would hold them steady. Then, knowing the size of the large balls and their distances from the small balls in the experiment, and knowing also the size of the *E.*, and the distance of the small balls from the centre of the *E.*, we can calculate what would be the proportion of the attraction of the large balls on the small balls to the attraction of the *E.* on the small balls (that is, the weight of the small balls), if the leaden balls had the same density as the mean density of the *E.* It was found that this would produce a smaller attraction than that computed from the observations. Consequently, the mean density of the *E.* is less than the density of lead in the same proportion; and thus the mean density of the *E.* is found to be as above stated — 5·67. The *E.* moves in its orbit from W. to E.; it performs its annual revolution in about 365¼ days, and its revolution on its own axis in 23 hours, 56 minutes, and 4 seconds. The orbit of the *E.* is an ellipse of small eccentricity, having the sun in one of its foci. The earth's axis has an inclination to the plane of its orbit of 23½°; from this arise the phenomena of the seasons, and the variations in the length of day and night. The temperature of the surface of the *E.* varies at different times from different causes. (See CLIMATE, METEOROLOGY, &c.) The interior of the *E.* is, for the following reasons, generally supposed to possess a high temperature: — 1. The form of the earth, nearly spherical, and flattened at the poles of rotation, together with the regular disposition of the materials about the centre in elliptical layers, proves that it must have originally existed in a fluid, if not an aëriform state; so that the constituent molecules must have had free liberty to obey the forces arising from their mutual attraction and from the rotation of the whole mass, and arranged themselves in the position of equilibrium. (See CENTRAL FORCES.) But there is no other agent than heat to which we can attribute the fusion of such substances as compose the greater part of the exterior crust of the *E.* 2. The phenomena of volcanoes, hot springs, and earthquakes, receive a very simple explanation on the hypothesis that the nucleus of the *E.* still remains in a state of fusion, and that the consolidation of the exterior crust still proceeds, though at an extremely slow rate. 3. The fact (which now appears to be fully established) that a sensible increase of temperature takes place as we descend from the surface (in deep mines, for example), after passing the depth at which the influence of the solar heat ceases to be felt, furnishes a direct proof of a very high temperature in the interior of the earth. Much uncertainty exists as to the rate at which this increase takes place; but the mean result of a number of experiments made in Europe and in this country, gives an increase of 1° Fahr. for every 15 yards of vertical descent, after passing the stratum of constant temperature. Admitting this rate of increase, and supposing it to be continued to the centre, the intensity of heat at the centre will be expressed by 3,500° of Wedgewood's pyrometer. The temperature of 100° of Wedgewood, which is sufficient to fuse the lavas and the greater part of the known rocks, would be found at the depth of 125 miles. Other geologists, however, are of opinion that the phenomena warrant the conclusion that the mean thickness of the solid crust of the *E.* does not exceed 60 miles. Others, again, express an opinion, founded on the precession of the equinoxes, that the thickness of the solid crust is much greater. In whatever manner the *E.* may have taken its existing form, there are abundant proofs that its surface has been the theatre of many great revolutions. The masses of sand and gravel, and beds of limestone composed of shells and corals, which are found in the interior of continents, and even to the summits of the highest mountains, plainly show that the present land was once immersed deep under the waters of the ocean. The remains of animals and plants belonging to tropical countries, found in the highest latitudes, indicate an entirely different disposition of climates from those which now exist. The appearances of the mineral strata, twisted, and dislocated, and broken asunder, also afford undeniable evidence that the changes which have taken place on the surface of the *E* have not all been brought about by the silent action of the causes which we see in daily operation, but by the operation of some sudden and violent force.

(*Chem.*) An *E.* proper is a compound body, consisting of a metal in combination with oxygen. They are Alumina, Glucina, Zirconia, Thoria, Didymia, Lantana, Ceria, Yttria, Terbia, and Erbia. They are insoluble in water, but dissolve in acids, and are precipitated from their solutions by ammonia, potash, or soda. They are the oxides of metals that do not decompose water.

(*Agric.*) Earths are distinguished from soils by their being without organized matter in their composition. Though scarcely any such earths are found on or near the ground's surface, yet the distinction is of use in speaking of soils. Thus, we say, a soil the basis of which is *E.*, sandstone, or chalk, &c.

Earth, *v. a.* To hide in earth; to bury; to cause to burrow in the earth; as, "The fox is *earthed.*" (*Dryden.*) — To cover with mould or earth; — occasionally preceding *up.*

"Why this ado in *earthing up* a carcass?" — *Blair.*

— *v. n.* To burrow; to retire under ground.

"Here foxes *earth'd*, and wolves abhorr'd the day." — *Tickell.*

Earth'-apple, *n.* A name sometimes given to various edible gourds, roots, &c., as a cucumber or potato.

Earth'-bag, *n.* (*Mil.*) Same as SAND-BAG, *q. v.*

Earth'-bank, *n.* A mound or hillock of earth.

Earth'-board, *n.* (*Agric.*) The mould-board of a plough.

Earth'-born, *a.* Born of the earth; springing in a pristine condition from the earth; terrigenous; earthly; terrestrial; as, "the *earth-born* race." (*Prior.*) — Produced by earthly things; as, "*earth-born* cares." *Goldsmith.*

Earth'-bound, *a.* Fastened by the pressure of the earth; as, "an *earth-bound* root." — *Shaks.*

Earth'-bred, *a.* Low; mean; abject; sordid.

Earth-closet, *n.* A closet resembling an ordinary water-closet, but in which earth is used in place of water for disinfecting the deposits.

Earth'-created, *a.* Made of earth.

Earth'-drake, *n.* (*A. S. Myth.*) A fabulous monster of the dragon kind.

Earthen, (*ërth'n,*) *a.* Composed of earth; made of earth or clayey matter; as, *earthen* ware.

Earth'enware, *n.* Ware made of earth or clay by fictile process; crockery; pottery; china-ware. — See POTTERY, POTTER'S ART, PORCELAIN, &c.

Earth'-fed, *a.* Low; abject; sordid.

Earth'-flag, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of Asbestos, so called from its long, fine, and flexible fibres, resembling flax.

Earth'-flax, *n.* (*Min.*) See ASBESTOS.

Earth'-fork, *n.* A pronged fork used in tillage.

Earth'liness, *n.* State or quality of being earthly or gross.

— Worldliness; strong attachments to worldly things and earthly fleshpots.

Earth'ling, *n.* A mortal; an inhabitant of the earth; a frail human creature.

Earth'ly, *a.* Pertaining to the earth, or to this world; belonging to our present state; carnal; vile; sordid; mean; base; worldly; sensual; — opposed to *heavenly* or *spiritually*; as, *earthly* things. — Of anything on earth; conceivable; — used metaphorically; as, of what *earthly* use is it?

Earth'ly-minded, *a.* With a mind inclined to earthly things; worldly-disposed.

Earth'ly-mindedness, *n.* Worldliness; grossness; devotion to things of this earth.

Earth'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being earthy, or of containing earth; grossness.

Earth'-nut, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name popularly given to various subterranean substances produced by plants, as the tuberous root of the umbelliferous plant *Bunium flexuosum.*

Earth'-pea, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LATHYRUS.

Earthquake, (*ërth'kwāk,*) *n.* A shaking, heaving, trembling, or concussive action of the solid crust of the earth. From the impossibility of obtaining direct observations, all attempts at explaining the cause of earthquakes must be only theoretical. All theorists agree as to the connection between *E.* and volcanoes, and the cause of both these phenomena is attributed to the existence of a molten fluid mass in the centre of the earth. The generation of immense volumes of elastic gases under the influence of the heat of this mass, would necessarily result in an explosion, which would account for many of the *E.* which occur. The latest theory is that of the brothers Rodgers, who state that the producing cause is an actual pulsation of the molten fluid mass in the interior of the earth. This pulsation is carried forward in the shape of great waves, from large ruptures caused by the tension of elastic matter, bearing along, or floating, as it were, the rocky crust of the earth above. The structure of certain mountains confirms this theory in a very remarkable manner. The history and occurrence of *E.* in by-gone ages is of great interest to the geologist. They seem to have occurred at all times, and to have altered the surface of the globe in all parts, forming new lakes and river-courses, and sweeping away old ones; changing hills into valleys, and raising ridges of mountains out of level plains. No part of the earth is free from them. They are, however, most prevalent in the neighborhood of volcanoes, and their frequency and violence seem to be connected with the intensity and activity of the volcanoes near them. Nearly all volcanic phenomena are accompanied by trembling and shaking of the earth near them. On many occasions they precede volcanic eruptions, and cease as soon as the eruption takes place. It is singular, however, that many of the most severe *E.* take place in regions far remote from volcanoes; and districts in which there are the remains of extinct volcanoes are not more liable to *E.* than other places. Egypt has been more exempt, perhaps, than any other country; but an *E.* occurred there in A. D. 1740. They sometimes happen in the middle of the ocean; and cases have occurred where volcanic islands have been thrown up, and afterwards have disappeared. It has been calculated that not less than twelve or thirteen *E.*, destroying both life and property, happen every year. When they occur severely, there is, first, a trembling; then a severe shock or a succession of shocks; then a trembling again, which gradually dies away. The most violent shocks are instantaneous, and there are seldom more than three or four. When there is more than one violent shock, there are smaller shocks or tremblings between. Whole cities have been destroyed by an *E.*; and fertile districts, with all their fruits and produce, have been laid waste. It has been estimated that at least 13,000,000 of the human race have been destroyed by these convulsions. When an *E.* occurs, observers state that the shock has at first a distinct vertical direction, coming from below upwards, but afterwards the direction of the motion becomes gradually more horizontal, till it ceases. This motion is evidently caused by an earth-wave, or undulation of the solid crust of the earth. These waves must move very rapidly, often not lasting at any point more than a second of time. When *E.* occur near the shore, the raising of the earth of course affects the sea, and immense tidal waves sweep over the land, often at a great distance from the shore, with irresistible fury. The *E.* which occurred in 1868 at the Sandwich Islands and along the west coast of South America, ranks among the most violent and destructive of which history has made record. In Peru, from Callao to Iquique, the whole coast was left in a complete state of desolation and ruin. Entire cities were destroyed. Immense tidal waves swept in upon the coast, dashing many vessels in pieces, and destroying much property and many lives. It has been estimated that 30,000 lives were lost in South America by this *E.*, and property destroyed to the amount of $300,000,000. In October of the same year a violent shock was experienced at San Francisco, Cal. May, 1877, an *E.* occurred on the coasts of Peru and Bolivia nearly as destructive as that of 1868. Iquique, Cobija, and several other towns were almost destroyed, and several hundred lives lost. *E.'s* operate to raise the land masses, and thus oppose the destructive tendency of the aqueous agencies, which incessantly labor to wear away the continents, and reduce them to one common level. See Schmidt on *E.'s and Volcanoes* (1876).

Earth'-shaking, *n.* Having power to shake the earth; agitating the earth.

Earth'ward, *adv.* Toward the earth; correlative to *heavenward* or *skyward.*

Earth'-worm, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See LUMBRICIDÆ.

Earth'-work, *n.* (*Mil.*) An intrenchment hastily thrown up, consisting chiefly of a rampart and ditch, and serving as a temporary line of defence.

— A mean, sordid wretch; a niggard; a close-fisted hunks.

Earth'y, *a.* Consisting of, containing, or resembling earth; terrene; as, *earthy* substances.

"Survey his dead and *earthy* image." — *Shaks.*

— Inhabiting the earth, relating to earth; terrestrial.

"Those *earthy* spirits black and envious are." — *Dryden.*

— Gross; crude; coarse; not refined; as, "*earthy* gross conceit." — *Shaks.*

(*Min.*) Without lustre, or dull and rough to the touch; as, an *earthy* fracture. — *Webster.*

Ear'-trumpet, *n.* An auricle; an instrument applied to the ear in cases of partial deafness arising from injury to the membrane of the drum of the ear, want of proper susceptibility in the auditory nerve, and other causes. It is made of metal, — silver or gong-metal being considered the best, — and it is curved in form, one end being small enough to enter the ear, and the other bell-shaped, and expanding outwards like the mouth of a trumpet; whence it derives its name. It is curved, in order to collect the rays of sound, and oblige them to converge by reflection on the membrane of the drum of the ear, like rays of light collected in a focus by means of a lens. The collection of the rays of sound causes them to act on the drum of the ear with greater power. There are many different kinds of *E. T* differing from each other in construction, but being all made on the same principle — to collect and concentrate the rays of sound. Some are very small, — such as the auricle and ear-cornet, — and can be worn in the ear or attached to the head by elastic springs; others are made of india-rubber, in the form of long tubes, with a bell-shaped opening at one end like the metal instruments. There are also artificial *membrana tympani*, or membranes of the drum of the ear, made of vulcanized india-rubber, which are introduced into the orifice at the end of a piece of silver wire, and are found extremely useful in cases where deafness arises from perforation of the natural membrane.

Ear'-wax, *n.* See CERUMEN.

Ear'-wig, *n.* [A. S. *ear-wigga* — *ear*, and *wicga, wigga*, a kind of fly.] (*Zoöl.*) See FORFICULARIÆ.

— One who gains the ear of another stealthily and by insidious arts; a tale-bearer; a whisperer; a sneak; an informer; a prying, mischief-making, contemptible person.

— *v. a.* To gain a hearing by artful means, in order to carry tales, whisper insinuations, or curry favor.

Ear'-witness, *n.* One who can attest to any matter from his own hearing; as, all present were made *ear-witnesses.*

Ear'-wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) See HEDYOTIS.

Ease, (*ēz,*) *n.* [Fr. *aise*, from Armor. *eäz*, facility; probably allied to It. *agio*, ease, Lat. *otium*; root in A.S. *eath*, easy.] State of quiet, rest, peace, tranquillity, or repose; freedom from pain, excitement, disturbance, trouble, annoyance, toil, want, and the like.

"A youth of labour with an age of *ease.*" — *Goldsmith.*

— Rest from labor or disquiet; freedom from difficulty, toil, or exertion; as, bodily *ease.*

"Studious of *ease*, and fond of humble things." — *Philips.*

— Freedom from mental pain, concern, anxiety, solicitude, or anything that frets or ruffles the mind; tranquillity; competency in worldly circumstances; as, my mind is at *ease.*

"An *ease* of heart her very look convey'd." — *Crabbe.*

— Freedom from formality, stiffness, constraint, hardness, forced expressions, or unnatural arrangement; unaffectedness; as, *ease* of style, *ease* of manner, or disposition.

At ease, in a state of ease or leisure, free from embarrassment, pain, anxiety, or difficulty; as, to place a stranger *at* his *ease*.

—*v. a.* To give ease or rest to; to free from pain, or any disquiet or annoyance, as the body; to relieve; to quiet; to allay; to free from anxiety, care, trouble, difficulty, or disturbance, as the mind; to tranquillize; to calm; to assuage; as, to *ease* the mind;—sometimes preceding *of*.

"I will *ease* me *of* mine adversaries." — *Isaiah* i. 24.

—To abate or remove in part any burden, care, anxiety, or disturbance; to mitigate; to alleviate; to appease.

"As if with sports my sufferings I could *ease*." — *Dryden*.

—To slacken, or remove from pressure, or any restraining influence or power; to shift a little; to detach in part; as, to *ease* a rope, to *ease* machinery.

To ease off; *to ease away*. (*Naut.*) To slacken or render a rope less tant, by degrees; as, to *ease off* a hawser.

To ease a ship, to regulate the working of a ship's helm and sails, in order to prevent her pitching; also, to throw overboard anything which tends to the heavy laboring of a vessel.

Ease'ful, *a.* Fitting to cause ease, tranquillity, or rest; peaceful; quiet.

Ease'fully, *a.* With tranquillity, ease, or rest.

Ease'fulness, *n.* State of being easeful or peaceful.

Easel, (*ēz'l,*) *n.* [Ger. *esel*, an ass.] (*Painting.*) A frame on which a painter supports his canvas on which he is working, in a slightly slanting position. It consists of three long legs connected by hinges at the top, which extend and form a tripod. Holes are bored in the faces of the two legs against which the painter rests, in which pegs are inserted, which support the picture, and afford the means of raising or lowering it to the height and position that may be desired. *E. pictures*, among painters, are the smaller pieces which are painted on the *E.*, as distinguished from those which are drawn upon walls, ceilings, &c.

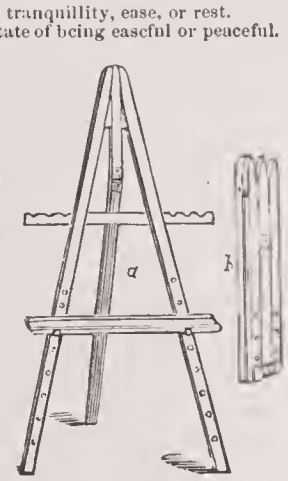


Fig. 901. — EASEL.
a, Open for use; *b*, Folded up.

Eas'el-piece, *n.* An easel-pictnre. See EASEL.

Ease'less, *a.* Without ease; wanting ease.

Easement, (*ēz'ment.*) *n.* That which gives or permits ease, relief, support, or assistance; privilege; convenience; accommodation.

"He has the advantage of a free lodging, and some other *easements*." — *Swift*.

(*Law.*) A privilege which the owner of one adjacent tenement hath of another, existing in respect of their several tenements, by which that owner against whose tenement the privilege exists is obliged to suffer or not to do something on or in regard to his own land for the advantage of him in whose land the privilege exists The tenement to which the privilege is attached is termed *dominant*, and that upon which it is imposed *servient*. *E.* are as various as the exigencies of domestic convenience or the purposes to which buildings and land may be applied; as the right of pasture on other land, of fishing in other waters, of carrying on an offensive trade. All *E.* must originate in a grant or agreement, express or implied, of the owner of the servient tenement. The evidence of their existence, by the common law, may be by proof of the agreement itself, or by prescription, requiring actual and uninterrupted enjoyment immemorially, or for upwards of 20 years. *E.* are extinguished by release, by merge, by necessity, or by a license to the servient owner to do some act inconsistent with its existence; or by cessation of enjoyment, when acquired by prescription. — *Bouvier*.

Ea'sily, *adv.* In an easy manner; with ease; without great effort, exertion, or labor; as, the thing is *easily* done. — Tranquilly; without pain, anxiety, trouble, or disturbance; as, to go through life *easily*. — Readily; promptly; without reluctance. — Smoothly; regularly; quietly; without jarring, discord, or irregular motion; as, the machinery works *easily*.

"Not soon provok'd, she *easily* forgives." — *Prior*.

Ea'siness, *n.* State of being easy; freedom from difficulty; susceptible of bestowing or causing ease; flexibility; facility. — Freedom or exemption from difficulty; tranquillity. — Flexibility; facility; a yielding or disposition to yield without opposition or reluctance; as, *easiness* of disposition. — Freedom from stiffness, constraint, effort, or formality. — Act of moving with ease, or apparent ease.

East, (*ēst,*) *n.* [A.S.; Fris. *aest*; D. *oost*; Ger. *ost*; Gr. *ēōs*; Fr. *est*.] That part of the heavens where the morning-light appears, or where the sun is seen to rise at the time of the equinoxes, or the corresponding point on the earth; one of the four cardinal points. — The eastern parts of the earth, as regards Europe; Oriental countries generally; the Orient.

"The gorgeous *East* . . . pours on her kings barbaric pearl and gold." — *Milton*.

East by North, or *by South*, that point of the compass which lies 11¼° to the N. or S., respectively, of the point due E. — *East-north-east*, *east-south-east* (E.N.E.; E.S.E.), that point of the compass which lies 22½° to N. or S. of east, or midway between N.E. or S.E. respectively. See COMPASS.

—*a.* Toward the rising sun; or toward the point where the sun rises when in the equinoctial; as, the *east* wind.

—*v. n.* To move or veer toward the east.

East, in *Ohio*, a township of Carroll co.; *pop.* abt. 1,350.

East Abington, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Abington township, Plymouth co., about 18 m. S.S.E. of Boston.

East Aeworth, in *New Hampshire*, a post-office of Sullivan co.

East Albany, in *Vermont*, a post-office of Orleans co.

East Alburgh, in *Vermont*, a P.O. of Grand Isle co.

East Allen, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Northampton co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.

East Allentown, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Lehigh co., on the Lehigh River, near Allentown.

East Alton, in *New Hampshire*, a village of Belknap co., abt. 30 m. N.E. of Concord.

East Amhurst, in *New York*, a post-office of Erie co.

East Ann'chy, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Walker co.

East Anwell, in *New Jersey*, a township of Hunterdon co.; *pop.* abt. 1,850.

East Andover, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Merrimack co., abt. 25 m. N.N.W. of Concord.

East Ar'lington, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Arlington township, Bennington co., abt. 95 m. S S.W. of Montpelier.

East Ashfield, in *Massachusetts*, a village of Franklin co., abt. 40 m. N.W. of Springfield.

East Ash'ford, in *New York*, a P. O. of Cattaraugus co.

East Au'burn, or BEMY'S MILLS, in *Maine*, a post-village of Androscoggin co., on the Androscoggin River, abt. 35 m. S.W. of Augusta; *pop.* abt. 300.

East Auro'ra, in *New York*, a post-village of Aurora township, Erie co., on Cazanovia Creek, abt. 15 m. S.E. of Buffalo; *pop.* abt. 2,800.

East Av'on, in *New York*, a post-village of Avon township, Livingston co., abt. 220 m. W. by N. of Albany; *pop.* abt. 600.

East Bald'win, in *Maine*, a post-village of Cumberland co., abt. 45 m. S.W. of Augusta

East Bar'nard, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Windsor co., abt. 40 m. S. of Montpelier.

East Baton Rouge, in *Louisiana*, a S.E. central parish. *Area*, abt. 500 sq. m. *Rivers*. Mississippi, and Amite rivers. *Surface*, level, or gently undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Baton Rouge. *Pop.* abt. 18,000.

East Beekmantown, in *New York*, a post-office of Clinton co.

East Bend, in *Illinois*, a twp of Champaign co.

East Bend, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Yadkin co.

East Ben'ton, in *Maine*, a post-office of Kennebec co.

East Ben'ton, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Luzerne co.

East Berk'shire, in *New York*, a P. O. of Tioga co.

East Berk'shire, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Franklin co., abt. 50 m. N. by W. of Montpelier.

East Berlin, in *Connecticut*, a P. O. of Hartford co.

East Berlin, in *Michigan*, a village of St. Clair co., abt. 90 m. E. of Lansing.

East Berlin, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Adams co., on the Conewago Creek, abt. 24 m. S. by W. of Harrisburg.

East Berne, in *New York*, a post-village of Albany co., abt. 19 m. W. of Albany.

East Beth'any, in *New York*, a post-village of Genesee co.

East Beth'el, in *Maine*, a village of Oxford co., abt. 50 m. W. of Augusta.

East Bethel, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Bethel township, Windsor co., abt. 38 m. S. of Montpelier.

East Beth'lehem, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Washington co., on the Monongahela River, about 33 m. S. of Pittsburg; *pop.* abt. 2,600.

East Bir'mingham, in *Pennsylvania*, a borough of Alleghany co., on the Monongahela River, opposite Pittsburg; *pop.* abt. 4,500.

East Bloomfield, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Ontario co., abt. 8 m. W. of Canandaigna; *pop.* of township abt. 3,800.

East Boston, in *Massachusetts*. See BOSTON.

East Boston, in *New York*, a P. O. of Madison co.

East Bowdoinham, in *Maine*, a post-office of Sagadahoc co.

East Brad'ford, in *Maine*, a post-village of Penobscot co., abt. 24 miles N. by W. of Bangor.

East Brad'ford, in *Massachusetts*, a manuf. village of Bradford township, Essex co., on the Merrimac River, abt. 28 m. N. of Boston.

East Brad'ford, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Chester co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

East Branch, in *New York*, a post-office of Delaware co.

East Bran'dywine, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Chester co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

East Brewster, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Barnstable co., abt. 50 m. S.E. of Boston.

East Bridge'water, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Plymouth co., abt. 20 m S. by E. of Boston. *Manf.* Boots, shoes, carriages, castings, edged tools, &c. *Pop.* of township abt. 4,000.

East Bridgewater, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Susquehanna co.

East Brim'field, in *Massachusetts*, a post-office of Hampden co.

East Brook, in *Maine*, a township of Hancock co., abt. 30 m. E. by S. of Bangor; *pop.* abt 400.

East Brook, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Lawrence co.

East Brook'field, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Worcester co., abt. 60 m. W. by S. of Boston.

East Brook'field, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Orange co., abt. 15 m. S. of Montpelier.

East Brook'lyn, in *Connecticut*, a village of Windham co., abt. 45 m. E. by N. of Hartford.

East Bruns'wick, in *New Jersey*, a township of Middlesex co.; *pop.* abt. 3,500.

East Bruns'wick, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Schuylkill co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

East Bucks'fort, in *Maine*, a P. O. of Hancock co.

East Buf'falo, in *Pennsylvania*, a village and township of Union co., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, just below Lewisburg; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

East Burke, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Caledonia co., abt. 50 m. N.E. of Montpelier.

East Bur'lington, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Kane co.

East Burn'ham, in *Maine*, a village of Waldo co., abt. 40 m. N E. of Augusta.

East Cal'bot, in *Vermont*, a post-office of Washington co.

East Cal'ais, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Washington co., abt. 15 m. N.E. of Montpelier.

East Caln, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Chester co.

East Cam'bridge, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Henry co.

East Cambridge, in *Massachusetts*, a post-office of Middlesex co. See CAMBRIDGE.

East Cam'bridge, in *Vermont*, a P. O. of Lamoille co.

East Ca'naan, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Litchfield co., abt. 40 m. N.N.W. of Hartford.

East Ca'naan, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Grafton co., 52 m. N. of Concord.

East Canada Creek, in *New York*, rises in Hamilton co., and flows S. between Fulton and Herkimer cos. into the Mohawk River.

East Can'dor, in *New York*, a village of Tioga co.

East Can'ton, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Bradford co.

East Carl'ton, in *New York*, a post-office of Orleans co.

East Cen'tre, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Chester co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

East Chain Lakes, in *Minnesota*, a P. O. of Martin co.

East Charle'mont, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Franklin co., on the Deerfield River, abt. 45 m. W.N. W. of Springfield.

East Charles'ton, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Tioga co.

East Charles'ton, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Orleans co., abt. 60 m. N.N.E. of Montpelier.

East Chat'ham, in *New York*, a post-village of Columbia co., abt. 28 m. S.E. of Albany.

East Ches'ter, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Rockingham co., abt. 25 m. S.E. of Concord.

East Chester, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Westchester co., abt. 16 m. N.E. of New York city; *pop.* of township abt. 9,000.

East Chickamin'ga, in *Georgia*, a district of Walker co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

East China, in *New York*, a village of Wyoming co., abt. 270 m. W. of Albany.

East Clar'ence, in *New York*, a P. O. of Erie co.

East Clar'endon, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Rutland co., abt. 60 m. S.S.W. of Montpelier.

East Clar'idon, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Geauga co., abt. 175 m. N.E. of Columbus.

East Clarks'field, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Huron co.

East Clark'son, in *New York*, a P. O. of Monroe co.

East Cleveland, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., abt. 4 m. E of Cleveland; *pop.* abt. 4,000.

East Cob'leskill, in *New York*, a post-village of Schoharie co., abt. 38 m. W. of Albany.

East Coeal'ico, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Lancaster co.; *pop.* abt. 2,900.

East Con'cord, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Concord township, Merrimac co, on the Merrimac River, abt. 2 m. from Concord.

East Con'cord, in *New York*, a post-office of Erie co.

East Conequenes'sing, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Butler co.

East Con'stable, in *New York*, a P. O. of Franklin co.

East Cor'inth, in *Maine*, a post-vill. of Penobscot co.

East Cor'inth, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Orange co., abt. 25 m. S.E. of Montpelier.

East Corn'wall, in *Connecticut*, a P.O. of Litchfield co.

East Cov'entry, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Chester co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

East Cov'entry, in *Vermont*, a P. O. of Orleans co.

East Crafts'bury, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Craftsbury township, Orleans co., about 30 m. N.E. by N of Montpelier.

East Creek, in *New Jersey*, a post-office of Cape May co. — A post-office of Herkimer co.

East Day'ton, in *Michigan*, a P. O. of Tuscola co.

East Deer, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Alleghany co.; *pop.* abt. 2,400.

East De Kalb, in *New York*, a P. O. of St. Lawrence co.

East Den'nis, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Barnstable co., near Cape Cod Bay.

East Dick'inson, in *New York*, a P.O. of Franklin co.

East Dim'ock, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Susquehanna co.

East Dix'field, in *Maine*, a post-village of Oxford co., abt. 35 m. E. by N. of Augusta.

East Dix'mont, in *Maine*, a post-village of Dixmont township, Penobscot co., abt. 12 m. N.E. of Augusta.

East Donegal', in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Lancaster co.; *pop.* abt. 2,800.

East Dor'set, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Dorset township, Bennington co., about 80 m. S.S.W. of Montpelier.

East Dong'las, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Worcester co., abt. 45 m. S.W. of Boston.

East Do'ver, in *Maine*, a post-office of Piscataquis co.

East Do'ver, in *Vermont*, a post-office of Windham co.
East Dur'ham, in *New York*, a post-village of Greene co., abt. 40 m. S. by W. of Albany.
East Earl, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Lancaster co.; *pop.* abt. 2,300.
East E'den, in *Maine*, a post-office of Hancock co.
East Eden, in *New York*, a post-office of Erie co.
East Ed'ington, in *Maine*, a post-village of Penobscot co., abt. 75 m. N.E. of Augusta.
East El'ba, in *New York*, a post-office of Genesee co.
East El'liott, in *Maine*, a village of York co., abt. 45 m. W.S.W. of Portland.
East El'more, in *Vermont*, a post-office of Lamoille co.
East'er, in *Massachusetts*, a village of Pittsfield township, Berkshire co., abt. 115 m. W. by S. of Boston.
Easter Island, or TEAPY ISLAND, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, abt. 2,300 m. W. of Chili; Lat. 20° 6′ S., Lon. 109° 7′ W. It is of volcanic origin, and rises to the height of 1,200 feet.
East'er, East'er-day, *n.* [This term has been variously derived — some taking it from the Saxon *oster*, "to rise," and others from the name of a heathen goddess, *Eostre* or *Ostara*, whose rites the Saxons were accustomed to celebrate at this time of the year, and on account of which the month of April was styled Eostermonath in their calendar.] (*Eccl.*) A Christian festival, held in commemoration of the resurrection of our Saviour — called *Pascha* by the Roman and Greek churches. It is a movable feast, occurring at any date between March 21 and April 25; and by it the other movable feasts throughout the ecclesiastical year are regulated. It is held about the same time as the Jewish Passover, or Paschal feast, although it very seldom happens that the Christian and Jewish festivals are observed on the same day. In the early Church this festival lasted for some days, and catechumens were then usually admitted to the rite of baptism. At present, its celebration is confined, in the Church of England, to Easter-eve, Easter Sunday, and the Monday and Tuesday in Easter week. In the Roman Catholic Church it is a time of enjoyment, because the restrictions imposed during the preceding period of Lent are no longer to be observed. Some ascribe its institution to the apostles, but the more general opinion is, that it was first observed by their immediate successors, about 68. The Council of Arles, in 314, and the Council of Nicæa, in 325, decreed that the day for keeping this festival should be the 14th day of the March moon. By the alteration of the calendar by Gregory XIII., in 1582, the first Sunday after the full moon immediately following the 21st of March, was fixed as the day for observing this festival.
East'er-egg, *n.* A mottled egg formerly used as a gift at Easter.
East'er-giant, *n.* (*Bot.*) See POLYGONUM.
East'er-gift, *n.* A present or gift bestowed at Easter.
East'erling, *n.* A native of some country eastward of another; specifically applied by the English to persons belonging to countries on the Baltic. — A piece of money coined in the East by Richard II. of England.
—A species of water-fowl.
—*a.* See STERLING.
East'erly, *a.* Coming from the eastward; as, an *easterly* wind. — Toward the east; situated in or near the east; on the east part; in an easterly direction; as, the *easterly* course of a ship.
—*adv.* On the east; in the direction of east.
East'ern, *a.* [A. S.] Oriental; being or dwelling in the east; situated toward the east; on the east part; as, an *Eastern* people. — In an eastward direction; as, to make an *eastern* voyage.
East'ern, in *Illinois*, a township of Greene co.; *pop.* about 1,250.
Eastern Archipelago. See ARCHIPELAGO (EASTERN).
Eastern Empire. See GREEK EMPIRE.
Eastern Point, or GLOUCESTER POINT, in *Massachusetts*, at the entrance of Cape Ann Harbor. It exhibits a fixed light, Lat. 42° 34′ 40″ N., Lon. 70° 39′ W.
East Eu'clid, in *Ohio*, a village of Cuyahoga co., abt. 10 m. N.E. of Cleveland.
East Ev'ans, in *New York*, a post-office of Erie co.
East Ex'eter, in *Maine*, a post-office of Penobscot co.
East Fair'field, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Columbiana co., abt. 150 m. E.N.E. of Columbus.
East Fairfield, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Franklin co., abt. 45 m. N.N.W. of Montpelier.
East Fal'lowfield, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Chester co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.
—A township of Crawford co.; *pop.* abt. 1,550.
East Fal'mouth, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Barnstable co., abt. 60 m. S.E. of Boston.
East Far'mington, in *Michigan*, a village of Oakland co., abt. 20 m. N.W. of Detroit.
East Feliciau'a, in *Louisiana*, a N.E. parish; *area*, abt. 480 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi, Amite, and Comite rivers, and several creeks. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. It contains an insane asylum and a college. *Cap.* Jackson *Pop.* abt. 16,000.
East Find'ley, or FINLEY, in *Pennsylvania*, a post township of Washington co., abt. 38 m. S.W. of Pittsburg; *pop.* abt. 1,600.
East Fishkill, in *New York*, a post-township of Dutchess co., abt. 75 m. S. of Albany; *pop.* abt. 4,200.
East Flor'ence, in *New York*, a P. O. of Oneida co.
East'ford, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of Windham co., abt. 35 m. E.N.E. of Hartford; *pop.* abt. 1,300.
East Fork, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Montgomery co., abt. 50 m. S.S.E. of Springfield.
East Fork, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Metcalf co.
East Fork, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Barton co.
—A village of Macon co., abt. 110 m. N. by W. of Jefferson City.
East Fox'borough, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Norfolk co., abt. 25 m. S. by W. of Boston.
East Frank'lin, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Franklin co., abt. 60 m. N.N.W. of Montpelier.
East Free'dom, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Blair co., on a branch of the Juniata River, about 130 m. W. of Harrisburg.
East Free'town, in *Massachusetts*, a post-office of Bristol co.
East Fryeburgh, in *Maine*, a post-office of Oxford co.
East Gaines, in *New York*, a post-office of Orleans co.
East Gaines'ville, in *New York*, a post-office of Wyoming co.
East Gale'na, in *Illinois*, a township of Jo Daviess co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.
East Gal'way, in *New York*, a P. O. of Saratoga co.
East Genesee', in *Michigan*, a township of Genesee county.
East Geu'on, in *New York*, a post-village of Cayuga co., abt. 20 m. S. of Auburn.
East Geor'gia, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Franklin co., abt. 48 m. N.W. of Montpelier.
East Ger'many, in *New York*, a P. O. of Chenango co.
East Gib'son, in *Wisconsin*, a P. O. of Manitowoc co.
East Gil'ead, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Branch co.
East Glas'tonbury, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Hartford co., abt. 9 m. S. of Hartford.
East Glen'ville, in *New York*, a post-office of Schenectady co.
East Gloucester, (*glos'ter,*) in *Massachusetts*, a post-office of Essex co.
East Go'shen, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Chester co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.
East Granby, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Hartford co., abt. 20 m. N.N.W. of Hartford.
East Granger, in *New York*, a P. O. of Alleghany co.
East Grau'ville, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Hampden co., abt. 100 m. E.S.E. of Boston.
East Granville, in *Vermont*, a P. O. of Addison co.
East Greene, in *New York*, a P. O. of Chenango co.
East Greene, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Erie co.
East Green'bush, in *New York*, a post-township of Rensselaer co., on the Hudson River, opposite Albany; *pop.* about 3,000.
East Greens'borough, in *Vermont*, a P. O. of Orleans co.
East Green'ville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Stark co., about 110 m. N.E. of Columbus.
East Green'wich, in *New York*, a post-office of Washington co.
East Green'wich, in *Rhode Island*, a post-village and township, cap. of Kent co., on the W. shore of Narragansett Bay, abt. 14 m. S. by W. of Providence; *pop.* of township, abt. 3,800.
East Green'wood, in *Ohio*, a P. O. of Muskingum co.
East Gris'wold, in *Connecticut*, a village of New London co., abt. 45 m. E. by S. of Hartford.
East Grove, in *Iowa*, a village of Henry co., abt. 66 m. S. of Iowa City.
East Grove, in *New York*, a P. O. of Chemung co.
East Grove'land, in *New York*, a P. O. of Livingston co.
East Guil'ford, in *New York*, a post-village of Chenango co., abt. 100 m. W. of Albany.
East Guil'ford, in *Vermont*, a village of Windham co., abt. 115 m. S.S.E. of Montpelier.
East Had'dam, in *Connecticut*, a post-township of Middlesex co., on the Connecticut River, abt. 30 m. S.S.E. of Hartford; *pop.* about 3,800.
East Had'dam Landing, in *Connecticut*, a village of Middlesex co., on the Connecticut River, abt. 35 m. S. by E. of Hartford.
East'ham, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Barnstable co., on the peninsula of Cape Cod, abt. 70 m. S.E. of Boston; *pop.* about 1,100.
East Ham'burg, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Erie co., abt. 12 m. S.E. of Buffalo; *pop.* of township about 3,800.
East Ham'ilton, in *New York*, a post-village of Madison co.
East Hampden, in *Maine*, a P. O. of Penobscot co.
East Hamp'ton, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Middlesex co., about 18 m. S.E. of Hartford.
East Hamp'ton, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Hampshire co., on the Connecticut River, abt. 80 m. W. by S. of Boston. — Abt. 2 m. E.S.E. of the village is *Mount Tom*, which rises abruptly to a height of 1,214 ft. *Pop.* of township about 2,500.
East Hamp'ton, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Suffolk co., on Long Island, abt. 110 m. E. by N. of the city of New York; *pop.* of village abt. 600, of township about 3,500.
East Han'over, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Dauphin co.; *pop.* abt. 2,300.
—A post-township of Lebanon co., abt. 20 m. N.E. of Harrisburg; *pop.* about 2,400.
East Hard'wick, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Caledonia co., abt. 20 m. N.N.E. of Montpelier.
East Hart'ford, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of Hartford co., on the Connecticut River, opposite Hartford; *pop.* of township about 3,600.
East Har'wich, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Barnstable co., abt. 65 m. S.E. of Boston.
East Ha'ven, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of New Haven co., on Long Island Sound, abt. 4 m. E. of New Haven. The township contains Lake Saltonstall. *Pop.* of township about 3,000.
East Ha'ven, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Essex co., abt. 45 m. S.E. of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 250.
East Ha'verhill, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Essex co., abt. 33 m. N. of Boston.
East Ha'verhill, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Gratton co., abt. 15 m. N.N.W. of Concord.
East Haynes'ville, in *Maine*, a P. O. of Aroostook county.
East He'bron, in *Maine*, a post-village of Oxford co., about 45 m. N.N.W. of Portland.
East He'bron, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Potter co.
East Hemp'field, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Lancaster co.; *pop.* about 3,300.
East Her'rick, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Bradford co., about 110 m. N.N.E. of Harrisburg.
East Hick'ory, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Forrest co.
East High'gate, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Franklin co., about 53 m. N.N.W. of Montpelier.
East Hill, in *New York*, a village of Nunda township, Livingston co., abt. 255 m. W. of Albany.
East Holden, in *Maine*, a post-office of Penobscot co.
East Hol'liston, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Middlesex co., abt. 23 m. W.S.W. of Boston.
East Ho'mer, in *New York*, a P. O. of Cortland co.
East Homer, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Potter co.
East Hounds'field, in *New York*, a post-office of Jefferson co.
East Hub'bardton, in *Vermont*, a P.O of Rutland co.
East Huntingdon, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Westmoreland co.; *pop.* about 2,500.
East India Company, a celebrated joint-stock association, originally established to carry on the trade between Great Britain and the East Indies, or rather with the countries to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope. It was constituted by royal charter in 1600, and continued, notwithstanding repeated efforts to open the trade, to enjoy the exclusive privileges conceded till 1688. At that period, the power of the crown to restrain the freedom of trade without the sanction of Parliament having been denied, a rival association obtained an Act of Parliament in its favor; but after a variety of negotiations, which it is unnecessary to specify, the two corporations were joined in 1702, under the name of *The United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies:* an appellation which has been continued to the present day. In 1708 the United Company was secured by Parliament in the exclusive privilege of trading to all places eastward of the Cape of Good Hope to the straits of Magellan; and this privilege, with some modifications, was confirmed and prolonged by successive Acts of Parliament down to 1814. By the Act 53 Geo. III. c. 133, passed 1813, the East India Company's charter was renewed for twenty years; but it then received some important modifications, by which a restricted intercourse with the whole of the Company's Indian possessions was permitted to all British merchants; the monopoly of the trade between England and China being, however, retained in the hands of the East India Company. These concessions paved the way for the Act of 1833, by which, though the Company's charter was continued till 1854, not only was the monopoly of the China trade abolished, but an end wholly put to the Company's original character as a commercial association. But it is not a commercial association so much as a great territorial power, that the East India Company became distinguished. The first establishments of the English in India, as of other European nations, arose out of the alleged necessity of providing armed factories or strongholds, where the adventurers might warehouse their goods, and reside in safety for the purpose of carrying on their intercourse with the natives; but the factories speedily degenerated into fortifications, and the garrisons into armies. For a while, the power of the English and French was pretty nearly balanced in India; but the talents and victories of Lord Clive gave to the British a decided superiority over every other competitor, foreign or native, and extended their sway over some of the largest and finest portions of the Mogul empire. The immense power wielded by the East India Company, lessening and even overshadowing the prerogative of the Crown, obliged the latter to eventually rescind the Company's charter (in spite of a strenuous resistance) in 1858, and to transfer to the Imperial govt. the sole political control of the affairs of India. In that year, accordingly, by Act of Parliament, the entire power hitherto vested in the Company became transferred to the home govt., which has since assumed the whole and undisputed rule of that vast country. The East India Company still exists, but for little other purpose than to receive and pay the dividends of those individuals of the popular community who invested their money in its stock.
East'ing, *n.* (*Navig.* and *Surveying.*) The distance eastward from a given meridian.
East-in'sular, *a.* Relating or pertaining to the Eastern Islands.
East Jaffrey, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Cheshire co., abt. 36 m. S.W. of Concord.
East Ja'va, in *New York*, a P. O. of Wyoming co.
East Jew'ett, in *New York*, a P. O. of Greene co.
East Johnson, in *Vermont*, a village of Lamoille co., on the Eden Branch of Lamoille River.
East Ken'dall, in *New York*, a P. O. of Orleans co.
East Kent, in *Connecticut*, a P. O. of Litchfield co.
East Killingly, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Windham co., abt. 30 m. N.N.E. of Norwich.
East Kings'ton, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Rockingham co., abt. 40 m. S.E. of Concord; *pop.* about 800.
East Knox, in *Maine*, a post-office of Waldo co.
East Koy Creek, in *New York*, joins the West Koy Creek, and flows into the Genesee River in Alleghany co.
East Lackawan'noe, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Mercer co.; *pop.* abt. 900.

East'lake, Sir Charles Lock, R. A., an eminent English artist, b. at Plymouth, 1795. He commenced his career as a portrait-painter, and after visiting Italy and Greece he began exhibiting in the Royal Academy in 1823. In 1828 his painting entitled *Peasants on a Pilgrimage to Rome*, attracted much praise. His greatest work, *Christ Weeping over Jerusalem*, next appeared, and placed him at the head of his profession. His *Christ Blessing Little Children*, and his *Hagar and Ishmael*, though both excellent, are not considered equal to the former. *E.* became successively Secr. to the Royal Commission of Fine Arts, Keeper of the National Gallery, Pres. of the R. A., and Director of the National Gallery. D. 1865.

East Lam'peter, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Lancaster co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

East'land, in *Texas*, a N. central co.; *area*, abt. 850 sq. m. *Rivers* Leon River. *Pop.* abt. 200.

East Lan'daff, in *New Hampshire*, a post-office of Grafton co.

East Lans'ing, in *New York*, a post-office of Tompkins co.

East Laport, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Jackson co.

East Leb'anon, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Grafton co., abt. 50 m. N.W. of Concord.

East Lee, in *Massachusetts*, a P. O. of Berkshire co.

East Lemps'ter, in *New Hampshire*, a post-office of Sullivan co.

East Le'on, in *New York*, a P. O. of Cattaraugus co.

East Leroy', in *Michigan*, a P. O. of Calhoun co.

East Lew'istown, in *Ohio*, a P. O. of Mahoning co.

East Lex'ington, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Middlesex co., abt. 11 m. N.W. of Boston.

East Lib'erty, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Allen co., abt. 22 m. E.S.E. of Fort Wayne.

East Lib'erty, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Logan co., abt. 126 m. N.N.E. of Cincinnati.

East Lib'erty, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Collins township, Alleghany co., abt. 5 m. E. of Pittsburg; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

—A post-village of Fayette co., on the Youghogheny River.

East Li'ma, in *Indiana*, a township of La Grange co.

East Lim'ington, in *Maine*, a post-village of York co., near the junction of the Little Ossipee and Saco rivers, abt. 65 m. S.W. of Augusta.

East Lincoln, (*link'n,*) in *Maine*, a post-office of Penobscot co.

East Line, in *New York*, a post-village of Saratoga co., abt. 20 m. N. by W. of Albany.

East Litch'field, in *Connecticut*, a post-office of Litchfield co.

East Liv'ermore, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Androscoggin co., on the Androscoggin River, abt. 25 m. W. by N. of Augusta; *pop.* of township, abt. 1,400.

East Liv'erpool, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Columbiana co., on the Ohio River, abt. 48 m. below Pittsburg, Pa.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

East Long Mead'ow, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Hampden co., abt. 80 m. E.S.E. of Boston.

East Lowell, (*lo'el,*) in *Maine*, a post-office of Penobscot co.

East Ly'man, in *New Hampshire*, a village of Grafton co., abt. 80 m. W.N.W. of Concord.

East Lyme, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of New London co., abt. 43 m. E. of New Haven; *pop.* of township abt. 2,000.

East McDon'ough, in *New York*, a post-office of Chenango co.

East Machi'as, in *Maine*, a post-township of Washington co., on Machias Bay, at the mouth of E. Machias River, abt. 130 m. E. by N. of Augusta; *pop.* abt. 2,800.

East Ma'con, in *Georgia*, a village of Bibb co., on the Ocmulgee River, opposite Macon.

East Mad'ison, in *Maine*, a post-village of Somerset co., abt. 40 m. N. of Augusta.

East Mad'ison, in *New Hampshire*, a post-office of Carroll co.

East Mad'ison, in *New Jersey*, a village of Morris co.

East Mahо'ning, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Indiana co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

East-Main, or Slade River, rises in Lake Nitchegnon, near the S.E. border of Labrador, and flows nearly W. into James Bay, in Lat. 52° 15′ N., Lon. 78° 41′ W. Length abt. 400 m.

East Maine, in *New York*, a P. O. of Broome co.

East'man, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Crawford co., abt. 8 m. N.E. of Prairie du Chien; *pop.* of township abt. 800.

East'manville, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Ottowa co., on Grand River, abt. 18 m. W. by N. of Grand Rapids.

East Mar'ion, in *Michigan*, a village of Livingston co., abt. 40 m. E.S.E. of Lansing.

East Mar'ion, in *New York*, a P. O. of Suffolk co.

East Marl'borough, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Chester co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.

East Marshfield, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Plymouth co., abt. 20 m. S.E. of Boston.

East Ma'sonville, in *New York*, a post-office of Delaware co.

East Mauch Chunk, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Carbon co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,401

East Mays'ville, in *Maine*, a P. O. of Aroostook co.

East Med'way, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Norfolk co., abt. 20 m. S.W. of Boston.

East Mel'rose, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Monroe co.

East Meriden, in *Minnesota*, a P. O. of Steele co.

East Mid'dleborough, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Plymouth co., abt. 38 m. S.S.E. of Boston.

East Mid'dlebury, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Addison co., abt. 35 m. S.W. of Montpelier.

East Mon'mouth, in *Maine*, a P. O. of Kennebec co.

East Monroe', in *Ohio*, a post-office of Highland co.

East Montpe'lier, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Washington co., abt. 6 m. E. by N. of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 1,350.

East Mont'ville, in *Maine*, a post-village of Waldo co., abt. 35 m. E.N.E. of Augusta.

East Mor iches, in *New York*, a post-village of Suffolk co., on Long Island, abt. 65 m. E. of New York.

East Mont'tonborough, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Carroll co., abt. 44 m. N. by E. of Concord.

East Mount Ver'non, in *Maine*, a village of Kennebec co., abt. 16 m. N.W. of Augusta.

East Nan'kin, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Wayne co.

East Nant'meal, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Chester co.; *pop.* about 1,200.

East Nas'sau, in *New York*, a post-village of Rensselaer co., about 18 m. E. of Albany.

East New Mar'ket, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Dorchester co., about 45 m. S.E. of Annapolis.

East New'port, in *Maine*, a post-village of Penobscot co., about 35 m. N.E. of Augusta.

East New Portland, in *Maine*, a post-village of Somerset co., about 45 m. N.N.W. of Augusta.

East New Shar'on, in *Maine*, a P. O. of Franklin co.

—A village of Kennebec co., abt. 25 m. N.N.W. of Augusta

East New Vine'yard, in *Maine*, a post-office of Franklin co.

East New York, in *New York*, a post-village of Flatbush township, King's co., about 6 m. S.E. of New York city.

East Nich'ols, in *New York*, a post-office of Tioga co.

East Nod'oway, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Adams co.

East North'field, in *Illinois*, a P. O. of Cook co.

East North'port, in *Maine*, a P.O. of Waldo co.

East North'wood, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Rockingham co., about 18 m. E. by S. of Concord.

East North Yar'mouth, in *Maine*, a post-village of Cumberland co., about 45 m. S. by W. of Augusta.

East Norwe'gian, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Schuylkill co.; *pop.* about 1,500.

East Nor'wich, in *New York*, a post-village of Queens co., on Long Island.

East Not'tingham, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Chester co.; *pop.* about 1,900.

East Oak'land, in *Illinois*, a township of Coles co.; *pop.* about 1,800.

East Oa'sis, in *Wisconsin*, a P. O. of Waushara co.

East Og'den, in *Michigan*, a village of Lenawee co.

East'on, in *Connecticut*, a post-township of Fairfield co., about 20 m. S. by W. of New Haven; *pop.* about 1,700.

Easton, in *Kansas*, a post-village and township of Leavenworth co., on Stranger Creek, about 12 m. W. by N. of Leavenworth City; *pop.* of township abt. 1,400.

Easton, in *Maine*, a post-office of Aroostook co.

Easton, in *Maryland*, a post-village, cap. of Talbot co., on Treadhaven Creek, about 80 m. from Annapolis; *pop.* about 1,600.

Easton, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Bristol co., about 20 m. S. by W. of Boston; *pop.* about 3,800.

Easton, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Ionia co., abt. 28 m. E. of Grand Rapids; *pop.* about 1,200.

Easton, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Buchanan co., about 12 m. E. of St. Joseph.

Easton, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Washington co., on the Hudson River, about 26 m. N. by E. of Albany; *pop.* of township in 1870, 3,074.

Easton, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Wayne co.

Easton, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough, cap. of Northampton co., on the Delaware River, about 100 m. E.N.E. of Harrisburg, and about 56 m. N. of Philadelphia. The town is regularly laid out, well lighted with gas, and supplied with good water. *E.* contains many handsome public buildings, among which are two banks, several academies, and a public library. Located here also is Lafayette College, founded in 1832, with a library of 5,000 volumes. *Manuf.* Flour, oil, cotton goods, rifles, &c. *Pop.* about 11,000.

Easton, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Adams co., about 7 m. S. of Friendship; *pop.* about 600.

—A post-office of Adams co.

Easton, in *West Virginia*, a P. O. of Monongalia co.

East Or'ange, in *New York*, a P. O. of Schuyler co.

East Orange, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Orange co., about 16 m. E.S.E. of Montpelier.

East Or'angeville, in *New York*, a post-office of Wyoming co.

East Orland, in *Maine*, a post-office of Hancock co.

East Or'leans, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Barnstable co., about 65 m. S.E. of Boston.

East Or'rington, in *Maine*, a post-village of Penobscot co., about 65 m. E.N.E. of Augusta.

East Ot'is, in *Massachusetts*, a P. O. of Berkshire co.

East Ot'istield, in *Maine*, a P. O. of Cumberland co.

East Ot'to, in *New York*, a township of Cattaraugus co.; *pop.* about 1,300.

East Paint'ed Post, in *New York*, a village of Steuben co., about 210 m. E. by S. of Albany.

East Pater'mo, in *Maine*, a post-office of Waldo co.

East Pater'mo, in *New York*, a P. O. of Oswego co.

East Pal'estine, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Columbiana co., about 16 m. E.N.E. of Columbus.

East Palmy'ra, in *New York*, a post-village of Wayne co., about 195 m. W. by N. of Albany.

East Par'sonfield, in *Maine*, a post-office of York co.

East Paw-Paw, in *Illinois*, a P. O. of De Kalb co.

East Pem'broke, in *New York*, a post-village of Genesee co., about 6 m. from Batavia.

East Penn'field, in *New York*, a P.O. of Monroe co

East Penn, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Carbon co., on the Lehigh River, about 90 m. E. by N. of Harrisburg; *pop.* about 1,100.

East Penns'borough, in *Pennsylvania*, a village and township of Cumberland co., on the Susquehanna River, opposite Harrisburg; *pop.* of township abt. 2,200.

East Pep'perell, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Middlesex co., about 40 m. N.W. of Harrisburg.

East Peru', in *Maine*, a post-office of Oxford co.

East Pharsa'lia, in *New York*, a post-village of Chenango co., about 100 m. W. by S. of Albany.

East Pier'pont, or Coxe's Mills, in *New York*, a village of Pierpont township, St. Lawrence co., on Racket River, about 4 m. S. of Potsdam. *Manuf.* Starch, lumber, &c. *Pop.* about 300.

East Pike, in *New York*, a post-village of Wyoming co., about 250 m. W. of Albany.

East Pike, in *Pennsylvania*, a vill. of Washington co.

East Pike'land, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Washington co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

East Pike Run, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Washington co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

East Pitcairn, in *New York*, a post-office of St. Lawrence co.

East Pitts'field, in *Maine*, a village of Somerset co., abt. 40 m. N.N.E. of Augusta.

East Pitts'ton, in *Maine*, a post-village of Kennebec co., abt. 15 m. S.S.E. of Augusta.

East Plain'field, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Sullivan co., abt. 45 m. N.W. of Concord.

East Plymouth, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Ashtabula co., abt. 212 m. N.E. of Columbus.

East Po'estenkill, in *New York*, a post-office of Rensselaer co.

East Point, in *Georgia*, a post-office of Fulton co.

East Poland, in *Maine*, a post-village of Androscoggin co., abt. 35 m. S.W. of Augusta.

East'port, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Fremont co.

East'port, in *Maine*, a port of entry and township of Washington co., on the S.E. shore of Moose Island, abt. 234 m. N.E. of Portland. Lat. 44° 54′ N., Lon. 66° 56′ W. It has a considerable commerce, besides a most extensive lumber trade. The port is defended by Fort Sullivan. The township comprises Moose Island, and several other small islands in Passamaquoddy Bay, with an aggregate area of abt. 2,000 acres. *Pop.* of township abt. 4,900.

East'port, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Tishemingo co., on the Tennessee R., abt. 270 m. N.N.E. of Jackson.

East'port, in *Ohio*, a village of Tuscarawas co., about 100 m. E.N.E. of Columbus.

East Por'ter, in *New York*, a post-office of Niagara co.

East Portland, in *Oregon*, a P. O. of Multnomah co.

East Poult'ney, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Rutland co., abt. 65 m. S.W. of Montpelier.

East Prai'rieville, in *Minnesota*, a post-office of Rice co.

East Princeton, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Worcester co., abt. 45 m. W. by N. of Boston.

East Prov'idence, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Bedford co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

East Prov'idence, in *Rhode Island*, a post-township of Providence co.; *pop.* in 1870, 2,668.

East Put'nam, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Windham co.

East Rau'dolph, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Norfolk co., abt. 15 m. S. of Boston; *pop.* abt. 2,100.

East Randolph, in *New York*, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., abt. 55 m. S. by W. of Buffalo.

East Ran'dolph, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Orange co., abt. 25 m. S. by E. of Montpelier.

East Rais'inville, in *Michigan*, a P. O. of Monroe co.

East Ray'mond, in *Maine*, a P. O. of Cumberland co.

East Read'field, in *Maine*, a post-village of Kennebec co., abt. 8 m. W.N.W. of Augusta.

East Rich'ford, in *Vermont*, a P. O. of Franklin co.

East Rich'land, in *Ohio*, a post-vill. of Belmont co.

East Ridge, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Clearfield co.

East Ring'gold, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Pickaway co.

East River, in *Conn.*, a P.O. of New Haven co.—In *N. Y.*, a strait connecting N. Y. Bay with Long Island Sound, communicating with Hudson River by a narrow channel called Harlem River, which forms the N. boundary of Manhattan Island. It is navigable for vessels of the largest size, and has a pass called Hell Gate, 7 m. N.E. of N. Y. city, the navigation of which is very dangerous. Length, ab. 20 m. See New York City.—In *W. Va.*, a P.O. of Mercer co.

East Roch'ester, in *N. H.*, a P.O. of Strafford co.—In *Ohio*, a post-village of Columbiana co.

East Rock'port, in *Ohio*, a P.O. of Cuyahoga co.

East Rodman, in *N. Y.*, a post.-vil. of Jefferson co.

East Rommelia, or **Eastern R.,** a province of Turkey, formed S. of the Balkins, under the Berlin treaty (*q. v.*, p. 297), and under the direct political authority of the Sultan, having administrative autonomy and a Christian governor appointed by the Porte, with the assent of the European powers; full religious liberty to be enjoyed.

East Roxbury, in *Vermont*, a P.O. of Washington co.

East Rumford, in *Maine*, a P.O. of Oxford co.

East Rupert, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Bennington co., abt. 80 m. S.W. of Montpelier.

East Rush, in *Pennsylvania*, a P.O. of Susquehanna co.

East Rush Creek, in *Ohio*, a P.O. of Perry co.

East Rushford, in *N. Y.*, a post-vill. of Alleghany co.

East Sag'inaw, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Saginaw co., on the Saginaw River, abt. 100 m. N.N.W. of Detroit; *pop.* in 1870, 11,373.

East Sa'lem, in *New York*, a post-village of Washington co., abt. 50 m. N.N.E. of Albany

East Sa'lem, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Juniata co.
East Saint Louis, in *Illinois*, a post-village of St. Clair co., on the Mississippi R., opposite St. Louis, Mo.
East Sal'isbury, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Essex co, abt. 35 m. N.E. of Boston.
East Sau'bornton, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Belknap co., abt. 30 m. N. of Concord.
East Saud'wich, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Barnstable co., abt. 60 m. S.E. of Boston.
East Sau'dy, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Venango co.
East Sau'dy Creek, in *New York*, a post-office of Oswego co.
East Sang'erville, in *Maine*, a post-office of Piscataquis co.
East Scho'dak, in *New York*, a P. O. of Rensselaer co.
East Schuy'ler, in *New York*, a P. O. of Herkimer co.
East Scott, in *New York*, a post-office of Cortland co.
East Setau'ket, in *New York*, a P. O. of Suffolk co.
East Sha'ron, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Norfolk co., abt. 20 m. S.S.W. of Boston.
East Sharon, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Potter co.
East Sharps'burg, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Blair co.
East Sheffield, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Berkshire co., about 32 m. W. of Springfield.
East Shel'bourne, in *Massachusetts*, a post-office of Franklin co.
East Shel'by, in *New York*, a post-village of Orleans co., abt. 140 m. W.N.W. of Albany.
East Shel'don, in *Vermont*, a P. O. of Franklin co.
East Sid'ney, in *Ohio*, a village of Shelby co., on the Miami River, opposite Sidney, the county-seat, abt. 72 m. N.W. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 600.
East Smith'field, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Bradford co.
East Som'erville, in *Massachusetts*, a post-office of Middlesex co.
East Spring'field, in *New Hampshire*, a post-office of Sullivan co.
East Spring'field, in *New York*, a post-village of Otsego co., abt. 60 m. W. of Albany.
East Spring'field, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Jefferson co., about 120 m. E.N.E. of Columbus.
East Spring'field, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Erie co.
East Spring'hill, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Bradford co.
East Spring'water, in *New York*, a village of Livingston co., about 215 m. W. of Albany.
East Stoue'ham, in *Maine*, a P. O. of Oxford co.
East Stough'ton, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Norfolk co., about 17 m. S. of Boston.
East Suffield, in *Connecticut*, a village of Hartford co., about 18 m. N. of Hartford.
East Sul'livan, in *Maine*, a P. O. of Hancock co.
East Sul'livan, in *New Hampshire*, a post-office of Cheshire co.
East Sum'ner, in *Illinois*, a P. O of Kankakee co.
East Sum'ner, in *Maine*, a post-office of Oxford co.
East Syc'amore, in *Ohio*, a P. O. of Hamilton co.
East Taun'ton, in *Massachusetts*, a P. O. of Bristol co.
East Ta'was, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Iosco co.
East Tem'pleton, in *Massachusetts*, a post-office of Worcester co.
East Tennessee University. See KNOXVILLE.
East Thom'aston, in *Maine*. See ROCKLAND.
East Thomp'son, in *Connecticut*, a post-office of Windham co.
East Thorn'dike, in *Maine*, a P. O. of Waldo co.
East Tole'do, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Lucas co.
East Town, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Chester co.; *pop.* about 1,000.
East Town'send, in *Ohio*, a P. O. of Huron co.
East Town'send, in *Vermont*, a village of Windham co., about 95 m. S. of Montpelier.
East Traverse Bay, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Grand Traverse co.
East Trem'ton, in *Maine*, a post-office of Hancock co.
East Troups'burgh, in *New York*, a post-office of Steuben co.
East Troy, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O of Bradford co.
East Troy, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Walworth co., about 32 m. S.W. of Milwaukee; *pop.* of township about 2,300.
East Troy Lake, in *Wisconsin*, a P.O. of Walworth co.
East Trum'bull, in *Ohio*, a P. O. of Ashtabula co.
East Turner, in *Maine*, a P. O. of Androscoggin co.
East Unadil'la, in *New York*, a P. O. of Otsego co.
East Un'ion, in *Ohio*, a village of Coshocton co., about 18 m. W. of Coshocton.
—A post-township of Wayne co., about 100 m. N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* about 2,200.
East Un'ity, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Sullivan co., about 40 m. W. by N. of Concord.
East Var'ick, in *New York*, a P. O. of Seneca co.
East Vas'salborough, in *Maine*, a post-village of Kennebec co., about 16 m. N.E. of Augusta.
East Ven'ice, in *New York*, a P. O of Cayuga co.
East'ville, in *Alabama*, a village of Randolph co., abt. 160 m. E. of Tuscaloosa.
East'ville, in *Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Northampton co., about 180 m. E. by S. of Richmond; *pop.* abt. 350.
East Vin'cent, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Chester co.: *pop.* about 2,200.
East Vir'gil, in *New York*, a post-village of Cortland co., about 130 m. W. of Albany.
East Wake'field, in *New Hampshire*, a post-office of Carroll co.
East Wales, in *Maine*, a P. O of Androscoggin co.
East Wall'ingford, in *Vermont*, a P.O. of Rutland co.
East Wal'pole, in *Massachusetts*, a P. O. of Norfolk co.
East Wal'ton, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Eaton co.
East'ward, *adv.* Toward the east; in the direction of east from some point or place.

"*Eastward* . . . I saw descending light." — *Milton.*

East Ware'ham, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Plymouth co., about 50 m. S. by E. of Boston.
East War'ren, in *Vermont*, a P. O. of Washington co.
East Wash'ington, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Sullivan co., about 33 m. E. by S. of Concord.
East Wa'terborough, in *Maine*, a post-office of York co.
East Wa'terford, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Juniata co., on Tuscarora Creek, about 50 m. N.W. of Harrisburg.
East Weare, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Hillsborough co., about 16 m. N.W. of Manchester.
East Westmore'land, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Cheshire co., abt. 13 m. S.S.E. of Bellows Falls.
East West'ville, in *Ohio*, a village of Mahoning co., about 150 m. N.E. of Columbia.
East Wey'mouth, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Norfolk co., about 15 m. S.S.E. of Boston.
East Whate'ly, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Franklin co., about 80 m. W. of Boston.
East Wheat'field, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Indiana co.; *pop.* about 1,600.
East Wheat'land, in *Illinois*, a P. O. of Will co.
East White'land, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Chester co.; *pop.* about 1,200.
East Wil'son, in *New York*, a P. O. of Niagara co.
East Wil'ton, in *Maine*, a post-village of Franklin co., about 4 m. S.S.W. of Farmington.
East Wil'ton, in *New Hampshire*, a village of Hillsborough co., about 15 m. N.W. of Nashua.
East Wind'ham, in *Maine*, a P. O. of Cumberland co.
East Wind'ham, in *New York*, a P. O. of Greene co.
East Wind'sor, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of Hartford co., on the Connecticut River, abt. 10 m. N.N.E. of Hartford; *pop.* of township about 3,300. See EAST WINDSOR HILL.
East Wind'sor, in *Massachusetts*, a post-office of Berkshire co.
East Wind'sor, in *New Jersey*, a township of Mercer co.; *pop.* about 1,900.
East Windsor Hill, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Hartford co., about 9 miles N.N.E. of Hartford. The Connecticut Theological Institute is here located.
East Win'throp, in *Maine*, a P. O. of Kennebec co.
East Wo'burn, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Middlesex co., about 8 m. N.N.W. of Boston.
East Wood'hull, in *New York*, a P. O. of Steuben co.
East Wood'stock, in *Connecticut*, a post-office of Windham co.
East Worcester, (*woos'ter,*) in *New York*, a post-village of Otsego co., about 53 m. W. by S. of Albany.
East Wrights'town, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Brown co.
Easy, (*ēz'e,*) *a.* [From *ease.*] Being at ease or rest; quiet; calm; free from pain, disturbance, or annoyance; as, an *easy* condition of body.—Tranquil; free from anxiety, care, solicitude, or peevishness; as, an *easy* state of mind.—Free from constraint, formality, or stiffness; smooth; not harsh; as, an *easy* style of writing.—Not difficult; that gives or requires no great labor, exertion, fatigue, or discomfort; that presents no great obstacles; as, an *easy* task.—Giving ease or rest; affording relief or comfort from mental cares or trials; affluent; as, a person in *easy* circumstances.—Gentle; moderate; yielding with little or no resistance; compliant; ready; credulous; as, an *easy* temper, an *easy* mood.—Freeing from exertion, turmoil, or difficulty; causing repose, or a sensation of pleasure or relief; as, an *easy*-chair.—Not pinched, straitened, or embarrassed; as, the money-market is *easy.* (Opposed to *tight.*)

(*Naut.*) Applied to a ship that moves over the sea without jerking or straining. In steamboats it is also the word of command to the engineer, when a less degree of speed is required; in this sense it is also pronounced *ease her.* — *Brande.*

Eas'y-chair, *n.* A luxurious, padded, or cushioned arm-chair, adapted for ease or rest.
Eat, *v. a.* (*imp.* ĒAT or ĀTE; *pp.* EATEN.) [A. S. *etan*; D. *eten*; Ger. *essen*; Gr. *ἔδω*; Sansk. *ad.*] To bite, or chew, and swallow, as food; as, to *eat* a good dinner.—To wear away; to separate parts of a thing gradually; to gnaw; to corrode; to consume by degrees; to prey upon; sometimes followed by *up*; as, *eaten up* with cares, rust *eats up* iron, &c.

To eat one's words, to retract words uttered; to take back or withdraw an assertion.—*To eat out,* to consume; to cause to disappear entirely.

—*v. n.* To take food; to feed; to take a meal, or to board; to consume solid—as opposed to liquid—nourishment.

"He hath *eaten* me out of house and home." — *Shaks.*

—To taste; to relish; to have appetizing or digestive quality; as, "the flesh of the hedge-hog *eats* like chicken." To corrode; to gnaw; to wear away gradually; often preceding *in* or *into.*

"A prince's court *eats* too much *into* the income of a poor state." *Addison.*

Eat'able, *a.* That may be eaten; suitable or fit to be eaten; proper food; edible; as, *eatable* beef.
—*n.* Anything that may be eaten; that which is fit or proper for food; any edible substance; that which is used for food; opposed to *drinkable.*
Eat'age, *n.* See EDDISH.
Eat'er, *n.* One who eats; that which eats or corrodes; a corrosive.
E'at in'de si'ne die. [Lat.] (*Law.*) Words used on the acquittal of a defendant, or when a prisoner is to be discharged, *that he may go thence without a day, i. e.,* without any further continuance or adjournment.
Eat'ing, *n.* The act of chewing and swallowing.
Eat'ing-house, *n.* A house where provisions are sold ready dressed for consumption on the premises; a dining-place; a restaurant. (In England, sometimes called *cook-shops.*)
Eat'on, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Crawford co.
Eaton, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Delaware co.
Eaton, in *Maine*, a township of Aroostook co.; *pop.* abt. 500.
Eaton, in *Michigan*, a central co. *Area.* about 576 sq. m. *Rivers.* Grand River, and Thornapple and Battle creeks. *Surface,* undulating; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Charlotte. *Pop.* about 40,000.
—A village of Benton township, Eaton co., on Thornapple River, about 20 m. S.W. of Lansing.
—A post-township of Eaton co., about 18 m. S.W. of Lansing; *pop.* about 2,000.
Eaton, in *Missouri*, a village of Cedar co.
Eaton, in *New Hampshire*, a township of Carroll co., about 60 m. N.N.E. of Concord; *pop.* about 1,100.
Eaton, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Madison co., about 100 m. W. of Albany; *pop.* of township in 1870, 3,690.
Eaton, in *Ohio*, a village of Payette co., about 160 m. N.N.E. of Jackson.
—A township of Lorain co.; *pop.* about 1,800.
—A post-village of Washington township, and the cap. of Preble co., on the Seven Mile Creek, 46 m. N. of Cincinnati; *pop.* about 2,700.
Eaton, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Wyoming co., on the N. Branch of the Susquehanna River, opposite Tunkhannock; *pop.* about 1,300.
Eaton, in *Tennessee*, a village of Gibson co., on the Forked Deer River, about 143 m. W. of Nashville.
Eaton, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Brown co., about 8 m. E.S.E. of Green Bay; *pop.* about 300.
—A post-township of Manitowoc co., about 16 m. W.S.W. of Manitowoc; *pop.* about 1,300.
—A township of Monroe co.; *pop.* about 200.
Eat'on Cen'tre, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Carroll co., about 60 m. N.E. of Concord.
Eat'on Rap'ids, in *Michigan*, a post village and township of Eaton co., on Grand River, about 20 m. S.S.W. of Lansing; *pop.* of township about 3,000.
Eat'on's Cor'ners, in *New York*, a village of Schenectady co., about 30 m. W.N.W. of Albany
Eaton's Neck, in *New York*, on the E. side of the entrance to Huntingdon's Bay, Long Island. It has a fixed light, 134 feet above the sea-level; Lat. 40° 57′ 5″ N., Lon. 73° 24′ 12″ W.
Eat'outon, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Putnam co., about 22 m. N.N.W. of Milledgeville; *pop.* abt. 2,500.
Eat'outon Factory, in *Georgia*, a village of Putnam co., on Little River, about 24 m. N.W. of Milledgeville.
Eat'outown, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Monmouth co, about 11 m. E. of Freehold.
Eat'onville, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Howard co.
Eat'onville, in *New York*, a post-village of Herkimer co, about 75 m. W. by N. of Albany.
Eau Claire, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Berrien co.
Eau Claire, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Butler co.
Eau Claire, in *Wisconsin*, a W. co.; *area*, about 648 sq. m. *Rivers.* Chippewa and Eau Claire rivers, and Otter Creek. *Surface,* uneveu; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Eau Claire. *Pop.* about 10,000.
—A post-village and township, cap. of Eau Claire co., at the junction of the Chippewa and Eau Claire rivers, abt. 70 m. N. by W. of La Crosse; *pop.* of township abt. 1,200.
—A village of Eau Claire co., on the Chippewa River, opposite Eau Claire, the county-seat.
Eau Claire River, [Fr., Clear Water,] in *Wisconsin*, rises in Clark co., and after flowing first S., then W. to the Chippewa River, it enters the latter near the village of Eau Claire.
Eau-de-Cologne, (*ō-de-ko-lōn',*) *n.* [Fr. *eau,* water, and *Cologne.*] Cologne water; a favorite perfume, named from the city of Cologne, where its manufacture is extensively carried on. Its inventor and most famous maker was Jean Marie Farina. It consists of alcohol perfumed with essential oils. Numerous recipes are given for this grateful and refreshing perfume, most of which are very complicated, from the great number of ingredients. Lebeaud and Fontenelle give the following: dried rosemary, thyme, sweet marjoram, wormwood, balm, and hyssop, 1 oz. each; cloves, cinnamon, angelica root, juniper-berries, anise, cummin, fennel, and caraway-seeds, fresh orange-peel, and oil of bergamot, 1 oz. each; cardamoms, lavender-flowers, and bruised nutmegs, each 2 oz.; the whole to be digested in 10 quarts of alcohol several days, and then distilled to dryness by water-bath. Purity of the ingredients, and freedom especially of the alcohol from fusel-oil, are essential to the perfection of the perfume.
Eau-de-Luce', (*ō-de-lūs,*) *n.* [Fr. *eau,* and *Luce,* name of the chemist who invented it.] (*Med.*) A strong solution of ammonia, scented and rendered milky by the addition of a little mastic and oil of amber. It is considered an effective remedy in India against the bite of poisonous snakes.
Eau-de-vie', *n.* [Fr., water of life.] The name given by the French to BRANDY, *q. v.*
Eau Galle, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Dunn co., abt. 10 m. S.W. of Menomonie; *pop.* abt. 350.
—A village of Pepin co., on the Eau Galle River, abt. 18 m. N.N.E. of Pepin.
—A township of St Croix co.; *pop.* abt. 15.
Eau Pleine, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Portage co., abt. 12 m. N.W. of Stanton; *pop.* abt. 200.

Eaux Bonnes, ("*good waters,*") a town of France, dep. Pyrénées, 20 m. S.S.E. of Oloron, celebrated for its thermal springs, considered beneficial in pulmonary diseases.

Eaves, (ēēvz,) *n. pl.* (*Arch.*) The lower edge of a sloping roof which overhangs the face of a wall, for the purpose of throwing off the water.

Eaves'board, Eaves'catch, Eaves'lath, *n.* (*Arch.*) An arris fillet, or thick, feather-edged board, placed at the eaves of a roof, for raising the bottom of the first course of slates above the sloping plane of the side of the roof, so that the next course may be properly bedded.

Eaves'drop, *v. n.* To stand under the eaves or near the windows of a house, to listen to what is spoken by persons within-doors; — hence, to watch and wait for chances of hearing the private conversation of others.

—*n.* Water which drips from off the eaves of a house.

Eaves'dropper, *n.* One who listens to that which is not intended for his ears. (See the verb.)

"Under our tents I'll play the *eavesdropper.*"—*Shaks.*

Eayrs'town, in *New Jersey,* a post-village of Burlington co., on the S. branch of Rancocas Creek, abt. 4 m. S. of Mount Holly.

Ebb, *n.* [A.S., Ger., and Dan. *ebbe;* Fris. *ebba;* D. *ebbe;* Gr. *apo;* Sansk. *apa,* down.] The reflux of the tide; the return of tide-water toward the sea; — correlative to *flood;* as, the tide is at *ebb.* — A falling from a better to a worse state; decay; decline.

"Painting was then at its lowest *ebb.*"—*Dryden.*

—*v. n.* [A. S. *ebb an.*] To recede; to flow back, as the water of a tide toward the ocean.

"It *ebb'd* much faster than it flowed before."—*Dryden.*

—To retrograde; to return or fall back from a better to a worse state; to decrease; to decline; to decay; to sink or lower; as, "The hours of life *ebb* fast."— *Blackmore.*

Ebb'-tide, *n.* The retiring tide; the reflux of tide-water. See TIDE.

Ebed Mel'lech, ("*servant of the King,*") an Ethiopian officer of King Zedekiah, noted for his piety.

Ebena'ceæ, *n.* [From Arab. *abnous;* Lat. *ebenus;* Sp. *ebano,* ebony.] (*Bot.*) The Ebony family, an order of plants, alliance *Gentianales.* — DIAG. No stipules, and a simple sessile radiating stigma. They are trees or shrubs, without milk and with heavy wood; leaves alternate. Flowers polygamous; calyx 3-7 parted; inferior, persistent corolla 3-7-parted; stamens equal in number to the divisions of the corolla, or twice, or four times as many, and attached to the corolla, or hypogynous; anthers 2-celled, introrse, opening longitudinally; ovary 3-12-celled, each cell with one or two ovules suspended from the apex; style usually having as many divisions as there are cells to the ovary. Fruit fleshy; seeds large, albuminous. Many of the *E.* are remarkable for the hardness of their timber, which is known under the names of ebony and iron-wood. Many species have edible fruits, and some have astringent barks. The ord. includes 9 genera and 160 species. See DIOSPYROS.

Ebene'zer, [Heb., the stone of help.] The field in which the Israelites were defeated when the ark of God was taken (1 *Sam.* iv. 1); — so called from the memorial stone or monument set up by Samuel to commemorate the defeat of the Philistines at Mizpeh, when God interposed for their deliverance (1 *Sam.* vii. 5–12).

Ebene'zer, in *Georgia,* a village of Effingham co., on the Savannah River, abt. 25 m. above Savannah.

—A village of Morgan co., abt. 112 m. W. of Augusta.

Ebene'zer, in *Mississippi,* a village of Holmes co.

Ebene'zer, in *Missouri,* a post-office of Greene co.

Ebene'zer, in *New York,* a post-office of Erie co.

Ebene'zer, in *Ohio,* a post-office of Preble co.

Ebene'zer, in *Pennsylvania,* a P. O. of Indiana co.

Ebene'zer Creek, in *Georgia,* enters the Savannah River from Effingham co., abt. 9 m. E. of Springfield.

Ebene'zerville, in *S. Carolina,* a village of York dist., abt. 80 m. N. of Columbia.

E'bensburg, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-borough, cap. of Cambria co., about 74 m. E. by N. of Pittsburg; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Eber. See HEBER.

E'berbach, a village of Nassau, Germany, 3 m. from Hattenheim, famed for producing one of the best wines in the district.

Eb'erhard, JOHANN AUGUST, a German philosopher, b. at Halberstadt, 1739. He studied at Halle, and entered the Church, but his advance was hindered by suspicions of his orthodoxy. The influence of Frederick the Great procured him the post of preacher at Charlottenburg. He afterwards became professor at Halle, and for some time distinguished himself by his opposition to the philosophy of Kant. *E.* was a follower of Leibnitz. His philosophical works are, a *Neue Apologie des Sokrates; Theorie des Denkens und Empfindens; Sittenlehre der Vernunft; Theorie der schönen Künste und Wissenschaften,* &c. He was also author of a valuable dictionary of synonyms, *Versuch einer Allgemeinen Deutschen Synonymik,* and contributed numerous papers to periodical literature. He was a privy councillor of the King of Prussia, and a member of the Academy of Berlin. D. 1809.

Eb'erlee, in *Indiana,* a village of Putnam co., about 7 m. N.E. of Greencastle.

Eb'erleville, in *Pennsylvania,* a vill. of Lancaster co.

Eb'erly's Mill, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Cumberland co.

E'bernburg, a village in the Bavarian Palatinate, 20 m. S.W. of Mayence; noted on account of the ruins of its castle, which formerly belonged to the knight Franz of Sickingen. His stronghold, which was once reputed almost impregnable, afforded a secure retreat to Melancthon, Bucer Occolampadius, and Ulrich von Hutten.

E'bersbach, Upper and Lower, a town of Saxony, one of the chief seats of the linen manufacture in that country; *pop.* 6,480.

E'bersberg, a town of Upper Austria, on the Traun, 8 m. from Ens. The French defeated the Austrians here, May 3, 1809.

E'bionites, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A sect (referred by Mosheim to the second century) who believed in Christ as an inspired messenger of God, but considered him to be at the same time a mere man, born of Joseph and Mary. They maintained, also, the universal obligation of the Mosaic law, and rejected the authority of St. Paul. The origin of their name is uncertain, some deriving it from that of their supposed founder; others deduce it from a Hebrew word signifying *poor,* and suppose the title to be given to them in reference either to the *poverty* of the class to which they mostly belonged, or the *meanness* of their doctrine. The sect was in existence in the 4th century.

Eb'lanine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A yellow crystalline substance, resulting from the action of potash on wood-spirit.

Eb'lis, *n.* (*Eastern Myth.*) Among Orientals, an evil genius, spirit, or devil; as, the halls of *Eblis.*

E'boli, a town of S. Italy, 16 m. E.S.E. of Salerno; *pop.* 8,167.

Eb'on, *a.* Consisting of ebony; like ebony; black; as, "night's *ebon* throne."— *Gay.*

Eb'onist, *n.* A worker in ebony.

Eb'onize, *v. a.* To make black; to stain like the color of ebony.

Eb'ony, *n.* [Fr. *ébène;* Lat. *ebenus;* Gr. *ebenos;* Heb. *hobnim,* from *chen,* a stone.] The hard wood of various species of *Diospyros,* q. v. It is heavier than water, gives off an aromatic odor when burnt, and takes a good polish. It is used for cabinet, mosaic, and turnery work, for flutes, handles of doors, knives, and surgical instruments, and for pianoforte keys, &c.

Ebora'rius, *n.* [Lat.] A term applied by the Romans to a kind of ivory work.

Ebonlement, (*ā-bōōl'mong,*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) The crumbling of a wall or rampart. — *Smart.*

Ebrac'teate, *a.* [Fr. *ébractée.*] (*Bot.*) Having no bracts.

Ebrac'teolate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Without bracteoles.

Ebri'ety, *n.* [Lat. *ebrietas,* from *ebrius,* intoxicated.] Drunkenness; intoxication by alcoholic liquors; inebriety.

Ebrille, *n.* [Fr.] (*Man.*) A check of the bridle, by a jerk of one rein when a horse refuses to turn. *Johnson.*

Ebrios'ity, *n.* [Lat. *ebriositas.* See EBRIETY.] Habitual drunkenness.

E'brious, *a.* [Lat. *ebrius.*] Inclined to drink to excess.

Ebro, (*ā'bro,*) (anc. *Iberus,*) one of the largest rivers in Spain, which rises in the prov. of Santander, Lat. 43° N., Lon. 4° W., and after a S.E. course of 350 m., terminates by a delta in the Mediterranean, between the promontories of Del Faugal and De los Alfaques, Lat. 40° 40′ N., Lon. 0° 55′ E.

Ebullience, Ebullicney, (*e-bul'yens,*) *n.* A boiling over.

Ebul'lient, *a.* Boiling over, as a liquor.

Ebullition, (*ĕ bul-lish'un,*) *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *ebullitio,* from *ebullio* — *e, ex,* and *bullio,* to boil. See BOIL.] The agitation of liquids when they are heated to their boiling-point. On heating water gradually in a glass flask, by means of a spirit-lamp, the air in the water expands and forms minute bubbles, which escape through the liquid with great rapidity. Larger bubbles of steam are then formed on the bottom of the vessel, which rise a little way in the liquid and are condensed, disappearing with a hissing or simmering sound. When these bubbles rise through the surface and escape, the liquid is said to be in a state of *ebullition.* The temperature at which ebullition takes place varies with the pressure of the atmosphere and the nature of the liquid. When the barometer stands at 30 inches, water boils at 212° Fah., because at this temperature the elastic force of steam will support 30 inches of mercury, and its bubbles, consequently, have the power of breaking through the surface of the heated liquid.—See BOILING-POINT.

—A sudden burst of mental feeling; a pouring forth; outbreak of disposition; effort; as, an *ebullition* of ill-temper.

Ebur'na, *n.* [From Lat. *ebur,* ivory.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of marine Mollusca, found in the Indian and Chinese seas, inhabiting an oval, thick, smooth, umbilicated shell.

Ebur'nean, *a.* [Lat. *eburneus.*] Made of ivory.

Eburnifica'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *ebur,* ivory, and *facere,* to make.] Act of converting into the substance or resemblance of ivory.

Ecarté', *n.* [Fr., discarded.] (*Games.*) A game at cards for two persons, played with a pack of 32 cards, all from the 6 to the 2 being excluded. It has been long very popular in France. The object is to win tricks, as at Whist, and the play being regulated in the same manner, except that the second player must win the trick if he can, either by a higher card, or by trumping, if he cannot follow suit.

Ecaudate, *a.* [Lat. *ecaudatus.* See CAUDATE.] (*Bot.*) Having no tail; — said of plants.

Ecba'lium, *n.* [Gr. *ekballo,* I cast out, expel.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Cucurbitaceæ.* The species *E. officinarum* is commonly called the squirting cucumber, from the fruit separating, when ripe, from its stalk, and expelling its seeds and juice with much violence. It is a native of the S. of Europe. The feculence deposited from the juice of the fruit, when dried, constitutes the drug called elaterium, or extract of elaterium, which is a powerful hydragogue cathartic. It is given when pure in doses of from $\frac{1}{10}$th to $\frac{1}{8}$th of a grain. In improper doses it is an irritant poison. Elaterium owes its properties to a bitter principle named *elaterin.*

Ec'basis, *n.* [Gr., from *ekbaino,* to go out from.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which the orator treats of things according to their issue or consequence. — *Smart.*

Ecbatana, (*ek-bāt'a-na.*) (*Anc. Geog.*) The capital of Media. This city is said to have been founded by Semiramis, though Herodotus mentions Dejoces as its founder. An account of the building of the city by Arphaxad is given in the Book of Judith (i. 2–4). It was the summer residence of Cyrus and the succeeding kings of Persia. It is mentioned by Ezra under the name of Achmete, and the modern Hamadan occupies its site.

Ec'bole, *n.* [Gr. *ekbolē.*] (*Rhet.*) A digression or figure by which the narrator introduces another person speaking his own words. — *Stuart.*

Eccalco'bion, *n.* [Gr. *ekkaleō,* to call out of, and *bios,* life.] An apparatus for the artificial incubation of eggs.

Ecce homo, (*ek'se ho'mo.*) [Lat., behold the man.] (*Fine Arts.*) A term applied to those pictures which

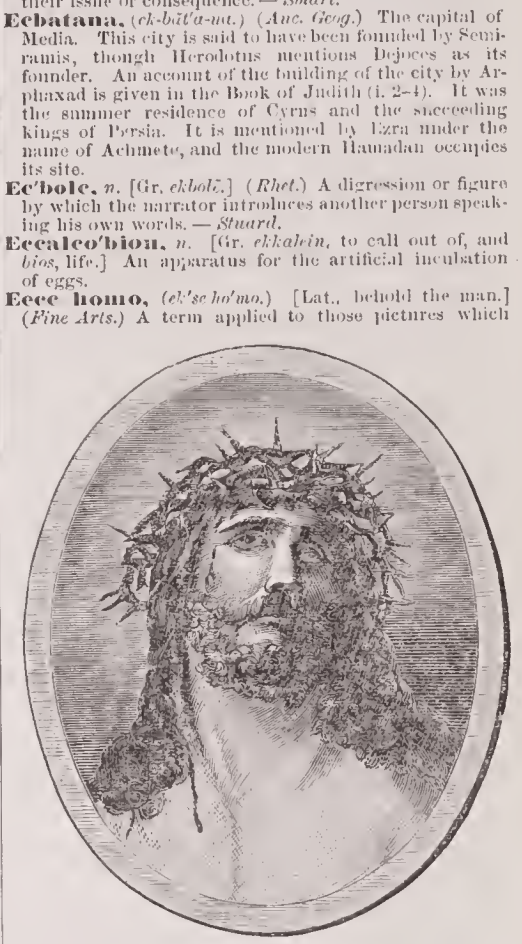


Fig. 901. — ECCE HOMO.
(From a painting by Guido.)

represent Christ wearing the crown of thorns, and bound ready for execution. Many of the greatest painters have employed their highest efforts upon this subject.

Eccentric, Eccentrical, (*ek-sen'trik.*) *a.* [Fr. *excentrique,* from L. Lat. *eccentricus* — *ex,* and *centrum,* centre. See CENTRE.] Deviating or departing from the centre; not having its axis in the centre, as any revolving motion or wheel; as, an *eccentric* orbit. — Not having the same centre, as circles, or spheres: in contradistinction from *concentric.* — Not terminating in the same point, or governed by the same principle; as, "*eccentric* ends." (*Bacon.*) — Deviating from stated methods, usual practice, or established customs, forms, or laws; departing from the usual course; irregular; anomalous; singular; odd; wayward; strange; whimsical; as, *eccentric* habits.

—*n.* A circle not having the same centre with another circle, when one lies within the other. — *Bacon.*

—He who, or that which, deviates from settled form or established usage, or from regularity of method: an anomalous person or thing; as, that man is quite an *eccentric.*

(*Astron.*) The supposed circular orbit of a planet about the earth, but with the earth not in its centre, in the Ptolemaic system. — A circle described about the centre of an elliptical orbit, with half the major axes for radius. — *Webster.*

(*Mach.*) A sort of wheel, or revolving disc, in which the axis, or centre of motion, does not coincide with the geometrical centre. There are a great variety of eccentrics, and they are very useful in converting one kind of motion into another. By this means, continuous circular motion can be converted into alternating or intermitting rectilinear motion, or into curvilinear, but not rotary motion. Eccentrics may be driven by straps or bands; the bands, however, require to be extremely elastic, or it will be necessary to apply a stretching pulley or roller, which can be pressed against the strap by the action of a weight. By this means a uniform degree of tension is attained.

Eccen'trically, *adv.* In an eccentric manner; with eccentricity.

(*Bot.*) Disposed irregularly: deviating from the centre.

Eccen'tric-chuck, *n.* (*Mach.*) A chuck for a lathe, so constituted that the work performed by it may be produced in combinations of eccentric circles.

Eccen'tric-gear, (*-jēēr',*) *n.* (*Mach.*) The gear involved in the working of an eccentric, as in its application to a steam-engine.

Eccen'tric-hook, *n.* (*Mach.*) See V-HOOK.

Eccen'tric-hoops, *n. pl.* (*Mach.*) Bands fitted round the projecting part of the eccentric sheaves of a locomotive-engine, to strengthen them.

Eccentricity, (*ek-sen-tris'i-ti,*) *n.* [Fr. *excentricité.*] State of having a centre differing from that of another circle; as, the sun's *eccentricity* to the earth. — Departure or deviation from that which is stated, regular, or usual; irregularity; oddness; singularity; whimsicalness.

"Swift was a man of undoubted ability, but of singular *eccentricity.*" — *Davies.*

(*Astron.*) The difference of the centre of a planet's orbit from the centre of the sun, or the distance between the centre of an ellipse and either of its foci.

Eccen'tric-rod, *n.* (*Mach.*) The rod connecting the eccentric-strap to the lever which moves the slide-valve.

Eccen'tric-rod and Strap, *n.* (*Mach.*) The rod, the strap-end of which encircles the eccentric-sheave, while the other end connects it with the quadrant, or *rocking-shaft*, according to the class of a locomotive-engine. In some engines the end is forked to go on the stud of the *rocking-shaft*, and opens out something like the letter V; or when only one rod is used for both back and forward movements, it resembles the letter X. In other engines it is attached to the quadrants by a bolt, one rod for forward gear, and another rod for backward gear.

Eccen'tric-strap, *n.* (*Mach.*) A brass ring formed by two pieces bolted together, and fixed to the eccentric-rod of a steam-engine; the ring fits a grooved part in the circumference of an eccentric.

Ecce signum, [Lat.] See the sign of proof.

Ecchymosis, (*ek-ke-mo'sis,*) *n.* [Gr. *ek*, out of, *chumos*, juice.] (*Surg.*) Any discoloration of the skin, caused by the effusion of blood into the cellular tissue below it. The most intelligible explanation of an ecchymosis is in the familiar instance of a black eye. Ecchymosis is in general produced by a blow, fall, or a bruise, which, rupturing some small vein beneath the cuticle, the blood escapes into the cells of the membrane, and, showing through the transparent cuticle, gives the livid appearance which forms the character of the injury. Sometimes in cases of great constitutional debility and physical relaxation, as in scurvy or typhus, the small superficial vessels give way without violence or injury, causing those purple patches on the body so serious a symptom of the disease, and known as *petechiæ.*

Eccle'sia, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *ekklesia.*] (*Greek Hist.*) Among the Greeks, the public assembly in which the Athenians met to legislate and deliberate. — An ecclesiastical body, society, or assembly.

Eccleslarch, (*ek-kle'zi-ark,*) *n.* [Fr. *ecclésiarque*, from Gr. *ekklesia.*] An ecclesiastical ruler or dignitary.

Eccle'siast, *n.* An ecclesiastic.

Ecclesiastes, or THE PREACHER, (*ek-kle-ze-as'teez,*) *n.* (*Scrip.*) The name of one of the canonical books of the Old Testament, placed after Proverbs and before the Song of Solomon. These names are a translation of the Hebrew title *Koheleth*, the former of the two being adopted from the Greek Septuagint. There is no room to doubt the canonicity of this book. It has occupied a place in the Jewish Canon from the earliest times, and has been universally received by the Christian Church. From some passages in the Talmud, however, some seem to have questioned the expediency of placing it among the Scriptures that were read publicly, on account of its containing "words tending to heresy," and "words contradictory to each other." According to tradition, this book was among the Scriptures which were not allowed to be read by any one under the age of thirty. Numerous questions have been started regarding the authorship, date, design, and plan of this book. Many critics contend that it could not have been written by Solomon, which is the generally received opinion, on account of numerous foreign and modern words that occur in it. In favor, however, of the common opinion, there is the unqualified testimony of the book itself, the author speaking of himself as the son of David, king of Israel, and the greatest possessor of wealth and wisdom in Jerusalem. The long intercourse of Solomon, too, with the representatives of foreign nations, and his foreign wives, would necessarily lead to the introduction of numerous foreign words and phrases in his writings. The book is generally believed to have been written in his old age, after he had experienced all the pleasures and follies of life, and was able to testify to their being all vanity and vexation of spirit. The plan and scope of the book are very obscure, and have given much trouble to commentators. Some have regarded it as a series of dialogues and disjointed narratives, rival poems, literary discussions, ethical aphorisms, and unfinished practical essays. The most plausible ground for regarding it as the work of a variety of authors arises from the frequency and abruptness of its transitions, and the apparent want of any fixed plan. The great theme of the book is the vanity of all earthly things and labor; with this it begins and with this it closes. It is as far removed as possible from the character of a formal treatise, — being the confessions of a man of wide experience, of his searches after truth and happiness, of his many disappointments, and of his ultimate success.

Ecclesias'tic, Ecclesias'tical, *a.* [Gr. *ekklēsiastikos*, from *ekklesia*, an assembly, a church, from *ekkaleō* — *ek* or *ex*, out, out of, and *kaleō*, to call. See CALL.] Pertaining or relating to the church; not civil or secular: as, *ecclesiastical* affairs.

"Is discipline an *ecclesiastical* matter or civil?" — *Hooker.*

Eccleslas'tic, *n.* A person consecrated to the service of the church and the ministry of religion; a person in holy orders; a priest; a divine; a clergyman.

"The ambition of the *ecclesiastics* destroyed the purity of the Church." — *Bishop Burnet.*

Ecclesias'tically, *a.* In an ecclesiastical or sacerdotal manner; according to ecclesiastical rules and regulations.

Ecclesias'tical States, *n. pl.* (*Geog.*) See STATES OF THE CHURCH.

Ecclesias'ticism, *n.* Fixed inclination or attention to ecclesiastical matters generally.

Ecclesias'tieus, *n.* (*Script.*) A book of the Apocrypha, *q. v.*, called in the Septuagint, "The Wisdom of Jesus the son of Sirach," the date of whose life is not known. It was translated into Greek, according to some authorities, about B. C. 230, though others assign it to B. C. 130. Its name is derived, not from the profession of the author, which is unknown, but from the fact that it was the chief of the *ecclesiasti libri*, or uninspired books, which, from their edifying nature, were accepted as proper to be read in churches. Numerous commentaries were published in the 16th and 17th centuries; Linde's German translation appeared in 1785, and his Greek text in 1795. The more complete version of Bretschneider was published in 1806.

Ecclesiological, (*ek-kle-si-o-log'i-kl,*) *a.* Pertaining to ecclesiology.

Ecclesiol'ogist, *n.* One learned in ecclesiology.

Ecclesiology, (*ek-kle-si-ol'o-je.*) *n.* [Gr. *ekklesia*, church, and *logos*, discourse.] Science and doctrine of ecclesiastical architecture and decoration.

Eccope, (*ek'ko-pē,*) *n.* [Gr.] (*Surg.*) The cutting off of any part.

Eccoprot'ic, *a.* [Fr. *eccoprotique.*] (*Med.*) Slightly purgative. (R.)

—*n.* (*Med.*) An opening medicine, the operation of which is very gentle, such as manna, senna, &c.

Eccrinol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *ekkrinein*, to select, and *logos*, treatise.] (*Med.*) A treatise on the secretions of the human body.

Ec'crisis, *n.* [Gr. *ekkrisis.*] (*Med.*) A secretion of any kind.

Ec'dysis, *n.* [Gr. *ekdysis.*] Act of moulting or putting forth, as pupæ.

Echacon'nee, or TOCHOCCU'NO, in *Georgia*, a creek, tributary of the Ocmulgee River, which it enters at the S. extremity of Bibb co.

Echacon'nee, in *Georgia*, a village of Bibb co., on Echaconnee Creek.

Echelles-Les), (*ai-shel'.*) a village of France, in Savoy, 12 m. from Chambery. Here a road in the mountains was begun by Napoleon I., and finished by the king of Sardinia in 1817. The place takes its name from a flight of stairs [Fr. *échelles*], formerly the only mode of communication with Chambéry, which this road replaced.

Echelon, (*ish'e-lon.*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) In tactics, a term used to denote the position of an army, when the divisions of which it is composed are marched in parallel lines, but all differently advanced, with the object of bringing one part of them into action and reserving the others.

Ech'iales, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An alliance of Peryginous Exogen plants. DIAG. Dichlamydeous, monopetalous, symmetrical, or unsymmetrical flowers; ornamentaceous fruit consisting of one-seeded nuts, or of clusters of them separate or separable, and a large embryo with little or no albumen. — The *E.* are separated into the orders *Jasminaceæ*, *Salvadoraceæ*, *Ehretiaceæ*, *Nolanaceæ*, *Boraginaceæ*, *Brunoniaceæ*, *Lamiaceæ*, *Verbenaceæ*, *Myoporaceæ*, and *Selaginaceæ.*

Echidna, (*e-kid'na.*) (*Myth.*) A celebrated monster, represented as a lovely woman to the waist, and with the form of a serpent below. By her union with the Typhon she is reported to have been the parent of all the fearful monsters that were afterwards sent by the gods to appall the wicked, and confound the guilty: such as the three-headed dog Cerberus; the water-snake, with her fifty heads, Hydra; the lion-headed dragon, the terror of the Lycian peasant, the Chimæra; the artful virgin with her azure wings hiding her wolfish stomach, and with her subtlety beguiled the Theban youth, the Sphinx; and all the grotesque, hideous, and disgusting monstrosities that the ancient poets have attached to the history of their heroes, are fabled to have sprung from Typhon and *E.*, like Milton's "yelling monsters," begot of Sin and Death.

(*Zoöl.*) The *Porcupine ant-eater*, a curious animal, order *Edentata*, family *Monotremata.* It is a native of Australia, and is a striking instance of that beautiful gradation, so frequently observed in the animal king-



Fig. 902. — PORCUPINE ANT-EATER, (*Echidna hystrix.*)

dom, by which creatures of one tribe or genus approach to those of a very different one. It has the external coating and general appearance of the porcupine, with the mouth and peculiar generic characters of the ant-eaters. It is about a foot in length; the upper parts of the body and tail are thickly coated with strong and very sharp spines, of a yellowish white with black tips, and thicker in proportion to their length than those of a porcupine. The head, legs, and under parts of the body are of a deep brown, and thickly set with bristly hair; the tail is very short, and covered with spines pointing perpendicularly upwards. The snout is long and tubular, the mouth small, and the tongue long and lumbriciform, as in other ant-eaters. The legs are very short and thick, and are each furnished with five rounded, broad toes; on the forefeet are five very strong, long, and blunt claws; but on the hind feet there are only four claws, the thumb being destitute of a claw; the first claw on the hind feet is extremely long, rather curved, and sharp-pointed; the next shorter, but of similar appearance; the two remaining ones far shorter, and blunt; it has great strength, and burrows with wonderful celerity. Two species are known, *E. hystrix* (fig. 902), and *E. setosa.*

Echina'ceæ, *n.* [Gr. *echinos*, the hedge-hog: from the character of the paleæ.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Asteraceæ.* They are annual, herbaceous plants, with alternate leaves, rays purple, pendulous. Two species, *E. purpurea*, the Purple Cone-flower, or Comb-flower, and *E. angustifolia*, are found in the S. and W. States.

Echinades, (now *Kurzolari Islands,*) (*Anc. Geog.*) a group of islands in the Adriatic, on the coast of Acarnania, and opposite the mouth of the Achelous. According to Pliny they were 9, and to Ovid, 5 in number. They are actually of little importance.

Ech'inate, Ech'inated, *a.* [Lat. *echinatus*, set with prickles.] (*Zoöl.* and *Bot.*) Set with spines or bristles, like a hedgehog; having the surface covered with pustules produced into spines.

Echin'els, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See SUCKERS.

Echin'idan, *n.* [Fr. *échinide.*] (*Pal.*) A fossil animal resembling the echinus.

Echin'ital, *a.* Having the appearance or properties of an echinite.

Echinite, (*ek'e-nīt,*) *n.* [Fr.] A fossil echinus.

Echinocac'tus, *n.* [Gr. *echinos*, hedge-hog, *cactus*, a spiny plant.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Cactaceæ.* The stem is nearly globular, and is furrowed with longitudinal grooves, varying in number and depth. The flowers appear on the salient angles of the stem, in the centre of little tufts of bristles and spines. Many species of this genus are in cultivation as stove or greenhouse plants.

Echin'oderm, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the ECHINODERMATA, *q. v.*

Echinodermata, (*e-kin-o-dir'mā-tā,*) *n. pl.* [Gr. *echinos*, spine, and *derma*, skin.] (*Zoöl.*) A class of radiate



Fig. 903. — SEA-URCHIN.

animals, the highest in organization of that great division. They are characterized by possessing a well-organized skin, under which, or attached to it, are frequently found plates of solid matter constituting a kind of skeleton. They have a digestive and a vascular system, and a circular nervous system has been detected in many of the species. A muscular system is constantly present. The nutritive apparatus of the *E.* is very simple, presenting in most of the family a single orifice, destitute of teeth, in the centre of the lower surface of the body, performing the functions both of the mouth and anus; but in some presenting a digestive cavity, with an orifice for the evacuation of its contents, distinct from that by which the food is taken in. The muscular motion is generally present in these animals, but the organs of motion in them are various, the principal ones being the membranous tubes, which can be protruded at will through the ambulacral apertures, and which have been termed the feet (fig. 903). Whether or not the highest among the *E.* possess sight is not a settled matter. They are all marine animals, and are fairly represented by the Star-fish, Sea-urchin, and Sea-cucumber.

Echinoder'matous, *a.* Belonging or having reference to the echinodermis.

Ech'inoids, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) An orde of the class *Echinodermata*; the SEA-URCHINS, *q. v.*

Echinoph'ora, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Ayiaceæ*, including the Sea-parsnips.

Echinosper'mum, *n.* [Gr. *echinos*, sea-urchin, and *sperma*, seed.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Boraginaceæ.* They are annual herbs, erect, leaves oblong or linear, racemes bracted, pedicels short, erect. One species, *E. lappula*, the Burr-seed, is found in dry soils and along road-sides in the N. States.

Echin'ulate, *a.* Covered with minute prickle-like processes.

Echinus, (*e-kī'nus,*) *n.*; *pl.* ECHINI. [Lat.] A hedge-hog. (*Bot.*) The prickly head of a plant, or the cover of the seed. — *Johnson.*

(*Zoöl.*) The SEA-URCHIN, *q. v.*

(*Arch.*) The egg and anchor, or egg and tongue ornament, found carved on the ovolo in classical architecture.

Ech'ium, *n.* [Gr. *echis*, a viper, from the spotted stem of some species.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Boraginaceæ*. They are annual herbs or shrubs; flowers irregular, in spicate, panicled racemes; corolla cyanic. The American species, *E. vulgare*, is a rough plant, with large, handsome violet-colored flowers, found in fields and waste grounds.

Echmiadzin, (*ek-me-ad-zin'.*) the ecclesiastical capital of Armenia, in the Russian dominions, 25 m. from Mt. Ararat. It is the seat of the primate of the Armenian Church.

Echo, (*ek'o.*) (*Myth.*) A daughter of the Air and Tellus, who chiefly resided in the vicinity of the Cephisus. She was once one of Juno's attendants, but her loquacity displeased Jupiter, when she was deprived of the power of speech by Juno, and only permitted to answer the questions which were put to her. After she had been punished by Juno, she pined away through love of Narcissus.

(*Acoustics.*) A sound reflected from a distant surface, and repeated to the ear. Sound is produced by waves or pulses of the air. When these waves come in contact with a cliff or wall, or other opposing surface, they are reflected like light or heat. When the sound is so reflected as to come back to the observer's ear, it is called an *echo*. In order that the echo may be heard at the place where the sound originated, it is necessary that the reflecting surface should be at right angles to a line drawn to the point where the observer stands. An oblique wall throws off the echo so that it can be heard by others, but not by the originator of the sound. The most perfect echoes come from surfaces that are either even, or curved so as to be in the form of a concave mirror. This, however, is not necessary; for a very distinct echo is often returned from the edge of a wood. Sound travels at the rate of 1,125 feet in a second; consequently it is necessary, in order to obtain an echo, to be at least 62 feet from the reflecting surface, and 1-9th of a second must be allowed to elapse in order to distinguish the sound from the echo. When nearer than this distance, the echo blends with the original sound, thus making both indistinct. In many churches and public halls, where the principles of acoustics have not been considered, the multitudinous echoes drown the speaker's voice. The distribution of sound in public buildings, so that the echoes may assist in strengthening the original sound, is a subject of great importance. An ingenious clergyman of Cambridge invented a parabolic reflector, which had the effect of stunning him while he preached, however impartially the subject of his discourse was imparted to his congregation. When several objects reflect sound, the number of echoes is multiplied, the sounds growing weaker and weaker until they die away. In order to produce many sounds, the reflecting plane must be at a considerable distance. At Woodstock there is an echo that repeats about twenty syllables, and the Swiss mountaineers sing their songs, and especially the *Ranz des Vaches*, in such a manner that the echo forms an accompaniment to the air. The number of syllables that an echo will repeat depends, of course, on the distance of the reflecting surface from the origin of the sound. At the tomb of Metella, in the Campagna, near Rome, there is an echo which, according to Gassendi, is able to repeat an hexameter line requiring 2½ seconds to utter it. The echoes of Killarney, in Ireland, are celebrated, and also those of some of the Welsh lakes, more especially that of Llyn Idwal. Near Milan there is an echo which repeats the report of a pistol sixty times. Dr. Chas. G. Page, in the Am. Jour. of Science, 1839, mentions a locality in Fairfax co., Va., where three reflections are given, and 13 syllables can be distinguished. The same article mentions an echo observed between two barns at Belvidere, Alleghany co., N. Y., which repeats a word of 3 syllables distinctly 11 times. In an ellipse every sound proceeding from one of the foci, and impinging against the curve, is reflected to the other focus; whence two persons placed in the two foci of an elliptical chamber may converse with each other in a whisper, and their voices not be heard by those who are in the other parts of the room.

—*v. a.* To reverberate or send back, as sound.

"The *echoed* woes from distant rocks resound."—*Prior.*

—To respond assentingly; to repeat, as by adoption.

"Our separatists do but *echo* the same note."—*Decay of Piety.*

—*v. n.* [Gr. *ēchēō.*] To peal; to resound; to reflect sound; to be sounded back.

"Her mitred princes hear the *echoing* noise."—*Blackmore.*

Ech'o Cañon, in *Utah Ter.*, a gorge of striking grandeur and beauty, in Summit co., 975 m. from Omaha, and visible from the Union Pacific R. R.

Echoless, (*ek'o-less,*) *a.* Without echo or response.

Ech'ols, in *Georgia*, a S. co., bordering on Florida. *Area*, abt. 400 sq. m. *Rivers.* Allapaha River. *Surface*, level; *soil*, sandy. *Cap.* Statenville. *Pop.* abt. 1,500.

Echom'eter, *n.* [Fr. *échomètre.*] (*Mus.*) A sort of scale or rule, marked with lines which serve to measure the duration of sounds, and to ascertain their intervals and ratio.

Echom'etry, *n.* [Fr. *échometrie.*] Act, art, or practice of measuring the duration of sounds. — Art of constructing vaults, &c., in a manner to produce echoes.

Ecija, a city of Spain, prov. of Seville, on the Zenil, 47 m. E.N.E. of Seville. *Manuf.* Coarse cloth, serges, camlets, friezes, and linen. *Pop.* abt. 30,000.

Eck'ermann, JOHANN PETER, a German author, b. at Winsen, 1792. He is chiefly known through his intercourse with Goethe. After the death of the patriarch of German literature, *E.* published his *Gespräche mit Göthe* (Conversations with Goethe), which have been translated into all European languages. D. 1854.

Eck'ernförde, a town of Denmark, on an inlet in the Baltic, 10 m. from Schleswig; *pop.* 4,962.

Eck'ford, in *Michigan*, a village and township of Calhoun co., about 45 m. S. by W. of Lansing; *pop.* of township about 1,050.

Eck'ley, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Carroll co.

Eck'ley, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Luzerne co., about 12 m. N.W. of Manch Chunk.

Eck'mansville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Adams co., abt. 16 m. N. of the Ohio River.

Eckmühl, (*ek'mool,*) a town of Bavaria, 13 miles from Ratisbon, celebrated for being the scene where the Austrians were defeated by the French in 1809. Davoust showed great bravery in this action, and was named by Napoleon Prince of Eckmühl.

Eck'ung Choo, a river of Thibet, is supposed to be the head-stream of the Indus. It rises on the N. side of the Himalaya, near the sources of the Sutlej. The actual locality of its sources has been assigned to the Kailas Mountains, in Lat. 31° 25′ N., and Lon. 81° 40′ E. Flowing to the N.W., *E. C.* reaches Lon. 79° E. before it assumes the name of Indus.

Eclaircissement, (*ek-klar'sis-mong,*) *n.* [Fr.] An explaining or act of clearing anything that is obscure or mysterious.

Eclaircize, (*e-klar'sīz,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *éclaircir.*] To make clear; to render lucid; to explain that which is obscure, vague, or mysterious.

Eclamp'sy, *n.* [Lat. *eclampsia*, from Gr. *eklampo*, to shine.] (*Med.*) A splendor, brightness, effulgence, flashing of light, scintillation. It is a flashing light, as those sparklings which strike the eyes of epileptic patients, or that very formidable of convulsions to which women are subject in cases of severe labor, or as a consequence of excessive flooding after delivery. At whatever stage it arrives, or whether the result of irritation or exhaustion, *E.* is always a most alarming condition.

Eclat, (*e-klā',*) *n.* [Fr.; O. Fr. *esclater*, to break forth; from Gr. *klaō*, to break off in pieces.] A bursting forth, as of light; show; splendor; pomp; renown; as, the "*eclat* of Homer's battles." — *Pope.*

—A burst of applause; acclamation; approbation; as, his speech was received with *eclat.*

Eclectic, (*ek-lek'tic.*) *a.* [Gr. *eklektikos* — *ek* or *ex*, and *legō*, to choose.] Selecting; choosing; relating to the Eclectics, certain philosophers of antiquity.

"Cicero was of the *eclectic* sect." — *Watts.*

—*n.* (*Phil.*) One of those philosophers who, without attaching themselves to any particular system, or forming one of their own, professed to select from the various existing systems what they believed to be true, and thus to construct a new and complete whole. The name originated with the Alexandrian philosophers, or Neo-Platonists, who professed to gather and unite into one body whatever was true in all the systems of philosophy. The chief representatives of this school are Plotinus, Porphyry, Iamblichus, Proclus, and Clemens Alexandrinus. Modern eclecticism is considered to have taken its rise in the 17th century with Bacon and Des Cartes; but it has in this century received a fresh impetus through the labors of the German philosopher Hegel, and of Victor Cousin, perhaps the most able and ingenious thinker of modern France.

Eclec'tically, *adv.* By way of choosing or selecting; in the manner of the eclectic philosophers.

Eclec'ticism, *n.* [Fr. *éclectisme.*] The art or practice of selecting from different systems; the doctrine of the Eclectics.

Eclegm, (*ek-lēm',*) *n.* [Lat. *éligma.*] (*Med.*) A medicine made by the incorporation of oils with syrups, and which is to be taken upon a liquorice stick.

Eclipsa'reon, *n.* An apparatus for illustrating and demonstrating the phenomenon of solar eclipses.

Eclipse', *n.* [Fr. *éclipse*; Gr. *ekleipsis*, from *ekleipo*, I faint away or disappear.] (*Astron.*) The entire or partial obscuration of a heavenly body. Eclipses may be divided into two kinds, according to the circumstances under which they occur: — I. When the obscuration is caused by an interception of the light received by the body from the sun; as in the cases of *E.* of the moon, *E.* of Jupiter's satellites, &c. 2. When the obscuration is caused by an interception, either totally or partially, of the light transmitted from the luminary to the spectator; this latter class embraces *E.* of the sun, occultations of stars and planets by the moon, the transits of Mercury and Venus over the disc of the sun, and of the satellites of Jupiter and Saturn over the discs of those planets. The eclipses of Jupiter's moons, which can be calculated long beforehand, afford an extremely convenient method of determining longitude. The earth and moon cast their shadows in directions opposite to the sun. As the sun is larger than either the moon or the earth, and they are nearly spherical in shape, their shadows must be very nearly conical in form. The moon is eclipsed when it passes into the shadow of the earth (*Fig.* 904). If only a part of the moon's disc enters the earth's shadow, the obscuration is, of course, only partial, and is called a *partial eclipse*; but if the whole disc enters the earth's shadow, the obscuration is complete, and is called a *total eclipse*. *E.* of the moon can take place only at full moon, that is, when the moon is in opposition to the sun. The sun is eclipsed when the earth passes into the shadow of the moon. When the dark disc of the moon entirely covers the sun, the eclipse is *total*; when only a portion or one side of the sun is covered by the moon, the eclipse is *partial*; and when the disc of the moon does not cover the whole disc of the sun, but leaves a luminous ring around its own body, the eclipse is *annular*. The cone of pure shade of the earth or the moon is called the *umbra*; those portions of space which receive light only from a part of the sun, one side of which is obscured by the disc of the opaque body, are called the *penumbra*. Owing to the varying distance of the moon from the earth, her *umbra* sometimes reaches the earth, and sometimes does not. In the former case, there is a total *E.* of the sun to all parts of the earth within it, and a partial *E.* to all parts within the penumbra. In the latter case there will be an annular eclipse in those places which are in the direction of the axis of the cone, and a partial eclipse to those which are only within the penumbra. — *E.* of the sun can take place only when the moon is *new*, or in conjunction. "By reference to *Fig.* 904, the phenomena of *E.* can be readily understood. S represents the sun, E the earth, and M the moon, when in conjunction or *new*, and causing an *E.* of the sun. M′, the moon, in opposition or *full*, and being herself eclipsed. In all other positions of the moon, M″ M‴, her cone of shade is projected into space away from the earth and the sun, while the other halves are in the shade. The illuminating body is itself a sphere of much greater size. Not only, therefore, have the earth and the moon always one of their hemispheres dark, but each of these bodies throws behind it, in a direction opposite from the sun, a shadow of conical form, the length and diameter of which depend upon the distance and diameter of the illuminating body, and the diameter of the illuminated body." *Rolfe & Gillet.* — The breadth of the moon's umbra at the distance of the earth is about 160 miles. It is only within this narrow tract that a total eclipse of the sun can be seen; but owing to the rotation of the earth, this tract has considerable length. The great solar eclipse of Aug., 1869, became total first upon the earth in Siberia at sunrise, was total at Alaska at noon, and thence the line of total eclipse ran southeasterly, through British America, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Kentucky, and North Carolina, and ending in the ocean at sunset. The orbit of the moon is inclined to that of the earth about 5°. This is the reason why eclipses do not occur during every lunar revolution. In the course of a year there may be three eclipses of the moon, and four of the sun, which are the greatest numbers that can happen to each respectively; but there must always, necessarily, be two of the sun and two of the moon. In describing an *E.* it is usual to divide the diameter of the body into twelve *digits*; and the *E.* is said to be so many digits according to the proportion of the diameter which is obscured. *E.* of the sun and moon were generally regarded by the ancients as omens of some terrible public calamity that was about to happen; and although the theory of *E.* is said to have been known to the Chinese about 150 B. C., yet to this day the lower orders in China imagine that these phenomena are caused by the attempts of a dragon to devour the sun and moon, and they assemble with drums and other instruments, believing that with the noise they may prevent him from accomplishing his object. The first *E.* that is placed on record is one of the moon, observed at Babylon 721 B. C. Thales showed the true cause of lunar *E.* about 600 B. C.; but Calippus was the first who calculated their revolution, about 275 years later. Among the most remarkable *E.* of the sun that are recorded in history may be mentioned that which happened at the crucifixion of our Saviour, and then in 1191 and 1715, when the darkness was so great that the birds went to roost, and flowers closed their petals as at nightfall, and the stars shone brightly at midday.

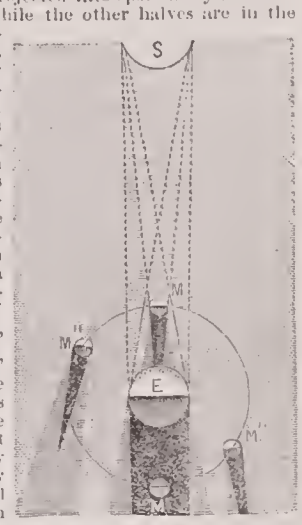


Fig. 904.

Eclipse', *v. a.* To darken or hide, as a luminous body, in whole or in part, and intercept its rays: to obscure; to darken by intercepting the rays of light which render luminous.

"Let the *eclipsed* moon her throne resign."—*Sandys.*

—To cloud: to darken; to obscure; to veil.

"His death *eclipsed* the gayety of nations."—*Dr. Johnson.*

—*v. n.* To become eclipsed or overshadowed.

Eclip'tic, *n.* [Gr. *ekleiptikos*, belonging to an eclipse, from *ekleipō*, to fail or be defective.] (*Astron.*) The apparent path of the sun through the heavens. It is called *ecliptic* because eclipses happen only when the moon is in the plane of this great circle, or very near it. The ecliptic is conceived to be divided into twelve equal parts, called *signs*. The signs of the ecliptic—also called signs of the Zodiac — being reckoned from the intersection of the equator and ecliptic, which is not a fixed point, are carried backwards by the precession of the equinoxes through the constellation. The ecliptic is the circle to which longitudes and latitudes in the heavens are referred, as right ascensions and declinations

are referred to the earth's equator. The angle which the plane of the ecliptic makes with the plane of the equator is called the *obliquity of the ecliptic*. It is about $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, but from the action of the other planets, especially Jupiter, Mars, and Venus, on the mass of the earth, and from other causes, it is liable to variation. This inclination is at present diminishing, and were it to continue to diminish, the ecliptic and equator would at last coincide, and the earth would have no change of seasons The decrease has a limit, however, and the inclination oscillates between two definite bounds which it cannot pass.

(*Geog.*) A great circle on the terrestrial globe, answering to, and falling within, the plane of the celestial ecliptic.

—*a.* Pertaining to or described by the ecliptic.

—Relating or pertaining to an eclipse.

Eclogue, (*ek'log,*) *n.* [Gr. *eklo-gē*, from *eklegō* — *ek*, and *legō*, to choose.] (*Lit.*) A pastoral poem, in which shepherds are introduced conversing with one another; a bucolic poem; an idyl.

Ecole Polytechnique, (*ai'kole po-le-tek'neek,*) *n.* [Fr *école*. school; Gr. *polus*, many, *techna*, an art.] (*French Hist.*) In 1794, a school for the education of young men in military, naval, and civil engineering, called the École Centrale des Travaux Publics, was established at the Palais Bourbon. In 1795 the name was changed to École Polytechnique, and the pupils were required to wear a uniform, and were instructed in artillery; and in 1804 the organization was made more strictly military by Napoleon I. In consequence of the strong political demonstrations of the students, the school was dissolved for a time in 1816, 1830, and 1832. It was reorganized Nov. 1, 1852, and is now called L'École Impériale Polytechnique.

Economic, Economical, *a.* [Fr. *économique*, from Gr. *oiko-nomikos*. See Economy.] Pertaining to economy, or to the regulation of household concerns.—Managing domestic or public pecuniary concerns with frugality; saving of waste and needless expense; as, "*economic* art." (*Davies.*)—Not wasteful or extravagant; frugal; careful; sparing; thrifty;—with reference to acts; as, he is *economical* with his money.—Careful in expenditure; guarding against lavishness or waste;—with reference to character, &c.; as, an *economical* system.—Relating or pertaining to the science of economics.

Economically, *adv.* With economy or frugality.

Economics, *n. sing.* The science of domestic management; doctrine of careful arrangement of household affairs.

—The science of Political Economy, *q. v.*

Economist, *n.* [Fr. *économiste.*] One who practises economy; one who manages domestic or other concerns with methodical care and frugality; as, a close *economist*.

—One versed in the doctrine and practice of political economy.

Economiza'tion, *n.* The act of methodizing the use of things to the best advantage.

Economize, *v. a.* [Fr. *économiser*; Gr. *oikonomeō*. See Economy.] To use prudently, as money, time, &c.; to expend with methodical frugality; as, to *economize* one's earnings.

—*v. n.* To manage or conduct pecuniary concerns with a view to frugality; to use money prudently, as the means of saving or acquiring property; as, to *economize* towards gaining a competency.

Economy, *n.* [Fr. *économie*; Lat. *œconomia*; Gr. *oikonomia* — *oikos*, a house, and *nomos*, law, rule, from *nēmō*, to deal out, to distribute.] The management, regulation, and government of household or domestic affairs; management of pecuniary concerns, or the expenditure of money; as, they practise a systematic *economy*.

—A frugal and judicious use of money; frugality in the necessary expenditure or laying out of money.

—A system of rules, regulations, ceremonies, or rites; orderly system regulating the distribution and proper uses of properties and parts, &c.; regular operations of nature in the generation, nutrition, or preservation of animals or plants; as, the animal *economy*.—Judicious and frugal management of public affairs; general regulation and disposition of the affairs of a state or nation, or of any department of government; as, political *economy*.

Economy, in *Indiana*, a post village of Wayne co., on a branch of the Whitewater River, about 14 m. N.W. of Centreville.

Economy, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Macon co.

Economy, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village and township of Beaver co., on the Ohio River, about 17 m. N.W. of Pittsburg; *pop.* of township about 1,600.

Ecorché, (*ai-kor'shai,*) *n.* [Fr., from *écorcher*, to skin or flay, from Lat. *corium*, a hide, and *cortex* bark.] (*Fine Arts.*) The name given to a figure used by artists in the study of anatomy, in which the muscles are exposed to view by the removal of the outer skin. In parts of the figure the upper muscles are also removed, to exhibit those that lie nearer the bone. These figures are made for the use of artists in plaster or *papier mâché*. There are also series of drawings which serve the same purpose, and in which the muscles of the human frame are represented from every point of view.

Ecorse', in *Michigan*, a township of Wayne co., on the Detroit River, about 80 m. E.S.E. of Lansing; *pop.* abt. 2,400.

Ecossaise', (*ā-ko-sāz'.*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Mus.*) A dancing-tune in the Scotch style.—*Webster.*

Ecostate, *n.* [From Lat. *costa*, a rib.] (*Bot.*) Applied to leaves which have no central rib or costa.

Ecoute. (*ā'kōt.*) *n.* [Fr., a place for listening, from *écouter*, to listen.] (*Mil.*) A name given to small galleries, excavated at regular distances, and going out beneath and beyond the glacis, towards the lines and batteries of the besiegers. Their purpose is to enable the garrison to hear and estimate the works being carried on by the sappers and miners of the enemy.

Ecphasis, (*ek'fa-sis.*) *n.* [Gr. *ekphasis.*] A declaration made in an explicit manner.

Ecphone'ma, *n.* [Gr. *ekphonema.*] (*Rhet.*) A breaking out of the voice with some interjectional particle. *Crabb.*

Ec'phonome, *n.* [Gr.] (*Gram.*) A mark indicative of exclamatory effect; thus (!).

Ecphone'sis, *n.* [Gr. *ekphonesis.*] (*Rhet.*) An animated interjectionary exclamation.

Ec'phora, *n.* (*Arch.*) The projection of any member or moulding before the face of the member or moulding next below.

Ecphrac'tic, *a.* [From Gr. *ekphrasso*, to remove obstructions.] (*Med.*) That which has the property of attenuating tough humors, so as to promote their discharge.

—*n.* An attenuating medicine.

Ecphyse'sis, *n.* [Gr.] (*Med.*) A quick breathing.

Ec'physis, *n.* [Gr., from *ekphyo*, to produce.] (*Surg.*) An apophysis or appendix; a process.

Ecrhyth'mus, *n.* [Gr., from *ek*, from, and *rythmos*, harmony.] (*Med.*) An irregular pulse.

Ec'stasied, *a.* Filled with ecstasy; as, "an *ecstasied* soul."—*Norris.*

Ecs'tasy, *n.* [Fr. *extase*: Gr. *exstāsis*, from *existēmi* — *ek*, or *ex*, and *histēmi*, a stand. See Stand.] A fixed state; a trance; a state in which the mind is arrested and fixed, or lost; a state in which the functions of the senses are suspended by the contemplation of some extraordinary or supernatural object.—Excessive joy or transport; rapturous delight of the senses.—Enthusiasm; excessive elevation and absorption of the mind.

"Hands that waked to *ecstacy* the living lyre."—*Gray.*

—Loss of mastery over the mental powers; madness; distraction; insanity.

"Now we see that noble and most sovereign reason . . . blasted with *ecstacy*."—*Shaks.*

Ecstat'ic, Ecstat'ical, *a.* [Fr. *extatique*; Gr. *extatikos.*] Causing ecstasy or absorption of the faculties; arresting the mind; suspending the action of the senses.—Exhilarating; rapturous; transporting; ravishing; delightful beyond measure; as, "*ecstatic* dreams." *Pope.*

Ecstat'ically, *adv.* In an ecstatic or blissful manner.

Ec'tasis, *n.* [Gr. *ektasis.*] (*Pros.*) The lengthening out of a syllable from short to long.

Ecthlip'sis, *n.* [Gr. *ekthlipsis.*] (*Lat. Pros.*) The elision of the final syllable of a word ending in *m*, when the next word begins with a vowel.—*Scudamore.*

Ecthy'ma, *n.* (*Med.*) A pustule or cutaneous eruption.

Ec'toblast, *n.* [Gr. *ektos*, exterior, and *blastos*, a bud.] (*Anat.*) The membrane of a cell, as distinguished from the membrane of the mesoblast, of the entoblast, and of the enthostoblast.

Ec'toderm, *n.* (*Anat.*) The external skin or outer layer.

Ectoder'mic, *n.* Pertaining to the ectoderm.

Ecto'pia, Ec'topy, *n.* [Gr. *ek*, out, and *topos*, place.] (*Med.*) Morbid displacement of parts.

Ectozoa, *n.* [Gr. *ectos*, without, *zōos*, living.] (*Zoöl.*) A term applied by some naturalists to designate animals living upon the *external* parts of other animals, and distinguished from those which live in the *interior*, called *Entozoa*. It is a term which merely designates the habitation of the animals, and does not express any affinity amongst the animals included in it.

Ectro'pinum, *n.* [From Gr. *ektrepo*, to avert.] (*Surg.*) An eversion of the eyelids so that their internal surface is outermost.

Ectrot'ic, *a.* [Gr. *ektrotikos*, from *titresko*, I wound.] Applied to methods of preventing the development or causing the abortion of any disease.—*Dunglison.*

Ectylotic, *n.* [Gr. *ek*, out, and *tylos*, knot.] (*Med.*) Same as Catheretic, *q. v.*

Ec'typal, *a.* [Lat. *ectypus.* See Type.] Taken from the original type.

Ec'type, *n.* [Fr.] A copy from a given original.

(*Arch.*) A copy embossed or in relief. (R.)

Ectypog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *ektypos*, done in relief, and *graphein*, to draw.] A system or method of etching in relief.

Ecuador, or Equador, (*ek-wah-dor',*) a republic of S. America, so called from its position under the equator, lying between Lat. 1° 35′ N. and 5° 50′ S., and between Lon. 68° 20′ and 81° 12′ E. *E.* is bounded N. by New Granada; E. by N. Granada, Brazil, and Peru; S. by the latter country; and W. by the Pacific. The boundary lines of this republic have, however, not been definitely fixed; and its area is, consequently, open to question; but it may be taken, approximately, at 208,000 sq. m. Greatest length about 800 m., by a maximum breadth of 350. Polit. Div., &c.

Provinces.	*Estim. pop.* 1866.	*Chief Towns.*
Dept. of Quito.		
Pichincha	100,000	Quito.
Imbabura	100,000	Ibarra.
Leon	197,000	Tacunga.
Chimborazo	129,000	Riobamba.
Esmeraldas	18,000	Esmeraldas.
Oriente	22,000	Santa Rosa.
Dept. of Assuay.		
Cuenca	119,000	Cuenca.
Loja	70,000	Loja.
Dept. of Guayaquil.		
Manabi	37,000	Puerto Viejo.
Guayaquil	90,000	Guayaquil.
	882,000	
Uncivilized Indians,	150,000	

Gen. Desc. *E.* is intersected by the great range of the Andes, which here throws off three distinct ranges or spurs, of which that lying E. is at once the loftiest, and has the widest ramifications. The middle range has a mean elevation of from 10,000 to 12,000 ft., and towards the E. stretches out into an elevated plateau, with numerous peaks of the highest degree of altitude. Chimborazo, the loftiest summit (save one) on the American continent, rises here to the height of 21,420 ft. above sea-level; while only second to this peak is that of Cotopaxi, attaining an altitude of 19,000 ft., and forming one of the



Fig. 905.—Eruption of the Cotopaxi, 1741.

most remarkable volcanoes in the known world.—*Soil, &c.* The soil of *E.*, generally speaking, is sterile, and the climate sickly; but in the table-lands among the mountains, the land is of the highest fertility, and the climate temperate and delightful. At Quito perpetual spring prevails, and rain is almost unknown. *Rivers, &c.* *E.* is watered by the Amazon and its numberless affluents Those streams, of a minor rank, flowing W. into the Pacific, are, for the most part, mere mountain torrents *Prod. &c.* The mineral and vegetable wealth of this country, together with its zoölogical aspect, are so entirely assimilated with those of Colombia (*q. v.*), that any further expatiation here would be needless. Few roads exist in *E.* save a few mule-tracks, which, on the table-lands, connect some of the principal trading centres.—*Govt., &c.* *E.* is a republic, liberal in its constitution, but (like all other petty Hispaño-American republics) is in a chronic, or perpetually recurring, state of anarchy, social convulsion, and revolution: hence, the character of its governing power may be said to be perpetually presenting new aspects and modifications. Education obtains on a limited scale, although it is alleged that of late years some decided advance in this direction has been inaugurated by the establishment of several colleges and seminaries. *Religion* The state religion is the Roman Catholic, but a certain amount of tolerance is exercised toward other sects. *Fin.* Rev. (1865), 1,401,300 piastres; expen., 1,399,672 piastres. Foreign debt, 9,790, 554 piastres; Home debt, 3,692,955 piastres. *Com.* In 1868, exports: cocoa, 2,077,550 piastres; Panama hats, 185,710; cotton, 77,994; elastic gums, 406,825; and quinine (*cinchona*), 156,340 piastres. Guayaquil is the principal sea-port. *Hist.* *E.* was discovered in 1526 by Pizarro, when it was comprised in the empire of the Incas. Held by Spain till 1812, when it became a republic. 1822, it united with New Grenada and Venezuela to form the republic of Colombia. This union was dissolved in 1831, when Quito, with its associated departments, took the name of Ecuador. Since then, *E.* has been in almost continual warfare. In 1852–8, against Peru; in 1863, *E.* was defeated by New Grenada; 1869–75, almost continual civil war prevailed, which culminated, in 1878, in the formation of a new and illiberal constitution, completely subservient to priestly influence, and by which religious toleration is denied.

Ecumen'ic, Ecumen'ical, *a.* [Fr. *œcumenique*; Gr. *oikoumenikos*, of or from the whole world, from *oikoumenē*, the inhabited world, from *oikos*, a house, a dwelling.] (*Eccles.*) General; universal; œcumenical. See Œcumenical Council.

Ecurie, (*ēk'yu-ri,*) *n.* [Fr.] A stable; a covered dwelling for horses.

Ecureuils, (*a-ku-rul',*) a vill. of Canada, Portneuf co.

Ec'zema, *n.* [Gr. from *eczeo*, I boil or break out.] (*Med.*) A disease of the skin, known by an eruption of small vesicles, generally very close together; but little redness is at first produced, although irritation often ensues. The heat of a summer sun sometimes produces the eruption, which has then been called *eczema solare*. Under irritation, *E.* may become partly pustular, while

the irritating fluid discharged from the vesicles reddens and inflames the skin, producing great distress. Bakers, grocers, and other persons whose hands come in contact with irritant matters, sometimes suffer severely. One painful form of the disease is *E. rubrum* or *mercuriale*, frequently seen in those who have used mercury freely, though it may also occur without any such especial cause. It affects every part of the body, and sometimes the entire skin becomes diseased. The treatment of *E.* consists in improving the secretions, and supporting the system by good diet and tonics. The irritation of the skin is often greatly relieved by lukewarm baths and mild fomentations.

Edacious, (*-la shus*) *a.* [Lat. *edax, edacis*, from *edo*, to eat, to eat up; Sansk. *ad.* See EAT.] Eating; given to eating; voracious; gluttonous; greedy; ravenous.

Eda'ciously, *adv.* Greedily; with a keen appetite; voraciously.

Edac'ity, *n.* [Lat. *edacitas.* See EDACIOUS.] Greediness; ravenousness; voracity of appetite; rapacity.

"The wolf is a beast of great *edacity* and digestion."—*Bacon.*

E'dam, a town of the Netherlands, 12 m. from Amsterdam, near the Zuyder Zee; *pop.* about 4,530.

E'dam, an island near the N. coast of Java, used as a penal settlement by the Dutch.

Edda, (*ed'dā,*) *n.* [NORSE, the mother of poetry.] (*Scand. Myth.*) The ancient collection of Scandinavian poetry in which the national mythology is contained. There are two Eddas; the older is believed to have been reduced to writing, from oral tradition, in Iceland, between A. D. 1050 and 1133. It was recovered and published in Denmark in 1643. The new Edda, supposed to have been composed 200 years after the former, is an abridgment of it, with a new arrangement of its parts. It was translated by Resenius in 1640, and is thence called the Resenian Edda. The authenticity of these monuments of an early age has been doubted in recent times; but the latest researches of critics (the brothers Grimm and others) seem to go far towards establishing it.

Ed'der, *n.* An English provincialism for the ADDER, *q. v.*

Ed'dington, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Penobscot co., on the Penobscot River, about 70 m. N.E. of Augusta; *pop.* of township about 850.

Eddington, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Bucks co.

Ed'dish, *n.* [A. S. *edisc.*] The aftermath, after the removal of the first crop.—Stubble of corn or grass.

Ed'dy, *n.* [A. S. *ed*, backward, again, and *éá*, a stream, a river; Dan. *aa*; Icel. *á*, a river, *ydi*, a boiling of waters.] A current of water running back, or in a direction contrary to the main stream; the tide on the turn of the ebb.—A whirlpool; a vortex of waters; a current of water or air in a circular direction.

"And smiling *eddies* dimpled on the main."—*Dryden.*

—*v. n.* To move circularly, or as an eddy.

"*Eddying* round and round, they sink."—*Wordsworth.*

—*v. a.* To gather together and form, as an eddy.

—*a.* Whirling around; moving in a circular form.

"And chaff with *eddy* winds is whirled around."—*Dryden.*

Ed'dy, an island of Ireland, in Galway Bay, about 5 m. S.E. of Galway. *Area*, about 95 acres. It contains the ruins of an ancient castle.

Eddy's Creek, in *Kentucky*, joins the Cumberland River in Caldwell co., near Eddyville.

Ed'dystone Rocks, a reef of dangerous rocks in the English Channel, on which is the well-known light-house of that name, 14 miles from Plymouth breakwater; Lat. 50° 10′ 54″ N., Lon. 4° 15′ 53″ W. The light-house is 72 ft. high, and was erected of Portland stone encased in granite, in 1759.



Fig. 906.
EDDYSTONE LIGHT-HOUSE.

Ed'dysville, or EDNYVILLE, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Wapello county, on the Des Moines River, abt. 15 m. N.W. of Ottumwa; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Ed'dytown, in *New York*, a post-village of Yates co., abt. 190 m. W. of Albany.

Ed'dyville, in *Kentucky*, a post-village, cap. of Lyon co., on the Cumberland River, about 15 m. W. of Princeton; *pop.* about 800.

Eddyville, in *New York*, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., abt. 300 m. W. of Albany.

—A village of Ulster co., on the Rondout Creek, near its entrance into the Hudson River, abt. 55 m. S. of Albany.

Eddyville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Armstrong co., on Mahoning Creek, about 18 m. N.E. of Kittanning.

Ed'elite, Ed'elith, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as PREHNITE.

Edematous, Edem'atose, *a.* [Gr. *oidema*, a tumor.] Pertaining to œdema.

E'den, *n.* [Heb., the garden of paradise.] (*Script.*) "It would be difficult," says a writer in Smith's *Dictionary of the Bible*, (i. 482,) "in the whole history of opinion, to find any subject which has so invited, and at the same time so completely baffled, conjecture, as the Garden of Eden. The three continents of the Old World have been subjected to the most rigorous search; from China to the Canary Isles, from the Mountains of the Moon to the coasts of the Baltic, no locality which in the slightest degree corresponded to the description of the first abode of the human race has been left unexamined. The great rivers of Europe, Asia, and Africa, have in turn done service as the Pison and Gihon of Scripture, and there remains nothing but the New World wherein the next adventurous theorist may bewilder himself in the mazes of this most difficult question." Philo Judæus (flourished about 20) first broached the allegorical theory of interpretation, teaching that paradise shadowed forth the governing faculty of the soul, and that the tree of life represented religion, the true means of immortality. Origen (circ. 186—253 or 254), adopting a somewhat similar view, regarded Eden as heaven, the trees as angels, and the rivers as wisdom; and Ambrosius (333 or 340, April 4, 397) considered the terrestrial paradise and the third heaven, mentioned by St. Paul (2 *Cor.* xii. 2-4), as identical. Luther (Nov. 10, 1483—Feb. 18, 1546) taught that Eden was guarded by angels from discovery and consequent profanation until the Deluge (*q. v.*), when all traces were destroyed. Swedenborg (Jan. 29, 1689—March 29, 1772), who regarded the first 11 chapters of Genesis as constituting a divine allegory, taught that Eden represented the state of innocence in which man was originally created, and from which he degenerated in consequence of the Fall.

E'den, in *California*, a township of Alameda co.; *pop.* abt. 2,800.

Eden, in *Georgia*, a village of Bryan co., abt. 50 m. N. of Darien.

—A post-office of Effingham co.

Eden, in *Illinois*, a township of La Salle co.; *pop.* about 2,000.

—A village of Randolph co.

—A township of Schuyler co.

Eden, in *Indiana*, a village of Daviess co., on the W. Fork of White River, abt. 16 m. E. of Vincennes.

—A post-village of Hancock co., on Sugar Creek, abt. 26 m. E.N.E. of Indianapolis.

—A township of La Grange co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Eden, in *Iowa*, a township of Benton co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

—A township of Clinton co; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

—A township of Decatur co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

—A post-village and township of Fayette co., about 10 m. W.N.W. of West Union; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

—A township of Marshall co.; *pop.* abt. 500.

Eden, in *Kansas*, a post-office of Atchison co.

Eden, in *Maine*, a post-township of Hancock co., on Mount Desert Island, abt. 35 m. S.S.E. of Bangor; *pop.* abt. 1,550.

Eden, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Ingham co.

Eden, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of Eden co.

Eden, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Erie co., abt. 16 m. S. of Buffalo; *pop.* of township abt. 3,600.

Eden, in *Ohio*, a village of Delaware co., about 28 m. N. of Columbus.

—A township of Licking co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

—A township of Seneca co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

—A village of Trumbull co., abt. 150 m. N.E. of Columbus.

—A township of Wyandott co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Eden, in *Oregon*, a precinct of Jackson co.; *pop.* abt. 550.

Eden, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Lancaster co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

—A post-office of McKean co.

Eden, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Lamoille co., abt. 30 m. N. of Montpelier; *pop.* of township about 1,400.

Eden, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Fond du Lac co., abt. 70 m. N.E. of Madison; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Ed'enburg, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Shenandoah co., on Stony Creek, abt. 6 m. S.W. of Woodstock; *pop.* about 1,400.

Eden Mills, in *Vermont*, a P. O. of Lamoille co.

Eden Prai'rie, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Hennepin co., on the Minnesota River, abt. 16 m. W.S.W. of St. Paul; *pop.* abt. 300.

Eden's Ridge, in *Tennessee*, a P. O. of Sullivan co.

Eden'tata, *n. pl.* [Lat. *edentatus*, from *e*, priv., and *dens, dentis*, a tooth.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of quadrupeds, which, although it includes many animals differing from each other widely in habits, and also in certain points of structure, yet agree in so many essential characters, and are connected together by so many intermediate links as to require being associated in the same group. They all agree in the absence of teeth in the front of the jaws; all resemble each other in the great claws which encompass the ends of their toes; and they are all distinguished by a certain slowness, or want of activity, obviously arising from the peculiar organization of their limbs. The armor-clad, insectivorous *Armadillos* (fig. 189), of South America; the tree-inhabiting *Sloths* (fig. 69), and hairy, toothless *Ant-eaters*, of the same continent; the gigantic *Megatherium*, which formerly inhabited it; and the *Manis*, whose lizard-like body, defended by an impenetrable coat of mail, excites our wonder,—all belong to the order EDENTATA; which constitute the last group of *unguiculated* animals, and are severally described in the course of this work.

E'denton, in *Kentucky*, a P. O. of Madison co.

Edenton, in *N. Carolina*, a post-town, port of entry, and the cap. of Chowan co., at the Edenton Bay, which opens into Albemarle Sound abt. 150 m. E. of Raleigh; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Edenton, in *New York*, a P. O. of St. Lawrence co.

Edenton, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Clermont co., abt. 30 m. E.N.E. of Cincinnati.

Eden'tulous, *a.* [Lat. *e*, priv., and *dens, dentis*, a tooth.] Toothless.

Eden Valley, in *New York*, a post-office of Erie co.

Eden Village, in *Pennsylvania*, a vill. of Lancaster co.

E'denville, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Marshall co.

Edenville, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Midland co.

Edenville, in *New York*, a post-village of Orange co., abt. 119 m. S. by W. of Albany.

Edenville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Erie co.

Ed'es Falls, in *Maine*, a post-office of Cumberland co.

Edes'sa, in Mesopotamia. See EDESSA.

Ed'ford, in *Illinois*, a township of Henry co.; *pop.* about 400.

Edfu, or **Edfoa,** (*ed'foo.*) (anc. *Atbo* of the Egyptians, and *Apollonopolis Magna* of the Romans,) a village of mud-huts on the W bank of the Nile, in Upper Egypt, 52 m. S. by E. of Thebes; Lat. 24° 58′ 45″ N., Lon. 3° 54′ E. It is scattered amidst and around the ruins of two temples considered to be the finest remains of antiquities in Egypt. *Manuf.* Earthenware and blue cotton cloth. *Pop.* abt. 2,000.

Ed'gar, king of England, was the younger of the two sons of Edmund I. During the reign of his brother Edwy he was chosen king of Mercia and Northumbria, and succeeded Edwy in 958. He recalled Dunstan, made him bishop of Worcester, of London, and, on the death of Odo, archbishop of Canterbury, gave himself up to his direction. The reign of Edgar was peaceful, the Northmen making no descents on England, perhaps in consequence of the large fleet kept up by the king. Monasteries were restored, and many new ones built; the married clergy expelled, and church power raised to a higher point than before, which made Edgar a favorite, and got him a good name with monkish historians. His character was nevertheless feeble, selfish, and sensual. Edgar was not crowned till 973, and the same year took place the stately ceremonial on the Dee, when six or eight subject kings attended him. Edgar is said to have imposed on the Welsh an annual tribute of 300 wolves' heads, instead of a money tax. D. 975. He left two sons, Edward and Ethelred, who both succeeded to the crown.

Edgar, the 87th king of Scotland, was son of Malcolm III., by the sister of Edgar Atheling of England. D. 1107.

Edgar ATHELING, called also **EDWARD THE OUTLAW,** an Anglo-Saxon prince, grandson of Edmund Ironsides. He was probably born in Hungary, and in 1057 followed his father to England, at whose death he became heir to the throne. After the battle of Hastings, and death of Harold, he was proclaimed king, but was too feeble to maintain his position, and soon submitted to William the Conqueror. Date of death unknown.

Edgar, in *Illinois*, an E. co., bordering on Indiana; *area*, abt. 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Little Embarras River, and Brulette and Clear creeks. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Paris. *Pop.* abt. 17,000.

—A township of Edgar co.; *pop.* abt. 1,450.

Ed'gard, in *Louisiana*, a P. O. of St. John Baptist parish.

Edgar Springs, in *Missouri*, a P. O. of Phelps co.

Edgartown, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township, port of entry, and seat of justice of Dukes co., on the S.E. part of Martha's Vineyard, abt. 75 m. S. by E. of Boston. The harbor is one of the safest in the world, and averages 4½ fathoms in depth. At its entrance is a fixed light, 50 feet above sea-level, Lat. 41° 25′ N., Lon. 70° 27′ W. *Pop.* of township abt. 3,000.

Edge, (*ej,*) *n.* [A. S. *ecg*; Ger. *ecke*; Dan. *eg*; W. *awch*; Gr. *akē*, a point, an edge; root *ac*, sharp; Sansk. *asi*, the point of a sword.] The extreme border, rim, or point of anything; brink; brim; margin; border; as, the *edge* of a precipice, the *edge* of a table, the *edge* of a book, &c.

"Truth stands trembling on the *edge* of law."—*Pope.*

—The sharp border, or thin cutting extremity, or side of an instrument; that which cuts, penetrates, wounds, or injures; as, the *edge* of a knife, the *edge* of a sarcasm, &c.

"Slanderer's *edge* is sharper than the sword."—*Shaks.*

—A narrow part rising from a broader; commencement or early part.

"Some harrow their ground over, and then plough it upon an *edge*."—*Mortimer.*

—Sharpness of mind or appetite; keenness; intenseness of desire; fitness for action or co-operation; sharpness or acrimony.

"Cloy the hungry *edge* of appetite."—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* [A. S. *eggian*, to egg, to incite.] To bring to an edge; to furnish with an edge; to sharpen; to give sharpness to; as, to *edge* a razor.

"It made my sword, though *edg'd* with flint, rebound."—*Dryden.*

—To border; to skirt; to fringe; to furnish with an ornamental margin; as, to *edge* a garden-plot.

"Hills, whose tops were *edged* with groves."—*Dryden.*

—To make sharp; to exasperate; to embitter; to incite; to provoke; to urge on; to instigate; to goad.

"By such reasonings the simple were blinded, and the malicious *edged*."—*Haywood.*

—To move, as with the edge turned forward; to move sideways; to move by little and little; as, "*edging* by degrees their chairs forwards."—*Locke.*

To set the teeth on edge, to cause a tingling uneasiness in the teeth by the taste or proximity of some repellent or obnoxious substance, or object.

"A harsh grating tune *setteth the teeth on edge*."—*Bacon.*

—*v. n.* To move sideways; to move gradually.

(*Naut.*) To sail close-hauled.

To edge away. (*Naut.*) To increase, by degrees, the distance between a ship and the land, or between it and another vessel.—*To edge in with.* (*Naut.*) To close in with a coast or vessel, by degrees.

Edge'-bone, (sometimes written *aitch-bone,*) *n.* A portion of the rump of dressed beef, presented edgewise to view.

Edge'comb, in *Maine*, a post-township of Lincoln co., on a peninsula extending into the Atlantic Ocean, abt. 30 m. S. by E. of Augusta; *pop*, abt. 1,500.

Edge'comb, in *N. Carolina*, a N.E. co.; *area*, abt. 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tar River, and Fishing, Sandy, and Contenting creeks. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Tarborough. *Pop.* abt. 19,000.

Edge'cumbe Bay, an inlet in the Pacific Ocean, in E. Australia, Lat 20° S., Lon. 147° 30′ E.

Edge'field, in *S. Carolina*, a W. dist.; *area*, abt. 1,540 sq. m. *Rivers.* Savannah, Saluda, Edisto, and Little Saluda rivers. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Edgefield Court-House. *Pop.* abt. 40,000

Edge'field, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Davidson co., on the Cumberland River, opposite Nashville; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Edge'field Court-House, in *S Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Edgefield dist., abt. 56 m. W. by S. of Columbia; *pop.* abt. 6,000.

Edge'hill, an elevated ridge in England, co. Warwick, 7 m. N.W. of Banbury, where the first battle between Charles I. and the Parliamentary army was fought. It proved very disastrous to both armies, though the losses were so nearly equal that neither could claim a decisive victory.

Edge Hill, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of King George co.

Edge'less, *a.* Blunt; obtuse; having no edge; and, hence, unable to cut; as, "*edgeless* weapons."—*Decay of Piety.*

Edge'-play, *n.* A fencing-bout with swords.

Edge'-rail, *n.* A rail set edgewise.

Ed'gerton, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Williams co., abt. 64 m. W. by S. of Toledo.

Ed'gerton, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Rock co., abt. 25 m. S.E. of Madison; *pop.* abt. 800.

Edge'-tool, *n.* A tool or instrument possessing a sharp edge.

"There must be no jesting with *edge-tools.*"—*L'Estrange.*

Edgewise, (*ej'wīz,*) *adv.* With the edge turned forward, or toward a particular point; in the direction of the edge; sideways; with the side foremost.

Edge'wood, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Effington co.

Edge'wood, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Harford co.

Edge'wood, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Bucks co.

Edge'worth, MARIA, a celebrated Irish novelist, b. in Berkshire, 1765. She was the daughter of Richard Lovell *E.*, an author of some merit, and was greatly assisted by him in her early literary efforts. The famous *Essay on Irish Bulls*, the joint production of herself and her father, was published in 1801. Her *Castle Rackrent* abounds in admirable sketches of Irish life and manners, for which most of her tales and novels are distinguished. In 1804 she published her *Popular Tales*, 3 vols.; and two years afterwards, *Leonora*, a novel in 2 vols. In 1809 she issued 3 vols. of *Tales of Fashionable Life*, of a more powerful and varied cast than any of her previous productions. Three other vols. of *Fashionable Tales* appeared in 1812, and fully sustained the high reputation which she had attained. In 1814 her novel of *Patronage*, in 4 vols., was published. Its object is to show the miseries resulting from a dependence on the great, and she paints the manners and characters of high life with her usual vigor and fidelity. In 1817 appeared two tales, named *Harrington* and *Ormond*. In 1822, Miss Edgeworth published a work of a different kind, namely, *Rosamond*, a sequel to *Early Lessons*, which had been previously published, being tales for the young. In 1825 she issued 4 vols. of similar tales, under the title of *Harriet and Lucy*, being a continuation of that course of moral instruction for youthful readers on which she had so successfully entered, and in which she had so few equals. Miss Edgeworth's last work of fiction, a novel entitled *Helen*, in 3 vols., appeared in 1834. It is not inferior to any of her other works. Besides those already mentioned, she also wrote *The Modern Griselda*, *Frank*, *Garry Owen*, *Laurent le Paresseux*, *Little Plays*



Fig. 907.—EDGEWORTH'S-TOWN.

for Young People, *Moral Tales*, *Parents' Assistant*, *Patronage*, *and Comic Dramas*, &c. Sir Walter Scott, with whom she lived in the closest friendship, has acknowledged that to her descriptions of Irish character and manners we are indebted, in a great measure, for the "Waverley Novels." "The rich humour, pathetic tenderness and admirable tact" of her Irish delineations, he declared, led him first to think that something might be attempted for his own country of the same kind. In private life, Miss Edgeworth was highly beloved and respected by all who knew her; and in her intercourse with society she was most unaffected and agreeable. But she had long ceased to take an active part in life, or in the world of literature of which she was once so bright an ornament, her last years being passed in tranquillity at the family seat at Edgeworth's-town. D. 1849.

Edge'worth, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Sullivan co., abt. 16 m. N. of Jonesborough.

Edge'worth'stown, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster co., and abt. 7 m. E.S.E. of Longford. It was the residence of Miss Maria Edgeworth, *q. v.*

Edg'ing, *n.* That which is added on the edge or border, or which forms the edge; a border; a fringe; a trimming; as, the *edging* to a cap, *edging* of a garden-bed. &c.

Edg'ing-machine, *n.* An instrument used for making edges.

Edg'mont, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Delaware co., abt. 10 m. from Chester; *pop.* abt. 800.

Edg'y, *a.* Easily set on edge; quick; sharp; as, a woman's *edgy* temper.—Angular; presenting sharply defined outlines; as, an *edgy* pediment.

Edibil'ity, *n.* Suitability for eating; edibleness.

Ed'ible, *a.* [From Lat. *edo*, to eat See EAT.] Eatable; fit for to be eaten, as food; esculent;—opposed to *potable;* as, *edible* roots.

"The *edible* creation decks the board."—*Prior.*

Ed'ibleness, *n.* Edibility; state of being edible or eatable.

E'dict, *n.* [Lat. *edictum*, from *edico*; *e, ex*, and *dico, dictum*, to speak.] (*Hist.*) An instrument signed and sealed to serve as a law.—In ancient Rome the name was given to the ordinances of the magistrates, but especially of the two prætors, *prætor urbanus* and *prætor peregrinus*, who on their accession to office published *edicts* or rules for regulating the practice of their courts, as well as for their own guidance in the decision of doubtful cases. Under the emperor Hadrian, a digest of the best decisions of the prætors from the earliest times was made by Sylvius Julianus, collected into a volume called *Edictum Perpetuum*, or Perpetual Edict, ratified by the emperor and senate, and fixed as the invariable standard of civil jurisprudence. (Gibbon's *Roman Empire*, ch. xliv.)—The *Edict of Milan* was a proclamation issued by Constantine after the conquest of Italy (A. D. 313), to secure to the Christians the restitution of their civil and religious rights, of which they had long been deprived, and to establish throughout his extended dominions the principles of a wise and enlightened toleration.—The most famous edict of modern history is the Edict of Nantes, issued by Henry IV. in 1598, to secure to the Protestants the free exercise of their religion. This act, after continuing in force for nearly a century, was repealed by Louis XIV.; and, as is well known, its revocation led to a renewal of the persecutions against the Protestants. The depopulation caused by the sword was also increased by emigration. Above half a million of her most useful and industrious subjects deserted France, and exported, together with immense sums of money, those arts and manufactures which had chiefly tended to enrich the kingdom.

Edict'al, *a.* Relating or pertaining to an edict or edicts.

Edificant, *a.* [Lat. from *ædificare.*] Constructing; erecting; building.

Edification, *n.* [Lat. *ædificatio.* See EDIFY.] A building up, in a moral or religious sense; instruction; improvement and progress of the mind, in knowledge, in morals, or in faith and holiness; improvement of the mind in any species of useful knowledge.

Edifice, (*ed'i-fis,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *ædificium.* See EDIFY.] A fabric; but appropriately a large or splendid building.

"God built an *edifice* too large for man to fill."—*Milton.*

Edificial, (*ed-i-fish'al,*) *a.* Pertaining to edifices, or to structures.

Ed'ifier, *n.* One who instructs or improves another.

Ed'ify, *v. a.* [Fr. *edifier*, from Lat. *adifico—ades*, a building, and *facio*, to make.] To build up, in a moral sense; to instruct and improve the mind in knowledge generally, and particularly in moral and religious knowledge, as faith, holiness, &c.; as, an *edifying* conversation.

—*v. n.* To be built up, in a moral or religious sense; to be instructed or improved; to become wiser or better.

Ed'ifyingly, *adv.* In an edifying manner.

Ed'ifyingness, *n.* Quality of being edifying.

Edile, *n.* See ÆDILE.

E'din, in *Ohio*, a village of Delaware co., abt. 30 m. N. of Columbus.

Edi'na, in *Missouri*, a post-village and township, cap. of Knox co., on the South Fabius River, abt. 125 m. N. of Jefferson City.

Ed'inborough, in *North Carolina*, a post-office of Montgomery co.

Ed'inborough, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough of Erie co., on Conniattee Creek, about 20 m. S. of Erie; *pop.* abt. 650.

Ed'inburgh, the capital of Scotland, situated 357 m. N.N.W. from London, and 2 miles S. from the Frith of Forth; Lat. 55° 57′ 24″ N., Lon. 3° 11′ W. It stands on high, uneven ground, being built on three ridges running E. and W. The central ridge, on which the city was originally built, terminates abruptly, on the W., in a precipitous rock nearly 400 feet above the level of the sea, on which is the castle, (Fig 908,) while to the E. it inclines to a plain or valley. On the rising ground to the N. of this valley stands the new town of *E.* In the old town, covering both sides of the central ridge, the buildings are crowded together in the closest array. The new town is built on the lower and northernmost of the ridges, and is connected with the old town by the North Bridge and the Earthen Mound. Its streets and squares are of great beauty and regularity. *E.* is connected with the Calton Hill and Prince's Street by an elegant bridge, called Waterloo Bridge, and with Leithe by a broad and fine road, called Leith Walk. The scenery around the city is very fine, and much has been done by art to develop its natural advantages. The Castle is the most remarkable of its public buildings. The date of its foundation is unknown. Queen Margaret, widow of Malcolm Caenmore, died in this fortress in 1093; and James VI. of Scotland, afterward James I. of England, was born in it in 1556. At the opposite or E. extremity of the old town stands the palace and abbey of Holyrood, *q. v.* Of the churches, the metropolitan church, dedicated to St. Giles, the tutelar saint of the

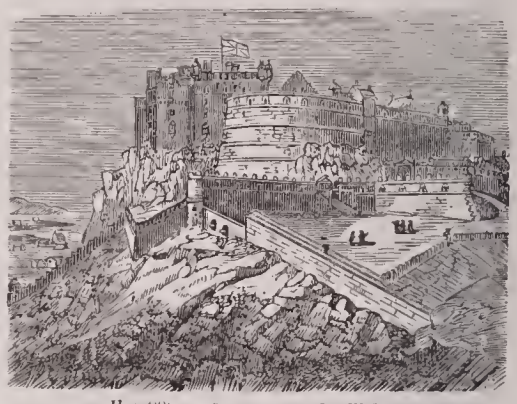


Fig. 908.—CASTLE OF EDINBURGH.

city, is the most ancient. It was erected into a collegiate church in 1466, but is said to have been founded nearly 600 years before. The steeple contains a set of musical bells. It was in this church that the Solemn League and Covenant was subscribed in 1643, by the English commissioners, the commission of the Church and the committee of estates of Parliament. The other churches are Trinity College Church, founded by Mary of Guelderland in 1462; the Old and New Greyfriars, the Tron, the Canongate, St. Cuthbert's, Lady Yester's, St. Andrew's, and St. George's; and a number of other churches, chapels, and places of worship for the various sects and denominations of which the inhabitants consist. The university of Edinburgh has long since attained to general celebrity. It was originally founded in the year 1582. Besides the High School, there are other educational establishments, affording every facility for the highest class of instruction that can anywhere be obtained, in almost every department of knowledge. Among these may be named the Edinburgh Academy, the Scottish Naval and Military Academy, and the Royal Scottish Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture. Of literary associations, the principal is the Royal Society, instituted in 1782; the Royal Society of Antiquaries, the Wernerian Society, and the Astronomical Institution, for the purpose of promoting the science of astronomy, with an observatory on the Calton Hill; the Highland Society, established for advancing the interests of agriculture, manufactures, and arts in the Highlands of Scotland; the Faculty of Advocates, and the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons. The principal charitable institutions are Heriot's Hospital, and Watson's Hospital. The prison and Bridewell stand on the Calton Hill, on the top of which is Nelson's monument, and near to it other monuments to Dugald Stewart, Playfair, and Burns. That of Sir Walter Scott is in Prince's Street, and is a very striking object. The chief places of public amusement are the theatre and the Assembly Rooms.—*Manuf.* Unimportant, and chiefly confined to the requirements of the citizens. The principal are household furniture, carriages, engraving in all its branches, musical instruments, glass, linen, silk, sarcenet, and fine shawl-weaving. The trade of bookselling and printing is carried on to a great extent; and various periodical and other works of high celebrity are published. Among these may be mentioned the *Edinburgh Review* (the first number of which appeared in 1802), and *Blackwood's Magazine*. *E.* was founded in the 7th century, and was described as a considerable village in the 8th. *Pop.* 196,979.

Ed'inburgh, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Johnson co., on Blue River, abt. 30 m. S.S.E. of Indianapolis; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Ed'inburgh, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Jones co., abt. 45 m. N.E. of Iowa City.

Ed'inburgh, in *Maine*, a township of Penobscot co., abt. 25 m. N.E. of Augusta; *pop.* abt 50.

Ed'inburgh, in *Michigan*, a P. O. of Hillsdale co.

Ed'inburgh, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Leake co., abt. 76 m. N.E. of Jackson.

Ed'inburgh, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Grundy co.—A village of Scotland co., abt. 140 m. N. of Jefferson City.

Ed'inburgh, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Mercer co., abt. 9 m. E.N.E. of Trenton.

—A village of Middlesex co., on the Assunpink Creek, abt. 8 m. E. of Trenton.

Ed'inburgh, in *New York*, a post-township of Saratoga co., abt 45 m. N.N.W. of Albany; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Ed'inburgh, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Portage co., abt. 140 m. N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

—A village of Wayne co., abt. 80 m. N.E. of Columbus.

Ed'inburgh, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Lawrence county.

Ed'inburgh, in *Texas*, a village and port of entry of Cameron co., on the Rio Grande; *pop.* abt. 500.

—A post-village, cap. of Hidalgo co., on the Rio Grande, abt. 60 m. above Brownsville.

Ed'inburgh Centre, in *New York*, a village of Saratoga co., abt. 45 m. N.W. of Albany.

Ed'inburgh, New, a seaport of the U. States of Colombia, in the province of Panama, on the Gulf of Darien, and 118 m. E.S.E of the city of Panama.

Ed'inburghshire, or **Midlothian,** a county of Scotland, having on the N. the Frith of Forth and the river Almond; E. the co. of Haddington; S. the cos. of Lanark, Peebles, and Berwick; and on the W. corner, a part of the co. of Linlithgow. *Area*, 358 sq. m. *Surface*, pleasing, fertile, and highly cultivated, but intersected by the Moorfoot and Pentland hills. The Lothian farms are among the best in the world. *Rivers*. Small; the chief are the Esk, the Almond, the Water of Leith, and the Tyne. *Prod*. Wheat, barley, and general crops. *Min*. Coal, iron, sandstone, and limestone. *Cap*. Edinburgh. *Pop*. 285,000.

Ed'infield, in *Georgia*, a village of Irwin co.

Ed'ington, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Rock Island co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Ed'ingtonite, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral occurring in small grayish-white translucent prisms, composed of silica, alumina, baryta, and water.

Edison, Thomas Alva. See p. 921.

Edis'to River, in *S.C.*, formed by the union of the N. and S. Edisto, flowing S.E., enters the Atlantic Ocean.

Ed'it, *v. a.* [Lat. *edo, editum—e, ex*, and *do*, to give.] To superintend a publication; to prepare a book, treatise, or newspaper for publication; to conduct, or manage, as a periodical or literary publication.

Edition, (*ē-dish'on,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *editio*.] Properly, the indefinite number of copies of a book printed at one time. In Bibliographical works, *editio princeps* signifies the earliest printed edition of an author; *editio optima*, the last edition, which is generally regarded as the best, &c.

Editor, (*ed'it-ėr,*) *n.* [Fr. *éditeur*.] One who superintends, revises, corrects, and prepares a book for publication; one who supervises the publication of a newspaper, a magazine, or other periodical.

Edito'rial, *a.* Pertaining to an editor; as, *editorial* labor. — Written by an editor; as, an *editorial* article.

—*n.* A leading article from an editor in a newspaper or magazine; as, a spicy *editorial*.

Edito'rially, *adv.* In the manner or style of an editor.

Ed'itorship, *n.* The business or avocation of an editor; as, the wear and tear of *editorship*.

Ed'itress, *n.* A female editor.

Ed'meston, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Otsego co., abt. 18 m. W. of Cooperstown; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Ed'monds, in *Maine*, a township of Washington co., abt. 80 m. E. of Bangor; *pop.* abt. 450.

Ed'monds, in *Virginia*, a village of Brunswick co., abt. 40 m. S.W. of Petersburg.

Ed'mondson, in *Arkansas*, a village of Crittenden co., abt. 14 m. W. of Memphis.

Ed'mondson, in *Kentucky*, a S.W. central co.; *area*, abt. 225 sq. m. *Rivers*. Greene River, and Bear and Nolin creeks. *Surface*, undulating and hilly; *soil*, fertile. *Min*. Stone coal and cavernous limestone; in the latter formation is the celebrated Mammoth Cave. (See Kentucky.) *Cap*. Brownsville. *Pop*. abt. 6,000.

Ed'monton, a town of England, in Middlesex, 7 m. from London; *pop.* 12,000.

Ed'monton, a fortified village of British N. America; Lat. 53° 45′ N., Lon. 113° 20′ W. Rich coal and other mines are in the vicinity.

Ed'monton, or Edmunton, in *Kentucky*, a post-village, cap. of Metcalf co., abt. 50 m. E. of Bowling Green; *pop.* abt. 100.

—A village of Barren co., abt. 114 m. S.W. of Frankfort.

Ed'mund I., king of England, son of Edward the Elder, succeeded his brother Athelstan in 941. Killed, 946.

Edmund II., surnamed *Ironsides*, succeeded his father Ethelred, 1016; but being opposed by Canute, he agreed to share the crown with him. D. the same year.

Edmund, (St.,) king of the East Angles in 855. In 870 he was defeated and taken prisoner by the Danes, who caused him to be fastened to a tree, and to be shot to death with arrows.

Ed'na, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Cass co., abt. 15 m. E.S.E. of Lewis; *pop.* abt. 300.

Ed'neyville, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Henderson co.

Edon, or **Idumæa.** (*Anc. Geog.*) The name given to the country inhabited by the descendants of Esau, who was living there B. C. 1739 (*Gen.* xxxii. 3). It extended originally from the Dead Sea to the Elanitic gulf of the Red Sea. The inhabitants refused to allow the Israelites to pass through their territory on their retreat from Egypt, B. C. 1452 (*Num.* xx. 14–21). Saul made war upon them B. C. 1093 (1 *Sam.* xiv. 47); and David established garrisons in their land B. C. 1040 (2 *Sam.* viii. 14). Solomon built a navy at Ezion-geber, B. C. 992 (1 *Kings* ix. 26), and Amaziah, king of Judah, gained a great victory, and took Selah, B. C. 825. The Edomites subsequently extended their borders as far north as Hebron, where they were defeated by Judas Maccabæus, B. C. 163, and the country was overrun by the Arabs in the 7th century.

E'don, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Williams co.

Edray, in *W. Virginia*, a post-office of Pocahontas co.

Ed'red, king of England, was son of Edward the I., named the Elder, and succeeded his brother Edmund in 946. *E.* was of feeble health, and inclined to an ascetic life. He had for chief adviser, during the latter part of his reign, the celebrated Dunstan. D. 955.

Edri'si, Abu Abdallah Mohammed ben Mohammed, a descendant of the African princes of the race of Edris, was born in Spain in 1099, and settled at the court of Roger, king of Sicily; for whom he made, about 1130, an immense terrestrial globe of silver, and wrote in Arabic a geographical work to explain it.

Edriophthal'ma, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) In some classifications, a group of crustaceous animals having sessile eyes situated on the sides of the head.

Ed'sallville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Bradford co., abt. 125 m. N. of Harrisburg.

Educabil'ity, *n.* Susceptibility of being educated.

Ed'ucable, *a.* Capable of being educated.

Ed'ucate, *v. a.* [Lat. *ēdūco, educatus—e, ex*, and *duco*, to lead, bring, or conduct.] To bring up, as a child; to rear: to nurture.

Educa'tion, *n.* [Fr. *éducation*, from Lat. *educo*, I lead out.] Man, says Kant, (*Ueber Erziehung,*) is the only creature capable of *E.* The lower animals require, at most, only nourishment and protection to enable them to reach their proper condition, and to perform all the functions of their nature; but man is possessed of powers and faculties indefinitely perfectible, and which require to be trained and directed by others; otherwise they may be useless, if not absolutely injurious. In this way Providence has wisely provided for the progress of the human race. While the lower animals of to-day are not a whit more advanced than when they were originally created, man has been gradually progressing toward a higher and more perfect state of development, and that exactly in proportion as the true principles of his nature were understood and acted upon. Each generation profits by the learning and experience of those that preceded it, and in like manner transmits its knowledge to its successors. *E.*, in its most extended sense, then, has to do with the progress of the human race toward a more perfect state of development. It marks its gradual advancement from the earliest dawn of history to the present time, observing the various circumstances that may have tended to promote or retard its progress, and seeks to gather from the whole, instruction for the present, or lessons for the future. In a more limited sense, *E.* regards man as an individual destined for a future and higher state of existence, for which his entire life in this world is merely a preparatory training. In this sense a man is educated, either for good or evil, by everything which he experiences, from the cradle to the grave. In a still narrower sense, the term is applied to the training which one receives in childhood and early youth, in order to fit him for a proper discharge of his duties in after-life. This, in many respects, is the most important period of life. The mind of the individual is then most susceptible of impressions, which are at the same time the most lasting; and, generally speaking, the training which he then receives marks his character through life. While we shall be obliged, in the present article, to confine our attention to the last of these, as embracing the most important period of life, as regards *E.*, yet it is only by keeping in view that our entire life here is but a preparation for another and higher state of existence, and that all our training must be directed to that object, that we can arrive at clear and correct notions respecting it. *E.*, then, we would define to be the full and harmonious development of all the powers and capacities of man,—*full*, that is, each to the highest point of which it is capable: and *harmonious*, each in complete unison with all the rest. In other words, it is the bringing of his entire nature into the highest state of perfection of which it is susceptible; for, in the words of Milton, the end of *E* is "to repair the ruins of our first parents,—to restore harmony and beauty, and power to that system which was ruined by the fall." It is a common error to confound *E.* with instruction, and much misunderstanding is the consequence. There can be, indeed, no *E.* without some instruction, but there may be a great amount of instruction with very little *E.* The best educated man is not he who *knows* most, but he that *can do* most. Bacon has well said that men are apt to set too high a value upon their acquirements, and to underrate their faculties. It is impossible, from the nature of the present work, that we can traverse the vast field that the subject of *E.* opens up to us, or notice the numerous important questions that are connected with it; and perhaps we shall best employ our space by noticing some of the more important points which are as yet but little understood or acted upon. In order to educate a human being, it is first of all necessary to know something of the nature of that being; for *E.* can be right or true only as it is based upon a knowledge of that nature, and of the laws to which it is subject. Until a knowledge of human nature is more generally diffused and acted upon, we have little hope for any great progress in *E.* Man is not only subject to certain laws, regulating his growth, and determining his condition, but he is also possessed of a variety of faculties differing greatly in their nature and character, having different periods of development, and requiring different modes of treatment. It is only by extending our knowledge of these, that we can expect to arrive at a true system of *E.*, which has for its object their full and harmonious development. The true educator carefully observes the workings of nature, and pursues the course that she indicates, aiding her in her operations, and, it may be, occasionally gently bending her to his ends, but never directly opposing or thwarting her, for he knows that she ever worketh wisely and well. Man, then, is possessed of a twofold nature—a spiritual and a material; the one partaking of the nature of spirit, the other subject to the laws of matter. It is unnecessary for our present purpose to attempt to speculate as to the nature of either spirit or matter apart and by itself. In man we have to do with the two in inseparable connection; and it is only with man that *E.* concerns itself. But not only are the two inseparably connected, but there is every reason to believe them to be inseparably present in every act. Physiologists, indeed, tell us, that, as every movement of any part of the body causes destruction to a portion of the tissues of that part, so, in like manner, every thought that passes through the mind causes destruction to a portion of the nerve-matter of the brain. Thus, every thought of the mind partakes of the material as well as the spiritual, and every movement of the body of the spiritual as well as the material. This is of importance to bear in mind; for we constantly hear people speaking of mental acts and physical acts, as if the two were distinct and separate, and not intimately connected the one with the other. In fact, the whole tendency of science in the present day is to break up man into pieces, viewing him as distinct and separate parts, instead of one beautiful and united whole. We believe that not only are spirit and matter inseparably connected in man, but that the former is everywhere limited by the latter; that the body is, in fact, the prison-house of the soul. Not only is there every reason to believe this to be the case, from what is generally regarded as the nature of spirit, but we cannot otherwise account for the *pari passu* growth of the mind with the body—its feebleness in childhood, its strength in manhood, and its decay in old age. Our rational soul, says Hippocrates, is always the same throughout the whole course of our life—in youth and in age, when we are children and grown men; but the body, on the contrary, never continues in one state, but is constantly changing. It is only by bearing in mind the intimate connection that subsists between body and spirit, and the dependence of the latter upon the former for its manifestations, that we are able to explain many of the mental phenomena; and hence, too, we may, in many cases, obtain a clue how to proceed in *E.* We thus come to know that the body and spirit in man are not two distinct and opposing elements, the one being improved and strengthened as the other is weakened and depressed. The two are indissolubly united,—the spirit giving life to the body, the body giving direction and form to the mind. And not only so, but our physical nature plays a much more important part in the animal economy than is generally believed or acted upon in *E.* The brain, which is the organ of the mind, is a part of our physical constitution, subject to physical laws, to disease and decay, requiring exercise to develop it, and a due supply of arterial blood to maintain it in a state of health. To the educator, too, it is important to know that he is not, in the performance of his duties, dealing with incomprehensible spirit moving in another sphere, and the laws of whose operations it is impossible for him to divine; but that the spirit is strictly limited, and subject to the laws of matter; that it is in obedience to these laws that its operations are carried on, and that, however mysterious some of its workings may seem to be, they are all the result of causes which he ought to strive to find out. We see further here a valuable provision for the gradual improvement of the human race. It is well known that mental as well as physical qualities are transmitted from parents to children, however inexplicable the laws by which it is regulated may be at present, or how many apparent exceptions may occur. In our view, the general fact is explained by the physical character of the mind's organ; that, as the outward physical form is transmitted from parents to children, so is the physical character of the brain; and the man who has fought the good fight against his evil affections and lusts, and has kept the faith with his better nature, not only enjoys the fruits thereof himself, but may have the satisfaction of knowing that he may thereby be transmitting to his posterity the most valuable of all inheritances. "In order," says Sir B. Brodie, "to make the most of the intellectual powers, the animal system should be maintained in a state as nearly as possible approaching perfect health." "The state of mind, whether as regards the moral or the intellectual, is, to a very great extent, subjected to the influence of physical causes." But not only does this show the primary importance of physical health in *E.*, but it leads us to look for the like laws governing the mind as we know govern the body. The law in *E.*, mental or physical, is *exercise*. If we want to develop a muscle, we exercise it: if we want to improve a faculty, we must, in like manner, exercise it. In the one case, as in the other, the exercise must be proportioned to the strength of the individual, and every period of exercise should be succeeded by a time of rest. It is now the generally received opinion among philosophers and men of science, that different faculties of the mind have different portions of the brain for their organs; and hence it is that the mind, when tired of one subject, can turn with fresh vigor to another, in the same way as one tired with walking may sit down to some manual occupation. We would, however, caution against the error of passing at once from one kind of violent or protracted exercise to another; more particularly from severe mental to great physical exertion, or *vice versa*. The exercise of any part of the body causes an increased flow of nutritious blood to that part; and this continues for some time after the exercise has ceased, to supply the waste that has taken place; and hence to withdraw the blood at once in another direction by exercising other organs of the body, interferes with the regular course of nature, and deprives the wasted part of its due nourishment.

But while the two elements of man's nature are concerned in every act, some partake more of the one and others of the other; and hence we have the common division of them into physical and mental acts, the former comprising the outward acts of the body, the latter, mental thought and feeling; according to which we have a twofold division of *E.*, into physical and mental. Of physical *E.*, which deals with the proper development of the physical powers, it will not be necessary to say much. It is, indeed, a subject of the utmost importance, and entitled to much more attention than it has yet received, as it is not only upon it that the health of the body mainly depends, but it is by it that the body is made the ready, willing, and obedient servant of the mind. Its object ought to be to impart strength, dignity, and grace to every movement of the body. The value of correct habits formed in early life, whether they may be useful accomplishments, a graceful deportment, correctness of pronunciation, or any kind of manual dexterity, continues to be felt throughout the course of one's life. Mental *E.* has to do with the mind of man, and ought to be based upon a knowledge of that portion of his nature. The mind is that which feels, thinks, and acts, or is characterized by feeling, thought, and action. The first of these comprises not only those feelings and impressions that are communicated through the senses, but also the emotions and moral feelings, and generally all such as arise from states of the mind itself. In thought, the mind turns itself in upon those feelings, reasons of them, judges of them, arranges and compares them. In the last of these we have the active principles of the mind, or those that propel it into action; as the desires and the will. There are two kinds of actions; either passing outwards through the body, or inwards, directing the thoughts, calling up ideas, and forming conceptions. Here again we would caution against the error of regarding the mind as consisting of distinct and independent faculties, and not as one entire and united whole. Feeling, thought, and action are only different manifestations of the same active principle, and ought properly to go together. One of the great errors of the present system is, that they are kept too much apart. Feelings are not so cultivated as to improve thought; and thought too frequently terminates in itself, without going out into action. The proper object of all thought and feeling is action, which is the great end of life. One great means of imparting decision of character to children is to teach them unquestioningly and unhesitatingly to obey. Further, we believe that if people were true to their feelings, they would generally be found to act much more wisely on the spur of the moment than after mature consideration; not from acting blindly, but from following a truer guide than reason. But to explain this will lead to another important question connected with the phenomena of mind, — that is, to what extent are we conscious of the operations of the mind? This is a question that has not hitherto received much attention in this country. The doctrine of unconscious perception, or latent thought, originated with Leibnitz, and from him has passed into the principal philosophical systems of modern Germany. It has received various names; as, latent or ultra-conscious thought, unconscious cerebration, reflex action of the brain, &c. This doctrine may be illustrated in many ways. A man, after puzzling over a difficult problem for a long time, and, unable to solve it, turns his attention to something else, and after a time, on returning to it again, he finds it all arranged and plain before him, although he is quite unconscious of having once thought of it in the interval. Certain conditions of the atmosphere produce lightness or depression of spirits, by means of impressions of which we are insensible; and the unpleasant dreams which result from indigestion are to be attributed to the same cause. We know, too, that beyond consciousness there exist in the mind systems of knowledge of which we are wholly unconscious in ordinary states, and which are only revealed on extraordinary occasions, as delirium, madness, somnambulism, &c. Within this unexplored region exist the instincts and intuitions of our nature — those innate principles of morality and beauty which seem to us so incomprehensible, guided and directed, it may be, by feelings of pleasure and pain. It seems as if the mind might be compared to a dark cavern, into which consciousness, like a light at the mouth, permits us only to look a little way. In the dark and unknown regions beyond are stored up all our knowledge and all our experience; and here are carried on those wonderful mental processes which are only known to us by their results. The highest and most perfect of the mental operations are instinctive or unconscious. Genius in its higher forms is of this kind, being moved and guided by inner impulses little accountable to reason. Genius had spontaneously produced great works before rules of criticism could be laid down; and her greatest works still are but little indebted to such helps. "What," says Göthe, in speaking of his works, "is in such cases termed invention, was with me spontaneous," ("Ich habe nie über das Denken gedacht.") "We observe with confidence," says Carlyle, "that the truly strong mind, view it as intellect, as morality, or under any other aspect, is nowise the mind acquainted with its strength; that here, as before, the sign of health is unconsciousness." "Here (underneath the region of consciousness), in its quiet, mysterious depths, dwells what vital force is in us; here, if aught is to be created, and not merely manufactured and communicated, must the work go on. Manufacture is intelligible, but trivial; creation is great, and cannot be understood." And this is true of the moral as well as intellectual powers, the highest morality being also instinctive; for, as he says, "had we never sinned we should have had no conscience." Policemen are necessary where rogues exist; but were society perfect, there would be no rogues, and no need for policemen. Further, not only are the highest acts of the mind instinctive, but the tendency of all mental acts is to become so by practice. Acts of which the mind was at first painfully conscious, become gradually less so, until at length they may be performed quite unconsciously. Were educators to perceive and act upon the principle that there is in human nature something above and beyond reason, their labors would be crowned with more success, — more especially as it is during the earliest period of life that our instincts are most active and most susceptible of improvement. Everything ought then to be done to strengthen and fructify the primary instincts of the child. If we observe nature, we shall find that early childhood is preëminently the time for imbibing knowledge. Who can estimate the amount of knowledge that a child acquires during the first few years of its life, without effort, without instruction, without anything but the spontaneous workings of its own mind? This knowledge, however, is entirely objective, being acquired from nature and life around it. This, then, is the period for perceptive teaching — for storing the mind with objective knowledge. But during this time the child is not content with being merely the recipient of knowledge; true to its instincts, it soon begins to reproduce what it has acquired, — to imitate what it sees and hears, and to express what it feels. The power of seizing vivid ideas of things — of combining, associating, and connecting them with the appropriate word or signs, is now in the highest state of intensity. Nature, therefore, shows that in education our principal aim at this time of life should be to furnish nutriment for the growth and expansion of the powers of inward representation, — that is, for strengthening the memory, training and regulating the imagination, giving full play to the laws of association, and producing the capacity of expressing ideas in clear, luminous, correct, and copious language. All these habits of mind can generally be acquired with great facility at this time of life; but, if neglected *now*, so difficult does the process of their education afterwards become, that it is a thousand chances to one whether they will ever be acquired to any degree of perfection at all. As the reasoning faculties become more advanced and mature, these powers gradually degenerate. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance, not only that they be improved to the utmost during this period of life, but that nothing should be done to abridge it by prematurely developing the reasoning faculties. Unfortunately, however, this is the tendency of much of the teaching of the present day. The teacher, not content with receiving a correct answer to a question, must also have the reason why it is so. The less the child has to do with giving or receiving reasons at this time the better. Direct teaching is the best; and rules, or the application of them, should be as little resorted to as possible. Still more reprehensible is the practice of presenting to the child's mind both the right and the wrong at the same time; or, after receiving a correct answer, asking if he is sure it is not something else. It not only tends to loosen its hold in the child's mind, but to make him doubtful of his knowledge. As in morals the greatest injury you can do an innocent child is to suspect him, so in teaching you cannot do a greater injury to a scholar than to make him suspect his knowledge. In questioning a boy, so as to bring out his knowledge, care ought to be taken to follow only the natural order. If questioned on the subject of his reading, the questions should follow the order in which it was read, and not taken at random through the lesson, or, as is sometimes done, by proceeding from the end to the beginning. This is of more importance than it may at first seem; for there are certain laws of the mind, commonly known as the laws of association, according to which things are stored up in the memory and reproduced. One of these is that things are reproduced in the order and with the associations that they were received; and an habitual departure from this order is destructive of one of the finest and most important laws of mind. It is in this way that one comes to acquire the style and modes of thought of another, the thoughts flowing naturally in the same way, the ideas suggesting each other in the like order. In every process of thought or course of reasoning there is a certain natural order in which the ideas suggest and follow each other; and any interference with this order tends to introduce confusion, — thoughts springing up that are not directly wanted, and the mind becoming crowded with irrelevant matters. As in any mechanical operation the work goes on best when the materials are brought to hand, as and in the order that they are required, so in mental operations the mind acts best when the thoughts and words are brought before it exactly in the order that they are needed, — when it is given them at the proper time what they shall say; and if people would give more heed to the instinctive portion of their nature, they would find that its workings were much more true and reliable than any resulting from reason. Reason is but to be regarded as supplementary to that higher portion of our nature — intuition. In the words of an old philosophical divine, whose works are by no means so well known as they deserve, intuition is by far the most perfect and excellent way of knowledge. Our intuition here, however, is so short-sighted, that if we knew no more than we can thus attain to, we should not have sight enough to direct us in our journey through the world, so that our feeble eye is assisted with the glass of reason, naturally, indeed, a very good prospective, but which logic, and especially algebra, has improved into a telescope. Still it is but an artificial way of seeing, and all art supposes and argues a defect in nature; but hereafter we shall be so far from needing any logic to direct us in our reasoning, that we shall have but little need or use even of reason itself. But reason is given to us, and is necessary for us here, and therefore requires cultivation. Though not the highest faculty of our nature, it is the most practical, and that which has the closest bearing upon the occupations and duties of life. This faculty deals with the general and abstract, separates our knowledge into definite parts, arranges, classifies, and embodies it in accurate terms, expands it into formal propositions, and draws conclusions from one proposition to another. As the mental powers become somewhat mature, then the main portion of our intellectual *E.* should be directed to the regulation and development of this faculty by means of the higher branches of study — logic, mathematics, science, and philosophy. We have said little of the means of *E.* — of what is to be taught, and the order in which it ought to be communicated; but this is the less necessary, as those who shall have intelligently followed us in the above remarks will be able in some measure to judge for themselves on these points. The great thing in each case is to follow nature, pursuing the course that she points out; and, as a general rule, the order of progress of the race is the order that ought to be followed in the *E.* of the individual members of it. The object of *E.* is the full and harmonious development of all our faculties, the bringing our entire nature, physical, moral, and intellectual, into the highest state of perfection of which it is capable. — For the educational systems and statistics of the U. S., see the several States. See also COLLEGE, NORMAL SCHOOL, SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY. *The Cyclo. of E.*, by Kiddle and Schem (N. Y. 1877). See NATIONAL BUREAU OF *E.*, page 924.

Educa'tional, *a.* Pertaining to education; having reference to education; derived from education.

Educa'tionist, *n.* One who is skilled in education; one who theorizes upon, or advocates or promotes education, or any system or systems thereof.

Ed'ucator, *n.* [Lat.] One who educates; a teacher; an instructor in learning.

Educe', *v. a.* [Lat., *ēdūco, eductum* — *e*, and *duco, ductum*, to lead.] To extract; to elicit; to produce from a state of occultation.

"Eternal art *educing* good from ill."—*Pope.*

Edu'cible, *a.* That may be educed.

Educt', *n.* That which is educed or demonstrated.

Eduction, (*e-duk'shun.*) *n.* [Lat. *eductio.*] Act of drawing out or bringing into view.

Educ'tion-pipe, *n.* (*Mach.*) In steam-engines, the pipe from the exhaust passage from the cyliuder to the condenser.

Educ'tive, *a.* Having a tendency to draw out.

Educt'or, *n.* One who, or that which, educts, or draws out or forth, elicits, or extracts.

Edul'corant, *a.* (*Med.*) That has the property of sweetening.

—*n.* (*Med.*) A medicine which purifies the fluids, by depriving them of their acrimony.

Edul'corate, *v. a.* [Fr. *édulcorer*, from Lat. *e*, and *dulcorare.*] To sweeten.

(*Chem.*) To deprive a substance of its acrid and disagreeable taste; to purify it from any soluble substances.

Edulcora'tion, *n.* Act of sweetening.

(*Chem.*) The cleansing of substances, especially pulverulent precipitates, by the repeated affusion of water, so as to remove all soluble matters, and render them free from taste and smell.

Edul'corative, *a.* Having the property of sweetening, or freeing from acids.

Edul'corator, *n.* An instrument for supplying small quantities of water to test-tubes, watch-glasses, &c.; a dropping-bottle. — *Worcester.*

Edward THE ELDER, king of England, succeeded his father, Alfred the Great, 901. His succession was disputed by his cousin, Ethelwald the Atheling, who obtained the help of the Danes. The conflict ended with the death of Ethelwald in battle, in 905. But Edward still carried on the war with the Danes; Mercia, Northumbria, and East Anglia were subdued by him; and he extended his dominions by conquests in Scotland and Wales. D. 925.

EDWARD THE MARTYR, son of Edgar, b. 962, crowned 975. He was murdered by order of his stepmother Elfrida, at Corfe Castle, after a reign of 3 years.

EDWARD THE CONFESSOR, son of Ethelred, succeeded Hardicanute in 1041. Having been reared in Normandy, he brought over many of the natives of that country, whom he preferred at his court, which gave great disgust to his Saxon subjects. Notwithstanding this, he kept possession of his throne, and framed a code which is supposed to be the origin of the common law of England. He abolished the tax of Danegelt, was the first who pretended to cure the king's evil by touch, and restored Malcolm to the throne of Scotland, which had been usurped by Macbeth. He consulted William of Normandy about the choice of a successor, and this afterwards furnished that prince with a plea for invading the kingdom after the death of Edward, in 1066.

EDWARD I. (*Norman line*), surnamed LONGSHANKS, b. 1239, succeeded his father, Henry III., in 1272. At the time of his father's death he was in Palestine, fighting against the Saracens for the recovery of Jerusalem, and when he returned, completed the conquest of Wales and subdued Scotland. To preserve Wales, he caused his son, who was born in Caernarvon, to be called the "Prince of Wales," which, ever since, has continued to be the title of the eldest son of the king of England. In endeavoring to break the spirit of the Scotch, he was unsuccessful, the patriotism of Wallace and his followers completely baffling his attempts at the entire subjuga-

tion of that people. D. 1307. — Whilst in the Holy Land, Eleanor, the wife of this sovereign, saved his life by sucking the poison from a wound which he received from



Fig. 909. — FEMALE COSTUMES, (time of Edward I.)

a vengeful assassin. She was the daughter of Ferdinand III., king of Castile. His second wife was Margaret, daughter of Philip the Hardy, king of France. The laws which he framed entitle him to the name of the English Justinian.

EDWARD II., son of the above, was created Prince of Wales in 1284, and after his accession to the throne suffered himself to be governed by his favorites, Gavestou and the Spencers, which occasioned the barons to rise against him. In his reign the battle of Bannockburn was fought near Stirling, in Scotland, which restored to that country whatever she had lost in the previous reign, of her independence. In 1327, he was deposed by his subjects, and his crown conferred on his son, when he was confined in Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire, where he was murdered in 1327.

EDWARD III., eldest son of Edward II. and Isabella of France, B. 1312, succeeded to the throne on the deposition of his father, 1327. Although a regency was appointed, the chief power was held by the queen and her paramour, Roger Mortimer, earl of March. In 1330, *E.* assumed the government, had Mortimer seized and hanged, and imprisoned Queen Isabella. In 1333 he invaded Scotland, and defeated the regent at Halidon Hill. The greater war with France soon withdrew his attention from Scotland. He assumed the title of king of France, invaded the country from Flanders, but without any successful result, renewed the invasion in 1340, when he defeated the French fleet at Sluys, besieged Tournay, and concluded a truce. The war was renewed, and another truce made in 1343, to be broken the following year. In 1346 he won the great victory of Crecy, took Calais in 1347, and concluded another truce. During *E.*'s absence in France, the Scots invaded England, and were defeated at Nevil's Cross, David II. being taken prisoner. In 1356 *E.* the Black Prince invaded France, and gained the victory of Poitiers, taking the French king and his son prisoners. The king was released after four years, on the conclusion of the peace of Bretigny. David of Scotland was released for a heavy ransom in 1357. War broke out again with France in 1369, and in 1373 John of Gaunt marched without resistance from Calais to Bordeaux. The long wars of Edward III., though almost fruitless of practical result, appear to have been



Fig. 910. — COSTUMES OF THE TIME OF EDWARD III.

popular; and his numerous parliaments granted liberal supplies for carrying them on, gaining in return confirmations of the Great and other charters, and many valuable concessions. His victories raised the spirit and also the fame of his country, and with the evident military power of England grew also her commerce and manufactures. In this reign Wickliffe began his assault on the Church of Rome; the Order of the Garter was instituted; cannon began to be used in war; and the first English gold coin was struck. *E.* D. at Shene, now Richmond, June 21, 1377. By his queen Philippa, daughter of William III., count of Holland and Hainault, he had six sons and five daughters.

EDWARD IV., son of Richard, Duke of York, succeeded Henry VI. in 1461. *E.* came to the throne in the midst of the fierce struggle between the Yorkists and Lancastrians, in which he greatly distinguished himself by his courage and military skill. He won a great victory over the Lancastrians at Northampton, in July, 1460, and a second at Mortimer's Cross, in February, 1461; after which he marched on London, and was proclaimed. A few weeks after his accession he defeated them a third time at Towton, in Yorkshire. The war continued with varying fortunes till 1464. In the same year he married Lady Elizabeth Grey, which so disgusted the earl of Warwick, commonly called the king-maker, that he joined the Lancastrian party, and the civil war was recommenced. Warwick defeated Edward's forces near Banbury in 1469. Soon afterwards Warwick fled to France, from whence he returned with a supply of troops, and proclaimed Henry. *E.* escaped beyond sea, and Warwick released Henry from the Tower, and set him on the throne; but *E.* returned with succors, and marched to London, where he took Henry prisoner. He shortly after won the battle of Barnet, in which Warwick fell. Another victory at Tewksbury secured to him the quiet possession of the throne. Preparations were made for war with France, and an expedition sent, which was, however, fruitless. War broke out also with Scotland, but nothing of importance occurred. In 1478 Edward had his brother, the duke of Clarence, condemned and put to death as a traitor. Clarence had married Isabel, daughter of the earl of Warwick, and had taken part with him against the king. D. 1483, aged 41.

EDWARD V., son of the preceding, whom he succeeded at the age of 12 years, was smothered, with his brother, in the Tower, by order of their uncle and guardian, Richard, Duke of Gloucester. 1488.

EDWARD VI., the only son of Henry VIII., by his queen, Jane Seymour, 1537. He succeeded his father in 1547, but by reason of his tender age and early death, had little to do with the important measures that mark his reign. His uncle, the earl of Hertford, was named protector, and created duke of Somerset: but in 1549 his place was taken by Dudley, earl of Warwick, created duke of Northumberland; and Somerset, two years later, was charged with treason and felony, and beheaded. Both of these, however, carried on the work of the reformation. Somerset made an expedition into Scotland, and gained the victory of Musselburgh, or Pinkie, in 1547; Warwick defeated the insurgents under Ket, the Norfolk tanner, in 1549; a very severe law was passed against vagabonds, but had to be soon repealed. The Act of Six Articles was repealed, and the use of the Book of Common Prayer established. The great aim of Northumberland was to secure the succession to the throne of England for his family. With this view, he married his son, Lord Guilford Dudley, to Lady Jane Grey (*q. v.*), and obtained from the weak and dying *E.* a document settling the succession on Jane Grey, to the exclusion of Mary and Elizabeth. D. 1552.

EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, surnamed the BLACK PRINCE from the color of his armor, was the eldest son of Edward III., and was B. in 1330. In 1345 he accompanied his father in his expedition to France, and displayed unusual heroism at the battle of Crecy. In 1356 he gained



Fig. 911. — TOMB OF THE BLACK PRINCE AT CANTERBURY.

the battle of Poitiers, and brought the French king and his son prisoners to England. He died before his father, in 1376, leaving two sons, the elder of whom, Richard, was the successor of Edward III.

Ed'wards, JONATHAN, a celebrated American theologian and metaphysician, B. at Windsor, Conn., 1703. In 1722 he became a preacher at New York to a Presbyterian congregation, and in 1724 was chosen tutor of Yale College. In 1726 he resigned that station, and became assistant to his grandfather, who was a minister at Northampton. Here he continued till 1750, when he was dismissed for refusing to administer the sacrament to those who could not give proofs of their being converted. The year following he went as missionary among the Indians, and in 1757 was chosen president of the college of New Jersey, where he died in 1758. He wrote a *Treatise concerning Religious Affections*; the *Life of David Brainerd, the Missionary*: an *Inquiry into that Modern prevailing Notion of that Freedom of Will which is supposed to be essential to Moral Agency*, &c. The last-named work is that on which his fame rests, and is one of the most powerful expositions and defences of the views known as Calvinistic. According to Robert Hall, *E.* "ranks with the brightest luminaries of the Christian Church, not excluding any country or any age since the apostolic."

Ed'wards, in *Illinois*, an E.S.E. co.: *area*, about 200 sq. m. *Rivers*. Wabash, and Little Wabash rivers, and Bon Pas Creek. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Albion. *Pop.* about 10,000.

Edwards, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Jefferson co.

Edwards, in *New York*, a post-township of St. Lawrence co., on the Oswegatchie River, abt. 22 m. S.S.W. of Canton; *pop.* about 1,800.

Edwards, in *Texas*, a S.W. co.: *area*, abt. 1,400 sq. m. *Rivers*. Guadalupe River and Rio Frio.

Ed'wardsburg, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Cass co., on Pleasant Lake, abt. 140 m. S.W. of Lansing.

Edwards De'pot, in *Mississippi*, a post-office of Hinds co., abt. 18 m. E. of Vicksburg.

Ed'wardsport, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Knox co., on the W. Fork of White River, abt. 40 m. S. by E. of Terre Haute.

Edwards Sta'tion, in *Illinois*, a P. O. of Peoria co.

Ed'wardstown, a village of Lower Canada, co. of Beauharnais, abt. 54 m. S.E. of Montreal.

Ed'wardsville, in *Illinois*, a post-village, cap. of Madison co., on the Cahokia Creek, abt. 74 m. S. by W. of Springfield.

Edwardsville, in *Indiana*, a P. O. of Floyd co.

Edwardsville, in *Kansas*, a P. O. of Wyandotte co.

Edwardsville, or THE NARROWS, in *New York*, a post-village of Norristown township, St. Lawrence co., on Black Lake, about 18 m. S.S.W. of Ogdensburg.

Edwardsville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Warren co., about 80 m. S.W. of Columbus.

Ed'wina, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Monroe co.

Ed'wy, king of England, son of Edmund I., succeeded his uncle Edred in 955. He married Elgiva, his relation within the prohibited degrees of kindred, which proved the ruin of both. Archbishop Odo seized the queen, and having branded her in the face with a hot iron, sent her to Ireland, after which she was put to a cruel death. *E.* was driven from the throne, and died under excommunication, 959.

Eecloo, (*a'kloo,*) a town of Belgium, 11 m. from Ghent. *Manuf.* Woollens, chocolate, and tobacco. *Pop.* 10,476.

Eel, *n.* [A.S. *æl*; G., D., and Dan. *aal*; Lat. *anguilla*; Sansk. *ahi*, a serpent.] (*Zoöl.*) The *Anguillidæ*, a family of fishes belonging to the apodal section of the *Malacopterygii*. Their long and cylindrical bodies are covered by a thick and soft skin, in which the scales are so deeply imbedded as to be scarcely apparent. The gill-orifices are very small, and are situated far back, so that there is a long passage from the gill-chamber outwards; and hence, the gills not soon becoming dry, these fishes can remain a long time out of the water, some of them, indeed, leaving it of their own accord. Most of the eels are included in the Linnæan genus *Muræna*, and are divided by some naturalists into the families *Synbranchidæ*, *Muræniдæ*, *Anguillidæ*, *Congeridæ*, and *Ophisuridæ*. The *Synbranchidæ* have the gill-passages so united under a common integument as to present externally only a single orifice; they are almost destitute of fins. The species are few, and they are chiefly found in tropical seas. The *Muræniдæ* are also generally destitute of fins, or nearly so; they are all destitute of scales, and never found in fresh water. The *Anguillidæ* are freshwater fishes, though some of them occasionally visit the sea. They have pretty large pectoral fins, anal and dorsal fins extending to and encompassing the tip of the tail, and numerous longish scales imbedded in groups in the skin, so as to resemble lattice-work. *Ophisuridæ*, or snake-eels, are distinguished by the tail ending in a conical pointless fin. The common fresh-and-salt-water eel, *Anguilla bostoniensis*, of the United States, is 12 to 20 inches in length. The high repute in which eels were held by the ancients is well known: they were deified by the Egyptians, and invoked by the ancient Greeks as "the Helen of the dinner-table," because every guest strove, like Paris, to supplant his neighbor, and keep her for himself. The CONGER EEL (*Anguilla conger*), in its general appearance, is closely allied to the common Eel, but differs materially from it in size, being sometimes ten feet in length, as thick as a man's thigh, and weighing 100 lbs.: it is also in general of a darker color on the upper part, and of a brighter hue beneath. The Conger resides generally in the sea, and



Fig. 912. — CONGER-EEL. (*Anguilla conger.*)

is only an occasional visitant of fresh waters. In the winter it is supposed to imbed itself under the soft mud, and to lie in an inactive state; but on the approach of spring it emerges from its concealment, and visits the mouths of rivers. Its flesh is tough and disagreeable. — The genus *Gymnotus* has the anal fin beneath a greater part of the body, and generally as far as the end of the tail, but not dorsal. — The Electrical Eel, *G. electricus*, of the warm regions of S. America, is 5 to 6 feet long, and is celebrated for its ability to communicate such electrical shocks that men and animals are struck down by them.

Eel, in *Indiana*, a township of Cass co.; *pop.* abt. 708.

Eel Creek, in *California*, rises in Trinity co., and flows N.W. into the Pacific Ocean, abt. Lat. 40° 40′ N.

Eel'-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ZOSTERA.

Eel'pot, *n.* A basket used in bobbing for eels.

Eel'pout, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A name sometimes given to the turbot, in England.

Eel River, in *California*, rises in Mendocino co., and flowing N.W. through Humboldt co., empties into the Pacific Ocean, abt. 15 m. N.E. of Cape Mendocino.

Eel River, in *California*, a post-village and township of Humboldt co., on Eel River, abt. 20 m. S. of Eureka; *pop.* of township abt. 450.

Eel River, in *Indiana*, a post-township of Allen co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

—Another, rises in Boone co., and flowing first S.W. and then S.E., enters the West Fork of White River abt. 5 m. above Bloomfield in Greene co. Length abt. 100 m.

—A township of Greene co.; *pop.* abt. 450.
—A township of Hendricks co.; *pop.* abt. 1,550.
Eel'-spear, *n.* A spear or sharp-pointed instrument used in taking eels.
E'en, a contracted form for EVEN, *q. v.*
Een, the former plural EYES, *q. v.* (Sometimes written *eyne.*)
E'er, a contraction for EVER, *q. v.*
Ee'rie, Ee'ry, *a.* [Scot.] Exciting fear; weird-like; ghostly.
"The *eerie* beauty of a winter scene." — *Tennyson.*
—Susceptible to fear; prone to feel terror.
Ef'fable, *a.* [Lat. *effabilis.*] That may be altered or elucidated.
Efface', *v. a.* [Fr. *effacer*, from Lat. *e, ex*, and *facies*, face. See FACE.] To remove from the face or surface of anything; to destroy or obliterate, as a figure on the surface of anything, whether painted, written, or carved, so as to render it invisible or not distinguishable; to expunge or render illegible; to blot out; to obliterate; to erase; as, to *efface* an inscription.
—To destroy, as any mental impression; to wear away.
"Nor length of time our gratitude *efface*." — *Dryden.*
Effaceable, *a.* That may be effaced.
Effacement, *n.* Act of effacing; state of being effaced.
Effect', *n.* [Lat. *effectus*, from *effici*. See the verb.] A doing or executing; accomplishment; performance; that which is produced by an agent or cause; result; consequence; event; purpose.
"*Effect* is the substance produced, . . . by the exerting of power." *Locke.*
—General intent of any cause; consequence intended; utility; profit; advantage; — with *to;* as, I spoke to him *to* that *effect.* — Reality; not mere appearance; fact, or specious imitation of fact; force; gravity of appearance; importance; account; as, to coerce one with *effect.* — First impression produced by a work of art, or other striking exhibition; result of all the peculiar excellences exemplified by a true master; — hence, admiration; enjoyment; appreciation; as, the *effect* produced by a good opera.
—*pl.* Goods; movables; personal estate; as, their *effects* were sold by auction.
—*v. a.* [Lat. *efficio, effectum* — *e*, or *ex*, and *facio*, to make. See FACT.] To make out; to work out; to produce, as a cause or agent; to cause to be. — To bring to pass; to accomplish; to fulfil; to achieve; to complete; to execute; as, the change was *effected* without difficulty.
Effect'ible, *a.* That may be effected; that may be done or achieved; practicable; feasible.
Effection, *n.* [Lat. *effectio.*] A doing, performing, or effecting; creation or production.
(*Geom.*) The construction of a proposition; a problem or praxis drawn from some general proposition.
Effect'ive, *a.* [Fr. *effectif*, from Lat. *effectivus.*] Having the power to effect, cause, or produce; producing effect; efficacious; efficient; effectual; operative; active; serviceable; powerful; energetic.
Effect'ively, *adv.* With effect; powerfully; with real operation.
Effect'iveness, *n.* Quality of being effective.
Effect'less, *a.* Without effect; useless; impotent.
Effect'or, *n.* [Lat.] One who effects; one who produces or causes; a maker or creator.
Effectual, *a.* Producing an effect; or the effect desired or intended; having adequate power or force to produce the effect.
Effect'ually, *adv.* With effect; efficaciously; thoroughly.
Effect'ualness, *n.* Quality of being effectual.
Effec'tuate, *v. a.* [Fr. *effectuer*; L. Lat. *effectuo, effectuatus.*] To carry into effect; to bring to pass; to achieve; to accomplish; to fulfil.
Effectuation, *n.* The act of effectuating. (R.)
Effem'inacy, *n.* Quality of being effeminate; softness, delicacy, and weakness unbecoming a man; unmanly delicacy; womanish softness or weakness; voluptuousness; indulgence in unmanly pleasures.
Effem'inate, *a.* [Fr. *efféminé*; Lat. *effeminatus*, from *effemino*, to make womanish — *e, ex*, and *femina*, a woman.] Womanish; having the qualities of the female sex; soft or delicate in an unmanly degree; weak; tender; unmanly; resembling the practice or qualities of the female sex; voluptuous; cowardly.
—*v. a.* [Lat. *effemino, effeminatus.*] To make womanish; to unman; to weaken.
—*v. n.* To grow womanish or weak; to melt into weakness.
—*n.* An effeminate person.
Effem'inately, *adv.* In an effeminate manner; womanishly; weakly; softly.
Effem'inateness, *n.* State or quality of being effeminate; unmanly; softness; effeminacy.
Effen'di, *n.* [Turk., from M. Gr. *aphentes*, from Gr. *authentes*, an absolute master, commander. See AUTHENTIC.] A term substituted in the modern Turkish language for the Tartar word *chelebi* (noble), now applied to persons of inferior rank. *Effendi* is particularly applied to the civil, as *aga* is to the military officers of the sultan; and both are used in conversation, commonly joined to the name of their office. Thus, the sultan's first physician is called *Hakim effendi*, the priest in the seraglio, *Iman effendi*, &c. The *Reis effendi*, or chancellor of the empire, is also minister of foreign affairs, and negotiates with the ambassadors and interpreters of foreign nations. Greek children are in the habit of calling their fathers *effendi.*
Efferent, *a.* [Lat. *efferens, efferre*, to bear out.] (*Med.*) Conveying outward, as from the centre to the periphery.
Effervesce', *v. a.* [Lat. *effervesco*, inceptive from *e, ex*, and *ferveo*, to boil, to ferment, to glow. See FERVENT.] To boil up or over; to foam up; to rage; to be in commotion, like liquor when gently boiling; to bubble and hiss, as fermenting liquors, or any fluid; to work, as new wine.
Effervescence, or EFFERVES'CENCY, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *effervescentia.*] Act of effervescing; a kind of natural ebullition; that commotion of a fluid which takes place when some part of the mass flies off in the form of gas, producing innumerable small bubbles.
Effervescent, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *effervescens.*] That effervesces; gently boiling or bubbling, by means of the disengagement of gas.
Effervescible, *a.* That may effervesce.
Effete', *a.* [Lat. *effætus, effetus* — *e, ex.* and *fetus*, a bringing forth young, offspring, from root *fe*, same as *fu*, or *fi*, to produce, to bring forth; Gr. *phuō.* See FETUS.] Weakened or exhausted by bringing forth young; barren; having lost the power of production. — Worn out with age.
Efficacious, *a.* [Fr. *efficace*; Lat. *efficax, efficacis*, from *efficio.* See EFFECT.] Effectual; productive of effects; producing the effect intended; having the power adequate to the purpose intended; powerful.
Efficaciously, *adv.* Effectually; in such manner as to produce the effect desired.
Efficaciousness, *n.* Quality of being efficacious.
Efficacy, *n.* [Fr. *efficace*; Sp. *eficacia*; It. *efficacia*, from L. Lat. *efficacia*, from Lat. *efficax.*] Power to produce effects; production of the effect intended; virtue; force; energy.
Efficience, or EFFI'CIENCY, *n.* [L. Lat. *efficientia*, from Lat. *efficiens*, from *efficio* — *e, ex*, and *facio*, to make.] Act of producing effects; a causing to be or exist; effectual agency; power of producing the effect intended.
Efficient, *a.* [Lat. *efficiens.*] Effecting; effective; effectual; competent; capable; causing effects; producing; that causes anything to be what it is.
—*n.* The cause of effects; factor.
Efficiently, *adv.* With effect; effectively.
Effig'iate, *a.* Exhibiting an effigy. (R.)
Effig'iate, *v. a.* [Lat. *effigiare, effigiatum.* See EFFIGY.] To form in semblance. (R.)
Effigiation, *n.* Act of imaging.
Effigy, *n.* [Lat. *effigies*, from *effingo* — *e, ex*, and *fingo*, to form, to fashion. See FEIGN.] The image or likeness of a person: resemblance; representation; any substance fashioned into the shape or likeness of a person; portrait; likeness; figure, in sculpture or painting. This word is seldom, if ever, used in the fine arts; but it is commonly applied to the head, bust, or full-length portrait of monarchs, &c., on coins or medals. — *To hang or burn in effigy*, denoted formerly the execution or degradation of a condemned criminal, when he could not be personally apprehended, by subjecting his picture to the formalities of an execution.
Effingham, in *Georgia*, an E. co.; *area*, abt. 480 sq. m. *Rivers.* Savannah and Ogeechee rivers (which latter separates the State from S. Carolina), and Ebenezer Creek. *Surface*, level; *soil*, sandy, and not fertile. *Cap.* Springfield. *Pop.* abt. 5,500.
Effingham, in *Illinois*, a S.E. co.; *area*, abt. 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Little Wabash. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Copper, iron, and lead. *Cap.* Ewington. *Pop.* abt. 20,000.
—A post-village, cap. of Effingham co.
Effingham, in *Kansas*, a P. O of Atchison co.
Effingham, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Carroll co., abt. 55 m. N.E. of Concord; *pop.* abt. 1,500.
Effingham, in *S. Carolina*, a vill. of Darlington dist.
Effingham Falls, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Carroll co., abt. 55 m. N.E. of Concord.
Effingham Station, in *S. Carolina*, a post-office of Marion co.
Efflation, *n.* The act of breathing out.
"A soft *efflation* of celestial fire
Came, like a rushing breeze, and shook the lyre."—*Parnell.*
Effloresce', *v. n.* [Lat. *effloresco* — *e, ex*, and *floresco*, inceptive from *floreo*, from *flos, floris*, a flower.] To blow or blossom forth; to bloom; to flourish.
(*Chem.*) To form a mealy powder on the surface; to become dusty on the surface; to form saline vegetation on the surface, or to shoot out minute specular crystals.
Efflorescence, or EFFLORESCENCY, *n.* [Fr.] (*Bot.*) The time of flowering: production of flowers; the season when a plant shows its first blossoms.
(*Med.*) A redness of the skin; eruptions.
(*Chem.*) The spontaneous crumbling away of transparent crystals from losing their water of crystallization. The action generally continues until the whole has fallen to powder. According to Mr. Debray, a hydrated salt effloresces when the tension of its watery vapor is greater than that of the aqueous vapor existing in the atmosphere. The term is also applied to the white incrustation seen on the surface of walls.
Efflorescent, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *efflorescens.*] (*Bot.*) Shooting out in the form of flowers.
(*Chem.*) Shooting into white threads or spiculæ; forming a white dust on the surface.
Effluence, or EF'FLUENCY, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *effluentia*, from *effluo, effluens* — *e, ex*, and *fluo*, to flow.] A flowing out; that which flows or issues from any body or substance.
Effluent, *a.* [Fr. *effluent*, from Lat. *effluens.*] Flowing out.
—*n.* (*Geog.*) A stream that flows out of another stream, or out of a lake.
Effluviable, *a.* That may be thrown out in the form of effluvium.
Effluvial, *a.* Pertaining to effluvia; containing effluvia.
Effluvium, *n.*; *pl.* EFFLUVIA. [Lat., from *effluo* — *e, ex*, and *fluo*, to flow; Fr. *effluve.*] A flowing out; that which flows out in the form of vapors; the minute particles which exhale from terrestrial bodies. The term, both in the singular and plural, is generally restricted to offensive odors or noxious gases, or such as are injurious to health.
Efflux, *n.* [Lat. *e*, or *ex*, and *fluxus*, a flowing.] Act of flowing out; as, a copious *efflux* of matter. — Act of issuing in a stream. — Effusion; flow; as, "the first *efflux* of men's piety." (*Hammond.*) — Emanating; as, "*efflux* divine!" (*Thomson.*)
Efflux'ion, *n.* [Lat. *e*, or *ex*, and *fluxio*, a flowing, from *fluo*, to flow.] Act of flowing out; that which flows out; effluvium; emanation.
Effo'dient, *a.* [Lat. *effodiens, effodere*, to dig out.] Digging up: accustomed to dig. (R.)
Effort, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Monroe co.
Effort, *n.* [Fr., from *fort*, strong; Lat. *fortis.* See FORT.] An exertion of strength or power; strenuous exertion to accomplish an object; endeavor; exertion; struggle; attempt; trial; essay.
Effortless, *a.* Making no effort.
Effos'sion, *n.* [Lat *effossio*, from *effodere*, to dig out.] The act of digging up.
"The *effossion* of coins." — *Arbuthnot.*
Effrac'tion, *n.* [Fr.] (*Crim. Law.*) A breach made by the use of force.
Effrac'tor, *n.* (*Crim. Law.*) One who breaks through; one who commits a burglary.
Effran'chise, *v. a.* [Lat. *ex*, out, and *franchise*, q. v.] To invest with franchises or privileges. — *Webster.*
Effron'tery, *n.* [Fr. *effronterie*, from *front*, q. v.] Barefacedness; boldness of front; impudence; shameless boldness; boldness transgressing the bounds of modesty and decorum; assurance; audacity.
Effulgence, *n.* [L. Lat. *effulgentia*, from Lat. *effulgens*, from *effulgeo* — *e, ex*, and *fulgeo*, to shine. See FULGENT.] A shining or gleaming forth; a glittering; a flood of light; a great lustre or brightness; splendor.
Effulgent, *a.* [Lat. *effulgens.*] Shining; gleaming; bright; splendid.
Effulgently, *adv.* With effulgence.
Effuse', *v. a.* [Lat. *effusus*, from *effundo* — *e, ex*, and *fundo*, to pour. See FUSE.] To pour out, as a fluid; to spill; to shed.
—*a.* (*Bot.*) Very loosely spreading; — applied to an inflorescence.
(*Zoöl.*) Said of a shell, when its lips are separated by a groove or channel.
Effusion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *effusio.*] Act of pouring out, as a liquid. — A shedding or spilling; waste.
"Stop *effusion* of our Christian blood." — *Shaks.*
—A pouring out of words.
"Endless *effusions* of indigested prayers." — *Hooker.*
—Act of pouring out or bestowing divine influence. (*Hammond.*) — The thing poured out.
(*Med.*) The pouring out of any fluid, whether into a cavity of the body or into the cellular tissue. An effusion may be either of serum or of blood, which, if poured out on the brain, or into the bag of the lungs, produces apoplexy, or water on the brain, in the first instance; and congestion, or water in the chest, in the other. Effusion may take place in all parts of the body, into the joints, the lining membranes of cavities, or between the skin and muscles. — See CONGESTION.
Effusive, *a.* Pouring out: that pours forth largely.
Effusively, *adv.* In an effusive manner.
Effusiveness, *n.* State of being effusive.
E Flat. (*Mus.*) The note E depressed half a tone, — the minor seventh of F, and the second flat introduced in modulating by fourths from the natural diatonic scale mode.
Eft, *n.* [Sax. *efeta, efete.*] (*Zoöl.*) A common name for the newt. See SALAMANDRIDÆ.
E. G. An abbreviation of the Lat. *exempli gratia*, for the sake of an example, for instance.
Ega, (*a'ga.*) a town of Brazil, prov. of Para, on the Teffé, near the Amazon.
Egad', *interj.* Perhaps a corruption of the oath "by God"; — noting exultation.
Egalité, PHILIPPE. See ORLÉANS.
Egan, or EA'GAN, in *Minnesota*, a township of Dakota co., on the Minnesota River; *pop.* about 600.
Egbert, considered the first king of all England, was of the royal family of Wessex. On the death of Brithric, he succeeded him as king of Wessex, 800, reduced the other kingdoms, and rendered them dependent on him, in 827. D. 838.
Egede, HANS, (*a'geed.*) the apostle of Greenland, b in Norway, 1686. He was appointed to the church of Vaagen in Norway in 1707, but having determined to proceed to Greenland to convert the natives, he resigned his *cure*, and embarked in 1721. He remained fifteen years in Greenland, during which time he labored zealously among the people, and by his preaching and teaching secured a permanent footing there for the Christian mission, which owed its origin to him. On his return to Copenhagen, he employed himself in instructing missionaries in the dialects of Greenland; and in 1740 he was made a bishop. D. 1758. He has described the course and success of his labors in *Det gamle Grönland's nye Perlustration* (Copenh. 1729 and 1741). He was ably seconded in his labors by his wife and his sons, Povel and Niels.
Egedes Minde, a district of N. Greenland, comprising numerous islands, and named after Hans Egede, *q. v.*
Eger, *n.* See EAGRE.
(*Hort.*) An early blossoming tulip.
Eger, a river of E. Germany, which rises in N. Bavaria, and after a course of 125 m., joins the Elbe about 30 m. from Prague.

E'ger, a town of Bohemia, on a rocky eminence, and on the right bank of Eger River, 90 m. W.N.W. of Prague. *Manuf.* Cotton, kerseymeres, woollens, &c. *Pop.* 11,758. —Wallenstein was assassinated here in 1644.

Egerdir, (*ai'ger-deer,*) a lake of Natolia, Asia Minor, 15 m. from Isbarta. It is 27 m. long, and 10 broad at its greatest points. At the S. extremity is a town of the same name, Lat. 37° 52′ N., Lon. 31° 6′ E.

Egeri, (*aizh-er'e,*) a lake of Switzerland, 4 m. from Zug. It is 4 m. long, with a breadth of about 2 at its broadest part.

Egeria, (*e-jeer'e-a.*) (*Roman Myth.*) A nymph who received divine honors among the Romans. Numa pretended to have secret conversations with her, and to receive from her the laws which he gave to the Romans. Some say *E.* was the wife of Numa.

Egest', *v. a.* [From Lat. *e,* out, and *gerere,* to carry.] To throw out; to void, as excrement. (R.)

Eges'ta, *n.* [Lat.] (*Med.*) A term for whatever is discharged from the body as waste; — the opposite of *ingesta.*

Eges'tion, *n.* [Lat. *egestio.*] The act of voiding digested matter.

Egg, *n.* [Sax. *æg*; Du. and Ger. *ei*; Dan. *æg*; Icel. *egg*; W. *wy*; Swab. *ai*; Sw. *ägg*; Lat. *ovum*; Gr. *oon*; Fr. *œuf*; It. *novo*; Goth. *addja*; Hind. *anda*; Sans. *anda,* an egg. The root of Lat. *ovum,* Gr. *oon,* &c., is the Sans. *vi,* a bird.] A roundish body produced by the females of birds and certain other animals, containing the substance from which a like animal is produced; anything shaped like an egg.

(*Zoöl.* and *Chem.*) Those animals in which reproduction takes place by means of eggs are called oviparous. The marsupial quadrupeds and the mono-tremata form the connecting link between the warm-blooded animals which are oviparous and the truly viviparous animals, which only belong to the mammalia. The number of eggs produced varies greatly in different animals; some

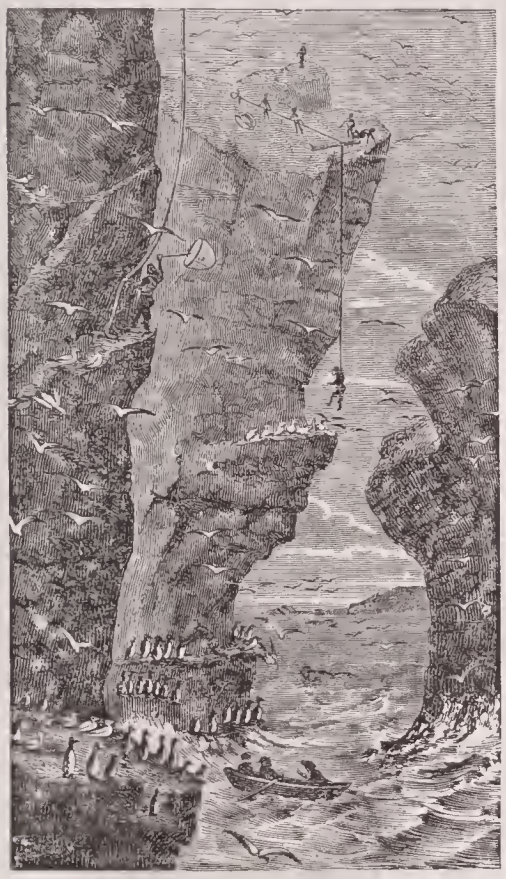


Fig. 913. — EGGERS IN ICELAND.

birds only produce one egg in a year, while others produce as many as twenty. The roe of some fishes contains myriads of eggs. The eggs deposited by some animals are enveloped in a gelatinous substance; others are connected in various ways, sometimes being in the form of a string. The eggs of a large number of birds are used as articles of food, those most generally used belonging to the class of birds called poultry. The common domestic fowl, the turkey, and the pea-hen, are birds whose eggs are most generally used all over the world. The eggs of gulls and guillemots afford an important article of food to the inhabitants of Iceland and other far northern regions. It is in quest of eggs, as well as of young birds, that the dangers of the most tremendous precipices are braved by men whom their companions let down by ropes, and who gather the eggs from the rock ledges. The coasts of Labrador are also visited by *eggers,* who collect the eggs of sea-birds, and carry them for sale to some of the American ports. Although the eggs of birds are principally eaten, the eggs of the turtle are also considered a luxury; and the eggs of fresh-water tortoises are valuable for the oil which they yield. An ordinary hen's egg has an average weight of 875 grains, of which the shell and its inner membranous coating weigh 93·7 grains; the albumen, or white, 529·8 grains; and the yolk 251·8 grains. The shell contains about two per cent. of animal matter, and one per cent. of the phosphates of lime and magnesia, the rest consisting of carbonate of lime, with a trace of carbonate of magnesia. — See ALBUMEN.

Egg, *v. a.* [A. S. *eggian.*] To incite; to instigate; to provoke to action. (R.)

Eg'ga, a town of Guinea, on the banks of the Niger, abt. 75 m. from its junction with the Tchadda; Lat. 10° 42′ N., Lon. 6° 40′ E. It is said to be so populous, that many of its inhabitants live on the river in canoes.

Egg and Tongue, *n.* (*Arch.*) Ornaments used in the ECHINUS, *q. v.*

Egg-apple, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SOLANUM.

Egg-bird, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See STERNA.

Egg-cup, *n.* A cup used to hold an egg to be eaten at table. — *Clarke.*

Eggebe', a town of W. Africa, 80 m. from Kano; Lat. 10° 52′ N., Lon. 9° 6′ E.; *pop.* 15,000.

Eg'ger, *n.* One who eggs or incites. — A gatherer of eggs.

Eg'gertsville, in *New York,* a post-office of Erie co.

Eg'gery, *n.* A nest of eggs. (R.)

Egg-hot, *n.* A posset made of eggs, ale, brandy, and sugar. — *Merle.*

Egg Harbor, in *New Jersey,* a township of Atlantic co., bordering on the Atlantic Ocean and Great Egg Harbor Bay; *pop.* about 3,900.

Egg Harbor, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village and township of Door co., on the S.E. shore of Green Bay.

Egg Harbor City, in *New Jersey,* a post-village of Atlantic co., about 42 m. S.E. of Camden; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Eg'ging, *n.* Incitement.

Egg Island Point, in *New Jersey,* a light-house on the S. extremity of Egg Island, in Delaware Bay. It exhibits a fixed light 40 ft. above the sea-level, Lat. 39° 10′ 24″ N., Lon. 75° 9′ W.

Egg'ler, *n.* A dealer in eggs.

Eg'gleston, in *Michigan,* a township of Muskegon co.; *pop.* about 200.

Eg'gleston's Springs, in *Virginia,* a post-office of Giles co.

Egg-nog, *n.* A kind of drink made of spirits, milk, sugar, and eggs, beaten up together. — *Worcester.*

Egg-plant, *n.* Same as egg-apple. See SOLANUM.

Egg-shell, *n.* The shell or crust of an egg.

Egg-squash, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CUCURBITA.

Eg'holm, a small island of Denmark, in the Little Belt, 4 m. from the island of Eroe.

Egilops, *n.* (*Med.*) See ÆGILOPS.

Egi'na, an island of Greece. See ÆGINA.

Eginhard. See ÆGINARD.

E'gis. See ÆGIS.

Eglan'dulose, or EGLANDULOUS. *a.* [Lat. *e,* out, and *glandulosus,* q. v.] Destitute of glands.

Eg'lantine, *n.* [Fr. *églantier, églantine;* Du. *egelantier,* from *egel,* a hedge-hog, probably from *heg,* a hedge.] (*Bot.*) The sweetbrier, a species of plants, gen. *Rosa,* q. v.

Eglom'erate, *v. a.* [Lat. *e,* out, and *glomerare, glomeratum.* See GLOMERATE.] To unwind, as thread from a ball.

Eg'lon, a king of Moab, who, with the help of Ammon and Amalek, subdued the southern and eastern tribes of the Jews. He made Jericho his seat of government, and held his power eighteen years, but was then slain by Ehud, and his people expelled. (*Judg.* iii. 12–33.)

Eg'mont, LAMORAL, COUNT OF, a distinguished nobleman of Flanders, was b. in 1522, and served in the armies of Charles V. with great reputation. He was made general of horse by Philip II., and distinguished himself at the battle of St. Quentin in 1557. But the Duke of Alva, on the pretence that he meditated designs in favor of the Prince of Orange, caused him, together with Count Horn, to be beheaded at Brussels, in 1568.

Eg'mont Bay, an inlet of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the S.W. coast of Prince Edward's Island; Lat. 46° 34′ N., Lon. 64° E.

Eg'mont Island, NEW GUERNSEY, or SANTA CRUZ, one of the Queen Charlotte Islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean; Lat. 10° 46′ S., Lon. 165° 30′ E. It is 20 m. long, by 10 broad.

Eg'mont Key, in *Florida,* a light-house at the entrance of Tampa Bay. It is on a small island of the same name, and shows a fixed light 40 feet above the sea-level. Lat. 27° 36′ N., Lon. 82° 48′ W.

Eg'mont, (Mount,) an active volcano of N. Island, New Zealand, nearly 9,000 feet above the sea; Lat. 39° 15′ S., Lon. 174° 13′ E.

Ego'i Islands. The CAROLINE ISLANDS, *q. v.*

E'goism, *n.* [Lat. *ego,* I; Gr. *egō*; Sansk. *aham.*] The opinion of the egoists. — A passionate love of self, leading a man to refer everything to himself as the centre.

E'goist, *n.* [From Lat. *ego,* I.] (*Phil.*) A name given to certain followers of Des Cartes, who held the opinion that they were uncertain of everything except their own existence, and the operations and ideas of their own minds.

Egois'tic, or EGOIS'TICAL, *a.* Belonging or relating to egoism.

Egois'tically, *adv.* In an egoistical manner.

Ego'ity, *n.* Personality; individuality. (R.)

E'goism, *n.* Egotism. (R.)

Egoph'ony, *n.* [Gr. *aix, aigos,* goat, and *phone,* voice.] (*Med.*) The kind of resonance of the voice heard through the stethoscope when we examine the chest of one laboring under moderate effusion into one of the pleuræ.

E'gota, or EGEOTA, in *Minnesota,* a township of Olmstead co.; *pop.* about 800.

E'gotheism, *n.* [Gr. *ego,* and *theos,* God.] The deification of self.

E'gotism, *n.* [Fr. *égoïsme,* from Lat. *ego,* I.] The practice of too frequently using the word I; an exaggerated love of self, leading to self-exaltation; self-commendation.

E'gotist, *n.* One who repeats the word I very often in conversation or writing; one who speaks much of himself, or magnifies his own achievements.

Egotis'tic, or EGOTIS'TICAL, *a.* Addicted to egotism; conceited; vain; self-important; containing egotism.

Egotis'tically, *adv.* In an egotistic manner.

E'gotize, *v. a.* To talk or write much of one's self; to make pretensions to self-importance.

Egre'gious, *a.* [Lat. *egregius — e, ex,* and *grex, gregis,* a flock or herd. See GREGARIOUS.] Distinguished; surpassing; eminent; standing out with remarkable prominence; extraordinary; remarkable; singular; monstrous; enormous; — generally used in a bad sense; as, "*egregious* impudence." — *Bp. Hall.*

Egre'giously, *adv.* Greatly; enormously; shamefully.

Egre'giousness, *n.* State of being egregious.

Eg'remont, in *Massachusetts,* a township of Berkshire co., about 120 m. W. by S. of Boston; *pop.* about 1,400.

E'gress, *n.* [Lat. *egressus,* from *egredior — e, ex,* and *gradior,* to go. See GRADE.] Act of going or issuing out, or the power of departing from any inclosed or confined place; exit; departure; issue.

(*Astron.*) The passing off of a planet from the sun's disc. — *Hind.*

Egres'sion, *n.* [Lat. *egressio.*] Act of going out from any inclosure or place of confinement.

Egres'sor, *n.* [From Lat. *egredi.*] One who goes out. (R.)

E'gret, *n.* See AIGRETTE.

Egrette', *n.* An ornament. See AIGRETTE.

Eg'riot, *n.* [Fr. *aigriole,* from *aigre,* sour.] A species of acid cherry. — *Bacon.*

E'gypt, [the *Mizraim* of the Hebrews, and *Aigyptos* of the Greeks.] A country on both banks of the Nile, occupying the N.E. angle of the African continent; one of the earliest seats of art, science, and literature, and famous alike for the historical events of which it has been the theatre, its magnificent monuments, and physical characteristics. It is bounded N. by the Mediterranean, E. by the Red Sea and the Isthmus of Suez, S. by Nubia, and W. by the deserts to the E. of Fezzan, lying from Lat. 24° 0′ to 31° 36′ N. From Cape Bourlos, on the coast, to Philæ, its S. limit, the distance is about 452 geographical, or 520 English miles. The breadth of the Egyptian coast is 160 m.; but in ascending to Cairo (104 m. from Cape Bourlos), the cultivated tract tapers off to a point, and the rest of the country is chiefly comprised in the narrow valley of the Nile; which, however, at Beni-touf, 85 m. higher, spreads to the W. to form the vale of Faïoum, a circular valley of great fertility and beauty, measuring about 40 m. from E. to W., and 30 m. from N. to S. Thence to Syene, the valley of the Nile is mostly confined within very narrow limits. The Nile, so important among the great rivers of the world, is also the most striking object in the general aspect of a country which not only is wholly comprised within the sphere of its influence, but is entirely indebted to it for existence. (See NILE.) The mountain system of *E.* is very peculiar. Two ranges, pressing closely on each bank of the river, extend from Syene to Cairo, and from the valley of the Nile, protecting it from the ravages of the deserts on either side. That to the E. gives out an arm at Kennek (Lat. 26° 12′), and bisects the desert to the Red Sea at Cosseir in nearly the same latitude; while the Libyan, or W. range, branches off from Assouan to the Great Oasis. The general components of the hills are chiefly granite, and a peculiar highly crystallized red formation called Syenite marble. This primitive rock is remarkable for durability, and the fine polish it is capable of receiving. From quarries of this stone the Pharaohs, Ptolemies, and Antonines drew materials not only for the stupendous monuments which still make Egypt a land of wonders, but also for many of the public buildings of Italy. — The most considerable of the Egyptian lakes are those of Menzaleh, Bourlos, Etko, and Maræotis, lying along the shore of the Delta. There is also a considerable lake occupying the N.W. part of the valley of Faïoum. The whole of the Delta is intersected with canals in every direction, in which the overflowings of the Nile are preserved after the inundations, to afford communication between the various towns, and to keep a constant supply for the irrigation of the cultivated lands. — *E.* is naturally divided into — 1. *The Delta,* or Lower Egypt, which derived its name from the similarity of its figure with the Greek Δ, and is a triangular tract, formed by the bifurcation of the Nile. The soil consists of the mud of the river, resting upon desert sand. The greatest length of the Delta is at present about 85 m. from E. to W., and from the fork of the Nile to the sea about 90 m. intervene. It is covered with meadows, plantations, and orchards, and presents a more fertile aspect than any other part of the country. This district, from its comparatively low situation, is more influenced by the inundation than the upper lands; and when the river is at its greatest height, it presents the aspect of an extensive marsh. 2. *The Valley of the Nile of Central and Upper Egypt.* Ascending the river from its fork, the cultivatable land at the apex of the Delta is found to decrease. The space left between the two ridges, E. and W., seldom exceeds 10 m. in Central *E.*, while in the Upper country they press even more closely upon the sides of the river; thus that part of the valley of the Nile which belongs to *E.* has but a contracted breadth, and even that is not all available for the labors of the husbandman, a great portion of it being, from the height of the banks, out of the reach of the overflowings and their beneficent deposits. Between the isle of Philæ and Assouan, the

current of the Nile is interrupted by innumerable islands. Among them, the isle of Elephantiné, opposite to Assouan, wears so beautiful an aspect that it is called by the natives "the isle of flowers;" and most European travellers describe it as a sort of terrestrial paradise. The Egyptian valley is strewed with those



Fig. 914. — STATUES OF MEMNON.
(In the plain of Thebes.)

stupendous monuments of human labor, those beautiful remains of ancient art, which have excited the wonder and admiration of ages. 3. *The Desert East of the Nile* is broken by rugged mountains, and intersected by numerous wadys or ravines, sometimes thickly, but more frequently scantily, clothed with verdure. It has, however, the advantage of numerous springs; besides which are traced ancient caravan tracks, that are still traversed in exactly the same manner as when the "company of merchants" found Joseph in the pit. The leading characteristic of the Desert is its gradual ascent from the Nile to a certain distance E., where commences a plain nearly level, from which all the torrents running in a W. direction empty themselves into the Nile, and those to the E. into the Red Sea. The whole of the desert of *E.* is the resort of distinct tribes of Arabs, who confine themselves to particular localities; they consist of the Maazy, occupying the country to the east of Benisouef, Atouni, and Benihasel, S. of the Maazy and the Ababdie Arabs, who are scattered over the N. part of the desert, and breed camels for the market of Esneh. 4. *The Desert West of Egypt* presents a scene so formidable to travellers, that few have visited the *Oases* by which it is here and there interspersed. They, no doubt, owe their origin to the springs with which they abound, the decay of the vegetation thence arising having produced the soil by which they are now covered. Their fertility has been deservedly celebrated; but the glowing eulogiums of travellers on their surpassing beauty are probably, in a great measure, to be ascribed to the striking contrast they present to the surrounding deserts of arid, burning sand. — *Climate.* Extremely hot, generally uniform, and remarkably dry. When a few drops of rain fall, they are viewed by the inhabitants almost as a miracle. In Lower Egypt, the latest observations give 13 days of rain in a year. Thunder and lightning are nearly equally unfrequent. The prevalent winds are from the N., and continue from May to September, and from November to February. At intervals during the spring, for about fifty days, *E.* is liable to the terrible wind of the desert, the *simoom*, which, from its intense heat and dryness, threatens, when long continued, almost the extinction of animal life; fortunately, however, it seldom lasts above three days. The heat of the climate, combined with the filthy habits of the people, is considered favorable to the ravages of the plague, which is supposed to be indigenous, whilst ophthalmia, another severe disease, is also peculiar to *E.* — *Zoöl.* The wild animals are tigers, hyenas, camels, antelopes, apes, dromedaries, horses, large asses, crocodiles, hippopotami, the chameleon, and a kind of rat, called ichneumon. The birds are — ostriches, eagles, hawks, pelicans, waterfowls of all kinds, and the ibis, which resembles a duck, and was deified by the ancient Egyptians, on account of its destroying serpents and noxious insects. Among the reptiles is a serpent, called the cerastes, or horned viper, the bite of which is fatal to those who have not the secret of guarding against it. — *Minerals.* No metals; but marble, salt, natron, saltpetre, and red granite. Emeralds are found in the mountains on the shores of the Red Sea. — *Productive Industry.* No soil can be better adapted for agriculture than that brought down by the Nile, and deposited on its banks. The earliest authentic records of the human race represent *E.* as the granary of the old world, to which less fortunate nations resorted in times of scarcity. The husbandry of *E.* is divided into 2 great classes: — the upper, or *sharâee* lands, where the banks are too high for the country beyond them to benefit by the inundation; and the *rei*, or low lands, which are watered by the natural overflowings of the river. About 4,000,000 of *feddâns* (a measure of 3,208,000 sq. yards) are now under cultivation in *E.*, of which about 300,000 are occupied with cotton; 100,000 with flax, indigo, sugar, dates, hemp, &c., and the rest with millet, maize, wheat, and rice. The efforts of the present government have been principally directed to the culture of cotton, so that the crops of wheat have greatly fallen off, and Alexandria has almost ceased to be a port for shipment of this kind of grain. The cotton of *E.* is mixed stapled, of good quality, and the soil is well suited to its growth. By far the largest amount of this product is exported to Great Britain. In 1861, the exportation amounted to 40,892,096 lbs.; it rose to 59,012,464 lbs. in 1862; to 93,552,368 lbs. in 1863; to 125,493,648 lbs. in 1864; and to 176,838,144 lbs. in 1865. The shipments, however, declined from 1866, owing to the restoration of peace in this country, and averages now 120,000,000 lbs. — *Commerce.* No country can be better situated for commerce than Egypt. She forms the link that connects the Eastern and Western worlds; and it is to her admirable situation in this respect, and to the commerce of which she in consequence became the centre, that her ancient wealth and civilization are mainly to be ascribed. The ruin of commerce, in modern times, ought to be traced to the subjection of the country to the lawless and arbitrary dominion of the Mamelukes, who loaded all articles passing through *E.* with oppressive exactions; and to the discovery of the route to India by the Cape of Good Hope. But a new æra has begun; the intercourse with the East has already in part reverted to its old channel, and the comparatively recent opening of the famous canal which now connects the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, may restore *E.* to its ancient state of prosperity and civilization. See ALEXANDRIA, and SUEZ (CANAL OF). — *Govt. and Laws.* *E.*, whose history commences with the history of civilized man and organized government, which gave laws to the old world and art to the Greeks, after being for many centuries subjected to foreign masters, became, at length, a prov. of the Ottoman empire. Under the Turkish sway it was long her fate to suffer that worst kind of despotism resulting from the delegation of arbitrary power by a careless tyrannical master to a scarcely responsible servant. The bold, innovating spirit of the first independent ruler of *E.*, the celebrated Mehemet Ali, has, however, introduced several reforms into the administrative constitution of the government, which have been upon the whole beneficial. The government of Egypt, as at present organized, consists of — 1st, an hereditary *khedive* (the Arabic equivalent of king, subject to an annual tribute to the Sultan, of $3,426,540) 2d, his deputy, called *kikhya;* 3d, seven councils of state; 4th, governors (*nazir*) appointed to each province. The country is divided into 3 great provinces, viz.: — *Sûid*, or Upper *E.;* *Vostani*, or Middle *E.*; and *Bahari*, or Lower *E.* Those prov. are again divided into 7 intendancies, and subdivided, after the French system, into dep. and arrondissements. In other respects, the successors of Mehemet Ali have tried to imitate the forms of government of Imperial France. The Khedive, or Pasha, was, with some few exceptions, proprietor of all the land of *E.;* and he, in fact, the only considerable agriculturist, manufacturer, and trader in the country. He specified the employment in which the bulk of the population should engage, the crops or produce they were to raise or furnish, and the price at which, when produced, they were to deliver them to his agents. It must be admitted, notwithstanding the grinding oppressiveness of this system, that it has materially improved the agriculture of the country. But the vice of the system is, that the fellahs (cultivators) reap no advantage whatever from increase of production. Their increased labor, instead of bringing with it an increase of comfort, brings only an increase of privation. Hence, were anything to occur that should overthrow the govt. of the successors of Mehemet Ali, the whole fabric would fall to pieces. It is forced, factitious, and unnatural; and is certainly not based on or associated with the interests or affections of the people. — *Revenue.* The gross annual revenue of *E.*, for 1877, was $53,883,000. In 1860, the deficits of several years created a floating debt of $25,000,000. Since that time, the govt. has contracted different loans in France and England, so that, at the end of 1876, the total public debt of *E.* amounted to $401,965,000. — *Army and Navy.* The regular army amounts to 53,760, capable of being increased to 100,000 in case of need. The navy, in 1873, comprised 14 steamers; the commercial marine, in 1872, numbered 585 vessels; total, 59,874 tons. The Khedive has the command in chief of the fleet. — *Inhabitants.* These are composed of four different races, consisting of Copts, Arabs, Turks, and, till 1811, Mamelukes. The Copts are the original race, and appear to be descendants of the most ancient inhabitants of Egypt, mingled in some degree with Persians and Greeks. The Arabs are the descendants of the Saracen conquerors, and are now the most numerous inhabitants of Egypt. The Turks have always been established, to a considerable extent, in the great cities; and the Jews are also numerous in the commercial cities, and are oppressed and persecuted, though never extirpated. The Mamelukes consisted of Georgians and Circassian slaves, who, under the Fatimite khalifs, were brought into the country, and being intrusted with arms, rose against their masters, whom they massacred or expelled, and thus assumed the dominion of Egypt, which they transmitted to new lands brought into the country. They were rather the plunderers than the rulers of Egypt. Their strength being broken by the defeats experienced during the invasion of the French, the Pasha, Mehemet Ali, conceived a plan for their destruction; and having invited their chiefs to a feast, treacherously massacred the greater part of them, in 1811. Those who escaped fled to Upper Egypt, and were finally driven to establish themselves at Dongola. The complexion of the Egyptians is tawny, and as we proceed southward, they become darker, until those near Nubia are almost black. They are generally indolent and cowardly. *E.* had, in



Fig. 915. — EGYPTIAN GIRL.

1877, 1,100 m. of R.R. *Pop. est.* (1878): Egypt proper, 5,500,000; Nubia, 1,000,000; Soudan (annexed in 1875), including Darfour and Harrar (see p. 1173), 10,500,000. Total, 17,000,000. The pop. of *E.* proper is chiefly made up of Arabs (Fellahs), 4,500,000; Bedouins, 300,000; Turks, 10,000; Copts, 500,000; Nubians and Soudanese (chiefly slaves), 40,000; Jews, 20,000; various foreigners, 90,000. The S. limit of the govt. of the Khedive extends to about Lat 4° 55′ N., and from the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean to beyond Darfour, 1,800 m. from N. to S., and with an average breadth of 350 m.

(*Hist.*) The early history of Egypt is involved in obscurity. The ancient kings governed it till Cambyses became master of it, 525 years B. C.; and in their time all those wonderful structures were raised, and works perfected, which we cannot behold without astonishment. These are the pyramids, the labyrinth, the immense grottos of the Thebais, the obelisks, temples, and pompous palaces; the lake Mœris, and the vast canals, which served both for trade and to render the land fruitful. The country continued under the Persian yoke till the time of Alexander the Great, who, having conquered Persia, built the city of Alexandria. He was succeeded by Ptolemy, the son of Lagos, 323 years B. C. Ten kings of that name succeeded each other, till Cleopatra, the sister of the last Ptolemy, ascended the throne; when Egypt became a Roman province, and continued so till the reign of Omar, the second caliph of the successors of Mahomet, who drove out the Romans, after it had been in their hands 709 years. When the power of the caliphs declined, Saladin, in 1171, set up the order of the Mamelukes, who usurped the sovereign power in 1250, and extended their dominions over a great part of Africa, Syria, and Arabia. At the commencement of the 16th century, Selim, a Turkish emperor, conquered it, and for many years it was distracted by the civil wars between the different contending beys, by which its provinces were governed. The famous



Fig. 916. — ISMAEL PACHA, (Late Khedive of Egypt.)
See p. 1346.

Hassan Ali, the Turkish admiral, gained several victories over them in 1786; but though he repressed, he could not totally subdue them. The French invaded Egypt in 1798, under General Bonaparte, and evacuated the country in 1802. In 1811, Mehemet Ali became master of Egypt by the massacre of the Mamelukes, and, under his sway, it progressed rapidly in civilization.

He extended its boundaries, even into Asia; but, in 1840, was dispossessed of his Asiatic conquests. The treaty of London, in 1841, confirmed the viceroyalty of *E.*, as a fief of the Ottoman empire, to him and his descendants. The independence of the rulers of *E.* was greatly enlarged by the Imperial firman of May 14, 1867, establishing the direct succession of the descendants of Mehemet Ali, and giving the title of khedive, or king. In 1878, a great change was made in the govt. of *E.* by the surrender to the state, by the Khedive, of his vast private landed property, abt. 1,000,000 acres, accumulated chiefly with the state revenue, and the appointing of a constitutional ministry, with an English financier as Minister. This ministry was soon summarily dismissed by the Khedive, who in turn was deposed, June 26, 1879, by the Sultan, through the influence of the European Powers. Ismael Pasha (*q. v.* p. 1346) was succeeded by his son Mahammed Tewfik. — *Chief Towns.* Cairo (cap.), Alexandria, Suez, Port Saïd, Damietta, and Rosetta. See *Upper E.: Its People, &c.*, Klunzinger, (1878); *Egypt as it is*, McCoan (1878); *Ancient E.*, Wilkinson (new ed., Lon., 1877), ed. by Birch. See, also, ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO EGYPTIAN ARCHITECTURE, NILE, THEBES, PHARAOHS, PTOLEMIES, PYRAMIDS, HIEROGLYPHICS, &c., also p. 923.

Egyptian Architecture. (*e-jip'shăn,*) *n.* The architecture of Egypt is the oldest in the world, and in its colossal proportions, massive structure, general magnificence and grandeur of conception, is superior to that of any other country, Assyria alone excepted. Its leading characteristic is a massive solidity that seems to have destined it to endure for all time. Its type was cavern excavation. When we consider the vast period of time that has elapsed since their erection, the preservation of the Egyptian monuments of architecture, in many instances so perfect as they still appear, is calculated to excite our surprise and admiration. The circumstances of its subsequent history, and its geographical surroundings, doubtless were favorable to their preservation; for had the country received as successors to its early inhabitants a powerful people,—if rich and industrious cities had arisen on the sites of the old ones,—the temples of Egypt would doubtless have been used as quarries, admirably suited to the purpose; but independent of these considerations, the materials used in their construction and their peculiar form and proportions are well calculated to defy the tooth of time and the hand of violence. The earliest specimens of *E. A.* that yet remain to us, and which will probably endure as long as the world lasts, are the Pyramids (*q. v.*) and the monumental records known as obelisks (*q. v.*); but to ascertain the efficiency they had attained in this art, we must go to the temples of Karnac, Edfou, Denderah, and that of Abou-Sambul, hewn out of the solid rock, as well as the architectural remains that still exist at Thebes, and other ancient cities of Egypt. The Pyramids are buildings of great solidity, but of simple



Fig. 917.— STATUE 60 FEET HIGH.
(Temple of Abou-Sambut.)



Fig. 918. — AVENUE IN THE GREAT HALL OF COLUMNS AT KARNAC, (Thebes.)

form. They are built on a square base, with four triangular sides, that meet in a common apex. They are supposed to be royal mausoleums, and were built between 1500 and 1000 B. C. The obelisks are four-sided shafts of great size, terminating in a pyramidal top. They are hewn out of a solid block of stone, and are elaborately carved with hieroglyphics. The temples cover a great space of ground, and stand in a walled enclosure. Before the temple itself there is a large square court, surrounded on three sides by a colonnade. Access is obtained to this court through a doorway of great height, flanked on each side by quadrilateral towers, diminishing in size as they approach the top. The doorway and side-towers are adorned with colossal sculptured figures, and in some cases an avenue of figures, generally sphinxes, was made, leading directly to the door we have mentioned. The temple itself was generally raised, the court between it and the grand entrance being composed of a series of broad steps, rising in a gradual slope. These steps led to a magnificent hall or portico, occupying nearly the entire width of the court, in which there are generally six rows of pillars, which support the flat and massive roof. Passing through a series of chambers, each narrower than the one before it, we gain the innermost chamber, or shrine; in which the statue of the divinity was placed, to whose worship the temple was dedicated. Many of these temples were of immense size. The length of the temple at Karnac is about 1,200 feet, its breadth about 360 feet, and its great portico or hall is 338 ft. long by 170 broad. Excepting some varieties in the places of their temples, a sameness of character and uniformity is observable in their fronts, their general forms, and the details of their decorations. Heaviness seemed to be synonymous with strength, height with grandeur, and size or mass with power. Uniformity of plan is universal. The right line and square was never abandoned, and it is said there exists no circular monument in this style. The columns, entablatures, and mouldings are the great distinctive features of Egyptian architecture, in addition to the marked peculiarity that their doors and windows, and even the buildings themselves present; namely, the convergence of the sides; so that the breadth at the base is greatly diminished at the summit. The size of the columns is in proportion to the size of the building in which they are placed. At Karnac they are 9 and 11 feet in diameter. All are elaborately sculptured. The shaft stands generally on a circular base, and sometimes on a base that contracts in size as it approaches the floor of the building, instead of expanding from its junction with the shaft, as is usually the case. The capitals are sometimes bell-shaped, and adorned with lotus-leaves, while others are square in form, with a human face sculptured on each side. In some cases, as at Denderah, this capital is surmounted by another, also quadrilateral in shape, and enriched with carving. The entablature was very massive and heavy, consisting of an architrave surmounted by a bold and deeply-moulded cornice, the upper part of which projected considerably beyond the face of the walls of the building. The roof was perfectly flat. The doorways are surrounded by a flat moulding, and surmounted by a cornice and lintel of great depth. Figures attached to the walls were generally executed in *alto-relievo*, like those that flank the doorways of the Assyrian palaces; but the hieroglyphics and representations of historical events were carved in low relief, in a style peculiar to Egyptian sculpture, known as *cavo-relievo*. (See CARTOUCH.) The walls were adorned with paintings; in red, blue, green, black, and yellow on a white ground; gilding was also used as an embellishment, and the sculptured columns and ceilings were also painted. The dwellings of the Egyptians seem to have been built of brick, and consisted of rooms ranged around a central court planted with trees, and having a fountain in the centre. They were sometimes two and three stories high. The method of forming arched doorways and vaulted passages was known to the Egyptians, but was seldom resorted to, and then principally in the construction of tombs. In the construction of their edifices there must have been considerable mechanical knowledge employed, for some of the blocks of stone were of enormous dimensions. The walls of some of their temples extend to the thickness of 24 feet, and the walls to the principal entrance of the gate at Thebes are at their base not less than fifty feet in thickness. The stones are all squared inside, as well as on the external face; no rubble work is to be seen — another cause of the surprising durability of their monuments.

E'gypt Mills, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Cape Girardeau co.

E'gypt Mills, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Pike co.

Eh, *interj.* Denoting inquiry, or slight surprise; eigh. See EIGH.

E'hingen, a town of Würtemberg, on the Danube, 10 m. from Ulm. *Manuf.* Chiefly cotton goods. *Pop.* 4,000.

Ehn'ingen, a town of Würtemberg, 15 m. from Stuttgart; *pop.* 7,000.

Ehrenberg, CHRISTIAN GOTTFRIED, (*air'en-bairg,*) a distinguished German microscopist and naturalist, who made several scientific expeditions into various parts of the globe, among which may be noticed one with Humboldt into the Ural, and also the Altai Mountains. He wrote largely on his favorite pursuits, and investigated the fossil forms of microscopic organic beings with success. B. at Delitsch, in Prussian Saxony, 1795. D. 1876.

Ehrenbreitstein, (*air'en-brite'stīne.*) See COBLENTZ.

Ehretia'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Echiales*. DIAG. Regular symmetrical flowers; 5 stamens; 4 confluent nuts; a naked stigma, and circinate inflorescence. — They are trees, or shrubs, or herbaceous plants, only separated from the *Boraginaceæ*, *q. v.*, by their concrete carpels, and the presence of a small quantity of albumen. Most of them are tropical trees or shrubs. Some Ehretians bear eatable drupers; and the delicious odor of the Peruvian Heliotrope is known to everybody. There are 297 species in 14 genera.

E'hud, a judge of Israel, who slew Eglan, king of Moab.

E. I., an abbreviation for East Indies.

Eichhorn, JOHANN GOTTFRIED, (*ike'horn,*) a German professor of Oriental and Biblical Literature in the university of Göttingen, B. 1752, at Dorrenzimmern. He filled several important posts, and in 1819 was appointed privy councillor of justice for the kingdom of Hanover. His writings, illustrative of Oriental literature, are numerous, and procured for him a reputation of being among the most learned and distinguished scholars of Germany. D. 1827.

Eichstadt, (*ike'stat,*) a town of Bavaria, on the Altmühl, 30 m. from Angsburg. *Manuf.* Woollens, &c. *Pop.* 8,478.

Ei'der, or **Eider-duck,** *n.* [Ger. *eider.*] (*Zoöl.*) See SOMATERIA.

Eider, a river of Denmark, forming the boundary-line between Schleswig on the N., and Holstein on the S. It is navigable as far as Rendsburg, and enters the North Sea at Föuning, after a course of abt. 90 m.

Ei'der-down, *n.* The soft and light down of the eider-duck. See SOMATERIA.

Ei'dograph, *n.* [Gr. *eidos*, form, and *graphō*, to write.] An instrument to copy drawings or designs.

Eidoura'nion, *n.* [Gr. *eidos*, form, and *ouranion*, heaven.] A representation of the heavens.

Eigh, (*āh,*) *interj.* An expression of sudden delight.

Eight, (*āt,*) *a.* [Sax. *eahta*; Ger. *acht*; O. Ger. *ahto*; Icel. *atta*; Dan. *aatte*; Goth. *ahtau*; Lat. *octo*; Gr. *okto*; Sansk. *ashtan*; Pers. *hasht*; Hind. *husht.*] Twice four; seven and one.

Eight Brothers, (Isles of.) See BABELMANDEB.

Eigh'teen, *a.* [A.S. *eahta*, and *tyn*, ten.] Eight and ten united; twice nine.

—*n.* A mark noting eighteen units, as xviii.

Eigh'teenmo, *n.* [*Eighteen*, and last syllable of Lat. *decimo.*] Denoting the size of a book, in which a sheet is folded into eighteen leaves.

Eigh'teenth, *a.* Next in order after the seventeenth; noting one of eighteen parts into which anything is divided.

—*n.* (*Mus.*) An interval comprising two octaves and a fourth; the replicate of the eleventh. — *Moore.*

Eighteen Mile, in *S. Carolina*, a P. O. of Pickens dist.

Eighteen Mile Creek, in *S. Carolina*, enters the Keowee a few m. S.W. of Pendleton.

Eight-foil, *n.* (*Hor.*) A grass having eight leaves, as the trefoil has three. It is used as a difference of the 9th branch of a family.

Eight'fold, *a.* Eight times the number or quantity.

Eighth, *a.* Noting the number eight; the ordinal of eight.

—*n.* (*Mus.*) The interval between a note and its octave, an interval of seven conjunct degrees, that is, of five tones and two semitones. — The eighth force of the diatonic scale. — *Worcester.*

Eighth'ly, *adv.* In the eighth place.

Eigh'tieth, *a.* The eighth tenth; next in order to the seventy-ninth.

Eight Mile, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Polk co.

Eight'-score, *a.* and *n.* Eight times twenty; one hundred and sixty.

Eigh'ty, *a.* and *n.* [Sax. *eahta-tig.*] Eight times ten; fourscore.

Eigne, (*āne,*) *n.* [Fr. *aîné.*] An old legal word for eldest, or first-born.

Ei'kon, *n.* [Gr. *eikon*, statue.] (*Sculp.*) An image; a statue.

Eilenburg, a town of the Prussian States, prov. Saxony, is situated on an island of the River Mulde, 26 m. E.N.E. of Merseburg. It is reached by two bridges, and is surrounded by walls and ditches. *Manuf.* Calico, woollen yarn, tobacco, starch, vinegar, and brandy. *Pop.* 11,428.

Ein'beck, or **Ein'beek,** a town of Hanover, on the Ilme, 40 m. S.S.E. of Hanover. It was, in the 15th century, a place of great importance. *Pop.* 5,600.

Ei'meo, one of the Society Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 17° 30′ S., Lon. 150° 10′ W., about 30 m. W.N.W. of Tahiti. It measures 9 m. by 5. *Pop.* about 1,200.

Ei'rie, *n.* See AERIE.

Eisenach, (*i'sen-ak,*) a town of Germany, Saxe-Weimar, 45 m. W. from Weimar. *Manuf.* Woollen, cotton, and linen goods, meerschaum pipe-bowls, carpets, &c. *Pop.* 12,000. — In its neighborhood is the castle of Wartburg, formerly the residence of the landgraves of Thuringia. Between 1521 and 1522 Luther passed ten months' imprisonment in this abode, under the friendly arrest of the elector of Saxony, and called it his "Patmos."

Eisenberg, (*i'sen-bairg,*) a town of Germany, duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, 26 m. E. of Weimar. *Manuf.* Woollens and porcelain. *Pop.* 6,211.

Eisenstadt, a free town of E. Hungary, 12 m. N.N.W. of Oedanburg. In the suburbs is a conservatory, one of the largest in Europe, containing 70,000 specimens of exotic plants. *Pop.* 6,434.

Eisleben, (*ise'le-ben,*) a town of Prussian Saxony, 24 m. from Merseburg. *Manuf.* Linen goods, and in its vicinity are silver and copper mines. *Pop.* about 11,072. Here Martin Luther was born in 1483, and here he died in 1546. The pulpit in which he preached is still preserved in the church of St. Andrew.

Eisteddfod, (*i-steth'vod.*) [W. *eistedd*, to sit.] (*Eng. Hist.*) A name applied to the assemblies of the Welsh bards and minstrels, who anciently formed an hereditary order. These meetings were forbidden by Edward I. at the conquest of Wales, but they were renewed by Henry VII., who was of Welsh origin. They have been again revived during the present century, and *E.* are held period-

ically at various Welsh towns in succession, at which prizes are awarded for proficiency in the Welsh tongue, and for poems in that language, and playing on the harp.

Ei'ther, *a.* or *pron.* [Sax. *ægther;* Ger. *jeder;* Fris. *eider, aider;* Sans. *itara,* the other, generally.] One or another of any number; one of two; each; every one, separately considered.

—*conj.* Or; as, *either* this or that.

Ejac'ulate, *v. a.* [Lat. *ejaculor, ejaculatus — e, ex,* and *jaculor,* from *jaculum,* a dart, from *jacio,* to throw or cast.] To utter briefly and suddenly, as a short prayer, a cry, &c.

Ejacula'tion, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *ejaculatio.*] The uttering of a short, sudden expression, cry, or prayer.

Ejac'ulatory, *a.* [Fr. *ejaculatoire.*] Suddenly darted out; uttered in short sentences; as, *ejaculatory* prayer.

Eject', *v. a.* [Lat. *ejicio, ejectum — e, ex,* and *jacio,* to throw or cast.] To thrust out, as from a place enclosed or confined. — To discharge; to evacuate. — To dismiss from an office; to turn out; to dispossess of land or estate; to drive away; to expel; to reject; to banish.

Ejec'tion, *n.* [Lat. *ejectio.*] Act of casting out; expulsion. — Dismission from office; dispossession. — Evacuation; vomiting, &c.

Eject'ment, *n.* A casting out; a dispossession.

(*Law.*) A writ or action which lies for the recovery of possession of land from which the owner has been ejected, and for trial of title.

Eject'or, *n.* [L. Lat.] (*Law.*) One who ejects or dispossesses another of his land.

Ejus'dem gene'ris. [Lat.] Of the same kind.

Ekat'erinenburg, a town of Asiatic Russia, govt. of Perm, on the E. declivity of the Ural chain, on the Iset, and in the line of the great road leading from Perm to Tobolsk; *pop.* 15,000.

Ekat'erinodar, a town of Russia, cap. of the country of the Cossacks of the Black Sea, on the Kuban, Lat. 45° 5′ N., Lon. 39° E.; *pop.* about 10,000.

Ekat'erinograd, a town and fortress in the S. of Russia, govt. of Caucasus, on the Terek, Lat. 43° 40′ N., Lon. 44° 3′ E.; *pop.* 6,000.

Ekat'erinoslav, a fortified town of S. Russia, cap. of a govt. of same name, on the right bank of the Dnieper, 250 m. N.E. from Odessa; Lat. 48° 27′ N., Lon. 35° 5′ E. In the vicinity is a ruined palace, formerly the residence of Prince Potemkin. *Pop.* 15,000.

Eke, *v. a.* [Sax. *ee an, æcan,* to increase, to add; Lat. *augeo;* Gr. *auxo, auxano.*] To increase; to augment; to enlarge; to add to; to supply what is wanted; to enlarge by addition; to lengthen; to prolong.

—*adv.* [Sax. *eac;* Ger. *auch.*] In addition; also; likewise.

—*n.* An addition. (R.)

Eke'bergite, *n.* (*Min.*) A massive and sub-fibrous variety of scapolite. — *Dana.*

El, [Heb., strength.] One of the names of God, especially in poetry (*Gen.* xxxiii. 18–20). It is very often found in proper names, as Bethel, Daniel, Elijah, &c. Eloi, like Eli, means "my God."

E'la, *n.* Formerly the highest note in the scale of Guido; since proverbially applied to any hyperbolical saying.

Ela, in *Illinois,* a post-office of Lake co.

Elab'orate, *v. a.* [Lat. *elaboro, elaboratus — e, ex,* and *laboro,* to labor, *q. v.*] To labor on; to take pains with; to work out; to produce with labor; to improve or refine by successive operations.

—*a.* [Lat. *elaboratus.*] Wrought with labor; finished with great diligence; executed with exactness; labored; studied; high-wrought.

Elab'orated, *p. a.* Produced with labor or study; improved.

Elab'orately, *adv.* In an elaborate manner; with great labor or study.

Elab'orateness, *n.* Quality of being elaborate, or wrought with great labor.

Elabora'tion, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *elaboratio.*] Act of elaborating; improvement or refinement by successive operations.

(*Physiol.*) The various changes which substances undergo in the acts of assimilation in animals and vegetables.

Elab'orative, *a.* Serving or tending to elaborate; working out by successive processes and with care; developing and carefully finishing step by step; as, "the *elaborative* faculty." — *Webster.*

Elab'orator, *n.* One who elaborates.

Elæagna'ceæ, *n.* [Gr. *elai a,* the olive, and *agnos,* chaste, the trees having a resemblance to the olive.] (*Bot.*) The Oleaster family, an ord. of plants, alliance *Amentales.* — DIAG. 1-celled ovary, a simple ascending ovule, an inferior radicle, and flowers occasionally perfect or scattered. They are trees or shrubs, usually covered with a leprous scurf. Leaves alternate or opposite, entire, without stipules. Flowers axillary, dœcious, rarely perfect. Sterile flowers, calyx 4-parted, stamens 3, 4, or 8, sessile, anthers 2-celled. Fertile flowers, calyx free, tubular, persistent, limb entire or 2–4-toothed. Ovary simple, 1-celled. Ovule solitary, stipitate. Stigmas simple subulate, glandular. Fruit a chenium, crustaceous, enclosed within the calyx, which becomes succulent and baccate. Seeds ascending. Embryo straight, in thin, fleshy albumen. This family is found in every part of the N. hemisphere, but is comparatively rare S. of the equator. *E.* includes 4 genera and 30 species.—The fruits of several species of the typical gen. *Elæagnus,* q. v.

Elæagnus, *n.* (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the ord. *Elæagnaceæ.* They are trees or shrubs cultivated for their silvery foliage. *E. argenta,* the silver-leaved Oleaster, is a beautiful shrub, with reddish branches, and small, roundish-ovate cartilaginous drupes, found in Missouri, &c. *E. angustifolia,* the Narrow-leaved Oleaster, is a tree of middle size from Europe, cultivated for its beautiful foliage and fine fruit, which, when dried, resembles an oblong plum, with a reddish skin, and a flavor similar to that of a date.



Fig. 919. — OLEASTER. (*E. angustifolia.*)

Elæ'is, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as ELAIS, *q. v.*

Elæocar'pus, *n.* [Gr. *elaia,* an olive, and *carpos,* fruit.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Tiliaceæ.* The Molucca berries, which are frequently made into necklaces in India, are obtained from the species *E. serratus.* The outer portion of the fruit is pulpy, but the undercarp is hard, bony, and beautifully furrowed. The pulp is carefully removed from the berries when they are used as beads.

Elæoden'dron, *n.* [Gr. *elaia,* olive-tree, and *dendron,* tree.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Celastraceæ.*

Elæ'olite, *n.* [Fr. *elæolithe,* from Gr. *elaion,* olive-oil, and *lithos,* a stone.] (*Min.*) A massive variety of nephaline.

Elagab'alus, or HELIOGABALUS, a Roman emperor, B. at Emesa, 204 A. D. His real name was Varius Avitus Bassianus, but having, when a mere child, been appointed high-priest of the Syro-Phœnician sun-god Elagabal, he assumed the name of that deity. Soon after the death of his cousin Caracalla, *E.* was proclaimed emperor by the soldiers, in opposition to the legitimate sovereign, Macrinus, who had become obnoxious to the troops from the severity of his discipline. The rivals met in battle at Antioch in 218 A. D. Macrinus was defeated, and *E.* quietly assumed the purple. His reign, which lasted rather more than three years and nine months, was infamous for the nearly unparalleled debaucheries of every kind in which he indulged. He was murdered in an insurrection of the Prætorians in 222 A. D., and was succeeded by his son, Alexander Severus.

Elah, a valley in which David slew Goliath. — The son and successor of Baasha, king of Israel, B. C. 926. After reigning two years, he was slain, while intoxicated, by Zimri, one of his officers, who succeeded him as king.

Elaidic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) An acid derived from elaidine and potassa.

Ela'idine, *n.* [Gr. *elaion,* oil.] (*Chem.*) A fatty matter produced by the action of nitric acid upon certain oils, particularly castor-oil. — *P. Cyc.*

Ela'is, *n.* [Gr. *elaion,* oil.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Palmaceæ.* The two species *E. guineensis* and *melanococca* are the Guinea oil-palms, from the fruit of which the vegetable butter called palm-oil is extracted. The fruits are drupaceous, and the oil is found in the sarcocarp. It is of a rich orange-yellow color, and in Europe it is extensively used in the manufacture of candles and soap. In Africa it is used as food by the natives. Being emollient, it is sometimes used in medicine as an embrocation to spasms and bruises. The hard stony putamen of the same fruits yields a limpid oil. Palm wine may be prepared from the juice which flows from the wounded spathes of the two palms.

E'lam. (*Script.*) The region afterwards known as Persia. It was called Elam after a son of Shem (*Gen.* x. 22).

E'lam, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Delaware co.

Elance', *v. a.* [Fr. *élancer.*] To throw out; to shoot out; to dart.

E'land, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) This animal, *Antelope oreas,* considerably the largest of all the antelopes, is known by several different names; — the Impoofoo, Eland, Cape



Fig. 920. — ELAND. (*Antelope oreas.*)

elk, Canna, or Bastard eland, being among the many terms applied to it. The ordinary *E.* is a large, heavy animal, weighing, at full growth, from 7 cwt. to 9 cwt.; and, contrary to the rule among antelopes in general, is prone to be fat. Its usual size is that of a full-grown horse, measuring generally a little more than eight feet in length, and standing full five feet at the shoulder. The horns of the male are thick and heavy, and about a foot and a half in length. They are straight till they arrive at about three inches from the tips, where they bend outwards. They are also surrounded by a thick spiral wreath, which becomes indistinct at the points. The horns of the female eland are longer and smaller, and the spiral wreath is often absent. In both sexes the head is long and pointed, the ears large, the neck thick, and in front of the chest is a loose hanging skin or dewlap, with a border of long hair on its margin. A short erect mane of dark brown hair runs from the centre of the forehead to the root of the tail. This mane is directed backwards along the spine, but is reversed on the neck. The tail is more than two feet long, and terminates in a tuft of long black hair. The flesh of the *E.*, according to Dr. Livingstone, is superior to beef.

Ela'nus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds, order *Falconidæ,* distinguished by having the wings long and pointed, and the tail not forked. The White-tailed Hawk, *E. leucarus,* inhabits S. America, and is also found in our Western and Southern States.

Elapse', *v. n.* [Lat. *elabor, elapsus — e, ex,* and *labor, lapsus,* to fall, slip, or slide. See LAPSE.] To fall or slip out; to slide away; to slip or glide away; to pass away silently, as time.

Ela'queate, *v. a.* [Lat. *elaqueare, elaqueatum,* from *e,* out, and *laqueare,* to ensnare, entangle, from *laqueus* noose, snare.] To disentangle.

Elas'tic, *a.* [Fr. *élastique;* It. *elastico;* Sp. *elastico,* from *ar,* elastic, springy, springing.] Springing back when driven or forced out of its position or shape; having the power of returning to or recovering the form from which it is bent, extended, depressed, or distorted; rebounding; flying back.

Elas'tically, *adv.* In an elastic manner; by an elastic power; with a spring.

Elas'tic Gum, *n.* Same as INDIA-RUBBER, *q. v.*

Elastic'ity, *n.* [Fr. *élasticité;* Sp. *elasticidad;* It. *elasticita.*] State or property of being elastic; the inherent property of certain bodies, by which they recover their former figure or state, after external pressure, tension, or distortion. *E.* is only perfect when the body recovers exactly its primitive form after the force to which it has been subjected has been removed, and that in the same time as was required for the force to produce the alteration. This is, however, a quality not strictly found in nature. Aëriform fluids or gases approach nearer to perfect *E.* than any other substance.

Elas'ticness, *n.* Quality of being elastic; elasticity.

Elate', *a.* [Lat. *elatus,* from *effero.* See the verb.] High, raised, elevated in mind; flushed, as with success; puffed up; haughty; swelling.

—*v. a.* [Lat. *effero, elatus — e, ex,* and *fero, latus,* to bear or carry.] To exalt; to raise or swell, as the mind or spirits; to elevate with success; to puff up; to make proud.

Elat'edly, *adv.* With elation.

Elat'edness, *n.* State of being elated.

Elat'er, *n.* That which elevates.

—[From Gr. *elaunein,* to drive.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the *Elateridæ.*

(*Bot.*) An elastic, spiral filament.

Elater'in, *n.* (*Chem.*) The active principle of elaterium.

Elater'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of coleopterous insects. They have a narrow, elongated body; the head is, in almost all cases, inserted deeply into the thorax; a strong spine on the under part of the thorax at its base, fits into a groove; the legs are short, and rather slender. They are generally found upon the flowers and leaves of plants, which are their food. When disturbed, they fold their legs and antennæ close to the body, and let themselves drop to the ground. If they fall on their back, or are placed on it, the shortness of their legs incapacitates them for obtaining another position by the means common to other insects; but they are enabled to do so by a violent muscular exertion, arching the body a little, and suddenly straightening it again, so that they fling themselves into the air with a jerk and a click. Hence the names CLICK-BEETLE (*q. v.*), and SKIP-JACK.

Elat'erite, *n.* Mineral caoutchouc, an elastic variety of bitumen.

Elate'rium, *n.* [Gr. *elaterios,* driving away.] See ECBALIUM.

(*Bot.*) Same as COCCUS, *q. v.*

E'lath. [Heb., "kind," "strength," or "an oak."] A town of Arabia, on the E. gulf of the Red Sea.

Elatina'ceæ, *n.* [Gr. *elate,* a fir; the leaves resembling those of the fir-tree.] (*Bot.*) The Water pepper family, an order of plants, alliance *Rutales.* DIAG. With a many-seeded fruit, which is finally apocarpous, and polypetalous flowers. The flowers are small and axillary; sepals and petals 3–5; the latter, as well as the stamens, being hypogynous. The fruit is capsular, 3–5-celled; the placentation axile. The styles 3–5; stigmas capitate. The seeds are numerous and exalbuminous. The plants of this small order are scattered all over the world. They are generally considered acrid. The order includes 6 genera and 22 species.

El'atine, *n.* (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order *Elatinaceæ,* q. v.

Ela'tion, *n.* [Lat. *elatio.*] An inflation or elevation of mind proceeding from self-approbation; self-esteem, vanity, or pride, resulting from success; haughtiness; pride of prosperity.

El'ba, [Lat. *Ilva;* Gr. *Æthalia.*] A small island belonging to the kingdom of Italy, in the Mediterranean Sea, off the coast of Tuscany, and with several much smaller

isles, lying at the mouth of the Gulf of Piombino. The island of Elba is 18 m. from E. to W., with a width varying from 2½ to 12 m. in its widest part. The mountainous districts of the island yield large quantities of superior iron, marble, loadstones, and alum, besides wines and fruits. On the first abdication of Napoleon in 1814, Elba was assigned to him as a residence and empire. Here he accordingly took up his residence, in the month of May; and ten months after, February 26, 1815, he secretly left the island, and, landing in France, commenced that brief and final career known in history as the *Hundred Days*. Elba was a place of celebrity in the time of the Romans, and famed then, as now, for its yield of iron.

El'ba, in *Alabama*, a post-village, cap. of Coffee co., on Pea River, abt. 75 m. S. by E. of Montgomery.

El'ba, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Gallatin co.

—A township of Knox co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

El'ba, in *Mich.*, a township of Gratiot co.; *pop.* abt. 200.

—A township of Lapeer co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

El'ba, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of Winona co., on the Minneska River, abt. 20 m. W. by N. of Winona; *pop.* of township about 300.

El'ba, in *New York*, a village of Essex co., abt. 25 m. W. by N. of Elizabethtown.

—A post-village and township of Genesee co., abt. 6 m. N. of Batavia; *pop.* abt. 2,030.

El'ba, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Dodge co.; *pop.* about 2,500.

Elbe, (*elb,*) a river of Germany, rising amid the mountains called the Riesengebirge, between Silesia and Bohemia, and, after a winding course of 550 miles, falling into the German Ocean abt. 70 m. below Hamburg. At its mouth it is 13 m. wide, and is connected by canals with the Oder and Trave, an affluent of the Baltic.

El'berfeld, a town of Rhenish Prussia, dist. Düsseldorf, on the Wupper. *Manuf.* Silk, cotton, and linen fabrics, velvet, lace, ribbons, &c., and is noted for the dyeing of Turkey-red. *Pop.*, 1876, 80,589. Adjoining *E.*, by a bridge, is *Barmen*, also a great manufacturing town of Rhenish Prussia, noted for its ribbons, for which it is the most important mart in Europe. *Pop.*, 1876, 86,504.

El'bert, in *Georgia*, an E.N.E. co.; *area*, about 514 sq. m. *Rivers.* Broad and Savannah rivers (which latter separates it from S. Carolina), and Beaverdam, Coldwater, and Cedar creeks. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Elberton. *Pop.* about 12,000.

El'berton, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Elbert co., about 78 m. N.W. of Augusta.

Elbeuf, (*el'be(r)f,*) a town of France, dept. Seine Inférieure, on the Seine. *E.* has been long celebrated for its woollen manufactures, and is at the present time the principal seat of that branch of industry in France, the annual production being estimated at 100,000 pieces, valued at $15,000,000. *Pop.* 22,766.

El'bing, a river rising in the lake of Drousen, and falling into the Frische Haff, a large inlet in the Baltic.

El'bing, a trading-town of East Prussia, on the river Elbing, 35 m. from Dantzig. Its streets are narrow, and the houses lofty. The chief buildings are several Protestant churches, a public library, several charitable institutions, and a house of industry, founded by an Englishman of the name of Cowle, in which 400 children are educated. *Manuf.* Woollens, vitriol, oil, sail-cloth, tobacco, sugar, starch, soap, and chicory. *Pop.* 25,000.

El'binsville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Bedford co.

Elbœuf, RENÉ DE LORRAINE, Marquis of, (*el'be(r),f,*) the 7th son of Claude, Duke of Guise, b. in 1566. — Charles, his grandson, who died in 1657, married first Catharine Henriette, daughter of Henry IV., and, secondly, Gabrielle d'Estrées. His posterity in the male line ceased in the person of Emanuel Maurice, who d. in France, aged 86, in 1763. To the latter is attributed the discovery of the buried city of Herculaneum.

El'bow, *n.* [Sax. *elboga, elnboga — elne,* an ell, and *boga,* any thing curved, a bow; Du. *ellebooy*; Ger. *elbogen.* See ELL and BOW.] The bend of the arm, or outer angle made by the bend of the arm; any flexure or angle; the obtuse angle of a wall, building, or road.

(*Anat.*) The joint of the arm formed by the lower end of the humerus and the upper end of the radius and ulna. The lower end of the humerus is received into the hollow of the ulna, so as to produce a hinge-like arrangement, and the upper end of the radius forms also a small part of the joint. The surface of the humerus in contact with the ulna is limited, internally and externally, by a prominent ridge, and is hollowed out in the centre; that in contact with the radius is a small rounded eminence which moves in the cavity of the latter. In front of the humerus, above the articular surface, are two depressions that receive the coronoid process and the head of the radius during flexure, and behind is a large fossa for the reception of the olecranon, or large process of the ulna, in the extension of the forearm. Where the bones touch, their surfaces are covered with cartilage, and their articular ends are kept in place by a number of ligaments.

(*Naut.*) The angle in each of the two cables by which a ship is moored, made by the intertwisting of those cables consequent on the swinging of the vessel. To form on *E.*, one cable must cross the other cable, and then reach the ground on the same side as it leaves the ship's bow.

El'bow, *v. a.* To push with the elbow; to push or drive to a distance; to encroach on.

—*v. n.* To put into an angle; to project; to bend.

El'bow-chair, *n.* A chair with arms to support the elbows.

El'bow-room, *n.* Room to extend the elbows on each side; freedom from confinement; room for motion or action.

El'bridge, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Edgar co., abt. 10 m. S.E. of Paris; *pop.* of township about 2,600.

El'bridge, in *Michigan*, a township of Oceana co.; *pop.* about 400.

El'bridge, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Onondaga co., abt. 165 m. W. by N. of Albany. *Manuf.* Knit wrappers, pails, chairs, lumber, &c. *Pop.* of township about 6,500.

Elburz, (*el-boorz',*) the highest peak of the Caucasus, 18,526 feet above the level of the sea.

El'caja, *n.* (*Bot.*) See TRICHILIA.

Elcæ'seans, or **Elcesaites,** *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The followers of Elxai or Elcesai, a Jew, who flourished in the reign of Trajan (98–116). They ingrafted many opinions derived from Oriental philosophy on a mixture of Judaism and Christianity. Epiphanius says it is doubtful whether the Elcesæans should be classed among the Christian or Jewish sects.

El'ché, a town of Spain, prov. Alicante, 16 m. S. W. of Alicante city, near the Elda, and abt. 2 m. from the sea. *Manuf.* Linens, woollens, and cottons. *Pop.* 20,000.

Elchingen, a village of Bavaria, on the left bank of the Danube, abt. 8 m. N.E. of Ulm. It is noteworthy as the scene of a battle fought on October 13, 1805, between the French under Ney, and the Austrians under Loudon, in which the latter were defeated. Ney's victory obtained for him the title of Duke of Elchingen.

El Da'ra, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Pike co.

Elde'na, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Lee co.

El'der, *a.* [Sax. *ealder,* the comparative degree of *eald,* now written *old.* See OLD.] Older; senior; having lived a longer time; born, produced, or formed before something else; prior in origin; preceding in the date of commission.

—*n.* One who is older than another or others; an ancestor; a person advanced in life, and who, on account of his age, experience, and wisdom, is selected for office.

(*Eccl. Hist.*) In the ancient Jewish polity, the elders were persons of considerable age and experience, and who consequently obtained certain power and influence over others. When Moses was sent into Egypt to deliver the children of Israel, he assembled the elders of the people, and told them that God had appeared unto him. Afterwards Moses associated with himself in the govt. 70 of the elders of Israel, which, according to the generality of interpreters, was the beginning of the Sanhedrim (which *see*). Every city, also, had its elders, who seem to have possessed a certain local jurisdiction. In the New Testament, the term *E.* is employed to designate a certain class of officers in the church, regarding the office and duties of whom there are various conflicting opinions. Whether the elders were lay officers of the church, has long been matter of dispute. It appears certain, however, that the elders mentioned by St. Paul (1 *Tim.* v.) did not hold the same office as those in the Presbyterian churches, but "labored in word and doctrine." It is said that Calvin admitted lay elders into church courts on what he conceived to be the sanction of the primitive church, and "as an effectual method of preventing the return of inordinate power in a superior order of clergy." Elders, in the Presbyterian Church, are certain laymen who are elected and ordained for ecclesiastical office, and who, in conjunction with the minister and deacons, compose in Scotland the kirk session. The number of elders is proportioned to the extent and population of the parish, and they are usually persons of tried character and Christian excellence. They have no right to teach or to dispense the sacraments; but in every question of jurisdiction within the parish, they form a spiritual court, of which the minister is officially moderator; and in the presbyteries, synods, and General Assembly, they sit as representatives of the several sessions or consistories.

El'der, *n.* [Sax. *ellarn, ellen*; Ger. *holder, holunder.*] (*Bot.*) See SAMBUCUS.

El'derly, *a.* Somewhat old; advanced beyond middle age; bordering on old age.

El'dership, *n.* State of being older; seniority.

(*Eccl.*) The office of an elder in the Presbyterian Church; order of elders.

El'der's Mill, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Beaver co.

El'der's Ridge, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Indiana co.

El'dersville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Washington co., abt. 30 m. W. by S. of Pittsburg.

El'derton, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Armstrong co., abt. 14 m. S.E. of Kittanning.

El'dest, *a.* [Sax. *ealdest,* superlative of *eald,* old.] Oldest; most advanced in age; that was born before others.

Eld'ing, *n.* [A. S. *ælan,* to kindle.] Wood for burning; fuel. (Local, Eng.)

El'don, in *Kansas*, a village of Pottawattomie co., abt. 8 m. N.E. of Manhattan.

Eldo'ra, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township, cap. of Hardin co., on the Iowa River, abt. 70 m. N.N.E. of Des Moines; *pop.* of township abt. 1,100.

El Dora'do. [Sp., the golden region.] The name given by Orellana, in 1531, to a country which he pretended to have discovered in the interior of S. America, between the rivers Orinoco and Amazon. He asserted that gold and precious stones existed in this region in great abundance. In 1595 Sir Walter Raleigh fitted out an expedition for the purpose of taking possession of El Dorado for the English government. The term has been since applied to various regions in which gold has been found.

El Dora'do, a name given to a part of S. America by the Spaniards.

El Dora'do, in *Arkansas*, a post-village, cap. of Union co., abt. 145 m. S. by W. of Little Rock; *pop.* abt. 600.

El Dora'do, in *California*, a N. co., bordering on Nevada; *area*, abt. 2,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* American, Consumne, and Carson rivers. *Surface*, mountainous, being traversed by the Sierra Nevada and Snowy Range of California; *soil*, in some parts fertile. *Min.* Gold, limestone, alabaster, and slate. *Cap.* Placerville. *Pop.* abt. 25,000.

—A post-village of El Dorado co., abt. 6 m. S.W. of Placerville; *pop.* abt. 900.

El Dora'do, in *Illinois*, a township of McDonough co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

—A post-village of Saline co., abt. 70 m. S.S.E. of Salem.

El Dora'do, in *Iowa*, a township of Benton co.; *pop.* abt. 200.

—A post-village of Fayette co., on Turkey River, abt. 8 m. N. of West Union.

El Dora'do, in *Kansas*, a post-office of Butler co.

El Dora'do, in *Kentucky*, a village of Mercer co.

El Dorado, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Clarke co., abt. 25 m. W. of the Mississippi River.

El Dorado, in *Nevada*, a district of Humboldt co., abt. 12 m. N.N.W. of Unionville.

El Dorado, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Preble co., abt. 27 m. W.N.W. of Dayton.

El Dorado, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Blair co.

El Dorado, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Culpepper co.

El Dorado, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Fond du Lac co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

El'dred, in *Michigan*, a village of Jackson co., abt. 6 m. S.E. of Jackson.

Eldred, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

—A township of Lycoming co.; *pop.* abt. 850.

—A township of McKean co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

—A township of Monroe co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

—A township of Schuylkill co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

—A township of Warren co.; *pop.* abt. 700.

—A post-office of Wayne co.

El'dredsville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Sullivan co.

El'dridge, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Walker co.

Eldridge, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Manitowoc co.

Eleanor, (*el'e-nor,*) duchess of Guienne, succeeded her father, William IX., at the age of 15, in 1137, and the same year married Louis VII., king of France. She accompanied him to the Holy Land, where she is said to have intrigued with her uncle, Raymond, prince of Antioch, and a young Turk named Saladin. A separation ensued between her and her husband, and in 1153 she married the duke of Normandy, afterwards Henry II., king of England, which occasioned a succession of wars between the two kingdoms. Her jealousy of Henry, and subsequent conduct to Fair Rosamond, have afforded a copious subject to poets and romance-writers. She excited her sons to rebel against their father, for which she was imprisoned sixteen years. On the accession of Richard I. she was released, and, in his absence in the Holy Land, was made regent. D. in 1204, a nun in the abbey of Fontevrault.

Elea'leh, a town of the Amorites, near Heshbon, their capital, assigned to the tribe of Reuben (*Num.* xxxii. 3–37). Its ruins, now *El-Aal,* are a mile N.E. of Heshbon.

Eleat'ics, *n. pl.* (*Phil.*) A sect founded at Elea, in Sicily, by Zenophanes of Colophon, about B. C. 538. Zeno, who flourished B. C. 464, Empedocles, B. C. 435, and Melissus, B. C. 428, were leading philosophers of this school. They opposed the idea of a plurality of gods, but mingled this truth with many puerile and absurd conceits, which obscured and weakened its efficacy.

Elea'za. (*Script.*) Judas Maccabeus was defeated and slain by the Syrians under Bacchides and Alcimus at this place, in Palestine, near Ashdod, B. C. 160.

Elea'zar, [Heb., help of God.] The third son of Aaron, and high-priest after him, (*Ex.* vi. 23; *Num.* xx. 25–28.) The high-priesthood continued in his family through seven generations; till the time of Eli, when we find it transferred to the line of Ithamar. In the reigns of Saul and David it was restored to the line of Eleazar, and so continued till after the captivity.

Elecampane', *n.* [From the Lat. *enula.*] (*Bot.*) See INULA.

—A coarse candy, composed of little else than colored sugar.

Elect', *v. a.* [Lat. *eligo, electus — e, ex,* and *lego,* to choose.] To pick, select, or choose out, from among two or more, that which is preferred; to take for an office or employment; to choose from among a number; to manifest preference for by vote or designation; to designate, choose, or select as an object of mercy or favor.

—*a.* [Lat. *electus.*] Picked out; chosen; taken by preference from among two or more; chosen as the object of mercy; chosen; selected or designated to eternal life; chosen to an office, but not yet in office.

—*n.* One chosen out or set apart; persons who are chosen or designated by God to salvation; a nation or body selected and set apart, as a peculiar church or people.

Elect'ant, *n.* [Lat. *electans.*] An elector. (R.)

Elec'tary, *n.* (*Med.*) Same as ELECTUARY.

Elec'ticism, *n.* Eclecticism. — *Craig.*

Elec'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *electio.*] Act of electing or choosing; choice; act of selecting one or more from others; act of choosing a person to fill an office or employment; choice. — Voluntary preference; free will. — Liberty to act or not: power of choosing or selecting. — Divine choice; predestination. — Predetermination. — The public choice of officers; those who are elected.

(*Law.*) *E.* is, when a man is left to his own free will to take or do one thing or another, which he pleases. It is the obligation imposed upon a party to choose between two or more inconsistent or alternative rights or claims, where he cannot enjoy the benefits of both. In courts of equity, the principle of election is frequently

applied where a party has inconsistent rights, and is compelled to elect which he will enforce. It has been said that the doctrine constitutes a rule of law as well as in equity, but that, in consequence of the forms of proceeding at law, a party cannot be put to elect. Every act of election presupposes a plurality of gifts or rights, with a right to the party to elect any one of them. Though, as a general rule, a person is not allowed to sue in equity and at law for the same thing, but is obliged to elect in which court he will proceed, yet there is an exception in the case of a mortgagee, who may proceed both in equity and at law at the same time.

(*Theol.*) *E.* " is a purpose of God referring to certain and definite persons of the fallen and sinful race of mankind, determining to unite them to Christ, and by means of that new connection with him to bring them to perfect holiness and happiness."—That God hath out of his mere good pleasure from all eternity predestined some of the human race to everlasting life, and left others to inevitable and eternal damnation, is a doctrine clearly taught in Scripture, and is a necessary consequence of the omniscience and foreknowledge of God. (*Pye Smith.*) — See PREDESTINATION.

Electioneer', *v. n.* To make interest for a candidate at an election; to use arts for securing the election of a candidate.

Electioneer'er, *n.* One who is active in promoting an election. — *Worcester.*

Elec'tive, *a.* [Fr. *électif*, from L. Lat. *electivus.*] Dependent on choice; bestowed or passing by election; pertaining to, or consisting in, choice or right of choosing; exerting the power of choice.

E. affinity. (*Chem.*) Signifies the order of preference, as it were, in which substances combine; thus, if nitric acid be added to a mixture of lime and magnesia, it will *elect* or choose to combine with the lime in preference to the magnesia. — See AFFINITY.

E. government. (*Pol.*) A government in which all functionaries, from the highest to the lowest, are chosen by the suffrages of a greater or less number of citizens. Of these, the government of ancient Athens, and in modern times that of the U. States, will serve as examples. When the functionaries of an elective government are chosen by a very great number, or by all the people, as in this country, it is a *democracy*; and when by a comparatively small number, it is either an *aristocracy* or an *oligarchy.*

Elec'tively, *adv.* By choice; with preference of one to another.

Elec'tor, *n.* [L. Lat.: Fr. *électeur.*] One who elects, or one who has the right of choice; a person who has the right of voting for a public officer.

(*Amer. Constit.*) One elected by the people, whose sole duty is to elect a president and vice-president of the U. States. See PRESIDENT, p. 1972.

(*Ger. Hist.*) The German empire became elective after the death of Conrad I., in 919, when the right of choosing his successor was exercised by the dukes of Saxony, Bavaria, Franconia, and Swabia. In 1257 there were seven electors, viz.: the archbishops of Mayence, Trèves, and Cologne, with the Count Palatine of the Rhine, and the rulers of Brandenburg, Saxony, and Bohemia. These were recognized by the States in 1338, and confirmed by Charles IV. in the Golden Bull of 1356. The treaty of Westphalia added another elector in 1648, in the person of the palatine Frederick V., whose vote had been conferred upon the Duke of Bavaria; and in 1692, the emperor Leopold I. granted the privilege to the duke of Brunswick-Luneburg, who became the ninth elector. In 1777 the electorate of Bavaria was reunited to the palatinate, which reduced the number to eight; but in 1803 the diet of Ratisbon increased the number to ten, viz.: the arch chancellor of Mayence, Bohemia Bavaria, Salzburg, Saxony, Brandenburg, Brunswick, Würtemberg, Baden, and Hesse. In 1804, Francis I. declared the empire hereditary, in consequence of which the dignity of elector became merely nominal. The title is now only borne by the princes of Hesse-Cassel. — The title of ELECTOR PALATINE was first assumed by Rodolph I., count-palatine of the Rhine, in 1291.

Elec'toral, *a.* Pertaining to election or electors.

Electoral Commission. See p. 924.

Elec'torate, Electoral'ity, *n.* [Fr. *électorat*; Sp. *electorado*; It. *elettorato.*] The territory of an elector, as formerly in Germany.

Elec'toress, *n.* An electress.

Electo'rial, *a.* Relating to an elector or to an election.

Elec'torship, *n.* The office of an elector.

Elec'tra, (*Myth.* or *Anc. Hist.*) Of this name the following are the most remarkable: — One of the Oceanides, wife of Atlas, and mother of Dardanus, by Jupiter. — A daughter of Atlas and Pleione. She was changed into a constellation. — A daughter of Agamemnon, king of Argos. She first incited her brother Orestes to revenge his father's death, by assassinating his mother, Clytemnestra. Orestes gave her in marriage to his friend Pylades, and she became mother of two sons, Strophius and Medon. Her adventures and misfortunes form one of the interesting tragedies of the poet Sophocles.

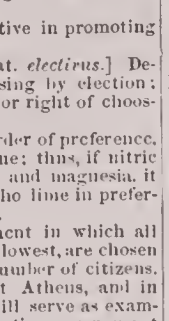


Fig. 921.—ELECTRA.

Electrep'eter, *n.* [Gr. *electron*, amber, and *trepein*, to turn.] (*Phys.*) An instrument for changing the direction of electrical currents.

Elec'tress, *n.* [Fr. *électrice*; Sp. *electriz*; It. *electrice.*] The wife or the widow of an elector. — *Burke.*

Elec'tric, or ELECTRICAL, *a.* [Fr. *électrique*; Sp. *electrico*; It. *elettrico*, from Gr *electron*, amber.] Pertaining to electricity; containing electricity, or capable of exhibiting it; derived from, or produced by, electricity.

Electric clock. See HOROLOGY, p. 1236; ELEC. TIME, p. 921.

Electric light. See p. 921, and ILLUMINATION.

Electric eel. See EEL.

Electrical machine. See ELECTRICITY, and p. 923.

Elec'tric, *n.* (*Phys.*) A substance which may, under ordinary circumstances, be readily made to evince electrical properties by friction. Amber is a powerful electric, and its property of attracting light particles of matter when rubbed was known to the ancients. From the Greek word for amber, the terms *electric, electricity, electroscope*, and many others, are derived. Electrics do not transmit, or conduct, electricity; hence, they are frequently termed *non-conductors*, or *insulators*; while, on the other hand, *anelectrics* (q. v.) are transmitters, or conductors, of electrical action. The most perfect electrics are shell-lac, sulphur, amber, jet, resinous bodies, gums, gun-cotton, glass, silk, diamond, agate, tourmaline, dry fur, hair, wood, feathers, paper, turpentine, and various oils, dry atmospheric air, and other gases, steam of high elasticity, and ice at 0° Fahr. The facility of rapidly conducting away electricity prevents many solid bodies from being regarded as *E.*, though all of them may be made to develop electricity by friction. By insulating a metallic rod with a glass or resin handle, it may be made, like the glass tube, to develop electricity. — See ELECTRICITY.

Elec'trically, *adv.* In the manner of electricity, or by means of it.

Elec'tricalness, *n.* Quality of being electrical.

Electri'cian, *n.* A person who studies or is versed in the science of electricity.

Electric'ity, *n.* [Fr. *électricité*; Sp. *electricidád*; It. *elettricita*, from Lat. *electrum*; Gr. *electron*, amber, from *helkō*, to draw, to drag, in reference to its attractive power.] (*Physics.*) One of the great forces of nature; also that branch of physical science which has sprung from the investigation of phenomena depending on this particular force. The term is derived from the Greek *electron*, amber, in which substance the property of attracting light bodies after friction was first observed. The fact that certain bodies, when rubbed, acquire the power of attracting light particles of matter, was known to the ancients. Thales, of Miletus, developed this property in amber 600 years before the Christian æra, and concluded that the substance was animated by an unknown spirit or element. Theophrastus, some centuries later, observed the same attractive property in a crystal termed the lyncurium, now supposed to be the tourmaline. Pliny and other naturalists refer to the attractive power of amber as something well known, but say nothing to lead us to suppose that their knowledge of electrical phenomena went beyond the discoveries of the old philosophers. The first attempt toward a generalization of electrical phenomena was made toward the close of the 16th century, by D. Wm. Gilbert, in a treatise on the magnet. In the following century, Dr. Wall, Boyle, Newton, and others, accumulated many new facts; but these were not of a nature to lead to the discovery of general principles. The electric spark was first noticed by Dr. Wall. In the early part of the last century, Dr. Hauksbee made many electrical experiments, from which he ascertained that glass is a substance which can be readily electrified by friction: and that some other bodies, especially metals, treated in the same manner, manifest no electrical power whatever. In 1728, Mr. Stephen Grey, a pensioner at the Charter House, performed a number of experiments, which led to the discovery of electrical conduction, and to the classification of bodies into conductors and non-conductors. The conclusions arrived at by Grey were firmly established by the researches of Du Fay, a French philosopher, to whom we are indebted for the discovery that there are two opposite states of electrical excitation, in which forces are developed attractive of each other. In 1745 and 1746, numerous attempts were made to confine *E.* in glass vessels containing water or mercury; and, almost simultaneously, Von Kleist in Germany, and Cunæus in Holland, became acquainted with the disagreeable effects of the electric shock. Muschenbroek, of Leyden, repeated the experiments of Cunæus, and published a report of the effects of the shock received from the apparatus, which is still known as the Leyden jar, or phial. The discoveries of Franklin followed soon after, and greatly advanced the science of *E.* By a series of beautiful experiments with a common kite, this celebrated philosopher ascertained, what had been before conjectured, that lightning is an electrical phenomenon. Cavendish afterward entered with great spirit into the field of electrical research, and thoroughly investigated the conditions of bodies charged with *E.* About the year 1789, Galvani, of Bologna, discovered that the mere contact of metals with the muscles and nerves of a frog recently killed, produced convulsive motions; and by repeating Galvani's experiments, the celebrated Volta, of Pavia, discovered the apparatus now known as the Voltaic pile, which discovery gave rise to a new branch of electrical science called *galvanism*, q. v., or voltaic electricity. Davy's researches proved that the voltaic current is a most potent agent in chemical analyses. In 1820, Oersted discovered that the current exerts a peculiar influence on the magnetic needle, and founded the science, soon afterward fully developed by Ampère, of *electro-magnetism*, q. v. Faraday, in his " Experimental Researches in *E.*," published between 1830 and 1840, described the phenomena of volta-electric and magneto-electric induction, and thus established the beautiful science of *magneto-E.*, q. v. Seebeck, of Berlin, found that an electric current may be generated by the unequal effect of heat on different metals in contact, and to the new branch of science which sprung from this observation he gave the name *thermo-E.*, q. v. The peculiar power called *E.* is known to us only by its effects, and such terms as *electric current*, and *electric fluid* are to be understood as figurative. Many theories respecting the nature of *E.* have been advanced for the purpose of explaining electrical phenomena. That of Du Fay and Symmer supposes *E.* to be an infinitely attenuated fluid pervading all bodies, and composed of two primary elements possessing distinct and opposite properties. These elements, called *vitreous* and *resinous* electricities, are supposed to neutralize each other when combined, electrical repose being the result. When, however, a disunion of these elements takes place, each becomes active. In accordance with this theory, electrical excitation consists in a separation and abstraction of one of the elements, leaving the other in excess or uncompensated. The theory started by Franklin supposes the existence of a single homogeneous imponderable fluid of extreme tenuity and elasticity, in a state of equable distribution throughout the material world. This fluid is assumed to be repulsive of its own particles, but attractive of all other matter. When distributed in bodies, in quantities proportionate to their capacities or attraction for it, such bodies are said to be in their natural state. When we increase or diminish the natural quantity of *E.* in any substance, excitation is the result, and the substance, if over-charged, is said to be electrified *positively*, or, if undercharged, *negatively.* The theories of Eales and Cavendish are less defective than those of Du Fay and Franklin, upon which they are respectively based; but even these are now found to be inadequate for the elucidation of electrical phenomena. Adopting the views of Faraday, scientific men of all nations now recognize two kinds of electrical force, distinguished by the terms *positive* and *negative*, but do not assume the existence of any peculiar kind of matter to which the term *electric fluid* may be applied. By frictional *E.* we distinguish that portion of this subject which relates to the phenomena of ordinary *E.* from those comparatively new sciences referring to the phenomena attendant on electrical excitation by chemical action, magnetism and heat. The fundamental principles of *E.* are illustrated by the *electric pendulum* (*Fig.* 922). A glass tube bent at right angles, so as to project horizontally, is placed on a convenient stand. On the hook in which its upper end terminates, a cocoon thread is hung, to the end of which a pith-ball is attached. The ball is thus doubly insulated by the glass and the silk thread. If a tube of glass be rubbed by a dry silk handkerchief, and brought near the ball, the ball is at first briskly attracted, and then as briskly repelled; and if the tube be then moved towards it, it moves off, keeping at the same distance from it. The ball being so affected, or charged, as it is called, a rod of shell-lac or of sealing-wax, after being rubbed with flannel, attracts it, if possible, more briskly than before, and again sends it off exactly as the glass had done. If the glass tube be now again taken up and rubbed a second time, if necessary, the ball will act towards it as it did towards the sealing-wax. The same series of attractions and repulsions would have taken place if we had begun with the sealing-wax instead of the glass tube. We interpret this experiment in the following way. When glass is rubbed with silk, it becomes invested with a peculiar property, which gives evidence of its existence by attracting a pith-ball or any other light substance; and after contact has communicated this property to the ball or other matter, repulsion takes place between them. In consequence of the ball being suspended by an insulating thread, it retains the property of rubbed glass thus given it; and although then repelled by a body having the same property, it is powerfully attracted by rubbed sealing-wax. After contact again takes place, and the property of rubbed sealing-wax has replaced that of rubbed glass in the ball, the two similarly affected bodies again repel, and the same series of attractions and repulsions will continue if we present the glass and the wax alternately to the ball. It is customary to call the *E.* manifested by glass *positive* or *vitreous*, and that by sealing-wax and bodies of the same class, *negative* or *resinous.* The kind of *E.* resulting from friction appears, however, to depend on some peculiar condition of contact between the rubbed surfaces; thus smooth glass rubbed with silk or wool becomes positive, but when roughened by sand or emery it acquires, under the same circumstances, a negative charge. Again, when silk is rubbed with glass, it becomes negative, but when rubbed with sealing-wax, positive. Both kinds of *E.* are produced in every case of electrical excitation, the rubber and the rubbed body always assuming opposite states. There are many substances which cannot be excited in the ordinary way, though they may be electrified by placing them in communication with an excited electric. These are termed *anelectrics*, or more properly *conductors*, from their property of conducting

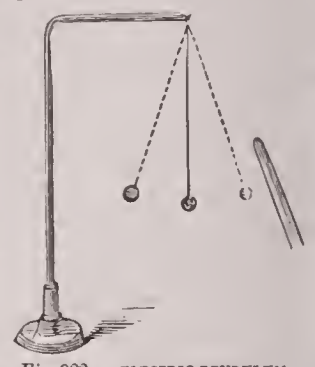


Fig. 922.— ELECTRIC PENDULUM.

the electric force. If an electrified pith ball, suspended by a thread, be touched by an electric,—a stick of dry sealing-wax, for instance,—its attractive power will not be in any sensible degree impaired; but if it be touched with any conductor in communication with the ground, it will instantly lose its electrical charge. It is therefore evident that electrics are *non-conductors*, or *insulators*, and that nuelectrics are transmitters or conductors of electrical action. Modern researches have, however, proved that the difference between the two classes is only one of degree, not of kind; the very best conductors offer a certain resistance to the electrical discharge, and the most perfect insulators permit it to a small extent. The metals are by far the best conductors; shell-lac, sulphur, glass, silk, and dry gas, the worst. Electrical discharges take place silently and without disturbance in good conductors of sufficient size; but if the charge is very intense and the conductor very small, or imperfect from its nature, it is often destroyed with violence. When a break is made in a conductor employed in effecting the discharge of a highly excited body, disruption or spark-discharge takes place across the intervening air, provided the ends of the conductor be not too distant; but it is now well established that the electric discharge will not take place through an absolute vacuum. The *electrical spark* itself presents many points of interest in the modifications to which it is liable. The time of transit of the electrical force through a chain of good conducting bodies of great length is so minute as to be altogether inappreciable to ordinary means of observation. An electrified body exerts a peculiar influence upon neutral conducting bodies at sensible and even considerable distances. This influence, which has been termed *electrical conduction*, may be thus examined:—Let two small cylinders of metal be insulated upon supports of glass varnished with a solution of shell-lac in spirits of wine, and let these insulated conductors be placed end to end a short distance apart. Now, if one conductor be charged with positive *E.*, it will induce a negative state in the nearer portions of the other, and a positive state in the more remote parts. The precise condition of the second conductor cannot be properly investigated without the aid of the most delicate electroscopes; but with a suspended pith ball the attractive power of its distant extremity may be readily detected. On removing the electrified conductor, the second conductor at once loses its attractive power. For experiments on electrical attraction and repulsion, a large glass tube will be found very useful. To excite it, the rough side of oiled silk (oiled only on one side) rubbed over with a composition consisting of an amalgam of mercury, lead (or zinc), and tin with a little grease, may be used, or in the absence of such a rubber a soft dry silk handkerchief may be employed. For external experimentation, however, and to exhibit the mechanical, luminous, and heating effects of the electrical discharge, we require the electrical machine. The first idea of such a machine originated with the celebrated Otto Guericke of Magdeburg, who mounted a globe of brimstone on an axis and caused it to revolve rapidly against the palm of his hand. In the electrical machines now in use, the electric to be excited is either a hollow cylinder or a circular plate of glass. The cylindrical machine is more simple in construction and less liable to fracture. The

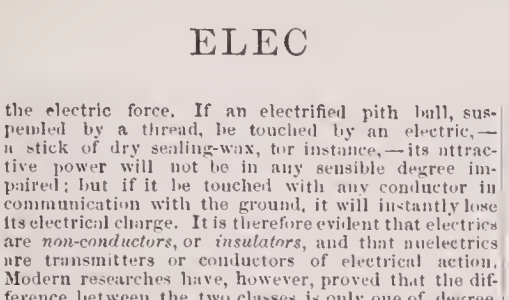


Fig. 923.—ELECTRICAL MACHINE. (See also page 923.)

plate machine (*Fig.* 923) consists of a thick plate of glass mounted on a horizontal axis and turned by a crank. At each end there is a glass standard, the one surmounted by a brass ball called the *negative* conductor, the other by a long cylinder of brass with rounded ends, called the *prime* or *positive* conductor. From the standard of the negative conductor project two brass strips in the form of a clamp which hold the rubbers against the glass plate. These rubbers are pieces of wash leather or woollen cloth covered with the amalgam above described. Connected with the prime conductor are metallic points, nearly in contact with the surface of the glass, which serve to collect its *E.* The lower half of the plate is covered with flaps of oiled silk which confine the *E.* until it is collected by the points of the prime conductor. Beside the cylindrical and plate machines, there are several instruments for collecting *E.*, for which see: LEYDEN JAR; GALVANIC BATTERY; ELECTROPHORUS; HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE; INDUCTION COIL; THERMOPILE. As the various branches of *E.* are generally considered as distinct sciences, they are treated separately in this work. The following are the principal heads under which electrical phenomena are described: ELECTRO-CHEMICAL THEORY; ELECTROLYSIS; ELECTRO-MAGNETISM; MAGNETO-ELECTRICITY; LIGHTNING; THUNDER; VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY; GALVANISM; &c. For information respecting the chief practical application of *E.*, see ELECTRO-MOTIVE POWER; ELECTRO-PLATING AND GILDING; ELECTROTYPE; LIGHTNING-CONDUCTOR; TELEGRAPHING; ILLUMINATING.

Atmospheric E., is *E.* considered as a natural agent existing and acting in the atmosphere. *E.* is called into action upon a grand scale in the thunder-storm. How the electric accumulation takes place is a subject that has never been clearly ascertained, but it probably results from a variety of causes, and is also connected with some peculiar power in masses of aërial vapor, which enables them to receive and retain electrical charges. The analogy between lightning and *E.* seems to have been first noticed by the Abbé Nollet, in 1748. It was afterwards verified by Benjamin Franklin, at Philadelphia, in 1752. There is still very little known about the cause of atmospheric electricity. The many changes which are continually occurring on the surface of the earth and in the surrounding atmosphere are, doubtless, of such a nature as to disturb the electric equilibrium. Evaporation, change of state or form in the varieties of matter, changes of temperature, chemical action—all these combined seem to produce those enormous electrical accumulations called thunder-storms. The beautiful phenomena of the aurora borealis is most probably connected with, or dependent upon, atmospheric electricity. All meteors were at one time considered as derived from electricity; but the showers of stones by which many of them are accompanied show that they must be ascribed to other sources. Those bodies called falling stars are considered by many to have an electric origin. They are most common when the atmosphere is favorable to electric accumulation. See AURORA BOREALIS; LIGHTNING; METEOR; THUNDER; THUNDER-STORM.

Animal and Medical E. See GALVANISM; INDUCTION-COIL; ELECTRICAL MACHINE, p. 923; LEYDEN JAR, p. 1479.

Elec'tric Tel'egraph, *n.* See TELEGRAPH, (ELECTRIC.)

Elec'trifiable, *a.* That may be electrified; capable of receiving electricity, or of being charged with it; that may become electric.

Electrifica'tion, *n.* Act of electrifying, or state of being charged with electricity.

Elec'trified, *p. a.* Charged with electricity; suddenly roused or excited.

Elec'trify, *v. a.* [*Electric*, and Lat. *facio*, to make.] To render electric; to communicate electricity to: to charge with electricity; to effect by electricity; to give an electric shock to; to excite or rouse suddenly; to give a sudden impulse to.

—To enchant; to charm.

—*v. n.* To become electric.

Electriza'tion, *n.* [Fr. *électrisation.*] The act of electrizing.

Elec'trize, *v. a.* [Fr. *électriser.*] To electrify.

Elec'trizer, *n.* Anything which electrizes;—especially an electric apparatus used for medical purposes.

Electro-ballistic Apparatus, *n.* An instrument for determining by electricity the velocity of a projectile at any part of its flight. The projectile passes through a screen, thus breaking a current of electricity, and setting in motion a pendulum, which is arrested on the passage of the projectile through a second screen. The distance between the screens being known, the arc through which the pendulum vibrates measures the time due to the projectile's flight between the screens.

Elec'tro-biol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *electron*, amber, *bios*, life, and *logos*, discourse.] A term applied to ascertain mental phenomena, supposed by some to be produced by various applications of mesmerism to the human body.

Electro Calico-printing. The art of producing patterns on cloth by the chemical action of the voltaic current. The process may be thus described: If, for instance, a blue pattern is to be printed on a white ground, the cloth, having been wetted with a very dilute hydrochloric acid, is placed on a sheet of tinfoil or other conducting surface connected with the negative electrode of a voltaic battery. A plate of iron, upon which the required pattern has been painted in varnish, is now connected with the positive electrode of the apparatus, and applied to the cloth. Electro-chemical action is at once set up, and the exposed portions of the metallic surface are dissolved by the acid, and the chloride of iron thus formed becomes fixed in the cloth. To develop the pattern, the cloth is now passed through a bath of prussiate of potash, which produces a beautiful blue color wherever the iron has touched, but which does not affect the parts which the varnish has shielded.

Elec'tro-chem'ical, *a.* Belonging or relating to ELECTRO-CHEMISTRY, *q. v.*

Electro-chemical Theory, *n.* (*Chem.*) This theory, founded by Davy and Berzelius, assumes that the constituents of every binary compound are always in opposite electrical states; one being electro-negative, the other electro-positive. When an electric current is passed through such a compound with sufficient force to decompose it, its electro-negative constituent is disengaged at the wire connected with the positive pole of the battery, and its electro-positive element at the wire connected with the negative pole. The elements and many compounds have been classified according to this theory. Thus hydrogen, the metals and their oxides belong to the class of electro-positive substances, while the non-metallic element and the acids belong to the other class. This distinction, however, is relative, as a substance may be electro-positive to one body, but electro-negative to a third. —See ELECTROLYSIS.

Elec'trode, *n.* [Gr. *elektron*, and *odos*, a way.] (*Electricity.*) A term substituted by Faraday for the term *pole*, as applied to one of the terminations of a voltaic battery. It signifies the way or door by which a current enters or leaves a substance. —See ELECTROLYSIS.

Elec'tro-dynam'ic, Elec'tro-dynam'ical, *a.* Relating to ELECTRO-DYNAMICS.

Electro-dynamics, *n. pl.* [Gr. *elektron*, and *dynamis*, power.] (*Electricity.*) That part of the science which treats of the effects of the phenomena of electricity in motion. See ELECTRO-MAGNETISM.

Electro-etch'ing, *n.* A mode of etching upon metals during electro-chemical decomposition. If two plates of copper be connected with the opposite ends of a voltaic battery and placed in a vessel containing water mixed with a little sulphuric acid, the plate connected with the positive end will be attacked by the oxygen which is released during the decomposition of the water. This destructive action can be localized at pleasure, by covering certain parts of the plate with a protecting stratum of varnish. Now, as the varnish effectually shields a plate from the effects of electrolytic action, it is evident that a drawing traced through it in the ordinary manner may be etched without difficulty by exposing the plate to the action of the nascent oxygen. A stout wire must be soldered to the plate; and this, as well as the back of the plate, must be varnished with a solution of shell-lac in alcohol. Thus prepared, the plate is placed in a decomposition cell opposite a plate of somewhat similar size, and the two are connected respectively with the copper and zinc of a Daniell's or Smee's battery. (See GALVANISM.) After the lapse of about ten minutes, the prepared plate is removed, for the purpose of "stopping out" the fine parts of the design with Brunswick black. This being done, the plate is returned for ten minutes more. The half-tints are thus stopped out, and the plate is once more exposed to the action for ten minutes, in order that the stronger lines of the drawing may be deepened. When the etching is completed, the varnish is removed by heat. The duration of the several exposures, as well as their number, will of course be regulated by circumstances. To etch upon iron or steel, a solution of common salt may be used as an electrolyte, and to etch upon silver, a solution of sulphate of silver. This mode of etching is, in many respects, superior to the common mode by the use of acids. It can be conducted with considerable regularity, and be rendered slow or rapid at pleasure. Also the plate can be taken out of the cell from time to time to be examined, and re-submitted to the action in a moment.

Electro-gilding, *n.* See ELECTRO-PLATING.

Electrol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *electron*, and *logos*, a discourse.] (*Physics.*) That department of the science which treats of electricity.

Electroly'sis, *n.* (*Chem.*) [Gr. *electron*, amber, and *luo*, I loose, I dissolve.] The process of electro-chemical decomposition. When certain compounds are introduced into the circuit of the voltaic current, it has the power of loosening and separating their elements. Substances thus susceptible of decomposition are termed *electrolytes*. They are all binary compounds, containing single equivalents of their components, which are held together by very powerful affinities. The amount of electrical power required to effect decomposition varies greatly with different electrolytes: solution of iodide of potassium, melted chloride of lead, hydrochloric acid, water mixed with sulphuric acid, and pure water, demand very different degrees of decomposing force, the resistance increasing from the first-mentioned substance to the last. Fluidity is an indispensable condition of *E.*; for bodies which, when reduced to the liquid state by fusion or solution, freely conduct electricity and readily suffer decomposition, are frequently absolute insulators when solid. When a liquid is electrolyzed, its components are disengaged solely at the limiting surfaces, where the current enters and leaves the liquid, all the intermediate portions appearing perfectly quiescent. Faraday has proposed the terms *anode* and *cathode*, respectively, for the surfaces which are supposed to receive and let out the current of positive electricity. The anode is therefore directly against or opposite the positive pole of the battery, or the positive *electrode*; and the cathode against or opposite the negative pole or *electrode*. The bodies which are set free by *E.* are termed *ions*. Those ions which go to the anode, and appear at the positive electrode or pole, are distinguished by the term *anions*, and those which go to the cathode, and appear at the negative electrode, by the term *cathions*. In the phraseology of the *electro-chemical theory*, anions would be called electro-positive bodies, and cathions electro-negative bodies, from the assumption that they are under the influence of direct attractive forces residing in the opposite poles of the battery. Faraday has shown by conclusive experiments that the decomposing force is not at the poles, but within the substance that is acted on by the current; and the new terms introduced by him express the phenomena actually observed in all cases of electro-chemical decomposition. The following illustrations of *E.* are interesting: When a pair of platinum plates are plunged into a glass of water to which a few drops of sulphuric acid have been added, and the plates connected by wires with a voltaic battery, the water is decomposed into its two constituents, Oxygen and Hydrogen; the former being disengaged at the positive electrode, and the latter at the negative electrode. The sulphuric acid is added to the water merely to increase its conducting power. A solution of hydrochloric acid colored with a little Saxon blue, and treated in the same manner, yields hydrogen at the negative electrode and chlorine at the positive, where its presence is made evident by the bleaching of the indigo. Iodide of potassium is decomposed with still greater ease: the free iodine will be recognized at the positive electrode by its brown color, or by the beautiful blue color which it will form with a little gelatinous starch. The decomposi-

tion of water by the voltaic current was first observed by Nicholson and Carlisle, and the discovery caused a great sensation in the scientific world. The researches of Davy on the chemical effects of the voltaic current led soon after to the great discovery that the alkalies, soda and potassa, and the earths, which had been hitherto regarded as elementary bodies, contained metals. This discovery, which was announced in 1807, proved that the voltaic pile was an instrument of immense importance in chemical investigations. To Davy's great pupil and successor, Faraday, the world is indebted for the elucidation of beautiful phenomena attending on *E.* He inferred that the effects of chemical decomposition were always proportionate to the quantity of circulating electricity, and might be taken as an accurate and trustworthy measuring of the latter. Guided by this important principle, he constructed his *voltameter*, an instrument which has rendered the greatest service to electrical science. This is merely an arrangement by which a little acidulated water is decomposed by the current, the gas evolved being collected and measured. By placing such an instrument in any part of the circuit, the quantity of electrical force necessary to produce any given effect can be at once estimated; or, on the other hand, any required amount of the latter can be, as it were, measured out and adapted to the end in view. The use of this instrument led to the discovery that the relative decomposing effects produced by the same current in different electrolytes is exactly expressed by the atomic weights or chemical equivalents of the electrolytes. For instance, the same current which decomposes but 9 parts of water will decompose 166 parts of iodide of potassium and 139 parts of chloride of lead. *E.* can be effected by the electricity of the common electric machine, but only on a very minute scale. This arises from the small *quantity* of electricity set in motion by the machine, compared with that generated by the voltaic battery. A pair of small wires of zinc and platinum dipping into a single drop of dilute acid, develop far more electricity, to judge from the chemical effects, than very many turns of a large plate electrical machine. The wonderful powers of the electricity generated by the machine depend on its *tension*, or that property which enables it to overcome difficulties and pass through imperfect conductors. The *E.* of metallic salts is now carried out on a large scale in the beautiful arts of *Electro-typing* and *Electro-plating*, q. v. The more recent arts of *Electro-etching*, *Galvanography*, and *Electro calico-printing*, are also based upon the chemical action of the voltaic current.

Elec'trolyte, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance susceptible of direct decomposition by the action of the electric current. See ELECTROLYSIS.

Electrolyt'ic, *a.* Relating to electrolysis.

Elec'trolyzable, *a.* That is susceptible of direct decomposition by the electric current.

Elec'trolyze, *v. a.* [See ELECTROLYSIS.] To decompose a substance into its elements by the action of the electric current.

Elec'tro-mag'net, *n.* A bar of iron temporarily magnetized, (see ELECTRO-MAGNETISM,) causing a current of electricity to pass through a wire coiled around it.

Worcester.

Elec'tro-magnet'ic, *a.* Belonging or relating to electro-magnetism.

Elec'tro-mag'netism, *n.* (*Elect.*) An important branch of electrical science, which may be said to have sprung from a discovery made by Professor Oersted, of Copenhagen, in the year 1820. The discovery of the Danish philosopher was thus simply stated: — When a properly balanced magnetic needle is placed in its natural position in the magnetic meridian, immediately under and parallel to a wire along which a current of voltaic electricity is passing, that end of the needle which is situated next to the negative side of the battery immediately moves to the *west*; if the needle is placed parallel to and over the wire, the same pole moves to the *east*. When the uniting wire is situated in the same horizontal plane as that in which the needle moves, no declination takes place; but the needle is inclined, so that the pole next to the negative end of the wire is depressed when the wire is situated on the west side, and elevated when situated on the east side. By this discovery the relation of magnetism to electricity, which had long been suspected, was satisfactorily established, and a new and boundless field of research was opened. One of the earliest and most active laborers in this field was Faraday, who, reasoning on the fact that the action of a conducting-wire on a magnet is not a directly attractive or repulsive one, was led to the conclusion, that if the action of the voltaic current could be confined to one pole of the magnet, that pole ought, under proper conditions, to rotate round the wire; and conversely, if the magnet were fixed and the conducting-wire movable, the wire ought to rotate round the magnetic pole. Both of these phenomena he realized; and, early in 1822, described the apparatus for exhibiting them. The apparatus employed to exhibit the rotation of the movable magnet consisted of a deep cup, nearly full of mercury, in which a cylindrical magnet was placed. The north pole of this magnet was allowed to project above the surface of the mercury, while its south pole was held down by a piece of thread attached to the end of a copper wire, which entered the cup through the centre of the base. The end of a second wire was made to dip into the mercury exactly over that at the bottom of the cup. By connecting the two wires with the two ends of a voltaic battery in action, the current was made to pass through the mercury; and the magnet, buoyed up by the mercury, rotated about it. If the positive current descended, the rotation was in the direction from east through south to west; but if the current was made to ascend, then the direction of the motion was reversed. Ampère subsequently caused a magnet to rotate round its own axis; and Barlow devised an ingenious apparatus for exhibiting the rotation of a conducting body round its axis. The first useful application of Oersted's discovery of the reciprocal force exerted between magnetic bars and conducting-wires, was made by Schweigger, a German physicist, in the construction of an instrument for indicating the direction and measuring the intensity of voltaic currents. (See GALVANOMETER.) The laws of electro-magnetic action were fully developed by Ampère, who must be regarded as one of the greatest philosophers of this century. In the course of his investigations he discovered a number of extremely interesting phenomena resulting from the action of electrical currents on each other, which become evident when arrangements are made for giving mobility to the conducting-wires. He found that when two currents flowing in the same direction were made to approach each other, strong attraction took place between them, and when in an opposite direction, an equally strong repulsion. These effects have absolutely no relation that can be traced to ordinary electrical attractions and repulsions, from which they must be carefully distinguished. They are purely *dynamic*, having to do with electricity in motion; and hence they are generally treated of under the head of *electro-dynamics*. Upon those attractions and repulsions of conducting wires Ampère founded a most beautiful and ingenious hypothesis of magnetic actions in general, which explains very clearly the influence of the current on the needle. He found that a striking analogy existed between wires conducting electricity and magnets, when the former were turned, corkscrew-fashion, into helices. A helix has indeed all the properties of a magnet, but the nature of the pole at either end will depend on the direction of the turns of the helix; if these be from left to right, then the extremity at which the current enters will have the magnetic properties of a north pole; but if the helix be a left-handed one, then the extremity at which the current enters will have the magnetic properties of a south pole. The analogy extends to fracture. If a magnetic bar be broken in two, each piece is a perfect magnet, and the fractured parts have opposite poles: so it is with the helix, which, if divided in the middle, exhibits attraction between the fractured ends. Now, according to Ampère's theory of magnetism, the phenomena exhibited by a magnet depend on voltaic currents circulating round its molecules. In their unexcited state, these molecular currents move in all directions, and thus neutralize one another; but when the bar becomes a magnet, the currents move parallel to each other, and in the same direction, and the effect produced is that of a uniform current moving corkscrew-fashion round the bar, which thus becomes in effect a helix; and the attractions and repulsions are consequences of the actions of the currents on each other. In applying this theory to the explanation of the phenomena of terrestrial magnetism, it is necessary to suppose the incessant circulation of electrical currents round the globe from east to west perpendicular to the magnetic meridian. (See MAGNETISM.) A consideration of the influence exerted by electrical currents on magnets naturally led to the conclusion that the neutral condition of bodies susceptible of magnetism would be disturbed by an electrical current, and this conclusion was quickly verified by experiments. When an electrical current is passed at right angles to a piece of iron or steel, the latter acquires magnetic polarity, either temporary or permanent, as the case may be, the direction of the current determining the position of the poles. This effect is prodigiously increased by causing the current to circulate a number of times round the bar, which then acquires extraordinary magnetic power. A steel bar may be permanently magnetized in this way, but a bar of pure and soft iron retains the magnetic force only so long as the electrical current is circulating round it. Bars of iron thus temporarily magnetized are called *electro-magnets*. The strongest are horse-shoe-shaped, and the conducting-wire, which is wound several times round them, is the ordinary copper bell-wire, covered with silk or cotton for the purpose of insulation. The power of the electro-magnet depends on the dimensions of the bar, the purity of the iron, the intensity of the current, and on the length and thickness of the covered wire. One has already been constructed which, when connected with a powerful voltaic battery, attracts the iron keeper with a force equal to the weight of more than two tons. When it was discovered that magnets of great power could so readily be made and unmade, attention was naturally given to the application of electro-magnetism as a motive power, and many ingenious models of engines driven by electricity soon made their appearance. At the present time, there are many highly efficient electro-magnetic engines in existence, but the expense of working them prevents their application to ordinary purposes. (See ELECTRO-MOTIVE POWER.) The application of electro magnetism to telegraphy has led to marvellous results, and, by its agency, space and time have, in effect, been annihilated.

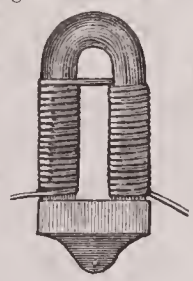
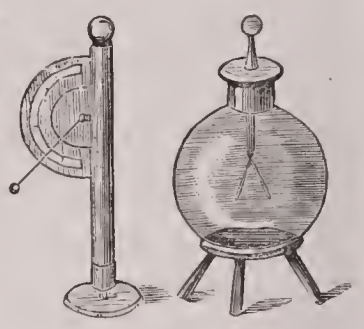


Fig. 924.
ELECTRO-MAGNET.

Electro-metal'lurgy, *n.* The application of electricity to metal-working. The more important branches of *E. M.* are fully described under the heads of ELECTROTYPE, ELECTRO-PLATING and GILDING, and ELECTRO-ETCHING.

Electrom'eter, *n.* [Fr. *électromètre*, from Gr. *electron*, and *metron*, measure.] (*Elect.*) Electrometer and electroscope are instruments constantly employed in electrical investigations. The two words are generally taken as synonymous; electroscope, however, should be applied to those instruments which give evidence of electrical excitement without giving the exact measure of it; and electrometers to such as show both. The *quadrant electrometer* (1, *fig.* 925) consists of a conducting-rod, generally of box-wood or brass, with a graduated semi-circle attached above, in the centre of which is a pivot for the rotation of a straw carrying a pith-ball at its outer end. It is used for electricity of high tension, such as that of the electric machine. —



1 2
Fig. 925.

When placed on the prime conductor of the machine, the whole becomes charged with + electricity, and the ball is repelled first by the electricity of the rod, and then by that of the prime conductor, the height to which it rises being seen on the semicircle. This is not an electrometer in the strict sense of the word, for although it tells us, by the straw rising and falling, when one tension is greater or less than another, it does not tell us by how much, the conditions of its repulsion being too complicated for simple mathematical expression. It can show us, however, by the indicator standing at the same point, when the electric tension of the machine is the same at one time as at another. Bennet's *gold-leaf electroscope* — a much more delicate instrument, and one of great value in all electrical investigations — consists (2, *fig.* 925) of two slips of gold-leaf suspended parallel to each other within a glass receiver, and communicating with a metal cap or disc above. When the cap is touched with an electrified body, the leaves separate, but instantly collapse when a second body, charged with the opposite kind of electricity, is brought near the cap. Cavendish constructed an excellent electrometer, with two slender reeds terminating with two cork balls, the divergence of which was indicated by a scale. In Coulomb's *torsion-balance*, the force of electrical repulsion is estimated by the reactive force of a fine wire suspended vertically, and twisted more or less from its quiescent position. Harris's *bifilar balance* — an exceedingly delicate and useful electrometer — may be regarded as a modification of Coulomb's. One of the latest improved *E.*, is that of Sir W. Thomson (1877), used in connection with telegraphic instruments. See ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH, p. 171.

Elec'tro-mo'tive Power, *n.* The attractive force of the electro-magnet is applied with success as a motive power; and machines or engines driven by this force are rather extensively used in the fabrication of mathematical and optical instruments. Compared with steam, the *E. M.* is a very costly agent, and, on this account, it cannot be employed for moving ordinary machinery. For small and delicate motions, however, *E. M. P.* is so excellently adapted, that its cost is not taken into consideration. Its peculiar advantages are its noiseless action, portability, safety, controllability, and freedom from dirt. The celebrated Russian philosopher Jacobi first constructed *E. M. P.* large enough to be practically tested. With one of these, he, in 1839, succeeded in working the paddle of a boat with such force, that the boat, with ten persons on board, attained the speed of 4 m. an hour. In the U. States, Mr. Davenport and Professor Page successfully applied electro-magnetism to various machines. "The *Page's rotating machine* illustrates very plainly one method of making the electric force do work. It consists (Fig. 926) of a horse-shoe magnet, in the axis of which is an upright shaft. To this a piece of soft iron is fixed, with its ends facing the poles of the magnet. The soft iron is surrounded with a coil of copper-wire, so that it is an electro-magnet. The ends of the wires of the coil are fastened to two metallic strips, which are attached to the shaft. The current comes to the coil through two springs which press against these strips, and which act as a rheotrope to reverse the current when the shaft has turned half-way round. The machine is so arranged that, at starting, the

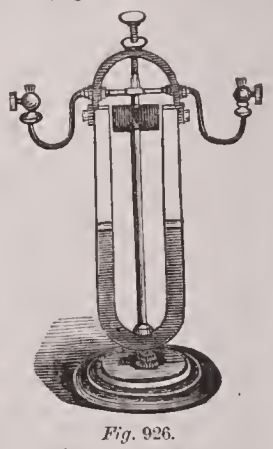


Fig. 926.
PAGE'S ROTATING MACHINE.

poles of the two magnets facing each other are of the same kind. They therefore repel each other, and when the shaft is once started, they send it around a quarter of the way; then, unlike poles, begin to approach each other, and their attraction causes the shaft to complete half a rotation. The current then changes its direction, the poles of the electro-magnet are reversed, and like poles again face each other, and are repelled. The rotation is kept up by the self-acting rheotrope. The shaft may be made to rotate 2,000 times a minute, causing 4,000 changes of polarity in that brief time." (*Rolfe and J. A. Gillet.*) — In Denmark, Mr. Hjorth, in 1849, took out a patent for an *E.-M.* engine of 10-horse power, which far surpassed all previous contrivances. But to M. Fremont, the celebrated mathematical-instrument maker of Paris, the world is indebted for the proof that electro-magnetism could be advantageously used as a permanent and regular moving-power in a large establishment. His *E.-M.* machines are very various in form, magnitude, and power, but they all derive their motion from magnetism temporarily induced in iron bars by the action of the electric current. (See ELECTRO-MAGNETISM.) By an expedient to which an infinite variety of forms may be given, the current round each iron bar, or electro-magnet, can be alternately transmitted and suspended with any desired degree of rapidity; and, by varying the power of the battery, the length of the coiled wire, and the magnitude of the bar, a magnetic force of any desired intensity can be produced.

Electromet'rical, *a.* Pertaining to, or made by, an electrometer.

Elec'tro-mo'tion, *n.* The motion conferred upon magnets by electricity. — *Smart.*

Elec'tro-mo'tive, *a.* That excites, or produces, electro-motion.

Elec'tro-mo'tor, *n.* [Fr. *électromoteur.*] An instrument or apparatus to move the electric fluid. — *Ure.*

Elec'tro-neg'ative, *a.* Being in such a state, with respect to electricity, as to be repelled by bodies negatively electrified, and attracted by those positively electrified. — *Ure.*

—*n.* A substance which, in electro-chemical decomposition, makes its appearance at the *anode*, or electro-positive pole. — *Brande.*

Electroph'orus, *n.* [Fr. *électrophore*, from Gr. *elektron*, and *phoros*, bearing.] (*Elect.*) An instrument which consists of a resinous plate, A, which may be made of equal parts of shellac and resin, with a little Venice turpentine, melted and cast into a circular disc of somewhat less than an inch thick, and from six to ten inches in diameter; it should rest upon a metal plate or sheet of tin-foil; upon its upper surface is placed a somewhat smaller brass plate, B, with a glass handle. When the resinous plate is *excited*, by rubbing it with a warm and dry flannel, and the metallic cover put down upon it, a spark of negative electricity may be drawn from it, and if it then be raised, it affords a second spark of positive electricity. On replacing the cover, and again touching it, it gives a negative spark, and on again raising it, a second positive spark, and these sparks thus obtained may be repeated any number of times, so that the instrument forms a useful and portable electrical machine.

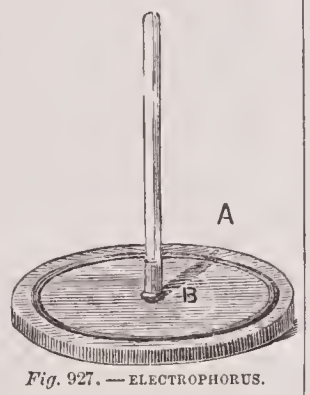


Fig. 927. — ELECTROPHORUS.

Electro-physiolog'ical, *a.* Pertaining to electrical results produced through physiological agencies, or by change of action in a living being. — *Webster.*

Electro-physiol'ogy, *n.* Electric results produced through physiological agencies. — *Webster.*

Elec'tro-plate, *v. a.* To plate with silver by electricity. — *Clarke.*

Elec'tro-plating and Gilding, *n.* (*Arts.*) The process of covering one metal with a thin crust or film of another by the aid of electricity. For coating articles with silver, a bath is made containing one part of cyanide of silver to 2 or 3 parts of cyanide of potassium, dissolved in about 150 parts of water. The article to be plated is made the negative pole, and a piece of silver hung in the bath forms the positive pole. The silver will be deposited with a dead appearance: if lustre is required, a few drops of bi-sulphide of carbon added to the bath will effect this object. Articles are gilded by employing a solution of the double cyanide of gold and potassium, and suspending plates of gold in the solution. To give a durable, adhesive coating, the articles to be plated must be perfectly clean. They are first boiled in a solution of potash to free them from grease, then dipped in dilute nitric acid to remove any oxide that may have formed on the surface, and afterwards well washed immediately before putting them in the bath. Any thickness of the metal may, of course, be given to an article by continuing the operation sufficiently long, but from 3 to 6 hours generally suffices to give a proper coating. For silver, ½ oz. to the square foot forms an excellent plate. In some establishments the silvering solution is kept constantly stirred by simple mechanical arrangements. The silver-plated articles, on being removed from the vats, are well brushed with brushes of very fine brass wire attached to a lathe, and cleaned with fine Calais sand; they are afterwards polished on revolving brushes with rotten-stone, then by hand with soft leather and rouge, and lastly with the naked hand. Articles with fluted, chased, and ornamented surfaces are often burnished after being polished. The burnisher is a piece of highly polished hardened steel, sometimes of blood-stone, flint, or agate, fitted to a handle, and imparts to the smooth, metallic surfaces, by friction, an exceedingly brilliant and lasting polish. Other metals, besides copper, silver, and gold, can be electrically deposited from their solutions; of these, the most successful and useful as yet employed is the coating of iron with zinc, a solution of the sulphate of zinc being used for the purpose. Alloys of the metals have also been deposited, but the processes are attended with practical difficulties. Paper and other fibrous material may be electro-plated by first rendering them good conductors of electricity. This may be accomplished by immersing them for one or two hours in a solution prepared by taking a solution of nitrate of silver, and adding ammonia until the precipitate first formed is entirely dissolved again. After drying them well, they are exposed to a current of hydrogen gas, by which means the silver is reduced to a metallic state, and they are rendered so good conductors of electricity that they may be *E.-P.* in the usual manner. See also ELECTROTYPE.

Electro-polar, *a.* Furnished with positive and negative electric poles; — applied to conductors.

Electro-pos'itive, *a.* In such a state with respect to electricity as to be attracted by bodies negatively electrified. — *Worcester.*

—*n.* A substance which, in electro-chemical decompositions, makes its appearance at the *cathode*, or electro-negative pole.

Electropunc'ture, ELECTROPUNCTUATION, *n.* (*Surg.*) The operation of inserting two or more wires, and then connecting them to the electrodes of the electric or galvanic apparatus. It has been employed therapeutically in cases in which electricity, galvanism, and acupuncturation have been indicated. — *Dunglison.*

Elec'troscope, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *elektron*, and *skopeo*, to view.] See ELECTROMETER.

Electro-stat'ics, *n.* [Gr. *electron*, and *statikos*, causing to stand.] (*Elect.*) That part of the science which treats of electricity in equilibrium, as distinguished from electro-dynamics. — *Ogilvie.*

Electro-telegraph'ic, *a.* Relating to the electric telegraph.

Elec'tro-tint, *n.* An art by which drawings are made with any substance insoluble in the solution of sulphate of copper. When the design is completed, the plate is immersed in the solution, and a reverse made by the electro-coppering process ready for the printer. It is the application of the electrotype to the art of engraving. It was invented in 1840 by E. Palmer, who gave it afterwards the name of *glyphography.*

Elec'trotype, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *elektron*, and *typos*, an impression.] The art of depositing copper and other metals in or upon suitable moulds, through the agency of voltaic electricity, so as to produce faithful copies of coins, medals, statues, engraved blocks, and other works; invented in 1837 by Professor Jacobi, of St. Petersburg. The following examples of electrolysis (see this word) will elucidate this important branch of electro-metallurgy. If two platinum plates be connected with the opposite ends of a voltaic battery in action, and be placed in a vessel containing water and sulphuric acid, the water will be electrolyzed, or decomposed by electricity; the hydrogen gas will be released at the plate connected with the negative end of the battery, and the oxygen at that connected with the positive. If into the acid liquid some crystals of sulphate of copper (blue vitriol) be now thrown, electrolysis will still take place, but only one of the elements of the water, namely, oxygen, will be evolved; for the hydrogen, on being released from the water, will take the place of the copper in the solution, and the copper thus liberated will be deposited on the negative plate. This experiment may be continued until all the copper is abstracted from the solution. If a copper plate be now substituted for the platinum one, forming the positive electrode, the water will be decomposed, but neither of the gases will escape. The hydrogen, as before, will take the place of the copper in the solution; the oxygen, instead of appearing at the positive plate, will combine with the copper of which that plate is composed, forming oxide of copper, which will unite with the sulphuric acid to form sulphate of copper. The chemical forces called into action by the current are so beautifully balanced, that, in the last experiment, the quantity of copper supplied by the positive plate equals exactly the quantity withdrawn from the solution, and deposited on the negative plate. The practice of electrotyping consists in preparing models or moulds of objects to be copied, and in so arranging the battery, or apparatus, which generates the voltaic current, as to deposit the metal in a compact and solid form upon these models. There are many materials fitted for forming electrotype-moulds; of these, fusible metal, wax, stearine, plaster of Paris, and gutta-percha, are mostly used. Non-metallic moulds are rubbed over with plumbago or black-lead, which is an excellent conductor of electricity. The application of this substance to non-conducting surfaces was recommended by Mr. Mason. Plaster of Paris moulds must be saturated with wax or tallow, or covered with fine varnish, before they are placed in the copper solution. The simplest kind of voltaic apparatus for electrotyping is a single cell of a Daniell's battery, slightly modified. In a vessel of stoneware or glass is placed a tube or cell of porous earthenware, and in this a plate or rod of amalgamated zinc. A perforated shelf for holding crystals of sulphate of copper is fixed in the upper part of the outer vessel. The prepared mould which represents the copper or negative element of an ordinary voltaic pair is connected by a wire with the zinc, and suspended in the outer vessel. To charge the apparatus, the porous cell is filled with a mixture of water and sulphuric acid; the outer vessel with a saturated solution of sulphate of copper, with a little sulphuric acid in it; and the shell is well furnished with crystals of sulphate of copper to keep the solution saturated. Certain precautions must be observed in using this apparatus. Thus the mould must not be too small in proportion to the size of the zinc; for when this is the case the copper is deposited as a dark powder. Again, it must not be too large, because then the copper is deposited very slowly, and is of a brittle texture. The single-cell apparatus is now only used for copying medals, seals, and other small works. For electrotyping large objects, or for operating upon a number of small moulds, a separate decomposition-cell is used, with a single cell of a Daniell's or a Smee's battery for producing the current. The decomposition-cell is filled with a dilute acid solution of sulphate of copper. Two brass rods, connected respectively with the zinc and copper (or platinized silver) of the generating-cell, are laid across the top; to one of these the moulds are attached, and to the other a plate or plates of copper. By a series of chemical changes, to which reference has already been made, the copper from the solution is transferred to the moulds; and the copper plates are dissolved with such regularity, that the strength of the solution is kept up. The introduction of powerful magneto-electrical machines driven by steam, have displaced the old galvanic battery in electro-plating or electrotyping. One of these, an improvement upon the *Gramme* and *Wilde* machines, 60 in. by 48 in., 33 in. high, weighing 3 tons, and of 3 horse-power, deposits 15 lbs. of copper per hour. Machines for lighting are now greatly improved, and are being introduced into large factories, &c. Some are capable of producing with 800 rotations, a light equal to 16,000 candles.

Elec'trotype, *v. a.* To copy, or make a fac-simile of, by the electro-chemical process of depositing metals from their solution upon a mould. — *Hamilton.*

Elec'trotyper, *n.* One who electrotypes.

Electrotyp'ic, *a.* Belonging, or relating, to electrotype or electrotyping.

Elec'trotyping, *n.* Same as ELECTROTYPE, *q. v.*

Electro-vi'tal, *a.* (*Physiol.*) Applied by some physiologists to two currents supposed to move in the nerves of animals: the one external and cutaneous; the other internal, and proceeding from that axis. — *Brande.*

Elec'trum, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *elektron*, amber; — was also applied by the ancients to a metallic substance consisting of 4 parts of gold and 1 part of silver.] (*Min.*) A natural alloy of gold and silver in the proportion of two of gold to one of silver. It is found in tubular crystals and imperfect cubes of a silver-white color in Siberia, Norway, Transylvania, California, and some other gold-mining districts.

Elect'uary, *n.* [L. Lat. *electuarium*; Gr. *ekleikton—ec*, and *leicho*, to lick up, to lick.] (*Med.*) A form of medicine to be taken by licking it up, or letting it melt in the mouth; a mixture composed of powders, or other ingredients, incorporated with some conserve, honey, or syrup.

Eleemos'ynarily, *adv.* By charity; charitably.

Eleemos'ynary, *a* [From Gr. *eleēmosynē*, from *eleēmōn*, pitiful, merciful, from *eleeō*, to pity, from *eleos*, pity, mercy, compassion.] Given in charity; given or appropriated to support the poor; done or performed without reward; relating to charitable donations; founded by charitable donations, for the purpose of dispensing some gratuity or benefit.

(*Law.*) *E.* corporations are corporate bodies constituted for the perpetual distribution of the free alms or bounty of the founder of them, to such persons as he has directed. Of this kind are all hospitals for the maintenance of the poor, sick, and infirm.

—*n.* One who lives on alms.

El'egance, or **El'egancy,** *n.* [Fr. *élégance*; Lat. *elegantia*, from *elegans*, for *eligens*, from *eligo* — *e, ex*, and *lego*, to pick, to choose.] A choosing or selecting, with nicety, care, taste, or judgment; exquisiteness; fastidiousness; that which pleases by its propriety, grace, purity, symmetry, or beauty; gracefulness; politeness; refinement; high polish; purity; neatness.

El'egant, *a.* [Fr. *élégant*, from Lat. *elegans.*] Choosing with nicety, care, taste, or judgment; fastidious; nice; luxurious; effeminate; pleasing to good taste; pleasing by beauty, grace, purity, symmetry, or propriety; graceful; neat; pure; refined; polished; polite; genteel; beautiful; handsome; symmetrical; choice; sensible to beauty; discriminating beauty from deformity or imperfection, as taste; rich; costly and ornamental.

El'egantly, *adv.* In an elegant manner.

Elegi'ac, *a.* [L. Lat. *elegiacus*; Gr. *elegeios.*] Belonging to elegy; plaintive; expressing sorrow or lamentation; used in elegies.

—*n.* Elegiac verse.

Elegi'acal, *a.* Belonging to an elegy, or to elegiac verse; elegiac.

El'egist, Ele'giast, Elegiog'rapher, *n.* A writer of elegies.

Ele'git, *n.* [Lat. 3d pers. sing. of *elegi*, perf. tense of *eligere*, to choose, from *e*, out, and *legere*, to gather, choose. See ELECT.] (*Law.*) A writ of execution founded on the statute of Westminster the Second, by which,

after a plaintiff or defendant has obtained judgment in an action, the sheriff gives him possession of the lands and tenements of the opposite party, to be occupied and enjoyed until the money due on such judgment is fully paid, and during that period he is tenant by elegit. Upon this writ the sheriff impanels a jury, who appraise the debtor's goods and lands, and if the former are insufficient to pay the debt, then the latter are also delivered over to the creditor. The writ is still in use in the U.S., with some modifications varying in the different States.

El'egy, *n.* [Lat. *elegia;* Gr. *elegeia*, from *elegos*, from *e! e! legein*, to cry woe! woe!] (*Poetry.*) A short poem composed on a mournful occasion, generally on some one's death. Among the ancient Greeks, the *elegos* was a strain of lament, and usually consisted of a poem made up of alternate hexameter and pentameter verses. The elegiac was also the favorite metre for epigrams. It was used, however, by different poets in different ways. The elegies of Callinus and Tyrtæus are political and warlike; those of Mimnermus are contemplative and melancholy; those of Theognis and Solon are moral and political, &c. The first Latin elegiac writer of note was Catullus, and he was followed by Tibullus, Tibutius, and Ovid. The elegiac verses of Catullus are either mournful or satirical, while those of the other poets of the Augustan æra are devoted to subjects connected with successful or unsuccessful love. In more modern times, the poets of nearly every nation have practised this species of composition.

Ele'i. (*Anc. Hist.*) People of Elis, in Peloponnesus. In their country was the temple of Jupiter, near which were celebrated the Olympic games, of which they had the superintendence. Their horses were held in great repute.

El'ement, *n.* [Fr. *élément;* Lat. *elementum*. Etym. unknown.] A rudiment; a first principle; the first or constituent principle or minutest part of anything; an ingredient. — That which cannot be divided by chemical analysis; a simple or uncompounded substance.

—The substance which forms the natural or most suitable habitation of an animal; the proper state or sphere of anything; the state of things suited to one's temper or habits.

> "Our torments may, in length of time, become our *elements*."
> *Milton.*

—The outline or sketch. — The moving cause or principle; that which excites action.

—*pl.* The letters of the alphabet. — The first rules or principles of an art or science.

(*Eccl.*) The bread and wine used in the Lord's supper.

(*Math.*) Rudiments; data employed in calculation.

(*Chem.*) The old philosophers applied this term to imaginary principles of matter; such as fire, water, earth, and air. The elements of the alchemists were salt, sulphur, and mercury. The term *element* is now used as synonymous with *simple body*, q. v.

(*Astron.*) Those numerical quantities, obtained by observation and calculation, which are used in compiling tables that exhibit the ephemeris of a planet's motions. The principal are its greatest, mean, and least distance from the sun; its mean daily motion; its mean annual motion; the eccentricity of its orbit and its inclination to the ecliptic; the longitude of its ascending node and perihelion; and its mass and density.

Element'al, *a.* Pertaining to, or produced by, elements; arising from first principles.

Elemental'ity, *n.* Combination of ingredients. (R.)

Element'ally, *adv.* According to elements; literally.

Element'ariness, *n.* Quality of being elementary.

Element'ary, *a.* [Fr. *élémentaire*, from L. Lat. *elementarius*.] Relating to or explaining elements or first principles; primary; simple; uncompounded; uncombined; initial; rudimental; containing, teaching, or discussing first principles, rules, or rudiments; treating of elements; collecting, digesting, or explaining principles.

Elementa'tion, *n.* Instructing in the first principles. *Coleridge.*

El'emi, *n.* [Fr. *élémi;* It. and Sp. *elemí*.] (*Chem.*) A fragrant resinous substance, obtained from different species of the natural order *Amyridaceæ*, and somewhat similar in properties to copal. It was formerly brought chiefly from Egypt or Ethiopia, and was referred to a tree called *Amyris elemifera*. Part of the *E.* of commerce is now brought from America, and is obtained from trees of other genera, but of the same natural order, particularly *Icaca Icicariba*, which grows in Brazil. *Elaphrium elemiferum* is believed to yield the greater part of the *E.* of Mexico. *E.* is usually in large, pale-yellow, semi-transparent masses, fragile, softening by the heat of the hand, with a smell somewhat resembling that of fennel. It is soluble in alcohol, except a white crystallizable residue, which is very light, inodorous, and tasteless, and which is called *Elemine*. The properties of *E.*, however, chiefly depend on a volatile oil, which may be obtained from it by distillation. *E.* is used in the preparation of stimulant plasters and ointments.

Elemine, *n.* (*Chem.*) See ELEMI.

Elench', or **Elench'us,** *n.*; *pl.* ELENCHS, or ELENCHES. [Gr. *elengchos*, from *eleng-cho*, to convince, to confute, to refute, to put to shame.] A proof; a trial.

(*Log.*) A vicious or fallacious argument: a syllogism by which an adversary is forced to contradict himself.

Elench'ical, *a.* Pertaining to an elench.

Elench'ically, *adv.* By specious argument.

El'ephant, *n.* [Fr. *éléphant;* Lat. *elephas;* Gr. *elephas*. In Heb. *eleph* signifies an ox or cow; in another form, *alluph*, from obs. root *alaph*, to accustom one's self to become gentle, tame. *Bos Lucas*, the Lucanian ox, was the name originally given to this animal by the Romans, because they first saw it in Lucania, in the army of Pyrrhus.] (*Zoöl.*) A member of the family ELEPHANTIDÆ, *q. v.*

Elephant, a name indicating various localities in Asia and Africa. — 1. Elephant Point, a promontory at Pegu, in Further India, marks the west extremity of the mouth of the Rangoon, the most easterly arm of the Irrawaddy. It is in Lat. 16° 25′ N., and Lon. 96° 25′ E. — 2. Elephant Bay, an inlet of the Atlantic, on the coast of Benguela, South-west Africa, in Lat. 13° 14′ S., and Lon. 12° 33′ E.; has excellent anchorage, but no fresh water. — 3. Elephant Island, in Senegambia, is about 100 miles up the Gambia. — 4. Elephant River, in the Cape Colony of South Africa, enters the Atlantic after a course of 140 miles, about Lat. 31½ S., and Lon. 18° E.

Elephan'ta, a small island near Bombay, remarkable for a huge unwieldy statue of an elephant, cut out of the solid rock.

El'ephant-apple, *n.* (*Bot.*) See FERONIA.

El'ephant-beetle, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See SCARABEIDÆ.

Elephan'tiac, *a.* (*Med.*) Afflicted with elephantiasis.

Elephanti'asis, *n.* [Lat. and Gr., from *elephas*, elephant, so called from its likeness to the elephant's hide.] (*Med.*) A disease common in the East and West Indies, and so called from the skin of the afflicted limb becoming rough, scaly, and enormously thickened, so as to resemble the leg of an elephant. It generally comes on with great heat of the skin, alternating with profuse perspiration and ardent thirst. The part becomes red, hot, swelled, and painful, increases to great size, and becomes a burden to the patient. Though it is the leg that is generally affected by this disorder, other parts of the body are liable to its attack; but it is not usual for more than one part to be morbidly enlarged in the same individual. In the treatment of this disease in its earlier stages the use of laxatives and diaphoretics is recommended, together with the application of iodine ointment to the part, and firm bandaging. In the later stages little can be done for its alleviation, and amputation of the part is generally discountenanced.

Elephan'tidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Elephant family, order *Pachydermata*, containing the largest terrestrial animals in existence. They are distinguished by having a cylindrical, prehensile, very mobile proboscis, furnished at the tip with a small finger-like appendage, two large projecting tusks in the upper jaw, representing the incisors of other animals, and five toes on each foot included in a hard skin. This family contains the elephants, mammoth, and mastodon, &c. The full-grown adult elephant (fig. 928) may be said to possess only one molar tooth on each side of each jaw, and they are very peculiar for the manner in which they shed or change these teeth. The first-formed teeth, as they grow older, become thinner and shorter, a fresh set forming behind them. These new teeth press from behind forwards, and as the jaws continue to grow they come partially into use. These in their turn are pushed out by another new set forming behind; and this process is repeated till the elephant has changed its teeth eight times. At each dentition the number of plats of which these molar teeth consist are increased. The tusks, which, being implanted in the incisive or intermaxillary bones, may be considered as answering to the incisive teeth, are only shed once in the animal's life. This takes place between the first and second year, soon after which the permanent tusks are cut, and gradually increase in size, the ivory being deposited by successive secretions of a vascular pulp in very thin layers from within. These tusks in the adult animal vary much in size, and continue to grow throughout most of the animal's life. They are generally much larger in the male than in the female, weighing, in the case of the former, from 50 to 150 lbs. The greatest recorded weight is 350

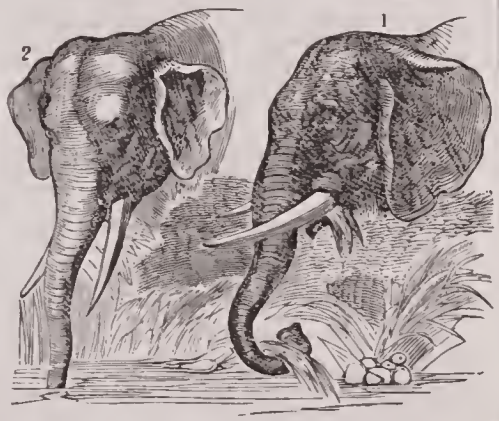


Fig. 928.

1, head of African elephant; 2, head of Asiatic elephant.

lbs., but this is extremely rare. Their average length is from 6 to 7 feet, with a diameter at the base from 5 to 6 inches. The proboscis or trunk, a most elaborate piece of mechanism, is hollow, and is always kept moist internally by a secretion of mucus from glands distributed upon its inner surface. It is endowed with exquisite sensibility, the utmost facility of motion, and immense strength. In its utility and power it is almost equal to the hand of man, and far excels that organ in the monkey tribe. Between 30,000 and 40,000 muscles are said to enter into its structure, and by their action the elephant is enabled to extend this animated instrument, shorten it, and bend it in every direction, so that there is hardly any curve or position which it cannot assume at the will of the animal, nor any substance, large or small, with which it cannot grapple. Thus is the elephant's pump, his drinking-cup, his water-reservoir, his powdering apparatus with which he puffs the collected dust over his moistened hide to protect it from flies, his foraging instrument with which he collects his food, and his all-powerful arm. The elephant is a huge, unwieldy-looking animal, with a naked, thick, callous, and wrinkled skin, generally of a dirty gray or blackish color. The head is large, and the skull is very thick, but light, owing to an extensive thin cellular texture largely developed between, and separating the outer and inner tables. The chamber which contains the brain is comparatively small, and though these animals are proverbially considered very intelligent, the brain itself is small in proportion to that of the dog or horse, and is only about equal to that of the pig. The eye is very small, but extremely quick, and the ears are of great size. The average height of the male elephant is about ten feet from the wither or top of the shoulder. In the wild state, elephants live in troops, and inhabit only the most solitary forests of tropical Asia and southern Africa. The old males march at the head of the troop, the females and the young following in their rear. They live upon vegetable food, and never attack man or brute animals, but when attacked by them, they defend themselves with great courage and fury. The hunting of elephants in some places, as in Ceylon, is an important affair. A great many men are employed, the animals are taken alive, sometimes 100 or 130 at a time, and sold to the native princes in different parts of India. They are caught without much difficulty, and are readily tamed. In captivity they show great intelligence and docility, and are easily rendered most useful animals to man, though their reasoning powers have been very much exaggerated. In ancient times they were used in war, but nowadays they are only employed as beasts of burden, and in processions (Fig. 212), or in the chase. They are by no means courageous animals, and at the sound of fire-arms they become panic-struck and fly. They couple in the same manner as other quadrupeds. The teats of the female are situated on the chest; and the young suckle the teat with their mouths, and not with their trunks, as has often been alleged. Only two species are found recent. One, inhabiting Asia, *Elephas Indicus*, the Indian elephant, tenanting many parts of India, from the Indus to the Eastern Ocean, and the adjacent large islands, especially Ceylon, has the molar teeth with narrow transverse ridges, and possesses four nails to the hind feet; while the other, inhabiting Southern Africa, *Elephas* (*Loxodonta*) *Africanus*, and found extending from Senegal to the Cape of Good Hope, has the molar teeth with lozenge-shaped ridges, only three toes on the hinder feet, and very large ears. The tusks in this species are generally larger than in the preceding, and the females have them of considerable size also. The ivory obtained from the African elephant is more esteemed in the trade than that from the Indian species. —To this family belong also the extinct genera MAMMOTH and MASTODON, *q. v.*

Elephan'tine, *a.* Pertaining to the elephant.—Huge; resembling an elephant.

(*Pal.*) Noting a period distinguished for large pachydermatous animals resembling the elephant. — *Mantell.*

Elephan'tine, a small island of the Nile, lying opposite to Assouan on the confines of Egypt and Nubia, in 24° 5′ N. Lat., and 32° 34′ E. Lon. It was anciently called *Abu*, or the "ivory island," from its having been the entrepot of the trade in that precious material. The most important ruins are a gateway of the time of Alexander, and a small temple founded by Amenophis III., and embellished by Rameses III. Another remarkable edifice is the ancient Nilometer, formerly mentioned by Strabo, and which appears to have been built in the time of the Cæsars. This island had the honor of giving a dynasty (the 5th) to Egypt, and was evidently an important place, the inscriptions on the rocks attesting the adoration paid by Sethos I., Psammetichus II., and other monarchs, to the local deities. See EGYPT.

El'ephantoid. Elephantoid'al, *a.* [Gr. *elephas*, elephant, and *oidos*, form.] Elephant-shaped.

Elephant-paper, *n.* A large kind of drawing-paper.

Elephan'topus, *n.* [Gr. *elephas*, elephant, and *toys*, foot, alluding to the form of the leaves in some species.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ*. They are perennial plants, erect, with alternate, subsessile leaves. Corolla violet purple. One American species, *E. Carolinianus*, is found from Pennsylvania W. to Ohio, and S. to Louisiana.

El'ephant's-foot, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ELEPHANTOPUS.

Elephant, (White,) a Danish order of knighthood of great antiquity. The number of knights is limited to 30, besides members of the royal family. The badge is a collar of elephants towered, supporting the king's arms, and having at the end the picture of the Virgin Mary.

El'eroy, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Stephenson co., abt. 8 m. W.N.W. of Freeport.

Elen'sine, *n.* [Gr. *Eleusis*, where Ceres, the goddess of harvest, was worshipped.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Graminaceæ*. They are annual grassy plants, one species of which, *E. Indica*, the Wire Grass, is common in the Middle and W. States.

Elensin'ian Mysteries. (*Antiq.*) Festivals held annually, in Sept., at Elensis, a town of Attica, in honor of the goddess Demeter, or Ceres. According to some authorities, they were instituted by Cadmus, B.C. 1550; others refer their origin to Erichthonius, B.C. 1494: but the usual opinion is that they were commenced by

Enmolpus, the first hierophant, B. C. 1356. Great secrecy was observed in the celebration of the festivals, consisting of the greater and lesser mysteries; and it was a capital offence to reveal any of the rites. They existed about 18 centuries, and ceased during the invasion of Alaric I., in 396. Hales says they were brought from Egypt to Attica, about B. C. 1399, by Erechtheus, and that they were ultimately borrowed from the Jewish feast of tabernacles.

Elensis, *(e-lu'sis.)* a decayed village of Attica, but, in ancient times, a city of Greece, 12 miles from Athens. The ancient highway which led to Athens is still the modern road, and the plain around the village is covered



Fig. 929. — TEMPLE OF CERES.

with scattered ruins. It was celebrated as the chief seat of the worship of Ceres, whose temple here was the largest sacred edifice in Greece.

Eleu'thera, one of the Bahama islands; *pop.* 5,000.

El`evate, *v. a.* [Lat. *elevo, elevatus* — *e, ex,* and *levo,* from *levis,* light: Fr. *élever.*] To lift up: to raise; to rear; to extol; to raise from a low or deep place to a higher; to raise to a higher state or station; to exalt; to advance: to promote; to improve, refine, or dignify; to raise from or above low conceptions; to elate with pride; to cheer.

—*a.* Exalted; raised aloft; noble; as, "a temple proudly *elevate*." — *Milton.*

El`evated, *p. a.* Raised; exalted: dignified; elated; excited; made more acute or more loud, as sound.

(*Her.*) Wings turned upwards.

Eleva'tion, *n.* [Fr. *élévation*; Lat. *elevatio.*] Act of elevating, or of raising or conveying from a lower or deeper place to a higher: act of exalting in rank, degree, or condition; state of being elevated; exaltation; an elevated state; dignity; exaltation of mind, character, or style; height; altitude; an elevated place or station; elevated ground; a rising ground; a hill or mountain; a passing of the voice from any note to one more acute; also a swelling or augmentation of voice.

(*Eccl.*) The *E.* in the ritual of the mass, is the raising, first, the Host, then the cup, to receive the homage of the people as the body and blood of Jesus Christ. At the *E.* a bell is rung for the people to look upon the Host. This ceremony was introduced into the Latin Church in the beginning of the 12th century.

(*Arch.*) A geometrical representation of a building measured vertically in respect of the horizon; called by the ancients the *orthography.* In general terms, the height of the building above the ground.

(*Astron.*) The angular height or the altitude of a celestial body above the horizon. Thus, the *elevation of the pole* denotes the arc of the meridian intercepted between the pole and the horizon.

(*Gun.*) The inclination of the axis of the piece above the object aimed at, to allow for the falling of the shot by the action of gravity. It varies with the range.

(*Dialling.*) The angle which the style makes with the substyle line. — *Crabb.*

(*Perspective.*) Sometimes used for scenography, or perspective representation of the whole object or building.

El`evator, *n.* [Fr. *élévateur.*] He or that which elevates or raises.

(*Com.*) The name given in the U. States to a building in which, by means of a mechanical contrivance, grain is stored direct from the ship or cart.

(*Surg.*) An instrument with which surgeons raise any depressed portion of bone, especially of the cranial bones.

(*Anat.*) The term applied to various muscles of the body, whose action is to elevate the parts to which they are attached, as, the *elevator* muscles of the eyes, mouth, &c.

El`evatory, *a.* Tending to raise, or having power to elevate.

Eleve, *n.* [Fr. *élève,* from *élever,* to raise, bring up, educate. See ELEVATE.] One brought up, or protected, by another; a pupil: a disciple; a scholar.

Elev'en, *a.* [A. S. *endelfene, endlufon, endleofan—æn* for *an,* one, and *lafan,* to leave: Ger. *eilf, elf.*] One left after ten; one over the number of the fingers; ten and one added.

—*n.* A symbol of ten and one, as 11 or XI.

Elev'en Points, in *Missouri* and *Arkansas,* a river rising in Oregon co., in the former State, and flowing S.E., enters the Big Black River in Lawrence co., Ark.

Elev'enth, *a.* [Sax. *endlyfta.*] Next in order to the tenth.

—*n.* (*Mus.*) The interval of the octave above the fourth.

Elf, *n.*; *pl.* ELVES. [Sax. *elf*; L. Ger. *elf*; Dan. *alf*; Icel. *álfr,* a genius or fairy, a good or evil spirit; W. *elff,* a spirit, a demon, from *el,* a moving principle, a spirit.] A diminutive wandering spirit; a fairy; a hobgoblin. Elves were honored more particularly by the Northern nations, in whose mythology they occupy a prominent place. They were divided into good and bad elves, and their exploits have given rise to a multiplicity of delightful stories.

"Ye sylphs and sylphids, to your chief give ear,
Fays, fairies, genii, *elves,* and demons, hear." — *Pope.*

—A diminutive being; a dwarf.

—*v. a.* To entangle hair in so intricate a manner that it cannot be unravelled. — This was supposed to be the favorite work of elves in the night; and all hair so matted together received the name of *elf-locks.* — *Hanmer.*

Elf-arrow-head, ELFIN-ARROW, ELF-BOLT, ELF-DART, ELF-SHOT, ELF-STONE, *n.* Popular names in Great Britain for those arrow-heads of flint which were in use at an early period among the barbarous tribes of this country and of Europe generally, as they are still in use among the American Indians, the Esquimaux of the Arctic regions, and the inhabitants of some of the islands in the Pacific Ocean. It was believed that elves, or fairies, hovering in the air, shot these barbs of flint at cattle, and occasionally even at men.

El'fin, *a.* Relating, or pertaining, to elves or dwarfs.

—*n.* An elf; a little urchin.

Elf'ish, *a.* Resembling elves; clad in disguise.

Elf-lock, *n.* See the verb ELF.

El'gin and Kincar'dine, THOMAS BRUCE, EARL OF, an English statesman, B. 1777. He was ambassador to the Sublime Porte from 1789 to 1802, and availed himself of the opportunities of his station; he formed a vast collection of sculptures, and other antiquities, sold afterwards to the English government, and known as the *Elgin Marbles.* Much censure has been rightly lavished on him by Byron and others, for mutilating the noblest monuments of Athens. D. 1841.

Elgin and Kincar'dine, JAMES BRUCE, EARL OF, an English statesman, B. 1811. He was appointed governor-general of Canada in 1846, and there very successfully grappled with the serious difficulties of the time, and carried out a conciliatory policy. In 1849 he was raised to the English peerage, with the title of Baron Elgin of Elgin. After administering the affairs of Canada for 8 years, he returned to England, and was sent as special ambassador to China, in 1857, where he signed the important treaty of Tientsin. Lord Elgin was again sent to China, in 1860, in consequence of a violation of the treaty by the Chinese government, entered Pekin in state, and obtained the enforcement of the treaty. Immediately after this success he was appointed governor-general of India, where he died, 1863.

El'gin, a town of Scotland, co. Elgin or Moray, on the Lossie, 120 m. N. of Edinburgh; celebrated for the ruins of its cathedral, built in 1224, and one of the most magnificent in Great Britain. *Pop.* 8,086.

El'gin, a W. co. of prov. of Ontario, on the N. shore of Lake Erie: *area,* abt. 700 sq. m. *Rivers.* Otter and Thames creeks. *Cap.* St. Thomas. *Pop.* abt. 34,000.

Elgin, in *Arkansas,* a post-office of Jackson co.

Elgin, in *Illinois,* a thriving town of Kane co., on Fox River, 42 m. N.W. of Chicago. It is a well-built, very pleasant, and manufacturing place, especially noted for its watch manufactures. It has two banks and an academy. *Pop.* abt. 5,000. See Watchmaking, Supt.

Elgin, in *Iowa,* a post-village of Fayette co., on Turkey River, abt. 66 m. N.W. of Dubuque.

Elgin, in *Michigan,* a post-office of Genesee co.

Elgin, in *Minnesota,* a post-village and township of Wabashaw co., on the Minneska River, abt. 14 m. E.N.E. of Rochester; *pop.* abt. 600.

Elgin, in *New York,* a post-village of Cattaraugus co., abt. 300 m. W. by N. of Albany.

Eli, [Heb., an offering.] A high-priest of Israel, and the last of the Judges, except Samuel, succeeded Samson abt. 1156 B. C. His too mild and gentle rule of the people, and excessive indulgence toward his wicked and abandoned sons, are powerfully recorded in 1 Samuel, chaps. iv., xiv., and xxii. After a turbulent reign of 40 years, he n. 1116 B. C.

Eli'ab, [Heb., God, my father.] The elder brother of David.

Eli'akim, [Heb., God of the resurrection.] The treasurer to king Hezekiah.

Elias, (Mount,) the name of many summits in Greece, the highest of which is in the Morea, 10 m. from Mistra. Height, 7,829 feet.

Elias, (Mount St.,) a range of mountains in ALASKA, *q. v.*

Eliashib, *(e-li'a-shib.)* [Heb., God of conversion.] A high-priest of the Jews, after the captivity.

Eli'asite, *n.* (*Min.*) An oxide of uranium, of a dull reddish-brown color, with thin edges, red. Lustre, greasy or resinous. Found in amorphous masses more or less resin-like in aspect, or like gum.

Elic'it, *v. a.* [Lat. *elicio, elicitus* — *e, ex,* and anc. *lacio,* to entice, to allure; from anc. *lax, lacis,* fraud, deception.] To draw out; to entice out; to lure forth; to bring to light; to educe; to extract; to deduce by reason or argument.

Eli'da, in *Illinois,* a post-village and township of Winnebago co., abt. 190 m. N. by E. of Springfield.

Eli'da, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Allen co., abt. 7 m. N.W. of Lima.

Elide', *v. a.* [Lat. *elido* — *e, ex,* and *lædo,* to strike or dash against. See LESION.] To strike or dash out; to force out: to cut off a syllable.

Elie'zer, [Heb., God is my help.] The faithful servant of Abraham.

Eligibil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *éligibilité.*] Quality or state of being eligible; worthiness or fitness to be chosen; the state or quality of a thing which renders it preferable to another, or desirable.

Eligible, *(el'i-jib-l,) a.* [Fr. *éligible,* from Lat. *eligo,* and *lego,* to choose.] Fit to be chosen; worthy of choice; preferable; suitable; proper; desirable.

El`igibleness, *n.* Eligibility.

El'igibly, *adv.* In a manner to be worthy of choice; suitably.

Eli'hu, [Heb., He is my God Himself.] The youngest and wisest of the four sons of Job.

Eli'jah, an eminent prophet of Israel, in the reigns of Ahab and Ahaziah. He was greatly persecuted by Jezebel, the wife of Ahab, but escaped all her machinations, and was taken up to heaven in a chariot of fire, about 896 B. C.

Elim'elech, [Heb., my God is king.] The father-in-law of Ruth.

Elim'inant, *n.* (*Math.*) Same as REPELLANT, *q. v.*

Elim'inate, *v. a.* [Lat. *elimino, eliminatus* — *e, ex,* and *limen,* threshold.] To turn out of doors; to expel; to thrust out; to discharge or throw off; to set at liberty; to disengage; to separate.

(*Algeb.*) To cause to disappear, as a quantity from an equation.

Elimina'tion, *n.* [Fr. *élimination,* from L. Lat. *eliminatio.*] Act of eliminating, or of expelling or throwing off; separation.

(*Algeb.*) The operation by means of which, from a given system of equations, another is deduced in which one or more of the original unknown terms or factors no longer appears. Thus a system of *m* homogeneous independent equations in *m* variables, or, what is equivalent, a system of *m* non-homogeneous equations containing *m* — 1 unknown terms, cannot be satisfied by a common system of values of these variables unless a certain relation exist between the co-efficients. *E.* leads to the discovery of this relation; and the function which, equated to zero, expresses the same is called the *resultant* of the system of equations.

(*Med.*) The act of discharging or secreting by the pores.

E'limsport, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Lycoming co., about 20 m. from Williamsport; *pop.* about 200.

El'iot, JOHN, an American clergyman, commonly called "The apostle of the Indians," B. in England, 1604, was educated at Cambridge; but on embracing Puritanism, he, in 1631, emigrated to New England, and became pastor of a congregation of Independents at Roxbury, where he established a grammar-school. In 1646 he began to learn the Indian language, that he might devote himself to the conversion of the natives. In this he met with great success, and obtained a considerable influence over the various tribes. He translated the Bible into their language, and also several pieces of practical divinity. D. at Roxbury, 1690. — Baxter says of this divine, "There was no man on earth whom I honored more than him." A handsome memorial to perpetuate his name was erected in the Forest Hills Cemetery, at Roxbury.

Eli'phaz, [Heb., the endeavor of God.] A son of Esau.

Eliq'uament, *n.* (*Chem.*) A juice squeezed out of the fat of fish. — *Crabb.*

Eliqua'tion, *n.* [Lat. *eliquatio,* from *eliquare,* to liquefy, to melt out, from *e,* out, and *liquare,* to make liquid, to melt.] (*Metallurgy.*) The separation of two metals by fusion.

E'lis, a country of Peloponnesus, lying to the W. of Arcadia and N. of Messina. It runs along the coast, and is watered by the river Alpheus. It was famous for the horses it produced, whose speed was so well known and tried at the Olympic Games.

Elis'abeth, [Heb., God hath sworn.] The wife of Zacharias, and mother of John the Baptist.

Elisavetgrad, *(ei-le-za-vet'grad.)* a town and fortress of European Russia, govt. of Cherson, or Kerson, on the Ingul, 130 m. from Cherson; *pop.* 12,000.

Eli'sha, or ELISEUS, [Heb., salvation of God.] A Hebrew prophet, and the successor of Elijah, who called him from the plough. He performed numerous miracles, and was held in great respect by the kings of Israel and Syria. D. about 860 B. C.

Elish'eba, The wife of Aaron.

Eli'sion, *n.* [Fr. *élision,* from Lat. *elisio.* See ELIDE.] A striking or forcing out.

(*Gram.*) The cutting off or suppression of a vowel or syllable, particularly at the end of a word, for the sake of euphony.

Eli'sor, *n.* [Fr. *éliseur,* from *élire,* to choose. See ELECT.] (*Eng. Law.*) Two persons appointed by the court to return a jury, when the sheriff and the coroner have been challenged as incompetent. — *Blackstone.*

Elite', *n.* [Fr. *élite*; Lat. *e,* and *lego, lectus,* to pick, to choose, to gather. See ELIGIBLE.] A choice or select body; the chosen part, particularly of an army; the flower of an army; the best part.

Elix'ir, *n.* [Fr. *élixir*; Sp. *elixir*; It. *elisire,* from Lat. *elixus,* boiled thoroughly — *e, ex,* and *lix,* lye, ashes; Arab. *aksir*; Hind. *akseer.*] That which is extracted by boiling, refining, &c; the quintessence; refined spirit; an extract.

(*Alchemy.*) A liquor for transmuting metals into gold.

(*Med.*) A compound tincture; any cordial; that substance which invigorates.

Eli'za, in *California,* a village of Yuba co., on Feather River, abt. 5 m. S. of Marysville.

Eli'za, in *Illinois,* a post-office of Mercer co.

Eli'za, in *Texas,* a post-office of Houston co.

Eliz'abeth, Queen of England, daughter of Henry VIII., by his queen Anne Boleyn, B. 1533. When three years of age, she lost her mother, who was beheaded, and was herself immediately bastardized by Act of Parliament. By a later Act, however, the succession to the throne, was conditionally secured to her. *E.* was carefully educated, attaining, under the direction of Roger Ascham, considerable proficiency in Latin, French, and Italian, and some knowledge of Greek. She was brought

up in the Protestant faith. Marriage projects were early set on foot for her, and she entertained with more or less of sincerity numerous successive suitors; but she never married. She accompanied her sister Mary to London on her accession to the throne; but in the following year, immediately after the suppression of Wyatt's



Fig. 930. — ELIZABETH.
(After a painting by Zucchero.)

insurrection, she was arrested and sent to the Tower. She was kept in, more or less, close confinement during Mary's reign; and was removed from the Tower to Woodstock, and thence to Hatfield House. At the age of 25 she succeeded Mary, and was received at London with immense joy, the bishops meeting her at Highgate, and the people in crowds escorting her through the city. The re-establishment of the Protestant faith and worship; conflicts in various forms with the adherents of the Romish system, who were also the enemies of *E.* as a Protestant sovereign; conflicts on the other hand with the Puritan party, ever growing stronger; — these were the staple of home transactions during this reign. Foreign affairs also were almost entirely acts of the same drama, — the great struggle between the two religions. Pope Paul IV. refused to acknowledge *E.*'s title; Pius V. and Sixtus V. published bulls of excommunication against her, and absolved her subjects from their allegiance; the king of France supported the claim of Mary, Queen of Scots, to the crown of England, and *E.* assisted the Protestants in Scotland, in France, and the Netherlands: and above all, the struggle took outward shape and formidable dimensions in the threatened Spanish invasion and the "Invincible Armada." *E.* on her accession retained the principal advisers of her sister Mary, but added several eminent men to their number; among whom were Cecil, Lord Burleigh, who remained her first minister till his death; Sir Nicholas Bacon; and, at a later period, Sir Francis Walsingham. The imprisonment and execution of Mary, Queen of Scots, has been a fruitful occasion of reproach against Queen *E.*; yet none can doubt that Mary sanctioned and took part in the plots and schemes which had for their object the dethroning of *E.*, and the elevation of Mary to the throne. The personal character of *E.* has naturally been depicted in very different colors by Romanists and Protestants; exaggeration made on both sides, and the truth lying probably between the two extremes. Recent inquiries have resulted in a less favorable view than has been usual in England. Vanity in excess, selfishness, unwomanly hardness, love of expense and display, indulgence in bursts of passion, indelicate speech and manners, and fondness for worthless favorites (especially the earls of Leicester and Essex), are too obvious features of her character. But energy, and good sense, and a certain courage *E.* had too; for though the prosperity and progress that marked her reign must be attributed to the wisdom and measures of her ministers, these ministers were her choice and had her support. Her reign was one of the greatest periods in English literary history, — the age of Shakspeare and Spenser, of Bacon and Raleigh and Hooker. It was an age too of the great enterprises and discoveries: as those of Drake, Frobisher, and other maritime heroes. *E.* D. at Richmond, March 24, 1603; her health and spirits having never recovered the shock they received by the execution of Essex, two years previously.



Fig. 931. — TOMB OF ELIZABETH.
(Westminster Abbey.)

Eliz'abeth, PHILIPPINE MARIE HELENE, commonly called MADAME ELIZABETH, sister of Louis XVI., the faithful friend and companion of the royal family in their flight to Varennes, and during their imprisonment, B. 1764; executed, on the pretence of corresponding with her other brothers, afterwards Louis XVIII. and Charles X., by the revolutionists, May 10, 1794.

Eliz'abeth, in *Arkansas*, a village, cap. of Jackson co., on White River, abt. 100 m. N.E. of Little Rock.

Eliz'abeth, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Jo Daviess co., abt. 18 m. S.E. of Galena; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Eliz'abeth, or **Elizabethtown,** in *Illinois*, a post-village, cap. of Hardin co., on the Ohio River, abt. 219 m. S.S.E. of Springfield.

Eliz'abeth, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Harrison co., abt. 12 m. S.E. of Coydon.

Eliz'abeth, or **Elizabethtown,** in *N. Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Bladen co., on the Cape Fear River, abt. 90 m. S. of Raleigh.

Eliz'abeth, in *New Jersey*, a city, cap. of Union co., abt. 5 m. S. by W. of Newark, and 15 m. W.S.W. of New York. *E.* was formerly the cap. and principal town of New Jersey. It contains many handsome and substantial public buildings, and several important manufactories. Settled in 1665. *Pop.* abt. 25,000.

Eliz'abeth, in *Ohio*, a township of Lawrence co.; *pop.* abt. 4,000. — A township of Miami co.: *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Eliz'abeth, in *Pennsylvania*, a post township of Allegheny co.; *pop.* abt. 7,500. — A township of Lancaster co., abt. 15 m. N. of Lancaster. — A post-borough in the above township, on the Monongahela River, abt. 16 m. S.E. of Pittsburg: *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Eliz'abeth, or **Eliz'abethtown,** in *Virginia*, a village of Wood co., on the Kanawha River, abt. 300 m. N.W. of Richmond.

Elizabeth'an, *a.* Pertaining to Queen Elizabeth, or to her times; as, the *Elizabethan* poets.

Eliz'abeth City, in *N. Carolina*, a post-town, cap. of Pasquotank co., on the Pasquotank River, about 215 m. E. by N. of Raleigh; *pop.* about 2,000. — On Feb. 10, 1862, *E.* was attacked by a National fleet of 7 steamers and a schooner led by commander S. C. Rowan. After a severe action of less than half an hour, the fort defending the town was evacuated, the town itself captured, and the Confederate vessels burned in the harbor.

Eliz'abeth City, in *Virginia*, a S.E. co., bordering on Chesapeake Bay; *area*, about 50 sq. m. *Rivers.* Back River and Hampton Roads. It was one of the 8 original shires into which Virginia was divided in 1634. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Hampton. *Pop.* about 5,800.

Eliz'abeth Furnace, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Augusta co.

Eliz'abeth Island, in the Strait of Magellan; Lat. 52° 50′ S., Lon. 90° 30′ W. It is uninhabited.

Eliz'abeth Islands, in *Massachusetts*. They are 16 in number, very small, and lie between Buzzard's Bay and Vineyard Sound.

Eliz'abeth Petrovna, empress of Russia, B. 1709, was daughter of Peter the Great. In 1741 she usurped the imperial throne, by dethroning the infant Ivan, which was effected without the shedding of blood. At her accession, she made a vow that no capital punishments should take place in her reign. But her humanity was at least equivocal, for she afterwards inflicted upon the countesses Bestuchef and Lapoukin the punishment of the knout, and had their tongues cut out for betraying some of her secret amours. Though dissolute in her manners, she was extremely superstitious, and performed her devotions with rigorous exactness. In 1756 she joined Austria and France against Prussia. D. in 1762.

Eliz'abeth Port, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Union co., on Staten Island Sound, abt. 14 m. W.S.W. of New York: *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Eliz'abeth River, in *Virginia*, empties into Hampton Roads. A light-ship is stationed on Craney Island Flats, at its mouth.

Elizabeth, (St.,) daughter of Andreas II., king of Hungary, B. at Presburg, 1207. She early displayed what may be called a passion for the severities of the Christian life, despising pomp, avarice, ambition, cultivating humility, and exhibiting the most self-denying benevolence. When only 14 years old, she married the landgrave of Thuringia, Louis IV., who died in 1227. Great misfortunes soon befell her. She was deprived of her regency by the brother of her deceased husband, and driven out of her dominion on the plea that she wasted the treasures of the state by her charities. The inhabitants of Marburg, whose miseries she had frequently relieved, refused her an asylum, for fear of the new regent. At last she found refuge in the monastery of Kitzingen, and when the warriors who had attended her husband in the crusade returned from the East, she gathered them around her, and recounted her sufferings. Steps were taken to restore to the unfortunate princess her sovereign rights. She declined the regency, however, and would only accept the revenues which accrued to her as landgravine. The remainder of her days were devoted to incessant devotions, almsgivings, mortifications, &c. There is something mournfully sublime in her unnatural self-sacrifice. We shudder even in our sympathy when we read of this beautiful, tender-hearted creature washing the head and the feet of the scrofulous and the leprous. Murillo has a painting (now in the Museum at Madrid) of this act of evangelical devotion. At last her health gave way; and on the 19th November, 1231, she D. at the age of 24, and was canonized 4 years after her death. See Montalembert's *Historia de Sainte Elisabeth de Hongrie*, (Paris, 1836.)

Eliz'abethton, in *Tennessee*, a post-village, cap. of Carter co., abt. 318 m. E of Nashville. The village is pleasantly situated on an island at the junction of the Doe and Watauga rivers.

Eliz'abethtown, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Bartholomew co., abt. 7 m. S.E. of Columbus.
—A village of Jackson co., on White River, abt. 65 m. S. by E. of Indianapolis.

Eliz'abethtown, in *Kansas*, a P. O. of Anderson co.

Eliz'abethtown, in *Kentucky*, a post-village, cap. of Hardin co., on Valley Creek, abt. 43 m. S. by W. of Louisville.

Eliz'abethtown, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Bladen co., on Cape Fear River, about 50 m. above Wilmington; *pop.* abt. 200.

Eliz'abethtown, in *New Mexico*, a P. O. of Taos co.

Eliz'abethtown, in *New York*, a post-village and township, cap. of Essex co., on Boquet River, abt. 125 m. N. of Albany; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Eliz'abethtown, in *Ohio*, a village of Guernsey co., abt. 35 m. E.N.E. of Zanesville.
—A village of Hamilton co., abt. 18 m. W. of Cincinnati.
—A village of Licking co.; *pop.* abt. 200.

Eliz'abethtown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough of Lancaster co., abt. 19 m. S.E. of Harrisburg; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Eliz'abethtown, in *Virginia*. See GRAVE CREEK.

Eliz'abethville, in *Kentucky*, a P. O. of Pendleton co.

Eliz'abethville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Dauphin co.

Eliz'abetopol, a town of Russian Trans-Caucasia, Lat. 40° 42′ N., Lon. 46° 20′ E.; *pop.* 15,000.

Eli'zaville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Boone co., abt. 33 m. N.N.W. of Indianapolis.

Eli'zaville, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Fleming co., abt. 70 m. E. by N. of Frankfort; *pop.* abt. 200.

Eli'zaville, in *New York*, a post-village of Columbia co., abt. 42 m. S. by W. of Albany.

Elk, *n.* [A.S. *elch*; Gr. *alke.*] (*Zoöl.*) See DEER and MOOSE.

Elk, in *Iowa*, a township of Clayton co.: *pop.* abt. 500.
—A post-office of Decatur co.
—A township of Delaware co.; *pop.* abt. 900.

Elk, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Saginaw co.
—A township of Sanilac co.: *pop* abt. 250.

Elk, in *Ohio*, a township of Noble co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.
—A post-township of Vinton co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Elk, in *Pennsylvania*, a N.W. central co.; *area*, abt. 800 sq. m. *Rivers.* Clarion River, and the Bennets and Driftwood branches of Sinnemahoning Creek. *Surface*, uneven, and in the S. part mountainous, the most elevated part of which is Elk Mountain, whence the name of the county. *Soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Ridgeway. *Pop.* abt. 8,000.
—A township of Chester co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.
—A township of Clarion co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.
—A township of Warren co.: *pop.* abt. 650.

Elk, in *W. Virginia*, a post-office of Pocahontas co.

Elk, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Crawford co.

El Kad'er, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Clayton co., on the Turkey River, abt. 90 m. N. of Iowa City.

Elk Camp, in *California*, a village of Klamath co., abt. 40 m. S.W. of Orleans Bar.

Elk City, in *Idaho Territory*, a post-village of Nez Percés co., on the S. Fork of Clearwater River, abt. 140 m. E. by S. of Lewistown; *pop.* abt. 200.

Elk City, in *Minnesota*, a village of Sherburne co., abt. 5 m. N.W. of Humboldt.
—A village of Todd co., on the Mississippi River, about 11 m. S. of Fort Ripley.

Elk Creek, in *Indiana*, enters the Muscatatuck River from Washington co.

Elk Creek, in *Iowa*, a township of Jasper co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Elk Creek, in *Kansas*, a post-vill., cap. of Shirley co.

Elk Creek, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Spencer co.

Elk Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Erie co., abt. 20 m. S.W. of Erie; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Elk Creek, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Grayson co.

Elk Creek, in *Wisconsin*, a P. O. of Trempealeau co.

Elk Cross Roads, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Ashe co., abt. 200 m. W N.W. of Raleigh.

Elk Dale, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Chester co.

Elk Ford, in *Iowa*, a village of Jones co., about 35 m. N.E. of Iowa City.

Elk Grove, in *California*, a post-village of Sacramento co., abt. 18 m. S.E. of Sacramento.

Elk Grove, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Cook co., abt. 22 m. N.W. of Chicago; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Elk Grove, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Iowa co., abt. 40 m. W. by S. of Madison.
—A post-village and township of Lafayette co., abt. 20 m. N. of Galena; *pop.* abt. 1,900.

El-khargeh, (*kar'gai,*) a town of Upper Egypt, the cap. of the Great Oasis; Lat. 25° 28′ N., Lon. 30° 40′ E. *Pop.* 6,000.

Elk'hart, in *Illinois*, a township of Logan co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Elk'hart, or ELKHART CITY, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Logan co., abt. 17 m. N.N.E. of Springfield.

Elk'hart, in *Indiana*, a N. co., bordering on Michigan; *area*, abt. 465 sq. m. *Rivers.* St. Joseph's and Elkhart rivers. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. There are

several lakes in the N. part, the largest of which is abt. 2½ m. in circumference. *Cap.* Goshen. *Pop.* abt. 42,000.
—A post-village and township of Elkhart co., at the junction of the Elkhart and St. Joseph's rivers, abt. 100 m. E. of Chicago, Ill.; *pop.* abt. 2,700.
—A township of Noble co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.
Elk'hart, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Polk co.
Elk'hart, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Sheboygan co., abt. 12 m. S.W. of Sheboygan.
Elk'hart River, in *Indiana*, rises in Noble co., and flowing N.W., enters the St. Joseph in Elkhart co. Length abt. 100 m.
Elk'horn, in *California*, a township of San Joaquin co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.
Elk'horn, in *Illinois*, a township of Brown co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.
—A township of Carroll co.; *pop.* abt. 900.
—A post-village of Washington co., about 125 miles S. of Springfield.
Elk Horn, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Shelby co.
Elk'horn, in *Kansas*, a post-office of Lincoln co.
Elk'horn, in *Missouri*, a village of Montgomery co., abt. 90 m. N.E. of Jefferson City.
—A village of Ray co., abt. 160 m. N. of Jefferson City.
Elk'horn, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township, cap. of Walworth co., abt. 40 m. W. of Racine. *Pop.* of township, abt. 1,700.
Elk'horn City, in *Nebraska*, a post-village of Douglas co., on the Elkhorn River, abt. 25 m. W.N.W. of Omaha City.
Elkhorn River, in *Kentucky*, rises in Fayette co., and flowing N.W., enters the Kentucky River in Franklin co.
Elkhorn River, in *Nebraska*, rises in Holt co., and traversing Madison, Stanton, Cumming, Dodge, and Douglas cos., enters the Nebraska, or Platte, River abt. 30 m. above its junction with Missouri River.
Elk Lake, in *Pennsylvania*, a P.O. of Susquehanna co.
Elk'land, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Tuscola co., abt. 40 m. E. of Bay City; *pop.* abt. 200.
Elk'land, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Sullivan co.; *pop.* abt. 800.
—A post-village and township of Tioga co., abt. 16 m. N. of Wellsborough; *pop.* of township abt. 500.
Elk Lick, in *Missouri*, a village of Pike co., abt. 82 m. N.E. by N. of Jefferson City.
Elk Lick, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Somerset co., abt. 17 m. S. of Somerset; *pop.* abt. 1,600.
Elk Mills, in *Missouri*, a post-village of McDonald co., on Elk River, abt. 220 m. S.W. of Jefferson City.
Elk Mountain, in *Pennsylvania*. I. In the S. part of Elk co., a short distance S.E. of Little Toby's Creek. II. In the S.E. part of Susquehanna co. Height of the latter abt. 2,000 ft.
Elk Point, in *Dakota Territory*, a post-village, cap. of Union co., abt. 20 m. N.W. of Sioux City, Iowa.
Elk Port, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Clayton co., about 80 m. N. by E. of Iowa City.
Elk Rapids, in *Michigan*, a post-village, cap. of Antrim co., on the east arm of Grand Traverse Bay, abt. 17 m. N.E. of Grand Traverse City.
Elk Ridge Landing, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Howard co., on the Patapsco River, abt. 7 m. S.W. of Baltimore.
Elk River, in *Indiana*, a township of Allen co.
Elk River, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township of Clinton co., abt. 40 miles N.N.E. of Davenport; *pop.* of township abt. 1,900.
Elk River, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township, cap. of Sherburne co., on Elk River; *pop.* abt. 400.
Elk (or Cowskin) **River,** in *Missouri* and *Indian Territory*, rises in McDonald co. of the former State, and flowing S.W., enters the Neosho River in Indian Territory.
Elk River, in *Pennsylvania* and *Maryland*, formed by the Big and Little Elk creeks, which rise in Chester co. of the former State, and unite in Cecil co., Maryland. Flowing S.W., it enters the Chesapeake Bay about 8 m. S.E. of Havre-de-Grace.
Elk River, in *Tennessee* and *Alabama*, rises on the N.W. slope of the Cumberland Mountains in Grundy co. of the former State, and flowing S.W. into Alabama, enters the Tennessee River from Limestone co.
Elk River, in *W. Virginia*, rises on the W. slope of the Greenbrier Mountain in Pocahontas co., and flows generally W. to the Great Kanawha River, which it enters at Charleston in Kanawha co.
Elk River Station, in *Minnesota*, a post-office of Sherburne co.
Elk Run, in *Ohio*, a township of Columbiana co.; *pop.* about 2,000.
Elk Run, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Tioga co.
Elk Run, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Fauquier co.
Elk Spring, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Warren co.
Elk Spring, in *Missouri*, a village of Pike co.
Elk'ton, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Crawford co., abt. 130 m. S.E. of Springfield.
Elkton, in *Kentucky*, a post-village, cap. of Todd co., on Elk Creek, about 187 m. of Frankfort.
Elkton, in *Maryland*, a post-village, cap. of Cecil co., on the Elk River, at the confluence of its two branches; *pop.* about 1,600.
Elkton, in *Minnesota*, a village of Carlton co., about 40 m. S.W. of Superior City.
Elkton, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Hickory co., abt. 100 m. S.W. of Jefferson City.
Elkton, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Columbiana co., abt. 159 m. N.E. of Columbus.
Elkton, in *Oregon*, a post-village of Douglas co., on the Umpqua River, about 36 m. N.N.W. of Roseburg.
Elkton, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Giles co., on Elk River, about 87 m. S. of Nashville
Elkton, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Dunn co., on the Chippewa River, about 17 m. S.E. of Menomonie.
Elkview, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Chester co.
Elkville, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Jackson co.
Elkville, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Caldwell co.
Ell, *n.* [Sax. *elne, el, elle;* Lat. *ulna*, from Gr. *ōlénē*, the elbow, the arm; W. *elin*, an angle, an elbow.] A measure of length, said to have been originally the length between the ends of the extended arms, or a fathom. The English ell is 45 inches, or 5 quarters; the Scotch ell, 37·2 English inches; and the Flemish ell is 27 inches, or 3 quarters.
Ellag'ic Acid, *n.* [Formed from Fr. *galle*, gall reversed.] (*Chem.*) An insoluble acid found as a gray crystalline powder during the preparation of gallic acid. It is found as a product of animal life in certain intestinal concretions or *bezoars* (q. v.) occurring in the antelopes of Central Asia. *Form.* $HO,C_{14}H_2O_7$.
El'lagite, *n.* (*Min.*) Ferriferous Natiolite, *q. v.*
El'laville, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Schley co., about 44 m. E.S.E. of Columbus.
Elleb'orine, *n.* (*Chem.*) An acrid resin obtained from the *Helleborne hyemalis*.
El'lenborough, in *West Virginia*, a post-village of Ritchie co., about 37 m. E. of Parkersburg.
El lenborough, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Grant co., about 20 m. N. of Dubuque; *pop.* about 1,300.
—A post-village of Grant co., on Platte River, about 7 m. S.E. of Lancaster.
El'lenburgh, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Clinton co., about 155 m. N. of Albany; *pop.* of township about 4,000.
El lenburgh Centre, in *New York*, a post-office of Clinton co.
El'lendale, in *Delaware*, a post-office of Sussex co.
El'lendale Forge, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Dauphin co.
El'lengowan, in *Maryland*, a P. O. of Baltimore co.
Elleno'rah, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Gentry co.
El'lensburg, in *Oregon*, a post-village, cap. of Curry co., on the Rogue River, at its entrance into the Pacific Ocean, about 350 m. S.W. of Salem; *pop.* about 400.
El'lenville, in *New York*, a post-village of Ulster co., about 80 m. S.S.W. of Albany; *pop.* about 1,600.
El'lerslie, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Harris co., abt. 14 m. N.E. of Columbus.
El'lerslie, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Susquehanna co., about 140 m. N.N.E. of Harrisburg.
El'lery, William, one of the signers of the American Declaration of Independence, b. at Newport, R. I., 1727. He was appointed by President Washington collector of his native town, and held this office till the end of his long life. D. 1820.
El'lery, in *Illinois*, a village of Stephenson co.
El'lery, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Chautauqua co., on Chautauqua Lake, about 55 m. S.S.W. of Buffalo; *pop.* about 3,200.
El'letsville, or Ellittsville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Monroe co., about 7 m. N.W. of Bloomington; *pop.* about 150.
El'liott, in *New York*, a township of Chautauqua co., on Chautauqua Lake; *pop.* about 10,000.
—A post-office of Erie co.
El'licott's Mills, in *Maryland*, a post-village, cap. of Howard co., on the Patapsco River, about 12 m. W. by S. of Baltimore; *pop.* about 1,700.
El'licottville, in *New York*, a post-village and township, cap. of Cattaraugus co., on the Great Valley Creek, about 400 m. W. of Albany; *pop.* of township about 2,700.
El'lijay, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Gilmer co., on the river of the same name, about 171 m. N.W. of Milledgeville.
El'lijay River, in *Georgia*, rises in Gilmer co., and enters the Coosawattee at the village of Ellijay.
El'lington, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of Tolland co., about 20 m. N.E. of Hartford; *pop.* of township about 1,800.
El'lington, in *Illinois*, a township of Adams co.; *pop.* about 2,500.
El'lington, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Hancock co.
El'lington, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Tuscola co., on Cass River, about 95 m. N. of Detroit; *pop.* about 200.
El'lington, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of Dodge co., abt. 16 m. S.E. of Faribault; *pop.* abt. 300.
El'lington, in *New York*, a post-township of Chautauqua co., about 25 m. E. of Maysville; *pop.* abt. 3,200.
El'lington, in *Wisconsin*, a village and township of Outagamie co., about 36 m. W. by S. of Green Bay; *pop.* of township about 1,200.
El'lingwood's Corners, in *Maine*, a post-office of York co.
El'liot, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of York co., about 45 m. S.W of Portland; *pop.* about 2,300.
El'liott, in *California*, a post-village and township of San Joaquin co., about 22 m. N. by E. of Stockton; *pop.* of township about 750.
El'liott, in *Iowa*, a township of Louisa co.; *pop.* abt. 500.
Elliot'ta, or Eliota, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Fillmore co., about 14 m. S.E. of Preston.
El'liottsburgh, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Perry co.
El'liottstown, in *Illinois*, a P. O. of Effingham co.
El'liottsville, in *Ohio*, a village of Jefferson co., on the Ohio River, about 145 m. E. by N. of Columbus.
El'liottsville, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Fluvanna co.
Ellipse', *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *illeipsis*, an omission or defect, from *elleiptō*, to leave out, to omit, to pass by, from *ec*, and *leipō*, to leave, — so called from being defective in one of its properties as compared with the parabola.] (*Geom.*) A figure of an oval shape, representing approximately the shape of the planetary orbits. It is a curve of the second order, and is a conic section, formed by cutting a right cone by a plane passing obliquely through its opposite sides. The section of a cone formed by a plane passing through it at right angles to its axis is a

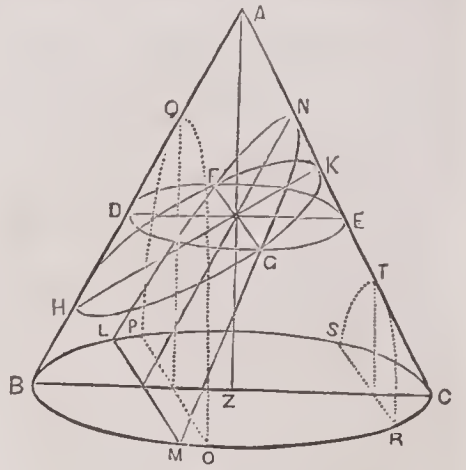


Fig. 932.

circle. If the plane cuts the cone in a direction parallel to its surface, the conic section so formed is a *parabola;* but any section formed by the passage of a plane through the cone at any angle to its axis between a right angle and the angle at which the surface of the cone is inclined to the base, is an *ellipse.* To make this clear, let A B C (Fig. 932) represent a cone; any section of this cone at right angles to the axis A Z, or parallel to the base, as the section D F E G, will be seen at once to be a circle. Let the plane passing through the cone in the section D F E G be now supposed to revolve about F G, a diameter of the circle D F E G, as about an axis, any section of the cone, as H F K G, made in its revolution from its original position when it was at right angles to the axis, until it assumes a position L F N G M, parallel to the surface of the cone, is an ellipse. The section of the cone formed by the last-named portion of the plane is a *parabola.* When the cutting plane is in a direction parallel to the axis, as O Q P or R T S, the curve thus formed is a *hyperbola.* In Fig. 933, C F D G represents a perfect ellipse. The points A and B are called its foci, C D its greater axis, and F G its lesser axis. C is its centre, and the fraction represented by E B as the numerator, and E D as the denominator, its eccentricity. The lines drawn from any point in the circumference to the

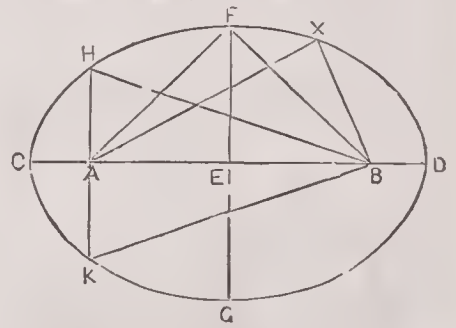


Fig. 933.

foci are termed the focal distances of that point, and the sum of these is the same for every point in the circumference, since the curve is generated by the revolution of a point controlled by a cord, equal in length to the greater axis C D, and fastened at the ends to the foci A B; thus, AC+CB=AH+HB=AF+FB=AX+XB, &c. The line drawn through either of the foci parallel to the lesser axis, as H B, is called the *latus rectum* of the ellipse.—There are various contrivances for describing an ellipse, called ellipsographs or *elliptic compasses.* The simplest method of description is to fix on a plane the two ends of a thread with pins in the foci, and make a pencil move on the plane, keeping the thread constantly stretched. The end of the pencil will trace an ellipse, whose major axis is equal to the length of the thread.
Ellip'sis, *n.*; *pl.* Ellipses. [Gr. *elleipsis.* See Ellipse.] Defect; omission; an ellipse.
(*Gram.* and *Rhet.*) The omission of a word necessary to complete the expression or sentence in its usual form; as, "The house we saw," instead of "The house *that* we saw." The object of *E.* is shortness and impressiveness; accordingly it prevails in proverbs.
(*Printing.*) Applied to various marks used to denote the omission of letters or words, thus, [—] [***] [.....].
Ellip'sograph, *n.* [From Lat. *ellipsis*, and Gr. *graphein*, to write.] (*Geom.*) An instrument for describing an ellipse.—See Ellipse.
Ellip'soid, *n.* [Fr. *ellipsoide*, from Lat. *ellipsis;* Gr. *elleipsis*, and *eidos*, form.] (*Geom.*) A surface of the second order, which is cut by every plane in an ellipse. The most interesting species is called the *Spheroid*, q. v., from the fact of the form of the earth being spheroidal
Ellip'soid, Ellipsoid'al, *a.* Relating to, resembling, or shaped as, an ellipsoid.

Ellip'tic, or **EL.LIPTICAL,** *a.* [Gr. *elleipticos.*] (*Geom.*) Pertaining to an ellipse; having the form of an ellipse.

(*Gram.* and *Rhet.*) Having parts or words omitted; as, an *elliptical* sentence.

Ellip'tically, *adv.* According to the figure called an ellipse.

(*Gram.* and *Rhet.*) With a part omitted.

Elliptic Compasses, *n.* (*Geom.*) A name given to various contrivances for describing an ellipse by continued motion. — See ELLIPSE.

Elliptic'ity, *n.* Quality of being elliptical; deviation from the form of a sphere or circle. (Applied to the figure of the earth.)

Elliptic-lan'ceolate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a form between elliptic and lanceolate.

Ellip'tograph, *n.* Same as ELLIPSOGRAPH.

El'lis, in *Texas*, a N. central co.; *area*, abt. 1,080 sq. m. *Rivers.* Trinity River. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Waxahachie. *Pop.* about 7,000.

El'lis, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Portage co.

El'lisburgh, in *Indiana*, a village of La Grange co., about 150 m. N.N.E. of Indianapolis.

El'lisburgh, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Camden co., about 6 m. S.E. of Camden.

El'lisburgh, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Jefferson co., on Lake Ontario, about 16 m. S.W. of Watertown; *pop.* of township about 9,000.

Ellisburgh, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Potter co.

El'lis Grove, in *Illinois*, a P. O. of Randolph co.

El'lis Island, in *New York*, abt. 1 m. below the city, in New York Bay. Fort Gibson is built upon it.

El'lison, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Warren co.; *pop.* about 1,600.

El'lis River, in *New Hampshire*, enters the Saco River from Coos co.

El'liston, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Warren co.

El'liston, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Madison co.

El'liston, in *New York*, a village of Onondaga co., abt. 140 m. W. by N. of Albany.

El'listown, in *Mississippi*, a village of Pontotoc co., about 45 m. S.E. of Holly Springs.

El'lisville, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Fulton co., on Spoon River, about 45 m. W. by S. of Peoria; *pop.* about 600.

El'lisville, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Bladen co.

El'lisville, in *Mississippi*, a post-village, cap. of Jones co., on Tallahalla River, about 144 m. S.E. of Jackson.

El'lisville, in *Missouri*, a village of St. Louis co., abt. 22 m. W. of St. Louis.

El'lisville, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Louisa co., about 60 m. N.W. of Richmond.

El'lisville, in *Wisconsin*, a P. O. of Kewaunee co.

Ello'ra, ELORA, or ELURU, a village of Hindostan, in the Nizam's dom., prov. Aurungabad, in abt. Lat. 19° 58′ N., Lon. 72° 23′ E.; celebrated for some remarkable cave temples, excavated in the solid rock, which in magnitude and perfection surpass all other constructions of the kind in India. The greatest and most splendid is the *Kylas*, or "Paradise" (Fig. 934), a pagoda consecrated to Siva, 100 ft. high, surrounded by five chapels



Fig. 934. — TEMPLE OF KYLAS ("THE PARADISE").
(Ellora.)

nearly similar in form; the whole, together with the area in which they are situated, being excavated in the solid rock, and covered with sculpture from top to bottom, both within and without. The extreme depth of the excavation is 401 feet; the area itself is 323 feet in depth, by 186 feet in its greatest breadth.

Ells'worth, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Litchfield co., about 50 m. W. by N. of Hartford.

Ells'worth, in *Kansas*, a central co. *Area* 720 sq. m. *Cap.* Ellsworth. *Pop.* 1,185.

Ells'worth, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Madison co., about 9 m. E. by N. of Winterset.

Ells'worth, in *Kansas*, a post-village, cap. of Ellsworth co.

Ells'worth, in *Maine*, a town, port of entry, and the cap. of Hancock co., on both sides of the Union River, which is navigable, and empties into Frenchman's Bay about 4 m. below this point. *E.* is one of the most commercial cities in the State; its exports in timber are considerable, and it carries on cod and mackerel fisheries. *Pop.* about 6,000.

Ells'worth, in *Missouri*, a village of Texas co., about 85 m. S. by E. of Jefferson City.

Ells'worth, in *Nevada*, a post-office of Nye co.

Ells'worth, in *New Hampshire*, a township of Grafton co., about 50 m. N.N.W. of Concord; *pop.* abt. 300.

Ells'worth, in *New York*, a P. O. of St. Lawrence co.

Ells'worth, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Mahoning co., about 165 m. N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* of township about 850.

Ells'worth, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Pierce co.

Ells'worth Falls, in *Maine*, a village of Hancock co., about 30 m. S.E. of Bangor.

Ell'well, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Bradford co.

Ell'wood, THOMAS, an English minister of the Friends, B. at Crowell, 1639. He was bred in the tenets of the Church of England, but was induced to join the Quakers, through which he lost the favor of his father. He became reader to Milton, and turned to good account the opportunity thus afforded him of making up for the deficiencies of his early education. *E.* suffered imprisonment for his religion, and wrote a number of books in its defence. He also edited George Fox's Journal, and published a history of the Old and New Testaments; a sacred poem on the life of David, &c. During the raging of the plague in London, in 1665, he obtained a retreat for Milton at Chalfont; and here he is said first to have suggested the idea of the "Paradise Regained." D. 1713.

Ell'wood, or ELWOOD, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Will co., about 9 m. S. by W. of Joliet.

Ell'wood, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Hopkins co.

Ell'wood, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Schuylkill co.

Elm, *n.* [Sax. *elm*; Dn. *olm*; Ger. *ulme*; Dan. *ælm, alm*; Icel. *álmer*; Lat. *ulmus*. Etym. unknown.] (*Bot.*) A well-known tree, several species of which are valuable for their timber. See ULMUS.

Elm, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Knox co.

Elm, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Wayne co.

Elm, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Fayette co.

El'ma, in *New York*, a post-township of Erie co., about 10 m. E.S.E. of Buffalo; *pop.* about 4,000.

El'ma, in *Washington Territory*, a post-village of Chehalis co., about 15 m. E. of Montesano.

Elm Branch, in *Missouri*, a village of Lawrence co.

Elm Creek, in *Texas*, enters the Nueces River from McKinley co.

Elmendar'o, in *Kansas*, a post-village of Lyon co., about 15 m. S.E. of Emporia.

El'mer, in *New Jersey*, a post-office of Salem co.

Elm Grove, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Adams co.

Elm Grove, in *Iowa*, a township of Louisa co.; *pop.* about 1,000.

—A village of Marion co., about 88 m. W.S.W. of Iowa City.

Elm Grove, in *Massachusetts*, a P.O. of Franklin co.

Elm Grove, in *Mississippi*, a post-office of De Soto co.

Elm Grove, in *Missouri*, a village of Clay co., on Smith's Fork of Platte River, 28 m. N. by W. of Independence.

Elm Grove, in *West Virginia*, a post-office of Ohio co.

Elm Grove, in *Wisconsin*, a P.O. of Waukesha co.

Elm Hall, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Gratiot co.

Elmina, (ST. GEORGE DEL MINA,) a seaport-town of W. Africa, in Ashantee, former cap. of the Dutch settlements, and formed by the English in 1873 during the Ashantee war. *Pop.* 10,000.

Elmi'ra, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Stark co., about 40 m. N. by W. of Peoria.

Elmira, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Eaton co.

Elmira, in *Minnesota*, a village of Goodhue co., about 10 m. S.S.W. of Red Wing

—A township of Olmsted co; *pop.* about 500.

Elmira, in *New York*, a city and township, cap. of Chemung co., on the Chemung River, about 275 m. due N.W. of New York City. The city is handsomely built, and contains many fine buildings. *Manuf.* Boots, shoes, pianos, &c. *Pop.* of city about 21,000.

Elmira, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Fulton co.

El'mo, (Fire of St.,) *n.* A name given to the meteor known as CASTOR AND POLLUX, *q. v.*

El Monte, (*el mon'tā*,) in *California*, a village and township of Los Angelos co., about 13 m. E. of Los Angelos; *pop.* of township about 1,400.

El'more, ALFRED, A.R.A., a distinguished Irish artist, B. at Clonakilty, Cork, 1816. Among his works, which are numerous, we may specify *The Inventor of the Stocking loom.*

El'more, in *Georgia*, a village of Talbot co., about 62 m. W. of Macon.

Elmore, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Peoria co., about 30 m. N.W. of Peoria.

Elmore, in *Indiana*, a township of Daviess co.; *pop.* about 500.

Elmore, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Faribault co., about 5 m. S. of Blue Earth City.

Elmore, in *Nebraska*, a post-office of Richardson co.

Elmore, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Ottawa co., on Portage River, about 17 m. S.E. of Toledo.

Elmore, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Lamoille co., about 17 m. N. by E. of Montpelier; *pop.* of township about 600.

Elm Point, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Bond co.

Elm River, in *Illinois*, enters the Little Wabash in Wayne co.

Elms'ford, in *New York*, a P. O. of Westchester co.

Elms'horn, a town of Germany, in Holstein, on the Elbe, 10 m. from Glückstadt; *pop.* 6,700.

Elm Springs, in *Arkansas*, a post-village of Washington co., abt. 212 m. N.W. of Little Rock.

Elm Springs, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Butler co.

Elm Tree, in *Illinois*, a village of Hancock co., about 100 m. W.N.W. of Springfield.

Elm'wood, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Peoria co., abt. 23 m. W. by N. of Peoria.

Elm'wood, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Tuscola co., abt. 22 m. N.E. of Vassar.

Elmwood, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Saline co., abt. 30 m. E.S.E. of Lexington.

Elmwood, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Potter co.

Elm'y, *a.* Abounding with elms.

El Obeid, (*el o'baid,*) the cap. of Kordofan, Africa, 230 m. from Sennaar. *Exp.* Gold, hides, ivory, gum-arabic, and slaves. *Pop.* 30,000.

Eloc'ular, *a.* [Lat. *e*, without, and *loculus*, cell, compartment.] (*Bot.*) That has but one cell; uniocular.

Elocu'tion, *n.* [Fr. *élocution*; Lat. *elocutio*, from *eloquor, elocutus* — *e, ex*, and *loquor*, to speak.] A speaking out; distinct utterance; the utterance or delivery of words, particularly in public discourses and arguments; manner of speaking; management of the voice in speaking; oral expression; pronunciation; delivery. — See DELIVERY, and RHETORIC.

Elocu'tionary, *a.* Pertaining to elocution, or containing it.

Elocu'tionist, *n.* One who is versed in elocution, or who treats of the subject.

Éloge', *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *elogium*, a short saying, an inscription on a tombstone, from *logus*, Gr. *logos*, speech, from *legein*, to speak; It. *elogio*.] This word, which, literally, denotes praise, is more particularly applied to orations delivered in honor of a deceased person. When a member of the French Academy dies, it is the custom for his successor to deliver a panegyrical oration, setting forth his labors and merits. These éloges are generally printed and published, and some of them form eloquent and valuable contributions to literature.

Elo'gium, or **EL'OGY,** *n.* [Fr. *éloge*; Lat. *elogium*. See EULOGY.] An utterance; a short saying or maxim; the praise bestowed upon a person or thing; panegyric; an enlogy.

Elo'him, *n.* [Heb.] One of the names given to God in Scripture.

Elohis'tic, *a.* (*Scrip.*) Applied to those parts in the Old Testament, where the word *Elohim* is used instead of *Jehovah*.

Eloign, (*e-loin',*) *v. a.* [O. Eng. *eloigne*; Fr. *éloigner*, from L. Lat. *elongare*.] To put at a distance; to remove far from another; — written also *eloin*. (R.)

E'lon, the twelfth judge of Israel, and the second after Jephthah, succeeded Ibzan about A. M. 3830; he was descended from the tribe of Zebulun, and after governing the republic for the space of ten years, died A. M. 3840, or, according to the nearest computation, B. C. 1167.

E'lon, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Allamakee co.

Elon'gate, *v. a.* [L. Lat. *elongo, elongatus* — *e, ex*, and *longus*, long.] To lengthen; to extend; to remove further off.

Elon'gate, Elon'gated, *a.* (*Bot.*) Applied to any part in a plant which exceeds the common proportional length by its breadth.

Elon'gated, *p. a.* Lengthened; removed to a distance.

Elonga'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Act of stretching or lengthening; state of being extended; distance; space which separates one thing from another; extension; continuation.

Elonga'tion, *n.* (*Astron.*) [Lat. *e*, and *longus*, long.] The apparent angular distance of a planet from the sun. The greatest *E.* of Mercury is about 28½°; that of Venus, about 47° 48′. The *E.* of the superior planets may have any value from 0° to 180°.

(*Surg.*) An incomplete luxation, in which the ligaments of an articulation are stretched, and the limb lengthened, without total luxation. — *Dunglison.*

Elope', *v. i.* [Sax. *hleápan*, to leap. See LEAP.] To start away; to run away; to quit one's station, without permission or right; to escape privately; to run away from a husband with another man, or to quit a father's or guardian's house privately with a gallant.

Elope'ment, *n.* Act of eloping; private or unlicensed departure from the place or station to which one is assigned by duty or law, particularly of a wife from her husband, or a daughter or ward with a gallant.

E'lops, *n.* [Lat. *elops, ellops, helops*; Gr. *elops, ellops*, originally signifying mute.] (*Zoöl.*) The Sein-fish, or Sea galley-wasp of the W. Indies, a small fish about 15 inches long, and of a silvery-gray color.

El'oquence, *n.* [Fr. *éloquence*, from Lat. *eloquentia*, from *eloquor, eloquens* — *e, ex*, and *loquor*, to speak.] A speaking out; the force of speaking; power, beauty, and appropriateness of language; the expression of strong emotions in a manner adapted to excite similar emotions in the minds of others. — The art of clothing the thoughts in the most suitable expressions, in order to produce conviction or persuasion. — See RHETORIC.

—In its primary signification, *E.* had reference to public speaking alone; but as most of the rules for public speaking are applicable equally to writing, the word was extended to both.

El'oquent, *a.* [Fr. *éloquent*; Lat. *eloquens.*] Relating to or having eloquence; having the power of oratory; having the power of fluent and elegant speech; having the power of expressing truth or strong emotions in a vivid and appropriate manner; adapted to express truth or strong emotion with elegance and power.

El'oquently, *adv.* With eloquence; in an eloquent manner.

Elo'ra, a village of Hindostan. See ELLORA.
Elo'ra, a village of prov. of Ontario, co. of Waterloo, at the junction of the Irvine and Grande rivers, abt. 12 m. N.W. of Guelph; *pop.* abt. 1,500.
El Paso, or EL PASO DEL NORTE, or EL PASSO, a line of settlements, abt. 10 m. in length, extending along a fertile and narrow valley upon the Rio Grande, in the Mexican State of Chihuahua, abt. 350 m. S. by W. of Santa Fé. It is the principal thoroughfare between the New Mexican and the S. Mexican States. *Pop.* abt. 5,000.
El Paso, in *Colorado*, an E. central co.; *area*, about 25,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Squirrel Creek, and other small tributaries of the Arkansas River. *Surface*, generally mountainous, the most elevated point being Pike's Peak, in the W. part, which is abt. 11,500 feet high. *Soil.* in some parts fertile. *Min.* Gold. *Cap.* Colorado City. *Pop.* abt. 1,000.
El Paso, or EL PASSO, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Woodford co., about 18 m. N. of Bloomington.
El Paso, in *Missouri*, a village of Atchison co., about 75 m. N.N.W. of St. Joseph.
El Paso, in *Texas*, a W. co., bordering on Mexico and New Mexico; *area*, 9,450 sq. m. *Cap.* Presidio de San Elizario. *Pop* about 5,000.
—A post-village, cap. of El Paso co., on the Rio Grande; *pop.* about 550.
El Paso, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Pierce co., on Rush River, about 22 m. E. of Prescott; *pop.* of township about 200.
El Peñ'on, a fortified elevation, about 8½ m E. of the city of Mexico, to which it commands the E. approach.
El'phin, a town, parish, and bishop's see, of Connaught, co. of Roscommon, Ireland, about 17 m. W.N.W. of Longford. Ballyonghter, in the vicinity, is the reputed birthplace of Oliver Goldsmith. *Pop.* of parish about 1,600.
El Rosa'rio, a town of the Mexican confederacy, State of Cinaloa, abt. 55 m. E N.E. of Mazatlan; *pop.* abt. 5,000.
El'roy, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Juneau co., on the Baraboo River, about 70 m. N.W. of Madison.
El'sah, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Jersey co.
Else, *a.* or *pron.* [A. S. *elles*, else; O. Ger. *alles*, another; Lat. *alias*, Gr. *allos*, other, not the same.] Other; one or something besides.
—*adv.* Otherwise; in the other case; if the fact were different; besides; except that mentioned.
Else'where, *adv.* In any other place; in some other place; in other places; indefinitely.
Els'fleth, a town of Oldenburg, on the Weser, 12 m. E.N.E. of Oldenburg; *pop.* 12,000.
Elsie, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Clinton co.
El'sinborough, in *New Jersey*, a township of Salem co.; *pop.* about 750.
Elsinore, or ELSINEUR, (*el'se-nor.*) a seaport of Denmark, on the E. coast of the island of Zealand, 24 m. from Copenhagen; Lat. 56° 2′ 11″ N., Lon. 12° 36′ 49″ E. It stands in the narrowest part of the Sound, on a declivity inclining towards the shore. It has no harbor, but an excellent roadstead, generally crowded with vessels going up or down the Baltic, and anchoring here to take in stores of some kind or other, the supply of which forms the great traffic of the place. On its N.E. side is the fortress of Kronborg. *Pop.* 11,376. — This town is the scene of Shakspeare's tragedy of "Hamlet," and the vaults of the castle of Kronborg are the fabled residence of Holger Danske, the mythic hero of the Danes. The Sound-dues were here collected from all merchant-vessels, except those of Sweden and Denmark. They were originally instituted for keeping up lights and landmarks on the Cattegat and neighboring coasts. In April, 1857, a treaty was concluded between Denmark and the principal European powers, for the redemption of the Sound-dues.
Els'ler, THERESA, and FANNY, eminent dancers, B. at Vienna, the former in 1808, and the latter in 1811. Though the two sisters almost invariably danced together, the younger was the more celebrated. In 1830 they made their appearance at Berlin, creating an extraordinary sensation. After this, the career of Mdlle. Fanny in particular was one continued ovation, and at Vienna, St. Petersburg, London, and Paris, her receptions were most enthusiastic. In 1841, the two sisters came to this country, where they excited unwonted enthusiasm. In 1851, Fanny *E.*, having amassed a handsome fortune, retired to a villa purchased by her near Hamburg; while Theresa *E.* contracted a morganatic marriage with Prince Adalbert of Prussia, and has since been ennobled.
El'son's Bay, in *Alaska*, an arm of the Arctic Ocean, a short distance E. of Port Barrow; Lat. 71° N., Lon. 156° W.
Els'ter, two rivers of Germany, one of which, the *White Elster*, rises in Voigtland, Bohemia, and falls into the Saale, 3 m. from Halle; the other, called the *Black Elster*, rises 2 m. from Elstra, in Saxony, and falls into the Elbe, 8 m. from Wittenberg.
El'ton, a salt-lake of Russia, 170 m. S.S.E. from Saratov; Lat. 48° 56′ N., Lon. 46° 40′ E.; *area*, 130 sq. m. 100,000 tons of salt are annually obtained from this collection of water. It is at no place more than 15 inches in depth.
El'ton, in *New York*, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., about 300 m. W. of Albany.
El'ton, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Walworth co.
El-Tyh, (DESERT OF,) (*el-ti*,) was the place wherein the Hebrews sojourned for 40 years. The name is applied to the peninsula between the gulfs of Suez and Akabah, and Egypt and Palestine.
Elu'cidate, *v. a.* [Fr. *élucider*, from L Lat. *elucido, elucidatus — e, ex*, and *lucidus*, clear, bright.] To make clear, bright, or manifest; to free from obscurity; to illustrate; to clear up; to explain.
Elucida'tion, *n.* [Fr. *élucidation.*] Act of elucidating; act of explaining or throwing light on any obscure subject; explanation; illustration; exposition; annotation; comment.
Elu'cidative, *a.* Making clear; explanatory.
Elu'cidator, *n.* One who explains; an expositor.
Elu'cidatory, *a.* Tending to elucidate.
Elude', *v. a.* [Fr. *éluder*; Lat. *eludo—e, ex*, and *ludo*, to play.] To avoid by artifice, stratagem, wiles, deceit, or dexterity; to baffle; to foil; to evade; to escape; to shun.
Elud'ible, *a.* That may be eluded or escaped.
Elul, *n.* [Heb., from *âlal*, to gather, reap, harvest; Aramaic, *alal.* corn. grain.] The 12th month of the civil Jewish year, and the 6th of the ecclesiastical, answering to a part of August and September.
Elu'sion, *n.* [L. Lat. *elusio.*] Act of eluding; an escape by artifice or deception; evasion.
Elu'sive, *a.* That eludes; practising elusion; using arts to escape; evasive; delusive.
Elu'sively, *adv.* By way of elusion.
Elu'siveness, *n.* State of being elusory.
Elu'sory, *a.* Tending to elude or deceive; evasive; fraudulent; fallacious; deceitful; deceptive.
Elute', *v. a.* [Lat. *eluere, elutum*, from *e*, out, and *luere*, to wash.] To wash off; to cleanse; to elutriate.
Elu'triate, *v. a.* [Lat. *elutrio, elutriatus*, from *eluo — e, ex*, and *luo, lutum*, to wash.] To purify by washing; to cleanse, as a pulverulent substance, by separating foul matter, and decanting or straining off the liquor.
Elutria'tion, *n.* [Lat. *elutrio*, I cleanse.] (*Chem.*) A process employed for separating substances reduced to powder, when of different specific gravities, by means of water. The materials being placed in a vat of water and kept in a state of agitation, a stream of water flowing through the vat floats away the finer particles, which being allowed to settle in other vats, the water may be run off from the surface. The process is employed in separating metals from their ores, in the manufacture of materials used in pottery, and in the preparation of pigments. Gold-washing is a rough *E.*
El'van, *a.* Relative to elves; elvish.
Elvas, (*ail'rass,*) a strong frontier-town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, situate on a rocky hill, not far from the Guadiana, and 10 m. from Badajoz. It is one of the most important strongholds in the kingdom, and has a cathedral, several churches, convents, a college, seminary, hospital, arsenal, and a bomb-proof barracks capable of containing 6,000 or 7,000 men. It is supplied with water by a Moorish aqueduct. — *Manuf.* Jewelry and arms. *Pop.* 18,481. In 1808 it was captured and held for five months by the French.
El'vaston, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Hancock co., abt. 10 m. E. by N. of Keokuk.
El'ver, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A young Conger, or sea-eel.
Elves, *n.* The plural of ELF, *q. v.*
Elvi'ra, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Clinton co., abt. 9 m. W. of Lyons.
Elv'ish, *a.* Same as ELFISH, *q. v.*
El'win, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Macon co.
El'wood, in *Illinois*, a township of Vermillion co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.
El'wood, in *Kansas*, a post-village and township of Doniphan co., on the Missouri River, opposite St. Joseph, Missouri. *Pop.* of township abt. 600.
El wood, in *Minnesota*, a post-office of Steele co.
El'wood, in *New Jersey*, a post-office of Atlantic co.
E'ly, a city of England, chief town of the Isle of Ely (see BEDFORD LEVEL), and an episcopal see, 16 m. from Cambridge; noted for its fine cathedral, built between the reigns of William Rufus and Edward III. *Pop.* 7,000.
E'ly, a demesne of Ireland, in Ulster, 4 m. from Enniskillen. It includes several woody islets about the head of Lower Lough Erne.
Ely, (*ee'lee,*) a village of prov. of Quebec, co. of Shefford, abt. 10 m. S.S.E. of Melbourne.
Ely, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Marion co.
Elydor'ic, *a.* [Fr. *éludorique*, from Gr. *elaion*, olive-oil, oil, and *ydor*, water.] Applied to a mode of painting with a vehicle composed of oil and water. — *Brande.*
E'ly Lick, in *Missouri*, a village of Ralls co., abt. 78 m. N.N.E. of Jefferson City.
Elymas, (*el'e-măs,*) a Jewish sorcerer of Paphos, in Cyprus. He was struck with instant blindness by St. Paul, for opposing the religious inquiries of the proconsul Sergius Paulus, who was embracing the gospel, (*Acts* xiii. 6–12.)
E'lymus, *n.* [Gr. *elyo*, to fold up; the spike being enveloped in the sheaths in some species.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord *Graminaceæ*, distinguished by having, spikelets 2 or more at each joint of the rachis, 2–6-flowered; glumes 2, collateral, subequal, subulate; paleæ lanceolate, lower one entire, mucronate or awned; scales ciliate. The principal American species are *E. Virginicus*, The Lime Grass; *E. villosus*, The Rye Grass; and *E. Hystrix*, The Hedgehog Grass.
Elyr'ia, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township, cap. of Lorain co., on the Black River, abt. 7 m. from Lake Erie and 28 W.S.W. of Cleveland. *Total pop.* abt. 4,500.
E'lysburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Northumberland co., abt. 70 m. N. of Harrisburg.
Elysian, (*e-lizh'yan,*) *a.* [Lat. *elysius.*] Pertaining to Elysium or the seat of delight. — Yielding the highest pleasures; deliciously soothing; exceedingly delightful.
Elysian Fields, in *New York*. See HOBOKEN.
Ely'sium, ELYSII CAMPI, ELYSIAN FIELDS. [Lat. *Elysium*; Gr. *êlysium pedion*, the Elysian Fields.] (*Myth.*) The paradise in which the souls of the virtuous after death were rewarded by the enjoyment of perfect bliss. Their notions with respect to the life passed in these happy realms differed at different periods, as did their suppositions regarding the locality in which Elysium was situated. Homer places it in the west, near the ocean, distinct from Hades and Tartarus, or the realms of the dead, and describes it as blest with another sun and stars, enjoying an everlasting summer, refreshed by gentle zephyrs, — exhibiting in fact, but in the utmost perfection, all that is most lovely in earthly scenery, and where translated heroes passed their time in following the pursuits most congenial to their nature. Homer represented the ghost of Achilles as waging war with wild beasts, while other chiefs are recreating themselves by managing horses, or with admiring and handling arms and armor. Hesiod and Pindar place Elysium in the "isles of the blest," on the extreme western verge of Ocean; while Plato, in his "Timæus," relates a legend said to have been narrated to Solon by the Egyptian priests, from which arose the fabulous story of the island of Atlantis, celebrated by poets as the paradise of the souls of the heroic and the just, and which is conjectured to have originated in the glowing accounts given by the first discoverers — most probably the Phœnicians — of either the Azores or of the Canary Isles. Lucian places the Elysian Fields near the moon. Plutarch assigns them to the centre of the earth. Virgil describes them as a separate part of the lower world, or domain of Pluto; and according to others they are situated near the ancient Memphis, in Egypt.
Elysium, (*e-lizh'yum,*) in *Illinois*, a village of McHenry co., abt. 50 m. N.W. of Chicago.
Elysium, or ELYSIAN, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of Le Sueur co., abt. 15 m. E.N.E. of Mankato; *pop.* of township abt. 600.
E'lyton, in *Alabama*, a post-village, cap. of Jefferson co., abt. 100 m. N.N.W. of Montgomery.
Elytra, *pl.* of ELYTRON, *q. v.*
Elyt'riform, *a.* [Gr. *elytron*, sheath, and Lat. *forma.*] (*Zoöl.*) Formed like the elytron.
El'ytrine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance in the horny covering of insects. — *Smart.*
El'ytrocele, *n.* [Gr. *elytron*, sheath, and *cele*, tumor.] (*Med.*) A hernia in the vagina.
El'ytroid, *a.* [Gr. *elytron*, and *eidos*, form.] Formed like a sheath.
El'ytron. Elytrum, *n.*; *pl.* ELYTRA. (*Zoöl.*) The wing-sheaths, or upper crustaceous membranes, which form the superior or top wings of the *coleopterous* and *orthopterous* insects, or those of the different tribes or genera that have sheaths and over-lapping wings. The elytra cover the body of the insect, and protect the true membranous wings.
El'zevir, a distinguished name in the history of literature, borne by a family of printers, remarkable for the choice and beautiful execution of their works. — LOUIS, the first of the family known to biographers, was a bookseller at Leyden, at the close of the 16th cent.—MATTHEW, his son, B. 1565, was a bookseller at Leyden, 1618.—ISAAC, eldest son of Matthew, and first printer of the family, Leyden, 1617–1628. — BONAVENTURE and ABRAHAM, brothers of the preceding, and the most famous of the family, partners at Leyden, 1626–1652. — JOHN, son of Abraham, B. 1622, in partnership with his cousin Daniel, 1652–1654, D. 1661. — DANIEL, the last printer of the family, son of Bonaventure, B. 1617; after the death of John associated with his cousin Louis, who had long flourished at Amsterdam, D. 1680. — The Elzevir edition of the classics, and other works, are still held in high esteem for their correctness and beauty.
Em, a prefix. See EN.
(*Typog.*) The standard letter (M) by the size of which a compositor measures and calculates the amount of his composition. It is assumed to be square.
Ema'ciate, (*ē-mash'e-āt,*) *v. n.* [L. Lat. *emacio, emaciatus — e, ex*, and *macio*, to make lean, from *macer*, lean, meagre.] To waste away; to become lean; to lose flesh gradually; to decay in flesh.
—*v. a.* To cause to waste away or lose flesh gradually; to waste the flesh of and reduce to leanness.
Ema'ciate, Ema'ciated, *a.* Reduced to leanness by a gradual loss of flesh; thin; lean.
Emaciation, *n.* Act of emaciating, or of making lean or thin in flesh, or a becoming lean by a gradual waste of flesh; state of being reduced to leanness; leanness.
(*Med.*) *E.* or wasting of the body, is a symptom of many chronic and acute diseases, and when rapid and excessive, shows the gravity of the disease. *E.* or wasting of the muscles, is always characterized by an unhealthy pallor of the skin, accompanied by great relaxation of that membrane; the cuticle often hanging in folds.
Em'anant, *a.* [Lat. *emanans.*] Resulting of something else; as, "the *emanant* act of creation." — *Hale.*
Em'anate, *v. n.* [Lat. *emano, emanatus — e, ex*, and *mano*, to flow; probably, by transposition of letters, from Gr. *nama*, anything flowing, from *naō*, to flow.] To flow out; to issue from a source; to flow from; to proceed from a source or fountain; to flow; to arise; to proceed; to issue; to spring.
—*a.* Issuing out; emanant.
Emana'tion, *n.* [Fr. *émanation*, from L. Lat. *emanatio.*] Act of flowing or proceeding from a fountain-head or origin; that which issues, flows, or proceeds from any source, substance, or body; efflux; effluvium.
(*Phil.*) The doctrine, in the ancient systems of philosophy, which regarded all things as emanating or flowing from the Supreme Being. According to it there was no spontaneous creation, but all things issued necessarily out of the divine fullness without any free action on the part of God. This *E.* from original perfection departs more and more from its source and gradually degenerates, which was thought to account for the origin of evil. This system came from the East, and exerted a powerful influence on the systems of ancient Greece, particularly the Pythagorean. Traces of it are to be found in the Hindoo mythology at the present day. It has been employed in theology to explain the relation-

ship among the persons of the Trinity, the Son and Spirit being regarded as effluxes or emanations from the Father.

Em'anntive, *a.* Issuing from another.

Em'anatory, *a.* That emanates; emanation.

Eman'cipate, *v. a.* [Lat. *emancipo—e, ex,* and *mancipium,* a legal formal purchase among the Romans, by taking a thing in the hand and weighing out the money; a slave, from *manus,* the hand, and *capio,* to take.] To declare free and independent; to set free from servitude; to liberate; to restore from bondage to freedom; to free from bondage or restraint of any kind.

—*a.* Set at liberty; free. — *Cowper.*

Emancipa'tion, *n.* [Fr. *émancipation,* from L. *emancipatio,* from *mancipo,* I sell, or deliver over the tangible property in anything.] Act of emancipating or setting free from slavery, servitude, subjection, or dependence; deliverance from bondage, slavery, or from civil, or any other restraint; liberation; freedom; release; enfranchisement.

(*Law.*) By the ancient Roman law, the son stood in the relation of a slave to the father. By a fiction of that law, the son might be freed from this relation by being three times sold (*mancipatus*) by the father. Hence the enfranchisement of the son derived from this ceremony the name of *emancipation.* In course of time, various modes of emancipation, both tacit and express, became recognized by the Roman jurisprudence. The word, in countries following that law, signifies the exemption of the son from the power of the father, either by express act, or by implication of law. By the present civil law of France, majority (and with it emancipation) is attained at twenty-one years of age; and the marriage of a minor emancipates him. (*Code Civil,* lib. I, c. iii.)

(*Hist.*) See SLAVERY.

Emancipa'tionist, *n.* An advocate for the emancipation of slaves.

Eman'cipator, *n.* [L. Lat.] One who emancipates or liberates from bondage or restraint.

Eman'cipist, *n.* A convict who has been pardoned or emancipated; — used in Australia.

Emanuel, (*e-măn'u-el,*) The GREAT, king of Portugal, succeeded John II. in 1495. He was the son of Duke Ferdinand of Viseu, grandson of king Edward of Portugal, nephew of king Alfonso V., and cousin of John II. His father, accused of conspiracy against John II., was slain by the latter with his own hand. *E.* restored the nobility to their privileges, and encouraged maritime adventures, by which means a new passage to India was discovered by Gama, and, in 1501, to Brazil by Cabral. Emanuel also sent an expedition to Africa, and established a commercial intercourse with the kingdom of Congo. Soon after his accession he published an edict for the expulsion of the Jews from his kingdom. In the last year of his reign, grieved by the agitation caused in Germany by the preaching of Luther, Emanuel wrote to the elector of Saxony, Frederick the Wise, exhorting him to get rid of that great heresiarch. Emanuel married in succession three wives: the first, Isabella, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella; the second, Mary, her sister; and the third, Eleanor of Austria, sister of Charles V., who survived him and married Francis I. of France. D. 1521.

Eman'uel, in *Georgia,* a S.S.E. co.; *area,* abt. 1,000 sq. m. *Rivers* Ogeechee River, and Pendleton's, Ohoapee, and Cannonchee creeks. *Surface,* level; *soil,* sandy and generally sterile. *Cap.* Swainsborough. *Pop.* abt. 6,000.

Emar'ginate, *v. a.* [Lat. *emarginare, emarginatum.*] To take the margin or edge from.

Emar'ginate, or EMAR'GINATED, *a.* [Fr. *emarginé,* from Lat. *margo,* an edge.] (*Bot.*) A leaf notched in a peculiar manner at the apex, as in the leaf of boxwood.

(*Min.*) Having all the edges of the primitive form truncated, each by one face.

(*Zoöl.*) Having the margin broken by an obtuse notch on the segment of a circle.

Emar'ginately, *adv.* In the form of notches.

Emargina'tion, *n.* The act of taking away the margin.

Emas'culate, *v. a.* [L. Lat. *emasculo—e, ex,* and *masculus,* dimin. of *mas,* a male. See MASCULINE.] To unman; to castrate; to geld; to deprive of virility. — To deprive of masculine strength or vigor; to weaken; to render effeminate; to vitiate by unmanly softness.

—*a.* Unmanned; vitiated.

Emascula'tion, *n.* [Fr. *émasculation.*] Act of emasculating or depriving of virility; castration. — Act of depriving of vigor or strength. — Unmanly weakness.

Emas'culator, *n.* One who, or that which, emasculates.

Emas'culatory, *a.* Tending to emasculate.

Em'aus, in *Pennsylvania,* a post village of Lehigh co., 5 m. S.W. of Allentown.

Em'aus, in *Virginia,* a post-office of Bedford co.

Embale', *v. a.* [Fr. *emballer—em,* for *en,* and *balle,* q. v.] To make up into a bundle, bale, or package; to pack.

Embalm', *v. a.* [Fr. *embaumer—em,* and *baume,* balm, for balsam. See BALM.] To anoint or preserve with balm; to open a dead body, take out the intestines, and fill their place with odoriferous and desiccated spices and drugs, to prevent its putrefaction; to fill with sweet scent, as the air; to preserve, with care and affection, from loss or decay.

Embalmed', *p. a.* Filled with aromatic spices or plants for preservation; filled with sweet scent; preserved from loss or destruction.

Embalm'er, *n.* One who embalms bodies for preservation.

Embalming, (*em-bäm'ing,*) *n.* [Fr. *embaumer*; Lat. *balsamum,* balm.] The art, invented by the Egyptians, of preserving dead bodies from decay by means of aromatics, antiseptics, or desiccation. *E.* was practised by the ancient Egyptians from the earliest times. It was associated with their religious belief, for they held that the soul, after completing its cycle of separate existences of several thousand years, again returned to the body, and if that were found decayed or wasted, it transmigrated. The invention of the art was ascribed to Anubis, the son of Osiris, who first performed this office to his father: hence, all deceased persons were supposed to be embalmed after the model of Osiris. The process of *E.* is described by Herodotus and Diodorus. The corpse of a male was at once delivered to the embalmers: if a female, it was retained at home until decomposition had begun. A scribe first marked with a reed pen a line on the left side below the ribs; along this line the *paraschistes* or flank-incisor made a deep incision with a rude knife of stone or flint, on which he was pursued with curses and pelted with stones as if he had committed some heinous offence. The *taricheutes,* or preparer, then proceeded to remove the entrails and lungs, leaving the heart and kidneys. The brains were drawn through the nostrils by a crooked iron instrument. The entrails were washed with palm-wine and perfumed, and the cavities were then filled up with myrrh, cassia, and other aromatic drugs. The flank incision was then sewed up, and the body steeped in natron for seventy days, after which it was wrapped in linen bandages anointed with gums. The body thus prepared was put in a wooden coffin, and placed in an upright position either in a sepulchre or in one of their own apartments; for many of them kept their dead at home, and sometimes produced them at festive entertainments. Modern discoveries in the tombs leave no doubt that the intestines were separately embalmed and deposited in four vases in the coffin. This method of *E.* was the most expensive, and adopted only by the wealthy classes. The cost was a talent of silver, or about $1,220. Another and cheaper mode, costing only 20 minæ, about $240, was effected without any incision, by injecting the viscera with oil of cedar, and then steeping the body in natron for 70 days; after which the viscera came away, and nothing remained but skin and bones. The 3d method, used only for the lower classes, was performed by washing the body in myrrh and laying it in salt for 70 days. The success of the art as practised by the ancient Egyptians, is attested by the numerous mummies that are to be seen in all the great museums of Europe and America. All classes among them were embalmed, also the animals which their religion held sacred. Of these upward of 50 species have been found embalmed, among them the ibis, crocodile, cat, &c. The art was practised also by the ancient Jews, Greeks, and Romans, though it never attained such perfection among them as among the people from whom it was borrowed. The Persians employed wax, the Assyrians honey; the Jews embalmed some of their kings with spices, with which also the body of our Lord was anointed; and Alexander the Great was embalmed with wax and honey. It appears that the early Christians embalmed their dead, and, according to St. Augustine, mummies were made in his time, at the end of the 5th century. An elaborate process of embalming was also adopted by the Guanches or ancient inhabitants of the Canary Isles. (See MUMMY.) The art of *E.* was probably never lost in Europe, but the mode of *E.* by injecting into the veins of the body a concentrated solution of sulphate of alumina, discovered by Gannal in 1834, has considerably diminished the cost of *E.* From that time many substances have been experimented on and employed as substitutes for sulphate of alumina for the preservation of dead bodies, one of the most successful being, we believe, sulphate of zinc at different degrees of strength. We know reputed embalmers who make a mystery of their process, and do not use other substances.



Fig. 935.

EGYPTIAN MUMMY.

Embalm'ing, *n.* Act or art of filling a dead body with spices for preservation.

Embalm'ment, *n.* [Fr. *embaumement.*] The act of embalming.

Embank', *v. a.* [*En* or *in,* and *bank.*] To inclose with a bank; to defend with a bank, mound, or dikes.

Embank'ment, *n.* Act of surrounding or defending with a bank; a mound or bank raised for various purposes, as for protecting against inundation, or for the passage of a railway.

Embar', *v. a* [*En* and *bar.*] To shut, close, or fasten with a bar; to make fast; to inclose so as to hinder egress or escape.

Embar'cadere, *n.* [Fr. *embarcadère.*] A landing-place. (R.)

Embarca'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Same as embarkation.

Embar'go, *n.; pl.* EMBARGOES. [Sp. and It. *embargo,* from Sp. *embargar,* to arrest.] An order by the public authorities of a country to prevent vessels leaving or entering its ports. Embargoes are usually imposed only in time of war, or in apprehension of an invasion; in which cases the government employs the ships under *E.* in armaments, expeditions, transportation of troops, &c. Formerly, when it was necessary to conceal important movements from the enemy, an *E.* was laid upon all vessels that might be the means of conveying information. *E.* may also be laid by government upon the ships of its subjects, in order to employ them in its service.

—*v. a.* To hinder or prevent, as ships from sailing for a limited time; to stop. — To hinder from being prosecuted by the departure or entrance of ships.

Embark', *v. a.* [Fr. *embarquer,* from *bark;* It. *imbarcáre;* Sp. *embarcár.*] To put or cause to enter on board a ship or other vessel, or boat. — To engage; to put to risk or venture; to engage, as a person in any affair.

—*v. n.* To go on board of a ship, boat, or vessel. — To engage in any business, or to undertake it; to take a share.

Embarka'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Act of embarking, or of putting or going on board of a ship or other vessel; that which is embarked.

Embar'ras, in *Illinois,* a township of Edgar co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Embar'ras, in *Wisconsin,* a township of Outagamie co.; *pop.* abt. 400.

—A post-office of Shawanaw co.

Embar'ras Point, in *Illinois,* a village of Edgar co., abt. 100 m. E. of Springfield.

Embar'ras River, in *Illinois,* rises in Champaign co., and flowing generally S. through Douglas, Coles, and Cumberland cos. to Newton and Jasper cos., turns to the S.E., traverses a part of Crawford co., and enters the Wabash River from Lawrence co.

Embar'ras River, in *Wisconsin,* enters Wolf River from Waupaca co.

Embar'rass, *v. a.* [Fr. *embarrasser—em,* and *barre,* a bar.] To put a bar or difficulty in the way of; to involve in difficulties; to hinder; to perplex; to entangle. — To confuse; to confound; to disconcert; to abash; to distress; to embroil. — To render intricate, perplexed, or entangled.

Embar'rassed, *p. a.* Perplexed; rendered intricate. — Confused; confounded.

Embar'rassing, *p. a.* Perplexing; entangling; confusing; confounding; abashing.

Embar'rassingly, *adv.* In an embarrassing manner.

Embar'rassment, *n.* Act of embarrassing; perplexity; intricacy; entanglement; trouble; distress; anxiety. — Confusion of mind; abashment.

Embase'ment, *n.* Deterioration; debasement. (R.)

(*Mil.*) Same as embasis.

Em'basis, *n.* [Gr.] (*Med.*) A bathing-tub or vessel filled with warm water. — *Crabb.*

Embas'sador, *n.* An AMBASSADOR, *q. v.*

Em'bassage, *n.* Embassy. (O.)

Em'bassy, *n.* [Fr. *ambassade;* Sp. *embaxada;* It. *ambasciáta.* See AMBASSADOR.] The charge, employment, or commission of a public minister, whether ambassador or envoy; the person or persons intrusted with a public or solemn message; any solemn message.

Embathe', *v. a.* [*En* and *bathe.*] To bathe.

Embat'tle, *v. a.* [*En* and *battle.*] To arrange in order of battle; to array troops for battle. — To furnish with battlements.

—*v. n.* To be arranged in order of battle.

Embat'tled, *p. a.* Arrayed in order of battle. — Furnished with battlements. — Having been the place of battle.

(*Her.*) One of the eight crooked or curved lines used in addition to the straight line, in dividing one part of the field from another, or for the outline of any principal ordinary. When this outline, or line of division, is in the form of the battlements of a tower, it is said to be embattled. French heralds use the term *crenelle.*

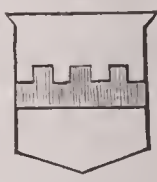


Fig. 936.

EMBATTLED.

Embat'tlement, *n.* Same as BATTLEMENT, *q. v.*

Embay', *v. a.* [*En* and *bay.*] To inclose in a bay or inlet; to landlock; to inclose between capes or promontories.

Embden, or **Emden,** (*em'den,*) a seaport-town of Hanover, being the second in that former kingdom in respect of size and importance, prov. Aurich, on the N. bank of the æstuary of the Ems, or rather of the bay called Dollart, 15 m. S.W. of Aurich. There are ship-building docks. *Pop.* 15,827.

Emb'den, in *Maine,* a post-township of Somerset co., on the Kennebec River, abt. 40 m. N. by W. of Augusta; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Emb'den Centre, in *Maine,* a post-village of Somerset co., on the Kennebec River, abt. 40 m. N. by W. of Augusta.

Embeam', *v. a.* To clothe or cover with beams of light. — *Worcester.*

Embed', or IMBED, *v. a.* [*En* and *bed.*] To lay, as in a bed; to lay in surrounding matter.

Embed'ment, *n.* Act of embedding.

Embel'lish, *v. a.* [Fr. *embellir—en,* and *belle;* Lat. *bellus,* pretty, handsome, fine, neat, contracted from *benulus,* from *benus = bonus,* good.] To make beautiful or elegant by ornaments; to make graceful or elegant, as manners; to adorn; to deck; to decorate; to ornament; to beautify; to illustrate.

Embel'lished, *p. a.* Adorned; decorated; beautiful.

Embel'lisher, *n.* One who embellishes; one who graces with ornaments.

Embellishingly, *adv.* In such a manner as to embellish.

Embellishment, *n.* [Fr. *embellissement.*] Act of embellishing or adorning; anything that adds beauty or elegance; ornament; decoration; grace; beauty; elegance.

Em'ber-days, *n. pl.* [Sax. *ymbryne*, or *ymb-ryne* — *ymb*, about, around, and *ryne*, Goth. *runs*, a course, anniversary.] (*Eccl.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, certain days, first appointed by Pope Calixtus A. D 220, to be set apart for fasting and prayer, and for imploring the blessing of God on the fruits of the earth, and on the ministers ordained at these times. The *E D.* occur four times in the year, being the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent; after the Feast of Pentecost or Whitsunday; after the Festival of the Holy Cross, on the 14th of September; and after the Festival of St. Lucia, on the 13th of December. The weeks in which *E D.* fall are called *ember-weeks.* The Sundays immediately following these seasons are still appointed by the canons of the Church of England for the ordination of priests and deacons. Derivation of the term is doubtful. By some it is derived from the Greek *hemerai*, days; by others from the Saxon *ymbren*, a circle or revolution. Others still, connect the term with the A. Sax. *æmyrian*, (Dan. *emmer.*) in the sense of ashes, which the primitive Christians strewed on their heads at these solemn festivals.

Ember-goose, *n.* [Ger. *imber.*] (*Zoöl.*) The great northern diver, a species of *Colymbus.* See Colymbidæ.

Emberi'za, *n.* A genus of birds in the classification of Gray, corresponding to the genus Plectrophanes, *q.v.*

Em'bers, *n. pl.* [A. S. *æmyrian*; Dan. *emmer*; Icel. *eymyria*, hot ashes.] Hot ashes or cinders; small coals of fire with ashes; the residuum of wood, coal, or other combustibles not extinguished.

Ember-weeks, *n. pl.* The weeks on which the ember-days fall.

Embez'zle, *v. a.* [Nor. *embesiler*, to filch; O. Fr. *besler*, or *beffler*, to deceive, to gull; Sp. *embarco*, to impose upon, to cheat. Etymol unknown.] To purloin; to appropriate fraudulently to one's own use what is intrusted to one's care and management; to waste; to dissipate in extravagance.

Embez'zlement, *n.* (*Law.*) Act of embezzling, or fraudulently appropriating to one's own use the money or goods intrusted to one's care and management; the thing appropriated; larceny by clerks, servants, or agents. An *E.* is in substance, and essentially, a larceny, aggravated rather than palliated by the violation of a trust or contract, instead of being, like larceny, a trespass.

Embez'zler, *n.* One who embezzles.

Embil'low, *v. a.* To heave as the waves of the sea; to swell.

Embit'ter, *v. a.* To imbitter.

Embit'terment, *n.* The act of imbittering. (R.)

Emblaze', *v. a.* [*En* and *blaze.*] To set in a blaze; to kindle; to adorn with glittering embellishments.
(*Her.*) To point or adorn with figures armorial; to blazon.

Embla'zon, *v. a.* [Fr. *blasoner.* See Blazon.] To display pompously; to adorn with figures of heraldry or ensigns armorial.

Embla'zoner, *n.* A blazoner; one who emblazons; a herald; one who publishes and displays with pomp.

Embla'zonment, *n.* An emblazoning.

Embla'zonry, *n.* Pictures on shields; display of figures; heraldic ornaments.

Em'blem, *n.* [Fr. *emblème*; Gr. *emblema*, from *emballo* —*en*, and *ballo*, to throw or cast.] In the primary sense of the word, a piece of mosaic, or any work in which bits of one kind of material are inserted or set into another. — In the general acceptation of the term, anything which, by association of ideas, appears to be a visible and suitable representation of some abstract quality, or it has a similar meaning to that of the word *device*, q. v. Thus the lamb is the emblem of meekness, humility, and docility; the lion, of courage and magnanimity; the dog, of fidelity; and the fox, of craft and cunning. The eagle is the emblem of imperial power, as it is reputed to be the king of birds, and often styled the royal bird. Other things have been taken as emblems of persons, as they are associated with them by historical recollections: thus the gridiron is the emblem of St. Lawrence, as the instrument of his martyrdom: the wheel, that of St. Catharine, for a similar reason. An angel bearing a pen is the emblem of St. Matthew: a lion, that of St. Mark; a bull, of St. Luke; and an eagle, of St. John. Flowers are supposed to be emblematic of various qualities, and are, in consequence, sometimes used in the East as a means of communication.

Emblemat'ic, or Emblematical, *a.* Pertaining to, or comprising, an emblem; representing by some allusion or customary connection, or by similar qualities; using emblems.

Emblemat'ically, *adv.* By means of emblems; in the manner of emblems.

Emblemat'icise, *v. a.* To emblematize. (R.)

Emblem'atist, *n.* A writer or inventor of emblems.

Emblem'atize, *v. a.* To represent by an emblem.

Em'blements, *n. pl.* [O. Fr. *embler*, to sow with corn, from *blé*, corn.] (*Law.*) The right of a tenant to take and carry away, after his tenancy has ended, such annual products of the land as have resulted from his own care and labor.

Em'blemize, *v. a.* To emblematize. (R.)

Embloom', *v. a.* [*En*, and *bloom*, q. v.] To cover or enrich with bloom.

Emblos'som, *v. a.* To cover with bloom or blossom.

Embod'ied, *p. a.* Collected or formed into a body.

Embod'ier, *n.* He that embodies.

Embod'iment, *n.* Act of embodying; the state of being embodied.

Embod'y, *v. a.* [*En* and *body.*] To form into a body; to invest with matter; to make corporeal. — To form into a collection or system. — To bring into a band, company, regiment, brigade, army, or other regular assemblage. — To collect.
—*v. n.* To unite in a body, mass, or collection; to coalesce.

Embogue', *v. i.* To discharge, as a river, its waters into the sea or another river. — *Webster.*

Embogu'ing, *n.* [Fr. *embouchure*, from *bouche*, Lat. *bucca*, mouth.] The mouth of a river. (a.)

Embold'en, *v. a.* [*En*, and *bold.*] To give boldness or courage to; to encourage.

Embold'ener, *n.* One who emboldens.

Em'bolism, *n.* [Fr. *embolisme*; Gr. *emballo* —*en*, and *ballo*, to throw or cast.] That which is thrown in, or inserted; intercalation; the insertion of days, months, or years in an account of time, to produce regularity; intercalated time.

Embolis'mal, *a.* Pertaining to an embolism or intercalation; intercalated; inserted.

Embolismat'ic, or Embolismat'ical, *a.* Embolismic.

Embolis'mic, or Embolis'mical, *a.* Intercalated; inserted.

Em'bolite, *n.* (*Min.*) A chlorobromide of silver, color asparagus to olive-green, resembling horn-silver. It constitutes the principal silver ore of the mines of Chañarsillo, Chili.

Em'bolus, *n.*; *pl.* Emboli. [Gr. *embolos*, from *emballo*, to put in.] Anything inserted and acting in another, as a wedge, or the piston of a pump, or of a steam-engine. *Worcester.*

Embonpoint, (*ang'bông-pwâng.*) *n.* [Fr.] Plumpness.

Embor'der, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *emborder* —*en*, and *border.*] To adorn with a border.

Emboss', *v. a.* [*En*, and *boss.*] To raise or form bosses or protuberances; to fashion in relievo or raised work; to cut or form with prominent figures; to cover, as with bosses or protuberances.

Embossed', *p. a.* Formed or covered with bosses or raised figures.
(*Bot.*) Projected in the centre like the boss of a shield. *London.*

Emboss'ing, *n* [Fr. *embosser*, from *bosse*, a stud.] (*Arts.*) The art of obtaining patterns of any kind, or inscriptions, in relief, on cloth, leather, felt, metal, pasteboard, or paper. It is effected by subjecting the material on which it is desired to raise any pattern to very great pressure, which may be applied vertically by the sharp blow of a die, or by a cylinder. For embossing crests, or names, on paper and envelopes, a small stamping-machine is used, and the device desired is cut in intaglio on the die. The paper is placed on a piece of soft metal stamped by the die, and therefore having the device in relief, and the impression is obtained by pressing the die forcibly on it by means of a lever. For embossing woollen goods, the cylinders which are used must have the pattern cut on them in intaglio; but for velvets, and embossing paper of any size, the patterns must be in relief. The following is the process adopted when cylinders are used. The engraved cylinder, or embossing-roller, and another of the same diameter, called the bed-roller, are set closely together, and the material is passed between them. The bed-roller is made of paper (see Calendering), and covered with felt, to prevent it from receiving and retaining any impression from the embossing-roller. The cylinder on which the pattern is cut is made hollow, to receive heated irons, or to be heated by steam. Leather may be embossed by pressure, or by rendering it supple by moisture, and then fashioning it into the desired shape on a mould cut for the purpose. Ornaments for picture-frames and the interior decoration of apartments, which closely resemble carved oak, may be made in this manner. The cloth which is used for binding books is embossed by passing the material between two steel rollers engraved with the required pattern, which are heated by gas-jets from pipes passing through the centre of the rollers, which are hollow. When there is any peculiar device on the cover of a book bound in cloth, and there is much gilding about it, the cloth is first glued to the millboard covers, and subjected to great pressure from the die engraved for the purpose, after it has been laid on an iron plate, which is heated from beneath by gas.

Emboss'ment, *n.* A prominence like a boss; a jut; relief: a figure in relievo: raised work.

Embot'tle, *v. a.* [*En*, and *bottle.*] To put in a bottle; to bottle; to include or confine in a bottle.

Embouchure,' *n.* [Fr., from *en*, and *bouche*, mouth.]
A mouth or aperture, as of a river, cannon, &c.
(*Mus.*) The mouth-piece of a wind-instrument.

Embow', *v. a.* [*En*, and *bow.*] To form like a bow; to arch; to vault.

Embowed', *a.* (*Her.*) Applied to anything which is bent like a bow.

Embow'el, *v. a.* [*En*, and *bowel.*] To take out the bowels or entrails of an animal body: to eviscerate; to take out the internal parts of; to sink or inclose in another substance.

Embow'eler, Embow'eller, *n.* One who takes out the bowels.

Embow'elment, *n.* Act of taking out the bowels; evisceration.

Embow'er, *v. n.* [*En*, and *bower.*] To lodge or rest in a bower.
—*v. a.* To inclose in or cover with a bower; to shelter with trees.

Embox', *v. a.* [*En*, and *box*, q. v.] See Emboss.

Embrace', *v. a.* [Fr. *embrasser* —*en*, and *bras*, the arm; Lat. *brachium.*] To take or hold within the arms; to press to the bosom in token of affection; to hug; to clasp; to inclose; to seize eagerly or ardently; to lay hold on; to comprehend; to comprise: to encompass; to encircle; to include; to contain; to receive; to admit; to accept.
(*Law.*) To attempt to corrupt a jury.
—*v. n.* To join in an embrace.
—*n.* Inclosure or clasp with arms; pressure to the bosom with the arms; a hug; a clasp; a grapple; reception of one thing into another; conjugal endearment.

Embra'cer, *n.* (*Law.*) One who practices embracery.

Embrac'er, *n.* [Fr.] One who embraces.

Embra'cery, *n.* (*Law.*) An attempt to corrupt a jury in favor of one party in a trial, by promises, persuasion, entreaties, money, entertainment, and the like. The punishment for this misdemeanor, of the person embracing and the jurors embraced, is by fine and imprisonment.

Embranch'ment, *n.* The act or the process of forming a branch.

Embra'sure, *n.* [Fr., from *embraser*, to fire, to set on fire — *en*, and *braise*, burning charcoal; root Teut. *bras*, or *brasa*, a bright fire.] (*Fort.*) An opening in a wall or parapet to hold a bright fire; the indent of a battlement through which cannon are pointed and discharged.
(*Arch.*) The enlargement of the aperture of a door or window on the inside of the wall, for giving greater play for the opening of the door or casement, or for admitting more light.
(*Gun.*) A piece of iron which grasps the trunnions of a piece of ordnance, when raised to the boring-machine.

Embrecville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Chester co.

Embright', *v. a.* To make bright; to brighten.

Embro, a village of prov. of Ontario, co. of Oxford, abt. 100 m. S.W. of Toronto; *pop.* abt. 500.

Embroca'do, *n.* A pass in fencing.

Em'brocate, *v. a.* [L. Lat. *embrocо, embrocatum*; Gr. *embrō* — *chē.* a lomentation, from *embrechō*, to foment— *en*, and *brechō*, to wet on the surface, akin to Lat. *regare*; Ger. *regen*; Eng. *rain.*] (*Med.*) To foment or moisten and rub, as a diseased part of the body, with a liquid substance.

Embroca'tion, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *embrocatio.*] (*Med.*) Act of moistening and rubbing a diseased part with a cloth or sponge dipped in some liquid substance. — The liquid with which an affected part is washed.

Embroglio, (*em-brol'yo,*) *n.* See Embroil, and Imbroglio.

Embroi'der, *v. a.* [Fr. *broder*, from *border*, to border, by transposition of letters. See Bordea.] To surround with a border or edge; to border with ornamental needle-work or figures; to adorn with raised figures of needle-work.

Embroi'dered, *p. a.* Adorned with figures of needle-work.

Embroi'derer, *n.* One who embroiders.

Embroidery, (*em-broid'er-e.*) *n.* [Fr. *broderie.*] The art of working ornamental figures with a needle and thread. The art of *E.* is one of the oldest, and has always been one of the most important, domestic occupations among Oriental nations. It was practised among the Hebrews in the time of Moses; and the women of Sidon were famous for their embroidery before the siege of Troy. In after years, the women of Greece were celebrated for their proficiency in the same art; and some of their productions are said to have equalled, if not surpassed, many of the finest paintings then existing. The inhabitants of Peru, when discovered by the Spaniards, had in their possession elaborate embroideries of gold and silver on feathers, which they manufactured with great skill. In the Middle Ages, ecclesiastical tapestry, curtains, priests' vestments, &c., were all embroidered with the needle; and screens, corridor-linings, &c., were the daily handiwork of some of the noblest ladies, assisted by their handmaidens. In the present day, all *E.* may be divided into two classes,—*E.* on stuffs, and on muslin. The first class includes all ornamental needle-work upon articles of furniture, standards, church vestments, &c.; the second is employed usually upon articles of female apparel, such as caps, collars, &c. Stuff *E.* is performed by means of a loom, and is executed with gold, silver, silk, cotton, and woollen threads. Muslin *E.* is generally accomplished by hand, the fabric being stretched upon a frame. This kind of work has been very fashionable of late years; although at first looked upon only as an elegant accomplishment for ladies, it now forms an article of considerable traffic, and gives employment to a large number of persons. *Berlin-wool-work* is a sort of *E.* which has been in vogue for many years among ladies. The fabric worked upon is generally stretched upon a frame, and the design to be embroidered is drawn upon it; or oftener, an engraving, in which lines are drawn corresponding with the threads of the fabric, is used. The name is derived from the fact that a print-seller named Wittich, in Berlin, up to 1810, sold the best patterns for this kind of work. Machine *E.* has given a great impetus to the art, and some years ago a machine was invented by M. Heilman, of Mühlhausen, by which one person could guide 80 to 140 needles, all working at the same time.

Embroil', *v. a.* [Fr. *embrouiller* — *en*, and *brouiller*, to jumble, mix, or blend together. See Broil.] To confuse; to confound; to perplex; to mingle; to intermix in confusion; to involve in troubles or perplexities; to entangle; to encumber; to confound; to distract; to disturb; to disorder; to trouble.
—*v. n.* To be in commotion; to become disturbed.
—*n.* Embroilment.

Embroil'ment, *n.* A state of contention, perplexity, or confusion; disturbance.
Embronze', *v. a.* To cover with bronze.
Embroth'el, *v. a.* To enclose in a brothel. — *Donne.*
Embrown', *v. a.* See IMBROWN.
Embrue', *v. a.* See IMBRUE.
Em'brun, a town of France, dep. Hautes Alpes, on the Durance, 20 m. E. of Gap; *pop.* 5,118.
Embrute', *v. a.* See IMBAUTE.
Em'bryo, *n.* [Fr. *embryon*; Gr. *embryon*, from *en*, and *bryo*, to be full of anything, to swell therewith.] An organized being in a rudimentary condition, or the rudiment from which, under favorable circumstances, an organized body is to be developed. — The beginning or the first state of anything in its first rudiments or unfinished state.

(*Bot.*) The rudiment of the future plant existing in the seed; the vegetable fœtus. The true *E.* is the essential characteristic of the seed of flowering plants; for a *spore*, as the reproductive part of a flowerless plant is called, has no true *E.*, the rudimentary plant being only developed from it after its separation from the parent. The *E.* is divided into three parts, corresponding to the root, stem, and leaves of the perfect plant, termed, respectively, the *radicle*, the *plumule*, and the *cotyledons*. These parts may be readily recognized in many seeds, especially when the process of germination is a little advanced. Plants which have seeds with 2 cotyledons are called *dicotyledonous*, and those having seeds commonly possessing but one cotyledon are said to be *monocotyledonous*. Flowerless plants are said to be *acotyledonous*. When *albumen* is present in a seed, the size of the *E.* is in inverse proportion to its quantity; thus in grasses there is a larger deposit of albumen, but a very small *E.*; while in the nettle the *E.* is large and the albumen small. When the *E.* is external to the albumen and in contact with the integuments, as in grasses, it is said to be *external*; when it is surrounded by the albumen on all sides, except at its radicular extremity, as in the pansy, it is said to be *internal*. The *E.* is so tenacious of life under favorable circumstances, that there are well attested instances of its having preserved its vitality much beyond 1,000 years.

(*Physiol.*) A term applied to the fœtus *in utero*, before the 5th month of pregnancy, from its growth resembling the budding of a plant. — See OVUM.

—*a.* Pertaining to, or noting, anything in its first rudiments or unfinished state.
Embryogen'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the development of an embryo. — *Webster.*
Embryog'eny, *n.* [Gr. *embryon*, *embryo*, and *gennaō*, to produce.] The science of the production and development of embryos. — *Webster.*
Embryog'ony, *n.* [Gr. *embryon*, embryo; and *gonē*, generation.] (*Anat.*) The formation of embryos. *Broussais.*
Embryog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *embryon*, and *graphē*, description.] The description of embryos. — *Dunglison.*
Embryolog'ical, *a.* Belonging, or relating, to embryology.
Embryol'ogist, *n.* One skilled in embryology.
Embryol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *embryon*, and *logos*, discourse, *legein*, to speak; Fr. *embryologie*.] The study of the mode of formation of the fœtus.
Em'bryon, *n.* Same as EMBRYO. (R.)
—*a.* Unfinished; embryonic.
Em'bryonal, *a.* That belongs to an embryo; embryonary.
Em'bryonary, *a.* Relating or belonging to the development of an embryo.
Em'bryonate, Em'bryonated, *a.* Embryonal.
Embryon'ic, *a.* Pertaining to an embryo, or in the state of one.
Embryot'ic, *a.* Same as embryonic.
Embryot'omy, *n.* [Fr. *embryotomie*, from Gr. *embryon*, and *temnein*, to cut, *tomē*, a cutting.] (*Surg.*) The operation of cutting the fœtus out of the womb.
Em'bryous, *a.* Embryonic.
Embu'do, in *New Mexico*, a village near a pass of the same name, about 50 m. N. of Santa Fé.
Em'den, in Hanover. See EMBDEN.
Em'eline, in *Iowa*, a village of Jackson co., about 27 m. S. by W. of Dubuque.
Emend', *v. a.* Same as AMEND. (R.)
Emend'able, *a.* Amendable. (R.)
Emenda'tion, *n.* [Lat. *emendatio*, from *emendo*, *emendatus* — *e*, and *mendum*, a fault, an error.] Act of correcting faults or errors; a correcting what is erroneous or faulty; an alteration for the better; correction; correction of an error or fault.
Em'endator, *n.* [Lat.] A corrector of errors or faults in writings; one who corrects or improves.
Emend'atory, *a.* [L. Lat. *emendatorius*.] Contributing to emendation.
Em'erald, *n.* [Fr. *émeraude*.] (*Min.*) A variety of beryl, *q. v.* It is a precious stone, of a bright rich deep-green color, occurring in hexagonal prisms, in granite, gneiss, and mica rocks. It is a little less hard than beryl. The rich color is due to oxide of chromium. The most celebrated modern locality of the *E.* is Muzo, in New Granada, in a limestone containing cretaceous fossils. Fine specimens occur in Peru, and inferior ones in Bavaria, India, and Mt. Zalora in Upper Egypt. It is said this latter locality was the only one known to the ancients.

(*Printing.*) A type, in size between Minion and Nonpareil.

(*Her.*) The green tincture; vert.
Em'erald, in *Minnesota*, a township of Faribault co., about 5 m. E. of Blue Earth City; *pop.* about 200.
Emerald, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Adams co.
—A village and township of Paulding co., about 61 m. W.S.W. of Toledo; *pop.* of township about 750.
Em'erald, in *Wisconsin*, a township of St. Croix co., about 30 m. N.E. of Hudson.
Emerald Grove, in *Wisconsin*, a post-vill. of Rock co.
Em'erald-green, *n.* (*Paint.*) A light-green pigment prepared from arseniate of copper; the Scheele's green.
Emerald-nickel, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as Zaratite, *q. v.*
Emerge', *v. n.* [Lat. *emergo* — *e*, *ex*, and *mergo*, to dip, to dip in, to plunge into water, to sink. See MERGE.] To come forth or up; to arise; to rise out of a fluid or other covering or surrounding substance; to issue; to proceed from; to reappear after being eclipsed: to leave, as the sphere of the obscuring object. — To rise out of a state of depression or obscurity; to rise into view.
Emer'gence, or EMER'GENCY, *n.* [L. Lat. *emergentia*.] Act of emerging or rising out of a fluid or other covering or surrounding matter: act of rising or starting into view; act of issuing from, or quitting; a sudden occasion; an unexpected event; unforeseen casualty; pressing necessity; urgency; exigency.
Emer'gent, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *emergens*.] Rising out of a fluid or anything that covers or surrounds; issuing or proceeding from; rising out of a depressed state, or from obscurity; coming suddenly; sudden; casual; unexpected.
Emer'gently, *adv.* By emerging.
Emer'gentness, *n.* State or quality of being emergent.
Emer'ited, *a.* [Fr. *émérite*; Lat. *emeritus*, from *e*, *ex*, and *mereo*, or *mereor*, to deserve, to merit.] Allowed to have done sufficient public service.
Emer'itus, *n.*; *pl.* EMERITI. [Lat., one who has served out his time, from *emerere*, *emereri*, to obtain by service, to serve out one's term, from *e*, out, and *merere*, *mereri*, to merit, earn, serve.] (*Roman Antiq.*) This name was given to soldiers who had fulfilled the legal term of military service.
—*a.* Applied in colleges and universities to professors who, after meritorious services, are honorably discharged on account of age, &c.
Em'erods, or EMEROIDS, *n.* [Corrupted from *hemorrhoids*; Gr. *haimor-roïs*, usually plural *haimor-roïdes* (*phlebes*, veins, being understood), veins liable to discharge blood — *haima*, blood, and *rheō*, to flow.] (*Med.*) Livid, painful, and bleeding tubercles about the anus; hemorrhoids; PILES, *q. v.*
Emersed', *a.* (*Bot.*) Standing out of, or raised above water.
Emer'sion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *emergo*, *emersum*. See EMERGE.] Act of rising out of a fluid or other covering or surrounding substance.

(*Astron.*) The reappearance of a heavenly body after an eclipse; the reappearance of a star which has been hid by the effulgence of the sun's light.
Em'erson, RALPH WALDO, a celebrated American poet and essayist, was born in Boston, 1803, and graduated at Harvard College, 1821. Having turned his attention to theology, he was ordained minister of the Second Unitarian Church of Boston; but soon after formed peculiar views with regard to forms of worship, abandoned his profession, and, retiring to the quiet village of Concord, devoted himself to his favorite study — the nature of man, and his relation to the universe. In 1838, Mr. *E.* published *Literary Ethics. an Oration*; and in 1839, *Nature, an Essay*. In 1841, he published *The Method of Nature*, *Man the Reformer*, several lectures, and the first series of his *Essays*, the second series of which appeared in 1844. In 1846, he published a volume of poems. In 1848, he travelled in England, where he delivered lectures on *The Mind and Manners of the 19th Century*, and in 1849 delivered the series entitled *Representative Men*. In 1852, in connection with Mr. W. H. Channing, he published the *Memoir of Margaret Fuller, Marchioness d'Ossoli*. Mr. *E.*, in 1856, published a work entitled *English Traits*, and in 1860, *The Conduct of Life*. He delivered, at Concord, an oration on the death of President Lincoln in 1865, and received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard University in 1866. He has contributed largely to periodicals. Some of his works have been translated into French, and have excited considerable admiration among the Parisian Transcendentalists. He is unquestionably one of the most eminent modern philosophers of the Pantheistic school, and one of the most remarkable personifications of American genius.
Em'erson, in *Michigan*, a township of Gratiot co.; *pop.* abt. 300.
Em'erson, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Marion co., abt. 25 m. N.W. of Hannibal.
Em'erson, in *Nebraska*, a village of Dodge co., on the Platte River, abt. 60 m. W.N.W. of Omaha City.
Em'ery, *n.* [From Cape *Emeri*, in the island of Naxos.] (*Min.*) A variety of corundum, consisting mainly of alumina, combined with a small quantity of silica, peroxide of iron, and a little water. *E.* occurs in Spain, Asia Minor, in the Greek islands, and in the island whence it takes its name. Ground to powder of different degrees of fineness, it is much used in the arts as a polishing-powder. It is mostly employed attached to cloth or paper.
Em'ery, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Fulton co.
Em'erylite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as Margarite, *q. v.*
Emery's Mills, in *Maine*, a post-office of York co.
Emery's River, in *E. Tennessee*, rises in Morgan co., and flows S. into Clinch River, in Roane co.
Em'esis, *n.* [Gr., from *emea*, to vomit.] (*Med.*) A vomiting.
Emet'ic, *n.* [Gr. *emeticos*, from *emea*, to vomit.] (*Med.*) A class of drugs which produce vomiting, by the influence of some peculiar and specific action on the nerves of the stomach, and independent of smell, taste, or local irritation. There are few diseases to which man is subject, especially active diseases, in which emetics may not only be found useful, but often of the most signal service, not only by removing expeditiously from the system some crude or offensive substance doing hurt by its presence, but by the reactionary influence they exercise as stimulants, and also by the after-effects on the bowels and skin. *E.* also act powerfully as febrifuges in acute fevers and inflammations by the nausea and relaxation they cause when judiciously employed — in other words, by preventing them acting as emetics, and giving them in such doses as will produce all the nausea and sickness without the consummation and vomiting. *E.* are either of the mineral or vegetable kingdom: belonging to the mineral are mercury, sulphate, antimony tartrate and sulphuret, copper sulphate, and zinc sulphate; and of the vegetable are included ipecacuanha, squills, mustard, camomile-tea, asarabacca, and tobacco. *E.* should never be administered to a patient who is disposed to apoplexy, or to a tendency of blood to the head, or when the patient is liable to hemorrhage from any organ, or is subject to hernia. During pregnancy, also, *E.* must be avoided.
Emet'ic, Emet'ical, *a.* Inducing to vomit; causing vomiting.
Emet'ically, *adv.* So as to provoke to vomit.
Em'etine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance discovered, in 1817, by Pelletier in ipecacuanha. It is white, pulverulent, and bitter; easily soluble in hot water and alcohol, and intensely emetic. It exists in ipecacuanha to the amount of about 16 per cent, and appears to be the sole cause of its emetic property.
Em'eto-cathar'tic, *a.* (*Med.*) Noting a remedy which at the same time excites vomiting and purging.
Emetol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *emetos*, vomiting, and *logos*, discourse.] A treatise on vomiting and emetics. — *Dunglison.*
E'men, Emew, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See EMU.
Emente', (*ā-mūt'*,) *n.* [Fr.] An uproar; a riot; a popular outbreak or disturbance.
Emica'tion, *n.* [Lat. *emicatio*.] Sparkling; flying off in small particles.
Emic'tion, *n.* [Lat. *emictum*.] Urine; what is voided by the urinary passages.
Em'igrant, *a.* [See EMIGRATE.] Removing or having removed, from one place or country to another distant place, with a view to reside.
—*n.* One who removes his habitation, or quits one country or region to settle in another.
Em'igrate, *v. a.* [Fr. *émigrer*; Lat. *emigro*, *emigratus* — *e*, *ex*, and *migro*, to remove from one place to another. See MIGRATE.] To depart or remove; to quit one country, state, or region, and settle in another; to remove from one country or state to another for the purpose of residence.
Emigra'tion, *n.* [Fr. *émigration*.] The movement of one or a number of people out of one place or country with a view to their settling in another, into which they are said to *im*migrate, (Lat. *in*, and *migrare*.) Persons coming from Europe, or Canada, with a view of settling in the U. States, should be called *immigrants*, and not *emigrants*, as they are commonly. See IMMIGRATION.
Emigra'tional, *a.* Relating to emigration.
Emigra'tionist, *n.* An advocate of emigration.
Emigrés, (*em'e-graiz,*) *n. pl.* (*French Hist.*) A term applied to those individuals who left France during the revolution. After the taking of the Bastile, the princes of the royal family, *Monsieur* (Louis XVIII.), the Count d'Artois (Charles X.), and the Prince de Condé, departed from France. They were speedily followed, in 1791, by all those who considered that their rights, privileges, and property had been interfered with improperly. Noblemen left their estates and domains; officers, with large numbers of private soldiers, priests, monks, and private individuals, passed over into Germany, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, and Piedmont. Very few of the *émigrés* had been able to save any property, and the greater proportion were consequently soon in a dreadful state of destitution. The princes themselves formed a court at Coblenz, with a government, ministers, and a court of justice. Communications were kept up with the foreign courts, and thus the feelings of the revolutionary party in France were more and more embittered against them. At last a body of *émigrés*, under the command of the Prince de Condé, followed the Prussian army into Champagne. The republican government immediately put the strongest laws in force against the *émigrés*. Any person found assisting or favoring them in any way was condemned to death, and the lands of all *émigrés* were confiscated. Although many of them had refused to fight against their country, 30,000 persons were put upon the list, and condemned to perpetual exile from the soil of France. The last attempt made by the *émigrés* to penetrate into France by force of arms was in 1795, at Quiberon. The attempt was a failure, and the force belonging to the Prince de Condé was broken up after the peace of Luneville, and sought a refuge in Russia. Under the Directory, many of the *émigrés* tried to return to France, and in 1801, Napoleon I. granted them a general amnesty. By the largest proportion this was hailed with delight, and they returned to their native land. Many, however, did not return until after the restoration of Louis XVIII. Those who had remained loyal received many honors from the king, but were unable to regain their estates or their privileges, on account of the charter of 1814. In 1825, those *émigrés* who had lost their landed estates received a compensation of 30,000,000 francs yearly, on the capital of 1,000,000,000 francs. This grant was, however, repealed during the July revolution of 1830.

Em'igsville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of York co., nbt. 6 m. N. of York.
Em'ilie, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Bucks co.
Em'im. (*Script.*) A warlike race, who in the time of Abraham occupied the country beyond the Jordan, afterwards possessed by the Moabites. (*Gen.* xiv. 5; *Deut.* ii. 10.)
Em'inence, Em'ineney, *n.* [Fr. *éminence.* See EMINENT.] Projection; prominence; elevated ground: elevation; height: a hill.—Highest part; summit; top. —A conspicuous place or position.—Exaltation; high rank; distinction; fame; celebrity.
—A title of honor borne in Europe by various dignitaries at different times; but appropriated to cardinals by a papal decree of the year 1630.
Em'inence, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Logan co., abt. 40 m. N.N.E. of Springfield.
Em'inence, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Morgan co., abt. 85 m. W.S.W. of Indianapolis.
Em'inence, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Henry co., abt. 40 m. E. of Louisville.
Em'inence, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Shannon co., on Current River, abt. 120 m. S.W. of St. Louis.
Em'inence, in *New York*, a post-office of Schoharie co.
Em'inent, *a.* [Fr. *éminent*; Lat. *eminens.*] Rising up to be above others; high; lofty; elevated; exalted; exalted in rank; high in office; dignified; distinguished; conspicuous; prominent; famous; illustrious.
Eminent Domain, *n.* (*Law.*) The power to take private property for public use. It is well settled that such power exists only in cases where the public exigency demands its exercise. Whether the exercise of the right is justifiable in cases where the statute does not provide compensation is unsettled.
Em'inently, *adv.* In a high degree; in a degree to attract observation.
Emini'ja, in *Dakota Territory*, a village of Minnehaha co., abt. 95 m. N. of Sioux City, Iowa.
Emir, (*em'eer,*) *n.* [Ar., chief or lord.] The term applied to all independent chieftains in the East, and in the north of Africa. The Caliphs took the title of *Emir-al-Numenia* (chief or commander of the faithful). The title is now given by prescriptive usage to all real or supposed descendants of Mahomet by his son-in-law Ali, and his daughter Fatima. These are numerous throughout the Turkish dominions; but their prerogatives are unimportant, the principal being their exclusive right to wear turbans of a green color, which was a favorite with the prophet. The title is also applied to the rulers of provinces, and in connection with different words designates different offices. The master of horse to the sultan is called *E.*-Achor; the standard-bearer, *E.*-Alem; the surveyor of markets, *E.*-Bazaar; and the leader of caravans of pilgrims to Mecca, *E.*-Hadji.
Em'issary, *n.* Fr. *émissaire*; Lat. *emissarius*, from *emitto.* See EMIT.] One sent forth or out; a person sent on a mission: a person sent on a private message or business; a secret agent; a spy.
(*Anat.*) Vessels through which the excretions take place.
—*a.* Issuing about; prying.
Emis'sion, *n.* [Fr. *émission*: Lat. *emissio*, from *emitto.*] Act of sending or throwing out; an issuing out; that which is sent out or issued.
Emis'sive, *a.* Sending out; emitting.
Emis'sory, *a.* (*Anat.*) Applied to ducts, especially to certain veins, which convey fluids out of the body. *Buchanan.*
Emit', *v. a.* [Lat. *emitto*—*e.* *ex*, and *mitto*, to send. See MISSION.] To send forth or out; to throw or give out; to let fly: to discharge; to dart or shoot; to issue forth, as an order or decree.
Emit'tent, *a.* Sending out: emitting.
Em'lenton, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Venango co., on the Alleghany River, abt. 20 m. S.S.E. of Franklin.
Em'ma, in *Illinois*, a post-village of White co., abt. 2 m. N.E. of the Little Wabash River.
Emmanuel, (*em-man'u-el*) [Heb., God with us.] A title of Christ, indicating the mystery and reality of his being God in human nature. (*Isa.* vii. 14, viii. 8; *Matt.* i. 23.)
Em'mans, the village where Christ revealed himself to two of his disciples, on the afternoon of his resurrection-day. Eusebius and Jerome locate it at the ancient Nicopolis, 20 m. W.N.W. of Jerusalem.
Em'mans, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Wabash co.
Em'mans, or **Emans,** in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Lehigh co., abt. 5 m. S.W. of Allentown; *pop.* abt. 550, mostly Moravians.
Em'maville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Fulton co.
Em'men, two rivers of Switzerland, one rising in the Bernese Oberland, and, after a course of 45 m., joining the Aar, 2 m. from Solenre; the other also rising in the Bernese Oberland, and, after a course of 30 m., joining the Reuss 2 m. from Lucerne. The valley of the first is one of the finest in Switzerland.
Emmen'agogue, *n.* [Gr. *emmenia*, the menses, and *ago*, I drive or expel.] (*Med.*) A medicine to promote menstrual discharges. — *Dunglison.*
Emmenol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *emmenia*, and *logos*, a discourse.] (*Med.*) A treatise on menstruation.
Em'met, *n.* [Sax. *ämytta*, *ämet*; O Ger. *amieza*, an emmet, from *emazic*, constant, sedulous; Lith. *amzis*, a space of time, duration of time.] An ant or pismire, so named from its industrious and persevering habits. See FORMICIDÆ.
Em'merich, a town of Prussia, on the Rhine, 5 miles from Cleves. *Manuf.* Woollens, hosiery, &c. *Pop.* 8,000.
Em'met, ROBERT, an Irish revolutionist, b. in Dublin, 1778. *E.* was a member of the bar, and a highly gifted and estimable man. Becoming associated with the secret society called the "United Irishmen," he became involved in the revolutionary troubles of 1802–3, and was arrested, tried, and sentenced to death, which he suffered, 20th Sept., 1803. *E.* was engaged to be married to Sarah, daughter of the Right Hon. J. P. Curran (*q. v.*), who, after the untimely death of her lover, died of a broken heart. This event gave rise to one of the poet Moore's finest "Melodies,"—"She is far from the land where her young hero sleeps."
Em'mett, in *Georgia*, a village of Wilkinson co., about 40 m. E. of Macon.
Em'mett, in *Illinois*, a township of McDonough co., *pop.* about 850.
Em'mett, in *Iowa*, a N.N.W. co., bordering on Minnesota; *area*, about 450 sq. m. *Rivers.* Des Moines, and one or two smaller streams. There are several small lakes near the N.E. border. *Surface*, level; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Estherville. *Pop.* about 200.
—A post-office of Emmett co.
Em'mett, or TONEDAGANA, in *Michigan*, a N. co. of the lower peninsula, bordering on Lake Michigan; *area*, abt. 200 sq. m. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Little Traverse. *Pop.* about 1,200.
Emmett, in *Michigan*, a township of Calhoun co.; *pop.* about 1,200.
—A township in the N.W. part of St. Clair co.: *pop.* abt. 650.
Emmett, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Paulding co.
Emmett, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Dodge co., abt. 40 m. E.N.E. of Madison; *pop.* of township, about 1,300.
Em'mettsburg, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Frederick co., abt. 50 m. N.W. of Baltimore. It is the seat of St. Mary's College. *Pop.* about 1,200.
Em'mettsville, in *Indiana*, a village of Randolph co., abt. 75 m. E.N.E. of Indianapolis.
Emmew', *v. a.* To confine; to coop up.
Em'mittsburg, in *Iowa*, a post-village, cap. of Palo Alto co., on the west fork of Des Moines River, abt. 55 m. N.N.W. of Fort Dodge.
Em'monite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as STRONTIANITE, *q. v.*
Em'monsburg, in *New York*, a P. O. of Herkimer co.
Em'morton, in *Maryland*, a P. O. of Harford co.
Emolles'cence, *n.* [Lat. *e*, out, and *mollescere*, to become soft.] The softening of a metal in beginning to melt.
Emol'liate, *v. a.* [Lat. *emollio*, *emollitus*—*e.* *ex*, and *mollio*, from *mollis*, soft, tender.] To soften; to render effeminate.
Emol'lient, *a.* [Lat. *emolliens.*] Softening; making supple; acting as an emollient.
—*n.* (*Med.*) An external application which softens, soothes, or allays irritation, and alleviates inflammatory soreness, swelling, and pain. *E.* of honey, gum, sugar, and eggs are among the chief internal articles: and poultices, fomentations, and hot water, the best of the external.
Emolli'tion, *n.* The act of softening. (R.)
Emol'ument, *n.* [Lat. *emolumentum*, a labor ions moving out, from *emolior*, to move out with effort—*e.* and *molior*, to exert one's self, from *moles*, a shapeless, heavy mass. See MOLE.] The result of effort: gain; advantage; the profit arising from office or employment—That which is received as a compensation for services. —Profit: advantage, in a general sense.
Emolument'al, *a.* Useful: yielding profit.
Em'ory, in *California*, a township of Stanislaus co., abt. 24 m. S.E. of Stockton; *pop.* about 800.
Em'ory, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Washington co.
Emo'tion, *n.* [Lat. *emotio*, from *emoveo*, *emotus*—*e.* *ex*, and *moveo*, to move.] A moving away: a stirring or rousing up; a moving of the mind: mental excitement; any agitation of mind, or excitement of sensibility; feeling; agitation; perturbation; tremor.
(*Phil.*) A state of feeling awakened through the medium of the intellect, and manifesting its existence and character by some sensible effect on the body. An *E.* differs from a sensation in not springing directly from an affection of the body; and according to Lord Kames, an emotion differs from a passion in this, that it passes away without exciting any desire, whereas a passion is accompanied by desire. Emotions, regarded in themselves, can hardly be called springs of action. They tend rather to quiescence and contemplation, fixing the attention on the objects or occurrences which have excited them. But they combine with springs of action, and give them a character and a coloring.
Emo'tion, *v. a.* To move; to excite.
Emp. A contraction for EMPEROR, and EMPRESS.
Empale', *v. a.* [Fr. *empaler*, from L. Lat. *impalare*—*in*, and *palus*, a pale, a stake.] To fence or fortify with pales or stakes: to set a line of stakes or posts for defence; to inclose; to surround.—To put to death by fixing on a stake.
Empaled', *p. a.* Fenced or fortified with stakes; inclosed; shut in.—Fixed on a stake.
Empale'ment, *n.* [Fr.] A fencing, fortifying, or inclosing with stakes.—A terrible mode of torture and death in vogue among the Romans, and till lately of common practice among the Turks. The mode was, to run a long, sharp stake through the body, and out at the shoulder, and, fixing the end firmly in the ground, leave the writhing wretch to expire on this inhuman spit.

"And when I have the bloody Hector found,
Empale him with your weapons round about." — *Shaks.*

(*Bot.*) The calyx of a plant. — *Muller.*
(*Her.*) A conjunction of coats of arms, pale-wise. *Warton.*
Empan'el, *v. a.* and *n.* See IMPANEL.
Empar'adise, *v. a.* See IMPARADISE.
Empark', *v. n.* [*Em* and *park.*] To form into a park; to inclose, as with a fence.
Empar'lanee, *n.* See IMPARLANCE.
Empasm', *n.* [Fr. *empasme*, from Gr. *empassein*, to sprinkle in or on, from *en*, for *en*, in, and *passein*, to sprinkle.] A powder for sprinkling the body, or a diseased part of it, to deprive it of an offensive odor. *Bailey.*
Empas'sion, *v. a.* See IMPASSION.
Empas'sionate, *a.* See IMPASSIONATE.
Empeach', *v. a.* See IMPEACH.
Empearl', *v. a.* To cover with pearls, or anything resembling pearls.
Empedocles, (*em-ped'o-kleez.*) a Greek philosopher, whose doctrines were in some points allied to those of Pythagoras, was born about B. C. 460, at Agrigentum, in Sicily. The sovereignty was offered him by his fellow-citizens; but being a friend to pure democracy, he refused it, and established a popular government. He was skilled in philosophy, poetry, and medicine. Some fragments of his writings, all in verse, are still extant. Lucretius studied, admired, and imitated, in his own great poem, the works of Empedocles. *E.* is said to have been the first philosopher who taught the doctrine of the "four elements." The time and manner of his death are uncertain; the story of his having thrown himself into the crater of Mt. Ætna being, in all probability, a fiction.
Em'peress, *n.* Same as EMPRESS, *q. v.*
Em peror, *n.* [Fr. *empereur*; Lat *imperator*, from *impero*, to command—*in*, and *paro*, to prepare, to furnish, to order.] (*Hist.*) The Romans distinguished their successful generals by the title Imperator, which was assumed by Julius Cæsar on his elevation to the perpetual dictatorship, B. C. 46. The succession of Roman emperors dates from Augustus Cæsar, B. C. 27, and that of the Eastern emperors from Valens, in 364. Charlemagne was crowned Emperor of the West in 800. The Ottoman empire began under Ottoman or Othman I., in 1299. The Czar Peter assumed the title of Emperor of all the Russias in 1721, and Napoleon I. that of the Emperor of the French, May 18, 1804, in which year Francis II. of Germany adopted the style of Emperor of Austria. Brazil became an independent empire under Don Pedro IV. in 1825, and Soulouque was proclaimed Emperor of Hayti, by the title of Faustin I., Aug. 24, 1849. The present imperial government of France began under Napoleon III., Dec. 1, 1852.
Emperor-moth, *n.* (*Zoöl.* A species of the European moth, of the genus SATURNIA, *q. v.*
Em'petra'ceæ, *n.* [From Gr. *en*, upon, and *petros*, a stone; alluding to the places of its natural growth.] (*Bot.*) The Crowberry family, an order of plants, alliance *Euphorbiales.* DIAG. Definite, ascending, anatropal ovules, and an inferior radicle. They are small, heath-like, evergreen shrubs, mostly natives of N. Europe and N. America. Flowers dicœcious. Calyx consisting of hypogynous, imbricated scales. Stamens equal in number to the inner sepals, and alternate with them. Ovary 3–9-celled, with a single erect ovule in each cell. Styles short or altogether wanting. Stigmas lobed, and often lacerated. Fruit drupe seated in the persistent calyx, containing 3–9 bony nucules. Seeds solitary, ascending, albuminous. Radicle inferior. The leaves and fruit are generally slightly acid. The berries of *Empetrum negrum*, the crowberry, are eaten in the very cold parts of Europe, and are also employed in Greenland to prepare a fermented liquor. Also used in the preparation of a beverage which is said to have a medicinal value in febrile complaints. The order includes 4 genera and 4 species.



Fig. 937. — CROWBERRY.
b, fruit cut open; *c*, flower.

Empe'trum, *n.* (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order EMPETRACEÆ, *q. v.*
Em'phasis, *n.*; *pl.* EM'PHASES. [Gr. *emphasis*—*en*, and *phasis*, a declaration, a saying, from *phemi*, to speak, from the ancient *phaō*, to shine, to be bright, to appear.] A strong and energetic utterance or pronunciation; a stress of force of voice laid on a word or clause of a sentence, in order to enforce a meaning; a distinctive intonation given to one or more words in reading and speaking, in order to draw attention to their value in the sentence; impressiveness; significance; weight; the marked attention which a writer or speaker bestows on a topic, by which it is brought into prominent notice.
Em'phasize, *v. a.* To read or speak with emphatic distinction; to place emphasis on: to make emphatical.
Emphat'ic, Emphat'ical, *a.* [Fr. *emphatique*; Gr. *emphatikos.*] Requiring emphasis; characterized by peculiar force or expressiveness; significant; expressive; forcible; earnest; strong; energetic.
Emphat'ically, *adv.* With emphasis; strongly; forcibly.
Emphat'icalness, *n.* State of being emphatical.
Emphly'sis, *n.* [Gr. *en*, in or upon, and *phlysis*, eruption.] (*Med.*) Eruption of vesicular pimples filled with an acrid fluid. — *Dunglison.*
Emphrae'tic, *a.* [Gr. *emphraktikos*, obstructing, from

emphrassein, to block up.] (*Med.*) Stopping up the pores of the skin. — *Scott.*

Emphyse'ma, *n.* [Gr. *emphysema*, inflation, from *emphysen*, to inflate, from *em*, for en, in, and *physan*, to blow; Fr. *emphysème.*] (*Med.*) *E.*, or wind-dropsy, is a swelling of a part or the whole body, caused by the entrance of air into the cells of the cellular tissue. *E.* is most frequently caused by a fractured rib, which, lacerating the lungs, causes — by constant inspiration of the lungs — the air to enter the cellular tissues, till it is gradually diffused over the body. It also arises from wounds in the throat, or from injury to the lungs or windpipe. The only disease with which *E.* can be confounded is that of general dropsy, or *anasarca;* from this, however, it is easily distinguished by the crackling sound produced under the fingers by handling the swollen parts, and by the absence of the pits when pressed, which always show when water is the cause of the distention.

Emphysem'atous, *a.* [Fr. *emphysémateux.*] (*Med.*) Bloated; swollen; inflated.

Emphyteu'sis, *n.* [Gr. *emphyteusis*, from *emphyteuein*, to plant or improve land.] (*Civ. Law.*) A contract, by which the owner of a piece of land granted it to another, either in perpetuity or for a long time, on condition that he should improve it by building, planting, or cultivating it, and should pay for it an annual rent.

Em'pire, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *imperium*, from *impero*, to command. See Emperor.] Absolute authority; supreme power in governing; imperial power; sovereignty; supremacy. — The territory, region, or countries under the jurisdiction and dominion of an emperor. — Supreme control; governing influence; sway; rule. — Any region, land, or water, over which dominion is extended.

Empire, in *Illinois*, a township of McLean co.; *pop.* about 750.

Empire, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Leelenaw co.

Empire, in *Minneso'a*, a township of Dakota co., about 10 m. W.S.W. of Hastings.

Empire, or Empire City, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Empire township, Dakota co., on the Vermilion River, abt. 20 m. S. of St. Paul; *pop.* abt. 100.

Empire, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Fond du Lac co., abt. 4 m. E. of Fond du Lac; *pop.* abt. 800.

Empire City, in *California*, a village of Stanislaus co., abt. 40 m. S.E. of Stockton; *pop.* abt. 300.

—A town of Tuolumne co., on the Tuolumne River.

Empire City, in *Colorado*, a post-town of Clear Creek co., abt. 48 m. W. of Denver; *pop.* abt. 450.

Empire City, in *Nevada*, a village of Ormsby co., on Carson River, abt. 3 m. E. by N. of Carson City; *pop.* abt. 250.

Empire City, in *Oregon*, a post-village, cap. of Coos co., on Coos Bay, abt. 5 m. from the Pacific Ocean; *pop.* abt. 200.

Empire Iron Works, in *Kentucky*, a P.O. of Trigg co.

Em'pire Junction, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Columbia co.

Empir'ic, *n.* [Fr. *empirique;* Gr. *empeirikos*, experienced, from *empeirazo*, to make trial of — *en*, and *peirao*, to attempt, to try; allied to Lat. *peritus*, skilful.] One whose knowledge is founded exclusively on experience; also, a quack; an ignorant pretender to medical skill; a charlatan.

(*Hist. of Med.*) The empirics were a regular sect of ancient physicians in the time of Celsus and Galen, who gives us some insight into their modes of thought and practice. They laid great stress on the unprejudiced observation of nature; and thought that, by a careful collection of observed facts forming a history, the coincidence of many observations would lead to unalterable prescriptions for certain cases. The later adherents of the school excluded all theoretical study, even that of anatomy, and were guided solely by tradition and their individual experience. By an empiric in medicine is now understood a man who, from want of theoretic knowledge, prescribes remedies by guess according to the name of the disease or to individual symptoms, without thinking of the constitution of the patient or other modifying circumstances. What are called *specifics* are administered on this principle, or, rather, want of principle.

Empir'ic, Empir'ical, *a.* Pertaining to experiments, or resting on experience; versed in experiments; following or relying upon experience; derived from experiments; used and applied without science; characteristic.

Empir'ically, *adv.* By experiment; according to experience; without science; in the manner of quacks.

Empir'icism, *n.* [Fr. *empirisme.*] Dependence of a physician on his experience alone in practice, without the aid of a regular medical education; the practice of medicine without a medical education; quackery.

Empir'icist, *n.* An empiric.

Emplace'ment, *n.* [Fr.] Act of placing; foundation: place; site, as of a building. — *Worcester.*

Emplas'tic, *a.* [Fr. *emplastique.*] (*Med.*) A constipating medicine.

Implead', *v. a.* See Implead.

Employ', *v. a.* [Fr. *employer;* Lat. *implico* — *in*, and *plico*, to fold. See Ply.] To engage; to occupy; to make busy; to keep at work; to exercise; to engross. — To make use of; to use; to engage, as an agent, substitute, instrument, or means. — To apply or devote to an object. — To fill up with occupation.

—*n.* That which engages the mind or occupies the time and labor of a person; business; object of study or industry; employment; occupation; engagement; duty; public office; agency; service for another.

Employ'able, *a.* Capable of being employed.

Employé, (*em-ploy-ā'*), *n.* [Fr.] One who is employed; a clerk; an official.

Employ'er, *n.* One who employs; one who uses; one who engages or keeps in service.

Employ'ment, *n.* Act of employing or using; that which engages the head or hands; business; vocation; occupation; avocation; engagement; agency; office; trade; profession; post; function.

Implunge', *v. a.* See Plunge.

Empoi'son, *v. a.* [Fr. *empoisonner* — *en*, and *poison.* See Poison.] To poison; to administer poison to; to taint with poison or venom; to render noxious or deleterious by an admixture of poisonous substance; to imbitter.

Empoi'soned, *p. a.* Poisoned; tainted with venom; imbittered.

Empoi'soner, *n.* One who destroys by poison; a poisoner.

Em'poli, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, on the Arno, 16 m. W.S.W. of Florence; *pop.* 7,250.

Empo'ria, in *Kansas*, a post-village and township, cap. of Lyon co., on the Neosho River, abt. 55 m. S.S.W. of Topeka. *Total pop.* of township abt. 1,000.

Empo'rium, *n.* [L., from Gr. *emporion*, from *emporeuomai*, to go, travel, or pass into, to travel for traffic or business — *en*, and *poros*, a way, passage, or thoroughfare; from *peraō*, to pass through; allied to Sax. *faran*, to go.] A trading-place; a mart; a place for merchandise; a town or city of trade; particularly, a town or city of extensive commerce; as, New York, Philadelphia, and Boston are the great *emporiums* of the East.

—A receptacle in which wholesale merchants store their goods in seaports and elsewhere; a warehouse.

Empo'rium, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village, cap. of Cameron co.

—A village of McKean co., abt. 170 m. N.W. of Harrisburg.

Impoverish, *v. a.* See Impoverish.

Empow'er, *v. a.* [*En* and *power.*] To give legal or moral power or authority to; to confer authority upon; to authorize; to commission; to enable; to give power or authority for any purpose.

Em'press, *n.* [Contracted from *emperess;* Fr. *impératrice*, from L. *imperatrix.*] The consort or spouse of an emperor. — A female invested with imperial power or sovereignty.

Emprise', *n.* [O. Fr. *emprise.*] An attempt or undertaking of danger; enterprise. — *Worcester.* (Poetical.)

Impris'on, *v. a.* See Imprison.

Emprosthot'onos, *n.* [Gr.] (*Med.*) A spasmodic action of the muscles, by which the body is involuntarily drawn forward. — *Brande.*

Emp'tier, *n.* He who, or that which, empties.

Emp'tiness, *n.* A state of being empty; a state of containing nothing but air; destitution; absence of matter; void space; vacuity; vacuum; want of solidity or substance; inability to satisfy desire; want of intellect or knowledge.

Emp'tion, *n.* [Lat. *emptio.*] The act of purchasing.

Emp'tional, *a.* That may be purchased.

Emp'ty, *a.* [Sax. *aemti, aemtig, emtig*, vacant, free, idle; *aemtian*, to be at leasure, to be vacant. Etymol. unknown.] Vacant; evacuated; containing nothing, or nothing but air; not filled; void; devoid; destitute of solid matter, or of force or effect; unsubstantial; unsatisfactory; unsupplied; unburdened; having nothing to carry; hungry; vacant of head; ignorant; unfruitful; producing nothing; wanting substance; wanting solidity; destitute; waste; desolate.

—*v. a.* [A. S. *aemtian.*] To make empty, void, or destitute; to deprive of the contents; to pour out the contents of; to waste; to make desolate.

—*v. n.* To become empty; to pour out or discharge its contents.

Emp'tying, *n.* Act of pouring out or making empty.

—*pl.* Sediment or lees of beer, cider, &c.; yeast. (U. S.) *Worcester.*

Empty'sis, *n.* [Gr.] (*Med.*) Expectoration of blood caused by hemorrhage of the lungs. — *Dunglison.*

Impugn', *v. a.* See Impugn.

Empur'ple, *v. a.* [*En* and *purple.*] To tinge or dye of a purple color; to discolor with purple.

Empur'pled, *p. a.* Stained with a purple color.

Empye'ma, *n.* [Gr., suppuration.] (*Med.*) A collection of purulent matter in the cavity of the thorax. This is an occasional termination of pleurisy, and is attended by difficulty of breathing and inability to lie on the side opposite that which is affected; an external swelling is sometimes perceptible, and the matter has occasionally been let out by making an opening between the sixth and seventh ribs.

Empye'sis, *n.* [Gr.] (*Med.*) A pustulous eruption.

Empyr'eal, *a.* [Gr. *empyros*, from *en*, in, and *pyr*, fire.] Formed of pure fire or light; refined beyond aërial; pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven.

Empyr'ean, *n.* The highest heaven, where the pure element of fire has been supposed to exist. — *Milton.*

Empyreu'ma, *n.* [Gr., from *empyreuo*, I kindle.] That rank, burnt smell peculiar to wood when distilled under certain conditions. It is this odor that gives to tar, creosote, and smoked meats their distinguishing feature.

Empyreumat'ic, Empyreumat'ical, *a.* Having the smell or taste of burnt substances; as, *empyreumatical* oils. — *Boyle.*

Empyr'ical, *a.* [Gr. *empyrosis*, prepared by fire.] Belonging to combustion, or to combustibility.

Ems, a river of Germany, rising in Lippe-Detmold, traversing Westphalia, and after a course of 150 m. falling into the bay of Dollart, in the N. Sea.

Ems, a spa of Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, on the Lahn, 7 m. S.E. of Coblentz. The springs vary in temperature from 93° to 103° Fahr., and have long enjoyed a European celebrity. *Pop.* 5,438.

E'mu, or **E'meu,** *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Dromaius Novæ Hollandiæ*, a singular bird, native of Australia, allied to the Cassowary; they nearly equal the Ostrich in bulk, but have short legs and a shorter neck. It measures more than seven feet in length; the beak is black: the plumage for the most part brown and gray mixed, paler on the under parts; the head differs greatly from that of the common Cassowary, being covered with feathers; nor has it any helmet or rising protuberance whatever, as in that species; the feathers, however, about the head and neck are of a hairy texture, and the fore part of the chin and throat nearly destitute of any, so that the purple color of the skin may be seen through them; the long feathers observable in the wings of the Cassowary of the Old Continent are here wanting; but instead of them are real wings, though of so small a size as to be useless for flight; they are covered with feathers like the rest of the body, and when the bird is quite at rest, are scarcely discernible therefrom. The legs are



Fig. 938. — EMU AND YOUNG.

stout, similar to those of the Galeated Cassowary, but greatly indented or jagged at the back part; the three toes placed in the same manner, all forwards. So far the external appearance of the bird; internally, it is said to differ from every other species, particularly in having no gizzard, and the liver being so small as not to exceed that of a blackbird. It is shy and timid, trusting to its great speed for safety, except when hard pressed; it then strikes violently with its legs. The flesh of the young is delicate, but that of the full-grown bird is coarse; it is pursued, however, for the oil that is obtained from it, of which the skin produces six or seven quarts.

Em'ulate, *v. a.* [Lat. *æmulor, æmulatus*, to make one's self a rival, from *æmulus*, that strives after another earnestly; allied to Gr. *hamillaomai*, to contend with another, from *hamilla*, a contest for superiority, from *hama*, at once, together with; akin to Sansk. *sam*, with.] To strive or contend with; to strive to equal or excel, in quantities or actions; to imitate, with a view to equal or excel; to rival; to vie with; to be equal to.

Emula'tion, *n.* [Fr. *émulation*, from L. *æmulatio.*] Act of emulating or of attempting to equal or excel in qualities or action; desire of superiority; competition; rivalry; desire of excellence, attended with effort to attain to it; contention; contest; struggle; strife.

Em'ulative, *a.* Inclined to emulation; rivalling; disposed to competition.

Em'ulator, *n.* [Lat. *æmulator;* Fr. *émulateur.*] One who emulates; a rival; a competitor.

Em'ulatress, *n.* [Fr. *émulatrice.*] She who emulates.

Emul'gent, *a.* [Lat. *emulgeo, emulgens* — *e, ex*, and *mulgeo*, to milk.] (*Anat.*) Belonging or relating to the renal artery and vein.

—*n.* (*Anat.*) The artery and vein which go from the aorta and vena cava of the kidney are so called, from the ancient notion of the blood being, as it were, strained in the kidneys.

(*Med.*) Any medicine used to excite the flow of bile. *Hoblyn.*

Em'ulous, *a.* [Lat. *æmulus.*] Desirous or eager to emulate, or to imitate, equal, or excel another; desirous of like excellence with another; rivalling; engaged in competition.

Em'ulously, *adv.* With desire of equalling or excelling another.

Em'ulousness, *n.* Quality of being emulous; rivalry; competition.

Emul'sion, *n.* [Fr. *émulsion;* from Lat. *emulsus*, from *emulgeo.*] (*Med.*) A milky preparation made by uniting oil and water through the intervention of some substance capable of combining with both.

Emul'sive, *a.* Milk-like; softening; producing or yielding a milk-like substance.

Emunc'tory, *n.* [L. Lat. *emunctorium*, a pair of snuffers, from *emungo, emunctus* — *e, ex*, and obsol. *mungo*, to blow the nose; Gr. *mysso.*] (*Anat.*) Any part of the body which serves to carry off excrementitious matter; an excretory duct.

Emyd'oidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) See Terrapin.

En, a prefix to many English words, and an inseparable particle borrowed from the French, and by them taken from the Latin. In many words, *en* is used for *in*, and in older writers the *en* is of perpetual occurrence, both

particles coinciding with the Lat. *in* and the Greek *en*. Many modern English words are written indiscriminately with either, as *entire, enquire*. The prefix of *en* is sometimes converted into *em*, especially before a labial, as *employ, employer*. By the Saxons, *en* was made a plural termination to a great number of words, as in *housen, escapen*, etc., and is still preserved in that sense in *oxen* and *children*.

Ena'ble, *v. a.* [*En*, and *able*, q. v.] To make able; to supply with power; to furnish with sufficient power or ability; to empower; to strengthen; to authorize.

Enact', *v a.* [*En* and *act.*] To put in act or action; to establish by law; to pass, as a law; to give legislative sanction, as to a bill; to institute; to decree; to order; to act; to represent in action.

Enact'ing, *p. a.* Giving legislative forms and sanction.

Enac'tive, *a.* Having power to enact or establish, as a law.

Enact'ment, *n.* The passing of a bill into a law; the act of voting, decreeing, and giving validity to a law.

Enact'or, *n.* One who enacts or passes a law; one who decrees or establishes, as a law.

Enaliosau'ria, *n. pl.* [Gr. *enalio*, of the sea, and *sauros*, a lizard.] (*Pal.*) A name applied to the entire group of extinct Saurians, in the organization of which paddles, like those of the whale or turtle, were combined with the head and trunk of a crocodile.

En'allage, *n.* [Gr. *enallа-gē*, from *enallasso* — *en*, and *allassō*, to make other than it is, to change, from *allos*, Lat. *alius*, another. See ALIENATE.] (*Gram.*) An exchange or interchange; a change of words, or a substitution of one gender, number, case, person, tense, mood, or voice of the same word for another.

Enam'el, *n.* [Fr. *émail.*] An opaque glass, which owes its opacity to the presence of binoxide of tin. Mixed with various metallic oxides and fused, it may be obtained of different colors. The enamel for watch-faces is made from arsenic instead of tin. A coarse enamel made of white glass, free from lead, borax, and soda, is extensively used for coating the insides of culinary vessels. The process at first was unsuccessful, owing to the liability of the glaze to split off under the influence of sudden heat; but great improvements have lately been made, and enamelled culinary utensils are now cheap and common.

—That which is enamelled. — A smooth, glossy surface of various colors, resembling enamel. — The smooth, hard substance which covers the visible part of a tooth.

(*Paint.*) The art of applying vitrifiable colors on thin plates of metal (gold or copper) which are melted on to them, or on pottery, or even glass itself: the glass painting of the present time is chiefly enamelled. This art was practised by the ancient Egyptians and Etruscans. It was very commonly applied to ecclesiastical utensils and furniture during the Middle Ages, and was much in vogue with the Byzantine Greeks, and with the Moors. The town of Limoges, in France, acquired especial celebrity for this class of art, on metal plates. During the Revival in Italy, especially in the Cinque-cento period, it was much employed for table-services of pottery, and for the vessels of apothecaries The famed Faenza or Majolica ware is simply enamelled earthenware. One of the first good enamellists, especially of portraits, was John Petitot of Geneva (1607–91). The various colors used are prepared from oxides of different metals, melted with some vitrescent mixture or *flux*, and laid on with a fine brush, the medium being oil of spike, or turpentine, or some other essential oil; and it is easy to conceive how much the difficulties of this nice art are increased where the object is not merely to lay a uniform colored glazing on a metallic surface, but also to paint that surface with figures and other designs that require extreme delicacy of outline, accuracy of shadowing, and selection of coloring. The enamel painter has to work, not with actual colors, but with mixtures which he knows from experience will produce certain colors after the operation of the fire. This work requires several firings. The outline is first burnt in, after which the parts are filled up gradually with repeated burnings to the last finishing touches. The principal colors are oxides of lead, platinum, uranium, and chromium; different colors require different treatment. Silica, borax, and red oxide of lead form a flux for some colors; the oxides of iron and manganese are not approved of. The enamel is made opaque and white by oxides of tin or antimony.

—*v. a.* To lay enamel on, as a metal; to paint in enamel; to form a glossy surface like enamel.

—*v. n.* To practice the art of enamelling.

Enam'eller, Enamellist, *n.* One who enamels.

Enam'elling, *n.* Act or art of laying on enamel.

Enam'our, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *enamourer* — *en*, and *amour*, L. *amor*, love; Sp. *enamorár;* It. *inamâre, innamráre*, to inspire with love, to fall in love.] To inflame or inspire with love; to charm; to captivate; to fill with delight.

Enam'oured, *p. a.* Inflamed with love; charmed; delighted.

Enanthe'sis, *n.* [Gr. *en*, *in*, and *anthesis*, blossom.] (*Med.*) An eruption on the skin, connected with an internal affection, as measles. — *Dunglison.*

Enanthiopath'ic, *a.* [From Gr. *en, in; anti*, against, and *pathos*, suffering.] (*Med.*) Relieving, but not curing; palliative. — *Dunglison.*

Enanthiop'athy, *n.* (*Med.*) Allopathy.

Enantio'sis, *n.* [Gr., from *enantios*, opposite.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which what is spoken negatively is to be understood affirmatively. — *Craig.*

Enara, (*ai-na'ra,*) a lake of Russia, in the extreme N. of Finland, is situated between Lat. 68° 30′ and 69° 10′ N., and Lon. 27° 30′ and 28° 45′ E. It has an area of 1,200 sq. m., and has numerous islands. Its superfluous waters are discharged into the Arctic Ocean.

Enar'ea, a country of Africa, south of Abyssinia, is situated within Lat. 7° and 9° N., and Lon. 36° and 38° E., but its limits have not yet been definitely ascertained. It is inhabited by a portion of the Gallas tribes, who, owing to the continued communication which they keep up with Abyssinia, and also to the residence of many Mohammedan merchants among them, are much more civilized than the Gallas in general. Their government is an hereditary and absolute monarchy. The principal rivers of *E.* are the Gibbe and the Dodesa. Its coffee-plantations are so extensive as to deserve the name of woods; they occur chiefly along the banks of the Gibbe. *E.* is remarkable for its manufactures of ornamented arms, and of cloths with embroidered borders. Besides these, it exports slaves, gold, ivory, civet, and skins, into Abyssinia. The king and a small portion of the population are Mohammedans, and it is said that native Christians have been found here. The capital is Saka, a place of considerable importance, near the river Gibbe.

Enar'gite, *n.* (*Min.*) A sulphite of copper and arsenic, of metallic lustre, and grayish to iron-black color.

Enarthro'sis, *n.* [From Gr. *en, in*, and *arthron*, a joint.] (*Anat.*) The ball and socket-joint. A species of diarthrosis, or movable connection of bones, in which the round head of one is received into the deeper cavity of another, so as to admit of motion in every direction; as the head of the os femoris with the acetabulum of the os innominatum.

Enage', *v. a.* [*En* and *cage.*] To put into a cage; to shut up or confine in a cage; to coop.

Encamp', *v. n.* [Fr. *en*, and *camp.*] To pitch or fix a camp or camps; to pitch tents or form huts, as an army; to halt on a march, spread tents, and remain for a night or for a longer time; to lodge in a camp.

—*v. a.* To form into a camp; to place in a camp; to place a marching army or company in a temporary habitation or quarters.

Encamp'ment, *n.* [Fr.] Act of pitching tents or forming camps or huts, for temporary lodging or rest; the place where an army or company is encamped; a CAMP, *q. v.*

Encan'this, *n.* [Gr., from *kanthos*, the angle of the eye.] (*Med.*) A small tumor or excrescence growing from the inner angle of the eye. — *Brande.*

Encar'dion, *n.* [From Gr. *en*, in, and *kardia*, the heart.] The heart or pith of vegetables. — *Crabb.*

Encar'pus, *n.* [Gr. *enkarpos*, containing fruit.] (*Arch.*) The festoons on a frieze, consisting of fruits, flowers, &c. — *Brande.*

Encase', *v. a.* To inclose; to incase.

Encase'ment, *n.* The act of encasing.

Encash'ment, *n.* The payment in cash of a note, draft, &c.

Encau'ma, *n.* [Gr., a brand.] (*Med.*) A tumor produced by a burn. — An ulcer of the cornea occasioning the loss of the humors. — *Dunglison.*

Encaus'tic, *a.* [Gr. *en*, and *kaustikos*, burning, caustic, from *kaiō, kausō*, to burn. — See CAUSTIC.] Pertaining to the art of painting in heated or burned wax.

—*n.* (*Fine Arts.*) A method of painting that was practised to a great extent among the ancients, from the time of Alexander the Great until the 7th or 8th cent., from which time the art gradually declined until the 14th century, when it seems to have been abandoned, and a practical knowledge of effecting it entirely lost. According to the historian Pliny, there were three methods of performing the process; the first and second seem, however, to be almost, if not entirely, identical; the first being the method of producing large pictures, and the second, of producing designs in miniature. In the first kind, the color that was intended for the ground of the picture, after having been mixed with wax as a vehicle, was smeared over the surface of the wall or panel on which the painting was to be made, and carefully flattened. The design, whether it was a figure or an arabesque border or scroll-work, was traced on this ground with a sharp-pointed instrument, and the ground carefully removed, leaving the figure in a sort of shallow intaglio. The wall beneath was allowed to show through, or the hollow was filled with wax coloring-matter of another tint; after which the whole was blended together with a hot iron, — a process which removed all traces of the junction of the different colors, and imparted a brilliant gloss to the tints that were used. The second method, in which the work was executed on ivory, must have been similarly done, and the wax-color which had been spread over the ivory removed by the graving-tool, to allow the surface of the ivory to furnish the design; or the design was cut out on the ivory in intaglio, and the hollows thus obtained were filled with colored wax. In the third kind, in which the colors were laid on with a brush, the coloring-matter was mixed with wax dissolved in turpentine or some essential oil. The colors were laid on in a liquid state, and from the use of the brush an effect of light and shadow was obtained which it was impossible to produce in the other methods above described. When the picture was completed, the tints were blended together with a heated iron as before. About 1750, the lost art was recovered, and the practice of it revived, by M. Bachelier and Count Caylus in France. Both produced pictures in this style, and an account of the method used was published. It was warmly taken up throughout the south of Europe for some years, when it again fell into disuse. It was revived again at Munich in the reign of King Louis of Bavaria, and the interiors of many apartments in his palace, and various public buildings erected under his auspices, were executed in it. Since that time, many fine works in this brilliant style of painting have been produced; but it is far better suited for decorative work than for portraits, figures, or landscapes.

E. tiles, small earthenware tiles used for paving the passages in the nave and aisles of churches, and also the chancel. They are also used for paving entrance-halls and the vestibules of houses. They are for the most part in two colors, red and yellow being most commonly used, and they are so called because they have a light arabesque pattern figured on them on a dark ground, or *vice versâ*, in imitation of the early encaustic painting of the ancients.

Encave', *v. a.* To put into a cave; to hide in a cave or recess.

Enceinte, (*ang-sant',*) *n.* [Fr., from *enceindre*, to encircle.] (*Fort.*) This term denotes generally the whole area of a fortified place. Properly, however, it means a cincture or girdle, and in this sense the *E.* signifies the principal wall or rampart encircling the place, comprising the curtain and bastions, and having the main ditch immediately outside it.

—*a.* (*Law.*) Being with child; pregnant.

Enceladus. (*Myth.*) A son of Titan and Terra, the most powerful of all the giants who conspired against Jupiter. He was struck with Jupiter's thunders, and imprisoned under Mount Ætna. Some suppose that he is the same as Typhon. According to the poets, the flames of Ætna proceeded from the breath of *E.*; and as often as he turned his weary side, the whole island of Sicily felt the motion, and shook to its very foundation.

Encephalar'tos, *n.* [Gr. *ankephalos*, and *artos*, bread.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Cycadaceæ*, composed of elegant palm-like trees and shrubs, mostly natives of S. Africa and Australia. From the stems of various species a kind of sago, called Caffre-bread, is obtained.

Encephal'gia, *n.* [Gr. *en*, in, *kephale*, the head, and *algos*, pain.] (*Med.*) Deep-seated headache; cephalalgy. *Dunglison.*

Encepha'lic, *a.* [Gr. *en*, in, *kephale*, head.] Situated in the head.

Encepha'locele, *n.* [Gr. *ankephalos*, the brain, *kele*, a tumor.] (*Med.*) Hernia of the brain. There are two kinds of this disease: one occurs in young infants, before the skull is completely ossified; the other presents itself after the destruction of a part of the skull in consequence of disease, accident, or the operation of the trepan.

Encephalot'omy, *n.* [Gr. *ankephalos*, and *tome*, a cutting.] (*Anat.*) Dissection of the brain.

Enchafe', *v. a.* [Fr. *échauffer.*] To enrage; to irritate; to chafe. — *Shaks.*

Enchain', *v. a.* [Fr. *enchainer* — *en* and *chain.*] To put within a chain; to fasten with a chain; to bind or hold in chains; to hold in bondage; to enslave; to enthral; to hold fast; to restrain; to confine.

Enchain'ment, *n.* Act of enchaining; or state of being enchained.

Enchant', *v. a.* [Fr. *enchanter* — *en*, and *chanter*, to sing; L. *canto*, frequent. from *cano*, to sing. See CHANT.] To act upon or influence by songs of sorcery or fascination; to practise sorcery or witchcraft on any thing; to subdue by charms or spells; to charm; to captivate; to fascinate; to enrapture; to bewitch.

Enchant'ed, *p. a.* Affected by sorcery; fascinated; subdued by charms; delighted beyond measure; inhabited or possessed by elves, witches, or other imaginary mischievous spirits.

Enchant'er, *n.* [Fr. *enchanteur.*] One who enchants; a sorcerer or magician; one who charms or delights.

Enchant'ing, *p. a.* Charming; delighting; ravishing.

Enchantingly, *adv.* With the power of enchantment; in a manner to delight or charm.

Enchant'ment, *n.* [Fr. *enchantement.*] Act of enchanting, or of influencing by the agency of certain supposed spirits; the use of magic arts, spells, or charms; incantation; conjuration; magic; spell; sorcery; witchery; witchcraft; irresistible influence; overpowering influence of delight; fascination. — See MAGIC.

Enchan'tress, *n.* A sorceress; a woman who is versed in magical arts, spells, charms, &c.

—A woman whose beauty or excellencies give irresistible influence.

Enchase', *v. a.* [Fr. *enchâsser* — *en*, and *châssis*, a frame; Lat. *capsa*, a repository, a chest, a box, or case; Gr. *kapsa.*] To incase; to infix or inclose in another body, so as to be held fast but not concealed: to adorn by embossed work; to enrich or beautify, as any work in metal, by some design; to adorn by being fixed on the surface; to mark by incision.

Enchas'ing, *n.* Same as CHASING, *q. v.*

Enchas'ten, *v. a.* To correct; to chastise; to chasten.

Encheer', *v. a.* To enliven; to cheer.

Enchis'el, *v. a.* To cut with a chisel.

En'chodus, *n.* [Gr. *egchos*, a spar, and *odoys*, a tooth.] (*Pal.*) A genus of fishes of the Mackerel family, found in the chalk formation. — *Agassiz.*

Encho'riæ, Enchor'ic Characters, *n. pl.* See HIEROGLYPHICS.

En'cinal, or ENSINAL, in *Texas*, a S. co.; *area*, about 1,400 sq. m. *Rivers.* Nueces and Salado rivers. *Pop.* abt. 100.

Encinc'ture, *n.* [Lat. *en*, and *cinctura*, a girdle.] A band worn round the body; a cincture. — *Wordsworth.*

Encir'cle, *v. a.* [*En* and *circle.*] To enclose or surround with a circle or ring, or with anything in a circular form; to encompass; to enclose; to surround; to environ: to embrace.

Encir'clet, *n.* A small circle; a ring.

Enckė, JOHANN FRANZ, (*enk'a,*) a German astronomer, director of the Royal Observatory at Berlin, born at Hamburg, 1791. He enlarged the boundaries of astronomical science, and resolved the orbit of the comet called after his name. D. 1865.

Encké's Comet, *n.* (*Astron.*) A comet of periodic recurrence, to which the attention of astronomers was first especially directed when it was discovered by M. Pons at Marseilles, November 26, 1818. The similarity of its elements to those of comets which had been observed in 1786, 1795, and 1805, led M. Encké to calculate its orbit, and he found the period of its revolution at that time to be just about 1,211 days. The comet reappeared in 1822, and on comparing its elements, and the time of revolution, with those of the comets of the years above mentioned, it was found that they were only successive apparitions of the same comet, and that it regularly appeared at its perihelion at intervals of rather more than 1,211 days. It was also found that its period of revolution was gradually growing shorter, at the rate of nearly three hours per revolution, which caused M. Encké to imagine that it was occasioned by some very slight resisting medium spreading throughout the whole of our solar system. It was named after M. Encké, instead of M. Pons, its discoverer in 1818, on account of the success of the former in determining its orbit and period of revolution, and predicting its reappearance in 1825, which happened at the time he had named for it.

Enclasp', *v. a.* [*En*, and *clasp*, q. v.] To clasp; to enclose; to embrace; to fasten with a clasp.

Enclit'ic, or **Enclit'ical,** *a.* [Gr. *eng-klitikos*—*en*, and *clinō*, to make, to bend.] (*Gram.*) Leaning; inclining or inclined; noting a particle or word so closely united to another as to seem to be a part of it; throwing back the accent upon the foregoing syllable.

Enclit'ic, *n.* (*Gram.*) A word which is joined to the end of another; a particle or word that throws the accent or emphasis back upon the former syllable.

—*pl.* The art of declining and conjugating words.

Enclit'ically, *adv.* In an enclitic manner; by throwing the accent back.

Enclois'ter, *v. a.* [Fr. *enclоître*.] To cloister.

Enclose, *v. a.* [*En* and *close*.] To inclose.

Enclos'ure, *n.* Same as Inclosure.

Enclothe', *v. a.* To clothe.

Enclond', *v. a.* To cover, as with a cloud. (R.)

Encof'fin, *v. a.* [*En*, and *coffin*, q. v.] To put in a coffin.

Enco'miast, *n.* [Gr. *eng-komias-tes*, from *eng-komiazo*, to praise, to laud—*en*, *komos*, a jovial festivity, a festal ode. See Comedy.] One who praises another; a panegyrist; one who utters or writes encomiums or commendations.

Encomias'tic, or **Encomiastical,** *a.* [Gr. *engkomiastikos*.] Containing encomium or praise; bestowing praise; praising; commending; laudatory.

—*n.* A panegyric.

Encomias'tically, *adv.* In an encomiastic manner.

Enco'mium, *n*; *pl.* Encomiums. [Lat.; Gr. *eng-komion* See Encomiast.] A laudatory oration; a high commendation; panegyric; applause; eulogium; eulogy; praise.

Encom'pass, *v. a.* [*En*, and *compass*, q. v.] To move or go round; to encircle; to bring within a given circuit or compass; to inclose; to surround; to environ; to shut in and confine; to hem in.

Encom'passment, *n.* Surrounding; a going round.

Encore, (*ang'kōr,*) *n.* [Fr.; It. *ancóra*, a copulative particle which signifies continuation—*anche*, also, too, likewise, yet, and *ora*, now.] Yet; still; once more; again; a word used by auditors and spectators of plays and other sports when they call for a repetition of a particular part.

—*v. a.* To call for a repetition of a particular part of an entertainment.

Encoun'ter, *n.* [Fr. *encontre*—*en*, and *contre*; Lat. *contra*, against.] A running or going against; a meeting front to front; a meeting in opposition or in contest; a conflict; a fight; a battle; a combat; attack; assault; onset; a meeting; sudden or accidental meeting of two or more; eager and warm conversation.

—*v. a.* [Sp. *encontrár*; Fr. *rencontrer*.] To run or go against; to meet face to face; to meet suddenly or unexpectedly; to meet in opposition or in contest; to rush against in conflict; to engage with in battle; to engage with; to meet and oppose; to attack; to resist; to strive against.

—*v. n.* To meet face to face; to meet unexpectedly; to rush together in combat; to fight; to conflict; to meet in opposition or debate.

Encourage, (*en-kur'aj,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *encourager*—*en*, and *courage*.] To give courage to; to give confidence of success to; to increase the confidence of; to inspire with courage, spirit, or strength of mind; to embolden; to animate; to incite; to stimulate; to cheer; to inspirit; to support; to countenance; to cherish; to strengthen; to foster.

Encour'agement, *n.* [Fr.] Act of giving courage or confidence of success; incitement to action or to practice; incentive; that which serves to incite, support, promote, or advance.—Favor; countenance; rewards; profit.

Encourager, (*en-kur'aj-er,*) *n.* One who encourages.

Encour'aging, *p. a.* Inspiring with hope and confidence.

—*a.* Furnishing ground to hope for success.

Encour'agingly, *adv.* In a manner to give courage or hope of success.

Enera'dle, *v. a.* To lay in a cradle.

Enerease, *v. a.* and *n.* See Increase.

Enerin'al, Enerin'ic, *a.* Relating to incrinites.

Enerin'ital, *a.* That contains the remains of incrinites.

Enerinite, (*en'kri-nīt,*) *n.* [Lat. *encrinus*, pl. *encrini*; Gr. *en*, and *krinon*, a lily.] (*Pal.* and *Geog.*) Any fossil crinoid or lily-like echinoderm. The encrinites, which form a most important class of fossils, are characterized by their long, many-jointed stalks, surmounted by flower-shaped bodies, which were furnished with numerous finger-like rays, capable of closing and expanding. Their internal calcareous skeletons, in scattered joints and fragments, are so abundant in some carboniferous limestones as to compose the greater portion of the mass; hence the term *encrinal* or *encrinital limestone*. The minuter joints of the fingers and rays are usually termed *entrochi*, or wheel-stones, and the limestones in which they abound *entrochal limestone*. The stalk of the encrinite was perforated by a canal, which kept the whole in vital action; and the separated joints have consequently some resemblance to beads,—a resemblance which has obtained for them the common names of "St. Cuthbert's beads," "wheel-stones," and "pulley-stones." It is usual to apply the term *Encrinites* to the genera having rounded and smooth stems; those having pentagonal and ornamented stems being termed *Pentacrinites;* those having pear-shaped receptacles, *Apiocrinites;* and those with receptacles forming more or less perfect cups, *Cyathocrinites*. Geologically, the encrinites range from the Silurian up to the present period. They occur most abundantly in palæozoic and mesozoic strata, rarely in cainozoic, and are now only represented by the Comatula or Feather-star, and the all but extinct Pentacrinus of the West Indies. Like the corals, their function seems to have been to a great extent the secretion of lime from the ocean, whole strata of limestone, silurian and carboniferous, being almost entirely made up of their remains.

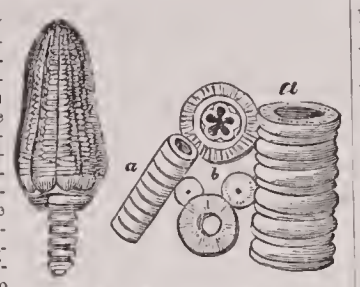


Fig. 939.—Encrinites.
a, *a*, portions of the stem; *b*, separate joints.

Enerinit'ic, Enerinit'ical, *a.* Relating to encrinites.

Encroach', *v. a.* [O. Fr. *encrocher*, from *croc*, a hook.] To catch and draw anything away, as by a hook; to seize upon; to make invasion, as upon rights and possessions of another; to advance by stealth; to make inroad; to pass the proper bounds; to intrude; to infringe; to trench upon; to invade;—followed by *on* or *upon*.

Encroach'er, *n.* One who encroaches.

Encroach'ing, *p. a.* Tending or apt to encroach.

Encroach'ingly, *adv.* By way of encroachment.

Encroach'ment, *n.* [Fr. *encrochement*.] Act of encroaching; unlawful intrusion; advance into the territories or jurisdiction of another by silent means, or without right; invasion; inroad; that which is taken by encroaching on another.

Encrust', *v. a.* [*En* and *crust*.] To cover with a crust.

Encruzilhada, (*en-krōōs-zeel-ya'da,*) a village and harbor of Brazil, prov. of São Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, abt. 50 m. W. of Rio-Pardo; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Encum'ber, *v. a.* [Fr. *encombrer*, from L. Lat. *incombrare*, to entangle, to hinder, to obstruct.] To impede or embarrass by placing obstacles in the way of; to impede the motion of with a load, burden, or anything inconvenient to the limbs, so as to render motion or operation difficult or laborious; to load; to clog; to embarrass; to impede; to hinder; to obstruct; to trouble; to perplex; to entangle; to load with debts or legal claims.

Encum'bered, *p. a.* Loaded; impeded in motion or operation by a burden or difficulties; loaded with debts.

Encum'brance, *n.* That which encumbers; burden; load; clog; impediment; hinderance; legal claims or liabilities.

Encur'tain, *v. a.* [*En* and *curtain*.] To inclose with curtains.

Encyc'lical, *a.* [Gr. *engkyklikos*—*en*, and *kyklos*, a circle. See Cycle.] Circular; sent to many persons or places; intended for many, or for a whole order of men, as a letter.

Encyclope'dia, Encyclopæ'dia, Cyclopæ'dia, *n.* [Fr. *encyclopédie;* Gr. *engkyklopaideia*, from *kyklos*, a circle, and *paideia*, instruction.] Properly, a work professing to give information in the whole circle of human knowledge. The two terms are used synonymously; but the former is regarded as the more correct, as denoting "*in* a circle," whereas the latter may mean "of a circle." The present signification of *E.* is entirely modern. With the ancients, *E.* was applied to the whole circle of learning, a knowledge of which was necessary to constitute a liberal education. It comprised grammar, music, geometry, astronomy, and gymnastics. Various works of the ancients attempted to embrace the entire circle of knowledge; but they exhibit no plan, and are only confused accumulations of the then known arts and sciences. It does not, however, appear that the ancients ever applied the term *E.* to any work of that kind. So far as is known, the word appears to have been first used in this sense by Alforabius, a learned Arab, who flourished in the 10th century, and whose work, remarkable for its learning and completeness, is preserved in MSS. in the library of the Escurial at Madrid. From that time, and chiefly in this century, many *E.* have been published, the enumeration of which would be uninteresting for the general reader. During the last twenty years the number of these books has been rapidly increasing, and their character improving. As knowledge increases, so must the demand for *E.* also increase. As the sphere of knowledge extends, the less able is man, with his limited powers and capacities, to embrace the whole circle; he must, therefore, have recourse to helps,—to books in which he can get what information he wants in a comprehensive and easily accessible form; and to furnish this is the object of an *E.* See Diderot, p. 767; Alembert, p. 66.

Encyclope'dian, *a.* Relating to an encyclopedia; embracing the whole circle of learning.

Encyclope'dic, Encyclope'dical, *a.* [Fr. *encyclopédique.*] Pertaining to an encyclopedia.

Encyclope'dist, *n.* One whose knowledge encompasses the whole range of sciences.—In a more restricted sense, one who compiles, or assists in compiling, an encyclopedia.

Encyst', *v. a.* [Gr. *en*, and *kystis*, the bladder, a bag, a pouch, from *kuo*, to hold.] To enclose in a cyst or vesicle.

Encyst'ed, *a.* Inclosed in a bag, bladder, or vesicle, as a tumor.

End, *n.* [A. S. *ende*, *ænde*, *geende*.] The extreme point of a line, or of anything that has more length than breadth; either extremity of such a thing; the extremity or last part; close or conclusion; ultimate or final state or condition; point beyond which no progression can be made; termination; extreme limit; utmost bound; final determination; completion; conclusion; close of life; death; cessation; period; consequence; issue; result; conclusive event; a fragment or broken piece; the ultimate point or thing at which one aims or directs his views; purpose intended; scope; aim; drift.

—*v. a.* [Sax. *ændian*.] To bring to an end or termination; to finish; to terminate; to conclude; to close; to destroy; to put to death.

—*v. n.* To come to an end, or to the ultimate point; to be finished; to terminate; to close; to conclude; to complete; to cease; to come to a close.

Endam'age, *v. a.* [*En*, and *damage*, q. v.] To bring loss or damage upon or to; to harm; to injure; to prejudice.

Endan'ger, *v. a.* [*En*, and *danger*, q. v.] To put or bring into danger or peril; to put in hazard; to expose to loss or injury.

Endav'a, a river of S. America, joins the Orinoco River in Venezuela.

Endear', *v. a.* [*En*. and *dear*, q. v.] To make dear or precious; to make more beloved.

Endear'edly, *adv.* With endearment; dearly.

Endear'edness, *n.* State of being endeared; endearment.

Endear'ing, *p. a.* Making dear or more beloved; having a tendency to make dear or beloved.

Endear'ment, *n.* That which endears; ground of affection; that which excites or increases affection; the state of being beloved; tender affection.

Endeav'or, *n.* [Fr. *devoir*, probably from Lat. *debere*, to owe, to be under obligation.] Effort put forth in the performance of duty; an exertion of physical strength, or of the intellectual powers, toward the attainment of an object or the accomplishment of a purpose; effort; attempt; exertion; essay; aim; object.

—*v. n.* To put forth or use efforts in the performance of duty; to exert physical strength or intellectual power for the accomplishment of an object; to try; to attempt; to strive; to labor; to struggle; to essay; to aim.

—*v. a.* To strive after; to attempt; to essay.

"And those were prais'd, who but *endeavour'd* well."—*Pope.*

Endeav'orer, *n.* One who makes an effort or attempt.

Endeavour Straits, (*en-dev'or,*) a channel separating the island of New Guinea from the N.W. coast of Australia; Lat. 10° 45′ S., Lon. 142° 10′ E.—Also a river of S. Australia, entering the Pacific in Lat. 15° 26′ S., Lon. 141° 42′ E.

Endecag'inous, *a.* [Gr. *endeka*, and *gyne*, a female.] (*Bot.*) Having eleven pistils.

Endec'agon, *n.* [Gr. *endeka*, eleven, and *gonia*, an angle.] (*Geom.*) A plane figure of eleven sides and angles; andecagon.

Endecaphyl'lous, *a.* [Gr. *endeka*, and *phyllon*, leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having a leaf composed of eleven leaflets.

Endeis'tic, *a.* [From Gr. *endeiknymi*, to point out.] Pointing out; exhibiting; showing.

Endeix'is, *n.* (*Med.*) Indications afforded by a disease itself of what is proper to be done for its removal.

En demeure. [Fr.] (*Law.*) In default.—Used in Louisiana.

Endem'ic, Endem'ical, Endem'ial, *a.* (*Med.*) Applied to diseases peculiar to a certain class of persons, or to a particular district. Thus ague is an endemic disease in low marshy countries: the goitre in the Alps. They differ from epidemic diseases, which, without reference to locality or class, attack many persons at the same time in the same place, and are contagious; as influenza, scarlet fever, &c.

Endem'ic, *n.* A disease of an endemic nature.

Endem'ically, *adv.* In an endemic manner.

Endeniza'tion, *n.* The act of naturalizing. (R.)

End'er, *n.* One who ends; a finisher.

En'derby Land, a large tract of land in the Antarctic Ocean, discovered in 1831 by Biscoe; Lat. 67° 30′ S., Lon. 50° E.

Ender'mic, Ender'matic Method, *n.* (*Med.*) The application of medicinal agents to the denuded dermis. A blister is first usually applied; when the cuticle is elevated, an opening is made in it to allow the serum to escape, and the medicine is then applied to the dermis, either with or without removing the cuticle. Morphia, strychnia, and various other agents have been thus applied.

Endict', *v. a.* See Indict.

Endict'ment, *n.* See Indictment.

End'ing, *n.* Termination; conclusion.
(*Gram.*) The terminating syllable or letter of a word.

En'dion, In *Minnesota*, a village of St. Louis co., on Lake Superior, abt. 8 m. N. by W. of Superior City.

Endite, *v. a.* See INDITE.

Endive, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CICHORIUM.

End'less, *a.* Without end; having no end or conclusion; eternal; everlasting; interminable; infinite; unlimited; incessant; perpetual; uninterrupted; continual; perpetually recurring; seemingly without end.

End'lessly, *adv.* Without end or termination; incessantly; perpetually; continually.

End'lessness, *n.* Quality or state of being endless.

End'long, *adv.* [A. S. *andlang*; Du. *onlang*; Ger. *entlang.*] Along; in a line; with the end forward.

Endocar'dium, *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, and *cardia*, heart.] (*Anat.*) The membrane that lines the interior of the heart.

En'docarp, *n.* [Fr. *endocarpe*, from Gr. *endon*, within, and *carpos*, fruit] (*Bot.*) The inner layer of the pericarp of a fruit. In certain fruits, as in the peach (Fig. 940), it is remarkably hard, and is termed the *stone* or *putamen*. In the almond the endocarp forms a thin woody shell; in the apple it is the core containing the seeds, and in the orange it constitutes the thin membranous partitions which divide the pulp into separate portions.

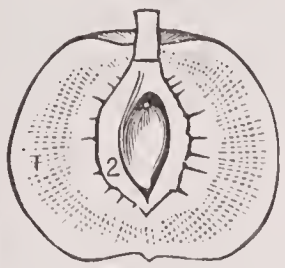


Fig. 940.
VERTICAL SECTION OF A PEACH.
1, sarcocarp.
2, endocarp or putamen.

Endochrome, *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, and *chroma*, color] (*Physiol.*) The colored material which fills vegetable cells, exclusive of the green, which is *chlorophyl.* —*Webster.*

Endo'genous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Increasing by internal growth; having the nature of endogens.

En'dogens, *n. pl.* [Gr. *endon*, within, and *ginomai*, to grow. See GENERATE.] (*Bot.*) The 4th class of plants in the system of Lindley, and so called because their stems grow by successive additions to the inside; that is to say, by the addition of woody vessels towards the interior, (see Fig. 52,) so that the outer part is the oldest and hardest. They have no woody rings as in Exogens, and no true medullary rays. They are usually known by the veins of their leaves running parallel with each other, without branching or dividing. Grasses, Lilies, the Asparagus, and similar plants, belong to this class, which in warm countries contains trees of large size, such as Palms and Screw Pines. This class includes 17 alliances enumerated under BOTANY, *q. v.* See also AGE OF PLANTS.

Endoph'yllous, or ENDOPHYL'LOUS, *a.* [Gr. *endon*, within, and *phyllon*, leaf] (*Bot.*) Applied to the young leaves of Monocotyledons, from their being crossed with a sheath, while those of exogens are not so inclosed.

Endopleu'ra, *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, and *pleura*, a rib, the side, the membrane that lines the chest.] (*Bot.*) The internal integument of a seed.

En'dor, in *Illinois*, a village of Wills co.

Endorhi'za, *n.*; *pl.* ENDORHIZÆ. [Gr. *endon*, within, and *riza*, root.] (*Bot.*) The name given by Richard to the embryo of Monocotyledons, in which the radicle has to rupture the integument at the base of a seed prior to entering into the earth, appearing as if it came from within the mother root.

Endorhi'zal, or ENDORHI'ZOUS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Relating or belonging to the mode of germination in endogens.

Endorse', *v. a.* See INDORSE.

Endoskel'eton, *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, and *skeleton*, a dry body.] (*Anat.*) See SKELETON.

Endosmom'eter, *n.* [Eng. *endosmose*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] (*Physics.*) An instrument for measuring the force of the endosmosmic action. —*Brande.*

Endosmomet'ric, *a.* Pertaining or relating to the measurement of the endosmosmic action.

En'dosmose, or ENDOSMO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, and *osmos*, impulsion; Fr. *endosmose.*] (*Physiol.*) A term originally applied by Dutrochet to the transfusion of gaseous bodies or liquids through membranous substances either of an animal or vegetable origin. He found that if two fluids of unequal density are separated by a membrane, the denser fluid will attract or draw to it the less dense. When the attraction was from without inwards, he called it endosmose; when from within outwards, he called it exosmose. In animals and vegetables this remarkable action of fluids performs a very important part. Upon it depend many phenomena connected with the circulation of the blood in animals and the circulation of the sap in vegetables. The substance contained within the membranous covers of the cells of plants is denser than the fluids without; hence a process of endosmose takes place by which the plant is supplied with nourishment from the soil. The bursting of some seeds and fruits depends upon endosmose; and some of the entozoa appear to exist by its action.

Endosmos'mic, Endosmot'ic, *a.* Relating to endosmose; osmotic.

En'dosperm, *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, and *sperma*, seed.] (*Bot.*) The albumen of seeds.

Endosperm'ic, *a.* (*Bot.*) Denoting that the embryo has endosperm.

Eu'dostome, *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, and *stoma*, mouth.] (*Bot.*) The passage through the inner integument of a seed immediately below the part called the foramen.

Endow', *v. a.* [*En*, and Fr. *dower*, from Lat. *dos, dotis*, a marriage-portion, dowry, from Gr. *didomi*, to give.] To furnish with a dower or marriage-portion; to settle a dower on; to settle on as a permanent provision; to furnish with a permanent fund of property. —To enrich or furnish, as with any gift, quality, or faculty. —To indue; to invest.

Endowed', *p. a.* Having a dower settled on; furnished with a portion of estate; supplied with a permanent fund; indued.

Endow'er, *n.* One who enriches with a dower.

Endow'ment, *n.* Act of endowing, or of settling a dower on a woman, or of settling a fund for the support of a clergyman, or of a professor, &c.; that which is bestowed or settled on; property, fund, or revenue permanently appropriated to any object; any quality with which one is endowed; gift of nature; any quality or faculty bestowed by the Creator.

Endur'able, *a.* That can be endured; that can be borne or suffered.

Endur'ableness, *n.* State of being endurable.

Endur'ably, *adv.* In an enduring manner.

Endur'ance, *n.* State of enduring; continuance; state of lasting or duration; a suffering or bearing up against hardships; sufferance; patience; resignation; fortitude.

Endure', *v. n.* [Fr *endurer*; L. *induro*, to make hard or harder —*in*, and *duro*, from *durus*, hard.] To harden or become hard; to continue in the same state without perishing; to last; to continue; to remain; to abide; to suffer without resistance or without yielding; to bear; to submit.

—*v. a.* To support without breaking or yielding to force or pressure; to sustain; to bear; to bear, as hardship; to bear with patience; to bear without opposition or sinking under the pressure; to undergo; to support; to suffer; to tolerate.

Endur'ing, *a.* Lasting long; permanent.

—*n.* Act of enduring; a sustaining.

Endur'ingness, *n.* Quality of enduring or lasting; lastingness.

End wise, *adv.* On the end; erectly; in an upright position; with the end foremost.

Endym'ion. (*Myth.*) A shepherd, son of Æthlius and Calyce. It is stated that he asked Jupiter to grant him to be always young, and to sleep as much as he would; whence came the proverb of *Endymionis somnum dormire*—"to sleep the sleep of Endymion." Diana, or the moon, saw him unclothed as he slept on Mount Latmos, and became enamored of his great beauty, coming down from heaven every night to visit him. This fable arises from Endymion's knowledge of astronomy, and particularly his observation of the moon's motion. The people of Heraclea maintained that Endymion died on Mount Latmos, while the Eleans pretended to show his tomb at Olympia, in Peloponnesus.

(*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Hyliaceæ*. *E. nutans*, the common Blue-bell, flowers blue, rarely white, is the ornament of woods and thickets in Western Europe.

Enc'id. See ÆNEID.

En'ema, *n.* [Gr., an injection.] A medicine injected into the rectum; a clyster.

En'emy, *n.* [Fr. *ennemi*; L. *inimicus* —*in*, priv., and *amicus*, a friend. See AMICABLE.] One who is unfriendly; one who is hostile to another; a foe; an adversary; an opponent: an antagonist; one who hates or dislikes; a hostile army or force; the great adversary of mankind; the devil.

Energet'ic, Energet'ical, *a.* [Fr. *énergique*; Gr. *energetikos*, doing, active.] Having or manifesting energy; working; active; operative; operating with force, vigor, and effect; forcible; powerful; efficacious; potent; vigorous; moving.

Energet'ically, *adv.* With energy and effect; with force and vigor.

Ener'gico. [It.] (*Mus.*) With energy and force.—With strong articulation and accentuation, and a marked powerful delivery of the single notes, without losing in distinctness of execution.

En'ergize, *v. n.* To act with energy or force; to operate with vigor; to act in producing an effect.

—*v. a.* To give energy or strength or force to; to give active vigor to.

En'ergy, *n.* [Fr. *énergie*; Gr. *energeia* —*en*, and *ergon*, work, *q. v.*] Internal or inherent power to operate or act; the power of operating, whether exerted or not; power exerted; vigorous operation; vigorous power in action; effectual operation; strength or force producing the effect; force; power; vigor; spirit; life; efficiency; efficacy; potency; strength of expression; force of utterance.

En'ervate, *v. a.* [Lat. *enervo, enervatus* —*e, ex*, and *nervus*, a nerve, *q. v.*] To take away the nerves of; to deprive of nerve, vigor, strength, or force; to unnerve; to weaken; to enfeeble; to debilitate.

En'ervated, *p. a.* Weakened; enfeebled; deprived of vigor or force.

En'ervating, *p. a.* Depriving of strength, force, or vigor; weakening; enfeebling.

Enerva'tion, *n.* [Fr. *énervation.*] Act of enervating or weakening.—State of being weakened.

En Famille, (*ang-fa-mēl'.*) [Fr.] In the family-circle; domestically. —*Swift.*

Enfee'ble, *v. a.* [*En* and *feeble.*] To make feeble; to deprive of strength; to reduce the strength or force of; to weaken; to debilitate; to enervate.

Enfee'blement, *n.* The act of weakening; enervation.

Enfee'bler, *n.* One who, or that which, enfeebles or weakens.

Enfee'bling, *p. a.* Weakening; debilitating; enervating.

Enfeoff, *v. a.* [*En*, and L. Lat. *feofare*, to confer a feudum, a fee, or feud, on one; same as *feudare*. See FIEF.] (*Law.*) To make a gift of any corporal hereditament to another. See FEOFFMENT.

Enfeoffment, *n.* See FEOFFMENT.

Enfield, (*en'field,*) a town and parish of England, in Middlesex, 10 m. N.E. of London; *pop.* 16,053. The British government has an armory here, and the *Enfield rifle* was the arm with which the infantry was, until recently, armed. It has been replaced by the Snider rifle.

En'field, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of Hartford co., on the Connecticut River, about 14 m. N. by E. of Hartford; *pop.* of township about 6,500.

Enfield, in *Illinois*, a post-office of White co.

Enfield, in *Maine*, a post-township of Penobscot co., on the Penobscot River, about 90 m. N.E. of Augusta; *pop.* about 700.

Enfield, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Hampshire co., about 90 m. W. by S. of Boston; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Enfield, in *North Carolina*, a post-village of Halifax co., about 19 m. S. of Weldon.

Enfield, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village and township of Grafton co., about 59 m. N.W. of Concord; *pop.* about 2,400.

Enfield, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Thompkins co., about 7 m. W. of Ithaca; *pop.* abt. 3,500.

Enfield, in *Virginia*, a post-village of King William co., about 36 m. N.E. of Richmond.

Enfield Centre, in *N. Hampshire*, a P.O. of Grafton co.

Enfield Centre, in *New York*, a post-village of Tompkins co., about 160 m. W. by S. of Albany.

Enfilade', *n.* [Fr. *en*, and *file*, a row, a rank, from *fil*, a thread, Lat. *filum.*] (*Mil.*) A line or straight passage, or the situation of a place which may be seen or scoured with shot all the length of the line, or in the direction of a line; a fire of artillery, raking the whole length of a fortification or body of troops.

—*v. a.* To pierce, scour, or rake with shot, in the direction of a line, or through the whole length of a line.

Enfilad'ed, *p. a.* (*Mil.*) Pierced or raked in a line.

Entiled, *a.* (*Her.*) Applied to a sword, when represented in a charge as run through any object.

Enfleurage, (*an(g)flur'azhe.*) [Fr.] (*Perfumery.*) A process for extracting the scents from flowers by absorption. Wooden frames containing glass smeared with pure fat are filled with flowers, and allowed to remain for a time, varying from one to six days. The grease gradually absorbs the scent, the flowers being renewed from time to time throughout their period of blooming. The scent is afterwards separated from the grease by soaking it in strong spirits of wine. Sometimes wire frames covered with cotton cloths imbued with fine olive-oil are used instead of glass. In this manner the most delicate odors are extracted from flowers, which would otherwise be lost in the process of distillation.

Enfold', *v. a.* See INFOLD.

Enfo'liate, *v. a.* See INFOLIATE.

Enforce', *v. a.* [*En* and *force*; Fr. *enforcir*, to strengthen.] To give force or strength to; to strengthen; to invigorate; to confirm; to animate: to instigate; to force; to impel; to urge on; to urge with energy; to impress on the mind; to compel; to constrain; to oblige; to put in force or in execution.

Enforce'able, *a.* That may be enforced.

Enforc'edly, *adv.* By violence; compulsorily.

Enforce'ment, *n.* Act of enforcing; compulsion; force applied; that which gives force, energy, or effect; sanction; urgent evidence; that which urges, compels, or constrains; a putting in execution, as law.

Enforc'er, *n.* One who enforces.

Enforc'ible, *a.* Capable of being enforced.

Enforc'ive, *a.* Serving to enforce.

Enforc'ively, *adv.* Without choice; compulsorily.

Enfor'est, *v. a.* [*En*, and *forest*, q. v.] To turn into or lay under forest.

Enfran'chise, *v. a.* [*En*, and *franchise*, q. v.] To endow with a franchise; to set free; to liberate from bondage or slavery; to admit to the privileges of a freeman or citizen; to admit to freedom.

Enfran'chised, *p. a.* Set free; released from bondage; admitted to the rights and privileges of freemen.

Enfran'chisement, *n.* Act of enfranchising; release from slavery or custody; the admission of persons to the freedom of a corporation or state; investiture with the privileges of free citizens.

Enfran'chiser, *n.* One who enfranchises or sets at liberty.

Engadine, (*en-ga-deen'*,) a beautiful valley of Switzerland, in the Grison country, extending along both sides of the upper part of the Inn. Length, 45 m., with an average width of 1½. *Pop.* 10,000. This valley is subdivided into the Ober and Unter Engadine, and has an elevation of 5,750 feet above the level of the sea.

Engage', *v. a.* [Fr. *engager* —*en*, and *gager*, from *gage*, a pledge. See GAGE.] To bind by pledge or contract; to pledge; to unite and bind by contract or promise; to enlist; to bind; to attach; to undertake to do (with recip. pron.); to embark in. —To gain; to win; to allure; to attract; to occupy; to employ assiduously. —To attack in contest; to encounter.

—*v. n.* To promise or pledge one's word; to bind one's self; to embark in any business; to take a concern in; to undertake.

—To encounter; to begin to fight; to attack in conflict.

Engaged', *p. a.* Pledged; promised; enlisted; gained and attached; attracted and fixed; embarked; earnestly employed; zealous.

Engaged Columns, *n. pl.* (*Arch.*) Columns attached to walls, by which a portion of them is concealed; they never stand out less than one-half from the wall.

Engag'edly, *adv.* With earnestness; with attachment.

Engag'edness, *n.* State of being engaged, or seriously and earnestly occupied; zeal; animation.

Engage'ment, *n.* [Fr.] Act of engaging, or of pawning, pledging, or making liable for debt; obligation by agreement or contract; compact; contract; promise; adherence to a party or cause; partiality; employment of one's time and attention; avocation; occupation; business.

(*Mil.*) The conflict of armies or fleets; battle; fight; contest; a general action.

Engag'er, *n.* One who engages.

Engag'ing, *p. a.* Winning; attractive; tending to draw the attention or the affections; pleasing.

Engag'ingly, *adv.* In a manner to win the affections.

Enga'no, or PUGNIATAN, island of the Malay Archipelago, lying off the S.W. coast of Sumatra. It has a circuit of about 30 m., and is lofty and well-wooded. Lat. 5° 21′ S., Lon. 102° 20′ E. — Another small island on the coast of Papua. — A cape at the N.E. extremity of the island of Luzon, one of the Philippines, Lat. 18° 40′ N., Lon. 122° 20′ E. — Also, the most E. cape of Hayti, Lat. 18° 35′ N., Lon. 68° 20′ W.

Engar'land, *v. a.* To encircle with a garland; to enwreathe.

Engar'rison, *v. a.* To defend or protect by a garrison.

En'gellville, in *New York*, a post-village of Schoharie co., abt. 40 m. W. of Albany.

En'gen, a town of Baden, 22 m. from Constance, where the Austrians were defeated by the French, in 1800.

Engen'der, *v. a.* [Fr. *engendrer*; Lat. *ingenero — en*, and *genero*, to beget, from *genus*, birth, descent, origin. See GENUS.] To implant; to generate; to procreate; to beget; to breed; to cause to bring forth; to create. —*v. n.* To be caused or produced.

Engen'derer, *n.* One who engenders or begets.

Engenho-do-Matto, (*en-zhen'yo,*) (the Genius of the Forest,) a village and parish of Brazil, prov. of Minas Geraes, abt. 140 m. N.W. of Rio Janeiro; *pop.* about 13,000.

Enghien, (*ang'e-ă,*) a town of Belgium, 15 m. from Brussels; *pop.* 4,278. This town of Hainault passed into the possession of the Bourbon family in 1485, and was sold by Henry IV. of France, in 1607, to Charles de Ligne, Count of Arenberg. It gave title to a branch of the Condé division of the Bourbon house, which became extinct with Louis Antoine Henri de Bourbon, duke of Enghien, who was shot, at Vincennes, by order of Napoleon I., March 21, 1804.

En'gine, *n.* [Fr. *engin*, from Lat. *ingenium — en*, and *gigno, genitum*, to beget, to produce. See INGENIOUS.] (*Mech.*) An ingenious contrivance; a compound machine, or artificial instrument, composed of different parts, and intended to produce some effect by the help of the mechanical powers. — A military machine, as a battering-ram. — Any instrument. — That by which any effect is produced; means. — Anything used to effect a purpose. — An agent for another.

Engineer', *n.* [Fr. *ingénieur.*] One who constructs or manages engines or artillery; one who forms plans of works for offence and defence, and marks out the ground for fortifications; one who constructs roads, canals, bridges, railways, &c.

Engineering, (*en-ji-neer'ing,*) *n.* Strictly, the art of managing engines; but now applied in a more extended sense, not only to that art, but to all manufacturing and building operations in which engines are used. It is divided into two branches, Military and Civil. — *Military E.*, as a science, implies a knowledge of the construction and maintenance of fortifications, and all buildings necessary in military posts; and includes a thorough instruction on every point relative to the attack and defence of places. The science also embraces the surveying of a country for the various operations of war, and consequently an acquaintance with mathematics, and facility in drawing. When, at a siege, the engineer has surveyed a place, he reports to the commander the weakest places, and those in which approaches may be made with most success. He draws the approaches, marks out the trenches, places of arms, batteries, and lodgments; and, in general, directs the workmen in these operations. He should possess a practical and theoretical knowledge of gunnery. In regard to the marine branch of military engineering, it requires, of course, a general acquaintance with the construction of vessels, jetties, moles, and other buildings of that description. — *Civil E.*, as its name imports, does not include the branches above named, which specially belong to the art of war; but rather relates to the construction of roads and great highways, aqueducts and canals, with all the necessary accompaniments, such as locks, lock-gates, culverts, and bridges. All such structures as breakwaters and light-houses, which are buildings requiring great strength and solidity in the construction of their masonry and foundations, and the formation of huge masses of earth, thrown up as embankments, to protect countries that are below the level of the sea from inundation, or low meadow-lands from being flooded by rivers that are subject to sudden and rapid increase from heavy rains, come within the province of the civil engineer. He also constructs docks for the reception of shipping, quays, reservoirs, and water-courses for supplying towns with water brought from a distance, and he accomplishes the drainage of marsh lands and fenny districts, and irrigates dry soil requiring moisture to render it productive, by various artificial means. Railroads, with their deep cuttings, immense embankments, lofty viaducts, dark tunnels, and roadways sometimes carried for miles on arches of brickwork, — their iron girder, and other bridges, of enormous strength, and bridges of all kinds that span our rivers, whether of wood, stone, or iron,—are all the work of the civil engineer. The formation of artificial harbors by throwing out piers and jetties; and the clearage of natural harbors from all obstructions, such as sunken rocks and sandbanks; and the construction of the great sewers and drains that run in every direction under our large towns and cities, all come under his care; and, in addition to this, he has to superintend the construction of the shafts and machinery of mines and coal-pits, to insure safety to the miners in their ascent and descent, and to secure proper and thorough ventilation in all parts of the mine. Another great branch of *C. E.* is the manufacture of massive machinery, such as pumps, hydraulic and lever presses, looms, and steam-engines of all descriptions, whether they be locomotives, or for vessels, or for setting machinery in motion. In short, the civil engineer seeks to adapt the mechanical powers, and their appliances, and bring them into such forms and combinations that they may furnish the means of saving the expenditure and waste of animal strength and manual labor, and thereby cause the work to be done at a cheaper rate, and in a more efficient manner. It is only within the last three centuries that the professions of architect, painter, sculptor, and engineer, whether civil or military, have become separate and distinct callings. Those of the civil and military engineer have chiefly been elicited and established by the invention of gunpowder and cannon, which necessitated the employment of peculiar skill, and close study in planning and constructing the works of defence that surround any place of importance; and the requirements of commerce, which has long since demanded, and still demands, canals, roads, railroads, and motive power beyond the constant control of the winds and waves for the conveyance of merchandise by land or sea. Although we may consider Archimedes as the first engineer of whom mention is made in history, in memorable connection with appliances of the lever and other mechanical powers, yet the early nations of the world, especially the Egyptians, who raised and fixed in their present position the gigantic blocks that form the pyramids, and reared the mighty monoliths known as Pompey's Pillar and Cleopatra's Needles, must have been possessed of engineers of no ordinary mental capacity. The blocks that form the Cyclopean wall of Tirgns and Mycenæ, the marble columns and the temples of the Greeks, the sewerage and aqueducts of Rome, the underground structures for the drainage of the Assyrian city of Nimrod, the canal of Xerxes, that separated Mount Atlas from the mainland, and the remains of those found in various parts of Egypt, Assyria, and the East, all tell us of the magnificent schemes that the engineers of antiquity designed and carried out, whose names are lost for us. Among the engineers who flourished before the Christian æra, Archimedes, who so skillfully conducted the defence of Syracuse, is the earliest on record, unless we consider Hiram, the clever Tyrian artificer, who aided Solomon in the building of the Temple, as an engineer, as he doubtless was. The writings of Vitruvius prove him to have been employed in the structure of military machines and works of defence, as well as an architect. In the Middle Ages, and even in later periods, we still find the professions we have mentioned above combined in one person; for the eminent Brunelleschi, and Michael Angelo, the sculptor and artist, are mentioned as constructing fortifications, and the illustrious painter Leonardo da Vinci rendering an important service in the capacity of engineer, by the construction of the first canal-lock that was ever used to afford means of communication between waters on different levels. Among engineers of the 16th century, Albert Dürer, the painter and engraver, may be named, who wrote to some extent on the science of fortification. But at this time considerable skill in *C. E.* had already been attained, both in N. Italy and Holland. At the end of the 16th century, the profession of the military engineer began to be brought into greater prominence, and to be considered as requiring special qualifications in him who might undertake the office, and Errard de Bas le Duc, Deville, Pagan, Vauban, Cormontaigne, Coehorn, and Belidor may be considered as the originators of the modern system of military engineering. The *E.* works of the U. States are exhibited in its long lines of railroads, its canals, its dry-docks, fortifications, light-houses, breakwaters, bridges, &c. The graduates of the military school of West Point are qualified as military engineers, and are also instructed in the principles of the other departments of the profession. The title of Civil Engineer (C. E.) is legally conferred by the polytechnic school at Troy, N. Y., upon its graduates.

Engine-man, *n.*; *pl.* ENGINE-MEN. One who manages an engine; an engineer.

En'ginery, *n.* The art of managing engines; engines generally; artillery; any device or contrivance; artifice. — *Worcester.*

"The beautiful *enginery* of Rome." — *Shenstone.*

Engird', *v. a.* [*En*, and *gird*, q. v.] To gird round; to surround; to encircle; to compass.

Engird'ed, or ENGIRT', *p. a.* Surrounded; encompassed.

Engir'dle, *v. a.* To surround as with a girdle; to enclose; to encircle.

Engirt', *v. a.* Encompassed; girt; smart.

En'giscope, *n.* [Gr. *eggys*, near, and *scopea*, to see.] A reflecting microscope.

Eng'land, the most populous, wealthy, and important portion of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, comprises the most southerly, the largest, and the most favored part of the island of Great Britain. It is bounded on the N. by Scotland, S. by the English Channel, E. by the German Ocean, and W. by Wales, the Atlantic Ocean, and the Irish Sea. Its extreme length N. to S., or in other words, from Berwick-on-Tweed on the Scottish Border, to the Land's End, the extreme point of Cornwall, is 425 m., with a breadth varying between 62 and 280. *Coast-line.* About 1,200 m., without the indentations into the land; with them, abt. 2,000 m. *Area*, 50,812 sq. m., or 32,590,397 statute acres. *E.* is divided into 40 counties, as follows: —

Bedford,	Essex,	Lincoln,	Salop,
Berks,	Gloucester,	Middlesex,	Somerset,
Buckingham (or Bucks),	Hants (or Southampton),	Monmouth,	Stafford,
Cambridge,	Hereford,	Norfolk,	Suffolk,
Chester,	Hertford (or Herts),	Northampton,	Surrey,
Cornwall,	Huntingdon,	Northumberland,	Sussex,
Cumberland,	Kent,	Nottingham (or Notts),	Warwick,
Derby,	Lancaster,	Oxford,	Westmoreland,
Devon,	Leicester,	Rutland,	Wilts,
Dorset,	Lincoln,	Salop,	Worcester,
Durham,	Middlesex,	Somerset,	York.

The last-mentioned, which is the largest county, is divided into the N.E., N.W., and S.W. Ridings, which are subdivided into wapentakes. The other counties are variously subdivided into hundreds, wards, lathes, rapes, tithings, wapentakes, &c. The principal arms of the sea are, viz.: on the E., the æstuary of the Humber, the Wash, and the æstuary of the Thames; on the S., Southampton Water; and on the W., the Bristol Channel, the æstuaries of the Dee and the Mersey, Morecambe Bay, and the Solway Frith, dividing the N.W. limit of the country from Scotland. *Capes.* The chief promontories are on the E., Flamborough Head, Spurn Head, the Naze, and the N. Foreland; on the S., Dungeness, Beachy Head, the Bill of Portland, and Start and Lizard Points; on the W., Hartland Point and St. Bees Head. *Islands.* Holy Island, Lundy, Isle of Man, Sheppey, Walney, the Isle of Wight, and the Scilly Isles. — *Gen. Desc.* *E.* combines within itself all that is most desirable in scenery, with all that is most necessary for the subsistence of man. Although its features are



Fig. 941. — A SAXON SOLDIER.

moulded on a comparatively minute scale, they are marked with all the agreeable interchange which constitutes picturesque beauty. In some parts, plains, clothed in the richest verdure, watered by copious streams, and pasturing innumerable cattle, extend as far as the eye can reach; in others, gently rising hills and bending vales, fertile in corn, waving with woods, and interspersed with flowery meadows, offer the most delightful landscapes of rural opulence and beauty. Some tracts, again, furnish prospects of the more romantic and impressive kind: lofty mountains, deep glens, isolated craggy rocks, narrow ravines, and tumbling torrents: nor is there wanting, as a contrast to these, scenes in which every variety is a different charm, the vicissitude of black, barren moors, and wide, uninhabited heaths, and almost trackless moors. *Rivers.* The most considerable riparian waters of this country are the Thames, Severn, Medway, Trent, Ouse, Tyne, Tees, Wear, Mersey, Dee, Avon, Eden, and Derwent. *Lakes.* The principal inland sheets of water are the lakes of Windermere, Ulleswater, and Derwentwater in the N.E. div. of the country, where innumerable smaller lakes are also found,—the whole forming an almost continuous chain extending from Morecambe Bay to the Scottish border. *Mountains.* The principal ranges are those generally distinguished as the *Northern*, the *Cambrian*, and the *Devonian.* The first consists of the Pennine range and the Cumbrian group, the former extending from the Cheviot Hills, on the Scottish borders, to the middle of Derbyshire. In this range is Cross Fell, attaining an elevation of nearly 3,000 feet above the level of the sea; and the Peak, in North Derbyshire, rising to a height of 1,800. The Cambrian group lies to the W. of the Pennine, being separated from it by the valleys of the Eden and the Lune. In it are Sca Fell, the loftiest mountain in England, being 3,166 feet high, with Helvellyn and Skiddaw, both above 3,000 feet. The Cambrian range comprises all the Welsh mountains, and will be spoken of in the article on WALES. The Devonian range includes the hills of Corn-

MAP OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

England and Wales, the southern, larger, and more populous division of the Island of Great Britain, is on a scale of 29 miles to an inch. Its length from north to south on the meridian of Berwick-upon-Tweed is 365 miles, or from Berwick to Land's End 437 miles. Breadth from east to west: North Foreland to Land's End, 335 miles; Lowestoft to St. David's Head, 307 miles; and from Tynemouth to Solway Firth, 67 miles. Its contour is irregular, and presents many extensive estuaries and bays, and extends to about 2,000 miles, exclusive of the islands, which are not numerous. The estimated area of England is 50,922 square miles; of Wales, 7,398; of the Isle of Man and the Channel Isles, 354; total, 58,674 square miles, or nearly half of that of the whole British Isles. It is divided into 52 counties, of which 12 are in Wales. Population, 1861, England, 18,954,444; Wales, 1,111,780; Isle of Man and Channel Isles, 143,447; total, 20,209,671. Increase since 1851 is 2,138,936. Estimated population in 1870, 21,500,000. The density of population varied from 7,817 per square mile in Middlesex, 1,313 in Lancashire, 348 in Yorkshire, 1,095 in Surrey, to 80 in Westmorland, 65 in Radnor—the most thinly peopled county. Average for England and Wales, 344.

TABLE OF COUNTIES WITH THEIR AREA AND POPULATION.

	Area in sq. m.	Pop.		Area in sq. m.	Pop.		Area in sq. m.	Pop.		Area in sq. m.	Pop.
Anglesey (Wales),	271	54,609	Derbyshire,	1,028	325,000	Leicestershire,	806	268,000	Rutlandshire,	149	21,861
Bedfordshire,	463	148,791	Devonshire,	2,585	684,678	Lincolnshire,	2,611	453,470	Shropshire, or Salop,	1,343	240,959
Berkshire,	752	193,881	Dorsetshire,	1,006	192,762	Man, Isle of,	280	53,000	Somersetshire,	1,645	463,261
Brecknock or Brecon (Wales),	754	65,440	Durham,	1,097	549,360	Merionethshire (Wales),	668	38,963	Staffordshire,	1,184	762,674
Buckinghamshire, or Bucks,	738	184,792	Essex,	1,533	392,000	Middlesex,	282	2,206,485	Suffolk,	1,515	336,184
Cambridgeshire,	857	199,743	Flintshire (Wales),	244	79,714	Monmouthshire,	496	174,633	Surrey,	759	852,700
Cardiganshire (Wales),	675	107,141	Glamorganshire (Wales),	792	261,740	Montgomeryshire (Wales),	839	66,919	Sussex,	1,466	369,746
Carmarthenshire (Wales),	974	111,796	Gloucestershire,	1,258	534,347	Norfolk,	2,024	434,798	Warwickshire,	897	618,040
Carnarvonshire (Wales),	544	95,694	Hampshire, or Hants,	1,625	448,416	Northamptonshire,	1,016	227,704	Westmoreland,	762	66,893
Channel Islands,	74	90,978	Herefordshire,	863	127,663	Northumberland,	1,871	343,025	Wiltshire,	1,367	274,242
Cheshire,	1,052	517,191	Hertfordshire,	630	183,500	Nottinghamshire,	837	293,867	Worcestershire,	723	338,336
Cornwall,	1,330	381,620	Huntingdonshire,	372	70,000	Oxfordshire,	756	170,944	Yorkshire,	5,836	2,236,971
Cumberland,	1,523	216,500	Kent,	1,557	812,568	Pembrokeshire (Wales),	710	96,278			
Denbighshire (Wales),	633	93,000	Lancashire,	1,766	3,000,000	Radnorshire (Wales),	390	25,500	Total,	58,674	21,358,382

OTHER DISTRICTS AND DIVISIONS.

Berwick-on-Tweed, Liberties of,	Northumberland	D a	East Holland District,	Lincoln	G c	Holland District,	Lincoln	F d	North Riding,	York	E b
Cleveland District,	York	E b	East Riding,	York	F c	Isle of Ely,	Cambridge	G d	Victoria County,	Norfolk	G d
Corve Dale,	Salop	D d	Furness District,	Lancashire	C b	Kesteven District,	Lincoln	F c	Wales, Principality,		B d
			Gower,	Glamorgan	B e	Lindsey District,	Lincoln	F c	West Riding,	York	E c

TOWNS, VILLAGES, ETC.

The figures give the population according to the last census, and the abbreviations indicate whether it is for the Parish, Township, Town, Municipal Borough, or Parliamentary Borough.

Abbots Bromley, par., 1,538,	Stafford	E d	Axmouth, par., 662,	Devon	C f	Bishop Auckland, town,	Durham	E b	Brierley Hill,	Stafford	D d
Abbotsbury, par., 1,089,	Dorset	D f	Aylesbury, p. bor., 27,090,	Bucks	F e	Bishop Stoke, par., 1,390,	Hants	E f	Brigg, Glanford, town, 3,138,	Lincoln	F c
Aberaeron,	Cardigan	B d	Aylsham, town, 2,388,	Norfolk	H d	Bishop Stortford, town,	Hertford	G e	Brighouse,	York	E c
Aberavon, m. bor., 2,916,	Glamorgan	C e	Bacup, town, 10,935,	Lancashire	D c	Bishops Castle, par., 2,083,	Salop	D d	Brighton, p. bor.,	Sussex	F f
Aberdare, par., 32,299,	Glamorgan	C e	Bakewell, town, 2,704,	Derby	E c	Bishops Waltham, par., 2,267,	Hants	E f	Brighton, New, 2,464,	Cheshire	C c
Aberdovey,	Merioneth	B d	Bala, dist.,	Merioneth	C d	Blackburn, bor., 63,126,	Lancashire	D c	Bristol, city, 174,390,	Gloucester	D c
Aberford,	York	E c	Baldock, par., 1,974,	Hertford	F e	Blackpool, town, 3,506,	Lancashire	C c	Brixham, town,	Devon	C f
Aberffraw, par., 1,238,	Anglesey	B c	Bampton, par., 1,971,	Devon	C f	Blaen Afon,	Monmouth	C e	Brixton, par., 630,	I. of Wight	E f
Abergavenny, town, 4,621,	Monmouth	C e	Bampton, tp., 865,	Oxford	E e	Blaina,	Monmouth	C c	Bromley, par., 5,505,	Kent	G e
Abergele, par., 3,308,	Denbigh	C c	Banbury, m. bor.,	Oxford	E d	Blandford, town, 3,857,	Dorset	D f	Bromsgrove, town,	Worcester	D d
Aberporth,	Cardigan	B d	Bangor, p. bor.,	Carnarvon	B c	Blisworth, par., 1,022,	Northampton	F d	Bromwich, West, par., 41,795,	Stafford	E d
Aberystwith, bor., 5,641,	Cardigan	B d	Barking, town, 5,076,	Essex	G e	Blyth, tp., 1,953,	Northumberland	E a	Bromyard, tp., 1,385,	Hereford	D d
Abingdon, bor., 5,680,	Berks	E e	Barmouth, dist.,	Merioneth	B d	Blyth, tp., 698,	Nottingham	E c	Broseley, par.,	Salop	D d
Accrington, town, 13,872,	Lancashire	D c	Barnard Castle, town,	Durham	E b	Bodmin, p. bor.,	Cornwall	B f	Brough, tp., 840,	Westmorland	D b
Ackworth, par., 1,813,	York	E c	Barnsley, town, 20,017,	York	E c	Bognor, town, 2,523,	Sussex	F f	Broughton, tp., 9,885,	Lancashire	C b
Alcester, par., 2,128,	Warwick	E d	Barnstaple, bor., 10,743,	Devon	B e	Bolingbroke, New,	Lincoln	F c	Bruton, par., 2,232,	Somerset	D e
Aldeburgh, par., 1,721,	Suffolk	H d	Barrow-upon-Soar, tp., 1,800,	Leicester	E d	Bolton, bor.,	Lancashire	D c	Buckingham, m. bor., 3,849,	Bucks	F d
Aldershot, par., 16,720,	Hants	F e	Barrow-in-Furness,	Lancashire	C b	Bootle, par., 901,	Cumberland	C b	Builth, par., 1,110,	Brecon	C d
Alford, town, 2,658,	Lincoln	G c	Barton-upon-Humber, t., 3,797,	Lincoln	F c	Boroughbridge, tp., 909,	York	E b	Buntingford,	Hertford	F e
Alfreton, town, 4,090,	Derby	E c	Basingstoke, m. bor.,	Hants	E e	Boston, m. bor.,	Lincoln	F d	Burford, tp., 1,435,	Oxford	E e
Allendale, par.,	Northumberland	D b	Bath, city, 54,240,	Somerset	D e	Bosworth Market, tp., 997,	Leicester	E d	Burgh-on-Sands, tp., 460,	Cumberland	C b
Allonby,	Cumberland	C b	Battle, par., 3,293,	Sussex	G f	Botesdale, ham., 580,	Suffolk	G d	Burley, tp., 2,136,	York	E c
Alnmouth, tp., 452,	Northumberland	E a	Bawtry, tp., 1,011,	York	E c	Bourn, town, 3,066,	Lincoln	F d	Burnham, par., 1,870,	Essex	G e
Alnwick, town, 5,670,	Northumberland	E a	Beaconsfield, par., 1,662,	Bucks	F e	Bournemouth, 1,940,	Hants	E f	Burnham, par., 2,252,	Somerset	D e
Alresford, New, par., 1,546,	Hants	E e	Beaminster, par., 2,614,	Dorset	D f	Bourton,	Gloucester	E e	Burnham Thorpe, par., 427,	Norfolk	G d
Alston, tp., 2,918,	Cumberland	D b	Beaumaris, bor., 2,558,	Anglesey	B c	Bradford on-Avon, town, 4,291,	Wilts	D e	Burnley, m. bor.,	Lancashire	D c
Alton, town, 3,286,	Hants	F e	Beccles, m. bor.,	Suffolk	H d	Bradford, bor.,	York	E c	Burnsall, tp., 200,	York	E b
Altringham, town, 6,628,	Cheshire	D c	Bedale, tp., 1,157,	York	E b	Brading, par., 3,709,	I. of Wight	E f	Burslem, tp.,	Stafford	D c
Ambleside, tp., 1,603,	Westmorland	D b	Bedford, bor.,	Bedford	F d	Brafferton, tp., 199,	York	E b	Burton-in-Kendal, tp., 751,	Westmor.	D b
Amersham, par., 3,550,	Bucks	F e	Belford, tp., 1,067,	Northumberland	E a	Braintree, town,	Essex	G e	Burton-on-Trent, t.,	Stafford	E d
Amesbury, par., 1,138,	Wilts	E e	Bellingham, tp., 866,	Northumberland	D a	Bramber, par., 119,	Sussex	F f	Bury, p. bor., 37,563,	Lancashire	D c
Amlweh, bor., 3,207,	Anglesey	B c	Belper, town,	Derby	E c	Brampton, town, 2,379,	Cumberland	D b	Bury-St. Edmunds, bor.,	Suffolk	G d
Ampthill, town, 2,011,	Bedford	F d	Bere Regis, par., 1,624,	Dorset	D f	Brandon, town, 2,203,	Suffolk	G d	Buxton, tp., 1,877,	Derby	E c
Andover, p. bor.,	Hants	E e	Berkeley, Old, bor., 1,011,	Gloucester	D e	Braunton, par., 2,168,	Devon	B e	Caerleon, tp., 1,268,	Monmouth	D e
Appleby, tp., 960,	Westmorland	D b	Berkhampstead, town, 3,631,	Hertford	F e	Brecon, or Brecknock, p. bor., 5,639,	Brecon	C e	Caerphilly,	Glamorgan	C e
Arundel, bor., 2,498,	Sussex	F f	Beverley, p. bor., 10,868,	York	F c	Brentford, town, 9,521,	Middlesex	F e	Caerwys, p. bor., 637,	Flint	C c
Ashborne, town, 3,501,	Derby	E c	Bewdley, m. bor., 2,905,	Worcester	D d	Brent, South, par., 905,	Devon	C f	Caistor, par., 1,203,	Norfolk	H d
Ashburton, p. bor., 3,062,	Devon	C f	Berwick-on-Tweed, bor.,	Nrthd.	D a	Brentwood, town, 2,811,	Essex	G e	Callington, par., 2,202,	Cornwall	B f
Ashby-de-la-Zouch, t., 3,772,	Leicester	E d	Bicester, town, 2,798,	Oxford	E e	Brewood, par., 3,399,	Stafford	D d	Calne, m. bor., 2,494,	Wilts	E e
Ashford, town, 5,522,	Kent	G e	Bideford, m. bor.,	Devon	B e	Brackley, town, 2,239,	Northampton	E d	Camborne, town,	Cornwall	A f
Ashton in Makerfield, tp., 6,566,	Lanca.	D c	Biggleswade, town,	Bedford	F d	Bridgend,	Glamorgan	C e	Cambridge, bor.,	Cambridge	G d
Ashton-under-Lyne, m. b.,	Lanc.	D c	Billericay, ham., 1,390,	Essex	G e	Bridgnorth, p. bor.,	Salop	D d	Camelford,	Cornwall	B f
Atherstone, town, 3,857,	Warwick	E d	Bilston, tp.,	Stafford	D d	Bridgwater, bor.,	Somerset	C e	Cannock, tp., 2,913,	Stafford	E d
Attleborough, par., 2,221,	Norfolk	G d	Bingham, par., 1,918,	Nottingham	F d	Bridlington, town,	York	F b	Canterbury, city, 25,456,	Kent	H e
Audlem, tp., 1,510,	Cheshire	D c	Bingley, town,	York	E c	Bridlington Quay, tp., 5,775,	York	F b	Cardiff, bor.,	Glamorgan	C e
Axbridge, par., 799,	Somerset	D e	Birkenhead, p. bor.,	Cheshire	C c	Bridport, bor.,	Dorset	D f	Cardigan, bor., 3,543,	Cardigan	B d
Axminster, par., 2,918,	Devon	C f	Birmingham, bor., 307,941,	Warwick	E d				Carlisle, city, 32,358,	Cumberland	D b

Carmarthen, bor., 9 993 Carmarthen B e
Carnarvon, bor., 8,512 Carnarvon B c
Carnforth, tp., 393 Lancashire D b
Cartmell, tp., 308 Lancashire D b
Castle Cary, par., 2,060 Somerset D e
Castle Donnington, t., 2,291 Leicester E d
Castleford, town., 3,876 York E c
Castle Rising, par., 377 Norfolk G d
Castleton, tp., 771 Derby E c
Castletown, town, 2,373 I. of Man B b
Castor, Lincoln F c
Caterham, par., 815 Surrey F e
Cave, South, tp., 894 York F c
Cawood, par., 1,243 York E c
Cawston, par., 1,019 Norfolk H d
Caxton, par., 545 Cambridge F d
Chapel en le Frith, par., 4,264 Derby E c
Chard, m. bor., 2,276 Somerset D f
Charing, par., 1,285 Kent G e
Chatham, p. bor., Kent G e
Chatteris, par., 4,731 Cambridge G d
Chatton, par., 1,651 Northumberland E a
Cheadle, town, 3,191 Stafford E d
Cheddar, par., 2,032 Somerset D e
Chelmsford, town, Essex G e
Cheltenham, p. bor., Gloucester D e
Chepstow, town, 3,364 Monmouth D e
Chertsey, town, 2,910 Surrey F e
Chesham, town, 2,208 Bucks F e
Cheshunt, Herts F e
Chesilton, Dorset D f
Chester. city, 34,220 Cheshire D c
Chesterfield, m. bor., Derby E c
Chester-le-Street, town, 2,550 Durham E b
Chew Stoke, par., 758 Somerset D e
Chichester, city, Sussex F f
Chippenham, p. bor, 7,075 Wilts D e
Chipping Barnet, par., 2,989 Herts F e
Chipping Campden, par., 1,975 Glo'ster E d
Chipping Norton, m. bor, 3,137 Oxford E e
Chipping Ongar, par., 867 Essex G c
Chipping Sodbury, p., 1,112 Gloucester D e
Cholferton, tp., 151 Northumberland D a
Chorley, town, 15,013 Lancashire D c
Christ Church, p. bor., Hants E f
Chulmleigh, par., 1,705 Devon C f
Church Strettou, par., 1,695 Salop D d
Cirencester, p. bor., 6,336 Gloucester E e
Clapham, par., 1,708 York D b
Clay Cross, town, 3,501 Derby E c
Cleobury Mortimer, par., 1,619 Salop D d
Clevedon, par., 2,941 Somerset D e
Clifton, par., 21,375 Gloucester D e
Clitheroe, m. bor., Lancashire D c
Cloughton, tp., 441 York F b
Clun, tp., 1,105 Salop C d
Cockermouth, p. b., Cumberland C b
Coggeshall, town, 3,116 Essex G e
Colchester, bor., Essex G e
Coldfield, Sutton, Warwick E d
Coleford, 2,600 Gloucester D e
Coleshill, par., 2,053 Warwick E d
Colne, town, Lancashire D c
Colyton, par., 2,446 Devon C f
Combmartin, par., 1,484 Devon B e
Congleton, m. bor., 12,344 Cheshire D c
Coniston, Lancashire C b
Conway, p. bor., 2,523 Carnarvon C c
Conwil-in-Elvet, p., 1,703 Carmarthen B c
Corby, par., 818 Lincoln F d
Corfe Castle, par., 1,900 Dorset D f
Corwen, par., 2,042 Merioneth C d
Coventry, p. city, 41,647 Warwick E d
Cowbridge, p. bor., 1,094 Glamorgan C e
Cowes, West, town, 5,482 I. of Wight E f
Cranborne, par., 2,656 Dorset E f
Cranbrook, par., Kent G e
Crediton, town, 4,048 Devon C f
Crewe, town, 8,154 Cheshire D c
Crewkerne, town, 3,566 Somerset D f
Crickhowell, par., 1,516 Brecon C e
Cricklade, p. bor., 36,893 Wilts E e
Cromer, par., 1,367 Norfolk H d
Crowland, town, 2,413 Lincoln F d
Crowle, town, 2,304 Lincoln F c
Croydon, town, 22,357 Surrey F e
Cryde, Devon B e
Cuckfield, par., 3,539 Sussex F e
Cullompton, town, 2,205 Devon C f
Dalby, I. of Man B b
Dalton-in-Furness, Lancashire C b
Darlington, town, 15,781 Durham E b
Dartford, town, Kent G e
Dartmouth, bor., Devon C f
Daventry, m. bor., 4,124 Northampton E d
Dawley Magna, town, 6,365 Salop D d
Dawlish, town, 3,505 Devon C f
Deal, m. bor., Kent H e
Debenham, par., 1,488 Suffolk H d
Deddington, par., 2,024 Oxford E e
Deeping, Market, par., 1,337 Lincoln F d
Denbigh, bor., Denbigh C c
Deptford, Kent F e
Derby, bor., Derby E d
Dereham, town, 3,070 Norfolk G d
Devil's Bridge Cardigan C d
Devizes, bor., Wilts E e
Devonport, m. bor., Devon B f
Devynnock, par., 1,798 Brecon C e
Dewsbury, m. bor., 19,148 York E c
Dinas Mowddwy, Merioneth C d
Diss, town, 3,164 Norfolk H d
Dolgelly, town, 2,217 Merioneth C d
Doncaster, m. bor., 16,406 York E c
Donington, par., 1,690 Lincoln F d
Donnington, Cas., par., 2,445 Leicester E d
Dorchester, bor., Dorset D f
Dorking, town, Surrey F e
Douglas, town, 12,511 I. of Man B b
Dover, bor., Kent H e
Downham Market, town, 2,458 Norfolk G d
Downton, par., 3,566 Wilts E e
Drayton, Market Salop D d
Driffield, Great, town, 4,244 York F b
Droitwich, m. bor., 3,124 Worcester D d
Dronfield, par., 6,013 Derby E c
Dudley, p. bor., Worcester D d
Dulverton, par., 1,552 Somerset C e
Dunsford, par., 921 Devon C f
Dunstable, town, 4,470 Bedford F e
Dunster, par., 1,112 Somerset C e
Durham, city, Durham E b
Dursley, town, 2,477 Gloucester D e
Easingwold, tp., 2,147, York E b
East Bourne, town, 5,795 Sussex G f
East Dereham, par., 4,368 Norfolk G d
East Grinstead, par., 4,266 Sussex F e
East Harling, par., 1,109 Norfolk G d
East Retford, m. b., 2,982 Nottingham F c
Eccleshall, town, 1,491 Stafford D d
Egton, tp., 1,115 York F b
Elland, town, 3,643 York E c
Ellesmere, town, 2,114 Salop D d
Ely, city, 7,428 Cambridge G d
Enfield, par., 12,424 Middlesex F e
Epping, par., 2,165 Essex G e
Epsom, town, 5,478 Surrey F e
Epworth, par., 2,097 Lincoln F c
Eton, town, 2,840 Bucks F e
Evesham, bor., Worcester E d
Exeter, par. city, 45,000 Devon C f
Exmouth, town, Devon C f
Eye, m. bor., 2,430 Suffolk H d
Fairford, par., 1,654 Gloucester E e
Fakenham, town, 2,182 Norfolk G d
Falmouth, m. bor. Cornwall A f
Fareham, town, Hants E f
Faringdon, Great, town, 2,943 Berks E e
Farnham, town, 3,926 Surrey F e
Faversham, m. bor., Kent G e
Fenny Stratford, tp., 1,199 Bedford F e
Filey, tp., 1,881 York F b
Fishguard, p. bor., 1,593 Pembroke A d
Fleetwood, town, 3,834 Lancashire C c
Flint, bor., 3,428 Flint C c
Flodden, Northumberland D a
Folkestone, m. bor., Kent H e
Fordingbridge, par., 2,925 Hants E f
Formby, tp., 1,780 Lancashire C c
Foulsham, par., 1,622 Norfolk H d
Fowey, par., 1,429 Cornwall B f
Framlingham, par., 2,252 Suffolk H d
Frodsham, tp., 1,869 Cheshire D c
Frome, p. bor., Somerset D e
Gainford, tp., 735 Durham E b
Gainsborough, town, Lincoln F c
Garstang, tp., 714 Lancashire D c
Gateshead, bor., Durham E b
Gerrans, par., 935 Cornwall B f
Gillingham, par., 3,036 Dorset D e
Glanford Brigg, town, 3,138 Lincoln F c
Glastoubury, m. bor., 3,496 Somerset D e
Glossop, town., 19,126 Derby E c
Gloucester, city, Gloucester D e
Gnosall, par., 2,400 Stafford D d
Godalming, m. bor., 2,321 Surrey F e
Goole, town, 5,850 York F c
Gorleston, par., 2,758 Suffolk H d
Gosport, town, Hants E f
Grampound, tp., 573 Cornwall B f
Grantham, m. bor., Lincoln F d
Gravesend, m. bor., 18,782 Kent G e
Great Berkhampstead, p., 3,585 Herts F e
Great Driffield, town, 4,234 York F b
Great Faringdon, par., 3,400 Berks E e
Great Malvern, town, 4,484 Worcester D d
Great Marlow, p. bor., 6,496 Bucks F e
Great Torrington, par., 3,298 Devon B f
Great Yarmouth, bor., 34,810 Norfolk H d
Greenwich, p. bor., 139,436 Kent F e
Grimsby, G., m. bor., 11,067 Lincoln F c
Grinstead, East, par., 4,266 Sussex F e
Grosmont, par., 743 Monmouth D e
Guildford, bor., 8,020 Surrey F e
Guisborough, town, 3,794 York E b
Hadleigh, town, 2,779 Suffolk G d
Hailsham, par., 2,098 Sussex G f
Halesowen, town, 2,911 Worcester D d
Halesworth, town, 2,382 Suffolk H d
Halifax, bor., York E c
Halstead, town, Essex G e
Haltwhistle, tp., 1,749 Northumberld. D b
Hambleton, par., 1,891 Hants E f
Hampstead, Moreton, p., 1,468 Devon C f
Hanley, m. bor., 31,953 Stafford D c
Harborough, Market, Leicester F d
Harlech, Merioneth B d
Harleston, Norfolk H d
Harling, East, par., 1,109 Norfolk G d
Harlow, par., 2,377 Essex G e
Harrogate, town, York E c
Harrold, par., 1,119 Bedford F d
Hartington, par., 2,410 Derby E c
Hartland, par., 1,916 Devon B f
Hartlepool, m. bor., 12,245 Durham E b
Hartlepool, West, t., 12,603 Durham E b
Harwich, bor., 5,070 Essex H e
Haslemere, par., 952 Surrey F e
Haslingden, town, 6,929 Lancashire D c
Hastings, m. bor., 22,837 Sussex G f
Hatfield, par., 3,871 Hertford F f
Hatfield, tp., 1,813 York F c
Hatherleigh, par., 1,645 Devon B f
Havant, par., 2,470 Hants F f
Haverfordwest, bor., Pembroke B e
Haverhill, par., 2,434 Suffolk G d
Hawes, tp., 1,727 York D b
Haworth, tp., 5,896 York E c
Hay, town, 1,318 Hereford C d
Hebden Bridge York D c
Helmsley, tp., 1,384 York E b
Helston, m. bor., 3,843 Cornwall A f
Hemel Hempstead, t., 2,974 Hertford F e
Henley-in-Arden, tp., 1,069 Warwick E d
Henley-on-Thames, town, 3,419 Oxford F e
Hereford, city, 15,585 Hereford D d
Herne Bay, Kent H e
Hertford, bor., Hertford F e
Hexham, t., Northumberland D b
Heytesbury, par., 1,103 Wilts D e
Heywood, town, 12,824 Lancashire D c
Higham Ferrers, p., 1,152 Northamp. F d
Highworth, par., 3,629 Wilts E e
High Wycombe, par., 8,373 Bucks F e
Hinckley, town, Leicester E d
Hindley, town, 8,477 Lancashire D c
Hingham, par., 1,605 Norfolk G d
Hitchin, town, Hertford F e
Hoddesdon, ham., 1,898 Hertford G e
Holbeach, town, 2,053 Lincoln G d
Holland, New, Lincoln F c
Holme, York F c
Holmfirth, town, 2,466 York E c
Holsworthy, par., 1,724 Devon B f
Holt, p. bor., 1,008 Denbigh D c
Holt, par., 1,635 Norfolk H d
Holyhead, p. bor, Anglesey B c
Holy Island, par., 935 Northumberld. E a
Holywell, p. bor., Flint C c
Honiton, bor., 3,301 Devon C f
Horncastle, town, Lincoln F c
Hornsea, York F c
Horsham, p. bor., 6,747 Sussex F e
Hounslow, town, 5,760 Middlesex F e
Howden, town, 2,376 York F c
Huddersfield, p. bor., 34,877 York E c
Hull, bor., 97,661; estimated 1868, 122,626 York F c
Hungerford, town, 2,031 Berks E e
Hunmanby, tp., 1,387 York F b
Hunstanton, par., 490 Norfolk G d
Huntingdon, m. b., 8,716 Huntingdon F d
Hursley, par., 1,540 Hants E e
Hyde, town, Cheshire D c
Hythe, m. bor., 3,001 Kent H e
Ilchester, par., 781 Somerset D e
Ilfracombe, town, 3,034 Devon B e
Ilkeston, town, 3,330 Derby E d
Ilkley, tp., 1,043 York E c
Ilminster, town, 2,194 Somerset D f
Ilsley, Berks E e
Inglestone, Essex G e
Ingleton, tp., 1,247 York D b
Ipswich, bor., 37,950 Suffolk H d
Ireby, par., 465 Cumberland C b
Ironbridge, town, 3,095 Salop D d
Ivybridge, St. John, Devon C f
Ixworth, par., 1,074 Suffolk G d
Keighley, town, York E c
Kendal, bor., Westmorland D b
Kenilworth, town, 3,013 Warwick E d
Keswick, town, 2,610 Cumberland C b
Kettering, town, Northampton F d
Kettlewell, tp., 485 York D b
Keynsham, par., 2,190 Somerset D e
Kidderminster, bor., 15,399 Worcester D d
Kidwelly, par., 1,652 Carmarthen B e
Kilham, par., 1,252 York F b
Kimbolton, par., 1,661 Huntingdon F d
Kineton, tp., 1,077 Warwick E d
Kingsbridge, par., 1,585 Devon C f
King's Caple, par., 320 Hereford D e
Kingsclere, par., 2,774 Hants E e
Kingskerswell, par., 903 Devon C f
Kingston-on-Hull, bor., York F c
Kingston-on-Thames, m. b., Sur. F e
Kingswear, par., 274 Devon C f.
Kington, tp., 284 Hereford C d
Kirkby Lonsdale, tp., 1,727 Westmor. D b
Kirkby Moorside, tp., 1,851 York F b
Kirkby Stephen, tp., 1,715 Westmor. D b
Kirkham, town, 3,380 Lancashire D c
Kirkoswald, tp., 672 Cumberland D b
Kirton-in-Lindsey, par., 2,058 Lincoln F c
Knaresborough, p. bor., York E b
Knighton, p. bor., 1,655 Radnor C d
Knottingley, York E c
Knutsford, town, 3,575 Cheshire D c
Lambourn, par., 2,529 Berks E c
Lampeter, p. bor., 989 Cardigan B d
Lancaster, m. bor., Lancashire D b
Lanchester, tp., 876 Durham E b
Langport, Somerset D e
Laugharne, par., 1,868 Carmarthen B e
Launceston, m. bor., 2,790 Cornwall B f
Lavenham, par., 1,823 Suffolk G d
Laxey, I. of Man B b
Leamington, town, 17,958 Warwick E d
Lechlade, par., 1,328 Gloucester E e
Ledbury, town, 3,263 Hereford D d
Leeds, bor., 207,165; estimated 1868, 253,110 York E c
Leek, town, Stafford D c
Leicester, bor., Leicester E d
Leigh, town, 29,700 Lancashire D c
Leighton Buzzard, t., 4,330 Bedford F e
Leominster, bor., Hereford D d
Lewes, p. bor., Sussex G f
Leyburn, tp., 886 York E b
Lichfield, city, Stafford E d
Lifton, par., 1,441 Devon B f
Lincoln, city, 20,999 Lincoln F c
Liskeard, m. bor., 4,689 Cornwall B f
Litcham, par., 913 Norfolk G d
Littlehampton, town, 2,350 Sussex F f
Littleport, par., 3,728 Cambridge G d
Liverpool, bor., 443,938; estimated 1868, Lancashire D c
Liversedge, tp., 8,176 York E c
Lizard, Cornwall A g
Llanberis, par., 1,364 Carnarvon B c
Llandaff, par., 6,585 Glamorgan C e
Llandilofawr, par., Carmarthen B e
Llandovery, m. bor., 1,855 Carmarthen C d
Llanduduo, par., 2,316 Carnarvon C c
Llanelly, p. bor., Carmarthen B e
Llanerchymedd, par., 67 Anglesey B c
Llanfyllin, p. bor., 1,068 Montgomery C d
Llangadock, par., 2,789 Carmarthen C e
Llangefni, p. bor., 1,317 Anglesey B c
Llangollen, par., Denbigh C d
Llanidloes, bor., 3,127 Montgomery C d
Llanrhaidr-yn Mochnant, par., 2,304 Denbigh C d
Llanrhystyd, par., 1,533 Cardigan B d
Llanrwst, tp., 3,593 Denbigh C c
Llantrisaint, p. bor., 1,493 Glamorgan C e
Lloughor, p. bor., 876 Glamorgan B e
Loddon, par., 1,153 Norfolk H d
London, cap. of the British Empire, 2,803,921; estimated pop. 1868, 3,170,754 Middlesex F e
Longframlington, tp., 447 Northumber. E a
Long Melford, par., 2,870 Suffolk G d
Lougnor, tp., 514 Stafford E c
Long Preston, tp., 536 York D b
Longridge, Lancashire D c
Long Stratton, par., 743 Norfolk H d
Long Sutton, par., 6,124 Lincoln G d
Longton, tp., 16,690 Stafford D d
Longtown, town, 2,717 Cumberland D a
Looe, E and W, tp., 1,924 Cornwall B f
Lostwithiel, par., 1,017 Cornwall B f
Loughborough, town, Leicester E d
Loughor, p. bor., 876 Glamorgan B e
Louth, m. bor., 1,600 Lincoln F c
Lowestoft, town, 1,729 Suffolk H d
Ludgershall, par., 595 Wilts E e
Ludlow, m. bor., 6,000 Salop D d
Luton, town, 15,329 Bedford F e
Lutterworth, town, 2,289 Leicester E d
Lyme-Regis, m. bor., 2,318 Dorset D f
Lymington, m. bor., 2,621 Hants E f
Lynn, or King's L., b., Norfolk G d
Lytham, town, 2,556 Lancashire D c
Macclesfield, bor., 36,101 Cheshire D c
Machynlleth, p. b., 1,645 Montgomery C d
Madeley, par., 9,469 Salop D d
Maentwrog, par., 883 Merioneth C d
Maidenhead, m. bor., 3,895 Berks F e
Maiden Newton, par., 844 Dorset D f
Maidstone, m. bor., Kent G e
Maldon, m. bor., 4,785 Essex G e
Malmsbury, p. bor., 6,881 Wilts D e
Malpas, tp., 1,037 Cheshire D c
Malton, p. bor., York F b
Malvern, Great, town, Worcester D d
Manchester, city, 357,979; estimated 1868, 366,835 Lancashire D c
Manningtree, par., 881 Essex H e
Mansfield, town, Nottingham E c
Marazion, Cornwall A f
March, town, 3,600 Cambridge G d
Margate, m. bor., Kent H e
Market Bosworth, tp., 997 Leicester E d
Market Deeping, par., 1,337 Lincoln F d
Market Drayton, town, 3,661 Salop D d
Market Harborough, t., 2,302 Leicester E d
Market Rasen, town, 2,468 Lincoln F c
Market Weighton, town, 2,178 York F c
Marlborough, m. bor., 3,684 Wilts E e
Marlow, Great, p. bor., Bucks F e
Marshfield, par., 1,742 Gloucester D e
Martock, Somerset D f
Maryport, town, Cumberland C b
Masham, tp., 1,079 York E b
Matlock, par., 4,252 Derby E c
Medbourne, tp., 580 Leicester F d
Melbourne, town, 2,284 Derby E d
Melcombe Regis, par., 6,498 Dorset D f
Melford, Long, par., 2,870 Suffolk G d
Melksham, town, 2,452 Wilts D c
Meltham, tp., 4,046 York E c
Melton Mowbray, town, 4,047 Leicester F d
Mendlesham, par., 1,316 Suffolk H d
Mere, par., 2,929 Wilts D e
Merthyr Tydvil, p. b., 83,875 Glamorgan C e
Mexborough, tp., 2,462 York E c
Micheldean, Gloucester D e
Middlesborough, m. bor., York E b
Middleton, town, Lancashire D c
Middleton in Teesdale, tp., 2,266 York D b
Middlewich, town, 3,146 Cheshire D c
Midhurst, p. bor., 6,405 Sussex F f
Mildenhall, par., 4,046 Suffolk G d
Milford, p. bor., 3,007 Pembroke A e

Milton, town, 2,731 Kent G e
Milverton, par., 1,875 Somerset C e
Minchinhampton, par., 4,147 Glo'ster D e
Minehead, par., 1,582 Somerset C e
Mold, p. bor., 3,735 Flint C e
Molton, South, m. bor., 3,830 Devon C e
Monkleigh, par., 627 Devon B f
Monmouth, m. bor., 5,783 Monmouth D e
Montgomery, p. bor., 1,276 Montgom. C d
Morcton Hampstead, p., 1,468 Devon C f
Morpeth, m. bor., 4,296 Northumber. E a
Mortimer, Clcobury, par., 1,619 Salop D d
Mount Sorrel, Leicester E d
Much Wenlock, par., 2,494 Salop D d
Muker, tp., 1,005 York D b
Nailsworth, Gloucester D e
Nantwich, town, Cheshire D c
Narberth, p. bor., 1,209 Pembroke B e
Naseby, par., 811 Northampton F d
Nayland, par., 1.06I Suffolk G e
Neath, bor., 6,810 Glamorgan C e
Nenthead, Cumberland D b
Nestou, par., 4,049 Cheshire C e
Nevin, p. bor., 1,818 Carnarvon B d
New Alresford, par., 1,546 Hants E e
Newark-upon-Trent, bor., 11,515 Notts F c
Newbiggin, Northumberland E a
New Bolingbroke, Lincoln F c
Newborough, par., 918 Anglesey B c
New Brighton, town, 2,404 Cheshire C c
New Buckingham, par., 656 Norfolk H d
Newbury, m. bor., 6,161 Berks E e
Newcastle Emlyn, Cardigan B d
Newcastle-under-Lyme, b., 12,938 Staff. D c
Newcastle-on-Tyne, bor., 109,108; estimated 1868, 127,701 Northum. E b
Neweut, par., 3,182 Gloucester D e
Newhaven, par., 1,886 Sussex G f
New Holland, Lincoln F c
Newmarket, town, 4,069 Suffolk G d
Newnham, par., 1,325 Gloucester D e
Newport, bor., 7,934 I. of Wight E f
Newport, bor., 23,249 Monmouth D e
Newport, par., 1,575 Pembroke B d
Newport, towu, 2,856 Salop D d
Newport Pagnell, town, 3,676 Bucks F d
New Quay, Cardigan B d
New Quay, Cornwall A f
New Raduor, p. bor., 2,262 Radnor C d
New Romney, par., 1,062 Kent G f
New Shoreham, p. bor., 32,622 Sussex F f
Newton Abbot, town, 5,221 Devon C f
Newton-in-Makerfield, t., 5,909 Lanc. D c
Newtown, p. bor., 5,416 Montgomery C d
New Walsingham, Norfolk G d
Norbury, tp., 1,305 Cheshire D c
Norham, tp., 919 Northumberland D a
Northallerton, p. bor., 4,755 York E b
Northampton, bor., 32,813 Northamp. F d
Northleach, tp., 962 Gloucester E c
North Walsham, town, 2,896 Norfolk H d
Northwich, tp., 1.190 Cheshire D c
Norwich, city, 74.891 Norfolk H d
Nottingham, bor., 74,693 Nottingham E d
Nuneaton, town, 4.645 Warwick E d
Oakham, town, 2,948 Rutland F d
Okehampton, par., 1,929 Devon B f
Oldbury, town, 15,615 Worcester E d
Oldham, p. bor., 94,344 Lancashire D c
Ollerton, tp., 932 Nottingham F c
Olney, town, 2,258 Bucks F d
Orford, par., 948 Suffolk H d
Ormskirk, town, 6,426 Lancashire D c
Orton, par., 1,615 Westmorland D b
Osborne House, marine residence of Her Majesty I. of Wight E f
Oswestry, m. bor., 5,414 Salop C d
Otley, town, 4,458 York E c
Otterburn, Northumberland D a
Otterton, par., 1,140 Devon C f
Ottery-St. Mary, town, 2,429 Devon C f
Oundle, town, 2.450 Northampton F d
Over, tp., 3,774 Cheshire D c
Overton, p. bor., 1,397 Hants E e
Owthorn, tp., 424 York G c
Oxford, city, 27.560 Oxford E e
Oxwich, par., 328 Glamorgan B e
Oystermouth, par., 2,460 Glamorgan B e
Padstow, par., 2,489 Cornwall B f
Pagnell, Newport, town, 3,676 Bucks F d
Paignton, town, 2,628 Devon C f
Painswick, par., 3,229 Gloucester D e
Patcley Bridge, York E b
Pater, or Pembroke Docks, Pembroke B c
Patrington, par., 1,724 York F c
Peel, town, 2,848 I. of Man B b
Pembridge, par., 1,500 Hereford D d
Pembroke, bor., Pembroke B e
Pembroke Docks, or Pater, Pembroke B e
Pen-cader, Carmarthen B d
Penistone, tp., 860 York E c
Penkridge, tp., 2.510 Stafford D d
Penrith, town, Cumberland D b
Penryn, m. bor., 3,547 Cornwall A f
Penzance, m. bor., Cornwall A f
Pershore, town, 2,905 Worcester D d
Peterborough, city, 11 735 Northamp. F d
Petersfield, p. bor., Hants F e
Petherton, South, t., 2,031 Somerset D f
Petworth, town, 2.326 Sussex F c
Pevensey, par., 385 Sussex G f
Pewsey, par., 2,027 Wilts E e
Pickering, town, 2,640 York F b
Plymouth, bor., 62,599 Devon B f
Pocklington, town, 2,671 York F c
Pontefract, p. bor., 11.736 York E c
Ponteland, tp., 488 Northumberland E a
Pontypool, town, 4,661 Monmouth C e
Poole, bor., 9,759 Dorset E f
Port Carlisle Cumberland C b
Portreath, Cornwall A f
Portsea, 19,967 Hants E f
Portsmouth, bor., 94,799 Hants E f
Potteries, The, Stafford D c
Poulton, tp., 1,14I Lancashire C c
Prescot, town, Lancashire D c
Presteigne, p. bor., 1,743 Radnor D d
Preston, bor., 82,985 Lancashire D c
Preston, Long, tp., 536 York D b
Princes Risborough, par., 2,392 Bucks F e
Puddletown, par., 1.241 Dorset D f
Pwllheli, bor., 2,818 Carnarvon B d
Pyle, par., 1.192 Glamorgan C e
Queenborough, par., 973 Kent G c
Quorndon, tp., 1,622 Leicester E d
Radnor, New, p. bor., 2,262 Radnor C d
Ramsey, town, 2,354 Huntingdon F d
Ramsey, town, 2,891 I. of Man B b
Ramsgate, town, Kent H c
Rasen, Market, par., 2,563 Lincoln F c
Ravenglass, Cumberland C b
Ravenstone, par., 392 Leicester E d
Ravenstonedale, par., 1,264 Westmor. D b
Rayleigh, par., 1,433 Essex G e
Reading, bor., 25,045 Berks F e
Redcar, tp., 1,330 York E b
Redditch, town, 5,571 Worcester E d
Redruth, towu, Cornwall A f
Reepham, par., 346 Norfolk H d
Reeth, tp., 1,299 York E b
Reigate, p. bor., 9,975 Surrey F e
Retford, East, m. bor., 2,982 Notts F c
Rhayader Gwy, p. bor., 1,030 Radnor C d
Rhuddlan, p. bor., 1,406 Flint C c
Rhyl, Flint C c
Rhymney, Glamorgan C e
Richmond, town, Surrey F c
Richmond, p. bor., 5,134 York E b
Rickmansworth, par., Hertford F e
Ringwood, par., 3,751 Hants E f
Ripley, tp., 330 York E b
Ripon, city, 6,172 York E b
Risborough, Princes, par., 2,392 Bucks F e
Risca, par., 2.744 Monmouth C o
Rising, Castle, par., 377 Norfolk G d
Rochdale, p. bor., 38,184 Lancashire D c
Rochester, city, 16.862 Kent G e
Rochford, par., 1,696 Essex G e
Rockingham, par., 211 Northampton F d
Romford, town, 4,361 Essex G e
Romney, New, par., 1,062 Kent G f
Romsey, m. bor., 2,116 Hants E f
Ross, town, 3,715 Hereford D e
Rossington, par., 400 York E c
Rothbury, tp., 798 Northumberland E a
Rotherham, town, 7,598 York E c
Rothwell, tp., 2,263 Northampton F d
Royston, par., 1,882 Cambridge F d
Rufford, par., 865 Lancashire D c
Rugby, town, 7,818 Warwick E d
Rugeley, town, 4,362 Stafford E d
Rumney, or Rhymney, Glamorgan C e
Runcorn, town, 10,434 Cheshire D c
Ruthin, bor., 3,372 Denbigh C c
Ryde, town, 9,269 I. of Wight E f
Rye, m. bor., 3,738 Sussex G f
Saffron Walden, m. bor., Essex G d
St. Agnes, par., Cornwall A f
St. Albans, m. bor., 7,675 Hertford F e
St. Andrew, par., 1,049 Guernsey D g
St. Anne, Alderney D g
St. Asaph, p. bor., 2,063 Flint C c
St. Aubin, Jersey D g
St. Austell, town, 3,825 Cornwall E f
St. Bees, tp., 1,031 Cumberland C b
St. Brides, par., 151 Pembroke A e
St. Clears, par., 1,129 Carmarthen E e
St. Davids, par., 2,199 Pembroke A e
St. Dogmels, par., 2.438 Pembroke B d
St. Donat's, par., 126 Glamorgan C e
St. Edmunds, Bury, Suffolk G d
St. Germans, par., 2,842 Cornwall B f
St. Helens, town, 18,396 Lancashire D c
St. Helier, town & par., Jersey D g
St. Ives, m. bor., 7,027 Cornwall A f
St. Ives, town, Huntingdon F d
St. John, par., 1,815 Jersey D g
St. John Ivybridge, Devon C f
St. John's Chapel, Durham D b
St. Just, Cornwall A f
St. Keverne, par., 1,892 Cornwall A f
St. Leonards-on-Sea, par., 1,693 Sussex G f
St. Martin, par., 3,558 Jersey D g
St. Mary, par., 1,040 Jersey D g
St. Mawes, Cornwall A f
St. Neots, town, 3,090 Huntingdon F d
St. Pierre, t. and p., 16,388 Guernsey D g
Salford, bor., 102,449; estimated 1868, 117,162 Lancashire D c
Salisbury, city, 12,278 Wilts E e
Saltash, Cornwall B f
Saltburn, York F b
Saltfleet, Lincoln G c
Sandbach, town, 3,252 Cheshire D c
Sandringham, par., 56 Norfolk G d
Sandwich, m. bor., 2,944 Kent H e
Saxelby, par., 1,174 Lincoln F c
Saxmundham, par., I.222 Suffolk H d
Scarborough, bor., 18,377 York F b
Seaham Harbour, town, Durham E b
Sedbergh, tp., 2,346 York D b
Sedgefield, tp., 1,808 Durham E b
Selby, town, York E c
Settle, tp., 1,586 York D b
Seven Oaks, par., 4,695 Kent G e
Shaftesbury, p. bor., 8,983 Dorset D e
Shalbourn, par., 1,012 Berks E c
Shap, par., 991 Westmorland D b
Sheerness, town, 12,015 Kent G e
Sheffield, bor., I85,172; estimated 1868, 239,752 York E c
Shefford, tp., I,015 Bedford F d
Shelford, par., 1,006 Cambridge G d
Shepton Mallet, town, 4,868 Somerset D e
Sherborne, town, Dorset D f
Sherburn, tp., 1,465 York E c
Shields, North, tp., 9,595 Northumber. E a
Shields, South, bor., 35,239 Durham E b
Shiffnal, town, 2,046 Salop D d
Shipston-on-Stour, p., 1,760 Worcester E d
Shipton, tp., 655 Oxford E e
Shoreham, New, p. bor., 32,622 Sussex F f
Shrewsbury, bor., 22.163 Salop D d
Sidmouth, town, 2,572 Devon C f
Silloth, port, Cumberland C b
Sittingbourne, par., 4,301 Kent G e
Skipton, town, 4,533 York E c
Sleaford, town, 3,745 Lincoln F d
Snaith, par., 12,772 York E c
Soham, par., 4,278 Cambridge G d
Solihull, Warwick E d
Somerset, Somerset D e
Southam, par., 1,674 Warwick E d
Southampton, bor., 51,627 Hants E f
South Brent, par., 1,205 Devon C f
South Cave, tp., 894 York F c
Southend, Essex G e
South Molton, m. bor., 3,830 Devon C e
Southport, town, Lancashire D c
Southwell, town, 3,095 Nottingham E c
Southwold, m. bor., 2,032 Suffolk H d
Spalding, town, Lincoln F d
Spilsby, par., 1,467 Lincoln G c
Stafford, bor., Stafford D d
Staindrop, tp., 1,333 Durham E b
Staines, town, 2,584 Middlesex F e
Stalbridge, par., 1,929 Dorset D f
Stalybridge, m. bor., Cheshire D c
Stamford, bor., Lincoln F d
Stanhope, par., 9,654 Durham E b
Staveley, town, 2,400 Derby E c
Stevenage, par., 2,352 Hertford F e
Steyning, par., 1,620 Sussex F f
Stilton, par., 724 Huntingdon F d
Stockport, bor., Cheshire D c
Stockton, m. bor., Durham E b
Stoke, Bishop, par., 1,390 Hants E f
Stokesley, York E b
Stoke-on-Trent, p. b., I01,207 Stafford D c
Stone, town, 4,509 Stafford D d
Stonehenge, Wilts E e
Stortford, Bishop, p., 5,390 Hertford G e
Stourbridge, town, Worcester D d
Stourport, Worcester D d
Stow Market, town, 3,531 Suffolk G d
Stow-on-the-Wold, tp., 1,374 Glo'ster E e
Stratford-on-Avon, m. b., 3,672 Warwk. E d
Stratford, Stony, town, 2,005 Bucks F d
Stratton, par., 1,755 Cornwall B f
Stratton, Long, par., 743 Norfolk H d
Stretton, Church, par., 1,695 Salop D d
Strood, par., 4,057 Kent G c
Stroud, p. bor., 35,517 Gloucester D e
Sturminster Newton, par., 1,880 Dorset D f
Sudbury, m. bor., 6,879 Suffolk G d
Sunderland, p. bor, Durham E b
Sutton Coldfield, par., 4,662 Warwick E d
Sutton, Long, par., 958 Lincoln G d
Swaffham, town, 2,974 Norfolk G d
Swanage, par., 2,004 Dorset E f
Swansea, bor., Glamorgan C e
Swindon, town, 4,167 Wilts E e
Swineshead, par., 1,963 Lincoln F d
Tadcaster, town, 2,327 York E c
Talgarth, par., 1,330 Brecon C e
Tamworth, m. bor., 4,326 Stafford E d
Tarporley, tp., 1,212 Cheshire D c
Tattershall, tp., 547 Lincoln F c
Taunton, p. bor., Somerset C e
Tavistock, p. bor., 8,857 Devon B f
Tebay, Westmorland D b
Teignmouth, town, 6,022 Devon C f
Tenbury, town, 1,171 Worcester D d
Tenby, bor., 2,982 Pembroke B e
Tewkesbury, bor., Gloucester D e
Thame, town, 2,917 Oxford F e
Thaxted, par., 2.302 Essex G e
Theale, Berks E e
The Potteries, Stafford D c
Thetford, bor., 4,208 Norfolk G d
Thirsk, p. bor., 5,350 York E b
Thorne, town, 2,591 York F c
Tickhill, tp., 1,915 York E c
Tideswell, tp., 2,057 Derby E c
Tintagell Castle, Cornwall B f
Tintern Abbey, Monmouth D e
Tiverton, bor., Devon C f
Todmorden, town, 11,797 Lanc D c
Topsham, town, 2.772 Devon C f
Tormoham, par., 16,419 Devon C f
Torquay, town, Devon C f
Torrington, m. bor., 3,298 Devon B f
Totness, bor., 4,001 Devon C f
Tottenham, par., 13,240 Middlesex F e
Towcester, town, 2,417 Northampton F d
Towyn, par., 2,259 Merioneth B d
Tregaron, Cardigan C d
Tregony, par., 699 Cornwall B f
Tremadoc, Carnarvon B d
Tring, town, 3,130 Hertford F e
Trinity, par., 2,273 Jersey D g
Trowbridge, town, Wilts D e
Truro, bor., Cornwall A f
Tunbridge, town, 5,919 Kent G e
Tunbridge Wells, town, I3,807 Kent G e
Tunstall, tp., 11,207 Stafford D c
Tutbury, par., 1,982 Stafford E d
Tynemouth, bor., 34,021 Northumber. E a
Uckfield, par., 1,740 Sussex G f
Ulverston, town, Lancashire C l
Uppingham, town, 2,176 Rutland F d
Upton-on-Severn, par., 2,676 Worcester D a
Usk, p. bor., 1.545 Monmouth D e
Uttoxeter, town, 3,645 Stafford E d
Uxbridge, town, 3,815 Middlesex F e
Ventnor, town, 3,208 I. of Wight E f
Veryan, par., 1,399 Cornwall B f
Wadebridge, Cornwall B f
Wainfleet, par., 1,392 Lincoln G c
Wakefield, m. bor., York E c
Wallingford, p. bor., 7,794 Berks E e
Walsall, bor., Stafford E d
Walsham, North, town, 2,896 Norfolk H d
Walsingham, New, Norfolk G d
Waltham Abbey, town, 2,873 Essex G e
Waltham, Bishops, par., 2,267 Hants E f
Wantage, town, 3,064 Berks E e
Ware, town, 5,002 Hertford F e
Wareham, p. bor., 6,604 Dorset D f
Wark, tp., 546 Northumberland D a
Warkworth, tp., 730 Northumberland E a
Warminster, town, 3,675 Wilts D e
Warrington, p. bor., Cheshire D c
Warwick, bor., 10,570 Warwick E d
Watchet, Somerset C e
Watford, town, 4,385 Hertford F e
Watlington, par., 1,938 Oxford E e
Watton, par., 1,365 Norfolk G d
Wednesbury, town, 15,298 Stafford E d
Wellingborough, t., 6,067 Northamp. F d
Wellington, town, 5,576 Salop D d
Wellington, town, 3,689 Somerset C f
Wells, city, 4,648 Somerset D e
Wells next the Sea, t., 3,098 Norfolk G d
Welshpool, m. bor., 7,304 Montgomery C d
Wem, par., 3,802 Salop D d
Wendover, par., 1,932 Bucks F e
Wenlock, p. bor., 2,590 Salop D d
Weobly, par., 849 Hereford D d
West Bromwich, town, 17,024 Stafford E d
Westbury, p. bor., 6,495 Wilts D e
West Cowes, town, 5,482 I. of Wight E f
Westerham, par., 2,196 Kent G e
Weston-super-Mare, p., 8,038 Somerset D e
Wetherby, tp., 1,682 York E c
Weymouth, bor., 11,383 Dorset D f
Wheatley, ham., 1,031 Oxford E e
Whitby, p. bor., 12,051 York F b
Whitchurch, par., 1,962 Hants E e
Whitchurch, town, 3,704 Salop D d
Whitehaven, p. bor., 18,842 Cumber. C b
Whitstable, town, 4,183 Kent H e
Whittlesea, town, 4,496 Cambridge F d
Wickwar, par., 949 Gloucester D e
Widnes, town, 4,803 Lancashire D c
Wigan, bor., 37,658 Lancashire D c
Wigton, town, 4,011 Cumberland C b
Wilton, p. bor., 8,657 Wilts E e
Wimborne Minster, t., 2,271 Dorset D f
Wincanton, par., 2,450 Somerset D e
Winchcomb, par., 2,937 Gloucester D e
Winchelsea, par., 719 Sussex G f
Winchester, city, 14,776 Hants E e
Windsor, bor., 9,520 Berks F e
Winslow, par., 1,890 Bucks F e
Winster, tp., 971 Derby E c
Wirksworth, town, 2,592 Derby E c
Wisbech, m. bor., 9,276 Cambridge G d
Witham, par., 3,455 Essex G e
Witney, town, 3,458 Oxford E e
Wiveliscombe, par., 2,735 Somerset C e
Wivenhoe, par., 1,843 Essex G e
Wokingham, town, 2,404 Berks F e
Wolsingham, par., 5,531 Durham E b
Wolverhampton, m. b., 60,860 Stafford D d
Woodbridge, town, 4,513 Suffolk H d
Woodstock, p. bor., 7,827 Oxford E e
Wooler, par., 1,697 Northumberland D a
Woolwich, town, 41,695 Kent G e
Wootton Bassett, par., 2,19I Wilts E e
Worcester, city, 31,227 Worcester D d
Workington, town, 6,467 Cumberland C b
Worksop, town, 7,112 Nottingham E c
Worthing, town, 5,805 Sussex F f
Wotton-under-Edge, t., 2,734 Glo'ster D e
Wragby, par., 619 Lincoln F c
Wrexham, bor., 7,562 Denbigh C c
Writhlington, par., 367 Somerset D e
Wycombe, High, p. bor., 8,373 Bucks F e
Wye, par., 1,594 Kent G e
Wymondham, town, 2,152 Norfolk H d
Yarm, par., 1,401 York E b
Yarmouth, par., 726 I. of Wight E f
Yarmouth, Great, bor., 34,810 Norfolk H d
Yeovil, m. bor., 7.957 Somerset D f
York, city, 45,385 York b c

MAP OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

RIVERS.

Aeron, 21 m.	Cardigan	B	d
Aire, 84 m.	York	E	c
Aln, 26 m.	Northumberland	E	a
Arun, 49 m.	Sussex	F	f
Avon, 6 m.	Wilts and Hants	E	f
Avon, Lower, 80 m.	Somerset & Wilts	D	e
Avon, Upper, 95 m	Leices. & Worces.	E	d
Blackwater, 12 m.	Essex	G	e
Blyth, 27 m.	Northumberland	E	a
Brandon, or Little Ouse, 42 m.,	Norfolk	G	d
Brede, 32 m.	Sussex	G	f
Brue, 37 m.	Somerset	D	e
Burc, 52 m.	Norfolk	H	d
Calder, 20 m.	Lancashire	D	e
Calder, 50 m.	York	E	c
Cam, or Granta, 42 m.	Cambridge	G	d
Camel, 30 m.	Cornwall	B	f
Chelmer, 37 m.	Essex	G	e
Cherwell, 52 m.	Oxford	E	e
Clwyd, 31 m.	Denbigh	C	c
Colne, 39 m.	Essex	G	e
Colne, 40 m.	Herts and Middlesex	F	e
Conway, 33 m.	Wales	C	c
Coquet, 53 m.	Northumberland	E	a
Cothi, 33 m.	Carmarthen	C	d
Culme, 26 m.	Devon	C	f
Dane, 40 m.	Cheshire	D	e
Dart, 38 m.	Devon	C	f
Deben, 34 m.	Suffolk	H	e
Dee, 100 m.	Wales	C	c
Derwent, 36 m.	Cumberland	C	b
Derwent, 63 m.	Derby	E	c
Derwent, 31 m.	Durham	E	b
Derwent, 72 m.	York	F	h
Don, 67 m.	York	E	c
Dove, 50 m.	Derby and Stafford	E	c
Dovey, or Afon Dyfi, 32 m.	Wales	B	d
Duddon, 24 m.	Lancashire	C	b
Eden, 79 m.	Cumberland	D	b
Erwash, 22 m.	Nottingham	E	c
Esk, 16 m.	Cumberland	C	b
Esk, 24 m.	Cumberland	D	a
Esk, 26 m.	York	F	b
Exe, 55 m.	Devon	C	f
Fowey, 29 m.	Cornwall	B	f
Gipping, 25, or with Orwell, 34 m.	Suff.	H	d
Granta, or Cam, 42 m.	Cambridge	G	d
Helford, 9 m.	Cornwall	A	f
Hull, 34 m.	York	F	c
Humber, 38 m.	York and Lincoln	F	c
Irwell, 44 m.	Lancashire	D	c
Isis, or Thames, 215 m.	Gloucester	E	e
Itchen, 24 m.	Hants	E	e
Ithon, 34 m.	Radnor	C	d
Kennet, 53 m.	Wilts and Berks	E	e
Lark, 32 m.	Suffolk	G	d
Lea,	Herts	F	e
Llwchwr, 17 m.	Carmarthen	B	c
Lugg, or Llugw, 48 m.	Hereford	D	d
Lune, 49 m.	Lancashire	D	c
Medway, 62 m.	Kent	G	c
Mersey, 77 m.	Lancashire	D	c
Mole, 36 m.	Surrey	F	e
Monnow, 34 m.	Hereford & Monmouth	D	c
Nen, 104 m.	Northampton and Lincoln	F	d
New, 30 m.	Herts and Middlesex	F	e
Nidd, 54 m.	York	E	b
North Tyne, 44 m.	Northumberland	D	a
Orwell, 9 m.	Suffolk	H	e
Ouse, 32 m.	Sussex	G	f
Ouse, 58 m.	York	F	c
Ouse, Great, 155 m.	Bucks and Norfolk	G	d
Ouse, Little, 42 m.	Norfolk and Suffolk	G	d
Parrot, 37 m.	Somerset	D	c
Perry, 20 m.	Salop	D	d
Petterill, 27 m.	Cumberland	D	b
Rea, 25 m.	Salop	D	d
Rede, 28 m.	Northumberland	D	a
Rheidol, 25 m.	Cardigan	C	d
Ribble, 73 m.	York	D	c
Roden, 27 m.	Salop	D	d
Rother, 20 m.	Kent and Sussex	G	e
Rye, 35 m.	York	F	b
Salcombe, 15 m. (with Avon)	Devon	C	f
Severn, 226 m.	Longest r. in England	C	d
Soar, 43 m.	Leicester	E	d
Southampton Water, 11 m.	Hants	E	f
South Tyne, 38 m.	Northumberland	D	b
Stoke, or Wissey, 34 m.	Norfolk	G	d
Stour, 60 m.	Dorset	D	f
Stour, 46 m.	Kent	H	c
Stour, 62 m.	Suffolk and Essex	H	c
Swale, 15 m.	Kent	H	e
Swale, 71 m.	York	E	b
Taff, 40 m.	Glamorgan	C	e
Tamer, 57 m.	Corn wall and Devon	B	f
Taw, 50 m.	Devon	C	f
Tawe, 28 m.	Glamorgan	C	e
Tees, 90 m.	Durham	E	b
Teifi, 67 m.	Wales	B	d
Teme, 70 m.	Salop and Worcester	D	d
Terne, 33 m.	Salop	D	d
Test, 33 m.	Hants	E	e
Thame, 38 m.	Bucks and Oxford	F	e
Thames, or Isis, 215 m.	Gloucester	E	e
Till, 46 m.	Northumberland	D	a
Torridge, 48 m.	Devon	B	f
Towy, 70 m.	Carmarthen	B	e
Trent, 168 m.	Stafford and Lincoln	F	c
Tweed,	Northumberland	D	a
Tyne, 80 m.	Northumberland	E	a
Ure, 63 m.	York	E	b
Usk, 73 m.	Brecon and Monmouth	C	e
Vyrnwy, 41 m.	Montgomery	C	d
Wansbeck, 29 m.	Northumberland	E	a
Waveney, 49 m.	Norfolk and Suffolk	H	d
Wear, 51 m.	Durham	E	b
Weaver, 47 m.	Cheshire	D	c
Welland, 66 m.	Northamp. and Lincoln	F	d
Wensum, 43 m.	Norfolk	H	d
Wey, 27 m.	Surrey	F	e
Wharfe, 73 m.	York	E	c
Windrush, 33 m.	Oxford	E	e
Wissey, or Stoke, 34 m.	Norfolk	G	d
Witham, 86 m.	Lincoln	F	c
Wreak, 27 m.	Leicester	F	d
Wye, or Gwy, 140 m.	Radnor & Monmth.	D	e
Wyre, 31 m.	Lancashire	D	c
Yare, 69 m. (with Wensum)	Norfolk	H	d
Yealme, 14 m.	Devon	B	f
Yrfon, 26 m.	Brecon	C	d
Ystwyth, 25 m.	Cardigan	C	d

LAKES.

Bala Lake,	Merioneth	C	d
Bassenthwaite Water,	Cumberland	C	b
Coniston Water,	Lancashire	C	b
Crummock Water,	Cumberland	C	b
Derwent Water,	Cumberland	C	b
Ennerdale Water,	Cumberland	C	b
Hawes Water,	Westmorland	D	b
Keswick Lake, or Derwent Water,	Cumberland	C	b
Ullcswater,	Westmorland	D	b
Wast Water,	Cumberland	C	b
Windermere,	Lanca. and Westmorland	D	b

BAYS, HARBOURS, ETC.

Allonby Bay,	Cumberland	C	b
Alnmouth Bay,	Northumberland	E	a
Bai d'Icart,	Guernsey	D	g
Bardsey Sound,	Carnarvon	B	d
Barmouth Bay,	Merioneth	B	d
Barnstaple or Bideford Bay,	Devon	B	e
Beadnell Bay,	Northumberland	E	a
Beaumaris Bay,	Carnarvon	C	c
Bideford, or Barnstaple Bay,	Devon	B	e
Bigbury Bay,	Devon	C	f
Blakeney Harbour,	Norfolk	G	d
Brancaster Bay,	Norfolk	G	d
Bridgwater Bay,	Somerset	C	e
Bridlington Bay,	York	F	b
Bristol Channel, S. Wales and	England	C	c
Bude Bay,	Cornwall	B	f
Bude Haven,	Cornwall	B	f
Burry Inlet,	Carmarthen	B	e
Camboise Bay,	Northumberland	E	a
Cardigan Bay,	Wales	B	d
Carmarthen Bay,	Carmarthen	B	e
Carnarvon Bay,	Carnarvon	B	e
Deroute, La,	Channel Islands	D	g
Douglas Bay,	I. of Man	B	b
Downs, The,	Kent	H	c
Druridge Bay,	Northumberland	E	a
English Channel (Fr., *La Manche*),		E	f
Falmouth Bay,	Cornwall	A	f
Filey Bay,	York	F	b
Fishguard Bay,	Pembroke	B	d
Freshwater Bay,	Pembroke	A	e
Gerrans Bay,	Cornwall	B	f
Halkham Bay,	Norfolk	G	d
Hell's Mouth, or Porth Nigel,	Carnarvon	B	d
Holyhead Bay,	Anglesey	B	c
Humber, Mouth of,	York and Lincoln	G	c
Icart, Bai d',	Guernsey	D	g
Irish Sea,		B	c
La Deroute,	Channel Islands	D	g
Laxey Bay,	I. of Man	B	b
Loe Pool,	Cornwall	A	f
Lyme Bay,	Dorset and Devon	D	f
Menai Strait,	Anglesey and Carnar.	B	c
Milford Haven,	Pembroke	A	e
Morecambe Bay,	Lancashire	C	b
Morte Bay,	Devon	B	e
Mounts Bay,	Cornwall	A	f
Mouth of the Humber,	York & Lincoln	G	c
Mouth of the Thames,	Kent and Essex	H	e
Newbiggin Bay,	Northumberland	E	a
Newport Bay,	Pembroke	B	d
Oxwich Bay,	Glamorgan	B	e
Padstow Bay,	Cornwall	B	f
Pevensey Bay,	Sussex	G	f
Piran Bay,	Cornwall	A	f
Plymouth Sound,	Cornwall	B	f
Poole Bay,	Hants	E	f
Porlock Bay,	Somerset	C	e
Port Cardigan,	Cardigan	B	d
Porth Cawl,	Glamorgan	C	e
Porth Diulleyn,	Carnarvon	B	d
Porth Nigel, or Hell's Mouth,	Carnarvon	B	d
Port Isaac Bay,	Cornwall	B	f
Ramsey Bay,	I. of Man	B	b
Redwharf Bay,	Anglesey	B	c
Robin Hood's Bay,	York	F	b
Rye Bay,	Sussex	G	f
St. Aubin Bay,	Jersey	D	g
St. Austell Bay,	Cornwall	B	f
St. Bride's Bay,	Pembroke	A	e
St. George's Channel,	Wales & Ireland	A	d
St. Ives Bay,	Cornwall	A	f
St. Ouen Bay,	Jersey	D	g
Solent, The,	Hants	E	f
Solway Firth,	Cumberld. and Scotland	C	b
Spithead,	Hants	E	f
Start Bay,	Devon	C	f
Strait of Dover (Fr., *Pas de Calais*),		H	f
Swansea,	Glamorgan	C	e
Tees Bay,	Durham and York	E	b
Tees Mouth,	Durham and York	E	b
Thames, Mouth of the,	Kent and Essex	H	e
Tor Bay,	Devon	C	f
Tremadoc Bay,	Carnarvon	B	d
Veryan Bay,	Cornwall	B	f
Wash, The,	Norfolk and Lincoln	G	d
Watergate Bay,	Cornwall	A	f
Whitesand Bay,	Cornwall	B	f

MOUNTAINS AND FORESTS.

Aran Mowddwy, 2,970 feet,	Merioneth	C	d
Axe Edge, 1,751,	Derby	E	c
Black Combe, 1,974,	Cumberland	C	b
Black Forest, 2,630,	Brecknock	C	c
Black Mountains, 2,596,	Brecknock	C	c
Bow or Baugh Fell, 2,911,	York	D	b
Brecknock Beacons, 2,862,	Brecknock	C	c
Brown Clee Hill, 1,805,	Salop	D	d
Brown Gilly, 1,100,	Cornwall	B	f
Brown Willy, 1,364,	Cornwall	B	f
Cader Berwyn, 2,716,	Denbigh	C	d
Cader Idris, 2,959,	Merioneth	C	d
Cambrian Mountains,	Wales	C	d
Cam Fell, 1,925,	York	D	b
Carnedd Dafydd, 3,430,	Carnarvon	C	c
Cawsand Beacon, 1,792,	Devon	C	f
Cheviot, 2,688,	Northumberland	D	a
Chiltern Hills, 905,	Bucks	F	e
Clun Forest,	Salop	C	d
Coniston Old Man, 2,633,	Lancashire	C	b
Cradle Mountain, 2,660,	Brecknock	C	d
Cotswold Hills, 1,134,	Gloucester	D	e
Crossfell, 2,927,	Cumberland	D	b
Cumbrian Mountains,	Cumberland	C	b
Dartmoor Forest, 2,077,	Devon	C	f
Dunkerry Beacon, 1,707,	Somerset	C	e
Edge Hill,	Warwick	E	d
Eppynt, Mynydd,	Brecknock	C	d
Exmoor Forest, 1,707	Somerset	C	e
Gog-Magog Hills,	Cambridge	G	d
Hedgehope, 2,348,	Northumberland	D	a
Helvellyn, 3,055,	Cumberland	C	b
Ingleborough, 2,373,	York	D	b
Mendip Hills, 1,100,	Somerset	D	c
Moel Siabod, 2,865,	Carnarvon	C	c
Moelwyn, 2,529,	Merioneth	B	d
Mynydd Eppynt,	Brecknock	C	d
Naked Man,	Northumberland	D	a
New Forest,	Hants	E	f
Peak, The, 1,803,	Derby	E	e
Peel Fell,	Northumberland	D	a
Pendle Hill, 1,831,	Lancashire	D	c
Pennine Chain,	Northumber. to Derby	D	b
Penyghent, 2,250,	York	D	b
Plynlimmon, 2,469,	Montgomery	C	d
Preseley Top, 1,754,	Pembroke	B	e
Radnor Forest, 2,166,	Radnor	C	d
Rockingham Forest,	Northampton	F	d
Romney Marsh,	Kent	G	e
Saddleback, 2,847,	Cumberland	C	b
Salisbury Plain,	Wilts	E	e
Scafell, or Scawfell, 3,223, highest mountain in England,	Cumberland	C	b
Sherwood Forest,	Nottingham	E	c
Sighty Crag, 1,702,	Cumberland	D	a
Skiddaw, 3,022,	Cumberland	C	b
Snaefell, 2,024,	I. of Man	B	b
Snowdon, 3,570, highest mountain in England and Wales,	Carnarvon	B	c
South Downs,	Sussex	F	f
Titterstone Clee Hill, 1,754,	Salop	D	d
Undercliffe,	I. of Wight	E	f
Whernside, 2,414,	York	D	b
Wolds, The, 1,485,	York	F	b
Wrekin, The, 1,320,	Salop	D	d
Yes Tor, Dartmoor Forest, 2,077,	Devon	B	f

ISLANDS AND CAPES.

Alderney I.,	Channel Islands	D	g
Anglesey I.,	Wales	B	c
Ayre Point,	I. of Man	B	b
Bardsey I.,	Carnarvon	B	d
Beachy Head,	Sussex	G	f
Bill of Portland,	Dorset	D	f
Bishops and Clerks Is.,	Pembroke	A	e
Black Head,	Cornwall	A	f
Bolt Head,	Devon	C	f
Bolt Tail,	Devon	C	f
Braich-y-Pwll Pt.,	Carnarvon	B	d
Caldy I.,	Pembroke	B	e
Calf of Man I.,	I. of Man	B	b
Casquets Is.,	Channel Islands	D	g
Channel Islands,	English Channel	D	g
Coquet I.,	Northumberland	E	a
Corbière Point,	Jersey	D	g
Covehithe Ness,	Suffolk	H	d
Dodman Point,	Cornwall	B	f
Donna Nook,	Lincoln	G	c
Dunge Ness,	Kent	G	f
Dunnose,	I. of Wight	E	f
Eddystone Lighthouse,	English Chan.	B	f
Farne Islands,	Northumberland	E	a
Flamborough Head,	York	F	b
Foreland, North,	Kent	H	c
Foreland, South,	Kent	H	e
Forcland, The,	Devon	C	c
Formby Point,	Lancashire	C	c
Foulness,	Norfolk	H	d
Foulness I.,	Essex	G	e
Grassholme I.,	Pembroke	A	e
Great Ormes Head,	Carnarvon	C	c
Grosnez, Cape,	Jersey	D	g
Guernsey I.,	Channel Islands	D	g
Hartland Point,	Devon	B	e
Hayling I.,	Hants	F	f
Herm I.,	Channel Islands	D	g
Holy I.,	Anglesey	B	c
Holy I., or Lindisfarne,	Northumber.	E	a
Iugoldmells Point,	Lincoln	G	c
Isle of Man,	Irish Sea	B	b
Isle of Wight,	Hants	E	f
Jersey I.,	Channel Islands	D	g
La Coupe,	Jersey	D	g
Land's End,	Cornwall	A	f
Lavernock Point,	Glamorgan	C	e
Lindisfarne, or Holy I.,	Northumber.	E	d
Linney Head,	Pembroke	A	e
Lizard Head,	Cornwall	A	g
Lundy I.,	Devon	B	e
Man, Calf of, I.,	I. of Man	B	b
Man, Isle of,	Irish Sea	B	b
Mersea I.,	Essex	G	e
Nash Point,	Glamorgan	C	c
Naze, The,	Essex	H	e
Needles, The,	I. of Wight	E	f
North Foreland,	Kent	H	e
Orfordness,	Suffolk	H	d
Ormes Head, Great,	Carnarvon	C	c
Penclegyr Point,	Pembroke	A	e
Pleinmont Point,	Guernsey	D	g
Portland, Bill of,	Dorset	D	f
Portland Isle,	Dorset	D	f
Prawle Point,	Devon	C	f
Purbeck, Isle of,	Dorset	D	f
Rame Head,	Cornwall	B	f
Ramsey I.	Pembroke	A	e
St. Albans Head,	Dorset	D	f
St. Bees Head,	Cumberland	C	b
St. Catherine's Point,	I. of Wight	E	f
St. David's Head,	Pembroke	A	e
St. Gowan's Head,	Pembroke	B	e
St. Tudwells Is.,	Carnarvon	B	d
Sark, or Serecq,	Channel Islands	D	g
Selsea Bill,	Sussex	F	f
Sharpnose,	Cornwall	B	f
Sheppey I.,	Kent	G	e
Shoebury Ness,	Essex	G	e
Skerries,	Anglesey	B	c
Skomer I.,	Pembroke	A	e
South Foreland,	Kent	H	e
Spurn Head,	York	G	c
Start Point,	Devon	C	f
Stockham I.,	Pembroke	A	e
Strumble Head,	Pembroke	A	d
Thanet, I. of,	Kent	H	e
The Foreland,	Devon	C	e
Trevose Head,	Cornwall	A	f
Walney, Isle of,	Lancashire	C	b
Wight, Isle of,	Hants	E	f
Worms Head,	Glamorgan	B	e

ENGLAND & WALES

BY J. BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S

English Miles 69·16 = 1 Degree.

10 0 10 20 30 40

Explanation of Characters

Towns above	100,000 inhabitants	LEEDS
" from	100-50,000 "	PRESTON
" "	50-20,000 "	*DOVER*
" "	20-10,000 "	Salisbury
" "	10-5,000 "	Holyhead
" under	5,000 "	*Chepstow*
Capitals of Counties are underlined		Denbigh

Railways shown thus ———

SCOTLAND

IRELAND

NORTH SEA

IRISH SEA

NORTH CHANNEL

SOLWAY FIRTH

MORECAMBE BAY

ST GEORGES CHANNEL

THE WASH

Cheviot Hills

Berwick upon Tweed

Holy I.

Farne Is.

Bamborough Cas.

Beadnell B.

Dunstanborough Cas.

Alnmouth & B.

Coquet I.

Druridge B.

Newbiggin B.

Cambois B.

Blyth

Tynemouth

N. Shields

S. SHIELDS

SUNDERLAND

Seaham Harb.

Durham

Hartlepool

Middlesbrough

Whitby

Robin Hoods B.

Scarborough

Filey & B.

Flamborough Hd

Bridlington

Bridlington Quay

Bridlington Bay

Spurn Hd

MOUTH OF THE HUMBER

Donna Nook

Saltfleet

Louth

Ingoldmells Pt.

Skegness

Boston

Holland

Kings Lynn

Wisbech

NORFOLK

NORWICH

GT YARMOUTH

Lowestoft

Cromer

Foulness

Holt

Walsingham

Fakenham

Foulsham

Aylsham

Cawston

Reepham

E. Dereham

Hingham

Wymondham

Attleborough

Diss

Long Stratton

Liddon

Swaffham

Downham Market

Wretton

Stoke Ferry

Brandon

Thetford

Newmarket

Ely

Wisbech

Peterborough

Stamford

Grantham

Newark

Retford

Gainsborough

Market Rasen

Wragby

Alford

LINCOLN

Horncastle

Tattershall

Bolingbroke

Spilsby

Wainfleet

Sleaford

Kesteven

Lincoln

Gainsborough

Worksop

Doncaster

Barnsley

Pontefract

Wakefield

Dewsbury

Batley

Huddersfield

Halifax

Bradford

Keighley

Skipton

Otley

Ilkley

Harrogate

Knaresborough

Ripon

Malton

Pickering

Whitby

Yorkshire

North Riding

East Riding

West Riding

York

Selby

Howden

Beverley

Kingston upon Hull

Hornsea

Withernsea

Patrington

Barton upon Humber

Brigg

Glanford Bridge

Gt Grimsby

Cleethorpes

Market Weighton

Driffield

Gt Driffield

Bridlington

Scarborough

Whitby

Guisborough

Saltburn

Redcar

Stockton

Darlington

Richmond

Reeth

Leyburn

Middleham

Northallerton

Thirsk

Helmsley

Kirkby Moorside

Pickering

Malton

Ripon

Boroughbridge

Knaresborough

Wetherby

Tadcaster

Selby

Leeds

Bradford

Keighley

Skipton

Colne

Burnley

Blackburn

Accrington

Clitheroe

Preston

Chorley

Wigan

Bolton

Manchester

Salford

Stockport

Ashton

Oldham

Rochdale

Huddersfield

Barnsley

Sheffield

Rotherham

Doncaster

Worksop

Chesterfield

Mansfield

Newark

Retford

Gainsborough

Lincoln

Grantham

Stamford

Peterborough

Wisbech

Kings Lynn

Swaffham

Thetford

Newmarket

Ely

Cambridge

Huntingdon

Bedford

Biggleswade

Hitchin

Baldock

Royston

Saffron Walden

Bishops Stortford

Hertford

Ware

Hoddesdon

Cheshunt

Enfield

Edmonton

Tottenham

Hackney

Islington

Finsbury

Holborn

Westminster

Chelsea

Kensington

Hammersmith

Fulham

Putney

Wandsworth

Battersea

Lambeth

Southwark

Bermondsey

Deptford

Greenwich

Woolwich

Lewisham

Dulwich

Croydon

Kingston

Richmond

Twickenham

Hounslow

Brentford

Ealing

Acton

Willesden

Hampstead

Highgate

Hornsey

Tottenham

Edmonton

Enfield

Cheshunt

Hoddesdon

Ware

Hertford

Bishops Stortford

Saffron Walden

Royston

Baldock

Hitchin

Biggleswade

Bedford

Huntingdon

Cambridge

Ely

Newmarket

Thetford

Swaffham

Kings Lynn

Wisbech

Peterborough

Stamford

Grantham

Newark

Retford

Gainsborough

Lincoln

Louth

Alford

Wragby

Market Rasen

Gainsborough

Doncaster

Barnsley

Pontefract

Wakefield

Dewsbury

Batley

Huddersfield

Halifax

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wall, Devon, and part of Somersetshire. The elevations in these are not nearly so lofty as those in the others. *Forests.* The chief of the ancient forest tracts remaining in this country are the New Forest in Hants, the Forest of Dean in Gloucestershire, and Bowland Forest in Yorkshire. *Soil, &c.* Few countries possess a smaller proportion of land absolutely sterile and incapable of culture. The richest parts are, in general, the midland and southern. Towards the N. the soil partakes of the barrenness of the neighboring portion of Scotland. The E. coast is, in many parts, sandy and marshy. A range of moorish and elevated land extends from the borders of Scotland to the very heart of *E.*, forming a natural division between the E. and W. sides of the kingdom. Cornwall is also a rough, hilly tract; and a similar character pervades part of the adjacent counties. *Nat. Prod. &c.* The agricultural, mineral, and commercial economy of *E.* will be treated of in our general article *Great Britain. Chief Towns.* London (the metropolis of the British empire), Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol, Birmingham, Leeds, Newcastle-on-Tyne. *Clim.* Humid, but healthy. From the insular situation of the kingdom, it is liable to sudden and frequent changes, and to great variations of dryness and moisture. *Estim. pop.* 20,000,000. — See GREAT BRITAIN; WALES, &c

England, (Church of.) See PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

England, (Language and Literature.) *Language.* This language, the vehicle of spoken and written communication between about 100,000,000 of people, is as heterogeneous in its elements as it is widely extended in its sphere. "Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Celtic, Danish, French, Spanish, Italian, German," says M. Müller, in his "Lectures on the Science of Language," — "nay, even Hindustani, Malay, and Chinese words, lie mixed together in the English dictionary." It was long a popular, and probably somewhat partial, whim in England, that Anglo-Saxon formed at least two-thirds of the spoken and written speech of it. But M. Thommerel has recently carefully gone over the dictionaries of Richardson and Webster, and has established the fact, that Anglo-Saxon stands in no greater proportion to the words of merely Latin origin, than the relation that 13,330 holds to 29,354. Yet the English language is essentially and truly a Teutonic or Saxon tongue; for it is not the extent of the vocabulary of a language that gives color to the title of that language — it is to the grammar to which the tongue conforms that we must trace its scientific relationship. Now, whatever there remains of grammar in English — and, indeed, it is very little — obviously bears marks of being forged in a Teutonic workshop; and hence the necessity that there is for classifying it as such in the general philology of the world. In tracing the growth of the English language, it is usual to divide its history into four periods, viz.:

Anglo-Saxon	from A. D.	419–1066
Semi-Saxon	" "	1066–1250
Early English ...	" "	1250–1550
Modern English	" "	1550 to the present day.

These in their order: — The *Anglo-Saxon* period of the language dates from a time when, in the 5th cent., the Teutonic sea-rovers first occupied the southern portion of England, and drove back its original Celtic inhabitants to the N. and W. No sooner had they done this, than they settled in the island, and from that day to this the prevailing tongue of the country has been Anglo-Saxon or English. This Anglo-Saxon was a low German dialect, bearing a close similarity to the old Frisic, which is usually recognized as the parent of the modern Dutch. After long years of social feuds and of national warfare, the absorption by Wessex, or West Saxons, of the various portions of the Heptarchy, in the 9th cent., went far to make the ruling speech of the land the tongue of Berks and of Hants, the recognized centre of this clan. This fact not only gave color to the more refined speech of the Anglo-Saxons, but, in addition to this, the fact of king Alfred, a native of Berks, rising up to be himself such an illustrious ornament to the letters of England, was a special literary confirmation of what before had been simply asserted by the sword. When we compare the writings of Cædmon, a North Anglian, and the writings of Alfred, two dialectical peculiarities at least seem at that early period to have prevailed in the island. There was the Northern or Anglian, which prevailed from the Humber to the Frith of Forth, and the Southern or Saxon one, which was spoken from the Humber to the English Channel. Now, which of those Anglo-Saxon dialects entered specifically into the formation of the English tongue? Two answers have been given to this question by competent scholars. The one, that the classical Saxon of Wessex gradually gave way to the other dialect — that of the Midland counties; the other, that we must look for the real groundwork of our tongue to the gradual coalescence of all the leading dialects of England. — (See Sir Francis Madden's edition of Layamon's Brut, 1847.) The latter view, we confess, appears the more likely. The main peculiarity of the tongue of the island at this early period was, that the infinitives were still in *an;* the substantives, adjectives, pronouns, and articles, were declined like the Latin; and the plural was unlike the singular; in other respects it differed much less from our modern vocabulary than one might at first sight suppose. — The *Semi-Saxon* period was a transition æra, and, like every æra of the kind, one of confusion and one of promise. The monks were of course the learned class of the time; and what with the ancient formularies and mediæval Latin in which they performed their Ave-Marias and their Paternosters, when they attempted to write their mother-tongue, they fell into the grossest mistakes. The *Saxon Chronicle*, 1173, and Layamon's *Brut* (abt. 1200), afforded abundant specimens of this slip-shod style of the Anglo-Saxon, and it is abundantly evident, from an examination of the inflections and genders of the language, that it was undergoing at that time a thorough breaking up. *En* is constantly substituted for *on* in the plurals of verbs; the final *e* is often discarded; weak preterites occasionally take the form of strong ones, and there is a marked uncertainty in the government of prepositions. There is another curious feature observable in the Anglo-Saxon of this time — that, although its date makes it reach a century or two beyond the conquest of 1066, it nevertheless exhibits but few traces of Norman-French. In that curious old poem which has just been referred to, the *Brut*, there are not more than fifty French or Latin words in a composition of 32,000 lines! Norman-French might be the language of the court; it certainly was not the language of the people. — The *Early English* period, again, of the language exhibits important features of consolidation and of final hardening. The English tongue now asserts itself throughout; yet it is still struggling for proper rules. In the first place, it contrived gradually to get rid of all Anglo-Saxon inflections, particularly in the substantives and adjectives; and the vowels *a, e, u,* in final syllables, are all represented by *e*, and the final *n* of the infinitive has already begun to disappear. It constantly prefers to express the relations of an idea by some new word attached to the original one, whereas the old Saxon tongue, like a genuine element of the Teutonic, always expressed such ideas by a modification of this word. In the admirable poem of the *Owl and the Nightingale*, written probably towards the end of the 13th cent., the French language appears as a decided element in its vocabulary. It has likewise become, by the time we reach Chaucer, Gower, and Lydgate, a component part of English speech. And it is obvious that this modification was effected much more through the literary regard which was then engendered in the breasts of those old poets for the French Fabliaux, and such like writings, than from any superior respect which they reluctantly paid to the speech of their Norman masters. Yet certain poets still clung affectionately to the old tongue, and in *Piers Plowman*, and in a few others, we see examples of writers who still found the Anglo-Saxon sufficient for all their wants. The beautiful old ballad of the *Nut-brown Maid* (abt. 1500) is so modern in its style that it is difficult to believe it to be so ancient by a century at least. In the Southern part of Scotland again, and particularly the Anglian counties lying south of the Forth, the language of the people was to all intents and purposes identical with the language of the extreme south; and it is to be noted, in illustration of this remark, that Barbour, a Scottish contemporary of Chaucer, wrote purer English than Chaucer did; that is to say, his poems were much freer from the foreign element of Norman-French. The north-eastern dialects of Scotland have always presented a stumbling-block to the ethnologist; for it is unquestionable that the inhabitants of those counties speak a language which, in its grammar at least, is very nearly akin to that of Yorkshire and Norfolk. Yet in the vocabulary of the people, there are a considerable number of words of Norse or Scandinavian origin. The existence, during the 11th cent., for a period of 30 years, of a Norwegian kingdom under the sea-rover Thorfuin in the extreme northeast of the island, might partially account for this Norse element in the speech of the country. But how are we to account for the existence of an Anglo-Saxon *grammar* north and east of the Forth, or even of the Tay? for it is well enough known that the Norse languages are all widely diverse in their grammar from the Saxon. No satisfactory answer has yet been given to this question: nothing but vague theories indeed have been formed regarding it. The close likeness of the two tongues to the north and south of the island did not last long after the war of independence. So early as Dunbar, the best Scottish poet before Burns, pedantic Latinisms had usurped the place of pure Anglo-Saxon, and in his best poem, the *Daunce*, the striking personifications abound with what were then considered as barbarisms. — In the *Modern English* period of the language, it was to a great extent perfected as to its grammar, if still deficient as to its purity. Of course, the rules and forms of the grammar had still to be rendered workable and delicate by the use which great practice can alone communicate. It is to be observed, however, that it was much more in the ease and dexterity which the old forms of speech received, that this modern period is distinguished, rather than in any new modifications effected upon the grammar itself. Of course the additions which have been made to the English dictionary since the beginning of the 16th cent. have been immense — a process which still goes on; but the effects of change on the glossary of a tongue are merely secondary. The changes, accordingly, which it has since undergone, are merely changes in style, or in the variety of modes in which different individuals express themselves. The English language is worthy, by its remarkable combination of force, precision, and fulness, of being, as it is already, the speech of nearly all the free nations of the world. If it cannot boast a native purity, it can at least boast of what is better than purity in language — the strength and copiousness, the delicacy and grace, the refinement and tenderness, in which its glossary abounds. If it is Teutonic in its stem, as the single *s* in the third person singular of the present indicative assures us, it should be remembered the extent to which it draws on the old classical languages of Europe.

Literature. The English literature is modified in a highly important manner by the history of the English people. Æras of great literary progress have always been found to succeed those periods of the nation's history characterized by important social changes, and sometimes by national revolutions. The literary annals of England may be conveniently arranged into three periods: 1. That antecedent to the Norman Conquest; 2. That extending from the Norman Conquest to the English Reformation; and 3. from the English Reformation to the present day. These in their order. 1. The time preceding the Conquest has a literature composed, of three distinct languages, and possessing merits of a highly important character. First, there is the Celtic, spoken by the Northern Scots, the Irish, and the Welsh. The *Annals of the Four Masters*, compiled by Tigernach, records the authentic doings of the Irish people so early as the 5th cent. No other nation of modern Europe can make a similar boast. Then there are the Scottish Ossianic poems, which, if they were genuine, would lead back the reader to the 3d cent. Among the Welsh people, again, their triads are said to extend as far back as the 5th cent., although nothing very authentic can be learned of the exploits of the famous Welsh prince Arthur of the Round Table, or of the enchantments of the renowned magician Merlin. The cultivation of Latin literature in this country succeeded the introduction of Christianity into it. St. Ninian establishing himself at Whithorn, tried to convert Scotland late in the 4th cent.; St. Patrick made a similar attempt in Ireland in the 5th cent.; and St. Augustine laid the foundation of the Anglo-Catholic church late in the 6th cent. Literary effort soon followed, and we meet as first in this honorable list the names of Alcuin, of Erigena, and of Bede. The *Gleeman's Song*, the *Battle of Finnesburgh*, and the *Tale of Beowulph*, are the only stories of an Homeric cast which the Anglo-Saxon people possess. The latter, in particular, resembles closely, in some of its vividly picturesque touches, the old Iliad of Troy. Doubtless such remarkable religious poems as those of the monk Cædmon deserve to be mentioned in any summary of the literary history of England. Yet the Anglo-Saxon people were comparatively poor in poetry; but they were eminently simple and direct prose-writers. Portions of the sacred Scriptures, Anglo-Saxon chronicles, sermons, glossaries, grammars, geographies, medical works, and dialogues, in their tongue, were all composed by their leading writers Aldhelm, Bede, and Alfred. It was chiefly through the influence of the latter, who discarded Latin in all his communications with his subjects, that the Saxon tongue made so decided a start as it did during the 9th cent. This illustrious monarch, who, both by his enlightenment and his many virtues, has rendered his time one of the most brilliant in English history, used all his personal influence to render into his native tongue the works written in the language of Rome. He was not a dab at Latin, and he knew it, which may possibly account for the loose style of some of his versions, containing, as they do, stray stories, fine bits of description, and even a devout prayer of an occasion, all commingled, in the most distracting manner to a modern classic, with the text of his author. 2. The Conquest brought with it a change of language, and a change of manners in the court: but it could hardly modify the speech of the stubborn Englishmen of those days. In time the lordly Norman nobles found it to be their interest to study the despised tongue of the people they had conquered; and it is owing much more to the influence of Chaucer and Gower, and to the literary class generally, that French came materially to modify the existing language of England. These men knew French, because it was the tongue in which many interesting books were written; and they gave it to the people of England in the firm belief that an acquaintance with it would advance their tastes and improve their manners. Classical and theological learning were now much prosecuted. The founding of the universities, and the extension of the monastic system, gave leisure for scholarship and induced thought. The close political intercourse that there was then with France improved both England and France in learning and in social manners. Such names as Lanfranc and Anselm, as Hales and Duns Scotus, as Michael Scot and Roger Bacon, show how entirely men were devoted, as they usually are in the infancy of a literature, where external peace and leisure will permit of it, to philosophy in both its branches of physical and metaphysical. The historical writers of the time, among whom we must mention William of Malmesbury, Geoffrey of Monmouth, Giraldus Cambrensis, and Matthew Paris, afford an agreeable offset to those subtle speculators. Of course the learned language of the time was altogether Latin; and it is worth noting that the wit and fancy of the ecclesiastics could find as hearty expression in the fine old drinking-song of Walter Mapes, beginning *Mihi est propositum in taberna mori*, or, as Leigh Hunt elegantly renders it, *I devise to end my days in a tavern drinking* — in the 12th cent., as they came to do in the 16th cent., when Bishop Still improved the immortal bacchanalian song of *Jolly good ale and old.* Personal satire and invective were in Mapes's day much in vogue: and the weak King John and the charter of Runnymede afforded those disposed to employ those local squibs only too good targets to aim at. The *Gesta Romanorum*, a singular medley of tales, apologues, and so forth, told often with much humor and pathos, have an interest of their own; and they possess likewise a borrowed grace. They have been instrumental in suggesting some of the noblest themes in our recent literature, and thus have double claims on our affection. The *Merchant of Venice* and *Marmion*, to go no further from home, owe much to those old *Gesta.* These compositions resembled closely

in their structure the French *Fabliaux*, and have had a much greater influence on our literature. The fine old romances of *Havelok the Dane*, the *Gest of King Horn*, *Bevis of Hampton*, *Guy of Warwick*, and last and best of all, those glorious old legends written mostly in French, but composed by Englishmen, to celebrate the greatness of the downfall of the mythical King Arthur and his knights of the Round Table, no English student of this literature will pass by. It was only the other day that we had an admirable poem from Alfred Tennyson on the fragmentary materials of this very period. Meanwhile, the vernacular tongue of England, driven from the monasteries and the universities, was almost solely dependent for its patronage and subsistence on the common people of the land. It had no literature worth mentioning at this period; and it was rapidly merging into the semi-Saxon, as it is called, of which the earliest and best representative is the *Brut* of Layamon. The 14th and 15th cents. brought a new æra into English history and English literature. Cressy and Poictiers were fought, and John Wycliffe and Geoffrey Chaucer were born. The former deserves our ceaseless regard for his translation of the sacred Scriptures, the first ever effected by one hand (1380), and, except Sir John Maundeville's travels (1356), it is the first specimen of early English prose-writing in our language. The latter deserves our undying esteem for his immortal *Canterbury Tales* (1390-1400), which, for their fine sportiveness and healthy pathos, their humorous simplicity and genuine tenderness, will be admired while the language endures. It is to be remarked that the *Bruce* of Barbour, a Scotchman, an epic narrative, written abt. 1375, is in purer English than those poems of Chaucer of which we have just spoken. It resembles closely in its diction the English poem of *Piers Plowman*. We can hardly do more than name a great many authors who crowd the canvas of the 15th and 16th centuries, such as John Lydgate, whose *London Lackpenny* (about 1430) is still read with interest; Alexander Barclay, author of the *Ship of Fools* (1509); John Skelton, author of the satire called *Colin Clout* (D. 1529); and Sir Thomas Wyatt, who D. in 1541. The prose-writers of this period are Sir John Fortescue, Chief Justice of the King's Bench under Henry VI.; Wm. Caxton, who holds the honorable place of being the first who introduced printing into Britain (1474), his first book composed with types being the *Game of Chess;* Fabian (1512); Hall, an English lawyer and chronicler (1547); and Tyndale, who was burnt for heresy in 1536. The Scotch poetry of the period almost matches in interest and importance that of the south part of the island. James I., king of Scotland, led the way with his *Queen's Quhair;* Wyntoun, the chronicler (1420); Blind Harry, the author of the once highly popular performance known as *Sir Wm. Wallace;* Robert Henryson (D. 1508), who wrote a beautiful poem called *The Testament of Cresseid;* Gavin Douglas, whose best work, among a considerable number, is, without doubt, his translation of Virgil's *Æneid* into Scottish verse; and last and greatest of the poets of his country until the time of Burns, stands William Dunbar (D. about 1520), whose *Daunce of the Seven Deadly Sins* showed him to have possessed imagination and humor, pathos and tenderness, boldness and vigor, in a very remarkable degree.—3. The period extending from the English Reformation to the present time eclipses in brilliancy and grandeur all the other æras of English literature. As the same sequence of events reigns in letters as in social life, the character of one æra always determines the nature and complexion of the succeeding one. This is very observable in the Elizabethan age, on which we are now entering. The discovery of printing, and the discovery that all was not gospel that came from Rome, were two as potent instruments as could possibly be put into the hands of literary men. What Skelton and Dunbar had begun, Spenser and Shakspeare carried to a splendid consummation. Doubtless an age so rife in new thoughts, and new images, and new forms of expression, could not have been heralded without its meed of bloodshed. The names of Latimer, of Cranmer, of Ridley, and of Sir Thomas More, lie like dark shadows along the landscape of the literature of the time, men whose blood was shed by the rude laws that temporarily assumed the form of justice. The *Utopia* of the latter is a work so proverbially imaginative, that it has given the language a new word; yet so truly philosophical, and so full of elegant writing, as to be the wonder of the time at which it was produced. Roger Ascham, the learned tutor of Lady Jane Grey, and the writer of an excellent work, the *Schoolmaster*, is another admirable miscellaneous writer of that time. As the English drama has already been taken up (see DRAMA), we need only mention here Sackville, who wrote the *Mirrour for Magistrates*, and Brooke, author of the *Tragical History of Romeus and Juliet;* and the Scotsmen, Sir David Lyndsay, Boece, Major, Melville, and George Buchanan. "Lyndsay of the Mount," as he is sometimes called, and George Buchanan, call for a word of special mention, even in a summary like the present. The former was the companion of King James V. during his youth, and his unheeded counsellor in old age. He wrote a huge kind of drama of the moral-play or interlude type, called the *Satire of the Three Estates* (1535), the irony of which is ordinarily aimed at the abuses of the church, but of which the humor is frequently so gross as to render it unfit, at least, for general use. George Buchanan is universally admitted to have been one of the finest classical scholars who has appeared since the age of Augustus. He mingled much in the politics of his time, yet found leisure to nurse his genius in the retired ways of academic seclusion. The founding of the Scottish universities, and the institution of grammar and parish schools, which owed their origin entirely to the indefatigable labors of the reformer Knox, bade fair to give to Scotland an important place in the history of Great Britain. We now come close to the greatest æra in the history of English literature. In all the essentials of true genius this age can give way neither to the best days of ancient Greece or Rome, of modern Italy or France. The greatest men the nation has ever produced come trooping up at the mention of Queen Elizabeth's name. There is Shakspeare and Spenser and Sidney; there is Raleigh and Hooker and Jeremy Taylor; there is Milton and Hobbes and Cudworth, and many others beside, "men, all of them," to adopt the language of Francis Jeffrey, "not merely of great talents and accomplishments, but of vast compass and reach of understanding, and of minds truly creative; not men who perfected art by the delicacy of their taste, or digested knowledge by the justness of their reasonings, but men who made vast and substantial additions to the materials upon which taste and reason must hereafter be employed, and who enlarged, to an incredible and unparalleled extent, both the stores and the resources of the human faculties." Not only was Shakspeare taller by a head than any of his contemporaries, the men who proudly closed around him bulk larger, even to the critical eye, than any other collection of names in the entire roll of our literature. Even the minor dramatists of the time, such as Marlowe and Chapman, Beaumont and Fletcher, Jonson and Drummond, are almost the equals of any poets who have succeeded them. About the close of this period a number of sweet poets arose, who mostly wrote in a lyrical measure, though some of them were didactic, such as Fletcher and Browne, Drayton and Wither, Quarles and "holy George Herbert." During the period of the Restoration and the Revolution, the literature of the stage was exceedingly profligate. The court and the king had imported from France a love of genteel profligacy, which found its most fitting expression in the comedy of intrigue; and Wycherly and Congreve, Vanbrugh and Farquhar, are the dramatic scapegoats of the time. Yet the age was not wholly corrupt, for it could boast of such distinguished theologians as Baxter, Owen, Calamy, Collier, Leighton, South, Tillotson, and Barrow. This was also the time when Milton, who stands in the front rank of poets, lived and sung of Paradise lost and of Paradise regained, writing "something," as he early hoped himself, "which posterity would not willingly let die." Marvel ridiculed the High Church, and Butler, of "Hudibras" fame, burlesqued Dissent; Walton angled, Locke speculated, Newton discovered, and John Dryden "found the English language of brick, and left it of marble." The literary history of the 18th century, and particularly of the reign of Queen Anne, has been censured severely by some, and praised to excess by others. It was natural that the critics of the period should be inclined to over-estimate the influence of the literature among which they lived; but many writers of the present day have decried it, possibly with a considerable touch of truth, for its polite skepticism, and for its hollow insincerity. It has been glorified by its advocates as the Augustan age of English literature, and decried by its enemies as an age of utilitarianism and satire. The truth is, that both in poetry and in prose the form had come to be observed much more than the matter. Pope, of course, is the poetical chief of this age; and while he, no doubt, indulged much more than was meet in the most polished and most personal satire, he nevertheless, as in his *Essay on Man*, displays a fine power of lofty contemplation, and a faculty of expression so brilliant, so happy, and so copious, that we look in vain for the match of it in the entire range of English poetry. Addison is unmatched for grace and ease; Swift has no equal in rude, pointed vigor; and the sense of Johnson's ponderous sentences is frequently obscured by their size. If Young, Akenside, Thomson, Gray, Collins, Beattie, and Cowper were animated by a truer sense of their duty in writing poetry than Pope was, the result shows that they accomplished much less than he did. The greatest poet of the century was Robert Burns. Its novelists were Richardson, Fielding, Smollet, Sterne, and Goldsmith; its historians were Hume, Robertson, and Gibbon; and its philosophers were Butler, Berkeley, Clarke, Shaftesbury, Hume, Paley, and Adam Smith. The first half of the 19th century opens with a galaxy of poets more brilliant, probably, than any that have appeared during an equal number of years in the whole history of English literature. Coleridge, Wordsworth, Scott, Byron, Shelley, Keats, Campbell, and Southey, are the poets of this time. There might be periods of greater originality, but there has been none so various, so diverse, and so fresh of its kind as the period we are describing. Books have been multiplied to an unprecedented degree, and readers have increased almost as abundantly as the books have. This is the age of reviews and periodicals, and, indeed, of novels and romances. The great reviewers of the time are Jeffrey, Sydney Smith, Hazlitt, John Forster, De Quincey, and Carlyle; the great preachers are Hall, Chalmers, and Irving; the philosophers are Stewart, Mackintosh, Bentham, Brown, Hamilton, and Stuart Mill; the men of science are Owen, Whewell, Faraday, Sedgwick, and Huxley; the novelists are Dickens, Thackeray, Bulwer Lytton, Charlotte Brontë, and "George Eliot;" the historians are Hallam, Macaulay, Thirwall, Grote, Milman, and Carlyle. Ruskin stands alone as a writer on art. Poetry is represented by Tennyson, the Brownings, Matthew Arnold, Swinburne, and Massey, besides others, too numerous to mention here. See *Cyclo. of Eng. Lit.* New ed. (Lond. 1877); *Dic. Eng. Lit.*, Adams; *Manual of Eng. Lit.*, Tyler (N. Y. 1879).

Englesburg, in *Wis.*, a vil. of Milwaukee co.

Engleside, in *Missouri*, a village of Oregon co., abt. 100 m. W. of New Madrid.

Englewood, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Bergen co., abt. 13 m. N.N.E. of Hudson city.

Eng'lish, in *Iowa*, a township of Iowa co.; *pop.* about 1,400.

—A township of Keokuk co.; *pop.* abt. 1,050.

—A township of Lucas co.; *pop* abt. 550.

English, *n. pl.* [Sax. *Englisc*, from *Engles*, ANGLES, *q. v.*] The people of England.

—*n. sing.* The language of England.

—*v. a.* To translate into English; to anglicize.

English Centre, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Lycoming co.

English Creek, in *Iowa*, enters the Des Moines River from Marion co.

English Harbor, an excellent harbor on the S. coast of the island of Antigua, West Indies, Lat. 17° 3′ N., Lon. 61° 45′ W.

English Harbor, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, on the S. coast of Costa Rica, Lat. 8° 50′ N., Lon. 83° 55′ W.

Englishman, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native of England.

English Neighborhood, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Bergen co., abt. 5 m. N. of Hoboken.

English Prairie, in *Illinois*, a post-village of McHenry co., abt. 50 m. N W. of Chicago.

English River, in *Iowa*, formed in Floyd co., by the confluence of the Shell Rock and Lime creeks, and traversing Butler co., enters the Red Cedar River in Black Hawk co.

—Joins the Iowa River in Washington co., being formed by the union of the N. and S. forks, one of which rises in Powesheek, and the other in Keokuk co.

—A township of Washington co.; *pop.* abt. 1,426.

Eng'lishry, *n.* The people of England; as, a general massacre of the *Englishry.*— *Macaulay.*

English's Creek, in *New Jersey*, a post-office of Atlantic co.

Englishtown, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Monmouth co., abt. 5 m. N W. of Freehold.

Engloom', *v. a.* To render gloomy.

Englut', *v. a.* [Fr. *engloutir.*] To swallow up; to fill; to glut; to pamper. (O.)

Engorge', *v. a.* [O. Fr. *engorger.*] To devour; to swallow; to gorge.

—*v. n.* To devour; to feed with eagerness and voracity.

Engorge'ment, *n.* The act of engorging.

(*Med.*) An obstruction occurring in the vessels of a part, giving rise to augmentation of volume.

Engoulee, (*ang-gō-la'.*) [O. Fr. *engouler*, to swallow down.] (*Her.*) An epithet for crosses, saltiers, &c., when their extremities enter the mouths of lions, leopards, &c.— *Ogilvie.*

Engraft', *v. a.* To ingraft; to graft.

Engraft'ed, *p. a.* Planted; ingrafted.

Engrafting, *n.* See GRAFTING.

Engrail', *v. n.* (*Her.*) To indent with curve lines.

Engrailed, *a.* Said of a series of little half-moons, or semicircles (Fig. 942) supposed to have been made in it by hail.



Fig. 942. ENGRAILED.

Engrail'ment, *n.* The ring of dots round the edge of a medal.

Engrain', *v. n.* [*En*, and *grain*—q. v.] To dye in grain or in the raw material. To dye deep.

Engrasp', *v. a.* To seize; to hold fast in the hand; to gripe.

Engraulis, *n.* See ANCHOVY.

Engrave', *v. a* [*En*, and *grave*, q. v.] To cut a groove into; to mark by making incisions; to cut, as metals, stones, or other hard substances, with a chisel or graver; to cut, as figures, letters, or devices, on wood, stone, or metal; to picture or represent by incisions: to imprint; to impress deeply; to infix, as in the memory.

Engrave'ment, *n.* Act of engraving; an engraving. (R.)

Engrav'er, *n.* One who engraves; a cutter of letters, figures, or devices on stone, metal, or wood; a sculptor; a carver.

Engraving, (*en-grāv'ing,*) *n.* [Fr. *graver*, to engrave.] (*Fine Arts.*) The art by which plates of metal or blocks of wood are prepared by incision or excision in order to imprint designs of any kind on paper, calico, or similar materials. The term engraving is more strictly confined to work of this nature executed on wood or metal; but there are also many different branches of the art, to which specific names are applied; thus, the process of engraving dies in steel for coins and medals is called "die-sinking" (see DIE-SINKING), while engraving on precious stones and shells, which consist of layers of different colors, so that, by cutting away a portion of the upper coat, a dark figure may be produced on a light ground, or *vice versâ*, is termed "cameo-cutting." (See CAMEO.) This branch of the art is somewhat similar to chasing, by which figures and patterns are produced in bas-relief on vessels of gold or silver. There is a great difference in the method used in preparing blocks of wood and plates of metal to effect impressions on paper. In the former, all the parts that are to appear white in the impression are cut away, and the lines which produce the imprint are left on the face of the block (see WOOD-ENGRAVING); but, on the contrary, in engraving on steel, copper, or zinc, the lines which are intended to produce the impression are hollowed out with a graving-tool. The Egyptians practised the art of engraving in bas-relief and intaglio on stone and metal at a very early age, and the Jews and Greeks probably derived their knowledge of the art from them. Indeed, all the nations of the East have practised engraving of various kinds from a

very early period of their history, although none of them ever discovered the practicability of taking impressions from incised plates, or wooden figures in relief. It was about 500 B. C. that a Greek named Aristagoras is said to have produced a map of all the portions of the world that were known to the ancients at that period, graven on a plate of brass. The incised lines were probably filled in with a colored composition, so that the whole presented an appearance somewhat similar to the *niello*-work of the Middle Ages, or the second kind of the early encaustic paintings. (See ENCAUSTIC PAINTING, NIELLO.) The method of producing incised engravings on plates of metal for the purpose of ornamentation, was followed without the slightest variation in the manner of execution from the earliest times until the discovery of the art of printing, and the mode of taking impressions from engraved plates. The art of obtaining an imprint from wooden blocks and types is ascribed to Laurence Koster, of Haarlem, who printed a book of rude wood-engravings on Scripture subjects, with texts of Scripture at the foot of each print, entitled *Speculum Humanæ Salvationis*, about the year 1438; but the merit of the earliest discovery of printing from metal plates is assigned to Masso Finneguerra, of Florence, who took an impression on paper from a large silver plate known as the "Pax," which he was engraving in *niello* about 12 years after the discovery of Koster, who was then printing from movable types cut in metal. After this, the progress made by the Germans and Italians in engraving on wood and metal was rapid, and before the close of the 15th century, books were produced copiously illustrated with maps and engravings imprinted from metal plates. Prior to the time of Albert Dürer, engraving had been effected by means of the graving-tool alone; but this great artist introduced the method of engraving known as etching, by which the design is bitten in, as it is technically called, by the corrosive action of a strong acid on the surface of the plate, after the design has been traced with a needle on the etching-ground, with which the plate has been previously covered. It should, however, be stated that the discovery of the art of etching by means of acid is ascribed by some to Parmegiano, who lived at the same time as Albert Dürer. The style of engraving called "mezzotinto" was introduced by De Siegen about 1640; considerable improvements were subsequently effected in this branch of the art by Prince Rupert. Copper was the material used for all engravings, whether of maps or landscapes, in line, aquatinta, stipple, or on soft ground, until about the year 1815, when soft steel plates were first used by Messrs. Perkins and Heath, of Philadelphia, instead of copper, which were afterwards hardened when the process of engraving had been effected. The tools used in engraving are gravers or burins of all kinds and forms, made of case-hardened steel, etching-needles, scrapers for removing the burr thrown up by the graver or dry point, and burnishers to remove scratches from the plate, and to give a tone and finish to the engraving. The plate is prepared for the reception of the design by covering it with a coating of etching-ground, composed of a mixture of wax, resin, and gum-mastic. This is smeared over the plate after it has been heated, care being taken to render the surface of the ground uniform. It is then blackened by holding it over the smoke of a candle; and as soon as this is done the plate is allowed to cool. The outline of the drawing or map to be engraved, which has been carefully traced in pencil on paper, is next transferred to the ground by pressure, or by rubbing it with a burnisher, and the design thus obtained is traced through the ground with a needle. A rim is then raised round the edge of the plate with what is called "banking-wax," and a solution of nitric acid and water is poured into the hollow thus formed. When this has remained on the plate a sufficient time to bite in the outline, or the lighter parts of the engraving if it be a landscape or figures, the acid is poured off, and the parts which are dark enough are covered with a kind of varnish called "stopping-ground," which resists the corrosion of the acid, and prevents it from acting on the plate in the parts thus covered. The plate is then again subjected to the action of the acid, and the process of applying the stopping-ground to those parts which are sufficiently dark, and the acid to those which are not dark enough, is continued until all the requisite gradations of light and shade have been obtained. The plate is afterwards finished with the graver. In line-engravings, the greater part of the work is done by the burin, a skilful engraver being able to produce a vivid representation of the surface of any object or material by a judicious combination of lines and dots.

Engross', *v. a.* [*En*, and Fr. *grossir*, to enlarge, to make greater or thicker; from *gros*, big. See GROSS.] To seize in the gross; to take the whole of; to swallow up; to absorb; to occupy; to engage; to buy up in large quantities, in order to make a demand, and sell again at a higher price; to forestall.
—To copy in a large hand; to write a fair, correct copy, in large or distinct legible characters.
—To take or assume in undue quantities or degrees.

Engrossed', *p. a.* Seized in the gross; taken in the whole; absorbed; purchased in large quantities for sale.
—Written in large fair characters.

Engross'er, *n.* One who engrosses.

Engross'ing, *n.* Act of engrossing; the buying up of large quantities of a commodity in order to raise the price. — The copying of a writing in fair and legible characters.

Engross'ment, *n.* Act of engrossing; act of taking the whole; the appropriation of things in the gross or in exorbitant quantities; exorbitant acquisition.
—A copy of a written instrument in a large fair hand.

Engulf, *v. a.* To ingulf; to swallow up.

Engulf'ment, *n.* Act of engulfing, or overwhelming.

Enha'lo, *v. a.* To encircle with a halo.

Enhance', *v. a.* [Fr. *en*, and *hausser*, to raise, from *haut*, high; O. Fr. *hault*; Lat. *altus*, high, aspirated by the vulgar: It. *alzáre*, to lift up.] To raise to a higher point; to advance; to heighten; to increase; to aggregate.
—*v. n.* To be raised; to swell; to grow larger.

Enhanced', *p. a.* Raised; advanced; heightened; increased.

Enhance'ment, *n.* Act of enhancing; rise; increase; augmentation; aggravation.

Enhanc'er, *n.* One who, or that which, enhances, or raises the price of a thing.

Enhar'bor, *v. a.* To dwell in; to inhabit.

Enhard'en, *v. a.* [Fr. *enhardir*.] To make hard; to harden. — To embolden.

Enharmon'ic, ENHARMON'ICAL, *a.* [Fr. *enharmonique*; Gr. *enarmonicos* — *en*, and *harmonia*. See HARMONY.] (*Mus.*) Noting a scale in music that proceeds by very small intervals.

Enharmon'ically, *adv.* In an enharmonical manner.

Enheart'en, *v. a.* To encourage; to embolden; to animate.

Enig'ma, *n.* [Fr. *énigme*; Lat. *ænigma*; Gr. *ainigma*, from *ainissomai*, to speak darkly, from *ainos*, a tale, a story.] A proposition put in obscure or ambiguous terms to puzzle or exercise the ingenuity in discovering its meaning. In the present day, the *E.* serves merely to beguile a leisure hour; but formerly it was considered a matter of such importance that the Eastern monarchs used to send embassies for the solution of enigmas. The *E.* which Samson proposed to the Philistines, and the still more famous riddle of the SPHINX (*q. v.*), are well known. About the 17th century the *E.*, which had been for centuries neglected as a species of literary display, again came into favor; and in France particularly it was cultivated with so much zeal, that several grand treatises were dedicated to its history and characteristics.
—A dark saying, in which some known thing is concealed under obscure language; an obscure question; a riddle.

Enigmat'ic, or ENIGMAT'ICAL, *a.* [Fr. *énigmatique*, from L. Lat. *ænigmaticus*.] Relating to or containing an enigma or a riddle; obscure; darkly expressed; ambiguous; obscurely conceived or apprehended.

Enigmat'ically, *adv.* In an obscure manner.

Enig'matist, *n.* [Gr. *ainigmatistes*.] A maker or dealer in enigmas and riddles.

Enig'matize, *v. n.* To utter or form enigmas; to deal in riddles.

Enigmatog'raphy, or ENIGMATOL'OGY, *n.* The art of making or solving enigmas or riddles.

Enjail', *v. a.* To put into a jail; to imprison.

Enjoin', *v. a.* [Fr. *enjoindre*; Lat. *injungo* — *in*, and *jungo*, to join.] To join or attach to; to connect with; to impose; to lay upon; to order or direct with urgency; to admonish or instruct with authority; to command; to prescribe.

Enjoin'er, *n.* One who enjoins.

Enjoy', *v. a.* [*En*, and Fr. *jouir*, to enjoy, to possess, from Lat. *gaudeo*, to rejoice or be glad. See JOY.] To have or feel gladness, joy, pleasure, or delight in; to feel or perceive with pleasure; to take pleasure or satisfaction in the possession or experience of; to take pleasure or delight in the possession of; to have, possess, and use with satisfaction, or as a good or desirable thing.
—*v. n.* To feel enjoyment; to take pleasure. (R.)

Enjoy'able, *a.* That may be enjoyed.

Enjoy'er, *n.* One who enjoys.

Enjoy'ment, *n.* [Fr. *enjouement*.] State of enjoying anything, or of pleasurable sensation; pleasure; gratification; satisfaction in the possession of what is good or desirable; fruition; happiness.

Enker'nel, *v. a.* To form into kernels.

Enkhui'sen, a fortified town and seaport of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, on the W. shore of the Zuider Zee, 30 m. N.E. of Amsterdam; *pop.* 6,213.

Enkin'dle, *v. a.* [*En*, and *kindle*, q. v.] To kindle; to set on fire; to inflame; to excite; to rouse into action.

Enlace', *v. a.* To fasten with lace; to lace; to inlace.

Enlace'ment, *n.* The act of unlacing.

Enlard', *v. a.* To grease; to baste. — *Shaks.*

Enlarge', *v. a.* [Fr. *élargir*. See LARGE.] To make large or larger; to make greater in quantity or dimensions; to extend in limits, breadth, or size; to expand; to dilate; to increase; to magnify; to augment; to extend; to expatiate; to set at large; to set free or give freedom to.
—*v. n.* To grow large or larger; to extend; to dilate: to expand; to diffuse; to expatiate; to exaggerate.

Enlarged', *p. a.* Increased in bulk; extended in dimensions; expanded; dilated; augmented; released from confinement or straits.

Enlarg'edly, *adv.* In an enlarged manner.

Enlarg'edness, *n.* State of being enlarged.

Enlarge'ment, *n.* Act of enlarging; state of being enlarged; dilatation; expansion; extension; augmentation; increase; release from confinement; liberation; copious discourse; diffusiveness; an expatiating.

Enlarg'er, *n.* He who, or that which, enlarges.

Enlay', *v. a.* See INLAY.

Enlight', *v. a.* To enlighten. (R.)

Enlight'en, *v. a.* [A. S. *enlihtan*, *onlihtan* — *en*, or *on*, and *lihtan*, to light, *q. v.*] To make light or clear; to shed light on; to supply with light; to illuminate; to make clear or bright; to enable to see more clearly; to give clearer views or perceptions to; to instruct; to enable to see or comprehend truth; to illuminate with divine knowledge.

Enlight'ened, *p. a.* Rendered light; illuminated; instructed; informed; furnished with clear views.

Enlight'ener, *n.* One who enlightens or illuminates.

Enlight'ening, *p. a.* Making light; illuminating; giving light to; instructing.

Enlight'enment, *n.* Act of enlightening; state of being enlightened or instructed.

Enlimn', *v. a.* [Fr. *enluminer*.] To illuminate or adorn with ornamented letters or with pictures, as a book.

Enlink', *v. a.* To chain to; to link.

Enlist', *v. a.* [*En*, and *list*, q. v.] To enter on a list; to engage in public service, by entering the name of in a register; to unite firmly to a cause; to employ in advancing some object.
—*v. n.* To engage voluntarily in public service by subscribing articles or enrolling one's name; to enter heartily into a cause, as one devoted to its interests.

Enlist'ing, Act of entering voluntarily into military service; act of engaging men to enter into military service.

Enlist'ment, *n.* Act of enlisting; voluntary engagement to serve as a soldier or sailor; voluntary enrolment; the writing by which a soldier is bound.

Enliv'en, *v. a.* [*En*, and Sax. *liban*, to live, *q. v.*] To give life to; to make alive; to quicken; to animate; to give vivacity, spirit, or sprightliness to; to make vigorous or active; to exhilarate; to cheer; to inspirit; to gladden; to invigorate.

Enliv'ener, *n.* He or that which enlivens or animates.

Enliv'ening, *p. a.* Giving life, spirit, or animation; inspiring; invigorating; making vivacious, sprightly, or cheerful.

Enmanché, *a.* (*Her.*) Applied to lines of about half the breadth of the chief, drawn from the centre of the upper edge of the chief to the sides.

En masse, (*ang-mas'*.) [Fr.] In a body; in the mass.

Enmew, *v. a.* See EMMEW.

En'mity, *n.* [Fr. *inimitié*; Lat. *inimicitia*, from *inimicus*. See ENEMY.] Quality of being an enemy; the opposite of friendship; unfriendly dispositions; hostility; animosity; hatred; ill-will; malignity; malevolence; a state of opposition.

Enmossed, (*en-mŏst'*.) *a.* Covered with moss.

Enmove', *v. a.* See EMMOVE.

Enna'tion, *n.* [Gr. *ennea*, nine.] (*Zoöl.*) The ninth segment in insects.

Enneacontahe'dral, *a.* [Gr. *ennenkonta*, ninety, and *edra*, a base.] (*Min.*) That has ninety sides.

Enneacontahe'dron, *n.* A solid which has ninety sides.

En'neagon, *n.* [Gr. *ennea*, nine, and *gonia*, angle.] A plane rectilinear figure of nine sides and angles; a nonagon.

Enneag'onal, *a.* Having nine sides and angles.

Enneag'ynous, *a.* Having the form of an enneagon.

Enneahe'dral, *a.* Having nine sides.

Enneahe'dria, or ENNEAHE'DRON, *n.* A figure of nine sides.

Ennean'dria, *n.* (*Bot.*) The 9th class in the Linnæan system. The flowers are hermaphrodites, with nine stamens.

Ennean'drian, or ENNEANDROUS, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having nine stamens.

Enneapet'alous, *a.* [Gr. *ennea*, and *petalon*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having nine petals.

Enneasperm'ous, *a.* [Gr. *ennea*, and *sperma*, a seed.] (*Bot.*) Applied to a fruit which has nine seeds.

En'nemoser, JOSEPH, a medical and philosophical writer, B. in Hintersee, Tyrol, 1787. He attended the gymnasiums in Meran and in Trient, and in 1806 the University at Innsbruck. At the breaking out of the war in 1809, he followed Andreas Hofer as his private secretary, and at the closing thereof he went to finish his studies at Erlangen and to Vienna. For want of means he gave up his studies and became travelling agent for a merchant in Altona for a time, until a countryman of his, whom he met in Berlin, furnished him the necessary funds to renew his studies again. During the French war of 1812 against Russia, he was with other Tyrolese sent to England to procure assistance for the Tyrolese in a projected revolution. On the news of the French campaign against Russia, he started over Sweden to Prussia, and on the way was shipwrecked on the Baltic, and miraculously rescued, after 14 days' suffering, by some pilots. On the call for troops by King Frederick William III., he joined the Lützow volunteers, and commanded a company of Tyrolese riflemen during the campaign of 1813-14. He was particularly mentioned for bravery at Lauenburg, at Mollen, and at Ratzeburg against the corps of Marshal Davoust. During the attack at Jülichs, in March, 1814, he earned the Iron Cross at the head of his company. On the declaration of peace at Paris, he went to Berlin to finish his studies, and graduated there 1816 as Doctor of Medicine. He settled there to practise, and travelled to England, Holland, and the different German baths. Under the tuition of Prof. Wolfart he devoted himself to the study of electro-magnetic therapeutics. In 1819 he was elected Prof. of Medicine at the University of Bonn, where he lectured on Anthropology, Psychical Medicine and Pathology. From a feeling of nostalgia he resigned his professorship in 1837, and settled in Innsbruck to practise; from which place he removed to Munich in 1841, where he became renowned as an electro-magnetic physician. He D. Sept. 19, 1854, in Ergern on Lake Tegern, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health. His principal work is: *Der Magnetismus in seiner geschichtlichen Entwickelung*. Of his other works are to be named: *Histor. psychol. Untersuchungen über den Ursprung und das Wesen der menschlichen Seele; Anthropol. Ansichten zur bessern Kenntniss der Menschen; Der Mag-*

netismus im Verhältniss zur Natur und Religion; Anleitung zur Mesmer'schen Praxis.

En'nis, the chief town of the county of Clare, Ireland, on the river Fergus, 20 m. from Limerick. It is of considerable size, but irregularly built, and has a court-house, jail, barracks, town-hall, college, hospital, and two convents. *Pop.* 8,000.

En'niscor'thy, a market-town and borough of co. Wexford, Leinster. It is memorable as the scene of many terrible outrages during the rebellion of 1798. *Pop.* about 7,000.

Enniskil'len, the chief town of the co. of Fermanagh, Ireland, on an island in Lough Erne, 34 m. from Sligo. Its principal buildings are a court-house, town-hall, barracks, linen-hall, infirmary, and the royal school of Poltera, founded by Charles I., and one of the best endowed in the kingdom. *Manuf.* Leather, cutlery, and sewed muslins. There is also a considerable trade in corn, timber, coals, and slate. *Pop.* 6,000.—This place gives the title of earl, in the peerage of Ireland, to the family of Cole. In 1595 it made an obstinate defence against Queen Elizabeth's army, and was unsuccessfully besieged by James II.'s troops in 1689.

Ennis Point, in *Missouri*, a village of Jasper co., about 180 m. S.W. of Jefferson City.

Ennistrehul, (*en-nis'trawl,*) a small island of Ireland, off the coast of co. Donegal, Ulster, about 7 m. E.N.E. of Malin-Head.

Ennisty'mon, a town of Ireland, co. Clare, Munster, on a river of the same name, near Liscanor Bay, and abt. 14 m. W.N.W. of Ennis; *pop.* about 2,000.

En'nisville, a village of Lower Canada, co. of Lanark, about 9 m. S. of Carleton Place; *pop.* about 200.

Ennisville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Huntingdon co., about 80 m. W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

En'nius, QUINTUS, a Roman poet, who wrote in heroic verse the annals of the Roman republic, and displayed much knowledge of the world in some dramatical and satirical compositions. D. of the gout, contracted by his frequent intoxication, 169 B. C.; B. at Rudiæ, now Ruge, in Calabria, 239 B. C.—Scipio, on his deathbed, ordered his body to be buried by the side of this poetical friend. Conscious of his merit as the first epic poet of Rome, Ennius bestowed on himself the appellation of the Homer of Latium. Of all his writings, nothing now remains but fragments happily collected from the quotations of ancient authors.

Enno'ble, *v. a.* [Fr. *ennoblir—en*, and *noble*, noble—*q. v.*] To make noble; to raise to nobility; to elevate in degree, qualities, or excellence; to raise; to dignify; to exalt; to elevate; to aggrandize.

Enno'bling, *p. a.* Advancing to the rank of a nobleman; exalting; dignifying.

Enno'blement, *n.* The act of ennobling.—Exaltation; elevation; dignity.

En'noree, in *S. Carolina*, rising in Greenville dist., and flowing S.E., enters the Broad River in Newbery dist.

Enns, a river of Austria, rising at the N.E. base of a branch of the Noric Alps, in the crownland of Salzburg, 12 m. S. of Radstadt. It joins the Danube 11 m. below the town of Linz, after a course of about 120 m.

Ennui, (*ong-wē',*) *n.* [Fr.; probably from Gr. *ania*, grief, sorrow, distress, trouble.] Dulness of spirit; languor, or uneasiness, connected with a feeling of disgust; weariness; heaviness; lassitude; melancholy.

Enoch, (*ē'nok,*) the name of two different individuals in Scripture.—1. The eldest son of Cain, who built a city which was called after his name.—2. The son of Jared, and father of Methuselah. A peculiarly mysterious interest attaches to him on account of the supernatural manner in which his earthly career terminated. We are told by the writer of Genesis, that *E.* "walked with God 300 years . . . and he was not; for God took him." What the statement "he was not" signified to the later Jews, is explained by the writer of the Epistle to the Hebrews: "Enoch was translated that he should not see death." *E.* and Elijah are the only human beings on record who did not require to discharge the debt which mortals owe to nature. It may naturally be supposed that *E.* was a character on whom the extravagant fancy of the later Jews would fasten with unusual pleasure. As they came more and more into contact with Grecian and other culture, they felt the necessity of linking on the arts and sciences of Gentile nations their own history, if they would continue to preserve that feeling of supremacy which was so dear to their pride as the chosen people. Hence, *E.* appears as the inventor of writing, arithmetic, astronomy, &c., and is affirmed to have filled 300 books with the revelations which he received, the number 300 being obviously suggested by the number of years during which he is said to have walked with God.

E., Book of. (*Theol.*) One of the apocryphal books of the Old Testament, and believed by some to be cited by St. Jude when he says, "Enoch, the seventh from Adam, prophesied, saying," &c. It is generally supposed, however, to have been written after the establishment of Christianity, from the frequent allusions that are made in it to passages of the New Testament; and it is probable that the author took occasion, from the words of St. Jude, to perpetrate the forgery. As for St. Jude himself, it is probable that he cites, not from any book of Enoch then existing, but from general tradition. The book was common in the early church, but was not generally received as canonical, and appears to have been lost about the 8th century. Bruce, however, when in Abyssinia, was fortunate enough to obtain three complete MS. copies of this work. An English translation was published in 1826, by Archbishop Lawrence, and the Ethiopic version in 1838. Several German editions have appeared. The book is chiefly taken up with a relation of the prophetic visions of Enoch regarding the fall, heaven, hell, nature, astronomy, the future of the Jewish people, &c.: the whole being characterized by such absurdities as to render it unworthy of any credit.

E'noch, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Noble co., about 100 m. E. by S. of Columbus; *pop.* about 2,300.

Enoda'tion, *n.* [Lat. *enodatio*, from *enodo, enodatus—e, ex*, and *nodo*, from *nodus*, a knot. See NODE.] Act of clearing of knots, or of untying; solution of a difficulty; an unravelling; explanation.

Enode', *a.* (*Bot.*) Free from knots.

E'non, the place where John baptized, was near Salem, on the west side of the Jordan, (*John* i. 28; iii. 26.) It is supposed to have been eight or ten miles south of Bethshean, and near the Jordan.

E'non, in *Illinois*, a village of Bureau co., about 7 m. N.W. of Princeton.

Enon, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Clark co., about 7 m. S.W. of Springfield; *pop.* about 300.

Enon Grove, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Heard co., about 9 m. N.E. of Franklin.

Enon Valley, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Lawrence co.

Enor'mity, *n.* [Fr. *enormité*; Lat. *enormitas*, from *enormis*. See ENORMOUS.] That which is out of rule, order, regularity, or proportion; any wrong, irregular, vicious, or sinful act; depravity; wickedness; atrocious crime; flagitious villany; atrociousness; excessive degree of crime or guilt.

Enor'mous, *a.* [Lat. *enormis—e, ex*, and *norma*, a rule; Fr. *énorme*. See NORMAL.] Out of rule; going beyond the usual measure or rule; irregular; inordinate; great beyond the common measure; excessive: immoderate; exceeding in bulk or height the common measure; huge; vast; prodigious; outrageous; heinous; flagitious; extremely wicked.

Enor'mously, *adv.* Excessively; beyond measure.

Enor'mousness, *n.* Immensity; vastness.

Enor'thotrope, *n.* [Gr. *en*, in, *erthos*, upright, and *trepo*, to turn.] A card or toy by which confused objects are transformed into various figures or pictures. *Worcester.*

E'nos, the son of Seth, and the father of Cainan, was born in the year of the world 235. Moses says, "That then men began to call on the name of the Lord," that is, that Enos was the first who practised any external form of worship; others believe that the passage implies that this was the commencement of idolatry, and that men now began to profane the name of the Lord. It is undoubted that Enos was a pious man, and an observer of social rites and religious ceremonies; and in contradistinction to the scoffers of Cain and his descendants, the patriarch and his family assumed the name of the servants or sons of God, which phrase explains the contradistinguishing term of the sons of men, and the passage, "And the sons of God, seeing the daughters of men that they were fair, took them wives of all which they chose." Enos died at the age of 905, A. M. 1140.

Enos, a maritime town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, 38 miles from Gallipoli. It is the port of Adrianople, and the seat of a limited trade, the harbor admitting only small vessels from its being choked up with sand.—The Gulf of Enos lies to the north of the town, and is 14 miles long by 5 broad.

Enosburgh, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Franklin co., on the Missisque River, about 50 m. N.N.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* about 2,100.

Enosburgh Falls, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Franklin co., about 58 m. N. of Montpelier.

Enough, (*ē-nuf',*) *a.* [A. S. *genag, genoh*; Swed. *nog*; Ger. *genug.*] That satisfies desire or gives content; that may answer the purpose; that is adequate to the wants;—generally after the noun to which it attaches; as, "when thou hast gold *enough*." —*Dryden.*

—*n.* A sufficiency; that quantity of anything which satisfies the desires or wants; that which is adequate to the needs; that which is equal to the powers, abilities, or faculties; as, *enough* of money, *enough* of work.

—*adv.* Sufficiently; in a quantity or degree that satisfies or is equal to the desires or wants.—Fully; quiet; denoting a slight augmentation of the positive degree.—Such a quantity or degree as commands acquiescence rather than full satisfaction.—An exclamation denoting sufficiently; used as a contracted form of *it is enough.*

Enounce', *v. a.* [Lat. *enunciare.*] To declare; to announce; to assert authoritatively. (R.)—To articulate; to make utterance. (R.)

Enounce'ment, *n.* Act of enouncing.

Enow, (*e-nou'.*) An obsolete form of enough;—formerly used principally in the plural sense.

Enpierce', *v. a.* To pierce; to transfix; as, "I am too sure *enpierced* with his shaft."—*Shaks.*

Enquire, (*en-kwīr',*) *v. a.* and *n.* The old form of INQUIRE, *q. v.*

Enquir'er, *n.* See INQUIRER.

Enqui'ry, *n.* See INQUIRY.

Enrage', *v. a.* [Fr. *enrager—en* and *rage.*] To excite rage in; to provoke to fury or madness; to irritate extremely; to make furious; to exasperate; to incense; to provoke; to incite; to inflame.

Enrank', *v. a.* To place orderly in rank; as, "no leisure had he to *enrank* his men."—*Shaks.*

Enrapt'ure, *v. a.* [*En* and *rapture.* See RAPTURE.] To carry away or transport with pleasure; to delight beyond measure.

Enrav'ish, *v. a.* [*En* and *ravish.*] To bear or carry away the senses with delight; to throw into ecstasy; to transport with delight; to enrapture; to fascinate.

Enrav'ishingly, *adv.* In a manner to fill with rapture or ecstasy.

Enrav'ishment, *n.* State of ecstasy, or of being carried away with rapture or delight.

Enregister, (*en-rej'is-ter,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *enrégister.*] To register; to record.

Enrich', *v. a* [Fr. *enrichir—en*, and *riche*, rich.] To make rich, wealthy, or opulent; to supply with abundant possessions; to supply with anything splendid or ornamental; to adorn with adventitious embellishments or decorations.

—To store with intellectual knowledge; as, to *enrich* the mind.

—To fertilize; to make productive or fruitful; as, manure *enriches* land.

Enrich'er, *n.* He who, or that which, enriches.

Enrich'ment, *n.* Act of enriching: augmentation of wealth; amplification; improvement; fertilization: addition of decoration or ornament.

Enridge, (*en-rij'.*) *v. a.* To form into longitudinal protuberances or ridges: as, "the *enridg'd* sea"—*Shaks.*

Enring', *v. a.* To bind round, as with a ring; to encircle. (Used chiefly poetically.)

"Ivy *enrings* the barky fingers of the elm."—*Shaks.*

Enrique'ta, or HENRIQUITA, in *California*, a post-village of Santa Clara co., on Guadalupe Creek, about 5 m. from New Almaden. There is a rich mine of quicksilver here.

Enrobe', *v. a.* To dress; to clothe; to invest with a habit or with apparel.

Enrock'ment, *n.* A quantity of loose stones, rubble, &c., sunk into water as a base on which to erect a brake-water, pier, &c.

En-ro'gel, (*Scrip.*) A name which means foot-fountain, and is construed by the Targum into "Fuller's fountain," because the fullers trod the clothes there with their feet. It was near Jerusalem, on the boundary-line between the tribes of Judah and Benjamin. It has been usually supposed the same as the fountain of Siloam. But Dr. Robinson is now inclined to find it in what is called by Christians the Well of Nehemiah, but by the



Fig. 943.—WELL OF NEHEMIAH.

natives the Well of Job. There are only three sources, or rather receptacles of water, now accessible at Jerusalem, and this is one of them. This well is situated in what is now the prettiest and most fertile spot around Jerusalem. It is 125 feet deep, is walled up with large squared stones, which on one side rise and form an arch, and is apparently of great antiquity.

Enroll', *v. a.* [Fr. *enrôler—en*, and *rôle*, a roll or register.] To write in a roll or register; to insert, as a name, or enter in a list or catalogue; to record; to insert in records; to leave in writing; as, to be *enrolled* a member of a club or society.

—To involve; to inwrap; as, "*enrolled* in smoke." *Spenser.*

Enroll'er, *n.* The person who enrolls or records in a register.

Enrol'ment, *n.* Act of enrolling.—That in which anything is recorded; a register; a written record.

Enroot', *v. a.* To fix by the root; to fasten firmly; to implant deeply.

Ensanguine, (*en-sang'gwin,*) *v. a.* [*En*, and Lat. *sanguis*, blood.] To smear with blood; to stain or smirch with gore.

En'sate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Bearing sword-shaped leaves; ensiform.

Enscale', *v. a.* To invest with scales: to give the form of scales to.

Enschedule, (*en-skĕd'yul.*) *v. a.* [*En* and *schedule*, q. v.] To enter in a schedule; as, to *enschedule* accounts.

Ensconce, (*en-skons',*) *v. a.* [*En* and *sconce.* See SCONCE.] To cover or shelter, as with a sconce or fort; to protect; to secure or hide.

—*v. n.* To secure one's self in a fastness or fortification; to take shelter behind something.

"I will *ensconce* me behind the arras."—*Shaks.*

Enseal', *v. a.* [*En*, and *seal*, q. v.] To impress with a seal; to affix a seal to.

Enseam', *v. a.* To sew up; to inclose by a seam.

Enseel', *v. a.* To close the eyes of by sewing the eyelids together; as, an *enseeled* hawk.

Enseint, (*en-sānt',*) *a.* (*Law.*) See ENCEINTE.

Ensemble, (*āng-sām'bl,*) *n.* [Fr.] All the parts of a person or thing taken as a whole, or collectively; as, the *ensemble* of a state pageant.

—*adv.* Simultaneously; with one accord: at once.

Ensena'da de Barragon', a village and bay in

the Argentine Republic, in the estuary of the Plata River, abt. 30 m. S.E. of Buenos Ayres.

Enshrine', *v. a.* [*En*, and *shrine*, q. v.] To enclose in a shrine or chest;—hence, to cherish: to guard and preserve with attention and affection; to hold as a thing sacred; as, to *enshrine* a relic, to *enshrine* a person in one's memory.

Enshroud', *v. a.* [*En* and *shroud*.] To cover with a shroud; to clothe, as with a shroud.

Ensif'erous, *a.* [Fr. *ensifère*.] Bearing a sword.

Ensiform, *a.* [Lat. *ensis*, a sword, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a sword; as, an *ensiform* leaf.

En'sign, *n.* [Fr. *enseigne*; Lat. *insigne* — *in*, and *signum*, a mark.] A distinguishing sign; a mark or badge by which one thing may be known from another; any mark or note of distinction; the flag or banner of a military band, or of a vessel; a banner of colors; a national flag or standard; any signal to assemble or to give notice.

(*Mil.*) In the English army, the lowest commissioned officer, who carries the flag or colors in a company of infantry. He is a subordinate to the lieutenants.

En'signcy, En'signship, *n.* The rank, office, or commission of an ensign.

Enslave', *v. a.* [*En* and *slave*.] To reduce to slavery or bondage; to deprive of liberty, and subject to the will of a master; to reduce to servitude or subjection, as to habits or passions.

Enslav'edness, *n.* State of being enslaved.

Enslave'ment, *n.* Act of enslaving; state of being enslaved; slavery; bondage; servitude.

Enslav'er, *n.* One who enslaves.

Enslen'ia, *n.* [In memory of Mr. Aloysius *Enslen*, who collected many plants in the S. States.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Asclepiadaceæ*. They are twining herbs, with opposite, cordate-ovate, acuminate leaves. Peduncle racemose-umbellate, many-flowered. Flowers white.

Ens'ley, in *Michigan*, a township of Newaygo co.; *pop.* about 250.

—A post-office of Newaygo co.

Enstamp', *v. a.* To impress as with a stamp; to impress deeply.

Enstate', *v. a.* To invest with possession; to instate.

Ensue', *v. n.* [Fr. *ensuivre*, from Lat. *in*, and *sequor*, to follow.] To follow as the consequence of premises; to follow in a train of events or course of time; to succeed; to come after.

Ensu'ing, *p. a.* Following as a consequence; coming next after; succeeding.

Ensure, *v. a.* See INSURE.

Ensweep', *v. a.* To pass over with swiftness.

Entablature, Entablement, *n.* [O. Fr. *entablature*; Fr. *entablement* — *en*, and *table*, a board.] (*Arch.*) The whole of the parts of an order above the column. The assemblage is divided into three parts: the *architrave*, the *frieze*, and the *cornice* (see Fig. 650). The first and last are variously subdivided in the different orders. See COLUMN.

En'tail, *n.* [From Fr. *entailler*, to notch, to cut into.] An estate or fee entailed, or limited in descent to a particular heir or heirs; rule of descent settled for an estate.

—*v. a.* To cut off an estate from the heirs in general; to limit or settle, as the descent of lands and tenements by gift to a man, and to certain heirs specified, so that neither the donee nor any subsequent possessor can alienate or bequeath them; to fix unalienably on a person or thing, or on a person and his descendants. — See ESTATES-TAIL.

Entail'ment, *n.* Act of entailing; state of being entailed; act of giving, as an estate, and directing the mode of descent; act of settling unalienably on a man and his heirs.

Entame', *v. a.* To subjugate; to subdue; to conquer. (R.)

Entan'gle, *v. a.* [*En* and *tangle*.] To tie, bind, knit, twist, or interweave in such a manner as not to be easily separated; to make confused or disordered; to involve; to perplex; to cause to be perplexed, complicated or intricate; to involve in difficulties; to embarrass; to puzzle; to bewilder; to ensnare; to catch.

Entan'glement, *n.* Act of entangling; state of being entangled; involution; a confused or disordered state; intricacy; perplexity.

Entan'gler, *n.* One who entangles or involves.

Entang'ling, *p. a.* Interlocking in confusion; perplexing; ensnaring.

Entasia, *n.* (*Med.*) Tonic spasm; a general term applied to tetanus, trismus, &c. — *Dunglison.*

En'tasis, *n.* (*Arch.*) Delicate and almost imperceptible swelling of the shaft of a column, to be found in almost all the Grecian examples, adopted to prevent the shafts being strictly frusta of cones.

(*Med.*) A constrictive spasm.

Entass'ment, *n.* [Fr. *entassement*.] A heap; a pyre: an accumulation. (R.)

Entas'tic, *a.* (*Med.*) Relating to all diseases characterized by tonic spasms. — *Clarke.*

Ente, *n.* (*Her.*) Any grafted emblazonment.

Entem'ple, *v. a.* To contain; to receive; to embrace. (R.)

Enten'der, *v. a.* To make tender; to soften; to mollify. — To treat kindly. (R.)

Entente Cordiale, [Fr.] (*Pol.*) The manifestation of goodwill and justice towards each other, exchanged between the governments of two states. — *Worcester.*

En'ter, *v. a.* [Fr. *entrer*.] To go into; to move or pass, as into a place, in any manner whatever; to pierce or penetrate; to advance into; to begin, as a business, employment, or service; to engage in; to admit or introduce; to set down in writing; to set an account in a book or register; to enroll; to insert.

—*v. n.* To go or come in; to pass into; to pierce; to penetrate; to penetrate mentally; to go into minutely; to engage in, as a project; to take the first step or steps; to be initiated in; to be an ingredient; to form a constituent part.

Enteradenog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *entera*, the intestines, *adne*, a gland, and *graphō*, to describe.] (*Med.*) A description of, or a discourse upon, the intestinal glands. *Dunglison.*

Enteradenol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *entera*, *adne*, and *logos*, discourse.] That part of anatomy which treats of the intestinal glands. — *Dunglison.*

En'terclose, *n.* (*Arch.*) A passage between two rooms, or the passage leading from the door to the hall. *Weale.*

En'terer, *n.* One who enters.

Enteric, *a.* [From Gr. *entera*, the intestines.] (*Med.*) Relating to the intestines.

En'tering, *n.* Passage into a place; entrance.

Enteri'tis, *n.* [Gr. *entera*.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the bowels. This disease may be occasioned by incautious exposure to cold, by acrid substances, or by hardened faces in the bowels. Its symptoms are: pain over the abdomen; thirst, heat, and excessive restlessness and anxiety; sickness; obstinate constipation; and a hard, small and quick pulse. The pain increases as the disease proceeds, especially about the navel; there is great difficulty in voiding the urine, which is small in quantity and high-colored; and the abdomen is so tender as not to endure the slightest pressure. It often terminates in a few hours in mortification of a part of the intestinal canal: in which case the pain suddenly ceases, the belly becomes tumid, the pulse sinks rapidly, and the countenance acquires a peculiar ghastliness; it also proves fatal during the inflammatory stage. Favorable symptoms are: a gradual diminution of pain and of tenderness on pressure, natural evacuation by the bowels, moist skin, equal and firm pulse, and a copious discharge of urine, depositing abundance of red sediment. This is a disease which requires prompt and decided treatment. Leeches should be applied over the abdomen, and the patient should be put in a hot bath, or fomented with hot water; the lower bowels should be evacuated by a glyster of caster-oil and gruel, but purgatives should be avoided until inflammatory symptoms subside. Pain should be quelled by the effervescing draught, with a very few drops of tincture of opium. In most cases small doses of calomel and opium have been given with great advantage. When the urgent symptoms give way, and the bowels have been cleared, diaphoretic saline medicines and gentle aperients may be used, and a mild nourishing diet allowed: but great care is requisite in ascertaining that all relics of the inflammatory action are got rid of, and that it is not lurking in some one spot in a chronic form, as *E.* is often the result of old disease existing in the cavity of the abdomen.

Enteroc'ele, *n.* [From Gr. *entera*, the intestines, and *kelē*, a tumor.] (*Anat.*) A rupture of the bowels, in which a protrusion of the intestines appears in the groin.

Enterog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *entera*, and *graphō*, to write.] (*Anat.*) That branch of anatomy which describes or treats of the intestines. — *Dunglison.*

En'terohydrocele, *n.* [Gr. *entera*; *udor*, water, and *kelē*, a tumor.] (*Med.*) Intestinal hernia complicated with hydrocele, or a collection of serous fluid in the scrotum. — *Worcester.*

En'terolite, En'terolith, *n.* [Gr. *enteron*, an intestine, and *lithos*, a stone.] (*Med.*) Concretion or calculus in the intestines.

Enterol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *entera*, intestines, and *logos*, discourse.] (*Anat.*) A treatise on the intestinal parts of the body.

Enteromphalos, Enteromphalus, *n.* [Fr. *entéromphale*.] (*Med.*) An umbilical hernia produced by the protrusion of a portion of intestine.

Enteropathy, *n.* [Gr. *enteron*, an intestine, and *pathos*, suffering.] (*Med.*) Disease of the intestines.

Enteropiplocele, *n.* [Gr. *entera*, *epiploon*, the omentum, and *kelē*, a tumor.] (*Anat.*) A rupture in which a part of the intestines, with a part of the epiploon, is protruded. — *Crabb.*

Enteroscheocele, *n.* [From *enteron*; *oscheon*, the scrotum, and *kelē*, a rupture.] (*Med.*) A scrotal hernia, or rupture of the intestines into the scrotum.

Enterotomy, *n.* [Gr. *enteron*, intestine, and *tomē*, a cutting.] (*Anat.*) Dissection of the intestines.

(*Surg.*) An operation, little used, which consists in opening the intestines, in order to evacuate the fecal matter accumulated in it.

Enterplead', *v. n.* See INTERPLEAD.

En'terprise, *n.* [Fr., from *entreprendre*, pp. *entrepris*, *entreprise* — *entre*, in, between, and *prendre*, to lay hold of, from Lat. *prehendo* — *præ*, and an obs. root *hend*, identical with Eng. *hand*.] That which is undertaken or attempted to be performed; particularly, a bold, arduous, or hazardous undertaking. — Undertaking; adventure; attempt.

"What on Warwick to this *enterprise*!" — *Shak.*

—An adventurous spirit; hardihood; as, the spirit of *enterprise*.

—*v. a.* To take in hand; to undertake; to venture; to begin and attempt to perform.

"The business must be *enterpris'd* this night." — *Dryden.*

—*v. n.* To set about the doing of some arduous undertaking.

En'terprise, in *Florida*, a village of Volusia co., on St. John's River, abt. 75 m. S. by E. of Pilatka.

En'terprise, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Wayne co., on Elm Creek, abt. 55 m. S.E. of Vandalia.

En'terprise, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Spencer co., on the Ohio River, abt. 30 m. above Evansville.

En'terprise, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Winona co., abt. 16 m. W.S.W. of Winona.

En'terprise, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Clarke co., abt. 120 m. N. by W. of Mobile, Ala.

En'terprise, in *Missouri*, a post-village of McDonald co., abt. 225 m. S.W. of Jefferson City.

En'terprise, in *Ohio*, a village of Preble co., abt. 100 m. W. by S. of Columbus.

En'terprise, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Lancaster co., abt. 6 m. E. of Lancaster.

En'terprise, in *Utah*, a post-village, cap. of Morgan co.

En'terpriser, *n.* A man of enterprise; one who undertakes the doing of great things; a person who engages for the performance of difficult or important matters.

En'terprising, *a.* Resolute; bold to undertake; adventurous; active, prompt, or venturesome to attempt great or untried schemes; as, an *enterprising* man.

En'terprisingly, *adv.* In an enterprising manner.

Entertain', *v. n.* [Fr. *entretenir* — *entre*, and *tenir*, to hold; Lat. *teneo*.] To receive, as a guest; to treat hospitably; to receive at table; as, to *entertain* a party of friends. — To support; to maintain; to feed; to lodge; to be at the cost of housing and feeding.

"Leaving so his service . . . so please you *entertain* me." — *Shak.*

—To reserve or cherish in the mind; to hold; to harbor; to cherish; as, to *entertain* good-will towards another. — To treat with conversation; to amuse or instruct by discourse; to please; to divert; to amuse; as, to *entertain* an auditory with music. — To receive or admit, with a view to consider and decide; as, to *entertain* a suggestion.

—*v. n.* To welcome and treat guests; as, we were hospitably *entertained*.

Entertain'er, *n.* One who entertains, diverts, receives, holds, or accepts.

Entertain'ing, *a.* Pleasing; amusing; diverting; as, an *entertaining* performance.

Entertain'ingly, *adv.* In an amusing or entertaining manner.

Entertain'ingness, *n.* State, quality, or faculty of being entertaining, or of promoting diversion.

Entertain'ment, *n.* Act of entertaining; hospitable reception and treatment; act of diverting or amusing; act of admitting, holding, or cherishing; as, the *entertainment* of guests at table, the *entertainment* of heterodox opinions, &c.

—That which entertains, or causes entertainment;—hence, a treat; a banquet; a festival; as, a costly *entertainment*.

—That which strikes the attention agreeably, and amuses or diverts; as, a dramatic *entertainment*.

Entheasm, *n.* Enthusiastic elation; spiritual inspiration. (R.)

Entheas'tic, *a.* [Gr. *entheastikos*.] Spiritually energetic; having divine potency.

Entheas'tically, *adv.* With divinely effectual powers.

Enthelmin'tha, Enthelmin'thes, *n. pl.* [Gr. *entos*, interior, and *elminthos*, a worm.] (*Med.*) Worms in the bowels or intestines.

En'theus, *n.* [Gr. *entheos*.] Inspiration. (R.)

Enthral', Enthrall', *v. a.* Same as INTHRALL, *q. v.*

Enthralment, *n.* Same as INTHRALMENT, *q. v.*

Enthrone', *v. a.* [*En* and *throne*.] To place on a throne; to exalt to the regal seat of dignity: to exalt to an elevated place or seat; — hence, by implication, to invest with sovereign or supreme authority; as, to *enthrone* a monarch.

(*Eccl.*) To induct or install into a vacant episcopal see: as, to *enthrone* a bishop.

Enthronement, *n.* Act of enthroning a monarch or prelate. — State of being enthroned.

Enthronization, *n.* Act of enthroning; particularly, the act of installing a bishop on his episcopal throne.

Enthronize, *v. a.* To place on a throne, as a sovereign or prelate.

Enthusiasm, (*en-thū'zi-azm*,) *n.* [Fr. *enthousiasme*; Gr. *enthousiasmos*, from *enthousiazō*, to be inspired or possessed by a god, from *entheos*, inspired — *en*, and *theos*, a god. See THEIST.] Divine motion or inspiration; any wild passion; poetical fury; a heat or ardor of mind caused by a belief of private revelations; a religious state of mind, in which the imagination is unduly heated, and the passions outrun the understanding; fanaticism; ardent zeal; irrepressible fervor of the imagination; ardent zeal in the pursuit of laudable objects; heat of imagination, tempered by reason or experience.

Enthusiast, *n.* [Fr. *enthousiaste*; Gr. *enthousiastēs*.] One who is possessed of enthusiasm: a visionary; a fanatic; a zealot; one whose imagination is warmed; one whose mind is highly excited with the love or in the pursuit of an object; a person of ardent zeal; one of elevated fancy or exalted ideas; as, a religious *enthusiast*.

Enthusiastic, Enthusiastical, *a.* [Gr. *enthousiastikos*.] Filled with enthusiasm, or the conceit of special intercourse with God, or revelations from him; highly excited in the pursuit of an object; heated to animation; warm; ardent; zealous; devoted; visionary; fanatical; elevated; tinctured with enthusiasm; as, "rapture and *enthusiastic* heat." — *Thomson.*

Enthusiastically, *adv.* With enthusiasm.

Enthymematic, Enthymematical, *a.* [Gr. *enthymematikos*.] Pertaining to or comprising an enthymeme.

En'thymeme, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *enthymēma*, from *enthymeomai*, to think, to ponder well — *en*, and *thymos*, the soul, from *thūō*, to rush on or along.] (*Rhet.*) An argument consisting only of two propositions, an antecedent and a consequent deduced from it.

"What is an *enthymeme*, quoth Cornelius?" — Why, an *enthymeme*, replied Crambe, is when the major is indeed married to the minor, but the marriage kept secret." — *Arbuthnot.*

According to W. Hamilton and De Quincy, the characteristic difference which separates an *E.* from a syllogism does not consist in the mere accident of suppressing one of its propositions, — either may do this, or neither; the difference is essential, and in the nature of the matter; that of the syllogism being certain and apodeictic, that of the *E.* probable, and drawn from the province of opinion.

Entice', *v. a.* [Fr. *attiser*; Sp. *atizár*; Wallach. *atitzu*, to excite; It. *attizzare*, from Lat. *titio*, a firebrand.] To excite; to incite or instigate, by exciting hope or desire; to allure; to tempt; to decoy; to seduce; to draw by blandishments or hopes; to coax; to induce to sin; to urge or lead astray.

Entice'able, *a.* Capable of being enticed; susceptible to temptation.

Entice'ment, *n.* Act of enticing; act or practice of alluring or tempting to evil. "Sly *enticement* gives his baneful cup." (*Milton.*) — Means of enticing; blandishment; allurement; seduction; instigation; temptation; wile.

Entic'er, *n.* One who entices; one who allures to evil.

Entic'ingly, *adv.* Charmingly; in a winning manner.

"She strikes a lute well, and sings most *enticingly*." — *Addison.*

Entire', *a.* [Fr. *entier*; It. *intero*; Lat. *integer* — *in*, and *tago*, *tango*, to touch.] Untouched; untainted; unsullied; unmixed; pure; without foreign admixture or alloy; as, "joy *entire*." (*Milton.*) — Unbroken; complete in its parts; full and perfect.

"Then back to fight again, new breathed and *entire*." — *Spenser.*

—Complete; not participated with others; whole; undivided; as, he has the *entire* control of his own will. — Full; comprising all requisites within itself; firm; faithful; sure; solid; fixed; as, *entire* faith. — With vigor unabated; in full strength; not deformed or mutilated; free from blemish and defect; as, an *entire* horse.

(*Bot.*) Even-edged; i. e., not toothed, notched, or divided.

—*n.* Anything whole, unmixed, or perfect; specifically, malt liquor, as ale, porter, &c., drawn from the one vat; as, Barclay and Perkins' *Entire*.

Entire'ly, *adv.* In the whole; fully; completely; as, his memory is *entirely* gone.

—Unmixedly; without alloy; truly; faithfully

Entire'ness, *n.* State or quality of being entire; completeness; fulness; totality; unbroken form, condition, or quality.

—Honesty; uprightness; integrity.

Entire'ty, *n.* State of entireness; wholeness; integrity; as, *entirety* of satisfaction. — The whole; that which is entire or complete.

En'titative, *a.* [See ENTITY.] Considered as an entity, or in the abstract.

En'titatively, *adv.* In an entitative manner.

Entitle, *v. a.* [Fr. *intituler* — Lat. *in*, and *titulus*, a title. See TITLE.] To give a title to; to give or prefix a name or appellation; to designate; to denominate; to style; to characterize; to prefix as a title; to call; as, to *entitle* a senator "Honorable."

—To give a claim to; to give a right to demand or receive; to qualify; as, to be *entitled* to compensation.

En'tity, *n.* [Fr. *entité*, from L. Lat. *entitas*, from obs. *ens*, *entis*, from *esse*, to be.] Essence; existence; being; substance; a real being, or species of being.

"Their *entity* and quiddity,
The souls of defunct bodies, fly." — *Hudibras.*

En'toblast, *n.* [Gr. *entos*, within, and *blastos*, bud.] (*Anat.*) The so-called nucleoli. See ECTOBLAST. *Agassiz.*

Entoil', *v. a.* To take with toils; to insnare; to entangle. — *Johnson.*

Entomatog'raphy, *n.* Radically the same as ENTOMOLOGY, *q. v.*

Entomb, *en-tōōm'*, *v. a.* [*En* and *tomb.*] To bury in a grave; to inter; to deposit in a tomb; to inhume.

Entombment, *en-tōōm'ment*, *n.* Act of entombing; burial; interment.

Entom'ic, Entom'ical, *a.* [See ENTOMOLOGY.] Pertaining, or relating, to insects.

Entomoid, *a.* [Gr. *entomon*, insect, and *eidos*, form.] Resembling an insect.

—*n.* That which resembles an insect.

Entom'oline, *n.* [From Gr. *entomon*.] (*Chem.*) A chemical principle found in the elytra and wings of insects. — *Brande.*

Entom'olite, *n.* [Gr. *entomon*, an insect, and *lithos*, stone.] An insect in a petrified state.

Entomolog'ic, Entomolog'ical, *a.* Pertaining to entomology, or to the science of insects.

Entomolog'ically, *adv.* In an entomological manner.

Entomol'ogist, *n.* [Fr. *entomologiste*.] One versed in the science of insects.

Entomol'ogy, *n.* [Fr. *entomologie*; Gr. *entōma*, insects — *en*, in, *temno*, to cut, and *logos*, discourse; Lat. *insecta*. See INSECT.] The science or natural history and description of insects. The name insect implies an animal insected or divided into segments. This term is applicable to the principal part of the articulate subkingdom, and was formerly applied to it; at present, the word insect is only used in reference to those articulated animals which are distinguished by antennæ and breathing-organs composed of ramified tracheæ, with or without air-sacs. The science of entomology presents to the student of nature the most numerous and diversified objects worthy of attention. The observation of the structure and instincts of insects is full of interest, and has at all times engaged the attention of men of science. Along with other branches of natural history, the study of entomology was cultivated by Aristotle and other philosophers among the ancient Greeks. Pliny does not add much in his works to the information given by Aristotle, and it was not studied as an absolute science till the 17th century, when progress began to be

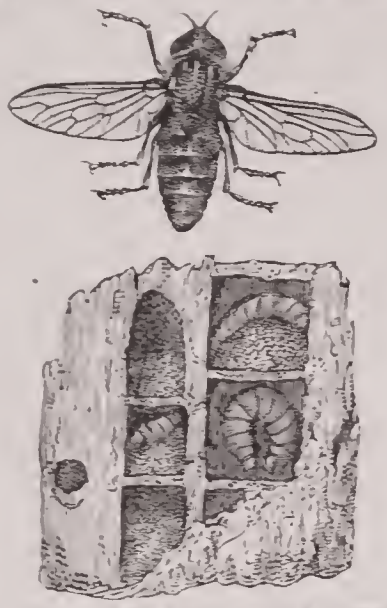


Fig. 944. — XYLOCOPA Carpenter Bee AND ITS NEST.

made. The chief naturalists of that period were Goedart, Swammerdam, Malpighi, Leeuwenhoeck, and Ray. During the 18th century, the great Swedish naturalist Linnæus gave his attention to the study of entomology, and his classification, as far as the orders are concerned, has served as the basis of all that have been since promulgated. It is founded on the presence or absence of the wings, their number, consistence, surface, position in repose; and also on the presence or absence of a sting. De Geer and Fabricius are, perhaps, after Linnæus, the most worthy to be named of the great entomologists of the 18th century. At the close of the 18th and beginning of the 19th century, the name of Latreille is pre-eminently conspicuous. Since the beginning of the 19th century, the number of insects known and described has prodigiously increased; many entomologists have with great advantage devoted themselves particularly to the study of particular orders of insects; and many valuable monographs have appeared. Entomological literature has now become very extensive. We cannot attempt to enumerate the distinguished entomologists of the 19th century, but perhaps the names of Say, Meigen, Jurine, Gyllenhal, Gravenhorst, Hubner, Dufour Boisduval, Erichon, Lacordiere, Leach, Macleay, Curtis, Westwood, Walker, Smith, and Swainson, deserve particular notice. — See INSECTS.

Entomoph'agous, *a.* [Gr. *entomon*, insect, and *phanein*, to eat.] Insectivorous; feeding chiefly on insects, as the opossums, bandicoots, &c.

Entomos'traca, *n.*; *pl.* ENTOMOSTRACANS. [Gr. *entomos*, and *ostrakon*, burnt clay.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of crustacea, comprising those which are covered with a thin horny tegument in the form of a shell, and consisting of 1 or 2 pieces. They have normally 6 or 5 cephalic rings; the 8 or 9 posterior ones belong to the foot series, but 3 or more hind pairs of these are usually obsolete. The abdomen is also without appendages. The BARNACLES, *q. v.*, belong to this order.

Entomos'tracans, *a.* Belonging to the entomostraca.

Entomot'omist, *n.* One versed in entomotomy.

Entomot'omy, *n.* [Gr. *entomon*, an insect, and *temnein*, to cut.] The science of the dissection of insects.

Enton'ic, *a.* [Gr. *entonos*, strained. See ENTASIA.] (*Med.*) Possessing extreme tension.

En'tophyte, *n.* [Gr. *entos*, within, and *phyton*, a plant.] (*Bot.*) A plant which grows from within another, as rhizanths and fungi.

Entozo'a, *n.* [Gr. *entos*, and *zoön*, an animal.] (*Zoöl.*) A name given to an extensive class of low-organized invertebrata, of the group *Annuloza*, the greater part of which are parasitic on the internal organs of other animals. This class corresponds to the order of NEMATOIDS, *q. v.*

Entozo'al, Entozo'ic, *a.* Relating or pertaining to the entozoa.

Entozool'ogist, *n.* [From *entozoön*, and *logos*, treatise.] One learned in the science of the entozoa.

Entozo'ön, *n.*; *pl.* ENTOZOA, *q. v.*

Entracte, *ŏng-trăkt'*.) *n.* [Fr.] (*Dram.*) The interval which occurs between the acts of a dramatic representation.

(*Mus.*) A musical divertissement introduced between the acts of a play.

Entrails, *en'trālz*.) *n. pl.* [Fr. *entrailles*; Gr. *enteria*, pl. of *enteron*, from *entos*, the inside.] The internal parts of animal bodies; the intestines; the guts; the bowels. — The internal parts; as, the *entrails* of the earth.

Entram'mel, *v. a.* Same as TRAMMEL, *q. v.*

Entrance, *en'trans*. *n.* [Lat. *intrans*, going into, from *intro*. See ENTER.] Act of entering into a place; — opposed to *exit*; as, the *entrance* of a minister into office. — Power of entering; ingress; as, free *entrance* into a theatre. — The door, gate, passage, or avenue by which a place may be entered; as, the *entrance* of a house. — Commencement; beginning; initiation; as, *entrance* into good society. — Act of taking possession; as, *entrance* into an estate. — The entering of the name of a thing or things into an official register; as, a ship's *entrance* at a custom-house.

Entrance', *v. a.* or *n.* [*En* and *trance*; O. Fr. *transe*. See TRANCE.] To put in a trance or swoon; to transport out of the senses; to take away consciousness from. — To throw into an ecstasy; to ravish the senses with delight or wonder.

"I stood *entranced*, and had no room for thought." — *Dryden.*

Entrance'ment, *n.* Act of entrancing; state of trance or ecstasy.

Entrap', *v. a.* [Fr. *attraper* — *a. ad.* and *trappe*, a trap. See TRAP.] To catch, as in a trap; to enmesh; to insnare; to involve; to perplex; to entangle; to inveigle; to decoy; to embarrass.

Entrap'pingly, *adv.* In a manner to entrap or inveigle.

Entreat', *v. a.* [Fr. *en*, and *traiter*, from Lat. *tracto*. See TREAT.] To treat; to use or manage; to deal with; to conduct toward.

"Whereas thy servant worketh truly, *entreat* him not evil." *Eccl.* vii. 20.

—To prevail upon by solicitation and importunity. — To seek to obtain by treaty, engagement, or promise; to ask earnestly; to petition or pray with urgency; to beg; to crave; to beseech; to solicit; to supplicate; to importune; to implore; as, to *entreat* a favor.

—*v. n.* To make an earnest supplication or request; to beseech; as, to *entreat* for a man's life.

Entreat'able, *a.* Susceptible of being obtained by entreaty.

Entreat'er, *n.* One who makes entreaty.

Entreat'ingly, *adv.* In a beseeching, entreating manner.

Entreat'ive, *a* Beseeching; pleading; imploring.

Entreat'y, *n.* Urgent prayer; pressing solicitation; earnest request; solicitation; importunity; as, deaf to *entreaties*.

Entre Douro e Minho, (*en'trā dor-rōō-o ā mēen-yo.*) often called MINHO, the most N. province of Portugal, bounded N. by the Spanish prov. of Galicia, from which it is separated by the River Minho, and on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean. *Area*, 3,094 sq. m. It has been called the Paradise of Portugal; and indeed it may be doubted whether any territory in Europe of equal extent exhibits so much beauty. It is traversed from N.E. to S.W. by three mountain-ranges, which, however, sink down as they approach the coast, leaving a considerable tract of undulating country along the sea-margin. The chief rivers, besides the Minho, and the Douro, which separates it from the S. prov. of Beira, are the Lima (a portion of the vale of which is said to form the loveliest landscape in the world), the Cavado, and the Taniego. The climate is agreeable and healthy. *Prod.* Wine, oil, flax, maize, wheat, barley, oats, and vegetables. Along the coast are numerous fisheries. The prov. consists of three dists., Braga, Vianne, and Porto, with the town of Braga for the capital. *Pop.* 864,918.

Entrée, *n.* [Fr.] An entry; entering; a coming in; as, to have the *entrée* of good society.

—The first course of viands served at dinner; as, the *entrée* of the soups.

Entremets, (*ong-tr-mā'*) *n. s.* and *pl.* [Fr. *entre*, between, and *mets*, a dish.] (*Cookery.*) A small, dainty dish, or epicurean viand, set on a dinner-table between the more substantial meats, or *pièces de resistance*.

Entrench', *v. a.* See INTRENCH.

Entrepôt, *ŏng-tr-pō'*, *n.* [Fr.] A warehouse (bonded or free); a magazine for merchandise. — A mart or port for shipping goods in transit.

Entre Rios, ("between the rivers,") a prov. of the Argentine Confederation; *area*, about 45,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Uruguay, Parana, Corrientes, Gualequay, and numerous other smaller streams. *Surface*, generally low; *soil*, in some parts, fertile. *Principal towns.* Parana, Ybicuy, and the cap. Concepcion de la China. *Pop.* 107,000.

Entresol, *ŏng-tr-sŏl'*.) *n.* [Fr.] (*Arch.*) A floor between two other floors. It consists of a low apartment placed above the first floor, as in Paris, or between the ground-floor and the first floor, as in London.

En'trochal, *a.* Pertaining to entrochite; partaking of the qualities of entrochite.

En'trochite, *n.* [Gr. *en*, and *trochos*, a wheel.] (*Pal.*) A genus of fossils, consisting of the petrified arms of the sea-starfish.

Entro'pium, *n.* [Gr. *en*, and *tropē*, turning.] (*Surg.*) *E.* and ECTROPIUM are terms for the turning in and the turning *out* of the eyelids. In one case the lashes rub on the base of the eye, causing constant pain and shedding of tears; in the other the ball of the eye is exposed to all the accidents of dust and air.

Entrust', *v. a.* See INTRUST.

En'try, *n.* [Fr. *entrée*. See ENTER.] The act of entering; entrance; ingress; inlet; as, the *entry* of a man into public life, the *entry* of a ship into port, &c. — Way, path, or passage in or into; the passage by which persons enter a house or other building; as, policemen dodge about an *entry* for the cook's cold victuals. — Act of entering and taking possession of lands or other estate. — Act of committing to writing, or of recording in a book; as, to make a ledger *entry*.

"A notary made an *entry* of this act." — *Bacon.*

(*Com.*) The passing of a ship's documents at a custom-house, or the depositing of the requisite papers, to legalize the landing or shipment of goods, merchandise, &c.

(*Book-keeping.*) The act of recording commercial transactions as they occur. *Single-entry* is that which is entered only once in the accounts in the ledger; a *Double-entry* is effected by entering transactions in the ledger

twice, first to the *debtor* of one set of accounts, and then to the *creditor* of another set. In making the two entries, one is a real account under the name of the debtor or creditor, and the other is a nominal or imaginary account under the head of the goods that have been bought or sold. Take, for instance, the article "Sugar:" say the trader purchases a hogshead of the article from *A. B. & Co.*; he first enters in the regular way to the *Cr.* of *A. B. & Co.*, and then, turning to the folio headed "sugar," he enters it on the *Dr.* side of the account as bought from *A. B. & Co.* In the same way, when the hogshead is sold to *E. F. & Co.*, it is entered first to the *Dr.* of those parties, and then under the *Cr.* side of sugar as sold to *E. F. & Co.* By these double-entries, one the counterpart of the other, the nominal constantly check the real or personal accounts: and a trader can at all times tell how, when, and at what prices his property has been disposed of, without analyzing general accounts. — See Book-keeping.

(*Law.*) The taking possession of lands and tenements where a man has title of entry. Entry is either actual, made by the party or his attorney; or an entry in law, by continual claim. Remedy by entry takes place in cases of abatement, intrusion, and disseisin; not on discontinuance or deforcement.

Entune', *v. a.* To tune.

Entwine', *v. a.* To twine; to twist round; to entangle; as, to *entwine* a wreath.

—*v. n.* To become twined, twisted, or involved; as, *entwined* with laurels.

Entwine'ment, *n.* A twining or twisting round.

Entwist', *v. a.* To twist or wreathe round.

Enu'bilous, *a.* [Lat. *e*, out, and *nubilus*, dark, cloudy.] Free from cloud, mist, or fog, as the atmosphere.

Enu'cleate, *v. a.* [Lat. *enucleare*; Fr. *enucléer*.] To unravel; to expose; to explain; to render clear; to make manifest; to solve.

Enucle'ation, *n.* [Fr.] Act of solving, or making exposition of; a clearing up; a making manifest.

Enu'merate, *v. a.* [Lat. *enumero, enumeratus* — *e*, *ex*, and *numero*, from *numerus*, number, *q. v.*] To count or tell, number by number; to reckon or mention a number of things, each separately; as, to *enumerate* a person's faults, and ignore his merits.

Enumera'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *enumeratio*.] Act of enumerating, or of counting or telling a number, by naming each particular.

—An account of a number of things, in which mention is made of every particular article.

(*Rhet.*) A recapitulation or summing up of the heads of an argument.

Enu'merative, *a.* [Fr. *énumératif*.] Counting up one by one.

Enu'merator, *n.* One who enumerates.

Enunciable, (*e-nun'shi-a-bl.*) *a.* That may be enunciated.

Enunciate, (*e-nun'shi-āt.*) *v. a.* [Lat. *enuncio, enunciatus* — *e*, *ex*, and *nuncio*, to declare, from *nuncius*, a messenger. See Nuncio.] To proclaim; to declare; to tell: to assert; as, to *enunciate* a belief. — To utter: to pronounce; as, to *enunciate* a word with distinctness.

—*v. a.* To utter or pronounce words or syllables.

Enunciation, (*e-nun-shi-a'shun.*) *n.* [Lat. *enunciatio*.] Act of enunciating, or of uttering and pronouncing: open attestation, proclamation, or declaration; as, the *enunciation* of a doctrine. — Manner of uttering articulate sounds; lingual expression; as, to speak with a slow *enunciation*.

—The words in which a proposition is expressed; statement; announcement: intelligence; as, the "*enunciations* of the intellect and will." — *Hale.*

Enun'ciative, *a.* [Lat. *enunciativus*.] Relating or pertaining to enunciation; expressive; declarative; as, *enunciative* terms.

Enun'ciatively, *adv.* By way of declaration.

Enunciator, (*e-nun'shi-ā-tor.*) *n.* One who enunciates or declares.

Enun'ciatory, *a.* Having reference to enunciation.

Enure, *v. a.* See Inure.

Enure'sis, *n.* [Gr. *enourein*, to make urine in.] (*Med.*) Urine discharged involuntarily.

Enur'ney, *n.* (*Her.*) A bordure charged with wild beasts.

Envault', *v. a.* To inter; to entomb: to enclose in a vault.

Enveigle, (*en-vē'gl.*) See Inveigle.

Envel'op, *v. a.* [Fr. *envelopper*, from Lat. *involvere* — *in*, and *volvere*, to roll: L. Lat. *involpare*. See Volubile.] To roll or fold in; to infold: to cover by wrapping and folding; to inwrap: as, to *envelop* a letter. — To cover on all sides: to hide; to surround entirely; as, *enveloped* in fog.

"A cloud of smoke *envelops* either host." — *Dryden.*

En'velope, Envel'op, *n.* That which infolds or inwraps: a wrapper; a cover; a covering for a letter, parcel, &c.; an investing integument; an outward covering or case.

(*Astron.*) Same as Coma, *q. v.*

(*Fortif.*) An earthwork raised to defend a weaker one.

(*Geom.*) Curve or surface generated by the repeated interjections of given curves or surfaces, whose position, form, and magnitude are allowed to vary according to some continuous law.

Envel'opment, *n.* [Fr. *enveloppement*.] A wrapping: an envelop. — Act of enveloping; an inclosing or covering on all sides.

Enven'om, *v. n.* [Fr. *envenimer* — *en*, and *venin*, venom. See Venom.] To taint or impregnate with venom, poison, or any substance destructive to life; to poison; to inoculate with deleterious matter; as, *envenomed* wine.

—To render odious; to make detestable or hateful. — To infect with malice, bitterness, or uncharitableness.

"With *excecrom d* tongue to blast the fame of harmless men." *Philips.*

—To enrage; to provoke; to exasperate; as, to *envenom* woman's jealousy.

En'viable, *a.* That may excite envy; susceptible of evoking ardent desire of possession; very desirable; as, an *enviable* state of single blessedness.

En'viableness, *n.* State or quality of exciting enviable desire.

En'viably, *adv.* In an enviable manner.

Envie', *v. a.* To vie; to seek to equal or excel.

En'vier, *n.* One possessed of envy; one who envies or maligns another.

En'vious, *a.* [Fr. *envieux*; Lat. *invidiosus*.] Infected with envy; feeling, exhibiting, or expressing envy; repining or suffering chagrin, at the excellence, prosperity, or happiness of another; tinctured with envy, as feelings; excited or directed by envy, as remarks.

"Heav'n cannot *envious* of his blessings be." — *Dryden.*

—Inspiring, provoking, or eliciting envy.

En'viously, *adv.* With envy; actuated by envy; in an envious manner.

"How *enviously* the ladies look." — *Swift.*

En'viousness, *n.* Quality or state of being envious.

Envi'ron, *v. a.* [Fr. *environner* — *en*, and O. Fr. *viron*, to surround, from Gr. *gyros*, round. See Gyrate.] To surround; to encircle; to encompass; as, a place *environed* by woods.

"*Environed* with a wilderness of sin." — *Shaks.*

—To involve; to envelop; to besiege; to inclose; to invest.

Envi'ronment, *n.* [O. Fr. *environnement*.] A surrounding or being surrounded. — The person or thing which environs or surrounds.

Envi'rons, *n. pl.* [Fr.] The places lying circumjacent to another place so as to surround it, or lie in its vicinity on different sides; neighborhood; viciuage; as, the *environs* of New York.

Envis'age, *v. a.* [Fr. *envisager*.] To gather by intuitive perfection, or by looking in the face of.

Envis'agement, *n.* Act or faculty of envisaging.

Envol'ume, *v. a.* To form into a volume, as printed sheets.

En'voy, *n.* [Fr. *envoyé*, from *envoyer*, to send — *en*, and *voie*, from Lat. *via*, a way. See Way.] One who carries a message; a messenger; specifically, a person next in rank to an ambassador, deputed by a sovereign, or ruler of a state, to negotiate a treaty, or transact other political business with a foreign prince or government. See Ambassador, Embassy, Charge d'Affaires.

En'voyship, *n.* Office, rank, or dignity of an envoy.

En'vy, *v. a.* [Fr. *envier*; Lat. *invidere* — *in*, and *videre*, to see on purpose, to look at. See Vision.] To hate or dislike on account of prosperity and happiness; to repine at another's well-doing; to grudge another's superior position or advantages. — To feel uneasiness, chagrin, mortification, or discontent at the sight of superior excellence, reputation, or happiness enjoyed by another.

"I have seen thee fight when I have *envied* thy behaviour." *Shaks.*

—To impart unwillingly; to withhold maliciously; as, *envy* others' participation in that which is enjoyed by one's self.

—To covet; to hanker after; to desire strongly; as, "the *envied* kiss to share." — *Gray.*

—*v. n.* To feel envy; to experience a sense of longing for something possessed by another, and hence, unattainable.

"Who would *envy* at the prosperity of the wicked?" — *Taylor.*

—*n.* An uneasiness of mind, occasioned by the consideration of a good we discover in the possession of another person, whom we deem less worthy of it than ourselves. It is characterized by a degree of sorrow that the good contemplated should escape ourselves, and of anger, that it should fall to the share of another. It differs from emulation, which is merely a desire to become possessed of something which is enjoyed by another; whereas in envy there is a malevolent feeling which desires that others be brought down below our own level.

Enwall', *v. a.* See Inwall.

Enwallow, (*en-wol'lo.*) *v. a.* To wallow in.

Enwheel', *v. a.* [*In* and *wheel*.] To encompass; to encircle.

Enwomb, (*en-woom'.*) *v. a.* To secrete; to bury or hide, as in a womb.

"Africa's Niger stream *enwombs* itself into the earth." — *Donne.*

Enwrap, (*en-rap'.*) *v. a.* See Inwrap.

Enwrap'ment, *n.* Act of enwrapping; also, that which enwraps, as a wrapper, covering, &c.

Enwreathe', *v. a.* See Inwreathe.

Enyo, (*Myth.*) A Greek goddess, who delights in havoc and bloodshed. In Hesiod (*Theog.* 273), *E.* is one of the Graiæ, or daughters of Phorcus and Kêto.

Enz, (*ents.*) a river of Germany, flowing through Würtemberg and Baden, and, after a course of 70 m., joining the Neckar to the left of Stuttgart.

Enzeli, or **Enzelli**, (*en-zal'le.*) a lake of Persia, prov. of Ghilan, communicates with the Caspian Sea by a channel 500 yards across; length, 25 miles.

E'ocene, *n.* [Gr. *eos*, the dawn, and *kainos*, recent.] (*Geol.*) A term introduced by Lyell to designate the lower tertiary strata, from the idea that the very small percentage of still existing species among the fossils of these strata indicates what may be regarded as the *dawn* or commencement of the present condition of creation. See Tertiary System.

Eo'la, in *Oregon*, a post-village of Polk co., on the Rickreal River, about 5 m. W. of Salem; *pop.* about 150.

Eo'lia, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Dane co., about 20 m. N.E. of Madison.

Eo'lian, Eol'ic, *a.* [Gr. *aolikos*.] Pertaining or relating to Æolia, or to the dialect of Æolia in Asia Minor, inhabited by Greeks. — Relating to Æolus, the fabled deity of the winds. — See Æolian, Æolic, Æolus.

Eo'lic, *a.* Relating to Æolia, or to the Greek dialect of that country. See Æolia.

Eo'lipile, *n.* [Lat. *alipila*, from *Æolus*.] See Æolipile.

Eo'lis, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Mollusks, order *Gasteropoda proper*, in which the act of respiration appears to be performed by means of numerous finger-like processes (Fig. 945), with which the back is covered.



Fig. 945.
ÆOLIS CORONATA.

E'on, Æ'on, *n.* [Gr. *aion*, eternity.] An infinite or indefinite space of time; eternity.

(*Philos.*) See Gnostics.

Eoo'a, Eoa, Eaowe, or Middleburg, the most eastern of the Friendly Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. It has an elevation of 600 feet above the level of the sea, and was discovered by Tasman in 1643. Lat. 18° 19′ S., Lon. 175° 37′ W.

Eos, (*Myth.*) The Greek name of Aurora, who in the Eastern parts of the world is called Eoo.

Eous, (*e-o'us.*) (*Myth.*) One of the horses of the sun.

Ep, Ep'i, [Gr.] A Greek prefix implying *toward, among, on, against*.

Epacrida'ceæ, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *akros*, the top.] (*Bot.*) The Epacris fam., an ord. of plants, alliance *Ericales*. Diag. Monopetalous flowers, perfect free stamens, seeds with a firm skin, and 1-celled anthers opening longitudinally. — The species are shrubs or small trees, natives of Australia, the Indian Archipelago, and the South Sea Islands, where they are very numerous. There are 30 genera, and 320 species. They are of little importance, except for the beauty of their flowers, on which account they are much cultivated. The fruits of many are edible; as those of *Astroloma humifusum*, Tasmanian cranberry, and *Leucopogon Richei*, the native currant of Australia.

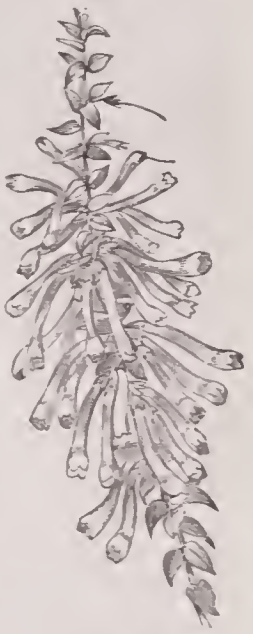


Fig. 946.
EPACRIS GRANDIFLORA.

Epact, (*ē'pakt.*) *n.* [Gr. *epaktos* — *epi*, and *ago*, to lead.] (*Chron.*) The excess of the solar month above the lunar synodical month; or of the solar year above the lunar year of twelve synodical months; or of several solar months above as many synodical months; or of several solar years above as many periods, each consisting of 12 synodical months. The menstrual *E.* is the excess of the civil calendar month above the lunar month. For a month of 31 days, this *E.* is 1 day 11 hours 15 minutes 57 seconds, if we suppose new moon to occur on the first day of the month. The annual *E.* is the excess of the solar year above the lunar. As the Julian solar year is (nearly) 365 days, and the Julian lunar year is (nearly) 354 days, the annual *E.* is nearly 11 days. The *E.* for two Julian years is, therefore, nearly 22 days; for three years, 33 days; and so on. When, however, the *E.* passes 30 days, 30 falls to be deducted from it, as making an intercalary month. For three years, then, the *E.* is properly 3; and for 4 years, adding 11 days, it is 14 days; and so on. Following the cycle, starting from a new moon on the 1st of January, we find that the *E.* becomes 30 or 0 in the 19th year. The *E.* for the 20th year is again 11; and so on. The years in the cycle are marked by Roman numerals, I. II. III., &c., called the Golden Numbers; and a table of the Julian *E.* exhibits each year in the cycle with its golden number and *E.* As the Gregorian year (see Calendar) differs from, and is in advance of, the Julian by 11 days (the number lost on the Julian account before the Gregorian computation of time was introduced in England), and as 11 days is the difference between the solar and lunar years, it follows that the Gregorian *E.* for any year is the same with the Julian *E.* for the year preceding it.

Epago'ge, *n.* [Gr.] (*Rhet.*) An inductive form of speech. See Induction.

Epal'pate, *a.* [Lat. *e*, and *palpatus*, to touch lightly.] (*Zoöl.*) Without antennæ: — said of certain insects.

Epaminon'das, a Theban general, one of the greatest commanders, statesmen, and patriots of ancient times, was descended from the former kings of Thebes, although the fortunes of his family were so fallen that he was as conspicuous for his poverty as for his birth. His brilliant natural talents had been carefully cultivated by study; and when he embarked in public affairs,

be speedily took the lead as general and politician. Having, at the imminent risk of his own life, saved that of Pelopidas in battle, a friendship was formed between that eminent man and him, which proved of the utmost advantage to their common country; and it was his advice which impelled the former to liberate Thebes from the Lacedemonian yoke.

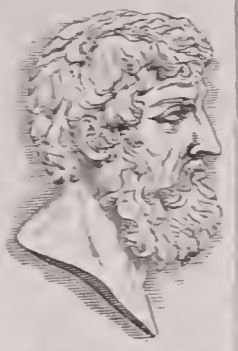


Fig. 947.—EPAMINONDAS.

War was declared, and Epaminondas led the Theban troops to victory and independence at the celebrated battle of Leuctra, 371 B.C. On his return, both he and Pelopidas were put on their trial, for having held their command longer than the time prescribed for by law. They acknowledged the fact, and expressed their willingness to suffer the penalty — death, provided that, as Epaminondas sarcastically stipulated, it were recorded on their tomb that they had been condemned to die for having saved their country from ruin. This dignified reproof struck home, and their immediate acquittal followed. The rising power of Thebes excited the jealousy of Athens and other States, and Sparta put forth all her strength to humble the people who, from being tributary, had started up their more than equals, their conquerors. Several campaigns ensued, in one of which Epaminondas had nearly taken by surprise the city of Sparta itself; but meeting with a check, he turned to attack Mantinea, near which the two hostile armies of Thebes and Lacedemon, with their respective allies, finally encountered. He attacked the Spartan phalanx in person, and put it to flight; but during his pursuit he was mortally wounded in the breast by a javelin, B.C. 362. Being told by the physicians that he would die as soon as the weapon was extracted, on receiving intelligence that the Bœotians had gained the victory, he is said to have torn out the javelin with his own hand, exclaiming, "I have lived long enough." His moral purity, justice, and clemency are extolled by the ancients as much as his military talents; and it is expressly recorded of him, that he never told a lie, even in jest.

Epanadiplo'sis, *n.* [Gr. See ANADIPLOSIS.] (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech by which the same word occurs both at the beginning and termination of a sentence; as, "Awake, my own beloved, awake!"

Epanalep'sis, *n.* [Gr. See ANALEPSIS.] (*Rhet.*) A rhetorical figure which conveys a repetition of the same word after intervening words.

Epanaphora, *(e-pan-af'o-ra)* *n.* [Gr.] (*Rhet.*) An anaphora.

Epanastrophe, *(e-pan-as'tro-fe)* *n.* [Gr.] (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech which serves to introduce the termination of one sentence or clause as the beginning of the next.

Epan'odos, *n.* [Gr.] (*Rhet.*) A figure in which the several parts of a sentence are repeated inversely; a coming back to the leading heads of a discourse, after a digressive examination of the various topics involved.

Epanortho'sis, *n.* [Gr.] (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech recalling an expression previously uttered, in order to replace it by a more emphatic one; as, "Fair girl! Fair, shall I say? no, *fairest* girl!"

Epan'thous, *a.* [Gr. *epi*, and *anthos*, a flower.] (*Bot.*) Having existence upon flowers; — used in relation to some species of fungi.

Ep'arch, *n.* [Gr. *eparchos.*] In ancient Greece, the ruler of a province.

Ep'archy, Ep'archie, *n.* [Gr. *eparchia.*] In ancient Greece, a province, or subdivision of territory forming the jurisdiction of an eparch or governor. In modern Greece, the equivalent appellation is *nomarchie*, q. v.

Epaule, *(e-pōl')* *n.* [Fr., a shoulder.] (*Fortif.*) The shoulder or angle of a bastion.

Epaulement, *(e-paul'ment)* *n.* [Fr.] (*Fortif.*) The shoulder or short parapet made at the flank of a battery, or extremity of a parallel, to prevent its being enfiladed.

Epaulet, *(ep'a-let)* *n.* [Fr. *epaulette*, from *epaule*, shoulder.] (*Mil.*) An ornamental badge, worn on the shoulder of military men. The *E.* of commissioned officers are usually of gold, while those worn by non-commissioned officers, &c., are usually of brass, worsted, &c.

Epauletted, *a.* Furnished with epaulets.

Epée, CHARLES MICHEL, ABBÉ DE L', one of the founders of the system of instruction for the deaf and dumb, was b. at Versailles, Nov. 25, 1712. He studied for the church, and entering into holy orders, became a preacher and canon at Troyes, but eventually, on account of his Jansenist opinions, was deprived of this appointment. He then lived in retirement at Paris. In the year 1755, he first began to occupy himself with the education of two deaf and dumb sisters; and, as he asserts, without any previous knowledge of Pereira's efforts in the cause, invented a language of signs, by which persons thus afflicted might be enabled to hold intercourse with their fellow-creatures. His first attempts being crowned with success, he determined to devote his life to the subject. At his own expense, he founded an institution for the deaf and dumb, and labored with unwearied zeal for its prosperity. His favorite wish, however, the foundation of such an institution at the public cost, was not fulfilled till after his death, which took place Dec. 23, 1789. He wrote a work, entitled *Institution des Sourds et Muets* (2 vols., Paris, 1774), which afterwards appeared in an improved form under the title, *La Véritable Manière d'Instruire les Sourds et Muets* (Paris, 1784).

Epencephal'ic Arch, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *egkephalos*, the brain.] (*Anat.*) The bony arch which encompasses and protects the epencephalon: it is composed of the basi-occipital, ex-occipitals, and superoccipitals, and, in general anatomy, forms the neural arch of the occipital vertebra.

Epencephalon, *n.* [Gr.] (*Anat.*) The hindmost of the four primary divisions or segments of the brain, including the medulla oblongata, pons varolii, cerebellum, and fourth ventricle.

Epenet'ic, *a.* [From Gr. *epainos*, an encomium.] Laudatory; panegyrical.

Epen'thesis, *n.*; *pl.* EPENTHESES. [Gr.] (*Gram.*) A figure by which one or more letters are inserted in the middle of a word; as in the Latin *rettulit*, for *retulit*. *Brande.*

Epenthet'ic, *a.* Inserted in the middle of a word.

Epergne, *(e-pārn')* *n.* [Fr.] An ornamental stand for a large dish in the centre of a table.

Eperies, *(e-per'eesh)* a royal free town of Hungary, on the Tarcza, 140 m. from Pesth; *pop.* 10,000.

Epernay, *(ā'per-nā')* a town of France, dep. Marne, 15 m. from Rheims. It is the chief entrepôt for the Champagne wines. In it is the great manufacturing house of Moet and Chandon, whose vaults measure more than 3 miles in extent, and contain, at some periods, as many as 2,000,000 bottles of Champagne. *Pop.* 8,726.

Epernon, JEAN LOUIS, DUKE D', a French nobleman, b. 1554. He was of an ancient family of Languedoc, and became the favorite of Henry III., who loaded him with honors and titles. He reluctantly recognized Henry IV., but served on his side in the civil war, and took several important towns for him. He was present at the assassination of the king, and did not escape suspicion of being privy to it; but the proceedings commenced against him were stopped, the regent, Mary of Medicis, who owed her appointment to him, taking his part and maintaining him in his offices. Louis XIII. made him governor of Guienne, but he carried his insolence and love of display so far that it was necessary to recall him. It was Epernon who assisted Mary of Medicis to escape from her confinement at Blois in 1619. D. 1642.

Epeus, the son of Panopeus, who was the fabricator of the famous wooden horse which proved the ruin of Troy.

Epexege'sis, *n.* [Gr.] (*Rhet.*) A full explanation; exegesis.

Epexeget'ical, *a.* Explanatory; exegetical.

Epha, Epham, *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew measure containing about 4·9th bushel (English).

Ephem'era, *n.* [Fr. *éphémère*, from Gr. *ephēmeron* — *epi*, and *hēmera*, a day.] One of the EPHEMERIDÆ, *q. v.*

Ephem'eral, *a.* Continuing or existing one day only; beginning and ending in a day; diurnal; short-lived; existing or continuing for a short time only.

—*n.* A thing very short-lived; an ephemeral plant or production.

Ephem'eran, *n.* An ephemera. See EPHEMERIDÆ.

Ephemeridæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Day-fly*, a family of insects, sub-order *Neuroptera*. They have received their name from the brief duration of their existence in the perfect state, in which, very unlike the dragon-flies, they are believed to take no food, merely propagating their species, and dying. From the season of the year in which they begin to be seen, some of them are also called MAY-FLY. The larvæ and pupæ are aquatic, and in these states the *E.* have a much longer life than in their perfect state, extending even to years. The larvæ and pupæ are sufficiently voracious. The abdomen of the larva is furnished on each side with a set of leaflets, which serve instead of gills for respiration, and are also used in locomotion, although there are six feet attached to the thoracic segments. The pupæ differ little from the larvæ, except in having rudimentary wings enclosed under scales. Both larvæ and pupæ have the abdomen terminated by two or three jointed filaments, which the perfect insect also has, sometimes very long. The body of the perfect insect is soft and slender; the wings resemble in form those of dragon-flies, but are soft and filmy; in repose they are elevated vertically above the body; the second pair of wings are much smaller than the first, and in some species are altogether wanting; the organs of the mouth are so soft and small as not easily to be discerned, and to be apparently unfit for any kind of use. *E.*, in their larva and pupa states, live chiefly under stones in water, or in burrows which they make in the banks of streams. When ready for their final change, they creep out of the water to undergo it on some plant or other object by the water-side, generally towards sunset on some fine day of summer or autumn. After having attained their winged state, however, they cast off a complete slough or envelope, so perfect, that it exhibits even the limbs, abdominal filaments, and antennæ; and these "ghost-like exuviæ" are sometimes so



Fig. 948. — DAY-FLY. (*Ephemera.*)

abundant in the neighborhood of streams, as to cover in "a pearly layer" the hat and basket of the angler. The multitudes of *E.* are often very great, filling the air as a cloud; nay, so abundant are they at times, that their bodies have been known to cover the ground in certain districts of France, and have been gathered from particular spots in cart-loads to be used as manure.

Ephemeris, *n.*; *pl.* EPHEMERIDES. [Gr. See EPHEMERA.] A journal or account of daily transactions: a diary. — An astronomical almanac, or a table which exhibits the state or positions of the heavenly bodies at noon, for a number of successive days. — A collective name for reviews, magazines, and all kinds of periodical literature.

Ephemerist, *(e-fem'e-rist.)* *n.* One who studies the diurnal motions and positions of the planets: one who practises astrology. — A journalist; one who keeps an ephemeris.

Ephemeron, *n.*; *pl.* EPHEMERA. [Gr.] An insect having a mere daily existence: an ephemera; — hence, by implication, applied to events, &c., of brief or momentary duration.

Ephesian, *(e-fē'shan,)* *a.* [Lat. *Ephesius.*] (*Geog.*) Pertaining, or having reference to the city of Ephesus, in Asia Minor.

—*n.* A native or denizen of Ephesus.

Ephesians, Epistle of Paul to the, *(e-fē'shans.)* (*Script.*) The fifth in numerical order of the fourteen epistles of St. Paul contained in the canon of the New Testament. The principal fathers of the early Church are unanimous in favor of the genuineness and canonicity of this book. Much controversy, however, has been subsequently carried on as to whether it was addressed to the Ephesians, from the omission of the words "to the Ephesians" in a few of the ancient MSS., and the assertion of Marcion, a heretic of the second century, but whose testimony is of no weight, that it was addressed to the Laodiceans. Others, again, regard it as a cyclical epistle addressed to no particular church, but to all, though Ephesus may have been the chief. Though the testimony against the received opinion were much stronger than it really is, it is not a matter of great importance: for what was addressed to one was intended for all. It is generally believed to have been written about the year 61 A.D., during the early part of the apostle's first imprisonment at Rome. It is one of the richest and most valuable of the epistles.

Eph'esite, *n.* (*Min.*) A pearly-white variety of MARGARITE, *q. v.*

Ephesus, *(ef'e-sus.)* a famous city of Asia Minor, now in ruins, near the modern village of Ayasalonk or Aisalock, about 38 m. S.S.E. of Smyrna. It was the ancient cap. of Ionia, and had one of the seven Christian churches founded by the apostles. Its temple, dedicated to Diana, was considered one of the seven wonders

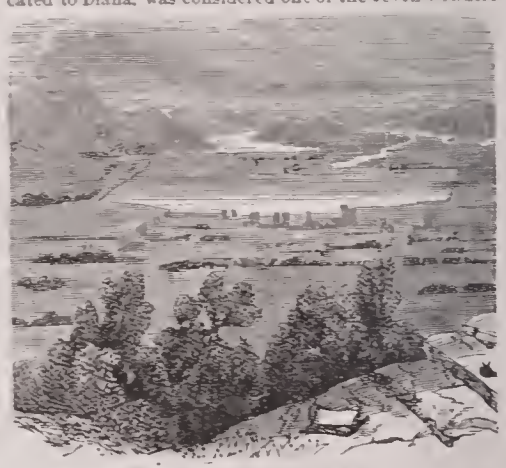


Fig. 949. — SITE OF EPHESUS.

of the world. Its dimensions were 425 feet long and 200 broad. The roof was supported by 127 columns, sixty feet high, which had been placed there by as many kings. Of these, 36 were carved in the most beautiful manner, one of which was the work of the famous Scopas. This celebrated building was not totally completed till 220 years after its foundation. Ctesiphon was its principal architect. The riches which were in the temple were immense, and the goddess who presided over it was worshipped with the most awful solemnity. It was burnt on the night that Alexander was born (see ERATOSTRATUS), but soon after it rose from its ruins with greater splendor and magnificence. *E.* for some time bore the name of Arsinoë, in honor of the wife of Lysimachus; but it was again known by its old name. Some have given the name of Ajasaloue to what they conjecture to be the remains of *E.* The Ephesians were much addicted to the use of spells and incantations: hence the words *literæ Ephesiæ* are applied to letters supposed to possess such magical powers as easily to enable persons, by their use, to obtain their wishes. See page 924.

Ephial'tes, *n.* [Gr.] The nightmare.

Ephippial, *(e-fip'pi-al,)* *a.* In the form of a saddle.

Ephippium, *n.* [Gr. *ephippion*, a saddle.] (*Anat.*) See SELLA TURCICA.

Ephor, *(ef'or,)* *n.* [Gr. *ephoros.*] (*Greek Hist.*) One of a class of magistrates common to many of the Dorian states of Greece, but more particularly known in reference to the political constitution of Sparta, where the *E.* held the supreme power in the state. The Spartan *E.* were five in number, and were elected annually from

the body of the ruling caste, and not from any particular tribe. Besides their judicial authority, they exercised a control over the functions of the kings and the senate, and sometimes recalled the former from their foreign expeditions, and demanded an account of their proceedings. The executive power likewise was almost wholly in their hands.

E'phod. [Heb., a covering.] Among the ancient Jews, it was one of the essential articles of the priest's official dress. It was an upper garment consisting of two pieces, one covering the back, and the other the breast, and being united upon the two shoulders. It was made of plain linen, except that of the high-priest, which was embroidered with various colors. Properly, according to the law of Moses, the ephod was to be worn only by the high-priest; but it subsequently came to be in common use among the priesthood, and even David, when bringing the ark back to Jerusalem, appeared in one. The *E.* was regarded by the Jews as a sacred object, and sometimes received divine homage. A description of the *E.* of the high-priest is given in *Exodus* xxviii. 6, *et seq.*



Fig. 950. — EPHOD.

Eph'oral. *a.* Relating or pertaining to an ephor.

Eph'orality. *n.* Term of office of an ephor.

E'phraim, a son of Joseph, who was adopted, together with his brother Manasseh, by Jacob among the tribes. B. in Egypt about 1710 B. C.

Eph'rain, in *Utah*, a post-village of San Pete co., abt. 5 m. N. of Manti; *pop.* abt. 900.

Eph'ratah, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Fulton co., abt. 50 m. W. N. W. of Albany; *pop.* in 1870, 2,207.

Eph'ratah, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Lancaster co.; *pop.* about 2,900.

—A post-village of Lancaster co., about 13 m. N. E. of Lancaster.

Ep'ic, Ep'ical, *a.* [Fr. *épique*; Lat. *epicus*; Gr. *epikos*, from *epos*, a song.] *Lit.* Narrative; containing narration; rehearsing; heroic; relating to heroic poetry or poems.

"Homer's name shall live in *epic* song." — *Dryden.*

—*n. Epic*, or *Epic Poetry*, is a kind of poetry which has outward objects for its subjects, and is thus distinguished from lyric poetry, which deals with the inner feelings and emotions of the mind. The distinction is general, for there are few productions to which it can strictly apply: but they belong to the one class or the other, according to the predominating character. As in the individual man, so with the human race, the mind is objective before it is subjective; it observes external objects before it turns its thoughts in upon itself; and hence we may conclude that the *E.* was the earliest species of poetry. The earliest specimens of this form of art probably consisted of simple tales rhythmically arranged, and recited to a very simple musical accompaniment. The longer and more artistic epic poems, however, embrace an extensive series of events and the actions of numerous personages. The epic poetry of the early Greeks naturally divides itself into two classes, — the heroic or romantic epos of Homer, and the hieratic epos of Hesiod, — the one dealing with the *political*, the other with the *religious*, life of the Greeks. The *Iliad* and *Odyssey* of Homer present us with the finest specimens of this class of poetry that have ever appeared. The sacred poetry of Hesiod partakes very much of a lyrical character. The *Æneid* of Virgil is not equal to the *Iliad* of Homer as an *E.*; its superiority depending more on beauty of language and arrangement than on anything in the story. The greatest *E.* of modern times is the *Paradise Lost* of Milton. Dante's *Divine Comedy*, however sublime in style, is destitute of that unity of event or action necessary to constitute a great work of this class. The *Jerusalem Delivered* of Tasso is regularly and strictly an *E.*, and adorned with all the beauties that belong to this species of composition. The epic poem is of all poetical works the most dignified, and at the same time the most difficult in execution; and hence it is that so very few have succeeded in the attempt to produce a really great *E.* "To contrive a story which shall please and interest all readers, by being at once entertaining, important, and instructive; to fill it with suitable incidents; to enliven it with a variety of characters, and of descriptions; and throughout a long work to maintain that propriety of sentiment, and that elevation of style, which the epic character requires, — is unquestionably the highest effort of poetical genius." — *Blair's Rhetoric.*

Epica'lyx, *n.* [*Bot.*] The term applied by many botanists to a circle of bracts appearing immediately below the calyx or outer covering of the flower. It is seen in the mallow tribe, and in many plants of the pink and rose tribes. Though a distinct name has been given to this whorl of leafy organs, it properly comes under the denomination of *involucre*, q. v.

Epican'thus, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, and *kanthos*, the angle of the eye.] (*Anat.*) The angle of the eye.

Epicar'idan, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, and *karidos*, shrimp.] (*Conch.*) A parasitic crustacean found upon shrimps.

Ep'icarp, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, *karpos*, fruit.] (*Bot.*) The external layer or region of the pericarp or shell of a fruit. This layer generally appears as a thin skin, being far less liable to alteration than either mesocarp or endocarp. See FRUIT.

Ep'ic Cy'cle, *n.* (*Lit.*) The vast number of poems which treated of the mythological and heroic ages of Greece, rendered some arrangement in the order of reading them absolutely necessary. Thus, besides the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* of Homer, there were five other epic poems relating to the legend of Troy alone, two giving the adventures of Heracles, with many others which are now known only by name. These poems were arranged at Alexandria, in the 2d cent. B. C., not according to merit, but simply by the order of the events which they professed to narrate; and the whole collection received the name of the *Epic Cycle*. This cycle comprised the Homeric poems as well as all others; but inasmuch as the former were generally spoken of by themselves, the phrase "cyclic poet" came gradually to express inferiority. (Grote's *History of Greece*, Part I. ch. xxi.)

Ep'icede, *n.* [Gr. *epikedeion*, an elegy.] An elegy; a dirge; a funeral song.

Epice'dial, Epice'dian, *a.* Dirge-like, elegiac; funereal.

Epice'dium, *n.* Same as EPICEDE, *q. v.*

Epicene, *ep'i-sēn, a.* or *n.* [Fr.; Gr. *epikoinos* — *epi*, and *koinos*, common, probably from *sun*, Sansk. *sam*, together with.] Common to both sexes; — a term applied to such Greek and Latin nouns as have only one form of gender, either the masculine or feminine, to indicate animals of both sexes.

Epicheras'tic, *a.* [Gr. *epicherastikos*.] Assuaging; emollient.

Epichire'ma, *n.*; *pl.* EPICHIREMATA. [Gr.] (*Rhet.*) A syllogism in which the major and minor premises bring with them their own proof.

Epicol'ic, *a.* [Gr. *epi*, and *kolon*, colon.] (*Anat.*) Lying over and about the colon.

Epictetian, *ep-ik-tē'shan, a.* [Gr. *epikteteios*.] Relating to Epictetus (*q. v.*), or to his philosophy.

Epicte'tus, a Phrygian philosopher of the Stoic school, was B. at Hierapolis, and flourished in the 1st cent. He was originally the slave of Epaphroditus, the freedman of the Emperor Nero, and though expelled from Rome by Domitian, he returned after that emperor's death, and gained the esteem of Adrian and Marcus Aurelius. *E.'s Enchiridion* is a faithful picture of the Stoic philosophy. He supported the doctrine of the immortality of the soul, but declared himself strongly against suicide. The style of *E.* is concise, devoid of all meretricious ornament, and full of energetic counsels and useful maxims. The emperor Antoninus thanked the gods he could collect from the writings of this philosopher that wherewith to conduct life with honor to himself and advantage to his country. *E.'s* favorite maxim was, "Bear and forbear."

Epicure, *n.* [Lat. *Epicurus*; Gr. *Epikouros*.] A follower of Epicurus, but more justly a follower of the doctrines ascribed to Epicurus: — hence, a man devoted to sensual enjoyments: one who indulges in the luxuries of the table; a gourmand; a gourmet; a voluptuary; a lover of good eating.

"Then mingle with the English *epicures*." — *Shak.*

Epicurean, *ep-i-kū'ri-an, a.* [Lat. *Epicureus*.] Pertaining to Epicurus, or to his philosophy. — Also, luxurious; given to self-indulgence and personal enjoyments; given to luxury; contributing to the pleasures of the table.

"What a damn'd *epicurean* rascal is this!" — *Shak.*

—*n.* A follower of the doctrines of Epicurus.

—One who is devoted to the pleasures of the table.

Epicu'reanism, *n.* The doctrines enunciated by Epicurus: also, attachment to such doctrines.

Epicu'reans, *n. pl.* (*Hist.*) A sect of philosophers founded by Epicurus of Samos, who established a school at Athens, B. C. 306, and continued to teach until his death, B. C. 270. See EPICURUS.

Epicurism, *ep'i-kū-rizm, n.* [Fr. *épicurisme*.] The Epicurean doctrines. — Luxury, sensual enjoyments; indulgence in gross pleasures; voluptuousness.

"Some good men have ventured to call munificence . . . a piece of *epicurism*." — *Calamy.*

Epicurize, *v. a.* To profess attachment to the doctrines held by Epicurus. — To gourmandize; to feed like an epicure; to live voluptuously.

Epicu'rus, a celebrated Greek philosopher, founder of the Epicurean school, was B. in Samos, B. C. 342. His father, Neocles, was an Athenian colonist in that island. Epicurus studied philosophy at Athens, taught it at Mitylene and Lampsacus, and in B. C. 306 settled at Athens, and in a garden which he bought there opened his school of philosophy. The fundamental doctrine of Epicurus in morals is, that pleasure is the sovereign good. He taught that this must be sought by the aid of reason; that prudence is the first of virtues, and that moral excellence is only of value as conducing to pleasure. He denied the immortality of the soul, and asserted the existence of the gods, their perfect repose, and their indifference to human affairs. In physics he adopted the atomic theory, applying it to the gods themselves. Although his system too easily lent itself to the justification of a sensual life, *E.* obtained the praise even of his adversaries for the simple, pure, and manly life he himself led. His works are lost, but some fragments of his book *On Nature* were discovered at Herculaneum. The great poem of Lucretius, *De Rerum Natura*, is an exposition of the system of this great philosopher. D. B. C. 270.

Epicycle, *(ep'i-sī-kl), n.* [Gr. *epi*, and *kyklos*, a circle.] (*Astron.*) A little circle revolving while its centre moves round in the circumference of a greater circle.

Epicy'cloid, *n.* [Fr. *epicycloïde*, from Gr. *epikyklos*, and *eidos*, shape.] (*Geom.*) See CYCLOIDAL.

Epicycloid'al, *a.* Relating to the epicycloid, or partaking of its characteristics.

Epicycloid'al-wheel, *n.* (*Mech.*) A toothed wheel fixed to a framework, having connected with its gear another toothed wheel of half the diameter of the first, and so placed as to revolve in the latter's centre.

Epidaurus, *ep-i-dor'us,* a town of ancient Greece, at the N. of Argolis, in Peloponnesus, chiefly dedicated to the worship of Æsculapius, who had there a famous temple. It received its name from Epidaurus, a son of Argus and Evadne. It is now called *Pidarro*, or *Epidauro*, and is the place where, in 1821, the first Greek congress assembled.

Epideic'tic, Epidic'tic, *a.* [Gr. *epideiktikos*.] Tending to exhibit by form or force of language.

Epidem'ic, Epidem'ical, *a.* [Fr. *épidémique*, from Gr. *epidemios* — *epi*, and *demos*, the people. See DEMOCRACY.] Affecting, or common to, a whole people; diffused throughout a community; universal; general.

"They are citizens of Scotland, a nation *epidemical*." — *Cleveland.*

—That falls at once upon a people, as a plague; attacking many persons at the same time or in the same season, as a disease; generally prevailing; affecting great numbers; as, an *epidemic* evil, revolutionary doctrines are *epidemical*, &c.

—*n. Med.* An infectious or contagious disease, which attacks many people at the same period and in the same country, "rages for a certain time, and then gradually diminishes and disappears, to return again at periods more or less remote." Thus Asiatic cholera, influenza, scarlet fever, measles, &c., frequently appear as *epidemics*; that is, are found to prevail in certain parts of a country, while the adjacent districts are free from their ravages. It is essential to the medical notion of an *epidemic*, that it be of a temporary, in contradistinction to a permanent character, though isolated cases may occasionally be observed in districts once visited by the *E.* It differs from *endemic*, inasmuch as the latter class of diseases are of a more permanent nature, and prevail only among certain people and in certain districts. See BLACK DEATH, CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALL-POX, YELLOW FEVER, &c.

Epidem'ically, *adv.* After the manner of an epidemic.

Epidem'icalness, *n.* State of being epidemical.

Epidemiolog'ical, *a.* Relating to epidemiology.

Epidemiol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, *demos*, people, and *logos*, speech.] *Med.* That department of medical science devoted to the investigation and treatment of epidemical disease.

Epidemog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, *demos*, people, and *graphein*, to write.] *Med.* A history of, or treatise upon, epidemic diseases generally.

Epi'demy, *n.* [Fr. *épidémie*; Gr. *epidemia*.] (*Med.*) Same as EPIDEMIC, *q. v.*

Epiden'drum, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, and *dendron*, a tree.] *Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Orchidaceæ*. There are nearly 300 species that live parasitic upon the bark of trees, chiefly natives of S. America. A great many are cultivated in hot-houses for their beauty and the bizarre appearance of their flowers.

Epiderm, *n.* See EPIDERMIS.

Epider'mal, *a.* Pertaining to the cuticle of the skin, or to the bark of a tree.

Epidermal Tissue, *Bot.* The term applied to the external layer of cells in flowering and the higher flowerless plants. This layer may commonly be readily separated as a distinct membrane or skin, as its component cells differ in shape and in the nature of their contents from those cells placed beneath them. This tissue consists of two parts: namely, of an inner portion, usually called the *epidermis*, and of an outer thin pellicle, to which the name *cuticle* is given. Carpenter, and some other authors, make use of these terms in precisely the reverse sense, calling the external pellicle the *epidermis*. Following Prof. Bentley, we will employ the terms as generally understood. The epidermis, then, consists of one or more layers of cells, firmly united together by their sides so as to form a membrane. These cells are generally of a flattened polygonal character; but they vary much in their outline. Ordinarily, in European plants, the epidermis is formed of but one row of cells; but in tropical plants, two, three, or more rows are common. The upper walls of these cells are generally much thickened by secondary deposits, and this thickening is especially evident in leaves of a leathery or hardened texture, as those of the oleander, box, and holly. The epidermis covers all parts of the plants upon which it is found, that are exposed directly to the air, except the stigma; and it is in all cases absent from those which live under water. In the fungi, algæ, and lichens, it is altogether wanting. The cuticle covers the entire surface of the epidermal cells, with the exception of the openings called *stomata*, and even sheathes the hairs and other appendages. It has no cellular structure, but is a perfectly homogeneous membrane. A membranous layer, resembling, if not actually identical with the cuticle, is found upon the surface of plants living under water, and also covering the algæ, lichens, and fungi. The *stomata*, or *stomates*, to which allusion has been made, are orifices situated between some of the epidermal cells leading into the intercellular cavities beneath, so as to allow a free communication between the internal tissues and the external air. They are commonly called *breathing-pores*. They vary in form and position in different plants, and different parts of the same plant; but they are always the same in any particular part of a plant. The most

common form is oval, but they are sometimes seen round or square. They are either placed singly upon the epidermis at regular or irregular distances, or in clusters, with spaces quite free from them intervening. The number of stomata also varies considerably in different plants and different parts of the same plant. We give the numbers counted in a square inch upon the upper and under surfaces of the leaves of a few plants, to show the extent of this variation: — Mistletoe, upper surface 200, under surface 200; peony, upper surface *none*, lower surface 13,790; house-leek, upper surface 10,710, lower surface 6,000; lilac, upper surface *none*, lower surface 160,000. Stomata exist more or less upon all flowering plants, but are absent from the lower order of flowerless plants. On floating leaves they are found only upon the upper surface.

Epiderm'atoid, Epiderm'oid, *a.* Belonging to, or resembling, the epiderm.

Epiderm'eous, Epiderm'ic, Epiderm'idal, *a.* Pertaining to the epidermis; resembling the bark or covering of a tree.

Epiderm'is, *n.* [Gr.. from *epi*, and *derma*, the skin.] (*Anat.*) The cuticle or scurf-skin of any animal. — See SKIN.

(*Bot.*) See EPIDERMAL TISSUE.

Epiderm'oid, *a.* Same as EPIDERMATOID, *q. v.*

Epidic'tic, *a.* See EPIDEICTIC.

Epidid'ymis, *n.* [Gr.] (*Anat.*) A body formed by convolutions of the commencement of the sperm-duct or *vas deferens*, lying upon the testicle, and more or less closely attached to that gland.

Ep'idote, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *epidosis*, because the base of the primary form undergoes an increase in some of the secondary forms.] (*Min.*) A mineral which has received several names. It consists essentially of silicate of alumina with silicate of lime (*Zoisite* or calcareous Epidote), or with silicates of lime and of protoxide of iron (*Pistacite* or calcarco-ferruginous Epitode), or with silicates of lime and of protoxide of iron and manganese (Manganesian Epidote). Its color is usually various shades of green, yellow, and red. It occurs in granite and other igneous rocks, and in various crystalline slates.

Epidot'ic, *a.* Resembling, pertaining to, or containing epidote.

Epige'a, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *ge*, the earth; from its prostrate habit.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Ericaceæ*. They are perennial suffruticose, trailing plants; leaves evergreen. The species *E. repens* is the well-known Trailing Arbutus, or May-flower, found in the woods from Newfoundland S.W. through Pennsylvania to Kentucky.

Epiga'eous, Epige'al, Epige'ous, *a.* [Gr. *epigaios.*] (*Bot.*) Growing upon, or in close proximity to, the earth.

Epigas'trial, Epigas'tric, *a.* [Fr. *epigastrique*; Gr. *epi*, and *gastēr*, the belly. See GASTRIC.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the upper part of the abdomen; as, the *epigastric* arteries.

Epigas'trium, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *epigastrion.*] (*Anat.*) The upper part of the abdomen; the epigastric region, or central portion of the upper part of the belly.

Epigas'trocele, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, *gastre*, the stomach, and *kele*, a tumor.] (*Med.*) A hernia of the stomach, or of the parts near it, whether formed by the stomach or not. — *Dunglison.*

Epige'al, *a.* Same as EPIGÆOUS.

Ep'igee, *n.* [Gr. *epigaios.*] (*Astron.*) Same as PERIGEE, *q. v.*

Ep'igene, *n.* [Gr. *epigenēs.*] (*Crystall.*) Noting a form not natural to a substance.

(*Geol.*) Formed on the surface of the earth: — in contradistinction to *hypogene*.

Epigen'esis, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, and *genesis*, generation.] (*Physiol.*) A formation upon, or in addition to, previously existing parts. The word is applied in physiology to that theory of new formations in organized beings which supposes them to spring from supercradled centres of vital activity; as opposed to the theory, which presumes that the new is formed by a development or modification of the old structure. See OVUM.

Epigen'esist, *n.* One who advocates the theory of epigenesis.

Epige'ous, *a.* Same as EPIGÆOUS, *q. v.*

Epiglot'tic, *a.* Relating or pertaining to the epiglottis.

Epiglot'tis, Ep'iglot, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, and *glōttis*, the mouth of the windpipe, from *glōtta*, the tongue.] (*Anat.*) An oval cartilage at the root of the tongue, which closes upon the superior opening of the larynx; its upper extremity is loose, and elevated by its own elasticity; it closes the aperture of the larynx when the tongue is drawn back in the act of deglutition. Its base has a ligamentous attachment to the base of the tongue, the thyroid cartilage, and the os hyoides.

Epig'oni, *n. pl.* (*Greek Hist.*) The sons and descendants of the Grecian heroes who were killed in the first Theban war. The war of the Epigoni is famous in ancient history. They resolved to avenge the death of their fathers, and marched against Thebes, under the command of Thersander. The two armies met and engaged on the banks of the Cephissus. The fight was obstinate and bloody, but victory declared for the Epigoni, and some of the Thebans fled to Illyricum with Leodamus, their general, while others retired into Thebes, where they were soon besieged, and forced to surrender.

Ep'igram, *n.* [Fr. *épigramme*, from Gr. *epigramma*, an inscription.] This term, as shown by its derivation, was originally applied to the inscriptions on the tombs and monuments of ancient Greece. They were generally written in verse, and showed great simplicity of style. Usually they were either dedicatory, descriptive, amatory, or elegiac. They were seldom humorous, and their chief merit consisted in the justness of a single thought conveyed in harmonious language. The ancient Romans, in their acceptation of the term *E.*, seem to approach nearer to the idea of modern *E.* Catullus and Martial were among their most famous epigrammatists. In modern times an *E.* is considered to be a short poem usually consisting of two to eight lines, in which some striking or ingenious thought is expressed; whether it be serious or humorous is a matter of indifference. The French have always excelled in this kind of writing. The Germans have usually combined moral proverbs with their epigrams; but those of Schiller and Gœthe are generally satirical. Pope, Byron, Burns, and Moore have written epigrammatic satire with the greatest success.

Epigrammat'ic, Epigrammat'ical, *a.* [Fr. *épigrammatique.*] Writing epigrams; dealing in epigrams; as, an *epigrammatic* poet.

—Suitable to epigrams; belonging to epigrams; concise; pointed; poignant; as, *epigrammatic* wit, an *epigrammatic* style.

Epigrammat'ically, *adv.* In an epigrammatic manner.

Epigram'matist, *n.* [Fr. *epigrammatiste.*] One who composes epigrams or deals in them.

Epigram'matize, *v. a.* [Gr. *epigrammatizō.*] To make an epigram on; to represent or express by epigrams.

Epigram'matizer, *n.* One who assumes a concise, pointed style of writing.

Ep'igraph, *n.* [Gr. *epigraphē* — *epi*, and *graphō*, to write.] An inscription on a statue or building. — (*Lit.*) A citation from some author, or a sentence framed for the purpose, placed at the commencement of a work or of its separate divisions or chapters. (Sometimes termed *motto.*)

Epigraph'ics, *n. sing.* The art or practice of using or making epigraphs.

Ep'igraphist, *n.* One versed in epigraphy.

Ep'igraphy, *n.* The science of inscriptions.

Epigynous, (*e-pij'e-nus,*) *a.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, *gune*, female.] (*Bot.*) A term applied to the stamens and corolla when they appear to arise from the summit of the ovary, in consequence of the adherence of the calyx to that organ. Examples may be seen in the campanula, carrot, and ivy. The name *Epigynæ* has been given to a subdivision of the *Calycifloræ*, and also to a subdivision of the *Corollifloræ*, from the calyx being more or less adherent, and the ovary, consequently, inferior. — See classification, in art. BOTANY.

Ep'ilepsy, *n.* [Gr. *epilepsis*, from *epi*, and *lambano*, I seize.] (*Med.*) A form of disease which receives its name from the suddenness of its attack. It is also called the falling sickness, from the patient, if standing, suddenly falling to the ground. By the ancients it was called the sacred disease, from being supposed to be due to the influence of the gods or evil spirits. The attack is usually sudden, without any warning. The patient may be in his ordinary health, engaged, perhaps, in his usual occupation, when all at once he utters a piercing scream, and falls to the ground. Immediately thereafter the face becomes violently distorted, the head is usually drawn to one side, the eyes are set and staring, or roll wildly about, the color of the skin becomes dark and livid, and the veins swollen and turgid; there is frothing at the mouth; the muscles of the lower jaw act violently, producing gnashing of the teeth, and frequently the tongue is thereby grievously injured; the arms are sometimes thrown violently about, and the lower limbs may be agitated in a similar manner, while the fingers with great power clutch at whatever comes in their way. The breathing is at first heavy and difficult, but afterwards it becomes short, quick, and stertorous, and is often accompanied with sighing and moaning. One side of the body is commonly more agitated than the other. After a longer or shorter period, the convulsive movements gradually diminish, and the patient seems to recover a faint glimmering of consciousness; but the look which he casts around is stupid and heavy, and he goes off into a lethargic sleep, from which he does not awake for some hours. Commonly there is no consciousness of anything that occurred during the paroxysm. On coming out of the fit, there is generally headache, and always languor, and it may be days before he fully recovers from the effects of the attack. The duration of the paroxysm is usually from 5 to 10 minutes; but sometimes several attacks follow each other, and it may be protracted for hours. This is a severe form of *E.*; but frequently it is less severe, consisting merely of loss of consciousness, slight rigidity, and the convulsion of a few muscles, and lasting only for a minute or two. Occasionally death takes place during the paroxysm; but generally it is attended with little danger, unless the patient may injure himself by falling in some dangerous position. During the attack the principal thing is to see that the patient does not injure himself, — especially, a piece of cork or other gag ought to be placed between his teeth, to prevent injury to the tongue; the dress should be loosened about the neck and chest; the head, if possible, a little raised, and a free circulation of air maintained. The return of the fit is exceedingly various in different individuals; several years, in some cases, intervening between the attacks, while in others they may occur every month, week, or day. When neglected, they usually become more and more severe, or recur at shorter intervals. Repeated attacks of this disease, in general, soon produce a marked change in the mental and physical character of the individual. There is a gradual diminution of the active powers, purpose becomes irresolute, the spirits are depressed, and the memory fails; the features become coarse, heavy, and inexpressive, and the look vacant. The most frequent, perhaps, of the consequences of confirmed *E.* is insanity, either in the form of acute mania or monomania following the attacks, or of gradual imbecility, without any acute seizure. Though the fit, as we have said, usually comes on suddenly, yet there are sometimes distinct warnings of its approach. These vary in different individuals, and may be lowness of spirits, irritability, dizziness, noises in the ear, floating specks before the eyes. There is, however, a particular sensation which is said to be felt by some immediately before the attack, and which is known as the *aura epileptica.* It is variously described as resembling a current of air, a stream of water, or a slight convulsive tremor, commencing in one of the limbs, and proceeding upwards to the head, when the patient is deprived of all consciousness. *E.* is commonly divided into idiopathic, when it is a primary disease, depending on some affection of the brain; and sympathetic, when produced by an affection in some other part of the body, — as the stomach, bowels, liver, circulating system, &c. Among the causes which give rise to *E.* are external injuries done to the brain by blows, wounds, fractures, and the like, or internal injuries by water on the brain, tumors, concretions, and polypi. Violent affections of the nervous system, sudden frights, strong mental emotions, acute pains in any part, worms in the stomach or intestines, teething, suppression of accustomed evacuations, &c., are causes which also produce *E.* Sometimes it is hereditary; at other times it arises from a predisposition occasioned either by plethora or a state of debility. When it arises from hereditary predisposition, or comes on after the age of puberty, or when the attacks are frequent and of long duration, it is usually difficult to effect a cure; but occurring in early life, and occasioned by worms or any other accidental cause, it may, in general, be remedied with ease. Where the disease can be traced to any special exciting cause, — as injuries of the head, worms, teething, &c., — the treatment should be first directed to its removal. Where, as is often the case, a plethoric state appears to occasion the disease, the patient is to be restricted to a low diet, frequent purgatives are to be exhibited, and everything avoided that may determine the blood to the head; and to counteract such a tendency, occasional cupping, blisters, issues, &c., may be useful. If, on the contrary, there are marks of inanition and debility, a generous diet, with tonic medicines and other means of strengthening the system, will be proper. In this disease great care is necessary in the matter of diet, and moderation in quantity and simplicity in character are material points. When the appropriate remedies are judiciously employed, and the proper regimen strictly adhered to, *E.* is often permanently cured, and the suffering is greatly mitigated even in those forms which do not admit of cure.

Epilep'tic, Epilep'tical, *a.* [Gr. *epileptikos*; Fr. *épileptique.*] Pertaining, or relating to epilepsy, or the falling-sickness; affected with epilepsy; partaking of the nature and character of epilepsy.

Epilep'tic, *n.* One who suffers from epilepsy. — A medicine expressly designed to cure epilepsy.

Epilep'tiform, *a.* Having the form or appearance of epilepsy.

Epilo'bium, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, *loboy*, a pod, *ion*, a violet; a violet growing upon a pod.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Onagraceæ.* They are perennial herbs with calyx-tube not prolonged beyond the ovary, limb deeply 4-cleft, 4-parted and deciduous; petals 4; stamens 8; anthers fixed near the middle; stigma often with 4 spreading lobes; ovary and capsule linear, 4-cornered, 4-celled, 4-valved; seeds indefinite, comose, with a tuft of long hairs. There are 5 American species, the principal of which are *E. angustifolium*, known as the Willow-herb or Rose-bay, found in low waste grounds from Pennsylvania N. to the Arctic regions; and *E. coloratum*, the Colored Epilobium, found from British America S. to Georgia and W. to Oregon.

Epilog'ic, Epilog'ical, *a.* [Gr. *epilogikos.*] Relating to, or like, an epilogue; epilogistic.

Epil'ogism, *n.* [Gr. *epilogismos.*] Final reckoning.

Epilogis'tic, *a.* [Gr. *epilogistikos.*] Pertaining to an epilogue; of the nature of an epilogue: epilogic.

Epil'ogize, Ep'ilognize, *v. a.* To render in the form of an epilogue; to pronounce an epilogue.

Epilogue, (*ep'i-lôg.*) *n.* [Lat. *epilogus*; Gr. *epilogos*, conclusion — *epi*, and *legō*, to speak.] (*Lit.*) In dramatic poetry, the closing address to an audience at the end of a play; — opposed to *prologue.*

"'Tis true that a good play needs no *epilogue.*" — *Shaks.*

(*Rhet.*) The closing or recapitulative part of a discourse; peroration.

Ep'ilognize, *v. a.* See EPILOGIZE.

Epim'achus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds, allied to the *Paradiseidæ*, having, like them, a slender beak, but with velvety or scale-like feathers partly covering the nostrils, as in the Birds of Paradise. The plumage of *E. magnificus* (Fig. 951) is of the most gorgeous description. It is of a deep black, with the feathers magnificently glossed with various colors. It is a native of some of the islands in the Eastern seas.



Fig. 951.
EPIMACHUS MAGNIFICUS.

Epimen'ides, an epic poet of Crete, contemporary with Solon. He is reckoned one of the seven wise men, by those who exclude Periander from the number. While he was tending his flocks one day, he entered

into a cave, where he fell asleep. His sleep, according to tradition, continued for fifty-seven years, and when he awoke he found every object so considerably altered, that he scarcely knew where he was. It is supposed that he lived 289 years. After death he was revered as a god by the Athenians. Lived in the 6th century B. C.

Epim'eral, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, and *meros*, a thigh.] (*Zoöl.*) That part of the segment of an articulate animal which is above the joint of the limb.

Epimetheus, (*ep-i-mē'the-us,*) one of the Oceanides, who inconsiderately married Pandora, by whom he had Pyrrha, the wife of Deucalion. He had the curiosity to open the box which Pandora had brought with her. (See PANDORA.) Epimetheus was changed into a monkey by the gods, and sent into the island Pithecusa.

Ep'inal, a town of France, cap. dep. Vosges, on both banks of the Moselle, 36 m. S.S.E. of Nancy, 65 N.N.E. of Besançon, and 293 E.S.E. of Paris. It is a tolerably well-built and flourishing city, having manufactures of embroidery, lace, pottery, paper, oil, &c. *E.* belonged to the dukes of Lorraine till 1670, when it was taken by the French. *Pop.* 13,130.

Epinglette, (*ep-in-glet',*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) The priming-needle of a gun of heavy calibre.

Epini'kian, *a.* [Gr. *epinikion.*] Commemorating a victory; as, an *epinikian* song.

Epinyctis, (*ep-in-ik'tis,*) *n.*: *pl.* EPINYCTIDES. [Gr. *epinyctis*; Lat. *epinyctis.*] (*Med.*) A pustule at the corner of the eye.

Epipet'alous, *a.* [Gr. *epi*, and *petalon*, a petal.] (*Bot.*) Carried on the petals, as of a flower.

Epiphanius, (*ep-i-fā'ne-us,*) a Greek father of the church, who was born in Palestine early in the 4th century, and educated among the Gnostics in Egypt; after which he returned to Palestine and became the disciple of the monk Hilarion. He was chosen bishop of Salamis, in the isle of Cyprus, 367, and died in 403. Epiphanius was a man of some learning but little judgment, and he was a vehement opponent of Origen. He wrote a book entitled *Panarium* against all heresies.

Epiphany, (*e-pif'ā-ne,*) *n.* [Gr. *epiphaneia*, a manifestation.] (*Eccl.*) A festival of the Christian Church held on the 6th day of January, in order to celebrate the manifestation of Christ. In early times this festival probably commemorated the nativity of the Saviour, his manifestation in the flesh, and his manifestation to the Gentiles. As a household festival, the *E.* is better known by the name of king's festival, or of *Twelfth-night* (being the twelfth night from the Nativity). The practice of choosing a king and queen in family merriments upon that night has been traced back to a similar custom among the Romans during the Saturnalia.

Epiphe'gus, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, *phegus*, the beech; being supposed parasitical on the roots of that tree.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Orobanchaceæ*. The root of *E. virginiana* is called cancer-root, from having been formerly used as an application to cancers. It was the principal ingredient in a once celebrated nostrum, called Martin's cancer-powder.

Epiphone'ma, *n.* [Gr.] (*Rhet.*) A striking exclamation which puts an end to a discourse or oration.

Epiphora, (*e-pif'o-ra,*) *n.* [Gr.] (*Med.*) A disease occasioned by a superabundant secretion of tears.

(*Rhet.*) A word repeated with emphatic effect, at the end of a series of stanzas.

Epiphos'phorite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of phosphate of lime, *q. v.*

Epiphyllosperm'ous, *a.* [Gr. *epi*, *phyllon*, leaf, and *sperma*, seed.] (*Bot.*) Presenting seeds on the back of the leaves, as certain ferns.

Epiphyllous, (*ep-i-fil'lus,*) *a.* [Gr.] (*Bot.*) Something growing on a leaf.

Epiphys'eal, *a.* Possessing the nature of an epiphysis.

Epiphysis, (*e-pif'i-sis,*) *n.* [Gr., an outgrowth.] (*Anat.*) A process of a bone separated at first by a layer of cartilage from that to which it is attached.

Epiph'ytal, *a.* (*Bot.*) Belonging to an epiphyte.

Ep'iphyte, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, on, and *phyō*, I produce.] (*Bot.*) A plant which finds a resting-place upon the surface of other plants, *e. g.*, many mosses and orchids, as distinguished from parasites which draw sustenance from their foster-plants.

Epiphytes, *n.* (*Bot.*) See AIR-PLANTS.

Epiphyt'ic, Epiphyt'ical, *a.* (*Bot.*) Partaking of, or having, the properties or characteristics of an epiphyte.

Epiphyt'ically, *adv.* (*Bot.*) After the manner of an epiphyte.

Epiplero'sis, *n.* [Gr.] (*Med.*) Superabundance of blood in the arteries, &c.

Epiplex'is, *n.* [Gr.] (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech seeking to convince the hearer by gentle reproach.

Epiploce, (*e-pip'lo-se,*) *n.* [Gr. *epiplokē.*] (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech by which one aggravation, or striking circumstance, is added, in due gradation, to another: as, "He not only spared his enemies, but continued them in employment; not only continued, but advanced them." — *Johnson.*

Epip'locele, *n.* [Gr. *epiplokēle.*] (*Med.*) A hernia or rupture caused by a protrusion of the omentum.

Epiplo'ic, *a.* Relating or pertaining to the omentum.

Epiploon, (*e-pip'lo-on,*) *n.* [Gr.] (*Anat.*) The caul or omentum. See CAUL.

Epipol'ic, *a.* (*Optics.*) Relating to epipolism.

Epip'olism, *n.* (*Optics.*) See FLUORESCENCE.

Epip'olized, *a.* Presenting an epipolic aspect; as, *epipolized* light.

Ep'irot, *n.* An inhabitant of Epirus.

Ep'irus, an extensive prov. of ancient Greece, now forming the S. part of Albania. It was separated from Grecian Illyria by the Ceraunian Mountains, and by the famous river Pindus (*q. v.*) from Thessaly. The river Achilon, also famous in mythological story, flowed through the limits of this prov. Here were also the celebrated temple and sacred grove of Dodona. Pyrrhus, king of Macedon, was a native of *E.*, which country passed successively into the hands of the Romans, and the Turks. *E.* is now identified with the Turkish govt. of Yania, having Janina for its cap.

Episcenium, (*ep-i-sē'nē-um.*) *n.* [Gr. *episkenion.*] (*Arch.*) Among the ancients, the upper order of the scene in a theatre. See PROSCENIUM.

Episcopacy, (*e-pis'kō-pā-se,*) *n.* [Gr. *episkopos*, a bishop or overseer.] (*Eccl.*) That form of church-government in which one order of the clergy is superior to another; as bishops to priests and deacons. Much discussion has taken place on the subject of episcopacy. Nothing conclusive can be gathered concerning it in the New Testament; but there can be no doubt that it existed universally in the Church from the earliest historic ages down to the time of the Reformation, and it is inferred, as no change can be shown to have taken place, that the same constitution existed from the time of the Apostles. Presbyterians and Independents argue, on the other hand, that, as there is nothing definite concerning it in Scripture, Christians are left in discretionary power of modelling the government of their church in such a manner as may seem to them most meet; and that every Christian society has a right to make laws for itself, provided these laws are consistent with charity and peace, and with the fundamental doctrines and principles of Christianity. "It cannot be proved," says Dr. Paley, "that any form of church government was laid down in the Christian, as it has been in the Jewish Scriptures, with a view of fixing a constitution for succeeding ages, and which constitution, consequently, the disciples of Christianity would everywhere and at all times, by the very law of their religion, be obliged to adopt. Certainly no command of this kind was delivered by Christ himself; and if it be shown that the Apostles ordained bishops and presbyters among their first converts, it must be remembered that deacons also, and deaconesses, were appointed by them with functions very dissimilar to any which obtain in the Church at present. The truth seems to have been that such offices were at first erected in the Christian Church as the good order, the instruction, and the exigencies of the society at that time required, without any intention, at least without any declared design, of regulating the appointment, authority, or the distinction of Christian ministers under future circumstances." The power vested in the bishops or higher clergy differs very much among the different episcopal bodies. The Roman Catholic and the Greek churches, as also the Church of England, are episcopalian.

Epis'copal, *a.* [L. Lat. *episcopalis.*] Belonging to, or vested in, bishops or prelates; as, *episcopal* authority. — Governed by bishops: as, an *Episcopal* Church. See PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Episcopa'lia, *n.* [Lat.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) A term signifying synodals or other customary payments from the clergy to their bishop or diocesan, which were formerly collected by the rural deans, and by them transmitted to the bishop. (Sometimes written *Ouvra Episcopalia.*)

Episcopa'lian, *a.* Episcopal; relating or belonging to prelacy, or episcopal government.

—*n.* One who belongs to an episcopal church, or adheres to the episcopal form of church government, rules, discipline, &c. See EPISCOPACY.

Episcopa'lianism, *n.* The system of episcopal religion, or government of the Church by bishops; episcopacy.

Epis'copally, *adv.* In an episcopal manner; by episcopal rule or authority.

Epis'copate, *n.* [Fr. *episcopat*, from L. Lat. *episcopatus.*] A bishopric; the office and dignity of a bishop. — The order of bishops, taken collectively.

Epis'copicide, *n.* [Lat. *episcopus*, and *cædere*, to slay.] The act of feloniously killing a bishop.

Episod'al, Episod'ial, Episod'ic, Episod'ical, *a.* [Gr. *epeisodios.*] Pertaining to an episode; comprised in an episode or digression; as, "*episodical* ornaments of description." — *Dryden.*

Ep'isode, *n.* [Gr. *epeisodion* — *epi*, and *eisodos*, an entrance — *eis*, to, in, and *hōdos*, a way; Sansk. *sad*, to go.] (*Lit.*) In the Greek drama the term *eisodos* was applied to the entrance of the chorus on the stage, and the *epeisodion* to that part of a play which lay between two verbal songs. As these recitations in the early history of the Greek stage had nothing to do with the choral part, the term *epeisodion*, with its Lat. derivative *episodium*, began to be applied to any incidental narrative or digression in a poem which the poet has connected with the main plot, but which is not essential to it. In this light, the catalogue of ships is considered an *E.* in the *Iliad*, and the description of the war in heaven is considered an *E.* in *Paradise Lost*. Episodes should grow naturally out of the subject, and should either point out important consequences or develop hidden causes. The *E.* describing the destruction of Troy, in Virgil's *Æneid*, is one of this kind. In the best poets, episodes are generally finished in the most careful and elaborate manner. The *Faërie Queene* of Spenser, and the *Orlando Furioso* of Ariosto, contain so many long episodes, that the poems present all the appearance of an inartistic compilation of unconnected legends.

Episod'ically, *adv.* By way of episode.

Epispas'tic, *a.* [Gr. *epispastikos*; Fr. *épispastique.*] (*Med.*) Exciting a blistering or irritating action on the skin.

—*n.* (*Med.*) A vesicatory; a blister.

Ep'isperm, *n.* [Fr. *episperme*, from Gr. *epi*, and *sperma*, seed.] (*Bot.*) The outer coat or covering of a seed; the testa or integuments of a seed.

Episperm'ic, *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining or relating to the episperm.

Epis'tates, *n.* [Gr., a president.] (*Greek Hist.*) The title of the presidents of the two great councils of the Athenians, viz., the *Ecclesia* and the *Senate of the Five Hundred*. They were elected from the prædri of the ecclesia and senate, and their office lasted for one day, during which they kept the public records and seal.

Epistax'is, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, and *staxein*, to let fall.] (*Med.*) Bleeding at the nose. In young persons, and where it is produced by accidental causes, this is of no consequence; unless, indeed, it should be very profuse, and then the topical application of cold and of styptics, especially a strong solution of alum, or a plug of lint properly introduced, will check it; but when it occurs frequently in advanced life, and is independent of nasal disease, it is apt to indicate fulness of the vessels of the head. It is a dangerous omen in disorders of great debility, and more especially in putrid fever.

Epistemol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *epistemē*, knowledge, and *logos*, speech.] Doctrine of the fundamental grounds of knowledge.

Epister'nal, *a.* [Gr. *epi*, and *sternon*, the breast-bone.] (*Anat.*) Applied to two bones situated upon the superior and lateral part of the sternum.

Episthot'onos, *n.* [Gr. *episthen*, forward, and *teneïn*, to bend.] (*Med.*) A spasmodic affection by which the body is bent forward. — *Brande.*

Epistil'bite, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, and Eng. *stilbite.*] (*Min.*) A hydrous silicate of alumina and lime. See STILBITE.

Epis'tle, *n.* [Gr. *epistolē*, a message or letter; Fr. *épître.*] A letter written from one person to another. The Scriptural epistles are letters which were addressed by the inspired Apostles to churches or individuals. Of these the Apostle Paul wrote fourteen, St. James one, St. Peter two, St. John three, and St. Jude one. Those of Sts. James, Peter, John, and Jude, are commonly called general or Catholic Epistles, as not being addressed to any particular church, but to the churches in general. It is not without its use that we have the doctrines of the Christian religion laid down, not by one apostle only, but by several, so that the same divine truths are presented to us in different forms, or through different media, and thus their manifold beauties and character are better displayed. In reading an *E.*, we ought to consider the occasion of it, the circumstances of those to whom it was addressed, the time when it was written, its general scope and design, as well as the intention of particular arguments and passages. By *E.* in the liturgy of the Roman Catholic and Prot. Episcopal churches, is meant the first lesson in the communion-service, and so styled because it is generally taken from the sacred Epistles, though sometimes from the Acts, and occasionally from the Prophets.

Epis'tolæ, *n. pl.* (*Rom. Law.*) Rescripts; opinions given by the emperors in cases submitted to them for decision. Answers of the emperors to petitions. — The answers of councillors, as Ulpian and others, to questions of law proposed to them.

Epis'tolar, Epis'tolary, *a.* [L. Lat. *epistolaris.*] Relating to epistles or letters: pertaining to missive communications; suitable to letters and correspondence; as, an *epistolary* style. — Contained in letters; transacted by letters; as, *epistolary* intercourse.

Epis'tolet, *n.* A short epistle.

Epistol'ic, Epistol'ical, *a.* [Gr. *epistolikos.*] Epistolary; pertaining to letters or written correspondence.

Epis'tolize, *v. n.* To write epistles.

Epis'tolizer, *n.* A writer of epistles.

Epistolograph'ic, *a.* [Gr. *epistolographikos.*] Epistolary; having reference to correspondence, or to the writing of letters.

Epistolographic characters. See HIEROGLYPHICS.

Epistolog'raphy, *n.* [Fr. *épistolographie.*] Art, method, or practice of writing letters.

Epis'toma, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, and *stoma*, mouth.] (*Zoöl.*) The space between the antennæ and oral cavity in Crustaceæ.

Epistrophe, (*e-pis'tro-fe,*) *n.* [Gr.] (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech wherein an affirmative sense is conveyed at the termination of a clause or sentence.

Ep'istylar Arena'tion, *n.* (*Arch.*) The system in which columns support arches, instead of horizontal architraves and entablatures.

Ep'istyle, *n.* [Gr. *epistylion*; Lat. *epistyllium.*] (*Arch.*) Same as ARCHITRAVE, *q. v.*

Ep'itaph, *n.* [Fr. *épitaphe*; Gr. *epi*, upon, and *taphos*, a tomb.] The inscription upon a tombstone. Among the classical nations of antiquity, *E.* were at first inscribed only upon the tombs of heroes and those who had made themselves distinguished in their country. Among the Greeks, the term was also applied to those verses which were sung in memory of a deceased person on the day of his funeral, or on its anniversary. Among the Romans, every family who consecrated a tomb to its relations had the privilege of inscribing an epitaph upon it. Both Greek and Roman epitaphs were distinguished by three qualities — brevity, simplicity, and familiarity. The Roman tombs were generally situated by the side of the public road, and the epitaphs usually commenced with the words, *Sta, viator* — "Stop, traveller." Sepulchral inscriptions seem first to have taken their origin in England, in the 11th cent. At that time they were always written in Latin. In the 13th cent., most of the epitaphs were written in French, but the clergy and religious bodies still continued to write in Latin. All epitaphs should be characterized by brevity and truth. The long tedious inscriptions upon some tombs are as untrue as they are ungrammatical, and would almost

seem to substantiate the German proverb: "He lies like a tombstone, and is as impudent as a newspaper." Notwithstanding the solemn circumstances with which *E.* are associated, they are often made the vehicles of pleasantry and satire. Goldsmith wrote the following upon Mr. Edward Purdon:

"Here lies poor Ned Purdon, from misery freed,
Who long was a bookseller's hack;
Who led such a damnable life in this world,
I don't think he'll ever come back."

We may also quote the famous *E.* composed by the poet Moore on a Dublin lawyer, who left an unsavory reputation behind him:

"Here lies John Shaw,
Attorney-at-law;
And when he died,
The Devil cried—
'Give me your paw,
John Shaw—
Limb of the law!'"

Burns wrote some very satirical epitaphs, and in France the same kind of grim humor has frequently been indulged in. The *E.* upon Robespierre is as follows:

"Passant, ne pleure point mon sort;
Si je vivais, tu serais mort."
Dry your tears, passer by,
If I lived, you should die.

—This word is also applied to a eulogy in prose or verse, composed without any intent to be graven on a monument.

Epitaph'ian, Epitaph', *a.* [Gr. *epitaphios.*] Pertaining to an epitaph.

Epitaphist, (*ep'i-taf-ist,*) *n.* One who writes epitaphs.

Epit'asis, *n.* [Gr.] (*Lit.*) That part of a composition which forms the main action of the subject treated of, and serves as the prelude to the catastrophe; — correlative to *protasis.* — See PROTASIS.

(*Med.*) The paroxysmal stage of a fever or other disease.

Epithalam'ic, *a.* Belonging to, or intended for, an epithalamium.

Epithala'mium, *n.* [Fr. *épithalame;* Gr. *epithalamion,* the bridal-song — *epi,* and *thalamos,* a bed-chamber, from Sansk. *talapa,* a couch.] A species of poem sung by the ancient Greeks and Romans near the bridal chamber of a newly-married couple. Poems of this character were written by Anacreon, Stesichorus, and Pindar. The *E.* written by Catullus on the occasion of the marriage of Peleus and Thetis, has always been much admired; and that written by the poet Spenser has been described as one of the most gorgeous in all literature.

Epithe'lium, *n.* [Gr. *epi,* and *thelē,* a teat.] (*Anat.*) A thin and delicate kind of cuticle, like that which covers the nipple. The term is now confined to the innermost layer of the internal cavities and canals of the body, which is analogous to the cuticle of the outer surface.

Ep'ithem, *n.* [Gr. *epithema.*] (*Med.*) A lotion; an embrocation; an external topical dressing applied to the body.

Ep'ithet, *n.* [Gr. *epithetos* — *epi,* and *tithēmi,* to place.] A term expressing some real quality of the thing to which it is applied, or an attribute expressing some quality ascribed to it. Epithets are often used in poetry and rhetoric, not to make up any essential part of the description, but only by way of ornament. Even Homer has been found fault with on this head, for equipping every hero with an *E.*, not according to the exigencies of the case, but to suit the measure of his verse. Nothing, says Aristotle, tires the reader more than too great a redundancy of epithets, or epithets improperly applied; and yet nothing is so essential in poetry as a proper use of them. Epithets are also sometimes applied as surnames, or as the second appellation of persons, and were anciently bestowed very freely on account of excellencies or defects, either of body or mind — even kings not being exempt from them; as, Edward *Longshanks,* Richard *Cœur de Lion.*

Ep'ithet, *v. a.* To confer an epithet upon. (R.)

Epithet'ic, *a.* [Gr. *epithetikos.*] Pertaining to an epithet or epithets; containing or consisting of epithets; abounding with epithets.

Epitith'ides, *n.* (*Arch.*) A term applied by some writers, by way of distinction, to the cymatium on the sloping or raking cornices of a pediment, which superimposed moulding was frequently largely developed, and enriched with an ornamental pattern.

Epit'ome, *n.; pl.* EPITOMES. [Gr. *epito-mē* — *epi,* and *temnō,* to cut. See TOME.] An abridgment; a brief summary or abstract of any book or writing; a compendium.

Epit'omist, *n.* An epitomizer; one who makes an epitome.

Epit'omize, *v. a.* To cut off: to curtail.

"We have *epitomized* many particular words."—*Addison.*

—To shorten or abridge, as a writing or discourse; to abstract; to condense; to reduce into smaller compass.

"If the ladies took a liking to such a diminutive race, we should see all mankind *epitomized.*"—*Addison.*

Epit'omizer, *n.* A writer of an epitome; one who abridges or makes abstracts.

Ep'itrite, *n.* [Gr. *epitritos.*] (*Gr. and Lat. Pros.*) A foot consisting of three long syllables and one short one, and called 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th *epitrite,* according as the short syllable stands as 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th respectively; as *sālūtāntēs, intērcālāns,* &c. — *Webster.*

Epit'rochoid, *n.* [Gr. *epi,* and *trochos,* wheel.] See CYCLOIDAL.

Epit'rope, *n.* (*Rhet.*) A figure conveying a repetition of a word or words with forcible emphasis.

Epizo'a, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The name given by Owen to a class of parasitic animals, which chiefly infest fishes, and of which the Linnæan genus *Lernæa* is the type; — opposed to *entozoön.*

Epizo'an, Epizo'on, *n.* [Gr. *epi,* on, and *zōon,* animal.] One of the Epizoa.

Epizoöt'ic, *n.* [Fr. *épizoötique.*] Relating or belonging to the EPIZOA, or to EPIZOÖTY, *q. v.*

(*Geol.*) Applied to such formations as contain animal remains.

Epizo'öty, *n.* A generic name for those diseases of animals which manifest a common character, and prevail at the same time over considerable tracts of country. Like epidemics, they appear to depend upon some peculiar and not well-ascertained atmospheric causes; where the cases are neglected or overcrowded, they also frequently become contagious; they are apt to take on a low type of fever, and are better treated by supporting than by reducing remedies. Influenza in horses, and pleuro-pneumonia and vesicular epizoötic in cattle, are examples.

E Pluribus Unum. [Lat., one from many.] The motto of the United States coat-of-arms (see Fig. 891).

Epoch, Epocha, (*ep'ok, ep'ok-a,*) *n.* [Gr. *epoch-ē,* from *epechō,* to hold upon — *epi,* and *echō,* to hold.] (*Chron.*) A fixed point of time from which succeeding years are numbered; a point from which computation of years begins; any fixed time or period; the period when anything begins, or is remarkably prevalent; period; æra; date; age.

"Scenes of war, and *epochas* of woe."—*Prior.*

(*Astron.*) The longitude or right ascension of a planet at any particular moment of time, is simply called the *epoch* of that planet, for the sake of brevity. In order to determine the future position of a planet in the heavens at any particular period, it is necessary to reckon from its *epoch,* or known longitude at a certain point of past time.

Ep'ochal, *a.* Relating or belonging to an epoch: characteristic of an epoch.

Epode, (*ĕp'ōd,*) *n.* [Gr. *epō, dē* — *epi,* and *ōdē,* an ode. See ODE.] (*Lit.*) In the strophic choruses of the Greek drama, the last portion following the strophe and antistrophe is so called. The name of *Epodes,* applied to a book of Horace's poems, merely signifies supplementary odes.

Epod'ic, *a.* [Gr. *epodikos.*] Relating to or resembling an epode.

Ep'onym, Ep'onyme, *n.* [Gr. *epi,* and *onoma,* name.] A name derived from an individual's patronymic, and applied to a people, region, &c.

Epon'ymous, *a.* Bestowing a person's name to a people, country, &c.

Epopee, (*ep-o-pē',*) *n.* [Fr.; Gr. *epopoiia* — *epos,* a word, an epic poem, and *poiĕō,* to make.] (*Lit.*) An epic poem; the history, action, or fable which makes the subject of an epic poem. — See EPIC.

E'pos, *n.* [Gr.] An epic poem; an epopee.

Ep'ping, in *New Hampshire,* a post-village and township of Rockingham co., on Lamprey River, abt. 30 m. S.E. of Concord; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Eprouvette, (*a-prōō-vĕt',*) *n.* [Fr., from *éprouver.*] (*Gunnery.*) An apparatus by which the strength of gunpowder is ascertained. There are two methods of doing this, the first being effected by what is called the gun-*E.*, and the second by the mortar-*E.* The latter is by no means an accurate test for comparing the strength of different kinds of powder, unless the grain of all the sorts to be tried be of the same size. A small charge is put into a mortar, and a suitable spherical iron case-shot is placed upon it; the charge is then exploded, and the distance to which the projectile is thrown is carefully measured. The range obtained is of course greater or less according to the strength of the powder. In the gun-*E.* a gun is attached to an iron rod at its centre of gravity, or point at which the gun would exactly balance if placed across a horizontal bar. The upper part of the rod is fastened to a horizontal bar, the ends of which rest in sockets, and which forms an axis, about which the whole apparatus may swing backwards and forwards when set in motion. From the lower part of the gun,

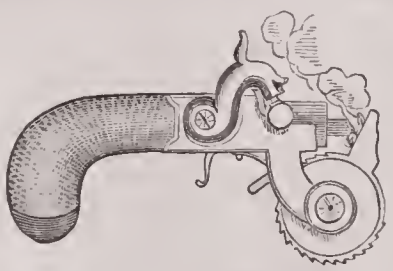


Fig. 952. — EPROUVETTE.

and in a continuous vertical line with the bar by which it is suspended, a rod of iron projects, the point of which works in a groove cut in a piece of wood fixed below it, in the form of the arc of a circle, whose centre is in the axis, around which the whole machine oscillates. This groove is filled with a soft substance. The gun is loaded with a carefully-measured charge of powder; and when fired, the recoil of the gun causes the point of the rod projecting from the under part to describe a line on the soft substance in the groove, the measurement of which determines the strength of the powder. Sometimes a brass quadrant is fixed to the upper part of the rod by which the gun is suspended, on which the extent of the recoil is marked by an index. — The ordinary *E.* is an instrument shaped like a small pistol, without a barrel (Fig. 952), and having its breech-chamber closed by a flat plate connected with a strong spring. On the explosion of the powder against the plate, it is driven back to a distance indexed according to the strength of the powder, and is retained by a ratchet-wheel at its extreme state of propulsion.

Ep'som, a small town of England, on the margin of the Barnstead Downs, in Surrey, 15 m. S.S.W. of London; *pop.* 5,478. — On the Downs, 1½ m. S. from the town, the famous *E.* horse-races are held yearly. They last 4 days, and as many as 1,000,000 persons often assemble to witness the most important of them. — See DERBY (THE).

Ep'som, in *New Hampshire,* a post-township of Merrimac co., abt. 8 m. S E. of Concord; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Ep'somite, *n.* (*Min.*) EPSOM-SALT, *q. v.*

Ep'som-salt, *n.* (*Chem.*) Sulphate of magnesia. It exists in the mineral waters at Epsom, Eng., whence the name; also at Sedlitz, and Saidschutz in Bohemia. It also occurs as a fibrous or capillary efflorescence on rocks in mines, caves, and elsewhere. In the mines of Idria it occurs in silky fibres, and is called *hair-salt* by the workmen. It is found adhering in loose masses to the roof of Mammoth Cave, Ky., and covers some of the California plains E. of San Diego. It is obtained artificially by treating calcined dolomite with sulphuric acid.

Epu'lis, *n.* [Gr. *epoulis,* a gum-boil.] (*Med.*) A small tubercle on the gums.

Epulones, (*ep-u-lō'nes,*) *n. pl.* [Lat.] (*Rom. Hist.*) Priests, appointed first in 196 B.C., to attend to the *epulum Jovis,* or banquets of Jupiter and the other gods. They formed one of the four great religious corporations at Rome, the other three being the *Augurs, Pontifices,* and *Quindecemviri.*

Epulot'ic, *n.* [Gr. *epi,* and *oulē,* a scar.] (*Med.*) An application which promotes the cicatrizing and healing of sores; — hence the *epulotic ointments* of old pharmacy.

—*a.* Tending to cicatrize and heal.

Epotides, (*e-pot'i-dēs,*) *n. pl.* [Gr.] In ancient naval architecture, two thick blocks of wood, resembling ears, placed one on each side of the prow of a galley, for warding off the blows of the rostra of an enemy's vessel.

Epura'tion, *n.* [Lat. *e,* and *purare,* to purify.] A purification.

Epure, (*ā-pūr',*) *n.* [Fr.] Model or plan of a building.

Ep'worth, in *Iowa,* a post-village of Dubuque co., abt. 19 m. W. of Dubuque.

Equabil'ity, *n.* [Lat. *æquabilitas.*] State or quality of being equable; equality; continued equality at all times, in velocity, movement, mind, or temper; evenness; uniformity.

Equable, (*ē'kwa-bl,*) *a.* [Lat. *æquabilis,* from *æquo* — *æquus,* level; probable root, Sansk. *ēka.*] Of the same extent, magnitude, measure, or degree, when compared; the same in weight, number, or condition; the same in motion, space, or time; the same in qualities; corresponding.

"*Equal* lot may join us; *equal* joy, as *equal* love."—*Milton.*

—Not variable; even; equable; uniform; as, an *equal* temper. — Being in just proportion; proportionate; commensurate; adequate; as, he is not *equal* to the duty imposed. — Impartial; fair; just; equitable; as, an *equal* condition. — Indifferent; feeling or possessing the same degree of interest; as, his likes and dislikes are *equal* to me.

—*n.* One not inferior or superior to another; having the same or a similar age, rank, station, office, talents, strength, &c.; as, she has not her *equal.*

—*v. a.* To make equal to; to make like; to equalize; to raise to the same rank, state, or estimation with; to become or be equal to.

"One whose all not *equals* Edward's moiety." — *Shak.*

—To recompense fully; to make equivalent to. — To answer in full proportion; to be of like excellence or beauty as.

Equal'ity, *n.* [Lat. *æqualitas;* Fr. *égalité.*] State or quality of being equal or alike in anything; likeness; correspondence in condition; as, to be on a footing of *equality.*—Uniformity; similarity; plainness; as, *equality* of surface.—Sameness in state, condition, or course; as, *equality* of constitution.

(*Math.*) Exact concord of quantity between two magnitudes, denoted by the sign =: as, for instance, $b = y$ conveys the meaning that b contains an identical number of units with y.

(*Law.*) Likeness in possessing the same rights, and being liable to the same duties. Persons are all equal before the law, whatever adventitious advantages some may possess over others. All persons are protected by the law, and obedience to it is required from all.

Equal'ity, in *Illinois,* a post-village, cap. of Gallatin co., on Saline Creek, abt. 187 m. S.S.E. of Springfield; *pop.* abt. 400.

Equal'ity, in *Kentucky,* a village of Barren co.

Equaliza'tion, *n.* [Fr. *égalisation.*] Act of equalizing, or state of being equalized.

E'qualize, *v. a.* [Fr. *égaliser.*] To make equal or alike; to make even or uniform; as, to *equalize* accounts. — To bring or reduce to an equality.

"It could not *equalize* the hundredth part
Of what her eyes have kindled in my heart." — *Waller.*

E'qually, *adv.* In an equal manner; evenly; uniformly; as, they are *equally* matched.

E'qualness, *n.* A state of being corresponding or equal; equality. — Evenness: uniformity.

Equan'gular, *a.* Having equal angles.

Equanim'ity, *n.* [Lat. *æquanimitas* — *æquus*, equal, even, and *animus*, mind. See ANIMATE.] Evenness of mind; uniformity and steadiness of temper; that calm disposition or firmness of mind which is not easily elated or depressed; as, nothing can shake his *equanimity*.

E'quant, *n.* [Lat. *æquo*, I make equal.] (*Ptolemaic Astron.*) Among the ancients this term denoted a circle which was conceived to be described in the plane of the deferent or eccentric, for regulating and adjusting certain motions of the planets, and reducing them to easier calculation.

Equate', *v. a.* [Lat. *æquo*, *æquatus*.] To make equal; to reduce to an equation; to reduce to mean time or motion; as, to *equate* distances.

Equation, (*ē-kwā'shon,*) *n.* [Fr. *équation*; Lat. *æquatio.*] (*Math.*) A term given to the symbolical expression of the quality of two quantities. The sign =, placed between the two quantities, signifies that they are equal. Thus $5x+10 = 25$, is an *E.* expressing the equality of the quantities $5x+10$ and 25. A simple *E.* is that which contains only the first *power* of the unknown quantity or quantities. Pure equations of the higher degrees are those which contain the square or any higher power of the unknown quantity, and are divided into two classes — *pure* and *affected*. A pure *E.* is that in which only one power of the unknown quantity is involved: and an affected *E.* is that in which different powers of the unknown quantity are involved. Thus, $ax^2 = b$ is a pure *E.*, and $ax^2 + bx = c$ is an affected *E.* An affected quadratic *E.* is that which contains the square of the unknown quantity and also the unknown quantity itself. An *E.* is said to be *algebraic* when the operations to which the unknown quantity x is subjected do not transcend the ordinary algebraical operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, involution, and evolution; in other cases the *E.* is termed *transcendent*, and receives the distinctive names of *exponential*, *logarithmic*, *trigonometrical*, &c., according to the nature of the functions of x which it involves. An algebraic *E.* is further said to be *rational* and *integral* when, in it, the unknown quantity neither appears in the denominator of a fraction nor under any radical sign. It is evident that every algebraic *E.* can be rendered rational and integral by means of appropriate transformations. See BINOMIAL EQUATION; RECIPROCAL EQUATION.

(*Astron.*) The difference between the apparent and mean motion of the sun. See EQUATION OF TIME.

Personal Equation. (*Astron.*) The interval of time by which an observer, on the average of a number of observations, notes a phenomenon before or after the instant assumed to be that of its actual occurrence.

Equation of a Curve. (*Math.*) An equation demonstrating the existent relation between the co-ordinates of every point in the curve.

Equation of Condition. (*Math.*) See DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS.

Equation of the Centre. (*Astron.*) The quantity by which the true longitude of the earth differs from the mean longitude.

Equation of the Equinox. (*Astron.*) The difference between the mean and apparent places of the equinox.

Equation of Payments. (*Arith.*) The method of determining the mean time of payment of various sums falling due at different times.

Equation of Time. (*Astron.*) The difference expressed in mean solar time, between the true or apparent right ascension of the sun and its mean right ascension. It may be somewhat popularly defined as the difference between the times indicated by an accurately constructed sun-dial and a well-regulated clock. The *E* of *T.* arises from the combined operation of all the causes which tend to produce inequalities of the sun's motion in right ascension. The *first* of these is the eccentricity of the earth's orbit, in consequence of which the sun's motion in longitude is unequal. The *second* is the obliquity of the ecliptic, in consequence of which the arcs of the ecliptic and equator, counting from the intersection of these circles to the meridian, are, in general, unequal. A *third*, but comparatively unimportant, cause arises from the perturbations of the moon and planets. The *E.* of *T.* is at its maximum abt. the beginning of Nov., when it amounts to about 16 min. 16 sec.; and is subtractive, that is to say, the clock is faster than the dial by that quantity. At four times in the year, the equation vanishes, or the clock-time and the dial-time agree. This happens about the 25th Dec., 16th April, 16th June, and 1st Sept. But these epochs, depending on the longitude of the sun's perigee, are subject to some variation.

Equator, (*ē-kwā'ter,*) *n.* [Fr. *Équateur*; L. Lat. *æquator*, from *æquo*, to make equal.] (*Geog.*) The great circle of the terrestrial sphere which is everywhere equally distant from the two poles, and divides the earth into the N. and S. hemispheres. Terrestrial *longitudes* are measured on the *E.* or some of its parallel circles, commencing from some arbitrary point—most nations adopting the meridian which passes through their capital city. *Latitudes* are counted from the *E.* along the meridian.

(*Astron.*) The great circle of the celestial sphere, of which the plane is perpendicular to the axis of the earth's diurnal motion. When the sun is in its plane, the days and nights are equal everywhere. The *E.* divides the sphere into the N. and S. hemispheres, and the apparent diurnal motions of all the celestial bodies are performed in circles which are parallel to it. The right ascensions are measured on the *E.*; and the declinations on circles which intersect it at right angles. The *E.*, in the heavens, is often styled the *equinoctial*.

(*Geog.*) Name given in 1874 to those provinces of the Upper Nile and Lake region, in Central Africa, lately annexed to Egypt. An extent of territory larger than that portion of the U. S. east of the Mississippi River.

Equato'rial, *a.* Relating or pertaining to the equator. —*n.* (*Astron.*) An astronomical telescope, (see Fig. 223,) mounted for the purpose of continuously observing and noting the right ascension and declination of a celestial body situated in any part of the visible heavens. The principal axis of the equatorial mounting is parallel to the earth's axis, and by means of this construction it is possible to follow a star from rising and setting by driving the telescope, either by hand or machinery, westward, at the same rate at which the earth's motion carries it eastward. On the polar axis there is fixed a graduated circle, the plane of which is perpendicular to the polar axis, and therefore parallel to the earth's equator. This is called the *hour* circle, and is furnished with two indices. If one be set to sidereal time at the place of observation, which of course represents the right ascension of the part of the heavens then crossing the meridian, the other index will show the right ascension of the part of the heavens to which the telescope points. In this manner the right ascension of a comet, for instance, may be at once found, or the telescope may be pointed to any given right ascension. But the telescope itself is attached to another axis, called the *declination axis*, at right angles to the former one; and to this axis is also attached at right angles another circle, the *declination circle*. The plane of the second circle and of the telescope's motion in declination is thus in all positions at right angles to the plane of the first or equatorial circle. Now it is easy to conceive, from this general description, that when the telescope is pointed to a star, the angle between the direction of the telescope and the polar axis is equal to the polar distance of the star; and by setting the index of the declination circle to zero when the telescope is at right angles to the polar axis, the declination of a star is registered in all positions of the instrument; consequently, when a motion is given to the polar axis without altering the position of the telescope on the declination circle, the point to which the telescope is directed will always lie in the small circle of the heavens coincident with a star's diurnal path: and hence, if the motion communicated to the polar axis be equal to the earth's diurnal rotation, a star will remain constantly in the field. This motion of rotation is communicated to the instrument by clock-work. — See TELESCOPE.

Equatorial Current. (*Phys. Geography.*) An important part of the stream currents of the Atlantic, first distinctly traceable off the coast of Africa, a little south of the equator, whence it continues to run, nearly on the line, for a distance of 1,000 miles as far as 22° W. Lon. It then sends off a branch to the N.W., and declining southward runs for some distance parallel to the coast of S. America, until it is lost sight of near the mouth of the Amazons. Including both branches, it has a course of about 4,000 m. Its breadth, at first only 150 m., becomes three times as great where it branches near the S. American coast. The *E. C.* has a mean velocity of 36 m. per day, but at certain seasons, and in some parts of its course, it has been recorded as reaching more than 3½ m. per hour. It is generally throughout its course a cold current, but the difference is not more than 4 or 5 degrees when compared with the mean temperature of the ocean in any given latitude. The N. portion of this great current passes along the coast of Guinea and enters the Caribbean Sea, where it is ultimately lost, or perhaps is converted into warm water, and then is passed out through the Gulf of Mexico into the Atlantic to assist in forming the *Gulf Stream*, q. v.

Equato'rially, *adv.* So as to have the motions of an equatorial in a line with the equator.

Equerry, (*e-kwer'i,*) *n.* [L. Lat. *æquarius*, one who has charge of horses; *equaria*, a stud of horses, from Lat. *equus*, a horse. See EQUESTRIAN.] One who has the charge of horses; specifically, a term applied to an officer attached to the household of a sovereign prince, or great noble, who attends on horseback during visits, progresses, &c. In England, the royal equerries hold second rank, after the master of the horses.

Eques'trian, *a.* [Fr. *équestre*; Lat. *equester*, from *equs*, a horseman.] Pertaining to horses or to horsemanship; relating to the manege; as, *equestrian* skill. — Habitually employing a horse; as, an *equestrian* set of people. — Celebrated by horse-racing; as, *equestrian* feats. — Representing a person mounted on horseback; as, an *equestrian* statue. — Relating or pertaining to the Roman equites, *q. v.*

—*n.* One who rides on horseback; a rider; a horseman.

(*Dram.*) A circus-rider.

Eques'trianism, *n.* Horsemanship; skill in the manege; as, a dashing feat of *equestrianism*.

Eques'trienne, *n.* A lady rider; a female skilled in equestrianism.

Equiangular, (*ē-kwi-ang'gū-ler,*) *a.* [Fr. *equiangle*; Lat. *æquus*, and *angulus*. See ANGLE.] (*Math.*) In Geometry, two or more figures of the same kind (usually rectilinear) are said to be equiangular when the angles of the one, taken consecutively, are respectively equal to the angles of the other. A single figure is also said to be equiangular when all its angles have the same magnitude.

Equian'gular Spiral, *n.* (*Math.*) A name sometimes given to the logarithmic spiral in consequence of its having the property of cutting, at the same angle, all its polar radii vectores. — See LOGARITHMIC SPIRAL.

Equibal'ance, *v. a.* [Lat. *æquus*, and Eng. *balance.*] To possess an equal weight with something; to equiponderate.

—*n.* Equal weight; counterpoise.

Equidæ, (*ē'kwe-de,*) *n. pl.* [From Lat. *equus*, a horse.] (*Zoöl.*) The Horse family, belonging to the order *Pachidermata*. Its most striking character consists in the structure of the feet, which are composed of but a single finger or toe terminating each extremity, and encased in a horny sheath or shoe. Besides this well-developed toe, however, the *E.* possess on each side of the metacarpus and metatarsus two small rudimentary processes, which represent two lateral toes. The structure of the leg-bones is much the same as in the generality of the mammalia, except that the humerus and femur are comparatively short, and the bones of the fore-arm and shank, which are much longer, are partially anchylosed together, so that no rotary motion of these bones can take place. The bones of the carpus and tarsus are large and solid, and resemble the bones of the other mammalia in their general arrangement. Beyond these we find a single elongated metatarsal bone, the representative of the middle toe. This is completed by three phalanges, of which the last bears the single horny hoof. This family is distinguished from all other animals by its undivided hoof, formed of the two anterior toes soldered together, its simple stomach, and its female having the teats placed on the pubes. It may be divided into two very distinct types of form: the one the asses and the zebras, which are always more or less banded with blackish-brown, and have always a distinct dorsal line, the tail only bristly at the end, and have warts only on the arms, and none on the hind legs; and the true horses, which are not banded, have



Fig. 953. — GROUP OF HORSES.

no dorsal line, are furnished with warts on their arms and legs, and have long hair on the tail from its insertion to its extremity. The skull of the *E.* is of an elongated form, the jaws being well developed, the lower one especially being of great strength and power. Both jaws are provided with six incisor teeth; small canines are also present in both jaws in the males, but in the females these teeth are usually rudimentary or quite deficient. The molars are six on each side in each jaw; their worn surface is flat, and exhibits a complicated pattern of enamel, generally of a lunate form. Between the molars and incisors there is a considerable space, and in this space is fitted the bit by which the animal is guided. The hair with which the skin is clothed is short on the general surface, but attaining a considerable length on the ridge of the neck and on the tail. The eye is rather large and full, and the external ears elongated, upright, and pointed. The most important species belonging to this family is, without doubt, *equus caballus*, the HORSE, *q. v.* The other principal species or genera are the ASS, the ZEBRA, the ONAGER, and the QUAGGA, *q. v.*

Equidif'ferent, *a.* [Lat. *æquus*, and *differens.*] Equally proportional.

Equidis'tance, *n.* Equal distance.

Equidis'tant, *a.* [Lat. *æquus*, and *distans.* See DISTANT.] Being at an equal distance from the same point, person, or thing.

Equidis'tantly, *adv.* At the same or an equal distance.

E'quiform, *a.* [Fr. *équiforme.*] Presenting the same form.

Equiform'ity, *n.* Uniform equality; as, "*equiformity* of motion." — *Brown.*

Equilat'eral, *a.* [Lat. *æquus*, and *lateralis* — *latus*, a side. See LATERAL.] (*Geom.*) A rectilineal figure is said to be equilateral when all its sides are equal. If, moreover, its angles are all equal, it is called *regular*. Every equilateral figure inscribed in a circle is necessary equiangular, and therefore regular. The converse theorem, however, is only true for polygons with an odd number of sides. Equiangular inscribed polygons with an even number of sides, if not equilateral, will at least have every alternate side equal.

Equilateral bivalve. (*Conch.*) A shell is so called when a transverse line drawn through the apex of the umbo bisects the valve into two equal and symmetrical parts

Brande.

Equilateral hyperbola. (*Math.*) An hyperbola having equal axes.

Equilateral hyperbolic paraboloid. (*Math.*) A quadric conoidal surface generated by a right line which, during its motion, rests upon two other right lines or *directrices*, to one of which it always remains perpendicular. See QUADRIC.

—*n.* A figure presenting equal sides.

Equilib'rate, *v. a.* [Lat. *æquus*, and *libro*, *libratus*, to weigh. See LIBRATE.] To keep in equipoise; to balance equally; to keep even with equal weight on both sides; as, an *equilibrated* magnetic needle.

Equilibra'tion, *n.* State of being equally balanced or equipoised.

Equilib'rious, *a.* Equally balanced.

Equilib'riously, *adv.* Having equal poise.

Equil'ibrist, *n.* One who practises the balancing of himself in hazardous and unnatural positions; as, "an *equilibrist* and rope-dancer." — *Dugald Stewart.*

Equilib'rity, *n.* State of preserving an equal poise or balance; equilibrium.

Equilib'rium, *n.* [Fr. *équilibre*; Lat. *æquus*, and *libra*, a balance.] Equipoise; equality of weight or force; state of rest produced by two or more mutually counteracting forces. — Just poise or balance; equilibrity of any object. See GRAVITY, (CENTRE OF.)

—Equal balancing of the mind between motives or reasons; equal diffusion or distribution of thought.

(*Fine Arts.*) The just place or balance of a figure, or other object, so that it may appear to stand firmly. Also the due equipoise of objects, lights, shadows, &c., against each other by some striking features. This quality is obvious in the works of nature, as well in the human form as in landscape. In the latter, for instance, the sun is generally the medium of producing it by strong contrasts of light and shadow.

—In Architecture, the same means are employed to produce the most striking effects.

(*Polit.*) See BALANCE OF POWER.

In equilibrio. [Lat.] In a state of equipoise or equilibrium.

Equilibrium of Arches. (*Arch.*) This is a subject which is treated in that part of mathematical science called Statics. In this the conditions are considered in which any body, or number of bodies, will remain in a state of rest under the influence of forces that act in opposite directions, and mutually counteract each other. It is evident that the conditions of *E.* can be considered in theory only, as the slightest possible addition to either of the counteracting forces would immediately give it a preponderating influence, and destroy the state of balance. In investigating the *E. of A.*, we must imagine the surfaces of the voussoirs to be perfectly smooth, and friction must be altogether disregarded, so that each stone may be considered to be sustained by the pressure of those on either side of it, acting, under these conditions, in directions perpendicular to their surfaces. The theory on which the *E. of A.* depends is briefly this, that the weights of the voussoirs of which it is composed must be in the same proportion to each other as the sections of the chord of the arch, which are made by producing the lines which represent the junctures of the sides of the voussoirs to the centre from which the line of intrados is described, supposing the arch to be a segmental arch. It is also necessary that the perpendicular passing through the centre of gravity of any part of the arch should pass through a parallelogram formed by lines drawn perpendicular to the sides of the part in question from their extremities. In such an arch the voussoirs at the crown would be the least in depth, and each successive voussoir, from the crown toward the piers, would increase in thickness, so that the line of the extrados would not be described from the same centre as that from which the line of intrados has been described. The slightest alteration of the weight of any of the voussoirs of such an arch as this, in which the stones that compose it are supposed to be supported without friction, would cause it to be overturned; but when friction is taken into account, it is plain that an arch, which would remain in equilibrium under the conditions above stated, if they could exist in practice, would then be capable of sustaining a great amount of superincumbent pressure; and, indeed, pressure on the arch tends to make it stronger, by increasing the friction by which the pressure on it is resisted. The theory of the *E.* of domes is somewhat similar to that of the *E. of A.*, if we consider the dome to consist of a series of exactly equal and opposite slices, that are formed by planes passing perpendicularly through the axis at a small angle to each other, and which support each other at the crown, being, in fact, a number of balanced arches, each of which would preserve its equilibrium, if it were left standing alone. But in the dome, *E.* will be maintained, and the structure will be stronger, if the weight of the upper part of each of such a series of contiguous balanced arches be greater than that which would be required to preserve *E.* in a balanced arch of similar form standing alone; because every stone in each circular and horizontal course, or each of the whole series of the opposite parts of the balanced arches, exerts a lateral pressure on those on either side of it, and their tendency to fall inwards locks the whole structure tightly together. To insure the *E.* of an arch, friction being disregarded, it is therefore necessary to bring the weight of the voussoirs composing the crown up to a certain limit, which must not be increased or diminished in any way; but in the dome, *E.* will be maintained, for the reasons above stated, when the weight of the upper portion of each of the series of arches of which it may be supposed to be composed exceeds this limit.—See ARCH.

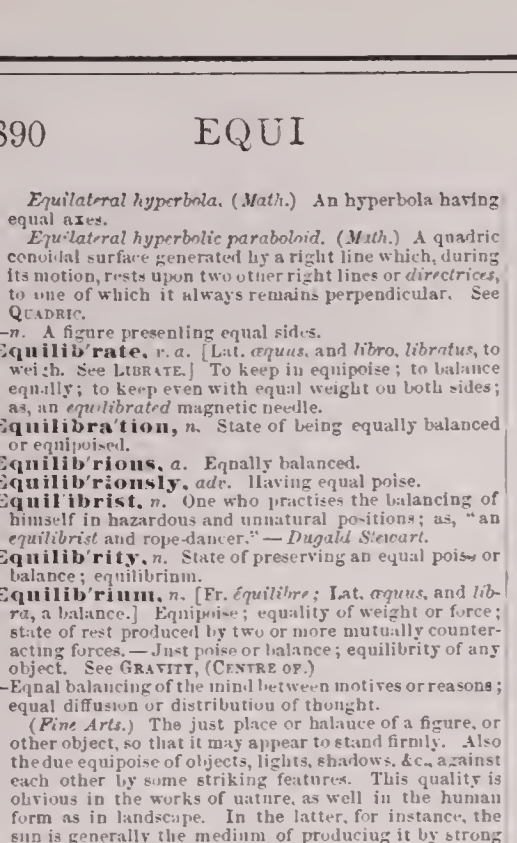


Fig. 954. — PRINCIPAL FORMS OF ARCHES.

1, semi-circular; 2, elliptic; 3, 4, 7, horse-shoe; 5, stilted; 6, segmental; 8, segmental pointed; 9, 10, trefoil; 11, equilateral; 12, lancet; 13, cinquefoil; 14, trefoil; 15, multifoil.

Equilib'rium-valve, *n.* (*Mach.*) The valve in the steam-passage of a Cornish engine for opening the communication between the top and bottom of the cylinder, to render the pressure equal on both sides of the piston.

Equimul'tiple, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *æquus*, and *multiplico*, to multiply.] Multiplied by the same number or quality.

—*n.* (*Geom.* and *Arith.*) Any number or quantity multiplied by the same number or quantity as another: thus, *m* A and *m* B are equimultiples of A and B, whatever magnitudes the latter may represent; or, 4 times 2, or 8, and four times 4, or 16, are equimultiples of 2 and 4.

Equine, Equinal, (*ē'kwīn'.*) *a.* [Lat. *equinus*, from *equus*, a horse.] Pertaining to a horse; denoting the horse kind.

Equinec'essary, *a.* Requisite in an equal degree.

Equin'ia, *n.* [Lat. *equinus*.] (*Med.*) See GLANDERS.

Equinoctial, (*ē-kwi-nok'she-al,*) *a.* [Fr. *equinoxial*; Lat. *æquus*, and *nox*, *noctis*, night. See EQUINOX.] Pertaining to the equinoxes; having the nights equal to the days: as, the *equinoctial* line. — Relating or pertaining to the time of the equinoxes; as, an *equinoctial* gale. — Pertaining or having reference to the regions or climate of the equinoctial line or equator.

"Pining with *equinoctial* heat."—*Philips.*

E. colure. (*Astron.*) The meridian passing through the equinoctial points. — *E. flowers*, those which open at a stated hour. — *E. points.* (*Astron.*) The two opposite points of the celestial sphere in which the ecliptic and equator intersect each other: the one being the first point of Aries, and the other the first point of Libra. See PRECESSION. — *E. time.* Astronomers sometimes give the date of an occurrence in equinoctial time to get rid of differences. This is reckoned from the moment when the point of Aries passes the vernal equinox.

—*n.* The equator. See EQUATOR.

Equinoc'tially, *adv.* Towards the equator; in the direction of the equinox.

Equinox, (*ē'kwe-noks,*) *n.* [Lat. *æquus*, and *nox*, *noctis*, night. See NOCTURNAL.] (*Astron.*) The time at which the sun passes through the equator in one of the equinoctial points. When the sun is in the equator, the days and nights are of equal length all over the world, whence the derivation of the term. This happens twice every year; namely, about the 21st of March, and the 22d of September: the former is called the *vernal*, and the latter the *autumnal* equinox. The equinoxes do not divide the year into portions of equal length: for in consequence of the earth being at its greatest distance from the sun during the summer months, and its angular motion in its orbit being consequently slower, the interval from the vernal to the autumnal equinox is greater than that from the autumnal to the vernal. In other words, the sun continues longer on the northern than on the southern side of the equator. At the beginning of the present cent., the difference amounted to 7 days 16 hours and 51 minutes. The summer in the northern hemisphere is consequently longer than in the southern by this quantity; and to this circumstance some meteorologists ascribe, in part at least, the higher temperature that is found to prevail in the northern hemisphere under the same parallel.— See PRECESSION.

Equinoctial wind: — used chiefly in poetry.

"No more than usual *equinoxes* blew."—*Dryden.*

Equinunk', in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Wayne co., on the Delaware River, abt. 24 m. N.N.E. of Honesdale.

Equip, (*ē-kwip'.*) *v. a.* [Fr. *équiper*, from L. Lat. *eschipare*, from Goth. *skip*, a ship.] To fit, as a ship for sea; to accoutre; to furnish; to supply with men, ordnance, and munitions of war, as a ship; to furnish with arms, or a complete suit of arms. (Used chiefly in a naval and military sense.)

—To dress up; to adorn; to decorate, as the person; as, "equipped in a ridiculous habit." — *Addison.*

Equipage, (*ek'wi-pāj,*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Mar.*) The crew of a ship, together with all a ship's furniture, masts, sails, arms, munitions, &c.

(*Mil.*) The furniture of an army or body of troops. In this sense it includes arms, artillery, utensils, provisions, &c. Camp *E.* includes tents and things necessary for accommodation in camp; while field *E.* consists of arms, artillery, wagons, tumbrels, &c.

—Ornamental furniture; accoutrements; apparel; as, "*equipage* of Pride." — *Pope.*

—Retinue; attendance, as the carriage, horses, and liveries which indicate the fortune or rank of a person when appearing abroad; as, the *equipage* of a nobleman.

Equipaged, (*ek'we-pājd,*) *a.* Furnished with an equipage; attended with a handsome or splendid retinue.

"A goodly train of squires and ladies *equipag'd* well."—*Spenser.*

Equip'arate, *v. a.* To make comparison. (R.)

Equip'edal, *a.* [Lat. *æquus*, and *pedis*, foot.] Having equal feet.

Equipen'dency, *n.* [Lat. *æquus*, and *pendens*, *pendere*, to hang.] State of hanging in an equipoise state.

Equip'ment, *n.* Act of equipping, furnishing, or fitting for a voyage or any expedition. — Anything that is used in equipping; furniture; habiliments; warlike appliances; supplies for a voyage or expedition; as, the *equipment* of an army,

(*Civil Engineering.*) The necessary adjuncts of a railroad, as locomotives, cars, trucks, &c. (Called in England, *rolling-stock.*)

Eq'uipoise, *n.* [Lat. *æquus*, and Fr. *poids*, weight, from Lat. *pondus*. See POUND.] Equal weight; equality of weight or force; equilibrium; a state in which the two ends or sides of a thing are balanced.

Equipol'lence, Equipol'lency, *n.* [Fr. *equipollence*; Lat. *æquus*, and L. Lat. *pollentia*, power, from *polleo*, to be able: Sansk. *pul.* to be great.] Equality of power or force; ability, power, or force in the same degree

(*Logic.*) A term denoting that two or more propositions signify one and the same thing, though they express it differently.

Equipol'lent, *a.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *æquipollens.*] Having equal or equivalent power, strength, or force.

(*Logic.*) Having equivalent significance.

Equipol'lently, *adv.* With equal force and significance.

Equipon'derance, Equipon'derancy, *n.* [Lat. *æquus*, and *pondus*, weight. See POUND.] Equipoise; equality of weight.

Equipon'derant, *a.* Being of the same weight.

Equipon'derate, *v. n.* [Lat. *æquus*, and *pondero*, *ponderatus*, to weigh, from *pondus*, weight.] To be equal in weight; to exhibit equipoise; to balance; to weigh as much as another thing.

—*v. a.* To counterbalance; to weigh against.

Equipon'derous, *a.* Possessing equality of weight.

Equirad'ical, *a.* [Lat. *æquus*, and *radix*, a root.] With radical equality.

Equirot'al, *a.* [Lat *æquus*, and *rota*, a wheel.] Possessing wheels of an equal diameter.

Equiseta'ceæ, *n.* [Lat. *equus*, a horse; *seta*, a hair or bristle.] (*Bot.*) The Horsetail family, an order of plants, alliance *Muscales.* DIAG. Spore-cases peltate, splitting on one side, without operculum, and with an elater to every spore. They are herbaceous plants, with striated, hollow, jointed, simple or vertically-branched, aërial, silicious stems, arising from slender creeping rhizomes, or underground stems. The joints are surrounded by membranous toothed sheaths, which are regarded as modified leaves; but, in general, the plants of the order are considered leafless. When branched, the branches arise in a whorled manner from beneath the axils of the sheaths, and correspond in number with them. These plants are found in marshy or watery places in most parts of the world. There is but one genus, *Equisetum*, which includes 10 species. The rhizomes contain much starchy matter in the winter months, which might be used as food in case of need. *E. arvense*, the Field Horsetail; *E. palustre*, the Marsh Horsetail; *E. sylvaticum*, the Wood Horsetail;

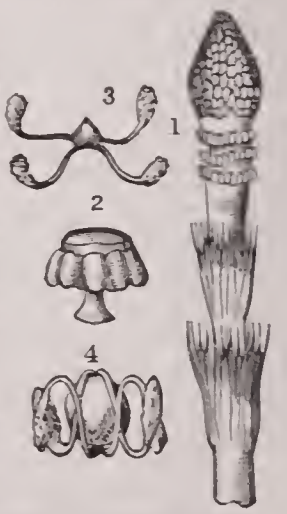


Fig. 955. EQUISETUM TELMATEIA.

1, summit of fertile stem, with fructification: 2, a scale, with its stalk (lateral view); 3, a spore, with its filaments unrolled; 4, a spore, with its filaments hygrometrically rolled up.

and *E. limosum*, the Pipes, are found in most of the States, in woods and low grounds. The rough siliceous stems of some species are used for smoothing and polishing wood, particularly those of *E. hyemale*, commonly known under the name of DUTCH RUSHES. The stems of this species are unbranched, or a little branched only at the base. It is sparingly found in this country.

Equiseta'ceous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Belonging to the EQUISETACEÆ, *q. v.*

Equiset'iform, *a.* (*Bot.*) Formed like the *Equisetum*.

Equise'tum, *n.*; *pl.* EQUISETA. (*Bot.*) See EQUISETACEÆ.

Equis'onance, *n.* [Fr. *équisonnance.*] (*Mus.*) An equal sounding.

Equis'onant, *a.* Having equal sound, as octaves.

Equitable, *ek'wi-ta-bl,* *a.* [Fr. *équitable*, from Lat. *æquitas*, equity, from *æquus*, equal.] Equal in regard to the rights of persons; distributing equal justice; giving each his due; just; impartial; honest, upright; reasonable; fair; due to justice; as, an *equitable* decision. — Held or exercised in equity; as, *equitable* jurisdiction.

Equitableness, *n.* Equity; quality of being equitable, just, or impartial.

Equitably, *adv.* In an equitable manner; justly; impartial.

Equitancy, *n.* (*Manege.*) Horsemanship.

Equitangential, *a.* [Lat. *æquus*, and Eng. *tangential*, *q. v.*] (*Geom.*) Said of a curve whose tangent is on an equality with a constant line.

Equitant, *ek'wi-tant,* *a.* [Lat. *equitans.*] Mounted on horseback.

(*Bot.*) Overlapping one another entirely and without any involution, as the leaves of the Iris.

Equita'tion, *n.* [Lat. *equitatio.*] Act of riding on horseback: manege; HORSEMANSHIP, *q. v.*

Equites, *n. pl.* [Lat., horsemen.] (*Roman Hist.*) A class of citizens, commonly represented by the English word *knights*, but not answering in all respects to its meaning. According to the account of Livy (i. 13), Romulus constituted three centuries of *E.*, to whom he gave severally the names Ramnenses, Titienses, and Luceres. Livy, however, elsewhere speaks of these three centuries (who were collectively called Celeres) as the three ancient *tribes*. Down to the time of Gracchus, the *E.* formed simply a division of the army, and their centuries were composed of patricians and plebeians; but by the Lex Sempronia, B. C. 123, a new class called the *Ordo Equestris* was instituted, and all the judices, who assisted the prætor in trials, were to be citizens of equestrian fortune. The badges of the *E.* were a golden ring and a robe with a narrow purple border; and to them were appropriated the fourteen rows of seats in the theatres next the orchestra. The *E.* furnished the farmers of the public revenue, or publicani; but though they had enjoyed this privilege under the republic, it was only during the empire that they looked to such offices as their birthright.

Equity, *ek'wi-ti,* *n.* [Fr. *equité*; Lat. *æquitas*, from *æquus*. See EQUAL.] Uniformity; right, as contemplated by the law of nature; impartial distribution of justice; natural justice; a just regard to right or claims; impartiality; uprightness; fairness.

(*Law.*) Remedies for the redress of wrongs, or for the enforcement of rights, are distinguished into two classes, — those which are administered in *courts of law*, and those which are administered in *courts of equity*. The rights secured by the former are called *legal*; those by the latter, *equitable*. The former are rights and remedies at common law; the latter, rights and remedies in equity. Much misunderstanding has prevailed regarding the distinctive features of these two branches of jurisprudence. Some have represented them as two opposing and hostile powers, continually at warfare with each other, and striving to encroach on each other's province, as if, in the language of Blackstone, "the one judged without equity, and the other was not bound by any law." It has also been stated that a court of equity is not bound by rules or precedents, but acts from the opinion of the judge; and that the province of equity, as distinguished from law, is to determine according to the spirit of the rule, and not according to the strictness of the letter. In the early history of equity jurisprudence, there might have been much to give color to these views; but in the present day, courts of equity act upon principles as fixed and certain as those on which courts of law proceed. New cases may, and indeed do, arise; but they are decided upon these ascertained rules and principles, whatever may be the opinion of the judge as to what may be just or reasonable in the particular case before him. Equity, then, is a branch of jurisprudence which aims at supplementing the defects of common law, by extending relief to those rights of property which the strict law does not recognize, and by giving more ample and distributive redress than the ordinary tribunals afford. It by no means either controls, mitigates, or supersedes the common law, and does not assume any power to subvert its doctrines. Courts of common law proceed by certain prescribed forms, and give a general judgment for or against the defendant; but there are many cases in which a simple judgment for either party, without qualifications and conditions and particular arrangements, would not do entire justice to either. Some modification of the rights of parties may be required, some restraints on the one side or the other, or some peculiar adjustments, either present or future, temporary or perpetual. To meet these objects, the courts of law in this country have no provisions; they can only adjudicate by a simple judgment between the parties. Courts of equity, however, are not confined or limited in their modes of relief by such narrow regulations, but grant redress to all parties where they have rights, *ex æquo et bono*, and modify and fashion that redress according to circumstances. Courts of equity, too, bring before them all the parties interested in the subject-matter of the suit, and adjust the rights of all, however numerous; whereas courts of law must limit their inquiries to the contending parties. — See JUDICIAL SYSTEM OF THE U. STATES.

Equity of Redemption. (*Law.*) See MORTGAGE.

Equiv'alence. Equiv'alency, *n.* [L. Lat. *æquivalentia*, from Lat. *æquus*, and *valens*.] State of being equivalent; equality of value or worth. — Equal power or force.

Equiv'alent, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *æquus*, and *valens*, from *valeo*, to be able. See VALOR.] Equal in force, power, or effect; equal in value, excellence, worth, or weight. — Of the same import or meaning; as, *equivalent* terms.

(*Geom.*) Applied to figures of the same surface.

(*Geol.*) Applied to strata of contemporaneous origin in different regions.

—*n.* That which is equal in power, force, value, weight, or dignity, with something else; offset; compensation; amends.

"No obedience to one law will be a full *equivalent* for the breach of another." — *Rogers.*

(*Chem.*) The proportion expressing the weight, or quantity by weight, of any substance which combines with another substance, to make a definite compound. — See ATOMIC NUMBERS.

Equiv'alently, *adv.* In an equal manner.

Equivalve, *n.* (*Conch.*) A bivalve possessing valves of equal size and form.

Equivalved, *ē'kwi-valvd,* *a.* (*Conch.*) With equal valves, as certain shells.

Equivocal, *ē-kwiv'o-kal,* *a.* [Lat. *æquus*, and *vox*. See VALVE.] Equally applicable to different things, in regard to meaning, as a word or expression; being of doubtful signification; as, *equivocal* manners. — Capable of a double interpretation; ambiguous; as, *equivocal* standing in society. — Doubtful; ambiguous; uncertain; indeterminate; as, an *equivocal* experiment.

Equivocally, *adv.* Ambiguously; in a doubtful sense; in terms susceptible of different senses.

Equivocalness, *n.* State of being equivocal or ambiguous.

Equiv'ocate, *v. n.* [Fr. *équivoquer*; It. *equivocare*.] To speak ambiguously; to use words of a doubtful signification; to use ambiguous expressions with a view to mislead; to prevaricate; to shuffle; to quibble; to evade.

—*v. a.* To render capable of a double interpretation.

Equivoca'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *æquivocatio.*] Act of equivocating; ambiguity of speech; quibble; prevarication; shuffling; evasion.

Equiv'ocator, *n.* One who equivocates.

Equiv'ocatory, *a.* Partaking of equivocation.

Equivoke, Equivoque, *ē'kwi-vōk,* *n.* [Fr. *équivoque.*] An ambiguous term; equivocation.

Equiv'orous, *a.* [Lat. *equus*, a horse, and *voro*, to devour.] Feeding on horse-flesh.

Equuleus, *ē-kwu'le-us,* *n.* [Lat., the little horse.] (*Astron.*) One of the old constellations made by Ptolemy, and situated between Aquila and Capricornus. Its brightest stars are of the 4th magnitude. — There is another constellation, named by Lacaille Equuleus Pictoris, the Easel, or Painter's Horse, which is situated near the constellation Argo.

Equus, *n.* [Lat., a horse.] (*Zoöl.*) See EQUIDÆ.

Era, *n.* See ÆRA.

Era'diate, *v. n.* [Lat. *e*, and *radius*, a ray.] To shoot like a ray; to radiate.

Eradia'tion, *n.* Act of eradiating; radiation.

Eradicable, *a.* That may or can be eradicated, rooted out, or destroyed. — *Worcester.*

Eradicate, *v. a.* [Lat. *eradico, eradicatum* — *e, ex*, and *radix, radicis*, a root.] To pull up the roots of, or by the roots; to root out; to destroy, as anything that grows; to destroy thoroughly; to extirpate; to exterminate.

Eradicated, *a.* (*Her.*) Applied to a tree or flower torn up by the roots.

Eradication, *n.* Act of eradicating or plucking up by the roots; state of being plucked up by the roots; extirpation; excision; total destruction.

Eradicative, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that cures radically.

Eragrostis, *n.* [Gr. *eros*, large, and *agrostis*, grass.] (*Bot.*) The Love-grass, a genus of plants, ord. *Graminaceæ*.

Eranthemum, *n.* [Gr. *er*, the spring, and *anthos*, a flower.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Acanthaceæ*.

Eranthus, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of European plants, order *Ranunculaceæ*.

Erard, *ai-rard',* a celebrated French pianoforte-maker, the son of an upholsterer, B. at Strasburg, 1752. He early went from the provinces to Paris, and there established a pianoforte manufactory, improving considerably all that relates to that instrument, as likewise to the harp and organ. He also founded an establishment in London. D. 1831.

Erasable, *a.* That may or can be erased.

Erase', *v. a.* [Lat. *erado* — *e, ex*, and *rado, rasus*, to scrape, scratch, or rub.] To rub, scratch, or scrape out; to efface; to obliterate; to expunge; to blot out; to destroy, as from the memory; to raze.



Fig. 956. — ERASED.

Erased', *a.* Applied to anything forcibly torn off, leaving the edges jagged and uneven; as, a lion's head *erased* (Fig. 956).

Erasement, *n.* Act of erasing; a rubbing out; obliteration; destruction.

Erasion, *ē-rā'zhon,*) *n.* Act of erasing; obliteration.

Erasmus, DESIDERIUS, an eminent scholar, B. at Rotterdam, 1467. He was the illegitimate son of a Gerard by the daughter of a physician; but his father and mother dying when he was only 14 years old, he was left to the care of guardians, who determined on bringing him up to a religious life that they might enjoy his patrimony; for which purpose they removed him from one convent to another, till at last, in 1486, he took the habit among the canons-regular at Stein, near Targau. The monastic life being disagreeable to him, he accepted an invitation from the archbishop of Cambray to reside with him. During his abode with this prelate he was ordained priest; but in 1496 he went to Paris, and supported himself by giving private lectures. In 1497 he visited England, and met with a liberal reception from the most eminent scholars. On his return he spent 12 years in France, Italy, and the Netherlands; and during that time he published several works of great merit. In 1506 he took his doctor's degree at Turin, and went to Bologna, where he continued some time; thence he removed to Venice, where he resided with the famous Aldus Manutius. From Venice he went to Padua and Rome, where many offers were made him to settle; but having received an invitation from Henry VIII., he went to England again in 1510; wrote his *Praise of Folly*, while residing with Sir Thomas More; and was appointed Margaret professor of divinity, and Greek lecturer, at Cambridge. In 1514 he once more returned to the Continent, and lived chiefly at Basel, where he vigorously continued his literary labors, and prepared his edition of the New Testament, with a Latin translation, his *Ciceronianus*; and his celebrated *Colloquies*, which latter gave such offence to the monks, that they used to say, "Erasmus laid the egg which Luther hatched." With Luther, however, whom he had provoked by his treatise on Free-Will, he was in open hostility. In 1525 appeared his learned work, *De Recta Latini Græcique Sermonis Pronunciatione*; and his last publication, which was printed the year before his death, entitled *Ecclesiastes, or the Manner of Preaching*. He d. at Basel, in 1536. Erasmus was a man of great learning, a great wit, and an able critic; but his spirit, though liberal was not ready to adopt the extreme tenets of the Reformers. *E.* was equally unfriendly to the monastic habits and to the subtilties of the scholastic divinity, and exercised his wit on both of these; but he had no love for theological quarrels, and no wish to draw upon himself unpopularity or persecution. He welcomed the Reformation as a movement of free thought, but deprecated its excesses: he aided it rather as a scholar and critic than as a thinker or reasoner. He exposed the inconsistencies of the scholastic theology, but he produced no new creed and argued in favor of no heretical doctrine. His defence of the right of reason against authority was weak and evasive. But his services in the cause of science were great and lasting, and his writings are still esteemed for the importance of the subjects treated of, and their classical style.

Erastianism, *n.* The principles of the Erastians.

Erastians, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The name given to persons who adopted the views of Thomas Lieber, or Erastus, a German physician and divine, who was B. Sept. 7, 1524, and D. Dec. 31, 1583. They formed a separate party in the Assembly of Divines in 1643, and unsuccessfully advocated their peculiar views respecting the exclusively persuasive authority of the pastoral office, and the consequent impropriety of ecclesiastical excommunications, &c.

Erasure, *n.* [*E.* and L. Lat. *rasura*, from *rado*, to scrape.] Act of erasing; a scratching out; obliteration; place where a word or letter has been erased or obliterated.

Erath, in *Texas*, a N. central co.; *area*, abt. 1,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Bosque River and Paluxy Creek. *Cap.* Stevensville. *Pop.* abt. 4,000.

Erato. (*Myth.*) The Muse who presided over lyric and tender poetry. She is represented as crowned with rose and myrtle, holding a lyre in her hand. She appears with a thoughtful, and sometimes a gay and animated, look, and was invoked by lovers, especially in the month of April, which, among the Romans, was more particularly devoted to the tender passion.



Fig. 957. — ERATO.

Eratosthenes, *er-a-tos'the-nes,* an astronomer of Alexandria, who first conceived the plan of measuring the earth. The means employed were the shadow of a style at Alexandria, and the distance of Alexandria from Syene, when the sun is vertical at solstice. His result was surprisingly near the truth. Starved himself, B. C. 194.

Eratostratus, *er'a-tos'tra-tus,* an Ephesian, who burnt the famous temple of Diana, the same night that Alexander the Great was born. His object was to transmit his name to posterity, by an action so uncommon.

Erbinm, *n.* (*Chem.*) An exceedingly rare metal, found with yttrium and terbium in gadolinite. The oxide erbia is similar in its characteristics to alumina. It has a dark yellow color, but forms colorless salts.

Erbsenstein, *n.* (*Min.*) Pisolite. — A concretionary limestone.

Er'cildown, In *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Chester co.

Ercilla y Zuniga, Alonzo, (*air-seel'ya e thoo-ne'ga,*) a Spanish poet and soldier, was born in the province of Biscay about 1530. He was brought up at the court of Charles V., and joined an expedition which was sent out to Chili against a tribe called the Araucanians. Hence the origin of his admirable epic of *La Araucana*, which describes the perils and exploits of that fierce and dangerous contest; this he wrote on scraps of paper, and on bits of leather when paper could not be had, during those brief intervals which could be snatched from active duty. Died, 1595.

Er'cinite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as Harmotome, *q. v.*

Erdko'balt, *n.* [Ger. *erde*, earth, and *kobalt.*] (*Min.*) Absolite or earthy cobalt; a variety of Wad, *q. v.*

Erd'mannite, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral consisting principally of silica, alumina, and the oxides of lanthanum and cerium.

Erdre, (*air'dr,*) a river of France, which, after a course of nearly 50 m. through the Lower Loire, joins the Loire at Nantes.

Ere, (*ār,*) *adv.* [A. S. *ær*; Goth. *air*, early in the morning. See Early.] Before; sooner than.

"*Ere* sails were spread new oceans to explore."—*Dryden.*

—*prep.* Before, as regards time; as, *ere* summer comes in.

Er'ebus. (*Myth.*) A Grecian deity of the infernal regions, son of Chaos and Darkness, who dwelt in the gloomy space through which the souls passed to Hades. The poets often used the word Erebus to signify hell itself.

Er'ebus, a volcano in the supposed continent discovered in the Antarctic Ocean by Sir James Ross, in 1841. Height 12,400 ft.—See Victoria Land.

Erechtheum, Erechtheium, (*e-rek-the'um,*) one of the most important temples of ancient Athens, which stood on the N. side of the summit of the Acropolis. The temple that originally occupied the site was built by Erechtheus, *q. v.* It was designed for the reception of the image of Minerva, carved out of the trunk of an olive-tree, which was always a special object of veneration to the Athenians. Erechtheus was buried in the temple; from which circumstance the name of Erechtheum was afterwards given to that which was built on the same site about 400–395 B. C., the ruins of which may still be seen. The entire building forms a group of three temples, — *E.* properly so called, the temple of Minerva Polias, and the Pandrosium. The Erechtheum occupied the largest space. It is in the form of a parallelogram, about 73 feet long and 37 feet wide. The portico before the *prothyrium* looks towards the east. The entablature and pediment of the portico was supported on six massive but elegant Ionic columns, enriched with carving. The temple of Minerva Polias was attached to the N. side of the *E.*, at the W. end, and stood on a lower level. It was nothing more than an open portico, 33 feet wide and 21 feet in depth, the roof being supported by six columns, four in front and one on either side, 25 feet in height. It looked towards the N. The Pandrosium was attached to the W. end of the S. wall, and was built at a much later date than the other parts of the building.

Erechtheus, (*e-rek'the-us,*) son of Pandion I., was the 6th king of Athens. In a war against Eleusis he sacrificed his daughter Othonia, to obtain a victory which the oracle had promised for such a sacrifice. He reigned 50 years, and B. C. 1347.

Erech'tites, *n.* [Gr. *erectho*, to trouble; the species are troublesome weeds.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Asteraceæ.* They are annual plants, with leaves simple, alternate. Flowers corymbose, whitish. The only American species, *E. hieracifolius*, the fire-weed, is a well-known rank weed, growing in fields throughout the United States and Canada, particularly in such as have been newly cleared and burnt over, hence its common name.

Erect, (*ē-rekt',*) *v. a.* [Lat. *erigo*, to set upright—*erex*, and *rego*, to make straight.] To raise and set in an upright or perpendicular direction, or nearly such; to set up; to raise; to elevate; to construct; to rear; to set up or establish anew; to form; to institute; to found; to raise or exalt; to excite; to animate; to encourage.

—*v. n.* To rise upright. (R.)

—*a.* Upright, or in a perpendicular posture; directed upward; elevated; upright and firm; bold; unshaken; undismayed; raised; stretched; intent; vigorous; extended.

(*Her.*) Applied to any animal, or part of an animal, which, being naturally horizontal, is placed perpendicularly.

Erect'able, *a.* That can be erected.

Erect'er, *n.* One who erects; one who raises or builds.

Erec'tile, *a.* That which may be erected.

E. tissue. (*Anat.*) An extremely sensitive and highly organized tissue of the body, forming a distinct conformation. There are two examples of it in the female, and one in the male.

Erectility, *n.* State or quality of being erectile.

Erec'tion, *n.* [Fr. *érection*; Lat. *erectio*, from *erigo.*] Act of erecting or raising and setting perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; a setting upright; act of raising or building; state of being raised, built, or elevated; establishment; settlement; formation; elevation of sentiments; act of rousing; excitement.

—Anything erected; a building of any kind; an edifice.

Erective, *a.* Setting upright; raising.

Erect'ly, *adv.* In an erect posture.

Erect'ness, *n.* Uprightness of posture or form.

Erec'to-pa'tent, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a position between erect and spreading.

(*Zoöl.*) Applied to the primary wings of an insect, at rest, when they are erect and the secondary horizontal.

Erect'or, *n.* The person who, or thing which, erects. (*Anat.*) The name of a pair of small muscles, whose duty is to elevate the organs to which they are attached.

Erekli, Eregli, (*e-reg'le.*) a seaport-town of Natolia, on the Black Sea, 130 m. from Constantinople; Lat. 40° 15′ 30″ N., Lon. 31° 30′ E. It has a good port and shipbuilding yards. *Pop.* unascertained. This town stands on the site of the ancient Heraclea, where the 10,000 Greeks, commanded by Xenophon, embarked on their return to Greece.

Erelong, (*ār'long,*) *adv.* [*Ere* and *long.*] Before a long time shall elapse; before long.

"The world, *erelong*, a world of tears must weep."—*Milton.*

Eremacau'sis, *n.* [Gr. *erēmos*, alone, and *kausis*, burning.] (*Chem.*) A retrogressive change brought about in dead animal and vegetable matter by the chemical action of the oxygen of the atmosphere. The process is precisely the same as occurs when fuel is burnt in an ordinary fire-grate; the rapidity of the operation in the latter case, however, causes such a sensible appreciation of the evolved heat and resulting light as to necessitate another word to express the phenomenon, viz. *combustion.* The term *decay* has a wider and looser application than that of eremacausis. It is used to indicate natural disintegration of any kind. Thus old walls are said to *decay*, not from any absorption of oxygen, but chiefly from the *mechanical* action of rain and frost whilst old dead trees in decaying literally burn slowly away.

—Oxidation from exposure to air and moisture, as in the slow decay of wood.—*Webster.*

Er'emite, *n.* [Fr. *ermite*; Lat. *eremita*; late Gr. *erēmitēs*, from *erēmos*, a desert; probably akin to *ēremai*, gently, quietly. See Hermit.] One who lives in a desert or wilderness; a hermit; a recluse; an anchoret. (R.)

"*Eremites* and friars,
White, black, and gray, with all their trumpery."—*Milton.*

Er'emite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as Monazite, *q. v.*

Eremit'ic, Eremit'ical, *a.* [Fr. *érémitique.*] Living in seclusion from the world; hermitical.

"Multitudes of religious orders, *eremitical* and cenobitical."
Stillingfleet.

Er'emitism, *n.* State of living as a hermit; seclusion from the world.

Er'ethism, *n.* [From Gr. *erethizo*, to excite or irritate.] (*Med.*) A state of great general over-excitement induced by abuse of mercury, or depressing agents. It shows a small feeble and quick pulse, precordial sinkings, faintings, &c., and occasionally terminates suddenly in death. The tongue may be clear throughout the disease, and the secretions natural.

Erethis'tic, *a.* [Gr. *erethistikos.*] Pertaining or having reference to erethism.

Erf, *n.*; *pl.* Erven. [Du.] A garden-plot of about half an acre. (Used at the Cape of Good Hope.)

Erfurt, (*air'foort,*) a town and fortress of Prussia, in Saxony, on the Gera, cap. of ancient Thuringia, about midway between Gotha and Weimar. It has a cathedral, numerous churches, a convent, orphan's asylum, an academy of science, and several literary institutions. *Pop.* 1876, 48,030.—Said to have been founded by Erpes in the 5th century, and called Erpesford: it was in the time of Charlemagne one of the most important commercial towns of Germany. Its university, founded in 1392, is celebrated as having numbered Martin Luther among its students in 1501. In 1664 the town was taken by the French, who ceded it to the Elector of Mayence



Fig. 958.—Luther's Room, Erfurt.

in 1667. In 1803 it was annexed to Prussia, but was again taken by the French under Murat, Oct. 12, 1806, when 14,000 Prussians, including Marshal Mollendorf and the Prince of Orange, were made prisoners. Napoleon I. and the Emperor Alexander of Russia had an interview here, Sept. 27, 1808. It resulted in a letter which they addressed to George III., Oct. 12, desiring him to accede to offers of peace. A reply was sent, Oct. 28, to the effect that England could only treat in concert with Sweden and Spain. Erfurt was restored to Prussia, Jan. 6, 1814. Its university was suppressed in 1816. A German parliament assembled here March 20, 1850.

Er'gata, *n.* [Lat.] A capstan or windlass.

Ergh'en, a river of Central Asia, rising in the Karakorum Mountains, and, after a course of 700 m. under different names, falling into the west end of Lake Lob Nor.

Er'go, *adv.* [Lat.] Consequently; therefore; that follows.

Er'got, *n.* [Fr.] (*Bot.*) A disease of the seed of the rye, (see Secale,) produced by the attacks of fungus, which, taking possession of the ovary, destroys it, producing in its room a long, black, hard, hornlike body. Ergot is remarkable for its specific stimulating effects upon the uterus, and is much employed in cases of difficult parturition. Hence it received the name of *Oidium abortifaciens.* It causes dangerous gangrene when taken, as it sometimes has been, among bread-corn; and as it is in some seasons extremely abundant, there can be no doubt that to it may be attributed much of the injury sustained by flocks and herds, either in the shape of gangrene, or by causing them to slip their young.—See Ergotism.



Fig. 959.—Ergot.

Er'gotine, *n.* (*Chem.*) The acrid bitter principle of ergot.

Er'gotism, *n.* [Fr. *ergotisme.*] (*Med.*) The condition produced in those who partake of ergotized or diseased rye as an article of food. The symptoms occurring from ingestion of this poison in small and continuous doses are of very marked character. The disease, often epidemic, is called by the Germans the *Kriebelkrankheit* or creeping sickness. It attacks persons of both sexes and of all ages. The disease is divided into two forms, viz. *convulsive* and *gangrenous* ergotism. The first is characterized by marked head symptoms, such as vertigo, weariness, partial loss of sight and of sensibility, formication, contraction of the muscles of the extremities, and partial jaundice. In the early stage the appetite is voracious; but the severer symptoms soon supervene, and death occurs by convulsion. In the gangrenous form the appetite is voracious, and the sense of formication is also observed as in the convulsive form of the disease. The extremities then become colder than in their natural state, and gangrene sets in. Ergotized rye is used medicinally in several forms of disease, but more especially to increase the expulsatory efforts of the womb in protracted labors, and to restrain uterine hemorrhage. In cases of poisoning by a large dose of ergot, the symptoms are nausea, dryness of throat, pain in the abdomen, stupor, and dilated pupil. In pregnant females abortion occurs.

Eria, *n.* [Gr. *erion*, wool.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Orchidaceæ*, so called on account of the woolliness of its flowers.—*Loudon.*

Eric, (*eer'ik.*) [Swed., Henry.] The Swedish kings of this name of whom anything is known are:—Eric Edmundsen, Upsala king; D. 885.—Eric the Victorious, son of the preceding, and joint successor with his brother Olave; celebrated for his victory over Styrbiorn, son of the latter, who claimed the inheritance on his father's death; died 993, or soon after.—Two kings, both bearing the name of Eric, contended for the throne in the civil war which broke out about 1066, and in this war both the kings and all the chief Swedes are said to have fallen. Besides these, four other Erics must have been known traditionally:—St. Eric, who reigned 1155–1160, being called Eric IX. After him comes Eric Knutsen, or Eric X., grandson of the preceding, called the good-harvest king, reigned 1210–1216. Eric Ericsen, or Eaic XI., a grave and righteous prince, in whom the race of St. Eric expired, reigned 1222–1250. Eric XII., of the house of the Folkungers, who rose to power during the reign of the preceding; king during the lifetime of his father, Magnus Ladislas, and at length poisoned by his mother, Blanche of Namur, 1350–1359. Eric XIII. of Sweden, and VII. of Denmark, before his election duke of Pomerania, chosen in Sweden 1396; co-regent with Margaret of Waldemar up to his dethronement, by Engelbrecht-Engelbrechtsen, in 1434, and after that, having been again acknowledged, dethroned in all the three kingdoms of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at the death of that princess, 1439. Eric XIV., son of Gustavus Vasa, B. 1533, succeeded 1560, compelled to abdicate by his brothers 1569, poisoned in prison 1577.

E'ric. There were 9 kings of Denmark of this name:—two unknown in the 9th century, and then Elic I., called "the Good," reigned 1095–1105. Eaic II., reigned 1134–1137. Eric III., called "the Lamb," succeeded the preceding, and abdicated 1147. Eric IV., appointed by his brother, Abel, reigned 1242–1250. Eric V., succeeded 1259, assassinated 1286. Eric VI., reigned 1286–1319. Eric VII., same as Eric XIII. of Sweden.

Eri'ca, *n.* [Gr. *eriko*, to break, in allusion to the brittleness of the stems and branches.] (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order Ericaceæ, *q. v.*

Erica'ceæ, *n.* [Lat. *erica*, heath.] (*Bot.*) The Heath-wort family, an order of plants, alliance *Ericales*. DIAG. Monopetalous flowers, free stamens all perfect, loose-skinned or tight-skinned seeds, and 2-celled anthers opening by pores. They are shrubby or suffruticose plants, sometimes herbaceous. Leaves simple, alternate or opposite, mostly evergreen, entire or toothed, without stipules. Inflorescence various. Calyx inferior or superior, 5-(seldom 4–6-) leaved, or cleft, rarely entire. Corolla regular or somewhat irregular, 4–5-(rarely 6-)cleft, with an imbricated æstivation. Stamens generally distinct and inserted with the corolla. Anthers as many, or twice as many, as the lobes of the corolla, 2-celled, generally opening by pores, often appendaged. Embryo straight, lying in the axis or in the end of fleshy albumen. They are very abundant at the Cape of Good Hope, and are more or less generally diffused throughout North and South America, Europe, and Asia. Many of the *E.*, particularly species of the genera *Erica*, *Rhododendron*, *Kalmia*, and *Azalea*, are largely cultivated on account of the beauty of their flowers. The three latter are principally American. The ord. includes 42 genera and 850 species, and are chiefly remarkable, medicinally, for their astringent properties. Some, however, are narcotic, and a few even poisonous. The fruits of many are edible.



Fig. 959.
ERICA TETRALIA.

Erica'ceous, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, heaths.

Er'icales, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An alliance of plants, of the sub-class *Hypogynous Exogens*. DIAG. Dichlamydeous flowers, symmetrical in the ovary, axile placentæ, definite stamens, and embryo enclosed in a large quantity of fleshy albumen. — This alliance is divided into the six orders *Humiriaceæ*, *Epacridaceæ*, *Pyrolaceæ*, *Francoaceæ*, *Monotropaceæ*, and *Ericaceæ*.

Erich'thidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of long-tailed Decapod crustaceæ, inhabiting the tropical ocean. They are remarkable for the delicate and often transparent and colorless character of their large and undivided thoracic shield or carapace, which is always terminated anteriorly by a styliform rostrum.

Ericsson, JOHN, (*er'ik-son,*) a distinguished engineer, B. in Sweden, 1809. After serving for some years as an officer of engineers in the Swedish army, he removed in 1826 to England, and continued to occupy himself with improvements chiefly on steam-machinery and its application. In 1839 he went to New York, where he has lived since. The invention of the screw-propeller, and of many other useful inventions, have made his name familiar to the world. His caloric engine attracted much attention, as likely to supersede the use of steam, but, in 1853, the invention was tested with an indifferent success. Perhaps his greatest achievement was the invention of the Monitor, which conquered the Confederate Merrimac in Hampton Roads, March 9, 1862, and completely revolutionized modern naval warfare.

Erid'anus, *n.* (*Astron.*) A constellation formed and named by Aratus after the river Eridanus. It stretches along the heavens from Phœnix to Orion, in the shape of a winding river; it has one star of the first magnitude, and many of the third and fourth.

E'rie, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Whitesides co., on Rock River, abt. 75 m. N.N.W. of Peoria.

Erie, in *Indiana*, a township of Miami co.; *pop.* abt. 700.

Erie, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Monroe co., on Lake Erie; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Erie, in *Missouri*, a village of Camden co., on the Osage River, abt. 60 m. S.W. of Jefferson City.

—A post-village of McDonald co., abt. 70 m. S.W. of Springfield.

Erie, in *New York*, a W. co.; *area*, abt. 950 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tonawanda, Cattaraugus, Buffalo, Ellicott's, and Conquaga creeks. Lake Erie washes its N.W. border. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Iron ore, limestone, water cement, and brick clay. *Cap.* Buffalo. *Pop.* abt. 210,000.

Erie, in *Ohio*, a N. co., bordering on Lake Erie; *area*, abt. 250 sq. m. *Rivers.* Huron and Vermilion rivers, and Pipe Creek. *Surface*, level; *soil*, very fertile. *Min.* Limestone. *Cap.* Sandusky City. *Pop.* abt. 36,000.

E'rie, in *Ohio*, a township of Ottawa co.; *pop.* abt. 400.

Erie, in *Pennsylvania*, a N.W. co. bordering on New York, Ohio, and Lake Erie. *Area*, about 640 sq. m. *Rivers.* French, Conneaut, Walnut, and Elk creeks. *Surface*, rolling, and in some parts elevated; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Iron and limestone. *Cap.* Erie. *Pop.* in 1870, 65,977.

—A post-borough, port of entry, and the cap. of Erie co., on Lake Erie, about 129 m. N. of Pittsburg; Lat. 42° 8′ N., Lon. 80° 10′ W. The town is well built, upon one of the largest and best harbors of the lake, and carries on an extensive trade in lumber, coal, &c. Its shipbuilding is also considerable. *Pop.* in 1870, 19,646.

Erie, (Fort,) in prov. of Ontario, at the head of Niagara River, opposite Black Rock, N. Y.; *pop.* (1871) 835.

Erie, (Lake,) one of the five great lakes of N. America, between Canada and the United States, included in the middle portion of the basin of the St. Lawrence. It lies between Lat. 41° 22′ and 42° 52′ N., and Lon. 79° and 85° W., having N. the fertile peninsula of Upper Canada, and S. and E. the States of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York. Its shape is elliptical; length S.W. to N.E. about 265 m.; breadth varying from 10 m. to about 63 m. in its centre. Its area is variously estimated at 8,030 sq. m. to 12,000 sq. m. It receives near its W. extremity the superabundant waters of the lakes St. Clair, Huron, and the upper lakes by the Detroit River, its own surplus waters being conveyed to Lake Ontario by means of the Niagara, celebrated for its stupendous waterfall. Its mean height above the level of the ocean is estimated at 565 feet, being about 52 feet below that of lakes Michigan and Huron, and 322 feet above that of Ontario. Its depth, which is less than that of any of the other great lakes of the St. Lawrence basin, is nowhere more than 270 feet, and in most parts is considerably under 200 feet. It is also said to be gradually becoming shallower, the land in some places having gained upon it along the S. shore. Its bottom appears to be composed of an alluvial deposit of sand and mud, resting on secondary schistose limestone. Its N. shore is rocky and dangerous; the opposite one has also long lines of rock; and, except at either extremity, none of its shore harbors afford a safe and steady entrance of 7 feet of water. In addition to other impediments to navigation, a current, not perceptible in the other great lakes of the St. Lawrence system, sets constantly W., and N.W. or S.W. winds continually prevail; besides which, in consequence of its shallowness, a part of the lake is frozen over every winter, and traffic on it is obstructed by ice for some weeks in the spring after the navigation of the other lakes is open and unimpeded. Towards the W. extremity there are several groups of small islands, and one — Cunningham Island, belonging to the United States — has an excellent harbor called Put-in Bay, with 12 feet of water. On the N. shore, several promontories jut into the lake, the principal of which are the N. and S. Forelands, and Point Landguard. Except the Detroit, Lake Erie receives few rivers of any consequence, and all, without exception, have bars at their months. The Ouse or Welland, which unites with its E. extremity, is its principal affluent, and has been taken advantage of for the construction of the Welland Canal, of which it forms a part, connecting the lakes Erie and Ontario, and avoiding the Falls of Niagara. The Erie Canal, 363 m. long, runs from the city of Buffalo to the Hudson River; the Ohio Canal, 334 m. in length, extends from Cleveland, at the mouth of the Cuyahoga, to the Scioto, a little S. of Columbus. The former of these canals places Lake Erie in communication with the Atlantic; the latter connects it with the Gulf of Florida. Buffalo, Dunkirk, Ashtabula, Cleveland, Erie, Sandusky, Portland, and Detroit are the principal towns on this lake, within the territories of the United States, and Port Talbot, Dover, and Sherbrooke in those belonging to Great Britain.

BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE. (*Amer. Hist.*) In the war between the U. S. and Great Britain in 1812, the possession of lakes Erie and Ontario, as a theatre for warlike operations, became an object of importance to both of the belligerents, and, accordingly, strenuous efforts were made by either party to secure for themselves the advantages to be derived therefrom. The chief command of the American naval squadron on Ontario was held by Commodore Chauncey; that of Erie by Master-Commandant Oliver Hazard Perry of Rhode Island, then only 27 years of age. Perry fitted out a squadron of 7 sail at Erie, and succeeded in running the British blockade early in Aug., 1813. On the 10th Sept. following, while lying in Put-in Bay, near the W. extremity of the lake, the British squadron was seen in the offing, when Perry went out to meet it. The enemy consisted of 6 brigs, schooners, &c., mounting 63 guns, and manned by 502 officers and men, under the command of Commodore Barclay, an old Trafalgar hero. Selecting the British flagship *Detroit* (19 guns) as his antagonist, Perry attacked her in the *Lawrence*, a brig of 20 guns, and a general action ensued, the British force, though fewer by 3 vessels, exceeding the American by 9 guns and 12 men. The battle soon became furious, and in about two hours after the action, the *Lawrence* became completely disabled, and struck her flag, upon which Commodore Perry shifted his flag to the *Niagara*, and continued the action, which, after hours more of desperate fighting, was brought to an end by the utter defeat of the British, whose loss in killed was 41 (including Captain Finnis of the *Queen Charlotte*), and 94 wounded (9 of whom were officers); Commodore Barclay himself receiving two serious grape-shot wounds. The American loss was 24 killed, including 3 officers. Important results were achieved by this hard-won action; American supremacy on the lakes being established, and Detroit evacuated..

E'rieville, in *New York*, a post-village of Nelson township, Madison co., abt. 35 m. S.W. of Utica; *pop.* abt. 500.

Erig'ena, or **Eri'gen,** JOHN SCOTUS, who seems from his surname to have been a native of Ireland and not of Scotland, was B. about the beginning of the ninth century. *E.* spent the most of his time in France, and at the court of Charles the Bold. About the year 850 he wrote against Gottschalk on predestination; and he also published a work on the Lord's Supper, *de Corpore et Sanguine Domini*, in which he combated the doctrine of transubstantiation. But the great work of this schoolman is that named *De Divisione Naturæ*, &c., printed at Oxford by Thomas Gale in 1681. It is divided into five books, and is composed in the form of a dialogue. This vast and amazing essay treats of a great variety of subjects — of God, and the knowledge of God — of being, and its kinds and modes — of the world, of sin and its nature, &c. — in which abstruse and subtle discussions a species of mystical pantheism may be easily discovered. Few, if any of his contemporaries, could match this remarkable man either in genius or acquirements, in dialectics or sentiment, in intellectual acumen or in stores of erudition. Various portions of his works have been discovered and published at different times by Du Cange, Mabillon, Angelo, Mai, and MM. Ravaison and Cousin. Died about 875.

Erige'nia, *n.* [Gr. *erigeneia*, daughter of the early spring; from its early flowering.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Apiaceæ*. They are perennial herbs, with tuberous root, radical leaf triternately decompound. Involucrate leaves, solitary biternately compound. Involucels of 3–6 entire, linear-spatulate bracts.

Erig'eron, *n.* [Gr. *er*; the spring, *geron*, an old man; because it is hoary early in the season.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Asteraceæ*. They are mostly perennial herbs with alternate leaves. Among the American species are *E. Philadelphicum*, the narrow-rayed Robin's Plantain, 1–3 feet high, having 150–200 reddish-purple flesh-colored rays, nearly as slender as hairs; and *E. heterophyllum*, the Common Flea-bane, a common weed, in fields and waste grounds, 2–4 feet high, with 100 or more short white or purplish rays.

Erig'one, a daughter of Icarius, who hung herself when she heard that her father had been killed by some shepherds whom he had intoxicated. She was made a constellation, now known under the name of Virgo.

E'rin. See IRELAND.

E'rin, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Merriwether co., abt. 60 m. N.W. of Macon.

E'rin, in *Illinois*, a village of McHenry co., abt. 64 m. N.W. of Chicago. — A township of Stephenson co.

E'rin, in *Iowa*, a village of Buchanan co.

E'rin, in *Kansas*, a post-office of Washington co.

E'rin, in *Michigan*, a township of Macomb co., on Lake St. Clair; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

E'rin, in *Minnesota*, a township of Rice co.; *pop.* abt. 500.

E'rin, in *New York*, a post-township of Chemung co., abt. 10 m. E.N.E. of Elmira; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

E'rin, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Washington co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Erina'ceus, *n.* [Lat., a hedge-hog.] (*Zoöl.*) See HEDGE-HOG.

Erin'go, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ERYNGIUM.

E'rinite, *n.* (*Min.*) An arseniate of copper from Limerick, Ireland.

Erin'na, a Grecian poetess, who was contemporary with Sappho, and wrote several pieces, fragments of which are extant, and which were published in the Edinburgh edition of Anacreon of 1754. Flourished 600 B. C.

E'rin Prairie, in *Wisconsin*, a township of St. Croix co., abt. 16 m. E.N.E. of Hudson.

Erinys, or **Erinnys.** (*Myth.*) See EUMENIDES.

Eriocaula'ceæ, *n.* [Gr. *erion*, wool; *kaulon*, a stem.] (*Bot.*) The Pipe-wort family, an order of plants, alliance *Glumales*. DIAG. 2–3-celled ovary, a pendulous ovule, 2-celled anthers, a terminal embryo, and a 3-lobed cup within the glumes. They are aquatic or marsh plants, with clustered linear leaves, usually grass-like, and minute unisexual flowers growing in dense heads. They are mostly natives of tropical America and the N. of Australia, and have not been applied to any useful purpose. The order includes 9 genera and 200 species.

Eriodendron, *n.* [Gr. *erion*, wool; *dendron*, a tree.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Sterculiaceæ*. The most remarkable species is *E. samauma*, a native of South America. Its trunk frequently overtops all the surrounding trees before it gives off a single branch. The hairy covering of the seeds of various species of this genus form a kind of vegetable silk much used for stuffing cushions and for similar purposes.

Eriom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *erion*, wool, *metron*, a measure.] (*Opt.*) An instrument for measuring the diameter of minute particles and fibres, by ascertaining the diameter of any one of the series of colored rings which they produce. — *Brande.*

Eriopho'rum, *n.* [Gr. *erion*, wool; *phoreo*, I bear; alluding to the copious bristles of the perigynum.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Cyperaceæ*. They are grass-like herbs, with stem generally leafy. Spikelets mostly in umbels, finely clothed with long silky hairs, whence their common name of Cotton Grasses. These hairs are sometimes used for stuffing cushions, while the leaves of some species are said to possess astringent properties. There are several American species.

Eriphi'a, *n.* [Gr. *eriphe*, a kid.] A genus of Brachyurous Crustaceans.

Eriphyle, (*er-i-fi'le.*) A sister of Adrastus, king of Argos, who married Amphiaraus. See ALCMÆON.

E'ris. (*Myth.*) The Greek goddess of discord, the same as the Discordia of the Latins. See DISCORDIA.

Er'isay, an island of the Hebrides, Scotland, lying between Harris and North Uist.

Erisichthon, (*er-i-sik'thon,*) (*Myth.*) A Thessalian son of Triops, who derided Ceres, and cut down her groves. For this impiety the goddess afflicted him with continual hunger. To satisfy the cravings of his appetite, he squandered all his possessions, and at last devoured his own limbs for want of food. His daughter had the power of transforming herself into whatever animal she pleased, and she made use of it to maintain her father, who sold her, in one shape, after which she assumed another, and became again his property.

Eris'kay, one of the smaller Hebrides, Scotland, lying to the S. of South Uist, where, in 1745, Prince Charles Edward Stuart landed on his ill-starred expedition. *Ext.* about 2 miles long.

Eris'ma, *n.* [Gr., a cause of quarrel; from its variance with others of the same order.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Vochyaceæ*, found in tropical America. One of the species, *E. Japura*, is the Japura of Brazil, a tree growing to the height of 100 feet or more, and bearing a red fruit, the kernel of which is eaten raw or boiled.

Eris'tic, Eris'tical, *a.* [Gr. *eristikos.*] Controversial; relating to dispute or debate. (R.)

Er'ivan, Eriwan, Irvan, or **Irivan,** the fortified capital of Russian Armenia, situated to the N. of Ararat, in the elevated plain of Aras or Araxes, Lat. 40° 10′ N., Lon. 44° 32′ E., 3,312 feet above sea. *Pop.* 15,000.

E'rix, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as ERYX, *q. v.*

Er'langen, a town of Bavaria, on the Regnitz, 10 m. N. of Nuremberg. It contains the Protestant university of Bavaria, founded in 1743. *Pop.* 12,887.

Erlau, (*air'lou.*) [Hung. *Eger.*] An episcopal city of Hungary, cap. of co. Heves, on both banks of the river Erlau, in a delightful valley skirted with vine-clad hills. The *E.* wine is the best red wine of Hungary. *Pop.* 18,244.

Er'melin, Er'milin, *n.* Diminutive of ERMINE, *q. v.*

Ermenonville, (*air'm'nawng-veel,*) a village of France, dep. Oise, 5 m. from Senlis. It is celebrated for its beautiful and extensive parks, and as being the resting-place of Rousseau, for which reason it is much visited in summer by strangers from Paris.

Er'mine, *n.* [Fr. *hermine.*] (*Zoöl.*) The *Mustela Erminea*, an animal of the *Mustelidæ* or Weasel family, native of all the northern parts of the world. It is considerably larger than the common weasel, but much resembles it in general form and other characters, as well as in habits. It is not generally known that the *E.* and the *stoat* are the same animal: the confusion arises from the change that takes place in the color of the animal's fur at the different seasons. In the winter it is yellowish-



Fig. 961.—THE ERMINE (*Mustela Erminea*).

white, the yellow hardly showing about the head, but gradually appearing more and more on the body, and increasing in intensity, so that some are of a pale-yellow color on their hind parts; then it is known as the ermine. About the end of March, however, the upper parts change to reddish-brown, of rather a dull tint, the lower parts continuing white; the tail remains black at the tip throughout all the changes. It is in the extreme northern regions that this change in the animal's color takes place with greatest distinctness. With regard to the manner in which this change is brought about, naturalists are not unanimous. It is from Norway, Lapland, Siberia, and the Hudson's Bay territories that the *E.* skins of commerce are obtained, which are used for ladies' winter-garments. At one time it was one of the insignia of royalty, and it is still worn by the judges in Europe. In making up *E.* fur, the tails are inserted in a regular manner, so that their rich black shall contrast with the pure white of the rest of the fur.

(*Her.*) One of the furs used for the lining of mantles, crowns, coronets, and caps of maintenance, as well as for the field and charges of armorial bearings. It represents the white skin of the little animal known as the *E.*, with the tail, which is tipped with black, attached to it, as in ladies' muffs, &c., made of that material. It is figured by black spots and stripes, or tails, on a white field, each stripe having two lines, or hairs, diverging from it, one on either side, and being surmounted by three spots, one placed at the extremity, and the others just below it, on each side of the point. There are four varieties of this fur in Her.,— *Ermines*, having white spots and stripes on a black field; *Erminois*, black spots and stripes on a gold ground; *Bean*, gold spots and stripes on a black ground; and *Erminites*, like *E.*, but having a red hair diverging from either side of the stripe, instead of a black one. — *E.* is commonly used to difference the arms of any member of a family connected with the law.

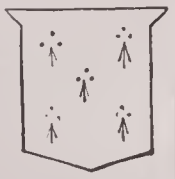


Fig. 962.—ERMINE.

Ermined, (*er'mind,*) *a.* Adorned with the fur of the ermine; as, "*ermin'd* pride." — *Pope.*

Ern, Erne, *n.* [A. S. *earn*, cagle.] The name given in Scotland to the osprey, and also to the golden eagle.

Erne, (*ern,*) a river of Ireland, rising in Lake Ganny, and after a course of abt. 60 m., during which it helps to form two lakes of the same name, distinguished as Upper and Lower, falling into Donegal Bay.

Ernée, (*air'nai,*) a town of France, dep. Mayenne, on a river of same name, 17 m. from Laval. *Manuf.* Needles. *Pop.* 6,422.

Ernesti, JOHANN AUGUST, (*air-nes'tē,*) a German philologist, B. in Fennstädt, Thuringia, 1707. His critical editions of Greek and Roman classics are justly celebrated. As a theological writer, *E.* belonged to the school of rationalists. His most important work is *Institutio Interpretis Novi Testamenti*, translated into English in 2 v. 12mo., Edinburgh, 1843. His excellent Latin style obtained for *E.* the surname of the German Cicero. D. 1781.

Erode', *v. a.* [Lat. *erodo — e, ex,* and *rodo*, to gnaw. See RODENT.] To gnaw off or away; to eat in or away; to canker; to corrode.

Erod'ed, *a.* Eaten away; gnawed; corroded.

(*Bot.*) With jagged edges, as if gnawed: — said of a leaf.

Ero'dent, *n.* [See ERODE.] (*Med.*) A substance that eats away or erodes. — *Hoblyn.*

Ero'dium, *n.* [Gr. *erodios*, a heron; from the resemblance of the beaked fruit to the heron's bill.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Geraniaceæ*. They are annual herbs, with calyx 5-leaved; petals 5; scales 5, alternate with the filaments and nectariferous glands at the base of the stamens; filaments 10, the 5 alternate ones abortive; fruit rostrate, of five aggregate capsules, each tipped with the long spiral style, bearded inside. *E. moschatum*, the Musk Geranium, and *E. ciconium*, the Heron's-bill Geranium, both brought from Europe, are cultivated on account of the beauty of their flowers and the strong musky scent of their herbage.

E'ros. [Gr., love.] (*Myth.*) The Greek god of love, corresponding to the Roman Cupid. In Hesiod, *E.* is one of the great cosmogonic powers, along with Chaos, Gæa, and Tartarus. Latin poets describe him variously as a son of Hermes and Ares, of Artemus and Aphrodite. His chief characteristic is youthfulness and the power of inspiring the passion of love. In the "Veda," Eros appears under the name *Arusha*, one of the most frequent epithets or names of the sun; but, as in the Greek mythology, Arusha is represented as a child. He is the young sun, driving away the dark night, and awakening the earth with his rays, which later poets converted into arrows, like the lances of Phœbus and Heracles.

Erose', *a.* [Lat. *erosus.* See ERODE.] (*Bot.*) Eroded; having jagged edges.

Ero'sion, *n.* [Lat. *erosus*, gnawed or worn away.] The act of gradually wearing away; the state of being gradually worn away.

(*Geol.*) The term employed to distinguish those features which are the results of the slow destructive action of running water, glaciers, the waves, and other agents; thus, valleys of *E.* are those valleys which have been gradually cut out of the solid strata. Many ravines, glens, and river-channels are the results of *E.*, for whatever inequalities of surface may have originally directed the waters into their channels, all the subsequent deepening, scooping out, and widening of the valleys have been owing to the erosive force of running water, laden with sand, gravel, and other triturating *débris*. The destructive action of breakers is very remarkable. All sea-cliffs, crags, and pinnacles of rock, may, as a general rule, be regarded as evidences of the *E.* and destruction of the formerly more widely extended land by the moving surface of the sea. Just as actual sea-cliffs are proofs of the erosive action now in operation, so in almost all cases, inland cliffs, crags, scars, and precipices, as well as valleys, ravines, gorges, and mountain-passes, are proofs of the erosive action of the sea in times when the land stood at a lower level with respect to it. A still more wonderful example of *E.* is frequently afforded in a low and gently undulating district, from which the very mountains themselves, that geologists can prove, once covered it, have been removed. The action of the Niagara River in excavating the deep gorge below the Falls is a striking example of *E.*

Ero'sive, *a.* Having the property of gnawing, eating away, or corroding; corrosive.

Eros'trate, *a.* [Lat. *e*, and *rostrum*, a beak.] (*Bot.*) Without a beak.

Erostratus. See ERATOSTRATUS.

Er'oteme, *n.* [Gr. *erotem*, question.] (*Rhet.*) A note of interrogation.

Erote'sis, *n.* [Gr., from *erotao*, to ask.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which the speaker adopts the form of interrogation, not to express a doubt, but to make a bold assertion of what he asked; as, "He that planted the ear, shall he not hear?" (*Ps.* xciv. 9.)— *Worcester.*

Erot'ic, Erot'ical, *a.* [Fr. *érotique*, from Gr. *erōtikos*, from *erōs, erōtōs*, love.] Pertaining to, or treating of, love; amatory.

Erot'ic, *n.* An amatory poem; a warmly worded literary composition. — This appellation is particularly applied to a certain class of Greek and Roman authors, both in prose and poetry, of whose writings love formed the principal theme. Of these the most distinguished are Achilles Tatius, Heliodorus, Anacreon, Sappho, Ovid, Tibullus, Propertius, &c.

Erotoma'nia, *n.* [From Gr. *eros*, love, and *mania*, madness.] Moodiness or melancholy produced by love.

Erpetol'ogist, *n.* One versed in the natural history of reptiles; an herpetologist.

Erpetol'ogy, *n.* [See HERPETOLOGY.] That branch of natural history which treats of reptiles.

Er'peton, *n.* [Gr.] (*Zoöl.*) See HERPETON.

Err, *v. n.* [Fr. *errer*; Lat. *erro*, akin to Gr. *errō*, to wander in misery; Ger. *irren*, to stray.] To wander from the right way; to stray; to go astray; to rove; to ramble; to deviate from the true course or purpose. — To deviate or depart from rectitude; to fall from duty; to transgress morally.

"Every woe a tear can claim,
Except an *erring* sister's shame." — *Byron.*

—To mistake or misapprehend; to commit errors; to blunder; as, to *err* in judgment.

Er'rable, *a.* Liable to error.

Er'rableness, *n.* Susceptibility to error; proneness to make mistakes.

Er'rand, *n.* [A. S. *aerend*; Dan. *aerende*, a message; root Sansk. *ri*, to go.] A message; a verbal message; a mandate or order; something to be told or done; any special business to be transacted by a messenger.

"She comes of *errands*, does she?" — *Shaks.*

Er'rant, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *errans*, from *erro*, to wander.] Wandering; roving; rambling; wandering about in search of adventures; as, a knight-*errant*. — Deviating from a certain course; wild; extravagant; worthless, vile; wicked; arrant.

"Furtive and *errant* from his course of growth." — *Shaks.*

Er'rantry, *n.* An errant or wandering state; a wandering or roving about; a rambling bent of disposition.

"After a short space of *errantry* on the seas, he got safe back to Dunkerque." — *Addison.*

—The vocation or employment of a knight-errant.

Erra'ta, *n. pl.* of ERRATUM, *q. v.*

Errat'ic, Errat'ical, *a.* [Fr. *erratique*; Lat. *erraticus.*] Wandering; having no certain course; roving about without a fixed destination; eccentric: as, an *erratic* individual. — Moving; not fixed or stationary; irregular; untable; as, an *erratic* planet.

(*Med.*) Applied to diseases which have a disposition to flit from place to place, like gout, rheumatism, or erysipelas. — Flying, wandering, or irregular pains are called *erratic.*

Errat'ically, *adv.* Without rule; irregularly.

Errat'icalness, *n.* State or quality of being erratic.

Errat'ic-block Group, *n.* [Lat. *erraticus*, wandering.] (*Geol.*) A synonym of the boulder clay, from the large transported blocks of stone which occur in it. The blocks or boulders are sometimes briefly termed *erratics.* — See BOULDERS, PLEISTOCENE.

Erra'tum, *n*; *pl.* ERRATA. [Lat., from *erro — erratum*, to wander, to err.] An error or mistake in writing or printing.

Erra'tum, *n.* [Lat.] A term applied to those errors which have been overlooked in the composition or impression of a work.

Erred, (*ėrd,*) *imp.* of ERR, *q. v.*

Errhine, (*er'rin,*) *a.* [Gr. *errhinon — en*, and *rhis, rhinos*, the nose. See RHINOCEROS.] (*Med.*) Affecting the nose, or to be snuffed into the nose; occasioning discharges from the nose; provoking sneezing.

—*n.* (*Med.*) One of those medicines which are applied to the mucous membrane of the nostrils. Those which cause sneezing are called *sternutatories. E.* may be applied in a dry, soft, liquid, or gaseous state; and may be emollient, astringent, or stimulant; — the first sheathing irritated surfaces; the second restraining inordinate secretion, the consequence of relaxation; and the third favoring the natural mucous discharge, on the return of the secreting surface to a healthy state. The aromatic *E.* most commonly applied are powdered herbs, as mint, lavender, and rosemary; also tobacco as snuff. Ammonia and its carbonates are much employed. Acrid vegetables and poisons, and preparations of mercury, are applied in rare cases.

"Sneezing powder, which the physicians call *errhine.*" — *Bacon.*

Er'ris, a maritime district in the co. of Mayo, Ireland, remarkable for the dreary wildness of its mountain scenery; *pop.* abt. 20,000.

Er'rol, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Coos co., on Umbagogue Lake, abt. 30 m. N.E. of Lancaster; *pop.* abt. 250.

Erro'neous, *a.* [L. Lat. *erroneus.*] Wandering; unsettled; roving; deviating from a right course; mistaking; wrong; deviating by mistake from the truth; as, an *erroneous* step. — Irregular; deviating from the true course; as, "*erroneous* circulation of the blood." (*Arbuthnot.*)—Not conformable to truth; erring from truth or justice; false; mistaken; as, an *erroneous* opinion.

Erroneously, *adv.* By mistake; not rightly.

Erro'neousness, *n.* State of being erroneous, mistaken, or false; inconformity to truth.

Er'ror, *n.* [Lat.; Fr. *erreur.*] A wandering or deviation from the truth, or any fixed standard; a mistake in judgment; misapprehension; fallacy; a blunder.

"*Error*, wounded, writhes with pain." — *Bryant.*

—Oversight; falsity; inaccuracy; a mistake made in writing or other performance; as, "*errors* excepted."

"*Errors* like straws upon the surface flow." — *Dryden.*

—Deviation from law, justice, or right; mistake in conduct; a fault; an offence; transgression; moral obliquity. — Irregular course; deviation from an appointed way; as, "winds and *errors* of the sea." — *Dryden.*

(*Law.*) See WRIT OF ERROR.

(*Horol.*) That interval of time kept by a clock, which is either faster or slower than the true time.

—*v. a.* To decide or declare to be erroneous in a legal point of view.

Er'rorist, *n.* One who errs; one who promotes and propagates errors.

Ers, *n.* (*Bot.*) The bitter vetch.

Erse, (*ėrs,*) *n.* [A corruption of IRISH.] The language spoken by the descendants of the Gaels or Celts in the highlands of Scotland.

—*a.* Relating or pertaining to the aboriginal inhabitants of Scotland.

Ersh, Earsh, *n.* An English provincialism for the stubble of grain.

Ers'kine, EBENEZER, B. in the prison of the Bass, Scotland, 1680; was the founder of the Secession church of Scotland, and wrote many sermons and discourses which, in their day, were highly esteemed. D. 1756.

Ers'kine, THOMAS, LORD, a distinguished English jurist, orator, and statesman, B. at Edinburgh, 1750. After a course of studies at Edinburgh, St. Andrew's, and Cambridge universities, he was called to the bar in 1778, and rapidly rose to the highest rank as an advocate. In 1783 he entered parliament, where he joined the Whig party, and became the close ally of Fox, Burke, Windham, and Sheridan. In 1792 *E.* successfully defended Thomas Paine, then being prosecuted for his celebrated work, the "Rights of Man." In 1806, *E.* was appointed

Lord High Chancellor of England, and called to the peerage. Lord *E.* was one of the greatest of English advocates, and during his parliamentary career presented the bill for the abolition of the Slave-Trade, pleaded the cause of the Irish Catholics, and was the tried champion of constitutional reform. D. 1823.

Erst, *adv.* [A. S. *ærest*, superlative of *ǽra*, *ære*, early, ancient.] Earliest; first; at first; at the beginning.

"*Erst* so lavish and profuse."—*Milton.*

—Ouce; formerly; long ago; in ancient times.

"The future was destined *erst*."—*Milton.*

—Till then or now; hitherto.

"Opener mine eyes, dim *erst*."—*Milton.*

Erstein, (*airs'tine.*) a town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 12 miles from Strasburg. *Manuf.* Cotton, tobacco, &c. *Pop.* 4,709.

Ertraag-oe, (*air-tra'gə(r,*) an island of Norway, 40 m. from Christiansand; Lat. 63° 13′ N., Lon 8° 20′ E. It is 12 miles long, by a breadth of the same extent. *Pop.* unascertained.

Erubescence, Erubescency, (*er-ū-bes'ens,*) *n.* [L. Lat. *erubescentia*, from Lat. *erubescens*, *erubesco*—*e*, *ex*, and *ruber*, red. See RUBRIC.] A becoming red; a blushing; redness of the skin or surface of anything.

Erubes'cent, *a.* [Lat. *erubescens.*] Red or reddish; blushing.

Eru'bescite, *n.* (*Min.*) A valuable ore of copper, of a copper red or brown color. It contains about 60 per cent. of copper, with sulphur and iron.

Eru'ca, *n.* A genus of plants, order *Brassicaceæ.*

(*Zoöl.*) A worm; a caterpillar;—the larva state of insects. (*Loudon.*)—Also the name of a genus of univalve mollusks, allied to *Clausilia*, q. v.

Eruct', Eruc'tate, *v. a.* [Lat. *eructo*—*e*, *ex*, and *ructo*, to belch; Gr. *ereugomai*, to spew out.] To belch or vomit up;—specifically, to fart; to eject from the stomach, as wind.

Eructa'tion, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *eructatio.*] Act of ejecting or belching wind from the stomach; a belch; any sudden burst of wind or matter from the earth.

"Thermæ are hot springs, or fiery *eructations*."—*Woodward.*

Erudite, (*er'ū-dīt,*) *a.* [Lat. *eruditus*—*e*, *ex*, and *rudis*, rough.] Well polished; highly learned; taught; instructed; conversant with books or languages; as, an *erudite* scholar.

Er'uditely, *adv.* With erudition; learnedly; scholarly.

Er'uditeness, *n.* State or quality of being erudite or learned.

Erudition, (*er-ū-dish'on,*) *n.* [Fr.; from Lat. *eruditio.*] Learning; knowledge gained by study, or from books and instruction; learning in literature; scholarship.

Er'ugate, *a.* [Lat. *erugatus.*] Smooth; having no wrinkles.

Eru'ginous, *a.* [Fr. *erugineux*; Lat. *æruginosus*, from *ærugo*, rust of copper, from *æs*, *æris*, copper.] Resembling the rust of copper or brass; of the nature or color of verdigris; rusty; as, "ferreous and *eruginous* earths." *Browne.*

Eruu'da, *n.* The name given in Oriental countries to the seed of the castor-oil plant.

Eruption, (*e-rup'shon,*) *n.* [Fr.; from Lat. *eruptio.* See RUPTURE.] A breaking or bursting out or forth; a sudden or violent emission; explosion; outburst; sudden rushing or sallying forth; as, the *eruption* of Mount Vesuvius.—A sudden hostile excursion.

(*Med.*) A breaking out of pimples or pustules on the skin; pimples; pustules; blotches; rash.

Erup'tive, *a.* [Sp. *eruptivo.*] Bursting out or forth.—Attended with eruptions or efflorescence, or producing it.

(*Geol.*) Produced by eruption; as, *eruptive* scoriæ.

Er'ving, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Franklin co., on Connecticut River, abt. 70 m. W.N.W. of Boston; *pop.* abt. 550.

Er'vum, *n.* [Lat. *eruo*, I pull up by the roots.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Fabaceæ.* They are annual herbs, with leaves abruptly pinnate, of many leaflets and a terminal tendril. The species are common fodder-plants in many parts of the world. The seeds of *E. lens* are called Lentils, and have been used as human food from the earliest ages. Several varieties of the lentil are cultivated in Europe; that which is most esteemed in France is termed *lentille à la reine;* it is very small and of a reddish color. Lentils are very nourishing, but somewhat hard to digest. The seeds of *E. ervilia*, the bitter vetch, are said to be poisonous. The only American species is *E. hirsutum*, the Hairy or Creeping vetch, a weed found in cultivated fields from New York to S. Carolina.

Er'win, in *Illinois*, a village of Schuyler co., abt. 45 m. E.N.E. of Quincy.

Er'win, in *New York*, a township of Steuben co., abt. 20 m. S.S.E. of Bath; *pop.* abt. 1,900.

Erwin Centre, in *New York*, a post-village of Steuben co.

Erwin de Stein'bach, (*air'vĕn,*) a celebrated architect, b. at Steinbach, Baden. He built Strasburg cathedral, with the exception of the tower, which was not finished until the 15th century. D. 1318.

Erwin'na, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Bucks co.

Er'winsville, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Cleveland co.

Eryman'thus, a river and mountain of Arcadia, in Greece. The mountain formed the W. point of the N. barrier of Arcadia, and was covered with forests. It was on this mountain that Hercules chased and killed the famous wild boar.

Eryn'go, Eryn'gium, *n.* [Gr. *erygein*, to belch; a supposed remedy for flatulence.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Apiaceæ.* They are herbaceous or suffruticose plants. Flowers blue or white bracteate; lower bracts involucrate, the others small and paleaceous. *E. maritimum*, the Sea-Eryngo, or Sea-Holly, is common on sandy sea-shores of W. Europe. *E. aquaticum*, the Rattlesnake-weed, or Button Snake-root, a remarkable plant, appearing like one of the Endogenæ, and found on low prairie grounds in several of the U. States.

Erys'imum, *n.* [Gr. *eryo*, to cure; from its salutary medicinal properties.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Brassicaceæ.* They are annual or biennial herbs, with calyx closed; siliques columnar, 4-sided; stigma capitate; seeds in a single series; cotyledons oblong incumbent. *E. cheiranthodes* (Fig. 963) is found in wet grounds



Fig. 963.—ERYSIMUM CHEIRANTHODES.

a, root; *b*, a branch, in which flowering has recently begun; *c*, the summit of a branch in a more advanced state, showing the fruit; *d*, the calyx; *e*, the parts of fructification, divested of floral envelopes; *f*, a flower.

throughout the U. States. *E. Arkansanum*, the Yellow Phlox, or False Wall-flower, is a fine plant, with large, showy flowers, resembling the Wall-flower, and is found in Arkansas and Illinois.

Erysip'elas, *n.* [Gr. *eruo*, I draw, and *pelas*, near or adjoining.] (*Med.*) The name given to a peculiar kind of inflammation of the skin, so called from its tendency to spread to adjoining parts. It is known also as St. Anthony's fire or *ignis sacer*, and in common language as the Rose. It most commonly attacks the head and face; but it also sometimes occurs on other parts of the body. The local inflammation is preceded and accompanied with fever, and there are usually certain premonitory symptoms that precede the outbreak of the disease; the patient feels ill,—shivery, feeble, languid, and often drowsy. After these symptoms have continued for some time, a red spot appears on some part of the body, accompanied with a burning heat and tingling. When attacking the face, it usually makes its appearance on the bridge of the nose, and rapidly extends itself to the eyelids, cheeks, and forehead. The redness is not intense, but rather of a pale rose-color, and goes away temporarily on pressure, but returns immediately on its removal, and no pit remains after the pressure. By the second night, or morning of the third day, after the commencement of the fever, the face begins to swell, the eyes are completely closed, and the form of the features scarcely recognizable. On the fourth or fifth day, vesications appear on the inflamed surface, and break or subside on the fifth or sixth, when the redness changes to a yellowish hue, and the swelling and fever begin to diminish; and on the eighth day they both disappear. The progress of the disease, however, is more rapid and its course of shorter duration in the young and sanguine than in those more advanced in life; the tumefaction in the former being sometimes fully formed on the second day, and the whole terminating on the sixth or seventh, while in the latter it may be protracted to the tenth or twelfth. Suppuration rarely occurs, except occasionally in the eyelids or scalp. Sometimes the inflammation and swelling extend to the neck and throat, and may produce suffocation. In very bad cases, delirium and coma come on, and death ensues from effusion on the brain. No remission of the fever takes place on the appearance of the inflammation; but, on the contrary, it generally increases with the progress of the inflammation, and only ceases when it goes away. When the complaint is mild, the inflammation and fever generally cease gradually without any evident crisis. Among frequent causes of this disease, are exposure to a cold and moist atmosphere, sudden changes of temperature, intemperance and unwholesome articles of food. It is sometimes also induced by wounds or sores, or even by a slight puncture or scratch of the skin in persons predisposed to it. It is likewise contagious, and has to be strictly guarded against by means of ventilation and cleanliness in hospitals. Though the proper seat of the inflammation is the skin, it frequently extends to the parts underneath. Authors usually distinguish four kinds of this disease,—the phlegmonous, œdematous, gangrenous, and erratic. The first of these is characterized by the greatest degree of inflammation. In the œdematous, the inflammatory symptoms are less intense, but the tumefaction is greater. It most commonly affects persons of debilitated constitutions, dropsical persons, and those who have been long subject to other chronic maladies. It is attended with considerable danger when it affects the face, and often terminates fatally on the seventh or eighth day. The gangrenous form most commonly occurs in the face, neck, or shoulders, and is accompanied with symptoms of low fever and delirium, which is succeeded by coma. The color of the affected parts is of a dark red, and scattered vesicles appear upon the surface, which frequently terminate in gangrenous ulcerations. It is always a tedious and often a fatal form of the disease. In erratic *E.* the morbid patches appear one after the other in different parts of the body; sometimes thus travelling progressively from the head to the extremities. It is rarely attended with danger, and usually terminates in a week or ten days. In the treatment of *E.*, very much depends upon the nature of the disease and the condition of the patient. If the patient be young and sanguine, and the inflamuation high, bleeding may be resorted to. When, on the other hand, the system is enfeebled, tonics, a nourishing diet, and even stimulants may be necessary in order to strengthen the patient. In general, moderate purgatives, diaphoretics, and strict confinement to bed, are to be adopted. In order to allay the local irritation, it is recommended to wash the part from time to time with warm milk and water. A solution of nitrate of silver has been employed in some cases with very beneficial results.

Erysipel'atoid, Erysipel'atous, Erysip'elous, *a.* Resembling erysipelas, or partaking of its nature.

Erythe'ma, *n.* [Gr., redness.] (*Med.*) A redness of the skin, generally observed in patches, and sometimes attended with puffiness of the parts affected. It is a lesser kind of erysipelas, not attended with febrile symptoms of any consequence, except in a form described as *erythema nodosum*, which is characterized by elevated and somewhat indurated nodules of a red color rising on the legs, and sometimes on the arms. These generally are more or less oval in shape. The onset of this form is marked by febrile excitement. The treatment consists in the exhibition of purgatives, tonics, and alteratives. Quinia is especially valuable. Ordinary *E.* rarely gives trouble, subsiding gradually under mild alterative treatment and rest.

Erythemat'ic, *a.* Producing, or pertaining to, erythema.

Erythræ'a, *n.* [Gr. *erythros*, red; from the color of its flowers.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Gentianaceæ.* They are annual herbs, with stem subangular. Leaves connate at base. Flowers cymose, roseate, white, or yellow. The most important species is *E. centaurium*, the common Centaury, a native of Europe, having bitter tonic properties, similar to those of gentian. *E. Pickeringii* are found along the marshy shores of the Middle and Eastern States.

Erythræum Mare, (*er-e-thre'um mair'a.*) (*Anc. Geog.*) A part of the ocean on the coast of Arabia. As it communicated with the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea, it has often been mistaken by ancient writers, who by the word *erythrean* understood indiscriminately either the Red Sea or the Persian Gulf. It received this name either from Erythras, or from the redness (ερυθρος, *ruber*) of its sand or waters.

Erythri'na, *n.* [Gr. *erythros*, red.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Fabaceæ.* They are small trees, shrubs, and under-shrubs, natives of America and the E. and W. Indies. Nearly all the species are remarkable for the brilliant scarlet color of their flowers, owing to which they are much cultivated as stove-plants, and commonly called the coral-tree.

Er'ythrite, Er'ythrine, *n.* (*Min.*) Arseniate of cobalt, or red cobalt. Contains about 36 per cent. of cobalt, and 38 per cent. of arsenic.

Eryth'rogen, *n.* [Gr. *erythros*, red, and *gennao*, to produce.] (*Chem.*) A neutral, crystalline, fatty matter found in diseased bile.

Erythro'nium, *n.* [Gr. *erythros*, red; in allusion to the color of the flower and leaves of some species.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Liliaceæ.* They are perennial plants, with leaves 2, subradial; scape 1-flowered; flowers nodding, liliaceous. *E. Americanum*, the Yellow Erythronium, is a beautiful little plant, and among the earliest of our vernal flowers. It is found in rich open fields or thin woods throughout the U. States and Canada.

Erythroph'lœum, *n.* [Gr. *erythros*, red, and *phloion*, bark.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Fabaceæ. E. guineense* is the Sassy-tree of W. Africa, the bark of which, under the name of *Ordeal-bark* or *Doom-bark*, is used by certain tribes as an ordeal to which persons suspected of witchcraft or secret poisoning are subjected, from the superstition that their innocence or guilt will be indicated by the effects produced by the bark on the system.

Erythrophyl'line, *n.* [Gr. *erythros*, red, and *phyllon*, leaf.] (*Chem.*) A substance to which the autumnal red tint of some leaves is due.

Erythroxyla'ceæ, *n.* [From *erythroxylon*, from Gr. *erythros*, red, and *xulon*, wood.] (*Bot.*) The Erythroxylon family, an order of plants, alliance *Sapindales.* DIAG. Complete, partially symmetrical flowers, an imbricated calyx, petals with an appendage, sessile pendulous ovules, capitate stigmas, and a straight embryo. They are shrubs or trees. The order contains but one genus, *Erythroxylon*, which includes 75 species, natives of the warmer regions of the world, and especially abundant in Brazil. The order is so closely allied to *Malpighiaceæ* (q. v.), that it scarcely presents characters sufficient to warrant its separation from that order. Some plants are tonic, others purgative, and others stimulant and sedative. The wood of *E. hypericifolium* and the bark of *E. suberosum* are red, and are used for the preparation

of dyes of that color. Red is, in fact, the common color of the wood throughout the genus; hence its name. The most important species is *E. coca*, the leaves of which are much used by the Peruvians and other peoples of South America to form a masticatory, which is prepared by adding to them a very small quantity of alkaline paste made from the ashes of different plants, or even a little common quicklime. The Indians of Peru have always ascribed to the coca marvellous virtues, believing that it will lessen the desire and necessity for ordinary food. Spruce says that an Indian with a chew of this masticatory in his cheek, will go two or three days without food, and feel no desire to go to sleep. Dr. Weddell, however, speaks far less highly of the virtues of the coca: he states that it does not satisfy the appetite, but merely enables those who chew it to support abstinence for a length of time with a feeling of hunger or weakness. The use of coca is said to prevent the difficulty of respiration which is generally experienced in ascending long and steep mountains. Its excessive use is stated to be most injurious, producing effects analogous to those occasioned by the immoderate use of opium and fermented liquors. Johnston has computed the annual consumption of coca at 30,000,000 lbs.; and has stated that its chewing is indulged in by abt. 10,000,000 of the human race. The nature of the constituents which give rise to the peculiar, stimulating, hunger-allaying, and narcotic effects of coca, has not yet been satisfactorily determined.

Erythrox'ylon, *n.* See ERYTHROXYLACEÆ.

Erz'berg, [Ger., ore-mountain.] A mining-district of Styria, so called from a mountain of same name, which for upwards of 1,000 years has yielded vast quantities of iron.

Erzeroum, ERZ-RUM, *erz'room.*) [Ar. *Arzen-el-Roum.*] An important city of Turkish Armenia, cap. of an extensive pachalic of same name, and residence of a Seraskier Pacha; in a plain at the foot of the Tchebdir Mountains, near the sources of the N. arm of the Euphrates, 6,000 or 7,000 feet above the sea, 134 m. S.E of Trebizond, and 156 m. W.S.W. of Mount Ararat; Lat. 39° 59′ 30″ N., Lon. 41° 46′ 15″ E. Previously to the plague of 1822, its pop. amounted to about 100,000; it was also deserted by many Armenian families when the Turks took possession of it in 1835; and in 1859 it suffered immensely from the effects of an earthquake, which destroyed almost the whole town, and killed about 1,500 persons. The actual pop. is about 25,000. *E.* is of considerable antiquity. It was a frontier post to the Greek empire of Constantinople, and is still regarded in that light by its present Turkish masters.

Erz'gebirge, [Ger., ore-mountains.] A chain of mountains, rich in metals, stretching in a S.W. direction, on the confines of Saxony and Bohemia, from the valley of the Elbe to the Fichtelgebirge, in Lon. 12° 20′ E. The *E.* is chiefly of the gneiss-granite formation, in which most of the metal strata are to be found. The Keilberg, the highest point of the range, is 3,802 feet above the sea.

Esau, (*e'saw.* [Heb., hairy or rough.] The eldest son of Isaac and Rebecca. He sold his birthright to his brother Jacob, who also, by deceit, afterwards gained, instead of Esau, his father's blessing. Enraged at this, Esau would have slain Jacob, had the latter not fled into Mesopotamia. On his return, Esau met him, and behaved very generously toward him. He was the father of the Edomites. Lived in the 18th century, B.C.

Escalade', *n.* [Fr.; It. *scalata*, from Lat. *scala*, a ladder. See SCALE.] (*Mil.*) The assault of a fortress by scaling the walls: a furious attack made by troops on a fortified place, in which ladders are used to pass a ditch, mound, or rampart.

—*v. n.* To scale; to mount and pass or enter by means of ladders.

Escallonia'ceæ, *n.* [In honor of *Escallon*, a Spanish traveller.] (*Bot.*) The Escallonia family, an order of plants, alliance *Grossales*. DIAG. Fruit capsular, placenta axile, style and stamens definite, calyx imbricated. — They are evergreen shrubs, with alternate exstipulate leaves and axillary showy flowers. They are chiefly natives of the mountains of S. America, extending as far S. as the Straits of Magellan. Their properties are unknown. Their leaves often have a powerful odor. The order includes 7 genera and 60 species.

Escalop, Escallop, (*es-kol'up.*) *n.* [Dut. *schalp*, a shell. See SCALLOP.] An inequality of margin in anything: a jagged indentation.

"*Escalops*, curiously indented round the edges." — *Kay.*

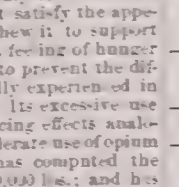


Fig. 964.
ESCALOP-SHELL.

(*Zoöl.*) A family of bivalve mollusks, the shells of which are deeply indented. In the centre of the top of the shell is a trigonal sinus, with a hinge consisting of elastic cartilage.

(*Her.*) The *E.* shell is a frequent bearing in the escutcheon, it having been the pilgrims' ensign in their exhibitions to the Holy Land: — often written *scallop-shell*.

Escaloped, Escalloped, (*es-kol'opt.*) *a.* Cut or notched in the form of an escalop; scalloped.

(*Her.*) Applied to an escutcheon when covered with waving lines, like that on the edge of an escalop-shell.

Escam'bia, in *Florida*, a W. co., bordering on Alabama; area, abt. 850 sq. m. *Rivers.* Perdido and Escambia rivers. The Gulf of Mexico washes its S. border. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, not fertile. *Cap.* Pensacola. *Pop.* abt. 6,300.

Escambia River, in *Alabama* and *Florida*, rises in Monroe co., of the former State, and flowing S. into Florida empties into Pensacola Bay.

Escap'able, *a.* That may be avoided.

Escapade, (*es-ka-pād'*, *n.* [Fr., from It. *scappata*, *scappare*, to escape.] The fling or irregular motion of a horse.

"The horse sprung loose, and flew into an *escapade*." — *Dryden.*

—An impropriety of speech or behavior of which a person is unconscious; a vagary; a prank; a frolic; as, the *escapades* of a wild youth.

Escape', *v. a.* [Fr. *échapper*; It. *scappare*; Sp. *escapar*. In Low Lat. *escapium* means flight, and is derived by Du Cange from *ex captione se subducere*, to withdraw one's self: from *capture* — root *capio*, to take.] To flee from, or avoid; to get out of the way of; to shun; to obtain security from; as, to *escape* from prison. — To pass unobserved; to evade notice; to avoid the danger of; as, the matter *escaped* my memory.

—*v. n.* To flee, shun, and be secure from danger; to avoid an evil.

"They *escaped* all safe to land." — *Acts* xxvii. 44.

—To be passed without hurt or danger; as, to *escape* being captured.

—*n.* Flight, to shun danger or injury: act of fleeing from danger: state of being freed from danger without harm: a being passed without receiving injury; as, a lucky *escape* from marrying a tartar.

(*Law.*) A violent or privy evasion out of some lawful restraint: as where a man is arrested or imprisoned, and gets away before he is delivered by due course of law. Officers who, after arrest, negligently permit a felon to escape, are punishable by fine; but it is regarded as a much more serious offence if the escape is effected by the consent and connivance of the officer, and is generally looked upon in law as punishable in the same degree as the offence of which the prisoner is guilty, and for which he is in custody. So, if the offence of the prisoner was a felony, a voluntary escape is a felony on the part of the officer: if negligent, it is a misdemeanor only in any case. In criminal cases, the prisoner is indicted for a misdemeanor, whether the escape be through negligence or voluntary.

Escape'ment, *n.* Escape: flight. (R.)

(*Horol.*) That part of a clock or watch by which the circular motion of the wheels is converted into a vibrating one, as that of the pendulum in a clock, or the balance of a watch. Or, it is a mechanical contrivance for transmitting the maintaining power of a clock or watch to the regulator, whether balance or pendulum.

Escarbuncle, *n.* (*Her.*) The heraldic name for the precious stone called *carbuncle*.—*Craig.*

Escarp', *v. a.* [Fr. *escarper*, to cut steep down: said of rocks and mountains, to render them inaccessible. See SCARP.] (*Mil.*) To form into a scarp; to make to slope suddenly.

—*n.* A sudden slope; anything high or precipitous.

(*Fortif.*) The side of the ditch which forms the lower part of the rampart of a fortress, and which is below the natural level of the ground, or the summit of the glacis on the other side, is called the *escarp* or *scarp*. The slope of the *E.* depends on the nature of the earth in which the ditch is cut, and the manner in which it is finished, varying from an angle of 45° with the level of the bottom of the ditch, if it consist of the soil only and loose rubble, to one of 80°, if the *E.* be rivetted with masonry. When the *E.* is not rivetted, it should be defended by lines of palisades projecting from its surface at right angles. At the present time many engineers make the rivetments of the *E.* and counterscarp perpendicular.

Escarp'ment, *n.* [Fr. *escarpement.*] A steep declivity; a precipitous side of any hill or rock.

(*Mil.*) Ground cut away nearly vertically about a position in order to prevent an enemy from arriving at the latter.

Escatap'pa, or DOG RIVER, in *Alabama* and *Mississippi*, rises in Washington co., of the former State, and flowing S.S.W. into Mississippi, empties into Mississippi Sound from Jackson co.

Escaut, (*es'ko,*) the French name for the river SCHELDT, *q. v.*

Eschalot, (*esh-a-lot'*, *n.* [Fr. *échalotte*, from Lat. *Ascalonius*, of Ascalon, the *Askelon* of Scripture. See ASCALON.] (*Hort.*) A species of onion or garlic, commonly called *shallot*.

Eschar, (*es'kär.*) *n.* [Gr. *eschara*, a brazier.] (*Surg.*) A scar or scab on a wound caused by burning: the crust or scab occasioned by burns or caustic applications.

Escha'ra, *n.* [Fr. *escare.*] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of *Alcyonidæ*, distinguished by their foliate skeleton.—*Milne Edwards.*

Escharot'ic, *a.* [Fr. *escharotique*; L. Lat. *escaroticus.*] Caustic; having the power of scarring or destroying the flesh.

—*n.* (*Med.*) One of that class of caustic medicines used to eat off, as it is popularly called, fungoid growths, or excessive granulations, or what is known as proud flesh; drugs or compounds which have the power of eroding or dissolving the animal texture, and forming new combinations. The most important of the *E.* are quicklime, lunar caustic, bluestone, burnt alum, arsenic, caustic potash, and the mineral acids. An *E.* may be either as stimulating and violent as the most severe of the potential canteries, or it may be merely slightly or gently stimulating, as powdered sugar, which is sometimes used for the purpose.

Eschatol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *eschatos*, last, and *logos*, doctrine.] The doctrine of the end of all things, as death, judgment, &c.

Escheat', *n.* [O. Fr. *escheoite*; L. Lat. *excheta*, from *excadere* — L. *ex*, and *cadere*, to fall; Fr. *échoir*. See CADENCE.] (*Law.*) That which falls or lapses to the original proprietor, or to the state, as lands or other property, through failure of heirs, or by forfeiture. — The place or circuit within which the king, lord, or state is entitled to escheat. — A reversion; a return.

—*v. n.* To revert, as land, to the lord of a manor, by means of the extinction of the blood of the tenant.

"Lands were thereby saved to their heirs, which should have otherwise *escheated* to her majesty." — *Spenser.*

Escheatable, *a.* That may be escheated.

Escheatage, *n.* Right of succession to an escheat.

Escheator, *n.* (*Law.*) In England, an officer of the crown who takes cognizance of all escheats within his jurisdiction, and certifies them into the exchequer.

Eschenbach, WOLFRAM VON, a German minnesinger, was b. in the 2d half of the 12th cent., and derived his name from the village of Eschenbach in Bavaria. He passed his life in knightly fashion, chiefly at the court of Hermann, landgraf of Thuringia. His rich fancy, deep sentiment, and vivid power of representation, as well as his elegant mastery of language and versification, give something of an epic character to his works, the principal of which are *Parcival*, composed before 1212, *Wilhelm von Orange*, and *Titurel*. The best translation of *Parcival* and *Titurel* was executed by Simrock, 2 vols., Stuttgart, 1842.

Escherite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of EPIDOTE, *q. v.*

Eschew', *v. n.* [O. Fr. *eschever*; Ger. *scheuen*; A.S. *scunian*, to shun. See SHUN.] To shun; to avoid; to flee from: as, to *eschew* evil.

Eschew'er, *n.* One who eschews.

Eschew'ment, *n.* Act of eschewing. (R.)

Escholtz Bay, a portion of the Arctic Ocean, in Alaska, forms the innermost part of Kotzebue Sound, the first great inlet to the N.E of Behring's Strait. It is about Lon. 161° W., being barely on the outside of the polar circle, and is worthy of notice chiefly on account of its fossil remains.

Eschscholtzia, (*esh-shōltzi-a.*) [From the botanist *Eschscholtz.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Papaveraceæ*, of which *E. Californica* and other species, natives of California, have been much cultivated of late in our flower-gardens, making a showy appearance with their large deep yellow flowers. The genus is remarkable for the calyx, which separates from the dilated apex of the flower-stalk, being thrown off by the expanding flower, and much resembling in its form the extinguisher of a candle.

Eschweiler, (*dish-vī'lair,*) an important manuf. town of Rhenish Prussia, 8 m. E.N.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle. *Pop.* 15,550.

Esclatte, *n.* (*Her.*) Anything shattered by the stroke of a battle-axe.

Escobar y Mendoza, ANTONIO, a celebrated Spanish Jesuit, b. at Valladolid, 1589. He was a popular preacher, and a voluminous writer. His most noted works are his *Moral Theology*, and his *Cases of Conscience*. His doctrines were vigorously opposed by Pascal in the celebrated *Lettres Provinciales*. D. 1669.

Escohol, or ECHOL, in *Michigan*, a village of St. Joseph co., on the St. Joseph River, about 7 m. above Constantine.

Esconawba, or ESCONABA, in *Michigan*, a small river flowing into the Little Bay de Noquet from Delta co. Rises in Marquette co.

Esconawba, in *Michigan*, a post-village, cap. of Delta co., at the mouth of the Esconawba River.

Esconcido, a harbor on the W. side of the Gulf of California, near Loreto: Lat. 25° 55′ N., Lon. 111° 45′ W.

Escondido, a harbor on the S. coast of Cuba, about 60 m. E. of Santiago.

Escondido, a harbor at the E. extremity of Lake Terminos, in Yucatan: Lat. 18° 50′ N., Lon. 91° 5′ W.

Escondido, a harbor on the E. side of the Bay of Panama, prov. of Cauca, in the United States of Colombia, about 140 m. S.E. of Panama.

Escondido, a harbor on the N. coast of the peninsula of Paraguana, in the department of Zulia, Venezuela.

Escopet', Escopette', *n.* [Sp. *escopeta.*] A fire-arm, resembling a carbine, used in some Spanish-speaking countries.

Escort, *n.* [Fr. *escorte*; It. *scorta*, from Lat. *cohors*, a company of soldiers. See COHORT.] A body of armed men which attends an officer, or baggage, provisions, or munitions conveyed by land, to protect them; as, an *escort* of cavalry. — Protection or safeguard on a journey, expedition, or excursion.

—*v. a.* To attend and guard on a journey or excursion; to accompany as a safeguard; to attend ceremoniously; as, to *escort* a lady to her home.

Esconade, (*es-kro-ād'.*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) See SQUAD.

Escout', *n.* Same as SCOUT, *q. v.*

Escritoire, (*es-kri'twor.*) *n.* [O. Fr. *escriptoire*; Fr. *écritoire*; Sp. *escritorio*, from Lat. *scribere*, to write. See SCRIBE.] A box or desk with all implements and conveniences for writing; a scrutoire.

Escrito'rial, *a.* Pertaining, or having reference, to an escritoire.

Escrod', *n.* See SCROD.

Escroll', *n.* (*Her.*) A scroll: the representation of a slip of paper, parchment, &c., on which the motto of an escutcheon is inscribed. — *Ogilvie.*

Escrow, *n.* [N. Fr. *escrouer*, a scroll.] (*Law.*) A deed delivered to a third party, to be the deed of the party making it upon a future condition when a certain thing is performed, until which it has no effect as a deed.

Escuage, *n.* [O. Fr. *escu*, a shield.] (*Feudal Law.*) A pecuniary satisfaction, paid in lieu of military service by tenants in chivalry.

Escudero, (*es-koo-dā'ro,*) *n.* [Sp.] An esquire; a lady's attendant.

Escudo, an island in the Caribbean Sea, about 9 m. off the N. coast of Veragua; Lat. 9° 6′ 24″ N., Lon. 81° 34′ 20″ W.

Escu'do de Vera'gua, a river separating Central and S. America, and flowing into the Caribbean Sea.

Escuin'la, a town of Guatemala, on the Pacific coast, about 35 m. S.W. of Guatemala: *pop.* about 3,500.

Escula'pian, *a.* [From Lat. *Æsculapius.*] Medical; pertaining to the healing art.

Escula'pius, *n.* *Myth.* See ÆSCULAPIUS.

Es'culent, *a.* [Lat. *esculentus*, from *esca*, food—*edo*, to eat.] Eatable; edible: that is or may be used by man for food: as, an *esculent* root.

—*n.* Any vegetable substance that may be used as good and efficient food; any article wholesome as food: though the term is generally confined to roots, fruits, and grains.

Escu'letine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A crystalline substance obtained from Esculine. *Form.* $C_{18}H_{16}O_9$.

Escu'lic, *a.* [Lat. *æsculus*] (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, or extracted from, the horse-chestnut.

Es'culine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A neutral crystalline substance found in horse-chestnut bark. It possesses the property of *fluorescence* in a high degree; one part in a million parts of water appearing blue by reflected light. *Form.* $C_{21}H_{24}O_{25}$.

Escurial, *as-koor-e-al'.* [Sp. *Escorial.*] A famous monastery and palace of Spain, 24 m. from Madrid, built by Philip II., after the plan of St. Peter's, to commemorate his victory over the French at St. Quentin: the monastery was erected in the form of a gridiron in honor of the martyr St. Lawrence. The whole building consisted of a royal palace, the church of St. Lawrence, a monastery of Jeronimites, a free school, cloisters, a library, and shops of different artists,—the whole surrounded by fountains, courts, gardens, and orchards. This immense building, which receives its name from the village in which it stands, cost six millions of crowns, has 14,000 doors, and a proportionate number of windows, and occupied twenty-two years in building. It stands in a dry, barren country, surrounded by rugged mountains, and is composed of gray stones found in the neighborhood.

Escutcheon, *es-kuch'un, n.* [Fr. *écusson*, from O. Fr. *escusson*, from Lat. *scutum*, a shield; Gr. *skutos*, a skin, a hide.] (*Her.*) A shield: the shield on which armorial bearings are depicted. The shield may be of any form, but the shape generally adopted is that of a square, a brace with the central point turned outwards, or two lines projecting outwards, and inclined to each other at a very large obtuse angle, being used at the bottom instead of a horizontal line to connect the sides. The armorial bearings of a lady entitled to bear arms, being



Fig. 965.—FEMALE'S ESCUTCHEON.

unmarried, or a widow, are emblazoned on a shield in the form of a lozenge (Fig 965.). — *E. of pretence.* When a man marries an heiress or co-heiress, he places the armorial bearings of his wife's family on a small shield exactly in the centre of his own coat. This shield is called the *E. of pretence*, and signifies that the children by such a marriage inherit the coat-armour of their mother's family, as well as real property, and are the representatives of that family, as well as that of their father. On the death of the father, the children bear the armorial bearings of their mother's family quarterly with the paternal coat.

(*Naut.*) That part of a vessel's stern on which her name is written.

(*Carp.*) A thin plate of metal which slides over and covers the key-hole of a door.

Escutcheoned, *es-kuch'und, a.* Having a coat of arms or ensign.

Esdras, Books of, *ez'dras.* (*Script.*) Though usually ascribed to Ezra, the authorship and date of the first and second books of Esdras are involved in great obscurity. Lawrence supposes the second book to have been written B.C. 28–25. They were admitted as canonical by the Council of Carthage in 397 or 419, but have since been included in the Apocrypha.

Esemplas'tic, *a.* [Gr. *ex*, to, *en*, one, and *plastikos*, formed.] Moulded or formed into one.

Esh'boral, the fourth son of Saul, generally called Ishbosheth.

Esh'col, the small and well-watered valley from which the Hebrew spies obtained the specimen of grapes, which they suspended from a staff borne by two men for safe carriage to Moses. This valley is believed to be the one which closely adjoins Hebron on the north, and still furnishes the finest grapes in the country, as well as pomegranates, figs, olives, etc.

Esk, the name of several rivers in Scotland. 1. In Dumfriesshire, falling into the Solway Frith.—2. (NORTH.) In the county of Edinburgh, joining the sea at Musselburgh.—3. (NORTH.) In Forfarshire, falling into the German Ocean, 3 miles from Montrose.—4. (SOUTH.) In the same county, falling into the sea at Montrose.—5. (SOUTH.) In the county of Peebles, falling into the North Esk below Dalkeith.

—Also a river of Cumberland, England, rising in the Sea Fell, and falling into the Irish Sea near Ravenglass.

Eske, a river of England, rising near Kildare, Yorkshire, and falling into the North Sea at Whitby.

Es'ki-Sa'gra, a town of Turkey in Europe, at the S. base of the Balkan Mountains, 70 m. N.W. of Adrianople. *Manuf.* Carpets, leather, and hardware. *Pop.* 21,000.

Es'la, a river of Spain, rises in the prov. of Valencia, Old Castile, and, after a S.W. course of 125 m., joins the Douro, 15 m. below the town of Zamora.

Esmark'ite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as FAHLUNITE, *q. v.*

Es'men, in *Illinois*, a township of Livingston co.; *pop.* about 500.

Esmeral'da, in Brazil, a sierra or mountain-chain, prov. of Minas-Geraes, stretching about 170 m. E. and W.

Esmeral'da, in Ecuador, a river which rises near Quito, and flows N.W. into the Pacific, abt. Lat. 0° 58′ N., Lon. 79° 40′ W.—A sea-port town, abt. 10 m. from the mouth of *E.* River, and 95 m. N.W. of Quito.

Esmeral'da, in Venezuela, a mission settlement, on the Orinoco River.

Esmeral'da, in *California*, a dist. of Mono co., abt. 6 m. S.W. of Aurora, Nevada. Rich mines of silver are found in the porphyry and trap-rocks of this dist.

Esmeral'da, in *Idaho*, a village, cap. of Alturas co., about 70 m. E. of Boisée City.

Esmeral'da, in *Nevada*, a S. co., bordering on California, Utah, and Arizona. *Rivers.* Walker River. It also contains Walker Lake. *Surface*, elevated plains: *soil*, sterile. *Min.* Silver, gold, lead, iron, coal, and salt. *Cap.* Aurora.

Es'ne, Esna, or **Esneh,** a town of Upper Egypt, and the last place of any magnitude on the side of Nubia, 25 m. from Thebes. It is the entrepôt of the Senaar caravans, and is famous for a vast ancient temple, now converted into a cotton-factory. *Manuf.* Cotton shawls, and pottery. *Pop.* Unascertained. Near this place Davoust defeated the Mamelukes, 1799.

Esocidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) See PIKE.

Esoph'agus, *n.* (*Anat.*) See ŒSOPHAGUS.

Eso'pian, *a.* [Lat. *Æsopus.*] Pertaining to Æsop; after the manner of Æsop: as, *Æsopian* fable.

Eso'pus, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Ulster co., on the Hudson River, about 68 m. S. by W. of Albany; *pop.* of township about 6,400.

Eso'pus Creek, in *New York*, enters the Hudson River from Ulster co.

Esoter'ic, *a.* [Fr. *ésotérique*, from Gr. *esōterikos*, inner, intimate, from *eso*, *esō*, into, from *eis*, into, to.] Private; secret; mysterious; taught to a select few, as certain doctrines of the ancient philosophers; correlative to *exoteric*, or public.

Esoter'ically, *adv.* In an esoteric manner.

Esotericism, *es-o-ter'i-sizm, n.* Esoteric doctrines or principles.

Esoter'ics, *n. sing.* Mysterious or hidden doctrine or science.

Es'otery, *n.* Mystery; secrecy.

E'sox, *n.* [Lat.] (*Zoöl.*) See PIKE.

Espadon, *n.* [It. *spadone.*] A long, heavy sword used in the decapitation of criminals.

Espalier, *n.* [Fr.; It. *spalliera*, probably from Lat. *palus*, a pole.] (*Hort.*) A substitute for a wall on which to train fruit-trees, and sometimes ornamental shrubs. The objects are to expose the foliage of the plants more perfectly to the light, to prevent the branches from being blown about by the wind, and to economize space by confining them within definite limits. The espalier is either constructed of wood or iron; and commonly of two horizontal rails joined by upright rods, six or eight inches apart.

—*v. a.* To form an espalier.

Española. See HAYTI.

Esparcet, *n.* [Fr.] A plant, being a kind of sainfoin.

Espartero, JOACHIM BALDOMERO, Duke of Victory, *ais-par-tair'o*, a Spanish soldier of fortune, b. near Almagro, 1793. Captivated by the charms of a military life, he enlisted in 1808 as a common soldier. On the breaking out of the South American Revolution, he accompanied his regiment to Peru, where he rapidly distinguished himself, and rose to the grade of a commanding officer, and where he remained till the final triumph of the revolution compelled the Royalists to quit the country. Upon the breaking out of the civil war in 1833, *E.* joined the side of the youthful queen, where he soon became the head and directing chief, and was mainly instrumental in seating Christina on the throne of her fathers, for which he was ennobled with the title of Duke of Victory. In 1841, during the minority of the queen Isabella, he was elected Regent of Spain; two years later, civil faction drove him a refugee to England. In 1854 he was again called to assume the reins of government, which he held till 1856. In 1870 he declined the crown of Spain when offered him; and in 1872 was appointed Captain-general of the kingdom. D. Jan. 1879.

Espar'to, *n.* [Sp. and Pg.] A species of grass, the *Stipa* or *Macrochloa tenacissima*, found in the southern provinces of Spain. It is made into cordage much used in the Spanish navy, and is plaited for other purposes, such as mats, shoes, &c.

Espanliere, *es-pän-yar', n.* (*Mil.*) A kind of metal shoulder-piece, used in the 15th century; whence the modern term *epaulet.*

Especial, *es-pesh'al, a.* [Fr. *spécial.* See SPECIAL.] Principal; chief; special; particular; as, an *especial* proviso.

Espe'cially, *adv.* In an uncommon degree: specially; principally; chiefly; particularly; peculiarly; expressly.

Espe'cialness, *n.* State or object of being especial.

Espejo, *as-pa'ho,*) a town of Spain, 20 m. from Cordova: *pop.* 5,248.

Esperance', in *New York*, a post-village and township of Schoharie co., about 28 m. W. by N. of Albany: *pop.* of township in 1870, 1,277.

Es'perance Bay, on the S. coast of Australia, Lat. 33° 55′ S., Lon. 121° 47′ E.

Esperanza, in *California*, a village of Calaveras co., about 55 m. E.N.E. of Stockton.

Esper'non, J. L., DE NOGARET DE LA VALETTE, Duke d', a French nobleman, b. 1554, and originally known as Caumont, was one of the most important persons in the reigns of Henry III., Henry IV., and Louis XIII. His intrigues at court were opposed to those of the Duc de Guise, and afterwards of Richelieu, and he was the chief instrument in investing Maria de Medicis with the regency. D. 1642.

Espi'al, *n.* [See ESPY.] Act of espying; observation; notice.

Espi'er, *n.* One who watches, after the manner of a spy.

Espinel, *n.* Same as SPINEL, *q. v.*

Espinhaço, or **Espinhaca,** (SIERRA DO,) a mountain-chain of Brazil, extending in a direction generally parallel with the coast, from the right bank of the San Francisco to the head-waters of the Uruguay. Its northern part forms the eastern limit of the basin of the former river. The Sierra, as a whole, is said to be rich in diamonds.

Espionage, *(es'pi-on-äj). n.* [Fr. *espionnage.* See ESPY.] Practice of watching others without being suspected, and giving intelligence of discoveries made.

Espiotte, *(es'pe-ot), n.* [Fr.] A kind of rye.

Espirito Santo, or VILLA VELHA D'ESPIRITO SANTO, the former cap. of the following prov., on the Bay of Espirito Santo: *pop.* about 10,000.

Espirito Santo, *(es-pe're-too san-to,)* a maritime prov. of Brazil, bounded N. by Bahia, S. by Rio-Janeiro, W. by Minas-Geraes, and E. by the Atlantic; *area*, 23,000 sq. m. It has a rich but ill cultivated soil. Along the coast are the islands called the Abrolhos. The interior, covered with mountains and dense forests, is mostly peopled by Indians. *Cap.* Victoria. *Pop.* 125,000.

Espiritu Santo, a town of Cuba, near the middle of the island; *pop.* 11,000.

Espiritu Santo, the largest island of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean, being 45 miles long, by 20 broad: Lat. 15° S., Lon. 167° E.

Espiritu Santo, a cape of Terra del Fuego; Lat. 52° 58′ S., Lon. 68° 37′ W.

Espiritu Santo, a group of the Bahama Islands, abt. 18 m. S. of Andros.

Espiritu Santo, an island in the Gulf of California, about 30 m. N. of La Paz. Length about 13 m.; breadth about 5 m.

Espiritu Santo, in *Florida.* See TAMPA BAY.

Espi'ta, a town of Yucatan, Mexico, about 30 m. N. of Valladolid: *pop.* about 3,000.

Esplanade', *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *planus*, plain.] Any clear space used for public exercise.

(*Fort.*) The open space that should surround a citadel, and intervene between the main ditch and any fortifications that may be thrown up around the town near which the citadel is situated. The *E.* should be five or six hundred yards in breadth, measuring from the crest of the glacis. This open space of ground is necessary to deprive an enemy of the protection that buildings close to any citadel would afford to his troops while erecting batteries for the purpose of breaching the walls.

(*Gardening.*) A grass-plat.

Espous'al, *a.* Used in or relating to the act of espousing or betrothment.

—*n.* Act of espousing or betrothing.—Adoption; protection; as, the *espousal* of another's wrongs.

Espous'als, *n. pl.* [O. Fr. *espousailles.*] Act of betrothing or of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other; a contract or mutual promise of marriage.

Espouse, *es-pouz'.* *v. a.* [Fr. *épouser*; O. Fr. *espouser*; Lat. *spondeo, sponsus*, to engage or pledge one's self.] To betroth; to promise or engage in marriage by contract in writing or by some pledge.

"Deliver me my wife, Michal, which I *espoused* to me."—*2 Sam.*

—To take in marriage; to accept as spouse: to marry; to wed.

"*Espoused* Eve deck'd first her nuptial bed."—*Milton.*

—To adopt; to take to one's self with a view to maintain; to adopt; to maintain; to support.

"The city, army, court, *espouse* my cause."—*Dryden.*

Espouse'ment, *n.* Act of espousing.

Espous'er, *n.* One who espouses; one who embraces the cause of another.

Espressivo, *(es-pres-se'vo.)* [It.] (*Mus.*) With expression.

Esprin'gal, *n.* (*Antiq.*) A kind of balista.

Esprit, St., *es-pre'*, a town of France, dep. Landes, on the Adour, opposite Bayonne, of which it is a suburb; *pop.* 9,000.

Espy', *v. a.* [Fr. *épier*; O. Fr. *espier*; It. *spiare.* See SPY.] To see at a distance: to observe or behold; to seek or search after; to discern; to descry; to discover; to discover or see unexpectedly; as, to *espy* land.

—To inspect narrowly; to examine; to survey.

—*v. n.* To look narrowly; to look about; to watch.

"Stand by the way and *espy*."—*Jer.* xlviii. 19.

Es'py, JAMES P., an American meteorologist, b. in Washington co., Pennsylvania, 1785. His principal and much valued work is entitled *Philosophy of Storms.* D. 1860.

Es'py, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Columbia co., on the N. bank of the Susquehanna River, abt. 85 m. N.N.E. of Harrisburg.

Es'pyville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Crawford co., on Shenango Creek, abt. 10 m. N.N.W. of Pittsburg.

Esquimaux, (*es'ke-mo,*) sometimes called *Eskimos*, or "eaters of raw flesh," is the name given to a diminutive people inhabiting the coasts of all the seas, bays, inlets, and islands of America, north of the 60° N. Lat., from the eastern coast of Greenland, in Lon. 20°, to the Strait of Behring, in Lon. 167° W. On the Atlantic, they are to be found along the entire coast of Labrador to the Strait of Belleisle, and down the east side of Hudson's Bay nearly as far as James's Bay; while on the Pacific they reach as far as the Peninsula of Alaska. They are also to be met with on the Asiatic side of Behring's Strait, and though few in number, may be regarded as the most widely spread nation in the world, occupying, according to Mr. Gallatin, not less than 5,400 miles of coast, without including the inlets of the sea. Though inhabiting a country where the Redskins are their closest neighbors, the Esquimaux differ from them in almost all physical points, being extremely short of stature, almost white in complexion, living nearly exclusively on the fat or blubber of the whale, seal, and walrus, and dressed entirely in seal-skins, which he sews together in an extremely neat fashion with thread made from filaments of the long nerves of the whale. The dresses of both men and women are nearly alike. They live either in caverns of the mountains, or in huts made of



Fig. 966. — ESQUIMAU.

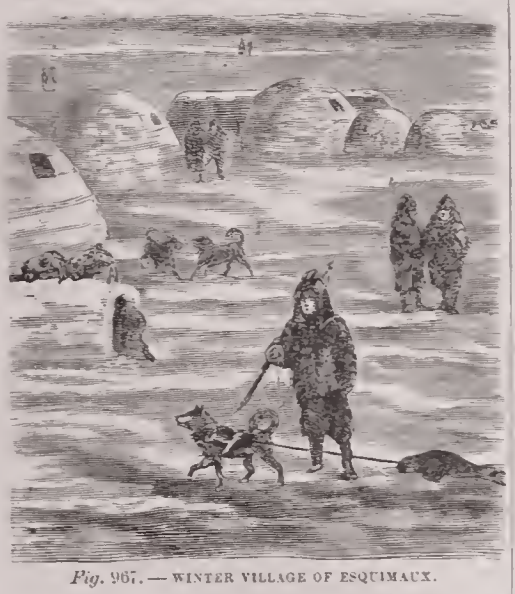


Fig. 967. — WINTER VILLAGE OF ESQUIMAUX.

sods and turf, and in the winter in round hovels constructed solely of blocks of snow, in the sides of which they insert sheets of ice to answer the purpose of windows (Fig. 967). In the brief months of what is called their summer they follow the occupation of hunters and fishermen, and during the darkness of their long winter spend the greater part of their time in their huts, mending their fishing-gear and repairing their clothes, or in long stretches of repose. The origin of the *E.* is much contested; but the most accredited opinion is that they belong to the Mongolian race, with which, according to Latham, they have the flat nose, projecting cheek-bones, eyes often oblique, and skin more brown than red or copper-colored, thus presenting a marked contrast to the North American Indians. Gallatin, Duponceau, and Dr. Prichard, however, give to them the same origin as that of the hunting tribes of the North American Indians; and it seems generally admitted that their language is American in respect to its grammatical structure, being composed of long compound words, and regular, though remarkable, inflections. The habits of the *E.* are filthy and revolting in the extreme. A great part of their food is consumed without any attempt at cooking it; and they drink the blood of newly-killed animals as the greatest delicacy that could be offered them. Their religion consists principally in superstitious observances, but they believe, we are told, in two greater spirits and many lesser ones. The Moravian mission in Greenland, commenced by Hans Egede in 1721, has succeeded in converting many of them to Christianity; and they are represented by the missionaries to be a mild and teachable people, easily led by kindness to distinguish between what is morally right and wrong. Where the missionaries, however, have not penetrated, our arctic voyagers generally speak of them as honest among themselves, but incorrigibly dishonest and prone to lying and exaggeration in their intercourse with strangers. Their commercial places are King-ing, on Cape Prince of Wales, Sesna-ling, at the mouth of the Nu-na-tak, Nig-a-lek, at that of the River Cobville, and Nu-wu-ak, at Pt. Barter.

Es'quimaux, an island and harbor in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, N. America, on the Labrador coast; Lat. 54° 35′ N., Lon. 56° 21′ W.

Es'quimaux Dog, *n.* See DOG.

Esqui'na, a town of the Argentine Republic, La Plata, prov. of Corrientes, on the Parana River; *pop.* abt. 800.

Esquipu'las, a town of Central America, in the State of Guatemala, abt. 18 m. S. by E. of Chiquimula; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Esquire', *n.* [Fr. *écuyer*, a shield-bearer; Lat. *scutifer.*] In the Middle Ages and the days of chivalry the *E.* was a young gentleman of good family in immediate attendance upon a knight, who carried his shield and performed many duties in this capacity, which were not, however, of a menial nature. The *E.* first served as a page in the knight's household. When he was old enough and possessed of sufficient strength and skill to bear arms, the page was promoted to the rank of *E.*, and attended the knight at tournaments and in the battle-field. He eventually became a knight himself, after exhibiting such prowess in the field or elsewhere as might entitle him to claim the spurs and other insignia of a knight. In the present day, in England, the title of *E.* should give the bearer precedence over gentlemen properly so called, who are entitled to bear coat-armor, but is of no value, owing to its universal assumption by those who have no claim whatever to attach it to their names. In England, the word *E.* is a title of courtesy, added to the names of all those who live in the rank of gentlemen.

—*v. a.* To attend; to wait on; as, to *esquire* a knight.

Esquiros, HENRI ALPHONSE, (*es-kwē'ros.*) a French author, b. in Paris, 1814, and chiefly known as a leader of the French Republican party. In 1841 he was sentenced to some months' imprisonment for supporting the opinions of Lamennais. In 1850 he was elected as a representative of the people to the Legislative Assembly, and was exiled after the *coup d'état*, Dec. 2, 1851. He has since lived in England. His principal works are, *Les Chants d'un Prisonnier* (poems, written in the prison of St. Pélagie), *L'Histoire des Montagnards*, *Les Martyrs de la Liberté*, and *The English at Home* (1862–3); *England and English Life* (1870); and *English Seamen* (1868). In 1871 he entered the National Assembly.

Esquisse, (*es-kēs'.*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Fine Arts.*) The first outline of a picture, or model of a statue.

Essay', *v. a.* [Fr. *essayer;* It. *assaggiare*, to taste, to try, to attempt, from *saggiare*. See ASSAY.] To try; to endeavor; to attempt.

"What marvel if I thus *essay* to sing?"—*Byron.*

—To make experiment of; to assay, as metals.

Es'say, *n.* An attempt; a trial; an endeavor; an effort made, or exertion of body or mind, for the performance of anything; as, an *essay* in the right direction.

—A trial or experiment; a test, as of metals.

(*Lit.*) A composition intended to prove or illustrate some particular subject: a tract; a short treatise or dissertation; as, Macaulay's *Essays.*

Es'sayer, Es'sayist, *n.* One who writes an essay or essays.

Es'seck, or ESZEK, a fortified town of the Austrian empire, in Sclavonia, on the Drave, 80 m. from Belgrade; *pop.* 15,000.

Es'sen, a town of Rhenish Prussia, situated between the Ruhr and the Emscher, 20 m. N.E. of Düsseldorf. *Manuf.* Arms, steel wares, woollens, and linens. *Pop.* 51,256.

Essence, (*es'sens,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *essentia*, from *sum, esse;* Sansk. *as*, to be.] Being; a being; the nature, substance, or being of anything; formal existence:—sometimes termed *nominal* essence.

—That which makes anything to be what it is; the peculiar nature of a thing; the very substance; existence; as, the *essence* of Christianity.—The quality of being; existent person.

"As far as gods and heavenly *essences* can perish."—*Milton.*

Constituent substance; the predominant qualities or virtues of any plant or drug separated from grosser matter; as, *essence* of clove.

(*Perfumery.*) A solution of one or more essential oils in alcohol, and may be prepared (1) by adding rectified spirit to the odoriferous parts of plants, or to the essential oils, and distilling; or (2) simply by adding the essential oil to the rectified spirit, and agitating till a uniform mixture is obtained. Thus the essence of lemons is merely a solution of the volatile oil of lemons in rectified spirit.

(*Phil.*) A scholastic term, denoting what the Platonists called the idea of a species. The school philosophers give two significations of the word *essence:* the first denoting the whole essential perfection of a being, and consequently its entity, with all its intrinsic and necessary attributes taken together; the second denoting the principal or most important attributes of any thing. The essences of things were held by many to be uncreated, eternal, and immutable.

Essence de Petit Grain, *n.* [Fr.] See CITRUS.

Essence d'Orient, *n.* [Fr.] A term applied to a pearly-looking matter found principally at the base of the scales of the *bleak*, a small fish of the gen. *Cyprinus;* it is used to line the interior of glass bubbles or beads, as in the manufacture of artificial pearls.

—*v. a.* To perfume; to scent; to make aromatic.

"The husband rails at *essenced* fops and tawdry courtiers." *Addison.*

Essenes, (*es'seenz,*) *n.* [Gr. *Essenaion*, from Chald. *âsayâ;* Heb. *asâ*, to heal.] (*Jewish Hist.*) A sect which existed among the Jews during the lifetime of Christ. They are not mentioned in the New Testament, but they are described by Josephus and Philo. The authenticity of the account ascribed to the latter is, however, doubtful, as a work in his name, *De Vitâ Contemplativâ*, is proved to have been written by a Christian monk. According to Josephus, the Jews were divided into 3 sects,—the Pharisees, the Sadducees, and the Essenes. The Sadducees were essentially a political party, and the *E.* were those who carried out the views of the Pharisees to an extent which made them ridiculous in the eyes of the party from which they sprung. Levitical purity hemmed them in with so many restrictions that it soon became necessary for them to live in retired and lonely places. The sect had not a large number of followers, but John the Baptist, and even Christ himself, are considered to have sprung from this division of the Jewish population. They took no part in public affairs, and spent their lives in contemplation. They adopted celibacy, and had no individual property. In matters of belief they held the Scriptures in the highest reverence, interpreting it, however, by an allegorical system of their own: they believed also in the immortality of the soul. Out of Essenism in the stage of Sabæism, resulted Islamism, in the full development of whose tenets and practices several of the principal rites of the Essenes are preserved.

Es'senism, *n.* Doctrine of the Essenes.

Essential, (*es-sen'shi-al,*) *a.* [Fr. *essentiel*, from L. Lat. *essentialis*, from *essentia*, essence.] Relating to, or containing, the essence necessary to the constitution or existence of a thing; vital; as, *essential* to life.

—Indispensable; requisite; important in the highest degree.

"Judgment 's more *essential* to a general than courage." *Denham.*

—Pure; highly rectified; volatile; containing the essence of; as, an *essential* oil.

E. character. (*Nat. Hist.*) That which distinguishes one genus, species, &c. from another.

E. disease. (*Med.*) A disease not superinduced by another.

—*n.* That which is essential or necessary; the chief point; the most prominent characteristic; first or constituent principle; nature; as, the *essentials* of religion.

Essential'ity, Essen'tialness, *n.* Quality of being essential; first or constituent principles.

Essen'tially, *adv.* In essence; by the constitution of nature; in an important degree; as, these things are *essentially* the same.

Essential Oil, *n.* (*Chem.*) The odorous principle of a plant. Essential oils are also called volatile oils, to distinguish them from the fixed oils. Chemically speaking, they are either hydrocarbons or oxidized hydrocarbons, and oils containing sulphur. They are extracted from different parts of plants, some plants yielding two different essential oils. Thus the orange yields two distinct essential oils, one from the flower, the other from the peel of the fruit. They are prepared in different ways, either by enfleurage, by pressure, or by being distilled with water. The principal use of essential oils is in perfumery; but certain of them are used for flavoring, and in medicine. It would be impossible to give even a summary of the almost infinite number of essential oils; if the reader is curious on the subject, he may find a great deal of valuable information respecting them in Piesse's *Art of Perfumery*, 3d edition.

Essequi'bo, or ESSEQUEBO, a river of British Guiana, S. America, rises in the N. slope of the Acaray Mountains, and flowing generally N., empties into the Atlantic by an æstuary 20 m. in width.

Es'sera, *n.* (*Med.*) The NETTLE-RASH, *q.v.*

Es'sex, EARLS OF. See DEVEREUX.

Es'sex, a maritime county of England, bounded N. by the counties of Cambridge and Suffolk, E. by the German Ocean, S. by the river Thames, and W. by the counties of Hertford and Middlesex. *Area*, 1,657 sq m. On the coast, the land is broken, and indented by arms of the sea, which form a series of islets and peninsulas. *Rivers.* The principal are the Colne, the Blackwater, the Chelmer, the Crouch, the Ingerbourn, the Roding, and the Cam. Besides these, it is bounded by the Thames, the Stour, the Stort, and the Lea. *Prod.* Almost every diversity of soil is to be found within the limits of this county; it is, therefore, generally well adapted for agricultural pursuits, and its farming is placed among the best in England. *Manuf.* Essex was formerly noted for woollen manufactures of various descriptions; but these have declined. A considerable proportion of the inhabitants are employed in its oyster fisheries, which are valuable. *Pop.* 392,000.

Es'sex, a S.W. co. of prov. of Ontario, forming a peninsula between Lakes Erie and St. Clair; *area*, abt. 670 sq. m. *Rivers.* Detroit River. *Surface,* even; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Sandwich. *Pop.* abt. 33,000.

Es'sex, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., on the Connecticut River, about 30 m. E. of New Haven; *pop.* of township abt. 2,100.

Es'sex, in *Illinois*, a township of Kankakee co., abt. 20 m. S. by W. of Joliet; *pop.* abt. 700.

—A township of Stark co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Es'sex, in *Indiana*, a township of Porter co.; *pop.* abt. 250

Es'sex, in *Massachusetts*, a N.E. county; *area*, abt. 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Merrimac and Ipswich rivers. Its E. and S.E. borders are washed by the Atlantic Ocean and Massachusetts Bay respectively. *Surface*, broken and rocky; *soil*, in some parts fertile. *Manuf.* Shoes, leather, &c. *Caps.* Salem, Ipswich, Lawrence, and Newburyport. *Pop.* about 195,000.

—A post-village and township of Essex co., abt. 28 m. N.E. of Boston; *pop.* of township about 2,000.

Es'sex, in *Michigan*, a township of Clinton co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

—A village of Clinton co., abt. 25 m. N. by W. of Lansing.

Es'sex, in *New Jersey*, a N.E. co.; *area*, abt. 200 sq. m. *Rivers.* Passaic River and Bound Brook. Its borders are also washed by Newark Bay and Staten Island Sound. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Newark. *Pop.* about 175,000.

Es'sex, in *New York*, a N.E co.; *area*, abt. 1,650 sq. m. *Rivers.* Au Sable, Boquet, and Scroon rivers, as well as the head-waters of the Hudson. Lake Champlain is on its E. border. *Surface*, varied, being level in the E., and mountainous in the W., — where Mt. Tahawus presents the highest elevation in the State. *Soil*, generally fertile. *Minerals.* Iron, limestone, marble, and black lead. *Cap.* Elizabethtown. *Pop.* in 1870, 29,076.

—A post-village and township of Essex co., on Lake Champlain, abt. 130 m. N. by E. of Albany; *pop.* of township in 1870, 1,600.

Es'sex, in *Ohio*, a village of Union co., abt. 45 m. N.N.W of Columbus.

Es'sex, in *Vermont*, a N.E. county; *area*, abt. 790 sq. m. *Rivers.* Connecticut, Passumpsic, Clyde, and Nulhegan rivers. It contains numerous small lakes. *Surface*, mountainous; *soil*, not fertile. *Cap.* Guildhall. *Pop.* about 8,500.

—A post-village and township of Chittenden co., about 35 m. N.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* of township about 2,400.

Es'sex, in *Virginia*, an E. county; *area*, abt. 300 sq. m. *Rivers.* Rappahannock River. *Surface*, generally even; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Tappahannock. *Pop.* about 12,000.

Ess'ington. See PORT ESSINGTON.

Ess'ling, a village of Lower Austria, on the left bank of the Danube, 6 m. below Vienna. Between this village and that of Aspern a battle was fought between the French and the Austrians, in which the former were victorious. This victory was dearly paid for, since it cost the life of Marshal Lannes. Marshal Massena received the title of Prince of Essling.

Ess'lingen, a town of Würtemberg, on the Neckar, 6 m. from Stuttgart. *Manuf.* Woollens, cottons, lacquered wares, and musical instruments. *Pop.* 8,711.

Essoin', *n.* [O. Fr. *essoigne;* L. Lat. *essonia.*] (*Eng. Law.*) Allegement of an excuse for one who fails to put in an appearance in court when called upon; presentation of such excuse. — The person excused for non-appearance in court at the appointed day.

Essoin-day, the day on which the court sits to receive essoins.

—*v. a.* (*Eng. Law.*) To put in an excuse for the non-appearance of in court.

Essoin'er, *n.* [O. Fr. *essoigner.*] (*Eng. Law.*) An attorney who presents the excuse of another for non-attendance in court.

Es'sonite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as CINNAMON-STONE, *q. v.*

Essonnes, (*es'son,*) a town of France, on a river of the same name, abt. 15 m. from Paris, much known for its numerous mills; *pop.* 5,244.

Es'sorant, *a.* [Fr.] (*Her.*) Noting a bird standing on the ground, with the wings expanded, as if making an effort to fly.— *Craig.*

Estab'lish, *v. a.* [Fr. *établir;* O. Fr. *establir*, from Lat. *stabilio — sta*, root of *sto*, to stand.] To make stable, firm, or steadfast; to make to stand firmly; to set or fix firmly or unalterably; to settle permanently; to found definitively; as, "the *established* laws of the kingdom." *Hale.*

—To institute; to constitute; to form; to erect and fix or settle; as, to *establish* a colony.

—To enact; to decree; to ordain; as, *established* regulations.

—To ratify; to sanction; to confirm; to approve.

"So were the churches *established* in the faith." — *Acts* xvi. 5.

—To found a business; to take precaution against assault or danger; as, an *established* firm, our troops *established* themselves in the heart of the enemy's country.

Estab'lisher, *n.* One who establishes, settles, confirms, or ordains.

Estab'lishment, *n.* [Fr. *établissement.*] Act of establishing or settling firmly; settlement; fixed state; confirmation; ratification. — State of being established, settled, founded, or confirmed. — That which is fixed or established; sanction; fundamental principle; settled law; foundation; basis; ground; form; ordinance; system of laws; constitution of government; stated allowance; means of subsistence; income; salary; wages; a place of residence, or of transacting business; that form of religious worship which is established and supported by the state; settlement or final rest.

Es'tabrook, in *Tennessee*, a village of Anderson co., abt. 160 m. E. of Nashville.

Estacade', *n.* [Fr.; Span. *estacada.*] (*Mil.*) A dike constructed with piles in the sea, a river, or a morass, to hinder the entrance of an enemy.— *Crabb.*

Estafet', Estafette, *n.* [Fr. *estafette;* Sp. *estafeta.*] A courier; one of a body of couriers in relay.

Es'tagel, a town of France, dep. Pyrénées Orientales, abt. 10 m. from Perpignan. It is famous as the birthplace of Arago, the astronomer. *Pop.* abt. 2,500.

Estaing, (*es-tang',*) CHARLES HECTOR, COUNT D', a French naval officer, served under Count Lally in India, where he was made prisoner by the English. In the American war of independence he was employed as vice-admiral and general of the French armies, and took the island of Grenada. In 1787 he became a member of the Assembly of Notables, and commandant of the national guards at Versailles at the commencement of the Revolution. B. in Auvergne, 1729. Guillotined at Paris, 1794.

Estampes, (*es-tamp',*) ANNE D'HEILLY DE PISSELM. DUCHESSE D', was a mistress of Francis I. of France. She carried on a correspondence with Charles V. of Spain, and informed him of the state of the armies and the country. By her means Charles was enabled to gain considerable advantages, and to humiliate France. After the death of Francis she retired to her country seat, and D. 1576.

Estan'cia, a town of Brazil, abt. 25 m. S.W. of Sergipe, on the Pianhi River; *pop.* abt. 4,000.

Estate', *n.* [Fr. *état;* O. Fr. *estat*, from Lat. *status — sto*, to stand.] A standing; position; state; condition; fixedness; established condition; condition or circumstances of any person or thing; rank; quality; as, "fallen from his *estate*." (*Dryden.*) — Landed or other property; possessions; domain; fortune; title or interest which a person has in lands, tenements, stock, &c.; as, a fine *estate*, a bankrupt's *estate*, &c.

—An order or class of men in the body politic, as nobles and commoners, patricians and plebeians.

"Lords, high captains, and chief *estates* of Galilee."—*Mark* vi. 21.

—Possessions of a prince or monarch; as, the *estates* of the realm.

(*Law.*) The word *estate* has several meanings. I. In its most extensive sense, it is applied to signify everything of which riches or fortune may consist, and includes personal and real property; hence we say, *personal* estate, *real* estate. 2. In its more limited sense, it is applied to lands. It is so applied in two senses. The first describes or points out the land itself, without ascertaining the extent or value of the interest therein; as, "my *estate* at A." The second, which is the proper and technical meaning of estate, is the degree, quantity, nature, and extent of interest which one has in real property; as, an *estate* in fee, whether the same be a fee-simple or fee-tail, or an estate for life or for years.

Este, (*est.*) a river of Hanover, enters the Elbe abt. 6 m. from Altona.

Este, (*es'te,*) a town of Lombardy, abt. 15 m. from Padua. *Manuf.* linen, silk, earthenware, &c. *Pop.* abt. 8,000.

Este, an illustrious house of Italy, which owes its origin to the Carloviugian æra, at the beginning of the 9th century. The most celebrated names are: — ALBERT AZZO D'ESTE, the first who possessed the city of that name, 1020–1117. — OBIZZO, first marquis of Este, lord of Padua in 1182, and afterwards marquis of Milan and Genoa. — His son, AZZO V., who by his marriage acquired the sovereignty of Ferrara, and became chief of the Guelfs of Venice, died 1192. — AZZO VI., son of the preceding, lord of Ferrara and Verona, died 1264. — HERCULES I., lord of Ferrara and Modena, whose court was graced by Ariosto, Boiardo, the Strozzi, &c., 1471–1505. — His son ALPHONSO, married to Lucretia Borgia 1502, a party to the league of Cambrai, reigned 1505–1534. — HIPPOLYTUS, brother of Alphonso, and cardinal of Este, a patron of letters, partisan of Louis XII., and historian of the war of the French against the Venetians, 1479–1520. — ALPHONSO II., grandson of the first of that name, duke of Ferrara and Modena, distinguished as a patron of arts and letters, 1533–1597. — CÆSAR, an illegitimate descendant of Alphonso I., reigned at Modena 1597–1628. — RENAUD, a partisan of Austria in the war of succession, and duke of Modena, 1655–1737. — HERCULES III., grandson of Renaud, and, like him, duke of Modena, was the last of this house in Italy, and his estates passed to Austria, by the marriage of his daughter with the archduke Ferdinand, 1727–1797.

Esteem', *v. a.* [Fr. *estimer;* Lat. *æstimo — æs*, copper, brass, money, and an old verb *timo*, probably from Gr. *timaō*, to value, to prize.] To determine the money value, as of anything; to set a value on, whether high or low; to estimate; to value; to appreciate; to compare in value; to estimate by proportion.

"I preferred her before sceptres and thrones, and *esteemed* riches nothing in comparison of her." — *Wisd.* vii. 8.

—To set a high value on; to regard with reverence, respect, or friendship; to prize; to revere, to respect; to hold in good opinion; to repute.

"To know, to *esteem*, to love, — and then to part,
Makes up life's tale to many a feeling heart." — *Coleridge.*

—*v. n.* To form an estimate in regard to the value of; to consider with respect to value or worth.

"Many would *esteem* little of their own lives." — *Hooker.*

—*n.* [Fr. *estime.*] Estimation; opinion or judgment of merit or demerit; high value or estimation; great regard; favorable opinion; as, "*esteem* for virtuous poverty." — *Dryden.*

Esteem'able, *a.* Worthy of esteem; estimable.

Esteem'er, *n.* One who highly values; one who sets a high value upon anything.

"The prondest *esteemer* of his own parts." — *Locke.*

Estella, (*ais-tel'la,*) a town of Spain, in Navarre, about 26 m. from Pampeluna. *Manf.* Principally woollens, &c. *Pop.* about 6,000.

Estella, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Ringgold co.

Es'telville, in *New Jersey*, a post-office of Atlantic co.

Estepona, (*ais-tai-pō'na,*) a maritime town of Spain, on the Mediterranean Sea, about 25 m. from Gibraltar; *pop.* about 9,000.

Es'ther, a Persian name given to Hadassah, a Jewess of the tribe of Benjamin, daughter of Abihail, and cousin to Mordecai. Ahasuerus, king of Persia, married her after divorcing his queen Vashti. His favorite minister, Haman, out of resentment to Mordecai, having plotted the destruction of all the Jews in the empire, she in their behalf supplicated the king, who revoked the decree, and ordered Haman to be hanged on the gallows which he had prepared for Mordecai. In memory of this deliverance, the Jews celebrate the yearly feast of Purim.

Esther, (Book of,) (*Script.*) One of the historical books of the Old Testament, placed after that of Nehemiah, and containing the history of the above Jewess. According to the opinions of the most learned and unprejudiced critics, the date of its composition must be placed after the downfall of the Persian monarchy. The language is much later than that of Ezra, to which it has been attributed, and the fact of occasional explanations of Persian customs fits the period of the Seleucidæ better than an earlier one. The Hebrew text is that which has been followed in the English version; but the Septuagint is full of late interpolations and additions by Alexandrian Jews. The book is held in the highest reverence by the Jews; so much so, that Maimonides declared that, in the days of the Messiah, every Jewish scripture would be forgotten except the book of Esther and the Pentateuch. The book is not written in a theocratic spirit, like the rest of Jewish literature. Nothing is directly attributed to God; in fact, his name is not once mentioned. Neither is there the remotest trace of religious feeling of any kind.

Es'therville, in *Iowa*, a post-village, cap. of Emmett co., about 40 m. N.W. of Algona.

Esthet'ic, *a.* Relating to the science which treats of taste and beauty.

Esthet'ics, *n. sing.* See ÆSTHETICS.

Esthonia, (*es-thō'ne-a,*) or REVEL, a government of the Russian empire, bounded on the W. by the Baltic, N. by the Gulf of Finland, E. by Ingria, and S. by Livonia; Lat. 58° 15′–59° 40′ N., Lon. 22° 10′–28° 5′ E. *Area*, about 7,800 sq. m. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, sandy and not fertile. *Rivers.* Narva, Keyl, and Loksa rivers. *Produce.* Hemp, flax, hops, and tobacco. *E.* was for a long time the object of contention between the Russians, Poles, and Swedes, and was finally confirmed to the latter by the peace of Oliva in 1660; Peter the Great subdued it in 1710, and it was ceded to the Russian empire in 1721. *Pop.* 327,816.

Estif'erous, *a.* [From Lat. *æstus*, fire, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing caloric.

Es'till, in *Kentucky*, an E central co.; *area*, about 300 sq. m. *Rivers.* Kentucky and Red rivers. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Iron and coal. *Cap.* Irvine, *Pop.* about 10,000.

Es'tillville, in *Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Scott co., about 357 m. W. by S. of Richmond.

Es'timable, *a.* [Fr.] That is capable of being estimated or valued; as, *estimable* loss. — Valuable; worth a high price.

"Man's flesh ... is not so *estimable*...as flesh of muttons."—*Shaks.*

—Worthy of esteem or respect; deserving of good opinion, consideration, or regard; as, an *estimable* woman,

—*n.* Anything deserving good opinion or regard. (R.)

"One of the peculiar *estimables* of her country." — *Browne.*

Es'timableness, *n.* The quality of meriting respect or regard.

Es'timably, *adv.* In an estimable manner.

Es'timate, *v. a.* [Lat. *æstimo, æstimatus.* See ESTEEM.] To fix or set a price or money value upon; to judge and form an opinion of the value of; to rate by judgment; to calculate; to reckon; to compute; to rate; to appraise; to appreciate; to value; to prize; to esteem; as, to *estimate* a man's abilities, to *estimate* the value of a commodity, to *estimate* the profits of a commercial venture, &c.

—*n.* A valuing or rating in the mind; a judgment or opinion of the value, degree, extent, or quantity of anything; valuation; estimation; approximate calculation of the probable cost of any undertaking.

Estima'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *æstimatio.*] Act of estimating or valuing. — Estimate; valuation; appreciation; appraisement; calculation; computation; a reckoning; as, an *estimation* of distance. — Opinion; judgment; notion; esteem; regard; respect; honor.

"I know the gentleman ... to be of worthy *estimation*." — *Shaks.*

Es'timative, *a.* [Fr. *estimatif.*] Serving or tending to estimate.

"We find in animals an *estimative* or judicial faculty." — *Hale.*

Es'timator, *n.* [Lat. *æstimator.*] One who estimates, computes, or values.

Es'tival, *a.* [Lat. *æstivus*, from *æstas*, summer; allied to Gr. *aithō*, to burn.] Pertaining to summer; æstival; continuing through the summer.

Estiva'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *æstivatio.*] Act of passing the summer.

"A grotto is a place of shade or *estivation*." — *Bacon.*

(*Bot.*) See ÆSTIVATION.

Estoilée, (*es-twō-la'*) *a.* [O. Fr.] (*Her.*) Applied to a star with only four long rays in the form of a cross, broad in the centre, terminating in a sharp point, and called *Cross estoilée.*

Estop', *v. a.* [L. Lat. *stopare.*] (*Law.*) To bar; to stop; to preclude.

Estopil'la, *n.* [Sp.] A kind of mixed linen fabric.

Estop'pel, *n.* [See ESTOP.] (*Law.*) An impediment or bar to a right of action, arising from a man's own act, or that of one to whom the party estopped is privy. As, if a party is bound by a particular name in an obligation, and afterwards sued by that name on the same obligation, he is estopped, *i. e.* forbidden in law to say in abatement that he is misnamed; as he cannot say contrary to that which he has admitted by his own deed. All parties to a deed are estopped to say anything against what is contained in it; and privies are also bound.

Esto'vers, *n. pl.* [O. Fr.] (*Law.*) Necessaries allowed by law, as sustenance, alimony, &c.—Also the right when a tenant has to furnish himself with so much wood from the demised premises as may be sufficient or necessary for his fuel, teuces, and other agricultural operations.

Estrade', *n.* [Fr.] The portion of the floor of a room raised two or three steps above the general level, for the purpose of receiviug a bed or throne; it is used now for any portion of a raised floor.

Estramaeon, (*es-trām'a-son,*) *n.* [Fr.; It. *stramazzone*] A kind of two-edged sword used in former times. —Also, a blow from such a sword.

Estrange, (*es-trānj',*) *v. a.* [Fr. *étranger;* O. Fr. *estranger,* from L. Lat. *extraneus,* alieu, foreign, from Lat. *extra,* outward.] To alienate; to keep away, aloof, or at a distance; to withdraw; to cease to frequent and be familiar with.

"Infidels *estranged* from the house of God."—*Hooker.*

—To divert from its original use or possessor.

—To alienate, as the affections; to turn from love and kindness to indifference or malevolence; as, a wife *estranged* from her husband.

Estran'gedness, *n.* State of being estrauged; estrangement.

Estrange'ment, *n.* Alienation; a keeping at a distance; removal; voluntary abstractiou.

Estran'ger, *n.* One who briugs about an estrangement.

Estrapade', *n.* [Fr.: Sp. *estrapada.*] (*Man*) The action of a horse that will not obey, and, seeking to get rid of its rider, rises up before, and, while his forehand is yet in the air, jerks his hiud legs turiously out.

Estray', *n.* [O. Fr. *estrayer.* See STRAY.] (*Law.*) A tame beast, as a horse, ox, ass, or sheep, which is found straying or wandering, or without au owner. They belong to the lord of the soil.

Estreat, *n.* [O. Fr. *estrait,* from Lat. *extractus.*] (*Eng. Law.*) The extract copy, or note of some original writing or record, and especially of fines and amercements, entered on the rolls of the court, to be levied by its bailiff or other officer.

—*v. a.* (*Law.*) To take from, by way of fine.

Estrées, GABRIELLE D'. See GABRIELLE D'ESTRÉES.

Estrel'la, a river of S. America, empties into the Pacific Ocean from Costa Rica, near Quaypo.

Estrel'la, a town of the United States of Colombia, prov. of Antioquia, abt. 5 m. S.W. of Medellin.

Estrel'la, in *California,* a village of Sau Luis Obispo co., abt. 40 m. N.N.E. of San Luis Obispo.

Estrel'la, Porta da, a seaport-town of Brazil, on the Bay of Rio de Janeiro, abt. 16 m. N. of Rio.

Estrel'la, Serra da, a mountain-chain of Brazil, prov. of Rio de Janeiro. Length from E. to W. abt. 18 m.

Estrel'la, Serra de, a mountain range of Portugal, in the province of Beira. Length abt. 75 m. Highest peak 7,520 ft.

Estremadura, (*ais-trāi-ma-door'a,*) an extensive prov. of Spain, lying between 37° 54′ and 40° 38′ N. Lat., and 4° 59′ and 7° 24′ W. Lon. It has Salamanca, and parts of Avila, on the N.; Toledo, La Mancha, and part of Cordova, on the E.; Seville on the S.; and Alentejo and Beira, in Portugal, on the W.; *area,* 14,329 sq. m. Estremadura is now divided into the two provs. of Badajoz and Caceres. Although a continuation of the high table-land of New Castile, *E.* is, like it, a uniform plain, but is mountainous on the N. and S., and is well watered, the slopes of the hills being covered with wood, and the valleys with rich grass. Notwithstanding the fertility of the soil, the land has lain desolate and uncultivated ever since the expulsion of the Moors in the 13th century. The breeding of goats, swine, horses, asses, and mules is much attended to. The mines, which were formerly very productive, are no longer worked. Commerce is confined almost entirely to a contraband trade with Portugal. The inhabitants are poor, and, from the want of roads, isolated from the rest of Spain, and consequently in a low state of civilization. *Pop.* 743,800.

Estremadura, a large prov. of Portugal, including Lisbon, the capital. It extends along the Atlantic, to the N. and S. of Lisbon; being bounded N. by Beira, and E. by Alentejo; *area* 8,180 sq. m. The country is generally hilly. To the W. of the æstuary of the Tagus are the granite mountains of the Sierra da Cintra, varying from 1,500 to 1,800 feet in height, and terminating in the Cabo de Roca. To the S. of the Tagus are barren moors, partly broken by morasses, and the limestone chain of Arrabida, rising to a height of 1,000 feet, and terminating in the Cabo de Espichel. Many districts are extremely fertile, others are barren and uncultivated. *Prod.* Wine, oil, fruits, corn, and cork; but even the sandy plains are covered with cistus, rosemary, myrtles, and other flowering and fragrant plants. The breeding of cattle is not much attended to. *Minerals.* Marble, coal, and sea-salt. This province has been frequently visited by earthquakes. *Pop.* 815,000.

Estreme'nian, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating or pertaiuing to the province of Estremadura, Spain.

—*n.* A native or inhabitant of Estremadura.

Estremez, Estremoz, Estremos, (*ais'trai-mos,*) a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Alentejo, on the Tarra, 22 m. from Evora; *pop.* 7,886.

Estremoz', a town of Brazil, prov. of Rio Grande do Norte, ou Lake Guajiru, abt. 16 m. N. of Natal; *pop.* 2,000.

Estrepe', *v. a.* [O. Fr. *estreper,* from Lat *extirpare,* to root up.] (*Law.*) To commit waste or spoil in lands, houses, &c., to another's damage, as by cutting down trees, &c.—*Burrill.*

Estrepe'ment, *n.* [O. Fr.] (*Law.*) Any spoil or waste made by the tenant for life npon any lands or woods, to the prejudice of him in reversion; also making land barren by continual plonghing.

Estrich, Estridge, (*est'rij,*) *n.* (*Com.*) The fine down taken from beneath the feathers of the ostrich.

Est'uary, *n.* See ÆSTUARY.

Est'uate, *v. n.* [Lat. *æstuare.*] To boil; to swell, seethe, and rage; to be in a state of violent commotion.

Estua'tion, *n.* [Lat. *æstuatio.*] Act of estuating; violent commotion, perturbatiou, or excitement; as, *estuation* of the blood.

Eszek, Esseek, Esseg, a town and fortress of Austria, cap. of Slavonia, on the Drave, 13 m. from its confluence with the Danube; *pop.* 14,000.

Etærio, (*e-tā're-o.*) *n.* [Gr. *etaireia,* society.] (*Bot.*) A kind of fruit, examples of which are afforded by the Strawberry, Ranunculus, and Adonis. When the achænia (see ACHÆNIUM) borne by a single flower are so numerous that they form more than a single whorl or series, they constitute collectively an *E.* In the ranunculus and adonis, the achænia are placed on a convex thalamus of a dry nature; in the strawberry they are placed npon a fleshy thalamus. The so-called seeds of the strawberry are in reality so many separate achænia; while the part to which the strawberry owes its value as a fruit is merely the succulent thalamus. In the fruit of the rose, the achænia, instead of being placed on an elevated thalamus, are situated upon a concave one, to which the calyx is attached. This modification of the ordinary *E.* is regarded as a distinct fruit by some botanists, who have distinguished it by the name of *Cynnorhodum.* In the raspberry and blackberry, a kind of *E.* is formed of little drupes or drupels, crowded together upon a dry thalamus.

Etagère, (*ēt-a-zhar'.*) *n.* [Fr.] An article of household furniture with a set of shelves, as a side-board, a what-not, or the English davenport.

Etampes, (*ēt'amp.*) a town of France, dep. Seine et Oise, abt. 20 m. from Versailles. It has a considerable trade in flonr and wool, and more than 60 mills. *Pop.* 10,842.

Etaples, (*ai-tapl,*) a seaport of France, in the Pas-de-Calais, abt. 11 m. from Boulogne. *E.* is memorable as the place where the treaty of peace was concluded between Henry VII. of England and Charles VIII. of France, when the latter was on the point of setting out on his Italian expedition.

Etat Major, (*ā-tā'mā-zhôr.*) *n.* [Fr., from *état,* state; Lat. *status,* and *major,* greater.] (*Mil.*) The staff-officers; staff.

Etats-Unis. [Fr.] See UNITED STATES.

Etawah, (*et-a-waw.*) a fortress and cap. of a dist. of British India, between the rivers Jumna and Ganges, abt. 60 m. from Agra; *area* of dist. abt. 1,675 sq. m. *Pop.* abt. 500,000. Thuggism formerly prevailed in this dist.

Eteætera, (*et-sēt'e-ra.*) [Lat.] (Contracted into *etc.* or *&c.*) And the rest, or others of the kind; and so on; and so forth.

Eteh, (*ech.*) *v. a.* [D. *etsen*; Ger. *ätzen,* to corrode by acid; root, Sansk. *ad,* to eat.] To produce figures or designs on copper or other metallic plates by means of lines or sketches first drawn.—To sketch; to delineate; to illustrate.

—*v. n.* To practise the art of etching.

Et'chemin, or **Echemin,** a river of Upper Canada, rises in a lake of the same name in Lat. 46° 21′ N., Lon. 70° 37′ W., and enters the St. Lawrence abt. 4 m. above Quebec. Length, abt. 50 m.

Eteh'er, *n.* One who practises etching.

Eteh'ing, *n.* Act or art of etching; a mode of engraving.—Impressions taken from an etched plate.—See ENGRAVING, and ELECTRO-ETCHING.

Eteh'ing-needle, *n.* A finely-pointed steel instrument, used by etchers for tracing out lines, &c., on a metallic plate.

Eteocles, (*e-te'o-klees.*) a son of Œdipus and Jocasta. After his father's death, it was agreed between him and his brother Polynices, that they should both share the royalty, and each reign alternately a year. *E.,* by right of seniority, first asceuded the throne; but after the first year of his reign he refused to resign in favor of his brother. Polynices resolved to punish him, and for this purpose sought the assistance of his father-in-law, Adrastus, king of Argos, who assisted him with a large army. War commencing, and having been carried on with various success for some time, it was at last decided by the two brothers, that they should end their dispute by engaging in single combat. They both fell, and it is said that their ashes separated themselves on the burning pile, as if sensible of resentment, and hostile to reconciliation.

Eteos'tie, *n.* [Gr. *ēteos,* year, and *stichos,* verse.] A chronogram.

Eter'nal, *a.* [Fr. *éternal;* Lat. *æternus, æviturnus, ævum;* Gr. *aïon,* a lifetime, and *ternos,* denoting continuance. The Gr. *aion* is akin to *aei,* always, forever.] Without beginning or end of existeuce; that has always been and always shall be.

"The *eternal* God is thy refuge."—*Deut.* xxxiii. 27.

—Without end of existence, or duration; endless; immortal.

"But in them nature's copy not *eternal*."—*Shaks.*

—Ceaseless; perpetual; interminable; without intermission.

"And fires *eternal* in thy temple shine."—*Dryden.*

—Unchangeable; immutable; as, "*eternal* truth." *Dryden.*

—*n.* An appellation of God.

Eter'nalist, *n.* One who believes in the doctrine of the existence of matter being dependent upon eternity.

Eter'nally, *adv.* Without beginning or end of duration, or without end only; forever; unchangeably; invariably; at all times; perpetually; without intermission.

Eter'nity, *n.* [Fr. *éternité;* Lat. *æternitas.*] Duration or continuance without beginning or end; duratiou without end; the state of time after death.

(*Phil.*) An attribute of the Deity, the existence of whom, according to the true principles of religion, is without beginning or end. It is a negative idea clothed with a positive name. To whatever it is applied, it supposes a present existence, and it is the negation or denial of any beginning or end to that self-same state of existence. As applied to the Deity, it has not been controverted by those who acknowledge a deity at all. On the common basis of argumentative philosophy, there never could have been a time when nothing ever existed, as assuredly that state of nothing impalpable must have necessarily have continued up to the present time. In strictness, however, we have nothing to do with duration prior to that of the visible world: it is sufficient for us to know that the contriver existed before his handiwork. Eternity being infinite, is inconceivable by our finite understandings; at the same time, we cannot imagine an infinite being to exist without it. There is a distinction made between an *anterior* and a *posterior* eternity: the latter belongs to beings whom God proposes to preserve forever, the former to himself alone.

Eter'nize, *v. a.* [Fr. *éterniser.*] To make eternal or endless; to perpetuate; to make forever famous; to immortalize.

Etesian, (*e-tē'zi-an.*) *a.* [Gr. *etesiai* (*anemoi,* winds, being understood), periodical winds, mousoons; *etēsias,* for a year, every year, from *etos,* a year.] Annual; yearly; periodical; blowing at stated times of the year, as the mousoons and trade-winds.—See WIND.

E'thal, *n.* [From the first syllables of *ether* and *alcohol.*] (*Chem.*) When spermaceti is saponified, it yields ethal instead of glycerine, as is the case with the ordinary fats. It is a white solid, fusible at 118° Fahr., and soluble in alcohol, crystallizing in plates as it cools. It possesses the constitution and properties of a true alcohol, and stands in the same relation to palmitic acid that ordinary vinous alcohol does to acetic acid. *Form.* C_{32} $H_{34}O_2$.

E'tham, [Heb., their strength.] A station of the Israelites, soon after leaving Egypt, (*Ex.* xiii. 20; *Num.* xxxiii. 6.) It lay near the head of the west gulf of the Red Sea, and the wilderness east of it was often called by the same name.

E'than. (*Script.*) I. One of four men renowned for wisdom, though excelled by Solomon, (1 *Kin.* iv. 31; 1 *Chr.* ii. 6.) He appears to have been a son of Zerah or Ezra, and grandson of the patriarch Judah.—II. A Levite, son of Kishi, and one of the three masters of the temple-music, (1 *Chr.* vi. 44; xv. 17–19.)—III. A person to whom Psalm 89 is inscribed.

Ethan'im. [Heb., constantly flowing.] (*Script.*) A month so named before the captivity, because the autumnal rains then began to fill the dry river-channels. It was afterwards called Tishri, and answers nearly to our October. On this month Solomon's temple was dedicated, (1 *Kin.* viii. 2.)

Eth'elbald, king of Wessex, was the eldest surviving son of Ethelwolf. He married his stepmother, Judith of France, but was forced to abandon that connection, and she became the wife of Baldwin, count of Flanders, and the ancestress of Matilda, wife of William the Conqneror, and, through her, of the kings of England. Ethelbald was engaged in military conflicts with the Danes, and distinguished himself by the common quality of bravery, but otherwise holds no remarkable place in history. D. 860.

Eth'elbert, king of Kent, succeeded to the throne A.D. 560. About five years later he married Bertha, daughter of Charibert, king of Paris, a Christian princess, who came to Britain accompanied by a Gallic bishop. Ethelbert was acknowledged Bretwalda on the fall of Ceawlin, king of Wessex, about 590. The mission of St. Augustine took place in 597, Ethelbert was baptized, and Augustine was made Archbishop of Canterbury. Christianity was soon after established among the East Saxons and in Northumbria. The code of laws which Ethelbert published in English, about 600, is the first of our written laws, and the earliest in any modern language. Ethelbert died in 616, and was afterwards canonized.

Eth'elbert, king of England, the second son of Ethelwolf, whose kingdom he shared with his brother Ethelbald in 858, and succeeded to the whole on Ethelbald's death in 860. He was a virtuous prince, and beloved by his subjects. D. 866.

Eth'elred I., king of England, the third son of Ethelwolf, succeeded his brother Ethelbert in 866. He was a virtuous prince, beloved by his subjects, and mostly engaged in repelling the inenrsions of the Danes. D. 871.

ETHELRED II., king of England, the son of Edgar, succeeded his brother, Edward the Martyr, in 979. His unmanly spirit submitted to pay a tribute to the Danes, by a tax levied on his subjects, called Danegelt. To free himself from this oppression, he caused the Danes to be treacherously massacred, throughout the country, in one day. On this, Sweyn, king of Denmark, entered his kingdom, and compelled him to flee to Normandy; but Sweyn dying soon after, Ethelred returned, and, after an inglorious reign of 37 years, died 1016.

Eth'elwolf, king of England, came to the crown in 837, and has rendered his reign famous for being that in which tithes were instituted. He was a mild and religious prince, and went to Rome with his youngest son Alfred. D. 857.

E'ther, *n.* [Fr. *éther,* from Lat. *æther;* Gr. *aithēr,* from *aithō,* to light up, to kindle, to burn or blaze: Sansk. *atapa,* the heat of the sun—root, *tap,* to make hot.]

(*Physics.*) That which is above the element of fire; the clear upper air: pure refined air; a thin, subtile matter, much finer and rarer than air, which, according to some philosophers, begins from the limits of the atmosphere, and occupies the heavenly space.

(*Chem.*) Ether is used as a generic term to denote a series of organic bodies having the general formula $Hn+_1 CnHn+_1O$. They are looked upon as being derived from corresponding alcohols by the abstraction of one equivalent of water; or, in other words, they are regarded as the oxide of a radical represented by the formula within the brackets, of which their alcohols are the hydrated oxides. This theory has undergonen modification of late years, the followers of Gerhardt laying it down as a principle that the equivalent of an ether when existing alone is double, and that its compounds are formed by substitution. There are stroug reasons in support of this theory, as will be seen when we consider the double and compound ethers. Ethers are subdivided into — 1. *Simple ethers*, of which ordinary *vinous ether* may be taken as a type (C_4H_5O); 2. *the double ethers*, which consist of two equivalents of different ethers united, as the *methyl-ethylic ether* (C_2H_3O,C_4H_5O); and the compound ethers, which contain an equivalent of an ether united to an equivalent of an acid or halogen, and correspond to salts; thus nitric ether is C_4H_5O,NO_5; hydrochloric ether, C_4H_5Cl. From the formulæ given of the double and compound ethers, it will be seen that they may be considered as double atoms of the original ether, in which one atom is replaced by another ether in one case, and by an anhydrous acid or a halogen in the other. In common parlance, ether is generally taken to mean the ordinary sulphuric ether, as it is improperly

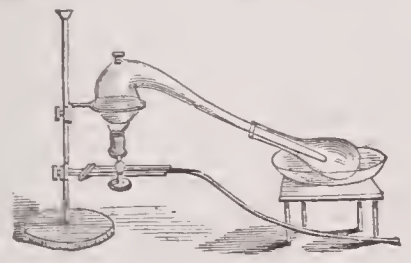


Fig. 968.

termed from being obtained from alcohol by the action of sulphuric acid. Pure ether is an extremely limpid, colorless, transparent fluid, very volatile, and refracting light with great power. Its odor is peculiarly powerful and penetrating if inhaled: at first producing exhilaration, and afterwards stimulating effects, followed by insensibility to pain. As an anæsthetic it is, if not so powerful, at least less dangerous than chloroform. It has a specific gravity of 0·724 at 55° F., and boils at 94·8° F. It is used for producing cold artificially by rapid evaporation. Its vapor is extremely dense, sinking heavily in air; great care should therefore be taken not to pour it out with a flame below it, otherwise an explosion of a dangerous character might ensue. Mixed with certain proportions of air, it forms a highly explosive compound. It dissolves readily in alcohol, but very sparingly in water. It is much used in medicine; but its principal commercial application is as a solvent for pyroxylin in the manufacture of collodion. In analysis it is used as a solvent for fats, is prepared from alcohol by the action of sulphuric acid at an elevated temperature. On the small scale, the apparatus which may be employed for the purpose is the retort and receiver (*Fig.* 968) into which a mixture of equal weights of spirits of wine, or rectified spirit and oil of vitriol, or, by volume, 2 of alcohol and 1 of sulphuric acid, are placed, and heat being cautiously applied, a liquid distils over, which consists of ether and water. In a short time, the contents of the retort begin to blacken, and the operation must be stopped, or the distillate will become contaminated with sulphurous acid. On the large scale, the process of Boulay, or the *continuous process*, as it is termed, is now generally in use. Equal measures of alcohol and sulphuric acid are heated in a capacious retort, which is connected with a reservoir of alcohol in such a manner that, as fast as the ether distils off, a corresponding amount of alcohol makes up the deficiency. The process is continued until thirty times the original amount of alcohol is used, the sulphuric acid acting over and over again as the agent by which an equivalent of water is abstracted from an equivalent of alcohol.

Ethe'real, *a.* [Lat. *ætherius.*] Formed of ether; containing or filled with ether; heavenly; celestial; relating to or existing in the air.

Ethe'realism, Ethereal'ity, *n.* Quality of being ethereal.

Ethe'realize, *v. a.* To convert into ether or into a very subtile fluid; to render ethereal or spiritual.

Ethe'realized, *p. a.* (*Chem.*) Converted into ether; made ethereal or spiritual.

Ethe'really, *adv.* In an ethereal or heavenly manner.

Ethe'realness, *n.* Quality of being ethereal.

Ethe'ria, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of fresh-water bivalve *Mollusca*, living attached to shells and stones in the Nile and other rivers of Africa. The mantle lobes are free, with a large quadrate foot like that of the *Uniones*, and the shell is pearly and blistered internally, and covered externally with a green epidermis which is often eroded.

Eth'eridge, in *Georgia*, a village of Jones co., abt. 17 m. W. by N. of Milledgeville.

Etherification, (*e-ther-if-e-kai'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Chem.*) The process by which the same amount of sulphuric acid serves continuously for the abstraction of an equivalent of water from an almost indefinite number of equivalents of alcohol, has been much discussed among chemists. Numerous researches have been made on the subject by Liebig, Mitscherlich, Graham, and others, and the general explanation arrived at, is that the sulphuric acid unites with the alcohol to form sulphethylic acid and water. The sulphethylic acid then splits up into ether, which distils over, and sulphuric acid, which again unites with the alcohol to form a second portion of sulphethylic acid, which is in its turn decomposed. The great difficulty in admitting this view arises from the circumstance that sulphethylic acid should be first formed and then immediately decomposed, under precisely similar circumstances of temperature. Mitscherlich and Graham consider that the sulphuric acid acts in a catalytic manner, simply inducing composition in other bodies by its pressure, somewhat in the manner of a ferment. — For a fuller discussion of this very interesting subject, the reader is referred to Miller's *Elements of Chemistry*, vol. iii., 3d edition.

Ether'iform, *a.* Having the form of ether.

Eth'erine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A volatile, oily hydrocarbon formed during the preparation of ether, and known as *light oil of wine.*

Etheriza'tion, *n.* (*Med.*) The administration of ether by inhalation, as an anæsthetic.

E'therize, *v. a.* To convert into ether; to stupefy with ether.

Eth'ic, or **Eth'ical,** *a.* [Fr. *éthique*; Lat. *ethicus*; Gr. *ethikos*, from *ethos*, custom, usage, manners, habits.] Relating to manners or morals; treating of morality; delivering precepts of morality.

Eth'ically, *adv.* According to the doctrines of morality.

Eth'ics, *n. sing.* or *pl.* [Fr. *éthique*; Gr. *ethica*, from *ethos.*] The science which treats of the laws of voluntary action, and thus seeks to determine the nature and extent of moral duty. This branch of knowledge has been divided by modern writers into two parts, the one comprehending the *theory* of moral science, and the other its *practical* doctrines. On the former side, the first part investigates that principle of our constitution by which we are led to form the notion of moral distinctions; and on the latter side it inquires into the proper object of moral approbation. In other words, this science endeavors to give an answer to the question, — Is it by the same faculty that perceives the existence of truth and falsehood in other departments of knowledge, or by a peculiar power of moral perception, which is pleased with one set of qualities and displeased with another, on which the peculiar obligation of moral conduct is founded? What is the common quality or qualities, in short, belonging to all the different forms of virtue? Is it benevolence—is it sympathy—is it a rational self-love? Thus the scope of the one question is to ascertain the origin of our moral ideas; that of the other to refer the various moral phenomena to their most simple and general laws. Again, the practical doctrines of morality comprehend the rules formed to direct human conduct, and the best means of compassing this general end. These two questions, when properly treated, seem to exhaust the entire theory of morals. Ethics, then, is a word which shall be employed in the succeeding article as altogether synonymous with moral philosophy. One of its best and latest German expounders observes: "The best name for this science is Ethic, or doctrine of morals, as is clear from the relation of this word to the three fundamental conceptions of morals — law or duty, virtue, and chief good." *E.*, or morals, has properly to do with action rather than with thought; and hence the name of the *active powers* that Reid and Stuart have employed in their works to designate this field of inquiry; not that action belongs exclusively to morals and not also to the intellectual faculties; but that it belongs more obtrusively and overtly to this department than it does to the other. Action in general is twofold: it is either instinctive and constitutional, as hunger, thirst, and the love of sex; or it is voluntary and designed, as when men pursue a course of ambition, or spend a long life in the endeavor to master some department of knowledge. Of those two lines of action, one is necessary, compulsory, and absolute while it lasts; while the other is contingent, voluntary, and relative. I may resist the strong urgings of ambition or of glory; but I cannot resist the demands of hunger. It is at the choice of Napoleon whether he leave Elba or not, although it is quite necessary that he should have his breakfast on that inauspicious morning. It thus appears, that while the one class of actions is necessary to our existence, the other is by no means necessary; and many persons would be all the happier to resist those urgent longings which besiege their wills and often carry them captive. Another consequence follows from this consideration, which it is all-important to note on the present occasion — that it depends altogether on whether the will of man be consciously free, as to whether his acts can carry with them any moral responsibility. If a stone accidentally falls on my head, and materially injures me, I do not blame the stone, I simply lay the charge on my own evil fortune. If I am bitten severely by my neighbor's dog, I may pronounce the dog dangerous to the lieges, I cannot hold him guilty of assault. But if I am knocked down and robbed by a ruffian in the next lane, I shall use all my endeavor to have him brought before the magistrate, and punished; for unless he be an imbecile or a madman, he cannot set up a plea of moral incompetence, which everybody would urge in favor of the previous cases. Nor am I responsible for an act performed by me while I was under moral or physical compulsion; for by being so constrained, my will, my voluntary guiding power, is deprived of its accustomed freedom, and I am no longer at liberty to act as I please. It hence appears that for all practical moral purposes, the will must be consciously free, otherwise there can be no responsibility. And not only so; the other faculties, which always go to aid the moral judgment in pronouncing its awards, must be in a normally healthy condition, otherwise no moral blame is attachable to a vicious act more than to a virtuous one. Were our law courts capable of publicly recognizing the more delicate shades of character and of guilt that frequently come before them for judgment, and were human nature better able to appreciate the finer traits and more delicate lineaments of men's dispositions, there can be little doubt that our civil and criminal codes would experience an entire modification of their peculiar rigor against peculiar offences and crimes often committed with but little moral cogitation, and with but little moral guilt. For how often are men's passions strong where their moral perception is not of the highest! And when malevolent emotions become heated, do they not blind men's minds to every other consideration but what this wicked passion points them to? Then the history of the growth and formation of human character is nearly a *terra incognita*, and such should always be taken into account in anything approaching a perfect code of moral, or even of criminal law. Whatever is calculated to shake or to confirm the will in its moral endeavors, is calculated to shake or to confirm the comparative perfection of the moral character. With the view, accordingly, of ascertaining and of classifying the various sources of our activity, various ethical inquirers have analyzed our various propensities into nearly the following principles: 1. There are our *appetites* of hunger, thirst, and sex, which take their rise from the body, and which ally us with the brutes. To those natural appetites belong the acquired ones: such as the liking for tobacco and other narcotics, and for intoxicating drinks. All stimulants are of this class. 2. There are the *desires*, which may be conveniently distributed into the desire for knowledge (curiosity), the desire of society, the desire of esteem, the desire of power (ambition), the desire of superiority (emulation). Then there are the acquired desires, or, as Dr. Hutchinson termed them, "secondary desires:" such as the desire for wealth, for dress, for equipage, for retinue, and for furniture, which are all readily explainable on the principle of association. 3. Then there are the *affections*, or those active principles whose direct and ultimate object is the communication of pleasure or of pain to any of our fellow-creatures. These are distinguished, according to their tendency, into benevolent and malevolent affections. To the former class belong the parental and the filial emotions — those of kindred, love, friendship, patriotism, universal benevolence, pity, gratitude, &c. It is to be remarked, regarding those affections, that this classification is simply offered from its convenience, not from its being exhaustive. There is one peculiarity observable with respect to these emotions, that, accompanied as they all are with exquisite pleasure, they have, nevertheless, nothing selfish in their origin. This has been fully demonstrated by many writers. It is a remark of Bishop Butler, that the final cause of so much agreeable emotion connected with the exercise of benevolence is, in all likelihood, meant to induce us to cultivate with peculiar care a class of our active principles so immediately subservient to the happiness of human society. Our malevolent passions, or affections, are usually distributed into hatred, jealousy, envy, revenge, and some kinds of resentment. As the former class of affections are always accompanied with pleasant emotions, so the malevolent ones are invariably attended by disagreeable ones. It is obvious from this, that the latter are only to be used with a great degree of caution, and on no occasion in greater intensity than the urgent necessities of the case demand. They are like those poisonous cures that are sometimes administered to us to restore our frames to their accustomed health. If the prescribed dose be overstepped, the chances are that we must atone for our rashness with our lives. Such would be the constitution of man, were no inheritance of reason or of conscience to fall to his share. Reason, however, renders the nature of man altogether different from what it would otherwise be. It is by this faculty, in its multifarious forms, that man is capable of availing himself fully of his past experience in avoiding those temporary pleasures that he knows will be succeeded by a corresponding suffering, and in submitting to those lesser ills of life which he knows will ultimately minister to a greater accession of good. In a word, he can form that more enlarged and liberal idea of happiness with which every cultivated man is acquainted, and he can deliberate about the best means of attaining to this wished-for goal. It is impossible to pronounce the word happiness in the hearing of any man without at the same time enkindling in his mind various ideas, more or less attainable, of an exceedingly desirable object. 4. *Self-love*, accordingly, or that species of desire which longs for personal happiness as an end in itself, is a rational principle of our nature, altogether legitimate and praiseworthy when kept in its own place. The pursuit of one's interest in an enlightened way is perfectly lawful as an ethical end; it only becomes unlawful when, by its excess, it shuts out that essentially higher principle which men have variously termed the moral faculty, the moral sense, the conscience. Self-interest, or self-love, differs from selfishness, which always indicates a peculiarly low and vulgar state of character, which is only content with the perpetual gratification of a morbid sensuality. This enlightened regard to our own interest was, by many of the ancient philosophers, regarded as the whole

of virtue, and they thought they had accomplished the duties of sages when they had laid down rules, of more or less particularity, for the attainment of this "supreme good," this *summum bonum*. Nor is it to be wondered at, that they placed the whole of virtue in this prudential self-regard; for the two principles — that of self-interest and of the moral faculty — lead to nearly the same course of action in practical life. That the principles are not identical — on the contrary are radically and abidingly distinct, may be established from a variety of considerations. It is from experience that we learn the connection of virtue and happiness; and hence virtue, the cause, must certainly precede the existence of self-love, as the effect. In all languages, the words employed to denote the ideas of duty and interest are distinct. The *to kalon* and the *kathekon* of the Greeks, and the *honestum* and *utile* of the Latins, express exactly what we mean when we speak of duty and of interest. A similar conclusion likewise finds countenance in the early period at which our moral judgments make their appearance. it being always a considerable while before it is possible that we should be capable of forming the general notion of our own happiness. To escape the force of some of the foregoing arguments, it has been alleged that this notion of right and wrong, as a separate existence in human nature, was first of all discovered by philosophers and politicians, and the influence of education has effected the rest on the growing mind of the race. Now education is no doubt a powerful instrument; but there is no example on record that can be pointed out to illustrate the case of a new creation being implanted in men's minds by means of this potent organ of culture. No doubt sufficient allowance must be made for the different circumstances of mankind in different periods of society, and for the diversity of their speculative opinions, as well as for the different moral significance of the same action, performed under different systems of external behavior. But while education may, and does, in this way modify in important respects the moral sentiments of mankind, as well as their opinions regarding the beautiful and the sublime, we would be far from maintaining that it can effect such wonders as to create our notions of right and wrong, or our æsthetical ideas. — The science of *E.* gives rise to an infinite number of inquiries, the principal of which are considered under BEAUTY, CONSCIENCE, FREEDOM, NECESSITY, REVELATION, VIRTUE, &c. See also the heads of the several systems of philosophy.

Ethion'ic Acid, *n.* [Gr. *aither*, air, and *theion*, sulphur.] (*Chem.*) It may be viewed as the bisulphate of the diatomic radical ethylene. It is ethylene united with two equivalents of water, and four of sulphuric acid.

Ethiopia, (*ē-the-o'pe-a.*) [Gr. *aithō-ōps*, sunburnt.] (*Anc. Geog.*) Originally, all men of dark-brown or black color were called Ethiopians. Later, this name was given more particularly to the inhabitants of the countries south of Libya and Egypt, or the Upper Nile, extending from 10° to 25° N. Lat., and 45° to 58° E. Lon., *i. e.* the Cush or Kush of the Bible, and the present Nubia, Sennaar, Kordofan, Abyssinia. The accounts which the ancients have left us with respect to this people are, even where they are not of an entirely fabulous nature, extremely scanty and untrustworthy, as both Greeks and Romans never got beyond Napata, 19° N. Lat. We will just mention that from the Homeric age down to Ptolemy — who is somewhat better informed — these regions were peopled by Pygmies, Troglodytes (dwellers in caverns), Blemmyes (hideous men), Macrobii (long-lived men), &c., besides being divided into the lands of cinnamon, myrrh, of elephant-eaters, fish-eaters, tortoise-eaters, serpent-eaters, &c. The only portion of ancient records which does contain something akin to historical accounts, is that which refers to Meroë, an island formed by the rivers Astaphus and Astaboras, tributaries of the Nile. — See ABYSSINIA, MEROE, and NUBIA.

Ethio'pian, *a.* Pertaining to Ethiopia.
—*n.* A native of Ethiopia.

Ethiop'ic, *a.* Relating to Ethiopia.
—*n.* The language of Ethiopia.

E'thiop's Mineral, *n.* (*Chem.*) Subsulphide of mercury. It is obtained as a black powder by transmitting a current of sulphuretted hydrogen through a solution of a mercurial subsalt, or by triturating 18 parts of moist sulphur with 200 of mercury. *Form.* Hg_2S.

Eth'moid, Ethmoid'al, *a.* [From Gr. *ethmos*, a sieve, and *eidos*, form.] Pertaining to the ethmoid bone.

Eth'moid Bone, *n.* (*Anat.*) One of the bones of the head, which is exceedingly soft and spongy, consisting of many convoluted plates, which form a network like a honeycomb. It is somewhat cubical in form, and is situated between the two orbitary processes of the frontal bone, at the root of the nose. The olfactory nerves shoot down through the numerous small perforations of this bone into the organs of smell.

Eth'nic, Eth'nical, *a.* [Lat. *ethnicus*; Gr. *ethnikos*, from *ethnos*, a nation or people.] Relating to a nation or people; relating to the races or classes of mankind. — Heathen; pagan, (opposed to Jewish or Christian.) — *Hudibras.*

Ethnog'rapher, *n.* [Gr. *ethnos*, a nation, and *grapho*, to describe.] One who is versed in ethnography.

Ethnograph'ic, or ETHNOGRAPHICAL, *a.* Relating to ethnography.

Ethnog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *ethnos*, a nation or a class of people, and *graphō*, to describe.] A description of the different races of men, their manners, customs, institutions, and languages, or a work on that subject.

Ethnolog'ic, or ETHNOLOGICAL, *a.* Relating to ethnology

Ethnol'ogist, *n.* One who is versed in ethnology.

Ethnol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *ethnos*, a nation, and *logos*, a discourse.] That branch of science which treats of the different races of men, their distinguishing characteristics, their origin, migrations, and settlements, and their relation to each other in regard to civilization, numbers, and powers. *References:* Agassiz, *Types of Mankind*; Dr. Latham, *Descriptive Ethnology.*

Ethnolog'ic, or ETHOLOGICAL, *a.* Treating of morality.

Ethol'ogist, *n.* One who is versed in ethics or ethology.

Ethol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *ethos* or *ēthos*, custom, usage, and *logos*, a discourse.] A treatise on ethics; the science of ethics; a treatise on morality.

Eth'yl, Eth'ule, *n.* [Gr. *aither*, air, and *ule*, the material of which a thing is made.] (*Chem.*) The second and most important member of the series of alcohol radicals. When a mixture of granulated zinc and iodide of ethyl is heated to a temperature of 300° in a tube from which the air has been exhausted, a number of compounds are formed, ethyl, the radical in question, amongst them. By breaking the tube under water, the liquid compounds are ejected in a gaseous form; and by carefully collecting the portions which come off last, the ethyl is obtained nearly in a state of purity. Ethyl is a colorless gas with slightly ethereal smell, and burns with a luminous flame. It may be liquefied at 38° Fahr. by a pressure of 2½ atmospheres. Frankland estimates its boiling-point at —9°. It is the radical of ether and alcohol, and as such deserves especial notice. It dissolves readily in alcohol, but not in water. *Form.* $C_4H_5.C_4H_5$.

Eth'ylene, or OLEFIANT GAS, *n.* (*Chem.*) The second hydrocarbon in the olefiant gas series. *Form.* C_4H_4. These hydrocarbons are described under the head of OLEFIANT GAS.

Eth'ylene-di'amine, *n.* (*Chem.*) See DIAMINE.

Etienne, St., (*ai'te-en,*) an important manufacturing town of France, cap. of dep. Loire, 32 m. S S.W. of Lyons, and about 288 m. S.S.E. of Paris, on the Turens, an affluent of the Loire, in the centre of a valuable and extensive coal-field. It is surrounded by coal-mines, is seated upon coal-deposits, and has galleries driven even beneath its streets. The stream on which the town is built furnishes invaluable water-power to move its machinery, and its waters are also of great use for tempering iron and steel. The most noteworthy building is the Hôtel-de-Ville, which contains the *Musée Industriel*, with specimens of the manufactures of the town, and of the minerals and fossils of the neighborhood. *St. E.* is famous for its manufactures of ribbons and fire-arms. The ribbon-manufactories contain 30,000 looms, and the annual value of their produce is estimated at 60,000,000 francs ($12,500,000) in value. They are unrivalled in elegance of design, and in richness and delicacy of color, and are exported to all parts of the world. There are extensive private manufactories of fire-arms, besides an imperial fire-arms manufactory, which supplies most of the muskets of the French army. *St. E.* has also extensive manufactures of bayonets, scythes, nails, sawblades, foils, anvils, vices, files, and also of silks, velvets, lace, embroidery, muslins, glass, leather, and paper. From the coal-fields on which *St. E.* is situated, about 600,000 tons are raised annually. *Pop.* 121,744.

E'tiolate, *v. n.* To become white; to become whitened or bleached.

Etiola'tion, *n.* (*Bot.*) That condition of a plant in which all the green color is absent. Such a state is produced by want of light. When it is artificially obtained by keeping plants in the dark in order to insure their being more tender and insipid than is natural to them, it is called *blanching*, as in the case of celery. Etiolated parts become green by exposure to light.

(*Med.*) This term is sometimes used in *Pathology* to denote the paleness produced in those persons who have been kept long without light, or a similar paleness resulting from a chronic disease.

Etiolog'ical, *a.* Pertaining to ætiology or etiology.

Etiol'ogy, *n.* See ÆTIOLOGY.

Etiquette, (*et-e-ket',*) *n.* [Fr., a ticket, ceremony.] The forms of manners and behavior that prevail in polite society, established by usage and good breeding. The name is probably derived from the custom that prevailed, on state occasions, of delivering a ticket to each person, instructing him as to the part which he was to take in the ceremony. At no time, probably, was the spirit of *E.* so predominant and so tyrannical as at the court of Louis XIV. of France. At the present day, the *E.* of European courts is becoming less and less strict; and in private society, many of the old and absurd forms are given up. "*E.*," says a writer on this subject, "is the barrier which society draws around itself as a protection against offences the *law* cannot touch; it is a shield against the intrusion of the impertinent, the improper, and the vulgar; a guard against those obtuse persons who, having neither talent nor delicacy, would be continually thrusting themselves into the society of men to whom their presence might (from the difference of feeling and habit) be offensive and even insupportable." The rules that are laid down on this subject are various, and are to be properly learned only by experience. Generally, however, a person going into society should maintain a certain degree of self-respect, and regard for the feelings of others, and should endeavor to make himself agreeable.

Et'na, or **Æt'na,** *n.* A volcanic mountain of Sicily, on the E. coast of the island, and about 10 m. from Catania. Circumference at its base, 63 m. Height, 10,784 feet above the level of the sea. This is one of the most celebrated mountains in Europe, and is divided by the Sicilians into three parts or regions: the lava or lower, the wooded or middle, and the upper. The lower contains vineyards, corn-fields, and pastures, and many towns, villages, and convents; the middle is crowded with forests of oak, chestnut, asb, fir, and pine, and with an infinite number of aromatic plants; the upper is entirely destitute of vegetation, and the summit is always covered with ice and snow, except here and there, where it is overspread with a thick layer of black ashes. The first eruption of *E.* on record is that mentioned by Diodorus Siculus, without fixing the period when it happened; but the second, recorded by Thucydides, was in the year 734 B. C. From this period to the year 1447 there were 18 more eruptions. After this it ceased to



Fig. 969. — DISTANT VIEW OF ETNA.

emit fire nearly 90 years; when, in 1536, another took place. Others followed in 1554, 1567, 1603, 1669, 1682, and 1693, which last was very terrible, and attended with an earthquake that overturned the town of Catania. Smaller eruptions afterward happened in 1755, 1763, 1764, 1766, 1780, and 1787. From the great crater at the top issues continually a sulphureous smoke; but eruptions from it are very rare, as before rising to that height, the lava breaks out at some fissure where it finds the least opposition. Besides the fruits, which are the finest in the island, and the wood for fuel which Etna affords, the inhabitants likewise derive a great benefit from its snow. This is an indispensable necessity in Sicily and the S. part of Naples, and is in great request. An eruption of *E.* took place in 1879, attended with considerable loss of life and destruction to property. See Rodwell's *E.* (Lond. 1879).

Et'na, in *Ill.*, a P. O. of Coles co.—In *Ind.*, a v. of Huntingdon co., abt. 90 m. N. E. of Indianapolis — A township of Kosciusko co.—In *Iowa*, a township of Hardin co.

Etna, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Penobscot co., about 30 m. N.E. of Augusta; *pop.* about 1,100.

Etna, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Fillmore co., abont 15 m. W.S.W. of Preston.

Etna, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Scotland co., about 35 m. W. of Keokuk, Iowa.

Etna, in *New York*, a post-village of Tompkins co., on Fall Creek, about 160 m. W. by S. of Albany.

Etna, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Licking co., about 18 m. E. of Columbus; *pop.* about 1,900.

Etna, in *Oregon*, a post-village of Polk co., about 8 m. N.E. of Dallas.

Etna, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Alleghany co., on the Alleghany River, about 4 m. above Pittsburg.

Etna, in *Texas*, a post-office of Smith co.

Etna, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Lafayette co., abt. 15 m. S.W. of Darlington.

Et'na Centre, in *Maine*, a P. O. of Penobscot co.

Et'na Green, in *Indiana*, a P. O. of Koscinsko co.

Et'na Mills, in *California*, a post-village of Siskiyou co., about 30 m. S. of Yreka; *pop.* about 400.

Etne'an, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining to Etna.

E'ton, a town of England, in Buckinghamshire, on the Thames, opposite Windsor, with which it is connected by a bridge, and within a short distance of the Windsor Station of the Great Western Railway. It is chiefly celebrated for containing a royal seminary of education, called *Eton College*, founded by King Henry VI. in 1446. The average number of "boys" resident here, is about 600, and they are principally composed of the sons of the aristocratic and wealthy. *Pop.* 4,300.

Etourderie, (*ā-tôrd'rē,*) *n.* [Fr.] Heedlessness; thoughtlessness; light-headedness.

Et'owah, or HIGHTOWER, in *Georgia*, a small river, rising in Lumpkin co., and flowing W. by S. joins the Oostenaula at Rome, to form the Coosa. Gold has been found along its shores.

Etru'ria, or TUSCIA, [Gr. *Tyrrhenia.*] designated, at a period anterior to the foundation of Rome, nearly the whole of Italy, together with some of the most important western islands. Its northern part, from the Alps to the Apennines, was known under the name of *E. Circumpadana*; its southern, from the Tiber down to the Gulf of Pæstum, or, according to some, to the Sicilian Sea, under that of *E. Campaniana*; while the central portion, bounded on the N. by the Apennines and the River Macra, S. and E. by the Tiber, and W. by the Tyrrhenian Sea, was called *E. Propria.* The two first, however, did not long remain Etruscan territory, but were either reconquered by the surrounding tribes to whom they had originally belonged, or fell into the hands of new immigrants. No historical records of that brief period of any moment having yet come to light. *E.* Proper, forming the greatest part of Tuscany, the former duchy of Lucca, and a part of the Pontifical States, deserves special interest. See TUSCANY. *Cities and Cemeteries of E.*, Dennis, new ed., Lon., 1877.

Etrus'can, *a.* Relating to Etruria; as, *Etruscan* vase, for which see VASE.

Et'taville, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Fillmore co., on the Upper Iowa River, about 40 m. S.E. of Rochester.
Et'ten, a village of the Netherlands, 8 m. from Breda; *pop.* 6,047.
Et'ters, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of York co.
Ett'lingen, a town of Baden, 5 m. from Carlsruhe. *Manuf.* Paper, cotton goods, and gunpowder. *Pop.* 5,800.
Et'trick, a river of Scotland, in Selkirkshire, joins the Tweed near Melrose.
Et'trick, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Trempealeau co., abt. 8 m. N.E. of Galesville.
Et'ty, William, an English painter, b. at York, 1787. His *Judith* and *Joan of Arc*, each a series of three large pictures, are reputed his best compositions. D. 1849.
Etude, *n.* [Fr.] A composition in music, or in the fine arts, which is intended, or may serve, for a study. *Webster.*
Etui, (*ā-twi'*) *n.* [Fr.] A case for tweezers and such instruments.
Et'ym, *n.* An etymon. (R.)
Etymolog'ic, or Etymolog'ical, *a.* [Fr. *étymologique.*] Pertaining to etymology, or the derivation of words, according to or by means of etymology.
Etymolog'ically, *adv.* According to etymology.
Etymolog'icon, *n.* A treatise on etymology. *Milton.*
Etymol'ogist, *n.* [Fr. *étymologiste.*] One versed in etymology; one who searches into the origin of words.
Etymol'ogize, *v. a.* and *n.* To search into the origin of words; to give the etymology of a word.—*B. Jonson.*
Etymol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *etymos*, from *etcos*, true, real, genuine, probably from *eimi*, to be; *etymon*, the true literal sense of a word according to its derivation, the derivation of a word from its root, and *logos*, account.] That part of grammar which treats of words by themselves, or their classification, their formation, and the alteration of their forms by derivation and inflection. It teaches the deduction of one word from another, and the various modifications by which the sense of the same word is diversified. The recent philological researches have given to this department of grammar a much more extensive and important field of inquiry, by bringing together whole groups of languages, and showing the connection existing between them in word and form.
Et'ymon, *n.* [Gr. and Lat. *etymon*, pl. *etyma.*] An original; a root, or primitive word.
Eu. [Gr. *eũ*] A prefix signifying well, easy, good.
Eu, (*oo,*) a town of France, dep. Seine Inférieure, 18 m. from Dieppe. It is remarkable for its château. The forest of Eu extends for a considerable way on the E. and S. sides of the town.
Eu'banks, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Columbia co., about 80 m. N.E. by E. of Milledgeville.
Eubœa, (*u-bē'a.*) [Anc. *Euboia*; Turkish, *Egripo*; It. *Negroponte.*] The largest island in the Ægean Sea, formerly called Negropont; Lat. between 37° 57′ and 39° 2′ N., Lon. between 22° 40′ and 24° 40′ E. It is bounded on the N. by the Trikeri Channel, and on the W. by those of Talanta and Egripo. It extends in a direction parallel to the mainland; and is 105 m. long by 30 m. in extreme breadth, although in one part its breadth is scarcely four miles. At the narrowest part it is connected with the mainland by a bridge. The island is intersected by a chain of mountains, running N.W. and S.E., and attaining in the centre, in the range of Mount Delphi, an elevation of about 4,500 feet. Copper and other metals are obtained in the island, which also contains numerous hot springs. The pastures are excellent, and the declivities of the mountains covered with forests of fir-trees. The climate is salubrious, the valleys well watered and very fertile, but little cultivated. The chief products are cotton, oil, wine, wheat, fruit, and honey. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the breeding of cattle. The chief town is Chalcis, (*q. v.*) *E.* was peopled in the early historic times chiefly by Ionic Greeks, and afterwards by colonists from Athens, who formed a number of independent cities or states. After the Persian wars, *E.* was subjugated by the Athenians, under whose rule it continued till they, in their turn, were subdued by Philip of Macedon. By the Romans it was finally united with the province of Achaia under Vespasian. In 1204 it came into the possession of the Venetians, and received the name of Negroponte. In the year 1470, the island was taken by the Turks, in whose hands it remained till 1821, when the inhabitants rose to vindicate their independence at the call of the beautiful Modena Maurogenia. It forms now a portion of the kingdom of Greece. *Pop.* 70,000.
Eu'cairite, *n.* (*Min.*) A seleniuret of silver and copper. It is a soft, silver-white mineral, containing about 42 per cent. of silver, and 25 of copper.
Eucalyp'tus, *n.* [Gr. *eu*, well; *kalypto*, I cover.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Myrtaceæ*. They are trees having hard wood, alternate, entire coriaceous leaves, and yellow flowers, growing in corymbs. They are natives of Australia and Tasmania. The most important species is *E. resinifera*, the iron bark, which yields on incision an astringent substance called *Botany Bay Kino.* This contains a peculiar substance, to which the name *Eucalyptin* has been given. It has been employed as a remedy in diarrhœa. The leaves of *E. mannifera* and other species spontaneously exude a saccharine substance resembling manna, and hence termed Australian manna. It is said to drop from trees in pieces sometimes as large as an almond. The secretions of the *Eucalypti* are commonly of a gummy nature, and on this account the trees are sometimes called gum-trees. The bark of some of them separates in fibrous layers; and this peculiarity has also obtained for them the name of stringy-bark trees. They frequently attain a prodigious height, 200 ft. or more, the trunks being destitute of branches to a height of 100 to 150 ft. See p. 922.
Eu'charist, *n.* [Fr. *eucharist*; Gr. *eucharistia*, the giving of thanks.] In a theological sense, the Lord's Supper. The term is not found in the New Testament; but in the history of the institution of this ordinance the word *eucharistesas* occurs; and this probably led Justin Martyr and others to adopt the word,—gratitude for divine mercy and grace being a chief requisite in those who would worthily partake. During the first three centuries the *E.* was celebrated every Sunday; but afterwards it came to be administered only three times in the year,—at Easter, Whitsuntide, and Christmas. In early times, the *E.* was celebrated in the churches with closed doors, to the exclusion of all but the initiated, and it ordinarily took place at night. The use of tapers on the occasion is traced to these nocturnal celebrations. The mixing of water with the wine was generally regarded by the early Church as essential to the due performance of the rite; and hence the three elements of bread, wine, and water are mentioned. At first the communion bread was that in common use; but about the 7th century a peculiar kind of bread began to be prepared exclusively for it, of a circular form, and impressed with the sign of the cross. The communion in both kinds, *i. e.* the bread and the cup, to both laity and clergy, appears to have prevailed in the Church until about the 12th century, when the cup began to be gradually withdrawn from the laity, which was authorized by the Council of Constance in 1415, and confirmed by that of Trent in 1562. The Roman Catholic Church profess to believe that Christ's whole and entire body, soul, and divinity, are contained in either species and in the smallest particle of each. Hence they infer, that, whether the communicant receives only the bread or the wine, he enjoys the full benefit of the sacrament. In the early Church, communicants appear to have received the sacrament standing.
Eucharis'tic, or Eucharis'tical, *a.* [Fr. *eucharistique.*] (*Eccl.*) Containing expressions of thanks; pertaining to the Lord's Supper.
Eu'chee (or U'chee) **Creek,** in *Alabama*, enters the Chattahoochee River from Russell county, near Fort Mitchell.
Euchirus, *n.*; *pl.* Euchiridæ. (*Zoöl.*) The Long-handed beetle, a genus and family of lamellicorn coleoptera, the longest known species of which (*E. longimanus*) is represented in Fig. 970. It is of a rich reddish-brown color, and is found in the East Indies, where it seems to be by no means common.



Fig. 970.
EUCHIRUS LONGIMANUS.

Euchlo'ric, *a.* That has a distinct green color. *Clarke.*
Eu'chlorine, *n.* (*Chem.*) An oxide of chlorine. *Davis.*
Eucholo'gion, Euchol'ogy, *n.* [From Gr. *euchē*, prayer, and *logos*, discourse.] A formulary of prayers; a missal or breviary.
Euchre, (*yu'ker.*) *n.* A game of cards introduced into this country from Germany, and a favorite play in many of the States. It is usually played by 2 or 4 persons, with a pack from which all the cards from 2 to 6 inclusive have been withdrawn. Before commencing the game, the players draw in rotation for the deal, which belongs to him who first draws a knave. The pack having been cut by his opponent, or, if in 4-handed *E.*, by his right-hand adversary, the dealer distributes 5 cards to each player, including himself, commencing at his left, and turns up the 11th card (in 4 handed *E.* the 21st). The cards have the same relative value as in Whist, except that the knave of trumps, called the right bower, is the highest card in the pack, and the other knave of the same color, called the left bower, the next highest, (so that if the knave of spades be the right bower, the knave of clubs is the left,) after which come ace, king, &c. Players must in all cases follow suit, and the left bower is invariably to be considered trumps. The game consists of 5 points. The deal having been completed, the elder hand has the privilege of deciding whether the suit turned up shall be trumps. If he desires to retain it as such, he "orders up" the trump-card, in which case the dealer rejects a card from his hand and assumes that which he has turned up. In that case, however, the elder hand must take 3 tricks, constituting a point, or he is, technically speaking, "euchred," that is, his adversary is entitled to score 2 points. If, on the other hand, he does not choose to order up the card, he says, "I pass," and the same privilege, with similar conditions, belong to the next player, and so on. When all the players, including the dealer, have "passed," the latter turns down the card, and the elder hand has the privilege of designating the suit which shall be trumps, which must, however, be another than that previously turned up. If he names a trump, he must score his point or be euchred; and if he is unwilling to take the risk, he "passes" again. When all the players have passed for the second time, they throw up their cards, and the elder hand succeeds to the deal. A player taking all 5 tricks makes what is called a "march," and is entitled to score 2; taking either 3 or 4 tricks, he scores but 1. In 4-handed *E.*, in which the players sitting opposite to each other are partners, as in Whist, a player having good cards will sometimes desire to "play the hand alone," without the assistance of his partner. If under these circumstances he makes a march, he scores 4 points; but if euchred, his adversaries score 4.—*New Am. Cyc.*
Eu'chroite, *n.* (*Min.*) An arseniate of copper, of a beautiful, emerald green color.
Euchymy, (*yū'ke-me,*) *n.* [From Gr. *eu*, well, and *chymos*, juice.] (*Med.*) A good state of the humerus.
Eu'clase, *n.* [Gr. *eu*, well, and *klao*, to break.] (*Min.*) A silicate of alumina and glucina, occurring in oblique rhombic prisms of a pale-green color, a vitreous lustre, and transparent. Hardness 7·5; gravity 3·1; composition: silica 41·1, alumina 35·3, glucina 17·4, water 6·2. It receives a fine polish, but is too brittle to be cut for jewelry. Found in Peru, and with topaz in Brazil.
Euclid, (*ū'klid,*) of Megare, an eminent Greek philosopher, was one of the earliest disciples of Socrates. After the death of his master he established a school of his own, which received the name of the Megaric School. His death took place about 424 B. C. The basis of his system was the Eleatic dogma of a one, only, universal substance or existence. Blending with this the Socratic idea of the predominance of the moral element, *E.* held this one real existence to be *the good*, though it receives various names under its special manifestations.
Euclid, a celebrated mathematician, sometimes called the Father of Mathematics, b. at Alexandria about 300 B. C. We know little more of his history than that he belonged to the Platonic school of philosophy, and taught mathematics in the famous school of Alexandria, during the reign of Ptolemy Soter. Though he did not create the science of mathematics, as is sometimes represented, he made prodigious advances, especially by his rigorous method and arrangement. In this respect he has, perhaps, never been excelled, and his *Elements of Geometry* continue to the present day to hold their place as a text-book of that science.
Eu'clid, in *New York*, a post-village of Onondaga co., abt. 11 m. N. by W. of Syracuse.
Euclid, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Cuyahoga co., on Lake Erie, abt. 10 m. N.E. of Cleveland; *pop.* of township abt. 2,600.
Eu'colite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as Eudialyte, *q. v.*
Eu'crasy, *n.* [From Gr. *eu*, well, and *krasis*, temperature.] (*Med.*) A well-proportioned mixture of qualities, by which a body is said to be in good order, and disposed for a good state of health.
Eudæ'monism, Eudemonism, *n.* [From Gr. *eudaimon*, having a good genius.] A system of moral philosophy which makes morality to depend on the production of happiness.
Eudi'alyte, *n.* [Gr. *eudialitos*, easily dissolved.] (*Min.*) A silicate of zirconia, lime, soda, and iron. Found in West Greenland in rhombohedral crystals of a vitreous lustre, red color, and translucent to sub-translucent. Hardness 5·5; gravity 2·898 to 3·01. It gelatinizes in muriatic acid, and fuses in the blowpipe flame to a light green opaque glass.
Eudiom'eter, *n.* [See Eudiometry.] A term applied to instruments used for the analysis of atmospheric air and other gases.—See Eudiometry.
Eudiomet'ric, Eudiomet'rical, *a.* Relating to eudiometry.
Eudiom'etry, *n.* [Fr. *eudiométrie*; from Gr. *eu*, well, *dios*, air, *metron*, measure.] The art of analyzing and investigating gaseous bodies by means of the instrument called the eudiometer. If, for instance, it be desired to estimate the amount of oxygen in the air, to three measures of atmospheric air contained in the eudiometer (A, Fig. 971) add two measures of pure hydrogen,—detonate, and, upon the cooling of the vessel, observe the absorption; divide its amount by 3, and the quotient will represent the amount of oxygen. This method was invented by Volta. The best form of eudiometer is that invented by Dr. Ure. It consists of a siphon formed of glass, with legs of nearly equal length, open at one extremity, which is funnel-shaped, and hermetically sealed at the other, which is supplied with platinum detonating wires. The siphon leg, which is sealed up, is graduated into 100 equal parts or subdivisions of the cubic inch. In order to make use of this simple instrument, it must be filled with mercury and inverted in the pneumatic trough; a convenient supply of the gas to be measured is inserted, and having applied a finger to the orifice at the end of the open leg, the tube is removed from the trough and inverted, so as to transfer the gas to the sealed leg, where its quantity can be accurately measured. A portion of mercury must then be poured from the open end of the siphon, so as to leave a space of abt. 2 inches; and closing the aperture again, detonate by the electric spark.—The included portion of air serves as a spring, and,

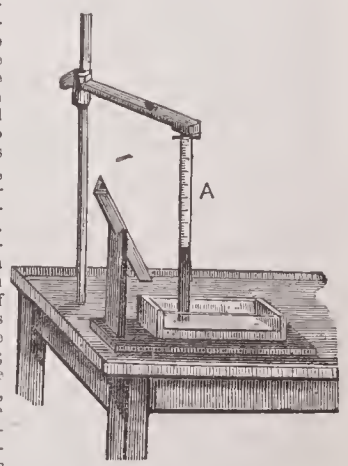


Fig. 971.—EUDIOMETER.

on withdrawing the thumb, which closed the open aperture, and adding mercury to restore the level, the change of bulk produced in the gas by detonation can easily be read off. Any liquid or solid that is required for the analysis of the residuary gas may then be passed up into the closed end, and the different results noted. The eudiometer employed by Cavendish for the synthesis of water consists of a strong glass vessel, a firmly secured stopper at one end, a brass stop-cock at the other, and provided with two platinum wires which pass through the stopper, and approach very near to each other within the eudiometer, so that the electric spark may easily pass between them. The eudiometer may be exhausted by screwing the stop-cock into the plate of an air-pump. It is then filled with a mixture of two measures of hydrogen with one of oxygen, which is exploded by the electric spark. The water formed by the union of the gases condenses into fine drops of dew on the inside of the vessel.

Eud'nophite, *n.* (*Min.*) A silicate of alumina and soda, which occurs commonly in cleavable masses of a white, grayish, or brownish color. Hardness 5·5, gravity 2·27. Gelatinizes with acid, and fuses to a colorless glass. Found on the island Lamoë, Norway.

Eudocia, or **Atheuais,** (*u-do'shi-a,*) a learned Athenian lady, daughter of Leontius, the philosophical sophist, who left her only a small legacy, bequeathing the rest of his property to his two sons. Conceiving herself ill-used, *E.* went to Constantinople to lay her complaint before the emperor, Theodosius II. She there embraced the Christian religion, and, under the name of *Eudocia*, became empress in A. D. 421. She was afterwards divorced, and retired to Jerusalem, where she led a life of devotion, and D. 460. She is said to have written some Greek poems, and also a life of Christ.

Eudokeef, or Fog'gy Islands, in *Alaska*, a group of small islands off the S.E. coast of the peninsula.

Eudo'ra, in *Kansas*, a post-village and township of Douglas co.; *pop.* of township about 1,500.

Eudoxus, (*u-dox'us,*) a distinguished Greek mathematician and astronomer, who probably lived from 406 to 350 B. C. He became a disciple of Plato and Archytas, is reported to have visited Egypt and received astronomical instruction from the priests, and to have also visited Mausolus, king of Caria, for whom the celebrated mausoleum was built, and Dionysius the Younger, of Syracuse. He chiefly lived at Cyzicus. Plato referred the Delians to *E.* for a solution of a difficult mathematical problem, as more competent than himself. *E.* had an observatory at Cnidos, and was an enthusiastic student of the heavens, of which he wrote a comprehensive description in his two works now lost, the *Mirror* and the *Phænomena*. The latter was versified by Aratus, whose poem, translated into Latin verse, was in use till the 6th century of our æra. Eudoxus was the first Greek astronomer who attempted to form a theory of the planetary motions, and his theory was substantially identical with the Ptolemaic system.

Euer'getes, *n.* [Gr., a benefactor.] (*Anc. Hist.*) A title of honor frequently bestowed by the Greeks on those who had served the state well, and given more especially to some of the Egyptian Ptolemies. Reference is made to this practice in *St. Luke* xxii. 25.

Eufau'la, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Barbour co., on the Chattahoochee River, about 90 m. E.S.E. of Montgomery; *pop.* abt. 3,500.

Eugène, François, (*oo'zhain,*) Prince of Savoy Carignan, known as Prince Eugène, was the son of the Count of Soissons, by the niece of Cardinal Mazarin, and was B. at Paris, 1663. He was intended for the church; but his predilection for a military life was so strong, that on being refused a regiment in the French army, he entered the service of the emperor, as a volunteer against the Turks; where his bravery attracting notice, he was soon appointed to the command of a regiment of dragoons. He was afterwards placed at the head of the army of Hungary; and so highly did Louis XIV. think of his abilities, that he offered him a marshal's staff, a pension, and the govt. of Champagne; but these he indignantly refused. He was the companion in arms of the great duke of Marlborough, and participated in the victories of Blenheim, Oudenarde, &c. He likewise saved Turin, expelled the French from Italy, reduced Lisle, and, in short, raised his name to the very pinnacle of military renown by repeated demonstrations of skill and bravery. He routed the Turks at Peterwardein in 1716, and compelled Belgrade to surrender, after inflicting on them another ruinous defeat. After the peace in 1718 he retired to private life, and spent his time in cultivating and patronizing the arts, till he was again, in 1733, called into the field as commander on the Rhine; this service, however, was unproductive of any remarkable action. He D., aged 72, in 1736; and, independently of his military renown, he left behind him a character in private life worthy of imitation.

Eugene', in *Illinois*, a post-office of Knox co.

Eugene', in *Indiana*, a post-village and township of Vermilion co., on the Big Vermilion River, about 80 m. W. by N. of Indianapolis; *pop.* of township about 1,800.

Eugene', in *Iowa*, a post-village of Ringgold co.

Eugene', in *Kansas*, a post-office of Shawnee co.

Eugene City, in *Oregon*, a post-village, cap. of Lane co., about 65 m. S. by W. of Salem; *pop.* about 1,200.

Eugenglanz, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as Polybasite. *q. v.*

Euge'nia, *n.* [In honor of Prince Eugène, of Savoy.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Myrtaceæ*. They are trees and shrubs, with opposite, entire leaves, axillary white flowers, and black or red berries. *E. pimenta* is the most important species. Its dried unripe fruit constitutes pimento or Jamaica pepper, commonly known as allspice. The latter name is given to it because it is thought to have combined the flavors of cinnamon, clove, and nutmeg. It is used as a spice, and in medicine as an aromatic stimulant. Its properties are dependent on the presence of a volatile oil. The rose-apples of the East, which are much esteemed as dessert fruits, are the produce of *E. malaccensis*, *E. aquæ*, *E. jambos*, and other species of this genus. In Brazil, the fruit of *E. cauliflora*, and *Jabuticaba*, is also much esteemed. The leaves of *E. ugni* are used in Chili as a substitute for Paraguay tea.

Euge'nie-Marie de Guzman, Countess of Téba, Empress of the French, B. 1826, is the daughter of Douna Marie Manuela Kirkpatrick of Closeburn, countess-doweger of Montijo, connected by her husband, the Count de Montijo, with the houses of the dukes of Frias and Fyars, and others of the highest rank, including the descendants of the kings of Aragon. In 1851, the Countess Téba, accompanied by her mother, paid a lengthened visit to Paris, and was distinguished at the various entertainments given at the Tuileries by the dignity and elegance of her demeanor, and by great personal beauty. Her mental gifts were not less attractive, her education being very superior to that generally bestowed upon Spanish women. She was an object of admiration to the emperor of the French, who married her on the 30th Jan., 1853, at Notre Dame. On that occasion an amnesty was granted to 4,312 political prisoners. The Prince Imperial, the heir to the French throne, was born 16th March, 1856. In the absence of the emperor during the Italian war of 1859, she exercised the office of regent with the assistance of a council. The ex-Empress *E.* is a devoted supporter of the claims of the Holy See, and to her influence much of the policy of the emperor towards Italy, in this respect, has been attributed. Accompanied by the emperor, she visited the cholera hospitals in 1865, and her conduct on that occasion was very highly commended. At the end of 1869 she visited Venice and Constantinople, on her way to Egypt, where she represented France at the opening of the canal of Suez. From Aug. 1, to Sept. 4, 1870, she acted as Regent of France; and, since the downfall of the Empire, has resided in England.

Eu'genine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A crystalline substance extracted by alcohol from cloves.

Euge'nius I., a pope and saint, succeeded Martin I. in 654. He is praised for his liberality and piety. Died 657.

Eugenius II., succeeded Pascal I. in 824, and D. 827.

Eugenius III., succeeded Lucius II. in 1145. Rome was at that time in a turbulent state, and finding that he could do little good, *E.* retired to Pisa, and thence to Paris. D. at Tivoli, 1153.

Eugenius IV. (Gabriele Condulmero), succeeded Martin V. in 1431. The great event in his career was the schism created in the Church by the proceedings of the Council of Basil, *q. v.* *E.*'s pontificate was stormy and unhappy, and in his old age is said to have regretted that he ever left his monastery. D. at Rome, 1447.

Eu'geny, *n.* [Gr. *eugenia*, from *eu*, well, and *genos*, race, stock.] Nobleness of birth. — *Ogilvie.*

Eugh, (*yu.*) *n.* [A. S. *iw.*] A tree; the yew.

Euharlee Creek, in *Georgia*, enters the Etowah River from Cass co.

Euharmon'ie, *a.* [Gr. *eu*, well, and *harmonic.*] That produces harmony.

Eula'lia, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Potter co.; *pop.* about 900.

Euler, Leonard, (*oi'ler.*) B. at Basle, Switzerland, 1707, was one of the greatest analysts of the last century, — not indeed ranking with Descartes, Newton, or Leibnitz, but by the unbroken accord of the world of science claiming equality beside Daniel Bernouilli and D'Alembert. A bare catalogue of the immense labors and voluminous writings of this illustrious person would occupy all our space: it may, indeed, be said of him, *nihil tetigit quod non ornavit;* and his eager genius, surpassing industry, and exhaustless resources, led him through all the sphere of mathematical and physical science. Living immediately after the discovery of the infinitesimal calculus, no man did so much to unfold its powers and simplify its methods; his great works on that subject are still models of composition; and amid what sprung from his abundant, his amazing fertility, the germs are found of the most important of subsequent advances; his work on *Isoperimeters* may be said to have provoked the calculus of Variations of *Lagrange.* With Bernouilli, Euler divided several prizes; these two great men ran a strikingly corresponding race. The work by which he is popularly known is his *Letters to a German Princess*, a work instinct with acuteness, and evinciug marvellous powers of exposition, but on the whole, perhaps, his only failure. He hopelessly tries in it to break a lance with Leibnitz — offering a refutation of the scheme of monads. *E.* was not a metaphysician, and his reputation betrays no sufficient comprehension of the meaning of the great German thinker. D. at St. Petersburg, 1783.

Eulima, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of gasteropodous *Mollusca* belonging to the family *Pyramidellidæ*, and containing a number of species, the shells of which are small, white, elongated, with an entire mouth, and a remarkable polished and shining exterior. The operculum is small, horny, and subspiral. Several species inhabit the Mediterranean; others, and those the largest, are found in India and the Pacific Ocean; while a still greater number are found fossil. Fig. 972 represents the species *E. dolobrata*, of the W. Indies.



Fig. 972.

Eulog'ic, or Eulogical, *a.* [L. Lat. *eulogicus.*] Containing eulogy or praise; commendatory.

Eulog'ically, *adv.* In a manner to convey praise.

Eu'logist, *n.* One who praises or commends another.

Eulogis'tic, *a.* Commendatory; full of praise.

Eulogis'tically, *adv.* With commendation.

Eulo'gium, *n.* [Gr. *eulogia.* See Eulogy.] Eulogy; praise; encomium; a speech or writing in commendation of some one.

Eu'logize, *v. a.* [Gr. *euloge-ō.*] To speak well of: to praise: to speak or write in commendation of another; to extol.

Eulogy, (*u'lo-ji,*) *n.* [Gr. *eulogia* — *eu*, and *logos*, a saying or speaking; Fr. *éloge.*] A speaking well of; a speech or writing in commendation of a person; praise; encomium; panegyric.

Eulo'phia, *n.* [Gr. *eulophos*, a handsome crest.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Orchidaceæ*. The tubercular roots of *E. vera* and *E. campestris* are much used in India for the preparation of the nutritious substance known by the names of salep, salop, and saleop.

Eu'lysite, *n.* (*Min.*) A gneissoid rock consisting in part of augite and garnet, at Junaberg in Sweden.

Eu'lytite, *n.* (*Min.*) A silicate of bismuth found near Schneeberg, Saxony, and near Freiburg.

Eumæ'us, a herdsman and stewart of Ulysses, who recognized his master, at his return home from the Trojan war, after twenty years' absence, and assisted him in removing Penelope's suitors.

Eu'manite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as Brookite, *q. v.*

Eumelus, (*u-me'lus,*) son of Admetus, king of Pheræ, went to the Trojan war, and had the fleetest horses in the Grecian army. He distinguished himself in the games appointed in honor of Patroclus. — There are others of this name in ancient history.

Eumenes, (*u'me-nees.*) king of Pergamus, succeeded his uncle Philæterus, 263 B. C., and reigned 22 years. — Eumenes II., nephew of the preceding, succeeded his father, Attalus, 197 B.C. He assisted the Romans against Antiochus the Great, and reigned 38 years. — Both of these sovereigns were greatly attached to learned pursuits, and the latter enriched the famous library of Pergamus, which had been founded by his predecessors, in intimation of the Alexandrine collection of the Ptolemies.

Eu'menes, a Greek commander, and acconnted the most worthy of all the officers of Alexander to succeed him after his death. He conquered Paphlagonia and Cappadocia, of which he obtained the government, till the power and jealousy of Antigonus obliged him to retire. He then joined his forces to those of Perdiccas, and defeated Craterus and Neoptolemus. He was put to death by order of Antigonus, 531 B. C. The latter, however, honored his remains with a splendid funeral, and conveyed his ashes to his wife and family at Cappadocia.

Eumen'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as Vesparle. *q. v.*

Eumenides, (*u-men'e-dees.*) [Gr., the well-minded, or benign goddesses.] (*Myth.*) The euphemistic name given to the Erinyes, *q. v.* By later poets, the name was confined to the three sisters commonly known as the Furies — Allecto, Megæra, and Tisiphone.

Eumo'nia, *n.* (*Astron.*) An asteroid discovered by De Gasparis, in 1851. It is the 15th in order of discovery.

Eundo morando et redeundo, [Lat., going, remaining, and returning.] (*Law.*) This phrase is employed in cases where a person, either as party, a witness, or one acting in some other capacity, as an elector, is privileged from arrest, in order to give him the freedom necessary to the performance of his respective obligations, to signify that he is protected from arrest *eundo morando et redeundo.* — *Bouvier.*

Eunuch, (*u'nuk,*) *n.* [Fr. *eunuque;* Gr. *eune*, a bed, and *echein*, to have the care of.] Literally, one who has the care of a bed, — a name given to this class of persons in the East, from their being intrusted with the care of the women's apartment, or harems. The practice is of great antiquity, and even in the time of Herodotus it was carried to a great extent among the Persians, who not merely intrusted the care of their wives and daughters to eunuchs, but considered them as more trustworthy than other men. The practice of making eunuchs does not seem to have prevailed to any great extent in Greece or Rome; but during the Eastern Empire it was very common, and the chief of the eunuchs was one of the most important functionaries at court. Zeal for religion has caused many persons to undergo this operation. As early as the 3d century, there arose a class of enthusiasts, who, animated by the example of Origen, not only castrated those of their own persuasion, but even all persons on whom they could lay their hands. Several of the Christian emperors of Rome forbade the practice of making eunuchs; and Justinian imposed a law of retaliation on such as were guilty of such inhumanity. The Council of Nice, at a later period, excluded from the pale of the church all who, from whatever cause, made eunuchs of themselves. The practice is said to have prevailed in Italy, with the view of preserving the voice of singers for the operas of Europe; and in the East, at the present day, the seraglios are chiefly guarded by eunuchs.

Eu'nuchism, *n.* The state of being a eunuch.

Eunus, (*u'nus,*) a Sicilian slave, who inflamed the minds of the people by pretended inspiration and enthusiasm. Oppression and misery compelled 2,000 slaves to join his cause, and he soon found himself at the head of 50,000 men. With this force he defeated the Roman armies, till Perpeuna forced him to surrender by famine, and he and the greater number of his followers were impaled on crosses, 132 B. C.

Exom'phalus, *n.* [From Gr. *eu*, wide, *omphalos*, umbilicus.] (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil gasteropodous mollusca, family *Turbinidæ*. Many species have been described, occurring in the lower silurian formation, and consisting of depressed or discoidal shells of considerable size, with a polygonal aperture, and a very wide umbilicus.



Fig. 973.—EUOMPHALUS PENTANGULATUS.

Euou'ymus, *n.* [Gr. *eu*, well, and *onoma*, a name.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Celastraceæ*. They are erect or trailing shrubs, with opposite leaves. The principal American species are *E. atropurpureus*, the Spindle-tree; and *E. Americanus*, the Burning Bush: they are found E. of the Mississippi and N. as far as Canada. In France, the charcoal prepared from *E. Europæus* is largely used in the manufacture of gunpowder; while the young shoots, in a charred condition, are employed as rough crayons for sketching. The seeds are stated to be purgative and emetic, and also to be poisonous to sheep. The bark of the *E. tingues* can be used as a yellow dye-stuff.

Eu'osmite, *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrocarbon found in clefts in brown-coal at Baiersdorf, Germany. It is of a brownish-yellow color, looks like common pitch, and has an odor between that of rosin and camphor. Hardness 1·5, gravity 1·2 to 1·5, dissolves in alcohol and ether. Composition: carbon, 81·89, hydrogen, 11·73, oxygen 6·38.

Eu'pathy, *n.* [Gr. *eupatheia* — *eu*, and *epathos*, feeling, from *pascho*, to suffer. See PASCHAL.] Right feeling.

Eupa'tor, a surname given to many of the Asiatic princes, such as Mithridates, &c.

Eupatoria, or **Koslov,** (*u-pa-tor'e-a.*) a town of Russia, on the W. coast of Crimea, 65 m. from Perekop. It was occupied by the French and English armies in 1854, and successfully defended by the Turks against the Russians the following year. *Pop.* 15,000.

Eupato'rium, *n.* [Derived by Linnæus from Mithridates Eupator, who first used it as a counter-poison.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ*. They are perennial herbs, with opposite or verticillate leaves. Heads corymbose. Flowers of the cyanic series, that is, white, blue, red, &c., never yellow. The leaves of *E. glutinosum* constitute a sort of matico, which is employed as a styptic. *E. ayapana* and *perfoliatum* are employed as antidotes to the bites of venomous reptiles. There are no less than 17 species of this genus in America, the most familiar of which are *E. fistulosum*, the Trumpet-weed: *E. maculatum*, the Spotted Eupatorium: *E. rotundifolium*, the Hoarhound: *E. perfoliatum*, the Thoroughwort, or Boneset; *E. ageratoides*, the nettle-leaved Eupatorium; and *E. aromaticum*, the Aromatic Eupatorium.

Eu'patrid, *n.* [Gr. *eu*, well, and *pater*, a father.] A person who is well-born. — *Smart.*

Eupen, (*oi'pen.*) a flourishing manufacturing town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Weeze, 10 m. from Aix-la-Chapelle. *Manuf.* Woollens, soap, paper, &c. *Pop.* 14,224.

Eu'pepsy, or **Eupep'sia,** *n.* [Gr. *eupepsia* — *eu*, and *pepsis*, digestion, from *pessō*, *peptō*, to digest.] (*Med.*) Good digestion or concoction in the stomach; good digestion.

Eupep'tic, *a.* Having good digestion.

Euphe'mia, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Preble co., abt. 57 m. N. of Cincinnati.

Eu'phemism, *n.* [Fr. *euphemisme;* Gr. *euphemismos* — *eu*, and *phemi*, to speak.] A speaking well or delicately; a representation of good qualities.

(*Rhet.*) A figure by which a delicate word or expression is substituted for one which is offensive.

Euphemis'tic, or EUPHEMIS'TICAL, *a.* Containing euphemism; rendering more decent or delicate in expression.

Eu'phemize, *v. a.* To make use of euphemistic expressions.

Eupho'nia, *n.* [Gr. *eu*, well, and *phoneo*, to sound.] (*Mus.*) An instrument invented by P. S. & G. Grosh, of Petersburg, Pa., combining the tones of the organ, clarinet, horn, bassoon, and violin. — *Moore.*

Euphon'ic, or EUPHONICAL, *a.* [Fr *euphonique.*] Having euphony; agreeable in sound; pleasing to the ear.

Euphon'icon, *n.* (*Mus.*) A kind of upright pianoforte.

Eupho'nious, *a.* [Gr. *euphōnos*, sweet-voiced.] Having euphony; agreeable in sound.

Eupho'niously, *adv.* With euphony; harmoniously.

Eu'phonism, *n.* An agreeable combination of sounds.

Eu'phonize, *v. a.* To make euphonious or agreeable in sound.

Eu'phonon, *n.* (*Mus.*) An instrument invented by Chladni in 1790. It is similar in tone to the harmonica, and, like it, the tone is produced from the sounding body by the finger direct, without mechanism, and is regulated in quality and effect by the taste and feelings of the performer, who can produce tones from the most delicate pianissimo to fortissimo.

Eu'phonous, *a.* Euphonical: Enphonions.

Eu'phony, *n.* [Fr. *euphonie;* Gr. *euphonia* — *eu*, and *phone*, sound.] An agreeable or harmonious sound; an easy, smooth enunciation of sounds.

Euphor'bia, *n.* [Named after *Euphorbus*, physician to Juba, king of Mauritania.] (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*. They are herbs or shrubs, with milky juice. Leaves generally opposite, sometimes wanting, often stipulate. Involucre axillary or subumbellate. The genus includes about 300 species, many of which have valuable properties. The acrid resin commonly known as gum Euphorbium is the produce of certain undetermined species, the principal of which are probably *E. antiquorum*, *canariensis*, and *officinarum*. It is a dangerous cathartic, emetic, and rubefacient, and produces severe inflammation of the nostrils if those who powder it do not guard themselves from the dust. It is produced from the wounded stems, and collected in leather bags. In India it is said to be mixed with the oil expressed from the seeds *Sesamum orientale*, and employed externally in rheumatic affections, and internally in cases of obstinate constipation. The Arabs are stated to make up violent diuretic pills by rubbing over the juice of the species *E. antiquorum* with flour; their camels, however, are said to eat the branches of the plant when cooked. The juice of the species *E. cereiformis*, *heptagona*, and *virosa*, African plants, furnish the Ethiopians with a mortal poison for their arrows; whilst that of *E. cotinifolia* serves the like purpose for the Brazilian Indians. The species *E. hibernica* is extensively used by the peasantry of Kerry for the purpose of stupefying fish; and so powerful are its properties said to be, that a small kreel or basket filled with the bruised herb suffices to stupefy the fish for several miles down the river. *E. hypericifolia*, the Spurge or Eyebright, a plant of tropical America, is astringent and somewhat narcotic, and is employed in the diarrhœa of children and as a vermifuge; and *E. thymifolia* is employed for a like purpose in India. The root of *E. ipecacuanha*, the Ipecac Spurge, is said to be equal to the true ipecacuanha, and is commonly used in the United States. Another species, *E. corollata*, the Flowering Spurge (Fig. 974), is also used here as an emetic. The fruits of *E. lathyris*, the Caper Spurge or Mole-tree, are sometimes pickled and eaten, instead of ordinary capers; but although the process of pickling appears to destroy in a great measure the acrid purgative properties which the fruits possess in a fresh state,



Fig. 974. — EUPHORBIA COROLLATA.

their use is by no means free from danger. A very active cathartic oil may be expressed from the seeds of the caper-spurge. The leaves of *E. nerefolia* are prescribed by the native practitioners of India, both internally as a purge, and externally, mixed with Margosa oil, in certain cases of contracted limb. The roots of *E. palustris* and *pilosa* are used as purgatives, and are said to have proved useful in hydrophobia. Many other species are purgative. *E. tirucalli*, a native of India, is common in the Madras presidency, and makes an excellent hedge, as no cattle will touch its leaves. The sap of *E. phosphorea* is said to shine with a phosphorescent light in the forests of Brazil on warm nights.

Euphorbia'ceæ, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Spurgewort family, an order of plants, alliance *Euphorbiales*. DIAG. Definite suspended and inverted ovules, scattered flowers, and tricoccous fruit.—They are trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants, generally with an acrid milky juice. The flowers are unisexual, monœcious or dicœcious, axillary or terminal, sometimes inclosed in a calyx like involucre; achlamydeous, or with a lobed inferior calyx, having on its inside glandular or scaly appendages, or even evident petals, which are either distinct or united. The anthers are two-celled. The female flowers have a superior ovary, which is either elevated upon a stalk or sessile upon the thalamus, one-, two-, three-, or many-celled. The styles are either absent or corresponding in number to the cells of the ovary, entire or divided. The stigmas are equal in number to the cells of the ovary, or, when the styles are divided, corresponding in number to their divisions: the ovules, one or two in each cell, are pended from the inner angles of the cell. The fruit is either dry, when its parts separate from each other, and from the axis, usually opening with elasticity, or succulent and indehiscent. Seeds one or two in each cell, suspended, often with an aril or carunculate. Embryo inclosed in fleshy albumen, cotyledons flat, radicle superior. The plants of this ord. are more or less distributed over the globe, but are especially abundant in warm regions, particularly in equinoctial America. Many are extremely poisonous, the poisonous principle being contained in the milky juice, and pervading all parts of the plant more or less. Many have been employed medicinally, as rubefacients, suppurants, emetics, diuretics, and cathartics. Some, as cascarilla, are tonic, aromatic, and stimulant, and are perfectly devoid of any acrid or poisonous principle. Others, as manihot, yield starch, which is largely employed for food. Caoutchouc and resin are obtained from the milky juice of others. The seeds of many yield oils, either of a bland or of an irritating nature. A few of the fruits, and some of the roots, are said to be eatable. Timber is yielded by some, as the box; and dye-stuffs by others. The hairs of some are stinging. The order includes 191 genera and about 2,500 species.

Euphor'biales, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An alliance of diclinous exogen plants. DIAG. Scattered monodichlamydeous flowers, superior consolidated carpels, axile placentæ, and a large embryo surrounded by abundant albumen. This alliance includes the orders *Euphorbiaceæ*, *Scepaceæ*, *Callitrichaceæ*, *Empetraceæ*, and *Nepenthaceæ*.

Euphor'bium, *n.* (*Med.*) An acrid gum-resin, the product of *Euphorbia officinarum* and other species; it is virulently purgative and emetic, and the dust of it is dangerously stimulant to the nose.

Euphor'bus, a famous Trojan, and the first who wounded Patroclus, whom Hector killed. Pythagoras, the founder of the doctrine of the metempsychosis, affirmed that he himself was once Euphorbus, and that his soul recollected many exploits which had been done while it animated that Trojan's body.

Euphrates, (*u'frai-tees.*) the largest river in Western Asia, and, with the Tigris, forms the most important river-system of that quarter of the world. It has its source in the heart of Armenia in two branches — the Kara Su and the Murad, of which the former rises 25 m. N.E. of Erzerum, and flows S.W. to a point 10 m. N. of Keban' Ma'den, where it is met by the Murad, which rises on the S. slope of Alá Tagh, and flows W.S.W. to the point of confluence. From Keban' Ma'den, the *E.* flows in a general southern direction towards the Mediterranean. In this part of its course it breaks through the Taurus, and flows among the mountains for 45 m., emerging at Sumeisat, whence it continues navigable to the sea — a distance of 1,195 m. After passing Samosata, it changes its direction, and flowing S. separates for a considerable distance Mesopotamia from Syria and the deserts of Syrian Arabia. Curving to the S.E., it flows on without receiving almost any tributaries for about 700 m., until it is joined at Kurnah or Kornah by the waters of the Tigris. From Kurnah, the river, taking the name of the Shatt-el-Arab, continues to flow in a S.E. direction, until, after being united by a canal with the Karun from the mountains of Persia, it empties itself, by several arms, into the Persian Gulf, 90 m. below Kurnah. The total length of the *E.* is 1,700 m.; the area drained by all the waters which enter the Persian Gulf by the Shatt-el-Arab, is 108,000 m.; and the volume of water discharged by it is 401,010 cubic feet per second, or 72,910 cubic feet more than that discharged by the Danube in the same time. The average width of the Shatt el-Arab is upwards of 600 feet; it is navigable in mid-stream for vessels of 500 tons. The water of the *E.*, although muddy, is not unwholesome. Its inundations, caused by the melting of the snows, take place chiefly from the beginning of March till the end of May; and in ancient times, when canals and embankments regulated these inundations, exercised the same beneficial effect on the country as those of the Nile on Egypt.

Eu'phuism, *n.* [Fr. *euphuisme*, from Gr. *euphyes*, well-shaped, goodly, graceful, elegant — *eu*, and *phy-ē*, growth, stature.] (*Lit.*) An affected style of speaking and writing, which became a fashion during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The taste of an age which was gradually becoming conscious of the powers of the English language, tended to a love of affected conceits, which was carried to absurd lengths by John Lilly in his *Euphues* (Gr., *graceful or witty*). The extravagant antitheses and illustrations of this worthless book were received with delight by critics who worshipped the "curious invention" of the author. This style has been ridiculed by Shakspeare and Ben Jonson; but it should be remembered that Sir Walter Scott's imitations introduced into his romance *The Monastery* preserve little of their real character. (Hallam, *Literature of Europe*, part ii. ch. vii.)

Eu'phuist, *n.* [Fr. *euphuïste;* Gr. *euphyēs.*] (*Rhet.*) One who affects excessive refinement and elegance of language.

Euphuis'tic, *a.* Belonging to euphuism or euphuists.

Eu'phyllite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of MICA, *q. v.*

Eu'pion, *n.* [Gr., very fat.] (*Chem.*) A very limpid liquid which stains paper like oil, and which exists in the tar produced during the destructive distillation of many animal and vegetable substances. Its specific gravity is 0·74, and it boils and evaporates at 340°. It is insoluble in water, but dissolves in ether and alcohol. It is insipid and inodorous, but highly inflammable.

Euplas'tic, *a.* [Gr. *eu*, well, and *plasso*, I form.] (*Med.*) Having the faculty of becoming organizable in a high degree, — as in false membrane resulting from acute inflammation in a healthy person — *Dunglison.*

—*n.* The organizable matter by which the tissues of the body are renewed — *Holdyn.*

Eu'poda, *n.* [Gr., well-footed.] (*Zoöl.*) A family of coleopterous insects, deriving their name from the great size of the hinder thighs of many of the species. They feed on the stems and leaves of plants, some of them on aquatic plants, the roots of which afford food to their larvæ. The body is oblong; the antennæ filiform. Some of the enpoda are among the most splendid of tropical insects. The *Crioceris asparagi*, which belongs to this family, is of a blue color, with the thorax red, and the elytra yellowish-white, with blue markings. It feeds

in the larvæ state on the young sprigs of asparagus, and is sometimes so abundant as to do considerable damage to the garden.

Eu'polis, a comic poet of Athens, who severely condemned the vices and immoralities of his age. It is said that he had composed 17 dramatic pieces at the age of 17. Some suppose that Alcibiades put Eupolis to death because he had ridiculed him in his verses; but Suidas maintains that he perished in a sea-fight between the Athenians and the Lacedæmonians in the Hellespont. Lived in the 5th century B. C.

Eupyr'chroite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of phosphate of lime.

Eupy'rian, *n.* [Gr. *eu*, and *pyr*, fire.] A term applied to several contrivances for obtaining instantaneous light, such as lucifer-matches, &c.

Eura'sian, *n.* [A contraction from *Europe* and *Asia*.] A descendant of an European born in Asia.

Eure, (*oor*,) a river of France, rising in the dep. Orne, and falling into the Seine near Pont-de-l'Arche.

Eure, a dep. of France, comprising the E. part of Normandy, and situate on the æstuary of the Seine; Lat. between 48° 37′ and 49° 28′ N.; *area*, 2,414 sq. m. It is divided into 5 arrond., — Evreux, Louviers, Les Andelys, Bernay, and Pont-Audemer. *Cap.* Evreux. Along the Seine the soil in some parts is sandy, stony, and barren, but the greater part is very fertile. The chief natural products are corn, hemp, flax, vegetables, and fruit, particularly apples and pears, from which large quantities of cider and perry are made. The breeding of cattle, horses, and sheep is favored by extensive meadows and pasture-lands. Iron is found in considerable quantities. There are extensive iron and copper works and pin manufactories. Cotton goods, cloth, linen, paper, glass, and stoneware are likewise manufactured. *Pop.* 304,806.

Eure-et-Loir, a dep. of France, formed chiefly from the prov. of Orléanais, bet. Lat. 47° 57′ to 48° 55′ N., and Lon. 0° 47′ to 2° E.; *area*, 2,248 sq. m. It is watered mainly by the Eure in the N. and the Loir in the S., the two rivers from which it takes its name. This dep. lies on the water-shed between the Bay of Biscay and the English Channel. It is in general level, with a soil very fertile. In the forests the oak and birch are the prevailing trees. The rivers, none of which are navigable in this dep., furnish valuable water-power for the numerous mills of various kinds that are situated on their banks. Iron is the only mineral found and worked to any great extent; but the chief articles of trade are corn, flour, and wool. The dep. is divided into the four arrond. of Chartres, Château-dun, Dreux, and Nogent-le-Rotrou, with the town of Chartres for capital. *Pop.* 311,340.

Eure'ka, *n.* [Gr., I have found it. See ARCHIMEDES.] Discovery.

Eure'ka, in *Arizona*, a village of Yuma co., on the Colorado River, abt. 170 m. S.W. of Prescott.

Eure'ka, in *Arkansas*, a post-office of Cross co.

Eure'ka, in *California*, a post-town, cap. of Humboldt co., on Humboldt Bay, abt. 225 m. N.N.W. of San Francisco; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

—A township of Nevada co., containing rich gold mines; *pop.* abt. 2,600.

Eure'ka, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Woodford co., abt. 20 m. E. of Peoria.

Eure'ka, in *Indiana*, a village of Spencer co., abt. 10 m. W. of Rockport.

Eure'ka, in *Kansas*, a township of Greenwood co.; *pop.* abt. 700.

—A post-village, cap. of Greenwood co., abt. 100 m. S.W. of Lawrence.

Eure'ka, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Clinton co.

—A township of Montcalm co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Eure'ka, in *Minnesota*, a township of Dakota co., abt. 25 m. S. by W. of St. Paul; *pop.* abt. 800.

—A village of Nicollet co., on the Minnesota River, abt. 15 m. S.W. of St. Peter.

Eure'ka, in *Missouri*, a post-village of St. Louis co., abt. 30 m. W. by S. of St. Louis.

Eure'ka, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Gallia co.

Eure'ka, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Winnebago co., on Fox River, abt. 16 m. W. of Oshkosh.

Eure'ka North, in *California*, a village of Sierra co., abt. 50 m. N.E. of Marysville; *pop.* abt. 600.

Eure'ka South, in *Cal.*, a vill. of Eureka township, Nevada co., abt. 30 m. N.E. of Nevada; *pop.* abt. 200.

Euripides, (*u-rip'i-dees*,) one of the great Greek tragic poets, was B. at Salamis, about B. C. 481. According to a legend, his birth took place on the very day of the battle of Salamis. He was taught rhetoric by Prodicus, excelled in gymnastic exercises, studied painting, and applied himself to physical science and philosophy. He was a disciple of Anaxagoras, and afterwards of Socrates. His first play was exhibited B. C. 455, the year that Æschylus died; and his last in 408. He soon after went to the court of Archelaus, king of Macedonia, and in 406 was killed by the king's hounds, which savagely attacked him in a lonely place. Euripides was of a serious and speculative turn, could not believe in the popular mythology, yet took from it the subjects of his plays, making any changes to adapt them to his purpose, especially stripping the persons of all ideal greatness. He brought tragedy down to the level of every-day life, and painted men as they are, not as they ought to be. He greatly excelled in delineating the characters and habits of women, and the workings of strong passion. His plays abound in neat quotable sayings applicable to all circumstances of human life. He wrote in all 75, or perhaps 92, plays, of which 18 are still extant, among which the most admired are the *Alcestis*, *Medea*, *Ion*, *Hecuba*, *Iphigenia in Tauris*, and *Iphigenia in Aulis*. The *Cyclops* is interesting as the only specimen left us of what was called the *satyric drama*. To *E.* chiefly was owing the introduction of the prologue, and the *Deus ex machina*, or the practice of solving the difficulties of the plot by direct visible interposition of a god. *E.* was the contemporary and rival of Sophocles, and was one of the victims of the satire of Aristophanes.

Eu'ripus, Eu'ripos, a narrow strait separating the island of Eubœa from the coast of Bœotia. The thrice and reflux of its tide, continuing regularly for 18 or 19 days, and becoming stationary for the remainder of the month, was a matter of deep inquiry among the ancients.

Euroc'lydon, *n.* [Gr.] A violent wind, mentioned in Acts xxvii. The name seems to signify a storm from the east; but the readings vary greatly, and among these variations occurs the form εὐρακύλων, in the Latin Vulgate, *euro-aquilo*, the north-east wind.

Euro'pa. (*Myth.*) The daughter of Agenor and Telephassa, and sister of Cadmus the founder of Thebes. According to some legends, her birthplace was in Phœnicia. Thence she was carried away by Zeus or Jupiter in the form of a white bull, and became by him, in Crete, the mother of Minos, Rhadamanthus, and Æacus.

Europe, (*yū'rŏp*,) the most populous, but, with the exception of Australasia, the smallest of the divisions of the globe, being about a fifth part of the size of Asia or America, and a third part of that of Africa. *E.* is mostly situated within the temperate zone, and no part of her surface approaches within many degrees of the intertropical regions. The climate is therefore rather inclined to cold; but it is comparatively temperate, and is neither so cold in winter nor so hot in summer as the countries in the corresponding latitudes of Asia and America, so that while comfortable lodging and warm clothing are indispensable, the exertions of the inhabitants are not impeded by the too great intensity of cold on the one hand, or of heat on the other. The surface, too, of the country is infinitely varied and picturesque, and it has the advantage of being more intersected than any other continent by great arms of the sea, supplying facilities to internal and foreign commerce that are all but wholly denied to Asia, Africa, and Australasia, and only enjoyed in an equal degree by America. The soil of *E.* also seems to be of the quality best suited to stimulate and reward the efforts of the husbandman; for though it is nowhere so fertile as to produce crops without laborious diligence, and consequently does not foster indolence or a want of attention, it never fails liberally to reward the efforts of the industrious and skilful cultivator. — *E.* is bounded by the sea in all directions, except the E., where it is separated from Asia by a boundary-line, formed by the river Kara, the Ural Mountains and river, and the Caspian Sea. It has the Baltic on the N.; the Mediterranean, the Sea of Marmora, and the Black Sea on the S.; and a very large extent of coast bordered on the W. by the Atlantic. — *Ext.* About 3,400 m. long, by about 2,300 broad. Its greatest length is from Cape Rocca, in Portugal, to the head of the Gulf of Kara; its greatest breadth is from Cape Matapan in Greece, to Cape Nordkyn in Lapland. *Area*, Estimated at 3,770,000 sq. m. *Coast-line*, about 15,000 miles, indentations inclusive. *Lat.* The continental part between 36° and 71° 12′ N.; *Lon.* between 9° 30′ W. and 60° 50′ E. — *Pol. Div.* *E.* is divided into independent states, as follows:

States.	*Pop.*	*Cap.*	*Pop.*
Andorra (republic)	15,000	Andorra	1,000
Anhalt (duchy)	181,824	Dessau	16,500
Austria (empire)	34,670,577	Vienna	636,367
Baden (grand-duchy)	1,369,291	Carlsruhe	29,813
Bavaria (kingdom)	4,881,263	Munich	187,756
Belgium (kingdom)	5,094,362	Brussels	310,217
Bremen (free city)	70,603	Bremen	70,603
Brunswick (duchy)	289,520	Brunswick	43,190
Denmark (kingdom)	1,698,497	Copenhagen	165,000
France (republic)	38,192,064	Paris	2,007,801
Great Britain and Ireland (empire)	30,621,431	London	3,557,000
Greece (kingdom)	1,348,522	Athens	44,217
Hamburg (free city)	305,196	Hamburg	224,974
Hesse Darmstadt (grand-duchy)	823,183	Darmstadt	45,000
Italy (kingdom)	25,404,723	Florence*	125,799
Lichtenstein (principality)	8,320	Lichtenstein	3,337
Lippe Detmold "	111,352	Detmold	4,702
Lübeck (free city)	36,998	Lübeck	36,998
Mecklenburg-Schwerin (grand-duchy)	560,618	Schwerin	25,463
Mecklenburg-Strelitz (grand-duchy)	98,770	Neu-Strelitz	7,132
Netherlands (The), (Holland), (kingdom)	3,628,468	The Hague	90,058
Oldenburg (grand-duchy)	315,622	Oldenburg	8,611
Portugal (kingdom)	3,984,045	Lisbon	224,063
Prussia (kingdom)	24,039,543	Berlin	702,437
Reuss Greiz (principality)	43,889	Greiz	6,517
Reuss Schleiz "	88,097	Schleiz	5,092
Russia (empire)	68,390,000	St. Petersburg	535,044
San Marino (republic)	7,303	San Marino	7,303
Saxe-Altenburg (duchy)	141,426	Altenburg	17,168
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (duchy)	168,735	Gotha	23,717
Saxe-Meiningen (duchy)	180,335	Meiningen	6,825
Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach (grand-duchy)	283,044	Weimar	15,275
Schaumburg-Lippe (principality)	31,186	Buckeburg	3,450
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt (principality)	75,116	Rudolstadt	6,953
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen (principality)	67,533	Sondershausen	6,275
Spain (kingdom)	16,302,625	Madrid	328,328
Sweden and Norway (kingdoms)	4,173,080	Stockholm	131,400
Switzerland (republic)	2,761,543	Berne	31,917
Turkey (including Montenegro), (empire)	16,437,510	Constantinople	800,000
Waldeck (principality)	56,807	Arolsen	1,978
Würtemberg (kingdom)	1,778,396	Stuttgart	75,781
Total	288,736,417	* Since 1870, Rome	244,484

Seas, Gulfs, Bays, and Channels. The Mediterranean, Baltic, Black, Irish, North and White seas, Sea of Azof, Sea of Marmora, and German Ocean. In the Mediterranean are the gulfs of Lyons and Venice, or Adriatic Sea; in the Baltic are the gulfs of Bothnia, Finland, and Riga, the Skager Rack in the North Sea, and the Cattegat. The Bay of Biscay is in the Atlantic, and the principal channels are the English and St. George's. — *Straits.* Dover, Gibraltar, Messina, Bonifacio, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Yenikale, and the Great and Little Belts. — *Capes.* Nordkyn in Lapland, N. Cape on the island of Mageroe, the Naze, the Land's End; capes Wrath, Clear, Ortegal, Finisterre, Rocca, St. Vincent, Tarifa, and Matapan. — *Islands.* The principal are Great Britain and Ireland in the Atlantic, and the largest in Europe; Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Majorca, Minorca, Malta, Elba, Candia, and Negroponte in the Mediterranean; Zealand, Funen, Rügen, Laaland, Falster, Bornholm, and Aland, in the Baltic. To these may be added the dreary regions of Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla. Iceland we have assigned to America, as more properly belonging to that continent. — *Mountains.* The principal ranges are the Scandinavian, separating Sweden from Norway in the N., and extending from the Naze to the North Cape; the Alps, the Pyrenees, the Apennines, the Carpathians, and the Balkan, in the S. In the Alps are Monts Blanc and Rosa, the highest peaks in Europe; in the Pyrenees are Maladetta and Mont Perdu. Some of the peaks of the Carpathians have an elevation of upwards of 9,000 feet, as have, also, those of the Balkan. Between Europe and Asia, on the E., is the great Uralian chain, and on the S., the Caucasian, culminating in Mount Elburz, 18,493 feet above the level of the sea. — *Plains.* The great plain commences at the foot of the Pyrenees, and terminates in the Ural Mountains, on the E. It comprehends France, Holland, Belgium, and part of Denmark, the N. provinces of Germany, and a large portion of Russia. Indeed, nearly the whole of European Russia is a plain, diversified only by gentle undulations. The other plains are those of Bohemia and Hungary, the latter with an area of 40,000 sq. m. — *Rivers.* The Danube, Volga, Rhine, Seine, Dnieper, Vistula, Dniester, Don, Dwina, Oder, Elbe, Tagus, Douro, Guadalquiver, Loire, Rhone, Garonne. The longest of these are the Volga and the Danube. On the principal islands are the Thames in England, the Shannon in Ireland, and the Clyde in Scotland. — *Lakes.* The principal are Ladoga, Onega, Maggiore, Como, and Garda, in Italy; the Peipus in Russia; the Wenner, Wetter, and Mälar, in Sweden; with the less extensive, but much better known lakes of Geneva in Switzerland, Constance between Switzerland and Germany, and Lough Neagh in Ireland. — *Climate.* Temperate. On the S. the continent is within 12° of the tropics; and on the N. it nowhere reaches the line of perpetual congelation. On the W. coast it is warmer than on its east; and under the same latitudes, the east coast of N. America is much colder than the west coast of Europe. In some places this difference has been found to range as high as 10° of latitude. — *Vegetation.* The most extensive forests are those of Russia, Norway, Sweden, and Germany; and the principal trees of which they consist are the oak, elm, beech, lime, fir, birch, and chestnut. The kingdom of European vegetation, however, might be divided into four zones: the first, or most northern, being that of the birch and fir, which extends south to the 62d degree in Russia; the second, that of the oak and the beech, extending from this limit to the 48th parallel; the third, that of the vine and chestnut, occupying the region between this parallel and the mountain chains of the south; the fourth, that of the olive and evergreen woods, comprehending the southern peninsulas. — *Zoölogy.* The wild animals are comparatively few; they are the bear, wild boar, wolf, lynx, elk, reindeer, chamois, ibex, wild sheep, and wild ox. In the great forests of Germany the wolf, wild boar, and brown bear are still met with; and the forests of Russia and Poland afford shelter to the elk. The chamois and ibex inhabit the mountains of the Alps, and the wild ox is still found in the woods of Russia. Wolves are still numerous in Russia, Hungary, &c. The domestic animals are everywhere the same, and consist of the horse, ox, dog, pig, and sheep; the ass is common in the south countries. The *birds*, though mostly destitute of that gorgeous richness of plumage which characterizes those of tropical regions, are compensated by a rare brilliancy of song. The principal *insects* are silkworms, bees, Spanish flies, gall-worms, and locusts. Fish abound in the seas and rivers, and are of great value. Serpents and lizards are found only in the south. — *Prod.* The principal objects of culture are wheat, rye, oats, barley, and potatoes, in the north and middle regions. The apple, pear, plum, cherry, and berries of various kinds are also cultivated. Rice, the olive, the orange, and the lemon grow to the south of the great mountain-range; and, in the extreme south, the date-palm, sugar-cane, and cotton-plant are cultivated. The vine is cultivated as high as 51°, and the apple to 55°. — *Minerals.* Gold, silver, tin, copper, quicksilver, lead, iron, zinc, coal, salt, and marble. In the precious metals Europe is not rich; but with the useful minerals, as coal, iron, tin, and copper, she is abundantly supplied. Nearly a third of the iron made use of in Europe is supplied by England, and almost all the tin. — *Race.* Mostly Circassian, divided into three principal families—the Teutonic in the north, the Greek-Latin in the south, and the Sclavonic in the east. Besides these, there are the Finnish family, in the N. of Russia; the Celtic, in Wales and the Highlands of Scotland; the Basque, in Spain; the Turcoman, in Turkey; and the Tartar, or Mongolian race, in the N. and S.E. of Russia. — *Language.* The Italian, French, Span-

MAP OF EUROPE

AND THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA.

EUROPE, the smallest of the great divisions of the globe, forms the north-western portion of the Old World, and is properly only an extension of the continent of Asia, from which it is separated by the Ural Mountains and River, by the Caspian Sea, Caucasus Mountains, Black Sea, and Sea of Marmora. On the south, the Mediterranean Sea separates it from Africa. The continent extends through 35 degrees of latitude (36° to 71° 12′ N), and through 75 degrees of longitude (9° 30′ W, to 65° 50′ E). Distance from Cape St. Vincent to the Ural Mountains, 3,490 miles; from North Cape to Cape Matapan, 2,430 miles. The area is about $\frac{1}{13}$ of that of the entire land surface of the globe, and it has about $\frac{1}{5}$ th of its population.

Scale of Map, 265 miles to an inch, one square inch comprising 83·5 times the area represented by one square inch of Map of England.

TABLE OF THE STATES OF EUROPE, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO POPULATION.

		Area in Brit. Sq. Miles.	Population.	Year.	Density per Sq. Mile.	Capitals.	Population of Capitals.
1. RUSSIA IN EUROPE,	Empire,	2,266,983	70,808,000	(1866)	32	St. Petersburg,	667,026
2. GERMANY,	Empire,	210,468	40,186,139	(1867)	190·9	Berlin,	702,437
3. FRANCE,	Republic (?)	203,512	36,528,291	(1866)	179	Paris,	1,825,274
4. AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY,	Empire,	241,123	35,943,592	(1870)	182	Vienna,	607,514
5. GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND,	United Kingdom,	122,511	31,187,108	(1871)	250·9	London,	3,880,000
6. ITALY,	Kingdom,	109,734	25,906,937	(1862)	236	Rome,	220,532
7. SPAIN,	Kingdom,	192,957	16,031,267	(1864)	83	Madrid,	309,649
8. TURKEY IN EUROPE,	Empire,	144,004	11,610,000	(estimated)	80·6	Constantinople,	1,075,000
9. SWEDEN AND NORWAY,	Kingdoms,	293,918	5,897,159	(1865)	20	Stockholm and Christiania,	134,650 64,744
10. BELGIUM,	Kingdom,	11,366	4,839,094	(1866)	425·7	Brussels,	169,249
11. ROUMANIA,	Principality,	49,700	4,605,510	(1867)	98·6	Bucharest,	141,754
12. PORTUGAL,	Kingdom,	36,492	3,986,558	(1863)	109·2	Lisbon,	224,064
13. HOLLAND,	Kingdom,	13,627	3,792,374	(1867)	328	Amsterdam,	274,931
14. SWITZERLAND,	Federal Republic,	15,716	2,510,494	(1860)	160	Berne,	29,016
15. DENMARK,	Kingdom,	15,307	1,726,724	(1865)	126	Copenhagen,	180,472
16. GREECE,	Kingdom,	20,152	1,348,522	(1861)	67	Athens,	41,298
17. SERVIA,	Principality,	16,820	1,222,000	(1867)	72	Belgrade,	22,300
18. MONTENEGRO,	Principality,	1,700	100,000	(estimated)	...	Cetigne,	...
19. ANDORRA,	Republic,	148	12,000	(estimated)	...	Andorra,	...
20. LIECHTENSTEIN,	Principality,	63	8,320	(1867)	....	Liechtenstein,	1,700
21. SAN MARINO,	Republic,	26½	7,080	(1864)	...	San Marino,	...
22. MONACO,	Principality,	6	3,127	(1865)	...	Monaco,	1,887
		3,963,333	300,485,806				
Less—Transcaucasian provinces of Russia,		156,564	4,000,000				
TOTALS OF EUROPE,		3,806,769	296,485,806		77		

TOWNS.

Aalborg, 10,876	Denmark	I d	Avlona,	Turkey	L g	Borodino,	Russia	P d	Cambridge, 28,897	England	H e
Aarhuus, 12,116	Denmark	K d	Azov, 10,945	Russia	P f	Bortheyri,	Iceland	C b	Candia, 11,000	Candia	N h
Aberdeen, 73,805	Scotland	G d	Badajos, 22,835	Spain	F h	Bosna-serai, 70,000	Turkey	L g	Canea,	Candia	M h
Abo, 21,830	Russia	M c	Baku, 13,392	Transcaucasia	R g	Botzen, 8,103	Austria	K f	Cannes, 9,618	France	I g
Acre,	Syria	P i	Balaklava,	Russia	O g	Bougie, or Bougiah, 2,610	Algeria	I h	Capua, 12,548	Italy	K g
Adalia,	Turkey in Asia	O h	Bamberg, 25,972	South Germany	K f	Boulogne, 40,251	France	H e	Carcassonne, 22,173	France	H g
Adrianople, 100,000	Turkey	N g	Banialuka, 15,000	Turkey	L g	Bourges, 30,119	France	H f	Carlscrona, 17,775	Sweden	L d
Agen, 18,222	France	H g	Barcelona, 189,948	Spain	H g	Braga, 19,514	Portugal	F g	Carlsruhe, Cap. of Baden, 32,004	South Germany	I f
Agram, 20,637	Austria	L f	Bari, 32,994	Italy	L g	Bragança, 6,000	Portugal	F g	Carlstad,	Sweden	K d
Ajaccio, 14,558	Corsica	I g	Basle, 37,918	Switzerland	I f	Bremen, 74,945	North Germany	I e	Cartagena, 22,106	Spain	G h
Akhaltsikh, 14,722	Transcaucasia	Q g	Bastia, 21,535	Corsica	I g	Breslau, 171,926	North Germany	L e	Cassel, 41,587	North Germany	I e
Akhtyrka, 14,987	Russia	O e	Bayonne, 27,512	France	G g	Brest, 79,847	France	G f	Cattaro,	Austria	L g
Akerman, 29,669	Russia	O f	Beja,	Portugal	F h	Briansk, 13,241	Russia	O e	Ceuta, 8,200	Morocco	F h
Albacete,	Spain	G h	Belfast, 120,777	Ireland	F e	Brieg, 14,273	North Germany	L e	Chalons, 17,692	France	H f
Aleppo (*Halep*), 100,000	Turk. in Asia	P h	Belgrade, 22,300	Servia	M g	Brighton, 87,317	England	G e	Chambery, 18,279	France	I f
Alessandria, 27,027	Italy	I g	Bengasi, 2,500	Tripoli	M i	Brindisi,	Italy	L g	Chaumont, 8,285	France	I f
Alexandria, 150,000	Egypt	N i	Berdiansk, 12,486	Russia	P f	Bristol, 171,382	England	G e	Cherbourg, 37,215	France	G f
Alexandrovsk,	Russia	P f	Berditchev, 54,655	Russia	N f	Brody, 18,743	Austria	N e	Cherchel, or Shershell, 5,886	Algeria	H h
Algiers, 52,614	Algeria	H h	Bergen, 30,402	Norway	I c	Bromberg, 26,662	North Germany	L e	Chester, 34,220	England	G e
Alicante, 31,162	Spain	G h	Berlin, Cap. of Prussia, 702,437	North Germany	K e	Bruck,	Austria	L f	Chieti, 12,877	Italy	K g
Almeria, 29,426	Spain	G h	Berne, 29,016	Switzerland	I f	Brünn, 73,464	Austria	L f	Christiania, Cap. of State, 64,744	Norway	K d
Alstahoug,	Norway	K b	Besançon, 46,961	France	I g	Brussels (*Bruxelles*), 169,249	Belgium	H e	Christiansand, 10,876	Norway	I d
Altengaard,	Norway	M b	Beyrout, 100,000	Syria	P i	Buda, 54,577	Austria	L f	Christianstadt, 6,509	Sweden	K d
Altona, 67,350	North Germany	I e	Biala,	Russia	M e	Budweis, 14,811	Austria	K f	Christiansund, 5,709	Norway	I c
Amiens, 61,063	France	H f	Bielev,	Russia	P e	Buguraslan,	Russia	S e	Christinestad,	Russia	M c
Amsterdam, 274,931	Holland	H e	Bieloi,	Russia	O d	Bui,	Russia	Q d	Ciudad Real, 8,300	Spain	G h
Anapa.	Russia	P g	Bielostock, 16,668	Russia	M e	Bukharest, 141,754	Roumania	N g	Civitá Vecchia, 10,000	Italy	K g
Ancona, 31,233	Italy	K g	Bilbao,	Spain	G g	Burghas, 4,000	Turkey	N g	Clermont, 37,690	France	H f
Andorra,	Andorra	H g	Biorneborg, 7,423	Russia	M c	Burgos, 25,721	Spain	G g	Coblenz, 27,112	North Germany	I e
Angers, 54,791	France	G f	Birmingham, 369,604	England	G e	Byelosersk,	Russia	P d	Cognac, 9,412	France	G f
Antwerp (*Anvers*), 123,334	Belgium	H e	Bisert,	Tunis	I h	Cabes,	Tunis	K i	Coimbra, 18,147	Portugal	F g
Archangel, 20,178	Russia	Q e	Bitoglia, 14,000	Turkey	M g	Caceres, 12,051	Spain	F h	Cologne (*Köln*), 125,172	North Germany	I e
Arendal, 5,800	Norway	I d	Bodö,	Norway	K b	Cadiz, 61,750	Spain	F h	Constantine, 35,417	Algeria	I h
Arta,	Turkey	M h	Bolgrad, 10,000	Roumania	N f	Caen, 41,564	France	G f	Constantinople, 1,075,000	Turkey	N g
Astrakhan, 46,693	Russia	R f	Bologna, 89,850	Italy	K g	Cagliari, 28,244	Sardinia	I h	Copenhagen, Cap. of Kingdom, 180,472	Denmark	K d
Athens, 41,298	Greece	M h	Bona, 15,272	Algeria	I h	Cairo, 313,383	Egypt	O i	Cordova, 35,606	Spain	G h
Augsburg, 50,067	South Germany	K f	Bordeaux, 194,241	France	G g	Calais, 12,727	France	H e	Corfu, 25,000	Greece	L h
Austerlitz,	Austria	L f	Borisov,	Russia	N e	Calmar, 9,200	Sweden	L d			
Avignon, 36,407	France	H g				Cambrai, 22,207	France	H e			

Cork, 80,121 — Ireland F e
Corunna, 31,216 — Spain F g
Cosenza, 11,649 — Italy L h
Cöslin, or Koslin, 13,575 — North Germany L e
Cracow, 41,086 — Austria L e
Cronstadt, or Kronstadt, 48,413 — Russia N c
Cuenca, 6,037 — Spain G h
Czernowicz, 34,000 — Austria N f
Dantzig, 89,311 — North Germany L e
Darmstadt, 31,389 — South Germany I f
Debreczin, 13,517 — Austria M f
Dellys, 10,484 — Algeria H h
Derbend, 11,431 — Russia R g
Dieppe, 19,946 — France H f
Dijon, 39,193 — France I f
Dorpat, 20,861 — Russia N d
Dover, 26,445 — England H e
Drammen, 14,117 — Norway K d
Dresden, 156,024 — North Germany K e
Drogheda, 14,740 — Ireland F e
Drohobycz, 11,324 — Austria M f
Drontheim (*Throndhjem*), 19,287 — Norway K c
Dublin, 321,540 Cap. of Country, — Ireland F e
Dumfries, 14,023 — Scotland G d
Dünaburg, 27,825 — Russia N d
Dundee, 90,417 — Scotland G d
Durazzo, 10,000 — Turkey L g
Düsseldorf, 63,389 — North Germany I e
Edinburgh, 178,970 Cap. of Country, — Scotland G d
Egersund, 2,144 — Norway I d
Ekaterinodar, 10,000 — Russia P f
Ekaterinoslav, 19,908 — Russia O f
Elbing, 28,055 — North Germany L e
Elizabetopol, 15,000 — Transcaucasia R g
Elsinore, 8,412 — Denmark K d
Elvas, 11,088 — Portugal F h
Emden, 13,103 — North Germany I e
Erfurt, 41,760 — North Germany K e
Erivan, 12,170 — Transcaucasia Q g
Essek, 13,883 — Austria L f
Exeter, 41,749 — England G e
Falmouth, 5,709 — England F e
Fiume, 15,319 — Austria K f
Flensburg, 21,999 — North Germany I e
Florence (*Firenze*), 114,363 — Italy K g
Foggia, 32,493 — Italy L g
Frankfort on the Main, 78,277 — North Germany I e
Frankfort on the Oder, 40,944 — North Germany K e
Frederikshald, 9,219 — Norway K d
Frederikstad, 4,828 — Norway K d
Funchal, 18,161 — Madeira D i

Gaeta, — Italy K g
Galatz, 26,107 — Roumania N f
Gallipoli, 50,000 — Turkey N g
Galway, 16,967 — Ireland F e
Gefle, 12,908 — Sweden L c
Gelma, — Algeria I h
Geneva, 41,415 — Switzerland I f
Genoa (*Genova*), 127,986 — Italy I g
Gerona, 8,175 — Spain H g
Ghent (*Gand*), 119,848 — Belgium H e
Gibraltar (*British*), 16,643 — Spain F h
Girgenti, 15,925 — Sicily K h
Glasgow, 468,189 — Scotland G d
Glogau, 17,960 — North Germany L e
Gluchov, 11,464 — Russia O e
Gomel, 12,640 — Russia O e
Görlitz, 36,689 — North Germany K e
Gotha, 19,071 — North Germany K e
Gotheuburg (*Götebory*), 55,046 — Sweden K d
Granada, 61,993 — Spain G h
Grätz, 80,732 — Austria L f
Grodno, 26,187 — Russia M e
Guadalaxara, — Spain G g
Gumri, — Transcaucasia Q g
Gnriev (Dorpat), — Russia S f
Haarlem, 30,887 — Holland H e
Hague, The (*S'Gravenhage*), 92,021 — Holland H e
Hamburg, 224,974 — North Germany K e
Hammerfest, 1,700 — Norway M a
Hanover, 73,979 — North Germany I e
Havre, 74,900 — France H f
Heidelberg, 18,327 — South Germany I f
Helder, 18,332 — Holland H e
Helsingfors, 25,285 — Russia M c
Hermannstadt, 18,588 — Austria M f
Hermopolis, or Syra, 18,511 — Greece M h
Hernosand, 3,312 — Sweden L c
Hull, 130,869 — England G e
Innsbruck, 14,224 — Austria K f
Inverness, 12,509 — Scotland G d
Ishma, — Russia S c
Iskanderoon Scanderoon, or Alexandretta, — Turkey in Asia P h
Ismail, 20,869 — Roumania N f
Jacobstad, — Russia M c
Jaen, 22,938 — Spain G h
Jaffa, or Joppa, 25,000 — Syria O i
Janina, 24,000 — Turkey M h
Jaroslav, — Austria M e
Jaroslav, or Yaroslav, 27,741 — Russia P d
Jassy, or Yassy, 90,000 — Roumania N f
Jefremov, — Russia P e
Jeletz, 26,505 — Russia P e
Jijeli, or Djijelli, 1,866 — Algeria I h
Jitomir, or Sbitomir, 38,407 — Russia N e
Joppa, or Jaffa, 25,000 — Syria O i

Kaffa, — Russia P g
Kai, — Russia S d
Kaiana, — Russia N c
Kairwan, 50,000 (?) — Tunis I h
Kalisz, 13,573 — Russia L e
Kaluga, 37,896 — Russia P e
Kaminietz, — Russia N f
Kamishin, — Russia R e
Karlsburg, — Austria M f
Karotcha, — Russia P e
Kasan, 63,084 — Russia R d
Kasanskaia, — Russia Q f
Keczkemet, 42,089 — Austria L f
Kem, — Russia O b
Kendal, 13,231 — England G e
Kertch, 21,414 — Russia P f
Kharkov, 59,953 — Russia P e
Kherson, 43,885 — Russia O f
Kholm, — Russia O d
Khopersk, Novo, — Russia Q e
Kiev, 79,820 — Russia O e
Kilia, — Roumania N f
Killarney, — Ireland F e
Kisclovsk, — Russia T d
Kishenev, 94,768 — Russia N f
Kizliar, — Russia R g
Klagenfurt, 13,479 — Austria K f
Klausenburg, 25,080 — Austria M f
Kola, — Russia O b
Koln (*Cologne*), 125,172 — N. Germany I e
Kologriv, — Russia Q d
Konigsberg, 106,296 — North Germany M e
Koshva, — Russia T b
Koslin, or Cöslin, 13,575 — N. Germany L e
Koslov, 28,613 — Russia Q e
Kosmodemiansk — Russia R d
Kostroma, 21,415 — Russia Q d
Kovno, 23,937 — Russia M d
Krajova, — Roumania M g
Krementchug, 25,848 — Russia O f
Kronstadt, or Cronstadt, 48,413 — Russia N c
Kuppio, — Russia N c
Kursk, 28,565 — Russia P e
Kustendji, — Turkey N g
Kutais, — Transcaucasia Q g
Lanusei, — Sardinia I h
Larissa, 25,000 — Turkey M h
La Rochelle, 18,720 — France G f
Latakiah, 8,000 — Syria P h
Laurvig, 6,317 — Norway I d
Laval, 27,189 — France G f
Laybach, 20,747 — Austria K f
Lebda, — Tripoli K i
Leeds, 259,527 — England G e
Leghorn (*Livorno*), 83,543 — Italy K g
Leipzig, 89,311 — North Germany K e
Le Mans, 45,230 — France H f
Lemberg (*Leopol*), 87,105 — Austria M f
Leon, 5,720 — Spain F g
Lerida, 16,634 — Spain H g
Livadia, 5,000 — Greece M h
Liége (*Lüttiche*), 104,169 — Belgium I e
Lille, 154,749 — France H e
Limerick, 44,476 — Ireland F e
Limoges, 53,022 — France H f
Linz, 30,519 — Austria K f
Lisbon, Cap. of Kingdom, 224,061 — Portugal F h
Liverpool, 443,938 (est. 1870) 517,567 — England G e
Livorno (Leghorn) 83,543 — Italy K g
London, 3,880,000, Cap. of State, — England G e
Londonderry, 20,153 — Ireland F e
L'Orient, 37,655 — France G f
Lübeck, 36,998 — North Germany K e
Lublin, 21,814 — Russia M e
Lucca, 21,996 — Italy K g
Lucerne, 11,522 — Switzerland I f
Luganskaia, — Russia P f
Lulea, 1,737 — Sweden M b
Luxemburg, 14,634 — Holland I f
Lyons, 323,951 — France H f
Madrid, Cap. of Spain, 309,649 — Spain G g
Magdeburg, 78,552 — North Germany K e
Mainz (*Mayence*), 43,108 — South Germany I f
Malaga, 96,815 — Spain G h
Malmish, — Russia R d
Malmö, 24,627 — Sweden K d
Manchester, 374,993 — England G e
Mandal, 3,838 — Norway I d
Mantua (*Mantova*), 28,197 — Italy K f
Marsala, 17,732 — Sicily K h
Marseilles, 300,131 — France I g
Mayence (*Mainz*), 43,108 — South Germany I f
Melilla, 3,000 — Morocco G h
Memel, 19,003 — North Germany M d
Messina, 62,024 — Sicily L h
Metz, 54,817 — Germany I f
Mezen, — Russia Q b
Milan (*Milano*), 196,109 — Italy I f
Minsk, 31,816 — Russia N e
Miskolcz, 17,427 — Austria M f
Misratah, — Tripoli L i
Mittau, 22,745 — Russia M d
Modena, 32,248 — Italy K g
Mohilev, 37,576 — Russia O e
Molde, — Norway I c
Mons, 23,121 — Belgium H e
Montauban, 25,991 — France H g
Montpellier, 55,606 — France H g
Morshansk, 15,776 — Russia Q e

Moscow, 368,103 — Russia P d
Mostagueneni, or Mostaganem, 11,959 — Algeria H h
Mostar, 10,000 — Turkey L g
Moulins, 19,890 — France H f
Mozdok, 10,895 — Russia Q g
Munich (*München*), Cap. of Bavaria, 170,688 — South Germany K f
Münster, 25,453 — North Germany I e
Murcia, 90,144 — Spain G h
Nantes, 111,956 — France G f
Naples (*Napoli*), 418,968 — Italy K g
Narva, — Russia N d
Nauplia, 6,024 — Greece M h
Navarino, — Greece M h
Nejin, or Nieshin, 18,008 — Russia O e
Nekor, — Morocco G h
Nevel, — Russia N d
Newcastle, 133,367 — England G d
Nice (*Nizza*), 50,180 — France I g
Nieshin, or Nejin, 18,008 — Russia O e
Nijni Novgorod, 40,443 — Russia Q d
Nikolaiev, 64,406 — Russia O f
Nikolaievskoi, — Russia R e
Nikolaistad (*Vasa*) — Russia M c
Nismes, or Nimes, 60,240 — France H g
Nissa, 16,000 — Turkey M g
Norrköping, 22,997 — Sweden L d
Norwich, 81,087 — England H e
Novgorod, 17,665 — Russia O d
Novgorod, Nijni, 40,443 — Russia Q d
Novokhopersk, — Russia Q e
Novo Tcherkask, 17,056 — Russia P f
Nuremberg (*Nürnberg*), 77,895 — South Germany K f
Nykoping, 5,016 — Sweden L d
Ochrida, — Turkey M g
Odessa, 119,376 — Russia O f
Oldenburg, 14,226 — North Germany I e
Olmütz, 13,997 — Austria L f
Olonetz, — Russia O c
Onega, — Russia P c
Oporto, 91,760 — Portugal F g
Oppeln, 11,330 — North Germany L e
Oran, 34,458 — Algeria G h
Orcansville, 1,157 — Algeria H h
Orebro, 9,007 — Sweden L d
Orel, 43,263 — Russia P e
Orenburg, 27,593 — Russia S e
Oristano, — Sardinia I h
Orleans, 49,100 — France H f
Orskaia, — Russia T e
Ostashkov, 10,488 — Russia O d
Ostend, 16,735 — Belgium H e
Ostrog, — Russia N e
Ovrutch, — Russia N e
Oxford, 27,560 — England G e
Palermo, 167,625 — Sicily K h
Palma, 55,143 — Balearic Isles H h
Pamplona, 23,711 — Spain G g
Paris, 1,825,274, Cap. of — France H f
Parma, 47,067 — Italy K g
Patras, 18,342 — Greece M h
Pau, 21,563 — France G g
Pavlovsk, — Russia Q e
Pembroke, 15,500 — England G e
Penza, 27,263 — Russia Q e
Perekop, — Russia O f
Perigueux, 20,401 — France H f
Perm, 19,240 — Russia T d
Pernau, — Russia M d
Perpignan, 25,264 — France H g
Perth, 25,250 — Scotland G d
Perugia, 14,885 — Italy K g
Pesth, 201,911 — Austria L f
Peterwardein, — Austria L f
Petrozavodsk, 11,431 — Russia O c
Philippeville, 12,191 — Algeria I h
Philippopoli, 40,000 — Turkey M g
Pinsk, 11,071 — Russia N e
Pisa, 33,676 — Italy K g
Pitea, 1,657 — Sweden M b
Plymouth, 66,500 — England G e
Poitiers, 31,034 — France G f
Policastro, — Italy L g
Polotsk, 11,740 — Russia N d
Poltava, 31,542 — Russia O f
Port Said, — Egypt O i
Portsmouth, 122,084 — England G e
Posen, 53,392 — North Germany L e
Potenza, 15,450 — Italy L g
Prague (*Prag*), 157,275 — Austria K e
Pressburg, 46,544 — Austria L f
Preston, 82,985 — England G e
Pristina, — Turkey M g
Pskov, 16,807 — Russia N d
Quimper, 12,532 — France G f
Radom, 16,234 — Russia M e
Ragusa, — Austria L g
Ratisbon (*Regensburg*), 30,357 — South Germany K f
Reggio, 15,692 — Italy L h
Rennes, 49,231 — France G f
Revel, 29,434 — Russia M d
Reykiavik, 900 — Iceland C c
Rheims, 61,063 — France H f
Riazan, 22,279 — Russia Q e
Rieti, 10,000 — Italy K g
Riga (1867), 102,043 — Russia M d
Rimnik, — Roumania M f
Rochefort, 30,151 — France G f
Rochelle (La), 18,720 — France G f
Rodoma — Russia R e
Rome (*Roma*), 220,532, Cap. of — Italy K g

Rosetta (*Rashid*), 25,000 — Egypt O i
Rostov, 10,000 — Russia P d
Rostov on the Don, 29,261 — Russia P f
Rotterdam, 121,027 — Holland H e
Rouen, 100,671 — France H f
Rustchuk, — Turkey N g
Sadowa, — Austria L e
St. Brieuc, 15,812 — France G f
St. Malo, 10,693 — France G f
St. Michel, — Russia N c
St. Nazaire, 18,896 — France G f
St. Petersburg, Cap. of Empire, 667,026 — Russia O d
Salamanca, 15,500 — Spain F g
Salerno, 20,977 — Italy K g
Salonika, 70,000 — Turkey M g
Salzburg, 17,253 — Austria K f
Samara, 34,131 — Russia S e
San Marino, — Italy K g
San Sebastian, 19,000 — Spain G g
Santander, 32,518 — Spain G g
Santarem, 8,000 — Portugal F h
Santiago, 26,938 — Spain F g
Saragossa (*Zaragoza*), 70,334 — Spain G g
Sarapul, — Russia S d
Saratov, 85,670 — Russia R e
Sassari, 22,945 — Sardinia I g
Schleswig, 13,390 — North Germany I e
Schwerin, 25,053 — North Germany K e
Sciacca, 13,690 — Sicily K h
Scutari, 24,000 — Turkey L g
Segovia, 13,100 — Spain G g
Seres, — Turkey M g
Setubal, 13,159 — Portugal F h
Sevastopol, — Russia O g
Seville (*Sevilla*), 124,768 — Spain F h
Sfaks, or Sfakus, 6,000 — Tunis K i
Sheffield, 247,378 — England G e
Shemakha, 25,148 — Transcaucasia R g
Shenkursk, — Russia Q c
Shershell, or Cherchell, 5,886 — Algeria H h
Shitomir, or Jitomir, 38,407 — Russia N e
Shumla, 50,000 — Turkey N g
Shusha, — Transcaucasia R h
Sienna (*Siena*), 21,902 — Italy K g
Silistria, 23,000 — Turkey N g
Simbirsk, 24,837 — Russia R e
Simferopol, 17,061 — Russia O f
Sistova, — Turkey N g
Skopia, 11,000 — Turkey M g
Slatoust, 10,000 — Russia T d
Sligo, 13,361 — Ireland F e
Slobodskoi, — Russia S d
Slonim, 10,782 — Russia N e
Smolensk, 23,091 — Russia O c
Smyrna, 150,000 — Turkey in Asia N h
Söderhamn, 3,417 — Sweden L c
Soevig, — Norway K c
Solvytchegodsk, — Russia R c
Sophia, 30,000 — Turkey M g
Southampton, 46,960 — England G e
Spalatro, — Austria L g
Sparta, 6,700 — Greece M h
Spezzia, — Italy I g
Staritza, — Russia P d
Starodub, 11,007 — Russia O e
Staroi Oskol, 10,780 — Russia P e
Starokonstantinov, — Russia N f
Staro Tcherkask, 11,712 — Russia Q f
Stavanger, 16,647 — Norway I d
Stavropol, 17,363 — Russia Q f
Stavropol, — Russia R e
Stettin, 73,714 — North Germany K e
Stirling, 13,707 — Scotland G d
Stockholm, Cap. of Kingdom, 134,650 — Sweden L d
Stralsund, 27,593 — North Germany K e
Strashourg, 84,167 — Germany I f
Stuttgart, Cap. of Würtemberg, 75,781 — South Germany I f
Suez, 15,000 — Egypt O i
Sumy, — Russia O e
Sunderland, 100,979 — England G e
Suwalki, 16,533 — Russia M e
Swansea, 41,606 — England G e
Syra, or Hermopolis, 18,511 — Greece M h
Syracuse, 17,371 — Sicily L h
Sysran, 20,814 — Russia R e
Szegedin, 69,041 — Austria M f
Tabinsk, — Russia T e
Taganrog, 42,304 — Russia P f
Talavera, — Spain F h
Tambov, 36,020 — Russia Q e
Tangier, 10,000 — Morocco F h
Taranto, 19,105 — Italy L g
Tarbes, 15,658 — France H g
Tarifa, 6,000 — Spain F h
Tarki, — Russia R g
Tarragona, 18,023 — Spain H g
Teherdyn, — Russia T c
Teherkask, Novo, 17,056 — Russia P f
Teherkask, Staro, — Russia Q f
Tchernigov, 10,628 — Russia O e
Tchugujev, — Russia P f
Temesvar, 32,754 — Austria M f
Tenez, or Tennis, 6,964 — Algeria H h
Tersus, — Turkey in Asia O h
Tetuan, 16,000 — Morocco F h
Tevastehuus, — Russia N c
Theresienstadt, — Austria L f
Thorn, 15,505 — North Germany L e
Throndhjem, or Drontheim, 19,287 — Norway K c
Tiaret, — Algeria H h

Tiflis, 71,051	Transcaucasia	Q	g
Tilsit, 19,476	North Germany	M	d
Tlemsen, 21,723	Algeria	G	h
Tokay,	Austria	M	f
Toledo, 13,431	Spain	G	h
Tornea,	Russia	M	b
Torshok, 16,453	Russia	O	d
Tortosa, 25,254	Spain	H	g
Toulon, 77,126	France	I	g
Toulouse, 126,936	France	H	g
Tours, 42,450	France	H	f
Trapani, 26,334	Sicily	K	h
Travnik,	Turkey	L	g
Trent,	Austria	K	f
Treves (*Trier*), 21,840	N. Germany	I	f
Trier (Treves), 21,840	N. Germany	I	f
Trieste, 70,274	Austria	K	f
Tripoli, 30,000	Tripoli	K	i
Tripolis, or Tarabulus, 2,000	Syria	P	i
Tromsö, 4,000	Norway	L	b
Troyes, 35,678	France	H	f
Tsaritzin,	Russia	Q	f
Tudela, 8,923	Spain	G	g
Tula, 56,196	Russia	P	e
Tunis, 125,000	Tunis	K	h
Turin (*Torino*),	Italy	I	f
Tver, 25,528	Russia	P	d
Uchta, Ust.	Russia	S	c
Ufa, 16,460	Russia	T	e
Uglitch, 11,273	Russia	P	d
Uleaborg, 7,645	Russia	N	b
Ulm, 24,739	South Germany	K	f
Umea, 2,130	Sweden	M	e
Upsala, 11,339	Sweden	L	d
Uralsk, 10,820	Russia	S	e
Usting Veliki,	Russia	R	c
Ust Uchta,	Russia	S	c
Utzen,	Russia	R	e
Valence, 20,142	France	H	g
Valencia, 107,703	Spain	G	h
Valladolid, 43,361	Spain	G	g
Varna, 16,000	Turkey	N	g
Vasa (*Nikolaistad*),	Russia	M	c
Veliki, Usting,	Russia	R	e
Velsk,	Russia	Q	c
Venice (*Venezia*), 113,525	Italy	K	f
Verona, 56,418	Italy	K	f
Versailles, 44,021	France	H	f
Vesyegonsk,	Russia	P	d
Vetluga,	Russia	R	d
Viatka, 14,705	Russia	R	d
Viborg, 7,275	Russia	N	e
Vienna (*Wien*), Cap. of Empire, 607,514	Austria	L	f
Vilna, or Wilna, 78,902	Russia	N	e
Vishni Volotchok, 13,837	Russia	P	d
Vitebsk, 30,589	Russia	O	d
Vittoria,	Spain	G	g
Vladimir, 12,948	Russia	Q	d
Volo,	Turkey	M	h
Vologda, 18,984	Russia	P	d
Volotchok, Vishni, 13,837	Russia	P	d
Volsk, 25,700	Russia	R	e
Voronetz,	Russia	P	e
Vosnesensk, 10,000	Russia	T	e
Vytegra,	Russia	P	e
Waluiki,	Russia	P	e
Warsaw, 180,657	Russia	M	e
Waterford, 23,220	Ireland	F	e
Weimar, 14,794	North Germany	K	e
Weuersborg, 4,415	Sweden	K	d
Westervik, 5,142	Sweden	L	d
Wexio, 3,574	Sweden	K	d
Whitby, 12,051	England	G	e
Wick, 7,475	Scotland	G	d
Widdiu, 24,000	Turkey	M	g
Wiesbaden, 30,085	North Germany	I	e
Wilna, or Vilna,	Russia	N	e
Wisby, 6,043	Sweden	L	d
Xeres, 40,162	Spain	F	h
Yarensk,	Russia	R	c
Yarmouth, Great, 34,810	England	H	e
Yaroslav, or Jaroslav, 27,741	Russia	P	d
Yassi, or Jassy, 90,000	Roumania	N	f
Yeni-Bazar, 15,000	Turkey	M	g
York, 40,377	England	G	e
Zara, 18,526	Austria	L	g
Zaragoza (Saragossa),	Spain	G	g
Zurich, 19,758	Switzerland	I	f

RIVERS AND LAKES.

Adour, R., 95 m.	France	G	g
Alten, R., 135 m.	Norway	M	b
Angerman, R., 230 m.	Sweden	L	c
Aras, R., 515 m.	Transcaucasia	R	h
Arno, R., 155 m.	Italy	K	g
Balaton L. (*Platten See*),	Austria	L	f
Beresina, R., 250 m.	Russia	N	e
Bielaya, R., 500 m.	Russia	T	e
Bielo, L.	Russia	P	e
Boden See, or L. of Constance,	South Germany	I	f
Boltchai, or Great Liman L.	Russia	Q	f
Bug, R., 434 m.	Russia	M	e
Bug, R., 415 m.	Russia	O	f
Como, L.	Italy	I	f
Constance, L., or Boden See,	S. Germany	I	f
Danube, R., 1,725 m.	Austria	L	f
Desna, R., 530 m.	Russia	O	e
Dnieper, R., 1,230 m.	Russia	O	f
Dniester, R., 500 m.	Russia	N	f
Don, R., 995 m.	Russia	Q	f
Donetz, R., 450 m.	Russia	P	f
Dordogne, R., 296 m.	France	H	g
Douro, R., 400 m.	Portugal	F	g
Drave, R., 360 m.	Austria	L	f
Dwina, or Duna, R., 500 m.	Russia	N	d
Dwina, R. (Northern), 980 m.	Russia	Q	e
Ebro, R., 340 m.	Spain	G	g
Elbe, R., 550 m.	North Germany	K	e
Enara L.	Russia	N	b
Garonne, R., 300 m.	France	G	g
Geneva, L., area 331 sq. m.	Switzerld.	I	f
Gironde, R., 45 m.	France	G	f
Glommen, R., 340 m.	Norway	K	c
Göte, R., 40 m.	Sweden	K	d
Guadalquiver, R., 280 m.	Spain	F	h
Guadiana, R., 380 m.	Portugal	F	h
Humber, R., 38 m.	England	H	c
Ilmen, L.	Russia	O	d
Iletch, R., 150 m.	Russia	T	e
Imandra L.	Russia	O	b
Indals R., 240 m.	Sweden	L	e
Inn, R., 320 m.	South Germany	K	f
Isère, R., 190 m.	France	I	f
Ishma, R.	Russia	S	c
Jucar, or Xucar, R.	Spain	G	h
Kalix R., 260 m.	Sweden	M	b
Kama, R., 1,400 m.	Russia	S	d
Kara, R.	Russia	U	b
Kem R., 250 m.	Russia	O	e
Khoper, R., 500 m.	Russia	Q	e
Kitka L.	Russia	N	b
Klar R., 280 m.	Sweden	K	e
Kliazma, R.	Russia	Q	d
Kovdo L.	Russia	O	b
Kuban, R., 380 m.	Russia	Q	f
Kuiti L.	Russia	N	b
Kuma, R., 300 m.	Russia	R	g
Kura, 540 m.	Transcaucasia	R	g
Ladoga L., area 7,025 sq. m., the largest lake in Europe,	Russia	O	c
Latcha L.	Russia	P	c
Liusne, R., 240 m.	Sweden	L	c
Loire, R., 600 m.	France	H	f
Lot, R., 250 m.	France	H	g
Lovat, R.	Russia	O	d
Lucerne, L., area 41 sq. m.	Switzerland	I	f
Luga, R.	Russia	N	d
Lulea, R., 240 m.	Sweden	M	b
Luta R.	Russia	O	b
Lutza, R.	Russia	R	e
Maas or Meuse, R., 450 m.	Holland	I	f
Main, R., 310 m.	South Germany	K	e
Mälar, L., area 472 sq. m.	Sweden	L	d
Manytch, R., 380 m.	Russia	Q	f
Maritza, R., 270 m.	Turkey	N	g
Marne, R., 210 m.	France	H	f
Maros, R., 400 m.	Austria	M	f
Medvieditza, R., 330 m.	Russia	Q	e
Memel or Niemen, R., 450 m.	Russia	M	e
Meuse or Maas, R., 450 m.	France	I	f
Mezen R., 400 m.	Russia	Q	b
Mincio, R., 38 m.	Italy	K	f
Minho, R., 130 m.	Spain	F	g
Miosen, L.	Norway	K	c
Moldau, R., 270 m.	Austria	K	f
Mologa, R.	Russia	P	d
Mondego, R.	Portugal	F	g
Moselle, R., 300 m.	North Germany	I	f
Moskva, R., 200 m.	Russia	P	d
Neva, R., 40 m.	Russia	O	c
Niemen or Memel, R., 450 m.	Russia	M	e
Njurnda, R.	Sweden	L	c
Ochrida L.	Turkey	M	g
Oder, R., 455 m.	North Germany	K	e
Oise, R., 135 m.	France	H	f
Oka, R., 650 m.	Russia	Q	d
Onega L., area 3,400 sq. m.	Russia	P	c
Onega, R., 250 m.	Russia	P	c
Onsha, R.	Russia	Q	d
Orivesi L.	Russia	N	c
Oufa or Ufa, R., 400 m.	Russia	T	d
Ounas, R.	Russia	N	b
Peipus, L.	Russia	N	d
Pesa R.	Russia	R	b
Petchora, R., 900 m.	Russia	S	b
Pielis L.	Russia	N	c
Pinega, R.	Russia	Q	e
Pitea, R., 200 m.	Sweden	L	b
Plitch, R.	Russia	N	e
Po, R., 390 m.	Italy	K	f
Pripet, R., 350 m.	Russia	N	e
Pruth, R., 360 m.	Russia	N	f
Rhine, R., 800 m.	Germany	I	e
Rhone, R., 580 m.	France	H	g
Rhys, L.	Norway	K	b
Saima L.	Russia	N	e
Samara, R., 280 m.	Russia	S	e
Samur, R.	Russia	R	g
Saone, R., 225 m.	France	H	f
Save, R., 550 m.	Austria	L	f
Segö L.	Russia	O	c
Seine, R., 470 m.	France	H	f
Sereth, 270 m.	Turkey	N	f
Severn, R., 226 m.	England	G	e
Shannon, R., 254 m.	Ireland	F	e
Shapinka, or Pilvor Jaha R.	Russia	S	b
Siljan L.	Sweden	L	c
Silva, R.	Russia	T	d
Sisola, R.	Russia	S	c
Skellefteå R., 240 m.	Sweden	L	b
Slutch, R.	Russia	N	e
Starr L.	Sweden	L	b
Stora Lulea L.	Sweden	L	b
Storsa L.	Sweden	K	c
Suchona, R., 440 m.	Russia	Q	c
Sura, R.	Russia	R	e
Svir, R.	Russia	O	c
Szeksna, R.	Russia	P	d
Tagus, R., 540 m.	Portugal	F	h
Tana, R., 200 m.	Norway	N	b
Tarn, R., 220 m.	France	H	g
Tchusovaya, R.	Russia	T	d
Terek, R., 300 m.	Russia	R	g
Thames, R., 215 m.	England	H	e
Theiss, R., 500 m.	Austria	M	f
Thingvalla L.	Iceland	C	c
Tiber, R., 185 m.	Italy	K	g
Topposero L.	Russia	O	b
Tornea Elf, 290 m.	Russia	M	b
Tornea L.	Sweden	L	b
Tsilma, R.	Russia	S	b
Tsna, R., 260 m.	Russia	Q	e
Ufa or Oufa, R., 400 m.	Russia	T	d
Ulea L.	Russia	N	c
Umea, R., 280 m.	Sweden	L	c
Ural, R., 1,040 m.	Russia	S	f
Ussa, R., 460 m.	Russia	T	b
Utzen, R.	Russia	R	f
Velikaia, R.	Russia	N	d
Vetluga, R., 440 m.	Russia	R	d
Viatka R., 680 m.	Russia	S	d
Vienne, R., 220 m.	France	H	f
Vindel R.	Sweden	L	c
Vistula, R., 590 m.	Russia	L	e
Vitchegda, R., 640 m.	Russia	S	c
Volga, R., 2,400 m., the largest river of Europe,	Russia	R	e
Volkov, R., 150 m.	Russia	O	d
Washka, R.	Russia	R	c
Wener, L., area 2,015 sq. m.	Sweden	K	d
Weser, R., 250 m.	North Germany	I	e
Wetter, L., area 716 sq. m.	Sweden	K	d
Wodlo L.	Russia	P	c
Worona, R.	Russia	Q	c
Woshe, L.	Russia	P	c
Wyg L.	Russia	O	c
Wym, R.	Russia	S	c
Xucar or Jucar, R.	Spain	G	h
Yonne, R., 190 m.	France	H	f

MOUNTAINS.

Ætna, Mount (Volcano), 10,874	Sicily	K	h
Alps, the, 15,744	France & Switzerld.	I	f
Apennines, 10,206	Italy	K	g
Athos, Mount, 6,778	Turkey	M	g
Auvergne Mounts., 6,188	France	H	f
Balkan Mts. (Hæmus), 4,900	Turkey	M	g
Bohmer Wald, 4,613	Austria	K	f
Cantabrian Mounts., 10,000	Spain	G	g
Carnic Alps, 11,510	Italy	K	f
Carpathian Mounts., 8,779	Austria	M	f
Carpathians, Southern, or Transylvanian Alps, 9,528	Turkey	M	f
Caucasus Mounts., 18,493	Russia	Q	g
Cevennes Mounts., 5,794	France	H	g
Cote d'Or, 1,640	France	H	f
Dinaric Alps, 7,000	Austria	L	g
Dovrefield Mounts., 7,563	Norway	K	c
Elburz, Mount, 18,493	Caucasus	Q	g
Erz Mounts., 4,124	North Germany	K	e
Grampian Mounts., 4,406	Scotland	G	d
Gran Sasso d'Italia, or Monte Corno, 10,206	Apennines	K	g
Gross Glockner, 12,955	Alps	K	f
Hardangerfield Mts., 8,546	Norway	I	c
Hartz Mounts., 3,740	North Germany	K	e
Hekla, Mt. (Volcano), 5,210	Iceland	D	e
Ida, Mount, 7,674	Candia	M	h
Iremel, Mount, 5,030	Urals	T	e
Iron Gates of the Danube,	Turkey	M	g
Jura Mounts., 5,643	France	I	f
Kasbek, Mount, 16,550	Caucasus	Q	g
Katchkanar, Mount, 2,941	Urals	T	d
Kiölen Mounts., 6,152	Norway	K	e
Konjakovski, Mount, 5,117	Urals	T	d
Langfield Mounts.,	Norway	I	c
Maritime Alps, 10,345	Italy	I	g
Mont Blanc, the loftiest M. in Europe, 15,744	Alps	I	f
Mont Cenis (Pass 6,775),	Alps	I	f
Monte Corno, or Gran Sasso d'Italia,	Apennines	K	g
Monte Rosa, 15,174	Alps	I	f
Morena, Sierra, 5,500	Spain	G	h
Norie Alps, 12,956	Austria	K	f
Obdorsk Mounts.,	Russia	U	b
Olympus, Mount, 6,332	Turkey	M	g
Perdu, Mont, 10,994	Pyrenees	G	g
Pindus, Mount, 8,950	Turkey	M	g
Plomb de Cantal, 6,093	France	H	f
Puy de Dôme, 4,846	France	H	f
Pyrenées, 11,168	France & Spain	H	g
Sablia, Mt., 5,141	Urals	T	c
Serra de Estrella, 7,524	Portugal	F	h
Sierra de Toledo,	Spain	G	h
Sierra Morena, 5,500	Spain	G	h
Sierra Nevada, 11,678	Spain	G	h
Skagstoltind, 8,068	Norway	I	c
Sneehätten, 7,568	Dovrefield	I	c
Snowdon, 3,570	Wales	G	e
Sulitelma, 6,152	Kiölen Mts.	L	b
Taganai Mount, 3,402	Urals	T	d
Toledo, Sierra de,	Spain	G	h
Toll-pos, 5,434	Urals	T	c
Ural Mounts., 5,434	Russia	T	d
Valdai Hills, 1,151	Russia	O	d
Vatna Jokull,	Iceland	D	c
Vesuvius, Mt. (Volcano), 1,070	Italy	K	g
Vosges Mounts., 4,688	Germany	I	f
Yalping Nor, 3,929	Urals	T	c

GULFS, BAYS, ETC.

Adriatic Sea,	E. of Italy	L	g
Ægean Sea,	Archipelago	N	h
Axar Fiord,	Iceland	D	h
Azov, Sea,	S. of Russia	P	f
Baltic Sea,	E. of Sweden	L	d
Biscay, Bay,	France & Spain	G	f
Black Sea,		O	g
Bonifacio, Strait,	Italy	I	g
Bosphorus, or Strait of Constantinople,	Turkey	N	g
Bothnia, Gulf of,	Russia & Sweden	M	c
Breidi Fiord,	Iceland	C	b
Bristol Channel,	England	G	e
Bukke Fiord,	Norway	I	d
Cabes, Gulf,	Tunis	K	i
Cagliari, Gulf,	Italy	I	h
Cardigan Bay,	Wales	G	e
Caspian Sea,	Russia	R	g
Cattegat,	E. of Denmark	K	d
Chaipudyrskaia Bay,	Russia	U	b
Cheskaia Bay,	Russia	R	b
Clyde, Firth of,	Scotland	G	d
Dardanelles, or Hellespont,	Turkey	N	g
Dollart (Bay),	North Germany	I	e
Donegal Bay,	Ireland	F	e
Dover, Strait,	England & France	H	e
Dwina, Gulf of,	Russia	P	c
English Channel,	England & France	G	e
Eyja Fiord,	Iceland	D	b
Faxa Fiord,	Iceland	C	e
Finland, Gulf of,	Russia	N	d
Forth, Firth of,	Scotland	G	d
Genoa, Gulf,	Italy	I	g
German Ocean, or North Sea,	E. of Britain	H	d
Gibraltar, Strait,	Spain & Africa	F	h
Great Belt,	Denmark	K	d
Hammamet, Gulf,	Tunis	K	h
Hardanger Fiord,	Norway	I	c
Horna Fiord,	Iceland	D	b
Huna Fiord,	Iceland	C	c
Ingolfshofde Bay,	Iceland	D	c
Ionian Sea,	Italy & Greece	L	h
Irish Sea,	British Isles	G	e
Isa Fiord,	Iceland	C	b
Kandalaksha, Gulf of,	Russia	O	b
Kola Bay,	Russia	O	b
Kuma, Gulf,	Russia	R	g
Laxa Fiord,	Norway	N	a
Levant,	Mediterranean Sea	O	i
Liim Fiord,	Denmark	I	d
Lions, Gulf,	France	H	g

MAP OF EUROPE.

Little Belt,	Denmark	K	d	North Sea, or German Ocean,	E. of Britain	H	d	Sidra, Gulf,	Tripoli	L	i
Mälstrom,	Norway	K	b	Onega, Gulf of,	Russia	P	c	Skaga Fiord,	Iceland	D	b
Marmora, Sea,	Turkey	N	g	Otranto, Strait,	Italy & Turkey	L	g	Skager Rack,	N. of Denmark	I	d
Mediterranean Sea,	Europe & Africa			Porsanger Fiord,	Norway	N	a	Sogne Fiord,	Norway	I	c
Messina, Strait,	Italy	L	h	Riga, Gulf of,	Russia	M	d	Solway Firth,	Scotland	G	c
Moray Firth,	Scotland	G	d	St. George's Channel,	Ireland & Wales	F	e	Sonnd, The,	Denmark	K	d
Motovski Gulf,	Russia	O	b	Salonika, Gulf,	Turkey	M	h	Tana Fiord,	Norway	N	a
Namsen Fiord,	Norway	K	c					Taranto, Gulf,	Italy & Greece	L	g
North Channel,	Scotland	F	d								

Throndhjem Fiord,	Norway	I	c
Tyrrhenian Sea,	Italy	K	h
Varanger Fiord,	Norway	O	b
Wash, The,	England	H	e
West Fiord,	Norway	K	b
White Sea,	Russia	P	b
Yenikale, Strait,	Russia	P	f
Zuider Zee,	Holland	I	e

ISLANDS, PENINSULAS, AND CAPES.

Achil I.	Ireland	E	e	Gata, C.	Spain	G	h	Matapan, C.	Greece	M	h	Sardinia,	Italy	I	g
Ægades Is.	Sicily	K	h	Gomera I.	Canary Is.	D	k	Milo I.	Greece	M	h	Scandinavian Peninsula embraces Norway and Sweden.			
Aland Is.	Russia	M	c	Gothland I.	Sweden	L	d	Minorca I.	Spain	H	g	Scarpanto I.	Turkey in Asia	N	h
Anglesey I.	England	G	e	Gozo I. (*British*),	Italy	K	h	Mitylene I.	Turkey in Asia	N	h	Scilly Is.	England	F	f
Archipelago,	Greece	N	h	Gran Canaria I.	Canary Is.	D	k	Morea or Peloponnesus (Penm.),	Greece	M	h	Sem, Ras (C.),	Tripoli	M	i
Asinara I.	Sardinia	I	g	Great Britain, embraces England and Scotland,		G	e	Mull I.	Scotland	F	d	Senjen Oe (I.),	Norway	L	b
Balearic Islands,	Spain	H	h	Guernsey I.	England	G	f	Nau, C.	Italy	L	h	Shetland Is.	Scotland	G	c
Belle I.	France	G	f	Hague, C. la,	France	G	f	Naze, The (C.),	Norway	I	d	Sicily,	Italy	K	h
Bon, C.	Tunis	K	h	Hebrides, or Western Isles,	Scotland	F	d	Negropont, I.	Greece	M	h	Skaw, The (C.),	Denmark	K	d
Bornholm I.	Denmark	K	d	Horn, The (C.),	Denmark	I	d	Nicaria I.	Turkey in Asia	N	h	Skye I.	Scotland	F	d
British Isles,		G	e	Hyeres Is.	France	I	g	Noirmoutier, I.	France	G	f	Snaefells (C.),	Iceland	C	c
Canary Islands (*to Spain*)	Africa	D	k	Iceland (*to Denmark*),	Atlantic Ocean	D	c	Nord Kyn (C.), the most northerly point of the Continent,	Norway	N	a	Sorö I.	Norway	M	a
Candia or Crete I.	Turkey	M	h	Ionian Islands,	Greece	M	h	North Cape,	Norway	N	a	Spartivento, C.	Italy	L	h
Capraja I.	Italy	I	g	Ireland,	British Isles	F	e	Oland I.	Sweden	L	d	Spartivento, C.	Sardinia	I	h
Cephalonia I.	Greece	M	h	Islay I.	Scotland	F	d	Oleron I.	France	G	f	Stadt Promontory,	Norway	I	c
Cerigo I.	Greece	M	h	Iviza or Iviça I.	Spain	H	h	Orkney Is.	Scotland	G	d	Strömö I.	Faroe Is.	F	c
Cerigotto I.	Greece	M	h	Jerba Is.	Tunis	K	i	Ortegal, C.	Spain	F	g	Sulen Is.	Norway	H	c
Channel Is.	England	G	f	Jersey I.	England	G	f	Osel I.	Russia	M	d	Syderö I.	Färoe Is.	F	c
Clear, Cape,	Ireland	F	e	Jutland Peninsula,	Denmark	I	d	Osterö I.	Faroe Is.	F	c	Syra I.	Greece	M	h
Corfu I.	Greece	L	h	Kadisha, Ras (C.),	Tunis	K	h	Ouessant or Ushant I.	France	F	f	Tarifa Point,	Spain	F	h
Corsica,	France	I	g	Kali Akra, C.	Turkey	N	g	Palma I.	Canary Is.	D	k	Teneriffe I.	Canary Is.	D	k
Crete or Candia I.	Turkey	M	h	Kanin, C.	Russia	Q	b	Palos, C.	Spain	G	h	Texel I.	Holland	H	e
Creux, C.	Spain	H	g	Kanin or Kaninskaia Penin.,	Russia	R	b	Pantellaria I.	Sicily	K	h	Thaso I.	Turkey in Asia	M	g
Crimea, Peninsula,	Russia	O	f	Kerkenna Is.	Tunis	K	i	Penas, C.	Spain	F	g	Trafalgar, C.	Spain	F	h
Cyclades Is.	Greece	M	h	Khio I.	Turkey in Asia	N	h	Portlands Huk (C.),	Iceland	D	c	Tremiti Is.	Italy	L	g
Cyprus I.	Turkey in Asia	O	h	Kinnaird Head	Scotland	G	d	Porto Santo I.	Madeira Is.	D	i	Ushant or Ouessant I.	France	F	f
Dagö I.	Russia	M	d	Kola Peninsula,	Russia	P	b	Re, I.	France	G	f	Ustica,	Sicily	K	h
Desertas Is.	Madeira Is.	D	i	Kolguev I.	Russia	R	b	Reykianes (C.),	Iceland	C	c	Valentia I.	Ireland	E	e
Dieu, I., or d'Yeu,	France	G	f	Krossanes (C.),	Iceland	E	c	Rhodes I.	Turkey in Asia	N	h	Vegenö I.	Norway	K	b
Donnaö I.	Norway	K	b	Laaland	Denmark	K	e	Ribachi Peninsula,	Russia	O	b	Vigten Is.	Norway	K	b
Elba I.	Italy	K	g	Lands End,	England	F	e	Rocca, C.	Portugal	F	h	Voronov, C.	Russia	Q	b
Erris Head,	Ireland	F	e	Lanzarote I.	Canary Is.	E	k	Rockall Rock,	Atlantic Oc.	E	d	Waigatz I.	Russia	T	b
Fair I.	Scotland	G	d	Lemno I.	Turkey in Asia	N	h	Rugen I.	North Germany	K	e	Western Isles or Hebrides,	Scotland	F	d
Faroe Is. (*to Denmark*),	Atlantic Ocean	F	c	Lenca, C.	Italy	L	h	St. Kilda I.	Scotland	F	d	Westmanna Is.	Iceland	C	c
Ferro I.	Canary Is.	D	k	Lipari Is.	Italy	K	h	St. Vincent, C., the most westerly point of the Coutinent,	Portugal	F	h	Wight, I.	England	G	e
Finisterre, C.	Spain	F	g	Lofoden Is.	Norway	K	b	Salvages Is.	Canary Is.	D	i	Wrath, C.	Scotland	F	d
Formentera I.	Spain	H	h	Madeira I.	Portugal	D	i	San Antioco,	Sardinia	I	h	Zante I.	Greece	M	b
Frisian Is.	Holland	I	e	Majorca I.	Spain	H	h	Sando I.	Faroe Is.	F	c	Zealand I.	Denmark	K	d
Frisian Is., North,	N. Germany	I	d	Malin Head,	Ireland	F	d	San Pietro,	Sardinia	I	h				
Fuerteventura I.	Canary Is.	E	k	Malta I. (*British*),	Italy	K	h	Santa Maura I.	Greece	M	h				
Funen I.	Denmark	K	d	Man, I.	England	G	e								
Gargano Promontory,	Italy	L	g												

EUROPE

BY J. BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S.

Statute Miles. 69.16 = 1 Deg.

French Kilometres. 111.3 = 1 Deg.

Meridian of Greenwich

Engraved & Printed in Colours

T. Ellwood Zell, Davis

by J. Bartholomew.

ish, and Portuguese, which are partly a corruption of the Latin; the German, Flemish, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, and English, which proceed from the Teutonic; the Sclavonic, which predominates in the language of Poland, Russia, Bohemia, and a great part of Turkey in Europe; the Celtic, of which there are dialects in Wales, Scotland, Ireland, the N.W. of France, and Lapland; the modern Greek, and some others. — *Rel.* The inhabitants, however divided into sects, are all Christians, with the exception of the Turks, and scattered settlements of Jews. The Christians in Europe are composed of three great bodies — the Catholics, the Protestants, and the Greek Church. — *Hist.* According to the mythology of the poets, Europe received its name from Europa, who was carried there by Jupiter. Bochart derives the name from the Phœnician *urappa*, which he makes equivalent to the Greek *leukoprosōpos*, of a white or fair aspect; and considers it as applying to the continent of *E.*, from the fairer visages and complexions of its inhabitants. M. Gebelin, on the other hand, deduces the word from the Hebrew *ereb*, west, as indicating the country lying in that direction from Asia. The first inhabitants of Europe came from Asia; and during the period when large and powerful empires flourished in that quarter of the globe, *E.* remained for a length of time plunged in barbarism. Greece first emerged from this barbaric state, and soon attained a high degree of civilization, at the same time spreading her colonies over southern Italy, as well as on the coasts of Gaul and Spain. In the 8th century B. C., Rome was founded, and, by degrees, conquered the whole of Italy, finally extending her dominion over nearly all *E.*, with the exception of its more northern nations. After the fall of the Roman empire, the barbarians, coming for the most part from Asia, overran *E.*, and for many ages after their advent there existed on the continent an entire anarchy. The empire of the Visigoths was formed in Spain, that of the Franks in Gaul, the Lombards in Italy, the Saxons in the north of Germany, the Avari in the south, and, afterwards the Saxons and Angles, or Anglo-Saxons, in Britain. The Greek empire at Constantinople, the only remnant of the Roman domination, subsisted, nevertheless, in eastern *E* About the year 800 A.D., the great conqueror and administrator, Charlemagne, moulded, for a time, the heterogeneous mass into one vast empire, embracing the greater part of western *E.* His successors were unable to hold together what the genius of their ancestor had formed; and from the ruins of his large possessions arose the separate kingdoms of France, Germany, Italy, Lorraine, Provence, Burgundy, &c. In the 10th century, the great nations of the North came forth from their obscurity, and Russia, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark took rank as European powers, at the same time that the Moors, who had invaded and held the fairest portions of the Spanish peninsula, from the 8th century till this period, began to retire before the Christian kings of Leon, Castile, Aragon, and Portugal. At length, in the 15th century, on the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, 1453, all the great states of Europe may be considered to have been founded. In the 16th century, the United Netherlands detached themselves from the Spanish crown, and the Prussian monarchy was not formed until the 18th. The general war which broke out on the French revolution of 1789, changed, for a time, the aspect of the continent, Napoleon I. being everywhere victorious. After the fall of his empire, the old order of things was in a great measure re-established. The territories of the various states, as fixed by the treaties of 1815, are those which now subsist, with the exceptions below noted. In 1827 Greece separated from the Turkish empire. In 1831, the kingdom of the Netherlands was divided into the kingdoms of Belgium and of Holland. In 1859, Austria relinquished Lombardy to the French emperor, who transferred it to the kingdom of Italy. In the year 1866 an important territorial change was arranged by the Congress of Vienna. Four of the German states, Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau, and Frankfort, and the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, were annexed to Prussia, the Germanic Confederation was dissolved, a large majority of the States belonging to it forming a new one called the North German Confederation, which is under the control of Prussia. By the treaty between Austria and Italy, the same year, the province of Venetia was ceded to Italy; and, in 1871, the King of Prussia was declared Emperor of Germany.

Europe'an, *a.* Belonging or relating to Europe, or to its inhabitants.

—*n.* A native of Europe.

Europe'anism, *n.* Quality of being European.

Europe'anize, *v. a.* To cause to become like the Europeans in manners or character; to habituate or accustom to European usages; to cause to become naturalized or domesticated in Europe. — *Webster.*

Euro'tas. (*Anc. Geog.*) The name of an ancient river in Greece. The Spartans gave it divine honors. Its modern name is Vasili.

Eu'rus, *n.* The east wind.

Eury'ale, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Nymphæaceæ*. *E. ferox* is a water-lily with small red or violet-colored flowers, leaves about a foot in diameter, the leaf-stalk and calyces covered with stiff prickles; native of India and China. The fruit is round, soft, pulpy, the size of a small orange, composed of a number of carpels, and containing round black seeds as large as peas, which are full of a nutritious farina, and eaten roasted. The root contains starch, which may be used for food, or be itself eaten. It is said to have been in cultivation in China for upwards of 3,000 years.—(*Zoöl.*) See top of next col.

Euryc'erous, *a.* [Gr. *eurus*, broad, and *kerus*, a horn.] That has a broad horn.

(*Zoöl.*) A remarkable genus of radiate animals, family *Asteriadæ*, or Star-fishes, in which each division of the rays is branched again and again, so that the whole resembles a bunch of serpents' tails. Fig. 975 represents the whole of the body, with only two of the rays given in detail. They are sometimes known by the name of *Medusa's heads*. These little branches must be of singular use to the animal in securing its prey.



Fig. 975. — EURYALE VERRUCOSUM. See also Fig. 1995.

Eury'dice. (*Myth.*) See ORPHEUS.

Eurys'thenes, a son of Aristodemus, who lived in perpetual dissension with his twin-brother Procles, while they both sat on the Spartan throne. It was unknown which of the two was born first; the mother, who wished to see both her sons raised to the throne, refused to declare it, and they were appointed joint kings of Sparta, by order of the oracle of Delphi, 1102 B. C. The descendants of Eurysthenes were called Eurysthenidæ, and those of Procles, Proclidæ. Eurysthenes had a son called Agis, who succeeded him. His descendants were called Agidæ. There sat on the throne of Sparta 31 kings of the family of Eurysthenes, and only 24 of the Prochdæ. The former were the more illustrious.

Eurys'theus, a king of Argos and Mycenæ, whose birth was hastened by Juno two months, that he might come into the world before Hercules, the son of Alcmena, as the younger of the two was doomed, by order of Jupiter, to be subservient to the will of the other. This natural right was cruelly exercised by Eurystheus, who imposed upon Hercules the most dangerous enterprises, well known by the name of the twelve labors of Hercules. See ALCMENA.

Eurythmy, (*u'rith-me.*) *n.* [Gr. *eurythmia* — *eu*, and *rythmos*, measure, proportion, or symmetry of parts. See RHYTHM.] Good rhythm, time, or proportion; ease, majesty, and elegance of the parts of a body, arising from just proportions.

(*Med.*) Regularity of pulse.

Euse'bian, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A follower of Eusebius, *q. v.*; an Arian.

Euse'bius, PAMPHILI, (*i. e.* the friend of Pamphilus,) the father of ecclesiastical history, B. at Cesarea about 270. Pamphilus was his earliest friend in Cesarea, and gave the young student access to the large library which he had collected. Pamphilus was at length imprisoned, and Eusebius remained his attached and inseparable companion. And when the prisoner suffered martyrdom under Galerius, in 309, Eusebius fled first to Tyre, and then to Egypt. On his return, about 314, he was made bishop of his native city, and continued in that diocese till his death. In the year 325 he attended the Council of Nice, and delivered a formal address to the emperor. The Nicene creed, which condemned Arianism, was in its earliest draught composed by him; but he scrupled at length to subscribe to it, after several important verbal alterations had been made upon it. His caution and moderation afterwards subjected him to the charge of that very heresy which the Nicene council had been summoned to confute. His views on the Trinity approached those of Origen, and he seems to have held a species of subordination among the persons of the Godhead, which was incompatible with a consistent belief in the supreme deity of the Son. At the Council of Tyre, in 335, he joined in deposing Athanasius on a charge of contumacy. Prior to this period, in 330, he was offered the patriarchate of Antioch, but refused it; and he died about the year 340. Eusebius was a divine of great learning, accomplishments, and industry. Not a few of his numerous works have been preserved, which have been of great service to theology, especially to church history. His *Præparatio Evangelica*, in fifteen books, was, as its title implies, intended to prepare the pagan mind for the reception of Christianity, by showing the vast inferiority of other religions; and his *Demonstratio Evangelica*, in twenty books, of which ten have been preserved, was meant for the Jewish mind, and as a positive evidence for Christianity, especially in its connection with the oracles and prophecies of the Old Testament. His *Historia Ecclesiastica*, in ten books, reaches from the birth of Christ to the defeat of Licinius in 324, and is an important and valuable record. Besides his *Life of Constantine*, his *Oration* in praise of the same emperor, his *Onomasticon*, his tract against Hierocles, and his *Eloge* on the martyrs, we have his *Chronicon*, a Latin version of the second part of which, by Jerome, has been long known. But an Armenian version of the whole work was found some years ago, and published at Venice in 1818; other discoveries have been made by the famous Angelo Mai. The *Theophania*, another treatise of Eusebius, was discovered in a Syrian version, by Mr. Tattam, in an Egyptian monastery, and has been translated into English.

Eusta'chian Tube, *n.* (*Anat.*) The name given, after the Italian anatomist Eustachius, to the communication existing between the ear and the mouth. It begins in the anterior part of the tympanum, and runs in a bony canal forwards and inwards, terminating with the petrous portion of the temporal bone. It then proceeds, partly cartilaginous and partly membranous, gradually enlarging to its termination behind the soft palate (see Fig. 896). It is through this tube of communication with the ear that persons who have a perforated tympanum blow tobacco-smoke. When the Eustachian tube is stopped or obliterated, it produces deafness.

Eusta'chian Valve, *n.* (*Anat.*) A semilinear, membranous valve, which separates the right auricle of the heart from the inferior *vena cava*, first described by Eustachius.

Eusta'chius, or **Eustachio,** BARTOLOMEO, an eminent Italian physician of the 16th century. He settled at Rome, where he formed his anatomical tables, and made several important discoveries, among which is the *Eustachian tube*, q. v. Boerhaave published this author's *Opuscula Anatomica* in 1707. D. 1570.

Eusta'tius, or **Eusta'tia, (St.,)** one of the Dutch Leeward Caribbee Islands, in the W. Indies, 10 m. from St. Christopher's; *area*, 190 sq. m. It rises out of the ocean in the form of a huge, volcanic, pyramidal rock, tapering to its summit, and, in proportion to its size, is one of the finest and best cultivated islands of all the Caribbees. *Pop.* 3,000.

Eu'style, *n.* [Gr. *eustylos*, from *eu*, well, and *stylos*, a column.] (*Arch.*) The intercolumniation or space between columns, which, as the name imports, was considered the most beautiful, being two diameters and a quarter of the column in width.

Eu'synchite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as DECHENITE, *q. v.*

Eu'taw, in *Alabama*, a post-village, cap. of Greene co., about 100 m. W.N.W. of Montgomery; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Eutaw, in *Texas*, a post-office of Limestone co.

Eutaw Indians. See UTAH.

Eutaw Springs, in *S. Carolina*, a small tributary of the Santee River, in Charleston dist. A battle was fought on the banks of this stream in 1781, between about 2,000 Americans under Gen. Greene, and about 2,300 British under Col. Stuart. The latter were defeated and driven from their camp; but the American soldiers in their search for plunder becoming disorganized and scattered, the British returned and Greene was compelled to retire. In the night, however, the British retreated toward Charleston, leaving 138 killed and wounded, and about 500 prisoners. The Americans lost about 550 in killed, wounded, and missing.

Eu'terpe. (*Myth.*) One of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. She presided over music, and was looked upon as the inventress of the flute. She is represented as crowned with flowers, and holding a flute in her hands.



Fig. 976.—EUTERPE.

(*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Palmaceæ*. The species *E. montana* is one of the Cabbage-palms, so called because the young leaf-buds are boiled and eaten like cabbage. From the fruits of other species, particularly *E. assai* and *edulis*, pleasant beverages are prepared.

Enter'pean, *a.* Relating to Enterpe, or to an association for the practice of music.—*Clarke.*

Euthana'sia, Euthanasy, *n.* [From Gr. *eu*, well, and *thanatos*, death.] Literally, an easy death. By political writers it is employed in various senses to indicate such peculiar theories as have the best tendency to uphold the state or disentangle it from difficulties. Thus, for instance, it is maintained that the issue of inconvertible paper-money is the true *euthanasia* of public debts in modern countries.

Eutroph'ic, *n.* [From Gr. *eu*, well, and *trophe*, nourishment.] (*Med.*) A term introduced for an agent whose action is exerted on the system of nutrition, without necessarily occasioning manifest increase of any of the secretions. The chief eutrophics are — mercurials, the preparations of iodine, bromine, cod-liver oil, the preparations of gold and silver, sulphur, sugar, and sarsaparilla.

Eu'trophy, *n.* (*Med.*) A good state of nutrition.

Eu'tyches, the founder of the sect of the EUTYCHIANS, *q. v.*

Eutych'ianism, *n.* The system or doctrines of Eutyches.

Eutych'ians, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A religious sect of the 5th century, named after their founder Eutyches, abbot of a monastery in Constantinople. They were marked by the vehemence of their opposition to the heresy of the Nestorians. The latter had asserted the distinctness of the two natures in Christ; the *E.* fell into the opposite extreme, and held that the human nature of Christ was absorbed in the divine, and that his body had no real existence. Their views were condemned in a synod held at Constantinople, in 448, by Flavian, patriarch of that city, and Eutyches deposed; but this decision was controverted by another council held at Ephesus the following year. Eutychianism, however, was finally condemned in 451, at the general council of Chalcedon, which declared "that in Christ two distinct natures were united in one person, and that without any change, mixture, or confusion."

Eux'enite, *n.* (*Min.*) A rare mineral found in Norway. It is a columbo-tantalate, containing titanic acid,

yttrium, and uranium. Color, brownish-black; hardness, 6·5; sp. gr. 4·60 to 4·99.

Enx'ine, *n.* [Gr. *euxinos*, hospitable.] The name given by the ancients to the BLACK SEA, *q. v.*

En'zolith, Euzolite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of STILBITE, *q. v.*

E'va, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Barry co.

Evac'uant, *a.* [Lat. *evacuans*. See EVACUATE.] (*Med.*) Emptying; freeing from; purgative; cathartic.

—*n.* (*Med.*) A medium which promotes evacuation; a cathartic.

Evac'uate, *v. a.* [Fr. *évacuer*; Lat. *evacuo, evacuatus* — *e, ex*, and *vacuo*, to empty, from *vaco*. See VACANT.] To empty out; to make empty; to throw or draw out the contents of; to free from anything contained; to eject; to void; to empty; to quit; to withdraw from a place.

Evac'uated, *p. a.* Emptied; cleared; freed from the contents; quitted; ejected; discharged; vacated.

Evacua'tion, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *evacuatio*.] Act of emptying or clearing of the contents.

—Discharge of any matter by the natural passages of the body, or by an artificial opening.

(*Mil.*) The act of quitting or withdrawing from a place.

Evac'uative, *a.* (*Med.*) That evacuates; purgative; cathartic.

Evac'uator, *n.* [L. Lat. *evacuator*.] One who evacuates or makes void.

Evade', *v. n.* [Fr. *évader*; Lat. *evado* — *e, ex*, and *vado*, to go or walk hastily, akin to Gr. *baino*, to go; *badizo*, to go or walk slowly; Heb. *bô*, to go or come in, to enter; Sansk. *vach*, to go.] To go out or away hastily; to go forth; to get or slip away; to escape; to attempt to escape; to practise artifice or sophistry for the purpose of eluding; to prevaricate; to equivocate; to shuffle.

—*v. a.* To traverse or pass over; to avoid by dexterity; to avoid or escape by artifice or stratagem; to slip away from; to elude by subterfuge, sophistry, address, or ingenuity; to escape; to baffle.

Evad'ible, *a.* That may be evaded.

Evaga'tion, *n.* [Lat. *evagatio*; *evagor*, to roam about.] The act of wandering; excursion; deviation.

Evagina'tion, *n.* [Lat. *e*, and *vagina*, a sheath.] The act of unsheathing. — *Craig.*

Evag'oras, a Greek historian, who wrote a *History of Egypt*, the *Life of Tamugenes*, and other works. Lived in the 1st century, A. D.

Evalua'tion, *n.* Same as VALUATION, *q. v.*

Evan'der, an adventurer, who went from Arcadia to Italy, and drove the aborigines from their ancient possessions, and reigned in that part of the country where Rome was afterwards founded. He gave Æneas assistance against the Rutuli, and distinguished himself by his hospitality. It is said that he first brought the Greek alphabet into Italy, and introduced there the worship of the Greek deities. He was honored as a god after death, and his subjects raised him an altar on Mount Aventine. — A philosopher of the second academy, who flourished 215 B. C.

Evanesce', *v. n.* [Lat. *evanesco*.] To vanish; to disappear.

Evanes'cence, *n.* [From Lat. *evanescens*, from *evanesco* — *e, ex*, and *vanesco*, from *vanus*, empty, void, vacant. See VANISH.] A vanishing away; a waning or decreasing; a disappearing; a gradual departure from sight or possession; state of being liable to vanish.

Evanes'cent, *a.* [Lat. *evanescens*.] Vanishing away; waning; decreasing; decaying; disappearing, subject to vanishing; fleeting; passing away; liable to dissipation; insensible; imperceptible.

Evanes'cently, *adv.* In a vanishing manner.

Evan'gel, *n.* [Gr. *evangelion*, good tidings.] The gospel of Christ. — Good tidings.

Evange'lian, *a.* Rendering thanks for favor. (R.)

Evangel'ic, Evangel'ical, *a.* [Fr. *évangélique*; L. Lat. *evangelicas*; Gr. *euang-gelicos* — *eu*, and *angello*, to bear a message, to bring tidings, to proclaim. See ANGEL.] Pertaining to good tidings; according to the gospel; consonant to the doctrines and precepts of the gospel; contained in the gospel; sound in the doctrines of the gospel; orthodox.

Evangel'ical, *a.* Agreeable to, or in conformity with, the doctrines of the Gospel. — It is frequently applied to those who make the atonement of Christ alone, and not the performance of moral duties, the ground of salvation; and hence it is frequently used as synonymous with orthodox. In Prussia the term is employed to designate the national Protestant Church, which is formed by a union of both Calvinists and Lutherans, being an attempt to unite the two parties.

Evangel'ical Alliance, *n.* (*Eccl.*) An association of Christians of various denominations, formally organized in London in 1846. Its object is to promote unity and co-operation among the different sects of Protestants, and to unite their efforts against the advance of Romanism and infidelity. Their object is also to encourage and strengthen laborers in the cause of Christianity in all parts of the world, particularly such as are struggling with difficulties and hardships. They also exert themselves in behalf of religious toleration in all parts of the world. The branch associations of the Alliance are seven in number, as follows: 1. Great Britain and Ireland; 2. United States of North America; 3. France, Belgium, and the French portion of Switzerland; 4. Northern Germany; 5. South Germany, and the German portion of Switzerland; 6. British North America; 7. West Indies. — The members of the Alliance are such as hold evangelical views on the following points: the divine inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, and the right of private judgment; the Trinity; depravity of human nature; the incarnation; justification by faith alone; the work of the Holy Spirit in conversion; the immortality of the soul; resurrection and judgment; the divine institution of the Christian ministry; and the obligation of the ordinances of baptism and the Lord's Supper. They hold conferences for devotion and mutual consultation in London, Paris, Berlin, Geneva, and other cities; the last being held at New York, in 1869.

Evangel'ical Union, *n.* (*Eccl.*) A religious body which took its rise in the State of Pennsylvania, in 1800, and has since spread over most of the U. States and a great part of Canada. Its founder was Jacob Albrecht, a German Lutheran, who, impressed with the want of religious life, and the corruption that prevailed among the German churches, commenced a course of itinerant preaching, and made many followers. They devote themselves much to missionary labor, especially among the German population. In theology, they are Arminian; but on other points they agree in the essentials of Christianity with the various evangelical churches, with whom they seek to cultivate friendly feelings.

Evangel'ical Union, *n.* (*Eccl.*) See MORRISONIANS.

Evangel'icalism, Evangel'icism, *n.* Evangelical principles.

Evangel'ically, *adv.* In a manner according to the Gospel.

Evangel'icalness, Evangelocity, *n.* Quality of being evangelical.

Evan'gelism, *n.* The promulgation of the Gospel; evangelical religion or doctrine; evangelicism.

Evan'gelist, *n.* [Fr. *évangéliste*; Gr. *euang-gelistes*. See EVANGELIC.] One who brings good tidings; a preacher of the Gospel; a missionary. — Hence the writers of the four gospels are called evangelists, because they proclaim the glad tidings of salvation through Christ. *E.* was also the name given to a particular class of Christian teachers chosen by the apostles to preach the Gospel, and ranking after the apostles and prophets, but before the pastors and teachers. They had no particular flocks assigned to them, but travelled from place to place under the direction of the apostles. This order is supposed to have been merely temporary, like that of the apostles and prophets; and the term is now only applied to those writers in the New Testament who have given us the history of Christ: Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. Matthew's is assigned by different authorities to various dates between 38 and 64; Mark's to 60 or 63; Luke's to 63 or 64; and John's to 97 or 98.

Evan'gelistary, *n.* A selection from the Gospels, to be read, as a lesson, in divine service. — *Worcester.*

Evangelis'tic, *a.* Relating to evangelism; evangelical.

Evan'gelist Islands, a cluster of rocky islets off the W. coast of Patagonia, S. America, forming a good land-mark for the W. entrance to the Strait of Magellan, the southernmost being in Lat. 52° 24′ S., Lon. 75° 7′ W.

Evangeliza'tion, *n.* Act of evangelizing.

Evan'gelize, *v. a.* [Fr. *évangéliser*; L. Lat. *evangelizo*; Gr. *euang-gelizomai*, from *euang-gelos*, bringing good news.] To bring or announce good news to; to instruct in the Gospel; to teach or preach the gospel to, and convert to a belief of the Gospel.

—*v. n.* To preach the Gospel.

Evan'gelized, *p. a.* Instructed in the Gospel; converted to a belief of the Gospel, or to Christianity.

Evan'ish, *v. n.* [Fr. *évanouir*; Lat. *evanesco*. See EVANESCENCE.] To vanish away; to wane; to decrease; to disappear; to escape from sight or perception.

Evan'ishment, *n.* The act of vanishing, or suddenly disappearing. (R.)

Ev'ans, SIR DE LACY, a British general, B. in Moig, Ireland, 1787. He entered the army in 1807, and after serving several years in India, returned and fought the campaigns of 1812, 1813, and 1814 against France with distinction. In 1835 he volunteered to command the British legion in Spain, and for his valor throughout the campaigns in which he served against the Carlists, he was invested with the Order of the Bath and the Cross of San Ferdinand and San Charles of Spain. In 1854 he became commander of the 2d division of the army of the East, and greatly distinguished himself at the battle of the Alma. He had a seat in parliament since 1831. D. 1870.

Ev'ans, in *Illinois*, a township of Marshall county. In *Colorado*, cap. Weed co.

Evans, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Erie co., on Lake Erie, about 20 m. S.S.W. of Buffalo; *pop.* of township about 4,000.

Ev'ansburgh, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Coshocton co., about 85 m. N.E. of Columbus.

Evansburgh, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Butler co., about 220 m. W. by N. of Harrisburg.

—A post-village of Crawford co., about 90 m. N.N.W. of Pittsburg; *pop.* about 300.

—A village of Montgomery co., about 7 m. N.W. of Norristown.

Evans' Creek, in *Michigan*, enters Raisin River from Lenawee co.

Ev'ansham, in *Virginia*. See WYTHEVILLE.

Ev'ansite, *n.* (*Min.*) A phosphate of alumina. Colorless or milk-white, sometimes tinged with yellow or blue. Hardness 3·5—4; sp. gr. 1·939; composition, phosphoric acid 18·4, alumina 39·7, water 41·9. It occurs at Zsetcznik, Hungary, in concretions on brown hematite.

Evans' Mills, in *New York*, a post-village of Jefferson co., about 160 m. N.W. of Albany.

Ev'ansport, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Defiance co., on Tiffin River, about 10 m. N. of Defiance; *pop.* abt. 300.

Evans' Ranch, in *California*, a P. O. of Lassen co.

Ev'anston, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Cook co., about 10 m. N. of Chicago; *pop.* of township about 1,400.

Ev'ansville, in *Arkansas*, a P. O. of Washington co.

Ev'ansville, in *California*, a village of Butte co., about 20 m. N.N.E. of Marysville.

Evansville, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Randolph co., on the Kaskaskia River, about 135 m. S. of Springfield.

Evansville, in *Indiana*, a post-township of Vanderburg co.

—A city, port of entry, and the cap. of Vanderburg co., on the Ohio River, about 200 m. from its mouth. It contains many fine and substantial public buildings, and commands an extensive trade. *Manuf.* Flour, machinery, tobacco, leather, &c. *Pop.* about 18,000.

Evansville, in *Minnesota*, a village of Douglas co., about 22 m. W.N.W. of Alexandria.

Ev'ansville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Columbia co.

Ev'ansville, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Rock co., on Allen Creek, about 22 m. N.W. of Beloit.

Ev'ansville, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Preston co., about 200 m. N.W. of Richmond.

Ev'answood, in *Wisconsin*, a P. O. of Waupaca co.

Evap'orable, *a.* That may evaporate or be evaporated; that may be dissipated by evaporation.

Evap'orate, *v. n.* [Fr. *évaporer*; Lat. *evaporo, evaporatus* — *e, ex*, and *vapŏro*, from *vapor*, steam, vapor. See VAPOR.] To escape or pass off in vapor or fumes, as a fluid; to escape and be dissipated; to exhale; to escape or pass off without effect; to be dissipated; to be wasted.

—*v. a.* To convert into vapor; to disperse in vapors; to dissipate in fumes, steam, or minute particles.

—*a.* Converted into vapor; evaporated.

Evap'orated, *p. a.* Converted into vapor or steam and dissipated; dissipated in inseusible particles, as a fluid; dissipated.

Evapora'tion, *n.* [Fr. *évaporation*, from Lat. *evaporatio*.] Act of evaporating; the conversion of a fluid into vapor; act of flying off in fumes; vent; discharge.

(*Chem.*) The conversion of liquid or solid bodies into elastic vapors or gases, by means of heat. *E.* goes on slowly or rapidly according to circumstances. Water evaporates gradually at ordinary temperatures all over the surface of the globe. It rises in the air as vapor, and when condensed by change of temperature, forms rain or dew, and descends again to the earth. When, however, *E.* takes place rapidly, as in the case of ebullition, it is generally called *vaporization*. The quantity of vapor which rises from the surface of a liquid in the open air not only depends upon the quantity of surface exposed, but also on the state of the atmosphere at the time. In warm and dry weather, both in winter and summer, *E.* is greatest. It was found by Dr. Dalton that water raised to 212° evaporated at the rate of 4·244 grains per minute. Mercury does not evaporate till it is raised to 60° or 80°. Below that temperature the gravity of the constituent atoms is greater than their elastic force. In all liquids whose boiling-points are high, the elastic force of the vapor is very small. The elastic forces of the vapors of most solid bodies are so low that they cannot be evaporated by the highest natural temperatures. The *E.* of a liquid is a cooling process to the liquid itself. This fact is made use of in India in order to produce ice. Water is exposed in shallow, unglazed, earthen vessels, resting upon imperfectly conducting substances, such as sugar-canes, &c. During the dry clear nights *E.* goes on, and a thin film of ice is formed. The cold produced by the formation of vapor may easily be observed by placing a cloth dipped in ether or alcohol on the bulb of a thermometer. The mercury will continue to descend as long as the *E.* lasts. If mercury is placed in the receiver of an air-pump, together with sulphuret of carbon, when the air is withdrawn, the cold produced by the *E.* of the sulphuret of carbon is sufficient to freeze the mercury. See HYGROMETER, METEOROLOGY, RAIN.

Evap'orative, *a.* That evaporates; causing evaporation.

Evaporom'eter, *n.* An instrument to measure evaporation; a hygroscope; an atmometer.

Eva'sible, *a.* That may be evaded.

Eva'sion, *n.* [Fr. *évasion*; Lat. *evasio*, from *evado, evasus*. See EVADE.] Act of evading, eluding, or avoiding; artifice to elude; shift; subterfuge; shuffling; prevarication; equivocation.

Eva'sive, *a.* [Fr. *évasif*.] That evades; using evasion or artifice to avoid; elusive; shuffling; equivocating; containing evasion; artfully contrived to elude a question, charge, or argument.

Eva'sively, *adv.* By evasion or subterfuge; elusively; in a manner to avoid a direct reply or a charge.

Eva'siveness, *n.* Quality or state of being evasive.

Eve, *n.* [Heb. *chava*, life, from obsolete *chaia*, to live.] The consort of Adam, and the mother of the human race; so called by Adam because she was the mother of all living.

Eve, or EVEN, *n.* [A. S. *æfen, æfyn*; Ger. *abend*; allied to Sax. *ebban*, to ebb, ebbe; O. Ger. *ebbu*, the retiring of the sea. Root Sans. *ava*, and *apa*, from. See EBB.] The departure of day; the latter part or close of the day, and beginning of the night. — The evening before a holiday. — The period just preceding some important event.

Evec'tion, *n.* [Lat. *evectio*, from *evcho* — *e, ex*, and *veho*, to carry.] A carrying out or away; a lifting or exfolling; exaltation.

(*Astron.*) An inequality of the moon's motion, depending on the position of the transverse axis of the lunar orbit in respect of the line of syzygies, or line joining the sun and earth. — *Brande.*

Eve'land Grove, in *Iowa*, a P. O. of Mahaska co.

Evelyn, JOHN. See page 924.

E'ven, *a.* [A. S. *æfen*; Gael. *ion*, fit, right, allied to Lat. *æquus*, level, fair, equitable.] Having a surface one and the same, or without inequalities; level; smooth; of an equal surface; flat; free from elevations or depressions; not rough or wavering; uniform; equal; equable; calm;

not easily ruffled or disturbed; level with; parallel to; equally favorable: equal on both sides; fair; just; owing nothing on either side; having accounts balanced; settled; balanced. — Capable of being divided into two equal parts without a remainder; not odd.

—*v. a.* To make even or level; to level; to lay smooth; to equalize; to place in an equal state, as an obligation, or in a state in which nothing is due on either side; to balance accounts.

—*adv.* Equally; noting a level or equality; or emphatically, a like manner or degree: noting equality or sameness of time; hence, emphatically, the very time; noting, emphatically, identity of person; likewise; in a like manner; exactly; verily; so much as.

E'vener, *n.* One who makes even.

E'ven-handed, *a.* Impartial; equitable; just.

E'ven-handedness, *n.* State of being even-handed; justice; fairness.

E'vening, *n.* [See EVE, EVEN.] The departure or parting of the day; the latter part and close of the day, and the beginning of darkness or night. — The decline or latter part of life. — The decline of anything

(*Script.*) The Hebrews reckoned two evenings in each day; as in the phrase, "between the two evenings." (*Ex.* xii. 6; *Num.* ix. 3; xxviii. 4, margin.) In this interval the passover was to be killed, and the daily evening sacrifice offered. (*Ex.* xxix. 39–41, Hebrew.) According to the Caraïtes, this time between the two evenings is the interval from sunset to complete darkness, that is, the evening twilight. According to the Pharisees and the rabbins, the first evening began when the sun inclined to descend more rapidly, that is, at the 9th hour; while the second or real evening commenced at sunset.

—*a.* Being at the close of day

Evening-flower, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name common to many species of plants, the flowers of which expand at evening.

Evening-school, *n.* See SCHOOL.

Even Keel, *n.* (*Naut.*) A ship is said to be on an even keel when she draws the same water abaft as forward; the expression, however, often implies, though inaccurately, *not inclined to either side*, or *upright*.

E'venly, *adv.* In an even manner.

E'ven-minded, *a.* Having equanimity.

E'venness, *n.* State of being even, level, or smooth; equality of surface; uniformity; regularity; equal distance from either extreme; horizontal position; levelness of surface; impartiality between parties; equal respect; calmness; equanimity.

E'ven-song, *n.* An evening song or hymn.

> "Thee, 'chantress oft the woods among,
> I woo to hear thy *even-song*." — *Milton.*

—The evening; the close of the day.

> "He tun'd his notes both *even-song* and morn." — *Dryden.*

E'vensville, in *New York*, a post-office of Ulster co.

Event', *n.* [Lat. *eventas*, from *evenio* — *e, ex*, and *venio*, to come. See VENTURE.] That which comes or falls out; that which comes, arrives, or happens; an incident; an occurrence; an adventure; the consequence of anything; that in which an action, operation, or series of operations terminates; issue; result; termination; conclusion.

Event'ful, *a.* Full of events or incidents; producing numerous or great changes, either in public or private affairs.

E'ven-tide, *n.* [*Even*, and Sax. *tid*, time.] The time of evening; evening.

Eventila'tion, *n.* The art of supplying with air; ventilation.

Eventra'tion, *n.* [Lat. *e*, out of, and *venter*, the belly.] (*Med.*) A tumor formed by a general relaxation of the parietes of the abdomen, and containing a great part of the abdominal viscera. Also, *ventral hernia*, or that which occurs in any other way than through the natural openings of the abdominal parietes. Lastly, any very extensive wound of the abdominal parietes, with issue of the greater part of the intestines. — *Dunglison.*

Event'ual, *a.* [Fr. *éventuel.*] Coming forth or happening as a consequence or result of anything; consequential; final; terminating; ultimate.

Eventual'ity, *n.* (*Phren.*) A propensity to take cognizance of facts or events. — *Combe.*

Event'ually, *adv.* In the event; in the final issue.

Event'uate, *v. n.* To happen; to issue; to take effect; to terminate.

Ev'er, *adv.* [Sax. *æfer, æfre*, always; *á, aa*, aye, for ever; Lat. *ævum*; Gr. *aiōn*, a space or period of time, eternity; Sansk. *ayus*, an age, the period of life, from *i*, to go.] Through or during life; through the period of life; at all times; always; perpetually; everlastingly; incessantly; continually; unceasingly; constantly; at any time; at any period or point of time, past or future; in any degree.

Ev'erberg, a town of Belgium, 22 m. from Tournay; *pop.* 5,742.

Ev'erett, ALEXANDER HILL, an American diplomatist and author, B. in Boston, 1792. He began life as a tutor in an academy, but afterwards entered into the office of John Quincy Adams, as a student of the law. In 1809 he went to Russia as an *attaché* of the mission of Mr. Adams, and spent two years in St. Petersburg, studying political economy, and making himself acquainted with the modern languages. On returning to America, he connected himself, in Boston, with both law and literature. From 1818 to 1824 he served as *charge d'affaires* in the Netherlands, where he pursued his literary studies, and, in 1821, published a work entitled *Europe, or a General Survey of the Principal Powers*, &c., which was highly spoken of. In the following year he published another, which entered into a consideration of the Godwin and Malthusian theories of population. In 1825 he became American minister at the court of Spain, which he held for nearly five years, during which he continued to devote himself to his studies, and produced a political work entitled *America, or a General Survey of the Political Situation of the several Powers of the Western Continent*, whilst, at the same time, contributing to the *North American Review*, then under the editorship of his brother. In 1841 he was chosen president of Jefferson College, Louisiana, and, in 1846, minister plenipotentiary to China. D. at Canton, 1847.

Ev'erett, EDWARD, an American statesman, orator, and author, a younger brother of the above, B. at Dorchester, Massachusetts, 1794. He studied divinity with a view to the office of pastor, and became, before he was twenty, minister of a large Unitarian congregation at Boston. In 1815 he relinquished the pulpit for the professional chair of the Greek Language and Literature in Harvard University. Previous to his entering upon his duties, he visited Europe, and for two years settled at Göttingen, studying German, and making himself acquainted with the best modes of instruction adopted in the German universities. After a sojourn of five years, during which he visited various European countries, he returned to America, and entered upon his university duties with large stores of accumulated learning and knowledge. In 1820 he added to the duties of his chair those of editor of the *North American Review*, which he continued to perform for four years. In 1824 he was elected to the House of Representatives, and, in 1836, became governor of Massachusetts. In 1841 he was appointed minister to the English court, which post he held for about five years, and, on his return, was elected president of Harvard University, which he was subsequently compelled to resign on account of ill-health. In 1853 he was elected a member of the Senate for Massachusetts. Throughout his career, Mr. Everett has evinced an ardent attachment to literary pursuits, and has published two volumes of orations, delivered by him on various occasions. He has also appended to the works of Daniel Webster, a life of that statesman. D. 1865.

Ev'erett, in *Massachusetts*, a P. O. of Middlesex co.

Everett, in *Michigan*, a township of Newaygo co.; *pop.* about 200.

Everett, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Cass co., abt. 45 m. S. by E. of Kansas City.

Ev'erettsville, in *Virginia*, a village of Albemarle co., about 70 m. N.W. of Richmond.

Ev'ergetes, *n.* A name given to many kings in ancient times, and signifying *benefactor*.

Everghem, (*ev'er-gaim,*) a town of Belgium, 3 m. from Ghent; *pop.* 8,800.

Ev'erglade, *n.* A low, marshy tract of country, inundated with water, and interspersed with patches or portions covered with high grass, as in Florida. — *Worcester.*

Ev'ergreen, *a.* Always green; verdant throughout the year.

—*n.* A plant the leaves of which remain perfect upon a stem beyond a single season; as the Holly, the Fir, and the Ivy. — Opposed to deciduous.

Ev'ergreen, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Conecuh co., about 110 m. S.S.W. of Montgomery.

Evergreen, in *Arkansas*, a P. O. of Washington co.

Evergreen, in *Louisiana*, a P. O. of Avoyelles parish.

Evergreen, in *Michigan*, a township of Montcalm co., *pop.* about 200.

Evergreen, or ROGERSVILLE, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Anderson dist., abt. 130 m. W.N.W. of Columbia.

Evergreen, in *Texas*, a post-office of Washington co.

Evergreen, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Appomattox co.

Ev'erittstown, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Hunterdon co., abt. 11 m. W.N.W. of Flemington.

Ev'erittsville, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Wayne co., on the Neuse River, abt. 50 m. S.E. of Raleigh.

Everlast'ing, *a.* Lasting or enduring for ever; continuing without end; eternal; immortal; endless; unceasing; continual; perpetual; continuing indefinitely, or during the present state of things.

—*n.* Eternity; eternal duration, past and future; something which lasts or endures for a long time.

—The Eternal Being.

(*Bot.*) A genus of plants. See GNAPHALIUM.

E. flowers. Certain flowers, chiefly of the *Asteraceæ*, whose hard tissue and deficient moisture enables them to retain their color for several months after being gathered.

Everlast'ingly, *adv.* Eternally; perpetually; continually.

Everlast'ingness, *n.* Eternity; perpetuity.

Everlasting-pea, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LATHYRUS.

Ever-liv'ing, *a.* Living without end; eternal; immortal; having eternal existence.

Ev'ermore, *adv.* Always; eternally; at all times.

Everric'ulum, *n.* [Lat., from *everro*, to sweep out.] (*Surg.*) An instrument for removing fragments of stone, &c., from the bladder, after the operation of lithotomy.

Ever'sion, *n.* [Lat. *eversio*, from *everto*, to turn out, to overturn, *eversus* — *e, ex*, and *verto*, to turn. See VERSION.] An overthrowing; destruction; subversion.

Ever'sive, *a.* That tends to overthrow.

Evert', *v. a.* [Lat. *everto.*] To destroy; to overthrow.

Ev'erton, a township of England; it is a suburb of Liverpool; *pop.* 30,000.

Ev'erton, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Fayette co., abt. 25 m. S.S.W. of Richmond; *pop.* abt. 400.

Ev'ery, *a.* [O. Eng. *everich*; Sax. *æfre*, ever, and *ælc*, each.] Each one; each individual of a whole collection or aggregate number; all taken separately.

Ev'ery-day, *a.* Used or being every day; common; usual.

Ev'erywhere, *adv.* In every place; in all places.

Eves'drop, *v. n.* See EAVESDROP.

Eves'dropper, *n.* See EAVESDROPPER.

Eves'ham, a town of England, in Worcestershire, on the Avon, 14 m. from Worcester. *Manf.* Stockings *Pop.* 5,080.

Eves'ham, in *New Jersey*, a village and township of Burlington co: *pop.* abt. 3,200.

Evict', *v. a.* [Lat. *evinco, evictum* — *e, ex*, and *vinco*, to overcome. See VICTOR.] (*Law.*) To dispossess by a judicial process or course of legal proceedings; to recover, as lands or tenements by law; to take away by sentence of law.

Evic'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *evictio.*] (*Law.*) Dispossession by judicial sentence; the recovery of lands or tenements from another's possession by due course of law.

Ev'idence, *n.* [Fr. *évidence*, from Lat. *evidentia* — *e, ex*, and *video*, to see. See VISION.] That which makes clear and distinct; that which elucidates, and enables the mind to see truth; testimony; proof arising from our own perceptions by the senses, or from the testimony of others, or from inductions of reason.

(*Law.*) All the means by which any alleged matter of fact, the truth of which is submitted to investigation, is established or disproved. All that which is legally submitted to a jury, to enable them to decide upon the question in dispute or issues, as pointed out by the pleadings, and distinguished from all comment and argument, is termed evidence; as a public document, a judicial writing, a deed, a contract, a will, the testimony of a witness, &c.

—*v. a.* To make clear; to elucidate; to evince; to prove; to make clear to the mind: to show.

Ev'ident, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *evidens.*] Visible; clear; obvious: plain; manifest; open to be seen; clear to the mental eye.

Eviden'tial, *a.* Affording evidence; clearly proving.

Eviden'tially, *adv.* In an evidential manner.

Eviden'tiary, *a.* Affording evidence.

Ev'idently, *adv.* In an evident manner; plainly; clearly; manifestly; certainly; notoriously.

Ev'identness, *n.* State of being evident or manifest.

E'vil, *a.* [Sax. *yfel*; Du. *eavel*; Ger. *übel*; Goth. *ublis*; probably from Sans. *av*, from *ap*, from, noting departure from, separation = Gr. *apo*, Lat. *ab*, Goth. *af*; *avama*, vile, abject; thus, *apa* — *mana*, dishonor — *apa*, from, and *mana*, honor; Heb. *chabal*, to spoil, to destroy; Gr. *ollūmi*, to destroy, to make an end of.] Not well; not good; having bad qualities of a natural or moral kind; bad; ill; mischievous; pernicious; injurious; hurtful; wicked; corrupt; destructive; wrong; vicious; sinful; unhappy; unfortunate; calamitous.

—*n.* That which is not well or not good; anything which produces pain, suffering, distress, loss, or calamity; harm; mischief; misfortune; ill; injury; calamity; wrong; depravity; wickedness; malignity; sin; malady: — in a word, the antithesis or negative of good.

(*Phil.*) Evil is want of conformity to the standard of good, whatever that may be: in the concrete, evil is anything that comes short of what is perfectly good. A very superficial view of things as they exist in this world is sufficient to convince one of the existence of evil; *i. e.* that all things come short of our ideal of goodness and perfection. *E.* is usually divided into *physical* and *moral* — the former including whatever is opposed to good in the sense of happiness; the latter, whatever is opposed to good in the sense of virtue. The question concerning the origin of *E.* has exercised the ingenuity of speculative men from the earliest times, and various theories have been proposed. The oldest and most widely spread of these is the *dualistic*, which supposes two opposite agencies or co-eternal and independent principles, the one the author of all the good, the other of all the evil in the universe. This doctrine prevails in the heathen systems of the East, and was also held by the Manichæans and others. A favorite hypothesis among the ancient philosophers was that of pre-existence; according to which, the evils which we suffer at present are punishments and expiations of moral delinquencies committed in a former stage of our being. The doctrine of *optimism* supposes that all events are ordered for the best, and that the evils which we suffer are parts of a great system conducted by almighty power under the direction of infinite wisdom and goodness. This comprises two very different classes of philosophers — those who admit and those who deny the freedom of human actions and the accountableness of man as a moral agent. None of these modes of solving the difficulty appears satisfactory, and the Bible throws little light upon the subject. The Bible, however, fully authorizes the only conclusions to which reason can safely come on this dark subject, viz.: 1. That God is not the author of evil in any sense; 2. That, though able to prevent it, he has permitted it to exist; 3. That the evil permitted in the universe is not only less than the good directly willed by God, but is characterized as something intrusive and transitory, while the good is something fundamental and permanent; 4. That God, in permitting evil, has not left it uncontrolled, but ever holds it in his power and makes it subservient to his purposes; 5. That he will ultimately overrule the evil which he has permitted, so as to evolve a larger amount of good for his universe than if evil had not been permitted; and, in fine, that all that is perplexing to us in the existence of *E.* arises out of the limitation of our understanding; that the phenomenon of *E.*, which to us is so full of difficulty, may by higher intelligences — must by the highest — be seen to be in perfect accordance with the noblest order and the purest rectitude.

E'vil, *adv.* Not well; ill; not with justice or propriety; not virtuously; unsuitably; not innocently; not happily; unfortunately; injuriously; not kindly.

Evil-doer, *n.* One who does evil; a malefactor; a wrong-doer.

E'vil-entreat', *v. a.* To treat with injustice; to injure, to abuse.
E'vil-eye, *n.* A malignant influence, superstitiously ascribed to certain persons, in virtue of which they are supposed to injure those on whom they cast an envious or hostile look. — A look expressive of malice, jealousy, or envy.
E'vil-fa'vored, *a.* Of ill countenance or appearance.
E'vil-Mer'odach, the son of Nebuchadnezzar, and father of Belshazzar.
E'vil-minded, *a.* Having evil dispositions or intentions; disposed to mischief or sin; malicious; malignant; wicked.
Evil Mountain, in *Maryland* and *Pennsylvania*, an elevated ridge extending from Alleghany co., Maryland, to the central part of Bedford co., Pennsylvania.
E'vilness, *n.* State of being evil.
E'vil One, *n.* The great enemy of souls; Satan. *Milton.*
E'vil-speaking, *n.* Slander; defamation; calumny; censoriousness.
E'vil-worker, *n.* One who does evil.
Evince', *v. a.* [Lat. *evinco* — *e*, *ex*, and *vinco*, to vanquish, to overcome.] To show in a clear manner; to prove beyond any reasonable doubt; to make evident; to demonstrate; to manifest; to argue.
Evince'ment, *n.* Act of evincing. (R.)
Evin'cible, *a.* That may be evinced or proved; capable of proof; demonstrable.
Evin'cibly, *adv.* In a manner to force conviction.
Evin'cive, *a.* Tending to evince or prove; having the power to demonstrate
Evis'cerate, *v. a.* [Lat. *eviscero*, *evisceratus* — *e*, *ex*, and *viscera*, the entrails.] To take out the entrails or bowels of; to embowel or disembowel.
Eviscera'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *evisceratio.*] Act of eviscerating, or taking out the bowels.
Ev'itable, *a.* [Lat. *evitabilis.*] Avoidable.
Evoca'tion, *n.* [Fr. *évocation.*] The act of evoking or calling forth. (R.)
Ev'ocator, *n.* One who evokes or calls forth. (R.)
Evoke', *v. a.* [Lat. *evoco* — *e*, *ex*, and *voco*, to call. See Voice.] To call forth or out; to summon forth; to call from one tribunal to another; to remove.
Evolat'ic, Evolat'ical, *a.* [From Lat. *e*, from, and *volo*, to fly.] Apt to fly away; flying about. — *Bloant.*
Evola'tion, *n.* Act of flying away.
Ev'olute, *n.* [Lat. *evolutus*, part. of *evolvo*, I roll out.] (*Geom.*) If a perfectly flexible and inextensible string be conceived to be wrapped around any plane curve, then, on unwrapping the same under tension, each point of the string will describe a curve of which the first curve is said to be the evolute. The curve described by the several points of the string, therefore, have the same evolute; they constitute a series of *parallel curves*, which are said to be *involutes* of the curve by whose evolution they are generated. The nature of evolutes was first considered by Huyghens, who showed that the evolute to a common cycloid is another equal cycloid, a property of that curve which he employed in making a pendulum vibrate in a cycloid. To describe the involute of a circle, proceed as follows: Let *a* be the centre of the circle, and *b* the extremity of the string to be unwound from its circumference. Divide the circle, or part of the circle, according to the length of curve required, into any number of equal parts, as *c*, *d*, *e*, &c.; through these, from *a*, draw radial lines: from the points where these touch the circle, draw, at right angles to the lines *a c*, *a d*, &c., other lines, as in the diagram. With the distance *c b* as radius, from the point *c*, describe an arc *b* 1, cutting the line *c* 1 in 1. From the point *d*, with *d* 1, describe an arc 1 2, cutting the line *d* 2 in 2. From *e*, with *e* 2, describe an arc 2 3, cutting the line *e* 3 in 3. With radius *f* 3, from *f*, describe an arc 3 4, cutting *f* 4 in the point 4. Proceed in this way,

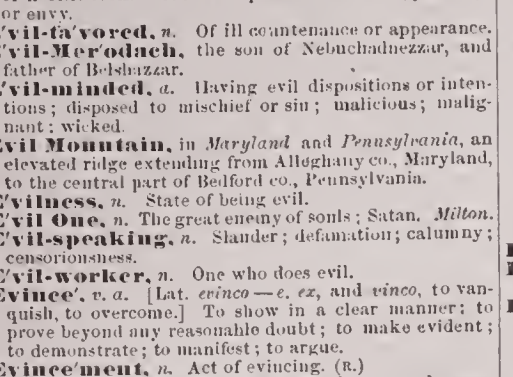


Fig. 977.

describing arcs which pass through the points 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9. The involute will thus be formed.
Evolu'tion, *n.* [Fr. *évolution*, from L. Lat. *evolutio*, from *evolvo*, *evolutus* — *e*, *ex*, and *volvo*, to roll. See Voluble.] An unfolding, unrolling, or unwinding; a development; a series of things unrolled or unfolded.
(*Arith.* and *Algebra.*) The extraction of roots; in other words, the inverse operation to involution. The object of involution, therefore, is to ascertain the quantity which, multiplied by itself a stated number of times, yields a given result.
(*Physiol.*) That theory of generation in which the germ is held to pre-exist in the parent, and its parts to be unfolded and expanded, but not actually formed, by the procreative acts. The principal and most consistent supporters of this theory maintain that the first created individuals contained the germs of all future possible successors, successively included one within the other; and that generation is merely the act of unfolding, or an evolution of the germ: Swammerdam, Bonnet, Spallanzani, Haller, and Cuvier maintain this theory. The theory of evolution is opposed to that of epigenesis generation, in which the germ is held to be actually formed as well as expanded by virtue of the procreative powers of the parent. Its chief supporters are Herbert Spencer, Borden Powell, Darwin, Huxley, Mivart, and the professors of the German physiological school.
pl. (*Mil.*) The movements by which troops change the order, position, and direction of their primary formation. All evolutions are performed according to a regulated system, which differs in its details in the armies of various nations; though in all of them simplicity, facility, and rapidity of movement are the points aimed at.
Evolu'tionary, *a.* Pertaining to evolution.
Evolu'tionist, *n.* One skilled in the more complicated military movements.
Evolve', *v. a.* [Lat. *evolvo* — *e*, *ex*, and *volvo*, to roll.] To unfold, unroll, or unwind; to develop; to disclose; to open and expand; to throw out; to emit; to follow out and detect through intricacies; to unravel.
—*v. n.* To open itself; to disclose itself.
Evolve'ment, *n.* Act of evolving; the state of being evolved.
Evol'vent, *n.* (*Geom.*) The curve or involute resulting from the evolution of a curve. — *Crabb.*
Evor'a, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Alentejo. 85 m. from Lisbon; *pop.* 11,000.
Evreux, (*e'vre(r,)* a city of France, cap. of department Eure, on the Iton, 60 miles W.N.W. of Paris. *Manuf.* Cotton twist, woollen and cotton fabrics. *Pop.* 13,884.
Evul'sion, *n.* [Lat. *evulsio*, from *evello*, *evulsis* — *e*, *ex*, and *vello*, to pluck.] Act of plucking or pulling out by force.
E'wald, Georg Heinrich August von, a German orientalist, b. at Göttingen, 1803. After a course of education in the college and university of his native town, he devoted himself to the study of Oriental languages; at the age of twenty he was nominated professor at the College of Wolfenbüttel; in 1824 he was recalled to Göttingen, where he settled, and where he was appointed, in 1831, to the chair of Philosophy, and afterwards to those of Oriental Languages and Theology, which he held, when, in 1837, the present king of Hanover having ascended the throne, the protest of Dahlmann, the two Grimms, Gervinus, Weber, and others, against the policy of the new government, appeared. Having signed it with the rest, he was suspended from his professorships, quitted Göttingen, and spent some years in examining the libraries of England and France. In 1838 he accepted the chair of Theology at the University of Tübingen, where he remained until the revolution of 1848 recalled him to his old functions in his native town. About this time he published a pamphlet *On my Departure from the University of Tübingen, with some Considerations upon the Present Epoch.* Prof. Ewald has written *The Composition of Genesis*, published in 1823; *Upon the Metres of Arabic Poetry*, in 1825; *The Song of Songs*, in 1826; *A Critical Grammar of the Hebrew Language used in the Old Testament*, in 1835; *A Hebrew Grammar*, in 1842; *History of the People of Israel up to the Advent of Christ*, in 1843–50; several other works, and a great number of literary and scientific reviews.
E'wald, Johannes, an eminent Danish poet, was the son of a clergyman, and b. at Copenhagen 1743. Having lost his father while young, and disliking the clerical life, he left his home when but 15 years of age, and enlisted in the Prussian army. Deserting to the Austrian service, he was made a sergeant, but not being able to obtain his discharge when he wished, he deserted again and returned to Denmark. He now pursued a literary life with great ardor, and produced several very excellent works; that to which he owed his earliest distinction as a poet, was the *Temple of Fortune.* His masterpiece is the dramatic poem entitled *Balder's Death*, published in 1773. His *Songs of the Scalds*, and other pieces after the manner of Ossian, gave him great reputation; and he may be said to have surpassed all preceding Danish poets in spirit and originality. Died 1781.
Ew'an's Mills, in *New Jersey*, a P. O. of Gloucester co.
Ewe, (*u,*) *n.* [Sax. *eowu*; Lat. *ovis*; Gr. *ŏïs*; Sansk. *avi*, a sheep.] A female sheep.
Ewe, (Loch,) an inlet of the North Sea, in Rosshire, Scotland, connected with Loch Maree by a short river.
Ewer, (*u'er,*) *n.* [Sax. *huer*, or *hwer*, a ewer, a kettle; O. Fr. *eauier*, a gutter, a channel, or sewer, for carrying off water; *euer*, to water, from *eau*, water; Sax. *ea*; Pers. *ab.*] A kind of pitcher or vessel for holding water, which accompanies a wash-hand basin.
Ew'ing, Thomas, LL.D., an American statesman and jurist, b. in Ohio co., Virginia, 1789, was the son of an officer who served during the revolutionary war. He evinced at an early age a great passion for books, and when twenty years old left home and worked in the Kanawha salt establishment, until he saved up money to enter Ohio University, where he obtained the degree of B. A. in 1815. He was admitted to the Bar in 1816, was appointed U. S. senator in 1831, and espousing the interests of the Whig party, became associated with Clay and Webster in their resistance to the so-called encroachments of the Executive. He supported Mr. Clay's Protective Tariff Bill, and opposed the nomination of Mr. Van Buren as envoy to the English court. In 1837, his senatorial term having expired, Mr. Ewing resumed the practice of his profession. In 1840 he supported the election of Gen. Harrison to the presidency, and became Secretary of the Treasury, a post in which he was retained by President Tyler, but afterwards resigned. Having held other official posts, in 1851 Mr. Ewing retired from political life, and devoted himself to the practice of his profession. D. 1871.
Ew'ing, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Franklin co.
Ew'ing, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Jackson co.
Ew'ing, in *New Jersey*, a township of Mercer co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.
Ew'ing, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Hocking co., abt. 32 m. E.N.E. of Chillicothe.
Ew'ing's Mills, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Alleghany co.
Ew'ing's Neck, in *New Jersey*, a P. O. of Cumberland co.
Ew'ington, in *Illinois*, a village, cap. of Effingham co., on the Little Wabash River, abt. 80 m. S.E. of Springfield; *pop.* abt. 300.
Ew'ington, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Gallia co.
Ew'ingville, in *New Jersey*, a post-office of Mercer co.
Ew'ry, *n.* An office in the household of the kings of England, where they take care of the linen for the king's table, lay the cloth, and serve up water after dinner. — *Webster.*
Ex, a Latin preposition or prefix, signifying *out of, out, proceeding from*, and sometimes implying *off, from*, or *out.* In some words it is merely emphatic; *ex*, prefixed to names of office, denotes that a person has formerly held that office, but has resigned, been deposed, abdicated, or dismissed, as *ex*-chancellor, *ex*-minister. When prefixed to a functionary, it becomes a legal term, as *ex-officio*, or by virtue of his office. Thus, in England, all justices of the peace are ex-officio members of the board of guardians in the union in which their jurisdiction lies.
Exacerbate, (*eks-as'er-bate,*) *v. a.* [Lat. *exacerbo*, *exacerbatus* — *ex*, and *acerbo*, from *acerbus*, harsh, sharp, sour. See Acerb.] To make harsh, sharp, or sour; to exasperate; to imbitter; to irritate; to provoke; to incense; to inflame; to increase the malignant qualities of; to increase the violence of a disease.
Exacerba'tion, Exacerbes'cence, *n.* [Fr.; from L. Lat. *exacerbatio.*] Act of imbittering or exasperating; the irritation of angry or malignant passions or qualities; increase of malignity.
(*Med.*) A periodical increase of violence in a disease.
Exac'inate, *v. a.* [From Lat. *ex*, out of, and *acinas*, a kernel.] To take out the kernel of.
Exacina'tion, *n.* Act of exacinating.
Exact, (*egz-akt',*) *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *exactus*, from *exigo* — *ex* and *ago.* See the verb.] Done or performed thoroughly; strictly accurate; closely correct or regular; scrupulously careful; conformed to rule; methodical; nice; strict; careful; punctual; precise; accurate; true.
—*v. a.* [Lat. *exigo*, *exactum* — *ex.* and *ago*, to move, to drive, to lead, to do, to act, to labor. See Act.] To drive or thrust out; to force out or from; to enforce; to force or compel to pay or yield; to demand or require authoritatively; to extort by means of authority; to demand of right; to claim; to enjoin; to compel; to enjoin with pressing urgency.
—*v. n.* To practise extortion.
Exact'er, *n.* One who exacts; an extortioner.
Exact'ing, *p. a.* Demanding and compelling; requiring authoritatively; extorting; compelling by necessity.
Exac'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *exactio.*] Act of exacting or of demanding with authority, and compelling to pay or yield; authoritative demand; a driving to compliance; extortion; a wresting from one unjustly: that which is exacted; tribute, fees, rewards, or contributions demanded or levied with severity or injustice.
Exac'titude, *n.* Exactness; nicety. (R.)
Exact'ly, *adv.* In an exact manner; precisely; nicely; accurately; correctly.
Exact'ness, *n.* Quality of being exact; accuracy; precision; nicety; regularity; careful observance of method and conformity to truth.
Exact'or, *n.* [Lat.] One who exacts; an extortioner; one who compels another to pay more than is legal or reasonable; he who demands by authority; one who is unreasonably severe in his demands.
Exact'ress, *n.* She who exacts.
Ex'acum, *n.* [Lat., from *ex*, from, and *ago*, to drive.] (*Bot*). A genus of plants, order *Gentianaceæ.* Some species have medicinal properties.
Ex æ'quo et bo'no. [L.] In justice and good dealing.
Exære'sis, *n.* [Gr., a taking away.] (*Surg.*) One of the divisions of surgery adopted by old writers, and confined to operations concerned in the removal of parts of the body.
Exaggerate, (*egz-aj'er-ate.*) *v. a.* [Fr. *exagerer*; Lat. *exaggero*, *exaggeratus* — *ex*, and *aggero*, *aggeratus*, from *agger*, to heap, from *aggero*, to bear to a place — *ad*, and *gero*, to bear, to carry. See Gestation.] To heap on or upon; to enlarge by heaping up; to accumulate; to heighten; to enlarge beyond the truth; to amplify; to represent as greater than strict truth will warrant; to depict or delineate extravagantly.
Exag'gerated, *p. a.* Heaped up; enlarged or amplified beyond the truth.
Exaggera'tion, *n.* [Fr. *exagération*; Lat. *exaggeratio.*] A heaping or damming up; heap; accumulation; amplification; a representation of things beyond the truth; hyperbolical representation; representation or delineation of things too strong for the life.
Exag'gerative, *a.* [Fr. *exagératif.*] Having the power or tendency to exaggerate.
Exag'geratory, *a.* Tending to exaggerate.
Exalbu'minous, *a.* [Lat. *ex*, priv., and *albumen*, the white of the egg.] (*Bot.*) Noting seeds without albumen.
Exalt', *v. a.* [Fr. *exalter*; Lat. *exalto* — *ex*, and *altus*,

grown or become great by nourishing: high; elevated; lofty; from *alo*, to nourish. See ALTITUDE.] To raise high; to lift up; to elevate; to raise to power, wealth, or dignity; to fill with exultation, joy, or confidence; to raise with pride; to magnify; to praise; to extol; to make sublime.

(*Chem.*) To purify; to subtilize; to refine.

Exalta'do, *n.* A term which, in the reigns of Ferdinand and Isabella, was applied in Spain to the liberal or progressive party.

Exalta'tion, *n.* [Fr. *éxaltation*, from L. Lat. *exaltatio.*] Act of exalting or raising on high; elevation to power, office, rank, dignity, or excellence; elevated state; state of greatness or dignity.

(*Chem.*) The refinement or subtilization of bodies, or their qualities and virtues.

E. of the cross. (*Eccl.*) A Roman Catholic feast, celebrated on September 14, to commemorate the restoration to Calvary, in 628, of the Cross, which had been carried off fourteen years before by the Persian king Chosroes.

Exalt'ed, *p. a.* Raised to a lofty height; elevated; honored with office or rank; extolled; magnified; refined; dignified; sublime.

Exalt'edness, *n.* State of being exalted or raised.

Exalt'er, *n.* One who exalts.

Examen, (*egz-ā'men,*) *n.* [Lat.] Examination; a scrutiny; inquiry.

Exam'inable, *a.* That may be examined; proper for judicial examination or inquiry.

Examina'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *examinatio.*] Act of examining; careful observation or inspection; close inquiry into facts, circumstances, qualifications, &c., by interrogation; scrutiny by study or experiment; investigation; search; research; trial; scrutiny; inquisition. — In colleges and universities, the mode of ascertaining the nature and extent of one's attainments.

Exam'inator, *n.* An examiner. (o.)

Exam'ine, *v. a.* [Fr. *éxaminer;* Lat. *examino*, from *examen*, probably for *exagimen*, the tongue or beam of a balance — *ex*, and *ago*, to set in motion, a balance being necessarily put in motion in the process of weighing. See ACT.] To weigh; to balance; to try by experiments, or by rule of law; to inspect or observe carefully; to search or inquire into; to interrogate, as a witness, a student, &c.; to put questions to; to try by questioning; to search; to scrutinize; to investigate; to explore; to discuss; to try.

Examinee', *n.* One who is examined.

Exam'iner, *n.* One who examines, tries, or inspects; one who interrogates a witness or an offender.

Exam'ining, *p. a.* Inspecting carefully; searching or inquiring into; interrogating; trying or assaying by experiment; having power to examine; appointed to examine.

Exam'ple, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *exemplum*, from *eximo*, to take out or away, to remove — *ex*, and *emo*, to take, to receive, to buy, to purchase. See SAMPLE.] That which is taken out of a larger quantity, as a sample to be shown to a buyer; a sample; a pattern; a copy; a model; he or that which is proposed to be imitated; a precedent to be followed or avoided; a precedent to serve as a warning or admonition; a precedent which disposes to imitation; a particular case or proposition illustrating a general rule, position, or truth; an instance; an exemplification; an illustration.

Exan'gulous, *a.* [Lat. *ex*, priv., and *angulus*, an angle.] Having no corners.

Exan'imate, *a.* [Lat. *exanimus.*] Deprived of life; lifeless; dead.

Exanima'tion, *n.* [Lat. *exanimatio.*] State of being lifeless.

Ex an'imo. [Lat., from the mind.] Sincerely; earnestly; zealously.

Exan'thalose, *n.* (*Min.*) A white efflorescence, such as results from the exposure to the air of GLAUBER'S-SALT, *q. v.*

Exan'them, *n.* [Gr., from *ek*, from, and *antheo*, to bloom.] (*Med.*) A more or less vivid, circumscribed, or diffused redness of the skin, which diminishes, or disappears transiently, under the pressure of the finger. *Dunglison.*

Exanthe'ma, *n.*; *pl.* EXANTHEM'ATA. [Gr., a flower.] (*Med.*) Exanthem.

Exanthemat'ic, Exanthem'atous, *a.* Pertaining to exanthem; pustulous; eruptive.

Exanthe'sis, *n.* [Gr.] (*Med.*) A cutaneous efflorescence; an efflorescent eruption of the skin. — See ENANTHESIS.

Ex'arch, *n.* [Gr. *exarchos.*] (*Hist.*) The title of the viceroys of the Byzantine emperors in the provinces of Italy and Africa after they had been reconquered by Justinian. The exarch of the former province fixed the seat of his government at Ravenna. They were also styled *patricians.* The exarch of a diocese was at first on a par with the primate. The term was also applied in the Eastern Church to the general or superior over several monasteries; and it since further denotes the deputy of the patriarch, whose duty it is to visit the churches and clergy in the provinces allotted to him.

Ex'archate, *n.* The office or government of an exarch.

Exar'illate, *a.* [Lat. *ex*, priv., and Eng. *aril*] (*Bot.*) Applied to plants without an aril.

Exarticula'tion, *n.* [Lat. *ex*, from, and *articulus*, a joint.] Dislocation of a joint. — *Dunglison.*

Exas'perate, *v. a.* [Lat. *exaspero, exasperatus* — *ex*, and *aspero*, from *asper*, rough, harsh. See ASPIRATE.] To make rough or harsh; to make sharp or bitter; to embitter; to irritate; to enrage; to inflame; to incense; to provoke; to excite or rouse to anger, rage, violence, &c.; to increase the malignity of; to make worse; to aggravate.

Exas'perated, *p. a.* Highly incensed or irritated; provoked; enraged; embittered.

Exas'perater, *n.* One who exasperates.

Exas'perating, *p. a.* Exciting keen resentment; inflaming anger; irritating; increasing violence.

Exaspera'tion, *n.* [Fr. *exaspération;* L. Lat. *exasperatio.*] Act of exasperating; irritation; act of exciting; violent anger; provocation; extreme degree of anger; violent passion; rage; fury; increase of violence or malignity.

Excæca'ria, *n.* [Lat. *excæco*, to make blind.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Euphorbiaceæ.* The *E. agallochum* is a small tree with acrid milky juice, which if it gets into the eyes causes blindness. The wood is sometimes used as firewood, but the smoke from it is said to cause intolerable pain in the eyes. The greater part of the species are West Indian or S. American.

Excandes'cence, Excandes'cency, *n.* [From Lat. *excandesco, excandescens*, to take fire.] State of growing hot. — State of growing angry.

Excandes'cent, *a.* Very hot; white with heat.

Excarna'tion, *n.* [Fr.] The act of divesting, or the state of being divested, of flesh; — opposed to *incarnation.*

(*Anat.*) A mode of making anatomical preparations, which consists in separating injected vessels from the parts in which they are situate. This is done by means of corrosion by an acid, or by putrefaction. — *Dunglison.*

Excar'nificate, *v. a.* [Lat. *excarnifico*, to tear the flesh to pieces.] To clear from flesh.

Excarnifica'tion, *n.* Act of clearing from flesh; excarnation.

Ex cathe'dra, (*eks ka-the'dra,*) *adv.* or *a.* [Lat. *ex*, and *cathedra*, from Gr. *kathedra*, a chair. See CYTHEDRAL.] From the chair, as of authority or instruction; with authority or dogmatism; with an air of official authority.

Ex'cavate, *v. a.* [Lat. *excavo, excavatus* — *ex*, and *cavo*, from *cavus*, hollow. See CAVE.] To hollow out; to cut, dig, scoop, or wear out the inner part of anything to make it hollow.

Ex'cavated, *p. a.* Hollowed out; made hollow.

Ex'cavating, *p. a.* Hollowing out; making hollow; making, or capable of making, an excavation; as, an *excavating* machine.

Excava'tion, *n.* [Lat. *excavatio.*] Act of hollowing out or making hollow; a hollow or cavity formed by removing the interior substance.

Ex'cavator, *n.* One who excavates; a machine for excavating.

Exceed', *v. a.* [Fr. *excéder;* Lat. *excedo* — *ex*, and *cedo*, to go. See CEDE.] To go out or away from; to depart from; to pass or go beyond; to proceed beyond any given or supposed limit, measure, or quantity, or beyond anything else; to surpass; to excel; to outgo; to transcend; to ontdo; to outvie.

—*v. n.* To go too far; to pass the proper bounds; to go over any given limit, number, or measure; to bear the greater proportion; to be more or larger.

Exceed'ing, *p. a.* Going beyond; surpassing; outdoing; excelling.

—*a.* Great in extent, quantity, or duration; very large.

—*adv.* In a very great degree; unusually.

Exceed'ingly, *adv.* To a very great degree; in a degree beyond what is usual; greatly; very much.

Excel, (*ek-sel'.*) *v. a.* [Lat. *excello* — *ex*, and obs. *cello;* Gr. *kello*, to impel, to urge on: whence Lat. *celsus*, driven to a high place, raised high.] To rise high above; to go or rise above; to surmount; to exceed; to surpass; to go beyond; to transcend; to ontdo.

—*v. n.* To mount up; to soar aloft; to have good qualities, or to perform meritorious actions in an unusual degree; to be eminent, illustrious, or distinguished.

Ex'cellence, or Ex'cellency, *n.* [Lat. *excellentia.*] State of excelling, or of possessing good qualities in an unusual or eminent degree; superiority in dignity or in the scale of existence; preëminence; supereminence; greatness; that in which any one excels; any good or valuable quality in persons or things; worth; purity; goodness; virtue.

—A title of honor given to persons in high official situations, now restricted to *excellency.* — This title was first borne by the Lombard kings, and afterwards assumed by several emperors of the West. It was afterwards transferred to the inferior princes, especially in Italy, until they also gave it up, after Pope Urban VIII., in 1630, had bestowed the title of "Eminence" on the cardinals. Since that period the title of *E.* has become a title of office or service, neither hereditary nor transferable from one member of a family to another, but always belonging to the office. In Europe it is borne only by ministers in actual service, by the highest court and military dignitaries, and by ambassadors and plenipotentiaries. Governors of English colonies also receive the title of *E.* In this country, the governor of Massachusetts receives the title by a provision of the constitution of that State; it is often, however, applied popularly to the President and to the governors of the other States.

Ex'cellent, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *excellens.*] Rising above or surpassing in dignity, value, worth, or virtues, or in great and good qualities; eminent or distinguished for what is amiable, valuable, or laudable; being of great value or use; remarkable for good properties; distinguished for superior attainments; choice; prime; valuable; exquisite; transcendent.

Ex'cellently, *adv.* In an excellent manner; well in a high degree; in an eminent degree.

Excel'sior, *a.* [Lat.] More lofty.

Excel'sior, in *Colorado*, a post-office of Pueblo co.

Excel'sior, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Hennepin co., about 22 m. W. of St. Paul; *pop.* about 600.

Excel'sior, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Morgan co.

Excel'sior, in *Nevada*, a mining dist. of Esmeralda co., about 45 m. E. of Aurora.

Excel'sior, in *Wisconsin*, a P. O. of Richland co. — A township of Sauk co., about 6 m. N. of Baraboo; *pop.* about 1,200.

Excel'sior Mills, in *Illinois*, a P. O. of Jo Daviess co.

Excen'tral, *a.* Out of the centre.

Excen'tric, *a.* See ECCENTRIC.

Except', *v. a.* [Fr. *excepter;* Lat. *excipio, exceptus* — *ex*, and *capio*, to take. See CAPTURE.] To take or leave out of any number specified; to exclude; to take or leave out, as any particular or particulars from a general description.

—*v. n.* To object; to make exception; — followed by *to.*

—*prep.* Exclusively of; without; unless.

Except'ant, *a.* Implying exception.

Except'ing, *prep.* With exception of; excluding; except.

Excep'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *exceptio.*] Act of excepting or excluding; state of being excepted; exclusion; that which is excepted or excluded; the person or thing specified as distinct or not included; an objection; a cavil; offence.

Excep'tionable, *a.* Liable to objection; objectionable.

Excep'tionableness, *n.* Quality of being exceptionable.

Excep'tional, *a.* Forming or making an exception.

Except'ive, *a.* That excepts; including an exception.

Except'or, *n.* [L. Lat.] One who makes exceptions, or who objects.

Excerebra'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *ex*, priv., and *cerebrum*, the brain.] Act of beating out the brain. — *Craig.*

Excer'ebrose, *a.* Having no brain, or deficient in brain.

Excerpt', *n.* [Lat. *excerptum*, from *excerpo* — *ex*, and *carpo*, to pick, to pluck, to gather. See CARP.] That which is picked out; an extract; a passage selected from an author.

Excerp'ta, *n. pl.* Selections; extracts; excerpts. (R.)

Excerp'tor, *n.* A picker or culler. (R.)

Excess', *n.* [Fr. *excès;* Lat. *excessus*, from *excedo.* See EXCEED.] State of exceeding; that which exceeds; more than enough; superfluity; superabundance; redundancy; that which is beyond the common measure, proportion, or due quantity; any transgression of due limits; immoderate and intemperate conduct; riotousness; extravagance; profusion; that by which one number, quantity, or magnitude exceeds another.

Excess'ive, *a.* [Fr. *excessif.*] Being in excess; beyond any given degree, measure, or limit, or beyond the common measure or proportion; beyond due bounds; immoderate; intemperate; extreme; extravagant; violent; vehement; exceeding.

Excess'ively, *adv.* In an extreme degree; beyond measure; exceedingly; vehemently; violently.

Excess'iveness, *n.* The state or quality of being excessive; excess.

Exchange', *v. a.* [Fr. *échanger* — *ex*, and *changer*, to change, *q. v.*] To change or give as one thing or commodity for another; to barter; to lay aside, quit, or resign one thing, state, or condition, and take another in the place of it; to give and receive reciprocally; to change; to commute; to bargain; to interchange.

—*v. n.* To pass in exchange.

(*Com.*) The means by which the debts of persons residing at a distance from their creditors are discharged without the transmission of money or goods. This is effected by means of what are known as Bills of Exchange. A *Bill of Exchange* is simply an order addressed to some person at a distance, directing him to pay a certain amount to the person in whose favor the bill is drawn, or to his order. A merchant in New York owing a sum of money for goods to a merchant in Paris, instead of remitting money or goods to the amount of the debt, goes into the market and buys from another merchant, who has a debtor in Paris, a bill of exchange for the amount, and sends it to his creditor in Paris, who in this way gets payment of his debt from a person in his own town, the debtor of the second merchant. Bills of exchange are of two kinds, *inland* and *foreign;* inland, when both parties reside in the same state or country; and foreign, when the drawer and drawee reside in countries foreign to each other. In this respect the states of the United States are held foreign as to each other. In cities or countries having considerable intercourse together, the debts mutually due by the one to the other generally approach an equality. Between countries making use of different currencies there exists what is known as a *par of E.*, which is the equivalency of a certain amount of the currency of one country to the currency of the other, the currencies of both being supposed to be of the precise weight and purity fixed by their respective mints. Among the causes that affect the par of *E.*, in addition to a rise or fall in the price of the precious metals, are (1) changes made by authority in the quantity of pure metal contained in the coin by way of increase or diminution; (2) depreciation from the use of paper money; (3) clipping; (4) wear and tear. When two countries trade together, and each buys of the other exactly to the amount that it sells, their claims will balance each other, and the *E.* will be at par. This, however, is rarely the case; for there is almost always a balance owing on the one side or the other, and this balance affects the rate of *E.* Thus, if New York sends to Paris more goods than she receives from it, there will be a greater demand for bills upon New York in Paris than of bills upon Paris in New York, and their value will proportionally advance above par, while in N. York, in like manner, they will fall below it. It is evident, however, that these fluctuations in the real

E. are subject to certain limits beyond which they cannot advance. Thus the price of bills of *E.* on any place can never exceed the expense of sending bullion to that place, otherwise the merchant will find it to his advantage to transmit bullion in place of bills. The tendency of any advance in the rate of *E.* is to stimulate exportation, and to check importation. — The term is also applied to the place where the merchants, brokers, and bankers of a commercial city meet to transact business at certain hours.

Exchange', in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Montour co.

Exchangeabil'ity, *n.* Quality or state of being exchangeable.

Exchange'able, *a.* That may be exchanged; capable, fit, or proper to be exchanged.

Exchange'-broker, *n.* (*Com.*) One whose business is to negotiate foreign bills of exchange, for which he receives a commission. — *Simmonds.*

Exchang'er, *n.* One who exchanges; one who practises exchange.

Escheat', *n.* See ESCHEAT.

Exchequer, (*eks-chek'er,*) *n.* [Fr. *échiquier,* a chess-board; said to have been so called from the checkered cloth, resembling a chess-board, which covered the table there. See CHECKER.] A court of record in London, consisting of two divisions — a court of reveuue, and a court of common law.

—*v. a.* To institute a process against a person in the Court of Exchequer.

Excheq'uer Bill, *n.* One of the bills of exchange issued by the English government in anticipation of revenue, and on the confidence of the annual financial income. They bear interest at a fixed rate, this rate being computed at the time of their issue, at a sum proportioned to the current market-rate, the fluctuations in the value of these securities depending on the proportion which such a rate bears to successive changes in the market-price of money; when this is high, the security will be at a *discount;* when low, at a *premium.*

Excide', *v. a.* [Lat. *excido.*] To cut off. (R.)

Excip'ient, *n.* An exceptor. (R.)

(*Med.*) A substance which is a medical prescription, gives form and consistence to it, and serves as a *vehicle* or *medium* for the exhibition of the other ingredients.

Excis'able, *a.* Liable or subject to excise.

Excise', *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *excido, excisum* — *ex,* and *cædo,* to cut. See CÆSURA.] In England, an inland tax or impost on articles produced and consumed within the state or kingdom, and also on licenses to deal in certain commodities.

—*v. a.* To lay or impose a duty on articles produced and consumed at home.

Excise'man, *n.* An English officer who inspects commodities, and rates the excise duty on them.

Exci'sion, (*eks-sizh'n,*) *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *excisio* — *ex,* and *cædo, cæsum,* to cut.] A cutting out or off any part; the cutting off of a person or nation, as a judgment; extirpation; destruction.

(*Eccl.*) Excommunication.

(*Surg.*) Amputation. The term is usually confined to the removal of the elbow-joint or ankle, and portions of other bones.

Excitabil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *excitabilité.*] Quality of being capable of excitement; susceptibility of increased vital action.

(*Med.*) That state of system which is more or less susceptible of morbid excitement.

Excit'able, *a.* [L. Lat. *excitabilis.*] Capable of being excited.

Excit'ant, *n.* [Lat. *excitans.* See EXCITE.] (*Med.*) That which produces, or may produce, increased action in a living body; a stimulant.

Excita'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *excitatio.*] Act of exciting; excitement.

Exci'tative, *a.* [Fr. *excitatif.*] That excites, or has power to excite.

Excita'tor, *n.* [Lat.] (*Elect.*) An instrument used to discharge a Leyden jar, or other electrical apparatus, without exposing the operator to the consequences of the shock. — *Craig.*

Exci'tatory, *a.* Tending to excite.

Excite', *v. a.* [Fr. *exciter,* from Lat. *excito, excitatus* — *ex,* and *cito,* to put in rapid motion, to call or summon to, freq. of *cieo,* to put in motion, to shake, to rouse. See CITE.] To call out or forth; to bring or send out; to wake up; to call into action; to stir up; to raise: to awaken; to animate: to incite; to arouse; to stimulate; to inspirit; to irritate.

Excit'ed, *p. a.* Roused; awakened; animated; put in motion; stimulated; inflamed.

Excite'ment, *n.* [Fr.] Act of exciting; stimulation; state of being roused into action; agitation; sensation; that which rouses, moves, stirs, or induces to action; commotion.

Excit'er, *n.* He or that which excites.

Excit'ing, *p. a.* Calling or rousing into action; stimulating.

Excit'ingly, *adv.* In an exciting manner.

Exci'tive, *n.* That which excites.

—*a.* Causing excitement. (R.)

Exci'to-mo'tory, *a.* (*Physiol.*) A term applied by some physiologists to the first class of nervous actions defined as those secretory vibrations which are excited in the external organs, and ascend towards the brain, when they arrive in their ascent at the origins of the motor nerves. These, arising from the same common trunk, plexus, or ganglion, with the sensory ones affected, detach a part of themselves at each of those origins down the motory nerves; which part, by agitating the small particles of the muscular fibres, excites them to contraction. "The actions of sneezing, swallowing, coughing, hiccoughing, vomiting, and expelling the fæces and urine, and others of a like nature, are to be deduced from the first and fourth classes of motor vibrations; *i. e.,* either from those vibrations which first ascend up the sensory nerves, and then are detached down the motory nerves, which communicate by some common trunk, plexus, or ganglion: or else from those vibrations that run along the surfaces of uniform membranes, and so affect all the muscles which lie contiguous to any part of the membranes."

Exclaim', *v. n.* [Fr. *exclamer;* Lat. *exclamo* — *ex,* and *clamo,* to call, to cry out. See CLAMOR.] To call or cry out; to call or cry aloud; to raise an outcry; to shout; to utter the voice with vehemence; to declare with loud vociferation.

Exclaim'er, *n.* One who exclaims.

Exclama'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat *exclamatio,* from *exclamo.* See EXCLAIM.] Act of exclaiming; outcry; noisy talk; clamor; vehement vociferation; noisy utterance of censure; a vehement extension or exertion of the voice.

(*Rhet.*) A sentence of passionate import, or passionately uttered; a word expressing outcry; an interjection.

(*Print.*) A note by which emphatical utterance or outcry is marked, thus (!).

Exclam'ative, *a.* Exclamatory; exclaiming.

Exclam atively, Exclam'atorily, *adv.* With exclamation.

Exclam'atory, *a.* Using exclamation; containing or expressing exclamation.

Exclude', *v. a.* [Lat. *excludo, exclusus* — *ex,* and *claudo,* to shut. See CLAUSE.] To shut out; to thrust out; to eject; to hinder from entering or admission; to debar; to prohibit; to preclude; to expel; to emit; to except; not to comprehend or include.

Exclud'ed, *p. a.* Shut out; thrust out; hindered or prohibited from entrance or admission; debarred.

Exclu'sion, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *exclusio.*] Act of excluding; a shutting or thrusting out; ejection; act of debarring; state of being excluded; prohibition; preclusion; rejection; ejection or emission.

Exclu'sionary, *a.* Tending to exclude or debar.

Exclu'sioner, *n.* One who excludes.

Exclu'sionism, *n.* Exclusive principles; exclusivism.

Exclu'sionist, *n.* One who would preclude another from some privilege.

Exclu'sive, *a.* [Fr. *exclusif.*] Tending to exclude or shut out; excluding; debarring from participation; not including or comprehending; excepting; debarring from fellowship; not admitting to social intercourse; illiberal.

—*n.* One of a coterie who exclude others from their society or fellowship.

Exclu'sively, *adv.* In an exclusive manner.

Exclu'siveness, Exclu'sivism, *n.* State or quality of being exclusive.

Exclu'sory, *a.* [Lat. *exclusorius.*] That has power to exclude; exclusive.

Excog'itate, *v. a.* [Lat. *excogito, excogitatus* — *ex,* and *cogito,* from *con,* and *agito,* to pursue mentally, freq from *ago,* to drive, to urge. See ACT.] To strike out by thinking: to find out by thinking, or by earnest study; to invent, contrive, or devise by serious thinking or consideration.

Excogita'tion, *n.* [Lat. *excogitatio.*] Act of excogitating; invention or contrivance by serious and earnest thinking; cogitation.

Excommu'nicable, *a.* Liable to be excommunicated.

Excommu'nicant, *n.* One who has been excommunicated.

Excommu'nicate, *v. a.* [Lat. *ex,* and *communico, communicatus,* to make common, to communicate. See COMMUNICATE.] To expel or exclude from communion or fellowship; to eject or interdict from the communion of the church.

—*a.* Excommunicated.

—*n.* One who is excommunicated; an excommunicant.

Excommu'nicated, *p. a.* Expelled or separated from communion with a church.

Excommunica'tion, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *excommunicatio.*] (*Eccl.*) Act of excommunicating or ejecting from the Church; expulsion or exclusion from the communion of a Church and deprivation of its rights, privileges, and advantages. It is distinguished by the Roman Cath. writers as greater (*anathema*) or lesser (*excommunicatio*); the former entirely cutting off the offender from the body of the Church and the society of the faithful, and being proclaimed only when a sin has been mortal, manifest, and scandalous; the latter prohibiting from participation in the sacraments and in public worship; and being imposed especially upon those who cherish intercourse with anathematized persons. Only the latter *E.* is in practice among most Protestants, though the Anglican Church recognizes them both. — A form of *E.* used in the Middle Ages, was termed *Bell, Book, and Candle.* The bell was tolled to summon the people, the sentence read out of a book, and a candle, which the priest held, was thrown upon the ground and extinguished in token of the fate of the delinquent.

Excommu'nicator, *n.* [L. Lat.] One who excommunicates.

Excommu'nicatory, *a.* Relating to or causing excommunication.

Ex concess'o. [Lat.] From what has been granted or conceded.

Ex contrac'to. [Lat.] See EX DELICTO.

Exco'riate, *v. a.* To strip the skin from; to skin; to abrade.

Excoria'tion, *n.* The act of excoriating; the state of being excoriated.

(*Med.*) An abrasion of the cuticle.

Excortica'tion, *n.* [Fr.] A pulling off of the bark; decortication.

Ex'crement, *n.* [Lat. *excrementum,* from *excerno, excretus* — *ex.* and *cerno,* to separate, to sift. See DISCERN.] The refuse; that which is separated from the nutriment by digestion, and discharged from the animal body as being superfluous; fæcal matter; ordure; dung.

Excrement'al, *a.* [Fr. *excrémentiel.*] Excreted or ejected by the natural passages of the body.

Excrementi'tial, *a.* Containing, or resembling, excrement.

Excrementi'tious, *a.* [Fr. *excrementeux.*] Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing excrement.

Excres'cence, *n.* [Fr. *excrescence, excroissance,* from L. Lat *excrescentia,* from Lat. *excrescens,* from *excresco* — *ex,* and *cresco,* to grow. See CRESCENT.] That which grows out or up; a preternatural protuberance growing on any part of the body; a superfluous part; any preternatural enlargement of a plant, like a wart or tumor; a preternatural prodnction.

Excres'cent, *a.* [Lat. *excrescens.*] Growing out of something else, in a preternatural manner; superfluous.

Excrete', *v. a.* [Lat. *excerno, excretus.* See EXCREMENT.] To sift out or separate; to separate and throw off, as by natural passages; to evacuate; to discharge; to eject.

Excret'ed, *p. a.* Passed from the body by excretion.

Excre'tion, *n.* [Fr. *excrétion;* L. *excretio.*] Act or process of excreting; separation or ejection of excrementitious matter from the animal system; that which is excreted.

Ex'cretive, *a.* Having the power of separating and ejecting excrementitious matter from the body; excretory.

Ex'cretory, *a.* [Fr. *excrétoire.*] That excretes; having the quality of excreting or throwing off excrementitious matter by the glands.

—*n.* (*Physiol.*) One of the little ducts or vessels destined to receive secreted fluids from the glands, and to excrete them.

Excru'ciate, *v. a.* [Lat. *excrucio, excruciatus—ex,* and *crucio,* from *crux,* a cross, *q. v.*] To torture or torment excessively, as if on a cross; to afflict with extreme pain or agony; to rack.

Excru'ciating, *p. a.* Extremely painful; agonizing; distressing.

Excrucia'tion, *n.* Act of excruciating; extreme pain; agony; torture; acute vexation.

Exculpable, *a.* That may be exculpated.

Exculpate, *v. a.* [Lat. *ex,* and *culpo, culpatus,* from *culpa,* a crime, a fault; Fr. *disculper;* It. *scolpare.*] To free from crime, fault, blame, or censure; to clear by words from a charge or imputation of fault or guilt; to exonerate; to absolve; to excuse; to justify; to vindicate.

Exculpa'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *exculpatio.*] Act of exculpating or of vindicating from a charge of fault or crime; excuse.

Exculpatory, *a.* Able to clear from the charge of fault or guilt: excusing; containing excuse; clearing from imputation.

Ex cu'ria. [Lat.] (*Law.*) Out of court.

Excur'rent, *a.* [Lat. *excurrens,* running out.] (*Bot.*) Applied to the ramifications of any body whose axis always remains in the centre, the other parts being regularly disposed around it, as the stem of *Abies excelsa.* — *Brande.*

Excur'sion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *excursio,* from *excurro, excursum* — *ex,* and *curro,* to run.] A rambling or roving about; progression beyond fixed limits. — Digression: a wandering from a subject or main design. — An expedition or journey: any rambling from a point or place, and return to the same point or place; a ramble; a tour; a trip or jaunt for pleasure.

Excur'sionist, *n.* One who travels from one place to another for pleasure.

Excur'sive, *a.* Rambling; wandering; deviating.

Excur'sively, *adv.* In a wandering manner.

Excur'siveness, *n.* Quality of being excursive; act of wandering, or of passing usual limits.

Excur'sus, *n.* [Lat., a digression.] A literary exercise, task, or performance; a disenssion; a disquisition; a dissertation. — *Worcester,*

Excus'able, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *excusabilis.*] That may be excused; pardonable; admitting of excuse or justification.

Excus'ably, *adv.* In an excusable manner; pardonably.

Excu'satory, *a.* Making excuse; containing excuse or apology; apologetical.

Excuse, (*eks-kūz',*) *v. a.* [Fr. *excuser;* Lat. *excuso* — *ex,* and *causor,* from *causa,* a cause, a suit, a process. See CAUSE.] To free from the imputation of a fault or blame; to acquit of guilt; to pardon, as a fault; to forgive entirely, or to admit to be little censurable, and to overlook; to free from an obligation or duty; to release; to remit; not to exact; to admit an apology for; to throw off an imputation by apology; to exculpate; to absolve; to pardon; to justify; to vindicate.

—*n.* Act of excusing or apologizing; a plea offered in extenuation of a fault or a breach of deportment; apology; that which excuses or extenuates a fault.

Excuse'less, *a.* That is without excuse.

Excus'er, *n.* One who offers excuses, or pleads for another.

Excuss', *v. a.* [Lat. *excussio, excussus,* to shake off.] To shake off.

(*Law.*) To seize and detain by law.

Excus'sion, *n.* (*Law.*) Seizure by law.

Exe, a river of England, which rises in the W. of Som-

ersetshire, and, after a course of 54 miles, flows into the English Channel at Exmouth.

Ex delic'to. [Lat.] (*Law.*) From wrong or test. A division of actions is made in the common and civil law into those arising *ex contractu* (from contract), and *ex delicto*, i. e. in consequence of a crime, misdemennor, fault, or test.

Ex'eat, *n.* [Lat., he may go out.] In the European universities, a permission of temporary absence. — Permission given by a bishop for a priest to go out of his diocese. — *Ogilvie.*

Ex'ecrable, *a.* [Fr. *exécrable*, from Lat. *execrabilis.*] Deserving to be execrated or cursed; very hateful; detestable; abominable; accursed.

Ex'ecrableness, *n.* State of being execrable; hatefulness.

Ex'ecrably, *adv.* Cursedly; detestnbly.

Ex'ecrate, *v. a.* [Fr. *exécrer*, from Lat. *execror — ex*, and *sacro*, from *sacer*, consecrated or dedicated to a deity, devoted, accursed.] To exclude from sacred things; to curse; to denounce evil against, or to imprecate evil upon; hence, to detest utterly; to abhor; to abominate.

Ex'ecrated, *p. a* Cursed; denounced; imprecated.

Exeera'tion, *n.* [Fr. *exécration*, from Lat. *execratio.*] Act of execrating, or cursing; n curse pronounced; imprecation of evil; malediction; detestation expressed; object execrated; an abomination.

Ex'ecratory, *n.* A formulary of execrntion.

Exec'utable, *a.* That may be executed.

Ex'ecute, *v. a.* [Fr. *exécuter;* Lat. *exequor, executus —ex*, and *sequor*, to follow.] To follow up; to prosecute; to carry out; to accomplish; to perform; to effect; to do; to fulfil; to achieve; to finish; to complete; to carry into effect; to transact; to inflict capital punishment on; to put to death; to slay.

—*v. n.* To perform the proper office.

Ex'ecuter, *n.* One who executes; one who performs or carries into effect.

Execu'tion, *n.* [Fr. *exécution;* Lat. *executio.*] Act of executing; act of completing or accomplishing; performance; operation; practice; completion; accomplishment.

(*Law.*) The last stage of a suit giving possession of anything recovered at law or in equity after the decision of the court,— the putting in force of the sentence of the court. This is performed by different writs of execution, according to the nature of the action, and of judgment. In ordinary actions, the judgment is, in general, for the recovery of money only, either by way of debt or damages. In such case, the practice of the court allows the judgment-creditor to resort to one of the four following writs of execution: — (1) Writ of *capias ad satisfaciendam*, to imprison the body of the debtor till satisfaction be made for the debt, or damages and costs, in the States where such mode of execution is not abolished; (2) writ of *fieri facias*, by which the goods and chattels of the party against whom the judgment is recovered may be seized upon and sold; (3) writ of *Levari facias*, which commands the sheriff to levy the debt on the lands and goods of the party against whom it is issued; (4) writ of *elegit*, (see ELEGIT.) Where the judgment is for the recovery of goods themselves which are detained, there is a special writ of execution, called a *distringas*, to compel the defendant to deliver his goods by repeated distresses on his chattels, or else a *scire facias* against any third person in whose hands they may happen to be, to show cause why they should not be delivered; and if the defendant still continues obstinate, then the sheriff shall summon an inquest, to ascertain the value of the goods and the plaintiff's damages, which shall be levied on the person or goods of the defendant. — *E. of deeds* is the signing, sealing, and delivery of them by the parties, as their own acts and deeds, in the presence of wituesses.

(*Crim. Law.*) The last stage in criminal proceedings —the depriving the crimiual of his life. — See PUNISHMENT (CAPITAL.)

(*Fine Arts.*) The mode of performing a work of art, and the dexterity with which it is accomplished.

(*Mus.*) The mode of expressing or rendering musical notation by the voice or by an instrument; facility of the voice or of the fingers in running rapid divisions, and other difficult and intricate passages. — *Moore.*

Execu'tioner, *n.* One who carries anything into effect. — One whose duty is to put to death criminals condemned by law.

Exec'utive, *a.* [Fr. *exécutif.*] That executes: having the quality of executing or performing: carrying the laws into effect, or superintending the enforcement of the laws

—*n.* (*Pol.*) A power in a state, distinct from the legislative or judicial. The power that deliberates and enacts laws is the *legislative*, that which judges or applies the laws to particular cases is the *judicial*, while the *executive* is that which carries the laws into effect, or superintends the enforcement of them. In the U. States the executive is, by the Constitution, vested in the President and such inferior officers as he may appoint, with the agreement of the Senate.

Exec'utively, *adv.* In the way of executing or performing.

Exec'utor, *n.* [Lat. *exsequi;* Fr. *exécuteur.*] One who performs; a doer; as, an *executor* of business. — *Shaks.*

(*Law.*) A person intrusted by a testator to carry out the directions and requests in his will, nnd to dispose of his property as directed therein, after his decense. Before *probate* of the will, an *E.* may effectually do most of the acts that he could enforce afterwards; but an expected administrator can properly do no act whatever before obtaining letters of administration. An administrator, after receiving letters of administration, is in most respects in the same position as an *E.*, and the cases relating to the one apply, in general, to those of the other. An administrator is required to enter into bond with sureties for the faithful execution of his trust. An *E.* may refuse to act; but, having once acted, he cannot divest himself of the office or its responsibilities. If a person take upon himself to act as *E.* without any just authority, as by intermeddling with the goods of the deceased, he is called an *E. de son tort*, *i. e.*, to his own hurt, and is liable to all the trouble of his office, without any of the profits or advantages; but merely doing acts of necessity or humanity, as locking up the goods, or burying the deceased, will not be so construed. An alien cannot be either an executor or administrator, unless he is an inhabitant of the State. The duties of an executor are to bury the deceased in a suitable manner, to prove the will, and make up an inventory of the personal estate; to collect the goods and chattels of the deceased, and to pay his creditors in the order of legal priority. The legacies are then to be paid as far as the assets extend, observing the distinction between a specific and a general legacy; the residue, if any, going to the next of kin. The office of an executor is one of great trust and responsibility, as he not only represents the deceased, but is also a trustee for the behoof of the creditors, legatees, and next of kin of the deceased. He is liable for any loss occurring to the estate through negligence; for paying sums not due, unless upon decrees; for paying simple-contract creditors before special creditors, or legatees before all the debts are discharged, if there should be any deficiency in the estate. If he intromit with the funds or movables, so as to lead to a suspicion of fraud, or so as to leave no means of ascertaining its extent, he is liable for all the debts of the deceased; otherwise an *E.* is liable for the debts of the deceased only to the amount of the inventory.

Exec'utory, *a.* [Fr. *exécutoire.*] Performing official duties; executive.

(*Law.*) Designed to be executed in future, or to take effect upon a future contingency; as, an *executory* devise. — *Blackstone.*

Exec'utrix, or **Executress,** *n.* [Fr. *exécutrice.*] A female executor; a womau appointed by a testator to execute his will.

Exe'dra, or **Exhedra,** *n.* [Gr.] (*Arch.*) In ancient architecture, recesses in the baths and other buildings, appropriated for conversation. They appear to have been similar to the modern alcove, though larger.

Exegesis, (*eks-e-je'sis,*) *n.* [Gr. *ex*, out of, and *egeomai*, I lead.] The exposition or interpretation of any writing, but applied particularly to the interpretation of the Holy Scriptures. The distinction between *E.* and hermeneutics may be thus defined: Hermeneutics is the science which lays down the principles of the art of interpretation, and *E.* is the application of these principles to particular instances. As the sacred books were written in foreign languages, by authors of a different age, and living in a country different from ours, it is evident that, in order to understand them thoroughly, requires not only an intimate acquaintance with those languages, but also a large mass of historical, geographical, and antiquarian knowledge. In the early ages of the Church, several of the fathers distinguished themselves as exegetical authors, as Origen, Chrysostom, Diodorus of Tarsus, and Jerome; but during the Middle Ages, from the ignorance of the sacred languages that then prevailed, the subject was almost entirely neglected. The Reformation revived this study in the labors of Luther, Melancthon, Calvin, Zwinglius, Beza, and others. Since that time this subject has received much attention from scholars, and never more than at the present time.

Ex'egete, *n.* [Fr. *exègète;* Gr. *exegetes.*] One versed in the scientific interpretation of the sacred writings.

Exeget'ic, Exeget'ical, *a.* [Fr. *exégetique;* Gr. *exegetikos.*] Pertaining to exegesis; explanatory; tending to illustrate.

Exeget'ically, *adv.* By way of explanation.

Exeget'ics, *n.* (*Eccl.*) That branch of theology which includes polemics, hermeneutics, and the history of the sacred canons. — See EXEGESIS.

Ex'egetist, *n.* One versed in exegetics.

Ex'elmans, HENRI JOSEPH ISIDORE, a celebrated French marshal, b. at Bar le Duc, 1771, was engaged in most of the campaigns of Napoleon, and d. in 1852.

Exem'plar, *n.* [Lat. *exemplum.*] A model to be copied; a pattern; a copy; the image by which the artist conducts his work.

Exem'plarily, *adv.* In an exemplary manner; in a way worthy of imitation.

Exem'plariness, *n.* The state of being fitted to serve as an example.

Ex'emplary, *a.* [Fr. *exemplaire;* Lat. *exemplaris.*] Serving as a model for imitation; worthy of imitation; serving as a warning to deter others from vice or crime; serving to attract notice and imitation; illustrative; explanatory.

Exem'plifiable, *a.* That may be exemplified.

Exemplifica'tion, *n.* Act of exemplifying; a copy; a showing or illustrating by example; a transcript; an attested copy.

Exem'plifier, *n.* One who illustrates by following a copy.

Exem'plify, *v. a.* [L. Lat. *exemplificare.*] To show or illustrate by example; to transcribe, or copy; to take an attested copy; to prove by an attested copy.

Exem'pli gra'tia. [Lat.] For the sake of example; for instance; usually abbreviated *ex. gr.* or *e. g.*

Exempt', *v. a.* [Fr. *exempter;* Lat. *exemptus*, from *eximo.*] To take out; to take away; to remove; to free from; to except; to release; to exonerate; to grant immunity from; to privilege.

—*a.* Taken or left out; free by privilege; not included; not liable; clear.

—*n.* One free or exempt from a duty devolving on others.

—A petty officer of the English Yeomen of the Royal Guard.

Exemption, (*egs-emp'shun,*) *n.* [Fr. *exemption;* Lat. *exemptio;* It. *esenzione;* Sp. *esencion.*] The act of exempting; the state of being exempt; freedom from duty or service, to which others are subject; immunity; privilege.

Exen'terate, *v. a.* [Lat. *exenterare;* Gr. *ex*, out, *enteron*, intestine.] To embowel; to eviscerate.

Exentera'tion, *n.* Evisceration.

Exequa'tur, *n.* [Lat., let him perform.] (*Pol.*) A writing officially recognizing any accredited agent of a foreign government, and authorizing him to perform the duties which he was sent to discharge.

Exe'quial, *a.* [Lat. *exequialis.*] Pertaining to funerals.

Ex'equies, *n. pl.* [Lat. *exsequiæ*, the following the corpse beyond the walls, from *ex*, out, and *sequi*, to follow.] Funeral procession, or rites; ceremonies of burial.

Ex'ercisable, or **Ex'ercisible,** *a.* Capable of being employed or exercised.

Ex'ercise, *n.* [Fr. *exercise;* Lat. *exercitium*, from *exerceo.* See the verb.] Act of exercising; a driving on; a keeping in practice, use, or constantly regular employment; labor; work; use; practice; employment; exertion; application; mental or bodily exertion for improvement; use or practice to acquire skill; application of the mental powers; task; act of divine worship.

—*v. a.* [Lat. *exerceo*, from *ex*, off, and *arceo*, to ward; Gr. *exarkeo*, to shut off, to suffice.] To drive or bring out of an inclosure or confinement; to bring from a sluggish state; to urge or drive; to busy; to move; to exert; to cause to act; to exert one's powers; to train to use.

—*v. n.* To use action or exertion; to practise or take exercise.

Ex'erciser, *n.* One who exercises.

Exercita'tion, *n.* [Lat. *exercitatio*, from *exercitare*, to practise frequently.] Exercise; practice; use.

Exer'citor, *n.* One who charters a vessel for a given voyage.

Exergue', *n.* [Fr. *exergon*, from *ex*, out, and *ergon*, work.] (*Numismatics.*) The basis or lower limb of a coin or medal, when separated by a line from the rest of the face, which usually contains words giving the date, place, &c., of the coin, or other subsidiary matter.

Exert', *v. a.* [Lat. *exsero, exsertum*, to plant or put in.] To thrust forth, emit, push out, bring out, or cause to come forth; to produce; to strain; to put in action; to do; to perform.

Exer'tion, *n.* Act of exerting or straining; act of putting into motion; endeavor; striving or struggle; trial.

Exer'tive, *a.* Using exertion.

Ex'eter, a very ancient city, sea-port, and episcopal see of England, cap. of Devonshire, on the Exe, 10 m. from its mouth, and 64 from Bristol. Its magnificent cathedral was begun in 932. *Manuf.* Woollens, paper, and there are several breweries and iron foundries. *Pop.* 45,000.

Ex'eter, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Scott co., abt. 50 m. W. of Springfield.

Ex'eter, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Penobscot co., abt. 60 m. N.E. of Augusta; *pop.* of township abt. 2,500.

Ex'eter, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Monroe co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Ex'eter, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village and township, semi-cap. of Rockingham co., abt. 50 m. N. of Boston; *pop.* of township abt. 3,800.

Ex'eter, or **Squamscot River,** in *New Hampshire*, enters the Piscataqua River from Rockingham co.

Ex'eter, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Otsego co., on Canandaigua Lake, abt. 75 m. W. by N. of Albany. *Pop.* of township abt. 2,800.

Ex'eter, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Berks co; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

—A post-township of Luzerne co., on the N. branch of the Susquehanna River. The battle celebrated in Campbell's *Gertrude of Wyoming*, was fought here in 1778.

—A township of Wyoming co.: *pop.* abt. 400.

Ex'eter, in *Rhode Island*, a post-village and township of Washington co., abt. 25 m. S.S.W. of Providence; *pop.* of township about 2,200.

Ex'eter, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Green co.; *pop.* of township abt. 1,600.

Ex'eter Mills, in *Maine*, a P. O. of Penobscot co.

Ex'eunt omnes. [Lat., they all go out.] A phrase which, in play-books, denotes the time when all the actors leave the stage. — *Worcester.*

Exfeta'tion, *n.* [Lat. *ex*, out of, and *fœtus*, embryo.] (*Med.*) Imperfect fetation outside the uterus.

Exfo'liate, *v. n.* [Lat. *exfoliare*, from *ex*, off, and *folium*, leaf.] To separate and come off in scales; to scale off.

—*v. a.* To free from scales or splinters; to scale off.

Exfolia'tion, *n.* [Fr.] A scaling off.

(*Surg.*) A term applied to a diseased bone which has entirely, or in part, gone through the process of inflammation and mortification, and begins to throw off the dead scales, or *lamellæ*, which ultimately escape through the flesh by ulceration.

Exfo'liative, *a.* Having the power to cause a scaling off.

—*n.* That which has the power to produce a scaling off.

Exhal'able, *a.* [L. Lat. *exhalabilis.*] Capable of exhalation or evaporation.

Exhal'ant, *a.* [Lat. *exhalans.*] Having the power of evaporating.

Exhala'tion, *n.* [Fr. *exhalation;* Lnt. *exhalatio.*] Process of evaporation; that which is exhaled or emitted. —Vapor; steam; miasma.

(*Bot.*) A vital function by which the stomata, or breathing-pores, are made to discharge a large portion of the water introduced by absorption through the roots. The quantity of water exhaled from the leaves during

active vegetation is very great. In one of the well-known experiments of Hales, a Sunflower 3½ feet high, with a surface of 5·616 sq. inches exposed to the air, was found to perspire at the rate of 20 to 30 ounces avoirdupois every 12 hours, or 17 times more than a man. A Vine, with 12 sq. feet of foliage, exhaled at the rate of 5 or 6 ounces a day; and a seedling Apple-tree, with 11 sq. ft. of foliage, lost 9 ounces a day. The amount varies with the degree of warmth and dryness of the air, and of exposure to light; and is also very different in different species, some exhaling more copiously even than the Sunflower. But when we consider the vast perspiring surface presented by a large tree in full leaf, it is evident that the quantity of watery vapor it exhales must be immense.—*Gray.*

Exhale', *v. a.* [Fr. *exhaler;* Lat. *exhalare*, from *ex*, and *halare*, to breathe.] To send out or emit breath, odor, vapor, or minute particles of fluid or other substance; to cause to be emitted in vapor; to evaporate.

—*v. n.* To fly off, or vanish, as vapor.

Exhaust', *v. a.* [Lat. *exhaurio, exhaustum*, from *ex*, and *haurio*, to draw out.] To draw up, or out, as liquids; to empty by drawing out; to use, expend, or consume; to expend the whole by exertion.

—*a.* [Lat. *exhaustus.*] Drained; having lost its energy.

—*n.* The steam emitted from the cylinder after being used.

Exhaust'er, *n.* That which exhausts, or draws out.

Exhaust'ible, *a.* That may be exhausted.

Exhaus'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *exhaustio.*] Act of exhausting, drawing out, draining out, or throwing off; act of emptying completely of the contents; state of being exhausted.

(*Geom.*) An ancient geometrical method which has been replaced by the modern differential calculus. The ancients employed this method in their difficult researches, particularly in the theory of curve lines and surfaces, and in determining areas and volumes. As they admitted no demonstrations but such as are perfectly rigorous, they did not consider curves as polygons of a great number of sides; but in attempting to discover the properties of any curve, they regarded it as the fixed term or limit to which the inscribed and circumscribed polygons continually approach, and approach the nearer as the number of their sides is increased. Thus they *exhausted*, as it were, the space between the polygons and the curve; and hence this method of procedure was called the *method of exhaustion.*

Exhaust'ive, *a.* That exhausts.

Exhaust'less, *a.* Not to be exhausted; not to be wholly drawn off or emptied; inexhaustible.

Exhe'dra, *n.* See EXEDRA.

Exhereda'tion, *n.* [Fr. *exhérédation.*] (*Law.*) The act of disinheriting. (R.)

Exhib'it, *v. a.* [Fr. *exhiber;* Lat. *exhibeo, exhibitum*—*ex*, and *habeo*, to hold. See HAVE.] To hold or reach out; to hold forth; to offer or present to view; to show; to display; to manifest publicly; to present; to offer publicly or officially.

Exhib'iter, *n.* One who exhibits.

Exhibi'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *exhibitio.*] Act of exhibiting for inspection; a showing or presenting to view; display; public show; representation of feats or actions in public; display of oratory in public; any public show, especially of works of art, industry, manufactures, &c.

(*Eng. Universities.*) Allowance of meat and drink; pension to indigent students.

(*Med.*) The act of administering medicines.

(*Hist.*) The idea of collecting objects of industrial manufacture first occurred to the Marquis d'Avèze, in 1797; but he was unable to carry it out until 1798, when he opened at Paris what is termed in France an "exposition" of French goods. The undertaking proved so successful that the idea was adopted by the French Government, and similar collections were exhibited in 1801, 1802, 1806, 1819, 1823, 1827, 1834, and since then every five years. A similar *E.* was opened at Ghent in 1820, at Berlin in 1834, at Vienna in 1835, and at New York in 1853. This led to the idea of a general *E.*, in which different nations should be competitors. The first on this extended scale were the *Great E.'s* in London in 1851 and 1862, followed by Paris, 1867, Vienna, 1873, Philadelphia, 1876, Paris, 1878. See CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

Exhibi'tioner, *n.* One who is maintained at an English university by an exhibition or benefaction.

Exhibi'tionist, *n.* An exhibitor; one who frequents exhibitions, or shows of works of art.

Exhib'itive, *a.* Serving for exhibition; representative.

Exhib'itor, *n.* One who exhibits.

Exhib'itory, *a.* Exhibiting; showing; displaying.

Exhil'arant, *a.* [Lat. *exhilarans.*] Exhilarating; exciting joy, mirth, or pleasure.

—*n.* That which exhilarates or enlivens.

Exhil'arate, *v. a.* [Lat. *exhilaro, exhilaratus*—*ex*, and *hilaro*, from *hilaris*, cheerful, lively, gay. See HILARIOUS.] To make cheerful or merry; to make glad or joyous; to cheer; to enliven; to animate; to inspirit; to delight; to gladden.

Exhil'arating, *p. a.* Enlivening; giving life and vigor to the spirits; cheering; gladdening.

Exhilarating Gas, *n.* See NITROUS OXIDE.

Exhil'aratingly, *adv.* In an exhilarating manner.

Exhilara'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *exhilaratio.*] Act of exhilarating or enlivening the spirits; act of making glad or cheerful; state of being enlivened or cheerful; joyousness; gayety; gladness; cheerfulness.

Exhort', *v. a.* [Fr. *exhorter;* Lat. *exhortor, exhortatus*—*ex*, and *hortor*, to urge strongly, to incite, to encourage. See HORTATORY.] To incite by words or advice; to encourage; to excite; to animate or urge by arguments to a good deed; to encourage to do well; to advise; to warn; to caution; to incite or stimulate to exertion.

—*v. n.* To deliver exhortation; to use words or arguments to incite to good deeds.

Exhorta'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *exhortatio.*] Act or practice of exhorting; act of inciting to laudable deeds; incitement; the form of words intended to incite and encourage; advice; counsel.

Exhor'tative, *a.* [Lat. *exhortativus.*] Pertaining to, or containing, exhortation.

Exhor'tator, *n.* [L. Lat.] An exhorter; an encourager.

Exhor'tatory, *a.* [L. Lat. *exhortatorius.*] That exhorts; tending to exhort.

Exhort'er, *n.* One who exhorts or encourages.

Exhuma'tion, *n.* [Fr. *exhumer.*] Act of exhuming or of disinterring; the disinterring of a corpse; the digging up of anything buried.

Exhume', *v. a.* [Fr. *exhumer;* Lat. *ex*, and *humus*, earth, ground. See HUMID.] To take out of the ground; to unbury; to disinter.

Exid'ia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Fungales.* The species *E. Auricula Judæ*, Jew's-ear, is reported to possess astringent and discutient properties, when applied externally as a decoction or poultice. *E. hispidula* is used in China as a styptic, and as food mixed in soups and hashes. It is known there under the name of *Moghi*, which signifies *ears of trees.*

Ex'igence, or **Ex'igency,** *n.* [Fr. *exigence*, from L. Lat. *exigentia*, from Lat. *exigens*, from *exigo*—*ex*, and *ago*, to drive. See ACT.] That which drives or thrusts out or forth; urgent need or want; pressing necessity; urgency; demand; distress; pressure; emergency; necessity.

Ex'igently, *a.* [Lat. *exigens.*] Driving or forcing out or forth; urgent; pressing; requiring immediate aid or action.

Ex'ile, *n.* [Fr. *exil*, banishment, *exilé*, an exiled person, from Lat. *exsilium*, banishment, *exsul*, a banished person—*ex*, and *solum*, soil, land, country, region. See SOIL.] State of being expelled from one's native soil, or country, or place of residence; banishment; proscription; expulsion; expatriation; an abandonment of one's country, or removal to a foreign country for residence; the person banished or separated from his country.

(*Hist.*) In Roman law, the punishment of banishment, or, more strictly speaking, the consequence of the interdiction from the use of fire and water, pronounced as a sentence against great offenders, compelling them to expatriate themselves. It appears that the direct sentence of exile was not known to ancient Roman jurisprudence. (Cicero, *ad Herenn.*) In modern France (before the Revolution), there was a distinction between banishment and exile. The former was a punishment assigned by the law, and producing infamy; the latter a measure of discipline, inflicted by the arbitrary act of the monarch (usually through lettres de cachet). Thus political offenders were frequently exiled to their estates, to a certain distance from court, &c.

Exile', *v. a.* [Fr. *exiler.*] To banish from a country or home; to drive away, expel, or transport from one's country; to drive from one's country by misfortune, necessity, or distress.

Exiled', *p. a.* Banished; expelled from one's country by authority.

Exin'tine, *n.* [From Lat. *ex*, from, and *intus*, within.] (*Bot.*) A membrane situated between the extine and intine in the pollen of yew, juniper, cypress, &c.

Exi'ra, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township, cap. of Audubon co., on the E. fork of Nisbnabatona River, abt. 70 m. W. of Des Moines; *pop.* of township, 365.

Exist', *v. n.* [Fr. *exister*, from Lat. *existo*—*ex*, and *sisto*, to stand, *q. v.*] To stand out or forth; to come forth; to emerge; to appear; to be; to have an essence or real being; to live; to have life or animation; to remain; to endure: to continue in being.

Exist'ence, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *existentia*, from Lat. *existens.*] State of being or existing: life; animation; continued being; duration; continuation; anything that exists; a being; an entity.

Exist'ent, *a.* [Lat. *existens.*] Being; existing; having being or existence.

Exist'ing, *p. a.* Having existence, being, or life.

Ex'it, *n.* [Lat. 3d pers. sing. pres. indic. of *exeo*—*ex*, and *eo, ire*, to go.] A going out; departure; the departure of a player from the stage; act of quitting the stage of action or of life; death; decease; a way of departure; passage out of a place.

Ex mo're. [Lat.] According to custom.

Ex'mouth, a town and watering-place of Devonshire, 9 m. from Exeter; *pop.* 5,750.

Ex'mouth, EDWARD PELLEW, VISCOUNT, a distinguished British naval commander, B. at Dover, 1757. He entered the navy when 13 years of age, and first attracted notice by his gallant conduct in the battle on Lake Champlain, October 11, 1776. In 1793, having been appointed to the command of the *Nymphe*, a frigate of 36 guns, he encountered, and, after a hard-fought battle, captured *La Cleopatre*, a French frigate, which carried the same number of guns. For this victory he was knighted. In 1799 he received the command of the *Impétueux*, 78 guns, and was sent to the French coast, where many of his most brilliant actions took place. In 1804 he was advanced to the rank of Rear-admiral of the Red; in 1808, to that of Vice-admiral of the Blue; and, in 1814, he was raised to the peerage, with the title of Baron Exmouth of Canonteign. In 1816 he was sent to Algiers, to enforce the terms of a treaty regarding the abolition of Christian slavery, which the Dey of Algiers had violated. With a combined fleet of 25 English and Dutch vessels he bombarded the city for seven hours, and inflicted such immense damage, destroying all the Algerine fleet and many of the public buildings, that the Dey consented to every demand. *E.*, who had been wounded in the leg and cheek in this action, received, on his return to England, the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and was promoted to the rank of viscount. In 1821 he retired from public service, loaded with honors. D. 1833.

Exoce'tus, *n.; pl.* EXOCŒ'TID.E. [Gr. *exokoitos*, a fish which comes upon the beach to slip.] (*Zoöl.*) The flying-fishes, a genus and family of Malacopterygious fishes, characterized by the excessive development of the pectorals, which are about the length of the body, and enable the possessors to support themselves in the air for a few moments. Fishes of this family are found in all warm and temperate seas, and there are many species from 3 to 12 inches in length.



Fig. 978. — FLYING-FISH. (*Exocetus volitans.*)

Exodus, (*eks'o-dus,*) *n.* [Gr. *exodos*, a going out, a departure.] (*Script.*) The name of the second book of the Old Testament, containing a narrative of the departure of the children of Israel out of Egypt under the guidance of Moses. In Hebrew it is termed *Ve-alah-shemoth* (these are the names), from the words with which the book begins. *E.* may be divided into two principal parts: 1. Historical (i. 1–xviii. 27), comprising the preparation for the deliverance of Israel from their bondage in Egypt, and the accomplishment of that deliverance; and 2. Legislative (xix. 1–xl. 38). In the first section we have an account of the great increase of Jacob's posterity in the land of Egypt, and their oppression under the "king that knew not Joseph;" an account of the birth, education, and flight of Moses; his solemn call to be the deliverer of Israel, and his return to Egypt; his interviews with Pharaoh, the infliction of the ten plagues, and the institution of the Passover. Then follows a narrative of their departure from Egypt, the passage of the Red Sea, with the destruction of Pharaoh and his host in the midst of it; the principal events on the journey from the Red Sea to Mount Sinai; the bitter waters at Marah, the quails, the manna, the water from the rock at Rephidim; the battle with the Amalekites, and the arrival of Jethro with Moses' wife and children in the Israelitish camp. In the second part of the book we have the promulgation of the law on Mt. Sinai, the preparation of the people by Moses for the renewing of the covenant with God, the promulgation of the moral law, the judicial law, and, lastly, the ceremonial law, including the construction and erection of the tabernacle. In chaps. xxxii.–xxxiv. we have an account of the idolatry of the Israelites, the breaking of the two tables of the law, the divine chastisement of the people, and the renewal of the tables of the covenant. This book comprises a history of the events that took place during the period of 145 years, from the year of the world 2369 to 2514 inclusive, or from the death of Joseph to the erection of the tabernacle. Twenty-five passages, according to Rivet, are quoted from *E.* by Christ and his apostles in express words, and nineteen allusions to the same are made in the New Testament. The authorship of the book is generally ascribed to Moses, though there have been many learned critics, both Jews and Christians, of a contrary opinion.

Ex'ogen, *n.* [Gr. *exo*, outward, and *genos*, race, offspring, class, from *gignomai*, anciently *genō*, to come into being. See GENNER.] (*Bot.*) A plant whose stem is formed by successive additions to the outside of the wood; one of the class Exogens.

Ex'ogens, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) In the classification of Lindley, the 7th and largest class of plants. It is characterized by having the leaves reticulated; the stems with a distinct deposition of bark, wood, and pith; the embryo with two cotyledons; and the flowers usually formed on a quinary type. A transverse slice of the stem (Fig. 53) exhibits a central cellular substance or pith, an external cellular and fibrous ring or bark, and an intermediate woody mass, with certain fine lines radiating from the pith to the bark through the wood, called *medullary rays.* They are called *Exogens* because they add to their wood by successive external additions. The class *Exogens* corresponds to the class *Dicotyledones* of other botanists. See DICOTYLEDON, and, chiefly, AGE OF PLANTS.

Exogenous, (*eks-oj'en-us,*) *a.* Pertaining to the class of plants that grow on the outside; growing by successive additions to the outside of the wood, as the stems of the greater number of plants.

Exogo'nium, *n.* [Gr. *exo*, without, and *gonia*, angle.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Convolvulaceæ.* The species *E. purga* is a native of Mexico, near Chincanquiaco. Its tubercular roots constitute the true jalap of the Materia Medica, so well known as a purgative. (Fig. 1432.)

Ex offi'cio. [Lat., by virtue of office or duty.] In general language, every act done by an officer either in prosecution of the general duty of his office, or in execution of some duty imposed by it, is said to be done *ex officio.* But, in more strict phraseology, a proceeding *ex officio* is one taken by an officer of his own will, in execution of what he takes to be the duty of his office; as where a justice of the peace demands and takes surety at his own discretion, without the request of the injured party.

Exomologe'sis, *n.* [Gr., from *ex*, from, and *omologeo*, to agree to anything.] A common confession.

Exom'phalos, Exom'phalus, *n.* [Gr., from *ex*, from, and *omphales*, the navel.] (*Med.*) A hernia or rupture at, or near, the navel.

Exon'erate, *v. a.* [Fr. *exonerer;* Lat. *exonero, exone-*

ralus — *ex.* and *onus*, *oneris*, a burden. See ONEROUS.] To free from a burden; to disburden; to unload; to cast off, as a charge, or as blame resting on one; to exculpate; to absolve; to acquit; to clear; to justify; to discharge.

Exonera'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *exoneratio.*] Act of exonerating or disburdening, or discharging; act of freeing from a charge.

Exon'erative, *a.* That exonerates; freeing from an obligation.

Exophthal'mia, *n.* [Gr., from *ex*, out from, and *ophthalmos*, the eye.] The protrusion of the eyeball from the orbit. It is usually the consequence of concussion or blows; sometimes it is produced by a tumor in the orbit, which gradually pushes the eyeball out of its socket.

Exophyl'lous, *a.* [Gr. *ex*, from, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Applied to the young leaves of Exogens, since they are said to be ever naked, while those of Endogens sheathe each other.

Exopta'tion, *n.* [Lat. *exopto*, *exoptatus*, to long for.] Earnest wish or desire.

Exop'tile, *a.* [From Gr. *ex*, from, and *ptilon*, a feather.] (*Bot.*) Applied to Dicotyledonous plants, because their plumæ is naked.

Ex'orable, *a.* [Lat. *exorabilis*, from *exoro*, *exoratus* — *ex*, and *oro*, to plead, to entreat, to pray. See ORATOR.] Easy to be entreated; that can be persuaded; placable.

Exor'bitance, or EXORBITANCY, *n.* [L. Lat. *exorbitantia*, from *exorbitans*, from *exorbito* — Lat. *ex*, and *orbita*, a track or rut made by a wheel, from *orbis*, a circle, a ring. See ORB.] A going beyond or without the track or usual limit; irregularity; enormity; extravagance; a deviation from rule or the ordinary limits of right or propriety.

Exor'bitant, *a.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *exorbitans.*] Departing from the usual course; excessive; extravagant; enormous; anomalous; not comprehended in a settled rule or method.

Exor'bitantly, *adv.* Enormously; excessively.

Ex'oreise, *v. n.* [Fr. *exorciser*, from Gr. *exorkisō* — *ex*, intensive, and *orkizō*, to bind by oath, from *orkos*, an oath, from *ergō*, *eirgō*, to shut in, to confine, to restrain.] To administer an oath to; to charge upon oath; to adjure by some holy name; to pretend to expel evil spirits by conjurations, prayers, and ceremonies; to purify from unclean spirits by adjurations and ceremonies; to deliver from the influence of malignant spirits or demons.

Ex'oreism, *n.* [Gr. *exorkizo*, I conjure.] The conjuration of evil spirits, in the name of God or Christ, to depart out of a person possessed. About the 4th century, when all idolaters came to be looked upon as possessed of devils, it became customary to exorcise them previous to their being baptized. Soon afterwards it came to be a form generally employed in baptism even of children of Christian parents, who were also regarded as possessed of the devil before baptism. The words employed were, "I adjure thee, unclean spirit, that thou come out of this servant of Jesus Christ, in the name of the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost." The Roman Catholics employ *E.* in three different cases: — in baptism, in demoniacal possession, and in blessing the chrism or holy water.

Ex'orcist, *n.* [Fr. *exorciste*; L. Lat. *exorcista*; Gr. *exorkistēs.*] One who pretends to expel evil spirits by conjuration, prayers, and ceremonies.

Exor'dial, *a.* Pertaining to the exordium.

Exor'dium, *n.*, or EXORDIUMS, *n. pl.* [Lat., from *exordior*, to begin a web, to lay the warp — *ex*, and *ordior*, to begin a web, from obsolete *ordium*, a term in weaving, from Lat. *ordo*, a straight row. See ORDER.] (*Rhet.*) The beginning part of an oration. According to Cicero and Quintilian, it ought to have one or other of three ends in view: — (1) to render the hearers benevolent, or to conciliate their good will; (2) to excite their attention; or (3) to render them docile, or open to persuasions. An *E.* should be easy and natural, and drawn either from the subject itself, or from the situation of the speaker. The ancients distinguished two kinds of introductions — the *principium* and the *insinuatio*. The former is where the orator plainly and directly professes his aim in speaking. In the latter the orator must take a larger compass, and presuming the disposition of the audience to be against him, he must gradually reconcile them to hear him before he plainly unfolds the point he has in view.

Exorrhi'zæ, *n. pl.* [From Gr. *exo*, without, and *riza*, a root.] (*Bot.*) A term applied to the embryo of Dicotyledons, or exogens, inasmuch as the radicle always elongates downwards, directly from the outside of the base of the embryo.

Exor'rhizal, Exor'rhizous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Noting the mode of germinating in exogens.

Exosmose', Exosmo'sis, *n.* [Gr. *exo*, without, and *osmos*, impulsion.] (*Physiol.*) The passage of gases, vapors, or liquids through membranes or porous media from within outwards. M. Dutrochet found that if two fluids of unequal density are separated by an animal or vegetable membrane, the denser will attract the less dense through the membrane that divides them: this property he called *endosmose* when the attraction is from the outside to the inside; and *exosmose* when it operates from the inside to the outside of the body acted upon.

Exos'seous, *a.* Destitute of bones; boneless.

Exostome', *n.* [Gr. *ex*, from, and *stoma*, a mouth.] (*Bot.*) A term sometimes applied to the passage through the outer integument of an ovule, commonly called the *foramen*.

Exosto'sis, *n.* [Gr., from *ex*, out of, and *osteon*, a bone.] (*Surg.*) A morbid enlargement or hard tumor of a bone. Exostoses are easily distinguished from other swellings by their being fixed and immovable, and at first unattended with any pain or inconvenience. There are three varieties, the *solid*, the *hollow*, and the *foliated*. There is no bone that may not become the seat of this disease, though some are much more subject to it than others. No external treatment is of any benefit in this disease. When it is necessary that they be removed, and it can be done with safety, it is effected by sawing or cutting.

(*Bot.*) A disease to which the roots and stems of trees are subject, when knots or large tumors are formed upon or among the wood. It is caused by a stoppage of growth on the one hand, and an attempt at excessive development on the other. These knots are sometimes called *knaurs*, and from them some of the most beautiful wood used by cabinet-makers is obtained.

Exoter'ic, or **Exoter'ical,** *a.* [Fr. *exotérique*; Gr. *exoterikos*, belonging to the outside, from *exo*, outward.] External; public; opposed to *esoteric* or secret. The exoteric doctrines of the ancient philosophers were those which were openly professed and taught.

Exoter'icism, *n.* Exoteric doctrine or principles.

Exot'ic, or **Exot'ical,** *a.* [Fr. *exotique*; Gr. *exotikos*, from *exo*, outward.] External; foreign; introduced from a foreign country; not native; extraneous.

—*n.* A plant, shrub, or tree not native; a plant introduced from a foreign country; a word of foreign origin introduced into a language.

Expand', *v. a.* [Lat. *expando* — *ex*, and *pando*, to spread out, to extend, to open, allied to Heb. *patach*, to open.] To spread out; to spread apart; to open; to enlarge a surface; to diffuse; to dilate; to enlarge in bulk; to distend; to enlarge; to extend.

—*v. n.* To open or spread out; to spread; to dilate; to extend in bulk or surface; to enlarge.

Expand'ed, *p. a.* Opened; spread out; extended; dilated; enlarged; diffused.

Expand'ing, *p. a.* Opening; spreading out; extending; dilating; diffusing.

Expanse', *n.* [Lat. *expansum*, from *expando.*] That which is spread or stretched out; a surface widely extended; extent; a wide extent of space or body.

Expansibil'ity, *n.* The capacity of being expanded; capacity of extension in surface or bulk.

Expan'sible, *a.* [Fr.] Capable of being expanded or spread; capable of being extended, dilated, or diffused.

Expan'sibly, *adv.* In an expansible manner.

Expan'sile, *a.* Capable of being expanded; producing expansion.

Expan'sion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *expansio.*] (*Physics.*) The enlargement or increase of bulk in bodies; generally the effect of heat. It is the result of raising the temperature of all bodies, solid, liquid, and aëriform. The *E.* of solids is comparatively small, the metals being the most affected by heat and cold. It is necessary to make provisions for *E.* in metallic structures, otherwise destructive effects must ensue, even from the changes in the usual range of atmospheric temperature. *E.* in metals and liquids is variable, some expanding under the influence of the same temperature more than others, and the rate of *E.* is not generally uniform for equal increments of heat. In most cases, all bodies contract when the temperature is lowered; but there is a remarkable exception to this rule in the case of water, which begins to expand when lowered to 40° Fahr. The power evolved in the *E.* of water is very great. (See WATER.) A brass globe having a cavity an inch in diameter can be burst by filling it with water and freezing, when the absolute force necessary to produce a like result is equal to 27,720 lbs. weight. Aëriform bodies are the most expansible forms of matter, and they all expand and contract alike. As examples of *E.*, the expansibility of mercury is applied in the construction of the common thermometer (*q. v.*); and in consequence of the *E.* or contraction of their pendulums and balance-wheels, clocks and watches go faster in cold weather, and slower in hot. — See PENDULUM.

Expan'sion-joint, *n.* (*Mech.*) The stuffing-box joint connecting the steam-pipes, so as to allow one of them to slide within the enlarged end of the other when the length increases by expansion.

Expan'sion-valve, *n.* (*Mech.*) An auxiliary valve placed between the slide-valve and the steam cylinder; it is worked by a cam or other contrivance, so as to cut off the steam at a given period, and cause the remainder of the stroke to be performed by expansion.

Expan'sive, *a.* [Fr. *expansif.*] That has power to expand; that expands; diffusive.

Expan'siveness, *n.* The quality or capacity of being expanded.

Ex parte, [Lat., of the one part.] (*Law.*) Proceeding from only one part of a matter in question.

Expa'tiate, *v. n.* [Lat. *ex*, out, and *spatiari*, to spread out.] To get out of the course; to move about; to rove at large; to enlarge in discourse or writing; to be copious in illustration.

—*v. a.* To cause to roam abroad; to diffuse; to extend.

Expatia'tion, *n.* The act of expatiating.

Expa'tiator, *n.* One who descants at large.

Expa'tiatory, *a.* Diffusive in language.

Expa'triate, *v. a.* [Fr. *expatrier*, from Lat. *ex*, and *patria*, country.] To expel or remove from one's country; to banish; to exile.

Expatria'tion, *n.* [Fr.] The being banished from one's country, or voluntarily forsaking it.

Expect', *v. a.* [Lat. *expectare*, to look for.] To look carefully or eagerly for; to await; to have an apprehension of something future; to hope or long for; to apprehend; to entertain a belief or hope that something will happen; to require or demand.

Expect'able, *a.* [Lat.] To be expected or looked for.

Expect'ance, or **Expectancy,** *n.* [L. Lat. *expectantia.*] The act or state of expecting; something expected; hope.

Expect'ant, *a.* [Lat. *expectans.*] Looking earnestly for; looking for; waiting for; depending upon something suspended.

—*n.* One who awaits in hope or expectance; one held in dependence by his hope of receiving some good.

Expecta'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *expectatio.*] Act or state of looking forward to an event, with at least some hope or belief that it will take place; anticipation of future good or evil; prospect of good to come; trust in the future; the qualities that promise future excellence; the value of any property which depends upon a contingency.

(*Med.*) Leaving a disease to the efforts of nature.

Expec'tative, *a.* Anticipating.

—*n.* Something expected.

Expect'er, *n.* One who waits for some person or thing.

Expect'ingly, *adv.* In a state of expectation.

Expectorant, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *expectorans*, from *ex*, and *pectus*, the breast.] Tending to promote discharges from the throat and lungs.

—*n.* (*Med.*) Medicine which increases the secretion of the tracheal and bronchial mucus. The substances that are used with this view are very different, and act in different ways. Vapors are the only agents that can act directly upon the organs affected; those that are taken into the stomach being capable of acting only in an indirect manner. The inhaling of the vapor of warm water simply, or mixed with certain medicinal substances, as vinegar, is very useful in this way. Most medicines which, taken in large doses, act as emetics, are used as *E.*, as squills, ipecacuanha, gum ammoniacum, &c. That most used in ordinary cases is syrup of squills. All substances, also, which excite irritation at the upper part of the wind-pipe, and produce coughing, act as *E.* When there is inflammation, the best *E.* are such as lessen the inflammatory state. Care is necessary in the selection of the agent to be employed in each case, as great injury may be done by using such as are unsuitable.

Expec'torate, *v. a.* To eject from the throat or lungs; to discharge phlegm, &c., by coughing.

—*v. n.* To discharge from the throat by hawking; to spit.

Expectora'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *expectoratio.*] Act of discharging phlegm or mucus from the throat or lungs; the matter so discharged.

(*Med.*) In a state of perfect health, the vessels about the pharynx and larynx are constantly exuding a certain amount of mucus to insure the integrity of those organs, and which passes into the gullet without thought or notice. But the secretion that arises when disease takes place becomes of great consequence; for every condition of what is discharged, or of the *sputa*, as it is called, is a symptom, and shows the medical man the nature of the affection that causes it: for the discharge may vary from a thin, watery liquid, like saliva, to a tough, leathery-looking phlegm, and from a jelly-like mucus to a pure pus, or matter; while each, and all may assume every variety of shade and color, from a white form, to a green or blood-stained discharge. — A *thin*, *frothy* expectoration indicates influenza, bronchitis, or a common severe cold; when it is *stringy*, white, or yellow, the probability is that the bronchitis has become chronic, or that whooping-cough has set in; when the expectoration becomes purulent, but thin, it indicates a serious affection of the lungs or air-passages; and when thick, and blended with *lumpy masses*, is a proof that ulceration of the lungs is present, or some abscess in the organ has broken. When, again, the expectoration is *stringy* and of a dull red or brick-dust color, it shows the presence of inflammation of the substance of the lungs, or pneumonia; and so on with all the other differences, each pointing to some disease or stage of mischief.

Expec'torative, *a.* Having the quality of promoting expectoration.

Expe'dience, or **Expediency,** *n.* [L. Lat. *expedientia.*] Aptness; fitness; suitableness; propriety; advantage; usefulness.

—Self-seeking at the expense of moral right.

Expe'dient, *a.* Hastening or advancing a proposed object; fit; profitable; useful; advantageous.

—*n.* A quick way or means; whatever tends to advance an end or object; shift; contrivance; resort.

Expedien'tial, *a.* Governed by expedience and convenience.

Expe'diently, *adv.* Fitly; suitably; conveniently.

Exped'itate, *v. a.* [L. Lat. *expedito*, from *ex*, and *pes*, the foot.] To exsect the claws, so that a dog may not pursue game.

Expedita'tion, *n.* The exsecting of the claws of a dog.

Ex'pedite, *v. a.* [Lat. *expedio*, from *ex*, and *pes*, the foot, *quasi*, to extricate the foot.] To free from hinderance; to hasten or quicken the motion of; to dispatch; to send from; to hasten by rendering easy.

—*a.* Unimpeded; easy; agile; quick; prompt; unincumbered.

Ex'peditely, *adv.* Readily; speedily; hastily.

Expedi'tion, *n.* [Fr. *expédition*; Lat. *expeditio.*] Readiness; haste; speed; quickness; dispatch. — The march of an army or voyage of a fleet to a distant place for hostile purposes. — The attempt to do some unfriendly act by a number of persons. — The body of persons who attempt such an act.

Expedi'tionary, *a.* Pertaining to an expedition.

Expedi'tionist, *n.* Any member of an expedition.

Expedi'tious, *a.* Quick; hasty; speedy; prompt; nimble.

Expedi'tionsly, *adv.* Speedily; with celerity and dispatch.
Expedi'tionsness, *n.* The quality of being rapid.
Expel', *v. a.* [Lat. *ex*, and *pellere*, to drive out.] To force to leave; to eject; to banish: to exile; to reject.
Expel'lable, *a.* Capable of being driven out.
Expel'ler, *n.* He who drives out.
Expend', *v. a.* [Lat. *ex*, and *pendere*, to weigh out.] To lay out money; to pay out; to disburse, spend, deliver, or distribute; to use, or employ; to dissipate; to waste.
—*v. n.* To be laid out, used, or consumed.
Expen'diture, *n.* Act of expending; disbursement; money expended.
Expense', *n.* [L. Lat. *expensa*. See PECUNIA.] Outlay; consumption; cost; charge.
Expen'sive, *a.* Requiring much expense; costly; dear; given to expense; free in the use of money; extravagant; lavish.
Expen'sively, *adv.* With great expense; at great cost or charge.
Expen'siveness, *n.* Quality of being expensive; costliness; quality of being addicted to expense; extravagance.
Expe'rience, *n.* [Fr. *expérience;* Lat. *experientia*, from *experior*—*ex*, and obsolete *perior;* Gr. *peirao*, to attempt, to endeavor, to try.] Trial; proof; test; essay; attempt; experiment; a series of trials or experiments; active effort or attempt to do or to prove something, or repeated efforts; observation of a fact, or of the same facts or events happening under like circumstances; trial from suffering or enjoyment; suffering itself; the use of the senses; knowledge derived from trials, use, practice, or from a series of observations.
—*v. a.* To try; to prove; to essay; to make trial of; to try by use, by suffering, or by enjoyment; to know by practice or trial; to gain knowledge or skill by practice, or by a series of observations.
Expe'rienced, *p. a.* Tried; used; practised; suffered; enjoyed; taught by practice, or by repeated observations; skilful or wise by means of trials, use, or observation.
Exper'iment, *n.* [Lat. *experimentum*, from *experior*, to try.] A trial; a proof; an act or operation designed to discover some unknown truth, principle, or effect, or to establish it when discovered.
—*v. n.* To make trial; to try; to search by trial; to make an experiment; to operate on a body in such a manner as to discover some unknown fact, or to establish it when known.
Exper'iment Mills, In *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Monroe co.
Experimen'tal, *a.* [Fr. *expérimental.*] Pertaining to experiments; known by experiment or trial; derived from experiment; built on experiments; founded on trial and observations, or on a series of results, the effects of operations; taught by experience; having personal experience; as, *experimental* Christians.
Experimen'talist, *n.* One who makes experiments.
Experimen'tally, *adv.* By experiment or experience; by trial.
Experimen'tal Philosophy deduces the laws of nature, the properties of bodies, and their mutual actions upon one another, from experiment and observation. The distinction between deductive and experimental philosophy is clearly pointed out in the following quotation from Sir John Herschel: "A clever man shut up alone and allowed unlimited time, might reason out for himself all the truths of *mathematics* by proceeding from those simple notions of space and number of which he cannot divest himself without ceasing to think; but he could never tell by any effort of reasoning what would become of a lump of sugar if immersed in water, or what impression would be produced on the eye by mixing the colors yellow and blue." *E. P.* then is founded on ocular demonstration, or that which cannot be denied without violating common sense or clear perception.
Exper'imenter, *n.* One who makes experiments; one skilled in experiments.
Exper'imentist, *n.* One who makes experiments.
Experimen'tum Cru'cis. [Lat., experiment of the cross.] A term applied by Bacon to any leading or decisive experiment:—either from its being like a cross or direction-post, placed by the roadside to guide travellers in the right path, or on account of its being a kind of torture to elicit the truth, as the cross was used like the rack for that purpose in ancient times.
Ex'pert, *n.* (*Law.*) A person selected by a court, or by parties in a cause, on account of his knowledge or skill, to examine, estimate, and ascertain things, and make a report of his opinion.
Expert', *a.* [Fr. *expert*, from Lat. *expertus*, from *experceor.* See EXPERIENCE.] Tried; proved; experienced; taught by use, practice, or experience:—hence, skilful; well instructed; having familiar knowledge of; dexterous; adroit; ready; prompt; clever: having a facility of operation or performance from practice.
Expert'ly, *adv.* In a skilful or dexterous manner; adroitly; with readiness and accuracy.
Expert'ness, *n.* Quality of being expert; skill derived from practice; readiness; dexterity; adroitness; cleverness; tact.
Ex'piable, *a.* [L. Lat. *expiabilis.*] That may be expiated; that may be atoned for and done away.
Ex'piate, *v. a.* [Fr. *expier;* Lat. *expio*, *expiatus*—*ex*, and *peo*, from *pias*, dutiful, pious, devout. See PIOUS.] To make satisfaction or atonement for; to atone for; to extinguish the guilt of a crime by subsequent acts of piety or worship, by which the obligation to punish the crime is cancelled; to make reparation for.
Expia'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *expiatio.*] Act of expiating or atoning for a crime; the act of making satisfaction for an offence; atonement; satisfaction; the means by which atonement for crimes is made.
Ex'piator, *n.* [L. Lat.] One who expiates.
Ex'piatory, *a.* [Fr. *expiatoire;* Lat. *expiatorius*] Having the power to make atonement or expiation.
Expir'able, *a.* That may expire; that may come to an end.
Expira'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *expiratio.*] (*Physiol.*) The movement by which the air that has been changed by the respiratory process is expelled from the lungs. It is chiefly due to the elastic contraction of the lungs and the walls of the chest, after they have been dilated by the act of *inspiration*. The last emission of breath; death.—Exhalation; vapor; fume.—Cessation; close; end; conclusion; termination of a limited time.
Expi'ratory, *a.* That expires; pertaining to the emission or expiration of breath from the lungs.
Expire', *v. a.* [Lat. *expiro*—*ex*, and *spiro*, to breathe. See SPIRIT.] To breathe out; to throw out, as the breath from the lungs; to exhale.—To emit in minute particles, as a fluid or volatile matter.
—*v. n.* To emit the last breath, as an animal; to die; to breathe the last; to perish; to end; to fail or be destroyed.—To come to nothing; to be frustrated.—To cease; to terminate; to close or conclude; to come to an end, as a given period.
Expir'ing, *a.* Dying; pertaining to, or uttered at, the time of dying.
Expis'cate, *v. a.* [Lat. *expiscor*—*ex*, and *piscor*, *piscatus*, to fish, from *piscis*, a fish. See PISCATORY.] To fish out; to search out; to obtain by artful means. (R.)
Explain', *v. a.* [Lat. *explano*—*ex*, and *plano*, from *planus*, even, level, flat, plain. See PLAIN.] To make plain, manifest, or intelligible; to clear of obscurity; to expound; to interpret; to illustrate; to elucidate; to clear up.
—*v. n.* To give explanations.
Explain'able, *a.* Capable of being explained or made plain to the understanding; capable of being interpreted.
Explain'er, *n.* One who explains; an expositor.
Explain'ing, *p. a.* Expounding; illustrating; interpreting; opening to the understanding; clearing of obscurity.
—*n.* Explanation.
Ex'planate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Outspread or broadly flattened. *Gray.*
(*Zoöl.*) Applied to the prothorax of an insect, when so depressed and dilated as to form a broad margin.
Explana'tion, *n.* [Lat. *explanatio.*] Act of explaining, expounding, or interpreting; act of clearing from obscurity and making intelligible; the sense given by the expounder or interpreter; explication; exposition; illustration; interpretation; detail; a mutual exposition of terms, meaning, or motives, with a view to adjust a misunderstanding and reconcile differences; reconciliation.
Explan'atoriness, *n.* Quality of being explanatory.
Explan'atory, *a.* [L. Lat. *explanatorius.*] Serving to explain; containing explanation.
Ex'pletive, *a.* [Fr. *explétif;* L. Lat. *expletivus*, from *expleo*, *expletus*—*ex*, and *pleo*, to fill. See PLENARY.] Serving to fill out, or to supply a vacancy; added for supply or ornament.
—*n.* A word or syllable not necessary to the sense, but inserted to fill a vacancy or for ornament.
Ex'pletively, *adv.* In the manner of an expletive.
Ex'pletory, *a.* Serving to fill out; expletive.
Ex'plicable, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *explicabilis.*] That may be unfolded to the mind; explainable; that may be made intelligible; that may be accounted for.
Ex'plicableness, *n.* Quality of being explicable.
Ex'plicate, *v. a.* [Fr. *expliquer;* Lat. *explico*—*ex*, and *plico*, to fold.] To unfold; to expand; to open; to unfold the meaning or sense of; to explain; to clear of difficulties or obscurity; to interpret.
—*a.* Evolved: unfolded; explained.
Explica'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *explicitus.* See PLY.] Act of explaining; explanation; exposition; interpretation; the sense given by an expositor or interpreter.
Ex'plicative, or **Ex'plicatory,** *a.* [Fr. *explicatif.*] Serving to unfold or explain: tending to lay open to the understanding.
Ex'plicator, *n.* One who unfolds or explains.
Explic'it, *a.* [Fr. *explicite;* Lat. *explicitus.*] Unfolded; plain in language; clear; not obscure or ambiguous; express, not merely implied; open; unreserved; definite; having no disguised meaning or reservation.
Explic'itly, *adv.* In an explicit manner; plainly; expressly.
Explic'itness, *n.* State of being explicit; plainness of language or expression; clearness; direct expression.
Explode', *v. a.* [Lat. *explodo*—*ex*, and *plaudo*, to clap, strike, or beat upon. See PLAUDIT.] To drive out or expel with marks of disapprobation; to reject, or repudiate, with disapprobation, disdain, or contempt; to drive out of use or practice; to discharge; to drive out, or cause to burst with violence and noise.
—*v. n.* To utter a report with sudden violence; to burst and expand with force and a violent report.
Explod'ed, *p. a.* Driven away by hisses or noise; rejected; condemned; cried down; burst violently.
Explod'er, *n.* One who explodes.
Exploit', *n.* [O. Fr. *exploict;* Fr. *exploit*, from Lat. *explicare*, *explicatus*, to unfold. See EXPLICATE.] That which is developed, exhibited, performed, accomplished, or achieved; a deed or act; more especially, an heroic act: a deed of renown; a great or noble feat or achievement.
Explora'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *exploratio.*] Act of exploring; close search; strict or careful examination.
Ex'plorator, *n.* [Lat.; Fr. *explorateur.*] He or that which explores.
Explo'ratory, *a.* [Lat. *exploratorius.*] Serving to explore; searching out; examining.
Explore', *v. a.* [Lat. *exploro*—*ex.* and *ploro*, to cry out, to wail.] To seek to obtain by weeping; to search out; to seek to discover; to view with care; to examine closely by the eye; to search by any means; to try, as the sea with a plummet; to scrutinize; to search or pry into; to inquire into with care; to examine closely with a view to discover truth.
Explored', *p. a.* Searched; viewed; examined closely.
Explor'er, *n.* One who explores.
Explor'ing, *p. a.* Searching; viewing; examining.
Explo'sion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *explosio.*] (*Phys.*) The sudden and violent expansion of the sides of any object, accompanied by a loud report. *E.* is always sudden and of momentary duration, while expansion is the effect of some gradual, continued power acting uniformly for some considerable time. *E.* of some solids, as gunpowder, &c., results from their elements suddenly entering into new combinations and assuming the gaseous state.
Explo'sive, *a.* That explodes; driving or bursting out with violence and noise; causing explosion.
Explo'sively, *adv.* In an explosive manner.
Expo'nent, *n.* [Lat. *exponens*, from *expono*—*ex*, and *pono*, to set, to place. See POSITION.] That which sets forth; that which points out or indicates: an index; one who stands as an index or representative.
(*Algeb.*) The index of a power; a number, or a symbol representing a number, which, when written above and to the right of any symbol of quantity, indicates that a corresponding power of that quantity is to be taken.
Exponen'tial, *a.* [Fr. *exponentiel.*] Pertaining to an exponent or exponents.
E. equation. (*Math.*) An equation which involves terms wherein the unknown quantity appears as an exponent or as a constituent of an exponent. The simplest form of exponential equation is $a^x = b$; one of its solutions is the *logarithm of* b *to the base of* a, or, what is the same thing, the ratio of the logarithm of b to that of a, the bases being the same, but arbitrary. This is only one solution; the equation has innumerable other imaginary roots, and is consequently *transcendental*. A curve in whose equation the coördinates appear as exponents is, in like manner, called an *exponential curve*.
Export', *v. a.* [Fr. *exporter;* Lat. *exportare*, to carry out.] To bear or carry out; to convey or transport produce or goods from one country to another.
—*n.* A commodity actually conveyed in traffic from one country to another;—used chiefly in the plural—*exports*.—The act of exporting; exportation.
Export'able, *a.* That may be exported.
Exporta'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *exportatio.*] Act of conveying in traffic goods or productions from one country to another.
Export'er, *n.* One who exports;—opposed to *importer*.
Expose', *v. a.* [Fr. *exposer;* Lat. *exponere*, to put out.] To put or lay open; to set out to public view; to disclose; to draw from concealment; to make bare.—To promulgate; to explain; to exhibit; to offer for sale.
Exposé, *n.* [*pp.* of Fr. *exposer.*] A formal statement, oral or written.
Exposed', *p. a.* Unprotected; liable to attack.
Expos'edness, *n.* Act of exposing, or state of being exposed.
Expos'er, *n.* One who exposes.
Exposi'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *expositio.*] Act of exposing; laying open; setting to public view; a public exhibition or show.—Interpretation: expounding; explanation.—Situation with reference to view or climate.
Expos'itive, *a.* [Fr. *expositif.*] That sets forth; laying open; explanatory.
Expos'itor, *n.* [Fr. *expositeur*, from Lat. *exponere.*] One who expounds or explains; an interpreter.—A book that expounds and explains.
Expos'itory, *a.* Explanatory; serving to illustrate; exegetical.
Ex post fac'to. [L. Lat., literally, by something done afterwards.] (*Law.*) A phrase used to denote something done after the conclusion of another thing; retrospective. An estate granted may be made good by matter *ex post facto*, which was not good at first. *Ex post facto* laws are such as are made to operate or bear upon acts committed previously to the making of such laws, and are therefore retrospective in their operations. In criminal cases, an *ex post facto* law is one that renders an act punishable in a manner in which it was not punishable at the time it was committed; or altering the rules of evidence, so as to allow different or less evidence to convict the offender than was required when the crime was first perpetrated. By the Constitution of the U. States, Art. 1, § 9, Congress is forbidden to pass *ex post facto* laws; and by § 10, subdiv. 1, of the same instrument, as well as by the constitutions of many, if not all, of the States, a similar restriction is imposed upon the State legislatures.
Expos'tulate, *v. a.* [Lat. *expostulare*, to ask from.] To demand urgently; to require; to find fault; to remonstrate; to debate; to reason earnestly with any one on the impropriety of his conduct.
Expostula'tion, *n.* [Lat. *expostulatio.*] The act of reasoning with a person in opposition to his conduct: remonstrance.
Expos'tulator, *n.* [L. Lat.] One who expostulates.
Expos'tulatory, *a.* Containing remonstrance.
Expos'ure, *n.* [See EXPOSE.] Act of laying open; state of being laid open to any danger or inconvenience; condition of a place as regards being exposed to the access of air or light, or to the points of the compass.
"The *exposure* of this house is unwholesome."—*Pugin.*

Expound', *v. a.* [Lat. *exponere*, to lay or set out.] To set out; to explain the meaning of; to clear of obscurity; to interpret.

Expound'er, *n.* One who explains the meaning of; an interpreter.

Express', *v. a.* [Fr., from Lat. *expressus*, pp. of *exprimere*, to press out.] To set forth in words; to speak, write, or engrave; to utter, declare, or assert; to exhibit by copy; to form a resemblance of; to indicate.

—*a.* Clear; plain; direct; not ambiguous; intended for a purpose; employed for regular and speedy conveyance.

—*n.* A messenger or vehicle sent on a special occasion; the message or despatch sent; any regular conveyance of messages or despatches.

(*Com.*) In the U. States, the word is applied to a system organized for the transportation of merchandise or parcels of any kind. This system was originated in 1839, when Mr William F. Harnden, of Boston, proceeded to New York in charge of a few parcels, bank-notes, &c., for delivery in the latter city, and for which service he received an adequate remuneration. The success of this experiment led him to form a contract with the railroad and steamboat companies connecting the two cities, by which increased facilities were afforded him for the development of his scheme. In the next year, a rival *E.* started under the auspices of Messrs. P. B. Burke and Alvan Adams, which eventually extended its ramifications throughout the U. States, and led the way for the formation of numerous other companies, specified at the foot of this article. The Burke and Adams *E.* became consolidated, in 1854, with other companies, and form the now celebrated "Adams' Express Company." The general system upon which these companies conduct their extensive operations is sufficiently well known in this country to dispense with exposition here, even did the limits of our space admit of such. The following are the principal *E.* companies, now in successful running, and their field of operations: *Adams' Express Co.* (E., W., and S. States); chief offices, New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. *American Express Co.* (N. and W. States and Territories.) *American-European Express Co.* (Great Britain, France, and other parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa); principal offices, New York, Philadelphia, London, Liverpool, Paris, &c. *Central Express Co.*, an important concern, connecting with all others; chief office, Philadelphia. *Havana and West Indies Express Co.*, W. Indies, Brazil, and Eastern S. America. *Harnden Express Co.* (N. and E. States); chief office, New York. *Merchants' Union Express Co.* (N., E., and W. States); chief office, New York. *Pacific Mail Steamship Co.*, California, S. and Central America, China, Japan, and islands of the Pacific; pier 42, foot of Canal Street, New York. *Southern Express Co.* (S. States, — all S. of "Mason and Dixon's line.") *U. S. Express Co.*, N. and E. States, and the Canadas. *Wells, Fargo & Co.*, California (overland), and W. Territories, and the Pacific islands, &c.

Express'age, *n.* The amount to be paid for any parcel by express.

Express'ible, *a.* Capable of being squeezed out, or of being uttered, represented, stated, or declared.

Expres'sion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *expressio.*] Act of expressing; forcing out by pressure; extorting or eliciting. — Elocution; diction; peculiarity of utterance or mental tone. — (*Fine Arts.*) The representation of the various passions of the mind.

Expres'sionless, *a.* Void of expression.

Expres'sive, *a.* [Fr. *expressif.*] Serving to express, utter, or represent; showing with force; significant; emphatical.

Expres'sively, *adv.* In a manner distinct and clear to the mind.

Expres'siveness, *n.* Power of representation by words or signs.

Express'ly, *adv.* Not by implication; plainly; distinctly.

Expromis'sion, *n.* (*Civil Law.*) A species of novation, as a creditor's acceptance of a new debtor, who takes the place of the old debtor, who is relieved.

Expromi'ssor, *n.* (*Civil Law.*) One who assumes the debt of another and becomes alone bound.

Expugn, (*ex-pune'*,) *v. a.* [Lat. *expugnare*, to take by assault, from *ex*, and *pugna*, a battle.] To take by assault; to storm; to capture; to reduce; to subdue.

Expugn'able, *a.* Capable of being forced or conquered.

"A city by no arts of ours *expugnable*."—*Spenser.*

Expugna'tion, *n.* A taking by assault; conquest.

Expul'sion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *expulsio*, from *expellere*, to drive out.] Act of driving out; state of being driven away, with, or without, violence.

Expul'sive, *a.* [Fr. *expulsif.*] Having the power of driving out; as, "an *expulsive* bondage."—*Wiseman.*

Expunc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *expunctio.*] Condition of being freed from errors.

Expunge', *v. a.* [Lat. *expungere*, to sting; to prick out.] To blot out; to efface; to erase; to obliterate; to destroy; to render invisible.

Expur'gate, or **Ex'purgate**, *v. a.* [Lat. *expurgare*, to clean out.] To render clean; to purify; to free from what is offensive.

Expurga'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *expurgatio.*] A cleansing out; a purification; a freeing from what is offensive.

Expur'gator, or **Ex'purgator**, *n.* One who cleanses, frees, or purifies.

Expurgato'rial, *a.* Serving to cleanse, purify, or free from errors.

Expur'gatory, *a.* [Fr. *expurgatoire.*] Cleansing; purifying; freeing from anything noxious, or erroneous.

Ex'quisite, *a.* [Lat. *exquisitus*; Fr. *exquis.*] Sought carefully; choice; select; nice; exact; highly finished. — Maturely considered; delicate; refined; matchless.

—*n.* A person over-carefully dressed; a fop, or dandy.

Ex'quisitely, *adv.* Nicely; accurately; with keen perception.

Ex'quisiteness, *n.* Nicety; accuracy; keenness of perception.

Exsanguin'ity, *n.* (*Med.*) Want of the due amount of blood.

Exsanguin'eous, Exsan'guious, Exsan'guious, *a.* [Lat. *ex*, and *sanguis*, blood.] Deficient in the proper amount of blood, or seeming bloodless, as a person after a copious hemorrhage.

Exsat'urate, *v. a.* [Lat. *ex*, intensive, and *satur*, full.] To impregnate or fill thoroughly.

—*a.* Completely filled; as, "*Exsaturate* with joy." *Milton.*

Exselud', *v. a.* [Lat. *exscindere*, to cut off.] To cut off; to remove from fellowship.

Exserip'tural, *a.* Not to be found in the Bible, or contrary thereto.

Exsen'tellate, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Applied to an insect which has no visible scutellum, it being wholly covered by the prothorax. — *Maunder.*

Exsec'tion, *n.* [Lat. *exsectio*, from *ex*, and *secare*, to cut.] A cutting out, or off.

Exsert', Exsert'ed, *a.* [Lat. *exsertus*, from *ex*, and *serere*, to sow, or plant.] (*Bot.*) Extending, or projecting beyond some other part, as stamens.

(*Zoöl.*) Applied to the head of an insect, when quite disengaged from the trunk, as in the Gnat (Fig. 979).



Fig. 979.—GNAT, (magnified.)

Exser'tile, *a.* That may be caused to project beyond.

Exsic'cant, *a.* [Lat. *exsiccare*, to dry up.] Having the quality of drying up.

—*n.* (*Med.*) Any remedy used for drying up a sore.

Exsic'cate, *v. a.* To exhaust or dry up moisture. — To exhaust a subject; as, "You must *exsiccate* the matter." *Jewell.*

Exsic'cation, *n.* A drying up, or exhaustion.

Exsic'cative, *a.* Tending to dry out.

Exspui'tion, *n.* [Lat. *exspuitio*, a spitting out.] A discharge of saliva; a spitting of phlegm from the lungs or trachea.

Exstip'ulate, *a.* [Lat. *ex*, and *stipula*, a stem.] (*Bot.*) Wanting stem.

Exsuc'cous, *a.* [Lat. *ex*, and *succus*, juice.] Wanting sap.

Exsuc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *exsuctio*, from *exsugere*, to suck out.] The act of sucking out.

Exsuda'tion, or **Exuda'tion**, *n.* [Lat. *exsudatio.*] A sweating out; an extillation; an emission.

Exsufla'tion, *n.* [Lat. *exsufflatio*, a breathing, or blowing out.] A ceremony in the rubric of the Catholic Church, for exorcising persons possessed.

Extant', *a.* [Lat. *extans*, from *exstare*, to stand out.] Standing out; protruded; actually in being; now subsisting; as, "All his *extant* works." — *Johnson.*

Ex'tasy, *n.* See ECSTASY.

Extat'ic, Extatical, *a.* See ECSTATIC.

Extempora'neous, *a.* [Lat. *extemporaneus*, from *ex*, and *tempus.*] Springing from the time or occasion; coming from the impulse of the moment; unpremeditated; composed, performed, or uttered without previous study.

Extempora'neously, *adv.* Without previous study.

Extempora'neousness, *n.* The quality or faculty of being unpremeditated.

Extem'porarily, *adv.* Without previous study, or deliberation.

Extem'porary, *a.* [Lat. *ex*, and *temporarius.*] Arising from the circumstances; composed, performed, or uttered without premeditation.

Extem'pore, *adv.* [Lat.] In an extemporary manner; unpremeditatedly; on the spur of the moment.

"The habit of speaking *extempore*."—*Blair.*

—*a.* Unpremeditated; without previous reflection.

Extem'pore Speaking. [Lat. *ex*, and *temporarius*, lasting but for a time, temporary.] (*Rhet.*) The art of clearly and forcibly expressing one's ideas upon any subject without previous preparation, at least as regards the words; for, strictly speaking, every extemporized speech pre-supposes a preliminary operation of thought. Before extemporizing a speech, it is necessary to have the foundation of the discourse fixed on the mind, and the succession of thoughts to be expressed. There should reign between all its parts an order of filiation, or generation, the one idea naturally producing the other; and they should be so disposed that each may be found in the very place marked out for it, the moment it is required. The great requisite in *E. S.* is to have clear and distinct ideas regarding the subject on which one is about to speak. In order to speak forcibly and clearly, one must begin by feeling vividly, and then clear ideas on the subject will naturally follow. It should not, however, obtain such possession of the mind as to prevent it from acting; for the mind of the speaker may become so completely absorbed in the contemplation of his subject, as to be unable to enter upon its development. This forms a stumbling-block to many in attempting to become good speakers; and it frequently occurs with men of genius. He, therefore, who would speak well, must feel what he has to say with sufficient strength to express it with warmth and vivacity; but his feeling must not attain that vehemence which prevents the mind from acting, and paralyzes the expression, from its very fulness. In speaking, the feelings have to be resolved into ideas, thoughts, images; and these into words, phrases, language. The main idea of the subject has to be firmly grasped; and in its exposition it has to be divided into its principal parts or members, and these into subordinate parts; and so on until the subject is exhausted. The imagination is one of the most necessary faculties to the extempore speaker; it ought to be endowed with great quickness in the formation and variation of its pictures, and also with great clearness, in order to produce, at first effort, a well-marked image, the lines and outlines defined with great exactness, and the colors bright, so that language has only to reproduce it unhesitatingly and unconfusedly. In many men, even of talent, the imagination is not sufficiently ready and clear; it works too slowly, owing either to a natural deficiency, or, more frequently, to a want of practice. To many, again, the excitement of appearing in public is so great as to produce a certain incapacity of speaking, not unlike inability to walk from giddiness. The great means of getting over this is to feel perfectly sure of what you are going to say, and to have a clear conception of it. The public speaker requires to be able to think methodically; and for that purpose he ought to study logic, and the works of the best authors; he ought, also, to acquire such a mastery over his own thought, as to be able to decompose it into its parts, to analyze it into its elements, and then, at need, to re-compose, re-gather, and concentrate it again by a synthetical process. Now, this can be well done only by writing; and hence, one ought to begin by learning to write before he ventures to speak. In learning to write, one must write in imitation of the great masters of oratory. Writing gives wonderful clearness and intensity to thought, and enables us to look at a subject in every light. In the consideration of a subject, the best way is first to seize hold of the main idea, and regard it intently for some time, the different faculties of the mind concentrating themselves upon this single point; the subject is thus turned over in every direction, and viewed in all its aspects; its principal parts then come out and gradually separate themselves from each other, becoming more and more developed, until they reach their perfect form. The public speaker should have his mind well stored with information on a great variety of subjects, more particularly such as are regarded as forming part of a liberal education; for we can extemporize only what is already in the mind. It is of importance, too, that all we know be strongly conceived, firmly linked together, and carefully wrought out in such a way that, throughout all the diversity of knowledge, the mind, so far as may be, shall admit nothing save what it thoroughly comprehends, or, at least, has made its own, to a certain extent, by meditation. Further, in public speaking, thought has to be clothed in language; and some attention to this is likewise necessary, in order that the subject may appear in as favorable a dress as possible. For this purpose, one ought to cultivate assiduously that natural desire of communicating to others what he knows, and of making them see things in the same light that he sees them. The mind seizes upon a thing more quickly, and conceives it more clearly, when there is also present to the mind the idea of communicating it to another; and thus, also, a natural desire is fostered for public speaking. In the details of diction, at the moment of public speaking, great decision is necessary, in order to clothe the ideas in proper words as they fly past, and, amidst many unsuitable, to allow none but such as are proper to escape from the lips. The speaker, however, at first, ought not to be too nice in this respect; especially, when once he has begun a sentence or an idea, he ought to go on daringly to the end, even though he may have to take refuge in some incorrectness of language, or some unauthorized turn of expression. Decision, and even rashness, are necessary for him who would make a good public speaker. Finally, the understanding which sees rightly, and conceives clearly, and the heart which feels keenly, soon come to find naturally, and without effort, the words and the arrangements most analogous to what is to be expressed.

Extemporiza'tion, *n.* The art, or act of speaking without previous preparation; providing with unsuitable tools, or materials, that which is immediately necessary. — See EXTEMPORE SPEAKING.

Extem'porize, *v. n.* To speak, write, act, or provide without any suitable preparation; to do anything in a hasty, off-hand manner; to speak in public without written notes.

—*v. a.* To do anything without sufficient time, or proper material for the purpose.

Extem'porizer, *n.* One who speaks without previous study, or written notes; one who arranges anything without due previous notice.

Extend', *v. a.* [Lat. *extendere*, to stretch out.] To draw out; to prolong; to protract. — To extend; enlarge; widen; dilate. — To hold forth; to reach out; to bestow; to offer.

—*v. n.* To reach; to be contained in length or breadth.

"My goodness *extendeth* not to thee."—*Psalms.*

Extend'edly, *adv.* In an extended or enlarged manner.

Extend'er, *n.* One who extends; that which stretches.

Extend'ible, *a.* Capable of being enlarged, or widened; that may be expanded, or stretched.
Extensibil'ity, *n.* [L. Lat. *extensibilitas.*] Capacity of suffering extension.
Exten'sible, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *extensibilis.*] That may be extended; susceptible of enlargement.
Exten'sibleness, *n.* Extensibility.
Exten'sile, *a.* Capable of extension.
Exten'sion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *extensio.*] Act of expanding, stretching, or reaching. — State of being expanded, stretched, or dilated. — That property of a body causing it to occupy place in space.
(*Logic.*) A term used in contrast to *comprehension*, and, as applied to a general notion, denoting the number of objects included under it. By detaching properties from a notion, we extend the list of objects to which it applies; by narrowing the sphere of a notion, the qualities which it comprehends proportionally increase. Thus, the greater the *E.* of common terms, the less the comprehension, and *vice versa*.
(*Com.*) An engagement by which a creditor allows to his debtor further time for payment.
Exten'sional, *a.* Having great extent.
Exten'sionist, *n.* He who favors the doctrine of extension.
Exten'sive, *a.* [L. Lat. *extensivus.*] Having great extent; wide; large; comprehensive; widely diffused. — Capable of extension.
Exten'sively, *adv.* Largely; to a great extent; as, a story *extensively* circulated.
Exten'siveness, *n.* Quality or state of being extended; largeness.
Exten'sor, *n.* [Lat.] (*Anat.*) Any muscle that serves to extend or straighten a member of the human body; — antagonistic to the *Flexor*, which bends the limbs or members.
Extent', *n.* [L. Lat. *extentum*, the thing drawn out, from *extendo.*] Space to which a thing is extended; compass; degree; bulk; size.
(*Eng. Law.*) An execution by which the body of the debtor and his property might be taken immediately to enforce due payment.
— In various States of the American Union the term is sometimes used to denote writs which give the creditor possession of the debtor's lands for a limited time till the debt is paid.
Exten'uate, *v. a.* [Lat. *extenuare*, from *ex*, and *tenuis*, lean.] To render thin, lean, or lengthy; to make long, or slender. — To lessen; to diminish.
— *v. a.* To become thin, subtle, or slender; to be drawn out, or extenuated.
Exten'uatingly, *adv.* By way of palliation, or extenuation.
Extenua'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *extenuatio*, from *tenuis*, thin.] Process of becoming thin; act of losing flesh; representation of anything as less wrong than is the fact; palliation; mitigation.
Exten'uator, *n.* One who palliates, or alleviates.
Exten'uatory, *a.* Leading to palliate, or lighten.
Exte'rior, *a.* [Fr. *extérieur*, from Lat. *exterior*, comp. of *exterus*, outside.] Outward; onter; forcign.
— Extrinsic; external, with reference to persons; as, "Without *exterior* aid he must now fail." — *Mitton.*
E. angle. (*Geom.*) The angle included between any side of a polygon, and the prolongation of the adjacent one; also the angle formed on the ontside of two parallel lines by a third line which crosses them. So, in Fig. 95, AFI, IFB, CHG, and CHD, are exterior angles.
— *n.* The outer surface; whatever is external; the visible deportment of a person; appearance.
— *n. pl.* The outward parts of anything; visible acts; external deportment; forms or ceremonies.
"While his *exteriors* were faultless, the heart was corrupt." *Johne.*
Exterior'ity, *n.* Outwardness; superficies; surface.
Exte'riorly, *adv.* Externally; on the outside.
Exter'minate, *v. a.* [Lat., from *ex*, and *terminus*, a limit.] To drive beyond the boundaries; to drive away; to root out; to exterminate; to take away.
Exter'minated, *p. a.* Destroyed; eradicated; taken away.
Extermina'tion, *n.* Total destruction; elimination.
Exter'minative, *a.* That which destroys, expels, or eradicates.
Exter'minator, *n.* One who destroys or expels, takes away or eradicates.
Exter'minatory, *a.* That leads to destroy.
Extern', *n.* [Lat. *externus*, outside.] A pupil belonging to an academy or college, but living beyond its bounds.
Exter'nal, *a.* Outward; exterior; visible; apparent; — Foreign; not connected with the home polity. — Having an outward appearance.
"The *external* act of idolatry." — *Stillingfleet.*
External'ity, *n.* Existence in space; exteriority; separation from the faculties of perception.
Exter'nally, *adv.* In appearance; outwardly; visibly.
Exter'nals, *n. pl.* Things not essential to the intrinsic value; outward show; ceremonies, &c.
Exterra'neous, *a.* [Lat. *ex*, and *terra*, land.] Coming from abroad.
Exterritorial'ity, *n.* The condition of being beyond the limits of a country.
"As his (the Pope's) *exterritoriality* prevents his holding an estate in the country." — *Peel.*
Exter'sion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *extersio*, a wiping out.] The act of rubbing or wiping out.
Extinct', *a.* [Lat. p. of *extinguere*, to put out, to extinguish.] Extinguished; quenched; put out. "*Extinct* as tow." (*Isaiah.*) — Terminated; closed; annihilated; abolished; destroyed.
Extinc'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *extinctio.*] The act of quenching, or suffocating light or fire. — State of being extinguished or quenched. — Destruction; annihilation; suppression; as, "The *extinction* of nations." — *Rogers.*
Ex'tine, *n.* (*Bot.*) The outer coat of a pollen-grain. *Gray.*
Extin'guish, *v. a.* [Lat. *extinguere*, to suppress or put out.] To suppress; to destroy. — To cloud; to obscure.
"Her virtues that *extinguish* art." — *Shaks.*
Extin'guishable, *a.* That may be quenched or destroyed.
Extin'guisher, *n.* One who puts out or extinguishes. A hollow conical instrument used to put out the light of a candle.
Extin'guishment, *n.* Act of extinguishing or putting out, or quenching; extinction; suppression; destruction; abolition; nullification; a putting an end to, or coming to an end; termination.
Extir'pable, *a.* That may be extirpated or eradicated.
Extir'pate, *v. a.* [Fr. *extirper*; Lat. *extirpo, extirpatus*; *ex*, and *stirps*, the lower part of the trunk of a tree, stock, root: probably allied to STEM, *q. v.*] To pull or pluck up by the roots; to root out; to eradicate; to destroy totally; to exterminate; to cut out; to cut off; to remove completely.
Extir'pated, *p. a.* Plucked up by the roots; rooted out; eradicated; totally destroyed.
Extirpa'tion, *n.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *extirpatio.*] Act of extirpating or rooting out; eradication; excision; total destruction; complete removal.
Extir'pator, *n.* [Lat.; Fr. *extirpateur.*] One who roots out; a destroyer.
Extir'patory, *a.* That roots ont or destroys.
Extol', *v. a.* [Lat. *extollo* — *ex*, and *tollo*, to lift or raise up, to raise, from the root *tol*, allied to Gr. *tlaō*. See TOLERATE.] To lift out or up; to raise up; to elevate; to raise in words or eulogy; to exalt in commendation; to praise; to laud; to magnify; to comprehend highly; to glorify.
Ex'ton, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Chester co., about 28 m. W. of Philadelphia.
Extor'sive, *a.* Serving to extort; tending to draw from by compulsion.
Extor'sively, *adv.* In an extorsive manner; by violence.
Extort', *v. a.* [Lat. *extortus*, from *extorqueo* — *ex*, and *torqueo*, to turn, to twist. See TORTURE.] To twist or wrench out; to wrest away; to draw from by force or compulsion; to wrest or wring from; to take or gain by violence or oppression; to exact violently.
Extort'ed, *p. a.* Drawn or wrung from by compulsion.
Extor'tion, *n.* [Fr. *extorsion*, from L. Lat. *extortio.*] Act of extorting; act or practice of wresting anything from a person by force, duress, menaces, authority, or by any undue exercise of power; illegal exaction or compulsion: oppression; rapacity; oppressive exaction.
Extor'tionary, *a.* Pertaining to or implying extortion.
Extor'tioner, *n.* One who practises extortion.
Extor'tionist, *n.* An extortioner.
Ex'tra. [Lat., contracted from *extera* (*parte* being understood), from *exter*, outward, on the outside.] A Latin preposition noting something beyond or more than what is usual or agreed upon, and often used in composition; as, *extra*-judicial.
— *a.* Extraordinary; excessive; additional; as, *extra* work, *extra* pay, &c.
— *n.* Something extraordinary; additional; not included in the ordinary course or charges. (Colloq.)
Extract', *v. a.* [Lat. *extractus*, from *extraho* — *ex*, and *traho*, to draw. See TRACT.] To draw out or forth; to draw from by any means or operation; to draw or bring out; to find out; to take out or from; to take out or select, as a part; to draw, write, or copy out.
Ex'tract, *n.* That which is extracted or drawn from something; a passage taken from a book; a quotation; an abstract.
(*Med.*) The name applied to preparations obtained in a variety of ways from vegetable sources. Sometimes they consist of the simple evaporated juices of the fresh plant, and at others of certain principles extracted from the fresh or dried plant by means of a menstruum capable of dissolving them. They are termed watery, alcoholic, acetous, or ethereal, according to the menstruum employed. The object is to preserve the principles from putrefaction, which is likely to occur while they remain associated with or dissolved in other portions of the plant. They are also thus more readily used in making pills, &c. Compound extracts are those which are prepared from several plants, and simple extracts from one only.
Extract'ed, *p. a.* Drawn or taken out.
Extract'ible, *a.* That may be extracted.
Extrac'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *extractio.*] Act of extracting or drawing out; derivation of persons from a stock or family; descent; lineage; genealogy; origin; birth.
(*Chem.*) The operation of drawing essences, tinctures, &c., from a substance.
(*Math.*) The operation that has for its object the discovery of the number, or root, which, when multiplied by itself a stated number of times, yields a given result.
Extract'ive, *a.* [Fr. *extractif.*] That may be extracted.
— *n.* An extract.
Extract'or, *n.* He or that which extracts or draws out.
Extradi'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *ex*, and *traditio*, from *trado, traditus*, to give or deliver up. See TRADITION.] A giving up or surrender of; the delivery, under a treaty, of a criminal, by one government to another, to which he naturally belongs, with a view to trial and punishment. — The surrender of persons by one federal state to another, on its demand, pursuant to their federal constitution and laws. Treaties exist between the U. States, and England, France, Prussia, Austria, &c., for the mutual surrender of persons charged with murder, forgery, arson, or embezzlement.
Extra'dos, *n.* (*Arch.*) See ARCH.
Extra-do'tal, *a.* (*Law.*) Same as PARAPHERNAL, *q. v.*
Extra-folia'ceous, *a.* [Lat. *extra*, without, and *folium*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Away from the leaves, or inserted in a different place from them.
Extrage'neous, *a.* [Lat. *extra*, and *genus*, a kind.] (*Zoöl.*) Belonging to another kind.
Extra-judi'cial, *a.* [Lat. *extra*, beyond, and *judicium*, a judicial investigation; Fr. *extrajudiciaire.*] (*Law.*) Not belonging to the judge or to his jurisdiction, notwithstanding which he takes cognizance of it.
Extra-judi'cially, *adv.* In an extra-judicial manner.
Extra-mun'dane, *a.* [Lat. *extra*, and *mundanus*, from *mundus*, the world. See MUNDANE.] Beyond the limit of the material world.
Extra-mu'ral, *a.* [Lat. *extra*, and *muralis*, from *murus*, a wall.] Without or beyond the walls, as of a fortified city.
Extra'neous, *a.* [Lat. *extraneus*, from *extra*, without, beyond.] Foreign; not belonging to a thing; existing without; not intrinsic; irrelevant.
Extra'neously, *adv.* In an extraneous manner.
Extraor'dinaries, *n. pl.* Things which exceed the usual order, kind, or method.
Extraor'dinarily, *adv.* In an extraordinary manner; uncommonly; remarkably; unusually; particularly; eminently.
Extraor'dinary, *a.* [Fr. *extraordinaire*; Lat. *extraordinarius* — *extra*, and *ordinarius.* See ORDINARY.] Beyond that which is ordinary or usual; beyond or out of the common order or method; not in the usual, customary, or regular course; unusual; unwonted; exceeding the common degree or measure; remarkable; uncommon; eminent; rare; wonderful; special; particular.
Extrav'agance, or EXTRAVAGANCY, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *extra*, and *vagans*, from *vago*, to wander. See VAGABOND.] A wandering beyond bounds or limits; a going beyond the limits of strict truth or probability; excess of affection, passion, or appetite; any excess or wandering from prescribed limits or bounds of moderation; wildness; irregularity; excess; prodigality; profusion; wastefulness; dissipation; lavish expenditure.
Extrav'agant, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *extra*, outside, and *vagus*, wandering.] Exceeding due bounds; unreasonable; immoderate; unrestrained; uncontrolled; wild; excessive. — Profuse in expense; prodigal; wasteful.
Extrav'agant, *n.* One confined to no general rule.
Extrav'agantly, *adv.* In an immoderate, wild, or excessive manner.
Extrav'agantness, *n.* Excess; extravagance; immoderation.
Extravagan'za, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A kind of wild, incoherent music.
(*Lit.*) A play composed regardless of rules, and generally of the burlesque kind.
Extrav'asate, *v. a.* [Lat. *extra*, outside, and *vas*, a vessel.] To cause the blood to flow out of its proper receptacles.
Extravasation, (*eks-trăv-ă-sai'shun,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *extra*, and *vas*, a vessel.] (*Surg.*) Applied to fluids which are out of their proper vessels or receptacles. Thus, an *E.* of blood takes place when an artery or vein is injured, and the blood escapes into the cellular membrane; and an *E.* of urine, when, in consequence of a wound or ulceration, that fluid makes its way into the cellular substance, or among the abdominal viscera. *E.* is distinguished from exudation, in that, in the latter case, the walls of the vessels remain entire, and the fluids escape by secretion. It is nearly synonymous with effusion, but is not so comprehensive. The discoloration that follows contusions is occasioned by the *E.* of blood into the cellular tissue under the skin, from the rupture of small blood-vessels. When the ruptured vessel is large, or situated in a delicate part of the body, as in the brain, *E.* is usually fatal.
Extra-vas'cular, *a.* The blood is said so to be, when, from any cause, it is outside the proper vessels.
Extreme', *a.* [Fr. *extreme*, from Lat. *extremus.*] Outermost; at the utmost point or border; furthest. — Last; conclusive; final. — Extended, or contracted to the last extent.
Extreme', *n.* The part which terminates a body; the outer verge or point of anything
(*Logic.*) This word is synonymous with *term*, when used in reference to a proposition. The subject and predicate are the two extremes of a proposition, the copula being, as it were, placed between them. In speaking of a syllogism, the extremes are understood to mean the extremes or terms of the conclusion.
(*Mus.*) A word employed in describing those intervals in which the diatonic distances are increased or diminished by a chromatic semitone.
Extreme'less, *a.* Infinite.
Extreme'ly, *adv.* To the utmost degree, or point.
Extreme Unction, *n.* [Lat. *extremus*, last, *unctio*, an anointing.] One of the seven sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church, founded on the passage in the epistle of St. James: "Is any sick among you? Let him call for the elders of the church, and let them pray over him, anointing him with oil in the name of the Lord." (v. 14.) The rite is called "extreme" unction because administered only to persons at the point of death. It is supposed to purify the soul of the dying person from any sin he may have committed, which has not been previously expiated by participation in the other means of grace, and to give him strength and grace for the last struggle. It is administered by the

priest, who, dipping his thumb in the holy oil, anoints the sick person in the form of the cross, upon the eyes, ears, nose, mouth, hands, and feet, each time saying,—"Through this holy unction, and his most tender mercy, may the Lord pardon thee whatever sins thou hast committed, by thy sight, (hearing, &c.) Amen." The holy oil is blessed by the bishop with much ceremony every year on Maundy-Thursday. The Council of Trent passed several canons on this subject, declaring it to be truly and properly a sacrament instituted by Jesus Christ.

Extremʹist, *n.* One who maintains extreme doctrines or opinions.

Extremʹity, *n.* [Fr. *extrémité*, from Lat. *extremitas.*] The utmost point or points.—The highest or greatest degree; as, "Uncharitable to the *extremity*." (*Locke.*)—The utmost distress, straits, rigor, difficulty, or violence; the most aggravated state; as, "The last *extremities* of war."—*Dryden.*

—*pl.* (*Paint. and Sculp.*) The head, the hands, and the feet. (*Zoöl.*) The arms and legs, and analogous members in lower animals.

Exʹtricable, *a.* [Lat. *extricabilis.*] That may be freed or extricated.

Exʹtricate, *v. a.* [Lat. *extricare*, from *ex*, and *tricare*, hinderances.] To free from difficulties, impediments, or embarrassments; to disentangle; to relieve; to set free; to send out.

"Giving to nature a chance to *extricate* herself."—*Addison.*

Extricaʹtion, *n.* Disentanglement; freeing from perplexities.—Act of sending out, or evolving.

"Made rather by transmutation than *extrication*."—*Boyle.*

Extrinʹsic, or **Extrinʹsical,** *a.* [Fr. *extrinsèque*; Lat. *extrinsecus.*] External; outward; extraneous; foreign; not belonging to a body.

Extrinsicalʹity, *n.* Externality.

Extrinʹsically, *adv.* In a manner not essential to the subject, or foreign thereto.

Extroʹitive, *a.* [Lat. *extra*, outside, and *ire*, to go.] Seeking things entirely objective.

Extroplumʹ, *n.* (*Surg.*) See Entropium.

Extrorseʹ, or **Extrorʹsal,** *a.* (*Bot.*) Denoting the direction of bodies, from the axis to which they appertain; thus anthers, whose line of dehiscence is towards the petals, are said to be *extrorse.*

Extroversʹion, *n.* [Lat. *extra*, outside, and *versio*, a turning.] (*Surg.*) One of those malformations of the body in which a part is, as it were, turned wrong side outward.

Extrudeʹ, *v. a.* [Lat. *extrudere*, to push, or thrust out.] To drive, force, urge, or press out, or away.

"The sea had been *extruded* by the mud."—*Woodward.*

Extrusʹion, *n.* Act of throwing, or driving out; expulsion.

Extuʹberance, or **Extuʹberancy,** *n.* [Lat. *ex*, and *tuber*, a rising, or swelling.] A protuberance of any part of a body.

Extuʹberant, *a.* Swollen, jutting, or standing out.

Exuʹberance, or **Exuʹberancy,** *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *exuberantia*, from *ex*, and *uber*, an adder.] Abundance; excess; overflowing quantity; luxuriance; richness; superfluity; plenty.

"In his similes, *exuberance* is avoided."—*Garth.*

Exuʹberant, *a.* Over-abundant; superfluous; luxuriant; plenteous; rich; as, "*exuberant* spring."—*Thomson.*

Exuʹberantly, *adv.* Abundantly; pleuteously; copiously.—To a superfluous degree.

Exudaʹtion, *n.* [L. Lat. *exsudatio*, from *ex*, and *sudare*, to send.] The act of sweating; a discharge of humors or moisture by the pores.—The substance discharged by sweating.

Exudeʹ, *v. a.* [Fr. *exsuder*; from Lat. *exudo*—*ex*, from, and *sudo*, to sweat.] To discharge by the pores; to throw out; as, a tree *exudes* gum.

Exudeʹ, *v. n.* To flow from the pores, or as the sap flows from certain trees.

Exulʹcerate, *v. a.* [Fr. *exulcérer*, from Lat. *exulcero*, *exulceratus*—*ex*, from, and *ulcero*, to ulcerate.] To ulcerate.—To irritate; to fret; to exasperate.

Exulceraʹtion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *exulceratio.*] The act or process of becoming ulcerous, or of causing ulcers on a body.

Exultʹ, *v. n.* [Lat. *exultare*, from *ex*, and *salio*, to leap.] To leap, jump, frisk, or gambol for joy; to rejoice in success; to be over-glad; to triumph.

Exulʹtant, *a.* Transported; triumphant; exceedingly rejoiced.

Exultaʹtion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *exultatio.*] Triumph; transport; rapture; delight; joy at success or victory.

Exultʹingly, *adv.* In a joyous or triumphant manner.

Exuʹma, (Great and Little,) two of the Bahama Islands, the larger of which possesses one of the best harbors in those islands; Lat. 23° 30′ N., Lon. 75° 50′ W.

Exungalate, *v. a.* [Lat., from *ex*, and *ungala*, the claw, or hoof.] To pare, or remove the nails of a dog.

Exultʹance, *n.* Transport; exceeding joy; triumph; exultation.

Exultʹancy, *n.* Same as exultance. (R.)

Exusʹtion, *n.* [Lat., from *exurere*, to burn up.] The act or operation of burning up.

Exuʹtory, *n.* (*Med.*) A small ulcer produced by art, either by the aid of caustics or of cutting instruments, the discharge of which is kept up with a view to fulfil certain therapeutic indications.

Exuviabilʹity, *n.* Capability of casting the skin at regular intervals.

Exuʹviable, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. See Infra.] Capable of being cast off, as *exuviæ.* q. v.

Exuviæ, (*eks-u′vē-ē,*) *n. pl.* [Lat., that which is cast off.] (*Zoöl.*) The cast-off scarf-skin or external layer of the integument of any animal, reptile, or shell-fish, which is "shed." The films of *mucus* thrown off by most molluscs and zoöphytes must also be regarded as *E.* Insects shed the whole integument several times in succession. Shell-fish usually cast away the external shell yearly. Fishes seem to cast off exuvial layers of mucus only; but most reptiles periodically moult the epidermis either entire or in large coherent masses. The rattlesnake is described as actually inverting and drawing off its own skin. The moulted feathers of birds, the hairs of various species of mammalia, and the small scales of scarf-skin which are incessantly cast off by man, may be regarded as exuvial deposits.

Exuʹvial, *a.* Containing cast-off skins or coverings of animals.

Exuviaʹtion, *n.* The process by which certain of the animal creation cast off their skins, or shells, and form a new one.

Ex viscerʹibus. [Lat.] From the vital part; the very essence of the thing.

Ex voʹto. [Lat.] After one's wishes; according to a vow.

Ey, Eyʹet, Eyʹot, *n.* [Probably from A. S. *ig*, an island.] A small island. (o.) See Ait.

Eyafialla-Yokul, (*i-a-fe-al′la-yo′kool,*) a volcano of Iceland, about 15 m. S.E. of Mount Hecla.

Eʹyas, Eʹyas-musket, (*i′as,*) *n.* [Fr. *niais*, probably from Lat. *nidicus*, a nestling, from *nidus*, a nest.] A young hawk just from the nest, and not able to prey for itself.—*Shaks.*

Eyek. See Van Eyck.

Eye, (i,) *n.* [Sax. *eage*, *ege*; O. Sax. *oga*; Ger. *auge*; O. Ger. and Icel. *auga*; Du. *oog*; Dan. *öie*, the eye. From O. Mid. High-Ger. *ougen*, Goth. *augjan*, to show. Sansk. *akshi*, the eye, *garaxa*, a hole, window, *xaua*, twinkling, from *ix*, to see. Arab. *ayn*; Heb., Syr., and Æthiop. *ain*, the eye; Fr. *œil*; Lat. *oculus.*] The organ of vision; the medium of the sense of sight. See, below, § *Physiol.*

—Sight; ocular knowledge.

"Who hath bewitched you, that you should not obey the truth, before whose *eyes* Jesus Christ hath been evidently set forth." *Gal.* iii. 1.

—Look; countenance.

"I'll say you grey is not the morning's *eye*,
'Tis but the pale reflex of Cynthia's brow."—*Shaks.*

—Front; face.

"To justify this worthy nobleman,
Her shall you hear disproved to your *eyes*."—*Shaks.*

—Aspect; regard.

"His *eyes* shall not be evil towards his brother."—*Deut.*

—Notice; observation; vigilance; watch.

"But stay, and ever keep me in your *eye*."—*Dryden.*

—Opinion formed by observation.

"Though he in all the people's *eyes* seemed great,
Yet greater he appear'd in his retreat."—*Denham.*

—Anything formed like an eye; as, "the *eye* of the peacock's feather."—*Newton.*

—Any small perforation; as, the *eye* of a needle.

—A small catch into which a hook goes.—Bud of a plant.—A small shade of color.

"Red with an *eye* of blue makes a purple."—*Boyle.*

—Power of perception.

"A gift doth blind the *eyes* of the wise."—*Deut.* xvi. 19.

(*Physiol.*) The organ of vision or sight; in man, quadrupeds, and other vertebrates, it is properly the globe or ball movable in the orbit.—The human eye is an organo-physical apparatus, which has, by means of a system of collective media, the property of casting real images of objects on the retina; the impression of which is conducted by the fibres of the optic nerve to the brain, where consciousness is enforced. As a mere piece of mechanism, the world nowhere furnishes such a beautiful and complex piece of machinery in so small a space. As an optical instrument, it is perfect beyond imitation. It is a spherical body, consisting of three tunics, (the *sclerotica*, with its transparent anterior part the *cornea*, the *choroid* with the *iris* and *ciliary processes*, and the *retina.*—and three refracting media or humors—the aqueous, the lens, and the vitreous.) (Fig. 980.) The organ of vision consists essentially in the

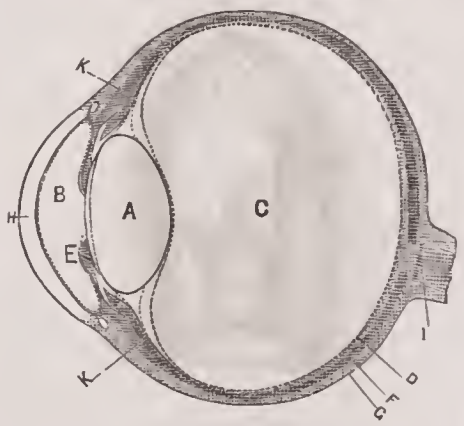


Fig. 980.

A, Lens; B, Aqueous humor; C, Vitreous humor; D, Retina; E, Iris; F, Choroid; G, Sclerotica; H, Cornea; I, Optic nerve; K, Ciliary process and muscle.

membranous expansion of the peripheral extremity of the optic nerve, called the *retina.* It is a delicate membrane, concave, with the concavity directed forward; semi-transparent when fresh, but soon becoming clouded and opaque. It consists partly of nervous elements, partly of modified connective tissue, which envelops and holds together the former. The *choroid*, which is the next tunic of the eye, consists of a thin and highly vascular membrane, of which the internal surface is covered by a layer of black pigment cells. The principal use of the choroid is to absorb, by means of its pigment, those rays of light which pass through the transparent retina, and thus prevent their being again thrown upon the retina and interfere with the distinctness of the images there formed. Certain transparent refracting media are placed in front of the retina for the purpose of collecting together into one point the different diverging rays emitted by each point of the external body, and of giving them such directions that they shall fall on corresponding points of the retina, and thus produce an exact image of the object from which they proceed. Without this optical apparatus before the retina nothing distinctly could be perceived. These refracting media are the cornea, the aqueous humor, the crystalline lens, and the vitreous humor. The *cornea* is a dense, perfectly transparent substance, convex anteriorly, concave posteriorly, and composed of fibrous tissues arranged in numerous distinct laminæ. Behind the cornea is a space containing a thin watery fluid, the *aqueous humor.* This space is divided into two chambers, the anterior and the posterior, by a membranous partition, the *iris*, whose muscular fibres have a direction for the most part radiating from the circumference towards the central aperture, the *pupil*; but as they approach the pupillary margin they assume a circular direction, and at the very edge form a complete ring. By the contraction of the radiating fibres, the size of the pupil is enlarged, and by the contraction of the circular ones it is diminished. The posterior surface of the iris is coated with a layer of dark pigment, so that no rays of light can pass to the retina, except such as are admitted through the aperture of the pupil. The object effected by the movement of the iris is the regulation of the quantity of light transmitted to the retina. Behind the aqueous humor and the iris is seated a doubly convex body, the *crystalline lens*, which is the most important refracting structure of the eye. It consists of fibres united side by side to each other, and arranged in laminæ. It increases in density, and, consequently, in power of refraction, from without inwards, the central part, usually termed the *nucleus*, being the most dense. The density of the lens increases with age; it is comparatively soft in infancy, but very firm in advanced life. It is more spherical at an early period of life than in old age. Behind the lens is the vitreous humor, which constitutes nearly four-fifths of the whole globe of the eye, and fills up the space between the retina and the lens. It is a soft, jelly-like, transparent substance. It probably exercises some share in refracting the rays of light to the retina; but its principal use appears to be that of giving the proper distention to the globe of the eye, and of keeping the surface of the retina at a proper distance from the lens. All the contents of the ball of the eye are surrounded and kept in position by a dense fibrous external investment, termed the *sclerotica*, which also serves to give attachment to the various muscles by which the movements of the eyeball are effected. The essential constituents of the optical apparatus of the eye are: a nervous structure to receive and transmit to the brain the impressions of light; certain refractory media for the purpose of so disposing of the rays of light passing through them, as to throw a correct image of an external body on the retina; and a contractile diaphragm with a central aperture for regulating the quantity of light admitted into the eye. To consider the manner in which a sharply-defined image of an external body is received upon the retina, we may regard the eye as a camera-obscura, upon the screen (retina) of which is formed a diminished and inverted image of the object. The impression of the object upon the retina is conveyed through the optic nerve to the brain, and projects back again in an inverted direction outwards to the object. The refractive media—the cornea, aqueous humor, crystalline lens, and vitreous humor, which form the dioptric system of the eye—act as a biconvex lens, and cause the refraction in the normal eye of rays which emanate from a distant object so that they are brought to an exact focus upon the retina. (See Fig. 981.) The power of the eye to see clearly at different

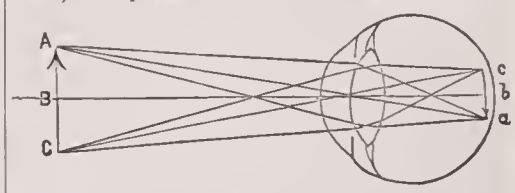


Fig. 981.

distances presupposes the power of voluntarily shortening and lengthening the focal distance of the dioptric apparatus, so as to correspond to the differences in the posterior point of convergences, which are caused by the variation of the distance of the object. This variation in the amount of adjustment of the dioptric apparatus is caused solely by changes of curvature of the lens through the action of the ciliary muscle, and great elasticity of the lens. This power of the eye to so adjust itself for different distances is called the *power of accommodation*, and in the normal eye the whole apparatus of accommodation is so beautifully arranged and balanced that its functions are performed with ease and accuracy unconsciously. The eye, in animals, though presenting chiefly in mammals the same general composi-

tion as in man, differs from it in several points, more or less important, so as to meet the peculiar wants of the animal. So the eyes of the cat, the owl, and of nocturnal animals generally, are somewhat different from those of such animals as seek their prey by daylight; and even these have special peculiarities, as in the eagle, who has a membrane to protect the organ from the sun when he looks upwards. The eye of the fish is again differently constituted, to adapt it to the medium in which it lives, and the density of the water in which it is accustomed to reside. Such fish as keep on the surface of the water have a peculiar adaptation of the organ, or a double eye, one-half being adapted to the medium of the air, and the lower half for the denser one of water. The eye, according to the requirements of the animal, is either placed in front, as in man, or more or less to the side and backwards, as the habits or nature of the animal demand. In the more timid and fugitive, where instant escape from danger demands instant and far-off knowledge, the eye is large, prominent, and so placed that the animal can, without the movement of the head, see behind as well as in front and sideways. The best examples of this peculiar and admirable construction is found in the hare, and the eye of the giraffe (Fig. 982), which, it will be seen from the annexed cut, is so placed in the head and orbit, that, while running, the animal is still able to observe its enemy, without turning the head, to note how near or remote is its pursuer.

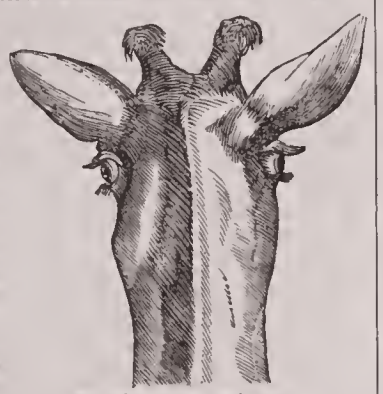


Fig. 982. — GIRAFFE'S HEAD.

Eye, *v. a.* To fix the eye on; to look on; to view; to observe; particularly, to observe or watch narrowly.

Eye, a town and parish of Suffolk, England, 20 m. from Ipswich; *pop.* 8,775.

Eye'ball, *n.* The ball, globe, or apple of the eye.

Eye'bolt, *n.* (*Shipbuilding.*) A pointed iron bar with a hole at the thick end. It is intended to be driven into one of the timbers, and then to have a rope passed through the hole.

Eye'bright, *n.* (*Bot.*) A beautiful little species of plant, genus *Euphrasia*, formerly much used as a remedy for diseases of the eye.

Eye'brow, *n.* The brow or hairy arch above the eye.

Eyed', *a.* Having eyes.

Eye'-glass, *n.* A glass to assist the sight; spectacles.

Eye'lash, *n.* The line of hair that edges the eyelid.

Eye'less, *a.* Wanting eyes; destitute of sight.

Eye'let, or EYELET-HOLE, *n.* [Fr. *œillet.*] A small eye, hole, or perforation, to receive a lace, small rope, or cord.

Eye'lid, *n.* The cover of the eye; that portion of movable skin with which an animal covers or uncovers the eyeball at pleasure.

Eye'-piece, *n.* (*Optics.*) An eye-piece, or *power*, as it is sometimes called, is the lens or combination of lenses used in microscopes or telescopes to examine the aërial image formed at the focus of the object-glass. The ordinary eye-piece is a combination, and may be either *positive* or *negative*. The former consists of two plano-convex lenses, with their convex sides towards each other; and is used for micrometers. The negative, or Huygenian, consists of the same lenses with the convex sides turned away from the eye. Besides these there are in use, for observations of the sun, a *diagonal eye-piece*, in which a very small percentage of the sun's light and heat is reflected from the first surface of a prism, the rest being transmitted; and *Dawes' solar eye-piece*, in which the light is reduced by observing only an extremely minute portion of the solar surface. Steinheil and Kellner have also contrived eye-pieces; they, however, are not in such general use. The eye-piece of opera-glasses consists of a combination of bi-concave lenses — an arrangement which is almost out of date as applied to telescopes, although occasionally it may be used with advantage. — All these eye-pieces, except the last-mentioned, invert. The *terrestrial* or *erecting eye-piece* is a combination of four lenses, used for terrestrial telescopes.

Eye'-salve, (*-săv,*) *n.* Ointment for the eye.

Eye'-service, *n.* Service performed only under the inspection or the eye of an employer.

Eyer's Grove, in *Pennsylvania*, a P.O. of Columbia co.

Eye'sight, *n.* The sight of the eye; view; observation; the sense of seeing.

Eye'sore, *n.* Something offensive to the eye or sight.

Eye'-tooth, *n.* A tooth under the eye; a pointed tooth in the upper jaw next to the grinders, called also a *canine tooth*; a fang.

Eye'-water, *n.* A medicated water for the eyes.

Eye'-witness, *n.* One who sees a thing done; one who has ocular view of anything.

Eylau, (*i'low,*) a town of Prussia, on the Pasmar, 20 m. from Königsberg. Here, Feb. 8, 1807, Napoleon I. defeated the Russian and Prussian armies. The action was commenced by Augereau, whose division was defeated with immense slaughter; but Napoleon coming to the rescue, the fortunes of the day were retrieved, and the allies compelled to retire to Königsberg. The loss of life was unusually great, though, from the discrepancy in the reports, it is difficult to arrive at a positive computation.

Eyre, *n.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *ire*, to go.] (*O. Eng. Law.*) A journey or circuit; a court of itinerant justices.

Eyry, or EYRIE, (*i're,*) *n.* [Teut. *ey*, an egg. See AERIE.] An eggery; a nest for eggs; the place where birds of prey construct their nests and hatch; an aerie.

Ezekiel, (*e-ze'ke-el.*) [Heb., God strengthens.] (*Script.*) One of the canonical books of the Old Testament. It is named after its author, *E.*, who was carried captive to Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar, B. C. 598, and placed by the river Chebar. He prophesied for 20 years, B. C. 595 to 575, till the 14th year after the final captivity of Jerusalem. The Book of *E.* abounds with sublime visions of the divine glory, and awful denunciations against Israel for their rebellious spirit against God, and their abominable idolatry. It naturally divides itself into two equal parts: the first containing oracles before the fall of Jerusalem; the second, oracles after that event, — the catastrophe in question forming the centre and culminating point of the book. In the first part we have an account of Ezekiel's call to the prophetic office; a circumstantial announcement of the destruction coming upon Judah and Jerusalem, on account of the wickedness of the people; visions and prophetic discourses relating to the rejection of the covenant people, with a description of the guilt of the people, their rulers, priests, and false prophets, and several discourses reproving the idolatry of the people, and proclaiming the destruction of Jerusalem and its people. In the second part we have prophecies against the Ammonites, Moabites, Edomites, and Philistines; against Tyre, Sidon, and Egypt; respecting the restoration of the theocracy, the future salvation of Israel, in its conditions and basis, and in its development, from the reanimation of the people to their victory over all the enemies of the divine kingdom; and, finally, the renewal and glorification of the theocracy in the Messianic period. There are so few grounds for doubting the genuineness of this book, that its authenticity has been very little called in question.

Ez'ra, son of Seraiah, a priest of the Jews, and a descendant of Aaron. He was carried captive to Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar. Artaxerxes Longimanus, however, sent him to his own country with a colony of the Jews, and all the sacred vessels and ornaments of the temple, which he had in charge to rebuild. On his arrival at Jerusalem, 458 B. C., he set about the reformation of abuses, particularly one of strange marriages. He restored the whole canon of the Old Testament. There is in the Bible a book under his name, and in the Apocrypha two others. Josephus says that he died at Jerusalem; but others assert that he returned and ended his days in Persia.

Ezra, (Book of.) (*Script.*) One of the canonical books of the Old Testament. It is generally attributed, both by Jews and Christians, to the priest whose name it bears; chiefly since, in ch. 8 and 9, the actions of *E.* are related in the first person. It is a continuation of Jewish history, from the close of the Book of Chronicles; giving an account of the return of the Jews from the time of Cyrus; with an account of his own subsequent proceedings. The events narrated in the book occupy a period of about 79 years (B. C. 536–457). It contains the edict of Cyrus, permitting the Jews to return into Judea and rebuild the temple, with an account of the people who first returned under the leadership of Zerubbabel, and of their offerings toward rebuilding the temple: the commencement of the building; the hinderances from the Samaritans; the finishing and dedication of the temple in the sixth year of Darius Hystaspes; the departure of Ezra from Babylon, with a commission from Artaxerxes Longimanus, with an account of his companions, and arrival at Jerusalem; and, finally, a narrative of the reformation effected by him. There are two apocryphal books of that name (see ESDRAS), and the Book of Nehemiah is sometimes called the *Second Book of E.*, the two having been at one time connected together.



SUPPLEMENT TO

E.

EAST

Ea'gle, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Bradley co.; *pop.* 255.—A twp. of Pulaski co.; *pop.* 889.
Eagle, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Black Hawk co.; *pop.* 507.
Eagle, in *W. Virginia*, a twp. of Harrison co.; *pop.* 1,560.
Eagle Creek, in *Oregon*, a prec. of Union co.; *pop.* 160.
Eagle Creek, in *Tennessee*, a district of Benton co.; *pop.* 552.
Eagle Grove, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Wright co.; *pop.* 195.
Eagle Lake, in *Maine*, a plantation of Aroostook co.; *pop.* 143.
Eagle Lake, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Otter Tail co.; *pop.* 80.
Eagle Mills, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Iredell co.; *pop.* 1,090.
Eagle Pass, in *Texas*, a prec. of Maverick co.; *p.* 1,240.
Eagle Valley, in *Nevada*, a village of Proche twp., Lincoln co.; *pop.* 159.
Ea'gleville, in *Tennessee*, a district of Rutherford co.; *pop.* 1,142.
Eagleville, in *Utah Territory*, a precinct of Iron co.; *pop.* 422.
Earbus, (*ēr'bŭs,*) in *Alabama*, a twp. of Sumter co.; *pop.* 520.
Ear-cockle, (*ēr'kŏk'l.*) (*Agric.*) The name of a curious disease in wheat, in which the grain becomes blackened and contracted, and mealy within from the presence of myriads of worms belonging to the genus *Vibrio*. The little animals are extremely tenacious of life, and though apparently reduced to dust, when steeped in warm water for a short time, after being dry for many months, they recover their former activity. The disease not only impairs the value of the wheat, but the little worms are very annoying to the miller from filling up the pores of his bolting-cloths. The affection, also called *Purples*, is local, and quite unknown in many parts of the United States.
Earl'ham, in *Iowa*, a village of Marion twp., Madison co.; *pop.* 222.
Earl'ville, in *New York*, a village of Chenango and Madison cos.; *pop.* 399.
Early, Jubal A., (*ŭr'le,*) an American general, b. in Virginia, 1818, graduated at West Point Academy in 1837. After the breaking out of the Civil War, he commanded a division of the Confederate army at Gettysburg, 1863, and in the following year invaded Maryland and Pennsylvania, and burned Chambersburg. In the same year, Sept. 20, he was defeated by Gen. Sheridan at Fisher's Hill, and in Oct., 1864, after defeating the Union forces at Cedar Creek, was himself defeated by Gen. Sheridan, who arrived in time to rally the national ranks.
Ease'ly, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Pickens co.; *pop.* 1,089.
Eas'ley, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Sullivan co.; *pop.* 692.
East, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Monroe co.; *pop.* 859.
East Alli'ance, in *Ohio*, a village of Smith township, Mahoning co.; *pop.* 288.
Eastaloe, (*ĕst'ah-lo,*) in *South Carolina*, a township of Pickens co.; *pop.* 1,099.
Eastatoll, (*ĕst'ah-tōl,*) in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Transylvania co.; *pop.* 351.
East Bay, in *Florida*, a prec. of Santa Rosa co.; *p.* 234.
East Bay, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Grand Traverse co.; *pop.* 466.
East Bay River, in *California*, a twp. of Yuba co.; *pop.* 603.
East Boyer, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Crawford co.; *pop.* 231.
East Bra'dy, in *Pennsylvania*, a borough of Clarion co.; *pop.* 728.
East Chehalem, in *Oregon*, a precinct of Yam Hill co.; *pop.* 234.
East Ches'ter, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Chester co.; *pop.* 732.
East Con'emaugh, in *Pennsylvania*, a borough of Cambria co.; *pop.* 381.
East El'ma, in *New York*, a village of Elma township, Erie co.; *pop.* 112.
East Ev'ans, in *New York*, a village of Evans township, Erie co.; *pop.* 100.
East Fork, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Conway co.; *pop.* 410.
East Fork, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Boyd co.; *pop.* 1,225.
East Fork, in *Nevada*, a twp. of Douglas co.; *pop.* 132.
East Fork, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Haywood co.; *pop.* 286.
East Galla'tin, in *Montana Territory*, a twp. of Gallatin co.; *pop.* 310.
East Ger'mantown, in *Indiana*, a village of Jackson township, Wayne co.; *pop.* 536.
Easthamp'ton, in *Massachusetts*, a township of Hampshire co.; *pop.* 3,620.
East Ir'ving, in *Iowa*, a village of Iowa township, Benton co.; *pop.* 84.
East Lan'caster, in *Ohio*, a village of Fairfield co.; *pop.* 566.

East Ma'chias, in *Maine*, a township of Washington co.; *pop.* 2,017.
East Mor'row, in *Ohio*, a village of Salem township, Warren co.; *pop.* 262.
East Nel'son, in *Illinois*, a township of Moultrie co.; *pop.* 1,021.
East Nich'olasville, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Jessamine co.; *pop.* 1,525.
East Or'ange, in *New Jersey*, a township of Essex co.; *pop.* 4,315.
East Ot'to, in *New York*, a township of Cattaraugus co.; *pop.* 1,164.
East'on, in *Missouri*, a village of Marion township, Buchanan co.; *pop.* 318.
East'port, in *New York*, a village of Southampton township, Suffolk co.; *pop.* 135.
East Portland, in *Oregon*, a village of Multnomah co.; *pop.* 830.
East River, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Page co.; *pop.* 977.
East Rush'ville, in *Ohio*, a village of Richmond township, Fairfield co.; *pop.* 221.
East Sa'lem, in *Oregon*, a prec. of Marion co.; *p.* 1,218.
East Tooele City, in *Utah Territory*, a precinct of Tooele co.; *pop.* 114.
East Union, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Nicholas co.; *pop.* 1,000.
East Union, in *Ohio*, a village of Stock township, Noble co.; *pop.* 857.
East Waco, in *Texas*, a vill. of McLennan co.; *pop.* 612.
East Weber, in *Utah Territory*, a precinct of Weber co.; *pop.* 343.
Ea'ton, in *Wisconsin*, a twp. of Clark co.; *pop.* 316.
Eau Claire City, in *Wisconsin*, a town of Eau Claire co.; *pop.* 2,293.
Ebene'zer, in *Mississippi*, a beat of Jefferson co.; *pop.* 4,563.
Ebenezer, in *South Carolina*, a township of York co.; *pop.* 2,157.
E'cho, in *Alabama*, a township of Dale co.; *pop.* 950.
Echo City, in *Utah Territory*, a precinct of Summit co.; *pop.* 159.
E'chols, in *Georgia*, a S. co., bordering on Florida, has an area of abt. 400 sq m. It is intersected by the Allapaha River. The surface is level and the soil sandy. *Cap.* Statenville. *Pop.* 1,978.
Econ'omy, in *Ohio*, a v. of Colerain township, Ross co.
Eco'ra Fabra, in *Ark.*, a township of Onachita co.
Eden Lake, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Stearns co.
E'dentield, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Emanuel co.
Edes'ville, in *Maryland*, a dist. of Kent co.
Edge's, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Macon co.; *pop.* 619.
Edge'water, in *Penn.*, a borough of Alleghany co.
Edison, Thomas Alva, an American inventor, b. in Ohio, 1847. Commenced life as a railway newsboy, and while thus employed began to develop his remarkable capacity as a telegraph operator. He subsequently removed East, and settled in 1876 in New Jersey, where he spends his time chiefly experimenting. *E.* claims the discovery of the multiplex telegraphy, the electric pen for multiplying copies of letters, &c., the carbon telegraph (see Telephone), and the phonograph (p. 2018).
Edis'to Island, in *S. C.*, a v. of Charleston co.
Ed'lin, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of La Rue co.; *pop.* 513.
Edmonton, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Lincoln co.; *p.* 842.
Ed'munds, in *Maine*, a twp. of Washington co.; *p.* 448.
Ed'neyville, in *N. C.*, a twp. of Henderson co.
Ed'son, in *Wisconsin*, a twp. of Chippewa co.; *pop.* 231.
Ed'ward's, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Wilkes co.
Edward's, in *Tennessee*, a district of Dickson co.
Effu'sion of Gases. (*Phys.*) The escape of gases through minute apertures into a vacuum. In his experiments to determine the rate of effusion of gases, Graham used thin sheets of metal or glass, perforated with minute apertures ·086 millimetres or ·003 of an inch in diameter. The rates of effusion coincided so nearly with the rates of diffusion as to lead to the conclusion that both phenomena follow the same law, and, therefore, the rates of effusion are inversely as the square roots of the densities of the gases.
Eg'gleston, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Muskegon co.
Egypt, in *Ark.*, a twp. of Ashley co.; in *Ga.*, a dist. of Dade co.; in *N. C.*, a twp. of Yancey co. See pp. 853, 923.
Ehren'berg, in *Arizona*, a dist. of Yuma co.
Eight-Mile, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Campbell co.
Eight-Mile Grove, in *Nebraska*, a twp. of Cass co.
Ekmim, (*ĕk'mim,*) a town of Upper Egypt, on the Nile, 53 m. S.S.E. of Siout; *pop.* 10,000.
Ela, in *Illinois*, a township of Lake co.
El Agui'la, in *New Mexico*, a vill. of San Miguel co.
El'bon, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Tipton co.
El Burro, (*boor'ro,*) in *N. Mex.*, a vill. of San Miguel co.
El Coyote, (*koi-yōt',*) in *N. Mex.*, a prect. of Mora co.
Elec'trical Machine, (*Phys.*) See pages 853 and 923.

ELIA

Elec'tric Light. (*Phys.*) The luminous effect of the electric current forms one of the most striking phenomena connected with it. When the terminals of a very powerful battery are joined, and then very slightly separated, the electric current can be made to pass through the air, giving rise to the most intense light and heat. In order to exhibit it, the wires coming from the battery are connected with a mechanical arrangement by means of which two *carbon points* can be made to touch, and then separated to any required distance from each other. If the wires themselves were made use of, the intense heat at the point where the separation takes place would at once melt and destroy them. The carbon points are best made from the hard gas carbon, a substance which is found deposited in the heads of gas retorts. It is cut into pencils or else powdered, and then compressed in a mould into the required shape. We thus obtain terminals of very high conducting power, and which remain infusible even under that intense heat. The points of these being brought together, the current is set up; they are then withdrawn as far as possible—in the case of a battery of 50 cells the distance may be a tenth of an inch or more, and immediately the most dazzling pure white light appears, so brilliant indeed that it is almost impossible to look at it safely with the naked eye. On examining the charcoal points with the aid of colored glasses, or by projecting an image of them on a screen by means of a lens, it is found that the greater part of the light proceeds from the tips of the carbon, which are heated to intense whiteness. Part of it also comes from a flame which is seen between and around them, and which consists of small particles of carbon in motion from one to the other, and in a state of incandescence. The positive pole is the most intensely heated; for on stopping the current it will be found to remain red-hot for some time after this other has ceased to be so. The light is not produced by the combustion of the carbon, or at least only to a small extent, but from the bringing of the solid particles into a state of intense white heat. This is shown by the fact that the light burns under water or oil, or any non-conducting fluid, though with diminished brightness, and that in vacuo it is obtained with its brilliancy very much increased. During the passage of the electric current the particles of the carbon are carried from the positive poles. They are partly burned on the way, and partly reach the negative pole. Both the poles waste away, but the positive pole at double the rate of the negative pole. The positive pole also has a hollowed-out appearance, owing to the carrying off of its particles, while the negative pole, which is receiving particles from it, has a pointed form. It is the passage through the air of these particles which gives rise to the appearance of the arch of flame between the two poles. The arch of flame is called the *Voltaic arc.* It is the most intense artificial heat that we possess. In it platinum wire, and even such a refractory body as clay, the stem of a tobacco-pipe, for example, may be melted as sealing-wax in the flame of a candle. The fusion of metals like platinum, iridium, &c., is performed by placing them in a small cup or crucible formed of gas carbon, which is substituted for the point attached to the positive pole. The other point is then brought down upon the metal, and, with the assistance of twenty or thirty cells of a battery, the fusion readily takes place. The wasting away of the poles soon causes the distance between the points to become so great that the current will no longer pass. The points must then be pushed forward to touch again, and again withdrawn. Automatic arrangements are made for adjusting the points as required, so that the distance between them may be invariable. *E. L.* is used in light-houses, &c. See also Electrotype, page 861.
Elec'tric Time. Accurate and uniform time is furnished the various stations on our leading railroads by means of the electric telegraph wire being brought into connection with a superior time-keeper, regulated daily by astronomical observation. The mechanism consists of a small iron armature suspended in the various telegraph stations, upon the line of railway or elsewhere, and brought into magnetic connection with a battery. Very near the armature, so that it may easily be brought into contact, is a piece of sonorous metal, against which the armature falls when the electric current is detached, which is done mechanically each second, thus repeating the beat of the clock. Of course, the accuracy of time furnished, depends upon the character of the time-piece and the care with which the observations are taken. The clock hand turns, not with the sun, but with the stars, and is termed a sidereal clock. The principal hand revolves through a complete circle, while the earth turns once on its axis. See Time, page 2359; Sidereal, p. 2198; Transit, p. 2374; Fixed Star, p. 964.

SUPPLEMENT.

Eliot, GEORGE, (*ĕl'yŏt,*) the literary *nom-de-plume* assumed by MARY A. EVANS (Mrs. G. H. LEWES), one of the most eminent of living English novelists, b. in Derbyshire, 1820. She early manifested literary powers of a high order, and soon after her *début* in the world of letters became joint-editor of the "Westminster Review." In 1857 she started upon her brilliant career as a writer of fiction by the publication of *Scenes of Clerical Life*, a work which at once stamped its then unknown author with a wide-spread celebrity. In the following year *Adam Bede* appeared, the success of which was extraordinary. Then followed *The Mill on the Floss* (a master-production), and *Silas Marner*, a work but little inferior to its predecessor. In 1863 *Romola* was given to the reading world, a book considered by many as the author's most intellectual effort. *Felix Holt the Radical* (1866) maintained the reputation of her preceding works, and *Middlemarch, a Story of English Life*, published simultaneously in England, the U. States, and Germany, in 1872, is one of the most original and powerful novels of modern times. In 1876 *Daniel Deronda* appeared.

El'lot, SAMUEL, an American historian, b. at Boston, 1821, graduated at Harvard Coll. in 1839, and became president of Trinity Coll., Hartford, in 1860. Among his chief works are *The Liberty of Rome* (1849), *The Early Christians* (1858), and *A Manual of United States History from* 1492 *to* 1850.

Eli'za, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Mercer co.; *pop.* 767.

Eliz'abeth, in *Ohio*, a village of Centre twp., Morgan co.; *pop.* 1,3–5.

Elizabeth, in *W. Virginia*, a twp. of Wirt co.; *pop.* 804.

Eli'zay, in *N. Carolina*, a twp. of Macon co.; *pop.* 525.

Elk, in *Kansas*, a township of Cloud co.; *pop.* 561.

Elk, in *Missouri*, a twp. of McDonald co.; *pop.* 941. — A twp. of Stoddard co.; *pop.* 621.

Elk, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Wilkes co.; *pop.* 675.

Elk, in *Oregon*, a precinct of Grant co.; *pop.* 103.

Elk, in *Pennsylvania*, a twp. of Tioga co.; *pop.* 172.

Elk, in *Tennessee*, a district of Carter co.; *pop.* 587.

Elk, in *West Virginia*, a twp. of Barbour co.; *pop.* 1,010. — A twp. of Harrison co.; *pop.* 1,361. — A twp. of Kanawha co.; *pop.* 2,451. — A twp. of Mineral co.; *pop.* 423.

Elk Creek, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Spencer co; *pop.* 997.

Elk Creek, in *North Carolina*, a township of Watauga co.; *pop.* 265.

Elk Creek, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Grayson co.; *p.* 4,116.

Elk Falls, in *Kansas*, a twp. of Howard co.; *pop.* 1,160.

Elk Fork, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Lewis co.; *pop.* 672.

Elk Fork, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Pettis co.; *pop.* 2,404.

Elk Garden, in *Virginia*, a township of Russell co.; *pop.* 2,023.

Elk'hart, in *Indiana*, a village of Concord township, Elkhart co.; *pop.* 3,265.

Elk'horn, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Pike co.; *pop.* 679.

Elkhorn, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Warren co.; *pop.* 2,479.

Elkhorn, in *West Virginia*, a township of McDowell co.; *pop.* 416.

Elk Horn Grove, in *Illinois*, a township of Carroll co.; *pop.* 662.

El'kins, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Clarke co.; *pop.* 584.

Elk'mont Springs, in *Tennessee*, a district of Giles co.; *pop.* 1,454.

Elk Mound, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Dunn co.; *pop.* 433.

El'ko, in *Nevada*, a co., *cap.* Elko; *pop.* 3,447. — A twp. of Elko co.; *pop.* 1,160.

Elk Prairie, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Jackson co.; *p.* 1,354.

Elk Run, in *Virginia*, a township of Rockingham co.; *pop.* 2,341.

Elk Spring, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Warren co.; *pop.* 2,699.

Elk'ton, in *Illinois*, a vill. of Washington co.; *pop.* 160.

El'lejoy, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Blount co.; *pop.* 1,046.

Ellen Creek, in *Minnesota*, a township of Martin co.; *pop.* 188.

El'lendale, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Alexander co.; *pop.* 908.

Ellesville, (*ĕlz'vil,*) in *Florida*, a precinct of Columbia co.; *pop.* 1,484.

Ellet, CHARLES, (*ĕl'let,*) an American engineer, b. in Bucks co., Pennsylvania, 1810. D. of wounds received in a naval action fought on the Mississippi near Memphis, in 1862. He was the constructor of the suspension bridge at Fairmount, Philadelphia, (the first of the kind erected in the U. States,) and that which spans the Falls of Niagara.

El'licott City, in *Maryland*, a city part in Baltimore and part in Howard co.; *pop.* 1,722.

El'lington, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Hancock co.; *pop.* 342.

Elliott, STEPHEN, (*ĕl'ŏt,*) an American naturalist, b. at Beaufort, S. C., 1771, after graduating at Yale Coll. in 1791, became Prof. of Natural History at Charleston. D. 1830. His *Botany of South Carolina and Georgia* (2 vols., 1821–4) is a work of much value.

Ell'iott, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Cumberland co.; *p.* 823. — A co., *cap.* Martinsburg; *pop.* 4,433.

Ell'iottsville, in *Alabama*, a township of Shelby co.; *pop.* 501.

Elliottsville, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Breathitt co.; *pop.* 474.

Elliottsville, in *Maine*, a plantation of Piscataquis co.; *pop.* 42.

El'lis, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Hardin co.; *pop.* 518.

Ellis, in *Kansas*, an E. central co., *C.* Hays City; *p.* 1,336.

Ellis, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Ohio co.; *pop.* 993.

Ellis Mill, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Carter co.; *pop.* 402.

Ellis Station, in *Kansas*, a twp. of Ellis co.; *pop.* 120.

El'liston, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Madison co.; *p.* 2,397.

El'lisville, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Nicholas co.; *pop.* 1,089.

El Lla'no, in *New Mexico*, a vill. of Taos co.; *pop.* 716.

Ells'wort, in *W. Virginia*, a twp. of Tyler co.; *p.* 1,890.

Ellsworth, EPHRAIM ELMER, (*ĕlz'wŭrth,*) an American soldier, b. in Saratoga co., N. Y., 1837, practised law with success in Chicago, and in 1859 established there a body of zouave firemen which attained a local celebrity for discipline and efficiency. In April, 1861, he proceeded to New York city and there organized a similar corps, of which he became colonel, and which volunteered at once for service in the field. With his regiment Col. *E.* proceeded in May to Alexandria, whither he had been ordered, and was there shot dead in the act of lowering a Confederate flag which was displayed from the hotel of the town. Col. *E.* was one of the earliest victims of the Civil War.

Ells'worth, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Emmett co.; *pop.* 98. — A twp. of Hamilton co.; *pop.* 186.

Ellsworth, in *New York*, a village of Pierrepont township, St. Lawrence co.; *pop.* 179.

Ell'wood, in *Indiana*, a village of Pipe Creek township, Madison co.; *pop.* 310.

Elm, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Wayne co.; *pop.* 968.

Elm, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Putnam co.; *pop.* 1,640.

El Ma'cho, in *New Mexico*, a village of San Miguel co.; *pop.* 134.

Elm Creek, in *Kansas*, a twp. of Saline co.; *pop.* 2,027.

El'mer, in *New Jersey*, a village of Pittsgrove township, Salem co.; *pop.* 347.

Elm Grove, in *Illinois*, a township of Tazewell co.; *pop.* 1,072.

Elm'hurst, in *Illinois*, a vill. of Du Page co.; *pop.* 329.

El'more, in *Alabama*, an E. central co. *Cap.* Wetumpka. *Pop.* 14,477.

Elmore, in *Florida*, a prec. of Holmes co.; *pop.* 200.

Elm'wood, in *Illinois*, a township and village of Peoria co.; *pop.* 2,410.

Elmwood, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Leelenaw co.; *p.* 535.

Elmwood, in *Nebraska*, a twp. of Cass co.; *pop.* 317.

E'lon, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Amherst co.; *pop.* 3,193.

El Pue'blo, in *New Mexico*, a village of San Miguel co.; *pop.* 292.

El Pueretei'to, in *New Mexico*, a village of San Miguel co.; *pop.* 349.

El Ran'cho, in *New Mexico*, a precinct of Bernalillo co.; *pop.* 336. — A village of Taos co.; *pop.* 1,329.

El Ri'to, in *New Mexico*, a precinct of Rio Arriba co.; *pop.* 805. — A precinct of Valencia co.; *pop.* 256.

El'sinore, in *Kansas*, a twp. of Allen co.; *pop.* 452.

El Tecol'otito, in *New Mexico*, a village of San Miguel co.; *pop.* 125.

El Tun'que, in *New Mexico*, a precinct of Rio Arriba co.; *pop.* 276.

Elvi'ra, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Johnson co.; *pop.* 1,268.

E'lysville, in *Maryland*, a vill. of Howard co.; *pop.* 302.

Embalm'ing. The mortal remains of Mazzini — after their simulated inhumation in a cemetery at Genoa — have been confided to Prof. Gorini, who has undertaken their complete petrifaction within a term of eight months. To preserve a corpse eternally, to give it all the appearance of life, has been in Italy the preoccupation of quite a number of savants. It may be said that it is a study special to that country — a study that has been pursued for centuries past, and has already given incredible results. Prof. Gorini, whose modesty is on a par with his scientific acquirements, enjoys in these matters an incontestable celebrity. He possesses a museum of corpses, and some very curious anatomical preparations, which the author of this article has on several occasions inspected, and the examination of which, superficial though it was, caused him a veritable surprise. Certain mummifiers give to the corpse the strange property of reassuming the appearance of slumber after remaining some hours in water, thus facilitating the purposes of critical anatomical research. Other preparations give to dead bodies the hardness of stone, and enable them to resist humidity and the combined action of cold and heat. We still remember a cane of Dr. Gorini's, the top of which was formed of a human eye admirably preserved, and so hard as to remind one of crystal or cornelian; besides several petrified heads, which, after the lapse of thirty years, had retained all the aspects and characteristics of life. The remains of Mazzini, under this skilful operator, will escape decomposition, and keep — a privilege only belonging to those who, with a dignified life have maintained purity of habit — the sublime expression borne by his face in his last hour.

Em'berton, in *Pennsylvania*, a borough of Venango co.; *pop.* 488.

Embn'do, in *New Mexico*, a precinct and village of Rio Arriba co.; *pop.* 653.

Em'ert's Cove, in *Tennessee*, a district of Sevier co.; *pop.* 561.

Em'mett, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Emmett co.; *pop.* 232.

Em'mettsburg, in *Montana Territory*, a township of Deer Lodge co.; *pop.* 133.

Em'mon's, in *North Carolina*, a township of Davidson co.; *pop.* 941.

Em'ory, in *California*, a township of Stanislaus co.; *pop.* 843.

Em'pire Iron Works, in *Georgia*, a district of Dade co.; *pop.* 357.

En'field, in *Illinois*, a twp. of White co.; *pop.* 2,426.

Eng'lish, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Greene co.; *pop.* 1,349.

Eng'lish Creek, in *Tennessee*, a district of Cocke co.; *pop* 783.

Engrav'ing. Slate has been recently substituted for boxwood as a material for engraving; it is said to be easily cut, and that it wears as well as electrotypes; and furthermore, that the sharpness of outline is retained after a very large number of impressions have been struck off. Other advantages which it is claimed slate possesses are that it is not affected by oil or water, and that with variations of temperature it never becomes strained or warped, which boxwood does. If further experiments confirm the views held by those who have tested it, a large demand will ensue for slate for this purpose.

E'non, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Bullock co.; *pop.* 1,748.

Enon, in *Mississippi*, a vill. of Perry co.; *pop.* 82.

En'terprise, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Linn co.; *pop.* 322.

Enterprise, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Gibson co.; *pop.* 831.

Ephelides, (*e-fĕl'e-deez.*) [From Gr. *eph*, upon, and *helios*, the sun.] (*Med.*) Same as FRECKLES, (q. v. in the body of this work.)

Ep'pard's Point, in *Illinois*, a township of Livingston co.; *pop.* 861.

Epps, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Butler co.; *pop.* 263.

Equality, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Miller co.; *pop.* 1,068.

Erckmann-Chatrian, (*ārk-mŏn'-shah-tre-ŏn',*) the name of a literary partnership consisting of EMILE ERCKMANN, b. at Phalsbourg, France, in 1825, and ALEXANDRE CHATRIAN, b. 1826, at Soldatenthal, dep. Meurthe. From the facile pens of this firm of novelists have proceeded quite a number of popular and interesting works of fiction, founded principally upon German manners and customs, and upon episodes in the wars of the French Directory, and the First and Second empires. *Contes des Bords du Rhin; L'Illustre Docteur Mathéus; Le Fou Yégof; Le Conscrit de* 1813; *L'Invasion*, and *Waterloo*, are among the best of such productions, and of these many have been translated into English.

E'rie, in *Kansas*, a twp. and vill. of Neosho co.; *p.* 1,380.

Escam'bia, in *Alabama*, a southern co.; *pop.* 4,041.

Escata'wa, in *Alabama*, a township of Washington co.; *pop.* 585.

Eschweiler, (*āsh'vīl-ār,*) a flourishing manufacturing town of Germany, in Rhenish Prussia, circ. Aachen, 9 m. E.N.E. of Aix la-Chapelle, at the point of junction of the Inde and Donte. *Pop.* 17,737.

Escosura, DON PATRICIO DE LA, (*ōz-ko-soo'rah,*) a Spanish politician and author, b. at Madrid, 1807. In 1826 he entered a regiment of artillery, and was promoted in 1829 to the rank of officer. During this period he devoted himself to literary pursuits and politics. In 1834 he was exiled as a Carlist to Olivenza; in 1835 was appointed aide-de-camp and secretary to Gen. Cordova, upon whose retirement in 1836 he obtained his discharge. Upon the accession of Gen. Espartero to power, *E.* was again exiled, and retired to France. Returning to Madrid in 1843, he was appointed Secretary of State, and held office under the Narvaez ministry, retiring from public affairs in 1846. He has obtained reputation as a poet, dramatist, and novelist, and is the author of the following poems: *El Bulto Vestido de Negro Capuz*, and *Hernan Cortés en Cholulo*; dramas, *Corte del buen Retiro*, played in 1837; *Barbora Blomberg*, *Don Jaime el Conquistador*, *La Aurora del Colon*, *El Higuarnota*, in 1838; *Las Mocedades de Hernan Cortés*, *Roger de Flor*, &c., in 1844–46; has written two historical romances, viz., *El Conde de Candespina*, published in 1832, and *Ni Rey, ni Roque*, in 1835; a political romance, entitled *El Patriarca del Valle*, in 1846; and *Historia Constitucional de Inglaterro*, in 1850.

Esculapia, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Lewis co.; *p.* 1,138.

Es'therville, in *Iowa*, a twp. and village of Emmett co.; *pop.* 480.

Est's, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Morgan co.; *pop.* 426.

Eth'eridge, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Jones co.; *pop.* 185.

Et'na, in *Indiana*, a twp. of Whitley co; *pop.* 429.

Etna, in *Texas*, a prec. of Smith co.; *pop.* 2,888.

Etowah, (*et-o'wah,*) in *Alabama*, an E. co. *Cap.* Gadsden *Pop.* 10,109.

Etru'ria, in *North Carolina*, a twp of Halifax co.

Eu, LOUIS PHILIPPE MARIE FERDINAND GASTON D'ORLEANS, COMTE D', (*oo,*) b. at Neuilly, France, 1842, is eldest son of the Duc de Nemours, and grandson of the ex-king Louis Philippe. In 1864 he married Isabella, eldest daughter of Don Pedro II. of Brazil, and heiress to the imperial crown. In 1869 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the Brazilian army, and succeeded in defeating and putting an end to the Paraguayan war, commenced by the Dictator Lopez.

Eucalypsinthe, a liquor made from the leaves of the Eucalyptus, (p. 902,) resembling absinthe in taste and color, but claimed to be very much more wholesome. The Eucalyptus tree has been planted by thousands in Algiers, where they are said to have reclaimed vast districts hitherto malarious.

Eufa'la, in *Ala.*, a twp. of Tallapoosa co. — A town of Barbour co., on the Chattahoochee River.

Euhar'lee, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Barton co.; *pop.* 2,555.

Eu'logy, in *Mississippi*, a dist. of Holmes co.; *pop.* 1,509.

Euplectella, (*yoo-plĕk-tĕl'loh,*) *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A remarkable genus of siliceous sponges. In the third volume of the "Transactions of the Zoölogical Society of London," the discovery of *Euplectella* is announced in the following manner: "Mr. Cuming has entrusted to me for description," writes Prof. Owen, "one of the most singular and beautiful, as well as the rarest, of the marine productions with which his researches in the Philippine Islands have enabled him to enrich the zoölogical collections of his native country. This production forms part, however, of a member of the lowest class of organized bodies, being the skeleton or framework of a species of sponge belonging to the cylindrical and reticulate, or Alcyonoid family. It is a hollow, subcircular, slightly conical, and gently curved case or tube, resembling a delicate cornucopia with the apex removed. It measures eight inches in length, two inches across the base, and one inch and a quarter

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across the apex, which is truncated. The base or wider aperture of the tube is sub-elliptical, and is closed by a cap of coarse and somewhat irregular network, gently convex externally, the circumference of which is divided from the walls of the cylinder, like the base of the *Aspergillum*, or water-pot shell, by a thin projecting plate, standing out like a ruff or frill." At the time this description was given, it was probably little thought that, after a period of some fifteen years had elapsed, a second example of this singular sponge would come to light, and still less was it imagined that the first described form could be exceeded in beauty; yet such has been the case, and the second specimen, moreover, turns out to be a distinct species. The first was entitled *Euplectella aspergillum*, and that more recently described *E. cucumer*. In regard to the characters of the latter, which are given in the twenty-second volume of the "Linnæan Transactions," we have only space to observe that the specimen was six inches long, two inches wide at the base, expanded to the extent of another half inch more in the centre, and contracted at the apex to about one inch and a quarter. Those who desire a more minute account of these lovely glasslike sponges, should consult the original records, especially the one last mentioned; but we cannot close this brief *résumé* without directing attention to the appropriate reflections which a consideration of these humble structures invariably induces in every rightly constituted mind, and which, in the instance just referred to, have been expressed by the distinguished professor in the following terms: "To the question put by almost every one to whom the Euplectella is shown, as to how the threads could have been so regularly, yet so intricately, interwoven, I have sometimes replied, that there has been no such thing as interweaving in the case; that no thread, as such, was ever laid across another in the construction of the Euplectella; that the analogy of human textile fabrics does not apply to this beautiful natural object. The artificial lace-work, the several stages of a complex result, must be taken in the succession indicated by painful and exact calculation; in organic lace-work different stages are done at once. Thus it is that the Divine works



Fig. 31.—EUPLECTELLA CUCUMER.

surpass those of man's utmost ingenuity. The threads of the *Euplectella* were not first spun and then interwoven, but were formed as interwoven, the two processes going on simultaneously, or *pari passu*. Just as in the cancellous structure of bone, the plates of bone are not first formed and then fitted to one another, as in building a house of cards, but the forming and the fitting go on together in the course of molecular growth. I presume, also, that, in the beautiful object which we call the *Euplectella*, we have but its skeleton; and that, in the living state, the exquisite structure of the flinty framework may be veiled by the delicate gelatinous enveloping organic tissue." Admirable figures (from which the one here given is a reduced copy) accompany the memoirs published in the "Transactions of the Linnæan and Zoölogical Societies."

Eure'ka, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Bradley co.; *pop.* 824.

Eure'ka District, in *Nevada*, a village of Lander co.; *pop.* 640.

Eu'taw, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Greene co.; *pop.* 1,920.

Evan'geline, in *Michigan*, a township of Charlevoix co.; *pop.* 90.

Ev'ans, THOMAS, an American polemic, b. in Philadelphia, 1798. He became a prominent member of the Society of Friends, and opposed the Separation in a series of able controversial articles published in *The Friend*, in 1827–8. D. 1868. His *Exposition of the Faith of the Religious Society of Friends* is deemed an able *rationale* of the doctrines of Quakerism.

Evans, in *Colorado Territory*, a vill. of Weld co.; *pop.* 189.

Evans, in *Georgia*, a dist. of De Kalb co.; *pop.* 618.

Evans, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Gibson co.; *pop.* 604.

Evans Centre, in *New York*, a village of Evans twp., Erie co.; *pop.* 150.

Evans's, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Greene co.; *pop.* 361.

Evans's Mills, in *New York*, a village of Le Ray township, Jefferson co.; *pop.* 500.

Ev'art, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Osceola co.; *pop.* 168.

Evarts, WILLIAM M., (*ĕv'ahrts,*) a distinguished American lawyer, b. at Boston, Mass., 1818, graduated at Yale Coll. in 1837, and commenced legal practice in New York city in 1840. In 1868 he acted as one of the counsel for Pres. Johnson during the impeachment of the latter, and became Attorney-General of the U. States in July of the same year. In 1872 he was one of the counsel employed by the U. States govt. to represent it in the arbitration of the "Alabama Claims" at Geneva. Served as Sec. of State in the Cabinet of Prest. Hayes.

Eve, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Monroe co.

Ev'eline, in *Michigan*, a township of Charlevoix co.

Ev'erett, in *Massachusetts*, a township of Middlesex county.

Everett, in *Nebraska*, a twp. of Burt co.; *pop.* 277.

Ev'ergreen, in *Texas*, a precinct of Panola co.; *pop.* 1,920. — A precinct of Washington co.; *pop.* 1,183.

Ev'er's, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Monroe co.; *pop.* 755.

Ew'ington, in *Ohio*, a village of Huntington township, Gallia co.; *pop.* 191.

Exchange' Hotel, in *Alabama*, a township of Montgomery co.; *pop.* 1,600.

Ex'tra, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Ashley co.; *pop.* 603.

Eyck, HUBERT VAN, (*īk,*) a notable painter of the Flemish school, b. at Bruges, 1366, worked in conjunction with his more celebrated brother Jan, their finest joint production being *The Adoration of the Lamb*, an altar-piece now in Ghent. The brothers are credited with having introduced an improved method of preparing pigments for oil-painting. D. 1426. — His younger brother JAN, or JOHN OF BRUGES (as he is sometimes styled), b. at Massyck, 1390, studied under and worked in concert with Hubert, and surpassed him in the chief qualities of a great painter. Jan gained the patronage of Duke Philip the Good of Burgundy, who made him not only his painter, but also his ambassador. His principal works, which include a *Virgin and Child*, a *Saint Jerome*, and *The Adoration of the Magi*, are distinguished by their prevailing freshness of tone and brilliancy of coloring, as well as by their freedom of touch, though they lack something in harmony and perspective. D. 1440.

Eyre, EDWARD JOHN, (*ār,*) an English explorer and colonial administrator, b. in Yorkshire, 1815, early emigrated to Australia, where he distinguished himself by his exploration of the then unknown shore extending from E. Lon. 118° to 134°, between King George's Sound, in W. Australia, and Port Lincoln, in S. Australia. In 1846 he became Lieut.-Governor of New Zealand, and in 1862, Governor of Jamaica, which island he, by his courage and energy — adversely considered, however, by many — saved from the horrors of a negro insurrection which broke out in Oct., 1865. Proclaiming military law, he tried by court-martial a mulatto preacher named Gordon, who, it was supposed, had constituted himself the ringleader of an intended massacre of the white population. This action on the part of Gov. Eyre having excited much adverse criticism in England, a government commission of inquiry was ordered, and the Governor suspended. On his arrival home his opponents formed themselves into a so-called *Jamaica Committee*, and demanded his being brought to trial. This accordingly took place, and he was acquitted, April 11th, 1867. Upwards of $100,000 were subscribed by his friends and the public at large to defray the heavy expenses entailed upon him by this trial.

E'gypt. In 1871 the financial position of this country was as follows: Total amount of capital of government loans due Jan. 1st, 1872, $98,237,950; interest and annuities on same payable during the years 1872–73, $12,396,905. Capital of loans secured on the private estates of the Khedive, payable in same manner, $16,250,300; interest and annuities $6,597,400. In the above statement the last-named fund, although different in name and management, is, to all intents and purposes, the same as that of the government, because the immense revenue derived from the private estates of the Viceroy, managed and controlled by a board of officials called the Daïra, is used both for the private purposes of the ruler, and for the administration and development of the country. In order to show the anomaly which exists in the management of Egyptian finances, it may be stated that, in 1871, the Viceroy, in order to create a fund for relieving the state of its most pressing liabilities, approved a measure by which all the landowners were invited to contribute a sum equal to six years' land-tax in advance, assessable according to the land held by each; for this concession the government agreed to reduce the existing land-tax by one-half forever. The land under cultivation in Egypt is estimated at about 5,000,000 *feddans* (6,125,000 acres). The total amount of the six years' land-tax required in advance, in the event of all the landowners paying up, was estimated at $150,000,000, which would be tantamount to a mean *pro rata* contribution of about $30 per *feddan*. It was then found the Khedive and his immediate family possessed nearly one-quarter of all the land under tillage in Egypt, and the amount of $40,000,000 was deducted from the proposed loan, leaving $110,000,000 on the private owners. The consequence of this has been a great reduction in the value of land. Another financial circumstance which has served to greatly affect the quotations and prices of everything in Egypt, is the over-issue of copper money, which has depreciated in value from 97½ piastres to 300 piastres in copper for the pound sterling, or five dollars. It follows, therefore, that according to the ascertained weight of the copper coin, one pound avoirdupois passes current for nearly 28 cents American, gold or silver, and this must be nearly its cost to the government. The cause of the great influx of copper and its depreciation in value has been that the government claimed to pay a certain and large percentage of all salaries, &c., in copper coin; as the same pound of copper coin, which cost the government say 28 cents (gold or silver), represented about 94 cents, gold or silver. While the government thus gained about 66 cents on each pound by weight issued, the receiver lost the difference between the issue rate and current rate among the money-changers. Turning to commercial matters, the imports of the country in 1871 amounted to $28,045,980; the exports to $19,976,590, thus leaving the balance of trade largely in favor of Egypt. The principal articles imported were: Textile fabrics, value $8,287,368; timber, $1,897,973; coal, $1,490,041; oils, $1,224,396; wines and liquors, $1,120,979; machinery, $931,583; salted provisions, $932,730; dried fruit, $874,963; raw silk, $689,105. Chief items of export and values: Cotton, $31,213,443; cotton seeds, $4,915,357; beans, $3,673,128; wheat, $2,797,111; sugar, $1,849,852; gums, $1,501,671; coffee, (Mocha,) $595,790

Elec'trical Machine. (*Phys.*) Before the end of last century electrical machines were known in which the electricity was not developed by friction, but by the continuous inductive action of a body already electrified, as the electrophorus; within the last few years such machines have been reinvented and come into use. The form represented in Fig. 33 was invented by M. Holtz, of Berlin. It consists of two circular plates of thin glass at a distance of 3 mm. from each other; the larger one A A, which is 2 feet in diameter, is fixed by means of 4 wooden rollers, resting on glass axes and glass feet. The diameter of the second plate, B B, is 2 inches less; it turns on a horizontal glass axis, which passes through a hole in the centre of the large fixed plate. In the plate A, on the same diameter, are two large apertures, or windows, F F′. Along the lower edge of the window F, on the posterior face of the plate, a band of paper *p* is glued, and on the anterior face a sort of tongue of thin cardboard *n*, joined to *p* by a thin strip of paper, and projecting into the window. At the upper edge of the window F′, there are corresponding parts *p′* and *n′*. The papers *p* and *p′* constitute the *armatures*. The two plates, the armatures, and their tongues, are carefully covered with shellac varnish, but more especially the edges of the tongues. In front of the plate B, at the height of the armatures, are two brass *combs*, *o o′*, supported by two conductors of the same metal *c c′*. In the front end of these conductors are two pretty large brass knobs, through which pass two brass rods terminated by smaller knobs *r r′* and provided with wooden handles K K′. These rods, besides moving with gentle friction on the knobs, can also be turned so as to be more or less approached and inclined towards each other. The plate is turned by the axis; the velocity which it thus receives is 12 to 15 turns in a second, and the rotation should take place in the direction indicated by the arrow, that is, towards the points of the cardboard tongues *n n′*. To work the machine the armatures *p p′* must be first *primed;* that is, one of the armatures is positively and the other negatively electrified. This is effected by means of a sheet of ebonite, which is excited by striking it with flannel, or better, with catskin; the two knobs *r r′* having been connected, the electrified ebonite is brought near one of them, *p*, for instance, and the plate is turned. The ebonite is charged with negative electricity, which, acting inductively on the armature *p*, decomposes its neutral fluid, and the negative electricity repelled is discharged by the tongue on to the movable plate, the armature remaining charged with positive electricity. After half a turn the negative electricity of the plate coming in front of the window F′, acts in the same way on the armature *p′*, charging it with negative electricity by taking from it a corresponding quantity of positive electricity by the tongue *n′*. After a few turns, the two armatures being thus electrified, one positively and the other negatively, the inducing plate of ebonite is removed, and the knobs *r r′* separated as represented in the figure. On continuing to turn the plate uninterrupted, a torrent of sparks strikes across from one knob to the other. These details being known, the following is the explanation of the action as given by the inventor: Looking first at that portion of the movable plate which corresponds to the positive armature *p*, the neutral electricity of this portion being decomposed by the induction of the armature, the repelled positive electricity is *discharged* on the conductor C (or, in other words, the positive electricity of this armature, acting inductively on this conductor, withdraws negative electricity, which is deposited on the movable plate and leaves the conductor charged with positive electricity). As the rotation of the plate continues, its negative electricity is neutralized from F to F′ by the induction which it exerts on the fixed plate; but become free in front of the window C′, it is *discharged* on the tongue *n′* and on the conductor E (the expression "discharged" being used in the same sense as before). The portion of the plate hitherto considered is thus virtually restored to the neutral state; but as soon as it comes in front of the negative armature *p′*, this acting by induction, the two electricities are again separated, and the negative is repelled to the conductor C′, while the positive, which remains on the rotating plate, is neutralized from F′ to F. Becoming free at F the same effect is produced as at F′, that is, the plate *discharging* its positive on the tongue *n*, and on the conductor C, is restored to the neutral state, but the induction of the armature *p′*, decomposing the neutral fluid formed, repels to the conductor a fresh quantity of positive electricity, and so on as long as the plate is turned. Hence it will be observed that each time a portion of the surface of the

SUPPLEMENT.

plates comes in front of the window F. F′, the conductors C C′ receive two charges of the same kind, the first being due to the fluid which has become free on the rotating plate, and the second to the induction of the armature.

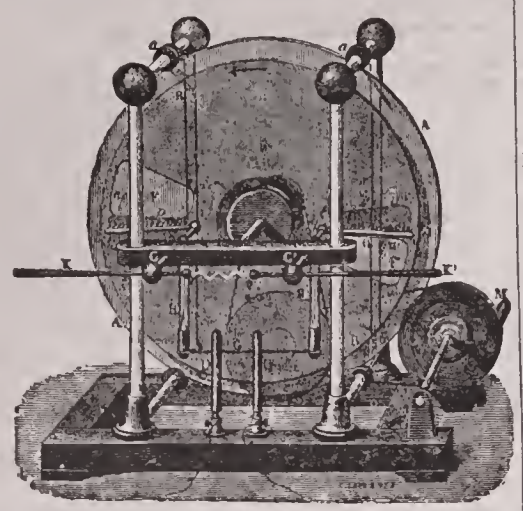


Fig. 33. — HOLTZ'S ELECTRICAL MACHINE.

It must at the same time be remarked that the armatures are kept charged by the successive discharges of the plate turning on the tongues *n n′*, and hence it is that in *dry air* the machine, like the electrophorus, can work for an indefinite period. With plates of equal dimensions Holtz's machine is far more powerful than the ordinary electrical machine. The power is still further increased by suspending to the conductors C C′ two *condensers* H, H′, which consist of two glass tubes coated with tinfoil inside and out, to within a fifth of their height. Each of them is closed by a cork, through which passes a rod, communicating at one end with the inner coating, and suspended to one of the conductors by a crook at the other end. The two external coatings are connected by a conductor G. They are, in fact, only two small Leyden jars, one of them H becoming charged with positive electricity on the inside, and negative on the outside, the other H′, with negative electricity on the inside, and positive on the outside. Becoming charged by the intervention of the machine, and being discharged at the same rate by the knobs *r r′*, they strengthen the spark, which may attain a length of 6 or 7 inches. The current of the machine is utilized by placing in part of the frame two brass uprights Q Q′ with binding screws in which are copper wires: then, by means of the handles K K′, the rods which support the knobs *r r′*, are inclined, so that they are in contact with the uprights. The current being then directed by the wires, a battery of six jars can be charged in a few minutes, water can be decomposed, a galvanometer deflected, and Geissler's tubes worked as with the voltaic pile.

Eph'esus. In 1862–3, the British government directed its attention, in the interests of archæological science, to undertaking the task of making researches upon the site of this famous city of the old Ionians. Accordingly, Mr. J. F. Wood, a savan connected with the British Museum, was placed at the head of an exploring party, and entrusted with the charge of bringing to light such remains of the buried city as might be discoverable. In May, 1863, the excavating in search of the Temple of Diana was begun. Among the remains laid open in succession were those of the gymnasium and the forum, and a column was found with an inscription indicative of the glory of Ephesus as the chief city of Asia Minor. In April, 1864, work was begun in seeking the Odeum — the great theatre — and its remains were exposed together with what remained of the tomb of St. Luke, consisting of a part of a doorway, on the jamb of which was engraved a cross and a bull, the latter being the emblem of the apostle. The Odeum was found to be about 490 ft. in diameter, with a seating capacity of about 24,500 people, and was undoubtedly the largest theatre in Asia Minor. The orchestra is 100 ft. in diameter, while the proscenium, two stories in height, is built in the most massive manner, the second tier being supported by numerous columns of pure marble. In the theatre were found six blocks covered with inscriptions, portions of which denoted that they were taken from the Temple of Diana. Besides these discoveries, many tombs of the early Christians, enclosing sarcophagi of skeletons were exposed to view. In May, 1868, the work was resumed, and the tomb of Androclus and the corner of the Poribolus wall were brought to light. Finally, on the 31st Dec., 1869, they struck the foundation of the great Temple of Diana. This foundation belonged to the earliest temple (the one burnt by Erostratus), and consisted of two courses, the first of limestone and the second of marble, each course 2 ft. in thickness, and the whole resting on solid masonry. On the 14th Sept., 1871, a portion of the frieze of the temple was unearthed, together with a portion of the western wall, and numerous débris of *Antiphyxa*, as the sculptured stones covering the marble tiles of the temple were called. In 1874, about 30 ft. of the platform was uncovered, and a portion of the thick white marble pavement burnt by Erostatus was found; also large marble blocks grooved for the hinging of the doors. The doors themselves were found to be about 15 ft. wide. More of the frieze was discovered on which were cut lions' heads, which measured about 2 ft. across the forehead. Nearly all of the sculpture found showed traces of color, red being the prevailing shade. In the cellar Mr. Wood found remains of the great altar of the last temple but two, and, proceeding in his researches, he arrived at the following results: — The temple was built in the most enduring manner on a foundation of charcoal-covered stone, over which was a putty-like substance resembling wool, over this again was more charcoal, on top of which the walls were built. Two columns were found in position, one on the outer and the other on the inner row of peristyle, — and by these and the steps Mr. Wood was enabled to lay out a correct plan of the edifice. There were 100 columns in the peristyle, of which 36 were columnar cœlatea, or sculptured columns. The intercolumnæ in front of the edifice were narrowed in regular proportions — the two outer ones measuring 19 ft. 4 in., and the centre 28 ft. The columns were abt. 57½ ft. in height and 6½ ft. in diameter, fluted. The flutings were elliptical, not vertical. Back of the altar was a marble screen, enriched with entablature, the work of Praxiteles. Mr. Wood came to the conclusion that the temple had been open to the sky and that the statue of the goddess was shielded by a canopy. As illustrative of the magnificence of the decoration a fillet of gold was found between the layers of one of the columns. This splendor of ornament, joined to its faultless architecture, rendered the Temple of Diana one of the seven wonders of the world. — The excavations were closed on the 25th March, 1874, Mr. Wood leaving behind him certain marked outlines which might enable the work of investigation to be resumed at any future time, if desirable.

Ev'elyn, JOHN, an English author, B. in Surrey, 1620. After serving with distinction in the Royalist army during the Civil War, he, after the Restoration, became a Commissioner of the Board of Trade and one of the earliest founders of the Royal Society. His best known works are *Sylva, a Discourse on Forest Trees* (1664), and his celebrated *Diary*, which contains invaluable information concerning the manners and society of the times he lived in. It has passed through many editions, the last one appearing in 1870–1. D. 1706.

Electoral Commission. (*Amer. Pol.*) A commission appointed under an act of Congress, approved Jan. 29, 1877, "to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice-President, and the decision of questions arising thereon, for the term commencing March 4, 1877." It was composed of five members chosen by the Senate and a like number by the House of Representatives; these, together with five Associate Judges of the Supreme Court of the U. S., formed fifteen in all. Its passage in the Senate was: Yeas—Republicans, 21; Democrats, 26; total, 47. Nays—Republicans, 16; Democrats, 1; total, 17. Not voting—Republicans, 9; Democrats, 1; total, 10. In the House: Yeas—Republicans, 32; Democrats, 159; total, 191. Nays—Republicans, 68; Democrats, 18; total, 86. Not voting—Republicans, 7; Democrats, 7; total, 14. The Commission was composed of Nathan Clifford, Associate Justice Supreme Court, First Circuit; William Strong, Third Circuit; Samuel F. Miller, Eighth Circuit; Stephen J. Field, Ninth Circuit; Joseph P. Bradley, Fifth Circuit. Senators George F. Edmunds, Oliver P. Morton, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Allen G. Thurman, Thomas F. Bayard; Representatives Henry B. Payne, Eppa Hunton, Josiah G. Abbott, James A. Garfield, George F. Hoar. The vote in the Commission upon the Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina count was: For the Hayes electors—Messrs. Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, Strong, 8; for the Tilden electors—Messrs. Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne, Thurman, 7, which practically gave the decision to Mr. Hayes. This result was reached March 2. The vote in the Electoral College was: Hayes and Wheeler, 185; Tilden and Hendricks, 184; and thus was settled a question which, in almost any other country but the United States, might have resulted in civil war and anarchy.

Education, National Bureau of. This bureau had "its rise in the need of some central agency, by which the general educational statistics of the country could be collected and preserved." At a convention of the National Educational Association, held at Washington in 1866, it was resolved to memorialize Congress in favor of a National Bureau of Education, which was subsequently organized under an act of Congress, March 1, 1867. The first incumbent of the office of Commissioner of Education was Henry Barnard, of Connecticut. It has issued a number of educational publications, embracing annual reports, &c.

F.

F The sixth letter and the fourth consonant of the English and Latin alphabets. It corresponds with • *Digamma* of the Æolian language, to which it is closely related both in form and power, and with the *Vau* of the Hebrew. It indicates a labio-dental sound, produced by the passage of the expired air between the lower lip and the upper incisive teeth; and bears the same relation to the other labio-dental aspirate *v* that the unaspired labials *p* and *b* bear to each other. *F* and *v* are frequently interchanged, and in German *v* has the sound of *f*, — as *von*, sounded *fon*; hence, in English words taken from the German, *f* takes the place of *v*, — as *vater*, father; *vier*, four. In Latin, *f* seems to have had a sound somewhat corresponding to a strongly aspirated *h*; for we find the latter frequently substituted for the former in the Sabine dialect of that language; and in Spanish, the Latin *f* is frequently changed into *h*, — as Latin *formosus*, beautiful; Spanish, *hermoso*. The *phi* in Greek was often in Latin represented by *f* instead of *ph*, — as *pheme*, *fama*; and this is frequently done in Italian and Spanish, — as *filosofia*, philosophy. *F* in Latin also corresponded to *th* in Greek, — as Gr. *ther*, Lat. *fera*, a wild beast. *F* in Latin and Greek often becomes *b* in English, — as *frater*, brother; and *p* in Latin and Greek, *f* in English, — as *pater*, father. In English, it has one uniform sound, as *father*, *after*. — The figure of the Latin *F* arose from the doubling of the Greek Γ. As a numeral, according to Baronius, *F* is equivalent to 40, and F to 40,000. As an abbreviation, *F* stands for *filius*, *fecit*, Flavius, Fahrenheit, fellow, &c.; for *forte* in music, and *ff* for *fortissimo*. In Chemistry, it represents *fluorine*. In Heraldry, it denotes the navel point in an escutcheon; in Chronology, one of the seven dominical letters; also Friday. In prescriptions, *F* stands for *fiat*, let it be made, or F. S. A., *fiat secundum artem*, let it be done (made) according to art or rule. In criminal law this letter was branded on criminals or felons when admitted to the benefit of clergy. *F* is marked on the French coins of Angers, on the Prussian of Magdeburg, and on the Austrian of Hall in the Tyrol.

(*Mus.*) F is the fourth note of the natural diatonic scale of C, and stands in proportion to C as 4 to 3, and is a perfect fourth above C as a fundamental note. F major, as a key, has one flat at its signature — viz., B flat. F minor has four flats the same as A flat major, of which it is the relative minor.

Fa. (*fä.*) (*Mus.*) One of the syllables invented by Guido Aretino to mark the fourth sound of the modern scale of music; rising thus: *ut*, *re*, *mi*, *fa*. It is now used by the French and Italians to designate our note F.

Faaborg, (*fa'borg.*) a sea-port of Denmark, in the island of Fünen, 17 m. from Odensee; *pop.* 3,000.

Fa'ba, *n.* [Lat., a bean.] (*Bot.*) See VICIA.

Faba'ceæ. (*Bot.*) See SUPPLEMENT.

Fabian, (St.,) a pope, succeeded Anterus, 236, and suffered in the persecution under Decius, 250.

Fabii. See SUPPLEMENT.

Fa'bius. See FABII.

Fa'bius, in *Iowa*, a township of Davis co.; *pop.* 1,503.

Fa'bius, in *Michigan*, a township of St. Joseph co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Fa'bius, in *Missouri*, a township of Knox co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

— A township of Marion co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.

Fa'bius, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Onondaga co., abt. 20 m. S.S.E. of Syracuse; *pop.* of township abt. 4,000.

Fa'bius, in *W. Virginia*, a post-office of Hardy co.

Fa'bius River, in *Missouri*, formed by the union of its N. and S. branches, and entering the Mississippi from Marion co.

Fable, *n.* See page

Fa'bled, *a.* Told or celebrated in fable.

Fa'bler, *n.* A writer of fables or fictions; a fabulist.

Fa'bling, *p. a.* Feigning; devising, as stories; writing or uttering false stories.

Fabliau, (*fab'lē-ō,*) *n.*; *pl.* FABLIAUX. (*Lit.*) The name given in the old French literature to a class of short metrical narratives, composed for the most part in the 12th and 13th centuries, by the *Trouvères* or early poets of the *Langue d'Oïl*, or dialect of the North of France.

Fabriano, (*fa'bri-ä'no,*) a town of Italy, prov. Macerata, 23 m. W. of Macerata city; *pop.* 7,617.

Fabriano, GENTILE DA. See SUPPLEMENT.

Fab'ric, *n.* [Fr. *fabrique*; Lat. *fabrica*, from *faber*, a worker in hard materials, from *fac*, root of *facio*, to make.] Any work made of wood, stone, or metal; the frame or structure of anything; workmanship; texture; frame or structure of a building; construction; the building itself; an edifice; a house; a temple; a church; a bridge, &c.; any system composed of connected parts; manufactured cloth.

Fab'ricate, *v. a.* [Fr. *fabriquer*; Lat. *fabrico*, *fabricatus*, from *fabrica*.] To make; to frame; to forge; to fashion; to make out of wood, stone, or metal; to build; to construct; to manufacture; to devise; to invent; to form a whole by connecting its parts; to form by art and labor.

— To form or devise falsely, as a story or lie.

Fabrica'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *fabricatio*.] Act of fabricating, framing, or constructing; construction; the act of manufacturing. — The act of devising falsely; forgery; that which is fabricated; a falsehood; a fiction.

Fab'ricator, *n.* [Lat.; Fr. *fabricateur*.] One who constructs or makes.

Fab'ricatress, *n.* A female fabricator.

Fabri'cius, CAIUS, surnamed LUSCIUS, a Roman general, who was twice consul, and gained several victories over the Samnites and Lucanians. He was famed for his integrity and contempt of riches. This was remarkably shown on occasion of his embassy to Pyrrhus in 280 B. C., when he firmly withstood all the attempts of Pyrrhus to allure him into his service. When consul, he discovered to Pyrrhus a plot formed to poison him by his physician; and in gratitude for so noble an act, Pyrrhus released the Roman prisoners without ransom. *F.* was afterwards censor, and endeavored to check the growing passion for luxury. He lived a simple life, and died poor.

Fabri'cius, JOHANN CHRISTIAN, a distinguished entomologist, and the friend and pupil of Linnæus, was B. at Tundern, in Schleswig, in 1742, and D. at Copenhagen in 1807. He was counsellor to the king of Denmark, and professor of rural and political economy, on both of which subjects he wrote; but his life was mainly devoted to the pursuit of his favorite science, and for the purpose of improving it he visited most of the museums in Europe. His *Systema Entomologiæ*, and other works on entomology, are in high repute.

Fab'ulist, *n.* [Fr. *fabuliste*.] An author or writer of fables; a fabler.

Fab'ulize, *v. a.* To invent, compose, or relate fables.

Fabulos'ity, *n.* State of being fabulous. — A fabulous invention; a fable.

Fab'ulous, *a.* [Lat. *fabulosus*; Fr. *fabuleux*.] Containing or abounding in fable or fiction; feigned, as a story; devised; fictitious; related in fable; described or celebrated in fables; invented; not real.

Fab'ulously, *adv.* In a fabulous manner.

Fab'ulousness, *n.* The state of being fabulous; fabulosity.

Façade, (*fa-sad'*,) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *facies*, the face. See FACIAL.] (*Arch.*) The face or front of any building of importance. It may be applied to any side of a large quadrangular building embellished with sufficiently striking architectural features, but it is usually confined to the principal front, in which the chief entrance is most frequently, if not always, situated.

Face, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *facies*. The Lat. *facio*, to make, whence *facies* is derived, is probably from Sans. *bhâra-yâmî*, to cause to be, the causative of *bhâ*, to be, akin to Heb. *paghal*, Ar. *faghal*, to make.] That part of a form or body which presents a front surface or appearance; the whole form or manner of a thing or body; as, the *face* of the earth.

"Lake Leman woos me with its crystal *face*."—*Byron.*

— The surface of the part of an animal's head, particularly the human head; the visage; the countenance.

"The children of Israel saw the *face* of Moses, that the skin of Moses' *face* shone."—*Exod.* xxxiv. 35.

— Cast of features; aspect of the countenance; look; air of the visage; as, to put the best *face* on a matter.

"To be grave, exceeds all power of *face*."—*Pope.*

— The surface of anything that presents itself first to view; external aspect; outside appearance or show; visible state of affairs.

"This would produce a new *face* of things in Europe."—*Addison.*

— Confidence; boldness; freedom from modesty or bashfulness; freedom from abashment; effrontery; impudence.

"You 'll find the thing will not be done
With ignorance and *face* alone."—*Hudibras.*

— That part of a body having several sides, which is seen from one point; one of the bounding planes of a solid; as, a cube has six *faces*. — Presence; sight; front; as, to run into the *face* of danger, to contradict a person to his *face*, to flee from the *face* of men, and the like. — Mode of exhibiting regard or countenance; favor or disfavor; good-will or anger; — mostly used scripturally.

"I will set my *face* against them."—*Ezekiel* xv. 7.

Face to face, when both parties are present; confronted one with the other; as, the accused and accuser are brought *face to face*. — *To make a face*, to distort the countenance; to assume a ludicrous or unnatural look.

"Shame itself!
"Why do you *make such faces?*"—*Shaks.*

Face of a cylinder. (*Mach.*) The flat part of the cylinder of a steam-engine on which a slide-valve moves. — *Face of a bastion.* (*Fortif.*) That part which intervenes between the salient and the shoulder angle. — *Face of a gun.* (*Mil.*) The surface of metal at the muzzle.

— *v. a.* To meet in front; to meet with the face or front toward; to confront; to resist, or to meet for the purpose of stopping or opposing; as, to *face* the enemy. — To stand opposite to; to stand with the face toward.

"The temple has four fronts . . . *facing* the different quarters of the world."—*Addison.*

— To cover with an additional superficies; to invest with a covering in front; as, a building *faced* with stone.

— To oppose with impudence, or in a manner to browbeat; — generally preceding *down*.

"We trepann'd the state, and *faced* it *down*." — *Hudibras.*

(*Mach.*) To make smooth or flat the surface of.

— *v. n.* To carry a false appearance; to assume hypocritical airs.

"To *face*, to forge, to scoff, to company." — *Hubberd's Tale.*

— To turn the face; as, to *face* to the right or left.

"*Face* about, man; a soldier, and afraid of the enemy!" *Dryden.*

Face'-ache, *n.* (*Med.*) See TIC DOULOUREUX.

Face'-cloth, *n.* A cloth to cover the face of a dead man. — *Brande.*

Face'-guard, *n.* A mask used by workmen to defend the face. — *Crabb.*

Face'less, *a.* Being without face.

Face'-painter, *n.* A portrait-painter.

Face'-piece, *n.* (*Ship-building.*) A piece wrought on the fore-part of the knee of the head, to assist the conversion of the main-piece, and to shorten the upper bolts of the knee of the head.

Fac'er, *n.* One who faces or opposes with impudence. — A violent blow on the face.

Fac'et, *n.* [Fr. *facette*, dim. of *face*.] A lapidary's term for the small plane surfaces cut on precious stones to reflect the light, and so to increase their lustre.

(*Anat.*) A small, circumscribed portion of the surface of a bone. — *Dunglison*

Fac'eted, *a.* Cut so as to have numerous faces or facets. — *Francis.*

Facetiæ, (*fa-sē'she-ē,*) *n. pl.* [Lat.] Sallies of wit or humor; witticisms; jokes. — *More.*

Face'tious, *a.* [Fr. *facetieux*, from Lat. *facetus*, from *factus*, from *facio*, to make.] Merry; witty; humorous; jocose; jocular; sprightly; abounding with wit and good-humor; sportive; playful; full of pleasantry; exciting laughter; as, a *facetious* remark.

Face'tiously, *adv.* Merrily; gayly; wittily; with pleasantry.

Face'tiousness, *n.* Quality of being facetious; cheerful wit; sportive humor; pleasantry; jocoseness.

Facette', *n.* [Fr.] A facet.

Facia, (*fā'she-ē,*) *n.* [Lat *facies*, a face.] (*Arch.*) A name often given to flat bands or fillets introduced into architectural embellishments, but more frequently applied to the bands of an architrave, which are so placed that the one above projects beyond the surface of that which is immediately below it. In the architrave of the Composite order of architecture two facias are generally used, while in the Corinthian, and sometimes in the Ionic order, three are introduced. (See Fig. 650.)

Fa'cial, *a.* [From Lat. *facies*.] Pertaining to the face. *F. artery.* (*Anat.*) A branch of the external carotid, which rises beneath the digastricus, and is distributed to almost every part of the face.

Fa'cial Angle, *n.* See ANGLE-FACIAL.

Fa'cially, *adv.* In a facial manner.

Fa'cies, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The general aspect or external character of an animal, as it appears on a casual or first view. — *Craig.*

— [Lat.] (*Anat.*) The face.

Facies Hippocrat'ica, *n.* [Lat., Hippocrates' face.] (*Med.*) A particular expression of the countenance, which, after a long illness, immediately precedes death; being regarded as an infallible symptom or prognostic of approaching dissolution. This particular expression of the countenance has been so called from Hippocrates, the first physician who gave an accurate account of this indication and which he has done with a minuteness that the experience of 23 centuries has not been able to alter or improve. The chief characteristics of the facies Hippocratica are, a sharp nose and contracted nostrils, the sockets hollow, and the eyes deeply sunk; pits in the temples, the ears pinched and cold, the forehead dry and wrinkled, the mouth open, and the countenance pale and livid.

Facile, (*fa'sil,*) *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *facilis*, from *facio*, to make.] That may be made or done; easy to be done, accomplished, or performed; easy; not difficult; performable or attainable with little labor; pliant; flexible; easily persuaded to good or bad; yielding; ductile to a fault; ready in performing; dexterous.

Fa'cilely, *adv.* Easily. (R.)

Fa'cileness, *n.* Quality of being facile, or easily persuaded.

Facil'itate, *v. a.* [Fr. *faciliter*, from Lat. *facilitas*, from *facilis*, from *facio*, to make.] To make easy or less difficult; to free from difficulty or impediment, or to diminish it; to lessen the labor of.

Facilita'tion, *n.* Act of facilitating.

Facil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *facilité*; Lat. *facilitas*, from *facilis*, facile.] Quality of being facile or easy; easiness to be performed; freedom from difficulty; ease; readiness proceeding from skill or use; dexterity; pliancy; ductility; easiness to be persuaded; readiness of compliance.

Fac'ing, *n.* A covering in front for ornament or defence; a thin covering, of better material, placed over anything to improve its appearance or increase its strength.

(*Mil.*) A movement performed by troops, by turning upon the heel to the right, left, about, &c.; — almost invariably used in the plural.

(*Arch.*) A term generally employed to mean the better description of material which serves to mask an inferior one, as when stone facing is used upon brickwork, &c.

Fac'ingly, *adv.* In front; in the way of facing.

Fac-sim'ile, *n.* [Lat., from *facio*, I make, and *similis*, like.] An exact imitation of an original in all its traits and peculiarities; a copy as accurate as possible. It is chiefly used in relation to copies of old manuscripts, or of the handwriting of famous men, or of interesting documents, which are made by engraving or lithography.

— *v. a.* To represent by fac-simile. (R.)

Fact, *n.* [Lat. *factum*, from *facio*, to make.] Anything performed, accomplished, or done, or that comes to pass; a deed; an act; a performance; an event; an incident; an occurrence; a circumstance; an effect produced or achieved; reality; truth; verity.

Fac'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *factio.*] The name given by the ancient Romans to the different troops or companies of combatants in the games of the circus. In the time of Justinian 40,000 persons were killed in a contest between two of these factions; and they were at last suppressed by universal consent. The term is applied in a bad sense to any party in a state which attempts, without adequate cause, to disturb the public peace, or that offers uncompromising opposition to the measures of the government.

Fac'tionist, *n.* One who promotes faction.

Fac'tious, *a.* [Fr. *factieux*; Lat. *factiosus*, from *factio.* See FACTION.] Given to faction; addicted to form parties and raise dissensions in opposition to government; turbulent; prone to clamor against public measures or men; pertaining to faction; proceeding from faction.

Fac'tiously, *adv.* In a factious manner; by means of faction; in a turbulent or disorderly manner.

Fac'tiousness, *n.* Quality of being factious; inclination to form parties in opposition to the government or to the public interest; disposition to clamor and raise opposition.

Facti'tious, *a.* [Lat. *factitius*, from *facio*, to make.] Made by art, in distinction from what is produced by nature; artificial.

Facti'tiously, *adv.* In a factitious or unnatural manner.

Facti'tiousness, *n.* Quality of being factitious or artificial.

Fac'titive, *a.* [Lat. *faico, factus*, to make.] Tending to make or cause; positive.

Fac'to, *adv.* [Lat.] (*Law.*) In fact.

Fac'tor, *n.* [Lat., from *facere*, to form; Fr. *facteur.*] (*Math.*) The term applied to each of the quantities which we multiply into one another to form a product.—The multiplicand and multiplier.—The term is also used in the same sense as divisor; so that any quantity which will divide another is a *F.* of it. Thus, the entire factors of 16 are 1, 2, 4, and 8. The prime factors of a quantity are those factors which cannot be exactly divided by any other quantity except 1.

(*Com. Law.*) An agent employed to sell goods or merchandise consigned or delivered to him by or for his principal, for a compensation, commonly called *factorage* or *commission.* — *Brande.*

Fac'torage, *n.* Agency of a factor; the allowance given to a factor by his employer, as a compensation for his services; more commonly called *commission.*

Fac'toress, *n.* A female factor. (R.)

Facto'rial, *a.* Pertaining to a factory; referring to a factory.

(*Math.*) Relating to a factor or factors.

Fac'torship, *n.* The business of a factor.

Fac'tory, *n.* This word was first applied to an establishment of merchants and factors in foreign countries. These factories were governed by several rules adopted for their own support and in order to protect them from the interference of the governments of the countries in which they resided. In modern times these factories have nearly ceased to exist. The mode in which they were instituted seems to have been, that they first had a liberty to trade, then a district was assigned to them in which they were exempt from the jurisdiction of the native courts. The English, at an early period, formed factories in China, which still exist. Factories have also been established by the Venetians, Genoese, Portuguese, Dutch, and French. — Gradually, the word *F.*, more commonly used in England than in this country, has been limited to any building in which cotton, wool, silk, flax, hair, hemp, jute, or tow, are manufactured by machinery worked by steam, water, or some other power. — See MANUFACTORY.

Fac'tory Creek, or ABRAM'S CREEK, in *New York*, formed by the union of Kinderhook and Claverack creeks, and enters the Hudson River from Columbia co.

Fac'tory Point, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Manchester township, Bennington co., on a branch of the Battenkill River, abt. 80 m. S. of Montpelier.

Fac'tory Village, in *Massachusetts*, a village of Hampshire co.

Fac'toryville, in *Michigan*, a village of St. Joseph's co., on Nottawa Creek; *pop.* abt. 300.

Fac'toryville, in *Nebraska*, a post-office of Cass co.

Fac'toryville, in *New York*, a village of Richmond co., on the side of Staten Island. 150 m. S. of Albany.

—A post-village of Tioga co., on the Cayuta Creek, about 265 m. N.W. of New York city.

Fac'toryville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Wyoming co.

Facto'tum, *n.* [Lat. *facio*, to make, and *totus*, all, whole.] A person employed to do all kinds of work.

Fact'ual, *a.* [From *fact.*] Relating to or containing facts.

Fac'tum, *n.*; *pl.* FACTA. [Lat.] (*Law.*) A deed; a man's own act and deed; a culpable or criminal act; an act not founded in law. — A deed; a written instrument under seal; called also *charter.*

(*Arith.*) The product of two quantities multiplied by each other.

Fac'ture, *n.* [Fr.] (*Com.*) An invoice or bill of parcels.

Fac'ulæ, *n. pl.* [Lat. dim. of *fax*, a torch.] (*Astron.*) Those portions of the sun's disc which appear brighter than the rest of his surface. — See SUN.

Fac'ulty, *n.* [Fr. *faculté*; Lat. *facultas*, from *facilis*, facile.] The power of doing anything; capability, power, means, or opportunity of doing anything easily. — Facility of performance; the peculiar skill derived from practice aided by nature. — Habitual skill or ability; dexterity; adroitness. — That power of the mind or intellect which enables it to receive, revive, or modify perceptions; ability; talent; gift; endowment; personal quality. — Disposition or habit, good or ill.

"I am traduced by tongues which neither knew my *faculties* nor person."— *Shaks.*

—Privilege; a right or power granted to a person. — The individuals constituting a scientific profession, or a branch of one, taken collectively; distinctively, the professors of medicine; the masters and professors of the several sciences in a college or university; one of the members or departments of a university.

(*Phil.*) A term applied to those active powers of the mind which are original and natural, and which make part of the constitution of the mind. Capacity, on the other hand, is applied to those manifestations of mind in which it is generally regarded as passive, as affected or acted upon by something external to itself. "Powers natural and active," says Sir William Hamilton, "are called *faculties.* Powers natural and passive, *capacities* or *receptivities.* Powers acquired are habits, and habit is used both in an active and passive sense. The power again of acquiring a habit is called a *disposition.*" When philosophers thus classify the different operations of the mind, and assign them to different powers, it is not to be supposed that they regard the mind as made up of so many distinct parts. The mind manifests itself in different ways, and it is only these manifestations that they arrange and classify; when, therefore, they speak of a power or faculty of the mind, they mean only that certain operations of the mind have been observed and classified, according to the conditions and circumstances under which they manifest themselves. "This way of speaking of faculties," says Locke, "has misled many into a confused notion of so many distinct agents in us, which had their several provinces and authorities, and did command, obey, and perform several actions, as so many distinct beings; which has been no small occasion of wrangling, obscurity, and uncertainty, in questions relating to them."

Fac'und, *a.* [Lat. *facundus*; *for, fari*, to speak.] Eloquent.

Facun'dious, *a.* Eloquent; full of words. (R.)

Facun'dity, *n.* [Lat. *facunditas.*] Quality of being facund; eloquence. (R.)

Fade', *v. a.* [Fr. *fade*; Ger. *fad*; akin to Lat. *vadere*, to go or vanish; Fr. *fader.*] To wear away; to cause to wither; to deprive of freshness.

—*v. n.* To vanish; to grow dim; to waste away; to perish or lose strength gradually; to decline; to languish.

—To lose color; to tend from a brighter to a weaker color.

Fad'ed, *p. a.* Decayed; withered; having become less vivid in color.

Fad'edly, *adv.* Poorly; meanly; decayedly.

Fade'less, *a.* Unfading.

Fadge', *v. n.* [A. S. *fegan*; Ger. *fügen*, to join.] To come close; to fit; to suit; to agree.

—*n.* A bundle of sticks; a piece of a thick cake; a sack.

Fad'ienskoi, a Russian island of the Arctic Ocean, in the govt. of Yakatsk; Lat. 76° N., Lon. 141° to 145° E. It is 100 m. long, by about 40 broad, and is inhabited.

Fad'ing, *n.* Loss of strength or color; decay.

Fad'ingly, *adv.* In a fading manner.

Fad'ingness, *n.* Liability to fade or lose freshness.

Fad'y, *a.* Losing color or strength.

Fad Loch, a lake of Scotland, in the island of Bute, 6 m. from Rothesay.

Fæ'cal, *a.* See FECAL.

Fæ'ces, *n. pl.* [Lat.] (*Physiol.*) The excrementitious contents of the bowels — the refuse of the food and aliment, from which all the nutritious particles have been extracted by digestion and absorption in their passage along the intestines; and sometimes called alvine discharges, or the *egesta.*

—Sediments; dregs; lees; settlings after distillation and infusion.

Fæ'cula, *n.* See FECULA.

Faenza, (*fa-aint'sa,*) a city of Italy, 20 m. from Ravenna. *Manuf.* Earthenware, paper, silk twist, and fabrics. *F.*, the ancient *Faventia*, was at one period a town of the Boii, was afterwards a *municipium* under the Romans, and was annexed to the States of the Church in the 15th cent., by Pope Alexander VI., in which condition it remained till 1860, when, with the Emilian provinces, it was annexed to the kingdom of Italy. *Pop.* 22,641.

Faë'ric, *a.* and *n.* Same as FAIRY, *q. v.*

Fag, *v. a.* [Sax. *fæge*; Ger. *feig*, fearful, timorous.] To cause any one to labor very severely and constantly; to make one act as a fag or drudge.

—*v. n.* To have a sensation of dread, as one about to die.

—To grow weary; to tire.

—To labor to weariness; to drudge.

—*n.* A menial drudge; a school-boy who discharges menial services for another, of a higher class or form, at the great English schools.

Fag'-end, *n.* The end of a web of cloth; the intertwisted ends of a rope; the worse or meaner part of a thing.

Fag'ging, *n.* [A.S.] A system of servitude at one time general in the higher schools of England, and which has not yet entirely disappeared. It consists in the junior boys, or those of the lower school, as it is called, being compelled to act as servants, or "fags," to the older or more advanced pupils. The fag is under entire subjection to his master, having to attend to his fire, prepare his meals, brush his clothes, and perform other menial duties; and even to smuggle into the house forbidden delicacies for his master's use, and bearing the punishment if detected. The commissioners report, with reference to this custom, that while some menial offices too often assigned to fags, ought, in their opinion, to be allotted to servants, on the whole they think that it is not degrading to the juniors, and has no injurious effect upon the character of the seniors.

Fag'leysville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Montgomery co.

Fagon, GUY CRESCENT, (*fa-gawng'*,) physician to Louis XIV., b. at Paris, 1632. He defended the doctrine of the circulation of blood, and collected numerous plants to enrich the royal gardens, of which he was superintendent. D. 1718.

Fagopy'rum, *n.* [From Lat. *fagus*, beech, and *pyrum*, a pear — the fruit resembling in shape a beech-nut.] (*Bot.*) The Buckwheat, *q. v.*, a genus of plants, order *Polygonaceæ.* The *Fagopyrum esculentum*, called in France *blé sarragin*, is cultivated on account of the farinaceous albumen of its seeds, which are used, as grain, for food of man and cattle. It is upright, branched, 1 to 3 feet in height; the leaves are between heart-shaped and arrow-shaped, the flowers pale-red, the seed (nut) black and triangular, the angles even (not toothed). It is a common crop in France and in this country. Bees delight in its flowers, and in some of the States it is sown on that account.

Fag'ot, *n.* [Fr. *fagot*; Armoric and Welsh *fagod.*] A bundle of sticks or small branches of trees bound together. — In times of religious persecution, the *F.* was a badge worn on the sleeve of the upper garment of such persons as had abjured heresy, being put on after the person had publicly carried a *F.* to some appointed place, by way of penance. To leave off the wearing of this badge was sometimes regarded as a sign of apostacy. Among military men in England, fagots were persons hired by officers whose companies were not full, to muster and hide the deficiencies of the company, and thus cheat the government. *Fagot-votes*, in English politics, were votes created by the partitioning of an estate into numerous small tenements, which were let to persons at an almost nominal rent, upon condition of voting at elections, according to the dictates of the lessor.

—*v. a.* To tie together; to collect in a bundle; to bind promiscuously.

"He was too warm on picking work to dwell,
But *fagoted* his notions as they fell." — *Dryden.*

Fag'oting, *n.* A term applied to the *binding* together of the prunings of hedges.

Fagot'to, *n.* [It., a bundle of sticks.] (*Mus.*) A brass wind-instrument, blown with a reed, which can be taken in pieces, — whence its name; a bassoon. — *Worcester.*

Fa'gus, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *phago*, I eat.] (*Bot.*) The Beech, a genus of trees, order *Corylaceæ.* The common beech, *F. Americana*, almost identical with the European beech, *F. sylvatica*, forms one of the tallest and most majestic trees of the forest, abounding in the Middle, Western, and Southern States, in deep, moist soil, and in a cool atmosphere. The trunks of the trees are



Fig. 983. — BEECH. FLOWER AND FRUIT, (natural size.)
(*Fagus Americana.*)

frequently 8–11 feet in circumference, and more than 100 feet high. The bark is smooth, ash-colored; the leaves alternate, plicate in vernation; staminate aments on long pendulous peduncles; nut small, 2 together in the 4-lobed burr, oily, sweet, and nutritious; timber fine-grained, with reddish duramen, and white albumen. The roots do not descend deeply into the soil, but extend to a considerable distance close under the surface. The Red-beech is now regarded only as a variety. There are several beautiful varieties in cultivation, with purple foliage, silver foliage, &c.

Fahl'erz, or **Fahl'ite,** *n.* (*Min.*) Same as TETRAHEDRITE, *q. v.*

Fahlun, or FALUN, (*fa'loon,*) a town of Sweden, 55 m. from Gefle, celebrated for its copper-mines. *Manuf.* Cotton and yarn. *Pop.* 6,218.

Fahl'unite, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral crystallizing in six twelve-sided prisms, of a grayish-green to a dark olive-green color, and of pearly lustre. *Sp. gr.* 2·6–2·8. *Comp.* Silica 44·9, alumina 30·7, peroxide of iron 7·22, potash 1·38, magnesia 6·04, water 8·65, peroxide of manganese 1·90, lime 0·95.

Fahr'enheit, GABRIEL DANIEL, an eminent natural philosopher. He was a native of Dantzic: b. 1686, d. 1736. He is principally known as the inventor of the thermometer-scale which bears his name. — See THERMOMETER.

Faïence, (*fa'yāns.*) [From *Faenza*, a town in Italy, or *Fayence*, a small town in France.] (*Fine Arts.*) Pottery, consisting of a common earthenware ground, covered with a glaze, and enamelled with painted designs. It

is also called *Rafaelle ware*, because Rafaelle was thought in his early days to have been engaged in this department of the art; but the Rafaelle who was employed in painting pottery was a Raffaello Ciarlo of Urbino, who lived in 16th c. See POTTERY, p. 1961.

Fai-Fo, (*fi-fo,*) a town of Cochin-China, 15 m. from Turon; *pop.* 16,000.

Fail, *v. a.* [Fr. *failler*, from Lat. *fallere*, to deceive; allied to the Ger. *fehlen*, and Gr. *sphallein.*] To desert; to disappoint; to forsake; to abandon; to omit; not to perform; to be wanting in.

"As proud lords be when fortune *fails* them."—*Sidney.*

—*v. n.* To miss; to err; to fall down; to be made low; to sink; to give way.—To die; to perish; to become extinct.

"The faithful *fail* from among the children of men."—*Ps.* xii. 1.

—To sink; to be borne down; to come to an end.—To miss; not to succeed; to miscarry.—To be deficient in duty.

—*n.* Omission; nonperformance; failure.

Without fail. Absolutely; certainly; unreservedly.

Fail'ing, *p. a.* Miscarrying; becoming insufficient; decaying; declining.

—*n* Deficiency; weakness; failure; foible; miscarriage.

"And e'en his *failings* leaned to virtue's side."—*Goldsmith.*

—Act of becoming insolvent; bankruptcy.

Fail'ingly, *adv.* By failing.

Fail'lite, *n.* [Fr.] (*Fr. Law.*) Bankruptcy; failure.—The condition of a merchant who ceases to pay his debts.

Fails'worth, a town of England, in Lancashire, 5 m. from Manchester. *Manuf.* Cotton-spinning. *Pop.* 5,000.

Fail'ure, *n.* A failing; deficiency; cessation of supply, or total defect: omission; non-performance; decay, or defect from decay; a breaking or becoming insolvent.

Fain, *a.* [A. S. *fægen, fegen. gefagen*, glad, *fægnian*, to rejoice.] Glad; joyful; pleased: rejoiced.

—*adv.* Gladly; with joy or pleasure.

Fainéants, or **Do-nothing Kings.** (*Fr. Hist.*) The name given to some of the Merovingian sovereigns, who were the puppets of the mayors of the palace.—See MEROVINGIAN, and MAYORS OF THE PALACE.

Faint, *v. n.* [A. S. *fynigean.* to become musty, to decay, to spoil in any manner.] To fade; to wither; to decay; to become feeble; to lose the animal functions: to lose strength and color, and become senseless and motionless; to swoon; to decline or fail in strength and vigor; to be weak; to sink into dejection; to lose courage or spirit; to disappear; to vanish.

—*a.* Enfeebled, so as to be inclined to swoon; enfeebled with exhaustion; weak; languid; low; feeble; not bright or vivid; not strong, as color; not loud, as sound; not striking, as a resemblance; not vigorous; dejected; not active; depressed; dispirited.

Faint'-hearted, *a.* Cowardly; timorous; dejected; easily depressed, or yielding to fear.

Faint'ing, *p. a.* Falling into a swoon; failing; losing strength or courage; becoming feeble or timid.

—*n.* (*Med.*) A sudden and total or partial unconsciousness, resulting from impaired circulation of the blood through the brain, occasioned commonly by diminished action of the heart. The functions of the nervous system, respiration, and the action of the heart, are either suspended or very much diminished in force. The causes of *F.* are various,—as any strong mental emotion, loss of blood, severe pain, or anything that tends to diminish the vital energy of the system. Usually the patient is first conscious of a singing in the ears, then the sight becomes confused and all the senses deadened; the countenance becomes deadly pale, and the limbs are unable to support the weight of the body, which sinks to the earth. *F.*, if occasioned by a diseased state of the brain or heart, or if prolonged, may result in death: but if arising from any trivial cause, the patient generally speedily recovers. He should be laid on his back, with his head low and his dress loosened about the neck; abundance of fresh air should be admitted to him, and cold water may be sprinkled on his face and neck, or ammonia applied to the nostrils.

Faint'ish, *a.* Slightly faint.

Faint'ishness, *n.* A slight degree of faintness.

Faint'ly, *adv.* With faintness; feebly; languidly; without vigor or activity; timorously.

Faint'ness, *n.* State of being faint; loss of strength, color, and respiration; feebleness; languor; inactivity; want of vigor or energy; want of brightness or vividness; feebleness or weakness, as of sound; feebleness of mind; feebleness of respiration; timorousness; dejection; irresolution.

Faints, *n. pl.* The impure and weak spirits constituting the last runnings of the still in the distillation of whiskey.

Fair, *a.* [A.S. *fæger, fægr*, beautiful, from *fægra*, to adorn.] Shining; bright; clear; free from spots; free from a dark hue; white; beautiful; handsome; properly; having a handsome face; pleasing to the eye; handsome or beautiful, in general; pure; not cloudy or overcast; favorable; prosperous; open; direct; open to attack or access; unobstructed.

—Frank; honest; equal; just; reasonable; impartial; peaceful; not violent; not effected by insidious or unlawful methods; not foul; candid; not sophistical or insidious; honorable; mild; civil; pleasing; not harsh; equitable and just; merited; liberal; not narrow; plain; legible; free from stain or blemish; unspotted; untarnished; middling: medium.

—*adv.* Frankly; openly; civilly; complaisantly; candidly; honestly; equitably; happily; successfully; on good terms.

—*n.* Elliptically, a fair woman; a handsome female; the fair, or female sex.

Fair, *n.* [Fr. *foire*, probably from Lat *forum*, a market-place; Sp. *féria;* It. *feria;* from. Lat. *feriæ*, holidays, festivals, connected with the root which appears in Gr. *chairō*, to rejoice.] A stated market in a particular town or city; a stated meeting of buyers and sellers for trade.

Fair, *n.* [Fr. *foire;* Welsh *fair;* Lat. *forum*, a market-place.] A larger species of market, which is held at more distant intervals, and sometimes devoted to one species of merchandise, sometimes to several. In the earlier stages of society, and in inland countries, where the facilities for commerce are comparatively circumscribed, the bringing together of commodities and dealers at certain times and in convenient places is of the utmost importance; and for this purpose various privileges have been annexed to fairs, and numerous facilities afforded for the disposal of property in them. In England and in other countries where the growth of towns, and the facilities afforded for the disposal and purchase of all kinds of produce have rendered them less necessary now than formerly, fairs have lost much of their ancient splendor and importance, and many have almost disappeared. The cattle and horse fairs have declined least of any. The principal fairs in Great Britain are the August Horse *F.* at Horncastle, Lincolnshire, where many thousand horses are annually exhibited for sale; the *F.* for the sale of Scotch cattle at St. Faith's, near Norwich; the Weyhill *F.* in Hampshire for the sale of sheep: and the fairs at Falkirk, Melrose, and Lockerby in Scotland. In Germany, the principal fairs are those of Leipsic, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, and Frankfort-on-the-Oder. In France, the *F.* of Beaucaire was formerly the largest in Europe, and is still frequented by a vast concourse of people. The great *F.* of Nishnij-Novgorod, in Russia, is at present the most important in Europe, being frequented by buyers and sellers from different parts of Europe and Northern and Central Asia. A celebrated Russian *F.* is held at Kiachta, on the Chinese frontier, where the greater part of the commerce between the Chinese and Russian empires is transacted. A large *F.* is held at Mecca during the resort of pilgrims to that place. In the United States, fairs for charitable and religious purposes are frequently held in all parts of the country, at which a great variety of articles, collected by donation or purchase, are exposed for sale. Important fairs for the competitive exhibition of live-stock and various industrial products are held by the U. S. National Agricultural Society, the State agricultural societies, the Mechanic's Institute at Boston, the American Institute at New York, the Franklin Institute at Philadelphia, and by other institutions of similar character. These are, however, merely competitive exhibitions of animal and industrial products, and have no commercial character.

Fair'bank, in *Indiana*, a township of Sullivan co.; *pop.* abt 1,100.

Fair'bank, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Buchanan co.; *pop.* 1,143.

Fair Bluff, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of Columbus co.

Fair'burn, in *Georgia*, a post-village on the boundary line between Campbell and Fayette cos., abt. 100 m. N. W. of Milledgeville.

Fair'burn, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Campbell co.

Fair'bury, a post-village of Livingston co., abt. 60 m. E. of Peoria.

Fair Dale, in *Arkansas*, a post-office of Arkansas co.

Fair Dale, in *New York*, a post-office of Oswego co.

Fair'dale, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Susquehanna co.; abt. 7 m. S.W. of Montrose.

Fair Deal'ing, in *Kentucky*, a P. O. of Marshall co.

Fair'fax, THOMAS, LORD, general of the Parliamentary army in the English civil war, B. 1611, was the eldest son of Ferdinand, Lord Fairfax. On the first breaking out of the civil discontents, following the example of his father, and additionally influenced, it is said, *F.* embraced the popular side, and ranged himself as one of the firmest opponents of the royal party in church and state. On the commencement of hostilities, he was commissioned by the Parliament to act as general of the horse under his father, who was made then commander in the north. After the passing of the *self-denying ordinance*, *F.* was appointed general conjointly with Cromwell.—He and Skipton commanded the main body of the Parliamentary army at the battle of Naseby; after which he marched with a powerful division to the W. counties; and, having reduced Exeter and other important towns, proceeded to lay siege to Oxford: on the surrender of which he gave evidence of the amenity of his disposition and the cultivation of his mind, by his care to preserve the Bodleian Library from pillage. And it should not be forgotten that his conduct toward the captured cities in the W. districts, and, indeed, in all conjunctures and on all occasions, was marked by the highest sense of honor and humanity. During the Commonwealth, Cromwell treated him with contempt, and he seems to have held aloof from all party complications; but when it became evident that the restoration of the monarchy was the general wish and resolution of the country, he came forward to co-operate in bringing about that event. It was through his influence mainly that the Irish brigade forsook Lambert, and joined Monk's army. *F.* then seized York on the royal behalf: was made a member of *the healing parliament;* and was nominated head of the committee appointed to wait upon Charles II. at the Hague, and to invite him to seat himself upon the throne of England. On the Restoration he withdrew altogether from active life, retiring to his beloved home in the country, where he D. in 1671. *F.* was not a man of the highest order, or even of a high order, of intellect; but he was a conscientious, well-informed, humane, liberal, stout-hearted, and right-minded gentleman and soldier. Anxious to do his duty by all to the best of his knowledge, he had not ambition and sought neither rank nor wealth for himself;—a rare example in any country or time.



Fig. 984.—LORD FAIRFAX.

Fair'fax, in *Indiana*, a village of Wayne co., abt. 8 m. N.W. of Richmond.

Fairfax, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Linn co., abt. 10 m. S.W. of Cedar Rapids.

Fairfax, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Highland co., abt. 55 m. E. of Cincinnati.

Fairfax, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Franklin co., on the Lamoille River, abt. 38 m. N.E. by N. of Montpelier; *pop.* of township abt. 2,500.

Fairfax, in *Virginia*, a N.E. co., bordering on Maryland and the District of Columbia; *area*, abt. 430 sq. m. *Rivers.* Potomac and Occoquan rivers. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, not generally fertile. It contains Mount Vernon, the residence of George Washington, about 15 m. below Washington City. *Cap.* Fairfax Court-House. *Pop.* abt. 15,000.

Fairfax, or CULPEPER COURT-HOUSE, in *Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Culpepper co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

Fairfax Court-House, in *Virginia*, a post-town, cap. of Fairfax co., abt. 120 m. N. of Richmond; *pop.* abt. 600.

Fair'-field, *n.* Just and equitable terms; open square for action or operation.

Fair'field, in *Alabama*, a village of Pickens co., on the Tombigbee River, abt. 50 m. S. by W. of Tuscaloosa.

Fairfield, in *California*, a village, cap. of Solano co. abt. 50 m. N.N.E. of San Francisco; *pop.* abt. 700.

Fairfield, in *Connecticut*, a S.W. co., bordering on Long Island Sound and New York State; *area*, abt. 650 sq. m. *Rivers.* Housatonic River, and other smaller streams. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Caps.* Fairfield and Danbury. *Pop.* in 1870, 95,370.

—A post-village, township, port of entry, and semi capital of Fairfield co., on Long Island Sound, abt. 22 m. S.W. of New Haven. It has an excellent harbor, and commands considerable trade. The village is well built, and contains some fine structures. To the N. is the village of Greenfield Hill, made famous by Dwight's poem of that name. *F.* was settled in 1659, and in 1779 was burnt by command of Governor Tryon. *Pop.* of township in 1870, 5,642.

Fairfield, in *Illinois*, a village of Bureau co.

—A post-village, cap. of Wayne co., abt. 150 m. S.S.E. of Springfield; *pop.* abt. 800.

Fairfield, in *Indiana*, a township of De Kalb co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

—A post-village and township of Franklin co., on the E. fork of White River, abt. 48 m. N.W. of Cincinnati; *pop.* of township abt. 1,500.

—A village of Howard co., abt. 5 m. S. of Kokomo.

—A township of Tippecanoe co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Fairfield, in *Iowa*, a township of Cedar co.; *pop.* 539.

—A township of Fayette co.; *pop.* 1,155.

—A township of Grundy co.; *pop.* 612.

—A township of Jackson co.; *pop.* 785.

—A post-village, cap. of Jefferson co., on Big Cedar Creek, abt. 50 m. W. by N. of Burlington; *pop.* 1,612.

Fairfield, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Nelson co., abt. 10 m. N.E. of Bardstown.

Fairfield, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Somerset co., on the Kennebec River, abt. 25 m. N. by E. of Augusta; *pop.* of township abt. 3,500.

Fairfield, in *Maryland*, a P. O. of St. Mary's co.

Fairfield, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Lenawee co.; *pop.* about 2,500.

—A township of Shiawassee co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

Fairfield, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Benton co., on Pomme de Terre River, abt. 100 m. S.W. of Jefferson City.

Fairfield, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Hyde co.

Fairfield, in *New Jersey*, a township of Cumberland co.; *pop.* in 1870, 3,011.

—A village of Essex co., abt. 11 m. N.W. of Newark.

Fairfield, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Herkimer co., abt. 16 m. E. of Utica; *pop.* of township in 1870, 1,653.

Fairfield, in *Ohio*, a S. central co.; *area*, abt. 490 sq. m. *Rivers.* Hockhocking River, and Little Walnut and Rush creeks. *Surface*, diversified: *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Limestone and freestone. *Cap.* Lancaster. *Pop.* abt. 45,000.

—A township of Butler co.; *pop.* abt. 3,500.

—A village and township of Columbiana co., abt. 160 m. N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* of township abt. 3,400.

—A township of Greene co.; *pop.* abt. 750.

—A post-village in Bath township, Greene co., abt. 65 m. N.N.E. of Cincinnati; *pop.* abt. 600.

—A township of Highland co.; *pop.* abt. 3,200.

—A township of Huron co.; *pop.* abt. 2,300.
—A township of Madison co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.
—A township of Tuscarawas co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.
—A township of Washington co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.
Fair'field, in *Oregon*, a village of Marion co., on the Willamette River, abt. 12 m. N. of Salem.
Fairfield, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Adams co., abt. 42 m. S.W. of Harrisburg.
—A township of Crawford co.; *pop.* abt. 2,300.
—A village of Huntingdon co., on Shavers Creek, abt. 100 m. W.N.W. of Harrisburg.
—A village of Lancaster co., abt. 22 m. S. by E. of Lancaster.
—A township of Lycoming co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.
—A village of Somerset co., about 18 m. S. by E. of Somerset.
—A township of Westmoreland co.; *pop.* abt. 2,800.
Fairfield, in *S. Carolina*, a N. central dist.; *area*, abt. 680 sq. m. *Rivers.* Wateree, Broad, and Little rivers, and Wateree Creek. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Winnsborough. *Pop.* abt. 25,000.
Fairfield, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Bedford co., abt. 55 m. S. by E. of Nashville.
Fairfield, in *Texas*, a post-village, cap. of Freestone co., abt. 153 m. N.E. of Austin; *pop.* abt. 900.
Fairfield, in *Utah*, a post-office of Utah co.
Fairfield, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Franklin co., abt. 45 m. N.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* of township about 3,000.
Fairfield, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Rockbridge co., abt. 145 m. W. of Richmond.
Fairfield, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village on the boundary line between Rock and Walworth cos.
—A township of Sauk co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.
Fairfield Corners, in *Maine*, a post-village of Somerset co., on the Kennebec River, about 22 m. N.N.E. of Augusta.
Fair Grove, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Tuscola co., about 78 m. N.E. of Lansing; *pop.* about 600.
Fair Ha'ven, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of New Haven co., on the Quinepiac River, about 2 m. E. of New Haven; *pop.* about 4,400.
Fair Haven, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Carroll co., about 8 m. S.S.E. of Mount Carroll.
Fair Haven, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Bristol co., on Buzzard's Bay, about 55 m. S. by E. of Boston; *pop.* of township about 5,000.
Fair Haven, in *Michigan*, a post-office of St. Clair co.
Fair Haven, in *Minnesota*, a township of Olmstead co.; *pop.* about 800.
—A post-village and township of Stearns co., on Clear Water River, about 22 m. W. of Monticello.
Fair Haven, in *New York*, a post-village of Cayuga co., on Lake Ontario.
Fair Haven, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Preble co., on Four Mile Creek, about 40 m. N.N.W. of Cincinnati.
Fair Haven, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Rutland co., about 55 m. S.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* of township about 1,800.
Fair Head, or BENMORE HEAD, a lofty promontory on the N. coast of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Antrim, about 5 m. E.N.E. of Ballycastle. It is a huge mass of columnar greenstone, about 535 ft. high.
Fair Hill, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Cecil co., abt. 8 m. N. of Elkton.
Fair Hill, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Rockingham co.
Fair Hill, in *W. Virginia*, a P. O. of Marshall co.
Fair'ing, *n.* A present given at a fair.
Fair'ish, *a.* Reasonably or moderately fair.
Fair'ishly, *adv.* In a tolerably fair manner.
Fair Isle, lies between the Shetland and Orkney Isles, 22 m. from Sumburgh Head. It is 4 m. long by a breadth of 2¼. Here, 1588, the duke of Medina, admiral of the Spanish Armada, was shipwrecked.
Fair'land, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Shelby co., abt. 19 m. S.E. of Indianapolis.
Fairland, in *Kansas*, a post-office of Marshall co.
Fair'lee, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Kent co.
Fair'lee, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Orange co., on the Connecticut River, about 30 m. S.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* about 800.
Fair'ly, *adv.* In a fair manner; commodiously; conveniently; advantageously; frankly; honestly; justly; equitably; without disguise or fraud; openly; ingenuously; plainly; candidly; without perversion or violence; without blots; in plain letters; plainly; legibly; completely; thoroughly; softly; gently.
Fair'mont, or FAIR'MOUNT, in *Minnesota*, a post-village, cap. of Martin co., about 50 m. S.S.W. of Mankato; *pop.* about 250.
Fairmont, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Clarke co., about 44 m. N.W. of Quincy, Illinois.
Fairmont, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Marion co., on the Monongahela River, about 300 m. W. of Baltimore, Maryland; *pop.* about 1,000.
Fair'mount, in *Georgia*, a post-office of Gordon co.
Fairmount, in *Illinois*, a township of Pike co.; *pop.* about 1,600.
—A post-office of Vermilion co.
Fairmount, in *Indiana*, a post-village and township of Grant co., about 10 m. S. of Marion; *pop.* of township about 1,650.
Fairmount, in *Kansas*, a P. O. of Leavenworth co.
Fairmount, in *Kentucky*, a P. O. of Jefferson co.
Fairmount, in *Maryland*, a P. O. of Somerset co.
Fairmount, in *Massachusetts*, a P. O. of Norfolk co.
Fairmount, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Hunterdon co., about 50 m. N. of Trenton.
Fair Mount, in *New York*, a P. O. of Onondaga co.
Fairmount, in *Ohio*, a village of Miami co.
Fairmount, in *Pennsylvania*. See PHILADELPHIA.
—A village of Lancaster co.
—A township of Luzerne co., about 22 m. W. of Wilkesbarre; *pop.* about 1,600.
Fair'mount Spring, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Luzerne co.
Fair'ness, *n.* Quality of being fair; clearness; freedom from spots or blemishes; whiteness; purity; freedom from stain or blemish; beauty; elegance; frankness; candor; honesty; ingenuousness; openness; freedom from disguise, insidiousness, or prevarication; equality of terms; equity; distinctness; freedom from blots or obscurity.
Fair Oaks, in *California*, a P. O. of San Mateo co.
Fair Oaks, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Adrian co.
Fair Oaks, in *Virginia*, about 7 m. E. of Richmond. *Battle of.* See CHICKAHOMINY.
Fair'one, *n.* A fair woman; a handsome female; a beauty.
Fairplains', in *Michigan*, a township of Montcalm co., about 45 m. N.W. of Lansing; *pop.* about 750.
Fair'-play, *n.* Equitable conduct; just or liberal action: justice. — *Worcester.*
Fairplay, in *Arkansas*, a post-village of Hot Springs co.
Fairplay, in *California*, a post-village of El Dorado co., about 16 m. S.E. of Placerville.
Fairplay, in *Colorado*, a post-village of Park co., abt. 80 m. S.W. of Denver.
Fairplay, in *Georgia*, a village of Morgan co., abt. 115 m. W. of Augusta.
Fair Play, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Jefferson co.
Fairplay, in *Indiana*, a village and township of Green co., on the W. Fork of White River, about 75 m. S.W. of Indianapolis; *pop.* of township, about 750.
Fair Play, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Polk co.
Fair Play, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Jefferson co.
Fair Play, in *S. Carolina*, a post-office of Pickens dist.
Fairplay, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Grant co., about 12 m. N.N.W. of Galena.
Fair'port, in *Indiana*, a village of Allen co., on the Maumee River, about 15 m. E. by N. of Fort Wayne.
Fairport, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Muscatine co., on the Mississippi River, about 40 m. E.S.E. of Iowa City.
Fairport, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Granville co.
Fairport, or HORSE'HEADS, in *New York*, a post-village of Chemung co., about 6 m. N.W. of Elmira; *pop.* about 1,400. See HORSEHEADS.
Fairport, in *Ohio*, a village of Lake co., on Lake Erie, about 165 m. N.E. of Columbus.
Fair'-spoken, *a.* Using fair speech; bland; civil; courteous; plausible.
Fair'ton, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Cumberland co., about 4 m. S. of Bridgeton.
Fair'view, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Walker co.
Fairview, in *Georgia*, a village of Franklin co., about 100 m. N. of Milledgeville.
Fairview, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Clinton co., about 13 m. S.W. of Vandalia.
—A post-village and township of Fulton co., about 75 m. N.N.W. of Springfield; *pop.* of township about 1,400.
Fairview, in *Indiana*, a township of Fayette co.; *pop.* about 800.
—A vill. of Fayette co., abt. 50 m. E. by S. of Indianapolis.
—A post-village of Randolph co., on the Mississinewa River, about 75 m. N.E. of Indianapolis.
Fairview, in *Iowa*, a township of Allamakee co.; *pop.* 545.
—A township of Jasper co.; *pop.* 2,293.
—A post-village and township of Jones co., about 4 m. S.W. of Anamosa; *pop.* 1,147.
—A township of Monona co.; *pop.* 109.
—A township of Shelby co.; *pop.* 346.
Fairview, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Todd co., about 190 m. S.W. of Frankfort.
Fairview, in *Louisiana*, a P. O. of Concordia parish.
Fairview, in *Maryland*, a P. O. of Washington co.
Fairview, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Fillmore co., about 13 m. W. of Preston.
Fairview, in *Missouri*, a village of Pettis co., about 75 m. W. by N. of Jefferson City.
—A village of Randolph co., about 16 m. S. of Macon City.
—A post-office of St. Louis co.
Fairview, in *Nebraska*, a village of Sarpy co., on the Platte River, about 11 m. W.S.W. of Bellevue.
Fairview, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of Buncombe co., about 240 m. N. of Raleigh.
Fairview, in *New Jersey*. See QUAKERTOWN.
Fairview, in *New York*, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., about 45 m. S.E. of Buffalo.
Fairview, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Guernsey co., abt. 45 m. E. by N. of Zanesville.
Fairview, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Alleghany co., on the Alleghany River, about 10 m. N.E. of Pittsburg.
—A village of Beaver co., about 40 m. N.W. of Pittsburg.
—A village and township of Butler co., about 14 m. N.E. of Butler; *pop.* of township about 1,600.
—A village of Cumberland co., on the Susquehanna River, nearly opposite Harrisburg.
—A post-township of Erie co., on Lake Erie, about 10 m. S.W. of Erie; *pop.* about 3,000.
—A township of Mercer co.; *pop.* about 950.
—A township of York co.; *pop.* about 2,800.
Fairview, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village of Greenville district, about 80 m. N.W. of Columbia.
Fair View, in *Utah*, a post-office of San Pete co.
Fairview, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Crawford co.
—A post-office of Grant co.
Fairview, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Hancock co., about 35 m. N. of Wheeling.
Fairview Village, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Montgomery co.
Fair'ville, in *New York*, a post-village of Wayne co., about 30 m. E. of Rochester.
Fair'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P.O. of Chester co.
Fair'water, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Fond du Lac co., about 22 m. W. of Fond du Lac.
Fair'-way, *n.* The mid passage in a short channel; the navigable part of a river.
Fair'weather, in *Alaska*, a mountain about 35 m. N.E. of Cape Fairweather. It is an important land-mark on the British and American frontier, and is said to be nearly 15,000 feet high.
Fair Weather, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Adams co.
Fairweather Island, in *Connecticut*, at the entrance of Black Rock Harbor. It has a light-house. Lat. 41° 8′ 24″ N., Lon. 73° 13′ 30″ W., 45 ft. above the sea-level.
Fair'y, *n.* [Fr. *fée*; Ger. *fee*; Sp. *fada*; It. *fata*; probably from Lat. *fatum*, a prophetic declaration, from *fa*, root of obsolete *for*, *fatus*, to speak. In O. Fr., *par féerie* signifies fatally. Pers. *pari*, a fairy.] A fay; an imaginary being or spirit, supposed to assume a human form, dance in meadows, steal infants, and play a variety of pranks; an enchantress.

(*Myth.*) In the traditional mythology of the nations of Western Europe, *fairies* (the *elves* of the Anglo-Saxons; see ELF) were generally believed to be a kind of intermediate beings, partaking both of the nature of men and spirits, having material bodies, and yet possessed of the power of making themselves invisible, and of passing through any sort of enclosure. They were remarkably small in stature, with fair complexions, and generally clothed in green. Their haunts were believed to be groves, verdant meadows, and the slopes of hills, and their great diversion dancing hand-in-hand in a circle, as mentioned in *Midsummer Night's Dream*. The traces of their tiny feet are supposed to remain visible in the grass long afterwards, and are called *Fairy Rings* or *Circles*, (q. v.) They were regarded as being sometimes benevolent, and sometimes mischievous. The diseases of cattle were frequently attributed to their mischievous operations; and cattle that died suddenly, without any apparent cause, were commonly said to be *elf-shot*. They were said to be very fond of young children, and were in the habit of carrying away such as they could lay hold of, and leave vixens of their own in their room. In Poole's *Parnassus* are given the names of the fairy court: "*Oberon*, the emperor: *Mab*, the empress; *Perriwiggin*, *Perriwinkle*, *Puck*, *Hobgoblin*, *Tomalin*, *Tom Thumb*, courtiers: *Hop*, *Mop*, *Drop*, *Pip*, *Drip*, *Skip*, *Tub*, *Tib*, *Tick*, *Pink*, *Pin*, *Quick*, *Gill*, *Jon*, *Tit*, *Wap*, *Wim*, *Nit*, the maids of honor: *Nymphidia*, the mother of the maids." Croker, in his *Fairy Legends and Traditions of the South of Ireland*, describes them as beings "a few inches high, airy, and almost transparent in body; so delicate in their form, that a dewdrop, when they chance to dance on it, trembles, indeed, but never breaks. Both sexes are of extraordinary beauty, and mortal beings cannot be compared to them." They live in large societies, and are governed by a queen; and the peasantry never speak of them but with caution and respect, as the *good people* and *friends*, believing them to be present, and to hear what is said. They have their dwellings in clefts of rocks, caves, and ancient tumuli, and every part of them is decorated in the most splendid and gorgeous manner. The popular belief in fairies may be said to have generally died out; but to it we are indebted for a class of literature which, to the young at least, has its ceaseless charms. — The fairy superstition belongs to modern Europe. We find nothing like it among the idolatries of the heathen referred to in Scripture, In classical mythology, there is nothing nearer to it than the nymph of the fountain or grove among the Greeks. The true fairy tales first became popular in the latter part of the 17th century, and the Italians appear to have been the first to take the lead. They afterward became very popular in France; and, at the present, they are more extensive and popular in Germany than in any other country.
Fair'y, *a.* Belonging to fairies; given by fairies.
Fair'y-land, *n.* (*Myth.*) The imaginary land of the fairies.
Fair'y Ring, or CIRCLE, *n.* A ring occasionally observed in pastures, and which was usually attributed by the peasantry of western Europe to the dancing of the fairies. They are seldom of a perfect form, but are usually more or less irregular, sometimes forming a series of arcs of circles. They were ascribed by scientific men to various causes; but they are now known to be occasioned by the growth of certain kinds of fungi, which, proceeding outwards from a centre, render the soil for a time unfitted for the nourishment of grass.
Faisans, (Ile des.) (*fais'a,*) a small island formed by the Bidassoa, near Irun, on the borders of France and Spain. In 1659, the treaty of the Pyrenees was here concluded between Spain and France.
Fai'son's Depot, in *North Carolina*, a post-village of Duplin co., abt. 63 m. N. of Wilmington.
Faith, *n.* [Lat. *fides*, from *fido*, to trust, put confidence in; Fr. *foi*, faith; Gr. *peithō*, to persuade, *peithomai*, to believe or trust in.] That assent or credence which we give to the declaration or promise of another, on the authority of the person who makes it. The greater part of our knowledge is derived from the information of others, and depends upon the credence which we give to their testimony; hence, to *believe* and to *know* are sometimes used indiscriminately. Faith is the means by which we obtain a knowledge of things which do not come under our own observation. — *things not seen*; and in this way faith is distinguished from *sight*. Faith is also distinct from *reason*, in so far as it deals with matters which we cannot comprehend by our reason; but, at the same time, while we exercise faith, we must also exercise reason; for it is impossible to exercise an acceptable faith without reason for so exercising it.

Henry Rogers represents "reason and faith as twin-born; the one, in form and features, the image of manly beauty, the other of feminine grace and gentleness, but to each of whom, alas! is allotted a sad privation. While the bright eyes of Reason are full of piercing and restless intelligence, his ear is closed to sound; and while Faith has an ear of exquisite delicacy, on her sightless orbs, as she lifts them toward heaven, the sunbeam plays in vain. Hand-in-hand the brother and sister, in all mutual love, pursue their way through a world on which, like ours, day breaks and night falls alternate; by day the eyes of Reason are the guide of Faith, and by night the ear of Faith is the guide of Reason." (*Essay on Reason and Faith.*)

(*Theol.*) The assent of the mind to the truth of what has been revealed to us in the Holy Scriptures; more particularly that living reception of truth by the heart by which we see our sinfulness in the sight of God, and are led to flee to Christ for salvation.

(*Myth.*) *Fides* was deified by the Romans, and had a temple dedicated to her as early as the time of Numa Pompilius. No sacrifice in which blood was shed was allowed to be offered to her. Horace (*Carm.* Lib. 1. Od. 24) beautifully describes her as the "sister of Justice." She is at times represented on medals, either with a basket of fruit in one hand and ears of corn in the other, or as holding a turtle-dove; but her usual symbol is two hands clasped together.

Faith'ful, *a.* Full of faith; having faith, trust, or fidelity; firm in adherence to the truth and to the duties of religion; firmly adhering to duty; of true fidelity; loyal; true to allegiance; constant in the performance of duties or services; trusty; observant of compacts, treaties, contracts, vows, &c; true to one's word; true; exact; true to the marriage-covenant; conformable to truth; constant; worthy of belief.

Faith'fully, *adv.* In a faithful manner; with good faith.

Faith'fulness, *n.* Fidelity; constancy; loyalty; honesty; veracity; adherence to duty.

"For there is no *faithfulness* in your mouth." — *Psalm* lix. 4.

Faith'less, *a.* Without belief in the revealed truths of religion. — Perfidious; disloyal; not true to duty, profession, or promise. — Delusive; unsatisfactory; deceptive.

Faith'lessly, *adv.* In a deceptive, false, or perfidious manner.

Faith'lessness, *n.* Unbelief in revealed religion. —Perfidy; treachery; disloyalty. —Violation of promise, or covenant.

Fake, *n.* [A. S. *fægm*, to join.] (*Naut.*) Any one of the circles formed by a cable or rope, as it lies in a coil.

Fakir, (*fa-keer'.*) *n.* [Ar. *fakhar*, poor.] A member of an order of mendicants or penitents existing in several parts of the Eastern world, particularly in India, who is synonymous with the Persian and Turkish *dervish*. Some of them live in communities, while others live singly, as hermits, or wander about, making strange displays of self-torture and mortification. Their appearance is filthy and disgusting in the extreme. They go about naked, frequently with their bodies besmeared with the dung of the holy cow, which excrement they also use for making fires, in lieu of wood. They sometimes unite in bands, carrying banners, and making a great noise with drums and horns. Some of them hold their arms up in one position for years (see Fig. 340) till they have lost the power of taking them down again; others bend the body forward, till they are unable to restore it to its natural position again; while others clench their fists till the nails grow through the hand, and others are perpetually lying down on beds of spikes (*Fig.* 985).

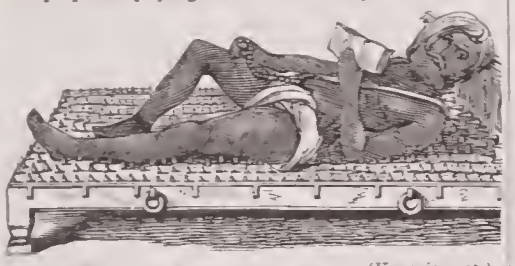


Fig. 985. — FAKIR ON A BED OF SPIKES. (Kerasia sect.)
(From Gould's *Oriental Drawings.*)

They usually take up their abode in shady places, either in the open air or in old and ruinous buildings, without anything to repose on or to cover themselves. One writer affirms that a member of this order should have ten of the qualities proper to the dog: among which are, to be always hungry; to have no fixed residence; to watch during the night; to leave no heritage after his death; not to abandon his master, although ill-treated by him; to content himself with the lowest place, and to yield his seat to any one who wants it. It is estimated that there are not less than three millions of fakirs in India. Many of them are undoubtedly insane; but the greater part of them are impostors and hypocrites, and traverse the country begging and instructing credulous people in religion. It is dangerous both to his life and money for an unarmed person to meet them.

Falcade', *n.* [Fr., from Lat *falx*, a sickle.] (*Man.*) A horse is said to *make falcades* when he throws himself upon his haunches two or three times in quick curvets.

Fal'cate, or **Fal'cated,** *p. a.* [Lat. *falcatus*, from *falx*, a sickle.] (*Bot. and Zoöl.*) Bent like a scythe; hooked; curved.

Falaise, (*fa-laiz'.*) a town of France, department of Calvados, 15 m. from Caen. The castle, which stands on a precipice, and in which William the Conqueror was born in 1024, is in ruins, with the exception of a tower. *Manuf.* Lace, linen, &c. *Pop.* 9,723.

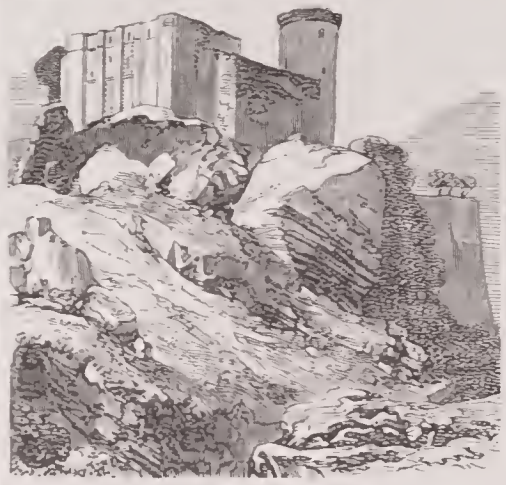


Fig. 986. — CASTLE OF FALAISE.

Falca'tion, *n.* Crookedness; a form like that of a reaper's hook.

Falchion, (*fawl'shon.*) n. [Fr. *fauchon*; Lat. *falco* and *falcis*, from *falx*, a sickle.] A scimitar; a short, crooked sword.

"Old *falchions* are new tempered in the fires." — *Dryden.*

Fal'ciform, *a.* [Lat. *falx*, a sickle, and *forma*, shape.] Having the shape of a reaping-hook.

Fal'co, *n.* See FALCON.

Falcon, (*faw'kon.*) n. [Fr. *faucon*; Sp. *halcon*; Lat. *falco*, from *falx*, a sickle. Compare Ger. *falke*, A. S. *ualoc*, and Gr. *phalkon.*] The common name of the genus *Falco*, or sub-family *Falconinæ*, family *Falconidæ*, including the true Falcons, or those species of diurnal birds of prey, which, in the language of falconry, were styled *noble* birds of prey. They are characterized by a bill curved from the base, the upper mandible hooked at the point, and the cutting edge of the upper mandible furnished with a strong projecting notch, or *tooth*. The claws are also sharp, curved, and strong; and in accordance with all this powerful armature, the whole frame is very robust and muscular. The legs are rather short, and have great power in striking or seizing prey. The keel of the sternum (breast-bone) is very large, and adapted for the attachment of powerful muscles; the furcula and coracoid bones are also very strong, so as to afford a sufficient resisting base for very powerful action of the wings. The wings are long and pointed, the first and third quill-feathers of equal length, the second rather the longest, the first and second quill-feathers emarginated near the tip. The true falcons are bolder in proportion to their size than any other Falconidæ — even eagles. Their acuteness of vision is wonderful; and they have very great powers of flight.



Fig. 987. — THE GERFALCON.

A *F.* is known to have traversed the distance between Fontainebleau and Malta, not less than 1,350 miles, in 24 hours; and as these birds do not usually fly during the night, its flight was probably at the rate of 70 or 80 miles an hour. They soar to a prodigious height in the air, always endeavoring to outsoar any bird of which they may be in pursuit, and to swoop down upon it from above; although it is far more difficult for them to rise vertically in a calm atmosphere than for birds of short and rounded wing. Thus, they either rise obliquely — often also making their onward flight in a series of arcs — or avail themselves of the wind, and by flying against it, are borne aloft as a boy's kite is. The species are pretty numerous: some of them are of very wide geographic distribution, while others are peculiar to certain countries or climates. The American species are the PEREGRINE *F.* q. v. (*Falco peregrinus*), of which the female is, *par excellence*, the *F.* of falconers (see HAWKING); the Black-headed *F.* (*F. nigriceps*), closely related to the preceding; the PIGEON HAWK, *q. v.* (*F. columbarius*); the Orange-breasted Hawk *F. aurantius* of Texas and S. America, somewhat smaller than the preceding; the PRAIRIE *F.*, q. v. (*F. polyagrus*); the GERFALCON, *q. v.* (*F. candicans* and *icelandicus*).

(*Gun.*) A sort of ancient cannon, seven feet long, taking a load of two and a quarter pounds of powder, and throwing a ball of two and a half pounds weight.

Falconer, (*fawk'nur.*) *n.* [Fr. *fauconnier.*] A person who breeds or trains hawks for taking wild-fowl. —One who follows the sport of fowling with hawks.

Fal'conet, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *falconetti*, a young falcon.] (*Gun.*) A small cannon anciently used, somewhat smaller than the *falcon*. — See FALCON.

Fal'con-gen'til, *n.* [Fr.] (*Hawking.*) A falcon, when full-feathered and completely bred, or trained.

Falcon'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Falcons, a family of birds belonging to the ord. *Aves pitres* or *Raptores*. These birds of prey have the head covered with feathers, and the eyebrows prominent, giving the eye the appearance of being deep in the head. The beak is strong and hooked, and the claws or talons very sharp, strong, much incurved, and retractile. The species are numerous, and the family is divided into several sub-families or genera, described in this work under the heads ACCIPITRINÆ, the Sparrow-hawks; AQUILINÆ, the Eagles; FALCON (*falconinæ*), the true Falcons; BUTEO (*butonidæ*), the Buzzards; ASTUR, the Goshawks; MILVINÆ, the Kites; CIRCUS (*circinæ*), the Harriers; and POLYBORUS (*polyborinæ*), the Caracaras.



Fig. 988.
HEAD AND FOOT OF BRAZILIAN EAGLE.

Falconi'næ, *n. pl.* [Zoöl.] A sub-family of birds, corresponding to the genus *falco*. — See FALCON.

Falconry, *n.* [Ital. *falconeria*; Fr. *fauconnerie*, from Lat. *falco*, a hawk.] See HAWKING.

Fald'stool, *n.* [A. S. *fald*, fold, and *stool*, a chair or seat.] (*Eccl.*) A portable seat, made to fold up after the manner of a camp-stool, placed within the choir for the bishop, when not officiating in his own cathedral. —The stool on which the kings of England kneel at their coronation.

Fale'me, a river of W. Africa, joining the Senegal, after a course of 200 m., in Lat. 14° 40′ N., Lon. 11° 48′.

Falernian Wine, one of the favorite wines of the Romans, was so called from *Falernus Ager*, the district in which it was grown, and which lay at the N. part of Campania, between the Massican Hills and the N. bank of the Vulturnus. It is described by Horace as, in his time, surpassing all other wines then in repute, and seems to have been in great favor with the poet himself. In the time of Pliny, however, as he himself informs us, Falernian wine had already, owing to a want of care in its cultivation, begun to decline in quality; and the wine then esteemed the best was a variety grown in the Falernian neighborhood, and called *Faustianum*.

Faliero, MARINO, (*fal-e-air'o.*) a Venetian noble, succeeded Andrew Dandolo as doge of Venice, in 1354. He had previously commanded the troops of the republic at the siege of Zara, in Dalmatia, where he gained a brilliant victory over the king of Hungary; and was afterwards ambassador to Genoa and Rome. When he succeeded to the office of doge, he was 76 years of age, and had a young and beautiful wife. Jealous of Michael Steno, he quarrelled with and was insulted by him at a masquerade; but Steno being sentenced to no more than a month's imprisonment for his offence, Faliero, burning with revenge, entered into a conspiracy with the plebeians to overturn the government and massacre the patricians. On the night before it was to be carried into effect, the plot was discovered, and Faliero suffered decapitation, April 17, 1355. His character is delineated with historical truth by Lord Byron, in one of his noblest tragedies.

Falis'ci, a people of Etruria, said to have been originally a Macedonian colony. When they were besieged by Camillus, a schoolmaster went out at the gates of the city with his pupils, and offered to betray them into the hands of the Roman enemy, that, by such a possession, he might easily oblige the place to surrender. Camillus heard the proposal with indignation, and ordered the man to be stripped naked, and whipped back to the town by the very pupils whom his perfidy would have betrayed. This instance of magnanimity operated upon the people so powerfully, that they surrendered to the Romans.

Falkenstein, a town of Saxony, 12 m. from Planen. *Manuf.* Muslin-weaving, &c. *Pop.* 4,000.

Fal'kirk, a town and parish of Scotland, in Stir-

lingshire, 24 m. from Edinburgh. Three fairs, the greatest in Scotland, are held here, under the name of the *Trysts of Falkirk*. These fairs are exclusively for cattle, sheep, and horses; and not less than 300,000 head of cattle and sheep are annually exposed for sale at them. *Pop.* about 9,000. — Here Wallace was defeated in a battle by Edward I.; and here, also, the royal army was defeated by the adherents of the house of Stuart, in 1746.

Falk'land, (*fawk'land,*) Lucius Cary, Viscount, an English politician and man of letters, b. at Burford, Oxfordshire, 1610. He was educated at Trinity Coll., Dublin, and at Cambridge; and on inheriting a large fortune, married, and in happy retirement devoted himself to earnest study, enjoying the society of Selden, Chillingworth, and other eminent men. In 1639 he accompanied the expedition to Scotland, and in the following year entered parliament. On the trial of Strafford he interposed in behalf of moderation and delay. His purity and sensitiveness of character made him incapable of being a partisan, and also unfitted him for action in such stormy times. In 1641 the king succeeded, through the agency of Clarendon, in attaching *F.* to the royal cause, and made him secretary of state. But *F.* distrusted the king and despised the court; and the king feared him. Though he thenceforth attended the king, his sympathies were on the side of freedom, and the distractions and calamities of his country broke his heart. He fell early in the day at the first battle of Newbury, Sept. 20, 1643, according to his presentiment, and his body was found on the following day.

Falk'land, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Pitt co., on the Tar River, abt. 70 m. E. by S. of Raleigh.

Falkland Isles, two large islands, with a number of smaller ones surrounding them, situate in the Southern Atlantic Ocean. *Capital.* Sydney. *Area.* 4,741 sq. m. *Pop.* Unascertained, but consisting mostly of Buenos-Ayrean colonists. Lat. between 51° and 52° 30′ S., Lon. between 57° 40′ and 61° 20′ W. — These islands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and came into the possession of the British in 1771. Since that time, however, their appropriation has been disputed; but from 1833 they have held uninterrupted occupancy of them.

Falk'ner's Island, in *Connecticut*, a light-house of Guilford Harbor; Lat. 41° 12′ 36″ N., Lon. 72° 39′ 42″ W. It exhibits a fixed light 75 feet above the sea-level.

Fall, (*fawl,*) *v. n.* (*imp.* fell; *pp.* fallen.) [A. S. *feallen*; Ger. *fallen*; Lat. *fallo*; Sansk. *phal*, to fly apart. See Fail.] To drop from a higher to a lower place; to descend by the weight or by the power of gravity alone; as, a *fallen* leaf. — To tumble down; to drop prone from an erect to a prostrate condition.

"Saul *fell* all along on the earth." — 1 *Sam.* xxviii. 20.

—To flow out of its channel into a pond, lake, or sea, as a river; to pass at the outlet; to discharge into a basin; to disembogue; as, the Mississippi *falls* into the Mexican Gulf.

—To depart from the ways of innocence; to transgress; to sin; to err; to lapse; to apostatize; to depart from the faith or from rectitude.

"Cromwell . . . fling away ambition;
By that sin *fell* the angels." — *Shaks.*

—To die, particularly by violence; to perish; as, he *fell* in battle.

—To sink into disrepute or disgrace; to decline; to be plunged into misery; to be given up, overthrown, or ruined; to be lowered in the estimation of others; as, "a poor, weak woman *fall'n* from favour." (*Shaks.*) — To decline from violence or intensity to calmness or remission; as, the breeze *falls* away.

"Her fury *fell*, her foaming ceas'd." — *Dryden.*

—To sink; to become lowered; as, the barometer is *falling*.

—To decrease in value; to become less in demand or price; as, gold has *fallen* to 120.

"Rents will *fall*, and incomes every day lessen." — *Locke.*

—To pass into a new state of body or mind; to become; to enter upon a new phase of sensation or thought; as, to *fall* in love, to *fall* sick.

"He died with all the easiness of a man *falling* asleep." *Atterbury.*

—To sink into an air of dejection, discontent, anger, sorrow, or shame.

"I have observed of late thy looks are *fallen*." — *Addison.*

—To happen; to befall; to come to pass; to light on; to come by chance.

"I'm grieved, my friend, the chance should *fall* on you." *Dryden.*

Fall, *v. a.* To drop; to let fall.

"Do you the like, to *fall* it on Gonzalo." — *Shaks.*

—To sink; to lower; to depress; to abase; — in contradistinction to *raise*.

"Upon lessening interest to four per cent., you *fall* the price of your native commodities." — *Locke.*

—To yearn; to bring forth, as lambs.

"They then conceiving, did in yearning-time
Fall parti-coloured lambs." — *Shaks.*

—To pass or be transferred by chance, lot, distribution, inheritance, or otherwise; — with *on*, *to*, or *upon*; as, the estate *fell to* him.

"If *to* her share some female errors *fall*,
Look on her face, and you'll forget them all." — *Pope.*

—To issue; to terminate; to end; to prove in the result; as, "As the matter *falls*." — *Shaks.*

—To be dropped, or uttered, as words, by chance, carelessness, or imprudence; as, he let *fall* enough to betray himself.

—To ebb; to become shallower; as, the river has *fallen* two feet.

To fall aboard of. (*Naut.*) To run foul of; to come into contact or collision with; — said of one vessel in connection with another. — *To fall astern.* (*Naut.*) To be left behind by another vessel; to be driven back with the stern foremost; as, our consort *fell* gradually *astern*. — *To fall away.* To grow lean; to become thinner or reduced in flesh; as, he has *fallen away* into nothing. — To backslide from allegiance, duty, or religion; to apostatize; to depart from truth, honor, or virtue. "These for a while believe, and in time of temptation *fall away*." (*Luke* viii. 13.) — To perish; to be lost. — *To fall back.* To recede; to retreat; to give way. "We have often *fallen back* from our resolutions." (*Taylor.*) — *To fall calm.* (*Naut.*) To cease blowing, as the wind; as, it has *fallen* a dead *calm*. — *To fall down.* (*Naut.*) To drop down a river or æstuary with the ebb-tide. — To prostrate one's self in an attitude of prayer or adoration. "All kings shall *fall down* before him." (*Psalms* lxxii. 11.) — *To fall foul.* To make an onslaught or attack upon. "I *fell foul* of the rogue and battered him heartily." (*D'Urfey.*) — (*Naut.*) To come into contact or collision with; as, to *fall foul* of an enemy's ship, and carry her by boarding. — *To fall from.* To revolt; to depart from adherence. "The emperor *fell* by degrees *from* the king of England." (*Hayward.*) — *To fall home.* (*Naut.*) To form an inward curvature, as the bends and timbers of a ship. — *To fall in.* To concur; to meet. "Objections *fall in* here, and are the most convincing arguments of the truth." (*Woodward.*) — To sink; to subside; as, the foundations of the building *fell in*. — (*Mil.*) To form into ranks, as troops. — *To fall in with.* To coincide; to agree with; as, I readily *fell in with* his views. — To comply with; to acquiesce; to yield to. "Any single paper that *falls in with* the popular taste, brings one in a number of letters." (*Addison.*) — (*Naut.*) To discover; to sight; as, before night the ship *fell in with* the land. — *To fall off.* To separate or break from; as, "friendship *falls off*." (*Shaks.*) — *To fall on*, or *upon.* To attack; to make an onslaught; to assault. "Draw all; and when I give the word, *fall on*." (*Œdipus.*) — *To fall over.* To revolt; to desert, or change sides. "And dost thou now *fall over* to my foes?" (*Shaks.*) — *To fall out.* To quarrel; to become antagonistic; to jar; to grow contentious. "I did upbraid her and *fall out* with her." (*Shaks.*) — To happen; to befall; to come to pass. "Who think you is my Doris *fallen out* to be?" (*Sidney.*) — *To fall short.* To become deficient; to fail in anything; as, the copy *falls short* of the original, I *fell short* of cash, &c. — *To fall to.* To begin; to apply one's self to; to commence; to set about. "My lady *falls to* play." (*Pope.*) — To transfer allegiance to; to submit to. — *To fall under.* To be ranged with; to be reckoned with; as, greenbacks *fall under* the head of money. — To be subject; to become the subject of; as, the matter *fell under* his notice.

Fall, *n.* [Icel. *fall.*] Act of falling or dropping, or descending from a higher to a lower place by gravity; descent; as, the *fall* of a piece of rock. — Act of dropping or tumbling from an erect to a prostrate posture; a tumble; as, a *fall* down-stairs.

—Death; destruction; overthrow; ruin.

"Our fathers . . . had a great *fall* before their enemies." *Judith* viii. 9.

—Downfall; degradation; declension of greatness, power, or dominion; as, the *fall* of the Roman empire.

—Declension or departure from goodness or innocence, from faith or duty; lapse; transgression; apostasy; the act of our first parents in eating the forbidden fruit; also, the apostasy of the rebellious angels.

"This revolt of thine is like another *fall* of man." — *Shaks.*

—A sheer descent of water; a cataract; a cascade; a waterfall; as, the *Falls* of Niagara. — Extent of descent; distance which anything traverses in the act of falling; as, there was a *fall* of two hundred feet of water.

—Act of sinking, or experiencing sensible depression; as, the *fall* of the barometer. — Outlet, disemboguement, or discharge of a river or current of water into the ocean, or into a lake or pond; as, the *fall* of the Potomac into the Atlantic. — Declination of sound; a sinking of tone; cadence; as, the *fall* of the voice. — Diminution; decline; decrease of price or value; depreciation in worth; as, a *fall* in the money-market, a *fall* in public securities.

—Act of felling or cutting down; as, a *fall* of timber.

—A slope, declivity, or abrupt descent; as, there the ground had a sudden *fall*. — Chance; fortune; accident; hap; as, "whatever *fall* may fall." — *Shaks.*

(*Fall* is one of those general words of which it is very difficult to ascertain or detail the full signification. It retains in most of its senses some part of its primitive meaning, and implies, either literally or figuratively, descent, violence, or suddenness. In many of its senses it is opposed to *rise*; but in others has no counterpart or correlative. — *Johnson.*)

—An article of female attire; as, the *fall* of a bonnet. — A snare or trap for game and other animals. — In Scotland, a land-measure of six ells, or the fortieth part of a rood. — (*Naut.*) That part of a rope or tackle to which motive power is applied in hoisting a sail, block, yard, &c.; as, a cat-tackle *fall*.

—Autumn; the season of the fall of the leaf; the time of year when leaves drop from the trees.

"Last *fall* (the doctor) raised the weekly bills." — *Dryden.*

(In this sense the word *fall* is peculiar to the U. States and Canada; the term *Autumn* being almost invariably used in England.)

—A falling; anything that descends in great quantities; as, a heavy *fall* of rain.

Falla'cious, *a.* [Fr. *fallacieux*, from Lat. *fallaciosus* — *fallaci*, *fallax*, from *fallere*, to deceive. See Fallacy.] Deceitful; deceptive; wearing a false appearance; producing error, or mistake; misleading; sophistical; not well founded; producing disappointment; mocking expectation; delusive; illusive; false.

Falla'ciously, *adv.* In a delusive or false manner; sophistically.

Falla'ciousness, *n.* Tendency to deceive, or mislead; inconclusiveness.

Fal'lacy, *n.* [Lat. *fallacia.*] Deceptive or false appearance; deceitfulness; that which misleads the eye or the mind.

(*Logic and Rhet.*) Any argument or apparent argument which professes to be decisive of the matter at issue, while in reality it is not. Fallacies have been divided into those *in dictione*, in the words; and *extra dictionem*, in the matter. The latter of these it is not the province of logic to discover and refute; they being, strictly, instances in which the conclusion follows from the premises, and which therefore depend on the unsoundness of these premises themselves, which can only be detected by a knowledge of the subject-matter of the argument. Logical fallacies, or fallacies *in dictione*, are those in which the conclusion appears to follow, but in reality does not, from the premises; and which, consequently, can be detected by one unlearned in the subject-matter of the argument, but acquainted with the rules of logic. These are subdivided, however, into fallacies purely logical, *i. e.*, vicious syllogisms, — (see Syllogism, und Paralogism,) — and fallacies semilogical, those, namely, which arise from the employment of a middle term in argument (see Syllogism, Proposition, and Middle Term) ambiguous in sense. — In Rhetoric, a common set of artifices, by which the mind of the reader or hearer is diverted from the question at issue, and fixed on some collateral topic, are termed *fallacies;* as where the character of the proposer of a measure is discussed as a reason for or against the measure itself, &c., &c.

Fal'lals, *n. pl.* Gaudy ornaments; frippery.

Fall Branch, in *Tennessee*, a village of Sullivan co.

Fall Brook, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Tioga co.

Fall City, or Falls City, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Dunn co., abt. 15 m. N.E. of Dunnville.

Fall City, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Marathon co., on the Wisconsin River.

Fall Creek, in *Illinois*, a township of Adams co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Fall Creek, in *Indiana*, a township of Hamilton co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

—A township of Henry co.; *pop.* abt. 2,100.

—A township of Madison co.; *pop.* abt. 2,700.

Fall Creek, in *Indiana*, enters the W. Fork of White River from Marion co.

Fall'en, *p. a.* Dropped; descended; degraded; decreased; ruined.

Fallen Tim'ber, in *Kentucky*, a P. O. of Barren co.

Fallen Timber, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Cambria co.

Fall'er, *n.* One who drops, or falls.

Fallibil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *faillibilité*, from Lat. *fallere*, to deceive.] Possibility of being erroneous; liableness to err in one's judgment; tendency to be deceived; uncertainty; frailty.

Fal'lible, *a.* [Fr. *faillible*, from Lat. *fallibilis.*] Liable to error; that may be deceived in judgment; that may deceive; as, "a *fallible* symptom." — *Johnson.*

Fal'libly, *adv.* In a manner liable to error, or mistake.

Fall'ing, *p. a.* Descending; dropping; disemboguing; apostatizing; declining; decreasing; sinking; coming.

—*n.* Indentation, as opposed to *prominence;* often with *in.*

"The various prominences and *fallings in* of the features." *Addison.*

Fall'ing home. (*Naut.*) A term applied to the timbers or upper parts of the sides of a ship when they curve inwards. The old class of ships fall home much more than the modern ones, which approach more nearly to being *wall-sided*.

Fall'ing River, in *Virginia*, enters the Staunton or Roanoke River from Campbell co.

Fall'ing-sick'ness, *n.* (*Med.*) A disease in which the patient is, without warning, deprived at once of his senses and falls down; Epilepsy, *q. v.*

"He hath the *falling-sickness*." — *Shaks.*

Falling Stars, *n. pl.* Evanescent meteors which dart across the sky in all directions at night, vanishing after a flight of short duration, during which they seem to draw a brilliant train of light behind them. To the observer they resemble stars suddenly falling from their positions in the heavens, whence the name *F. S.* They generally appear singly, but sometimes in great numbers, resembling a shower of fire. During ordinary nights the number of *F. S.* observed in an hour's time is from 4 to 8; but at two periods of the year, about the 10th of Aug. and the 12th of Nov., they are much more numerous. The Nov. shower is generally much more brilliant than that in Aug., and at intervals of about 33 years it is of extraordinary interest and splendor. Remarkable showers were observed on the 12th of Nov., 1799 and 1833, and on the 13th of Nov., 1866, — that of 1833, especially, being the most magnificent of any on record. The *F. S.* of the Nov. showers generally radiate in all directions from a point in the constellation Leo, and those of the Aug. showers from a point in the constellation Perseus. It is held by many astronomers that myriads of these bodies are collected in several rings around the sun, around which they circulate like the larger planets, and that when the earth passes through or near one of these rings, her attraction causes them either to revolve around her as permanent satellites, or to be arrested in their motion by her atmosphere, and, converted into heat and light, they become visible to us, and perhaps fall to the ground as meteoric stones or aërolites, *q. v.* Sir John Herschel advances the theory that showers of *F. S.* are the light caused by the collision of the earth's atmosphere with the tenuous substance of a comet.

Falling-stone, *n.* A meteorite; an Aërolite, *q. v.*

Fall'ing Wa'ter, in *Tennessee*, a village of White co.
Falling Water Creek, in *Tennessee*, enters the Caney Fork of Cumberland River from White co.
Fall'ing Wa'ters, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Berkeley co., on the Potomac River, about 188 m. N. by W. of Richmond. Here, July 1, 1861, an indecisive skirmish took place between the National and Confederate troops.
Fall of Bodies. The motion of any body projecting through the air in a horizontal or oblique direction, and the path it describes, are considered under the head of Projectiles, (*q. v.*) In this article we shall examine the rate of motion of a body moving toward or from the earth in a vertical line. The effect of gravity is to uniformly accelerate the motion of a body moving *toward* the centre of the earth, and to uniformly diminish that of a body moving upward, or *from* the centre of the earth. By experiments with ATWOOD'S MACHINE (*q. v.*) it has been shown that the rate per second at which bodies acquire velocity if moving downward, or lose velocity if moving upward, is $32\frac{1}{6}$ feet. This velocity acquired by a falling body, in a second of time, is called the *measure of the accelerating force*. Therefore, if a body be dropped from the top of a high tower, it is moving at the rate of $32\frac{1}{6}$ feet at the end of the first second, $64\frac{1}{3}$ feet at the end of the next second, $96\frac{1}{2}$ feet at the end of the third second, and so on. The velocity of a body at any period of its fall may be found by multiplying the velocity at the end of the first second, or the measure of the accelerating force, by the number of seconds during which it has been falling. The velocity of a body at any period of its fall being known, the distance it has fallen may be found by multiplying the velocity at that period, by the number of seconds it has been falling, and dividing the result by 2. Thus if a body has been falling 5 seconds, its velocity at the end of the 5th second will be $32\frac{1}{6} \times 5 = 160\frac{5}{6}$ feet per second, and the space through which it has fallen will be $160\frac{5}{6} \times 5 \div 2 = 402\frac{1}{12}$ feet. If, instead of falling from a state of rest, a body be impelled downward with a given velocity, its velocity at any period in its course will be found by adding the rate of motion it would have attained by the action of gravity alone, to the initial velocity imparted to it. Thus, in the example above given, if the body had been thrown downward with an initial velocity of 50 feet per second, its rate of motion at the end of the fifth second would be $160\frac{5}{6} + 50 = 210\frac{5}{6}$ feet; and the space through which it would have fallen would be $50 \times 5 + 402\frac{1}{12} = 652\frac{1}{12}$ feet. If a body be thrown upward into the air, its velocity will diminish at the rate of $32\frac{1}{6}$ feet per second until the force with which it was propelled upward is counteracted and destroyed by the action of gravity, which acts upon it as a constantly retarding force. The body will seem to remain stationary for an instant and then descend, increasing in velocity at the same rate as a body allowed to fall from the same height from a state of rest. All bodies, of whatever form, size, or substance, fall with equal rapidity when unimpeded by the air, the different velocities of falling bodies having been found by experiment to be owing entirely to the action of the air upon them.
Fallo'pian Tube, *n.* [From *Fallopius*, its discoverer.] (*Anat.*) A canal or tube, arising at each side of the fundus of the uterus, and terminating in the ovarium.
Fallo'pius, GABRIEL, a celebrated Italian anatomist, professor at Pisa and Modena, b. 1523. He was the first to give exact descriptions of the organ of hearing, of the organization of the fœtus, and of the tubes of the uterus, since called by his name. D. 1562.
Fal'low, *a.* [A. S. *fealo, falu, fealewe;* Ger. *falb;* It. *falbo;* Fr. *fauve*, from Lat. *fulvus*, deep or reddish yellow, tawny.] Pale red or pale yellow; yellowish.—Ploughed, but not sowed; unsowed; left to rest after a year or more of tillage; left unsowed after ploughing; uncultivated.

"Shall the cause of saints lie *fallow?*"—*Hudibras.*

—*n.* (*Agric.*) Lands are said to be under fallow when under cultivation, whether with or without a crop. A *naked fallow* is one in which the soil remains a whole year without any crop whatever; and a *turnip* or *green crop fallow* is one in which the lands, after being without a crop from harvest till the beginning of the following summer, and being properly labored during that period, are sown with turnips or other similar crops in rows, and the ground cultivated in the intervals. Fallowing was practised by the Romans on all soils, and has been continued through the dark ages, in all the cultivated parts of Europe, so as to have become, till lately, a general habit in the treatment of arable lands. The practice of taking two corn crops, and then allowing the land to rest or lie fallow, was till the commencement of the present century prevalent throughout Europe; but it appears to be now broken through in any well-cultivated country. Bare fallows, under the most improved systems of agriculture, are no longer had recourse to in the case of free or easily worked soils, where turnip fallows are made, or drill crops of legumes are substituted; but in very strong clays they are still found necessary, and this will probably continue to be the case till by thorough drainage, and perhaps steam-culture, the strong clays become friable and fit for the drill husbandry, like the sandy loams and other free soils.
Fal'low-chat, *n.* Same as FALLOW-FINCH, *q. v.*
Fal'low-crop, *n.* The crop produced from fallow land.
Fal'low-deer, *n.* [A. S. *falewe*, pale yellow.] (*Zoöl.*) See DEER.
Fallow-finch, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See MOTACILLA.
Fal'lowfield, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Crawford co.
Fal'lowfield, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Washington co.; *pop.* about 1,400.
Fal'lowist, *n.* (*Agric.*) One who practises the system of fallowing land.
Fall River, in *Iowa*, enters the Makoqueta River from Jackson co.
Fall River, in *Massachusetts*, a city and port of entry of Bristol co., at the mouth of Taunton River, about 53 m. S.S.W. of Boston. The city is well laid out and contains numerous fine and substantial edifices. It has long been noted for its extensive manufactures, particularly of calico, oil-carpets, cotton-batting, machinery, &c. Its commerce is also extensive. *Pop.* in 1878, 45,340
Fall River, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Columbia co., on Crawfish River, about 25 m. N.E. of Madison.
Falls, in *Iowa*, a township of Cerro Gordo co.; *pop* 497.
Falls, in *Ohio*, a township of Hocking co.; *pop.* abt. 2,800.
—A township of Muskingum co.; *pop.* about 3,500.
Falls, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Bucks co.; *pop.* abt. 3,100.
—A post-township of Wyoming co.; *pop.* about 1,200.
Falls, in *Texas*, an E. central co.; *area*, about 950 sq. m. *Rivers.* Brazos River, and Elm and Big creeks. *Cap.* Marlin. *Pop.* about 5,000.
Falls Bridge, in *Connecticut*, a village of Litchfield co., about 30 m. N.W. by W. of Hartford.
Falls'burgh, or FAL'LASBURGH, in *Michigan*, a village of Kent co., on Flat River, abt. 22 m. E. of Grand Rapids.
Falls'burgh, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Sullivan co., about 95 m. S.S.W. of Albany; *pop.* of township abt. 5,000.
Falls'burgh, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Licking co.; *pop.* about 1,500.
—A post-village of Licking co., abt. 16 m. N.E. of Newark.
Falls Church, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Fairfax co., abt. 10 m. W. of Washington, D. C.
Falls City, in *Nebraska*, a post-town, cap. of Richardson co., abt. 2 m. N. of Nemaha; *pop.* abt. 800.
Fall'sington, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough of Bucks co., abt. 25 m. E.N.E. of Philadelphia.
Falls Mills, in *W. Virginia*, a P. O. of Lincoln co.
Falls of Blaius, in *Kentucky*, a P. O. of Lawrence co.
Falls of Rough, in *Kentucky*, a P. O. of Grayson co.
Falls of Salmon River. See ORWELL.
Falls of Schuylkill, (*skool'kill.*) See PHILADELPHIA.
Falls of St. Croix, in *Wisconsin.* See SAINT CROIX FALLS.
Falls'ton, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Harford co.
Falls'ton, in *Pennsylvania*, a borough of Beaver co., abt. 30 m. N.W. of Pittsburg; *pop.* abt. 650.
Falls'town, in *North Carolina*, a village of Iredell co., abt. 135 m. W. of Raleigh.
Falls Village, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Litchfield co., abt. 45 m. W.N.W. of Hartford.
Fal'mouth, a seaport-town of England, co. Cornwall, at the mouth of the river Fal, 11 m. from Truro. It has a good harbor, and a fine and spacious roadstead. There are two castles on the coast, one of which, Pendennis, commands the entrance of the harbor; and the other, on the opposite side, is St. Mawes Castle. The town derives its chief importance from being a station of the packet-boats carrying foreign mails. *Pop.* 9,078. Lat. 50° 9′ N., Lon. 5° 4′ W.
Fal'mouth, a seaport-town of Antigua, British W. Indies. It has a fine harbor defended by 2 forts.
Fal'mouth, a seaport-town of Jamaica, British W. Indies; Lat. 18° 30′ N., Lon. 77° 40′ W.
Fal'mouth, a seaport-town of Nova Scotia, on an arm of Mines Bay, abt. 30 m. N.N.W. of Halifax.
Fal'mouth, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Fayette co., abt. 50 m. E. of Indianapolis.
Fal'mouth, in *Kentucky*, a post-village, cap. of Pendleton co., on Licking River, abt. 60 m. N.E. of Frankfort.
Fal'mouth, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Cumberland co., on Casco Bay, abt. 6 m. W.S.W. of Portland; *pop.* of township 2,800.
Fal'mouth, in *Massachusetts*, a post-vill. and township of Barnstable co., on Vineyard Sound and Buzzard's Bay, abt. 70 m. S.S.E. of Boston; *pop.* of township abt. 3,400.
Fal'mouth, in *Missouri*, a village of Lincoln co., on the Mississippi River, abt. 18 m. N.E. of Troy.
Fal'mouth, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Lancaster co., on the Susquehanna River, abt. 13 m. S.E. of Harrisburg.
Fal'mouth, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Stafford co., on the Rappahannock River, abt. 65 m. N. of Richmond.
False, *a.* [Icel. *falskr;* *falsa*, to deceive; *fals*, pride, deceit; Lat. *falsus*, from *fallo*, to deceive, from Gr. *sphalto.* See FALL, and FAIL.] Uttering falsehood; not morally true; without veracity; expressing that which is not thought or felt, with a tendency to deceive; dishonest; not just; as, a *false* prophet.

"There are *false* witnesses among men."—*L'Estrange.*

—Deceptive; pretended; feigned; counterpart; spurious; not real or genuine; as, *false* tears, *false* jewelry, &c.
—Treacherous; perfidious; traitorous; deceitful; unfaithful; inconstant; calculated to delude and disappoint; as, a *false* friend, a *false* statement, *false* play.

"*False* of heart, light of ear, bloody of hand."—*Shaks.*

—Not true; not conformable to fact; not well founded; unfounded; not according to the lawful standard; erroneous; suppositious; not solid or sound; not agreeable to rule or propriety; as, a *false* claim, a *false* account.

"Now, fie upon my *false* French; by mine honour, in true English, I love thee, Kate."—*Shaks.*

(*Mus.*) Not in tune; not according to the rules of harmony; as, a *false* note.—*False cadence*, an imperfect cadence; a cadence wherein the bass rises a tone or semi-tone, instead of rising a fourth or falling a fifth.

False fire. (*Naval.*) A combustible preparation used on board of vessels of war for night-signals.—*False imprisonment.* (*Law.*) Any unlawful restraint of a man's liberty, whether in a place made use of for imprisonment generally, or in one used only on the particular occasion.
False keel. (*Naut.*) The exterior keel, or that which is beneath the main keel which it serves to protect.
False pretences. (*Law.*) False representations and statements, made with a fraudulent design to obtain "money, goods, wares, and merchandise," with intent to cheat. At common law it is a misdemeanor.—*False rail.* (*Naut.*) A thin piece of timber inside of a carved head-rail. (*Ogilvie.*)—*False red.* (*Paint.*) A second red color, which is sometimes put under the first, to make it deeper.
False roof. (*Arch.*) The space between the ceiling and the roof above it, whether the ceiling be of plaster or a stone vault.—*False work.* (*Civ. Eng.*) A scaffolding erected temporarily during the building of the main structure.
False, *adv.* Not truly; not honestly; not exactly; falsely

"Thou wouldst not play *false*,
And yet wouldst wrongly win."—*Shaks.*

False'-faced, *a.* Hypocritical; double-faced.
False'-hearted, *a.* Deceitful; hollow; treacherous; perfidious; as, "*false-hearted* friends and followers." *Bacon.*
False'-heartedness, *n.* Perfidiousness; treachery.
False'hood, *n.* [*False*, and *hood*, state, degree, quality.] Quality of being false; contrariety or incontormity to fact or truth; want of truth or veracity; untruth; an untrue assertion; falsity; fiction; fabrication.

"He practised *falsehood* under saintly show."—*Milton.*

—Want of honesty; treachery; deceitfulness; perfidy; as, betrayed by *falsehood.*
—Counterfeit; imposture; false show or appearance.
False'ly, *adv.* In a false manner, in a manner contrary to truth and fact; not truly; as, to swear *falsely.*
False'ness, *n.* Quality of being false; want of integrity and veracity, either of principle or in act; duplicity; deceit; double-dealing; unfaithfulness; treachery; perfidy.
Falsette, Falsetto, (*fal-set', fal-set'tō,*) *n.* [It. *falsétto*, false treble; Fr. *fausset*, from Lat. *falsus.*] (*Mus.*) That part of a person's voice which lies above its natural compass, and is produced to various extents in different subjects, male as well as female. It rarely extends more than four or five notes above the natural voice, and is produced by diminishing the aperture of the throat.
Fal'sifiable, *a.* That may be falsified, counterfeited, or corrupted.
Falsifica'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *falsificatio.*] Act of counterfeiting or making false; the giving to a thing an appearance of something which it is not; willful misstatement or misrepresentation; as, the *falsification* of words.—Confutation; as, detection of *falsification.*
Fal'sificator, *n.* [Fr. *falsificateur.*] One who falsifies.
Fal'sifier, *n.* One who falsifies, counterfeits, or gives to a thing a deceptive appearance; one who makes false coin; one who invents falsehood; a liar; as, "boasters are naturally *falsifiers.*"—*L'Estrange.*
Fal'sify, *v. a.* [Fr. *falsifier;* Lat. *falsus*, and *facio*, to make.] To make false; to counterfeit; to forge; as, to *falsify* a bank-note.

"*Falsifying* the balance by deceit."—*Amos.*

—To disprove; to prove to be false; to confute; as, to *falsify* a prediction.—To violate; to break by falsehood; as, to *falsify* a trust reposed in.
—To elude; to baffle; to escape; as, to *falsify* a blow.
(*Law.*) To prove false; as, to *falsify* a judgment.—In Equity, to prove that an item of account is wrongly charged.
—*v. n.* To tell lies; to violate the truth; as, "to lie and *falsify.*"—*South.*
Fal'sism, *n.* An assertion or statement the fallacy or falsity of which is obvious;—in contradistinction to *truism.*
Fal'sity, *n.* [L. Lat. *falsitas*, from *falsus*—*fallo*, to deceive.] Quality of being false or without veracity; contrariety or inconformity to truth.

"Can you on him such *falsities* obtrude?"—*Sandys.*

—A lie; a falsehood; a false assertion or position; as, "easily confutable *falsities.*"—*Glanville.*
Fal'ster, one of the Danish islands in the Baltic, separated by narrow straits from Zealand on the N., Moen on the N.E., and Laaland on the W.; Lat. 54° 50′ N., Lon. 12° E.; length, N. to S., 27 m.; breadth, varying from 3 to 14 m. *Area*, 180 sq. m. *Surface*, almost entirely flat. *F.* is the pleasantest of all the Danish islands, is well watered, richly wooded, and so prolific in fruit that it has been called the "orchard of Denmark." *Prod.* Corn, hemp, hops, cattle, honey, wax, &c. *Manuf.* Wholly of the domestic kind; some shipbuilding is also carried on. *Cap.* Nykioping. *Pop.* 28,836.
Fal'ter, *v. n.* [From O. Fr. *faulte*, a need, a want; Sp. *faltar*, to fall short, from Lat. *fallo;* Icel. *valltr*, frail, perishable.] To be at fault, or to hesitate, fail, or break in the utterance of words; to speak with a broken or trembling utterance; to stammer.

"He changes, gods! and *falters* at the question."—*Smith.*

—To fail, tremble, or yield in exertion; not to be firm and steady; to totter; as, "he found his legs *falter.*" *Wiseman.*
—To fail in the regular play of the ideas or exercise of the understanding; as, "the *faltering* thoughts of the faculties."—*Locke.*
Fal'ter, *v. a.* [Prov. Eng.] To sift; to cleanse; to thresh in the chaff; as, "to *falter* barley."—*Mortimer.*
Fal'tering, *n.* Feebleness; deficiency.
Fal'teringly, *adv.* Hesitatingly; doubtingly; in a faltering manner; with feebleness.
Faltero'na, (Mount,) a peak of the Apennines, Italy,

25 m. from Florence. The River Arno has its source on its S. side. Height, 5,557 ft.

Fal'tranck, *n.* [Ger. *fall*, a fall, and *trank*, drink.] (*Med.*) A mixture of several aromatic plants, used as a vulnerary medicine.—*Dunglison.*

Falt'si, or **Falk'sen,** a frontier village of Moldavia, 70 m. from Jassy, where, in 1711, a treaty was concluded between Russia and Turkey.

Fal'un, *n.* [Fr.] (*Geol.*) A series of deposits belonging to the middle tertiary or miocene period, and consisting chiefly of broken shells, quartz, sand, and gravel. *St. John.*

Fa'lun, a town of Sweden. See FAHLUN.

Falun, Fahlun, or STORA-KOPPERBERG, (*fa'loon.*) a prov. of Sweden, Lat. bet. 59° 52′ and 62° 16′ N., Lon. bet. 12° and 17° E.; *area*, 12,232 sq. m. *Surface*, mountainous; *soil*, unproductive of corn, but well timbered. *Ind.* Cattle-rearing; copper-mining is also extensively carried on. *Chief town.* Fahlun. *Pop.* 174,758.

Fama, (*fa'ma.*) (*Myth.*) The Roman goddess of fame, rumor, reports, news, or tidings of any sort, whether good or evil. She is represented with a trumpet, either blowing it or holding it in her hand.

Famagusta, (*fa-ma-goos'ta,*) a seaport-town of the island of Cyprus, 40 m. E. of Nicosia, Lat. 35° 7′ 40″ N., Lon. 33° 59′ E. *F.* is built on the ruins of the ancient *Arsinoë*, and during the Venetian régime it was one of the richest and most populous towns in the Levant. It is now almost in ruins, with its once fine harbor almost choked up with sand, having declined since its conquest by the Turks in 1571. About 5 m. N.E. are the ruins of Constantia, occupying the site of the ancient *Salamis*, now called Eski, or Old Famagusta. Guy de Lusignan was here crowned king of Cyprus in 1191. *Pop.* Unascertained, and mostly Greeks.

Famati'na, a valley of S. America, in the Argentine Confederation, bounded E. and W. by the mountain-ranges of Volasco and Famatina. It is 155 m. long by 30 broad, and contains some silver-mines.

Fame, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *fama*; Gr. *phēmē*, from *phēmi*, to speak, from root *phaō*, to bring to light.] The talk of the multitude; common talk; public report or rumor.

"We have heard the *fame* of him, and all that he did in Egypt." *Josh.* ix. 9.

—Report of good or great actions; report that exalts the character; celebrity; renown; reputation; credit; honor; as, the *fame* of Washington.

—*v. a.* To report; to talk of.

"He is *fam'd* for mildness, peace, and prayer."—*Shaks.*

—To make famous.

"Aristides was *famed* for his learning and wisdom."—*Addison.*

Fame'less, *a.* Without fame or renown.

Fame'lessly, *adv.* In a fameless manner.

Famil'ia, *n.* [Lat.] See FAMILY.

Familiar, (*fa-mil'yar,*) *a.* [Fr. *familier*; Lat. *familiaris*, from *famulus*, a servant. See FAMILY.] Pertaining to servants, or to a family; domestic. — Accustomed by frequent converse; well acquainted with; learned or well understood by frequent use or association; as, a *familiar* friend, *familiar* with the classics.

"*Familiar* now with grief, your tears restrain."—*Pope.*

—Easy; informal; unceremonious; unconstrained; presenting an intimate manner.

"Be thou *familiar*, but by no means vulgar." — *Shaks.*

—Common, frequent, and intimate; as, the habit becomes *familiar*. — Intimate in an unlawful degree.

—*n.* An intimate; a close companion; one long acquainted.

"The King is a noble gentleman, and my *familiar*." — *Shaks.*

—A demon; an evil spirit supposed to attend one at call.

"Love is a *familiar*, there is no other angel but love." — *Shaks.*

(*Eccl. Hist.*) In the Court of Holy Inquisition formerly established by the Roman Catholic Church, a term applied to one of its officers, employed in the apprehension and attending the torture of offenders.

Familiar'ity, *n.* [Fr. *familiarité*; Lat. *familiaritas*, from *familiaris*.] State of being familiar; intimate and frequent converse or association in company; easiness of conversation; affability; freedom from ceremony; intimacy; intimate acquaintance; unrestrained intercourse.

Famil'iarize, *v. a.* [Fr. *familiariser*.] To make familiar or intimate; to habituate; to accustom; to make easy and well-known by practice or converse; as, to *familiarize* one's self with friends. — To make easy by practice or customary use, or by intercourse; as, to become *familiarized* with work.

Famil'iarly, *adv.* With familiarity; unceremoniously; with the privileged freedom of long acquaintance; without formality. — Commonly; frequently; with the ease springing from long custom or association.

Familiar Spirit, *n.* (*Myth.*) One of those demons or evil spirits which were supposed to attend and be at the service of a magician, or other favored person. The belief in familiar spirits is very ancient, and by the law of Moses, such as had familiar spirits were to be put to death. Where Socrates speaks of his attendant demon, he is generally understood to refer to the inner feelings and promptings of his nature, and not to any familiar spirit. In Eastern countries, the belief in familiar spirits is very general; and it was widely diffused over Europe in the Middle Ages. A favorite form assumed by a familiar spirit was that of a black dog. Jovius says that Cornelius Agrippa was always accompanied by a devil in the form of a black dog; and Gœthe makes Mephistopheles first appear to Faust in this shape. Paracelsus was believed to carry about with him a familiar spirit in the hilt of his sword.

Fam'ilism, *n.* The doctrines held by the Familists.

Fam'ilist, *n.* [From *family*.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of the sect called *Family of love*. — See AGAPÆMONIANS.

Familis'tic, Familis'tical, *a.* Relating or pertaining to the Familists.

Fam'ily, *n.* [Lat. *familia*, domestics, from *famulus*, a slave; in Oscan, a language formerly spoken in the South of Italy, *famel*, a slave; Sp. *familia*; Fr. *famille*. Probable root obs. Heb. *ghāmal*, labor, toil.] A household establishment; a household, including parents, children, and servants; the collective body of persons who reside under one roof, and under one head, or manager. — Those who descend from one common ancestor; a tribe or race; kindred; as, the human *family*. — Lineage; course of descent; genealogy; line of ancestors; honorable descent; noble or respectable stock; as, a man of old *family*. — Among the Romans, *familia* was applied to all persons in the power of a *paterfamilias*, — as his sons, daughters, grand-children and slaves; but it was also used in a wider sense, including all objects of property, even inanimate, and is explained by Gaius by the equivalent *patrimonium*. The *F.* is the corner-stone of the social edifice, and is well said to be God's best instrument on earth for the furtherance of the great moral and religious interests of man. Hence, it has been taken as a model for forming other associations, — political, civil, or religious. Among the early Hebrews, and in Eastern countries, the patriarchal form of government is only an extension of the family relationship. The Greeks regarded the family as a type of the state; and among the Romans the natural power of a father was taken as the basis of the whole social and political organization of the people. The family life is based upon the wants and necessities of our nature, and is essentially fitted to develop and foster those habits and affections on which the happiness and welfare of mankind depend. It can, however, exist in a state of purity only where monogamy prevails. In the family relationship we find evidence that the pretended state of nature, which has been represented as the primitive condition of man, is totally opposed to the benevolent designs of the Author of nature.

(*Bot.*) A synonym for ORDER, *q. v.*

(*Zoöl.*) The group above the genus. An order of animals should be divided into families according to the form of species, but, in fact, the greatest confusion reigns in the classification of the animal kingdom.

Family Compact. (*Hist.*) The treaty signed at the Escurial between Philip V. of Spain and Louis XV. of France, Nov. 7, 1733, is called by Spanish historians the First Family Compact; and the secret treaty of perpetual alliance between France and Spain, signed at Fontainebleau, Oct. 25, 1743, is termed by them the Second Family Compact. The celebrated treaty between the Bourbons of France and Spain (Louis XV. and Charles III.), known as the Family Compact, was concluded at Paris, Aug. 15, 1761. It was a defensive and offensive alliance between France and Spain. Ferdinand IV., king of Naples, acceded to the alliance.

Famine, (*fam'in,*) *n.* [Fr., from *faim*, hunger; Lat. *fames*, probably corrupted from *fagmes*, akin to Gr. *phāgein*; Sansk. *bhaksh*, to eat.] Starvation; scarcity of food; dearth; a general want of provisions sufficient for the inhabitants of a country or beleaguered place; want; destitution; as, to be reduced by *famine*.

(*Pol. Econ.*) When a scarcity of the means of subsistence is so considerable that food is not procurable even by the omission of all other expenditures, famine ensues, and the poorest and most weakly part of the population is sacrificed. Famines are epidemic in the East. The art of agriculture is imperfect, and the people, generally speaking, living on the cheapest food, and having no export trade of importance, are almost always close upon the margin of possible subsistence. The occurrence of a famine reduces the numbers, and distributing what remains among fewer persons, leaves them the means of life. It is no doubt due to the physiological fact that epidemic disorders of a novel and destructive kind are generated among people liable to periodical famines, that the small-pox, the black death or Oriental plague, and the cholera have travelled from the East westward at different periods. In the Middle Ages *F.* were frequent in Europe, but, in modern times, the facilities of communication so widen the markets, that for thus as for European countries *F.* is no more a danger. It is clear that the kind of food which costs most to procure at home, and which can nevertheless be grown over a wide area abroad, will, by commanding a better price, be supplied in fuller measure. Hence we reasonably predict that, though a rise in the price of barley and oats is intelligible, any scarcity in the yield of wheat on the hypothesis of free trade is highly problematical. In the next place, the wider the area, the more is the variation in seasons obviated. A bad harvest in one locality is met by a good harvest in another, just as a drought in one region is counterpoised by an increased rainfall in another. In short, the imports and exports of nature, to use an economical parallel, balance one another. The energies, too, of mankind, and especially in this country the immensity of the territory — whence a great diversity of climates, make the contingency of even scarcity very improbable for the future. See *F. of the World*, *Walford* (Lond. 1879).

Famine, (**Port,**) a penal settlement of the republic of Chili, S. America; Lat. 58° 38′ S., Lon. 70° 58′ W.

Fam'ish, *v. a.* [Fr. *affamer*; It. *affamire*.] To kill or destroy with hunger; to starve.

"What, did he marry me to *famish* me?" — *Shaks.*

—To distress with hunger; to reduce the strength or endurance of by means of hunger.

"The pains of *famish'd* Tantalus he 'll feel.' —*Dryden.*

—To kill by deprivation of anything necessary to life.

"*Famish* him of breath, if not of bread." — *Milton.*

—To force into subjection, or cause to yield by famine; as, to *famish* a garrison into a surrender.

—*v. n.* To die of hunger; to starve. — To suffer extreme want of food; to be exhausted in strength, or to come near to perish by need of food or drink.

"You are all resolved rather to die than to *famish*." — *Shaks.*

—To be distressed for want of necessaries; to come near to perish by destitution.

Fam'ishment, *n.* Act of famishing; the pain of extreme hunger or thirst; extreme want of sustenance.

Famous, (*fā'mus.*) *a.* [Fr. *fameux*; Lat. *famosus*, from *fama*, fame.] Much talked of and praised; celebrated in fame or public report; distinguished in story: renowned; illustrious; eminent; noted; also, distinguished or noted in a bad or unfavorable sense; as, a *famous* poet, a *famous* general, a *famous* pirate.

"I awoke one morning, and found myself *famous*." — *Byron.*

Fa'mously, *adv.* With great renown or celebration; as, we dined *famously*.

Fa'mousness, *n.* State of being famous; celebrity; high fame.

Fam'ulist, *n.* [From L. *famulus*.] A term used at Oxford University, England, to denote a collegian of inferior degree; — it is somewhat similar in signification to the term *sizar* (q. v.) used at the sister university of Cambridge.

Fan, *n.* [A. S. *fann*; Fr. *van*; Lat. *vannus*, probably allied to *ventus*, the wind.] An instrument for winnowing grain by agitating the air. — An instrument used by ladies to agitate the air, and cool the face, in warm weather; — hence, anything in the form of a woman's fan when spread; as, the *fan* of a peacock's tail, &c.

(*Hist.*) The fan is manufactured of feathers, of paper, thin skin, or ivory, joined together, and is generally carved and painted, in order to insure its embellishment. It is mentioned in the Grecian classics (Euripides); indeed it was known in an æra far prior, as there are paintings in the relics of Thebes to prove that the Egyptians were familiar with its use. The fan was first brought into European notoriety by Catherine de Medicis, who introduced it into France, where it was so constructed that it could be used and folded in a manner similar to the fan in use at the present day. Great sums were spent on the ornamentation of the fans first in vogue, and many were painted on by the cunning fingers of Watteau. During the 16th and 17th centuries, they were used by gentlemen. The Chinese have greatly excelled in the art of fan-making, and in the species of lacquered fans their superiority is fully admitted. The Chinese themselves use a cheaper sort, made of bamboo and paper, polished, which cost about ten cents each. In Europe, France manufactures the greatest number of fans used by the world of fashion. Of late years the value of those manufactured exceeded $550,000 per annum. A species of large fan is used in India for cooling the air of rooms and keeping down the temperature; for further information upon which see PUNKAH.

—A small vane or sail, used to keep the large sails of a wind-mill always in the direction of the wind.

—That which serves to excite or increase a flame; that which heightens or strengthens.

"The contradiction of others is a *fan* to inflame their love." *Hooker.*

—A machine employed to winnow grain. — See FANNER.

—*v. a.* To cool and refresh the face by moving the air with a fan.

"She was *fanned* into a slumber by her slaves." — *Spectator.*

—To ventilate; to blow on by agitating the air; as, to *fan* embers into a flame.

"The sultry air
"Pants on, and *fans* her parting hair." — *Pope.*

—To move, as with a fan.

"The air . . . *fann'd* with unnumbered plumes." — *Milton.*

—To separate, as by winnowing; to winnow; to excite into motion by agitation of the air; as, to *fan* grain.

Fanal', *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *phanōs*, lamp.] A pharos or light-house, or the lantern placed in it.

Fanat'ic, Fanat'ical, *a.* [Fr. *fanatique*, from Lat. *fanaticus*, from *fanum*, a temple.] Seized with a divine enthusiasm or fury, as certain priests who officiated in heathen temples; — hence, frantic; furious; mad; rabid, wild, and extravagant of opinion, particularly in a religious sense; excessively enthusiastic; possessed by a kind of mania or frenzy; as, *fanatic* zeal.

Fanat'ic, *n.* A person affected by excessive zeal and enthusiasm, especially on religious subjects; one laboring under wild and extravagant notions of religion; an enthusiast; a visionary.

—In ancient Rome the term was applied to such as passed their time in temples, and who, pretending to be inspired by the Divinity, would burst into wild and antic gestures, utter pretended prophecies, cut themselves with knives, &c. Hence, the term has, in modern times, come to be applied to such as manifest a religious enthusiasm, uncontrolled by reason or experience, and proceeding from a belief that they are under divine direction, and doing what will be well-pleasing in the sight of God. Fanaticism is sometimes applied in a wider sense to any excessive prepossession of the mind by ideas of any kind. Fanaticism has prevailed under different forms in all ages of the world; and one of its most remarkable and dangerous features is the tendency that it has to spread over large masses of a people. It is not usually confined to one individual; for there are generally to be found others who are ready to take up and act upon the delusion. The very earnestness of the fanatic — and fanatics generally are in earnest — serves to carry conviction to the minds of others. Among persons of this class were Madame Guyon, Johanna Southcott, and numerous others. When confined to an adherence to certain theological dogmas, it is in

a comparatively mild and harmless form: but sometimes it manifests itself in atrocities of the most cruel and heart-rending description,—murders, assassinations, and the like. If ignorance be the mother of devotion, much more is it the mother of fanaticism; and the only fit cure for delusions of this sort is the spread of education, enabling people to judge rightly as to the relative importance of things, and to distinguish between the true and the false.

Fanat'ically, *adv.* In a manner governed by wild and unreasonable enthusiasm; with wild, irrational zeal or fanaticism.

Fanat'icalness, *n.* State of being fanatic; fanaticism.

Fanat'icism, *n.* Quality of a fanatic; wild and extravagant notions of religion; excessive and erratic enthusiasm; religious frenzy.

Fanat'icize, *v. a.* To render fanatic.

Fan-blower, *n.* (*Mach.*) Same as FANNER, *q. v.*

Fancied, (*fan'sid,*) *p. a.* Imagined; imaginary; conceived; liked.

Fan'cier, *n.* One who fancies, or takes a fancy to; as, a dog-*fancier*. — A person controlled by fancy.

"Not reasoners, but *fanciers*." — *Macaulay.*

Fan'ciful, *a.* Full of fancy; guided by the imagination rather than by judgment, reason, and experience; whimsical; fantastical; as, a *fanciful* man. — Dictated by fancy or the imagination; chimerical; full of wild images; ideal; as, a *fanciful* project.

Fan'cifully, *adv.* In a fanciful manner; chimerically; wildly; whimsically.

Fan'cifulness, *n.* Quality of being fanciful; habit of being controlled by fancy rather than by reason.

Fan'ciless, *a.* Destitute of fancy; prosaic; bare of imagination.

Fan'-cricket, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The MOLE-CRICKET, *q. v.*

Fan'cy, *n.* [Gr. and Lat. *phantasia*, from Gr. *phainō*, to bring to light, to make to appear. See FAME.] An appearance presented to the mind; image; conception; representation of anything formed in the mind. — The faculty by which the mind forms images or representations of things at pleasure; imagination.

—An opinion or notion bred rather by the imagination than by the reason; caprice; desultory idea; whim.

"A person who was not disturbed by any *fancies* in religion." *Clarendon.*

—Inclination; capricious liking; fondness; as, to take a *fancy* to a person; — hence, by implication, the object of such inclination: as, the younger sister is my *fancy*.

"His *fancy* lay extremely to travelling." — *L'Estrange.*

—Something that pleases or entertains without much real use or value.

"London pride is a pretty *fancy* for borders." — *Mortimer.*

(*Phil.*) This term was used by the ancient philosophers as coextensive with *conception* — that power or faculty of the mind by which man reproduces the images of objects, apart from any impression on the organs of sense. It is now properly applied to a particular province of the imagination, though sometimes it is loosely used as synonymous with it. "The office of the fancy," according to a modern philosopher, "is to collect materials for the imagination." A man whose habits of association present to him a number of resembling or analogous ideas, for illustrating or embellishing a subject, we call a man of *fancy*; but for an effort of imagination, various other powers are necessary, particularly those of taste and judgment. — It is the power of *F.* which supplies the poet with metaphorical language, and with all the analogies which are the foundation of his allusions; but it is the power of imagination that creates the complex scenes he describes, and the fictitious characters he delineates. To *F.* we apply the epithets of *rich* or *luxuriant;* to imagination, those of *beautiful* or *sublime*. Others, however, regard *F.* as a higher energy of the mental activity than imagination, and that it is the imagination that furnishes the materials out of which it creates its fantasies, either by modifying or exaggerating them, or by forming new combinations.

The Fancy, a term applied in England to those persons, collectively, who exhibit a special taste or fancy for sporting and athletic pursuits; it is, however, more particularly applied to those who encourage and practise *boxing*, or the art of self-defence.

Fan'cy, *v. n.* To imagine; to picture or figure to one's self; to believe or come to a conclusion without proof; as, to *fancy* another is one's enemy.

—*v. a.* To portray in the mind; to form a conception of; to image to one's self; to imagine.

"He whom I *fancy*, but can ne'er express." — *Dryden.*

—To feel a fancy or inclination for; to be pleased with, particularly on account of external gifts or graces; to be prepossessed in favor of; as, to *fancy* a girl.

Fan'cy, *a.* Fine; elegant; ornamental: adapted to please the taste or fancy; as, a *fancy* costume.

Fancy ball, a ball or entertainment of dancing, in which those who attend are attired in fancy dresses: a *bal costumé*. — *Fancy goods* or *articles*, fabrics and ornaments for personal wear, of lively colors, as distinguished from articles of a plainer character and more sombre hue. — *Fancy stocks*. (*Banking, U. S.*) A species of stocks which afford great opportunity for stock-gambling, since they have no intrinsic value, and the fluctuations in their prices are chiefly artificial. — *Webster.*

Fancy store, (U. S.,) an establishment for the sale of fancy goods and kickshaws.

Fan'cy Creek, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Richland co., on a creek of the same name, abt. 40 m. N.E. of Prairie du Chien.

Fancy Farm, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Graves co.

Fan'cy-free, *a.* With the heart or imagination intact; free from the influence of love; as, "in maiden meditation, *fancy-free*." — *Shaks.*

Fan'cy-monger, *n.* One who deals in tricks of imagination.

Fancy-sick, *a.* Unsound in imagination; distempered in mind.

Fandango, (*fān-dăng'go,*) *n.* [Sp.] (*Dancing.*) An old popular Spanish dance of great antiquity. It proceeds gradually from a slow and uniform, to the most lively, but never violent motion. It is danced by two persons only, and represents the various gradations of the passion of love to an extent bordering on the licentious. The dancer is usually provided with castanets — a practice borrowed from the Moors — which serve to mark the time better than a stringed instrument alone would do. The *F.* is now chiefly confined to the theatres and parties of the lower classes.

Fane, *n.* [Lat. *fanum*, from *fari*, to sing in verse, to celebrate. See FAME.] A place dedicated to some deity by form of consecration; a temple; a place consecrated to religion; a church. (Used chiefly in poetry.)

"A sacred *fane* in Egypt's fruitful lands." — *Tickell.*

Fane, a river of Ireland, flowing into Dundalk Bay.

Fane'ga, *n.* [Sp.] A dry measure used in Spain, Mexico, the Argentine Republic, and Uruguay, equal to 1½ imp. bush.

Fan'euil Hall, a public hall in Boston, presented to the town by Peter Faneuil, in 1740. It contained a market-house on the ground-floor, and a town-hall, with other rooms over it. In 1761 it was destroyed by fire. In 1763 it was rebuilt by the town; and, in 1775, during the British occupation of Boston, it was used for a

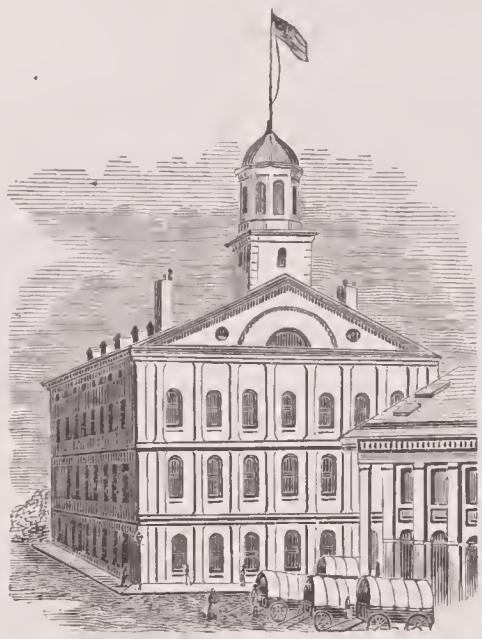


Fig. 989. — FANEUIL HALL.

theatre. During the revolutionary period it was so often used for important political meetings see BOSTON) that it gained the name of *The Cradle of American Liberty*, and is one of the old landmarks of Boston; the hall contains some fine paintings, and the basement is still used as a market.

Fanfare, (*fan'fār,*) *n.* [Prov. *fanfa*, a boast; It. *fanfano;* Fr. *fanfare*. Probably formed from the sound.] A flourish of trumpets, kettle-drums, and similar instruments. Such a composition was usually played before a knight as he entered the lists to do battle. — Hence, an ostentatious boast; a bravado; a fanfaronade.

Fan'faron, *n.* [Fr. See FANFARE.] A bully; a lictor; a swaggerer; an empty boaster; a vain pretender.

Fanfaronade', *n.* [Fr. *fanfaronnade.*] A bluster; a swaggering; a piece of vain boasting. (*Swift.*)—See FANFARE.

Fang, *n.* [A.S. *fang:* L.Ger. *fangen;* Ger. *fang*, a claw or talon; Icel. *fangi.*] The tusk of a boar or other animal, by which the prey is clutched and held; a pointed tooth; as, the *fangs* of a dog. — A claw or talon. — Any short or other thing by which hold is taken.

(*Mining.*) A niche cut in the side of an adit or shaft, to serve as an air-course; sometimes a main of wood-pipes is called a *fanging*.

Fanged, (*fangd,*) *a.* Furnished with fangs, tusks, or something long and pointed; as, a *fanged* adder.

Fang-ki', a small island lying off the S. coast of China, prov. Kwang-tung; Lat. 21° 18′ N., Lon. 110° 35′ E.

Fang'less, *a.* Without fangs or tusks; destitute of teeth.

Fan'got, *n.* [It. *fangotto.*] A quantity of merchandise, as raw silk, &c., from one hundred to two hundred-weight and three quarters. — *Johnson.*

Fan'-light, *n.* (*Arch.*) A semicircular window resembling an open fan in appearance.

Fan'ner, *n.* One who uses a fan. — A ventilator.

—*pl.* Vanes or flat discs revolving round a centre, so as to produce a current of air; generally used instead of bellows for forges.

(*Agric.*) A machine employed to winnow grain. In passing through the machine, the grain is rapidly agitated in a sieve, and falling through a strong current of wind, created by a rotatory fan, the chaff is blown out at one end, and the cleansed particles fall out at an orifice beneath. The apparatus is composed chiefly of wood, and though ordinarily moved by the hand, it is sometimes connected with the driving-power of a threshing-mill. The fanners superseded the old and slow process of winnowing, which consisted in throwing up the grain by means of sieves or shovels, while a current of wind, blowing across the threshing-floor, carried away the chaff.

Fan'-nerved, *a.* (*Bot. and Zoöl.*) Having the nervures or nerves disposed in the manner of a fan. — *Craig.*

Fan'net Point, a promontory and light-house of Ireland, on the W. side of Lough Swilly, in Ulster, co. of Donegal.

Fan'nett, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Franklin co.; *pop.* about 2,900.

Fan'nettsburgh, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Metal township, Franklin co., about 17 m. N.W. of Chambersburg; *pop.* about 450.

Fan'nin, in *Georgia*, a N. co., bordering on Tennessee and N. Carolina; *area*, about 425 square miles. *Rivers.* Toccoa and Connasauga rivers *Surface*, mountainous; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Morganton. *Pop.* about 6,000.

Fan'nin, in *Mississippi*, a post-office of Rankin co.

Fan'nin, in *Texas*, a N.N.E. co., bordering on Indian Territory; *area*, about 930 sq. m. *Rivers.* Red River and Bois d'Arc Creek, besides other smaller streams. *Surface*, level; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Bonham. *Pop.* about 14,000.

Fan'ning-machine, Fan'ning-mill. See FANNERS.

Fan'non, *n.* [O. Fr., from L. Lat. *fano.*] (*Eccl.*) A kind of vestment resembling a scarf, worn about the left arm of a Roman Catholic priest in the celebration of the mass. (Sometimes called *fannel.*)

Fa'no. [Anc. *Fanum Fortunæ*, from a temple dedicated to the goddess Fortune.] A well-built town and seaport of Central Italy, prov. Urbino, 7 m. S.E. of Pesaro, and 29 N.W. by W. of Ancona. *Manuf.* Silk stuffs, twist, &c. *Pop.* about 12,000.

Fa'no, or **Fan'no,** one of the Ionian Islands, at the entrance of the Adriatic, 14 m. from Corfu.

Fanoe, (*fä'no-eh,*) an island of Denmark, off the W. coast of Jütland, 12 m. N.W. of Ribo. It is 8 m. long by 2 broad, and has a pop. of about 3,000.

—A bannerol; a flag; an ensign.

Fan'-palm, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CORYPHA.

Fan'tail, *n.* A kind of gas-burner which emits the flame in the form of a fan. — *Simmonds.*

(*Zoöl.*) The common name of the *Rhipidura*, a genus of birds of the *Fly-catcher* family, found in Australia. The species *Rhipidura Arbiscapa*, or White-shafted Fantail, inhabits N. and S. Australia. It is generally seen in pairs, among trees. While in the air it assumes a number of lively and beautiful positions; at one moment mounting almost perpendicularly, spreading out its tail



Fig. 990.—WHITE-SHAFTED FANTAIL, (*Rhipidura arbiscapa.*)

constantly to the full extent, and frequently tumbling over in the descent. It is a very tame bird, allowing near approach without showing the least timidity, and

will even enter houses in the bush, in pursuit of gnats and other insects. In the breeding-season it is not so familiar. Its nest is very elegant, resembling a wine-glass in shape, and is generally composed of the inner bark of a Eucalyptus, neatly lined with the down of the tree-fern, intermingled with flowering stalks of moss, and outwardly matted together with the webs of spiders, which not only serve to envelop the nest, but also strengthen its attachment to the branch on which it is constructed, which is always within a few feet of the ground. Eggs two in number.

Fantasia, (*fan-ta'ze-a,*) n. [Ital.] (*Mus.*) A species of composition in which the author confines himself to no particular form or theme, but ranges as his fancy leads amid various airs and movements. Rousseau, in defining this word, confines its meaning to extempore composition, and makes this distinction between *capriccio* and *fantasia:* namely, that the former is a collection of singular and whimsical ideas strung together by an excited imagination, and written down at one's leisure, while the latter is an off hand display of whatever comes across the mind at the instant of execution.

Fan'tasm, *n.* Same as PHANTASM, *q. v.*

Fantasque, (*fan'task',*) *a.* Fantastic. (Used poetically.)

Fan'tast, *n.* A fantastic person. (R.)

Fantas'tic, Fantas'tical, *a.* [Fr. *fantastique,* from Lat. and Gr. *phantasia.* See FANCY.] Fanciful; produced or existing only in imagination; imaginary; not real; chimerical; irrational. — Having the nature of a phantom; only occasionally assuming a visible form.

—Uncertain; unsteady; irregular; as, the *fantastic* form of a tree. — Whimsical; capricious; odd; indulging the vagaries of imagination; full of fantasy; as, a *fantastic* humor, a *fantastic* character.

—n. One given to eccentricity in dress, manners, &c.; a person of odd appearance or habits.

Fantastical'ity, n. Fantasticalness.

Fantas'tically, *adv.* In a fantastic manner; capriciously; whimsically.

Fantas'ticalness, Fantas'ticness, *n.* State of being whimsical, fantastic, or capricious.

Fan'tasy, n. See FANCY.

Fan'tee, a country of Africa, on the Guinea coast, in abt. Lat. 5° 30′ N., and Lon. 1° W., bounded on the S. by the Atlantic, and on the other sides by the countries of Assin, Aguafoo, and Wassaw. *Soil,* fertile. The Fantees were once the most numerous and powerful people on the Gold Coast, but since 1811 they have diminished in numbers, and now live under the protection of the British garrisons at Cape Coast Castle.

Fantoccini, (*fan-tot-che'ne,*) *n. pl.* [From It. *fantoccio,* a puppet.] An exhibition of puppets, or a dramatic representation on a small scale, performed by figures or dolls, an amusement of which the Italians are extremely fond, and which is frequently performed in a portable theatre — like that of Punch and Judy.

Fan'tom, *n.* Same as PHANTOM, *q. v.*

Fan'tom-corn, *n.* Corn of a light description.

Fan-tracery Vaulting, (*Arch.*) A beautiful form of vaulting, peculiar to the late Gothic style, in which the ribs or veins spring from one point, the cap of the shaft, and radiate with the same curvature



Fig. 991. — ST GEORGE'S CHAPEL (N. aisle), WINDSOR.

toward the centre, cutting into each other, and very frequently finishing with a large pendant, which forms a kind of keystone. The under surfaces are, therefore, curved in many ways, and are not plane in any section like the ordinary vaulting; they in some degree resemble pendentives, and meet together in the centre like portions of domes. One of the finest specimens is at St. George's Chapel, Windsor (Fig. 991).

Fan'-wheel, *n.* See FANNER.

Faquir', *n.* Same as FAKIR, *q. v.*

Far, *a.* [A. S. *feor, feorran;* D. *ver;* Icel. *fjarr;* Goth. *fairra,* allied to Sansk. *pâr,* the opposite bank.] Gone away beyond or to a distance; remote; distant; separated by a wide space from the place where one is, or from any given place that is remote; as, countries *far* and near. — Remote from purpose; antagonistic to design or wishes; as, it is *far* from my intention. — Remote from duty, affection, or obedience; in antagonism with; alienated or removed from. — More or most distant of the two.

—Remoter of the two, as, in horsemanship, the right side of the horse, which the rider turns from him when he mounts.

"No true Egyptian ever knew in horses
The *far* side from the near."—*Dryden.*

—*adv.* Remotely; to a great distance in space; as, *far* away in India.

—To a great distance in time; distantly; as, *far* in the past. — In a great part.

"When they went by Jehuz, the day was *far* spent."—*Judges.*

—By many degrees; in a large proportion: very much.

"With oxen *far* unfit to draw the plough."—*Dryden.*

—To a certain point, degree, or distance; as, he is a liberal man as *far* as money goes.

By far, in a great degree; extensively; very much.

"A nobler man he is *by far,*
Than many richer persons are."—*Daries.*

Far from, at a great distance.

"*Far from* his country in the western world."—*Addison.*

Very different: not equal to, or on a par with; as, she is *far from* being his equal.

Far off. At or to a great distance; as, to be *far off* making money. — Alienated; divided by difference of time, distance, or condition; as, a *far off* settlement, to go to a place *far off.*—*From far,* from a remote distance.

"To our own land there came, *from far,*
The gloomy tidings of disastrous war."—*Daries.*

Far, *n.* [A. S. *fearh.*] See FARROW.

Far'aday, MICHAEL, F. R. S., a distinguished English chemist and natural philosopher, b. 1791. He received little or no education, and was apprenticed to the trade of a bookbinder. During his term of apprenticeship, a few scientific works fell into his hands, which he read with avidity, and forthwith devoted himself to the study of, and experiments in, electricity. Having attended the lectures given in 1812 by Sir Humphry Davy, and taken notes thereon, he sent them to that great philosopher, and besought some scientific occupation. The reply was prompt and favorable. In 1813, *F.* was appointed Chemical Assistant, under Sir Humphry, at the Royal Institution. After a Continental tour in company with his patron, *F.,* still pursuing his scientific investigations, discovered, in 1820, the chlorides of carbon, and, in the following year, the mutual rotation of a magnetic pole and an electric current. These were strong encouragements to proceed on the path of discovery, and led to the condensation of gases in 1823. In 1829 he labored hard, and, as he thought at the time, fruitlessly, on the production of optical glass; but though unsuccessful in his immediate object, his experiments produced the heavy glass which afterwards proved of great assistance to him in his magnetical investigations. In 1831 the series of *Experimental Researches in Electricity,* published in the "Philosophical Transactions," began with the development of the induction of electric currents, and the evolution of electricity from magnetism. Three years later *F.* established the principle of definite electrolytic action, and, in 1846, received at the same time the Royal and the Rumford medals for his discoveries of dia-magnetism, and of the influence of magnetism upon light respectively. In 1847 he discovered the magnetic character of oxygen, and, also, the magnetic relations of flame and gases. His papers, including other contributions to the store of modern science, are too numerous to mention in detail. It should be observed that the "Researches," though termed "Experimental," contain many hypothetical ideas, and many inquiries into theories generally adopted up to their time. Among these may be specified the considerations respecting static induction, atmospheric electricity, and those relating to lines of force, both physical and representative, on which having sufficiently stated his views, he was content to leave them for solution to time and future experience. It may be added that his last hypothetical view relates to the Conservation of Force, and that one of his latest papers treats of the division of gold and other metals. In 1833, *F.* was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Institution, London, which chair he continued to hold until his death. In 1835 he received from govt. a pension of £1,500 per annum in recognition of his eminent scientific merits. In 1836 he was appointed a member of the senate of London University. From 1829–42 he was Chemical Lecturer at the Royal Academy. In 1823 *F.* was elected Corresponding Member of



Fig. 992. — FARADAY.

the French Academy, in 1825 he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1832 made a D.C.L. of Oxford University. He was, besides, a knight of several of the European orders, and a member of the chief learned and scientific societies in Europe and the U. S. In private life his character was irreproachable, and characterized by great humanity and modesty. D. 1867.

Far'afeh, an oasis of the Libyan Desert in Africa, containing several ruins of Greek and Roman origin. The inhabitants fabricate some course woollen cloths and earthenware. Lat. 27° N., Lon. 28° 23′ E.

Fa'rand, *n.* Same as FARRAND, *q. v.*

Far'andams, *n.* A sort of textile fabric of mixed silk and wool.

Far'antly, *a.* [See FARRAND.] Neat; orderly; decent.

Farce, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *farcio,* to stuff, to cram.] Ridiculous parade: empty pageantry or ceremony; mere show; as, the whole business is a *farce.*

(*Dram.*) A short play, of low comic character, usually played as an after-piece. The original term seems, like the *Lanx Satura* of the Romans, which gave its denomination to the satire, to signify a miscellaneous compound or mixture of different things. Its sole end being to excite mirth, it excludes nothing, however wild or extravagant, which may contribute to that object. It differs from comedy in this, that, while the latter is based upon nature and truth, the former does not scruple to have recourse to any extravagance or absurdity that may serve its purpose. The *F.* is restricted to three acts as its limit, but frequently consists of only two or one. Farces usually partake of the character of the people to whom they belong; hence the French, German, Italian, and Spanish farces have different characteristics. Farces are said to have been first introduced by the Society of Clercs de Bazoche, in Paris, about 1460. Molière greatly improved and elevated this class of dramatic literature.

(*Cookery.*) Forcemeat; stuffing: dressing for fowls, game, meats, &c.

—*v. a.* To fill with forcemeat; hence, to mix various ingredients together; as, to *farce* the principles of religion. — *Sanderson.*

Far'cical, *a.* Pertaining to a farce; appropriated to farce; droll; ludicrous; ridiculous; as, a *farcical* character.

Far'cically, *adv.* After the manner of a farce; ludicrously.

Far'cicalness, *n.* State or quality of being farcical.

Far'cimen, Far'cin, Far'cy, *n.* [Fr. *farcin.*] (*Farriery.*) A disease in horses, which depends upon the same causes as Glanders (*q. v.*), which it usually precedes and accompanies. The absorbent glands and vessels, usually of one or both hind limbs, are inflamed, tender, swollen, hard, and knotted. The vitiated lymph thus poured out softens, and ulcers, or farcy buds, appear. Unlike the ulcers of glanders, they are curable, but require both time and care. They must be scarified with the hot iron, which, to prevent their spreading, may also be gently run over the adjacent sound skin. Good feeding and comfortable lodgings are essential; and if they do not interfere with the appetite, give tonics, such as a drachm each of sulphate of copper and iodine, repeated twice a day.

Far'cing, *n.* (*Cookery.*) Stuffing composed of forcemeat.

Far'del-bound, *n.* (*Farriery.*) A disease of cattle and sheep; it consists of impaction of the fardel-bag, or third stomach, with food, which is taken in between the leaves of this globular stomach, there to be fully softened and reduced. When the food is unusually tough, dry, or indigestible, consisting, for example, of overripe clover, vetches, or rye-grass, the stomach cannot moisten and reduce it with sufficient rapidity; fresh quantities continue to be taken up, until the overgorged organ becomes paralyzed, its secretions dried up, and its leaves affected with chronic inflammation. The slighter cases so common among stall-fed cattle are "loss of cud," indigestion, and torpidity of the bowels. In severer form, there is also fever, grunting, swelling up of the first stomach, and sometimes stupor or epilepsy. The overgorged stomach can, moreover, be felt by pressing the closed fist upwards and backwards underneath the false ribs on the right side. The symptoms often extend over ten days or a fortnight. Purgatives and stimulants are to be given. For a full-grown beast, give, in three or four bottles of water or thin gruel, ½ lb. each of common and Epsom salt, 15 ground croton beans, a drachm of calomel, and two ounces of ginger. If no effect is produced, repeat this in 12 or 15 hours. Inject soap and water clysters every hour, withhold all solid food, and allow only sloppy mashes, treacle and water, or thin linseed tea. An occasional bottle of ale, with an ounce or two of ginger, often expedites the action of the physic, and wards off nausea and stupor.

Far'ding-bag, n. The first stomach of a ruminating animal, whence green food is brought forth for second chewing.

Fare, *v. n.* [A. S. and Goth. *faran,* to go or pass. See FAR.] To go; to pass; to move forward; to travel

"Sadly they *fared* along the sea-beat shore."—*Pope.*

—To be in any state, good or bad; to be involved in any series of events, favorable or unfavorable.

"If you do as I do, you may *fare* as I *fare.*"—*L'Estrange.*

—To be fed; to be entertained at table.

"The rich man *fared* sumptuously every day."—*Luke* xvi. 19.

—To proceed in a train of circumstances, good or bad; to happen well or ill: — applied in an *impersonal* sense; as, how *fares* it with you to-day?

Fare, *n.* The price of passage in coming or going by land or water; as, a railroad *fare, fare* for ferriage across a

river, &c. — Food: provisions of the table: as, he loves good *fare*. — Experience: state or condition arising from events or circumstances. — The passengers by a vessel or vehicle; as, a full *fare* of immigrants. (R.)

Fare'ham, a seaport-town of England, co. Hants, on a creek at the N.W. extremity of Gosport Harbor, 4 m. N.N.W. of Gosport, and 64 S.E. of London. It is a favorite sea-bathing resort, prosecutes ship-building, and has manuf. of ropes and sacking. *Pop.* 4,412.

Farewell', *interj.* [*Fare* and *well*.] Adieu; good-bye; go well; be well; be happy; a wish of happiness or valediction to those who leave and those who are left; an expression of separation. It is sometimes divided by the pronoun, as, *fare* you *well*, *fare* thee *well*.

"*Fare* thee *well*, and if forever, still forever, *fare* thee *well*." *Byron.*

—*n.* A wish of happiness or welfare at parting; the parting compliment or expression of good-will.

—Act of departure; leave.

"From England's shores I took a last *farewell*." — *Swain.*

—*a.* Valedictory; taking leave; as, a *farewell* visit.

Fare'well, (Cape,) the S. point of W. Greenland; Lat. 59° 37′ N., Lon. 42° 42′ W. — Also a cape on the S.W. coast of Greenland: Lat. 59° 28′ N., Lon. 42° 45′ W.

Far-fetched, (*fär'fecht.*) *a.* Brought from afar or from a remote distance; as, "*far-fetched* gold." *Dryden.*

—Elaborately strained: not easily or naturally deduced or introduced; studiously sought; forced; as, a *far-fetched* joke, a *far-fetched* rhyme.

Far'gite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as NATROLITE, *q. v.*

Faribault, (*far-e-bō'.*) in *Minnesota*, a S. co., bordering on Iowa; *area*, abt. 720 sq. m. *Rivers*. Blue Earth, Mankato, and Maple rivers. *Surface*, level: *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Blue Earth City. *Pop.* abt. 15,000.

—A post-village, cap. of Rice co., on the Cannon River, abt. 50 m. S. of St. Paul; *pop.* abt. 4,000.

Farina, (*fa-rī'na.*) *n.* [Lat., from *far*, *farris*, a sort of grain, spelt.] Ground corn; meal; flour.

(*Chem.*) Starch; fecula.

(*Bot.*) The pollen, fine dust, or powder contained in the anthers of plants.

Farinaceous, (*far-i-na'shus,*) *a.* Consisting or made of farina, or meal and flour; as, *farinaceous* food.

—Yielding farina or flour.

—Mealy; like meal; pertaining to meal; as, a *farinaceous* smell.

Farinelli, [whose real name was CARLO BROSCHI.] a singer of great eminence in his day, was b. in Naples in 1705. He studied under Porpora, and went from Rome to Vienna, where the emperor Charles VI. loaded him with rich presents. In 1734 *F.* went to London, and by the magic of his singing so delighted the public, that Handel was obliged to dismiss a rival company over whom he presided, in spite of all his powers and popularity. Many extraordinary stories are related of *F.*'s vocal skill, and his command over the feelings and sympathies of his audience appears to have been unrivalled. D. 1782.

Farinose, *a.* [Lat. *farinosus.*] Yielding or forming farina; as, a *farinose* seed.

(*Bot.* and *Zoöl.*) Applied to parts covered with a white mealy substance.

Farley, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Dubuque co., about 23 m. W. of Dubuque.

Farley, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Platte co., about 7 m. E. by S. of Leavenworth.

Farlinville, in *Kansas*, a post-office of Linn co.

Farlow's Grove, in *Illinois*, a village of Mercer co., about 20 m. E.N.E. of Keithsburg.

Farm, *n.* [A.S. *farma*, *fearm*, or *feorm*, food, a meal; *gefeormian*, to supply with food. The word arose from the original practice of letting lands, on the condition that the tenant should supply his lord's household with so many nights' entertainments.] A portion of land under cultivation, taken on lease or rented; ground let to a tenant for tillage, pasture, &c., on condition of his paying a certain sum, annually or otherwise, for the use of it. — A tract of ground or landed estate devoted by its owner to agricultural purposes. — The state of lands let out for cultivation by tenants; as, to set out a landed property in *farm*. — A district or territory *farmed* out for the collection of certain revenues therefrom.

(*Agric.*) A portion of ground cultivated for the purpose of profit. Farms are of different kinds: where the principal part of the land is ploughed, they are "arable farms;" where the raising and fattening of cattle or other live-stock is more immediately the object, they are known as "grazing farms;" where the chief object is the obtaining of the different animal products, such as milk, butter, and cheese, they are called "dairy farms;" and where the two systems of arable and grass management can be combined, they are "convertible farms." As manure must be had in order to keep up the productiveness of farms of any kind, the last may probably be generally considered as the most advantageous. In the selection of a farm and of the locations for its buildings, care should be taken to avoid the inconvenience arising from climate and the quality or situation of the ground. Both pleasure and profit should be considered in the purchase of a *F.* The Romans laid it down as a rule that no degree of fertility should tempt a man to purchase in an unhealthy country, nor the pleasantest situations in a barren one. "Buy not too hastily," says Cato, "but view again and again the purchase you intend to make; for, if it be a good one, the oftener you see it the better it will please you. Examine how the neighboring inhabitants fare. Let the country it lies in be a good one; the ways to and from it good; and the air temperate. Let your land, if you can choose your situation, be at the foot of a hill, facing the south, in a healthy place where a sufficiency of water may be had. Let it be near a flourishing town, the sea, or a navigable river; or bordering upon a good and well frequented road. Let the buildings upon your ground be strong and substantial. Do not rashly condemn the method of others." After the lapse of 2,000 years these rules are still worthy of the careful attention of any one contemplating the purchase of a farm. The purity of the air, the purity and abundance of running water, and the character of the soil, should be carefully considered. The nature of the soil may be ascertained either by analysis, or by observation of the weeds and trees growing upon it. Attention should also be paid to the degree of its attraction for the insensible moisture of the atmosphere, to the kind of substratum on which it rests, and to its inclination as affording facilities for proper drainage, and yet not so much inclined as to render the soil liable to wash by the rains. — Whether it is more profitable in this country to lay out money in the purchase and improvement of exhausted *F.*, or in the clearing and improvement of new land, is a question which requires more mature consideration than has been generally given to it. Calculations embracing the several expenses required in the two operations would seem to show, that the intelligent farmer, versed in the various processes of producing manure and taking advantage of green fallow crops, will lay out his means most profitably in restoring worn-out lands to fertility: provided he does not commit the common error of endeavoring to improve more land than his resources will enable him to do justice by. — On the other hand, the man of more limited means, who cannot buy an old *F.*, or get one on a sufficiently long lease, may, by going W., purchase land at $1·25 per acre, or 200 acres for $250, which will be already in the highest state of fertility, but seriously encumbered with heavy timber or other natural drawbacks. This he clears and brings under cultivation little by little, working, perhaps, a certain portion of his time for others, in order to obtain subsistence previous to the coming in of his crops. Every acre cleared may cost him some 15 or 20 dollars, which, however, adds the same amount to the value of the *F.*, whilst every bushel of grain and every addition to his stock is so much gained. It may be several years before the pioneer will accumulate much property. Still, however, the prospect of an ultimate independence thus held out to the poor and industrious settler is a good one. — The average number of acres in a *F.* in the older States, that are not devoted to the cultivation of some special staple, is about 100. The farms in the newer States, and the plantations in the cotton and tobacco growing states, embrace from 200 to 600 acres — and often several thousand. There were at the end of 1868, in the U. States, 2,063,665 farms, including 405,280,851 acres, which gives an average of 199 acres for each farm. — See AGRICULTURE.

Farm, *v. a.* To let out, as lands, to tenants at a certain rent.

"We are enforced to *farm* her royal realm." — *Shaks.*

—To take on lease at a certain rent or rate of compensation.

—To lease or let, as taxes, imposts, or other duties, at a certain rate or sum per cent.

—To cultivate lands: as, to *farm* a hundred acres.

To farm let, to lease or let, as lands, at a specified rent.

—*v. n.* To operate on lands, as an agriculturist; as, he *farms* his ground on scientific principles.

Farm'able, *a.* That may be farmed: susceptible of agricultural improvement: as, *farmable* soil.

Farm'er, *n.* [A.S. *fearmere.*] In England, one who farms; one who cultivates leased lands. — A husbandman: an agriculturist: one who works at tillage, &c. — One who takes taxes, customs, excise, and other sources of revenue, to collect for a certain rate per cent. — *Mining.* In Cornwall, Eng., the lord of the manor in which mines are worked.

—In the U. States, a person whose business or employment is the cultivation of land, the breeding, rearing, and feeding of different sorts of live-stock, and the management of the various products which are afforded by them. In this country, the *F.* is generally the owner of the farm he occupies: and depending on its products for his subsistence and fortune, has thus every inducement to thoroughness and intelligent care in its cultivation.

Farmer, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Defiance co., about 145 m. N.W. of Columbus: *pop.* of township, about 1,800.

Farm'eress, *n.* A woman who manages a farm. (R.)

In this sense the word *farmer* is generally applied to females equally with males.)

Farmer-general, *n.* [Fr. *fermier-general.*] (*French Hist.*) A title given in France to the members of a privileged association, who, before the revolution of 1789, farmed certain branches of the public revenue, that is, paid the government a certain fixed annual sum for the right of collecting certain of the taxes. Under Francis I., in 1546, the duties on salt were first raised by farming the monopoly of its sale in each town. In 1599, Sully introduced the system of disposing of the right of farming the taxes to the highest bidder, and in this way greatly increased the public revenue. In 1728, under the regency, several of the individual leases were united into a *ferme générale*, which was let to a company, the members of which were termed *fermiers généraux*. In 1789, the number of *F. G.* was 44, who paid into the treasury 180 millions of livres annually. They were possessed of extensive powers and privileges, conferred upon them by special decrees; and, from the manner in which they exercised their powers, they were viewed with great detestation by the people. Hence, during the Revolution, to which this in no small degree contributed, many of these odious taxgatherers perished on the scaffold, and an end was put to the system.

Farmers, in *Illinois*, a township of Fulton co.; *pop.* about 1,500.

Farmers, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Rowan co.

Farmers, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Sanilac co.

Farmersburgh, in *Indiana*, a village of Sullivan co., about 15 m. S. of Terre Haute.

Farmersburgh, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township of Clayton co., about 90 m. N. of Iowa City; *pop.* of township 1,161.

Farmer's Creek, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Jackson co.; *pop.* 1,619.

Farmer's Creek, in *Michigan*, a P. O. of Lapeer co.

Farmer's Grove, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Fillmore co., about 5 m. S. of Chatfield.

Farmer's Grove, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Southampton co.

Farmer's Grove, in *Wisconsin*, a P. O. of Greene co.

Farmer's Hall, in *Illinois*, a village of Knox co., about 30 m. W.N.W. of Peoria.

Farmer's Institute, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Tippecanoe co.

Farmer's Mills, in *New York*, a post-village of Putnam co., about 85 m. S. by E. of Albany.

Farmer's Station, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Andrew co.

Farmer's Station, in *Ohio*, a P. O. of Clinton co.

Farmer's Valley, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of McKean co.

Farmer's Valley, in *Wisconsin*, a P.O. of Monroe co.

Farmersville, a village of Lower Canada, in the co. of Leeds, abt. 15 m. W. of Brockville: *pop.* abt. 300.

Farmersville, in *Georgia*, a village of Meriwether co., about 100 m. W. of Milledgeville.

Farmersville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Posey co., about 20 m. W. of Evansville.

Farmersville, in *Iowa*, a P. O. of Mahaska co.

Farmersville, in *Kentucky*, a village of Lincoln co.

Farmersville, in *Louisiana*, a post-village, cap. of Union parish, near the River d'Arbonne, about 200 m. N.N.W. of Baton Rouge.

Farmersville, in *Missouri*, a P. O. of Livingston co.

Farmersville, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Cattaraugus co., about 45 m. S.E. of Buffalo: *pop.* about 2,000.

Farmersville, in *Ohio*, a village of Holmes co., about 10 m. S.E. of Millersburg.

—A post-village of Montgomery co., about 50 m. W. by S. of Columbus.

—A village of Ross co., about 10 m. S. of Chillicothe.

Farmersville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P.O. of Lancaster co.

Farmersville, in *Texas*, a post-office of Collin co.

Farmersville, in *Wisconsin*, a P. O. of Dodge co.

Farm'er Village, in *New York*, a post-village of Seneca co., about 6 m. S.E. of Ovid: *pop.* about 600.

Farmerville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Union co.

Farm'ery, *n.* In England, the buildings, out houses, and all appurtenances for carrying on the business of farming.

Farm house, *n.* The dwelling-house attached to a farm.

Farm'ing, *n.* (*Agric.*) The business or management of a farm, comprising the entire circumstances and control of it. Once regarded as a profession easy to be understood, and requiring but little preparation for its successful practice, it has come to be viewed in a different and a wiser manner. It is a business that requires constant care and attention, as well as much activity and judgment, to conduct it in a proper and advantageous manner. It requires an intimate and practical knowledge of all the arts of cultivation and management, as well as of the nature and value of every kind of live-stock; and, still further, a perfect acquaintance with the various modes of buying and selling, and the constant state of the different markets. It has been justly said that no pursuit requires more talent, perseverance, and careful observation, than the cultivation of the earth; that, so far from its being an empirical business, it is, in fact, one that several other sciences illustrate and assist; one, whose professors cannot too often examine the practice of other cultivators: and hence, since it has been found that the labors of the chemist, the botanist, the mechanist, and the geologist, are all available in the service of the farmer, it has followed, as a natural consequence, that the farmers of our age are rapidly becoming a more scientific, more educated, and far more enlightened class than those of any previous generation. In our own country, the cheapness of land and the fertility of the soil have too often induced a hasty and superficial culture, and a reckless expenditure of the resources of the soil. But this state of things is rapidly giving way to a more enlightened and scientific method of *F.*, which looks not only to the greatest immediate results, but also to the perpetual recuperation of the powers of the soil.

Farmingdale, in *Maine*, a township of Kennebec co.; *pop.* about 1,200.

Farmingdale, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Monmouth co.

Farmingdale, in *New York*, a post-village of Queens co., about 31 m. E. of New York.

Farmington, in *California*, a P.O. of San Joaquin co.

Farmington, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of Hartford co., on the Farmington River, about 10 m. W. by S. of Hartford: *pop.* of township about 3,800.

Farmington, in *Delaware*, a post-office of Kent co.

Farmington, in *Georgia*, a village of Clarke co., abt. 55 m. N.N.W. of Milledgeville.

Farmington, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Fulton co., abt. 24 m. W. of Peoria; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Farm'ington, in *Indiana*, a village of Grant county, abt. 8 m. S.E. of Marion.
—A village of Hamilton co., abt. 26 m. N. by E. of Indianapolis.
Farm'ington, or NEW FARMINGTON, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Jackson co., abt. 20 m. S. of Columbus.
Farm'ington, in *Iowa*, a S. town of Cedar co.; *pop.* 894.
—A post-village and township of Van Buren co., on Des Moines River, abt. 30 m. N.W. of Keokuk; *pop.* of township 809.
Farm'ington, in *Kansas*, a village of Nemaha co., abt. 9 m. N. of Seneca.
Farm'ington, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Graves co., abt. 11 m. S.S.E. of Mayfield.
Farm'ington, in *Maine*, a post-village, township, and the cap. of Franklin co., on Sandy River, abt. 35 m. N.W. of Augusta; *pop* of township abt. 4,000.
Farm'ington, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Cecil co., abt. 45 m. N.E. of Baltimore.
Farm'ington, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Oakland co., abt. 20 m. N.W. of Detroit; *pop.* of township abt. 3,000.
Farm'ington, in *Minnesota*, a post-office of Dakota co.
—A township of Olmstead co.; *pop.* abt. 400.
Farm'ington, in *Mississippi*, a village of Tishemingo co., abt. 262 m. N.N.E. of Jackson.
Farm'ington, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of St. Francois co., abt. 140 m. E.S.E. of Jefferson City.
Farm'ington, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Davie co., abt. 120 m. W. of Raleigh.
Farm'ington, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Strafford co., abt. 25 m. E.N.E. of Concord. There is a large rock in this township, estimated to weigh from 60 to 80 tons, and so accurately poised by nature that the pressure of a hand will cause it to vibrate. *Pop.* abt. 3,000.
Farm'ington, in *New York*, a post-township of Ontario co., abt. 20 m. S.E. of Rochester; *pop.* abt. 3,000.
Farm'ington, in *Ohio*, a village of Belmont co., abt. 7 m. W.N.W. of Wheeling, W. Virginia.
—A post-township of Trumbull co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.
Farm'ington, in *Oregon*, a village of Washington co., abt. 16 m. S.W. of Portland.
Farm'ington, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Butler co., abt. 29 m. S. of Franklin.
—A township of Clarion co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.
—A post-village of Fayette co., abt. 65 m. S.E. of Pittsburg.
—A township of Tioga co.; *pop.* 1,600.
—A township of Warren co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.
Farm'ington, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Marshall co., abt. 50 m. S. of Nashville.
Farm'ington, in *Texas*, a post-office of Grayson co.
Farm'ington, in *Utah*, a post-village, cap. of Davis co., abt. 16 m. N. of Salt Lake City; *pop.* abt. 800.
Farm'ington, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* of township abt. 3,000.
—A township of La Crosse co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.
—A township of Polk co.; *pop.* abt. 700.
—A township of Washington co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.
—A township of Waupacca co.; *pop.* abt. 850.
Farm'ington, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Marion co.; abt. 10 m. W. of Fairmont; *pop.* abt. 150.
Farm'ington Cen'tre, in *Maine*. See FARMINGTON.
Farm'ington Cen'tre, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Tioga co.
Farm'ington Cen'tre, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Polk co.
Farm'ington Falls, in *Maine*, a post-village of Franklin co., on Sandy River, abt. 30 m. N.W. of Augusta.
Farm'ington Hill, in *Maine*, a village of Franklin co.
Farm'ington Hill, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Tioga co.
Farm'ington River, in *Connecticut*, enters the Connecticut River from Hartford co.
Farm'land, in *Indiana*. See FARMVILLE.
—A post-vill. of Randolph co., abt. 17 m. W. of Union City.
Farm'-office, *n.* Any office or out-building used for farming purposes.
Far'most, *a.* Most distant or remote.
Farm Ridge, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of La Salle co., abt. 8 m. S.S.W. of Ottawa; *pop.* of township abt. 1,700.
Farm'stead, *n.* A homestead; a farm with all buildings, &c., inclusive.
Farms'ville, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Woodford co.
Farm Vil'lage, in *Connecticut*, a P. O. of Hartford co.
Farm'ville, or FARMLAND, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Randolph co., abt. 8 m. W. of Winchester.
Farm'ville, in *Tennessee*, a P. O. of Henderson co.
Farm'ville, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Prince Edward co., on the Appomattox River, abt. 68 m. W.S.W. of Richmond; *pop.* abt. 2,200.
Farm'-yard, *n.* The inclosure surrounded by the out-buildings, &c., of a farm.
Farne Islands. See FERN ISLANDS.
Farne'se, the patronymic of an illustrious and princely Italian House, which arose about the middle of the 13th cent. Of its principal members were the following:

F., ALESSANDRO, Cardinal, raised to the tiara under the title of Pope Paul III., in 1534, who created his natural son, PIETRO, duke of Parma and Piacenza.

F., ALESSANDRO, great-grandson of the preceding, was B. 1546. He early entered upon the profession of arms, and distinguished himself at the battle of Lepanto (1571) under his uncle, the famous Don John of Austria. (*q. v.*) Philip II. afterwards appointed him governor of the Netherlands, where he waged war against the Prince of Orange. He was subsequently made commander-in-chief of the army sent to the assistance of the French Catholics, and compelled Henry IV. to raise the siege of Paris; but, being ill-supported by the League, he was eventually obliged to succumb to his great adversary, and died soon after at Arras, in 1592.—The line continued until 1731, when it became extinct in the person of ANTONIO *F.*, the last prince of his House. The *Farnese Palace* at Rome will be treated of under the head of ROME.

Far'ness, *n.* Distance; remoteness. (R.)
"*Farness* from timely succour by their friends." — *Carew.*
Farn'ham, a town of England, co. Surrey, 38 m. S.W. of London. Great quantities of hops are produced in the neighborhood. Farnham Castle has been for centuries the residence of the bishops of Winchester. *Pop.* about 7,500.
Farn'ham, in *New York*, a post-office of Erie co.
Farn'ham, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Richmond co., about 55 m. E.N.E. of Richmond.
Farnham Cross Roads, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Richmond co.
Farnham East, a village of Lower Canada, co. of Shefford, about 15 m. E. of St. John's.
Farnham West, a village of Lower Canada, co. of Shefford, 14 m. E. of St. John's.
Far'numsville, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Worcester co., about 60 m. W.S.W. of Boston.
Farn'worth, a town of England, co. Lancaster, 3 m. from Bolton. *Manuf.* Cottons, &c. *Pop.* 8,000.
Far'o, a sea-port city of Portugal, on the S. coast of prov. Algarve, on the Valfermosa, 45 m. E.S.E. of Lagos, and 20 m. W.S.W. of Tavira; Lat. 36° 59′ 24″ N., Lon. 12° 31′ 18″ E. *Exp.* Fruits, wine, cork, sumach, and anchovies. *Pop.* 9,000.
Faro, (Cape,) the N.E. point of the island of Sicily, serving to bound the narrowest part of the Strait of Messina; Lat. 38° 15′ 50″ N., Lon. 15° 40′ 40″ E.—*Faro Channel* is a name sometimes applied to the Strait of Messina.
Fa'ro, a village of Brazil, prov. of Para, about 40 m. W. of Obidos.
Fa'ro, (or PHARAON.) *n.* (*Games.*) A game of chance at cards, said to derive its name from the figure of the Egyptian king Pharaoh, which was formerly upon one of the cards. It may be played by any number of persons, who sit at a table generally covered with a green cloth. The keeper of the table is called the *banker*. The player is called the *punter* (from It. *puntare*), who receives a *layet* or small book from which to choose his cards, upon which he may at his option set any number of stakes, which are limited in amount in accordance with the capital of the banker. The latter turns up the cards from a complete pack, one by one, laying them first to his right for the bank, and then to his left for the punter (or player), till all the cards are dealt out. The banker wins when the card equal in points to that on which the stake is set turns up at his right hand, but loses when it is dealt to the left. The player loses half his stake when his card comes out twice in the same stroke. The last card but one, the chance of which the banker claims, but which is now frequently given up, is called *lodly* (a certainty). The last card neither wins nor loses. Where a punter gains, he may either take his money or *paroli*; that is to say, double his chance by venturing both his stake and gains, which he intimates by bending a corner of his card upward. If he wins again, he may play *sept et le va*, which means that after having gained a paroli he tries to win sevenfold, bending his card a second time. Should he again be successful, he can *paroli* for *quinze et le va*, for *trente et le va*, and finally for *soixante et le va*, which is the highest chance in the game. *F.* was formerly much in vogue in France, England, and Europe generally, and still retains its popularity in various parts of the world. — A variety of this game is also much played by gamblers in the U. States. One hundred faro banks are said to exist in New York alone; there are also banks in almost all other American cities. The method of play in the U. States is as follows: The dealer, with a large array of cheques at his right hand, representing $1, $5, $20, and so on upward, takes his seat at the centre of a table with 13 cards, representing a complete pack, affixed to it at convenient distance to mark distinctly the bet placed on each. Persons who wish to play, exchange at pleasure money for such amount of cheques as they desire to risk, and place the amount they intend to stake on any particular card upon the table. The dealer then produces a pack of cards and shuffles them (the option of shuffling resting also with any of the players who call for it), has them cut, and then places them in a box, from which, one by one, he deliberately slides them. The banker loses when the card equal in points to that on which the stake is set turns up on his right, but wins when it is on the left. But it is in the power of the player, by placing a small copper on the amount he places on the card, to reverse the chance. This, which is called *coppering*, enables the player, in fact, to bet on whichever card he pleases. The dealer stops between each two cards, while new bets are being made, or cheques change from one card to another; and thus the game proceeds to the close of the pack, when a fresh deal is made, and the same process is gone through. The banker wins on "splits," which is supposed to be the only odds in its favor, but it possesses others in its superior amount of capital, and in the inclination of most players to stake heavier in the effort to recover back than to support good luck. In Germany, the cards are not dealt out from a box, but nailed to a fine board and torn off one by one by the dealer. Here, the dealer is generally assisted also by one or two croupiers, who attend to the playing and receiving, guarding against errors, and shuffling the pack. — *New Amer. Cyc.*
Fa'ro-bank, *n.* A bank against which players stake their money at the game of faro.
Far'oe, or **Faro,** an island in the Baltic, belonging to Sweden; Lat. 57° 56′ N., Lon. 19° 32′ E. It is in length 10 m., with a mean breadth of 3, and has on its E. side a village of the same name.
Far'oe, FER'OE, FÆR'OE, or FAR'OER, Islands, a group of 22 islands belonging to Denmark, lying in the Northern Ocean, between Lat. 61° 15′ and 62° 21′ N., and Lon. 6° and 8° E.; about 185 m. N.W. of the Shetland Isles, and 320 S.E. of Iceland. The principal island, Stromoe, in the centre, is 27 m. long by about 7 broad; the chief of the others are Osteroe, Vaagoe, Bordoe, Sandoe, and Suderoe. *Total area*, 495 sq. m. Only 17 of the islands possess inhabitants. *Desc.* Each of these islands is a lofty mountain rising out of the waves, and divided from the others by deep and rapid currents. The highest point, Skoelling, in Stromoe, has an altitude of 2,240 feet. Some of the group are deeply indented with deep and secure harbors; all are steep, and most of them present, seawards, a succession of sheer precipices. *Soil*, thin, but tolerably fertile; barley is almost the only cereal grown. *Prod.* Hay in large quantities, salted mutton, tallow, feathers, eiderdown, &c. *Manuf.* Coarse woollen stuffs, and stockings. Vast quantities of seafowl haunt the rocks, the taking of which for the sake of their feathers affords a perilous employment to the inhabitants. *Cap.* Thorshavn, at the S.E. end of Stromoe. These islands are under the jurisdiction of a Danish governor, and have belonged to Denmark since the union of that kingdom with Norway, in the 14th cent. *Pop.* 8,651.
Faro'elite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of THOMPSONITE, *q. v.*
Far'off, *a.* That is to a distance. — *Milton.*
Far'-piercing, *a.* Penetrating a great way. — *Pope.*
Farquhar, (*fär'kwar,*) GEORGE, a British dramatist, B. in Londonderry, Ireland, 1678, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He is the author of some of the finest of the old comedies, many of which still keep the stage as perennial favorites. Of these we may mention *Sir Harry Wildair*, *The Inconstant*, *The Recruiting Officer*, and *The Beaux Stratagem*. D. 1707.
Farrag'inous, *a.* Formed of various materials; diverse; compounded.
Farra'go, *n.* A medley; matter composed of various materials; a confused mixture.
Far'ragut, DAVID G., a distinguished American admiral, B. in Tennessee, at the close of the last century, was appointed, without previous training, a midshipman as early as 1810. Under Com. Porter he was engaged in the *Essex* in her cruise against the British in 1812–14, and, after her capture, he served on board the line-of-battle ship *Independence*. Passing his examination with credit, he was ordered, as lieutenant, to the West India station, and was appointed, in 1847, to the command of the *Saratoga* (20 guns), in which ship he took part in the naval operations during the Mexican war. When the Civil War broke out, *F.* received the



Fig. 993.—ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

command of the Gulf squadron which was to coöperate with Gen. Butler in the reduction of New Orleans, and engaged and passed the two strong forts of the Mississippi in April, 1862, which brought about the surrender of that city on the 28th of the same month. Natchez was taken in May, and *F.*'s fleet ascended as far as Vicksburg, which place he bombarded until the fall of water compelled him to return to New Orleans. In 1862 he was the first officer to receive the rank of admiral in the U. S. navy; and in March, 1863, he passed the batteries of Port Hudson, and was in a few days again before Vicksburg, coöperating with Gen. Grant in the reduction of that important stronghold. Having been ordered to attempt the capture of Mobile, he took the forts commanding the mouth of that harbor in Aug., 1864, with the loss, however, of one of his iron-clads, the *Tecumseh*, and its crew, by the explosion of a torpedo, and met with a repulse in an attack upon Wilmington, Dec. 24–25. The place was, however, taken, Jan. 15, 1865, and Mobile surrendered on the 12th of April following. The naval successes gained by the Nationals were in a great measure due to the energy and daring of this gallant officer. Admiral Farragut served in the U. S. navy for 60 years, during about 12 of which only had he been unemployed on sea. In 1865 *F.* was appointed to the command of an American squadron dispatched on a cruise in European waters, from which he returned in 1868, after receiving the highest courtesies in the various states which his fleet visited. D. 1870.

Far'raud, *n.* Manner; custom: fashion. (Local Eng.)

Far'rier, *n.* [Lat. *ferrarius*, a blacksmith.] One who shoes horses; one who professes to cure the diseases of horses and cattle; a veterinary surgeon.

Far'riery, *n.* The art of shoeing horses; but the term is also applied to the art of preventing, curing, or alleviating the disorders to which horses and cattle are subject. The latter portion of the farrier's art is now generally termed VETERINARY ART, *q. v.*

Far'row, *n.* [A. S. *fearh.*] A little pig; also used for a litter of pigs; as, a *farrow* of ten.

—*v. a.* and *n.* To bring forth young; — used exclusively of swine.

Far'row, *a.* [A. S. *fearr*; Ger. *farre*, a steer.] Barren of young within a stated period; not producing calves at an expected time; as, the cow has gone *farrow.*

Far'row's Mill, in *Kentucky*, a P. O. of Mason co.

Far'rowsville, in *Virginia*, a village of Fauquier co., abt. 130 m. W. by N. of Richmond.

Fars, or **Farsistan'.** (Anc. *Persis.*) A province of Persia, lying between Lat. 28° and 32° N., and Lon. between 50° and 55° E. It is bounded N. by Irak, E. by the prov. of Kerman, W. by Khuzistan, and S. by the Persian Gulf and Laristan; length N. to S. nearly 300 m.; breadth, 200 m.; *area*, perhaps abt. 55,000 sq. m. *Desc.* The southern portions of this prov. are hot and sandy; the northern full of mountains, on which are found a great number of wild hogs and wild cats. The centre is fertile, and generally well cultivated, producing rice, fruit, corn, dates, cotton, opium, tobacco, attar of roses, wine, and silk. Large herds of cattle are reared, and the horses, asses, and camels are of excellent breeds. *Min.* Iron, lead, marbles, emeralds, naphtha, salt, and borax. The inhabitants are, for the most part, among the most civilized and industrious in Persia; they manufacture fine woollen, silk, and cotton stuffs, camel skins, &c., for exportation, chiefly to India. *Chief towns.* Shiraz (the cap.), Bushire, Kazeroun. In this prov. are the ancient ruins of Persepolis. *F.* was the ancient patrimony and kingdom of Cyrus the Great, previous to his foundation of the Persian empire. *Pop.* abt. 2,000,000.

Far'-sighted, *a.* Capable of seeing or of observing objects at a great distance.

Far'-sightedness, *n.* The quality or capacity of seeing objects at a distance.

Far'-stretched, *p. a.* Extended beyond the ordinary limits.

Fart, *n.* [Sax. *feart.*] Emission of wind from the bowels through the anus.

—*v. a.* To break wind; to emit wind from behind.

Far'ther, *a.* [A. S. *feorth*; C. *feorther*, from *far*, of which it is the proper comparative.] More remote; tending to a greater distance; longer.

—*v. a.* To promote, facilitate, or advance.

—*adv.* Beyond; moreover; by way of progression.

Far'thest, *a.* [Ger. *fürdest*, superlative of *für.*] Most distant; most remote.

—*adv.* At the greatest distance; most remote.

Far'thing, *n.* [A. S. *feorthung.*] (*Antiq.* and *Numis.*) The fourth part of a penny, or integer, anciently called *fourthing.* *F.* of gold was a coin used in ancient times, containing in value the fourth part of a *noble*, or twenty pence in silver, and in weight the sixth part of an ounce in gold. *F.* were coined in silver by Henry VIII., 1522; in copper by Charles II. *F.* among the Romans was a small piece of brass money. In the English version of the New Testament both *assarion* and *quadrans* are rendered *F.*, but they were not similar; for the former was the tenth part of a Roman *denarius*, or about *three farthings* (1¼ cents), and the latter was equal to two *mites*, about a fifth of the farthing. "*Date obolum Belisario*" — "Give a farthing to Belisarius," is a phrase sometimes applied to fallen greatness, from the popular tradition that Belisarius had been reduced to beg in his old age.

Far'thingale, Far'dingale, *n.* [Fr. *vertugadin*; Port. *verdugada.*] (*Costume.*) A name given to the hoop of whalebone used formerly by the ladies of this and of European countries to spread out the petticoat to a wide circumference, (see Fig. 723.) It was introduced into England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and continued to be used on state occasions down to the commencement of the present century. The hoop or *crinoline*, *q. v.*, is a modernized form of the farthingale.

Far West, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Caldwell co., abt. 150 m. N.W. of Jefferson city.

F. A. S. [Lat. *paternitatis antiquariorum socius.*] A Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

Fas'cet, *n.* (*Glass-making.*) A rod thrust into the mouth of a bottle in the operation of glass-blowing, to convey the article to the annealing furnace. (Also called *punty rod*, or *puntie.*)

Fas'cia, *n.* [Lat. *fascia*; Sp. *faja.*] A band, sash, fillet, or stripe.

(*Anat.*) The fibrous expansion, sometimes called *aponeurosis*, which invests, as in a delicate sheath, the muscles.

(*Arch.*) See FACIA.

(*Astron.*) The belt of a planet. (o.)

Fas'cial, *a.* Belonging to the *fasces*, q. v.

Fas'ciate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Banded or compacted together; flattened, or rendered compressed.

Fas'ciated, *a.* Bound with fillets.

(*Bot.*) Fasciate.

Fas'ciation, *n.* The act of binding with a sash, fillet, or bandage; the manner of binding up.

Fas'cicle, *n.* [Lat. *fasciculus.*] A small collection; a small bundle.

(*Bot.*) A tuft or cyme where the flowers or the roots are very much tufted or crowded upon each other, as in the larch-tree or dahlia.

Fasces, (*face'es,*) *n. pl.* [Lat.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) The emblematical weapons used by the Romans, and borne by the *Lictors* before consuls, prætors, emperors, and magistrates both civil and military. The word in the singular signified a bundle of sticks, a fagot, or large bavin; the *F.* were a certain number of peeled rods, about three feet long, and all the same length, bound firmly, and in a peculiar manner, together round the long shaft of a battle-axe, so that the blade of the weapon protruded some short distance above the top of the fagot, while the lower end, with its ferule or spike, coming through the other end, afforded a handle for the *lictor* to grasp it by as he carried the cylindrical part on his shoulder. The *F.* were illustrative of the very ancient fable of the old man and the bundle of sticks, and being always borne before the magistracy of the city and empire, were typical of the unity and strength of the Roman constitution, and of the integrity and construction of the commonwealth, which, though made up of many parts, weak in themselves, was resistless while bound by unity and concord; the axe above was at the same time significant of the power both to defend and punish. The *F.* were not, however, by any means mere emblematical trophies, or, like the modern English mace and sword, only *insignia* of office, but were actual instruments of punishment; a switch drawn from the bundle was used by the lictor in administering flagellation on the back, thighs, and feet, according to the amount of punishment ordered by the tribune or magistrate before whom the offender was heard and adjudged; while in graver cases, treason or capital offences, the lictor became the headsman, and the axe of the fasces the instrument of decapitation. — See LICTOR.



Fig. 994.
LICTOR WITH FASCES.

Fas'cicled, *a.* (*Bot.*) Tufted together; crowded on each other.

Fascic'ular, *a.* [L. Lat. *fascicularis.*] United in a bundle.

Fascic'ularly, *adv.* In the form of bundles.

Fascic'ulate, Fascic'ulated, *a.* (*Bot.*) Growing in a bundle from a common point, as the leaves of the larch (Fig. 995), the tubes of the dahlia, &c.



Fig. 995.
AMERICAN LARCH.

Fascic'ulus, *n.*; *pl.* FASCICULI. [Lat., a little bundle.] A small bundle; a fascicle.— Any separate part of an unfinished book. — A nosegay; a bunch of flowers.

(*Bot.*) A fascicle.

Fas'cinate, *v. a.* [Fr. *fasciner*, from Lat. *fascinare*, allied to Gr. *baskaineiu.*] To bewitch; to enchant; to influence in some secret or wicked manner; to enrapture; to captivate; to charm.

"Love and envy *fascinate* and bewitch." *Bacon.*

Fas'cinated, *p. a.* Bewitched; enchanted; charmed; captivated.

Fas'cinating, *p. a.* Charming; enchanting; bewitching.

Fascina'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *fascinatio.*] The act of fascinating, or the state of being charmed, operated upon, or influenced by the look of certain individuals; generally taken in an evil sense. *Fascination* is the power supposed to be possessed by certain persons of working mischief to others by means of a glance of the eye. Among the Romans the god Fascinus was invoked as a protector against this influence. It was, and is perhaps to this day, a common belief among the vulgar in almost all countries; but probably it is nowhere more generally retained than in Turkey and Italy. In the former country, the Mussulmans deem it necessary to have recourse to a variety of amulets and charms, in order to preserve themselves from the evil eye of an enemy, or of an infidel. In Naples, the evil eye and its fascination (known to them by the name of *gettatura*) are subjects of dread and superstitious precaution among all classes of the people.

Fascine, (*fas-seen',*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *fasces*, q. v.] (*Mil.*) A species of long fagot or bundle of brushwood, used for various purposes; such as forming the rivetments of parapets in field-works, and making the roof of a blindage or magazine, which may be rendered bomb-proof by covering the *F.* with a sufficient depth of earth. They are also used for making roads over wet, boggy ground. The fascine is made of twigs, and sticks laid together longitudinally, and tightly bound with twisted willow- or hazel-rods, at intervals of 15 or 18 inches. They are usually made 18 or 20 feet in length, and about 9 inches in diameter. When they are used for the rivetment of a parapet wall, they are secured by driving long stakes through them into the bank of earth against which they are placed. *F.* are also used in civil engineering for making dams, protecting the sides of dikes, and in forming foundations for any superstructure, as well as earthing for banks, and a bottom for newly made roads. They are shorter and much thicker than the military fascine, seldom exceeding 10 feet in length, but often being as much as 4 feet in diameter. They are placed side by side over the spot it is desired to cover, and pinned to the soil beneath with long stakes, the tops of which are connected by rods interlaced between them. When this has been done, earth and stones are thrown on the top of the *F.* Sometimes areas of considerable extent are covered in this manner; and when the surface on which they are to rest is under water, the *F.* are connected and floated over the spot, and then sunk into the desired position by stones and gravel placed on them; after which the necessary works may be constructed.

Fasciola'ria, *n.* [Lat. *fasciola*, a small bandage.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Mollusca, family *Muricidæ*, found in the Indian and American seas, some of which are very beautiful. Shell fusiform, and not very thick; spire of moderate length, conical, consisting of a few rounded or angulated whorls; aperture wide, terminating in a long, straight, open canal; columellar lip with several oblique folds; operculum horny, pyriform.

Fash, *v. a.* [Fr. *fâcher*, from Lat. *fastidiare.*] To vex, tease, or trouble.

—*n.* Vexation; trouble; care.

Fashion, (*fash'un,*) *n.* [Fr. *façon*, from Lat. *facio*, to make. See FACE.] The make, mould, style, or form of anything; the state of anything with regard to its external appearance; shape; model to be imitated; pattern; as, the *fashion* of a head-dress, the *fashion* of a house, &c.

"I do not like the *fashion* of your garments."—*Shaks.*

—Prevailing mode of dress or ornament; conventional observance of customs, manners, or etiquette; prescribed form of social usages; genteel life; good breeding; reigning mode or practice of style, dress, or manners; as, a man of *fashion*, crinoline is in *fashion*, a strange *fashion*, &c. (See DRESS.) — Sort, way, mode, or method of action, conduct, manner, custom, deportment, &c.; general practice of performing anything; as, he did it after his own *fashion.*

—*v. a.* [Fr. *façonner*, from Lat. *facio.*] To give form, shape, or figure to; to mould.

"Here the loud hammer *fashions* female toys."—*Gay.*

—To fit; to adapt; to contrive; to adjust; to accommodate; — preceded by *to.*

"This cardinal was *fashioned* to much honour from his cradle." *Shaks.*

—To make after the style, rule, or mode prescribed by custom; as, to *fashion* a coat.

Fash'ionable, *a.* Made according to prevalent form or mode; established by custom; modish. — Genteel; well-bred; out-ranking the vulgar.

—*n.* A person frequenting good society, and conversant with the usages thereof.

Fash'ionably, *adv.* According to custom or prevailing practice; modishly; genteelly.

Fash'ioner, *n.* He who gives shape or form to anything.

Fash'ionist, *n.* One who follows obsequiously the fashions or prevailing modes.

Fash'ion-mon'ger, *n.* One who follows the fashions; a dandy; a swell; a fop.

Fash'ion-piece, *n.* (*Naut.*) The plate which covers in the stern of a vessel, and forms its entire shape.

Fas'saite, *n.* (*Min.*) A grass-green variety of PYROXENE, *q. v.*

Fast, *a.* [A. S. *fæst*; Ger. *fest*, firm.] Firm; solid; unbroken; set or pressed close; tight; immovable; firmly fixed; deep; sound; adhering closely; profound.

—*adv.* Firmly; solidly; fixedly.—Swiftly; rapidly; quickly. — In a dissipated manner; extravagantly; prodigally; as, to live *fast.*

—*v. n.* [A. S. *fastan*, to keep, to guard, to fast.] To abstain from eating and drinking; not to take the usual or requisite amount of food; to go hungry. — To mortify the body by abstinence, as a religious duty.

Fast, *n.* A total or partial abstinence from food. (See HUNGER.) — The time of fasting, or during which we fast.—The rope by which a vessel is fastened to a wharf.

(*Eccl.*) The word fast is more usually applied to a religious observance,—the abstinence from food for a time, in order to "afflict the soul," and to increase a devotional feeling in the mind. Religious fasting may be said to have been practised in all ages and countries where any devotional feeling prevailed,—among the ancient Egyptians and Assyrians, as well as among the Hindoos and Mohammedans of the present day. In the law of Moses we do not find much reference to fasting; and some are disposed to think that it was among those things which Moses allowed rather than originated, bore with rather than approved, as being an old and well-established practice. Of this, however, there does not seem to be sufficient evidence; and even though there were, we should not regard it as an argument against fasting, but that it arose from a fear that what ought to elevate and refine the inward feelings might degenerate into an empty outward ceremony. There is but one *F.* enjoined by Moses. On the 10th day of the 7th month, the great day of annual atonement, they were to "afflict their souls," a phrase which doubtless points to abstinence from food, as indeed is shown by the later practices among the Jews. Other general fasts were in course of time introduced, as commemorative of great national calamities. The prophet Zechariah enumerates four of these as being observed in his day, — the fast of the 4th month, of the 5th, of the 7th, and of the 10th. (*Zech.* viii. 19.) On particular and signal occasions, also, particular fasts were appointed, and private fasts were also common, especially among the later Jews. The abstinence usually lasted for 27 or 28 hours, beginning before sunset, and not ending till some time after sunset the following day. On these occasions they put on sackcloth, and sprinkled ashes upon their heads, in token of their grief and repentance. Partial fasts were also occasionally observed on particular occasions by certain

of them: as when Daniel tells us that he mourned for full three weeks, and "ate no pleasant bread, neither came flesh nor wine in my mouth, neither did I anoint myself at all till three whole weeks were fulfilled." (*Dan.* x. 3.) Though fasting is not positively enjoined by Christ or his apostles, we have evidence in the New Testament that it was practised by the latter; and St Paul, in enumerating what he had done and endured in the cause of Christ, says, "in watchings often, in hunger and thirst, in *fastings* often." (*2 Cor.* xi. 27.) In the earliest times we do not find mention of any public and solemn fasts being observed, except upon the anniversary of Christ's crucifixion. But in process of time fasts were gradually introduced, first by custom, and afterwards by positive appointment. Towards the close of the 3d century fasting came to be held in much greater esteem, from a notion that it served as a security against the machinations of evil spirits, who were believed to direct their efforts principally against the luxurious. Fasting came also to be regarded as the most effectual means of appeasing the anger of an offended Deity; and hence it came to be looked upon as an indispensable duty, and express laws were enacted regarding it by the rulers of the Church. As it became more general, the severity of it was relaxed, and a mere abstinence from flesh and wine was judged sufficient. (See LENT.) The strict canonical fast allows only one meal in 24 hours. The distinction between the Protestant and the Roman Catholic view of fasting is, that the Catholic regards fasting as a means of grace, the Protestant only as a useful preparation for the means of grace. On the general subject of fasting, all must acknowledge that this restraint, even upon the innocent appetites of the body, is eminently beneficial in assisting the operations of the mind. It brings the animal part of our nature into greater subservience to the spiritual. It tends to prevent that heaviness and indolence of the faculties, as well as that perturbation of the passions, which often proceed from indulgence and repletion of the body. It is thus highly useful in promoting that calmness of mind and clearness of thought which are so very favorable to meditation and devotion. In the practice of fasting, then, the intelligent Christian will not rest in the outward act, but regard it only as a means to a good end.

Fast'-day, *n.* A day for fasting.

Fasten, (*fas'sn,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *fæstan*; Ger. *festigen*, from *fest*, firm, stable.] To make fast: to fix firmly, closely, or immovably; to hold; to lock; to bolt; to bar; to cement or unite together; to stick; to link.

"To draw and *fasten* sundered parts in one." — *Donne.*

Fast'en, *v. n.* To seize and hold on; to fix; to take firm hold; to attach or fix one's self.

"He *fastened* on my neck; and bellowed out, as he'd burst heaven." — *Shaks.*

Fast'ener, *n.* One who sticks, fastens, or stamps.

Fast'ening, *n.* Any thing or person that binds or makes fast; as a lock, catch, bolt, or bar.

Fast'er, *n.* One who abstains from food.

Fas'ti, *n. pl.* [Lat., from *fastus*, fixed, *i. e.* fixed day.] (*Roman Antiq.*) Numa Pompilius (B. C. 715—B. C. 673) instituted the custom of marking monthly records of the feasts, games, &c., observed at Rome, on tables of stone. These, preserved by the priests, became the calendar by which the course of public business and of justice was regulated. C. Flavius copied these Fasti, B. C. 305, and exhibited them in the Forum; and they subsequently became a kind of abridged annals, recording the names of public magistrates and the most important political events. A series of marble tables of Fasti, relating chiefly to the holders of the consular dignity, was discovered buried in the Forum in 1547. Additional portions were dug up in 1817 and 1818.

Fastid'ious, *a.* [Fr. *fastidieux*; Lat. *fastidiosus* — *fastus*, arrogance.] Delicate to a fault; squeamish in fancy; difficult to please; dainty of choice; over-nice; smitten with difficulty; as, a *fastidious* taste.

Fastid'iously, *adv.* Disdainfully; contemptuously; squeamishly.

Fastid'iousness, *n.* Squeamishness of mind, taste, or appetite; contemptuousness; disdainfulness.

Fastig'iate, or **Fastig'iated,** *a.* [Lat. *fastigiatus*, from *fastigium*, the top, summit.] Narrowing toward the top; roofed.

(*Bot.*) Upright and close; parallel; pointed, as the branches of the Lombardy poplar.

Fastig'ium, *n.* (*Arch.*) The apex, summit, roof, or ridge of a house or other edifice; the pediment or support.

Fast'ing, *n.* The act of abstaining from food.

Fast'ing-day, *n.* A day of religious mortification and humiliation.

Fast'ly, *adv.* Surely; firmly.

Fast'ness, *n.* [A. S. *fæstenes*, a walled town.] Firm adherence; strength; security; faithfulness.

—A fortified place; a fortress, fort, or castle.

Fast'uous, *a.* [Fr. *fastueux*; Lat. *fastuosus*, from *fastus*, pride.] Haughty; proud; disdainful.

Fat, *a.* [A. S. *fat*, *fæt*; Ger. *fett.*] Fleshy; plump; corpulent; coarse; gross; dull; heavy; stupid. —Producing a large income; fertile; productive; fruitful; nourishing; abounding in spiritual grace or comfort.

"The liberal soul shall be made *fat*." — Prov. xi. 25.

(*Typog.*) Easy to print; affording light work to the type-setter; as a page having many blank spaces is said to be *fat*.

Fat, *n.* The unctuous, concrete part of animal flesh; solid animal oil: the best and richest part of anything.

(*Typog.*) Work containing much blank space.

(*Chem.*) Fats are very important compounds, and so nearly connected with the fixed oils, that the properties of both will be considered under one head. Together, they form a well-defined natural group of organic compounds, occurring abundantly in both the animal and vegetable kingdoms. They vary in consistence from thin oil, as olive-oil, to hard fat, as suet. When pure, they are neutral, and leave a greasy spot on paper, which does not disappear when moderately heated. Although, in common language, we speak of coal oils and essential oils, neither of these must be confounded, chemically, with the true fixed oils. The vegetable fats and oils are found in various parts of the plants, but most abundantly in the seeds. The seeds of the Cruciferæ especially yield a large quantity of oil; rape-seed, for instance, containing from 30 to 40 per cent. In warm-blooded animals, fat is found distributed through most parts of the body, while in fish and cold-blooded animals generally, its place is taken by oils. Fats and oils are extracted from animal and vegetable matter by simple pressure or by boiling. They are all lighter than water, their specific gravity varying from 0·91 to 0·94. They are all soluble in ether, benzole, and turpentine, and may be mixed with each other in any proportion. They are insoluble in water, and only to a certain extent in alcohol. They may be heated to 500° without undergoing any change; but on distilling them, they evolve acrid products, and are resolved, at a red heat, into inflammable gases and vapors of high illuminating power. Hence the term *fixed oils*. They consist of a mixture of at least three proximate principles in different proportions, two of which, *stearin* and *palmatin*, are solid at ordinary temperatures, and the third, *olein*, which is liquid. The proportions in which olein is present constitute the real difference between a fat and an oil. Some of these oils are little affected by exposure to the air, but generally become rancid; others absorb oxygen, and form a resinous varnish, and are known as *drying oils*. When their surface is much extended, as in greasy rags and cotton waste, this change is sometimes attended by spontaneous combustion. (see OILS.) When hydrated alkalies are added to fats or oils, a process takes place, termed *saponification*, or the formation of soaps. (*q. v.*) The principal oils used in daily life are *olive-oil*, the uses of which are well known; *almond oil*, from the kernel of the common almond; *colza oil*, used for illuminating purposes, obtained from the *Brassica oleifera*; *linseed oil*, *sperm*, *whale*, and *cod-liver oil*. The solid fats are *cocoa-nut oil*, which is nearly solid at ordinary temperatures, *palm-oil*, *butter*, *lard*, *tallow*, and *suet*.

(*Physiol.*) This formation, so necessary to the healthy organism of the body, is generated in the system by the conversion of fibrin and albumen into adipose tissue. Though found in the living, it becomes solid in the dead body. The use of fat is of the utmost importance to the health, as being one of the chief agents in the generation of heat. It is on account of this important use that all hibernating animals become fat during their season of activity, and so emaciated when rousing from their period of repose, or hibernation: the adipose tissue having become absorbed during their sleep to keep up the combustion by which animal heat is generated. Besides supplying fuel to this vital chemistry of the blood, fat performs many other services in the animal economy: it is deposited between the crevices of the muscles, and is equally diffused over the surface of the body, between the flesh and the cuticle, giving that exquisite roundness to the frame which imparts such symmetry and beauty to the looks of all young persons, and to the absorption of which in advanced life we owe those hollows, cavities, and wrinkles, so antagonistic to beauty. The accumulation of fat in certain parts of the body, in considerable quantities, is another provision of nature to form resistant cushions to such parts, which, if unprotected by this contrivance, would be exposed to injury, or great inconvenience. Without the depth of adipose tissue deposited over the posterior muscles of the thighs and hips, and over the soles of the feet, we should neither be able to sit for more than a few minutes without pain, if not danger, nor could we walk for any distance without suffering, — these fatty pads acting as shields to the muscles and network of nerves and arteries, supplying them with life and sensation. Fat also lubricates the joints and tendons of the body, and, in the same manner as the grease applied to the axles of locomotives and vehicles, allows the bones to play in their sockets, and the muscles to glide over each other without waste, danger, or friction. And, lastly, fat adds to the specific lightness of the body, gives an elasticity to the frame, and assists in keeping the body from sinking when immersed in the water. Thus it becomes evident that a certain amount of fat is actually necessary to the well-being of the body, and where such articles of diet as in the laboratory of the system are converted into fat, as starch, sugar, or gum, are not taken in sufficient quantities, the want should be compensated for by the person consuming a due proportion of oleaginous matter with his animal food. In some constitutions, the power of eliminating fat from any kind of aliment amounts to what may be called a *diseased action*, for the adipose tissue is generated in such abundance, that the body often becomes, even in youth, overlaid with fat, producing that state of corpulence called *obesity*, rendering the body sluggish and unwieldy, and materially interfering with the healthy function of the oppressed organs. Sometimes this deposition of fatty matter is internal only, and goes on without displaying any outward sign of excess, slowly accumulating round some organ; and when that is the case, it is generally at the sacrifice of its structure, the organ, as a consequence, becoming seriously endangered. The amount of fat necessary to health varies with the climate, — the lower the temperature in which a man lives, the larger the amount of oleaginous food required, from the simple fact that the colder the air the more fuel will be required for the combustion in the lungs: thus, at the N. Pole, the quantity of unctuous matter consumed can hardly be too great, while at the tropics it sinks to a minimum proportion. It is upon the principle that oleaginous substances insure a full and perfect oxidation of the blood, and a free respiration, that milk, and suet, and cod-liver oil are recommended as highly beneficial in consumption and affections of the air-passages. For the diseases generated by excess of fat, see OBESITY.

Fat, *v. a.* To make plump or fleshy with abundant food.

"We *fat* all creatures also to *fat* us." — *Shaks.*

—*v. n.* To become fleshy or plump: to grow fat.

Fa'tal, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *fatalis*, from *fari*, to speak, to tell.] Necessary; inevitable; appointed by fate or destiny.

—Deadly; mortal; destructive; calamitous; said of a weapon, act, time, event, or purpose.

Fa'talism, *n.* The belief in an overruling fate or destiny which annihilates free-will and controls all human actions. For the philosophical doctrine of *F.*, see NECESSITY; for those religious opinions which have assumed a similar character, see PREDESTINATION.

Fa'talist, *n.* One who maintains the doctrine of fatalism.

Fatalis'tic, *a.* Pertaining to fatalism.

Fatal'ity, *n.* [Fr. *fatalité*; Lat. *fatum.*] Proceeding from fate or destiny; by inevitable necessity; independent of free and rational control.

—Tending to destruction, danger, or death; mortality.

Fa'tally, *adv.* By decree of fate or destiny; by inevitable necessity or determination.

Fa'talness, *n.* Invincible necessity.

—Mortally; destructively; ending in death or ruin.

Fa'ta Morga'na, *n.* [It.; called also *Castles of the Fairy Morgana*, the spectacle being supposed to be under the influence of the queen of the fairies, *La Fée Morgan* of popular legends.] A remarkable phenomenon of *mirage* or atmospheric reflection mentioned by different authors and travellers as seen in the straits of Messina, especially in the vicinity of Reggio. It exhibits in the air, over the surface of the sea, multiplied images of the objects on the surrounding coasts.

Fatchio', an island belonging to the empire of Japan, lying in the Strait of Corea, N. Pacific Ocean, in Lat. 34° 20′ N., Lon. 129° 30′ E. This island receives deported Japanese state criminals.

Fate, *n.* [It. and Span. *fato*; Lat. *fatum*, from *fari*, to foretell or declare.] An oracle or prediction; destiny; inevitable necessity; dependence upon a superior and uncontrolled cause; event predetermined. — See DESTINY, FREE-WILL, NECESSITY, PREDESTINATION.

—Destruction; doom; death; final lot.

"Yet still he chose the longest way to *fate*,
Wasting at once his life and his estate." — *Dryden.*

Fat'ed, *a.* Decreed; doomed; destined; modelled or regulated by fate.

Fate'ful, *a.* Bearing deadly power; producing fatal or destructive results.

Fate'fulness, *n.* State of being fateful; fatality.

Fates, *n. pl.* (*Myth.*) The Destinies; the PARCÆ, *q. v.*

Fa'ther, *n.* [A. S. *fæder*; Ger. *vater*; Lat. *pater*; Gr. *patter*; Pers. *padar.*] He by whom a child is begotten; the next or nearest male ancestor: male parent. — The progenitor of a race or family; the first ancestor; as, "David slept with his *fathers*." (*1 Kings* ii. 10.) — A term of respect applied to aged, reverend, or venerable men, especially to ecclesiastics of the Roman Catholic Church.

—(*pl.*) An appellation applied to the ecclesiastical writers of the 1st century. — The Supreme Being: the first person of the Trinity. — He who gives origin, produces, or contrives; the first of a series; a distinguished writer, example, or teacher.

"Tubal Cain was the *father* of all those who work in iron."
Genesis iv. 10.

Fa'ther, *v. a.* To adopt: to take the child of another as one's own; to adopt anything as one's own: to profess to be the author; to charge to one as his offspring or production; as, to *father* a child on a man.

"Men of wit
Often *fathered* what he writ." — *Swift.*

Fa'therhood, *n.* The state of paternity; the character or authority of a father.

Fa'ther-in-law, *n.* The father of one's husband or wife.

Father-John, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See ABOU-HANNES.

Father-lasher, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See COTTUS.

Fa'therland, *n.* The native country of one's ancestors. In the United States it is popularly, if not exclusively, applied to Germany, — England being called the *mother-country*.

Fa'therless, *a.* Destitute of a living father; not having a known author: as, a widow and her *fatherless* children, a *fatherless* work.

Fa'therlessness, *n.* The condition of being without a father.

Fa'therliness, *n.* Parental kindness, care, or tenderness.

Fa'ther-long'legs, *n.* (*Entom.*) The crane-fly. See TIPULA.

Fa'therly, *a.* Paternal; tender; protecting; careful; similar to a father in care and protection.

Fa'therly, *adv.* After the manner of a parent.

"To whom thus Adam, *fatherly* displeased." — *Milton.*

Fa'thership, *n.* State of paternity.

Fathers, (The.) (*Eccl. Hist.*) A name applied to the early writers of the Christian Church — those writers who have given us accounts of the traditions, practices, &c., that prevailed in the early Church. The term is mostly confined to those who lived during the first six

centuries of the Christian æra, and no writer is dignified with the title of *father* who wrote later than the 12th century. They are frequently divided into the *Greek* and *Latin F.*; and those who flourished before the Council of Nice, in 325, are called the *ante-Nicene F.* The chief *F.* of the first six centuries were as follows: In the 1st century flourished Clement, bishop of Rome, and Ignatius, bishop of Antioch; in the 2d century we have Polycarp, bishop of Smyrna, Justin Martyr, Hermias, Dionysius of Corinth, Hegesippus, Tatian, Athenagoras, Theophilus, bishop of Antioch, Irenæus, bishop of Lyons, Clement of Alexandria, and Tertullian; in the 3d century, Minucius Felix, Hippolytus, Origen, Cyprian, Dionysius, bishop of Alexandria, Gregory (Thaumaturgus); in the 4th century, Arnobius, Lactantius, Eusebius, Julius Firmicus, Maternus, Hilary, bishop of Poitiers, Athanasius, Basil, Ephraim the Syrian, Cyril of Jerusalem, Gregory of Nazianzen, Gregory of Nyssa, Ambrose, archbishop of Milan, Epiphanius, bishop of Salamis, Chrysostom, bishop of Constantinople, Ruffin, presbyter of Aquileia; in the 5th century, Jerome, Theodorus, bishop of Mopsuestia, Augustine, Cyril of Alexandria, Vincent of Lerins, Isidore of Pelusium, Theodoret, bishop of Cyrus in Syria, Leo I., surnamed the Great, Virgilius, bishop of Thapsus; in the 6th century, Procopius of Gaza, Aretas, Gregory, bishop of Tours, and Gregory I., surnamed the Great, bishop of Rome. The last of the *F.* is Bernard of Clairvaux, who died about the middle of the 12th century. Learned men and theologians differ very much in opinion as to the value that is to be attached to the writings of the *F.* By some they are looked upon as nearly of equal authority with the Sacred Scriptures themselves, and as the most excellent guides in the paths of piety and virtue. Others regard them as unworthy of the least attention, considering them the very worst of all instructors, and treating their precepts and decisions as perfectly insipid, and in many respects pernicious. The right we believe lies between these two extremes; and while the Roman Catholics exalt too highly the opinions of the *F.*, yet by Protestants generally they are too much disregarded. Their writings contain many sublime sentiments, judicious thoughts, and things naturally adapted to form a religious temper, and to excite pious and virtuous affections: at the same time, it must be confessed that, on the other hand, they abound still more with precepts of an excessive and unreasonable austerity, with Stoical and Academical dictates, with vague and indeterminate notions, and what is still worse, with decisions absolutely false and in manifest opposition to the character and commands of Christ. Of the character and doctrines of the primitive Church they are competent witnesses, and, living within a comparatively short period of the apostles, there are many things which they relate regarding apostolic times, which had come down to them by tradition, and which are therefore not to be altogether rejected. In many cases, therefore, they are to be deemed as competent witnesses of facts; but we must not confide in their decisions as judges. They had to contend with numerous adversaries, and in the heat of controversy they not only fell into various mistakes, but made use of very unsatisfactory methods of reasoning, betraying imbecility of judgment, or inattention to the principles and rules of logic. Their works, instead of being distinguished by correctness and strength of argument, furnish innumerable examples of feeble reasoning, of interpretations of Scripture irreconcilable with good sense, and of a careless admission of spurious writings as genuine authority.

Fath'om, *n.* [A.S. *fadhem*; Icel. *fadner*. Compare Ger. *faden*, a thread, and *fahen*, to measure.] A measure of length equal to 2 yards or 6 feet, and founded on the distance between the finger-points when the arms and hands are extended horizontally. It is the unit of length in all matters of nautical surveying.

Fath'om, *v. a.* To reach; to master; to comprehend: to penetrate; to get to the bottom, or extent of; to measure by a sounding-line.

Fath'omable, *a.* That may be measured or fathomed.

Fath'omer, *n.* One who measures or fathoms.

Fath'omless, *a.* Bottomless; incomprehensible; incapable of being sounded. — Not to be grasped with the arms; as, "a waist most *fathomless*." (*Shaks.*)

Fatid'ical, *a.* [Fr. *fatidique*; Lat. *fatidicus*, from *fatum*, fate, and *dicere*, to tell.] Prophetic; able to announce future events.

Fatid'ically, *adv.* In a prophetic manner.

Fatif'erous, *a.* [Lat. *fatum*, fate, and *ferre*, to bring.] Deadly; destructive; mortal.

Fatigue, (*fa-teg'*,) *n.* [Lat. *fatigatio*, from *fatigare*, which is compounded of the obs. *fatim*, quasi, *satis*, enough, and *agere*, to drive.] Weariness with bodily labor or mental exertion; lassitude. — The cause of weariness; labor; toil.

(*Mil.*) Extra duty; the labor of soldiers distinct from the use of arms; as, a *fatigue*-party or dress.

—*v. a.* To employ to weariness; to weary; to tire; to jade; to exhaust the strength by severe or long-continued mental or bodily exertion: to harass; to importune.

Fatigued', *p. a.* Weary; tired; jaded; harassed.

Fatigue'some, *a.* Wearisome.

Fatil'oquist, *n.* [Lat. *fatum*, fate, and *loqui*, to speak.] One who tells fortunes.

Fat'imite, *n.* A descendant of Fatima, daughter of Mohammed.

Fat'imites, *n. pl.* (*Hist.*) The name of an Arabian dynasty which was founded by Mohadi-Obaidallah, who flourished from 910 to 936 A. D., and asserted that he descended from Fatima, the daughter of the Prophet, and Ismael, a grandson of Ali. They reigned over Egypt and the N. of Africa till 1171.

Fat'iscence, *n.* [Lat. *fatiscere*, to gape.] The state of being chinky; having apertures; a gaping or opening.

Fat'ling, *n.* A young animal, as a lamb, kid, &c., fattened for slaughter; a fat animal.

Fat'lute, *n.* Linseed-oil and pipe-clay mixed together for the purpose of filling crevices, joints, or apertures.

Fat'ly, *adv.* Greasily; grossly.

Fat'ner, *n.* He who, or that which, gives fatness or fertility.

Fat'ness, *n.* The quality or state of being plump, full-fed, or corpulent. — Richness; fertility; fruitfulness; that which gives fertility. — Unctuousness; oiliness; greasiness.

Fat'ten, *v. a.* [A S. *fættian*, to make fat.] To make fleshy or plump with fat; to feed for slaughter. — To make fertile; to render fruitful; as, fields *fattened* with blood.

—*v. n.* To grow corpulent, thick, plump or fleshy; to be pampered.

Fat'tener, *n.* He who, or that which, fattens; a fatner.

Fat'tening, *n.* The state of becoming fat; the process of becoming plump or corpulent.

F. domestic animals. The object of fattening is to accumulate flesh and fat for sale. The means used by all fatteners of domestic animals, whether quadrupeds or poultry, are: preventing the animals from taking exercise, and tempting them to eat by the variety and quality of their food. The best system is called *box-feeding*, by which a dry and warm lair is provided along with opportunity for a minimum of exercise.

Fat'tiness, *n.* Greasiness; unctuousness; grossness.

Fat'tish, *a.* Inclined to corpulency.

Fat'ty, *a.* Greasy; oleaginous; unctuous; as, the *fatty* tissue.

(*Anat.*) The cellular membrane has been called *fatty* or *adipose*, from an opinion that in its areolæ the fat is deposited. The areolar membrane, however, merely lodges between its lamellæ and filaments, the vesicles in which the fat is contained.

Fatty vesicles are small bursæ which enclose the fat.

Fatty Acids, *n. pl.* (*Chem.*) When a fat or oil is saponified by an alkali, a peculiar change takes place, the *stearinolein*, and *palmitin* or *margarin* of which it is composed, and which are the *stearate*, *oleate*, and *palmitate* or margarate of glycerine respectively, leave the glycerine and unite with the alkali to form *stearate*, *oleate*, and *palmitate* or margarate of potash or soda, as the case may be. On decomposing either of these compounds with a strong mineral acid, the alkali unites with it, setting the fatty acid free. To try this, dissolve some tallow or oil in a solution of potash or soda, and precipitate the fatty acids by means of oil of vitriol. The *F. A.* fall into two groups, — the *stearic* series, and the *oleic* series. The principal members of the *stearic* series are the *melissic* and *cerotic* found in beeswax, the *stearic* in most animal fats; the *palmitic*, in palm-oil; the *lauric*, in cocoa-nut-oil; and the *butyric*, in butter. Those of the *oleic* series are the *crucic*, found in mustard-seed and rape-seed; the *oleic*, in all non-drying oils; the *physetoleic*, in sperm-oil, and some others. These acids are insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and in ether, and are less fusible than the original fats. They are also soluble in benzole and oil of turpentine, and when free from volatile products are insipid and odorless.

Fatu'itous, *a.* Weak in mind; foolish; stupid; imbecile.

Fatu'ity, *n.* [Lat. *fatuitas*, from *fatuus*, foolish.] Foolishness or weakness of mind. In fatuous persons, the mental powers they once possessed have been impaired or extinguished; while in the case of the imbecile or idiot, the mental powers have been deficient from birth. In *F.*, the impoverishment of mind is sometimes so extreme, and the sufferer is so little influenced by consciousness as to lose a knowledge of his own existence; and so little by impressions through the external senses, and by the instincts of the sensory ganglia, as to be equally ignorant of the existence of others. Life is vegetative merely. This deprivation may be partial or complete. It may appear as a weakening of sensibility. This is not the tolerance of powerful or painful impressions, or indifference to such, springing from abstraction or engrossment of the attention, but positive extinction of perception; or it may present the more common form of enfeeblement of intelligence, of memory, of the will, where the patient is apathetic, passive, plastic. It is frequently the disease of youth, of the period of puberty, contemporaneous with growth, with debilitating and exhaustive processes, and depending, in all probability, as in the other forms, upon insufficient nutrition of the brain. At this age, the injury is reparable; and what may be designated *juvenile dementia* has the rare distinction of being curable. More frequently, it is the sequel of mania, melancholia, and severe affections of the nervous system. The deterioration here arises from actual changes in the nervous structure, which render healthy nutrition impossible; so that, although mitigation, and sometimes to a marvellous extent, is within reach of treatment, recovery is believed to be impracticable. Again, it is an affection of old age; and although senile dementia may seem but an exaggerated state of dotage, it is accompanied by such marked physical changes as to leave no doubt that it originates in circumstances differing widely from that gradual degeneration of the tissues which is evidenced by the "second childishness and mere oblivion." Lastly, this state may follow fever, when it is transitory, and generally of brief duration. Fatuity is one of the few morbid mental conditions recognized in our legal code, even by name, as relieving from the consequences of criminal acts, and as disqualifying for the administration and disposal of property.

Fat'uous, *a.* [Lat. *fatuus*, from *fari*, to speak; allied to Heb. *patha* and *chale*, *pothah*, to open, to allow one's self to be deceived.] Babbling; garrulous; open-mouthed; foolish; silly; weak-minded.

—Illusory; deceptive; without reality.

Fat'-witted, *a.* Dull; heavy; stupid.

Faubourg, (*fō'boorg,*) *n.* [Fr. *faubourg*, from *faux*, false, and *bourg*, a market-town; Lat. *burgus*.] A district now within, but which was formerly without the walls of a city; a suburb of a city.

Fau'cal, *a.* [Lat. *faucalis*, from *fauces*, the throat, or opening of the throat.] Guttural; produced in the throat; said of certain sounds produced in the fauces, or opening of the throat.

Fau'ces, *n. pl.* [Lat., from obs. *faux* — plu. *fauces*, probably from the obs. Gr. *pharein*, to cleave.] (*Anat.*) The upper part of the throat, from the root of the tongue to the entrance of the gullet; the posterior part of the mouth terminated by the pharynx and larynx.

(*Bot.*) The gaping part or orifice of a monopetalous flower. — *Loudon.*

(*Conch.*) The opening into the first chamber of a shell. *Craig.*

Fau'cet, *n.* [Fr. *fausset*, or *faucet*, a spigot; from Lat. *fauces*, the throat.] The pipe inserted in a keg or barrel, to give vent to its contents: a spigot, top, or slide.

Fau'fel, *n.* [Hind. *fawfal* or *fufal*, the betel-nut.] The fruit of a species of palm-tree.

Faugh, (*faw,*) *interj.* An expression of contempt or abhorrence.

Fau'jasite, *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrous silicate of alumina, lime, and soda, found in octohedral crystals at Kaiserstuhl, Baden. Lustre vitreous; color white, brown externally. *Hard.* 5; *sp. gr.* 1·923. *Comp.* Silica 45·5, alumina 17·4, lime 4·7, soda 5·2, water 27·2.

Faulhorn, (*fole'horn,*) a mountain of the Bernese Alps, in the Oberland, 30 m. from Berne, lying between the valley of the Grindelwald and the lake Brienz, and attaining an elevation of 8,800 ft. above sea-level. On its summit is a place of entertainment for visitors.

Fault, *n.* [Fr. *faute*; O. Fr. *foulte*, from *failler*; Lat. *fallere*, to deceive; allied to *fail*.] Offence; slight crime; mistake, error, or blunder; something liable to censure or objection; any deviation from propriety.

—Defect; want; absence; puzzle; difficulty; as, to be *at fault*; — said of a person who knows not how to proceed, or of a dog that has lost the scent in hunting.

(*Geol.*) A fracture of strata accompanied by displacement. See UPLIFT.

—*v. a.* To cause a displacement in; — said of veins or strata.

Fault'finder, *n.* One who objects; a detractor; a censurer.

Fault'ful, *a.* Full of blemishes, defects, or errors.

Fault'ily, *adv.* Defectively; erroneously; improperly; wrongly; imperfectly.

Fault'iness, *n.* Badness; viciousness; evil disposition. — Deficiency; delinquency; actual offences; as, the *faultiness* of a person.

Fault'ing, *n.* (*Geol.*) State or condition of being faulted. — *Dana.*

Fault'less, *a.* Not deficient; lacking in no respect; perfect; completely excellent; free from blemish.

Fault'lessly, *adv.* In a manner free from defect or blemish.

Fault'lessness, *n.* Freedom from blemishes or defects.

Fault'y, *a.* Blamable; criminal; not innocent; worthy of censure; wrong; erroneous; imperfect; bad.

Faun, (*fawn,*) *n.* (*Myth.*) The name of a class of deities supposed to inhabit the groves and forests. The fauns are nearly identical with the panes of Greek mythology. They are supposed to be the descendants of Faunus, one of the kings of Latium, who was worshipped as the god of fields and of shepherds. He is thus identified with the Greek Pan, and the Egyptian deity Mendes. The festival of the Faunatia was celebrated by the country-people of Rome on the 5th of Dec., and referred to the protection Faunus exercised over the fields and cattle. Sacrifices were also burnt to him during the ides of February. The poets describe the fauns as having horns, and bodies resembling those of goats below the waist, but gayer, and not so hideous in appearance as the satyrs.

Fauna, (*fawn'a.*) *n.* (*Nat. Hist.*) A term comprehending all the members of the animal kingdom living in a particular district or at a particular time. Thus the Mexican *F.* includes all the animals naturally living in Mexico. Those inhabiting the land form the *terrestrial F.*, and those inhabiting the seas, the *marine F.* The extinct species constitute the *fossil F.*, and the living species the *recent F.* The term bears the same relation to the animal kingdom that *Flora* does to the vegetable. Its derivation is from the mythological fauns, regarded as the patrons of wild animals. In the fauna of any country are included only those animals which are indigenous to it, and not those which have been introduced.

Fau'nich, (Loch,) a lake of Scotland, in Rosshire, having a length of 12 m., by a breadth of 1 m.

Fau'nist, *n.* A naturalist.

Fau'nus, *n.*; *pl.* FAUNI. See FAUN.

Fau'quier, in *Virginia*, a N.E. co.; *area*, about 680 sq. m. *Rivers.* Rappahannock and North rivers, and Goose Creek. *Surface*, hilly, the Blue Ridge extending along its N.W. border; *soil*, very fertile. *Min.* Gold, magnesia, and soapstone. *Cap.* Warrenton. *Pop.* abt. 25,000.

Fauquier White Sulphur Springs, in *Virginia*, a village of Fauquier co., on the Rappahannock River, about 57 m. W.S.W. of Washington.

Fau'seu, *n.* [W. *llyswen*.] A species of great eel. *Chapm.*

Fau'serite, *n.* (*Min.*) A sulphate of manganese and magnesia, found in orthorhombic crystals, at Herrengrund, Hungary. Lustre, vitreous; color, reddish and

yellowish-white to colorless; translucent to transparent. *Hard.* 2–2½. *Sp. gr.* 1·888. *Comp.* Sulph. acid 34·7, protox. manganese 20·5, magnesia 5·8, water 39.

Fausse-braye, (*fōse-brāi',*) *n.* [Fr.; Ital. *fossa-brea.*] (*Mil.*) A low rampart and parapet which was sometimes raised in the ditch surrounding the defensive works of the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries. It seems to have been an addition to the main rampart that was more beneficial to the attacking party than to the defenders, as no effectual fire could be directed from thence until the enemy appeared on the crest of the glacis, and it would afford considerable assistance to an attacking force in scaling the walls of a fortress after effecting a lodgment in the ditch. It is mostly discarded by modern engineers, but sometimes used in front of curtains, under the name of *Tenailles,* q. v.

Fausse Rivière, (*foss-re-vē-air',*) in *Louisiana,* a post-village of Point Coupée parish.

Faust, or **Fust,** (*foust,*) JOHANN, one of the three artists to whom the invention of printing has been ascribed, was the son of a goldsmith at Mentz, Germany. The other two were Guttenberg and Schäffer; to the former of which the invention of printing with wooden blocks has been attributed; and to the latter, who married the daughter of Faust, is allowed the honor of having invented punches and matrices, by means of which this grand art was carried to perfection. It has been pretended that, when Faust went to Paris to sell a second edition of his Bible of 1462, he was arrested on the supposition that he effected the printing of his books by magic: but this story appears to be a mere fiction. It is believed that he D. of the plague in 1466.

Faust, or **Faustus,** DR. JOHANN, the famous magician, about whose name and existence so many obscure legends have grown, lived in the beginning of the 16th cent., and was probably born at Knittlingen, in Suabia. After receiving his education at Wittenberg, he went to Ingolstadt, where he studied medicine, astrology, and magic, and occupied himself in alchemical experiments. Faust was a man of great scientific acquirements; and, according to legendary tradition, he made use of his powers to inspire his countrymen with a firm belief that he had dealings with the devil. The story of Dr. Faustus furnished the subject of a remarkable dramatic poem by Christopher Marlowe, and has been immortalized by the genius of Gœthe. Gounod's well-known opera is also founded on this character.

Fausta, FLAVIA MAXIMIANA, (*faus'ta,*) the second wife of Constantine the Great. By her accusations the emperor put his son Crispus, by a former wife, to death; but her infidelity becoming notorious, she was suffocated in a bath, 327.

Faustina, the name of two Roman ladies, mother and daughter, both remarkable for their profligacy. The elder was married to Antoninus Pius, and D. in the 3d year of his reign, 141; the younger was the wife of Marcus Aurelius.

Fauteuil, (*fō'tûl,*) *n.* [Fr.] An arm-chair; the seat of the chairman or presiding officer of an assembly.—Membership in the French Academy.

Faux, (*fawks,*) GUY. See FAWKES, (GUY.)

Faux, *n.*; *pl.* FAUCES. [Lat.] The pharynx. See FAUCES.

(*Bot.*) The orifice of the tube of the corolla, the tube being formed by the confluence of the petals.

(*Conch.*) That portion of the cavity of the first chamber of a shell which may be seen by looking in at the aperture. — *Craig.*

Faux-pas, (*fō-pa(r.)*) *n.* [Fr.] A false step; a mistake.

Faveolate, *a.* [Lat. *favus,* a honey-comb.] (*Bot.*) Honey-combed; cellular.

Faversham, (formerly FEVERSHAM,) a seaport-town of England, co. Kent, 45 m. S.E. of London. *Manuf.* Gunpowder. *Pop.* 6,443.

Favignana, (*fa-veen-ya'na,*) an island lying in the Mediterranean, off the coast of Sicily, 12 m. from Trapani. It is 6 m. long, by 2 broad. *Pop.* 4,000.

Favor, Favour, *n.* [Lat. *favor,* a new word in the age of Cicero, from *faveo,* to be well-disposed or inclined toward, probably from Gr. *phaō,* to shine; Sansk. *bha,* to shine; Fr. *faveur.*] Propitious aspect; good-will; countenance; kindness; grace; friendly disposition; as, he enjoyed the royal *favor.*

—A disposition to aid, befriend, support, promote, or justify; act of countenancing or looking propitiously upon.

"The *favour* of learning was the humour and mode of the age." *Temple.*

—Any act of grace or good-will; a kind act or office; a boon granted; benevolence expressed by word or deed; as, may I ask a *favor* of you?

—Lenity; mildness; mitigation of punishment; a yielding or concession; pardon.

"I could not discover the lenity and *favour* of this sentence." *Swift.*

—The recipient or object of good-will or regard; the person or thing favored; as, "Mau (God's) chief delight and *favour.*" — *Milton.*

—Something bestowed as an evidence of good-will; a token of love; anything emblematic of preference or regard, as a knot of ribbons given by a lady; something worn as a gage of devotion or badge of affection: as, wedding *favors.*

"Here, Fluellen, wear thou this *favour* for me, and stick it in thy cap." — *Shaks.*

—Prejudice; partiality; bias.

—An epistolary communication; a letter; a billet; — used in a complimentary sense; as, "your esteemed *favor* is duly to hand."

In favor of, favorable to; inclined in another's behalf; as, to be *in favor of* a certain candidate. — *In favor with,* encouraged by; propitiously looked upon by; receiving countenance from; as, *in favor with* the government. — *With* or *by one's* or *your favor,* with leave; by countenance or permission.

"But, *with your favor* I will treat it here." — *Dryden.*

Favorable, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *favorabilis.*] Showing good-will; kind; gracious; auspicious; propitious.

—Palliative; tender; averse to censure.

—Conducive to; convenient; advantageous; suitable; fit; adapted; beneficial.

Favorableness, *n.* Kindness; benignity; partiality; suitableness.

Favorably, *adv.* Kindly; with favor; with tenderness; with kind regard.

Favored, *p. a.* Treated with good will or favor; kindly regarded; having a certain look of features; as, well, or ill-*favored.*

Favorer, *n.* One who regards with favor, or friendship; a well-wisher.

Favoress, *n.* A female who regards with favor or friendship.

Favoringly, *adv.* In a friendly or favoring manner.

Favorite, *n.* [Fr. *favori*; It. *favorita,* from Lat. *favere.*] A person or thing regarded with peculiar preference or affection; one greatly beloved; a darling; a minion. — One undeservedly and unduly intrusted with favors by a person of authority.

—*a.* Regarded with special kindness, favor, esteem, or preference: as, a *favorite* author.

Favoritism, *n.* [Fr. *favoritisme.*] Disposition to favor one or more persons or classes, to the neglect of others having equal claims: exercise of power by favorites.

Favorless, *a.* Having no patronage; not favored; deficient in countenance.

Favose', *a.* [Lat. *favosus,* from *favus,* a honey-comb.] (*Bot.*) Same as FAVEOLATE, *q. v.*

Favosite, *n.* [Fr. *favosite,* from *favose.* See SUPRA.] (*Pal.*) A kind of cellular fossil coral.

Favre, (*fâv'r,*) GABRIEL CLAUDE JULES, a French advocate, author, and orator, B. at Lyons, 1809, was prosecuting his studies for the bar at the outbreak of the revolution of July, 1830, in which he took an active part. He soon afterwards commenced practice, whilst the independence of his character, the bitter irony of his address, and the radicalism of his political opinions, made him a reputation, and he has remained tho consistent champion of French republicanism, in the press, in the different national assemblies, and at the bar. After the revolution of Feb., 1848, *F.* became Secretary-general of the Ministry of the Interior, and was the author of the circular to the Commissioners of the Provisional Government, as well as of the "Bulletins" of the same year. He acted for some time as Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and opposed the expedition to Rome of Dec., 1848. *F.* became the strenuous opponent of Louis Napoleon after the latter's election to the Presidency, and the leader of the party of the *Montagne* on the flight of Ledru Rollin. *F.*'s defence of Orsini in 1858 created a great sensation by its boldness and eloquence. In the same year he became a member of the legislative body; since which time he has distinguished himself by his speeches in favor of complete liberty of the press, against the law of "Deportation," the war with Austria of 1859, and, in 1864, by an attack on the policy of the imperial govt. in the Mexican war. He became vice-president of the provisional government of national defence, and minister of foreign affairs in Sept., 1870; signed the definitive treaty of peace with Prussia, May 10, 1871, and resigned his post two months later. He was elected to the French Academy in 1867. D. 1880.

Fawkes, Faux, or **Vaux,** GUY, one of the conspirators in the "Gunpowder Plot," was B. in Yorkshire, England, and enlisted in the Spanish army in the Netherlands. There he was found by Winter, one of the Roman Catholic conspirators, and with him returned to England, in 1604, after agreeing to assist in the plot. He passed under the name of Johnson, as servant to Thomas Percy, another conspirator, and was placed to lodge in the house next to the Parliament House. After collecting the necessary combustibles, *F.* worked his way into the coal-cellar under the House of Lords, and after storing it with gunpowder, &c., was appointed to the dangerous duty of firing the mine. The govt. having had timely information of the detestable plot, the House of Lords and its cellar was searched, and *F.* found secreted amidst some casks of gunpowder, Nov. 5, 1605. He was at once arrested, soon after tried, and, Jan. 31, 1606, suffered death at Westminster with several of the other conspirators.

Fawn, *n.* [Fr. *faon,* probably from Lat. *hœdus,* a young goat; in the Sabine tongue, *fedus.*] The young of various animals; as of a lion, bear, wolf, deer, &c.

—A buck or doe of the first year.

—A color resembling that of a fawn.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *faonner,* to bring forth a fawn.] To bring forth a fawn, or young.

Fawn, *v. n.* [A. S. *fægnian, fægenian,* to be glad in: to be delighted with.] To court favor or show attachment to by frisking about one, as a dog; to cringe and bow to gain favor; to wheedle.

—*n.* A smile, cringe, or bow; mean flattery.

Fawn, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Alleghany co.; *pop.* about 2,300.

Fawn, or FAWN GROVE, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-township of York co.; *pop.* about 1,800.

Fawner, *n.* One who cringes meanly, or flatters basely; a sycophant; a toady.

Fawning, *n.* The act of meanly, or servilely flattering, or cringing to any one.

Fawning, *p. a.* Flattering by cringing and meanness. —Bringing forth a fawn.

Fawningly, *adv.* In a cringing or servile way; with mean flattery.

Fawn River, in *Michigan,* enters the St. Joseph's River from St. Joseph's co.

—A post-township of St. Joseph's co.: *pop.* about 600.

Faxardo, or FAJARDO, a town and small island of Porto Rico, in the W. Indies: *pop.* about 3,500.

Faxon, in *Minnesota,* a post-township of Sibley co., on the Minnesota River, about 8 m. N.E. of Henderson; *pop.* about 800.

Fay, *n.* [Fr. *fée,* a fairy.] An elf: a sprite; a fairy.

Fay, THEODORE SEDGWICK, an American author and diplomatist, B. at New York, 1807, was called to the bar in 1828, but did not follow the profession. He was at first a contributor to, and then editor of, the *New York Mirror,* some of his articles to which were published in a collected form in 1832, under the title of *Dreams and Reveries of a Quiet Man.* In 1833 he proceeded to Europe, where he remained for three years, and published his *Minute Book,* a journal of travel, and his first novel, *Norman Leslie.* In 1837 he was appointed U. S. Secretary of Legation at Berlin, whence he was transferred in the capacity of resident Minister to Berne, in Switzerland, a post he held till 1860. In 1840 he published the *Countess Ida;* in 1843, *Hoboken, a Romance of New York;* both novels written against the practice of duelling; and in 1851, *Ulric, or the Voices,* a poem in 20 cantos. *F.*, who is the author of other works, has published a *History of Switzerland.*

Fayal, one of the Azores Islands. See AZORES, (THE.)

Fayalite, *n.* (*Min.*) A silicate of the protoxide of iron, of a black or greenish-black color, metalloid lustre, opaque, and attractible by the magnet; *sp. gr.* 4–4·14. Found in Mourne Mts., Ireland, and at Fayal, Azores. It also occurs as a product of the puddling furnace. *Comp.* Silica 29·5, protoxide of iron 70·5. Some varieties contain also lime, manganese, magnesia, and alumina, in small quantities.

Faye, HERVE AUGUSTE ETIENNE ALBANO, an eminent French astronomer, B. 1814, was educated at the École Polytechnique, and afterwards became a pupil at the Observatoire. In 1852 he discovered a new comet, to which his name was assigned, and received the "Lalande" prize from the Academy of Sciences. In 1862 *F.* was appointed a member of the Bureau of Longitudes, and in 1864, a member of the Imperial Council of Public Instruction. M. Faye was Professor of Geodesy at the École Polytechnique from 1849 to 1854. He is the author of several works on astronomy.

Fayette', See LAFAYETTE.

Fayette', in *Alabama,* a W.N.W. co., bordering on the Mississippi: *area,* about 900 sq. m. *Rivers.* Sipsey (or New) River, and Cold Fire, Yellow, and Luxapatilla creeks. *Surface,* uneven; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Fayette Court-House. *Pop.* about 15,000.

—A village, cap. of the above co., about 110 m. N.N.W. of Selma.

Fayette', in *Georgia,* a N.W. central co.: *area,* about 300 sq. m. *Rivers.* Flint River, and Whitewater, Line, and Rose creeks. *Surface,* generally level; *soil,* not very fertile. *Min.* Iron and granite. *Cap.* Fayetteville. *Pop.* about 7,500.

Fayette', in *Illinois,* a S. central co.; *area,* abt. 640 sq. m. *Rivers.* Kaskaskia River. *Surface,* level; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Vandalia. *Pop.* about 25,000.

—A post-village and township of Greene co., about 30 m. N. of Alton: *pop.* about 800.

Fayette', in *Indiana,* an E.S.E. co.; *area,* abt. 200 sq. m. *Rivers.* W. Fork of Whitewater River. *Surface,* level. *Cap.* Connersville. *Pop.* about 20,000.

—A township of Vigo co.: *pop.* about 2,000.

Fayette, in *Iowa,* a N.E. co.; *area,* about 720 sq. m. *Rivers.* Turkey River. *Surface,* undulating; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* West Union. *Pop.* 16,391.

—A township of Decatur co.; *pop.* 235.

—A post-village of Fayette co., on the Volga River, about 70 m. W.N.W. of Dubuque; *pop.* about 1,400.

—A township of Linn co.; *pop.* 846.

Fayette, in *Kentucky,* a N.E. central co.; *area,* about 300 sq. m. *Rivers.* Kentucky River, and Hickman's Creek. *Surface,* diversified; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Lexington. *Pop.* about 25,000.

Fayette, in *Maine,* a post-township of Kennebec co.; *pop.* about 1,200.

Fayette, in *Michigan,* a township of Hillsdale co.: *pop.* about 800.

Fayette, in *Mississippi,* a post-village, cap. of Jefferson co., about 30 m. E.N.E. of Natchez: *pop.* about 500.

Fayette, in *Missouri,* a post-village, cap. of Howard co., on Bonne Femme Creek, abt. 60 m. N.W. of Jefferson City; *pop.* about 6,000.

Fayette, in *New York,* a village of Chantauqua co., on Lake Erie, about 31 m. S.W. of Buffalo.

—A village of Chemango co., abt. 106 m. W.S.W. of Albany.

—A post-township of Seneca co., abt. 12 m. N. of Ovid; *pop.* about 6,000.

Fayette, in *Ohio,* a S.W. central co.; *area,* abt. 415 sq. m. *Rivers.* Paint and Deer creeks. *Surface,* generally level: *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Washington. *Pop.* about 25,000.

—A village of Fulton co., abt. 45 m. W. of Toledo.

—A township of Lawrence co.; *pop.* about 1,600.

Fayette, in *Pennsylvania,* a S.W. co., bordering on W. Virginia; *area,* abt. 800 sq. m. *Rivers.* Monongahela and Youghiogheny rivers, and Redstone, Dunlap's, Indian, and Jacob's creeks. *Surface,* diversified, in some parts mountainous; *soil,* very fertile. *Min.* Iron and bituminous coal are abundant and unrivalled. *Cap.* Uniontown. *Pop.* in 1870, 43,284.

—A post-village of Alleghany co., abt. 13 m. W. of Pittsburg.

—A post-office of Fayette co.

—A township of Juniata co.; *pop.* about 2,500.

Fayette, in *Tennessee,* a S.W. co., bordering on the Mississippi; *area,* abt. 550 sq. m. *Rivers.* Loosahatchie and

Wolf rivers. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Somerville. *Pop.* about 28,000.

Fayette', in *Texas*, a S. E. central co.; *area*, about 1,050 sq. m. *Rivers.* Colorado River. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, very fertile. *Min.* Coal. *Cap.* La Grange. *Pop.* abt. 15,000.

Fayette, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Lafayette co., abt. 50 m. of Madison; *pop.* of township, about 1,809.

Fayette, in *W. Virginia*, a S. central co.; *area*, about 770 sq. m. *Rivers.* Kanawha (or New), Gauley, and Meadow rivers. *Surface*, mountainous. Marshall's Pillar, a remarkable cliff, some miles from Fayetteville, rises 1,000 ft. above Kanawha River, on which it is located. *Soil*, fertile. *Min.* Iron ore. *Cap.* Fayetteville. *Pop.* about 8,000.

Fayette' Cor'ner, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Fayette co., about 175 m. W.S.W. of Nashville.

Fayette Court-House, in *Alabama*. See FAYETTEVILLE.

Fayette Ridge, in *Maine*, a P. O. of Kennebec co.

Fayette Springs, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Fayette co.

Fay'etteville, or FAYETTE COURT-HOUSE, in *Alabama*, a post-village, cap. of Fayette co., about 150 m. N.W. of Montgomery.

Fay'etteville, in *Alabama*, a village of Talladega co.

Fay'etteville, in *Arkansas*, a post-village, capital of Washington co., about 200 m. N.W. of Little Rock; *pop.* about 1,400.

Fay'etteville, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Fayette co., about 20 m. S. of Atlanta.

Fay'etteville, in *Illinois*, a post-village of St. Clair co., on the Kaskaskia River, abt. 14 m. S.E. of Belleville.

Fayetteville, in *Indiana*, a village of Fayette co.
—A post-village of Lawrence co.

Fayetteville, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Johnson co., about 20 m. S. by E. of Lexington.

Fayetteville, in *N. Carolina*, a post-town, capital of Cumberland co., on Cape Fear River, about 60 m. S. of Raleigh; *pop.* about 5,500.

Fayetteville, in *New York*, a post-village of Manlius township, Onondaga co., abt. 120 m. W. by N. of Albany.

Fayetteville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Brown co.

Fayetteville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Franklin co., about 145 m. W. of Philadelphia; *pop.* abt. 500.

Fayetteville, in *Tennessee*, a post-village, cap. of Lincoln co., on Elk River, abt. 75 m. S. by E. of Nashville.

Fayetteville, in *Texas*, a post-village of Fayette co.

Fayetteville, in *Vermont*, a post-village, cap. of Windham co., about 100 m. S. of Montpelier.

Fayetteville, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Fayette co., about 35 m. S.E. of Charleston.

Fay'mouth, in *Michigan*, a township of Saginaw co.; *pop.* about 100.

Fayoum, or **Faïoum**, (*fa-yoom'.*) a famous valley and prov. of Central Egypt, anciently the name of *Arsinoë*, and stretching out into the desert, which almost entirely surrounds it. In extent, its length may be taken at 40 m., by a width of 30. *Desc.* Generally fertile, producing dhurra, rye, barley, flax, cotton, and sugar. Near the cap. large quantities of roses are cultivated, and are converted into rose-water which is highly esteemed. The land capable of cultivation in *F.* has been estimated at 450 sq. m., of which scarcely the half is at present tilled. *Manuf.* Woollen, linen, and cotton goods. The communication with *F.* is carried on by caravans, which set out weekly from the village of Tamieh. *Cap.* Faïoum. *Pop.* unascertained, but considerable, and chiefly Arabs.

Fays'ton, in *Vermont*, a township of Washington co.; *pop.* about 900.

Fays'ville, in *Michigan*, a village of Genesee co., abt. 9 m. N. of Flint.

Fay'ville, in *Massachusetts*, a P. O. of Worcester co.

Fazzolet, (*fa'tzo-let'*) *n.* [It. *fazzoletto.*] A handkerchief.

F. D. [Abbreviation of Lat. *Fidei Defensor*, Defender of the Faith.] A title first conferred upon Henry VIII. of England by the Pope, and subsequently retained by his successors on the throne.

Fé, (Santa,) in Spain, U. States, and S. America. See SANTA FÉ.

Feale, (*fēl,*) a river of Ireland, in Munster, which, rising in the mountains dividing the cos. Cork and Limerick, falls, by a tidal æstuary called the *Cashin*, into the Shannon, 11 m. above Kerry Head.

Fealty, *n.* [Fr. *féauté*; O. Fr. *féaultzé*, from Lat. *fidelitas*—*fides*, faith.] (*Feudal Law.*) The oath of fidelity taken by every tenant, on admission, to be true to his superior lord. *General F.* was that due from the subject to the prince; *special F.*, from tenant to mesne lord. *F.* is said to differ from *homage* in being due to every new lord.

Fear, *n.* [A. S. *fær*, fear: *afæran*, to frighten; Ger. *gefahr*, danger; akin to Lat. *vereri*, to be afraid.] Apprehension of approaching evil, danger, or death; solicitude; dread; terror. — The source, cause, or occasion of danger; apprehension or alarm. — Apprehension of incurring the anger of God; feeling of awe and reverence toward the Supreme Being; due regard to the law and word of God; as, the *fear* of God is the beginning of wisdom. — *Prov.* ix. 10.

(*Med.*) This operation upon the mind is often, if uncorrected, attended with the most serious consequences where sickness is present or disease expected. On many persons the influence of fear is far more serious in its effect than the worst form of the dreaded malady. In all epidemic diseases, particularly plague and cholera, the terror inspired by either scourge has been quite as fatal as the infection, — paralyzing the system, and robbing the body of the natural elasticity of its nervous stamina, and the mind of the buoyancy of hope, making voluntary victims of those who, from age and strength, had the best probability of escaping. There are few medical men who have not had cases of small-pox, where the patient, by his own alarm, has produced the disease, and where no direct contagion to excite it was possible. Fear is a mental poison, and the most potent of all antagonists to health and medicine; and as *faith* has cured more diseases than physicians ever prescribed for, so *fear* is more destructive than the worst form of contagion.

Fear, *v. a.* To dread; to consider with apprehension or terror; as, "I *fear* not death."— *Dryden.*
—To affright; to terrify; to make afraid.
—To be anxious or solicitous for.
—*v. n.* To live in horror; to be afraid; to feel an apprehension, as of some impending evil; to expect with emotions of alarm or solicitude.

Fear'er, *n.* One who fears or dreads.

Fear'ful, *a.* Timorous; timid; easily made afraid; as, "he's gentle and not *fearful*."— *Shaks.*
—Awful; to be dreaded; terrible; frightful; impressing fear.
—Indicative of fear; caused by fear.

Fear'fully, *adv.* In a fearful manner; frightfully; timorously.

Fear'fulness, *n.* State or quality of being timorous or afraid; timidity; terror; dread; awe; apprehension of evil.

Fear'ing, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Washington co.; *pop.* abt. 1,650.

Fear'less, *a.* Bold; intrepid; without dread; as, *fearless* of danger.

Fear'lessly, *adv.* Without dread; intrepidly.

Fear'lessness, *n.* Freedom from fear; boldness; courage; intrepidity.

Fear'naught, *n.* A dreadnaught; a thick, heavy woollen stuff.

Fearn's Springs, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Winston co., abt. 105 m. N.E. of Jackson.

Feasibil'ity, *n.* [See FEASIBLE.] Capability of execution; practicability; a thing practicable.

Fea'sible, *a.* [Fr. *faisable*, from *faire*, to make; Lat. *facere*, to do.] Practicable; that may be effected; capable of being done or accomplished; as, a *feasible* undertaking.

Fea'sible, *n.* Whatever is practicable; as, the *feasible* differs from the *possible*.

Fea'sibleness, *n.* Practicability; capability of being executed.

Fea'sibly, *adv.* Practicably.

Feast, *n.* [N. Fr. *feste*; Fr. *fête*; Lat. *festus*; Sc. *dies*, a holiday.] A festival; a holiday; a joyous anniversary; a solemnity. — An entertainment at table; a sumptuous meal given to a number of persons; a rich repast; a banquet.

(*Eccl.*) Almost every religion, true or false, has had its solemn feast-days. The ancient Greeks and Romans had them, as well as the Jews and modern Christians. God appointed several festivals among the ancient Jews, the first and most ancient of which was the Sabbath, or seventh day of the week, commemorative of the creation. The Passover was instituted in memory of their deliverance out of Egypt, and of the favor of God in sparing their first-born, when those of the Egyptians were slain. The feast of Pentecost was celebrated on the 50th day after the Passover, in memory of the law being given to Moses on Mount Sinai. The feast of Tents, or Tabernacles, was instituted in memory of their fathers having dwelt in tents for forty years in the wilderness, and all Israel were obliged to attend the temple and dwell eight days under tents. These were their principal feasts; but they had numerous others; as the feast of Trumpets, the feast of Expiation or Atonement, the feast of the Dedication of the Temple, the Moons, &c. In the Christian Church, no festival appears clearly to have been instituted by Jesus Christ or his apostles, yet Christians have always celebrated the memory of his resurrection, and numerous others were introduced at an early period. At first, they were only appointed to commemorate the more prominent events in the life and death of our Redeemer, and the labors and virtues of the apostles and evangelists; but martyrs came soon after to be introduced, and by the 4th century their number had increased to a very extravagant extent. And not only so, but instead of being spent in devotional exercises, they were employed in the indulgence of sinful passions, and in criminal pursuits; indeed, many of the festivals were instituted on a pagan model, and perverted to similar purposes. Feasts are either movable or immovable. Immovable feasts are such as are celebrated constantly on the same day of the year, the principal of which being Christmas-day, Circumcision, Epiphany, Candlemas or Purification, Lady-day or the Annunciation, All-Saints, All-Souls; besides the days of the several apostles, as St. Thomas, St. Paul. Movable feasts are such as are not confined to the same day of the year. Of these, the principal is Easter, which gives law to all the rest, all of them following and keeping their proper distances from it; as Palm-Sunday, Good Friday, Ash-Wednesday, Sexagesima, Ascension-day, Pentecost, and Trinity Sunday. Besides these, which are general, there are others which are local or occasional, enjoined by the magistrate, or voluntarily set on foot by the people, such as, in this country, the *Anniversary of American Independence* celebrated annually on the 4th of July, and *Thanksgiving-day*, also held every year on a day set apart by the President for the occasion.

—*v. a.* To entertain sumptuously, or magnificently; as, "to *feast* with great show of favor." — *Hayward.*
—To delight; to pamper; to gratify luxuriously.
—*v. n.* To eat sumptuously; to eat together on a day of joy; To dine or sup on rich or rare provisions.

"Our church-wardens *feast* on the silver, and give us the farthings." — *Gay.*

Feast'-day, *n.* A holiday; a day of festivity.

Feast'er, *n.* One who fares sumptuously; one who gives splendid banquets.

Feast'erville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Bucks co.

Feast'ful, *a.* Festive; joyful; as, "his *feastful* friend." *Milton.*
—Luxurious; riotous.

"The suitor train
His herbs and flocks in *feastful* rites devour." — *Pope.*

Feast'fully, *adv.* Festively; joyfully; luxuriantly.

Feast'-rite, *n.* Custom observed at entertainments.

Feast'-won, *a.* Procured by giving a banquet; bribed by an entertainment.

Feat, *n.* [Fr. *fait*; O. Fr. *faict*; Lat. *factum*, a deed, from *facere*, to make.] An act; deed of prowess or strength; an exploit; an achievement by strength, skill, or cunning; as, a *feat* of arms.

Feather, *n.* [A. S. *fether*; Ger. *feder*; Icel. *feodur*; allied to Lat. *penna*, equiv. to *petna*, and Gr. *pteron*, from *petesthai*.] A plume of a bird. — The general name of the covering of birds. — Kind; nature; species; as, "birds of a *feather*," i. e., of the same kind or species.— An ornament: a vain or empty title. — A sort of natural frizzling of the hair on the neck or forehead of a horse, rising above the surrounding hair, and resembling the tip of an ear of corn. — A small piece of iron used in splitting stone.

(*Physiol.* and *Com.*) Feathers are a peculiar modification of the tegumentary system forming the external covering or plumage of birds. Though chemically similar to, and homogeneous with, the hair of mammals, their anatomical structure is in some respects different. They consist of the *quill*, the *shaft*, and the *vanes*, (Fig 996.) The quill, *a*, is a hollow, semi-transparent, horny cylinder, by which the feather is attached to the skin, and terminates below in an obtuse extremity, presenting an orifice, *e*, termed the lower umbilicus. A second orifice, leading into the interior of the quill, and termed the second umbilicus, *f*, is situated at the opposite end, where the two vanes meet and unite. It combines strength with lightness in a very extraordinary manner. The cavity of the quill contains a series of conical capsules united together by a central pedicle, forming the membranous remains of the original formation-pulp. The *shaft*, *b b*, is quadrilateral, with a smooth convex surface; it contains a white, dry, and very light pith. The *vanes*, *c c*, are subdivided into two parts, —the *barbs* and the *barbules*. The sides of the shaft are covered with the barbs, and each barb forms of itself a small shaft, which is covered in a similar manner with little barbs on each edge. These barbules are so firmly bound to each other, that, although in reality separate, they seem to adhere. The feathers of birds are changed at periodical intervals. This is called "moulting." Feathers vary in their size, form, and function, and in most cases are accompanied by an accessory plume, which is usually in the form of a small downy tuft. In high northern latitudes, the inhabitants wear the skins of some birds, with the feathers on, as clothing. In Greenland, clothes made with the skins of eider-ducks are worn with the feathers inside. The ancient Mexicans made pictures with the colored plumes of humming-birds, after the manner of mosaic. Feathers form a considerable article of commerce. The feathers of the ostrich have been held in high estimation from the times of antiquity, and have been used as ornaments for the fans and head-dresses of ladies, the helmets of warriors, and for gay processions. The finest feathers used for beds are those of the eider-duck, which is chiefly obtained in Greenland, Iceland, and Norway. Very fine feathers, especially for quills, are obtained from Hudson's Bay. — *Down*, or the first covering of young birds, is also an article of commerce. The down of the swan is brought from Dantzic.



Fig. 996. — FEATHER.

A feather in one's cap, an honor or credit; a mark of distinction. — *To show the white feather*, to display cowardice. — *To be in high feather*, to be in exuberant spirits. — *To cut a feather*, (*Naut.*) to cause a wake behind a vessel in motion; to cause the water to foam by the quick, vibratory action of oars.

—*v. a.* To dress, fit, or deck with feathers; to cover with foliage in a feathery manner; to furnish with a feather or feathers; as, to *feather* an arrow, to *feather* a bonnet.
—To tread, as a cock.

"He *feather'd* her a hundred times a day." — *Dryden.*

—To enrich; to deck; to embellish; to adorn; as, he is *feathered* like a peacock.

To feather one's nest, to provide for one's self, by abstracting a portion of money, property, &c., belonging to another when passing through one's hands, and self-appropriating the same; to accumulate wealth, whether by fair or unfair means; — this expression takes rise from the practice of birds in collecting here and there

materials for their nests.— *To feather an oar.* (*Naut.*) A term used in rowing, signifying the bringing of an oar-blade out of the water into a horizontal position, in such a manner as to cut both wind and water without resistance from either.

—*v. a.* To throw or swing into a horizontal position; as, to *feather* an oar.

"The *feathering* oar returns the gleam."— *Tickell.*

Feath'er-alum, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of alum. Same as HALOTRICHITE, *q. v.*

Feath'er-bed, *n.* A bed stuffed with feathers; a soft bed.

Feath'er-boarding, *n.* That kind of weather-boarding in which the edge of one board overlaps that of another.

Feath'er-driver, *n.* One who beats or prepares feathers for use by freeing them of extraneous matter and airing them.

Feath'ered, *p. a.* Covered with feathers: enriched, fitted, or furnished with feathers, as an arrow; winged. —Furnished with anything similar to feathers; as, land is said to be *feathered* with trees.

Feath'er-edge, *n.* Boards or planks having one edge thinner than the other, are called *feather-edge* stuff.

Feath'er-edged, *a.* Having one edge thinner than another.

Feath'er-few, *n.* An inaccurate spelling of FEVERFEW, *q. v.*

Feath'er-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) See STIPA.

Feath'ering, *n.* (*Arch.*) See FOIL.

(*Naut.*) In rowing, the act of turning the blade of the oar, while emerging from the water preparatory to being thrown forward for another dip, from a vertical to a horizontal position. The oar thus turned offers less resistance to the wind or to the water, should waves strike it, and has a more elegant appearance.

Feath'erless, *a.* Unfledged; destitute of feathers.

Feath'erly, or **Feathery,** *a.* Having the appearance of feathers; plumose.

Feath'er Ore, *n.* (*Min.*) A sulphuret of antimony and lead, in capillary or cobweb crystallizations; a variety of JAMESONITE, *q. v.*

Feath'er River, in *California*, rises in the E. part of Plumas co., and flowing generally S.W., enters the Sacramento River, abt. 30 m. above Sacramento City.

Feath'er River, in *Idaho*, enters the S. fork of the Boisée River in Alturas co.

Feath'erstone, in *Minnesota*, a village and township of Goodhue co., abt. 9 m. S.W. of Red Wing.

Feath'er-veined, *a.* (*Bot.*) Same as PENNINERVED, *q. v.*

Feath'er-weight, *n.* A very light weight, so exact that a feather might turn the scale; the smallest weight that can be put on the back of a horse in a race or other match; the lightest champions among pugilists.

Feat'ly, *adv.* Neatly; deftly; skilfully; adroitly; dexterously.

Feat'ness, *n.* Neatness; nimbleness; adroitness.

Fea'ture, *n.* [N. Fr. *faiture*; O. Fr. *faiture*, from *faire*; Lat. *factura*, from *facere*, to make.] The cast or make of the face, or of any single lineament; general appearance of the person; used in the *plural* for the entire face.

"It is for homely *features* to keep home."— *Milton.*

—The form of any part of the surface of a thing. — The cast or structure, as of a landscape; an essay. — Any prominent point; as, a *feature* of the law. — Any marked peculiarity.

Fea'tured, *a.* Having good lineaments; resembling in features.

Fea'tureless, *a.* Not having features, or presenting indistinct ones.

Fea'turely, *adv.* Prominently; showing striking peculiarities.

Feaze, (*fēz,*) *v. a.* [Ger. *fasen*, to separate, from *fase*, a fibre or thread.] To untwist the end of a rope.

—*n.* State of fretfulness; worry or anxiety; excitement.

Febric'ula, *n.* [Lat. dim. of *febris*, a fever.] (*Med.*) A slight fever.

Febrifa'cient, *a.* [Lat. *febris*, a fever, and *facere*, to produce.] Tending to produce fever; febrific.

—*n.* [See SUPRA.] That which tends to produce, or cause fever.

Febrif'ic, *a.* [Fr. *fébrifique.*] Causing or producing fever; febrifacient.

Febrif'ugal, *a.* [Lat. *febrifugalis*, from *febris*, a fever, and *fugare*, to put to flight.] Tending to mitigate or cure fever.

Feb'rifuge, *n.* [See above.] (*Med.*) A medicine tending to cure, or alleviate fever. As fevers are cured by several classes of medicines, the list of *F.* would be very numerous, embracing articles from the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms, and comprehending tonics, stimulants, emetics, diaphoretics, purgatives, and diuretics. The term, however, should properly be confined to such substances as exercise a direct and specific action on the chain of morbid actions which constitute the disease, as cinchona, quinine, and arsenic.

Feb'rifuge, *a.* Anti-febrile: having the quality of curing fever.

Feb'rile, *a.* [L. Lat. *febrilis*; Fr. *fébrile*, from Lat. *febris*, a fever.] Pertaining to, or indicating, fever; derived from fever; as, *febrile* action of the pulse.

Feb'ruary, *n.* [Lat. *Februarius*, from *februare*, to purify.] The second month of our year, and containing, ordinarily, twenty-eight days, except in leap-year, when it has twenty-nine, an intercalary day being added. It is so called because in that month funeral lustrations were performed at Rome. It was introduced into the calendar by Numa, who gave it the twelfth place; but the decemviri subsequently transferred it to where it now stands.

Fe'cal, *a.* [Lat. *fæx*, pl. *fæces*, dregs, excrement. See FÆCAL.] Containing dregs, lees, sediment, or excrement.

Fecamp, (*fă'kawm.*) a sea-port town of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, cap. cant., 45 m. N.W. of Rouen. *F.* is a place of considerable importance, having an exchange, and a chamber of commerce. Its port, though small, is one of the best on the English Channel. *Manuf.* Sugar, linen, and cotton fabrics, &c. It has also a brisk trade in ship-building. *Pop.* 13,465.

Fe'ces, *n. pl.* [Lat. *fæces*, which see.] See FÆCES.

Fe'cials, or **Fe'tials,** *n. pl.* [Lat. *fetiales.*] (*Roman Hist.*) The Roman heralds, whose peculiar office it was to declare war and conclude peace. The former office they performed with the following ceremonies: They were first sent to demand redress; if it was not given within thirty-three days, they returned to the confines of the hostile state, and threw a bloody spear within them, having proclaimed war according to a given formula before not less than three adult witnesses. The *F.*, who took the oath in the name of the Roman people in concluding a treaty of peace, was called *Pater Patratus.* The college of *F.* said to have been instituted by Numa, is supposed to have been borrowed from the Greeks.

Fe'cifork, *n.* [Lat. *fæces*, dung, and Eng. *fork.*] (*Zoöl.*) The anal fork on which the larvæ of certain insects carry their fæces.

Feck'less, *a.* [See EFFECTLESS.] Feeble; weak; imbecile; deficient in spirit.

Fec'ula, *n.* [Lat. dim. of *fæces*, lees: Fr. *fécule.*] A name applied to starch obtained from various sources, but more especially to the starch of the potato. —See STARCH.

Fec'ulence, or **Fec'ulency,** *n.* [Lat. *fæculentia*; Fr. *féculence.*] Muddiness; quality of abounding with lees or sediment.

—Lees; fæces; sediment; dregs.

Fec'ulent, *a.* [Lat. *faculentus*; Fr. *féculent*, from Lat. *fax*, sediment.] Abounding in dregs; foul: filthy; muddy; impure; excrementitious; abounding in impure substances.

Fe'cund, *a.* [Fr. *fécond*; Lat. *fecundus*, from the same root with *fetus*, an embryo; allied to Gr. *phuō*, to produce; Sansk. *bhū*, to be.] Fruitful, said of plants and animals; prolific; fertile; productive.

Fec'undate, *v. a.* [Fr. *féconder*; Lat. *fecundare*, from *fecundus.* See SUPRA.] To make fruitful or prolific; to impregnate.

Fecunda'tion, *n.* [Lat. *fecundatio.* See FECUND.] The act of rendering fruitful or prolific; fertilization; impregnation.—See IMPREGNATION.

Fecun'dity, *n.* [Fr. *fécondité*, from Lat. *fecundus.*] Fruitfulness; the quality of producing or bringing forth in abundance, particularly the power in female animals of producing their young in great numbers.—Power of bringing forth; fertility; richness of invention; as, the *fecundity* of his intellect.

Fed, *imp.* and *pp.* of FEED, *q. v.*

Fed'eral, *a.* [Fr. *fédéral*, from Lat. *fœdus*, a covenant.] Derived from an agreement or covenant; pertaining to a league, contract, or treaty, especially between states or nations; founded on compact by treaty or mutual agreement; as, a *federal* union of states.

"Contrary to all *federal* right and justice."—*Grew.*

F. government. A government formed by the union of several sovereign states, each surrendering a portion of its power to the central authority. But the amount of the power thus surrendered varies in different federations. Thus, the government of the German empire as it existed before the French revolution, and that of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, were both termed *F.*; and the Swiss cantons, under the present Swiss constitution, have retained more of their individual sovereignty than those of the United States of America, inasmuch as they have no permanent federal executive body, and their legislature, or *diet*, is little more than a meeting of delegates with full powers from separate republics to consider certain common concerns. (See DIET.) The theory of our constitution, on the contrary, recognizes not only unity in respect of foreign relations, but also a common legislature, which alone has the right to impose certain taxes (such as customs), to regulate the management of waste or public lands throughout the Union, &c., as well as a permanent common executive, consisting of the president and his cabinet, charged with the superintendence of those branches of administration which regard the whole community.

Fed'eral, Fed'eralist, *n.* [Fr. *fédéraliste.*] One who upholds the doctrine of confederation.

(*Amer. Hist.*) The name assumed by a political party, formed in 1788, who claimed to be the particular friends of the Constitution and the Federal government. Their opponents, the Republicans, they called *Anti-Federalists*, and charged them to a certain extent, with hostility to, or distrust of, the Constitution and the general government. The leading *F.* were Washington, Adams, Hamilton, and Jay, and the leading Federalist States were Massachusetts and Connecticut, supported, generally, by the rest of New England. The opposition was led by Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Burr, and Gallatin. In the contests of the French Revolution, the *F.* leaned to the side of England, the Republicans to that of France. The opposition of the *F.* to the War of 1812, and especially the calling of the Hartford Convention, effected their destruction as a national party. In the presidential election of 1816 they were signally defeated, and in 1820 they were completely disbanded. During the late civil war the term was applied distinctively to those who adhered to the national cause, as opposed to those who favored and carried out the principles of secession, who were so-styled *Confederates.*

Fed'eral Hill, in *Maryland*, a P.O. of Harford co.

Fed'eralism, *n.* [Fr *fédéralisme.*] The principles of federals, or federalists.

Fed'eralize, *v. a.* [Fr. *fédéraliser.*] To make federate: to confederate for political ends and requirements; to unite in league and compact, as states and nations.

Fed'eral Point Light-house, in *N. Carolina*, on the N. side of the mouth of Cape Fear River. It exhibits a light 48 feet above the sea-level.

Fed'eralsburgh, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Carolina co., about 50 m. E.S.E. of Annapolis.

Fed'eralton, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Athens co., abt. 90 m. S.E. of Columbus.

Fed'erate, *a.* [Lat. *fœderatus*, from *fœdero*—*fœdus*, *fœderis*, a league.] Leagued: united by compact or confederation; as, *federate* powers.

Federa'tion, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *federatio.*] Confederation; act of joining in a league.

—A federal or confederate government; a league; a confederacy; a compact; a bond of union.

Fed'erative, *a.* [Fr. *fédératif.*] Uniting or combining in a league: forming a confederation: federal.

Fe'dia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Valerianaceæ*, having a toothed calyx and 5-6d corolla, three stamens, and a 3-locular fruit, crowned with the calyx. The species are annual plants of humble growth, with repeatedly forked stems, and very small flowers, growing in cultivated grounds, &c. *F. fagopyrum*, the Corn-salad, or Lamb-lettuce, (the *Mâche* of the French, and the *Rapünzscher* of the Germans,) is frequently used in this country as spring-salad. The plant is extremely easy of cultivation, and can be obtained in the very first days of spring, when vegetables are scarce.

Fedor, or **Feodor,** IVANOVITCH, (*fai'dor,*) the last czar of the dynasty of Ruric on the throne of Russia. He began his reign in 1584, and being weak both in body and mind, assigned the government of his affairs to Goudonoff, who seems to have managed them with dexterity and vigor. In his reign the peasants of Muscovy were converted into serfs, and attached to the land. Previously they had enjoyed personal liberty. The conquest of Siberia was achieved by Gondoneff, and many remarkable diplomatic relations with foreign courts were effected: so that this reign may be deemed by no means the least remarkable in the Muscovite annals. D. 1598.

Fe'dor, or **Feodor,** ALEXIEVITCH, czar of Russia, and eldest brother of Peter the Great. He ascended the throne when only 19 years of age, and evinced a strength of will and determination of character, which, had he lived, might have anticipated the reforms which his younger brother was subsequently destined to effect among the people over whom he was called to reign. His reign is rendered memorable on account of his calling into his presence the Muscovite nobles, who desolated the country with broils about their claims of family precedence, and throwing the rolls of the *Razriad*, or "Arrangement," into the fire. The genealogical records, which did not relate to claims of precedence, were preserved and properly arranged, in accordance with his will. D. in his 25th year, 1682.

Fee, *n.* [Dn. *vee*; Icel. *fe*; L. Sax. *vee*, cattle; Gr. *pōïï*, a flock. The Goth. *faihn* signifies goods, and is derived from *fahan*, to acquire.] Hire; stipend; reward; compensation for services rendered; recompense, either gratuitous or established by law, particularly for professional services; as, a lawyer's *fee*, a boatman's *fee*, &c.

"Nothing in courts is done without a *fee*."— *Hubbert.*

(*Feud. Law.*) A fief; an estate in trust granted by a prince or lord, to be held on condition of personal services or other condition.

(*Eng. Law.*) Any land or tenement held of a superior on certain understood conditions.

(*Amer. Law.*) An estate of inheritance, on which the holder has a full right of proprietorship.

—*v. a.* To pay a fee to; to reward pecuniarily: to recompense for services rendered: to hire: to engage in one's service by advancing a fee or sum of money; as, to *fee* a physician.

"There 's not a lord of them but in his house
I have a servant *feed*."—*Shaks.*

Feeble, (*fē'bl.*) *a.* [Fr. *faible*; O. Fr. *fieble*, from Lat. *flebilis*, lamentable: in L. Lat. used as equivalent to *debilis*, debilitated. See DEBILITY.] Weak; infirm; debilitated of bodily system; destitute of proper physical strength; sickly; enervated; impotent.

Fee'ble-minded, *a.* Weak of intellect; defective in constancy or resolution; vacillating; irresolute; as, "comfort the *feeble-minded*."—1 *Thess.* v. 14.

Fee'ble-mindedness, *n.* Lack of firmness or constancy of mind; irresolution; vacillation.

Fee'bleness, *n.* Weakness of body or mind; imbecility; want of force or vigor; infirmity.

Fee'bly, *adv.* Weakly; without strength or force; as, to creep along *feebly.*

Feed, *v. a.*, (*imp.* and *pp.* FED.) [A.S. *fedan*, *afedan*; D. *voeden*; Ger. *füttern*; Goth. *fodjan.* See FODDER, and FOOD.] To supply with nutriment; to give food to; to furnish with provisions; as, to *feed* a child.

"If thine enemy hunger, *feed* him."— *Rom.* xii. 20.

—To supply; to furnish with anything of which there is constant consumption, waste, or use; as, to *feed* a furnace with fuel.—To graze; to consume or crop, as grass by cattle.

"Once in three years *feed* your mowing-lands."— *Mortimer.*

—To pamper; to glut; to foster; to satiate.

"To *feed* despair, and cherish hopeless love."— *Prior.*

—To fatten; to make fat or plump; as, well-*fed* oxen.

"I will *feed* them in a good pasture."— *Ezek.* xxxiv.

—*v. n.* To take food; to eat; to subsist by eating; as, to

feed with an appetite. — To pasture; to graze; to crop; to place cattle to feed.

"If a man's beast shall *feed* in another man's field, he shall make restitution".— *Exod.* xxii. 5.

—To prey; to encroach upon; to spouge; as, to *feed* on anticipation.

"I am not covetous of gold;
Nor care I who doth *feed* upon my cost."—*Shaks.*

Feed, *n.* That which is eaten by beasts, — particularly a certain allowance of provender or fodder devoured by cattle, hogs, &c.; as, to give a horse a *feed*. — Pasture; grass; meadow-land.

"His bounds of *feed* are now on sale."—*Shaks.*

—Act of eating; a meal; — generally applied in a vulgar sense; as, we had a capital *feed* at his house.

Feed'er, *n.* One who gives food or supplies nourishment: one who fattens cattle for slaughter. — An encourager, exciter, or abettor; as, "thou wast the *feeder* of my riots." (*Shaks.*) — A fountain, stream, or channel that supplies a main canal with water. — A branch line of railroad, which furnishes additional business to the main stem.

(*Mining.*) A lateral branch of a vein of ore, running into a lode.

Feed'-head, *n.* A tank high enough to supply water, by its own gravity, to the boiler of an engine.

Feed'-heater, *n.* (*Mach.*) That vessel in which the water for the boiler of a steam-engine is heated by the furnace before entering the boiler.

Feed'ing, *n.* A fattening; the act of eating; that which is eaten.—Affording food for animals: pasture-land.

Feed'ing Hills, in *Miss.*, a P. O. of Hampden co.

Feed Spring, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Harrison co.

Fee-Fee, in *Missouri*, a village of St. Louis co., abt. 16 m. N.W. of St. Louis.

Fee'jee, or **Fi'ji, Islands,** a group in the S. Pacific, comprising 200, of which 65 are inhabited; Lat. bet. 15° 30′ and 19° 30′ S., Lon. bet. 177° E. and 178° W. *Desc.* Volcanic, with a fertile soil, displaying a *flora* of remarkable luxuriance. *Pop.* abt. 150,000, generally in a state of entire barbarism. An American expedition under Lieut. Wilkes explored these islands, 1838–'42; and they passed under the sovereignty of Great Britain in 1874.

Feel, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* FELT.) [A. S. *gefelan, fælan*; Fris. *fêle*; Ger. *fühlen*; Dan. *føle*; allied to Lat. *palpo, palpāre*, to touch softly.] To have perception of things by the touch; to touch; to handle; as, to *feel* one's way in the dark.

—To have sensation excited by contact of a thing with the body or limbs, or by any of the senses; to have the sense of, as of pain or pleasure; to suffer or enjoy.

"Come near . . . that I may *feel* thee, my son."—*Gen.* xxvii. 21.

—To be affected by; to perceive mentally; to experience.

"Woes . . . he best can paint who can *feel* them most."—*Pope.*

—To know; to be acquainted with; to have a real and just view of; as, to *feel* a sense of one's own littleness.— To try; to sound: to search for; to explore; as, to *feel* one's way through a difficulty.

—*v. n.* To have perception of things by the touch; to be gifted with sensation; as, "the meanest thing that *feels*."—*Wordsworth.*

—To have the sensibility or the passions moved or excited.

"Those who would make us *feel* must *feel* themselves."—*Churchill.*

—To give perception; to excite sensation; as, ice *feels* cold to the touch.—To have perception in a mental sense

—*n.* The sense of feeling; the perception caused by the touch; as, a greasy *feel*.

Feel'er, *n.* An observation or remark, put forth or thrown out as if casually, in order to ascertain the views of others.

(*Zoöl.*) See PALP.

Feel'ing, *p. a.* Easily moved; readily affected; possessing great sensibility; as, a *feeling* heart, a *feeling* sense of favor. — Expressive of great sensibility; sensibly or deeply affected; as, to speak with *feeling* eloquence.

Feel'ing, *n.* The sense of touch; that power by which the mind through the nerves apprehends certain conditions of external objects or of the body itself. — The state of perception by the touch; the act of apprehending any object whatever; power of action upon sensibility.

—Susceptibility; nice sensibility; excitement; emotion; sympathy with the distressed; tenderness of heart; as, a man destitute of *feeling*, our angry *feelings*.

(*Phil.*) Primarily, the feelings denote the perceptions which we have of external objects by the sense of touch; but the term has also come to be applied to our inward sensations: thus a man may have a feeling of pleasure from heat, or from contemplating a beautiful landscape. We have intellectual, moral, sensual feelings, feelings of taste, &c. Sir W. Hamilton divides feelings into two great classes, the mental and the corporeal, or, in other words, into sentiments and sensations. Though, strictly speaking, all consciousness and all *F.* is only mental, yet there are certain feelings that are clearly marked out to be in proximate relation to the body; and these he terms sensual feelings, or sensations, while the internal or mental feelings he terms sentiments. The sensations are divided into two classes: those which accompany our perceptions through the five determinate senses of touch, taste, smell, hearing, and sight, and those which are comprised under the common or vital sense, as *F.* of heat and cold, *F.* of health, muscular *F.*, &c. The sentiments may be divided into two classes, *contemplative* and *practical*, the former being the concomitants of our cognitive powers, or powers of knowledge, the latter of our powers of cognation, or of will and desire. The feelings are not primitive and independent states, but merely states which accompany the exertion of our faculties or the excitation of our capacities, and take their differences from the differences of the powers which they attend.

Feel'ingly, *adv.* Tenderly; susceptibly; affectingly.

Fees'burg, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Brown co., abt. 40 m. E.S.E of Cincinnati; *pop.* abt. 300.

Fee'-simple, *n.* (*Law.*) An estate of inheritance; a fee, called *fee-simple* to distinguish it from FEE-TAIL, *q. v.*

Feet, *n. pl.* of FOOT, *q. v.*

Fee'-tail, *n.* [FEE, *q. v.*, and Fr. *taillé*, cut.] (*Law.*) An estate descendible by inheritance, but limited to some special heirs.

Feet'less, *a.* Wanting feet: as, "*feetless* birds." *Camden.*

Feeze, *v. a.* and *n.* Same as FEAZE, *q. v.*

Fehmern, Femern, (*fā'mern,*) an island belonging to Denmark, lying in the Baltic, bet. Lat. 26° 10′ N., and Lon. 11° 12′ E.; *area*, 70 sq. m. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile, producing corn. Cattle are abundant. *Ind.* The inhabitants are mostly engaged in fishing and coastwise navigation. *Pop.* abt. 8,000.

Fehrbellin, (*fere bel-lren',*) a town of Prussia, abt. 33 m. N.N.W. of Potsdam; *pop.* about 1,650. In 1675 the Swedes were here defeated by the elector of Brandenburg

Feia, (*fāy'a,*) a large lake of Brazil, 130 m. N.E. of Rio Janeiro, connecting with the Atlantic by the Furado Canal. It abounds with fish.

Feign, (*fane,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *feindre*, from Lat. *fingere*, to form, to make; the root *fig* is found in Lat. *figura*.] To invent; to image by an act of the mind; to imagine; to contrive as an appearance or semblance; to assert by a fiction; to state as if true, that which is not so.

—To make a show of; to represent falsely; to pretend; to counterfeit; as, to *feign* lameness; to *feign* sickness.

Feigned, (*faned,*) *p. a.* Invented; imagined; assumed; pretended; as, a *feigned* friend, *i. e.*, a false friend.

(*Law.*) A *feigned issue* is where a case is tried on fictitious presentment before a jury, in order to establish a question of fact subsequently to come up in a real cause.

Feign'edly, *adv.* Not really; fictitiously; pretendedly.

Feign'edness, *n.* Want of reality; fiction; pretence; deceit.

Feign'er, *n.* One who invents or devises fiction.

Feign'ing, *n.* Deceit; pretence; fiction.

Feign'ingly, *adv.* In a false manner; with assumed and unreal appearance.

Feint, (*faint,*) *n.* [Fr. *feinte*, from *feindre*. See FEIGN.] A pretence: an assumed or false appearance.

(*Mil.*) A mock attack; as, "his remark was but a *feint* to elude the argument."—*Tillotson.*

(*Fencing.*) An appearance of aiming at one part of the body, when another is intended;—said of certain motions in boxing or fencing.

Feint, *v. n.* To make a mock or feigned attack.

Feit'sui, *n.* (*Min.*) A stone much prized among the Chinese for making ornaments. Same as JADEITE, *q. v.*

Feleh'ville, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Windsor co., abt. 65 m. S.S.E. of Montpelier.

Feld'spar, *n.* (*Min.*) The common name of a family or group of silicious minerals varying much in appearance, and presenting numerous and complicated crystalline forms. The minerals included in this group are ANORTHITE, LABRADORITE, HYALOPHANE, ANDESITE, OLIGOCLASE, ALBITE, and ORTHOCLASE, all of which are described under their respective heads. The mineral Orthoclase is the common *F.* The mineral *F.* is the basis of so many rocks, and is distributed so widely in various forms, that it almost ranks as a rock. Hardly any simple minerals, except quartz and limestone, are found in such large masses as feldspar. It is a constituent of granite, gneiss, mica schist, syenite, trachyte, and other rocks.

Feld'spathic, or **Feld'spathose,** *a.* Of, or belonging to, feldspar.

Feleghya'za, a town of Hungary, cap. of district of Little Cumania, between the Danube and Theiss, 65 m. S.E. of Pesth. It is in the centre of a fine, fruitful country, and holds large cattle-markets annually. *Pop.* 21,362

Felicia'na, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Graves co., about 250 m. W.S.W. of Frankfort.

Feliciana, in *Louisiana*. See EAST and WEST FELICIANA.

Felic'itate, *v. a.* [Fr. *féliciter*; L. Lat. *felicitare*, from *felix*, happy.] To delight, or render very happy; to render prosperous.

—To congratulate; to express joy or pleasure; to compliment; as, to *felicitate* on his marriage, promotion, &c.

Felic'itate, *a.* [L. Lat. *felicitatus*, pp. of *felicitare*, to make happy.] Rendered very happy; as, "I am *felicitate* in your love."—*Shaks.*

Felicita'tion, *n.* [Fr. *félicitation.*] Congratulation; the act of complimenting.

Felic'itous, *a.* [Lat. *felix*, happy.] Prosperous; delightful; well selected, or applied; as, a *felicitous* word or expression.

Felic'itously, *adv.* In a happy manner; appropriately.

Felic'itousness, *n.* Condition of being very apt or happy.

Felic'ity, *n.* [Fr. *félicité*; Lat. *felicitas*, from *felix*, happy.] Prosperity; blissfulness; blessedness; beatitude; enjoyment of good;—especially applied to the joys of heaven.

Felic'ity, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Clermont co., about 42 m. S.E. of Cincinnati; *pop.* about 1,500.

Fe'lidæ, or **FELINÆ,** *n. pl.* [Lat. *felis*, cat.] The Cat tribe, a family of carnivorous quadrupeds, including the domestic cat, lions, tigers, panthers, leopards, and lynxes. In these animals the destructive organs reach the highest perfection. The head is short and almost rounded in its form. The principal instruments of their destructive energy are the teeth and claws, their strong, sharp retractile talons, with which all the four feet are armed, and the corresponding destructive nature of the dentary organs constituting the essential characteristics of the family. They have six small incisors in each jaw, the exterior ones larger than the rest; two canine teeth in each jaw, long, sharp, conical, slightly incurved: eight præmolars in the upper jaw, and four in the lower, furnished with two roots, compressed, pointed, and serrated; and generally four flesh-teeth, or true molars, in the upper jaw, and two in the lower, very large, sharp-edged, and terminated by two or three points. In addition to this formidable apparatus of cutting-teeth, the tongue is covered with small recurved prickles by which they can clean from the bones of their prey every particle of flesh.



Fig. 997.—CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES OF THE FELIDÆ.

1, tiger's head; 2, showing the dentition; 3, portion of tongue; 4, right fore-paw, showing claws; 5, claw, showing tendon.

The palate is soft, and that part of the tongue which corresponds with it is smooth; as it advances forward, it is covered with large soft papillæ directed backwards; then there are four large fossulate papillæ, anterior to which the simple conical papillæ continue increasing in size to near the tip of the tongue. These papillæ are armed with the strong spines before mentioned. There are no quadrupeds in which the muscles of the jaws and limbs are more fully developed. The skeleton presents a light but well-built mechanism: the bones, though slender, are extremely compact: the trunk, having to contain the simple digestive apparatus requisite for the assimilation of highly organized animal food, is comparatively slender, and flattened at the sides. The muscular forces are thus enabled to carry the light body along by extensive bounds, and thus it is that the larger felines generally make their attack. The five toes of the fore-feet and the four toes of the hind-feet of cats are armed with very strong, hooked, subcompressed, sharp claws, which are preserved from being blunted by a peculiar arrangement of the phalanges. For this purpose the claw-joint of each toe is drawn back by ligaments attached to the penultimate joint, until it assumes a perpendicular position, when the claw which it supports is completely retracted within a sort of sheath, and is entirely concealed by the fur. When, however, the animal springs upon its prey, the tendons of the flexor muscles of the toes, overcoming the elasticity of the retractile ligaments, push forward the claws, and they are ready to be buried in the flesh of the victim. The lower surface of the foot is furnished with thick ball-like pads of the epidermis, upon which the animal walks; this gives them the noiseless tread peculiar to this family. It will be seen, on reference to any members of the cat tribe, that their mode of walking is different from that of man, monkeys, or bats The weight of the body rests only on the toes, and not on the entire foot. This manner of walking is termed "digitigrade," from the Lat. *digitus*, a finger, and *gradus*, a step. Cats hunt in the gloom, and, consequently, while escaping observation, require every ray of light that can be made available. (See CAT.) The pupil is a long, vertical fissure; but this only obtains among the smaller genera; in all the *F.* above the ocelot in size, the pupil assumes again the rounded form. On the top of the skull there runs a tolerably high bony crest, which reaches its greatest elevation at the very back of the head. This lone ridge is intended for the attachment of the powerful muscles which raise the head and enable the animal to perform its prodigious feats of strength. The first two vertebræ partake of a similar enlargement to that which has already been observed on the back of the skull. The vertebra which is nearest to the head, and is called the "atlas," is broad and strong, and spreads laterally; while the second, or "axis," is long, and is developed upwards into a very powerful crest. The ribs are beautifully formed, and placed rather widely apart, giving plenty of room for the heart and lungs to perform their duties effectually. The vertebræ that fill the space between the ribs and the hip-bones are very large, and so exquisitely jointed together that they unite a graceful flexibility of movement with great muscular power. With regard to the digestive organs of the *F.*, the salivary glands are small, as might be expected when it can hardly be said that mastication is exercised. In the case of the lion, the stomach is divided, by a slight contraction in its middle, into two portions. As in most of the family, its muscular coats are very strong. In the carnivora, the stomach, which is of a cylindrical form, has no culs-de-sac; the œsophagus opens at its anterior extremity, and the intestine commences from the posterior; so that everything favors a quick passage of the food, which receives no mastication, and is retained a

very short time in the stomach. The intestine has no valves, is small in diameter, but muscular, and the whole canal, when compared with the length of the body, is extremely short, being as 3 or 5 to 1. In the domestic



Fig. 998. — THE PUMA, OR AMERICAN PANTHER.
(*Felis concolor.*)

cat they are 5 to one; but in the wild cat only as 3 to 1. The *F.* are found in all parts of the world except Australia, but principally in the warmer regions, where alone the larger species are met with.

Fe'line, *a.* [Fr. *félin*, Lat. *felinus*, from *felis*, a cat.] Like a cat; pertaining to the cat tribe; as, *feline* rapacity.

Felipe, (San.) See SAN FELIPE.

Fe'lis, *n.* [Lat., a cat.] (*Zoöl.*) The true Cat, a gen. of ferocious animals, family *Felidæ*. The species are described separately under CAT, LEOPARD, LION, OCELOT, PANTHER, TIGER, and YAGUARUNDI.

Fe'lix, CLAUDIUS or ANTONIUS, a Roman procurator of Judea, before whom Paul so "reasoned of righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come," that he trembled, saying, "Go thy way for this time: when I have a convenient season I will call for thee." — Felix rose from slavery, having been manumitted by Claudius Cæsar. To what qualifications he was indebted for his advancement may be surmised from the historian Suetonius, calling him "the husband of three queens or royal ladies." His rule in Judea, notwithstanding its severity, or rather in consequence of it, was marked by constant disorders and disaffection; and, but for the interest of his brother (the notorious freedman Pallas) with Nero, the charges carried up against him to Rome would have been his ruin. Drusilla, "the Jewess," his second wife, had been seduced by him from her husband Azizus, king of Emesa. Tacitus paints Felix in the darkest colors, — a character confirmed by what is related of him in the New Testament, that he had expected a bribe from Paul, and that, disappointed in this, he left him bound, "to show the Jews a pleasure."—*Acts* xxiii., xxiv.

Felix I., pope and saint, succeeded Dionysius, 269. He suffered martyrdom in the persecution of Aurelian.

FELIX II., occupied the pontifical see during the banishment of Liberius, 355. In reply to a proposition for the recall of Liberius, it was proposed by the emperor Constantius that Liberius and Felix should reign conjointly; but the people exclaimed, "One God, one Christ, and one bishop!" Felix was exiled in 358, but became pope again the same year, and died in 359.

FELIX III., succeeded Simplicius in 483. He had a violent dispute with the emperor Zeno in behalf of the Western church, and died in 492.

FELIX IV., a native of Benevento, ascended the chair after John I., in 526. He governed the church with zeal and piety, and died in 530. He introduced extreme unction.

Fe'lix, in *Illinois*, a township of Grundy co.; *pop.* abt. 650.

Fe'lix, in *Iowa*, a township of Grundy co.; *pop.* 474.

Fe'lix, in *Missouri*, a village of Mouiteau co., abt. 38 m. W. of Jefferson city.

Fe'lix Har'bor, of Boothia, in British N. America. See BOOTHIA FELIX.

Fell, *a.* [A. S. *fell*; O. Fr. *fel*, from *fal*, *feale*, bad, wicked, *fala*, a grudge; allied to Lat. *fallere*, and Gr. *sphallein*, to deceive.] Cruel; barbarous; inhuman; savage; ravenous; bloody.

"The keen hyena, *fellest* of the *fell*." — *Thomson.*

Fell, *n.* [A. S. *fell*; Ger. *fell*; Icel. *vildr*; Goth. *fill*; allied to Lat. *pellis*, a skin.] The skin or hide of a beast; —used mostly in composition; as, a *fell*-monger, one who deals in hides or skins.

Fell, *n.* [Icel. *fell*, hill, *fiall*, mountain; Sw. *fyäll*, a ridge of mountains; Ger. *fels*, a rock, allied to Gr. *phella*, a stone.] A stony or barren hill.

Fell, *n.* [From *fell*, pp. of *fall*.] The last weft of thread that terminates a piece of cloth in weaving.

Fell, *v. a.* [A. S. *fellan*, *fyllan*, v. causative from *feallan*, to fall; Ger. *fällen*.] To knock down; to bring to the ground; to cause to fall; as, to *fell* an ox. — To hew down; to cut down; as, to *fell* timber. — To hem or baste in sewing a seam.

Fell'able, *a.* Capable of being prostrated, or hewn down.

Fel'lahs, *n. pl.* [Ar., poor.] The people in Egypt who live in villages and cultivate the soil. They are the most ancient race in that country, and are generally believed to be the descendants of the old Egyptians, their physiognomy resembling that which is found on the ancient sculptures. They are a patient and laborious population, but are heavily taxed, and subjected to great hardships. They form the great bulk of the population of that country. — See EGYPT.

Fell'er, *n.* One who knocks or hews down.

Fell-mon'ger, *n.* [See FELL.] A dealer in sheepskins; one who separates the wool from the hide.

Fell'ness, *n.* [See FELL, cruel.] Cruelty; barbarity; rage.

Fel'lor, *n.* See FELLY.

Fel'low, *n.* [A. S. *felaw*, from *fylgan*, to follow; Icel. *felagi*, a partnership in goods, from *fe*, money, and *lag*. a compact.] A companion with whom we consort; one united in the same affair; an associate; a sharer; as, "each on his *fellow* for assistance calls." (*Dryden.*)— One of the same kind; a thing suited to another; one of a pair; a thing like or equal to another; as, "this knave hath not his *fellow*." (*Shaks.*)—An ignoble, mean, ill-bred, or worthless man.

"Worth makes the man, the want of it the *fellow*." — *Shaks.*

—A familiar appellation, usually of contempt; as, "now, *fellows*, to your work." — A member of an English college, or other incorporated society, sharing in its revenues. — A trustee of a college. (U. S.)

—In composition it indicates association for a purpose, or equality; as, our *fellow*-members, my *fellow*-citizens.

Fel'low-com'moner, *n.* At an English university, one who has the same right of commons with the Fellows; a student who dines with the Fellows.

Fel'low-creat'ure, *n.* One made by the same creator.

Fel'low-heir, *n.* A co-heir; a joint-heir; one entitled to the same inheritance.

Fel'lowless, *a.* Matchless; peerless; without equal.

Fel'lowmen, *n. pl.* Men partaking of the same common nature.

Fel'lowship, *n.* Partnership; mutual association of persons for their joint interest. — Familiar intercourse; mutual association of persons on equal and friendly terms; companionship. — State of being together; confederation; as, the *fellowship* of States.

(*Arith.*) A rule of considerable use in balancing accounts among partners in trade. Considered as an arithmetical process, it is simply a method of dividing a number into parts which shall have given proportions to each other. Fellowship is either simple or compound. To simple fellowship belongs a question of this sort: "A contribution of $20.000 is levied on three towns, and each is required to pay in proportion to the number of its inhabitants. Now the first contains 2,000 inhabitants, the second 3,000, and the third 5,000; what sum must each contribute?" This question is obviously the same as if it had been required to divide the number 20,000 into three parts, having the ratios of 2, 3, and 5, which is done by dividing 20,000 by the sum of 2, 3, and 5, that is by 10, and multiplying the quotient by each of those numbers separately; the several results are the sums required. — *Compound F.* is when the parts into which the given number is to be distributed are proportional to more than one set of numbers. This is usually called *F. with time*, because in distributing the profits of a mercantile transaction carried on by several partners, the share of each must be proportional, both to the amount of the capital which he contributed and to the time during which it was employed. It must therefore be proportional to the product of those two.

Fel'lowship, *v. a.* To admit to fellowship.

Fel'lowship, in *New Jersey*, a P. O. of Burlington co.

Fel'lowsville, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Preston co.

Fel'ly, *adv.* [From *fell*. See SUPRA.] Cruelly; fiercely; barbarously.

Fel'ly, or FEL'LOE, *n.* [A. S. *felg*, *felge*, or *fealga*; Dan. *felg*; Ger. *felge*, a bending or turning; allied to Lat. *volvere*, to turn, and Sans. *para*, to turn around.] One of the circular pieces of wood, which, being joined together, form the circular rim of a cart or carriage wheel.

Felo-de-se', *n.* [Lat.] (*Law.*) A felon of himself; a self-murderer; one who, by premeditation, puts an end to his life; one who loses his life, while engaged in the commission of an unlawful act. As the offender is beyond the reach of human law, he cannot be punished.

Fel'on, *n.* [Fr. *félon*; *felo*, *fello*; A.S. *fel*, cruel. See FELL, *a.*] A cruel, bloodthirsty, and wicked person; one who has been guilty of a capital crime.

(*Med.*) A whitlow; an inflammation in the joints of the fingers, or toes.

—*a.* Malignant; malicious; disloyal; issuing from a depraved heart; as, with *felon* intent.

Felo'nious, *a.* Wicked; traitorous; malignant; villanous; perfidious; destructive; proceeding from a corrupt heart; as, "a *felonious* thief." — *Shaks.*

Felo'niously, *adv.* (*Law.*) In a felonious manner. This word is necessarily used in all indictments for *felonies*, to describe the manner and intent.

Felo'niousness, *n.* Wickedness of heart; perfidiousness; villany.

Fel'ony, *n.* The whole body of culprits convicted of capital crimes. — The convicts who remain in the penal colonies, after expiration of sentence. (England.)

Fel'ony, *n.* (*Law.*) *F.* in its general sense comprises every species of crime that occasioned, at common law, the forfeiture of lands and goods. This commonly was accessory to those crimes for which capital punishment either is, or was, liable to be inflicted. Hence, all offences now capital are in some degree or other felony, as well as many others that are not capital, as suicide, homicide, larceny, &c., all of which are, strictly speaking, felonies, as they subjected the committers of them to forfeitures. The most probable derivation of the word is from the Teutonic or German *fee*, *fief*, or *feud*, and *lion*, price or value; felony being thus the *pretium*, *feudi* the consideration for which a man gives up his fief. — In the U. States the word has no clearly defined meaning at common law, but includes offences of considerable gravity. It is, however, clearly and fully defined by statute in many of the States.

Fel'site, *n.* (*Min.*) Compact feldspar. See ALBITE.

Felsobanyte, *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrous sulphate of alumina, from Kapnik, Hungary. *Hard.* 1·5; *sp. gr.* 2·33. Lustre, pearly; color, snow-white; surface, often yellowish. *Comp.* Sulph. acid 17·2; alumina 44·1; water 38·7.

Fel'spar, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as FELDSPAR, *q. v.*

Felt, *imp.* and *pp.* from FEEL, *q. v.*

Felt, *n.* [A. S. *felt*; Ger. *filz*, wool wrought together; O. Fr. *feultre*; Fr. *feutre*; Lat. *filtrum*, allied to Lat. *plicare*, to fold, and Gr. *pilos*, wool or hair wrought into stuff.] (*Manuf.*) The material formed by uniting and compressing fibres of wool, fur, and other substances fit for the purpose, into a compact body, by what is termed the felting process. This consists in mixing the fibres of the materials employed until they become interlaced or matted together in the form of a soft, loose cloth or sheet, which is done by the instrumentality of carding- and doffing-machines. The cloth is then wound on a roller, and carried to the felting-machine, in which the fibres are combined and interlaced still more closely by the action of heat and pressure, until the loose substance is converted into a close, thick material, possessed of great strength and durability. *F.* of a fine kind is used for making hats (see HAT); and a coarser description is used for table-cloths and carpets. A stiff rough *F.* is also manufactured for making roofing for sheds, and coverings for hay-ricks and cornstacks, as well as supplying a lining to the copper sheathing of vessels; and another sort for covering steam-boilers, for which it is well adapted on account of its properties as a non-conductor of heat. The last-named material is made of the waste woollen cloths used in paper-mills, reduced to a pulp, and beaten together after being put on the boiler in a wet state. It is then allowed to dry, when it becomes stiff, solid, and utterly impervious to heat. All the other different kinds of *F.* are made by amalgamating the materials by the agency of heat, moisture, and pressure. Table-cloths of this material are either embossed, having a raised pattern in one color on a ground of another hue, or printed in a variety of tints and designs. Carpets of *F.* are also printed in colors. In addition to being inexpensive, they are warm and comfortable, the closeness of their texture preventing draughts of air from entering an apartment through crevices in the flooring; they are also tolerably durable, but, on account of the pattern being printed on the surface of the fabric, the colors are apt to fade and become obliterated by constant wear. Roofing-*F.* is rendered water-proof by being soaked with a preparation of tar or bitumen; it is cheap and much used for roofs, being impervious to rain. To preserve it from danger by fire and from the effects of the weather it is covered with coal-tar and a layer of sand or fine, clean gravel. Felt is also used for lining wooden buildings and the walls of rooms that are affected by damp. It is further used for water-tight compartments in ships, for some kinds of heavy clothing, for lining coats and dresses, and a great variety of other purposes. Some ascribe the invention of *F.* to St. Clement, who found the carded wool, placed in his shoes to protect his feet while on a pilgrimage, worked into a felt by the pressure and moisture; by others it is said to have been invented by the Saracens, who used it as a covering for their tents, and introduced into Europe at the time of the Crusades.

Felt, *v. a.* To make cloth, or stuff of wool, by fulling. —To surround with felt; as, to *felt* the driving axle of a mill.

Felt'er, *v. a.* [From *felt*.] To clot together like felt.

Felt'-grain, *n.* The grain of timber transverse to the annular rings.

Felt'ing, *n.* The wool, or wool and fur, from which felt is made. — The cloth itself after manufacture. — Act of splitting timber transversely to the angular rings.

Fel'ton Sta'tion, in *Delaware*, a P. O. of Kent co.

Fel'tonsville, in *Massachusetts*, a village of Middlesex co., about 34 m. W.N.W. of Boston.

Fel'tre, HENRI JACQUES GUILLAUME CLARKE, DUC DE, a marshal of France, b. (of an Irish family) at Landrecy, 1765. In 1781 he entered the Military School at Paris; in 1790 he accompanied the French embassy to London, and was, afterwards, imprisoned during the Revolution. He was subsequently employed by Carnot; and the Directory, in 1795, appointed him general of division. In 1807 he became minister of war, and was created *Duc de Feltre*. Though indebted to Bonaparte for his dukedom, he contributed towards the restoration of the Bourbons, by whom, in 1816, he was created marshal of France. D. 1818.

Feltre, (*fail'tra,*) (anc. *Feltria,*) a partially fortified town of N. Italy, prov. Belluno, on a hill at the foot of the Alps, near the junction of the Colmeda with the Piave, 16 m. S.W. of Belluno. It is a handsome and well-built place, with some silk manufactures, and the centre of an extensive trade in silk, wine, &c., the produce of the country about. *Pop.* 5,995.

Fel'tre, *n.* A kind of cuirass made of wool.

Felts, in *Michigan*, a P. O. of Ingham co.

Felt's Mills, in *New York*, a post-village of Jefferson co., abt. 160 m. N.W. of Albany.

Felu'ca, *n.* [Span. *faluca*; Ital. *feluca*.] A small vessel used chiefly in the Mediterranean and adjacent waters for coasting voyages. It has a low, graceful, and



Fig. 999. — FELUCCA.

buoyant hull, with a high stem and raking stern, three masts, *lateen* sails, a jib set on a small bowsprit, and long, powerful oars to assist their progress during calms. Before the introduction of steam they were often used as gunboats.

Fel'wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SWERTIA.

Fe'male, *n.* [Fr. *fémelle;* Lat. *femella*, dim. of *femina*, a woman.] One of the sex that conceives and brings forth young; as, "male and *female* of each living thing."

Dryden.

(*Bot.*) The plant without stamen, but bearing the pistil, which, upon impregnation with the pollen of the staminated flower, becomes productive.

Fe'male, *a.* Noting the sex which produces young; not male. — Feminine; characteristic of the sex; delicate; effeminate; destitute of manly qualities.

(*Bot.*) Pistillate; having no stamens.

Female rhymes, are double rhymes, so called because in French, from which the term is taken, they end in *e* weak or feminine, as,

"The excess of heat is but a fable,
The torrid zone is habitable." — *Cowley.*

The *female screw*, is the cavity into which the screw is inserted.

Fe'male Flower, *n.* (*Bot.*) A flower furnished with pistils, or female organs, but not with stamens, or male organs of production.

Fe'malist, *n.* One who dangles after women; a gallant.

Fe'malize, *v. a.* To effeminate; to render feminine; to make unmanly.

Feme-cov'ert, *n.* [O. Fr. *feme*, a woman, *covert*, pp. of *couvier*, to cover.] (*Law.*) Same as COVERT-BARON, *q. v.*

Fem'erell, *n.* An opening in a roof for the escape of smoke, or for purposes of ventilation.

Feme-sole', *n.* [O. Fr. *sole*, single.] (*Law.*) A single or unmarried woman.

Femgerichte, FEHMGERICHTE, or VEHMGERICHTE, (*faim-ge-rik'ta,*) *n. pl.* [O. Ger. *Fem*, punishment, and *Gericht*, court of justice.] The name of celebrated secret tribunals which existed in Westphalia, and possessed immense power and influence in the 14th and 15th centuries. They are said by some to have been originated by Charlemagne, but it is more probable that they were relics of the ancient German courts of justice, which continued to exist in Westphalia after they had ceased in other parts of Germany. The *F.* first came into notice after the deposition and outlawry of the Emperor Henry the Lion, when all law and justice seemed to be set at defiance, and anarchy everywhere prevailed. In such circumstances the secret tribunals took upon themselves the protection of the innocent and defenceless, and inspired with salutary terror those whom nothing else would keep in check. These tribunals soon acquired great power, and spread themselves over the whole of Germany, though their principal seat still continued to be Westphalia, the *red land*, as it was called, probably on account of its clayey soil. The secrecy with which they carried on their operations, and the power they manifested in carrying out their sentences, rendered them the terror of all Germany, and princes and nobles eagerly sought admission into their society. Their number is said at one time to have amounted to 100,000. Though originally established for the support of right and justice, there can be little doubt that they afterwards were frequently made use of to carry out party feelings. Any one who had a complaint against his neighbor, which could not be sustained before the ordinary judges, betook himself to the Fehmgericht. From the secrecy in which they were involved, little is known regarding their internal organization. The members were called the *Wissende*, or the knowing ones; and, before being admitted, they must be of blameless life, of the Christian religion, and take a terrible oath, "to support the holy Fehm, and to conceal it from wife and child, from father and mother, from sister and brother, from fire and wind, from all that the sun shines upon or the rain wets, from all that is between heaven and earth." From among the *Wissende* the *Freischöffen* (free justices) were elected, who were the assessors of the court and executors of its sentences. The president of the court was called the *Freigraf* (free count). The general superintendence of the whole of the tribunals was in the hands of the lord of the land, who, in Westphalia, was the archbishop of Cologne. The chief superintendence, however, was in the hands of the emperor, who was usually, on his coronation at Aix-la-Chapelle, admitted a member of the society. The court of a Freigraf was called a *Freiding*, and the place where it was held a *Freistuhl*. The members had certain signs and watchwords, by which they were able to recognize each other, and which were concealed from the uninitiated. Their courts were either open or secret; the former were held by day in the open air, the latter by night in a forest, or in concealed and subterranean places. The process of trial, and the circumstances of judgment, were different in the two cases; the former decided in all civil causes, the latter took cognizance of such as had been unable to defend themselves sufficiently before the open courts, as well as such as were accused of heresy, sorcery, rape, theft, robbery, or murder. The accusation was made by one of the Freischöffen, who, without further proof, declared, upon oath, that the accused had been guilty of the crime. The accused was then thrice summoned to appear before the secret tribunal, and the citation was secretly affixed to the door of his dwelling, or some neighboring place, the name of his accuser being concealed. The citation mentioned that the accused was to meet the *Wissenden* at a certain hour and place, and to be conducted by them before the tribunal. Here by an oath the accused might clear himself; but the accuser might also oppose it with his oath and the oaths of witnesses. If the accused could now bring forward six witnesses in his favor, the accuser might strengthen his oath with fourteen witnesses; and sentence of acquittal did not necessarily follow until the accused had supported his case with the oaths of twenty-one witnesses. The judges were all armed, and dressed in black gowns, with a cowl that covered their faces like a mask. The condemned, as well as those who did not obey the summons, were then given over to the Freischöffen. The first Freischöffe who met him was bound to hang him on a tree; and if he made any resistance, it was lawful to put him to death in any other way; and a knife was left by the corpse, to indicate that it was a punishment inflicted by one of the Freischöffen. The punishment, however, was rarely inflicted on those who readily appeared, the judges being satisfied with cautioning the offender to redress the wrong he had been guilty of. At length a great outcry was raised against these courts, and in 1461 various princes and cities of Germany, as well as the Swiss Confederates, united in a league to resist the free judges, and to require that the trial of accused persons should take place in open day. Their influence, however, was not entirely destroyed until the public peace was established in Germany, and an amended form of trial and penal judicature introduced. Goethe, in his *Götz von Berlichingen*, has given an account of the workings of these secret tribunals; but the best historical account of them is by Paul Wigand, *Das Fehmgericht Westfalens*, Hamm., 1825.

Fem'inal, *a.* Pertaining to a woman, or to the female sex.

Feminal'ity, *n.* Female nature.

Femine'ity, *n.* Quality or nature of the female sex.

Fem'inine, *a.* [Fr. *féminin, féminine;* Lat. *femininus*, from *femina*, a woman.] Pertaining to women, — the opposite of masculine. — Soft; tender; delicate; effeminate; destitute of the manly qualities.

"Her form more soft and *feminine*."—*Milton.*

Feminine gender. See GENDER.

Fem'ininely, *adv.* In a manner peculiar to a woman.

Fem'ininess, *n.* Quality of being like a woman.

Femme Osage, (*fem-o'saj.*) in *Missouri*, a post-village of St. Charles co., abt. 45 m. W. of St. Louis.

Fem'oral, *a.* [Fr. *fémoral;* Lat. *femoralis*, from *femur*, the thigh.] Belonging to the thigh; as, the *femoral* artery, the *femoral* vein.

Fe'mur, *n.; pl.* FEMORA. [Lat., the thigh.] (*Anat.*) *Os femoris*, the first bone of the leg or pelvic extremity. See THIGH, and LEG. — The first joint of the leg of an insect, which is long, and usually compressed.

(*Arch.*) The interstitial space between the channels of the triglyphs in the Doric order. These femora are sometimes called the *legs* of the triglyphs.

Fen, *n.* [A. S. *fen, fenn;* Ger. *fenne;* Icel. *fen*, allied to Fr. *fange;* L. Lat. *phanus;* Sansk. *panka*, mud; W. *fynn*, to abound.] Muddy land; land partially or entirely covered with water, but producing sedge, coarse grass, and other aquatic plants; boggy land; a moor; a marsh; a bog; a swamp where water stagnates. — Used frequently in compound words, as *fen*-fowl, *fen*-land.

Fen'-berry, *n.* A species of blackberry.

Fence, *n.* [From *fend.* Obs. Lat. *fendere, fensus.* See DEFEND.] That which guards, protects, or defends; a security; a cover; a shield; as, "there 's no *fence* against inundations." — Inclosure; mound; hedge; fortified boundary; anything to restrain entrance or approach. — Skill in the arts of manual defence; especially applied to skill and readiness with the sword; hence, defence in argument; quickness at repartee. — A man who receives knowingly stolen goods; the place where such goods are kept. (Cant.)

To be on the fence, is said of a person who has not committed himself to either political party on any matter or question.

Fence, *v. a.* To defend; to guard; to inclose with a wall or anything that prevents the entrance or escape of cattle; to secure by an inclosure; as, "a sheep-cote *fenced* about with olive-trees." — *Shaks.*

—To give security to; to fend off danger from; as, "to *fence* my ear against thy sorceries." — *Milton.*

Fence, *v. n.* To practise the art of fencing; to fight and defend by giving and avoiding blows and thrusts.

"He will *fence* with his own shadow."—*Shaks.*

—To raise a fence; to act on the defensive; to guard against; to make secure; to avoid danger; as, to *fence* a field, to *fence* a question, &c.

"Vice . . . is in the first place to be *fenced* against."—*Locke.*

Fence'less, *a.* Without a fence; exposed.

Fence'-month, *n.* (*Law.*) The month during which, in England, hunting in any forest is prohibited.

Fen'cer, *n.* One who fences; one who teaches or practises the art of fencing or sword-play.

"Cunning *fencers* suffer heat to tire."—*Herbert.*

Fence'-roof, *n.* A defensive covering.

Fen'cible, *a.* That may be defended; capable of defence. —*n. pl.* (*Mil.*) Soldiers enlisted for the defence of a state or country, but without liability to be sent abroad.

Fenc'ing, *n.* The art of using skilfully, in attack or self-defence, a sword, rapier, or bayonet; but usually taken to mean address in the use of the second of these weapons. In the school of fence the foil is wielded. The foil is a circular or quadrangular rod or blade of pliable, highly tempered steel, blunted and covered with leather at the point, so as to prevent accidents in its practice. From its nature, the foil can only be employed in thrusting, and, being edgeless, it can be handled without liability to cutting wounds. In length it varies between 31 and 38 inches, and, for the purposes of the art, it is divided into two parts, — the *forte*, which occupies the half of the blade ending with the hilt, and the *faible*, which occupies the other half terminating with the button. During the pastime, the fencers wear a strong wire mask upon their faces as a defence against accidental thrusts, &c. *F.* was cultivated by the ancients; the Roman gladiators instructed the soldiery of that period; but as their weapons differed so materially from those of the present day, and as they defended themselves by shields and armor, their methods were infinitely less complicated and efficient than those of the present day. During the period comprised within the Middle Ages, *F.* became greatly neglected, and this was owing most likely to the fact that there was a great improvement in the armor worn by knights in battle; from which circumstance battle-axes and other ponderous weapons of offence were substituted for the sword. When metal casing became somewhat, if not altogether disused, *F.* came once more into vogue; and as all gentlemen wore swords, and quarrels were matters easily got up, it was absolutely necessary that all should have some knowledge of the "fence." The peculiar state of society in Italy made this even more needed than in any other country, and it followed that the Italians became the best fencers in Europe. Spain next found the art necessary, and soon France, in which latter country it created such a favorable impression that a school was established for its prosecution, and new improvements were found out every day in the science. The early Italian and Spanish schools taught the management of the sword, aided, generally, by the dagger or the mantlet; the shifting of the position of the fencer was also necessary to avoid attack. But since the habit of wearing the dagger and mantlet has been abandoned, and the velocity of attack and defence become so great, instruction in *F.* has been strictly limited to the foil, and shifting position would be fatal to one engaged. In *F.* there are three openings or entrances, — *the inside*, comprising the whole breast from shoulder to shoulder; *the outside*, which can be attacked by all the thrusts made above the wrist on the outside of the sword; and, finally, *low ports*, which embraces the armpits to the hips. In a work of this description it would be impossible to give all the different attacks and defences; the following, however, are the principal: 1. The *carte* is a guard which is shown by turning the wrist with the nails upwards, and the hand in a line with the lower part of your breast, the arm somewhat bent, the elbow inclining a little to the outside, and the point of your foil directed towards the upper part of your adversary's breast at an angle of about 15°. The *thrust, lunge*, or *longe*, is an attack. When at the guard in carte (as just shown), straighten the arm, raising your wrist above your head, keeping the point of your foil still pointing to your adversary's breast, and then thrust out first the wrist and then the whole body by a "lunge" of the right foot some two feet from the guard; your left foot remaining firm all the time. The *parade* is formed by moving your sword over from your guard, when received, obliquely downward to the right about 6 inches, and opposing the inside of your foil to your adversary's blade. The *seconde* is shown by holding your nails and wrists downwards, hand opposed outwards; and the blade should form an angle of 45° with the ground, pointed low. *Feints* consist in threatening an attack on one side of your foil and executing it on the other. There are many varieties of these, and the best defence is the *half-circle parade*, which is done by straightening your arm with your wrist on a line with your shoulder, and by a quick motion of your wrist sweeping the point of your foil from right to left: thus covering your body from head to knee, and obliging your adversary once more to come to to position. The cavalry sword-exercise is but another instance of *F.* applied on horseback, and the bayonet-exercise, in point of fact, may be regarded in the same light.

(*Agric.*) Material employed in making fences, for fields, &c.

—A system or succession of fences, as of a railroad, &c.

Fen'-cricket, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as MOLE-CRICKET, *q. v.*

Fend, *v. a* [Obs. Lat. *fendo*, root of *defendo.*] To defend; to guard; to keep off; to shut out; to debar from entrance; — sometimes followed by off; as, to *fend off* a boat alongside.

"With fern beneath to *fend* the bitter cold." — *Dryden.*

—*v. n.* To act on the defensive, or in opposition; to resist; to counteract; to parry; to shift off a charge.

"Being able to *fend* with terms, passes for a great deal of learning." — *Locke.*

Fen'der, *n.* That which defends or wards off; particularly a framework of steel, brass, or iron used to prevent live coals falling from a grate, rolling forward upon a hearth or floor.

—*pl.* (*Naut.*) Pieces of old rope, or billets of wood, hung over the sides of ships to prevent injury or chafing from contact or collision with other ships alongside.

Fen'der-bolts, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Iron pins placed in the sides of ships, to protect the timbers.

Fen'der-piles, *n. pl.* Wooden piles driven to protect work either on land or in water.

Fen'-duck, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A common name for a wild duck, as a shoveller, that lives in marshy ground.

Fén'élon, FRANÇOIS DE SALIGNAC DE LA MOTTE, Archbishop of Cambrai, was B. in 1651, at the château de Fénélon, in Périgord, of a family illustrious in church and state. He studied at Cahors and Paris, where he made such progress in the most difficult studies, that, in his 15th year, he preached with great applause. At the age of 24, *F.* took holy orders, and commenced his regular ministerial functions in the parish of St. Sulpice. He was afterwards appointed chief of a mission for the conversion of heretics in Saintonge and Annis; and on his return he became known to the public as a writer, by a work, *Sur le Ministère des Pasteurs*, and a treatise, *De l'Education des Filles.* In 1689, Louis XIV. intrusted to him the education of his grandsons, the dukes

of Burgundy Anjou, and Berri. *F.* was successful in forming the mind of the young duke of Burgundy, heir-presumptive to the throne of France, and sowed the seeds of every princely virtue in his heart; but his premature death blasted the pleasing anticipations entertained respecting him. In 1694, *F.* was created archbishop of Cambrai; soon after which, a theological dispute with Bossuet, his former instructor, respecting the devotional mysticism of the celebrated Madame Guyon, whose opinions *F.* favored, terminated in his condemnation by Pope Innocent XII., and his banishment to his diocese by Louis XIV. From this time he lived in his diocese, sustaining the venerable character of a Christian philosopher, and scrupulously performing his sacred duties. His works in the departments of philosophy, theology, and the belles-lettres, have immortalized his name. He was familiar with the best models of ancient and modern times, and his mind was animated by a gentle spirit of benevolence. In person and manners *F.* was one of the most attractive of men. He wrote many excellent works: among the chief of which may be reckoned his *Dialogues of the Dead*, *Dialogues on Eloquence*, &c. But his most celebrated production is his *Adventures of Telemachus*, in which he endeavored to exhibit a model for the education of a prince; and more pure and elevated maxims were never woven into a tale either of truth or fiction. His death was accelerated by the overturning of his carriage, which brought on a fever, and the amiable and virtuous prelate expired in Jan., 1715.

Fen'elon, in *Ohio*, a village of Stark co., about 8 m. N.N.W. of Massillon.

Fenelon Falls, a village of Lower Canada, co. of Victoria, about 16 m. N. of Lindsay.

Fenestel'la, *n.* [Lat. dim. of *fenestra*, window.] (*Eccl.*) The niche at the side of an altar containing the *piscina*, a vessel for holding water to wash the hands of the officiating priest.

(*Arch.*) A little window.

Fenes'tra, *n.* [Lat., a window.] The name of two apertures in the stony portion of the temporal bone appertaining to the internal ear. — See EAR.

Fenes'tral, *a.* [From Lat. *fenestra.*] A window-blind or casement covered with cloth or paper in lieu of glass. —*a.* [Lat. *fenestralis*, from *fenestra*; W. *ffenestr*, an opening.] Pertaining or relating to a window.

Fenes'trate, *a.* [Lat. *fenestratus.*] Having the appearance of being perforated with large holes, — generally applied to the transparent spots observable on the wings of some insects.

Fenes'trated, *a.* (*Arch.*) Possessing or characterized by windows.

Fenestra'tion, *n.* (*Arch.*) The system of construction and mode of design marked by windows; — in contradistinction to *columniation*. Fenestration and columniation are so far antagonistic and irreconcilable, that *F.* either interferes with the effect aimed at by columniation with insulated columns, as in a portico or colonnade, or reduces it, as is the case with an engaged order, to something quite secondary and merely decorative. *Astylar* and *fenestrated* ought, therefore, to be merely convertible terms; but as they are not, that of *columnar fenestration* has been invented, to denote that mode of composition which unites fenestration with the *semblance*, at least, of the other. Employed as a collective term, *F.* serves to express the character of a building or design with regard to windows generally; thus it is said the *F.* is excellent, or the contrary, — ornate or meagre, well arranged or too crowded, — which last circumstance is a very common fault, and is destructive both of grandeur and of repose.

Fenks, *n.* The ultimate refuse of the blubber of the whale. — *Webster.*

Fe'nians, *n. pl.* The name adopted by an Irish secret society formed in the U. States for the purpose of subverting British supremacy in Ireland. The origin of the name cannot with any degree of positiveness be determined, but we find, according to tradition, that the *Fenians*, *Fenii*, or *Finians*, were a national militia established in Ireland by Finn, Fingal, or Fionn (McCoul) the son of Cumhal, and son-in-law of King Cormac, (A. D. 213–253.) Other authorities regard the ancient *F.* as a distinct Celtic race, who migrated at an early period from Germany into the North of Scotland and Ireland; and others conjecture that the word is a corruption of "Phœnicians." Sir Walter Scott, quoting a Celtic poem, speaks of the "baro-armed *Fenians.*" — (*Antiquary*, ch. XXX.)

Fen'nec, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A beautiful little animal, genus *Vulpes*, family *Canidæ*. It is of a slight build, and seldom measures more than a foot in length, exclusive of the tail, which is fox-like and bushy, and measures eight inches in length. Its color is very pale fawn, with a slight touch of jetty black at the base and extremity of the tail. Although without doubt a carnivorous animal, the *F.* is especially fond of the fruit of the date-palm, and is said to be able, and frequently to exercise his ability, to climb the lofty trees, and gather the dates. Bruce, who claims the honor of introducing the *F.* to zoölogical science, asserts that it builds its nest in trees. In later times, however, it has been certainly ascertained that it burrows like the foxes. It is of nocturnal habit.

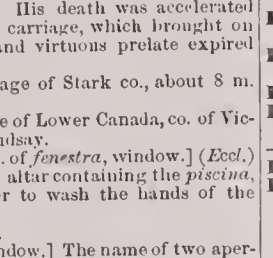


Fig. 1000. — NUBIAN FENNEC. (*Megalotis Nubianus.*)

Fen'nel, *n.* [A. S. *finol*; Ger. *fenchel*; Bohem. *fenikl*; Lat. *feniculum*, dim. of *fœnum*, hay.] (*Bot.*) See FŒNICULUM.

Fen'nel-flower, *n.* (*Bot.*) See NIGELLA.

Fen'ner, in *New York*, a post-township of Madison co., abt. 112 m. W. by N. of Albany; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Fen'nersville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Monroe co., abt. 110 m. N.E. of Harrisburg.

Fen'nimore, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Grant co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Fen'nish, *a.* Full of fens; fenny; marshy.

Fen'nit, or FENIT, a town of Ireland, on an island of the same name, which separates Ballyheigne and Tralee bays, abt. 8 m. W.N.W. of Tralee; *pop.* abt. 250.

Fenn's Bridge, in *Georgia*, a village of Jefferson co., abt. 40 m. E. of Milledgeville.

Fenn's Mills, in *Michigan*, a P. O. of Allegan co.

Fen'ny, *a.* Growing in fens; boggy; marshy; moorish; as, a "*fenny* brake." — *Prior.*

Fen'-sucked, (*-sŭkt,*) *a.* Sucked out of marshes.

"*Fen-suck'd* fogs, drawn by the powerful sun." — *Shaks.*

Fen'ton, a town and par. of England, co. Stafford, 3 m. S.W. of Newcastle-under-Lyme. *Manuf.* Earthenware, tiles, &c. *Pop.* abt. 6,227.

Fen'ton, in *Michigan*, a township of Genesee co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Fenton, in *Missouri*, a post-village of St. Louis co., abt. 16 m. S.W. of St. Louis.

Fenton, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Wood co.

Fen'tonville, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Genesee co., abt. 50 m. N.W. of Detroit; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

—A village of Jackson co., abt. 10 m. S. of Jackson.

Fen'tonville, in *New York*, a P. O. of Chautauqua co.

Fen'tress, in *Tennessee*, a N. co., bordering on Kentucky; *area*, abt. 570 sq. m. *Rivers.* Obey's River, and other smaller streams. *Surface*, elevated, and in some parts mountainous; *soil*, moderately fertile. *Min.* Stone coal. *Cap.* Jamestown. *Pop.* abt. 6,000.

Fen'ugreek, *n.* (*Bot.*) See FŒNUM GRÆCUM.

Feod, (*fūd,*) *n.* See FEUD.

Feodal, (*fū'dal.*) See FEUDAL.

Feodary, (*fū'da-ry.*) See FEUDARY.

Feodatory, (*fū'da-to-ry.*) See FEUDATORY.

Feodor, two emperors of Russia. See FEDOR.

Feoff, (*fĕf,*) *v. a.* [L. Lat. *feoffare*; Fr. *fieffer.* See FEE.] (*Law.*) To give or grant to any one a corporeal hereditament; to enfeoff; to invest with a fee or feud. —*n.* (*Law.*) A fief.

Feoffee, (*fef-fee',*) *n.* [L. Lat. *feoffator.*] (*Law.*) One in whose favor a feoffment is made

Feoffer, Feoffor', *n.* [O. Fr. *feoffor.*] (*Law.*) One who enfeoffs.

Feoffment, (*fĕf'ment,*) *n.* [L. Lat. *feoffamentum.*] (*Law.*) The grant of a feoff, feud, or fee.

(*Eng. Law.*) The gift or grant of a fee, or corporeal hereditament, as land, honors, or other immovable things; also, the instrument of conveyance of same.

Feracious, (*fe-ra'shus,*) *a.* [Lat. *ferax*, from *fere*, to bear.] Abundantly fruitful, prolific, or productive. (a.)

Feræ, (*fe're,*) *n. pl.* [Lat., wild beasts.] (*Zoöl.*) The name given by Linnæus to an order of *Mammalia*, nearly corresponding to the *Carnivora* of Cuvier. — See CARNIVORA.

Fe'ræ natu'ræ. [Lat., beasts of a wild nature.] (*Law.*) A term applied to animals, such as foxes, wild ducks, &c., in which no one can claim property.

Fe'ral, *a.* [Lat. *feralis.*] Funereal; deadly; fatal; as, "*feral* madness." — *Burton.*

Fer'berite, *n.* (*Min.*) A tungstate of iron with a little manganese; massive, granular, of black color, and imperfectly vitreous lustre. *Hard.* 4·4½. *Sp. gr.* 6·801. Occurs in the Sierra Almagrera, Spain.

Fer'dinand. [From Ger. *verdienen*, to merit.] The name of several European monarchs, of whom the following are the most noticeable:

EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

FERDINAND I., son of Francis, succeded the imperial throne of Austria in 1835, and continued to pursue the policy of his father, leaving the chief direction of affairs in the hands of Prince METTEANICH, *q. v.* In his reign, the republic of Cracow was annihilated, and a portion of it added to the empire. During the Revolutionary War of 1848 he dismissed Metternich, and made several concessions which were found insufficient. Vienna revolted in May, and *F.* at length retired to Olmütz, and on Dec. 2, 1848 abdicated, having no children, in favor of his nephew, Francis Joseph I.

EMPERORS OF GERMANY.

FERDINAND I., younger brother of Charles V., was B. at Alcala in 1503. He married, in 1521, Anna, daughter of Ladislaus, king of Hungary and Bohemia, became king of Bohemia in 1527, and at the same time contended with John Zapolski for the crown of Hungary. The war lasted many years, and was terminated by an unsatisfactory treaty. *F.* was elected king of the Romans in 1531, took the title of emperor on the abdication of his brother, Charles V., and was recognized by the electors in 1558. As the pope, Paul IV., refused to acknowledge his title, it was resolved that the pope's consent should be thenceforth dispensed with in the election of the emperor. *F.* was a moderate and just ruler, and especially aimed at reconciling the conflicting religious parties in the empire. He sent ambassadors to the council of Trent, which he saw closed the year before his death. D. at Vienna, 1564.

FERDINAND II., grandson of Ferdinand I., was B. in 1578. He was crowned king of Bohemia in 1617, king of Hungary in the next year, and was elected emperor on the death of his cousin Matthias in 1619. His Bohemian subjects revolted and chose for their king Frederick V., elector palatine, who reluctantly accepted the crown, and lost it by his defeat at the battle of Prague in 1620. Thus began the famous Thirty Years War, Catholics and Protestants contending for the supremacy — Tilly and Wallenstein distinguishing themselves at the head of the Imperial armies, Gustavus Adolphus, Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar, generals Horn and Bannier, at the head of the Protestants. The bigotry and intolerance of *F.* led him, at the beginning of the war, to take the most violent measures against the Bohemian Protestants, and 30,000 families quitted the country. D. at Vienna, 1637.

FERDINAND III., the son of the preceding, B. 1608, was made king of Hungary in 1625, of Bohemia in 1627, and succeeded his father in 1637. Sweden and France being in alliance, gained several advantages over the Imperialists, which terminated with the peace of Westphalia in 1648. D. 1657.

KINGS OF NAPLES AND SICILY.

FERDINAND I., KING OF NAPLES, succeeded Alphonso I. in 1458. His false and cruel character provoked a civil war, in which John of Anjou took part with the barons, and the king was aided by the pope, Sforza, duke of Milan, and by Scanderbeg. The king defeated his rival in 1462, and made peace; but breaking his word, war broke out again. Again the king won, and established order by terror. He afterwards joined with the pope against the Florentines; but Lorenzo de Medici, by the bold step of a personal visit to Naples, succeeded in detaching him from that alliance, and negotiated a treaty of peace. He died in 1494, aged 70, detested for his debaucheries and cruelties, and at the very time that Charles VIII. of France was setting out on his celebrated expedition for the conquest of Naples.

FERDINAND II., KING OF NAPLES in 1495; D. 1496.

FERDINAND III. is the same as FERDINAND V. OF SPAIN, *q. v.*

FERDINAND IV. OF NAPLES, AND I. OF THE TWO SICILIES; B. 1751. He ascended the throne in 1759, and reigned in peace and security until the outbreak of the French Revolution in 1792, when, after the death of Louis XVI., *F.* joined the coalition engaged in the general war against France (1793–6). The victory gained at Aboukir by Lord Nelson again brought *F.* into a hostile attitude against the French, who summarily drove him from his kingdom, and inaugurated the Parthenopean Republic, in 1799. In the same year, however, his troops regained possession of the capital. In 1806 *F.* was again forced to abandon Naples, the crown of which Napoleon I. conferred first on his brother Joseph Bonaparte, and afterwards on his brother-in-law, Murat (*q. v.*), *F.*, however, continuing to reign in Sicily under English protection. In 1814 the Congress of Vienna finally established *F.* as *King of the Two Sicilies.* Revolutionary movements, set afloat by the Carbonari (*q. v.*), compelled the establishment of a constitution, against the advice and interests of Austria, Russia, and Prussia; the first-named power marched an army across the Po, defeated the Neapolitan army, and occupied Naples. *F.*, who, refusing to sanction the liberal declarations of his subjects, had quitted his capital, was then reëstablished, and ruled thenceforward with absolute power. D. 1825.

FERDINAND V., surnamed BOMBA, and one of the most detestable tyrants who ever sat on a throne, was the son of Francis I. of Naples, by Isabella of Spain, and succeeded his father in 1830. At the outset of his reign he professed to adopt constitutional measures for the regeneration of his unhappy country, but unhappily placing himself in the hands of the Jesuits, he became the instrument by which the most odious tyranny was carried into effect. Insurrection after insurrection broke forth among his outraged and oppressed people, till at length the entire country became one scene of arbitrary imprisonment, torture, and death. In 1848, when half the thrones in Europe were trembling in the balance, Sicily burst out into open rebellion. Naples followed suit, and *F.* was compelled to summon a parliament, and take oath to adopt and maintain a constitution. After succeeding in suppressing the Neapolitan revolt, *F.* in 1849 dissolved the parliament, and violated his oath by annulling the constitution. After succeeding in subjugating Sicily, *F.*'s tyranny knew neither bounds nor sense of common decency, and the revelations respecting it, published in Mr. Gladstone's famous letter to Lord Aberdeen in 1851, evoked one sentiment of indignation and disgust throughout Europe. Even the most absolute of European sovereigns shared in this feeling, and grave remonstrances were addressed to him at the Congress of Paris in 1856. These proving unavailing, France and England proceeded in the same year to recall their ambassadors, and suspended all diplomatic intercourse. D. at Naples in 1859, execrated by the world at large. — See BOMBA.

KINGS OF PORTUGAL.

FERDINAND, succeeded his father, Peter, in 1367. On the death of Peter the Cruel, king of Castile, he assumed the latter title, which produced a war between him and Henry of Transtamara, who ravaged Portugal, and forced Ferdinand to make peace and marry his daughter. This marriage he afterwards disowned, and entered into an alliance with John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, who laid claim to the Castilian throne. This war proved very disastrous to the Portuguese, and Ferdinand was obliged to sue for peace. Another war was entered into in which he was supported by the English, and was for a time successful, but was at last under the necessity of making peace. D. 1383.

FERDINAND, infant of Portugal, son of John I., passed into Africa, at the age of 14, to attack the Moors, and laid siege to Tangier. He was, however, made prisoner by the Moors, and spent the remainder of his life in

captivity, dying of chagrin, 1443. — This prince's misfortunes have formed the subject of a great number of legends and tales.

KINGS OF SPAIN.

Ferdinand I., King of Castile and Leon, called the Great, was the second son of Sancho II., king of Navarre. By the death of Bermudo, in 1037, he became king of Leon. He then made war against the Moors, from whom he took several cities, and pushed his conquests as far as Portugal. He next declared war against his brother, Garcias III, king of Navarre, in which that prince lost his kingdom and his life. D. 1065.

Ferdinand II., son of Alphonso VIII., king of Leon and Castile, gained great advantages over the Portuguese, and made their king, Alphonso Henriquez, prisoner, whom he used with moderation. D. 1188.—In the reign of this prince the military order of St. James was instituted, for the purpose of defending the dominions of the Christian powers against the Saracens.

Ferdinand III., son of Alphonso IX., obtained the crown of Castile by the abdication of his mother, Berengere, in 1217, and that of Leon by the death of his father in 1230. He took many places from the Moors; but while he was projecting an expedition against Morocco, died, in 1252.—He was canonized by Pope Clement X., and is regarded as the founder of the university of Salamanca.

Ferdinand IV. succeeded to the throne of Castile in 1295, at the age of ten years, under the guardianship of his mother, who governed the kingdom with great prudence. D. 1312. — In 1309 Gibraltar was taken from the Moors by the Spaniards. This prince, in a fit of anger, caused two noblemen to be precipitated from a high rock. Just before undergoing this fate, they told him that he would appear before God in thirty hours from that time. Their prediction was verified, and thence he obtained the name of the "Summoned."

Ferdinand V., called The Catholic, son of John II., king of Navarre and Aragon, was b. 1452. He married, in 1469, the Princess Isabella of Castile, in whose right he succeeded, on the death of her brother, Henry IV., to the throne of Castile. A rival claimant, Joanna, was supported by Alfonso, king of Portugal, who invaded Leon, and was defeated by *F.* at Toro, in 1476. Three years later *F.* succeeded his father in the kingdom of Aragon, thus reuniting the two crowns of Castile and Aragon. He applied himself to the reform of the great abuses in the administration, and in 1480, at the instigation of Torquemada, established the Inquisition at Seville, and, after courageous resistance on the part of the people, at Saragossa also. One of the greatest events of this reign was the conquest of Granada. The war with the Moors began in 1483; victory after victory attended the arms of *F.*, and in 1492 the capital city was taken after a siege of eight months. The "two kings," as they called Ferdinand and Isabella, made their entrance in January, 1493. The dominion of the Moors in Spain had lasted 800 years. By a cruel edict of the same year, 1493, the Jews in Spain were commanded to receive baptism, or quit the country in four months. Multitudes of them, counted at from 30,000 to 170,000, became exiles, and the prisons were filled with those who remained. It was at this period that Columbus, with vessels furnished by *F.* and Isabella, made his memorable voyages and discovered America, which the Pope Alexander VI. assumed authority to give to those sovereigns. The great Cardinal Ximenes was then confessor to Isabella, and in 1495 was made archbishop of Toledo. In 1500, Gonsalvo was sent to make the conquest of Naples, which, partly by the sword and partly by the most unscrupulous perfidy, he effected. On the death of Isabella, in 1504, the kingdom of Castile passed to Philip, son-in-law of *F.*; but on Philip's death, two years later, *F.* again assumed the government. In 1507 Ximenes became first minister, labored successfully for the conversion of the Moors, and achieved the conquest of Oran. The infamous *League of Cambray* was concluded in 1508. Soon after Navarre was conquered and united to Castile and Aragon. *F.* d. in 1516, and was interred in the cathedral of Granada with his Queen Isabella. Of *F.*'s four daughters, one was married to the Archduke Philip, two in succession to Emanuel, king of Portugal, and the fourth, Catharine, first to Prince Arthur of England, and afterwards to his brother, Henry VIII. The brilliant *History of the Reigns of Ferdinand and Isabella*, by Prescott, the American historian, is well known.

Ferdinand VI., son of Philip V., ascended the throne in 1746, and during the thirteen years of his reign was one of the most just and humane monarchs who ever ruled the Spanish destinies. He promoted the internal welfare of his country, reorganized the navy, encouraged manufactures, and by his judicious political conduct placed his elder brother on the throne of Naples, and another under the ducal canopy of Parma. D. 1759. The destruction of Quito, Lima, and Lisbon, by earthquakes, occurred in this reign.

Ferdinand VII., b. 1783, succeeded his father Charles IV. in 1808. Upon the entry of Napoleon's troops into Spain, *F.* was taken prisoner and carried to Valençay, where he and his family remained till 1813, when he was restored to his kingdom. After his restoration, he dissolved the Cortes, and assumed the powers of an absolute monarch. Like all the later Bourbons, "adversity taught him nothing, and in prosperity he forgot nothing." He re-established the Inquisition, and those very liberals who had fought bravest for the expulsion of the French from Spanish soil, he persecuted with pitiless rancor. In 1820, his people broke out into rebellion, and re-established the Cortes. *F.* was, however, by the aid of French bayonets, restored to his crown, but not to his former absolutism. D. 1833, bequeathing the crown to his daughter, Isabella, to the exclusion of his brother, Don Carlos, — an act that led to a long and disastrous civil war. — See Carlists.

Fer'dinand, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Mercer co.

Fer'dinand, in *Indiana*, a post-village and township of Dubois co.; *pop.* of towuship abt. 1,600.

Fer'dusi, or Firdusi, one of the greatest of the Oriental poets, b. in Persia, 916. His talents attracted the notice of Mahmoud, the reigning sultan, who received him with honor at his court, and employed him to write a metrical history of the Persian sovereigns. This work, which is called the *Schahnameh*, contained 60,000 couplets, and occupied the poet 30 years, during which long period *F.*'s enemies succeeded in prejudicing Mahmoud against him. Instead of being rewarded, according to promise, with 60,000 pieces of gold, the same number of the smallest silver coin was sent to him, which the poet indignantly distributed among the menials, wrote a severe satire on the sultan, and fled to Bagdad, where he d. 1020. Although the "Schahnameh" has little historical value, it is still much read by his countrymen for its poetic beauties and the excellence of its language and style. A complete edition of the works of *F.* was published at Calcutta, by Turner Macan, in 1829.

Fere'tory, *n.* [Lat. *feretrum*, a bier, from Gr. *pheretron* — *pherō*, Heb. *pārā*, Sausk *bhri*, to bear or carry.] A place in a church for a bier; a movable chest or shrine in which bones or relics of a dead person were inurned.

Ferenti'no, (anc. *Ferentinum,*) a town of Italy, 6 m. N.W. of Frosinone; *pop.* 8,714.

Ferghana, see Khokan, p. 1405.

Fer'gus I., king of Scotland, was the son of Fergus, king of the Irish-Scots, and was invited to Scotland to repel the Picts, and for this was chosen king. Drowned in his passage to Ireland, about 305 b. c.

Fer'gus, a river of Ireland, which rises in co. Clare, and, after a course of 30 m., embouches into the Shannon, by a wide æstuary, 10 m. from Ennis.

Fer'gus, a village of prov. of Ontario, in the county of Waterloo, abt. 15 m. N. of Guelph; *pop.* (1871) 1,666.

Fer'guson, Adam, a Scottish philosopher and historian, b. in Perthshire, 1724. He was professor of moral philosophy in the Edinburgh University, and is author of *Principles of Moral and Political Science*, &c. The former of these has been often reprinted, and translated, and adopted as a text-book in some foreign universities; its principle is the admission of a moral sense. D. 1816.

Fer'guson, in *Missouri*, a post-village of St. Louis co., about 10 m. N.N.W. of St. Louis,

Ferguson, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Centre co.; *pop.* about 1,850.

—A township of Clearfield co.; *pop.* abt. 550.

Ferguson, in *Washington Territory*, a S. central co., drained by Columbia, Wenatchee, Yakama or Yakima, and Pisco rivers. *Surface*, mountainous in the W.; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Gold.

Fergusonite, *n.* (*Min.*) A columbate of yttria in tetragonal, hemihedral crystals. Lustre dull, externally brilliantly vitreous and sub-metallic on fracture. Color, brownish-black. *Hard.* 5·5–6; *sp. gr.* 5·838. Occurs at Cape Farewell, Greenland, and Ytterby, Sweden.

Fer'guson's Station, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Logan co.

Fer'gusonville, in *New York*, a P. O. of Delaware co.

Fer'gusson, James, an English architect and author, b. 1808. His principal works are, *Illustrations of the Rock-cut Temples of India; The Palaces of Nineveh and Persepolis Restored;* and the *Handbook of Architecture* (1855). *F.* is the architect of the Nineveh Court in the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, near London.

Fer'gusson, Sir William, Bart., f. r. s., an eminent English surgeon, b. 1808, and educated at Edinburgh University. Sir William was esteemed one of the leading consulting surgeons in Europe, is the author of *A System of Practical Surgery*, which is held in the highest estimation by the profession; and is the inventor of numerous surgical instruments, embodying ingenious improvements. *F.* was created a baronet in 1865, "in consideration of distinguished merit and eminence as a surgeon." D. Feb. 10, 1877.

Fe'riæ, *n. pl.* [Lat.] (*Roman Antiq.*) Solemn religious festivals. The most celebrated were the *Feriæ Latinæ* (Latin holidays), celebrated on the Alban Mount by all the states of Latium in common. This festival is said to have been originally instituted by the second Tarquin. At first it lasted for one day only; but in process of time it was extended to four. It was observed by the consuls regularly before they set out for their provinces.

Fe'rial, *a.* [L. Lat. *ferialis.*] Belonging, or having reference, to holidays.

Fe'rine, *a.* [Lat. *ferinus*, from *fera*, Gr. *phēr*, *phēros*, a wild beast; probably allied to Heb. *paratz*, to rend.] Pertaining to wild beasts; wild; untamed; savage; ferocious.

—*n.* A wild beast; an animal of prey.

Ferish'ta, Mohammed Cassim, a Persian historian, who flourished in the 16th and 17th cent., was b. at Astrabad in Persia, but went early to India, and settled at Ahmednegger in the Deccan. He was liberally patronized by the Sultan of Visipore, under whose auspices he published his *History of Hindostan under the Mussulmans*, a work of acknowledged merit for impartiality and truth. An English translation by Col. Briggs appeared in 1829.

Fermanagh, (*fer-măn'ā.*) an inland co. of Ireland, prov. Ulster, having S. Cavan, E. and N. Monaghan, Tyrone, and Donegal, and W. Leitrim. *Area*, 471,348 acres. Of this area, 48,797 acres are absorbed by Lough Erne and other waters. *Surface*, mountainous, and with a good deal of boggy land interspersed. Other parts are well wooded. *Soil*, tolerably fertile, producing oats, barley, wheat, flax, and potatoes. Many cattle are reared. Iron-ore is found, but is little worked. Lough Erne (see Erne) divides this co. into two nearly equal portions, and is celebrated for its romantic beauty. *Cap.* Enniskillen. *Pop.* 103,768.

Ferman'agh, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Juniata co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Ferma'ta. [It.] (*Mus.*) The name given to a pause, or resting-point, generally marked by the sign 𝄐. The notes over which this sign is placed are prolonged beyond their true length. The *F.* is frequently found near the end of a part of a composition, which affords an opportunity for the singer or player to introduce an extempore embellishment.

Fer'ment, *n.* [Lat. *fermentum*, for *fervimentum* — *fervo*, *ferveo*, to boil up, to foam. See Fervent.] That which causes fermentation, as yeast, leaven, &c. Intestine motion, or commotion; tumult; heat; agitation; as, one's blood is in a *ferment*.

"Subdue and cool the *ferment* of desire." — *Rogers.*

(*Chem.*) The substance which is essential to the process of fermentation. It is either naturally present in the fermentable juice, as in the grape; or it is added, as in the manufacture of beer, where *yeast* constitutes the ferment. Ferments are of an albuminous or glutinous character; the presence of nitrogen seems essential in their composition; hence they are classed by chemists among azotized compounds. Their modus operandi is still unexplained.

Ferment', *v. a.* [Lat. *fermento*, from *fermentum.*] To cause to boil up, rise or swell, by exciting into motion or agitation: to set in internal emotion; to heat; as, to *ferment* liquors.

"Ye vig'rous swains! while youth *ferments* your blood." — *Pope.*

—*v. n.* To rise and swell by internal commotion; to work inwardly; to effervesce; to be in motion, or to be excited into sensible internal motion.

—To palpitate with rage or anger; to become in a state of active excitement; as, "a *fermenting* intellect." — *De Q.*

Fermentabil'ity, *n.* Capability of being fermented or heated.

Ferment'able, *a.* Susceptible of fermentation, as a liquor.

Fermenta'tion, *n.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *fermentatio.*] Act or process of fermenting. — Active or excited state of the mind or senses.

"It puts the soul to *fermentation* and activity." — *Taylor.*

(*Chem.*) The conversion of an organic substance into new compounds in the presence of a *ferment*. This ferment acts simply by its presence in the substance undergoing fermentation, and does not take anything from or add anything to it. Certain extraneous conditions are necessary in all cases of *F.*, for instance, the presence of water and a moderately warm temperature. There are various kinds of *F.* designated according to their products. In *vinous F.*, sugar, or any substance capable of being easily converted into sugar, is resolved into carbonic acid and alcohol, 45 parts of sugar yielding 22 of carbonic acid and 23 of alcohol. Thus when the juices of plants or fruits containing sugar are kept at a temperature of 70° for several hours, the liquor becomes turbid, and small bubbles of gas make their appearance; in common language, it has begun to work or ferment. Under the combined influence of warmth, moisture, and oxygen, the albuminous matter has become decomposed and a change has commenced, which, after it has once begun, continues until the whole of the gas has been eliminated. If the gas is collected, it will be found to consist of carbonic acid only, and on distilling the fermented liquor, a spirit lighter than water passes over, which is readily recognized as dilute alcohol. If the liquor be further examined with a microscope, it will be found to contain a number of oval organized bodies in the form of cells. These cells will be fully described under the head of Yeast. This yeast is the ferment in this case, and if dried at a low temperature, it will preserve its power of exciting *F.* for a long time. This power is stopped by several chemical agents, such as strong mineral acids, the alkalies, excess of sugar, certain corrosive metallic salts, creosote, carbolic acid, and the essential oils. The change taking place in the sugar may be made plain by the formula;

Fruit-sugar	=	Carb. acid	+	Alcohol.
$C_{12}H_{12}O_{12}$		$4CO_2$		$2(C_4H_6O_2)$

Pure cane-sugar (sucrose $C_{12}H_{11}O_{11}$) does not readily ferment; grape-sugar (glucose $C_{12}H_{14}O_{14}$) ferments easily, but the process takes place most easily in fruit-sugar, and it is probable that both grape and cane-sugar pass into fruit-sugar before they undergo the change of *F.* When *F.* is complete, 100 parts of fruit-sugar are resolved into 51·12 of alcohol and 48·88 of carbonic acid, so that the ferment adds nothing to and takes nothing from the elements of the sugar. The change that dough undergoes in bread-making is only a modification of the *alcoholic F.*, produced by the action of the yeast upon the starch and sugar contained in the flour. (See Bread.) The change which commonly takes place when milk is allowed to ferment is the transformation of milk-sugar into lactic acid. This is the *lactic* acid *F.* The caseine of the milk acts the part of a ferment and induces the change in the sugar of milk. Other animal bodies are capable of effecting the same change in a shorter time; the use of rennet being a familiar example. By fermenting a mixture of sugar, cheese, and chalk with the milk, a second stage of the process is reached, in which butyric acid is formed, called the butyric acid *F.* Liquors containing sugar often pass into a ropy or thick condition, from the transformation, in part, of the sugar into a mucilaginous substance resembling gum-arabic. This change is called *viscous F.* Beer, wine, &c., which have

become sour, from the change of alcohol into acetic acid, are sometimes said to have undergone the *acetous F.*; the change, however, being one in which the oxygen of the air directly takes a part, is not properly a *F.*, but more resembles a decay.

Fermen'tative, *a.* [Fr. *fermentatif.*] Causing, or having power to cause or produce, fermentation; consisting in fermentation; as, a *fermentative* method.

Fermen'tativeness, *n.* State or condition of being fermentative.

Fermentes'cible, *n.* A constituent of a fermenting body.

Fer'mo, a walled city of Central Italy, until 1860 cap. of a delegation of same name, forming part of the States of the Church, prov. Ascoli, 3 m. from the Adriatic, and 32 S.S.E. of Ancona. Its harbor on the Adriatic, called *Porto di Fermo*, is small, and but little frequented. *Exp.* Corn, silk, and woollens. *F.* was founded by the Sabines before Rome existed, was colonized by the Romans towards the beginning of the First Punic War, and was repeatedly sacked by the Goths and other barbarians. In the 8th century the city was transferred to the Holy See. *Pop.* 20,895.

Fermoy', a thriving town of Ireland, co. Cork, on the Blackwater, 118 m. S.W. of Dublin. *F.*, formerly a village, has, of late years, owing to the establishment of a barracks for troops, developed into a handsome town. *Manuf.* Paper. *Pop.* 9,575.

Fern, or **Farne, Islands,** a group of 17 rocky islets off the N.E. coast of England, co. Northumberland; Lat. 55° 37′ N., Lon. 1° 30′ W. Two light-houses are found here, a vicinity noted for its perils to mariners. St. Cuthbert died here, and his stone coffin is still pointed out. The "Forfarshire" steamer was wrecked here in 1838, when 9 persons were saved by the heroism of Grace Darling, the daughter of a light-house keeper, and the "Ida Lewis" of England. The islands are the haunt of myriads of sea-birds.

Fern, *n.* [A.S. *fearn;* Ger. and O. Ger. *farn;* allied to Gr. *pteron*, a feather.] (*Bot.*) See FILICES.

Fernan'dez, NAVARETTE, surnamed *El Mudo*, or "the Dumb," an eminent Spanish painter, B. 1526. He was one of the most distinguished of Titian's pupils, and became painter to Philip II., for whom he adorned the Escurial with some of its finest pictures. Among his chief works are a *Martyrdom of St. James*, a *Nativity of Christ*, *St. Jerome in the Desert*, and his chef-d'œuvre *Abraham with the three Angels*. *F.*, whose brilliant coloring earned for him the name of the *Spanish Titian*, D. 1579.

Fernan'dez, (Juan.) See JUAN FERNANDEZ.

Fernan'dez de Ta'os, in *New Mexico*, a post-village, cap. of Taos co.

Fernandi'na, in *Florida*, a post-village, cap. of Nassau co., on Amelia Island, about 185 m. E. by N. of Tallahassee. *Pop.* about 1,400. See page 1035.

Fernando-de-Apure, (San,) in Venezuela. See SAN FERNANDO-DE-APURE.

Fernan'do de Noron'ha, an island in the S. Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Brazil; Lat. 3° 50′ 4″ S., Lon. 32° 25′ 5″ W. It is 8 m. long, by a mean breadth of 2 m., and has a rugged, mountainous, wooded surface. It is used as a penal settlement for Brazilian offenders.

Fernan'do Po, an island in the Bight of Biafra, 20 m. from the African coast, and about 40 in length by 20 in breadth; Lat. between 3° 10′ and 3° 44′ N., Lon. between 8° 22′ and 8° 54′ E. *Desc.* Mountainous in the interior, and presenting a rich and varied aspect of beauty and fertility. A large portion of its surface is covered with dense forests of valuable timber, while the land gradually rises from the steep and rocky coasts into two peaks, culminating upwards of 10,000 ft. above sea-level. It is well watered, and the sugar-cane grows in spontaneous abundance. Yams form the staple food of the natives. Birds, some varieties of animals, and fish, are plentiful. *Climate.* Very unhealthy. *Chief Settlement.* Clarence Town. This island was discovered in 1471, by the Portuguese, who ceded it to Spain in 1778. The Spaniards eventually abandoned it, and the British, in 1824, selected it as a suitable military depôt and naval station. They, in their turn, abandoned it in 1834, on account of its insalubrity. The Spaniards again took possession in 1844, and called the island *Puerto de Isabel.* It is now used by them as a penal settlement, to which, in 1869, several Cuban patriots were deported, as being political prisoners.

Fern Creek, in *Kentucky*, a P. O. of Jefferson co.

Fern'dale, in *California*, a post-village of Humboldt co., abt. 15 m. S.E. of Eureka.

Fern'ery, *n.* A place or building expressly devoted to the culture and preservation of ferns.

Fer'ney, a village of France, dep. Ain, 5 m. N.W. of Geneva. This place not merely owes its celebrity, but even existence, to its having been for a lengthened period the residence of one of the greatest writers of modern times. Voltaire purchased this estate in 1768, and conferred the greatest advantages on *F.* Out of a paltry village, consisting of a few miserable cottages, he constructed a neat little town, in which he established a colony of industrious artisans, principally consisting of watchmakers from Geneva. The château, to which a fine small theatre was attached, was fitted up in a style of elegant simplicity; and his hospitalities were on the most liberal scale. Voltaire resided here, with little interruption, for more than 20 years. During the whole of this period, *F.* was to the literary and refined what Mecca is to the Mohammedan world; and the most distinguished personages of the time eagerly resorted to *F.* from all parts of Europe, to pay their respects to its illustrious master. Voltaire quitted *F.* for the last time, on the 6th of Feb., 1778. The inhabitants still cherish the remembrance of their benefactor, and admirers of Voltaire still make pilgrimages to Ferney, although the castle in which he lived has undergone so many alterations that it contains but few relics of him.

Fern Leaf, in *Kentucky*, a P. O. of Mason co.

Fern'-owl, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A name applied to the goat-sucker.

Fern-root, *n.* See LASTRÆA.

Fern'ticle, *n.* A term applied, in some parts of England, to a freckle on the skin, appearing like the seed of a fern.

Fern Valley, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Palo Alto co.

Fern'y, *a.* Containing fern; abounding in, or overgrown with fern; as, a *ferny* covert.

Ferocious, (*fe-ro'shus,*) *a.* [Fr. *féroce;* Lat. *ferox*, allied to *ferus*, wild. See FERINE.] Fierce; savage; rapacious; bloodthirsty; betokening cruelty; as, a *ferocious* beast, a *ferocious* look.

Fero'ciously, *adv.* With savagery or cruelty; fiercely; rapaciously; as, he looked at me *ferociously.*

Fero'ciousness, *n.* Quality of being ferocious; savageness; ferocity; fierceness; cruelty.

Feroc'ity, *n.* [Fr. *férocité;* Lat. *ferocitas*, from *ferox*, fierce.] Savage wildness or fierceness; fury; cruelty; as, the *ferocity* of a Highland chieftain, *ferocity* of mien.

Feronia, (*fe-ro'ne-a.*) (*Myth.*) A goddess at Rome, who presided over the woods and groves.

Fero'nia, *n.* [From the above goddess.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Aurantiaceæ.* The species *F. elephantum* is a large tree, growing in India. A kind of gum, closely resembling gum-Arabic, exudes from its stem, and it is very probable that this constitutes part of the gum imported from the East Indies. The young leaves have an anise-like odor, and are used by the native doctors of India for their stomachic and carminative effects. The fruit is known as the elephant or wood-apple.

Fe'rous, *a.* [Lat. *ferus*, wild.] Savage; untamed.

Ferozabad', a town of Hindostan, British pres. Bengal, 24 m. E. of Agra; *pop.* abt. 10,000.—Also, the name of several minor places in India, Persia, &c.

Ferozepore', a town of N.W. Hindostan, dist. Sishind, near the Sutlej, 85 m. W. of Loodiauah.—Another, prov. Agra, 5 m. S.S.W. of Delhi.

Ferozeshah', a village of Hindostan, in Lahore, 10 m. E.N.E. of Ferozepore. Here, Dec. 21st and 22d, 1845, a British force of 16,700 men and 69 guns, under Lord Gough, utterly defeated a Sikh army of 50,000 men, with 108 pieces of cannon, which were nearly all captured. The British lost 2,415 men killed and wounded.

Ferran'dine, *n.* A cloth composed of wool and silk.

Ferrara, (*fair-rar'a,*) a famous fortified city of Central Italy, cap. prov. of same name, and formerly an independent duchy under the rule of the House of Este, is situate in a low marshy plain, on the left bank of the Volano, 5 m. S. of the Po, and 26 N.N.E. of Bologna. Under the rule of its native princes, *F.* was the seat of one of the most polished and refined of the Italian courts, and is said to have had from 90,000 to 100,000 inhabitants. But it has long been in a state of decay, and numbers of its splendid palaces are uninhabited. The *Duomo*, or cathedral, was built in 1135, and is a vast but tasteless edifice. *F.* contains a great number of other churches, a university, and a fine public library (in which are deposited the MSS. and other relics of the poets Ariosto and Tasso), and one of the finest theatres in Italy. Its manufactures and trade are inconsiderable. The celebrity of *F.* is almost wholly derived from its association with two of the greatest names in the literature of Europe. Ariosto resided here, where, in 1516, was published the first edition of his immortal "Orlando;" and here, too, in 1533, he breathed his last. The house in which he lived is still carefully preserved. *F.*, besides being the birthplace, is also memorable as being the place of imprisonment of the poet Tasso, (*q. v.*) Guarini, author of the *Pastor Fido*, and Cardinal Bentivoglio, were also natives of *F.* From a small town *F.* became a walled city, A. D. 670. The family of Este possessed it first as chief magistrates, and afterwards as hereditary sovereigns, from abt. 1030 to 1597; when, on the death of its last duke, and the extinction of the male line of the house, it was taken possession of by the pope. In 1796, the French entered *F.*, and made it the cap. of the dep. of Basso Po. In 1814 the Church again recovered it, but in 1859 it became a part of the new kingdom of Italy. *Pop.* 68,516.

Ferra'ra, *n.* A kind of sword manufactured at Ferrara, in Italy. The most thoroughly tempered were stamped with the name of the manufacturer, Andrea di Ferrara, and were called *Andrew Ferraras.*

Ferrarese', *a.* Pertaining to Ferrara, in Italy.

Ferrarese', *n. sing.* and *pl.* An inhabitant of Ferrara; the whole body of its inhabitants.

Ferra'ri, LUDOVICO, an Italian mathematician, B. 1522, at Bologna, where he became professor. He was a pupil of Cardan, and the discoverer of the method of resolving bi-quadratic equations. D. 1566.

Ferreira, (*fer-ri'ra,*) ANTONIO, a poet ranked by the Portuguese as one of their classic authors, was B. at Lisbon, 1528. He carried to perfection the elegiac and epistolary style, and his *Inez de Castro* is the second regular tragedy that appeared after the revival of letters in Europe. D. 1560.

Fer'reous, *a.* [Fr. *ferreux;* Lat. *ferreus*, from *ferrum*, iron.] Made of, or pertaining to, iron; like iron.

Ferre'ras, JUAN DE, a Spanish historian, B. 1652. He wrote works on philosophy, theology, &c., but his chief performance is his *History of Spain*, 10 vols. 4to. He also aided the compilation of the great Spanish Dictionary. D. 1735.

Fer'ret, *n.* [Fr. *furet;* Lat. *furectus*, *furetus;* W. *ffured*, that which is cunning or subtle, wily; Ger. *frett;* allied to Lat. *fur*, a thief.] (*Zoöl.*) The *Mustela furo*, a useful but ferocious little animal of the family *Mustelidæ*, kept in a domesticated state in Europe, and used for rabbit-hunting, as well as for destroying rats. In its general form it resembles the Polecat, but is rather smaller; its usual length being about 13 inches, exclusive of the tail, which is about five. It has a very sharp nose, red and fiery eyes, and round ears. Its color is a pale yellow. In the slenderness of its body and the shortness of its legs it resembles the weasel. In its wild state it is a native of Africa. The cold of European winters is so severe for it, that it becomes necessary to keep it in a warm box, with wool or some other substance in which it may imbed itself. In this state it sleeps almost continually; and when awake, immediately begins to search about for food: that which is usually given is bread and milk, but its favorite food is the blood of smaller animals. It is by nature an enemy to the rabbit; and Buffon affirms, that whenever a dead rabbit is presented for the first time to a young *F.*, he flies upon it in an instant, and bites it with great fury; but if it be alive, he seizes it by the throat, and sucks its blood. When sent into the burrows of rabbits, the *F.* is always muzzled, that he may not kill the rabbits in their holes, but only drive them out to be caught in the nets prepared for them. The *F.* is tame without attachment; and such is its appetite for blood, that it has been known to attack and even kill children in their cradles. It is of an irascible nature, and when irritated, the odor it emits is very disagreeable, and its bite is not easily cured. The female has two broods in the year, each consisting of from six to nine. She not unfrequently devours her young as soon as they are born.



Fig. 1001.—FERRET, (*Mustela furo.*)

Fer'ret, *n.* [Fr. *fleuret*, coarse silk.] A sort of narrow tape made of coarse spun silk.—The iron used by glass-blowers to test the liquefied matter, to see whether it is yet fit for working, and to make the circular protuberance at the mouth of bottles.

—*v. a.* To drive out of lurking-places; to find out by patient and laborious effort; as, to *ferret* out a crime. In the latter sense, it is most frequently used with *out.*

Ferret Col, (*fer'rā,*) a pass of the Pennine Alps, in Switzerland, connecting Orsières, in the latter country, with Cormayeur, in Piedmont. Height 7,640 feet above sea-level.

Fer'reter, *n.* One who searches for, or hunts patiently, a person or thing.

Ferret'to, *n.* [It. dim. of *ferro*, from Lat. *ferrum*, iron.] A material used in glass-coloring, composed of copper and white vitriol.

Fer'riage, *n.* [See FERRY.] The fare to be paid for conveyance in a boat, over a river, strait, or other water.

Fer'ric, *a.* [Fr. *férrique;* Lat. *ferrum*, iron.] Pertaining to, or extracted from, iron; as, *ferric* acid.

Fer'ric Acid, *n.* [Lat. *ferrum*, iron.] (*Chem.*) An unstable teroxide of iron known only in combination with bases as *ferrates.* If one part of sesquioxide of iron and 4 of dry nitre be fused together for an hour in a covered crucible, a brown mass is obtained, giving a violet-colored solution, containing ferrate of potash. Solutions of the ferrates of the earths may be formed by mixing ferrate of potash with solutions of their salts. *F. A.* has never been obtained in a free state. *Form.* FeO_3.

Ferricyan'ogen, or FERRICYANOGEN, *n.* [Lat. *ferrum*, iron, and *cyanogen.*] (*Chem.*) A radical derived from cyanogen, but which has never been isolated. It gives rise to salts known as ferricyanides, a good example of which is the *ferricyanide of potassium*, or red prussiate of potash of commerce. This salt is formed by passing chlorine through a solution of ferrocyanide of potassium. The liquid assumes a brown color, and, when evaporated, deposits beautiful red rhombic crystals. Ferricyanide of potassium is prepared in large quantities for the use of the calico-printer. The splendid dye known as Turnbull's blue is formed by mixing it with a solution of protosulphate of iron. *Form.* for *F.* $C_{12}N_6Fe_2$.

Fer'rier, *n.* One who has charge of a ferry-boat.

Fer'rier, JANE, a Scottish novelist, B. at Edinburgh, 1782. She was an intimate friend of Sir Walter Scott, and of some of the most eminent literati of her day. She wrote three novels, which are still popular, viz.: *Marriage; The Inheritance;* and *Destiny, or the Chief's Daughter.* They are vigorous and lively pictures of Scottish life and character. D. 1854.

Ferrif'erous, *a.* [Fr. *ferrifère*, from Lat. *ferrum*, iron, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing or yielding iron.

Fer'ris, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Montcalm co., about 50 m. W. of Saginaw City; *pop.* about 250.

Fer'risburg, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Addison co., on Lake Champlain, about 30 m. W. by S. of Montpelier; *pop.* about 1,800.

Fer'ro. See CANARY ISLANDS.

Ferrocal'cite, *n.* (*Min.*) Calcite containing carbonate of iron.

Ferroco'baltite, *n.* (*Min.*) Cobaltite (or Cobaltine, *q. v.*) containing iron.

Ferrocy'anate, *n.* [Lat. *ferrum*, iron, and Gr. *kûanos*, a dark-blue substance.] (*Chem.*) Same as FERROCYANIDE, *q. v.*

Ferrocy'anide, *n.* (*Chem.*) See FERROCYANOGEN.

Ferrocyan'ogen, *n.* [Lat. *ferrum*, iron, and *cyanogen.*] A radical derived from cyanogen that has never been isolated. It gives rise to salts known as ferrocyanides, of which the *ferrocyanide of potassium*, or yellow prussiate of potash, is an example. This salt is manufactured on a very large scale for the use of color-makers and calico-printers, by heating dried blood, bones, parings of hides, and other nitrogenous animal matter, with an equal weight of carbonate of potash, and ⅓ of iron-filings. The fused mass is heated with water in open boilers, when a yellow solution is obtained, which, after evaporation, yields truncated pyramidal crystals of ferrocyanide of potassium, containing 3 equivalents of water. It is very soluble in water, but insoluble in alcohol. It contains the elements of prussic acid when in solution, but is not poisonous. Distilled with sulphuric acid it yields prussic acid in large quantities. It is much used in calico-printing and color-making for the production of a fine blue color known as Prussian blue (*q. v.*), with the persalts of iron. When protosalts of iron are used, a dirty, greenish-white precipitate falls down, which constitutes one of the distinguishing tests between the per- and proto-salts of iron. It is also used in the manufacture of cyanide of potassium. With the salts of copper it forms a characteristic purple-brown precipitate, and is used as a test for salts of that metal. With salts of cobalt it gives a yellowish-green precipitate. *Form.* for ferrocyanogen C_6N_3Fe.

Fer'rol, a fortified seaport-town of Spain, on the N.W. coast of Galicia, prov. of Corunna, and one of the 3 naval deps. of the kingdom. It is situated on the N. arm of the Bay of Betanzos, 12 m. N.E. of the city of Corunna, and 25 S.W. of Cape Ortegal; Lat. 43° 29′ 30″ N., Lon. 8° 15′ W. The harbor of *F.* is one of the best in Europe in point of depth, capacity, and safety, and is approached by a narrow channel only admitting one vessel at a time, and which is commanded by strong forts. This port being intended for the royal navy, general commerce and all foreign merchant-ships are excluded. It was captured by Marshal Soult in 1809. *Pop.* 19,144.

Fer'romont, in *New Jersey*, a village of Morris co., about 10 m. W.N.W. of Morristown.

Ferrotit'anite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as SCHORLORNITE, *q. v.*

Ferru'ginated, *a.* [See INFRA.] Having the properties of oxide of iron.

Ferrugin'eous, or **Ferru'ginous,** *a.* [Fr. *ferrugineux*; Lat. *ferrugineus*, from *ferrugo*, oxide of iron.] Of the color of rust, or oxide of iron.

—Partaking of iron; containing particles of iron.

Ferru'go, *n.* [Lat., iron rust, from *ferrum*, iron.] A disease in certain plants, commonly called RUST, *q. v.*

Fer'rule, (*fer'ril*, or *fer'rool.*) *n.* [Fr. *virole*, from Lat. *viriola*, a little bracelet; dim. of *virix*, an ornament for the arm.] A ring of metal put around the end of a cane, stall, or other thing, to strengthen it.

Ferru'minate, *v.a.* [Lat. *ferruminare*, from *ferrumen*, cement for brazing.] To braze, solder, or unite metals.

Ferrumina'tion, *n.* [See SUPRA.] The brazing, or soldering of metals.

Fer'ry, *n.* [A. S. *fær*, *faru*, a passage, from *faran*, to pass.] A liberty to have a boat upon a river for the transportation of men, horses, and carriages with their contents, for a reasonable toll. — Also the place across which such vessel passes. — In the U. States, ferries are established by legislative authority, exercised either directly or by a delegation of powers to courts, commissioners, or municipalities. Without such authority no one, though he may be the owner of both banks of the river, has a right to keep a public ferry. The owners of ferries are common carriers, and liable, as such, for the carriage of the goods and persons that they receive on their boats. They may determine when and how often, and upon what terms, their boats shall cross the river, and what they will transport; but all these things they must do by general rules, without favoritism or arbitrary exception.

—The term is also commonly applied to the vessel for ferrying, or ferry-boat.

Fer'ry, *v. a.* [A. S. *ferian*, to cause to pass, from *faran*, to go.] To convey, or carry over a river, strait, or other water, in a boat.

—*v. n.* To pass over a stream, or strait, in a boat.

Fer'ry, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Mahaska co.

Fer'ry-boat, *n.* A boat for conveying passengers across a ferry.

Fer'ryland, a town on the S.E. coast of Newfoundland, about 35 m. S.W. of St. John's.

Fer'ry-man, *n.* One who, for hire, transports goods or passengers across a stream or strait.

Ferry Point, in *California*, a village of Del Norte co., about 65 m. E. of Crescent City.

Fer'rysburg, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Ottawa co., on Grand River, about 2 m. from Lake Michigan.

Fer'ryville, in *Alabama*, a post-office of St. Clair co.

Fer'ryville, in *Wisconsin*, a P. O. of Crawford co.

Fer'tigs, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Venango co.

Fertile, (*fer'til*,) *a.* [Fr. *fertile*; Lat. *fertilis*, from *ferre*, to produce.] Fruitful; producing fruit abundantly; rich; prolific; productive; inventive; as, a *fertile* mind, a country *fertile* in mineral, a *fertile* flock.

(*Bot.*) Capable of producing fruit. Stamens are also said to be fertile when their anthers contain good pollen. — A *fertile flower* is one having pistils. — *Gray.*

Fer'tilely, *adv.* In a fertile manner.

Fer'tileness, *n.* Fertility.

Fertil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *fertilité*; Lat. *fertilitas*, from *fero*, to bear, to produce.] Richness; quality of producing fruit in abundance; abundant resources; fertile invention.

Fertil'ity, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Lancaster co.

Fer'tilize, *v.a.* [Fr. *fertiliser.*] To make fertile or productive; to enrich; to fecundate; as, to *fertilize* the soil.

Fer'tilizer, *n.* The person or thing that renders productive; as, guano is a great *fertilizer.*

Fertiliza'tion, *n.* The act or process of rendering productive.

(*Bot.*) See IMPREGNATION.

Fer'ula, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of the order *Apiaceæ*, including plants with yellow flowers, and thin, flat fruit resembling that of the parsnip. The species are chiefly natives of Persia. *F. asafœtida* is the plant described by Kæmpfer as yielding the milky juice called asafœtida; but *F. persica* and others are no doubt also the origin of the drug.

Ferula'ceous, *a.* [Lat. *ferulaceus*, from *ferula*, the giant fennel.] Having a stalk like a reed, or resembling the giant fennel; as, the *ferulaceous* plants.

Fer'ule, *n.* [Lat. *ferula*, from *ferio*, I strike.] A little flat piece of wood for punishing children at school, by striking them on the palm of the hand. It is often applied, also, to a species of cane used for the same purpose of castigation. — In the time of the Eastern empire, the *ferula* was the name given to the emperor's sceptre. It consisted of a long stem with a flat head, and is often seen depicted on old medals.

Fer'ule, *v. a.* To punish with a ferule.

Fer'vency, *n.* [It. *fervenza*, from Lat. *fervere*, to boil, to glow.] Heat of mind; ardor; eagerness; pious ardor or zeal; warmth of devotion; as, when you pray, let it be with *fervency.*

Fer'vent, *a.* [Lat. *fervens*, from *fervere*, to be aglow.] Glowing; boiling; burning; hot; as, the *fervent* summer.

—Warm in feeling; hot in temper; ardent; excited; animated; glowing with religious zeal: flaming with devotion; as, a *fervent* desire to do good, a *fervent* Catholic.

Fer'ventness, *n.* The quality of being zealous or vehement.

Ferves'cent, *a.* [Lat. *fervescere*, incept. from *fervere*, to boil, to glow.] Beginning to grow hot.

Fer'vid, *a.* [Lat. *fervidus*, hot, from *fervere.*] Hot; burning; boiling; as, the *fervid* rays of the sun.

—Vehement; eager; zealous; as, you have my *fervid* wishes.

Fer'vidly, *adv.* With glowing warmth; very hotly.

Fer'vidness, *n.* Glowing heat; ardor of mind; warm zeal.

Fer'vor, *n.* [Lat., from *ferverc.*] Heat; warmth; as, the *fervor* of the day. — Heat of mind; zeal; ardor of piety; as, the *fervor* of his devotion.

Fesa, (*fā'sa*,) a town of Persia, prov. Farsistan, 78 m. S.E. of Shiraz. *Manuf.* Silks, cottons, woollens. *Pop.* estim. at 18,500.

Fes'cennine Verses, *n. pl.* (*Anc. Poetry.*) A kind of rude licentious poetry, common in ancient Italy, and said to have derived their name from Fescennium, an Etrurian city where they had their origin. They were in the form of dialogues between two persons, who satirized and ridiculed each other's follies and vices. They were sung on festive occasions, as the harvest-home and weddings. The emperor Augustus prohibited them, as tending to corrupt the public morals. They are chiefly remarkable as giving rise to Satire, *q. v.*

Fesch, (*fesh*,) JOSEPH, Cardinal-Archbishop of Lyons, and brother of Letitia Ramolino, mother of Napoleon I., B. at Ajaccio, Corsica, 1764. He was educated in France for the Church; in 1790 he was appointed by his nephew, Gen. Bonaparte, commissary-general of the army of Italy, in which capacity he realized a princely fortune. He afterwards resumed his clerical studies, and adopting the profession, was, in 1802, consecrated archbishop of Lyons. In the year afterwards, *F.* received a cardinal's hat, and was sent to Rome as French ambassador. In 1804 he accompanied Pius VII. to Paris, to assist at the emperor's coronation, and in the following year was created Grand Almoner of France. As president of the Council of Paris, he energetically opposed his nephew on many occasions, and especially espoused the cause of the unfortunate pope. He finally fell into disgrace with the emperor, and retired to Rome, where he passed the remainder of his life in dignified ease and affluence, possessing the finest library and picture-gallery that even Rome could boast of. D. 1838.

Fes'cue, *n.* [Fr. *fêtu*; O. F. *festu*, from Lat. *festuca*, a grass.] A small stick, stalk, wire, or the like, used to point out the letters to children learning to read.

—*v. a.* To point out the letters with a fescue.

Fes'cue-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) See FESTUCA.

Fe'sels, or **Fa'sels,** *n.* [Fr. *faséoles*; Lat. *phaseolus*; Gr. *phasiolus*, the kidney-bean.] A kind of base grain.

Fess, or **Fesse,** *n.* [N. Fr. *fasca*; Lat. *fascia*, a band.] (*Her.*) One of the memorable ordinances, consisting of lines drawn horizontally across the shield, and containing the third part of it, between the honor point and the nombril. It is supposed to represent the waist-belt or girdle of honor, which was one of the insignia of knighthood. — *Per Fess.* A shield, or charge in a shield, is said to be *party per fess*, when it is horizontally divided through the middle, or, as the French say, simply *coupé*. — *Fesswise* is said of a charge placed *in* fess; that is to say, horizontally across the shield.

Fess'-point, *n.* (*Her.*) The exact centre of an escutcheon.

Fes'tal, *a.* [Lat. *festalis*, from *festum*, a feast. See FEAST.] Pertaining to a festival; joyous; gay; mirthful.

Fes'tally, *adv.* Joyously; mirthfully.

Fes'temnine, or **Fescennine,** *n.* See FESCENNINE VERSES.

Fes'ter, *v. n.* [Perhaps from Lat. *pus*, or *pustula*, matter, or a sore emitting matter.] To rankle; to putrefy; to become corrupt or purulent: said of wounds or sores.

—To become malignant; as, the quarrel *festers* in his breast.

—*v. a.* To cause to grow virulent.

—*n.* An inflammatory tumor discharging matter.

Fes'terment, *n.* The condition of rankling, as of the passions.

—The discharge of matter, as of sores or wounds.

Festi'no, *n.* (*Logic.*) The third term of the second figure of the syllogism, the first of which is a universal negative proposition, the second a particular affirmative, and the third a particular negative; as,

"*Fes.* No bad man can be happy;
Ti. Some rich men are bad men; ergo,
No. Some rich men are not happy."—*Craig.*

Fes'tival, *n.* [Lat. *festivus*, joyous, gay; from *festum*, a feast.] Time of feasting; an anniversary day of civil or religious joy. — See FEAST.

—*a.* Pertaining to a feast; joyous; mirthful.

Fes'tive, *a.* Gay; mirthful; joyous.

Festively, *adv.* In a festive manner.

Festiv'ity, *n.* [Lat. *festivitas*, a holiday.] Joyfulness; gayety; social joy, or exhilaration of spirits at an entertainment; as, the *festivities* of this holiday time.

—A time of rejoicing; a festive celebration.

Fes'tivous, *a.* Pertaining to a feast; joyous; mirthful.

Festoon', *n.* [Fr. *feston*, from Lat. *festum*, a feast.] Something in imitation of the garland or wreath much used by the Italians on the church-doors, at the celebration of their feasts; a wreath hanging in a dependent curve.



Fig. 1002. — FESTOON.
(From St. Mark's Library, Venice.)

(*Arch. & Sculp.*) An ornament composed of flowers, fruits, and leaves interwoven or twisted together, suspended at each end, and falling down in the form of a curve or arch.

—*v. a.* To form into, or deck with garlands, thickest at the middle and suspended by the two extremes.

Festooned', *p. a.* Adorned with festoons.

Festoon'y, *a.* Consisting of festoons.

Festu'ca, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Fescue, a genus of plants, order *Graminaceæ*, having in some species a loose, in some a contracted panicle; the spikelets many-flowered, with two unequal glumes, which they much exceed in length; each floret having two lanceolate paleæ, the outer paleæ rounded at the back, and acuminate or awned at the summit; the stigmas growing from the apex of the germen. The species are numerous, and are very widely diffused over the world, both in the northern and southern hemispheres. Among them are many of the most valuable pasture and fodder grasses. None are more valuable than some of the British species. — *Meadow Fescue* (*F. pratensis*), a species with spreading panicle and linear spikelets, from two to three feet high, introduced in fields and pastures, is perhaps excelled by no meadow or pasture grass whatever. It is suitable both for alternate husbandry and for permanent pasture.

Fes'tus, PORCIUS, pro-consul and governor of Judæa, before whom St. Paul was accused by the Jews; but the apostle appealing to the emperor, Festus sent him to Rome. — Also, a celebrated Latin grammarian, whose age is not accurately ascertained; but he is believed to have lived in the 3d century. He compiled some voluminous works on his favorite science, and is classed by Scaliger among the best or most useful etymologists for understanding the language of ancient Rome. Porcius Festus lived in the 1st Century, A. D.

Fe'tal, *a.* [From FETUS, *q. v.*] Belonging to a fœtus.

Feta'tion, *n.* The formation of a fœtus.

Fetch, (*fech*,) *v. a.* [A. S. *feccan*, *gefeccan*; Fris. *faka*, to prepare; Icel. *fâk*, haste; Dan. *fage*, quick, fleet.] To go and bring, or simply to bring; to bring or draw; to get; as, to *fetch* a book.

"And with a corded ladder *fetch* her down." — *Shaks.*

(In strictness, the term *fetch* expresses the *going* to a place for the purpose of *bringing* something thence; but the distinction is often colloquially lost sight of, and *fetch* and *bring* are thus used synonymously.)

—To obtain as its price; to sell for; as, the goods *fetched* a handsome profit. — To make; to perform; to do; to accomplish; as, she *fetched* a deep sigh, to *fetch* one a blow in the face, to *fetch* a turn in a cable.

"The fox *fetched* a hundred leaps at a cluster of grapes." *L'Estra.*

—To reach; to arrive at; to come to; to attain; — sometimes before *up.*

"Says the hare, I can *fetch up* the tortoise when I please." *L'Estra.*

—To bring back or recall, as to consciousness; as, to *fetch* a person out of a swoon.

—To reduce; to throw; as, to be *fetched* down by a push. *To fetch a pump.* (*Naut.*) To pour water into in order to make it suck. — *To fetch way.* (*Naut.*) To be cranky, or inclined to be hove from one side to the other; — said of a ship.

—*v. n.* To move or turn; to reach; to attain; as, to *fetch* to windward.

—*n.* [A. S *facen*, *faecn*, fraud, guile; Ger. *faxen*; Icel. *fyx*, cunning. See FOX.] A stratagem by which anything is indirectly performed, or by which one thing

seems intended and another is done; as, "It is a *fetch* of wit." (*Shaks.*) — A wraith; the apparition of a living person.

"The very *fetch* and ghost of Mrs. Gamp, bonnet and all." *Dickens.*

Fetch'er, *n.* One who fetches or brings.

Fête, (*fāt,*) *n.* [Fr. See FEAST.] A festival; a celebration; a merrymaking; a festivity.

Fête, *v. a.* To entertain; to feast; to give a festival in honor of; as, to *fête* royalty.

Fête-champêtre, (*fāt-sham-pā'tr,*) *n.* [Fr.] A festival held in the open air; an *al fresco* entertainment; a picnic.

Feth'ard, a town of Ireland, co. Tipperary, 8 m. S.E. of Cashel; *pop.* 4,306.

Feth'eroll'sville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P.O. of Berks co.

Fe'tich, Fe'tish, *n.* [Fr. *fétiche*, from Lat. *factitius.*] An object of idol-worship among certain of the African negro tribes.

Fetichisu, Feticisu, (*fēt'i-shizm,*) *n.* [Fr. *fetichisme.*] The worshipping of a fetich. The word fetich is said to be derived from the Portuguese word *fetiso*, bewitched, or possessed by fairies, and was applied by them to the object worshipped by the negroes of Africa. Hence the term has come to be generally received, and is applied to anything in nature or art to which a magical power is ascribed, as stones, carved images, &c. Fetichism is the worship of material substances, and prevails very extensively among barbarous nations, especially those of the negro race. Among them, tribes, families, and individuals have their respective fetiches; which are often objects casually selected, as stones, weapons, vessels, plants, &c., and the rude worshipper does not hesitate to chastise, or even throw away or destroy his fetich, if it does not seem to gratify his desires. "To transfer," says Mr. Grote, "to inanimate objects the sensitive as well as the willing and designing attributes of human beings, is among the early and wide-spread instincts of mankind, and one of the primitive forms of religion; and although the enfargement of reason and experience gradually displaces this elementary fetichism, and banishes it from the regions of reality into those of conventional fictions, yet the force of momentary passion will often suffice to supersede the acquired habit, and even an intelligent man may be impelled, in a moment of agonizing pain, to kick or beat the lifeless object from which he has suffered." *History of Greece*, vol. v.

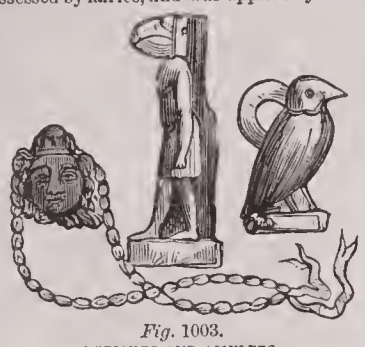


Fig. 1003.
FETICHES AND AMULETS.

Fe'ticide, *n.* [From *fœtus*, and Lat. *cædere*, to kill.] (*Med.*) The act or process of killing the fœtus in the womb. — *Dunglison.*

(*Law.*) The act of causing abortion.

Fe'tid, *a.* [Lat. *fœtidus*, from *fœteo*, to stink.] Having a strong or rancid scent; possessing noxious or offensive smell; stinking; as, a *fetid* breath.

"Cairo's filth and *fetid* fields." — *Thomson.*

Fe'tidness, *n.* Quality of being fetid, or of smelling offensively; fetor; putrescent stench.

Fetiforous, *a.* [See FERUS.] Bringing forth young, as animals.

Fe'tish, *n.* Same as FETICH, *q. v.*

Fet'lock, *n.* [From *feet* and *lock.*] The tuft of hair that grows behind on a horse's foot; also, the joint on which such hair grows; the part of a leg where a tuft of hair grows behind on horses.

"Their wounded steeds fret *fetlock* deep in gore." — *Shaks.*

Fe'tor, *n.* [Lat. *fœtor.*] Stench; stink; an offensive smell; a putrescent odor; fetidness.

(*Med.*) The term is generally confined to the offensive gases given off from decomposition, the result of inflammation, as in cases of sloughing or mortification after wounds and injuries; also from the decay of the teeth, or a depraved state of the stomach, tainting the breath, when the person is said to have a fetid breath; and also from the exhalations given off from the mouth and body in typhus or low putrid fever; and finally, in cases of salivation, where the breath becomes highly disagreeable from the absorption of the mercury.

Fett'bol, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as CHLOROPAL, *q. v.*

Fet'ter, *n.* [A. S. *fæter*, *fetor*, pl. *fætero*, from *fot*, pl. *fēt*, a foot; Icel. *fiötur*, (pl.) See FOOT.] A chain or shackle put on the leg of a malefactor, or a person accused of crime.

—Anything that confines or restrains from motion or action; as, the *fetters* of love.

"Passions too fierce to be in *fetters* bound." — *Pope.*

—*v. a.* To put fetters upon; to shackle or confine, as the feet with a chain; to bind.

"My heels are *fettered*, but my fist is free." — *Milton.*

—To confine, as action; to restrain motion; to impose checks or restraints upon; as, *fettered* by obligations.

"My conscience! thou art *fetter'd* more than my shanks or wrists." *Shaks.*

Fet'terless, *a.* Unshackled; free from fetters.

Fet'terman, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Taylor co., abt. 100 m. S.E. of Wheeling.

Fet'tle, *v. a.* [From O. Fr. *faiture.*] To repair; to manage; to set to rights; to put in order. (In extensive provincial use in England.)

"Pretend to *fettle* about the room." — *Swift.*

—*v. n.* To do job-work; to manage small matters.

Fet'tle, *n.* Act of fettling or putting to rights; a placing in order. (Prov. English.)

Fett'stein, *n.* [Ger., fat-stone.] (*Min.*) Same as NEPHELITE, *q. v.*

Fe'tus, *n.; pl.* FETUSES. [Lat. *fœtus*, from the root *feo*, implying fruitfulness, increase.] The young of an animal in the womb after being perfectly formed.

Fet'wah, *n.* [Ar.] A decision rendered in writing by a Turkish mufti.

Feuch'tersle'ben, EDUARD, BARON VON, an eminent German physician and lyrical writer, B. at Vienna, 1806. He graduated in medicine at the university of that city in 1833, and in 1845 was appointed dean of the Medical Faculty. His principal works are, *Lehrbuch der ärztlichen Seelenkunde* (1845), which has been translated into English, and *Zur Diätetik der Seele* (1838), which has run through not less than 28 editions. *F.* wrote many "Burschenlieder," (student-songs,) one of which, *Es ist bestimmt in Gottes Rath*, is very popular in Germany. His complete works, in 7 vols., were published by Hebbel, Vienna, 1851–3. D. 1849.

Feud, (*fūd,*) *n.* [A. S. *fachthe*, vengeance; Ger. *fehde*; Dan. *fejde*; Icel. *fuèd*, smothered anger. Root Sansk. *pàd*, to pain.] A deadly quarrel; hatred or contention, to be terminated only by death; a contention, broil, contest, strife, or quarrel; particularly families or parties in a state.

"In former ages it was a policy of France to raise intestine *feuds* and discords in Great Britain." — *Addison.*

—A combination of persons, connected by ties of blood or descent in common, to revenge any affront or injury done or offered to one of their race, on the offender and all his kindred; a vendetta.

"As fierce and lasting as a Highland *feud.*" *Marquis of Montrose.*

Feud, *n.* [From L. Lat. *feudum*; It. *feudo*, *fio*; Fr. *fief.*] (*Law.*) Same as FEE, *q. v.* See, also, FEUDAL SYSTEM.

Feudal, (*fū'dal,*) *a.* [O. Fr.] Pertaining to feuds, fiefs, or fees; as, held by *feudal* tenure. — Consisting of feuds or fiefs; embracing tenure by military services; as, the *feudal* system, the *feudal* ages.

Feu'dalism, *n.* The feudal system.

Feu'dalist, *n.* One versed in feudal laws; one who advocates the feudal system.

Feudal'ity, *n.* [Fr. *féodalité.*] State or quality of being feudal; feudal form or constitution.

Feudaliza'tion, *n.* Act of reducing to feudal tenure.

Feu'dalize, *v. a.* To reduce to a feudal state or tenure.

Feu'dally, *adv.* In a feudal manner; after the feudal laws.

Feudal System, *n.* (*Hist.*) That constitutional system which was introduced into Europe by the northern nations after the fall of the Roman power, and which has left important traces of its existence in most European countries. The constitution of *feuds* had its origin in the military policy of the Goths, Huns, Vandals, and other northern nations, who overran Europe at the declension of the Roman Empire. The term feud is of very doubtful derivation, but most probably it is formed from the Teutonic *fee* or *feh*, wages or pay for service, and *odh*, or *od*, property or possession; a feud, then, being the property or possession given as wages for service. In order to secure their newly acquired possessions, and at the same time to reward their deserving followers, the conquering generals were wont to allot large districts, or parcels of land, to the superior officers of the army, and these were by them again dealt out in smaller allotments or parcels, to the inferior officers and soldiers. The condition annexed to these holdings was that the possessor should do service faithfully, both at home and in the wars, to him by whom they were given; for which purpose he took the oath of fealty (*juramentum fidelitatis*), and in case of the breach of this condition and oath, by not performing the stipulated service, or by deserting the lord in battle, the lands were again to revert to him who granted them. The ownership of the land, therefore, properly remained in the hands of the superior, and probably at first was resumable by him at pleasure, or at least on the death of the holder; but in most countries, lands soon came to assume an hereditary character, the rights of a superior, on the death of a vassal, being confined to the exaction of certain dues from his son and successor, as a consideration for confirming to him the feud which his father had held. Where the land descended to a female, the superior was entitled to control her marriage, for the purpose of procuring a trustworthy vassal, a privilege which, like the other, was afterward converted into a pecuniary payment. According to this system, every receiver of land, or feudatory, was bound, when called upon, to serve his immediate lord or superior, and to do all in his power to defend him. Such lord or superior was likewise subordinate to, and under the command of, a higher superior or lord; and so on upwards to the prince or general himself. The several lords were also reciprocally bound in their respective gradations to protect the possessions they had given. Thus the connection between lord and vassal was made to wear all the appearance of a mutual interchange of benefits — of bounty and protection on the one hand, and of gratitude and service on the other. In this way the feudal connection was established, and an army was always at command, ready to fight in defence of the whole or of any part of the newly acquired territory. The wisdom of these measures became evident to the other princes of Europe, and many of them who were independent adopted this system as a means of strengthening their power, parcelling out their royal territories, or persuading their subjects to surrender up and retake their own landed property under the like feudal obligations of military fealty. Thus the feudal constitution, or doctrine of tenure, extended itself over all the Western world; and the feudal laws drove out the Roman, which had hitherto universally prevailed. This system was adopted in most countries of Europe from the 9th to the end of the 13th cent.; but it differed in various particulars in the different countries. Though there can be no doubt that feudal principles prevailed to a considerable extent in the polity of the Saxons in England, yet it was only when that country was conquered by the Normans that it was regularly established. In some respects, however, the system of feudalism established in England differed from that of France, from which it was taken. One of these was that the king was the universal lord and original proprietor of all the lands in his kingdom, and that no man could possess, or hold, any part of it, but what was mediately or immediately derived from him, to be held mediately or immediately of him upon feudal service. Hence the Conqueror introduced the practice of compelling those holding mediately as well as immediately of himself to swear fealty to him; and thus the inferior vassals were under two oaths — the one of fealty to the king, the other of fealty to their immediate superior. It has been remarked, however, that when the two interests came into collision, the vassal rarely failed to obey his lord rather than his king. A country, under the feudal law, was divided into *knights' fees*, the tenant of each of which appears to have been obliged to keep the field at his own expense for forty days, whenever his lord chose to call upon him. For smaller portions of land, smaller periods of services were due. Every great tenant exercised a jurisdiction, civil and criminal, over his immediate tenants, and held courts, and administered the laws within his lordship, like a sovereign prince. The existence of manor-courts and other small jurisdictions within the kingdom is one of the features of the *F. S.* The land escheated to the lord when the tenant left no heir, and it was forfeited to him when he was found guilty either of a breach of his oath of fealty or of felony. There were also fines payable to the lord on certain occasions, as well as aids, reliefs, &c. The vassal had also to attend the lord's courts, sometimes to witness, and sometimes to take part in, the administration of justice; in battle, he was bound to lend his horse to his lord if dismounted, to keep to his side while fighting, and go into captivity as a hostage for him when taken. It was a breach of faith to divulge his (the lord's) counsel, to conceal from him the machinations of others, to injure his person or fortune, or to violate the sanctity of his roof.

Feu'dary, *a.* Holding land of a superior, or by feudal service; a feodary.

Feu'datary, Feu'datory, *a.* [O. Fr. *feudataire*; Sp. *feudatário.*] Holding from another on some conditional tenure.

Feu-de-joie, (*fū-de-zhwâ',*) *n.* [Fr., fire of joy.] A bonfire lighted in public places and in villages to celebrate any important event or festive season. These *feux-de-joie* were known among the Romans, as Romulus instituted a species of them, particularly in honor of the building of the city of Rome. The term *feu-de-joie* is also often applied to a salute fired on any particular occasion, in celebration of festivals, &c.

Feu'dist, *n.* A writer on feudal law.

Feuerbach, PAUL JOSEPH ANSELM, (*foi'er-bak,*) an eminent German writer on criminal law, B. at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, 1775, who became successively professor at the universities of Giessen, Jena, Kiel, and Landshut. Although he wrote a number of able papers on criminal jurisprudence, his fame did not become established till he produced his *Review of the Fundamental Principles and Ideas of Penal Law.* This work, in conjunction with another which appeared shortly afterwards, exercised a great influence on German criminal legislation, and placed *F.* in an eminent position in the eyes of his countrymen. In 1808 he became a privy councillor in Bavaria; in 1817 second president of the court of appeals at Bamberg; and in 1821 first president of appeals at Anspach. To these offices his sphere of action was entirely confined throughout the rest of his life. D. 1833.

Feu'erstein, *n.* [Ger., fire-stone.] (*Min.*) Same as FLINT, *q. v.*

Feuillage, (*fúl'yazh,*) *n.* [Fr., from *feuille*, Lat. *folium*, a leaf.] A bunch of leaves; foliage.

Feuillant Club, *n.* (*French Hist.*) During the Revolution, a club in Paris, first called the club of 1789, that assembled in the old convent of the Feuillants (1791), was named after them. A ministry composed of their leaders assumed power in June, 1792. The Jacobins conspired against them, and the *F. C.* was closed in July, 1792.

Feuillantines, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) An order of nuns, subject to the rule of the Feuillants (*q. v.*), was founded in 1590, and possessed a house in Paris, established in 1622 by Anne of Austria.

Feuillants, (*fu-e'yāns,*) *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A reformed branch of the Cistercian order of monks. It was founded by Jean de la Barrière, abbot of the Cistercian monastery of Feuillants near Toulouse, in 1577, who, being opposed to the great laxity of discipline that then prevailed, introduced a much more austere mode of life. He soon found many followers, and they were declared independent by Sixtus V. in 1686. They were afterwards divided, in 1630, into two congregations by Pope Urban VIII., who separated the French from the Italians, and gave them two generals. They practised great austerities, going barefoot, and living only on herbs.

Feuilleton, (*fu(r)'ye-ton(g)*), *n.* [Fr.] (*Lit.*) A small leaf; but it is generally applied to that part of a political newspaper which is devoted to news of a non-political character, as criticisms on literature and art, &c., and which is commonly, in French newspapers, to be found at the bottom of the page. The *F.* is an invention of the *Journal des Débats*, which, in 1800, introduced the system of giving literary criticisms in this form. In the years immediately preceding the revolution of February, whole romances were spun out in the *F.*, and in particular, the *Constitutionnel* made large sums from the social romances of Eugene Sue, which it first published in this way. The French system has been imitated in England and Germany, though not to the same extent, and with less marked success. In fact, the *F.* proper seems only to be in its natural element in France. The language and the character of the people are particularly fitted for imparting that grace, point, neatness, and vivacity, that give a particular charm to the higher productions of this class of literature, and which draw additional power from their many-sidedness and frequent changes.

Feu'ra Bush, in *New York*, a post-village of Albany county.

Feve'da, in *Washington Territory*, an island in the Gulf of Georgia, Lat. 49° 41′ N., Lon. 124° W. It is 32 m. long, by abt. 2 m. wide.

Fe'ver, *n.* [Fr. *fièvre*; Ger. *fieber*; Lat. *febris*, allied to *fervere*, to be hot, to glow.] (*Med.*) A disease affecting the entire system; characterized by an accelerated pulse, with increase of heat, impaired functions, diminished strength, and preternatural thirst. The subject of fever has given rise to endless medical discussions and theories, and the definitions of the disease, given by different writers, are not less varied than numerous. In fevers there is generally great constitutional derangement, unaccompanied by local or perceptible organic disease. Fevers generally begin with languor of body and mind; chilliness amounting to shivering, though the skin often at the same time feel hot; the pulse is quicker than it should be; respiration hurried or labored; pains are complained of in various parts, and especially about the head, back, and loins; the appetite falls off, or there is nausea and vomiting; the mouth is dry; the bowels generally irregular; and the urine small in quantity and deep in color. These, which constitute the first stage of ordinary febrile symptoms, are succeeded by flushings, a quicker pulse, and by mental anxiety and wandering, which, under many aspects and modifications, constitute the second stage. They are succeeded by the third stage, in which the leading appearances are a cleaner tongue, a more natural pulse, a moist skin, calm mind, the urine becoming more copious in quantity, and depositing a sediment as it cools. The symptoms of fever generally undergo an increase every evening, which is called an *exacerbation;* and this fluctuation often takes place more than once in the twenty-four hours, the violence of the attacks increasing with their occurrence, and forming what is called a *continued fever.* After some days, a *crisis* takes place; that is, the symptoms either take a favorable or an unfavorable turn. If the exacerbation and remission of symptoms are well marked, and occur once or oftener in the day, the fever is called a *remittent;* if the fever leaves the patient after some hours' duration, and returns at stated intervals, it is called an *intermittent.* (See AGUE.) Fevers are also variously denominated, according to the characteristic symptoms, as *inflammatory, typhoid* (sometimes called *gastric* or *intestinal fever*), *relapsing fever,* and *typhus* or *putrid, nervous fever,* &c., or according to cutaneous appearances connected with them, such as *scarlet fever* and *yellow fever.* See AGUE; INTERMITTENT AND REMITTENT FEVER; MEASLES; SMALL POX; TYPHUS; TYPHOID FEVER; YELLOW FEVER, &c.

Fe'ver, *v. a.* To put into a fever; to affect with fever; as, this news *fevers* me, the fatigue *fevered* him. —To be seized with fever; as, she *fevered* the day after.

Fever-bush, *n.* (*Bot.*) A popular name for *Benzoin odoriferum.* — See BENZOIN.

Fe'verfew, *n.* [A. S. *feferfuge;* — same as *febrifage,* q. v.] (*Bot.*) See FEVERFEW.

Fe'verish, *a.* Having a fever; diseased with heat. — Uncertain; inconstant; fickle; as, our *feverish* will. — Hot; sultry; burning; as, *feverish* heat.

Fe'verishly, *adv.* In a feverish manner.

Fe'verishness, *n.* A slight febrile affection.

Fe'verous, *a.* [Fr. *fiévreux*; Lat. *febrilis.*] Having the nature of fever; as, "all *feverous* kinds." — *Milton.* —Troubled with fever or ague; as, "if the world were *feverous.*" — *Shaks.* —Tending to produce fever; as, *feverous* weather.

Fe'ver-root, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as fever-wort. See TRIOSTEUM.

Fe'versham, in England. See FAVERSHAM.

Fe'ver-sore, *n.* (*Med.*) The common name of a species of caries or necrosis.

Fe'ver-weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus ERYNGO, *q. v.*

Fe'ver-wort, *n.* Same as fevor-root. See TRIOSTEUM.

Few, *a.* [A. S. *feawa;* Icel. *fá;* Fr. *peu;* Lat. *paucus.*] Not many; small, or confined in number; — sometimes used with ellipsis of the noun; as, *few* know it. — *In few,* meaning, in few words, is found only in the more ancient poets.

Few'met, or **Fumet,** *n.* [Lat *fimus,* dung; compare Fr. *fumier,* a dunghill.] The dung of a deer.

Few'ness, *n.* Smallness of number; paucity.

Fez, (properly *Fas,*) a walled city of Morocco, and, next to the city of Morocco and Mequinez, the principal in that empire, cap. of the prov., as it formerly was of the kingdom of the same name, and residence of a *Kaid* or governor. It is singularly and beautifully situated in a funnel-shaped valley, open only to the N. and N.E., the sloping sides of which are covered with fields, gardens, orchards, and orange-groves, 95 m. from the Atlantic, 225 N.E. of Morocco, and 80 m. S.E. of Tangier; Lat. 34° 6′ 3″ N., Lon. 5° 1′ 19″ W. *F.* contains about 100 mosques, the chief of which, called *El Carubin,* is a fine structure, and possesses a covered place for women who may choose to participate in public prayers — a circumstance unique in Mohammedan places of worship. Public baths are numerous and good. — *Manuf.* Morocco leather, woollen fabrics, silks, gauzes, gold and silver stuffs, jewelry, arms, copper goods, &c. Twice a year caravans go from *F.* across the desert to Timbuctoo. This city has always been considered one of the chief seats of Moslem learning. Old Fez was founded in 793 by Edris II., a descendant of Mohammed, and continued the cap. of an independent kingdom till 1548, when it was, together with its territory, conquered, and annexed to Morocco. *F.* has always been held so sacred by the Arabs and others, that when the pilgrimages to Mecca were interrupted in the 10th cent., the Western Moslems journeyed to this city, as the Eastern did to Mecca; and even now none but the Faithful can enter *F.* without express permission from the emperor. — *Pop.* Estim. at 60,000, of which about three-fourths are Moors and Arabs, and the remainder Berbers and other cognate tribes, Jews, and Negroes.

Fez, *n.* A red, rimless cap, worn by Turks, Egyptians, &c. See Fig. 916.

Fez'zan, (anc. *Phasania Regio,* and the country of the *Garamantes,*) a country of Central Africa, immediately S. of Tripoli, to which pashalic it is tributary. It is supposed to reach from about 23½° to 31° N. Lat., and from 12° to 16° E. Lon. But its true boundaries are ill defined, and its area is, consequently, uncertain. Fezzan is, as far as has been ascertained, the largest *oasis,* or cultivable tract in the Great African Desert of Sahara by which it is surrounded on three sides, having W. the country of the Tuaricks, and S.E. that of the Tibboos. A great portion of this region consists of an extensive valley bounded by an irregular circle of mountains on all sides except the W., where it opens into the desert; but a great part of the mountainous territory to the E., as well as of the desert to the W., are nominally included within its limits. One of these ranges is called the *Black Mountains,* and is composed of basalt, nearly black and of a shining or polished appearance. — *Rivers.* No streams (properly so called), but water is plentifully found at a depth of from ten to twelve feet below the surface of the soil. A few small lakes, incrusted with carbonate of soda, are dotted here and there. — *Zoöl.* The ostrich and antelope are commonly met with, while to the ordinary domestic animals, camels may be added. — *Clim.* In summer, the temperature is insupportably hot, and, on the other hand, the cold of winter is sufficiently severe to be acutely felt by the natives. — *Prod.* Some wheat is raised, but maize and barley form the staple grains. Dates, figs, legumes, and pomegranates form an abundant source of food to the denizens. — *Manuf.* None. *F.* derives its chief importance as being a depôt for the great caravan traffic between Egypt and Barbary, and the countries to the E. and S. of the Niger. Since 1842, *F.* has belonged to Turkey. *Cap.* Mourzouk. *Pop.* Unknown.



Fig. 1004. — MODE OF TRAVELLING IN THE DESERT.

F. G. S., Fellow of the Geological Society.

Fiacre, (*fé-ak'r,*) *n.* [Fr.] A kind of French hackney-coach, — so called as having been introduced by Savage, who lived about 1650, in the Hotel St. Fiacre.

Fi'ars, *n. pl.* A word of Gothic origin, signifying, in Scotland, the prices of grain for the current year in the different counties, fixed by the sheriffs respectively in the month of February, with the assistance of juries.

Fiasco, (*fé-as'ko,*) *n.* [It.] A word borrowed from the Italian theatre. It signifies a failure to please on the part of an actor or singer, and is thus the opposite of *furore;* although why the word, which simply means a bottle, should come to be thus applied, is more than anybody knows.

Fi'at, *n.* [Lat., let it be done.] (*Law.*) A decree; a short order or warrant of some judge for making out and allowing certain processes.

Fiatt', in *Illinois,* a post-office of Fulton co.

Fib. *n.* [Probably a contraction of *fable,* q. v.] A lie; a falsehood. (Colloq.)

—*v. n.* To lie; to speak falsely. (Colloq.)

—*v. a. Among pugilists,* to strike from below upwards; as, to *fib* one under the chin.

Fib'ber, *n.* One who tells lies.

Fib'bing, *n.* The telling of lies; as, *fibbing* is natural to him.

Fi'ber, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of the *Muridæ* or Rat family. The Muskrat, *F. zibethicus,* (Fig. 1005,) abundant throughout N. America, and called in Canada *Musquash,* is about the size of a small rabbit, and of a reddish-brown color; its feet are partly webbed; and its tail somewhat flattened. It has four very strong cutting teeth, of which those in the lower jaw are nearly an inch long; the fur on the whole body is soft and glossy, and beneath is a fine fur or thick down, as in the beaver. It has also similar instincts and dispositions; living in a social state in the winter, in curiously constructed huts, built near the edge of some lake or river. These huts are about two feet and a half or three feet in diameter, plastered with great neatness in the inside, and covered externally with a kind of basket-work, of rushes, &c., carefully interlaced together so as to form a compact and secure guard, impermeable by water. The entrance to them is under water, for the purpose of procuring food, which consists entirely of roots and vegetables. In summer these creatures wander about in pairs, feeding voraciously on herbs and roots; at this season they become extremely fat, and are much sought after, partly for their flesh, but chiefly for their skins, which are valuable. Their odor resembles that of musk; and the skin, when taken from the body, still retains the scent. This musky odor is owing to a whitish fluid deposited in certain glands near the origin of the tail. The fur is used in hat-making.



Fig. 1005. — MUSKRAT. (*Fiber zibethicus.*)

Fibre, (*fi'bur,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *fibra.*] A filament, or thread, the minute part of either animal or vegetable substances. The scientific use of fibre will be described with regard to the animal kingdom under MUSCLE and TISSUE; and with regard to the vegetable kingdom, under VEGETABLE TISSUE, WOOD, and WOODY FIBRE. — In its more popular, but perfectly accurate use, the word *F.* includes the hair and wool of quadrupeds, the threads of the cocoons of silk-worms, &c.; the fibres of the leaves of plants and of their inner bark, the elongated cells or hairs connected with the seeds of plants, and the ordinary materials used in making cordage and textile fabrics. Mineral substances are called fibrous in structure, even when it is impossible to detach the apparent fibres. The only fibrous mineral which has been used for textile fabrics is *Amianthus,* a variety of Asbestus (*q. v.*), but that only to a very limited extent. The animal substances used are divided into two classes — the first including hair and wool, and the second the silk of cocoons. Nearly all textile fabrics are made from the first, and the wool of the sheep is the most important division of the class. The hair of the goat, alpaca, camel, bison, and other animals, is also used. The hair of most animals is, however, in general, too short to allow of its being used for textile manufacture. The vegetable kingdom yields the largest number of useful fibres, which are obtained from natural orders very different from each other. The cryptogenous or cryptogamous plants do not, however, afford any. From exogenous plants, fibres are obtained from the inner bark, as in the case of flax, hemp, &c., and from the hairs of the fruit, as in cotton. In endogenous plants the fibre is sometimes obtained from the fruit, as in the cocoa-nut fibre. The spathe of some palms is also used. Some of the slender palms called rattans, and the bulrush, &c., are much used, on account of their fibrous nature, for wicker-work, chair-bottoms, and similar purposes. The most valuable fibres obtained from endogenous plants come from the leaf or leaf-stalk. The fibres of the bark of exogens are readily separated, usually by steeping or continually moistening with water. As this process injures the color of endogenous substances, the fibres are generally separated by beating or passing between rollers. Fibres obtained from fruits, as cotton-fibre, like the wool and hair of animals, exist naturally in a separate state, and only require to be collected and cleaned. Among the useful vegetable fibres, those of flax, hemp, and cotton have long held the first place. The principal additions, of late years, have been New Zealand flax, jute, Sunn or Sunn hemp, coir, Pita flax, Abaca or Manilla hemp, Chinese grass, and some others. One of the most important uses of vegetable *F.* is in the manufacture of paper. Among exogenous plants whose fibres are used for economical purposes, are a species of gossypium which produces cotton; the *Bombax villosum,* which produces silk-cotton, or vegetable silk; and the *Asclepias syriaca,* producing the silk-like down of Virginian silk. These three substances are obtained from the fibres of the fruit. Those obtained from the inner bark include the following: several species of Hibiscus, producing Deckanee hemp; the *Corchorus olitorius,* from which jute is obtained; the *Linum usitatissimum,* producing flax; several species of the Crotolaria; together with other leguminous plants, producing Sunn, Jubbulpore hemp, &c.; several species of Boehmeria, one of which produces China-grass fibre; the *Cannabis sativa,* producing hemp; and the inner bark and roots of some species of pine and fir. Among the endogenous plants from which fibres are obtained, are the *Phormium tenax,* yielding New Zealand flax; *Agave Americana,* yielding Pita flax; some species of Musa, from the leaves of which are obtained Abaca or Manilla hemp, and plantain fibre; several species of Bromelia,

from which are obtained pine-apple fibre, &c.; the husk of the cocoa-nut and the fibre of the stem yield coir; and mats, chair-bottoms, and other important articles in general use, are obtained from the fibre yielded by the leaves of the cotton-grass and other species of the order *Cyperaceæ*, q. v.

Fi'bred, *a.* Having fibres.

Fi'breless, *a.* Destitute of fibres.

Fi'bril, *n.* [Fr. *fibrille*; L. Lat. *fibrilla*, dimin. of *fibra*, a fibre.] The branch of a fibre; a very slender thread.

Fibril'lated, *a.* Furnished with fibres; fringed.

Fibrilla'tion, *n.* The condition of being reduced to fibres.

Fib'rillose, *a.* (*Bot.*) Covered with appendages like hair, as the under portion of some lichens.

Fibril'lous, *a.* Pertaining to small fibres.

Fi'brine, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *fibra*, a fibre.] (*Chem.*) A term applied to muscular fibre when cleansed by washing from all adhering impurities; or to the coagulum of the blood when the whole of the serum and coloring-matter are washed out of it. It is whitish, insipid, and inodorous. Its composition is given as follows: carbon 52·7, hydrogen 6·9, nitrogen 15·4, oxygen 23·5, sulphur 1·3, phosphorus 0·3. In the fresh state *F.* forms long, white elastic filaments. When dried *in vacuo*, or at a gentle heat, it loses about 80 per cent. of water, and becomes translucent and horny. It constitutes a large portion of muscle, arranged in bundles of fibres; whence its name. When gluten is boiled with alcohol, one portion does not dissolve, which has been named vegetable fibrine.

Fib'rinous, *a.* Containing fibrine, or relating to it.

Fibrocar'tilage, *n.* (*Anat.*) An organic tissue, partaking of the nature of the fibrous tissue, and of that of cartilage. It is dense, resisting, elastic, firm, supple, and flexible. It serves chiefly to form sheaths for the sliding of tendons; to form a junction between two bones; or as moulds to certain parts, as the alæ nasi and eyelids.

Fibrocartilag'inous, *a.* Pertaining to fibrocartilage.

Fibrofer'rite, *n.* [So called from its fibrous structure.] (*Min.*) A delicately fibrous sulphate of iron, of a silky, pearly lustre, and pale-yellow or nearly white color. Translucent. *Hard.* 1·5–2; *spec. gr.* 1·84. *Comp.* Sulphuric acid 29·30, sesquioxide of iron 35·15, water 35·55. Occurs at Copiapo, Chili, and in the mines of Paillieres, in dep. Gard, France.

Fib'rolite, *n.* [So called from its fibrous structure.] (*Min.*) A silicate of alumina, occurring in fibrous or columnar masses, or in long slender crystals. Lustre, vitreous. Color, from a hair-brown to a pale olive-green. Transparent to translucent. *Hard.* 6–7; *sp. gr.* 3·2–3·3. *Comp.* Silica 36·8, alumina, 63·2. Identical in composition with cyanite. It is found in gneiss, mica schist, and related metamorphic rocks. *F.* was much used for stone implements in W. Europe in the "Stone Age."

Fi'brous, *a.* [Fr. *fibreux*; L. Lat. *fibrosus*, from *fibra*, a fibre.] Consisting of fibres; containing fibres.

Fi'brousness, *n.* State of being fibrous.

Fibs'ter, *n.* One who habitually tells falsehoods.

Fib'ula, *n.*; *pl.* FIB'ULÆ. [Lat., that which clasps, — contracted for *figibula*, from *figere*, to fasten.] A clasp; a buckle.

(*Anat.*) The outer and lesser bone of the leg, much smaller than the tibia. — See LEG.

(*Surg.*) A needle for making sutures.

Ficellier, (*fi-sel'ēēr.*) *n.* [Fr. *ficelle*, pack-thread.] A roller for pack thread.

Fichte, JOHANN GOTTLIEB, (*fesh'tă,*) one of the greatest philosophers of modern times, b. at Rammenau, in Upper Lusatia, 1762. He entered Jena University in 1780, where his study of dogmatic theology led him directly to the higher philosophical speculations. About 1790, while at Zurich, *F.* first began to study the philosophy of Kant, which took him, as he says, into a new world, and in 1791 he visited Kant at Königsberg. *F.*'s first work, the *Critique of all Revelation*, was published in the following year. In 1794 he became professor of philosophy at the university of Jena, where his influence, especially as a moralist, became immense. Among his friends were Gœthe, Schiller, Novalis, the Schlegels, and many others of the distinguished men of that age. A charge of atheism was brought against *F.* in 1799, in consequence of which he left Jena, and settled in Prussia, where he applied himself to the further development of his philosophy. In 1805 he was appointed professor of philosophy at Erlangen. The French occupation of Berlin drove *F.* for a time to Königsberg and Copenhagen. On his return to the Prussian capital in 1807, he was intrusted with the task of organizing the new university established by Frederick William. *F.*'s voice was heard at this time, like that of a prophet, in the famous *Addresses to the German People*, calling them to shake off the foreign yoke, and re-establish the independence of their country. In 1810 he was elected rector of the university, and d. in 1814. — Whatever be the value of *F.*'s philosophy, there is no question of the very high worth of his moral doctrine, or of the wholesome influence it exerted on some of the highest minds, and on the best literature of our age. His most popular works (translated into English by W. Smith) consist of *The Vocation of the Scholar*; *The Nature of the Scholar*; *The Destination of Man*; and *The Characteristics of the Present Age, and the Way towards the Blessed Life.*

Fich'telite, *n.* (*Min.*) A hydro-carbon occurring in the form of shining scales, flat crystals, and thin layers, in pine wood from peat-beds in the vicinity of Redwitz, North Bavaria. Lustre, greasy; color, white; translucent, brittle, odorless, and tasteless. *Comp.* Carbon 88·35, hydrogen 11·65.

Fic'inite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of SVANBERGITE, *q. v.*

Fickle, *a.* [A. S. *ficol*, from *wicelian*, to wag; Ger. *wackeln*; Lat. *vacillare*, to hesitate, to change opinion.] Wavering; of a changeable mind; not firm in appearance or purpose; irresolute; inconstant; variable; capricious; as, "the *fickle* sex." — *Prior.*

"A *fickle*, wavering nation." — *Shaks.*

Fickleness, *n.* Wavering disposition; inconstancy; instability; unsteadiness in opinion or purpose.

Fickly, *a.* Without steadiness.

Fico, (*fē'co,*) *n.* [It., from Lat. *ficus*, a fig.] An act of contempt, done by thrusting the thumb between two of the fingers, expressing, *a fig for you*; as, "he gives the *fico* to his adversaries." — *Carew.*

Fi'coidales, *n. pl.* [From Lat. *ficus*, a fig.] (*Bot.*) An alliance of plants, class *Exogens* (*perigynous*). DIAG. Monodichlamydeous flowers, central or axile placentæ, a polypetalous corolla, if one is present, and an external embryo, curved around a small quantity of mealy albumen. The alliance is divided into the orders *Brasillaceæ*, *Mesembryaceæ*, *Tetragoniaceæ*, and *Scleranthaceæ.*

Ficoid'eæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A synonym for MESEMBRYACEÆ, *q. v.*

Fictile, (*fic'til,*) *a.* [Lat. *fictilis*, from *fictus*, pp. of *fingere*, to make or form.] Moulded into shape by art; made of clay; manufactured by the potter; as, *fictile* vessels.

Fiction, (*fick'shun,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *fictio*, derived from *fictus*, pp. of *fingere*, to form.] The act of imagining, inventing, or feigning; as, "a mere *fiction* of the mind." (*Stillingfleet.*) — The thing feigned, invented, or imagined; as, "the *fictions* of the poets." (*Sidney.*) — A lie; a fabrication; a fable. — Fictitious literature or writings. — See NOVEL, and ROMANCE.

(*Law.*) A *F. of law* [Lat. *fictio juris*] is a supposition of law that a thing is true, without inquiring whether it be so or not, that it may have the effect of truth so far as is consistent with equity. The utility of such fictions is merely, by substituting the imaginary for the true state of the case, to pass more rapidly over those parts of the subject which were not disputed, and arrive at the points really at issue. The fictions of the Roman law apparently had their origin in the edictal power, and they were devised for the purpose of providing for cases where there were no legal provisions. Fictions must be framed according to the rules of law, and there ought to be equity and possibility in every legal fiction. "These fictions of law," says Blackstone, "though at first they may startle the student, he will find, upon further consideration, to be highly beneficial and useful; especially as this maxim is ever invariably observed, that no fiction shall extend to work an injury; its proper operation being to prevent a mischief, or remedy an inconvenience that might result from the general rule of law."

Fic'tional, *a.* Same as FICTITIOUS.

Fic'tionist, *n.* One who writes works of fiction.

Ficti'tious, *a.* [L. Lat. *fictitius.*] Feigned; imaginary; not real; counterfeit; false; not genuine; as, "he needs no trappings of *fictitious* fame." — *Dryden.*

Ficti'tiously, *adv.* By fiction; falsely; counterfeitly.

Ficti'tiousness, *n.* Feigned or false representation.

Fic'tive, *a.* [Fr. *fictif*; L. Lat. *fictivus*, from *fictus*, formed.] Feigned; pretended; simulated; as, "*fictive* tears." — *Tennyson.*

Fic'tor, *n.* [Lat., from *fingere*, to form. See SUPRA.] One who models statues and reliefs in any plastic substance.

Fi'cus, *n.* [Lat., a fig.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Moraceæ*. They are trees or shrubs, distinguished by having the flowers — male and female mixed — within an almost closed, top-shaped, fleshy receptacle, which enlarges to form the fruit, and encloses numerous one-seeded carpels, imbedded in its pulp. There are more than 100 species, some of them very large trees. Almost all belong to tropical and sub-tropical countries, of the vegetation of which they often form a most important feature. The most notable species are the BANYAN, *q. v.*; the PEEPUL, *q. v.*; the SYCAMORE, *q. v.*; and the Common Fig, *F. carica*, a native of Asia Minor, but now cultivated in all the southern countries of Europe, and in our Southern States. It is seldom to be seen farther N. than Philadelphia. The fig is a low, deciduous tree or shrub, with large, deeply-lobed leaves, which are rough above, and downy beneath. The branches are clothed with short hairs, and the bark is greenish. The fruit, termed *Syconus*, is produced singly in the axils of the leaves, is pear-shaped, and has a very short stalk; the color in some varieties is bluish-black; in others red, purple, yellow, green, or white. The varieties in cultivation are numerous. In warm climates, the fig yields two crops in the year — one from the older wood (midsummer shoots of the preceding year), and a second from the young wood (spring shoots of the same year); but in colder regions the latter never comes to perfection. Fig-trees are propagated by seed, by suckers, &c.; very frequently by layers or by cuttings. Dried figs form an important article of food in the Levant; in more northern regions they are used for dessert, or for medicinal purposes, being applied to gum-boils and other sores, and also administered in pulmonary and nephritic affections, and to relieve habitual constipation. The pulp contains about 62 per cent. of a kind of sugar called *Sugar of Figs.* Figs are either dried in the sun or in ovens built for the purpose. The best are mostly brought from Smyrna, and are known as *Turkey figs*, of which those called *Eleme* or *Elemi* are most highly esteemed. In the Levant and Portugal, a spirit is distilled from fermented figs. Though subjected to a very high duty *ad valorem*, figs are an important item of importation in this country. The total value of importation for the year 1868 was $242,455, for which the Customs received the large sum of $205,705. — The milky juice of some species is bland and abundant, as of *F. Saussureana.* In others it is acrid. That of the Common Fig produces a burning sensation on the tongue. That of *F. toxicaria*, a native of the Malayan Islands, is used for poisoning arrows. *Lac* is gathered from some species. The leaves of *F. politoria* are so rough that they are used for polishing wood and ivory in India.



Fig. 1006. — COMMON FIG (*Ficus carica*).

a, male flower, magnified; *b*, male flower, natural size; *c*, female flower, magnified; *d*, female flower, natural size.

Fid, *n.* [From Lat. *findere*, *fidi*, to divide.] (*Naut.*) A large, pointed pin, with an eye at the thick end, of iron or lignum vitæ, used in separating and interlacing the strands of which the splicing-rope is composed. — A *mast-fid* is a bolt inserted through the bottom of a ship's topmast or top-gallant-mast, with ends resting on the trestle-trees sustained by the head of the lower mast or topmast. Unless the mast-fid be withdrawn, the supported mast cannot be lowered.

Fidalgo, *n.* [Port., contracted from *filho de alguiem*; Lat. *filius alicujus*, son of somebody.] The lowest title of nobility in Portugal, corresponding to the Spanish *Hidalgo.*

Fidal'go, in *Alaska*, a large harbor on the S. coast, Lat. 60° 50′ N., Lon. 145° 45′ W.

Fid'dle, *n.* [A. S. *fidhele*; Ger. *fiedel*; Icel. *fithla*; L. Lat. *vidula*, a stringed instrument. Compare Lat. *fides*, *fidis*; Gr. *sphidé*, cat-gut.] A stringed instrument of music; a VIOLIN, *q. v.*

To play second fiddle. To take a secondary or subordinate part in anything. (Colloq.)

Fid'dle, *v. a.* To play on a violin or fiddle.

—*v. n.* To play the fiddle, or violin. — To trifle: to shift the hands often and do nothing, like a fellow playing the fiddle.

Fid'dle-block, *n.* (*Naut.*) A block with two sheaves, the smaller being underneath.

Fid'dle-dee-dee', *interj.* An exclamatory word, signifying, *trash*, *nonsense.* (Low.)

Fid'dle-dock, *n.* (*Bot.*) See RUMEX.

Fid'dle-fad'dle, *n.* Trifles: trifling talk. (Colloq.)

Fid'dle-fad'dle, *v. n.* To talk trifling.

Fid'dle-head, *n.* (*Naut.*) An ornament on the bow of a ship, underneath the bowsprit. — so called from its being curved like the head of a violin.

Fid'dle-lipped, Fid'dle-shaped, *a.* (*Bot.*) Inversely ovate, and deeply hollowed out on both sides.

Fid'dler, *n.* One who plays on a fiddle.

—A species of small crab, found on the sea-shore, and having one claw much shorter than the other.

Fid'dle-sticks, *n.* The bow and hair which a fiddler draws over the strings of his instrument.

Fid'dle-string, *n.* The string of a fiddle fastened at the extremities, and raised towards one end on the bridge.

Fid'dletown, in *California*, a post-village of Amador co., about 16 m. N. of Jackson co. The vicinity abounds in rich gold mines. *Pop.* about 1,000.

Fid'dling, *p. a.* Playing on a fiddle; trifling.

Fiddling, *n.* Act or manner of playing on the violin; as, "I do not like his *fiddling.*"

Fidei commis'sum. [Lat., committed to the trust.] (*Civil Law.*) Something given, usually by will, to one in confidence that he will convey it or dispose of it for the good of another. The obligation was not created by words legally binding, but by words of request: as, *volo*, I wish, *peto*, I ask; and hence, originally there was no legal means of enforcing its fulfilment till the time of Augustus, when a prætor was appointed whose sole business it was to see to the *fidei commissa.* The person intrusted with the property was called *fiduciarius*, and the one to whom it was intended to be conveyed, *fidei commissarius.* Fidei commissa were either particular or universal, the former being the bequest of a particular subject, the latter of the whole estate. They seem to have been introduced in order to evade some legal restriction, and to give the inheritance or a legacy to a person who was either incapacitated from taking it directly, or who could not take as much as the donor wished to give. In some parts of Europe, as in Germany and Holland, the *F. C.* forms an important feature in the conveyance of heritable property, resembling the laws of entail, *q. v.* — A person receiving

the use of certain lands during his life, on condition of transmitting them unimpaired, in a certain line, after his death.

Fi'de-jus'sion. [Lat. *fidejussio.*] (*Civil Law.*) A suretyship, or act by which any one, called *Fide-jussor*, or *guarantor*, engages himself for the debt of another, promising to pay in case the original debtor should make default.

Fidel'ity, *n.* [Fr. *fidélité;* Lat. *fidelitas*, from *fides*, faith or trust, *fidere*, to confide.] Careful or exact performance of duty or adherence to obligations; firm adherence to a person or party to which one is united, or bound; loyalty. — Veracity; honesty; adherence to one's promise or pledge.

"The thing required in a witness is *fidelity.*" — *Hooker.*

—Adherence to the marriage-contract; as, she proved her *fidelity* to her marriage-vow.

Fidel'ity, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Jersey co.

Fidel'ity, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Jasper co., abt. 8 m. S. of Carthage.

Fidel'ity, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Miami co.

Fi'des. [Lat., faith.] (*Myth.*) The Roman goddess of faith and honesty. Numa was the first who paid her divine honors.

Fidget, (*fij'it,*) *v. n.* [Dan. *fige;* Icel. *fika*, to hasten. Cf. Fickle.] To move quickly and irregularly; to move by fits and starts.

Fidget, *n.* Quick and irregular motion; motion by fits and starts. — In the pl. this word signifies nervous restlessness, with resultant, frequent change of position.

Fid'getiness, *n.* State of being restless, or uneasy.

Fid'gety, *a.* Restless; uneasy.

Fid'ji, or **Fiji, Islands.** See Feejee.

Fidu'cial, *a.* [L. Lat. *fiducialis*, from *fiducia*, trust. The root is found in *fides*, faith.] Confident; firm; undoubting; as, "*fiducial* reliance on the promises of God." *Hammond.*

—Having the nature of a trust; as, *fiducial* power.

Fidu'cially, *adv.* With confidence.

Fidu'ciary, *a.* [L. Lat. *fiduciarius.* See Fiducial.] Confident; steady; undoubting; unwavering; firm; as, a *fiduciary* assent.

—Holding in trust; held in trust; as, *fiduciary* powers, a *fiduciary* estate.

Fie, *interj.* [A. S. *fian, figan*, to hate.] An exclamation denoting contempt or dislike.

Fief, (*feef.*) *n.* [Fr.] The French name for an estate in lands held of a feudal superior: — corresponding to the English *fee*, also termed *feud* by writers on feudal jurisprudence.

Field, *n.* [A. S. and Ger. *feld.*] (*Agricult.*) A portion of land enclosed by a fence, or rendered distinct by some line of separation, so as to adapt it for culture. In former times, and until within the last two centuries, almost all the land cultivated with the plough throughout Europe was unenclosed; and the term field was then applied to the lands under culture by the plough. Subsequently, when farmers enclosed and sub-divided a portion of the lands near the farmyard, these portions were called *fields*, the more distant portion which remained open being called *open field*, or *common field;* while grass lands unenclosed were called *commons.* In the present improved state of agriculture, every farm is divided into fields, either simply by lines of demarcation, which are sufficient when no animals are to be grazed on the farm; or by lines of separation which will act as fences, such as walls, hedges, ditches, &c., where cattle are to be grazed.

—The open country, as opposed to house or quarters; as, "at home or in the *field.*" — An open space; free scope; an unrestricted opportunity; a wide expanse; as, "*fields* of light." (*Dryden.*) — The ground or blank space on which figures are drawn; as, the *field* of a picture. — The ground where a battle is fought; the battle or action itself; as, "a *field* may be dispatched and fought." *Shaks.*

(*Her.*) The whole surface or continent of the escutcheon or shield. It is so called, according to some, because it represents the field of battle on which the achievements or charges represented on it are supposed to have been gained. In blazoning, the tincture or metal of the field must be the first thing mentioned.

A *field of ice*, a large body of floating ice. — The *field of view*, the range of a telescope or microscope.

Field'-basil, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Thymus.* *Johnson.*

Field'-bed, *n.* A folding-bed; a bed readily portable and suited for campaigning.

Field Bend, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Pike co.

Field'-book, *n.* A book in which surveyors or civil engineers set down the admeasurements of angles, stations, distances, &c., taken in the field.

Field'-colors, *n. pl.* Small flags to mark out the ground for the manœuvring of a regiment or larger body of troops, on occasions of review or muster; markers.

Field'-day, *n.* (*Mil.*) A day when troops are drawn out for instruction in field-exercises and evolutions.

Field'-duck, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The little bustard. See Otis.

Field'-equipage, *n.* (*Mil.*) All the apparatus necessary for field-service or active duty.

Field'er, *n.* That one of the cricket-players who stops the balls.

Field'-fare, *n.* [A. S. *faran*, to go or wander.] (*Zoöl.*) The *Turdus pilaris*, an English bird of the family *Turdidæ.*

Field'-glass, *n.* A species of telescope, used for the purpose of observing the movements of armies and operations during a military campaign. — Also the term applied to the lens usually placed between the object-glass and eye-glass of a microscope.

Field'-gun, *n.* (*Mil.*) Same as Fieldpiece, *q. v.*

Field'ing, *n.* The act of stopping the balls at the game of cricket.

Field'ing, or Fieldon, in *Illinois*, a P. O. of Jersey co.

Field'ing, Henry, one of the great masters of English fiction, sometimes styled the "Cervantes" of the language, was born in Somersetshire, England, in 1714. He was of a noble family, deriving its descent from the Imperial House of Hapsburg, and was educated at Eton Coll. and Leyden. On his return to England, *F.*, then in his 21st year, began writing for the stage, a pursuit in which he was unsuccessful. He subsequently studied law, but tiring of this, he embarked upon a literary career, and in 1742 produced his *Joseph Andrews*, a novel full



Fig. 1007. — BIRTH-PLACE OF FIELDING.
(Sharpham Hall, Eng.)

of humor, and admirable delineations of human nature. In 1749 his genius attained its climax in the wonderful novel of *Tom Jones, or the History of a Foundling*, — a work which such authorities as Gibbon, Byron, Macaulay, and Thackeray, have pronounced to be the finest prose epic in the English language. This book was, in 1751, followed by *Amelia*, of which Dr. Johnson said that "It is perhaps the only book of which, being printed off betimes one morning, a new edition was called for before night." The same great moralist also affirmed that he read the work through without stopping. For this novel *F.* received the then extraordinary remuneration of $5,000. As regards "Joseph Andrews," *F.* tells us himself that it was written as an imitation of the style and manner of Cervantes; and it cannot be denied that he has well succeeded in copying the humor, the gravity, and the exquisite satire of his master. Of "Tom Jones," Gibbon declared (in allusion to *F.*'s consanguinity to the House of Austria), "that it was a nobler monument of human genius than the Escurial, and would outlive the imperial dynasty of so many hundred generations." Indeed, "taking him for all in all," it may be assumed that *F.* will continue to be that which Byron calls him, —

"The prose Homer of human nature."

F., being obliged to seek a warmer climate owing to ill-health, d. at Lisbon, 1754.

Field'ite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of Tetrahedrite, *q. v.*

Field'-madder, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Gerardia.

Field'-marshal, *n.* [Ger. *feld-marschall.*] The highest military rank in Germany and in Great Britain. It is occasionally conferred on general officers for distinguished services in the field, and on princes of the blood-royal in virtue of their position and connection with the sovereign. It is rather a title of honor in the British service than one which implies any particular duty to be discharged by the holder, like those of commander-in-chief, general of division, general of brigade, &c. It corresponds to the French title of *Maréchal de France.*

Field'-mice, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) *Arvicola*, a genus of the family *Muridæ*, characterized by small size, soles naked anteriorly, tail rather short, cylindrical, and hairy. There are in the U. States more than 20 species, the most common of which are the Red-backed Mouse of the U. States, the Meadow-Mouse of the N. and Middle States, the Gray Mouse and the Upland Mouse of the E., and the California Arvicola.

Field'-mint, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Mentha.

Field'-officer, *n.* (*Mil.*) An army officer above the rank of captain and below that of general.

Field of Mars. (*Hist.*) See Champ de Mars.

Field of the Cloth of Gold. (*Hist.*) Henry VIII. of England, and Francis I. of France, held interviews between Guisnes and Ardres, near Calais, June 7–24, 1520. Such was the magnificence displayed that the place of the meeting was called the *Field of the Cloth of Gold.*

Field'piece, *n.* (*Mil.*) A cannon of light calibre, capable of being transported from place to place, according to the movements of an army on service, for use in a field of battle.

"The pasha planted his *field-pieces* upon the hills."—*Knolles.*

Field'-preacher, *n.* An itinerant preacher who goes about preaching in the open air, in a field, &c.

Field'-preaching, *n.* Preaching practised in fields, or in the open air.

Fields'borough, in *Delaware*, a P. O. of Newcastle co.

Field'-spaniel, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) This variety of dogs has very long hair in some parts; it is generally white, with large, brown, liver-colored, or black spots, of irregular size and shape; the nose is sometimes cleft, and the ears are very long and pendulous, and covered with long hair like its body. The *F. S.* is useful for shooting in field-sports, like its congener the setter. — See Spaniel.

Field'-sport, *n.* Open-air diversion, as hunting, shooting, hawking, coursing, &c. (Used chiefly in the pl.)

Field'-vole, *n.* [Icel. *völlr.*] The common meadow-mouse. — See Field-Mice.

Field'-works, *n. pl.* (*Mil.*) Temporary works thrown up in besieging or defending a place.

Fiend, (*fēnd,*) *n.* [A. S. *feond*, from *feon*, *fian*, to hate. See Foe.] An enemy; a malicious foe; the devil; an infernal being; Satan.

"All hell contains no fouler *fiend.*"—*Pope.*

Fiend'-fraying, *a.* Terrifying the infernal beings.

Fiend'ful, *a.* Full of evil beings; full of malignant practices.

Fiend'fully, *adv.* In a malignant manner.

Fiend'ish, *a.* Like a fiend; malignant.

Fiend'ishly, *adv.* In a fiendish manner.

Fiend'ishness, *n.* Maliciousness.

Fierce, (*fērs,*) *a.* [Fr. *farouche;* Lat. *ferox, ferus*, savage; akin to Gr. *thēr*, a wild beast.] Violent; outrageous; not to be restrained; passionate; as, their anger was *fierce.* — Savage; ravenous; easily enraged; as, a *fierce* lion. — Passionate; angry; furious; as, "a *fierce* mind." *Locke.*

—Strong; forcible; violent; rapid; as, the *fierce* winds.

Fierce'ly, *adv.* Violently; furiously; with rage; as, to look *fiercely.*

Fierce'-minded, *a.* Of a vehement, furious, or violent temper.

Fierce'ness, *n.* Ferocity; fury; savageness; eagerness for blood; quickness to attack. — Vehemence; keenness in anger or resentment; violence; excessive passion.

Fic'ri-fa'cias, *n.* [Lat., you may cause to be done.] (*Law.*) A judicial writ, commanding the sheriff to make good a sum already adjudged the plaintiff, out of the lands, goods, or chattels of the defendant.

Fi'erily, *adv.* In a hot or fiery manner.

Fi'eriness, *n.* Heat; acrimony; heat of temper; irritability.

Fi'ery, *a.* [From *fire*, q. v.] Consisting of fire; hot, like fire; as, a *fiery* gulf. — Vehement; ardent; active; unrestrained; as, a *fiery* steed. — Easily provoked; irritable; passionate; outrageous; as, the *fiery* duke. — Heated by fire; as, "a *fiery* wound."—*Pope.*

Fi'ery-chamber, *n.* (*Hist.*) See Chambre Ardente.

Fi'ery-cross, *n.* The rallying symbol of the Highlanders of Scotland in any sudden emergency. It was also called *Crantara*, from the Gael. *Crean tarigh* (the cross of shame), because disobedience to what the symbol implied was considered infamous.

Fi'ery-footed, *a.* Eager for motion; swift in motion; as, "a *fiery-footed* team."—*Spenser.*

Fieschi, Joseph, (*fe-es'ke.*) a Corsican, and the author of one of the most terrible conspiracies of which history has preserved the remembrance. Having conceived a hatred for the French king, Louis Philippe, in consequence of the deprivation, by the prefect of the Seine, of a situation which he held, he constructed an infernal machine of about 100 gun-barrels fixed in a frame, which he discharged simultaneously, by means of a train of gunpowder, from a house in the Boulevard-du-Temple, during a review of the National Guard, July 28, 1835. The king escaped unhurt, but Marshal Mortier and 17 people were killed, and many more wounded. *F.*, with his accomplices, Pepin and Morey, was guillotined, Feb. 16, 1836.

Fies'co Conspir'acy. (*Hist.*) Giovanni Luigi Fiesco, Count of Lavagna, disliking the republican government established at Genoa by the Admiral Andrew Doria, formed a plot for his assassination and the establishment of an oligarchy. The insurrection took place Jan. 2, 1547, when Doria was compelled to flee, and his grand-nephew Giannetino was put to death; but the leader, *F.*, at the commencement of the outbreak, slipped while stepping from a galley, and being overweighed by his armor, sank in the waves and perished.

Fiesole, (*fē-a-sō'la,*) (anc. *Fæsulæ.*) in antiquity, a considerable city of Etruria, now a small though celebrated town of Central Italy, prov. Florence, on a precipitously steep hill commanding a fine view of the *Val d'Arno*, 4 m. N.E. of Florence. It is dotted with many beautiful villas belonging to the Florentine citizens. After the fall of Etruria, *F.* was colonized by the Romans under Sylla, and in 1010 was destroyed by the Florentines. *Pop.* 3,887.

Fieso'le, Fra Giovanni Da, commonly called *Fra Angelico*, b. at Mugello, 1387. His family-name was *Guido;* his surname of Fiesole he acquired from the order of predicants at that place, whom he joined in 1409. He died in 1455. — Fra Angelico was distinguished for his pious life, and the same sentiment pervaded all his works; he was remarkably methodic in his habits, he commenced every picture with prayer, and invariably carried out the first impression, looking upon it as a species of inspiration. His principal works are some frescoes in the convent of San Marco at Florence, and others in the chapel of San Lorenzo in the Vatican. His chief merit is a refined sentiment and high order of expression, in which qualities Fra Giovanni was, as it were, the type of his successors, the model of the *quattrocento* school of painters.

Fife, *n.* [Fr. *fifre;* Ger. *pfeife;* Icel. *pipa;* W. *pib.* See Pipe.] (*Mus.*) A wind-instrument, resembling a small flute in its form and method of performance, seldom having any keys, and never more than one. Fifes are of three kinds, called respectively A, B, and C. They are made from ten to sixteen inches in length, with or without a joint. The B fifes are the longer and lowest in tone, while those tuned to the key of C are the shortest and highest, and are much oftener used; they have a compass of two octaves. When employed for military purposes, or open-air performance, the fife is a very pretty as well as useful instrument; but its tone is too harsh and acute to be pleasant in chamber-music.

Fife, *v. n.* To play on the fife; as, to *fife* the live-long day.
—*v. a.* To play on the fife, as a tune.

Fife'-major, *n.* (*Mil.*) The chief of the fifers of a regiment; he who directs the fifers of a regimental band.

Fif'er, *n.* One who plays on a fife.

Fife'-rail, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rail around the mast of a ship, in which the belaying-pins are ranged, and where the loose cordage belonging to the rigging of that mast is coiled.

Fife, or **Fifeshire,** a maritime co. of Scotland, consisting of the peninsula lying between the Frith of Forth on the S., the German Ocean on the E., and the Frith of Tay on the N.; having W. the cos. of Perth, Kinross, and Clackmannon. *Area*, 513 sq. m. *Desc.* This is one of the best situated and most beautiful of the Scottish counties, exhibiting every variety of surface and soil, from the mountain to the level plain, and from moss and gravel to the finest loams. *Rivers.* Eden and Leven. *Prod.* Cereal crops. The Fife breed of cattle are well-known and highly esteemed. *Min.* Copper, iron, coal, lime, &c. *Manuf.* Linens. *Prin. towns.* Cupar (the cap.), Dunfermline, Kirkaldy, and St. Andrews. *Pop.* 170,247.

Fife'-Ness, a cape on the E. coast of Scotland, co. Fife, projecting into the North Sea, in Lat. 56° 17′ N., and Lon 2° 36′ W. Beyond it is the dangerous reef, known as the *Carr Rocks*, extending for some distance into the sea.

Fife's, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Goochland co.

Fif'teen, *a.* [A. S. *fiftene, fiftyne—fif*, five, and *tyn*, ten; Ger. *fünfzehn.*] Five and ten added together.
—*n.* The sum of five and ten; the symbol that is used to represent this sum, as 15, or XV.

Fif'teenth, *a.* [A. S. *fifteotha, fiftetha*, ordinal of *fiftyne.*] The fifth after the tenth; the ordinal of fifteen; containing one part in fifteen.
—*n.* One of the 15 equal parts into which any unit may be divided.
(*Mus.*) An interval of two octaves; also, a name given to a stop on the organ, a double octave above the diapason, as its name imports.

Fifth, *a.* [A. S. *fifta.* See FIVE.] The ordinal of five; the next in order after the fourth; containing one part in five.

Fifth, *n.* One of the five equal parts into which any unit may be divided.
(*Mus.*) A distance comprising four diatonic intervals, that is, three tones and a half. It is the second of the consonances in the order of their generation. As consecutive fifths do not produce a good effect, they are not allowable in harmony. There are three kinds of fifths: viz., the perfect fifth (C—G), consisting of three whole tones and a semitone; the flat, diminished, or imperfect fifth (B—F), consisting of two whole tones and two semitones; and the extreme sharp, or superfluous fifth (C—G sharp), composed of four whole tones.

Fifth'ly, *adv.* In the fifth place.

Fifth-mon'archy-men, *n. pl.* (*Eng. Hist.*) A set of fanatics who formed a principal support of Cromwell during the Protectorate. They considered his assumption of power as an earnest of the foundation of the fifth monarchy, which should succeed to the Assyrian, the Persian, the Grecian, and the Roman, and in which Jesus Christ should reign with the saints on earth for the space of a thousand years. Upon the restoration of the royal family, and the return of the kingdom to its former principles in Church and State, a party of these enthusiasts, headed by a man of the name of Venner, made a desperate insurrection in the streets of London, which was put down with the slaughter of a great number of them.

Fiftieth, *a.* [A. S. *fifteotha, fiftigetha.*] The ordinal of fifty; the next in order after the forty-ninth; containing one part in fifty.

Fiftieth, *n.* One of the fifty equal parts into which any unit may be divided.

Fifty, *a.* [A. S. *fiftig*, from *fif*, five, and *tig*, ten.] Five times ten.

Fifty, *n.* The product of five by ten; the symbol that is used to represent this number, as 50, or L.

Fig, *n.* [A. S. *fic*; Ger. *feige*; Lat. *ficus*; Cf. Gr. *sykon.*] (*Bot.*) The fruit of the fig-tree. — See FICUS.
—Anything valueless; an expression of contempt; as, not to value it a *fig.*
(*Far.*) An excrescence on the frog of a horse's hoof, arising from a bruise.

Fig, *v. a.* To insult with contemptuous motions of the fingers.

Fig'-apple, *n.* An apple having no core or kernel.

Figa'ro, (*Lit.* and *Mus.*) A dramatic character, brought by Beaumarchais on the stage in Paris about 1785, in his two dramas, the *Barbière de Seville*, and *Mariage de Figaro.* Since that time, Mozart, Paesiello, and Rossini have made the name celebrated in classic operas; and now the term is frequently used to denote an adroit and cunning accomplice.

Figeac, (*feezh'ak,*) a town of France, dep. Lot, cap. arrond., on the Célé, 31 m. N.E. of Cahors. *Manuf.* Linen and cotton fabrics, &c. It is the birthplace of Champollion, the Egyptian traveller and archæologist. *Pop.* 9,219.

Fight, (*fīt,*) *v. n.*, (*imp.* and *pp.* FOUGHT, (*fawt.*) [A.S. *feohtan;* Ger. *fechten;* Icel. *fikta*; — allied to Gr. *pykteno*, to box, from adv. *pyx*, with clenched fist.] To strive, or contend for victory in battle or single combat; to contend in arms; to battle; as, to *fight* against our country's foes. — To strive; to struggle; to resist; to check; to oppose.
—*v. a.* To carry on a contention against; to maintain, as a struggle for victory over enemies; to contend with in battle; to war against; as, to *fight* the enemy in battle. — To cause to fight; as, to *fight* cocks, to *fight* a frigate.
—*n.* A struggle for victory; a battle; an engagement; a combat; an encounter; a duel; as, millions ranged for *fight*, to slay in single *fight.*

Fight'er, *n.* A combatant; a warrior.

Fight'ing, *p. a.* Qualified for war; fit for battle; as, *fighting* men.—Occupied in war; being the scene of war; as, a *fighting* field.
—*n.* Contention; strife; quarrel.

Fighting Island, an island of L. Canada, in the Detroit River, about 3 m. below Sandwich.

Fight'ingly, *adv.* Pugnaciously.

Fight'-wite, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) A fine anciently imposed upon such persons as, by fighting or quarrelling, disturbed the public peace.

Fig'-leaf, *n.* The leaf of the fig-tree. — Any thin or scanty covering, — alluding to the garments of our first parents.

Fig'-marigold, *n.* (*Bot.*) See MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.

Fig'ment, *n.* [Lat. *figmentum*, from *fingere*, to form or shape.] An invention; a fabrication; something feigned or imagined; as, the *figments* of idle brains.
"It carried rather an appearance of *figment* and invention, than of truth and reality."—*Woodward.*

Fig'-pecker, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A bird, the BECAFICO, *q. v.*

Fig'-shell, *n.* (*Conch.*) A univalve shell shaped like a fig.

Fig'-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Ficus carica.* See FICUS.

Figueira, (*fe-gu-ēēr'a*) a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, at the mouth of the Mondego, 24 m. S.W. of Coimbra; *pop.* 5,375.

Figueras, (*fe-gair'as,*) a town of Spain, near the N.E. corner of Catalonia, prov. Gerona, 71 m. N.N.E. of Barcelona. The citadel or castle of San Fernando, near the town, is one of the finest fortresses in Europe. It will serve as an intrenched camp for from 16,000 to 17,000 men. It was, however, taken by the French three times successively, in 1808, 1811, and 1823. *Manuf.* Linen and woollen goods, leather, soap, corks, oil, wine, &c. *Pop.* 11,383.

Fig'ulate, or **Fig'ulated,** *a.* [Lat. *figulatus*, pp. of *figulare*, to shape, from *figulus*, a potter; root *fig*, found in *fingere*, to form.] Moulded; shaped; made of potter's clay. (R.)

Figurabil'ity, *n.* Capacity for taking and retaining a certain form.

Fig'urable, *a.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *figurabilis*, from *figura*, shape.] That may be brought to a certain fixed form.

Fig'ural, *a.* [See FIGURATE.] Represented by delineation; consisting of figures; as, "the *figural* resemblances of various regions." — *Browne.*

Fig'urant, *n.* [Fr., pp. of *figurer*, to represent, to dance in figures, from Lat. *figura.*] An operatic dancer who never performs alone. — An accessory on the stage, who appears in the scenes, but takes no part in the dialogue. — One who appears on any scene, without taking other than a very subordinate part.

Figurante, *n.* [Fr.] A female figurant.

Fig'urate, *a.* [See FIGURE.] Of a determinato form; as, *figurate* plants.
—Resembling anything of a determinato form; as, "*figurate* stones retain the form of shells into which they were formed at the deluge." — *Johnson.*
Figurate counterpoint. (*Mus.*) That which contains a mixture of discords together with the concords.
Figurate or *figural numbers.* (*Math.*) A series of numbers, formed from an arithmetical progression having a unit for its first term, and a whole number for the regular difference — by taking the first term and the sums of the first two, first three, &c., as terms of a new series, from which another may be formed in the same way, and so on; the numbers in all the resultant series being such that if they be represented by dots or points, such dots can be readily arranged into geometrical figures, as triangles, squares, pentagons, &c.

Fig'urated, *a.* Having a determinate figure or form.

Fig'urately, *adv.* In a figurate manner.

Figura'tion, *n.* [Lat. *figuratio*, from *figura*, shape.] The act of giving figure; determination to a certain form.
(*Mus.*) Mixture of concords and discords.

Fig'urative, *a.* [Fr. *figuratif*; Lat. *figurativus.*] Representing something else; representing by resemblance; typical; as, "his, they will say, was *figurative.*" (*Hooker.*) — Not literal or direct; changed from the direct meaning; as, a *figurative* sense, a *figurative* expression. — Abounding with tropes and figures of speech; as, a highly *figurative* description.

Fig'uratively, *adv.* By a figure or type; not literally.

Fig'urativeness, *n.* State of being typical; not literal.

Figure, (*fig'ur,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *figura*, from *fingo*, to shape, to form. Etymol. uncertain.] A form, shape, or fashion; the form of anything as expressed by the outline or terminating extremities; semblance; structure; appearance.
"Doing in the *figure* of a lamb the feats of a lion."—*Shaks.*
—Person; distinguished or elegant appearance; distinctive trait presented to one's observation or knowledge; as, she was the finest *figure* there, to look a sorry *figure*, &c..
"I was charmed with the gracefulness of his *figure* and delivery."—*Addison.*
—A statue; an image; representation in painting, modelling, carving, &c.; as, a *figure* in ivory, bronze, &c.
—A design or representation woven in, or painted on, cloth; any design or fanciful ornamentation stained or drawn on paper, or wrought out in any manufactured article.
"A coin that bears the *figure* of an angel."—*Shaks.*
—A character denoting a number; a digit; a numeral; as 1, 2, 3, &c.; — hence, a person expert at *figures.*
—Magnificence; splendor; dignified appearance.
"His chief end to grow rich, that he may live in *figure* and indulgence."—*Law.*
—A horoscope; a diagram of astrological aspects; as, "*figure*-flingers and star-gazers." — *L'Estrange.*
—Type; representative; emblem; symbol.
"Who is the *figure* of Him that was to come."—*Rom. v. 14.*
—Amount; price; value; as, goods at a low *figure*, what is the *figure?*
(*Dancing.*) The several steps which the dancer makes, as marking figures or diagrams on the floor. — *Craig.*
(*Mus.*) An ornamental phrase or group of tones from or about a single tone. — *Dwight.*
(*Gram.*) Any deviation from the rules of analogy or syntax.
(*Rhet.*) It is defined to be, in general, "that language which is prompted either by the imagination or by the passions." Rhetoricians commonly divide them into two great classes, — *figures of words*, and *figures of thought;* the words in the former case being employed in a sense different from their original and primitive meaning; in the latter the words are used in their proper and literal meaning, the *F.* consisting in the turn of thought; but the distinction is of no great use. One is apt to imagine, that as *F.* of speech always denote some departure from simplicity of expression, they are therefore artificial, are of late growth. This, however, is by no means the case; for the earliest and least cultivated languages are generally those that abound most in *F.* From the very paucity of his language, and the want of proper expression to convey his meaning, man, in his untutored state, is led to exercise his fancy, and express his ideas in image and metaphor. Hence, then, what is a necessity in the language of the savages is that which also gives beauty and grace to the polished languages of civilized life. *F.* serve to enrich a language and render it more copious; and they also bestow a dignity upon style, by enabling us to avoid the frequent use of common expressions to which the ear has been accustomed. More particularly, *F.* give us the pleasure of enjoying two objects presented together to our view without confusion, — the one signified by the figurative sense, which may be termed the *principal* object, and the other signified by the proper sense, which may be termed *accessory;* the principal making a part of the thought, the accessory being merely ornamental. Lastly, *F.* possess a signal power of aggrandizing an object, giving frequently a much clearer and more striking view of the principal object than could have been the case if it had been expressed in simple terms and divested of its accessory idea.
To cut a figure, to make a figure; to act a distinguished part; to attract observation in a manner to elicit surprise or admiration.
—*v. a.* [Fr. *figurer*; Lat. *figuro.*] To form, fashion, or mould into any determinate shape; to show by a corporeal resemblance, as in a picture or statuary; to make a drawing of.
"Accept this goblet rough with *figured* gold." — *Dryden.*
—To cover or adorn with figures or images; to mark with figured representations; to form figures in by art; as, a *figured* waistcoat.
"The top of heaven *figured* o'er with burning meteors." — *Shaks.*
—To represent by a typical or figurative resemblance; to symbolize; to emblematize; as, "white vestments *figure* innocence." — *Shaks.*
—To image in the mind; to conceive.
"We *figure* to ourselves the thing we like." — *Henry Taylor.*
—To note by numeral characters; also, to reckon; to calculate; to compute; as, "the *figured* hours." — *Dryden.*
—To prefigure; to foreshow.
"Three glorious suns, . . . is this the heaven *figures* some event?" *Shaks.*
(*Mus.*) To pass several notes for one; to form runnings or variations.
To figure out, to ascertain the amount by computation.
To figure up, to cast up figures; to add; to reckon.
—*v. n.* To make a figure; to be distinguished or notable; as, as a man of fashion he *figured* about town.

Figured, (*fig'urd,*) *p. a.* Represented by resemblance; adorned with figures; as, *figured* damask.
(*Mus.*) Free and florid. — Noted by figures.

Fig'ure-head, *n.* (*Naut.*) The figure, bust, statue, or emblematic representation at the projecting part of a ship's head, above, or at an angle with the cutwater; where ships have no distinctive figure-head, but in lieu of it a scroll of wood-work, the latter is called a *billet-head.*

Fig'ure-stone, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as AGALMATOLITE, *q. v.*

Fig'urist, *n.* An interpreter or exponent of figures.

Fig'-wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SCROPHULARIA.

Fike, *n.* Same as FYKE, *q. v.*

Filaceous, (*fi-la'shus.*) *a* [From Lat. *filum*, a thread.] Composed of threads; consisting of threads; resembling threads.

Filadel'fia, a town of S. Italy, in Calabria, 12 m. N. of Nicastro; *pop.* 4,550.

Fil'age, *n.* [Lat. *filum*, a thread.] (*Bot.*) The Cotton-rose, a genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ.* They are downy, canescent herbs, native of Europe. *F. Germanica*, the German Cudweed, is sparingly naturalized in fields and roadsides in the N.W. States.

Fil'ament, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *filamentum*; Lat. *filum*, a thread. Etymol. uncertain.] A slender thread; a fibre; as, "withered veins and *filaments.*" — *Harvey.*
(*Bot.*) The long thread-like part which supports the anther of a stamen. — *Craig.*
(*Physiol.*) The primitive form of all animal tissue — a thread, a fine muscular hair — an indefinite number of which bound together constitute a *fibre;* a congeries of fibres similarly bound together forming a *fasciculus;* and a series of fasciculi comprising a MUSCLE, *q. v.*

Fil'amentoid, *a.* [*Filament*, and Gr. *eidos*, form.] Of the nature of a filament.

Filamen'tous, *a.* Like a thread; composed of fine filaments, or thread-like processes.

Fil'ander, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See HALMATURUS.

—*pl.* [Fr. *filandres*, from Lat. *filum*.] A disease peculiar to hawks, resembling filaments of congealed blood; —also, small thread-like worms that breed in hawks.

Filangieri, GAETANO, (*fi-lan-je-air'e,*) a celebrated writer on political economy and legislation, was b. in Naples, 1752. He was at first intended for the army, but being of studious habits, he was allowed to gratify his inclination for a literary life. His great work, entitled *The Science of Legislation*, notwithstanding it was never completed according to his original design, attracted great attention, from its bold and original views, and the liberality of its sentiments; and placed him in the rank of a first-rate writer upon one of the most difficult and important subjects that can engage the mind of man. In 1787 he was made a member of the supreme council of finance, and d. 1788.

Fil'ar, *a.* [From Lat. *filum*.] Pertaining to a thread; constructed with a thread or threads.

Filaria, (*fe-lar're-a,*) *n.* [Lat. *filum*.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of *Nematoids*, or intestinal worms, common to large and small animals, and infesting even certain of the mollusca. Of this family the most inimical to the comfort of man is the Guinea-worm (*Filaria medinensis*), called also *Dracunculus*, which, in hot climates, insinuates itself under the skin of the lower members, causing excruciating pain. It has a slender and thread-like body, and sometimes attains a length of six feet. It is met only in certain portions of the torrid and temperate zones in Africa and Asia, and is especially frequent on the African coast.

Fil'ature, *n.* [L. Lat. *filatura*.] An elongating into thread; —hence, the reeling of silk from cocoons. — A reel for drawing off silk from cocoons.

Fil'bert, *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Bot.*) See HAZEL.

Filch, *filsh,*) *v. a.* [Allied to *pilfer*, and Sp. *pellizcar*, to pinch, to take only a bit, from Lat. *vellico*, to pluck, pinch, nip.] To steal something of little value; to pilfer; to steal; to pillage on a small scale; to take wrongfully.

"He that *filches* from me my good name . . . makes me poor indeed." — *Shaks.*

Filch'er, *n.* A thief; a pilferer; one who filches, or commits a petty theft.

Filch'ingly, *adv.* By petty larceny; pilferingly.

File, *n.* [Fr., from *fil*; Lat. *filum*.] A thread, string, or line, particularly, a line or wire on which documents or papers are strung for security; the whole number of papers strung on a line or wire; a bundle of papers tied together, with the title of each indorsed; as, a letter-*file*, a *file* of newspapers.

"From *files* a random recipe they take." — *Dryden.*

—A catalogue; a roll; a list; a roster.

"Our present musters grow upon the *file*." — *Shaks.*

(*Mil.*) The term applied to two soldiers standing one before the other, or conjointly to any soldier in the front rank and the one who stands directly behind him in the rear rank, when the company is drawn up in line. A body of soldiers is often spoken of as consisting of so many *rank-and-file*; this includes the privates and the non-commissioned officers except the sergeants. File-marching is when a company is drawn up in line, and the order given to face to the right or left, and march in that direction. Each front-rank man and his rear-rank man on his right or left, as the case may be, still compose a file. File-marching is a difficult movement for recruits, unless the leading file marches steadily, and takes its proper length of space, and each file behind takes care to "lock up," or keep closely in the rear of the file immediately before it. Men marching singly in line, one after another, are said to be marching in single or Indian *F.*

On file, preserved for reference or security, in collected order and condition; as, newspapers are on *file* at the office.

—*v. a.* To fasten, as papers, on a line or wire for preservation.

—To arrange or insert in a body or bundle, as documents, indorsing the title of contents on each; as, to *file* letters. —To present or exhibit officially, or for trial; as, to *file* a petition, a schedule, &c.

—*v. n.* To march in a file or line, as troops, not abreast, but one after another; as, to proceed in Indian *file*. (Generally preceding *off*.)

"We drew up in good order, and *filed off*." — *Spectator.*

To file with, to follow close upon the heels of another; to keep up with.

"My endeavors have ever . . . *filed with* my abilities." — *Shaks.*

File, *n.* [A. S. *feol*; D. *vijl*; Ger. *feile*, allied to Lat. *polio*, to smooth, and to Gr. *phallos*, shining.] An instrument used to produce a smooth surface on hard substances, as metals, ivory, wood, &c. They are made of bars of steel rendered doubly hard by a process called *double conversion*, drawn the required size at the tilt-hammer, and then shaped. The square and flat ones are formed by the hammer and common anvil only, but the round, half round, and triangular ones are shaped by means of bosses or dies made in the above shapes. The steel *blanks* are next annealed (see ANNEALING), to render them capable of being cut, by placing a number of them together in a brick oven, rendered air-tight by filling up all the interstices with sand, to prevent oxidation of the steel to which it is liable if air be admitted, and then making a fire play as equally as possible all round until they are red-hot, when the heat is discontinued and the steel allowed to cool gradually before it is uncovered. The surfaces on which teeth are to be cut are now rendered as smooth as possible by grinding or filing, and the teeth are cut with a carefully ground chisel, each incision being made separately. They are then hardened and tempered. This operation requires great care, for if a file is too hard the teeth easily break off, and if too soft they quickly wear down. Care must also be taken to keep them straight, as by sudden cooling the steel is apt to warp. Most files are cut by hand. As it is almost impossible to make a large number of *blanks* of the same degree of hardness, the force of the blow in cutting must be modified by the hardness of each one; hence, the difficulty in regulating machinery to perform the work. —The files employed in the mechanical arts are almost endless in variety.

—Any instrument for smoothing or polishing.

"Mock the nice touches of the critic's *file*." — *Akenside.*

—An astute, shrewd, keen person; one more apt to take advantage of others than to become a dupe himself; as, he's a sharp old *file*. (Vulgar.)

File, *v. a.* [Ger. *feilen*.] To cut, as with a file; to wear off or away; to abrade; as, to *file* a tooth.

—To polish; to make smooth, as with a file.

"His tongue is *filed*, and his eye ambitious." — *Shaks.*

File'-cutter, *n.* One who makes or cuts files.

"*File-cutters* use gad-steel to make their chisels." — *Moxon.*

File'-fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See BALISTIDÆ.

File'-leader, *n.* (*Mil.*) The leading soldier of a file; one who marches in front.

Filemot, *n.* [Fr. *feuille*, a leaf, and *morte*, dead.] The color of a faded leaf; a dun, or yellowish-brown color.

"The colors . . . are blue and *filemot* turn'd up with red." — *Swift.*

File'r, *n.* One who uses a file.

Filer City, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Manistee co.

Filial, (*fil'yal,*) *a.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *filialis*; Lat. *filius*, a son, or *filia*, a daughter.] Relating or belonging to a son or daughter; becoming a child in relation to his parents; as, *filial* duty, *filial* love.

—Bearing the character or relation of a son.

"And thus the *filial* godhead answ'ring spoke." — *Milton.*

Fil'ially, *adv.* In a filial manner.

Fil'iate, *v. a.* [See AFFILIATE.] To affiliate; to father; to establish the relation of father; to adopt, as a son or daughter.

Filia'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Act of filiating or affiliating, particularly, the fixing of a bastard child on some one as its father; adoption. — The relation of a child to a father; — correlative to PATERNITY, *q. v.*

Fil'ibuster, (sometimes erroneously written *fillibuster,*) *n.* [Sp.; Fr. *flibustier*, perhaps a corruption from the Eng. *freebooter*.] A sea-rover; a pirate; a corsair; a freebooter; a buccaneer; — sometimes applied to any military adventurer who undertakes an expedition against a territory, unauthorized by law or the exigencies of war.

(*Amer. Hist.*) The term *F.*, now used in any country where the English language is spoken, was first applied in New Orleans to certain adventurers who, after the termination of the war between this country and Mexico, exerted themselves with setting on foot within the U. States, military expeditions designed to operate in the Spanish-American countries to the south of us. The pretended object of these expeditions was the emancipation of those countries from tyranny, foreign or domestic, and the introduction of democratic institutions after the model of the U. States; but their real object undoubtedly was their own aggrandizement, by re-enacting the part of the original Spanish conqueror. Though the setting on foot of such expeditions is contrary to our neutrality laws, yet, as they enjoyed a considerable degree of popularity, especially in Mobile and New Orleans, the laws were frequently evaded. The most noted expedition of this sort was that led by William Walker against Nicaragua in 1855, who succeeded in maintaining himself in that country for nearly two years; but was at length expelled by the union against him of the other Central American States. Walker was subsequently taken and shot at Truxillo, while engaged in another similar expedition.

Fil'ibuster, *v. a.* To perform the acts of a filibuster.

Fil'ibustering, *pp.* or *a.* A cant word, much used some years ago in our legislative assemblies to designate the employment of parliamentary tactics to defeat a measure, by raising frivolous questions of order, calls of the house, motions to adjourn, &c., in order to weary out the opposite party and to gain time.

Fil'ibusterism, *n.* Piracy; predatory action; course of conduct pursued by a filibuster or freebooter.

Fil'ical, *a.* Pertaining to the *Filicales*, or Ferns.

Fil'icæs, *n. pl.* [Lat. pl. of *filix*, a fern.] See FILICALES.

Filica'les, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The Ferns, an alliance of plants, class *Acrogens*, corresponding to the order Filices of De Jussieu, and consisting of herbs with rhizomatous stems, and of arborescent plants. The leaves, or *fronds*, as they are generally called, arise irregularly from the rhizome, or are placed in tufts upon the apex of the stem; they are almost always circinate in vernation, and are simple or compound. The fructification consists of little, somewhat rounded cases inclosing *spores*. These cases are called *sporangia*, and are collected in heaps, usually on the under surface or at the margin of the fronds, or rarely on the upper surface, or occasionally in a spiked manner upon a simple or branched rachis. Ferns are found in greater or less abundance in every part of the globe. In the northern hemisphere, they are herbaceous plants, but in the southern hemisphere, and in the tropics, they are sometimes arborescent, (see Fig. 28,) having stems occasionally fifty feet or more in height, and with the general habit of palms. The alliance is divided into the three sub-orders, OPHIOGLOSSACEÆ, POLYPODIACEÆ (the true ferns), and DANÆACEÆ, *q. v.* See *F. of N. Am.*, (Cassino,) 18?8.



Fig. 1008. — COMMON MALE FERN.

Filic'iform, Fil'icoid, *a.* Fern-like.

Fil'icoid, *n.* (*Bot.*) A fern-like plant.

Filiferous, *a.* [Lat. *filum*, a thread, and *ferre*, to produce.] Producing threads.

Fil'iform, *a.* [Fr. *filiforme*, from Lat. *filum*, a thread, and *ferre*, to produce.] Having the form of a thread or filament; slender; like a thread; as, a *filiform* peduncle.

Fil'igrane, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *filum*, a thread, and *granum*, a grain.] Same as FILIGREE, *q. v.*

Fil'igrained, *a.* Ornamented with filigree; filigree.

Fil'igree, *n.* [See FILIGRANE.] A delicate species of ornamental work in gold or silver, wrought in little threads of the metal intertwisted in eccentric forms and patterns. It is of eastern origin, and was first introduced into Europe by the Italians. In the East, India, Sumatra, and Java have been celebrated for the high excellence to which they have arrived in the prosecution of this art. When the gold or silver has arrived at a molten state, it is drawn into wire on an anvil, and then twisted. After twisting, it is hammered down again into a flat state, and formed into the shape of flowers and leaves. When the *filigree* is finished, it is cleansed by boiling in water with common salt and alum, or occasionally lime-juice. This work is chiefly done in Malta, Sardinia, and the Ionian Islands.



Fig. 1009. — FILIGREE ORNAMENT.
(From a drawing by M. Mariano, in the Florence exhibition, 1861.)

Fil'igree, *a.* Relating to work in filigree; as, a *filigree* basket.

Fil'igreed, *a.* Ornamented with filigree.

Fil'ings, *n. pl.* Fragments or particles rubbed off by the act of filing.

Filippo d'Argiro (San), (*fe-lip'po dar-zhē'ro,*) (anc. *Agyrium,*) a central town of Italy, in Sicily, Val di Catania, 34 m. W. by N. of the city of Catania. The best saffron in Sicily is grown in the neighborhood. Diodorus Siculus was born here. *Pop.* abt. 4,000.

Fill, *v. a.* [A. S. *fyllan*; D. *vullen*; Swed. and Icel. *fylla*; Dan. *fylde*; Ger. *füllen*; allied to Lat. *pleo—plērē*, to fill; Sansk. *pūr*, to fill, of which the form *purayâmi* = Lat. *pleo*, *r* being changed into *l*.] To occupy the whole or empty space of; to pour liquids into; to pour into; to put or pour in, till the thing will hold no more; to occupy, as a void space; to store; as, to *fill* a glass

"With joy and shout the hollow universal orb they *fill'd*." *Milton*

—To supply with abundance; to cause to abound or be plenteous; to make universally prevalent; to furnish with as much as is needful or desirable; as, reservoirs *filled* with water.

"*Fill'd* with fury, rapt, inspir'd." — *Collins.*

—To satisfy; to content; to surfeit; to glut; as, to *fill* with admiration, *filled* with wine, &c.

"Going? Aye, to see meat *fill* knaves, and wine heat fools.' *Shaks.*

—To possess and perform the duties of; to officiate in, as an incumbent; to hold; to occupy; as, to *fill* the chair, to *fill* a situation, &c. — To furnish with an incumbent or occupant; as, to *fill* a vacancy.

To fill in, to insert or enter, so as to fill; as, to *fill in* the lights of a picture.

To fill out, to enlarge; to extend to a larger compass; to spread; as, she has of late *filled out* in figure.

To fill up, to fill completely, or to the brim.

"Come, *fill up* my cup; come, *fill up* my can."—*Scott.*

—To occupy or absorb wholly or entirely; as, to *fill up* one's time.

"Hope pours the bliss that *fills up* all the mind."—*Pope.*

Fill, *v. n.* To fill a cup, glass, or vessel for drinking; as, they *filled* and drank his health in bumpers.

"We *fill* to th' general joy of the whole table."—*Shaks.*

—To grow or become full; to make replete; to glut or satiate.

"Sails *fill'd*, and streamers waving."—*Milton.*

To fill up, to grow quite full; as, *filling up* with flesh, the calfon *fills up* with water.

—*n.* Fulness; repletion; as much as supplies want or demand; as, to have one's *fill* of food.

"Who scorneth peace shall have his *fill* of war."—*Fairfax.*

—A till; the space between the shafts of a carriage.

"This mule being put in the *fill* of a cart, ran away with it." *Mortimer.*

Fil'lagree, *n.* See FILIGREE.

Fill'er, *n.* The person who, or thing which, fills; as, the *filler* of a wagon.

"'Tis a mere *filler*, to stop a vacancy in the hexameter." *Dryden.*

Fil'let, *n.* [Fr. *filet*, dim. of *fil*, from Lat. *filum*, a thread.] A little band to bind the hair.

(*Cookery.*) The fleshy part of the thigh in veal.—Meat rolled together and tied around.

(*Arch.*) A small flat face or band used principally between mouldings, to separate them from each other, in Classical architecture (Fig. 1010). In Gothic architecture it is frequently worked upon larger mouldings and shafts; in these situations it is not always flat, but is sometimes cut into two or more narrow faces with sharp edges between them. When this appendage is placed upon the front of a moulding, as at A, it has been termed the *keel* of the moulding, and when attached to the sides, as at B, its *wings*.—*F.* is distinguished from the *band* by being of narrow width and always flat.

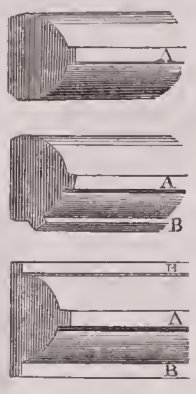


Fig. 1010.—FILLETS.

(*Her.*) An ordinary which, according to Guillim, contains the fourth part of the chief.

(*Carpentry.*) Any small timber or scantling equal to, or less than, battens.—*Craig.*

(*Gilding.*) A little rule or ringlet of leaf gold, drawn over certain mouldings, or on the edges of frames, panels, &c.—*Craig.*

(*Man.*) The loins of a horse.

Fil'let, *v. a.* To bind with a fillet or little band.

Fil'leting, *n.* The material of which fillets are composed.

Fil'libeg, *n.* [Gael. *filleadh*, plait, and *beag*, small.] A small plaid; a kind of dress hardly reaching to the knees, formerly much worn by the clansmen of the Highlands of Scotland, and still in use. (Written also *philibeg.*)

Fil'libuster, *n.* See FILIBUSTER.

Fill'ing, *n.* A supply; that which fills up.

Fill'more, MILLARD, 13th president of the U. States, b. at Summer Hill, Cayuga co., New York, 1800, and rose from the humblest beginnings to the highest position attainable by an American citizen. Apprenticed to a wool-carder in his father's locality, he made amends, by his zeal in the pursuit of knowledge, for the scantiness of his means; and before he was of age, his talents and aptitude procured him the notice and esteem of Judge Wood, an eminent lawyer of his native county, who invited the young man to a desk in his office, and offered to defray his expenses while he qualified himself for the profession of the law. *F.* accepted the offer to a certain extent, while he contrived, by teaching in a school, to press as lightly as possible upon the generosity of his benefactor. In 1821 he removed to Erie county, and pursued his legal studies in the city of Buffalo. In 1827 he was admitted as an attorney; in 1829, as a counsellor in the supreme court; and in 1830 he entered into partnership with an older member of the bar. It was in 1829 that he commenced his political career as a representative of Erie county in the state legislature, and in 1832 he was elected to the Congressional House of Representatives. For a number of years he alternated between political life and the exclusive practice of his profession, rising steadily in the general estimation as an able lawyer and consistent and promising leader of the Whig party. Elected in 1847 to the important post of comptroller of the State of New York, he enjoyed in 1848 the still higher honor of being carried by his party as vice-president of the United States. The new president, General Taylor, entered upon his office in the March of 1849, and on his sudden death in July, 1850, Mr. *F.* became, in virtue of his office, president of the United States. He was installed in the White House, at what was, in several respects, a critical moment in the history of the Union. It was the æra of the Lopez expedition against Cuba; and of a more than usual bitterness in the relations between North and South on the slavery question. Mr. *F.* made Daniel Webster his secretary of state, an appointment which strengthened and popularized his administration. President *F.*'s messages favored the fugitive-slave law, and recommended a protective, but not a prohibitory tariff. Under his presidency, California was admitted as a new State into the Union. In his final message he had to deplore the death of Webster; and in the March of 1853 he yielded up his office to his successor, General Pierce. He left the country at peace within and without, and in the enjoyment of a high degree of prosperity in all departments of its industry. He was the candidate of the American party for the presidency in 1856, but he received a very small minority of votes, the contest lying mainly between Mr. Buchanan and Col. Fremont. Mr. *F.* was then visiting Europe, and was received at the principal courts with the distinction which his character and career claimed for him. After his retirement from public life he resided at Buffalo,—which was his home for some 30 years, and where he enjoyed among all classes that high consideration to which, by his talents and integrity, he was so justly entitled. Died March 8, 1874.


Fig. 1011.—FILLMORE.

Fill'more, in *California*, a township of Plumas co.; *pop.* about 800.

Fillmore, in *Illinois*, a village of Coles co.

—A post-village of Montgomery co., about 15 m. N.W. of Vandalia.

Fillmore, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Putnam co., about 35 m. W. by S. of Indianapolis.

Fillmore, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Dubuque co., abt. 20 m. S.W. of Dubuque.

—A township of Iowa co.; *pop.* 1,020.

Fillmore, in *Michigan*, a township of Allegan co.; *pop.* about 1,200.

—A post-office of Barry co.

Fillmore, in *Minnesota*, a S.E. co., bordering on Iowa; *area*, about 850 sq. m. *Rivers.* Root River. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Preston. *Pop.* abt. 30,000.

—A post-village and township of Fillmore co.; *pop.* of township about 1,000.

Fillmore, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Andrew co., about 17 m. N. by W. of St. Joseph.

Fillmore, in *New Jersey*, a post-office of Monmouth co.

Fillmore, in *New York*, a post-office of Alleghany co.

Fillmore, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Washington co.

Fillmore, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Centre co.

Fillmore, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Sequatchie co.

Fillmore, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Washington co.

Fillmore, in *West Virginia*, a P. O. of Randolph co.

Fillmore City, in *Utah*, a post-town, cap. of Millard co., on the Nuquin River, at the foot of the main Wabash range, about 150 m. S. from the Great Salt Lake, and 600 m. E. by N. of San Francisco. Both town and county were named in honor of President Millard Fillmore, who is held in great esteem among the Mormons on account of the favor he displayed towards them at the time of the organization of the territory in 1850.

Fil'lip, *v. a.* [Probably formed from the sound.] To strike with the nail of the finger, forced from the thumb with a sudden spring.—To snap with the finger and thumb.

Fil'lip, *n.* A jerk of the finger suddenly forced from the thumb; as, a *fillip* on the nose.—Anything that suddenly arouses one; as, to give a *fillip* to the imagination.

Fil'lipeen, *n.* Same as PHILOPENA, *q. v.*

Fil'ly, *n.* [A. S. *fola*; Goth. *fula*; Ger. *füllen*, a colt; allied to W. *ffilog*, a young mare.] A young mare before it has reached its third year.—A wanton young woman; a flirt.

Film, *n.* [A. S. *film*, a skin, *fylmen*, a thin skin; Cf. W. *pilen*, a membrane, from *pil*, a rind.] A thin skin; a pellicle on the eye; as, the *film* of a cataract.

—The threads of a spider's web; as, to clear away the *film* from a room long disused.

—*v. a.* To cover with a thin skin or pellicle.

Film'iness, *n.* State of being filmy.

Film'y, *a.* Composed of thin membranes or pellicles; cobweb-like; as, "the *filmy* dew."—*Pope.*

Filose', *a.* [L. Lat. *filosus*, from *filum*, a thread.] That ends in a threadlike process.

Fil'ter, *n.* [Fr. *filtre*; Lat. *filtrum*, or *feltrum*, properly felt, or fulled wool, used originally as a strainer. See FELT.] (*Chem.*) An apparatus by which fluids are separated from any solid matter held in suspension. They may be divided into 4 classes,—those used in straining chemical liquids, those used for purifying water for household purposes, those employed on a large scale by water-companies, and those used on shipboard for changing salt water into fresh. Chemical filters are either used for rendering fluids transparent, or for the purpose of separating and washing precipitates. They are usually made of unsized or blotting paper, folded into four, and placed on a funnel (Fig. 1012). When the liquid to be filtered is corrosive, sand, powdered glass, or wisps of asbestos, are generally used. When a liquid contains mucilaginous or other matter having viscous properties, there is considerable difficulty in filtering it, as the pores of the medium become filled up and made water-tight. Special filters are therefore required for syrups, oils, &c. Such liquids as ale, beer, &c., would be exceedingly difficult to filter, and therefore they are clarified by the process described under FINING. Oil is usually passed through long bags made of twilled cotton cloth (*Canton flannel*). These are commonly 4 to 8 feet long, and 12 to 15 inches in diameter, and are enclosed in coarse canvas bags, 8 or 10 inches in diameter; and thus the inner filtering-bag is corrugated or creased, and a large surface in proportion to its size is thus presented. Syrups are filtered on a small scale by confectioners, &c., by passing them through conical flannel bags, and on a large scale in the *creased bag-filter* just described. Thick syrups have to be diluted or clarified with white of egg, to collect the sediment into masses, and then they may be filtered through a coarse cloth strainer. Vegetable juices generally require to be treated in this manner.—Household filtres for purifying water, either for drinking or culinary purposes, are made in various forms. In Paris a large quantity of the river-water is purified by passing it through boxes, at the bottom of which is a layer of charcoal between two layers of sand. But the contrivance which we especially wish to recommend to the notice of our readers, and particularly of hunters and travellers, is an apparatus that in the bush or shrub, where water is often so loaded with sand, and so bad as scarcely to be fitted for use, is an invaluable companion.

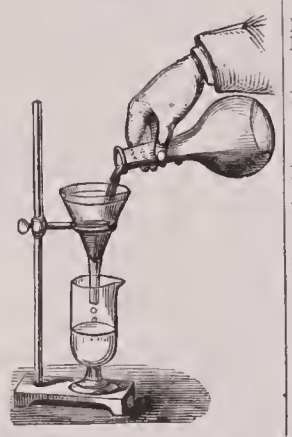

Fig. 1012.—FILTRATION.


Fig. 1013.—SUCKING-FILTER.

The instrument as shown in use in Fig. 1013 fully speaks for itself as to its utility. A small sphere of carbon, to which a gutta-percha tube and mouth-piece is attached, comprises the whole invention, with the exception of a tin box in which to carry this unique drinking-filter. The merits of this little filter, however, do not end here, for it can be made to answer the purpose of a family filter by merely sinking the carbon into a pail of water placed on a table, exhausting the air from the tube by sucking, bending it over the side, and inserting the mouth-piece into a jug placed on a chair, when the stream of filtered water will continue to flow as long as any remains in the pail.

Fil'ter, *v. a.* [Fr. *filtrer*; L. Lat. *filtrare*.] To purify or defecate liquor by passing it through a filter or a porous substance.

—*v. n.* To percolate; to pass through a filter.

Fil'ter, *n.* A love-potion.—See PHILTER.

Fil'tering, *n.* The act of passing through a filter.

Fil'tering-paper, *n.* An unsized, porous paper, used for filtering.

Filth, *n.* [A. S. *fylth*, from *fulian*, *befylan*, from *ful*, corrupt, rotten.] Foulness; dirt; any foul matter; waste matter; nastiness.—Anything that sullies or defiles the moral character; pollution; corruption; as, "the *filth* of sensual delights."—*Tillotson.*

Filth'ily, *adv.* Foully; grossly.

Filth'iness, *n.* The state of being foul; nasty; filthy.—Whatever is filthy, or causes filth, whether of mind or body; corruption; pollution.

Filth'y, *a.* Nasty; foul; dirty; unclean; squalid; gross.—Corrupt; polluted; defiled by sinful practices; morally impure.—Obtained by base and dishonest means; as, *filthy* lucre.

Fil'trate, *v. a.* [L. Lat. *filtrare*, to percolate. See FILTER.] To strain; to defecate, as liquor, by percolation.

Filtra'tion, *n.* [Fr.] The mechanical separation of a liquid from the undissolved particles floating in it.—See FILTER.

Fim'ble, *n.* [Corrupted from *female*; Ger. *fimmel*.] The light summer hemp that bears no seed.

Fim'bria, *n.*; *pl.* FIM'BRIÆ. [Lat.] (*Anat.*) A fringe. Especially applied to a number of loose, fringe-like processes, terminating the Fallopian tubes.

(*Bot.*) The dentated or fringe-like ring of the operculum of mosses, by the elastic power of which the operculum is displaced.—*Craig.*

Fim'briate, Fim'briated, *a.* [Lat. *fimbriatus*, from *fimbria*, the edge or border of anything.] (*Bot.*) Fringed; bordered with slender processes or appendages.—*Gray.*

(*Her.*) Ornamented, as an ordinary, with a narrow border of another tincture. — *Craig.*

Fim'briate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Fringed; jagged; fimbriate.

Fin, *n.* [A. S. *fin*; D. *vin*; allied to Lat. *pinna*, *penna*; old form *petna*, the root of which is found in Gr. *petesthai*, to fly.] One of the projecting *wing-like* organs which enable fishes to balance themselves in an upright position, and assist in regulating their motions in the water. In the Fig., D is the dorsal or back-fin, P the pectoral or breast-fin, V the ventral or belly-fin, A the anal, and C the caudal or tail-fin. The name fins is given to the locomotive organs of the *Cetacea*, but not to those of any other *Mammalia*, even when, as in the case of the hind-feet of seals, they approach very nearly to the character of the fins in fishes.

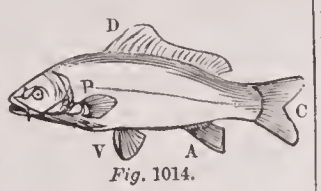


Fig. 1014.

—Anything resembling a fin; as, the *fin* of the plough-colter.

Fin, *v. a.* To carve, as a club.

Fin, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native of Finland; — written also *Finn.*

Fin'able, *a.* [From *fine*, q. v.] Subject to a mulct or penalty.

Fi'nal, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *finalis*; *finis*, the end.] Relating to the end; last; ultimate; as, "the *final* hope." — Conclusive; decisive; as, a battle *final* to a war. — Mortal; destructive; as, "resolved to work his *final* smart." — *Spenser.*

(*Log.*) *The final cause* is the end for which a thing is done, or the object to which it contributes; the thing itself in its entirety.

Finale, (*fe-nä'la,*) *n.* [Fr. and It., from Lat. *finis*, the end.] Conclusion; termination; as, a fitting *finale* to such a life.

(*Mus.*) The last note of a piece of music. — The piece which closes a musical entertainment.

Finale, *fe-nä'lai,*) a walled town of Central Italy, prov. Modena, on an island in the Panaro, 21 m. N.E. of Modena, and 16 W. of Ferrara. *Manuf.* Silks and woollens; and an active trade prevails in corn, wine, and hemp *Pop.* 12,861. — Another, in N. Italy, 10 m. from Albenga, on the Gulf of Genoa; *pop.* 4,750.

Final'ity, *n.* The state of being settled, finished, or concluded.

Fi'nally, *adv.* Ultimately; lastly.

—Completely; beyond recovery; as, "many men are *finally* lost." — *South.*

Finance', *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *financia*, a money-payment.] The art of managing money-matters, the person who professes this art being called a *financier*. *F.*, in the plural, is often used for money itself, but still with a reference to the purpose to which it is to be applied, as where the finances of a country are said to have improved or fallen off — that is to say, have become abundant or scanty according to the expenditure of the country. Sometimes the word is applied to private wealth, but it is properly applicable to public funds. We use it in this country, as it is in England, rather in a political and economic sense than officially; but in France there have been, from time to time, *comptrollers-general of finances*, *councils of finances*, *bureaux of finances*, &c.; and at the present time, *Minister of Finances*, corresponding to our Secretary of Treasury. Many statesmen have been spoken of as great financiers, from the talent which they have shown for adjusting national revenue and expenditure.

Finan'cial, *a.* Pertaining to public, corporate, or individual revenue.

Finan'cially, *adv.* In relation to finances.

Financier, (*fi-nan-sēēr',*) *n.* [Fr.] A manager or collector of the public revenues. — One skilled in matters of finance. — See FINANCE.

Fin'castle, in *Indiana*, a village of Putnam co., abt. 14 m. N. of Greencastle.

Fin'castle, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Brown co., abt. 90 m. S.S.W. of Columbus.

Fin'castle, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Campbell co., abt. 200 m. E. of Nashville.

Fin'castle, in *Texas*, a post-office of Henderson co.

Fin'castle, in *Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Botetourt co., abt. 175 m. W. of Richmond; *pop.* abt. 950.

Finch, *n.* [A. S. *finc*; Ger. *finke*.] (*Zoöl.*) See FRINGILLIDÆ.

Finch'-backed, *a.* Striped or spotted on the back, as cattle.

Finched, *a.* Having a white streak on the back, as a steer.

Finch'ley, a suburb of London, co. Middlesex, England, noted for its common, and fine public cemetery, 7½ m. N. of St. Paul's Cathedral; *pop.* abt. 7,000.

Find, (*fined,*) *v. a.*, (*imp.* and *pp.* FOUND.) [A. S. *findan*, Icel. *finna*; Ger. *finden*; Dan. *finde*, probably allied to Gr. *panthanesthai*, to find out by inquiry.] To reach; to meet; to discover; to meet with; to obtain by searching or by accident.

"Seek and ye shall *find*." — *Matt.* vii. 7.

—To gain; to get; to acquire; to procure; to obtain; as, "to *find* leisure."

—To observe; to perceive; to remark; as, to *find* beauty, or wit, in a person.

—To detect; to catch; as, to *find* one in a lie.

—To supply; to furnish; as, he *finds* me in money and victuals.

(*Law.*) To approve; to determine by verdict; as, to *find* a bill, to *find* the prisoner guilty.

To find one's self, to be with regard to health; as, how do you *find yourself?* — *To find out*, to unriddle; to solve; as, to *find out* the meaning of a parable; — to discover something hidden: as, "canst thou by searching *find out* God?" (*Job* ii. 1.) — To discover; as, to *find out* a friend.

Find, *v. n.* To come to a determination; to be informed; to discover; as, he has *found* his notch.

Find'er, *n.* One who discovers, or meets with.

(*Law.*) The finder of goods is to use all due means to discover the rightful owner: and if he keep and appropriate the articles to his own use, knowing the rightful owner, or without having made due exertion to find him out, he is held guilty of larceny. Failing the rightful owner, the goods become the property of him who finds them.

Find'-fault, *n.* A censurer; a caviller.

Find'ing, *n.* Discovery; act of discovering.

(*Law.*) A verdict; as, the *finding* of the jury.

Find'ings, *n. pl.* The tools and materials used by shoemakers.

Find'ing-store, *n.* A shop where shoemakers' tools and materials are vended.

Find'lay, or FINLEY, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township, cap. of Hancock co., on Blanchard's Fork, abt. 100 m. N.N.W. of Columbus. In this vicinity there are wells from which issues inflammable gas in a sufficient quantity, it is said, to light the village. *Pop.* of township abt. 3,000.

Find'lay, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Alleghany co.; *pop.* abt. 1,250.

—A township of Mercer co.; *pop.* abt. 1,150.

Find'ley's Lake, in *New York*, a post-office of Chautauqua co.

Find'lorn, a seaport of Scotland, co. Moray, 3 m. N. by E. of Forres, and 10 W. by N. of Elgin, situated on the river of same name. *F.* is celebrated for its salmon. *Pop.* abt. 1,200. — The river *F.* has its source in Inverneshire, falling into the Moray Frith, after a flow of abt. 45 m.

Fine, *a.* [Fr. *fin*; Ger. *fein*, bright, polished, allied to Lat. *finitus*, limited, bounded. Cf. W. *ffin*, a boundary.] Thin; slender; minute in size or bulk.

"*Fine* by degrees, and beautifully less." — *Prior.*

—Keen; smoothly sharp; as, "the *finer* edges of wit." (*Bacon.*) — Made of fine materials; not coarse; as, *fine* stuffs. — Clear; pure; refined; nice; delicate; exquisite; as, "a *fine* perfection of the sense." (*Davies.*) — Subtle; artful; dexterous; sly; fraudulent; as, "to be too *fine* in giving testimony." — Elegant in thought or manners; very handsome; accomplished; excellent; as, a *fine* gentleman, a *fine* scholar. — Subtile; thin; tenuous; as, the *fine* spirits evaporate — Amiable; noble; ingenuous. — Showy; splendid; as, a *fine* woman.

—Something that will serve a purpose; something worth contemptuous notice; as, *fine* feathers make *fine* birds. (Ironically.)

—*v. a.* To refine, clarify, or purify; to free from feculence or foreign matter; as, to *fine* wine. — To purify; to free from dross, as a metal.

"A place for gold, where they *fine* it." — *Job* xxviii. 1.

—To make less coarse.

"It *fines* the grass, but makes it short, though thick." *Mortimer.*

(*Crim. Law.*) A pecuniary mulct or punishment imposed by a competent jurisdiction, and was so called because it was said *finem facere de transgressione* — to make an end of the transgression. The statute law has seldom determined the amount of fines to be inflicted for particular offences, and the common law never. They vary according to the aggravation or otherwise of the offence, the quality and condition of the parties, and numerous other circumstances. This power, however, which is in the hands of the court, is far from being wholly arbitrary; for the Constitution of the U. States directs that "excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishment inflicted." It is not usual to inflict a larger fine than a man is able to pay without touching the implements of his livelihood; but instead thereof, to inflict a limited imprisonment.

(*Eng. Law.*) An amicable composition or agreement of a suit, either actual or fictitious, by leave of the court, by which the lands in question become or are acknowledged to be the right of one of the parties.

—*v. n.* To impose a pecuniary penalty for an offence; to set a fine on by judgment of a court; to punish by fine.

Fine, in *New York*, a post-township of St. Lawrence co.; *pop.* about 600.

Fine Arts, *n. pl.* This term is generally applied to those arts in which the artist seeks chiefly to give pleasure by the immediate impression produced on the mind by his work. These arts are thus distinguished from arts which are designed to answer some practical purpose, and so have been termed *useful*. By some, the term fine arts, which is generally taken to include those which appeal to the eye and ear alike, has been limited to the arts of *painting*, *sculpture*, and *architecture*. — *Antique art.* In its general acceptation, the term *A. A.* is understood to be that of a period antecedent to the revival of the classical studies in Western Europe, or before the *risorgimento*, or *renaissance*, of the arts from their assumed period of lethargy. There was, in fact, a distinct character about the productions of the artists of the more ancient and the more modern times, which was sufficiently marked to produce in the best of them a separate style of art, and which has led to the establishment of the schools of the so-called antique and modern styles; the mediæval arts form, as it were, an intermediate class, which was as distinctly marked as any of the other styles. The antique school was distinguished by an anthropomorphism and a divination of the human form; the mediæval school was formed upon and characterized by a species of contempt for the human figure, and an aspiration after an ideal perfection, and therefore there is something vague and undefined in its efforts to represent the objects it copied; while the modern school has united the indefiniteness of its aim with that clearness of the perception of its objects which is so marked a characteristic of its productions. The antique schools date from the dawn of civilization to the end of the tenth cent.; the mediæval schools date from the tenth to the fifteenth cent.; and the modern schools have continued the traditions of the masters of art to the present times. The works of the various authors are respectively known by the names of their actual schools, and are called *antique*, *mediæval*, or *modern*, as they belong either to the one or the other of them.

Fine'-draw, *v. a.* To sew up, as a rent, so nicely that when the parts are drawn together, the rent is not perceived.

Fine'-drawer, *n.* One who fine-draws.

Fine'-drawing, *n.* The dexterous sewing of rents.

Fineer', *v. a.* See VENEER.

Fine'-fingered, *a.* Accurate in work; as, a *fine-fingered* workman.

Fine'ly, *adv.* In minute parts; gayly; handsomely; beautifully; elegantly; very favorably; nicely; delicately.

Fine'ness, *n.* Elegance; beauty; delicacy; niceness. — The quality of being composed of fine materials. — Keenness, or sharpness of edge, as of an axe. — Show; splendor; gayety of appearance.

"The *fineness* of clothes destroys ease in wearing them."
Decay of Piety.

—Subtlety; artfulness; ingenuity. — Purity; freedom from dross or base mixtures.

Fin'er, *n.* One who refines or purifies.

Fin'ery *n.* Show; splendor; gayety of colors or appearance; showy articles of dress; gay clothes, jewels, trinkets, &c. — The furnace in which cast-iron is converted into malleable iron.

Fin'ery Cin'der, *n.* The slag resulting from the refining of cast-iron. — See SLAG.

Fine'-spoken, *a.* Using fine phrases.

Fine'-spun, *a.* Delicately interwoven; composed of fine thread.

—Artfully contrived; as, a *fine-spun* theory.

Finesse', *n.* [Fr.] Artifice; stratagem; subtlety of contrivance to gain a point; as, the *finesse* of diplomacy.

—*v. a.* To use trickery or artifice.

Finess'ing, *n.* The act or practice of artifice.

Fine'-still, *v. a.* To distil spirits from molasses.

Fine'-still'ing, *n.* The distillation of spirits from molasses or other saccharine matter.

Fine'-stuff, *n.* The second coat of plaster for the walls of a room.

Fines'ville, in *New Jersey*, a village of Warren co., on the Musconetcong Creek, about 20 m. S.S.W. of Belvidere.

Fin'ew, *n.* [A. S. *finie*, mouldy.] The state of being mouldy; mouldiness.

Fin'-fish, *n.* (*Ichthy.*) A small species of whale.

Fin'-footed, *a.* Having palmated feet, or feet with toes connected by a membrane; web-footed; palmipedous.

Fingal, (*fin'gawl,*) a personage celebrated in the poems of Ossian, who was his son. He was prince of Morven, a province of ancient Caledonia, and struggled against the power of the Romans, who were in his time the rulers of England. He also undertook warlike expeditions to the Orkneys, Ireland, and even Sweden, and was a prince of a highly chivalric character. Indeed, as painted by Ossian, he was a great hero, and the father of his people. Lived in the 3d cent.

Fingal, (*fin'gawl,*) a district of Ireland, co. Dublin, where are settled the descendants of some Finns or Norwegians, who still retain a dialect and other features of their origin.

Fingal, a village of Upper Canada, co. of Middlesex, about 157 m. S.W. of Toronto.

Fin'gal's Cave, a curious cavern (see Figs. 298, 299) formed of basaltic columns, situate in the isle of Staffa, one of the Hebrides, on the W. coast of Scotland, 25 m. from Oban. — See BASALT.

Fin'ger, *n.* [A.S. and Ger. *finger*; Icel. *fingr*. The root is found in Icel. *fang*, a seizing, a taking.] One of the five extreme parts of the hand. — One of the four extremities of the hand, as contradistinguished from the thumbs; as, "between the *finger* and thumb." (*Shaks.*) An ancient measure — the fourth part of a palm; the breadth of a finger.

(*Mus.*) Ability in execution, particularly upon a keyed instrument; as, "a rapid or delicate *finger*." — *Moore.*

—*v. a.* To play, as a musical instrument. — To touch lightly; to toy with; as, "to *finger* papers." (*Shaks.*) — To touch unseasonably or thievishly; as, to *finger* the pockets of another. — To perform any work exquisitely with the fingers.

—*v. n.* To dispose the fingers aptly to play upon a musical instrument.

Fin'ger-board, *n.* [A. S.] (*Mus.*) The black board attached to the necks of instruments of the viol class, on which the strings are pressed by the fingers for the purpose of adjusting their lengths so as to produce the different sounds. The whole of the keys, both black and white, of a piano or organ are also so called.

Fin'ger-bowl, *n.* Same as FINGER-GLASS, *q. v.*

Fin'gered, *p. a.* Having fingers, or parts like fingers.

(*Bot.*) Digitate.

(*Mus.*) Touched or played on, as an instrument. — Marked with figures showing the fingers to be touched. Formed by pressing the fingers on a string, as a note.
Worcester.

Fin'ger-fern, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ASPLENIUM.
Fin'ger-glass, *n.* A glass vessel to hold water for rinsing the fingers after dessert.
Fin'ger-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of the genus *Digitaria*. — See MILLET.
Fin'gerin, *n.* Worsted spun from combed wool, on a small wheel.
Fin'gering, *n.* The act of touching lightly or handling; as, the mere *fingering* of money.
—Delicate work made with the fingers.
(*Mus.*) The art of arranging the fingers on any musical instrument so as to produce the required notes in an easy and graceful manner. A good method of *F.* is of the utmost importance to the student, as without it the easiest passages will often appear difficult, and the difficult ones almost impracticable.
Fin'ger-parted, *a.* (*Bot.*) Divided into lobes; having a fanciful resemblance to the five fingers of the human hand. — *Loudon.*
Fin'ger-plate, *n.* An ornamental plate attached to the edge of a door to prevent the soiling of the paint by the hands of those passing in and out.
Fin'ger-post, *n.* A post having a finger to direct passengers.
Fin'ger-ring, *n.* An ornamental ring of gold, or other material, to be worn upon the finger.
Fin'ger-shell, *n.* (*Conch.*) A shell shaped like a finger.
Fin'ger-stall, *n.* A cot of leather or other material worn by workmen as a protection for the finger.
Fin'ger-stone, *n.* (*Geol.*) A fossil resembling an arrow.
Fin'grigo, *n.* (*Bot.*) See PISONIA.
Fin'groms, *n. pl.* Woollen cloth made of combed wool.
Fin'ial, *n.* [Lat. *finis*, end, termination.] (*Arch.*) In Gothic architecture, the carved ornament which surmounts the top of pinnacles, gables, canopies, mouldings, &c. It is generally in the form of foliage clustering around a knob or boss. The ornament called a poppy-head, frequently used to finish the upright sides of open pews in churches, is a *F.* The fine example of decorated style in Fig. 1016 shows the application of *F.* to a doorway.



Fig. 1015. — FINIAL.
(At King's College, Cambridge.)



Fig. 1016. — DOORWAY IN DECORATED GOTHIC STYLE.
(From Crick, England; 14th century.)

Fin'ical, *a.* [From FINE, *q. v.*] Over-nice; spruce; foppish; pretending to superfluous elegance; affectedly nice, or showy.
"I cannot hear a *finical* fop romancing." — *L'Estrange.*
Finical'ity, *n.* State of being finical or foppish.
Fin'ically, *adv.* With great nicety or spruceness; foppishly.
Fin'icalness, *n.* Extreme nicety in dress, manners, or appearance; foppishness.
Finific, *n.* [Lat. *finis*, an end, and *facere*, to make.] A limiting element or quality.
"The essential *finific* in the form of the finite." — *Coleridge.*
Fin'ikin, *a.* [From *fine*, with dim. termin.] Precisely particular, or nice in trifles; pottering; idly busy; of would-be importance; as, a *finikin* man.
Fin'ing, *n.* The act of imposing a fine.
(*Manuf.*) The process of refining, purifying, or clarifying turbid liquors. The simplest mode of *F.* is by passing the liquor through a porous substance that retains the solids and allows the clear liquid to pass through (see FILTER); but this method is only applicable to particles mechanically suspended in a limpid liquid. When the liquid contains mucilaginous or other matter, that readily clogs the filter, some other means of *F.* must be used. Such is the case with all malt liquors and most wines when turbid. When in good condition, these do not usually require *F.*, as the suspended matter agglomerates, and sinks to the bottom shortly after the fermentation is completed. When this does not take place, some means of promoting such action are usually adopted. One of the simplest is to add soluble albumen, such as white of egg, to a portion of the liquid, and after beating it well in this, to add the mixture, and stir it into the whole of the liquid. Upon the application of heat, the albumen coagulates and contracts from its diffusion into a scum, enveloping and drawing together the suspended matter. The scum is then easily removed. This method is adopted for syrups and other liquids that may be heated without mischief. In making clear soups, the albumen of the meat performs this function. As alcohol coagulates albumen, it may be used for *F.* wines and cordials without the application of heat. It is generally used for red wines. Malt liquors are usually fined by means of gelatine, either isinglass or cheaper substitutes being used. One pound of isinglass is soaked in three or four pints of water, or sour beer, then more sour liquor added as the isinglass swells, until it amounts to about a gallon. The jelly thus formed is next dissolved in seven or eight gallons of the liquor to be fined. This solution, having the consistence of a syrup, is called *brewers' finings*, and about a pint to a pint and a half is added to a barrel of ale or porter, or to a hogshead of cider or wine. The action of this depends upon the combination of the gelatine with the astringent matter (*tannic acid*) of the liquor, forming thereby an insoluble solid, which sinks to the bottom, and carries with it, like the coagulating albumen, the suspended matter; but as the flavor of malt liquors partly depends upon the astringents they contain, the *F.* affects the flavor: the astringents also help to preserve the liquor, and hence their removal is in this respect disadvantageous. Malt liquors thus fined do not "stand well on draught." The use of gelatine for *F.* red wines is objectionable, as in most of these the astringent flavor is an esteemed quality, and therefore albumen is preferred.— There are other methods of *F.*, but all of them are more or less objectionable. Liquors that are unusually difficult to fine are called *stubborn* by coopers and cellarmen.
—*n. pl.* A preparation of isinglass, gelatine, or other substances, for clarifying beer, syrup of sugar, &c.
Fin'ing-pot, *n.* A vessel used in refining metals.
Fin'ish, *v. a.* [Fr. *finir*, p. pr. *finisant*; Lat. *finio*, *finitus*.] To end; to terminate; to arrive at the end of, in execution or performance; to complete; to bring to an end; to put an end to; to close; to conclude; as, to *finish* a day's work.
"Heroically hath *finish'd* a life heroic." — *Milton.*
—To perfect: to accomplish; to polish to the degree of excellence intended.
"Itis a *finish'd* work, and perfect in its kind." — *Blackmore.*
—*n.* That which finishes, completes, or perfects; the last touch of polish or excellence; as, there 's a degree of *finish* about the picture.
Finished, (*fin'isht,*) *p. a.* Complete; perfect; polished to the highest degree of excellence; as, a *finished* gentleman.
Finished work. (*Mach.*) Work, whether complete or uncomplete, that is made smooth or polished.
Fin'isher, *n.* One who finishes, or completely performs; one who, or that which, puts an end to; one who makes complete or perfect.
"Death a *finisher* of all his troubles." — *Hooker.*
(*Mach.*) A person who gives the finishing strokes or touches to work.
Finistere, the extreme W. dep. of France, formerly a part of the prov. Brittany, between Lat. 47° 45′ and 48° 45′ N., and Lon. 3° 20′ and 4° 50′ W., surrounded on three sides by the Atlantic and British Channel, and having E. the deps. Côtes-du-Nord and Morbihan. Length, N. to S., 65 m.; breadth, abt. 55 m.; *area*, 2,690 sq. m., or 672,112 hectares. The coasts of this dep. are generally steep, rocky, and indented with many bays and harbors, some of which, as that of Brest, are of the first excellence. Numerous small islands skirt the coast. *Surface.* Diversified, two chains of hills running through the dep. E. to W. *Soil.* Various. *Climate.* Humid, and subject to tempests and fogs. *Prod.* Agriculture is in a backward state, although oats, rye, wheat, barley, flax, and potatoes are largely raised. Pasturage is excellent, rearing large numbers of cattle. The condition of the farmers is, on the whole, prosperous. Cider is, for all classes, the favorite and almost only drink. The fisheries yield a good return. *Min.* The mines of lead at Poullaouen and Huelgoet, are the most productive in France. *Manuf.* Sail-cloth, linen, ropes, leather, oil, tobacco, &c. *Chief towns.* Quimper (the cap.), Brest, and Morlaix. *Pop.* 695,609.
Finite, (*fi'nīte,*) *a.* [Lat. *finitus* — *finio*, *finis*.] Having a limit; limited; bounded; terminable; — in contradistinction to *infinite*; as, a *finite* being.
Finite force. (*Phys.*) A force that acts for a finite time, such as the force of gravity.
Fi'nitely, *adv.* Within limits; to a certain degree only.
Fi'niteness, *n.* State of being finite; limitation; confinement within certain boundaries; as, "*finiteness* of natural powers." — *Norris.*
Finks'burgh, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Carroll co., abt. 50 m. N.W. of Annapolis.
Fin'land, (GRAND-DUCHY of,) (called by the natives, *Suomen-maa*, "land of marshes,") a country of N. Europe, including (with the exception of part of Lapland) the extreme N.W. portion of the Russian empire. It lies between Lat. 59° 50′ and 70° 25′ N., and Lon. 21° and 32½° E.; having N. Russian Lapland: E the govts. of Archangel and Olonetz; S. Lake Ladoga, the govt. of St. Petersburg, and the Gulf of Finland; and W. Sweden and the Gulf of Bothnia. Length, N N.E. and S. S.W., 600 m.; average breadth abt. 240 m. *Total area*, 136,000 Eng. sq. m.; divided into 8 provs. DESC. *F.* consists principally of a table-land from 400 to 600 feet above the level of the sea, and interspersed with hills of no great elevation. In the N., however, the Manselka Mountains have an average height of between 3,000 and 4,000 ft. The coasts, particularly on the S., are surrounded by a vast number of rocky islets, separated from the main-land and from each other by intricate and narrow channels, rendering the shores of the country easy of defence in case of hostile attack by sea. But the chief natural feature of *F.* is its myriads of lakes, which spread like a network over a large proportion of its surface; some of them being of very considerable size. The greater number of these are in the S. and E.; they have frequent communications with each other, and generally abound with islands. There are numerous rivers, but none of much importance. *Climate*, rigorous. Even in the S. the winter lasts from 6 to 7 months, and in the N. from 8 to 9 months. Dense fogs are very frequent; heavy rains take place in autumn, and in May and June the thaws put a stop to nearly all travelling. In the N. the sun is absent during Dec. and Jan.; but during the short summer, while that luminary is almost perpetually above the horizon, the heat is often very great; and near Uleaborg, in abt. 65° Lat., the corn is sown and reaped within 6 or 7 weeks. Crops in all parts of the duchy are exposed to the double danger of being destroyed by sudden frosts, and by the ravages of a variety of caterpillar called *turila* by the natives. The principal geological formations are granite, which very easily disintegrates, hard limestone, and slate. *Soil*, for the most part stony and poor. *Min.* Iron, copper, marble, sulphur. *Prod.* Rye, oats, and barley. The most important products are, however, timber, deals, potash, pitch, tar, and rosin; all of which articles are extensively exported. Next to agriculture, stock-breeding and fishing form the leading occupations of the inhab. *Manuf.* None of importance. *Chief towns.* Helsingfors (the cap.), Abo, Uleaborg, and Tornes. *Hist.* The Finns were Pagans, living under their own independent kings till the 12th cent., about the middle of which the country was conquered by the Swedes, who introduced Christianity. The prov. of Wyborg was conquered and annexed to Russia by Peter the Great, in 1721; the remainder of the country became part of the Russian dominions (also by conquest) in 1809. Ever since that period the Russian govt. has endeavored, by conciliating the Finnish party, and promoting objects of national importance, to attach the bulk of the population to its interests; and in this it is said to have been eminently successful. *Pop.* Chiefly Finns and Lapps, 1875, 1,913,647. — See FINNISH LANGUAGE.
Fin'land, (GULF OF,) one of the great arms of the Baltic Sea, extending E. and N between Lat. 58° 40′ and 60° 40′, and between Lon. 23° and 30° 10′ E. It has a length of 260 m., by a varying width of between 25 and 90 m. Numerous islands dot its waters, the principal of which is Cotlin Ostrof, or Kotlinoi, upon which the great Russian arsenal of Cronstadt (*q. v.*) is situate.
Fin'less, *a.* Without fins; wanting fins, as a fish.
Fin'ley, in *Missouri*, a village and township of Green co., about 130 m. S.S.W. of Jefferson City.
—A village and township of Webster co., about 24 m. E.S.E. of Springfield; *pop.* of township about 800.
Fin'ley, or **Find'ley,** in *Ohio*. See FINDLAY.
Finley Station, in *N. Jersey*, a P.O. of Cumberland co.
Fin'leyville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Washington co., abt. 180 m. S.W. of Harrisburg.
Fin'mark, [Nor. *Finmarkens*,] an extensive prov. or *arot* of Norway, forming the most N. portion of continental Europe, and lying between Russian Lapland and the Arctic Ocean. *Area*, estim. at 27,500 sq. m. *Desc.* Bleak and sterile, but yielding crops of rye and potatoes. The inhabitants are principally engaged in the cod-fisheries. *Pop.* Finns and Lapps, estim. at 22,000.
Finn, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Finland; a Fin.
Finn, a river of Ireland, rising in co. Donegal, which after a course of 24 m. empties into Lough Foyle, near Lifford.
Fin'nan, or **Fin'don,** a fishing-village of Scotland, co. Kincardine, 6 m. S. of Aberdeen. It is a poor place, but has been long celebrated for its preparation of smoked haddocks, known, far and wide, as "Finnan haddocks" or "haddies." This delicacy is prepared by gutting, cleaning, splitting, and smoking the fish. The most particular part of the process is the smoking, which should be done by the green branches of the fir-tree, or still better, spruce; thus communicating to the fish its peculiar odor and bright yellow color. A somewhat similar result may be effected by the use of pyroligneous acid; but nothing else but the fir has ever been used for the purpose at *F.* and other places on the coast. The genuine Finnan haddock should never be kept above two, or, at the furthest, three days after it has been cured, should be roasted by a very quick fire, and served up immediately.

Finned, (*find,*) *a.* With a broad edge on either side, as a plough.

Fin'ner, *n.* Same as FINBACK, *q. v.*

Fin'nikin, *n.* [Prov. Eng. See FINIKIN.] A sort of crested pigeon.

Fin'nish, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining or relating to Finland.

Fin'nish Language and Literature. The language of Finland forms one of the chief branches of the Uralo-Altaic family, being, with the Esthonic and Lappish collaterals, kindred to the languages of the Urgrians, or Eastern Turks, Osmanli Turks, Samoyedes, and other Tartars, Magyars, Mongols, and Tunguses, whose chief branch are the Mantchoos. All these constitute the so-called Scythic, or Turanian, or Allophylic family. The Finnish comprises a number of dialects, of which the principal are the lower, which is used along the coasts, its Abo variety being that which is used in books; and the upper, which is spoken in the inland regions, divided into the sub-dialects of Ulea and Viborg. It is written in Latin or German characters; but the letters *b, c, d, f, g* occur only in a few foreign words, and *q* is obsolete. It is, however, rich in vowel sounds, having no fewer than eight, *ä* and *ö* standing at the end of the alphabet. It has also many diphthongs, and, according to Rask, it has the most harmonious of tongues. The nouns have fourteen cases, which are expressed by suffixes or post-positions to the nominative, and plurality is denoted for the nominative by suffixing *t*, and for the other cases by inserting *i* before their endings. There are only two declensions, the one for nouns ending in a vowel, the other for those ending in a consonant. The declension of adjectives is essentially the same as that of substantives, while the comparative ends in *mbi* and the superlative in *in*. There are no grammatic genders, the sexes being indicated either by distinct words or by epithets. The verbs have only two simple tenses,—the present and the past, the others being periphrastic. Their conjugation is complicated, their voices, moods, and other nice shades of meaning being expressed by certain syllables inserted between the root and the personal suffixes. There are no separate particles, and all their prepositions are placed at the end of the words to which they are related. From the number of syllables thus brought together, some of the words are of great length (from eight to ten, and sometimes even as many as eighteen syllables); but in this way the most complicated ideas may often be expressed in one word, which would require several in most other languages. The construction is extremely free, without endangering the clearness of the sense. There can be little doubt, from the character and construction of the language, that this is not only one of the most ancient, but one of the purest of the whole Asiatic-European family, being less mixed with foreign elements than the Hungarian, Turkish, or Mongolian. The literature of Finland is particularly rich in popular songs or *runes*, which are sung by the *runolainen*, or songmen, to the sound of the favorite national instrument, the *kantele*, a species of harp with five wire strings. In 1834, the Finlandic Society of Literature was established at Helsingfors, and has done much to spread a knowledge of, and develop a taste for this language. Its publications have given a great stimulus to the study of the Finnish language; and while the upper classes still cling to the use of the Swedish, the peasantry welcome with avidity every addition to the limited stock of their printed literature. Newspapers and periodicals in their native tongue now circulate among them, and are eagerly read. A Finnish translation of the New Testament appeared in 1548, and a portion of the Old Testament in 1552; but the whole Bible was not translated into Finnish till 1642. The best grammar of the language is that of Jacob Juden, in Swedish (Viborg, 1818), and the best dictionary that of Lonnrot, Helsingfors, 1853.

Finn's Point, in *New Jersey*, a point of Salem co., extending into the Delaware River, about 4 m. above Salem Creek.

Fin'ny, *a.* Furnished with fins; having reference to fish; as, the *finny* tribes.

Finos, (*fē'noz.*) *n. pl.* [Sp. pl. of *fino*, fine wool.] The secondary class of wool obtained from Merino sheep.

Fins'bury, a parliamentary borough of England, forming a division of London, the British metropolis, and lying between Hackney on the N., the Tower Hamlets on the E., Marylebone on the W., and the city of London and liberties of Westminster on the S. *Pop.* 356,149.

Fin'-scale, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An English provincialism for the RUDD, *q. v.*

Finster-Aar'horn, the highest peak of the Bernese Alps, in Switzerland, between Berne and the Valais. Height, 14,020 feet.

Fin-toed, (*fin'tōd,*) *a.* Palmiped; palmated; having a membrane between the toes, as aquatic fowls.

Fio'ra, a river of S. Italy, having its source near Mt. Amiata, and embouching into the Mediterranean near Civita Vecchia, after a course of 40 m.

Fiord, (*fyord*, pronounced in one syllable.) [Dan. and Nor.; Icel. *fiördr.*] (*Geog.*) An inlet of the sea, generally long, narrow, and deep;—a term applied in Scandinavian countries to any bay, creek, or arm of the sea which extends inland, and sometimes used to express an inland lake or considerable sheet of water: as, Sogne *Fiord*. The *F.* of Iceland, like those which indent the granitic coasts of Norway, were formed by immense flows of lava, raised and rent by subterraneous forces. These immense crevasses raising their huge beds to a great height above the level of the sea, present, through the lapse and disintegration of the rock, the appearance of crenellated walls, of huge pyramids, ruins, and monuments. In the southern part of the island, the caverns, basaltic colonnades, and natural arches of Stapi (Fig. 1017) remind one of the strangest formations of Ireland, and the beautiful grotto of Antrim. These gulfs, often but half a mile in width, extend as far as 5 or 6 miles into the mountains, where they are surrounded on all sides by perpendicular rocks, rising to an immense

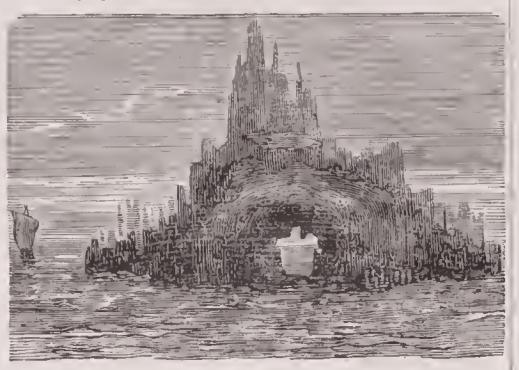


Fig. 1017.—NATURAL ARCH OF STAPI, (Iceland.)

height. "The upper half of these gigantic walls," says M. Krug de Nidda, in his remarkable work on Iceland, "covered with eternal snow, is concealed among dense clouds;—there one finds no further trace of life, all is death and solitude; nothing human is found amid these masses heaped together by nature; no forests nor trees; rocks bare, and generally too steep to give hold to the humblest vegetation; no other sound than the breaking of the sea, repeated by the echoes; no other motion than that of the snow-fed torrents, which furrow the sides of the rocks, like ribbons of silver." "Toward midnight," adds M. Robert, (*Travels in Iceland,*) "at the season when, in northern countries, the sun is always above the horizon, and when the air is perfectly calm and pure, there reigns in the depths of these *fiords* an indefinable, mysterious light, which I have seen nowhere but in Iceland; one might call them so many sanctuaries where nature is at rest."

Fiorenzuola, (*fe-o-rain-zoo-o'la.*) a town of Central Italy, prov. Piacenza, on the Lardi, 15 m. S.E. of Piacenza. *Manuf.* Unimportant. Cardinal Alberoni was B. here. *Pop.* 6,475.—Also, the name of several other Italian towns, too small to notice.

Fi'orite, *n.*. (*Min.*) A silicious incrustation, occurring near Santa Fiora, Italy, also in Ischia and at the Solfatera near Naples in globular, botryoidal and stalactitic concretions, pearly in lustre.

Fip'penny-bit, *n.* A silver coin of the value of five pence sterling; also, applied, occasionally, to the sum of five pence in general.

Fir, *n.* [A.S. *furh;* Ger. *föhre*, pine; Scot. *fir;* Dan. *fyrr;* allied to A. S. *fyr*, and Gr. *pyr*, fire.] (*Bot.*) The common name of a large number of coniferous trees, of a pyramidal form and elegant proportions. This name is often used in a sense co-extensive with the widest sense of the word PINE (*q. v.*), and therefore so as to include a large portion of the PINACEÆ (*coniferæ*), or at least the whole of the Linnæan genus *Pinus*. But the



Fig. 1018. — SILVER FIR, (*Abies picea.*)

name *fir* is also often used in a more restricted signification, and the trees so designated are those forming the genus *Abies* of some authors, *Abies* and *Picea* of others, which the greater number of botanists have now agreed in separating from *Pinus*. In the classification of Lindley, all the firs are included in the genus *Abies*. The common SILVER FIR, *Abies picea*, has erect cylindrical cones, 5–6 inches long, and two-rowed leaves, with two white lines upon the under side. It forms considerable woods upon the mountains of Central Europe and of the north of Asia, and attains a height of 150–180 feet, and an age of 300 years. The wood is white, contains little resin, is very soft and light, and is employed for the ordinary purposes of coopers, turners, and joiners, and in ship and house carpentry, also for making bandboxes, and for many fine purposes, especially for the sounding-boards of musical instruments. It yields the beautiful clear turpentine known as Strasburg Turpentine. Very similar to the Silver Fir, but generally of much smaller size, and indeed seldom much above 40 feet in height, is the BALM-OF-GILEAD FIR (*Abies balsamea*), a native of this country, from Virginia to Canada. The wood is of little value, but the tree yields the *Canada balsam*. (See TURPENTINE.) The other important species of firs will be seen under their particular names.

Fire, *n.* [A.S. *fyr;* O. Sax. and O. Ger. *fiur;* Fris. *fior;* Ger. *feuer;* Dan. *vuur;* akin to Gr. *pyr;* Goth. *funa* = Sansk. *parana*, pure, *pâvaka*, fire—*pû*, to purify.] The great agent of purification; that one of the so-called four elements which burns, inflames, warms, or heats; the igneous principle; heat and light emanating visibly, perceptibly, and simultaneously from any body; caloric; the effect of combustion.

"Then air succeeds, in lightness next to *fire*." —*Dryden.*

—The burning of fuel upon a hearth: a conflagration: a burning; a flame; as, make a good *fire*, the place took *fire*, &c.—Light; lustre; splendor; as, "Stars, hide your *fires!*" (*Shaks.*)—Torture by burning; the punishment of the impenitent in another state; trouble; severe ordeal; affliction.

"Like a pale martyr in his shirt of *fire*." — *Alex. Smith.*

—Ardor of temper; violence of passion; ardent affection; the passion of love; ardor; heat of the feelings.

"The *fire* of love in youthful blood, but for a moment burns." *Shadwell.*

—Liveliness of imagination; vigor of fancy; intellectual brightness and activity; animation; force of sentiment or expression; intellectual and moral enthusiasm; as, the poet's *fire*.

"Exact Racine, and Corneille's noble *fire*,
Taught us that France had something to admire." — *Pope.*

(*Hist.*) The terrific energy of fire, the most important agent of civilization, the similarity of its effects with that of the sun, its intimate connection with light, its terrible and yet genial power, and the beauty of its changeful flame, easily account for the reverence in which it was held in ancient times. At a period when cause and effect, form and essence, were not distinctly separated, fire became an object of religious veneration, a distinguished element in mythology, an expressive symbol in poetry, and an important agent in the systems of cosmogony. It gained a place among the elements, and for a long time was believed to be a constituent part in the composition of all bodies, and to require only the concurrence of favorable circumstances to develop its activity. At a later period, fire, under the name of *phlogiston*, was considered to be the source of all chemical action. At the present day, the phenomena which were formerly ascribed to fire are attributed to the effects of heat.—See COMBUSTION and HEAT.

(*Mil.*) A discharge of musketry or small arms; as, the column advanced under a heavy *fire*.—*Direct fire.* (*Mil.*) See DIRECT.—*Greek fire.* See GREEK FIRE.—*Horizontal fire.* (*Mil.*) See HORIZONTAL.—*On fire.* Burning; in a state of combustion; as, a house *on fire*.—*Plunging fire.* (*Mil.*) See PLUNGING.—*Running fire.* (*Mil.*) The rapid, rattling discharge of musketry kept up in succession by troops.

To set on fire, or *a-fire*, to cause to burn; to inflame; as, "Desire may *set* her heart *a-fire*." — *Carew.*

—*v. a.* To set on fire; to kindle; to cause to burn, or enter into a state of combustion; as, to *fire* a chimney, to *fire* a city, &c.

"The aspiring youth that *fired* th' Ephesian dome
Outlives in fame the pious fool that raised it."—*Colley Cibber.*

—To inflame; to excite; to irritate, as the passions; as, *fired* with anger.—To infuse animation into; to give life and spirit to; as, to *fire* the enthusiasm of men.—To cause to explode; to discharge; to ignite the charge of a gun or fire-arm; as, *fire* blank cartridge.

—*v. n.* To take fire; to be kindled.—To be excited, irritated, or inflamed with passion.—To discharge artillery or fire-arms; as, the *firing* could be heard at a great distance. "The fainting Dutch remotely *fire*."—*To fire up*, to allow one's temper to burst forth; to grow angry; to get into a passion.

"He *fired up*, and stood vigorously on his defence."—*Macaulay.*

Fire'-alarm, *n.* A signal of alarm given on the breaking out of a conflagration.—An apparatus for giving alarm of fire.

Fire-annihilator, *n.* A machine for extinguishing fires, invented by Mr. Phillips, and bearing his name. It consists of a case containing water, within which is a smaller case filled with a mixture of chlorate of potash and sugar. Dipping into the latter is a small tube containing sulphuric acid. When this tube is broken, the chlorate of potash and sugar become ignited, throwing off large quantities of mixed gases, which are non-supporters of combustion. The action is maintained by the water in the outer case becoming heated. Many other contrivances have been since invented, bearing the same ambitious name, but, so far, none have answered the purpose.

Fire'-arm, *n.* An arm or weapon which expels its charge by the explosive force of gunpowder; (usually in the plural.) See ARM, ARTILLERY, CANNON, GUN, &c.

Fire'-arrow, *n.* A small arrow or dart of iron,

furnished with a combustible charge for firing the sails, rigging, &c. of ships.

Fire'-ball, *n.* (*Mil.*) A projectile occasionally discharged from guns or mortars, for the purpose either of setting fire to, or merely illuminating some work, against which hostile operations are directed. The usual ingredients are,—mealed powder, 2; saltpetre, 1½; sulphur, 1; rosin, 1; turpentine, 2½; with pitch, tow, naphtha, &c., as circumstances dictate. The use of fire-balls has, however, been in great measure superseded by the introduction of *rockets*, q. v.

(*Meteor.*) See METEOR.

Fire-balloon', *n.* (*Pyrotech.*) A balloon sent up at night charged with fire-works, &c., which burst out into ignition at a certain height.

Fire'-bar Frame, *n.* (*Mach.*) In locomotive-engines, a frame made to fit the fire-box on which the fire-bars rest; a plan of dropping all the bars at once by a movable frame, acted on by a lever and handle outside the fire-box, has been frequently tried, but the action of the intense heat soon puts it out of working-order.

Fire'-barrel, *n.* (*Naval.*) A hollow cylindrical machine, containing combustible matter, used on board fire-ships.

Fire'-bars, *n. pl.* (*Mach.*) In locomotive engines, wedge-shaped iron bars fitted to the fire-box with the thick side uppermost, to support the fire; the ends rest on a frame; they are inclined inward, with an air space between each, to promote combustion, and are joined at one end, and supported by a rod at the other, so that the rod being withdrawn, the bars fall, and the fire-box is emptied.

Fire'-bavin, *n.* (*Naval.*) A bundle of brushwood used in fire-ships to kindle the enemy's sails, rigging, &c.

Fire'-blast, *n.* A disease of trees, plants, &c., whereby they present an appearance as of having been scorched by fire.

Fire'-board, *n.* A board used to close the orifice of a chimney during summer.

Fire'-bote, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) A tenant's lawful allowance of fuel.

Fire'-box, *n.* (*Mach.*) In locomotive-engines, the box (usually made of copper) into which the fire is placed. The outside is of iron, separated from the copper fire-box by a space of about 3 inches all around for water.—*Fire-box door*, the door opening into the fire-box, facing the locomotive tender, by which coke is supplied to the fire. — *Fire-box partition*, in large fire-boxes a division is made in the box, into which water is admitted; this division is about the height of the fire-box door, and divides the fire into two parts in a locomotive-engine, thereby increasing the heating surface of the fire-box.—*Fire-box stays*, deep strong iron stays bolted to the top of the copper fire-box, to enable it to resist the pressure of the steam; round copper or iron stays are also used to connect the outside shell to the inside box, in the proportion of about one stay to every 4 square inches of flat surface.

Fire'-brand, *n.* A piece of wood kindled, or on fire. — An incendiary; one who excites factious assemblages to action, or causes mischief, contention, or disorder.

"I have eased my father-in-law's house of a *fire-brand* to set my own house in a flame."—*L'Estrange.*

Fire'-brick, *n.* A brick capable of sustaining, without fusion, the extreme action of fire. They are used for lining furnaces, and for all kinds of brick-work exposed to intense heat which would melt common bricks. They are made from a natural compound of silica and alumina, which, when free from lime and other fluxes, is infusible under the greatest heat to which it can be subjected. Oxide of iron, however, which is present in most clays, renders the clay fusible when the silica and alumina are nearly in equal proportions, and those fire-clays are the best in which the silica is greatly in excess over the alumina. When the alumina is in excess, broken crucibles, glass-house pots, and old *F. B.*, ground to powder, are substituted for the common silicious sand used in the ordinary processes of brick-making, but which, in this case, would be injurious, as having a tendency to render the clay fusible. Fire-clay being an expensive article, it is usual, when making *F. B.* at a distance from mines, to mix with it burnt clay, for the sake of economizing the clay and diminishing its contraction.

Fire'-bridge, *n.* A partitioned space in furnaces, &c., over which the flame passes to the flues.

Fire'-brief, *n.* A circular appeal for help for sufferers by fire.

Fire'-brigade, *n.* A body of men organized to manage an engine, ladders, &c., in the extinguishing of fires.

Fire'-brush, *n.* A brush used for sweeping hearths, &c.

Fire'-bucket, *n.* A bucket belonging to a fire-engine. — A bucket used on shipboard, &c., to carry water for putting out fires.

Fire'-clay, *n.* (*Min.*) A clay capable of bearing great heat without melting or vitrifying. *F. C.* should be nearly pure silicate of alumina, and contain no iron, lime, or magnesia. At Baltimore, fire-bricks are manufactured from the tertiary clays of eastern Maryland. In England a slate clay from the coal series is employed.—See BRICK.

Fire'-cock, *n.* A cock or spout to allow water to escape for putting out a fire.

Fire'-company, *n.* A company of persons employed in the management of a fire-engine.

Fire'-cracker, *n.* (*Pyrotech.*) Same as CRACKER, *q. v.*

Fire'-cross, *n.* See FIERY CROSS.

Fire'-damp, *n.* A miner's term for the explosive mixture of light carburetted hydrogen and air found in coal-mines; named in contradistinction to *choke-damp*, which chokes or extinguishes flame.—See MARSH-GAS.

Fire'-dog, *n.* See ANDIRON.

Fire'-drake, *n.* A fiery dragon or serpent; as, "the rustling of the *fire-drake*." (*Drayton.*)—An ignis fatuus; a meteoric illusion.—A puddler; one who works at a furnace.

Fire'-dress, *n.* A kind of dress or body-covering which enables the wearer to approach with impunity, and even to pass through, a fierce flame, to rescue lives or property, or to extinguish fire.

Fire'-eater, *n.* One who pretends to eat fire;—hence, a cant term for a fighting character, duellist, or desperado.

Fire-engine, *n.* A machine contrived for the purpose of extinguishing fires by throwing water upon them from a jet. Previous to the invention of the modern fire-engine, there were various modes of extinguishing fires. Juvenal and Pliny both mention methods, and Pliny the younger speaks of pipes (siphones) being used to put out fires. Augustus appointed seven bands of firemen at Rome, each of which had the care of two divisions of the city; each band had a captain, and at the head of the whole body was the prefect of the watch. The earliest account, however, of any machine resembling the modern fire-engine is given by a Jesuit named Caspar Schott, in 1657. It was a sort of force-pump, and was worked by 28 men; it threw a stream of water, an inch in diameter, to the height of 80 feet. After that time, the use of fire-engines became more general; but two important parts of the machine were not introduced till a later period; viz., the flexible hose and the air-chamber. The rise of flexible tubes is obvious, and the air-chamber, which depends for its value on the increased elasticity of the air when compressed into less than its usual bulk, gives a steady and uninterrupted stream of water. The use of leathern pipes was first devised by two natives of Holland, named Vanderheide, in 1672. After the invention of the air-chamber, all new improvements were merely in details. The modern engine consists generally of two vertical double-acting (or sometimes 4 single-acting) force-pumps, worked by means of long brakes, that enable many men to assist in using them. The pumps discharge into one common reservoir, the upper part of which contains air that by its elasticity causes the water to flow in a uniform stream through the discharge-pipe. From this pipe the water is conducted any desired distance through the leathern hose, and discharged through a strong tapering metallic pipe, that is held in the hand to direct the stream upon the fire. A suction-pipe is attached to the lower end of the pump when necessary, but it is not required when the stream of water introduced to supply the pumps has sufficient head. The whole machine is placed upon a carriage expressly constructed for it, and furnished with such implements as are likely to be wanted at a fire. In working the *F. E.*, ropes are sometimes made fast to the brakes, and passing through blocks at the bottom of the carriage, are hauled upon by a number of men with each down-stroke. Some engines have the pumps arranged horizontally, and men sit on the top and work as in rowing a boat. In most of the cities of the United States, the engines are managed by volunteer companies of firemen, who serve without pay, but are exempted from military duty. Separate companies, called Hose companies, and Hook and Ladder companies, have charge of great supplies of hose, and of the long ladders, the iron hooks and ropes used in pulling down walls, &c., which are carried upon separate carriages. It is considered a good performance for a first-class hand-engine to throw a stream through 100 feet of hose to the height of 100 feet. Steam fire-engines have been successfully introduced into most of the large cities, and must eventually supersede all others. The first attempt to apply steam to the working of fire-engines was made by Mr. Braithwaite, in London, in 1830. After the great fire in New York, in 1835, premiums were offered for plans of steam fire-engines, and in 1841 one was built from plans of Mr. Hodges, and brought into service at fires with good effect. The great difficulties in the way of the successful use of these first engines was their great weight, and the length of time required for raising steam. The city of Cincinnati first demonstrated the practicability of this application of steam, so as to completely supersede the hand-engines in the great cities. The first of these engines was built by Mr. A. B. Latta, in 1853. This machine was very large and powerful — but very heavy — weighing upwards of 12 tons, and requiring 4 horses to haul it. This machine, with some few others, was constructed so as to apply the steam to the wheels to aid in propelling it through the streets, but this idea was soon abandoned. The controlling feature of the Cincinnati engine is the boiler. It has a square fire-box open at the top, and the upper portion of the furnace is occupied by a continuous coil of water-tubes, opening above into the steam-chamber, and the lower end connected with a force-pump outside, by means of which water is driven through the whole length of the coil. By this arrangement the steam can be raised and the engine be in working-order in from 5 to 10 minutes. These engines are heavy and complicated, but complete in their arrangements and successful in their operation. One weighing about 10,000 lbs. was exhibited in New York, in 1858, and succeeded in throwing a stream,



Fig. 1019. — STEAM FIRE-ENGINE.

through a 1⅛ inch nozzle, to the distance of 237 feet, and discharged about 375 galls. per minute. The manufacture of steam fire-engines has been brought to a great degree of perfection, though improvements still continue to be made. The great fault with most of them is their excessive weight. To overcome this, Mr. Edward Jucket has for years experimented, and having brought his labors to a successful issue, he is now engaged in building a new style, with all the advantages of the Amoskeag, and at least one-third less their weight. Two of these are now in use in Boston and Philadelphia, and are said to be the finest steam-apparatus ever built. The principal places of fabrication in this country are Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, and Manchester, N. H.

Fire'-escape, *n.* Any machine or apparatus for the purpose of enabling persons to escape from the upper stories of houses on fire. The many contrivances which have been proposed for accomplishing this desirable object are of two kinds: the first kind comprising those by means of which the escape is effected without external aid, and the second those requiring the assistance of persons without. Of the first kind the most obvious is a rope-ladder, which may be kept in a sleeping-apartment, and used, when needed, by fastening one end of it to a window-sill or bedpost. But unfortunately contrivances of this kind can rarely be of any use; for supposing them at hand when the alarm of danger is given, few persons can command the coolness and attention which are requisite for fixing and adjusting the apparatus; and even then it is only the strong and active who could safely descend by such means from a considerable height. —In escapes of the second kind, the object is to enable persons without to establish speedily a communication with an upper room, so as to afford the inmates the means of safe descent; or to remove them, if necessary, as in the case of the feeble or children. Of them, we will notice only the escape now in use in London and Paris. It is composed (Fig. 1020) of an arrangement of long ladders, capable of being drawn out after the manner of a telescope, and mounted on wheels, for easier transport from place to place. The main ladder reaches from 30 to 35 feet, and can instantly be applied to most second-floor windows by means of the carriage-lever. The upper ladder folds over the main ladder, and is raised easily into position by a rope attached to its lever-irons on either side of the main ladder; or, as recently adopted, by an arrangement of pulleys in lieu of the lever-irons. The short ladder for first floors fits in under the carriage, and is of the greatest service. Under the whole length of the main ladder is a canvas trough or bagging, made of stout sail-cloth, protected by an outer trough of copper wire-net, leaving sufficient room between for the yielding of the canvas in a person's descent. The addition of the copper wire is a great improvement, as, although not affording an entire protection against the canvas failing, it in most cases avails and prevents the possibility of any one falling through. The soaking of the canvas in alum and other solutions is also attended to; but this, while preventing its flaming, cannot remove the risk of accident from the fire charring the canvas. The available height of these escapes is about 45 feet, but some of them carry a short supplementary ladder, which can be readily fixed at the top, and which increases the length to 50 feet. Under the first or main ladder is a recess, down which the inmates of a house on fire are lowered to the ground.



Fig. 1020. — FIRE-ESCAPE.

Fire'-fanged, (*-fangd,*) *a.* [From *fire* and *fang.*] Baked; dried up;—used of compost hardened by the heat of decomposition.

Fire'-fanging, *n.* State or condition of being fire-fanged.

Fire'-flaire, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See TRYGON.

Fire-fly, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See LAMPYRIDÆ.

Fire'-guard, *n.* A wire-screen framework placed in front of a fire; a fender.

Fire, (Greek.) See GREEK FIRE.

Fire'-hook, *n.* A large hook used by firemen for pulling down walls, &c., during the conflagration of a building.

Fire'-insurance, (*-in-shūr'ans,*) *n.* See INSURANCE, *& Fire.*

Fire-irons, (*fīr'ī-ernz,*) *n. pl.* The implements belonging to a fireplace, as the shovel, tongs, poker, &c.

Fire Island, in *New York*, a post-office of Suffolk co.

Fire Island Light-house, in *New York*, a light-house on Long Island, on the S. side of Fire Island Inlet. It exhibits a revolving light from 18 lamps, 89 feet above the sea-level.

Fire'-kiln, (*-kil,*) *n.* A kiln or oven for baking or calcining anything.

Fire'less, *a.* Without fire; wanting fire; as, a *fireless* grate.

Fire'lock, *n.* A musket, or other small arm, having a lock for igniting the charge by means of a flint and steel.

"Prime all your *firelocks*, fasten well the stake."—*Gay.*

Fire'man, *n.*; *pl.* FIREMEN. A man whose business is to extinguish fires; a member of a fire-brigade or company.

"The *fireman* sweats beneath his leathern casque"—*Gay.*

—One who tends and feeds the fire in the furnace of a steam-engine.

Fire'-master, *n.* An artillery officer who looks after the preparation of rockets and other pyrotechnic compositions. (a.)

Fire'-new, *a.* Brand-new; fresh from the forge-fire; bright.

"Some excellent jests, *fire-new* from the mint."—*Shaks.*

Fire'-office, *n.* The office where the business of a fire-insurance company is carried on.

Fire'-pan, *n.* A pan for holding or carrying fire; — particularly the priming-hole in a gun or musket.

Fire'place, *n.* (*Arch.*) The name given to the square opening that is left in the wall of a house for the reception of a stove or grate. It is formed in a shallow pier or abutment of masonry, which generally projects from the face of the wall into the apartment, having recesses on either side of it. The upright sides of the opening are called the *jambs*, and the head, which is usually in the form of a cambered arch, is termed the *mantel*. A broad flat stone is fixed immediately under the jambs, which, with another stone of a similar kind that is set directly in front of it, and on which the fender rests, is called the *hearth*; sometimes, however, the stone under the jambs is called the *slab*, while the term hearth is applied to that which lies immediately in front of them. The wide square cavity inside the wall, and just above the fireplace, is gradually contracted in size until it becomes a small passage, which is termed the *chimney*, or *flue*. This contraction is generally called the *gathering*. The width of the fireplace depends on the size of the grate that it is intended to receive, varying in ordinary apartments from 18 inches to 3 feet 6 inches. Its height is never less than 3 feet. It is surrounded by the

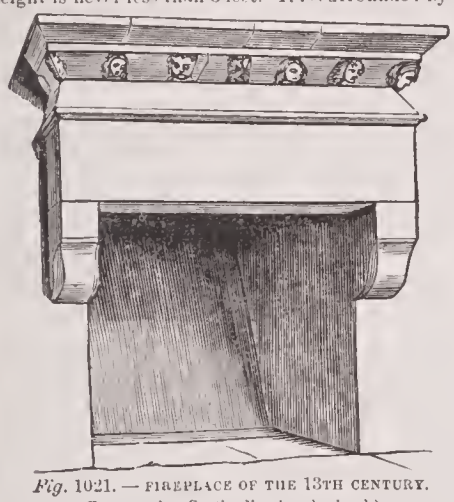


Fig. 1021. — FIREPLACE OF THE 13TH CENTURY.
(From Aydon Castle, Northumberland.)

chimney-piece, consisting of pieces of wood, slate, or marble, fitted together in the form of a frame. The vertical pieces on either side are termed the *jambs*, and the horizontal piece, which the jambs support, is called the *lintel*. The lintel is surmounted by a broad shelf in the same material, called the *mantel-piece*. The chimney-piece, whether in wood or marble, is frequently carved, and may be made a very handsome and effective architectural feature in an apartment. When chimneys were first introduced, the fire was kindled on the hearth, the fuel being supported on *andirons*, or fire-dogs, made of metal, and often elaborately ornamented. The opening above the hearth was long without any chimney-piece or ornamental dressing round it; while a projection, somewhat resembling a pent-house, or porch over a door, was brought forward from the wall of the apartment, directly over the fire-place, to act as a funnel, and to prevent the escape of the smoke into the apartment, to the discomfort of the inmates. But when greater attention was paid to domestic architecture, the chimney-piece was introduced as an embellishment, and in mansions built in the 16th century it consisted of a mass of carving and panels, which was generally carried up as far as the ceiling. The mantel-piece was introduced at a subsequent period, when the practice of adorning the wall above the fireplace with carving was discontinued. It was at first fixed at the height of 5 or 6 feet above the floor of the apartment, and was extremely narrow; in the present day it assumes the form of a broad thick slab, and projects considerably beyond the chimney-piece, being about 3 feet 9 inches, or 4 feet, above the surface of the hearth.

Fire'place, in *New York*, a post-village of Suffolk co., on Fireplace Bay, abt. 60 m. E. by N. of Brooklyn.

Fire'-plug, *n.* A plug for drawing water from a pipe or hydrant for extinguishing a fire.

Fire'-policy, *n.* A policy of fire-insurance. — See INSURANCE.

Fire'-pot, *n.* (*Mil.*) A small earthen pot or jar filled with a combustible composition, to be thrown among an enemy; a stink-pot. (These missiles are extensively used by the Chinese, Japanese, and Malays.)

—The part of a furnace for the reception of fire.

Fire'-proof, *a.* Proof against fire; incombustible; asbestine; as, a *fire-proof* safe or closet, a *fire-proof* building.

Fire'-proofing, *n.* Art or process of making fire-proof; also, the materials used therefor.

Fir'er, *n.* An incendiary; one who sets anything on fire.

Fire'-screen, *n.* A movable screen to obviate the effects of too much light or heat from the fire; a fire-guard.

(*Naut.*) A baize screen placed in the gangway leading to the powder-magazine in a ship of war.

Fire'-set, *n.* A complete set of fire-irons.

Fire'-ship, *n.* (*Naval.*) A vessel filled with combustible matter to be sent against the shipping of an enemy lying at anchor in rivers or roadsteads, after having been set on fire in several places. They were frequently used during the wars of the last two centuries and the commencement of the present one, and often proved formidable engines of destruction. They are not so dangerous now, as one or two well-directed shots from one of the heavy guns now carried by ships of war would soon shatter to atoms any of the small craft that are generally used for the purpose. An attack with *F. S.* was always made on a dark, foggy night, which would allow of their being brought into close proximity to the vessels it was desired to destroy. The wind and current being favorable, the helm of each was set in such a manner as to cause them to drift right against the enemy's ships when at anchor. When they had been brought as closely as possible to the doomed shipping, the crew lighted the fuses attached to the combustible matter on board, and took to their boats to get clear of the approaching explosion and conflagration.

Fire'-shovel, (*-shuv'l,*) *n.* An instrument for shovelling coals on, or removing them from, a fire.

Fire'side, *n.* A place near the fire or hearth; — hence, home; domestic life; the family circle; retirement; as, "Winter talk by the *fireside*."—*Bacon.*

Fire'-steel, *n.* A steel used for striking fire from a flint.

Fire'-stick, *n.* A lighted stick or brand; as, children playing with *fire-sticks*.

Fire'-stone, *n.* A kind of sandstone which bears a high degree of heat. — *Webster.*

Fire'-surface, *n.* See HEATING-SURFACE.

Fire'-telegraph, *n.* A telegraph employed to circulate intelligence of a fire throughout different parts of a city.

Fire'-tubes, *n. pl.* (*Mach.*) Tube-flues through which the fire passes, for obtaining a large heating-surface, fixed longitudinally in the middle compartment of a locomotive-engine, between the fire-box and smoke-box.

Fire'-ward, Fire-ward'en, *n.* An officer who formerly directed operations in the extinguishing of fires.

Fire'-weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ERECTITES.

Fire'-wood, *n.* Wood used for fuel.

Fire'-work, *n.* (Usually in the pl.) See PYROTECHNICS.

Fire'-worker, *n.* An artillery-officer next in rank to the FIRE-MASTER, *q. v.* (R.)

Fire'-worship, *n.* The worship of fire, prevailing chiefly in Persia, and among the Parsees of Hindostan. — See GUEBRES.

Fire'-worshipper, *n.* One who worships fire.

Fir'ing, *n.* Act of one who fires; act of discharging fire-arms; as, heavy *firing* was heard.—Act of cauterizing or applying fire to a wound, &c.; as, to *fire* a horse's pastern.

—Fuel; fire-wood; coal; peat.

"They burn the cakes, *firing* being there scarce."—*Mortimer.*

Fir'ing-iron, *n.* (*Farriery.*) An instrument used for cauterizing.

Fir'kin, *n.* [A. S. *feower*, four, and dim *kin.*] An old measure of capacity, being the fourth part of a barrel, or 7½ Imp. gal.; as, "a *firkin* of strong beer." *Arbuthnot.*

—A small cask or keg of indeterminate size; as, a *firkin* of butter.

Fir'lot, *n.* [A. S. *feover*, and Eng. *lot.*] A dry measure formerly used in Scotland, four of which constituted a BOLL, *q. v.*

Firm, *a.* [Fr. *ferme*; O. Ger. *firmôn*; Icel. *fermi*, to confirm, from Lat. *firmus*, steadfast; akin to Gr. *hermo*, *hermâtos*, a prop, support, from *ereidô*, to prop.] Steadfast; steady; stable; fixed; closely compressed; dense; hard; solid; — applied to the substance of bodies; as, *firm* flesh, *firm* muscles, *firm* wood, &c. — Not easily moved; fast; unshaken; constant; resolute; staunch; unswerving in purpose; steady in determination; as, a *firm* friend, a *firm* mind, a *firm* resolve.

"Love's artillery then checks
The breastworks of the *firmest* sex."—*Cleveland.*

—Not giving way; solid; — in contradistinction from *fluid*; as, "the *firm* land to drain."—*Roscommon.*

—Indicative of resolution or firmness; as, a *firm* demeanor, a *firm* hold of anything, a *firm* tread.

—*n.* [Sp. *firma.*] (*Com.*) Originally, a signature which firms or confirms, or gives validity to a writing or deed; whence, a commercial partnership or house of business, or the name or title under which a company transact banking, mercantile, or trading operations; as, the *firm* of Baring Brothers.

—*v. a.* To make firm or fast; to strengthen.

"He on his card and compass *firms* his eye."—*Faërie Queene.*

—To fix; to confirm; to establish; to soliblify.

"Proceed, and *firm* those omens thou hast made!"—*Pope.*

Fir'mament, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *firmamentum* — *firmo*, *firmatus* — *firmus*, steadfast, strong.] (*Astron.*) A term anciently used to signify the eighth heaven, or sphere in which the fixed stars were placed. It was called the *eighth* heaven because of the seven spheres of the planets which it surrounds. The *firmament* was supposed to have had two motions: one from E. to W., round about the poles of the ecliptic, and another and opposite motion from W. to E. These revolutions it is said to complete in 25,412 years, or, according to Copernicus, in 258,000 years; at the end of which time the fixed stars return to the exact points that they occupied prior to their revolution. In the classics, the period was denominated the *Platonic* or *great year*. — The word *F.* usually designates the expansive arch over our heads, in which all the various phenomena of the stars and planets appear to take place.

Fir'man, *n.*; *pl.* FIRMANS. [Pers. *fermân.*] In Turkey, any decree issued by the Porte and authenticated by the Sultan's own cipher or signet. Each of the ministers and members of the divan has the right of signing firmans relative to the business of his own department, but only the grand vizier is authorized to place at their head the cipher containing the interlaced letters of the sultan's name, which alone gives them force. A decree signed by the sultan's own hand is called *hatti-sherif*. The name *F.* is also applied to a passport issued either by the Porte or a pasha, enjoining the subordinate authorities to grant protection and assistance to the traveller in whose favor it is granted. In India, a written permission to trade is called a firman.

Firm'lier, *adv.* Firm in a greater degree; more firm.

Firm'ly, *adv.* In a firm manner; strongly; steadily; resolutely; constantly; immovably; as, to be *firmly* persuaded of the justice of anything.

Firm'ness, *n.* Quality of being firm; stability; steadfastness; strength; fixedness; constancy; certainty; compactness; hardness; solidity; as, *firmness* of resolution.

First, *a.* [A. S. *fyrst, fierst*, the summit; O. Ger. *first*; Ger. *erste*; Dan. *fyrste.* Root *far*, Goth. *faura.*] Foremost in time, place, or progression; earliest; primary; original.

"Who *first* offends, will *first* complain."—*Prior.*

—Preceding all others in rank, station, excellence, or estimation; chief; highest; most exalted; principal.

"*First* flower of the earth, and *first* gem of the sea."—*Moore.*

—Preceding all others of a series, number, or kind; the ordinal of one; as, *first* comes before second.

—*adv.* Before anything else in the order of time, or in order of proceeding or consideration; before all others in place or progression, or in rank.

"Heav'n has kept this spot of earth unCurst,
To show how all things were created *first*."—*Prior.*

At first, at the first, at the beginning, commencement, or origin; as, *at first* I did not appreciate him.

First or last, at one time or other; at the beginning or end; at the commencement or close.

"All are fools and lovers *first or last*."—*Dryden.*

—*n.* (*Mus.*) The upper part of a duet, trio, quartet, &c., either vocal or instrumental. — *Moore.*

First'-born, *a.* First brought forth; eldest; first by priority of birth; as, a *first-born* child. See PRIMOGENITURE.

—*n.* The first in the order of birth; the eldest child; the first in the order of nativity.

"Hail, holy light, offspring of heav'n, *first-born!*"—*Milton.*

First'-class, *a.* Being of the highest class of rank, quality, or consideration; as, a *first-class* passenger, a *first-class* article, &c.

First'-coat, *n.* (*Arch.*) The *laying* the plaster on the laths, or the *rendering*, as it is called, on brick when only two coats are used. When three coats are used, it is called *pricking up* when upon laths, and *roughing in* when upon brick.

First'-day, *n.* Sunday; — a term used by the Society of Friends, as being the *first day* of the week.

First'-floor, *n.* The tier of apartments in a house, immediately above the ground floor; as, a *first-floor* lodger. (Used in Europe.)

—In the U. States, the ground-floor of a building.

First Fork, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Cameron co.

First'-fruit, *n. sing.* and *pl.* The fruit or produce first matured or collected in any season; first profits of anything; first or earliest effects of anything, in a good or bad sense.

(*Eccl.*) That portion of the fruits of the earth and other natural produce, which, by the usage of the Jews and other ancient nations, was offered to God, as an acknowledgment of His supreme dominion, and a thanksgiving for His bounty. — The mediæval ecclesiastical impost known under the name of *primitiæ*, or first-fruits, and sometimes of *annates* or *annalia*, was the first year's whole profits, first of a bishopric, and afterwards of any benefice, claimed by the Pope. This claim was the subject of many contests in Germany, in France, and in England. Henry VIII. withdrew the right of first fruits from the Pope, in order to transfer it to the king; and he established a special court for the administration of first-fruits, which, however, was soon disused. In the reign of Anne, the revenues arising from this impost in England were vested in a Board, to be applied for the purpose of supplementing the incomes of small benefices. In France this tax was abolished by the *Pragmatic Sanction* enacted at Bourges in 1438, subsequently by the *Concordat* of Leo X. with Francis I. in 1512: and finally in 1789. In Spain, it ceased partially in the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, and finally under Charles V. In Germany, it formed one of the first among the *Centum Gravamina* presented to the emperor in 1521, and the claim ceased altogether from that period.

First'-hand, *n.* Original possession, or the obtaining of anything by direct transfer from the producer. — *At*

first hand, immediately; from the direct source, without the intervention of agency; as, news *at first hand*.

First'ling, *n.* [*first*, and termin. *ling.*] The first produce or offspring, as of sheep and cattle.

"*Firstlings* of the flock are doomed to die." — *Pope.*

First'ly, *adv.* In the first place; priorily; before anything else. (Improperly used in place of *first.*)

First-mov'er, *n.* The person who, or thing which, is first in motion.

First'-rate, *a.* Of the highest excellence in point of size, quality, or estimation; predominant; as, a *first-rate* dinner, he's a *first-rate* fellow.

(*Naut.*) Being of the largest size, or highest class; as, a *first-rate* line-of-battle ship.

Firth, *n.* (*Geog.*) Same as FRITH, *q. v.*

Fir'-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) See FIR.

Fisc, (*fisk,*) *n.* [Lat. *fiscus*, a basket of wicker-work, a money-basket; Fr. *fisc*, exchequer] (*Law.*) The name given among the Romans to the private treasury of the sovereign, in opposition to the ararium, or public treasury; but afterwards, when the sovereign power became absolute, the two terms came to be synonymous, and fiscus was applied generally to the property of the State. In Modern Law, on the continent of Europe, fiscus is applied to the public treasury, which is entitled to all fines, forfeited goods, goods without an owner, &c.; whence our term *confiscation.* The fiscus was entitled to many extensive privileges in civil as well as in criminal matters, and the term has come by degrees to be applied generally to the rights of the crown. In most of the German states, and in Spain, there is an officer termed *fiscal*, who represents the government before the courts of justice, corresponding to our attorney-general.

Fis'cal, *a.* Pertaining to the public treasury, or to the revenues of a state; as, *fiscal* measures.

—*n.* A treasury. See FISC.

Fisch'erite, *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrated phosphate of alumina, occurring mostly in six-sided prisms of a vitreous lustre, green color, and translucent. *Hardn.* 5; *sp. gr.* 2·46. *Comp.* Alumina 41·8, phosphoric acid 28·9, water 29·3. Found in veins, in a ferruginous sandstone and clay slate, at Nischne Tagilsk.

Fish, *n.* [A. S. *fisc*; O. Ger., O. Sax., O. Fris., Swed., and Dan. *fisk*; Icel. *fiskr*; Ger. *fisch*; Du. *visch*; W. *pysg*; Alban. *pisk*; Sansk. *jhasha*, a fish — *payasyas*, aquatic, *vâsi*, water.] An animal that inhabits the water. (*pl.* FISHES. The singular, however, is often used for fishes in general, or the whole race.)

—The flesh of fish, used as food; — in contradistinction to that of terrestrial animals, which is distinctively denominated *flesh*; as, a dinner of *fish.*

—A counter, used for marking the score of various games, as at cards.

(*Zoöl.*) The name applied to a class of animals exclusively aquatic, and occupying the fourth and lowest station of the section vertebrata. The head is large, and set upon the neck without the intervention of any distinct neck; the body is usually of a spindle-shape, tapering gradually towards the extremity; and the surface is usually smooth, without any irregularities which might impede the motion of the creature in its native element. In its general form, the body is usually rounded, or slightly compressed at the sides; sometimes this flattening proceeds to a much greater extent, so that the animal presents the appearance of a broad band, or oval disc, of which the edges correspond with the dorsal and ventral surfaces; in other cases, the flattening takes place from above downwards, producing a disc-like body, of which the upper and lower surfaces are dorsal and ventral. A fish may be shortly defined as an animal breathing through the medium of water by means of gills; and in giving it our consideration, this latter apparatus is the most important feature presented. It is situated on each side of the neck, and consists of numerous laminæ fixed on arches. These laminæ are covered with numerous blood-vessels, and are so constructed as to present a considerable surface to the water, so that the blood may receive a sufficient portion of the oxygen contained in that element. As the water in contact with the gills becomes deteriorated, it is necessary that a constant current be caused to flow over them. In most fishes this is effected by their taking water in at the mouth and expelling it at the gill-covers. The blood, which is constantly sent from the gills to the heart, is distributed by means of the arteries to every part of the body, whence it returns to the heart by means of the veins. Animals of this order are for the most part furnished with an air-bladder in the interior of the body, which, as it is often connected with the œsophagus by a tube, must be regarded to a certain extent analogous to the lungs of the air-breathing vertebrata. This sac



Fig. 1022.—THE BLACK-FISH, (*Labrus Americanus.*)

or air-bladder, however, has nothing to do with respiration; it receives blood from the arteries, and returns it into the veins, and the air which it incloses is probably derived from this fluid. By the dilatation or compression of this sac, the specific gravity of the fish is governed, and, acted on by a curious muscular apparatus, renders its possessor lighter or heavier than the surrounding element. The limbs of the fish are formed into fins; the fore-legs constituting what are termed the pectoral fins, and the posterior extremities, the ventral. Besides these, ordinary fishes are furnished with one or two dorsal fins, an anal fin, and a caudal fin, or tail. In some fishes, the dorsal or median fins are continuous round the whole posterior portion of the body; and this is the condition in which these organs first make their appearance during the development of the embryo in all fishes, the subsequent changes which take place in the arrangement of the parts being due to the unequal development of the bony rays, which support and stretch the membrane of which the fins are composed. The pectoral fin in all fishes consist of the same parts as the interior limbs of any other vertebrate animal. Concealed within the skin, immediately behind the branchial openings, is found a bony circle, composed of several pieces, representing the shoulder-blade, with the coracoid bone and clavicle. This supports the bones of the arm, which are usually very short, and bear a series of carpal bones at their extremity; the latter supporting a number of short cylindrical joints, whence the rays of the fin take their rise. The internal supports of the ventral fins never present such a close resemblance to the pelvis of the higher vertebrata as do those of the pectorals to the scapular arch. When situated in their normal position in the abdomen, they always consist of cartilaginous or bony pieces, lying freely in the muscles, and quite unconnected with the vertebral column; but when the fins are advanced from this position to the neighborhood of the pectorals, their internal supports are attached to the scapular arch of the latter members. The principal organ of motion is the caudal fin, or tail; by this it is propelled. The dorsal and ventral fins serve to balance it, and the pectorals to arrest its progress when required. The bones of fishes are of a less dense and compact nature than in the higher order of animals, and always remain in an isolated state, similar to that of the embryo of the mammalia. The skeleton may be divided into four chief parts, — the vertebral column, the head, the respiratory apparatus, and the limbs. The vertebral column consists of vertebræ which are concave at each end and pierced in the middle; and when joined together, the hollow space between each two is occupied by a gelatinous substance, which passes from one space to the next, through the hole in each bone. This hole is usually very small, but in some of the chondropterygians it is so large that the bodies of the vertebræ are mere rings. To the vertebræ are attached the ribs; in fact, the ribs are the main support of all the other bones. The head varies more in form than in any other class of vertebrate animals. The same bones as those found in other oviparous animals are almost always traceable. The upper jaw consists of maxillary and intermaxillary bones. In the greater number of fishes, the intermaxillary bones constitute the chief portion of the upper jaw, the maxillary bones being placed behind and parallel to them. The lower jaw is composed, generally, of two bones on each side, the dental portion in front, and the articular portion behind. The form of the body is for the most part such as mechanical principles teach to be best adapted for moving with least resistance through a liquid medium. The surface of the body is either smooth and lubricous, or is covered by closely-imbricated scales, rarely defended by bony plates or roughened by hard tubercles, still more rarely armed with spines. The central axis of the nervous system presents but one partial enlargement, and that of comparatively small size, at its interior extremity forming the brain, which consists of a succession of ganglionic masses, most of them exclusively appropriated to the function of a nerve of special sense. The power of touch can be but feebly developed in fishes. The organ of taste is a very inconspicuous one, — the chief function of the framework supporting it, or the hyoidan apparatus, relating to the mechanism of swallowing and breathing. Of the organ of hearing there is no outward sign; but the essential part, the acoustic labyrinth, is present, and the semicircular canal, largely developed within the labyrinth, is without cochlea, and is rarely provided with a special chamber, but is lodged, in common with the brain, in the cranial cavity. The eyes are usually large, but seldom defended by eyelids, and ever destitute of a lachrymal organ. The alimentary canal is commonly short and simple, with its divisions not always clearly marked, the short and wide gullet being hardly distinguishable from the stomach. The pancreas, for the most part, retains its primitive condition of separate cæcal appendages to the duodenum. The heart consists essentially of one auricle and one ventricle, receiving the venous blood and propelling it to the gills; whence the circulation is continued over the entire body in vessels only, which are aided by the contraction of the surrounding muscular fibres. The blood of fishes is red but cold, and is rarely elevated above the temperature of the surrounding element. The sexes of fishes, excepting the sharks and rays, offer no very decided external characters by which they may be distinguished. The respiratory organs, however, occupy more space in the males than in the females, and, on the other hand, the abdomen is larger in the females than in the males. The differences of character in the scales have been made the foundation of a classification of fishes by Agassiz, by whom all fishes are distributed into the four orders of *Cycloid*, *Ctenoid*, *Placoid*, and *Ganoid Fishes* (see these heads), having respectively cycloid, ctenoid, placoid, and ganoid scales; a classification which has been found particularly convenient with reference to fossil fishes, although other systems maintain their ground against it as preferable for recent species. It is not, however, wholly artificial, for a relation can be very generally traced between the character of the scales and the general structure and economy of a fish. But the classification most generally adopted, and followed in this work for the convenience of the general reader, is that of Cuvier, who divides them into OSSEOUS FISHES (having true bones), and CARTILAGINOUS FISHES; and subdivides Osseous fishes into ACANTHOPTERYGIANS, MALACOPTERYGIANS, LAPHOBRANCHIATES, and PLECTOGNATHES, *q. v.*; and Cartilaginous fishes, or Chondropterygians, into STURIONES, SELACHIANS, and CYCLOSTOMES or SUCKERS, *q. v.*

Fish, *n.* (*Naut.*) An apparatus employed to hoist and draw up the flukes of a ship's anchor towards the cat-head, in order to stow it away after it has been catted. (Sometimes termed *fish-block.*) A long piece of timber shaped like a fish, lashed to a lower mast or yard to strengthen it when sprung.

—*v. n.* To endeavor to catch fish; to be employed in catching fish by any means, as by angling, netting, or dredging. — To attempt to gain anything by artifice, or indirectly to seek to draw forth; as, to *fish* for a compliment.

"Others *fish* with craft for great opinion."—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To search for, by raking or sweeping.

"He *fish'd* her nether realms for wit."—*Pope.*

—To catch; to draw out or up; — often preceding *up*; as, to *fish up* a sunken person. — To angle; to throw a fly as a bait for fish; as, to *fish* a salmon-pool.

(*Naut.*) To strengthen by splicing with a long piece of timber; as, to *fish* a mast.

(*Civil Engin.*) To splice or fasten; as, to *fish* the joints or rails on the sleepers of a railroad.

Fish'-beam, *n.* (*Mech.*) A beam which bellies out on the under side. — *Ogilvie.*

Fish'-bellied, (*-bel'lid,*) *a.* Bulging out at the bottom; as, a *fish-bellied* goblet.

Fish'-carver, *n.* A fish-slice; a silver knife for carving fish at table.

Fish Creek, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Steuben co.

Fish Creek, in *Indiana*, enters the St. Joseph River (branch of the Maumee) from Steuben co.

Fish Creek, in *Michigan*, enters the Maple River from Montcalm co.

Fish Creek, in *New York*, rises in Lewis co., and enters the Oneida Lake from Oneida co.

—Enters the Hudson from Saratoga co., abt. 25 m. above its junction with the Mohawk.

—Enters Wood Creek in Oneida co.

Fish Creek, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Door co.

Fish'dam, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Wake co., abt. 20 m. S.W of Raleigh.

Fish'dam, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Union dist., abt. 60 m. N.W. of Columbia.

Fish'-day, *n.* A fast-day; a day on which no other flesh than that of fish is eaten. In the Roman Catholic Church, Friday is appointed to be kept as a *fish-day.*

Fish'er, *n.* One who practises the catching of fish; an angler; a trawler; a fisherman; as, a fly-*fisher.*

"A *fisher* now his trembling angle bears."—*Pope.*

(*Zoöl.*) A quadruped of the genus MUSTELLA, *q. v.*

Fish'er, in *Iowa*, a township of Fremont co.; *pop.* 326.

Fish'er, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Clarion co.

Fish'erman, *n.*; *pl.* FISHERMEN. A fisher; one whose occupation is the catching of fish; an angler.

(*Naut.*) A fishing-vessel, especially one employed in the cod- and whale-fisheries.

Fish'erman's Bay, in *California*, a post-village of Sonoma co., abt. 50 m. N.W. of Santa Rosa.

Fish'ers, in *New York*, a post-office of Ontario co.

Fish'ersburg, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Madison co., abt. 28 m. N.E. of Indianapolis.

Fish'er's Ferry, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Northumberland co.

Fish'er's Hill, in *Virginia*, a lofty eminence, about 20 m. S. of Winchester, lying between the Massanutten and North mountains, and with its base washed by a branch of the Shenandoah. This place was the scene of a smart action, Sept. 22, 1864, between a National force under Gen. Sheridan, and one of Confederates commanded by Gen. Early, in which the latter was defeated with the loss of about 1,000 men killed and wounded, over 1,000 prisoners, and 16 guns. Among the killed were Gens. Rhodes and Goodwin. The Union casualties numbered about 3,000.

Fish'er's Island, in *New York*, at the E. end of Long Island.

Fish'er's Landing, in *Tennessee*, a P.O. of Decatur co.

Fish'er's Landing, in *Washington Territory*, a post-village of Clarke co., abt 8. m. from Van Couver.

Fish'er's Point, in *W. Virginia*, a P. O. of Jackson co.

Fish'er's River, in *N. Carolina*, enters the Yadkin from Surrey co.

Fish'er's Sound, an arm of the Pacific Ocean, in British N. America, separating Princess Royal Islands from the Continent; Lat. 52° N., Lon. 130° W.

Fish'ersville, in *Connecticut*, a village of Windham co., on French River, abt. 40 m. N.N.E. of Norwich.

Fish'ersville, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Merrimac co., abt. 6 m. N. of Concord.

Fish'ersville, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Augusta co., abt. 7 m. S.E. of Staunton.

Fish'er-town, *n.* A fishing-village; a town or village inhabited by fishermen.

"Lyme in Dorchestershire, a little *fisher-town.*"—*Clarendon.*

Fish'erville, in *Kentucky*, a P. O. of Jefferson co.

Fish'erville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Dauphin co.

Fish'ery, *n.* The art or business of catching fish; as, the

whale-*fishery*.—A place for catching fish.—See RIVER FISHERIES, SEA FISHERIES.

Fish'-fag, *n.* A fish-woman; a female vender of fish;—the term is also applied to a brawling, noisy-tongued woman.

Fish'-flake, *n.* See FLAKE.

Fish'-garth, *n.* Same as WEIR, *q. v.*

Fish'gig, Fiz'gig, *n.* [*Fish*, D. *vish*, and *g'richten*, to whirl or hurl.] (*Naut.*) A kind of pronged dart or harpoon used at sea to hurl at fish as they swim.

Fish'-glue, *n.* Same as ISINGLASS, *q. v.*

Fish'-hawk, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See OSPREY.

Fish'-hook, *n.* An iron or steel hook, of different sizes, used in catching fish: part of a fish-tackle.

Fish Hook, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Pike co.

Fish House, in *New York*, a village of Fulton co., on the Sacandaga River, abt. 45 m. N.N.W. of Albany.

Fish ify, *v. a.* To turn into fish. (Vulgar.)

"O flesh, flesh, how art thou *fishified*!"—*Shaks.*

Fish'iness, *n.* State or quality of being fishy.

Fish'ing, *p. a.* Used or employed in fishing, or by fishermen; as, a *fishing*-rod, *fishing*-tackle, a *fishing*-boat, &c.

—Art or practice of taking fish.

Fish'ing Creek, in *Georgia*, enters the Savannah River from Lincoln co.

Fish'ing Creek, in *Indiana*, enters the E. fork of White River at Lawrenceport.

Fish'ing Creek, in *Maryland*, a P.O. of Dorchester co.

Fish'ing Creek, in *Missouri*, enters the Missouri River from Ray co.

Fish'ing Creek, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Cape May co.

Fish'ing Creek, in *N. Carolina*, enters the Tar River from Martin dist.

Fish'ing Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, enters the N. branch of the Susquehanna from Columbia.

—A post-township of Columbia co.; *pop.* abt. 1,350.

Fish'ing Creek, in *S. Carolina*, enters the Catawba River from Chester co.

Fish'ing Creek, in *W. Virginia*, enters the Ohio River from Wetzel co.

Fish'ing-fly, *n.* A fly, natural or artificial, whipped around a hook, and used by anglers as a bait to allure fish.

Fish'ing-frog, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See LOPHIIDÆ.

Fish'-joint, *n.* (*Railroad-Engineering.*) That joint of wood or iron which connects and holds the ends or extremities of two rails. (Called in England, *chair*.)

Fish'-kettle, *n.* An oblong kettle used for boiling fish whole.

Fish'kill, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Dutchess co., abt. 60 m. N. of New York; *pop.* of township abt. 15,000.

Fish'kill Creek, in *New York*, enters the Hudson from Dutchess co.

Fish'kill Land'ing, in *New York*, a post-village of Dutchess co., on the Hudson River, abt. 60 m. N. of New York city; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Fish'kill Moun'tains, in *New York*, a name sometimes applied to the Highlands of the Hudson.

Fish'kill Plains, in *New York*, a post-village of Dutchess co.

Fish Lake, in *New York*, in the N. part of Fulton co. It is abt. 4 m. in length, and averages 1 m. in width.

Fish'-like, *a.* After the nature of a fish; partaking of or exhibiting the properties of a fish; as, "A very ancient and *fish-like* smell."—*Shaks.*

Fish'-maw, *n.* The air-bladder of a fish.

Fish'-meal, *n.* Diet on fish; a fish-dinner; abstemious diet.

Fish'-monger, (*-mŭng'gr,*) *n.* A vender or seller of fish; a dealer in fish.

Fish'-pot, *n.* A creel or basket of wicker-work, weighted with lead, and sunk, with a cork buoy attached: used in the catching of lobsters and other crustacea.

Fish Point, in *Kentucky*, a P. O. of Rock Castle co.

Fish Pond, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Tallapoosa co.

Fish Port, in *Illinois*, a village of Rock Island co.

Fish River, (Great,) a river of S. Africa, rising in the Sneeuwsberg, or Snowy Mountains, and emptying into the Indian Ocean, after an estimated course of 260 m., in Lat. 33° 30′ S., Lon. 27° 20′ E.

Fish River, (Great,) in British N. America.—See GREAT FISH RIVER.

Fish'-room, *n.* (*Naut.*) A room on board ship, situate between the spirit-room and the afterhold, and used for the storage of fish, &c.

Fish'-slice, *n.* A fish-knife; a fish-trowel: a broad knife, usually of silver, used for dividing and serving fish at dinner.

Fish'-spear, *n.* A kind of dart or harpoon employed in the taking of fish by spearing them.

Fish Springs, in *California*, a post-office of Inyo co.

Fish'-tackle, *n.* (*Naut.*) A tackling used for raising a ship's anchor to the cat-head.—The term is applied to fishing-rods, lines, nets, &c., collectively.

Fish'-tail, *a.* Formed like the tail of a fish.

Fish'-tail Burn'er, *n.* A gas-jet or burner, throwing out a flame in the form of a fish's tail.

Fish'-trowel, *n.* Same as FISH-KNIFE, and FISH-SLICE, *q. v.*

Fish'ville, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Outagamie co.

Fish'-wife, Fish-wom'an, *n.* A woman who sells fish; a female peddler of fish; a woman who cries fish for sale; as, her tongue is long as a *fish-woman's*.

Fish'y, *a.* Consisting of fish; inhabited by fish; having the qualities of fish; fish-like; as, a *fishy* flavor.

—Improbable; doubtful, like some stories narrated by fishermen; slippery; hard to get to the bottom of; as, a *fishy* fellow, a *fishy* anecdote.

Fiske'dale, in *Massachusetts*, a P. O. of Worcester co.

Fiskeville, (*fisk'vil,*) in *Rhode Island*, a post-village of Providence co., on Pawtuxet River, abt. 12 m. S.W. of Providence; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Fisks'burg, in *Kentucky*, a village of Kenton co., abt. 40 m. N.N.E. of Frankfort.

Fisk's Corners, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Winnebago co., abt. 8 m. from Oshkosh.

Fis'lerville, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Gloster co., abt. 22 m. S. of Camden.

Fissile, (*fis'sil,*) *a.* [Lat. *fissilis*—*findo*, *fissus*, to split, or cleave.] That may be split, cleft, riven, or divided in the direction of the grain, or of natural joints.

"This crystal is a pellucid *fissile* stone."—*Newton.*

Fissil'ity, *n.* State or quality of being fissile.

Fission, (*fish'un,*) *n.* [Lat. *fissio*.] A cleaving or dividing into two parts.

Fissip'ara, *n. pl.* [Lat. *findo*, I divide, and *pario*, I bring forth.] (*Zoöl.*) Those animals are so called which propagate by spontaneous fission, or the detachment of a greater or less proportion of the body, having inherent power of self-support and growth. As the animals which manifest this mode of generation differ widely among themselves in their general organization, the term *Fissipara* cannot be applied to designate any natural group; spontaneous fission is limited to the lowest classes of animals, as *Infusories*, *Polyps*; and to certain worms, as the *Naïs*, &c.

Fissip'arism, Fissipar'ity, *n.* (*Physiol.*) Reproduction by spontaneous division.

Fissip'arous, *a.* (*Physiol.*) Applied to an animal or plant which propagates by spontaneous fission.

Fis'siped, *a.* [From Lat. *fissus*—*findere*, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) Having separate toes.

—*n.* (*Zoöl.*) An animal having separate toes, or toes unconnected by a membrane.

Fissiros'tral, *a.* [Lat. *fissus*, cleft, split, and *rostrum*, a bill or beak.] (*Zoöl.*) Having a bill with a very wide gape, as certain birds.

Fissiros'tres, *n. pl.* [Lat. *findo*, I cleave; *rostrum*, a beak.] (*Zoöl.*) A tribe of birds, order *Incessores*, consisting of the Swallows (*Hirundinidæ*), Swifts, and Goat-suckers. They are distinguished by having the bill short, broad, depressed, slightly curved, without any tooth, and so deeply cleft as to give peculiar wideness to the gape—a structure of great use to birds which

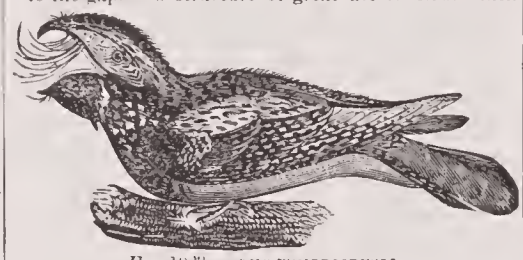


Fig. 1023.—THE WHIPPOORWILL.
(Goat-sucker family.)

prey so exclusively on insects taken on the wing. On account of the food on which they subsist, all the fissirostres migrate from northern countries towards the close of autumn, and return again in spring. Like the raptorial order, or birds of prey so called, the fissirostral tribe is capable of a binary division into diurnal and nocturnal species.

Fissure, (*fish'ŭr,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *fissura*—*findo*, to split or cleave.] A cleft; a chink; a crevice; a narrow chasm made by the parting of any substance; a longitudinal opening; a crack; a slit; a deep, narrow groove.

"The gaping *fissures* to receive the rain."—*Thomson.*

(*Anat.*) A fracture in which the bone is cracked, not separated.—A narrow, long, and superficial solution of continuities, around the external openings of the mucous membrane.—A sort of chap observed on the hands, particularly on the callous hands of workmen in certain mechanical employments.

—*v. a.* To cleave; to rend into two; to form a fissure; as, "a *fissured* skull."—*Wiseman.*

Fissurel'la, *n.* [Lat. *findo*.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Gasteropodous Molluscs, having a shell shaped like that of a limpet, but with a fissure at the apex of the cone, which opening is associated with a different form and arrangement of the breathing-organs.

Fist, *n.* [A.S. *fyst*; D. *vuist*; Ger. *faust*, allied to *fügen*, to join, unite, and probably allied to Sansk. *mushti*, the fist.] The hand fast closed or clenched; the hand with the fingers doubled into the palm, as if clenched to strike a blow.

"She . . . up with her *fist* and took him on the face."—*Sidney.*

—*v. a.* To strike or pommel with the fist.

"I saw him *fisting* her most unmercifully."—*Dryden.*

Fis'tic, *a.* [See FIST.] Pertaining to boxing, or the art of self-defence; pugilistic; as, *fistic* science. (Used colloquially.)

Fis'ticuffs, *n. pl.* [*Fist* and *cuff*.] Blows or a combat with the fists; a boxing-match; a pugilistic encounter.

"My invention and judgment are perpetually at *fisticuffs*."—*Swift.*

Fis'tinut, *n.* Same as PISTACHIO, *q. v.*

Fis'tuca, *n.* Among the Romans, an instrument used for ramming down pavements and threshing-floors, and the foundations of buildings, &c. (Called, in modern phraseology, a *monkey*.)

Fistula, (*fist'yu-la,*) *n.* [Probably from Gr. *physaō*, to blow, to puff, from *physa*, a pair of bellows,—*phyō*, to bring forth.] A shepherd's pipe; a water-pipe.

(*Zoöl.*) The intermediate subquadrangular pipe, in insects, formed by the union of the two branches of the *antlia*, which conveys the nectar to the *pharynx*.

(*Surg.*) A long and sinuous ulcer, having a narrow opening, sometimes leading to a larger cavity, and which has no disposition to heal. The most common form of this disease is the *fistula in ano*, the sinus extending into the cellular substance about the anus, or into the rectum itself. It is the result of abscesses formed in the cellular tissue around the rectum, and which, having burst or been opened, are prevented from healing by the action and irritation of the sphincter ani. They are divided into two kinds—complete, and incomplete or blind; the former having two openings or outlets, the one externally, the other into the rectum; the latter having only one, and being divided into blind external and blind internal, according as the opening is external or internal. This disease is commonly attended with intense pain, especially when passing the fæces, and there is an irregular discharge of purulent matter, which is sometimes mixed with blood. The treatment consists in making a complete division with the knife of the whole of the parts between the fistula and the bowel, and the edges of the wound are kept apart by lint, in order to allow the cavity to fill up by granulation. A *fistula lacrymalis* is a disease of the lacrymal sac, caused by an obstruction to the flow of tears along the nasal duct. The symptoms of this disease are a watering of the eye, with a dryness of the corresponding nostril, a distention of the lacrymal sac, and a discharge of muco-purulent fluid mixed with tears, from the puncta lacrymalia, when the sac is compressed. In the earlier stage of this disease, when there is only a distended state of the lacrymal sac, a cure may be effected by the application of leeches and fomentations to the eye, with the use of astringent ointment to the edges of the lid. In the more advanced stages, however, where there is inflammation and suppuration of the sac, or where a fistulous opening has been formed in it, by the escape of purulent matter, an operation becomes necessary for its removal. This is effected by making an incision with a sharp-pointed knife into the lacrymal sac, and then passing a probe downwards into the nasal duct, after which a silver instrument called a style is inserted, and allowed to remain until the inflammation which produced or accompanied the abscess has subsided. *Salivary fistula* is a fistulous aperture in one of the salivary ducts, opening externally, and through which the saliva escapes. It is generally caused by a wound, which, if recent, may be cured by merely bringing together and uniting the edges of the wound; but if of some standing, a free canal ought to be formed for the discharge of the saliva into the mouth. In *fistula in perinæo*, which is almost always accompanied with a stricture of the urinary passage, the fluid passing out of the external opening of the sinus, an operation is necessary, which will require the aid of a competent surgeon. Fistulas generally require very skilful treatment, and are often extremely difficult to close; and though not in themselves dangerous, they are not unfrequently attended with fatal results, arising out of the constitutional depression, which they occasion by the long-continued wearing pains, and the drain upon the system, in consequence of the protracted discharge. Fistula in ano is often observed in consumptive patients.

Fistular, (*fist'ŭ-lar,*) *a.* [Lat. *fistularis*.] Hollow, like a pipe or reed.

Fistula'ria, *n.* [From Lat. *fistula*.] (*Zoöl.*) A family of acanthopterygious fishes, of which the genus *Centriscus*, including the Trumpet-fish, may be given as the type.—See CENTRISCUS.

Fist'ulate, *v. n.* [It. *fistolare*.] To become a pipe or fistula.

Fistuli'dan, *n.* [From Lat. *fistula*.] (*Zoöl.*) A tribe of animals, class *Echinodermata*, comprehending those which have an elongated cylindrical tube-like body.

Fistu'liform, *a.* [Lat. *fistula*, and *forma*, form.] Having a fistula or tube-like form; pipe-shaped.

Fist'ulose, *a.* Hollow, like a reed.

Fist'ulous, *a.* [Lat. *fistulosus*.] Having the nature of a fistula; as, a *fistulous* ulcer.—Reed-like; fistulose; hollow, like a pipe.

Fit, *n.* [Probably from It. *fitta*, a pricking and intermittent pain, from L. Lat. *ficta*, a sharp prickling pain, from Lat. *figo*, *fixum* or *fictum*, to fix, fasten, drive in. See FIX.] The invasion, increase, or paroxysm of a disease; a sudden and violent attack of disorder, in which the body is often convulsed, and sometimes senseless; a convulsion; as, a *fit* of apoplexy, a *fit* of ague, &c.

"And when the *fit* was on him, I did mark
How he did shake."—*Shaks.*

—Any short return after intermission; a turn; a period or interval; a temporary affection; a transient attack or paroxysm; as, a *fit* of melancholy, a *fit* of the blues, a *fit* of mischievousness.

"A short vicissitude, and *fit* of poverty."—*Dryden.*

—A passing humor or disorder; an impulsive, unrestrained, or irregular action.

"Your husband . . . best knows the *fits* o' th' season."—*Shaks.*

—A sudden effusion or emission; as, "a *fit* of flame."
Coleridge.

(*Lit.*) A canto of a poem. See FYTTE.

By fits and starts. Impulsively; irregularly; without continuous action; with intervals of motion and quiescence.

"'T was sad *by fits, by starts* 't was wild."—*Collins.*

Fit, *a.* [Fr. *fait*; O. Fr. *faict*, from *faire*, to do, to make; Lat. *facere*, *factum*, to make; Goth. *fetjan*, to arrange.] Made so as to suit a particular purpose or thing; adapted; suitable; qualified; competent; convenient; meet; worthy; as, what is he *fit* for?

"The *fittest* help just fortune could afford."—*Cowley.*

—Becoming; suited to the nature and property of things; proper; appropriate; congruous; apt; qualified; competent; adequate; as, a *fit* companion.

"It is *fit* for a man to know his own abilities and weaknesses." *Boyle.*

Fit, *v. a.* To make fit or suitable; to adapt; to accommodate, as a person with any thing; to prepare; to put in order for; to qualify; as, she is *fitted* to please.

"The time is *fitted* for the duty." — *Burke.*

—To bring into a certain form; to adjust; to adapt to a model, or alter a fashion; to shape; to make exact or symmetrical; as, to *fit* an engine, to *fit* a coat to the body. - To furnish or supply with something fit or suitable, or that is properly fashioned for use.

"No milliner can so *fit* his customers with gloves." — *Shaks.*

—To be adapted or suitable to; to satisfy the required aim or end; to be rightly shaped, and correspondingly adjusted to; as, a well-*fitting* coat.

To fit out. To furnish; to equip; to supply with necessaries, stores, &c.; as, to *fit out* a ship, to *fit out* an expedition, &c.

To fit up. To furnish with everything needful; to make proper for the use or reception of any one; as, to *fit up* a house.

—*v. n.* To be proper or becoming.

"How evil *fits* it me to have such a son." — *Sidney.*

—To be adapted or suitable; to be suited or adjusted to the necessary or desired form; as, her gloves *fit* well.

Fit, *n.* The close and easy fitting of an article of dress; adjustment of dress to the body; as, his clothes are a good *fit.*

(*Mach.*) The coincident adaptation of connecting parts.

Fitch, *n.* [It. *veccia*; Lat. *vicia.*] A chick-pea.—[A contracted form of *fitchet.*] The fur or skin of the pole-cat.

Fitch, John, an American inventor and mechanic, the pioneer in steam-navigation, b. in Windsor, Conn., Jan. 21, 1743. He was the son of a farmer in good circumstances, and received as liberal an education as the schools of the district would afford. The bent of his mind, from the earliest age, was towards mechanics. In his youth he had some inclination for the sea, of which a few voyages effectually cured him, and he then gave himself up to the business of clock-making. He exchanged this for the trade of a brass-founder. He was a silversmith in Trenton, N. J., when the British army entered that town in 1776. He was convicted of repairing American arms; his shop was therefore destroyed. He joined the army, and was with Washington at Valley Forge. From this district he set off for Kentucky in 1780, having been appointed deputy-surveyor. He returned to Philadelphia in the following year, and on his journey back was made a prisoner by the Indians. Redeemed from captivity through the exertions of a British officer, he assumed the duties of his situation, and while sailing on the great Western waters, he conceived the idea that boats might be propelled through the water, and carriages on land, by force of steam. In August, 1785, having prepared a plan and model of a steamboat driven by paddles, he presented the subject to Congress, and asked for aid to complete his experiments; but the application was rejected. A controversy arose between *F.* and Rumsey, who had also made public a plan for steam-navigation, and ultimately, in the course of the years 1786 and 1787, *F.* obtained Acts of the state legislatures of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, securing to him the exclusive privilege of propelling vessels by steam for 14 years; while a similar privilege was conferred on Rumsey in Virginia, Maryland, and New York. In 1785, *F.* succeeded in establishing a steamboat company. He substituted for paddle-wheels, vertical oars worked by means of cranks, and with these he fitted a small skiff, which was propelled by them; but it is not clear whether in this case a steam-engine was used to move the propellers. His first practical trial of his invention took place in Aug., 1787; this was followed by a second trial in July, 1788, with a vessel which plied for hire during the summer of 1790. A new steamboat of a larger size was now begun; but as the undertaking failed to produce a profit, it was abandoned, and the vessel and machinery sold in 1795. *F.* afterwards visited Europe, but met with no encouragement; and having returned to Kentucky, d. in 1798. A life of *F.* was published in 1857. His inventions are described in Wooderoft's *History of Steam Navigation*, and in the *Abridgments of Specifications relating to Marine Propulsion.*

Fitch'burgh, in *Massachusetts*, a town of Worcester co., on a branch of the Nashua River, about 50 m. N.W. of Boston. *Manuf.* Pianofortes, machinery, edge-tools, &c. *Pop.* about 11,000.

Fitchburgh, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Ingham co.

Fitchburgh, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Dane co., about 10 m. S. of Madison; *pop.* of township about 1,800.

Fitched, (*fichd,*) *a.* (*Her.*) Pointed; made sharp to a point.

Fitch'et, Fitchew, (*fich'ĕ,*) *n.* [Fr. *fissau*, from Lat. *fœteo, fœtere*, to stink.] A pole-cat; a foumart.

"'Tis such another *fitchew!* marry, a perfumed one." — *Shaks.*

Fitch'port, in *Kentucky*, a village of Garrard co., abt. 45 m. S. of Frankfort.

Fitch'ville, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Huron co., abt. 90 m. N. by E. of Columbus; *pop.* of township about 1,700.

Fit'ful, *a.* Full of fits or changes; varied by sudden impulses.

"After life's *fitful* fever, he sleeps well." — *Shaks.*

Fit'fully, *adv.* By fits; at intervals; in a fitful manner.

Fit'ly, *adv.* Suitably; properly; with propriety; commodiously; conveniently; as, his speech was *fitly* to the point.

Fit'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being fit; suitableness; adaptedness; adaptation; propriety; expediency; meetness; justness; reasonableness; preparation; qualification; convenience; as, the *fitness* of certain means to obtain an end.

"'Tis a needful *fitness* that we adjourn this court." — *Shaks.*

Fit'ter, *n.* He or that which fits, or confers fitness.

(*Com.*) In England, a broker who conducts the sales between a coal-owner and a shipper of coals.

(*Mach.*) One who fits or adjusts the different parts of machinery together; as, an engine-*fitter.*

Fit'ter, *n.* [It. *fitta.*] A little piece; a shred; a tatter; as, to cut into *fitters.* (R.)

Fit'ting, *n.* (Generally in the plural.) The necessary appointments, fixtures, appliances, &c., used in fitting up any place or thing; as, gas-*fittings*, the *fittings* of a ball-room.

Fit'ting, *p. a.* Fit or appropriate; suitable.

Fit'tingly, *adv.* Suitably; properly.

Fit'tingness, *n.* State or quality of fitting.

Fit'ting-out, Fit'ting-up, *n.* Equipment; furnishing of necessaries; as, the *fitting-out* of a ship, *fitting-up* of a house, &c.

Fit-weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) *Eryngium fœtidum*, a plant so called in allusion to its anti-hysterical properties.

Fitz, (*fits,*) *n.* [N. Fr. *fiz, fiaz*; Fr. *fils*, son, from Lat. *filius.*] A son.—It is prefixed to proper names, like the Scotch *Mac*, the Irish *O*, and the Oriental *Ben*, to signify descent; as in the names Fitzwilliam, Fitzwalter, Fitzherbert, *i. e.*, son of William, son of Walter, &c. In England, the term is applied in a similar sense to illegitimate scions of the blood-royal; as, *Fitz*roy (son of the king); *Fitz*clarence; *Fitz*george, &c.

Fitzger'ald, Lord Edward, an Irish patriot, b. near Dublin, 1763, was a son of the first duke of Leinster. He distinguished himself for intrepidity as aide-de-camp to Lord Rawdon in the latter part of the American revolutionary war, and was severely wounded in the battle of Eutaw Springs. When the French revolution broke out, he supported its principles, and in 1795 hastened to Paris. Here he married Pamela, the daughter, it is said, of Louis Philippe Joseph, the duke of Orleans, and Madame de Genlis. On his return to Ireland, Fitzgerald was desirous of effecting a separation of that country from England, and induced the French Directory to furnish him with a fleet and troops. A landing was attempted on several occasions, but without success, owing to the vigilance of the English channel fleet; and Fitzgerald was seized, tried, and condemned to death. D. of his wounds before the time fixed for his execution, 1798. His wife, distinguished for her wit and beauty, had been educated with the daughters of the duke of Orleans, by Madame de Genlis, and married a second time, Mr. Pitcairn, the American consul at Hamburg, from whom, however, she separated soon afterwards.

Fitz Henry, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Ogle co.

Fitz Henry, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Westmoreland co., abt. 37 m. S.S.E. of Pittsburg.

Fitz'hugh Sound, a strait of British N. America, Lat. 51° 33′ N., Lon. 128° 10′ W. It separates Calverts Island from the mainland.

Fitz'roy Harbor, a village of Upper Canada, co. of Carleton, abt. 32 m. E. of Bytown.

Fitz'watertown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Montgomery co.

Fitzwil'liam, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village and township of Cheshire co., abt. 60 m. S.W. of Concord; *pop.* of township abt. 1,350.

Fitzwil'liam Depot, in *New Hampshire*, a post-office of Cheshire co.

Fiume, (*fe-ōō'ma,*) a seaport-town of the Austrian empire, on the Gulf of Quarnero, at the N.E. extremity of the Adriatic Sea; Lat. 45° 19′ 39″ N., Lon. 14° 26′ 45″ E. *F.* is one of the chief towns and the seat of govt. of the Littorale, and is the trading outlet of Hungary with the Mediterranean. It has a good harbor, and is situate 38 m. S.W. of Trieste. *Manuf.* Linen, coarse cloths, leather, sugar, and rosolio. *Pop.* 16,852.

Five, *n.* [A.S. *fif*; D. *vyf*; Ger. *fünf*; O. Ger. *finf*; Goth. *fimf*; Lat. *quinque.*] The half of ten; the twentieth of one hundred; a number greater than four, and less than six; the sum of four and one.

"(They) wished him *five* fathom under the Rialto." — *Byron.*

—A symbolic representation of such number; as 5, or V.

—*a.* Four and one added.

Five Cor'ners, in *Indiana*, a P. O. of Miami co.

Five Cor'ners, in *New York*, a post-village of Cayuga co., abt. 20 m. S. of Auburn.

Five'-finger, *n.* (*Bot.*) *Potentilla reptans*, a species of cinquefoil.

Five'fold, *a.* In fives; consisting of five in one; five times repeated; quintuple.

Five Forks, a locality in *Virginia*, near Dinwiddie Court-House. Here, on April 1, 1865, a severe engagement was fought between the National troops and the Confederates, the former under the command of Gen. Sheridan, and the latter under that of Gen. Lee. After several hours' heavy fighting, the Confederates retreated with a loss of a large number of killed and wounded, 5,000 prisoners, and several guns. The National loss was abt. 1,000 men, including Gen. Winthrop, who was killed.

Five Hum'mocks Point, a promontory of Lower California, Lat. 30° 24′ N., Lon. 115° 40′ W.

Five Hundred, (Council of the.) (*French Hist.*) The National Convention in 1795 vested the legislative power in two councils, that of the Ancients, and that of the Five Hundred. To the latter was intrusted the sole right of originating laws. Its sittings were transferred to St. Cloud, Nov. 9, 1799. This council was dissolved by Napoleon Bonaparte, Nov. 10, 1799.

Five Islands Har'bor, a bay on the W. coast of Antigua, W. Indies.

Five'-leaf, *n.* Cinquefoil; five-finger.

Five Men's Sound, an arm of Frobisher's Strait, in British N. America.

Five Mile, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Hale co.

Five Mile, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Brown co.

Five Mile, in *S. Carolina*, a post-office of Pickens co.

Five Mile Creek, in *New York*, enters the Conhocton River from Steuben co.

Five Mile Creek, in *S. Carolina*, enters the Catawba River from Lancaster dist.

Five Points, The. (*Eccl.*) The five principal points of controversy between the Calvinists and Arminians. See Calvinist.

Five Points, in *New Jersey*, a P. O. of Gloucester co.

Five Points, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Pickaway co.

Fives, *n.* [L. Ger. *rivel*; Fr. *avives.*] (*Farriery.*) See Vives.

"His horse, past cure of the *fives*." — *Shaks.*

Fives, *n. pl.* (*Games.*) A kind of ball-play resembling tennis, in which three *fives*, or fifteen, are counted to the game.

Fives'-court, *n.* A building in which fives are played.

Fix, *n.* A predicament; a dilemma; a state of embarrassment; a position of doubt or difficulty.

"He is in an almighty *fix*." — *De Quincey.*

Fix, *v. a.* [Fr. *fixer*; Lat. *figere, fixus*; allied to Gr. *pēgnūmi*, to make fast; Sansk. *pac*, to tie.] To make fast, firm, stable, or solid; to establish; to settle; to determine; to define; to appoint; to set; to institute.—To establish immovably; to set, settle, or direct steadily or intently; to deprive of volatility; to withhold from motion; as, to *fix* one's attention upon anything.

"*Fix'd* like a plant on his peculiar spot." — *Pope.*

—To transfix; to pierce.

"A bow of steel shall *fix* his trembling thighs." — *Sandys.*

—To arrange, or put in order; to adjust; to settle; to manage; to set to rights; to place in a suitable manner or condition; as, to *fix* one's dress, to *fix* any matter of work or business. (This definition is not according to English usage, and is purely an Americanism.)

—*v. n.* To rest; to settle or remain permanently; to cease from wandering; as, he *fixed* his abode in the U. States.

"Resolved to *fix* forever here." — *Waller.*

—To become firm, so as to resist volatilizing action; to cease to flow; to become fluid; to congeal; to become concrete, hard, and malleable, as a metallic body.

To fix on, to determine on; to conclude to settle the resolution on; as, we *fixed on* him as the umpire.

Fix'able, *a.* That may be fixed.

Fixation, (*fiks-a'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.] Act of fixing.—State of being fixed; stability; firmness; steadiness; state of being established; as, "*fixation* in matters of religion." *King Charles I.*

—Act or process of changing from fluidity to firmness.

"Salt dissolved upon a *fixation* returns to its affected tubes." *Glanville.*

—State of a body which resists evaporation or volatilization by heat, as certain metals.

"They need rather a degree of *fixation* than any condensation." *Bacon.*

—Act of forming chemical union with a solid body or substance;—applied to gaseous elements.

Fix'ative, *n.* A mordant; that which tends or serves to fix colors.

Fixed, (*fikst,*) *p. a.* Settled; established; firm; fast; stable; intently directed; directed or destitute of volatility; as, a *fixed* color.

Fixed air. (*Chem.*) The old name for carbonic acid, from its existence in a fixed state in limestone.

Fixed ammunition. (*Mil.*) See Cartridge.

Fixed bodies. (*Chem.*) A term applied to substances that remain fixed or are not volatilized at a moderately high temperature.

Fix'edly, *adv.* Firmly; in a settled or established manner; steadfastly; as, to look *fixedly* at any person.

Fix'edness, *n.* A state of being fixed; firmness; stability; steadfastness.

"A *fixedness* in religion will not give any conscience leave to consent to innovations." —*King Charles I.*

—Solidity; firm coherence of parts.—State of a body which resists evaporation or volatilization by heat; as, "the *fixedness* of cold." — *Locke.*

Fixed Oils, *n. pl.* (*Chem.*) The common greasy oils are so called from the high temperature they sustain before decomposing and giving off vapor.—See Fat.

Fixed Star. (*Astron.*) The common name for any one of the stars in the heavens, with the exception of the planets. They are so called because they appear to us to be stationary in the broad field of the heavens, having no apparent motion, and always preserving the same relative position with regard to each other. They are supposed to be the centres or suns of the systems similar to our own. Sirius, the dog-star, in the constellation Canis Major, which is the brightest of all the stars, is considered to be nearer the earth than any other; and the distance of this from our planet is computed to be not less than nineteen millions of millions of miles. The fixed stars have been grouped into separate clusters, called constellations, and divided into six classes according to their respective apparent magnitudes, the largest and brightest being called stars of the first magnitude, those that are next in size and lustre stars of the second magnitude, and so on. Stars of the sixth magnitude are the smallest that are visible without the aid of a telescope.

Fix'ing, *n.* (Usually in the pl.) That which is, or ought to be, fixed, settled, or arranged; also the acces-

sories to anything, as embellishments, trimmings, &c.; as, chicken-*fixings*. (U. S. Vulgar.)

(*Phot.*) The cleansing of photographs from the sensitive layer not acted on by the light. The principal fixing agents are hyposulphate of soda, which may be used either for glass or paper pictures, and cyanide of potassium, which can only be used for the former.

Fix'ity, *n.* [Fr. *fixité.*] Coherence of parts; fixedness; that property of bodies by which they resist dissipation by heat.

Fixture, (*fikst'yūr,*) *n.* That which is fixed, or made fast; that which is permanently attached to something as an appendage; as, the *fixtures* of a shop.

—Fixedness; fixity; as, "tho firm *fixture* of thy foot." *Shaks.*

(*Law.*) *F.* are things annexed to houses or lands, which become, immediately on annexation, part of the realty itself, and are governed by the same laws as apply to heritable property. The question as to what are or what are not fixtures is of some importance, as determining the rights of landlord and tenant, heirs and executors, &c. Fixtures in general are personal chattels let into the earth, or cemented or otherwise fixed to some erection previously attached to the ground, and are thus legally immovable. If they be entirely clear of the soil, they are not fixtures, and may be carried off at pleasure. Hence a tenant may construct erections—even barns, sheds, and the like—upon blocks, rollers, pillars, or plates, so that they shall not be deemed fixtures, but remain movable chattels. The general rule is, that whenever a tenant has affixed anything to the premises during his term, he cannot again sever it without the landlord's consent. To this rule, however, various exceptions have been made in favor of what are termed trade fixtures. A tenant may safely remove such things as he has fixed to the freehold for purposes of trade or manufacture, provided the removal cause no material injury to the estate. Another exception to the general rule is in favor of such fixtures as are put up for ornament or domestic use, as hangings, stoves, &c.; but not such as have become part of the tenement, and constitute permanent improvements. The distinction, however, is often very nice, and it is difficult to define it in general terms.

Fiz'gig, *n.* (*Naut.*) See Fishgig. — (*Pyrotech.*) A firework, so called from its *fizzing* noise when exploded.

Fizz, *n.* A hissing, sibilant sound; as, the *fizz* of effervescing champagne.

Fizz, Fizzle, (*fiz'zl.*) *v. n.* [From the sound.] To make a hissing sound; to sibilate; as, the *fizzing* of a Seidlitz draught.

—To make a mess of anything; to bungle; to fail in any performance.

To fizzle out, to burn with a spluttering sound, and then go out suddenly, like damp gunpowder; — hence, by implication, to make a bold beginning ending in complete failure.

Fiz'zle, *n.* An abortive effort; a failure; a collapse; as, the entire thing ended in a *fizzle.*

Flab'bily, *adv.* In a flabby, placid manner.

Flab'biness, *n.* State or quality of being flabby; flaccidity.

Flab'by, *a.* [From *flap,* and allied to *flaccid*; W. *llib,* flaccid, soft, limber, pliant.] Soft; yielding to the touch; easily bent; easily shaking; hanging loose by its own weight; flaccid; as, *flabby* flesh.

Flabel'late, *a.* [Lat. *flabellatus.*] (*Bot.*) Flabelliform.

Flabella'tion, *n.* (*Surg.*) The act of fanning, or cooling by use of the fan. — *Dunglison.*

Flabel'liform, *n.* [Lat. *flabellum,* and *forma,* form.] (*Bot.*) Fan-shaped; flabellate.

Fla'bile, *a.* [Lat. *flabilis.*] Liable to be blown about by the wind.

Flaccid, (*flak'sid,*) *a.* [Lat. *flaccidus—flaccus,* flabby.] Flabby; soft and weak; limber; lax; hanging down by its own weight; yielding to pressure; as, *flaccid* muscles.

Flaccid'ity, *n.* [Fr. *flaccidité.*] Want of firmness; flaccidness.

Flac'cidly, *adv.* In a weak, lax, or limber manner.

Flac'cidness, *n.* Laxity; limberness; want of tension or firmness; lack of stiffness; flaccidity.

Flac'cus, Caius Valerius, a Roman poet of the 1st century, who lived at Padua, and died young. He wrote an epic poem, entitled *Argonautica,* of which seven books, and part of the eighth, were completed. In subject and in plan this poem is an imitation of the work of Apollonius Rhodius.

Flack'er, *v. n.* To flutter, as a bird. (Loc. Eng.)

Flack'et, *n.* [A. S. *flaxe,* a flask; Ger. *flasche,* a bottle.] A bottle made in the shape of a barrel.

Flack'ic, *n.* A truss made of straw to protect the back of a pack-animal from the creel or hamper which he carries.

Flack'ville, in *New York,* a P. O. of St. Lawrence co.

Flad'strand, in Denmark. See Frederikshavn.

Flag, *v. n.* [Ger. *flacken,* to become slow or languid; Sp. *flaquear,* to droop; Lat. *flaccere,* from *flaccus,* flabby. Cf. W. *llacan,* to slacken.] To hang loose, without stiffness or tension; as, the sails *flag.* — To grow feeble: to lose vigor; to droop; to decline; to languish; as, "his wits *flag.*"

Flag, *v. a.* To let fall into feebleness: to suffer to droop: to enervate, as, "nothing so *flags* the spirits." *Echard.*

—To lay with broad stones. See Flag, *n.*

Flag, *n.* [Icel. *flagan;* W. *ffag;* A. S. *fleogan,* to fly, because it is moved by any wind.] (*Bot.*) See Iris.

Flag, *n.* [W. *llec,* that which lies flat; Icel. *flake,* anything level or flat.] A broad, flat stone used for paving.

—A pavement of broad, flat stones.

—A turf cut for burning.

Flag, *n.* [Ger. *flagge,* a naval banner; D. *vlag.* The root is found in A.S. *fleogan,* Ger. *fliegen,* to float in the air.] The name given to pieces of cloth, or bunting, of various colors, and often bearing various devices, that are hoisted in conspicuous places on poles or at the mast-head of vessels, and allowed to float on the breeze for different purposes. The primary object of a flag is to denote nationality, and it is more especially used for this purpose at sea, to allow commanders of vessels to show others to what country their ship belongs. The use of flags is probably of very early date, families and tribes, as well as nations, being distinguished, in the early ages of the world, by emblems embroidered on a small square banner. We are told in Numbers ii., that in the wanderings of the Israelites in the wilderness, they were ordered to pitch every man "by his own standard, with the ensign of his father's house;" and from Genesis xlix. we may gather what were the bearings that the twelve tribes bore on their banners. In

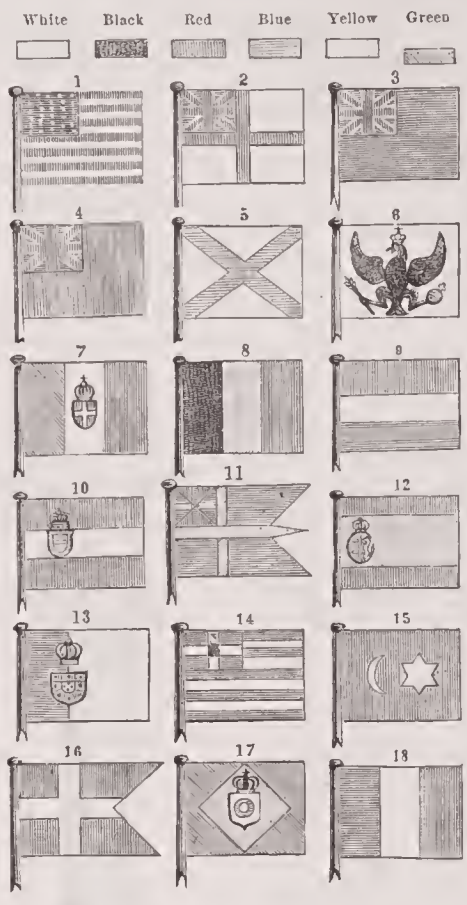


Fig. 1024.—Flags of the principal maritime nations.

1. United States; 2. Britain, white ensign; 3. Britain, blue ensign; 4. Britain, red ensign; 5. Russia; 6. Prussia; 7. Italy; 8. Belgium; 9. Holland; 10. Austria; 11. Sweden; 12. Spain; 13. Portugal; 14. Greece; 15. Turkey, 16. Denmark; 17. Brazil; 18. France. (In these diagrams, the direction of the lines shows the color, as in heraldry.)

mediæval times, we find that the practice was still continued. By the Act entitled "An Act to establish the flag of the United States," passed April 4, 1817, it was enacted: 1. That from and after the 4th of July, 1818, the flag of the U. States be 13 horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be 20 stars, white in a blue field. 2 That on the admission of every new state in the Union, one star be added to the union of the flag; and that such addition shall take effect on the 4th day of July then next succeeding such admission. — Flags of various shapes and colors are used as signals for communication in the navy. Different significations are also attached to plain flags of one simple color; thus, a yellow flag indicates that there is sickness of a dangerous character on board the vessel which bears it, or that the ship is performing quarantine; a white flag is well known among all nations as a flag of truce, and betokens a desire for a temporary cessation of hostilities, for the purpose of communication between hostile parties, or for burying the dead slain in battle; a black flag, on the other hand, is the emblem of piracy, or betokens a determination, on the part of those who hoist it, to resist to the last, and to give or take no quarter. When a flag is hoisted half-mast high, it is a mark of mourning; when it is hoisted upside down, it forms a signal of distress. A blue flag, with a square white centre, called the blue Peter, is hoisted when a vessel is about to sail, and it is the signal of departure. A short triangular flag is called a burgee; a longer flag, of the same shape, a signal pendant; a square flag, with a triangular piece cut out of the end farthest from the halyards, with the point turned towards the centre, a cornet; and a very long narrow flag, resembling a strip of ribbon tapering to a point, which is borne at the mast-head, is called a pendant.

Flag'-broom, *n.* A broom made of coarse material, for sweeping pavements and crossings.

Flag'ellant, *n.*; *pl.* Flag'ellants. [It. *flagellante*; Fr. *flagellant,* from Lat. *flagellare,* to whip, *flagellum,* a scourge.] (*Hist.*) A sect of religious fanatics that sprang up in Italy about the year 1260. They were so called from the flagellations or whippings which they administered to themselves, the leading doctrine of their creed being that by mortifying the flesh in every conceivable manner they propitiated the wrath and gained the favor of the Deity. Sects, or bodies of persons holding this doctrine, and practising whipping and other mortifications of the flesh, had appeared at various times in the earlier history of the Church; but this was the first occasion on which they made a prominent figure. People were no longer satisfied to perform these acts in private, but took to practising them in public, by way of greater humiliation. They formed themselves into large bands or companies, and went about from place to place, carrying banners and crosses, singing penitential hymns, and whipping themselves until the blood flowed. In 1261 they passed into Germany, and there made many converts; but on account of their irregularities and disorderly proceedings a general outcry was raised against them, and they were at length put down. The second great outbreak of this mania took place after 1349, when that terrible scourge, the black death, had swept over Europe and carried off so many persons. The imaginations of the people, already excited by the pestilence, were ready to seize upon this superstition, which spread rapidly through Germany, Switzerland, Holland, Sweden, and even England. The scenes of the previous century were re-enacted with even greater excesses than before. Men and women indiscriminately now appeared in public half-naked, and underwent these self-inflicted scourgings. They held that flagellation was of equal virtue with baptism and the Lord's Supper, that forgiveness of sins was to be procured by it without the blood of Christ, that the law of Christ was soon to be abolished, and that a new law, enjoining a baptism of blood, to be administered by whipping, was to take its place. They were condemned by a bull of Clement VI., and other severities were practised against them, until at length they disappeared. Again, in the year 1414, a new troop of these fanatics made their appearance in Germany, under the leadership of one Conrad Schmidt. They were even more wild in their extravagances than their predecessors, rejecting all forms of worship, and holding that faith and flagellation were alone necessary to salvation. They were everywhere persecuted, and many of them were burnt as heretics, among whom was their leader Schmidt; but it was with difficulty that their system was at length suppressed.

Flag'ellate, *v. a.* [Lat. *flagello, flagellatus—flagellum, flagrum,* a whip or scourge; akin to Eng. *flog,* and Gr. *plēgē,* a blow, from *plēssō,* to strike; root *pleg, plag.*] To whip; to scourge; to flog.

Flag'ellate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Flagelliform.

Flagella'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *flagellatio.*] A flogging; a whipping; the discipline of the scourge.

"By Bridewell all descend,
As morning-pray'r and *flagellation* end."—*Garth.*

Flagel'liform, *a.* [Lat. *flagellum,* and *forma,* form.] (*Bot.*) Resembling the thong of a whip; flagellate.

Flagel'lum, *n.*; *pl.* Flagel'la. [Lat., a whip.] (*Bot.*) A trailing shoot, such as that of the vine.

(*Zoöl.*) An appendage to the legs of crustacea, resembling a whip.—*Owen.*

Flageolet, (*flăj'o-let.*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Mus.*) A small instrument of the flute kind, played on by means of a mouthpiece at the upper end. It is generally made of box, ebony, or other hard wood, but sometimes of ivory, and has a clear and shrill tone. Its compass extends from F, the first space in the treble-clef, to F in a tissimo. In the *quadrille F.* it is a little less extensive, while in the *patent F.* the scale is an octave higher. There are also *double F.*, consisting of two tubes united by one mouth-piece. This instrument is now very seldom used, it being almost superseded by the *flauto-piccolo,* or octave-flute.

Flag'-feather, *n.* A feather of a bird's wing nearest the body.

Flagg, in *Illinois,* a township of Ogle co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.

Flag'giness, *n.* Laxity; limberness; want of tension; state or condition of being flaggy.

Flag'ging, *n.* Flagstones used for pavements, — in a collective sense.

Flag'gon Bayou, in *Louisiana,* enters Catahoula Lake in Rapides parish.

Flagg Town, in *New Jersey,* a post-village of Somerset co., abt. 6 m. S.W. of Somerville.

Flag'gy, *a.* Weak: flexible; limber; wanting tension; not stiff; as, "*flaggy* pinions."—*Dryden.*

—Abounding with the plant termed *flag.*

—Insipid; flavorless: weak, and poor in taste; as, "a great *flaggy* apple."—*Bacon.*

Flagitious, (*fla-jish'us,*) *a.* [Lat. *flagitiosus—flagitium,* heat of passion—*flagito,* to demand fiercely, from the root *flag,* whence *flagro,* to burn.] Infamous: deeply criminal; grossly wicked; atrocious; heinous; villanous; scandalous; as, a *flagitious* action.—Guilty of flagrant crimes; corrupt.

"He dies *flagitious,* yet not great."—*Pope.*

—Having the characterization of infamous crimes or vices.

"Perjury is a crime of so *flagitious* a nature."—*Addison.*

Flagitiously, (*fla-jish'us-le,*) *adv.* With extreme wickedness; atrociously.

Flagi'tiousness, *n.* State or quality of being flagitious; villany.

Flag'-officer, *n.* (*Naval.*) The commander of a fleet or squadron.

Flag'-man, *n.*; *pl.* FLAG'-MEN. One who is employed to make signals by means of flags.

Flag'on, *n.* [Fr. *flaçon*; Lat. *lagēna*, from Gr. *lagēnos*, probably allied to *lagōn*, the hollow of a cup.] A vessel with a narrow mouth, used for holding and conveying liquors; as, a *flagon* of ale.

"His trusty *flagon*, full of potent juice."—*Roscommon.*

Fla'grance, Fla'grancy, *n.* Quality of being flagrant; notoriousness; excess; enormity; heinousness.

Fla'grant, *a.* [Lat. *flagrans*—*flagro*, to flare, to flame, to burn.] Flaming; burning; blazing; glowing; ardent; as, *flagrant* desires.

"The beadle's lash still *flagrant* on their back."—*Prior.*

—Flaming in notice; glaring; notorious; enormous; as, a *flagrant* crime.—Raging; actively in preparation or execution; as, a war was *flagrant.*

Fla'grantly, *adv.* In a flagrant manner; glaringly; notoriously.

Flag'-ship, *n.* (*Naval.*) The ship of a fleet or squadron, which carries the admiral's or commodore's flag, or broad pennant; as, Nelson's *flag-ship*, the "Victory."

Flag'-staff, *n.* The staff or pole on which a flag is hoisted.

"Bloody crosses on his *flag-staffs* rise."—*Dryden.*

Flag'staff, in *Maine*, a post-office of Somerset co.

Flag Sta'tion, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Ogle co.

Flag'stone, *n.* (*Min.*) Sandstones, calcareous sandstones, argillaceous limestones or hornblende slates of considerable hardness and toughness, flatty bedded and more or less fissile, splitting into large thick slabs, useful for paving, are called *F.* Granite is also used extensively for the same purpose.

Flag'-worm, *n.* A worm found in flaggy and sedgy ground.

Flail, *n.* [Ger. *flegel*; Fr. *fléau*, from Lat. *flagellum*, a whip or scourge. See FLAGELLATE.] A wooden instrument for threshing or beating grain from the ear by hand.

(*Antiq.*) A military weapon, used in ancient times, consisting of an instrument resembling the ordinary *F.*, but with the striking part armed with bosses or spikes.

Flake, *n.* [A. S. *flacca*, flakes of snow; Ger. *flocke*, down; Icel. *flōki*, a thick lock of wool; akin to Lat. *floccus*, a lock of wool. See FLOCK.] A layer or stratum of snowy particles; a small scale-like collection of snow, as it falls from the clouds or from the air: a little bunch or cluster of snowy crystals; any scaly matter in layers; any mass cleaving off in scales: as, a *flake* of metal.—A sort of carnation, bi-colored, with large striped leaves.—A platform of hurdles, or small sticks made fast or interwoven, supported by stanchions, for drying codfish, and other things. (Used in Massachusetts.)—*Webster.*

(*Naut.*) A frame-work, or stage of boards, suspended over a ship's side for caulkers, &c., to stand on

—*v. a.* To form into flakes or bodies loosely connected.

"Mould the round hail, or *flake* the fleecy snow."—*Pope.*

—*v. n.* To break into laminæ, or layers; to peel or scale off.

Flake'-white, *n.* (*Painting.*) A pigment, consisting of a preparation of carbonate of lead. It is much used in painting in body-colors, being a substance with which transparent colors derived from vegetable matter may be mixed and rendered opaque, so that they may be laid on vellum or paper in the form of an even coating, possessing some degree of thickness and consistency. It is also used for putting in the high lights in drawings in water-colors, and crayon-drawings in two or three tints; but it is apt to become brown and discolored in course of time. Chinese-white, or marine-white, both of which are preparations of carbonate of zinc, are far better for this purpose and as a vehicle for preparing body-colors from simple water-colors, as they afford a white pigment of the purest nature, which will always retain its brilliancy unimpaired and untarnished by exposure to the atmosphere.

Flak'iness, *n.* The state of being flaky.

Flak'y, *a.* Consisting of flakes, locks, or layers; cleaving off in scales; lying in flakes.

"And *flaky* darkness breaks within the East."—*Shaks.*

Flamboy'ant, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *flamma*, a flame.] (*Arch.*) The name given to a French ecclesiastical architecture of the 15th century, derived from the beautifully carved tracery of the windows, which appears to run in waving lines somewhat resembling the various directions taken by lambent flames of fire. This style of French-Gothic architecture is also known as *Ogival Tertiaire*; it corresponds in a great measure with the Perpendicular English or third Pointed style; but it is characterized by far more elaborate ornamentation; and objects of rectilinear form and outline, which constitute such a marked feature of the latter style, are not so frequently introduced.

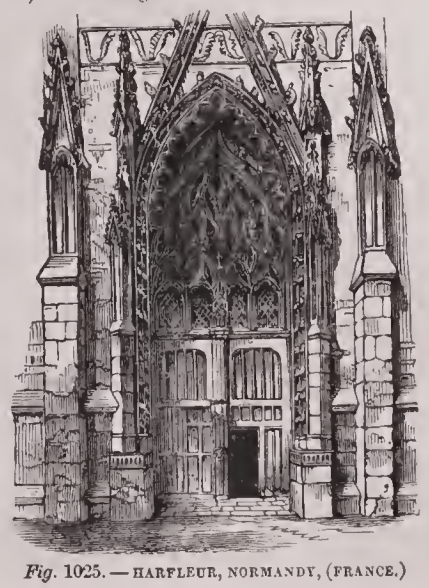


Fig. 1025.—HARFLEUR, NORMANDY, (FRANCE.)

Flambeau, (*flam'bō,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *flamma*, a blaze, a blazing fire.] A flaming torch; a light or luminary made of thick wicks covered with wax, and used as a torch.

"The king seized a *flambeau* with zeal to destroy."—*Dryden.*

Flam'borough Head, a bold promontory of England, on the Yorkshire coast, projecting a considerable distance into the sea; Lat. 54° 7′ N., Lon. 0° 5′ W. This is at once the most striking and most celebrated headland on the E. coast of the kingdom, rising 450 ft. sheer above the sea, having on its summit a light-house, 214 feet high, showing a revolving light. Vast caverns, haunted by myriads of sea-fowl, penetrate deeply through this headland.

Battle of. See JONES (PAUL).

Flame, *n.* [Fr. *flamme*; Lat. *flamma*, *flagma*, from the root *flag*, whence *flagro*, to flame, to blaze, to burn; Gr. *phlegō*, to burn; Sansk. *bhrāj*, to shine.] Light emitted from fire; a blaze; a blazing fire; burning vapor; inflammable gas in combustion; fire in general; combustion.—Heat of passion; tumult; violent contention; ardor of temper or imagination; brightness of fancy; vigor of thought; glowing fervor or enthusiasm.

"Great are their faults, but glorious is their *flame*."—*Waller.*

—Fervor of inclination; ardent love; warmth of affection; as, the *flame* of passion.

"We . . . met congenial, mingling *flame* with *flame*."—*Pope.*

—A sweetheart; one to whom affection is plighted; a person beloved. (Used colloquially.)

(*Chem.*) *F.* may be defined as a shell of incandescent matter surrounding a mass of combustible vapor. To produce flame it is therefore necessary that the burning body should be capable of volatilization just below the temperature at which it undergoes combustion. Charcoal or iron will burn with a steady glow, more or less luminous according to the medium in which they are burnt, neither of these substances being susceptible of volatilization at the temperature at which combustion takes place. A piece of wood or paper, on the contrary, burns with a large luminous flame, in consequence of the combustible matter of which it is composed rising in vapor or becoming converted into mixed gases at the temperature required for kindling the substance. Flame is, in fact, produced whenever a continuous supply of inflammable vapor or gas is made to combine with a supporter of combustion, such as the atmosphere, at a sufficiently elevated temperature to cause ignition. That flame is hollow may be easily proved by several simple experiments. If a little spirits of wine or other inflammable liquid be ignited on a watch-glass, and a straw held across the flame, it will be found that the straw is charred only at the edges of the flame, the intermediate portion remaining uninjured. A still more instructive proof is afforded by placing a piece of glass tube or tobacco pipe nearly upright in the middle of the flame of a candle, when the vapor and gaseous matter rising through the wick from the melted tallow will ascend through the pipe, passing out at the upper orifice of the tube, where they may be kindled. The heating power of a flame is in direct proportion to the energy of the chemical action that takes place, those flames being hottest and least luminous which proceed from gases containing no solid particles, as in the case of a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen in the proportion necessary to form water, which is one of the hottest flames we have at our command. The most luminous flames are from gases which contain just sufficient solid matter to give the maximum of incandescence without any of its particles passing away unburnt. Olefiant gas and the ordinary coal-gas are good examples of this as compared with the oxyhydrogen flame, which contains no solid matter on the one hand, and the flame of pitch or turpentine on the other, which contains too much carbon, the excess passing off in the form of smoke. The flames used for illuminating purposes are all produced by the combustion of compounds containing carbon and hydrogen. Besides the proper proportions of gaseous and solid matter contained in illuminating substances, care must be taken to regulate the supply of air. By paying proper attention to this, many substances are greatly improved in their illuminating properties, while others are made to give an intense light, which could not otherwise be burnt. The Argand burner (*q. v.*) and chimney, as applied to gas and camphene, are examples of this. Flame has 3 distinct parts: the central or non-luminous part, where there is no combustion, but where the carbon begins to separate from the hydrogen; the 2d or luminous part, where the carbon is for a moment free and heated to a white heat; and the exterior part, which is the hottest, and where the combustion is complete. It is easy now to understand of what importance is the form of the burner, and how it may be modified accordingly as we desire light or heat. If we wish light, the carbon must be protected for some seconds from contact with the air; but not long enough to allow it to pass off unconsumed. If, on the contrary, heat is desired, the carbon must be burned as quickly as possible. The German chemist Bunsen constructed a gas burner after this theory (Fig. 1026), which is perfectly adapted to the production of heat. In this burner the ordinary illuminating gas is conveyed into a wide tube, at the base of which is a great number of small holes for the admission of air. The air is thus intimately mixed with the gas; and it is this mixture, of which the proportions are regulated by the dimensions of the openings, that is ignited at the top of the tube. The flame obtained is very pale, but intensely hot. If we shut the small holes that allow the admission of air, the flame becomes brilliant, but is not so hot. Every mixture of gases requires a certain temperature to inflame it: and if the temperature be not reached, the mixture does not take fire; we may thus cool down a flame so much that it goes out by placing over it a small coil of cold copper wire, whereas if the coil be previously heated, the flame will continue to burn. If a piece of wire gauze be held close over a jet of gas and the gas lit, the gauze may be removed several inches above the jet, and yet the inflammable gas below will not take fire, the flame burning only above the gauze (Fig. 1028). If the gauze be pressed down upon the flame, its hollow structure may be shown, also the fact that while inflammable gases pass through the gauze, there is not sufficient heat above it to ignite them (Fig. 1028). In both these cases the gauze conducts away the heat so quickly that the temperature of the gas on the side opposite the flame does not rise to the point of ignition. This is the principle made use of by Sir H. Davy in his safety-lamp for mines.—See DAVY'S SAFETY-LAMP.

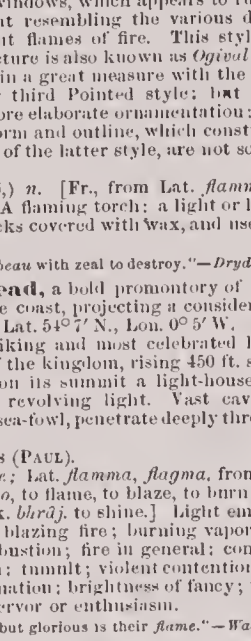


Fig. 1026.—BUNSEN BURNER.



Fig. 1027.
CANDLE-FLAME.

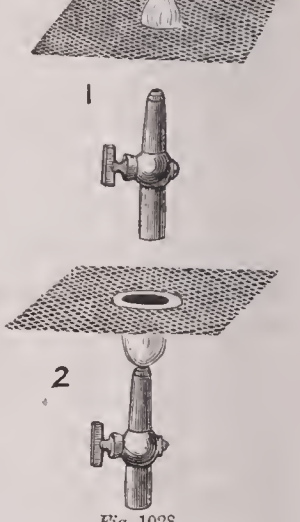


Fig. 1028.
PROPERTY OF WIRE GAUZE.

—*v. n.* To blaze; to burn in vapor, or in a current; to shine like ignited gas.

"Hell all around as one great furnace *flam'd*."—*Milton.*

—To break out in violence of passion; to be kindled with zeal or ardor: to rage; as, hers is a *flaming* temper.

—*v. a.* To inflame; to kindle: to rouse; to excite; as, "*flam'd* with zeal of vengeance."—*Spenser.*

Flame'-color, *n.* (*Painting.*) Pale yellow or orange color, resembling that of flame.

Flame'-colored, (*-kŭl'urd,*) *a.* Of a color resembling flame; of bright-yellow in color; as, "*flame-colored* stockings."—*Shaks.*

Flame'less, *a.* Without flame.

Flame'let, *n.* A small flame.

Fla'men, *n.*; *pl.* Eng. FLAMENS; Lat. *pl.* FLAMINES.] [Lat.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) The name given to any Roman who was devoted to the service of one particular god. Each flamen received a distinguishing epithet from the name of the deity to whom he ministered. The most dignified were those of Jupiter, Mars, and Quirinus, and were called respectively *Flamen Dialis*, *Flamen Martialis.*

Flamin'eous, *a.* Pertaining or relating to a flamen, or the flamines.

Flam'ingly, *adv.* With great show or vehemence; most brightly.

Flamin'go, *n.* [Sp. *flamenco*, from Lat. *flamma.*] (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the gen. of birds *Phœnicopterus*, order *Grallatores*. The *F.* is one of the most remarkable of all the aquatic birds for its size, beauty, and, as some say, also for the delicacy of its flesh. Its body is smaller than that of the Stork; but owing to the great length of neck and legs, it stands nearly five feet high, and measures six feet from the point of the beak to the tip of the claws. The head is small and round, and furnished with a bill nearly seven inches long, which is higher than it is wide, light and hollow, having a membrane at the base, and suddenly curved downwards from the middle. The long legs and thighs of this bird are extremely slender and delicate, as is also the neck. The plumage is not less remarkable than its figure, being of a bright scarlet. Flamingoes inhabit the warm climates of Asia, Africa, and America; they live and migrate in large flocks, frequently desert sea-coasts and salt marshes. They are extremely shy and watchful; while feeding, they keep together, drawn up artificially in lines, which at a distance resemble those of an army; and, like many other gregarious birds, they employ some to act as sentinels, for the security of the rest. On the approach of danger, these give warning by a loud sound, like that of a trumpet, which is the signal for the flock to take wing; and when flying they form a triangle. Their food appears to be molluscous animals, spawn, and insects, which they fish up by means of their long neck, turning their head in such a manner as to take advantage of the crook in their beak. Their nest is of singular construction; it is formed of mud in the shape of a hillock, with a cavity at the top, and of such a height as to admit of the bird's sitting on it, or rather standing, her long legs being placed one on each side at full length; thus situated, the female generally lays two or three white eggs somewhat larger than those of a goose. In some parts these birds are tamed, principally for the sake of their skins, which are covered with a very fine down, and applicable to all purposes. There are two species: 1. *Phœnicopterus antiquorum*, which is of a rose color, with red wings, the quills being black; these inhabit the warm regions of Asia, migrating in summer to southern, and sometimes to central Europe; these beautiful birds were much esteemed by the Romans, who often used them in their grand sacrifices and sumptuous entertainments; and such of the luxurious emperors as wished to indulge in the very excess of epicurism, were wont to gratify their guests with a dish of Flamingoes' tongues! 2. *Phœnicopterus ruber* (Fig. 1029); deep red; with black quills; which are peculiar to tropical America, migrating in the summer to the Southern, but rarely to the Middle States.



Fig. 1029. — FLAMINGO. (*Phœnicopterus ruber.*)

Flamin'ia Via. (*Antiq.*) A celebrated road, which led from Rome to Arsinum and Aquilea. It received its name from the consul Flaminius, who built it.

Flamin'ius, or **Flamini'nus,** T. QUINTIUS, a distinguished Roman general, made consul B. C. 198. He was sent to Macedonia, and had the honor of terminating the Macedonian war by the defeat of Philip at Cynoscephalæ, B. C. 197. At the Isthmian Games of the following year he had formal proclamation made of the restoration of Greece to independence. He remained in Greece till 194, to organize the new administration of the cities, and by his wisdom, forbearance, and humanity won the general esteem and gratitude of the people. Before he returned to Rome he made war on Nabis, tyrant of Sparta, and compelled him to make peace with the Romans. *F.* had a triumph of three days on his return, was sent again to Greece in 192, and in 183 he went as ambassador to Prusias, king of Bithynia, to demand the surrender of Hannibal, who had taken refuge at his court. D. about 175.

Flammif'erous, *a.* [Lat. *flammifer* — *flamma*, flame, and *ferre*, to bear.] Tending to produce flame; emitting flame.

Flammiv'omous, *a.* [From Lat. *flamma*, and *vomere*, to vomit.] Vomiting out flame, as a volcano.

Flam'y, *a.* Blazing; flaming; having the nature or color of flame.

Flanch, *n.* (*Her.*) An ordinary formed on each side of the shield by the segment of a circle.

Flaneonade', *n.* (*Fencing.*) A thrust made in the side.

Flan'ders, the name of a very interesting and early civilized portion of Europe, forming two contiguous provs. of Belgium, termed EAST FLANDERS and WEST FLANDERS, respectively. Lat. between 50° 40′ and 51° 23′ N., Lon. 2° 37′ and 4° 23′ E. It is bounded on the N.W. by the N. Sea, and inclosed on its other sides by the provs. of Antwerp, Zealand, S. Brabant, Hainault, and the French dep. Nord. — EAST FLANDERS is separated from W. Flanders by a line running almost due S. from Sluys, a small town nearly opposite Flushing. *Area*, 1,154 sq. m. *Surface*, level in the N. part, while to the S. it consists of undulating plains. *Soil*, heavy loam, and highly fertile. *Cap.* Ghent. *Pop.* 855,504. — WEST FLANDERS has a considerable coast-line, in the central part of which is the port of Ostend. This side faces the N., but the W. boundary of the province adjoins the French territory. *Area*, 1,243 sq. m. *Surface*, generally level, excepting the *dunes*, or sand-hills, on the coast. *Soil*, fertile, and agriculture good. *Cap.* Bruges. — For productions, manufactures, &c., and history, see BELGIUM.

Flan'ders, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Morris co., about 55 m. N.E. of Trenton.

Flanders, in *New York*, a post-village of Suffolk co., on Long Island, about 225 m. S.S.E. of Albany.

Flanders Var'nish, *n.* (*Paint.*) A varnish prepared by the dissolution of grain mastic in alcohol.

Flan'dreau, in *Dakota*, a village of Minnehaha co., on the Big Sioux River, about 125 m. N.E. of Yankton.

Flan'drin, JEAN HIPPOLYTE, a French painter, B. at Lyons, 1809; D. 1864. Among his chief works are *Dante and Virgil, Saint Louis dictant ses Etablissements*, for the Chamber of Peers; *Mater Dolorosa*, *Saint Louis taking the Cross the second time*, and the fine series of frescos in the churches of St. Germain-des-Prés and St. Vincent de Paul, which are reckoned among the masterpieces of modern painting.

Flange, (*flanj,*) *n.* [Probably from O. Fr. *flanchere*, a flanker, a side-piece, or flanked piece of timber in building, from *flance*, a flank.] (*Mech.*) A projecting rim or rib. The metal rim bent over in gas-pipes, water-pipes, &c., in order to join on to other lengths of the same. The term is also applied to the projecting outside circumference of a railway-carriage-wheel, by which the wheel is prevented from running off the rails.

—*v. a.* (*Mech.*) To make a flange on.

—*v. n.* To take the form and quality of a flange; to be curved into a flange.

Flanged, *a.* Having a flange; connected together by means of flanges; as, a *flanged* wheel.

Flank, (*flangk,*) *n.* [Fr. *flanc*; It. *fianco*; Sp. *flanco*; Ger. *flanke.*] One of the two parts of the body which enable it to bend; the part of the side of an animal between the ribs and the hip.

(*Mil.*) Either side of a body of troops; the extremities of a body of soldiers in line, or the sides of a column, being termed the right and left flanks respectively. — In any defensive work, it is applied to that part from which a fire may be directed against the side or flank of an attacking party. Thus, the flanks of a bastion (see Fig. 745) are those parts of the rampart and parapet which connect its faces with the extremities of the curtains of the enceinte on either side of it. On reference to the diagram of a front of fortification given in the article on that science (see FORTIFICATION), it will be seen that a fire from the flanks is effective in preventing an attacking party from effecting a lodgment at the foot of the curtain that lies between them, which might be done with comparative ease and security if these portions of the work did not exist. A fire from the flanks of any bastion enfilades the ditch at the foot of the curtain.

(*Arch.*) The side of any building.

(*Mach.*) The straight part of the tooth of a wheel which receives the impulse. — *Francis.*

—*pl.* (*Farriery.*) A wrench, strain, or other injury received by a horse in the back.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *flanquer.*] To stand at the side or border of.

"Stately colonnades are *flank'd* with trees."—*Pitt.*

(*Mil.*) To attack, as the side or flank of a body of troops; to place, as troops, so as to attack or command the flank; to post so as to overlook or command on the side; to secure or guard on the side; to turn, as the flank; to pass round the side of.

"On the left they stand, and *flank* the passage."—*Dryden.*

—*v. n.* To border; to touch. — To be posted on the side; as, our brigade was *flanked* by the light division.

Flank'ard, *n.* (*Venery.*) One of the nuts in the flanks of a deer.

Flank'er, *n.* He who, or that which, flanks; as, to throw out *flankers.*

—*v. a* To defend by lateral fortifications. — *Johnson.*

(*Mil.*) To attack by the flank, or sideways.

Flan'nel, *n.* [Fr. *flanelle*, allied to Lat. *lana*, wool; Ger. *flanell*; Du. *flanel*; Dan. *flonel*; Ir. *plainin.*] (*Manuf.*) A soft, nappy, woollen stuff, of loose texture. See WOOL.

Flannelled, (*flan'eld,*) *a.* Wrapped in flannel; as, a *flannelled* gouty foot.

Flan'ning, *n.* (*Arch.*) The internal splay of a window-jamb.

Flap, *n.* [Du.; Ger. *lappen*, and *klappen*, allied to *tap*, *clap*, and *slap*, and probably formed from the sound of a blow from a limber, broad, flat surface.] Anything broad and limber that hangs loose, and is easily set in motion, or is attached to one side only; as, the *flap* of a hat.

—The motion of anything broad and loose, or a stroke with it: as, the *flap* of an eagle's wing. — The loose part of a coat behind from the hip downward.

—*pl.* (*Farriery.*) A disease in horses, occurring in the lips.

—*v. a.* To beat or strike with a flap.

"Yet let me *flap* this bug with gilded wings."—*Pope.*

—To move, as something broad; to let fall, as the brim of a hat.

"The raven *flapp'd* his wing."—*Tickell.*

—*v. n.* To move and sound, as wings, or as something broad and loose; as, the *flapping* of a duck. — To fall, as the brim of a hat or other broad thing.

"The powdered footman's care
Beneath his *flapping* hat secures his hair."—*Gay.*

Flap'-dragon, *n.* See SNAP-DRAGON.

Flap'-eared, *a.* Having broad, loose, limp ears.

"A beetle-headed, *flap-eared* knave."—*Shaks.*

Flap'jack, *n.* A sort of broad pancake; also, an apple-puff.

Flap'-mouthed, *a.* Having loose, hanging lips.

Flap'per, *n.* The person or thing which flaps.

Flare, *v. n.* [Probably a corruption of GLARE, *q. v.*] To burn with a wavering, unsteady, or fluttering light; as, a *flaring* candle. — To flutter with splendid show; to glitter with transient lustre, or with painful splendor; as, "the sun's *flaring* beams." (*Milton.*)

—To be exposed to too much light.

"I cannot stay
Flaring in sunshine all the day."—*Prior.*

—To open externally; to spread outward.

To flare up, to get excited, or into a rage; as, how he *flared up!*

—*n.* A broad, unsteady, glaring light. — A leaf of lard.

Flare'up, *n.* An outbreak of passion; an altercation; an uproar; a row; a shindy.

"There was a pretty *flare-up* at the Wiggenses last night."*Jerrold.*

Flar'ing, *a.* (*Ship-building.*) Over-banging, as in the top side forward.

Flar'ingly, *adv.* In a flaring manner.

Flash, *n.* [Fr. *flèche:* Sansk. *ush*, to burn, to shine; second pret. *uvesh.*] A sudden burst of flame or light; a flood of light of instantaneous appearance and disappearance; as, a *flash* of lightning. — A sudden burst, as of wit or merriment; as, "the *flash* and outbreak of a fiery mind." (*Shaks.*) — A short, brief period; a momentary or transient state.

"The Persians and Macedonians had it for a *flash*."—*Bacon.*

—A reservoir letting off its surplus waters by a sluiceway; a body of water violently breaking forth. — In some parts of England, a pool; as, a mill *flash.* — A preparation for coloring rum, brandy, &c.

—Slang language; a vulgar tongue; the cant in vogue among the most disreputable members of society, as thieves, prostitutes, &c.

—*a.* Low; vulgar; vile; as, *flash* language, a *flash* cove, &c.

—*v. n.* To break forth, as a sudden flood of flame and light; to burst or open instantly on the sight; to show a transient brilliancy; as, "The object is made to *flash* on the eye of the mind." — *Matt. Arnold.*

—To break out, as a sudden expression of wit, merriment, or bright fancy.

"They *flash* out sometimes into an irregular greatness of thought."
Felton.

—To break out into a sudden and momentary flame.

"Why *flash* those sparks of fury from your eyes?" — *O'Hara.*

—*v. a.* To strike or to throw like a burst of light; to convey by a quick and startling motion; as, to *flash* a message along the wires.

Flash'er, *n.* A man of more appearance of wit than reality. — *Johnson.*

Flash'-house, Flash'-ken, *n.* A house which forms a rendezvous for thieves; a receptacle for stolen goods, &c.

Flash'ily, *adv.* With empty show; with a sudden, momentary glare; without solidity of wit or thought; gaudily and emptily; as, a *flashily* dressed person.

Flash'ing, *n.* Act of blazing; a sudden burst of light.

—The formation of an artificial flood, by the letting in of a body of water.

(*Arch.*) A piece of lead, or other metal, let into the joints of a wall so as to lap over the gutters or other conduit pieces, and prevent the splashing of rain from injuring the internal work. — *Brande.*

Flash'y, *a.* Dazzling momentarily; not solid; with a sudden glare of transient brilliance; as, "a *flashy* pleasure." (*Barrow.*) — Showy, but empty; gaudy; gay; florid in style or color; as, a *flashy* costume, a *flashy* wit. — Insipid; vapid; inert; without taste, force, or spirit; inconstant; as, "lean, *flashy* songs." — *Milton.*

Flask, *n.* [A. S. *flaxe*; Dan. *flaske*; Ger. *flasche*; L. Lat. *flasca*, *flaco.* Same as FLAGON, *q. v.*] A vessel with a long narrow neck for containing fluids; as, a *flask* of oil or wine, a spirit *flask*, &c.

"With champagne fill each man his *flask*." — *King.*

—A powder-horn; portable receptacle for gunpowder.

"Powder in a skilless soldier's *flask* is set on fire." — *Shaks.*

(*Founding.*) A shallow frame of wood or of iron used for holding the sand employed in moulding. — *Simmonds.*

Flask'et, *n.* [W. *flasged*, a wicker vessel.] A vessel in which viands are served up at table.

"The silver stands with golden *flaskets* graced." — *Pope.*

—An oblong basket of shallow capacity.

Flat, *a.* [Dan. *flad*; Swed. *platt* and *flat*; L. Sax. and Ger. *platt*; Fr. *plat*; Icel. *flak.*] Having an even extended surface, without risings or indentures, hills or valleys; horizontal; level, or with a moderate inclination; without marked prominences; plain; as, a *flat* country.

—Prostrate; lying the whole length on the ground; not elevated or erect; level with the ground; fallen; laid low; as, to fall *flat* down.

"What ruins kingdoms, and lays cities *flat?*" — *Milton.*

—Tasteless; stale; vapid; insipid; monotonous; dull; frigid; wanting relief or variety; as, conversation became *flat.*

"Pleasing to sight,
But to the tongue inelegant and *flat.*" — *Philips.*

—Lifeless; depressed; inert; low; spiritless; dejected; lacking life and animation; as, the market is *flat.*

"I feel my genial spirits droop, my hopes all *flat.*" — *Milton.*

—Peremptory; absolute; positive; downright; as, a *flat* refusal, a *flat* contradiction, &c.

"I'll not march thro' Coventry with them, that's *flat*."— *Shaks.*

(*Mus.*) Not acute; not sharp; — lower by a semitone; as, B *flat*; — below true pitch. — *Dwight.*

(*Pron.*) Uttered with voice instead of breath; vocal; sonant.

Flat, *n.* A level; a level or extended plain; a low, even tract of surface: as, "the glooming *flats*." — *Tennyson.*

—A level ground lying at a small depth under the surface of water; a shallow; a shoal; a strand; as, "these *flats* are taken by the tide." — *Shaks.*

—The broad side of a blade: as, the *flat* of a sword.

(*Naut.*) A flat-bottomed boat; a kind of barge having a broad beam; a lighter; as, a coal *flat*.

(*Arch.*) In Scotland, a floor or story in a building: as, he lives on the third *flat*.

—A numskull; a fool; a thickhead; a simpleton. (Vulgar.)

"You cannot make a speech, because you are a *flat*." — *Holmes.*

(*Mach.*) A railroad platform-car.

(*Mus.*) A character of the form ♭, which depresses the note before which it is placed a chromatic semitone. Thus D♭ signifies a semitone below D natural (♮). On keyed instruments the short keys are the representatives of these flats and sharps. — *An accidental flat* is one which, although not occurring at the commencement of the staff, is inserted in any other part of it, and only affects the bar in which it is placed. — A *flat fifth* is an interval of a fifth depressed by a flat.

Flat, *v. a.* To make flat, even, or level; to flatten: as, a newsboy *flattens* his nose against an eating-house window.

—To depress; to make dull, vapid, inert, or spiritless.

—To lower in pitch or tone, as a note in music.

—*v. n.* To grow flat; to flatten; to sink; to fall to an even surface; — opposed to *swell*.

(*Mus.*) To break down from the pitch. — *To flat out*, to bring to a lame and impotent conclusion.

Flat, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Pike co.

Flat'brook, in *New York*, a post-office of Columbia co.

Flat'brookville, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Sussex co., on the Delaware River, abt. 18 m. W. of Norton.

Flat'bush, in *New York*, a post-village and township of King's co., abt. 5 m. S.S.E. of Brooklyn. Near this village the American army was defeated in 1776. *Pop.* of township abt. 4,000.

Flat Creek, in *Alabama*, enters the Alabama River from Monroe co.

Flat Creek, in *Georgia*, enters the Ocmulgee River from Twigg's co.

Flat Creek, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Barry co.

Flat Creek, in *New York*, a P. O. of Montgomery co.

Flat Creek, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Bedford co.

Flat Creek, in *Virginia*, enters the Appomattox River from Amelia co.

Flat'-fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PLEURONECTES.

Flat'-footed, *a.* Firm-footed: determined. — *Webster.*

Flat Fork, in *W. Virginia*, a post-office of Roane co.

Flat Head, in *Montana*, a post-office of Missoula co.

Flat'head, or SALISH **Indians,** in *Washington Territory*, a tribe inhabiting the region bet. Lat. 48° and 50° N., and Lon. 117° and 121° W. They are so named on account of a practice formerly prevalent among them, of flattening the heads of their infants by artificial means. The custom, it is said, has been abandoned by this tribe, though it still exists among several neighboring tribes, to whom the name of *F.* is not generally given. They are short of stature, and badly formed, with wide mouth, thick nose and lips, and large nostrils. The flattening of the head is accomplished by subjecting the skull of the infant to severe mechanical pressure during the first six or eight months of its life. The operation does not appear to diminish the cranial capacity or whole volume of the brain.

Flat'-iron, *n.* An instrument for smoothing cloth; a sad-iron.

Flat'kill Creek, in *New Jersey*, enters the Delaware River bet. Sussex and Warren cos.

Flat'lands, in *New York*, a post-village and township of King's co., abt. 7 m. S.S.E. of Brooklyn; *pop.* of township abt. 1,700.

Flat Lick, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Knox co.

Flat'ling, *adv.* With the flat side; flatlong.

Flat'lings, *adv.* Not edgewise; flatlong. (R.)

Flat'long, *adv.* With the flat side downwards; not edgewise.

"What a blow was there given? As it had fallen *flatlong*." *Shaks.*

Flat'ly, *adv.* Horizontally; evenly; without spirit; frigidly; positively; downright.

"He in these wars had *flatly* refused his aid." — *Sidney.*

Flat'ness, *n.* State or quality of being flat. — Evenness or levelness of surface; want of relief or prominence; as, the *flatness* of a country, the *flatness* of a figure. — *Addison.*

—Deadness; dulness; insipidity; vapidness; as, *flatness* of cider. — Dejection; depression; lack of spirit or vivacity; mental prostration. — Lack of variety; insipidity; dulness.

(*Mus.*) Gravity of pitch; as, *flatness* of sound. (Used in contradistinction to *sharpness*.)

Flat River, in *Michigan*, enters Grand R. in Kent co.

Flat River, in *Missouri*, a P. O. of St. Francois co.

Flat River, in *N. Carolina*, enters the Neuse River from Wake co.

—A post-office of Orange co.

Flat Rock, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Henry co., abt. 8 m. N.W. of Milledgeville.

Flat Rock, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Crawford co.

Flat Rock, in *Indiana*, a township of Bartholomew co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

—A post-village of Shelby co., abt. 12 m. S. by W. of Shelbyville.

Flat Rock, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Bourbon co.

Flat Rock, in *Michigan*, a village of Wayne co., on Huron River, abt. 25 m. S.W. of Detroit.

Flat Rock, in *Missouri*, a village of Cape Girardeau co., abt. 180 m. E.S.E. of Jefferson city.

Flat Rock, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Henderson dist.

Flat Rock, in *Ohio*, a township of Henry co., *pop.* abt. 1,400.

—A post-office of Seneca co.

Flat Rock, in *S. Carolina*, a P. O. of Kershaw co.

Flat Rock, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Lewis co.

Flat Rock Creek, (Ind. *Puck-up-kah,*) in *Indiana*, rises in Henry co., and flowing generally S.W. through Rush, Decatur, and Shelby cos., enters the E. or Driftwood Fork of White River at Columbus in Bartholomew co.; length abt. 100 m.

Flat Rock Creek, in *S. Carolina*, enters the Wateree River abt. 8 m. N.W. of Camden.

Flat Shoal Creek, in *Georgia*, enters the Chattahoochee River in Harris co.

Flat Shoals, or FLAT SHOAL FACTORY, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Meriwether co., on Flint River, about 95 m. W. of Milledgeville.

Flatten, (*flat'n,*) *v. a.* To make flat; to reduce to an equal, level, or even surface: to level. — To beat down; to lay flat; — hence, to deject; to dispirit; to depress. To make vapid or insipid.

(*Mus.*) To lower or let fall the pitch.

To flatten a sail. (*Naut.*) To spread a sail lengthwise of a ship, occasioning a lateral effect only.

—*v. n.* To grow or become flat or even on the surface; to become dead, stale, vapid, or tasteless; to become dull, inert, or spiritless; to become, as a sound, less sharp or acute.

Flat'ter, *n.* He who or that which makes flat. — Among blacksmiths, a flat swage.

Flat'ter, *v. a.* [Fr.; probably from L. *flatāre*, freq. from *flo, flatum*, to blow; Icel. *fladra*, to deceive by blandishments.] To inflate with blandishments or exaggerated praises; to deceive with fair words; to cajole; to wheedle; to coax; to attempt to win by artful compliments. — To soothe or gratify by praise or obsequiousness; to please a person by applause or favorable notice; to compliment. — To praise falsely; to encourage by favorable but insincere notice, representations, or indications; to raise false hopes in.

"Mother . . . lay not that *flattering* unction to your soul." *Shaks.*

Flat'terblind, *v. a.* To blind with flattery or false praise. (R.)

Flat'terer, *n.* One who flatters; a wheedler; a fawner; a lick-spittle; one who endeavors to gain favor by pleasing but undue praise.

"The most abject *flatterers* degenerate into the greatest tyrants." *Addison.*

Flat'teringly, *adv.* In a flattering manner.

Flat'tery, *n.* [Fr. *flatterie.*] Act of one who flatters; false praise; adulation; obsequiousness; wheedling; sycophancy; just commendation which gratifies self-love.

"*Flattery's* the food of fools." — *Swift.*

Flat'ting, *n.* In house-painting, a mode of painting in which the surface is left, when finished, without gloss. The material is prepared with a mixture of oil of turpentine, which secures the colors, and, when used in the finishing, leaves the paint quite dead. — A mode of keeping gilding in a dead or unburnished state, by slightly sizing it. — Rolling out of metal, as iron, &c., into sheets, by the process of cylindric pressure.

Flat'tish, *a.* Tending to flatness; somewhat flat.

Flat'ulence, Flat'ulency, *n.* [Lat. *flatus*, a blast.] (*Med.*) A morbid collection of gases in the stomach and bowels, commonly arising from indigestion, or from indulgence in certain kinds of vegetable food. When, from any weakness in the digestive powers, food remains in the stomach in an undigested state, fermentation takes place, and gases are formed. *F.* is usually symptomatic of other diseases — indigestion, colic, cholera, hysteria, or nervous debility. For its cure, carminatives, tonics, and aperients are resorted to; and strict attention to diet is necessary, taking only such food as is light and easy of digestion, and avoiding all oleraceous vegetables, peas, beans, and flatulent fruits. Weak brandy and water, as a beverage at dinner, is also very beneficial. When the pain is excessive, hot applications to the stomach and frictions will frequently afford considerable relief.

Flat'ulent, *a.* [L. Lat. *flatulentus*, from *flo, flatus*, to blow.] Windy; affected with air generated in the stomach and intestines. — Turgid with air; as, a *flatulent* tumor. (*Quincy.*) — Generating, or apt to generate wind in the stomach; as, "peas are *flatulent*." (*Arbuthnot.*) — Empty; vain; puffy; pretentious without substance; as, "a *flatulent* writer." — *Dryden.*

Flat'ulently, *adv.* In a flatulent manner.

Fla'tus, *n.* [Lat., from *flare*, to blow.] Flatulence; an accumulation of generated air in the cavities of the stomach.

—A puff of wind; a breath of air.

Flat'wise, *a.* or *adv.* [*Flat* and *wise*.] With the flat side downward, or next to another object; — opposed to *edgewise*.

Flat'woods, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Fayette co.

Flat Woods, in *W. Virginia*, a P. O. of Braxton co.

Flaunt, (*flânt.*) *v. a.* [Probably from Ger. *flattern*, to flit, to move about, to flutter.] To flutter; to show or spread out; to display one's self ostentatiously; as, "useless ornament and *flaunting* show." (*Dryden.*) — To carry a pert or saucy appearance; as, a *flaunting* jade.

—*n.* Anything displayed for show.

Flaunt'ingly, *adv.* In a flaunting way or manner.

Flau'tist, *n.* [From It. *flauto*, a flute.] A flute-player a flutist.

Flaves'cent, *a.* [Lat. *flavescens*, from *flavus*, yellow.] Yellowish.

Flavic'omous, *a.* [From Lat. *flavus*, and *coma*, hair.] Yellow-haired.

Fla'vius, the name of a plebeian family of Rome, from which came the emperors Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian.

Flavor, Flavour, (*flā'vẽr,*) *n.* [Fr. *flairer*, to smell, to sniff, to scent.] Quality of that which affects the sense of smell; odor; fragrance: as, the *flavor* of a bouquet of flowers. — Quality of anything which affects or gratifies the taste or palate; relish; savor; gusto; as, sherry of a nutty *flavor*. — The quality of a substance which affects the smell or taste in any manner.

—*v. a.* To communicate some quality to a thing that may affect the smell or taste.

Flavored, Flavoured, (*flā'vẽrd,*) *p. a.* Possessing flavor; having an agreeable taste; as, high-*flavored* game.

Fla'vorless, *a.* Wanting flavor; insipid: tasteless.

Fla'vorous, *a.* Agreeable to the taste or smell; imparting flavor.

Flaw, *n.* [W. *flaw*, a splinter, from *fla*, a parting off or from; Gr. *phlaō*, to crush, to bruise in pieces; Sansk. *bal*, to cut off.] A breach; a crack, a gap or fissure; a defect made by breaking or splitting; as, a *flaw* in a table. — A blemish; a defect: a fault; an imperfection; as, a *flaw* in a woman's reputation, a *flaw* in a will, &c. — A tumult; an uproar; a sudden burst of disorder; a row.

"Calm the fury of this mad-brained *flaw*." — *Shaks.*

(*Naut.*) A sudden burst of wind; a sudden gust or blast of short duration.

"Snow and hail, and stormy gust and *flaw*." — *Milton.*

—*v. a.* To break; to crack; to make a fissure in; to violate; to make unequal.

"The cup was *flaw'd* with a multitude of little cracks." — *Boyle.*

Flaw'less, *a.* Free from flaw; without defect or blemish; as, a *flawless* star. — *Boyle.*

Flaw'y, *a.* Full of flaws or cracks; defective; faulty; broken.

—Subject to sudden gusts of wind.

Flax, *n.* [A.S. *fleax*: Fris. *flax*: D. *vlas*; Ger. *flachs*. Allied to Lat. *plico*, Gr. *plĕkō*, to wear.] (*Bot.*) The common name of the genus of plants LINUM, *q. v.*

(*Manuf.*) The fibre of the *Linum usitatissimum*, separated from the woody portion of the plant, and ridded of any impurities, after which it is spun into thread, from which state it is woven into LINEN, *q. v.* It is supposed to be the fruit of Egyptian discovery, as the coverings of the mummies found in the pyramids all attest to their being composed of what is generally termed flax. The flax-plant is of slender form, and of annual growth. It reaches generally the height of from 2 to 3 feet, and has small lanceolate leaves, which terminate at the extremities in delicate blue flowers, which are afterwards replaced by seed-vessels, containing each ten seeds. The plant itself grows over the whole extent of Europe, Asia, and America. The time for gathering the flax is when the leaves begin to drop off, and when the stalk has a yellow appearance. The stalks are then stripped, and the seed-bolls carefully gathered, and stored up for the next year's supply. The first process in the preparation of the flax is to steep the stalks in water until decomposition and fermentation take place; that causes the glutinous matter which binds the woody and fibrous parts together, to become separated. The duration of this process is from six to twenty days, according to the quality of the water employed, and the state of the flax-plant. After the first process, the stalks are dried, and in this state they may be kept in sheaves for years. After the flax has been *retted* (as the first operation is called) and dried, it is broken, repeatedly beaten with a flat piece of wood, and also *scutched*, in order to remove all woody particles from the fibre. The last operation is termed *heckling*, which consists in combining the flax through and through, in order to separate the different threads; after which it is prepared for the spinner's hands. This process is required as much to straighten the fibre, as to lessen any knots or irregularities in the filaments. The action of the heckles divides the scutched flax into two portions, — the long ones, which remain straight after the operation, being termed *lines*, and the woolly mass *tow*. Both of these are spun; but the line affording better *yarn*, is, of course, the more valuable of



Fig. 1030. — FLAX.
(*Linum usitatissimum.*)

the two. The great object in heckling is to produce the greatest possible amount of line, and the least possible amount of tow.—See SPINNING, LINEN.

Flax-comb, (*flăks'kōm,*) *n.* A hatchet, or toothed instrument resembling a comb, used in dressing flax.

Flax'-dresser, *n.* One who combs and prepares flax for the spinner.

Flax'-dressing, *n.* The process of breaking and swingling flax.

Flaxen, (*flaks'n,*) *a.* Made of flax; as, *flaxen* thread.—Resembling flax; of the color of flax; fair; as, *flaxen* hair, a *flaxen* wig.

Flax'man, JOHN, a celebrated English sculptor, B. at York, 1755. His father was a figure-moulder. The son, from his earliest years, exhibited and cultivated his talent for designing, and was also attracted by the picturesque conceptions of Greek mythology. He began to study at the Royal Academy in 1770, earning for some time a living by making designs for Wedgwood the potter, and other persons. He went to Italy in 1787, and during the seven years he spent there, his wife accompanying him, he acquired the highest reputation by three series of designs, the illustrations to Homer, Æschylus, and Dante. He was chosen A.R.A. in 1797, and professor of sculpture in 1810. The monument to Lord Mansfield in Westminster Abbey, the group of *Cephalus and Aurora*, *Psyche*, the group of the *Archangel Michael and Satan*, are among his best works. He executed many exquisite bassi-relievi, compositions from Scripture subjects, and marked by some special religious sentiment. The monuments to Nelson, Howe, and Reynolds in St. Paul's are by his hand. One of his latest and finest productions is the *Shield of Achilles*. D. 1826. The sculptures and sketches of Flaxman are now deposited and exhibited in a Gallery, called the "Flaxman Hall," at University College, London. His *Lectures on Sculpture* passed through a new edition in 1866.

Flax'seed, *n.* The seed of the flax-plant; linseed.

Flax'weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LINARIA.

Flax'-wench, *n.* A female employed in spinning.

Flax'y, *a.* Like flax; flaxen; of a light color; fair.

Flay, *v. a.* [A.S. *flean*; Gr. *phloizō*, to peel, from *phloios*, rind, peel, from *phlĕō*, to overflow; the bark or rind bursting when the tree overflows with sap.] To take the skin or rind off; to skin; to strip off; as, to *flay* an ox, to be *flayed* alive.

Flay'er, *n.* One who flays; one who strips off the hide or skin.

Flea, *n.* [A.S *flea*; D. *vloo*; Icel. *flŏ*; Ger. *floh*. The root is found in A. S. *flyan*, *fleogan*, to flee, to escape.] (*Zoöl.*) The proper position of this insect in entomological classification has been the subject of much dispute. By many authorities, including the distinguished names of Latreille, Kirby, and Spence, the Fleas (which form the Linnæan genus *Pulex*) are considered to form a distinct order; the former naturalist treating of them under the order *Siphonaptera*, and the latter, the order *Aphaniptera*. By others they have been arranged with the order *Diptera*, but with little reason, for in certain important characteristics they widely differ from them. Although, to all appearance, apterous, the flea possesses the rudiments of wings, which are four in number, in the form of horny plates, on the sides of the meto- and meta-thoracic segments, the hindmost pair being somewhat larger than the other. This distinctive character has been the basis of the classification of Spence, that we have adopted. See APHANIPTERA.

Flea'bane, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name given to various plants of the genus *Erigeron*, from their supposed efficacy in driving away fleas. The leaves of *Pyrethrum carneum* and roseum of Europe and Asia are largely used in the preparation of *Persian powder*, used to destroy insects.

Flea'-bite, *n.* The sting or bite of a flea; the red spot caused by such sting or bite.—Any small hurt or pain like that caused by the sting of a flea.

Flea'-bitten, *a.* Stung by fleas.—Mean; worthless;

Fleak, *n.* [Lat. *floccus*, a twist of straw.] A small thread, lock, or twist.—Anything made of parts transversely laid.

Fleak'ing, *n.* A preparatory covering of reeds, over which the final covering is laid, in thatching a house.

Fleam, *n.* [Gr. *phlebotomon*, from *phlebs*, a vein, and *temnein*, to cut.] A sharp instrument used by farriers to bleed horses and cattle. It consists of a small, pointed blade, thrust from a sheath by means of a spring.

Flear, *n.* & *v.* See FLEER.

Flea'-wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as fleabane. See ERIGERON.

Fleche, (*flaishe,*) *n.* [Fr. *flèche*, an arrow.] (*Fort.*) A small work, so called because its outline resembles the shape of a broad arrow. It consists of two faces meeting in a point, and forming a salient angle. This defensive outwork is sometimes thrown up during a siege, to enable the besieged to pour an enfilading fire along some of the trenches of the enemy; or it is constructed in connection with the main works of any fortified place, to command any small valley or glen that might otherwise be made available by the enemy as a means of approach to the fortifications.

Fleche, (**La.**) a town of France. See LA FLECHE.

Fléchier, ESPAIT, (*flai'she-ai,*) a French pulpit orator and prelate, B. at Pernes, 1632, county of Avignon. He was greatly admired as a preacher at Paris, and his funeral orations set him on a level with Bossuet. In 1673 he was received at the French Academy, and in 1685 he was made bishop of Lavaur. Shortly after he was promoted to the see of Nismes; and died in 1710. His entire works were published after his death, in 10 vols. 8vo.

Fleck, *v. a.* [A.S. *flikken*; Ger. *flecken*, a spot.] To variegate with divers colors; to spot; to dapple; to mottle.

Fleck'er, *v. a.* To spot; to mark with strokes or touches of different colors; to fleck.

Flec'tion, *n.* [Lat. *flectio*, from *flectere*, to bend.] The act or power of bending.

(*Gram.*) The variation of words by declension, comparison, or conjugation.

Flec'tor, Flexor, *n.* (*Anat.*) The name of several muscles, the office of which is to bend parts into which they are inserted.

Fledge, *v. a.* [A.S. *fleogan*, to fly; Ger. *flügeln*, to supply with wings.] To furnish with feathers, or wings; to supply with the feathers for flight.

—*a.* Full-feathered; able to fly; qualified to leave the nest.

Fledg'ling, *n.* A young bird recently fledged.

Flee, *v. n.* (*imp.* and *pp.* FLED; *ppr.* FLEEING.) [A. S. *flēon*; D. *vlieden*; Icel. *flya*; Ger. *fliehen*; Lat. *fugio*; Gr. *pheugō*, to flee. The distinction between *flee* and *fly* ought to be carefully observed.] To run away; to run with rapidity, as from danger; to attempt to escape; to hasten from danger or expected evil; to hasten away; sometimes preceding *from*.

—*v. a.* To shun; to run from; to escape; to avoid; to keep at a distance from.

Fleece, *n.* [A.S. *flys*, *fles*; Ger. *fliess*; Lat. *vellus*.] The coat of wool shorn from a sheep at one time. See WOOL.

—*v. a.* To clip the fleece of a sheep.—To strip of money or property; to pull off; to plunder; as, to *fleece* the public.—To spread over; to cover, as with wool.

Fleece, (Order of the Golden.) [Fr. *toison d'or.*] One of the most distinguished among European orders of knighthood. It was founded by Philip III., duke of Burgundy, in 1430; and as by its foundation his successors were declared to be hereditary grand-masters, that title passed, with the Burgundian inheritance, to the house of Austria; thence, after the death of Charles V., to the Spanish line of that house: but when the monarchy of Spain passed to the Bourbons, and the Spanish Netherlands to Austria, the archdukes of Austria claimed the grand-mastership; and claims are made on it at present both by the emperor of Austria and king of Spain. The order is consequently conferred both at Vienna and Madrid, and is, in both courts, the highest in point of rank.—See Fig. 570.

Fleece'dale, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Alleghany co.

Fleece'less, *a.* Having no fleece.

Flee'cer, *n.* One who strips, or takes by severe exactions.

Flee'cy, *a.* Woolly; covered with wool; as, *fleecy* flocks.—Soft; resembling wool; as, the *fleecy* east.—*Thomson.*

Fleer, *v. n.* [A.S. *fleardian*, to trifle; Icel. *flyra*, to langh, to grin.] To mock; to jest; to gibe with insolence and contempt; as, "to *fleer* and scorn at our solemnity." (*Shaks.*)—To leer; to grin with an air of civility.

Fleer, *v. a.* To mock; to flout.

Fleer, *n.* Mockery expressed either by words or looks.—A deceitful grin of civility.

Fleer'er, *n.* One who jests insultingly; a mocker.

Fleer'ingly, *adv.* In a mocking or derisive manner.

Fleet, a celebrated London prison, situated in the *Fleet*, a tributary of the Thames, now covered over; it existed as early as the 13th cent. Pulled down in 1845. Noted for its *Fleet marriages*, clandestinely performed by clergymen imprisoned for debt; forbidden by statute, 1754.

Fleet, *n.* [A. S. *flota*, *fliet*, a ship, from *fleotan*, to float; Dn. *vloot*; Fr. and Ger. *flotte*; Swed. and It. *flotta*; Dan. *flaade*. Root, Sansk. *plu*, to swim.] This term applies to the different detachments, or squadrons, which form the navy of any country, which are stationed in various parts of the world, for defence, aggression, or intimidation. In the more extended interpretation of the term, it is also applied to any company of vessels united together, and sailing with one object, either mercantile or warlike.

Fleet, *n.* [A. S. *flēot*; Dn. *vliet*.] A creek; an inlet; an estuary; a river; a broad ditch.

Fleet, *a.* [Icel. *fliotr*, quick, swift, nimble.] Swift of pace; nimble; light and quick in motion, or moving with lightness and celerity; moving with velocity, as the wind; as, a *fleet* horse, a *fleet* runner.

—Light; superficially fruitful; thin; as, a *fleet* soil. (Eng. prov.)

Fleet, *v. n.* [Icel. *flyta*, to hasten. See FLIT.] To hasten; to flit as a light substance; to be in a transient state.

"This world is all a *fleeting* show."—*Moore.*

(*Naut.*) To slip down the barrel of a capstan; as, to *fleet* a cable.

—*v. a.* To skim, or pass rapidly over the surface of.

"In frail wood on Adrian gulf doth *fleet*."—*Faërie Queene.*

—To cause to pass over lightly or hastily; to consume in pleasure or merriment; as, "to *fleet* the time carelessly."—*Shaks.*

—[A. S. *flēt*, cream.] To skim cream from the surface of.

(*Naut.*) To draw asunder the blocks of; as, to *fleet* a tackle.—To make to slip down the barrel of a windlass, as a chain.

Fleet'-foot, Fleet'-footed, *a.* Swift of foot; running rapidly.

Fleet'ing, *p. a.* Passing rapidly; not durable; transient; momentary; transitory; evanescent; as, *fleeting* joys.

Fleet'ly, *adv.* Swiftly; nimbly; with swift pace.

Fleet'ness, *n.* Swiftness; rapidity; velocity; celerity; speed; quickness; nimbleness.

Fleet'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Luzerne co., about 150 m. N.E. of Harrisburg.

Fleet'-winged, *a.* Flying rapidly.

Fleet'wood, a sea-port and bathing-resort of England, co. Lancaster, at the entrance of Morecambe Bay, 18 m. N.W. of Preston; *pop.* 4,726.

Flegm, *n.* See PHLEGM.

Flem, *n.* See FLEAM.

Flem'ing, *n.* An inhabitant or native of Flanders.

Flem'ing, in *Kentucky*, a N.E. co.; *area*, about 500 sq. m. *Rivers*. Licking River, and Fleming, Fox, and Triple creeks. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Iron and limestone. *Cap.* Flemingsburgh. *Pop.* about 15,000.

Fleming, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Livingston co.

Fleming, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Cayuga co., on Owasco Lake, about 5 m. S. by W. of Auburn; *pop.* of township about 2,000.

Fleming, in *Ohio*, a village of Licking co., about 10 m. E. by N. of Newark.

—A post-office of Washington co.

Fleming, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Centre co.

Flemings, in *Indiana*, a village of Shelby co., about 5 m. S. by W. of Shelbyville.

Flem'ingsburgh, in *Kentucky*, a post-village, cap. of Fleming co., about 75 m. E. by N. of Frankfort; *pop.* about 1,000.

Flem'ingsville, in *New York*, a post-village of Tioga co., about 5 m. N.E. of Oswego.

Flem'ington, in *Florida*, a post-office of Marion co.

Flemington, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Wake co., about 15 m. N.W. of Raleigh.

Flemington, in *New Jersey*, a post-village, cap. of Hunterdon co., about 30 m. N.N.W. of Trenton; *pop.* about 1,600.

Flemington, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Clinton co.

Flemington, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Taylor co., about 10 m. S.W. of Grafton.

Flem'ingville, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Linn co.

Flem'ish, *a.* Of or belonging to Flanders.

Flemish Bricks, *n. pl.* Bricks of a yellowish color, used for pavements. They are harder than the ordinary brick, and 72 of them will pave a square yard.

Flem'ish-horse, *n.* (*Naut.*) An extra foot-rope at the extremities of the topsail-yards.

Flemish Language and Literature. The *F.* is the vernacular language of the Flemings, an ancient people who inhabit certain parts of Belgium and Holland, and who number upwards of 2,000,000. It is a form of the Low German, and the Dutch of the present day is a modern offshoot of it. It is more palatal and nasal than the language of Holland, which, on the other hand, is more guttural; but the differences are not essential. So little change has taken place in this language, that the earliest monument of its literature, an ordinance of Duke Henry I. of Brabant (1229), is perfectly intelligible at the present day. Among the more remarkable of the earliest works in this language are, the *Rymbybel*, or "Bible in Rhyme," and the *Spiegel Historicel*, the "Historical Mirror," of J. Van Maerlant (born in 1235); the "Civic Laws of Antwerp" (1300); the "Chronicle of J. Van Clere," and many others; a translation of Boethius, by Jacob Velt, of Bruges, of the 15th century, and the "Hive of the Catholic Church," by Philip Van Warnix (1569). Many French forms of speech were introduced during the Burgundian reign, and also many Dutch during the sway of the Hapsburgs; so that the old Flemish lost much of its purity and terseness. Hooft, Vondel, and Cats are the three men whose names figure most prominently among the writers of the 17th century; but the 18th furnishes scarcely any name of note. Under Napoleon, every effort was made to suppress the use of this language and introduce the French; and it is only since the revolution of 1830 that the Flemish has again come to occupy its former position. Since that time numerous societies and unions have been formed, newspapers and periodicals published, and other means adopted, with a view to diffusing a knowledge and a taste for the cultivation of this language. Among the names of those who have most exerted themselves with this object are: Willems, Blommaert, Van Ryswick, Conscience, Van de Voorde, Delecourt, Dantzenberg, Van Duyse, Snellaert, De Laet, Dedecker, David, and Bormann. The government was at first opposed to, or at least looked with coldness upon, this movement; but latterly it has come to recognize it, and give it countenance. On the occasion of a linguistic congress at Ghent, in 1841, the members of the government, for the first time, publicly addressed the people in the *F.* language.

Flem'ish School. (*Painting.*) The school formed in Flanders, originally established by the brothers Van Eyck, at Ghent and Bruges, at the commencement of the 15th century. It seems to have been allied to the old School of Cologne in its method of execution; but the Van Eycks exchanged the *tempera* vehicle for varnish. Memling, Roger Vander Weyden, Quinten Matsys, Mabuse, and Antonij Moro were the great masters of the earlier period. Rubens and Vandyck were the great masters of the second period, after it became the fashion to study in Italy. Snyders, Jordaens, Gaspar de Crayer, and the younger Teniers were also great masters. The works of this school are distinguished by the most perfect display of chiaroscuro, high finishing without dryness, by an admirable union of colors well blended and contrasted, and by a flowing, luxurious pencil. But the Flemish painters, like the Dutch, represented nature as they found her, and not as she should be. Rubens and Vandyck, though men of the greatest genius, were not free from this defect.

Fleneh, *v. a.* To strip off the blubber of a whale, layer by layer.

Fleneh'-gut, *n.* The blubber of a whale, when cut up in strips.

Fleneh'ing, *n.* The operation of cutting the blubber from a whale.

Fleuse, *v. a.* Same as FLENCH, *q. v.*
Flens'ing, *n.* Same as FLENCHING, *q. v.*
Flens'borg, or FLENS'BURG, a seaport-town of North Germany, on the E. coast of Schleswig-Holstein, at the bottom of a deep fiord of the Baltic, 19 m. N.N.W. of Schleswig, with a good harbor. *Manuf.* Sugar, spirits, cloth, paper, tobacco, and chiefly tiles, which are largely exported; ship-building is actively engaged in. *Pop.* 21,650.
Flens'burg, in *Illinois*, a village of Effingham co., abt. 100 m. S.E. of Springfield.
Flers, a town of France, dep. Orne, 35 m. W.N.W. of Alençon; *pop.* 6,000.
Flesh, *n.* [A. S. *flæsc*; Ger. *fleisch.*] The muscular part of an animal, or the softer solids, as distinguished from the bones and the fluids. As a general appellation it may be taken to include the blood-vessels, nerves, cellular tissue, &c. — See MUSCLE, TISSUE, &c.
—Animal food, in distinction from vegetable; the body of beasts and birds used as food.—The body, as distinguished from the soul.—Animal nature.—Animals of all kinds. —Men in general; mankind.—Human nature; carnality; corporeal appetites; a state of unrenewed nature; corrupt nature.—Kindred; stock; family.—The soft, pulpy substance of a fruit; that part of a root, fruit, &c., which is fit to be eaten.
(*Chem.*) The *F.* of animals consists of fibrine in a coagulated form, permeated by at least three times its weight of water and fluid, consisting partly of blood and partly of substances secreted from it. The soluble matters consist chiefly of albumen, the soluble salts of the blood, two animal principles called kreatine and inosite, and phosphoric, lactic, butyric, acetic, and formic acids. The salts consist of the phosphate of potash, magnesia, and lime, and a small quantity of chloride of sodium.
Flesh, *v. a.* To initiate; — from the sportsman's practice of feeding his hawks and dogs with the first game that they take, or training them to pursuit by giving them the flesh of animals.
"Hast thou *flesht* thy maiden sword?"—*Shaks.*
—To harden; to establish in any practice, as dogs by often feeding on anything.
"A woman *fleshed* in malice."—*Sidney.*
—To glut; to satiate.
"He *fleshes* his will in the spoil of her humour."—*Shaks.*
Flesh'-broth, *n.* Broth made by decocting flesh.
Flesh'-brush, *n.* A brush for exciting action in the skin by friction.
Flesh'-clogged, *a.* Encumbered with flesh.
Flesh'-color, *n.* A pale-white with a blush of pink.
Flesh'-colored, *a.* Having the color of flesh.
Flesh'-diet, *n.* Food consisting of flesh.
Fleshed, *a.* Corpulent: fat; having abundance of flesh. —Used; accustomed; inured; hardened.
Flesh'er, *n.* A butcher. (The term is peculiar to Scotl.)
Flesh'-fly, *n.* See MUSCA.
Flesh'-fork, *n.* A fork for trying meat and taking it from the caldron.
Flesh'-hook, *n.* A hook to draw meat from the boiler.
Flesh'iness, *n.* The quality of being fleshy; plumpness; fulness; grossness; corpulence.
Flesh'less, *a.* Destitute of flesh; lean.
Flesh'liness, *n.* The quality of being fleshly; the carnal passions and appetites.
Flesh'ly, *a.* Corporeal; carnal; worldly; lascivious; voluptuous.—Consisting of flesh; animal; not vegetable. — Human; not celestial; not spiritual or divine.
Flesh'ly-mind'ed, *a.* Given over to sensual delights.
Flesh'-meat, *n.* Animal food.
Flesh'ment, *n.* The act of initiation; the excitement attendant upon initiation.
Flesh'-monger, *n.* One who deals in flesh; a pimp.
Flesh'-pot, *n.* A vessel in which flesh is cooked.
Flesh'y, *a.* Plump: fat; corpulent; gross.
—Pulpous and succulent, as fruit.
Fletch'er, *n.* A maker of bows and arrows.
Fletch'er, JOHN, an English dramatic poet, B. 1576, who wrote several plays in conjunction with Beaumont. In this dramatic partnership, it is said that Fletcher found fancy and Beaumont judgment. He D. 1625. The principal piece of his own writing is a dramatic pastoral entitled *The Faithful Shepherdess*; and there is no doubt that it suggested the idea of Milton's *Comus*. Edward Phillips, the nephew of Milton, classes Fletcher with Shakspeare and Ben Jonson, as one of the "happy triumvirate" of the age.
Fletch'er, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Miami co., abt. 80 m. N. of Cincinnati; *pop.* abt. 500.
Fletch'er, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Franklin co.; *pop.* abt. 950.
Fletiferous, *a.* [Lat. *fletus*, a weeping, and *ferre*, to bear.] Causing weeping or lamentation.
Flet'-milk, *n.* [*Flet*, pp. of *fleet*, q. v.] Skimmed milk.
Fleur-de-lis, (*flūr'de-lee.*) *n.* [Fr., flower of the lily.] (*Her.*) The flower of the water-lily or yellow flag, which constituted the principal feature in the armorial bearings of the monarchs of France prior to the execution of Louis XVI., and under the Restoration. It was introduced into the arms of France about the year 1140, being first borne by Louis VII. This monarch, who had exercised regal power during the lifetime of his father, had probably adopted and worn it even prior to this date as his badge or cognizance, as the Plantagenets distinguished themselves by bearing a sprig of broom; and from this circumstance its present name may be derived.


Fig. 1031.
FLEUR-DE-LIS.

Fleurus, (*flur'ōōs,*) a town of Belginm, prov. Hainault, near the Sambre, 7 m. N.E. of Charleroi; *pop.* 2,397. This place is noted for four important battles having taken place in its vicinity. The first took place on Aug. 30, 1622, between the Spaniards under Gonsalvo of Cordova, the general of the Catholic League, and the troops of the Protestant Union commanded by the Bastard of Mansfeld and the dukes of Brunswick and Saxe-Weimar. Both sides claimed the advantage. The second was fought July 1, 1690, Montmorency, duke of Luxembourg, defeating the Prince of Waldeck, one of the most able of the generals of the Angsburg League. The third was that in which General Jourdain defeated the Imperialists under the Prince of Coburg, June 26, 1794. The fourth, more commonly known as the battle of *Ligny*, took place on the 16th of June, 1815. On that day Blücher was defeated by Napoleon.
Fleur'y, ANDRÉ, HERCULE DE, a cardinal and prime minister of France, under Louis XV., was born at Lodève, in Languedoc, in 1653. Coming to court, he won general favor by his pleasing person and fine understanding; became bishop of Fréjus; and, through the interest of Madame Maintenon, was appointed instructor to Louis XV. In 1726 he was made cardinal, placed at the head of the ministry, and from his 73d to his 90th year he administered the affairs of his country with great success. Died 1743.
Fleury, CLAUDE, a French historian, author of an *Ecclesiastical History* in 20 vols., *Manners of the Israelites*, &c.; B. 1640; D. 1723.
Flew, *imp.* of FLY, *q. v.*
—*n.* The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound.
Flex, *v. a.* [Lat. *flexus*, from *flectere*, to turn.] To bend.
Flexan'imous, *a.* [Lat. *flectere*, to turn, and *animus*, the mind.] Of a pliant disposition.
Flexibil'ity, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *flexibilitas*; from *flectere*, to turn.] Pliancy; pliability; readiness to bend; as, *flexibility* of fibres.
(*Phys.*) The property which all bodies possess to a greater or less degree, which is evinced in their disposition to yield or change their form in a direction at right angles to their length, through their own weight or by means of any pressure or strain applied to them. Pieces of the same material differ from each other in the degree of flexibility they exhibit, in proportion to their length and thickness. Thus it is evident that a cylindrical bar of iron an inch in diameter and twenty feet in length will exhibit a far greater degree of flexibility than another which is only half the length, and has a diameter of two inches. This may be seen by resting the extremities of each on supports of equal height, when the long would become curved in form through its own weight, its centre being considerable below a chord drawn from one end of it to the other; while the thicker bar would be scarcely bent out of the straight line. Materials also exhibit a greater degree of flexibility in one condition than in another; metals, for instance, yielding far more readily to pressure when heated than when cold. A wrought-iron beam which would sustain a great weight without perceptive deflection when cold, would bend considerably under the same weight when red-hot. The great flexibility of ropes of hemp and metal renders it quite impossible to stretch them horizontally in a straight line, as may be seen in the case of a rope stretched for the performance of a tight-rope dancer. There is no material that will not exhibit flexibility in some degree, because there is no substance in nature that is perfectly rigid and inflexible; but the degree of flexibility possessed by any material is denoted by the extent to which it will bend, or by the weight which it will support without breaking. This property must not be confounded with that of elasticity: elastic bodies will return to their former shape when they have been bent or altered by pressure in any way; but bodies which possess flexibility without elasticity do not return to their original form in all cases. A straight bar of iron, though bent by its own weight only, will not exactly resume its original shape, although a rope will do so. The consideration of the deflection or flexibility of beams of wood and iron bars and girders, as well as of ropes and chains, and other materials, is an important point in the construction of buildings, bridges, and engineering works of various kinds. — See MATERIALS, STRENGTH OF.
Flex'ible, (*fleks'i-bl,*) *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *flexibilis.*] That may be bent; readily bending without breaking; pliant: pliable; supple; not stiff or rigid; yielding to pressure; as, a *flexible* stalk, *flexible* steel. — Capable of yielding to entreaties, arguments, or other moral force; tractable; easily managed or turned; not firm; accommodating; inconstant; wavering; ductile.
"Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and *flexible.*"—*Shaks.*
—That may be accommodated or suited to various forms and purposes.
"This was a principle more *flexible* to their purpose."—*Rogers.*
Flex'ibleness, *n.* Easiness or readiness to be bent; pliability.
Flex'ibly, *adv.* In a pliant manner.
Flexicos'tate, *a.* [Lat. *flexus*, bent, and *costa*, a rib.] Having the ribs bent.
Flex'ile, *a.* [Lat. *flexilis*, from *flexus*, pp. of *flectere*, to bend.] That may be bent; easily bent; pliant; pliable; as, *flexile* osiers.
Flex'ion, *n.* [Lat. *flexio.*] A bend: a part bent; a fold.
Flex'or, *n.* [Lat.] (*Anat.*) The name of certain muscles whose office it is to bend the parts into which they are inserted. The antagonistic muscles are termed *extensors.*
Flex'nous, Flex'nose, *a.* [Lat. *flexuosus*, from *flexus*, a bend or fold.] (*Bot.*) Applied to bodies which have a zigzag or wavy direction, *i. e.*, gently bending alternately in opposite directions, as in the case of some stems, the ribs of leaves, &c.
Flex'ure, *n* [Lat. *flexura*, from *flexus*, pp. of *flectere*, to bend.] The act of bending. — The joint; the part bent. — The form into which a thing is bent. — An obsequious or servile cringe.
(*Math.*) *The flexure of a curve* is its bend toward or from a straight line.
Fli'bustier, *n.* [Fr.] See FILIBUSTER.
Flic'dac, *n.* A repeated noise made by blows.
Flick, *n.* Same as FLITCH, *q. v.*
Flick'er, *v. n.* [A. S. *flicerian*, to move the wings; Dut. *flikkeren*, to twinkle.] To flap the wings without flying. — To waver; to fluctuate, or twinkle, as an unsteady flame.
Flick'ering, *p. a.* Wavering; fluctuating; having a fluttering motion.
—*n.* A fluttering; short and irregular movements.
Flick'eringly, *adv.* In an unsteady manner.
Flicks'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Northampton co., abt. 120 m. N.E. of Harrisburg.
Fli'er, *n.* One who flees or flies; a runaway.
(*Mach.*) The fly of a machine. — See FLY.
—*n. pl.* Stairs that do not wind: (sometimes written *flyers.*)
Flight, (*flit,*) *n.* [A.S. *fliht*, from *fleogan*, to flee, to fly. See FLY.] Act of fleeing, or of running away, to escape danger, peril, or anticipated evil; hasty exit or departure.
"The maid pursued her *flight*; her *flight* increased his fire." *Pope.*
—Act of flying, or of passing through the air by means of wings; manner of flying; removal from place to place by flying; volitation; as, a pigeon's *flight.*
—A flock of birds, or a number of beings, passing through the air in company; a number of things flying together; a volley, as of arrows; a periodical flying of birds in flocks; the birds produced in the same season; as, a *flight* of swallows.
"*Flights* of angels wing thee to thy rest." — *Shaks.*
—A mounting; a soaring; lofty elevation and excursion; as, *flight* of fancy, a *flight* of ambition; — in a bad sense, an extravagant sally; excursion; escapade; as, a *flight* of folly.
"Above the vulgar *flight* of common souls." — *Murphy.*
—A series of steps or stairs from one floor to another.
—The husk or envelope of oats.
To put to flight, to rout, compel to run away, or make a hasty retreat.
Flighted, (*flit'ed,*) *a.* Taking wing or flight; flying.
Flight'ily, *adv.* In a flighty or airy manner.
Flight'iness, *n.* State or quality of being flighty or volatile; levity; giddiness; volatility; as, *flightiness* of manner.
Flight'-shot, *n.* The distance traversed by an arrow shot from the bow.
"The May-pole . . . half a *flight-shot* from the king's oak "—*Scott.*
Flighty, (*flīt'i,*) *a.* Fleeting; swift; momentary; transient; as, a *flighty* purpose. — Wild; full of flights; indulging the sallies of imagination; unsettled; volatile; giddy; somewhat delirious, or disordered in mind; as, "a *flighty* enthusiast." — *Harford.*
Flim'sily, *adv.* In a flimsy or shallow manner.
Flim'siness, *n.* State or quality of being flimsy; thin; weak texture of body; weakness; lack of substance or solidity; as, the *flimsiness* of bank-paper.
Flimsy, (*flim'zi,*) *a.* [From the root of FILM, *q. v.*] Filmy; thin; slight; weak; feeble; without solid substance; without strength, spirit, or force; superficial; shallow; as, a *flimsy* pretext, a *flimsy* argument, a *flimsy* excuse.
"Proud of a vast extent of *flimsy* lines." — *Pope.*
—*n.* Thin paper; cap-paper; transfer-paper. — A cant term, applied in England to a bank-note.
Flinch, (*flinsh,*) *v. n.* [O. Ger. *wenkjan, wankôn*, to waver, to shrink, allied to Lat. *vacillo*, to sway to and fro; Sansk. *vakh*, to move one's self.] To shrink; to withdraw from; to fail of proceeding, or of performing anything; to wince; as, to bear pain without *flinching.*
"Oh, ingratitude, that John Bull should *flinch* at last, and pretend that he can disburse no more money." — *Arbuthnot.*
Flinch'er, *n.* One who flinches, fails, or shrinks from.
Flinch'ingly, *adv.* In a flinching or wincing manner.
Flin'der-mouse, *n.* A bat.
Flin'ders, *n. pl.* [Scot. *flenders.*] Splinters; chips; fragments.
Fling, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* FLUNG, *pp.* FLINGING.) [Causative of *fly*; A. S. *flīgan*, to cause to fly, causative of *fleogan*, to fly or flee.] To cause to fly from the hand; to hurl; to dart; to cast with violence from; as, to *fling* a stone.
"'Tis fate that *flings* the dice; and, as she *flings*,
Of kings makes peasants, and of peasants kings." — *Dryden.*
—To send forth; to emit; to scatter.
"The sun begins to *fling* his flaring beams." — *Milton.*
—To throw to the ground; to prostrate; hence, by implication, to frustrate; to baffle; to overthrow; to defeat; as, the horse *flung* him, to *fling* an adversary.
To fling away, to discard; to reject; to dismiss; as, "*fling away* ambition." (*Shaks.*) — *To fling down*, to hurl or throw to the ground; to demolish; to ruin. — *To fling in*, to throw in; as, to *fling* a stone *in* water. — *To fling off*, to baffle in the chase; to defeat of prey; as, "men too well acquainted with the chase to be *flung off* by any false steps or doubles." (*Addison.*) — To rid one's self of; to discard; to give the cold shoulder to; as, to *fling off* a mistress. — *To fling open*, to throw open, or wide open; to open with haste or violence; as, to *fling open* a gate or door. — *To fling out*, to utter harshly or abruptly; as, to *fling out* a sarcasm, she *flung out*

cbnsive words. — *To fling up*, to abandon; to cease following; to reliuqnish; as, he *flung up* his place in disgust.

Fling, *v. n.* To flounce; to wince; to throw; to break into violent and irregular motions.

"The augry beast began to kick, and *fling*, and wince." *Hudibras.*

—To cast in the teeth; to upbraid; to utter harsh language; to sneer.

"Thus back I *fling* the lie." — *Davies.*

—To rush away angrily; to throw one's self in a hasty, passionate, or violent manner; — omitting *self;* as, she *flung* out of the room in a pet.

T' fling out, to become unruly or outragcous; as, "Duncan's horses . . . *flung out*." — *Shaks.*

Fling, *n.* A throw; a jerk; a cast from the hand; a flounce.

—A gibe; a sneer; a sarcasm; a severe or contemptnous remark.

"I love to have a *fling*
Both at senate-house, and king." — *Swift.*

—A kind of dance.

Fling'er, *n.* One who casts or flings; a giber.

Flink'ing-comb, *n.* [O. Ger *flinken*, to make ready.] A dressing-table comb for the hair.

Flint, *n.* [A. S. *flint;* Ger. *flintenstein.*] (*Min.*) A variety of quartz, allied to *Chalcedony*, q. v., but more opaque and of dull colors, usually gray, smoky brown, and brownish-black. It breaks with sharp cutting edges and a conchoidal surface. *F.* is nearly pure silica. It often occurs in layers of irregular nodules and sometimes in flat tabular bands. These nodules consist largely of the remains of infusoria, sponges, and other marine productions. The coloring-matter of the commou *F.* is mostly carbonaceous matter, and it usually contains also abont one per cent. of alumina and peroxide of iron, with one or two of water. After being calcined and ground, *F.* is often used in the manufacture of glass, earthenware, and porcelain.

Flint-glass, *n.* See GLASS.

Flint'-heart, Flint'-hearted, *a.* Having a hard heart; obdurate; cruel.

Flint Implements. (*Geol.*) The name given to stony materials imperfectly sculptured, supposed to be the relics of the primitive inhabitants of Europe, which have been discovered from time to time, by being accidentally turned up whilst ploughing in fields, or by the zealous search of some indefatigable antiquaries. Those which have already been discovered do not differ in the slightest respect from the rude weapons constructed of flint which are used even in the present day by the savages inhabiting portions of Asia, America, Africa, and the islands in the Indian Archipelago and the South seas. Arrow-heads and hatchets are the forms in which the weapons are mostly discovered, and there is an unlimited variety in the shape and construction of even these. The precise nature of these implements, the fact that they must have been of human manufacture, and the clear proof of their position in situ with bones and other remains of animals contemporaneous with the savages who made the implements, are the points of chief interest. They are principally composed of flint, but include granite, jade, serpentine, jasper, basalt, and other stones. Many of them are so slightly and roughly manufactured that they might of themselves escape notice; but some, and of these some in each important locality, are distinctly cut into definite shapes, always nearly the same, and corresponding in appearance with the hard stones still used by various savages for arrow-heads, axe-heads, lance-heads, and rough knives. Some few are even more carefully finished and smoothed. The most numerous are flakes of flint apparently intended for knives. The most perfect are oval or almond-shaped stones. So large a number of them have been found in certain spots as to lead to the supposition that they have been intentionally buried, or that a manufactory of them existed there. The chief localities for these objects, at first, were two or three gravel-beds on the banks of the Somme, near Amiens and Abbeville, in France. Many caverns and some gravel-beds in the southern and western parts of England have since yielded them. They have been found also in Belgium, Germany, and Italy, always with the same associations. The evidence of their being of the age of the gravel-deposit is varied and fragmentary, but on the whole satisfactory. In the first place, the gravel is undisturbed, and it is clear that all parts of the deposit must have been placed where we find them at some one time, and have since been covered up by a natural accumulation of subsoil and soil. The flints are found not at the top, nor always near the top, but occupying a definite place in the mass either with or below the bones of extinct quadrupeds, such as elephants and rhinoceroses. The naturally broken and rolled flints are weathered generally in a particular way, and these sculptured flints are weathered in the same way and to the same extent. The gravel occupies a position so much above any water-level in the neighborhood, that the general level of the whole land must have changed since the deposit, to account for its accumulation. In the case of the caverns, the implements are found sealed up with extinct bones, by a natural incrustation of limestone, and then, after being thus sealed up, deposits of more recent date have been heaped upon them. In some cases the implements have been found under the bones of animals that have either died on the spot or been dragged into the cave while undecomposed. Among such animals are bears, hyænas, rhinoceroses, elephants, and hippopotamuses, of extinct species. Horns of reindeer, on which are etched recognizable figures of the reindeer, have been found with implements and human bones in the south of France. As a general result of this curious inquiry, it would seem that there must have been human inhabitants — savages like those of Australia, or half-civilized men like the Indians of North America — for a period so enormously more distant than the most ancient historic event, that the imagination shrinks from the consideration of the question.

Flint, or FLINTSHIRE, a maritime co. of England, in N. of Wales, consisting of two separate portions, the largest and most important of which is bounded on the N. by the Irish Sea, on the E. by the æstuary of the Dee, and the river Dee itself, and on the S. and W. by Denbighshire; the other and smaller portion lies along the S. bank of the Dee between the cos. of Chester and Salop. *Area*, 289 sq. m., being the smallest of the Welsh counties. *Surface*, diversified, a range of high hills separating it on the W. from Denbighshire. *Soil.* Highly fertile and productive, consisting, in a great part, of the celebrated Vale of Clwyd. *Rivers.* Dee, Clwyd, and Alyn. *Prod.* Wheat, barley, rye, and excellent dairy produce. *Min.* This county possesses the richest lead-mines in the kingdom; copper, coal, limestone, &c., are also largely mined. *Manuf.* Cottons; the larger portion of the industry of this co., after agriculture, is however devoted to lead and copper smelting. *Chief Towns.* Flint (the cap.), Holywell, Mold, Rhyl, and Overton. *Pop.* 79,714.



Fig. 1032. — FLINT CASTLE.

FLINT, a borough and sea-port, and cap. of above co., on the æstuary of the Dee, 11 m. N.W. of Chester, and 185 N.W. of London. It has the remains of a noble castle (Fig. 1032), built by Edward I., and memorable in history as the scene of the imprisonment of Richard II., by Bolingbroke, afterwards Henry IV., (Shaks. *Richard II.*, act. iii.) *Ind.* Lead and copper smelting. *Pop.* 3,770.

Flint, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Pike co., on the Illinois River, abt. 9 m. N.E. of Pittsfield; *pop.* abt. 400.

Flint, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Steuben co.

Flint, in *Indian Territory*, a P. O of Cherokee Nation.

Flint, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Mahaska co.

Flint, in *Michigan*, a post-town, cap of Genesee co., on Flint River, abt. 65 m. N.W. of Detroit; *pop.* abt. 4,500.

Flint, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Franklin co.

Flint Creek, in *Illinois*, enters the Mississippi River from Des Moines co.

—A village of Lake co., abt. 35 m. N.W. of Chicago.

Flint Creek, in *Indiana*, enters the Wabash River from Fountain co.

Flint Creek, in *New York*, enters the Canandaigua Lake from Ontario co.

—A post-village of Ontario co., abt. 185 m. N.W. of Albany.

Flint Hill, in *Missouri*, a post-village of St. Charles co., abt. 50 m. W.N.W. of St. Louis.

Flint Hill, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Rappahannock co., about 35 m. S. of Winchester.

Flint Island, in *Kentucky*, a P. O. of Meade co.

Flint'iness, *n.* The quality of being hard, obdurate, or cruel.

Flint'kalk, *n.* [Ger.] (*Min.*) Same as DOLOMITE, *q. v.*

Flint'-lock, *n.* The lock of a musket, having a steel fixed in the hammer, for striking on the steel pan. *Simmonds.*

Flint's Mills, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Washington co.

Flint River, in *Alabama*, enters the Tennessee River from Morgan co.

Flint River, in *Georgia*, rises in Clayton co., and flowing in a general S. course, enters the Chattahoochee River from Decatur co. Length abt. 300 m. Indian name, *Thronasteeska.*

Flint River, in *Iowa*, a township of Des Moines co.; *pop.* 1,284.

Flint River, in *Michigan*, rises in Lapeer co., and flowing in a tortuous S.W., then N.W. course through Genesee co., joins the Shiawassee River in Saginaw co., to form the Saginaw River.

Flint Spring, in *Kentucky*, a P. O. of Callaway co.

Flint'stone, *n.* Same as FLINT, *q. v.*

Flint'stone, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Alleghany co., abt. 12 m. E. of Cumberland.

Flint'ville, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Marion dist., abt. 130 m. E. by N. of Columbia.

Flint'y, *a.* Made of, or resembling flint; excessively hard; as, a *flinty* rock, a *flinty* heart. — Hard of heart: cruel; savage; inexorable. — Full of flints; as, *flinty* ground.

Flint'y-hearted, *a.* Having a hard, unfeeling heart.

Flint'y Slate, *n.* (*Min.*) An impure quartz, having a slaty structure. It contains about 75 per cent. of silica, with some lime, magnesia, oxide of iron, &c. Its fracture is splintery rather than conchoidal, and it is more or less translucent. It passes gradually into clay slate, with which it is often found in intimate geological connection.

Flip, *n.* A drink made of spirits, beer, and sugar, and heated by a hot iron; as, egg-*flip.* (Called in the U. S. *egg-nog.*)

Flip'dog, *n.* The iron used for heating flip

Flip'-flap, *a.* Noting the repeated noise or stroke of something flat and loose.

Flip'-flap, *n.* The repeated noise or stroke of something flat and loose.

Flip'pancy, *n.* Pertness; heedless volubility.

Flip'pant, *a.* [Probably from *flip-flap. Johnson.*] Of smooth, fluent, and rapid speech; speaking rapidly and with ease; having a voluble tongue; talkative; as, a *flippant* tongue.

—Pert; petulant; waggish; voluble and thoughtless; as, "away with *flippant* epilogues." — *Thomson.*

Flip'pantly, *adv.* In a flippant manner.

Flip'pantness, *n.* The quality of being flippant.

Flip'per, *n.* The paddle of a sea-turtle; the arm of a seal.

—The broad fin of a fish.

—The hand; as, "Messmate, give us your *flipper.*" — *Marryat.* (Colloq.)

Flip'pin, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Monroe co.

Flip'pos, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Caroline co.

Flirt, *v. a.* [Probably formed from *fleer. Flirt* unites the meanings of *fleer* and its root, *leer.* See FLEER and LEER.] To throw with a jerk, or sudden effort or exertion; to fling suddenly; as, to *flirt* a glove.

"The scavenger
Flirts from his cart the mud in Walpole's face." — *Swift.*

—To toss or throw about; to wave or move quickly and playfully; as, "permit me to *flirt* your fan." — *Earl of Dorset.*

—To jeer at; to deride; to banter; to treat contemptuously.

"I am ashamed; I am scorned; I am *flirted.*" — *Beaum. and Fl.*

—*v. n.* To throw out bantering or jeering words; to gibe; to deride; to utter disdainful language.

—To run about perpetually; to act with giddiness, or from a desire to attract observation and attention; to act with levity; to play at coquetry or courtship; to coquet; to be fluttering, unsteady, and inconstant; as, that girl *flirts* with half the garrison.

—*n.* A quick throw or cast; a sudden jerk; a darting motion.

"One *flirt* of the spread fan, and all the vision flies." — *Pope.*

—A young girl who acts with giddiness, or plays at courtship; a woman who flirts; a coquette; a forward, pert, and empty-hearted girl; as, a ball-room *flirt*, "a young *flirt* about town." — *Addison.*

Flirta'tion, *n.* A flirting; a quick, jerky motion.

—Coquetry; playing at courtship; interchange of tender looks and soft nothings; serio-comic love-making; as, the heroine of a hundred *flirtations.*

"I assisted at the birth of that most significant word *flirtation.*" *Lord Chesterfield.*

Flirt'ing, *p. a.* Throwing; jerking; tossing; darting about.

—Giddy; coquettish.

Flirt'ingly, *adv.* In a flirting manner.

Flisk, a small river in Ireland, flowing into the Lake of Killarney.

Flisk, *n.* A large tooth comb.

Flit, *v. n.* [Dan. *flytte*, to move, to remove; *flytning*, a moving, a removal; Icel. *flyt*, to carry: Swed. & Goth. *flyttia*, to remove.] To fly away with a rapid flight; to dart through the air with celerity; to move along with velocity; as, a *flitting* cloud.

"A shadow *flits* before me." — *Tennyson.*

—To flutter; to rove on the wing.

"Changed to a bird, and sent to *flit* in air." — *Pope.*

—To pass or move with haste from place to place, as a light substance; to remove; to migrate.

"It became a received opinion that the souls, departing this life, did *flit* out of one body into another." — *Hooker.*

—To remove from one habitation or place of residence to another. — To be unstable; to be easily or often moved, agitated, or perturbed; as, "*flitting* air." — *Dryden.*

Flitch, *n.* [A. S. *flicce;* Dan. *flekke:* Ger. *fleck*, a cleft, a slice.] The side of a hog, salted and cured; as, a *flitch* of bacon.

Flite, *v. n.* [A. S. *flitan*, to quarrel] To wrangle; to quarrel; to make a row or runpus. (Prov. Eng.)

Flit'ter, *n.* [Ger. *flittern*, to glitter.] A tag; a rag; a tatter; a fragment.

Flit'ter-mouse, *n.* Same as FLINDER-MOUSE, *q. v.*

Flit'ting, *p. a.* Moving by starts; fluttering.

—*n.* A flying with celerity: a fluttering.

Flit'tingly, *adv.* In a flitting manner.

Flix, *n.* Same as FLUX, *q. v.*

Flix'-weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SISYMBRIUM.

Float, (flōt,) *n.* [A. S. *flota.* See the verb.] That which swims or is borne on water; a floating mass; a raft; anything that floats on the surface of a fluid; as, "a *float* of weeds and rushes." (*L'Estrange.*) — A cork or quill connecting with an angling-line, and resting on the surface of the water, in order to afford indication of the bite of a fish.

(*Mach.*) A flat piece of stone or other material attached to a valve in the feed-pipe of the boiler of a steam-engine, and supported upon the surface of the water by a counter-weight; used either for showing the height of the water, or regulating the supply from the cistern.

—The float-board of the wheel of a steamboat. See PADDLE-BOARD.

—A floor, or level space of earth, 18 feet square and 1 deep. (*Mortimer.*) — A sort of smoothing-file. — An instrument for plastering, used by masons. — A low cart used for the carriage of heavy loads. (Eng.)

—*v. n.* [A. S. *flótan, flotian;* L. Ger. *floten, vloten;* O. Ger. *fluizan;* Lat. *fluito*, to float, freq. of *fluo*, to flow; O. Icel. *flv*, to flow. Root Sanak. *plu*, to swim.] To be borne or sustained on the surface of a fluid; to be buoyed up; to swim; not to sink; not to be aground.

"The swans on still St. Mary's Lake
Float double, swan and shadow!" — *Wordsworth.*

—To move or be conveyed on water; to be buoyed up and moved or conveyed in a fluid, as in air; to move with a light, irregular course.

"There seems a *floating* whisper on the hills." — *Byron.*

Floating debt, capital, &c., that part of the debt of a State which is not stable, and is to be paid at demand or at short term.

Float, *v. a.* To cause to float or pass by something; to cause to be conveyed on water; as, the vessel *floated* off with the tide.

—To flood; to inundate; to submerge; to overflow.

"Venice looks, at a distance, like a great town half *floated* by a deluge." — *Addison.*

(*Plastering.*) To damp and level the surface of a wall, &c., with a float frequently wetted.

Floated work, plastering smoothed and levelled by means of a float.

Float'able, *a.* That may be floated; as, *floatable* wood.

Floatage, (*flōt'aj.*) *n.* Anything floating on water.

Float'-board, *n.* A board of an undershot water-wheel, on which the water strikes, giving motion to the wheel.

(*Naut.*) See PADDLE-BOARD.

Float'-case, *n.* A contrivance for elevating bodies by the upward pressure of water under an air-tight metallic case, moving in a well or shaft. — *Webster.*

Float'er, *n.* One who floats or swims on the surface of water.

Float'ing, *p. a.* Swimming on the surface of water or other fluid. Circulating; passing; not fixed; as, the *floating* population, a *floating* capital.

Float'ing, *n.* The act of swimming on the surface of water.

—The watering or overflowing of meadow-lands.

Float'ing-bat'tery, *n.* (*Mar.*) A term applied to a hulk which has been cut down and rendered as strong and shot-proof as possible, and in which are placed heavy cannon and mortars, for the purpose of defending or attacking harbors and other maritime strongholds. This species of war-vessel was first used at the siege of Gibraltar, in the years 1779–1783; and it was again brought into use during the Crimean war. On account of their clumsiness, and the difficulty of navigating them, floating-batteries are, however, not much in request at the present day.

Float'ing-bridge, *n.* A bridge formed of beams of timber and planks lying on the surface of a river or piece of water. — *Francis.*

—A flat-bottomed ferry-boat running on chains laid across the bottom of a water-course. — *Simmonds.*

(*Mil.*) A kind of double bridge, the upper one projecting beyond the lower one, and capable of being moved forward by pulleys; — used for carrying troops over narrow moats in attacking the outworks of a fort. — *Webster.*

Floating Islands, Gardens, and Houses. Gardens and islands, formed of patches of wood and weeds, covered with grass, flowers, and other vegetable productions, supported on the surface of the water. In this country on the Mississippi, and in India on the Ganges, such islands, detached from the banks by the force of the currents, are often seen carried down to the sea, with tall trees standing erect upon them. In ancient mythology, the island of Delos, one of the Cyclades, was supposed to be endowed with floating powers, and to be capable of sinking below the surface of the deep, and rising again at various intervals, in some new spot. In northern India, and on the borders of Thibet and Persia, *floating gardens* are often erected by the natives, for the purpose of raising melons, cucumbers, and other similar vegetables and plants, which require a very aqueous soil for their cultivation. These gardens, however, are of a very fragile nature, and rarely exceed a foot in depth of soil, their prime structure being composed of wicker-work, interlaced with reeds and wadlings, and covered with matting, over which the earth is placed. *Floating houses* are built by the inhabitants of *Bangkok*, the capital of Siam, from motives of comfort and safety. These houses form whole streets, being anchored in rows, and are capable of being moved from one position to another at pleasure. From the depth of water, large vessels of from 200 and 300 tons burden can sail up this picturesque town, and pass alongside the houses of the inhabitants. These floating houses are made of bamboo-stems, wicker-work, and palms, with a veranda in front; and they are built on large rafts. Sir John Bowring gives a capital account of them in his sketch of Siam.

Float'ing-light, *n.* (*Naut.*) A hollow vessel of tinned-iron plate made in the form of a boat, with a reflector and lantern, used for rescuing persons who have fallen overboard in the night.—Also a light attached to a boat or the hull of a vessel moored over a rock or a shoal, to serve the purpose of a warning to mariners.—*Worcester.*

Float'ing-pier, *n.* A pier that rises and falls with the tide.

Float'sam, *n.* Same as FLOTSAM, *q. v.*

Float'-stone, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of quartz, consisting of fibres or filaments aggregated in a spongy form, and so light as to float on water until the air in its numerous cavities is displaced; found in the chalk-formations of Menilmontant, near Paris.

Float'y, *a.* Swimming on the surface; buoyant.

Flo'becy, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainault, 20 m. N.E. of Tournai. *Manuf.* Linens, &c. *Pop.* 5,814.

Floccila'tion, Floccita'tion, *n.* (*Med.*) Same as CARPHOLOGY, *q. v.*

Floccose', *a.* [Lat. *floccus*, a tuft.] (*Bot.*) Bearing or closed with locks of soft hair or wool.—*Gray.*

Floccose'ly, *adv.* In a tufted manner.

Floc'culate, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Applied to the first joint of the hind legs, when distinguished by a curling lock of hair.

Floc'culence, *n.* The state of being in tufts or locks.

Floc'culent, *a.* Having many tufts or locks.

Floc'cus, *n.*; *pl.* FLOC'CI. [Lat.] (*Zoöl.*) The tuft of flaccid hairs which terminates the tail of the mammalia.

(*Bot.*) A woolly filament often found mixed with the spornles of certain fungi. — *Brande.*

Flock, *n.* [Icel. *flokki*, a close lock of wool; Lat. *floccus*; akin to Gr. *plokē*, a turning or twining.] A lock of wool.

—A kind of woolly paper.

Flock, *n.* [A. S. *flocc*, a company; Dan. *flok*; Icel. *flockr*; akin to Gr. *ochlos*, a crowd.] A collection of birds, sheep, goats, or of small four-footed animals. It is frequently limited to sheep, in order to distinguish them from a *drove* of larger animals.

—A Christian congregation in relation to their spiritual pastor; as, each Sunday he expatiates to his *flock.*

Flock, *v. n.* To gather in crowds; to collect or assemble in multitudes; to crowd together.

—To move in crowds.

Flock'-bed, *n.* A bed filled with locks of wool.

Flock'-paper, *n.* A kind of wall-paper, having raised figures made of finely pulverized and dyed wool, laid on the surface and attached by size.—*Simmonds.*

Flock'y, *a.* Having tufts, as wool.

Flod'den, a village of England, co. Northumberland, near the Scottish border, 5 m. S.E. of Coldstream; memorable as being the scene of the *Battle of Flodden-Field*, one of the most sanguinary conflicts recorded in British history. James IV., king of Scotland, having invaded England with a large force, was encountered here, 9th Sept., 1513, by an English army under the Earl of Surrey. James, who was destitute of every martial quality except bravery, was killed, and his army totally defeated. The loss on the part of the Scots was extremely great. Besides the king himself, no fewer than 12 earls, 13 barons, and 5 eldest sons of peers, with a vast number of knights and persons of distinction, and probably about 10,000 common soldiers, were left dead on the field. The English loss was about 7,000. This is by far the most calamitous defeat recorded in Scottish annals; and as there was scarcely a family of distinction in the kingdom who did not lose one or more members in it, the whole nation was involved in mourning and despair. Archibald Douglas, the great Earl of Angus, for instance, was killed, together with his six sons and 200 knights and gentlemen of the name of Douglas. Sir W. Scott has given a vivid and generally correct account of this great battle in his *Marmion.*

Floe, *n.* [A. S. *fleotan*, to float.] A body of floating ice.

—A mass of ice driven upon the shore.

Flœtz, *n.* (*Min.* and *Geol.*) Same as FLETZ, *q. v.*

Flog, *v. a.* [O. Ger. *flogarôn*, to inflame with passion: Lat. *flagello*, to whip, to lash—*flagrum*, a scourge; akin to Gr. *plēgē*, a blow, from *plēssō*, to strike.] To whip; to lash; to scourge; to beat or strike with a rod or whip; to flagellate; to chastise with a succession of blows; as, to *flog* a sailor with a cat-o'-nine-tails.

Flog'ger, *n.* One who beats with a rod or lash.

Flog'ging, *n.* The act of one who flogs; a whipping.

Flood, *n.* [A. S., Dan., Swed., Icel. *flod*; Ger. *fluth*; allied to Lat. *fluctus*; root Sansk. *plu*, to swim.] A great flow of water; a body of moving water; a body of water rising, swelling, and overflowing land not usually covered by water; an inundation; a deluge.—The general deluge in the days of Noah. (See DELUGE.) — Flow; flux; — opposed to *ebb.*—A river; a great body or stream of any fluid substance.

"What need the bridge much broader than the *flood?*"—*Shaks.*

—A great quantity; an overflowing; abundance; superabundance; as, a *flood* of legal tenders.

(*Med.*) The menstrual discharge; menses.

Flood, *v. a.* To overflow; to inundate; to deluge; to overwhelm; as, to *flood* the rice-fields.

Flood'er, *n.* One who floods or irrigates.

Flood'-gate, *n.* A door or gate placed at the point of discharge of a large land-drain or sewer into a river, for the purpose of allowing the escape of the inland waters, during the intervals of the tides, or of the high waters in the rivers. Generally speaking, they are made with the hinges upon the upper side, and they open outwards; but they are occasionally made with vertical hinges, so hung that when the pressure of the inside waters exceeds that of the outside, the gates shall open.

—Avenue; passage; vent; opening; as, *flood-gates* of sorrow.

Flood'ing, *n.* Any overflowing; — especially an excessive discharge of blood from the uterus.

Flood'mark, *n.* The mark or line to which the tide rises; high-water mark.

Flook, *n.* Same as FLUKE, *q. v.*

Flook'ing, *n.* (*Mining.*) An interruption or shifting of a lode or vein of ore by cross grain or fissure; cross-flookan; flookan. — *Smart.*

Flook'y, *a.* See FLUKY.

Floor, (*flōre,*) *n.* [A. S. *flor*; Ger. *flur*; Gael. *lár*, the ground; W. *llawr*, a level surface.] (*Arch.*) Any one of the stages or platforms which separate the successive stories of a building from which the stories themselves are generally named in their order; as ground-floor, first-floor, second-floor, &c. The entire platform which separates any room from another, above or below it, consists of three distinct portions, — the *joists*, the *flooring* of the room above, and the *ceiling* of the room below. The joists are narrow beams of timber about 2½ inches in thickness, and varying in depth according to the extent of span from wall to wall. As the walls of the successive stories are raised to the proper height, the joists are laid across about 15 or 18 inches apart, and the ends are imbedded in the masonry. In building a row of houses, care should be taken to keep seven inches at least of masonry between the ends of the joists bridging the space from party-wall to party-wall, to prevent them from communicating the flames from one house to another by reason of their contignity, should a fire break out in any one of them. To give greater stiffness and steadiness to the joists, they are often connected by short cross-struts of timber nailed transversely to the joists and across each other in the form of the letter X, at intervals of two or three feet. The ceiling is made by nailing laths across the bottom of the joists and covering them with two or three coatings of plaster. (See PLASTERING.) The flooring consists of red or yellow deal planks about nine or eleven inches in width. The boards are laid transversely on the joists, and secured to them by long floor-brads, after having been pressed tightly together by the action of a screw that can be attached to the joists in the position required, and at any part, like a vice, during the process of laying down and nailing the boards. When a very close floor is required, the planks must be jointed together by means of a groove and tongue. (See JOINERY.) The thickness of the boards varies from one to 1½ inches. After the planks have been nailed to the joists, the brads are driven below the surface with a punch, and the edges of the boards are planed, that any inequalities may be removed and the whole extent of flooring rendered perfectly level. The kind of floor that has just been described is a single-joisted floor, and is that which is usually found in buildings of an ordinary character, where the span from wall to wall does not exceed twenty-four or twenty-five feet. In small houses, the joists over a span of this extent are often rendered more steady by allowing them to bear on the framed partition between rooms below them, on the semi-partitions on either side of folding-doors. When the span exceeds this length, and the platforms are intended to support any great weight, as in a concert-room, assembly rooms, or warehouses, framed doors are adopted, in which girders are introduced, which are generally of wrought iron, on account of the flexibility and elasticity of this material, and by which the great strain of the weight above is divided and sustained. These girders are connected by binding-joists, and bridging-joists are attached to them above, on which the flooring is laid, and ceiling-joists below, to carry the ceiling of the room or rooms beneath. Fire-proof floors may be made by filling a framework, peculiarly constructed for the purpose, with concrete or cement, on which tiles may be laid to form the flooring, or joists of timber, on which planks may be laid down and nailed in the ordinary way.

—A flat, hard surface made of loam, lime, &c., used in some kinds of business, as in malting.

(*Naut.*) The horizontal portion of a vessel's bottom on each side of the keelson.

To get the floor. To get an opportunity of taking part in a debate.

Floor, *v. a.* To cover with a floor; to furnish with a floor.— To strike down; to prostrate. — To silence by some decisive argument.

Floor'-cloth, *n.* (*Manuf.*) Strong canvas woven from yarns made of hemp and flax combined, the surface of which is coated with paint, in order to render it a stout, solid, and durable covering for the floors of passages, entrance-halls, staircases, &c. The canvas used for this purpose is made in pieces about 100 yards long, and varying from 18 to 24 feet in width. This is done to obviate the necessity of joining narrow slips of canvas to form wider pieces, in which the seams would produce an unsightly appearance, and be attended with inconvenience when laid down, on account of the extra thickness of the floor-cloth in those parts where the lengths had been sewn together. For narrow floor-cloths for stairs and passages, the broad webs are cut to the width required. The following is the process used in the manufacture of this material: The canvas is first cut into pieces of the required length and breadth, and the edges are fastened to the four sides of a large frame, which are then drawn apart by machinery, to stretch the canvas as tightly as possible, somewhat in the manner adopted in straining canvas for Berlin-wool work. The position of the frame is vertical, the height being equal to the width of the canvas; when this exceeds 6 or 8 feet, the upper part is reached by means of light scaffolds or stages, which the workmen can move from one end of the piece to the other throughout the entire length, whenever occasion may require it during the process of painting. The canvas is then in a proper condition for the reception of the size and paint, which is laid on to render it fit to undergo the final process of printing. It is first coated with strong size on both sides, and while this is still damp, the canvas is rubbed all over with pumice-stone, to render it smooth and even. When the size is dry, the canvas receives two coats of paint on each side. The first coat is very thick, being more like mortar than paint; it is laid on in lumps and patches, and smoothed all over the web with a broad flat trowel, in a manner resembling that in which plaster is laid on a wall. When this is thoroughly dry, the surface is again rubbed with pumice-stone, and a second coat of thinner paint is laid on with a brush. The under side of the canvas requires nothing more to be done to it after this, but the upper side receives two or three more coats of thin paint, being rubbed with pumice-stone after each coat has been laid on, in order to produce a smooth surface to receive the printed pattern. The canvas is now removed from the frame and wound round a roller, from which it is allowed to pass over a flat table, to receive the impression of the blocks. Formerly the patterns were stencilled, as the walls of rooms were before paper-hangings were introduced; that is to say, they were produced by putting coloring-matter on the surface, through holes and lines punched in a sheet of tin or pasteboard, so as

to form the design required; but now the printing is effected by blocks, a separate block being required for every color introduced into the pattern. The blocks are about 15 inches square, and are made of deal faced with wood of a fine close grain, with a handle at the back; that part of the pattern which each block is required to imprint on the canvas is left on its surface in relief, the remaining part being cut away, as in a wood-engraving. The surface of the projecting portion of each block is further cut into small squares, technically called teeth, by narrow grooves crossing each other at right angles. This is done to effect an equal distribution of the paint, for if the surface of the projecting part of the blocks were left smooth and even, it would take up the coloring-matter unevenly, and transfer it to the floor-cloth in irregular patches. The impression is effected by applying the surface of the block to a pad or cushion charged with the color required; after which it is transferred to the floor-cloth by means of the handle at the back, and pressed forcibly upon it. It is then removed, charged again with color, and pressed on the canvas close by the side of the first impression, points being placed at the corners of the blocks to insure the regularity of the joining of the pattern. This process is repeated until the whole of the floor-cloth has been covered with that part of the pattern which is imprinted by the first block that is used, after which the blocks intended to convey the remaining colors to its surface are used in a similar manner, until the pattern is complete. It must then be allowed to dry, care being taken to give the coloring-matter sufficient time to harden thoroughly before the floor-cloth is taken into use. The borders along the sides of narrow pieces of floor-cloth intended for passages, are produced in the same manner, by blocks of the necessary width, similarly prepared for the purpose. It should be stated that worn-out Brussels carpets afford a good foundation for floor-cloth, and may be converted into that material at any floor-cloth manufactory. A cheap and durable covering may be made at home for passages, and even for rooms, by a method suggested by Mr. Loudon, in his *Encyclopædia of Cottage and Villa Architecture.* For the former, a single length of strong unbleached calico will be required for the ground-work or foundation of the material; but for the latter, the lengths of calico must be joined together, until a piece has been produced of sufficient breadth to cover the room for which it is required. New calico, however, is not absolutely requisite, as any pieces of calico or linen that are useless for any other purpose will do quite as well for the basis of the floor-cloth, after they have been neatly joined together. The calico must first be stretched on the floor by tacks, or by pasting down the edges to the boards, after which it must be covered with two or three coats of stout waste paper or newspaper, pasted together with a strong paste, to which a little alum has been added while boiling. Over this a layer of paper used for the walls of rooms must be pasted, which may be laid on in lengths, or formed of separate pieces put together, to furnish a design suggested by the taste of the maker. When dry, the floor-cloth must be first painted over with a coat of strong size, next with two coats of boiled linseed-oil, and lastly with copal varnish. Floor-cloths made in this manner are strong and inexpensive, and may be washed as well as those that have been made in the ordinary way. A cheap kind of floor-cloth has been lately introduced for the protection of carpets and stair-carpets, somewhat similar to oil-baize, or oil-cloth for table-covers. It is made on a foundation of thin calico, and thinly coated with paint on one side only, after which the pattern is imprinted in the usual way, or by rollers.

Floor'ing, *n.* A platform; a pavement; the bottom of a room or building. — The act of laying a floor. — Materials for floors. See FLOOR.

Floor'less, *a.* Having no floor.

Floor'-timbers, *n. pl.* Those timbers of a vessel which are placed across the keel. — *Dana.*

Flop, *v. n.* Same as FLAP, *q. v.*

Flo'ra. (*Myth.*) The goddess of flowers and gardens among the Romans, as Chloris was among the Greeks. She was worshipped among the Sabines long before the foundation of Rome, and Tatius was the first who raised her a temple in the city of Rome. It is said that she married Zephyrus, and received from him the privilege of presiding over flowers, and of enjoying perpetual youth. She was represented as crowned with flowers, and holding in her hand the horn of plenty.

(*Astron.*) A small planet belonging to the group between Mars and Jupiter.

(*Bot.*) A collective name for plants; it is used with regard to the vegetable kingdom in the same way as the term *Fauna* with regard to the animal. It is common to speak of the Flora of a country or district; and a work devoted to the botany of a country or district is often entitled a Flora of that region.

Flo'ra, in *Illinois,* a township of Boone co.; *pop.* about 1,300.

—A post-village of Clay co., abt. 25 m. E. of Salem.

Flo'ra, in *Wisconsin,* a township of Sauk co.

Flo'ra Dale, in *Pennsylvania,* a P. O. of Adams co.

Flo'ra Falls, in *New York,* a P. O. of Rockland co.

Flo'ral, *a.* [Lat. *floralis,* from *flos, floris,* a flower.] Pertaining to Flora, or to flowers; as, *floral* games.

(*Bot.*) Relating to the blossoms.

Floral envelope, a term applied to the calyx and corolla if both are present, or to the calyx when there is only one. These parts envelop or protect the more essential organs, stamens, and pistil.

Flo'ral College, in *N. Carolina,* a village of Robeson co., abt. 95 m. S.W. of Raleigh.

Flo'ran, *n.* (*Mining.*) Fine-grained tin.

Flo'rascope, *n.* [Lat. *Flora,* the goddess of flowers, and Gr. *skopein,* to view.] An optical instrument for inspecting flowers.

Flo'raville, in *Illinois,* a post-office of St Clair co.

Flor'ence, (It. *Firenze,* anc. *Florentia Tuscorum,*) a famous walled city of Central Italy, and late cap. of that kingdom, situate on both sides of the Arno, 63 m. S. by W. of Bologna, 68 E.N.E. of Leghorn, and 187 N.W. of Rome. It stands in a richly wooded, well cultivated, and beautiful valley, encircled by the Apennines, and is well built and agreeable. Its shape is nearly a square, the sides of which almost correspond with the cardinal points; the Arno intersects it from S.E. to N.W., three of the quarters into which it is divided being situated on the right, and the fourth on the left bank of the river. The communication between the opposite sides of the river is maintained by means of 7 bridges. *F.*



Fig. 1033. — FLORENCE, (from San Miniato.)

contains a great number of magnificent edifices and squares, generally adorned with statues, columns, or fountains: there are no fewer than 170 churches, 89 convents, 2 royal, and many other palaces, 12 hospitals, and 8 theatres great and small. Each angle of a street presents an architectural view, fit to be drawn for a scene in a theatre. Many of the houses are palaces; and a palace in this city means a magnificent pile, venerable from its antiquity, of a square and bulky form, with a plain front, extending from 200 to 300 ft., built of huge dark-gray stones, in a massive, gloomy, and impressive manner. The roof is flat, with a deep cornice, and bold projected soffits, which gives a grand, square, and magnificent appearance to the whole. The chimneys are grouped into stacks, the tops of which, increasing in bulk as they rise in height, resemble a crown. Many of these palaces are fitted up with great magnificence, and some of them contain valuable galleries of pictures, that are mostly open to the public. The streets, though in parts narrow, winding, and angular, are mostly wide and straight; and they are admirably paved, after the manner of the old Roman roads, with angular blocks of trap, or sandstone. The houses generally are substantial, more so, apparently, than those of Rome. The *Piazza Reale* is the largest square; it has a fine marble fountain, and an equestrian statue in bronze of Duke Cosmo I. by John of Bologna. The *Piazza del Mercato Vecchio,* exactly in the centre of the city, has a marble column from which *F.* radiates for one mile on each side. The Arno is decidedly superior to the Tiber at Rome. The bridge *Santa Trinita,* built of marble in 1559 by Ammanati, is designed in a style of elegance and simplicity unrivalled by the most successful efforts of modern artists. The bridges, and the handsome though not spacious quays by which the river is bordered, afford fine views of the river, *F.* being in this respect much superior to the "Eternal City." The *Duomo,* or cathedral, a vast edifice, coated with marble, about 500 ft. in length, and 384 ft. in height to the top of the cross, stands in a spacious square. It was begun by Arnulfo di Lapo in 1296, and finished by Brunelleschi in 1426; its cupola is said to have suggested to Michael Angelo the first idea of that of St. Peter's. It is built of brick, and veneered, as it were, with parti-colored marble slabs, arranged in narrow strips or panels. The interior is very striking but spoiled by a circular screen of Grecian columns round the altar.

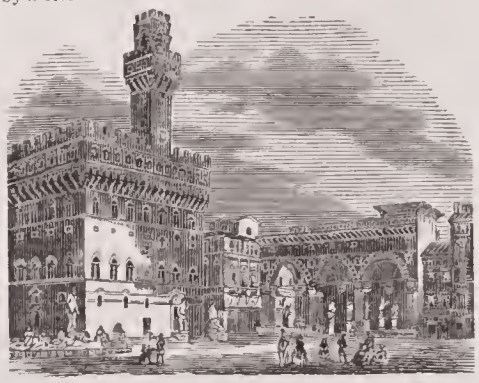


Fig. 1034. — PIAZZA DEL PALAZZO VECCHIO.

The *Campanile,* or belfry (Fig. 491) adjoining the Duomo, but detached from it, is a fine tower 288 ft. in height. Charles V. so admired it that he used to say it should be kept in a glass case. The church of Santa Croce, called the *Pantheon* of *F.*, is interesting from its containing the remains and tombs of four of the greatest men of modern Italy, or indeed of modern times — Michael Angelo, Galileo, Machiavelli, and Alfieri. Among the palaces are the *Palazzo Vecchio,* or Old Palace (Fig. 1034), inhabited by the Medici when citizens of Florence, which was begun in 1298, and finished in 1550. It is in a massive, severe, and gloomy style, with a tower 268 feet high, and is now occupied by the principal public offices. Adjoining it is the *Piazza del Palazzo Vecchio,* a square containing a fine collection of statues, and a noble arcade, the *Loggia di Lanzi,* under the porticoes of which are magnificent groups of sculpture. The *Palazzo Pitti,* erected in 1440, the ordinary residence of the king of Italy, is a vast and heavy structure; it is furnished in the most costly manner, and is enriched with a great number of the choicest works of art and *virtú,* and an excellent library. Attached to this palace are the Boboli Gardens, laid out by Cosmo I. in 1550, in the classical style. Connected with these gardens is the botanical garden, a museum of natural history, the Fontana anatomical collection in wax, &c. Another fine palace, the *Riccardi* (built in 1440), has a noble gallery with a ceiling painted by Luca Giordano, and a library of 40,000 volumes, open to the public. But the crowning glory of *F.* is its Grand Gallery, occupying the upper floor of the *Ufizi,* a building erected after a design of Vasari, by Cosmo I., consisting of two parallel corridors or galleries, each 448 feet in length, and 72 feet apart, united at one end by a third corridor. This contains some *chefs-d'œuvre* of statuary, as the world-renowned *Venus de Medici,* the *Knife-Grinder,* the *Faun, Niobe and her Children,* &c. The collection of pictures comprises superb examples of all the best schools, and is said to surpass even that of the Vatican. A splendid apartment, known as the *Tribuna,* contains the rarest treasures of the collection, and is in itself a wonder of art, with its cupola inlaid with mother-of-pearl, and its rich marble pavement. Besides the Riccardi and Laurentian libraries, the *Magliabecchi* library, containing a rare, extensive, and valuable collection of books, is also open to the public. *F.* is subject to fogs in the winter; but in spring and autumn it is a delightful residence, well provided with everything that can gratify the man of taste and science, or the voluptuary. The literary and educational institutions are both numerous and important. At the head of these is the famous *Academia della Crusca* (see CRUSCA). The charitable institutions are numerous, extensive, and well conducted. The common people of *F.* are well-clothed and have a comfortable appearance; and there are, as compared with most other Italian towns, few beggars, priests, and monks. The citizens are friendly, cheerful, and hospitable. The encouragement given under the late as well as the present government, to artistic and scientific studies, has conferred advantages on Florence unknown in most other parts of Italy. All sorts of foreign publications are met with here; and the facilities it affords for gratifying a taste for the fine arts, the beauty and security of the city and environs, and its salubrity and cheapness, make it, on the whole, a more desirable residence even than Rome. — *Manuf.* Silks, straw hats, articles of vertú, as intaglios, &c., jewelry, porcelain, perfumery, &c. *F.* has produced more celebrated men than any other place in Italy, or, perhaps, of Europe; among others may be specified Dante, Petrarch, Boccaccio, Villani, Cosmo, and Lorenzo de Medici; Galileo, Michael Angelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Benvenuto Cellini, Alberti, Lapo Brunelleschi, Giotto, Andrea del Sarto, Machiavelli; Popes Leo X. and XI., Clement VII., VIII., and XII. — *Hist.* The origin of this city is not clearly ascertained; but it owed its first distinction to Sylla, who planted in it a Roman colony. In the reign of Tiberius it was one of the principal cities of Italy, and was distinguished by its writers and orators. In 541 it was almost wholly destroyed by Totila, king of the Goths. About 250 years afterwards it was restored by Charlemagne. It then became the chief city of a famous republic; and was for a lengthened period in Italy what Athens had been in Greece in the days of Xenophon and Thucydides. At length, in 1537, the Medici, from being the first of her citizens, became sovereign dukes of *F.* The city afterwards became the capital of the *ci-devant* grand-duchy of Tuscany till 1860, when it was annexed to the new kingdom of Italy, and, in 1865, the seat of government was transferred thither from Turin. *Pop.* in 1872, 167,093.

Flor'ence, in *Alabama,* a post-village, cap. of Lauderdale co., on the Tennessee River, about 250 m. N.W. of Montgomery; *pop.* about 1,600.

Florence, in *Georgia,* a post-village of Stewart co., about 175 m. S.W. of Milledgeville.

Florence, or FLORENCE CITY, in *Idaho,* a post-village, cap. of Idaho co., about 120 m. N. of Idaho City.

Florence, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Pike co., on the Illinois River, about 10 m. E. of Pittsfield.

—A township of Stephenson co.

—A township of Will co.; *pop.* about 1,100.

Florence, in *Indiana,* a post-village of Switzerland co., on the Ohio River, about 10 m. above Vevay.

Florence, in *Iowa,* a post-village and township of Benton co., about 15 m. W. of Cedar Rapids; *pop.* of township 1,012.

—A village of Louisa co., on the Iowa River, about 50 m. S.S.E. of Iowa City. Noted as being once the residence of the famous Indian chief Black Hawk.

Florence, in *Kentucky,* a post-village of Boone co., about 10 m. S.W. of Cincinnati, Ohio; *pop.* about 500.

Florence, in *Massachusetts,* a P. O. of Hampshire co.

Florence, in *Michigan*, a post-township of St. Joseph co., about 10 m. S.W. of Lansing; *pop.* about 1,500.
Florence, in *Minnesota*, a township of Carver co.; *pop.* about 500.
—A village and township of Goodhue co., on Lake Pepin, about 12 m. below Red Wing.
Florence, in *Missouri*, a village of Montgomery co., about 75 m. W. by N. of St. Louis.
—A post-vill. of Morgan co., abt. 55 m. W. of Jefferson City.
Florence, in *Nebraska*, a post-village of Douglas co., on the Missouri River, about 10 m. N. of Omaha; *pop.* about 600.
Florence, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Guilford co., about 100 m. W. by N. of Raleigh.
Florence, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Burlington co., on the Delaware River, about 20 m. above Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Florence, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Oneida co., about 35 m. N.W. of Utica; *pop.* of township about 4,000.
Florence, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Erie co., about 110 m. N.N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* of township about 2,200.
—A village of Madison co., abt. 30 m. W.S W. of Columbus.
—, or WEST FLORENCE, a post-village of Preble co., about 10 m. E.S.E. of Richmond, Indiana.
—A township of Williams co.; *pop.* about 2,000.
Flor'enee, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Washington co., about 25 m. W. of Pittsburgh.
Flor'enee, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village of Darlington dist., abt. 100 m. W. of Wilmington.
Flor'enee, in *Texas*, a post-village of Williamson co., abt. 45 m. N. by W. of Austin City.
Flor'enee, *n.* [From the city *Florence.*] A gold coin of the reign of Edward III., equal in value to 6 shillings sterling ($1.45).—A kind of cloth.—A sort of sweet wine.
Flor'enee-oil, *n.* Olive-oil sold in flasks.
Flor'enee Station, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Stephenson co.
Flor'enee Station, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of McCracken co.
Flor'entine, *n.* [Lat. *florentinus*, from *Florentia.*] A native of Florence, Italy.—A species of silk, so called from the place of its manufacture.
—*a.* Of, or pertaining to, Florence; as, the *Florentine* school of art.
Florentine School of Painting. (*Fine Arts.*) This school is remarkable for greatness; for attitudes seemingly in motion; for a certain dark severity; for an expression of strength by which grace is perhaps excluded; and for a character of design approaching to the gigantic. The productions of this school may be considered as over-charged; but it cannot be denied that they possess an ideal majesty which elevates human nature above mortality. The Tuscan artists, satisfied with commanding the admiration, seem to have considered the art of pleasing as beneath their notice. This school has an indisputable title to the veneration of all the lovers of the arts, as the first in Italy which cultivated them.
Flor'es, one of the Azores or Western Islands; Lat. 39° 30′ N., Lon. 31° 12′ W. Its extent is abt. 30 m. long, with a breadth of abt. 8. *Desc.* Mountainous, but fertile. *Prod.* Wheat, rye, yams, fruits, and cedar-wood. *Manuf.* Woollen cloths. *Chief town.* Santa Cruz. *Pop.* abt. 10,000.
Flor'es, an island of the E. or Malay Archipelago; Lat. 8° 50′ S., Lon. 119° 54′ E. *Ext.* 200 m. in length, with a mean breadth of 35. *Desc.* Hilly and volcanic, producing cotton, sandal-wood, and bees-wax. *Pop.* Unknown.
Flor'es, an island of S. America, belonging to Uruguay, in the æstuary of La Plata, 15 m. long, by a mean breadth of 4. Lat. 49° 20′ N., Lon. 125° 45′ W.
Flor'es, a town of Brazil, prov. Goyas, near Parana; *pop.* abt. 3,000.
Flor'es, an island of British N. America, in the N. Pacific Ocean, W. of Vancouvers Island; Lat. 49° 20′ N., Lon. 125° 45′ W.
Flores'eenee, *n.* [Lat. *florescens*, from *florescere*, inceptive of *florere*, to bloom, from *flos*, a flower] (*Bot.*) A putting forth of flowers or blossoms; the season when plants expand their flowers.
Flo'ret, *n.* [Fr. *fleurette*, from *fleur*, a flower; Lat. *flos.*] (*Bot.*) A floweret; the partial or separate little flower of an aggregate flower.
Flo'ret, *n.* [Fr. *floret.*] A foil.
Florie'omous, *a.* [Lat. *flos*, a flower, and *coma*, the hair.] Having the head or top ornamented with flowers.—*Craig.*
Florieult'ural, *a.* Relating to the cultivation of flowers.
Florieulture, (*flor-e-cult'yur,*) *n.* [Lat. *flos*, a flower, and *cultura*, cultivation, from *colere*, to till.] The cultivation of flowers, or flowering plants. See HORICULTURE.
Florieult'urist, *n.* One skilled in the cultivation of flowers.
Flor'id, *a.* [Lat. *floridus*, from *flos*, a flower.] Covered with flowers; productive of flowers; as, a *florid* garden.—Bright in color; flushed with red; as, a *florid* countenance.—Embellished; ornate; splendid; brilliant with decorations.
Flor'ida, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Madison co.
—A township of Parke co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.
Flor'ida, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Berkshire co., abt. 115 m. W. by N. of Boston: *pop.* abt. 900.
Flor'ida, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Monroe co., on Salt River, abt. 13 m. E. of Paris.
Flor'ida, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Henry co., abt. 10 m. E. by N. of Defiance.
Flor'ida, in *New York*, a township of Montgomery co., *pop.* in 1870, 3,037.
—A post-village of Orange co., abt. 110 m. S.S.W. of Albany. It is the birthplace of Wm. H. Seward.
Flor'ida, ("land of flowers,") the most S. State of the American Union, reaching nearly to the tropic of Cancer, and whose major portion forms an extensive peninsula between the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, having an extent in length of abt. 385 m., by a breadth of, in the lower part of the State, abt. 50 m., expanding in the upper portion to abt. 250, and giving an average width of abt. 84 m. Coast-line is 1,146 m. *F.* lies between Lat. 25° and 31° N., and Lon. 80° and 87° 35′ W.; having N. Alabama and Georgia, E. the Atlantic, S. the Strait of Florida, and W. the Gulf of Mexico and a small portion of Alabama. *Area*, 59,268 sq. m., or 37,931,520 acres. *Gen. Desc.* The entire peninsula of *F.* is of diluvial origin, the Gulf Stream, which sets from the Gulf of Mexico round the S. and S.E. coasts, having in the course of ages worn away the land, and formed the low sandy islands generally known by the name of the *Florida Keys*, or "Martyrs," separated from the mainland by a navigable channel which, however, is both difficult and dangerous. There are a few good harbors, the best of which are those of Pensacola and Tampa on the W., and of St. Augustine and St. Mary's on the E. coast. *F.* is naturally divided into two different zones, about the 28th degree of Lat. The surface of the portion N. of this parallel is more elevated, broken, and wooded, than that on its S. side, which is generally level and marshy, and may be termed the true palm-tree section of the U. States. The centre rises into hills of no great elevation, which slope gradually towards the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic, and N.W. towards the body of the continent; but proceeding toward the S., the entire surface becomes a dead flat, and, in great part, indurated plain, terminating at the extreme point of the peninsula in heaps of sharp rocks, partially covered with shrubby pines. *Rivers, Lakes, &c.* The chief rivers of *F.* are the St. John's, Apalachicola, Escambia, Suwanee, Choctawatchee, St. Mark's, Perdido, and Conecuh. The first (falling into the Atlantic) partakes more of the character of an inlet or sound than of a river, from the number of lakes formed by its enlargements. Its chief affluent, the Ocklawaha, rises in the centre of the peninsula, and flows N.W. for abt. 80 m., when it unites with the St. John's proper (which has its source within a few miles of the ocean), and the embodied stream, after a tortuous course of 130 m., falls into the Atlantic, near the N.E. extremity of the State. It is a curious fact, that, though a fresh-water stream at its mouth, it is often rendered brackish toward its head from the waters of the Gulf of Mexico being driven by the winds into the lagoons and marshes among which it has its sources. Both branches of this river are navigable for some distance above their junction, and have an increasing trade. The Apalachicola has its æstuary in that portion of the State W. of the Peninsula. It has a course of abt 100 m. N. to S., but does not possess a depth of water proportionate to its magnitude. This river is considered to form the boundary between E. and W. Florida. There are many lakes the principal of which are those of Okechobee, Apopka, Kissimee, in the middle of the peninsula and Lake George, an enlargement of St. John's River. The S. part of *F.* is covered with a surface of swamp, called the *Everglades*, of immense extent, and covered with thousands of islands, varying in size from one-fourth of an acre to hundreds in their area; these lakes (if lakes they can be called) have a depth of from 1 foot to 6 ft. *Soil. Vegetation, &c.* The whole peninsula of *F.* appears to rest upon a base of shell-limestone of comparatively recent formation and different degrees of hardness. The soil on the banks is often very fertile; but the proportion of good and cultivable land is, notwithstanding, believed to be but small. In the N. part of the E., and in the W. of the State, there are many finely variegated and fertile tracts, and the country is often richly wooded. One of the most valuable is a tract of abt. 150 m. long by 30 broad in W. Florida, nearly in the centre of which is Tallahassee, the capital of the State. There are some very extensive swamps and savannas, particularly the swamp of Okefonoco, half in this State and half in Georgia; and there are also some very extensive marshes. The lands of *F.* have been distinguished as *high hummock, low hummock, swamp, savanna*, and *pine land.* High hummock is timbered with live and other oaks, magnolia, and laurel, and is the best land for general purposes. Low hummock, with the same kinds of timber, is liable to overflow; when properly drained, however, it is the best land for sugar-cane. Savannas are the river alluvions, usually very rich, but requiring drainage in all ordinary years. The soil, taken on the whole, may be said to be sandy, except in the hummocks. The best lands of the State are unavailable for want of drainage. A large area is very well suited to grazing and stock-raising. *Veget. Prod., &c.* The forest-trees of this State comprise the live-oak (especially adapted to ship-building), with other varieties of the quercine genus, swamp-cypress,



Fig. 1035.—SEAL OF THE STATE.

pine, hickory, laurel, the dogwood, magnolia, &c. The *palma christi*, or castor-oil bean, attains to the growth of a tree, while, on the Keys and small islands fringing



Fig. 1036.—CASTOR-OIL BEAN, OR PALMA CHRISTI. (*Ricinus communis.*)

the coast, satin-wood, mastic, lignum-vitæ, and boxwood flourish in the wildest luxuriance. *F.* is preëminently the land of fruits and flowers. Owing to its mediary climatic position, the fruits of both zones—temperate and torrid—find a luxuriant development here. The oranges of *F.* are the best in the world, and the lemon is produced to a degree of perfection equalling, if not surpassing, the qualities of its congener in the S. of Europe: the lime, olive, citron, shaddock, loquat (or Japan plum), pine-apple, papaw (or bread-fruit), custard-apple, guava, pomegranate, banana, date-palm, &c., flourish and fructify, side by side, with the grape, nectarine, plum, peach, apple, melon, &c., of colder latitudes. The cultivation of the cranberry, too, is spoken of as likely to be highly successful. *Zoölogy.* The deer, wildcat, racoon, opossum, squirrel, guana, armadillo, &c., and a choice assortment of the serpent tribe, have their habitat in this State. Birds are numerous, and present a great variety. The rivers and creeks abound with fish, turtles, &c., and are at the same time infested with alligators of ample size and voracity. *Climate.* The climate of *F.* is one of elevated general temperature. In the winter, the thermometer rarely falls below 30° to 40° and in the summer rarely above 90° to 95°. For invalids, especially those affected with pulmonary symptoms, the climate is highly beneficial. The winters of *F.* are unequalled by those of any other country for bright, genial days, and its summers, owing to continual sea breezes, are said to be delightful. On the Gulf coast, the winter exhibits greater depression of temperature than on the Atlantic side. *Min.* This State possesses no mineralogical features of any moment. *Ind.* The agricultural products of *F.*, besides the large amount of fruit and early vegetables now shipped North, consist chiefly of maize, cereals, tobacco, cotton, hemp, &c. Large herds of cattle are raised. Some attention has recently been paid to the growth of ramie, jute, indigo, coffee, and tea, and large numbers of new settlers have arrived, chiefly from the north and northwest of the United States. Besides timber, pitch, tar, and turpentine are obtained from the woods, and add their quota to its industrial economy. The area of public lands unappropriated up to 30th June, 1867, aggregated in a total of 17,540,374 acres. The following are the returns of the total yield of field-crops for the year 1868. For census of 1870, see p. 1030.

Products.	*Amount of crop.*	*No. of acres planted.*	*Total value.*
Indian Corn.....bush.	2,950,000	280,592	4,195,500
Wheat..... "	1,000	111	2,750
Oats..... "	13,800	1,200	13,800
Rye..... "	9,000	900	13,750
Barley..... "	3,000	209	6,000
Potatoes..... "	18,000	163	30,600
Tobacco.....lbs.	480,000	905	134,400
Hay..... tons.	8,590	8,500	178,500
Total,.....	.....	292,940	$4,541,500

Statistics of live-stock returned by this State during the same period show the following figures: Horses, 7,526,

valued at $648,816; Mules, 7,116 = $785,750; Oxen and other cattle, 274,161 = $1,376,321; Milch cows, 82,777 = $985,874; Sheep, 5,005 = $10,385; Hogs, 90,785 = $383,-338; — presenting a total valuation of $4,190,484. The product of the cotton crop of 1867 was 58,349 bales; that of 1868, 34,639, showing a diminution in cultivation of 23,710 bales.—Manufactures have obtained but a nominal footing in *F.*, and its trade generally has been of a very limited character, having had but a small basis of manufacturing enterprise and agricultural activity upon which to rest. *Polit. Div., &c.* The State is divided into 39 counties, as follows:

Alachua,	Franklin,	Levy,	St. John's,
Baker,	Gadsden,	Liberty,	Santa Rosa,
Bradford,	Hamilton,	Madison,	Sumter,
Brevard,	Hernando,	Manatee,	Suwaneo,
Calhoun,	Hillsborough,	Marion,	Taylor,
Clay,	Holmes,	Monroe,	Volusia,
Columbia,	Jackson,	Nassau,	Wakulla,
Dade,	Jefferson	Orange,	Walton,
Duval,	Lafayette,	Polk,	Washington.
Escambia,	Leon,	Putnam,	

The chief towns are Tallahassee (the cap.), Jacksonville, Pensacola, Apalachicola, Fernandina, St. Augustine, Key West, &c.—*R.R. F.*, owing to her abundant water communication, has not largely developed her railroad system. Those from Fernandina to Cedar Keys, on the Gulf, Jacksonville to Tallahassee, and thence west, from Pensacola to the Alabama line, and from Tallahassee to St. Mark's, are the principal in operation; total, abt. 500 miles. Others are in contemplation, connecting the Upper St.John's River with the Upper Ocklawaha country, and from thence south through the peninsula. *Govt., &c. F.* has 2 members in the U. S. House of Representatives. The State Legislature consists of an Assembly, comprised of 53 members, and a Senate of 24 members. The former are elected for four years, and senators for two years The governor and lieutenant-governor are elected for four years, the other chief officers of the State, such as secretary of state, attorney-general, comptroller, surveyor-general, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, &c., are appointed by the governor, and confirmed by the senate. The *judiciary* is also appointed in the same manner, and consists of a supreme court, composed of a chief and two associate judges, appointed for life, or during good behavior. The circuit court is composed of seven judges, who hold office for eight years; the judges of the county courts hold office for four years The present constitution of *F* was framed and ratified in 1868. *Educ.* More attention is now being paid to this important subject, and public schools for each, white and colored, are general. A State agricultural college was organized in 1872, and located at Ean Gallie, Brevard co.—*Lands* Besides large tracts of lands belonging to the U. S., the State owns large portions of the public lands, which are held for sale at from 80 cents to $1.25 per acre; much of it, however, is swamp land, and unfit at present for cultivation — *Hist.* Florida was discovered by Juan Ponce de Leon on Palm-Sunday (called in Spanish *Pasqua Florida*). April 4, 1512,—whence its name. The Spaniards failed in an attempt to colonize it in 1521; it was explored in 1539, and the French Calvinists sent an expedition hither in 1562. The new settlers were attacked and defeated by a Spanish force in 1565. It remained in Spanish possession until 1763, when it was ceded to the British, soon after which it was divided into E. and W. Florida. The Spaniards retook it in 1781, and they were guaranteed in the possession of the same by the peace of Versailles in 1783. By a treaty concluded between Spain and the U. States, Oct. 24, 1820, *F.* passed over to the American people, and became a part of the Union as a territory, under the general govt. A constitution was adopted in 1833, and it was admitted into the Union as an independent State, March 3, 1845. An act of secession from the U. States was passed by a convention June 10, 1861, but in 1865, the State of Florida was readmitted into the Union. When discovered, *F.* was inhabited by a number of wild tribes, included in two families, the Timucuas, who dwelt on the lower St. John's, and the Chahta-Muskokis, who possessed the rest of the country. Subsequently, the latter were displaced by others of the same stock known as Seminoles, (*isti semoli*, wild men, or strangers.) In 1835, a deadly war broke out between the settlers and this fierce and warlike tribe. This war, which suspended what progress had hitherto been effected, and cost the nation upward of $30,000,000, besides thousands of lives, is known as the Seminole War. See p. 1030.— See SEMINOLES.

Flor'ida Bay, in *Florida*, an arm of the Gulf of Mexico, between Florida Keys and the mainland.

Flor'ida, (Gulf of.) See BAHAMA CHANNEL.

Flor'ida Keys, or REEFS, in *Florida*, a chain of small islands, keys or reefs, and sand-banks, extending S.W. from Cape Florida, abt. 220 m. They are very considerable in number, but only a few are of any importance. Among these may be mentioned Cayo Largo, Indian Key, Long Island, Old and New Matacombs, Cayo de Boca, and Thompson's Island or Key West, upon which the town of Key West is built.

Florid Gothic, *n.* (*Arch.*) See PERPENDICULAR STYLE.

Florid'ity, *n.* Freshness of color: floridness.

—Embellishment with flowers of rhetoric.

Flor'idly, *adv.* In a florid manner.

Flor'iduess, *n.* Brightness, or freshness of color, or complexion.

—Embellishment; brilliancy of ornament, applied to *style*.

Flori'do, (Rio,) a village of Mexico, in the State of Durango, abt. 180 m. N. by W. of the town of Durango; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Floriferous, *a.* [Lat. *flos*, a flower, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing flowers.

Florifica'tion, *n.* [Lat. *flos*, and *facere*, to make.] The act, time, or process of flowering.

Flor'iform, *a.* [Fr. *floriforme.*] Having the form of a flower.

Flor'ilege, *n.* [Lat. *florilegium.*] A gathering of flowers.

Flor'in, *n.* [Fr., from It. *fiorino*; L. Lat. *florenus*; Ger. *floren.*] (*Coins.*) The name of a gold coin first struck in Florence in the 13th century. It was the size of a ducat, and had on one side a lily, and on the other the head of John the Baptist. Some derive the name from the city, and others from the flower. These coins were soon imitated all over Europe. It was out of them that the German gold guldens of the Middle Ages and the modern guldens arose. These last are still marked by the letters *Fl.* The gulden or florin is the unit of account in Austria and the south of Germany. Its value in Austria is 50 cents; in the other states, about 40 cents. The name has been recently applied to the English two-shilling (50-cent) piece.

Florin'ians, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A sect of Gnostics of the 2d century, who were so called after a priest, Florinus, and who inclined to the views of the Valentinians. They maintained that light and darkness were two eternal principles, from which respectively all the good and evil in the universe had proceeded. See GNOSTICISM.

Flo'ris, FRANCIS, a Flemish historical painter, B. at Antwerp, 1520, and surnamed the "Flemish Raphael." He was held in high estimation by Charles V. and Philip II. of Spain, and amassed a very large fortune. Among his best works are the *Twelve Labors of Hercules*, and a *Last Judgment*. D. 1570.

Flor'is, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Davis co., abt. 75 m. S.W. of Iowa City.

Flor'issant, in *Missouri*, a post-village of St. Louis co., abt. 18 m. N.W. of St. Louis.

Flo'rist, *n.* [Fr. *fleuriste.*] One skilled in flowers. — One who writes a flora, or an account of plants.

Flo'roon, *n.* [Fr. *fleuron.*] A border wrought with flowers.

Flos'cular, *a.* Same as FLOSCULOSE, *q. v.*

Flos'cule, *n.* [Lat. *flosculus*, dim. of *flos*, a flower.] (*Bot.*) A partial or lesser floret of an aggregate flower.

Flos'culose, Flosculous, *a.* [See FLOSCULE.] (*Bot.*) Applied to flowers which consist of many tubular monopetalous flowers. — *Loudon.*

Flos-fer'ri, *n.* [Lat., flower of iron.] (*Min.*) A coralloidal variety of Aragonite (*q. v.*) or carbonate of lime, found in iron-ore beds. It resembles a loosely intertwined or tangled white cord. It occurs at Lockport and Edenville, N. Y., in Chester co., Pa., and in great perfection in the Styrian mines.

Floss, *n.* [Icel. *flos*, the nap of cloth; Ger. *floss*, a float.] Untwisted filaments of the finest silk, used in embroidery upon satin, &c.

(*Metallurgy.*) A fluid glass floating upon the iron produced by the vitrification of the oxides and earths in a puddling furnace. — *Ure.*

(*Bot.*) A downy substance found in some plants, as maize.

Floss'-hole, *n.* The hole for the removal of the slag in a puddling furnace.

Flossifica'tion, *n.* [Lat. *flos*, a flower, and *facio*, to make.] A flowering or expansion of flowers.

Floss'-silk, *n.* The portion of ravelled silk broken off in the filature of the cocoons, and used for coarser fabrics.— *Ure.*

Flo'ta, *n.* [Sp.] A fleet; specifically the Spanish fleet which used to sail annually from Cadiz to Mexico, to bring home the productions of the latter country.

Flot'age, *n.* [Fr. *flottage.*] Act of floating; that which floats on the water.

Flot'ant, *n.* (*Her.*) Applied to an object which is flying in the air; as, a banner-*floatant*.

Flota'tion, *n.* [From FLOAT, *q. v.*] The act of floating: the doctrine of floating bodies.

Plane line of flotation. The line or plane in which the horizontal surface of a fluid cuts a body floating in it. *Webster.*

Flotil'la, *n.* [Sp. dim. of *flota*, a fleet.] (*Naut.*) This term is applied to any fleet, how numerous soever, composed of small vessels; as, the gun-boat *flotilla*.

Flot'sam, *n.* [A.S *flotan*, to float.] (*Law.*) See WRECK.

Flounce, *v. n.* [Sw. *flunsa*; D. *ploussen*, to plunge. See PLUNGE.] To flounder; to throw the limbs and body one way and the other; to spring, turn, or twist with sudden effort or violence; to struggle, as a horse in the mire; to move with jerks and agitation; to be uneasy.

"You neither fume, nor fret, nor *flounce*." — *Swift.*

Flounce, *v. a.* To deck or trim with a flounce or flounces, as a dress.

Flounce, *n.* A sudden jerk or spring of the body; a quick, irregular, and violent motion.

—A frill or ruffle sewed to the skirt of a dress, with the lower border loose, spreading, and waving; as, "a muslin *flounce*, made very full, would be agreeable."—*Pope.*

Flound'er, *n.* [Ger. *flünder*; Sw. *flundra.*] (*Zoöl.*) See PLEURONECTIDÆ.

—*v. n.* To fling the limbs and body, as in making efforts to progress; to struggle with violent and irregular motion, as a horse in the mire: to roll, toss, and tumble; as, "he deeper sank by *floundering* in the mud." – *Pope.*

Flound'er-man, *n.* One who deals in flounders, or other fish.

Flour, *n.* [Fr. *fleur de farine*, from Lat. *flos, floris.*] (*Chem.*) The finely-ground meal of wheat, and of any other corn or *cerealia* which has been reduced to powder in a mill. The component parts of *F.* are starch, gluten, sugar, gum, bran, and water, the prime element being starch. No substance is more adulterated than wheat-flour; and there are several modes of detection, the best of which is the specific-gravity test, as a vessel which contains one pound of wheat-flour will contain nearly a pound and a half of any other. Some chemical tests are also extremely good. Firstly, nitric acid, which has the effect of coloring wheat-flour of a fine orange-yellow, while it does not affect the color of fecula or starch; 2dly, muriatic acid colors *bona fide* wheat-flour of a deep violet, but dissolves fecula and starch into a light viscous fluid, which is decomposable by the admixture of any alkali. Another test is the amount of ash left after the sample being burnt. Wheat-flour yields, on the average, 0·8 per cent.; rye-flour, 1·0; bean and pea-meal, 3; and linseed-meal, 10 per cent of ash, by which means adulteration can be detected.

Flour, *v. a.* To convert into flour.

—To sprinkle with flour.

Flour'-barrel, *n.* A barrel made to hold flour.

Flour'-box, FLOUR-DREDGE, *n.* A box to hold or sprinkle flour; a dredging-box.

Floureus, MARIE JEAN PIERRE, a French physiologist, B. at Maureilhan, 1794, known as one of the most distinguished modern savans, and as the author of many most learned works in physiological science. He was Professor of Comparative Physiology in the Museum of Natural History in Paris, Perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Sciences in the same city, a member of the English Royal Society, and of the academies of Edinburgh, Stockholm, Munich, Madrid, Turin, and of almost every other capital in Christendom. In 1837 he sat as deputy for the arrondissement of Bezières, but took no active part in politics; in 1840, was elected member of the Académie Française; in 1846, was made a peer of France, and in 1855, Professor in the College of France. Neither honors nor revolutions, however, interrupted his studies and researches as a physiologist. One of his best-known works is *Duration of Human Life, and the Quantity of Life on the Globe*, published in 1854. *F.* considers that he has discovered the physical law of the duration of life, which is a multiple of five in respect to the time of the growth of the animal. Thus, if the horse attains his full growth at the age of five — by full growth meaning when once the bones and epiphyses are united— he should live to the age of twenty-five; and if man attains his full growth at the age of twenty, he ought to live a hundred years; but that, in man, in order to have any chance of attaining the limit of the allotted period, it is necessary, above all, to lead a "sober life;" by which he means "good conduct, an existence always occupied, labor, study, moderation, sobriety in all things." He was promoted Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, April 24, 1845, and made member of the municipal Council of Paris in 1864. Among his most important works, besides the above-quoted, we may mention his *Recherches Expérimentales sur les Propriétés et les Fonctions du Système Nerveux dans les Animaux Vertébrés* (1824); with a supplementary volume, entitled, *Expériences sur le Système Nerveux* (1825); *Recherches sur le Développement des Os et des Dents* (1842); *Anatomie Générale de la Peau et des Membranes Muqueuses* (1843) — a work tending to demonstrate the unity of the human race, by showing that there are no essential differences between the structure of the skin in the negro and the European; and his *Théorie Expérimentale de la Formation des Os* (1847), perhaps the most celebrated of his works. Among his smaller and popular works are his *Analyse Raisonnée des Travaux de Georges Cuvier* (1841); *Buffon, Histoire de ses Idées et de ses Travaux* (1844); *De l'Instinct et de l'Intelligence des Animaux* (1841); *Examen de la Phrénologie* (1842); *Histoire de la Découverte de la Circulation du Sang* (1854); *Examen du livre de M. Darien sur l'Origine des Espèces* (1864); and his *Eloges Historiques* — a beautifully written series of scientific biographies. D. 1867.

Flour'ing, *n.* The business of converting grain into flour.

Flour'ish, *v. n.* [Fr. *fleurir*; Lat. *florere*, from *flos*, a flower.] To come out in blossom; to thrive; to grow luxuriantly; to increase and enlarge, as a plant. — To be in a prosperous or successful condition. — To use florid language; to make a display of figures and lofty expressions; to be copious and flowery.

"Cicero dilates, *flourishes*, and gives example instead of rule." *Baker.*

—To make bold or ornamental strokes in writing. — To vaunt; to boast; to use braggadocio.

—*v. a.* To adorn with beautiful figures; to ornament with anything showy. —To set off with florid expressions; to embellish; as, "*flourished* with much fabulous matter." *Bacon.*

—To cause to move in circles or vibrations; to brandish, as a sword.

—*n.* Grace; beauty; ornament; as, "the vain *flourish* of fortune." — Parade of words and figures; ambitious ornament or amplification; ostentatious embellishment; as, "a rhetorical *flourish*." — Figures formed by bold, irregular lines, or fanciful strokes of the pen or graver; as, the "*flourishes* about a capital letter." — A brandishing, as of a sword.

(*Mus.*) To indulge in loose or showy passages, for the purpose of ornament or prelude. — *Worcester.*

Flour'isher, *n.* One who flourishes.

Flour'ishing, *p. a.* Thriving; prosperous; increasing; making a show.

Flour'ishingly, *adv.* With flourishes; prosperously; ostentatiously.

Flour, (St.,) a town of France, dep. Cantal, 42 m E.N.E. of Aurillac; *pop.* 5,811.

Flour'y, *a.* Resembling flour.

Flout, *v. a.* [A.S. *flitan*, to strive; Goth. *flautan*, to act

wrongly, to boast.] To mock; to insult; to treat with contempt: as, "you *flout* my insufficiency." — *Shaks.*

Flout, *v. n.* To practise mockery; to behave with contempt; to sneer; as, "to *flout* at fortune." — *Shaks.*

—*n.* An insult; a mock; a word or act of contempt.

Flout'er, *n.* One who jeers or derides.

Flow, *v. n.* [A. S. *flowan*; Ger. *fliessen*; Icel. *fliota*; Rus. *plyru*, to flow. Cf. Lat. *pluere*, to rain; Sansk. *plu*, to swim; causative, to wash, to lave.] To run, as water from its spring or source; to move along with a constant change of place among the particles or parts, as waters, tears, or other fluids. — To melt; to become liquid.

"The mountains *flow* down at thy presence."—*Isaiah* lxiv. 1.

—To proceed; to issue; to emanate; to abound; to be in abundance; as, "the knowledge which *flows* from speculation." (*South.*) — To glide along smoothly, without harshness or asperity; to be smooth, as composition or utterance. — To rise; — opposed to *ebb*.

"This river hath thrice *flowed*, no ebb between."—*Shaks.*

—To circulate, as the blood in the veins. — To abound; to be full; as, "the *flowing* bowl."

—To hang loose and waving; as, "a *flowing* mantle of silk."—*Addison.*

—To move in a stream, as air.

—*v. a.* To cover with water; to overflow; to deluge; to inundate; as, "to *flow* the ground."

Flow, *n.* A stream of water or other fluid; a current of water with a swell or rise.

—The rise of water as opposed to the ebb. — Fulness; abundance; copiousness; a stream or abundance of anything; as, "a *flow* of words."

"The feast of reason, and the *flow* of soul."—*Pope.*

Flow'age, *n.* The act of flowing; the state of being overflowed.

Flow'er, *n.* [Fr. *fleur*; Lat. *flos.*] (*Bot.*) That portion of a plant which is formed by the union of all the organs which contribute to the formation of the seed. In common language, the word is used to convey the idea of the portion in which the gayest colors are found. A complete flower consists of the essential organs of reproduction, inclosed in two particular envelopes which protect them. These essential organs are called the *pistil* and *stamens*. The floral envelopes are termed *calyx* and *corolla*. The extremity of the peduncle, or pedicel, upon which the parts of the flower are placed, is called the *thalamus* or *receptacle*. (See the italicized words.)

—The early part of life, or rather of manhood; the prime; youthful vigor; youth; as, "in *flower* of age."—*Pope.*

—The best, primest, or most valuable part of anything; as, "the *flower* of the nation is consumed in its wars." *Addison.*

—A figure, or ornamental expression; as, *flowers* of rhetoric.

—*pl.* (*Med.*) Menses.

(*Chem.*) A name formerly applied to different solid and volatile substances obtained by sublimation; as, *Flowers of Benjamin*, *Flowers of Sulphur*, &c.

Flow'er, *v. n.* To be in blossom; to bloom; to put forth flowers; as, "the *flowering* fields," "a *flowering* garland."—To flourish; to be in prime; to be youthful, fresh, and vigorous; as, "all my *flowering* youth." (*Shaks.*)

—To froth; to ferment: to mantle, as new-bottled beer.

—*v. a.* To adorn with imitated flowers. — To cause to blossom.

Flow'erage, *n.* Abundance of flowers.

Flow'er-bearing, *a.* Producing flowers.

Flow'er-bud, *n.* A flower as yet unopened.

Flow'er-crowned, *a.* Garlanded or crowned with flowers.

Flow'er-de-luce, *n.* See IRIS.

Flow'ered, *p. a.* Embellished with figures of flowers.

Flow'eret, *n.* Same as FLORET, *q. v.*

Flow'er-fence, *n.* (*Bot.*) *Pointiana pulcherrima*, a plant of the order *Fabaceæ*, so called from being used for edges.— *Loudon.*

Flow'erfield, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of St. Joseph co.; *pop.* of township abt. 1,700.

Flow'erful, *a.* Abounding in flowers.

Flow'er-garden, *n.* A portion of ground set apart for the cultivation of flowers.

Flow'er-gentle, *n.* (*Bot.*) *Amaranthus spinosus*, a species of amaranth.

Flow'er-head, *n.* (*Bot.*) The capitulum, or that mode of inflorescence in which all the flowers are sessile upon a broad plate, called the receptacle, as in the Daisy.— *Craig.*

Flow'eriness, *n.* The quality of being flowery; floridity.

Flow'ering, *p. a.* Putting forth flowers; blossoming; blooming; expanding the petals, as plants. — Adorning with artificial flowers, or figures of blossoms.

Flow'ering, *n.* The season when plants blossom; the act of adorning with flowers.

Flow'ering-bush, *n.* (*Bot.*) *Butomus umbellatus*, a beautiful species of the genus *Butomus*, q. v.

Flow'ering-plants, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) See PHÆNOGAMIA.

Flow'er-inwov'en, *a.* Decked, or adorned with flowers

Flow'erless, *a.* Destitute of flowers.

Flow'erlessness, *n.* The state or quality of being destitute of flowers.

Flow'erless-plants, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) See CRYPTOGAMIA.

Flow'er-maker, *n.* One who manufactures artificial flowers.

Flow'er-piece, *n.* A picture or painting representing flowers.

Flow'er-pot, *n.* A fictile vessel for a flowering-plant.

Flow'ers, (Artificial.) See ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

Flow'er-stalk, *n.* The stem of a flower.

Flow'ertown, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Montgomery co., abt. 8 m. E. by S. of Norristown.

Flow'er-work, *n.* Imitation of flowers by art.

Flow'ery, *a.* Abounding in flowers or blossoms. —Adorned with real or artificial flowers; as, "the *flowery*-kirtled Naiades." (*Milton.*) — Ornate; florid; figurative; highly embellished with figurative language; as, "a *flowery* and ornate style."

Flow'ery, in *Nevada*, a village of Storey co., abt. 5 m. from Virginia City.

Flow'ing, *p. a.* Running, as a fluid; issuing; proceeding. —Fluent; smooth, as of style.

Flow'ing, *n.* Rise or great abundance of water; an overflow; the act of moving, as a fluid.

Flow'ingly, *adv.* With volubility; with abundance and smoothness.

Flow'ingness, *n.* The quality of being fluent or smooth in discourse or composition; as, "the *flowingness* of easy eloquence."— *Nichols.*

Flowk, *n.* Same as FLUKE, *q. v.*

Flown, *pp.* of FLY, *q. v.*

—*a.* Flushed; inflated; as, "*flown* with insolence and wine."— *Pope.*

Floyd, in *Georgia*, a W.N.W. co., bordering on Alabama; *area*, about 540 sq. m. *Rivers.* Coosa, Etowah, and Oostenaula rivers, and Cedar and other creeks. *Surface*, much diversified; *soil*, generally fertile. *Min.* Iron, plumbago, galena, slate, satin spar, and agate. Previous to its organization into a co. in 1833, it was in the possession of the Cherokee Indians. *Cap.* Rome. *Pop.* about 17,000.

—A village of Camden co., on the Santilla River, about 35 m. S. of Darien.

Floyd, in *Illinois*, a township of Warren co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Floyd, in *Indiana*, a S. co., bordering on Kentucky; *area*, about 150 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ohio River, and Silver and Indian creeks. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, in some parts fertile. *Min.* Iron ore, limestone, sandstone, and slate. *Cap.* New Albany. *Pop.* about 22,000.

—A township of Putnam co.; *pop.* about 1,700.

Floyd, in *Iowa*, a N.N.E. co.; *area*, about 550 sq. m. *Rivers.* Cedar River, and Lime and Shellrock creeks. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Charles City. *Pop.* 8,465.

—A post-village and township of Floyd co., on the Red Cedar River, about 6 m. N.W. of Charles City; *pop.* of township 1,267.

Floyd, in *Kentucky*, an E. co.; *area*, about 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* W. Fork of Big Sandy River, and the headwaters of the Licking River. *Surface*, broken; *soil*, not very fertile. *Min.* Stone coal. *Cap.* Prestonburgh. *Pop.* about 7,800.

Floyd, in *Louisiana*, a post-village, cap. of Carroll parish, about 190 m. N. of Baton Rouge; *pop.* about 1,000.

Floyd, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Oneida co., about 6 m. E. of Rome; *pop.* of township about 2,300.

Floyd, in *Virginia*, a S.S.W. co.; *area*, about 280 sq. m. *Rivers.* Little River, an affluent of the Kanawha or New River. *Surface*, elevated and mountainous, lying between two parallel ranges of the Blue Ridge; *soil*, not fertile. *Min.* Copper and iron. *Cap.* Floyd Court-House. *Pop.* about 9,000.

Floyd Court-House, in *Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Floyd co., about 180 m. W.S.W. of Richmond.

Floyds'burg, in *Kentucky*, a village of Oldham co., about 35 m. W.N.W. of Frankfort.

Floyd's River, in *Iowa*, rises in O'Brien co., and flowing S.W., enters the Missouri River from Woodbury co.

Flu'ate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of a metallic oxide, earth, or alkali, with fluoric acid. — *Craig.*

Flu'cerine, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as FLUOCERITE, *q. v.*

Fluctisonous, *a.* [Lat. *fluctus*, a wave, and *sonare*, to sound.] Having a sound similar to that of the waves.

Fluct'uant, *a.* [Lat. *fluctuans*, p. of *fluctuare*, to move like a wave.] Moving after the fashion of a wave; wavering; wanting resolution.

Fluct'uate, *v. n.* [Fr. *fluctuer*; Lat. *fluctuare*, from *fluctus*, a wave, from *fluere*, to flow.] To move hither and thither; to float backwards and forwards, as on waves; as, "the *fluctuating* fluids of liquid air." (*Blackmore.*) — To be wavering and unsteady; to rise and fall; to feel sudden vicissitudes; as, "the stocks *fluctuate*." — To be irresolute or undetermined; as, "the man *fluctuates* between contending influences."

—*v. a.* To cause to move in the manner of a wave.

Fluctua'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *fluctuatio.*] A motion hither and thither like that of waves; — the state of being wavering or irresolute; a sudden rise or fall; as, the *fluctuations* of the gold market.

(*Surg.*) A term indicative of suppuration or a collection of fluid matter. When an examination is made to discover the nature of a swelling, and that a proper pressure is established, if pus or water is present, the motion felt under the fingers is a *F.*; but when air or wind, the sensation is of a crackling nature, called *crepitus.*

Flue, (*flu.*) *n.* [Perhaps from Lat. *flumen*, or from Icel. *flug*; Ger. *flucht*, flight, escape.] (*Build.*) An air-passage; more especially a narrow passage in the wall of a house, running from the bottom to the top, and constructed to carry off the smoke that arises from burning any kind of fuel in a grate or stove. The expression may be considered as being almost synonymous with the term CHIMNEY, *q.v.*, although it is more particularly applied to that part of the passage which is between the gathering or funnel of the chimney (see FIREPLACE), at the base, and the upper extremity of the chimney-shaft. The part in which a junction is formed between the gathering and the flue is called the *throat* of the latter. When a number of flues are built close together in a party-wall between two houses, or in the gable-ends of a single house, the wall itself is called a *stack*, or *chimney-stack*, and that part of it which rises above the roof is called the *chimney-shaft.* The walls which separate flues built side by side in a stack are called *withs*, the walls which form their front and back being named the *breast* and *back* respectively. The horizontal section of a flue is generally oval or circular in form when the wall is built of stone, and rectangular when it is of brick. When flues are built side by side in the party-wall of two houses consisting of three or more stories, that which rises from each fireplace is constructed to pass upwards through the wall on one side of the flue, which is connected with the fireplace in the room immediately above. Chimneys in party-walls, consequently, assume a winding form, but all turns in a chimney should be gradually curved, care being taken to avoid angles, which afford convenient places for the accumulation of soot, and impede the free passage of the sweeping-machine through the flues. In addition to this, angular turnings in flues frequently lessen the free draught of air that is necessary to carry off the smoke of the burning fuel below, and thus offer an obstruction to its ascent which cannot be readily removed. The cause of the ascent of smoke in a chimney is simply this: the fire burning in the grate heats the air in the flue, and causes it to become much lighter than the cooler air that fills the apartment with which the chimney communicates; the cooler air being heavier than the heated air which has been rarefied and expanded by the warmth of the fire, rushes into the fireplace and forces it upwards; this becomes heated in its turn, and is displaced by a rush of cooler air; and this process being continually and rapidly repeated, an upward current of air is produced, which carries off the smoke and vapor arising from the combustion of the fuel below. To prevent a chimney from smoking, it is necessary to let the flue be as high and as straight as it possibly can be, since the draught will be greater in proportion to the height of the chimney and the absence of all interior obstructions in the shape of elbows or angular turnings. In the next place, the opening of the fireplace and the throat of the chimney should be as small as they conveniently can be, that the greater part of the ascending air may pass through the fire prior to its ascent, and that the contraction of the chimney may cause it to rush through the narrow vent formed for its escape with greater force. The expediency of reducing the opening of the fireplace as far as suitableness will admit, may be shown by holding a newspaper before the orifice above the cavity which contains the fire. This will cause the fire to "draw up" instantaneously, and break into a blaze, — an effect which is produced solely by lessening the opening by which air is admitted into the chimney, and thereby causing the air itself to pass through the fire before it makes its way into the flue. If a chimney be constructed under the conditions above mentioned, it will very rarely be found to smoke; and even smoky chimneys may be cured by having recourse to these precautions, and by removing any obstacle that may exist in the interior to the free passage of the air and smoke. To prevent the entrance of sudden gusts and eddies of wind, the chimney-pots, which are almost always placed on the chimney-shafts to contract the space through which the smoke escapes into the open air, are generally surmounted with a revolving cap or cowl made of metal, which is constructed in such a manner that it is turned by the wind like a vane, and constantly presents the orifice through which the smoke issues to that quarter which happens to be exactly opposite to the point from which the wind is blowing. A more recent invention for producing the same result is obtained by placing a horizontal wheel, similar to the propeller of a steamship, over the top of the chimney, turned by means of the wind, thus creating a current of air up the flue.

(*Engineering.*) A passage surrounded by water, for the gaseous products of combustion in a steam-boiler, — in distinction from *tubes*, which hold water, and are surrounded by fire. Small flues are called *flue-tubes*. *Webster.*

Flue, *n.* [Ger. *flaum*, from *fliegen*, to fly. Cf. Lat. *pluma*, down, from the root *pluere*, *fluere*, to flow.] Light down, such as rises from beds, cotton, &c.; soft down, fur, or hair.

Flu'ellite, *n.* (*Min.*) Native fluoride of aluminium. Crystals, acute rhombic octohedrons with truncated apex; lustre vitreous; color white; transparent; rare.

Flu'ency, *n.* [L. Lat. *fluentia*, from *fluens*. See FLUENT.] Smoothness; freedom from harshness, applied to language; as, *fluency* of numbers. (*Garth.*) — Readiness of utterance; facility of words; volubility.

Flu'ent, *a.* [Lat. *fluens*. ppr. of *fluere*, to flow.] Flowing; liquid; passing; gliding; moving smoothly.

—Ready in the use of words; copious; having words at command and uttering them with facility or smoothness; voluble; as, "a *fluent* speaker," "a *fluent* utterance."

Flu'ent, or FLOWING, **Quantity.** (*Math.*) In Analysis, the variable quantity, considered as increasing or diminishing. The term denotes the same thing as *integral*, which is now universally used in its stead, the differential and integral calculus having superseded the methods of fluxions and fluents. — See FLUXION, INTEGRAL.

Flu'ently, *adv* With ready flow; volubly; without hesitation or obstruction.

Flu'entness, *n.* The quality of being facile, voluble, and smooth of utterance; fluency.

Fluff, *n.* Flue; fine nap; soft down.

Fluff'y, *a.* Soft; downy; resembling flue or nap; as, a *fluffy* carpet.

Flu'gelman, *n.* [Ger., file leader, from *flügel*, a wing, and *mann*, a man.] A well-drilled soldier, who is ad-

vanced in front to give the time in the manual and platoon exercise; fuglemau. — *Craig.*

Flu'id, *a.* [Fr. *fluide;* Lat. *fluidus,* from *fluere,* to flow.] Having parts that easily move and change their relative position without separation, and which easily yield to pressure; not solid; liquid, as water, spirit, air.

—*n.* (*Physics.*) A body whose parts yield to the smallest pressure, and are moved among each other without any apparent sensible resistance. Some writers on scientific subjects distinguish between fluids and liquids. All liquids are fluids; but it does not necessarily follow that all fluids are liquids; for air, ether, mercury, water, and alcohol are all fluids; but water and alcohol are also liquids, because they wet, or create moisture on bodies, which mercury and air do not. Fluids are of two distinctive kinds — elastic and non-elastic; the former are comprised under the general term *Pneumatics,* and include all airs and gases; while the latter, which only include water and other aqueous fluids, are comprised under the general head of *Hydrostatics* and *Hydraulics.* The terms *elastic* and *non-elastic* are only used here in a relative sense, and not absolutely, as all fluids are elastic more or less, water being compressible, although offering resistance.

Fluid'ity, *n.* [Fr. *fluidité;* Lat. *fluiditas.*] That state of a substance in which its constituent particles are so slightly cohesive that they yield to the smallest impressions. The term is usually confined to express the condition of the so-called non-elastic fluids; and hence it denotes one of the three states in which matter exists: namely, the solid, the fluid or liquid, and the gaseous. The state of fluidity is best defined as that in which bodies tend to form *drops,* as this disposition does not belong either to bodies in a gaseous form, or to solid bodies reduced to fine powder. The formation of drops arises from this — that the molecules of fluid bodies adhere to each other with a certain force, while at the same time they glide over one another without any sensible resistance. It is incorrect to say that the molecules of bodies in a state of fluidity offer no resistance to separation; for, on bringing a flat disc of glass or metal into contact with the surface of a liquid, a very sensible degree of force is required to separate them. That adhesion exists among the molecules of fluid bodies is also proved by various other phenomena. Water or mercury on a flat plate of metal collects in globules, and when slowly poured into a wineglass will remain heaped up as it were above the level of the edge.

Flu'idize, *v. a.* To render fluid.

Flu'idness, *n.* Fluidity.

Flu'kan, *n.* (*Mining.*) The softest rock in metallic veins.

Fluke, *n.* [Ger. *flügel,* a wing.] (*Naut.*) The portion of an anchor which fastens into the ground. (See Fig. 121.)

—Either half of the tail of a whale; so called from their general similarity in shape to the flukes of an anchor.

(*Mining.*) The head of a charge; an instrument used for cleansing the hole previous to blasting.

Fluke, or **Fluke'-worm,** *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See DISTOMA.

Flukes, in *Virginia,* a post-office of Botetourt co.

Fluk'y, *a.* Shaped like a fluke; having a fluke.

Flume, *n.* [A. S. *flum,* a stream; allied to Lat. *fluere.*] A channel for the water that drives a mill-wheel.

—An artificial channel that conveys water for gold-washing.

Flu'minous, *a.* [Lat. *flumen,* a river.] Pertaining to, or abounding in, rivers.

Flum'mery, *n.* [W. *llymru,* sour; from *llym,* sharp.] (*Cooking.*) A kind of porridge, or hasty-pudding, made either of oatmeal or flour. When prepared of the former, the finest oatmeal is to be steeped for two or three days in cold water, this first water is then to be poured away, more water added, the whole well stirred together, then strained, and the fluid eventually boiled, with a little salt, till it thickens; it is then eaten like porridge, either with milk, milk and cream, sugar, or butter: in whichever way taken, flummery is a very excellent food, at once light and nutritious.

—Anything insipid or nothing to the purpose; flattery.

Flung, *imp.* and *pp.* of FLING, *q. v.*

Flunk, *v. n.* To fail through dread; to withdraw from any proposed undertaking from fear (U. S.)

Flunk, *n.* A failure; withdrawing or backing out. (U. S.)

Flunk'y, *n.* [Probably allied to FLANK, *q. v.*] A servant in livery. — A mean, cringing, sycophantic, or obsequious man. — A man who undertakes to deal in stocks without experience.

Flunk'ydom, *n.* The collective body of flunkies.

Flunk'yism, *n.* The quality or character of a flunky.

Fluobo'rate, *n.* [Fr.] (*Chem.*) A combination of fluoboric acid with a base.

Fluobo'ric Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) See BOROFLUORIC ACID.

Fluoc'eriue, *n.* (*Min.*) A var. of FLUOCERITE, *q. v.*

Fluoc'erite, *n.* (*Min.*) Native fluoride of cerium, occurring near Fahlun in Sweden, in hexagonal prisms and plates. Lustre, weak; color, bright-yellow or reddish yellow. *Form.* $CeF+Ce_2F_3$.

Flu'ochlore, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of BYROCHLORE, *q. v.*

Fluophos'phate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A combination of fluoric and phosphoric acids with a base. — *Craig.*

Flu'or, Flu'or-spar, Flu'orite, *n.* (*Min.*) Fluoride of calcium. A common mineral product, frequently constituting a large part of the contents of metalliferous lodes and of veins of clay slate. It is found massive, rarely columnar. It generally crystallizes in cubes, but the primary form is a regular octohedron. Lustre, vitreous, sometimes splendent. It is of various colors, wine, yellow, greenish, and violet-blue being the most common: white, green, sky-blue, and brown specimens are found, and rarely red ones. Sp. gr. 3·01–3·25. *Comp.* Fluorine 48·7, calcium, 51·3. The finely colored fluors have been called, according to their colors, *false* ruby, topaz, emerald, amethyst, &c. The kind affording a green phosphorescent light is called chlorophane (Gr. *chloros,* green, and *phaino,* I appear), or *pyro-emerald.* It is abundant in Derbyshire, Eng., and is often called Derbyshire spar. Some of the varieties found there are beautifully banded, and are much prized for the manufacture of vases. It is also used for beads, brooch-stones, and other ornamental articles, but is difficult to work on account of its brittleness. Fluor-spar is used as a flux to promote the fusion of certain refractory minerals, — whence the name, from the Lat. *fluo,* to flow. It occurs in many places in this country. Fluoride of calcium exists in the enamel of the teeth and bones, in some other organic products, and in certain mineral waters. *Form.* CaF.

Flu'or-al'bus, *n.* [Lat., white flower.] (*Med.*) A mucous discharge from the vagina and uterus; the whites. In general, this is an affection the result of weakness, general and local, and should be treated by cold bathing, the douche, friction with the flesh-brush, tonics, wine, and an astringent lotion used as an injection.

Flu'or-ap'atite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of phosphate of lime containing fluorine.

Fluores'ence, *n.* The peculiar self-luminous appearance presented by certain substances on being viewed by reflected light. From being first observed in a particular kind of fluor-spar, it has received the name of *F.* Decoction of horse-chestnut bark and solutions of sulphate of quinine possess it in a remarkable degree.

Fluores'cent, *a.* Pertaining to fluorescence.

Fluorescent Rays. (*Optics.*) Certain rays that exist beyond the violet end of the spectrum, invisible under ordinary circumstances. If the prismatic spectrum be interrupted by a bath of esculin or sulphate of quinine, it will appear elongated at the violet end. The fluorescent rays are those that have the greatest actinic influence.

Fluor'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) See HYDROFLUORIC ACID.

Flu'oride, *n.* (*Chem.*) The hypothetical base of the fluorides and hydrofluoric acid. It has never been isolated, at least in a condition for examination, and its properties have never been satisfactorily determined. Its components so closely resemble those of chlorine that but little doubt is entertained of its being very similar to that body in its leading characteristics. Symbol F; equivalent 19. Compounds containing *F.* can be easily decomposed and the element transferred from one body to another, but the extraordinary energy with which it combines with the metals and with silicon, a constituent of glass, have defeated all attempts to obtain it in a pure state. Its principal compounds are *fluor* or *fluor-spar,* and *hydrofluoric acid,* q. v. It also combines with most of the metals; also with boron, silicon, sulphur, silenium, and phosphorus. No combination of *F.* and oxygen is known to exist. It is found somewhat sparingly in the mineral kingdom, in fluor-spar, topaz, some varieties of apatite, and a few other minerals. It also exists in the ashes of sea-plants, sea-water, blood, milk, and the human teeth. With boron and silicon it forms two compounds, which are absorbed by water, giving rise respectively to borofluoric and hydrofluoric acids, *q. v.*

Flu'orous, *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from fluor.

Flu'or-spar, *n.* Same as FLUOR, *q. v.*

Fluosil'icate, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *fluor,* and *silicon,* q. v.] (*Chem.*) A compound of fluosilicic acid and a base.

Fluosilic'ic, *a.* [Fr. *fluosilicique.*] (*Chem.*) Containing fluoric acid with silex.

Fluosilic'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) See HYDROFLUOSILICIC ACID.

Flur'ry, *n.* [Probably a corruption of FLUTTER, *q. v.*] A sudden blast or gust of wind; a light, temporary breeze. "The boat was overset by a sudden *flurry* from the north." *Swift.*

—Violent agitation; bustle; hurry: commotion; as, "this news threw her into a *flurry.*" — *Swift.*

—*v. a.* To put in agitation; to excite or alarm.

Flush, *v. n.* [A. S. *fleotan,* to float; Ger. *fliessen,* to flow, akin to Lat. *fluere.*] To flow and spread suddenly; to rush; as, the blood *flushes* into the face. — To come in haste; to start. (*B. Jonson.*) — To become suffused; to turn red; to blush.

—*v. a.* To cause the blood to flow or rise suddenly into the face; to put to the blush; as, "to *flush* the cheek with shame." — To redden suddenly; to cause to glow. — To elate; to elevate; to raise the spirits of; to animate with joy; as, "*flushed* with great victories and successes." — To cause to start; as, to *flush* a covey of birds.

To flush up joints. (*Masonry.*) To fill the interstices in, level, or flush with the rest of the work.

Flush, *n.* A sudden flow of blood to the face; or more generally, the redness resulting from such an afflux of blood; a blush; a bloom. — Sudden impulse, glow, or excitement. — A stream of water suddenly thrown on, for cleansing. — A hand of cards in which all are of the same suit.

—*a.* Flowing; affluent; abounding; well furnished; as, *flush* of money.

—Fresh; full of vigor; glowing.

—Consisting of cards of the same suit throughout.

(*Arch.*) The continuance in the same plane of the surfaces of two contiguous bodies is expressed by saying that they are *flush;* this is irrespective of the direction of the fibres or grain.

(*Naut.*) Applied to the deck of a ship, when it extends without break from stem to stern, as in a frigate.

Flush, *adv.* In a manner so as to be even or level with.

Flushed', *p. a.* Elated; excited; animated; — tinged with a red color, from the flow of blood to the face.

Flush'er, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A bird of the genus *Collyrio,* the Lesser-butcher bird, or Red-backed Shrike, *Lanius collyrio.*

Flush'ing, *n.* A glow of red in the face from sudden flow of blood.

Flush'ing, a strongly fortified sea-port town of Holland, prov. Zealand, on the W. Scheldt, near the S. extremity of the island of Walcheren, 4 m. S.S.W. of Middleburg: Lat. 51° 26′ 42″ N., Lon. 3° 34′ 57″ E. The port is extensive, safe, and has deep water. It has an extensive trade with both E. and W. Indies. It is the birthplace of the admiral De Ruyter. *Pop.* 11,878.

Flush'ing, in *Michigan,* a post-township of Genesee co.; *pop.* about 2,000.

Flush'ing, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Queens co., bordering on Long Island Sound, about 10 m. E. of New York city; *pop.* of township abt. 15,000.

Flush'ing, in *Ohio,* a post-village and township of Belmont co., abt. 10 miles N.W. of St. Clairsville; *pop.* of township about 2,500.

Flush'ing, in *Pennsylvania,* a village of Bucks co., on Neshaming Creek, abt. 20 m. N.E. of Philadelphia.

Flush'ingly, *adv.* In a flushing manner.

Flush'ness, *n.* Freshness.

Flus'ter, *v. a.* [Icel. *flaustra,* to hasten imprudently; from *flaustr,* undue haste. Cf. Lat. *flustrum,* a swell of the sea, and Eng. *bluster.*] To precipitate; to hurry on; hence, to agitate; to confuse.

—*v. n.* To be in an undue hurry, bustle, or heat; to be agitated.

—*n.* Hurry; bustle; agitation; confusion; disorder.

Flus'ter, *v. a.* [Eng. *flush.*] To make hot or rosy with drink; to make half drunk.

—*n.* Heat or glow from drinking liquor.

Flustera'tion, Flustra'tion, *n.* State of being in a hurry, bustle, or confusion; undue agitation. (Colloq.)

Flus'tra, *n.* [A. S. *flustrian,* to weave.] (*Zoöl.*) A gen. of Zoöphytes, family *Alcyonidæ,* so called from the matlike structure of the polypidoms, which in this gen. are extremely plant-like, and by unscientific observers are generally regarded as belonging to the vegetable, and not to the animal kingdom. In some species, the polypidom assumes the appearance of a branching froud, with polype cells either on one side only, or on both sides; in others, it extends as an incrustation on rocks, shells, seaweeds, &c. The polype cells are arranged quincuncially, and are in juxtaposition, more or less quadrangular, flat, and with a distinct border, which is sometimes furnished with teeth or short spines. The polypes have the power of moving either the whole head at once, or the tentacles separately, and show no little activity, so that a living *F.* seen through a magnifying-glass, is a most beautiful and interesting object. One of the most common species is *F. foliacea,* which grows on hard ground in a few fathoms water, and is continually to be found torn up by the waves, and scattered on the shore.



Fig. 1037.
LEAF-LIKE SEA-MAT.
(*Flustra foliacea.*)

Flute, *n.* [Fr. *flûte;* Ger. *flöte;* Lat. *flare,* to blow.] (*Mus.*) A popular instrument, the use of which, under various forms, may be traced to the most remote ages. Of its origin no direct account can be given. By the ancient poets its invention was ascribed to gods and goddesses. Lucretius tells us that it derived its origin "from the breathing of the western winds over certain reeds." The sounds thus produced, he imagined, gave rise to the rural pipe, which, after undergoing many changes, has, by the ingenuity of later ages, been developed into one of the most elegant and fasciuating instruments of which musical science can boast. In its primitive state the flute was played like the modern flageolet, with a mouth-piece at the upper end; and from the shape of this mouth-piece, which resembled the beak of a bird, it received the name of *flute à bec.* In this form, with slight alterations, it continued until the beginning of the last century, when it was gradually superseded by the *flauto traverso,* or transverse flute, so called from its being blown at the side, and consequently held in a horizontal position. At its introduction this instrument was about eighteen inches in length, and had but one key. Even in this state it was a great improvement on the old *flute à bec.* Shortly after, a movable head-joint was invented, its length being increased, and more keys added, some flutes at the present time having more than a dozen keys, and few less than six. By means of these they are enabled to execute any music, however chromatic, if within their compass, which extends from C below the treble to C in altissimo. Some few will go four notes lower, and an experienced player will reach E flat in altissimo. In December, 1832, a flute of an entirely new construction was invented by Mr. Bœhm, of Munich. It however remained in obscurity until 1837, when it was adopted and introduced to the French professors by Mr. Cadmus; but they considered its adoption would be attended with too much trouble, in consequence of its having an *open* G-sharp key. This, however, was soon after remedied by Mr. Dorus, who put a *shut* G-sharp key in its place. It now became universally adopted; and having in its altered state received the approval of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Paris, has been thoroughly established in France ever since.



Fig. 1038.
FLUTED COLUMN.
(Canterbury Cath.)

(*Arch.*) An upright channel on the shaft of a column, usually ending hemispherically at the top and bottom (Fig. 1038). Their plane or horizontal section is sometimes semicircular, or segmental, or elliptical, as in some examples of Grecian architecture. The Doric column has twenty flutes round its circumference; the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite have respectively twenty-four.

Flute, *v. n.* To play upon the flute.

—*v. a.* To sing or play in a soft tone, similar to that of a flute.—To form flutes or channels, as in a column.—To form or shape, as corresponding channels in the muslin of a lady's ruffle.

Flut'ed, *p. a.* Channelled; furrowed; as, *fluted* columns.—Thin, fine, flute-like, as musical notes.

Flut'er, *n.* One who plays upon the flute.—One who makes channelled work on columns.

Flut'ing, *n.* A channel or furrow in a column, or in the muslin of a lady's ruffle; fluted work.

Flut'ist, *n.* A performer on the flute.

Flut'ter, *v. n* [A. S. *flotteran*; D. *flodderen*, to flap, to waver; Ger. *flattern*, to move about with quick vibrations; allied to *flit*.] To move or flap the wings rapidly, without flying, or taking but short flights; to hover.

"They fed, and *flutt'ring* by degrees withdrew."—*Dryden.*

—To move about quickly and irregularly, or with great bustle and show, without consequence; as, the fops who *flutter* in the ball room.—To be in agitation; to be in a state of uncertainty; to waver; to fluctuate.

"We *fluttered* upon the wings of doubtful success."—*Howell.*

—*v. a.* To hurry the mind of; to agitate; to disorder; to throw into confusion.

Flut'ter, *n.* Vibration; undulation; quick and irregular motion; as, "the *flutter* of a fan."—*Addison.*—Hurry; tumult; agitation of mind; confusion; disorder; irregularity of position.

Flut'terer, *n.* One who flutters.

Flut'teringly, *adv.* In a fluttering manner.

Flut'y, *a.* Having the sound of a flute.

Fluvau'na, in *New York*, a post-village of Chautauqua co., abt. 135 m. W. by S. of Albany.

Fluvan'na, in *Virginia*, a S.E. central co.; *area*, abt. 170 sq. m. *Rivers.* James and Rivanna rivers. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, in some parts fertile. *Min.* Gold. *Cap.* Palmyra. *Pop.* abt. 12,000.

Flu'vial, Fluviat'ic, *a.* [Lat. *fluvialis, fluviaticus*, from *fluvius*, a river, from *fluere*, to flow.] Belonging to rivers; growing or living in streams or ponds; as, *fluviatic* plants, *fluvial* deposits.

Flu'viales, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) Same as NAIADACEÆ, *q. v.*

Flu'vialist, *n.* A person who undertakes to explain the geographical or geological phenomena of a region or country by the action of existing streams.

Flu'viatile, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *fluviatilis*. See FLUVIAL.] Belonging to rivers; formed by, or existing in, rivers.

Flu'vio-marine', *a.* [Lat. *fluvius*, a river, and *marinus*, from *mare*, the sea.] (*Geol.*) Noting such formations as have been deposited, by the agency of rivers, at the bottom of the sea, at a greater or less distance from their mouths.—*Craig.*

Flux, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *fluxus*, a flowing, from *fluere*, to flow.] The motion or passing of a fluid: as, a *flux* of water.—The moving or passing of anything in rapid succession.

"Languages are in a perpetual *flux*."—*Felton.*

—Concourse; confluence: as, "the *flux* of company." *Shaks.*

—The flow of the tide,—opposed to *reflux*.

(*Med.*) Any preternatural fluid evacuation from the body, but more especially those that proceed from the bowels. It is frequently applied to diarrhœa; and dysentery was long known as the bloody-flux.—See DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY.

(*Chem.*) One of those compounds which are used by the chemist either as aids to the fusion of bodies, or as reducing or oxidizing agents. Fluxes may be divided into four classes—*reducing, oxidizing, double decomposing*, and *simple fluxes*. The most important reducing fluxes are the carbonates of soda and potash (used alone or mixed with charcoal), cyanide of potassium, and black flux (a compound formed by throwing into a red-hot crucible a mixture of two parts of cream of tartar, and one of water); the nitrates of potash and soda are the principal oxidizing fluxes; and a mixture of three parts carbonate of soda and four of carbonate of potash forms an excellent double-decomposing flux. The simple fluxes act as purifying agents, removing and dissolving any mechanical impurity contained in the substance acted upon. Borax, microcosmic salt, and powdered glass are used as simple fluxes. The limestone used in iron-smelting is a good example of a flux.

Flux, *v. a.* To melt; to fuse; to make liquid.

Fluxa'tion, *n.* The act of melting, fusing, or making liquid.

Fluxibil'ity, *n.* [Lat. *fluxibilitas*, from *fluere*, to flow.] The quality of being fluxible.

Flux'ible, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *fluxibilis*. See FLUX.] Capable of being melted or fused, as a mineral.

Flux'ibleness, *n.* Same as FLUXIBILITY, *q. v.*

Flux'ile, *a.* Same as FLUXIBLE, *q. v.*

Flux'ion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *fluxio*, from *fluere*, to flow.] The act of flowing, or moving as a fluid.—The matter that flows.—Fusion, as of metals.

(*Med.*) A flow of blood or other humor toward any organ with greater force than natural.—*Dunglison.*

(*Math.*) The analysis of infinitely small variable quantities, invented by Newton in 1665. Newton considered a curve as generated by the uniform motion of a point, and decomposed at every instant by the constant velocity of this point into two others, one parallel to the axis of the abscissa, and the other parallel to the axis of the ordinates. These velocities are what he called the *fluxions* of the co-ordinates; while the arbitrary velocity of the point which describes the curve is the fluxion of the arc. Reciprocally, the arc described is called the *fluent* of the velocity with which it is described by the moving point; the corresponding abscissa is the fluent of the velocity estimated in the direction of the abscissa, and the ordinate the fluent of the velocity of the point estimated in the direction of the ordinate. The same considerations may be extended to the areas bounded by curve lines, to surfaces and the volumes which they determine, to forces which give rise to motion in bodies, and to the effects which they produce. In fact, the theory is applicable to everything which forms the object of the mathematical or physico-mathematical sciences.—The methods of integral and differential calculus, which are less complex and more trustworthy, have superseded the fluxions, although they are still employed in working out some problems.—See DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS, INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

Flux'ional, Flux'ionary, *a.* Pertaining to, or solved by, fluxions.—Temporary; inconstant; variable.

Flux'ionist, *n.* One skilled in fluxions.

Fly, *v. n.* (*imp.* FLEW; *pp.* FLOWN.) [A. S. *fleogan*; Ger. *fliegen*, to move in the air.] To move or sail through the air by the aid of wings, as a bird.—To float or move in the air; to pass through the air. "Sparks *fly* upward." (*Job* v.)—To move or pass with velocity or celerity, either on land or water; to move rapidly in any manner.—To break or part suddenly; to burst; to spring by an elastic force.—To run away; to escape; to attempt to escape. "The *flying prey*."—*Spenser.*

To fly at, to spring with violence upon; to fall on suddenly.—*To fly in the face of*, to insult; to assail; to attack violently; to act in defiance of; as, "*to fly in* nature's *face*" (*Dryden.*)—*To fly off*, to depart suddenly; to revolt.—*To fly out*, to burst into passion; to break out into license; to start violently in any direction.—*To let fly*, to discharge; as, *to let fly* a volley.—(*Naut.*) To let go suddenly; as, *to let fly* the jib-sheets.—*To come off with flying colors*, to be successful.

—*v. a.* To quit by flight; to shun; to avoid; to decline association with; as, "sleep *flies* the wretch." *Dryden.*—To cause to fly or float; to attack by a bird of prey; as, to *fly* a flag. "To *fly* other ravening fowl with a falcon."—*Bacon.*

Fly, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A name applied almost indiscriminately to all insects possessing wings; being often extended to all insects of the sub-order DIPTERA, *q. v.*, and often also restricted to the family MUSCIDÆ, *q. v.* The fly is characterized as possessing a pair of veined and membranous wings, with two movable bodies called balancers (*halteres*), placed a little behind them. The mouth is formed of between two and six setaceous pieces of scaly texture, and these pieces are either inclosed in a proboscis-like sheath, or covered by one or two laminæ, which form it. The head is globular or hemispherical. The mouth is only formed for transmitting fluids, and is consequently very delicate in structure. The sucker performs the part of a lancet, and pierces the envelope of vegetable or animal fluids, in order to allow of the fluid itself being transmitted up into the mouth of the insect. The antennæ are united in front, and are approximated at the base. Above the true wings of the insect, and a little behind them, are the balancers or *halteres*; these are almost membranous, and are furnished with two little knobs at their extremities, which are capable of dilatation. The legs of this class of insects are long and slender; and the feet it is well known are furnished with skinny palms, to enable them to stick on glass and other smooth bodies by means of the pressure of the atmosphere.

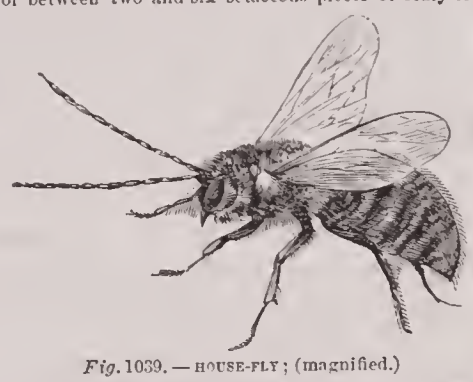


Fig. 1039.—HOUSE-FLY; (magnified.)

(*Mech.*) That part of a machine which, being put in motion, regulates the rest.

(*Naut.*) That part of a compass on which the 32 points are drawn, and to which the needle is attached underneath; the compass-card.—*Craig.*

(*Printing.*) That part of the machinery of a printing-press, which withdraws the sheet, and lays it aside after the impression is made.—*Worcester.*

Fly'bane, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SILENE.

Fly'-bitten, *a.* Marked from the bites of flies.

Fly'blow, *v. a.* [Prov. Eng. *blot*, the egg of a maggot.] To deposit an egg in anything, as a fly.—To taint, as with the eggs that produce maggots.

—*n.* The egg of a fly.

Fly'boat, *n.* [Fr. *flibot*; Dut. *vlieboot*.] A light, swift kind of boat used on canals.—A flat-bottomed vessel, peculiar to Holland, used mostly in the coasting-trade.

Fly'-book, *n.* A case in the form of a book used by anglers to contain artificial flies.

Fly'-catcher, *n.* One who catches flies.

(*Zoöl.*) The *Muscicapidæ*, an extensive family of birds, order *Insessores*, represented in N. America by abt. 50 species. As their name implies, the fly-catchers prey on insects, which they seize in mid-air. They have the beak horizontally depressed, and armed with bristles at its base, with the point more or less decurved and emarginated. The value of the insectivorous family of birds to man is incalculable. As Buffon truly says: "Vain would be the efforts of man to destroy or banish the clouds of flying insects by which he would be assailed. Man and quadrupeds cannot defend themselves against them. They attack with their stings; they oppose the progress of cultivation, and devour the useful productions of the earth. They infect with their excrement, or their eggs, all the provisions which are necessary to be preserved. Thus we find that the beneficent birds are not even sufficiently numerous in such climates, where, nevertheless, their species are by far the most multiplied." One of the best types of fly-catchers is that presented by the Tyrant Fly-catcher, King-bird or Bee-martin, *Muscicapa Tyrannus*, or *Tyrannus Carolinensis*. This bird is peculiar to America east of the Rocky Mountains. It is 8 inches in length, and 14 in extent of wing. The general color of the upper parts is a dark bluish-gray, including to dull slate-black, on the head of which the central feathers along the crown form a gorgeous orange patch. It builds its nest on branches of trees; it is a rather bulky structure, composed of twigs and wool, or tow and cotton, and is very thick and snug. It scarcely deserves its ugly appellation, as it is only at those periods when its mate is attached to the nest by care for



Fig. 1040.—THE KING BIRD. (From Tanney's Zoölogy.)

her little brood, that this fly-catcher is more fierce or tyrannical than any other. At such times, however, it cannot be denied that his conduct is rather outrageous. No matter the species of bird, no matter its size or strength, it is sufficient that it approaches any way near the tyrant's nest to excite his jealous rage, and out he sallies bent on instant satisfaction. It is said that eagles and hawks may not with impunity approach this bird's nest, made sacred by his fledglings, and that, darting up into the air, it will launch down on to the back of its enemy, and there anchor in such a way as to make it a difficult matter to dislodge him. The European species, *Muscicapa grisola*, the Beam-bird or Bee-bird, is distinguished from any other by having much more slender bills, with shorter bristles at the gape.

Fly Creek, in *New York*, a post-office of Otsego co.

Fly'er, *n.* See FLIER.

Fly'-fish, *v. n.* To use flies for bait in angling.

Fly'-fishing, *n.* The act or practice of using natural or artificial flies for bait in angling.

Fly'-flap, *n.* A fan or flapper for driving away flies.

Fly'-flapper, *n.* One stationed at or near a table for the purpose of driving away the flies; one who wields the fly-flap.

Fly-honeysuckle, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LONICERA.

Fly'ing, *n.* The power which many animals possess of raising themselves in the air, and in moving through it in various directions, supported by the atmosphere alone. See WING.

Fly'ing, (Artificial,) a species of propulsion through the air by means of mechanical or artificial contrivances, often attempted by man. The art of flying, if it can be called an art, has been often attempted; even among the ancients it was tried, and we are informed, succeeded to some slight extent. Friar Bacon affirms, in his writings, that this art is not only possible, but he also informs us that he himself knew how to construct a machine in which a man, in a sitting position, might be able to transport himself through the air like one of the feathered tribe. This secret of Friar Bacon consisted of a very simple mechanical contrivance: it was a pair of globes made of hollow copper, exhausted of air, on which a chair could be supported, by which means a man could float in the atmosphere above the earth, and could buoy himself along. Another friar asserts the truth of this invention, or, at least, of one similar. Father Francisco Lana declares that a round vessel of plate-brass, 14 feet in diameter, weighing three ounces per square foot, will only weigh 1,848 oz.; whereas a quantity of common air of the same bulk will weigh 2,155⅔ oz.: consequently he deduces the fact that the globe will not only be sustained in the air, but that it will be capable of supporting a weight of 373⅔ oz.; and also, that a globe of the same weight, but greater in capacity, would support a man. This, however, is a fallacy; for, from the fact of

nature abhorring a vacuum, the globe would be crushed in by the superior force of the atmosphere. At many periods this subject has been taken up by philosophers, particularly in the reign of Charles II.; and it has been asserted that, at no distant period, by the march of improvement, flying in the air will be made as easy as walking on the earth. The truth of this assertion is, however, much to be questioned.

Fly'ing-artillery, *n.* (*Mil.*) Horse artillery.

Fly'ing-bridge, *n.* (*Mil.*) A contrivance for crossing rivers in rapid movements; a temporary bridge; a bridge of pontoons, &c.

Fly'ing-buttress, *n.* (*Arch.*) See BUTTRESS.

Fly'ing-camp, *n.* (*Mil.*) A camp or body of troops kept constantly in the field to cover its own garrisons, and annoy the enemy. — *Burn.*

Fly'ing-fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See EXOCETUS.

Fly'ing-fox, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Kaloug, an animal of the Bat family, of which it is the largest species. It derives its common name of flying-fox from a fancied resemblance of its head to that of a fox. It is found in the islands of the E. Archipelago, where it occurs in great numbers. These animals are vegetarians in their diet, and commit great ravages in the gardens and plantations in the countries in which they abound. That they may occasionally live on animal food, is inferred from the fact that, when in confinement, they have been known to devour the flesh of birds with great avidity. Like the rest of the bats, they are nocturnal in their habits, and during the day they remain suspended from the trunks of trees, usually affecting those of the fig genus for this purpose. So quietly do they keep in this clinging attitude, that any one not acquainted with the habits of the flying-fox might readily mistake them for part of the tree itself, and only be undeceived when, disturbed by his presence, the seemingly long, pendent fruit suddenly assumed animal life, and fluttered in masses round and round their roost.

Fly'ing-le'mur, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Galeopithecus volans*, called also Colugo, an animal closely allied to the Bats, which possesses the power of flying or leaping considerable distances, by means of a membrane connecting its limbs with each other. The *F.-L.* forms the connecting link between the *Quadrumana* and the *Cheiroptera*; to the latter, indeed, it has a great resemblance, insomuch as many naturalists of eminence have placed it in that order. It differs, however, from the bats in many respects, not the least important deviation of which is the absence of opposable thumbs on all the feet, which are composed of five fingers united by a membrane. Notwithstanding this, it certainly bears in its appearance and habits a remarkable similarity to the flying-fox. In its diet, it is both carnivorous and frugivorous: feeding on birds and their eggs, insects, and fruits. It is found in the Indian Archipelago, living in the forests; seeking by night for its food, and remaining in a dormant state during the day, as already related of the flying-fox. The natives occasionally eat this animal; but fastidious judges pronounce its flesh as being extremely nauseous.



Fig. 1041. — FLYING-LEMUR. (*Galeopithecus volans.*)

Fly'ing-party, *n.* A party of scouts.

Fly'ing-pin'ion, *n.* The fly of a clock.

Fly'ing-squirrel, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PTEROMYS.

Fly'-leaf, *n.* An unprinted or blank leaf, at the beginning or end of a book.

Fly'-man, *n.*; *pl.* FLY'-MEN. The driver of a fly, or light public vehicle.

Fly-mountain, in *New York*, a P. O. of Ulster co.

Flynn'ville, in *Kentucky*, a P. O. of Pendleton co.

Fly'-poison, *n.* (*Bot.*) See AMIANTHUM.

Fly'-powder, *n.* An imperfect oxide of arsenic, which, mixed with sugar and water, is used to kill flies. *Brande.*

Fly'-rail, *n.* The part of a table turned out at right angles therewith, to support the leaf.

Fly'-speck, *n.* The stain left by the excrement of any insect, especially of the common fly.

Fly'-trap, *n.* (*Bot.*) See DIONÆA.

Fly'-wheel, *n.* (*Mech.*) A wheel with a heavy rim, placed on the shaft of any machinery put in motion by any irregular and intermitting force, for the purpose of rendering the motion equal and regular by means of its momentum. The rim of a fly-wheel, after a few revolutions, acquires a momentum sufficient to cause it to revolve with a velocity depending upon the resistance of the machinery. In all cases where a rotary motion is to be obtained from a reciprocating one by means of a crank, a fly-wheel is necessary to continue the motion at those two points of the revolution in which the crank lies in the direction in which the moving force acts. The momentum acquired by the fly-wheel urges the crank forward in the direction in which it was previously moving, and continues the rotation, thus making the motion equal and uniform.

F. M., abbreviation of FIELD-MARSHAL, *q. v.*

Fo, the name given by the Chinese to Buddha. Originally, the name Buddha was expressed in the Chinese language with sufficient exactness by the term Fŏ-thau, pronounced Fŏn-dah; but, as is usual in China with proper names, the last syllable was subsequently dropped. According to the Chinese historians, the religion of Buddha was introduced into China in the reign of Ming-ti of the dynasty of the Hans, about the sixty-fourth year of the Christian æra; but there is good reason to believe that the doctrines of the Indian reformer had been carried thither before that period, and that it is only to their official recognition by the government that this latter date refers. In China the same principles are adopted as in all countries where Buddhism is professed, with the exception of a few trifling deviations which the various translations of the Buddhist writings from their original Sanskrit have naturally generated. — See BUDDHISM.

Foal, *n.* [A. S. *fola*; Ger. *füllen*; Fr. *poulain*; Lat. *pullus*; Gr. *pōlos.*] The young of the equine genus of quadrupeds; a colt, or filly.

Foal, *v. a.* To bring forth, spoken of a mare, or she-ass.
—*v. n.* To bring forth young, as a mare and other beasts of the equine genus.

Foal'ing, *n.* The act of bringing forth a colt or filly.

Foal-foot, *n.* (*Bot.*) See TUSSILAGO.

Foam, *n.* [A. S. *fám*; allied to Lat. *spuma*, or *puma.*] The white substance which agitation or fermentation gathers on the top of liquors; froth; spume.
—*v. n.* To froth; to gather foam; as, a *foaming* horse, the *foaming* bowl. — To be in a rage; to be violently agitated.

"He *foameth* and gnasheth with his teeth." — *Mark* ix. 11.

—*v. a.* To cause to froth. — To throw out with rage or violence.

Foam'ily, *adv.* Frothily.

Foam'less, *a.* Destitute of foam.

Foam'y, *a.* Covered with froth or spume.

Foa'ty, or **Fo'ta,** an island of Ireland, in Cork Harbor, abt. 6 m. N. of Queenstown.

Fob, *n.* [Ger. *fuppe.*] A little pocket for a watch.
—*v. a.* To cheat; to trick; to defraud; to impose upon.
To fob off, to shift off; to put aside by an artifice; to delude by a trick; as, "I determined not to be *fobbed off* with a garter." — *Addison.*

Fo'cal, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *focus.* See *infra.*] Belonging to or concerning a focus; as, a *focal* point, the *focal* distance of a lens, or ellipse.

Fo'calize, *v. a.* To bring to a focus; to concentrate, as light or sound.

Focile, (*fō'sil,*) *n.* (*Anat.*) The greater bone of the arm or the leg, the latter being termed *focile minus.*

Focim'eter, *n.* [Lat. *focus*, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for bringing to a focus or concentrating.

Fo'cus, *n.*; *pl.* FO'CUSES or FO'CI. [Lat. *focus*, a hearth, or point of greatest heat; allied to *fovere*, to warm.] A central point; a point of concentration or convergence.
(*Optics.*) When light is reflected from regular curved concave surfaces so that all the rays converge to one point, that point is called the focus. The same term is applied to that point towards which rays of light converge after passing through a refractory medium, such as a lens. A telescope, or other optical instrument, is said to be in focus when the arrangement of lenses is such that the object examined falls clearly and distinctly upon the retina of the observer. In the reflection of heat, the point to which the rays converge is also called the focus.
(*Geom.*) A term applied to certain points in the parabola, ellipsis, and hyperbola, where the rays reflected from all these curves converge and meet.

Fo'cus, *v. a.* To cause to concentrate, or converge; to bring to a focus; to bring the focus to bear upon; as, to *focus* a camera.

Fod'der, *n.* [A. S. *fodder*, *foder*, from *fedan*, to feed; Ger. *futter.*] (*Agric.*) The food given to animals, such as the stems and leaves of plants. In fact, whatever is given as ordinary food is termed *fodder*, whilst corn, oats, beans, &c., are termed solid food. In some parts, hay and straw, mingled together, is particularly denominated *fodder.*

Fod'der, *v. a.* To feed with dry food or cut grass, &c.; to furnish with hay, straw, oats, &c.

Fod'derer, *n.* One who fodders cattle.

Foe, *n.* [A. S. *fáh*, from *fian*, to hate; Ger. *feind.*] An enemy in war; an adversary; an opposing army or nation at war; as, "he fought great battles with his savage *foe.*" — *Spenser.*
—An enemy; a persecutor; one who entertains personal enmity, grudge, hatred, or malice against another. — An opponent; an ill-wisher; one who opposes anything in principle; as, "a *foe* to received doctrines." — *Watts.*

Foe'man, *n.*; *pl.* FOEMEN. An enemy in war; as, "a *foeman* worthy of his steel." — *Scott.*

Fœnic'ulum, *n.* [Lat. *fœnus.*] (*Bot.*) The Fennel, a genus of plants, order *Apiaceæ*, distinguished by the cylindrical, strongly ribbed fruit. The flowers are yellow. All the species are aromatic, and have much divided leaves with thread-like segments. The best known is the common fennel, *F. vulgare*, a native of the south of Europe. It is a biennial, three or four feet high, and is cultivated in gardens chiefly for the sake of its leaves, which are boiled, and served with mackerel, with salmon, and occasionally with other kinds of fish, or are employed to form a sauce for them.

Fœnum Græcum, *n.* [Lat., gray hay.] (*Bot.*) The Fenugreek, a genus of plants, order *Apiaceæ.* The leaves have three obovate leaflets and scythe-shaped stipules. The flowers generally have the *keel* very small, so that the *wings* and *standard* present the appearance of a tripetalous corolla. The common *F.* is a native of the south of Europe, and of some parts of Asia; it is much cultivated in India as a fodder-plant.

Fœ'tal, *a.* Same as FETAL, *q. v.*

Fœ'ticide, *n.* Same as FETICIDE, *q. v.*

Fœ'tor, *n.* Same as FETOR, *q. v.*

Fœ'tus, *n.* Same as FETUS, *q. v.*

Fog, *n.* [Icel. *fok*, *fiuk*; Dan. *fog*, driving snow.] A dense, *watery* vapor near the surface of the land or water; a dense, *moist* vapor rising from the earth or generated near it. — See MIST.
—A cloud of smoke or dust.

Fog, *n.* [W. *ffwg*; L. Lat. *fogagium*, dry grass.] Aftergrass; grass grown in autumn, after the hay has been mown.

Fog, *v. a.* To envelop as with fog; to darken; to overcast. — To pasture cattle on the aftergrass.

Fogar'as, a town of Hungary in Transylvania, on the Alovta, 55 m. E. of Hermanstadt; *pop.* 6,227.

Fog'-bank, *n.* An appearance at sea, in thick or hazy weather, sometimes resembling a land-fall, but which gradually disappears on approach.

Fo'gey, *n.* Same as FOGY, *q. v.*

Fog'gage, FOG'GE, *n.* [L. Lat. *fogagium.*] Rank, or coarse grass, not mowed or eaten down in summer or autumn.

Foggia, (*fōj'a,*) a city of S. Italy, cap of prov. of same name, in the centre of the great Apulian plain, 46 m. E. by S. of Campo Basso. It is well built, most of the houses being reconstructed since an earthquake, which happened in 1732. It has large storehouses for keeping corn, and is the place where the flocks that feed on the great plain of Apulia are registered. *Pop.* 25,000.

Fog'gily, *adv.* Mistily; darkly; cloudily.

Fog'giness, *n.* A state of the atmosphere, when filled with watery exhalations; cloudiness; mistiness.

Fog'gy, *a.* Misty; cloudy; full of moist vapors or watery exhalations; as, a *foggy* atmosphere, a *foggy* climate.
—Cloudy in intellect; darkened; dull; as, *foggy* ideas.

Fo'gie, *n.* Same as FOGY, *q. v.*

Fog'less, *a.* Free from fog.

Fog'lesville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Lehigh co., about 9 m. W. by S. of Allentown.

Fo'go, an island of British N. America, in the Atlantic Ocean, off the N.E. coast of Newfoundland; Lat. 49° 40′ N., Lon. 54° W. — A N.E. district of Newfoundland.

Fo'go, Fue'go, or ST. PHILIP, one of the Cape de Verd islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, and the highest of the group, being 9,760 feet above sea-level, and presenting the appearance of one single mountain, though, on the sides, there are deep valleys; Lat. 14° 53′ N., Lon. 24° 30′ W. *Area*, 40 m. in circumference. It has no rivers; and a scarcity of fresh water prevails, yet it is one of the most fertile islands of the archipelago, producing excellent maize and fruits. *Chief town.* Nossa Senhora da Luz. *Pop.* estim. at 8,000.

Fog'-ring, *n.* A bank of fog in the shape of a circle.

Fo'gy, FO'GEY, FO'GLE, *n.* [Ger. *vogt*, a bailiff, a guard; derivation uncertain.] An eccentric old man; a stupid or dull man; a clown. — *Worcester.*

Fo'gyism, *n.* The principles or conduct of a fogy.

Foh, (*fō,*) *interj.* [A. S. *fian*, to hate.] An exclamation of abhorrence or contempt; the same as *poh* and *fee.*

Fohi, (*fō'he,*) the first Chinese emperor and legislator. He is said to have founded this kingdom 2207 years B. C. Nothing certain is known of his reign; but there are attributed to him the institution of marriage, the invention of fishing, hunting, music, and writing. He acknowledged and worshipped a supreme deity. He is supposed to be the Noah of the Bible.

Foh-kien (*fō'keen,*) a maritime prov. of China, bounded S.E. by the China Sea, and inclosed on all other sides by the provs. Tech-kiang, Kiang-se, and Kwang-tung. Lat. between 24° and 28° S., Lon. between 116° and 121° E. *Area*, 53,480 Eng. sq. m. *Desc.* Mountainous; the river Min intersecting its surface, and emptying into the sea below Foo-choo-foo, the capital. *Prod.* Black tea, sugar, camphor, tobacco, and indigo. *Min.* Iron and alum. *Exp.* Tea, porcelain, umbrellas, and other manufactures. *Pop.* estim. at 19,000,000.

Fohr, (*for,*) an island of Denmark, on the W. coast of Schleswig, in the N. Sea; Lat. 54° 43′ N., Lon. 8° 30′ W. *Area*, 25 sq. m. Part of the island belongs to Jütland, and part to Schleswig. Oysters are largely obtained here.

Foi'ble, *n.* [O. Fr. *foible*, weak.] A weak point in character; a particular moral weakness; a predominant failing; a frailty; a defect; as, "he knew the *foibles* of human nature." — *Friend.*

Foil, *v. a.* [Fr. *affoler*, from *fou*, *fol*, a fool.] To ruin; to undo; to wound or bruise with blows; to frustrate; to defeat, as an adversary. — To render vain or ungatory, as an effort or attempt; to baffle; to balk; as, to *foil* an adversary.
—*n.* Defeat; miscarriage; the failure of success when on the point of being secured; frustration.

"Nor e'er was fate so near a *foil.*" — *Dryden.*

Foil, *n.* [O. Fr. *refoulé*, dulled, blunted.] A blunt sword, or one that has at its end a button covered with leather, used in acquiring or practising the art of fencing.

Foil, *n.* [Fr. *feuille*; Lat. *folium*, a leaf.] A leaf or thin sheet of metal placed beneath transparent jewels to heighten their color and improve their brilliancy; also to those sheets of tin amalgam placed behind mirrors to make them reflect perfect images. They are made of copper, tin, and silvered copper, and are much used in imitations of precious stones. Colored foils are made by coating the white with any varnish of the required tint. The sheet lead which is used for the lining of tea-chests is a species of foil, and the Chinese purchase about 4,000 tons of lead annually from England for this purpose.
—Anything of another color, or of different qualities, which serves to adorn or set off a thing to advantage.

"As she a black silk cap on him begun
To set, for *foil* of his milk-white to serve."—*Sidney.*

(*Arch.*) The span between the cusps of feathering in Gothic architecture. Most usually the curves of the feathering spring from some one of the mouldings of an arch, &c., but there are numerous instances in which the whole suite of mouldings follow the same form; the arch is then said to be *foiled*. Feathering was first introduced towards the close of the Early Style, and continued universally prevalent until the revival of classic architecture. When a *trefoil, quatrefoil,* or *cinquefoil* are spoken of, it generally means an opening pierced with three, four, or five foils respectively.

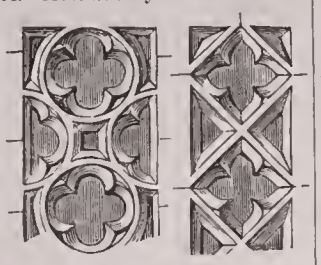


Fig. 1042. — QUATREFOILS.

Foil'er, *n.* One who frustrates another and gains an advantage to himself.

Foil'ing, *n.* [Fr. *foulées.*] The mark or trace left on the grass by a deer that has recently passed.

(*Arch.*) Same as FOIL, *q. v.*

Foin'ingly, *adv.* [Fr. *fouine,* an eel-spear.] In a pushing manner.

Foist, *v. a.* [Fr. *faus-ser;* L. Lat. *falsare,* to falsify, from *fallere,* to deceive.] To introduce fallaciously; to insert wrongfully, surreptitiously, or without warrant; to interpolate; to pass off as true.

"Forge law and *foist* it into some by-place of some old rotten roll."—*Dryden.*

Foist'er, *n.* A falsifier; a sharper; a deceiver.

Foix, (*fwa,*) a town of France, chief town of dep. of same name, on the Ariège, 44 m. S. of Toulouse, formerly cap of the old principality of Foix, part of the inheritance of Henry IV., and now forming the dep. Ariège. *Manuf.* Leather, iron, &c. Gaston de Foix (*q. v.*) was b. here. *Pop.* 5,272.

Foix, GASTON DE, the nephew of Louis XII. of France, was born in 1489. He had the command of the army of Italy, and on account of the daring exploits was denominated the *Thunderbolt of Italy.* After performing prodigies of valor, he was killed at the battle of Ravenna, in 1512.

Foix, GASTON III., COUNT DE, and Viscount de Béarn, was born in 1331, and acquired the surname of *Phœbus.* He was handsome, accomplished, and brave, and spent his life in war and the chase. His first service in arms was against the English in 1345. During the revolt known as *la Jacquerie* he contributed to the rescue of the Dauphin at Meaux. He made war on the count of Armagnac, and took him prisoner; was for a short time governor of Languedoc; and in 1390 magnificently entertained Charles VI. at his château of Mazères. Gaston was of excessively violent temper, and probably was guilty of the murder of his own son. He wrote a book on the pleasures of the chase, of which several editions were published. Died 1390.

Fok'shany, a frontier-town of Moldavia and Wallachia, 92 m. N.E of Bucharest, divided by the river Milcow into two parts, of which the smallest belongs to Wallachia. *Pop.* Variously estimated from 6,000 to 20,000.

Fold *n.* [A. S. *fald;* L. Lat. *falda,* an enclosure, a fence.] A pen or enclosure for sheep; a place where a flock of sheep is kept, whether in the field or under shelter. — A flock of sheep; — hence, figuratively, the Church; as, Christ's *fold.*

—*v. a.* To shut up, or confine, as sheep in a fold.

Fold, *n.* [A. S. *feald;* Ger. *falte,* a plait.] The doubling of any flexible substance, as cloth; a plait or plication; a part of such substance, turned, bent, or laid upon another.

"Mummies shrouded in *folds* of linen, besmeared with gums." *Bacon.*

—That which enfolds, envelops, or embraces.

—From the former signification is derived the use of *fold,* in composition, chiefly with numerals, when it denotes multiplication or increase in a geometrical ratio; as, *fourfold,* i. e., multiplied by four; increasing in a quadruple ratio.

Fold, *v. a.* To flap, or lay in plaits; to double and insert one part in another, as a letter; to lay one part over another; to double, as a piece of cloth. — To double, or lay together, as the arms or hands. — To envelop; to infold; as, "a face *folded* in sorrow."—*J. Webster.*

—*v. n.* To close over another of the same kind; as, "the leaves of the shutters *fold.*"

Fold'age, *n.* Same as FALDAGE, *q. v.*

Fold'er, *n.* One who folds; that which folds, especially a flat instrument, similar to a knife, used in folding paper.

Fold'ing, *p. a.* Doubling; that may close over another, or that consists of leaves which may close one over another; as, *folding* doors.

—*n.* A doubling; a plication. — The keeping of sheep in enclosures.

Fold'less, *a.* Having no fold.

Fold'var, (anc. *Sussuinum,*) a walled town of Hungary, co. Tolna, on the slope and summit of a hill, on the right bank of the Danube, 49 m. S. of Buda; *pop.* 9,779.

Fo'ley, JOHN HENRY, an eminent Irish sculptor, b. at Dublin, 1818. The most popular of his imaginative works are *Ino and Bacchus,* the *Houseless Wanderer, Comus,* &c. His statue of Seldon was placed in the new palace of Westminster in 1855, near that of Hampden, considered his masterpiece. In 1856 he completed, in bronze, *Lord Hardinge and Charger,* for Calcutta, a group so much admired that a requisition, signed by 150 of the first names in art and literature, was presented to its author, expressing a desire to see its duplicate erected in London, in proof of the capabilities of an English sculptor. One of his last works is *Asia,* a group of five figures, commissioned by Queen Victoria for the Prince-Consort National Memorial in Hyde Park.

Folia'ceous, *a.* [Fr. *foliacée;* Lat. *foliaceus,* from *folium,* a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Leaf-like, *i. e.,* thin, membranous, and green, or bearing leaves. — *Gray.*

(*Min.*) Consisting of laminæ or leaves.

Fo'liage, *n.* [Fr. *feuillage,* from *feuille,* Lat. *folium,* a leaf.] Leaves in general; a collection of leaves as arranged in nature; as, a tree of splendid *foliage.* — A cluster of leaves, flowers, and branches.

(*Arch.* and *Sculp.*) A group of plants and flowers so arranged as to form architectural or sculptural ornaments; as in friezes, panels, architraves, &c., and also in the capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders, in Gothic capitals, finials, crockets, &c.

Fo'liage, *v. a.* To form into the representation of leaves; to furnish with, or work in imitation of leaves. *Drummond.*

Fo'liar, *a.* (*Bot.*) Consisting of, or pertaining to leaves; as, *foliar* appendages.

Fo'liate, *v. a.* To cover with a thin coating of tin and quicksilver; as, to *foliate* a mirror.

Fo'liate, *a.* [Lat. *foliatus,* leaved, leafy, from *folium,* a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Furnished with leaves; leafy; as, a *foliate* skin.

Fo'liated, *p. a.* (*Bot.*) Furnished with leaves; leafy. —Having projections similar to leaves; as, a *foliated* shell. —Spread, or covered with a thin plate, or foil. — Consisting of plates, or thin layers; lamellar; being in laminæ or leaves.

(*Zoöl.* and *Min.*) Furnished with leaves; leaved.

(*Arch.*) Adorned with trefoils, cinquefoils, &c.

Fo'liating, *n.* The act of covering the backs of looking-glasses with a thin coat of tin and quicksilver; foliation. — *Maunder.*

Folia'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *foliatio,* from *folium.*] (*Bot.*) The leafing of plants; vernation; the disposition of the nascent leaves within the leaf-bud.

—The act of beating a metal into a thin plate, leaf, or foil. The spreading of tin and quicksilver over the back side of a mirror.

(*Geol.*) One of those structural phenomena of rocks, the origin of which is obscure, but which are so large, and range so widely, that they must belong to the action of some important law. Gneiss, hornblendic schist, mica schist, and even porphyries and basalt, are often thus foliated, separating into plates of definite thickness.

Fo'liature, *n.* The state or condition of being beaten into foil.

Fo'lier, *n.* Gold-beater's leaf

Folif'erous, *a.* [Lat. *folium,* a leaf, and *ferre,* to bear.] Producing leaves.

Foligno, (*fo-leen'yo,*) a walled town of Central Italy, prov. Perugia, in the Val Spoletano, and on the Flaminian Way, 20 miles S.E. of Perugia, and 14 N. by W of Spoleto. *Manf.* Woollens, silks, parchment, wax, &c. *Pop.* 11,657.

Fo'lio, *n.* [Abl. of *folium,* a leaf.] A leaf of a book. — A whole sheet of paper folded into two leaves. — A book of the largest size, formed by sheets of paper once doubled. A page, or rather both the right-and left-hand pages of an account-book, expressed by the same figure.

(*Law.*) A certain number of words specified by statute as a *folio,* without reference to the paper on which they are written. In N. York they are fixed at one hundred.

—*a.* Pertaining to, or formed of, sheets of paper folded but once; of the largest size; as, a book made of sheets but once folded is called a *folio* volume.

Fo'liolate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Of, or belonging to, leaflets.

Fo'liole, *n.* [Fr., dim. of Lat. *folium,* a leaf.] (*Bot.*) One of the single leaves, which, taken together, make up a compound leaf; a leaflet.

Fo'liolum, *n.* [Lat.] A leaflet borne upon the axis of a leaf.

Fo'lio-mort, *a.* [Fr. *feuille-morte;* Lat. *folium mortuum,* a dead leaf.] Of the color of a faded leaf; of a dark-yellow color.

Fo'liose, *a.* (*Bot.*) Abounding in leaves: leafy.

Folios'ity, *n.* The ponderousness or size of a volume; voluminousness.

"He does not shoot into German *foliosity.*"—*De Quincey.*

Fo'lious, *a.* (*Bot.*) Same as FOLIOSE, *q. v.*

—Like a leaf; thin; unsubstantial.

Folk, (*fōke,*) *n.* [A.S *folc;* Ger. *volk;* allied to Lat. *vulgus,* Gr. *ochlos,* a crowd.] People in general, or any part of them, without distinction; persons; certain people discriminated from others; as "old *folks* and young *folks.*" — Generally used in the plural.

Folk'-lore, *n.* [Ger. *volk,* people, and *lehre,* instruction.] Legends; rural tales; superstitions. — The term is generally applied, in England, to all those customs and old habits generally handed down from father to son, in old, retired country villages and parishes; and the folk-lore of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales would form sufficient matter to fill more than a volume. The fairy tales of the Irish, the "second sight" of the Scotch, the time-honored old customs of the English, and the legends of the Welsh, are so many instances of what is meant to be designated by folk-lore. Old Easter and Christmas ceremonies may also be regarded in a similar point of view. Prophecies with regard to the weather are examples of folk-lore. In some parts of the country, if the salt at the dinner-table is seen to be damp, people immediately assert that there is going to be rain; if the glow-worms are seen shining at night, "there will be wet ere morn;" if woodpeckers utter their harsh cry, "there will be a shower soon." On New Year's day, old gossips relate, that if the first person you meet in a morning is a male, you will have good luck for a twelvemonth; if a female, the reverse In illustrating particular periods in history, folk-lore is sometimes a valuable adjunct.

Folk's Station, in *Ohio,* a P. O. of Harrison co.

Folkestone, (*fok'ston,*) a fortified seaport-town of England, co. Kent, in hundred of same name, 62 m. S.E. by E. of London, and 7 W. by S. of Dover. It possesses a spacious harbor and noble pier (erected at a cost of $250,000), whence the tidal steamers sail twice a day to Boulogne on the French coast. *Pop.* 10,641.

Fol'licle, *n.* [Lat. *folliculus,* dim. of *follis,* a leathern sack.] (*Anat.*) A minute gland, consisting merely of a hollow vascular membrane and an excretory duct; hence the term mucous and sebaceous follicles.

(*Bot.*) A superior one-celled, one- or many-seeded fruit, dehiscing by the ventral suture only; and consequently one-valved. By the latter character it is known at once from the legume, which opens by two sutures, and is two-valved; in other respects the two fruits are alike. Examples occur in the marsh-marigold.

Follic'ular, *a.* Like, pertaining to, or consisting of follicles.

Follic'ulated, *a.* Having follicles; follicular.

Follic'ulous, *a.* [Fr. *folliculeux;* Lat. *folliculosus.*] Having or producing follicles.

Fol'low, *v. a.* [A.S. *folgian, fyligan;* Ger. *folgen.*] To go, or come after, or behind; to walk, ride, or move behind, but in the same direction; to pursue; as,

"What could I do,
But *follow* straight, invisibly thus led?"—*Milton.*

—To pursue, as an enemy; to go in chase of; to chase. — To accompany; to be of the same company; to attend for any purpose. — To succeed in order of time; to come after; to result from, as an effect from a cause, or as an inference or deduction. — To pursue with the eye; to imitate; to copy. — To embrace; to adopt and maintain; to obey; to observe; to practise. — To seek or pursue after; to endeavor to obtain; to use; to be occupied with; to make the chief business; as, "*follow* peace with all men." (*Heb.* xii. 14.) — To adhere to; to side with; to honor; to worship; to serve: to be led or guided by; as, "*follow* what I approve." (*Milton.*) — To keep the mind fixed upon, as an argument, speech, or piece of music. — To attend upon closely, as a profession or trade.

—*v. n.* To come after another; to attend; to accompany; to be posterior in time; to be consequential, as effect to cause; to ensue; to result, as an inference. "Great mischiefs cannot but *follow.*" — *Locke.*

Fol'low-board, *n.* Same as MOULDING-BOARD, *q. v.*

Fol'lower, *n.* One who comes, goes, or moves after another in the same course: an imitator; a copier; one who obeys and worships: one who embraces the same system: an adherent; a disciple; an attendant; a retainer; a lover.

—A sheet of parchment added to another sheet, as in an indenture, &c. (A term used by law-stationers.) *Simmonds.*

(*Mach.*) A part of a machine that receives motion from another.

Fol'lowing, *p. a.* Being next after; succeeding; subsequent.

Fol'lowing, *n.* A company or crowd of retainers, adherents, or dependants.

Fol'ly, *n.* [Fr. *folie,* from *fou, fol,* foolish, mad.] Weakness of intellect; imbecility of mind; want of understanding. — Sin; scandalous crime; criminal weakness; depravity of mind. "When majesty to *folly* falls."—*Shaks.*

—A weak or absurd act not highly criminal; an imprudent course of conduct.

Fol'som, in *California,* a post-village of Sacramento co., on the American River, abt. 22 m. E.N.E. of Sacramento city; *pop.* about 2,500.

Fol'somdale, in *N. York,* a post-vill. of Wyoming co.

Fo'mal-haut, *n.* (*Astron.*) A star of the first magnitude, in Piscis Australis.

Foment', *v. a.* [Fr. *fomenter;* L. Lat. *fomentare;* from *fomentum, fovimentum,* a warm application, from *fovere,* to warm.] To apply warm lotions to; to bathe with warm, medicated liquors. — To encourage; to abet; to cherish and promote by excitements (in a bad sense); as, "to *foment* ill humors." — *Locke.*

Fomenta'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *fomentatio.*] Excitation; instigation; encouragement.

(*Med.*) Act of applying warm or medicated liquors to any part of the body by means of flannels. — The lotion applied, or to be applied to a diseased part.

Foment'er, *n.* One who encourages or instigates.

Fond, *a.* [O. Eng. *foune,* to be silly, stupid, or foolish; Icel. *fana,* to play the fool.] Foolishly tender and loving; doting; weakly indulgent; as, "I 'm a foolish *fond* wife." (*Addison.*) — Much pleased; loving ardently; delighted with; relishing highly; as, "Cicero was perhaps too *fond* of fame." — *Dryden.*

Fon'da, in *New York,* a post-village, cap. of Montgomery co., on the Mohawk River, abt. 40 m. W.N.W. of Albany; *pop.* about 700.

Fond-des-Negres, a town of Hayti, W. Indies, abt. 55 m. W.S.W. of Port au Prince.

Fond du Lac, [Fr., end of the lake,] in *Wisconsin,* a name sometimes applied to the S. extremity of Lake Winnebago.

Fond du Lac, in *Illinois,* a township of Tazewell co.; *pop.* about 800.

Fond du Lac, in *Minnesota,* a post-village and township of St. Louis co., on the St. Louis River, abt. 13 m. S.W. of Du Luth; *pop.* of township abt. 200.

Fon'di, (anc. *Fundi,*) a town of Italy, prov. Caserta, on the Appian Way, 11 m. N.E. of Terracina, and an equal distance N.W. of Gaëta. Its wine anciently bore, and indeed still possesses, a high repute. *Pop.* 6,315.

Fond du Lac, in *Wisconsin*, an E..co.; *area*, about 705 sq. m. *Rivers.* Milwaukee, Rock, and Fond du Lac rivers. A portion of Lake Winnebago extends into the N. part. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Fond du Lac. *Pop.* in 1870, 46,292.

—A thriving town, cap. of the above co., at the S. extremity of Winnebago Lake, abt. 70 m. N N.W. of Milwaukee. It has an important trade in grain, provisions, and timber. *Pop.* in 1870, 12,765. — See WINNEBAGO LAKE.

Fon'dle, *v. a.* [From *fond.*] To dote on; to treat with great indulgence or tenderness; to caress.

Fon'dler, *n.* One who fondles or caresses.

Fond'ling, *n.* A person or thing fondled or caressed; as, "*fondlings* are in danger of being made fools." *L'Estr.*

Fond'ly, *adv.* Weakly; imprudently; with indiscreet affection; with great or extreme tenderness.

Fond'ness, *n.* Weakness; want of sense or judgment; foolishness — Tender interest; attachment; affection; love; streng incliuation, or propensity; strong appetite, or relish.

Fon'dus, (*fon'du,*) *n.* [Fr. *fondu*, pp. of *fondre*, to soften or blend, from Lat. *fundere*, to cast, to fomd.] (*Manuf.*) A term applied to that kind of printing of calico, paper-hangings, &c.. in which the colors are blended into each other. — *Worcester.*

Font, *n.* [Lat. *fons*, a fountain; Fr. *font.* See FOUNT.] A fountain; a source; a spring.

—A large basin or stone vessel, in which water is contained for baptizing children or adults at the clmrch: as, "the presenting of children at the holy *font* is by their godfathers." — *Hooker.*

(*Eccl. Hist.*) A stone vessel in the form of a large bowl or basin, resting on a pedestal, and used for the reception of water required in the administration of the sacrament of baptism. The pedestal is perforated to receive a pipe, by which the consecrated water may be carried off at the conclusion of the ceremony. The proper position for the font is at the west end of the church, opposite the principal perch or entrance, which is to be found most frequently on the south side of the nave in parish churches, though in some instances it is situated on the north. Baptism was administered in the early churches in a part that was separated from the nave for that special purpose by a party-wall or screen, or in a building that was entirely distinct from the church itself. These were called baptisteries (see BAPTISTERY), and contained a marble basin of great size in the centre, in which the candidate for baptism was subjected to total immersion. Subsequently, when this practice, which must have been attended with considerable danger in cold climates, particularly to infants, was abandoned for that of sprinkling those who were brought to be baptized with a few drops of water only, the font was introduced to take the place of the large laver of the baptistery, although it was still sufficiently large to admit of the total immersion of an infant, should this be desired by its parents. It was not then so necessary to have a distinct building in which the font might be placed, or to have a portion of the church separated from the rest for its reception; and it was therefore put in the body of the building, at the lower end of the nave. Examples occur, however, in some of the cathedrals and old churches, in which the font is placed in a baptistery divided from the body of the building; and in many of the modern ecclesiastical structures it has been placed in an inclosure formed by low walls, or in a chamber especially designed and constructed for it in the basement of the belfry tower. The fonts that were placed in churches built in the early Norman style were generally circular or square, supported on a short but massive pedestal, cylindrical in form. In some examples of square fonts, the lower corners of the block are cut away in such a manner that the faces of the sides assume the form of a semicircle. The bowl itself, and sometimes the stem, was often adorned with sculptured figures, scroll-work, or interlaced fret-work. The fonts of the three periods of Gothic architecture are more frequently octagonal in form, and more richly carved with figures and emblems placed in sunken panels or niches, and the angles of the pedestal are adorned with buttresses. They are also generally raised on a platform, formed of two or three steps. Those of the Perpendicular, or third Pointed style, were generally surmounted by a lofty octagonal canopy in the form of a spire (Fig. 1043), which was formed of wood, and magnificently carved and embellished with crockets at the angles, and a rich finial at the summit.

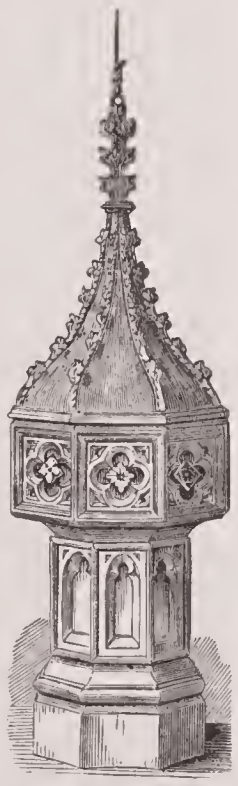


Fig. 1043. — FONT. (From Canterbury.)

This custom of covering fonts originated about 1250, in an order that was issued to the clergy to provide covers for these vessels, which were to be kept locked. In a few churches the fouts are made of leads cast in a mould; many of these are covered with figures in bas-relief. They are supposed to have been executed by workmen of no ordinary skill about the beginning of the 12th century.

Font, *n.* [Fr. *fonte*, from *fondre*; Lat. *fundere*, to pour, melt, or cast.] (*Print.*) A complete assortment of printing-types, including points, accents, &c., of one size, consisting usually of 100,000 characters.

Fon'taine, JEAN DE LA. See LA FONTAINE.

Fontainebleau, (*fon'tain-blō,*) a town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, cap. arrond., near the Seine, in the forest of the same name, 32 m. S.S.E. of Paris, and 8 S. by E. of Melun. *Manuf.* Porcelain. *F.* owes its celebrity, and indeed origin, to its palace, or *château*, a favorite residence of the French monarchs. This is a vast and superb pile, in fact, rather a collection of palaces of different architectural periods, than a single edifice. Saracenic, Tuscan, and Greek orders are intermixed and interspersed with that of the Renaissance, and with the most bizarre and dissimilar ornamentation; yet, upon the whole, the structure has a striking air of grandeur and majesty. It is surrounded by magnificent gardens, and lies in the Forest of Fontainebleau, a finely-wooded tract of 34,200 acres, intersected by the Seine, and presenting a very varied and picturesque surface. The château of *F.* has been the scene of many historical events: Philip IV., Henry III., and Louis XIII. were born in it; and the first-named monarch died there. It was visited by Peter the Great; Louis XV. espoused the daughter of Stanislaus, king of Poland, in this palace; Pope Pius VII. was confined within its walls for 18 months; and it is intimately connected with the history of Napoleon. It was comparatively neglected by Louis XVIII. and Charles X.; but Louis Philippe restored it to somewhat of its ancient grandeur. In 1837 the nuptials of the Duc d'Orleans were celebrated here with great pomp. Under Napoleon III. the palace has been still more enlarged and embellished, and become the scene of luxurious autumnal fêtes, rivalling those of the days of Louis XIV. *Pop.* 13,123.

Fon'tal, *a.* Pertaining to a fountain, source, or origin.

Fonta'na, DOMENICO, an eminent architect and mechanic, b. at Milan, 1543, who constructed the Lateran Palace, and raised the Roman obelisk from the dust in front of St. Peter's, a work then deemed impracticable. D. at Naples, 1607.

Fon'tanel, *n.* [Fr. *fontanelle*, a meeting of the seams of the skull; dimin. of *fontaine*, a fountain. L. Lat. *fontanella*, an issue in some part of the body, from Lat. *fons*, a fountain.] (*Anat.*) The interstice or *mould*, as it is often called, which exists at birth between the frontal and parietal bones: it is closed by bony matter about the end of the third year.

Fontanelle', in *Iowa*, a post-village, cap. of Adair co., abt. 50 m. W.S.W. of Des Moines.

Fontanelle', or FONTENELLE', in *Nebraska*, a post-village, cap. of Dodge co., on the Elkhorn River, abt. 37 m. N.W. of Omaha.

Fontara'bia, (properly *Fuenterrabía,*) a fortified frontier- and seaport-town of Spain, in Biscay, prov. Guipuzcoa, on a small neck of land, on the left bank of the Bidassoa, at its mouth, 20 m. W. by S. of Bayonne. The town used to be reckoned one of the keys of the kingdom, but its walls were levelled by the British troops in 1813. *Ind.* Fisheries. *F.* was taken, in 1521, by Francis I. of France; in 1719, by the Duke of Berwick. *Pop.* 8,370.

Fon'tenay, or FONTENAY-LE-COMTE, a town of France, dep. La Vendée, cap. arrond. on the Vendée, 42 m. S E. of Napoleon-Vendée. *Manuf.* Linen and woollen cloths, leather, &c. *Pop.* 8,768.

Fontenelle', BERNARD LE BOVIER DE, a French author of great and varied talents, b. at Rouen, 1657, was a nephew of Corneille. He studied the law at the request of his father, who was an advocate; but soon devoted himself exclusively to literature. At the outset of his career he met with little encouragement in his poems and dramas, but on the appearance of his *Dialogues of the Dead*, and his *Conversations on the Plurality of Worlds*, his fame was at once fully established. In 1699 he was made secretary of the Academy of Sciences, which post he held forty-two years, and of the proceedings of which body he published a volume annually. He continued to write on general subjects, agreeably combining a taste for the belles-lettres with more abstruse studies, with little intermission, till he had almost reached the patriarchal age of 100. He died in 1757.

Fon'tenoy, a village of Belgium, prov. Hainault, 6 m. S E. of Tournay, celebrated for the victorious battle fought there, April 30th, 1745, between the allied English, Dutch, and Hanoverians, commanded by the Duke of Cumberland, and the French under the Marshal de Saxe, in which the allies were defeated.

Fontevrault, (*fon'te-vrol.*) (*Eccl. Hist.*) A religious order connected with the Benedictines, which arose in the 12th century, and was named after its first monastery. Its founder was Robert d'Arbrissel, and it comprised both monks and nuns; but had this peculiarity, that the latter had the preëminence, and the whole were subjected to an abbess, in imitation, as was said, of the founder of Christ's commendation of the apostle John to the matronage of the Virgin. This order had several houses in England, and at the time of the French revolution they had about sixty houses in France.

Foo'-choo-foo, FOO-CHOW-FOO, or FOU-TCHEOU, a city of China, cap. of prov. Foh-kien; Lat. 26° 12′ 24″ N., Lon. 119° 30′ E. It is one of the 5 ports opened for commerce on the Min River, 25 m. from its mouth. It is encompassed by hills, and is the residence of a viceroy, and several foreign consuls. It is handsome and well-built, and ships large exports of tea to foreign ports. *Manuf.* Cotton goods, porcelain, &c. *Pop.* Estim. at 1,000,000.

Food, *n.* [A.S. *foda*, from *fedan*, to feed; Ger. *futter.*] That which is fed upon; whatever is eaten by animals for nourishment; whatever supplies nutriment to plants; aliment; nutriment; sustenance; victuals; provisions; meat. — Anything that augments, sustains, supports, keeps up, or nourishes.

"Music, manly *food*." — *Shaks.*

Food and Drink. (*Physiol.*) Those solid and liquid substances which are used either for sustaining animal life or for the purpose of reproducing the ever-wasting tissues and fluids of animal bodies. Of the elementary bodies, only a small proportion enters into the constitution of animals; and the substances included in this small proportion are the only ones required to be present in food and drink. Out of about sixty elements, only oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, carbon, sulphur, chlorine, phosphorus, sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, iron, and fluorine are absolutely necessary. Albumen, fibrine, and caseine, which occur both in animals and vegetables, together with vegetable gluten, furnish oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and carbon. Animal flesh, eggs, milk, corn, and various other vegetable productions contain one or more of these principles. Food containing a large proportion either of sugar, starch, or organic acids, introduces carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen largely into the system. Oleaginous alimentary substances contain carbon, with a little oxygen and hydrogen. This class of substances includes fat, suet, butter, oily seeds, such as nuts, and fatty foods, such as liver, &c. Flesh, blood, and bones used as food supply phosphorus to the system; the flesh of fishes is particularly rich in phosphorus, and in the shape of phosphates it exists in the juices of many edible vegetables. Sulphur is introduced into the system from the fibrine of flesh, from albumen, from the caseine of milk, gluten, &c. Chlorine and sodium exist in nearly every variety of animal food, and, in the shape of common salt, are taken separately with nearly all kinds of food. Potassium is found in various kinds of food, both animal and vegetable, in milk, in the juice of flesh, and in nearly all inland plants. Calcium is not only obtained from animal and vegetable food, but also from drinking-water, which usually contains sulphate and carbonate of lime in solution. Magnesium is generally found along with calcium; and traces of fluorine have been observed in milk, blood, &c. These simple bodies, however, are not capable of being directly assimilated and converted into tissue; they must be previously in combination; and their assimilation depends upon certain chemical decompositions and physiological processes. The number of elementary substances in combination differs: thus, water contains two elements — oxygen and hydrogen; sugar, starch, fat, &c. contain three; caseine of milk contains five; and albumen and fibrine contain six. Baron Liebig, who has given much attention to this subject, has divided all kinds of food into two classes — those substances which do contain nitrogen, and those which do not. The first class, which is sometimes called *nitrogenous* or *albuminous*, is useful in forming blood, flesh, &c.; it is, in fact, nutritious food. The second, or *non-nitrogenous* class, assists the respiratory organs. Thus, in very cold climates, where more exercise is required in order to sustain the vital heat, more oxygen is respired, and consequently more carbon is required in the food. Hence, it will be observed that in such countries as Siberia, Lapland, &c., large quantities of non-nitrogenous substances, such as fat, oil, &c., are used by the inhabitants as food; in the temperate zone a moderate mixture of nitrogenous and non-nitrogenous food is used; while in the tropics, where the system requires oxygen in particular, fruits and vegetables form the principal food. Although the theories of Liebig have not remained undisputed, his works on the subject are considered of very high value. (See Liebig's *Researches on the Chemistry of Food.*) In the preparation of food for eating, much depends upon the way in which it is cooked. As all the nutritious juices of meat are soluble in cold water, it is necessary, when preparing boiled food, to place the meat in boiling water in the first place. This coagulates the albumen on the surface, thus forming a crust or shell, which prevents the escape of the nutritious juices. If, however, the object is to make soup, the meat should be put into cold water, and gradually raised to the boiling-point. In roasting and broiling meat, the first application of heat should be vigorous and rapid, in order to coagulate the albumen and form a crust, and so retain the juices, as in boiling. In the process of roasting, the cellular tissue is converted into soluble gelatine, and the fat is melted out of its component cells. Baked meat is less digestible than either roast or boiled, as it contains more empyreumatic oil. Frying is the most unwholesome form of cooking, as it is mostly performed with the assistance of heated oil or fat, which is decomposed during the operation. Smoking, pickling, and salting meat not only harden the animal textures, but, in the case of salting, the food is rendered less nutritious, as a large quantity of albumen, soluble phosphates, lactic acid, potash, creatine, and creatinine are abstracted in the brine. Very few vegetables are roasted; they are, as a general rule, boiled. Those which contain saccharine matter, such as carrots, beet-roots, parsnips, &c., are best cooked by steam, as boiling water dissolves out a large quantity of their nutritious ingredients. Vegetables, however, which contain much starch, as potatoes, should be boiled. By boiling, the granules of the starch are

ruptnred and partially dissolved, and any volatile oils which may be present are expelled. All kinds of flesh are not equal with regard to their nutritive value. Veal, for instance, is totally different from beef. It contains a smaller quantity of the alkalies, and there is 15 per cent. more phosphoric acid than is necessary for the formation of salts; it contains, also, a little of the fibrine of flesh, and proportionately more of the fibrine of blood, which is less digestible than the former. Veal is rich in gelatine, which is not nutritious, and seldom contains any quantity of fat; it also contains very little iron. In all these points it is the reverse of beef. Hard-boiled eggs have little or no nutritive power: and the same may be said of boiled fish, the soup of which is generally thrown away. In order to make up the necessary deficiency of nutritive matter in veal, eggs, and fish, vegetables should be taken with them. Celery contains 18 per cent., salad 24 per cent., and cabbage-sprouts 10 per cent. of their dry weight of salts, alkalies, and alkaline earths. Vegetable food in general contains a large proportion of iron. In the human body iron is present in the blood, the bile, and other constituents. The presence of iron determines the color of the hair; and persons of a sanguine temperament have more iron in their bodies than those of a lymphatic nature. When the blood is deficient in iron, the physician prescribes either iron, steel, or chalybeate waters. The presence of this metal is therefore necessary in food. Prolonged absence from fruits and succulent vegetables brings on scurvy. The absence of the acids which they contain produces this effect; thus lime-juice is used by sailors with good effect on long voyages. Among the condiments used for flavoring food are mustard, cayenne pepper, black pepper, and various spices. They owe their action to the presence of a volatile oil. The volatile oils of fennel, thyme, parsley, anise, caraway, horse-radish, mustard, water-cress, &c. stimulate the system, but do not incorporate themselves. Condiments and sauces (which are usually fluid mixtures of condiments), in time generally weaken the organs which they at first stimulate. The only exceptions are salt and vinegar. — Drinks, for the most part, are simply liquid food. (See DRINK.) They may be divided into the following classes: — 1. Mucilaginous, farinaceous, or saccharine drinks, such as barley-water, *eau sucrée*, &c. They are a little more nutritive than drinking-water. 2. Aromatic or astringent drinks, such as tea, coffee, chocolate, cocoa, &c. They all contain principles which act with a slightly exhilarating action upon the nervous system; chocolate and cocoa contain oil and starch. 3. Acidulous drinks, such as lemonade, ginger-beer, raspberry-vinegar, &c. They allay thirst, and form cooling antiscorbutic drinks. 4. Drinks containing gelatine and ozmazome, including broths and soups. These, when properly made, ought to contain all the soluble constituents of the substance from which they are prepared. 5. Emulsive or milky drinks, such as animal milk, cocoa-nut-milk, almond-milk, &c. Animal milk contains the essential ingredients of food: the others are slightly nutritive. 6. Alcoholic and other intoxicating drinks, including malt liquor or beer, wines and spirits.

Table showing the average quantity of nutritive matter in 1,000 parts of several varieties of animal and vegetable food.

Blood	215	Carrots	98
Beef	260	Turnips	42
Veal	250	Cabbage	73
Mutton	290	Beetroot	148
Pork	240	Strawberries	100
Brain	200	Pears	160
Chicken	270	Apples	170
Cod	210	Gooseberries	190
Haddock	180	Cherries	250
Sole	210	Plums	290
Boncs	510	Apricots	260
Milk	72	Peaches	200
White of egg	140	Grapes	270
Wheat	950	Melon	30
Rico	880	Cucumber	25
Barley	920	Tamarinds	340
Rye	792	Almonds	650
Oats	742	Morels	896
Potatoes	260		

Food'ful, *a.* Fruitful; full of food; plenteous; as, "the *foodful* earth." — *Dryden.*

Food'less, *a.* Destitute of provision; barren.

Fool, *n.* [Fr. *fou, fol;* W. *ffwl*, foolish.] One destitute of reason or the common powers of understanding; an idiot.

"He thanks his stars he was not born a *fool*." — *Pope.*

—A person somewhat deficient in intellect; one who acts absurdly; a simpleton; a silly person; a dolt; a dunce.

"Experience keeps a dear school; but *fools* will learn in no other." — *Franklin.*

—A wicked or depraved person.

"The *fool* hath said in his heart, there is no God." — *Ps.* xvi. 10.

—A term of indignity and reproach.

"You must first put the *fool* upon all mankind." — *Dryden.*

—One who counterfeits folly; a buffoon; a king's fool; a jester. — See JESTER.

To make a fool of, to disappoint; to defeat; to cause to appear ridiculous.

A fool's errand, an absurd quest or search after what cannot be found; the undertaking what is impossible.

Fool, *v. n.* To trifle; to toy; to spend time in idleness or mirth.

"Is this the time for *fooling?*" — *Dryden.*

—*v. a.* To infatuate; to treat with contempt; to disappoint; to defeat; to frustrate.

"That you are *fooled*, discarded, and shook off." — *Shaks.*

—To deceive; to impose upon; to cheat; as, to *fool* one out of his money.

Fool, *n.* [Fr. *fouler*, to press or crush. See FOIL.] A compound of gooseberries scalded and crushed, with cream; — commonly called *gooseberry-fool*. — *Webster.*

Fool'ery, *n.* Habitual folly; attention to trifles; absurdity; as, "*fool-ery*, sir, doth walk about the orb like the sun." (*Shaks.*) — An act of folly or weakness; an object of folly; as, "it is mere *fool-ery*, to multiply distinct particulars." (*Watts.*) "To believe in *fooleries*." *Raleigh.*

Fool'hardihood, *n.* Same as foolhardiness.

Fool'hardily, *adv.* With foolhardiness.

Fool'hardiness, *n.* Mad rashness; courage without sense.

Fool'hardy, *a.* Daring without judgment; madly rash and bold; foolishly adventurous; precipitate; headlong.

Fool'ing, *n.* The act of playing the fool.

Fool'ish, *a.* Void of understanding or sound judgment; weak in intellect; unwise; imprudent; acting without discretion in particular things.

"Thou *foolish* woman, seest thou not our mourning?" — *Esdras* iv. 11.

—Proceeding from or marked by folly; silly; vain; trifling; ridiculous; despicable; as, "to make a *foolish* figure." (*Prior.*) — Wicked; proceeding from depravity; sinful.

Fool'ishly, *adv.* Unwisely; weakly; absurdly; wickedly.

Fool'ishness, n. Folly; lack of wisdom, understanding, or good judgment. — A foolish practice; a deviation from the right.

"*Foolishness* is properly a man's deviation from right reason." *South.*

Fools'-cap, n. The pointed cap worn anciently by professional jesters, and now by the clown in a circus. —A kind of paper next to, and larger than pot. (So called from the water-mark of a *fool's cap* used anciently by paper-makers.)

Fools, (Feast of.) (*Hist.*) The name of a festival regularly celebrated, with the most absurd ceremonies, both by clergy and laity in several countries in Europe, from the 5th down to the 16th century. It is said to have been introduced in imitation of the Roman *Saturnalia*, and its celebration took place about the same time, the great day being New-Year's day; but the ceremonies were often continued from Christmas to the last Sunday of Epiphany. At first only the boys of the choir and young sacristaus played the principal part in them; but afterwards all the inferior servants of the church, and even laymen, engaged in them; while the bishops and other clergy formed part of the audience. A Bishop of Unreason was appointed, the forms and ceremonies of the church were travestied, indecent songs were sung, dancing was carried on, and all manner of fooleries enacted. The ass often played an important part in the proceedings, being sometimes led towards the altar and having hymns sung in its honor. The Feast of Fools was condemned by several popes and bishops in the 15th century, and the Council of Basle, in 1435, expressed its detestation of this and several other festivals; but it continued to be observed in many places down to the time of the Reformation.

Fool's Parsley, n. (*Bot.*) *Æthusia cynapium*, the only species of the genus *Æthusia*, order *Apiaceæ*, grows wild in some places in the N. States. It somewhat resembles parsley in its foliage and general appearance, so that serious accidents may occur, as is frequently the case in Europe, from its being mistaken for that herb, it being a poisonous plant, similar to hemlock in its properties. When in flower, it is readily known from every other plant by its umbels wanting general involucre, and having partial involucres of three slender leaves hanging down on one side.

Foot, *n.*; *pl.* FEET. [A. S. *fot*, pl. *fet;* Ger. *fuss;* allied to Lat. *pes*, Gr. *pous.*] (*Anat.*) That part of the lower extremity below the leg upon which we stand and walk. It is composed of three series or groups of bones: — the *tarsal*, or hindermost; the *metatarsal*, which occupy the middle portion; and the *phalanges*, which go to form the toes. The tarsal bones are seven in number. Above, they are connected with the tibia and fibula bones of the leg, and below form the heel and the hinder part of the instep. They are (Fig. 1044), the *astragalus*, which articulates with the tibia and fibula; the *os calcis*, or bone of the heel; the *os naviculare*, or scaphoid bone, on the inner side of the foot, articulating with the astragalus; the *os cuboides*, on the outer side of the foot, articulating with the *os calcis*, the three cuneiform or wedge-shaped bones (the internal, middle, and external,) in front of the scaphoid bone, near the middle of the foot. The metatarsal bones are five in number, and belong to the class of long bones. They are connected posteriorly with the tarsal, and anteriorly with the phalangeal bones. One is attached to each of the cuneiform bones, and two to the os cuboides; and they diverge slightly outwards as they proceed forward. Their anterior ends form the balls of the toes. The first metatarsal bone is the shortest and strongest, while the second is the largest, — the others all decreasing in length according to their distance from it. These bones form the anterior portion of the instep. The phalanges, or bones of the toes, are fourteen in number, three to each toe, except the great one, which has only two. The upper ones, which are the longest and largest, are named the *metatarsal;* the next, the *middle;* and the most anterior, the *ungual* phalanges. The bones of the foot, more particularly those that compose the tarsus and metatarsus, are firmly connected together, so that they are not liable to be displaced; and those parts where they articulate with one another being covered with a tolerably thick layer of highly elastic cartilage, they possess a considerable degree of elasticity. They are bound together in various directions, by a number of ligaments, one of the principal of which is the plantar ligament, which is of great strength, and passes through the under surface of the heel-bone near its extremity, forward to the ends of the metatarsal bones. The movements of the foot, which are permitted by the connecting ligaments, are effected by a variety of muscles. The principal movements are, (1) that at the ankle, formed by the tibia and fibula with the astragalus, by which the foot is bent and straightened; (2) between the astragalus and os calcis, by which the foot is rolled inwards and outwards; (3) between the first and second range of tarsal bones, admitting of a very slight motion, by which the arch of the foot may be somewhat increased or diminished. Besides these there are the less complicated movements of the metatarsal and phalangeal bones. The foot, naturally a beautiful structure, is usually so much interfered with in civilized life as to be deprived of much of its beauty, and even of its utility. Its movements are impeded by its being confined in tight-fitting boots; while, in place of the boots being conformed to the shape of the feet, the feet are made to conform to the shape of the boots. The consequences of which are corns, bunions, cold feet, and a number of other evils, from which so many suffer in the present day. Attention has been, some years ago, called to this subject by Professor Meyer, of Zurich, who published a pamphlet, entitled *Why the shoe pinches; a contribution to applied Anatomy*, which has been translated into English, and is well worth a perusal.



Fig. 1044.—THE DORSAL SURFACE OF THE LEFT FOOT.

1, the astragalus, its upper articular surface; 2, its anterior extremity, which articulates with (4) the scaphoid bone; 3, the os calcis, or heel-bone; 4, the scaphoid bone; 5, the internal cuneiform bone; 6, the middle cuneiform bone; 7, the external cuneiform bone; 8, the cuboid bone; 9, the metatarsal bones of the first and second toes; 10, 11, the first and second phalanges of the great toe; 12, 13, 14, the first, second, and third phalanges of the second toe.

(*Pros.*) In Greek and Latin poetry, a metre, or measure, composed of a certain number of long and short syllables. Some are dissyllabic, consisting of two feet, as the spondee, iambus, trochee; and some trisyllabic, as the dactyl, anapest, tribrach. These are what are called *simple feet*. There are others, consisting of four, five, or six syllables, which are reckoned double or compound feet, but which are commonly resolved into single feet. A verse is frequently named from the number of feet which it contains, or from the foot which prevails in it; as, *hexameter*, containing six feet; *pentameter*, containing five; *dactyllic*, from the dactyl being the prevailing foot; *iambic*, the iambus.

(*Arith.*) A measure of length, consisting of 12 inches, or 36 barleycorns laid end to end. It also expresses surface and solidity. A square foot is the same measure both in length and breadth, containing $12 \times 12 = 144$ square or superficial inches. A cubic or solid foot is the same measure in all directions, or 12 inches long, broad and deep, containing $12 \times 12 = 144 \times 12 = 1728$ cubic inches to the solid or cubic foot. — As this term is employed in almost all languages as a linear measure, it has doubtless been derived from the length of the human foot. Though the denomination is the same, the measure itself varies considerably in different countries.

(*Mus.*) A term made use of in the same way as in poetry, denoting a short melodic figure of notes with only one accent. Foot is also now beginning to be used in speaking of the pitch of sounds. The Germans have always used the word *Fusston* in representing the pitch of the different stops of an organ, such as *Principal* 16 *F.*, 8 *F.*, or 4 *F.*, &c., which practice is now being introduced into English organs, and is found very useful to organists. The pitch of the stop is fixed according to the length of the lowest C pipe.

(*Mil.*) Soldiers who march and fight on foot; infantry; as, horse and *foot*. In this sense it has no plural.

—Anything bearing some resemblance to the foot of an animal in shape or office; as, the *foot* of a stocking.

—The lower end of anything: the bottom; the base; the foundation; the end; as, the *foot* of a mountain, the *foot* of a class, the *foot* of an account.

—Condition; state; footing.

"We are not on the same *foot* with our fellow-subjects of England."—*Swift.*

On foot, walking: pedal locomotion. — *To set on foot*, to start; to originate. — *A cubic foot*, a volume equal to that of a cube having its edges 12 inches in length. — *A square foot*, an area equal to that of a square having sides 12 inches in length.

Foot, *v. n.* To tread; to dance to measure or music; to skip. — To walk.

"Have open eye, for thieves do *foot* by night."—*Shaks*

—*v. a.* To spurn; to kick.—To tread.

"They featly *foot* the green."—*Tickell.*

—To add or make a foot; as, to *foot* a boot or stocking.—To sum up, as the items of an account.

Foot'-ball, *n.* (*Games.*) An old English out-of-door exercise or game, which used at one time to be a national pastime; now, however, it has nearly fallen into disuse, except in some parts of the country. It is played with a distended ox-bladder, lightly covered with dressed leather, and so sewn up as to retain its elasticity. Two different sets or *sides* of players are chosen, and there is a goal marked out on the extremity of the space allotted to each side. When all is ready, "play" is called, and the ball thrown up between the two sides. The object then of each is to endeavor to send this ball through the boundary or goal of their adversaries' ground, by means of vigorous kicks. The ball can never be sent forward fairly unless kicked, and this is one of the most stringent rules of the game. On the Scotch border it is still played annually by the men of different clans; and it is one of the most interesting of sights to witness the two parties engaged in that amicable contest. From the fact of kicking being one of its strongest characteristics, this game is generally productive of broken shins and other contusions. It is still a favorite pastime in the large public schools of England.

Foot'-band, *n.* A small body of infantry.

Foot'-bath, *n.* A bathing of the feet; also, the vessel used for the purpose.

Foot'-board, *n.* A support for the feet; the board at the foot of a bedstead.

(*Steam-Engine.*) Same as FOOT-PLATE, *q. v.*

Foot'-boy, *n.* A menial; an attendant in livery.

Foote, SAMUEL. See page 1030.

Foot'ed, *p. a.* Furnished with a foot, as a stocking.—Shaped in the foot; as, "*Footed* like a goat."—*Grew.*

Foote'ville, or FOOTVILLE, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Rock co., about 32 m. S. by E. of Madison.

Foot'fall, *n.* A footstep; a tread of the foot.—A trip or stumble.

Foot'-halt, *n.* A disease of the trotters incident to sheep.

Foot'-hill, *n.* A low hill lying in toward the base of a mountain range.

Foot'hold, *n.* Space for the feet to stand upon: space on which one may tread securely.

Foot'-hot, *adv.* Immediately; directly.

Foot'ing, *n.* Ground for the foot; that which sustains; firm foundation to stand upon.

"Every step gained is a *footing*, and help to the next." *Holder.*

—Support; firm position; root; basis; foundation; place; stable position; permanent settlement.—Tread; step; walk; as, "I hear the *footing* of a man." (*Sha s.*)—State; condition; settlement; as, to be on equal *footing*.—The total sum of a column of figures; the act of adding up such column.—The act of adding, or that which is added as a foot to anything; as, the *footing* of a stocking.

—*pl.* (*Arch.*) The spreading courses at the base or foundation of a wall, by which the weight of the superincumbent mass is distributed over a large area.

To pay footing, to pay a fee on first doing anything, as working at a trade or in a ship.—*Wright.*

Foot less, *a.* Destitute of feet.

Foot licker, *n.* A sycophant; an humble fawner.

Foot'light, *n.* One of the row of lights placed in front of, and on a level with the stage, in a theatre, &c.

Foot'man, *n.*; *pl.* FOOTMEN. A soldier that marches and fights on foot.—A menial servant; a runner; a servant in livery.

Foot'-note, *n.* (*Printing.*) A note of explanation or reference at the bottom of a page, ordinarily set in type two or more sizes smaller than that of the text.

Foot'-pace, *n.* A pace no faster than a slow walk.—A landing-place on stairs, where one makes two or three paces on a level before ascending another portion of the flight.

Foot'pad, *n.* A highwayman or robber on foot.

Foot'-page, *n.* An attendant on foot.

Foot'-plate, *n.* (*Mach.*) The platform of a locomotive engine on which the driver and fireman attend to their duties.

Foot'-post, *n.* A messenger, or mail-carrier, who travels on foot.

Foot'print, *n.* The impression of the foot.

(*Geol.*) See ICHNOLOGY.

Foot'-rope, *n.* (*Naut.*) The rope stretching along a yard, upon which men stand when reefing or furling; a horse.—*Dana.*

Foot'-rule, *n.* A rule or measure 12 inches in length.

Foots, *n. pl.* The lees, dregs, or sediment at the bottom of a barrel or cask of molasses, &c.

Foot'-stalk, *-stawk.*) *n.* (*Bot.*) A short stem on which a leaf is raised up from a plant; a leaf-stalk; a petiole.

Foot'stall, *n.* A woman's stirrup.

(*Arch.*) The plinth or base of a pillar.

Foot'step, *n.* A track; the mark or impression of the foot.—Token; mark; trace; vestige; visible sign of a course pursued; as, the *footsteps* of Divine wisdom.

(*Bentley.*)—An inclined plane under a printing-press.

—*n. pl.* Example; way; course; as, to follow in the *footsteps* of a predecessor.

Foot'-stool, *n.* A piece of furniture which supports the feet when one is sitting.

Foot'-stove, *n.* A stove intended to warm the feet; a foot-warmer.

Foot'-valve, *n.* (*Mech.*) The valve in the passage between the condenser and air-pump of a steam-engine, opening towards the air-pump.

Foot'-waling, *n.* (*Naut.*) The planking within a ship, below the lower deck.

Foot'way, *n.* A path for passengers on foot.

Foot'worn, *a.* Worn by the feet, as a path much trodden.—Wearied in the feet, as a traveller or wayfarer.

Foot'y, *a.* Having foots, sediments, lees, or dregs.

Fop, *n.* [A word probably made by chance. Cf. Lat. *pappus*, a spoiled or worthless fellow; Ger. *foppen*, to jest, to jeer.] A vain man of weak understanding and much ostentation; one whose ambition is to gain admiration by showy dress and affectation of manner; a gay, trifling man; a coxcomb.

Fop'ling, *n.* A petty fop.

Fop'pery, *n.* Affectation of show or importance; showy folly; foolery; vain or idle practice; idle affectation.

Fop'pish, *a.* Vain of dress; finical; dandyish; dressing in the extreme of fashion; vain; trifling; affected in manners.

Fop'pishly, *adv.* With vain ostentation of dress; in a trifling or affected manner.

Fop'pishness, *n.* Vanity and extravagance in dress; showy vanity.

For, *prep.* [A. S. *for*; Ger. *für, vor.*] Because of.

"With fiery eyes sparkling *for* very wrath."—*Shaks.*

—Against; in opposition to.

"To take medicine *for* disease."—*Addison.*

—In the place of; as equivalent to; instead of.

"Our present lot appears,
For happy, though but ill."—*Milton.*

—In exchange of.—In the character of; as, "to be assured of a thing *for* a truth."—In advantage of.

"An ant is a wise creature *for* itself."—*Bacon.*

—Conducive to; beneficial to.—In favor of; as, to work *for* one's party.—Leading or inducing to, as a motive.—With respect or regard to.—On the part of.—Through a certain distance of space or time. "Some please *for* once." (*Roscommon.*)—In quest of. "To run far back *for* arguments." (*Tillotson.*)—According to; as, "*for* aught I know." (*Johnson.*)—As far; as, to go up the mountain *for* one mile.—Notwithstanding.—In recompense of.—In proportion to.

—By means of; by interposition of.

"What would men do if it were not *for* God?"—*Tillotson.*

—As being.

"I hear *for* certain, the gentle York is up."—*Shaks.*

For, *conj.* Because; on this account that;—properly, *for that.*

"*For* never any man was yet so old,
But hoped his life one winter yet would hold."—*Denham.*

For, as a prefix to verbs, has usually the force of a negative or privative, denoting *before*, that is, *against* or *away, aside*. In a few cases it is merely intensive, as in *forbathe*.—*Webster.*

For'age, *n.* [Fr. *fourrage*; L. Lat. *feragium*, fodder, food.] (*Mil.*) Hay, oats, corn, barley, grass, clover, and other means of sustenance for horses, brought into camp by troops with that object.

—Act of providing food for horses and cattle; search for provisions.

—Act of ravaging.

—*v. n.* To collect food for horses and cattle by wandering about and stripping the country; to gather provisions.

—To feed on spoil.

—*v. a.* To strip of provisions for horses, &c.; to supply with forage or fodder.

—To ravage.

For'ager, *n.* One who goes in search of food for horses and cattle.

Fora'men, *n.*; *pl.* FORAM'INA. [Lat., from *forare*, to pierce, to bore.] (*Anat.*) A term applied to certain holes or openings of the human body, more particularly of the skeleton, as the various foramina of the skull. The *foramen ovale* is a passage or communication between the two auricles of the heart in the fœtus.

Foram'inated, *a.* [Fr. *foraminé*; L. L. *foraminatus.*] Having little holes or perforations.

Foramin'ifer, *n.* [Lat. *foramen*, a hole, and *ferre*, to bear.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the *Foraminifera*, q. v.

Foraminifera, *n. pl.* [Lat. *foramen*, an orifice, from *fero*, I bear.] (*Zoöl.*) The name given by d'Orsigny to a group of minute organisms having calcareous shells, which are pierced with numerous holes or foramina. Until recently, the *Foraminifera* were regarded as microscopic cephalopods, but they are now looked upon as protozoa. The pores are for the protrusion of delicate filaments, by the aid of which locomotion and perhaps nutrition are performed. Recent *Foraminifera* are beautiful microscopic objects; they are procured by dredging, or sometimes from the sand of the sea-shores. In the fossil state these tiny shells occur in rocks of all formations; they constitute the greater bulk of the chalk and the tertiary limestones. In the stone of which the buildings in Paris are constructed, the shells of *Foraminifera* are so numerous, that this city may be said to be built of them. The shells of the *nummulites*, or coin-stones, which form mountains in the Mediterranean regions, and of which the pyramids of Egypt are principally composed, agree in essential structure with those of the *Foraminifera*.

Foraminiferous, *a.* Pertaining to, or similar to the *Foraminifera*.

For'asmuch, *conj.* In consideration of; because that.

Fo'ray, *n.* [Lat. *foris, foras*, externally, beyond bounds.] A sudden and irregular incursion into the territory of a neighboring clan or shire:—used principally of the ancient border-warfare in Scotland.—Any sudden incursion for purposes of war and booty.

Foray'er, *n.* One belonging to an expedition for war or plunder.

Forbade', *imp.* of FORBID, *q. v.*

Forbear, (*for-bar'*) *v. n.* (*imp.* FORBORE, *pp.* FORBORNE.) [A. S. *forberan*—*for*, and *beran*, to bear.] To bear off or away; to hold or keep away; to stop; to cease; to hold from proceeding; to pause; to delay; to abstain; to omit; to refrain.

"All this he started, and *forbore* to swear,
Not out of conscience of the sin, but fear."—*Dryden.*

—To decline; to refuse.

"Whether they will hear, or whether they will *forbear*." *Ezek.* ii. 7.

—*v. a.* To keep or hold away from; to shun; to abstain from; to omit; to avoid doing.—To spare; to treat with indulgence and patience.

"*Forbearing* one another in love."—*Eph.* iv. 2.

—To withhold.

"*Forbear* thee from meddling with God."—2 *Chron.* xxxv. 22.

Forbear'ance, *n.* The act of shunning, omitting, abstaining, or ceasing from.—Command of temper; restraint of passions; the exercise of patience; long-suffering; lenity; mildness.

Forbear'ant, *a.* Same as FORBEARING, *q. v.*

Forbear'er, *n.* One who forbears.

Forbear'ing, *p. a.* Patient; long-suffering.

Forbear'ingly, *adv.* In a forbearing manner; with forbearance.

Forbes, DUNCAN, an eminent Scottish judge, was B. at Culloden, in 1685; he studied at Paris, Utrecht, and Edinburgh, and rose, in 1737, to the rank of President of the Court of Session, discharging the functions of his high office with zeal, ability, and patriotism. It was mainly owing to his exertions that the rebellion of 1745 was prevented from spreading more widely among the clans; but so ungrateful was he treated by the government, that he was never able to obtain repayment of the various sums he had expended to uphold it. He was the author of *Thoughts on Religion*, the *Culloden Papers*, &c. Died 1747.

Forbes, EDWARD, an English naturalist, B. 1815, in the Isle of Man, where his father was a banker. His love of natural history dated from his earliest childhood, and he had accumulated a large stock of knowledge when, in 1832, he went to the university of Edinburgh, to attend the lectures of Prof. Jameson, at that time reputed the first naturalist in the empire. Here he gained great distinction, and the qualities which he displayed predicted for him a brilliant career. After visiting Norway, Sweden, France, Germany, and other countries, in order to extend his knowledge of natural history, he delivered a course of lectures on his favorite science in Edinburgh in 1839, and in 1840–41 appeared his *History of British Star-fishes*, which at once gave him high rank as a naturalist. In 1841 he was attached to a scientific expedition sent to Asia Minor under the auspices of government. During his absence of two years he made important observations and discoveries in the botany, zoölogy, and geology of the Mediterranean Sea, islands, and coasts, many of which are embodied in the remarkable account of his voyages, which he published in conjunction with Lieut. Spratt. During his absence, he was appointed to the professorship of botany in King's College, London. His vast knowledge was soon appreciated, and he became secretary and curator to the Geological Society of London, and was afterwards placed at the head of the palæontological department of the Museum of Economic Geology, where he labored for some years with zeal and assiduity. Besides the works already mentioned, he contributed a variety of papers and memoirs to scientific journals; he also constructed the Geological and Palæontological Map of the British Isles; and a World Map of great interest, entitled *Distribution of Marine Life*, &c., embodying the results of his original researches. On the death of Jameson, professor of natural history in the university of Edinburgh, in 1853, Prof. Forbes was nominated his successor; he was chosen president of the Geological Society in the following year; and he seemed marked out for a long career of glory and usefulness, when he was cut off by death, 1854. A selection of his *Literary Papers*, and his *Life*, by Prof. George Wilson, have been published since his death.

For'besite, *n.* (*Min.*) An arseniate of nickel and cobalt found in the desert of Atacama. A variety of Annabergite. *Comp.* Arsenic 44·05, nickel 19·71, cobalt 9·24, hydrogen 26·98; *sp. gr.* 3·086.

Forbes'town, in *California*, a post-village of Butte co., abt. 20 m. E. by N. of Oroville; *pop.* about 400.

Forbid', *v. a.* (*imp.* FORBADE; *pp.* FORBID, FORBIDDEN.) [A. S. *forbeodan*; Ger. *verbieten.*] To prohibit; to interdict; to command to forbear or not to do.

"Time *forbids* us to dwell on the subject."—*Hooker.*

—To command away from; to prohibit from entrance.

"Have I not *forbid* her my house?"—*Shaks.*

—To oppose; to hinder; to obstruct.

"A blaze of glory that *forbids* the sight."—*Dryden.*

—To utter a prohibition.

"Now the good gods *forbid*!"—*Shaks.*

Forbid', FORBIDDEN, *p. a.* Hindered; obstructed.—Prohibited; interdicted; as, the *forbidden* fruit.

Forbid'den-fruit, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name fancifully given to the fruit of different species of the genus *Citrus*

Forbid'denly, *adv.* In a forbidden manner.

Forbid'der, *n.* One who, or that which, forbids.

Forbid'ding, *p. a.* Repelling approach; disagreeable; unpleasant; displeasing; as, a *forbidding* countenance, a *forbidding* manner.

—Offensive; repulsive; odious; abhorrent.

"Tragedy was made *forbidding* and horrible."—*Hill.*

Forbid'dingly, *adv.* In a forbidding manner.

For'bin, CLAUDE, Chevalier de, a distinguished French naval commander, B. in 1656. In 1685 he accompanied the French ambassador to Siam, where he gained the favor of the king, then desirous of introducing into his kingdom the Christian religion and the civilization of

the West. Forbin remained two years, as high admiral, general, &c., to his Siamese majesty; and on his return to Europe he signalized himself on several occasions. In 1708 he was intrusted with the command of the squadron which was to convey the Pretender to Scotland, but owing to the vigilance of Admiral Byng, he could not effect a landing. D. 1733.

Forbore', *imp.* of FORBEAR, *q. v.*

Forborne', *pp.* of FORBEAR, *q. v.*

For'bush, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Yadkin co., abt. 40 m. N. by W. of Salisbury.

Force, (*fôrs.*) *n.* [Fr. *force*, from Lat. *fortis*, strong.—allied to Lat. *vis*; Gr. *his*, *hinos*, strength.] Strength; vigor; might; energy.

"A ship, which hath struck sail, doth run,
By *force* of that *force* which before it won." — *Donne.*

—That which causes an operation or moral effect.

"No definitions are of *force* enough to destroy constant experience."—*Locke.*

—Violence; compulsion; coercion.

"They hold the crown by *force* and not by right." — *Shaks.*

—Cogency; virtue; efficacy; validity; as, the *force* of an argument, or a term. — Power for war; troops; armament; an army or navy; — usually in the plural.

"Look on my *forces* with a gracious eye." — *Shaks.*

(*Mech.* and *Phys.*) Any cause which is capable of producing motion in matter, or of stopping or altering its direction when produced. Every visible particle of matter is under the influence of several forces, exerted upon it both by distant and by adjacent particles, and upon which it acts in return; for the action of one body on another is always accompanied by a reaction of the latter upon the former, of the same intensity, in an opposite direction. The motions observed in some bodies are owing to these forces, and upon their balance the apparent state of rest in others is dependent. According to Sir John Herschel, the origin of the idea of force must be referred to the consciousness of each individual. He says: "We are conscious of a power to move our own limbs, and by their intervention, other bodies; and this effect is the result of a certain inexplicable process, which we are aware of, by which we exert *force;* and even when such exertion produces no visible effect, (as when we press our two hands violently together, so as just to oppose each other's effort,) we still perceive, by the fatigue and exhaustion, and by the impossibility of maintaining the effort long, that something is going on within us, of which the mind is the agent, and the will the determining cause." In the case of *F.* exerted by the right hand, and met by an equal force from the left, the two, acting in opposite directions, exactly neutralize each other, and may be said to be *in equilibrio*, and the effect is called *pressure*. As this force is found to have its proximate seat in the muscles of man and other animals, it is called muscular or animal force. This force can be communicated to inanimate matter, as when a stone is projected from the hand. Muscular force may also be concentrated in the same mass by continued action, as when a stone, by means of a sling, is continuously acted upon by the same arm, it will at length be projected with an intensity of action capable of producing very violent effects. Force transferred to moving masses of matter is called mechanical force, and by multiplying the quantity of matter in a body by its velocity, we arrive at its *momentum*, or the quantity of force which it is capable of exerting upon other bodies opposed to it. The investigation of the laws of motion constitutes the province of Dynamics. In mechanics, the term decomposition of forces signifies the same thing as resolution of forces. Any force may be decomposed or resolved into a number of forces, and the original force will be equal to the resultant of those forces. Thus, if the given force be represented by the diagonal of a parallelogram, it can be resolved or decomposed into two forces of like intensity and direction, represented by the two sides of the parallelogram. Any one exerting muscular or animal force is soon made conscious that it may be opposed by other forces appertaining to inanimate matter. In lifting a lump of metal, stone, or other heavy substance from the ground, an opposing force is experienced, which is called *weight* or *gravity*. On pressing with the arm on a strong spring, another opposing force is observed, called *elasticity*. Some forces cause masses of matter to approach and others to recede from each other, retaining them in their second position against an opposing force; the former are called *forces of attraction*, and the latter of *repulsion*: thus, gravity is a force of attraction, and elasticity a force of repulsion. In electricity and magnetism the forces of attraction and repulsion are also shown. Polar forces are those which are conceived to act in opposite directions at the extremities of the axes of molecules or of masses of matter. The forces mentioned above are usually termed *external* forces, for they act upon matter at sensible distances; but there are others which act only upon its constituent molecules at insensible distances: these are frequently called *internal* or *molecular* forces; they include homogeneous attraction or cohesion, the universal antagonist of which is the repulsive force of heat. (See HEAT.) Another attractive force is that of heterogeneous affinity, by which a piece of metal or glass is *wetted* when dipped into water. Heterogeneous attraction is seen in its highest degree in chemical affinity, an inquiry into the laws of which force constitutes the chemist's peculiar province. (See AFFINITY.) The correlation of the physical forces is a very important principle in natural philosophy, which has of late years been particularly enunciated by Mr. W. R. Grove, the inventor of the voltaic battery which goes by his name. Many philosophers had previously asserted that all the forces of nature were intimately connected, and dependent upon one common principle; but the correlation, or necessary mutual dependence and commutability of each of the physical forces upon and into any other, or into all, and of all, reciprocally into each other, was, at its original enunciation, the particular theory of Mr. Grove. His doctrine is, "that the various affections of matter which constitute the main objects of experimental physics, — namely, heat, light, electricity, magnetism, chemical affinity, and motion, are all correlative, or have a reciprocal dependence; that neither, taken abstractedly, can be said to be the essential cause of the others, but that either may produce or be converted into any of the others: thus, heat may, mediately or immediately, produce electricity; electricity may produce heat; and so of the rest, each merging itself, as the force it produces becomes developed; and that the same must hold good of other forces, it being an irresistible inference from observed phenomena, that a force cannot originate otherwise than by devolution from some pre-existing force or forces." — Ref. *On the Correlation of Physical Forces*, by W. R. Grove.

Force, *v. a.* To use or exert strength or power upon or against; to compel; to constrain; to cause to do, or to forbear, by the exercise of a power not resistible; to overpower; to impel; as, to *force* slaves to work, to *force* the enemy to submit. — To cause to move; to draw or push by main strength.

"It struck so fast, so deeply buried lay,
That scarce the victor *forced* the steel away." — *Dryden.*

—To enforce; to urge; to press; to compel by strength of evidence; as, to *force* conviction. — To obtain by force; to storm; to assault; to take by violence.

"Atrides might as well have *forced* the sky." — *Waller.*

—To ravish.

"*Force* her, — I like it not." — *Dryden.*

—To overstrain; to distort; as, *forced* conceits. — To hasten the growth of plants, fruits, &c., by artificial means.

—[Corrupted from FARCE, *q. v.*] To stuff. — *Shaks.*

—*v. n.* To use force or violence.

Forced, *p. a.* Affected; overstrained; unnatural.

For'cedly, *adv.* In a forced manner.

For'cedness, *n.* The state or condition of being forced.

Force'ful, *a.* Impelled by violence; driven with force; acting with power; violent; impetuous.

Force'fully, *adv.* Violent; impetuously.

Force'less, *a.* Feeble; impotent.

Force'meat, *n.* [Fr. *farce*, stuffing, and Eng. *meat.*] See FARCE.

Forcene', *a.* [Fr.] (*Her.*) Said of a horse when rearing, or standing on his hinder legs.

For'ceps, *n.* [Lat., pincers. The latter part of the word, *ceps*, is from *capere*, to seize; the *for* probably from the root *fer*, to be hot, which appears in *fervere*, to be hot, *furnus*, an oven, &c.] A pair of pincers or tongs, for seizing hot iron, &c.

—Small pincers; nippers, used by dentists, watchmakers, and others, to seize and hold small bodies, which it would not be practicable to manipulate with the fingers.

(*Surg.*) A name common to certain instruments of various shapes, according to the purpose they are intended to serve; but the principal of all is that of a pair of pincers with two blades, either with or without handles. They are much used in surgery, especially for taking hold of substances that cannot be conveniently laid hold of with the fingers. Certain kinds are used for tooth-drawing; others, for securing the mouths of arteries, in order to their being tied; others are used in dissecting; others in lithotomy; and others in midwifery, for aiding delivery in difficult cases.

Force'-pump, Forc'ing-pump. See PUMP.

Forc'er, *n.* One who, or that which forces, drives, or constrains. — The solid piston of a forcing-pump.

For'cible, *a.* Having efficacy; impetuous; driving forward with force; powerful; acting with force; impressive; potent; weighty; cogent; strong; containing force; as, *forcible* arguments. — Acting by violence; done by force; suffered by force.

"In embraces *forcible* and foul." — *Milton.*

For'cible Entry, or Detainer. (*Law.*) An offence against the public peace, which is committed by violently taking or keeping possession of lands and tenements, with menaces, force, and arms, without the authority of law. Proceedings in case of *F. E.* are regulated by the statutes of the several States, and relate to a restitution of the property, if the individual who complains has been dispossessed, as well as to the punishment of the offender for a breach of the public peace.

For'cibleness, *n.* The quality of being forcible.

For'cibly, *adv.* In a forcible manner; powerfully; by violence or force.

Forc'ing, *p. a.* Compelling; impelling; driving; storming; ravishing.

—*n.* Act of one who urges or compels.

(*Hort.*) The system by which the growth and maturity of fruits, vegetables, and flowers are hastened by artificial means. The processes of forcing chiefly affect the admission of air, and the proper supplies of heat, light, and water. The grand effect is produced by heat, and the great art to be borne in mind is to supply only just so much of this as will harmonize with the light afforded by the sun, and the quantity of moisture which the nature of the plant under consideration requires. All the operations of nature being gradual, it will never do to accelerate the growth of plants to any very great extent, or in a hurry. The processes of forcing must, therefore, be conducted on a graduated scale; and the heat, light, and moisture must be increased by degrees, as the plant is approaching its maturity. It must be likewise considered that exotics require a far higher temperature for forcing purposes than plants grown in a more moderate clime; and that, therefore, the latter must not be subjected to as great heat as the former. Forcing is generally carried on in what are termed hothouses, which are heated by stoves and built of glass, with paved floors, in order to allow the heat and light afforded by the sun to enter. The Dutch, who are particularly celebrated for this horticultural art, however, carry on their forcing in pits heated by the fermentation of manure. The art of forcing plants must not be confounded with the art of growing them in artificial climates, though in both cases the gardener proceeds on the same principle — viz., the imitation of nature. The chief difficulty in accomplishing this is the want of light; and hence the earlier in the season that any forced crop is produced, the greater is its deficiency in color and flavor.

Forc'ing-house, *n.* A hot house for raising plants, flowers, and fruits, earlier in the season than they would naturally grow.

Forc'ing-pit, *n.* A hot-bed.

Forcipa'tion, *n.* The act of seizing with pincers.

Ford, (*fôard.*) *n.* [A. S. *ford*; Ger. *furth*, from *führen*, to lead.] That part of a river where the water is sufficiently shallow to admit of any person or persons crossing by means of wading, without having recourse to a bridge, ferry, or any other means of transportation. In military operations, fords are of the greatest service to an army. They are generally found either in the widest part of the river, where the current is not so strong, or in a diagonal line with the salient angles of any bend of the stream. Fords for infantry, to be really useful, should not be more than three feet in depth, and those for cavalry should not exceed four feet. From the rapidity of some currents, fords of greater depth are generally unsafe.

—A stream; a current, without any consideration of passage or shallowness.

"Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian *ford*."—*Dryden.*

—*v. a.* To pass or cross, as a river or other water by treading or walking upon the bottom; to pass, as through water, by wading; to wade through.

Ford'able, *a.* That may be waded or passed through on foot.

Ford'ableness, *n.* State of being fordable.

Ford, JOHN, one of the best of the old English dramatists. B. 1586. Little is known of his life. His genius, truly poetical, is lyric rather than dramatic. His earliest piece, acted in 1629, was the romantic play, *The Lover's Melancholy*, which contains his famous description of the nightingale. His manner, both of feeling and of expression, may be well gathered from that work and his *Broken Heart;* and some of the most touching passages in English poetry may be read in his revolting play, *'Tis Pity She's a Whore.* D. about 1640.

Ford, in *Illinois*, a N.E. central co.; *area*, about 450 sq. m. *Rivers.* Middle Fork of Vermilion River. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Paxton. *Pop.* about 2,000.

Ford, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Geauga co.

Ford'ham, in *New York*, a post-village of Westchester co., about 10 m. N.N.E. of New York, and 3 m. from the Hudson River. It is the seat of two prominent Roman Catholic institutions, — St. John's College, and St. Joseph's Theological Seminary, founded in 1841.

Ford'ham, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Adams co., abt. 37 m. N.N.W. of Portage.

Fordoche Bayou, (*for-dosh'-bay-u'*,) in *Louisiana*, enters the Atchafalaya Bayou from Iberville parish.

Ford River, or FORT RIVER, in *Michigan*, enters Green Bay from Delta co.

—A post-office of Delta co.

Fords'ville, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Ohio co., about 130 m. W. by S. of Frankfort.

Fords'ville, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Marion co., about 100 m. S. by E. of Jackson.

Ford'yce, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Greene co.

Fore, *a.* [A. S. *fore*; Ger. *vor*; Lat. *pro.*] Prior or anterior in place, time, order, or importance; advanced; being or coming in advance of something; coming first; anterior; preceding; prior. — Antecedent; as, the *fore* part of a discourse. — Being in front or toward the face; as, the *fore* part of a garment. — This word seldom occurs separately as an adjective, but is mostly found in composition, with the above significations.

—*adv.* In the part that precedes or goes first.

—*n.* (*Naut.*) The sea term for the part of the ship near the head.

Fore and aft. (*Naut.*) From stem to stern of a ship; from one end of a vessel to the other. — *Fore-and-aft sails* are the jibs, driver, and staysails.

Fore, a town of Ireland, in Leinster, co. Westmeath, about 3 m. E. of Castle Pollard.

Foreadmon'ish, *v. a.* To admonish or warn before the act or event.

Forearm', *v. a.* To prepare for attack or resistance before the time of need.

Fore'arm, *n.* That part of the arm which is furthest advanced; the part between the elbow and the wrist. — See ARM.

Forearmed', *a.* Armed beforehand.

Fore'bay, *n.* That portion of a mill-race where the water is thrown upon the wheel.

Forebode', *v. a.* [A. S. *fore*, and *bodan*, to announce; Ger. *bote*, a messenger. See BODE.] To foretell; to predict; to prognosticate; as, to *forebode* good or bad fortune. — To be prescient of; to foreknow; to have a secret sense, as of something future.

"My heart *forebodes* I ne'er shall see you more."—*Dryden.*

Forebode'ment, *n.* A presaging; prognostication.

Forebod'er, *n.* A prognosticator; a soothsayer; a foreknower.

Forebod'ing, *n.* Prognostication.
Forebod'ingly, *adv.* In a foreboding manner.
Fore'body, *n.* (*Anat.*) The chest.
(*Naut.*) All that portion of a vessel extending from the mainmast to the head.
Fore'-brace, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope applied to the fore-yard-arm, to change the position of the foresail occasionally. — *Mar. Dict.*
Fore'cast, *n.* Contrivance beforehand; antecedent policy; foresight; forethought.
"Alas! that Warwick had no more *forecast*."—*Shaks.*
—Prevision, or the antecedent determination proceeding from it.
"Mem'ry and *forecast* just returns engage;
That pointed back to youth, this on to age."—*Pope.*
—*v. a.* To scheme beforehand; to plan before execution; to adjust, contrive, or appoint beforehand. — To foresee; to provide against.
—*v. n.* To form a scheme previously; to contrive beforehand.
Fore'caster, *n.* One who contrives beforehand.
Forecastle, (*fōr'kasl,*) *n.* (*Naut.*) A short deck placed in front of a ship above the upper deck. It is generally terminated at each end, in ships of war, by a breastwork, the foremast part reaching to the beak-head, and the after portion reaching to the fore-chains. This part of a ship used to be very much elevated in former times, for the accommodation of archers and cross-bowmen; whence the term *forecastle.*
Forechos'en, *a.* Pre-elected.
Forecit'ed, *a.* Previously quoted.
Foreclose', *v. a.* To shut out thoroughly; to shut up; to preclude; to stop; to prevent.
(*Law.*) To shut up; to bar. Used of the process of destroying an equity of redemption.
Foreclos'ure, *n.* The act of foreclosing; prevention.
(*Law.*) The proceeding of a mortgagee to compel the mortgagor to elect whether to redeem the pledge or submit to the extinguishment of his right in the property, styled his *equity of redemption.* In some cases, however, the mortgagee obtains a decree for a sale of the land under the direction of an officer of the court, in which case the proceeds are applied to the discharge of incumbrances, according to their priority. This practice has been adopted in Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, S. Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and perhaps in other States. (*Bouvier.*) — See MORTGAGE.
Foredate', *v. a.* To date before the true time.
Fore'deck, *n.* The forward part of a deck, or of a ship; the fore.
Foredesign, (*fore-de-zīne',*) *v. a.* To plan beforehand; to design previously.
Foredeter'mine, *v. a.* To decree beforehand.
Foredoom', *v. a.* To doom beforehand; to predestinate.
Fore'end, *n.* The anterior part.
Fore'father, *n.* An ancestor; a progenitor; one who precedes another in the line of genealogy, in any degree, —usually in a remote degree.
Fore'feeling, *n.* A presentiment.
Forefend', *v. a.* To ward off; to keep off; to hinder; to avert; to prevent approach; to forbid; to prohibit.
"Nay, heavens *forefend!*" — *Shaks.*
—To defend; to guard; to secure.
Fore'finger, *n.* The finger next to the thumb; the index-finger.
Fore'foot, n.; *pl.* FOREFEET. One of the anterior feet of a quadruped or multiped. — A contemptuous term for the hand. — *Shaks.*
Fore-front, (*fore'frunt,*) *n.* The foremost part.
(*Naut.*) A piece of timber at the fore extremity of the keel of a ship, from which the stem arises.
Fore'-ganger, n. (*Naut.*) A short piece of rope grafted on a harpoon, to which a line is attached when used.
Webster.
Forego', *v. a.,* (*imp.* FOREWENT; *pp.* FOREGONE.) To give up; to renounce; to resign. — To forbear to possess or enjoy; voluntarily to avoid, as the enjoyment of good. To go before; to precede; as, the *foregoing* remark.
—To lose.
"Love, . . . whose violent property *foregoes* itself." — *Shaks.*
Foregoing, *p. a.* Going before, in time or place; antecedent; previous; preceding; former.
Foregone', *p. a.* Given up; forborne to be possessed or enjoyed. — Predetermined; made up or decided beforehand; as, a *foregone* conclusion.
Fore'ground, *n.* (*Paint.*) The part of the field or expanse of a picture which seems to lie before the figures.
Fore'hand, *n.* That part of a horse which is before the rider.
—*a.* Done early; done sooner than is customary.
Fore'handed, *a.* Early; timely; seasonable; as, *forehanded* care. — Formed in the foreparts, as a horse.
"A substantial beast, bravely *forehanded.*" — *Dryden.*
—In easy circumstances; not behind-hand.
"A *forehanded,* thrifty man." — *Hawthorne.*
Forehead, (*for'ed,*) n. That part of the face which extends from the hair on the top of the head to the eyes. — Impudence; confidence; assurance.
"These men of *forehead* are magnificent in promises." — *Collier.*
Fore'-hook, *n.* (*Naut.*) A breast-hook.
Fore'-horse, *n.* The horse that goes foremost in a team.
Foreign, (*for'rin,*) *a.* [Fr. *forain*; Lat. *foraneus,* from *foras, foris,* abroad, out of doors.] Outlandish; external; extraneous; belonging to another nation or country; alien; not of the country in which one resides; strange; produced in a distant country or jurisdiction; coming from another country; as, *foreign* parts, *foreign* affairs, a *foreign* enemy. — Not belonging; not connected; not pertinent; not attaching; not to the purpose; excluded; not admitted; as, *foreign* to the purpose, *foreign* from the argument. — Held at a distance; adventitious; not native or natural.
(*Law.*) Every nation is foreign to all other nations; and the several States of the American Union are foreign to each other, with respect to their municipal laws. But the reciprocal relations between the national Government and the several States are not considered as foreign, but domestic.
For'eign Judgment. (*Law.*) The judgment of a foreign tribunal. Such judgments may be evidenced by *exemplifications* certified under the great seal of the state or country where the judgment is recorded, or under the seal of the court where the judgment remains. With regard to judgments in courts of sister States of the U. States, it is enacted by the Acts of May 26, 1790, and March 27, 1804, that they shall be proved or admitted in any other court within the U. States, by the attestation of the clerk and the seal of the court annexed; together with a certificate of the judge, chief justice, or presiding magistrate, as the case may be, that the said attestation is in due form: and that such records and judicial proceedings shall have such faith and credit given to them in every court within the U. States, as they have by law or usage in the courts of the State from whence they are or shall be taken.
Foreign Laws. (*Law.*) The laws of a foreign country. The courts do not judicially take notice of foreign laws; and they must, therefore, be proved as facts. Exemplified or sworn copies of written laws and other public documents must, as a general thing, be produced when they can be produced; but should they be refused by the competent authorities, then inferior proof may be admitted. The effect of foreign laws, when proved, is properly referable to the court; the object of the proof is to enable the court to instruct the jury what is, in point of law, the result from foreign laws to be applied to the matters in controversy before them. The court are, therefore, to decide which is the proper evidence of the laws of a foreign country, and when evidence is given of those laws, the court are to judge of their applicability to the matter in issue. — *Bouvier.*
For'eigner, *n.* A person born in a foreign country, or without the country or jurisdiction of which one speaks. In the U. States, any one who was born in some other country than the U. States, and who owes allegiance to some foreign state or country, is a foreigner.
For'eignness, *n.* State of being foreign; remoteness; want of relation.
Fore-imag'ine, *v. a.* To conceive or fancy beforehand, or before proofs.
Forejudge, (*fore-jŭj',*) *v. a.* To judge before hearing the facts and proofs; to prejudge.
Forejudg'er, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) A judgment by which a person is deprived or put out of a thing in question; a judgment of compulsion. — *Burrill.*
Foreknow, (*fore-nō',*) *v. a.* To have previous knowledge of; to foresee.
Foreknowledge, (*fore-nol'ej.*) *n.* Knowledge of a thing before it happens; prescience.
For'el, *n.* [L. Lat. *fodrus, forulus, forellus;* Fr. *fourreau,* a sheath.] A kind of parchment or vellum formerly much used for covering hooks.
Fore'land, n. A promontory or cape; a point of land extending into the sea; a headland.
(*Fort.*) A piece of ground between the wall of a place and the moat.
Fore'lands, (North and **South,)** two headlands on the S.E. coast of England, and on the E. seaboard of the co. of Kent; the first, or *N. Foreland,* forms the N.E. angle of the co.; it projects into the sea in the form of a bastion, and consists of chalky cliffs nearly 200 feet in height. A light-house of the first class, having a fixed light elevated 340 feet above the level of the sea, was erected on this promontory in 1688; Lat. 51° 22′ 25″ N., Lon. 1° 27′ W. The *S. Foreland,* about 16 m. S. of the former, consists also of chalky cliffs, and has two light-houses, with fixed lights, erected upon it, to warn ships coming from the S. of their approach to the Goodwin Sands. The N. Foreland is made, by Act of Parliament, the S.E. extremity of the port of London.
Forelay', *v. a.* To lie in wait for. — To lay or contrive beforehand.
Fore'lock, *n.* The lock of hair that grows from the forepart of the head.
To take time by the forelock, i. e., to avail one's self promptly of an opportunity.
(*Naut.*) On shipboard, a small iron wedge driven through a hole in a bolt to prevent it from slipping out of position.
Fore'man, *n.; pl.* FORE'MEN. The chief man of a jury, who acts as their speaker. — A chief workman; an overseer; a superintendent.
Fore'mast, *n.* (*Naut.*) The mast nearest to the bow in all vessels carrying more than one mast.
Foremen'tioned, *a.* Recited or written in a former part of the same discourse.
Fore'most, *a.* [A.S. *formest.*] First in place, rank, or dignity; most advanced; first in time.
Forenamed', *a.* Nominated before; mentioned before in the same writing or discourse.
Fore'noon, *n.* The former part of the day, from the morning to meridian or noon.
Foren'sic, FOREN'SICAL, *a.* [Lat. *forensis,* from *forum,* a market-place, — where, in ancient Rome, the courts of justice were held.] Belonging to the forum, where public courts were held; pertaining to courts of judicature; used in courts of legal proceedings; judicial; argumentative; as, *forensic* eloquence, *forensic* authority.
Foren'sic, *n.* In Harvard University, and perhaps in other American colleges, a written argument in which the student must maintain either the affirmative or the negative of a given question.
Foreordain', *v. a.* To preordain; to predestinate; to predetermine
Foreordina'tion, *n.* Previous appointment; predetermination; predestination.
Fore'part, *n.* The part first in time; the part most advanced in place; the beginning.
Fore'plane, *n.* (*Carp.*) The PLANE.
Foreprom'ised, *a.* Pre-engaged.
Forequot'ed, *a.* Cited before; quoted in a foregoing part of the work.
Foreran', *imp.* of FORERUN, *q. v.*
Forerun', *v. a.* (*imp.* FORERAN, *pp.* FORERUN.) To advance before; to precede, or have the start of.
—To come before as an earnest of something to follow; to introduce as a harbinger.
"And pity still *foreruns* approaching love." — *Dryden.*
Forerun'ner, *n.* A messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of others; a harbinger; a precursor; a prognostic; a sign foreshadowing something to follow.
"Loss of sight is the *forerunner* of death." — *South.*
(*Naut.*) A piece of rag terminating the stray line of the log-line. — *Dana.*
Foresail, (*fore'sel.*) *n.* (*Naut.*) The long lower square sail on the foremast of a ship; — the fore-and-aft sail on the foremast of a schooner: — the triangular sail before the mast of a sloop attached to the stay which leads from the mast-head to the foot of the bowsprit.
Worcester.
Foresee', *v. a.* (*imp.* FORESAW, *pp.* FORESEEN.) To see or know an event before it happens; to have prescience of; to foreknow.
—*v. n.* To exercise foresight.
Foreshad'ow, *v. a.* To typify beforehand.
Foreshad'owing, *n.* Act of shadowing beforehand; anticipation.
Fore'ship, *n.* The forward part of a ship.
Foreshort'en, *v. a.* (*Paint.*) To shorten, in drawing and painting, the parts of figures that stand forward; to represent figures as they appear to the eye when viewed obliquely.
Foreshort'ening, *n.* (*Paint. & Persp.*) The method of drawing, in strict accordance with the rules of perspective, the limbs or body of a human being, or the body of an animal, when we are looking directly against either of them, in a position which shows their breadth while it conceals their length, either entirely or partially. Or, in other words, foreshortening occurs when the latter is either approaching or receding from us, and when the former is extended, either toward us or from us, in a direction varying from a line which is at right angles to the surface of the eye to another that is parallel with it, under the former of which conditions it would be seen foreshortened to the greatest possible degree, while under the latter it would be viewed in its entire length. Great attention must be paid to the treatment of light and shadow in foreshortening the arm, leg, or body of a human being, or the carcass and legs of an animal, that the effect produced may convey a correct idea of the intention of the draughtsman, and that, although the object is shortened in drawing, so that the front or forepart only is presented to the view of the spectator, it may be clearly seen that it possesses length, and, as in the case of an extended arm, that it is projecting from the trunk to an extent compatible with the position in which it is placed. Practice in foreshortening may be best obtained by making drawings from plaster-casts of figures and animals placed in different positions; but the principle may be readily seen by placing a wooden cylinder on a vertical bar and turning it round, first in the horizontal plane passing through the eye of the observer, and then above and below that plane, while its outline assumes all forms between that of a circle when its end is directly opposite the eye, and that of a rectangular parallelogram when the eye beholds its entire length. In all positions between these extremes, the cylinder will present examples of foreshortening, although the term is more strictly confined to the view an object presents when its length is in a line perpendicular to the surface of the eye of the observer, or varying but little from it.
Foreshow', *v. a.* (*imp.* FORESHOWED, *pp.* FORESHOWN.) To predict; to prognosticate; to foretell; to represent beforehand.
Fore'side, *n.* The front side; also, a specious outside.
Fore'sight, *n.* Prescience; foreknowledge; prognostication. — Provident care of futurity; foreknowledge accompanied with prudence; forethought.
(*Surv.*) Any reading of the levelling staff at the given station except the back-sight. — The bearing taken by a compass forward. — *Davis & Peck.*
Foresig'nify, *v. a.* To betoken previously; to foreshadow; to typify.
Fore'skin, n. (*Anat.*) The prepuce.
Forespok'en, *a.* Previously spoken.
For'est, *n.* [Fr. *forêt;* L. Lat. *foresta;* Ger. *forst.*] An extensive surface of country naturally covered with trees and undergrowth, as distinguished from a plantation which has been made by art. Forests are interesting in many ways, as they may be said to mark the track of civilization, besides being of the utmost utility to man, both from local as well as atmospherical influences. The Caledonian and Hercynian forests are the first we read of as celebrated in history; the former being the retreat of the Picts and Scots in North Britain, the latter extending from Switzerland to Transylvania. In the time of Cæsar, a journey through this forest was computed to last over sixty days, or more. Forests were greatly

venerated by the Romans and other ancient peoples, temples being often erected and sacrifices ordained in their honor. This may be considered one of the greatest reasons for the Druids living in them, as it was thought much more sacred to dwell under trees than *en plein champ* — in the open field. Forests supply man with many necessaries. Timber and fuel, medicinal and nourishing plants, all trace their source to the luxuriant forest, which, moreover, affords shelter to the houseless, and a field of occupation to the hunter. European forests are mostly composed of oak, elm, beech, poplar, ash, alder, plane, willow, lime, and birch; not to speak of the numbers of wild-apple, pear, and other fruit-trees; besides pine, fir, and cypress in profusion, with all species of brushwood and vines. In Norway, the forest-land extends up to Drontheim, which is in latitude 63° north. Switzerland is well wooded, and oaks and firs are found at a level over 4,000 feet above the sea. France has some fine examples, her variety of climate being favorable to the growth of all species of trees, some of which, indeed, belong to a much warmer climate: the forests of the Ardennes, Compeigne, and Fontainebleau may be mentioned as instances of the expanses she has covered with trees. In Italy, the plains of Ravenna afford a wide scope for the luxuriance of forest-life, and the pine grows there very extensively; most of the oak, too, used in the English navy for shipbuilding purposes, comes from Italy. In Germany, the Schwarzwald (Black Forest), Thuringer-Wald, Spessart, etc., are of considerable extent, and distinguished for picturesqueness. There, the forests are cultivated and preserved with the strictest care by the governments of the different States. Russia, however, bears away the palm for her abundance of forests, and some of the finest timber in the world comes from her ports in the Baltic. The districts of Tver and Novgorod are regularly covered with wood, and the forest of Volkonsky is considered the largest in Europe. Poland, too, resembles Russia in this matter, and she may be considered the second best well-wooded country. But for the king of forests, the reader must look to our continent, where, both in the north and south, the vegetation appears to possess no limits. In the U. States, nevertheless, the forests, though yet of immense extent, are gradually disappearing, through the immigration into the country, and the diffusion of the settlers; but in South America, the whole of the valley of the Amazon, which embraces one-third of the entire area of that country, is one vast forest. It would be impossible to give an account of the various descriptions of trees which are to be found there; for they are apparently without limit, and the size of the individual trees is generally stupendous. England also, in early times, was covered with forests, which subsequently, as being waste land, came to be regarded as the property of the crown; and, as abounding with game of various kinds, were carefully protected: all persons being prohibited from hunting in them but the king, or persons authorized by him. After the time of the Conquest, the forests came to be guarded with greater strictness, their number was increased, and their bounds enlarged, and trespassers were punished with greater severity. Finally, a system of laws and courts for their administration was established, by which not only all offences touching the royal forests were tried, but all persons living upon these properties governed. The Conqueror is said to have possessed 68 forests, 13 chases, and 781 parks. A chase is a smaller kind of forest, not subject to the forest laws, and which may be in the hands of a subject, whereas a forest can only be held by the crown. A park differs from a forest or chase in being of smaller extent and inclosed. The Conqueror, who is said to have loved the red deer as if he had been their father, enacted very severe penalties against trespassers, and the killing of a stag or boar was visited with loss of sight. His successors were guilty of still greater cruelties, and it is said that to kill any of the beasts of chase within a forest was as penal as to kill a man. Vast tracts of country were depopulated in order to create new forests, or to extend the limits of old ones, and under the color of forest law the most cruel and horrid oppressions were exercised. At length, however, many of these hardships were removed by the *carta de foresta*, obtained in the 9th year of Henry III., the immunities of which, says Blackstone, were "as warmly contended for, and extorted from the king with as much difficulty, as those of the *Magna Charta* itself." This law, still unrepealed, declares that "no man from henceforth shall lose either life or member for killing our deer; but if any man be taken and convicted for taking of our venison, he shall make a grievous fine if he have anything whereof; and if he have nothing to lose, he shall be imprisoned a year and a day, and after that time, if he cannot find sufficient sureties, he shall abjure the realm." — The principal forests of England are the New Forest, Sherwood, Dean, Windsor, Epping, Dartmoor, Wychwood, in Oxfordshire; Salcey, Whittlebury, and Rockingham, in Northamptonshire; Waltham, in Lincolnshire; and Richmond, in Yorkshire. During the reign of Queen Victoria, several of the royal forests have been disafforested. — According to Humboldt, the direct influence of forests on climate is a diminution of temperature, which is effected either by screening the soil from the heat of the sun's rays, by the evaporation of moisture from the leaves, or, thirdly, by the uneven surface which the leaves offer to the cooling process of radiation. The indirect influence of forests is the due preservation of moisture in the different countries, in the supply of rivers, and in other ways.

For'est, *a.* Relating to a forest; sylvan; rustic.
—*v. a.* To cover with trees or wood.

For'est, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Livingston co.

For'est, in *Michigan*, a township of Genesee co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

For'est, in *Minnesota*, a township of Rice co.; *pop.* about 300.

For'est, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Scott co.

For'est, in *New York*, a post office of Clinton co.

For'est, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Hardin co., abt. 36 m. N. by E. of Bellefontaine.

For'est, in *Pennsylvania*, a N.N.W. co.; *area*, abt. 376 sq. m. *Rivers.* Clarion or Toby's River, and Teonista Creek. *Surface*, broken; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Marion. *Pop.* in 1870, 4,183.

For'est, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Fond du Lac co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.
—A post-township of Richland co., abt. 15 m. N.W. of Richland Centre; *pop.* abt. 1,000.
—A township of Vernon co.; *pop.* abt. 500.

Fore'stall, *n.* (*Naut.*) An instrument formerly used for taking the altitude of heavenly bodies. — *Brande.*

For'estage, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *forestagium.*] (*Eng. Law.*) A duty formerly paid to the king's foresters. Also, a service paid by foresters to the king of England.

For'estal, *a.* Pertaining to forests.

Forestall', *v. a.* [*Fore*, and STALL, *q. v.*] To intercept and buy up corn and provisions, before they arrive at the market stalls, with intent to sell them at higher prices. — To take beforehand; to anticipate; to hinder by prevention or preoccupation.

Forestall'er, *n.* One who forestalls.

Fore'-stay, *n.* (*Naut.*) The rope supporting the foremast of a ship. — *Burn.*

For'est Bay, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Huron co.

For'estburg, in *New York*, a post-township of Sullivan co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

For'est Cantons, a distinctive appellation given to the Swiss cantons of Lucerne, Schwytz, Unterwalden, and Uri, in the centre of which is the Lake of Lucerne. See SWITZERLAND.

For'est City, in *California*, a post-village of Sierra co., on Oregon Creek, abt. 6 m. S. of Downieville; *pop.* abt. 450.

For'est City, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Mason co., abt. 30 m. S.S.W. of Peoria.

For'est City, in *Iowa*, a township of Howard county; *pop.* 781.
—A post-village, cap. of Winnebago co.

For'est City, in *Michigan*, a P. O. of Muskegon co.

For'est City, in *Minnesota*, a post-village, cap. of Meeker co., on Crow River, abt. 70 m. W.N.W. of St. Paul. A U. States land-office is here located. *Pop.* abt. 450.

For'est City, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Holt co., on the Missouri River, abt. 58 m. above St. Joseph.

For'est City, in *Nebraska*, a post-office of Sarpy co.

For'est City, in *New York*, a post-village of Tompkins co., abt. 145 m. W. of Albany.

For'est City, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Wood co.

For'est Cove, in *Oregon*, a post-village of Baker co., abt. 55 m. N.W. of Auburn.

For'est Creek, in *S. Carolina*, enters the Tiger River from Union dist.

For'ested, *a.* Covered with trees or forests; wooded.

For'ester, *n.* An officer appointed to watch over a forest, and preserve the game. An inhabitant of a forest.

For'ester, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Sanilac co., abt. 85 m. N.N.E. of Detroit; *pop.* abt. 400.

For'est Grove, in *New Jersey*, a village of Gloucester co., abt. 29 m. S. by E. of Camden.

For'est Grove, in *Oregon*, a post-village of Washington co., abt. 6 m. W. of Hillsboro.

For'est Hill, in *California*, a post-village of Placer co., abt. 22 m. N.E. of Auburn; *pop.* abt. 800.

For'est Hill, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Decatur co.

For'est Hill, in *Kansas*, a post-village and township of Lyon co., on the Neosho River, abt. 8 m. E. of Emporia; *pop.* of township abt. 700.

For'est Hill, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Harford co.

For'est Hill, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Gratiot co.

For'est Hill, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Union co.

For'est Hill, in *W. Virginia*, a P. O. of Monroe co.

For'est Home, in *California*, a post-village of Amador co., abt. 18 m. N.W. of Jackson.

For'est Home, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Poweshiek co., abt. 6 m. S.W. of Montezuma.

For'est Home, in *Kansas*, a P. O. of Franklin co.

For'est Home, in *Michigan*, a P. O. of Van Buren co.

For'est House, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Butler co.

For'est House, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Waukesha co., abt. 5 m. N.N.E. of Waukesha.

For'est Iron Works, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Union co.

For'est Lake, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Susquehanna co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

For'est Lake Centre, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Susquehanna co.

For'est Lawn, in *Arkansas*, a post-office of Desha co.

For'est Mound, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Wabashaw co., abt. 16 m. N.E. of Rochester.

For'est Oak, in *Maryland*, a P. O. of Montgomery co.

For'eston, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Ogle co., abt. 12 m. S. of Freeport; *pop.* of township abt. 1,600.

For'eston, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Howard co., on the Upper Iowa River, abt. 30 m. W.N.W. of Decorah.

For'est Port, in *New York*, a P. O. of Oneida co.

For'est Station, or FORESTVILLE, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Livingston co., abt. 65 m. E. of Peoria.

For'estry, *n.* The art of cultivating or forming forests.

For'est-tree, *n.* A tree of the forest. (Opposed to *fruit-tree.*)

For'estville, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Hartford co., abt. 15 m. W.S.W. of Hartford.

For'estville, in *Illinois*. See FOREST STATION.
—A village of Stephenson co.

For'estville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Madison co., abt. 20 m. N. by W. of Anderson.

For'estville, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Delaware co.

For'estville, in *Maryland*, a P. O. of Prince George co.

For'estville, in *Michigan*, a village of Genesee co., abt. 16 m. N.E. of Flint.
—A post-village of Sanilac co., on Lake Huron, abt. 32 m. N. of Lexington.

Forestville, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Fillmore co., abt. 7 m. W. by S. of Preston; *pop.* abt. 700.

Forestville, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Wake co., abt. 15 m. W. of Raleigh.

Forestville, in *New York*, a post-village of Chautauqua co., abt. 8 m. S.E. of Dunkirk; *pop.* abt. 800.

Forestville, in *S. Carolina*, a post-office of Marion co.

Forestville, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Shenandoah co.

Forestville, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Door co., abt. 2 m. W. of Lake Michigan; *pop.* abt. 200.

Fore'taste, *n.* Previous enjoyment or experience; antepast.
—*v. a.* To have previous enjoyment or experience, as of something; to anticipate. — To taste before another.

Foretell', *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* FORETOLD.) To tell before an event happens; to foretoken; to foreshow; to predict.
—*v. n.* To utter prediction or prophecy.

Foretell'er, *n.* One who predicts or prophesies; a foreshower.

Foretell'ing, *n.* A declaration of something future.

Forethink', *v. a* (*imp.* and *pp.* FORETHOUGHT.) To think beforehand; to anticipate; to contrive antecedently.
—*v. n.* To contrive beforehand.

Forethought, (*fore-thawt'*,) *a.* Predetermined; deliberate; prepense.

Fore'thought, *n.* Anticipation; premeditation; foresight; provident care.

Forethought'ful, *a.* Having forethought.

Foreto'ken, *v. a.* To presignify; to foreshow; to prognosticate.

Fore'token, *n.* A previous sign; a prognostic.

Fore'tooth, *n.*; *pl.* FORETEETH. (*Anat.*) One of the teeth in the front part of the mouth; an incisor.

Fore'top, *n.* The top part in front, as of a head-dress. — The hair on the forepart of the head.
(*Naut.*) A frame or platform about the top of the foremast. — *Burns.*

Foretop'man, *n.* (*Naut.*) A seaman whose duties relate to the foretop of a ship. — *Mar. Dict.*

Forev'er, *adv.* To eternity; through endless ages; constantly; continually; unchangeably; always; ceaselessly; endlessly; everlastingly; eternally.

Forewarn', *v. a.* To admonish beforehand; to inform previously; to give previous notice to; to caution beforehand.

For'ey, ELIE FRÉDÉRIC, Marshal of France, B. in Paris, 1801, was admitted to the Military School of St. Cyr in 1822. He took part in the first expedition to Algiers, and distinguished himself at the battle of Medeah, in the retreat which followed the first siege of Constantine, and at the Iron Gates. Having been placed at the head of a battalion of *chasseurs-à-pied* in 1840, he went through four other African campaigns, and returned to France with the rank of colonel in 1844, became a general in 1848, took an active part in the *coup d'état* of Dec. 1851, and was made a general of division and commander of the Legion of Honor in 1852. At the breaking out of the war with Russia, he was placed on the reserve division of the Army of the East, and for a time held the command of the siege force before Sebastopol. In 1857 he was nominated to the first division of the army of Paris. He commanded this division during the Italian war in 1860, gained at Montebello the first battle of the campaign, and distinguished himself at Magenta and Solferino, being wounded at the latter. When the expedition to Mexico was decided upon in 1861, *F.* received the command of the French troops. After overcoming many obstacles, and fighting several sanguinary engagements, he attacked and stormed the strong post of Puebla, thereby throwing open the road to the city of Mexico. For this service he was made Marshal of France, when he resigned his command to Gen. Bazaine, and returned home, receiving the command of the 2d *corps d'armée*, 1863. He received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor in 1859, and was called to the senate in that year. D. 1872.

For'far, a town of Scotland, cap. of Forfarshire, is situated in the Vale of Strathmore, 14 m. N. of Dundee. *Manuf.* Linens, osnaburgs, and Highland brogues. *Pop.* 10,183.

For'farshire, or ANGUS, a maritime county of Scotland, on the E. coast of that kingdom, having E. the German Ocean, S. the Frith of Tay and co. Perth, W. the latter, N. co. Aberdeen, and N.E. the co. of Kincardine. It is of an irregular shape, and comprises an area of 889 sq. m., or 568,750 acres. *Desc.* This co. is naturally divided into 4 dists., whereof the *first*, and most extensive, called the *Braes of Angus*, comprises all the S. slope of the Grampian Hills, from the summit of the ridge till it loses itself in the valley of Strathmore. The mountains in this division occasionally present bold, terrific precipices. The *second* division consists of that portion of the valley of Strathmore between the foot of the Grampians and the Sidlaw Hills (*Howe of Angus*), and is generally a finely diversified, well cultivated country. The *third* division consists of a portion of the Sidlaws, parallel to the Grampians, and attaining a height of from 1,200 to 1,400 ft. Some are detached, and covered with heath; others are well cultivated. The *fourth* and last division comprises the rich, low-lying,

level lands between the Sidlaw Hills and the sea, and the Frith of Tay. *Rivers.* The N. Esk, S. Esk, Isla, &c. *Min.* Limestone, porphyry, jasper, and cairngorms. *Prod.* Cereals. *Manuf* Linens, canvas, leather, rope, &c. Ship-building is extensively carried on. *Chief towns.* Dundee, Montrose, Arbroath, and Forfar, (the cap.) *Pop.* 2 2,867.

Forfeit, (*for'fit,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *forfaire*, pp. *forfait;* L. Lat. *forisfacer*, from *foris*, outside, and *facere*, to make.] To do amiss. — To lose, or render confiscable, by some fault, offence, or crime; to lose the right, as to some species of property, or that which belongs to one; to alienate, as the right to possess, by some neglect or crime.

—*n.* That which is forfeited or lost, or the right to which is alienated by a crime, offence, neglect of duty, or breach of contract; hence, a fine; a mulct; a penalty.

—*pl.* A game, in which something deposited is redeemed only by performing some sportive task or paying a trifling fine.

Forfeitable, *a.* Subject to forfeiture.

Forfeited, *p. a.* Lost or alienated by an offence, crime, or breach of condition.

Forfeiture, *n.* [Fr. *forfaiture*, from L. Lat. *forfatara.*] (*Eng. Law.*) A punishment annexed to some illegal act or negligence in the owner of real property, whereby he loses all his interest therein, and it goes to the party injured as a recompense for the wrong which either he alone or the public with him has sustained. Forfeitures are either *civil* or *criminal.* Civil forfeiture takes place when some alienation is made contrary to law, as in mortmain; or when a particular tenant alienes for a larger estate than he himself has, as when a tenant for life makes a conveyance in fee. Forfeiture for criminal causes takes place in treason or felony, and for one or two other offences.

(*Amer. Law.*) *F.* by alienation are almost unknown in this country, and the most just principle prevails that the conveyance by the tenant operates only on the interest which he possessed, and does not affect the remainder-man or reversioner. Under the constitution and laws of the U. States, *F.* for crimes is nearly abolished; and when it occurs, the State recovers only the title which the owner had. — An estate may be forfeited by a breach or non-performance of a condition annexed to the estate, either expressed in the deed at its original creation, or implied by law, from a principle of natural reason. — *Bouvier.*

Forficula'ria, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Earwig, a family of insects belonging to the sub-order *Orthoptera.* The Common Earwig, *Forficula auricularia* (Fig. 1045), which may be given as type of the family, is about three quarters of an inch in length, and has a somewhat flattened body: the wings being folded under very short and truncated elytra or wing-cases, and the extremity of the abdomen armed with a horny forceps. When alarmed, the insect elevates the abdomen, and opens these forceps, in order to defend itself against the attack of enemies. Though not produced quite perfect from the egg, the Earwig requires but a very small change before it arrives at that state which fits it for flight and generation. Its natural functions are never suspended; from the instant it leaves the egg, it continues to eat, move, leap, and pursue its prey; and a skin, which inclosed a part of its body and limbs, bursts behind, and gives full play to a set of wings with which it flies in pursuit of its mate. They prefer cool and damp places, collect under stones and the bark of trees, creep into crevices, fly at night, and devour fruit. It has been said that they crawl into the ear.



Fig. 1045. EARWIG.

Forgave', *imp.* of FORGIVE, *q. v.*

Forge, (*förj.*) *n.* [Fr. *forge:* Sp. *fragua;* Lat. *fabrica*, the workshops of a *faber* or mechanic.] (*Metal.*) The apparatus or works for heating bars of iron and steel and working them under the hammer. Works in which cast-iron from the blast furnaces is converted into malleable iron by puddling (*q. v.*) and subsequent hammering, and also where the native ores of iron are reduced without fusion to the metallic state, are also called forges. Forges are required of various dimensions, and are often adapted to special uses. The common blacksmith's *F.* is a good representative of the smaller forges. It consists of a hearth in the platform from 2 to 2½ feet high, on which a fire of fine coal is kindled. A hood of sheet-iron above the fire prevents the escape of smoke and gases into the room. A pair of large bellows, or a blowing-apparatus, worked by a lever or treadle which the smith can operate while tending his fire, opens by means of an iron nozzle through the back wall of the *F.* into the fire. A trough filled with cold water stands at the end of the hearth in which the tongs and heated iron may be cooled, and which serves also for tempering articles of steel. Near the hearth stands the anvil on which the heated iron is hammered. These, with the necessary hammers, rasps, punches, drills, vices, &c., constitute the outfit of the forge. The fuel may be charcoal, bituminous coal, coke, or anthracite. It should be free from sulphur, as this has an injurious effect on the iron; for this reason hard-wood charcoal is an excellent material, though bituminous coal is very generally used. Portable forges, constructed of iron and containing within small space the bellows and water-trough, are used in many workshops; and from the facility with which they can be removed from one place to another, are well adapted for use in the army and on lines of public works. For forging heavy articles, as anchors, wrought-iron shafts for ocean-steamers, &c., powerful machinery is required, adapted to the nature of the work to be done. — Morrison's steam-hammer (Fig. 1046), lately introduced into

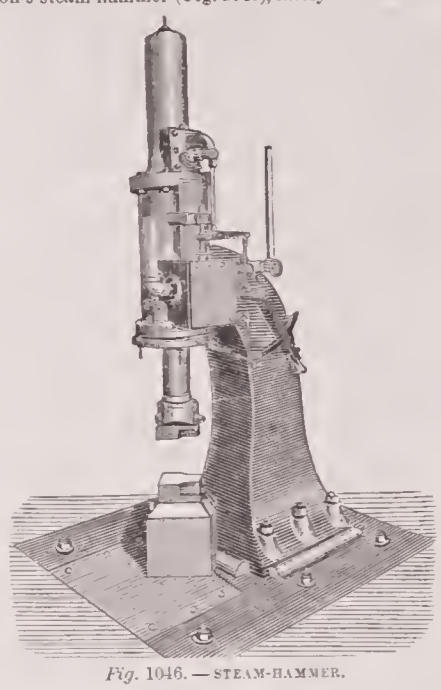


Fig. 1046. — STEAM-HAMMER.

this country, and with which a bar of iron can be forged of any size or thickness, is one solid wrought-iron hammer bar, piston-head and head for hammer face forged solid, with the bar passing through both ends of the cylinder, prevented from turning by the upper cylinder head. No guides below the cylinder. Slide-valve balanced. Double-acting hammers of all sizes, taking steam above and below the piston, with self-acting valve gear and hand movement; can be changed at will while in operation, thus affording complete control over its movements. Hammers of 2000 lbs. and under have one upright only; those over this size, two. In puddling iron, when the mass of cast-iron has been sufficiently purified in the furnace by burning out its carbon and other impurities, it is placed under the heavy forge-hammer (Fig. 1046), which squeezes out the liquid slag and forces the softened particles of iron to cohere into a continuous oblong mass or *bloom.* When iron is extracted from rich ores without first being converted into cast-iron, the forge-hammer is used to force the spongy mass of reduced ore into a compact bar of malleable iron. — See IRON.

—*v. a.* To make out of stone, wood, or metal; to frame, construct, or fabricate. — To form by heating and hammering; to heat into any particular shape, as a metal. — To make by any means. — To make falsely; to counterfeit; to feign, as a signature. — To make in the likeness of something else.

—*v. n.* To commit forgery; to counterfeit.

(*Naut.*) To move heavily and slowly, as a ship after the sails are furled; to work one's way, as one ship in outsailing another; — used especially in the phrase *to forge ahead.* — *Webster,* after *Totten.*

Forg'er, *n.* One who forges; one who makes or forms. —One who counterfeits; a falsifier.

Forg'ery, *n.* Act of forging; act of falsifying; the crime of counterfeiting; that which is forged or counterfeited.

(*Law.*) The fraudulent making or alteration of any record, deed, writing, instrument, register, stamp, &c., to the prejudice of another man's right. Most, and perhaps all, of the States in the Union have passed laws making certain acts to be *F.*, and the national legislature has also enacted several on this subject; but these statutes do not take away the character of the offence as a misdemeanor at common law, but only provide additional punishment in the cases particularly enumerated in the statutes.

Forget', *v. a.* [A.S. *forgitan, forgytan* — *for*, and *getan.* See GET.] To lose the remembrance of; to let go from the memory; not to remember; to slight; to neglect.

Forget'ful, *a* Apt to forget; easily losing the remembrance of; unmindful; negligent; heedless; careless; neglectful; inattentive; causing to forget; oblivious.

Forget'fully, *adv.* In a forgetful manner.

Forget'fulness, *n.* Quality of being apt to forget, or let anything slip from the mind; loss of remembrance or recollection; a ceasing to remember; obliviousness; neglect; negligence; careless omission; inattention; heedlessness.

Forg'etive, *a.* That may forge. (R.) — *Shaks.*

Forget-me-not, *n.* (*Bot.*) See MYOSOTIS.

Forget'ter, *n.* One who forgets.

Forget'ting, *n.* Forgetfulness.

Forget'tingly, *adv.* Forgetfully; without attention.

Forge Vil'lage, in *Massachusetts,* a post-village of Middlesex co., about 30 m. N.W. of Boston.

Forg'ing, *n.* Act of beating into shape. — The act of counterfeiting.

Forgiv'able, *a.* That may be forgiven or pardoned. (R.)

Forgive', *v. a.* [*For* and *give;* A.S. *forgifan.*] To give away or up; to relinquish; to release; to remit, as a debt, fine, or penalty; to remit; to pardon, as an offence or debt; to overlook, as an offence; and treat the offender as not guilty.

Forgive'ness, *n.* Act of forgiving; the pardon of an offender; the pardon or remission of an offence or crime; disposition to pardon; willingness to forgive; remission of a debt, fine, or penalty.

Forgiv'ing, *a.* Disposed to forgive; inclined to overlook offences; mild; merciful; compassionate.

Forgiv'ingness, *n.* A disposition to forgive.

Forgot', Forgot'ten, *imp.* and *pp.* of FORGET, *q. v.*

Fo'rio, a town of Italy, picturesquely situated on the W. coast of the Island of Ischia, and at the N. side of the mouth of the Bay of Naples; *pop.* 7,000.

Forisfamilia'tion, *n.* [Lat. *foris,* without, *familia,* family.] (*Eng. Law.*) The separation of a child from the family of his father. A child is said to be *forisfamiliated,* either when he marries or when he receives from his father a separate stock, the profits of which are enjoyed by himself, though he may still reside with his father, or when he goes to live in another family with the consent of his father. The same result is also brought about when a child renounces his *legitim,* i. e., his legal share of the father's free movable property due to him on the death of the latter.

Fork, *n.* [A. S. *forc;* L. Ger. *forke;* Du. *vork;* Dan. *fork,* a pitchfork; Lat. *furca,* a two-pronged fork, a stake; probably from *fero;* Sans. *bhri,* to bear, to carry.] An instrument for lifting and carrying various substances; an instrument divided at the end into two or more points or prongs, and used for lifting or pitching anything. — Something resembling a fork; a point; a branch or division.

(*Hist.*) The instrument used at table is only about three centuries old. The Greeks, Romans, and other ancient nations knew nothing of *F.* They had large *F.* for hay, and also iron *F.* for taking meat out of pots, but no instruments of the nature of table-*F.* In ancient times, as is the practice still in the East, meat was commonly prepared as stews; or if roasted, it was cut into small pieces by a carver, so as to be easily taken in mouthfuls by the guests, who used their fingers and a knife for the purpose. It certainly is a strange fact, that the use of any species of *F.* at table was quite unknown till the 15th century, and they were then known only in Italy, which has the merit of this invention. None of the sovereigns of England had *F.* till after the reign of Henry VIII.; all, high and low, used their fingers. It was accordingly a part of the etiquette of the table to employ the fingers so delicately as not to dirty the hand to any serious degree; but as even by the best management the fingers were more or less soiled, it was the custom to wash the hands immediately on the dishes being removed from the table, — a custom still practised in some Oriental countries. Hence, in the royal household there was an officer called the *Lwerer* or *Lwry,* who, with a set of subordinates, attended at meals with basins, water, and towels. The first royal personage in England who is known to have had a *F.* was Queen Elizabeth; but although several were presented to her, it remains doubtful whether she used them on ordinary occasions.

(*Mach.*) A short piece of steel which fits into one of the sockets or chucks of a lathe, used by wood-turners for carrying round the piece to be turned; it is flattened at the end like a chisel, but has a projecting centre-point, to prevent the wood from moving laterally.

—*pl.* The point where two roads meet, or where two rivers meet and unite.

—*v. n.* To shoot into blades, as corn; to divide into two.

—*v. a.* To raise or pitch with a fork, as hay, &c.

Fork'-chuck, *n.* See FORK.

Forked, (*forkt,*) *a.* Opening into two or more parts, points, or shoots; as, *forked* lightning.

Forked Deer River, in *W. Tennessee,* formed by the junction of the N. and S. Forks in Dyer co., and flowing S.W., enters the Mississippi from Landerdale co.

Forked Head, a promontory of N. America, on the S.E. coast of Cape Breton, between Fourchon Harbor and Portland Cove.

Fork'edly, *adv.* In a forked form.

Fork'edness, *n.* Quality of being forked; furcation.

Forked River, in *New Jersey,* a post-village of Ocean co., on a stream of the same name.

Fork'head, *n.* The head or point of an arrow.

Fork'iness, *n.* State of being forky or forked.

Fork'less, *a.* That has no fork.

Fork'land, in *Alabama,* a village of Greene co., at the confluence of the Black Warrior and Tombigbee rivers, about 18 m. S. of Eutaw.

Forks, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Columbia co.

—A township of Northampton co.; *pop.* about 1,200.

—A township of Sullivan co.; *pop.* about 700.

Forks of Salmon, in *California,* a post-village of Klamath co., on Salmon R., abt. 20 m. E. of Orleans Bar.

Forks'ton, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village and township of Wyoming co., abt. 100 m. N.E. of Harrisburg.

Forks'ville, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Lake co., abt. 50 m. N.N.W. of Chicago.

Forks'ville, in *Louisiana,* a post-village of Washita or Ouachita co., about 15 m. W. of Munroe.

Forks'ville, in *Pennsylvania,* a P. O. of Sullivan co.

Forksville, in *Virginia,* a P. O. of Mecklenburg co.

Fork'town, in *Maryland,* a post-village of Somerset co., abt. 90 m. S.S.E. of Annapolis.

Fork Union, in *Virginia,* a P. O. of Fluvanna co.

Fork Willis, in *Virginia,* a P. O. of Cumberland co.

Fork'y, *a.* Forked; opening into two or more parts, shoots, or points.

For'lara, *n.* [It.] A slow kind of jig.

For'li, (anc. *Forum Livii,*) a walled city of Central Italy, cap of prov. of same name, in a fertile plain between the Montone and Ronco, on the Emilian Way, 38

m. S.E. of Bologna, and 15 S.W. of Ravenna. *Manuf.* Silk ribbons and twist, oil-cloth, woollens, wax, nitre, and sulphur. In 1797 *F.* was taken by the French, who made it the cap. of the dep. Rubicon. In 1860 it was annexed to the kingdom of Italy. *Pop.* 40,222.

Forlimpo'poli. (anc. *Forum Popilii.*) a town of Central Italy, prov. Forli, 5 m. S.E. of the city of Forli; *pop.* 5,244.

Forlorn', *a.* [A.S. *forloren*, from *forleoran* —*for*, and *leoran*, to pass, to go away, to depart. See LORN.] Deserted; stripped or deprived; left without resource; destitute: abandoned; forsaken; solitary; friendless; wretched; miserable.

Forlorn-hope. [A.S. *forloren*, left without resource, *hopa*, hope.] (*Mil.*) A body of men selected to attempt a breach, or to lead in scaling the walls of a fortress. The name (which in the French *enfants perdus* is even more expressive) is given on account of the extreme danger to which the leaders of a storming-party are necessarily exposed. As, however, the honor of success is proportionate to the peril of the undertaking, there is ordinarily no lack of volunteers for this arduous service. The forlorn-hope is called by the Germans *Die verlornen Posten.*

Form, *n.* [Fr. *forme*; Lat. *forma*; Gr. *morphē*; O. Ger. *frumjan*, to make; probably allied to Heb. *bara*, to cut, to carve, to form, to produce.] The manner and mould in which anything is presented to our ideas of conception; mould; contour; external appearance of a body; the conformation or make; manner of arranging particulars; disposition of particular things; model; draught; pattern. — Beauty; elegance; splendor; dignity.—Regularity; method; order.

(*Phys.* and *Fine Arts.*) The shape and external appearance of a body; the figure of the same as defined by angles or lines, or that manner of presenting itself to the eye peculiar to different bodies; as, the *form* of a circle, the *form* of a square, the *form* of the human body.

(*Law.*) A rule to be observed in legal proceedings.

—A prescribed or settled mode; a stated method; established practice; system; as, *forms* of rhetoric, *forms* of government, logical *form*, *forms* of prayer, &c.

—Empty show; semblance; ceremony; formality; as, a mere matter of *form*. — Likeness; image; manner.

> "By *form* of laws condemned to die."—*Dryden.*
>
> "She was a *form* of life and light,
> That, seen, became a part of sight."—*Byron.*

(*Print.*) An assemblage of types, composed and arranged in order, disposed into pages or columns, and locked up in a chase ready for the press.

—A long seat without a back. — A class; a rank of students. (*Dryden.*) — The seat or bed of a hare.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *former*; Lat. *formo*, from *forma.*] To make or cause to exist; to shape, fashion, frame, or mould; to create; to construct; to plan; to scheme; to modify; to arrange; to combine in a particular manner; to contrive; to invent; to make up; to settle by deductions of reason, as an opinion; to model by instruction and discipline, as one's character; to combine; to establish; to compile; to constitute; to enact; to ordain.

—*v. n.* To take form.

For'mal, *a.* [L. Lat. *formalis*, from *forma.*] Relating to outward form; external; according to form; agreeable to established mode; regular; methodical; strictly ceremonious; precise; exact to affectation; done in due form or with solemnity; express; having the form or appearance without the substance or essence; external; constituent; proper; essential.

For'malism, *n.* Quality of being formal; formality.

For'malist, *n.* [Fr. *formaliste.*] One who observes forms; one who esteems the form of a thing more than the thing itself, through narrow-mindedness.

Formal'ity, *n.* [Fr. *formalité*, from L. Lat. *formalitas.*] Quality of being formal; the practice of observance of forms; ceremony; mere conformity to customary modes; established order; rule of proceeding; mode; method; order; decorum to be observed; customary mode of behavior; conventional rule.

For'malize, *v. a.* To modify; to formulate.

—*v. n.* To affect formality. (R.)

For'malizer, *n.* A formalist.

For'mally, *adv.* In a formal manner.

For'ma paupe'ris. (*Law.*) See IN FORMA PAUPERIS.

For'mate, *n.* (*Chem.*) Same as formiate.

Forma'tion, *n.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *formatio.*] Act of creating or causing to exist; the operation of collecting things together, or of shaping and giving form. — Generation; production; manner in which a thing is formed.

(*Geol.*) A technical term used in speaking of certain large groups of rock, whether stratified or unstratified. Thus it is usual to speak of a limestone, a sandstone, or a clay formation, or a granite or slate formation, without reference to limestones or other rocks of any particular age. So also we speak of tertiary and secondary formations, and formerly of primary, now palæozoic formations — the term then referring to a natural group, definite in respect to age, but indefinite as to material.

For'mative, *a.* Giving form; having the power of giving form; plastic; serving to form.

(*Gram.*) Derivative.

—*n.* (*Gram.*) That which serves merely to give form, and is no part of the radical, as a prefix or termination used in forming a word, or a class of words.

Form'er, *n.* He who forms; a maker; an author.

—That which gives form; a pattern; a dub around which the paper of cartridges is lapped.

For'mer, *a., comp. deg.* [A. S. *form*, early, first, with comp. sign *er.*] Prior; anterior; previous; antecedent; before in time; preceding another or something else in order of time; as, a *former* discourse. — Past, and frequently ancient; long past; as, in *former* times. — Preceding; mentioned before the other, as between two things mentioned together.

> "Of wit and beauty, we may say, that the *former* retains the regard, which the *latter* first attracts."—*Johnson.*

For'merly, *adv.* In time past; either in time immediately preceding, or at any indefinite distance; of old; heretofore; anciently; in days of yore.

Form'ful, *a.* Productive of forms or images; imaginative.

For'miate, *n.* [Fr. *fourmi*; Lat. *formica*, an ant.] (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the union of formic acid with a base.

For'miate, *a.* Resembling an ant (*formica*).

For'mica, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the FORMICIDÆ, *q. v.*

For'mic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) An acid occurring both in the animal and vegetable kingdoms. It derives its name from the fact that it was first obtained by distilling the red ant (*Formica rufa*), which when irritated ejects an acid liquor. It is a burning liquid of an irritating odor. It is exceedingly corrosive, producing a sore if dropped upon the skin. Below 32° it crystallizes in brilliant scales. It boils at 221·5°, yielding an inflammable vapor burning with a pale-blue flame. *F. A.* is found in the leaves of stinging-nettles, and is prepared in the laboratory by the oxidation of various organic substances, particularly by distilling starch with binoxide of manganese and sulphuric acid; also by distilling dried oxalic acid, with enough glycerine to cover it, in a water bath, when it is resolved into carbonic acid and *F. A.* With the metals *F. A.* forms a series of soluble salts called *formiates.* *Sp. gr.* of *F. A.* at 32°, 1·2227. *Form.* $HO.C_2HO_3$.

Formica'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *formicatio.*] The creeping sensation upon the skin, resembling the crawling of ants over different parts of the body.

Formic'idæ, *n. pl.* [From Lat. *formica*, an ant.] (*Zoöl.*) The Ant family, comprising hymenopterous insects, which from the very earliest period of the world's history have attracted attention on account of their social and industrious habits, their love of order and subordination, and unremitting industry. They are distinguished from other *Hymenoptera* by their habit of residing underground in numerous societies, and by the existence of *neuters* among them, by which class the labors of the community are chiefly performed. Although so small, their muscular strength is extraordinary, and they will carry loads at least ten times their own weight, displaying meantime considerable activity. They have a triangular head; the antennæ are geniculate; the jaws strong; the ligula, or lower lip, small, rounded, or spoon-like; the thorax compressed at the sides; the abdomen nearly oval, the pedicle which joins it to the thorax forming in some kinds a single and in some a double scale or knot. A community of ants, whatever the species may be, consists of males, which have always four wings; of females, much larger in size than the males, which only possess wings during the pairing-season; and of a sort of barren females, which have been variously termed *neuters*, *workers*, or *nurse-ants*, and which, so far as is known, have never been observed to have wings in any stage of their existence. The nests of ants are differently constructed in the different species: all, however, are very curiously and regularly arranged. "If an ant-hill be examined any time after midsummer up to the close of autumn, there may be seen mixed with the wingless workers a number of both males and females furnished with white glistening wings. These, however, are neither kings nor queens in the state, at least so far as freedom of action is concerned; for they are not allowed to move without a guard of workers to prevent them leaving the boundaries; and if one straggles away unawares, it is for the most part dragged back by the vigilant sentinels, three or four of whom may in such cases be seen hauling along a winged deserter by the wings and limbs. The workers, so far from ever facilitating the exit, much less the departure of the winged ones, more particularly the females, guard them most assiduously in order to prevent it, and are only forced to acquiesce when the winged ones become too numerous to be either guarded or fed. There seems, indeed, to be a uniform disposition in the winged ones to desert their native colony: and as they never return after pairing, it would soon become depopulated in the absence of females. The actual pairing does not seem to take place within the ant-hills; and we have observed scouts posted all around ready to discover and carry back to the colony as many fertile females as they could meet with. Nay, we are quite certain that whole colonies have thus been dispersed; and, when they did not find fertile females near their encampment, they have gone farther and farther, till they found them; and if they had gone very far, never returned, but commenced a number of new establishments, according to their convenience. It is probable that, soon after pairing, the males die, as do the males of bees and other insects; for, as the workers never bring any of them back nor take any notice of them after leaving the ant-hill, they must perish, being entirely defenceless, and destitute both of a sting and of mandibles to provide for their sustenance. It was supposed by the ancients that all ants at a certain age acquired wings, but it was reserved for the younger Huber, in particular, by means of his artificial formicaries, to trace the development of the wings in the female, from the first commencement till he saw them stripped off and laid aside like cast clothes." (*Broderip*). The eggs of ants are so small as to be scarcely visible to the naked eye. Contrary to what takes place in most insects, the eggs when laid are not glued to any fixed place, but are dropped at random by the mother in her progress through the nest, and carefully collected by the workers, several of whom sedulously attend her during her period of laying. The collected eggs are taken to the various apartments of the nest adapted for the purpose, and there left for hatching. Heat being indispensable, the eggs are placed carefully during the day near the surface of the ant-hill, but so sheltered from the direct influence of the sun, as to prevent the too rapid evaporation of their moisture.



Fig. 1047. — ANT.
(Magnified; with end of claw more highly magnified.)

As night approaches, the experienced insects to whom the care of the precious ova is intrusted, remove the eggs to warmer quarters, to prevent the escape of the heat they naturally possess. Nor does the care of these tender nurses cease when the little ants come into life. At night they are carefully stowed away in the innermost chambers of the nest, every aperture being closed to prevent the ingress of cold air. But as soon as the rays of the morning sun fall upon the surface of the nest, the workers busily commence carrying their infants to the upper chambers, where, close under the roof, they may enjoy the genial warmth. During their grubhood, the little creatures are fed by the nurses, or by the mother herself, by a liquid disgorged from the stomach. When the grubs are full-grown, they spin cocoons of a membranous texture, and of a brownish-white color, in appearance not unlike barleycorns, for which, indeed, they were mistaken by early observers. Hence, doubtless, arose the belief that the insect laid up a store of grain in the summer season, to serve for its support in the winter. Says the Rev. J. G. Wood: "Ants do not, as has been frequently said, lay up stores of corn for the winter, for they are in a state of torpidity during the winter months, and require no food. Moreover, an ant would find as much difficulty in eating and digesting a grain of corn as we should in devouring a truss of straw." Colonel Sykes, however, observed an ant in India, that laid up a large store of millet-seed; and it is possible that other species may have the same habit. The vegetable substance which ants appear chiefly to use as food, is sugar, and to this, wherever it is to be found, they seem to be guided by a very acute sense of smell. *Honey-dew*, the saccharine excrescence of the *aphides*, is a favorite food of many species. Not only do the ants climb plants on which *aphides* are to be found, but should they find the creature and not his saccharine produce, they will, with their antennæ, pat the aphis on either side of the abdomen until the desired drop is yielded, and then pass on to another. Linnæus quaintly styles the aphis the ant's *milch-cow*. It is even related that the ant seems to regard the aphis as his particular property, and is prepared to do battle to the death with any other ant that seeks to dispute its title; and that the *Aphis radicina*, which derives its food from the roots of grass and other plants, is not uncommonly taken into custody by the Yellow ant (*Formica flava*), and maintained in its nest, as a farmer might procure a herd of cows and house them in his sheds. That these stories are beyond dispute is not insisted, still, when the wonderful instinct of the ant is considered, it is too much to reject them as altogether incredible. Indeed, it should be sufficient to find Huber among those who mention this farmer-like habit of the ant, to entitle the statement to serious consideration. The habitations of ants are very curiously constructed, and display great ingenuity. Houses built by the common Wood-ant (*Formica rufa*) are sometimes as large as a small hay-cock. They are generally found in the vicinity of some large tree on the bank of a stream; such a site affording them both food and the moisture requisite for building purposes. The ant-hill is of a conical shape, and composed of leaves, scraps of wood, earth, &c. At the commencement the nest is simply an excavation made in the earth; a number of the laborers wander about in quest of materials suitable for the superstructure; others carry out particles of earth from the interior, which are replaced by the bits of wood and leaves other laborers bring in, and which the builders properly arrange. Care is taken that space is left for the galleries that lead to the interior, while the dome contains a number of

spacious apartments communicating with each other by means of galleries similarly constructed. Ants are very pugnacious, and many dreadful battles take place among them. Party meets party, and after the fray may be found limbless trunks, and trunkless heads, and combatants fast locked in each other's embrace, and quite dead. More astounding than all, however, (if true,) is the fact that some species of ants go on regular forays to carry off the eggs and grubs of other species, which they carry into captivity, and rear as bond-ants and slaves for the rest of their lives. The best known of



Fig. 1048.—ANT-HILL.
(Nest of the White Ants, or *Termites*.)

these marauders are the Sanguinary ant, *F. sanguinea*, and the Amazon ant, *F. rufescens*.—The *White Ants*, or *Termites*, of which Dr. Livingstone has narrated such wonderful stories, and the builders of those stupendous edifices known as ant-hills (Fig. 1048), must not be confounded with the True ants, or *formicidæ*. They belong to the sub-order *Neuroptera*, and will be examined under their family name TERMITIDÆ.

Formiche, (*for-mēēsh'*,) the name of two small islands in the Mediterranean, 5 m. S.W. of Trapani, on the W. coast of Sicily.—A group in the Mediterranean, off the S.E. point of Elba.—Another group in the Mediterranean, comprising Monte Cristo, Giglio, &c.

Formidabil'ity, *n.* The quality of exciting fear or apprehension.

For'midable, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *formidabilis*, from *formidare*, to fear—*formido*, fear, dread.] Exciting fear or apprehension; impressing dread; adapted to excite fear and deter from approach, encounter, or undertaking; dreadful; fearful; frightful.

For'midableness, *n.* The quality of exciting terror or dread.—The thing causing dread or apprehension.

For'midably, *adv.* In a manner to excite fear.

Formi'ga, a town of Brazil, in the province of Minas-Geraes, on a small stream of the same name, abt. 140 m. E. of Villa Rica; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Formi'gas, a town of Brazil, in the province of Minas-Geraes, abt. 100 m. W.N.W. of Minas-Novas; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Formigny, (*for-mēn'ye*,) a small village of France, 12 m. from Bayeux. Here, in 1450, a battle was fought between the French and English, who were defeated and obliged to evacuate Normandy.

Form'less, *a.* Without determinate form; shapeless; wanting regularity of shape.

Form'lessness, *n.* The condition of being without determinate form.

Formo'sa, (Chin. *Tae-wan*, or "Terrace Bay,") an island in the Chinese Sea, belonging partly to China, bet. Lat. 22° and 25° 30′ N., and Lon. 120° 30′ and 122° E., abt. 80 m. from the Chinese coast, from which it is separated by the Channel of Foh-kien (sometimes called Strait of Formosa), and 170 m. N. of Luzon, the chief of the Philippine Islands; length, N. to S., abt. 250 m.; breadth, in its centre, abt. 80 m.; the area is estimated at 14,000 sq. m. *Desc.* A chain of mountains runs through the island in its entire length, forming, in general, the barrier between the Chinese on the W., and the independent natives of the unexplored country on the E. side. On many of its peaks snow remains during the most part of the summer; and Humboldt has supposed that a portion of it reaches an absolute elevation of 12,000 feet. It exhibits distinct evidence of former volcanic action, and sulphur, naphtha, and other volcanic products are abundant. Some parts of the coast present bold headlands; but all the W. shore is flat, and surrounded with rocks and shoals. Its harbors, which were formerly good, have now become nearly useless, owing to the encroachments of the land upon the sea. Ke-lung, at its N. extremity, is the only good port. *Soil*, highly fertile and productive, so much so indeed that this island has long been familiarly known as the granary of the Chinese maritime provinces. All the large plain of the S. resembles a vast cultivated garden. *Prod.* Rice, sugar, camphor, tobacco, wheat, maize, millet, truffles, vegetables, and the choicest of Asiatic and European fruits; pepper, aloes, green tea, cotton, hemp, and silk are also important articles of cultivation. *Zoöl.* The leopard, tiger, wolf, &c., are found in the more impenetrable tracts of the interior; the domestic breeds of animals, game, &c., are abundant. *Min.* Gold is believed to impregnate the soil in the E. part of the island; but the chief mineral deposits are salt and sulphur. *Manuf.* Silks, woollens, &c. The trade is mostly in the hands of Chinese and British merchants, who also own all the shipping. The principal article of import is opium. *Inhab.* The natives bear no resemblance to the Chinese; but they have an apparent alliance with the Malay or Polynesian race. The Chinese are gradually absorbing this island and reducing it to partial civilization. *Chief town.* Tae-wan (Chinese), the capital, garrisoned by abt. 10,000 men. *Hist.* The Japanese, Spanish, Portuguese, and Dutch have been successively masters of this island. The latter were in 1662 expelled by the Chinese. *Estim. pop.* Between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000.

Formo'sa, one of the Bissagos islands, W. Africa; Lat. 11° 30′ N., Lon. 16° 10′ W.

Formo'sa, in *Missouri*, a village of Cole co., on the Missouri River, abt. 10. m. below Jefferson city.

Formo'sa, (Rio,) in Africa. See BENIN, (RIVER OF.)

Formo'sus, bishop of Porto, in Italy, succeeded Pope Stephen V. in 891. He condemned Photius, excommunicated the Emperor Lambert, duke of Spoleto, and nominated in his place Arnoul, king of Germania. D. 896.—The fiery Stephen VI., his successor, had his body disinterred, in order to put him on his trial. He was restored to his grave in 898, under John IX.

For'mula, *n.*; *pl.* FORMULÆ, or FORMULAS. [Lat. dim. of *forma*, a form or shape; Fr. *formule*.] A prescribed form; a rule; a model.

(*Eccl.*) A written confession of faith.

(*Algeb.*) The expression of a quantity in algebraical symbols. Thus,

$$\sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

is the formula for the area of a triangle whose sides are *a*, *b*, and *c*, and semi-perimeter *s*. Every formula may be regarded as an abbreviated rule for the solution of a problem, or as an abbreviated enunciation of a theorem.

(*Chem.*) An expression of the composition of a substance by means of symbols. The formula of bodies may be either *empirical* or *rational*. An empirical formula is one giving the elements contained in a body, without reference to their arrangement. For instance, the empirical formula of crystallized sulphate of copper would be CuO_9SH_5; but the rational formula, showing its composition, would be $CuO.SO_3.5aq$. Formulæ are the most convenient way of expressing the decompositions taking place when certain substances are mixed, a few lines of symbols serving for pages of explanation.

(*Med.*) The manner or style in which any article is prepared. A prescription is a formula. The term, however, is chiefly confined to the preparations in the Pharmacopœia.

Formularis'tic, *a.* Pertaining to the act of putting into prescribed form.

Formulariza'tion, *n.* The act of arranging and setting forth in a prescribed form.

For'mularize, *v. a.* To put in the shape of a formula.

For'mulary, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *formularius*, a legal practitioner to draw out writs by form, from Lat. *formula*.] A prescribed form; a formula.—A book containing stated and prescribed forms, as of oaths, declarations, prayers, and the like; a book of precedents.

—*a.* Stated; prescribed; ritual.

For'mulate, *v. a.* To express by a formula; to put in a definite form of statement.

For'mulize, *v. a.* Same as FORMULATE, *q. v.*

For'myle, *n.* (*Chem.*) The basic hydrocarbon of formic acid. *Form.* C_2H.

For'nax, *n.* [Lat., a small furnace.] (*Astron.*) A constellation of the southern hemisphere, named by Lacaille, and situated in close proximity to Cetus, or the Sea-Monster. It is one of the recognized constellations, but contains no stars of the first or second magnitude.

For'nicate, For'nicated, *a.* [Lat. *fornicatus*, from *fornix*, an arch or vault.] Vaulted; arched.

(*Bot.*) Arching over; overarched.—*Gray.*

For'nicate, *v. a.* [Lat. *fornicari*, from *fornix*, a vault, a brothel.] To have unlawful sexual intercourse with an unmarried woman.

Fornica'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *fornicatio*—*fornix*, an arch, a vault, also a brothel, from their anciently being in subterranean vaults.] (*Arch.*) The formation of an arch or vault.

—The unlawful conversation of a married man with an unmarried woman.

(*Script.*) Adultery; incest; idolatry.

For'nicator, *n.* [Fr. *fornicateur*; L. Lat. *fornicator*.] An unmarried person, male or female, who has criminal intercourse with the other sex; also, a married man who has sexual commerce with an unmarried woman.—A lewd person; an idolater.

For'nicatress, *n.* [Fr. *fornicatrice*; Lat. *fornicatrix*.] An unmarried female who has unlawful intercourse with the other sex.

For'ray, *n.* Same as FORAY, *q. v.*

For'res, a parliamentary borough and market-town of Scotland, co. Moray, 3 m. E. of the River Findhorn, and 11 W. of Elgin. The town is about a mile in length. *Pop.* 4,104.

Forrest, EDWIN. See SUPPLEMENT.

Forsake', *v. a.* (*imp.* FORSOOK; *pp.* FORSAKEN.) [A.S. *forsaecan*—*for*, and *secan*, to seek, to approach. Cf. Ger. *versugen*, to renounce.] To quit; to leave entirely; to desert; to abandon; to depart from; to renounce; to reject; to leave; to withdraw from; to fail; as, to *forsake* one's religion, country, friends, &c.

Forsak'en, *p. a.* Deserted; left; abandoned; forlorn; destitute.

Forsak'enness, *n.* State of being forsaken, left, or abandoned.

Forsak'er, *n.* One who forsakes, quits, or abandons.

Forsak'ing, *n.* Act of desertion; dereliction.

Forsooth', *adv.* [A.S. *for*, and *soth*, sooth, truth.] In very truth: in fact; certainly; very well. (Chiefly used in contempt or irony; but once a word of honor in addressing women.)

Fors'ter, JOHANN REINHOLD, a German traveller and naturalist, B. in Dirschau, Prussia, 1729. In 1753 he became pastor at Nassenhuben, near Danzig: but he seems to have devoted most of his time to the study of mathematics, natural philosophy, natural history, and geography. In 1765 he accepted an offer made to him by the Russian government, to inspect and report upon the new colonies founded on the banks of the Volga; but his irritable temper soon involved him in difficulties with the Russian government; and in the following year he repaired to England, where he became teacher of natural history, and of the French and German languages. In 1772 he received the offer of naturalist to Captain Cook's second expedition to the South Seas. In the course of the voyage, his temper seems to have frequently brought him into unpleasant collision with the other officers. In 1776, in association with his son, he published a work (in Latin) on the botany of the expedition: and in 1778 his *Observations faites dans un Voyage autour du Monde sur la Géographie Physique, l'Histoire Naturelle, et la Philosophie Morale* appeared. In the latter year, he returned to Germany, and was soon afterwards made Professor of Natural History and Mineralogy at Halle, where he D., 1798. In addition to the works mentioned, he published *De Bysso Antiquorum*, 1775; *Zoölogia Indica*, 1781; *Geschichte der Entdeckungen und Schifffahrten im Norden*, 1784, (translated into English and French,) &c.

Forster, JOHANN GEORG ADAM, commonly known as GEORG *F.*, son of the above, a German traveller and naturalist, B. at Nassenhuben, near Danzig, 1754. When only 17 years of age, he accompanied his father in Captain Cook's second voyage; and shortly after his return, he published, with the assistance of his father, an account of the expedition. His book was well received by the public, and was translated into French, German, Swedish, and other languages. Humboldt speaks of this work and of its author, "my celebrated teacher and friend, George Forster," in the highest terms in the *Cosmos*, (see vol. ii. p. 437, Bohn's ed.) *F.* having returned to the continent, was made Professor of Natural History at Cassel, and afterwards at Wilna. Having there no access to books, in 1788 he gladly accepted the office of librarian to the Elector of Mayence. After Mayence was taken by the French in 1792, *F.*, who had become an ardent republican, was sent as a deputy to Paris, to request the incorporation of Mayence with the French republic. While he was in Paris on this mission, the Prussians retook Mayence, and *F.* lost all his property, including his books and manuscripts. D. 1794. Besides numerous translations, and the account of Captain Cook's voyage, his most important works are. *Kleine Schriften, ein Beitrag zur Länder- und Völkerkunde; Naturgeschichte und Philosophie des Lebens* (6 vols., Berlin, 1789–1797); and *Ansichten vom Niederrhein, von Brabant, Flandern, Holland, England, und Frankreich* (3 vols., Berlin, 1791–1794). His widow, the daughter of Heine, but perhaps more widely known as Therese Huber, published a collection of his Letters, in 2 vols., in 1828-1829; and a complete edition of his works, in 9 vols., was published by his daughter and Gervinus, in 1843.

For'sterite, *n.* (*Min.*) A silicate of magnesia found at Vesuvius, in orthorhombic crystals of a vitreous lustre, and white, whitish, or greenish color. *Sp. gr.* 3·21–3·33. *Comp.* Silica 42·86, magnesia 57·14.

Forswear, (*for-zware'*,) *v. a.* (*imp.* FORSWORE; *pp.* FORSWORN.) [A.S. *forswerian*, from *for*, and *swerian*, to swear; Ger. *verschwören*.] To reject or renounce upon oath; to abjure; to deny upon oath.—To swear falsely; to perjure one's self. (With reciprocal pronoun.)

"Thou shalt not *forswear thyself*."—*Matt.* v. 33.

—*v. n.* To swear falsely; to commit perjury.

Forswear'er, *n.* One who rejects on oath; one who is perjured; one who swears a false oath.

Forswore', *imp.* of FORSWEAR, *q. v.*

Forsworn', *pp.* of FORSWEAR. Renounced on oath; perjured.

Forsworn'ness, *n.* State of being forsworn.

Forsyth', in *Georgia*, a N. central co.; *area*, abt. 250 sq. m. *Rivers.* Chattahoochee and Etowah rivers, and Vickery's and Sittingdown creeks. *Surface*, varied; *soil*, generally fertile. *Min.* Gold has been found in considerable quantity in the vicinity of Sawney's Mountain. Silver and copper also abound, and diamonds, as well as other precious stones, have been found. *Cap.* Cumming. *Pop.* abt. 9,000.

—A post-village, cap. of Monroe co., abt. 25 m. N.W. of Macon; *pop.* abt. 600.

Forsyth', in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Taney co., on White River, abt. 150 m. S.S.W. of Jefferson City.

Forsyth', in *N. Carolina*, a N.W. central co., area abt. 250 sq. m. *Rivers.* Yadkin River and Muddy Creek. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Windsten. *Pop.* abt. 14,000.

Forsyth', in *Wisconsin*, a township of Green Lake co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Forsythe', in *Illinois*, a post-village of Macon co., abt. 6 m. N. of Decatur.

Fort, *n.* [Fr. *fort*; It. *forte*; Lat. *fortis*, strong.] (*Mil.*) In the general sense of the word, a small inclosed work, usually erected near an important fortress or fortified town, to command any of the approaches to it. Forts

are also frequently erected on the sea-coast, for the defence of certain positions, and are garrisoned by a small body of troops. Although they do not inclose a space of any great extent, yet they are strongly constructed, and, being placed in commanding situations, often form an important line of defence. They are generally quadrilateral, with bastions or demi-bastions at the angles; but it depends mainly on the position they occupy, whether they are triangular, square, polygonal, or in the form of a crown-work or star. They consist for the most part of a rampart, surrounded with a ditch and glacis; but in some cases an out-work is constructed for the defence of any side on which it may be more easily assailed. Paris is completely girdled with a chain of carefully planned forts, mostly pentagonal, in the shape of the enceinte, and situated at distances varying from a mile to 2½ miles from the inner line of bastions that encircle the city. Cherbourg may also be cited as an example in which a town is effectively protected from attack by sea or land by a chain of detached forts and redoubts, which is doubled on the south-west side of the town. — In N. America, generally, the name is also applied to a trading-post in the wilderness with reference to the indispensable defences, however slight, against the surrounding savages. It has thus been employed to designate merely a palisaded log-hut, — first oasis of civilization in the desert, — and such is generally the origin of the numerous places to which the name *Fort* is prefixed.

Fort Abererom'bie, in *Dakota Territory*, a post-village and military station of Sheyenne co., on the Red River of the North.

Fort Ad'ams, in *Massachusetts*. See NEWPORT.

Fort Ad'ams, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Wilkinson co., on the Mississippi River, abt. 40 m. S. of Natchez.

Fort Ad'ams, in *Texas*, near San Antonio, in Bexar co. On the 6th of March, 1836, a small garrison of Texans resisted a body of Mexicans ten times their number, and perished to a man, whence it is called the *Thermopylæ of Texas*.

Fortaleza, (*for-ta-la'za,*) a city of Brazil, cap. of the prov. of Ceara, at the mouth of the river Ceara; Lat. 3° 42′ S., Lon. 38° 30′ W. *Pop.* abt. 3,000. It was formerly called CEARA, or VILLA DO FORTE.

Fort Am'sterdam, in *New York*, on the S. point of Manhattan Island. It was built in 1626, and while under British control was called FORT JAMES.

Fort An'cient, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Warren co.

Fort An'derson, in *N. Carolina*, one of the defences of the mouth of Cape Fear River; surrendered to the Union forces, Feb. 20, 1865.

Fort Anne, (*ann,*) in *New York*, a post-village and township of Washington co., about 67 m. N. by E. of Albany; *pop.* of township in 1870, 3,330.

Fort Ar'nold, in *New York*, one of the redoubts of West Point during the War of Independence.

Fort At'kinson, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Winnishiek co., abt. 110 m. N. by W. of Iowa City.

Fort At'kinson, or FORT SUMNER, in *Kansas*, once a military post on the Arkansas River, where it is crossed by the Santa Fe Road. It is memorable as the spot where, July, 1863, was concluded between the U. S. government and the Indian tribes of the Arkansas River, the treaty known as the *Laramie Treaty*.

Fort At'kinson, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Jefferson co., on Rock River, abt. 20 m. N.E. of Janesville.

Fort Augus'ta, in *Georgia*, an anc. fort of Richmond co., on or near the present site of the city of Augusta.

Fort Augusta, in *Pennsylvania*, a revolutionary fort of Northumberland co., upon the site of which Sunbury is built.

Fort Augus'tus, a fortress of Scotland, co. Inverness, the centre of the three forts erected along the great glen of Scotland, at the W. extremity of Loch ness, near the Caledonian Canal, 31 m. S.W. of Inverness, and 30 N.E. of Fort William.

Fort Bain'bridge, in *Alabama*, a village of Russel co.

Fort Ball, in *New York*, an ancient fort of Oneida co., near Rome.

Fort Bar'rington, or FORT BARRINGTON FERRY, in *Georgia*, a village of McIntosh co., on the Altamaha River, abt. 12 m. N.W. of Darien.

Fort Bar'tow, in *N. Carolina*, a fortification of Roanoke Island, taken by the Union forces, Feb., 1862.

Fort Bay'ard, in *New Mexico*, a P. O. of Doña Aña co.

Fort Beau'regard, in *S. Carolina*, one of the defences of Port Royal harbor, taken by the Union forces Nov. 7, 1861.

Fort Bend, in *Texas*, a S.E. co.; *area*, abt. 850 sq. m. *Rivers.* Brazos and Bernard rivers. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, in some parts fertile. *Cap.* Richmond. *Pop.* abt. 8,000.

Fort Ben'ton, in *Montana Territory*, a post-village and military station, cap. of Choutcau co., on the Missouri River; Lat. 47° 50′ N., Lon. 110° 30′ W.

Fort Beversede, (*ba'ver-sa-deh.*) in *Pennsylvania*, built, near the mouth of the Schuylkill River, by the Dutch in 1648.

Fort Bid'well, in *California*, a P. O. of Siskiyon co.

Fort Blaek'imore, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Scott co.

Fort Blount, in *Tennessee*, a P. O. of Jackson co.

Fort Boisé, in *Idaho*, a fort formerly belonging to the Hudson Bay Co., but now in the possession of the U. S., situated on Lewis Fork, or Snake River, a few m. below the junction of the Big Wood River.

Fort Boone, in *Kentucky*, an ancient fort, now the site of Boonesville.

Fort Braneh, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Gibson co.

Fort Bridg'er, in *Utah*, a fort, post-village, and cap. of Green River co., on the great overland route, abt. 126 m. E.N.E. of Salt Lake City.

Fort Brook, in *Florida*, at the head of Tampa Bay.

Fort Brown, in *Texas*. See BROWNSVILLE.

Fort Byrd, in *Pennsylvania*, an ancient fort on the Monongahela River, at the mouth of Red Stone creek, in Fayette co.

Fort Calhoun', in *Nebraska*, a post-village of Washington co., on the Missouri River, abt. 16 m. N. by W. of Omaha; *pop.* abt. 600.

Fort Cas'simer, in *Delaware*, near the present site of Newcastle, in Newcastle co., on the Delaware; built by the Dutch abt. 1650.

Fort Cas'well, in *N. Carolina*, one of the defences of the harbor of Smithfield.

Fort Charles, in *Virginia*, an ancient fort, built in 1645, near the present site of Richmond.

Fort Chippeway'an, and **Fort Wedderburn,** two forts of British N. America, at the W. extremity of Lake Athabasca.

Fort Christia'na, in *Delaware*, built by the Swedes in 1638, near the present site of Wilmington.

Fort Church'ill, in *Nevada*, a post-settlement and military depot of Churchill co., on Carson River, about 38 m. N.E. of Carson City.

Fort Clark, in *Dakota Territory*, on the Missouri River, a few m. below the confluence of Knife River.

Fort Clark, in *Iowa*, on Lizard River, in Humboldt co., about 160 m. W.N.W. of Iowa City.

Fort Clark, in *Texas*, a post-office of Kinney co.

Fort Clarke, in *N. Carolina*. See HATTERAS.

Fort Clinch, in *Georgia*, a fortification on Amelia Island, abandoned by the Confederates, Feb., 1862.

Fort Clin'ton, in *New York*, one of the defences of West Point during the War of Independence.

Fort Clyde, in *New York*, an ancient fort of Montgomery co., near Fort Plain.

Fort Col'lins, in *Colorado*, a post-office of Larimer co.

Fort Colum'bus, in *New York*, on Governor's Island. See NEW YORK.

Fort Col'ville, in *Washington Territory*, a post-village and military station, cap. of Stevens co., on the S.E. bank of the Columbia River, near Pinckney City.

Fort Con'fidence, a fort of British N. America, at the N. extremity of Great Bear Lake.

Fort Constitu'tion, in *New Hampshire*. See PORTSMOUTH.

Fort Cornwal'lis, in *Georgia*, built by the British near Augusta.

Fort Cov'ington, or FRENCH'S MILLS, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Franklin co.; *pop.* of township about 3,500.

Fort Cov'ington Centre, in *New York*, a post-office of Franklin co.

Fort Craig, in *New Mexico*, a P. O. of Socorro co.

Fort Crit'tenden, in *Utah Territory*, on the overland stage route, about 40 m. S. of Salt Lake.

Fort Cro'ghan, in *Iowa*, on the Missouri River, N. of Council Bluffs.

Fort Crook, in *California*, a military post of Shasta co., about 145 m. N. of Marysville.

Fort Crown Point, in *New York*. See CROWN POINT.

Fort Cum'berland, in *Maryland*, built by Gen. Braddock in 1750, on the present site of Cumberland.

Fort Cum'mings, in *N. Mexico*, a P.O. of Doña Aña co.

Fort Dade, in *Florida*, a post-village of Hernando co., on the Withlacoochee River, about 170 m. S.E of Tallahassee. It was in this vicinity, in December, 1835, that Major Dade, with 112 of his comrades, were overcome by a large body of Indians, and all but one man killed.

Fort Dalles, in *Oregon*, on the Columbia River, near Dalles City, in Wasco co.

Fort Dar'ling, in *Virginia*, on the James River, abt. 7 m. below Richmond. Built during the Civil War.

Fort Da'vis, in *Texas*, a post-office of Presidio co.

Fort Day'ton, in *New York*. See FORT HERKIMER.

Fort Deca'tur, in *Alabama*, a village of Macon co., about 30 m. E.N.E. of Montgomery.

Fort Defi'ance, in *New Mexico*, near the borders of Texas, about 160 m. W. by N. of Santa Fé.

Fort Del'aware, a strong fort, built on a small island in Delaware River, near Delaware City, U. States.

Fort Depos'it, in *Alabama*, a P. O. of Lowndes co.

Fort Des Moines, or DES MOINES, (*de-moin',*) in *Iowa*, a post-town, cap. of the State, at the junction of the Des Moines and Racoon rivers, about 175 m. W. of Davenport. Since the establishment of the State government here in 1855, the town has made considerable progress, both in the number of inhabitants and general improvements. Timber is abundant, and rich mines of coal are said to be in the vicinity. Trade is increasing rapidly, as well by railroad as by water. *Pop.* 12,379, more than doubling itself every 5 years in the last 15 years.

Fort Dick'inson, in *Pennsylvania*, an old fort near Wilkesbarre.

Fort Dodge, in *Iowa*, a post-village, cap. of Webster co., on the Des Moines River, about 180 m. W. of Dubuque; *pop.* about 1,500.

Fort Dodge, in *Kansas*, a P. O. and military depot on the Arkansas River, about 30 m. below Fort Atkinson.

Fort Don'elson, in *Tennessee*, erected by the Confederates during the civil war, on the Cumberland River, about 1 m. below Dover. Surrendered to Gen. Grant and Com. Foote, Feb., 1862.

Fort Dun'eau, in *Texas*, a village and military station of Kinney co., on the Rio Grande at Eagle Pass, about 250 m. W.S.W. of Austin.

Fort Du Quesne, in *Pennsylvania*. See PITTSBURGH.

Fort Dur'kee, in *Pennsylvania*, built in 1769, near Wilkesbarre.

Forte, (*for'ty,*) *adv.* [It., from Lat. *fortis*, strong.] (*Mus.*) A direction to the performer to execute loudly the part to which the word is affixed. It is indicated by the single letter F. If two Fs are thus used, the part is to be played or performed *fortissimo*, very loud.

Forte, (*fōrt,*) *n.* [Fr. *fort;* Lat. *fortis*, strong.] The strong point; a peculiar talent or faculty; that art or department in which any one excels.

Forteau' Bay, an inlet of the Straits of Belleisle, on the S.E. coast of Labrador.

Fort'ed, *a.* Furnished with, or guarded by, forts.

Fort Ed'ward, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Washington co., on the Hudson River, about 23 m. from Whitehall. It contains the ruins of Fort Edward, built in 1755. *Pop.* of township about 8,000. It is the seat of the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute.

Fort El'sinburg, in *New Jersey*, built by the Swedes in 1643, near the present site of Salem.

Fort En'terprise, a fort of British N. America, abt. 150 m. N of the Great Slave Lake.

Fort E'rie. See ERIE, (FORT.)

For'tescue, SIR JOHN, an English judge and writer on the law, was a son of Sir Henry Fortescue, lord chief-justice of Ireland, and was b. in Devonshire, 1395. He studied at Lincoln's Inn, was called to the bar, and in 1442 was made chief-justice of the court of King's Bench. He was a principal counsellor at the court of Henry VI., and for his devotion to that monarch he was attainted by the parliament under Edward IV.; and in 1463 he fled, with Queen Margaret and her suite, to Flanders, where he remained in exile several years; during which time he wrote his well-known work, *De Laudibus Legum Angliæ*. Returning to England, to join in the struggle for the restoration of the house of Lancaster, he was taken at the battle of Tewkesbury; but obtained his pardon from Edward, and was allowed to retire to his seat in Gloucestershire. D. 1485.

Forteventura, or FUERTAVENTURA, (*foo'air-te-vain-too're,*) one of the Canary Islands, in the E part of the archipelago; *area*, 758 sq. m. *Desc.* Hilly, deficient in water, but possessing tracts of great fertility. Lat. 28° 42′ N., Lon. 14° 1′ W.

Fort Fair'field, in *Maine*, a post-village of Aroostook co., on the Aroostook River, about 150 m. N.E by N. of Bangor.

Fort Fill'more, in *New Mexico*, a military depot on the Rio Grande, below Doña Aña.

Fort Fish'er, in *N. Carolina*, erected by the Confederates during the Civil War, on the E. side of Cape Fear River, about 20 m. S. of Wilmington. It was attacked, Dec. 15, 1864, by the Union iron-clads under Admiral Porter, who was compelled by the weather to defer active measures till Dec. 23d. The gunboat *Louisiana*, laden with 250 tons of powder, was then towed close under the walls, and exploded, 1.45 A. M., Dec. 24, without weakening the defences. The bombardment, which commenced the same day, was abandoned Dec. 25, when a reconnoitring party under Gen. Weitzel pronounced the works too strong for an assault. Land reinforcements under Gen Terry having arrived, a second bombardment commenced, Jan. 13, 1865, and the fort was invested in the rear by the land-forces. A combined attack, made Jan. 15, resulted in the capture of the fort, with 1,971 prisoners.

Fort Frank'lin, a fort of British N. America, on the S.W. arm of Great Bear Lake.

Fort Frank'lin, in *New York*, a revolutionary stockade at Lloyd's Neck, on Long Island.

Fort Fron'tenac. See KINGSTON, Canada.

Fort Gage, in *New York*, an ancient fort, a short distance S. of Fort George.

Fort Gaines, in *Alabama*. See MOBILE.

Fort Gaines, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Clay co., on the Chattahoochee River, abt. 175 S.W. of Milledgeville.

Fort Gaines, or FORT RIPLEY, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Morrison co., on the Mississippi River, abt. 122 m. N. of St. Paul.

Fort Gar'land, in *Colorado*, a post-vill. and military station of Costilla co., abt. 100 m. S. by W. of Pike's Peak.

Fort Gar'ry, a fort of British N. America, at the junction of the Assiniboine and Red rivers, about 40 m. S. of Lake Winnipeg.

Fort Gas'ton, in *California*, a military dépôt of Klamath co., on the Trinity River, about 25 m. S. by W. of Orleans Bar.

Fort Gay, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Wayne co.

Fort George, a fortress of Scotland, co. Inverness, on a low, sandy peninsula jutting into the Moray Frith, which it commands. It is esteemed the most complete fortification in Britain, has barracks for 3,000 men, is mounted with 80 guns, was built in 1747 as one of the chain of 3 fortresses to overawe the Highlands, and has a governor and garrison.

Fort George, in *New York*, an ancient fort, now in ruins, at the S.E. extremity of Lake George.

Fort George, in *Oregon*, a fort of Astoria, in Clatsop co., at the mouth of the Columbia River.

Fort Gib'son, or CANTONMENT GIBSON, in *Indian Territory*, a post-village and military dépôt on the Neosho River, near its confluence with the Arkansas River. Lat. about 35° 45′ N., Lon. 95° 30′ W.

Fort Good Hope, in *Connecticut*, established by the Dutch in 1623, near the present site of Hartford.

Fort Got'tenburg, in *Pennsylvania*, built by the Swedes on Tinicum Island in 1642.

Fort Gow'er, in *Ohio*, a revolutionary fortress, on the Ohio River, at the mouth of the Great Hockhocking.

Fort Gran'by, in *S. Carolina*, a revolutionary fort near Columbia.

Fort Gratiot, (*gra'she-ot,*) in *Michigan*, a village and military depôt of St. Clair co., at the head of St. Clair River, about 55 m. N E. of Detroit.

Fort Grierson, (*greer'son,*) in *Georgia*, a revolutionary fort at Augusta.

Fort Gris'wold, in *Connecticut*, a Revolutionary fort near New London.

Forth, *adv.* [A. S. *fordh*, thence, further; Ger. *fort*, forth, away, onward.] Out from; forward; forward in place or order; onward in time; as, from that day *forth*, and so *forth*. — Out into public view or character.

"But when your troubled country called you *forth*."—*Waller.*

—Beyond the boundary of a place; abroad.

"They will privily relieve their friends that are *forth*."—*Spenser.*

Forth, a river of Scotland, rising on the E. side of Ben Lomond in Stirlingshire. After a sinuous course E., past Aberfoyle, Stirling, and Alloa, it unites with an arm of the sea called the *Frith of Forth*. Its chief affluents are the Teith, Allan, and Devon. The Frith at its mouth is 35 or 40 m. wide, from Fife Ness on the N., to St. Abb's Head on the S. shore, both washed by the German Ocean. It contains several islands, of which the chief are Inchgarvie, Inchcolm, Inchkeith, the Bass, and the Isle of May; the largest of these is but a few miles in circuit. Light-houses are erected on Inchkeith and on the Isle of May. The *F.* possesses many good harbors, and St. Margaret's Hope, above Queen's Ferry, is one of the safest roadsteads in the island. Length of river, including its "links," 180 m.

Fort Hale, in *Connecticut*, an insulated rock in New Haven harbor, abt. 2 m. S. of New Haven. During the War of Independence it was named *Fort Rock*.

Fort Hall, in *Idaho*, a post-village and military station of Oneida co., on the Lewis or Snake River, abt. 130 m. E.S.E. of Idaho City.

Fort Ham'ilton, in *New York*, a post-village of King's co., on the Narrows, at the W. extremity of Long Island. The fort defends the entrance to New York harbor.

Fort Hamp'ton, in *Alabama*, a P. O. of Limestone co.

Fort Har'dy, in *New York*, a Revolutionary fortress, now in ruins, at the confluence of the Fishkill Creek with the Hudson River, near Saratoga.

Fort Har'ker, in *Kansas*, a P. O. of Ellsworth co.

Fort Hat'teras, in *N. Carolina*. See HATTERAS.

Forthcoming, (*forth-cum'ing,*) *a.* [See COME.] Making appearance; ready to appear; as, the witnesses are *forthcoming*.

Fort Hen'derson, in *Alabama*, a village of Macon co., abt. 50 m. W.N.W. of Montgomery.

Fort Hen'ry, in *Missouri*, a P. O. of Randolph co.

Fort Hen'ry, in *Tennessee*, on the Tennessee River, abt. 8 m. W. of Fort Donelson. It surrendered to Gen. Grant and Com. Foote, Feb. 6, 1862.

Fort Hen'ry, in *Virginia*, an ancient fort erected on the site of the present town of Petersburg, in 1646.

Fort Hen'ry, in *W. Virginia*, founded by Lord Dunmore in 1774 near the site of the present town of Wheeling, and named by him FINCASTLE.

Fort Her'kimer, in *New York*. It was built near the site of the present town of Herkimer during the Old French, or Seven-Years' War, and was known during the Revolution as FORT DAYTON.

Forth'going, *a.* Going forth.

—An utterance; a proceeding from.

Fort Hill, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Lake co., about 45 m. N. N.W. of Chicago.

Forth Moun'tains, a low mountain range of Ireland in Leinster, memorable as the camping-place of about 15,000 of the insurgents previous to their attack upon, and capture of Wexford in 1799.

Fort Hos'kins, in *Oregon*, a military post of Benton co., abt. 15 m. W.N.W. of Corvallis.

Fort How'ard, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Brown co., on the Fox River; *pop.* in 1870, 2,462.

Fort Hun'ter, in *New York*, at the confluence of the Schoharie Creek and Mohawk River. It was the scene of many severe engagements during the French-Indian, and the Revolutionary wars.

—A post-village of Montgomery co., on the site of the above fort, abt. 35 m. W. by N. of Albany.

Forth'with, or FORTHWITH', *adv.* Without delay; immediately; directly.

For'tieth, *a.* [A. S. *feowertigte.*] The fourth tenth; noting the number next after thirty-nine.

—Any one of 40 equal parts into which a unit of any kind may be divided.

For'tifiable, *a.* [O. Fr.] That may, or can be, fortified.

Fortifica'tion, *n.* [Fr., from L. lat. *fortificatio*, from *fortis*, strong, and *facere*, to make.] Act of fortifying. — The art or science of fortifying places to defend them against an enemy. — The works erected to defend a place against attack; a fortified place; a fort; a castle. — Additional strength.

"By way of *fortification* and antidote." — *Hooker.*

(*Mil.*) The art of constructing works of defence and offence for the protection or reduction of any important town or position. Such works are always planned by the military engineer, and carried out under his direction and superintendence. They are commonly divided into two classes, respectively known as *permanent fortifications* and *field-works*. Under the former all works are included that are constructed for the defence of a town, harbor, arsenal, dockyard, &c., being carefully laid out and built with a view to durability and the resistance of an attack, whenever it may be made; while, under the latter, all works are classed that are intended to serve a temporary purpose, such as siege-works and batteries for an attack on a fortress, or lines of intrenchment hastily thrown up for the protection of an army in the field, or to check the advance of an enemy on an important strategical position. These works differ mainly in the manner in which they are built, the ramparts and parapets of permanent works being faced or rivetted with blocks of granite; the terre-plein of the rampart on which the guns are worked, the cheeks of the embrasures, casemates, bomb-proof buildings for magazines, &c., being formed of the same material; while field-works consist of mounds of earth formed of that which is thrown up out of the ditch in front, having the ramparts and embrasures rivetted with sods of turf, fascines, gabions, and sand-bags, the terre-plein for the support of the guns and their carriages being made of pieces of thick timber strongly bolted together. The principal works in each class, and their component parts, are noticed under their respective headings, an account being given in all cases of the peculiar purposes for which they serve and the method adopted in their construction. (See BASTION, CROWN-WORK, CURTAIN, CAPONNIERE, COVERED WAY, DITCH, GLACIS, FLECHE, FORT, LUNETTE, RAVELIN, TENAILLE, TRAVERSE, BRIDGE-HEAD, LINES OF INTRENCHMENT, REDAN, REDOUBT, STAR FORT, TRENCH, &c.) It will, therefore, be only necessary, in the present article, to glance briefly at the history of the rise and progress of the science from the earliest ages to the present time. The existing system of fortification doubtless found its origin in early ages, in the formation of a mound and trench round any small collection of dwellings, for the purpose of affording the inmates and their possessions some protection from the attack of a marauding foe, a gate being made in one part of the rampart for the ingress and egress of those that dwelt within it, with a movable bridge for the passage of the ditch. This method was pursued by the Ganls and Britons in the time of Cæsar; and they added strength to the earthen mound by throwing it up against a stockade of stout stakes or piles, which were driven into the earth in close proximity to each other, and interwoven with boughs and branches of trees. The field-works of the Romans were as effective as the permanent fortifications of the savage tribes of Central and Western Europe, remaining in many parts of Europe to this day, as a testimony to the skill of the Roman soldiers in fortifying even temporary camps, and the great strength of their works. But the field-works of the Gauls and Britons consisted of nothing more than their cars and wagons disposed around the camp, in the form of a circle, and strengthened by an abattis, or barricade, formed of the branches and trunks of trees. At a very early period, stone walls of considerable breadth and great strength took the place of the simple ramparts of earth, for the defensive works thrown up around "fenced cities;" and these were furnished with battlements and machicolations (see MACHICOLATION) for the protection of the archers that manned the walls, and as a means of annoying the besiegers who might attempt to undermine the rampart. The spaces between the battlements, and the battlements themselves, were subsequently modified into the parapet-wall and embrasures, as we now have them, on the introduction of cannon. Examples of early fortifications are to be found in the remains of the Cyclopean walls that once surrounded the old Greek cities of Tiryns and Mycenæ. The Phœnicians are said to have been the first who regularly fortified their cities with stone walls; but, however this may be, it is certain that the cities of Egypt, and the great cities of Assyria — Babylon and Nineveh — were girdled with fortifications of marvellous strength and size, on which several chariots could be driven abreast of each other. Until the

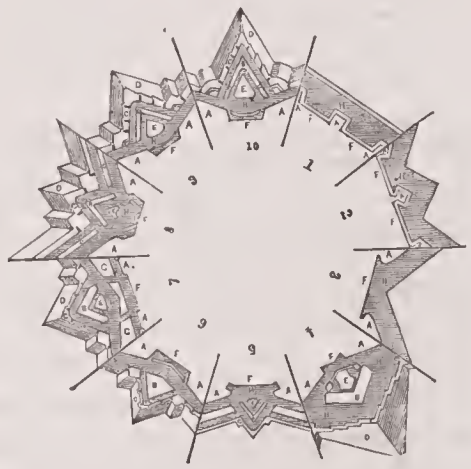


Fig. 1049.

A, Bastion; B, ravelin; C, covered way; D, glacis; E, cavalier; F, curtain; G, counterguard; H, ditch.
1, Castellated, 13th cent.; 2, Castellated, 14th cent.; 3, Early Italian system; 4, Errard's system, 16th cent.; 5, Pagan's system, 17th cent.; 6, Vauban, 1st system, 17th cent.; 7, Vauban, 3d system, 17th cent.; 8, Coborn's system, 17th cent.; 9, Cormontaigne's system, 18th cent.; 10, Modern system.

year 1500, the characteristics of the defensive works of a town (1, Fig. 1049) were nearly the same in all countries: first; they consisted of a lofty and massive polygonal wall of great thickness, with a *fausse-braye*, or bank of earth, thrown up in a sloping form against the exterior, to protect it from the attacks of the battering-ram. Then towers were added, in the form of large square or semi-circular buttresses, projecting from the angles, and also from the face of the wall in various parts, which enabled the defenders to enfilade that portion of the wall which lay between any two of them, and so defend it in a more effectual manner from the attacks of assailants who sought to make a breach at its base with their engines of war. These flanking towers were the origin of the modern bastions. Out works were then constructed beyond the ditch, opposite to the different entrances to the town, for the better protection of the gates, connected with the main works by drawbridges. While this disposition of the wall, and its various parts, may be traced in all the fortifications of ancient cities, and those of towns and castles of the Middle Ages, so it may be seen more fully developed in the curtains, bastions, crown-works, and bridge-heads of the fortifications of modern times. The old method of construction was efficient enough as long as battering-rams, scaling-ladders, and similar engines, formed the chief means of attack, and javelins and arrows the most formidable projectile that could be showered on the assailants by those who manned the walls; and although the introduction of the inextinguishable Greek fire, in the 7th century, was a missile that brought death, terror, and destruction in its train, blazing fiercely even under water, and injuring everything wherever it fell, with the exception of stone walls, yet no modifications of the principles of construction were absolutely necessary, until the invention of cannon, which followed closely on that of gunpowder, in the 14th century, directed the thoughts of the soldier architects of the succeeding cycle to seek means whereby the new weapon might be made as efficient for the protection of the walls, by a proper disposition of the faces of the works with reference to each other, as it was effective in causing breaches in the ramparts, that rapidly crumbled under the crushing shocks of the heavy balls of stone and iron that were hurled point-blank against them. The result was the introduction of small bastions of the present form (2, 3, Fig. 1049), instead of the old flanking towers, projecting from the corners of the work in salient angles, the rampart forming four sides of an irregular pentagon, the fifth, or *gorge*, being left open as a communication between the bastion and the interior of the fortress. But the chief fault of the old flanking towers was equally perceptible in the new bastion; they were still too small, and too far apart, to defend each other in an efficient manner, and the platforms or terre-pleins of the majority were not calculated for the reception of artillery of any size. Toward the end of the 16th century, an attempt to remedy this defect was made by Errard de Bar le Duc, a French engineer, who introduced considerable improvements into the received methods of constructing fortifications (4, Fig. 1049). He made the faces of his bastions much longer, and the curtains connecting them much shorter, than they had hitherto been; but the faces of the bastions terminated at the shoulders in *arillons*, or pieces of the rampart in continuation of the face, which were in the form of an arc, and entered towards the interior of the bastion; and his flanks, which were bereft of their due proportions by the arillons, were disposed at an angle of 80° to the curtain, which would inevitably bring a fire of musketry, directed from the flank at right angles to its face, on the defenders occupying the opposite extremity of the curtain. De Ville, an engineer who flourished abt. 1630, lengthened the flanks, and constructed them at right angles to the curtain; but a still farther advance to the present system was made about fifteen years later by Count de Pagan (5, Fig. 1049), who constructed the faces of his flanks in lines perpendicular to the faces of the collateral bastions produced, which caused them to splay outwards from the curtain in such a direction that a fire directed perpendicularly from the faces along their entire length would enfilade the faces of the collateral bastions, and prevent an attacking party from effecting a lodgment in the ditch. He also constructed double and triple flanks to his bastions, which were parapets parallel to the faces of the outer flanks, rising above one another in tiers toward the interior of the bastion. It remained for Vauban to give a systematic method of constructing regular fortifications, which he effected (6, Fig. 1049) by taking fractional parts of the length of the side of the polygon within which the *enceinte* was formed, and which was bounded by lines drawn to join the salient angles of the bastions (which, indeed, were coincident with the angles of the polygon, as far as their vertices were concerned), to furnish the dimensions of various parts of the work. As this is the foundation on which all other systems are based, which have been introduced since Vauban's time, a detailed account of the method of constructing a regular front of fortification, in accordance with that engineer's first system, will be given elsewhere, with a ground-plan of the same, as has been already said. (See VAUBAN'S FIRST SYSTEM.) His second and third systems arose out of modifications of the first, in adapting it to the remodelling of the works of many old fortified towns. The chief features of these systems (7, Fig. 1049) consist in the bastions being detached from the *enceinte*, with a ditch in the rear, the curtains being continued, and meeting in an angle in the rear of the bastion, which was strengthened by a tower, also in the form of a bastion, the flanks of which defend the ditch. Vauban also improved the construction of the ravelin, and was the first engineer who introduced ricochet firing on attacking a fortress. He also formed traverses in the covered way, to protect the besieged from this kind of firing, and the places of arms at the salient and re-entering angles of the covered way. It will be understood, in the construction of works one in advance of another, that the reliefs of the different ramparts, on their heights one above another, must be sufficient to allow a fire of musketry being kept up from the crest of the parapet of a lower work, while a cannonade is being directed against the enemy on their siege-works from the ramparts of the works above, without injuring the men in the work below. Thus the soles of the embrasures

in the faces of the ravelin should be in a horizontal line, that is, at least four feet above the crest of the glacis and the tenaille should be low enough to allow a musketry fire from the flanks of the bastion and the intervening curtain to pass over the heads of its defenders. The Dutch engineer Cohorn was contemporary with Vauban, and constructed the fortifications of most of the principal towns of Holland and Belgium. His system (8, Fig. 1049) is very similar to those of Vauban, but it is distinguished by the introduction of large arillons, forming casemated batteries at the shoulders of the bastions. He also constructed works of great strength in the interior of the bastions, as well as in front of them, and redoubts in the interior of the ravelins, which protected his curtains. About 1740, Cormontaigne, a Frenchman, introduced a system founded upon Vauban's (9, Fig. 1049), in which he extended the faces of the ravelin in front of the curtain, diminishing the extent of the salient angle formed by them. He also formed retrenchments in his bastions, and made the re-entering places of arms in the covered way large enough to admit of the construction of redoubts, having the main ditch immediately in their rear. These were useful in adding to the means of defending the covered way, and they also protected the openings that appear between the extremities of the tenaille and the flanks of the bastions, on either side of it. Various additions and modifications of these systems have been introduced from time to time, by French, German, and English engineers, since 1750. The modern system (10, Fig. 1049) differs but little from that of Cormontaigne. The re-entering places of arms have circular fronts instead of angular; the angle of the ravelin is fixed at 60°, and all the best points of older systems are associated. It is not improbable that the great improvements lately effected in the construction of guns of heavy calibre will lead to an inquiry into the form of structure and kind of materials best calculated to resist the shock of the heavy weight of metal that the breaching guns of the present day can launch against the walls of a fortress. With regard to the general plan of construction, whatever may be the new theoretical principles for works of defence that may be broached by modern engineers, it seems necessary, when we consider the great superiority of the guns that would now be used in a siege over the heavy ordnance that were brought into position before Sebastopol, as late as 1854–55, that all existing fortifications based on Vauban's system should be strengthened by a judicious combination of exterior works, in order to enable their defenders to prolong their resistance to the utmost, if not with complete success. The elements of fortifying against shipping will be found under MARINE FORTIFICATIONS.

For'tified, *p. a.* Made strong against attacks.

For'tifier, *n.* One who fortifies, or erects works for defence; one who strengthens, supports, or upholds. — That which strengthens.

For'tify, *v. a.* [Fr. *fortifier;* L. Lat. *fortificare,* from *fortis,* strong, and *facere,* to make.] To add to the strength of; to confirm; to invigorate; to strengthen against any attack.—To strengthen and secure by forts, batteries, and other defensive works. — To furnish with strength, or means of resisting force, violence, or assault. —*v. n.* To raise strong places.

> "Thou us empowered, to *fortify* thus far." — *Milton.*

Fort Independence, in *Massachusetts,* on Castle Island, abt. 3 m. below Boston. Previous to and during the Revolution it was called FORT WILLIAM.

Fort Indian, in *Rhode Island,* a noted fortification of the Narragansetts near Kingston.

Fort Inge, in *Texas,* a post-village, cap. of Uvalde co.

Fort Isle Aux Noix, (*eel-o-nwaw,*) a strong British fortress on the Sorel River, near the S. boundary of Lower Canada, originally founded by the French in 1759, and strengthened by Gen. Schuyler in 1775.

Fortis'simo, *adv.* [It. superl. of *forte,* strongly.] (*Mus.*) A distinction to sing or play with the utmost strength or loudness.

Forti'tion, (*for-ti'shon,*) *n.* [Lat. *fortitio, sortitio,* from *fors, sors,* lot or chance.] Selection by lot or chance.

For'titude, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *fortitudo,* from *fortis,* strong.] Endurance; resoluteness; that strength or firmness of mind which enables a person to encounter danger with coolness and courage, or to bear pain or adversity with patience, submission, and resignation.

Fortitu'dinous, *a.* Having fortitude; courageous.

Fort Jack'son, in *Louisiana,* on the Mississippi River, abt. 80 m. below New Orleans. During the civil war, this place was strongly fortified by the Confederates in conjunction with the sister-batteries of Fort St. Philip, on the opposite side of the river, which latter was obstructed so effectually by hulks and chains, as to close the passage. From 20th to 25th April, 1862, the fleet under command of Com. Farragut engaged both forts in a severe artillery duel, passed them with but comparatively small loss, and breaking through the river obstructions, succeeded in reaching New Orleans.

Fort Jackson, in *New York,* a village of St. Lawrence co., on the E. branch of St. Regis River, about 40 m. E. of Ogdensburgh.

Fort Jef'ferson, in *Florida,* a P. O. of Monroe co.

Fort Jefferson, in *Kentucky,* a village of Ballard co.

Fort Jefferson, in *Ohio,* a village and military depot of Darke co., abt. 5 m. S. of Greenville. The fort was built by Gen. St. Clair in 1791.

Fort Jen'kins, in *Pennsylvania,* (1) abt. 8 m. above Wilkesbarre, built in 1776; (2) on the Susquehanna, about half-way between Wilkesbarre and Sunbury.

Fort Jen'nings, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Putnam co., on the Auglaize River, abt. 112 m. N.W. of Columbus.

Fort Jes'up, in *Louisiana,* a P. O. of Sabine par.

Fort Johns'town, in *N. Carolina,* a revolutionary fortress, on Cape Fear River, on the site of the present town of Smithville. The more modern fortress of this name still forms one of the defences of Smithville Harbor.

Fort Johnstown, in *New York,* an ancient fortification on the Mohawk River, abt. 3 m. W. of Amsterdam.

Fort Jones, in *California,* a post-village and military station of Siskiyou co.; Lat. 41° 35′ N., Lon. 45° W.

Fort Kaskas'kia, in *Illinois,* an ancient and Revolutionary fortress, on the site of the present town of Kaskaskia.

Fort Kear'ny, in *Nebraska,* a post-village and military station in Kearny co., on the Nebraska or Platte river.

Fort Kent, in *Maine,* a post-village of Aroostook co., about 155 m. N. of Bangor.

Fort Klam'ath, in *Oregon,* near Lake Klamath, in Wasco co., about 90 m. E.N.E. of Jacksonville.

Fort Kootanye, (*koo-ta-ni',*) in *Oregon,* on the Kootanye or Flat Bow River.

Fort La'fayette, in *New York,* a strong fortification in the Narrows, at the entrance of New York harbor, immediately in front of Fort Hamilton.

Fort Lam'ar, in *Georgia,* a post-office of Madison co.

Fort Laramie, in *Wyoming Territory,* a military station and post-settlement on the N. Fork of Platte River; Lat. 42° 12′ 10″ N., Lon. 104° 47′ 43″ W.

Fort Lar'ned, in *Kansas,* a P. O. of Peketon co.

Fort Lau'rens, in *Ohio,* a revolutionary fort, built in 1778 near the present town of Bolivia.

Fort Law'rence, a sea-port town of Nova Scotia, in the co. of Cumberland, and on an arm of Cumberland Bay, about 90 m. N. by W. of Halifax.

Fort Leav'enworth, in *Kansas,* on the W. side of the Missouri River, abt. 4 m. below Weston, Missouri. It is the oldest and most important military depot on the Missouri River, the fort having been built in 1827.

Fort Lee, in *New Jersey,* a post-village of Bergen co., on the Hudson River, abt. 9 m. above New York. The fort is now in ruins.

Fort Lem'hi, in *Idaho,* on the E. fork of Salmon River, about 105 m. N.N.E. of Idaho City.

Fort'let, *n.* A little fort.

Fort Liberté, (*lee-ber-ta',*) or FORT DAUPHIN, a sea-port town of Hayti, on the N. coast; Lat. 19° 42′ N., Lon. 71° 57′ W.

Fort Lin'coln, in *Kansas,* a P. O. of Bourbon co.

Fort Lit'tleton, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Fulton co., about 80 m. W. by S. of Harrisburg.

Fort Lo'gan, in *Kentucky,* abt. 1 m. W. of the town of Stanton, in Lincoln co.

Fort Loudon, (*low'don,*) in *Tennessee,* an ancient fortification on the Tennessee River, near the borders of Georgia.

Fort Lup'ton, in *Colorado,* a post-office of Weld co.

Fort Ly'on, in *Colorado,* a post-office of Los Animos co.

Fort Lyon, in *Missouri,* a post-office of Benton co.

Fort McAl'lister, in *Georgia,* one of the defences of Savannah, taken by Gen. Sherman, Dec. 1864.

Fort Ma'con, in *N. Carolina,* near Beaufort Harbor.

Fort MacHenry, in *Maryland,* on Patapsco Bay, guarding the entrance to Baltimore.

Fort Mac'Intosh, in *Pennsylvania,* a revolutionary fort on the Ohio River, abt. 36 m. below Pittsburg.

Fort Mack'inaw, in *Michigan.* See MACKINAW.

Fort MacKean', in *New York.* See FORT PLAIN.

Fort Mad'ison, in *Iowa,* a post-town, cap. of Lee co., on the Mississippi River, abt. 21 m. above Keokuk. The town is well built on rising ground, and the locality is healthful. It has a considerable trade in grain, pork, lumber, &c. *Pop.* 4,242.

Fort Mar'ion, in *Florida.* See ST. AUGUSTINE.

Fort Mar'tin, in *W. Virginia,* a P. O. of Monongalia co.

Fort Massachu'setts, in *New Mexico,* abt. 150 m. N. from Santa Fé; Lat. abt. 37° 45′ N., Lon. 105° 30′ W.

Fort Mer'cer, in *New Jersey,* a revolutionary fort on the Delaware River, now in ruins.

Fort Mif'flin, in *Pennsylvania,* a revolutionary fortress at the junction of the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, abt. 6 m. below Philadelphia. Still garrisoned.

Fort Mill, in *S. Carolina,* a post-office of York dist.

Fort Mil'ler, in *California,* on the San Joaquin River, just above the head of navigation on that stream, in Fresno co.

Fort Miller, in *New York,* a revolutionary fort on the site of the present town of that name.

—A post-village of Washington co., on the Hudson River, about 40 m. N. of Albany.

Fort Mitch'ell, in *Alabama,* a post-village of Russell co., abt. 12 m. from Columbus, Georgia.

Fort Montgom'ery, in *N. Carolina,* a post-office of Cherokee co.

Fort Montgom'ery, in *New York,* a post-office of Orange co.

Fort Montpe'lier, in *Alabama,* a vill. of Baldwin co.

Fort Moore, in *Colorado,* a post-office of Weld co.

Fort Moore, in *Georgia,* an ancient fort near Sand Bar Ferry, on the Savannah River.

Fort Mor'gan, in *Alabama.* See MOBILE.

Fort Morgan, in *Colorado,* a post-office of Weld co.

Fort Motte, in *S. Carolina,* a revolutionary fort, now a post-village, on the Congaree River, abt. 33 m. below Columbia, in Orangeburg district.

Fort Moultrie, (*mo'trē,*) in *S. Carolina,* one of the Revolutionary defences of Charleston Harbor, abt. 5 m. E.S.E. of Charleston. Still garrisoned.

Fort Nas'sau, in *New Jersey,* an old fort on the Delaware River, near the sight of the present town of Gloucester, memorable as the first settlement on the shores of the Delaware, and built by Captain Jacobus May, in 1631.

Fort Neces'sity, in *Pennsylvania,* an old fort near the site of the present town of Union, in Fayette co.; built by Washington in 1754.

Fort Nel'son, in *Virginia,* a revolutionary fortress, once defending Norfolk, now the site of the U. States Marine Hospital.

Fort Nes'qually, in *Washington Territory.* See NESQUALLY.

Fort New'port, in *New York,* an old fortress on Ward Creek, a tributary of Oneida Lake.

Fort Nia'gara, an old fort of Upper Canada, built by the French in 1727. Still garrisoned.

Fortnight, (*fort'nite,*) *n.* [Contracted from A. S. *feowertyne night,* fourteen nights. It was the custom of the ancient northern nations to count time by nights; thus, we still say, *this day seven-night* (sen'night).] The space of fourteen days; two weeks.

Fort Ninety-Six, in *S. Carolina,* a fort of Abbeville dist., about 6 m. from the Saluda River; so called on account of being 96 m. from the frontier fort of Prince George, *q. v.* It was the scene of many severe conflicts during the War of Independence.

Fort Non'sense, in *New Jersey,* erected by Washington near Morristown, in the winter of 1779–80, to give employment to his men; — hence its name.

Fort Nor'folk, in *Virginia,* defends the city of Norfolk; built in 1812. — See NORFOLK.

Fort Oglethorpe, (*o'gl-thorp,*) or OGLETHORPE BARRACKS, in *Alabama,* erected by Gen. Oglethorpe in 1737, on St. Simon's Island, near the mouth of the Alabama River. It was the scene of considerable fighting during the Revolution, as well as the war of 1812. Now in ruins.

Fort Okon'agan, a fort of British Columbia, belonging to the Hudson Bay Company, on the Okonagan River, a few m. above its confluence with the Columbia.

Fort Ontario, in *New York.* See FORT OSWEGO.

Fort Oplandt, (*op'lant.*) in *Delaware,* built by the Dutch in 1631, near the site of the present village of Lewes.

Fort Or'ange, in *New York,* an old fort built by the Dutch in 1623, on the site of the present city of Albany.

Fort O'sage, in *Missouri,* a village of Jackson co., about 150 m. W.N.W. of Jefferson City.

Fort Oswegatch'ie, in *New York,* an old French fort, built on the site of the present town of Ogdensburg about 1735, and called FORT PRESERVATION, and FORT LA GALLETTE. In 1760 it was taken by the British, and called FORT WILLIAM AUGUSTUS.

Fort Oswe'go, in *New York,* an old French fort, built on the site of the present town of Oswego by Count Frontenac, about 1696. Fort Ontario, however, was built on the opposite side of the Oswego River in 1755, and at once took the precedence. Both forts were the scenes of considerable fighting during the French and Revolutionary wars, and once in 1814.

Fort Par'is, in *New York,* a revolutionary fortress on Stone Arabia, about 3 m. N. of the Mohawk River.

Fort Paul'us Hook, in *New Jersey,* a revolutionary fortress erected by the British on the site of Jersey City.

Fort Pe'quot, in *Connecticut,* an old Indian fort on Pequot Hill, about 8 m. N.E. of New London.

Fort Pick'ens, in *Florida.* See PENSACOLA BAY.

Fort Pike, in *Louisiana,* a post-office of Orleans co.

Fort Pil'low, in *Tennessee,* erected by the Confederates during the civil war, about 40 m. N. of Memphis, and abandoned by them, June, 1862, and occupied by the Union forces until April, 1864, when it was taken by the Confederates under Gen. Forrest, and the garrison killed.

Fort Pitt, a fort in British N. America, on the Saskatchewan River; Lat. 47° 30′ N., Lon. 108° W.

Fort Pitt, in *Pennsylvania.* See PITTSBURG.

Fort Plain, in *Iowa,* a post-office of Warren co.

Fort Plain, or FORT MCKEAN, in *New York,* a revolutionary fort at the junction of the Mohawk and Osquaga creeks.

Fort Plain, in *New York,* a post-village of Montgomery co., on the Mohawk River, about 58 m. W.N.W. of Albany; *pop.* about 3,000.

Fort Plank, or FORT BLANK, in *New York,* a revolutionary fort in Montgomery co., about 2 m. N.W. of Fort Plain.

Fort Point, in *California,* on the S. side of the Golden Gate, about 3 m. N.W. of San Francisco.

Fort Pre'ble, in *Maine.* See PORTLAND.

Fort Prince George, in *S. Carolina,* one of the three old frontier forts on the Savannah River, about 300 m. from Charleston.

Fort Pulas'ki, in *S. Carolina,* a fortification at the mouth of the Savannah River. Seized by the Confederates, Jan. 3, 1861, it was besieged and taken by the Union forces April 12, 1862.

Fort Put'nam, in *New York,* the principal defence of West Point during the Revolution. Now in ruins.

Fort Quit'man, in *Texas,* a post-office of El Pasco co.

Fort Racoon', in *Iowa,* a village of Des Moines co.

Fort Ran'dall, in *Dakota,* a post-village, cap. of Todd co.

Fort Ran'dolph, in *Tennessee,* on the Mississippi River, a few m. from Fort Pillow.

Fort Recov'ery, in *Ohio,* a post-office of Mercer co.

Fort Rensselaer', in *New York,* a revolutionary fortress near Canajoharie.

For'tress, *n.* [Fr. *forteresse,* from Lat. *fortis,* strong.] A city or town surrounded by regular works of defence, that requires to be invested by an attacking force, and subjected to regular siege-operations before it can be reduced. Fortresses are generally found on the frontiers of continental states, and in the immediate vicinity of important harbors on the sea-coast, where there are extensive naval dockyards and arsenals, and great quantities of government stores are gathered together.

Plymouth and Portsmouth, with Portland, are the most important *F.* on the S. coast of England.

—Defence; safety; security.

"God is our *fortress.*"— *Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To guard; to fortify.

For'tressed, *p. a.* Defended by a fortress.

Fortress Monroe', in *Virginia*, at the entrance of Hampton Roads, about 13 m. N. of Norfolk. It is one of the strongest and most important fortifications on the Atlantic coast. The walls are of granite, and it mounts upward of 370 guns.

Fort Ridge'ly, in *Minnesota*, a modern fort and post-office of Nicollet co., on the Minnesota River.

Fort Ri'ley, in *Kansas*, a post-village and military depot of Davis co., at the junction of the two main branches of the Kansas River, about 140 m. from Fort Leavenworth; Lat. 39° 3′ 38″ N., Lon. 96° 24′ 56″ W.

Fort Rip'ley, in *Minnesota*. See FORT GAINES.

—A post-office of Morrison co.

Fort Rit'ner, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Lawrence co., about 78 m. E. of Vincennes.

Fort Roach, in *Kansas*, a post-office of Neosho co.

Fort'rose, a seaport and borough of Scotland, co. Ross, on the N. bank of the Moray Frith, opposite Fort George, 8 m. N.E of Inverness. *Ind.* Deep-sea fishing. *Pop.* 1,127.

Fort Roy'al, a fortified seaport-town, and cap. of the Island of Martinique, W. Indies; Lat. 14° 35′ 9″ N., Lon. 61° 4′ 2″ W. It is a well-built place, and the residence of the French governor of the island. In 1839 it was almost destroyed by an earthquake. *Pop.* abt. 12,000.

Fort Ru'by, in *Nevada*, a military dépôt of Lander co., on the Overland Mail Route. Name of the post-office, RUBY VALLEY.

Forts, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Dallas co.

Fort San'ders, in *Tennessee*, a fortification on the Holston River just above Knoxville.

Fort São Joachim, (*swong zho-a-keeng,*) a settlement of Brazilian Guiana, on the Branco, a tributary of the Amazon; Lat. 3° 1′ 46″ N., Lon. 6° 3′ W.

Fort Schuy'ler, (NEW,) in *New York*. See ROME.

Fort Schuy'ler, (OLD,) in *New York*. See UTICA.

Fort Scott, in *Kansas*, a post-village and military post, cap. of Bourbon co., on the Marmiton River, abt. 120 m. S. of Leavenworth: *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Fort Sedg'wick, in *Colorado*, a P. O. of Weld co.

Fort Sel'den, in *New Mexico*, a P. O. of Doña Aña co.

Fort Sen'eca, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Seneca co.

Fort Sim'coe, in *Washington Ter.*, a military post in Ferguson co., about 65 m. N.N.E. of Dallas City, Oregon.

Fort Slou'go, in *New York*, a revolutionary fortification built by the Tories, in 1781, on Treadwell Neck, Long Island.

Fort Smith, in *Arkansas*, a post-village and military post of Sebastian co., on the Arkansas River, about 160 m. W.N.W. of Little Rock; Lat. 34° 45′ N., Lon. 95° W.; *pop.* about 1,800.

Fort Snel'ling, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and military post of Hennepin co., on the Mississippi River, abt. 7 m. above St. Paul.

Fort Sor'el, an old French fort of Lower Canada, built by Sorel, a French engineer, about the year 1665, on the site of the present town of Sorel.

Fort St. Da'vid, a fortress of Hindostan, on the Coromandel coast, 12 m. from Pondicherry.—An English factory, established here in 1691, became, after the capture of Madras by the French in 1746, the head of the British East Indian settlements. In 1758 it was captured by Count de Lally-Tollendal, who dismantled the fortifications.

Fort St. Fred'erick, in *New York*, one of the fortifications of Crown Point.

Fort St. Philip, in *Louisiana*, a fortification on the Mississippi River, opposite Fort Jackson, *q. v.*

Fort Stan'ton, in *New Mexico*, a P. O. of Corro co.

Fort Stan'wix, in *New York*. See ROME.

Fort Sta'tion, in *Tennessee*, a P. O. of Robertson co.

Fort Stead'man, in *Virginia*, on the James River, about 18 m. below Richmond. It was captured by the Confederates, March 14, 1865, and retaken by the Union troops shortly afterward.

Fort Ste'phens, in *Mississippi*, a P. O. of Kemper co.

Fort Sul'livan, in *Maine*, the most E. fortification of the U. States, defending Eastport.

Fort Sum'ner, in *New Mexico*, a P.O. of San Miguel co.

Fort Sum'ter, in *S. Carolina*. See SUMTER (FORT).

Forts'ville, in *Georgia*, a village of Jones co., abt. 18 m. W. of Milledgeville.

Forts'ville, or FOATVILLE, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Hancock co., abt. 10 m. N.E. of Indianapolis.

Forts'ville, in *New York*, a P. O. of Saratoga co.

Fort Tay'lor, in *Florida*, a fortification of Key West, commanding the N. entrance to the Gulf of Mexico.

—A post-office of Hernando co.

Fort Ticondero'ga, in *New York*. See TICONDEROGA.

Fort Tomp'kins, in *New York*, on Staten Island, at the entrance of New York harbor, and opposite Fort Hamilton.

Fort Tow'son, in *Indian Territory*, a fort of the Choctaw Nation, on the Kiamishi River, a few m. above its confluence with the Red River.

Fort Trum'bull, in *Connecticut*, a revolutionary fort on the W. side of the Thames River, below New London and opposite Fort Griswold. Both are still garrisoned.

Fort Ty'ler, in *Georgia*, a fortification on the Chattahoochee River, near West Point. Assaulted and taken by Gen. La Grange, April 16, 1865.

Fortu'itous, *a.* [Lat. *fortuitus*, from *fors*, chance, hap, luck, hazard.] Happening by chance; coming or occurring unexpectedly, or without any known cause; accidental; casual; contingent; incidental.

"The *fortuitous* concourse of atoms."—*Ray.*

Fortu'itously, *adv.* Accidentally; casually.

Fortu'itousness, *n.* The quality of being casual or accidental.

Fortu'ity, *n.* [Fr. *fortuité.*] Accident; incident; chance; contingency.

Fortu'na. (*Myth.*) Daughter of Oceanus, according to Homer, or one of the Parcæ according to Pindar, was the goddess of fortune, and from her hand were derived riches and poverty, pleasures and pains, blessings and misfortunes. She was worshipped in different parts of Greece. Bupalus was the first who modelled a statue of Fortune for the people of Smyrna, and he represented her with the polar star upon her head, and the horn of plenty in her hand. The Romans held her in high esteem, and had no less than 8 different temples erected to her honor in their city. She is generally represented blindfolded, and holding a wheel in her hand, as an emblem of her inconstancy. Sometimes she appears with wings.

Fortu'na, in *Kentucky*, a village of Graves co.

Fortu'na, in *Minnesota*, a village of Pine co., on the Kettle River, abt. 100 m. N. by E. of St. Paul.

Fortunatæ Insulæ. [Lat., fortunate islands.] (*Myth.*) Islands at the W. of Mauritania, in the Atlantic Sea, supposed to be the Canary Isles of the moderns. They are represented as the seats of the blessed, where the souls of the virtuous were placed after death, and where the air was wholesome and temperate, and the earth produced an immense number of various fruits without the labor of man.

For'tunate, *a.* [Lat. *fortunatis*, pp. of *fortunare*, to render prosperous.] Lucky; prosperous; successful; happy; coming by good luck or favorable chance.

"I am most *fortunate*, thus accidentally to encounter you."*Shaks.*

—Bringing, or receiving, some unforeseen or unexpected good; as, a *fortunate* event, a *fortunate* number in a lottery.

For'tunately, *adv.* Luckily; successfully; happily; by good fortune; by favorable chance or issue.

For'tunateness, *n.* The state or quality of being fortunate.

Fortunatus, (*for-tu-nai'tus.*) (*Lit.*) The title of one of the best German *Volksbücher* (peoples' books) ever written, and which has been translated into perhaps every language of Europe. It originated in the 15th century, though many of the tales included in it are of much older date. The oldest printed edition of the book now extant was published at Frankfort in 1509. The story is, that Fortunatus and his sons are the possessors of an inexhaustible purse of gold and a wishing-cap, which, however, in the end, prove their ruin. Thomas Decker made it the subject of his *Pleasant Comedie of Old Fortunatus* (1600); and Tieck gives the story in his *Phantasus* (3 vols., Berlin, 1816).

For'tune, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *fortuna*, a lengthened form of *fors*, chance, hap, luck, from *ferre*, to bring or bear.] Whatever arrives or occurs; chance; hap; luck; fate; accident; event; the good or ill that befalls a man; success, good or bad.—Appointed lot in life; destiny; futurity.

"You who men's *fortunes* in their faces read."—*Cowley.*

—The chance of life; the means of living.

"His father dying, he was driven to London to seek his *fortune.*" *Swift.*

—Wealth; estate; possessions; great wealth; as, to come into a *fortune*, to squander a *fortune.*

—The portion of a man or woman, generally of a woman; dower.

—*v. n.* To come casually to pass; to happen; to fall out; to befall.

"Here *fortuned* Curll to slide."—*Pope.*

For'tune Bay, an arm of the Atlantic Ocean, on the S. coast of Newfoundland, Lat. 47° N., Lon. 55° W.

For'tune-hunt'er, *n.* A man who seeks to marry a woman with a large fortune or dowry, with a view to enrich himself.

For'tune-hunt'ing, *n.* The seeking to obtain a fortune by marriage.

For'tune Key, one of the Bahama islands.

For'tuneless, *a* Luckless; also, destitute of a fortune or portion.

For'tune-tell'er, *n.* One who pretends to foretell fortunes, or the events of one's life.

For'tune-tell'ing, *n.* The act or practice of pretending to reveal the future events of one's life.

Fort Union, in *New Mexico*, a post-office and military station of Taos co., abt. 65 m. E.N.E. of Santa Fé.

Fort Val'ley, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Houston co., abt. 28 m. S.W. of Macon; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Fort Villari'no, a frontier settlement of Patagonia, on the island of Choleechel, in the Rio Negro.

Fort Wads'worth, in *Dakota*, a P. O. of Denel co.

Fort Wag'ner, in *S. Carolina*, on the E. shore of Morris Island, abt. 6 m. S.E of Charleston, *q. v.*

Fort Walk'er, in *S. Carolina*, one of the defences of Port Royal, entrance on Hilton Head.

Fort Wal'lawal'la, in *Washington Territory*, an important fort on the Columbia River, at the mouth of the Wallawalla River.

Fort War'ren, in *Massachusetts*, on Governor's Island, is one of the defences of Boston harbor.

Fort Wash'ington, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Prince George co., on the E. side of the Potomac River, abt. 15 m. S. of Washington city.

Fort Wash'ington, in *New York*, a revolutionary fortress on Manhattan Island, captured by the British in 1776.

Fort Washi'ta, in *Indian Territory*, a fort of the Chickasaw Nation, on the False Washita River, abt. 265 m. W. by S. of Little Rock, Arkansas.

Fort Wat'son, in *S. Carolina*, on the Santee River, in Sumter dist.

Fort Wayne, in *Indiana*, a town, cap of Allen co., at the juncture of the St. Joseph's and St. Mary's rivers, abt. 112 m. N.E. of Indianapolis. Fort Wayne is built upon the site of the old Twightwee village of the Miami tribe. Gen. Wayne erected a fort here in 1794, and, though it ceased to be a military post about 1819, the town springing up around it still retained the name. The surrounding region is of the most fertile character, and the facilities for trade complete, both by land and water; hence Fort Wayne has now become one of the most important towns in the State. *Pop.* 17,718.

Fort Webb, in *New York*. See WEST POINT.

Fort Wed'derburn. See FORT CHIPPEWAYAN.

Fort Wel'lington, a fortress in Upper Canada, near Prescott.

Fort Wilhel'mus, in *New York*, a fortress on Prince's Island, near Fort Orange.

Fort Wil'liam, a fortress of Scotland, one of a chain of three, erected to guard the Highlands, and originally built by Gen. Monk, in the time of the Commonwealth. It had accommodation for 2,000 men, but is now disused. In the rebellion of 1715 the Highlanders were repulsed in an attack upon it, and the fort, in 1746, stood a siege of 5 weeks by the Highlanders, adherents of Prince Charles Edward.—About 2 m distant, on the edge of Loch Linnhe, is the town of FOAT WILLIAM, originally *Maryburgh*, and now more generally *Gordonsburgh. Pop.* 1,500. Both fort and town lie at the base of Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in Great Britain.

Fort Wil'liam, a fortress in British N. America, on the N.W. coast of Lake Superior; Lat. 48° 25′ 33″ N., Lon. 89° 20′ W.

Fort Wil'lis, in *New York*. See WEST POINT.

Fort Willo'pa, in *Washington Territory*, a post-office of Chehalis co.

Fort Winneba'go, in *Wisconsin*. See PORTAGE.

Fort Winneba'go, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Columbia co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Fort Win'tarmoot, in *New York*, a revolutionary fort of the Wyoming Valley.

Fort Wol'cott, in *Rhode Island*. See NEWPORT.

Fort Worth, in *Texas*, a post-village, cap. of Tarrant co.

Fort Wy'oming, in *Pennsylvania*, an old fort on the site of the present town of Wilkesbarre.

Fort Yam Hill, in *Oregon*, a village of Yam Hill co., abt. 30 m. S.W. of Lafayette; *pop.* abt. 200.

For'ty, *a.* [A. S. *feowertig*, from *feower*, four, and *tig*, ten.] Four times ten.

—*n.* The product of four by ten.—Any symbol by which forty units are expressed; as 40, or XL.

For'ty Fort, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Luzerne co.

Fort Yu'ma, in *California*, at the junction of the Colorado and Gila rivers.

Fort Za'rah, in *Kansas*, a post-office of Peketon co.

Fo'rum, *n.*; *pl.* FORUMS, FORA. [Lat., from *foras*, *foris*, out of doors, outward.] (*Roman Hist.*) An open space in Roman cities, generally surrounded by a covered colonnade, that fronted an ambulatory, and buildings of various kinds, such as temples, courts of law, prisons, granaries, &c. In the later period of the empire, when Rome had attained the summit of its glory, there were nineteen *fora* within its limits, which were divided into two classes, some being especially set apart for public meetings and the proceedings of the law courts, while others were devoted to business purposes and the requirements of trade. The Forum Romanum, the first that was erected in Rome, served equally for the purposes of trade and all public meetings, as well as for the administration of justice by the consuls, decemvirs, and other magistrates of Rome. This forum was subsequently distinguished for its magnificence; the shops were removed, and many temples of the heathen gods, the senate-house, and the comitium, were erected in its immediate vicinity, and in communication with it. It was also adorned with arches, statues, and pulpits, from which public meetings were addressed, and which were called *rostra*, from being surrounded with the brazen beaks (*rostra*), or ornaments of the prows of the ships of war that had been captured by the Roman triremes. Exhibitions of gladiators were often shown in the forum. The Roman forum corresponded to the *agora* of the Greeks, and no Roman city or colony was without this important centre for the transaction of business and public affairs. Plans of the forum at Pompeii and the principal forum of Rome are given in "Pompeii," a work published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

(*Law.*) A place of jurisdiction; the place where a legal remedy is sought; jurisdiction; a court of justice.

For'ward, For'wards, *adv.* [A. S. *forweard*, from *for*, before, and *weard*, toward; Ger. *vorwärts.*] Toward a part or place before or in front; onward; progressively.

—*a.* Near or toward the fore part; in advance of something else.—Ready; prompt; strongly inclined; ardent; impetuous; eager; earnest.

"Or lead the *forward* youth to war."—*Prior.*

—Immodest; presumptuous.

"A boy too *forward* for his years."—*Dryden.*

—Advanced beyond the usual degree; advanced for the season.

"Short summer lightly has a *forward* spring."—*Shaks.*

—Quick; hasty; too ready.

"Nor do we find him *forward* to be sounded."—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To advance: to help onward; to promote; to accelerate; to quicken; to hasten.—To send forward; to transmit, as a letter, a despatch, &c.

For'ward, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Butler co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

For'warder, *n.* He who promotes or advances in progress.—One who acts as agent for the owner in the

transhipment, transmission, or forwarding of goods; a forwarding merchant.

For'warding, *n.* The employment of attending to the transhipment, transmission, or sending forward of goods to their owners.

—*a.* Advancing; promoting; aiding in progress; accelerating in growth; sending forward; transmitting.

Forwarding merchant. (*Law.*) A person who receives and forwards goods, taking on himself the expenses of transportation, for which he receives a compensation from the owners, but who has no concern in the vessels or wagons by which they are transported, and no interest in the freight. A forwarding merchant is not deemed a common carrier, but a mere warehouseman or agent.

For'wardly, *adv.* Eagerly; hastily; quickly.

For'wardness, *n.* State or quality of being forward; cheerful readiness; promptness.

"Eagerness to live, or *forwardness* to die."—*Hooker.*

—Eagerness; ardor; zeal; eager desire for action.—Want of due reserve and modesty; assurance; boldness; confidence; presumption.—A state of advance beyond the usual degree; earliness, as of plants or fruits.

For'wards, *adv.* Same as FORWARD, *q. v.*

Forzan'do, Sforzan'do, *adv.* [It. *forzando, sforzando,* pp. of *forzare, sforzare,* to force.] (*Mus.*) With force and sudden emphasis;—expressed by the sign > over each note so sounded, or by *fz.* or *sf.*, referring to a whole passage.—*Dwight.*

Foscari, FRANCESCO, (*fos-kar'e,*) a doge of Venice, who, in 1416, was named procurator of St. Mark's, and in 1423 was elected doge. His son Giacopo, being accused of ordering the assassination of a senator Donati, the enemies of the family created such commotion in the state, that, unable to clear himself to their satisfaction of the charge, he was banished from the city, the father having to ratify the sentence. Love of his country, and devotion to his wife, compelled the banished Foscari at all hazards to revisit his beloved Venice, where, being discovered by his enemies, he was denounced, again made prisoner, put to the question of the rack, and a second time banished, dying soon after of his wounds, or the torments of his secret punishment, and of grief at separation from his idolized family. The fate of the son had such an effect on the doge that the bereaved father went mad, in which state the enemies of his family compelled him to abdicate. He died three days after in a spasm, upon hearing the bells of St. Mark's announce to Venice the election of a new ruler. Byron has written on the subject a tragedy entitled *The Two Foscari.*

Foscolo, NICOLO UGO, (*fos'ko-lo,*) an Italian poet and miscellaneous writer, b. in the island of Zante, of a Venetian family, 1777. He received his education at Padua, and before he was 20 produced a tragedy called *Thyestes.* Soon afterwards he obtained employment as secretary to Battaglio, who was sent as ambassador to Bonaparte, to propitiate him to favor the independence of the republic of Venice. The ambassador was unsuccessful in his mission, and *F.* went to Lombardy, where he devoted himself to the cultivation of literature, and produced his celebrated *Letters to Ortis,* which established his fame. He now enrolled his name in the list of the first Italian legion that was formed, and was in Genoa during the siege of 1799. He continued with the Italian army till 1805, when he was sent to Calais with the troops professedly designed for the invasion of England; but he soon afterwards quitted the army, and in 1809 became professor of literature in Pavia. The language of his introductory lecture, however, offended Bonaparte, and the professorship was suppressed. In 1812 he produced his *Ajax,* which being supposed to convey a satire on Napoleon I., he deemed it prudent to withdraw to Florence. Afterwards, it is asserted, he engaged in a conspiracy to eject the Austrians from Italy, and was forced to take refuge in Switzerland, whence he went to England, where he continued to apply himself to literature, and published *Essays on Petrarch,* and *Disputations and Notes on Dante.* D. 1827.

Fos'sa, *n.* [Lat., a trench.] (*Zoöl.*) A name applied to certain depressions on the external surface; generally the seat of cutaneous glands, as the *lachrymal fossa* in deer and antelopes, the *jugular fossa, inguinal fossa,* &c.

Fossa'no, a town of N. Italy, in Piedmont, on the Stura. *Manuf.* Silk. *Pop.* 14,000.

Fosse, (*fos,*) *n.* [Fr. *fosse;* Lat. *fossa,* from *fossus,* pp. of *fodere,* to dig.] (*Fort.*) A ditch, generally filled with water, encircling the rampart of a fort, lying between the scarp and the counterscarp.

(*Anat.*) A small cavity or depression in a bone with a large orifice. Also applied to other cavities, the entrance to which is always larger than the base.

Fos'sil, *a.* [Fr. *fossile;* Lat. *fossilis,* from *fodere,* to dig.] Dug out of the earth; as, *fossil* salt.

—Pertaining to or like fossils; as, *fossil* bones.

—*n.* A substance dug out of the earth.

(*Geol.*) The body, or any portion of the body, of an animal or plant buried in the earth by natural causes, or any recognizable impression or trace of such a body or part of a body. The old geologists used to include minerals, or any other distinct bodies that were found in rocks, under the term of fossils. According to modern views, fossils are simply organic remains, allowing the word "remains" to apply even to footprints and other transient impressions. A fossil is not necessarily a petrifaction. Some fossil shells found in comparatively old rocks, such as the soft compact clays of the oölitic series, are less altered from their living state than many shells included in recent coral reefs. Wood, again, may be found in such rocks, still soft and but little altered, while in much more recent formations it is entirely mineralized, and converted either into flint or coal.—That department of geology which relates to fossils is termed PALÆONTOLOGY, *q. v.*

Fos'sil Co'pal, *n.* (*Min.*) Copalite, a fossil hydrocarbon from the blue clay of Highgate Hill, near London. It resembles the resin copal (*q. v.*) in hardness, color, lustre, transparency, and difficult solubility in alcohol. *Comp.* Carbon 85·7, hydrogen 11·4, oxygen 2·9. *Sp. gr.* 1·01–1·05.

Fossilif'erous, *a.* [Lat. *fossilis,* fossil, and *ferre,* to produce.] Containing fossil remains; as, *fossiliferous* strata, *fossiliferous* rocks.

Fossilifica'tion, *n.* [Lat. *fossilis,* fossil, and *facere,* to make.] Act of becoming fossil.

Fos'silism, *n.* The science of fossils.

Fos'silist, *n.* One versed in the science of fossils.

Fossiliza'tion, *n.* The act or process of conversion into a fossil, or petrified state.

Fos'silize, *v. a.* To convert into a fossil, or petrified state.

—*v. n.* To be changed into a fossil state.

Fos'silized, *p. a.* Converted into a fossil state.

Fossombro'ne, (anc. *Forum Sempronii,*) a town of central Italy, prov. Urbino, on the Metauro, in a fertile district, 7 m. E.S.E. of Urbino. *Manuf* Silk, said to be the finest in Italy. Near this town was fought, 194 B.C., the great battle between the Carthaginians under Asdrubal, the brother of Hannibal, and the Romans, in which the former were totally defeated, and their general killed. This victory decided the long contested struggle between the two powers. *Pop.* 7,227.

Foss'ores, *n. pl.* [Lat. *fossor,* a digger, from *fodere,* to dig.] (*Zoöl.*) An extensive genus of hymenopterous insects, belonging to the family *Vespariæ,* q. v.

Fosso'rial, *a.* [Lat. *fossor,* from *fodere, fossum,* to dig.] Digging; burrowing, or accustomed to dig or burrow.

—*n.* (*Zoöl.*) Animals which dig their retreats and seek their food in the earth are so called. The locomotive extremities, which are organized for burrowing, as those of the mole, or mole-cricket, are called *pedes fossori.*

Foss'ulate, *a.* [Lat. *fossula,* dim. of *fossa,* a ditch, from *fossum,* to dig.] Having trenches, or long narrow trench-like depressions.

Fos'ter, *v. a.* [A. S. *fostrian,* to nourish; from *foster,* food, *fostre,* a nurse, from *fedan,* to feed.] To feed; to nurse; to nourish; to bring up.

"Some say that ravens *foster* forlorn children."—*Shaks.*

—To cherish; to forward; to promote the growth of; to harbor or indulge; to encourage; to sustain and promote; as, to *foster* talent, to *foster* ill-will.

Foster, JOHN, an English essayist, b. in Halifax, Yorkshire, 1770. He was educated for the ministry at the Baptist College at Bristol, but after preaching for several years to various small congregations with very indifferent success, he resolved to devote himself mainly to literature. His *Essays in a Series of Letters,* published in 1805, while he was officiating as pastor of a Baptist chapel at Frome, in Somersetshire, have been remarkably popular, especially among the more thoughtful of the community, and have gone through upwards of twenty editions. In 1808, *F.* married the lady to whom his essays were originally addressed, and retired to Bourton-on-the-Water, in Gloucestershire, where he lived a quiet, studious, literary life, preaching, however, in the villages round about on Sundays. In 1819 appeared his celebrated *Essay on the Evils of Popular Ignorance,* in which he urges the necessity of a national system of Education. He was long the principal writer in the *Eclectic Review,* and a selection from his contributions to that magazine was published by Dr. Price in 1844. D. 1843. *F.* was a man of deep but sombre piety. The shadows that overhung his soul were, however, those of an inborn melancholy, and had nothing in common with the repulsive gloom of bigotry or fanaticism. His thinking is rugged, massive, and original; and at times, when his great imagination rouses itself from sleep, a splendor of illustration breaks over his pages that startles the reader both by its beauty and its suggestiveness.

Fos'ter, in *Kentucky,* a post-village of Bracken co., on the Ohio River, abt. 50 m. N.E. of Lexington.

Foster, in *Minnesota,* a township of Faribault co.; *pop.* abt. 100.

Fos'ter, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Luzerne co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

—A township of Schuylkill co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Fos'ter, in *Rhode Island,* a post-village and township of Providence co.; *pop.* of township in 1870, 1,630.

Fos'ter, in *Wisconsin,* a post-office of Fond du Lac co.

Fos'terage, *n.* The charge of nursing.—*Raleigh.*

Fos'ter-brother, *n.* A male *nursed* at the same breast, or fed by the same *nurse,* but not the offspring of the same parents.

Fos'terburg, in *Illinois,* a post-office of Madison co.

Fos'ter Centre, in *Rhode Island,* a post-office of Providence co.

Fos'ter-child, *n.* A child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father.

Fos'terdale, in *New York,* a post-village of Sullivan co., abt. 120 m. S.W. of Albany.

Fos'ter-dam, *n.* A nurse; one that performs the office of a mother, by giving food to a young child.

"The *foster-dam* lolled out her fawning tongue."—*Dryden.*

Fos'ter-daughter, *n.* A female fed and educated like a daughter, though not one by birth.

Fos'terer, *n.* A nurse; one who feeds and nourishes in the place of parents.

Fos'ter-father, *n.* One who takes the place of a father in feeding and educating a child.

Fos'tering, *p. a.* Nourishing; cherishing; bringing up.

—That cherishes, or encourages; as, *fostering* care.

Fos'terling, *n.* A foster-child.

Fos'ter-mother, *n.* A nurse.

Fos'ter's, in *Alabama,* a post-office of Tuscaloosa co.

Fos'ter's, in *Illinois,* a village of Marion co., abt. 15 m. S.S.E. of Vandalia.

Fos'ter's Bar, in *California,* a village and township of Yuba co.; *pop.* of township abt. 1,200.

Fos'ter's Crossings, in *Ohio,* a P. O. of Warren co.

Fos'ter's Cross Roads, in *Tennessee,* a post-office of Bledsoe co.

Fos'ter-sister, *n.* A female nursed and brought up as a sister, though not of the same parents.

Fos'ter's Mills, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Armstrong co.

Fos'ter-son, *n.* One fed and educated like a son though not one by birth.

Foster's Ridge, in *Indiana,* a P. O. of Perry co.

Fos'tertown, in *New Jersey,* a village of Burlington co., abt. 6 m. S. of Mount Holly.

Fos'terville, in *Georgia,* a village of Heury co., abt. 80 m. W.N.W. of Milledgeville.

Fos'terville, in *New York,* a post-village of Cayuga co., abt. 155 m. W.N.W. of Albany.

Fosterville, in *Tennessee,* a post-village of Rutherford co., abt. 40 m. S.E. of Nashville.

Fosto'ria, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Seneca co., about 35 m. S. by E. of Toledo; *pop.* abt. 2,600.

Fosto'ria, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Blair co. abt. 125 m. W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

Foth'er, *n.* Same as FODDER, *q. v.*

—*v. a.* [Cf. FODDER, *v. a.*, and Ger. *füttern,* to cover within or without, to line.] To endeavor to stop, as a leak in the bottom of a ship, when afloat, by letting down a sail under her bottom, by its corners, and putting between it and the ship's sides oakum, to be sucked into the cracks.—*Webster.*

Foth'eringay, a village of England, co. Northampton, 4 m. from Oundle, formerly celebrated for its fine castle, in which Richard III. was born, and where Mary, Queen of Scots, was imprisoned, and finally executed. The son of the latter, James I., razed it to the ground.

Fot'mal, *n.* (*Com.*) A term for seventy pounds of lead.—*Simmonds.*

Fou'ah, a town in the Delta of Egypt, on the E. bank of the Rosetta branch of the Nile, prov. Garbich, 16 m. S.S.E. of Rosetta.

Fouché, JOSEPH, Napoleon's minister of police, was the son of a captain of a merchant-ship, and b. at Nantes in 1763. It was intended he should follow the same profession as his father, but he adopted that of the law, and the events of the revolution soon brought him into notice. He headed a popular society at Nantes, by which he was sent, in 1792, as their deputy to the National Convention; and on the trial of Louis XVI. he voted for his death. In 1793 he was sent to Lyons with Collot d'Herbois, and the cold-blooded cruelties he there committed are recorded in his own letters and reports. Returning to Paris, he joined in the destruction of Robespierre, merely from the fear of becoming one of his victims. He, however, had several narrow escapes during the turbulent times that followed; but circumstances at length placed him at the head of the French police, in which office he was a useful instrument in the hands of Napoleon. To the superintendence of police Bonaparte added the ministry of the interior, and in 1809 he made him duke of Otranto. He then opened his drawing-room to the ancient nobility, many of whom he employed as spies; but the emperor grew suspicious of this minister, and after his second marriage he resolved on dismissing him, for which an opportunity soon offered. As they felt no confidence in each other, both employed a secret agent at the English court; which agents, not being known to each other, had no means of concerting measures together; consequently their communications did not agree, and the English minister concluded, from the want of coincidence in their proposals, that France was merely trifling, and complained loudly of the insult. This led to some investigation, when the contractor Ouvrard was proved to have been secretly employed by the duke of Otranto. Immediately upon this, the duke of Rovigo was made prefect of police, and *F.* was required to deliver up his papers. He was then sent into a sort of honorable exile, with the empty title of governor of Rome. In 1814 he returned to France, and was well received by the restored government. When Napoleon re-appeared in France, *F.* was suddenly called to the ministry, and filled his post with skill. After the battle of Waterloo he was appointed president of the provisional government, when he appeared as negotiator between the emperor and the allied powers, to which he had sold himself. Louis XVIII. continued Otranto as one of his ministers, until by the law of the 6th of January, 1816, he was obliged to quit Franco. After trav-



Fig. 1050.
FOUCHÉ, (DUC D'OTRANTO.)

elling some time in Germany, he took up his residence at Trieste, where he d. in 1820. He was certainly one of the most celebrated, and, perhaps, the most designedly wicked of all the French revolutionists. One of his countrymen has summed up his character in this short sentence, — "Fouché effected some good, and a great deal of evil."

Fougade', Fougasse', *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *focus*, a fireplace.] (*Mil.*) A small mine, made by sinking a pit about ten or twelve feet below the surface of the ground, and putting a wooden case at the bottom, containing several pounds of powder, and occasionally some shells. It was formerly fired by means of a saucisson, — a long narrow bag of linen filled with powder, — which was protected from injury likely to arise from the dampness of the ground by inclosing it in a casing of wood. The saucisson communicated with the fougasse at one end, while the other was brought in a shallow trench under the earth to any point from which the train might be conveniently fired. Fougasses are generally made in the glacis of a work, to throw the attacking party into confusion when an attempt is made to take the work by storm. A very destructive kind of fougasse is made by filling the hole that has been excavated to receive the powder with rough stones, as well as earth. In modern warfare, fougasses are exploded by means of the electric sparks, and by detonating powder, with which wires communicate that are laid in the path by which the assailants advance to the attack.

Fougères, (*foo-zhair,*) a town of France, dep. Ile-et-Vilaine, cap. arrond., on a hill near the Nançon, 27 m. N. E. of Rennes. In the 15th cent. *F.* was considered one of the keys of Brittany. *Manuf.* Sail-cloth and hemp fabrics, flannels, hats, leather, &c. *Pop.* 10,278.

Fought, (*fawt,*) *imp.* and *pp.* of Fight, *q. v.*

Foul, *a.* [A.S. *fûl*, putrid; Ger. *faul*, rotten; allied to Lat. *putere*, to stink.] Unclean; covered with, or containing extraneous matter which is injurious, noxious, or offensive; turbid; thick; muddy; filthy; dirty; polluted; impure; contaminated; as, a *foul* handkerchief, *foul* water. — Scurrilous; obscene; profane; as, a *foul* tongue. — Cloudy and stormy; rainy or tempestuous; as, a *foul* sky, *foul* weather. — Defiling; wicked; detestable; abominable; as, a *foul* witch. — Unfair; not honest; not lawful or according to established rules or customs; as, a *foul* blow, *foul* play. — Loathsome; disgraceful; shameful; coarse; gross; as, *foul* appetites. — Full of weeds; entangled; hindered from motion; opposed to *clear*: as, a *foul* anchor, — a *foul* bottom, said of a ship. — Not fair; contrary, as the wind.

A foul copy, a first draft with many erasures and interlineations. — *To fall foul*, to come to variance; to quarrel. — *To fall foul of*, to come into collision with.

Foul, *v. a.* To defile; to make filthy; to daub; to dirty; to bemire; to soil. — To entangle.

—*v. n.* To become entangled, as rope. — To collide, as boats.

Foul'a, one of the Shetland islands lying N. of the Orkneys in the North Sea; Lat. 60° 8′ N., Lon. 2° 6′ W. *Ext.* 2 m. long by an equal breadth, with an elevation of nearly 1,400 ft. above sea-level.

Foulard, (*foo'lar,*) *n.* [Fr.] A kind of silk handkerchief. — A silk material for ladies' dressing, plain, dyed, or printed. — *Worcester.*

Foul'ly, *adv.* Filthily; nastily; hatefully; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully; unfairly; not honestly.

"Thou play'dst most *foully* for it."—*Shaks.*

Foul'-mouthed, *a.* Using scurrilous language; opprobrious; obscene or profane; uttering abuse, or profane or obscene words; accustomed to use bad language.

Foul'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being foul or filthy; filthiness; defilement. — Quality or state of containing or being covered with anything extraneous which is noxious or offensive; pollution; impurity. — Hatefulness; atrociousness; abominableness; wickedness. — Unfairness; dishonesty; want of candor.

Foul'ness, an island on the E. coast of England, co. Essex, in the N. Sea, 9 m. from Rochford; *pop.* abt. 800.

Foul'-spoken, *a.* Using profane, scurrilous, or abusive language.

Foumart, (*foo'mart,*) *n.* [A.S. *fûl*, fetid, and *marten*; Fr. *marte.*] (*Zoöl.*) See Mustela.

Found, *imp.* and *pp.* of Find, *q. v.*

Found, *v. a.* [Fr. *fonder*; Lat. *fundare*, from *fundus*, the bottom.] To lay, as the bottom, base, or foundation of anything: to set or place, as on something solid, for support; to lay the foundation of, and raise a superstructure upon; to raise; to erect; to construct; to establish, as on something solid and durable. — To begin; to form or lay the basis of; to institute; to give birth to; to originate; to establish on a basc.

Found, *v. a.* [Fr.; Lat. *fundo, fusus*; allied to Gr. *cheō, cheusō*, to pour, and Hind. *oondelna*, to pour.] To cast; to form by melting a metal and pouring it into a mould.

"With wondrous art *founded* the massy ore."—*Milton.*

Founda'tion, *n,* [Lat. *fundatio.*] Act of founding or fixing the base; the base of an edifice; original; rise; origin; that part of a building which rests on the ground; the base or groundwork of anything; establishment. — A donation or legacy appropriated to support an institution; an established revenue, particularly for a charity; endowment; settlement; institution.

(*Arch.*) The word *F.* may be applied either to the surface or bed on which a building rests, or to the lower part of the building which rests on the natural bed. 1. *Foundation as the bed.* The best that can be had is solid rock, or any kind of resisting incompressible stratum, free from water. Where there is no chance of water, sand forms a solid foundation. When the soil is soft, loose, and shifting, a solid bearing can be obtained only by driving *piles* or long beams of wood sharpened at the end, through the soft soil, till they reach a hard bottom. This is then planked or laid with cross-beams, on which the superstructure is built. The piers of many bridges are formed in this manner. Where the soil is soft, but not shifting, as in the case of made or deposited earth, the method of *concreting* is adopted — *i. e.*, a large surface is laid with broken metal or gravel, and run together with hot lime, so as to form a broad, solid artificial rock, on which the building may rest. — 2. *Foundation as the base of the building.* The broader and larger the lower course of the mason-work, the stronger the wall. The stones should, if possible, extend through and through, and project on each side of the wall. In the best periods of art, the foundations have always been most attentively considered. The Romans formed solid bearings of concrete as above described, and paid great attention to secure the stability of their buildings. In the dark ages, when there was want of knowledge combined with want of materials and means, many buildings fell from the yielding of the foundations. Some of the earlier Gothic buildings also suffered from the same cause. But knowledge came with experience, and the foundations of the later Gothic buildings, during the 14th and 15th centuries, were built with extreme care, and on the virgin soil; — the stones being as finely dressed as those above ground, were necessary to resist a strong thrust. And where the weight is thrown unequally on piers and walls, these detached points are all carefully united below the floor with a net-work of solid walls. — Bad foundations are often the cause of the ruin of many modern buildings. This arises from the costly nature of making a good foundation, when the soil is not naturally suitable. But it is clear that no expense should be spared to make the foundation good, as the value and stability of the superstructure depend entirely on the security of the foundation.

Founda'tioner, *n.* One who derives support from the funds or foundation of a college or great school.

Founda'tionless, *a.* Without foundation.

Founda'tion-muslin, *n.* (*Manuf.*) An open, gummed fabric, used for stiffened dresses and bonnets.

Found'er, *n.* One who founds, establishes, and erects; one who lays a foundation; an author; an originator. — An endower.

—[Fr. *fondeur.*] A caster; one who casts metals. — A lameness occasioned by inflammation in the hoof of a horse.

Founder, *v. n.* [Fr. *fondre*, from Lat. *fundere*, to pour, to melt.] To melt; to sink; to fall: to trip; to fill or be filled with water, and sink, as a ship.

—*v. a.* To cause internal inflammation and great soreness in the feet of a horse, so that he is ready to stumble or fall.

Foun'dered, *p. a.* Made lame in the feet by inflammation and extreme tenderness, as a horse. — Sunk in the sea, as a ship.

Foun'derous, *a.* [See Founder.] Full of bogs; failing; ruinous.

Foun'ders-dust, *n.* Powder of charcoal, or of the coal used by founders to sift on the moulds. *Simmonds.*

Foun'ders-sand, *n.* A species of sand used by founders to sift on the moulds. — *Simmonds.*

Foun'dery, *n.* [Fr. *fonderie.*] The art of founding, or of casting metals into various forms for use; the casting of statues. (See Founding.) More especially, the house and works occupied in casting metals. (Commonly written *foundry.*)

Found'ing, *n.* The process of producing any article by causing molten metal or plaster of Paris to run in a liquid state into a mould of the requisite form, which is made in various ways, and of substances best suited for the reception of the liquid material that is to be poured into it. The process is applied to the manufacture of articles in iron, bronze, bell-metal, lead, steel, copper, porcelain, plaster, and cement of various kinds. The method of founding or casting cannons in iron and bronze will be found elsewhere (see Cannon), and as the process adopted in casting statues in plaster, and making ornamental pottery and busts in Parian ware, differs so materially from that which is used in forming metal castings, each will be described in that branch of art to which they respectively belong (see Porcelain, Pottery, Sculpture), and the present article devoted to a brief account of the method adopted in founding iron castings of great size, and bells and statues in bell-metal and bronze. An account of type-founding will also be given under its proper heading; (see Type-founding.) After iron ore has been roasted, to drive off the arsenic, sulphur, and water that may exist in it, it is thrown into an enormous furnace (see Blast-furnaces, Iron Manufacture), with a quantity of coke and limestone, the latter of which acts as a flue to the ore, and promotes the melting of the iron. The following proportion is generally observed, namely, a ton and a half of coke and 8 cwt. of limestone, broken in very small pieces, to every ton of ore; but if pig-iron be used, or iron that has been extracted from the ore, the addition of limestone is not necessary. When this mixture is in the furnace, a strong current of air is directed against the glowing mass, and the metal sinks to the bottom of the furnace, leaving a quantity of scoriæ, technically called "slag," behind it, when the vent at the bottom has been opened, and the molten fluid allowed to escape. The model of the article to be cast is generally made in wood, and from these models moulds are constructed, being made of a peculiar kind of yellow sand, which has been well mixed and kneaded with a little water. If the article is to be made in a solid piece, there is not much difficulty in making the mould, which is generally fashioned in two pieces if the casting be cylindrical in shape, or in more than two if it be irregular in form; but when it is to be cast hollow, a core is formed, to occupy the greater part of the interior of the mould, leaving a certain thickness everywhere between the inner surface of the mould and the exterior of the core; the former of which gives the external form to the casting, and the latter the internal form. To make the core, a quantity of wax or clay is pressed into the mould, or parts of the mould if it be made in pieces, of the thickness required for the metal. The mould having been thus lined, is then built together, and the internal cavity filled with sand, or a composition made for the purpose. The exterior mould is then taken off, and the wax or clay which represented the metal is removed, leaving the core around which the mould is subsequently built up, being prevented from touching it by stops that are arranged to preserve the necessary space between the mould and the core. They are then thoroughly dried by being exposed to the action of heat in a drying-stove. Great care is taken to insure perfect freedom from moisture, which would generate steam, and cause an explosion at the entrance of the metal. As soon as all parts of the mould are dry, they are built together and surrounded by sand, which is carefully banked up around and over the mould, to assist in resisting the weight of the metal when it enters: but if the casting be of considerable size, it is generally buried in a pit below the level of the furnace, which is filled with sand as soon as the mould has been built up in it, and in such cases the mould and core are strengthened by bars and hoops of iron, which have been introduced during the process of making them. Sometimes the moulds are packed with sand into frames of iron or casting-boxes. When all is ready, the furnace is opened, and the metal is allowed to run into the mould along channels made for the purpose, or if the mould be some distance from the furnace, and the casting be of small size, it is carried from the furnace by men in large iron pots or crucibles. Sufficient time is then given to allow the casting to cool, after which the mould is broken off, and the iron, if necessary, is cleaned, and the external roughness removed by filing, &c. The above is an outline of the process used in making castings in iron, and it is pretty nearly the same for castings in all kinds of metal, with some slight difference, that is required either by the form of the article (see Shell), or the peculiar metal of which it is made. In casting large bells for churches, cathedrals, and clock-towers, and groups of figures, or statues of great size, very large furnaces are required, as the whole of the metal used in the casting must be melted and run into the mould at one time. The pit in which the bell is cast is made near the furnace. The core consists of a mass of brickwork covered with a composition of loam and horse-dung, which is carefully fashioned to the shape of the interior of the bell. Another coating of composition is then added, after sprinkling the core with tan-dust to prevent one coat from adhering to the other, and this is carefully moulded to the form of the exterior of the bell, forming what is called the model. More tan-dust is then applied, and on the model a third coating is laid, called the shell, which eventually gives the form to the exterior of the bell. This shell is then carefully taken off and the model removed, after which the shell is built up round the core, and the pit filled with sand or loam. The bell-metal, formed of tin and copper (see Bell-metal), which has been melted in a furnace heated with wood, instead of coal or coke, is then allowed to run into the mould. After casting, the tone of the bell is duly regulated (see Bell). The method used in casting bronze statues is similar to that adopted for castings in iron and bell-metal; but the composition of which the mould and core are made is different, consisting chiefly of a mixture of plaster of Paris and brick-dust. It is unnecessary to make large bronze castings in one piece, as they can be made in parts, which are afterwards soldered together. The composition of bronze is given under its proper heading; (see Bronze.)

Found'ling, *n.* [From *found, find.*] One that is found; a child found without a parent or owner; a deserted or exposed infant.

Found'ling-hos'pital, *n.* A charitable institution established for the care and bringing up of foundlings, or children that have been abandoned by their parents. The object of such institutions is to prevent the destruction of children, either by actual violence or through exposure in the streets or highways; and their establishment dates from the Middle Ages. In ancient Greece and Rome the exposure of children was a frequent practice, as it is among the Chinese at the present day. Neither Plato nor Aristotle condemn it; they content themselves with laying down general rules for the preservation of the healthier and stronger at the expense of the more weakly. Thebes was the only State of ancient Greece that is known to have forbidden by law the exposure of children. Abandoned children were declared by law to be the slaves or absolute property of those who brought them up. The practice of exposing infants seems also to have prevailed among the Germanic nations before the introduction of Christianity. With the spread of Christianity, different feelings began to prevail on this subject, and the exposure of infants was forbidden by the emperors Valentinian and Gratian. At the same time, the stricter laws that came in force concerning marriage, and against concubinage, rendered women more anxious than before to conceal their shame, so that, in fact, the danger to infants of being exposed or put to death was rather increased than diminished; and hence Gibbon has some reason to speak of child-exposure as one of the most

stubborn remnants of heathendom. So early as the 6th century a species of foundling-hospital is said to have existed at Treves, the then bishop of that place permitting children to be deposited in a marble basin which stood before the cathedral, and giving them in charge to the members of the church. The first well-authenticated instance, however, is that established at Milan, in 787, by the arch-presbyter Datheus. Subsequently, foundling-hospitals were established at Montpellier in 1070, at Einbeck in 1200, at Florence in 1317, at Nuremberg in 1331, at Paris in 1362, and at Venice in 1380. In 1198, Innocent III., when rebuilding the great hospital of Santo Spirito at Rome, allotted a portion of it for the reception of foundlings. This system prevails in France, Spain, and Italy, and in general in all Roman Catholic countries in Europe, whereas in Protestant countries it is not looked upon with favor. The principal objection that has been raised against foundling-hospitals is, that they tend to encourage illegitimacy; and the great argument in favor of them is, that they have the effect of preventing child-murder. The question is one of very great difficulty; but the prevailing opinion in this country has always been opposed to these institutions, as being, on the whole, more pernicious than beneficial. The mortality in foundling-hospitals has always been very great, though the evil has in some measure been mitigated in more recent times by means of improved management and the practice of giving out children to be nursed. The usual mode of depositing children in the hospital is by means of a turning-box fixed in the wall, in which the child is laid, and, on a bell being rung, it is taken in by one of the watchers. The proportion of illegitimate children in Paris is about one in every three births; and of the total number of illegitimate children about 58 out of every 100 become inmates of the foundling-hospital, where more than one-half of them die before they are a year old. In this country public opinion has been very decidedly opposed to the establishment of foundling-hospitals. In Philadelphia, abandoned children are taken in charge by the Guardians of the Poor. The greater number of them, such is generally their condition when found, die soon after removal to the hospitals; but such as survive are well provided for by adoption in respectable families. In New York such children, and those whose parents are unable to provide for them, are taken to a Foundling Hospital which has recently been established upon the principles which govern such institutions in Paris.

Foun'dress, *n.* A female founder; a woman who founds or establishes, or who endows with a fund.

Foun'dry, *n.* See FOUNDERY.

Foun'dryville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Columbia co., about 14 m. E. by N. of Bloomsburg.

Fount, *n.* A spring; a fountain.
(*Printing.*) Same as FONT, *q. v.*

Foun'tain, *n* [Fr. *fontaine*; L. Lat. *fontana*, from Lat. *fons, fontis*, from *fundo*, to pour; Sansk. *plu*, to flow, to swim.] A spring or source of water rising above the earth in a jet or jets, forced up by either natural or artificial means. Artificial *F.* flow from vases, statues, or other picturesque pieces of sculpture. Among the ancients, *F.* were generally esteemed sacred, and sacrifices and libations were made in their honor. Horace, in his Odes, gives a tribute of praise to one at Rome, distinguished by the appellation of *Fons Blandusiæ*. Many

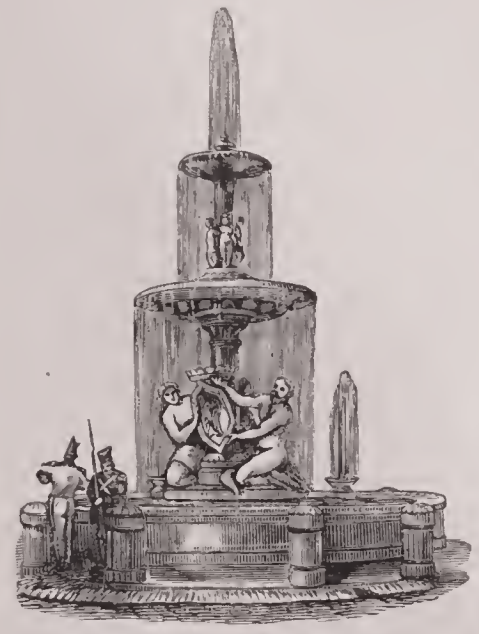


Fig. 1051. — FOUNTAIN OF THE PRADO (Madrid).

of the Greek cities were adorned with these beautiful and necessary objects of art. Corinth especially. In the ruins of Pompeii and Herculaneum, *F.* were seen in nearly every situation; and, from the number of leaden pipes also found, it seems that every house was provided with one. Modern *F* are, for the most part, entirely ornamental. This arises from the use of distributing water in pipes through the houses, making the street fountains, to a great extent, useless. It is found, however, that our town population — both man and beast — require some public supplies of water, and these, in this country, begin to be largely supplied by the numerous drinking-fountains which are being constructed in Philadelphia and other of our principal cities.
—Original; first principle or cause; the source of anything.

Foun'tain of Hero. (*Hydraulics.*) An ingenious machine, of which the invention is ascribed to Hero of Alexandria, who lived about 150 years before our æra. Its principle is the transmission of the pressure sustained by a body of water in one vessel to that in another by means of the elasticity of air. The essential parts of the apparatus consist (1, Fig. 1052) of two close vessels, A and B, the first placed at some height above the other, and connected by a frame; and of three tubes or pipes, of which the first, *a b*, descends from a basin, C, to very near the bottom of the lower vessel, B; the second, *c d*, rises from the summit of the vessel B to the top of A; the third, *e f*, rising from the lower part of A to some height above A, and forming the jet at *f*. Conceive the vessel A to be filled with water, and B with air. In this disposition of the apparatus, let water be poured into the basin C; this will descend through the pipe *a b*, and gradually fill the vessel B. But as it rises in B, the air in that vessel escapes through the pipe *c d*, and is compressed at the top of A, and, by its spring or elasticity, forces the water through the tube *e f*, and thus produces a jet at *f*, which will continue until the vessel A is nearly emptied, or B nearly filled. The force which produces the jet is equal to the pressure of a column of water, the height of which is equal to the difference of the levels of the water in C and B: according to this theory, therefore, the water should spout to a height above its level in A equal to that distance; but its friction against the walls of the tube *e f*, and the resistance to its ascent offered by the air, prevent more than a fraction of this height being attained. 2, Fig. 1052, represents the fountain of Hero in another form. An apparatus constructed on this principle is employed for draining the water from the mines of Schemnitz in Hungary.

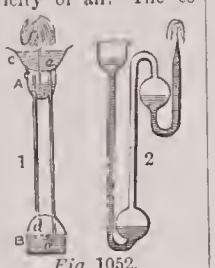


Fig. 1052.
FOUNTAINS OF HERO.

Foun'tain, in *Colorado*, a post-office of El Paso co.

Foun'tain, in *Indiana*, a W. co.; *area*, about 400 sq. m. *Rivers*, Wabash River and Coal Creek. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, very fertile. *Min.* Coal and iron in abundance. *Cap.* Covington. *Pop.* about 17,000.
—A post-office of Fountain co.

Foun'tain, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Juneau co.; *pop.* about 100.

Fountain City, in *Colorado*, a village of Pueblo co., on the Arkansas River, about 100 m. S. of Denver.

Fountain City, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Buffalo co., on the Mississippi River, about 8 m. above Winona.

Fountain Creek, in *Tennessee*, a P.O. of Maury co.

Fountain Dale, in *Pennsylvania*, a P.O. of Adams co.

Fountain Green, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Hancock co., about 10 m. N.E. of Carthage.

Fountain Green, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Harford co.

Fountain Green, in *Utah*, a post-village of San Pete co., about 28 m. N. of Manti.

Foun'tain-head, *n.* The head or source of a fountain; primary source; original; first principle.

Fountain Hill, in *Arkansas*, a post-village, former cap. of Ashley co., about 155 m. S.E. of Little Rock.

Foun'tainless, *a.* That has no fountain.

Foun'tain-pen, *n.* A writing-pen with a reservoir for ink.

Fountain Prai'rie, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Columbia co.; *pop.* about 1,100.
—(Formerly FALL RIVER,) a post-village of Columbia co.

Fountain Run, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Monroe co.

Fountain Spring, in *W. Virginia*, a P.O. of Wood co.

Fouquier Tin'ville, ANTOINE QUENTIN, (*foo'ke-ai'*) an execrable monster of the French Revolution, b. 1747. His early career was immoral, but insignificant. On the outbreak of the Revolution, he figured as one of the fiercest democrats. By Robespierre he was appointed, first, a member, then director and public accuser, of the Revolutionary Tribunal. Without education, conscience, or sense of justice, he executed with brutal apathy the bloody orders of the Committee of Public Safety. In reference to this feature of his character, his countrymen say that "he had no soul—not even that of a tiger, which at least pretends to be pleased with what it devours." Incapable of friendship, or of anything even remotely allied to generosity, he systematically abandoned his successive coadjutors in their hour of need, and sent to the scaffold, without the slightest compunction, Bailly and Verguiaud, Danton and Hebert, Robespierre and St. Just. He himself died by the guillotine, in a cowardly manner, May 7, 1795.

Four, *a.* [A.S. *fower*; Lat. *quatuor*; Ger. *vier*; Sansk. *catvar.*] Twice two.

Fourche A Dumas, (*foorsh-a-doo-ma'.*) in *Missouri* and *Arkansas*, a small stream rising in Ripley co. in the former State, and joining the Big Black River just above the village of Pocahontas in Randolph co., Arkansas.

Fourche A Reynault, (*foorsh-a-ra-no'.*) in *Missouri*, a post-village of Washington co., abt. 65 m. S.W. of St. Louis.

Fourche La Fave, (*foorsh-la-fav'.*) in *Arkansas*, enters the Arkansas River from Perry co.

Fourchée, (*for-sha'.*) *n.* (*Her.*) A cross forked at the end. — *Craig.*

Fourchette', *n.* [Fr., a fork.] (*Anat.*) The posterior commissure of the labia majora.
(*Surg.*) An instrument used for supporting the tongue during the operation of dividing the frænum.

Four Cor'ners, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Montgomery co.

Four Cor'ners, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Huron co.

Fourcroy, ANTOINE FRANÇOIS DE, (*foor'krór.*) a French chemist and natural philosopher, b. at Paris, 1755. Having chosen the medical profession for his occupation, he devoted himself to the study of those sciences which are more immediately connected with it, especially chemistry. In 1784 he was appointed professor of this science at the Jardin du Roi, and became associated with Berthollet, Lavoisier, and others in researches which led to vast improvements, whilst they suggested the new chemical nomenclature, entitled *Méthode de Nomenclature Chimique*. On the breaking out of the Revolution, he became entangled in the politics of the period, and was elected a deputy from Paris to the National Convention. In 1794 he became a member of the Committee of Public Safety, and next year was received as one of the Council of the Ancients. In 1799 Bonaparte gave him a place in the Council of State, when the affairs relating to public instruction were placed under his management. In this important trust he ably acquitted himself. In the various departments of chemical science and natural philosophy, he produced many valuable works. D. 1809.

Fourdriu'ier. See PAPER (MANUFACTURE OF).

Four Evan'gelists, part of a larger group of islands known as the *Twelve Apostles*, lie off the west entrance of the Strait of Magellan. They are abt. Lat. 52° 34′ S., and Lon. 75° 5′ W. The eight other islands, with which they are classed as above, run abt. 15 m. further out into the Pacific.

Four'fold, *a.* Four-double; quadruple; four times told.
—*n.* Four times as much.
—*v. a.* To make fourfold, as an assessment. — *Worcester.*

Four'footed, *a.* Having four feet.

Four-four, *a.* (*Mus.*) Applied to a measure containing four crotchets in a bar. — *Dwight.*

Fourgou', *n.* [Fr.] A wagon; a van. — A fire-poker; a coal-rake.

Four'-handed, *a.* That has four hands; quadrumanous.

Fourier, FRANÇOIS CHARLES MARIE, (*foor'e-ai,*) the inventor of the co-operative system, b. at Besançon, 1768. He was son of a clothier, and was brought up to mercantile employment at Lyons and Marseilles. The agitations of the first years of the revolution led him to reflect and speculate on the evils which afflict society and possible remedies for them, and in 1808 he announced his discovery or theory in a volume entitled, *Théorie des Quatre Mouvemens et des Destinées Générales*, which, after exciting a nine-days' wonder, was forgotten. It was merely the prospectus of a voluminous work which he began to publish in 1822; the first portion being entitled, *Traité de l'Association Domestique et Agricole.* No notice was taken of it by the press or by the public men to whom Fourier sent copies; nor did his compendium entitled, *Le Nouveau Monde Industriel et Sociétaire*, find a better reception. By a severe attack on the principles of the St. Simonians and Owenites in 1831, Fourier gained attention and attracted disciples, and he soon after began publishing a journal, "La Phalange," for the propagation of his views. The attempt made to give practical shape to them came to nothing, but the craving for realization of his idea — a better distribution of labor and the profits of it by means of social organization — is wide-spread and deep-seated, especially in France. Fourier published various other works, and D. 1837.

Fourierism, (*foor're-er-izm,*) *n.* (*Polit. Econ.*) A system of socialism promulgated by Charles Fourier (1772–1837), and which differs materially from the systems of communism strictly so called. It professes to be based upon natural laws, and to be founded on calculations which he maintained to be the counterpart of Newton's physical system. This system, unlike communism, does not, in theory at least, withdraw any of the motives to exertion which exist at present, nor does it contemplate the abolition of private property. According to the Fourierists, there is scarcely any kind of useful labor which is naturally and necessarily disagreeable, unless it be either regarded as dishonorable, or is immoderate in degree, or destitute of the stimulus of sympathy and emulation. They, therefore, endeavor to strengthen and foster those motives for exertion that are naturally inherent in man. Society was to be formed into associations, or phalansteries, each comprising 400 families, or 1,800 persons, numbers brought out by very careful calculations. The phalanstery was to include everything in structure and character which could gratify the highest taste and sense of enjoyment. The pursuits and functions of the members were to be infallibly adjusted through a distribution by which each person was to be set precisely to that occupation in life to which his passions and propensities directed him. Life was thus to be a perpetual enjoyment; and labor, instead of being a task, was to be as much a source of enjoyment as the pursuits of the hunter or the angler. The property of the association was to be held in 1,128 shares, and the whole products were to be divided into twelve parts: of which five were to go to labor, four to capital, and three to skill or talent. The capital of the community may be owned in unequal shares by different members, who would receive proportional dividends, and the claim of each person to the share of the produce appropriated to

talent is estimated by the grade or rank which the individual occupies in the several groups of laborers to which he or she belongs. The remuneration, when received, would not of necessity be expended or enjoyed in common. The system however, as a whole, is so complex, that Fourier himself never admitted that even the most ardent of his disciples understood it; and to the last he would sanction nothing as an announcement of his views that he had not himself written. An attempt was made to carry out Fourier's views practically in the neighborhood of the small town of Rambouillet, easily accessible from Paris. About $100,000 is said to have been expended in the attempt, which proved a failure. Fourierism is "the most skilfully combined, and with the greatest foresight of objections, of all the forms of socialism." It "does no violence to any of the general laws by which human action, even in the present imperfect state of moral and intellectual cultivation, is influenced; and it would be extremely rash to pronounce it incapable of success, or unfitted to realize a great part of the hopes founded on it by its partisans."—Ref. *Encyclopedia Britannica*, art. COMMUNISM, (PRINCIPLES OF.)

Fou'rierite, *n.* An adherent to Fourierism.

Four Lakes, in *Wisconsin*, a chain of lakes in Dane co., known respectively as First, Second, Third, and Fourth lakes. *First Lake*, the smallest and lowest of the chain, is about 3 m. long by 2 m. wide, and has its outlet in Catfish River; *Second Lake*, about 4 m. N.W., and communicating by means of a small stream, is 3½ m. long by 2 broad; *Third Lake*, about 1 m. N.W. of the last, is about 6½ m. long by 2 m. wide; finally, *Fourth Lake*, the largest and most beautiful, is 6 m. long by 4 wide, and separated from Third Lake by a narrow strip of land, upon which Madison, the capital of the State, is built. The waters of these lakes are cold and pure, and mostly navigable for small steamers. The two last are now called lakes Monona and Mendota.

Four'-legged, *a.* Having four legs.

Four'ling, *n.* A name for any one of 4 children born at the same birth.

Four Mile, in *Iowa*, a township of Polk co.; *pop.* 556.

Four Mile, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Dunklin co.

Four Mile Branch, in *S. Carolina*, a post-office of Barnwell dist.

Four Mile Branch, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Monroe co.

Four Mile Creek, in *Michigan*, enters the Kalamazoo River in Kalamazoo co.

Four Mile Creek, in *Ohio*, enters the Miami River in Butler co.

Four Mile Prairie, in *Illinois*, a P. O. of Perry co.

Fourneau, (*foor'nō.*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) The chamber of a mine in which the powder is placed.

Fournetite, *n.* (*Min.*) A mixture of galenite with copper ore. See GALENITE.

Four'ni Islands, a group of about 20 small islands in the Grecian Archipelago, between Nicaria and Samos, on the eastern coast of Asiatic Turkey. The largest of these islets is about 5 m. in circuit.

Four'pence, *n.* A British silver coin; a groat.

Four'score, *a.* Four times twenty; eighty.

Four'square, *a.* Having four sides and four angles equal; quadrangular.

Four'teen, *a.* [*Four* and *ten*; A.S. *feowertyne.*] Four and ten; twice seven.

Four'teenth, *a.* The ordinal of 14; the fourth after the tenth.

—*n.* (*Mus.*) An interval embracing an octave and a 7th. *Warner.*

Four'teen Mile Creek, in *Indiana*, enters the Ohio in Clarke co.

Four'teen Mile Creek, in *Mississippi*, enters Big Black River in Hinds co.

Fourth, *a.* Ordinal of 4; the next after the third.

—*n.* (*Mus.*) A distance comprising three diatonic intervals. There are three kinds of fourths; viz., the *diminished F.*, composed of a whole tone and two semitones; the *perfect F.*, consisting of two whole tones and a semitone; and the *extreme sharp* or *superfluous F.*, consisting of three whole tones.

Fourth Cross'ing, in *California*, a post-village of Calaveras co., abt. 14 m. S. of Mokelumne Hill.

Fourth Lake, in *Wisconsin*. See FOUR LAKES.

Fourth'ly, *adv.* In the fourth place.

Fourth'-rate, *n.* A vessel of war carrying from 50 to 70 guns.—*Simmonds.*

Four Towns, in *Michigan*, a P. O. of Oakland co.

Four-way'-cock, *n.* (*Engineering.*) A cock having two separate passages in the plug, and communicating with four pipes.

Four'-wheeled, *a.* Having four wheels.

Fou'sel-oil, *n.* See AMYLE.

Fou'ter, *n.* A despicable fellow.—*Craig.*

Fou'ty, *a.* [O. Fr. *foutu.*] Despicable. (Vulgar.)

Fo'veate, *a.* [Lat. *fovea*, a small pit.] (*Bot.*) Deeply pitted.—*Gray.*

Fove'olate, *a.* [Dim. of *foveate.*] (*Bot.*) That has small holes or depressions.—*Gray.*

Fovilla, (*fo-vil'la,*) *n.* [Lat. *foveo*, to nourish.] (*Bot.*) The matter contained within the membranes of the pollen-grains. It is a semi-fluid granular protoplasm, in which are suspended very minute starch granules, and what appear to be oil globules. It is, without doubt, the essential part of the pollen-grain. (See POLLEN.)

Fowl, *n.* [A.S. *fugel*, to fly.] In its general sense, this term is nearly synonymous with *birds*; but in a more restricted sense it means those domestic birds brought up in a farmyard for the table. Fowls originally came from Persia and India, and they are valuable to the breeder in many ways, yielding profit as they do in eggs, in broods, and in feathers. The principal kinds of this useful domestic creature are: 1. The *Game Fowl*, with erect and slender body and showy colors, valued also for the delicacy of the flesh and of the eggs, although the latter are rather small. It is this breed which is used for cock-fighting; and so excessive is the pugnacity which characterizes it, that broods scarcely feathered are occasionally found to have reduced themselves to utter blindness by their combats. Some poultry-keepers think it good to have a game-cock in their poultry-yard, on account of the improvement of the quality of the fowls sent to the table; but it is almost needless to say, he must, like the prototype of Robinson Crusoe, be sole monarch of all he surveys. 2. The *Dorking Fowl*, so named from Dorking, in Surrey, where it has long been bred in great numbers for the London market — a breed characterized by an additional spur on each leg: often of a white color, with short legs; one of the most useful of all breeds, both for excellence of flesh and for abundance of eggs. 3. The *Polish Fowl*, black, with a white tuft, a breed very extensively reared in France, Egypt, &c., little inclined to incubation, but valued for an almost uninterrupted laying of eggs. 4. The *Spanish F.*, very similar to the Polish, but larger, and laying larger eggs, on account of which it is now much valued, and very common in Britain; black, with white cheeks and large red comb. 5. The *Malay Fowl*, tall and handsome, very pugnacious, but little esteemed. 6. The *Hamburg F.*,

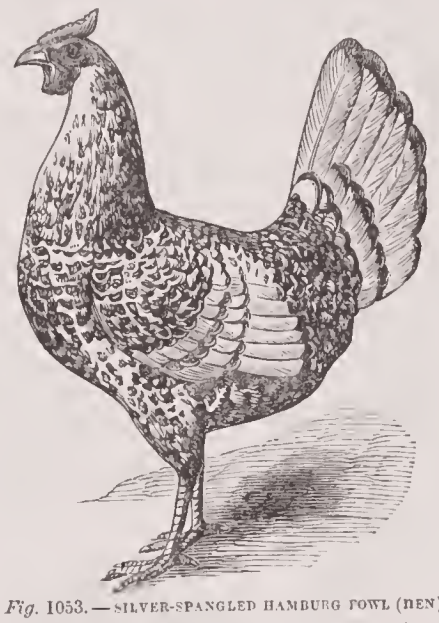


Fig. 1053.—SILVER-SPANGLED HAMBURG FOWL (HEN).

(Fig. 1053), of very beautiful plumage, and much valued for the quality both of flesh and eggs, as also for extreme productiveness of eggs. 7. The *Cochin China F.*, (see GALLUS,) a large, tall, ungraceful variety, with small tail and wings, for which there was a great rage among poultry-fanciers when it was introduced, more particularly about the year 1852, and which is valuable chiefly on account of its fecundity, eggs being laid even during winter, and the hens incubating frequently. 8. The *Bantam Fowl*, a diminutive variety, rather curious than useful.—Of most of these there are many sub-varieties and *fancy breeds*—gold-pencilled, silver-pencilled, &c. The common *Dunghill Fowl* is apparently a breed produced by the intermixture of others, and perhaps chiefly a less graceful, less spirited, and less pugnacious race of the Game Fowl. The *Guinea Fowl*, or Pintado, is sometimes classed among the common order of fowls; they are very wild and restless in their nature, and, unlike the ordinary fowls, they give no notice to any one of their laying or sitting; they have consequently to be closely watched. The Guinea *F.* is very delicate eating, and is in season about Lent. Their eggs are something like those of turkeys, but not so gross. As the Guinea Fowl rarely watches over her nest and rears a brood, its eggs are generally put under a common hen, which performs in a satisfactory manner the duties of foster-mother. — See HATCHING, POULTRY, &c.

Fowl, *v. n.* To catch or kill wild fowls for game or food.

Fowl'er, *n.* A sportsman who pursues wild fowls, or takes or kills them for food.

Fowl'er, in *New York*, a post-township of St. Lawrence co., on the Oswegatchie River, about 27 m. S.W. of Canton; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Fowl'er, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Trumbull co., abt. 160 m. N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* about 1,500.

Fowl'erite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of Rhodonite (*q. v.*) containing zinc.

Fowl'er's, in *W. Virginia*, a post-office of Brooke co.

Fowler's Knob, in *W. Va.*, a post-office of Nicholas co.

Fowler's Landing, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Humphreys co.

Fowler's Mills, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Geauga co., about 170 m. N.E. of Columbus.

Fowler's Station, in *Illinois*, a P. O. of Adams co.

Fowl'ersville, in *Minnesota*, a post-office of Rice co.

Fowl'ersville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Columbia co.

Fowl'erville, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Livingston co., on the Red Cedar River, about 27 m. E. by S. of Lansing.

Fowl'erville, in *New York*, a P. O. of Livingston co.

Fowls'town, in *Georgia*, a village of Decatur co., abt. 200 m. S.W. of Milledgeville.

Fowl'ing, *n.* The art or practice of catching or shooting fowls or birds; also, falconry.

Fowl'ing-piece, *n.* A light gun for shooting fowls or birds.

Fox, GEORGE, the founder of the Society of Friends, B. 1624 at Drayton in Leicestershire, England. His father was a weaver, and by the strict honesty of his conduct had won from his neighbors the sobriquet of "Righteous Christer." George, while yet a boy, was distinguished by his gravity and exemplary conduct. When in the twentieth year of his age, and for some two or three years afterwards, Fox describes himself as having been in a very distressed state of mind, from which the various professors and clergymen to whom he applied for counsel were unable to relieve him. From this condition he was at length delivered by that which he regarded as the voice of God in his soul, directing him to Christ as alone able "to speak to his condition." Very soon after this he commenced his public ministrations at Dukinfield, Manchester, and the neighborhood. From the first, his preaching seems to have made many converts and excited much opposition. Fox's first imprisonment took place in the year 1648, in consequence of his opposing the preacher in "the great steeple-house at Nottingham," on a point of doctrine. In 1650 he was imprisoned at Derby under a false charge of blasphemy. One of the committing justices, Bennet, acted with great violence on this occasion, and it was he who on Fox's bidding him "tremble at the word of the Lord," first applied to him and his friends the name of *Quakers*. Fox lay in prison at Derby for about a year, the time having been lengthened in consequence of his refusal to accept a commission as captain of one of the regiments then being raised by Parliament. To his belief of the unlawfulness of all war, which prompted this refusal, was added at the same time a clear view of the enormity of the punishment of death for crimes affecting property only, and he exerted himself to save the life of a poor woman then in jail for theft. Within ten years of Fox's first appearance as a preacher, meetings of the Friends were established in most parts of England. At the same time, so actively were they persecuted, that for many years there were seldom less than a thousand of them in prison. Cromwell, though himself favorable to liberty of conscience, seems to have been unable to curb the excesses of popular hostility launched in all quarters against a sect which denounced all state interference with religion, and maintained that the gospel should be preached without fee or reward. Fox had several interviews with the Protector, having been first sent to him as a dangerous person, by Colonel Hacker, in 1654. After much conversation with him at Whitehall on the subject of religion, Fox was about to leave, when Cromwell caught him by the hand, saying — "Come again to my house, for if thou and I were but an hour of a day together, we should be nearer one to the other;" adding that he wished him "no more ill than he did to his own soul." Captain Drury, who had taken Fox to London, was commissioned to tell him that he was at liberty, and might go whither he would. About a month after the restoration of Charles II., Fox was committed to Lancaster Castle, "on the charge of being a common disturber of the peace, and of endeavoring to make insurrection and embroil the whole kingdom in blood." After lying in jail some months, a habeas corpus was obtained, and the authorities showed their disbelief of these grave charges by allowing Fox himself, unbailed and unguarded, to convey to London the sheriff's return to the writ. The hopes entertained by the members of the young society that they would be allowed a breathing-time from persecution, were dispelled at the commencement of 1661, by the atrocious measures which followed the mad attempt of Venner and his Fifth-Monarchy men. The Act empowering magistrates to tender the oaths of allegiance and supremacy to any person whom they thought fit to suspect, also operated with great severity against the Friends; under its provisions Fox was committed to prison at Lancaster in the beginning of 1664, whence he was removed to Scarborough Castle, where he lay till the autumn of 1666. His treatment during the greater part of this incarceration of nearly three years seems to have been most inhuman, and to have seriously affected his health. After his release, Fox turned his attention more closely to the internal regulation of the now large society, and to the subject of education, recommending his friends to establish schools for the instruction of their children in "whatsoever things were civil and useful in the creation." In 1669 Fox married Margaret Fell, the widow of one of the judges of the Welsh courts. The year 1670 witnessed the passing of the most stringent of the conventicle acts, forbidding under heavy penalties the assembling for religious worship, in any house, of more than four persons besides the family, except according to the usages of the Church of England. As a society the Friends seem to have stood almost alone in their refusal to comply with it, and the pains and penalties of the law consequently fell principally upon them. Fox exhorted his friends to firmness, and himself remained in London, to share with their sufferings — attending the meeting in Gracechurch Street, where it was expected the storm would first fall. Soon after his recovery from a severe illness he sailed for Barbadoes, where he exerted himself greatly in the interests of religion and humanity. It is interesting to trace in his narrative of this journey the germ of that anti-slavery principle which has since been so conspicuous in his successors. It was whilst in this island that Fox drew up a statement of his own and his friends'

belief in all the great doctrines of Christianity,— a statement clearly disproving their alleged sympathy with Socinian tenets. After a considerable time spent in Barbadoes, Jamaica, and the North American continent, he returned to England in 1673. Here further persecutions awaited him. Arrested for holding a meeting for worship, and detained for refusing to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, he underwent 14 months imprisonment, and was at length liberated by the Court of King's Bench on account of the errors in his indictment. In 1677, in company with Penn and Barclay, who had joined the Society about ten years before, he paid a visit to Holland and some parts of Germany, where his services seem to have been well received. The last 15 years of his life were tranquil as regards personal molestation, but he continued to be actively engaged in various ways in promoting the welfare of his brethren. Their persecutions continued throughout the reign of Charles II.; and although James, by a stretch of the royal prerogative, ordered a general release of those imprisoned for conscience sake, the legal toleration of dissent was reserved for the next reign. In the first year of William and Mary was passed the bill which nullified the conventicle acts, and allowed the Friends to make a solemn declaration in lieu of taking the oaths, and Fox had the gratification of seeing the public worship of the Society legally recognized before his death. D. 1690. In person, Fox was tall; in countenance, manly, intelligent, and graceful; and in manners, says Wm. Penn, "civil beyond all forms of breeding." Fox's services in the Christian church will be variously estimated according to the opinions formed of those principles and practices on which he was the first in modern times to insist, and which have now for 200 years distinguished the Society of Friends. The man himself must, however, be acknowledged by all to have furnished a noble example of unflinching integrity. Never would he barter an iota of what he regarded as the Christian truth, to secure immunity from ridicule and persecution. On religious liberty, slavery, the treatment of prisoners, capital punishment, &c., his sentiments were far in advance of the age; while in regard to oaths and war, there has been a considerable approximation to his views in later times All that he did and wrote is not to be defended, neither did he himself, nor do his followers in religious profession, regard him as other than a fallible mortal; yet in that progress of opinion, which so often rubs the gilt from the tinsel, while it polishes the diamond, we are fain to believe that on a more faithful page than that of the prejudiced historian — in the hearts of the lowly and sincere — will a place of honor be more and more freely accorded to the memory of Geo. Fox.

Fox, Charles James, a celebrated English statesman and orator, b. 1748. He received his education at Westminster, Eton, and Oxford, where his proficiency in classical literature attracted considerable notice. It was the intention of his father Lord Holland, who had a high opinion of his capacity, that he should occupy a prominent station in the political world, and he accordingly procured for him a seat in parliament for the borough of Midhurst, when he was only 19. He, however, prudently remained silent till he had attained the legal age of a member, and then we find him, in 1770, aiding the ministry, who rewarded him with the office of one of the lords



Fig. 1054. — CHARLES JAMES FOX.

of the Admiralty; but he resigned that position in 1772, and in 1773 was nominated a commissioner of the Treasury, from whence he was suddenly dismissed, in consequence of some disagreement with Lord North. *F.* now entered the lists of opposition, and throughout the whole of the American war proved a most powerful antagonist to the ministers of that period. He foretold the defeat of the British armies in America, and saw his prophecies one by one fulfilled. On the downfall of Lord North he was appointed, in 1782, one of the secretaries of state, which situation he resigned on the death of the marquis of Rockingham; when the earl of Shelburne, afterwards marquis of Lansdowne, was appointed to succeed him. On the dissolution of that short-lived administration, he formed the coalition with Lord North (a coalition which was odious to the great mass of the people), and resumed his former office. He now brought in his India bill, which, after having passed the House of Commons, was unexpectedly thrown out by the House of Lords, and occasioned the resignation of the ministry, of which he formed a part. Pitt then came into power, while *F.* placed himself at the head of the opposition, and a long contest took place between these illustrious rivals. Worn out, and perhaps disgusted with public business, he, in 1788, repaired to the Continent, in company with Mrs. *F.*, and after spending a few days with Gibbon the historian, at Lausanne, entered the classic regions of Italy. In consequence, however, of the sudden illness of the king, and the probable necessity of constituting a regency, he was soon recalled. The regency bill, the trial of Mr. Hastings, and, above all, the French revolution, and its effects on his country, gave ample scope for his talents and eloquence, which he continued to exert against the administration of Pitt, inveighing against the war with France, and denouncing the measures of his great rival on every subject of importance. However men may differ as to the soundness of *F.*'s political views, no one denies that he was a sincere friend to the freedom and best interests of mankind, or that in private life a more amiable and pleasant companion could not be found. In the senate he was argumentative, bold, and energetic; in the domestic circle, no one was more ingenuous, bland, and courteous. His literary abilities were of a high order; and had he lived in less stirring times, there is every probability his country would have benefited by his writings. As it was, he left little behind him but his eloquent speeches, and *The History of the Early Part of the Reign of James II.* On the death of Pitt he was again recalled to power, and set on foot a negotiation for peace with France, but did not live to see the issue of it. D. 1806.

Fox, *n.* [A.S. *fox;* Ger. *fuchs;* Goth. *fauho.* The root is found in O.Ger. and Goth. *fahan,* Icel. *fanga,* to seize. Pers. *rúbah,* a robber, allied to Gr. *alōpēx,* and to Sansk. *lôpâca,* the carrion-eater.] (*Zoöl.*) The *F.* were formerly placed, by the most eminent naturalists, together with the wolf and dog; but according to the most recent classifications of the mammalia, it is separated from these animals, and placed in the gen *Vulpes.* In many particulars, it is true, the *F.* greatly resembles the gen. *Canis;* but the shape of the pupil of the eye (which is elongated), the bullet-head, the bushy tail, the long body, supported on short limbs — all these characteristics fully establish the soundness and correctness of the position to which the *F.* is assigned by the modern zoölogists. Of all beasts of prey, the *F.* is considered to be the most crafty and sagacious, whether in obtaining food, or in eluding pursuit. They appear to be pretty generally diffused throughout all the northern and temperate parts of the globe: occurring with numerous varieties, as to color and size, in most parts of Europe, the north of Asia, and America. The *F.* has a broad head, a sharp snout, a flat forehead, obliquely seated eyes, sharp erect ears, an elongated body well covered with hair, proportionally short limbs, and a straight bushy tail, so long that when pendent it touches the ground. The common American Red Fox, *V. fulvus,* is notorious for his nocturnal depredations upon farm-yards, whence he carries away chickens, geese, and turkeys to the dense thickets, where he spends most of the daytime. The general color is reddish-yellow, the back behind grizzled with grayish, throat and a line on the belly and tip of tail white, feet and ears black. The *F.* varies considerably in size, but, in general, measures about 42 inches from the snout to the end of the tail, which latter is 16 inches in length, and the height of the shoulders about 14 inches. The *F.* seems to be wholly devoid of that instinct of gratitude which characterizes the dog, and is even found in the wolf and jackal; nay, whatever kindness may be shown him when in a state of confinement, he is still sly, timid, and suspicious, insusceptible, as it would seem, of any kind of attachment. His voice is a kind of yelp, or stifled bark, and his bite is very severe and dangerous. The fetid odor of the *F.* is



Fig. 1055.
ARCTIC FOX, (*Vulpus lagopus.*)



Fig. 1056. — AMERICAN RED FOX, (*Vulpus fulvus.*)

intolerable; his sight is keen; and he possesses astonishing acuteness of smell. The time of gestation is about sixty-three days; and while the female is suckling her young, nothing can exceed her courage and boldness. The *F.*, unmolested, will live 12 or 14 years. In the first year he is called a *cub;* the second, a *F.;* and the third, an *old F.:* he is 18 months, or nearly 2 years old, before he arrives at full maturity. The skin makes a warm and soft fur, and is therefore used for muffs, linings, &c. — The Arctic Fox, *V. lagopus,* is smaller than the common *F.*, with a sharp nose, and short rounded ears, almost hid in its fur; the legs are short, and the toes are covered, both above and below, with a very thick soft fur; the tail is shorter than that of the common *F.*, but more bushy. It inhabits the countries bordering on the Frozen Ocean in both continents. At the approach of winter their coat of hair becomes thick and ragged, till at length it grows perfectly white.

Fox, *n.* A sly, cunning fellow.
—*v. a.* To repair, as boots, by adding new soles, and covering the feet with new leather. — *Simmonds.*
—*v. n.* To turn sour in the act of fermentation, as beer, &c.
Fox, in *Illinois,* a township of Kendall co., *pop.* abt. 2,000.
Fox, in *Indiana,* a post-office of Wells co.
Fox, in *Iowa,* a former co., now mostly incorporated with Pocahontas co.
—A township of Black Hawk co.; *pop.* 679.
Fox, in *Missouri,* a post-office of Ray co.
Fox, in *Ohio,* a township of Carroll co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.
Fox, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Clearfield co.; *pop.* about 300.
—A township of Elk co.; *pop.* about 1,700.
Fox'borough, in *Massachusetts,* a post-village and township of Norfolk co., about 21 m. S.S.W. of Boston; *pop.* of township about 3,500.
Fox'-brush, *n.* The tail of a fox, cut off the dead animal after a chase, and presented as a trophy to the first who is up at the finish. (England.)
Fox'burg, in *Pennsylvania,* a village of Clarion co., on the Allegheny River, at the month of the Clarion River.
—A post-office of Forest co.
Fox'-case, *n.* The skin of a fox.
Fox Channel, a strait of British N. America, between Melville Peninsula and Southampton Islands on the W., and an unexplored country on the E.
Fox'chase, in *Pennsylvania,* a village now within the chartered limits of Philadelphia, about 9 m. N.N.E. of the State-House.
Fox Creek, in *Missouri,* a post-village of St. Louis co., about 28 m. W. of St. Louis.
Fox Croft, in *Maine,* a post-village and township of Piscataquis co., on the Piscataquis River, about 60 m. N.N.E. of Augusta; *pop.* of township about 1,500.
Foxed, *a.* Furnished with new soles and feet, as boots. — Soured in fermentation, as beer.
Fox'-evil, *n.* A disease in which the hair falls off. *Johnson.*
Fox-glove, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Digitalis.
Fox-grape, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Vitis.
Fox'-hound, *n.* A species of dog used in the sport of fox-hunting. An extraordinary amount of care and attention has been given in Europe to the proper breeding of this animal; and no pack can be justly considered



Fig. 1057. — FOX-HOUND.

perfect without each particular animal composing it being especially picked out as adhering to the rules laid down for the guidance of dog-fanciers. In the true fox-hound, nearly all the individual good qualities which distinguish other varieties of dogs are combined; and in fleetness, strength, fine scent, spirit, perseverance, and subordination, they have no equals. The fox-hound is not a very large animal, his height averaging from twenty to twenty-two inches. The color of the fox-hound is generally pied — such as yellow, black, dun, fallow and brown intermixed. In order to be perfect, an old authority on the chase observes, that the animal should be of the following proportions: his legs straight as arrows; his feet round, and of medium size; his shoulders black; his breast wide; his chest deep; his back broad; his head small; his neck thin; and his tail bushy, thick, and well-carried.
Fox'-hunting, Fox-hunt, *n.* The sport of hunting foxes.
—*a.* Pertaining to the sport of hunting foxes; engaged or occupied with such sport.
Fox Indians. See Sacs.
Fox Islands, or Aleutian Islands. See Aleutian Islands.
Fox Lake, in *Illinois,* a post-office of Lake co.
Fox Lake, or Waushara, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village and township on a lake of the same name, about 50 m. N.N.E. of Madison; *pop.* of township about 2,500.
Fox Lake, or Waushara, in *Wisconsin,* a small sheet of water in Dodge co.
Fox'on, in *California,* a village of Santa Barbara co., about 40 m. N.W. of Santa Barbara.
Fox River, (Great and Little,) two rivers of Lower Canada, entering the Gulf of St. Lawrence from Gaspé district.

Fox River, in *Iowa*, a township of Davis co.; *pop.* 1,216.
Fox River, in *Iowa* and *Missouri*, rises in Davis co. in the former State, and enters the Mississippi in Clarke co., Missouri. It is also known as AROMATIC RIVER.
Fox River, in *Wisconsin*, enters Green Bay from Brown co. It connects Lake Winnebago with Green Bay, and was called by the Indians NEENAH.
Fox River, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Kenosha co.
Fox River, or PISHTAK'A, in *Wisconsin* and *Illinois*, rises in Waukesha co., in the former State, and flowing generally S. by S.W., joins the Illinois River at Ottawa in La Salle co., Illinois. *Length*, about 200 m.
Fox'tail-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ALOPECURUS.
Fox'ville, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Fauquier co., on the Rappahannock River, about 110 m. W.N.W. of Richmond.
Foxville, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Dane co., abt. 15 m. W. of Madison.
Fox'y, *a.* Pertaining to foxes; wily; cunning; subtle; as, a *foxy* disposition. — Having too much the color of a fox in the shading, as a painting. — Sour; acid; disagreeable to the taste, as wine, beer, &c., when not thoroughly fermented.
Foy, MAXIMILIEN SEBASTIEN, a French general and orator, b. at Ham, 1775. He entered the army at 15 years of age, and made his first campaign under Dumouriez in 1792. He displayed his military talents to great advantage in Italy, Germany, and Portugal; and succeeded Marmont as commander-in-chief after the battle of Salamanca, when he conducted a skilful retreat to the Douro. He received his 15th wound on the field of Waterloo, but refused to quit his post until the close of that engagement. He was afterwards employed as inspector-general of infantry; and in 1819 was elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies; where he distinguished himself as an orator, and was a great public favorite. He died in 1825; and having left his widow and family in destitute circumstances, a most liberal subscription was immediately entered into, to provide for them, and to erect a monument to his memory. From his MSS. a *History of the Peninsular War* has been published by his widow.
Foy'ers, a river of Scotland, co. Inverness, falling into Loch Ness. It is noted for its fine cataract called the *Falls of Foyers*, falling from a sheer height of over 90 ft.
Foyle, a river of Ireland, formed by the junction of the Finn and Mourne at Lifford, which, after a N. course of about 14 m., expands into Lough Foyle, *q. v.*
Foyle, (Lough,) an arm of the North Channel between Donegal and Londonderry, Ireland. It receives the waters of the river Foyle. *Length*, abt. 18 m. by 9 in width.
Fra'cas, *n.* [Fr., from *fracasser*, to break in pieces, from Lat. *fra*, i. e. *inter*, among, and *cassare*, freq. of *quatere*, to break with violence.] An uproar; a noisy quarrel; a disturbance; a brawl.
Frache, (*frash.*) *n.* (*Glass-works.*) Flat iron pans into which the glass vessels already formed are put, to be placed in the lower oven, over the working-furnace.
Fract'ed, *a.* (*Her.*) Broken asunder.
Fraction, (*frak'shun,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *fractio*, a breaking, from *frangere*, to break.] State of being broken, especially by violence.

"The evident marks of *fraction* and ruin." — *Burnet.*

—A part, portion, or fragment.

"The *fractions* of her faith." — *Shaks.*

(*Arith.* and *Alg.*) A part of any magnitude, integer (whole number), or unit. For example, "two and a fraction" means two units and that part of a unit which can be distinguished, as one-half, two-fifths, and so on. In the fraction ½ in arithmetic, or $\frac{a}{b}$ in algebra, the figure 1, or *a*, is the *numerator*, and 3, or *b*, is the *denominator*; and they represent that, if a whole number is divided into *three* or *b* parts, only *one* or *a* parts are taken. In the addition of fractions, the fractions must be brought down to the same denominator, and their numerators (as expressed in the value of their new denominator) must then be added, when we have one whole fraction. Thus, if we want to add ⅓ and ⅔, we must find the least common multiple of 3 and 5, which is found to be 15; then, as 3 goes 5 times into 15, and 5 goes 3 times into the same number, we multiply the numerators of the different fractions by these respective quotients, and then add the two quantities together. Thus, ⅓ added to ⅔ will be 5 *added* 6 *fifteenths*. The true definition of a *fraction* may be thus summed up: — It is the division of its numerator by its denominator; as *seven-eighths* are equivalent to the whole number 7 *divided* by 8, — whence a fraction is obtained. Decimal fractions simplify calculations greatly, as they are constructed on the principle of having one common denominator — a multiple of ten: and thus fractions can be added, subtracted, and divided without repeating over and over the tedious process of bringing them down to a common denominator. — See ARITHMETIC and DECIMALS.
Frac'tional, *a.* Belonging to a fraction or broken number.
—Comprising a part or the parts of a unit.
Frac'tionary, *a.* Fractional; relating to, or consisting of fractions.
Frac'tious, *a.* [Lat. *fractus*, pp. of *frangere*, to break.] Apt to break out into a quarrel; apt to fall into a passion; snappish; peevish; cross; quarrelsome.
Frac'tiously, *adv.* Passionately; snappishly.
Frac'tiousness, *n.* State or quality of having a cross or snappish temper.
Fract'ural, *a.* Belonging to, or resulting from a fracture.
Fract'ure, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *fractura*, from *frangere*, to break.] A breach in any body, especially a breach caused by violence; a rupture of a solid body.

"Without any great *fracture* of the most stable parts of nature." *Hale.*

(*Surg.*) The term applied to broken bones. This is one of the commonest accidents to which one is liable, especially in very cold weather, when the bones are very brittle, and in certain conditions of the bones themselves. Fractures are divided into simple, compound, comminuted, and complicated. Simple fractures are those in which the fracture does not communicate with the external air. These are by far the most common, and usually affect the shaft of long bones, this part being the most subject to injuries of this description. Compound fractures are those in which one or more bones are broken, and the fracture communicates with the external air by means of a wound in the soft parts. Comminuted fractures are those in which the bones are broken into several portions; while complicated fractures are such as are complicated with some other injury — as a wound of the principal artery of the limb. Fractures are also distinguished as transverse, oblique, or longitudinal, according to their direction. A transverse fracture is usually much more easily treated than an oblique; for the parts, when placed in opposition, may be kept there without much difficulty; whereas, in the latter case, they are liable to be displaced by the movements of the muscles or parts; also, in the latter case, the contiguous soft parts are much more liable to be lacerated by broken edges of the bone than in the former. In treating the oblique fracture, the limb should, if possible, be placed in such a position as will relax the principal muscles connected with the bone; in the transverse fracture, the straight position is often the best. The general symptoms of a fracture are deformity of the limb, caused either by the overlapping of the bones, or effusion of blood, lymph, or serum into the cellular tissue; shortening of the limb; and crepitus, or a grating sound when the ends of the fractured bone are moved upon each other. The treatment of fractures consists in retaining the broken fragments, as nearly as possible, in their former positions, and securing them in that state. Where displacement has taken place, it is first of all necessary to soothe the muscular irritation by means of gentle friction or warm fomentations, after which, by a gentle application of force, the bone is to be restored, as nearly as possible, to its proper position. When the limb has been reduced, or set, it is to be placed in *splints*, which are thin pieces of wood, or other material of the requisite firmness and length, shaped and hollowed out, so as to fit evenly without making undue pressure upon any part. The skin is to be protected by folds of linen, or thin soft pads a little wider than the splints, which are also useful to prevent them from slipping. These are to be bound upon the limb with a moderate degree of pressure, and they ought to be removed and re-adjusted occasionally, in order to detect and rectify any deviation that may be observable. The mode of healing, in simple fractures, differs little from the manner in which bone is originally formed. Immediately after the fracture has taken place, a quantity of blood is poured out into the surrounding cellular tissue by the vessels of the adjoining structure. Inflammation sets in, and the periosteum becomes thickened; lymph is poured out, by which the ends of the bones are united, and in which bony matter is formed, until a complete union is effected. The period taken for the accomplishment of this varies according to the bone broken, the age, constitution, &c., of the patient. It is quicker in children than in adults, and it is slowest in old age. Taking all ages, however, the time occupied is from two to eight or ten weeks. The treatment of compound fracture consists in placing the broken bones in opposition, and healing the external wound, so as to convert the compound into a simple fracture. This is best done, where it can be effected, by bringing the edges of the wound together with adhesive plaster, or with sutures if necessary. But the modes of treatment in this, and the other complicated cases of fracture, are so varied, and depend in so great a measure upon the circumstances of each particular case, that our limits do not admit of our entering upon them; which is the less to be regretted, as they can only be properly treated at the hands of a skilful surgeon.

(*Min.*) The manner in which a mineral breaks and by which its texture is displayed; as, a fibrous, foliated, or conchoidal *fracture*.

—*v. a.* To break; to burst asunder; to separate, as continuous parts; to crack; as, to *fracture* a stone, to *fracture* the skull.
Fract'ured, *p. a.* Broken; cracked.
Fra'des, a small island of Brazil, in All-Saints Bay, abt. 25 m. N.W. of Bahia.
Fra Dia'volo, ("The Devil's brother,") a Neapolitan robber, whose real name was Michael Pozzo. He began life as a stocking-maker, after which he became a friar, and in this capacity was the leader of a gang of banditti in Calabria. In 1799 he assisted Cardinal Ruffo, who headed the counter-revolutionists in favor of the Bourbons of Naples. For this he received a pardon of his crimes, and a pension of 3,600 ducats, with which he was enabled to purchase an estate. He now lived in peace till 1806, when he rose again in favor of the expelled Bourbons. He entered Spalinga, and threw open the prisons, when he was joined by large numbers of lazzaroni; but, after a severe engagement with the Bonapartists, he was taken prisoner, condemned, and summarily executed in the same year. — Auber, the French musical composer, has written one of his best operas founded on the adventures of this bandit.
Fræ'num, *n.* [Lat., a bridle.] (*Anat.*) A name given to several membranous folds, which bridle and retain certain organs. — *Dunglison.*
Fra'ga, a town of Spain, prov. Aragon, on the borders of Catalonia, 55 m. S.E. of Huesca; *pop.* about 5,000.
Fraga'ria, *n.* [Lat. *fragrare*, to emit a smell.] (*Bot.*) The Strawberry plant, a genus of the order *Rosaceæ*. Two species are natives of this country, namely, *F. vesca*, the Wood strawberry, and *F. Virginiana*, the Scarlet or Wild strawberry. The latter is very rarely met with in a wild state. From these and several foreign species, a great number of varieties have been developed. The fruit is remarkably wholesome, and is regarded by most people as the choicest of our native fruits. In cultivating the strawberry, an open situation and a rich loamy soil are required. The plants, until the fruit is formed, demand copious supplies of water. The row-culture is most convenient, and frequent renewal insures vigorous plants and large fruit.
Fragile, (*frăj'il.*) *a.* [Lat. *fragilis*, liable to break, easily broken, from *frangere*, to break, allied to Gr. *rhegnusthai*, to burst or break.] Easily broken; brittle; easily destroyed. — Liable to fail: infirm; weak; frail.

"The *fragile* arm of man." — *Addison.*

Fra'gilely, *adv.* In a feeble, weak, or frail manner.
Fragil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *fragilité*; Lat. *fragilitas*, from *fragilis*, brittle, *frangere*, to break.] Brittleness; weakness. Liability to fail; frailty; liability to fault; as, the *fragility* of human nature.
Frag'ment, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *fragmentum*, from *frangere*, to break.] A part broken off from a whole; a broken piece; a scrap. — An imperfect part; a small detached portion; as, the *fragments* of the writings of Alcæus.
Fragment'al, Frag'mentary, *a.* Composed of fragments.
Frag'mentarily, *adv.* Piecemeal.
Frag'mented, *a.* Broken into fragments or detached pieces.
Fra'gor, *n.* [Lat., from *frangere*, to break.] A loud, sudden sound; a noise; a crack; a crash.

"Pursued by hideous *fragors*." — *Sandys.*

Fra'grance, Fra'grancy, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *fragrantia*, from *fragrare*, to emit a scent, to smell, to reek; — allied to *flagrare*, to flame up, to burn.] Sweetness of smell; pleasing scent; grateful odor or perfume.
Fra'grant, *a.* Emitting a smell or odor; throwing out or diffusing an agreeable odor; sweet-smelling; odorous; odoriferous; sweet-scented; balmy; spicy; aromatic.

"Their scent less *fragrant* than her breath." — *Prior.*

Fra'grantly, *adv.* With sweet scent or odor.
Frail, (*frāle.*) *a.* [Fr. *frêle*, contr. from *fragile*, from Lat. *fragilis*, brittle, weak.] Easily broken; weak; easily destroyed; perishable; not firm or durable; as, a *frail* foundation, a *frail* body. — Weak in mind or resolution; liable to error or deception.

"Man is *frail*, and prone to error." — *Taylor.*

—*n.* O. Fr. *fraile*, from L. Lat. *fraellum*, a basket.] A basket made of rushes, principally for holding figs and raisins. — A rush for weaving baskets.
Frail'ly, *adv.* Weakly; infirmly.
Frail'ty, *n.* [From *frail*; Lat. *fragilitas.*] State or quality of being frail; weakness of resolution; infirmity; liableness to be deceived or seduced; weakness or infirmity of body; fault proceeding from weakness or instability; failing; feebleness.

"*Frailty*, thy name is woman." — *Shaks.*

Fraischeur, (*frā'shur,*) *n.* [O. Fr.; Fr. *fraîcheur.*] Freshness; coolness. (R.)
Fraise, *n.* [Fr.] (*Fort.*) A defence consisting of pointed iron or wooden spikes, driven along the foot of the external slope of the parapet, or the top of the escarp, in a horizontal or inclined position, so as to prevent the works being escaladed. — *Worcester.*
Fra'ley, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Schuylkill co.; *pop.* about 1,200.
Fram'able, *a.* That may be framed.
Frambœ'sia, *n.* (*Med.*) See YAWS.
Frame, *v. a.* [A. S. *fremman*, *gefremman*, to form, to make; allied to Lat. *formo*, to shape, to fashion. See FORM.] To make; to execute; to effect; to put together in a regular or orderly manner; to construct; to fabricate by orderly construction and union of various parts; to fit; to adjust; to make suitable. — To make or compose, as laws; to regulate: to shape; to conform. — To form and digest by thought, as ideas: to contrive; to plan; to devise, as a scheme; to invent; to fabricate. — To place in a frame; to surround with a frame.
—*n.* Anything framed or contrived: anything made to inclose, surround, or support something else; the skeleton of a building: any fabric or structure composed of parts united; order; regularity; adjusted series or composition of parts; form; scheme; structure; system; constitution; contrivance; projection.
—Particular state, as of the mind.

(*Engineering.*) The strong framework, outside the wheel, which supports the boiler and machinery on the axes of a locomotive-engine.

Frame'-bridge, *n.* (*Engineering.*) A bridge built of beams of timber, and framed together, as it is technically called, in such a manner that any weight which may be placed on the structure exerts a crushing or pulling strain on the timbers in the direction of the grain of the wood; any disposition of the pieces that may cause a strain to be exerted on them transversely to the direction of the fibres of the material being carefully avoided. In making *F.-B.* of considerable span, the timbers are often put together to present the form of an arch, in the same manner in which centrings are formed on which arches of brickwork or masonry are constructed (see CENTRING); but, in the majority of

bridges of this class, the weight is either thrown on a horizontal tie-beam by oblique timbers which support a pathway above, and are framed into the tie-beam abutting firmly against it, and transmitting the weight in the direction of its length, as in the bridge of Schaffhausen, on the Rhine, in which no outward thrust is exerted against the piers on which the tie-beam which supports the structure is laid; or, on the contrary, in some, a great part of the weight is thrown on the abutments of the bridge by diagonal struts through which a considerable outward thrust is conveyed against them. *F.-B.* are common in this country, where it may be said that this branch of the art has been brought to perfection. In erecting bridges of this description, care should be taken to prevent their decay, from exposure to the weather, as far as possible, by guarding against the settlement of water in the joints of the timbers, and to promote a free circulation of the air about the ends of the beams that rest on or are imbedded in the masonry of the whole mass. Fig. 1058 represents a simple and use-

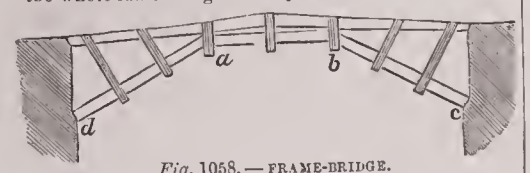


Fig. 1058. — FRAME-BRIDGE.

ful form of *F.-B.* It will be seen at once that a weight upon the bridge will exert a pulling strain upon the horizontal timber *a b*, and a crushing strain upon *b c* and *a d*, as well as upon the upper timbers, and that the main support is in *a b*, which must be torn asunder before *a d* and *b c* can be bent or displaced to any considerable extent.

Framed, *p. a.* Made; fitted and united in due form; composed; devised; adjusted.

Fram'er, *n.* One who frames; a maker; a contriver.

Frame'work, *n.* The frame: that which supports or incloses anything else; work done in a kind of a loom, called a frame.

Fram'ing, *n.* The process of joining and fitting together any kind of work composed of a number of different parts, whether in wood or in metal. In carpentry, however, this is generally called *joining*, and the carpenter who is employed on such work is termed a *joiner*. In such trades as mathematical, optical, philosophical, and other complex instrument-making, the workman who does flat-filed work, and fits all the parts, and puts the whole instrument together, is called the *framer*, and his work *framing*. In the watch-trade, the man who frames all the parts together and builds up the watch is called a *finisher*, and his work is called *finishing*, though it corresponds with what is called framing in other trades.

Fram'ingham, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., abt. 21 m. W. by S. of Boston; *pop.* of township abt. 5,000.

Framp'ton, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Lawrence co.

Franc, *n.* A French silver coin and money of account which forms the unit of the French monetary system, and has also been adopted as such by Belgium and Switzerland. The franc is coined of silver, nine-tenths fine, and weighs five grammes, its value being about 20 cents. The franc is divided into 100 centimes. There are in France silver coins of $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, and 5 francs; and gold pieces of 20 and 40 francs. Sardinia has also adopted the French money-system, only that the franc is called *Lira nuova*.

Franca, (*fran'ka.*) or VILLA-FRANCA-DO-IMPERADOR, a town of Brazil, abt. 270 m. N.N.E. of São-Paulo, on the Mogi.

Francavilla, (*fran-ka-veel'ya,*) a town of S. Italy, prov. Otranto, in a fertile dist., 23 m. W.S.W. of Brindisi, and 17 E.N.E. of Tarento. *Manuf.* Woollens, cotton stockings, earthenware, and snuff. In 1734 this place was partially destroyed by an earthquake. *Pop.* 17,537.

France, (REPUBLIC OF,) one of the richest, most important, and powerful of the states of Europe, in the W. part of which it is advantageously situated, between Lat. 42° 20′ and 51° 5′ N., and Lon. 4° 50′ W. and 8° 20′ E.; having N.W. and N. the English Channel (*La Manche*), the Straits of Dover (*Pas de Calais*), and the North Sea; N.E. by a conventional line running from the Vosges to the North Sea, along the frontiers of Germany, the grand duchy of Luxemburg, and Belgium; E. the Alps, and the Jura and Vosges mountains; S. the Mediterranean and Spain, and W. the Bay of Biscay and the Atlantic. France possesses its natural boundaries, except on the N.E., where its natural frontier should be the Rhine. The shape of this country is an irregular hexagon, the sides of which might be drawn respectively along the English Channel, the Atlantic, the Pyrenees, the Mediterranean, the Alps, and the Vosges mountains. Its greatest length N.W. to S.E. (from the extremity of the dep. Finistère to Nice on the Mediterranean) is abt. 664 m.; its maximum breadth (a line crossing the former nearly at right angles) is about 620 m. Length N. to S., Dunkerque to Perpignan, nearly 600 m.; greatest breadth E. to W., between lat. 48° and 49°, about 555 m.; least breadth E. to W. abt. its centre 335 m. Inclusive of Corsica, and the three depts. of Alpes-Maritimes, Savoie, and Haute-Savoie, ceded to France by Italy, the total area is estimated, in the official tables published by the French govt., at abt. 52,857,695 hectares, or 204,091 sq. m. *Polit. Div.* France is divided into 87 departments — 89 previous to the German war of 1870–71 — formed out of the provinces into which France was formerly divided as follows:

Departments.	*Old Provinces.*	*Departments.*	*Old Provinces.*
Nord	French Flanders.	Haute-Vienne; Correze	Limousin.
Pas de Calais	Artois.	Creuse	Marche.
Somme	Picardy.	Allier	Bourbonnais.
Seine-Inferieure; Eure; Orne; Calvados; Manche	Normaudy.	Nevers	Nivernais.
Ardeunes; Marne; Haute-Maruc; Aube	Champagne and Brie.	Haute-Saône; Doubs; Jura	Franche Comté.
Vosges; Meurthe & Moselle; Meuse	Lorraine and Bar.	Yonne; Côte-d'Or; Saône-et-Loire; Ain.	Burgundy, and Bresse.
The territory of Belfort	Alsace.	Dordogne; Gironde; Lot; Lot-et-Garonne; Tarn-et-Garonne; Aveyron; Landes; Gers; Haute-Pyrenees.	Guienne, and Gascony.
Ille-et-Vilaine; Côtes-du-Nord; Finistère; Loire-Inférieure; Morbihan	Bretagne.	Haute-Loire; Ardeche; Lozere; Hérault; Gard; Tarn; Aude; Haute-Garonne.	Languedoc.
Maine-et-Loire	Anjou.	Basses-Pyrenees	Bearn, and Navarre.
Sarthe; Mayenne	Maine, and Perche.	Ariège	Foix.
Indre-et-Loire	Touraine.	Pyrenées-Orieut.	Roussillon.
Vienne; Vendée; Deux Sevres	Poitou.	Rhone; Loire	Lyonnais, and Forez.
Charente-Inferieure	Aunis.	Isère; Drôme; Hautes-Alpes	Dauphiné.
Charente	Saintonge, and Angoumois.	Basses-Alpes; Bouches-du-Rhone; Var	Provence.
Seine; Seine-et-Oise; Seine-et-Marne; Oise; Aisne	Isle of France.	Corsica, (island of)	
Loiret; Eure-et-Loir; Loir-et-Cher	Orléanais.	*Newly Annexed Departments.*	
Indre; Cher	Berri.	Alpes-Maritimes; Savoie; Haute-Savoie	Formerly part of Piedmont and Savoy
Puy-de-Dôme; Cantal	Auvergne.		

Gen. Desc. France is indebted not only to her large population, and the active spirit of her people, but in a great measure to her admirable geographical position, for her commanding influence in European affairs. Unlike any of the other States of Central Europe, she has the command of three seas, including those which wash both the N. and the S. shores of that continent. The N.W. coast presents the two considerable peninsulas of Brittany and Cotentin, the bay of St. Malo between them, the æstuaries of the Seine, and the harbors of Morlaix, Cherbourg, Havre, Boulogne, Calais, and Dunkerque. From the latter place to Calais, the shore is bordered by sandy downs (*dunes*). From the latter point to the mouth of the Seine, the coast is chiefly characterized by chalk and marl cliffs; further W., granitic cliffs alternate with low shelving shores. There is seldom deep water near the shore on this coast; the bay of Cancale near Avranches, for instance, being left nearly dry at ebb-tide, and passengers at such times go from the mainland to Mt. St. Michel (Fig. 1059), across



Fig. 1059. — MONT ST. MICHEL.

the sands in carriages. The W. part of this coast is beset with rocks, which are especially numerous between the mouths of the Seine and the Vire. Good harbors are few, and navigation is rendered dangerous by violent tides, the force of which is attested by numerous salt marshes along the shore, produced by eruptions of the sea. The W. coast, formed in part by the peninsula of Brittany, is at first elevated, bold, and rocky, but gradually declines toward the S.; and from the mouth of the Gironde to the foot of the Pyrenees it presents an unbroken line of *Landes*, or sandy downs and marshes. This coast is indented by numerous bays. The S. coast, except its E. part, is generally low, sandy, and bordered, where it surrounds the Gulf of Lyons, by numerous lagoons; and its harbors, excepting that of Toulon and one or two others, are neither well sheltered nor easy of access. *Islands.* Excepting those at the mouth of the Rhone, the islands around *F.*, and belonging to her, are of little importance. On the W. coast the principal are Oleron, Ré, Yeu, Noirmoutier, Belle-Ile, and Ouessant, (Ushant). In the Mediterranean are the isles of Hières, Ratoneau, Pomègue, &c., near Marseilles. In the channel are Brêhat and a few rocky groups in the Bay of St. Malo, of which Chausey is the principal. Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, &c., belong to Eng., and are the only remains of the extensive dominions the English once possessed in *F.*—*Mountains.* Of these the most considerable are those of the Alps, Pyrenees, Cevennes, Auvergne, Jura, and the Vosges. The Alps between *F.* and Italy have for their principal summits, Ventoux, Génevre, Vise, and Pelvoux, respectively 6,260, 11,785, 12,692, and 14,108 feet above the level of the sea. Among the Pyrenees, between *F.* and Spain, are the summits Canigon, Midi, and Perdu, respectively 9,140, 9,440, and nearly 11,000 feet high. Among the Cevennes are Lozère, 4,884, and Mezin, 5,794 feet high. The Auvergne have the Puy-de-Dôme, 4,806; Cantal, 6,100, and Mont-d'Or, 6,188 feet. It was in ascending the Puy-de-Dôme that Pascal's famous discovery was made, that at greater elevations the height of the column of the mercury in the barometer is diminished. The Jura, between *F.* and Switzerland, culminate in Reculet, 5,643 feet high, and the Vosges, between Lorraine and Alsace in the Ballon d'Alsace, 4,688 above the level of the sea. These summits are given as the highest only within the boundaries of *F. Rivers.* The principal are the Seine, Loire, Garonne, and Rhône. The Seine falls into the Eng. Channel. It is about 500 miles long. Its æstuary and the lower part of its course is subject to the phenomenon of the *bore* (*q. v.*), which sometimes occasions considerable damage. The Loire is the largest, and traverses the centre of the empire, and falls into the Atlantic. It is about 620 m. long, 510 of which are navigable. The Garonne empties into the Bay of Biscay. It is about 350 m. long, 294 of which are navigable. The Rhône is 530 m. long, and falls into the Mediterranean, disebargiug by several branches, formiug a delta. It is navigable for 310 m. The other rivers of importance are the Meuse, Moselle, Sambre, Scheldt, and Lys, flowing into the North Sea; the Somme, Oise, Orne, Marne, Aisne, Yonne, and Eure, flowing into the Eng. Channel; the Blavet, Vilaine, Adour, Allier, Cher, Indre, Vienne, Crense, Mayenne, Sarthe, Gers, Dordogne, Ariège, Tarn, and Lot, falling into the Atlantic; and the Aude, Hérault, Saone, Doubs, Isère, and Durance, falling into the Mediterranean. Most of the chief rivers are connected by canals, thus greatly increasing the means of internal communication; and it is estimated that there are nearly 400 navigable streams, and 500 smaller ones in *F.*— *Lakes and Marshes.* There are no lakes of importance. The largest is that of Grand Lieu, in the dep. of the Lower Loire. It is only 6 m. across. In Ain and Loire-et-Cher, marshes are numerous. The extensive lagoons on the S. and S.W. coasts and elsewhere, are too shallow to be used otherwise than for fishing and salt-works. It is estimated that about $\frac{1}{8}$ of the area of *F.* is covered with forests. Among these the principal are those of Ardennes, Fontainebleau, Compiègne, and Orleans. The general appearance of the country is level or gently undulating. Geologically, the whole of *F.* may be considered as one extensive basin, the circumference and centre of which consist of primitive formations, the intermediate space being filled with those of a secondary and tertiary kind. The most widely diffused primary rocks are granite, gneiss, micaceous and argillaceous schists, and primitive limestone. In Vendée, porphyry, diorite, and serpentines are found. In the Pyrenees calcareous rocks are very abundant, some of which contain great numbers of organic remains, even at an elevation of over 10,000 feet. Porphyry of various kinds, some of which exhibit great beauty, is the prevailing rock of the Vosges. The Puy-de-Dôme and some other adjacent mountains have a base of trachyte, and in the Vivrais especially, groups of gigantic basaltic columns are met with, alternating with calcareous strata containing fresh-water shells. These rocks, with the traces of extinct craters, lava streams, and other volcanic products, clearly point to a time of comparatively recent volcanic activity in this region. The secondary formation occupies the space between the primitive formations of the centre and circumference of *F.* They are generally calcareous or marly. It is on the thin soils of this formation that the growths yielding the finest Burgundy wines are raised in the Côte-d'Or. The tertiary deposits of *F.* are mostly calcareous, enclosing great quantities of shells and the remains of fossil mammalia of large size. The so-called "Paris Basin" is the most remarkable of these formations. The most extensive alluvial district is that about the mouth of the Rhône. The soil of *F.* is, generally speaking, very superior. While there are vast tracts, especially in Brittany, Anjou, and Gascony, of healthy and unproductive land; yet her productive soil bears a larger proportion to the entire extent of the country than in most of the European states. Exclusive of the departments of Savoy and Nice, the soil of *F.* is divided as follows:

Under Cultivation.	*Per cent.*
Grain crops	28·30
Other "	5·00
Artificial meadows	5·00
Fallow	10·80
Natural meadows	9·50
Vineyards	4·10
Chestnuts, olives, mulberry, &c.	0·20
Pasture and waste lands	13·50
Forest, water, roads, houses, and uncultivated	23.60
	100·00

MAP OF FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND.

FRANCE, one of the largest and most important countries of Europe, extends through $8\frac{3}{4}°$ of latitude, and nearly 12° of longitude, or between 42° 20′ and 51° 6′ N., and between 4° 40′ W. and 7° 10′ E. longitude. It is on the same latitude westward as New Brunswick, and eastward as the Sea of Azof and Manchooria. Distance from west coast of Finistère to Mentone on the Mediterranean, 685 miles; from Dunkirk to south of Pyrénées orientales, 603 miles; from Point St. Matthieu in Finistère to the Vosges Mountains, 560 miles. France ranks sixth in area and third in population among the States of Europe. The seaboard amounts to 1,500 miles, and its land frontiers to about 1,000 miles. The Map is on a scale of 59 miles to an inch, one square inch comprising 4·1 times the area of one square inch on the Map of England.

France was formerly divided into 34 provinces, which were re-divided in 1789 into 85 departments, or 86 including Corsica, to which, in 1859, were added Savoie, Haute Savoie, and Alpes Maritimes, acquired from Italy. They are invariably named after some river, mountain, or other natural feature connected with them. By treaty of Brussels, June 1871, there were ceded to Germany the departments of Bas Rhin or Lower Alsace, Haut Rhin or Upper Alsace with the exception of Belfort and its vicinity; the greater part of Moselle, and portions of Meurthe and Vosges, which now form the German province of Alsace-Lorraine, with an area of 5,014 square miles, and a population of 1,608,505.

The most densely peopled departments are Seine, Nord, and Rhône, which have respectively 11,754, 635, and 630 persons per square mile. The most thinly peopled are Hautes Alpes, 57, and Basses Alpes, 53 per square mile. Average for France, 182 per square mile.

The provinces are no longer officially recognised, but are still familiarly used, and retain their place in history. A table of these former divisions, with their corresponding departments, is therefore subjoined, and they are also indicated upon the Map.

TABLE OF DEPARTMENTS (POP. ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1866.)

Departments.	Area in sq. m.	Pop.	Reference.	Departments.	Area in sq. m.	Pop.	Reference.	Departments.	Area in sq. m.	Pop.	Reference.
Ain,	2,239	371,643	G e	Gers,	2,425	295,692	E e	Puy de Dôme,	3,069	571,690	F d
Aisne,	2,839	565,025	F b	Gironde,	3,752	701,855	D d	Pyrénées, Basses,	2,943	435,486	D e
Allier,	2,822	376,164	F c	Hérault,	2,393	427,245	F e	Pyrénées, Hautes,	1,749	240,252	E e
Alpes, Basses,	2,685	143,000	H d	Ille-et-Vilaine,	2,597	592,609	D b	Pyrénées-orientales,	1,591	189,490	F e
Alpes, Hautes,	2,158	122,117	H d	Indre,	2,624	277,860	E c	Rhône,	1,077	678,648	G c
Alpes-maritimes,	1,517	198,818	H e	Indre-et-Loire,	2,361	325,193	E c	Saône-et-Loire,	3,302	600,006	G c
Ardèche,	2,134	387,174	G d	Isère,	3,200	581,386	G d	Saône, Haute, (with Belfort),	2,287	372,974	H c
Ardennes,	2,020	326,864	G b	Jura,	1,928	298,477	G c	Sarthe,	2,396	463,619	E b
Ariége,	1,889	250,436	E e	Landes,	3,599	306,693	D e	Savoie,	2,283	271,663	H d
Aube,	2,317	261,951	G b	Loire,	1,838	537,108	G d	Savoie, Haute,	1,319	273,768	H c
Aude,	2,437	288,626	F e	Loire, Haute,	1,916	312,661	F d	Seine,	183	2,150,916	F b
Aveyron,	3,376	400,070	F d	Loire-inférieure,	2,654	598,500	D e	Seine-et-Marne,	2,215	354,400	F b
Bouches-du-Rhône,	1,971	547,903	G e	Loiret,	2,614	357,110	F c	Seine-et-Oise,	2,163	533,727	F b
Calvados,	2,132	474,909	D b	Loir-et-Cher,	2,452	275,757	E e	Seine-inférieure,	2,329	792,768	E b
Cantal,	2,217	237,994	F d	Lot,	2,012	238,919	E d	Sèvres, Deux,	2,316	333,155	D c
Charente,	2,244	378,218	E d	Lot-et-Garonne,	2,020	327,962	E d	Somme,	2,379	572,640	F b
Charente-inférieure,	2,635	479,559	D d	Lozère,	1,996	137,263	F d	Tarn,	2,217	355,513	F e
Cher,	2,779	336,613	F c	Maine-et-Loire,	2,750	532,432	D c	Tarn-et-Garenne,	1,433	228,969	E d
Corrèze,	2,265	310,843	E d	Manche,	2,289	573,899	D b	Var,	2,349	308,550	H e
Corsica (*Corse*),	3,377	259,861	I e	Marne,	3,159	390,809	G b	Vaucluse,	1,369	266,091	G d
Côte-d'Or,	3,382	382,762	G c	Marne, Haute,	2,401	259,096	G b	Vendée,	2,588	404,473	D c
Cotes-du-Nord,	2,658	641,210	C b	Mayenne,	1,996	367,855	D b	Vienne,	2,691	324,527	E c
Creuse,	2,150	274,057	E c	Meurthe,	1,512	295,848	H b	Vienne, Haute,	2,130	326,037	E d
Dordogne,	3,545	502,673	E d	Meuse,	2,404	301,653	G b	Vosges,	2,312	401,361	H b
Doubs,	2,018	298,072	H c	Morbihan,	2,625	501,084	C c	Yonne,	2,868	372,589	F c
Drôme,	2,518	324,231	G d	Moselle,	472	64,565	H b	Troops abroad,		125,000	
Eure,	2,300	394,467	E b	Nièvre,	2,632	342,773	F c				
Eure-et-Loir,	2,268	290,753	E b	Nord,	2,193	1,392,041	F a	Total of France, (1871),	203,738	36,583,559	
Finistère,	2,595	662,485	B b	Oise,	2,261	401,274	F b				
Gard,	2,253	420,747	G d	Orne,	2,354	414,618	E b				
Garonne, Haute,	2,429	493,777	E e	Pas-de-Calais,	2,551	749,777	F a				

TABLE OF OLD PROVINCES OF FRANCE.

Boundaries shown by Red Lines upon the Map.

Provinces.	Former Capital.	Corresponding Departments.
Alsace,	Strasbourg,	Haut-Rhin, Bas-Rhin.
Angoumois,	Angoulême,	Charente.
Anjou,	Angers,	Maine-et-Loire.
Artois,	Arras,	South-east part of Pas de Calais.
Aunis,	Rochelle,	Maritime part of Charente-inférieure.
Auvergne,	Clermont,	Puy de Dôme, Cantal.
Béarn,	Pau,	Basses Pyrénées.
Berry,	Bourges,	Cher, Indre.
Bourbonnais,	Moulins,	Allier.
Brittany (*Bretagne*),	Rennes,	Côtes-du-Nord, Finistère, Ille-et-Vilaine, Loire-inférieure, Morbihan.
Burgundy (*Bourgogne*),	Dijon,	Ain, Côte-d'Or, Seine-et-Loire, Yonne.
Champagne,	Troyes,	Ardennes, Aube, Marne, Haute-Marne.
Comtat,	Avignon,	Western part of Vaucluse.
Comté de Foix,	Foix,	Ariége, Repub. of Andorre.

Provinces.	Former Capital.	Corresponding Departments.
Dauphiné,	Grenoble,	Hautes-Alpes, Drôme, Isère
Flanders (*Flandre*),	Lille,	Nord.
Franche Compté,	Besançon,	Doubs, Jura, Haute-Saône.
Gascony (*Gascogne*), Guyenne,	Auch, Bordeaux,	Aveyron, Dordogne, Gers, Gironde, Lot, Lot-et-Garonne, Landes, Hautes-Pyrénées, Tarn-et-Garonne.
Isle de France,	Paris,	Oise, Seine, Seine-et-Oise, Seine-et-Marne, South part of Aisne.
Languedoc,	Toulouse,	Ardèche, Aude, Gard, Hérault, Haute-Garonne, Haute-Loire, Lozère, Tarn.
Limousin,	Limoges,	Corrèze, Haute-Vienne.
Lorraine,	Nancy,	Meurthe, Meuse, Moselle, Vosges.
Lyonnais,	Lyon,	Loire, Rhône.
Maine,	Le Mans,	Mayenne, Sarthe.

Provinces.	Former Capital.	Corresponding Departments.
Marche,	Gueret,	Creuse.
Nivernais,	Nevers,	Nièvre.
Normandy (*Normandie*),	Rouen,	Calvados, Eure, Manche, Orne, Seine-inférieure, N. part of Eure-et-Loire.
Orléanais,	Orléans,	Eure-et-Loire, Loiret, Loir-et-Cher.
Picardy (*Picardie*),	Amiens,	Somme, maritime part of Pas-de-Calais, north of Aisne.
Poitou,	Poitiers,	Deux Sèvres, Vendée, Vienne,
Provence,	Aix,	Basses Alpes, Bouches du Rhône, Var, East part of Vaucluse.
Rousillon,	Perpignan,	Pyrénées orientales.
Saintonge,	Saintes,	Eastern part of Charente-inférieure.
Touraine,	Tours,	Indre-et-Loire.

DEPENDENCIES AND COLONIES OF FRANCE.

	Area.	Pop. (1866).
IN AFRICA,—		
Algeria,	258,205	2,921,246
Senegambia,	96,525	607,397
On Gold Coast,		133
Gaboon,	7,722	186,000
Réunion I.,	970	207,886
Mayotte and Nossi-Be Is.,	200	20,717
Ste. Marie I.,	351	6,110
Possessions in Africa,	364,073	3,949,489
ASIA, *India*,—		
Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahé, Yanaon, Chaudernagore,	196	227,063
Cochin China,	21,716	979,116
Possessions in Asia,	21,912	1,206,179
OCEANIA,—		
New Caledonia,	6,718	29,000
Loyalty Is.,	829	15,000
Marquesas Is.,	480	10,000
Possessions in Oceania,	8,027	54,000
AMERICA,—		
St. Pierre and Miquelon,	80	3,799
Martinique,	181	139,109
Guadaloupe and Dependencies,	635	151,594
Guiana,	35,080	24,432
Possessions in America,	36,176	318,934
Total of Colonies, &c.,	430,198	5,528,603
PROTECTED STATES,—		
ASIA.— Kingdom of Cambodia,	32,379	1,000,000
AFRICA.—Porto Novo (Gold Coast),		20,000
OCEANIA.—Tahiti, Moorea, Tetooaroa, and Maitea,	453	13,847
Toabooai, Vavitou, and Rapa,	41	675
Tooamotoo Is.,	2,548	8,000
Gambier Is.,	11	1,500
Total of Protectorates,	35,432	1,044,022
Colonies and Protectorates,	465,630	6,572,625
Grand Total of FRENCH EMPIRE,	670,082	43,156,184

MAP OF FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND.

SWITZERLAND (German, *Die Schweitz;* French, *La Suisse;* Italian, *La Svizzera*), a Confederate State of Central Europe, is one of its smallest. Length, 216 miles; breadth, 140 miles. Area, 15,716 square miles, equal to about half that of Scotland. Pop., 2,510,494, or 160 per square mile. The Swiss Confederation consists of 22 Cantons, and comprises 25 distinct Republics, united by a Federal Council, which meets at Berne. Two-thirds of the surface are occupied by lofty mountains, while the remainder consists of an elevated plateau, on which are many extensive lakes.

Cantons of Switzerland.	Area in Eng. sq.m.	Pop. 1860.	Cantons of Switzerland.	Area in Eng. sq. m.	Pop. 1860.	Cantons of Switzerland.	Area in Eng. sq. m.	Pop. 1860.
Berne (Ger. *Bern*),	2,615	467,141	Grisons (Ger. *Graubünden*),	2,076	90,713	Schwytz,	357	45,039
Zürich,	659	266,265	Thurgau (Fr. *Thurgovie*),	384	90,080	Schaffhausen,	118	35,500
Vaud (Ger. *Waadt*),	1,226	213,157	Neufchatel (Ger. *Neuenburg*),	308	87,369	Glarus,	265	33,363
Argau (Fr. *Argovie*),	538	194,208	Geneva (Fr. *Genève*, Ger. *Genf*),	110	82,876	Zug,	90	19,608
St. Gall (*St. Gallen*),	781	180,411	Soleure (Ger. *Solothurn*),	292	69,263	Uri,	418	14,741
Lucerne (Ger. *Luzern*),	480	130,504	Basle (Ger. *Baselland*), country,	165	51,582	Unterwalden (Obwald),	185	13,376
Ticino (Ger. *Tessin*),	1,082	116,343	Basle (town),	14	40,683	Unterwalden (Nid-Wald),	112	11,526
Fribourg (Ger. *Freiburg*),	632	105,523	Appenzell (exter.),	102	48,431			
Valais (Ger. *Wallis*),	2,016	90,792	Appenzell (inter.),	61	12,000	Total,	15,716	2,510,494

TOWNS, ETC.

Aarau, 5,094 Switzerland I c
Abbeville, 19,385 Somme E a
Ablis, Seine-et-Oise E b
Agde, 9,586 Hérault F e
Agen, 18,222 Lot-et-Garonne E d
Agincourt, Pas de Calais F a
Ahun, 2,450 Creuse E c
Aigueperse, 2,600 Puy de Dôme F c
Aigues Mortes, 3,932 Gard G e
Aire, 4,885 Landes D o
Aire, 8,803 Pas de Calais F a
Aix, or Aix-en-Provence, 28,152 Bouches du Rhone G e
Aix-les-Bains, 4,430 Savoie G d
Ajaccio, 14,558 Corsica I f
Alais, 19,964 Gard G d
Albertville, 4,430 Savoie H d
Alby, 16,596 Tarn F e
Alençon, 16,115 Orne E b
Alise, Côte d'Or G c
Altorf, 2,426 Switzerland I c
Ambert, 7,519 Puy de Dôme F d
Ambleteuse, Pas de Calais E a
Amboise, Indre-et-Loire E e
Amiens, 61,063 Somme F b
Ancenis, 4,148 Loire-Inférieure D c
Andelys (Les), 5,161 Eure E b
Angers, 54,791 Maine-et-Loire D c
Angerville, Seine-et-Oise E b
Angoulême, 25,116 Charente E d
Annecy, 11,554 Haute Savoie H d
Annonay, 18,445 Ardeche G d
Antibes, 6,064 Alpes maritimes H e
Antony, Seine B e
Antrain, Ille et Vilaine D b
Appenzell, 3,277 Switzerland I c
Apt, 5,940 Vaucluse G e
Arbois, 5,895 Jura G c
Arceuil, Seine B e
Archiac, 1,227 Charente inférieure D d
Arcis sur Aube, 2,784 Aube G b
Ardres, 2,189 Pas de Calais E a
Argeles, 1,698 Hautes Pyrenées D e
Argentan, 5,401 Orne D b
Argentat, 3,449 Corrèze E d
Argenteuil, 8,176 Seine-et-Oise B e
Argenton, 5,219 Indre E c
Arles, 26,367 Bouches du Rhône G e
Arles, 2,523 Pyrenées orientales F e
Arnonville, Seine-et-Oise B e
Arques, Seine inférieure E b
Arras, 25,749 Pas de Calais F a
Artenay, Loiret E b
Asnières, Seine B e
Aubagne, 7,408 Bouches du Rhône G e
Aubenas, 7,694 Ardèche G d
Auberche, Dordogne E d
Aubervilliers, 9,240 Seine B e
Aubervilliers, Fort de, Seine B e
Aubeterre, 704 Charente E d
Aubigny, 2,633 Cher F c
Aubin, 8,863 Aveyron F d
Aubusson, 6,625 Creuse F d
Auch, 12,500 Gers E e
Audierne, Finistère B c
Anmale, 2,229 Seine inférieure E b
Anray, 4,542 Morbihan C c
Aurillac, 10,998 Cantal F d
Auteuil, Seine B e
Autun, 12,389 Saône-et-Loire G c
Auxerre, 15,497 Yonne F c
Auxonne, 5,911 Côte d'Or G c
Avallon, 6,070 Yonne F c
Avesnes, 3,737 Nord F a
Avignon, 36,407 Vaucluse G e
Avranches, 8,642 Manche D b
Ax, 1,632 Ariége E e
Baden, 2,922 Switzerland I c
Bagnères de Bigorre, 9,433 Hautes Pyrenées E e
Bagnères de Luchon, 3,921 Haute Garonne E e
Bagnolet, Seine B e
Bailleul, 12,896 Nord F a
Ballon, Sarthe E b
Bapaume, 3,174 Pas de Calais F a
Barbezieux, 3,818 Charente D d
Barcelonette, Basses Alpes H d
Bar-le-Duc, 15,334 Meuse G b
Barraux, Fort, Isère G d
Barrège, Hautes Pyrenées E e
Bar sur Aube, 4,809 Aube G b
Bar sur Seine, 2,920 Aube G b
Basle (Ger. *Basel*, Fr. *Bâle*), 37,918 (1860), Switzerland H c
Bastia, 21,535 Corsica I e
Bastide (La), Gironde D d
Baud, 5,599 Morbihan C c
Baugé, 3,562 Maine-et-Loire D c
Baume-les-Dames, 2,562 Doubs H c
Bayeux, 9,138 Calvados D b
Bayonne, 26,333 Basses Pyrenées D e
Bazas, 4,766 Gironde D d
Beaucaire, 9,395 Gard G e
Beaugeney, 5,029 Loiret E c
Beaujeu, 3,884 Rhône G c
Beaumont, Dordogne E d
Beaune, 10,907 Côte d'Or G c
Beaupréan, 4,134 Maine-et-Loire D c
Beauvais, 15,307 Oise F b
Beauvoir, Vienne E c
Bedarieux, 8,985 Hérault F e
Belesme, Orne E b
Belfort, 8,400 Haut Rhin H c
Bellac, 3,674 Haute Vienne E c
Bellegarde, Pyrenées orientales F c
Belleville, 3,261 Rhône G c
Belleville, Seine B e
Belley, 4,624 Ain G d
Bellinzona, Switzerland I c
Bergerac, 12,224 Dordogne E d
Bergues, 5,738 Nord F a
Bernay, 7,510 Eure E b
Berne (Ger. *Bern*), 29,016 Switzerland H c
Bernis, Seine B e
Besançon, 46,961 Doubs H c
Bessèges, 8,671 Gard G d
Bethune, 8,178 Pas de Calais F a
Béziers, 27,722 Hérault F e
Bezons, Seine-et-Oise B e
Biarritz, 3,652 Basses Pyrenées D e
Bicêtre, Fort de Seine B e
Bienne (Ger. *Biel*), 5,973 Switzerland H c
Billom, 4,166 Puy de Dôme F d
Blanc (Le), 5,956 Indre E c
Blaye, 4,761 Gironde D d
Blois, 20,068 Loir-et-Cher E c
Bolbec, 9,063 Seine inférieure E b
Bondy, Seine B e
Bonifacio, 3,594 Corsica I f
Bonneuil, Seine B e
Bonneval, Eure et Loir E b
Bonneville, 2,284 Haute Savoie H c
Bordeaux, 194,241 Gironde D d
Boucham, Nord F a
Bouchard, Seine-et-Oise B e
Bouin, 2,901 Vendée C c
Boulogne (sur mèr), 40,251 Pas de Cal. E a
Boulogne (sur Seine), 17,343 Seine B e
Bourbon Lancy, 3,222 Saône-et-Loire F c
Bourbon-l'Archambault, 3,466 Allier F c
Bourbonne les Bains, 4,053 Haute Marne G c
Bourg, 13,733 Ain G c
Bourg, Seine B e
Bourganeuf, 3,501 Creuse E d
Bourges, 30,119 Cher F c
Bourget (Le), Seine B e
Bourgneuf, 2,925 Loire inférieure D c
Boussac, 1,062 Creuse F c
Bouveret, Switzerland H c
Bouvines, Nord F a
Bray, Seine-et-Marne F b
Bressuire, 2,820 Deux Sèvres D c
Brest, 79,847 Finistère B b
Breteuil, Oise F b
Briançon, 3,579 Hautes Alpes H d
Briare, 4,346 Loiret F c
Brie, Seine B e
Brieg, Switzerland H c
Brienne le Chateau, Aube G b
Brienz, 2,280 Switzerland I c
Briey, 1,876 Moselle G b
Brignais, 2,126 Rhône G d
Brignoles, 5,945 Var H e
Brionne, Eure E b
Brionde, 4,932 Haute Loire F d
Brissac, Maine-et-Loire D c
Brive, 10,389 Corrèze E d
Brou, Eure-et-Loir E b
Bruyeres, Vosges H b
Bulgneville, Vosges G b
Bulle (Ger. *Boll*), 2,086 Switzerland H c
Burgdorf, Switzerland H c
Buzançais, 5,145 Indre E c
Caen, 41,564 Calvados D b
Cahors, 14,115 Lot E d
Cajarc, 1,917 Lot E d
Calais, 12,727 Pas de Calais E a
Calvi, 1,884 Corsica I e
Camarès, 2,163 Aveyron F e
Cambrai, 22,207 Nord F a
Campan, 3,576 Hautes Pyrenées E e
Cancale, 6,400 Ille-et-Vilaine D b
Cannes, 9,618 Alpes maritimes H e
Carcassonne, 22,173 Aude F e
Carentan, 3,056 Manche D b
Carhaix, 2,365 Finistère C b
Carpentras, 10,848 Vaucluse G d
Cassel, Nord F a
Castellane, 1,842 Basses Alpes H e
Castelnandary, 9,075 Aude F e
Castel Sarrazin, 6,825 Tarn-et-Garonne E d
Castillon, Gironde E d
Castres, 21,357 Tarn F e
Candebec-en-Caux, 2,181 Seine infér. E b
Caussade, 4,208 Tarn-et-Garonne E d
Cazaubon, 2,798 Gers D e
Ceret, 3,737 Pyrenées orientales F e
Cervione, 1,373 Corsica I e
Cette, 24,177 Hérault F e
Challonnes sur Loire, 6,505 Maine et Loire D c
Chalons, Camp of Marne G b
Châlons sur Marne, 17,692 Marne G b
Châlons sur Sâone, 19,982. Sâone et Loire G c
Chalus, 2,109 Haute Vienne E d
Chambery, 18,279 Savoie G d
Chambord, Loir-et-Cher E c
Chamounix, 2,415 Haute Savoie H d
Champigny, Seine B e
Champlitte, Haute Saône G c
Chapelle, Seine B e
Chappes, Aube G b
Charenton, Fort de, Seine B e
Charenton-le-Pont, 6,190 Seine B e
Charité (La), 4,870 Nièvre F c
Charlemont, Ardennes G a
Charleville, 11,244 Ardennes G b
Charolles, 3,295 Saône-et-Loire G c
Charonne, Seine B e
Chartres, 19,442 Eure-et-Loir E b
Chartrense, Grande, Isere G d
Chateaubriant, 4,834 Loire inférieure D c
Chateau Chinon, 2,713 Nièvre F c
Châteaudun, 6,781 Eure-et-Loir E b
Chateau Gonthier, 7,364 Mayenne D c
Chateaulin, 3,259 Finistère B b
Châteauroux, 17,161 Indre E c
Château Thierry, 6,519 Aisne F b
Châtellerault, 14,278 Vienne E c
Chatenay, Seine B e
Chatillon, Seine B e
Chatillon sur Indre, Indre E c
Châtillon sur Loing, 2,557 Loiret F c
Châtillon sur Seine, 4,860 Côte d'Or G c
Chatillon sur Sevre, 1,737 Deux Sèvres D c
Chaton, Seine-et-Oise B e
Châtre (La), 5,167 Indre E c
Chaudesaignes, 1,948 Cantal F d
Chaumont, 8,285 Haute Marne G b
Chaumont-en-Vezin, Oise E b
Chaussin, 1,199 Jura G c
Chelles, Seine-et-Marne C e
Chenonceaux, Indre-et-Loire E c
Cherbourg, 37,215 Manche D b
Chinon, 6,895 Indre-et-Loire E c
Chize, Deux Sèvres D c
Choisy-le-Roi, 5,172 Seine B e
Chollet, 13,360 Maine-et-Loire D c
Chur, 6,990 Switzerland I c
Ciotat (La), 10,017 Bouches du Rhône G e
Civray, 2,284 Vienne E c
Clamecy, 5,616 Nièvre F c
Clermont, 5,743 Oise F b
Clermont Ferrand, 37,690 Puy de Dome F d
Clermont l'Hérault, 6,050 Hérault F e
Clichy, 13,666 Seine B e
Cluny, 4,253 Saône-et-Loire G c
Cognac, 9,412 Charente D d
Cognat, Allier F c
Collioure, 3,651 Pyrenées orientales F e
Colmars, 1,002 Basses Alpes H d
Colombes, Seine B e
Commentry, 9,978 Allier F c
Commercy, 4,099 Meuse G b
Compiègne, 12,150 Oise F b
Concarneau, 3,555 Finistère C c
Condé, Nord F a
Condieu, 2,575 Rhône G d
Condom, 8,140 Gers E e
Condy sur Noiveau, 6,643 Calvados D b
Conflans, Seine-et-Oise A a
Confolens, 2,717 Charente E c
Conlie, Sarthe D b
Corbeil, 5,541 Seine-et-Oise F b
Corte, 6,094 Corsica I e
Cosne, 6,575 Nièvre F c
Conlommiers, 4,445 Seine-et-Marne F b
Courbevoie, 9,862 Seine B e
Coutances, 8,159 Manche D b
Creil, 4,539 Oise F b
Cressy, or Crécy, 1,748 Somme E a
Creteil, Seine B e
Creuzot (Le), 23,872 Saône et-Loire G c
Croisic, Loire inférieure C c
Croix Rousse (La), a suburb of Lyons, Rhône G d
Crozon, 3,946 Finistère B b
Culoz, Ain G d
Dax, 9,469 Landes D e
Decazeville, 7,106 Aveyron F d
Die, 3,762 Drôme G d
Dienville, Aube G b
Dieppe, 19,946 Seine inférieure E b
Digne, 7,002 Basses Alpes H d
Digoin, 3,426 Saône-et-Loire G c
Dijon, 39,193 Côte d'Or G c
Dinan, 8,510 Côtes du Nord C b
Dôle, 11,093 Jura G c
Domfront, 4,866 Orne D b
Domrémy la Pucelle, Vosges G b
Donarnenez, 5,434 Finistère B b
Douay, or Donai, 24,105 Nord F a
Doullens, 4,706 Somme F a
Dragnignan, 9,819 Var H e
Dreux, 7,237 Eure-et-Loire E b
Dugny, Seine B e
Dunkirk (Fr. *Dunkerque*), 33,083 Nord F a
Econen, Seine-et-Oise B e
Elbœuf, 21,784 Seine inférieure E b
Embrun, 4,183 Hautes Alpes H d
Enghien (Montmoreney), 3,126 Seine-et-Oise B e
Entraygnes, 1,846 Aveyron F d
Entrevaux, 1,461 Basses Alpes H e
Epernay, 11,704 Marne F b
Epinac, 4,623 Saône-et-Loire G c
Epinai, Seine B e
Epinal, 11,870 Vosges H b
Ermont, Seine-et-Oise B e
Ernée, Mayenne D b
Espalion, 4,330 Aveyron F d
Est, Fort de l', Seine B e
Etampes, 8,228 Seine-et-Oise F b
Etoges, Marne F b
Eu, 4,168 Seine inférieure E a
Evaux, 2,786 Creuse F c
Evran, 4,402 Côtes du Nord C b
Evreux, 12,320 Eure E b
Falaise, 8,183 Calvados D b
Fécamp, 12,832 Seine inférieure E a
Fere (La), 4,984 Aisne F b
Fère Champenoise, 2,042 Marne F b
Fernay, 1,288 Ain H c
Ferté, La, Aisne F b
Figeac, 7,610 Lot E d
Firminy, 9,217 Loire G d
Fismes, Marne F b
Flèche (La), 9,292 Sarthe D c
Flèrs, 10,260 Orne D b
Florac, 2,185 Lozère F d
Foix, 6,746 Ariége E e
Fontainebleau, 10,787 Seine-et-Marne F b
Fontenai, Seine B e
Fontenai-le-Comte, 8,962 Vendée D c
Fontenay, Yonne F c
Forcalquier, 2,841 Basses Alpes G e
Formigny, Calvados D b
Fougères, 9,580 Ille-et-Vilaine D b
Franconville, Seine-et-Oise B e
Frauenfeld, 1,784 Switzerland I c
Frejus, 3,050 Var H e
Fribourg (Ger. *Freiburg*), 10,454 (1860), Switzerland H c
Frontenay, 2,205 Deux Sèvres D c
Frontignan, 3,000 Hérault F e
Fronard, Meurthe H b

Gaillac, 7,870 Tarn E e
Gannat, 5,528 Allier F c
Gap, 8,165 Hautes Alpes H d
Gavarnie, Hautes Pyrenées D e
Geneva (Ger. *Genf*, Fr. *Genève*), 41,415 (1860), Switzerland H c
Gennevilliers, Seine B e
Gentilly, 8,871 Seine B e
Gex, 2,642 Ain H c
Gien, 6,717 Loiret F c
Gisors, Eure E b
Givet, 5,801 Ardennes G a
Givors, 9,957 Rhône G d
Glarus, 4,797 Switzerland I c
Gonesse, 2,831 Seine-et-Oise B e
Gourdon, 5,204 Lot E d
Grand Combe (La), 9,367 Gard G d
Grande Chartreuse, Isère G d
Grand Fougeray, 6,264 Ille-et-Vilaine D c
Grand Pré, 1,482 Ardennes G b
Granville, 15,622 Manche D b
Grasse, 12,241 Alpes Maritimes H e
Gravelines, 6,510 Nord F a
Graves, Pointe de, Gironde D d
Gray, 6,767 Haute Saône G c
Grenade, 4,204 Haute Garonne E e
Grenoble, 40,484 Isère G d
Grindelwald, Switzerland H c
Guérande, 6,749 Loire inférieure C c
Guerche, La, Ille et-Vilaine D c
Guéret, 5,126 Creuse E c
Guillotière (La), Rhône G d
Guingamp, 6,977 Côtes du Nord C b
Guise, 5,289 Aisne F b
Gydisdorf (Grindelwald), Switzerland H c
Ham, 2,728 Somme F b
Hapsburg, Switzerland I c
Harfleur, Seine inférieure E b
Havre (Le), 74,900 Seine inférieure E b
Haye (La), 1,609 Indre-et-Loire E c
Hazebrouck, 9,017 Nord F a
Hennebont, 5,112 Morbihan C c
Herblay, Seine-et-Oise B e
Héricourt, Haute Saône H c
Hesdin, Pas de Calais F a
Hirson, Aisne G b
Hondschoote, 3,725 Nord F a
Honfleur, 9,946 Calvados E b
Hyères, 10,878 Var H e
Ile Rousse, Corsica I e
Ingouville, Seine inférieure E b
Interlaken, 1,354 Switzerland H c
Isigny, 2,703 Calvados D b
Issoire, 6,294 Puy de Dôme F d
Issoudun, 14,267 Indre E c
Issy, Seine B e
Issy, Fort d', Seine B e
Ivry, Eure E b
Ivry, 10,199 Seine B e
Ivry, Fort d', Seine B e
Jarnac, 4,243 Charente D d
Joigny, 6,239 Yonne F c
Joinville, 3,895 Haute Marne G b
Jonzac, 3,147 Charente inférieure D d
Jussey, 2,910 Haute Saône G c
Labrède, 1,499 Gironde D d
L'Aigle, 5,811 Orne E b
La Ferté, Aisne F b
La Guerche, Ille-et-Vilaine D c
La Hougue, Manche D b
Lamballe, Côtes du Nord C b
Lambesc, 3,310 Bouches du Rhône G e
Lamothe-Fénelon, Lot E d
Landerneau, 7,853 Finistère B b
Landrecies, 4,021 Nord F a
Langeac, 3,864 Haute Loire F d
Langnau, 5,860 Switzerland H c
Langon, 4,505 Gironde D d
Langres, 8,320 Haute Marne G c
Lanniou, 6,882 Côtes du Nord C b
Laon, 10,268 Aisne F b
Lapalisse, 2,821 Allier F c
Largentière, 3,144 Ardèche G d
La Roche Bernard, Morbihan C c
Latour du Pin, 2,809 Isère G d
La Trappe, Orne E b
Lausanne, 20,515 (1860) Switzerland H c
Laval, 27,189 Mayenne D b
Lavaur, 7,376 Tarn E e
Lavoult, 3,160 Ardèche G d
Lectoure, 6,086 Gers E e
Lens, 5,738 Pas de Calais F a
Lesparre, 3,726 Gironde D d
Libourne, 14,639 Gironde D d
Liesthal, 3,368 Switzerland H c
Lille, 154,749 Nord F a
Limeuil, Dordogne E d
Limoges, 53,022 Haute Vienne E d
Limoux, 6,770 Aude F e
Livry, Seine-et-Oise C e
Lizieux, 12,617 Calvados E b
Locarno, Switzerland I c
Loches, 5,154 Indre-et-Loire E c
Locle (Le), Switzerland H c
Lodève, 10,567 Hérault F e
Lombez, 1,714 Gers E e
Longchamp, Seine B e
Longwy, 3,353 Moselle G b
Lons-le-Saunier, 9,943 Jura G c
Lorient, 37,655 Morbihan C c
Loudéac, 6,072 Côtes du Nord C b
Loudun, 4,493 Vienne E c
Louhans, 3,871 Saône-et-Loire G c
Louppe (La), 1,357 Eure-et-Loir E b
Lourdes, 4,620 Hautes Pyrenées D e
Louviers, 11,707 Eure E b
Louvres, Seine-et-Oise B e
Lucerne (Ger. *Luzern*), 11,522 (1860) Switzerland I c
Luçon, 6,003 Vendée D c
Lude (Le), 3,826 Sarthe E c
Lugano, Switzerland I c
Lunel, 6,989 Hérault G e
Lunéville, 15,184 Meurthe H b
Lure, 3,747 Haute Saône H c
Luxeuil, 3,959 Haute Saône H c
Luz, 1,671 Hautes Pyrenées D e
Lyons (Fr. *Lyon*), 328,954 Rhône G d
Macon, 18,382 Saône-et-Loire G c
Mailly, Yonne F c
Maisons, Seine B e
Malestroit, Morbihan C c
Malmaison, Seine-et-Oise B e
Malplaquet, Nord F a
Mamers, 5,832 Sarthe E b
Manosque, 5,919 Basses Alpes G e
Mans (Le), 45,230 Sarthe E c
Mantes, 5,345 Seine-et-Oise E b
Marans, 4,534 Charente inférieure D c
Marcillac, Lot E d
Marennes, 4,426 Charente inférieure D d
Marjevols, 5,046 Lozère F d
Marle, Aisne F b
Marly-le-Roi, 1,302 Seine-et-Oise A e
Marmande, 8,561 Lot-et-Garonne E d
Marseille, 300,131 Bouches du Rhône G e
Mars la Tour, Lorraine G b
Martagne, Vendée D c
Martigny (Ger. *Martinach*), 1,403 Switzerland H c
Martigues, 8,011 Bouches du Rhône G e
Maubeuge, 10,877 Nord G a
Mauléon, 1,876 Basses Pyrenées D e
Mauriac, 3,291 Cantal F d
Maurienne, Valley, Alps of Savoy H d
Mayenne, 10,891 Mayenne D b
Mazamet, 12,863 Tarn F e
Meaux, 11,343 Seine-et-Marne F b
Medoc, Gironde D d
Medoc, Fort, Gironde D d
Mehun, 6,176 Cher F c
Melle, 2,556 Deux Sèvres D c
Melun, 11,408 Seine-et-Marne F b
Menars, Loir-et-Cher E c
Mende, 6,453 Lozère F d
Mentone, 5,699 Alpes maritimes H e
Méry sur Seine, 1,445 Aube F b
Meudon, 5,417 Seine-et-Oise B e
Mèze, 6,549 Hérault F e
Mézières, 5,818 Ardennes G b
Milhau, or Millau, 13,663 Aveyron F d
Minden, Loire inférieure C c
Mirande, 4,010 Gers E e
Mirecourt, 5,735 Vosges H b
Miremont, Dordogne E d
Moissac, 9,661 Tarn-et-Garonne E d
Monaco, Alpes maritimes H e
Mons, Somme E a
Montaigu, Vendée D c
Montargis, 8,103 Loiret F c
Montauban, 25,991 Tarn-et-Garonne E d
Montbart, 2,808 Côte d'Or G c
Montbéliard, 6,479 Doubs H c
Montbrison, 6,475 Loire G d
Mont Dauphin, Hautes Alpes H d
Mont de Marsan, 8,455 Landes D e
Montdidier, 4,326 Somme F b
Montélimart, 11,100 Drôme G d
Montereau-Faut-Yonne, 6,748 Seine-et-Marne F b
Montesquiou, 1,704 Gers E e
Montfort, 2,280 Ille-et-Vilaine D d
Montlieu, 975 Charente inférieure D d
Mont Louis, 470 Pyrenées orientales F e
Montluçon, 18,675 Allier F c
Montmartre, Seine B e
Montmédy, 2,135 Meuse G b
Montmerle, Ain G c
Montmirail, Marne F b
Montmorency (Enghien), 3,126 Seine-et Oise B e
Montmorillon, 5,203 Vienne E c
Montpellier, 55,606 Hérault F e
Montreuil, 3,655 Pas de Calais E a
Montreuil, 9,235 Seine B e
Montreuil (Grand), Seine-et-Oise B e
Montrouge, Seine B e
Montrouge, Fort de, Seine B e
Mont Valérien, Forteresse du, Seine B e
Morat (Ger. *Murten*), Switzerland H c
Morgarten, Switzerland I c
Morges (Ger. *Morsee*, 3,627 Switzerld. H c
Morlaix, 14,046 Finistère C b
Mortagne, 4,830 Orne E b
Mortain, 2,443 Manche D b
Moulins, 19,890 Allier F c
Mourmelon-le-Grand, 6,636 Marne G b
Moutiers, 1,956 Savoie H d
Murat, 2,666 Cantal F d
Muret, 4,050 Haute Garonne E e
Nancy, 49,993 Meurthe H b
Nanterre, Seine B e
Nantes, 111,956 Loire inférieure D c
Nantua, 3,776 Ain G c
Napoléon Vendée, 8,710 Vendée D c
Napoléonville, 8,146 Morbihan C b
Narbonne, 17,172 Aude F e
Nerac, 7,717 Lot-et-Garonne E d
Nemours, 3,902 Seine-et-Marne F b
Neuchatel, or Neufchatel (Ger. *Neuenburg*), 10,382 (1860) Switzerld. H c
Neufchâteau, 3,793 Vosges G b
Neufchâtel, 3,616 Seine inférieure E b
Neuilly, 17,545 Seine B e
Neuilly, Seine-et-Oise C e
Nevers, 20,700 Nièvre F c
Nice (It. *Nizza*), 50,100 Alpes maritimes H e
Niort, 20,775 Deux Sèvres D c
Nismes, or Nîmes, 60,240 Gard G e
Nogent, 3,550 Haute Marne G b
Nogent, Seine B e
Nogent, Fort de, Seine B e
Nogent le Rotrou, 7,006 Eure-et-Loire E b
Nogent sur Seine, 3,641 Aube F b
Noirmoutier, 6,128 Vendée C c
Noisy, Seine B e
Noisy, Fort de, Seine B e
Nomeny, Lorraine H b
Nontron, 3,622 Dordogne E d
Noyon, 6,498 Oise F b
Nuits, 3,656 Côte d'Or G c
Nyons, 3,611 Drôme G d
Oléron, 9,085 Basses Pyrenées D e
Olmeto, 1,717 Corsica I f
Olten, 1,500 Switzerland H c
Orange, 10,622 Vaucluse G d
Orleans, 49,100 Loiret E c
Orsay, Seine-et-Oise B f
Orthez, 6,627 Basses Pyrenées D c
Paimbœuf, 3,193 Loire inférieure D c
Paimpont, 3,357 Ille-et-Vilaine C c
Palais (Le), 4,852 Belle Isle C c
Palisse (La), Allier F c
Palniseau, Seine-et-Oise B e
Pamiers, 7,877 Ariège E e
Pantin, 8,563 Seine B e
Paris, the Metropolis of France, 1,825,274 Seine F b
Parthenay, 4,844 Deux Sèvres D c
Passy, Seine B e
Pau, 24,563 Basses Pyrenées D e
Pauillac, 3,621 Gironde D d
Pelée, Fort, Manche D b
Penthièvre, Fort, Morbihan C c
Perigueux, 20,401 Dordogne E d
Peronne, 4,262 Somme F b
Perpignan, 25,264 Pyrenées orientales F e
Pezénas, 7,574 Hérault F e
Pfeffers Switzerland I c
Pierrefitte, Seine B e
Pierrelaye, Seine-et-Oise B e
Pithiviers, 4,928 Loiret F b
Plessis-les-Tours, Indre-et-Loire E c
Ploërmel, 5,697 Morbihan C c
Plombières, Vosges H c
Pointe de Graves, Gironde D d
Poissy, 4,973 Seine-et-Oise A e
Poitiers, 31,034 Vienne E c
Poligny, 5,392 Jura G c
Pompadour, Corrèze E d
Pontacq, 3,018 Basses Pyrenées D e
Pont-a-Mousson, 7,963 Meurthe G b
Pontarlier, 4,945 Doubs H c
Pont Audemer, 6,182 Eure E b
Pont de Vaux, 3,117 Ain G c
Pontivy (Napoléonville), Morbihan C b
Pont l'Abbé, 4,526 Finistère B c
Pont l'Eveque, 2,880 Calvados E b
Pontoise, 6,287 Seine-et Oise F b
Pont St. Esprit, 4,694 Gard G d
Pont St. Vincent, Meurthe H b
Portaux Perches, Aisne F b
Port de la Nouvelle, Aude F e
Port Louis, 3,188 Morbihan C c
Porto Vecchio, 2,203 Corsica I f
Port St. Marie, 2,628 Lot-et-Garonne E d
Port Vendres, 2,364 Pyrenées orientales F e
Pradelles, Haute Loire F d
Prades, 3,579 Pyrenées orientales F e
Prats de Mollo, 2,784 Pyrenées orientales F e
Precy, Côte d'Or G c
Privas, 7,204 Ardèche G d
Provins, 7,596 Seine-et-Marne F b
Puget Theniers, 1,289 Alpes maritimes H e
Puteaux, Seine B e
Puy (Le), 19,532 Haute Loire F d
Quesnoy (Le), 3,446 Nord F a
Queyras (Fort), Hautes Alpes H d
Quiberon, 2,230 Morbihan C c
Quillebœuf, 1,444 Eure E b
Quimper, 12,532 Finistère B c
Quimperlé, 6,863 Finistère C c
Rabastens, 1,325 Hautes Pyrenées E e
Rambervillers, Vosges H b
Rambouillet, 3,971 Seine-et-Oise E b
Redon, 6,064 Ille-et-Vilaine C c
Reims, or Rheims, 60,734 Marne G b
Remiremont, 6,074 Vosges H b
Remoulins, 1,425 Gard G e
Rennes, 49,231 Ille-et-Vilaine D b
Réole (La), 4,244 Gironde E d
Réthel, 7,400 Ardennes G b
Rheims or Reims, 60,734 Marne G b
Rheineck, 1,285 Switzerland I c
Ribérac, 3,837 Dordogne E d
Richelieu, 2,641 Indre-et-Loire E c
Riom, 10,614 Puy de Dôme F d
Rive de Gier, 14,381 Loire G d
Roanne, 19,354 Loire G c
Roche Bernard (La), Morbihan C c
Rochechouart, 4,261 Haute Vienne E d
Roche Deriens (La), 1,765 Côtes du Nord C b
Rochefort, 30,151 Charente inférieure D d
Rochefoncauld (La), 2,775 Charente E d
Rochelle (La), 18,720 Charente infér. D c
Rocroy, 2,998 Ardennes G b
Rodez, 12,037 Aveyron F d
Roissy, Seine et-Oise B e
Romainville, Seine B e
Romainville, Fort de, Seine B e
Romans, 11,524 Drôme G d
Romilly sur Seine, 4,534 Aube F b
Romorantin, 7,867 Loir-et-Cher E c
Roquefort, Landes D d
Roscoff, 4,070 Finistère B b
Rosny, Seine B e
Rosny, Fort de, Seine B e
Roubaix, 65,091 Nord F a
Rouen, 100,671 Seine inférieure E b
Rousses (Les), 2,472 Jura G c
Royan, 4,170 Charente inférieure D d
Roye, 3,993 Somme F b
Ruffec, 3,175 Charente E c
Sablé, 5,644 Sarthe D c
Sables d'Olonne (Les), 7,352 Vendée D c
St. Affrique, 7,046 Aveyron F c
St. Amand, 8,757 Cher F c
St. Aubin du Cormier, 2,143 Ille-et-Vil. D b
St. Brice, Seine-et-Oise B e
St. Brieuc, 15,812 Côtes du Nord C b
St. Calais, 3,642 Sarthe E c
St. Céré, 4,303 Lot E d
St. Chaumond, 12,652 Loire G d
St. Claude, 6,809 Jura G c
St. Cloud, 5,248 Seine-et-Oise B e
St. Denis, 26,117 Seine F b
St. Dié, 10,472 Vosges H b
St. Dizier, 10,170 Haute Marne G b
St. Etienne, 96,620 Loire G d
St. Fargeau, Yonne F c
St. Florent, 771 Corsica I e
St. Florentin, Yonne F b
St. Flour, 5,218 Cantal F d
St. Gall (Ger. *Sanct Gallen*), 14,532 (1860), Switzerland I c
St. Gaudens, 5,166 Haute Garonne E c
St. Genis, 1,244 Charente inférieure D d
St. Germain, Allier F c
St. Germain-en-Laye, 17,478 Seine-et Oise F b
St. Gilles, Vendée D c
St. Girons, ,745 Ariège E e
St. Gobain, 2,190 Aisne F b
St. Hippolyte, Doubs H c
St. Jean d'Angély, 7,023 Charente infer. D d
St. Jean de Luz, 2,829 Basses Pyrenées D e
St. Jean de Maurienne, 3,088 Savoie H d
St. Jean Pied de Port, 1,959 B. Pyrenées D e
St. Julien, 1,410 Haute Savoie H c
St. Léonhard, 6,320 Haute Vienne E d
St. Leu Le Plessis, Seine et-Oise B e
St. Lo, 9,693 Manche D b
St. Malo, 10,693 Ille-et-Vilaine C b
St. Maude, Seine B e
St. Marcellin, 3,173 Isère G d
St. Martin, 2,121 Isle de Ré D c
St. Maur, Seine B e
St. Maurice, 1,543 Switzerland H c
St. Menehould, 4,326 Marne G b
St. Nazaire, 18,896 Loire inférieure C c
St. Omer, 21,869 Pas de Calais F a
St. Ouen, Seine B e
St. Ouen l'Aumone, Seine-et-Oise B e
St. Pol, 3,567 Pas de Calais F a
St. Pol de Léon, Finistère B b
St. Ponts, 6,214 Hérault F e
St. Quentin, 32,690 Aisne F b
St. Rambert, Drôme G d
St. Remy, 6,315 Bouches du Rhône G e
St. Servan, 12,327 Ille-et-Vilaine D b
St. Sever, 4,980 Landes D e
Ste. Sévere, 1,065 Indre E c
St. Tropez, 3,739 Var H e
Ste. Ursane, Switzerland H c
St. Valery-sur-Somme, 3,674 Somme E a
St. Vallery, Seine inférieure E b
St. Veran, Hautes Alpes H d
St. Yrieix, 7,826 Haute Vienne E d
Saintes, 11,570 Charente inférieure D d
Salces, Pyrenées orientales F e
Salers, 1,090 Cantal F d
Salies, 5,328 Basses Pyrenées D e
Salins, Jura G c
Sallenche, Haute Savoie H d
Salon, 6,714 Bouches du Rhône G e
Sancerre, 3,707 Cher F c
Sarlat, 6,822 Dordogne E d
Sarnen, 3,301 Switzerland I c
Sarrazin, Castel, Tarn-et-Garonne E d
Sartene, 4,082 Corsica I f
Sarzeau, 5,950 Morbihan C c
Saulieu, 3,745 Côte d'Or G c
Saumur, 13,663 Maine-et-Loire D c
Savenay, 2,879 Loire inférieure D c
Sceaux, 2,578 Seine B e
Schaffhausen, 8,637 Switzerland I c
Schuls, or Schuols, 1,143 Switzerland K c
Schwytz, Switzerland I c
Sedan, 15,057 Ardennes G b
Séez, 5,005 Orne E b
Segré, 2,861 Maine-et-Loire D c
Selles sur Cher, 4,770 Loir-et-Cher E c
Sempach, Switzerland I c
Semur, 3,892 Côte d'Or G c
Senlis, 5,879 Oise F b

Sens, 11,— Yonne F b
Serres, 1,101 Hautes Alpes G d
Sèvres, 6,754 Seine-et-Oise B e
Seyssel, 1,234 Ain G d
Sezanne, Marne F b
Sidors (Fr. *Sierre*), 875 Switzerland H c
Sion (Ger. *Sitten*), 4,203 Switzerland H c
Sisteron, 4,210 Basses Alpes H d
Soissons, 11,099 Aisne F b
Solenre (Ger. *Solothurn*), 5,916 Switzerl. H c
Sospello, Alpes maritimes H c
Soubise, Charente inférieure D d
Souillac, 3,100 Lot E d
Souterraine (La), 4,029 Creuse E c
Stairs, Seine B c
Stanz, or Stanzstadt, 2,028 Switzerland I c
Stenay, 2,888 Meuse G b
Sucy, Seine-et-Oise C e
Surenes, Seine B e
Surgères, Charente inférieure D c
Sursee, Switzerland I c
Taillebourg, Charente inférieure D d
Tarare, 15,092 Rhône G d
Tarascon, 1,513 Ariége E e
Tarascon, 12,454 Bouches du Rhône G e
Tarbes, 15,658 Hautes Pyrenées E e
Tartas, 3,144 Landes D e
Tertry, Somme F b
Teste de Buch (La), 4,259 Gironde D d
Thiancourt, Lorraine G b
Thiers, 16,137 Puy de Dôme F d
Thonon, 5,530 Haut Savoie H c
Thouars, 2,569 Deux Sèvres D c
Thun, 3,693 Switzerland H c
Tinchebrai, 4,537 Orne D b
Tonneins, 8,007 Lot-et-Garonne E d
Tonnerre, 5,429 Yonne G c
Toul, 7,410 Meurthe G b
Toulon, 77,126 Var G e
Toulouse, 126,936 Haute Garonne E e
Tourcoing, 38,262 Nord F a
Tournon, 5,509 Ardèche G d
Tournus, 5,640 Saône-et-Loire G c
Tours, 42,450 Indre-et-Loire E c
Treport (Le), 3,711 Seine inférieure E a
Trévoux, 2,863 Ain G d
Trianon (de Versailles), Seine-et-Oise B c
Trogen, Switzerland I c
Trouville, 5,694 Calvados E b
Troyes, 35,678 Aube G b
Tulle, 12,606 Correze E d
Turenne, Correze E d
Ussel, 4,029 Correze F d
Uzes, 5,895 Gard G d
Vaison, 3,340 Vaucluse G d
Valençay, 3,653 Indre E c
Valence, 20,142 Drôme G d
Valenciennes, 24,344 Nord F a
Valensole, 3,021 Basses Alpes G e
Valérien, Forteresse du Mont, Seine B e
Vallier, 3,372 Drôme G d
Valmy, Marne G b
Valognes, 5,406 Manche D b
Vannes, 14,560 Morbihan C c
Vanvres, Fort de, Seine B e
Varenne (La), Seine B e
Varennes, 1,503 Meuse G b
Vassy, 3,105 Haute Marne G b
Vaucluse, Vaucluse G c
Vaucouleurs, Meuse G b
Vaugirard, Seine B e
Vaux, Seine-et-Marne F b
Vendôme, 9,938 Loir-et-Cher E c
Verdun, 3,900 Tarn-et-Garonne E e
Verdun-sur-le-Doubs Saône-et-Loire G c
Verdun-sur-Meuse, 12,941 Meuse G b
Verneuil, 4,259 Eure E b
Vernon, 7,787 Eure E b
Verrieres, Seine-et-Oise B e
Versailles, 44,021 Seine-et-Oise F b
Vervins, 2,732 Aisne F b
Vesoul, 7,614 Haute Saône H c
Vevay (Ger. *Vivis*), 6,494 Switzerland H c
Vezelay, Yonne F c
Vichy, 5,666 Allier F c
Vico, 2,091 Corsica I c
Vienne, 24,807 Isere G d
Vierzon, 8,224 Cher F c
Vigan (Le), 5,104 Gard F e
Villafranca, or Villefranche, 3,344 Alpes maritimes H e
Villefort, 1,943 Lozère F d
Villefranche, 9,719 Aveyron E d
Villefranche, 2,829 Haute Garonne E e
Villefranche Pyrénées orientales F e
Villefranche, 12,469 Rhône G d
Villejuif, Seine B e
Villemomble, Seine B e
Villeneuve, Seine-et-Oise B e
Villeneuve d'Agen, 13,114 Lot-et-Gar. E d
Villeparisis, Seine-et-Marne C e
Villersexel, Haute Saône H c
Villette (La), Seine B e
Villiers, Seine-et-Oise C e
Villiers le Bel, Seine-et-Oise B e
Vincennes, 14,573 Seine B e
Vincennes, Fort de, Seine B e
Vire, 6,863 Calvados D b
Vitré, 8,937 Ille-et-Vilaine D b
Vitry, Seine B e
Vitry le Français, 7,852 Marne G b
Viviers, 2,806 Ardèche G d
Voiron, 10,089 Isère G d
Voulte (La), 3,160 Ardèche G d
Vouziers, 3,073 Ardennes G b
Wädenschwyl, Switzerland I c
Wallenstadt, 1,800 Switzerland I c
Wattignies, Nord G a
Winterthür, 6,523 Switzerland I c
Yssengeaux, 8,393 Haute Loire G d
Yverdon, Switzerland H c
Yvetot, 8,873 Seine inférieure E b
Zug, 3,854 Switzerland I c
Zurich, 19,758 (1860) Switzerland I c

RIVERS AND LAKES.

Aare, R., 160 m. Switzerland H c
Adour, R., 95 m. Landes D c
Agont, R. Tarn E e
Aigues, R. Drôme G d
Ain, R., 93 m. Ain G c
Aisne, R., 120 m. Aisne F b
Allier, R., 200 m. Allier F c
Annecy, L., alt. 1,426 ft. Haute Savoie H d
Ardeche, R., 40 m. Ardèche G d
Argens, R., 60 m. Var H e
Ariège, or Arriége, R., 93 m. Ariége E e
Armançon, R., 112 m. Yonne G c
Arnon, R. Cher F c
Aron, R. Nievre F e
Arroux, R., 65 m. Saône-et-Loire G c
Arve, R., 70 m. Haute Savoie H c
Aube, R., 70 m. Aube G b
Aude, R., 130 m. Aude F e
Aulne, R., 70 m. Finistere C b
Auron, R. Cher F c
Aveyron, R., 130 m. Aveyron F d
Baise, or Bayze, R., 99 m. Gers E e
Berre, Etang de, L. Bouches du Rhône G e
Beuvron, R. Loir et Cher E c
Bidassoa, or Vidassoa, R., 45 m., Basses Pyrenées D e
Bienne, L. (Ger. *Bieler See*), Switzerld. H c
Blavet, R. Morbihan C c
Boden See, or L. of Constance, Switzer. I c
Bourget, L. Savoie G d
Braye, R. Sarthe E b
Bresle, R. Somme E b
Brienz, L. of (Ger. *Brienzer See*), alt. 850 ft. Switzerland I c
Charente, R., 200 m. Charente E d
Cher, R., 195 m. Cher F c
Clain, R. Vienne E c
Constance, L. of (Ger. *Boden See*), area 200 sq. m. Switzerland I c
Corrèze, R., 50 m. Corrèze E d
Cosson, R. Loir-et-Cher E c
Creuse, R., 130 m. Creuse E c
Cure, R. Yonne F c
Dordogne, R., 296 m. Dordogne E d
Doubs, R., 200 m. Doubs G c
Dove, R. Puy de Dôme F d
Drac, R., 87 m. Isere G d
Drôme, R., Dordogne E d
Drôme, R., 68 m. Drôme G d
Durance, R., 180 m. Vaucluse G e
Etang de Berre, L. Bouches du Rhône G e
Etang de Valcares, L. Bouches du Rhône G e
Eure, R., 112 m. Eure-et-Loir E b
Gard, or Gardon, R., 50 m. Gard G c
Garonne, R., 300 m. Haute Garonne E e
Gartemp, R., Vienne E c
Gave de Pau, R., 85 m. Basses Pyrénées D e
Gave d'Ossau, R., 45 m. Basses Pyrénées D e
Geneva, L. of, or Leman L., area 331 sq. m. Switzerland H c
Gers, R., 75 m. Gers E e
Gironde, R., 45 m. Gironde D d
Golo, R. Corsica I c
Hérault, R., 90 m. Hérault F e
Hinter Rhein, R. Switzerland I c
Huisne, L', R. Sarthe E b
Ille, R. Ille-et-Vilaine D b
Indre, R., 140 m. Indre E c
Inn, R., 270 m. Switzerland K c
Isere, R., 190 m. Isère H d
Isle, R., 160 m. Dordogne E d
Iton, R. Eure E b
Langlin, R. Indre E c
Lay, R., 50 m. Vendée D c
Leyre, R., 40 m. Gironde D d
L'Huisne, R. Sarthe E b
Limmau, or Linmat, R., 20 m. Switz. I c
Loir, R., 150 m. Loir-et-Cher E c
Loire, R., 600 m. Haute Loire G d
Loiret, R., 7 m. Loiret E c
Lot, R., 250 m. Lot E d
Lucerne, L. of (Ger. *Vierwaldstetter See*), area 41 sq. m. Switzerland I c
Lugano, L., area 19 sq. m. Switzerland I d
Maas R. (Fr. *Meuse*), 450 m. Belgium G a
Maggiore, Lago, or L. of Locarno, or Verbano, area 74 sq. m. Switzerland I d
Marne, R., 210 m. Seine-et-Marne F b
Mayenne, R., 100 m. Mayenne D c
Meurthe, R., 70 m. Meurthe H b
Meuse, R. (Dutch *Maas*), 450 m. Meuse G b
Midouze, R., 65 m. Landes D e
Morat, L. (Ger. *Murten See*), Switzerld. H c
Moselle, R. (Ger. *Mosel*), 300 m. Moselle H b
Neuchatel, or Neufchatel, L., area 92 sq. m. Switzerland H c
Nievre, R., 25 m. Nievre F c
Nive, R., 45 m. Basses Pyrénées D e
Oignon, R. l', 80 m. Haute Saône G c
Oise, R. 135 m. Oise F b
Orb, R., 60 m. Hérault F e
Orne, R., 70 m. Calvados D b
Ossau, Gave d', R. Basses Pyrénées D e
Ource, R. Aube G b
Ourcq Canal, 58½ m. Seine B e
Oust, R., 70 m. Morbihan C c
Pau, Gave de, R. Basses Pyrénées D e
Reuss, R., 30 m. Switzerland I c
Rhine Canal, Meuse G b
Rhine, Falls of the, Switzerland I c
Rhine, R., 800 m. Switzerland I c
Rhône Canal, Doubs H c
Rhône, R., 580 m. Gard G d
Rhône, R., 580 m. Switzerland H e
Rhône, Mouths of the, Bouches du Rhône G e
Romanche, R. Isère G d
Saane, or Sarine, R., 65 m. Switzerland H c
Saône, R., 225 m. Haute Saône G c
Sarthe, R., 145 m. Sarthe E c
Sauldre, R. Loir-et-Cher F c
Save, R., 65 m. Gers E e
Schelde, R., 210 m. Nord F a
Seine, R., 470 m. Côte d'Or G c
Selune, R. Manche D b
Serain, R., 75 m. Yonne F c
Sevre-Nantaise, R., 70 m. Loire infér. D c
Sevre-Niortaise, R., 65 m. Vendée D c
Sioule, R. Puy de Dôme F e
Somme, R., 115 m. Somme F b
Tarn, R., 220 m., Tarn E e
Tavignano, R., Corsica I e
Tech, R., 45 m. Pyrénées orientales F e
Tet, R., 75 m. Pyrénées orientales F e
Thouet, R., 80 m. Maine-et-Loire D c
Thun, L. of (Ger. *Thuner See*), area 18⅔ sq. m. Switzerland H c
Truyère, R. Aveyron F d
Var, R. 75 m. Alpes maritimes H e
Valcares, Etang de, L. Bouches du Rhône G e
Verdon, R., 110 m. Var H e
Vesle, R. Aisne F b
Vézère, R., 120 m. Dordogne E d
Vienne, R., 220 m. Vienne E c
Vierwaldstetter See (L. of Lucerne), Switzerland I c
Vilaine, R., 135 m. Ille-et-Vilaine D c
Vire, R. Manche D b
Vorder Rhein, R. Switzerland I c
Wallenstadt, L. (Ger. *Wallen See*), alt. 1,385 ft. Switzerland I c
Yonne, R., 190 m. Yonne F b
Zug, L. of) Ger. *Zuger See*), area 1½ sqn. m. Switzerland I c
Zurich, L. of (Ger. *Züricher See*), area 43 sq. m. Switzerland I c

BAYS, TC.

Ajaccio, G. de, Corsica I f
Anse de Benodet, B. Finistère B c
Antioche, Pertuis d', Charente infér. D c
Arcachon, Bassin d', Gironde D d
Audierne Bay, Finistère B c
Benodet, Anse de, B. Finistère B c
Bourgneuf, B. de, Vendée C c
Breton, Pertuis, Charente infér. D c
Donarnenez, B. de, Finistère B b
Dover, Strait of (Fr. *Pas de Calais*), E a
English Channel (Fr. (*La Manche*), E a
Four, Pas du, Finistère B b
Frejus, G. de, Var H e
Galeria, Golfe de, Corsica I e
Grimaud, G. de, Var H e
Iroise, Pas de l', Finistère B b
Jouan, G. de, Alpes maritimes H e
Manche, La (English Channel), D a
Maumusson, Pertuis de, Charente inférieure D d
Morbihan, Morbihan C e
Pas de Calais (Strait of Dover), E a
Pertuis Breton, Vendée D c
Pertuis d'Antioche, Charente infér. D c
Pertuis de Maumusson, Charente infér. D d
Porto, G. de, Corsica I e
Sagone, G. de, Corsica I c
St Brieuc, B., or Anse de, Côtes du Nord C b
St Florent, Golfe de, Corsica I e
S. Manza, G. de, Corsica I f
Valinco, G. de, Corsica I f

MOUNTAINS, FORESTS, ETC.

Aletchhorn, 13,803 Switzerland H c
Alps, The, France and Switzerland H d
Amie, Pic d', Basses Pyrénées D e
Arran, Vallée d', Pyrénées E c
Arrée, Montagnes d', Finistere C b
Aubrac, Mont d', Lozere F d
Auvérgne Mts., 6,188 Cantal F d
Ballon d'Alsace, 4,688 Vosges H c
Bernese Alps, Switzerland H c
Bernina, Mt., 13,297 Switzerland I c
Blanc (Mont), 15,744 Haute Savoie H c
Cantal (Mont), or Plomb de C., 6,093 Cantal F d
Caune, Mont de la, Tarn F c
Cenis (Mont) Pass, 6,775 Savoie H d
Cervin (Mont), or Matterhorn, 14,837, (Pass, 11,096) Switzerland H d
Cervin Pass, 11,185 Switzerland H d
Cevennes Mts., 5,794 Lozere F d
Cézallier (Mts.), le, Puy de Dôme F d
Col della Maddalena, Basses Alpes H d
Corbières, Mont, Aude F e
Côte d'Or, 1,640 Côte d'Or G c
Cottian Alps, Hautes Alpes H d
Dore (Mont), 6,188 Puy de Dôme F d
Esterel, Montagne d', Var H e
Finster-Aar-Horn, 14,106 Switzerland I c
Forez, Monts, Puy de Dôme F d
Garrigues, Les Montagnes, Aveyron and Gard F e
Gemmi Pass, 7,160 Switzerland H c
Genèvre (Mont), 11,715 Hautes Alpes H d
Graian, or Grecian Alps, Savoie H d
Grand Pelvoux de Vallouse, (Mont), 13,442 Isère H d
Great St. Bernard, Pass of, 8,200 Switzerland H d
Grecian or Graian Alps, Savoie H d
Helvetian or Lepontine Alps, Switzer. I c
Iseran (Mont), 13,272 Savoie H d
Jargeau (Mont), 3,116 Corrèze E d
Jones (Mont). Ardeche G d
Jungfrau (*The Virgin*), 13,718 Switzer. H c
Jura Mountains, 5,643 Jura H c
Lepontine or Helvetian Alps, Switzer. I c
Landes, The Landes D d
La Roche Bernard, Morbihan C c
Little St Bernard, Savoie H d
Lozère (Mont), 4,884 Lozere F d
Maladetta (Mont), or Pic Nethou, 11,168 Pyrénées E e
Margeride (Mont), 4,982 Lozère F d
Maritime Alps, Alpes maritimes H d
Matterhorn, or Mt. Cervin, 14,837 (Pass, 11,096) Switzerland H d
Mauberme, Pic de, Pyrénées E e
Maures, Montagne de, Var H e
Mezin (Mont), 5,794 Haute Loire G d
Montagne d'Esterel, Var H e
Montagne de Maures, Var H e
Montagnes (Les) Garrignes, Aveyron and Gard F e
Mont Blanc, 15,744 Haute Savoie H d
Mont Corbières, Aude F e
Mont d'Aubrac, Lozère F d
Mont de la Caune, Tarn F e
Monte Rosa, 15,174 Switzerland H d
Monto Forez, Puy de Dôme F d
Montoncelle, Puy de, Puy de Dôme F d
Mont Tasselot, Côte d'Or G c
Nethou, Pic, Mt. Maladetta, or Mont Maudit, Pyrénées E e
Obiou (Mont), Hautes Alpes G d
Odouze (Mont), 4,475 Correze F d
Oldenhorn, 10,285 Switzerland H c
Oro, Monte d', Corsica I e
Puy de Montoncelle, Puy de Dôme F d
Pelvoux, Grand, 14,108 Isère H d
Pennine Alps (Ger. *Walliser Alpen*), Switzerland H d
Perdu (Mont), 10,994 Pyrénées E e
Pic d'Anie, Basses Pyrénées D e
Pic de Mauberme, Pyrénées E e
Pic du Midi de Bagnéres, Hautes Pyr. E e
Pic du Midi d' Ossau, Basses Pyrénées D e
Pic Nethou, or Mt. Maladetta, 11,168 Spain E c
Pic Possets, Pyrénées E e
Pilat (Mont.), 3,985 Loire G d
Plomb, de, or Mont Cantal, Cantal F d
Porsal, Roches de, Finistère B b
Possets, Pic, Pyrénées E e

Puy de Dôme, 4,846	Puy de Dôme	F	d	St. Bernard (Hospice of Great), 8,200	Switzerland	H	d	St. Gotthard Pass, 6,808	Switzerland	I	c
Puy de Sauvagnac,	Haute Vienne	E	c	St. Bernard (Hospice of Little), 7,192	Savoie	H	d	Septimer Peak,	Switzerland	I	c
Pyrenées Mts.,	France and Spain	E	e	St. Bernard (Little),	Savoie	H	d	Simplon Pass, 6,592	Switzerland	I	c
Rhætian, or Rhetian Alps,	Switzerland	I	c	St. Bernard (Pass of the Great), 8,200	Switzerland	H	d	Splügen Pass, 6,939	Switzerland	I	c
Rigi, 5,700	Switzerland	I	c	St. Bernardino, or St Bernhardin Pass, 7,115	Switzerland	I	c	Tabor (Mont),	Savoie	H	d
Roches de Porsal,	Finistère	B	b					Tarare (Mont),	Loire	G	d
Rosa (Monte), 15,174	Switzerland	H	d					Tasselot (Mont),	Côte d'Or	G	c
Rotondo (Monte), 9,054	Corsica	I	e					Tödi Chain,	Switzerland	I	c
								Vallée d'Arran,	Pyrénées	E	e
Ventoux, 6,263	Vaucluse	G	d								
Vignemale, Mt.,	Pyrénées	D	e								
Viso (Monte), 12,692	Hautes Alpes	H	d								
Vosges Mts. (Ger. *Vogesen*), 4,688	Vosges	H	b								
Weisshorn (*White Peak*), 14,813	Switzerland	H	c								
Wetterhorn (*Storm Peak*), 12,842	Switzerland	I	c								

ISLANDS AND CAPES.

Barfleur, Pt. de,	Manche	D	b	Frehel, C.	Côtes du Nord	C	b	L'Isle sur Doubs,	Doubs	H	c	Roches de Porsal,	Finistère	B b
Bas, I. de,	Finistère	B	b	Glenan Is.	Finistère	B	c	Meloine, La,	Finistère	C	b	St Marcouf, I.	Manche	D b
Belle Isle.	Morbihan	C	c	Graves, Pointe de,	Gironde	D	d	Noirmoutier, I. de,	Vendée	C	e	St. Matthieu, Pointe,	Finistère	B b
Bréchat, Is. de,	Côtes du Nord	C	b	Gris Nez, C.	Pas de Calais	E	a	Oleron, I. d',	Charente inférieure	D	d	St. Michel, Mont,	Manche	D b
Brescou I.	Hérault	F	e	Groix, I. de,	Morbihan	C	c	Otraglia, I.	Corsica	I	e	Sein, I. de,	Finistère	B b
Calvados, Rocks of,	Calvados	D	b	Haedic, I.	Morbihan	C	c	Ouessant, I. de, or Ushant,	Finistère	B	b	Sept Is., les (the 7 isles),	Côtes du Nord	C b
Cavallo, I.	Corsica	I	f	Hague, C. de la,	Manche	D	b	Pelée, I.	Manche	D	b	Sicie, C.	Var	G e
Cordouan, Tour de,	Gironde	D	d	Hieres, or Hyeres, Is. d',	Var	H	e	Penmarch, Pointe de,	Finistère	B	c	Talbert, Pointe de,	Côtes du Nord	C b
Corse, C.	Corsica	I	e	Houat, or Huat, I.	Morbihan	C	c	Porte, C. de,	Var	H	e	Tour de Cordouan,	Gironde	D d
Corsica (Fr. *Corse*),	Mediterranean	I	e	Hyeres, or Hieres, Is. de,	Var	H	e	Rax, or Raz, Pointe de,	Finistère	B	b	Ushant, or I. d'Ouessant,	Finistère	B b
Deu, or I. d'Yeu,	Vendée	C	e	Isle L' (sur Doubs),	Doubs	H	c	Ré, or Rhé, I. de,	Charente inférieure	D	c	Yeu, I. d', or Dieu,	Vendée	C c
Feno, Cap de,	Corsica	I	f	Lavezzo, I.	Corsica	I	f							

FRANCE
& SWITZERLAND.

BY J. BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S

French Kilometres 111·3 = 1 degree
20 0 20 40 60 80 100

Statute Miles 69·16 = 1 degree
20 0 20 40 60 80

Explanation of Characters

Towns above 100,000 inhabitants	LYON
" from 100-50,000 "	ORLEANS
" " 50-20,000 "	Berne
" under 20,000 "	Chollet
	Neuchatel
Capital towns are underlined	Lausanne
Railways shown thus	

DEPARTMENT OF THE SEINE & ENVIRONS OF PARIS.

British Miles
0 2 4 6

Longitude West of Greenwich

6 4 2 0 2

Engraved & Printed in Colours

T. Ellwood

F G H I K
6 8 10 12
a b c d e f
50 48 46 44 42

W. Scheldt
Ostende
BRUGES
GHENT
ANTWERP
BRUSSELS
Maastricht
AIX LA CHAPELLE
Bonn
KÖLN
COLOGNE
Coblentz
Wiesbaden
FRANKFORT
Mainz
Darmstadt
Fulda
Gotha
Bamberg
R. Würzburg
NÜRNBERG
Regensburg
Mannheim
Heidelberg
Carlsruhe
Baden
STUTTGART
Ulm
Augsburg
MUNICH
R. Danube
Treves
Luxemburg
Landau
Weissenburg
Homburg
Saarbrück
Saarlouis
Neunkirchen
Sierck
Thionville
METZ
Verdun
Sedan
Mézières
Charleville
Rocroy
Laon
Soissons
Noyon
St Quentin
Guise
Hirson
Avesnes
Cambrai
Douay
Valenciennes
Mons
Namur
Charleroi
Maubeuge
Landrecies
Le Quesnoy
Wattignies
Lille
Tourcoing
Roubaix
Tournay
Bailleul
Dunkirk
Calais
Gravelines
Boulogne
Montreuil
Abbeville
Amiens
Doullens
Arras
Bethune
Lens
Hazebrouck
St Omer
Aire
Ardres
Gravelines
Dunkirk
Ypres
Courtrai
Oudenarde
Ghent
Alost
Termonde
Malines
Louvain
Tirlemont
Liége
Huy
Dinant
Givet
Rethel
Vouziers
Grand Pré
Varennes
Clermont
Stenay
Montmedy
Longuyon
Thionville
Sierck
Saarlouis
Saarbrück
Forbach
Bitsch
Weissenburg
Landau
Homburg
Neunkirchen
Kaiserslautern
Deux Ponts
Zweibrücken
Germersheim
Spire
Philippsburg
Manheim
Heidelberg
Carlsruhe
Rastadt
Offenburg
Kehl
STRASBURG
Schelestadt
Colmar
Neuf Brisach
Breisach
Freyburg
Basel
Huningue
Altkirch
Thann
Belfort
Montbeliard
Lure
Vesoul
Gray
Dijon
Beaune
Chalons sur Saone
Autun
Le Creuzot
Moulins
Bourbon Archambault
Nevers
Cosne
Clamecy
Auxerre
Joigny
Sens
Melun
Fontainebleau
Provins
Nogent sur Seine
Bar sur Seine
Troyes
Bar sur Aube
Chaumont
Langres
Dijon
Beaune
Chalons sur Saone
Macon
Lyons
Roanne
Thiers
Clermont
Riom
Issoire
Brioude
Le Puy
Mende
Florac
Alais
Nismes
Montpellier
Lodeve
Bedarieux
Beziers
Cette
Agde
Narbonne
Perpignan
Port Vendres
Collioure
C. de Creux
G. de Rosas
Thuin
Charleroi
Namur
Dinant
Givet
Rocroy
Mezieres
Sedan
Stenay
Montmedy
Longuyon
Thionville
Metz
Nancy
Toul
Commercy
Bar le Duc
Vaucouleurs
Neufchateau
Mirecourt
Epinal
Remiremont
Luxeuil
Vesoul
Gray
Dijon
Beaune
Chalons sur Saone
Autun
Le Creuzot
Moulins

Minerals. *F.* has considerable mineral wealth. Iron is obtained in the greater number of departments. Coal is very widely diffused, and immense beds of salt sufficient to supply the country for ages exist in Lorraine. Silver, lead, copper, mercury, zinc, tin, antimony, manganese, arsenic, bismuth, cobalt, chrome, and other rarer minerals are met with; and peat, asphaltum, naphtha, sulphur, vitriol, alum, nitre, gypsum, porcelain, and other clays, graphite, jet, asbestos, lithographic, mill and building stone, marble, slate, granite, &c., are among the valuable mineral products. There are about 700 mineral springs, abt. 90 of which are frequented by visitors. The *Climate* of *F.* is not excelled by that of any other part of Europe. The air is generally pure, and the winters mild; though the differences of latitude, soil, and elevation and exposure, occasion in this respect very material differences. *Zoöl.* The animals of *F.* are those common to Europe generally. *Prod.* Wheat, barley, oats, pulse, potatoes, truffles, and beet-root, from which sugar is made; flax, hemp, tobacco, hops, dye-woods, and medicinal plants In the S., olives, oranges, grapes, figs, pomegranates, citrons, and the pistachio nut. The vine is cultivated to the extent of about a twenty-seventh part of the superficial area of the country; and Burgundy, Bordeaux, and Champagne wines are produced of the most excellent quality. Timber for carpentry and for shipbuilding purposes is largely grown; and, in the S., the cork-tree abounds. *Manf.* In the development of these, France has been particularly active in the nineteenth century. In the produce of iron and steel goods she has made immense advances, without neglecting other industrial arts, for which she has long been famed. Her most important manufactures are



Fig. 1060.—PARIS HOTEL DE VILLE. (Burnt in 1871.)

those of watches, jewelry, arms, cabinet-work, coach-building, pottery, glass, crystal, musical instruments, chemicals, oil, soap, beetroot-sugar, dyeing, paper-making, printing, woollens, silks, linens, cottons, carpets, shawls, and lace. *Com.* The chief commercial harbors of France are Bordeaux, Marseilles, Nantes, Hâvre-de-Grace, St. Malo, L'Orient, Bayonne, Dunkerque, Dieppe, and Rochelle. Marseilles trades with the West Indies and the Levant; Bordeaux, with the East and West Indies and with the north of Europe, to a great extent in wine. Nantes has likewise a share of the colonial and wine trade. Hâvre is a principal sea-port. Her chief commercial relations are carried on with the following countries:—Belgium, Switzerland, England, Italy, Germany, Spain, the United States, and her own colonies. With these states the imports and exports amount to about one-sixth of the whole external commerce of the country. — The principle of free trade was adopted in 1860. The *imports* in 1867 amounted to $605,500,000, of which the U. S. contributed $28,180,000. The *exports* for the same period were $565,184,000, of which this country received $31,260,000. In 1869 there were 10,090 m. of railway in operation in *F.*, and 23,688 m. of telegraph. *Gov.* Previous to the establishment of a provisional republic in 1870 (for which see SUPPLEMENT) the government was an hereditary monarchy, with the title of emperor in the sovereign. There were three houses of legislation, — the *Senate*, the *Legislative Body*, and the *Council of State*. The Senate, limited to 150 members, was composed of cardinals, marshals, admirals, and of such citizens as the Emperor might think proper to raise to the dignity of senators. They were appointed for life, and each senator had a salary of $6,000 per annum. The Legislative Body was elected by the people on the principle of universal suffrage, and in the proportion of one representative to 35,000 electors. They were elected for 6 years, and had a salary of $500 per month during the period of each session. The Council of State, numbering from 40 to 50, was appointed by the Emperor, and presided over by him. There were 11 ministerial departments, the heads of which were appointed and discharged by the Emperor. They took rank according to the length of time they had been members of the council, with the exception of the Minister of State, who had the precedence of all the rest. The Emperor was irresponsible, and his person inviolable. He was the fountain of all the honors and dignities in the state, was commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and had the right to make peace and declare war. No law was valid unless sanctioned by him, and justice was administered in his name. The Council of State prepared under the direction of the sovereign and his ministers such projects of law as were to be laid before the Legislative Body, and to solve any difficulties which might arise in administrative matters. The ministers took part, *ex officio*, in the deliberations of the Council of State. It was the duty of the Legislative Body to discuss and vote any laws sent before it by the Council of State, as well as the annual budget of income and expenditure of the government. The Senate alone had the right to receive petitions, and the votes of the Legislative Body were not effective without the sanction of the Senate. Changes in the fundamental laws of the realm might be proposed by the Senate, with the concurrence of the ministers; and should such modifications be approved by the Emperor, they were called *Senatus-consulte*. It was the special duty of the Senate to oppose the promulgation of all laws contrary to the constitution, religion, public morals, freedom of conscience, individual liberty, and equality of all citizens before the law. The Senate was summoned, and the duration of its sittings fixed by imperial decree. *Justice.* There is a justice of the peace in each canton, a court of the first instance for each arrondissement, a provisional court of appeal in 27 of the principal towns, and a tribunal of commerce in every place where mercantile differences are likely to occur. In addition to this, there are tribunals of police, or petty municipal courts, for the punishment of small delinquencies; and tribunals of commerce, composed of merchants, who act without salary. There is, besides, the *Cour de Cassation*, or highest court of *F.*, which is stationary at Paris, and takes cognizance of all appeals from the 27 provincial courts. Juries are employed in criminal cases only. — *Education.* The educational system of France is governmental, and is presided over by a Minister of Public Instruction. There are primary schools; town schools, called secondary schools or colleges; *lycées*, now called Government colleges; and large provincial schools, where the pupils meet in classes, and taught Latin, Greek, Mathematics, and rhetoric. Lastly come the universities, or academies, which, including those of Paris, are 26 in number. *Religion.* The Roman Catholic is the dominant religion of *F.*, but each citizen is protected in the profession of the religion of his choice. Ninety-seven per cent. of the population is Catholic. *Finances.* By the budget of 1870, the grand total of revenue was 2,056,022,969 francs ($411,204,594), almost absorbed by the expenses in prevision. Total of the national debt $2,584,743,614, the interest of which figures at $98,092,459 in the budget of expenses for 1870. — *Army* and *Navy.* In 1869 the state of the regular army was organized as follows:

Infantry	250,900
Cavalry	61,583
Artillery	37,959
Other troops.....	54,352
Total,	404,794 men and 91,484 horses.

The mobilized war-strength presented a total of 1,350,000 men. In 1869 the navy consisted of 38 steam line-of-battle ships, 61 frigates, 38 corvettes, &c., presenting a grand total of 369 steam-vessels and 111 sailing-vessels, armed with 2,750 guns. This navy is manned by 2,291 officers, and 70,175 seamen and marines.—*Colonies.* The colonies and foreign dependencies of France are: — 1. In *America*, the islands of Martinique, Marie-Galante, Guadaloupe, Desirade, Saintes, a part of St. Martin in the Antilles, French Guiana and Cayenne, with St. Pierre and Miquelon near Newfoundland, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, forming a total area of 80,000 sq. m., with 301,323 inhabitants. 2. In *Africa*, Algeria, Senegal, and Goree on the W. coast, and the islands Bourbon and St. Marie in the Indian Ocean, certain portions of Madagascar, and, since 1843, the islands Mayotta and Nossi-Bé; in 1843 France also took possession of Assinie on the W. of the Gold Coast of Guinea. The total possessions in Africa cover an area of 363,981 sq. miles, with a population of 3,949,940 souls. 3. In *Asia*, Pondicherry and Karakal on the Coromandel coast, Mahé on the coast of Malabar, Yanaon in Orissa, Chandernagore in Bengal, and Saigon in Cochin-China, taken possession of in 1863; altogether, 23,000 sq. m., with abt. 1,232,287 inhabitants. 4. In the *Pacific Ocean*, the two groups of the Marquesas and Tahiti, taken possession of in 1841, and the island of New Caledonia in 1854, the whole forming an area of 9,560 sq. m., with 9,946 inhabitants. The colonies are subjected to special laws. *Pop.*, with Algeria and colonies, 38,192,064. — *Hist.* Before the time of Cæsar, the whole of *F.* was known to the Romans by the name of Transalpine Gaul; but after its conquest it was divided into the four provinces of *Provincia Romanorum* (Provence), *Gallia Aquitanica*, *Celtica*, and *Belgica*. In the 5th century it was subdivided into 17 provinces, inclusive of all the territory on the E. bank of the Rhine. At the latter epoch the Germanic nations began to pour in an irresistible torrent over Gaul; the Visigoths established themselves in the W. and S., from the Loire to the Pyrenees, where they established a kingdom that lasted till about 540. The Burgundians, in a similar manner, settled in the E., from the Lake of Geneva to the Rhine, and afterwards stretched along the Rhone to the Mediterranean. The independent sovereignty they erected lasted till about 532. The Franks, whose dominion swallowed up those of both the foregoing tribes, had been long settled in the N.; and Pharamond, their chief in 420, is considered the founder of the French monarchy, as he was of the first or Merovingian race of Frankish kings. In 485 Clovis defeated Syagrius, the Roman general, at Soissons, and finally extinguished the Roman power in the W.; and in 507, by his victory over the Visigoths, he rendered himself master of all the country between the Loire and the Garonne. On the death of Clovis, in 511, his dominions were divided into four kingdoms, — those of Paris, Metz, Soissons, and Orleans, each governed by one of his four sons. These, however, were reunited in 558. In 732 Charles Martel defeated the Saracens, who had effected the conquest of a great part of the S. of France, in a great battle, and ultimately succeeded in expelling them from the kingdom. In 751 the Carlovingian dynasty commenced in the person of Pepin le Bref, son of Charles Martel, and was carried to the summit of its power by Charlemagne, the son of Pepin. Under the first race of kings the country was a prey to bloodshed, spoliation, and anarchy; industry and commerce were almost unknown, or extended only to the protection and barter of a few indispensable articles. Nor was this condition much ameliorated during the rule of the succeeding race. Charlemagne, indeed, encouraged trade and manufactures in the towns, which before his reign were chiefly confined to the cloister, or practised by isolated individuals; but after his death things returned to their original state of confusion Under his immediate successor *F.* was again divided into four parts, and the Normans began to ravage its N. provinces; the power of the nobility also rapidly increased: and the last sovereign of the Carlovingian dynasty, Louis V., in 986–7, possessed only the town of Laon. His successor, Hugh Capet, count of Paris and Orleans, the founder of the third race of kings, governed only the Ile-de-France, Picardy, and the Orleannais; the dukes of Normandy, Brittany, Aquitaine, Gascony, Lorraine, and Burgundy, the counts of Flanders, Champagne, Vermandois, Toulouse, and several minor seigneurs, shared among them the rest of the modern kingdom. By degrees, however, all the great fiefs fell in various ways to the crown. Vermandois was united to it by Philip Augustus; Toulouse and Perche, by Louis IX.; Champagne, in 1274; the Lyonnais, Dauphiny, and Languedoc, in the 14th century; Berri, Normandy, Gascony, Burgundy, Anjou, Maine, and Provence, in the 15th; Bourbonnais, Auvergne, Brittany, Lorraine, and considerable territories in the S.W., in the 16th; and Flanders, Artois, Franche-Comté, and Alsace in the 17th century. While the monarchy gained in consistency and extent, the regal power was making constant advances. The political rights and privileges which the nobles exercised under the feudal system were the objects of continual attacks on the part of the crown, which, though sometimes defeated, were in most instances successful. At length, under the administration of Richelieu, the nobles were stripped of all power; and there being no other body in the state, with the exception of the parliaments, — which had degenerated into little else than courts of law, — that enjoyed any constitutional privileges, the power of the crown was raised above control. Under the vigorous, and for a lengthened period prosperous, government of Louis XIV., the royal prerogative arrived at a maximum. But the close of this reign was eminently unprosperous; and the wars in which Louis had been long engaged, the burdens they obliged him to impose on his subjects, and the vast debts he had contracted, produced not only great suffering and misery, but also great discontent. During the regency and the subsequent part of the reign of Louis XV., abuses of all sorts multiplied on all hands, and were no longer concealed by the dazzling splendor and magnificence of the preceding period; the most worthless parasites obtained a predominating influence at court; the command of fleets and armies was intrusted to the merest imbeciles; the finances were involved in the greatest disorder; and France and Europe were scandalized and disgusted by the gross sensuality and vulgar profligacy of the king and his intimate associates. Louis XVI., who ascended the throne in 1774, was actuated by the best intentions, but he wanted the firmness of purpose and capacity required in so desperate a crisis. The abuses that infected the whole frame of society, though destructive of the public interests, were either really advantageous, or believed to be so, to a vast number of persons, including the nobility and clergy; and it would have required a mind of a very different order from that of Louis to have frustrated the solicitations, intrigues, and cabals of such powerful parties, and to have safely carried through the reforms that had become indispensable. At length, after a variety of futile expedients had been in vain resorted to, it was resolved, in 1789, to hold a meeting of the States-General, which had not been convened since 1614, for effecting the necessary changes, and averting a public bankruptcy. This was the commencement of that tremendous revolution which cost Louis XVI. the crown and his life, and destroyed every vestige of the govt. and institutions that existed when it broke out. The atrocities connected with the Revolution were the wild, but not unnatural excesses of an uninstructed populace, that had suddenly been emancipated from a state of extreme degradation. The proscriptions and anarchy by which the Revolution was accompanied continued till Napoleon attained to the supreme direction of affairs. The talents of this extraordinary man were surpassed only by his ambition, which, by overstepping all bounds, precipitated him into enterprises that ultimately led to his overthrow. In 1814, the Bourbon was replaced upon the throne; but the elder branch had profited as little as the Stuarts in England, under similar circumstances, by the lessons of adversity, and in 1830 they were re-expelled from the kingdom. The crown was then offered, under certain conditions, to Louis Philippe, Duke d'Orleans, by whom it was accepted. He has the merit of having contributed, under very difficult circumstances, to maintain, for a lengthened period, the peace of *F.* and Europe. But he alienated the public by his plans for advancing and enriching his children, and by the corruption which pervaded every department of his government. This led to the revolution of Feb. 24, 1848, and the establishment of the republic, presided over by a Provisional Government. A new constitution having been voted by a "Constituent Assembly" of 900 members, Prince Louis Napoleon was elected head of the republic, for 4 years, by 5,562,843 votes, on the 10th of December, 1848. The Prince Presi-

dent dissolved the National Assembly by a *coup d'état*, Dec. 2, 1851, and having remodelled the constitution, appealed to universal suffrage, which decreed him president for 10 years, by 7,439,216 votes, on the 21st of Dec., 1851. By a third vote, Louis Napoleon was chosen Emperor of France, by 7,864,189 against 231,145 votes, on the 22d Nov., 1852. The elect of the people accepted the imperial dignity, and assumed the title "Napoleon III., Emperor of the French, by the grace of God and the will of the people," on the 1st of Dec., 1852. For an account of the important events in the history of *F.* during the reign of Napoleon, see the art. NAPOLEON III. For an account of the disastrous war of France against Germany, in 1870-'71, the downfall of the empire, the establishment of the provisional republic, in 1870, &c., see the art. FRANCE in the Supplement, page 1031. *Pop.* 1872, 36,102,921; in 1877, 36,905,788.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF THE SOVEREIGNS OF FRANCE.

A. D.	MEROVINGIANS.
418.	Pharamond.
428.	Clodion.
447.	Merovæus.
458.	Childeric I.
481.	Clovis I.
511.	Thierry I. (Anstrasia or Metz). Clodomir (Orleans). Childebert I. (Paris). Clotaire I. (Soissons or Neustria).
534.	Theodebert I. (Metz).
548.	Theodebald (Metz).
558.	Clotaire I. (France).
561.	Caribert (Paris). Gontran (Orleans and Burgundy). Chilperic I. (Soissons). Sigebert I (Austrasia).
575.	Childebert II. (Anstrasia).
593.	Ditto. (Burgundy).
594.	Clotaire II. (Soissons).
613.	Ditto. (France).
595.	Thierry II. (Burgundy). Theodebert II. (Anstrasia).
628.	Dagobert I.
638.	Sigebert II. (Austrasia). Clovis II. (Soissons and Burgundy).
656.	Clovis II. (France).
660.	Clotaire III. (Soissons and Burgundy). Childeric II. (Austrasia).
670.	Childeric II. (France).
673.	Dagobert II. (Austrasia). Thierry III. (Soissons and Burgundy).
691.	Clovis III. (Neustria and Burgundy).
695.	Childebert III. " "
711.	Dagobert III. " "
715.	Chilperic II. " "
717.	Clotaire IV. " "
720.	Thierry IV. " "
737.	(Interregnum.)
742.	Childeric III. " "

CARLOVINGIANS.

A. D.		A. D.	
752.	Pepin (the Short).	884.	Charles the Fat (emperor).
768.	Charles I., Charlemagne (the Great).	887.	Eudes.
814.	Louis I., (le Débonnaire).	898.	Charles III. (the Simple.)
840.	Charles II. (the Bald.)	922.	Robert I.
877.	Louis II. (the Stammerer.)	923.	Rudolph, (or Raoul.)
879.	Louis III., and Carloman.	936.	Louis IV., (d'Outremer.)
882.	Carloman (alone).	954.	Lothaire.
		984.	Louis V. (le Fainéant.)

CAPETIANS.

987.	Hugh Capet.	1226.	Louis IX. (St. Louis.)
996.	Robert II.	1270.	Philip III. (the Bold.)
1031.	Henry I.	1285.	Philip IV. (the Fair.)
1060.	Philip I.	1314.	Louis X., the Headstrong (Hutin).
1108.	Louis VI. (the Fat.)		
1137.	Louis VII. (the Young.)	1316.	John I.
1180.	Philip II., Augustus.	1316.	Philip V. (the Long.)
1223.	Louis VIII. (the Lion.)	1322.	Charles IV. (the Fair.)

HOUSE OF VALOIS.

1328.	Philip VI., de Valois.	1498.	Louis XII.
1350.	John II. (the Good.)	1515.	Francis I.
1364.	Charles V. (the Wise.)	1547.	Henry II.
1380.	Charles VI.	1559.	Francis II.
1422.	Charles VII.	1560.	Charles IX.
1461.	Louis XI.	1574.	Henry III.
1483.	Charles VIII.		

HOUSE OF BOURBON.

1589.	Henry IV (of Navarre)	1774.	Louis XVI.
1610.	Louis XIII. (the Just.)	1793.	Louis XVII. (merely nominally a king).
1643.	Louis XIV. (le Grand)		
1715.	Louis XV. (the Well-beloved.)		

THE REPUBLIC.

1792.	Convention.	1799.	Consulate.
1795.	Directory.		

THE EMPIRE.

1804.	Napoleon I.	1815.	Napoleon I. (again).
1814.	Louis XVIII. (king).		

HOUSE OF BOURBON RESTORED.

1815.	Louis XVIII.	1824.	Charles X.

HOUSE OF ORLEANS.

1830.	Louis Philippe I.	1848.	Republic.

THE EMPIRE RESTORED.

1852.	Napoleon III.	1870.	THE REPUBLIC.

See FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

France, (Isle of.) See MAURITIUS.

France's Creek, in *Wisconsin*, a P. O. of Manitowoc co.

Fran'cesville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Pulaski co., abt. 40 m. N. of Lafayette.

Francez'za, an island of Brazil, prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, a short distance S.W. of Cape Frio.

Franche-Comté, (*franzh kom'tai.*) an ancient prov. of France, adjacent to Switzerland and Lorraine. Its capital was Besançon, and it is now divided into the deps. of Haute-Saône, Jura, and Doubs. This province, conquered by the Franks in 534, formed part of the duchy of Burgundy, and was bestowed on Philip II. of Spain on his marriage with Isabella, daughter of Henry II. of France, in 1559. Louis XIV. conquered it in 1668, and restored it to Spain by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, May 12, 1668. He conquered it again in 1674, and it was finally ceded to France by Spain, by the treaty of Nimegnen, Sept. 17, 1678.

Fran'chise, *n.* [Fr., from *franc*, free. See FRANK.] Freedom; liberty; a particular privilege or right granted by a sovereign or state to an individual or to a number of persons.—The right of voting in an election.—*v. a.* To enfranchise; to make free. See ENFRANCHISE.

Fran'chisement, *n.* See ENFRANCHISEMENT.

Franeia, (*fran'che-a.*) an eminent painter, whose real name was FRANCESCO RAIBOLINI, was B. at Bologna in 1450. It is now known that FRANCESCO DA BOLOGNA, celebrated as a type-founder, is the same person as *F.* the painter. In his youth he was a goldsmith and an engraver of medals, but afterwards applied himself wholly to painting. Being employed by Rafaelle, in 1517, to place his picture of St. Cecilia in a church at Bologna, it is said that he was so struck with its beauty, and convinced of his own inferiority to Rafaelle, that he fell into a despondingstate, which hastened his end. He had, however, nearly lived his threescore years and ten. D. 1518.

Fran'cia, DR. JOSE GASPAR RODRIGUEZ, the celebrated dictator of Paraguay, was the son of a small French proprietor in that country, and B. at Assunçion, in 1757. His mother was a Creole. Arrived at the proper age, he was sent to the university of Cordova, with a view to entering the church; but his plans underwent a change while he was still a student, and on his return to his native town with the degree of doctor of laws, he began his public career as a barrister. His high reputation for learning, but still more for honesty and independence, procured him an extensive practice; and he devoted himself to legal pursuits for thirty years, varying his professional avocations with a perusal of the French *Encyclopædic* writers, and with the study of mathematics and mechanical philosophy, to which he remained addicted throughout his life. In 1811, soon after the revolution in the Spanish possessions of South America became general, Dr. *F.*, then in his 54th year, was appointed secretary to the independent junta of Paraguay; and such was the ability he displayed in this capacity, that on the formation of a new congress, called in 1813, he was appointed consul of the republic, with Yegros for his colleague. From this moment the affairs of his country underwent a favorable change; the finances were husbanded; peace was obtained in Paraguay, while the rest of the South American continent was a prey to anarchy; and the people's gratitude to their deliverer was characteristically exhibited in conferring upon him, in 1817, unlimited despotic authority, which he exercised during the remainder of his life. D. 1840.

Fran'cic, *a.* Relating to the Franks, or to their language; Frankish.

Fran'cis I., King of France, B. 1494, succeeded to the throne in 1515, on the death of Louis XII., who died without male issue. Scarcely had he ascended, than he, as grandson of Valentino of Milan, put himself at the head of an army to assert his right over the Milanese. The Swiss, who opposed him in his entry into the duchy, were defeated at Marignano (or Melegnano),



Fig. 1061. — FRANCIS I., KING OF FRANCE.

and Milan fell immediately after this victory. After a short war with England, the famous interview between Henry VIII. and *F.* took place, in 1520, in Flanders, which, from the magnificence displayed on the occasion, was called "the Field of the Cloth of Gold," *q. v.* In the same year, Charles V. of Spain having inherited the empire after the death of Maximilian, *F.* laid claim to the imperial dignity, and declared war against his rival. In this struggle, however, he met with nothing but reverses. After the defeat of Marshal Lautrec at Bicoca, in 1522, the retreat of Bonnivet, and Bayard's death (see these names), *F.* was himself, in 1525, beaten at Pavia, and taken prisoner. The fight had been a fierce one, and the king wrote to his mother, "All is lost, except honor." Led captive into Spain, he only recovered his liberty at the cost of an onerous treaty, signed at Madrid in 1526; but which was not entirely carried out. He immediately recommenced the war in Italy, met with fresh defeats, and concluded a second treaty at Cambrai, in 1529. He once more invaded Italy, in 1536, and, after various successes, consented to a definitive arrangement at Crespi, in 1544, by which the French were excluded from Italy, though Milan was given to the Duke of Orleans, the second son of *F.* He D. at the Château de Rambouillet, 1547, and was succeeded by his son, Henry II. — *F.* was a friend to arts and literature, which flourished during his reign: and he was called the "Father of Letters." Justice, also, began to be better administered in his reign. He founded the Royal College of France, the Royal Library, and built several palaces.

FRANCIS II., King of France, the eldest son of Henry II., and his queen Catherine de Medicis, B. at Fontainebleau, 1544. He succeeded his father in July, 1559, having in the preceding year married Mary Stuart, daughter of James V. of Scotland. He made the cardinal of Lorraine first minister, and his brother, the duke of Guise, commander-in-chief. The insolence and cruelty of their rule produced profound discontent,



Fig. 1062. — COSTUME OF FRANCIS II. (France.)

and led to the conspiracy of Amboise, and the beginning of the civil war between the Catholics and Protestants. The states-general were convoked at Orleans in 1560, and the prince of Conde, who had joined the Protestants, was there arrested, and sentenced to death; but the sentence was not executed in consequence of the death of the king soon after, Dec., 1560.

Francis I., Emperor of Germany, B. 1708, was the son of Leopold, Duke of Lorraine. He inherited this duchy from his father, in 1729, and six years afterwards exchanged it for that of Tuscany, which the death of the last of the Medicis had rendered vacant. In 1736 he married Maria Theresa, the daughter of the Emperor Charles VI. On the death of the latter, he disputed the imperial dignity with the Elector of Bavaria, whom France supported, and who took the name of Charles VII.; he was, however, defeated, and Francis reigned peaceably for twenty years. D. 1765. — His character was tarnished by avarice. He had sixteen children, among whom was Joseph II., who succeeded him, and the unfortunate Marie Antoinette.

FRANCIS II., Emperor of Germany, and I. of Austria, B. 1768, succeeded his father, Leopold II., in 1792, as emperor of Germany, king of Bohemia, Hungary, &c. At the very commencement of his reign, he had to sustain a war against France, in which he was defeated, and was, in 1797, obliged to sign the treaty of Campo Formio, which deprived him of the Netherlands and Lombardy. Another war taking place with the same power, he was not more fortunate than in the first, and was beaten at Marengo, and lost, by the treaty of Luneville, in 1801, all his possessions on the Rhine. In a third campaign, undertaken in 1805, the French were victorious over his armies at Elchingen, Ulm, and Austerlitz; and the treaty of Presburg still further diminished his territory. Renouncing now the title of Emperor of Germany, he took that of Austria, under the name of Francis I. He tried again the fate of battles in 1809; but the defeats of Eckmühl and Wagram led to the peace of Schönbrunn; to cement which more strongly, his daughter Maria Louisa was, in 1810, given to Napoleon I. Notwithstanding this alliance, however, he, in 1813, joined the coalition against his son-in-law, and contributed considerably to his overthrow. The treaties of 1815 put him again in possession of the greater portion of his territory, and he reigned peaceably till his death in 1835. He was succeeded by his son Ferdinand, who, in his turn, abdicated in favor of the reigning emperor, Francis Joseph, in 1848.

Francis-Joseph. CHARLES, Emperor of Austria, b. 1830, ascended the throne, Dec. 2, 1848. On mounting the throne he found the empire shaken by internal dissensions; and his first step was to promise a free and constitutional government to the country. The course of events, however, compelled him to chose the national assembly, and to assume absolute power. Assisted by Prince Schwartzenberg, and after his death by Count Buol and Baron Bach, he centralized the governments of his heterogeneous nationalities at Vienna, and, aided by Herr Von Brück, inaugurated a series of fiscal and commercial reforms favorable to the interests of the middle classes. In 1853–4, the emperor endeavored, though in vain, to induce the Czar Nicholas to abandon his ambitious designs against Turkey, and further excited that autocrat's displeasure by refusing to assist Russia against the Western Powers, whose rulers also felt aggrieved, because he resolved to remain neutral, and declined to throw the weight of his name into their scale. The unwillingness of Austria to make common cause with the Western Powers has been severely punished, for had she joined the alliance against Russia in 1854, in all probability Louis Napoleon would not have crossed the Alps and dictated the peace of Villafranca. It is, therefore, more than probable that her reluctance to act against Russia in that war was the cause of her losing Lombardy three years later. The emperor is tall and handsome. At Solferino he gave proof of bravery amounting almost to rashness. In April, 1854, he married the Princess Elizabeth Amalie Eugenie, daughter of the Duke Maximilian-Joseph, and cousin, on her mother's side, to the King of Bavaria. The plenipotentiaries of Austria, Prussia, and Denmark assembled at Vienna to consider the terms of a peace, July 26, 1864, which was concluded Oct. 30. The convention of Gastein, signed Aug. 14, 1865, which transferred the government of Schleswig to Prussia, and that of Holstein to Austria, was a few days after confirmed by the emperor and the king of Prussia at Salzburg. The emperor issued an important manifesto to his people, Sept. 20, in which he expressed very conciliatory intentions towards the peoples of Hungary and Croatia. At the beginning of 1866, the armaments against Prussia commenced, and an imperial order was issued May 6, placing the whole army on a war-footing, and concentrating the army of the north on the frontiers of Bohemia and Silesia. The emperor published a manifesto relative to the impending contest, June 17, the Prussian minister having received his passports June 12. The emperor showed much devotion in the struggle which ensued, and the fortunes of war having proved adverse (see PRUSSIA), at once made peace and applied his energies to the difficult task of reconstructing the empire. In 1867, the emperor put an end to the hostilities of Hungary by re-establishing the constitution of that country; and on June 8, he was crowned at Pesth as king of Hungary, with extraordinary pomp. In Dec. of the same year, a new constitution, one of the most liberal of continental Europe, framed by the Reichsrath, was approved by the emperor, and promulgated as the fundamental law of the empire.



Fig. 1063. — FRANCIS-JOSEPH, EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

Francis I., King of the Two Sicilies, was the son of Ferdinand I., and twice during the lifetime of his father he carried on the government of the kingdom under the name of viceroy; first in 1812, when a constitution was granted to Sicily; and afterwards in 1820, during the troubles which broke out in Naples and Palermo. He mounted the throne in 1825, and died 1830, without having achieved anything remarkable. — He was succeeded by Ferdinand II. (Bomba), who, dying in 1859, was followed by Francis II., who lost his throne in 1861.

Francis, St., or FRANCIS OF ASSISI, the founder of the order of Franciscan friars, was born at Assisi, in Umbria, in 1182. He was the son of a merchant, and was said to be of dissolute habits; but on recovering from a dangerous illness he became enthusiastically devout, and devoted himself to solitude, joyfully undergoing every species of penance and mortification. Thinking his extravagance proceeded from insanity, his father had him closely confined; and at length, being taken before the bishop of Assisi, in order formally to resign all claim to his paternal estate, he not only assented to it, but literally stripped himself. He was now looked upon as a saint; and great numbers joining him in his vow of poverty, he drew up rules for their use, which being sanctioned by Pope Innocent III., the order of Franciscans was established. So rapidly did they increase, that in 1219 he held a chapter which was attended by 5000 friars. After having made a fruitless effort to convert the sultan Meleddin, he returned to Assisi, where he d. in 1226, and was canonized by Pope Gregory IX. in 1230.

Fran'cis de Paulo, St., b. at Paulo, Calabria, 1416. He was brought up in a Franciscan convent; and retired to a cell on the desert part of the coast, where he soon obtained followers, built a monastery, and thus commenced a new order, called *Minims*. He enjoined on his disciples a total abstinence from wine, flesh, and fish; besides which they were always to go barefoot and never sleep on a bed. D. in France, 1507, and was canonized by Leo X.

Francis de Sales, St., bishop of Geneva, founder of the Order of the Visitation, was born of a noble Savoyard family, at the château of Sales, near Geneva, in 1567. He was educated by the Jesuits at Paris, studied law at Padua, and having a strong bent to theology and a religious life, entered the Church. Earnest and successful as a preacher, he was sent, in 1594, with his kinsman, Louis de Sales, to preach in the duchy of Chablais, and bring back, if possible, to the Catholic church the followers of Calvin. He had a large measure of success. His conferences with Théodore de Bèze, Calvin's successor, at Geneva, were, however, without result. He went to Paris in 1602, preached there with great success, and steadily refused the offers of dignities made by the French king. The same year he was appointed bishop of Geneva, and taking St. Charles Borromeo as his model, applied himself zealously to the reform of the diocese and its monasteries. He was disinterested and free from worldly ambition, and declined the offer of a cardinal's hat and the renewed invitations of the king of France. In 1610 he founded the Order of the Visitation, of which the first directress was his friend Madame de Chantal. He was sent again to Paris in 1618, and died in 1622. His best known works are the "Introduction de la Vie Dévote," "Philothée, ou Traité de l'amour de Dieu," and his "Lettres Spirituelles." He was canonized by Pope Alexander VII. in 1665.

Francis'can, *n. pl. (Eccl. Hist.)* One of the four orders of mendicant friars, who were termed Franciscans after their founder St. Francis; Gray, from their gray clothing; and Minor, or Minorites, in token of their humility. — The order was established by St. Francis at Assisi, in Naples, in 1208. It was distinguished by vows of absolute poverty and a renunciation of all the pleasures of the world, the members being strictly prohibited from having any property whatever. The rule of the order, sanctioned by the Pope in 1210 and 1223, destined them to beg and preach. The popes granted them many extensive privileges, which excited the envy and opposition of the secular clergy, upon whose rights they often made great encroachments; and they refused to acknowledge any authority whatever but that of the Pope. They spread with great rapidity, and at length comprised many thousand monasteries, all established by alms and contributions. The *Capuchins*, the *Praticelli*, the *Observants*, and the *Clares* or *Clarisses*, are branches of the F., which has at all times maintained its popularity in the Roman Catholic Church. Since the French revolution, the number has of course been very much diminished, the order having been suppressed in more than one kingdom; but it is still one of the most numerous in the Roman Catholic Church. Many of the foreign missions are mainly supplied by Franciscans, and they possess convents in almost every part of the world.

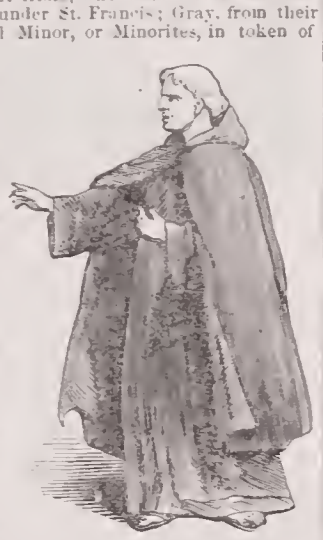


Fig. 1064. — A FRANCISCAN.

Francis'co, San., in *California*. See SAN FRANCISCO.

Francis'co, (São,) in Brazil. See SÃO FRANCISCO.

Francis'co, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Gibson co., abt. 25 m. N. by E. of Evansville.

Francis'co, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Stokes co.

Francis'coville, in *Michigan*, a P. O. of Jackson co.

Fran'cistown, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village and township of Hillsborough co., abt. 20 m. S.W. of Concord; *pop.* of township abt. 1,500.

Fran'cisville, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Crawford co., abt. 31 m. W.S.W. of Macon.

Fran'cisville, in *Kentucky*, a village of Boone co.

Fran'cis Xavier, St.) See XAVIER.

Franck'er, a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 9 m. from the Zuyder-Zee; *pop.* 4,500.

François, *(franse'wae.)* [Fr., Francis.] See FRANCIS.

François, St., a town of the island of Guadaloupe, 7½ m. from St. Ann. Sugar and cotton works are extensively carried on. *Pop.* 5,000.

Franco'li, a small river of Spain, rising abt. 3 m. from Prades, in Catalonia; thence flowing through Tarragona, and after a course of 30 m. falling into the Mediterranean, 1 m. from Tarragona.

Fran'colin, *n. (Zoöl.)* A genus of birds, closely allied to Partridges, from which they are only distinguished by a stouter bill, and a large tail. The species are natives of the Old World.

Fran'colite, *n. (Min.)* A variety of apatite or phosphate of lime, *q. v.*

Franco'nia. This name was originally applied to the German country on both sides of the Maine, which was colonized by Frankish settlers under Thierry I., eldest son of Clovis I., who succeeded to his father's German possessions in 511. Conrad, Duke or Count of Franconia, was elected King of Germany Nov. 8, 911, and princes of the same house occupied the throne from 1024 till 1250. The Emperor Wenceslaus, in 1387, divided the empire into four circles, of which Franconia and Thuringia constituted one; and Maximilian I., in 1512, erected Franconia into a distinct circle. In 1806 it was divided among Würtemberg, Baden, Hesse-Cassel, the Saxon duchies, and Bavaria, but since 1814 the greater part has belonged to Bavaria, where the districts or circles of Upper, Middle, and Lower Franconia were established in 1837. *Upper F.* includes the N.E. portion of Bavaria. It is watered by numerous rivers, as the Maine, Raab, Saale, &c., and it is intersected by the Fichtelgebirge and by the hilly ravines of the Böhmer-, Franken-, and Steiger-Wald. The valleys produce good crops and fruit, and the district is rich in minerals. *Middle F.*, which abuts upon Würtemberg, is intersected by branches of the Franconian Jura chain, but has few rivers of importance besides the Regnitz and Altmühl, which are connected by the great Ludwig Canal. It produces good wine, but is principally celebrated for its hop-gardens. *Lower F.*, which occupies the N.W. part of Bavaria, is traversed by the Spessart, the Rhöngebirge, and the Steiger-Wald, and watered by the Maine and Saale. It is the richest and best cultivated of the Franconian circles, and is celebrated for the excellence of its wines, the Steiner and Leister. The district is noted for its mineral springs at Kissingen, Brückenau, Orb, and Wipfeld. — See BAVARIA.

Franco'nia, in *Minnesota*, a township of Chicago co.; *pop.* abt. 300.

Franco'nia, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Grafton co., abt. 75 m. N. by W. of Concord. It is situated in the midst of the magnificent scenery of the White Mountains, and contains the celebrated natural curiosity called the *Old Man of the Mountain*, consisting of 5 immense granite blocks, on an overhanging cliff of Profile or Jackson Mountain, so disposed that, as seen from the road 1,000 feet below, they closely resemble the outline of a human face. The S. branch of the Ammonoosuck River passes through the township, and exhibits the most sublime scenery (see Fig. 1065.) The township abounds in magnetic iron. *Pop.* 850.



Fig. 1065. — THE FLUME.
(White Mountains.)

Franco'nia, in *Ohio*, a village of Putnam co., on the Auglaize River, abt. 120 m. N.W. of Columbus.

Franco'nia, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Montgomery co., abt. 15 m. N. of Norristown; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Frangibil'ity, *n.* [L. Lat. *frangibilitas.*] The state or quality of being frangible.

Fran'gible, *a.* [L. Lat. *frangibilis*, from Lat. *frango*, to break. See FRAGILE.] That may be brokeu; brittle; fragile; easily broken.

Fran'gibleness, *n.* Frangibility.

Fran'gipane, *n.* A species of pastry chiefly made with cream and almonds. — A perfume of jasmine.

Frank, *a.* [A. S. *Francan*, the Franks; O. Ger. *franco*, free, ingenuous; Fr. *franc*, true, open, sincere; It. and Sp. *franco*; Icel. *Frakkar*, the Franks, is formed from *frackr*, warlike, powerful, or from *frækin*, brave, spirited, free.] Brave; spirited; free; free in uttering real sentiments; not reserved; using no disguise; open; ingenuous; candid; leading to the utterance of one's sentiments without reserve, as a dispositiou; without conditions or compensation, as a gift.

—*n.* A name given by the Greeks, Turks, Arabs, and other eastern nations, to a Christian. It probably originated at the time of the Crusades, in which the French particularly distinguished themselves. — See FRANKS.

—A letter sent, or the privilege of sending letters, by mail, free of postage. — *Worcester.*

—*v. a.* To free from postage or expense, as letters.

Frank'-chase, *n.* (*Law.*) A liberty of free chase within the precincts of a forest.

Fran'kenberg, a town of Hesse-Cassel, 30 miles from Cassel. *Manuf.* Woollen stuffs, cotton, and leather. *Pop.* 3,500. — Another, in Saxony, on an affluent of the Mulde, 7 miles from Chemnitz. *Manuf.* Linen and cottou weaving; mining is also carried on. The place is of considerable importance. *Pop.* 6,500.

Frankenhaus'en, a town of Central Germany, on the Wipper, 30 m. from Erfurt; *pop.* 6,000.

Frankenia'ceæ, *n. pl.* [After John *Frankenius*, professor of botany at Upsal.] (*Bot.*) The Frankeniads, an order of plants, alliance *Violales*, consisting of herbs and undershrubs much branched, with opposite exstipulate leaves and sessile flowers; calyx tubular, furrowed, persistent; petals unguiculate, 4 or 5, hypogynous; stamens hypogynous, distinct; ovary superior, 1-celled, with parietal placentas; fruit capsular, 1-celled, inclosed in the calyx and dehiscing in a septicidal manner; seeds numerous; embryo straight, erect, in the middle of albumen. The plants of the order chiefly occur in the south of Europe and north of Africa, but are found in other parts. They aro mucilaginous and slightly aromatic. The leaves of a species of Beatsonia are used at St. Helena as a substitute for tea.

Fran'kenlust, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Saginaw co., abt. 6 m. N. of Saginaw city.

Fran'kenmuth, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Saginaw co.; *pop.* of township abt. 1,700.

Frankenstein, (*fran'ken-stine,*) a town of Silesia, 37 m. S.S.E. of Breslau; *pop.* 6,716.

Fran'kenthal, a manufacturing town of Germany, in Bavaria, on the Isenach, 16 m. N.N.W. of Spires; *pop.* 6,000.

Fran'kentrust, in *Michigan*, a village of Saginaw co., abt. 9 m. E. of Saginaw city.

Frank'ford, in *Delaware*, a post-village of Sussex co., abt. 55 m. S. by E. of Dover.

Frank'ford, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of Mower co; *pop.* of towuship abt. 800.

Frank'ford, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Pike co., abt. 80 m. N.E. of Jefferson city.

Frank ford, iu *New Jersey*, a township of Sussex co.; *pop.* abt. 1,850.

Frank'ford, in *Pennsylvania*, a borough included within the chartered limits of the city of Philadelphia, abt. 5 m. N.E. of the State House; *pop.* abt. 8,000.

—A village of Beaver co.

—A village and township of Cumberland co., abt. 10 m. N. of Carlisle; *pop.* of township abt. 1,800.

Frank'ford, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Greenbrier co., abt. 10 m. N.E. of Lewisburg.

Frank'ford Creek, in *Pennsylvania*. See TACONY.

Frank'fort, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Franklin co., abt. 75 m. W. by S. of Huntsville.

Frank'fort, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Franklin co., abt. 160 m. S. by E. of Springfield.

—A village and township of Will co., abt. 13 m. E. of Joliet; *pop.* of township abt. 2,500.

Frank'fort, in *Indiana*, a post-village, cap. of Clinton co., abt. 42 m. N.N.W. of Indianapolis; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Frank'fort, in *Iowa*, a post-vill. cap. of Montgomery co., abt. 48 m. E.S.E. of Council Bluffs; *pop.* abt. 600.

—A township of Montgomery co.; *pop.* 237.

—A village of Webster co., on the Des Moines River, abt. 20 m. below Fort Dodge.

Frank'fort, in *Kentucky*, a post-town, cap. of the State, and seat of justice of Franklin co., on the Kentucky River, abt. 24 m. W.N.W. of Lexington; Lat. 38° 14′ N., Lon. 84° 40′ W.; *pop.* abt. 4,500.

Frank'fort, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Waldo co.; *pop.* of township 2,600.

Frank'fort, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Benzie co., on Lake Michigan, abt. 110 m. N. of Muskegon.

Frank'fort, iu *Minnesota*, a township of Wright co.; *pop.* abt. 400.

Frank'fort, in *Missouri*, a village of Pike co., abt. 90 m. N.E. of Jefferson city.

—A village of Webster co., abt. 24 m. E. by S. of Springfield.

Frank'fort, in *Nebraska*, a post-village of L'Eau Qui Court co., on the Missouri River, abt. 75 m. W.N.W. of Dakota.

Frank'fort, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Herkimer co.; *pop.* of township in 1870, 3,066.

Frank'fort, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Ross co., abt. 10 m. N.W. of Chillicothe; *pop.* abt. 900.

Frank'fort, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Pepin co., on the Chippewa River, abt. 7 m. N.N.E. of Pepin; *pop.* abt. 500.

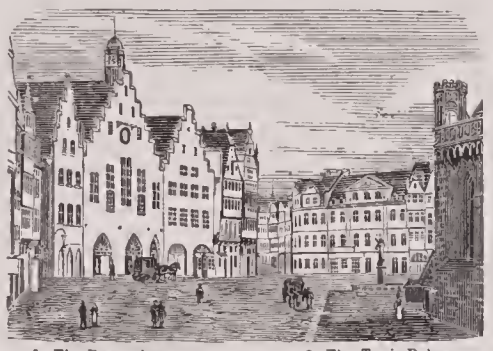
Frank'fort, in *W. Virginia*, a village of Hampshire co., about 12 m. S. of Cumberland, Maryland.

—A post-office of Mineral co.

Frank'fort-black, *n.* Charcoal procnred by the calcination of vine-branches and other remains of the wine manufacture of Germany; — used in copper-plate printing. — *Craig.*

Frankfort Hill, in *New York*, a P.O. of Herkimer co.

Frank'fort-on-the-Main, a city of Germany, the cap. of a district of same uame, on the Main, 20 m. above its conflux with the Rhine; Lat. 50° 6′ 43″ N., Lon. 8° 41′ 24″ E. It is divided by the river into two nnequal parts: the one on the north bank, called Frankfort Proper, being considerably larger than the other, which is called Sachsenhausen; and the two commnnicate by a stone bridge. Frankfort was formerly fortified; but most of its outworks are now converted into gardens and promenades, and it is entered by nine gates. The principal streets are wide; there are also many squares, and a number of large buildings; among which may be named the Rœmerberg (Fig. 1066), or old palace, in which the emperors of Germany were elected, and place of the assembling of the Diet; the Taxis palace, a place of residence of the Emperors; the Saalhof, a modern imperial palace; the Lutheran, or High church; other churches. Jews' synagogues, hospitals, a theatre, an academy of painting, and the Senkenberg Museum. Besides these, there are a geographical society, college, medical institute, and numerous schools. *Manuf.* Carpets, table-covers, oil-cloths, cotton and silk fabrics, woollen stuffs, jewelry, tobacco, aud printer's black. It has also large printing, lithographic, and stereotyping establishments. *Pop.* 97,426. — *F.* was founded by the Franks in the 5th century. Charlemagne, who had a palace



1. The Rœmerberg. 2. The Taxis Palace.

Fig. 1066. — FRANKFORT.

In this city, summoned a council in 794, and it was surrounded with walls by Louis I. in 838. It was the capital of the Eastern Franks from 843 to 889, when Ratisbon was selected. Frederick I. was elected at *F.* in 1152. From that time it became the place of election of the emperors. *F.* was made a free city in 1257. The bridge over the Maine was built in 1342. Frederick of Prussia signed a treaty, known as the Union of *F.* with the empire, France, and Sweden, at this city, May 13, 1744. The French captnred it Jan. 2, 1750, and again in 1792; but the Prussians wrested it from them Dec. 2, 1792. It was bombarded by the French July 12, and surrendered July 19, 1796. It formed part of the Confederation of the Rhine in 1806. Napoleon I. erected *F.* into a duchy in 1810. The Declaration of the Allied Powers was issued at *F.* Dec. 1, 1813. By the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, it was made one of the four free cities of Germany, and the seat of the Germanic Diet. It was made a free port in 1831. The constituent Assembly, elected in 1848, held its sittings at *F.* It was occupied by the Prussians July 16, 1866, and is now incorporated with Prussia. Councils were held here in 794, 853, 1001, 1007 (Feb. 2), 1234, and 1400.

Frankfort-on-the-Oder, a well-built town of Prussia, the capital of a district of same name, prov. of Brandenburg, 48 m. from Berlin, with which it communicates by railway. Its university, founded in 1506, was in 1811 transferred to Breslau. *Manuf.* Woollens, silks, leather, earthenware, tobacco, mustard, and brandy. *Pop.* 40,000. Lat. 52° 22′ 8″ N., Lon. 14° 33′ 24″ E. Near it is Kunersdorf, the scene of the victory of the Austrians and Russians over Frederick the Great, in 1759. The district has an area of 8,000 sq. m., with a population of 1,000,000.

Frankfort Springs, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough of Beaver co., about 25 m. W. of Pittsburg.

Frank'hearted, *a.* Having a frank disposition.

Frank'heartedness, *n.* Quality of being of an open and frank disposition.

Frank'incense, *n.* [*Frank* and *incense.*] A resin obtained from a great number of trees of the fir species, and greatly esteemed as an incense. The article now universally known as *F.* is the resin called *thus*, a common, inodorous article, little better than common white rosin. The article once so highly valued, and which, with gold and myrrh, was deemed a gift to lay before the Saviour, must have been some other drug more precious than pine or spruce rosin, and was doubtless the still valuable and beautiful substance known as benzoin.

Frank'ing, *n.* The act of making free; the exemption of letters, &c. from postage. In the United States, every member of the national legislature have the privilege of receiving and sending letters free of postage; but this exception to the general rule is likely to be abolished.

(*Joinery.*) The mode of forming the joints where the cross-pieces of the frames of window-sashes intersect each other. — *Craig.*

Frank'ish, *a.* That relates to the Franks.

Frank'lin, *n.* A freeholder; a yeoman; — applied, in the time of Elizabeth, to a man above the condition of a vassal, but not a gentleman. — *Worcester.*

Franklin, BENJAMIN, an American statesman and philosopher, b. in Boston, 1706. The name of Dr. *F.* is popular in every civilized country: his discoveries in electricity have given him a permanent place in scientific history; and he deserves highest honor from all mankind for his services to the cause of rational liberty and the independence of nations. — We must omit all details concerning Franklin's early life; however, if any one would sustain hope amid unpromising labor — discern the inestimable value of small portions of time economized and put scrupulously to uses — or learn how cheerfulness, patience, and fortitude, guided by good sense and integrity, must ever command success — he will find nowhere better instruction than in that graphic narrative of the events and struggles of his opening manhood, by which *F.* has let us into the innermost being of the journeyman printer of Philadelphia. Distinguished no less by practical benevolence than by an almost intuitive appreciation of the wants and character of early American society, *F.* could not fail to rise into authority. Accordingly, we find him the favorite counsellor in most of the grave difficulties belonging to that period of our history. Commencing public life in the struggle between the Assembly of Pennsylvania and the old proprietary Governors — we again meet him proposing to the different States a project of union, which afterwards became the basis of a confederacy; then, on a mission to England regarding the American Stamp Act; afterwards ambassador to France; the observed of all observers in Paris, soliciting aid in arms from the court of Versailles; finally, Minister to England, signing the treaty by which the mother-country, submitting to ill-fortune, acknowledged the independence of her former colonies. — It has been said that Franklin represented the practical genius, the moral and political spirit of the 18th century, as Voltaire represented its metaphysical and religious scepticism; this, at least, is certain: — no man saw more clearly, or felt more profoundly in his own person, the political and moral ideas which necessarily bear sway in a strictly industrial community like the one emerging from infancy in the New World. Unconnected with England by birth or close association, he looked only with astonishment on those pretensions to prerogative, which certainly could find no natural soil where all men were socially equal; and his system of morals included every sanction and precept likely to recommend themselves to a people who could never reach prosperity unless through patient industry and the exercise of the prudential virtues. His code was "The Way to Wealth;" and the wisdom of *Poor Richard* instructed every man how, by the strength of his arm and dominion over his passions, wealth might be attained and made secure. Since *F.*'s time a new element has arisen in America; powerful tendencies are developing with higher aims than mere wealth, and which demand a larger code than the utilitarian. *F.* did not recognize, or, rather, had not foreseen, the necessary advent of that speculative habit now very rapidly becoming dominant over American thought; but in his treatment of the equally powerful tendency of which he saw the influence, and whereof he himself so largely partook, his *Poor Richard* is complete: — he threw off all prerogative and tradition, and looked at things as they are. Temperance, Silence, Order, Resolution, Frugality, Activity, Sincerity, Justice, Moderation, Cleanliness, Tranquillity, Chastity, Humility, — these are his virtues; and *F.* teaches how to acquire them, by precepts which in earlier times would have ranked as *golden verses;* they are as valuable as anything that has descended from Pythagoras. — It is rare that a single mind establishes claims so various as those of *F.*: — he ranks also among the foremost as a Physical Inquirer and Discoverer. Attracted by the opening subject of *Electricity*, he was the first who reduced it to order; and that grand step is owing to him which identified the attraction and repulsion of rubbed glass and amber with the energy that produces lightning, and causes the most imposing of meteorological phenomena. His memoirs on Electricity and other physical subjects still astonish one by their clearness and chastity, and the precision and elegance of their method; their style and manner are as worthy of admiration as their doctrines. They gained for the author immediate admission to the highest scientific societies in Europe. — In his personal bearing, *F.* was sedate and weighty. He had no striking eloquence; he spoke sententiously; but men instinctively felt his worth, and submitted themselves to his wisdom.



Fig. 1067. — BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

Except Washington, whom in many qualities he much resembled, this country yet ranks among her dead nowhere so great a man. D. in Philadelphia, 1790.

Frank'lin, Sir John, an English navigator, b. at Spilsby, Lincolnshire, 1786. In 1806 he was present at the battle of Trafalgar, and in 1814 at that of New Orleans, and in 1819 was appointed to head an overland expedition from Hudson's Bay to the Arctic Ocean. After suffering many hardships, and being frequently on the verge of death, from hunger and fatigue, he reached home in 1822, when, in the following year, he married a Miss Purden, the daughter of an architect, and the authoress of several poetical effusions. In 1825 he submitted to Lord Bathurst a plan "for an expedition overland to the mouth of the Mackenzie River, and thence by sea to the N.W. extremity of America, with the combined object also of surveying the coast between the Mackenzie and Copper-mine rivers." This proposition was accepted, and six days after he left Liverpool, in the same year, his wife died. In 1827 Captain F. arrived at Liverpool, where he was married a second time, and in 1829 had the honor of knighthood conferred upon him. In 1845, Sir John set out on a third expedition with two ships, called the *Erebus* and *Terror*, and spent his first winter in a cove between Cape Riley and Beechey Island. After that period many expeditions were dispatched, both from England and America, in search of Sir John, of whom there were no tidings, and not until 1854 did the intelligence reach England that the brave navigator and his heroic companions had, in all probability, perished in the winter of 1850-51. This intelligence, however, wanted confirmation, and Lady Franklin, who deserves all praise for the intelligent persistency of her efforts, resolved to have the mystery cleared up as to whether her gallant husband had really met the fate which it was generally believed he had experienced. Accordingly, a last expedition was fitted out, and the melancholy news was, in 1859, at length confirmed by the return of Capt. McClintock, in the yacht *Fox*, after a persevering search for the lost adventurers. This officer brought with him indisputable proofs of the death of Sir John and the loss of his crew. Several articles belonging to the unfortunate explorers were found at Ross Cairn and Point Victory. At the latter place a record was discovered, wherein it was stated that Sir John F. had died on the 11th of June, 1847. Other traces were found on the W. coast of King William's Island, as the various survivors of the expedition had strayed from each other, perhaps in search of food, or the means of escaping from their dreary and desolate situations. The last news was given by C. F. Hall, the eminent Arctic explorer, who returning, Sept. 1859, from a five-years' search for the remains of Sir John F.'s companions, brought back about 150 relics of the expedition, bought from the natives of King William's Land — unmistakable evidences of the fate of Sir John and his party.

Frank'lin, in *Alabama*, a N.W. co., bordering on Mississippi; *area*, abt. 1,260 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tennessee River, and Bear, Cedar, and other creeks. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Russellville. *Pop.* abt. 20,000.
—A post-village of Henry co., on the Chattahoochee River, abt. 100 m. S.E. of Montgomery.
—A village of Macon co., abt. 15 m. E.N.E. of Montgomery.

Frank'lin, in *Arkansas*, a N.W. co.; *area*, abt. 770 sq. m. *Rivers.* Arkansas and Petit Jean rivers, besides numerous smaller streams. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Ozark. *Pop.* about 8,000.
—A township of Chicot co.; *pop.* abt. 650.
—A post-office of Fulton co.
—A township of Izard co.
—A township of Sevier co.
—A township of Union co.

Frank'lin, or Georgetown, in *California*, a post-village of Sacramento co., abt. 14 m. S. of Sacramento.

Frank'lin, in *California*, a township of Sacramento co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Frank'lin, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of New London co., about 30 m. E. of Hartford; *pop.* of township abt. 3,000.

Frank'lin, in *Florida*, a N.W. co., bordering on the Gulf of Mexico; *area*, abt. 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Apalachicola and Ocklickony rivers. *Surface*, low; *soil*, not fertile. *Cap.* Apalachicola. *Pop.* abt. 2,200.

Frank'lin, in *Georgia*, a N.E. co., bordering on S. Carolina; *area*, about 450 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tugaloo, and the headwaters of the Broad River. *Surface*, broken; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Iron ore and some gold. *Cap.* Carnesville. *Pop.* about 8,000.
—A post-village, cap. of Heard co., on the Chattahoochee River, about 145 m. W. of Milledgeville.

Frank'lin, in *Idaho*, a village of Alturas co., about 50 m. E. of Boisée City.

Frank'lin, in *Illinois*, a S. co.; *area*, about 400 sq. m. *Rivers.* Big Muddy River and Saline Creek. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Benton. *Pop.* abt. 15,000.
—A post-village and township of De Kalb co.; *pop.* about 1,500.
—A village of De Witt co., on Salt Creek, about 40 m. N.E. of Springfield.
—A township of Kendall co.
—A post-village and township of Morgan co., about 12 m. S.E. of Jacksonville; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Frank'lin, in *Indiana*, a S.E. co., bordering on Ohio; *area*, abt. 380 sq. m. *Rivers.* Whitewater River and other smaller streams. *Surface*, level; *soil*, mostly fertile. *Cap.* Brookville. *Pop.* about 21,000.
—A township of De Kalb co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.
—A township of Floyd co.; *pop.* abt. 900.
—A village of Franklin co., abt. 34 m. W. of Hamilton, Ohio.
—A township of Harrison co.; *pop.* abt. 1,750.
—A township of Hendricks co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.
—A township of Henry co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.
—A post-village and township, cap. of Johnson co., about 20 m. S.S.E. of Indianapolis; *pop.* of township, abt. 2,700.
—A township of Kosciusko co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.
—A township of Marion co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.
—A township of Montgomery co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.
—A township of Owen co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.
—A township of Putnam co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.
—A township of Randolph co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.
—A township of Ripley co.; *pop.* abt. 2,400.
—A township of Pulaski co.; *pop.* abt. 250.
—A township of Washington co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.
—A township of Wayne co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Frank'lin, in *Iowa*, a N. co.; *area*, about 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Iowa River, and Otter and Pipe creeks. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Hampton. *Pop.* 3,075.
—A township of Allamakee co.; *pop.* 783.
—A township of Appanoose co.; *pop.* 755.
—A township of Bremer co.; *pop.* 402.
—A township of Clarke co.; *pop.* 554.
—A post village and township of Decatur co., about 6 m. N.E. of Leon; *pop.* of township, 437.
—A township of Des Moines co.; *pop.* 1,559.
—A township of Fremont co.; *pop.* 1,122.
—A village and township of Lee co., about 25 m. N. by W. of Keokuk city; *pop.* of township, 1,832.
—A township of Linn co.; *pop.* 2,392.
—A township of Marion co.; *pop.* 562.
—A township of Monona co.; *pop.* 348.
—A township of Monroe co.; *pop.* 621.
—A township of Polk co.; *pop.* 541.
—A township of Story co.; *pop.* 725.
—A township of Washington co.; *pop.* 725.

Frank'lin, in *Kansas*, an E. co.; *area*, abt. 576 sq. m. *Rivers.* Marais des Cygnes or Osage River, and Middle Creek. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Ohio City. *Pop.* abt. 3,800.
—A post-village of Douglas co., abt. 5 m. E.S.E. of Lawrence.
—A township of Jackson co.; *pop.* abt. 700.

Frank'lin, in *Kentucky*, a N. central co.; *area*, about 200 sq. m. *Rivers.* Kentucky and Elkhorn rivers. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Frankfort. *Pop.* abt. 13,000.
—A post-village, cap. of Simpson co., on Drake's Creek, abt. 150 m. S.W. of Frankfort.

Frank'lin, in *Louisiana*, a N.E. parish; *area*, abt. 740 sq. m. *Rivers.* Bayou Bœuf, and Jones, Pine, and Deer creeks. *Surface*, uneven; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Winnsborough. *Pop.* about 7,000.
—A post-town and port of entry, cap. of St. Mary's parish, on the river Teche, about 65 m. from the Gulf of Mexico; *pop.* about 1,500.

Frank'lin, in *Maine*, a W. co., separated from Canada on the N. by the Green Mountains; *area*, abt. 1,600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Androscoggin, Dead, and Sandy rivers, beside numerous smaller streams, and several fine lakes. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Farmington. *Pop.* abt. 31,000.
—A post-village and township of Hancock co., at the head of Frenchman's Bay; *pop.* of township, about 1,300.
—A township of Oxford co.

Frank'lin, in *Maryland*, a village of Baltimore co., about 35 m. N. of Annapolis.

Frank'lin, in *Massachusetts*, a N.W. co., bordering on Vermont and New Hampshire; *area*, about 650 sq. m. *Rivers.* Connecticut, Deerfield, and Miller's rivers. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Greenfield. *Pop.* abt. 40,000.

Frank'lin, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Norfolk co., about 27 m. S.W. of Boston; *pop.* of township, about 2,400.

Frank'lin, in *Michigan*, a township of Lenawee co.; *pop.* about 2,200.
—A post-village of Oakland co., abt. 21 m. N.W. of Detroit.

Frank'lin, in *Minnesota*, a village of Steel co., about 14 m. S. by E. of Faribault.
—A township of Wright co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

Frank'lin, in *Mississippi*, a S.W. co.; *area*, about 730 sq. m. *Rivers.* Homochitto and Morgan's Fork. *Surface*, uneven; *soil*, not generally fertile. *Cap.* Meadville. *Pop.* abt. 9,000.
—A village of Holmes co., about 60 m. N. of Jackson.

Frank'lin, in *Missouri*, an E. co.; *area*, abt. 874 sq. m. *Rivers.* Missouri, Maramec, and Riviere au Bœuf, and Berger, Bourbense, St. John's, and Indian creeks. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Copper, iron, and lead. *Cap.* Union. *Pop.* in 1870, 30,143.
—A village of Franklin co., on the Maramec River, abt. 37 m. W.S.W. of St. Louis.
—A post-village and township of Howard co.; *pop.* of township, abt. 3,000.

Frank'lin, in *Nebraska*, a village of Dodge co., on the Platte River, abt. 55 m. W.N.W. of Omaha City.
—A township of Richardson co.; *pop.* abt. 500.

Frank'lin, in *N. Carolina*, a N.N.E. co.; *area*, abt. 450 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tar River and some smaller streams. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Lewisburg. *Pop.* abt. 15,000.
—A post-village, cap. of Macon co., on the Tennessee River, abt. 325 m. W. by S. of Raleigh.

Frank'lin, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village and township of Merrimac co., on the Merrimac River, abt. 19 m. N.N.W. of Concord; *pop.* of township, abt. 1,900.
—A post-office of Merrimac co.

Frank'lin, in *New Jersey*, a township of Bergen co.; *pop.* abt. 2,800.
—A post-village of Essex co., abt. 10 m. N.W. of Newark.
—A township of Gloucester co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.
—A township of Huntingdon co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.
—A township of Somerset co.; *pop.* abt. 4,500.
—A village of Sussex co., abt. 10 m. E.N.E. of Newton.
—A township of Warren co.; *pop.* abt. 2,400.

Frank'lin, in *New York*, a N.E. co., bordering on Canada; *area*, abt. 1,764 sq. m. *Rivers.* Saranac, Chateangay, Salmon, St. Regis, and Racket rivers, besides several lakes. *Surface*, uneven, and in the S. part mountainous, Mt. Seward rising to a height of 4,800 ft. *Cap.* Malone. *Pop.* abt. 40,000.
—A post-village and township of Delaware co., abt. 82 m. W.S.W. of Albany; *pop.* of township abt. 4,000.
—A township of Franklin co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Frank'lin, in *Ohio*, a central co.; *area*, abt. 530 sq. m. *Rivers.* Scioto and Olentangy rivers, and Big Walnut and Alum creeks, besides numerous smaller streams. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Columbus. *Pop.* abt. 90,000.
—A township of Adams co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.
—A township of Brown co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.
—A township of Clermont co.; *pop.* abt. 4,400.
—A township of Columbiana co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.
—A township of Coshocton co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.
—A township of Darke co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.
—A township of Franklin co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.
—A township of Fulton co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.
—A village and township of Harrison co., abt. 14 m. N.W. of Cadiz; *pop.* of township, abt. 1,600.
—A township of Jackson co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.
—A township of Licking co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.
—A township of Mercer co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.
—A township of Monroe co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.
—A township of Morrow co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.
—A township of Portage co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.
—A township of Richland co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.
—A township of Ross co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.
—A township of Shelby co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.
—A township of Summit co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.
—A township of Tuscarawas co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.
—A post-village and township of Warren co., on the Miami River, abt. 33 m. N. by E. of Cincinnati; *pop.* of township, abt. 4,000.
—A township of Wayne co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.

Frank'lin, in *Oregon*, a post-village of Lane co.

Frank'lin, in *Pennsylvania*, a S. co., bordering on Maryland; *area*, abt. 740 sq. m. *Rivers.* Conedogwinet, Antietam, Tuscarora, and Conecocheague creeks. *Surface*, broken and mountainous, South Mountain rising on the E., and Tuscarora Mountain on the W. border; *soil*, in the valleys extremely fertile. *Min.* Iron, limestone, marble, and slate. *Cap.* Chambersburg. *Pop.* in 1870, 45,583.
—A township of Adams co.; *pop.* abt. 2,600.
—A township of Allegheny co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.
—A township of Armstrong co.; *pop.* abt. 3,500.
—A township of Beaver co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.
—A township of Bradford co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.
—A township of Butler co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.
—A township of Carbon co.; *pop.* abt. 2,100.
—A township of Columbia co.; *pop.* abt. 700.
—A township of Erie co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.
—A township of Fayette co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.
—A township of Greene co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.
—A township of Huntingdon co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.
—A township of Luzerne co.
—A township of Lycoming co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.
—A township of Moutour co.; *pop.* abt. 900.
—A township of Snyder co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.
—A township of Susquehanna co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.
—A post-borough, cap. of Venango co., on French Creek, abt. 68 m. N. of Pittsburg; *pop.* abt. 6,500.
—A township of Washington co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.
—A township of Westmoreland co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.
—A township of York co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Frank'lin, in *Tennessee*, a S. county, bordering on Alabama; *area*, abt. 780 sq. miles. *Rivers.* Big Crow and Racoon creeks, and also the head-waters of Elk River. *Surface*, mountainous, the S.E. part being intersected by the Cumberland Mountains; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Winchester. *Pop.* abt. 15,000.
—A post-village, cap. of Williamson co., on the Harpeth River, abt. 18 m. S. of Nashville. It was the scene of a severe but indecisive battle, between the Union and Confederate forces under Gens. Schofield and Hood, on Nov. 30, 1864.

Frank'lin, in *Texas*, a village, cap. of Robertson co., abt. 90 m. N.E. of Austin.

Frank'lin, in *Utah*, a post-office of Cache co.

Frank'lin, in *Vermont*, a N.W. county, bordering on Canada and New York, from which latter it is separated by Lake Champlain. *Area*, abt. 650 sq. miles. *Rivers.* Rickelieu or Sorel, Missisquoi, and Lamoille rivers. *Surface*, broken; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* St. Alban's. *Pop.* abt. 30,000.
—A post-township of Franklin co.; *pop.* abt. 2,100.

Frank'lin, in *Virginia*, a S. co.; *area*, abt. 864 sq. m. *Rivers.* Staunton River. *Surface*, diversified, the Blue Ridge extending along the N.W. border; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Rocky Mount. *Pop.* abt. 22,000.

Frank'lin, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Southampton co., abt. 88 m. S.S.E. of Richmond

Frank'lin, in *Washington Territory*, a post-village of Pierce co., abt. 16 m. E. of Steilacoom.

Frank'lin, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Kewaunee co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.
—A township of Manitowoc co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.
—A village and township of Milwaukee co., abt. 12 m. S. W. of Milwaukee; *pop.* of township abt. 3,000.
—A village of Pierce co., on the Trimbella River, abt. 4 m. N. of Red Wing, Minnesota.
—A township of Sauk co.; *pop.* abt. 900.
—A village of Sheboygan co.
—A township of Vernon co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Frank'lin, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Pendleton co., abt. 160 m. S.E. of Wheeling.

Frank'lin Bay, an arm of the Arctic Ocean, extending into British N. America, between Port Fitton and Cape Parry.

Frank'lin City, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Norfolk co., abt 30 m. S.W. of Boston.

Frank'lin College, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Davidson co., near Nashville.

Frank'lin Corners, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Erie co.

Frank'lin Creek, in *Ohio*, enters the Miami River in Butler co.

Frank'lin Cross Roads, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Hardin co.

Frank'lindale, in *New York*, a village of Dutchess co., abt. 65 m. N. of New York city.

Frank'lindale, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Bradford co., abt. 9 m. S.W. of Towanda.

Frank'lin Falls, in *New York*, a post-vill. of Franklin co., on the Saranac River, abt. 35 m. S.S.E. of Malone.

Frank'lin Furnace, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Sussex co., on the Walkill River, abt. 10 m. N.E. of Newton.

Frank'lin Furnace, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Scioto co., on the Ohio River, abt. 12 m. E.S.E. of Portsmouth.

Frank'lin Grove, or FRANKLIN, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Lee co., abt. 90 m. W. of Chicago.

Frank'lin Grove, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Page co.

Frank'lin Iron Works, in *New York*, a post-village of Oneida co.

Frank'lin Island, an island in the Antarctic Ocean, discovered by Sir John Ross, in Lat. 17° 13′ S., Lon. 140° 8′ E. It is 12 m. long, and entirely composed of igneous rocks.

Frank'lin Island, in *Maine*, an island and light-house at the mouth of St. George's River. It has a fixed light 59 feet above the sea-level, Lat. 43° 51′ N., Lon. 69° 10′ W.

Franklin'ic, *a.* (*Elect.*) Applied to electricity excuted by friction; frictional.

Frank'linite, *n.* (*Min.*) A ferriferous oxide of zinc. Crystals, indistinct octohedral; color, iron-black; opaque; brittle. Acts slightly on the magnet. Sp. gr. 5·069. *Comp.* Peroxide of iron 66·07, sesquioxide of manganese 12·24, oxide of zinc, 21·39, silica, 0·29. Occurs abundantly at Sterling and Hamburg, N. Jersey, near Franklin Furnace; also found near Eibach, in Nassau, and at Altenberg, near Aix-la-Chapelle.

Frank'lin Mills, in *Ohio*, a village of Portage co., on the Cuyahoga River, abt. 135 m. N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* about 1,400.

Franklin Springs, in *Georgia*, a P.O. of Franklin co.

Franklin Square, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Columbiana co., abt. 155 m. N.E. of Columbus.

Franklin Station, in *Ohio*, a P. O. of Coshocton co.

Frank'linton, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Henry co., abt. 8 m. E. of Newcastle.

Franklinton, in *Louisiana*, a post-village, capital of Washington parish, on Bogue Chitto, abt. 70 m. N. of New Orleans.

Franklinton, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Franklin co., abt. 27 m. N.E. of Raleigh.

Franklinton, in *New York*, a post-village of Schoharie co., abt. 30 m. W.S.W. of Albany.

Franklinton, in *Ohio*, a village of Franklin co., on the Scioto River, opposite Columbus.

Frank'lintown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of York co., about 18 m. S.W. of Harrisburg.

Franklinville, in *Illinois*, a village of Boone co.
—A village of McHenry co.

Franklinville, in *Maryland*, a P. O. of Carroll co.

Franklinville, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Randolph co., on Deep River, abt. 70 m. W. of Raleigh.

Franklinville, in *New Jersey*, a village of Essex co., about 10 m. N.W. of New York.
—A post-village of Gloucester co., abt. 16 m. S.S.E. of Woodbury. It was formerly called LITTLE EASE.

Franklinville, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Cattaraugus co., abt. 45 m. S.S.E. of Buffalo. *Pop.* of township about 3,000.

Franklinville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Huntingdon co.

Frank'ly, *adv.* In a frank manner; openly; freely; candidly; unreservedly.

Frank'ness, *n.* Quality of being frank; plainness of speech; candor; freedom in communication; openness; ingenuousness; fairness.

Franks, *n. pl.* (*Hist.*) The name of a confederation which was formed, about 240, by the tribes dwelling on the banks of the Lower Rhine and the Weser, who united under the title of Franks or free men. They invaded Gaul in 256, and for 12 years ravaged that country and Spain, extending their incursions as far as the opposite continent of Africa. Probus drove them back into their native marshes in 277; but their influence gradually increased, and after the death of Constantine I., in 337, they constituted a powerful faction at the imperial court. In 355 they again invaded Gaul, and were defeated by Julian, who permitted them to establish a colony in Brabant or Taxandria. In 418 they again invaded Gaul, where, under their leader Pharamond, they founded the modern kingdom of France, *q.v.*

Frank's Island Lighthouse, in *Louisiana*, an island and light-house, at the mouth of the Mississippi River, N.E. pass. It has a fixed light 78 ft. above gulf-level. Lat. 29° 8′ 30″ N., Lon. 89° 1′ 24″ W.

Franks'town, or FRANKTOWN, in *Colorado*, a post-village of Douglas co., abt. 28 m. S.S.E. of Denver.

Frankstown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village and township of Blair co.; *pop.* of township, about 1,400.

Frank'ton, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Madison co., about 10 m. N.N.W. of Anderson.

Frank'town, a village of Upper Canada, in the co. of Lanark, abt. 9. m. S. of Carleton Place; *pop.* abt. 100.

Franktown, in *Nevada*, a post-village of Washoe co., about 6 m. S. of Washoe City.

Franktown, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Northampton co.

Frank'ville, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Winneshiek co.; *pop.* 945.

Frankville, in *Maryland*, a P. O. of Alleghany co.

Frankville, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Clark co.

Frauso'nia, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Richland co.

Fran'tic, *a.* [Fr. *phrenetique;* Lat. *phreneticus;* Gr. *phrenitikos*, from *phrēn*, the midriff, the heart, and parts about the heart, the seat of joy, fear, &c., and also of the thought, the mind.] Having the mind disordered; frenzied; mad; delirious; raving; furious; outrageous; desperate; raging; wild and disorderly; distracted; characterized by violence, fury, and disorder; noisy; wild; irregular; turbulent.

Fran'tically, or FRAN'TICLY, *adv.* Madly; distractedly; outrageously.

Fran'ticness, *n.* Quality of being frantic; madness; frenzy.

Fran'zensbrunn, a village of Bohemia in the Austrian empire, 18 m. from Elbogen, noted for its bath establishments. From its 4 mineral springs are exported about 200,000 bottles of water annually.

Frasca'ti, a town of Central Italy, situated in the Campagna di Roma, about 11 miles S.E. of Rome. Here are the ruins of Tusculum (*q.v.*), the birthplace of Cato, and also the residences of Lucullus, Cicero, and Mœcenas. *Pop.* usually about 4,300; but during the summer months it is considerably increased by the influx of visitors.

Fra'ser, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Macomb co.

Frase'ra, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of N. American plants, order *Gentianaceæ*. The Columba, *F. Carolinensis*, is officinal in our pharmacopœia as a substitute for gentian-root, but it is less powerful.

Fra'serburgh, a town and sea-port of Aberdeen co., Scotland, about 18 miles from Peterhead. The harbor was constructed at a cost of $250,000. *Pop.* 3,500.

Frap, *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To prevent from blowing loose, as a sail, by passing ropes around it.—To pass ropes or chains around a weakened vessel so as to keep her together.—To cross and draw together the several parts of a tackle, to increase the tension. — *Worcester.*

F. R. A. S. Abbreviation for Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.

Frater'nal, *a.* [Fr. *fraternel;* Lat. *fraternus*, from *frater*, a brother, *q.v.*] Brotherly; pertaining to brethren; becoming brothers.

Frater'nally, *adv.* In a brotherly manner.

Frater'nate, *v. n.* To fraternize. (R.)

Fraterna'tion, or FRATERNISM, *n.* Fraternization. (R.)

Frater'nity, *n.* [Fr. *fraternité;* Lat. *fraternitas*, from *frater.*] Literally, a body of men united together in one brotherhood. In Roman Catholic countries, a society originated for purposes of devotion. Such societies are of several sorts, the more remarkable of them being,—1. of the Rosary, founded by St. Dominic, and divided into two branches, called the Common rosary and the Perpetual rosary, the latter being under very strict engagements, and enjoined to repeat the rosary continually; 2. of the Scapulary, whom, according to the Sabbatine bull of John XXII., the Virgin has promised to deliver out of hell the first Sunday after their death; 3. of St. Francis's girdle, who are clothed with a sack of gray color, which they tie with a cord, and in procession walk barefooted, carrying in their hands a wooden cross; 4. of St. Augustine's leathern girdle, which comprehends a great number of devotees. Italy, Spain, and Portugal are the countries where the greatest number of these fraternities are to be seen, some of which assume the name of arch-fraternities. Pope Clement VI. instituted the arch-fraternity of Charity, which distributes bread every Sunday among the poor; and the fraternity of Death buries such dead as are abandoned by their relations, and causes masses to be celebrated for them.

Fraterniza'tion, *n.* Act of associating and holding fellowship as brethren.

Frater'nize, *v. n.* [Fr. *fraternizer.*] To associate or hold fellowship as brothers, or as men of like occupation or disposition.
—*v. a.* To cause to associate as brothers.

Frater'nizer, *n.* One who fraternizes.

Fraticel'li, FRATICELLIANS, or LESSER BRETHREN, a branch of the Franciscans (*q. v.*), that arose in Italy towards the end of the 13th century. They were, according to Milman, bound to the Cœlestinians by the closest ties. By some authors they have been confounded with the Beghards, to whom the name Fraticelli, or Fratercali, was applied as a term of reproach. They disappeared towards the end of the 15th century.

Fratrici'dal, *a.* Pertaining to fratricide.

Frat'ricide, *n.* [Lat. *fratricidium*—*frater*, and *cædo*, to kill.] The crime of murdering a brother.—One who murders a brother.

Frat'ta-Maggio're, a town 6 m. N.E. of the city of Naples, Italy. It rears great numbers of silk-worms, has extensive rope-walks, and furnishes great quantities of strawberries for the market at Naples. *Pop.* 9,000.

Fraud, *n.* [Fr. *fraude;* Sp. *f-cude*, from Lat. *fraus, fraudis*, a cheating, imposition. Etymol. uncertain.] A cheating; deceit; imposition; deception; trick; artifice by which the right or interest of another is injured; guile; subtlety; craft; wile; circumvention; stratagem; cheat.

(*Law.*) All deceitful practices in defrauding, or endeavoring to defraud, another of his known right, by means of some artful device, contrary to the plain rules of common honesty. It is condemned by the common law, and punishable according to the heinousness of the offence. All frauds and deceits for which there is no remedy by the ordinary course of law, are properly cognizable in equity, and, indeed, constitute one of the chief branches of cases to which the jurisdiction of chancery was originally confined. There are few cases of fraud that are not cognizable by equity, though in most cases the courts of law have a concurrent jurisdiction. Where a fraud can be clearly established, courts of law exercise a concurrent jurisdiction with courts of equity. Wherever fraud or surprise can be imputed to, or collected from, the circumstances, equity will interpose and grant relief against it. It is impossible to lay down any general rules that shall be applicable to all kinds of fraud, for they are innumerable and ever varying; the ingenuity of man ever finding out new modes of deceit and new means of avoiding detection. A fraudulent conveyance of lands or goods to deceive creditors is, as to creditors, void in law; and a fraudulent conveyance to deceive purchasers is also to such purchasers void. Where a person is party to a fraud, all that follows by reason of that fraud shall be said to be done by him. A party prejudiced by a fraud may file a bill in equity for a discovery of all its circumstances. Mere inadequacy of price alone is not a ground for a court to annul an agreement; but if there be such inadequacy as to show that the person did not understand the bargain he made, or was so oppressed that he was glad to make it, knowing its inadequacy, it will show a command over him which may amount to a fraud. If a person be fraudulently prevented from doing an act, equity will consider the act as done; and equity also relieves against bargains made under misconception of rights. In treaties, concealment of a material fact by one of the parties, in order to keep the other in ignorance, whereby to profit, is a gross fraud, and the contract will be set aside in equity. *Suppressio veri* (suppression of truth), *suggestio falsi* (suggestion of falsehood), in solemn conveyances, releases, or agreements, will afford a sufficient ground for setting them aside. *Constructive fraud* is applied to such acts or contracts as, though not originating in any actual evil design or contrivance to perpetrate a positive fraud, or injury upon other persons, yet, by their tendency to deceive or mislead other persons, or to violate public or private confidence, or to impair or injure the public interests, are deemed equally reprehensible with positive fraud, and are prohibited by law, as within the same reason and mischief as acts and contracts done *malo animo*. Gross criminal frauds are punishable by way of indictment or information; such as playing with false dice, causing an illiterate person to execute a deed to his prejudice, &c. For these, and such-like offences, the party may be punished with fine and imprisonment. Frauds are not indictable at common law unless they be such as affect the public,—as vending unwholesome provisions, or using false weights or measures; or by way of conspiracy; or unless they affect the crown or the administration of justice.

Fraud'ful, *a.* Full of fraud; deceitful in making bargains; trickish; treacherous; containing fraud or deceit.

Fraud'fully, *adv.* Deceitfully; with intention to deceive, and gain an undue advantage; trickishly; treacherously; by stratagem.

Fraud'less, *a.* Free from fraud.

Fraud'lessly, *adv.* In a fraudless manner.

Fraud'ulence, FRAUDULENCY, *n.* [L. Lat. *fraudulentia.*] Deceitfulness; trickishness in making bargains in social concerns; proneness to artifice.

Fraud'ulent, *a.* [Lat *fraudulentus*, from *fraus*, deceit.] Deceitful; fraudful; crafty; trickish; deceptive; treacherous.—Practising deceit in making contracts; unfair; dishonest.—Containing fraud; founded on, or proceeding from fraud; as, a *fraudulent* agreement.

Fraud'ulently, *adv.* By fraud; by deceit; by artifice or imposition.

Fraught, (*frawt,*) *a.* [Anc. pp. of *fraight*, to load, now written *freight*, q. v. Ger. *fracht*, cargo.] Freighted; laden; loaded; charged.

"A vessel richly *fraught*."—*Shaks.*

Fraun'hofer's Lines. See SPECTRUM.

Fraustadt, (*frou'stat,*) a town of Prussia, in the grand-duchy of Posen, 55 m. from Breslau. *Manuf.* Linens, woollens, hats, and Morocco leather. It has a considerable trade in grain and cattle. In the vicinity are about 100 windmills. In 1706 the Swedes here defeated the Saxons and Russians. *Pop.* 7,926.

Fraxinel'la, *n.* (*Bot.*) See DICTAMNUS.

Frax'inine, *n.* [Lat. *fraxinus*, a beech-tree.] (*Chem.*) A neutral vegetable principle, of a bitter taste, obtained from the bark of the *Fraxinus excelsior.*

Fraxinus, (*frăks'e-nus,*) *n.* [From Lat. *frango*, I break, in allusion to its brittleness.] (*Bot.*) The Ash, a genus of the order *Oleaceæ*, consisting of about 50 species, mostly natives of N. America and Europe. The leaves are deciduous, and pinnate, with a terminal leaflet. The flowers are very imperfect, the calyx being obsolete and the corolla either wanting or ¾ partite. The fruit is a *Samara*, q. v. *F. Americana*, the American or White-ash common in the N. States and in Canada, is a beautiful and umbrageous tree, rising to the height of 100 to 150 feet. The wood is white, tough, hard, and light, much valued by wheelwrights, coach-makers, and turners. It is peculiarly adapted for agricultural implements, handles for tools, and ladders. Some interesting varieties have been developed by cultivation: the Weeping-ash, with branches drooping to the ground; the Curled-leaved ash, with dark green wrinkled or curled leaves; and the Entire-leaved ash, with many or all the leaves simple. The sweet concrete exudation known as *manna* is procured by making incisions in the stems of certain species of *Fraxinus*, chiefly *F. ornus* and *rotundifolia*, natives of Calabria, Apulia, and Sicily. Manna is

a mild, agreeable laxative. It owes its properties to a peculiar resin called mannite. The insect which produces the white wax of China feeds upon the species *F. Chinensis*.



Fig. 1068.—AMERICAN ASH, (*Fraxinus Americana.*)

Fray. *n.* [Contr. from *affray*, q. v.] A broil, quarrel, or violent riot that puts men in fear; a combat; a battle; a fight; also, a single combat or duel; a contest; contention; altercation; feud.

"Nature and death continue long their *fray*."—*Denham.*

—[Fr. *frai*, from *frayer*; Lat. *fricare*, to rub.] A rub; a fret or chafe in cloth.

—*v. a.* [Contr. from *affray*, q. v.] To frighten; to terrify.

—[Fr. *frayer*; Lat. *fricare*, to rub.] To fret, as cloth by wearing;—hence, to ruffle; to grate upon; as, to *fray* one's temper.

—*v. n.* To rub; to wear off; to ravel,—said of cloth.

Fray'ing, *n.* The outer integument or peel which a deer rubs from his horn.

Fra'zer, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Chester co.

Fra'zer River, a river of British N. America, enters the Gulf of Georgia, opposite the island of Vancouver, in Lat. 45° N.

Fra'zersburg, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Muskingum co., abt. 61 m. E.N.E. of Columbus.

Fra'zier's Bot'tom, in *W. Virginia*, a post-office of Putnam co.

F. R. B. S., Fellow of the Royal Botanic Society.

F. R. C. P., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.

F. R. C. S., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Freak, (*freek,*) *n.* [A. S. *fræc*, greedy, bold; Ger. *frech*, saucy, impudent.] A sudden and causeless starting and change of place.—A sudden, causeless change or turn of the mind; a capricious prank; a whim; a fancy; caprice; frolic; sport.

"To vex me more he took a *freak*,
To slit my tongue and make me speak."—*Swift.*

—*v. a.* [A Scottish word introduced into English by Thomson.] To variegate; to checker.

"*Freaked* with many a mingled hue."—*Thomson.*

Freak'ish, *a.* Apt to change the mind suddenly; whimsical; capricious.

Freak'ishly, *adv.* Capriciously; with sudden change of mind without apparent cause.

Freak'ishness, *n.* Capriciousness; whimsicalness.

Freas'burg, in *New Jersey*, a village of Salem co., abt. 12 m. S.E. of Salem.

Free'kle, *n.* [Dan. *fregne*; Ger. *fleck*, a spot, a discoloration.] (*Med.*) A cutaneous affection of the countenance to which persons of a florid complexion are greatly subject, especially females with auburn hair. Freckles are small yellow spots that break out over the face in the hot period of summer, and by their number give a stained and unpleasant appearance to the countenance. A still more obstinate form of freckles appears in the winter, often proceeding from a disordered state of the stomach. Various applications have been proposed for their removal; and perhaps the best is a liniment composed of lime-water and oil, with the addition of a little ammonia. The Irish peasantry are in the habit of washing their faces with buttermilk as a cosmetic, and with great success. An excellent wash for freckles is also made by scraping some horse-radish very fine, and letting it stand for some hours in buttermilk, then straining, and using the wash night and morning.

—The name is also commonly applied to any small spot or discoloration.

—*v. a.* To spot or cover with freckles.

—*v. n.* To acquire freckles; to be spotted.

Free'kled, *a.* Spotted; having small yellowish spots on the skin or surface.

Free'kledness, *n.* The state or condition of being freckled.

Freck'ly, *a.* Full of freckles; sprinkled with spots.

Fred, *n.* [A. S. *fridhu*, peace; Ger. *friede*.] Peace; a word found only in composition, principally with proper names; as, Al*fred*, all peace; Wini*fred*, a friend's peace; *Frederic*, the king of peace.

Fred'erica, in *Delaware*, a post-village of Kent co., on Motherkill Creek, abt. 13 m. S. of Dover.

Fred'erica, in *Georgia*, a post-office of Glynn co., on St. Simon's Sound, abt. 70 m. S.S.W. of Savannah.

Fred'erica, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Bremer co.

Frederic'ia, a fortified town of Denmark, in Jütland, on the Little Belt, 12 m. from Veyle; Lat. 55° 35′ N., Lon. 9° 44′ E.; *pop.* 5,500.

Fred'erick, or **Fred'eric,** the name of several monarchs or princes, of whom the following are the most eminent:

GERMANY.

Frederick I., surnamed BARBAROSSA, emperor of the West, son of Frederick, duke of Suabia, B. 1121, and was chosen to succeed his uncle Conrad III. in 1152. He had accompanied Conrad to Palestine five years previously, and his great qualities had already appeared. He was crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle a few days after his election. His great ambition was to secure the independence of the empire, and, above all, to be master of Italy. His first expedition to Italy was made in 1154, when, after subduing several towns in Lombardy, he went to Rome, and, after some delays, had himself crowned emperor by Adrian IV. He marched a second time into Italy in 1158, took Brescia and Milan, and at the celebrated Diet at Roncaglia assumed the sovereignty of the towns, and received the homage of the lords. On his return to Germany he triumphed over Bohemia, and made Poland tributary to the empire. After the death of Pope Adrian, *F.* had three anti-popes in succession elected in opposition to Alexander III., who excommunicated him and his pope, Victor. The same year, 1160, he besieged and took Crema, after a most courageous defence. In 1162 he conquered Milan, and had the fortifications partly destroyed and many of the public buildings; after which the other towns of Lombardy submitted to him. Fresh revolts, excited by the tyrannical measures of his officers, recalled him to Italy in 1164; but he retired without engaging the army of the League. Again, there, in 1166, he traversed the Romagna, levied contributions on the towns, besieged Ancona, and had himself crowned a second time at Rome by the anti-pope Pascal. A fresh league being formed against him, he put its members under the ban of the empire, and returned to Germany. In 1174 he besieged, unsuccessfully, the newly-founded town of Alessandria, and in the following year was totally defeated by the Milanese at Como. Soon after he made peace with the Pope and the towns of Lombardy. In 1188 he assumed the cross, set out in the following year on the third crusade, was opposed on the march by the Greek emperor and the Sultan, arrived in Asia, and was drowned while crossing a river, in June, 1190. *F.* was great, not only as a soldier, but as a ruler. His administration was marked by justice, his subordinate officers were chosen for their capacity and probity, he was himself an educated man, and promoted education and literature. His memory is still cherished among the peasants of Germany, who dream of the return of Fritz Redbeard, as the Welsh did of King Arthur.

FREDERICK II., emperor of the West, son of Henry VI. and Constance of Sicily, B. 1194, elected king of the Romans in 1196, again after his father's death, and a third time on the excommunication of Otho IV., in 1211. He was already king of Sicily, and duke of Suabia, under the joint regency of his mother and Pope Innocent II. He made a league with Philip Augustus, king of France, and after the defeat of Otho by the latter at the battle of Bouvines, was crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1215. Five years still elapsed before he received the imperial crown at Rome; on which occasion he had to renew a vow previously extorted from him to take the cross. In 1225 he married Yolande, daughter of John of Brienne, king of Jerusalem, and two years later, after several delays, he embarked for the Holy Land. Illness compelled him in a few days to land again, and for this he was excommunicated by Pope Gregory IX., the first of ten thunders of the Vatican against him. He set out again in 1228, and the Pope exciting opposition to him, and invading his hereditary states, he at once concluded a truce with Kameel, the Sultan of Egypt, by which he became master of Jernsalem. He entered the city, crowned himself, (no priest daring to do it,) and returned to Europe. He recovered his states, made peace with the Pope, and suppressed the revolt of his son Henry, who was then imprisoned for life. In 1235 *F.* began the war with the cities of Lombardy, having for his ally Eccelino, tyrant of Verona. After his victory of Cortennova, most of the cities submitted to him, and he approached Rome, but did not attack it. He took Ravenna, Faenza, and Benevento; and, in 1241, his fleet, commanded by his natural son Enzio, whom he made king of Sardinia, defeated that of the Genoese, and captured the cardinals and bishops who were on their way to attend a council against him. *F.* promoted the election of Innocent IV., who had been his friend, and made a treaty with him: but he soon found Innocent a most determined enemy. A new anathema and sentence of deposition, and release of his subjects from their allegiance to him, was published in 1245. The mediation of St. Louis utterly failed to bend the pope to reconciliation. Rival emperors were set up, the war in Italy continued, Parma was lost in 1248, Enzio was defeated and made prisoner in the following year, and *F.* himself died at Viorenznoli, 1250. *F.* was the most accomplished sovereign of the Middle Ages; but his strong sympathies with his Italian motherland, and his unremitting endeavors to establish a compact and all-supreme empire in Italy, were the causes, not only of his own misfortunes, but of the miseries which he brought upon the German empire, by embroiling him in costly wars abroad, and leading him to neglect the welfare, and sacrifice the interests of his German subjects.

FREDERICK III., was the son of Albert I., and was chosen emperor in 1314, by some of the electors, but the majority elected Louis of Bavaria, who defeated and took Frederick prisoner at Mühldorf, in 1322. The latter then renounced his claim, and D. 1330.

FREDERICK IV., called the *Pacific*, B. at Innspruck, 1415, ascended the throne in 1440, and was crowned at Rome in 1442. His reign was passed in forming plans for the pacification of the empire. He is said to have died of a surfeit of melons, or in consequence of an amputation of his leg. He left it to his son Maximilian to carry out the device inscribed upon his palaces and books, A, E, I, O, U; which characters are generally supposed to represent the motto, *Austriæ est Imperare Orbi Universo.* D. 1493.

DENMARK.

Frederick I., king of Denmark and Norway, B. 1673, succeeded his nephew Christiern (or Christian) II., on the deposition of the latter, in 1523, and entered into an alliance with Gustavus I., king of Sweden. After taking Copenhagen, he gained over all the nobility, and introduced Lutheranism into his dominions. D. 1534.

FREDERICK II., the son and successor of Christiern (or Christian) III., B. 1534, ascended the throne in 1559. He was a great friend of learning, and was a patron of Tycho Brahe and other men of science. He waged a long war with Sweden, which ended in 1570. D. 1588.

FREDERICK III., B. 1609, succeeded his father Christiern IV. in 1648. The most remarkable event of his reign was his changing of the constitution from an elective to an hereditary monarchy. D. 1670.

FREDERICK IV., B. 1671, ascended the throne on the death of Christiern V. in 1699. He leagued against Charles XII. of Sweden, who forced him to make peace; but when Charles fled to Turkey, Frederick drove the Swedes out of Norway, and concluded a favorable peace, retaining possession of the duchy of Schleswig. D. 1730.

FREDERICK V., grandson of the preceding, was B. 1723, and came to the throne in 1746. The character of his reign may be inferred from the following remark, which, on his death-bed, he made to his successor Christiern VII.: "It is a great consolation to me, my son, that I have not injured any person, and that my hands are not stained with one drop of blood." D. 1766.

FREDERICK VI., king of Denmark, B. 1768, ascended the throne in 1808; from 1784 he was associated in the gov. with his insane father. He had to repair the damages done by the English in their bombardment of Copenhagen in 1807, and to wage a war with the Swedes, who unsuccessfully attempted to take Norway. Peace was signed with Sweden, in 1809. Allying with Napoleon, Norway was, in 1814, given to Sweden, under Bernadotte; Pomerania and the isle of Rügen falling to Denmark. D. 1839.

FREDERICK VII., son and successor in 1848 of Christian VIII. B. 1808; D. 1863. The Schleswig-Holstein war of 1848, and the abolition of the Sound dues (1857), were the chief events of his reign. With his death, the elder line of the royal house of Oldenburg became extinct.

SWEDEN.

Frederick, king of Sweden, was the eldest son of Charles, landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. He married the sister of Charles XII., on whose death, in 1718, the states of Sweden elected her queen, and in the year following consented to her resigning the crown to her husband. He had a long and unsuccessful war with Russia, which ended in a disadvantageous peace to Sweden. He then gave his energies to the pursuits of peace, restored the finances, aided agriculture and commerce, and founded an academy at Stockholm. D. without issue, 1751.

PRUSSIA.

Frederick William, generally called the GREAT ELECTOR, was B. in 1620, and at the age of 20 years succeeded his father as elector of Brandenburg. He is considered as the founder of Prussian greatness; and from him was derived much of that military spirit which became the national characteristic. He made Prussia free from feudal subjection to Poland, conquered Pomerania, joined the League against Louis XIV., and defeated the Swedes who invaded Prussia in 1674. He applied himself with much wisdom and earnestness to the promotion of the well-being of his subjects, favoring trade, making roads, &c. By affording protection to the French Protestant refugees, he gained, as citizens of the state, 20,000 industrious manufacturers, an acquisition of no slight importance to the north of Germany; and he also gave great encouragement to agricultural improvements. He founded the library at Berlin, and a university at Duisburg; and at his death he left to his son a country much enlarged, and a well-supplied treasury. D. 1688.

Frederick I., first king of Prussia, (FREDERICK III. as elector of Brandenburg,) B. 1657, was son of the above. He succeeded his father in 1688, entered into the alliance against France, and seized Bonn and other towns, sent auxiliaries to the emperor against the Turks, and, after a dispute of some years, sold to the emperor the circle Schwiebus, which the Great Elector had acquired in exchange for the principalities of Liegnitz, Brieg, and Wohlau. He supported the emperor in the war of the Spanish Succession, and in 1701 obtained from him the title of king, which he had long coveted. Frederick gratified his love of pomp in the ceremony of his coronation at Königsberg, the cost of which exhausted his treasury for a time. He placed the crown on his head with his own hands. In 1694 he founded the university of Halle; two years later, the Berlin Academy of Painting; and, in 1707, he established the Academy of Sci-

ences, Berlin, and made Leibnitz first president. He was thrice married; his third wife became insane, but her state was concealed from him. One day she escaped, rushed into the king's apartment, smashing the glass door, and so terrified him that he immediately fell into a fever, and after six weeks' illness died, Feb., 1713.

FREDERICK WILLIAM I., son of the above, and father of Frederick the Great, was B. in 1688, and commenced his reign in 1713, after having married a daughter of the elector of Hanover, afterwards George I. of England. In 1715 he declared war against Charles XII. of Swedeu, and in conjunction with Denmark took Stralsund; but on the death of Charles, in 1718, he made peace. D. 1740. — The habits of this sovereign were entirely military, and he labored unwearyingly to promote the discipline of his troops. One of his strongest peculiarities was an extraordinary love for tall soldiers; and in order to procure these sons of Anak, he had agents employed in all parts of Europe. He held science and literature in profound contempt; but money he worshipped, and men of a military character after his own ideal he respected and encouraged. The consequence was, that he left an abundant treasury and a well-appointed army of 66,000 men.

FREDERICK II., commonly called *Frederick the Great*, was born 24th January, 1712, and began to reign in 1740. He found himself in possession of a full treasury and a powerful army, which he soon employed in attacking Austria, and conquering from her the province of Silesia (1740–1742). In 1744 he engaged in a second war with Austria, which was terminated in 1745, and left him in possession of Silesia, but with no augmentation of power, though his military renown was raised throughout Europe. The great struggle of the Seven Years' War began in 1756. Prussia was now attacked by the Austrians, the Russians, the French, the Saxons, and the Swedes, and her destruction and dismemberment seemed inevitable. England was her only ally. Prussia went through the struggle, and came out triumphant. When the peace of Hubertsburg was concluded in 1763, Prussia did not cede an inch of land, or pay a dollar of money; and from that time forth she was recognized as one of the five great powers of Europe. For this glorious result she was indebted to her king. It is not merely the military genius of Frederick, as displayed during the sanguinary



Fig. 1069. — FREDERICK II., (THE GREAT.)
(King of Prussia.)

campaigns of the Seven Years' War, that demands our attention, for we cannot help admiring also his moral courage and his indomitable energy under reverses which would have crushed almost any other spirit. Though victorious at Prague, at Rosbach, and Lissa (1757), at Zorndorf (1758), at Liegnitz and Torgau (1760), he suffered heavy defeats at Collin (1757), at Hochkirchen (1758), at Kunnersdorf (1759); and his lieutenants, with the exception of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, were generally unsuccessful. But *F.*'s firmness never failed him, even when all hope seemed lost. In a period of extreme danger, he wrote to Voltaire (who had advised him to beg mercy from his enemies), "I am a man, and therefore born to suffer. To the rigor of destiny I oppose my own constancy. Menaced with shipwreck, I will bear the storm; I will be king in spirit; and I will die, as I have lived, a king." — After the conclusion of the war, *F.* exerted himself earnestly in relieving the suffering which so many years of carnage and devastation had brought upon Prussia. *F.* died 17th August, 1786. He was fond of the society of literary men, and was himself an author of many works of considerable merit. During his struggles against Austria and France, *F.* was regarded in England and America as the champion of Protestantism, and he was called a second Gustavus Adolphus. He ill deserved the title. The disciple, and for a time the intimate friend of Voltaire, he is supposed to have had no religious faith whatever.

FREDERICK WILLIAM II., king of Prussia, was nephew to Frederick the Great, and was born in 1744. He succeeded his uncle in 1786, and gave himself up, as he had long done, to low pleasures, wasting his resources on his mistresses and favorites. He entered into the Triple Alliance in 1788; made an alliance with the Porte; sent an army under the Duke of Brunswick to invade France, in 1792; took part in the second partition of Poland; and made peace with France in 1795. Died, 1797.

FREDERICK WILLIAM III., king of Prussia, son of the above, commenced his reign in 1797 by maintaining a strict neutrality in the various alliances with and against France, which resulted from the ambitious designs of Napoleon I. In 1805, however, he yielded to the solicitations of Russia, allying himself with the Czar against the French emperor. The rapid campaign of 1806, and the defeat of the Prussians at Jena, opened the gates of Berlin to the enemy, in whose hands it remained till 1809. In 1807 the battle of Friedland led to the humiliating peace of Tilsit, by which Frederick lost half his dominions. Restored to his capital, the king diligently endeavored to repair the evils of war; but new disasters overtook him, and his kingdom suffered greatly during the struggle from 1812 to 1814. Forced, in the former year, to contribute a force of 30,000 men to Napoleon's army, he subsequently joined his troops with those of Russia. The allies having triumphed over the French at Leipsic, Frederick William, in 1814, entered Paris with the Czar Alexander. He also accompanied the latter to England in the same year. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, he once more joined the allies. After the victory of Waterloo, in which the Prussians, under Blücher (whom see), played an important part, Prussia, once more at peace, gradually recovered the losses she had sustained, under the wise and paternal sway of Frederick, whose constant efforts and moderation contributed greatly to the maintenance of peace. D. 1840. — Throughout his life, he was a warm defender of the Protestant religion, and a patron of education. He never redeemed his promise, however, to bestow a representative constitution on his people. The establishment of the provincial estates only affected very slightly the absolute power, which, it is true, he wielded with ability, and with a kind of paternal affection for his people. It may finally be said of him, that, a waverer between the absolutist party and the liberal party, he secured, as is the lot with most undecided men, the respect and adherence of neither.

FREDERICK WILLIAM IV., king of Prussia, on the death of his father, succeeded to the throne in 1840. He served, as a simple officer, in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814, and evinced, at an early period of his life, a very great love for the arts, which he preserved throughout his career. During the first years of his reign his subjects anxiously demanded the reform of the government, requiring the liberal constitution which had been promised them in 1815, in return for the great sacrifices they had made during the continental war. In 1847, at a general diet of the Prussian states, many of these reforms were granted, and it was thought that the kingdom might escape the troubles of the next year's revolution. In March, 1848, however, the people and the troops came into collision, the king was obliged to change the ministry, to issue a general amnesty, and commence a war in favor of Schleswig against Denmark, and to salute from his balcony the corpses of the insurgents. These humiliations were somewhat softened by his hopes of becoming emperor of a united Germany, and by the success of his army in putting down an insurrection of the Poles in Posen. The mingled irresolution and absolutism of Frederick, however, led him subsequently to other conflicts in June and August of the same year; and it was not until two *coups-d'état* that Frederick, assisted by his army, succeeded in retaining his authority almost unimpaired by the powers he had yielded. In the war between the Western powers and Russia, the king preserved a strict neutrality, although earnestly solicited by each party to espouse its side in the conflict. In his reply to the demands of the Czar, he said: "There is hardly anything I will not do for the emperor Nicholas, whom I love; but if I remember that he is my father-in-law, neither do I forget that Prussia is not the sister-in-law of Russia." In 1856, in consequence of an attack on Neufchâtel by some Prussian partisans, war was in danger of breaking out between Switzerland and Prussia; but this was avoided, and a treaty concluded, in May, 1857, in reference to the king's claims on that place. In the complication relative to the Danubian principalities, Prussia followed the lead of France and Russia as opposed to England and Austria. Towards the end of 1857, a severe illness, resulting in the loss of some of his faculties, caused his brother WILLIAM to be nominated regent, who succeeded him as king in 1861.

POLAND.

Frederick Augustus II., III. See AUGUSTUS.

SAXONY.

Frederick III., THE WISE, B. 1463, succeeded his father Ernest, 1436, as elector of Saxony. He is known chiefly as founder of the university of Wittenberg, and as the friend and very cautious protector of Luther, who was one of the first professors at the new university. It was by his arrangement that Luther, after the Diet of Worms, was seized and carried off to Wartzburg. He did not, however, establish the reformed faith in his dominions. He became administrator of the empire in 1519, and was offered the imperial crown, but declined it. D. 1525.

BOHEMIA.

Frederick V., Elector-Palatine and king of Bohemia, succeeded his father, Frederick IV., in 1610. In 1618 he married the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I. of England, and in the following year accepted the crown of Bohemia. He made a triumphal entry into Prague, followed in 1620 by his total defeat by the Imperial forces at the battle of Prague, and the loss of his kingdom and hereditary states. He took refuge in Holland, and D. in 1631.

Fred'erick, in *Illinois*, a township of Schuyler co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

Fred'erick, in *Kentucky*, a village of Barren co., abt. 17 m. N.E. of Glasgow.

Fred'erick, in *Maryland*, a N. co., bordering on Pennsylvania; *area*, abt. 770 sq. m. *Rivers.* Potomac and Monocacy rivers, and Catoctin, Pipe, Linganore, and Bennett's creeks. *Surface*, diversified, South Mountain extending along the W. border; *soil*, very fertile. *Min.* Copper, iron, manganese, and a superior quality of limestone. *Cap.* Frederick. *Pop.* abt. 60,000.

—A post-town, cap. of the above co., abt. 65 m. W. of Baltimore; *pop.* abt. 10,000.

Fred'erick, in *Michigan*, a village of Macomb co., on Clinton River, abt. 20 m. N.N.E. of Detroit.

Fred'erick, in *Ohio*, a township of Knox co.; *pop.* abt 1,100.

—A post-village of Mahoning co., abt. 60 m. S.E. of Cleveland.

Fred'erick, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Montgomery co., abt. 15 m. N.N.W. of Norristown; *pop.* abt. 2,300.

Fred'erick, in *Virginia*, a N. co., bordering on W. Virginia; *area*, abt. 378 sq. m. *Rivers.* Opequan, Sleepy, and Black creeks. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Winchester. *Pop.* abt. 18,000.

Fred'ericksborg, a citadel of Sweden, 15 miles from Stockholm, the entrance to the harbor of which it defends.

Fred'ericksburg, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Washington co., on the Blue River, abt. 15 m. S.S.W. of Salem.

Fred'ericksburg, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Chickasaw co.; *pop.* 497.

Fred'ericksburg, in *Kentucky.* See WARSAW.

Fred'ericksburg, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Wayne co., abt. 9 m. S.E. of Wooster.

Fred'ericksburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Lebanon co., abt. 10 m. N. of Lebanon; *pop.* abt. 500.

Fred'ericksburg, in *Texas*, a post-village, cap. of Gillespie co., abt. 65 m. W. by S. of Austin.

Fred'ericksburg, in *Virginia*, a post-town of Spottsylvania co., on the Rappahannock River, abt. 65 m. N. of Richmond. Here, on Dec. 13, 1862, Gen. Burnside attacked the Confederates, who, under the command of Gen. Lee, occupied a strong position on the heights. The battle, after raging with desperate violence through the day, terminated in the defeat of the Nationals. Little fighting took place Dec. 14 and Dec. 15, and Burnside was permitted to recross the Rappahannock without opposition, Dec. 16. The Nationals lost 1,138 men killed, 9,105 wounded, and 2,078 missing.

Fred'ericksburgh, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Osage county.

Fred'erickshall, a town of Norway, on an inlet called Swinesund, 57 m. S.S.E. of Christiana. On a perpendicular rock 400 feet above the town stands the strong fortress of Frederickstein, at the siege of which Charles XII. of Sweden was killed, Dec. 11, 1718. *Pop.* abt. 6,000.

Fred'erickshamn, or **Hamina,** a fortified town of Finland, 52 miles from Wyborg. Here, in 1809, the treaty which ceded Finland to Russia was signed. *Pop.* 1,500.

Fred'ericksharn. See FLADSTRAND.

Fred'erick's Oord, a pauper colony of the Netherlands, on the borders of Overyssel and Friesland, 5 m. from Steenwyk. It consists of a large number of paupers, who are here employed in various manual occupations for the benefit of the state.

Fred'erickstadt, a well-built town of Denmark, 18 m. from Schleswig. It was founded by the Arminians, who, in 1621, were driven from the Netherlands by the decisions of the Synod of Dort.

Fred'erickstadt, a fortified town of Norway, on the Skager-rack, 46 m. from Christiana. It has an arsenal. *Manuf.* Tobacco. *Pop.* 2,700.

Fred'ericksville, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Schuyler co., on the Illinois River, about 80 m. below Peoria.

Fredericksville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P.O. of Berks co.

Fred'ericktown, a seaport-town of Nova Scotia, in the co. of Cumberland, and at the head of Wallace Bay, abt. 82 m. N. of Halifax.

Fred'ericktown, in *Kansas*, a P. O. of Coffey co.

Fred'ericktown, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Washington co., abt. 8 m. N.W. of Springfield.

Fred'ericktown, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Madison co., abt. 158 m. S.E. of Jefferson city. Here, Oct. 1861, an engagement took place between the Nationals under Col. Plummer, and the Confederates under Gen. Thomson, in which the latter were defeated, and sustained heavy loss.

Fred'ericktown, in *Ohio*, a village of Columbiana co., about 170 m. N.E. of Columbus.

—A post-village of Knox co., on Vernon River, about 50 m. N.E. of Columbus.

Fredericktown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Washington co.

Fred'ericton, a city and port of entry, cap. of New Brunswick, on the St. John River, about 60 m. N.N.W. of St. John. Lat. 45° 55′ N., Lon. 45° 32′ 30″ W. The city is regularly and substantially built, and contains some fine public edifices. Its former name was St. Ann. *Pop.* about 6,000.

Fre'don, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Sussex co., about 6 m. W. of Newton.

Fredo'nia, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Chambers co., about 175 m. E. by S. of Tuscaloosa.

Fredonia, in *Delaware*, a post-office of Kent co.

Fredonia, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Williamson co., on Muddy River, about 15 m. N.W. of Marion.

Fredo'nia, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Crawford co.
Fredonia, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Louisa co., at the junction of the Iowa and Cedar rivers.
Fredonia, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Caldwell co., about 12 m. W. of Princeton.
Fredonia, in *Michigan*, a township of Calhoun co.; *pop.* about 1,500.
—A post-village of Washtenaw co.
Fredonia, in *Missouri*, a post-office of St. Francis co.
Fredonia, in *New York*, a post-village of Chautauqua co., about 40 m. S.W. of Buffalo; *pop* about 3,500.
Fredonia, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Licking co., about 10 m. N.W. of Newark.
—A village of Noble co.
Fredonia, in *Tennessee*, a village of Montgomery co., about 38 m. N.W. of Nashville.
Fredonia, in *Texas*, a village of Rusk co., on the Sabine River, about 20 m. N. of Henderson.
Fredonia, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Ozaukee co.; *pop.* about 2,600
Free, *a.* [A.S. *fri, frio, freo;* Ger. *frei.*] Being at liberty; not being under necessity or restraint, physical or moral; not enslaved; not being in a state of vassalage or dependence. — Subject only to fixed laws, made by consent; instituted by a free people; not arbitrary or despotic; as, a *free* government. — Not imprisoned, confined, or under arrest; unconstrained; unrestrained; as, to set a prisoner *free.* — Permitted; allowed.

"Why sir, I pray, are not the streets *free?*" — *Shaks.*

—Open; not appropriated: not obstructed. — Licentious; unrestrained; as, *free* conversation. — Open; candid; frank; ingenuous; unreserved.

"Will you be *free* and candid to your friend?" — *Otway.*

—Liberal in expenses; generous; munificent; bountiful.

"O'ercharging your *free* purses with large fines." — *Shaks.*

—Guiltless; innocent; clear; exempt.

"My hands are guilty, but my heart is *free.*" — *Dryden.*

—Not encumbered with; disunited from anything else; as, *free* carbonic acid gas. — Open to all; without restriction, or without expense, as a school or library. — Invested with franchises; enjoying certain immunities; possessing without vassalage or slavish conditions.

"Art thou of Bethlem's noble college *free?*" — *Dryden.*

(*Naut.*) Fair or favorable; — said of the wind.
Free, *v. a.* [A.S. *freogan.*] To set free; to remove, as any incumbrance or obstruction; to disengage from; to rid; to strip; to clear; to liberate; to set at liberty; to rescue or release from slavery, captivity, or confinement.

"Our land is from the rage of tigers *freed.*" — *Dryden.*

—To loose; to disentangle; to disengage; to exempt; to release from obligation or duty.

"For he that is dead, is *freed* from sin." — *Rom.* vi. 7.

Free'-a'gency, *n.* The condition or state of acting freely; without necessity or constraint of the will.
Free'-bench, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) A widow's dower in a copyhold.
Free'booter, *n.* [Ger. *frei*, free, and *beute*, plunder.] One who roves lawlessly in quest of booty or plunder; a robber; a pillager; a plunderer. — See BUCCANEER, FILIBUSTER.
Free'bootery, *n.* The act or practice of one who roves lawlessly in quest of plunder; also, the plunder thereby acquired.
Free'booting, *n.* Robbery; plunder; pillage.
—*a.* Robbing; plundering; acting the freebooter.
Free'born, *a.* Inheriting liberty; not born in slavery.
Freeborn, in *Minnesota*, a S. co., bordering on Iowa; *area*, about 720 sq. m. *Rivers.* Shell Rock River, and the head-waters of the Red Cedar River. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Albert Lea. *Pop.* abt. 11,000.
—A post-village of Freeborn co., on a small lake of the same name, about 40 m. S.S.E. of Mankato.
—A township of Freeborn co.; *pop.* about 600.
Free'bourne, in *Missouri*, a township of Dunklin co.
Free'bridge, in *Georgia*, a village of Gordon co., on the Oostenaula River, about 170 m. N.W. of Milledgeville.
Free'burg, in *Illinois*, a post-office of St. Clair co.
Freeburg, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Houston co., about 17 m. S. by W. of La Crosse, Wisconsin.
Freeburg, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Stark co.
Freeburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-vill. of Snyder co.
Free Church, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) See PRESBYTERIANISM, § *Free Church of Scotland.*
Free City. (*Hist.*) The name given to certain German cities which form in themselves independent states, and were members of the Germanic Confederation. They are Hamburg, Bremen, Lübeck, and, formerly, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Free Com'panies. (*Hist.*) Bands of discharged soldiers, who ravaged France after the conclusion of the peace of Bretigny, May 8, 1360. Bertrand du Guesclin, born in Brittany in 1314, put himself at their head, and led them against Peter the Cruel, king of Castile, whom he dethroned in 1365, placing Henry, count of Trastamara, on the throne. Edward the Black Prince recalled the free companies, defeated Henry at Najara, April 3, 1367, and restored Peter the Cruel, who was, however, defeated March 14, 1369, and killed by Henry of Trastamara, March 23.
Freed'man, *n.; pl.* FREEDMEN. A man who has been a slave, and is manumitted or emancipated.
Free'dom, *n.* [A.S. *freedom.*] A state of exemption from the power or control of another; liberty; independence; exemption from slavery, servitude, confinement, control, or restraint.

"O *freedom*, first delight of human kind." — *Dryden.*

—Particular privileges; franchise; immunity.

"Upon your charter and the city's *freedom.*"—*Shaks.*

—Exemption from fate, necessity, or any other constraint, in consequence of predetermination, or otherwise.

"A higher and perfecter degree of *freedom.*" — *South.*

—Ease or facility in doing anything; as, sketched with *freedom.* — Frankness; as, to speak with *freedom.* — Boldness; license. — Improper familiarity; violation of the rules of decorum.
Free'dom, in *Illinois*, a township of Carroll co; *pop.* about 1,000.
—A post-township of La Salle co.; *pop.* about 2,000.
Freedom, in *Indiana*, a post village of Owen co., on White River, abt. 65 m. S.W. of Indianapolis.
Freedom, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Lucas co.
Freedom, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Barren co.
Freedom, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Waldo co., abt. 28 m. N.E. of Augusta; *pop.* of township, about 1,100.
Freedom, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Carroll co.
Freedom, in *Michigan*, a village of St. Joseph co., abt. 75 m. W. of Adrian.
—A post-township of Washtenaw co.; *pop.* about 2,000.
Freedom, in *Missouri*, a post-village and township of Lafayette co.; *pop.* of township about 2,500.
Freedom, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village and township of Carroll co., abt. 45 m. N.N.E. of Concord; *pop.* of township about 1,200.
Freedom, in *New York*, a township of Cattaraugus co.; *pop.* about 2,500.
Freedom, in *Ohio*, a township of Henry co.; *pop.* abt. 800.
—A post-township of Portage co.; *pop.* about 1,500.
—A village of Stark co., abt. 136 m. N.E. of Columbus.
—A township of Wood co.; *pop.* about 200.
Freedom, in *Oregon*, a village of Lane co., abt. 16 m. N. of Eugene City.
Freedom, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Adams co.; *pop.* about 500.
—A post-village of Beaver co., on the Ohio River, abt. 23 m. N.W. of Pittsburg; *pop.* about 800.
—A township of Blair co.; *pop.* about 1,200.
Freedom, in *Tennessee*, a P. O. of Washington co.
Freedom, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Outagamie co.; *pop.* about 1,400.
—A township of Sauk co.; *pop.* about 800.
Freedom Centre, in *Illinois*, a P. O. of La Salle co.
Freedom Mills, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Henry co.
Freedom Plains, in *New York*, a post-village of Dutchess co., abt. 80 m. S. of Albany.
Freedom Station, in *Ohio*, a P. O. of Portage co.
Free'hearted, *a.* Frank; unreserved; liberal; charitable; generous.
Free'heartedly, *adv.* Generously; liberally; frankly.
Free'heartedness, *n.* Generosity; good-nature; openness of disposition.
Free'hold, *n.* [A.S.; Lat. *liberum tenementum*, frank tenement.] (*Eng. Law.*) An estate in lands or other real property, held either in fee, in tail, or for life, independently of the will of the feudal lord, and used in opposition to copyhold lands, held during the will of the superior, or for a term of years.
Freehold, in *New Jersey*, a post-village and township, cap. of Monmouth co.; *pop.* of township abt. 6,500. It is the scene of the battle of Monmouth Court-House, *q.v.*
Freehold, in *New York*, a post-village of Greene co., about 26 m. S.S.W. of Albany.
Freehold, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Warren co., abt. 15 m. N.W. of Warren; *pop.* about 1,450.
Free'holder, *n.* One who has a freehold.
Free'land, in *Illinois*, a post-office of De Kalb co.
Freeland, in *Iowa*, a village of Lucas co., abt. 48 m. S. by E. of Des Moines.
Freeland, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Baltimore co.
Freeland, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Montgomery co.
Free'landville, in *Indiana*, a P. O. of Knox co.
Free'-liver, *n.* One who gives great license or indulgence to his appetites.
Free'-living, *n.* Unstinted gratification of the appetites.
Free'ly, *adv.* [A.S. *freilice.*] Independently; voluntarily; readily; liberally; generously; bountifully; gratuitously; unreservedly.
Free'man, *n.; pl.* FREEMEN. A term used in contradistinction to a *slave*, denoting one who is born or made free, and who enjoys certain privileges which are denied to the other. — The title is also given to one admitted to the freedom of a corporate town, or of any other corporate body.
Free'man, in *Maine*, a post-township of Franklin co., about 45 m. N.W. of Augusta; *pop.* about 700.
Freeman, in *Minnesota*, a township of Freeborn co.; *pop* about 150.
Freeman, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Licking co.
Freeman, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Crawford co.; *pop.* about 800.
Free'mansburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Northampton co., on the Lehigh River, abt. 10 m. from its mouth; *pop.* about 700.
Free'man's Landing, in *W. Virginia*, a post-office of Hancock co.
Free'manton, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Effingham co., about 5 m. W. of Ewington.
Free'-martin, *n.* A female twin calf, whose mate is a male; generally an hermaphrodite and therefore barren, but in some cases capable of breeding. — *Worcester.*
Free'mason, *n.* One initiated into freemasonry.
Freemasonry, (*fre'mā-son-re,*) [Fr. *maçon*, mason,] is a term applied to a secret and wide-spread association, who term themselves *Free and Accepted Masons.* Societies of Freemasons exist in all parts of the civilized world, and their members are of every religion and condition of life. Every candidate, before his initiation, comes under a solemn engagement never to divulge the mysteries of the order, nor to communicate to the uninitiated the secrets with which he may be intrusted, and the proceedings and plans in which the fraternity may be engaged. After the candidate has undergone the necessary ceremonies, and received the usual instructions, appropriate words, and significant signs are imparted to him, that he may be enabled to distinguish his brethren of the order from the uninitiated, and to convince others that he is entitled to the privileges of a brother, should he be visited by distress or by want in a distant land. After a due interval of probation, if the newly-admitted member be found qualified for a higher degree, he is promoted, till he has received that Masonic knowledge which enables him to hold the highest offices of trust to which the fraternity can raise its members. At regular and appointed seasons, convivial meetings of the fraternity are held in lodges, appointed for the purpose; and all distinctions of rank are laid aside, all differences in religious and political matters forgotten, and peace and harmony generally prevail. Every one strives to give happiness to his brother, and men seem to recollect for once that they are sprung from one common origin, and are possessed of the same nature. According to its own peculiar language, Masonry is founded on "the practice of social and moral virtue." Its character is charity in the most extended sense, and "brotherly love, relief, and truth" are inculcated in it. Like every other society of any duration, it has been subject to the influences of human frailties; and while it has been the means of effecting much good, it has doubtless at times also been productive of much evil. Recently much has been written both for and against Freemasonry, its ritual, benefits, and tendency; while books have even appeared professing to reveal all the secrets of the order; but most Masons maintain that the true secret of Masonry has never yet been divulged, and there are even many Masonic writers, defenders of the society, who yet call its secret signs and rites accidental and unimportant. No one, we believe, even among intelligent Masons themselves, credits the great antiquity which some of their authors claim for it. According to some, it is as old as the creation, while others only carry it back to the building of the Tower of Babel, and some are content with tracing it no further back than the building of Solomon's Temple. It is asserted that the institution has been continued down, in uninterrupted succession, from that very remote period to the present day, through all the changes of governments, religion, civilization, and knowledge. It is indeed not improbable, that, after building rose to be a separate art, and to demand a certain amount of skill and training, those who were members of the order should seek to impart a mystery to their profession, and adopt certain initiatory proceedings, before communicating their knowledge to others. The later Eleusinian and other mysteries, to which others trace its origin, may have also imparted to it something of their character; but there is nothing in history, or in the character of Masonry, to warrant us in giving it so high an origin. Without, therefore, attempting to unravel its early history, we may state, generally, that the desire for magnificent churches and monasteries by the Roman Catholic priests led to great encouragement being given to the artificers of such works. The pontiffs of Rome, and the other potentates of Europe, conferred on the fraternity of masons the most important privileges, and allowed them to be governed by laws, customs, and ceremonies peculiar to themselves. Such encouragement must have been productive of the most beneficial results to the fraternity. The association was composed of men of all nations, — of Italian, Greek, French, German, English, and Flemish artists, who were denominated *Free Masons*, and who, ranging from one country to another, erected those elegant churches and cathedrals which still excite admiration. Their government was remarkably regular, and the members lived in a camp of huts reared beside the building which they were employed in erecting. A surveyor, or master, presided over and directed the whole, and every tenth man was called a *warden*, and had the oversight of the other nine. The most ancient lodge of Freemasons in England is that of York, founded in 926, under the patronage of Edwin, brother of King Athelstan, who obtained for it a charter from the king, and became himself grand-master. The constitution of this lodge, which is still preserved at York, gives a history of Masonry from the earliest times, beginning with Adam, and comprising quotations from some rabbinical tales, respecting the building of the Tower of Babel and the Temple of Solomon, limited, however, to the information contained in the Bible. It then passes over to the Greeks and Romans, mentioning particularly Pythagoras, Euclid, and Vitruvius. Then we are told that St. Albanus, an honorable Roman knight, patronized the art about A. D. 300, settled the fundamental institutions of the Masons, procured them employment, wages, and a charter from the emperor Carausius, according to which they might form a society in Britain under the government of architects. The devastation of the country, and the destruction of the edifices by the northern tribes, and the Angles and Saxons, is related; and how the pious Athelstan had resolved to restore the ancient and venerable society. By virtue of this charter, all the Masons in the kingdom were assembled, and they established a general, or grand lodge, for their future government. Under the patronage and jurisdiction of this lodge, the fraternity very considerably increased. The principles of *F.* became gradually diffused throughout England and Scotland, and continued to flourish throughout those king-

doms for several centuries after the institution had ceased on the continent of Europe, where the jealousy entertained by the Church of its principles had brought about its gradual suppression. Among those who held the office of Grand Master in England may be mentioned Henry VII., Cardinal Wolsey, Inigo Jones (the celebrated architect), and Sir Christopher Wren. In 1717 the society ceased all connection with building, and became, purely, a brotherhood united for purposes of mutual aid and benevolence. At the present time the order in Great Britain consists of about 1,000 lodges, possessed of great wealth, with numerous schools and charitable funds, and numbering among its members many of the most distinguished persons in the kingdom. The first lodge in France instituted after the English system, was established in 1725; and the first in Germany was founded at Hamburg in 1730. The first lodge of Masons in the U. States was established at Boston in 1733; an example followed the year afterward by Philadelphia, whose lodge elected Benj. Franklin their Worshipful Master. The other colonies speedily initiated themselves into the order, and in 1752 Gen. Washington became a member of the new lodge inaugurated in Virginia. After the establishment of this country's independence, grand lodges came to be instituted on the same national basis as possessed by those of the Old World, and the order developed itself into a vigorous and mature growth. At the present day, Masonry—despite a futile attempt made in 1829 for its extinction—presents a greater numerical strength in the U. States than in any other country in the world. In 1869, not fewer than 43 grand lodges and 5,000 subordinate lodges were in flourishing existence throughout the Union, forming an aggregate of about 400,000 members. — The officers of a lodge in the U. States are 9 in number; viz., *worshipful master, senior warden, junior warden, treasurer, secretary, senior deacon, junior deacon, tiler*, and *chaplain*, besides two *stewards*. Of the officers, the master, the wardens, and the tiler are essential to every lodge. The tiler acts as janitor and keeps the door against intruders. The officers are elected annually by ballot. Each State of the Union possesses a grand lodge consisting of representatives elected to it by the subordinate lodges, over which it exercises a certain jurisdiction. The officers of each grand lodge bear the respective designations of *grand* and *deputy grand masters, grand wardens, grand treasurer, grand secretary, grand chaplain, grand deacons, grand marshal, grand pursuivant, grand sword-bearer, grand stewards*, and *grand tiler*. A still higher degree of the order, entitled *royal arch chapters*, confers upon the members thereof the distinctive appellation of *royal arch masons*.

Free'minded, *a.* Not perplexed in mind.

Freeness, *n.* State or quality of being unconstrained, unconfined, unincumbered, or unobstructed; openness; unreservedness; frankness; ingenuousness; candor; liberality; generosity.

Free Port, *n.* (*Com.*) A port or harbor free to ships of all nations to enter and load or unload, on payment of moderate duties. They also form depôts where goods may be deposited without payment of any duty, and afterwards either re-exported on payment of mere nominal duty, or admitted for consumption on paying the usual customs-dues.

Free'port, in *California*, a P. O. of Sacramento co.

Free'port, in *Illinois*, a post-town, cap. of Stephenson co., on the Pekatonica River, abt. 120 m. W.N.W. of Chicago; *pop.* abt. 5,400.

Free'port, in *Indiana*, a village of Jackson co., abt. 22 m. S.W. of Columbus. — A post-village of Shelby co., on Blue River, abt. 9 m. N. by E. of Shelbyville.

Free'port, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Winneshiek co., on the Upper Ohio River, abt. 3 m. E. of Decorah.

Free'port, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Cumberland co., on Casco Bay, abt. 17 m. N.E. of Portland; *pop.* of township abt. 3,500.

Free'port, in *Minnesota*, a post-office of Hennepin co.

Free'port, in *New York*, a post-office of Queen's co.

Free'port, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Harrison co., abt. 100 m. E. by N. of Columbus; *pop.* of township abt. 1,700. — A village of Wood co., abt. 27 m. S. by E. of Toledo.

Free'port, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough of Armstrong co., abt. 30 m. N.E. of Pittsburg; *pop.* abt. 2,100. — A village of Blair co. — A post-village of Greene co.

Free'port, in *Washington Territory*, a post-village, cap. of Cowlitz co.

Free port, in *W. Virginia*, a post-office of Wirt co.

Free'shade, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Middlesex co.

Free'-school, *n.* A school in which the pupils are free from the payment of fees; a school open to admit pupils without restriction.

Free'soil, in *Michigan*, a township of Mason co.; *pop.* abt. 100.

Free Soil, in *Minnesota*, a post-office of Fillmore co.

Free'soiler, *n.* (*Amer. Hist.*) An adherent of a former political faction in the U. States, opposed to the extension of slavery.

Free'-spoken, *a.* Accustomed to speak without reserve or restraint.

Free States, *n. pl.* The name formerly applied to the States of the American Union in which slavery did not exist. The term is now obsolete in this country.

Free'stone, *n.* [A.S. *stan*, stone.] (*Build.*) The name generally given to any soft stone that can be readily sawn and worked with the mallet and chisel.

Free'stone, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Scioto co.

Free'stone, in *Texas*, a N.E. central co.; *area*, about 840 sq. m. *Rivers.* Trinity River, and Pecan Creek. *Surface*, uneven; *soil*, fertile. Cap. Fairfield. *Pop.* abt. 10,000.

Free'-stuff, *n.* Timber without knots.

Free'thinker, *n.* One who indulges thoughts or opinions without control; a deist; an unbeliever; one who discards revelation.

Free'thinking, *n.* Scepticism in matters of religion; deism.
—*a.* Deistical.

Free'-tongued, *a.* Having license of speech; free-spoken.

Free'town, or **St. George,** the capital of the British settlement of Sierra Leone, in Upper Guinea, W. Africa. Lat. 8° 28′ N., Lon. 13° 14′ W. *Pop.* abt. 16,000, which, exclusive of the authorities and garrison, consists almost entirely of liberated negroes.

Free'town, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Jackson co., abt. 65 m. S. of Indianapolis.

Free'town, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Bristol co., abt. 40 m. S. of Boston; *pop.* abt. 1,900.

Free'town, in *New York*, a township of Cortland co., abt. 11 m. S.E. of Cortlandville; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Free'town Corners, in *New York*, a post-village of Cortland co., abt. 135 m. W. by S. of Albany.

Free'-trade, *n.* Trade or commerce free from restrictions; a free interchange of commodities.

Free Union, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Albemarle co.

Free'ville, in *New York*, a post-office of Tompkins co.

Free'-will, *n.* (*Ethics.*) *Free will, freedom and necessity, liberty and necessity*, are terms employed to denote one of the most difficult questions in the whole field of the mental sciences; — the power of a man over the determination of his own will. "If," says Reid, "in any action he had power to will what he did, or not to will it, in that action he is free. But if in every voluntary action the determination of his will be the necessary consequence of something involuntary in the state of his mind, or of something in his external circumstances, he is not free; he has not what I call the *liberty* of a moral agent, but is subject to necessity." Freedom has commonly been distinguished into freedom from coercion, and freedom from necessity. Freedom from coercion implies on the one hand, the absence of all impediment or restraint, and on the other, the absence of all compulsion or violence. Thus, if we are prevented from doing what is in our power when we desire or will to do it, as if we were compelled to do it when we desire and will not to do it, we are not free from coercion. Freedom from necessity, called also liberty of election, implies freedom from anything invincibly determining a moral agent. This freedom from necessity, however, does not mean that the agent has no motive or no more inclination towards one course of action than another; for he may have motives prompting him more urgently to act in one direction rather than in another, and still have liberty of election, if he has the power of determining in favor of another course of action. The universal language and practice of mankind is founded upon a belief in a kind of free-will. To choose, to deliberate, to determine, are expressions in every man's mouth; and the whole of our penal code is founded upon the conviction that men have the power of doing or abstaining from certain acts. But if we examine the matter more closely, and look at the particular acts of one's life, we shall find that this freedom of choice does not actually exist to the extent that we might at first sight be inclined to suppose. We find that it we know the circumstances and character of an individual, we can calculate pretty correctly how he will act in a given case. A man's habits, his education, his character, all go in some measure to determine his acting in a given case in a particular way. Hence, therefore, every act of the will, in some degree at least, depends upon something going before, or in the circumstances of the individual; and in so far it is not absolutely free. "What," says Coleridge, "determines the man to a good and worthy act, we will say, or a virtuous course of conduct? The intelligent will or the self-determining power? True, in part, it is; and the will is pre-eminently the spiritual constituent in our being. But will any man admit that his own will is the only and sufficient determinant of all he is and of all he does? Is nothing to be attributed to the harmony of the system to which it belongs, and to the pre-established fitness of the objects and agents, known and unknown, that surround him, as acting on the will, though doubtless with it likewise?" The whole question, however, is involved in difficulties which defy our limited faculties to solve. "How the will can possibly be free," says Sir W. Hamilton, "must remain to us, under the present limitation of our faculties, wholly incomprehensible." "The assertion of absolute necessity is virtually the negation of a moral universe, consequently, of the Moral Governor of a moral universe, — in a word, atheism." "It would have been better," he said, in speaking of the view of the question as taken by the Scottish school of philosophers, "to show articulately that liberty and necessity are both incomprehensible, and both beyond the limits of legitimate thought; but that, though the free agency of man cannot be speculatively proved, so neither can it be speculatively disproved, while we may claim for it, as a *fact* of real actuality, though of inconceivable possibility, the testimony of consciousness, — that we are morally free, as we are morally accountable for our actions."

Free'-woman, *n.* A woman not enslaved.—1 *Mac.* ii. 11.

Freez'able, *a.* That may be frozen.

Freeze, *v. n.* [A.S *frysan*; Du. *vriezen*; Lat. *frigesco*, to grow cold, from *frigeo*, to be stiff with cold; Gr. *rhigeō*, to shudder with cold, from *rhigos*, frost, cold.] To be congealed by cold; to be changed from a liquid to a solid state, by the abstraction of heat; to be hardened into ice, or a like solid body; to be of that degree of cold at which water congeals; to chill; to stagnate, as the blood; to be chilled; to shiver or stiffen with cold.
—*v. a.* To congeal; to harden into ice; to change from a fluid to a solid form by cold or abstraction of heat; to kill by cold; to chill; to give the sensation of cold and shivering to.—To become cold and constrained in manner; as, a *freezing* look.

Freez'ing, *n.* (*Chem.*) The solidification or congelation of water or atmospheric vapor by cold. Water begins to freeze when the temperature of the atmosphere is 32° Fahr., at which point ice begins to appear, and continues to be formed, unless some circumstance, such as the disturbance of the water, interferes. As the cold increases, other liquids, which are able to resist the temperature at which water congeals, begin to freeze, and pass into the solid form. During spring and the early months of summer, much harm is done to vegetation by frost; and during severe frosts almost all vegetables fall into a state of decay, and even a moderate frost is able to destroy tender plants. When there has been much rain, and when the plants are saturated with moisture, the occurrence of a frost is very disastrous; for as the water contained in the leaves begins to freeze, it expands, rupturing the vegetable fibres and destroying the plant. Fruits are destroyed by frost in a similar manner. When the morning dew freezes, it is called hoar-frost, or white-frost, and appears generally in spring and autumn. As the air begins to be warmed by the rising sun, the evaporation from the leaves of grass, plants, and shrubs, is accelerated, and the cold increased; hence the moisture which was only dew before the dawn, is often converted into hoar-frost shortly after sunrise. The disastrous effects of frost upon vegetation can only be averted in a very limited manner. That which will protect a plant from dew will protect it from frost; hence a covering of network or thin gauze will protect tender plants or the blossoms of wall-fruit. The most efficient mode, however, is to shield the plant from the clear sky, and thus prevent the radiation which must otherwise take place.

Freez'ing, *p. a.* Congealing with cold.—Chilling; cold.

F. Apparatus. (*Chem.*) A contrivance by which liquids are frozen artificially. The first apparatus of the kind was one invented by Sir John Leslie, by means of which liquids were frozen *in vacuo*. When the pressure of the atmosphere is removed, liquids evaporate much more rapidly than under ordinary circumstances, the heat producing the evaporation existing in the liquids themselves. When, therefore, a quantity of sulphuric ether is placed in a vessel under the receiver of an air-pump, and in it is placed a vessel containing a small quantity of water, on exhausting the receiver, the ether evaporates rapidly, and in so doing abstracts the latent heat of the water, which is soon converted into ice. Leslie introduced into the receiver a shallow vessel containing highly concentrated sulphuric acid, above which was placed another vessel containing water; when the air was abstracted, the water evaporated rapidly, and its vapor, on account of the strong attraction which sulphuric acid has for it, was immediately absorbed. In two or three minutes congelation began. Sulphuric acid is not the only substance capable of producing this result; any substance which has a strong attraction for water will do as well. The principle, generally, is the production of cold by evaporating volatile liquids *in vacuo*, the condensation of their vapors by pressure, and the continued re-evaporation and recondensation of the same material. The most successful Freezing Machine is said to be one introduced by Mr. Holden, the manufacture of which was commenced upon an extensive scale in Philadelphia, in 1877. Mr. H. employs a current of cold water to reduce the heat caused by recondensation. The machine consists of a refrigerating cylinder, covered with a non-conductor. It is journaled on a shaft, provided with radial arms, which carrying upon their outer ends longitudinally arranged ribs, around these ribs, and near the inner periphery of the cylinder, is wound a continuous coiled pipe, in which circulates strongly saturated brine or other non-congealable liquid, which is received from a convenient tank. A coil of pipe extends the entire length of the cylinder, and at each end communicates with the hollow ends of the shaft, and through this hollow with a supply-pipe and an exit-pipe, so that a continuous circulation of the non-congealable liquid may be kept up in the coil. Inside of this cylinder a volatile liquid is placed, which may be ether, chymogene, ammonia, anhydrous sulphurous oxide, or any other easily evaporated liquid, which is introduced through a pipe, and is maintained at such a level as to immerse the bottom portion of the coil of pipes. As the coil of pipes is revolved by any suitable mechanism, the coil passes to the upper portion of the cylinder with its surface moistened by the volatile liquid, which it carries up from adhesive attraction; and as the cylinder is exhausted of its gaseous contents through a pipe, by means of pumps, the evaporation of the liquid upon the surface of the coil rapidly takes place to supply the partial vacuum, and a corresponding reduction of the temperature of the pipes and its contained vehicle of non-congealable liquid takes place. As the gas is exhausted from the cylinder, it passes to the pumps, from thence to a condenser, and thence through a pipe as liquid to a receiver. The cooled non-congealable liquid passes back to the coil in the cylinder through a pipe. The circulating of liquid is effected through a circulating pump, and the whole operated by an engine. A large portion of the ice consumed in the South, is made by freezing machines.
See AMMONIA and CARRÉ FREEZING MACHINE, p. 91.

F. Mixtures. (*Chem.*) Many salts, while undergoing solution, produce a very considerable reduction in the temperature. By mixing 4 oz. of nitre and 4 oz. of sal-ammoniac, and throwing them into water, the temperature is reduced from 60° to 10°; and a mixture of equal parts of water, nitrate of ammonia, and carbonate of soda, — the two latter in the crystallized condition, — is capable of effecting a reduction from 50° to 7°. Equal parts of snow and salt will maintain a steady temperature of 4° for many hours; and if a mixture of three parts of crystallized chloride of calcium and two of snow be made in a vessel cooled down to 32°, a cold of 50° will be the result. By mixing liquid nitrous oxide with bisulphide of carbon, and evaporating *in vacuo*, the lowest temperature yet known, 220° F., has been obtained. The following table of freezing-points may be found useful:

Mercury	freezes at	—39° F.
Oil of vitriol	"	—30°
Bromium	"	— 4°
Saturated solution of chloride of sodium	"	— 4°
Sea-water	"	+28°
Pure water	"	+32°

Freez'ingly, *adv.* In a cold or chilling manner.

Freez'ing-point, *n.* (*Chem.*) See THERMOMETER.

Frehel (Cape,) (*fre'el,*) a promontory of France, in the Côtes-du-Nord, on the English Channel; Lat. of light-house, 48° 41′ 5″ N., Lon. 2° 19′ W.

Freiberg, (*frī'bairg,*) a mining-town of Saxony, 19 m. from Dresden. It is the capital of the mining-district of Saxony, and contains a mining-academy founded in 1765, with 13 professors, fine scientific collections, among which is the celebrated collection of precious stones amassed by Werner, and a large library. It is an ancient imperial city, and is still surrounded by the old walls and ditch. The town owes its origin to the discovery of silver-mines in the 12th cent. It had great wealth and a pop. of 40,000. It is said to have about 150 mines of silver, copper, lead, and cobalt in its vicinity; but their product has lately fallen off. *Pop.* 19,234. Here, on October 29, 1762, Prince Henry of Prussia defeated the allied Austrian and Saxon army.

Frei'bergite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of Tetrahedrite (*q. v.*) containing silver.

Frei'burg, or **Fribourg,** a canton of Switzerland, between the canton of Berne and the Pays de Vaud. *Area,* 564 sq. m. *Rivers.* The Broie and the Sarine. The principal lake is Morat. *F.* is finely diversified with every kind of scenery, comprising wooded or grassy hills, Alpine mountains, and long and beautiful verdant valleys. It lies principally in the basin of the Aar, and in the S. and E. is traversed by branches of the Bernese Alps, in which are Mt. Moleson, Dent de Folligran, and Dent de Brenlaire, respectively 6,580, 7,710, and 7,720 ft. above the level of the sea. Cattle-rearing and dairy-husbandry are extensively followed. The annual product of cheese is about 40,000 cwt., including about 25,000 cwt. of the famous Gruyère cheese. Peat and timber are important products. Of the population, seven-eighths are Roman Catholics: the Protestants, about 8,400, reside principally in the district of Morat. *Pop.* about 106,000. — Its capital, of the same name, occupies a singularly wild and romantic situation on the Sarine, 16 m. from Berne. The best buildings are the Jesuits' church and the cathedral of St. Nicholas; the latter has a spire 376 ft. in height, and an organ of 7,800 pipes, one



Fig. 1071, — SUSPENSION-BRIDGE AT FREIBURG.

of the finest on the continent of Europe. There are four bridges across the Sarine, one of which is a suspension-bridge 905 ft. in length, one of the longest and finest in Europe. *Manuf.* Straw hats, earthenware, tobacco, playing-cards; also tanning and dyeing. *Pop.* 11,107.

Freiburg, a city of Baden. See page 1035.

Freiesle'benite, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral of metallic lustre, and light steel-gray color, found at Freiberg, in Saxony, and elsewhere. *Comp.* Sulphur 18·6, antimony 25·9, lead 31·2, silver 24·3. Sp. gr. 6–6·4.

Freight, *n.* (*frāt.*) [Du. *vragt*; Ger. *fracht,* probably from *fahren,* to convey or transport: perhaps allied to *bring, brought.*] (*Com.*) The money paid for the carriage of goods by sea, or the price paid by a merchant for the use of a ship to transport goods. The word freight is also sometimes used as synonymous with *cargo.* When the entire vessel is engaged for the transport of goods, there is usually an instrument executed known as a *charter-party,* in which the terms of the agreement and amount of freight are set forth. If, however, merely a part of the ship is engaged, or a certain amount of goods to be conveyed, there is usually a bill of lading made out. Where no formal agreement is entered into, the amount of freight is regulated by the custom or usage of trade. The freight is most commonly determined for the whole voyage, without respect to time; but sometimes it is made to depend upon time. In the former case it is either fixed at a certain sum for the whole cargo, or at so much per ton, barrel, bulk, or other weight or measure, or so much per cent. on the value of the cargo. The time and manner of paying the freight are frequently regulated by express stipulations in the charter-party or other written contract. The master is entitled to detain the goods until the freight has been paid; but the master cannot retain the cargo on board till such payment, as the merchant would in that case have no opportunity of examining the condition of the goods. No right of lien for freight exists unless the freight be earned; but if a freighter or a stranger prevent the freight from becoming due, the owner or master has a remedy by action of damages. When goods are deteriorated during a voyage by fault of the master or mariners, the owner is entitled to compensation; but if from natural causes or perils of the sea, the owner must bear the loss and pay the freight. The merchant, however, cannot set off his claim for damage against the amount of the freight, which must first be paid; and the merchant may then substantiate his claim to compensation for the damage. If a portion of the cargo be thrown overboard for the necessary preservation of the ship, and the rest reach its destination, the owner is bound to answer to the merchant, by way of general average, for the value of that which was lost, as the freight is to be paid to the owner. Legally, no freight is due until the voyage is completed, which, however, may be overruled by express stipulation. If a merchant covenant to freight a whole or a certain portion of a ship, he is bound to pay the sum stipulated for, though his goods do not occupy the entire space. Where the freight is to be paid for the voyage, the owner takes upon himself the risk of its being long or short; whereby the risk as to time falls upon the merchant. As regards living animals, if the ship be freighted for *transporting* them at so much a head, freight is only due for such as are delivered alive; but if for *lading* them, it is due for all that were put on board. Where there is no express agreement, the law holds that freight is due for the dead as well as the living. — See AVERAGE; JETTISON, &c.

Freight, *v. a.* To load with goods, as a ship or vessel of any kind, for transporting them from one place to another.

Freight'age, *n.* Money paid for freight.

Freight'er, *n.* One who loads a ship, or one who charters and loads a ship.

Freight'ing, *p. a.* Loading or carrying, as a ship or vessel.

Freight'less, *a.* Without freight.

Frei'ligrath, FERDINAND, a German poet, b. at Detmold, 1810. His earlier years of manhood were passed in mercantile pursuits, until, in 1838, a volume of *Poems* from his pen placed him in the front rank of the poets of the "Fatherland." In 1842 the king of Prussia conferred upon him a pension, which, two years afterwards, his democratic opinions impelled him to resign, publishing at the same time a volume of political poems which brought upon him a government prosecution, and compelled him to flee the country. In 1846, *F.* was engaged in the capacity of a merchant's clerk in London, which position he quitted in 1848 to take part in the revolution then going on in Germany, and in the same year suffered imprisonment for publishing a poem entitled *Die Todten an die Lebenden* ("The Dead to the Living"). After two months' confinement, he was tried before a jury and acquitted, — this being the first instance in Prussia of a political "crime" being tried by jury. After undergoing still further persecution, he again retired to England and obtained mercantile employment. Besides the works above noted, Freiligrath is the author of a collection of English poems under the title of *The Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock* (1852), and of *Poesy and Poets, an Anthology* (1854); besides being a translator of Victor Hugo, and many of the more recent English and American poets. Several of *F.*'s poems have been translated into English by the American poet, Longfellow. Since 1868, he has resided at Stuttgart. D. 1876.

Frejus, (*frai'zhoo,*) a small town of France, dep. Var, 1 m. from the Mediterranean, and 40 m. from Toulon. It was formerly a place of importance, surrounded by strong walls, and had 40,000 inhabitants. Originally a colony from Marseilles, it was afterwards colonized anew by Julius Cæsar, who called it *Forum Julii.* About A. D. 970 it was destroyed by the Saracens. Bonaparte landed here on his return from Egypt in 1799; and also on his return from Elba, in 1814. *Pop.* about 3,000.

Fre'lighsburg, a village and port of entry of Lower Canada, in the co. of Missisquoi, about 28 m. S.E. of St. John's.

Fre'linghuysen, in *New Jersey,* a township of Warren co.; *pop.* about 1,700.

Fre'mont, JOHN CHARLES, a distinguished American explorer, known as "The Pathfinder of the Rocky Mountains," was b. in Savannah, Georgia, in 1813, of a mixed French and Virginian parentage. Though left an orphan in his 5th year, *F.* received a good education, having, at the age of 15, entered Charleston College, S. C., where he highly distinguished himself by his proficiency in mathematics and other kindred sciences. In 1833, after a period during which he had devoted himself to the duties of a private teacher, *F.* was appointed teacher of mathematics on board the U. S. sloop of war *Natchez,* with which he proceeded on a cruise to S. America. On his return he turned his attention to civil-engineering, and was recommended to government for employment in the exploration and survey of the mountainous region between S. Carolina and Tennessee. In 1838–9, *F.* undertook the exploration of the country between the Missouri River and the British frontier, and in 1838 received a commission as 2d lieutenant in the corps of typographical engineers. Shortly afterward, he proposed to the government to undertake the exploration of the Rocky Mountains — at that day a *terra incognita.* His plan being approved, he, in 1842, started with a handful of picked men, and reached and explored the South Pass. Not only did he fix the locality of that great defile through which thousands have since found their way to California, but he defined the astronomy, geography, botany, geology, and meteorology of that region, described the route since followed, and designated the points upon which a line of U. S. forts were subsequently erected. In 1845, after receiving a step in military rank, *F.* cleared the N. part of California of Mexican troops, and then, seeking a broader field of activity, planned an expedition to the distant territory of Oregon. He approached the Rocky Mountains by a new line, scaled the summits S. of the South Pass, deflected to the Great Salt Lake, pushed investigations right and left his entire course, and at the same time connected his survey with that of Com. Wilkes' exploring expedition. Later in the winter, without resources, adequate supplies, or so much as a guide, he traversed the wilderness to the Rocky Mountains. In this daring expedition he crossed 3,500 m. of country in sight of eternal snows, discovering the grand features of Alta California, its great basin, the Sierra Nevada, the valleys of San Joaquin and Sacramento, and determined the geographical position of the W. portion of the N. American continent. In 1846 *F.* was promoted to the rank of lieut.-col., and also military commandant and civil governor of the Territory of California, in which capacity he, in 1847, concluded those articles of capitulation by which Mexico conceded exclusive possession of that territory to the U. States. In the same year *F.* purchased in California the valuable Mariposa estate, upon which he settled in 1849. In 1853 Col. *F.* undertook a fifth expedition across the continent, made new discoveries, and reached California after enduring almost incredible hardships. In 1856 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the presidency in opposition to Mr. Buchanan: and in 1861, on the outbreak of the Civil War, was appointed a major-general in the national army. He then, as commander of the Western Union army, marched into Missouri with the view of encountering Gen. Price's Confederate force then in possession of that State, but an unfortunate dispute with a subordinate officer caused the War Department to relieve him of his command. In 1863 Gen. *F.* was nominated for the Presidency by the Cleveland Convention, which candidature was, however, ultimately withdrawn. Gen. *F.* has since lived in comparative retirement.

Fre'mont, in *California,* a village of Mercer co., abt. 20 m. S.W. of Mariposa.

—A township of Santa Clara co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

—A village, cap. of Yolo co., on the Sacramento River, abt. 70 m. N.N.E. of Benicia; *pop.* abt. 300.

Fre'mont, in *Colorado,* a S. central co., *area,* abt. 2,200 sq. m. *Rivers.* Arkansas and Huerfano rivers. *Surface,* mountainous, being traversed by the Rocky Mountains; *soil,* in some places fertile. *Min.* Gold and silver. *Cap.* Cañon City. *Pop.* abt. 1,200.

Fre'mont, in *Illinois,* a township of Lake co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Fre'mont, in *Indiana,* a post-village and township of Steuben co., abt. 160 m. N.N.E. of Indianapolis; *pop.* of township abt. 900.

Fre'mont, in *Iowa,* a S.W. co., bordering on Missouri and Nebraska; *area,* abt 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Missouri and Nishnabatona rivers, and Keg Creek. *Surface,* diversified; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Sidney. *Pop.* 8,051.

—A township of Benton co.; *pop.* 722.

—A township of Bremer co.; *pop.* 491.

—A township of Buchanan co.; *pop* 500.

—A township of Butler co.; *pop.* 379.

—A township of Cedar co.; *pop.* 795.

—A township of Clarke co.; *pop.* 443.

—A township of Fayette co.; *pop.* 436.

—A township of Hamilton co.; *pop.* 297.

—A township of Johnson co.; *pop.* 892.

—A post-village of Mahaska co., abt. 70 m. S.W. of Iowa City.

—A township of Page co.; *pop.* 25.

—A township of Winneshiek co.; *pop.* 635.

Fre'mont, in *Kansas,* a township of Lyon co.; *pop.* abt. 500.

Fre'mont, in *Maine,* a post-township of Aroostook co.

Fre'mont, in *Michigan,* a township of Alpena co.; *pop.* abt. 550.

—A township of Newaygo co.; *pop.* abt. 450.

—A township of Saginaw co.; *pop.* abt. 200.

—A township of Sanilac co.; *pop.* abt. 400.

—A post-village of Shiawassee co.

—A township of Tuscola co.; *pop.* abt. 150.

Fre'mont, in *Minnesota,* a P. O. of Freeborn co.

—A village of Goodhue co., abt. 17 m. N.E. of Faribault.

—A village of McLeod co., abt. 60 m. W. of St. Paul.

—A township of Winona co.

—A post-village of Wright co.

Fre'mont, in *Missouri,* a township of Buchanan co.

—A village of Cedar co., abt. 110 m. W.S.W. of Jefferson City.

Fre'mont, in *Nebraska,* a post-village of Dodge co., abt. 30 m. W.N.W. of Omaha City.

Fre'mont, in *New Hampshire,* a post-township of Rockingham co.; *pop.* abt. 800.

Fre'mont, in *New York,* a township of Steuben co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

—A township of Sullivan co.; *pop.* abt. 3,500.

Fre'mont, or LOWER SANDUSKY, in *Ohio,* a post-village and township, cap. of Sandusky co., abt. 25 m. W.S.W. of Sandusky city; *pop.* of township abt. 7,000.

Fre'mont, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Chester co.
Fre'mont, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Dodge co., abt. 10 m. S.E. of Horicon.
—A post-village of St. Croix co., abt. 15 m. N.E. of Hudson.
—A post-village of Waupacca co, on Wolf River, abt. 10 m. S.W. of Mukwa.
Fre'mont Basin, or FREMONT'S BASIN, in *Utah*. See GREAT BASIN.
Fre'mont Centre, in *Illinois*, a P. O. of Lake co.
Fre'mont Centre, in *Michigan*, a P. O. of Newaygo co.
Fre'mont Centre, in *New York*, a post office of Sullivan co.
Fre'mont's Ranch, in *California*, a district in Mariposa co., consisting of abt. 48,000 acres, stated to be the richest mineral estate in California.
French, *a.* Pertaining to France, or to its inhabitants. —*n.* The language spoken by the people of France. — See FRENCH LANGUAGE.
French'-bean, *n.* (*Bot.*) See BEAN.
French'-berry, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of plants, genus *Rhamnus*, q. v.
French Broad River, in *N. Carolina* and *Tennessee*, rises on the N. slope of the Blue Ridge in Henderson co., in the former State, and after a tortuous N. and N.W. course through Buncombe and Madison cos., enters Tennessee in Cocke co.; thence passing through Jefferson and Sevier cos., it joins the Holston River in Knox co. *Length*, abt. 200 m.
French Camp, in *California*. See CASTORIO.
French Chalk, (*tshawk,*) *n.* (*Min.*) A kind of soapstone of a soft and greasy nature, known by that name, and sometimes called *Briançon chalk*, because it is obtained in great quantities near that town, and in other parts of France. It forms a white pigment when properly prepared, and is much used by tailors in marking the pattern of garments on cloth, before cutting them out, as the marks made can be easily obliterated, and cause no injury to the material.
French Cor'ral, in *California*, a post-village of Nevada co., abt. 12 m. N.N.W. of Nevada: *pop.* abt. 450.
French Creek, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Alamakee co.; *pop.* 713.
French Creek, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Chautauqua co.; *pop.* of township abt. 1,800.
French Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, enters the Allegheny River at Franklin in Venango co. *Length*, abt. 150 m. The Indian name is VENANGO CREEK.
—Enters the Schuylkill at Phœnixville, in Chester co.
—A post-village and township of Mercer co.; *pop.* of township abt. 1,100.
—A post-village and township of Venango co.; *pop.* of township abt. 1,600.
French Creek, in *W. Virginia*, a P. O. of Upshur co.
French Creek Church, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of Bladen co.
French-grass, *n.* Sainfoin.
French Grove, in *Illinois*, a village of Bureau co., abt. 50 m. N. of Peoria.
—A post-office of Knox co.
French Gui'na. See GUIANA.
French Gulch, in *California*, a post-village of Shasta co., abt. 15 m. N.W. of Shasta.
French Hay, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Hanover co.
French-hon'eysuckle, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of plants, genus *Hedysarum*, q. v.
French Horn, *n.* (*Mus.*) A wind-instrument, consisting of a long tube twisted into several circular folds, gradually increasing in size from the mouth-piece to the *bell*, or end at which the sound issues. As it is not provided with holes, like the flute, its sounds are varied by the lips of the player, the greater or lesser pressure of his breath, and the insertion of the hand into the bell, or end from which the sound issues; it may also be tuned to a variety of keys, by means of *crooks* and *shanks*, or movable pieces added to, or removed from, the top of the tube, as required. The introduction of the horn, in common with that of the trumpet, dates less than a hundred years ago. Since then it has undergone many changes, and within the last fifty years the whole of this class of instruments have been greatly improved by the addition of keys, valves, crooks, &c.
French'ified, *p. a.* Conformed to French principles, manners, or habits. — *Worcester.*
French'ify, *v. a.* To make French; to Gallicize.
French Island, in *Indiana*, a P. O. of Spencer co.
French Lake, in *Minnesota*, a P. O. of Wright co.
French'-like, *a.* Resembling the French; Frenchified.

French Language and Literature. The origin of the French language is to be traced to three distinct sources — the *Celtic*, the *Latin*, and the *German*. Of the Celtic, or earliest of these, (the language of the country prior to the Roman invasion,) comparatively few traces are to be found in that of the present day. When the country came under the dominion of the Romans, the Latin, being the language of the conquerors, came, by degrees, to be that of the people generally. Not, however, the classic form of that language, which is met with in authors, but a corrupt dialect of it, known as the *lingua Romana rustica*. On the overthrow of the Western Roman Empire, this language became corrupted by the admixture of words and expressions from the Burgundian, Visigothic, Frankish, and other barbaric tongues. In the 7th cent., two forms of speech prevailed in the country — a corrupt dialect of the *lingua Romana*, and a form of German known as the *lingua Francisca*, or *Theotisca*, or the *Tudesque*. The latter prevailed in the N. and E. parts of the country, and the former was spoken S. of the Loire. The Council of Tours (A.D. 813) recommended the use of both the Rustic and Tudesque versions of the Homilies. In course of time these two became in some measure blended, the Latin element remaining the more prominent; and this corrupt language was called the *Romance*. It was divided into two branches, which took their names from their respective modes of expressing the word *yes*. The Visigoths and Burgundians S. of the Loire said *oc* (Latin *ac*, Ger. *auch*, also) for yes, while the Franks and Normans to the N. said *oil*; and hence the dialect of the former was called *la langue d'oc*, and of the latter *la langue d'oil*; the former of these, which came to receive the name of *Provençal*, from the kingdom of Provence, which at one time included the whole of the S. of France, was characterized rather by a modification of Latin words, than by the admixture of foreign words and idioms. Though much changed, it is still the dialect of the common people in Provence, Languedoc, Catalonia, Valencia, Majorca, Minorca, and Sardinia. Less troubled by wars, and of a more gay and sprightly turn of mind, the language of the Southerns speedily became polished, and its glory was spread over Europe by the labors of the Troubadours. The dialect of N. France had a much greater admixture of the Germanic element than the S., which was still further augmented by the establishment of the Normans in that part, in the beginning of the 10th cent. The Trouvères of the N., at a later period, in their ruder tongue, followed the example of the Troubadours; — but while the latter sang the soft strains of love, the former celebrated deeds of war and chivalry. After the commencement of the Crusades, both languages approached towards a fusion. The cruel persecution of the Albigenses checked the development of the Provençal language; and the extending of the political rule of the N. southwards brought with it the language of that people. The real French language began to be developed about the time of the conquest of Constantinople by the French Crusaders, at the beginning of the 13th cent. Froissart's *Chronicles*, of the 14th cent., is the earliest work in genuine French, —French which is quite intelligible to the student of the present day. Francis I. greatly encouraged the development of the French, and substituted that language for Latin in public transactions. Rabelais greatly enriched it. Ronsard and Du Bellay, Amyot and Montaigne, and others, developed it still further. The religious reforms, political troubles, and the influence of the Italian wars and queens, modified it greatly. The introduction of Arabic words is chiefly due to the Crusades; and of Greek and Latin words, and of scientific terms, to the study of these languages and to the cultivation of the natural sciences. The Académie Française, established by Richelieu for the regulation of the national language (1635), the influence of the court, the labors of the Port Royalists, — especially Pascal (1656), and a galaxy of great writers, — purified, augmented, and diffused it more and more. It was first used as a diplomatic language at the conference of Nimeguen (1678). The French is the most generally known of all languages among civilized nations; and many illustrious foreigners, as Leibnitz, Humboldt, Gibbon, and Sir William Jones, have written some of their works in it. It is a very clear tongue, on account of the strictly logical order of its syntax, but incapable of the composition of words already fixed, as well as of bold poetic turns. The French language, in short, is like every other, the exponent of the nationality, vicissitudes, intelligence, culture, and taste of the people that speak it. The earliest literature of France is that of the Troubadours and Trouvères. The former flourished most during the 11th and 12th cent. Their productions were chiefly short lyrical effusions on love, or matters of trifling import, and they exhibit little play of the imagination, little depth of emotion, and very slight traces of learning. The Trouvères, on the other hand, in their narrative poems known as *Chansons de geste*, and written in the energetic *langue d'oil*, treated of great national subjects, and celebrated the heroic deeds of illustrious kings and knights. Some of their compositions, especially the earlier, have a striking character of grandeur, which may sometimes be not unfavorably compared with that of the ancient epic poems. These *chansons de geste*, also called *romances*, are very numerous, and have been classified into three cycles, bearing respectively the names of Charlemagne, King Arthur, and Alexander, — the first celebrating the deeds of the great Frankish emperor, his descendants and vassals; the second comprising traditionary legends regarding the achievements of King Arthur of Britain and the Norman warriors; the third consisting of poems in which events in the history of Greece and Rome are strangely mixed up with chivalric notions and legends of fairyland. These were succeeded by satirical and allegorical poems of equally vast proportions, some of which enjoyed unparalleled popularity; such as the *Roman de Renard*, and the *Roman de la Rose*. The former is the well-known story of "Reynard the Fox," the *Reinecke Fuchs* of the Germans; the latter is a poem of 22,000 verses, 4,150 of which were written by Guillaume de Larris in the early part of the 13th century; and the work was completed fifty years later, by Jean de Meun. This is, perhaps, the most celebrated French production of the Middle Ages. It is a kind of didactic allegorical poem, which professes to teach the art of love, and embraces the most varied subjects. It contains a great deal of learned lore, scholastic subtleties, and scraps of ancient history, freely mingled with abstractions and allegories. Another kind of poetry of this period is the *fabliaux*, or tales, which are partly of Oriental origin, and were introduced by the Crusaders into Europe. They are usually written in verse, but sometimes in prose and verse alternately; and are generally based upon some well-known proverb, anecdote, or adventure, often containing a great deal of wit or fun, being generally satirical in their character: they are, however, frequently disfigured by a coarse licentiousness. Songs were not neglected; and those of the illustrious Abelard, in the 12th century, enjoyed a wide popularity. The progress of prose was slower than that of poetry but the 13th century presents two specimens, showing that it had already acquired a certain degree of power and polish. These are the *Chronicle of the Conquest of Constantinople*, by Villehardouin (1207), and the interesting and simple *Life of St. Louis*, written by Joinville, who tells us of the heroic deeds and private virtues of the good king, whom he had accompanied to the Holy Land. In the latter half of the 13th century we also find some tolerably good specimens of the drama in the Mysteries and Moralities of that period. The whole of the literature of the 14th century culminates in Froissart's *Chronicles*, which present the liveliest pictures of society and manners during that period of war and gallant enterprise. The greatest writer of the 15th century, also a chronicler like Froissart, is Philippe de Comines, who in his *Memoires* presents a striking delineation of the characters of Louis XI. and his contemporaries. To the same period also belong two of France's distinguished poets, who, strange to say, present a striking contrast to each other in their outward circumstances, — the one the princely Duke Charles of Orleans, the other the low-bred and lawless Villon, a strange compound of villany and inspiration. A new epoch in the history of French literature begins with the reign of Francis I. (1515). The study of the Greek and Roman authors now began to prevail in France; and writers, dazzled by the hitherto unknown beauties of the classical writers, despised the works of their forefathers, and applied themselves to the imitation of the ancients. Thus arose the so-called Modern Classical School; while that which, instead of imitating the ancients, derived its materials from national elements, has been designated by the appellation of "Romantic." Tolerably free from the classic element are the works of Clement Marot, the greatest French poet of the reign of Francis I., — while the leader of the new or classical school was Ronsard, an author long extolled far above his merits. A host of other writers characterize this century, chief among whom are Rabelais and Montaigne. In the 17th century Malherbe appeared as the reformer, or rather the regulator, of poetry, — a man of fastidious taste but meagre imagination, who despised the artistic luxuriance of Ronsard, introducing in its stead a style of grammatical correctness and dry elegance, which sometimes reached pomposity. Balzac devoted his attention to the improvement of prose, and his semi-philosophical works, especially his *Epistles*, were valuable at the time as models of careful and harmonious style. Such were also the frivolous but witty letters of his friend Voiture. In 1634 the French Academy was instituted, under the auspices of Cardinal Richelieu, "to establish certain rules for the French language, and to make it not only elegant but capable of treating all matters of art and science." Three writers of this period enriched French literature with important works, and did much toward the improvement of its language. Pierre Corneille brought tragedy to a degree of grandeur which has not been surpassed; *Le Cid*, *Horace*, *Cinna*, and *Polyeucte*, bring among the best of his works. Descartes, in his *Discours sur la Méthode*, showed that the French language was equal to the highest philosophical subjects; and Pascal, in his *Lettres Provinciales*, in which comic pleasantry and vehement eloquence are happily blended, first formed a standard for French prose. Such was the opening of the splendid literary epoch which is generally styled the "Age of Louis XIV.," and which is distinguished by a galaxy of superior intellects, who, under the royal patronage, applied themselves to perfecting every branch of literature. The pulpit is set forth by the eloquence of such men as Bossuet, Flèchier, Bourdalone, and Massillon. Tragedy lost little of its power in the hands of Racine, whose *Andromaque*, *Iphigénie*, and *Phèdre* remind one of the productions of ancient Greece; while comedy reached its highest pitch with Molière, whose master-pieces, *La Misanthrope*, *Tartuffe*, *L'Avare*, and *Les Femmes Savantes*, are very humorous creations. In his *Fables*, La Fontaine showed himself the greatest master of that kind of composition in modern times. Didactic poetry was represented by Boileau, whose works are remarkable for symmetry and good sense, but are entirely deficient in poetical enthusiasm. Moral philosophy was cultivated by Malebranche, the disciple of Descartes, and author of *La Recherche de la Vérité*; by Bossuet, who wrote *Connaissance de Dieu et de soi-même*; by Fénélon, as in his treatise *De l'Existence de Dieu*; and by Pascal, in the fragments which have been collected under the title of *Pensées*; while De La Rochefoucauld, in his *Sentences et Maximes*, wrote a libel upon mankind, and La Bruyère, in his *Caractères*, drew vivid and amusing sketches of human characters and manners. In the field of history, we also meet with Bossuet, as the author of *Discours sur l'Histoire universelle*, and *Histoire des Variations des Eglises Protestantes*. Here, too, we have Mézerai, author of *Histoire de France*, and Fleury, author of *Histoire de l'Eglise*. In memoirs and letters there are the personal *Memoires of Cardinal de Retz*; Hamilton's *Mémoires du Comte de Grammont*; and the interesting letters of Madame de Sévigné to her daughter and friends. The 17th century had been, on the whole, a religious one; but the 18th was eminently an age of scepticism and infidelity. Literature now became a means of conveying bold opinions, or assaulting time-honored creeds and institutions. The persons who exercised the chief sway during this period, and who exerted a powerful influence upon their contemporaries, were Montesquieu,

Voltaire, J. J. Rousseau, and Buffon. Montesquieu, a writer of great force and brilliancy, and of unusual scope of mind, commenced his literary career by publishing *Les Lettres Persanes*, attacking French manners, institutions, and even religion. His principal works, however, are his *Considérations sur la Grandeur et la Décadence des Romains*, and his *Esprit des Lois*, an able and profound disquisition upon general legislation. Voltaire, the true personation of his age in disposition, as well as in talents, was for half a century the leader of public opinion in France. His wonderful versatility enabled him to treat successfully almost all branches of literature—tragedy, satire, romance, poetry, history, and philosophy. The passionate eloquence of Rousseau made him be listened to and believed in, even when he was declaring war against civilization, and attacking the social order of things. Buffon occupied a less agitated sphere, devoting himself to the study and description of nature; and by his *Histoire Naturelle* he introduced a new æra in the study of natural history. Diderot and D'Alembert founded the *Encyclopédie*, a vast review of human knowledge, but always hostile to religion. Helvetius, in his treatise *De l'Esprit*; D Holbach, in his *Système de la Nature*; and Lamettrie, by his *L'Homme Machine*, and *La Vie heureuse Sénèque*, far exceeded the encyclopedists in the destructive tendency of their doctrines. Among the few defenders of revealed religion during the period was J. Vernet. Among the metaphysical writers, the first place is due to Condillac, followed by Vauvenargues. Condorcet, and Bonnet of Geneva, all of whom remained on the side of moderation, and gave little support to the tendencies of the age. One of the most learned historians of that period was Mably. Charles des Brasses, Gognet, Barthélemy, Raynal, De Mehegan, Velley, are also names of note in this department. The mathematical and physical sciences made great progress in France during the 18th century, as witness the names of D'Alembert, Lagrange, Lalande, Lacaille, Maupertuis, Clairant, Lemonnier, Condamine, and others. In natural history, we have Buffon and Charles Bonnet, Brissot, Vicq d'Azyr; Jussieu in botany, and Saussure in geology. In poetry, the drama, and general literature, we may mention the names of Crebillon and Ducis, both tragic poets; Le Sage, author of *Gil Blas* and of *Turcaret*, perhaps the best comedy after those of Molière; Beaumarchais, author of the *Barbier de Séville*; Bernardin de St. Pierre, author of *Paul et Virginie*; St. Simon, whose *Mémoires* have gained a deserved celebrity; Marmontel, the author of *Bélisaire*, and Lebrun, the lyric poet. The period of the Revolution was by no means favorable to literature, and little more so was that of the empire which succeeded. Madame de Staël and Châteaubriand were the forerunners of a revival, which was, perhaps, less owing to their works, than to the influence upon public taste of the masterpieces of English and German literature, which found more and more admirers in France. A new romantic school now sprung up, and, through the exertions of many young and original writers, new life was infused into nearly every branch of literature, poetry, history, philosophy, and the drama. An animated controversy was maintained between the supporters of reform and the adherents of the classical school; and the contest reached its utmost fury when Frédéric Soulié, Alexandre Dumas, Victor Hugo, Alfred de Vigny, and others, produced on the stage dramas framed according to their ideas of the Shakspearean style. It was only after several years that the younger body of combatants came out victorious. Novels which, during the excitement of the contest, had been scarcely noticed, became the rage soon after it was settled. George Sand (Madame Dudevant), one of the most elegant writers of her country, established her character by her *Indiana*, which appeared in 1832, and has since published many popular works. Alexandre Dumas, the inexhaustible romancist, has won immense popularity by his works *Les Trois Mousquetaires*, *Le Comte de Monte Cristo*, and numerous other works. Eugène Sue also obtained great popularity by his works *Les Mystères de Paris*, and *Le Juif Errant*, which depict in glaring colors the miseries and depravities of society. Among other distinguished writers we may mention Honoré de Balzac, Frédéric Soulié, Alphonse Karr, Alfred de Musset, Prosper Mérimée, Madame Emile de Girardin, Théophile Gautier, Jules Sandeau, and Emile Souvestre. A new generation of story-tellers has been rising within the last few years, who, though their powers are scarcely to be compared with those of their predecessors, are, nevertheless, not devoid of talent. Some of them belong to what they themselves call the *realistic school*; they are Henri Murger, Alexander Dumas *fils*, Champfleury, Ernest Feydeau, Gustave Faubert, Octave Feuillet, and Edmond About. Poetry is far from being as popular in France as the novel, and the country has produced but few great poets during the present century. The four greatest lyrics are Béranger, Victor Hugo, Lamartine, and Alfred de Musset; besides whom, Casimir Delavigne, Auguste Barbier, and Victor de la Prade are the only names requiring to be mentioned. History is, undoubtedly, the most successful branch of modern French literature. A larger number of valuable historical works have been published within the last fifty years than during any other equal period of its history; and the taste for such performances is still on the increase. M. Guizot, the great philosophical expounder of social institutions, and Augustin Thierry, the artistic historian of the Middle Ages, stand foremost among the promoters of this movement. Sismondi, Michelet, and Henri Martin have each devoted their efforts to a full recital of the general history of France; while De Barante, after giving in his *Histoire des Ducs de Bourgogne* (1824), an attractive specimen of purely narrative history, has recently published *Hist ries of the Convention and the Directory*, in which his monarchical tendencies are strongly apparent. The revolutionary period has engaged the attention of many historians; among whom the most prominent are Thiers. Mignet, Michelet, and Louis Blanc. Lamartine also figures among the historians, having produced several works of that class, which, however, are more remarkable for their showy language than for their accuracy or research. The elegant and accomplished Villemain, although better known in the field of general literature, has also produced several historical works, as his *Histoire de Cromwell*, and his *Souvenirs Contemporains*. As a lecturer and a critic, no man has contributed more to the diffusion of enlarged literary doctrines, healthy principles, and good taste. Archæology has not been neglected, as is evidenced by the works of Letronne, Raoul Rochette, and Benlé. Champollion, Sylvestre de Sacy, Ernest Renan, and Abel de Rémusat, have thrown great light upon Egyptian and Oriental languages and literature. In philosophy, Victor Cousin and his disciples have, under the name of *Eclecticism*, brought back the materialism of the preceding age to spiritualist principles. Jouffroy, Damiron, and Jules Simon are among those who have contributed to this result. Writers on politics and political economy are Joseph de Maistre, Bonald, Ballanche, Lamennais, Michel Chevalier, De Tocqueville, and Laferriere; while as socialists, figure the names of St. Simon, Fourier, and Pierre Leroux. Auguste Comte, in his *Cours de Philosophie positive*, offers a connected system of philosophy, embodying ideas derived from Hegel and sundry of the French socialists. The various branches of natural philosophy boast of many original and powerful writers. In natural history are Cuvier, Geoffroy St. Hilaire, Isidore St. Hilaire, and others; mineralogy boasts of Elie de Beaumont, Bendant, and Dufresnoy; and chemistry and physics, of Thénard and Dumas, Gay-Lussac and Desprez. In medical literature we have the names of Bichat, Bronssais, Corvisart, Magendie, Trousseau, and many others. The mathematical sciences have distinguished representatives in Lagrange, La Place, Ampère, Biot, and Arago. The French essayists and literary critics are legion, and some of them have attained great eminence, among whom we may mention Silvestre de Sacy, St. Marc Girardin, Philarète Chasles, Ernest Renan, Hippolyte Rigaud, Gustave Planche, Ste. Beuve, Charles de Rémusat, Albert de Broglie, Edmond About, Théophile Gautier Leon Delaborde, Jules Janin, the dramatic feuilletonist, and Taine and Lemoinne. For the last few years, however, French literature has been falling off. The literary movement, which commenced with the Restoration, seems to be now nearly exhausted; and though there has been little falling off in intellectual activity, the rising generation of writers are not on the whole equal to their predecessors. See Van Laun's Hist. French Lit.

French Lick, in *Ind.*, a post-township of Orange co.

French'man, *n.*; *pl.* FRENCHMEN. A native or inhabitant of France.

Frenchman's Bay, in *Maine*, an arm of the Atlantic Ocean, in Hancock co.; Lat. 44° 15′ N., Lon. 68° 25′ W.

French Mills, in *Pennsylvania*, a P.O. of Bradford co.

French Mountain, in *New York*, a post-office of Warren co.

French'-pie, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The great spotted Woodpecker, *Picus major*.

French'-plum, *n.* (*Bot.*) See PRUNUS.

French'-polishing, *n.* (*Arts* and *Manuf.*) A method of polishing flat surfaces with a solution of gum or gum-resin in spirits For this purpose the polish is made more fluid than the hard-wood lacquer used in polishing turned surfaces, in order that it may spread easily and dry less rapidly. As the friction is derived entirely from the motion of the hand in French-polishing, more time is required than in polishing turned works. There are a great many recipes for making French-polish, which vary greatly, as some prefer it very thin, and others tolerably thick. One of the simplest methods is to dissolve 1½ lbs. of shel-lac in one gallon of spirits of wine without heat. Copal, sandarac, mastic, and gum-Arabic are sometimes employed. It is usual to make the varnish thicker than is required for use, and to thin it down with spirit when being used.

French Ranch, in *Idaho*, a P. O. of Nez Perces co.

French Rapids, in *Minnesota*, a village of Crow Wing co., about 15 m. N.E. of Crow Wing.

French River, a river of Upper Canada, taking its rise in Lake Nipissing, and flowing W. into Georgian Bay, in Lat. 45° 53′ N., Lon. 81° 5′ W.

French River, a river of Upper Canada, enters Hudson's Bay in Lat. 51° 8′ N., Lon. 81° W.

French Settlement, in *Louisiana*, a post-office of Livingston parish.

French'ton, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Upshur co., about 100 m. S. by E. of Wheeling.

French'town, in *Michigan*, a township of Monroe co.; *pop.* about 1,800.

Frenchtown, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Hunterdon co., on the Delaware River, about 16 m. above Lambertville; *pop.* about 800.

Frenchtown, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Bradford co., about 135 m. N. of Harrisburg.

French Village, in *Illinois*, a post-village of St. Clair co., about 8 m. E S.E. of St. Louis.

—A post-village of St. Francis co., about 50 m. S.W. of St. Louis.

French Village, in *Missouri*, a P.O. of St. Francis co.

French'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Clearfield co., about 14 m. E.N.E. of Clearfield.

Freneh-ville, in *W. Virginia*, a P. O. of Mercer co.

French'-white, *n.* Finely pulverized talc.

French'-willow, *n.* The rosebay-willow-herb.

Frenetic, (*fre-net'ik,*) *a.* [Fr. *frénétique*.] Frantic; frenzied; mad; distracted; raving.

Frenet'ical, *a.* Mad; frenetic.

Frenense, (*freh-nuz',*) or GRAND LAKE, a lake of New Brunswick, about 9 m E. of Fredericton.

Fren'zical, *a.* Partaking of frenzy.

Fren'zied, *a.* Affected with frenzy or madness.

Fren'zy, *n.* [Fr. *phrénésie*; Gr. *phrenêsis*, or *phrenitis*, inflammation of the brain, from *phrên*, the mind. See FRANTIC.] Disorder of the mind; delirium; madness; distraction; frantieness; rage;—any violent agitation of the mind approaching to distraction.

Fre'queney, Fre'quence, *n.* [Fr. *fréquence*; Lat. *frequentio*, from *frequens*.] A return or occurrence of a thing often repeated at short intervals.—Concurrence; full assembly.

Frequent, (*frê'kwent.*) *a.* [Fr. *fréquent*, from Lat. *frequens*. Etymol. uncertain.] Taking place frequently or often; often seen or done; often happening at short intervals; often occurring; taking place time after time, or on many occasions.

—*v. a.* [Lat. *frequento*, from *frequens*.] To visit often; to resort to often or habitually.

Frequenta'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *frequentatio*.] A crowding together; frequent use; act or habit of visiting often.

Frequent'ative, *a.* [It *frequentativo*; Lat. *frequentativus*.] Denoting the frequent repetition of an action.—Applied to verbs.

—*n.* A verb which denotes the frequent occurrence or repetition of an action.

Fre quented, *p. a.* Often visited.

Fre'quently, *adv.* Often; oft; oftentimes; many times; at short intervals; commonly.

Fre'quentness, *n.* Quality of being frequent or often repeated

Fre'richs, FRIEDRICH THEODOR, an eminent German physician and professor of medicine, b. at Berlin, 1819. In 1838 he entered the university of Göttingen, where he devoted himself to the study of medicine and natural sciences. After his graduation in 1840, and attendance at the lectures of Schönlein and Dieffenbach in Berlin, he addressed himself to practical chemistry, and made a reputation as an oculist. After visiting the schools and hospitals in Prague, Vienna, Holland, Belginm, and France, to further his studies in pathological anatomy, he settled in Göttingen as lecturer on medicine, and achieved great popularity. In 1851 he went as Professor of Pathology and Therapeutics to Breslau, where he became also Director of the Medical Clinic. In 1859 *F.* was called to succeed Schönlein in Berlin as Director of the Medical Clinic in the Charité Hospital. His principal work, however, is *Klinik der Leberkrankheiten*, with atlas—which has been translated into the French, English, and Italian languages.

Fres'co, *n.* [It., fresh.] Coolness; freshness.

(*Paint.*) A method of painting by incorporating the colors with the fresh or wet wall-plaster, or *sul fresco intonaco*, upon the fresh coat. When dry, such paintings become as permanent as the wall itself. This method is very ancient. It was used by the Greeks, and can be traced even to Egypt, for ordinary purposes of mere wall-coloring or staining; but for works of high art, it was not developed until after the time of Giotto; and the first genuine fresco-painting, called *buon fresco*, is supposed to be the work of Pietro d'Orvieto, executed in the Campo Santo at Pisa, in 1390. The earlier wall paintings are executed in what the Italians, to distinguish it from *buon fresco*, now call *fresco-secco*, or dry fresco, literally a contradiction. But in the case of *secco* painting, the dry wall was well saturated with water, and the tints, all mixed with lime, were applied while the wall was wet, and when drying were, through the admixture of lime, incorporated with it. *Buon fresco* can only be executed in small portions, just as much as the painter can execute in a single day; the parts, therefore, marked out for the day's work are distinct portions of figures or objects, which are not injured by being surrounded by a sharp outline.—A new mode of creating durable pictures upon walls has been lately invented, to which has been applied the name of STEREOCHROMY.

Fres'co, (Al.) *adv.* In the cool, fresh air; as, an *al fresco* entertainment.

Fresh, *a.* [Sax. *fersc*; Ger. *frisch*; Ital., Sp., Port. *fresco*; Fr. *frais*, *fraiche*.] Having the color and appearance of young, thriving plants; not impaired or faded; having the appearance of a healthy youth; florid; ruddy; recently grown, made, or obtained; new; recent; active; lively; vigorous; brisk; not forgotten or obliterated; not salt; pure and cool; not warm or vapid; free from decay; unfaded; sweet; not stale.—Unpractised; raw; unskilled.

Fresh'en, *v. a.* To sweeten; to separate, as water from saline particles; to take saltness from anything.

—*v. n.* To grow fresh; to lose salt or saltness; to grow brisk or strong.

Fresh'ening, *p. a.* Making or growing fresh.

Fresh'ly, *adv.* With freshness; newly; in the former state renewed; in a new or fresh state; with a healthy look; ruddily; briskly; strongly; coolly.

Fresh'man, *n.* A novice; one in the rudiments of knowledge.—A student during his first year's residence at a college or university; as, an Oxford *freshman*.

Fresh'ness, *n.* State or quality of being fresh; newness; vigor; spirit; liveliness; renewed vigor; coolness; invigorating quality or state; ruddiness; freedom from saltness; rawness; briskness, as of wind.

Fresh Pond, in *New York*, a P. O. of Suffolk co.

Fresh'-water, *a.* Used only to fresh water; as, *fresh-water* fish. — Raw; unskilled; unacquainted; as, *fresh-water* soldiers.

Fres'nel, Augustin Jean, an eminent French natural philosopher, b. 1788. He was educated at the École Polytechnique, and early devoted himself to the practice of civil-engineering In 1815 he became distinguished as the discoverer of the polarization of light, and in 1823 was elected a member of the Academy. The result of his great discovery is shown in the system of lens-lighting apparatus, which has changed the mode of light-house illumination over the whole world, and is universally known as the "Fresnel system." In 1825 *F.* was elected F.R.S. of London, and in 1827 received the Rumford medal of the Society. D. 1827.

Fresnillo, (*fres-neel'yo.*) a town of the Mexican Confederation, prov. and abt. 25 m. N. of the city of Zacatecas; *pop.* abt. 8,000.

Fres'no, in *California*, a S. central co.: *area*, 2,240 sq. m. *Rivers.* Fresno, San Joaquin, Chowchilla, and King rivers. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, not generally fertile. *Cap.* Millerton. *Pop.* abt. 5,500.

—A village of the above co., abt. 40 m. S.W. of Millerton.

Fret, *v. a.* [A. S. *fretan*, to eat or gnaw; Ger. *fressen*, allied to Fr. *frotter*; Lat. *fricare*, to rub.] To eat away; to gnaw; to corrode; to wear away; to hurt or impair by attrition; to chafe.

"They would grate and *fret* the object metal." — *Newton.*

—To tease; to irritate; to vex; to make angry.

"Injuries from friends *fret* and gall." — *Arbuthnot.*

—To agitate violently by external impulse or action; as, to *fret* the surface of water. — To diversify; to variegate.

—[A. S. *fretrjan*, to adorn.] To form into raised work; to adorn with raised work.

"The roof was *fretted* gold." — *Milton.*

—To furnish with frets, as an instrument of music.

—*v. n.* To make way by attrition or corrosion; as, to *fret* into wood, metal, &c. — To be vexed, chafed, irritated, or angry.

"His heart *fretteth* against the Lord." — *Prov.* xix. 3.

—To be agitated, or in a violent commotion; as, rancor *frets* ignoble minds.

—*n.* Agitation of the mind; irritation; ill-humor; peevishness; vexation. — Any agitation of liquors or other fluid, by fermentation, confinement, or other cause. — A frith or strait.

(*Arch.*) An ornament (Fig. 1072) used in classical architecture, formed by small fillets intersecting each other at right angles. The varieties are very numerous.



Fig. 1072. — FRETS.

(*Med.*) Chafing; herpes.

(*Mus.*) One of the cross bars on the finger-boards of stringed instruments of ivory or brass, wherewith by pressure of the finger the string is stopped to produce a certain note in the scale. The use of frets is still continued on the Spanish guitar, and they were formerly in constant use for learners upon what is called the bass-viol; they were taken off when the pupil had learned by practice to measure the accurate distance of the stops. On lutes and viols they were always permitted to remain.

(*Her.*) A figure resembling two sticks laid saltier-wise, and interlaced with a muscle (Fig. 1073). When 6, 8, or more pieces are represented crossing and interlacing like lattice-work, the shield is said to be *fretty*.



FRET.



Fig. 1073. FRETTY.

—*pl.* (*Mining.*) The sides of river-banks, &c., worn by attrition, and presenting a detritus of ores, stones, &c., washed down from higher localities, and thus affording an indication to the miners of the direction in which veins, lodes, &c. run.

Fret, *n.* Same as Frith, *q. v.*

Fret'ful, *a.* In a state of vexation; peevish; ill-humored; irritable; captious; petulant; angry; as, a *fretful* disposition.

Fret'fully, *adv.* Peevishly; angrily.

Fret'fulness, *n.* Peevishness; ill-humor; disposition to fret and complain.

Fret'ted, *p. a.* Corroded; rubbed or worn away. — Agitated; vexed. — Made rough on the surface; variegated; ornamented with fretwork. — Furnished with frets, as a musical instrument.

(*Her.*) Interlaced one with the other; fretty. See Fret.

Fret'ten, *a.* Rubbed; marked.

Fret'ter, *n.* One who, or that which frets.

Fret'ting, *p. a.* Wearing away; agitating; vexing. — Making rough on the surface; variegating.

—*n.* A state of vexation; chafing; peevishness.

Fret'ty, *a.* Adorned with fretwork. — See Fret.

Fre'tum, *n.* [Lat.] A strait; an arm of the sea.

Fret'work, *n.* Work adorned with frets.

Freudenstadt, (*froi'den-stat,*) a town of Würtemberg, on the Murg, 24 m. from Strasburg. *Manuf.* Prussian-blue, white lead, and woollens. *Pop.* 4,130.

Freudenthal, (*froi'den-tal.*) a town of Austrian Silesia, on the borders of Moravia, 20 m. from Troppau. *Manuf.* Woollens and linens. *Pop.* 4,000.

Frews'burg, in *New York*, a P. O. of Chautauqua co.

Frews'ville, in *New York*, a village of Chautauqua co., abt. 24 m. E.S.E. of Maysville.

Frey'burg, in Saxony. See Freiberg.

Frey'burg, in Switzerland, and in Baden. See Freiburg.

Freys'bush, in *New York*, a post-village of Montgomery co., abt. 340 m. W. by S. of Albany.

Frey'tag, Gustav, a popular German author, b. 1816. He is best known in this country by his admirable novel, *Debit and Credit*, which passed into a 7th edition in 1858.

Friabil'ity, Fri'ableness, *n.* [Fr. *friabilité.*] Quality of being easily rubbed down, broken, crumbled, and reduced to powder.

Fri'able, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *friabilis*, from *friare*, to rub or break into small pieces.] Easily crumbled or pulverized.

Fri'ar, [Fr. *frère*; Lat. *frater*, brother.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) A common term applied to monks of all orders, founded on the supposition that there is a kind of brotherhood existing between the religious persons of the same monastery. More particularly, it was applied to those of the mendicant orders of which the principal were the four following: — Franciscans, Minors, or Gray Friars; Augustines; Dominicans, or Black Friars; and Carmelites, or White Friars. In a more peculiar sense, friar is restricted to such monks as are not priests; the latter being usually dignified with the appellation of *father*.

(*Print.*) Any part of a page which has not received the ink in printing.

Fri'arly, *adv.* After the manner of a friar.

Fri'ar's-bal'sam, *n.* (*Med.*) The compound tincture of benzoin of the pharmacopœia. It is an alcoholic solution of benzoin, styrax, tolu-balsam, and aloes; it is used as a stimulating application to wounds and ulcers.

Fri'ar's-lan'tern, *n.* (*Meteor.*) Same as Castor and Pollux, *q. v.*

Friar's Point, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Coahoma co., abt. 150 m. N.N.W. of Jackson.

Fri'ary, *n.* A monastery or convent of friars. (R.)

—*a.* Pertaining to friars, or to a convent.

Fria'tion, *n.* [Lat. *friatio*, from *friare*, to rub away.] The act of breaking up, or reducing to powder.

Frib'ble, *a.* [Fr. *frivole*; Lat. *frivolus*, silly, empty, trifling.] Frivolous; trifling; silly.

—*n.* A frivolous, contemptible fellow.

—*v. a.* To trifle; to act frivolously.

Frib'bler, *n.* A trifler.

Fri'bourg, in Switzerland. See Freiburg.

Fricandeau, Fricando, (*fri'can-do.*) *n.* [Fr. *fricandeau*, from *friand*, for *fricand*, dainty.] (*Cookery.*) A ragout of veal.

Frie'assée, *n.* [Fr. *fricassée*, from *fricasser*, to fry; from Lat. *frigere*, *frixum*, to roast or fry.] (*Cookery.*) A dish made by cutting chickens, rabbits, or other small animals into pieces, and dressing them in a *frying-pan*, or a like utensil, with a thick sauce.

—*v. a.* To dress in fricassee.

Frie'ative, *a.* [Lat. *fricativus*, from *fricatio*, a rubbing, from *fricare*, to rub.] (*Pronunc.*) Produced by the friction or rustling of the breath, intonated or unintonated, through a narrow opening between two of the mouth-organs; uttered through a narrow approach, but not with a complete closure of the organs of articulation, and hence, capable of being continued or prolonged; — said of certain consonantal sounds, as *f*, *v*, *s*, *z*, &c. — *Webster.*

Frick, (Lower,) a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Aargau, in the Frickthal, to which district it gives its name. *Pop.* 1,900. — The District of Frickthal extends on the south side of the Rhine, from Augst to Botzberg, and has an area of abt. 100 sq. m. The pop., numbering 20,000, is employed chiefly in cotton-spinning, and trading in wine, cattle, and timber.

Frie'kle, *n.* A bushel-basket.

Frick's Gap, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Walker co., abt. 200 m. N.W. of Milledgeville.

Frie'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *frictio*, from *frigere*, *frictum*, to rub.] (*Mech.*) The resistance which a moving body meets with from the surface of the body on which it moves. As no surfaces are perfectly smooth, the imperceptible asperities, which may be supposed to exist on all surfaces, however highly polished, become to some extent interlocked, and a certain amount of force is requisite to overcome the mutual resistance to motion of the two surfaces, and to maintain the sliding motion even when it has been effected. By increasing the pressure, the resisting power of *F.* is increased; while, on the other hand, by rendering the surfaces more smooth, and by lubrication, the resistance to motion is diminished, although it cannot be entirely avoided. Strictly, *F.* should be called a *force*, except in a negative sense. In a general sense, the tendency of force is to produce motion, or, if it does oppose motion, it is only in virtue of a tendency to produce motion in the opposite direction. The peculiarity, however, of *F.* is, that it tends to destroy motion in every direction. *F.* is essentially a passive resistance, a negative force, produced by pressure, to which it bears such relation that its amount may be measured by the same unit, and be enunciated in the same terms. The principal laws with regard to *F.* are as follows:—*Law* 1. The *F.* bears to the pressure upon the surfaces in contact a ratio which is constant for the same materials with the same condition of surfaces. Thus, if the surface of one body be pressed upon that of another with a certain force, and if the force be doubled, the friction will be doubled: if the pressure be tripled, the *F.* will be tripled, &c. *Law* 2. The measure of *F.* is independent of the extent of surface, the pressure and the condition and character of the surfaces remaining the same. *Law* 3. The *F.* is entirely independent of the velocity of continuous motion. These laws, although stated in reference to the movement of two smooth surfaces, are equally true with regard to the rubbing parts of every machine. It is always found that the friction is greater between substances composed of the same material than between the surfaces of heterogeneous bodies.

—The act of rubbing two bodies together; attrition; abrasion; confrication; — used in medicine as a means of exciting the vital properties of the skin. — *Worcester.*

Frie'tional, *a.* That relates to, or is caused by friction.

Frie'tion-clutch, *n.* (*Mach.*) A shell or box fixed on the end of a driving-shaft, fitted by a conical piece which slides on a feather, or raised part, at the end of another shaft, so that it can be engaged at pleasure by the cone being forced into the shell by a lever or screw. This apparatus is very useful for driving machines, the parts of which are subjected to violent strains, as the pressure upon the clutch can be regulated so as to allow it to slide when the strain is too great to be borne safely by the machine.

Frie'tionless, *a.* Having no friction.

Fri'day, *n.* [A.S. *frig-dæg*, from *Frigga*, *the* goddess of marriage, wife of Odin or Wodan, and *dæg*, a day; Ger. *Freitag.*] The sixth day of the week, formerly consecrated to the Scandinavian Venus, Friga, or Frigga, from whence it derives its name.—The *Dies Veneris*, or day of Venus among the Romans.

Fried, *imp.* and *pp.* of Fry, *q. v.*

—*p. a.* Heated; agitated.

Fried'berg, (*freed'bairg,*) a town of Bavaria, 28 m. from Munich; *pop.* 2,000.

Fried'berg, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, 15 m. N. of Frankfort-on-the-Main. A seminary for teachers is located here. *Pop.* abt. 5,000.

Fried'berg, the name of several towns of Germany, none of them with a population of over 5,000 — *High F.*, 20 m. from Liegnitz, in Silesia, was the scene of the defeat of the Austrians by Frederick II., in 1745.

Friedensburg, (*free'denz-burg,*) in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Schuylkill co., abt. 10 m. S.S.W. of Pottsville.

Frie'densville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Lehigh co.

Friedland, (*freed'land,*) a name common to many German towns, with populations varying from 1,500 to 5,000.

Friedland, a town of E. Prussia, 36 m. S.E. of Königsberg: Lat. 54° 26′ N., Lon. 21° E. It is famous for being the scene of the victory gained by Napoleon I. over the Russians and Prussians on the 14th of June, 1807, which led to the peace of Tilsit. *Pop.* 2,500.

Friedland, a town in Bohemia, on the Wittig, near the Prussian border. It is the capital of the district or duchy of the same name, from which the famous Wallenstein took his title of Duke of *F.* *Pop.* of town 4,400.

Friend, (*frend,*) *n.* [A. S. *freond*, pp. of *freon*, to love; Ger. *freund.*] One joined to another by mutual goodwill and esteem; a well-wisher; an intimate associate or acquaintance. — An attendant; a companion. — A favorer; one who is propitious; also, a favorite. — A term of salutation; a familiar compellation. — One of the religious sect popularly called Quakers.

—*v. a.* To favor; to befriend; to countenance; to support.

"I know that we shall have him well to *friend*."—*Shaks.*

Friend'grove, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Wabash co.

Friend'less, *a.* Wanting countenance or support; destitute; forlorn.

Friend'lily, *adv.* In a friendly manner.

Friend'liness, *n.* Friendly disposition; exercise of benevolence or kindness.

Friend'ly, *a.* Having the temper and disposition of a friend; kind; favorable; benevolent; disposition to promote the good of another. — Disposed to peace; amicable; social; not hostile; neighborly; as, on *friendly* terms. — Favorable; propitious; salutary; promoting the good of; as, a *friendly* breeze.

Friend'ly (or Tonga) **Islands,** a group in the S. Pacific Ocean, forming an archipelago of very considerable extent, and consisting of more than 150 islands, the greater part of which are either mere rocks or shoals, or desert spots. Most of them are of coral formation; but some of them are volcanic in their origin, and in Tofua there is an active volcano. Lat. between 13° and 25° S., Lon. between 172° and 177° W. The principal member of the group is *Tongatabu* or *Sacred Tonga*, which contains abt. 7,500 inhabitants. The *F.* Islands were discovered by Tasman in 1643, but were named by Captain Cook, from the firm alliance that seemed to subsist among the natives, and from their courteous behavior to strangers. Among the products of the islands are yams, plantains, cocoa-nuts, hogs, fowls, fish, and all sorts of shell-fish The *F. I.* were first visited by missionaries in 1797. In 1827 the Wesleyan Methodists succeeded in the work of evangelization, and their labors were finally crowned with such success that most of the inhabitants are now Christians. Nearly all the islands are under the rule of one Christian chief called King George. *Pop.* abt. 25,000.

Friends, or "Quakers." The Religious Society of Friends, from its rise under George Fox (*q. v.*) in the 17th cent., has always maintained its belief in the divine authority of the Holy Scriptures, acknowledging them to be the only fit outward test of Christian doctrines. They do not call them the Word of God, because this appellation, they believe, is applied by the writers of the Scriptures to that eternal power by which the worlds were made.—*Immediate Revelation.* The highest privilege granted to man is that of holding communion with the Author of his being; there can be no saving knowledge of Christ but from immediate revelation. — In the approved writings of Friends there is a clear distinction observed between the Divine Light, which is the medium, and the conscience, which is the organ of

spiritual perception. It is the doctrine of Friends that the light of Divine truth, or Spirit of Christ, appears to all men; to the wicked he comes as a reprover for sin, but to the obedient as a comforter in righteousness. — *The Original and Present State of Man.* It is a Scriptural doctrine, among Friends, that neither righteousness nor unrighteousness can be transmitted by inheritance, but every man will be judged "according to his deeds."— *The Divine Being* The unity, omnipresence, omniscience, and omnipotence of God, the only fountain of wisdom and goodness, are fully set forth in the Scriptures of both the Old and the New Testament. . . . "I, even I, am the Lord, and besides me there is no saviour." . . . In the Sermon on the Mount we are taught to address the Most High by the endearing appellation of our Father in Heaven, and to place our trust in him alone who feeds the fowls of the air and clothes the lilies of the field. That spiritual influence by which the Most High communicates his will to man is called His Word. The term *Christ* is applied by the apostles to the Spirit of God as manifested in man. It is written that "when the fulness of time was come, God sent forth his son, made of a woman, made under the law to redeem them that were under the law, that we might receive the adoption of sons, and because ye are sons, God hath sent forth the *Spirit of His Son* into your hearts, crying Abba, Father." (*Gal.* iv. 4.) The Spirit of God and the Spirit of Christ are the same, as further appears by the following text: "Ye are not in the flesh, but in the spirit, if so be that the *Spirit of God* dwell in you. Now, if any man have not the *Spirit of Christ*, he is none of his." (*Rom.* viii. 9.) The most full and glorious manifestation of the Divine Word, or Logos, was in Jesus Christ, the immaculate Son of God, who, according to the Scriptures, was miraculously conceived and born of a virgin. In him the manhood was entirely subject to the Divinity. "He took not on him the nature of angels, but he took on him the seed of Abraham." There was in him no corruption, and the spirit of evil had no power over him. Being "in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin," (*Heb.* iv 15.) "a man approved of God by miracles, wonders, and signs, which God did by him." (*Acts* ii. 22.) His powerful preaching, his wonderful miracles, his patience under suffering, and his triumphant resurrection, are to be attributed to the Divine Word, or "Spirit of the Lord," which dwelt in him, for He said, "The Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works" (*John* xiv. 10.) The Divinity of Christ is his life and light — the indwelling of Divine power — the Word or Spirit which was and is manifested in him, and which through him gives life to all his members, for "it pleased the Father that in him should all fulness dwell," and "of his fulness have we all received, and grace for grace." The life is often called, in the Scriptures, the blood, for "the blood is the life," or "the life is in the blood," and as in the natural body the blood conveys nourishment to every part and sustains life in it, so in the spiritual body, every living member is sustained by the life or blood of the Son of God. "To us there is but one God, the Father, of whom are all things, and we in him; and one Lord Jesus Christ, by whom are all things, and we by him." (*I Cor.* viii. 6.) As Moses was a mediator, to ordain the legal dispensation (*Gal.* iii. 19), so Jesus Christ was and is the mediator of the New Covenant: first, to proclaim and exemplify it in the day of his outward advent, and 2dly, through all time in the ministrations of his spirit. — *Salvation by Christ.* The great work of the Messiah for the salvation of the world is beautifully portrayed in the passage which he read from Isaiah in the synagogue at Nazareth. "The Spirit of the Lord is upon me because he hath anointed me to preach the Gospel to the poor; he hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised, to preach the acceptable year of the Lord." "And he began to say unto them, This day is this scripture fulfilled in your ears." (*Luke* iv. 18–21.) He came to establish a spiritual kingdom of Truth and Love in the hearts of mankind, and thereby to put an end to the kingdom of evil. Then was laid the foundation on which succeeding generations have built, and no moral reform of value or permanency can take place unless it be founded on Christian principles. It is the life of God, or "Spirit of Truth," revealed in the soul, that purifies and saves from sin. When Jesus told the people, "Except ye eat the flesh of the Son of man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you," he did not allude to the flesh and blood of his outward body, but to the life and power of God which dwelt in him and spake through him. — *Regeneration.* It was declared by our Lord, "Except a man be born again he cannot see the kingdom of God." (*John* iii. 3.) This new birth is the development of the spiritual nature in man through the operation of the Holy Spirit, and it is subsequent to that of the carnal nature, for "that was not first which is spiritual, but that which is natural; and afterward that which is spiritual." (1 *Cor.* xv. 46.) — There is implanted in every soul a germ of divine life, compared by the blessed Jesus to a grain of mustard-seed, which is among the smallest of seeds. By yielding obedience to the gentle intimations of Divine grace, or to those stronger convictions, called "the reproofs of instruction which are the way of life," a vital change takes place.— *Christian Perfection* is neither more nor less than unreserved obedience to the divine will, through perfect love to God, which preserves the soul from the practice of sinning.— *Baptism.* It appears to have been the great work of George Fox and the early Friends, to draw the attention of mankind from a reliance upon the outward form, to an experience of the inward power of religion. They believed that the kingdom of Christ is the reign of God established in the soul, and that his baptism and supper are not material, but spiritual; being the substance typified by the "divers washings" under the law, the water-baptism of John, and the Jewish passover. — The principal testimonies of Friends are the following, viz.: A pure spiritual worship. A free gospel ministry. Religious liberty. A testimony against war; oaths; slavery; the use, as a beverage, of spirituous liquors; and against vain fashions, corrupting amusements, and flattering titles. *S. M. J.— Extracts from Rules of Discipline.* If any in membership with us shall blaspheme or speak profanely of Almighty God, Christ Jesus, or the Holy Spirit, he or she ought early to be tenderly treated with. . . . But should any persist in their error, or deny the divinity of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, the immediate revelation of the Holy Spirit, or the authenticity of the scriptures, it is manifest they are not one in faith with us. . . . (p. 27.) We earnestly advise . . . the reading of the Scriptures, which set forth the miraculous conception, birth, holy life, wonderful works, blessed resurrection, ascension, and mediation of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and that Friends educate their children in the belief of those important truths, as well as of the inward manifestation and operation of the Holy Spirit. (p. 100.) — For further exposition of the doctrines of Friends, the reader is referred to the following: *George Fox's Works*, 8 vols.; *Barclay's Apology; Barclay's Catechism; William Penn's Works; Isaac Penington's Works; Buenas on the Ministry; Friends Miscellany*, by J. & I. Comly, 12 vols.; *Thos Story's Conversations*, by N. Richardson; *History of Friends*, by S. M. Janney, 4 vols.; *Life of George Fox*, by S. M. Janney; *Life of Wm. Penn*, by S. M. Janney; *Discipline of Friends*; *Conversations on Religious Subjects*, by S. M. Janney.

FRIENDS, or QUAKERS, (*"Orthodox."*) The organization of the Friends as a distinct society or church was not the result of any deliberate design to form a sect. They did not profess to establish a new religion, or claim to have discovered any new truth. Their object was the revival of primitive Christianity. Especially they were led to call the attention of the people to the Holy Spirit as the living and infallible Guide, as a precious and glorious reality. They never held the doctrine of the Spirit as a mere theory, or ignored the great truth that this unspeakable gift proceeded from the adorable Giver, and was consequent upon the death and vicarious sacrifice of Him who for our sakes laid down his life upon Calvary. They always regarded the close connection of cause and effect as described in our Lord's words: "I tell you the truth; it is expedient for you that I go away; for if I go not away, the Comforter will not come unto you; but if I depart I will send him unto you." (*John* xvi. 7.) This truth George Fox began to teach and preach, not as an invention of his own, but as a priceless jewel thrown aside, and hidden under the rubbish of dogmas and forms. The Divine Spirit asserted Himself almost simultaneously in the hearts of many contemporaries, who were ready to respond to the preaching of Fox, "It is the very truth." — Christ the object of faith, the Spirit the transforming power, was the doctrine of the first Friends, as it has ever been that of their true successors. The Divinity of our Lord was not called in question by the teachers of that day, whilst the guidance of His Spirit, the light of Christ in the conscience, was denied or ignored; and hence the prominence given to the latter truth, and the comparative silence respecting the other, in the controversial writings of the early Friends. The epithet "*Quakers*" was given in derision, and has been rather submitted to than accepted by them; their name, as a body, is *The Religious Society of Friends.* The Society embraces a membership of about 80,000, and consists of twelve Yearly Meetings, which are, in a sense, diocesan, having each a defined territorial jurisdiction. The oldest of these is that of London, the records of which are preserved from the year 1672. There are settlements of Friends in France, Germany, Norway, and several parts of Australasia, all acknowledging subordination to the London Yearly Meeting. In the ministry of the Word, no Friend, who is true to the principles of the Society, will speak without feeling a direct call and movement of the Holy Spirit for the service. Elders are appointed, who are believed to be prudent persons, and it is their duty to counsel, foster, and aid the ministers, and either to encourage or restrain the vocal offerings of those who attempt to speak in this capacity, according as they are or are not believed to be called of God to the work. No system of theologic training as a preparation for the ministry is known or could be permitted among the Friends. They are favorable to education, and provide for its free extension to the children of poor members; but they regard it as the exclusive province of the Holy Spirit to select His own ministers, and to instruct them what they shall say. It is, however, considered the duty of all, and especially of those who stand as ambassadors for Christ, to be diligent and prayerful in the perusal of the Holy Scriptures. The privilege and duty of prayer, both secretly and vocally, under a reverent and filial sense of the character of the engagement, are regarded as of the very highest importance. It is believed that "men ought always to pray," but a jealousy is felt lest any should, in a light and flippant way, rush into this exercise. A practical recognition of the presidency and headship of Christ in His church characterizes their meetings. Before any one shall pray vocally in their meetings, it is requisite that a direct movement of the Holy Spirit should prompt the offering. — The Society of Friends is not at issue with other orthodox churches on the general points of Christian doctrine. Avoiding the use of the word Trinity, they reverently believe in the Holy Three: the Father, the Lord Jesus Christ, the only-begotten of the Father, by whom are all things, who is the mediator between God and man, and in the Holy Spirit, who proceedeth from the Father and the Son — ONE GOD, blessed forever. They accept in its fulness the testimony of Holy Scripture with regard to the nature and offices of Christ, as the promised Messiah, the Word made flesh, the atonement for sin, the Saviour and Redeemer of the world. They have no reliance upon any other name, no hope of salvation that is not based upon his meritorious death on the cross. The charge that they deny Christ to be God, William Penn denounced as "most untrue and uncharitable," saying, "We truly and expressly own Him to be so, according to the Scripture." As fully do they admit his humanity, and that he was truly man, "sin only excepted." They so fully believe in the Holy Spirit of Christ, that without the inward revelation thereof they feel that they can do nothing to God's glory, or to further the salvation of their own souls. Without the influence thereof they know not how to approach the Father through the Son, nor what to pray for as they ought. Their whole code of belief calls for the entire surrender of the natural will to the guidance of the pure, unerring Spirit, "through whose renewed assistance," says one of their writers, "they are enabled to bring forth fruits unto holiness, and to stand perfect in their present rank." As it was the design of Christ, in going to the Father, to send as a comforter His Spirit to His disciples, so it is with His Spirit that He baptized and doth baptize them, it being impossible, in the estimation of the Friends, that an outward ablution should wash from the spirit of man the stains of sin. And it is by His Spirit, also, that his followers are enabled to partake of the true supper of the Lord. They have ever regarded war as inconsistent with Christianity. For this they refer to the teachings of Christ and His apostles, to the example of the early Christians, and to the witness for truth in their own consciences, tested and confirmed by the Sacred writings. They consider oaths to be inadmissible, as being positively forbidden by our Lord in language not to be mistaken, and this testimony was made the occasion of inflicting severe penalties upon the first Friends. When their persecutors failed to convict them upon false charges, it was customary to administer the test-oaths to them, on refusing to take which they were thrown into prison. They decline to employ the complimentary and false language of the world, and to apply to the months and days the names given in honor of pagan gods, preferring the numerical nomenclature adopted in the Scripture. In dress they aim at plainness and simplicity, avoiding the tyranny of an ever-changing fashion. As a natural result, a degree of uniformity of dress prevails among them, bearing much resemblance to the style in vogue at the rise of the Society. This approach to uniformity, which at first was unintentional, came to be cherished as a hedge of defence against worldly and ensnaring associations, and a means by which they recognized each other. The principle at stake is not in the fashion of a garb, but in simplicity and the avoidance of changes of fashion. — Whilst Friends, as good citizens, have cheerfully paid all legal assessments for the support of public schools and of the poor, and have contributed abundantly to the various charities and general claims of benevolence, they have always been characterized by their scrupulous care in relieving their own poor, so that none of their members come upon the public for maintenance, or for gratuitous education. A dangerous tendency to "hold the truth in parts" led a portion of the Society, in the early part of the present century, into the error of insisting too singly upon the precious doctrine of Christ within, the hope of glory, and of denying, or at least holding lightly, a belief in His true Divinity whilst incarnate, and in the atoning, cleansing, saving efficacy of His blood which was shed for us. Thus Socinianism gained a footing in the Society, to the grief of many, and in 1827 an extensive and much-to-be-regretted secession occurred, in which doctrinal and personal considerations were mingled; and, in the excitement of the division, it is believed that many failed to comprehend the true issues, and that not a few who were essentially one in faith, were dissevered for life as regards church-fellowship. Thus two entirely distinct societies now exist, each claiming exclusive right to the same name, and causing confusion among other professors as to their identity. At the present day they, with the other body of similar name, are performing eminent service to the freed people of color, and to the Indian races — the latter in pursuance of a trust reposed in them by the General Government. In all the Yearly Meetings the system of Scriptural, or First-day, schools is cherished, and in a number of them these are under the official care of the Church, and the subject of annual statistical reports to the Yearly Meetings. In one Yearly Meeting there are 115 such schools, with 6,953 pupils; in another, 63 such schools, with 6,170 pupils. For religious and secular education combined, there are a number of large boarding-schools under the care of the Society, and the important colleges of Haverford and Earlham. — *W. J. A.*

FRIENDS, or "QUAKERS," (*Orthodox.*) believe in one God, the creator of all things; and in one Lord Jesus Christ, by whom are all things, the mediator between God and man; and in the Holy Spirit which proceedeth from the Father and the Son; one God blessed for ever. They believe that Jesus Christ was made a sacrifice for sin, who knew no sin; that he was crucified for mankind, in the flesh, without the gates of Jerusalem; that he was buried and rose again the third day, by the power of the Father, for our justification, and that he ascended up into heaven, and now sitteth at the right hand of God,

our holy mediator and intercessor. They have uniformly declared their belief in the divinity and manhood of the Lord Jesus: that he was both true God and perfect man, and that his sacrifice of himself upon the cross was a propitiation and atonement for the sins of the whole world, and that the remission of sins which any partake of, is only in, and by virtue of, that most satisfactory sacrifice. They believe in the Holy Spirit, the promise of the Father, whom Christ declared he would send in his name, to lead his followers into all truth. A manifestation of this Spirit is given to every man to profit withal; that it convicts for sin, and, as obeyed, gives power to the soul to overcome and forsake it; it opens to the mind the mysteries of salvation, enables it savingly to understand the truths recorded in the holy Scriptures. They believe that the saving knowledge of God and Christ cannot be attained in any other way than by the revelation of this spirit. But while the Society believes the lost and undone condition of man in the fall, it does not believe that mankind are punishable for Adam's sin, or that we partake of his guilt, until we make it our own by transgression of the divine law. As many as resist not the light of Christ Jesus, but receive and walk therein, it becomes in them a holy and spiritual birth, bringing forth righteousness, by which holy birth, viz. Jesus Christ formed within us, and working his works in us, as we are sanctified, so we are justified in the sight of God. Therefore, it is not by our works wrought in our will that we are justified, but *by Christ*, who is both the gift and the giver, and the cause producing the effects in us. If justification be considered in its full and just latitude, neither Christ's works without us, in the prepared body, nor his work within us, by his Holy Spirit, is to be excluded; for both have their place and service in our complete justification. By the propitiatory sacrifice of Christ without us, we, truly repenting and believing, are, through the mercy of God, justified from the imputation of sins; and by the mighty work of Christ within us the power of sin is destroyed. The Society of Friends believes that there will be a resurrection both of the righteous and the wicked; the one to eternal life and blessedness, and the other to everlasting misery and torment. *F.* have always believed that the holy Scriptures were written by divine inspiration, and contain a declaration of all the fundamental doctrines relating to eternal life; and that whatsoever doctrine is contrary to them, is to be rejected as false; that they are a declaration of the will of God. Though they do not call them "the Word of God," believing that epithet applicable to the Lord Jesus, yet they believe them to be the words of God, written by holy men as they were moved by the Holy Ghost. As there is one Lord and one faith, so there is but one baptism, of which the water-baptism of John was a figure. Respecting the communion of the body and blood of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Society of Friends believes that it is inward and spiritual. They believe that worship must be in spirit and in truth; an intercourse between the soul and its great Creator; it is their practice to sit down in solemn silence to worship God, that each one may be engaged to gather inward to the gift of divine grace. In relation to the ministry, they hold that the authority and qualification for this important work are the special gift of Christ Jesus, bestowed both upon men and women, and must be received immediately from him, through the revelation of his spirit in the heart. Viewing the command of our Saviour, "freely ye have received, freely give," as of lasting obligation upon all his ministers, the Society has, from the first, steadfastly maintained the doctrine that the gospel is to be preached without money and without price, and has borne a constant testimony against a man-made hireling ministry, which derives its qualification and authority from human learning and ordination. The Society of Friends believes that war is wholly at variance with the Spirit of the gospel, which continually breathes peace on earth and good-will to men. In the same manner the Society believes itself bound by the express command of our Lord, "Swear not at all," and therefore its members refuse, for conscience' sake, either to administer or to take an oath. The Society has long borne a testimony against Slavery; and likewise against the unnecessary use of intoxicating liquors. *F.* believe civil government to be God's ordinance. While they feel themselves restrained by the pacific principles of the gospel from joining in any warlike measures to pull down, set up, or defend any particular government: they consider it a duty to live peaceably under whatever form of government it shall please Divine Providence to set up over them. In conformity with the examples of the apostles and primitive believers, the Society enjoins upon its members an unostentatious mode of living; moderation in the pursuit of business, and that they discountenance all unprofitable amusements, as well as the changeable fashions of the world; that, daily living in the fear of God and under the power of the cross of Christ, they may show forth a conduct becoming their Christian profession. — *Extract from Thos. Evans, by Y. W.*

Friends, or "**Quakers**" — (*original*, or *primitive* "*orthodox*,") sometimes styled "of the *Smaller Bodies*," from their being greatly outnumbered by those whom they have testified against as having departed from the original principles of the profession. This body of *F.* occupies a position between those called "Hicksites" and those acknowledging connection, as "Friends," with the adherents of Joseph John Gurney, or *modernized* "orthodox." They allege that they stand on the original ground of the society; believing, without reserve, in all that our blessed Lord Jesus Christ, who is One with the Father, did and suffered outwardly for mankind in the prepared body; his miraculous birth, divine sonship, and propitiation for our sins; and also in his needful work of sanctification through the inward effectual cleansing operations of his Spirit, by which alone we can be enabled to lay hold of the benefit of his atoning sacrifice for sin; in his immediate guidance of his followers into all truth, by his inward light and grace, as their primary rule of faith and practice; in the divine authority of the Holy Scriptures, as a true record of the ways of the Lord with his people in days past, and a secondary rule for our instruction in righteousness, subordinate to His Spirit which gave them forth; and in all the other Christian doctrines held by Fox, Penn, Barclay, Penington, and the other early *F.*: — while both of the other classes claiming the name of *F.* have departed from some of the essential grounds of their profession by officially sanctioning, or conniving at, the promulgation of views at variance with those held by *F.* in the beginning. Thus, they charge those called "Hicksites" with being, as a body, involved in the unsound doctrines of Elias Hicks, such as his views on the divinity and miraculous birth and atonement on the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ; the authority of the Bible, &c., as developed in his *Sermons* and printed *Letters*; they having separated in 1827 and 1828, on the ground of disunity with the opposition made to him, and having never disavowed his well-known doctrines. (See *Declaration of Philad. Yearly Mg. &c.*, 1828.) On the other hand, these *F.* charge the generality of those called "orthodox" with being implicated in a no less fundamental departure, by being engaged, or remaining in connection with those engaged, in the promotion of the modernized views and practices originally and mainly developed in the Society, by the publications of J. J. Gurney and others in England. The tendency of his writings was to bring in an easy, self pleasing and popular system, discarding the clear and unequivocal belief of the ancient *F.* in the universal and saving light of Christ, as stated by Barclay and others; making justification to depend very much on a superficial or historical belief in Christ's incarnation and crucifixion, to the disparagement of the absolute necessity of an experience of His inward work also, to make the former individually availing; setting up the Scriptures as the primary rule of faith and practice (contrary to their own testimony); designating faith as a "faculty of the human mind," and the first day of the week as "*the* Christian Sabbath;" advocating the notion of a resurrection of the same bodies; charging the early *F.* with various mistakes of interpretation of Scripture involving important doctrines; and generally promoting in the society a system of religion founded on intellectual study, instead of the thorough humiliation and purification of the soul, and its enlightenment by the inward light and grace of Christ; a system of self-activity, "always ready," instead of self abasement and waiting on the Lord; of "religion made easy" to the carnal mind, instead of a constant bearing of the cross of Christ. Thus, these "Smaller Bodies" of *F.* believe it needful to maintain, without any modification, the primitive and ancient ground, acknowledging Christ both in his outward and inward work for man's salvation; while the "Hicksites" are defective as to the outward, and the "Gurney" party as to the inward; each thus, on opposite sides, falling short of a living, acceptable, and full "confession of Jesus Christ come in the flesh." These things, they say, have been clearly and publicly proved, and the proofs have never been invalidated, but only ignored or evaded. The Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia at first opposed the innovations in doctrine; (see its *Appeal for the Ancient Doctrines, &c.*, 1847, and its *Report of Facts and Causes of the Division in N. E.*, 1849;) but at length, through the influence of a party resolved at all hazards to prevent division, it compromised its position, succumbed to the pressure from within and without, declined to take any practical steps to stay the progress of the "Gurney" defection, and, contrary to its own discipline, officially permitted an interchange of membership between itself and the lapsed bodies, except those called "Hicksites." This occasioned the isolation of those who could not conscientiously join in measures which they knew would compromise the fundamental truths of their profession. They have accordingly met apart from the others, in Pennsylvania and parts adjacent, since 1860. (See *Epistle of the General Meeting, held at Fallsington*, 1860.) But the separations in other parts occurred at various times, commencing in New England, about 1845, with attempts to suppress all opposition to Gurney's doctrines. (See *John Wilbur's Journal*, Providence, 1859; and *Epistolary Declaration, &c., of New England Yearly Meeting*, 1845.) At present, this body of *F.* consists of small congregations for worship and discipline, and various scattered individuals, in New England, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, and a few in England. Their meetings are in mutual correspondence. — *W. H.*

Friend's Grove, in *Virginia*, a village of Charlotte co., abt. 104 m. S.W. of Richmond.

Friend'ship, *n.* The state of minds united by mutual benevolence; an attachment to a person, proceeding from intimate acquaintance and a reciprocation of kind offices, or from a favorable opinion of the amiable and respectable qualities of his mind; mutual attachment. — Intimacy; favor; personal kindness. — Friendly aid; help; assistance.

Friend'ship, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Ripley co.

Friend'ship, in *Maine*, a post-township of Knox co., abt. 35 m. S.E. of Augusta: *pop.* abt. 800.

Friend'ship, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Anne Arundel co., abt. 25 m. S. of Annapolis.

Friend'ship, in *Mississippi*, a post-office of Franklin co.

Friend'ship, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Guilford co., abt. 95 m. W. by N. of Raleigh.

Friend'ship, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Alleghany co., about 375 m. N.W. of New York City; *pop.* of township abt. 1,950.

Friend'ship, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Scioto co.

Friend'ship, in *Texas*, a post-office of Harrison co.

Friend'ship, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village, capital of Adams co., abt. 72 m. N.N.W. of Madison.

—A township of Fond du Lac co.; *pop.* abt. 700.

Friend'shipville, in *Virginia*, a post-office of King George co.

Friends'ville, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Wabash co., abt. 8 m. N. by W. of Mount Carmel.

Friends'ville, in *Maryland*, a village of Alleghany co., abt. 40 m. W. of Cumberland.

Friends'ville, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Medina co.

Friends'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Susquehanna co., abt. 140 m. N.N.E. of Harrisburg; *pop.* abt. 250.

Friends'ville, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Blount co

Friends wood, in *Indiana*, a P. O. of Hendricks co.

Fri'er, *n.* One who fries.

Friesic, Friesish, (*free'zic, free'zish,*) *a.* (*Geog.*) Of, or pertaining to, Friesland.

Friesland, (*freez'land,*) a prov. of the Netherlands, on the N.E. of the Zuyder-Zee. It is bounded N. by the German Ocean, and W. and S.W. by the Zuyder-Zee; *area*, 1,260 sq. m. The land is flat; and some of it being below the level of the sea, is protected by dykes. It is intersected by many canals and streams, and abounds in lakes and marshes. There are some forests; but peat is the chief fuel used by the inhabitants. *Manuf.* Linen and woollen fabrics. *Cap.* Leeuwarden. *Pop.* abt. 270,000.

Fries'land, (East,) an old principality of Hanover, now almost included in the dist. of *Aurich*, q. v.

Frieze, (*frēz.*) *n.* [W *ffris*, a nap of cloth.] The nap on woollen cloth; a kind of coarse woollen cloth or stuff, with a nap on one side.

—(*frēz.*) [Fr. *frise*; It. *fregio*, perhaps from Lat. *Phrygius*, because the ornaments of friezes resemble the embroideries which came from Phrygia.] (*Arch.*) That portion of the entablature which is between the architrave and the cornice. (See Fig. 650.) It was generally adorned with triglyphs in the Doric order, the intervening spaces, called *metopes*, being filled with sculptured figures in *alto-relievo*, or with the skulls of oxen and wreaths alternately; while in the Corinthian and Composite orders it was ornamented with figures or scroll-work in low relief, extending along its entire length. The term frieze was also applied to a broad band of sculpture, in low relief, that was frequently placed round the *cella* of a Grecian temple, immediately under the ceiling of the portico, and completely surrounding the exterior. In modern domestic architecture a *F.* is frequently introduced immediately below the cornice of an apartment.

Frieze, *v. a.* To form a nap on cloth; to frizzle; to curl

Friezed, (*frēzd,*) *a.* Napped; shaggy with nap or frieze.

Friez'er, *n.* He who, or that which, friezes.

Friez'ing, *n.* The forming of the nap of woollen cloth into a number of little hard burs or prominences.

Frigate, (*frig'ăt,*) *n.* [Fr. *frégate.*] (*Naval.*) A ship of war having two gun-decks, classed between a sloop-of-war and a ship-of-the-line, or line-of-battle ship, and carrying an armament varying from 20 guns up to 50,

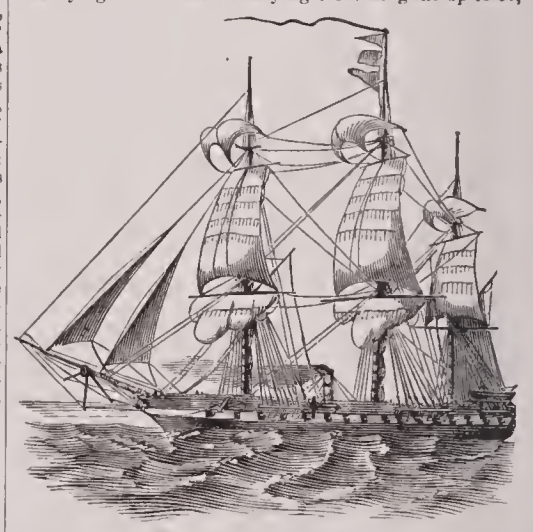


Fig. 1074. — STEAM-FRIGATE.

which latter number is seldom exceeded. In naval operations frigates are peculiarly useful vessels, being generally swift sailers and capable of easy tacking during action, besides bringing to bear on an enemy a heavier battery than sloops or brigs. Frigates were, until the last few years, exclusively *sailing-vessels*, or, in other words, were worked by sails alone: few, however, remain at the present time of this character, steam having come to be relied on as the chief motive power in their construction; — whence the term *steam-frigate*, in contradistinction to the frigate proper or *sailing-frigate*.

Frig'ate-bird, Man-of-war Bird, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Tachypetes aquila*, a bird common on the intertropical American coasts, and in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. It belongs to the order of the *Natatores*, and is allied to the Cormorants, but differs from them by having a forked

tail, short feet, the membranes of which are very deeply notched, an extraordinary spread of wing, and a beak, both mandibles of which are curved at the tip. The plumage is on the upper parts purple-black, the throat and belly white, and the beak red. The frigate-bird is incapable of either swimming or diving; yet it manages to satisfy its natural appetite for fish with tolerable certainty; this is accomplished by a system of highway robbery, perpetrated on such gannets and sea-swallows as may be returning with full pouches to their nests in the rocks. The common mode is for the *F.-B.* to soar above its victim, and then, plunging down, to strike it on the head with its beak,—the result is an instant disgorging of the day's fishing, which, as it falls, is followed by the robber, who invariably overtakes and secures it before it reaches the water. The nest of this bird is usually built among the rocks, on solitary islands, or in high trees in retired situations near the sea. It lays 2 pinky-white eggs.



Fig. 1075.—FRIGATE-BIRD. (*Tachypedes aquila.*)

Frigatoon', *n.* (*Naut.*) A small Venetian vessel, built with a square stern, without any foremast, having only a mainmast and bowsprit.

Frigento, or **Fricento,** (*fre-tshen'to,*) a town of S. Italy, prov. Avellino, 17 m. E.N.E. of Avellino. It has a fine cathedral, containing some excellent paintings. Its inhabitants subsist by the sale of sheep, hogs, and corn. Near it is a valley, supposed, apparently on good grounds, to be identical with the *Amsancti valles* of Virgil. It is narrow, and pressed in on both sides by high ridges thickly covered with oak-copses. The bottom of the dell is bare and arid. In the lowest part, and close under one of the hills, is an oval pool, not 50 feet in diameter, in which the water boils and spouts up, at irregular intervals, to a height of several feet, with a hissing noise, accompanied by strong sulphurous and mephitic exhalations. It was through this orifice that the Fury Alecto descended to Tartarus; and the appearance of the place corresponds perfectly with the admirable description given by Virgil (*Æneid*, vii. 563):

> "Est locus Italiæ in medio sub montibus altis,
> Nobilis, et fama multis memoratus in oris,
> Amsancti valles."

Frig'eratory, *n.* A refrigeratory. (R.)

Frig'ga, Fri'ga. (*Scand. Myth.*) See ODIN.

Fright, *n.* [A. S. *fyrhto*; Ger. *furcht*; Dan. *fryght*; Goth. *faurht*; allied to Gr. *phritto*, to shiver or tremble with fear, *phri-kē*, a shivering or shuddering from cold or fear, and to *rhigos*, frost, cold, and Lat. *rigeo*, to be stiff or numb.] Sudden and violent fear, a passion excited by the sudden appearance of danger; affright; alarm; terror; consternation; dismay.

Fright, or **Fright'en,** *v. a.* [A. S. *frihtan*; Ger. *fürchten*; Goth. *faurhtan*.] To alarm suddenly with danger; to shock suddenly with the approach of evil; to affright; to terrify; to scare; to intimidate.

Fright'ed, or **Fright'ened,** *p. a.* Terrified; suddenly alarmed with danger.

Fright'enable, *a.* That may be frightened or alarmed.

Fright'ful, *a.* Full of fright; full of something which causes fright or terror; exciting alarm; impressing terror; terrible; dreadful; alarming; fearful; awful; horrible.

Fright'fully, *adv.* In a frightful manner; terribly; dreadfully; shockingly.

Fright'fulness, *n.* The quality of being frightful, or of impressing terror.

Fright'less, *a.* Without fright.

Frig'id, *a.* [Lat. *frigidus*, from *frigeo*, to stiffen with cold; akin to *rigeo*, to be numb, also to Gr. *phrissō*, to shiver with cold.] Cold; cool; chill; wanting heat or warmth.—Wanting warmth of affection; unfeeling.—Wanting vigor; impotent.—Unanimated; wanting vivacity or spirit; wanting the fire of genius or fancy; dull; wanting zeal; lifeless.—Stiff; formal; forbidding.

Frigida'rium, *n.* [Lat.] (*Antiq.*) The cold bathing-room in the Roman baths, as well as the vessel in which the cold water was received. The cold bath, the reservoir of cold water in the hypocaustum or stove-room, was termed *ahenum frigidarium*.

Frigid'ity, *n.* [Fr. *frigidité*, from L. Lat. *frigiditas*.] State or quality of being frigid; coldness; want of warmth.—Impotency; imbecility; dulness.—Coldness of affection; want of animation or intellectual fire.

Frig'idly, *adv.* Coldly; dully; without affection.

Frig'idness, *n.* Frigidity.

Frig'id Zone, *n.* See ZONE.

Frigorific, or **Frigorifical,** *a.* [Fr. *frigorifique*; Lat. *frigorificus*—*frigus, frigoris*, cold, coldness, coolness, and *facio*, to make.] Causing cold; producing or generating cold; cooling.

Frill, *n.* [From *frizzle*, to curl, to crisp.] A crisped or plaited edging of fine linen on the bosom of a shirt or other similar thing; a ruffle.

—*v. a.* To decorate with frills or ruffles.

—*v. n.* [From Fr. *frileux*, chilly.] To quake or shiver with cold.

Frilled, *p. a.* Decorated with frills or ruffles; having frills; as, a *frilled* night-gown.

Frill'ing, *n.* Ruffles, gathers, &c.

Frimaire, (*frē'mar,*) *n.* [Fr.] See CALENDAR.

Fringe, (*frinj,*) *n.* [Fr. *fringe, frange*; Sp. *franja*; It. *frangia*; Ger. *franse*; Dan. *fryndse*; L. Lat. *frangia*, probably, by transposition, from Lat. *fimbria, fimbriæ*, fibres, thread, fibrous part, fringe.] A border; an ornamental appendage to the borders of garments or furniture, consisting of loose threads; something resembling fringe; an open, broken border; the edge; margin; extremity.

(*Opt.*) One of the colored bands resulting from diffraction.

—*v. a.* To adorn or border with fringe or a loose edging.

Fringed, *p. a.* Bordered with fringe.

Fringe'less, *a.* That has no fringes.

Fringe'-like, *a.* Resembling fringe in shape or appearance.

Fringe'-maker, *n.* A manufacturer of fringes.

Fringil'la, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of incessorial birds; the CHAFFINCH, *q. v.*

Fringilla'ceous, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Belonging or relating to birds of the family *Fringillidæ*.

Fringil'lidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Finch and Sparrow family, an extensive family of birds, order *Incessores*, often described under the general name of *Finches*, and including various minor groups, consisting of several genera more or less closely related to one another, as the Grosbeaks, Buntings, Crossbills, Sparrows, and the like. None of them are of large size; and in their habits and general appearance they bear a very strong relationship.



Fig. 1076.—ARKANSAS FINCH, (*Carpodacus psaltria.*)

They feed chiefly upon various kinds of grain and seeds; occasionally also upon insects. They are for the most part hardy birds, and do not quit this country during the winter; but some few are driven hither at that season from more northern climates. Many of the *Fringillidæ* are remarkable for their powers of song; others are highly prized for the delicacy of their flesh. They frequent fields, groves, hedgerows, and woodlands; while many, in a state of captivity, are rendered subservient to the amusement and gratification of man. The most important members of this innumerable family will be found in this work under their proper names. In this place we shall only give two species, as illustrations of the family. The Arkansas Finch (*Carpodacus psaltria*), (Fig. 1076), of the Southern Rocky Mountains to the coast of California, is 4¼ inches long; the wing, 2¾ inches; the upper parts olive-green, the head, wings, and tail black; beneath, bright yellow. The common Sparrow (*Pyrgita domestica*), (Fig. 1077), the true type of the Finch tribe, is a European bird, one of the most omnivorous of all birds, and has been lately successfully introduced into this country. It is nearly six inches in length, of a robust form; bill dusky; eyes hazel; the top of the head and back part of the neck ash gray; the throat, fore part of the neck, and space around the eyes black; the cheeks whitish; the breast and all the under parts pale ash; the back, scapulars,



Fig. 1077.—COMMON SPARROW, (*Pyrgita domestica*).

and wing-coverts are reddish-brown, mixed with black, the latter tipped with white, forming a light bar across the wing; tail brown, edged with gray, and rather forked; legs pale brown. The plumage of the female is plainer and duller than that of the male; beyond each eye there is a line of white, and she has no black patch on the throat. Sparrows are bold and crafty; and their partiality to the vicinage of man does not originate from any social affection on their part, but because their chief subsistence is there most abundantly to be found.

Fringy, (*frin'je,*) *a.* Adorned with fringes.

Frio, (*free'o,*) in *Texas*, a S. co.; *area*, abt. 1,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Frio, Leona, Hondo, and San Miguel rivers. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Pop.* abt. 200.

Frip'per, Frip'perer, *n.* [Fr. *fripier.*] A dealer in frippery; one who repairs apparel.

Frip'pery, *n.* [Fr. *friperie*, from *friper*, to wear to rags.] Old, worn-out clothes; clothes thrown aside after wearing; waste matter; the place where old clothes are sold; the trade or traffic in old clothes.

—Useless things; trifles; trumpery.

—*a.* Trifling; contemptible.

Frischehaff, (*fresh'e-haf,*) a bay of the Baltic Sea, between Elbing and Königsberg, 58 m. long, and averaging 5 in breadth. It receives the Passarge and Pregel rivers, and two arms of the Vistula.

Friseur, (*frez'ŭr,*) *n.* [Fr.] A hair-dresser.

Frisians (*friz'shăns*), or **Frisii** (later called *Frisones*) were an ancient Germanic people, who inhabited the extreme northwest of Germany, between the mouths of the Rhine and Ems, and were subjected to the Roman power under Drusus. They were subdued by the Franks, and, on the division of the Carlovingian empire, their country was divided into W. Frisian (W. Friesland), and E. Frisian (E. Friesland). The language of the Frisians is intermediate between the Anglo-Saxon and the Old Norse. Our knowledge of the old Frisian is derived from certain collections of laws; as the "Asegabuch," composed about 1200; the "Brokmerbrief," in the 13th century; the Œpsiger Domen," about 1300, and some others. (See Richthofen's *Friesische Rechtsquellen*, Gött. 1840.) The modern Frisian is now spoken only in a few districts, and even in these only by the peasantry; not being used either in the churches or schools. It is further divided into a number of local dialects. Attempts have recently been made to revive an interest in the Frisian, and various specimens of its earlier literature have been published. An excellent Dictionary of the old Frisian, by Richthofen, was published in 1840.

Frisk, *v. n.* [Allied to *brisk*; A. S. *frician*, to dance; Ger. *frisch*, brisk, strong, fresh; O. Fr. *frisque*; Dan. *frisk*; radically the same as *fresh*. See FRESH.] To leap; to skip; to spring suddenly one way and the other; to dance, skip, and gambol in frolic and gayety.

—*n.* A frolic; a fit of wanton gayety.

Frisk'er, *n.* One who frisks; a wanton.

Fris'ket, *n.* [Fr. *frisquette*, from O Fr. *frisque*, gay, brisk, frisky, so named from the velocity or frequency of its motion.] (*Print.*) A light iron frame by which the sheets of paper are successively confined to the tympan, to be laid on the form for impression.

Frisk'ful, *a.* Brisk; lively.

Frisk'ily, *adv.* Gaily; in a frolicsome manner.

Frisk'iness, *n.* Gayety; liveliness.

Frisk'y, *a.* Gay; frolicsome; wanton.

Fris'let, *n.* A kind of small ruffle.

Frist, *v. a.* To sell goods upon credit. (R.)

Frisure', *n.* [Fr.] A curling or crisping of the hair.

Frit, *n.* [Fr. *fritte*, from Lat. *frigo, frictus*, to fry.] The calcined matter of which glass is made, consisting of silex, fixed alkali, &c.

—*v. a.* To fuse partially; to mix together and heat the materials of glass, so as to expel water, and induce fusion.

Frith, *n.* [Lat. *fretum*, a strait, sound, channel; Gr. *porthmos*, a ferry, a strait, from *peiro*, to pierce quite through; *perao, poros*, to pass right across.] An arm of the sea; a narrow channel; a narrow passage of the sea; a strait; the opening of a river into the sea; as, the *Frith* of Forth, in Scotland. This term corresponds to the *Fiord* of the Danes and Norwegians. The German *fahren* has the same root, whence *ferry, ford, furt*, as in Frank*furt*, Er*furt*, &c.

Frith, WILLIAM POWELL, R. A., a distinguished historical and *genre* painter, b. 1819. Of his innumerable works, many of the very highest class of art, we need but mention his latest productions, *The Derby Day*, *The Railway Station* (for which he received $40,000), and *The Marriage of the Prince of Wales*, painted for Queen Victoria.

Frit'ter, *n.* [Fr. *friture*, anything fried; It. *fritella*, a pancake, from Lat. *frigere, frictum*, to fry.] A kind of small pancake fried; a small piece of meat fried; any small piece cut to be fried.—A fragment; a shred; a small piece; a shiver; as, to break into shivers and *fritters*.

—*v. a.* To cut meat into small pieces to be fried.—To break into small pieces or fragments; to diminish; to take away, or waste by degrees; as, to *fritter* away anything.

Fritz'town, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Berks co., abt. 9 m. W.S.W. of Reading.

Friuli, (*free-oo'le.*) [Ger. *Friaul*; anc. *Forum Julii.*] Formerly the name of a district in the extreme N.E. of Italy. It constituted one of the 36 duchies into which the Longobards divided the north of Italy. From an early period, *F.* was divided into *Tyrolese* and *Venetian F.*, the former of which came into the possession of the Emperor Maximilian in 1500, while the latter remained attached to Venice till the peace of Campo-Formio (1797), when it was given to Austria. The inhabitants, called *Furlani*, are for the most part Italian, but make use of a peculiar dialect.

Fritilla'ria, FRITIL'LARY, *n.* [Lat. *fritillus*, a chess-board; alluding to the checkered petals.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Liliaceæ*. They are perennial plants, perianth campanulate, with a broad base and nectariferous cavity above the claw of each segment.

stamens as long as the petals. The Crown Imperial, *F. imperialis*, a native of Persia, is a fine showy flower of easy culture.



Fig. 1078.—CROWN IMPERIAL, (*Frillillaria imperialis.*)

Friv'olism, *n.* Same as FRIVOLITY, q. v.

Frivol'ity, *n.* [Fr. *frivolité*, from Lat. *frivolus*, trifling.] The state or quality of being frivolous; acts or habits of trifling.

Friv'olous, *a.* [Fr. *frivole*; Lat. *frivolus*, trifling. Cf. Gr. *phluaros*, a prater.] Trivial; trifling; slight; petty; silly; empty; as, a *frivolous* person.—Worthless; of little weight or importance; not worth notice; as, a *frivolous* remark, a *frivolous* objection.

Friv'olously, *adv.* In a trifling manner.

Friv'olousness, *n.* Quality of being trifling, or of very little worth or importance; want of confidence.

Friz, FRIZZ, *v. a.* [Fr. *friser*; It. *frisare*, to crisp, to curl. The word takes its origin from a certain tribe of the Frisians, whose maidens used to dress their hair in ringlets.] To curl; to twist; to form into small curls with a crisping-pin.—To form the nap of cloth into little hard burs, prominences, or knobs.

—*n.* Anything crisped or curled, as a wig.

Friz'ellburg, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Carroll co.

Friz'zle, *v. a.* [O. Fris. *frislen.*] To curl; to crisp, as hair.

—*n.* A curl; a lock of hair twisted.

Friz'zled, *p. a.* Curled; crisped.

"With *frizzled* hair implicit."—*Milton.*

Friz'zler, *n.* One who curls or crisps hair.

Friz'zly, FRIZZY, *a.* Crisped or curled, said of hair, or the nap of cloth.

Fro, *adv.* [A.S. *fra.* See FROM.] From; away; back or backward;—used only in opposition to the word *to*; as, *to and fro*, backward and forward.

Fro'bisher Strait, a passage between the west side of Davis' Strait and the north side of Hudson's Strait, is 140 miles long, with an average breadth of 20. It extends in Lat. from 62° to 64° N., and in Lon. from 65° to 73° or 74° W. It is not of any practical value as a channel of communication; and, in fact, it has been very seldom visited by vessels bound either westward or eastward. It was discovered in 1576 by Sir Martin Frobisher, an energetic English navigator.

Frock, *n.* [Fr. *froc*, a monk's habit; L. Lat. *frocus*, *froccus*, the cassock of a monk, with long sleeves, so called, quasi, *vestis floccosa*, from *floccus*, a lock of wool.] An upper coat or outer garment made of wool; as, a *frock* of livery, a shepherd's *frock*.—A loose garment or shirt worn by men over their other clothes to protect them while at labor; a blouse.—A gown worn by females and young children.—A monk's cassock.

Frock'-coat, *n.* A coat for men's wear cut and shaped like a surtout, but shorter and lighter.

Frocked, *a.* Clothed in a frock.

Frock'less, *a.* Destitute of a frock.

Frod'sham, a market-town of England, on the Mersey and Weaver rivers, 12 m. from Chester. *Manuf.* Cotton goods, and near it are some salt works. *Pop.* 6,500.

Froe, (*fro,*) *n.* Same as FROW, *q. v.*

Frog, *n.* [A.S. *frogn, frogga*; Ger. *frosch.*] (*Zoöl.*) See RANIDÆ.

(*Furriery.*) The hard projecting substance in the hollow of a horse's foot.

(*Civil Engineering.*) A grooved piece of iron placed at the junction of the rails of a railroad where one track crosses another.

—An oblong button for coats or overcoats, swelling in the middle, and tapering to both ends, covered with netted thread, and fastening into a loop instead of a button-hole.

Frog'bit, *n.* (*Bot.*) See HYDROCHARIS.

Frog'-fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See BATRACHUS.

Frogged, *a.* Provided with frogs; as, a *frogged* surtout.

Frog'gy, *a.* Abounding in frogs.

Frog'-hopper, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CERCOPIDÆ.

Frog Lev'el, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village of Newberry dist., about 40 m. N.W. of Columbia.

Frog'more, in *Louisiana*, a P.O. of Concordia parish.

Frog'town, in *Georgia*, a district of Lumpkin co.

Froh'na, in *Missouri*, a village of Perry co.

Froissart, (*frwois'sart,*) JEAN, a French chronicler and poet, B. 1337. He was the contemporary of Chaucer and Petrarch, and the author of the celebrated *Chronicles* which bear his name, and which present, perhaps, the most faithful and animated picture extant of the wars and political events of the Middle Ages. His *Chronicles* were first translated into English by Lord Berners (2 vols. fol., London, 1523-5), and reprinted in 1812 in 2 vols. 4to. A later edition is that of Bohn, London, 2 vols. royal 8vo., 1845.

Frol'ic, *a.* [Ger. *fröhlich*, from *froh*, glad, and *lich*, corrupted from *gleich*, like.] Full of levity; dancing, playing, or frisking about; full of wild pranks.

"We fairies now are *frolic*."—*Shaks.*

—*n.* A wild prank; a flight of levity or gayety and mirth; a gambol; a freak; a scene of mirth and gayety, as in dancing or play.

—*v. n.* To play wild pranks; to play tricks of levity, mirth, and gayety.

Frol'ieful, *a.* Same as FROLICSOME, *q. v.*

Frol'icking, *p. a.* Playing pranks; frolicsome.

Frolicsome, (*frol'ik-sum,*) *a.* Full of gayety and mirth; given to pranks.

Frol'icsomely, *adv.* With wild gayety.

Frol'icsomeness, *n.* Gayety; wild pranks.

From, *prep.* [A.S. *fram*, from; Fris. *fram*; Dan. *fra*; O. Ger. and Goth. *fram*; Sansk. *param*, the highest; Lat. *primus*, the first.] This preposition expresses the idea of distance or remoteness in relation to a source or beginning, and likewise of departure or procedure; as, man is descended *from* Adam, he went *from* Philadelphia to New York, matters proceeded *from* bad to worse. The sense of *from* is literal or figurative, but it is uniformly the same. In certain phrases, generally or always elliptical, *from* is followed by certain adverbs, denoting place, region, or position indefinitely, no precise point being expressed; as, *from above, from beneath, from before, from behind*, &c. *From* precedes another preposition followed by its proper object or case; as, *from amid, from among, from beneath, from beyond, from afar*, &c.

Frome, (*frŏm,*) the name of several rivers in England. 1. An affluent of the Lugg in Herefordshire. 2. In the county Dorset, rising near Bedminster, and falling into the sea at Poole harbor. 3. A branch of the Avon at Bristol. 4. One of the Severn, near Berkeley. 5. A stream of Somersetshire, rising in the Mendip Hills, and joining the Avon between Bath and Bradford.

Frome, or **Frome-Selwood,** a town and parish of Somerset co., England, 11 m. S. by E. of Bath, and 115 m. W. of London. *Manuf.* Broad-cloths, kerseymeres, ale, &c. *Pop.* 11,732.

Froud, *n.* [Lat. *frons, frondis*, a leafy branch.] (*Bot.*) The leaf of a fern or other acotyledonous plant. *F.* are seldom articulated; they are either sessile or stalked; are frequently toothed or incised in various ways, and are often highly compound.

Fronda'tion, *n.* [Lat. *frondatio*, from *frons.* See SUPRA.] The act of denuding, or stripping of leaves or branches.

Froude, *n.* [Fr., a sling.] (*Fr. Hist.*) The name of a political faction which played a conspicuous part in French history during the minority of Louis XIV., and which gave rise to the celebrated insurrectionary movement known historically as the *War of the Fronde.* The members of this party obtained the derisive name of *Frondeurs* (slingers), from the pertinacious lampoon warfare which they waged against both the powerful minister of that day, Cardinal Mazarin, and the Queen Regent, Anne of Austria. Mazarin, as a foreigner and a *parvenu*, enjoyed the detestation of the French people—both patrician and proletarian—and especially had incurred the opposition of the Parliament of Paris to his measures. In 1648 Mazarin ventured on the bold step of arresting two of the most popular members of the latter body, and on the next day (*la journée des barricades*) the Parisians rose in arms, dispersed some of the royal troops sent out against them, and barricaded the approaches to the Louvre, compelling the court party to retire to St. Germain, and thus leaving Paris in the hands of the insurgents. Upon the Prince de Condé advancing to besiege the capital, the parliament called the citizens to arms, when the Prince de Conti, the Duc de Beaufort ("Le Roi des Halles," and son of Henry IV.), and numerous others of the great nobles of the kingdom, came forward to head the insurrection. The famous Cardinal de Retz also joined the movement, nor was beauty wanting, in the persons of the Duchesses de Longueville and de Montbazon, to inspire the popular cause. The Prince de Condé, too, changed sides and went over to the malcontents, with whom the court party shortly afterwards patched up a treaty of peace of but brief duration. Fresh contentions arose, and Mazarin caused the arrest of Condé and Conti, two of the princes of the blood. This step on the part of the fated Italian excited a revolt in the provinces, and Marshal Turenne hastened to the rescue of the *frondeur* princes, but was routed in the battle of Rethel (1650). The Cardinal, however, enjoyed but a mere temporary supremacy; the parliament again agitated against him, and procured his banishment from France, leaving the Prince de Condé master of the situation. Subsequently, the contest degenerated into a war of intrigue. Some of the Frondeur leaders were influenced by the queen to desert their party, and others were bought over by the cardinal's gold. Ultimately, all parties being wearied with these dissensions, the court agreed to remove Mazarin, and a general amnesty was proclaimed. Condé, who refused to be a party to these terms, now finding his cause desperate, entered the Spanish service; while Mazarin, after a time, returned to Paris, and again obtained the reins of government.

Fron'dent, *a.* [Lat. *frondens*, from *frondere*, to bear leaves or branches.] Leafy; covered with leaves. (R.)

Frondesce, (*fron-des',*) *v. n.* [Lat. *frondescere*, incept. from *frondere*, to put forth leaves.] To begin to unfold leaves.

Frondes'cence, *n.* [Lat. *frondescens*, pp. of *frondescere. See supra.*] The precise time of the year and month in which each species of plants unfolds its leaves.—The act of unfolding the leaf.

Frondif'erous, *a.* [Lat. *frons*, a leaf or branch, and *ferre*, to produce.] Bearing or producing fronds.

Frondose', *a.* (*Bot.*) Leafy;—or, more commonly now, frond-like, or producing a frond, instead of ordinary foliage.—*Gray.*

Fron'dous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Applied to a flower which is leafy; or to one which produces branches charged with little leaves and flowers.—*Craig.*

Frons, *n.* [Lat., front.] (*Anat.*) The region of the cranium between the orbits and the vertex.—In ornithology, the space between the base of the bill and the vertex.

Front, (*frunt.*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *frons, frontis*, the forehead; probably from Gr. *phrontis*, care, anxiety, the forehead being the index of these.] The forehead, or part of the face above the eyes; the whole face.

"They stand not *front* to *front*, but each doth view
The other's tail, pursued as they pursue."—*Creech.*

—The forehead or face, as expressive of the temper or disposition; as, a fierce *front*, a hardened *front*.—The fore part of anything; the van, as of an army or procession.

—The part or place before the face, or opposite to it, or to the forepart of anything.

"Shot thundered upon them from the rampart in *front*."—*Bacon.*

—The most conspicuous part or particular.

"The head and *front* of our offending."—*Shaks.*

—Impudence; assurance; as, "men of *front*."—That portion of a head-dress which covers the fore portion of the head; a partial wig worn by ladies.

(*Mil.*) That part of an army which directly faces the enemy's position;—opposed to *rear.*

—*v. a.* To stand with face toward or opposed to.

"I shall *front* thee like some staring ghost."—*Dryden.*

—To oppose face to face; to oppose directly: as, to *front* danger, to *front* an enemy.—To stand opposed or opposite, or over against anything; as, our house *fronts* the square, the church, &c.

—*v. n.* To have the face or front toward any point of the compass; to be opposite.—To stand foremost.

—*a.* Of or pertaining to the fore part; foremost; as, a *front* door, a *front* entrance.

Front'age, *n.* The front part of an edifice, structure, lot, quay, &c.

Front'al, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *frontalis.*] Belonging to the forehead.

(*Anat.*) The *frontal bone of the skull*, the *Frons*, q. v., forms in the male the whole anterior portion of the cranium, extending laterally from the temples, and from the orbits to the parietal, or wall-bones of the skull; in females, however, this bone is generally divided into two by a seam or suture up the centre of the bone.—The *frontal sinus* is the space between the plates of the frontal bone extending over the eyes and nostrils, and in health adding to the reverberance of the voice; but when affected by inflammation or a severe cold, the thickening of its lining membrane causes that obstruction in speaking known as *talking through the nose.*

—*n.* [Lat. *frontale*, a frontlet.] A front piece; an ornament for the forehead; a frontlet; as, the *frontal* of a helmet.

(*Arch.*) The hanging with which the front of an altar is covered.—Also, an ornament over a door or pediment.

(*Med.*) A medicine applied to the forehead.

Front'ated, *a.* (*Bot.*) Growing broader and broader, and at last perhaps terminating in a right line;—used in opposition to *cuspated*, which is when the leaves of a flower end in a point.

Front'ed, *a.* Formed with a front.

"Part *fronted* brigades form."—*Milton.*

Fronteira, (*fron-tai-eer'a,*) a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alentejo, 14 m. from Estremos. Here, in 1663, the Spaniards were defeated by the Portuguese under Schomberg. *Pop.* 2,500.

Frontenac', Count, a French soldier, governor of New France, Canada, from 1672 to 1698; b. 1619; d. Quebec, 1698. Parkman's Count F. & New France.

Frontenac', a co. of prov. of Ontario, bordering on Lake Ontario; *area*, about 1,342 sq. m. *Cap.* Kingston.

Fronte'ra de Tabas'co, (La,) a town of Mexico, on the Tabasco river, abt. 3 m. from its mouth.

Frontier, (*fron-tēēr',*) *n.* [Fr. *frontière*, from Lat. *frons*, the front.] That part of a country which fronts or faces another country; the boundary of a state, or the territory adjacent to the boundary; marches; confine; border.

—*a.* Lying on the exterior part; bordering; conterminous; as, a *frontier* village.

—*v. a.* To compose or form a frontier.

Fron'tier, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Hillsdale co.

Frontier, in *New York*, a post-office of Clinton co.

Fron'tiered, *a.* Guarded on the frontiers.

Frontignan, (*frŏn'tin-yăn,*) a town of France, dep. Hérault, 12 m. S.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* 2,000. Its territory produces a delicious, sweet, muscat wine, often incorrectly called *Frontignac.*

Front'ing, *a.* Standing with the front towards; front to front, or opposite.

Front'ingly, *adv.* In a facing position; opposingly.

Frontispiece, (*fron'tis-pees,*) *n.* [O. Fr. *frontispice*; L. Lat. *frontispicium*, from *frons*, the front, and *spicere*, to view.] An ornamental picture or engraving fronting

the first page of a book, or at the beginning.—That part of any body that directly meets the eye.

(*Arch.*) The principal face, or front view of a building; the face that directly presents itself to the eye.

Front'less, *a.* Wanting shame or modesty; not diffident; as, *frontless* flattery, *frontless* vice.

Front'lessly, *adv.* Shamelessly; impudently; immodestly.

Front'let, *n.* [Dim. of *front.* Lat. *frons, frontis.*] A fillet or band worn on the forehead.

"They shall be as *frontlets* between thine eyes."—*Deut.* vi. 8.

(*Zoöl.*) The margin of the head behind the bill of birds, generally clothed with rigid bristles.—*Brande.*

Frou'tou, *n.* [Fr., from *frout;* Lat. *frons, frontis.*] (*Arch.*) An ornament over a door or pediment; a frontal.

Fronton, in *Texas*, a village, cap. of Cameron co., abt. 30 m. E.N.E. of Brownsville.

Frout Royal, in *Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Warren co., abt. 140 m. N.N.W. of Richmond; *pop.* abt. 800.

Front-view, (*frunt'vu.*) *n.* A view or representation of the fore part of an edifice or other object.

Frore, *a.* [A.S. *froren*, to freeze. Cf. Ger. *gefroren*, from *frieren.*] Frozen; frosty. (o.)

"The parching air
Burns *frore*, and cold performs the effect of fire."—*Milton.*

Frosch'dorf, a village in Lower Austria, rather more than 30 m. from Vienna, and not far from the frontiers of Hungary, on the right bank of the river Leitha; called by the French *Frohsdorf.* It is celebrated for its splendid castle, which in recent times has acquired a kind of political importance, from having been, since 1844, the residence of the Duchess d'Angoulême and the rendezvous of the elder Bourbon party. After the death of the duchess it came into the possession of the Comte de Chambord, *q. v.*, who has greatly beautified the interior.

Frosino'ne, (anc. *Frusino,*) a town of Italy, in the States of the Church, built on the slope of a hill above the junction of the river Cossa with the Sacco, about 48 m. E.S.E. of Rome, on the high-road between Rome and Naples. It is the capital of a delegation of the same name, which is notorious for brigandage.—The costumes of *F.* (Fig. 1079) are among the most admired of Italy. *Pop.* 8,658.



Fig. 1079.
A WOMAN OF FROSINONE.

Frost, *n.* [A.S. *forst*, Ger. *frost*, respectively from *freosan* and *frieren*, to freeze.] The act of freezing; congelation of water or other fluid. "A killing *frost*." (*Shaks.*)—Frozen dew; hoar-frost.—That state or temperature of the atmosphere which occasions the congelation of water; severely cold weather.

"The lagging rear of winter's *frost*"—*Milton.*

—The appearance of plants sparkling with icy crystals.

"Behold the groves that shine with silver *frost*."—*Pope.*

—*v. a.* To cover with anything resembling hoar-frost.

Frost'-bearer, *n.* (*Physics.*) An instrument to exhibit the freezing of water in a vacuum.

Frost'-bite, *n.* (*Med.*) The freezing of any portion of the body by exposure to a high degree of cold. The parts of the body most exposed to the serious consequence of *F.* are those farthest from the seat of circulation, and the most exposed to a great degree of cold. These are, the toes and feet, fingers, ears, nose, and the cheeks below the eye. The effect of intense cold is, in the first place, to deaden the sensibility of the part most exposed, which it does by contracting the vessels and driving the blood from the surface; when the part, losing its healthy vitality, is unable to resist the specific influence of the surrounding cold, and quickly falls a prey to the potency of the frost, and, in a short time, a partial gives way to an absolute death, or mortification of the member or organ, which soon after separates or falls off. To guard against the danger of *F.*, the inhabitants of very cold countries, as the Russians and Esquimaux, cover both the cartilage of the ear and the nose. The treatment of *F.* consists in coaxing back by degrees the vitality of the part; this is most prudently effected by friction, at first with snow, then with water at ordinary temperature, no warmth being applied for some time. As the coldness subsides, the painful tingling returns, then redness and heat; in a short time the latter will be above the natural standard, and if not moderated, the part will inflame, and perhaps mortify.

Frost'-bitten, *a.* Nipped; affected or withered by frost.

Frost'-blite, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Orach, a plant of the genus *Atriplex.*

Frost'-bound, *a.* Bound or confined by frost.

Frost burg, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Alleghany co., about 10 m. W. of Cumberland.

Frostburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Jefferson co.

Frost Village, a village of Lower Canada, co. of Shefford, about 40 m. N.W. of Stanstead.

Frost'ed, *p. a.* Covered with anything resembling hoar-frost in color or form.

Frost'-fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Tom-cod. *q. v.*

Frost'ily, *adv.* With frost or excessive cold.—Without warmth of affection; coldly. "To praise *frostily*." *Ben Jonson.*

Frost'iness, *n.* The state or quality of being frosty; freezing cold.

Frost'ing, *n.* The sugary composition resembling hoar-frost, used to cover and ornament cakes, &c.

Frost'less, *a.* Free from frost.

Frost'-nail, *n.* A nail with a prominent head, driven into a horse's shoes that it may pierce the ice, and prevent the animal from slipping.

Frost'-smoke, *n.* An appearance resembling smoke, caused by the congelation of the vapor in the atmosphere in a time of severe cold.—*Webster.*

Frost'-weed, Frost-wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Helianthemum.

Frost'-work, *n.* Work resembling hoar-frost on shrubs.

Frost'y, *a.* Having power to congeal water; containing frost; exceedingly cold; as, a *frosty* night, *frosty* weather.—Chill in affection; without warmth of affection or courage.

"What a *frosty*-spirited rogue is this?"—*Shaks.*

—Resembling hoar-frost; white; gray-haired; as, a *frosty* head.

Froth, *n.* [A.S. *freodhan*, to rub, to foam; Dan. *fraade*, allied to Gr. *aphros*, foam.] Spume; foam; the bubbles caused in liquors by fermentation or agitation.—Any empty, senseless show of wit or eloquence.—Light, unsubstantial matter.

—*v. a.* To cause to foam.

—*v. n.* To foam; to throw up spume, foam, or bubbles; as, *frothing* ale.

Froth'ily, *adv.* With foam or spume; in an empty, trifling manner.

Froth'iness, *n.* The state or quality of being frothy; emptiness; trifling matter.

Froth'less, *a.* Free from froth.

Froth'-spit, *n.* A white froth found on the leaves and in the axils of certain plants during the summer, being the fæces of the frog-hopper; cuckoo-spittle; wood-sare. *Worcester.*

Froth'-worm, *n.* Same as frog-hopper. See Cercopidæ.

Froth'y, *a.* Full of foam; consisting of froth or light bubbles.—Soft; not firm or solid.—Vain; light; empty; unsubstantial; as, *frothy* language.

Froude, James Anthony, an English historian, b. 1818, and educated at Westminster and Oxford. He is the author of the *Shadows of the Clouds* (1847), and the *Nemesis of Faith* (1849); both of which elicited severe ecclesiastical censure. *F.*'s fame will, however, rest on his *History of England, from the Fall of Wolsey to the Defeat of the Spanish Armada*, completed in 1870. His lectures in the U. S. in 1872–'73, on *The English in Ireland in the 18th Cent.*, 3 vols. (London, 1873–'74). *Short Studies on Great Subjects*, third series (N. Y., 1877).

Frounce, *v. a.* [Fr. *froncer*, to pucker; Sp. *fruncir*, to gather in plaits, from Lat. *frons*, the brow.] To form wrinkles upon; to curl or frizzle, as the hair about the forehead or face; to gather into plaits.

—*n.* A wrinkle, plait, or curl; an ornament of dress.—(*Falconry.*) A word used by falconers for a distemper, in which white spittle gathers about the hawk's bill.

Frou'zy, *a.* [Du. *vrouw*, a woman; used in the N. of England in the sense of an idle, dirty woman.] Fetid; musty; rank; dim; cloudy. (Low.)

Frow, *n.* [A.S. *frea;* Ger. *frau*, a wife; Du. *vrouw*, a woman.] A woman;—more especially a Dutch or German woman of the lower orders. *Beau. & Fl.*—In the N. of England, an idle, dirty woman. (Low.)

Frow, Frower, (*fro, fro'er,*) *n.* An instrument used in splitting staves, laths, &c.—*Simmonds.*

Fro'ward, *a.* [A.S. *framweard*—*fram*, from, and *weard*, ward.] Perverse; unyielding; ungovernable; refractory; peevish; disobedient; wayward.

"She 's not *froward*, but modest as the dove."—*Shaks.*

Fro'wardly, *adv.* Perversely; in a peevish manner.

Fro'wardness, *n.* Perverseness; reluctance to yield or comply; disobedience; peevishness; petulance.

Frowey, (*fro'a,*) *a.* (*Carp.*) Applied to timber that is evenly tempered, and works without splitting or tearing.—*Worcester.*

Frown, *v. n.* [O. Fr. *frogner*, found in *se renfrogner*, to knit the brows; L. Lat. *refrontinare*, from *frons, frontis*, the brow.] To express displeasure by contracting the brow and looking grim or surly; to look stern; to scowl, (with *on* or *at*); as, a *frowning* countenance.

"Heroes in animated marble *frown*."—*Pope.*

—To manifest displeasure in any manner; to lower; to look threatening; as, Providence *frowns* on us.

—*v. a.* To repel by expressing displeasure in the countenance; to rebuke by a look; as, to *frown* one into silence.

—*n.* A wrinkled look, particularly expressing dislike; a sour, severe, or stern look, expressive of displeasure; a scowl; any expression of displeasure.

Frown'ingly, *adv.* With a look of displeasure; sternly.

Frow'y, Frowzy, *a.* Same as Frouzy, *q. v.*

Froyen, or **Frojen,** (*fro'yen,*) an island of Norway, 50 m. from Drontheim. It is abt. 20 m. long by an average breadth of 5. Lat. 63° 50′ N., Lon. 8° 40′ E.

Fro'zen, *a.* Congealed with cold.—Cold; frosty; chill.—Cold or chill in affection.

Fro'zen Creek, in *Kentucky*, a P. O. of Breathitt co.

Fro'zen Ocean, or the Icy Sea, a sea of Asia extending towards the N. into the unknown regions of the pole. Its boundaries on the E. and W. are considered to be Nova Zembla and Fohutski Noss.

Fro'zen Strait, between Southampton Island and Melville Peninsula, Lat. 66° N., Lon. 85° W.

Fro'zenness, *n.* The condition of being frozen.

F. R. S., Fellow of the Royal Society.

Fruct'ed, *a.* [Lat. *fructus*, fruit.] (*Bot.*) Bearing fruit, as trees.

Fructes'cence, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *fructus*, fruit.] (*Bot.*) The precise time when the fruit of a plant arrives at maturity, and its seeds are dispersed; the fruiting season.—*Worcester.*

Fructic'ulose, *a.* Producing much fruit.

Fruc'tidor, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *fructus*, fruit, and Gr. *doron*, a gift.] (*Hist.*) The name given in the republican calendar of France to the period extending from the 18th of Aug. to the 16th of Sept. The 18th Fructidor of the year 5 (or on the 4th of Sept., 1797) is celebrated as the day on which Barras, Rewbell, and Lepaux, members of the Directory, by a *coup d'état*, saved the republic from the machinations of the Royalists, who had got the upper hand in the Council of Five Hundred. The execution of the *coup d'état* was intrusted to General Augereau.

Fructif'erous, *a.* [Lat. *fructus*, fruit, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing fruit.

Fructifica'tion, *n* [L. Lat. *fructificatio*, from *fructificare*—*fructus*, and *facere*, to make.] The act of fructifying, or rendering productive of fruit; fecundation.

(*Bot.*) A term frequently employed in cryptogamic botany, sometimes to denote the whole reproductive system, and sometimes the fruit itself.

Fruc'tify, *v. a.* [Fr. *fructifier;* L. Lat. *fructificare*—*fructus*, and *facere*, to make.] To make fruitful; to render productive; to fertilize.

"Showers to *fructify* the earth."—*Howel.*

—*v. n.* To bear fruit.

Fruc'tose, *n.* (*Chem.*) Fruit-sugar; the sugar contained in ripe fruits. It has been called, with reference to its characteristic feature, *uncrystallizable sugar*, and seems to occur in the transition of starch, cellulose, and cane-sugar, into grape sugar. If, in the manufacture of grape-sugar from starch, by boiling with dilute sulphuric acid, the ebullition be checked as soon as the liquid becomes sweet, fructose is formed and no crystals can be obtained. It forms the chief ingredient in molasses and treacle, for though it is not found in the fresh cane-juice, the extraction of the sugar occasions its formation at the expense of cane-sugar. *Form.* $C_{12}H_{12}O_{12}$.

Fruct'uary, *n.* [Lat. *fructuarius*, from *fructus*, fruit.] One who enjoys the rents, income, profits, or increase of anything. (R.)

Fru'gal, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *frugalis*—*frux, frugis*, the produce of the field.] Economical; careful; thrifty; provident; economical in the use or appropriation of money, goods, or provisions of any kind; saving unnecessary expense; sparing; not profuse, prodigal, or lavish; as, *frugal* of time.

Frugal'ity, *n.* [Fr. *frugalité;* Lat. *frugalitas.*] Prudent economy; thrift; good husbandry, or housewifery; a sparing and judicious use of money or anything to be expended; a prudent and sparing use or appropriation of anything.

Fru'gally, *adv.* With economy.

Fru'galness, *n.* Same as Frugality. *q. v.*

Fru'gardite, *n.* [*Frugaard*, a district of Finland.] (*Min.*) A variety of Vesuvianite. *q. v.*

Frug'gin, *n.* [Fr. *fourgon;* It. *forcone*, from Lat. *furca*, a fork.] An oven-fork. (Eng.)

Frugif'erous, *a.* [Fr. *frugifère;* Lat. *frugifer*—*frux, frugis*, the fruit of the earth, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing fruit or corn.

Frugiv'orous, *a.* [Fr. *frugivore;* Lat. *frugivorus*—*frux, frugis*, the produce of the fields, and *vorare*, to devour.] Feeding on fruit, seeds, or corn, as birds.

Fruit, (*froot,*) *n.* [O. Fr. *fruict*, Fr. *fruit;* Lat. *fructus*, from *frui*, to enjoy. Cf. Ger. *frucht.*] Produce; whatever the earth produces for the nourishment of animals, or for clothing or profit; the produce of a tree or other plant; the seed of plants, or the part that contains the seeds; production, that which is produced; as, the rising *fruits*, the forbidden *fruit.*—Produce of animals; offspring; young; as, the *fruit* of the womb.—Effect or consequence; as, the *fruit* of folly or sin.

"She remembered the *fruits* of denying."—*Sidney.*

—Advantage; profit; good derived.

"The *fruits* of victory."—*Swift.*

(*Bot.*) The term fruit is applied to the ripened ovary and its contents, quite regardless of their being eatable or otherwise. In many instances, there are additions to the ovary in the form of the remains of some or all of the other parts of the flower. In the *strawberry*, the *calyx* remains, and is converted into a succulent substance, or that part of the fruit which is eaten. In the *apple*, both the *calyx* and the *corolla* are converted into fruit. The *pine-apple* (Fig. 423) is composed of *all the parts* entering into the composition of the *ovary*, namely, *bracts, calyx, corolla*, and *ovary.* The *orange* is a largely-developed ovary, containing the seeds, and a succulent mass in which the refreshing juice is placed. Fruit is divided into two distinct parts, the *seed* and the *pericarp*, or investing substance. The *pericarp* is composed of three parts, or layers, one within the other. For example, the *pericarp* of the *apple* consists of an external layer, or skin, *epicarp;* the internal layer, *endocarp;* and the fleshy substance, *sarcocarp*, lying between them. Thus, the outer skin is the *epicarp*, the pulpy substance the *sarcocarp*, and the tough, thick covering to the seeds, the *endocarp.* The same relation is found in *stone-fruit*, the shell of the nut being the *endocarp.* The *epicarp*, or outward covering, is less subject to variation than other parts; but the *sarcocarp* and *endocarp* assume every variety of form and consistence. In certain instances, the arrangement of the *flowers* indicates the arrangement of the *fruit*, as in the currant, gooseberry, etc. But the blossoms of the *apple, plum, pea*, etc., afford no indication of the various fruits that are to succeed them. The most common forms of

fruit are, the *pomum* or *apple*, the *drupe* or *peach* (Fig. 940), and *plum*; the *glans*, as the *acorn*; the *pine-apple*, the fruit of which is a *scaly berry*, surmounted by a crown of spinous leaves. This fruit may be considered one of the finest in the world. The *legume*, or *pea*; the *siliqua*, or *pod*, as in the mustard, and which differs from the *legume* chiefly in this, that the chamber containing the seeds is divided; the *capsule*, as in the poppy, larkspur, etc.; and the *bacca*, or common *currant*, *gooseberry*, etc. Besides these leading and distinctive forms of fruit, there are numerous minor variations in their external forms and internal structures, each of which is described under its proper head.

—*v. n.* To produce fruit.

Fruit'age, *n.* [Fr., from *fruit*; L. Lat. *fructagium.*] Fruit taken collectively; all manner of fruits; a repository for fruit.

Fruit'erer, *n.* [Fr. *fraitier.*] One who deals in fruit.

Fruit'eress, *n.* A woman who deals in fruit.

Fruit'ery, *n.* [Fr. *fruiterie.*] Fruit taken collectively; a repository for fruit.

Fruit'ful, *a.* Very productive; fertile; prolific; bearing children; not barren; abounding in anything; productive of anything; plenteous; abundant; plentiful; as, the *fruitful* earth, a *fruitful* garden, a *fruitful* wife, a *fruitful* imagination.

Fruit'fully, *adv.* In a fruitful manner; plenteously; abundantly.

Fruit'fulness, *n.* Quality of producing fruit in abundance; productiveness; fertility; fecundity; quality of being prolific; productiveness of the intellect; fertility of imagination; exuberant abundance.

Fruit'-grove, *n.* A plantation of fruit-trees.

Fruit'ing, *n.* The production of fruit.

—*a.* Belonging to, or yielding fruit.

Fruition, (*frū-ish'on,*) *n.* [Lat. *fruitio*, from *frai*, to use or enjoy.] Use accompanied with pleasure, corporeal or intellectual; enjoyment; gratification; the pleasure derived from use or possession.

"Where I may have *fruition* of her love."—*Shaks.*

Fruit'land, in *New Jersey*, a P. O. of Burlington co.

Fruit'less, *a.* Destitute of fruit; barren; unproductive; unprofitable.—Abortive; ineffectual; useless; as, a *fruitless* attempt.—Destitute of offspring; as, a *fruitless* marriage.

Fruit'lessly, *adv.* Without any valuable effect; idly; vainly; unprofitably.

Fruit'lessness, *n.* Barrenness; unfruitfulness; unprofitableness.

Fruit'y, *a.* Like fruit, or having a taste similar thereto.

Frumenta'ceous, *a.* [Lat. *frumentaceus*, from *frumentum*, grain,—contr. from *frugimentum*, from *frux*, *frugis*, the produce of the earth.] Made from wheat or other grain, or similar thereto.

Frumenta'tion, *n.* [Lat. *frumentatio*, from *frumentari*, to supply with grain or corn. See SUPRA.] (*Rom. Ant.*) A general dole or distribution of corn, *Cockeram.*

Fru'menty, FUAMENTY, FRUMETY, *n.* [Lat. *frumentum.*] Food made of wheat boiled in milk, and sweetened by sugar and spices.

Frush, *n.* [From Fr. *froisser*, to bruise.] Noise; crash; din, as of things violently dashed together.

(*Fur.*) Same as FROG, *q. v.*

Frus'trable, *a.* [L. Lat. *frustrabilis*—*frustrare*, to render useless.] That may be defeated, overcome, or rendered of no effect.

Frus'trate, *v. a.* [Fr. *frastrer*; Lat. *frustrari*, from *frustra*, in vain.] To disappoint; to defeat; to balk; to bring to nothing; to foil; to make null; to render of no effect.

—*a.* [Lat. *frustratus*, from *frustrari*, to render null.] Vain; ineffectual; useless; unprofitable; null; void; as, a *frustrate* search, enterprise, or design.

Frustra'tion, *n.* [Lat. *frustratio*—*frustrari*, from *frustra*, in vain,—probably from *fraus*, deception.] Disappointment; defeat; as, the *frustration* of a scheme.

Frus'tulent, *n.* [Lat. *frustum*, a piece broken or cut off.] (*Bot.*) A term applied to the joints into which the *Diatomaceæ* separate. They contain a large proportion of silex, and hence, being capable of retaining their form after the vegetable constituents have fled, they are often found preserved in a fossil state.

Frus'tum, *n.* [Lat., probably allied to *frangere*; Gr. *rhegnaishai*, to break.] (*Geom.*) A piece or part of a solid body separated from the rest; the part which remains of a cone, pyramid, &c., when the top part is cut off by a plane parallel to the base. In Fig. 1080 the dotted line c shows the portion of the cone cut off to form the frustum *f*.

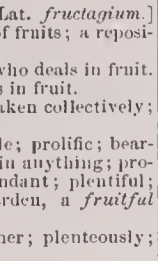


Fig. 1080. FRUSTUM.

Frutes'cence, *n.* [Fr., from Latin *frutescere*—*frutex*, a shrub or bush.] State of being frutescent, or of becoming shrubby.

Frutes'cent, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *frutescens.* See SUPRA.] (*Bot.*) Shrubby, or having the appearance of a shrub.

Fru'tex, *n.* [Lat., a shrub.] (*Bot.*) A plant whose branches are perennial, and proceed directly from the surface of the earth without any supporting trunk; a shrub.

Fru'ticose, FRU'TICOUS, *a.* [Lat. *fruticosus.* See SUPRA.] (*Bot.*) Shrub-like; branching like a shrub.

Frutic'ulose, *a.* [Fr. *fruticuleux*, dim. of Lat. *fruticosus.* See SUPRA.] (*Bot.*) Like a small shrub; branching like a small shrub.

Fry, *v. a.* [Fr. *frire*; Lat. *frigere.*] To cook in a frying-pan; to dress with fat, by heating or roasting in a pan over the fire; as, to *fry* an omelet.

v. n. To be heated and agitated, as meat in a frying-pan; to suffer the action of fire or extreme heat; to be agitated; to boil.

"The frothy billows *fry*."—*Spenser.*

—*n.* A dish of anything fried; as, lamb's *fry.*

—[O. Fr. *frage*; Fr. *frai*, spawn of fish.] A swarm or crowd of little fish just produced from the spawn.

"He is the tyrant pike, and we the *fry*."—*Donne.*

—Any swarm of little animals; or class of people, in contempt.

"The young *fry* must be kept under the discipline of contempt." *Collier.*

—A kind of sieve.

Fry, ELIZABETH, an English philanthropist and prison reformer, B. 1780, was one of the Gurney family, the well-known bankers and merchants of London and Norwich. The Gurneys belonged to the Society of Friends, but without conforming to the stricter principles of that persuasion with respect to costume, form of language, and social usages. Elizabeth Gurney, accordingly, in the earlier part of her life, freely partook of the gayeties incidental to the circle of life in which she moved. In 1798, however, an American Friend, William Savery, then travelling in England on a religious mission, preached in the Friends' meeting-house at Norwich.


Fig. 1081.—ELIZABETH FRY.

E. Gurney formed one of his congregation, and became so influenced by the preacher's discourse, that she determined to change her mode of life to that prescribed by the more rigid and orthodox of the sect. This change was consummated by her marriage, in 1800, with Joseph Fry, himself a "plain Friend." In 1810 Mrs. Fry joined the ministry, and thenceforward devoted herself to offices of the purest benevolence and piety. Owing to her unwearied exertions, important reforms were effected in the prison systems, not only of Great Britain, but also in those of France and Germany. After years of indefatigable labor among the poor and the criminal, this estimable lady D., Oct. 12, 1845.

Fry, WILLIAM HENRY, a distinguished American composer and journalist, B. in Philadelphia, 1815, in which city his father was proprietor of the "National Gazette" newspaper. *F.* early showed a singular aptitude for music, and in 1835 produced 4 overtures which were performed by the Philharmonic Society of Philadelphia, who presented the composer with an honorary medal. He next wrote the operas of *Aurelia* and the *Bridal of Dunure*, two compositions which, though favorably known in the musical world, have hitherto received no stage representation. In 1844, *F.* became a contributor to the "Ledger" in his native city, and in the course of the year following he brought out his opera of *Leonora*, an Italian version of which was performed in 1858 in New York. In 1846, *F.* visited Europe, remaining there 6 years, as the correspondent of several American newspapers, and after his return in 1852 again gave his attention to music, producing several symphonies of great merit, besides composing the music to the inaugural ode for the Great Industrial Exhibition at New York in 1853. In 1855 appeared his next work, a *Stabat Mater*, brought out at the N. Y. Acad. of Music. He subsequently became attached to the editorial staff of the "N. Y. Tribune," and attained much popularity as a public lecturer. D. 1864.

Fry'burg, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Anglaize co., abt. 18 m. N. of Sidney.

—A village of Stark co., abt. 14 m. E. by N. of Canton.

Fry'burg, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Clarion co., abt. 17 m. E.S.E. of Oil City.

—A village of Lehigh co., abt. 10 m. S.S.E. of Allentown.

Frye'burg, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Wright co.

Frye'burg, (*frī'burg,*) in *Maine*, a post-village of Oxford co., on the Saco River, abt. 58 m. W S.W. of Augusta.

Frye'burg Centre, in *Maine*, a P. O. of Oxford co.

Fry'ing-pan, *n.* A pan with a long handle used for frying meat and vegetables.

Fry'ville, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Clark co.

F. S. A., Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. (England).

F. T. C. D., Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.

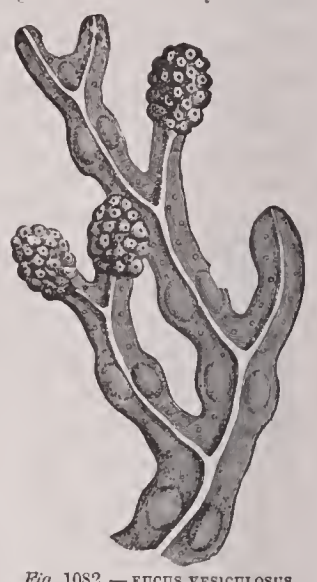
Fuad, (MEHMED,) PASHA, a distinguished Turkish statesman, B. 1814, was the son of a *mollah*, or judge, and of the celebrated Leila Khatoun, one of the few Ottoman poetesses whose works have been printed. *F.* successively studied medicine at Galata, served in the Turkish navy, and entered the government service as an interpreter. Subsequently he embraced diplomatic life, and, after filling minor positions, was sent, after the Hungarian war, 1848–9, as Minister to Russia. He afterwards became Minister of Foreign Affairs (1856), and Grand Vizier of the empire (1861); retiring from the latter post in 1863, he was then appointed Minister of War, and in 1867, Foreign Minister for the 2d time. *F.*, who published a poem entitled the *Alhambra*, which achieved great popularity, and who bore the reputation of being the most liberal and intellectual statesman Turkey has brought forth, D. 1869.

Fu'age, *n.* Same as FUMAGE, *q. v.*

Fu'ar, *n.* Same as FEUAR, *q. v.*

Fu'ca, (Strait of,) a passage separating Washington Territory in the United States from Vancouver's Island, and connecting the Pacific Ocean with the Gulf of Georgia, has its outer or western entrance in Lat. 48° 10′ N., and Lon. 124° W. It contains several islands, one of which, San Juan, became, in 1859, the subject of a dispute between Great Britain and the United States; the question being, whether it was to be regarded as an appendage to Washington Territory or British Columbia.

Fuca'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Algales*. The species are numerous, about 500 being known, mostly growing in salt water. They are distinguished from the other algæ by their organs of reproduction, which consist of spores and antheridia, contained in common chambers or conceptacles, which are united in club-shaped receptacles at the end or margins of the fronds. The antheridia contain phytozoa. The frond is sometimes a stalk expanding into a broad blade, and sometimes exhibits no such expansion, and is either simple or variously branched. Many of the *F.* are provided with vesicles containing air, by the aid of which they are enabled to float in the water, as *Fucus vesiculosus* (Fig. 1082). Some attain a great size,—*Macrocystis pyrifera* is said to have fronds of 500 to 1,500 feet in length; its stem not being thicker than the finger, and the upper branches as slender as packthread. Most of the *F.* contain iodine in very considerable quantity, and some of them are therefore much used for the manufacture of *kelp*, particularly different species of *Fucus*, or Wrack, and *Laminaria*, or Tangle. On account of the soda which they contain, they are also valuable as a manure. Some of them are eatable, containing large quantities of gelatinous matter, as certain species of *Sargassam*. The medicinal uses of some of them seem to depend upon the iodine which they contain, and which it is now considered preferable to exhibit in other forms, after it has been extracted. Several species of the genus *Fucus* contain mannite; as *F. vesiculosus*, *nodosus*, *serratus.*


Fig. 1082.—FUCUS VESICULOSUS.

Fu'cate, Fu'cated, *a.* [Lat. *fucatus*, pp. of *fucare*, to paint, to color, from *fucus*, a rouge for the cheeks, hence, any disguise or deceit.] Painted; disguised with paint.—Disguised by false show.

Fu-chow-foo', in China. See FOO-CHOO-FOO.

Fuchsia, (*fu'she-ā,*) *n.* [After Leonard *Fuchs*, a German botanist of the 16th century.] (*Bot.*) A genus of S. American plants, order *Onagraceæ*. They are distinguished by their long tunnel-shaped four-parted colored calyx, its four petals, its eight exserted stamens, and its long style. There are many distinct species. *F. coccinea* was the first introduced into this country, and is now one of our commonest greenhouse and window


Fig. 1083.—SEEDLING FUCHSIA, (*Colossus.*)

shrubs. It is a very elegant plant: the young wood and nerves of the leaves are tinged with purplish-red; the flowers are produced from the axils of the leaves, and

hang in a most graceful manner by thread-like pedunclcs; the calyx is tubular, scarlet, and 4-loped in the limb; the petals are of a rich purple color; the stamens are numerous, and, together with the style, form a pretty tassel. Many other species have been introduced into the U. States, one of the most beautiful and newest being Scadling *F.*, or *F. Colossus* (Fig. 1083); and an immense number of beautiful varieties have been developed by cultivation. The fruits of several fuchsias are somewhat acid, and may be eaten.

Fuch'site, *n.* (*Min.*) Chrome mica, or mica containing chromium. See MICA.

Fucino, (LAKE OF,) or LAGO DI COLANO, (*foo-che'no,*) the principal lake of Naples, in the province of Abruzzo Ultra II. It is 10 m long and 7 broad. In 1855 it was commenced to be drained, and upwards of 30,000 acres of soil have been reclaimed. It is the ancient *Fucinus Lacus.* See Torlonia's work on this subject (Rome, 1877).

Fu'coid, *n.* [Lat. *fucus*, see above, and Gr. *eidos*, form.] (*Pal.*) A fossil resembling a fucus.

Fu'coid, FUCOID'AL, *a.* Partaking of the nature of, or resembling, a fucus. — *Clarke.*

Fu'cus, *n.*; *pl.* FU'CI. [Lat., rouge, disguise, deception.] A paint; a dye; paint for the face; any deception or false pretence.

"Women chat — of *fucus* this and *fucus* that." — *B. Jonson.*

(*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order of *Fucaceæ*, q. v.

Fud'dle, *v. t.* [Etymol. unknown.] To make tipsy or drunk; as, *fuddled* brains.

—*v. n.* To drink to excess.

Fud'dler, *n.* One who habitually drinks to excess.

Fudge, (*faj.*) *interj.* Stuff; nonsense; — an exclamation of contempt.

—*n.* A fabrication; a falsehood; a made-up story. (Low.)

—*v. a.* To fabricate; to devise. — To foist; to put in without warrant.

Fue'go, (Volca'no De.) [Sp., fire-volcano.] A volcano of Guatemala, abt. 20 m. W. of VOLCANO D'AGUA, the *water-volcano.*

Fu'el, *n.* [O. Fr. *fuayl*; Fr. *feu*: from Lat. *focus*, a hearth.] Any combustible substance which is used for the production of heat constitutes a species of fuel; and in this extended sense of the term, alcohol, wax, tallow, coal-gas, oil, and other inflammable bodies which are occasionally used, especially in the chemical laboratory, as sources of heat as well as light, might be included under it. But the term *fuel* is more properly limited to coal, coke, charcoal, wood, and a few other substances, which are our common *sources of heat*, and as such are burnt in grates, stoves, fireplaces, and furnaces. In this country, as in England, coal, from its abundance and cheapness, is the fuel commonly employed; but in other countries, as France, Germany, etc., wood is chiefly used, either in its original state or in the form of charcoal. But whatever substance be used, the essential ultimate elements of fuel are carbon and hydrogen; and the heat which is evolved by their combustion is derived from their combination at high temperatures with the oxygen of the air; the principal results or products of this combustion are carbonic acid and water, these escaping into the atmosphere by the flue or chimney generally attached to furnaces and fireplaces. It is essential to good and profitable fuel that it should be free from moisture; for unless it be dry, much of the heat which it generates is consumed in converting its moisture into vapor: hence the superior value of old, dense, and dry wood, to that which is porous and damp; hence also the greater quantity of heat evolved during the combustion of charcoal as compared with that of wood, for even the dryest wood always retains a certain quantity of water: hence also coke gives out more heat than pit-coal, partly because it is absolutely dry, and partly because during the combustion or heating of coal, tar, oil, water, and inflammable gases are evolved, all of which carry off a certain proportion of the heat in a latent form. The different kinds of pit-coal give out variable quantities of heat during their combustion; upon an average, one pound of coal should raise 60 pounds of water from the freezing to its boiling point. The heating power of coke as compared with coal is nearly in the ratio of 75 to 61: a pound of good coke heating from 64 to 66 pounds of water from 32° to 212°. The value of dried turf and peat as fuel is liable to much variation, and depends partly upon their density, and partly upon their freedom from earthy impurities. A pound of turf will heat about 24 pounds of water from 32° to 212°, and a pound of dense peat about 30 pounds: by compressing and drying peat, its value as a fuel is greatly increased. The following table, by Dr. Ure, shows the quantity of water raised from 32° to 212° by one pound weight of the different combustibles enumerated in the first column; it also shows the number of pounds of boiling water which the same weight of fuel will evaporate, and the quantity of atmospheric air absolutely consumed during combustion.

Combustible.	*Pounds of Water which a Pound can raise from 32° to 212°.*	*Pounds of Boiling Water evaporated by One Pound.*	*Weight of Atmospheric Air at 32° required to burn One Pound.*
Dry wood . .	35·00	6·36	5·96
Common wood .	26·00	4·72	4·47
Charcoal . .	73·00	13·27	11·46
Pit coal . .	60·00	10·90	9·26
Coke . . .	65·00	11·81	11·46
Turf . . .	30·00	5·45	4·60
Coal-gas . .	76·00	13·81	14·58
Oil, wax, tallow	78·00	14·18	15·00
Alcohol . .	52·00	9·56	11·60

Fuel, *v. a.* To store with firing-material.

"Well watered and well *fueled.*" — *Wotton.*

Fu'eller, Fu'eler, *n.* One who, or that which supplies with firing-material.

Fuente Ovejuna, [Sp., the sheep-well,] a small walled town of Spain, prov. of Cordova. *Manuf.* Linens, woollens, and leather. *Pop.* 6,240.

Fuentes de Onoro, (*foo-ain'tais dai o-nor'ai.*) [Sp., the Fountains of Honor.] A small village of Spain, prov. Salamanca, on the Portuguese frontier, 16 m. W. of Ciudad Rodrigo. Here, on the 5th of May, 1811, took place between the Anglo-Spanish army under Wellington, and the French under Massena, a battle in which neither army could claim a decided advantage.

Fuero, (*fu-ai'ro.*) (*Spanish Hist.*) A Spanish term, derived from the Lat. *forum*, which signifies a place where justice is administered; and hence, jurisdiction. From this latter sense it came, in Spain, to be transferred to collections of laws; thus the Spanish edition of *Lex Visigotharum* was called the *Fuero juzgo.* From hence it came to be applied specially to the rights conferred by the crown on particular cities, the most famous of which were the Fuero of Leon, and that of Naxera. As these civic rights were chiefly liberties, concessions, privileges, the word *fuero* came to be specially used in this sense, and to denote, in particular, the entire body of immunities and privileges which composed the constitutions of Navarre, and the three Basque provinces of Biscay, Alava, and Guipuzcoa. It is in this last sense that the word is now almost exclusively used, the *fueros* of the other provinces and towns of Spain having long since become extinct. The subject has, in this century, acquired a fresh importance, from having given rise to the revolution of 1833, in the Basque provinces, which led to a series of sanguinary conflicts, and which was only terminated by Queen Isabella and her government, in 1844, entering into a formal recognition of the ancient rights and privileges of these provinces. These rights are based upon the ancient laws of the Visigoths, and were enveloped in the period between the fall of the Moors in the Spanish peninsula and the complete consolidation of the Spanish monarchy under the house of Hapsburg. The *fueros* thus owed their rise to the old Gothic laws, and as they took their form from the struggles between the people and their princes, they differ considerably in the different provinces. In Biscay, for example, the sovereign has only the power of nominating the *corregidor*, or chief magistrate; and even his nomination requires to be confirmed by the junta of the province, — a legislative body elected by almost universal suffrage, and intrusted with the chief management of public affairs. The inhabitants are exempt from all taxes and imposts, except such as they vote themselves; and claim, by virtue of pure Biscayan descent, the privileges of Spanish nobility. They are not obliged to appear before any tribunal beyond the bounds of their own territory, or to allow any royal monopoly, or admit royal troops within their territory, or to furnish recruits for the royal army.

Fuerte, (*fwer'ta,*) a small island in the Caribbean Sea, off the N.W. coast of the United States of Colombia, abt. 85 m. S.S.W. of Cartagena.

Fuer'te, (Rio de,) enters the Gulf of California from the dept. of Sinaloa, Mexico, Lat. 26° 50′ N., Lon. 109° 10′ W. See VILLA DEL FUERTE.

Fuer'te de San José, (*da san ho-sa',*) a town of the Argentine Republic, abt. 95 m. N.E. of Tucuman.

Fuga, (*foo'ga.*) an island of the Asiatic archipelago, 25 m from Luzon. It is 35 m. in circumference. Lat. 19° N., Lon. 121° 20′ E.

Fu'ga, *n.* [It.] Same as FUGUE, *q. v.*

Fuga'cious, *a.* [Lat. *fugax*, from *fuga*, a flight.] Flying or fleeing away; volatile.

Fuga'ciousness, *n.* Same as FUGACITY, *q. v.*

Fugac'ity, *n.* [Fr. *fugacité*; Lat. *fugacitas* — *fugax*, fleeting, from *fugere*, to flee.] Act or quality of flying away; volatility; uncertainty; instability.

Fuga'ro, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A stop of the flute kind in French organs of 4-feet pitch, and sometimes of 8-feet pitch, of a small scale, made of wood or tin; in tone it is as piercing as the *gamba*, but much clearer.

Fuga'to, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A composition in the style of a fugue.

Fugger, (*fŏŏg'ger,*) the name of a rich and illustrious family of Suabia, descended from a weaver, who originally lived in the environs of Augsburg, about 1300. They were at first successful in selling clothes, but afterwards extended their dealings, and became merchants, accumulating an immense fortune. Reaching the height of their affluence at the commencement of the 16th century, they rendered considerable services to the emperors Charles V. and Maximilian, by making them large advances. These princes bestowed titles of nobility on the Fugger family, and they soon became connected with the best blood of Germany. Promoted to the highest dignities of the empire, they did not any the more neglect the pursuits of commerce. Their riches were always forthcoming for the improvement of their birthplace, Augsburg, where they erected some handsome monuments, and founded philanthropical institutions. The best known of them are the three brothers, Ulric, James, and George: and, afterwards, Raymond and Antony, both sons of George. Ulric received for his loans to Maximilian the countship of Kirchberg, and the seigniory of Weissenhorn, which afterwards remained in the possession of his family. He was a great encourager of learning. — Antony and Raymond bore, to a great extent, the expenses of the expedition of Charles V. against Algeria, obtaining from him the permission to coin money. One day, at an interview with the emperor, Antony, as a mark of his regard and esteem, threw into the fire all the title-deeds and securities which Charles had deposited with him. Several of this family still exist, and Augsburg owes its position on the continent, as a financial centre, to the energy and talent of the Fuggers.

Fugh, (*few,*) *interj.* [Gr. *phew.*] An expression of abhorrence. (Generally written *foh.*)

"*Fugh!* how he stinks of Spain."—*Dryden.*

Fu'glt, in *Indiana*, a township of Decatur co.; *pop.* abt. 1,750.

Fu'gitive, *a.* [Fr. *fugitif*; Lat. *fugitivus*, from *fugere*, to flee, to escape.] Readily wafted by the wind; volatile; not tenable; easily escaping. "Tender and *fugitive* parts." (*Woodward.*) — Unstable; unsteady; fleeting; not fixed or durable; temporary; as, *fugitive* writings. — Fleeing; running from danger or pursuit; eloping; escaping.

"The *fugitive* Parthians follow."—*Shaks.*

—Waudering; vagabond; errant.

"A *fugitive* physician."—*Wotton.*

—*n.* One obliged to flee from his country, or remove from a place where he had some abode or establishment, on account of his crimes, debts, or other circumstances.

—One hard to be caught or detained.

"Or catch that airy *fugitive* called wit."—*Harte.*

(*Law.*) As one State cannot pursue those who violate its laws into the territories of another, the practice prevails among the more enlightened nations of mutually surrendering such fugitives to the justice of the injured State. This practice is founded on national comity and convenience, or on express compact. The U. States recognize the obligation only when it is created by express agreement. (See EXTRADITION.) As between the States of the American Union, extradition is made compulsory by the Federal Constitution, Art. iv. Sec. 2, which provides that "a person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall fly from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime." In the several States there are statutory provisions or established usages regulating the procedure in such cases.

Fu'gitively, *adv.* In a fugitive manner.

Fu'gitiveness, *n.* Readiness to fly away; instability; volatility; fugacity; want of perseverance or durability; unsteadiness.

Fu'gleman, *n.*; *pl.* FUGLEMEN. Same as FLUGELMAN, *q.v.*

Fugue, (*fewg.*) *n.* [Fr. *fugue*; Sp., It., and Lat. *fuga*, a flight.] (*Mus.*) A composition, vocal or instrumental, or both, in which a determined succession of notes, called the subject, passes successively, and alternately, from one part to the other, according to certain rules of harmony and modulation. There are four kinds of fugue; viz., the *strict fugue*, in which the subject is given out by one part and answered by another, the subject being again repeated in the third part; the *free fugue*, in which the composer is not so much restrained, but is allowed to introduce passages not closely related to the theme; the *double fugue*, in which there are two subjects occasionally intermingled, and moving together; and the *inverted fugue*, in which, as its name implies, the theme is inverted.

Fu'guist, *n.* [Fr. *fuguiste.*] One who composes fugues, or performs them extemporaneously.

Fuh'-keen, or **Fu-kiau,** a Chinese province. See FOH-KIEN.

Ful'crate, *a.* [Lat. *fulcrum*, a lever or support.] Supplied with fulcrums or props.

(*Bot.*) Applied to plants whose branches descend to the earth, as the banyan.

Fulcrum, *n.*; *pl.* FULCRA, or FULCRUMS. [Lat., a bed-post, from *fulcire*, to prop, to support.] A prop; a support.

(*Mech.*) The prop or other support (F, Fig. 1084) by which a lever is sustained.



Fig. 1084.

(*Bot.*) A general name given to several of the appendages of the stem or leaves, which serve either for support or defence, as the prickle, hair, tendril, stipule. — *Henslow.*

Ful'da, a river of Germany, rising in the Rhöngebirge, and after a course of 90 m. falling into the Werra near Minden.

Fulda, (*fool'da,*) a walled town of Hesse-Cassel on the Fulda, 60 m. from Mentz, and cap. of the prov. of the same name. It has a fine cathedral. *Manuf.* Woollen and linen fabrics, earthenware, leather, and tobacco. *Pop.* 10,000.

Ful'dah, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Spencer co.

Fulfil', Fulfill', *v. a.* [A. S. *fulfyllan.*] To complete; to accomplish; to perform; to answer in execution or event what has been foretold or promised; as, to *fulfil* a prophecy.

"And bears *fulfilled* her promise to the skies."—*Milton.*

—To accomplish or perform what was commanded, intended, or desired; to answer, as any desire, by compliance or gratification; to answer, as a law, by obedience; to carry into effect; to bring to pass; as, to *fulfil* a design.

Fulfil'ler, *n.* One who completes or accomplishes.

Fulfil'ment, FULFILL'MENT, FULFIL'LING, *n.* Accom-

plishment; completion, as of a prophecy. — Execution; performance, as of a promise or threat.

Ful'geney, *n.* [Lat. *fulgens*, pp. of *fulgere*, to shine.] Splendor; glitter; brilliancy.

Ful'gent, *a.* [See above.] Glittering; shining; dazzling; exquisitely bright.

"A *fulgent* illumination."—*Moore.*

Ful'gently, *adv.* Glitteringly; dazzlingly; with exquisite brightness.

Fulgor'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of hemipterous insects, popularly known as Lantern-flies, from their power of diffusing light in the dark, and belonging mainly to tropical and sub-tropical regions. The American Lantern-fly (Fig. 1085) may be taken as the type of this family. The form of this insect is very remarkable. The head is dilated in front, with porrected protuber-



Fig. 1085. — AMERICAN LANTERN-FLY.

ances; and it is from the hollow or lantern of the head that the light is said to proceed, and from no other part. "Two or three of these insects put into a glass vessel afford light sufficient to read by, without difficulty, if they be placed close to the bed. Even when the insects are dead, their bodies will afford considerable light, though less vivid than before; and if bruised and rubbed over the hands and face, they become luminous in the dark, like a beard smeared with English phosphorus." (*Nat. Hist. Guinea*, Bancroft.) — Madame Merrian, in her work on the insects of Surinam, was the first to draw attention to this insect. "The Indians," says she, "once brought me, before I knew that they shone by night, a number of the lantern-flies, which I shut up in a large wooden box. In the night they made such a noise, that I awoke in a fright, and ordered a light to be brought. We soon found that the noise came from the box, and opened it, but were much alarmed, and instantly let it fall to the ground with affright, on perceiving flames of fire issue from it; for as many animals came out, so many flames appeared. When we found this to be the cause, we recovered from our terror, and again collected the insects, much admiring their splendid appearance."

Fulgura'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *fulguratio*, from *fulgur*, a flash of lightning, from *fulgere*, to shine, allied to *flagrare*, to burn.] (*Chem.*) A sudden brightening of melted gold or silver in the cupel of the assayer, when the last film of vitreous lead or copper leaves the surface. — *Ure.*

Ful'gurite, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *fulguritus*, pp. of *fulgurire*, to strike with lightning — *fulgur*, lightning.] (*Miner.*) One of those tubes formed of vitrified sand, which are found in sand banks, and in soils consisting chiefly of silicious sand, and are attributed to the action of lightning melting, and vitrifying the sand.

Fulham, a parish of England, co. Middlesex, on the Thames, 5½ m. from St. Paul's, London; *pop.* 12,000.

Fu'lica, *n.* [Lat., a coot.] (*Zoöl.*) The Coots, a genus of birds, order *Grallatores*, distinguished by having the bill straight, compressed, and extending into the feathers of the forehead, forming a wide and projecting frontal plate; and the toes margined with semicircular lobes.

Fulig'inous, *a.* [Fr. *fuligineux*; Lat. *fuligineus*, from *fuligo*, soot.] Sooty; dark; dusky; smoky, or resembling smoke.

Fulig'inously, *adv.* In a smoky, dusky, or sooty manner.

Fulimart, *a.* Same as FOUMART, *q. v.*

Fu'lix, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds, order *Natatores*; has the bill as long as the feet; head, neck, body anterior to the shoulders, tail and tail-coverts, rump, and lower back, black; tail rounded, of fourteen feathers; under parts white, finely waved with black behind and on the sides. To this genus belong the species popularly known as Broad-Bill, Big Black-Head, or Scaup Duck, Little Black-Head or Blue Bill, and Ring-necked Duck.

Full, *a.* [A.S. *full*, from *fyllan*, to fill; Ger. *voll*. See FILL.] Filled to the utmost extent of capacity; replete; having within its limits all that it can contain; as, a *full* house. — Abounding with; having a large quantity or abundance; supplied; as, *full* of weeds. — Plump; fat; as, a *full* body, a *full* habit. — Saturated; sated.

"I am *full* of the burnt-offerings of rams." — *Isai.* i. 11.

— Having the mind or memory filled. — Complete; entire; not partial; not deficient; as, a *full* hand. — That fills, as a meal. — Strong; not faint or attenuated; loud; distinct; clear, as a voice. — Mature; perfect; as, a person of *full* age. — Spread to view in all dimensions; exhibiting the whole surface or disk illuminated; as, the *full* moon. — Abundant; plenteous; sufficient; adequate; equal, as pay for work. — Well-fed; furnished; abounding; copious; ample.

Full age. (*Law*) The age of twenty-one of both males and females, by common law, generally adopted in the U. States. In Vermont and Ohio, however, a woman is of full age at eighteen.

— *n.* Complete measure; utmost extent; the highest state or degree, as of the tide. — The whole; the total. — State of satiety. — The moon's time of having meridian light.

— *adv.* Quite; to the same degree; without abatement or diminution; with the whole effect; exactly; directly.

— *v. n.* To present a disk wholly illuminated; as, the moon *fulls* to-night.

Full, *v. a.* [A.S. *fullian*, to whiten, to make full; *fullere*, a fuller; Fr. *fouler*, to tread; L. Lat. *fullare*, to thicken cloth, from *fullo*, a fuller. Allied to Gr. *pilos*, wool or hair wrought into felt.] To thicken cloth in a mill; to make compact; to scour, cleanse, and thicken in a mill.

— *v. n.* To become scoured, cleansed, and thickened in a mill, said of cloth.

Ful'lage, *n.* The money paid for fulling or cleansing cloth.

Full'-blown, *a.* Fully expanded, as a blossom. — Fully distended with wind, as a sail.

Full'-bottom, *n.* A wig with a large bottom.

Full'-bot'tomed, *a.* Having a large bottom, as a wig.

Full'-butt, *adv.* Directly. (Vulgar.)

Full'-drive, *adv.* At a furious rate; as fast as possible.

Full'er, *n.* A person whose employment is to full cloth. (*Blacksmith's Work.*) A half-round set hammer, used for widening out a piece of iron, and condensing the particles thereof.

Fuller, THOMAS, one of the wittiest and most original of English authors, B. at Aldwinkle, Northamptonshire, in 1608. His first clerical appointment was that of minister of St. Benet's parish, Cambridge, where he acquired great popularity as a preacher. He afterwards obtained the rectory of Broad Windsor, Dorsetshire. His first literary production was a poem entitled *David's Heinous Sin, Heartie Repentance, and Heavie Punishment.* In 1640 he published his *History of the Holy War*; soon after which he removed to London, and was chosen lecturer at the Savoy church, in the Strand. On the departure of Charles I. from London, previously to the commencement of hostilities, F. delivered a sermon at Westminster Abbey, on the anniversary of his majesty's inauguration in 1642, from 2 Samuel xix. 30— "Yea, let them take all, so that my lord the king return in peace," which greatly offended the popular leaders, and endangered the safety of the preacher. About this time he published his *Holy and Profane State.* In 1643 he went to Oxford, and joined the king, but having lost his living by sequestration, and also all his books, he became chaplain to Sir Ralph Hopton, and employed his leisure in making collections relative to English history and antiquities. He was present at the siege of Basing House, and also at that of Exeter. About 1648 he was appointed rector of Waltham. In 1650 appeared his *Pisgah Sight of Palestine*, and his *Abel Redivivus*; and six years later, his *Church History of Great Britain*; but it was not till after his death that his principal literary work was published, entitled *The Worthies of England*—a production valuable alike for the solid information it affords relative to the provincial history of the country, and for its profusion of biographical anecdote and acute observation on men and manners. At the Restoration he was made D.D. and chaplain to the king. Dr. F.'s writings possess much learning, wit, and humor, with an elaborate display of quaint conceit — a quality highly esteemed at the time he wrote, and one which appears quite natural to him. Many extraordinary stories are told respecting his prodigiously retentive memory; the following *punning* anecdote, old as it is, and though not strictly biographical, is worth repeating. Dr. F. was, it seems, an inveterate punster; but once attempting to play off a joke upon a gentleman named Sparrowhawk, he met with the following retort: "What is the difference," said the Dr. (who was very corpulent), "between an owl and a sparrow-hawk?" "It is," replied the other, "*fuller* in the head, *fuller* in the body, and *fuller* all over." D. 1661.

Ful'lersburg, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Du Page co.

Full'er's Earth, *n.* (*Min.*) An earthy, hydrated silicate of alumina, having, like other soft aluminous minerals, the property of absorbing grease. It is used to cleanse woollen fabrics by removing the grease and oily matter by capillary attraction. When pure, its *comp.* is silica 45, alumina 20, water 25.

Ful'ler's Mills, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Jones co.

Ful'ler's Point, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Coles co., abt. 70 m. E. by S. of Springfield.

Full'er's-this'tle, FULLER'S-WEED, *n.* The Teasel, a plant so called because its bristly head is used by fullers in dressing cloths

Ful'lersville, in *Maryland*, a P. O. of Dorchester co.

Ful'lersville, or FULLERVILLE IRON WORKS, in *New York*, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., abt. 28 m. S.S.W. of Canton.

Ful'lerton, in *New York*, a post-office of Orange co.

Full'ery, *n.* The place where the trade of a fuller is exercised.

Full'-eyed, (*full'īde.*) *a.* Having large, prominent eyes.

Full'-faced, *a.* Having a broad face.

Full'-fraught, *a.* Laden or stored to fulness.

Full'ing, *n.* The art of cleansing, scouring, and pressing stuffs, cloths, stockings, &c., to render them stronger, firmer, and closer; it is also called *milling*, because these cloths, &c. are in fact scoured by a water-mill.

Full'ing-mill, *n.* An engine or mill, in which cloth is cleansed by being beaten with hammers.

Full'-length, *a.* Embracing the whole; extending the entire length; as, a *full-length* portrait.

Full'-manned, *a.* Completely furnished with men, as a ship

Fullness, *n.* Same as FULNESS, *q. v.*

Ful'lonite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as ONEGITE, *q. v.*

Full'-orbed, *a.* Having the orb fully illuminated, as the moon; like the full moon.

Full'-pay, *n.* (*Mil.*) The ordinary pay given in the army to officers, non-commissioned officers and men, without any deduction whatever.

Full'-souled, *a.* Magnanimous.

Full'wood's Store, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of Mecklenburg co.

Full'y, *adv.* With fulness; completely; entirely; without lack or defect; maturely; abundantly: copiously; amply; sufficiently; clearly; distinctly; perfectly; as, to be *fully* persuaded of a fact.

Ful'mar, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PROCELLARIDÆ.

Ful'minant, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *fulminans*, pp. of *fulminare*, from *fulmen*, a thunderbolt.] Thundering; making a noise like thunder.

Ful'minate, *v. n.* [Fr. *fulminer*. See SUPRA.] To lighten and thunder: to make a loud, sudden noise, or a sudden, sharp crack; to detonate. — To issue forth ecclesiastical censures, as if with the force of a thunderbolt.

— *v. a.* To utter or send out, as a denunciation or censure.

"I cannot *fulminate* or tonitruate words." — *Randolph.*

— To cause to explode.

Ful'minate, *n.* [Lat. *fulmen*, a thunderbolt.] (*Chem.*) A compound of fulminic acid with a base. They are all more or less explosive by the action of heat or friction. Of these, the *F.* of mercury and silver are the most important.

F. of Mercury (*Chem.*) is prepared by dissolving one part of the mercury in 12 of nitric acid, sp. gr. 1·42, aided by a gentle heat. As soon as the mercury is dissolved, add 11 parts of alcohol, sp. gr. ·87. A brisk action will ensue, and the solution will become turbid from the separation of crystals of the fulminate. Dense white clouds are also evolved at the same time, which have an agreeable odor from the presence of nitrous ether, aldehyde, and other products of the action of nitric acid upon alcohol. When the action has subsided, the vessel may be filled with water, and the fulminate allowed to settle, after which it is collected on a filter, washed and dried by exposure to the air. When dry it must be handled cautiously, as it explodes by friction or percussion, especially when in contact with particles of sand or glass. It must be kept in corked bottles, lest it be exploded between the neck and stopper. It is also exploded by heating to about 360°, by the electric spark, and by contact with concentrated nitric or sulphuric acid. This fulminate is used for the filling of percussion-caps. For this purpose it is necessary to moderate its explosive property, since it is too rapid and violent for the purpose. It is mixed with chlorate or nitrate of potash, and ground glass is often added to increase the sensibility of the mixture to explosion by percussion. The composition is made in but small quantities at a time, since it is so liable to explode under friction. After being placed in the cap, it is made to adhere and rendered water-proof by a drop of the solution of shellac in alcohol. *Form.* $C_4Hg_2N_2O_4$.

F. of Silver is prepared by a process similar to that for *F.* of mercury, but as its explosive properties are far more violent, it is advisable to prepare it only in minute quantities. When dry, it must be handled with the greatest caution. Nothing harder than paper should be used in manipulating it; and it should be kept in small quantities wrapped in paper in a card-board box. It is used in detonating crackers, which are made by twisting up a particle of the *F.* in a piece of their paper with some fragments of crushed pebble. If a particle of the *F.* be placed on a glass plate and touched with a glass rod dipped in sulphuric acid, it will detonate and leave a deposit of silver on the glass. The explosion of this *F.* may be compared with that of mercury by heating equal quantities upon thin copper or platinum foil, the *F.* of mercury will explode with a slight puff, and not injure the foil; that of silver will give a loud crack and rend a hole in the metal. *Form.* $Ag_2C_4N_2O_4$.

Ful'minating, *p. a.* Thundering; crackling; exploding; detonating.

— Hurling menaces or censures.

F. Gold (*Chem.*) is obtained as a buff precipitate when ammonia is added to a solution of terchloride of gold. It explodes violently when heated. *Form.* $AuO_3 2NH_3HO$. — *F. Platinum* is obtained by dissolving binoxide of platinum in dilute sulphuric acid, and mixing the solution with excess of ammonia, when it falls as a black precipitate, which detonates violently at abt. 400° Fahr. *Form.* $NH_2Pt.4HO$. — *F. Silver.* When moist oxide of silver is covered with a strong solution of ammonia and allowed to stand for some hours, it becomes black and acquires dangerous explosive properties. It is supposed to be a nitride of silver. *Form.* Ag_3N. These compounds must not be confounded with the fulminates, which are compounds of the metals with a true acid.

Fulmina'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *fulminatio*. See SUPRA.] A thundering; a detonation. — Denunciation of censure or threats, as by Papal authority; anathema or excommunication. — The explosion of certain chemical preparations.

Ful'minatory, *a.* [Fr. *fulminatoire.*] Thundering; striking terror or horror.

Fulmin'eous, *a.* Belonging to thunder.

Fulmin'ic Acid, *n.* [Lat. *fulmen*, a thunderbolt, from the noise produced by the explosion of its compounds.] (*Chem.*) An acid corresponding in its ultimate composition with cyanic acid, but never obtained in a separate state. Combined with the oxides of the metals it forms a series of very explosive compounds called *fulminates*, q. v. *Form.* $C_4N_2O_2$.

Ful'ness, Fullness, *n.* State of being filled so as to

leave no part empty or vacant; state of abounding or being in great plenty; abundance; copiousness; plenitude; completeness; perfection; repletion; satiety; plenty; wealth; affluence; swelling, as of the soul; largeness; extent; loudness; force of sound, such as fills the ear; as, *fulness* of joy, *fulness* of body, &c.

Fulsome, (*ful'sum,*) *a.* [A.S *ful, foul,* and the term *some.*] Rank; gross; disgusting; nauseous; as, *fulsome* flattery.

Ful'somely, *adv.* Rankly; nauseously; grossly.

Ful'someness, *n.* Nauseousness; offensive grossness.

Ful'ton, Robert, an American inventor and engineer, celebrated as being the introducer of steam-navigation, was b. of Irish descent, in Lancaster co., Penna., in 1765. Early in life he manifested a taste for painting, and purposing to adopt it as a profession, he repaired to England to study under Benj. West. In that country, however, he became acquainted with the Duke of Bridgewater,



Fig. 1086. — ROBERT FULTON.

(*q. v.*), the founder of the canal system of Great Britain, who induced *F.* to abandon art, and take to the study of mechanical science. This nobleman was at the time engaged in a scheme of steam-navigation, which he imparted to *F.* The latter visiting Birmingham was brought into communication with the celebrated James Watt (*q. v.*), who had just succeeded in his great improvement of the steam-engine, with the construction of which *F.* made himself thoroughly familiar during his stay. About this time he invented a machine for spinning flax, and another for making ropes, for which he obtained patents in England. In 1796 he published a treatise on the improvement of canal-navigation. From 1797 to 1804 he resided in Paris with Mr. Joel Barlow, the American representative at the French court. During this period he invented a submarine or plunging boat, called a *Torpedo,* designed to be used in naval warfare. He invited the attention of the French government to his invention, and Bonaparte, then First Consul, appointed Volney, La Place, and Monge, as a commission to examine it. Several experiments were made in 1801 in the harbor of Brest. He could easily descend to any depth, or rise to the surface; and where there was no strong current, the boat was quite obedient to her helm while under water. On one occasion, he remained in the torpedo several feet below the surface for more than four hours; but the motion of the boat while submerged was very slow, and it was clearly unequal to the stemming of a strong current. The French government declined to patronize the project, and *F.* accepted an invitation from the English ministry, who also appointed a commission to test the merits of his torpedo. He appears, however, to have received but little encouragement, and in 1806 he returned to the United States. Having been supplied with the necessary funds by Robert Livingston, who had been American ambassador at Paris, *F.* had the satisfaction of proving, in 1807, that steam could be applied to the propulsion of vessels with entire success. His achievement excited universal ad-

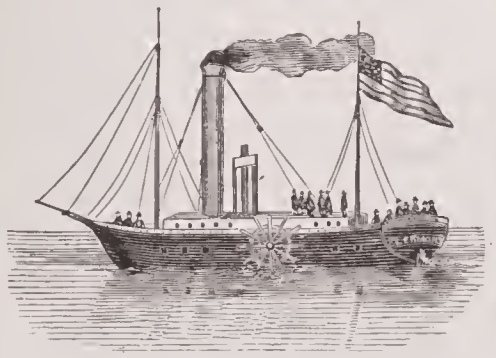


Fig. 1087 — THE CLERMONT.

(The first steam-packet in the world.)

miration, and from that time steamboats were rapidly multiplied on the waters of the United States. His first steamboat, called *The Clermont* (of 140 feet keel and 16½ feet beam, see Fig. 1087), made a progress on the Hudson of 5 miles an hour. His second large boat on the Hudson was the *Car of Neptune,* and was built in 1807. He afterwards built other steam-vessels, one of them a frigate which bore his name. His reputation became established, and his fortune was rapidly increasing, when his patent for steam-vessels was disputed, and his opponents were in a considerable degree successful. Though an amiable, social, and liberal man, the anxiety and fretfulness occasioned by the lawsuits about his patent rights, together with his enthusiasm, which led him to expose himself too much while directing his workmen, impaired his constitution, and he died at the early age of 49 in 1815. His death was recognized as a public calamity, and occasioned extraordinary demonstrations of national mourning. In 1846 Congress passed an Act appropriating $76,300 in full of the claims of *F.* against the United States for inventing floating steam-batteries, superintending the construction of the steam-frigate *Fulton,* and for the great benefits conferred on the country by his improvements in the application of steam to navigation.

Fulton, in *Arkansas,* a N. co., bordering on Missouri; *area,* about 860 sq. m. *Rivers.* White River and its tributaries. *Surface,* hilly; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Salem. *Pop.* about 5,000.

—A post-village of Hempstead co., on the Red River, abt. 140 m. S.W. of Little Rock.

Ful'ton, in *Georgia,* a N.W. co.; *area,* about 200 sq. m. *Rivers.* Chattahoochee Riv., and several smaller streams. *Surface,* diversified; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Atlanta. *Pop.* 1870, 33,446.

Fulton, in *Illinois,* a W. co.; *area,* about 870 sq. m. *Rivers.* Illinois and Spoon rivers, Otter, Putnam's, and Copperas creeks. *Surface,* undulating; *soil,* very fertile. *Min.* Coal. *Cap.* Lewistown. *Pop.* about 55,000.

—A village of Fulton co.

—A post-village of Whitesides co., on the Mississippi River, about 136 m. W. of Chicago; *pop.* about 2,200.

Fulton, in *Indiana,* a N. co.; *area,* about 366 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tippecanoe River. *Surface,* generally level; *soil,* fertile. *Min.* Iron. *Cap.* Rochester. *Pop.* abt. 11,000.

—A township of Fountain co.; *pop.* about 900.

—A post-village of Fulton co., about 15 m. N.N.E. of Logansport.

Fulton, in *Iowa,* a village of Fulton co., about 28 m. S. of Dubuque.

—A post-office of Jackson co.

—A township of Muscatine co.; *pop.* 1,216.

—A township of Webster co.; *pop.* 87.

Fulton, in *Kentucky,* a S.W. co., bordering on Missouri and Tennessee; *area,* about 200 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi River, and some small streams. *Surface,* diversified; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Hickman. *Pop.* about 6,500.

Fulton, in *Michigan,* a village of Barry co., about 130 m. W. by N. of Detroit.

—A township of Gratiot co.; *pop.* about 1,000.

Fulton, in *Mississippi,* a post-village, cap. of Itawamba co., on the Tombigbee River, about 210 m. N.N.E. of Jackson; *pop.* about 500.

Fulton, in *Missouri,* a post-village, cap. of Galloway co., about 20 m. N.E. of Jefferson City. It contains the State Institute for education of Deaf and Dumb, and the State Lunatic Asylum. *Pop.* 1,600.

Fulton, in *N. Carolina,* a post-village of Davie co., on the Yadkin River, about 110 m. W.N.W. of Raleigh.

Fulton, in *New York,* an E.N.E. co.; *area,* about 530 sq. m. *Rivers.* Sacandaga River, and E. Canada Creek. *Surface,* uneven; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Johnstown. *Pop.* about 40,000.

—A post-office of Orange co.

—A post-village of Oswego co., on the Oswego River, abt. 25 m. N.W. of Syracuse; *pop.* about 5,000.

—A township of Scholarie co.; *pop.* in 1870, 2,700.

Fulton, in *Ohio,* a N.W. co., bordering on Michigan; *area,* abt. 337 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tiffin's River, and other smaller streams. *Surface,* level; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Ottokee. *Pop.* abt. 25,000.

—A township of the above co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

—A village and township of Hamilton co., on the Ohio River, just above Cincinnati, of which it was a suburb, and now forms the 17th ward.

—See Canal Fulton.

Fulton, in *Pennsylvania,* a S. co., bordering on Maryland; *area,* abt. 380 sq. m. *Rivers.* Conoloway and Licking creeks. *Surface,* mountainous; *soil,* in the valleys fertile. *Cap.* McConnellsburg. *Pop.* in 1870, 9,361.

—A post-village and township of Lancaster co.; *pop.* of township, abt. 2,600.

—A post-village of Westmoreland co., abt. 22 m. S.E. of Pittsburg.

Fulton, in *S. Carolina,* a village of Sumter dist., abt. 40 m. S.E. of Columbia.

Fulton, in *Tennessee,* a post-village of Lauderdale co., abt. 35 m. N. of Memphis.

Fulton, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village and township of Rock co., abt. 35 m. S.E. of Madison; *pop.* of township, abt. 3,000.

Fulton, in *W. Virginia,* a village of Ohio co.; *pop.* abt. 500.

Ful'ton Cen'tre, in *Wisconsin,* a village of Rock co., abt. 27 m. S.E. of Madison.

Ful'tonham, in *New York,* a post-village of Schoharie co., abt. 35 m. W. by S. of Albany.

Ful'tonham, or **Uniontown,** in *Ohio,* a post-village of Muskingum co., abt. 57 m. E. of Columbus.

Ful'ton House, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Lancaster co.

Ful'ton Lakes, in *New York,* a chain of small lakes in Hamilton and Herkimer cos., connected with Moose River by short outlets.

Ful'ton Sta'tion, in *Kentucky,* a P. O. of Fulton co.

Ful'tonville, in *New York,* a post-village of Montgomery co., abt. 45 m. W.N.W. of Albany.

Ful'via, an ambitious woman of Rome, who, after being twice married, became the wife of Mark Antony. When Cicero's head had been cut off by order of Antony, she ordered it to be brought to her, and with the greatest barbarity bored the orator's tongue with her golden bodkin. Antony divorced her to marry Cleopatra, upon which she attempted to persuade Augustus to take up arms against her husband. When this scheme did not succeed she retired into the East, where Antony received her with great coldness. This totally broke her heart; and she soon after died, about 40 B. C. — See Antony.

—Also, a woman who discovered to Cicero the designs of Cataline and his brother conspirators.

Ful'vid, Ful'vous, *a.* [Lat. *fulvidus, fulvus.*] Tawny; dull yellow, with a mixture of gray and brown.

Ful'vius, a name common to some eminent Romans, the most remarkable of whom was a senator, intimate with Augustus. He disclosed the emperor's secrets to his wife, who made them public to all the Roman matrons; and for this he received so severe a reprimand from Augustus, that he and his wife hanged themselves in despair. — Nobilior, Sir., a Roman consul, who went to Africa after the defeat of Regulus. He was successful in several conflicts with the Carthaginians, but was shipwrecked on his return with 200 Roman ships.

Fuma'cious, *a.* Smoky; — hence, fond of, or given to, smoking; addicted to the use of tobacco in smoking.

Fuma'do, *n.* [Sp., *pp.* of *fumar;* Lat. *fumare,* to smoke, from *fumus,* smoke.] A smoked fish.

Fu'mage, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *fumagium,* from *fumus,* smoke.] Hearth-money; a tax formerly chargeable on every fireplace in a house.

Fu'marate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt resulting from the union of fumaric acid with a base.

Fuma'ria, *n.* [Lat. *fumus,* smoke.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, type of the order Fumariaceæ, *q. v.*

Fumaria'ceæ, Fume'-worts, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The Fumitory family, an order of plants, alliance *Berberales,* consisting of 15 genera and about 110 species, principally occurring in thickets and waste places in the temperate latitudes of the northern hemisphere. They are smooth herbs, with a watery juice, and alternate, exstipulate, much-divided leaves; flowers very irregular and unsymmetrical, purple, white, or yellow; sepals 2, deciduous; stamens hypogynous, usually 6, diadelphous, or 4 distinct, always opposite to the petals; ovary superior, with parietal placentas; ovules horizontal, amphitropal. The *Fumariaceæ* possess slightly bitter, acrid, astringent, diaphoretic, and aperient properties. Some species are cultivated in our gardens and greenhouses. Of these the most important are *Corydalis nobilis* and *Dicentra spectabilis,* which have very showy but scentless flowers. The common Fumitory (*Fumaria officinalis*) is a very frequent weed in gardens and corn-fields, and of rather delicate and beautiful appearance. It was formerly much used in medicine as a remedy in scorbutic affections, chronic eruptions, &c.

Fumar'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) An acid found in the plant called Fumatory (*Fumaria officinalis*). Obtained also by decomposing malic acid. *Form.* $2HO,C_8H_2O_6$.

Fu'marole, *n.* [It. *fumarola,* from *fuma;* Lat. *fumus,* smoke.] A hole from which smoke issues in a sulphurmine or volcano.—*Smart.*

Fu'matory, Fu'miter, Fu'mitory, *n.* [Fr. *fumeterre;* Lat. *fumusterra* — *fumus,* smoke, and *terra,* the ground.] (*Bot.*) See Fumariaceæ.

Fum'ble, *v. n.* [Dan. *fommelen;* Sw. *fomla,* to handle feebly.] To grope about; to attempt or handle awkwardly, inefficiently, or bunglingly; to act with imbecile efforts; as, "to *fumble* in a notion." (*Cudworth.*) — To seek or grope about awkwardly, or in perplexity; as, "to *fumble* for an excuse." (*Dryden.*) — To handle much; to play childishly; to turn over and over.

"I saw him *fumble* with the sheets."—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To manage awkwardly.

Fum'bler, *n.* One who gropes or manages awkwardly.

Fum'bling, *p. a.* Groping; managing awkwardly.

Fum'blingly, *adv.* In an awkward manner.

Fume, *n.* [Fr. *fumée;* Lat. *fumus,* smoke.] Vapor from combustion, as from burning wood or tobacco; volatile matter ascending in a dense body; exhalation from the stomach, as of liquor. — Rage; heat, as of passion. — Idle conceit; vain imagination.

"All that may seem to have a shew of *fumes* and fancies."—*Bacon.*

—*v. n.* To throw off vapor, as in combustion: to yield vapor or visible exhalations; to pass off in vapors. — To be in a rage; to be hot with anger.

—*v. a.* To dry in smoke; to fumigate; to perfume; to disperse or drive away in vapors.

"She *fum'd* the temples with an od'rous flame."—*Dryden.*

Fume'less, *a.* Void of fume.

Fu'met, *n.* [Lat. *fimus,* dung.] The dung of the deer.

Fu'met, Fumette', *n.* [Fr., odor, fume of wine or meat.] The stench of meat when over-long kept.

Fu'mid, *a.* [Lat. *fumidus,* from *fumus,* smoke.] Vaporous; smoky.

"A grass and *fumid* exhalation."—*Browne.*

Fumid'ity, Fu'midness, *n.* Smokiness; tendency to smoke.

Fumiferous, *a.* [Lat. *fumus,* smoke, and *ferre,* to bear.] Smoke-producing.

Fumif'ugist, *n.* [Fr. *fumifuge;* Lat. *fumus,* smoke, and *fugare,* to drive away, to dissipate.] Whoever, or whatever, dissipates smoke or fumes.

Fu'migate, *v. a.* [Fr. *fumiger;* Lat. *fumigare* — *fumus,* smoke, and *agere,* to drive.] To perfume.

"With fragrant thyme, that city *fumigate*."—*Dryden.*

—To apply smoke to; to expose to smoke or gas; to purify from infection, &c.; to medicate or heal by vapors.

Fumiga'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *fumigatio.*] (*Hygiene.*) A process by which the foul gases or impure air of a room are disinfected or purified. Any substance burnt, or generated by heat, fume, or smoke, is a *F.*; in this manner the burning of incense, pastils, the vapors of vinegar given off by a hot shovel, the igniting of feathers or brown paper,—each and all beloug to the class of what are called agents of fumigation. Such things, however, in general only overpower a previous odor by another more poteut or unwholesome than the first, and are, consequently, less perfect than those agents whicb decompose the gases on which the noxious smell depeuds. See DISINFECTANTS.

Fu'mily, *adv.* In a smoky manner.

Fu'ming, *p. a.* Emitting vapors; as, a *fuming* dunghill. — Raging; as, to be in a *fuming* passion.

F. liquors. (*Chem.*) Certain compounds which exhale visible fumes, or in common language *smoke*, when exposed to air, were so called by the old chemists. *Boyle's fuming liquor* is sulphuret of ammonium; *Cadet's fuming liquor* is an arseuical compound, now termed *oxide of kakodyle*; the *fuming liquor of Libavius* is tbe anhydrous bichloride of tin.

Fu'mingly, *adv.* In a rage; angrily.

Fu'mishness, *n.* Anger; rage; vexation; passion.

Fu'miter, Fu'mitory, *n.* Same as FUMATORY, *q. v.*

Fum'mel, *n.* Tbe offspriug of a stallion and a she-ass; a hinny or mule. — *Booth.*

Fumos'ity, *n.* The state of being fumid.

Fu'mous, Fu'my, *a.* [Fr. *fumeux*; Lat. *fumosus.*] Producing fumes; vaporous.

"And puffed the *fumy* god from out his breast."—*Dryden.*

Fun, *n.* [A. S. *fean, gefean*, joys, pleasures, *pl.* of *fea, gefea*, from *fegan, fagan*, to be glad.] Sport: the perception or enjoyment of drollery and oddity; frolic; mirthful drollery: merriment. (Colloq.)

"Don't mind me, though, for all my *fun* and jokes,
You bards may find us bloods, good-natur'd folks." —*More.*

Funam'bulate, *v. n.* [Lat *fumis*, a rope, and *ambulo*, to walk.] To walk on a rope.

Funambula'tion, *n.* The act of walking a rope.

Funam'bulatory, *a.* Pertaining to the act of walking a rope.

Funam'bulo, Funambulus, *n.* [See SUPRA.] One who walks or dances upon a rope.

Funchal, (*foon'shal,*) the capital and seaport of the island of Madeira, situatel in the centre of a large bay on the S. coast; Lat. 32° 7′ N., Lon. 16° 54′ W. It is irregularly built; the streets are narrow, winding, ill-paved, and dirty. An old castle, which commands the roads,



Fig. 1088. — FUNCHAL.

stands on the top of a steep, black rock, called *Loo Rock*, surrounded by the sea at high water. The entire produce of the island, consisting mostly of wine and sweetmeats, is exported from *F. Pop.* 20,000, among whom are many English, French, Portuguese, and mulatto and negro freedmen. — See MADEIRA.

Function, (*fuñk'shon.*) *n.* [Fr. *fonction*; Lat. *functio*, from *fungi*, to perform, to accomplish.] Discharge; performance; exeution.

"A commoner in the *function* of his public calling."—*Swift.*

—Office or employment; duty; business; charge; post; place.

"The double *function* of the goddess." — *Addison.*

—Power or faculty, animal or intellectual.

"The common *functions* of life." —*Arbuthnot.*

(*Physiol.*) The proper office of any organ in the animal or vegetable economy. Thus the function of the lachrymal gland is to secrete tears; of the liver, to secrete bile; of the stomach, gastric juice, the fluid to digest the food. The three most important of all the functions, as those of the heart, lungs, and brain, are called the vital functions, from being necessary for the support of the living body.

(*Math.*) One quantity is said to be a *F.* of another, or of several others, when its value depends upon those of the latter. Thus the area of a triangle is a *F.* of its 3 sides and $y = a + bx + cx^2$ is a *F.* of a, b, c, and x. Functions receive distinctive names according to the *nature* of the dependence above referred to. Thus the *F.* above written is said to be an *algebraical F.* of x, since y is obtainable from x by the performance of a limited and definite number of algebraical operations. Log x, sin x, a^x, on the other hand, are said to be *transcendental* functions of x, and for obvious reasons receive the distinctive names of *logarithmic, trigonometrical*, and *exponential* functions.

Func'tional, *a.* Relating to some office or function; official.

—Performed by tbe functions, as of animal or vegetable bodies.

Func'tionalize, *v. a.* To assign to some duty or office.

Func'tionally, *adv.* By means of the functions.

Func'tionary, *n.* [Fr. *fonctionnaire.*] One who discharges any duty or service; one who holds a public office of trust.

Fund, *n.* [Fr. *fond*; It. *fondo*; Lat. *fundus*, ground, bottom, foundation, —allied to Lat. *funda*, a sling, a casting-net, a money-purse, and Gr. *sphendonē*, a bandage.] A stock or capital. "He performs all this out of his owu *fund*." (*Dryden.*) — Money lent to government, constituting the stock of a national debt, for which interest is paid; (mostly in the plural;) as, the *funds* have fallen. — Money or iucome destined to the payment of the interest of a public debt, or for the support of some permanent object. — Abundance: ample stock or store.

Funds. (*Public.*) See NATIONAL DEBT.

—*v. a.* To provide and appropriate a fund for paying the interest of, as a debt. — To place, as money in a fund.

Fund'able, *a.* That may be converted into a fund, or interest-bearing investment.

Fun'dament, *n.* [Fr. *fondement*; Lat. *fundamentum*, from *fundare*, to found, from *fundus*, the bottom.] The seat; the lower part of the body, or its aperture; the anus.

Fundament'al, *a.* [Fr. *fondamental.* See above.] Serving for the foundation; essential; important; necessary; primary; leading; as, a *fundamental* cause, *fundamental* laws.

(*Mus.*) A term applicable to either a chord or to a note: to tbe former, when its lowest component part is the note on which the harmony is founded; and to the latter, when it is both the lowest constituent part of a chord and the note from which the harmony is really and nominally derived.

—*n.* A leading or primary principle, rule, law, or article, which serves as the groundwork of a system; an essential; as, the *fundamentals* of faith.

"Men who agree in all *fundamentals*."—*Swift.*

Fundamen'tally, *adv.* Primarily; originally; essentially; at the foundation.

Fund'ed, *p. a.* Placed in the public funds: as, *funded* property. — Furnished witb funds for the regular payment of the interest of; as, a *funded* debt.

Fund'holder, *n.* One who has property invested in public securities.

Fun'di, or FUNDUNGI, *n.* (*Bot.*) See RASPALUM.

Fund'ing, *p. a.* Providing fnuds for payment of the interest upon: as, a *funding* system. — Investing in public securities.

F. system. (*Pol. Economy.*) See NATIONAL DEBT.

Fund'less, *a.* Destitute of funds.

Fun'dus, *n.* [Lat., a basis.] (*Anat.*) The base of any cone-shaped organ.

Fun'dy, (Bay of,) an arm of the Atlantic Ocean between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. It is abt. 170 m. long, and from 30 to 50 m. wide. Opening into it are Chignecto Bay and Mines Channel at the N. extremity, and Passamaquoddy Bay near its mouth. It receives the St. Johu and St Croix rivers, and though very deep, navigation is dangerous. The tide rises here to the height of 71 ft., rushing with great and dangerous rapidity.

Funen, Dan. *Fyen,*] an island of the Danish archipelago, separated from Jütland by the strait called Little Belt; Lat. bet. 55° 1′ and 55° 38′ N., Lon. bet. 9° 44′ and 10° 53′ E. *Area*, 1,123 sq. m. Its shores are deeply indented; its interior is undulating, and there are numerous lakes, streams, and marshes. The soil is productive. *Products* are corn, flax, hemp, and fruit. *Exp.* Corn, cattle, horses, honey, fruit, lard, butter, leather. It trades principally with Sweden and Norway. It forms with other islands a prov. of Denmark, *q. v.* Its chief towns are Odensee, the cap., Svendborg, and Nyeborg. *Pop.* 200,000.

Fu neral, *n.* [Fr. *funérailles*; L. Lat. *funeralia*, ceremonies observed at an interment, from *funus, funeris*, the procession formed to escort the corpse to the tomb, from *funale*, a wax-torch, from *funis*, a rope. — torches or links being made of rope with wax or resin about it. These were necessary, the funerals among the ancient Romans being observed at night.] The solemnization of a burial: a funeral procession: burial: interment; the ceremony of burying a dead body; obsequies; as, to see a *funeral* pass by. — See SEPULTURE.

—*a.* Used at the interment of the dead; as, *funeral* rites.

Fune'real, *a.* Pertaining to burial; as, a *funereal* procession.

—Dark; dismal; mournful. "*Funereal* tapers." — *Longfellow.*

Fune'really, *adv.* Dismally; darkly; mournfully.

Fu'nest, *a.* [Lat. *funestus*, from *funus.* See above.] Dreadful; lamentable; direful.

Fünfkirchen, (*foonf'keer-shen,*) a town of Hungary, between the Drave and the Danube, 140 m. from Belgrade. Its cathedral is the oldest religious edifice in Hungary, and occupies the site of a Roman fortress. It has manufactures, and considerable trade in wine, tobacco, and gall-nuts. It has warm mineral baths, and about 7 m. distant from it is a remarkable stalactitic cavern. *Pop.* 19,200.

Funga'les, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An alliance of plants, class *Thallogens*, corresponding to the Fungi of de Jussieu, and distinguished at certain points from the sea-weeds more by habit than by general character. They agree with them in their cellular structure and the almost constant absence of vascular tissue; while they differ, according to our best authorities, in their scarcely ever being aquatic, in deriving nutriment from the substance on which they grow, and in the far lower degree of development of the organs of impregnation. They are also nearly allied to the *Lichens*, the latter being distinguished by producing gonidia and by deriving their nourishment from the air and not from the matrix on which they grow. — The *F.*, observes Berkeley, may be recognized either as the creatures of corruption — *i. e.* springing from various bodies, whether animal or vegetable, in a more or less advanced stage of decomposition — or as parasites of living bodies, producing an injurious change. The ephemeral toadstools of the hot-bed, the mushrooms of our rich pastures, the sap-balls on decaying trees, the moulds which infest our food, and even the tissues of living animals, the mildew bunt and smut of our corn crops, with many other more or less familiar objects, are so many *fungals*, all agreeing in the main particulars which we have indicated; and so differing from the green scum of our brooks, and the weeds of the sea, though distinguished from each other by essential differences of structure. In some, no indications of sexual differences have been found, while in others there are bodies which in all probability have an especial sexual function, though at present we are without actual proof of the fact. *F.* are divided into two great sections, characterized by the mode in which the reproductive bodies are formed. In the one, they are simply the terminal joint or joints of the component threads or cells, altered in form from those which precede them, and at length falling off and reproducing the plant, in which case they are called *spores.* In the other they are formed from the contents of certain sacs or asci, and are usually definite in number, in which case they are called *sporidia.* Both spores and sporidia may be multicellular, and in germination give rise to as many threads of spawn as there are cells. These curious plants are ranged in six principal divisions, variously regarded as natural orders, or tribes, namely: HYMENOMYCETES, *q. v.*, of which mushrooms and sap-balls are well-known examples; *Gasteromycetes*, or LYCOPERDACEÆ, *q. v.*, represented by the puff-balls; *Coniomycetes*, or UREDINACEÆ, *q. v.*, of which the rust and bunt of corn afford ready instances; HYPHOMYCETES, *q. v.*, to which belong the naked-seeded moulds; ASCOMYCETES, *q. v.*, of which morels and the truffle are examples; and PHYSOMYCETES, *q. v.*, represented by the common bread-mould. — The use of *Fungi* in the organized world is to check exuberant growth, to facilitate decomposition, to regulate the balance of the component elements of the atmosphere, to promote fertility, and to nourish myriads of the smaller members of the animal kingdom. They occur in every part of the world where the cold is not too intense to destroy their spawn, or where there is sufficient moisture, though they abound the most in moist temperate regions. A vast number of species are known, and many of these are of great importance to man, either from their useful or their mischievous properties. The mushroom (see AGARICUS), truffle, and morel, delicacies well known at table, and the ergot, so useful in obstetric practice, are illustrations of the former: the fly agaric and other poisonous species, as well as blight, mildew, rust, and brand, and the merulius and others which induce dry rot, are examples of the latter.

Fun'gia, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Polypes, of which there are several species, both recent and fossil, principally from the Indian seas. They belong to the *Madrephyllïæa* of De Blainville, and consist of animals in nearly the lowest state of organization; for, although they are universally allowed to be animals, they are completely without the power of motion, consisting simply of a living gelatinous film, which is endowed with the capability of constructing for itself a stony support or framework, derived from the surrounding water. In form it is generally orbicular or oval; mouth superior, transverse in a large disc, which is covered by many thick cirriform tentacula; and the disc is solidified internally by a calcareous solid *polyparium*, of a simple figure.



Fig. 1089.
THICK-TENTACLED FUNGIA.
(*Fungia crassitentacula.*)

Fun'gible, *n.* [L. Lat. *res fungibilis*, from *fungi*, to perform, and *res*, a thing]. (*Civil Law.*) A term applied to things that are consumed by their use, as wine, oil, &c.: the loan of which is subject to certain rules, and governed by the contrast called *mutuum.*

Fun'gic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) An acid contained in the juice of most fungi. It is said to be a mixture of citric, malic, and phosphoric acid.

Fun'giform, *a.* (*Bot.*) Mushroom-headed, — applied to any bodies having a short thick figure, one end of which is much more dilated than the other.

Fun'gine, *n.* (*Chem.*) The fleshy part of mushrooms purified by digestion in hot water. — *Brande.*

Fun'gite, *n.* (*Bot.*) A sort of fossil coral.

Fungiv'orous, *a.* [Fr. *fungivore*; Lat. *fungiverus*, from *fungus*, a mushroom, and *vorare*, to devour.] Feeding on mushrooms.

Fun'goid, *a.* [Lat. *fungus*, and Gr. *eidos*, shape.] Looking like a mushroom; shaped like a fungus.

Fungos'ity, *n* [Fr. *fungosité.*] The quality of being fungous, soft, insubstantial, or non-endurable, like a mushroom; unsolid excrescence.

Fun'gous, *a.* [Lat. *fungosus*, from *fungus*, a mushroom.] Excrescent; spongy; soft; growing suddenly, but not substantial or durable; as, the *fungous* lips of a wound.

Fun'gus, *n.*; *pl.* FUNGI, FUNGUSES. [Lat., allied to Gr. *spongyos*, a sponge.] (*Bot.*) One of the *Fungi*, or FUNGALES, *q. v.*

(*Surg.*) A term applied with several significations. Thus, any excrescence from a surface of skin, or mucous membrane, or even from deeper parts, is sometimes called a fungus, more especially if it have a soft, mushroom-like character, and a broad short pedicle. When the pedicle is long and narrow, it is called *polypus*. The growths to which the term fungus is chiefly applied are those which have the characters of *cancer*; especially *fungus hæmutodes*, a very dangerous variety. But fungus has yet another application in pathology, to those minute incrustations and alterations of the skin which are dependent upon the growth of vegetable parasites.

Fun'gus Melitensis, *n.* [Lat.] (*Med.*) The name used by the pharmacologists to designate a parasitic plant which formerly had a great reputation as a styptic. Its botanical name is *Cynomorium coccineum*, and it belongs to the order *Balanophoraceæ*.

Fu'niele, *n.* [Lat. *funiculus*, dim. of *funis*, a rope.] A small cord: a small ligature; a fibre.

(*Bot.*) The stalk by which the ovule or the seed is attached to the placenta. When this stalk is absent, the seed is said to be sessile. — See OVULE, SEED.

Funic'ular, *a.* [Fr. *funiculaire*. See *supra*.] Consisting of a small cord or fibre, or of an assemblage of ropes. —Resulting from the tension of a cord.

Funic'ulate, *a.* Forming a sharp, narrow ridge.

Funiculiform, *a.* [Lat *funis*, a rope, and *forma*, shape.] (*Bot.*) Of a cord-like toughness and flexibility, as certain roots of trees.

Fu'nis-umbi'licus, *n.* [Lat.] (*Anat.*) The navel-string; the cord; that congeries of vessels, of artery, vein, nerve, and lymphatic, which the placenta throws out, and from the extremity of which the child, or fœtus, is developed. The connecting link of nutrition and life between mother and embryo, and which on the birth of the child — a new circulation being established by the lungs — is tied and cut.

Funk, *n.* [Ger. *funken*, a spark; Icel. *fûki*, rottenness. *fûna*, to grow rotten.] A stink; a stench. (Vulgar.)

Funk, Funking, *n.* Great fear accompanied by bodily manifestations thereof. (A word originating and still used at the English public schools.)

Funk, *v. a.* To infect with a stink or stench. (Vulgar.)

—*v. n.* To emit or expose a stench or stink. (Vulgar.)

—To be in great bodily or mental fear; to shrink from anything.

Funk'ite, *n.* (*Min.*) A dark, olive-green coccolite (*q. v.*) from Boksäter in Gothland.

Funk's Grove, in *Illinois*, a township of McLean co., about 11 m. S.W. of Bloomington.

Funk's Mills, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Decatur co.

Funkstown, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Washington co., on Antietam Creek, about 77 m. N.W. of Annapolis.

Funkstown, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Franklin co., about 10 m. S.E. of Chambersburg.

Fun'nel, *n.* [Lat. *infandibulum*, from *in*, and *fundere*, to pour. Cf. W. *fynel*, an air-hole, a chimney.] A vessel or utensil for conveying liquids into close vessels; a tunnel. The shaft or hollow channel of a chimney through which smoke ascends. (Called also *smoke-stack*.)

(*Naut.*) The chimney for carrying the smoke from the furnace to a convenient height above the deck, and at the same time the channel for securing a draught for the fires. It is ordinarily of thin iron, and of considerable diameter. They are generally made telescopic, so that when no great draught is necessary, they can be drawn beyond the reach of wind or shot.

Funnel-form, *a.* (*Bot.*) Applied to the calyx, corolla, or other organ, when their tube is like a funnel or inverted cone.

Fun'nily, *adv.* In a droll or comical manner.

Fun'ny, *a.* [From FUN, *q. v.*] Droll; comical; ridiculous; ludicrous; mirthful.

Funny Louis, in *Louisiana*, a post-office of Catahoula parish.

Funnstonville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Lycoming co., on Little Muncy Creek, about 60 m. N. of Harrisburg. It is also called LAIRDSVILLE.

Fu'or, *n.* (*Carpentry.*) A piece nailed upon a rafter to strengthen it when decayed.

Fur, *n.* [Fr *fourrure*, lining; L. Lat. *furra*; Ger. *futter*.] The coated skins of wild animals, especially of those of high northern latitudes; such as the wolf, bear, beaver, &c. The hair of fur is cleansed, and the skin is generally slightly tanned. The most valuable furs, such as ermine and sable, come chiefly from Russia. When unprepared, or merely dried, the fur-skins go under the name of *peltry*. — See FURRIERY.

(*Her.*) Shields being often covered with the skins of wild animals, on which the fur was left, there came to be certain kinds of fur which were used in coat-armor, as well as in trimming and lining the robes of knights and nobles, and the mantles which were represented surrounding their shields. The principal heraldic furs are: I. *Ermine* and *erminois* (see EAMINE). 2. *Vair*,



Potent. Counter-vair. Vair.

Fig. 1090. — FURS.

(Fig. 1090,) which consisted of pieces of the shape of little glass pots, (Fr. *verres*, of which the word is a corrupt spelling.) It is said that the furriers used such glasses to whiten furs in, and because they were commonly of an azure (blue) color, the fur in question came to be blazoned *argent* and *azure*; whilst *counter-vair*, in which the cups are represented as placed base against base, in place of edge to base, as in vair, was *or* and *azure*. 3. *Potent* and *counter-potent*, which are supposed to resemble the heads of crutches, placed differently, but having the same tinctures — viz., azure and argent.

(*Chem.*) The term applied to the incrustation which is formed in the interior of vessels (tea-kettles, boilers of steam-engines, &c.,) when calcareous water has been for a considerable time boiled in them. Many spring-waters contain carbonate of lime held in solution by carbonic acid. When this water is boiled, the acid is expelled, and the carbonate is deposited, often in association with a little sulphate, forming a lining more or less coherent upon the sides of the vessel. In steam-boilers this may be prevented by the addition of a small quantity of sal-ammoniac (hydrochlorate of ammonia) to the water; double decomposition takes place, carbonate of ammonia being formed and volatilized, while chloride of calcium remains in solution.

—A coating of morbid matter collected on the tongue in persons affected with fever.

—The downy covering on the skin of certain fruits, as a peach, &c.

—*a.* Pertaining to, or made of, fur.

—*v. a.* To line, face, or cover with fur.

—To cover with morbid matter, as the tongue.

(*Arch.*) To nail slips of wood to joists, rafters, &c., to bring them to an even surface, as for lathing.

Fur'below, *n.* [Fr. *falbala*; Sp. and Pg. *faibalá*; Ger. *falt-plut, falbel.*] A piece of stuff plaited or puckered on a gown or petticoat; a flounce; the plaited border of a petticoat or gown.

"To change a flounce, or add a *furbelow*."—*Pope.*

—*v. a.* To put a furbelow upon; to adorn with ornamental appendages of dress, or speech.

"And *furbelow* the plain discourse." — *Prior.*

Fur'bish, *v. a.* [Fr. *fourbir*, allied to Lat. *purus*, clean, and Eng. *rub.*] To rub or scour to brightness; to polish; to burnish; as, to *furbish* a spear or sword.

Fur'bisher, *n.* [Fr. *fourbisseur.*] One who polishes or makes bright by rubbing; one who cleans.

Fur'cate, Fur'cated, *a.* [L. Lat. *furcutus*, from *furca*, a fork.] Forked; branching like the prongs of a fork.

Furca'tion, *n.* A forking; a branching like the tines of a fork.

Furciferous, *a.* [Lat. *furcifer*, a yoke-bearer, a knave, a scoundrel, from *furcu*, a fork, a partially split stick, and *ferre*, to bear.] Culprits among the ancient Romans were frequently punished by having the neck inserted in a forked piece of wood, while the hands were fastened to both ends or prongs.] Scoundrelly; knavish; rascally.

Fur'cula, *n.* [Lat. dim. of *furcu*, a fork.] (*Anat.*) The clavicle.

Fur'cular, *a.* Furcate; branching like the tines of a fork.

Fureedpoor, (*foo-reed-poor'*,) or FURIDPUR, a town and dist. of British India, pres. Bengal; Lat. between 23° and 24° N., Lon. bet. 89° 30′ and 90° 15′ E. Its surface is low, barely rising above the level of the sea, and intersected by numerous branches or feeders of the Ganges. *Area* of dist. 2,052 sq. m. *Pop.* 860,000.

Fur'fur, *n.* [Lat., bran.] Scurf or dandruff that grows upon the skin, more especially on the head, with some likeness to bran.

Furfura'ceous, *a.* [Lat. *furfuraceus*, from *furfur*, bran.] Scaly; branny; scurfy.

(*Med.*) Applied to certain eruptions in which the cuticle peels off in scales; also to a bran-like sediment which is sometimes observed in the urine.

Furfu'ramide, *n.* (*Chem.*) A whitish, crystalline, insoluble substance formed by the action of ammonia on furfurole. *Form.* $C_{30}H_{12}N_2O_6$.

Furfura'tion, *n.* The falling of dandruff from the head.

Fur'furine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance formed by boiling furfuramide with potash. It appears in white, silky needles, and is a powerful base, forming, with acids, a series of beautiful salts. It is isomeric with furfuramide.

Fur'furole, *n.* [Lat. *furfur*, bran.] (*Chem.*) A pale yellow oily substance with the odor of bitter almonds, slightly soluble in water, and becoming brown on exposure to the air. It accompanies the formic acid made by distilling starchy matters with binoxide of manganese and sulphuric acid, but is prepared in quantity by distilling the bran with half its weight of dilute sulphuric acid, and forcing a current of steam through the mixture. The *F.* distils over with water. *Form.* $C_{10}H_4O_4$. It is also called *oil of ants*.

Fur'furous, *a.* [Lat. *furfur*, bran.] Made or composed of bran. "*Furfurous* bread." — *Sydney Smith.*

Furibund'dal, *a.* [Lat. *furibundus*, from *furia*, rage, and *abundare*, to abound.] Full of rage.

Fu'ries, *n. pl.* [Lat. *Furiæ.*] (*Myth.*) The three daughters of Nox and Achero, or of Pluto and Proserpine, also called the *Eumenides*. Sometimes they were represented young and beautiful, with or without serpents twining about their heads. These avenging deities of the ancients were called *Alecto*, *Megara*, and *Tisiphone*, to which some add *Nemesis*. They were supposed to be the ministers of the gods, to execute their irrevocable decrees; hence their stern aspect and inexorable will. Their sphere of action was consequently both in the infernal regions, to punish condemned souls, and on the earth, to rack the guilty conscience and chastise by mental torments. The most usual mode of typifying the Furies was by giving them a grim and frightful aspect, black and bloody garments, serpents, instead of hair, twining round their heads, with a burning torch in one hand and a whip of scorpions in the other, and always attended by Terror, Paleness, Rage, and Death.

Furi'na. (*Myth.*) The goddess of robbers, worshipped at Rome. Some say that she is the same as the Furies. Her festivals were called *Furinelia*.

Furiosity, *n.* [Lat. *furiositas.*] The state of being in a rage, or of being stark mad.

Furioso, *adv.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Vehemently.

Furious, *a.* [Fr. *furieux*; Lat. *furiosus*, from *furere*, to rage, *furia*, violent passion.] Raging; fierce; violent; transported with passion. — Impetuous; vehement; as, a *furious* tide. — Frantic; frenzied.

"The actions of *furious* men and idiots." — *Hooker.*

Furiously, *adv.* With impetuous motion or agitation; violently; vehemently.

Furiousness, *n.* Impetuous motion or rushing; violent agitation. — Madness; frenzy; rage.

Furl, *v. a.* [Fr. *ferler, freler* — allied to Eng. *fardle*; Ger. *fardel.*] (*Naut.*) To roll the sail up and confine it closely to the yard; the sail being gathered up by the men on the yard, the leech or edge is passed along the yard to the middle or *bunt*, where the body of the sail, the foot and clews, are collected. In this way the sails of a man-of-war are removed nearly out of sight in an almost incredibly short space of time.

Furlong, *n.* [A.S. *furlung*, from *fur*, a furrow, and *lang*, length.] A measure of length; the eighth part of a mile; forty poles or perches.

Furlough, (*fur'lo,*) *n.* [Dan. *forlor*; Dut. *verlof*; Ger. *verlaub, urlaub.*] (*Mil.*) Leave of absence from duty or service granted by a commanding officer to a non-commissioned officer or private of his command, for a limited time.

—*v. a.* (*Mil.*) To grant leave of absence for a limited time to a non-commissioned officer or private in the army.

Furmenty, *n.* Same as FRUMENTY, *q. v.*

Furnace, (*fur'ness,*) *n.* [Fr. *fourneau, fournaise*; It. *fornace*; Lat. *fornax*, from root *fer*, found in *furnus*, an oven, *fervere*, to be hot.] An apparatus to contain combustible matter, and supplied with air in various ways to facilitate its combustion. Furnaces are extensively used in manufactories where great heat is required for the reduction of ores, the working or fusion of metals, and for many other purposes. They, of course, vary greatly in size, shape, and construction, according to the purposes for which they are used. In glass-works, potteries, and similar manufactories, furnaces are required that give a steady heat, and a fire sufficiently large to keep a great quantity of material at a high temperature. In furnaces for steam-boilers, intensity of heat is not so much wanted as a great quantity for a rapid production of steam. For the smaller operations in chemistry a variety of furnaces are in use.

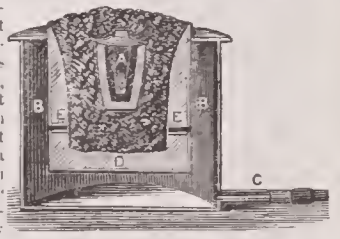


Fig. 1091. — SEFSTROM FURNACE.

Fig. 1091 represents a convenient one called the Sefstrom furnace, with which iron may be extracted from hæmatite. It consists of two iron cylinders with a space (B) between them, into which the air is forced through the tube (C) by a double-action bellows. The inner cylinder has a fire-clay lining (D), through which 4 or 6 copper tubes (E) admit the blast to the fuel. The fire-clay crucible (A) contains the substance to be heated, and imbedded in the fuel. For most purposes of the laboratory, however, various forms of gas-furnaces are in use, which in many respects are greatly to be preferred to any other kind. Furnaces are divided into two kinds, *air* or *wind furnaces*, and *blast furnaces*. In the former the air is conducted through the fire by the draft of a funnel or chimney, and in the latter the action of bellows, fans, or some other pneumatic apparatus supplies the air. In all ordinary furnaces a large amount of heat is wasted in the current of heated products escaping from the chimney. A portion of this heat is necessary for the draft, and in boiler-furnaces it is found that the temperature of the air escaping from the chimney must not be less than from 500° to 600° F. In practice it is found that twice as much air must be supplied as is necessary for combustion in order to effect the removal of the products of combustion with sufficient rapidity. See BLAST *F.*, PUDDLING *F.*, REVERBERATORY *F.*

Fur'nace, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Berks co.

Furnace, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Mercer co.

Fur'nace Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, enters the Clarion River in Elk co.

Furnace Hollow, in *Connecticut*. See STAFFORD.

Fur'nace Village, in *Connecticut*, a village of Litchfield co., abt. 50 m. W.N.W. of Hartford.

Furneaux, (*foor'no.*) the name of a group of islands in Bass Strait, between Australia and Tasmania, discovered in 1773 by the English navigator Furneaux. The largest is Great Island, 35 m. long and 10 m. broad, Lat. 40° S., Lon. 148° E. — A single island in the Pacific Ocean, Lat. 17° S., Lon. 143° 6′ W.

Furneaux Strait, separates the middle and S. islands of the New Zealand chain.

Furnes, (*foorn,*) a town of Belgium in West Flanders, 4 m. from the sea, 15 m. from Ostend. Four important lines of canal meet at this town. *Pop.* 5,646.

Fur'nish, *v. a.* [Fr. *fournir*, to provide, from Lat.

furnus, an oven, because by it bread is provided.] To supply or provide with anything wanted or necessary. — To supply; to store, as with knowledge. — To equip; to fit up, as a house, with furniture. — To fit for an expedition; to equip, as an army, a fleet, etc.

Fur'nished, *p. a.* Supplied; garnished; fitted with necessaries.

Fur'nisher, *n.* [Fr. *fournisseur.*] One who supplies or fits out.

Fur'niture, *n.* [Fr. *fourniture.* See FURN'SH.] Goods, vessels, utensils, and other appendages, necessary or convenient for house keeping; chattels; movables; effects. — The necessary appendages to various employments or arts; as, the *furniture* of a printing-press — Appendages; equipage; as, horse-*furniture*, table-*furniture*. — Ornaments; decorations.

"See the barge be ready,
And fit it with such *furniture* as suits." — *Shaks.*

(*Mus.*) An organ stop or register, consisting of two or more ranks of pipes to each note, all of a higher pitch than the 15th stop.

Fur'nius, a friend of Horace, who was consul, and distinguished himself by his elegant historical writings.

Fu'ror, Furo're, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *furere*, to rage.] Fury; rage; madness; frenzy; enthusiasm.

Furred, *p. a.* Covered with fur.
—Thickened by the addition of strips of boards.

Fur'rier, *n.* A dealer in furs.
—One who dresses furs.

Fur'riery, *n.* Furs in general; the trade in furs; dressing of furs. — Fur, on account of its warmth, its durability, and its beauty, is well adapted for winter clothing. In cold climates men would naturally avail themselves of the warm covering with which nature had provided the animals around him; and before they had learned the manufacture of textile fabrics, the skins of beasts furnished a convenient and easily prepared material for clothing. We find, consequently, that, excepting the sin-confessing garments of fig leaves, the first articles of clothing mentioned in the history of the race, are the coats of skins with which Adam and Eve were clothed on their expulsion from the garden, (Gen. iii. 21.) The Israelites used badgers' skins, and rams' skins dyed red, as hangings for the tabernacle, (*Ex.* xxxix. 34.) Ancient heroes among the Greeks and Romans are represented as clothed in skins, and though the Romans at a later date regarded skins as the clothing of barbarous times and races, yet in the 2d or 3d century of the Christian æra, fur dresses appear to have been held in high estimation among them. There is frequent mention in ancient histories of the use of furs for clothing by various nations. The fur of the beaver, which animal was known as the Pontic dog, was in use in the 4th century; and the productiveness of Siberia in furs was the chief inducement to the Russians to make its conquest. In early times furs appear to have constituted the whole riches of some northern countries; they were the chief articles of export, taxes were paid in them, and they were the medium of exchange. Such is still the case among the Indians of our own territories. In the 11th century furs had become fashionable throughout Europe, and the practice was adopted of dyeing them, generally of a red color. In the time of Louis IX. of France the use of furs was carried to a great pitch of extravagance, and it is said that 746 ermines were required for the lining of one of his surcoats. The use of the choicer furs, as the ermine, &c., was restricted to the royal families and the nobility, and served as badges of rank. In 1337 the use of furs had become common in England. Edward III. prohibited their use to those who were not able to expend £100 per annum. In the 16th century a fur-trade was opened between the English and Russians, but Queen Elizabeth prohibited the wearing of foreign furs, and the trade was abandoned. The collection of furs early engaged the attention of the first settlers of the northern provinces of our own country. For trifling compensation the Indians were induced to part with their stores of furs, and stimulated to exertion in the chase. The French themselves became expert hunters and explorers. Forts were established in the Indian territory to control and protect the trade, and the one at Mackinaw soon became an important central point. The importance of the trade soon engaged the attention of influential parties connected with the English government. In 1670 a charter of incorporation was granted by Charles II. to Prince Rupert, the Duke of Albemarle, and others, giving them possession of the unoccupied territory within the entrance of Hudson's Straits. This was the origin of the Hudson's Bay Company, and their charter gave them the monopoly of all the trade in those regions. The Company claimed the entire territory north of a line from Hudson's Bay west to the Pacific, excepting the portions occupied by the Russians and French, and were soon in successful and vigorous operation. Notwithstanding the persistent opposition of the French and others, who resisted their claims, they continued to prosper, their forts were extended into the interior, and their power throughout their territory was supreme. In the latter part of last century, a new company was organized of Canadian merchants, under the name of the North West Company, with their head-quarters at Montreal. They extended their operations west to the rivers that flow to the Pacific, and erected forts or factories there about the year 1805. This company became a formidable rival of the Hudson's Bay Company in the fur-trade. They acquired possession of Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia River, in 1813. In 1821 the two companies were united in one, under the name of the Hudson's Bay Co. In 1855 their capital of $2,000,000 yielded a profit of about 6 per cent. Their great sales of furs take place in London in March and September of each year. Leipsic is a famous mart in this trade, and a great annual sale is held there. The prosecution of the fur-trade led to the early settlement of the western territories of the U. S. In 1762 a company was formed at New Orleans, which, in 1763, founded an establishment on the site of St. Louis, and gave it the name it now bears. It soon became a place of importance in the trade. The fur-traders explored the vast regions lying west of the Mississippi, and no obstacles or dangers were sufficient to long check their enterprise. Their furs, collected from the most distant sources, were run in canoes down the rapids of the streams, and when necessary packed upon men's backs for transportation around falls and shoals. At New Orleans they were exchanged for groceries, or at Mackinaw for English goods, — but little money being seen in the transactions. In 1804 the average annual value of furs collected at St. Louis, for the 15 preceding years, was $203,750. The number of deer-skins was 158,000; bear, 5,100; otter, 8,000; beaver, 36,900 lbs. Of the buffalo, which is now the most important, only 850. In 1808 the Missouri Fur Company was established in St. Louis, and by them the first post was established on the Columbia River. This Company was dissolved in 1812. For 40 years, down to 1847, the annual value of the fur-trade to St. Louis is estimated to have been from $200,000 to $300,000; but its importance to the country at large in developing the western territories was much greater. In 1784 John Jacob Astor embarked in the fur-trade. He first purchased furs in Montreal, but in 1808 he obtained a charter from the N. Y. legislature for the American Fur Co., founded with a capital of $1,000,000. In 1811 this corporation was merged in the South West Company. In 1810 Mr. Astor was associated with the Pacific Fur Company, and an expedition was sent out by sea to the mouth of the Columbia, and another across the continent to the same point. Similar expeditions were to be sent each year, Mr. Astor bearing the expense, and his associates who devoted themselves to the enterprise receiving half the profits. Misfortunes attended the enterprise, and in 1813 his principal Canadian partner treacherously disposed of the property and settlement on the Pacific coast to the North West Company. Mr. Astor's operations were, after this, confined to the country east of the Rocky Mountains, his principal establishment being at Mackinaw. Up to 1848 the fur-trade of Minnesota was its principal business. In 1856 the value of skins exported from St. Paul was $97,253.56. It has greatly increased since, and St. Paul is becoming a great outlet and depot for the fur-trade. Concerning the value of the fur-trade of our newly-acquired territory of Alaska, it is not easy to form a correct judgment, as the profits of the trade of the Russian-American Company depended on the secrecy with which it was conducted. The company insured its yearly shipments for $60,000 in gold, and as the furs, by the time they reached the dealers, doubled and quadrupled in price, the market-value may be counted at not much less than $6,000,000. The following are the animals whose skins are principally used for furs. The raccoon (*procyon lotor*) is found in America. The fur of the beaver (*castor Americanus*) was formerly prized in the manufacture of hats. Cheaper materials have been substituted, and the demand has nearly ceased. It is still used for collars and gauntlets. The chinchilla (*chinchilla lanigira*), an animal between the squirrel and the rabbit, is found in S. American countries. The skins of the black bear (*ursus Americanus*), and the grizzly bear (*ursus horribilis*), are used for sleigh-robes, &c., and of the brown bear (*U. Isabellinus*), for articles of ladies' dress. The fisher is a N. American animal larger than the sable, with longer and fuller fur. Foxes, of which the most valuable is the black or silver. The lynx (*felis Canadensis* and *F. rufa*). The marten or sable; of these the most valuable is the crown or Russian, the skin of the *Mustela zibellina*, the use of which is monopolized by the imperial family of Russia. The Hudson Bay sable is considered another species (*M. Canadensis*). The pine marten (*M. abietum*), and the stone marten (*M. saxorum*), are European sables. The French excel in dyeing the latter, hence it is often known as French sable. The mink (*M. vison*) is found in N. America, and sometimes passed off for a real Russian sable. The ermine (*M. erminea*) is a small animal only 10 or 12 inches in length, resembling the common weasel. In the winter season its fur changes from a dingy brown to a pure white. It is found only in Russia, Sweden, and Norway. The lower part of the tail is jet black. Its use in some countries is restricted to the royal family. The musk-rat or musquash (*fiber zibethicus*); its fur is used principally by hatters. The otter (*Lutra vulgaris, L. Canadensis*) is found mostly in America. The sea-otter (*enhydra marina*), found in the N. Pacific Ocean, and many varieties of the seal (*phoca*), furnish useful furs. The squirrel (*sciurus vulgaris*) furnishes a vast amount of fur. It is estimated that Russia furnishes annually 23,000,000 skins. The fitch or European polecat (*mustela putorius*), the skunk (*mephitis Americana*), the glutton (*gulo luscus*), the rabbit, the hare, the badger, the cat, the black Astrakhan lamb, and many other animals, afford furs valuable for various purposes of use or ornament. Skins are commonly only dried in the sun or before the fire, before being sent to market; sometimes they are steeped in a solution of alum. They must be perfectly dry before packing, to prevent putrefaction. When stored, they must be protected from dampness, and frequently overhauled and packed with camphor to save them from injury by moths. To dress the finer furs, they are usually placed in tubs with rancid butter, and trampled upon by the feet. The bits of flesh are removed by rubbing with a strip of iron, and the grease removed by again trampling them with sawdust. The cutter then selects from a great number of skins parts of the same shades of color, so that when put together each article may present a uniform color. Furs for felting are cleansed of flesh, damped and pressed straight, and then sheared, by which operation the long coarse hair is cut off close to the fur. The fur is then cut off with broad knives. In the case of the fur of the beaver, it is cut with a machine, but most pelts are too uneven to permit its use. Skins taken in winter are known as *seasoned*, and are far superior in quality to those taken at other times, which are known as *unseasoned*. During the year ending June 10, 1868, the value of furs received from foreign countries into the U. States was as follows: Furs undressed on the skin, $582,578.80; furs dressed on the skin, $725,657.01; hatters' furs, $1,414,882.00; fur hats, caps, and all manufactures of fur, $38,659.61; grand total, $2,761,777.42.

Fur'ring, *n.* (*Carp.*) A term for slips of wood nailed to joists, rafters, &c., to bring them to an even surface by lathing, &c. — *Brande.*

Fur'row, *n.* [A.S. *fur, furh, fyrh*; Ger. *furche.* Cf. Lat. *porca*, the ridge between two furrows, so called from its resemblance to the back of a sow.] A trench in the earth made by a plough.

"Then plows for seed the fruitful *furrows* broke." — *Dryden.*

—A long narrow trench or channel in wood or metal; a groove. — A hollow made by wrinkles in the face; as, the *furrows* of age.
—*v. a.* To cut a furrow; to make furrows in; to plough. — To make long, narrow channels or grooves in; to channel. — To wrinkle, as the face.

Fur'rowed, *p. a.* Cut in furrows: having longitudinal channels, grooves, or ridges.

Fur'rowy, *a.* Full of furrows; furrowed; as, the *furrowy* billows.

Furruckabad', ("Happy Residence,") a fortified town, and cap. of a dist., pres. Bengal, in Hindostan, abt. 1 m. from the Ganges; Lat. 27° 33' N., Lon. 70° 33' E. It is a neat, healthy place. *Pop.* 70,000. — The DISTRICT has an area of 1,909 sq. m. Products are principally cotton, tobacco, and indigo. *Pop.* 855,000.

Fur'ry, *a.* Covered with fur; dressed in fur; as, a *furry* mantle.
—Consisting of fur or skins.

"To seize their *furry* spoils." — *Dryden.*

Fürst, WALTER, (*foorst,*) one of the founders of Swiss freedom and independence. Heading some brave men, he took and destroyed some forts belonging to the Austrians; which was the first step, in 1307, to the restoration of Switzerland as an independent nation. See TELL, and MELCHTHAL.

Fürst, DR. JULIUS, a learned Judaistic author, b. in Posen, 1805. Belonging to a Jewish family, he is one of the best read men of the present day in Hebrew and Rabbinical lore, as well as a proficient in Gentile classical literature. *F.* is Professor of Hebrew, Syriac, and Talmudical literature at Leipzig University, and has written many learned treatises on subjects connected with the religion, literature, and history of his people. His chief works are the magnificent *Hebrew Concordance* (thick fol., 1,428 pp.), and his *Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Hebrew Literati and Sarans.*

Fürst'enberg, the name of several towns in Germany, none of them with a pop above 2,500.

Furst'enwalde, a town of Prussia, on the Spree, 30 m. S.E. of Berlin. *Manuf.* Woollens and linens, with an active river-trade. *Pop.* 7,238.

Fürth, (*foort,*) a town of Bavaria, in Middle Franconia, on the Regnitz, 5 m. N.W. of Nuremberg. The town is irregularly built, but contains many good houses. It has numerous factories of glass, mirrors, chandeliers, and fancy articles. *Pop.* 21,000.

Fur'ther, *a.* [A.S. *furthra*, comp. of *forth*, far. See FORTH.] More or most distant; farther; as, the *further* end of the lane. — Ulterior; additional.

"What *further* need of witnesses?" — *Matt.* xxvi. 65.

—*adv.* [A.S. *furthor.*] To a greater distance. — In addition; moreover.
—*v. a.* [A.S. *fyrdherian*; Ger. *fördern.*] To help forward; to promote; to advance onward; to forward; to help or assist.

"*Further* my design." — *Dryden.*

Fur'therance, *n.* A helping forward; promotion; advancement.

Fur'therer, *n.* One who helps to advance; a promoter.

Fur'thermore, *adv.* Moreover; besides; in addition to what has been said.

Fur'thermost, *a.* Most remote.

Fur'thest, *a.* [A.S. *fordhest; forthest*, sup. of *forth*, far.] Most advanced, either in time or place.
—*adv.* At the greatest distance.

Fur'tive, *a.* [Fr. *furtif*; Lat. *furtivus*, from *fur*, a thief.] Obtained by theft; stolen; sly; as, *furtive* glances.

Fur'tively, *adv.* By stealth; in a furtive manner.

Fu'runcle, *n.* [Lat. *furunculus*, dim. of *fur*, a thief. It is used also in the sense of a running sore or boil.] (*Med.*) An inflammatory tumor commonly known as a BOIL, *q. v.*

Fu'ry, *n.* [Lat. *furia*, most frequently *furiæ*, violent passion, from *furor*, a rage, from *furere*, to rage.] A violent rushing; an impetuous motion; as, the *fury* of the waves. — Rage; a storm of anger.

"I oppose my patience to his *fury*." — *Shaks.*

—Madness; frenzy. — Turbulence; fierceness; as, the *fury* of wild beasts. — Enthusiasm.

"Inspired with a divine *fury*." — *Sidney.*

(*Myth.*) One of the *Furies*, q. v. — Hence, a stormy, turbulent, and violent woman.

Fu'ry-and-Hec'la Strait, in British N. America, between Cockburn Island and Melville Peninsula, connecting Fox Channel with the Gulf of Boothia; Lat. 70° N., Lon. 85° W.

Fu'ry Point, on the W. coast of N. Somerset Island, in British N. America; Lat. 70° 40′ 30″ N., Lon. 91° 52′ W.

Furze, *n.* [A. S. *fyrs.*] (*Bot.*) See ULEX.

Furze'-chat, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See SAXICOLA.

Fur'zen, Fur'zy, *a.* Overgrown with furze; full of gorse.

Fusagasu'ga, a river of the United States of Colombia, enters the Magdalena River abt. 52 m. W.N.W. of Bogota.

Fusanus, (*fu-zai'nus,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Santalaceæ*. The species *F. acuminatus* yields the Quandang nut of Australia, an edible fruit resembling the almond in flavor.

Fu'sarole, *n.* [Fr., from It. *fusaruola*, a spindle, or the shaft of a column, dim. of *fuso*; Lat. *fusus*, a spindle.] (*Arch.*) A moulding or ornament placed immediately under the echinus in the Doric, Ionic, and Composite capitals; the shaft of a column, pilaster, or pillar or that part comprehended between the shaft and the capital.

Fusca'tion, *n.* [Lat. *fuscatio*, from *fuscus*, dark, or dark brown.] Act of blackening, darkening, obscuring, or rendering swarthy or dusky.

Fuscine, (*fus'sine,*) *n.* [Lat. *fuscus*, dusky.] (*Chem.*) A brown coloring-matter obtained from empyreumatic oils.

Fuscite, (*fus'site,*) *n.* [Fr. *fuscite*, from Lat. *fuscus*, dark.] (*Min.*) Same as WERNERITE, *q. v.*

Fuscobal'tia, *n.* (*Chem.*) See COBALT.

Fus'cous, *a.* [Lat. *fuscus*, dark.] Dark; swarthy; dusky; brown.

Fuse, (*fūze,*) *v. a.* [Lat. *fundere*, *fusum*, to pour out.] To liquefy by heat; to render fluid; to dissolve.

—*v. n.* To be reduced from a solid to a fluid state by heat.

—*n.* (*Gun.*) A case of wood or metal, containing an arrangement for igniting the bursting charge in a shell. For smooth-bored guns the fuse is ignited by the gas from the powder passing round the shell; but for rifled guns by a percussive arrangement, set in action by the shock of the discharge. The fuse fits into the fuse-hole of the shell, which is sometimes furnished with a socket or pouch.

Fused, *p. a.* Melted; liquefied.

Fusée, *n.* [Fr. *fusée*, a spindle full, from *fuseau*, a spindle: Lat. *fusus.*] (*Horology.*) In watch-making, that part of the machinery about which the chain is wound, and which is immediately acted upon by the main-spring (Fig. 1092). The use of the fusee is to equalize the action of the spring. In proportion as the spring becomes unwound, its effort continually relaxes: so that if the first wheel were attached to the barrel, as is often the case in common watches, the inequality of the impelling power would produce a corresponding inequality in the rate of going. In order to correct this, one end of the chain is attached to and wound round the barrel in which the main-spring is contained; while the other end is coiled about the fusee, which has a conical shape, and is fixed on the axis of the first wheel. The principle generally adopted for determining the figure of a fusee is, that its radius, at any point to which the chain is a tangent, should be inversely as the tension of the chain in that position. Within certain limits this is nearly true; and if we assume with Hooke that the force of a spring is proportional to the distance to which it is drawn from the position of rest, and also lay aside all consideration of the length of the chain wrapt about the fusee, it would be easy to show that the fusee should be the solid generated by the revolution of the equilateral hyperbola about its asymptote. This conclusion is, however, by no means correct; but though the subject has been treated by several eminent mathematicians, very little practical advantage has been derived from their theoretical investigations. In fact, a moderate approximation to the true figure (whatever that may be) is all that can be attained in practice, and indeed all that is necessary.

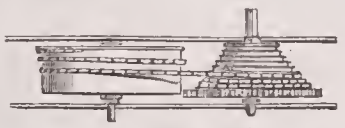


Fig. 1092. — FUSÉE.

Fusée, *n.* [Fr. *fusil*, a gun, from *feu*, fire.] (*Mil.*) A light musket or firelock; a fusil. *Johnson.* — A fuse.

—The track of a buck.

Fu'sel-oil, or **Fousel-oil,** *n.* (*Chem.*) The hydrated oxide of amyl. — See AMYL.

Fusibil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *fusibilité*, from Lat. *fusibilis*. See below.] Quality of being convertible from a solid to a fluid state by heat. With few exceptions, all solids which can bear a high temperature without undergoing chemical change, may be melted. Many substances which are popularly regarded as infusible — as, for example, platinum and flint — readily fuse before the oxy-hydrogen blow-pipe, or between the poles of a powerful galvanic battery; even carbon has been partially fused by the last-named means. There are many substances which cannot be melted because they are decomposed by the action of heat. Thus, wood and many other organic compounds are decomposed into certain gases, which escape, and into carbon and fixed salts, which are left. Similarly, carbonate of lime (chalk) is decomposed into carbonic acid gas and lime at a temperature below its fusing-point. If, however, we prevent the gas from escaping by confining the carbonate of lime in a hermetically closed gun-barrel, it can be melted at a high furnace-heat.

Fu'sible, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *fusibilis*, from *fundere*, *fusum*, to pour out, to melt.] That may be melted or liquefied.

Fusible Metals. (*Chem.*) Many of the alloys fuse at a temperature less than that required to melt the most fusible of their constituent metals. Thus a mixture of 8 parts bismuth, 5 of lead, and 3 of tin, melts below 212°. One of 3 parts cadmium, 15 bismuth, 8 lead, and 4 of tin, fuses at 140° F. As they expand on cooling, they are of great use to the die-sinker, who is enabled to take a sharp cast of his work at a comparatively low temperature. The first of these alloys has been obtained in crystals, thus proving that it is a true chemical compound.

Fusiform, *a.* [Fr. *fusiforme*, from Lat. *fusus*, a spindle, and *forma*, shape.] (*Bot.*) Shaped like a spindle.

Fu'sil, Fusile, *a.* [Fr. *fusile*; Lat. *fusilis*, from *fundere*, *fusum*, to melt.] Capable of being melted; liquefiable by heat.

"A kind of *fusil* marble." — *Woodward.*

—Running by the force of heat.

"And the stubborn flint turn into a *fusil* sea." — *Philips.*

Fu'sil, *n.* [Fr. *fusil*, a rifle; It. *focile*, from Lat. *focus*, a hearth, in L. Lat., a fire.] A small light musket or firelock.

—[See FUSÉE.] (*Her.*) A bearing of a rhomboidal figure, longer and more acute than a lozenge.

Fusilade', *n.* [Fr. *fusillade*, from *fusil*. See SUPRA.] (*Mil.*) A discharge of muskets; a shooting or firing.

—*v. a.* To shoot down by a simultaneous discharge of fire-arms.

Fusileer', Fusilier', *n.* [Fr. *fusilier*, from *fusil*. See SUPRA.] (*Mil.*) Originally, a soldier armed with the *fusil*. Nowadays, all regiments of foot carry the musket, or rifle, and the term *Fusilier* is simply an historical title borne by a few English regiments.

Fus'ing, *p. a.* Melting; liquefying.

Fusing-point. The degree of temperature at which solids assume the liquid form.

Fusion, (*fu'zhon,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *fusio*, from *fundere*, *fusum*, to pour out or melt.] Act of melting or rendering fluid by heat, without the aid of a solvent; as, the *fusion* of ice. — State of being melted or dissolved by heat; a state of fluidity or flowing in consequence of heat. — "Metals in *fusion* do not flame." (*Newton.*) — The blending or uniting two or more things into one; state of being blended or united; as, the *fusion* of various tribes.

Fu'some, *a.* [A. S. *fûs*, ready, *fysan*, to hasten.] Handsome; neat. (Prov. Eng.)

Fuss, *n.* [A. S. *fûs*, ready, quick, from *fysan*, to hasten.] Undue haste, bustle, or importance; tumult; much ado about trifles. (Colloq.)

—*v. n.* To make a bustle, or ado; to be unduly anxious about trifles; as, to *fuss* over one's work.

Fus'sily, *adv.* In a busy manner; with overmuch noise or anxiety.

Fuss'ville, in *Wisconsin*, a P. O. of Waukesha co.

Fus'sy, *a.* Moving and acting with fuss; bustling.

Fust, *n.* [It. *fusto*, from Lat. *fustis*, a stick or staff; Fr. *fût.*] (*Arch.*) The trunk or shaft of a column.

—A strong smell, as that of a mouldy barrel.

Fus'tet, *n.* [Fr. *fustet*; Sp. *fustete*; L. Lat. *fustetus*, from Lat. *fustis*, stick, staff,—sometimes, though rarely, and in baser Lat., a tree.] (*Chem.*) A fugitive yellow dye obtained from the wood of *Rhus cotinus*.

Fus'tian, *n.* [Fr. *futaine.*] (*Manuf.*) A species of cotton cloth somewhat similar in manufacture to velvet, having, in addition to the warp and weft, a species of pile, consisting of other threads doubled together, which are thrown up in ridges and conceal the original warp and weft, which are the groundwork of the fabric. When in the loom, this *pile* presents the appearance of a set of loops; but these are afterwards cut in two and sheared down. The fustian, when polished and finished, presents an evenly-ribbed surface on the exterior. The best descriptions of this class of goods are those known as *cotton-velvet* and *velveteen*; but besides these there are *moleskin*, *corduroy*, and several other kinds. For further information on the subject see WEAVING.

(*Lit.*) A forced, bombastic style of writing, abounding with metaphors or other rhetorical figures

—Mere stuff; bombast; an inflated style of writing; a swelling style.

"Chance thoughts, when govern'd by the close,
Oft rise to *fustian*, or descend to prose."—*Smith.*

—*a.* Made of the stuff called fustian.

—Swelling in style above the dignity of the thoughts or subject; too pompous; ridiculously tumid; bombastic; as, a *fustian* description.

Fust'ianist, *n.* A bombastical and inflated writer.

Fus'tic, *n.* [Sp. *fuste.*] (*Chem.*) A yellow dye-stuff. Two kinds are used. *Old F.* is the wood of the Maclura Tinctoria of the West Indies; it gives a dingy yellow, and is mainly used in the preparation of compound colors. *Young F.* is obtained from the Rhus Cotinus, or Venice Sumach, a shrub found in Italy and the S. of France. The terms *old* and *young F.* were used from the mistaken notion that the one in large pieces was the wood of the grown tree, and the other, in smaller pieces, the wood of the young tree.

Fustiga'tion, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *fustigatio*, from *fustigare*, to beat with a club, from *fustis*, a cudgel, and *agere*, to drive.] Act of beating with a club: a cudgelling; a beating with a stick or cane.

Fus'tiness, *n.* [See FUST.] An ill smell from mouldiness, or mouldiness itself.

Fus'ty, *a.* [See FUST.] Mouldy; ill-smelling; rank; rancid. "The *fusty* plebeians." — *Shaks.*

Fu'sure, *n.* [Lat. *fusura*, from *fundere*, *fusum*, to melt.] Same as FUSION, *q. v.* (R.)

Fu'sus, (*Zoöl.*) See page 1035.

Fu'tak, a town of Lower Hungary, county of the Lower Bacs, on the Danube; Lat. 45° 15′ N., Lon. 19° 42′ W. It has great trade in corn, and is frequented by merchants from Turkey, Greece, and Armenia. *Pop.* 8,000.

Fu'tile, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *futilis*, *fundibilis*, easily poured out, from *fundere*, *fusum*, to pour out.] Pouring forth nonsense; loquacious; talkative; tattling; silly; as, a *futile* tongue. — Trifling; trivial; frivolous: unimportant; useless; worthless: as, *futile* arguments.

Fu'tilely, *adv.* In a futile manner.

Futil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *futilité*; Lat. *futilitas.* See SUPRA.] Quality of being trivial or trifling; unimportance; emptiness; worthlessness; uselessness.

Futtehghur', or **Futtygur',** (*Fataghur*, the fort of victory,) a town of Hindostan, and a military station on the Ganges, 3 m. from Furruckabad; Lat. 27° 22′ N., Lon. 79° 41′ E.

Futtehpoor', or **Futtehpur',** a large inland town of Hindostan, prov. of Allahabad, cap. of district of same name, 60 m. N.W. of Allahabad; Lat. 25° 56′ N., Lon. 80° 45′ E. It contains an elegant mosque. *Pop.* 17,000. — The district extends the entire breadth of the Doab from the Jumna to the Ganges. *Area*, 1,583 sq. m. It is a cotton-growing district. *Pop.* 563,000.

Futtipoor Sik'ra, an inland town of Hindostan, prov. Agra, 19 m. from the city of Agra. It was a favorite residence of the Emperor Akber. The town is built of stone, and contains the remains of Akber's palace, and the tombs of several of his family.

Fut'tock, *n.* [Probably *foot-hook*, or corrupted from *foot-lock.*] (*Ship-building.*) The name given to the middle timbers between the floor and the upper timbers. — *F. shrouds* are small shrouds leading from the shrouds of the main-, mizzen-, and fore-masts of ships to the shrouds of the top-masts. In Fig. 1094, *a a* are dead-eyes, *b b* futtock-plates, and *c c* futtock-shrouds.

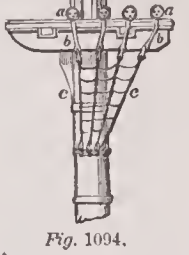


Fig. 1094.

Fut'ure, *a.* [Fr. *futur*; Lat. *futurus*, pp. of *esse*, to be.] That is to be or come hereafter.

"See *future* sons and daughters yet unborn."—*Milton.*

Future tense. (*Grammar.*) The tense of a verb which expresses a future act or event.

—*n.* Time subsequent to the present.

Fut'urist, *n.* One who looks forward to the future, with expectation of benefit or advantage.

(*Theol.*) One who holds that the prophecies of the Bible are yet to be fulfilled.

Futuri'tial, *a.* Same as FUTURE, *q. v.* (a.)

Futurition, (*fū-tū-rish'un,*) *n.* The condition of being to come to pass hereafter.

"To hang loose in respect of *futurition*."—*South.*

Futu'rity, *n.* [Fr. *futurité*; Lat. *futuritas*, from *futurus.*] State of being yet to come. — Time to come; events to come.

"Skilled in dark *futurity*."—*Pope.*

Fut'wa, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar. It stands at the confluence of the Ganges and Punpun; Lat. 25° 30′ N., Lon. 85° 28′ E. The Ganges is here deemed peculiarly sacred, and great numbers of pilgrims resort to the town. *Pop.* 1,200.

Fuur, (*foor.*) an island of Denmark, prov. of Jütland, 30 m. from Viborg, in the Limfiord; *area*, 11 sq. miles. *Pop.* 1,000.

Fuze, *n.* Same as FUSE, *q. v.*

Fuzz, *n.* [Dut. *roos*, spongy; Ger. *fasig*, fibrous, from *fase*, a fibre.] Fine, light particles; loose, volatile matter

—*v. n.* To fly off in light or minute particles.

Fuzz-ball, (*fuz'bawl,*) *n.* A kind of fungus, which, when pressed, bursts and scatters a fine dust; a puff-ball; a blind-ball.

Fuz'zy, *a.* [From FUZZ, *q. v.*] Rough and shaggy; light and spongy. (Prov. Eng.)

Fy, or **Fie,** *interj.* [A. S. *fian*, to hate. Cf. Ger. *pfui*; Fr. *fi.*] A word which expresses abhorrence, dislike, disgust, disapprobation, or contempt.

"A bawd, sir? *fy* upon him!"—*Shaks.*

Fy'ers, or **Foyers,** (*foi'ers,*) a small river of Scotland, in Invernesshire, falling into Loch Ness. It has 2 fine falls — one 70, the other 207 feet high.

Fyke, *n.* [Dut. *fuik*, a bow-net.] A bow-net for catching fish. (Local U. S.)

Fyne, (Loch,) (*fine,*) a lake or inlet of the sea in Argyleshire, Scotland, beginning between the islands of Arran and Bute, and for about 40 m. separating the districts of Cowal and Kintyre.

Fyvie, (*fi've,*) a town and parish of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 25 m. from Aberdeen; *pop.* 4,400.

Fyzabad', ("a beautiful residence,") a city of Hindostan, in the prov. of Oude, on the Gogra, 4 m. from the city of Oude; Lat. 26° 47′ N., Lon. 82° 10′ E. Formerly the cap. of Oude.

SUPPLEMENT TO

F.

Faba'ceæ, *n. pl.* [Lat. *faba*, a bean, from Gr. *phago*, I eat.] (*Bot.*) The leguminous plants *Leguminosæ* of De Jussieu, an order of plants, alliance *Rosules*. DIAG. Polypetalous or apetalous flowers, a papilionaceous corolla, or a legumiuous fruit, and a solitary carpel, whose style proceeds from the apex. — They are herbs, shrubs, or trees. Leaves nearly always alternate and stipulate, and usually compound. Flowers regular or irregular, often papilionaceous (having a fancied resemblance to a butterfly); calyx inferior, 5-parted, the odd division being anterior; petals 5, or fewer by absorption, sometimes entirely wanting, perigynous, odd one, when present, posterior; stamens distinct or coherent, in one or more bundles; ovary superior, simple, and 1-celled; style simple, proceeding from the ventral suture. Fruit usually a *legume*, sometimes a *lomentum*, rarely a *drupe*. Seeds 1 or more, with or without albumen. The leguminous order is not only among the most extensive that are known, but also one of the most important to man, whether we consider the beauty of the numerous species, which are among the gayest colored and most graceful plants of every region, or their applicability to a thousand useful purposes. The Cercis, which renders the gardens of Turkey resplendent with its myriads of purple flowers; the Acacia, not less valued for its airy foliage and elegant blossoms than for its hard and durable wood; the Brazilletto, Logwood, and Rosewoods of commerce; the Laburnum: the classical Cytisus; the Furze and the Broom, both the pride of the otherwise dreary heaths of Europe: the Bean, the Pea, the Vetch, the Clover, the Trefoil, the Lucerne, — all staple articles of culture by the farmer,—are so many leguminous species. The gums Arabic and Senegal, Kino, Senna, Tragacanth, and various other drugs, with Indigo, the most useful of all dyes, are products of other species; and these may be taken as a general indication of the purposes to which leguminous plants are applied. There is this, however, to be borne in mind in regarding the qualities of the order in a general point of view; viz., that, upon the whole, it must be considered poisonous; and that those species which are used for food by man or animals are exceptions to the general rule; the deleterious juices of the order not being in such instances sufficiently concentrated to prove injurious, and being, in fact, replaced, to a considerable extent, by either sugar or starch. — This order includes about 6,500 species in 467 genera. It is divided into the three sub-orders PAPILIONACEÆ, CÆSALPINIÆ, and MIMOSEÆ, *q. v.*

Fa'ber's Mills, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Nelson co.

Fabian, (*fā'be-on,*) *adj.* A term expressive of delay, delaying, or being dilatory. Fabian policy means *avoiding battle*, in imitation of Q. Fabius Maximus, a Roman general, who, while conducting operations against Hannibal, in one of the Punic wars, prudently avoided risking a general engagement, but continually harassed his enemy by ambuscades, and continual forays, wearied him by marches and countermarches, cut off his foragers and stragglers, and thus gained time in which Rome was enabled to assemble her forces. Washington, from pursuing this policy when unable to meet the enemy in general battle, has been styled by some historians, the American Fabius.

Fabii, (*fā'be-ī,*) an illustrious Roman family, divided into many branches, the common stock of which was— QUINTUS FABIUS VIBULANUS, who escaped alone from the massacre of his family at Cremera, 478 B. C., and made one of the decemvirate. After him are mentioned FABIUS AMBUSTUS, dictator, B. C. 350. — FABIUS RULLIANUS, to whose name MAXIMUS was added, twice dictator, conqueror of the Samnites and Etruscans, 323–280 B.C. — FABIUS GURGES, son of the preceding, consul of Rome. — FABIUS PICTOR, the first writer of Roman history, 3d cent., B.C.—FABIUS MAXIMUS VERRUCOSUS, considered the greatest of his family, surnamed "Cunctator," the temporizer, (see FABIAN,) from his system of warfare, successfully exemplified in the conflict which he sustained with Hannibal; D. 203 B. C. — FABIUS MAXIMUS QUINTUS, son and next in office to the preceding, afterwards consul. — FABIUS MAXIMUS ÆMILIANUS, distinguished in the war of Persia and in Spain, consul 147 B.C. — FABIUS MAXIMUS SERVILIANUS, pro-consul for Spain, censor 126 B. C.—FABIUS MAXIMUS ALLOBROGICUS, consul 122 B. C.

Fa'bius, in *Missouri*, a township of Schuyler co.; *pop.* 1,474.

Fa'ble, *v. n.* [Lat. *fabulor.*] To feign; to write fiction; to tell falsehoods.

—*v. a.* To feign; to invent; to devise and speak of as true or real.

Fabriano, GENTILE DA, an Italian painter, B. at Fabriano, about 1370. He made great advances, both in the theory and practice of his art, beyond his predecessors, and gained so great a reputation that he was named "Egregius Magister magistrorum." He painted at Florence, Orvieto, Rome, Venice, and other cities; the senate of Venice gave him the patrician toga and a pension for life for his picture of the victory of the Venetian fleet over Barbarossa, in 1177; and Michael Angelo pronounced his style to be like his name — "Gentile." Many of *F.*'s best works have perished: among them his famous altar-piece in the church of San Niccolo, Florence. D. about 1450.

Face'ville, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Decatur co.; *pop.* 1,657.

Fack'ler's Station, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Jackson co.; *pop.* 760.

Faed, JOHN, (*fād,*) an eminent British artist, B. in Scotland, 1820, chiefly excels as a painter of genre. *Tam O'Shanter*, *The Stirrup Cup*, *John Anderson, my Jo'*, and *The Hiring Fair*, are among his best examples. — His brother, THOMAS, B. 1826, is also a painter of distinguished merit, his subjects being mostly taken from the humbler ranks of Scottish life.

Faggert's, (*fāg'gŭrtz,*) in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Cabarrus co.; *pop.* 619.

Faidherbe, LOUIS LEON CÆSAR, (*fūd-airb',*) a distinguished French general, B. at Lille, 18 8, studied at the Polytechnic School, Paris, and completed his military scholarship at that of Metz. In 1842 he was appointed lieut. of engineers, and served in Algeria, whence he was sent to the W. Indies. Returning to Algeria he highly distinguished himself in the campaigns conducted by Gens. St. Arnaud and Bosquet, 1851–2. In 1854 he was made governor of Senegal, where he largely added to the French possessions in W. Africa. In 1863 he became a general of brigade, and in 1870 bore a conspicuous part in the Franco-German war, holding the chief command of the army of the North. In July, 1871, he was returned to the National Assembly. Gen. *F.* is author of a pamphlet entitled *Campagne de l'Armeé du Nord en* 1870-71.

Faigley, (*fāg'le,*) in *Iowa*, a twp. of Ringgold co.; *pop.* 112.

Fair Bluff, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Columbus co.; *pop.* 1,309.

Fair'bury, in *Illinois*, a town of Indian Grove twp., Livingston co.; *pop.* 1,493.

Fairbury, in *Nebraska*, a twp. of Jefferson co.; *p.* 370.

Fair'er, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Richmond co.; *pop.* 1,756.

Fair'field, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Hyde co.; *pop.* 1,145.

Fairfield, in *Pennsylvania*, a vill. of Adams co.; *p.* 258.

Fairfield, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Henrico co.; *p.* 4,080. —A twp. of Northumberland co; *pop.* 1,645.

Fair Forest, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Spartanburg co.; *pop.* 1,129.

Fair Garden, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Sevier co.; *pop.* 1,276.

Fair Haven, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Huron co.; *pop.* 528.

Fair Hill, in *Maryland*, a dist. of Cecil co.; *pop.* 2,219.

Fair'mount, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Jefferson co.; *pop.* 389.

Fairmount, in *New York*, a vill. of West Farms twp., Westchester co.; *pop.* 508.

Fairmount, in *Ohio*, a vill. of Goshen twp., Belmont co.; *pop.* 125.

Fairmount, in *Tennessee*, a district of Hamilton co.

Fairplay', in *Georgia*, a dist. of Carroll co.; *pop.* 979. —A dist. of Cherokee co.; *pop.* 800.—A dist. of Fanin co.; *pop.* 337.—A dist. of Habersham co.; *pop.* 362.—A dist. of Hancock co.; *pop.* 896.

Fair Vein, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Buncombe co; *pop.* 779.

Fairview', in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Independence co.; *pop.* 243.

Fairview, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Bond co.; *pop.* 1,044.

Fairview, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Emmett co.; *pop.* 56.

Fairview, in *Kansas*, a twp. of Lubette co.; *pop.* 464.

Fairview, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Braken co.; *pop.* 792. —A prec. of Metcalfe co.; *pop.* 430.

Fairview, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Caldwell co.; *pop.* 910. —A twp. of Livingston co.; *pop.* 1,006.

Faison's, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Duplin co.; *pop.* 1,918.

Falkenstein, EDWARD VOGEL VON, (*fāl'kŭn-stīn,*) a German general, B. in Silesia, 1797. He served with distinction in the campaigns against Napoleon I., and in 1858 became a lieutenant-general. Next, he ably participated in the Schleswig-Holstein war of 1863, and in the Austro-Prussian campaign of 1866, in which he occupied Hanover and Frankfort, and defeated the Bavarians in three battles. His share in the Franco-German war of 1870–71 is familiar to every one.

Falk'ington, in *Illinois*, a township of Sangamon co.; *pop* 973.

Falk'ville, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Morgan co.; *pop.* 1,198.

Fall Branch, in *Tennessee*, a district of Washington co.; *pop.* 192.

Fall Brook, in *Pennsylvania*, a borough of Tioga co.; *pop.* 1,390.

Fall Creek, in *North Carolina*, a township of Yadkin co.; *pop.* 1,192.

Fall Creek, in *Oregon*, a prec. of Lane co.; *pop.* 174.

Fall Creek, in *Tennessee*, a district of Rutherford co.; *pop.* 1,574.

Fall'ing Spring, in *West Virginia*, a township of Greenbrier co.; *pop.* 1,138.

Fall River, in *Illinois*, a twp. of La Salle co.; *pop.* 523.

Fall River, in *Kansas*, a township of Greenwood co.; *pop.* 1,119. — A township of Wilson co.; *pop.* 896.

Fall River, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Columbia co.; *pop.* 259.

Falls, in *Kansas*, a twp. of Chase co.; *pop.* 459.

Falls, in *West Virginia*, a township of Fayette co.; *pop.* 1,414.

Fancy Creek, in *Illinois*, a township of Sangamon co.; *pop.* 1,195.

Fan'cy Gap, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Carroll co.; *p.* 1,530.

Fan'nin, in *Mississippi*, a beat of Rankin co.; *p.* 2,679.

Far ley, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of White co.; *pop.* 498.

Farm'er's, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Washington co.; *pop.* 1,189.

Farm'ersburg, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Iredell co.; *pop.* 796.

Farm'er's City, in *Illinois*, a vill. of De Witt co.; *pop.* 537.

Farm'ersville, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Lowndes co.; *pop.* 1,116.

Farmersville, in *California*, a twp. of Tulare co.; *pop.* 807.

Farmersville, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Caldwell co.; *pop.* 788.

Farmersville, in *Ohio*, a vill. of Jackson township, Montgomery co.; *pop.* 312.

Farmersville, in *Texas*, a vill. of Collin co.: *pop.* 114.

Farm'ington, in *Kansas*, a twp. of Republic co.; *pop.* 219.

Farm'ville, in *Tennessee*, a district of Henderson co.; *pop.* 696.

Farn'ham, in *Virginia*, a townsbip of Richmond co.; *pop.* 1,354.

Far'nia, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Fayette co.; *pop.* 232.

Fau'cett's, in *North Carolina*, a township of Alamance co.; *pop.* 1,327.

Faucit, HELEN, (*faw'sit,*) a celebrated English actress, B. 1816. She made her *début* on the London boards in 1836, and speedily took rank as a "star" of the first order. She is the original representative of the heroines in the following well-known plays: Lord Lytton's *Lady of Lyons*, *Money*, *Richelieu*, and *Duchesse de la Vallière*; Browning's *Strafford*; and Marston's *Patrician's Daughter*. Among her finest *rôles* is that of *Julia*, in the "Hunchback." In 1851 she married Theodore Martin, the eminent poet and critic.

Faure, JEAN BAPTISTE, (*fōr,*) an eminent French vocalist, B. at Moulins, 1830, was educated at the Conservatory of Music, and made his first appearance at the Opera Comique, Paris, in 1852. He has since been a leading singer at the Royal Italian, London, and in 1857 was appointed Professor of Singing at the Conservatoire.

Faust, (*fowst,*) in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Sullivan co.; *p.* 577.

Faver's, in *Alabama*, a township of Tuscalcosa co.; *pop.* 467.

Favre, JULES, French advocate and statesman. Since the writing of the biographical notice of this personage in the body of the present work, the following further events in his career have occurred. On the downfall of the Empire, and the establishment of the government of the National Defence in France, *F.* was appointed Minister of War, (Sept., 1870,) in which capacity he proceeded, on the 18th of same month, to the headquarters of the king of Prussia, at Ferrières, in order to consult with Count Bismarck as to the terms on which an armistice could be arranged for the purpose of permitting elections for a Constituent Assembly to take place. The negotiation proved abortive, in consequence of the Prussian chancellor insisting, as a preliminary condition, on the surrender of Strasbourg, Toul, and Verdun. In Jan., 1871, M. Favre was invited, by Earl Granville, to attend, as representative of France, the conference held in London on the Black Sea question; but he declined to do so for various reasons, one of the principal being the refusal of Count Bismarck to provide him with a safe-conduct. In July of same year, he resigned the office of Minister for Foreign Affairs, and he has since resumed his professional practice at the bar.

Fawn Creek, in *Kansas*, a township of Montgomery co.; *pop.* 505.

Fawn River, in *Michigan*, a township of St. Joseph co.; *pop.* 680.

Fayette, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Calhoun co.; *pop.* 220.

Fayette, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Livingston co.; *pop.* 257.

Fayette, in *Indiana*, a twp. of Vigo co.; *pop.* 1,912.

Fayette, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Decatur co.; *pop.* 318. — A twp. of Linn co.; *pop.* 914.

Fayette City, in *Pennsylvania*, a bor. of Fayette co.; *pop.* 889.

Fayette'ville, in *Missouri*, a village of Johnson co.; *pop.* 139.

Fayetteville, in *Ohio*, a village of Perry twp., Brown co.; *pop.* 597.

Fayetteville, in *West Virginia*, a twp. of Fayette co.; *pop.* 1,977.

Fazy, JEAN JACQUES, (*fah'ze,*) a Swiss political leader, B. of a French Protestant family, at Geneva, 1796, was educated in Paris, where he settled as a journalist; and, in 1830, as editor of *La Révolution* signed the protest of the journalists against the *ordonnances* of Charles X. Retiring into Switzerland after the Revolution of 1830, he became a public benefactor to his native city, and was elected in 1841 a member of the Great Council.

Fed'eral Point, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of New Hanover co.; *pop.* 410.

Felic'ity, in *Ohio*, a village of Franklin twp., Clermont co.; *pop.* 955.

Fell, in *Pennsylvania*, a twp. of Luzerne co.; *pop.* 343.

Felton, CORNELIUS CONWAY, (*f'l'tŭn,*) an eminent American scholar, B. in Mass., 1807. He became Greek professor in Harvard University in 1832, and president in 1860. D. 1862. Among his most important works are translations of the *Iliad*, of the *Agamemnon* of Æschylus, and of *The Clouds* and *Birds* of Aristophanes, all of which have passed through many editions both in the U. States and in England.

Felt's Mills, in *New York*, a village of Portland twp., Jefferson co.; *pop.* 235.

Fen'ter, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Grant co.; *pop.* 173.— A twp. of Hot Springs co.; *pop.* 1,057.

Fen'ton, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Whitesides co.; *pop.* 758.

Fentriss, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Guilford co.; *pop.* 866.

Fer'guson, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Drew co.; *pop.* 400.

Ferguson's Cove, in *California*, a village of Punta Arenas twp., Mendocino co.; *pop.* 40.

Fer'ry, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Oceana co.; *pop.* 366.

Fertile, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Worth co.; *pop.* 164.

Feuerbach, LUDWIG MARIO, (*foo'ŭr-bäk,*) a German philosopher of the so-called younger Hegelian school, B. at Auspach, 1804, received his education at Heidelberg and Berlin. The leading principle of the philosophy advanced by *F.* is the identification of God with the idealized essence of man, or the deified essence of nature. Among his works — a collection of which was published at Leipzig in 1846-57, in 9 vols. — are *Geschichte der neuren Philosophie; Das Wesen der Religion*, and *Theogonie*. D. 1872.

Feuillet, OCTAVE, (*foo-e-ya',*) a popular French novelist and dramatist, B. at St. Lô, 1812, received his education at the College of Louis-le-Grand, Paris, and in 1862 succeeded Eugène Scribe as a member of the French Academy.

Feval, PAUL HENRI CORENTIN, (*fa-vahl',*) a favorite French romancer, B. at Rennes, 1817, gave up the legal profession to dabble in literature. His works are very many, and among the best of them which have been translated into English are: *The Loves of Paris* (1846); *The Duke's Motto* (1863), and *The Woman of Mystery* (1864).

Field, CYRUS WEST, (*feeld,*) an American merchant, B. at Stockbridge, Mass., in 1819. He entered into commercial pursuits in the city of New York at an early age, and in 1853 retired from business with a fortune acquired by it. Thenceforward he devoted his whole time and attention to the subject of ocean telegraphy; and, after securing a fifty years' charter from the colonial government of Newfoundland, organized in 1854, in conjunction with American and English capitalists, the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company, and, two years later, the Atlantic Telegraph Company. On the ultimate success of the latter in 1856, he received the thanks of the American Congress, besides other marks of honorable recognition of his services from the English public.

Field'on, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Watonwan co.; *p.* 254.

Fields, JAMES THOMAS, (*fēldz,*) an American author, B. at Portsmouth, N. H., 1820. He was a partner in the eminent publishing house of Tickuor & Fields, Boston; and, besides several volumes of poems privately printed, has published *Yesterdays with Authors* (1872), genial reminiscences of the writer's association with Thackeray, Dickens, Hawthorne, and other of the great departed literati of our days.

Fifteen-Mile, in *Oregon*, a prec. of Wasco co.; *pop.* 257.

Figuier, GUILLAUME LOUIS, (*feeg-ya',*) a French scientist, B. at Montpellier, 1819. He graduated M. D. in 1841; in 1846 became Prof. of the School of Pharmacy in his native city, and in 1855 scientific editor of the Paris journal *La Presse*. Among his literary contributions to scientific knowledge are the following: *Exposition et Histoire des Principales Découvertes Scientifiques Modernes* (5th ed., 1858); *Vies des Savants Illustres depuis l'Antiquité jusqu'au XIXe Siècle* (1866); *Les Merveilles de la Science* (1868); and *Les Merveilles de l'Industrie* (in course of publication, 1873).

Fill'more, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Logan co.; *pop.* 1,950.

Fillmore, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Bollinger co.; *pop.* 427.

Fillmore, in *N. Y.*, a v. of Hume twp., Alleghany co.

Fines Creek, in *N. C.*, a twp. of Haywood co.

Fin'ley, in *Ind.*, a twp. of Scott co. — In *Mo.*, a twp. of Douglas co. — In *N. C.*, a twp. of McDowell co.

Finney, CHARLES G., an American clergyman, B. in Conn., 1792. He abandoned law for the pulpit, was prest. of Oberlin College from 1852–66. He was a noted revivalist, and author of several vols. of lectures, &c. D. 1875.

Fin'ney's, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Jones co.; *pop.* 461.

Fire-damp. (*Mining.*) A new apparatus for detecting the presence of fire-damp in mines has been recently introduced in Germany, which is thus described: It consists of a bell actuated by clock-work, the striking motion being checked by an unevenly balanced arm, the lighter end of which is held by a cotton thread saturated with saltpetre. The apparatus is placed in a wire-gauze cage. The fire-damp, when it occurs, penetrates with the air into this cage, and quickly ignites from contact with the flame of a lamp burning within, and, as a necessary consequence, burns the thread, setting free the balanced arm which checks the bell, which then rings the alarm. This device seems simple, and may be easily tried.

Fire Mills, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Hale co.; *pop.* 766.

Fire-proof Buildings. To make a building entirely proof against the destructive action of fire would seem, from the disastrous result of the recent Chicago and Boston conflagrations, as manifestly impracticable; but the danger arising from fire may be obviated to a considerable extent by selecting materials for building that are either incombustible or suffer less than others from the action of heat, and by paying proper attention to the construction of the building and the arrangement of the materials of which it is composed: that no wood-work, if timber be used in it, may be placed near enough to gas-pipes, or pipes communicating with heating apparatus, to be liable to ignition from explosion, or any other cause. All materials may be broadly classified as combustible and incombustible; including, under the former term, all kinds of wood, which fire will entirely consume; and under the latter, building-stone, brick, cement, and metal, which cannot be completely destroyed by fire, although the action of heat may exert considerable influence upon them. Of the different kinds of wood in common use, oak, teak, and mahogany, or any sort of hard wood, will not burn as rapidly and freely as deal. Of stones, some are more liable to injury from heat than others; limestone, and even granite, will crack and fly to pieces if cold water be suddenly poured on them when in a heated state: but sandstone seems capable of offering more effectual resistance to the action of fire than limestone, and therefore better suited for fire-proof buildings. When iron is used for joists or girders, it must be remembered that it is liable to contraction and expansion under the influence of heat and cold, and that cast-iron beams will break if suddenly cooled by a jet of cold water when red-hot, and that wrought-iron girders, in the same condition, are apt to give way under any excessive superincumbent weight. In constructing a fire-proof building, that is to say, a building in which an outbreak of fire will be attended with less destructive consequences to the building itself and the goods contained in it, than in one erected in the ordinary way, it is manifest that the use of combustible materials must be abandoned as much as possible, except for interior fittings, and to form linings or wainscoting for chambers used as apartments, to prevent the inconvenience likely to arise if the walls should be exposed to any great heat, because stones and metals are good conductors of heat, and wood is a non-conductor. No building can remain uninjured from the action of a great mass of fire in the interior, however well adapted it may be to resist fire externally. It is always found that large warehouses, in which great quantities of goods are stored, often suffer considerably, or are almost entirely destroyed, by the effect of fire in the interior. This might be counteracted, to a certain extent, by storing inflammable goods and materials liable to spontaneous combustion in small separate buildings, or in isolated compartments; care being taken, in their construction, to prevent the communication of fire, breaking out in one part, to any other part of the building; for a large mass of fire in a building of great extent will do far more damage, in proportion to the building itself, than the heat arising from the burning of a small quantity of goods stored in a building of moderate size, for reasons that are evident. To render an ordinary building, for commercial purposes, tolerably fire-proof, a stone staircase should be constructed, instead of one of wood, as the wooden staircase is too often the means of communicating the fire from floor to floor; the walls, also, should be of brick or stone of good quality — and recent experience has shown that no material is equal to brick; — the joists, rafters, and roof of iron; and the floors composed of stone, slate, tiles, or bricks. In building rows of houses, at least nine inches of brick or stone should intervene between the ends of the joists let into the party wall on either side, and openings for fire-places should always be arched with brick, as the ends of beams projecting into chimneys have frequently proved the means of causing the destruction of houses by fire.

Fire'stone, in *Tennessee*, a district of McMinn co.; *pop.* 844.

First Land, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Coweta co.; *pop.* 2,407.

Fish, HAMILTON, an American statesman, B. in the city of New York, 1808, after graduating at Columbia Coll., became a member of the bar in 1830, and a member of Congress thirteen years later. In 1847 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New York, and in 1848 was elected Governor as a Whig, and between 1851–7 sat in the U. S. Senate, during which period he allied himself with the Republican party. In March, 1869, he succeeded Mr. Washburne as Secretary of State under Gen. Grant's administration, a position he has since continued to fill with eminent dignity and ability.

Fishabee, (*fish-ah-bē',*) in *Alabama*, a twp. of Greene co.; *pop.* 1,440.

Fish Creek, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Polk co.; *pop.* 876.

Fish'dam, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Union co.; *pop.* 1,120.

Fish'er, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Fremont co.; *pop.* 748.

Fisher's, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Jasper co.; *pop.* 478.

Fish'ersburg, in *Indiana*, a village of Stoney Creek twp., Madison co.; *pop.* 96.

Fisher Springs, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Hopkins co.; *pop.* 1,353.

Fish'erville, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Jefferson co.; *pop.* 1,085.

Fish'ing Creek, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Granville co.; *pop.* 2,413. — A twp. of Warren co.; *pop.* 1,598. — A twp. of Wilkes co.; *pop.* 542.

Fishing River, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Clay co.; *pop.* 2,798. — A twp. of Ray co.; *pop.* 1,653.

Fish Lake, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Chicago co.; *p.* 385.

Fish Pond, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Barnwell co.; *pop.* 2,400.

Fissenia, (*fis-seen'yah.*) (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, order *Loasaceæ*, found in Arabia and the interior of South Africa, remarkable as being the only representative of the family in the eastern hemisphere. It differs from other genera in having a 3 celled fruit, with one seed in each cell. The only species, *F. spathulata*, (Fig. 35,) is a branching bush with straw-colored stems, alternate stalked lobed leaves not unlike those of the gooseberry but larger, and pale-green flowers four to six together at the ends of the twigs; the flowers have ten petals, five large and rounded, and five small and narrow, very numerous stamens, and three styles. The little ten-ribbed fruits or nuts crowned with the five long narrow calyx lobes, look like miniature shuttlecocks.



Fig. 35. — FISSENIA SPATHULATA.

Fitzgerald, PERCY HETHERINGTON, (*fits-jĕr'ld,*) a popular English novelist and biographer, B. of a noble family in 1834, received his education at Stonyhurst and Dublin University, and became a member of the Irish bar. He has written (among others) the following favorite works of fiction: *Never Forgotten; The Second Mrs. Tillotson; The Dear Girl; The Doctor's Mixture; The Bridge of Sighs; Bella Donna; Jenny Bell; The Sword of Damocles;* and *Diana Gay*. His biographical writings include *The Life of Sterne* (2 vols.); *Life of Garrick* (2 vols.); *Charles Lamb; The Kembles* (2 vols., 1871); and *The Life and Adventures of Alexandre Dumas* (1872).

Five Points, in *Alabama*, a township of Elmore co.; *pop.* 370.

Flagg, EDMUND, (*flăg,*) an American author and journalist, B. at Wiscasset, Maine, 1815, graduated at Bowdoin Coll. in 1835, and two years after became a member of the bar. Joining the ranks of journalism, he edited and conducted several newspapers, among others the *St. Louis Evening Gazette*. In 1843 he was sent to Berlin as U. S. Secretary of Legation, and in 1850 became Consul at Venice. Among his best works are *The Far West* (1838); *Venice, the City of the Sea*, and *Northern Italy since* 1849.

Flag Pond, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Washington co.; *pop.* 1,247.

Flagstaff, in *Maine*, a plantation of Somerset co.; *p.* 112.

Flaitsville, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Franklin co.; *p.* 800.

Flamby's Mill, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Cumberland co.; *pop.* 332.

Flammarion, CAMILLE, (*flăm-mah're-ŏn,*) an eminent French astronomer, B. in dept. Haute-Marne 1842, be-

came scientific editor of the Paris journal *Le Siècle* in 1865, and as a lecturer on astronomy acquired considerable reputation. In 1868 he made several balloon ascents, in order to study the condition of the atmosphere at great altitudes. His published works comprise *La Pluralité des Mondes Habités* (15th ed., 1869); *Les Mondes Imaginaires et les Mondes Réels* (1864); *Les Merveilles Célestes* (1865); *Dieu dans la Nature* (1866); *Histoire du Ciel* (1867); *Contemplations Scientifiques* (1868); and *Voyages Aériens* (1868).

Flat Branch, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Shelby co.: *p.* 989.

Flat Creek, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Grant co.; *p.* 925.

Flat Creek, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Barry co.; *p.* 1,571. — A twp. of Pettis co.; *pop.* 1,651. — A twp. of Stone co.; *pop.* 595.

Flat Creek, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Buncombe co.; *pop.* 1,168.

Flat Creek, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Lancaster co.; *pop.* 2,088.

Flat Creek, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Williamson co.: *pop* 637.

Flat Creek, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Mecklenburg co.: *pop.* 2,328.

Flat Gap, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Johnson co.; *p.* 1,338.

Flat Lick, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Johnson co.; *p.* 1,180.

Flat Lick, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Knox co.; *p.* 1,566.

Flat Mountain, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Coffee co.; *pop.* 665.

Flat River, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Person co.; *pop.* 958.

Flat Rock, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Clay co.; *pop.* 945. — A twp. of Randolph co.; *pop.* 901.

Flat Rock, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Bourbon co.; *pop.* 1,040. — A prec. of Metcalfe co.; *pop.* 691.

Flat Rock, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Kershaw dist. *pop.* 3,755.

Flat Rock, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Cumberland co.; *pop.* 311. — A dist. of Wilson co.; *pop.* 859.

Flat'woods, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Floyd co.; *pop.* 585.

Flea Hill, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Cumberland co.; *pop.* 1,859.

Flem'ing's Islands, in *Florida*, a prec. of Clay co.; *pop.* 133.

Fletehall, (*flĕch'aul,*) in *Missouri*, a twp. of Worth co.: *pop.* 582.

Flindersia, (*flĭn-dûr'zhah,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Cedrelaceæ*, having a calyx of five short teeth; five white, ovate, plane petals, slightly hairy on the exterior; ten stamens of which only five are fertile, the alternate ones being sterile; and a simple erect obtusely five-angled style, with a peltate five-lobed stigma. The capsule is woody, oblong, obtuse, five-valved, the exterior thickly covered with sharp-pointed tubercles. They are lofty trees, having alternate pinnate leaves; found in New South Wales and the Moluccas. The natives of these islands use the rough tuberculated fruit as rasps in preparing roots, &c., for food.

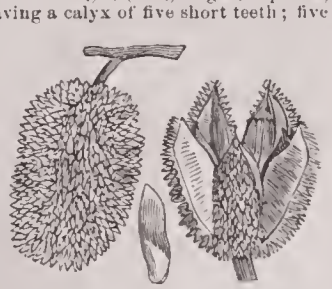


Fig. 36 — FLINDERSIA AUSTRALIS.

Flinn, in *Indiana*, a twp. of Lawrence co.; *pop.* 967.

Flint, Austin, a distinguished American physician, b. at Petersham, Mass., 1812, graduated in medicine at Harvard University in 1833. He practised his profession a number of years in Buffalo, where he rose to eminence, and became one of the founders of the Buffalo Medical College in 1845. He was called, in 1852, to the chair of the Theory and Practice of Physic in the Medical Department of the University of Louisville. Subsequently he was connected with the New Orleans school of medicine, and in 1861 he became Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, being at the same time Professor of Pathology and Practical Medicine in the Long Island College Hospital. Dr. Flint has a high reputation in the pathology and treatment of the diseases of the chest. He has published many valuable medical works, the most important being, *Clinical Reports on Continued Fever* (1852); *Physical Exploration and Diagnosis of Diseases affecting the Respiratory System* (1856); *Practical Treatise on the Pathology, Diagnosis and Treatment of Diseases of the Heart* (1859); and the *Practice of Medicine* (1866), third edition 1868, which has become a text-book in most of the medical schools of the States.

Flint, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Benton co.; *pop.* 1,701.

Flint, in *Idaho Territory*, a mining district of Owyhee co.; *pop.* 30.

Flint Hill, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Coosa co.; *pop.* 637.

Flint Hill, in *Georgia*, a district of Fannin co.; *pop.* 542. — A district of Talbot co.; *pop.* 1,074.

Flint'stone, in *Maryland*, a district of Alleghany co.; *pop.* 1,284.

Flip'pen Barren, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Marion co.; *pop* 350.

Flood, in *South Carolina*, a township of Darlington co.; *pop.* 862.

Flo'ra, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Reaville co.; *pop.* 269.

Flor'ence, in *Arizona Territory*, a district of Pima co.; *pop.* 218.

Flor'ida. The census taken in 1870 furnishes the following statistical information as to the then agricultural, industrial, and monetary aspect of the State. Proceeding *seriatim*, it is found that in that year *F.* contained 10,241 farms, (being an increase of 3,673 over the last decennial return,) occupying a total of 2,373,541 acres of land, of which 736,172 were of improved soils, 1,425,786 woodland, and the rest of other unimproved ground. Cash value of farms under cultivation, $9,947,920, exclusive of $505,074 value of implements and machinery. Amount of wages paid for the year's husbandry, $1,537,060; total value of farm products, $8,909,946; of orchard and garden stuffs, $85,622; of lumber, &c., $7,965; of live-stock on farms, $5,212,157; of home manufs., $131,693. Live-stock enumerated as follows: Horses, 11,902; mules and asses, 8,835; milch cows, 61,922; working oxen, 6,292; other cattle, 322,701; sheep, 26,599; swine, 158,908. The principal crops gave the following out-turn:

Indian corn, bush.	2,225,056	Wool, lbs.	37,562
Oats, "	114,204	Butter, "	160,989
Pease and beans, "	64,846	Wax, "	6,052
Sweet potatoes, "	789,456	Cane molass., gals.	334,339
Rice, lbs.	401,687	Cotton, bales,	39,789
Tobacco, "	157,405		

The percentage of unimproved land under tillage was 69·0 against 77·6 in 1860. Turning to fiscal and financial matters, the State is found assessed at a total value of $32,480,843, of which $20,197,691 represented real estate, and the balance personal estate; true valuation of both real and personal estate, $44,163,655. These figures exhibited an increase during the decade, 1860–70, of: Total assessed value, $16,448,842: true value of real and personal estate, $28,937,845. Total amount of taxation, $496,166; of which State assessments appropriated $248,768: county, $168,389; municipal, $79,009; increase, $337,045. Total public State debt (other than national), $2,185,838, of which $1,012,372 funded on bonds in circulation; all other, $276,325; total county debt (other than National) secured by bonds, $765,514; all other, $77,527; total municipal and non-public debt, $351,000; all other, $123,100. Total population, 188,248; of which 96,057 white, 91,689 colored, and 502 Indian. Male citizens arrived at legal age, 38,871; citizens without the franchise (otherwise than for rebellion or other crime), 41. Gain of pop. since 1860: 47,324 or 33·70 per cent. — 23·55 white; 46·29 colored. Of the above capitation, native Americans counted, 182,781, and foreigners, 4,967.

Flor'ida, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Quitman co.; *pop.* 339.

Florida, in *New York*, a village of Warwick township, Orange co.; *pop.* 459.

Flotow, Friedrich Ferdinand Adolph von, (*flō'to,*) an eminent musical composer, b. in Mecklenburg, 1812, became a corresponding member of the French Institute in 1864, and director of the opera at Vienna in 1870. He has written many operas of the lighter class, many of which are highly popular in England, the U. States, and Germany, noticeably *Martha* and *Stradella;* the first-named alone has placed him on a par with the most eminent living composers.

Flower's, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Jones co.; *pop.* 581.

Floyd, William, an American patriot, b. in Suffolk co., N. Y., 1734. Forty years afterwards, he was a delegate to the Continental Congress, and during 8 years had a seat in that body, and placed his signature to the Declaration of Independence. D. 1821.

Floyd, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Scott co.; *pop.* 1,171.

Floyd's, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Horry co.; *p.* 630. — A twp. of Newberry co.; *pop.* 2,133.

Floyd Springs, in *Georgia*, a district of Floyd co.; *pop.* 1,000.

Floyds'burg, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Oldham co.: *pop.* 800.

Flügel, Gustav Lebrecht, (*floo'gl,*) a German orientalist, b. at Bautzen, 1802, was educated at Leipzig University, and in 1832 became a professor at Meissen, and was employed on a scientific mission by the Austrian government. His most important work (published at the cost of the Oriental Society of London) is an edition of *The Encyclopædic and Biographic Dictionary of Hadschi-Chalfa* (1835–54). The *Arabic Anthology of Thâalibi* (1829); a *History of the Arabs* (1833), and the valuable *Concordance to the Koran* (1844), follow next in order.

Flynn, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Sanilac co.; *pop.* 131.

Flynn's Lick, in *Tennessee*, a district of Jackson co.: *pop.* 1,211.

Folie's, in *Georgia*, a district of Dooly co.; *pop.* 971.

Fol'ker, in *Missouri*, a township of Clarke co.; *p.* 824.

Follet's Mill, in *Tennessee*, a district of Bledsoe co.: *pop.* 469.

Fonda's Bush, in *New York*, a village of Broadalbin township, Fulton co.; *pop.* 987.

Fontenelle', in *Nebraska*, a township of Washington co.; *pop.* 400.

Foote, Andrew Hull, (*foot,*) an eminent American naval officer, b. at New Haven, Conn., 1806. Entering the navy in his sixteenth year, he became a commander in 1852, served with distinction in China in 1856, and in 1861 was entrusted with the command of the gunboat flotilla on the Mississippi, in which position he rendered efficient aid in the reduction of Forts Henry and Donelson, in 1862. In the same year he became a rear-admiral, and succeeded Adm. Dupont in command of the South Atlantic squadron. D. 1863.

Foote, Samuel, an English dramatist, b. 1720. He possessed wonderful powers of mimicry. He wrote abt. 25 plays, 20 of which have been published; the most popular are *The Minor, The Bankrupt, The Orators, The Englishman Returned from Paris, The Liar, The Lame Lover,* and *The Mayor of Garratt.* D. 1777.

For'denskjold, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Otter Tail co.

Fords, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Putnam co.; *pop.* 277.

Fords'ville, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Ohio co.: *pop.* 1,437.

For'est, in *California*, a twp. of Sierra co.; *pop.* 748.

Forest, in *Iowa*, a twp. and village of Winnebago co.; *pop.* 179.

Forest, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Bedford co.; *pop.* 2,809.

Forest City, in *Maine*, a plantation of Washington co.; *pop.* 81.

Forest City, in *Nebraska*, a twp. of Sarpy co.: *pop.* 283.

Forest Hill, in *West Virginia*, a twp. of Monroe co.; *pop.* 1,920.

For'estport, in *New York*, a twp. of Oneida co.; *pop.* 1,276.

Forest Prairie, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Meeker co.; *pop.* 315.

For'estville, in *Michigan*, a village of Delaware twp., Sanilac co; *pop.* 121.

Forestville, in *Tennessee*, a district of Wilson co.; *pop.* 903.

Fork, in *Georgia*, a district of Habersham co.: *pop.* 306. — A district of Hall co.: *pop.* 533. — A district of Putnam co.; *pop.* 461. — A district of Madison co.; *pop.* 397.

Fork, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Edmondson co.: *pop.* 575.

Fork, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Mecosta co.; *pop.* 102.

Fork, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Anderson co.; *pop.* 1,762.

Fork, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Blount co.; *pop.* 833. — A dist. of Sullivan co.; *pop.* 798.

Fork Creek, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Monroe co.; *p.* 710.

Fork Lick, in *West Virginia*, a twp. of Webster co.; *pop.* 671.

Fork of Pilieo, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Monroe co.; *pop.* 198.

Fork River, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Wayne co.; *pop.* 800. — A village of Wayne co.; *pop.* 811.

Fork's, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Estill co.; *pop.* 1,045.

Fork's, in *Maine*, a plantation of Somerset co.: *pop.* 159.

Forks of Elkhorn, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Franklin co.; *pop.* 1,375.

Forks of the Pike, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of De Kalb co.; *pop.* 788.

Fork Union, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Fluvanna co.; *pop.* 2,794.

Formo'sa, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Halifax co.; *pop.* 2,957.

Forney, John W., (*fôr'ne,*) an American journalist, b. at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Sept. 30, 1817. In 1846 he entered upon the publication of the *Pennsylvanian*, a daily newspaper which for many years represented the Democratic party in that State. After acting as clerk to the National House of Representatives from 1852 till 1856, he, in 1857, established the Philadelphia *Press*, in support of the Douglas Democracy. In 1860 he coöperated with the Republicans, and from 1859 till 1868 held the post of clerk of the House and subsequently that of secretary of the U. S. Senate, which he then resigned. In 1871 he was appointed Collector of the port of Philadelphia, and held it until March, 1872, when he returned his commission to President Grant, to assume a perfectly independent position in politics.

Forrest, Edwin, (*fôr'rĕst,*) a popular American tragedian, b. in Philadelphia, 1806. For nearly half a century he has been one of the chief ornaments of the American stage, and has also performed with eminent success on the English boards. *Macbeth, King Lear, Richard III.*, and *Othello*, are among his ablest Shakspearian impersonations. He was also very successful in *Metamora, The Gladiator, Jack Cade*, and other American plays, some of them written especially for him. His domestic relations were unfortunate, having been divorced from his wife in 1849. Immediately preceding his death, he was engaged in a series of readings from the great dramatic poets. D. Dec. 12, 1872, leaving a large estate, nearly the whole of which he bequeathed to found a home for aged and infirm actors, at his country-seat near the Delaware at Philadelphia. See *Life of F.*, by W. R. Alger, 2 vols. (Phila., 1877).



Fig. 37. — EDWIN FORREST.

Forster, Ernst Joachim, (*foors'tûr.*) a distinguished German art-critic, b. 1800. The principal works which have established his reputation are: *Studies relating to the*

History of Modern Art (1835): *Letters on Painting* (1838); *History of German Art*, and *Monuments of German Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting* (1855); and *A History of Italian Art* (1869).

Forster, JOHN, (*fórz'tŭr,*) an English historian, critic, and biographer, b. at Newcastle, 1812. Originally a member of the bar, he never practised, but devoted himself to a career in literature. He conducted the London "Examiner" for nearly twenty years, during a great part of which period he also edited the "Foreign Quarterly Review." In 1861 he was appointed by government a Commissioner of Lunacy. As an historian, his literary merits are of a high order; his principal works being *The Statesmen of the Commonwealth of England* (6th ed., 1864); *Biographical and Historical Essays* (3d ed., 1870); and *Debates on the Grand Remonstrance* (2d ed., 1862). As a biographer he is distinguished by his *Sir John Eliot, a Biography*, 1590–1632 (1864); *Life of Walter Savage Landor* (1868); *The Life of Charles Dickens* (1871–2), the 13th edition of which appeared in Nov. of the latter year. Of Mr. Dickens, F. was the life-long friend, and of his will the executor.

Forster's Store, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Tuscaloosa co.; *pop.* 1,104.

Forsyth, JOHN, (*fôr-sĭth',*) an American statesman, b. at Fredericksburg, Virginia, in 1780. He graduated at Princeton Coll., and then commenced the practice of law at Augusta, Ga., after which he held a seat for many years in the National Congress. In 1819 he was sent as U. S. Minister to Spain, became Governor of Georgia in 1827, and held the secretaryship of state in Gen. Jackson's administration, 1834–7, and in Mr. Van Buren's, 1837–41. D. 1841.

Fort Calhoun, in *Nebraska*, a twp. and vill. of Washington co.; *pop.* 868.

Fort Ca'pron, in *Florida*, a prec. of Brevard co.; *pop.* 1,216.

Fort Chis'well, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Wythe co.; *pop.* 4,034.

Fort Dade, in *Florida*, a prec. of Hernando co.; *p.* 955.

Fort Da'vis, in *Texas*, a vill. of Presidio co.; *pop.* 615.

Fort Del'aware, in *Delaware*, a vill. of Red Lion twp., New Castle co.; *pop.* 153.

Fort Dun'can, in *Texas*, a precinct of Maverick co.; *pop.* 294.

Fort George, in *Florida*, a prec. of Duval co.: *pop.* 148.

Fort Grif'fin, in *Texas*, a village of Shackleford co.; *pop.* 297.

Fort Hen'ry, in *Ohio*, a village of Granville township, Mercer co; *pop.* 153.

Fort Lem'hi, in *Idaho Territory*, a district of Lemhi co.: *pop.* 37.

Fort Mead, in *Florida*, a prec. of Polk co.; *pop.* 1,189.

Fort Mills, in *S. Carolina*, a twp. of York co.; *p.* 2,473.

Fort Per'ry, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Marion co.; *pop.* 601.

Fortress Monroe', in *Virginia*, a twp. of Elizabeth City co.; *pop.* 589.

Fort Rey'nolds, in *Colorado Territory*, a district of Pueblo co.; *pop.* 54.

Fort Scott, in *Kansas*, a city of Bourbon co.; *p.* 4,174.

Fort Shaw, in *Montana Territory*, a twp. of Lewis and Clarke co.; *pop.* 473.

Fort Spring, in *West Virginia*, a twp. of Greenbrier co.; *pop.* 901.

Fort Stock'ton, in *Texas*, a vill. of Presidio co.: *p.* 458.

Fort'ville, in *Indiana*, a village of Vernon township, Hancock co.; *pop.* 357.

Fort Wallace, in *Kansas*, a twp of Wallace co.; *p.* 396

Fort Wingate, in *New Mexico*, a prec. of Valencia co.; *pop.* 464.

Fort Yuma, in *California*, a twp. of San Diego co.; *pop.* 331.

For'ward, in *Pennsylvania*, a twp. of Allegheny co.; *pop.* 1,300.

Foster, STEPHEN C., (*fós'tŭr,*) a popular American song-writer and musical composer, b. at Pittsburg, Pa., 1826; d. in New York city in 1864. Among the finest of his many well-known melodies are those of *Old Folks at Home; Willie, we have Missed You*, &c.

Fos'ter's, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Greene co.; *pop.* 1,200.

Foster's, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Haywood co.; *p.* 1,112.

Foster's Chapel, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Blount co.; *pop.* 310.

Fos'terville, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Rutherford co.; *pop.* 1,427.

Foucher La Faye, (*foo-sha',*) in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Perry co.; *pop.* 403.

Foun'tain, in *Illinois*, a twp of Monroe co.; *pop.* 2,977.

Fountain, in *Minnesota*, a township of Fillmore co.; *pop.* 1,012.

Foun'tain (Intermittent). (*Physics.*) The name given to those fountains the flow of which ceases and recommences at regular intervals. Near the Lake of Como there is a fountain which, three times a day, increases and diminishes; Pliny the Younger makes mention of it in the 30th Epistle of his 4th Book. In Savoy, on the edge of the Lake of Bourget, exists the *Fountain of Wonders*, one which flows, stops, and reflows twice in an hour; when the flow is about to begin a bubbling noise is heard, and then the water escapes on three sides, forming jets, the height of which increases at first, and then successively diminishes. The water, after springing for seven or eight minutes, stops for the space of two. It would be easy to multiply similar examples. In order to explain such phenomena, let us suppose that a spring reached by a pipe, or by any natural passage (*o*) to a reservoir (M), from whence it can escape only by a passage (*a, b, c*) forming a siphon. The water accumulates in the reservoir until the level of the water reaches the curvature of the siphon; the fountain then commences to flow by the orifice (*c*), but if the siphon be allowed to let more water escape at one time than is received from the spring by the reservoir, the latter becomes exhausted, and the flow ceases until

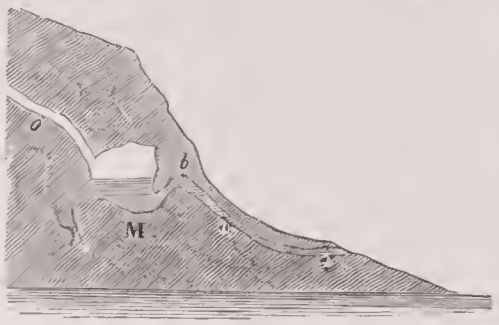


Fig. 38. — THEORY OF AN INTERMITTENT FOUNTAIN.

the level of the curvature is again reached. The intermittent fountain used in scientific laboratories is altogether different from the natural objects of the same name; it was invented by Sturmius, and consists of a vessel (A), closed by a glass stopple, and cemented upon a piece of brass provided with three lateral spouts, D D'. The whole is supported by a tube B, which opens into the interior part of the vessel A. This tube is terminated at its other extremity by a basil, and sustained by a tripod. The whole apparatus rests upon a basin, C, perforated by a little hole in its centre. The vessel A being filled with water as far as the level of the pipe B, the efflux takes place by the spouts D D'; the falling water becomes accumulated in the basin C, and is replaced by air brought by the tube B; but, if the little orifice bored in the basin be insufficient for its exhaustion, the water by increasing obstructs the inferior part of the pipe B, and, as the air can no longer enter in A, the efflux ceases until the extremity of the pipe B is allowed to become disengaged from the water, and the air again permitted to reenter.

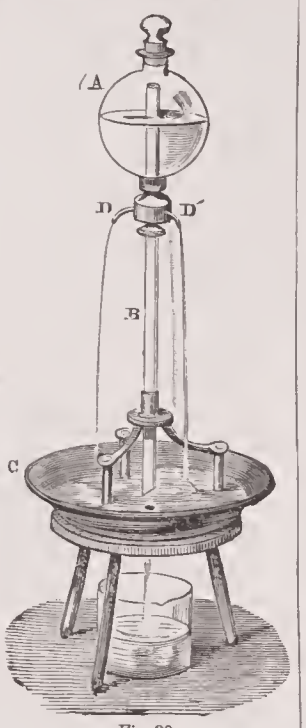


Fig. 39.
STURMIUS' INTERMITTENT FOUNTAIN.

Fountain City, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Buffalo co.; *pop.* 867.

Fountain Creek, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Iroquois co.; *pop.* 503

Fountain Green, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Hancock co.; *pop.* 1,475.

Fountain Green, in *Utah Territory*, a precinct of San Pete co.; *pop.* 562.

Fouquet, NICOLAS, MARQUIS DE BELLE-ISLE, (*foo-ka',*) a celebrated French finance minister, b. in Paris, 1615, became in 1650 Attorney-General of the Parliament of Paris, and two years afterwards superintendent of the finances of the kingdom, in which capacity he dissipated millions of francs on himself and his favorites and pensioners — needy literary men of whom Pélisson may be regarded as the type. Falling into disgrace with Louis XIV., on account of his prodigality and sumptuous mode of life, vieing in splendor with that of the court almost, *F.* was arrested in 1661 (at the instance, as has been supposed, of his rival Colbert); and, after a trial which lasted during three years, was condemned to imprisonment for life. D. 1680. *F.'s* best trait was his patronage of letters, and constant fidelity to his friends and parasites.

Fourché, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Pulaski co.; *pop.* 601.

Four-Mile, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Wayne co.; *pop.* 1,817.

Four-Mile, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Dunklin co.; *pop.* 830.

Four-Mile, in *Nebraska*, a twp. of Otoe co.; *pop.* 571.

Four-Mile, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Barnwell co.; *pop.* 1,935.

Four-Mile, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Hancock co.; *pop.* 611.

Four-Mile Landing, in *Florida*, a precinct of Walton co.; *pop.* 768.

Fourth Land, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Coweta co.; *pop.* 1,174.

Fouteh'e's, (*fooch'ĕz,*) in *Tennessee*, a district of De Kalb co.; *pop.* 464.

Fox, in *Missouri*, a twp. of McDonald co.; *pop.* 529.

Fox, in *Pennsylvania*, a twp. of Sullivan co.; *pop.* 443.

Fox Camps, in *Tennessee*, a district of Rutherford co.; *pop.* 1,758.

Fox Creek, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Clay co.; *pop.* 859. — A twp. of Randolph co.; *pop.* 972.

Fox Mills, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Wilcox co.; *pop.* 720.

Fox River, in *Illinois*, a twp. of White co.; *pop.* 1,867.

Fox's House, in *Tennessee*, a district of Maury co.; *pop.* 558.

Fox Springs, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Fleming co.; *pop.* 480.

Foxtown, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Madison co.; *pop.* 1,872.

Fox Town, in *Florida*, a prec. of Polk co.; *pop.* 640.

Fral'ley, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Schuylkill co.; *pop.* 1,322.

France. The year 1870, whose record forms so eventful and calamitous a page in the military history of France, was ushered in, strangely enough, amid circumstances of an unusually promising kind for the prosperity of that country. The mass of the people had long appeared contented and peaceful; but a numerous section of the better educated classes had not ceased to agitate for more faithful organs of public opinion than were to be found in a heavily-shackled press and in legislative chambers too readily subservient to the will of the sovereign, and Napoleon III. chose precisely the commencement of 1870 as a fitting moment for giving satisfaction to this demand. The result was that in the first days of January a change of cabinet took place, and there acceded to power a liberal and reforming ministry composed of men who, if not of greater political talent, at least afforded higher moral guarantees than any that had yet taken office since the reëstablishment of the Empire. Their mission was to close the era of "personal government," as it was called, and by a faithful application of the parliamentary system to rally around the throne the large section of intelligent Frenchmen who had hitherto held aloof from or openly opposed the imperial form of government. It was on their part a tardy but well justified acceptance of a power which, though now legally exercised, had been founded some twenty years before, amid scenes of audacious violence and usurpation. So rapidly did the new ministry proceed to give effect to the principles they were pledged to promote, that in the month of May which followed their advent to office, the French people were called upon to sanction or refuse, by a general vote, the promulgation of what may be termed a new edition of the Constitution, largely modified in the sense of popular liberty and self-government. It may be fairly presumed that in consenting to this further limitation of his power in the State, Napoleon III. desired not merely to satisfy a popular wish for a larger measure of freedom, but also to check the spread of any opinion, republican or other, hostile to the interests of his own family. In this way, and in this way only, could he hope to provide, when his own demise should take place, for the peaceful accession of his son to the throne. The country responded cordially to the appeal of the new advisers of the crown, and by 7,500,000 affirmative votes approved the constitutional changes proposed. As the maintenance in the State of the imperial family was the basis of these amended organic laws, this vote was virtually a new consecration of the reigning dynasty. When this wished-for vote was obtained, the material prosperity of the country, thanks to the beneficent principle of free exchanges, was arrived at a pitch unknown before; and the hope seemed justified that France was about to enter upon a new era of progress, and devote herself, in the enjoyment of popular institutions, to the cultivation of the arts of peace. But an inscrutable Providence had ordained otherwise. An event, certainly unexpected but not impossible to foresee, came rudely to dispel all such illusion; and a few short weeks after the *plebiscitum* the French people, owing to the mingled arrogance and folly of their rulers, were hurried unprepared into a terrible and disastrous war. It will be remembered that the struggle between Austria and Prussia, for the supremacy in Germany, which took place in 1866 and was terminated in favor of the latter power at the battle of Sadowa, gave rise in the following year to the question of the Luxemburg between Prussia and France. Owing to the intervention of England and Russia, war between the two countries was then averted; but France felt herself aggrieved at the sudden aggrandizement of Prussia, and the relations of the two governments from that time forward were of so constrained a nature as to leave little doubt of their final rupture, should any new cause of dissension be found. Prussia therefore had been actively preparing for a contest which seemed inevitable; France had appeared to be doing the same, and the fears of Europe that peace between the two countries would ere long be broken were soon to be realized. By the spring of 1870, the warlike preparations of the German power had reached an advanced stage of completion, while those of France were much less perfect. She had indeed provided her army with Chassepots — the best infantry gun yet produced — and with batteries of *mitrailleuses*, a new arm of which great things were expected; but her army of reserve was still to be organized, her arsenals were ill provided with the munitions of war, and the vote on the constitutional question, in which the army had taken part, disclosed the fact that she had scarcely 250,000 men under arms. — Such was the position of affairs when, early in July, information suddenly reached Paris that Prussia was unofficially negotiating to place the Prince of Hohenzollern, a member of the Prussian royal family, on the then vacant throne of Spain. The

French government immediately took umbrage at the idea that "the sceptre of Charles the Fifth might possibly pass into the hands of a Prussian prince," and demanded the instant withdrawal of the obnoxious candidature. After some hesitation, this was virtually accorded by the court of Berlin, and the Spanish ambassador at Paris declared, on the part of his own government, that the negotiations with the Prince of Hohenzollern had been abandoned; but as the king of Prussia refused, when asked, to take any engagement that the candidature thus withdrawn should not at some future time be renewed, France decided, unhappily for herself, to make of this refusal a *casus belli*. Strenuous efforts were made at the last hour to induce her to postpone, if but for a day longer, her declaration of hostilities, and Austria and England joined in making the most energetic representations in this sense; but the French government would brook no delay, and their diplomatic agent at Berlin made a formal declaration of war against Prussia on the 19th of July. Troops were now hurried forward to the German frontier and scattered over the whole country between Strasburg and Metz, and the Emperor arrived at the last-named fortress on the 28th of July; but owing to the confusion that already prevailed in the French camp, no aggressive measure against Prussia was found practicable before the 2d of August. In the meanwhile the German forces were being rapidly concentrated on the left bank of the Rhine, between Mayence and Carlsruhe, preparing themselves, under the conduct of their able and experienced chiefs, to strike those decisive blows which in one short month were to break the power of France, and leave the road to her capital without a defence. — Before we proceed briefly to narrate the military operations that ensued, a glance at the respective strength of the belligerent forces may not be out of place. It seems, from official documents, that the hostile armies assembled on the 31st of July were composed as follows: On the side of France, the "Army of the Rhine" consisted of the Imperial Guard, under the orders of General Bourbaki, and seven corps d'armée, presenting an effective force of about 210,000 men, 254 cannon and 138 mitrailleuses; but the 6th Corps (Marshal Canrobert), numbering 34,500 men, comprising the reserves of artillery, of cavalry, and the military train, had not yet quitted their camp at Chalons. If we take into account the French troops engaged abroad, in Algeria, the Colonies, and the Papal States, together with those doing garrison duty in the large towns of France, we arrive at a total which does not exceed 330,000 effective combatants. The Emperor retained the chief command in his own hands, Marshal Lebœnf acting as major-general of the forces. As regards Prussia, her Staff Report shows that her available troops at the same date were divided into three distinct armies — the 1st commanded by Gen. Steinmetz; the 2d by Prince Frederick Charles; and the 3d by the Crown Prince of Prussia; — the whole, including certain auxiliary bodies of troops, offering an aggregate of 462,340 foot-soldiers, 56,800 horse, and 1584 cannon, under the general command of the most eminent strategist of the time, Marshal von Moltke. It should here be mentioned that the independent states of Southern Germany — Bavaria, Würtemburg, and the Duchy of Baden — had made common cause with Prussia against France from the moment war was declared, and had immediately placed their respective armies at her disposition. Their first contingents are comprised in the enumeration of German forces just given; but if we add their various armies of reserve to those of Prussia, and include the strength of the armies already in the field, we arrive at the enormous total of 1,183,000 men. In view of this great disparity of force, there remained to France the resource of calling immediately into active service *La Garde Nationale Mobile* — an army of reserve numbering, on paper, about 1,000,000 men; but this army was of recent creation, illy organized, and almost entirely unequipped, so that it could not possibly be at once regarded as an effective military element. It only remains to be added that, thus illy prepared herself, France entered upon the struggle without a single ally.—Hostilities began on the 2d of August, with an appearance of success on the side of the French, for they attacked and took Saarbruck, driving out the feeble Prussian garrison that had been left there; but almost immediately the Germans advanced in large masses, attacked the French at Weissenburg, Forbach, Wœrth, and Reischœfen before they had time to concentrate their forces, and in every case gained a decisive victory over the French arms. Reischœfen, fought on the 6th of August, was most gallantly contested by the French, but Marshal MacMahon, whose corps, 40,000 strong, was engaged on that occasion, was utterly overwhelmed by the enormously superior forces opposed to him, and was obliged to continue his retreat as far as Chalons, leaving the passages of the Vosges open to the invading army. Having by these engagements driven back the French from the advanced positions they had taken up, and inflicted upon them heavy losses, the German forces, in constantly increasing numbers, advanced rapidly to the attack of the French corps assembled in the neighborhood of Metz under the orders of Marshal Bazaine, upon whom had now devolved the command in chief of the army. Bazaine, closely pressed by the 1st and 2d German armies, under Prince Frederick Charles and Steinmetz, essayed to cross the Moselle and fall back in the direction of Verdun. This movement the Germans resolved, if possible, to prevent, and then ensued a series of engagements at Berny, Gravelotte, St. Privat, Janmont, and contiguous localities, which were the most brilliant of the whole war. The losses of the Germans, particularly at Gravelotte and St. Privat, where their adversaries enjoyed immense advantages of position, were great in the extreme; those of the French were proportionately less; but as Bazaine abandoned his project of a retrograde movement, and returned to his position under the walls of Metz, where he was instantly hemmed in by the Germans, the latter must be considered to have achieved the immediate purpose for which they fought. — While these events were taking place in the valley of the Moselle, MacMahon was busy reorganizing his corps d'armée at Chalons, and incorporating all the reinforcements that reached him from Paris or elsewhere. At length, towards the end of August, he quitted Chalons at the head of a force numbering about 100,000 men, and advanced by forced marches on Sedan, where the Emperor was awaiting him, the intention being to march thence to the release of Bazaine, whom secret agents, sent across the Prussian lines, were to inform him of MacMahon's advance. But MacMahon was closely followed by the 3d German army, under the Crown Prince of Prussia, and the movements of the latter obliged the French commander to give him battle under the walls of Sedan, in the vicinity of which place a considerable body of Germans, chiefly Bavarians, had with great foresight been concentrated. The engagement lasted two days, the 31st of August and 1st of September. Early on the second day MacMahon fell, dangerously wounded, and the command devolved on General Ducrot, who an hour after yielded it to General Wimpfen, just arrived from Algeria. This officer, seeing the force under his orders completely surrounded by the Germans, and the position of Sedan completely untenable against modern artillery, decided to force a passage at the head of his best troops across the enemy's lines, and sent to inform the Emperor of his intention. But Napoleon III., who had never entirely relinquished the direction of the French forces, refused his assent, and ordering the white flag to be hoisted on the walls of Sedan, he sent instructions to General Wimpfen to treat with the Prussian commanders for the surrender of the place and the French forces it contained, himself and staff included. The general refused at first to obey, but finally complied with this unexpected order; the Prussians took military possession of Sedan, and the Emperor and his defeated army, of some 90,000 men, passed as prisoners of war behind the German lines. — The news of this immense disaster for the French arms reached Paris on the night of the 3d of September; the population, exasperated at the previous defeats of the army and the obvious incapacity of the government, broke into revolution on the next day. A group of deputies, chiefly members for the capital, assumed immediately the title of "Government of the National Defence," under the presidency of General Trochu, a soldier of repute, who a short time before had been named military governor of Paris; the fall of the empire was instantly proclaimed, and a republican form of government set up in its stead. Trochu's principal colleagues in this assumption of power were MM. Jules Favre, Gambetta, Picard, Garnier, Pagés, General Le Flo, and Admiral Fauriehon. No armed opposition was anywhere offered to this revolutionary movement, for the Imperialists disappeared as if by enchantment, and for the first time in French history the form of government in France was changed by the people of Paris without the slightest effusion of blood. By the defeat and capture of MacMahon's army at Sedan, the road to Paris was thrown completely open, one division only, that of General Vinoy, escaping the common fate, and making good its retreat to the capital. While, therefore, the forces of Prince Frederick Charles, about 250,000 men, continued the blockade of Bazaine's army under the walls of Metz, the bulk of the German troops marched rapidly on Paris; on the 18th of September their lines of investment around it were complete, and then began one of the most celebrated sieges in the annals of war. Unfortunately for the French, Paris contained but few regular troops, and these were of inferior quality. Nevertheless, General Ducrot led a portion of them on the next day, the 19th of September, against the Germans who were taking up position behind the heights of Chatillon to cover the road to Versailles, where the king of Prussia was to fix his headquarters; but the result was not encouraging. The Germans, as usual, made a free use of their artillery, in which arm their assailants were peculiarly weak, and the French troops, thrown into confusion by the heavy discharges, finally turned and fled. Aggressive measures from within had consequently to be abandoned for a time; the Germans proceeded leisurely to construct the batteries of long-range guns which, at a later period, were to bombard Paris, and the scene of active operations was transferred for a time to the valley of the Loire. The capitulation at Sedan had left France without an army in the field; and as the terms of peace offered soon after on the side of Germany by Count Bismarck to the new government were deemed unacceptable by the latter, new forces were instantly needed for the continuance of the struggle. Two delegates were therefore sent to the town of Tours with the mission to raise the uninvaded parts of the country and give to new levies a military organization. A month elapsed ere their utter unfitness for the task was discovered, and then M. Gambetta had to be dispatched from Paris on the same errand. Paris being now closely invested, he left by night in a balloon, armed with full powers as minister of war in the provinces, and to his efforts was mainly due the continuance of the war. Drawing his men from every available part of France, and his munitions of war from the sea-board and the southern provinces, he soon organized a respectable force on the banks of the Loire, and another to operate in the north, the ultimate object of both being the raising of the siege of Paris. Before he arrived at Tours, on the 9th of October, Orleans had been occupied by a Bavarian corps under the orders of General Von der Tann, who had easily vanquished at Artenay an ill-organized body of French troops, under General Lamotterouge, unwisely sent to oppose his advance. The troops defeated at Artenay fell back on La Ferté St. Aubin, and passed under the command of General d'Aurelles de Paladines, whom Gambetta placed at the head of the forces he proceeded to organize behind the Loire. Simultaneously with these formations, men were being assembled and armed in the east of France, under General Cambriels, and in the west under Breton officers who had recently quitted the service of the Pope. The first aggressive movement of the new army of the Loire was to be against the forces occupying Orleans, but it was retarded by M. Thiers' passage across the country. This veteran statesman had patriotically accepted a mission from the Government of the 4th of September to visit the principal courts of Europe, including that of Russia, with the view of inducing the neutral powers to intertere diplomatically, and arrest the further progress of the German arms; but he had elicited nothing beyond barren professions of sympathy, and was now on the road to Versailles to negotiate, if possible, an armistice as a preliminary to overtures for peace. But here again his efforts were doomed to be unsuccessful. While he was engaged in his enterprise there arrived at Versailles the news that Metz had capitulated, and that the army under Marshal Bazaine, 100,000 strong, had surrendered as prisoners of war. This momentous event, whether brought about by treachery, incompetence, or sheer necessity, turned the scale decisively against France; for it set free the forces under Prince Frederick Charles, estimated at 250,000 men, to operate against the newly-organized French levies; and as Strasburg had fallen on the 28th of September, Paris was now the only remaining place of strength whose resistance could justify a prolongation of the war. Nor did it seem possible that the defence of Paris could be much longer protracted. Its vast population, exceeding 1,700,000 in number, was already suffering from the rigors of the siege, and internal troubles added to the difficulties of the situation; for the Red Republican section chose this very moment, while the negotiations for an armistice were in progress, to attempt the overthrow of the Government of the National Defence in favor of the noisy band of Socialists who were to form at a later period the Commune of Paris. Their project was frustrated by the attitude of the more respectable National Guards; but, coupled with the surrender of Metz, it encouraged, as might have been foreseen, Count Bismarck to reject the propositions of M. Thiers, and the negotiations accordingly fell through. The failure of M. Thiers became known at Tours on the 6th of November, and on the 9th the movement projected by Gambetta against Orleans was carried into execution. General Von der Tann, suddenly assailed by vastly superior forces, was compelled to evacuate Orleans in all haste, leaving 2,000 prisoners and 2 guns in the hands of the French. This event, called the battle of Coulommiers, constitutes the most decided victory gained over the Germans during the whole war, and some persons have surmised that if it had been immediately followed up by the French army of the Loire, in a rapid march on Paris, the siege of the latter place might have been raised. But the French forces were probably deemed by their commander too ill-organized, too little inured to war for so great an enterprise; he contented himself therefore with taking up a defensive position at Orleans, and the enormous masses of German troops that were concentrated a few days after in his front showed how formidable were the obstacles he would have had to encounter had he quitted his base of operations, and led his hastily-equipped troops against the veteran German legions that guarded on every side the road to the capital. — The present generation has witnessed few spectacles of a more dramatic kind than the methodical, implacable march of the German allies across France during the late war. It was a veritable avalanche of armed men, but an avalanche whose progress was measured and controlled with the utmost rigor and precision. After 4 months passed in important battles and sieges, they now occupied at least one-third of France, and disposed of no less than 14 corps d'armée, exclusive of the Royal Prussian Guard and several auxiliary bodies. Around Paris were concentrated six of these corps, the Prussian Guard, and three divisions of cavalry; the enormous remainder was available for active operations in the field, and more than sufficed to check the efforts of the French defence. On the fall of Strasburg at the end of September, General von Werder, who had conducted the siege, led his forces across the Vosges, driving back the troops of the French General Cambriels on Besançon, and advanced as far as Dijon, where he was established on the 31st October, dominating the country around him. When Metz capitulated, the powerful army that had blocked Bazaine was divided into three separate commands; that of Prince Frederick Charles, which at once started by forced marches for the valley of the Loire; that of General Manteuffel, composed of the 1st and 8th corps, which marched northward; and a third, which took up an intermediate position at Chatillon-sur-Seine, ready to advance towards Paris or towards Dijon, towards the north or towards the Loire, as circumstances might decide. This disposition of force was soon to produce its

natural effect, and the rest of the winter campaign may be briefly told. The army of Prince Frederick Charles, united to the divisions commanded by General Von der Tann and the Duke of Mecklenburg, not only succeeded in frustrating the most energetic attempts of the defence organized in the valley of the Loire, but reoccupied Orleans, captured Tours, and finally, after a series of operations which extended over two months, drove the French army under Chanzy, after severe fighting, from the Loire first to Vendôme, and finally westward to Le Mans, where a decisive battle was fought on the 10th January, 1871, in which the Germans, putting forth all their strength, succeeded in achieving the discomfiture of Chanzy's army. The mission confided to Prince Frederick Charles and the forces under his command was thus fully accomplished, but not without great exertions and equally great sacrifices; for the French chiefs displayed in this campaign on the Loire a fertility of resource and tenacity of purpose equal to that of the Germans, and which, if exhibited earlier in the war, might have modified, if not changed, the complexion of events. But it was now too late, and their most strenuous efforts produced no other effect than that of aggravating their ill success. Through the able strategy of the German generals, one corps of the French army, commanded by Bourbaki, became separated from the main body under Chanzy, and when the latter retreated from the right bank of the Loire, Bourbaki, who was on the left, fell back on Bourges to rest his harassed troops. There he received orders to march eastward, with the double object of compelling the Germans to raise the siege of Belfort, an important fortress in the valley of the upper Rhine, and then of making an attack upon their lines of communication with their own country. But the troops he led proved totally inadequate in organization and numbers for such a task; they fought well, and gained some advantages at Arcey and Villersexel, but were soon overmatched by the forces opposed to them under General von Werder, and, after sustaining several severe defeats, were at last constrained to seek refuge on Swiss territory to escape capture. — The retreat of Chanzy's army from the Loire had left the road to Tours open to the Germans' advance; M. Gambetta and the other representatives of the government quitted, therefore, that town in the month of December, and retired to Bordeaux, which was destined to become, ere long, and for a short time, the seat of the entire government of France. — We have now to follow the second German army, which, on leaving Metz, marched northward, as already stated, under the orders of General von Manteuffel. It consisted of the 1st and 8th corps, numbering about 35,000 men, and was destined to meet a gallant and not always ineffectual resistance from a hastily-equipped force composed of "mobiles," a few regular troops, and some detachments of marines, the whole commanded by General Faidherbe, and presenting an effective force of about 30,000 men. The advance of the Germans was unopposed till they reached Amiens, which place fell, after a short struggle, on the 29th of November. A few days after they occupied Rouen, almost without the firing of a shot; but at Pont-Noyelles, on the 23d of December, and again at Bapaume, on the 3d of January, they were fiercely withstood by the French, and if after each event the latter deficient in numbers and artillery, had to fall back before their well-ordered advance, it was not before they had inflicted, as well as suffered, heavy losses in killed and wounded. Péronne, a strongly fortified place on the river Somme, surrendered after a long bombardment, which, like that of Strasburg, was so directed that the principal buildings, the hospital, and some seventy houses were destroyed, and 500 to 600 other houses more or less injured, while the fortifications of the place remained intact. The capitulation of Péronne took place on the 9th of January, and just 10 days afterwards there was fought the battle of St. Quentin. This event, which terminated the campaign in the North, synchronized with a sally made by the Parisians under Trochu, and in point of fact was intended to aid the capital in its last effort to break through the German lines of investment. Faidherbe, after a long and honorable contest, was again compelled to retreat, and did so this time on the fortified places of Cambrai and Douai, leaving 2 cannons and about 4,000 prisoners in the hands of the Germans. General Von Goeben, who had replaced Von Manteuffel, commanded the German forces on this occasion. It appears, on a review of this campaign, that one object of General Faidherbe's strategy was to limit the military operations to the departments of the Somme and the Nord, in order to shield Havre, which ranks as second of the French seaports, from attack; and this object was fully attained. When the news of an armistice arrived to put a stop to hostilities, Rouen had been in the power of the Germans nearly two months, but Faidherbe's movements had effectually prevented them from prosecuting their march to the mouth of the Seine. — Having thus traced to their final disappearance from the field the various armies raised in the French provinces for the prolongation of the war after the capitulation of Sedan, we have now to revert for a moment to the siege and fall of Paris, which last event brought this truly memorable war to a close. The beginning of the siege found General Trochu, who, as military governor, conducted the defence, at the head of some 60,000 regular troops, of about 15,000 marines and artillery men who had been sent up from Cherbourg, of 90,000 "mobiles," for the most part raw youths drawn from the Northern and Western departments — and, finally, of some 70,000 National Guards, resident in the capital itself. These last were peculiarly ill-fitted for military service; and, their general want of discipline made them in the sequel rather a source of weakness than an element of strength. The first care of the governor and his coadjutors, Generals Vinoy and Ducrot, was to equip, arm, and drill these heterogeneous elements of the defence, and then essay to effect with them the deliverance of the capital. As already mentioned, the first attack on the Germans was made at Chatillon, with a discouraging result; and subsequent partial efforts to find a weak place in the position of the besiegers, showed that if the army of Paris was wanting in solidity the Prussian lines were not. But the defence was, upon the whole, conducted with little spirit; too much time was lost in idle procrastination, and no really great effort was made from within the city until the end of November, some 10 weeks after the arrival of the Germans before its walls. At last the Governor of Paris, who was reduced to correspond with the army of the Loire by the uncertain means of balloons and carrier-pigeons, which frequently failed to reach their destination or reached it too late, concerted for the 28th of November a sally in force across the Marne to the south-east of Paris, the intention being to advance and join forces, if practicable, with the army of the Loire, which was to quit its position and march rapidly towards the capital by the road of Fontainebleau. This latter movement was frustrated by the army of Prince Frederick Charles, which firmly retained its hold on its enemy; but the Parisians, ignorant of this, quitted their positions at the appointed time, crossed the Marne 100,000 strong, under Generals Trochu and Ducrot, and drove back the Prussians a distance of about 2 miles to Champs, Villiers, and Champigny. Their advance was, however, arrested by the strong position of Cœuilly, and after waiting 2 days in vain for the co-operating force, and repulsing a violent attack made on them by fresh German troops promptly concentrated in their front, they were compelled to return within their lines on the 3d of December, having sustained severe losses in killed and wounded. Three weeks afterwards the Germans commenced the bombardment of Paris, and thus aggravated the sufferings of the already famished inhabitants; for, true to their peculiar system, the besiegers threw shells to almost every accessible part of the city.

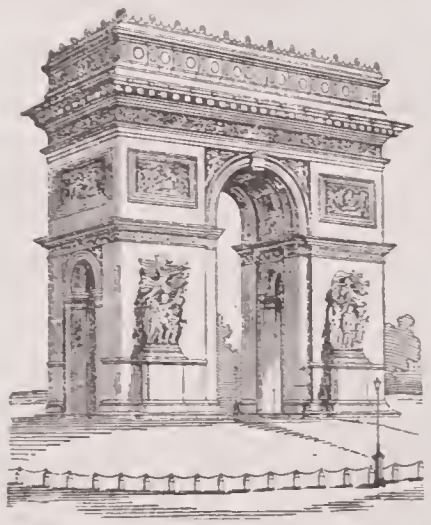


Fig. 40.— TRIUMPHAL ARCH, DE L'ETOILE.

On the 19th of January the Parisians made another attack on the lines of investment; the point chosen was St. Cloud, their intention being to march, if possible, on the Prussian headquarters at Versailles. But they were repulsed with great slaughter, and the provisions of the great city being now exhausted, its defence was necessarily brought to an end. On the 23d of January an armistice was concluded at Versailles, and instant preparations made for the election of a Legislative Assembly, which, meeting at Bordeaux, should assume the responsibility of concluding a peace. To satisfy a point of military honor, a small part of Paris was occupied by the Germans for three or four days, and the city had to pay a war contribution of two hundred millions of francs, equivalent to $40,000,000. — The elections were effected with great celerity, and M. Thiers, who had been chosen deputy in 26 departments, was called by the Assembly to the direction of affairs as chief of the Executive Government. He maintained in their respective offices the principal members of the Government of the National Defence, General Trochu and M. Gambetta excepted; and then proceeded to discuss with M. de Bismarck at Versailles the terms proposed, or, more truly, imposed, by the latter as the price of peace. They were of extreme severity — nothing less than the cession to Germany of two of the richest provinces of France, Alsace and Lorraine, which had been incorporated by Louis XIV., and the payment of a war indemnity of equivalent value to $1,000,000,000, the invaders to retain military possession of a part of France until the whole of the indemnity, principal and interest, at 5 per cent., should be paid. Great as were the sacrifices demanded, the Assembly had no alternative to the making them; peace was concluded therefore, and the Germans withdrew their forces within the limits of the five departments of France which they were to hold as a territorial guarantee. — Shortly after the conclusion of the peace, the Assembly, acceding to the strongly expressed wish of M. Thiers, removed to Versailles, and would doubtless have consented, after a short delay, to reoccupy the legislative palace in Paris itself, notwithstanding the elements of disorder which were known to exist in the city, but for the tremendous and sudden outbreak of these elements themselves. Reference has already been made to the unsatisfactory composition of the Paris National Guard, and to the armed manifestation of the "Red" or Socialist Republicans on the 31st of October, 1870. This manifestation was renewed on the 22d of January, two days after the last attack made on the German lines at St. Cloud and Montretout, and on each occasion clamors were raised for the establishment of a "Government of the Commune," by which was meant the transfer of all power within the limits of the capital to a body of so-called "Delegates of the National Guard," the result of which was to place Paris, with its vast and varied riches, public and private, at the disposition of the least reputable classes of the population. When the armistice was signed at Versailles, the French negotiator, M. Jules Favre, had stipulated that the National Guard should not be disarmed, although the number of regular troops was to be reduced at once to 12,000 men. The result of this unwise arrangement was to give to the more turbulent and necessitous part of the city an immense numerical superiority in point of arms and men, and the Socialist leaders, who were by this time styled the Delegates of the Paris National Guard, turned this unlooked-for advantage speedily to account. Under the plausible pretext of preserving them from capture by the Germans, when the latter should enter Paris, they seized on the ramparts a large number of cannon, considerable quantities of gunpowder and other munitions of war, and hastily conveyed them to their own headquarters at Montmartre, an eminence commanding nearly the whole of the city. The stay of the Germans did not exceed 3 days, but when they had withdrawn from the capital, and all danger of their taking the guns was over, the Delegates openly proclaimed their intention to keep what they had got, pretending that the said arms, which had been paid for by public subscription during the siege, could not be claimed as government property. But the Thiers government judged it impossible to leave such powerful engines of destruction in the hands of irresponsible men, whose previous conduct showed how ardently and for what purpose they desired to become masters of Paris, and all attempts at an amicable solution having failed, it was decided, inferior as were the means of coercion at the disposition of the government, to take back the guns, if possible, by the sudden employment of force. An attempt to do so was accordingly made on the morning of the 18th of March, and was at first quite successful; the body of troops employed got possession of the guns, but they discovered that they were unprovided with draught-horses in sufficient numbers to remove them; and before these could be procured, the National Guards assembled in large bodies, fully armed, and, with a crowd of women and children, completely surrounded the soldiers. A part of the latter were then induced to abandon their officers and fraternize with the "Federals," as the insurgent Guards had come to be called; and the immediate consequence was that General Vinoy, who commanded in chief, seeing that the expedition had failed, and his troops strongly disposed to mutiny, ordered their instant retreat. Unfortunately, General Lecomte, who acted under Vinoy, had been made prisoner by the insurgents when the soldiers joined them, and he had to be left in their hands. He was soon joined by another general, Clement Thomas, a veteran republican who had commanded the National Guards during the siege, and had made himself obnoxious to many by his efforts to maintain discipline among them. He had been recognized in the crowd, though dressed as a civilian, and immediately arrested by the leaders of the mob. These two generals were then led by the band of infuriated persons that surrounded them to the Delegates' House at Montmartre, and, a few hours later, were shot there in cold blood. A similar fate would probably have attended, a little later in the day, the superior officers and the members of the government then present in Paris, had they not averted it by precipitately abandoning the capital to its new masters, and retiring with the troops at their disposition to Versailles. Left undisputed masters of the field at Montmartre, the Federals united their available forces and descended into the heart of Paris, where they took possession of the Hôtel de Ville, of the principal public offices, and of the various gates and strategical points of the city. They next marched to occupy the forts on the left bank of the Seine, and ere the 18th of March was completely over, had placed Paris at the mercy of a new revolutionary government. These formidable acts of rebellion against an authority constituted by the National Assembly were carried out under the direction of an occult body called the Central Committee of the Delegates of the National Guard, which proceeded in a few days to install, at the Hôtel de Ville, a "Government of the Commune." The most influential members of this so-called government were Delescluze, Rigault, Millière, Flourens, Pergeret, Cluseret, and Rossel. Cluseret and Rossel had been officers in the French army, and represented, with Flourens and Bergeret, the purely military element of the movement; but they were soon joined by swarms of reckless adventurers from every country, and the Polish emigration in particular contributed largely to the long list of "generals" and "colonels" who hastened to place their tal-

ents and virtues at the service of the Commune. The movement thus inaugurated by the cold-blooded assassination of two general officers preserved its sanguinary character to the end. On March 2 a pacific demonstration against the tendency and attitude of the new governors of Paris was met by a sudden discharge of musketry, which killed several persons and wounded many more, and the leaders of the National Guard openly announced their intention to maintain, by violence if necessary, their hold over the capital and its inhabitants. Their power lasted from the 18th of March to the 28th of May—a space of 70 days, marked by acts of the most flagitious and tyrannical kind. No opposition to their behests was tolerated, and liberty of action was instantly suppressed. Manufactories and workshops were arbitrarily closed, and the workmen compelled to carry arms, willingly or not, in the federal ranks; arbitrary arrests were of daily occurrence, and encouragement given to secret denunciation. The press was treated with peculiar rigor. Scarcely a day passed without the suppression of one or more newspapers, and not unfrequently five or six were suppressed by the same decree. When the government troops reëntered Paris, the only organs of public news that remained to the inhabitants were some half dozen wretched journals belonging to and written by members of the Commune itself. Magistrates, police officers, all persons in fact connected in any way with the administration of justice, were diligently sought after and arrested; but of the many classes of men obnoxious to the Commune, the professors of religion were the most relentlessly hunted down. Priests were arrested and thrown into prison by dozens; others were shot down in the streets of Arcueil, a small village under the walls of the capital; and those who escaped owed their safety to concealment or flight. The Archbishop of Paris, a man of singularly enlightened and liberal views, was arrested as hostage for the life of a socialist leader captured by the government, and with the archbishop was arrested M. Bonjean, an ex-senator and civil magistrate of great eminence. As might be expected, the worship of God was openly derided, and His temples outrageously profaned. The principal churches of Paris were first plundered of their plate and other valuables, and then converted into club-rooms for the populace, where at night torrents of blasphemous and idiotic talk were poured forth from the pulpit, by men and women, to the approving audiences that sat smoking around. For two long months did this orgy continue within the walls of the refined city of Paris; but at length, on the 21st of May, an army of about 100,000 men, that the government had been assembling, forced its way into the capital by the gate of Auteuil, under the orders of Marshal MacMahon, and after a week of street fighting with the Federals, who were rendered mad by drink and fear, it succeeded in putting a close to the foul and degrading spectacle called the Commune of Paris. The slaughter was frightful, and the injury inflicted on the city immense. It is computed that nearly 40,000 men, including many of the insurrectionary chiefs, perished in the struggle or were shot immediately afterwards, for the work of repression and punishment was carried out with a firm, if not a cruel, hand. As the Federals adopted the plan of setting fire, wherever it was possible, to the public buildings they were compelled to abandon in the fight, some of the finest edifices and a large number of private establishments were completely destroyed. The splendid Hôtel de Ville, the palace of the Tuileries, that of the Legion of Honor, the ministry of Finance, and the magnificent building occupied by the Board of Audit and the Council of State, were thus consumed, and their picturesque ruins still recall the danger of utter destruction which at one moment threatened Paris. A terrible act of savagery marked the end, as it had the beginning, of the Communist movement:—When the government troops reached the prison, where it was believed that the Archbishop of Paris, M. Bonjeau, and a large number of other "hostages" were confined, they found it empty, and soon discovered that its former inmates, after suffering every indignity, had been shot by the Federals on the eve of their retreat. The suppression of the Commune gained for the government of M. Thiers a degree of support and consideration it would not otherwise have acquired, and has enabled it to make no small progress in the arduous task of healing, as far as may be, the material and moral wounds of the country. One of the principal difficulties which that government had first to surmount was the financial one of providing for the payment of the war indemnity to Prussia, and that has been most successfully achieved. A few short months after the reestablishment of order in Paris, the French Minister of Finance was enabled to borrow, by public subscription, a sum equivalent to $400,000,000, or two fifths of the entire amount required, at the moderate rate of about 6 per cent.; and in the following year the remainder of the sum was raised on terms still more favorable to the treasury of France. So general indeed was the confidence in the solvability and integrity of the French nation, that capitalists of all countries desired to participate in the subscription; and the result was that the enormous sum demanded, equivalent to $600,000,000, was subscribed for more than 40 times over—a fact quite unprecedented in the history of finance, and redounding to the credit of France. Twenty-eight months had not yet elapsed since the conclusion of the peace, when the war-indemnity was entirely liquidated (Sep. 5, 1873), and the liberation of the territory completed by the evacuation of Verdun (Sep. 13). An enormous increase of taxation has been rendered necessary by these additions to the public debt. May 24, 1873, the Assembly refusing to sustain M. Thiers's policy for the definitive establishment of the republic, he sent in his resignation, which was accepted, and on the same day Marshal MacMahon was chosen president of the republic. The elections of 1878 went largely republican, the conflict between MacMahon and the Assembly culminated, Jan. 30, 1879, in his resignation and the election of M. Grévy (*q. v. p.* 1150) as president by a vote of 563 in a total of 713 cast. We close with the following recent statistics: *Finance. Revenue*, 1877, $534,428,106; of this, direct taxes furnished about one-seventh; indirect taxes about one-third; registration duties and stamps, about one-fourth; customs and salt, about one-ninth. Expended, $533,459,350. Of the expenditure, the army took about one-fifth, public debt nearly one-half. The total cost of the war with Prussia, including war indemnity of $1,000,000,000, from 1870 to '73, was $1,855,376,400. The total debt of France, in 1877, was $4,635,000,000. The total quantity of wine produced in 1875, was 1,848,000,000 gals., this being an extraordinary yield; in 1876, it was 924,000,000 gals. *Army*, every Frenchman is obliged to serve, substitutes are not permitted; the full term of service is 20 years; 5 in the regular army, 4 in its reserve, 5 in the territorial army, and 6 years in its reserve; the army is in a high state of efficiency and is modelled after that of Prussia. In 1878, it numbered, peace footing, 534,000; war, 1,809,000; in 1892, when the reserve has reached its normal strength, under the present law, the army will number, on a war footing, 2,471,000 men. *Navy*, 1878, Ironclads, 53; steamers, not armored, 326; sailing vessels, 113; total, 492; total guns, 2,834. Total length of railways, 1877, 12,723 miles; total exports, 1876, $715,000,000. *Imp.*, 1878, $892,200,000. *Ex.*, $694,000,000.

Francis, Sir Philip, an eminent English statesman and publicist, b. 1740, became a member of the Supreme Council of Bengal, and the leading opponent of the measures of the Governor-General, Warren Hastings (*q.v.*). In 1785 he took a prominent part in the impeachment and trial of the latter, and was a zealous advocate of the abolition of slavery. Sir Philip is generally accredited with the authorship of the famous *Letters of Junius*, and from the evidence which has been advanced in support of his claims to that honor, little doubt remains as to his having the facile and fearless pen which played so dominant a part in the political affairs of England during the closing half of the last century. D., in London, 1818.

Francis'co, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Buckingham co.; *pop.* 1,645.

Francisville, in *Ind.*, a v. of Salem twp., Pulaski co.

Frankfort, in *Del.*, a vil. of Dagsborough twp., Sussex co.—In *W. Va.*, a twp. of Mineral co.

Franklin, in *Ala.*, a twp. of Macon co.—In *Ark.*, a twp. of Calhoun co.—A twp. of Drew co.—A twp. of Grant co.—A twp. of Independence co.—In *Ind.*, a twp. of Grant co.—In *Kansas*, a twp. of Bourbon co.—A twp. of Franklin co.—In *Md.*, a dist. of Carroll co.—In *Mich.*, a twp. of Houghton co.—In *Missouri*, a twp. of Dent co.—A twp. of Grundy co.—A twp. of Miller co.—A twp. of Newton co.—In *Nebraska*, a S. co.—In *N. C.*, a twp. of Rowan co.—A twp. of New Hanover co.—A twp. of Surry co.—In *Penna.*, a borough of Cambria co.—A twp. of Chester co.—In *Va.*, a twp. of Rockingham co.—A twp. of Braxton co.—A twp. of Marshall co.

Franklin Butte, in *Oregon*, a prec. of Linn co.; *p.* 270.

Franklin City, in *Ind.*, a city of Johnson co.

Franklinsville, in *N. C.*, a twp. of Randolph co.

Franklinton, in *N. C.*, a twp. and v. of Franklin co.

Franks, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of St. Francis co.; *p.* 513.

Franktown, in *Nevada*, a vill. of Washoe co.; *p.* 271.

Franktown, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Northampton co.; *pop.* 2,270.

Fraser, in *S. Carolina*, a twp. of Colleton co.; *pop.* 827.

Freeburg, in *Illinois*, a vill. of St. Clair co.; *pop.* 920.

Freeo, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Ouachita co.; *pop.* 868.

Frederick Charles, Nicholas, prince of the imperial house of Germany, eldest son of Prince Carl, 2d brother of the Emperor William I., was b. on the 20th of Mar., 1828, and from early youth devoted himself to the military profession. He held a high command in the Schleswig-Holstein war of 1864; and in 1866 he was placed at the head of the First Army destined to operate against Austria, entering Bohemia through Saxony, and so conducted his forces through the latter country as to inspire its people with friendly feelings towards Prussia. The extreme rapidity and energy of movement displayed by the Prince in Bohemia disconcerted the Austrian Gen. Benedek's plans, the latter having calculated upon being allowed to assume the offensive. In a series of actions Prince Fred. Charles drove the Austrians as far as Sadowa, and won the great battle of Königgrätz, aided by the Crown Prince, who, bringing up the Second Army, effected his junction with his cousin at the crisis of the day. Prince Frederick Charles had for many years previously labored strenuously, and with great success, to make the Prussian military system more elastic, allowing greater freedom to the officers, and relying more upon moral means than upon the rule and method in dealing with the men. The unexpected suppleness and dash shown by the Prussians in 1866 was, in a great measure, the consequence of these reforms. The reputation acquired by the Prince in the Austro-Prussian war was heightened by his successes in the contest with France. At the close of July, 1870, he was on the Rhine frontier in command of the 2d German army, comprising the 2d, 4th, 7th, 9th, 10th, and 12th North German corps, estimated at 260,000 men and 500 pieces of artillery. On Aug. 6th the Prince defeated Gen. Frossard at Speichern, and ten days later made a vigorous attack on the right of the French position held by Marshal Bazaine between Doncourt and Vionville, driving the French troops back to Metz. The Prince then closely invested that fortress, which, after resisting a siege of 70 days, capitulated on Aug. 27th. Shortly afterwards the Prince defeated Gen Aurelle de Paladines and the Army of the Loire (Nov. 28th), recaptured Orleans, Dec. 4th, and after a struggle protracted over six days he took Le Mans and compelled Gen. Chanzy to withdraw his forces northward, Jan. 13, 1871. The Prince was created a field-marshal, Oct. 28th, 1870.

Frederick William, Nicholas Charles, Imperial Prince of Germany and Crown Prince of Prussia, only son of William I., King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany, was b. in Oct., 1831, and, entering the army at an early age, rose to general rank. On the outbreak of the Austro-Prussian war of 1866, the Crown Prince had placed under his command three army corps, exclusive of the corps of the Guard under Prince Augustus of Würtemberg. He led his forces, composed of 125,000 men,



Fig. 41.—FREDERICK WILLIAM.

from Silesia through the passes of the Sudetic Hills, an operation exposed to great difficulties and to considerable danger. By a series of brilliant operations the army pushed its way through the mountains, and, after fighting a series of severe actions, arrived on the field of Königgrätz, July 3d, in the middle of the battle and at the proper moment, for, in so doing, the Crown Prince's reinforcements cut the heart of the Austrian position, and decided the fortunes of the day. His march from Miletin to the above battle-field, and the series of victories following his entry into Bohemia, established the Prince's reputation as a commander of ability and energy. The next occasion on which the Crown Prince's military talents found a conspicuous vent, was the breaking out of hostilities between France and Germany in 1870. The close of July found him on the Rhine frontier, in command of the Third German army, comprising the 5th, 6th, and 11th North German corps, the 1st and 2d Bavarian corps, and the divisions furnished by Baden, Würtemberg, and Hesse,—in all about 200,000 men and 500 guns. On the 4th Aug. he vigorously attacked the position held at Weissenburg by Gen. Abel Douay's division of MacMahon's corps, and carried it after a desperate struggle. Following up this important advantage, the Crown Prince attacked on the 6th the united army corps of Marshals MacMahon and Canrobert, drawn up in position at Wörth. The French commander had under him a total force of 50,000 men, or 40,000 according to French authorities. The Crown Prince came up from Weissenburg on the evening of the 5th with an army of 130,000 men, and attacked the enemy at seven the next morning. The French line was turned at two points, and their left and centre broken, notwithstanding a desperate charge of cavalry, which was ordered by MacMahon as a last resort. On the memorable day of Sedan, Sept. 1st, the troops of the Crown Prince and those of his cousin, Prince Frederick Charles, were engaged against the greater part of MacMahon's forces, and the Germans succeeded in crossing the Meuse, this hazardous operation being effected by the Crown Prince with his Prussians and Würtembergers, supported by the Bavarians under Gen. von der Tann. He next advanced towards Paris, entered Versailles, 20th Sept., commenced to throw additional troops round the capital, and remained near the invested city until after the conclusion of peace. On Oct. 28th, he was promoted to the rank of a field-marshal of Prussia, and on Nov. 8th was given the same high grade in the Russian army. By his wife Victoria, Princess-Royal of England, the Imperial Prince has a family of three sons and three daughters.

Frederika, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Bremer co.; *pop.* 389.

Fredesburg, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Washington co.; *pop.* 1,063.

Fredonia, in *Iowa*, a village of Concord twp., Louisa co.; *pop.* 150.

Free Chapel, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Shelby co.; *p.* 873.

Free Church of Scotland. (*Eccl. Hist.*) The name assumed by the largest and most influential religious body in Scotland, who differ from the principles of the Established Church, and who separated themselves from

it at the disruption of 1843. They refuse to be called dissenters, because they contend that their principles are those of the Church of Scotland, and that it is the Established Church, and not they, that have departed from the principles of the Church as set forth in the Confession of Faith and the other standards. They are also known as *Non-intrusionists*, from the great principle against which they contended being the intrusion, or establishing, of a minister in a church by the patron, contrary to the wish of the people. It is a characteristic feature of Presbyterianism, especially in Scotland, that the people have a considerable voice in the affairs of the Church, and that a certain amount of deference is to be paid to the popular mind. They have, also, always been opposed to any interference of the civil powers in ecclesiastical matters. The Disruption ministers met with much sympathy throughout the country, but the majority of the nobility and great landed proprietors went with the Established Church, and some of them were guilty of very cruel and oppressive acts towards the Non-intrusionists. Some of them, for a long time, refused to grant any sites on their lands for churches or other buildings, though nearly all have now conceded this favor. Indeed, people at a distance could scarcely conceive how high party feeling ran, and what bitterness existed between the two parties; and scarcely less remarkable is the degree to which it has passed away in so short a time. Indeed, there are not wanting persons on both sides who think that a union may yet be effected; for the Free Church has always kept tenaciously to the principles of an Established Church, and this has been the only thing that has prevented a union between them and other bodies who have seceded from the Established Church, and who are opposed to the principle of state endowments. There can be little hope of a union, however, unless the State very considerably modifies the laws with regard to patronage. The progress of the Free Church since 1843 has been very remarkable. It has upwards of 800 ministerial charges, besides numerous preaching-stations; it supports missionaries in all parts of the world; has established schools in almost every parish; built churches, manses, schoolhouses, &c; and has colleges or theological halls for the education of its ministers in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen. The tenets and government of the Free Church are identical, except in the points already indicated, with those of the Church of Scotland.

Free'dom, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Polk co.; *pop.* 257.
Freedom, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Palo Alto co.; *pop.* 161.
Freedom, in *Kansas*, a twp. of Bourbon co.; *pop.* 815.
Freedom, in *Maryland*, a dist. of Carroll co.; *pop.* 3,008.
Freedom, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Waseca co.; *pop.* 832.
Free'man, Edward Augustus, an English historian, b. at Harborne in 1823, was appointed Examiner in Law and Modern History in Oxford University, 1857. His works embrace *A History of Architecture* (1849); *The History and Conquests of the Saracens* (1856); *Ancient Greece and Mediæval Italy* (1858); *History of Federal Government* (1863); his masterpiece, *The History of the Norman Conquest* (1869); and *The Ottoman Power in Europe* (1877).
Free'man's, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Franklin co.; *pop.* 1,318.
Free'port, in *Florida*, a prec. of Walton co.; *pop.* 281.
Freez'ing Mixtures. (*Chem.*) Their object is the production of artificial cold, by taking advantage of the heat which is required for the passage of a body from the solid to the liquid condition. It is known that for the mere change from the solid to the liquid state a certain quantity of heat is necessary, and is taken up during the change *without increasing the temperature* of the body. By mixing together two substances, one, at least, of which is a solid, and which, on mixing, is liquefied, a very low temperature may be produced. Heat being required for the liquefaction, the temperature of the mixture falls. The following list of freezing mixtures, and of the lowering of temperature due to them, is given by Professor Balfour Stewart (see p. 1010):

Substances.	*Parts by Weight.*	*Reduction of Temperature.*
Sulphate of sodium	8	+10° C. (+50° F.) to −17° C. (+1° F.)
Hydsochloric acid	5	
Pounded ice or snow	2	+10° C. to −18° C. (0° F.)
Common salt	1	
Sulphate of sodium	3	+10° C. to −19° C. (−2° F.)
Dilute nitric acid	2	
Sulphate of sodium	6	+10° C. to −26° C. (−15° F.)
Nit. of ammonium	5	
Dilute nitric acid	4	
Phosphate of sodium	9	+10° C. to −29° C. (−20° F.)
Dilute nitric acid	4	

Freirina, (*fra-e-re'rah,*) a seaport of Chili, prov. Atacama, at the mouth of the Guasco River; *pop.* 10,000.
Fre'man, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Woodruff co.; *pop.* 487.
Fre'mont, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Ouachita co.; *p.* 242.
Fremont, in *California*, a twp. of Solano co.; *pop.* 640.
Fremont, in *Kansas*, a twp. of Lyon co.; *pop.* 549.
Fremont, in *Michigan*, a twp of Isabella co.; *pop.* 342.
Fremont, in *Ohio*, a village of Germun twp., Clark co.; *pop.* 218.
Fre'montia. (*Bot.*) A remarkable and beautiful Californian bush (Fig. 42), belonging to the *Sterculiaceæ*. Along with the hand-plant of Mexico (*Cheirostemon*), it differs from the others in that group in the flowers having no petals; and from the latter it is readily recognized by the bell-shaped calyx, which remains attached, and does not fall away when the flower withers. *F. californica* was first discovered by Colonel Fremont (whose name it bears), in one of his Californian expeditions in the northern part of the Sierra Nevada. It forms a deciduous bush four to ten feet high, having much the aspect of an ordinary fig-tree. The rounded five- to seven-lobed leaves, however, are smaller than those of the fig, and clothed with rusty hairs underneath. The handsome yellow flowers are produced singly on the ends of short, spur-like branches, and consist of a broadly bell-shaped calyx of five spreading divisions, clothed sparsely with cinnamon-colored down outside; five stamens having their stalk united below into a cup; and an ovoid ovary surrounded by the staminal cup, and terminating in a simple style. The fruits are oval capsules, which, when ripe, split into five woody portions, each of which contains a few black seeds.


Fig. 42.— FREMONTIA CALIFORNICA.

French'burg, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Menifee co.; *pop.* 531.
French Creek, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Edwards co.; *pop.* 1,132.
French Gulch, in *Montana Territory*, a twp. of Deer Lodge co.; *pop.* 155.
French Lake, in *Minnesota*, a twp of Wright co.
French Town, in *Wash. Ter.*, a prec. of Walla-Walla co.
French's, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Jefferson co; *p.* 1,194.
French's Creek, in *N. Carolina*, a twp. of Bladen co.
Frews'burgh, in *New York*, a vill. of Chautauqua co.
Fri'ar's Point, in *Mississippi*, a beat of Coahoma co.
Friends' Creek, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Macon co.
Friend'ship, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Greene co.; *p.* 394.
Friendship, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Sumter co.; *p.* 1,011.
Friendship, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Clarendon co.
Frierson's, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Tuscaloosa co.
Fris'co, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Benton co.; *pop.* 1,401.
Froëbel, Julius, (*froo'bāl,*) a German author, traveller, and political leader, b. at Griesheim, 1806, became in 1833 Prof. of Philosophy and Natural History at Zurich. In 1826 he became a naturalized citizen of Switzerland, edited a journal *Der Sweizerische Republikander*, and founded the 'Literarisches Comptoirs,' an extensive publishing establishment at Zurich and Winterthur, resigning his professorship in 1844. Returning to Germany he was expelled from Prussia on account of his political opinions; and in the revolutionary year of 1848 he became a popular leader of the Democratic party and a member of the German Parliament assembled at Frankfort. After being arrested, tried by court-martial, and acquitted at Vienna, he repaired to the U. States, lectured on German politics in that country, and, going to Nicaragua in 1850, conducted commercial expeditions to Chihuahua and New Mexico. In 1855 he became newspaper editor in San Francisco, after which, in 1857, he returned to Germany, was expelled that country, and has since resided in London. His works comprised an important one on *Crystallography* (2d ed., Zurich, 1847); *A System of Social Politics* (2 vols., Mannheim, 1847); and *Seven Years' Travel in Central America, Northern Mexico, and the Far West of the United States* (London, 1859).
Frog Pond, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Emanuel co.; *p.* 314.
Front Creek, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Shelby co.; *p.* 933.
Frost'burg, in *Maryland*, a district of Alleghany co.; *pop.* 6,131.
Fro'zen, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Breathitt co.; *pop.* 780.
Fruit Hill, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Christian co.; *pop.* 3,199.
Fruit'land, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Muskegon co.; *pop.* 228.
Fruit'ville, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Currituck co.; *pop.* 600.
Ful'kerson, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Scott co.; *pop.* 1,576.
Ful'lersville, in *New York*, a village of Fowler twp., St. Lawrence co.; *pop.* 143.
Ful'ton, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Polk co.; *pop.* 196.
Fulton, in *Oregon*, a prec. of Multnomah co.; *pop.* 212.
Fulton, in *Pennsylvania*, a twp. of Lancaster co.; *pop.* 1,888.
Fulton, in *South Carolina*, a township of Clarendon co.; *pop.* 1,087.
Fulton Station, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Fulton co.; *pop.* 736.
Fünfhaus, (*fünf'hows,*) or Fünfhausel, a manufacturing town of Austria, 2 m. N. of Vienna; *pop.* 13,639.
Fur'guson, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Trigg co.; *pop.* 720.
Furr, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Stanley co.; *pop.* 1,044.
Fut'rill, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Trigg co.; *pop.* 480.

Fa'ble, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *fabula.*] A fiction; a falsehood; an idle story.

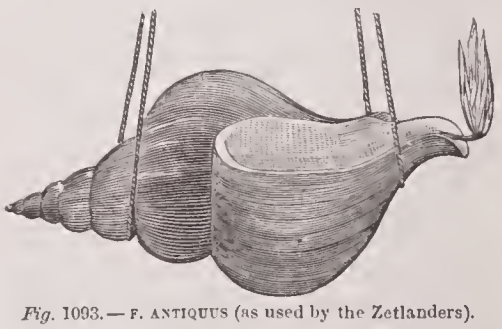
(*Lit.*) Any fictitious narrative; more particularly a kind of literary composition, either prose or verse, in which a short fictitious story is made to convey practical rules of prudence or wisdom. It differs from a parable, with which it has many features in common, it being carried beyond the bounds of probability, and even of possibility; as when the imagined actors, instead of being men, are the lower animals, or even plants and other things inanimate. The *F.* consists properly of two parts — the symbolical representation, and the application or the *moral* of the tale. The *moral* applies the instruction intended to be deduced, but it ought also to be apparent in the *F.* itself to render it complete. By its very impossibility, the fable awakens and arrests the attention, and thus the meaning that is intended to be conveyed is made more apparent. Among the most celebrated fables of the East, where this species of composition seems to have originated, are the Indian fables of Pilpay, or Bilpai, and the more meagre Arabic collection of Lokman, who is said to have lived in the time of king David. Among the Greeks, the fables of Æsop were well known, but many of those that were current in Greece under his name are identical with those of the East. In Latin, Phædrus has left about 90 fables of considerable merit in imitation of Æsop; but the well-known fable of "the town-mouse and country-mouse," related by Horace, is the best in that language. During the Middle Ages the *F.* was not entirely neglected; and an edition of those current in Germany in the time of the Minnesingers has been published by Bodmer. The oldest known writer of fables in Germany is Stricker, who wrote about the middle of the 13th century. Among the most distinguished of the later fable-writers are Gellert, Gleim, and Lessing of Germany, and Gay of England; but preëminent among all the modern fabulists, for his delicate sarcasm, and his lively wit, is the French La Fontaine.

Fernandina, in *Florida*, is the first seaport-town in the State. It is situated on Amelia River and Amelia Island. It has the finest harbor of any port in the State — the largest vessels can come in with perfect safety. It has considerable commerce with England, shipping large quantities of naval stores, lumber, &c. It has several steam saw-mills and two fine hotels. It has a population of about 3,000 and is rapidly improving. It has several fine churches, a public hall for lectures and amusement. It is the Atlantic terminus of the Gulf railroad, which forms a steam connection with New Orleans. Fernandina furnishes the finest drive on the Atlantic beach of any place on the whole coast, and is very much enjoyed by citizens and strangers.

Foote, Samuel, an English dramatist and comedian, b. at Truro, 1720. After studying law and squandering two handsome fortunes he had inherited, in reckless dissipation, *F.* adopted the stage as his profession, and appeared as *Othello* at the Haymarket Theatre, in 1744. Three years later his first play, *The Diversions of the Morning*, established his reputation as a writer and actor of unrivalled talent, and gained him the name of "The English Aristophanes." His plays number about 20, of which *The Liar*, and the *Mayor of Garratt* still remain in public favor. D. 1777.

Freiburg, (*frī'boorg,*) a city of S. Germany, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, cap. of circ. of the Upper Rhine, on the Dreisam, 32 m. N.E. of Basle. It is a handsome, well-built place, with extensive manufs. of leather, sugar, tobacco, chemicals, &c. Its university, founded in 1454, had in 1873 a staff of 50 professors, and 275 students. The cathedral is one of the best specimens of Gothic architecture in Germany. *Pop.* 24,599.

Fu'sus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of gasteropodous mollusca nearly allied to *Murex*, having a spindle-shaped shell, with a very elevated spire, the first whorl often much dilated, and a straight elongated canal. The whorls are not crossed by varices, as in *Murex*. About 100 existing and 300 fossil species have been described. The existing species are distributed over the whole world, living generally on muddy and sandy sea-bottoms at no great depths. In the cottages of Zetland the shell, gen-


Fig. 1093.— F. antiquus (as used by the Zetlanders).

erally about six inches long, is used for a lamp, being suspended horizontally by a cord, its cavity containing the oil, and the wick passing through the canal. This mollusc is often dredged up with oysters. It is eaten by the poor, but is more generally used as bait for cod, skates, &c. This genus makes its first appearance in the Oolite, in which 10 species have been noticed. The numbers increase to 35 in the Cretaceous rocks, to 100 in the Eocene, and to 150 in the Miocene and Pliocene.

G.

G. The seventh letter, and the fifth consonant of the English alphabet, is the third letter in those of all the Oriental languages, and also of the Greek. The form of our G is borrowed from the Roman alphabet, in which, as in all the modern European languages, it stood seventh in order of priority. *G* in English has two sounds — *guttural* and *sibilant;* before *a*, *o*, and *u*, and occasionally before *i* and *e*, it is the medial letter of the guttural order, as in *gave*, *gore*, *gusto*, and (in an exceptional sense) in *gild*, *get*. The other sound, which it possesses only before *e* and *i*, is one of the medials of the sibilant series, having the same sound, in fact, as *j*, as in *gem*, *gin*. G in its proper power, belongs to the order of gutturals *k* or *c*, *g*, *ch*, *gh;* of the two "bare" gutturals, *g* is the *flat* (or medial), and *k* the *sharp;* while *ch* and *gh* are the corresponding aspirates. — G as a Roman abbreviation is used for *gratis*, *gens*, *gaudium*, &c. G.V. signifies *genio urbis*, G.L. *genio loci*, and G.P.R. *gloria populi Romani*. — As a numeral it denoted 400, and with a dash over it, thus (Ḡ), 40,000. On the French coins, G indicates the city of Poitiers, and in chronology it is the seventh Dominical letter.

(*Mus.*) G is the fifth sound of the natural diatonic scale of C, and the eighth sound of the chromatic scale. It stands in proportion to C as 2 to 3; is a perfect fifth above C, and the second harmonic arising from C as a fundamental note. In the solmisation of Guido Aretinus the note G was called *Sol*, *Re*, or *Ut*, according as the hexachord began with C, F, or G. G major as a key has one sharp at its signature, viz., *F sharp*. G minor has two flats at its signature, viz., *B flat* and *E flat*.

Ga, a prefix found in the Old Gothic, and thence derived into the modern languages of Teutonic origin. It corresponds to the Anglo-Saxon *Ge*, q. v.

Gaal, (*ga'ăl.*) [Heb., contempt.] Son of Ebed (*Judges* ix. 26–41), perhaps a descendant of Hamor, the father of Shechem (*Gen.* xxxiv. 2–6). He joined the Shechemites when revolting against Abimelech, son of Gideon, inflamed their passions, and led them to battle, but was defeated, and excluded from the city.

Gaash, (*ga'ăsh.*) [Heb., tempest.] A hill in Mount Ephraim, celebrated for Joshua's tomb.

Gab, *v. n.* [A. S. *gabban*, to mock, to scoff.] To talk idly; to prate. — To impose upon; to lie.

—*n.* (*Steam-Engine.*) The hook on the end of an eccentric-rod, opposite the strap. — *Webster.*

Ga'ban, *n.* A coarse cloak.

Gabardine, *n.* [Sp. *gabardina*, from *gabán*, a hooded and close-sleeved great-coat. Cf. It. *gabbano*, L. Latin *cappa*, an outer garment with a hood, more particularly, the outer garment worn by monks.] A coarse frock or loose upper garment; a mean dress.

Gab'batha, [Heb., high or elevated.] (*Scrip.*) The name of a place in front of Pilate's palace, whence he pronounced sentence against Jesus Christ (*John* xix. 13). It was not the usual judgment-hall, which the Jews could not enter, but some place in the vicinity of the crowd without.

Gab'ble, *v. n.* [Du. *gabberen*, to jabber.] To talk fast, or to talk without meaning; to utter inarticulate sounds with rapidity; to jabber. "Flocks of *gabbling* fowl." *Dryden.*

"To *gabble* like tinkers in an ale-house." — *Shaks.*

—*n.* Loud or rapid talk without meaning; inarticulate sounds rapidly uttered, as of fowls.

Gab'bler, *n.* A noisy talker; a prater; one who utters inarticulate sounds.

Gab'bling, *n.* The making of a confused noise; rapid, indistinct utterance.

Gab'bronite, *n.* [*Gabbro*, the Italian name of a rock composed of diallage and feldspar.] (*Min.*) A variety of altered Scapolite. See WERNERITE.

Ga'bel, *n.* [A. S. *gafel*. *gaful*, from *gyfan*, to give; Fr. *gabelle;* It. *gabella*. Seo GAVEL.] An excise; a tax; an impost.

"The *gabels* of Naples are very high."—*Addison.*

Ga'beler, *n.* A collector of taxes; an exciseman.

Gabelle, (*ga-bel'.*) *n.* [Fr., probably from the Teut. *geben*, to give.] In France, this term was originally applied to any tax or impost laid upon commodities, but which afterwards came to be specially applied to a duty upon salt. This salt-tax was first established toward the end of the 13th century, in the reign of Philip IV. It was very unequally distributed, some parts of the country being altogether free, and others more or less heavily taxed; and hence it was very unpopular, and frequently gave rise to disturbances. It was finally abolished in 1789.

Gab'erdine, *n.* Same as GABARDINE, *q. v.*

Gaberlun'zie, *n.* [Scot.] A beggar; one who has no money to pay his expenses.

Gabii, (*gā'bē-i.*) a city of the Volsci, taken, about 500 B. C., by the artifice of Sextus, the son of Tarquin, who gained the confidence of the inhabitants by deserting to them, and pretending that his father had ill-treated him.

Gab'ilan Mountains, in *California*, a branch of the Coast Range extending S. through San Mateo and Santa Cruz cos., into Monterey co.

Gabin'ius, a Roman consul, who made war in Judæa, and reestablished tranquillity there. He suffered himself to be bribed, and replaced Ptolemy Auletes on the throne of Egypt. On his return, he was accused of receiving bribes. Cicero, at the request of Pompey, ably defended him. He was banished, however, and D. at Salona, about 40 B. C.

Ga'bion, *n.* [Fr.; It. *gabbione*, aug. of *gabbia*, a cage, from L. Lat. *gabia*, Lat. *cavea*, an enclosure, from *cavus*, hollow.] (*Mil.*) A basket or cylinder made of wicker-work, open at both ends, used in the construction of earthworks. These baskets, which are 2 ft. 9 in. in height, and 2 ft. in diameter, are thus made: A number of stakes, varying from about 21 to 27, according to the flexibility of the osiers or brushwood that are used in making the *G.*, are driven into the ground at equal intervals round the circumference of a circle traced thereon, with a radius of 11 in., that the outer diameter of the *G.* may not exceed 2 ft. when it is completed. The willow rods, or any other material that can be obtained which is suitable for the purpose, are then twisted between and about the stakes, each successive layer of rods being tightly pressed against the one below it, until the basket-work has attained the requisite height. The *G.* is then pulled up, the osiers at the top and bottom are secured to prevent them from coming out of place, and the ends of the stakes are cut off about 3 in. from the basket-work at either end and sharpened. Gabions are used in making earthworks. They are placed on end and filled with earth taken from the ditch dug out in front of the rampart. They add considerably to the strength of the mound, by affording support to the earth that is thrown over and against them. When one line of gabions is placed on top of another, a row of fascines is generally placed between them.

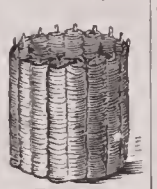


Fig. 1095.
GABION.

Ga'bionnade, *n.* [Fr. See SUPRA.] (*Mil.*) A bulwark, or parapet, chiefly made of gabions.

Ga'ble, *n.* [Ger. *giebel;* Dan. *gavl;* Lat. *gabulus*, a pointed roof. Cf. Gr. *kephale*, the head.] (*Arch.*) The upper part of the end-wall of a building, the sides of which meet in an angle and afford support to the ends of the rafters of the roof. The angle thus formed corresponds to the shape of the roof; it attains the greatest degree of acuteness in Gothic architecture. (Fig. 1096.) The gables of the different styles of Gothic architecture were often richly ornamented, the wall being raised above the roof and finished with a coping and finial, which generally assumed the form of a cross in churches and buildings designed for ecclesiastical purposes. In Elizabethan architecture, the outline of the gable was composed of curves and angles variously combined, that known as the ogee-gable being the most common. It was often richly ornamented with open stonework. The sloping sides, particularly in old Scotch, Dutch, and German buildings, were sometimes finished in the form of a series of steps, which, in Scotland, were termed "corbie steps." In domestic Gothic architecture, the roof generally projects beyond the face of the gable-wall, and an ornamental barge-board is attached to the end of the rafters. The end of a house terminating in a gable is indifferently called the gable or gable-end of the building.



Fig. 1096.
STANTON HARCOURT.
(England, 13th century.)

Ga'ble-roof, *n.* (*Arch.*) A roof converging to an apex in the manner of a gable.

Ga'ble-window, *n.* (*Arch.*) A window having its upper end shaped like a gable. — A window in the gable of a building.

Ga'blet, *n.* (*Arch.*) A small ornamental gable or canopy, formed over a tabernacle, niche, &c.

Gab'-locks, *n. pl.* False spurs placed on game-cocks. *Craig.*

Gaboon', a bay on the coast of W. Africa, in about Lat. 0° 30′ N., and Lon. 9° 20′ E. In 1843, the French established there a fortified factory, whose pop. in 1874 was about 5,000. Here resides a French bishop, as well as American, English, and Portuguese missionaries.

Gabriel, (*gā'bre-el.*) [Heb., strength of God.] An angel of high honor in the service of God. He was sent to the prophet Daniel to explain his visions; also to Zacharias, to announce to him the future birth of John the Baptist (*Dan.* viii. 16; ix. 21; *Luke* i. 11–19). Six months afterwards he was sent to Nazareth, to the Virgin Mary (*Luke* i. 26–38).

Ga'briel Channel, a strait of Terra del Fuego, between Dawson Island and the mainland. This remarkable channel is about 2½ m. wide at either end, but the shores approach towards the middle, and rise to an almost perpendicular height of 1,500 ft. The hurricane squalls, or *williwasos*, so common in this region, sweep the channel with such violence as to carry everything before them. Lat. 54° 20′ S., Lon. 70° 40′ W.

Gabrielle d'Estrées, B. 1571, was the daughter of Antoine d'Estrées, 40 years grand-master of artillery in France. Henry IV., visiting her father's château in 1590, fell in love with her, and she became his mistress, retaining his affection for many years, and enjoying the honors though not the title of queen. She received the title of duchess of Beaufort. Anxious to legitimate the children she had borne to the king, she pressed for a marriage. But Margaret of Valois had not consented to a divorce, and Sully, the chief minister, opposed the marriage of Gabrielle from reasons of state. At Easter, 1599, Gabrielle was sent to Paris, the king observing the Easter ceremonies at Fontainebleau. She was there seized with a fit of apoplexy or paralysis, and before the king could arrive she was dead. Whether she was poisoned is a question which remains unanswered. Negotiations for the king's marriage with Marie de Medicis quickly followed the death of Gabrielle.

Ga'by, Gaw'by, *n.* A silly person; a dunce. (Colloq.)

Gad, *n.* [A. S. *gad*, a club, a sting.] A sharp-pointed rod or pricking instrument; a goad, as for driving oxen. — A wedge or ingot of steel or iron — A style or graver.

"To write with a *gad* of steel." — *Shaks.*

—Any rod or stick, as a fishing-rod; particularly a rod cut and trimmed of its branchlets for the purpose of whipping children or of driving cattle. (Prov. Eng., and local U. S.)

—*v. n.* [From *gat*, 3d per. sing., pr. ind. of O. Goth. *ga*, to go.] To walk about, to rove or ramble idly or without fixed purpose.

"Where have you been *gadding?*"—*Shaks.*

—To be exuberant in growth; to shoot forth branches and tendrils in every direction, as the vine, the ivy, &c.

Gad. [Heb., band or troop.] A son of Jacob and Zilpah, Leah's servant (*Gen.* xxx. 11), who gave his name to one of the twelve tribes of Israel, which was located E. of the Jordan.

—A prophet and faithful friend of David.

Gad'about, *n.* One who runs much abroad without business.

Gada'mes, an oasis of the great African desert, containing numerous villages, S. of the main chain of the Atlas. It is in the centre of the caravan routes which lead to Tunis, Tripoli, and several oases.

Gada'ra, (*Anc. Geog.*) A city of Decapolis, Palestine, of considerable importance in the time of Christ, and having many Greek inhabitants. It lay S. of the river Hieromax, 7 m. S.E. of the Sea of Galilee, upon the level summit of a steep limestone hill. A few ruins are found on the top of the hill, and many excavated tombs on its sides, still partly occupied as residences, and warm springs at its base. The country of the Gaderenes extended to the Jordan and the Sea of Galilee; and in the part of it bordering on the lake occurred the miracle recorded by *Matt.* viii. 28, ix. 1, *Mark* v. 1–20, *Luke* viii. 26–39.

Gad'der, *n.* A rambler; one who roves about idly.

Gad'di, [Heb., my troop.] One of the spies sent by Moses from Manasseh to explore Canaan.

Gad'diel, [Heb., God is my happiness.] One of the spies sent from Zenuhon to explore Canaan.

Gad'dingly, *adv.* In a rambling, roving manner.

Gad'dish, *a.* Disposed to wander about idly

Gad'dishness, *n.* Disposition to ramble about idly.

Gad'-fly, Bot, Bot'-fly, Bris'tle-tail, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Names common to many insects of the family *Œstridæ*, q. v., the genus *Œstrus* of Linnæus; divided by others into the two families *Pahanidæ*, or Horse-fly, and *Œstridæ*, or Bot-fly. The name *bot* is sometimes restricted to the larvæ, the other names being given to the perfect insects. The insects of this family are now supposed not to be those which were called *Œstrus* by the ancients, although, like them, extremely troublesome to cattle. They belong to the sub-order *Diptera*,

and are nearly allied to the *Mucidæ*, with small 3-jointed antennæ, and mouth destitute of a proboscis. The Gad-fly, or Horse-bot of the horse (*Gasterophilus*, or *Gastrus*, or *Œstrus Equi*), sometimes also called the Breeze, the Horse-fly, or Horse-bee, occurs chiefly in elevated, healthy districts. It is not quite half an inch in length, woolly, with yellowish-gray head, rusty thorax, abdomen, and the wings whitish, with brownish-gray spots. The abdomen of the female terminates in a blackish horny tube. In the latter part of summer, the female hovers about horses, and deposits her eggs on their hairs, where they remain attached by a glutinous substance until they, or the larvæ just emerging from them, are licked off by the tongue of the horse, their destined place being its stomach. It is believed that the fly deposits her eggs only on those parts which are accessible to the horse's tongue, seeming to prefer the back of the knee-joint, where they may sometimes be found in hundreds. The larva is yellowish, without feet, short, thick, soft, composed of rings which have a double row of short teeth surrounding them; it is somewhat acuminated at one end — the head; and the mouth is furnished with two hooks, one on each side, for taking hold of the inner coat of the horse's stomach, to which the Bot attaches itself, and from which it derives its subsistence, hanging in clusters sometimes of three or four, sometimes of more than one hundred. Here it spends the winter; and in the following summer it disengages itself, and being carried through the horse's intestines, burrows in the ground, and changes into an oval black pupa with spiny rings, from which, in a few weeks, the perfect insect comes forth. — The Ox-bot, or Ox-gadfly (*Œstrus Hypoderma Bovis*,) also called Bull-bee or Barrel-fly, is more troublesome than any species of Horse-bot. It is a beautiful insect, not quite half an inch long, and thicker in proportion than the Horse-bots; it has brown, unspotted wings; the face is whitish, the crown of the head brown, the thorax black, the abdomen whitish, with a broad black band around the middle, and yellow hairs at the extremity, where also the female has an ovipositor, — a remarkable organ, formed of a horny substance, and consisting of four tubes, retractile within one another, like the pieces of a telescope, and the last of them terminating in five points, three of which are longer than the others, and hooked. By means of this organ a small round hole is pierced in the hide of an ox's back, in which an egg is deposited. The fly is very quick in depositing her egg, not remaining upon the back of the animal more than a few seconds. Cattle exhibit great alarm and excitement at the presence of the Gad-fly, and rush widely about, with head stretched forward, and tail stuck out, to escape from their tormentor. The further injury done by this insect is not, however, usually great; the larva, a little pearl-white maggot (*warble* or *wormal*), feeding upon the juices beneath the skin, causes a swelling, called a *warble*, forming a sort of sac, within which it lives and grows, amid a kind of purulent matter suited to its appetite, and from which it finally emerges, leaving a small sore, and like the Horse-bot, undergoes its further transformations in the ground. By pressure on the warbles, Bots may be destroyed; and when they are numerous, assiduous oiling of the back of the ox is resorted to for the same purpose. — The Sheep-bot (*Œphalemyia*, or *Œstrus Oris*) is a much more serious pest than any other species, and is not unfrequently very destructive to flocks. The insect is smaller than either the Ox-bot or Horse-bot;

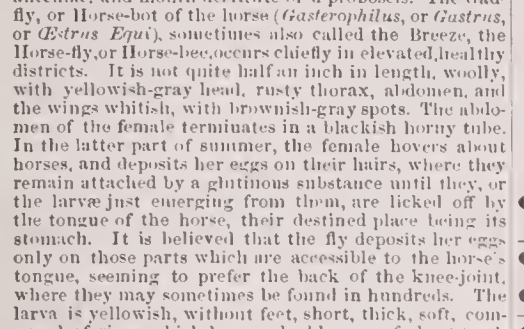


Fig. 1097. — SHEEP GAD-FLY, OR BOT-FLY.

a, larva, full-grown; *b*, larva, younger; *c*, pupa; *d*, the face of the perfect insect, magnified; *e*, perfect insect, natural size; *f*, perfect insect, magnified.

it is of a grayish color, with a large head and yellow face, and is most abundant in damp situations and woody districts. It is to be seen chiefly in the months of June and July. Sheep exhibit great alarm when it approaches them, and seem to seek, by keeping their noses close to the ground, and by incessant motion of their feet, to keep it from entering their nostrils. It is in the nostrils of the sheep that this fly deposits its eggs; and the larvæ, when hatched, make their way into the maxillary and frontal sinuses, causing great irritation in their progress, and feeding upon the juices there until they are ready to change into the pupa state, in April or May of the following year, when they find their way again through the nostrils to the ground.

Gad'fly, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Barry co.

Ga'didæ, *n. pl.* [Lat. *gadus*, a cod-fish.] (*Zoöl.*) A family of malacopterygious fishes, including the Cod and its allies. They are easily known by the position of the ventral fins under the throat, and the pointed character of those fins. The body is long, rather compressed, and covered with small soft scales. The head is scaleless; eyes lateral; jaws and anterior part of the vomer furnished with several ranges of unequal teeth; the gills large, 7-rayed, and opening laterally; a small beard at the tip of the lower jaw. Most of the species have the dorsal fin contained in two or three bundles; they have also fins behind the vent, and a distinct caudal fin. The greater number of the species live in cold or temperate seas, and furnish the greater portion of the fish obtained in England and America. Their productive powers are very great; and the numbers in which they exist in some parts of the ocean is perfectly incalculable. The principal genera are *Gadus*, or *Morrhua*, the Cods; *Merlangus*, the Pollacks, including the Cudden or Coal-fish; *Merlucius*, the Whitings; and *Lota*, the Burbots.

Gadita'nian, *a.* [Lat. *gaditanus*, from *Gades*, Cadiz.] Of or belonging to Cadiz in Andalusia, Spain.

— *n.* A native or inhabitant of Cadiz.

Gad'ling, *n.* [A. S. *gad*, a goad or sting.] A gadder — A boss on the knuckle of a gauntlet. (Also called *gad.*)

Ga'doid, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A name of the family GADIDÆ, *q. v.*

— *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Relating to codfishes, or *Gadidæ*.

Gad'olinite, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral varying widely in its crystals, and physical and chemical characters, found principally near Fahlun, Sweden. It has a vitreous lustre, black to greenish-black color, and sp. gr. 4–4·5. *Comp.* Silica, oxides of beryllium, iron, yttrium, and cerium, and lime.

Ga'dor, (Sierra de,) a mountain-chain of Spain, in Andalusia, ranging nearly parallel with the Sierra Nevada. Its highest point is nearly 7,009 ft. above sea-level.

Gads'den, in *Alabama*, a village of Cherokee co., on the Coosa River, abt. 130 m. N. of Montgomery.

Gads'den, in *Florida*, a W. co., bordering on Georgia. *Area*, about 50 sq. m. *Rivers*, Appalachicola, Ocklockonee, and Little rivers. *Surface*, uneven; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Quincy. *Pop.* abt. 10,000.

Gads'den, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Rutland dist., abt. 10 m. E.S.E. of Columbia.

Gads'den, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Madison co., abt. 77 m. N.E. of Memphis.

Gad's Hill, an eminence of England, co. Kent, 3 m. W. of Rochester. It has been immortalized by Shakspeare, who, in the 2d act of his Henry IV., makes it the scene of a famous rencontre between Prince Henry and Falstaff. Mr. Charles Dickens, the novelist, had a country-seat here, where he died, in 1870.

Ga'lus, *n.* [L. Lat., codfish.] (*Zoöl.*) See GADIDÆ.

Gad'wall, Gadwell, *n.* [From *gad* and *well*.] (*Zoöl.*) The *Anas strepera*, a duck which inhabits the N. and E. parts of Europe.

Gael, (*gāle,*) *n. sing. & pl.* A Scottish Celt or Highlander. — An Irish Celt.

Gaelic (or **Erse**) **Language and Literature,** (*gail'lik.*) The language spoken by the Highlanders of Scotland is termed by them the Gaelic: but the name frequently given to it by the Lowlanders is Erse, or Ersh, evidently a corruption of Irish. It is a dialect of that great branch of the Celtic languages termed the Gwyddelian or Gaelic, and to which belong also the Irish and Manx, or that spoken in the Isle of Man. According to Dr. Prichard, the Celts are of eastern origin, belonging to the great Indo-European family. They arrived before the Teutons from the regions on the Oxus, and from Media, and penetrated through the Allophylic races along the southern shores of the Baltic Sea, at a time of which we have no historic data. At the time of the Roman invasion, Celtic was the language generally spoken in W. Europe. The dialects of the Celtic still spoken, besides the three already mentioned, are the Welsh, and the language of Brittany; while the Cornish, another dialect, though not now spoken, is preserved in books. The three dialects, the Irish, the Scottish-Gaelic, and the Manx, approach each other so nearly as to form, in fact, but one language, the peculiarities which distinguish them from each other not being sufficiently broad or vital to constitute either of them a distinct language. The differences between the spoken language of the Scottish Highlanders and the Irish exist partly in the pronunciation, partly in the grammar, and partly in the idioms. In the vocabulary, also, there are considerable differences, as where words now obsolete in Irish are still used in the Scottish-Gaelic, and others are used in a different sense. There are also marked differences in the language as spoken in different parts of the Highlands; and a native of Sutherland has some difficulty in understanding one of the S. districts of Argyle. The Gaelic, which, from a variety of causes, has retained, in a considerable degree, its original purity, is copious, bold, and expressive. It derives no assistance from the languages either of Greece or Rome, from which it differs in its structure and formation. Having affixes and prefixes, it greatly resembles the Hebrew, particularly in the inflections of its nouns and verbs. In Ireland, too, the Gaelic spoken in the different parts varies; and the difference is very marked between that spoken in the N. and S. parts of the island. The Scottish Highlands and the N. of Ireland were, at an early period, inhabited by the same race or races, and an intimate connection subsisted between the two countries. For nearly four centuries, from about the middle of the 12th to nearly the middle of the 16th cent., according to Mr. Skene, "there was not only a close political connection between the W. Highlands and islands and Ireland, but the literary influence was equally close and strong; the Irish seanachies and bards were heads of a school which included the W. Highlands, and the Highland seanachies were either of Irish descent, or, if of native origin, resorted to bardic schools in Ireland for instruction in the language and the accomplishments of their art." A powerful influence must thus have been exercised upon the language and literature of the Highlands, which must have become by degrees more and more assimilated to that of Ireland. The written and cultivated language of the Highlands thus came to be identical with that of Ireland; but, according to Mr. Skene, we have no reason to conclude, on that account, that there was not a vernacular Gaelic which preserved many of the independent features of a native language, and existed among the people as a spoken dialect. The introduction, however, of the Reformation, in the 16th cent., gave rise to a religious literature, which, commencing in the written, or Irish-Gaelic, gradually approached nearer and nearer to the spoken dialect of the country, and, accompanied by the preaching of the clergy in the vernacular dialect, tended to preserve and stereotype the language spoken in the Highlands in its native form and idiom. The first printed book in Gaelic was a translation of the forms of prayer issued by John Knox, and printed at Edinburgh, 1567. The second was a translation of Calvin's Catechism, published along with an English edition, in 1631. In 1659 the Presbyterian synod of Argyle took up the work of issuing translations into Gaelic of the metrical Psalms and of the Scriptures. In 1690 the first Bible was published for the use of the Highlands. All these works were in the Irish orthography and Irish dialect, the last being simply an edition of the Irish version of the Bible, with a short vocabulary. The first work published in Scottish-Gaelic was Baxter's *Call to the Unconverted*, translated by the Rev. Alexander Macfarlane in 1750, who in 1753 also published the Psalms in Scottish-Gaelic. In 1767 the first translation of the New Testament was published in the Scottish dialect: and in 1783, a translation of the Old Testament was undertaken by the Society for Propagating Christian knowledge in Scotland, and completed in 1787. In 1816 a committee of the best Gaelic scholars was appointed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland to effect an improved translation of the Scriptures, the whole being published in 1826. The earliest specimens of Scottish-Gaelic poetry are preserved in a collection made in the beginning of the 16th cent., by Sir James Macgregor, Vicar of Fortingall and Dean of Lismore, and now preserved in the Advocate's Library in Edinburgh. A selection from it has recently (1862) been published, with translations, by the Rev. Thomas M'Lauchlan, and an introduction by Mr W. F. Skene. Some of the poems are in pure Irish, others in pure Scottish-Gaelic, and others in a mixed dialect, in which the one or the other idiom predominates. The MS. is one of no mean literary value, as throwing some light upon the much controverted subject of Ossian's poems. "It contains no fewer than twenty-eight Ossianic poems, extending to upwards of 2,300 lines; nine directly attributed to Ossian, two to Farris, or Fergus Filidh, and one to Caolte McRonan, the three bards of the Feine; two to Allan McRuadrig, and one to Gillie Callum Mac an Olla, bards hitherto unknown: and eleven poems, Ossianic in their style and subject, to which no author's name is attached." It is thus clear, "that the characters introduced into Macpherson's poems were not invented, but were really the subjects of tradition in the Highlands, and that poems certainly existed which might be called Ossianic, as relating to the persons and events of that mythic age;" and "that Macpherson had used many such poems in his work, but by joining separate pieces together, and by adding a connecting narrative of his own, had woven them into longer poems, and into the so-called epics." The Dean's collection affords a fair specimen of the poetic literature in the Highlands of Scotland before the fall of the Lords of the Isles, and the introduction of the principles of the Reformation. — Ref. *The Highlanders of Scotland; their History, Origin, and Antiquities*, by W. F. Skene, 1837. Also, Mr. Skene's Introduction to the *Book of the Dean of Lismore*, 1862.

Gaëta, (*gā-ā'ta,*) a fortified seaport-town of S. Italy, prov. Caserta, at the end of a peninsula, on the W. shore of the kingdom, forming the N.W. boundary of the gulf to which it gives its name; 4 m. S.S.W. of Mola di Gaëta, 41 N.W. of Naples, and 72 S.E. of Rome. The town is regarded as one of the keys of S. Italy, being strong from its natural position, which art has taken advantage of. Its port, which has 7 fathoms water, though not the largest, is one of the safest and best in Italy. *G.* situated in a beautiful tract of country, is the centre of a considerable trade. This place is very ancient. It became the residence of many Roman patrician families; and Cicero was put to death, by order of Anthony, in its immediate vicinity. After the fall of the W. empire, it had a republican form of government, at the head of which, however, was placed a duke, acknowledging the temporal suzerainty of the Pope. In 1435, it was taken by Alfonso V. of Aragon; and since then belonged to the crown of Naples until 1860. In modern times *G.* has been repeatedly besieged: the last siege of note was in 1806, when it fell into the hands of the French. In Nov., 1860, it withstood a siege of several weeks (as the last stronghold of Francis II., king of Naples, who had sought refuge within its walls) by the national troops commanded by Gen. Cialdini. *Pop.* 17,978.

Gaëta, (Gulf of,) an inlet of the Mediterranean Sea, lying in Lat. 41° N., Lon. 13° 40′ E.

Gaffer, *n.* [A. S. *gefere*, a companion; possibly by abbreviation for *godfather*, or *grandfather*.] A term of respect anciently applied to an elderly person in humble life, which seems to have degenerated into a term of familiarity or contempt.

> "For *gaffer* Treadwell told us, by the bye,
> Excessive sorrow is exceeding dry."—*Gay.*

Gaffle, *n.* [A. S. *gafeluc*; Dan. *gaffel*; Ger. *gabel*. Cf. W. *gafl*, a fork.] An artificial spur with which cocks are heeled when set to fight a match or main. — A steel contrivance for bending crossbows.

Gaff, *n.* [Fr. *gaffe*, an iron hook used for pulling the larger sea-fish on board. Cf. Gael. *gaf*, a hook.] A light pole with a barbed iron head, used for spearing fish; as, a salmon-*gaff*.—An artificial spur put on a cock when set to fight.

(*Naut.*) A kind of boom (Figure 1098) employed in small ships, as yachts, cutters, &c., to extend the upper edges of those sails which are secured to the masts by hoops or lacings, and which are usually extended by a *boom* below; such, for instance, as the mainsails of sloops, brigs, and schooners.

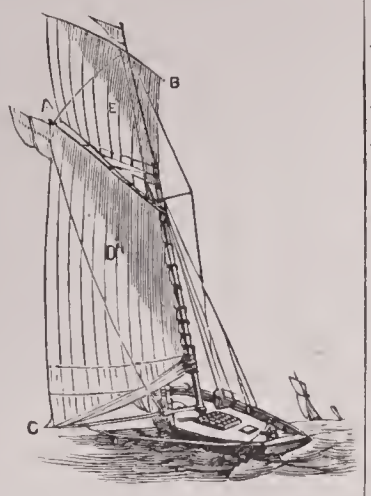


Fig. 1098.
A, Gaff; B, Gaff-topsail-yard; C, Boom; D, Sheet; E, Gaff-topsail.

Gaff-top'sail, *n.* (*Naut.*) A light sail set over a gaff, the sail being spread by it; (see Fig. 1098.)—*Dana.*

Gag, *v. a.* [A.S. *cæggian*, to lock, shut fast, from *cæg*, a key.] To stop the mouth of, by thrusting into the throat something that shall allow breathing, but prevent speaking; to silence; not to allow freedom of speech to.—To cause to retch with nausea; to superinduce an effort to vomit.

—*v. n.* To heave with nausea.

—*n.* Something thrust into the mouth and throat to hinder speaking; a muzzle.—Any mouthful that causes the stomach to heave in an effort to vomit.

Ga'gas, or GIGAS, an African tribe. See BENGUELA.

Gage, (*gaij,*) *n.* [Fr. *gage*; Eng. *wage*; L. Lat. *gadium*, for Lat. *vadium*, from *vas*, *vadis*, bail, surety.] A pledge or pawn; something laid down or given as security.

"Nor without *gages* to the needy lend."—*Sandys.*

—Something thrown down as a challenge to combat, to be taken up by the one who accepts the challenge.

"There is my *gage*, the manual seal of death."—*Shaks.*

—Any instrument used to measure. See GAUGE.

(*Naut.*) The number of feet that a ship sinks in water.—also, the position of one ship in regard to another; as, "to have the weather-*gage*, or the lee-*gage*." *Worcester.*

—*v. a.* [Fr. *gayer*.] To bind by pledge, caution, or security; to engage.

—To measure. See GAUGE.

Gage, THOMAS, general, commander-in-chief of the British troops of North America, and the last governor of Massachusetts for the English government. Shut up in Boston after the battle of Lexington, *G.*, whom Congress had declared a public enemy, caused martial law to be proclaimed. After the affair at Bunker Hill, he was forced to embark for England, where he D. 1787.

Gage, in *Nebraska*, a S.E. co., bordering on Kansas; *area*, about 576 sq. m. *Rivers.* Big Blue River, and some smaller streams. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Danville. *Pop.* about 421.

Gag'ger, *n.* A GAUGER, *q. v.*

Gage's Lakes, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Lake co.

Gage'town, a town of New Brunswick, cap. of Queen's co., on the St. John's River, about 28 m. S.E. of Fredericton.

Gag'ger, *n.* One who gags.

Gag'gle, *v. n.* [Dut. *gagelen*; Ger. *gackern*. See CACKLE.] To make a noise like a goose.

"May fat geese *gaggle* with melodious voice."—*King.*

Gag'-tooth, *n.* A tooth that projects.

Gag'-toothed, *a.* Having projecting teeth.

Gah'nite, *n.* (*Min.*) A zinc spinel. Lustre, vitreous; color, dark green to black; sp. gr. 4–4·6. *Comp.* Alumina 61·3, oxide of zinc 38·7. The name *automolite* was first given to this mineral from the Greek *automalos*, a deserter, from the fact of the zinc occurring in an unexpected place. Occurs at Franklin, N. J.

Gai'ety, *n.* Same as GAYETY, *q. v.*

Gaillac, (*gā'yak,*) a town of France, dep. Tarn, cap. arrond. on the Tarn, 12 m. S.S.W. of Alby. *Manf.* Casks, hats, leather, brandy. *Exp.* Wines, of which good, strong-bodied, deep-colored growths are produced in the neighborhood. *Pop.* 8,617.

Gailliarde, (*gal'yard,*) *n.* [Fr. *gaillarde*; It. *gagliarda*.] A lively dance, of Italian origin. See GALLIARD.

Gai'ly, *adv.* Same as GAYLY, *q. v.*

Gain, *v. a.* [A.S. *gynan*, *gewinnan*; Fr. *gagner*, to win, to acquire; Ger. *gewinnen*.] To get as profit or advantage; to acquire; to obtain; as, to *gain* a livelihood.—To obtain by superiority or success; to procure; as, to *gain* a name.—To receive, as honor.—To obtain or receive, as anything good or bad.—To draw into one's interest or party; to win to one's side; to conciliate.—To reach; to attain.

"To *gain* the timely inn."—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* To have advantage or profit; to grow rich; to advance in interest or happiness.—To encroach; to advance on; to come nearer by degrees; to advance closer; to get ground.

"So on the land, while here the ocean *gains*."—*Pope.*

—To prevail against, or have the advantage.—To obtain influence with.

"My behavior had *gained* on the emperor."—*Swift.*

—*n.* [Fr.] Profit; interest; lucre; emolument; benefit; overplus in computation; anything opposed to loss.

—[W. *gan*, a mortise.] (*Arch.*) The bevelling shoulder of a joist or other timber.

Gain'able, *a.* [Fr. *gagnable.*] That may be procured, attained, or reached.

Gainas, (*gai'i-nas,*) a Goth, who became a general in the Roman army under Arcadius. He put Eutropius, the favorite of that emperor, to death, also the prefect Rufinus. Causing himself to be appointed commander of the cavalry and Roman infantry, he governed the weak Arcadius. At length declared an enemy of the state, he took up arms, was defeated, and perished by the hands of the Huns, with whom he had sought an asylum, 400.

Gain'er, *n.* One who obtains profit, interest, or advantage.

Gaines, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Orleans co.; *pop.* of township abt. 2,550.

Gaines, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Tioga co.; *pop.* abt. 450.

Gaines'boro, in *Virginia*. See BIG LICK.

Gainesborough, in *Tennessee*, a post-village, cap. of Jackson co., on the Cumberland River, abt. 73 m. E.N.E. of Nashville.

Gaines'borough, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Frederick co., abt. 150 m. N.N.W. of Richmond.

Gaines Cross Roads, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Rappahannock co., abt. 120 m. N.N.W. of Richmond.

Gaines' Landing, in *Arkansas*, a post-village of Chicot co.

Gaines' Mill, (BATTLE OF.) See CHICKAHOMINY RIVER.

Gaines' Station, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Genesee co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

—A township of Kent co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Gaines'town, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Clarke co.

Gaines'ville, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Sumter co., on the Tombigbee River, abt. 54 m. W.S.W. of Tuscaloosa; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Gaines'ville, in *Arkansas*, a post-village, cap. of Green co., abt. 165 m. N.E. of Little Rock.

Gaines'ville, in *Florida*, a post-village of Alachua co., abt. 70 m. S.S.W. of Jacksonville.

Gaines'ville, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Hall co., on the Chattahoochee River, abt. 110 m. N. of Milledgeville; *pop.* abt. 400.

Gaines'ville, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Kent co.

Gaines'ville, in *Mississippi*, a post-vill. of Hancock co.

Gaines'ville, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Ozark co., abt. 70 m. E.S.E. of Springfield.

Gaines'ville, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Wyoming co., abt. 45 m. E.S.E. of Buffalo; *pop.* of township abt. 3,000.

Gaines'ville, in *Texas*, a post-village, cap. of Cook co., abt. 230 m. N. by W. of Austin.

Gaines'ville, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Prince William co., abt. 35 m. W. of Alexandria.

Gaines'ville Station, in *Mississippi*, a post-office of Kemper co.

Gain'ful, *a.* Profitable; advantageous; advancing interest or happiness; lucrative; adding to wealth or estate; as, a *gainful* purchase, *gainful* care.

Gain'fully, *adv.* With increase of wealth; profitably; advantageously.

Gain'fulness, *n.* Profit; advantage.

Gain'ings, *n. pl.* Acquisitions made by labor or successful enterprise; gains.

Gain'less, *a.* Unprofitable; not bringing advantage.

Gain'lessness, *n.* Unprofitableness; want of advantage.

Gain'-pain, *n.* [Fr. *gagner*, to gain, and *pain*, bread.] A term formerly applied to the sword of a mercenary; a bread-gainer; a bread-winner.

Gainsay', *v. a.* [A.S. *gean*, *ongean*, against, and *seggan*, *secgan*, to say.] To contradict; to oppose in words; to deny or declare untrue what another says; to controvert; to dispute.

"Speeches which *gainsay* one another."—*Hooker.*

Gain'sayer, *n.* One who denies what is alleged; an opposer.

Gains'borough, THOMAS, an English landscape and portrait painter, was B. at Sudbury, in Suffolk, 1727. He grew up a lover of nature, and began early to draw and paint. About 1741 he went to London, received some instruction from Gravelot, an engraver, and Hayman, the painter, and after four years married and settled at Ipswich. In 1774 he removed to London, where he rose to the highest reputation as a portrait-painter, and was the friend and rival of Sir Joshua Reynolds. He was one of the first members of the Royal Academy. He was often careless in his drawing, and produced some of his finest effects in landscape by rough scratches and suggestions which look like chance-work. But his pieces charm by their truth to nature, their simplicity and purity. Among his most pleasing landscapes are, the *Cottage Door*, *Market Cart*, *Two Boys and Fighting Dogs*, and the *Woodman*. D. 1788.

Gains'borough, a seaport-town of England, in Lincolnshire, on the Trent, 117 m. N. by W. of London. It is a place of considerable trade. *Pop.* 9,978.

'Gainst, *prep.* Contr. of AGAINST, *q. v.*

Gair'fowl, *n.* A large bird; the auk or penguin. *Booth.*

Gair'ish, Gar'ish, *a.* [A.S. *gearo*, ready, *yare*, from *gegyrian*, to clothe, to adorn; Ger. *gar*, done, dressed, ready.] Gaudy; showy; fine; affectedly fine; tawdry. "A *gairish* flag." (*Shaks.*)—Extravagantly gay; flighty.

Gair'ishly, Gar'ishly, *adv.* Gaudily; in a showy manner.

Gair'ishness, Gar'ishness, *n.* Gaudiness; finery; ostentatious show.—Flighty or extravagant joy, or ostentation.

Gait, *n.* [A.S. *gan*, to go; *gat*, a gate or door.] A walk: a march; a way.

"They kept on their *gait*."—*Spenser.*

—Manner of walking or stepping.

"Great Juno comes, I know her by her *gait*."—*Shaks.*

Gait'er, *n.* [Fr. *guêtre*, a spatterdash.] A covering of cloth or leather for the lower portion of the leg and ankle, fitting closely to the shoe.—A sort of high shoe covering the ankle-joint.

—*v. a.* To dress with gaiters.

Gaius, or CAIUS, (*gai'yus,*) an eminent Roman lawyer, author of a valuable body of legal institutes, which formed the basis of the more celebrated Institutes of Justinian. The work of Caius was long lost, but a mutilated manuscript copy was discovered in 1816 by Niebuhr, and by the patient labor of several German scholars the difficult task of deciphering it was accomplished, and the work was published in 1820. Caius is supposed to have lived in the latter half of the second century.

Gaius. (*Script.*) I. A Macedonian who accompanied Paul in his travels, and whose life was in danger at Ephesus, (*Acts* xix. 29.)—II. A Corinthian convert of Paul, who hospitably entertained the apostle while laboring at Corinth, (*Rom.* xvi. 23; 1 *Cor.* i. 14.)—III. Of Derbe; an attendant of Paul from Corinth, in his last journey to Jerusalem, (*Acts* xx. 4.)—The third epistle of John is addressed "to the well-beloved Gaius," whose character for hospitality comports well with that of II. above. The name was a common one wherever the Romans lived; and yet it is not certain that more than one or two different individuals of this name are spoken of in Scripture.

Gal, Gall. Abbreviations for *gallon*, or *gallons*.

Ga'la, *n.* [Fr., feast or entertainment; It., ornaments, finery; Sp., court-dress, court-day. The word was introduced into Sp. from the Arab. *chalaah*, festive dress, a robe of honor.] A show; pomp; festivity: a fête.

Ga'la, or GALA WATER, a river of Scotland, rising in the S. of Midlothian, or Edinburghshire, and emptying into the Tweed near Galashiels.

Galac'tic, *a.* [Gr. *gala*, *galaktos*, milk.] Of or belonging to milk; lactcal.—Obtained from milk; lactic.—Of, or belonging to, the galaxy, or milky way; as, the *galactic* circle, *galactic* poles.

Galac'tine, *n.* [See SUPRA.] (*Chem.*) A milky and waxy substance obtained from the sap of the *Brosimum galactodendron*, or Cow-tree, of S. America.

Galac'tite, *n.* (*Min.*) [Gr. *gala*, milk, from its milky color when immersed in water.] Same as NATROLITE, *q.v.*

Galactoden'dron, *n.* [Gr. *gala*, *galaktos*, and *dendron*, a tree.] (*Bot.*) See BROSIMUM.

Galactom'eter, *n.* Same as LACTOMETER, *q. v.*

Galactoph'agist, *n.* [Gr. *gala*, milk, and *phagein*, to eat.] One who lives upon milk.

Galactoph'agous, *a.* Living on milk.

Galactoph'orous, *a.* [From Gr. *gala*, and *pherein*, to produce.] Tending to increase the secretion of milk; milk-producing.

Galac'topoiet'ic, *a.* [From Gr. *gala*, and *poietikos*, capable of producing, from *poiein*, to make, or produce.] Increasing the flow of milk.

—*n.* A substance that increases the secretion or flow of milk.

Gala'ga, an island in the Indian Ocean, belonging to France; Lat. 10° 29′ 50″ N., Lon. 56° 45′ E. Cocoa-nuts abound, and oil is exported.

Gala'go, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of small quadrumanous animals, inhabiting different parts of Africa, and subsisting chiefly on insect food. They have great eyes; large membranous ears, which double down when at rest; hind limbs of a disproportionate length; and a long and tufted tail. The best known species are the GREAT GALAGO (*Galago crassicaudatus*), which is as large as a rabbit; and the SENEGAL GALAGO (*Galago Senegalensis*), or gum animal of Senegal, the size of a rat. They make nests in the branches of trees, and are a favorite article of food in Senegal.



Fig. 1099.—SENEGAL GALAGO.

Galan'ga, Galan'gal, *n.* See MARANTA.

Galan'this, (*Myth.*) A servant-maid of Alcmena, whose sagacity saved her mistress great pain at the birth of Hercules, and defeated the plots of Juno. She was changed by Lucina into a weasel, and condemned to bring forth her young by the mouth, in great sufferiug. See ALCMENA.

Galapa'gos, or **Gallipagos,** a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, abt. 200 m. W. of the coast of Peru, consisting of 7 small and 6 large islands, of which Albemarle, the largest, has a length of 60 m., by a breadth of 15. The whole are of volcanic formation, and abound in lava deposits, interspersed with fertile oases. Tortoises and turtles abound, and the islands are frequented by immense flocks of sea-birds. They are, for the most part, uninhabited, and were discovered by the Spaniards. The *G.* lie near the equator, between Lon. 89° and 92° W.

Galan'thus, *n.* [Gr. *gala*, milk, *anthos*, flower.] (*Bot.*) The Snowdrops, a gen. of plants, order *Amaryllidaceæ*. The species *G. nivalis*, the Snowdrop (fig. 1100), is much cultivated in borders for the sake of its early and pretty blossoms. It is a bulbous plant; the flower is solitary, white, and drooping, the inner segments being greenish. It is singular that no varieties have been developed from this favorite plant by cultivation.



Fig. 1100. — THE SNOWDROP.

Gal'antine, *n.* [Fr., from *galantin*, a bean, from *galant*, pleasing.] (*Cookery.*) A dish of veal, or other white meat, freed from bones, tied up, boiled, and served cold. *Smart.*

Galashiels, (*gāl-a-shēēls'*,) a manufacturing town of Scotland, situated partly in the co. Selkirk, and partly in that of Roxburgh, on both sides of the Gala, 27 m. S.S.E. of Edinburgh, and 5 from Melrose. It is picturesquely located, and has manufactures of woollens, flannels, blankets, plaids, stockings, shawls, and leather. *Pop.* 4,217.

Gala'ta, a suburb of CONSTANTINOPLE, *q. v.*

Galatæa, or **Galathæa,** (*gal'a-lē'a.*) (*Myth.*) A sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris. She was passionately loved by the Cyclop Polyphemus, whom she treated with disdain, while Acis, a shepherd of Sicily, enjoyed her unbounded affection. The happiness of these two lovers was disturbed by the jealousy of the Cyclop, who crushed his rival to atoms with a piece of rock, while he sat in the bosom of Galatæa. Galatæa was inconsolable for the loss of Acis, and as she could not restore him to life, changed him into a fountain.— See ACIS.

Galatia, (*ga-la'she-a,*) a country of Asia Minor, between Phrygia, the Euxine, Cappadocia, and Bithynia. It received its name from the Gauls, who migrated there under Brennus, some time after the sacking of Rome. Here St. Paul's labors were successful in preaching the Christian religion.

Gala'tian, *a.* Of or belonging to Galatia, in Asia Minor. —*n.* An inhabitant or native of Galatia.

Gala'tians, (ST. PAUL'S EPISTLE TO THE.) (*Script.*) One of the canonical epistles of the New Testament, written, as is generally supposed, about the year A. D. 57. It is said at the end to have been written from Rome, but this is generally believed to be incorrect. The authenticity of the epistle itself has never been called in question, and is frequently cited by the apostolic and other early fathers. Two journeys of the apostle to Galatia are mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles, and it was probably after the second of these that the epistle was written. Shortly after his departure, Judaizing teachers appear to have come among them, preaching "another gospel" than that of Christ, and to whom they were giving heed. These teachers also endeavored to subvert the apostle's authority, by attacking his character, and asserting that he was not divinely appointed. Paul, therefore, in his epistles proceeds to controvert these errors. He vindicates his character, and asserts his divine appointment and the truth of what he had taught them, declaring that, "though we, or an angel from heaven, preach any other gospel unto you than that which we have preached unto you, let him be accursed." He then proceeds to point out the relationship of Judaism to Christianity, that they are now no longer under the law but under faith, being made the children of God through faith in Jesus Christ; and exhorts them to "stand fast, therefore, in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free," and not to be "entangled again with the yoke of bondage." He also exhorts them not to fulfil the lust of the flesh; but to be led of the spirit, the fruit of which is love, joy, peace, &c. The number of commentaries on this epistle are very numerous — among which may be mentioned those of Luther, Winer, Rückert, De Wette, and Alford.

Galati'ua, or ST. PIETRO IN GALATINA, a town of S. Italy, prov. Otranto, 13 m. S. of Lecce; *pop.* 9,118.

Galato'ne, a town of S. Italy, prov. Otranto, 9 m. N.E. of Gallipoli; *pop.* 6,000.

Galatz', or **Gulacz',** a seaport-town of Moldavia, on the N. bank of the Danube, between the confluence of the Sereth and the Pruth with that river, 80 miles W. of its Sulina mouth; Lat. 45° 24′ N., Lon. 28° E. It is an ill-built, squalid place, but possesses a good harbor, and since the opening of the trade of the Danube in 1829 has become an important commercial emporium; and with Ibrail (*q. v.*) is the chief entrepôt of the vast countries traversed by the Danube from Hungary to the Black Sea. *Exp.* Grain, tallow, wool, butter, staves, wax, wine, skins, &c. *Manuf.* Soap, candles, smoked meats, flour, &c. *G.* has regular steam communication both with Constantinople and Vienna. *Pop.* Estimated at 80,000.

Gal'axy, *n.* [Fr. *galaxie*; Gr. *kuklois galaxias*, the milky circle, from *gala galaktos*, milk.] (*Astron.*) See MILKY WAY.

—An assemblage of splendid persons or things; as, a *galaxy* of beauty or wit.

Gal'ba, SERVIUS SULPICIUS, a Roman emperor, who was descended from the ancient family of the Sulpicii. He was successively prætor, pro-consul of Africa, and general of the Roman armies in Germany and Spain. He retired to avoid the jealousy of Nero; but the tyrant having issued an order for his death, Galba revolted against the emperor in 68, and Gaul declaring for him, Nero killed himself. Galba gave himself up to the government of favorites, and he was slain by the prætorian band, who had proclaimed Otho in his stead, A. D. 69.

Galbanum, *n.* [Lat.] A fetid gum-resin used in medicine, internally as an anti-spasmodic, and externally as a stimulant and discutient application to tumors and chronic swellings. It is imported from Turkey and the East Indies, and is usually met with in masses of a brownish-yellow color, more or less translucent and shining. It has a peculiar balsamic odor, and an acrid, bitter taste. It is uncertain from what plant it is derived. Species of at least 4 different genera have been suggested as its source by different writers. It is supposed to be the *chelbenah* of the Scriptures, and is translated *galbanum* in the English Bible.

Gale, *n.* [A.S. *gyllan*, to roar; Ger. *jäh*, *jählings*, hasty, sudden. Cf. Erse, *gal*, a blast of wind.] A wind not tempestuous, yet stronger than a breeze; a strong current of air; a gust.

"What happy *gale*
Blows you from Padua here to old Verona?" — *Shaks.*

—A breeze; a light current of air.

"Winds of gentlest *gale*." —*Milton.*

(*Naut.*) When used without qualification, it signifies a vehement or tempestuous wind; a storm of wind. *Mar. Dict.*

(*Bot.*) See MYRICA.

—*v. n.* (*Naut.*) To sail rapidly; to bowl along.

Gale, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Trempealeau co.; *pop.* abt. 789.

Ga'lea, *n.* [Lat., a helmet.] (*Antiq.*) A Greek helmet (Fig. 194); a light casque or head-piece; a morion coming down to the shoulders, the lower part of which was called the *buccola*, and the upper part the *crista* or crest. It was originally made of skins, though in more advanced ages, of brass or polished iron.

(*Bot.*) The upper lip of a labrate flower (Fig. 194).

(*Geol.*) A genus of Echinites; same as GALERITES, *q. v.*

(*Anat.*) The innermost of the enveloping membranes of the fœtus.

(*Surg.*) A kind of bandage.

Ga'leas, *n.* Same as GALLEASS, *q. v.*

Ga'leate, GA'LEATED, *a.* [Lat. *galeatus*, pp. of *galeare*, to cover with a helmet, from *galea*, helmet.] Covered as with a helmet.

(*Bot.*) Having a flower like a helmet, as aconite.

(*Zoöl.*) Furnished with feathers on the head, which in shape appear as a helmet.

Gale'ga, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as TEPHROSIA, *q. v.*

Ga'len, or **Gale'nus,** CLAUDIUS, one of the most celebrated physicians of ancient times, was born at Pergamus, in Asia, in 131. After studying philosophy and general literature, he travelled through Egypt and other countries in the East for the purpose of acquiring medical and anatomical knowledge. On his return, he practised four years in his native city, and then went to Rome, but was driven from thence by the intrigues of his jealous rivals, who attributed his success to magic. From Rome he returned to Pergamus; but was recalled by a special mandate of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, who, on quitting Rome to make war on the Germans, confided to Galen the care of the health of his son Commodus. The place and time of his death are uncertain; but he is supposed to have died at Rome, in about the 70th year of his age. A part only of his very numerous writings has been preserved; but even that part forms 5 folio volumes, and affords undoubted proofs of his practical and theoretical skill. The system of Galen, which was the first theoretical system of medicine, was based on the physical doctrines of Aristotle: it admitted no chemical preparations as medicines, but only organic substances. "The views of Galen," says Liebig, "in regard to the cause of disease and the action of remedies, were regarded during thirteen centuries as impregnable truths, and had acquired the entire infallibility of the articles of a religious creed. Their authority only ceased when chemical science advancing made them no longer tenable. Soon after Luther burnt the papal bulls, Paracelsus burnt at Basle the works of Galen." D. abt. 205.

Galen, in *New York*, a township of Wayne co.; *pop.* abt 8,000.

Gale'na, Galenite, *n.* [Fr. *galène*; Lat. *galena*; from Gr. *galēnē*, tranquillity.] (*Min.*) Native sulphide of lead crystallizes in the form of the cube and its secondaries. Lustre, metallic; color, pure lead-gray. Sp. gr. 7·25–7·7. *Comp.* When pure, sulphur 13·4, lead 86·6. It is the most abundant ore of lead, and occurs in veins and beds both in crystalline and uncrystalline rocks. Immense deposits of it exist in Missouri, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. All *G.* contains more or less silver, and sometimes it is so rich in silver that it is worked almost entirely as an ore of that metal.

Gale'na, in *Illinois*, a thriving city, cap. of Jo Daviess co., on Fevre River, abt. 6 m. above its entrance into the Mississippi, and 180 m. W.N.W. of Chicago. *G.* is peculiarly built upon the rising slope from the river, many of the streets communicating with each other by flights of steps. The city owes its prosperity to the rich mines of lead found in the vicinity. *Pop.* about 15,000.

Gale'na, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Floyd co., abt. 8 m. W.N.W. of New Albany.

—A township of La Porte co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Gale'na, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Kent co., abt. 40 m. E. of Baltimore.

Gale'na, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Stone co., on the James River, abt. 35 m. S. by W. of Springfield.

Gale'na, in *Nebraska*, a post-office of Dodge co.

Gale'na, in *Nevada*, a village of Washoe co., abt. 3 m. N.W. of Washoe City. The vicinity is rich in lead, copper, and iron.

Gale'na, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Delaware co., abt. 20 m. N.N.E. of Columbus.

—A post-village of Scioto co.

Galen'ic, Galen'ical, *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or consisting of galena. — Having reference to Galen, the physician, or to his theories as to the treatment of diseases.

Ga'lenism, *n.* The doctrines put forth by Galen.

Ga'lenists, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A religious sect, a branch of Waterlandians, Mennonites, or Anabaptists, which arose in the 17th century. Their founder was Galen Abraham Haan, pastor of a Mennonite congregation in Amsterdam, a man of great penetration and eloquence, who was disposed to lay much more stress upon practice than faith, and held that all who acknowledged the divine origin of the Old and New Testament, and led holy and virtuous lives, ought to be received into their communion.

(*Med. Hist.*) A term applied to those who adhered to the system of Galen, more particularly as opposed to the chemical school. The former ran much upon multiplying herbs and roots in the same composition, which they usually prescribed in the form of tinctures or extracts; while the latter dealt chiefly with mineral substances, and professed, by means of various chemical processes or operations, to extract the virtues or essences out of them into a very small compass.

Galenocer'atite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as PHOSGENITE, *q. v.*

Galeopith'ecus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See FLYING-LEMUR.

Galeop'sis, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *galiopsis*.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Lamiaceæ*, including the HEMP NETTLE, *q. v.*

Galeo'ta Point, the S.E. extremity of the island of Trinidad, W. Indies; Lat. 10° 9′ N., Lon. 60° 59′ W.

Gale'ra, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Matto-Grosso, unites with the Guapore abt. 50 m. N.N.W. of Villabella.

Gale'ra, a peninsula and cape on the N.W. coast of the United States of Colombia, abt. 28 m. N.N.E. of Carthagena; Lat. 10° 51′ N., Lon. 75° 25′ W. It bounds a small bay of the same name.

Galeric'ulate, *a.* [Lat. *galericulum*,] Being covered, as with a hat or other head-dress.

Gal'erites, *n.* [Lat. *galea*, a helmet.] (*Geol.*) A genus of fossil sea-urchins, abounding in the chalk formation, and from their shape popularly known as "sugar loaves." The shell is high, more or less conical, and oblong-oval at the base, narrowing towards the hinder part. These helmet-shaped echinites can be found in the chalk cliffs near Margate, England, with little trouble.

Gale'rius, CAIUS VALERIUS MAXIMIANUS, a Roman emperor. Entering the army as a common soldier, he rose to the highest ranks by his bravery, and was adopted by Diocletian, who gave him his daughter in marriage. He ascended the imperial throne in 305, and D. in 311. He was naturally of a cruel disposition, and during his reign the Christians suffered great persecution.

Gales, in *New York*, a post-village of Sullivan co., abt. 100 m. S.S.W. of Albany.

Gales'burg, in *Illinois*, a city of Knox co., abt. 165 m. W.S.W. of Chicago. It is the seat of two excellent colleges, and contains some handsome edifices. *Pop.* 11,038.

Gales'burg, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Jasper co., abt. 36 m. E. of Des Moines.

Gales'burg, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Kalamazoo co., abt. 130 m. W. of Detroit.

Gales's Ferry, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of New London co., abt. 45 m. S.E. of Hartford.

Gales'ville, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Anne Arundel co., on West River, about 12 m. S. by W. of Annapolis.

Gales'ville, in *New York*, a post-village of Washington co., abt. 37 m. N.N.E. of Albany.

Gales'ville, in *Oregon*, a post-village of Douglas co., abt. 32 m. S. of Roseburg.

Gales'ville, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village, cap. of Trempealeau co., abt. 16 m. E. by N. of Winona. It is the seat of Galesville University.

Gale'ville Mills, in *New York*, a P. O of Ulster co.

Galia'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Cinchonales*, consisting of 10 genera and 320 species; common weeds in the northern parts of the northern hemisphere, and also in the high mountainous districts of Peru, Chili, and Australia. The order has the following characters: — Herbaceous plants with whorled exstipulate leaves and angular stems. Calyx superior, with the limb 4–6-lobed or obsolete; corolla monopetalous, 4–6-lobed, regular; stamens epipetalous, equal in number to the lobes of corolla, and alternate with them, ovary inferior, 2-celled, with one solitary erect ovule in each cell; styles two; fruit 2-celled, indehiscent, with one erect seed in each cell; albumen horny. The *Galiaceæ* are chiefly remarkable for the presence of a coloring-matter in their roots. (See RUBIA.) Some have valuable medicinal properties. — See GALIUM.

Galia'no, an island of British N. America, in Queen Charlotte's Sound, Lat. 51° 9′ N., Lon. 128° 2′ W.

Gali'cia, a prov. of Spain, at the N.W. extremity of the Iberian peninsula, lying between Lat. 41° 52′ and 42° 47′ N., and between Lon. 7° 17′ and 9° 14′ W. It is bounded N. and W. by the Atlantic, S. by Portugal, and E. by the Spanish provs. of Leon and Asturias. *Area*, 15,897 sq. m. *Desc.* The country is in general very moun-

tainous, being intersected by the branches of the Asturian mountains, which separate at the Sierra de Peñamarella, and form three ranges running W.S.W. and S.S.W. through the province; numerous fertile valleys being intersticed here and there. *Rivers.* Minho, Sil, and Ulla. The coast of *G.*, especially on the W. side, is abrupt and much indented, forming numerous capes and bays. Of the former, capes Ortegal and Finisterre are best known; of the latter, the bays of Ferrol, Corunna, Betanzos, Pontevedra, and Vigo. *Clim.* Moist, but healthy. *Prod.* Wine, wheat, maize, barley, flax, and potatoes. The sweet chestnut grows abundantly, and may be justly called the bread of the Galicians, as it constitutes their common and favorite food. *Min.* Copper, lead, tin, antimony, white marble, and jasper. *Manuf.* Coarse woollens, linens, and sail-cloth. Anchovy fishing is extensively engaged in. The Galicians are esteemed the most honest and industrious of the Spanish peoples, and make the best soldiers in the Spanish army. *Language.* Old Castilian, mixed with Low Latin. *Pol. Div. G.* is subdivided into 4 provs., viz., Lugo, Corunna, Orense, and Pontevedra. *Chief Towns.* Corunna (the cap.), Santiago de Compostela (the ancient cap.). *Pop.* 1,619,180.

Galicia and Lodomeria, *(ga-lish'ya,)* (KINGDOM OF,) a province of the Austrian empire, forming its N.E. portion, between 47° 10′ and 50° 50′ N. Lat., and 18° 50′ and 26° 36′ E. Lon. The name Galicia is derived from the Polish *Halicz*, as Lodomeria is from *Wladimir*, both being ancient principalities, forming a part of the present prov., which also includes the territories of Poland which fell to Austria in the various partitions of that country, and the Bukowina, ceded by the Turks in 1774. This prov. lies to the N. of the Carpathian Mountains, which separates it from Hungary; on the N.W. it is separated from Prussia, the State of Cracow, and a part of the kingdom of Poland, by the Vistula; on the N. and N.E. it is open, and has no well-defined boundary; the east frontier towards Volhynia is formed by the river Podhorce, emptying into the Dniester. A range of heights divide the Bukowina from the Turkish part of Moldavia. *Area.* Including the Bukowina, 34,357, sq. m. *Surface.* Mountainous in the S., hilly in the centre, and in the N., and most extensive portion, a continuous plain. *Rivers, &c.* Vistula, San, Bug, Pruth, Dniester, &c.; innumerable ponds or small sheets of water chequer the face of the country. *Soil.* On the whole, very fertile. *Prod.* Cereals, potatoes, flax, and hemp. Agriculture is the principal source of wealth, and cattle-breeding is also extensively pursued. *Min.* Gold, silver, iron, coal, lead, zinc, marble and alabaster, rock-crystal, and several varieties of precious stones. Salt is found in almost inexhaustible quantities. *Manuf.* Woollens, cottons, glass, salt, &c. *Chief towns.* Lemberg (cap. of Galicia), Czernowitz (cap. of Bukowina), Samborz, Wismeiz, Stanislawów, &c. *Pop.*, including the Bukowina, 5,505,606.

Galician, *(ga-lish'yan.)* *a.* [Sp. *galiciano.*] *(Geog.)* Pertaining to Galicia, a prov. of Spain, or to Galicia, a kingdom of the Austrian empire.

—*n.* A native of Spanish Galicia. (*Galligan* is also used.)

Ga'lien, in *Michigan*, a small river of Berrien co., enters Lake Michigan at St. Joseph.

—A post-township of Berrien co., about 14 m. W.S.W. of Niles; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Gal'igher, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Ulster co.

Galigna'ni, JOHN ANTHONY, and WILLIAM, brothers, were B. in London in 1796 and 1798 respectively. They are well known as the proprietors and directors of the English daily newspaper issued at Paris under the title of *Galignani's Messenger*, and as the publishers of many valuable works. The *Messenger* was established in 1814 by their father, who opened an English publishing-house at Paris in 1800. After his decease, in 1821, the *Messenger* assumed, under the management of his sons, a more important position. The principal object of this well-known journal is the advocacy of cordial relations between France on the one hand, and the English-speaking nationalities on the other. The brothers *G.* support at their own expense an hospital in Paris for distressed and invalided Englishmen.

Galile'an, *n.* [Lat. *Galilæus.*] *(Geog.)* A native or inhabitant of Galilee, a city of Judæa.

(Eccl. Hist.) One of an ancient Jewish sect named after Judas the Gaulonite, who resisted the Roman tax established by Quirinus, and rebelled at various intervals, till Jerusalem was destroyed by Titus, A. D. 70. Eliazar, the grandson of Judas, after the capture of Jerusalem, retired with 960 followers to a strong fortress, where they were exterminated. —Christ and his disciples were also called *Galileans.* (*Matt.* xxvi. 69, and *Mark* xiv. 70.)

—*a.* Belonging or having reference to Galilee.

Galilean telescope. See TELESCOPE.

Galilee, *(găl'e-lē.)* [Heb. *galil'*, a circle or circuit.] The name originally applied to a district in the N.E. of Palestine, and N. of Samaria, divided into Upper and Lower Galilee. The former, which included the half-tribe of Manasseh, bore the name of "Galilee of the Gentiles," so called, it is presumed, because it contained the descendants of many of the natives whom the tribe had saved from the sword when taking possession of their country. The other half was situated on the farthest northern verge of Judea, was flat, fertile, and productive, yielding corn, oil, and fruits, and was peopled by the tribes of Asher, Zebulun, Naphtali, and Issachar. *G.* was bounded on the N. by Syria, and the mountains of Lebanon; on the S. by Samaria; on the E., by the Jordan; and W., by Phœnicia and the Mediterranean. As the cradle of Christianity, this is perhaps the most interesting spot in the East, if not in all the world. Here was situated Nazareth, where Jesus was reared and educated; the Jordan, where he received baptism, and on whose banks he began his ministry; here lay Cana, where the first miracle was performed; there nestled Capernaum, in a little bay of the Lake Tiberias, where he raised the young man to life; farther, the hills on whose side he delivered the exhortation called the Sermon on the Mount. Yonder, Tabor, where his disciples saw the mystery of his Transfiguration. In fact, every mile of its land and coast bears the deathless footprints of the Redeemer's journey on earth. The natives of this somewhat remote prov. were held in great contempt by the Jews of the rest of the country, both of Judea and Israel, on account of their ignorance and simplicity — being, in fact, a colony of fishermen, simple in their nature, and hardy and honest in their lives; indeed, to mark their contempt of the new devotion, the Jews called all the followers of Christ, and of his doctrine, by the contemptuous name of *Galileans.* Galilee, at the present day, forms a part of the govt. or pashalik of Damascus, and is infested by Bedouins and hordes of robbers.

Gal'ilee, (SEA OF,) or **Lake of Tiberias,** a lake of Palestine, formed by the River Jordan, which flows into it. It was early renowned for the sweetness and coolness of its water, and is described by Josephus as being



Fig. 1101. — SEA OF GALILEE, FROM THE N.W. COAST. (With Magdala and Tiberias.)

100 furlongs in length by 40 in width: it is also called in Scripture the Sea and Lake of Kinnaeth, and the Lake of Genesareth. — See TIBERIAS.

"The Assyrian came down like the wolf on the fold,
And his cohorts were gleaming in purple and gold;
And the sheen of their spears was like stars on the sea,
When the blue wave rolls nightly on deep *Galilee.*"—*Byron.*

Gal'ilee, *n.* *(Arch.)* A porch or chapel at the entrance of an abbey church, designed for the congregation of religious bodies after a ceremony or procession; for the reception of the dead previous to interment; and, in some cases, for the use of women, who were not allowed to advance further into the church than the second pillar of the nave.

Gal'ilee, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Wayne co.

Galile'i, GALILEO, the illustrious astronomer, mathematician, and philosopher, was the son of a Florentine nobleman, and was B. at Pisa, in 1564. He was intended by his father for the medical profession; but his love for mathematical studies was so decided, and his aversion for medical studies so strong, that he was allowed to pursue the former, which he did with such unwearied diligence, that at the age of 24 he was appointed mathematical professor at Pisa. There he was constantly engaged in asserting the laws of nature against the scholastic philosophy, which raised up such a host of enemies against him, that, in 1592, he was obliged to resign his professorship. He then went to Padua, where he lectured with unparalleled success, and students flocked to hear him from all parts of Europe. After remaining there 18 years, Cosmo III. invited him back to Pisa, and soon after called him to Florence, with the title of principal mathematician and philosopher to the grand-duke. *G.* had heard of the invention of the telescope by Jansen: and making one for himself, a series of most important astronomical discoveries followed. He found that the moon, like the earth, has an uneven surface; and he taught his scholars to measure the height of its mountains by their shadow. A particular nebula he resolved into individual stars; but his most remarkable discoveries were Jupiter's satellites, Saturn's ring, the sun's spots, and the starry nature of the Milky Way. The result of his discoveries was his decided conviction of the truth of the Copernican system; though the blind and furious bigotry of the monks charged him with heresy for it, and he was twice persecuted by the Inquisition, first in 1615, and again in 1633. On both occasions he was compelled to abjure the system of Copernicus; but it is said that, in the last instance, when he had repeated the abjuration, he stamped his foot on the earth, indignantly muttering, *Pe' it moves!* In the following year, when he was 70 years old, and his health was declining, a very heavy blow fell on him by the death of his beloved daughter, Maria, who would have sweetly soothed him in his enforced retirement. Two years later he became blind. He bore this affliction, to him of unusual severity, with great patience. His latter years were spent near Florence, devoting himself to the perfecting of his telescope. He died in 1642, aged 78, the year in which Newton was born. The greatest work of *G.* is the *Dialogue on the Copernican and Ptolemaic Systems.* Among his others are *Dialogues on Motion, Syderens Nuncius, Treatise on the Sphere, &c.* See *G.* and the Roman Curia, von Gebler, translated by Sturge. (Lon. 1879.)

Galimatias, *(gal-i-mā'shas.)* *n.* [Fr.] Silly talk; nonsense; gibberish; a medley of unmeaning language.

"Her dress, like her talk, is a *galimatias* of several countries." *Walpole.*

Gal'ingale, *n.* [See GALANGAL.] *(Bot.)* A name often applied to the tubers of *Cyperus longus*, and sometimes to the whole plant.

Gal'ion, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Crawford co., abt. 58 m. N. by E. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Gal'iot, *n.* [Fr. *galiote*, dim. of *galère*, a galley.] *(Naut.)* A Dutch vessel (Fig. 1102), carrying a main and a mizzen mast, and a large gaff-mainsail. — A small sort of brigantine, built for chase.



Fig. 1102. — DUTCH GALIOT. (Beating to windward.)

Galipe'a, *n.* *(Bot.)* A genus of plants, order *Rutaceæ.* The species *G. officinalis* and *cusparia* yield the drug known as Quina de la Guayna, Angostura or Cusparia Bark. They are natives of South America.

Gal'ipot, *n.* [Fr.] *(Chem.)* A white semi-solid substance. It is resinous, and found as an exudation upon the pine and fir trees, especially on the maritime fir, and is found, chiefly in winter, incrusting the wounds and abrasions of the tree. It consists almost entirely of a colorless crystallizable resin called *pimelic acid.*

Galita, *(ga-lē'ta,)* an island in the Mediterranean, lying off the N. coast of Tunis; Lat. 37° 31′ N., Lon. 8° 55′ E.

Galit'zin, BASIL, a Russian nobleman, who was B. 1633, and in 1680 became minister of the Czar Fédor Alexowitz, whom he persuaded to abolish the titles of nobility, and to let his subjects rise to dignities by merit. He was in great favor with the regent, Princess Sophia, sister of the czars Peter I. and Ivan, and during her regency possessed supreme power. The intrigues of the regent, however, against her brother Peter being discovered, she was confined in a monastery, and Galitzin exiled. D. 1713. See GALLITZIN.



Fig. 1103.—YELLOW BEDSTRAW. (*Galium verum.*)
a, top of stem, showing leaves and flowers; *b*, *c*, 2 views of a flower.

Ga'lium, *n.* [Gr. *gala*, milk — the flowers of one species being used for curdling milk.] *(Bot.)* The typical genus of the order *Galiaceæ.* The species *G. aparine* is the common Goose-grass or Cleavers. The inspissated juice or extract of this plant has been used with success in *lepra* and other cutaneous diseases. The extracts of *G. rigidum* and *G. mollugo* have been employed in epilepsy. *G. verum* (Fig. 1103), the Yellow Bedstraw, rare in New England, has a slender, erect stem, 1–2 feet high, with short, opposite, leafy, unequal branches. The roots dye red. The flowers are used in England to curdle milk.

Gal'ivant's Ferry, in *S. Carolina*, a post-office of Horry dist.

Gall, *n.* [Lat. *galla* — probably by syncope from Gr. *balānos*, an acorn.] The Oak-apple, or GALL-NUT. *q. v.*

—[A. S. *gealla*; Ger. and Fr. *galle.*] Anything extremely bitter.— Rancor; malignity; bitterness of mind.

(Physiol.) The bile. — See BILE and GALL-BLADDER.

—A wound caused by abrasion of the skin.

—*v. a.* To excoriate; to fret and wear away by friction; to hurt or break the skin or surface of anything by rubbing; as, to *gall* a mast.

"Tyrant, I well deserv'd thy *galling* chain."—*Pope.*

—To tease; to fret; to vex; to chagrin; as, a *galling* reply.

—To harass; to annoy; to injure; as, the troops advanced under a *galling* fire.

(Dyeing.) To steep in a decoction of the gall-nut.

—*v. n.* To fret.

"I have seen you *galling* at this gentleman twice or thrice." *Shaks.*

Gall, FRANCIS JOSEPH, the founder of that celebrated intellectual or cerebral physiology known as *Phrenology*, B. at Tiefenbronn, in Baden, 1758. The incidents of *G.*'s life were not numerous, and resemble those of many other

proponnders of new moral and intellectnal doctrines in Germany: silenced by one government, harbored for a time by another, he became through compulsion a peripatetic. His longest residence was in Paris, where, in conjunction with his disciple Spurzheim, he published his chief works. D. 1828. — See PHRENOLOGY.

Gall, (St.,) an Irish monk of the 6th and 7th cent., b. of a noble family, and educated at the monastery of Bangor, accompanied St. Columba to France about 585, and took part with him in all his missionary labors. Banished from France, they went together into the wilder regions of Switzerland, and near the Lake of Constance they founded the monastery which bore the name of *St. G.* and gave name to the town which grew around it, and also to the canton. After a few years Columba retired to Italy, leaving his companion abbot of the new house. *St. G.* D. about 646. The monastery was burnt by Hungarians in the 10th cent.

Gall, (St.,) a canton of Switzerland, in the E. part of which it is situated, occupying the 14th place in the Swiss Confederation. It has E. the Vorarlberg and Lichtenstein (belonging to the Austrian dominions), from which it is separated by the Rhine; S.E. and S. the Grisons; W. the cantons Glarus, Schwytz, and Zurich, with its lake; and N. Thurgau and the Lake of Constance. Length, N. to S., about 40 m.; breadth varying from 11 to nearly 35 m. *Area*, 747 sq. m. *Surface*, greatly diversified. In the N. there is an inconsiderable portion of plain country; but the central and S. parts are almost wholly covered with Alpine ranges, the summits of some of which rise above the snow-limits. Mt. Scheibe, at the S.W. extremity, is estimated to be 10,188 feet above sea-level. There are, however, several extensive and fertile valleys, as that of Toggenburg (watered by the Thur, 36 m. in length), those of the Rhine, and others noted for their wild and picturesque character. *Rivers, &c.* Next to the Rhine, the chief rivers are the Thur, Sitter, Serz, &c.; Wallenstadt is the principal lake. Extensive forests cover the S. portion of the canton. *Soil*, moderately fertile. *Prod.* Corn, maize, hemp, and flax, fruit, &c. Cattle and hog feeding is extensively carried on. *Min.* Iron and coal. Mineral springs are numerous. *Manuf. St. G.* is one of the principal Swiss manufacturing cantons: as many as 60,000 of its inhabitants are stated to be employed in its manufactures of cotton fabrics, thread, linens, glass, wax, &c. *Chief town.* St. Gall, the cap. *St. G.* is one of the most democratic of the Swiss cantons, and furnishes a contingent of 2,630 men to the Federal army. German is the language of the canton. *Pop.* 199,200.

GALL, (ST.,) cap. of the above canton, is situated on the Steinach, in a narrow and elevated valley, 7 m. S.W. of the Lake of Constance. It possesses a famous Benedictine abbey, which became the asylum of learning during the Dark Ages, and was one of the most celebrated schools in Europe, between the 8th and 10th centuries; it now serves as the cathedral of the diocese. *St. G.* is one of the chief manufacturing towns in the Confederation; it has extensive manufactures of muslin, is the centre of the Swiss trade in that fabric, and of gold and silver embroidery, besides cotton fabrics and yarn. *Pop.* 5,985.

Gallagher, (*gal'la-her,*) in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Clinton co.; *pop.* about 282.

Gal'lagherville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Chester co., about 36 m. W. of Philadelphia.

Gal'land, ANTOINE, a French antiquary and Oriental scholar, b. 1646. In 1709 he was appointed professor of Arabic in the Royal College of France. *G.* was the first to introduce to the western world the famous *Arabian Nights' Entertainments*, his translation of which appeared in Paris, in 12 vols., 1704–17. D. 1715.

Galland's Grove, in *Iowa*, a township of Shelby co.; *pop.* 603.

Gal'lant, *a.* [Fr. *galant*; It. *galante*, from *gala*, gayety, festivity.] Manifesting intrepidity or bravery; magnanimous; noble-minded; brave; daring; valorous; frank; as, a *gallant* soldier. — Gay; well-dressed; showy; splendid; magnificent in aspect or appearance; as, a *gallant* show.

"The gay, the wise, the *gallant*, and the grave."—*Waller.*

—Chivalrous; deferential to the fair sex; showing politeness and attention to women; as, a *gallant* wooer.

Gallant', *n.* A gay, sprightly man; a courtly or fashionable man; a man who is chivalrous, polite, and attentive to ladies; one who is punctilious on the nicer points of etiquette; one who attends upon ladies at parties or places of public amusement; as, "travell'd *gallants*." (*Shaks.*) — A wooer; a lover; a suitor; one who addresses honorable court to a lady; and, in a bad sense, a paramour; a seducer; one who pays court to a woman for base purposes.

"She had left the good man at home, and brought away her *gallant*."—*Addison.*

—*v. a.* To attend or wait on, as a lady. — To manipulate with an airy, graceful manner; as, to *gallant* a fan.

Gal'lantly, *adv.* Bravely; nobly; heroically; gaily; gorgeously.

"We fought the battle *gallantly*."—*Mrs. Norton.*

—In the manner of a wooer or gallant.

Gal'lantness, *n.* State or quality of being gallant; gayety; chivalrousness; bravery.

Gal'lant, (Port,) a harbor in the Straits of Magellan, W. coast of Brunswick Peninsula.

Gal'lantry, *n.* [Sp. *galanteria*; Fr. *galanterie.*] Bravery; heroism; valor; intrepidity; boldness; courageousness; daring; as, thanks were voted to the army for its *gallantry.*

—Civility or courtly attention to ladies; (used in a good sense;) and, correlatively, vicious love or pretensions to love; intrigue; lewdness; debauchery; as, a man noted for his *gallantry.*

Gal'las, (COUNTRY OF THE,) a territory of Africa, whose savage inhabitants have occupied all the region to the S. of Abyssinia, and seized on some of the finest provs. of that country. This territory is comparatively unknown to geographers.

Gal'late, *n.* (*Chem.*) A neutral salt formed by the union of gallic acid with a base.

Galla'tia, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Saline co.

Gal'latin, ALBERT, an American statesman, b. in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1761, where his father was a councillor of state. His parents numbered among their connections the French finance minister Necker, and his daughter, the celebrated Madame de Staël. In 1780 he set out for this country to assist the Americans in their struggle for independence. Soon after his arrival he was appointed to command Fort Passamaquoddy. In 1783 he, for a short time, taught French at Harvard College, and in the following year he invested his patrimonial inheritance in a large tract of land in W. Virginia. Here he formed the acquaintance of Gen. Washington. In 1786, purchasing land in Fayette co., Penna., he settled there, became naturalized, and devoted himself to agriculture. In 1790–1, *G.* became a member of the State legislature, and in 1793 U. S. senator, but some question arising as to his eligibility for senatorial honors at that time, the election was annulled. He ultimately entered Congress in Dec., 1795, and at once took up a high position, becoming the recognized leader of the (then) Republican or Democratic party. He early took a prominent part in all questions touching the finances, and was the first to bring about the organization of the Committee of Ways and Means as a standing committee of the House. In 1801 he was appointed by President Jefferson Secretary of the Treasury, which office he held through three presidential terms, under Jefferson and Madison, till 1813. He was eminently successful in his conduct of the affairs of the treasury, and soon attained a reputation as one of the first financiers of the age. He also exercised great influence on the other departments of the government, and on the politics of the country generally. *G.* was opposed to the war with Great Britain in 1812, and as a member of the cabinet exerted himself strenuously to restore amicable relations with the British government. In 1813 he was one of the three commissioners appointed to negotiate peace with that power, which was effected by the treaty of Ghent, Dec. 24, 1814. In 1815 he was appointed U. S. minister to France, where he remained until 1823. In 1826 *G.* was appointed by President Adams envoy-extraordinary to Great Britain, where he successfully negotiated several important commercial treaties, and, returning to the United States in 1827, took up his residence in New York city. In 1830 he was chosen president of the council of the University of New York, and, in 1831, published *Considerations on the Currency and Banking System of the United States*, in which he advocated the advantages derivable from a regular U. S. bank. In the same year he was a member of the free-trade convention at Philadelphia, and drew up the memorial which was submitted to Congress. He passed his remaining years in retirement, devoting his time to literature, especially in its historical and ethnological departments. He was president of the New York Historical Society (holding office until his death), and also first president of the Ethnological Society. He strongly opposed the Mexican war in a pamphlet of which 150,000 copies were printed, causing a marked sensation at the time. He was the author of papers written for the Ethnological Society on the *Semi-civilized Nations of Mexico, Yucatan, and Central America*, with *Conjectures on the Origin of Semi-civilization in America*, (1845.) Died at Astoria, N. Y., 1849. See Adam's *Life of G.*, (N. Y., 1878.)

Gal'latin, in *Illinois*, a S.S.E. co., bordering on Illinois and Kentucky; *area*, abt. 310 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ohio and Wabash rivers, and the Saline Creek with its N. and S. Forks. *Surface*, generally level: *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Schawneetown. *Pop.* abt. 13,000.

Gal'latin, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Parke co., abt. 15 m. N. of Terre Haute.

Gal'latin, in *Kentucky*, a N. co., bordering on Indiana; *area*, abt. 150 sq. miles. *Rivers.* Ohio River and Eagle Creek. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Warsaw. *Pop.* abt. 6,000.

Gal'latin, in *Mississippi*, a post-village, cap. of Copiah co., on Bayou Pierre, abt. 40 m. S.S.W. of Jackson.

Gal'latin, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Daviess co., abt. 50 m. E. of St. Joseph; *pop.* abt. 600.

Gal'latin, in *Montana Territory*, a S.W. central co.; *area*, abt. 14,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Jefferson, Madison, Gallatin, and Yellowstone rivers, besides numerous smaller streams, all being the head-waters of the Missouri River. *Surface*, much diversified; *soil*, in some parts fertile. Its cap., Gallatin, is situate at the confluence of the Gallatin and Jefferson rivers, abt. 110 m. N. E. of Bannock City.

Gal'latin, in *New York*, a township of Columbia co.; *pop.* abt. 2,800.

Gal'latin, in *Tennessee*, a post-village, cap. of Sumner co., abt. 25 m. N. E. of Nashville; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Gal'latin River, in *Montana Territory*, one of the three rivers which unite and form the Missouri, rises about Lat. 44° N., Lon. 110° W., and after a general N. and W. course, joins the Jefferson River at Gallatin.

Gal'latinville, in *N. York*, a post-vill. of Columbia co.

Gallau'det, THOMAS HOPKINS, LL. D., founder of the first institution established in the U. States for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, was b. in Philadelphia in 1787. He was of Huguenot descent, and graduated at Yale College in 1805. Having been trained for the ministry, he received a license to preach in 1814, but becoming interested in the education of deaf mutes, he was appointed to superintend the formation of an institution at Hartford, Conn., for that purpose. To prepare for this object, *G.* visited Europe in 1815, and after inspecting the various systems in operation among its peoples, returned to this country, bringing with him a highly-trained teacher from the Paris institution. The asylum at Hartford commenced operations in 1817, and Dr. *G.* continued to direct its successful course until 1830, when ill health occasioned his resignation of active duty. More than 1,000 persons were instructed under his auspices, and the Hartford institution became the parent of similar establishments throughout the country. In 1838, Dr. *G.* became chaplain of the Connecticut Retreat for the Insane at Hartford, which office he held till his death in 1851. Dr. *G.* was the author of several religious and children's books, and also edited the *Annals of the Deaf and Dumb*, published at Hartford in 6 vols.

Gallaudet', or **Gallaudett',** in *Indiana*, a village of Marion co., abt. 8 m. S.E. of Indianapolis.

Gal'laway's Station, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Osage co.

Gall'-bladder, *n.* (*Anat.*) An oblong membranous receptacle attached to the under part of the liver. (Fig. 356.) It is about the size of a small hen's egg, and resembles a pear in shape. It serves as a reservoir for the bile, which is retained in it for future use when digestion is not going on. The cystic duct connects the gall-bladder with the hepatic duct which proceeds from the liver, and the two united form the *ductus communis choledochus* which conveys the bile to the duodenum. Gall-stones of the ox generally contain a peculiar yellow coloring-matter valued by painters. — See BILE, and GALL-STONE.

Galle, (*gäl,*) in Ceylon. See POINT DE GALLE.

Galleass, *n.* (*Naut.*) See GALLEY.

Galle'gau, Galle'go, *n.* (*Geog.*) Same as GALICIAN, *q. v.*

Gallegos, (*gal-yā'gose,*) a river of Patagonia, enters the Atlantic Ocean opposite the Falkland Islands; Lat. 51° 33′ S., Lon. 69° W. It is small but very rapid, and at its mouth or aestuary the tide rises 46 feet.

Gal'leon, *n.* [Sp. *galeon*; It. *galeone.* See GALLEY.] (*Naut.*) A name given by the Spaniards to a very large kind of vessel, with three masts and three or four decks,



Fig. 1104. — GALLEON.

such as those used by them in their commerce with S. America, to transport the precious metals. They were large, clumsy, square-sterned vessels, having bulwarks three or four feet thick, all of which were so encumbered with top-hamper, and so overweighted in proportion to their draught of water, that they could bear very little canvas, even with smooth seas and light winds. See *Motley's History of the United Netherlands.*

Gal'lery, *n.* [Fr. *galerie*; L. Lat. *galeria*; probably



Fig. 1105. — GALLERY IN EXETER CATHEDRAL, (ENGLAND.)
(Beginning of the 14th century.)

from A.S *wealli'an*, Ger. *wallen*, to walk.] (*Arch.*) A passage open or closed on one side, and having on the other side the doors of a series of apartments which open into it. In this sense it is synonymous with the term "corridor." — In ecclesiastical architecture, the name is given to a floor midway between the ground-floor of the building and the roof, used to obtain additional accommodation, and projecting from the walls on either side, or at the W. end, and supported on a series of columns, or on cantalevers. The *G.* at the W. end of a church is usually set apart for the organ and choir. — In theatres, the *G.* is the range of seats above the upper boxes; it affords the worst view of the stage, on account of the great height at which it is placed above it, and the sum charged for admission is, consequently, low. — The term is also applied to a large room devoted to the reception of paintings, sculpture, and other works of art.

(*Naut.*) The name given to the balcony that is made outside the sterns of men-of-war, and vessels of large size.

(*Mil.*) A covered passage, cut through the earth or masonry in a fortification, either as a means of communication, or as a position whence a musketry-fire can be maintained through loopholes. For the latter purpose, galleries are found occasionally in the counterscarps of dry ditches, where their defenders exercise a flanking fire upon the ditch.

Galles, (*gals.*) (*Geog.*) The French name for WALES, *q. v.*

Gal'ley, *n.*; *pl.* GAL'LEYS. [Fr. *galère*; Sp. *galera*; It. *galèa*; L. Lat. *gal ra*, from Lat. *galea*, a helmet, because formerly the prows of such vessels were decorated with helmets.] (*Naut.*) A low, flat-built vessel, much used in the Mediterranean Sea before the introduction of steamboats. They were long and narrow, fitted with two masts and lateen sails; and being propelled by oars as well as by sails, they were of great use in those long calms so frequent in the above-mentioned sea. The largest of the common *G.* were about 166 feet long, 32 wide, and contained 52 oars. In the Spanish Armada,

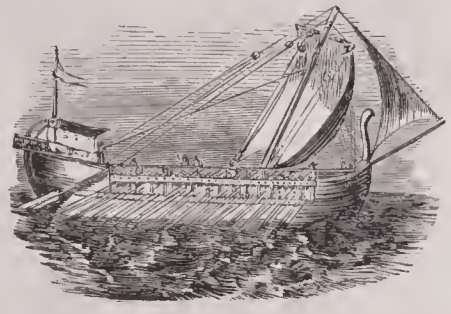


Fig. 1106. — GALLEY.

in 1588, four vessels, called *galeasses*, were employed, which were about one-third larger than the ordinary *G.*, and were each of them rowed by 300 galley-slaves. "They consisted," says Motley in his *History of the United Netherlands*, "of an enormous towering fortress at the stern, a castellated structure almost equally massive in front, with seats for the rowers amidships. At stem and stern, and between each of the slaves' benches, were heavy cannon. They were gorgeously decorated. There were splendid state apartments, cabins, chapels, and pulpits in each; and they were amply provided with awnings, cushions, streamers, standards, gilded saints, and bands of music. To take part in an ostentatious pageant, nothing could be better devised; to fulfil the great objects of a war-vessel, to sail and to fight, they were the worst machines ever launched upon the ocean." — *G.* (the Corinthian *triremes* and the *dromonds* of the Byzantine empire) were used during the Middle Ages by the Venetians and Genoese, by whom they were introduced into France about the reign of Charles VI. (1380–1422). The first document referring to the punishment of the *G.*, called in French *Bagnes*, is an ordinance of the French parliament in 1532; but criminals were most probably condemned to row in them at an earlier period. In 1564, the minimum duration of punishment at the *G.* was limited to 10 years. The office of captain of the *G.* was abolished by an ordinance of Louis XV., 1748, when the slaves were removed to work in the docks and arsenals.

—The caboose or cook-house on board ship.

(*Chem.*) An oblong reverberatory furnace with a row of retorts. — *Wright.*

(*Print.*) A frame which receives the types from the composing-stick.

Gal'ley Head, a headland on the S.E. coast of Ireland, in Munster, co. Cork, between Ross and Clonakilty bays.

Gal'ley-slave, *n.* A person condemned, for some crime, to work at the oar on board of a galley.

Gal'li, *n. pl.* [Lat.; Fr. *Gaulois.*] The inhabitants of GALLIA, *q. v.*

Gal'lia, or **Gaul,** [Fr. *Gaule.*] (*Anc. Geog.*) A large country of Europe, of which the inhabitants were called *Galli* (or Gauls), *Celtæ*, *Celtiberi*, and *Celto-Scythæ*. Ancient Gaul was divided by the Romans into four different provs. called *Gallia Belgica*, *Narbonensis*, *Aquitania*, and *Celtica*. Besides these grand divisions, there is often mention made of *Gallia Cisalpina*, or *Citerior*; *Transalpina*, or *Ulterior*, which refers to that part of Italy which was conquered by some of the Gauls who crossed the Alps. By *G. Cisalpina* the Romans understood that part of Gaul which lies in Italy; and by *Transalpina*, that which lies beyond the Alps, in regard only to the inhabitants of Rome, and now called France. *G. Cispadana* and *Transpadana* is applied to a part of Italy conquered by some of the Gauls, and then it means the country on the W. side of the Po, or beyond the Po, with respect to Rome. — The Gauls of the Gallia Transalpina seized Rome and invaded Greece at different ages. Cæsar has given a full account of them, and was ten years in their country before he could totally subdue them. — (For an admirable sketch of the Gauls, see the introduction to Motley's *Rise of the Dutch Republic.*)

Gal'lia, in *Ohio*, a S. co., bordering on West Virginia; *area*, abt. 420 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ohio River, and Racoon, Symmes, and Leading creeks. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Coal. *Cap.* Gallipolis. *Pop.* abt. 31,000.

Gal'liass, *n.* See GALLEY.

Gall'-fly, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the hymenopterous insects forming the genus Cynips of Linnæus, and now the family *Cynipidæ*. "It comprises small insects which have the head short and broad, thorax thick and oval, abdomen much compressed and attached to the thorax by a very short peduncle, and the wings few-veined. The females have a long, slender ovipositor, with which they insert their eggs into leaves and other parts of plants. These punctures cause excrescences called *galls*, the form and solidity of which vary according to the nature of the plant or parts of the plant that receive the wounds, and according to the species of gall-fly that make them. The eggs introduced into the punctures increase in size, and at length hatch, and the larvæ feed upon the vegetable matter in which they find themselves imbedded. With some exceptions, they undergo their transformations within the galls, and, gnawing through the shell, fly away. Some species gnaw through at the end of their larval life, and enter the ground to go into the pupa state. There are members of this family which produce no galls themselves, but are parasitic in galls produced by others; and they are called *Guest Gall-Flies.*" (*Tinney.*) — "Probably," says Mr. Westwood, "no insect has been of greater benefit to mankind than the *Cynips Gallæ tinctoriæ*, (Fig. 1107,) the galls of which are the common gall-nuts of commerce, growing upon the *Quercus infectoria* in the Levant, and which are employed in the manufacture of ink. The galls are of the size of a boy's marble, very hard and round, with various tubercles on the surface; they contain but a single inhabitant, which may often be found in the interior on breaking the galls. Those galls which are gathered before the insect has escaped (and which consequently contain most astringent matter) are known in trade under the name of *black* or *blue galls* and *green galls*; but those from which the insect has escaped are called *white galls.*"



Fig. 1107.
a, gall-fly; *bb*, gall-nuts; *c*, *Quercus infectoria.*

Gal'lia Furnace, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Gallia co., abt. 30 m. W. of Gallipolis.

Galliam'bic, *a.* [Lat. *galliambicus*, from *Galli*, *Gallorum*, a name applied to the priests of Cybele, and *iambus*, a foot consisting of a short and a long syllable.] (*Pros.*) Noting a kind of Latin and Greek verse consisting of two iambic dimeters catalectic, the last of which wants the final syllable. — *Worcester.*

Gal'liard, *n.* [Fr. *gaillard*, from *gai*, cheerful, lively. Allied to A. S. *gagol*, *geagle*, wanton.] A gay, brisk, lively man; a fine fellow. (o.) — A lively, brisk dance, formerly in vogue.

Gallic Acid, *n.* [Fr. *Gallique*, from *galle*, gall-nut.] (*Chem.*) This acid is obtained from gall-nuts, sumach, tea, valonia, and other astringent vegetables. It is generally obtained by exposing powdered gall-nuts in a moist state to the action of the air for some weeks, in a warm place, when oxygen is absorbed and carbonic acid evolved, and the powder becomes covered with crystals of Gallic acid. By boiling the mass in water the *G. A.* is extracted, and since it is sparingly soluble in cold water, the greater portion of it crystallizes out, as the solution cools, in long silky needles. It is freely soluble in alcohol. It dissolves in sulphuric acid with a red color, and when the solution is poured into water, a red-brown precipitate is formed called *rufigallic acid*, used in dyeing calico red, if previously mordanted with alum. Heated to about 420°, *G. A.* is resolved into carbonic acid and *pyrogallic acid*; the latter acid being largely used in photography. *Form.* $3HO\,C_{14}H_3O_7$.

Gal'lic, Gal'lican, *a.* [Lat. *Gallicus*, or *Gallicanus*, from *Gallus*, a Gaul, from *Gallia*, Gaul, *q. v.*] Pertaining to ancient Gaul, or modern France.

Gallican Church, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The name given to the Roman Catholic Church in France, which, although in communion with the see at Rome, maintains, in some respects, an independent position. It has, from the earliest times, enjoyed certain liberties and immunities, not as grants from the popes, but as forming part of her original constitution, which she has always striven to maintain. When the Church of Rome was grasping after temporal power, their efforts in France were frequently opposed by the sovereigns, and more than one conflict was the consequence. There thus arose two parties in the French Church — those who were opposed to the encroachments of the see of Rome, and were known as the *Gallican party*, while the supporters of the Roman see were known as the *Roman, Papal*, or *Ultramontane* party. The earliest important manifestation of this opposition appears in the pragmatic sanction of Louis IX., issued in 1268, which made the paying of taxes to the Pope dependent on the consent of the king and the national clergy, and forbade the interference of a foreign power in the affairs of the national Church. The spirit of independence was strengthened by the decrees of the councils of Constance and Basle, which were adopted by France at the assembly of estates at Bourges in 1438, and promulgated in the pragmatic sanction of Charles VII., the fundamental law of the *G. C.* This placed the general council above the Pope, forbade the paying of taxes to him for appointing bishops and prelates, and abolished the annates after the death of the then living Pope. This sanction was repealed by Louis XI. in 1461, but restored by Charles VIII., and by Louis XII. through the edict of 1496. It was superseded, however, by the concordat entered into by Francis I. with Leo X., who had promised to confer upon the king greater power in ecclesiastical matters than he had hitherto enjoyed. This paction gave great dissatisfaction both to the French people and the French clergy. In the reign of Louis XIV. a contest arose between that monarch and Pope Innocent XI. regarding the ecclesiastical rights of the crown, which led to the drawing up of the well-known declaration of the French clergy in 1682, which has since been regarded as the charter of Gallicanism. It was drawn up by Bossuet by order of Louis XIV., and contained the four following articles: — (1) Kings and princes are in temporal matters subject to no spiritual power, and the latter can never absolve subjects from their oath of obedience; (2) the Pope is subject to the decisions of an œcumenical council; (3) the power of the Pope is further limited, as far as France is concerned, by the established prescriptions and usages of the Gallican Church; and (4) in matters of faith, also, the decisions of the Pope are not infallible when not confirmed by the consent of the whole Church. This "Declaration" was strenuously enforced by Louis XIV. It was imposed upon the universities and all public ecclesiastical bodies, and its acceptance was made a condition of appointment to offices in the Church; but it was in the same proportion distasteful to the popes. It was condemned by Alexander VIII. in 1690, by Clement XI. in 1706, and again by Pius VI. in 1794; but both the acceptance of the articles by the French clergy, and the condemnation of them by the Roman pontiffs, are understood to be with certain reservations as to the particular doctrines. The *G. C.* underwent very extensive modifications at the close of the 18th and the beginning of the present century, not merely by the enactment of what was called the *Civil Constitution of the Clergy*, and which introduced into the constitution of the Church a large infusion of the presbyterian, and even the democratic element, but by the concordat of Pius VII., with Bonaparte as First Consul, which reduced the number of sees, brought the ecclesiastical divisions of the country into harmony with its new political distribution into departments, diminished the number of festivals, and confirmed the suppression of the ancient religious establishments, and the confiscation of the church property throughout France.

Gallic'inite, Gallit'zenite, *n.* [Ger. *Gallitzenstein.*] (*Min.*) Native sulphate of zinc; same as GOSLARITE, *q. v.*

Gal'licism, *n.* [Fr. *Gallicisme*, from Lat. *Gallicus.* See SUPRA.] A French idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to the French language; as, *to deliver* battle, instead of *to give* battle; *to make* a walk, instead of *to take* a walk.

"In English, I would have *Gallicisms* avoided." — *Felton.*

Gal'licize, *v. a.* To cause to conform to the idiomatic peculiarities of the French language.

Gallienus, PUBLIUS LICINIUS, (*gāl-li-ē'nus,*) a Roman emperor, who reigned conjointly with his father, Valerianus, for the space of seven years, and with general approval; upon the death of his father, however, A. D. 260, he gave himself up to indolence and luxury; indeed, so infatuated had he become, so wedded to a life of voluptuous ease and pleasure, that the revolt of Egypt, the insurrection of the Gauls, and the irruption of the Scythians, could not rouse him from his ignoble idleness; and it was only when Posthumus assumed the purple in the West, and Ingenuus laid claim to the empire of the East, and each threatened his very existence with hostile arms, that he threw off the bonds of enervating pleasure, and, taking the field, led his legions to crush the nearest danger. The defeat and death of Posthumus, however, only increased his perplexities: new competitors arose, not only in Gaul, but in other quarters of the overgrown empire. Even the coadjutor he had adopted as the Cæsar, Aureolus, conspired to overthrow his patron and grasp the disputed power of sovereignty, and collecting a powerful army, shut himself up in Milan, assuming all the arrogance of sole mastery. Stung with the ingratitude of this act, *G.* marched at once upon the Lombard capital, and in A. D. 268 closely invested the city, but before he could effect any permanent lodgment, a conspiracy was formed among the officers of his guard, and *G.* was basely assassinated. This emperor is memorable from having, while he reigned, put a stop to the persecution of the Christians. He was succeeded by Claudius II.

Galligas'kins, *n. pl.* A sort of loose, wide breeches, formerly worn by the inhabitants of Gascony. Large open hose or slops, so called because the Vascons, the ancient inhabitants of that part of Spain called Navarre, used them as a covering for the lower extremities instead of the spatterdash, a kind of domestic greave in common wear among these people, when they sub-

sequently passed into France, and established themselves in Aquitaine, under the title of *Gascoigns*, or Gascons.

Gallimatia, (*gal-e-ma-she'aw,*) *n.* [Fr. *galimatias.*] Talk without meaning; nonsense. (R.)

Gallimaufry, *n.* [Fr. *galimafrée*, a hash composed of several different meats.] (*Cookery.*) A botch-potch, or hash of several sorts of broken meat.—A medley; a jumble.

"Our English tongue is a *gallimaufry* of all other speeches." *Spenser.*

—Any inconsistent or ridiculous mixture.

"A dance which the wenches say, is a *gallimaufry* of gambols." *Shaks.*

Gallina'ceau, *n.* [See above.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the GALLINÆ, *q. v.*

Gallina'ceous, *a.* [Fr. *gallinacé*; Lat. *gallinaceus*, from *gallina*, a hen, *gallus*, a cock.] (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to the sub-order of birds *Gallinæ*.

Gal'linæ, *n. pl.* [See SUPRA.] (*Zoöl.*) A sub-order of birds, order *Rasores*, including all those which constitute what are commonly termed *poultry*, and furnishing us with the greater number of our farm-yard fowls, and with much excellent game. The name *Gallinæ* is applied to them from their affinity to the Domestic Cock, in common with which they have generally the upper mandible vaulted, the nostrils pierced in a large membranous space at the base of the beak, and covered by a cartilaginous scale. Their wings are short, their carriage heavy, and their flight laborious. They have an extremely muscular gizzard, and generally a large globular crop. In general they lay and incubate on the ground, on a few carelessly arranged stems of straw or grass. Some species are polygamous, and some monogamous; in the former the male is always larger and more gaily-colored than the female; in the latter the sexes nearly or quite resemble both in size and color. There are four families, viz., *Penelopidæ*, or Curassow; *Megapodidæ*, or Mound-bird; *Phasianidæ*, or Pheasant; and *Perdicidæ*, or Quail.

Gallina'go, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See SNIP.

Gall'ing, *p. a.* Adapted to vex or chagrin; vexing.

—*n.* A fretting or wearing of the skin by friction.

Gal'linipper, *n.* A large kind of mosquito. — *Clarke.*

Gall'-insect, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The GALL-FLY, *q. v.*

Gal'linule, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See RALLIDÆ.

Gal'liot, *n.* (*Naut.*) Same as GALIOT, *q. v.*

Gallip'oli, (anc. *Callipolis,*) a fortified seaport-town of S. Italy, prov. Lecce, on a rocky islet on the E. coast of the Gulf of Tarento, 49 m. S.E. of Tarento, and 28 W.S.W. of Otranto. *G.* is connected by a bridge with the mainland, on which is its suburb Lizza. *G.* displays an air of great industry, if not of affluence, and is the most frequented of all the ports on the S.E. coast of Naples, being the great mart for the oil of Apulia, most of which is shipped here. *Manuf.* Muslin, cotton stockings, and woollen goods. *Pop.* 10,128.

Gallip'oli, a seaport-town of Turkey in Europe, prov. Roumelia, cap. of a sandjak, on a headland called the *Braccio di Gallipoli*, at a point where the Hellespont unites with the sea of Marmora, 90 m. S. of Adrianople, and 128 W. by S. of Constantinople; Lat. 40° 24′ 39″ N., Lon. 26° 39′ 45″ E. Its harbor is frequently a rendezvous of the imperial fleet, and is the chief station of the capitan-pasha. *Manuf.* Cottons, silk, earthenware, and the best Morocco leather made in Turkey. In 1854 a portion of the Anglo-French army designed for the protection of Turkey from the encroachments of Russia, was stationed here. Estim. *pop.* 50,000.

Gallip'oli-oil, *n.* (*Com.*) The name given to an inferior olive-oil of Apulia, from its being mostly shipped at Gallipoli.

Gallip'oli, (Peninsula of,) a tongue of land separating the Hellespont from the Ægean Sea and the Gulf of Saros, 62 m. long, by a varying breadth of from 4 to 12 m. Lat. between 40° 3′ and 40° 35′ N., Lon. between 26° 10′ and 27° E.

Gallipolis, (*gal-le-po-leese',*) in *Ohio*, a post-town and township, cap. of Gallia co., on the Ohio River, about 108 m. S.S.E. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 8,000.

Gal'lipot, *n.* [Du. *klei*, clay, and *pot*, pot.] A small vessel of potter's clay, painted and glazed, used for containing medicines. (Spelled also GALIPOT.)

Gal'litzin, GALITZIN, GALIZIN, or GOLYZIN, the patronymic of a princely Russian family, of whose more eminent members were the following: — VASILI III., surnamed the *Great*, B. 1633. After fighting against the Turks, Crim Tartars, and Cossacks, of which latter people he was made hetman, he assisted in bringing about the great reforms of the Czar Feodor Alexievitch, and promoted after his death the ambitious designs of Sophia against her brother, Peter the Great, fell with her, and was banished to Siberia in 1689, where he died. — MIHAIL, B. 1675, served under Peter the Great in his various campaigns, defeated the Swedes at Dobry, in Lithuania, in 1708, and fought at Pultowa, obliging the remnants of the Swedish army to surrender a few days afterwards. (1709.) He was then made governor-general of Finland, appointed a field-marshal by Catherine I., and D. in Moscow, 1730. — ALEXANDER, son of the above, B. 1718 served under Prince Eugene on the Rhine, 1733, fought in the Seven Years' War, commanded a Russian army on the Dniester in 1768, took Khotin, and D. 1783.

Gallit'zin, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Cambria co., abt. 3 m. N.E. of Cresson.

Gal'livat, *n.* [Du. *galei*, a galley, and *vat*, a vessel.] (*Naut.*) A small vessel used on the Malabar coast.

Gall'-nut, *n.* (*Chem.*) An excrescence produced by the *cynips* or GALL-FLY, *q. v.*, which deposits its eggs in the tender shoots of the *Quercus infectoria*, a species of oak abundant in Asia Minor. The best *G.* are imported from Aleppo and Smyrna. *G.* contain *gallic* and *tannic* acid. The infusion of *G.* affords a dense white precipitate in a solution of gelatine, and a black precipitate with the salts of the sesquioxide of iron. The latter property leads to the use of *G.* in making ink and black dye. The tannic acid renders them valuable for tanning, and they are also used in medicine as astringents. — Affections or diseases of any plants caused by the puncture of insects. They are produced by an excessive deposit of cellular tissue.

Gal'lon, *n.* [Sp. *galon*; L. Lat. *galo*, *galona*, from *gelo*, an earthen vessel with a narrow neck and handles, for holding wine; Fr. *galon*, a grocer's box.] A liquid or dry measure of four quarts, or eight pints. The *Imperial G.*, the standard British measure both for dry and liquid articles, contains 10 lbs. avoirdupois weight of distilled water (weighed in air at the temperature of 68° of Fahrenheit's thermometer, the barometer being at 30 inches), or 277·274 cubic inches. The *G.* of the United States is the standard Winchester wine *G.* of 2·31 cubic inches, and contains 8·3388 avoirdupois lbs., or 58372·1754 troy grains of distilled water at 39·83 Fahrenheit, the barometer being at 30 inches. It is the legal *G.* in each State in which no law exists fixing a state or statute *G.* — The *G.* of the State of New York is of the capacity of 8 pounds of pure water at its maximum density, or 231·184 cubic inches.

Galloon', *n.* [Fr. *galon*, probably from *gala*, pomp or show.] A kind of close lace, made of gold or silver, or of silk only. —A kind of tape for binding hats, shoes, &c.

Galloon'ed, *a.* Furnished or adorned with galloon.

Gal'lop, *v. n.* [Fr. *galoper*, from Gr. *kalpadzein*, from *kalpē*, a trot or gallop.] To move or run with bounds, as a horse; to run or move with speed; to ride at a galloping pace.

"We *galloped* towards them." — *Sidney.*

—To move very fast; to run over.

"Whom doth time *gallop* withal?—
—With a thief to the gallows." — *Shaks.*

—*n.* [Fr. *gallop.*] The movement or pace of quadrupeds, particularly of a horse, by reaches, springs, or leaps.

Gal'lopade, *n.* [Fr. *galopade.* See SUPRA.] A sidelong or curveting kind of gallop. — A kind of dance; a galop.

—A kind of music appropriate to the dance.

—*v. n.* To gallop; to move about briskly.

—To dance the galop, or gallopade.

Gal'lopading, *n.* Act of dancing the gallopade.

—*a.* Dancing a gallopade.

Gal'loper, *n.* A horse that gallops.

—A man who gallops, or makes great haste.

Gal'loping, *p. a.* Riding or moving at a gallop, or at great speed.

Gal'lopville, in *New York*, a village of St. Lawrence co., on the St. Lawrence River, a short distance below Ogdensburg.

Gallotan'nic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) See TANNIN.

Gal'loway, an extensive district of Scotland, comprising the two counties of KIRKCUDBRIGHT and WIGTOWN, *q. v.*

Gal'loway, (Mull of,) a promontory of Scotland, co. Wigtown, comprising the S. portion of the district called the *Rhynns*. It stretches in a S.E. direction from Port Patrick to the Point of the Mull, abt. 17 m.; its breadth varies from about 2 to 5 m. The Point of the Mull, the farthest S. limit of Scotland, in Lat. 54° 38′ N., Lon. 4° 52′ W., rises alt. 255 ft. above the level of the sea, and is bold, bleak, and striking. A light-house of the first class, with an intermittent light, having the lantern elevated 325 ft. above sea-level, has been erected on this headland. The view from the balcony of this light-house is very extensive, commanding the whole Isle of Man, and portions of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Gal'loway, in *Illinois*, a post-village of La Salle co., about 115 m. N.N.E. of Springfield.

Gal'loway, in *New Jersey*, a township of Atlantic co.; *p. p.* in 1870, 2,868.

Gal'loway, *n.* A species of horse, not over 14 hands high, much used in the north of England, and in Scotland; probably so called because first bred in Galloway, a district of Scotland. They are hardy, spirited, easy of gait, and of great endurance.

Gal'lowglass, *n.* [Erse, *galloglach*, from *giolla*, a servant, and *gleac*, to fight.] Heavy-armed soldiers among the ancient Irish, and in the Hebrides.

Gal'lows, *n.*; *pl.* GAL'LOWSES. [A.S. *galga*, *gealga*; Ger. *galgen*; Lat. *gabalus*, probably identical with Ger. *gabel*, a fork.] A beam laid over two posts, on which malefactors are hanged; a cross; a gibbet.

"Oh! there were desolation of gaolers and *gallowses*."—*Shaks.*

—A pair of braces for the pantaloons. (Colloq.)

Gal'lows-bitts, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) A strong frame in the centre of a ship's deck, to support spare spars when in port. — *Dana.*

Gal'lows-frame, *n* (*Steam-Eng.*) The frame supporting the beam of a steam-engine. — *Webster.*

Gal'lows-free, *a.* Exempt from the danger of being hanged.

Galls, *n. pl.* [See GALL.] (*Farriery.*) Wounds or excoriations produced by the friction of harness.

Gall'-stone, *n.* (*Med.*) The gall-bladder (Fig. 356) is very liable to have a number of calculi formed in its cavity, from the salts in the secretion itself. These calculi, or gall-stones, are of many sizes and shapes; the majority, however, are about the size of a pea; others, again, are as large as a nut or filbert, and sometimes they are found as large as a walnut. In many cases these biliary formations never quit the bladder in which they are formed; or if they do, when very small, pass along the duct without the person being conscious of their transit. When, however, a large one, with jagged or rough edges, gets past the neck of the bladder, and into the duct, it must proceed, and in doing so causes the patient the most acute and distressing pain — a pain which, in the first instance, seems the most difficult to account for, as it commences suddenly, is attended with a sharp, cutting sensation, and though the spot at the first stage is so circumscribed as to be apparently covered by the point of the finger, radiating pains dart from it in all directions, through and up the back. The abdomen soon participates in the disturbance, and becomes tense and tender, while the stomach, sympathizing, rejects its contents, and exhausting retchings are added to the distention and pain of the abdomen. Though the distance the calculus has to travel is so short — only a few inches — yet, owing to the narrowness and unyielding nature of the duct, the diameter of which does not exceed a crow-quill, and there being no propulsive power to urge the obstruction forward, the cause of the pain and constitutional disturbance suffered will be evident to all who reflect on the nature of the parts and the obstacle to be removed. The treatment in such cases as these is to relax the system as quickly as possible, allay the pain, and, if it can be effected, expand the biliary duct, by means of a hot bath, so as to allow the *G.-S.* to pass along and fall into the duodenum.

Gal'lupville, in *New York*, a post-village of Scoharie co., about 35 m. W. of Albany.

Gal'lus, *n.* [Lat., a cock.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds, family *Phasianidæ*, comprising our domestic varieties of the Cock kind, and the jungle-fowl of India. It is generally admitted that the Cock was first introduced into Europe from Persia, and the very handsome Javanese wild-fowl, represented in Fig. 1108, is regarded by many naturalists as the origin of our domestic poultry; but the Cock has been so long established throughout the Western regions, that to attempt to trace its progress from its native wilds would be a useless waste of time. The Domestic Cock has his head surmounted by a notched, crimson, fleshy substance, called a *comb;* and two pendulous, fleshy bodies of the same color, termed *wattles*, hang under his throat. The hen has also a similar, though not so large nor so vividly colored, excrescence on her head. The Cock is provided with a sharp horn or spur on the outside of his tarsus, with which he inflicts severe wounds: the hen, instead of a spur, has a mere knot or tubercle. There is, in both sexes, below the ear, an oblong spot, the interior edge of which is reddish, and the remainder white. The feathers arise in pairs from each sheath, touching by their points within the skin, but diverging in their course outwards. On the neck they are long, narrow, and floating; on the rump they are of the same form, but drooping laterally over the extremity of the wings, which are quite short, and terminate at the origin of the tail, the plumes of which are vertical. In the centre of the Cock's tail are two long feathers, which fall backwards in a graceful arch, and add great beauty to the whole aspect of the fowl. It is in vain to offer any description of the color of the plumage, as it is infinitely varied, being in some breeds of the greatest richness and elegance, and in others of the simplest and plainest line. Except in the pure white breeds, the plumage of the *C.* is always more splendid than that of the hen; his apparent consciousness of personal beauty, courage, and gallantry seem never to forsake him, whether we regard his stately march at the head of his train of wives and numerous offspring, or watch him as he crows defiance to a rival. His sexual powers are matured when he is about six months old, and his full vigor lasts for about three years. The hen, if left to herself, forms a very indifferent nest; a simple hole scratched in the ground among a few bushes is the only preparation she usually makes, and she generally lays from twelve to fifteen eggs before she begins to sit upon them for the purpose of hatching. But she now becomes a model of enduring patience, remaining fixed in her place until the urgency of hunger forces her to go in search of food. During the time of her sitting she diligently turns and shifts her eggs so that each may receive a due degree of genial warmth; and it is not until about three weeks have elapsed that the incubation is completed. The strongest of the progeny then begin to chip the shell with the bill, and are successively enabled to burst their brittle prisons. The whole family being at length emancipated, the parent leads them forth in search of food. In her nature the hen is timid; but in discharging the duties of maternity she becomes bold, and indiscriminately attacks every aggressor, watches over the safety of her young with the utmost jealousy, neglects the demands of her own appetite to divide the food she may obtain among her nurslings, and labors with untiring diligence to provide them sufficient sustenance. The Cock is very attentive to his females, hardly ever losing sight of them; he leads, defends, and cherishes them; collects them together when they straggle, and seems to eat unwillingly till he sees them feeding around him. Of late years a very useful species, called the *Cochin-*

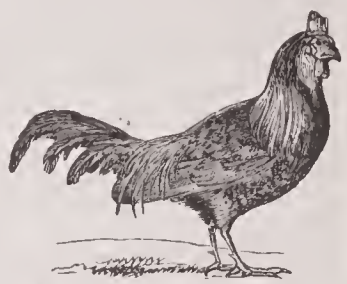


Fig. 1108. — THE JAVANESE COCK. (*Gallus bankivus.*)

China fowl (Fig. 1109), has been introduced into this country, and has been extensively used to cross with the best barn-door varieties, for the sake of obtaining a larger and more fleshy breed of domestic birds; but its extreme ugliness has greatly stood in the way of its being employed in that respect to the extent contemplated. For all its ungainliness, however, the Cochin-China fowl possesses some qualities that must always make it acceptable to the dairyman and farmer, namely, on account of the frequency and regularity of their laying, and the fact that they produce eggs at those seasons when few of our home varieties lay. — The ancients regarded the domestic Cock as the companion of Mars, and in heraldry he is the emblem of strife, of haughtiness, of quarrels, and of victory. It is said to have been the emblem of the ancient Gauls, who wore it on their helmets for a crest; and though the tradition does not rest on the authority of any medal or other monument, and is supposed to have been a mere play of words between Gallus, a cock, and Gallus, a Gaul, the Cock was placed, after the Revolution, on the flags and ensigns of France. — As the emblem of watchfulness, the image of the Cock was placed on the summits of church-steeples from a very early period. It is introduced by artists among the emblems of our Lord's passion, in allusion to St. Peter's sin, and for the same reason it is St. Peter's own emblem. — See FOWL.

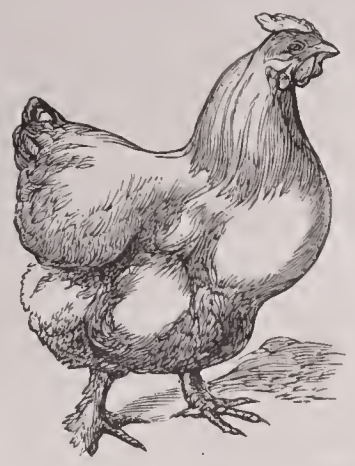


Fig. 1109. — COCHIN-CHINA FOWL.

Gal'lus, a name common to many celebrated Romans, the most distinguished of whom are the following: — *Caius*, a friend of the great Africanus, famous for his knowledge of astronomy, and his exact calculations of eclipses. — *Cornelius*, a Roman knight, who rendered himself famous by his poetical as well as military talents. He was passionately fond of the slave Lycoris or Cytheris, and celebrated her beauty in his poetry. She proved ungrateful, and forsook him, which gave occasion to Virgil to write his tenth eclogue. *G.* was a great favorite with Augustus, by whom he was appointed to rule over Egypt; but he forgot the benefits he had received, pillaged the province, and even conspired against his benefactor; for which he was banished by the emperor. This disgrace operated so powerfully upon him, that he killed himself in despair, A. D. 26. Some few fragments remain of his poetry. He particularly excelled in elegiac composition. — A Roman, who assassinated Decius the emperor, and raised himself to the throne. He became indolent and cruel, and beheld with the greatest indifference the revolt of his provinces, and the invasion of his empire by the barbarians. He was at last assassinated by his soldiers, A. D. 253. — *Flavius Claudius Constantius*, a brother of the emperor Julian, raised to the imperial throne under the title of *Cæsar*, by Constantius, his relation. He conspired against his benefactor, and was condemned to be beheaded, A. D. 354.

Gal'ly, *n.* Same as GALLEY, *q. v.*

Gall'y, *a.* Similar to gall in taste; bitter.

Gal'ly Creek, in *Arkansas*, a village of Pope co.

Galoche, (*ga-losh'.*) *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *galochia*, — *solea Gallica*, a Gallic shoe.] An overshoe; also, gaiters extending from the knee, and covering the instep.

Gal'op, *n.* [Fr.] (*Music and Dancing.*) Same as GALLOPADE, *q. v.*

Galopar'o, or CAPO DI FARO, the *Charybdis* of the ancients. It forms the whirlpool on the outside of the harbor of Messina, in the strait separating Italy from Sicily. Opposite, on the Italian coast, is the rock *Scylla*.

Galore', *a.* [Erse *go*, with, and *leor*, enough.] Enough; in plenty; abounding.

"With kisses *galore* from my Katie's sweet lips." — *Croker.*

Galosh', *n.* Same as GALOCHE, *q. v.*

Gal'ston, a manufacturing town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, 14 m. from Ayr. *Manuf.* Cottons, woolleus, &c. *Pop.* abt 5,000.

Galt, (*gawlt,*) *n.* Same as GAULT, *q. v.*

Galt, a town of prov. of Ontario, co. Waterloo, on Grand River, abt. 25 m. W.N.W. of Hamilton; *pop.* abt. 3,850.

Galt, JOHN. See page 1151.

Gal'tee, or GAL'TY, a range of mountains in Munster, Ireland; length, from E. to W., abt. 20 m.

Galt'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Lancaster co.

Gal'um, in *Illinois*, a village of Perry co., abt. 145 m. S. of Springfield.

Gal'va, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Henry co.; *pop.* abt. 1,690.

Galva'ni, ALOYSIO (or LUIGI), an Italian physiologist, celebrated as the discoverer of galvanism, was B. at Bologna, 1737. He studied medicine under Galeazzi, whose daughter he married. In 1762 he became lecturer on anatomy at Bologna, and obtained a considerable reputation. By experiments on frogs he discovered that all animals are endued with a peculiar kind of electricity; and he followed up this discovery with so much perseverance and success, as to give his name to a new system of philosophy, which excited universal attention. His first publication on this subject was in 1791, and entitled: *Aloysii Galvanii de Viribus Electricitatis in Motu Musculari Commentarius.* Upon this system the famous Volta made vast improvements. *G.*, on the death of his wife in 1790, fell into a state of melancholy, and D. in 1798. Besides the above work, he wrote several memoirs upon professional subjects.

Galvan'ic, *a.* [Fr. *galvanique.*] Pertaining to galvanism; containing or exhibiting galvanism.

Galvan'ic Bat'tery, *n.* (*Phys.*) The combination of a number of elements or cells each of which generates a certain quantity of voltaic or dynamic electricity. The first electro-motive apparatus or battery was constructed by Volta in 1800, and consisted of a series of discs of silver or copper, zinc and flannel, or pasteboard soaked in salt water or dilute acid. These discs were alternately laid on each other until a pile of them had been built up. (A B, Fig. 1110.) To the metallic ends of this pile, wires, *w w*, were connected. With a pile of 40 or more of these alternations, a shock was felt on joining the wires, or the gold leaves of an electrometer could be diverged. Dry piles are constructed that will remain active for years. One of the best of these consists of discs of paper rubbed over on one side with peroxide of manganese, and coated on the other with thin tin or silver leaf, generally sold attached to the paper. The best of these piles are but feeble, and the inconvenience of using them, soon led Volta to the improved modification represented in Fig. 1111. The flannel or paper in the pile is rejected, and in its place a cup of dilute acid is substituted. In each of these cups is a plate of zinc, and one of silver or copper, so connected that each silver and zinc plate is in metallic communication though in separate vessels; the arrangement being zinc, acid, silver, in a continuous circuit. We will not follow the various modifications and improvements made on the simple "crown of cups," as Volta styled it, but describe some of the more important kinds of *G. B.* now in use. If the strips of zinc in the cups of Fig. 1111 be first amalgamated (*i. e.* dipped in mercury), no action takes place so long as the zinc and copper are not connected. On joining them the acid begins to dissolve the zinc plate, and bubbles of hydrogen gas appear at the copper plate. One such cup forms a voltaic pair or cell. The zinc is called the *active* plate or *negative* pole, and the copper the *passive* plate or *positive* pole of the cell. Whatever connects these is called the *circuit.* The passive plate is often made of other substances. The current flows from the positive pole through the wire to the negative pole. A cell arranged as above described is not constant in its action; its power is constantly diminishing. Particles of zinc are precipitated on the copper plate, and the hydrogen liberated at the zinc plate adheres as a film on the surface of the copper. These actions tend to destroy the negative character of the copper. *Smee's* battery obviates the latter difficulty, and from its simplicity and power is in frequent use. In this battery (Fig. 1112) the negative plate, P, is of silver, coated with a deposit of finely divided platinum; on each side of this plate are fixed two plates of amalgamated zinc, Z Z, and the whole are united to a clamp and plunged in dilute sulphuric acid, about 1 of acid to 7 of water. The hydrogen cannot adhere to the platinum surface and is given off with a hissing sound. *Daniell's* battery (Fig. 1113) consists of a cylindrical vessel of copper, C, closed at the lower end; E, a similar smaller cylinder of porous earthenware; Z is a rod of amalgamated zinc connected by the wire *w* with the next copper cylinder, and so on in succession. The porous tube is filled with dilute sulphuric acid, and the copper cylinders with a strong solution of sulphate of copper, which is kept saturated by crystals of the salt lying on a perforated shelf. The porous partition keeps the fluids from mingling, but does not hinder the passage of the current; and the sulphate of copper in contact with the copper serves to take up the hydrogen. This is an excellent battery, and its freedom from fumes, its constancy and its power, render it invaluable in many cases for manufacturing use and scientific research. *Grove's* battery is constructed on the same principle. One form of it is shown in Fig. 1114. A rectangular plate of amalgamated zinc, Z Z, is bent in the form shown in the figure, and immersed in a porcelain or glass vessel, A B, filled with dilute sulphuric acid. Within the bend of the zinc is a porous cell filled with strong nitric acid, in which is a plate of platinum, P. The hydrogen is taken up by the nitric acid, which it decomposes with the liberation of red fumes of nitrous acid. These irritating fumes are the greatest objection to this form of battery, which is more powerful than Daniell's, and of compact arrangement. *Bunsen's* battery is a modification of Grove's, in which the platinum is replaced by a cylinder of the hard coke obtained from gas-retorts. The relative value of different batteries has been estimated in various ways. The following table shows the amount of copper deposited from a solution of the sulphate in one hour by each of the batteries mentioned. In each case one pair of plates, exposing the same surface of zinc, was used.

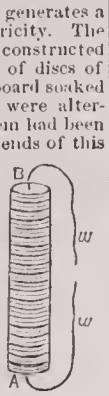


Fig. 1110.

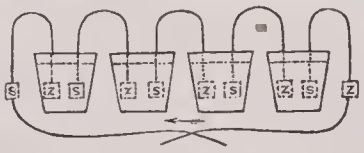


Fig. 1111.



Fig. 1112.

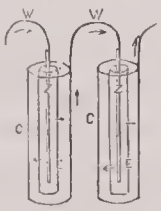


Fig. 1113.



Fig. 1114.

Grove's battery deposited			104	grains
Daniell's	"	"	33	"
Smee's	"	"	22	"

Continning the operation, it was found that in respect to *constancy*, Daniell's had the advantage. — See GALVANISM.

Gal'vanism, *n.* [From *Galvani.*] That branch of the science of electricity which treats of the electricity developed by chemical action. In 1789, Galvani, a professor of anatomy at Bologna, made the discovery that the limb of a frog is convulsed when the nerves and muscles are touched with two different metals and the metals brought in contact. Upon this and similar phenomena, Galvani based his theory of "animal electricity," according to which every animal is endowed with an inherent electricity, generated in the brain, and distributed through the nervous system, the principal reservoirs being the muscles. Volta, a professor of natural philosophy at Pavia, repeated the experiment, and proved that the contractions depended not on any electrical condition of the animal frame, but on a feeble action derived from the metals with which the nerves and muscles were brought in contact. His researches led to the discovery of the *pile*, an apparatus which must be regarded as the source of all the great discoveries in this department of science in modern times. It, with its important modifications, is fully described under the head of GALVANIC BATTERY. The *contact* theory of Volta assumes that different metals have different electrical capacities, and that electrical disturbance results from simple contact. The *chemical* theory, now generally adopted, assumes that the chemical action between the solids and liquids of the battery is the source of its power. Many facts support this theory that are inexplicable when viewed by the light of the contact theory. Faraday and others have proved that chemical action does give rise to electrical force; that, when the chemical action of a battery diminishes or ceases, the current diminishes or ceases; and that powerful currents may be generated without bringing dissimilar metals into contact. There are, indeed, many reasons for supposing that chemical affinity and electricity are only modifications of the same force. The current force of the galvanic battery has been practically applied to many useful purposes. It is employed in telegraphy (see TELEGRAPH), and its power of converting iron bars into temporary magnets of great power is used in the construction of electro-motive engines and clocks. (See ELECTRO-MAGNETISM; ELECTRO-MOTIVE POWER; HOROLOGY.) Its power of causing chemical decomposition is used by the metal worker, the engraver, the stereotyper, the calico printer, and in many other arts. (See ELECTROLYSIS, ELECTRO-PLATING AND GILDING, ELECTROTYPING, ELECTRO-CALICO PRINTING, &c.) The current is used as a remedial agent in the treatment of many forms of disease, in some of which it has afforded decided relief. For its luminous effects, see ILLUMINATION. When a strong current traverses a bad conductor, the resisting medium becomes hot. It has been proved that for currents of equal strength, the heat developed in a wire is directly proportioned to its resistance, or inversely as its conducting power. When an imperfect conductor or platinum is used, a fine wire may be raised to incandescence and even fused. If the two wires of a battery are connected by a fine iron or platinum wire, it can be heated at any distance from the battery, and a charge of gunpowder fired, as in blasting or mining, while the operator is removed at a safe distance from the explosion.

Gal'vanist, *n.* [Fr. *galvaniste.* See above.] One skilled in the phenomena of galvanism.

Gal'vanize, *v. a.* [Fr. *galvaniser.* See above.] To affect with galvanism.

Gal'vanized Iron. (*Metallurgy.*) It is made by coating clean iron with melted zinc. The iron is first thoroughly cleansed and then dipped in a vessel of melted zinc, the surface of which is covered with sal ammoniac in order to dissolve the oxide of zinc which forms upon the surface of the melted metal, and might adhere to the iron so as to prevent its becoming uniformly coated with the zinc. The best quality is made by first depositing a thin film of tin upon the iron by galvanic action; hence the name *G. I.*

Gal'vanizer, *n.* One who, or that which, galvanizes.

Galvanol'ogist, *n.* [See INFRA.] One who is versed in galvanism.

Galvanol'ogy, *n.* [Eng. *galvanism*, and Gr. *logos*, a discourse.] A treatise on galvanism.

Galvanom'eter, *n.* [Fr. *galvanomètre*, from *galvanisme*, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] (*Electricity.*) An instrument for ascertaining the presence and amount of a current of galvanic electricity. A conductor traversed by a current, and placed above a magnetic needle, but very near to it, and parallel to its axis, causes the needle

to turn to the east or west, according as the current is moving from north to south, or south to north. If the wire is placed below the needle and parallel, as before, the effect is reversed. It follows then that when the conductor passes first above and then below the needle, so as to form two parallel lines between which the needle is suspended, the action of the current upon it will be similar in both cases; and the force thus produced is twice as much as that produced by a single conductor. By increasing the number of coils, the action of the current upon the needle can be so increased, that very feeble currents can readily be detected. The connecting wire used must of course be insulated to prevent any direct metallic communication between the coils. Fig. 1115 represents the simplest form of a *G.* It consists of a needle poised upon a point and surrounded by one or more coils of insulated copper wire, the ends A and B being either left free or terminating in cups containing mercury for convenience in connecting with the source of the current. Sometimes the needle is surrounded by two separate coils of wire, through which two currents can be made to pass in different directions. The deflection of the needle then indicates the comparative strength of the two currents which are tending to deflect in it opposite directions. Such an instrument is called a *differential G.* A very sensitive *G.* has been devised having a small mirror attached vertically to the axis. Upon this mirror a beam of light is thrown, which, being received upon a screen at a distance of several feet from the instrument, greatly magnifies any deflection of the needle.

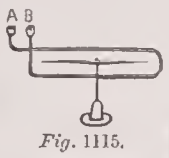
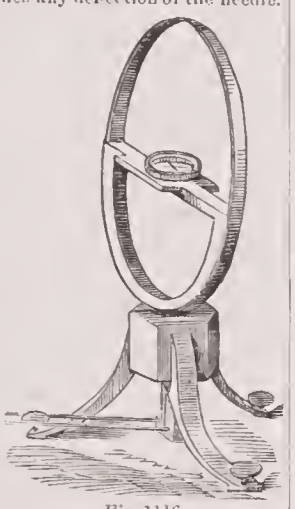


Fig. 1115.

This form is termed a *reflecting G.* The *torsion G.* is, where the needle is brought back to its position by torsion, and the angle of its deflection measured. The *electro-dynamic* balance measures the strength of the current by means of a sensitive steel balance, which can turn at about a hundredth of a grain. An *astatic G.* consists of an astatic needle (*q. v.*) placed in a coil of wire so that the lower needle is within the coil, and the upper one above it. Its deflections are more considerable than those of a simple needle. In the *tangent G.*, Fig. 1116, the strength of currents circulating in the ring are proportionable to the tangents of the angles of deviation of the needle. As the needle can never be deflected 90°, this instrument can be used to measure the strongest currents. *G.* are sometimes called *Rheometers*, from the Greek *reo*, I flow, and *metron*, a measure. See p. 1151.


Fig. 1116.
TANGENT GALVANOMETER.

Galva'no-plas'tic, *a.* [From *galvanic*, and *plastic*, q. v.] That relates to electro-metallurgy.

Galvan'oscope, *n.* [Fr., from *galvanisme*, and *skopos*, a view, from *skeptesthai*, to see.] (*Electricity.*) An instrument for detecting slight currents of electricity. Its construction is the same as that of the galvanometer, but, being used only to detect the presence of a current, it has no provision for measuring its strength or amount.

Gal'veston, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Cass co., abt. 16 m. S.E. of Logansport.

Galveston, in *Texas*, a S.E. co., bordering on the Gulf of Mexico; *area*, about 330 sq. m., half of which is water. It embraces all of Galveston Island, a portion of the mainland between that island and Houston, extending to Clear Creek on the N., and bounded by Brazoria on the W., Galveston Bay on the S. and E., and also by Bolivar Peninsula N.E. of the city of Galveston, and separated from it by the bay. *Surface*, level: *soil*, partially productive, vegetables being extensively raised. There are some settlements on Dickinson Bayou and Clear Creek, and also on Bolivar Peninsula. *Cap.* Galveston. *Pop.* in 1870 13,818.

GALVESTON, a flourishing port of entry, and cap. of the above co., on an island, and at the mouth of a bay of the same name, about 250 m. S.E. of Austin; Lat. 29° 17′ N., Lon. 94° 50′ W. *G.* is the most populous and important city in Texas, its excellent harbor affording commercial advantages second to few ports on the Mexican Gulf. It contains about 12 churches, of which the Episcopal is undoubtedly the finest edifice of its kind in the State. Most other sects have also places of worship, and several excellent schools are established. The medical college is in a flourishing condition. Street railroads are in course of formation, and the city is supplied with gas. A canal opens up the inland trade with the Brazos River, and another is projected, to extend to Sabine Pass. River steamers ply between this port, Houston, and other neighboring points, besides 3 lines to New Orleans, and a like number of ocean-steamers to New York. *G.* has good wharves, several ship-building yards, foundries, &c. Large shipments of cotton are made from this port. In 1877, Galveston was visited by a serious fire, which destroyed a vast amount of property. *Pop.* estimated at 20,000.—The BAY OF GALVESTON extends N. from the city to the mouth of Trinity River 35 m., and is from 12 to 18 m. broad. The ISLAND is a long strip of low-lying ground, about 3 to 4 ft. above sea-level, abt. 28 m. long, and from 1½ to 3½ m. broad. It was, from 1817 to 1821, the haunt of Lafitte, the notorious pirate of the Gulf of Mexico.

Galway, (*gawl'way,*) a maritime county on the W. coast of Ireland, prov. Connaught, having S. Galway Bay and the cos. Clare and Tipperary; E. King's co. and Roscommon; N. the latter and Mayo; and W. the Atlantic Ocean. *Area*, 1,510,592 acres. DESC. The coast of the co. is deeply indented in its W. and S.W. portions by numerous bays and arms of the sea, affording fine but neglected asylums for shipping, and good, but also neglected, fishing stations.—*Surface.* This county presents every variety of surface and soil,—the country lying to the W. of Loughs Mask and Corrib, including the districts of *Connemara*, *Iar-Connaught*, and *Joyce's Country*, being one of the most rugged and wildest regions of Ireland. The other portion of the co., or that lying to the E. of Galway town and of the above-mentioned lakes, is comparatively flat and fertile.—*Rivers.* The Shannon (bounding the co. on the S.E.), the Suck, and the Blackwater. *Prod.* Wheat, oats, and potatoes. Cattle-rearing forms one of the chief features of farming economy. *Min.* Limestone and marbles. *Manuf.* Coarse linens and woollens. *Towns.* Galway (the cap.), Tuam, Clifden, Loughrea, and Ballinasloe. *Pop.* 247,987.

GALWAY, a town, seaport, and parliamentary borough of Ireland, and cap. of above co., at the N.E. extremity of a bay of same name, 113 m. W. of Dublin. *G.* was originally a walled and fortified place, and formerly considered of much importance. It is said to have been founded by Spanish rovers, and in support of this it must be stated that the domestic architecture of the older part of the town is decidedly Spanish in all its characteristics. *Manuf.* Coarse cloths, linens, paper, and flour. *Exp.* Agricultural produce and fish. The harbor of *G.* is safe and commodious, having been much improved of late years. It was used for a time as a station for the large mail-steamers which a few years ago ran from *G.* to the United States. The fisheries are very valuable. *Pop.* 23,957.

Galway, (*gawl'way,*) in *New York*, a post-village and township of Saratoga co., about 36 m. N.N.W. of Albany; *pop.* of township in 1870, 2,174.

Gal'way, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Fayette co.

Galway Bay, an arm of the Atlantic Ocean, on the W. coast of Ireland, co. of Galway, Connaught. It is about 20 m. long from E. to W., and in breadth diminishes from 18 m. at its mouth to 8 inland.

Ga'ma, VASCO OR VASQUEZ DE, an illustrious navigator, b. at Sines, in Portugal, of a noble family; and to him belongs the merit of having discovered the route to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope. Having under his command 3 vessels, manned with 160 marines and sailors, *G.* set sail, July 9, 1497; in the beginning of the next year he reached the E. coast of Africa, and holding his course straight towards the coast of Malabar, arrived in May at Calicut, a city inhabited by Hindoos, where the ruler of the country, called the *zamorin*, or king, had his residence. He returned to Lisbon in two years and two months from the time of his setting out; and the result of the expedition promised such great advantages, that, in 1502, he went out with 20 ships, but he was attacked by an opposing fleet on the part of the zamorin, which he defeated, and returned the following year with 13 rich vessels that he captured in the Indian seas. John III. of Portugal appointed him Viceroy of India on the death of Albuquerque in 1524; on which he went there a third time, and established his government at Cochin, where he died in 1525. The *Lusiad* of Camoens, who accompanied *G.*, is founded on the adventures of his first voyage. His portrait (Fig. 45) illustrates our article AFRICA.

Ga'ma-grass, *n.* [From *Gama*, a group of islands in the Maldives.] (*Bot.*) See TRIPSACUM.

Gama'liel, a celebrated Pharisee in the generation after Christ, a doctor of the law, and member of the Sanhedrim. He possessed great influence among the Jews, and is said by some to have presided over the Sanhedrim during the reigns of Tiberius, Caius, and Claudius. The Talmudists say that he was the son of rabbi Simeon, and grandson of Hillel, the celebrated teacher of the law, and that upon his death the glory of the law departed. His noble intervention before the Sanhedrim saved the apostles from an ignominious death, and shows that he was gifted with great wisdom and tolerance, if not strongly inclined towards the gospel. (*Acts* v. 33–40.) The apostle Paul thought it a high honor to have been one of his pupils, (*Acts* xxii. 3,) and no doubt received from him not only a zealous enthusiasm for the Jewish law, but many lessons of candor, impartiality, and liberality. His high renown, however, among the Jewish rabbis of later ages, seems inconsistent with the tradition that he embraced Christianity.

Gamba'do, *n.*; *pl.* GAMBADOES. [It. *gamba*, leg.] Leather coverings for the legs in riding on horseback. (Sometimes called *spatterdashes.*)

Gambetta, LÉON. See p. 1151.

Gam'bia, a British colony of W. Africa, at the mouth of the river Gambia; Lat. 13° 30′ N., Lon. 14° 40′ W. *Area*, 20 sq. m. It is one of the healthiest settlements in W. Africa, and enjoys an active trade. *Chief town*, Bathurst. *Pop.* 7,527.

Gam'bia, a large river of W. Africa, traversing the centre of Senegambia, and after a course of 1,000 m., falling into the Atlantic at the British settlement of Bathurst, 110 m. from Cape Verd.

Gam'bier, JAMES, LORD, a British admiral, b. at the Bahama Isles, of which his father was lieutenant-governor, 1756. He went to sea at an early age, and in 1778 was appointed to the command of the *Raleigh*, 32 guns. In this frigate he was engaged against the French in 1781, and assisted in the reduction of Charleston, S. Carolina. He was present at Lord Howe's memorable victory of the 1st of June, 1794, commanding the *Defence*, 74; and after filling various posts, was intrusted, in July, 1807, with the command of the fleet dispatched to Copenhagen. This city was bombarded for three days, when the enemy capitulated, and 19 sail of the line, 23 frigates and sloops, and 25 gunboats, were taken and conveyed to England. He was now created a baron, and in 1808 had the command of the Channel Fleet. In 1809, Lord Cochrane (afterwards the Earl of Dundonald, *q. v.*) who was under Lord Gambier's orders, attacked and destroyed with his fire-ships several French vessels in the inner roads of the Isle d'Aix, and Lord Cochrane was desirous of completing the destruction of the remainder of the enemy's fleet, but the commander-in-chief did not consider the attempt practicable. A court-martial sat on the conduct of the latter, but he was acquitted. In 1814 he negotiated a peace with the United States of America, at Ghent; and, on the accession of William IV., was advanced to the rank of admiral of the fleet. D. at Iver, near Uxbridge, 1833.

Gam'bier, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Knox co., on the Vernon River, abt. 5 m. E. of Mount Vernon. It is the seat of Kenyon College. *Pop.* abt. 800.

Gam'bier Islands, a group in the S. Pacific Ocean, important on account of their being the only known station between Chili and Tahiti where good water can be obtained. They are under French protection. Lat. 23° 12′ S., Lon. 134° 55′ W.

Gam'bir, or **Gambier,** *n.* A kind of catechu. It is sometimes called *pale terra japonica*, and by druggists *catechu in square cakes.*—See CATECHU.

Gam'bist, *n.* [It. *gamba*, leg.] (*Mus.*) A performer on the VIOLA DI GAMBA, *q. v.*

Gam'bit, *n.* [Fr.] (*Games.*) In chess, a movement, of which there are several varieties, by which an advantage is tripped up. This is attempted by the first player's putting a pawn in a situation to be taken by the enemy early in the game, with a view to employ to better advantage his superior pieces.—*Worcester.*

Gam'ble, *v. n.* [From *game*, q. v.] To play a game for money or other valuable stakes.

—*v. a.* To lose by gaming; as, to *gamble* away an estate.

Gam'bler, *n.* One who games or plays for money or other valuable stakes.

Gam'bling, *n.* [A.S. *gamian*, to play at any sport. See GAME.] Playing at games of hazard or chance for money.—Strictly speaking, *gambling* may be understood as *gaming* in its worst sense, and as implying *professional* play for a money stake, by men who are unscrupulous adepts at so-called games of chance. *G.* is a vice which has been common among most nations, civilized and uncivilized. Tacitus tells us that the ancient Germans were so addicted to it, that, when stripped of everything else, they would stake at last their liberty, and their very lives; the loser going into voluntary slavery, and though much younger and stronger than his antagonist, suffering himself to be bound and sold. In Rome, particularly during the empire, the practice was common, and various enactments were made against it. In England, also, gambling was early made the subject of penal enactments. By 33 Henry VIII. c. 9., "no person shall, for his gain, lucre, or living, keep any common house, alley, or place of bowling, coyting (quoiting), cloth (billiards), cayls, half-bowls, tennis, dicing-table, carding, or any unlawful game then or thereafter to be used, on pain of forfeiting 40 shillings a day;" and every person haunting or using the said houses was declared to forfeit 6*s.* 8*d.* By 9 Anne, c. 14, all bonds and other securities won at play were declared to be void, and every person losing £10 at one time or sitting might, within three months, recover the same, with costs, in any court of record; and after three months any other person might sue for and recover the same, and treble the value thereof, with costs. Various statutes were subsequently enacted on this subject; and in 1845, Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 109, was passed, which greatly facilitated proceedings against common gambling-houses. By 16 & 17 Vict. c. 119, *betting-houses* were declared to be within the jurisdiction of the acts against *G.* Other acts have since been even more stringent, but notwithstanding all these legislative enactments, there still exist in London not a few gambling-houses, which go by the appropriate name of *hells.* In most of the German states *G.* was allowed, and the petty sovereigns of several of them derived a large revenue from letting the exclusive privilege of keeping such establishments at some of the most fashionable spas, as Baden-Baden, Homburg, Wiesbaden, &c.; but, of late, the German imperial government has laid a stringent interdiction on *G.* In France, prior to 1838, when the practice was abolished, the exclusive right of keeping public gambling-houses was let out to a company, who paid the government six millions of francs annually for the privilege. In this country statutes have been passed in most, if not in all the States, forbidding gambling for money at certain games. In spite of this, however, *G.* may be said to be almost universally practised in most of our great cities, and with but a semi-veil of secrecy thrown over the haunts where it is carried on.

Gam'bles, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Allegheny co.

Gam'boge, *n.* Same as CAMBOGE, *q. v.*

Gambo'gian, Gambo'gic, *a.* Pertaining to, or like gamboge; containing gamboge or camboge.

Gam'bol, *v. n.* [Fr. *gambiller*, from O. Fr. *gambe*; Ital.

gamba, the leg.] To kick about; to dance and skip about in sport; to frisk; to play in frolic.

"Bears, tigers . . . *gambolled* before them."—*Milton.*

—To start; to leap.

"And I the matter will record, which madness
Would *gambol* from."—*Shaks.*

Gam'bol, *n.* A skipping or leaping about in frolic; a skip; a hop; a leap; a sportive prank.

"For who did ever play his *gambols*
With such insufferable rambles?"—*Hudibras.*

Gam'brel, *n.* [It. *gambarella*, dim. of *gamba*, a leg.] The hind leg of a horse.—A stick crooked like a horse's leg, used by butchers to suspend thereon slaughtered animals while dressing and weighing them.

(*Arch.*) A curb-roof of a house.—See CURB-ROOF.

Gam'brel, *v. a.* To tie by the leg.—*Webster.*

Gam'broon, *n.* (*Manuf.*) A kind of twilled linen cloth, for lining.—*Simmonds.*

Game, *n.* [A. S. *gamen*, joy, pleasure;—allied to Gr. *komos*, a revel, a merry-making.] The term applied to certain bodily exercises and mental recreations practised as a relaxation from business or study, or employed as a mode of passing the time. They are divided naturally into two classes, *mental* and *physical*, but more definitely they are distinguished as *games of chance*, *games of skill*, and *mixed games*. In the first class the result does not depend upon the attention and dexterity of the player, but is merely determined by chance; it includes games played with dice alone, such as *hazard*, and many of the games played with cards, such as *quinze*, *vingt-et-un*, *lansquenet*, *commerce*, *loo*, &c. The second class comprehends those games which, when once begun, are independent of chance, and are gained by the superior skill and experience of one party. In many games of this kind, however, when the skill of the parties is equal, he who plays first is most frequently the winner. There are very few mental games of this class; but *chess* and *draughts* hold the highest places. It includes several interesting and popular physical games; among others, *cricket*, *base-ball*, *bowling*, *golf*, *tennis*, *billiards*, &c. In the third class the games are generally decided by chance where the players are equal, but otherwise depend much for their event on the skill and caution of the players: among the most important of these are *whist*, *cribbage*, *piquet*, *euchre*, *casino*, *all-fours*, and *backgammon*.

—Jest, as opposed to *seriousness*.

"'Twixt earnest and 'twixt *game*."—*Spenser.*

—Insolent merriment; sportive insult.

"Or make a *game* of my calamities."—*Milton.*

—An exercise or play for amusement or for winning a stake; as, a *game* of skill, a *game* of hazard.—Advantage at play; as, to win the *game*, *i. e.*, the stake.

"Whose *game* was empires, and whose stakes were thrones."
Byron.

—Scheme pursued; measures planned.

"The present *game* of that crowd."—*Temple.*

—Field-sports; the chase; falconry, &c.

"Some sportsmen, that were abroad upon *game*."—*L'Estrange.*

—Animals pursued or taken in the chase, or in the sports of the field.

"At human hearts we fling, nor ever miss the *game*."—*Prior.*

Public Games of Antiquity. (*Hist.*) Under this name are generally included the contests and spectacles of varied kinds celebrated by the ancients, which, in the earlier ages, were connected with religious ceremonials. The public games of the Greeks were very numerous, and the origin of many of them is lost, on account of the religious mystery in which they were founded. Among the Grecian games, the most celebrated were the *Olympic*, the *Pythian*, the *Nemean*, and the *Isthmian*. The conquerors in the Olympic games were held in high respect, and were looked upon as the noblest and happiest of men. These games were held every 5 years at Olympia, in Elis, on the W. side of the Peloponnesus. Among the exercises, some were designed to give strength, and others agility. The lighter exercises comprised running, leaping, throwing the quoit, and hurling the javelin. The more severe course of discipline included wrestling and boxing. Racing also constituted a particular feature in all the ancient games. The Isthmian games were held at Corinth, and, together with athletic exercises, horse and chariot races, constituted a large portion of the spectacle. Originally these games were connected with the worship of Neptune, the wide diffusion of which gained for them the great celebrity which they long enjoyed. The Persian war gave an impulse to the Isthmian games, while the Peloponnesian war dimmed their glory. Under the Romans, these games did not lose their importance, but were exhibited with increased celebrity. They were then held every three years, and comprised three leading divisions,—*musical*, *gymnastic*, and *equestrian* contests. The prize at the Olympic games was merely a chaplet of wild olive. These chaplets, together with branches of palm, which were carried in the hands of the victors, were placed on a tripod in the middle of the course, so as to be seen by all the spectators. At the Isthmian games, the prize was parsley during the mythic periods; in later times, however, the victor was generally crowned with a wreath of pine-leaves, although parsley was often employed. The amusements in the Roman circus did not differ materially from those which were celebrated in the games of ancient Greece. The *theriomachia*, or beast-fight, was a favorite species of entertainment among them; and the men employed in this barbarous amusement, in which men fought with wild beasts, were called *bestiarii*. The combatants were divided into two classes,—those who fought voluntarily for amusement or pay, and who were provided with weapons,—and condemned persons, who were generally exposed to the fury of the animals naked, without arms, and sometimes bound. The Romans were passionately fond of these beast-fights, and very large numbers of animals were engaged in them. Under Pompey, no less than 600 lions were thus destroyed; and under Titus, 5,000 wild and 4,000 tame animals perished in a similar manner. There is no doubt that, although these latter exhibitions produced a debasing effect upon the minds of the beholders, the athletic games of the ancients not only improved the physical development of the people, but tended directly to advance their intellectual and moral culture. The early and long training by which they were preceded, and the exercises through which the child, the youth, and the man were conducted by successive stages, culminated at length in that union of beauty and strength in which physical perfection consists, and in which the ancient Greeks surpassed every other known nation.

Game, *v. n.* [A.S. *gamenian*.] To play at any sport or diversion.

—To play for a stake or prize.

—To practise playing for a valuable stake; to gamble.

—*a.* Brave; resolute; courageous; as, *game* to the last.

—Pertaining to such animals as are pursued or taken in the chase;—also to birds shot in battues.

Game'-cock, *n.* A cock bred or used to fight.

Game'-egg, *n.* An egg from which a game-cock is bred.

"Thus boys hatch *game-eggs* under birds of prey,
To make the fowls more furious for the fray."—*Garth.*

Game'ful, *a.* Full of game or games.

Game'-keeper, *n.* One who has the care of game, and sees that it is not destroyed.

Game Laws, *n. pl.* (*Law.*) Statutes which declare what birds and beasts are to be considered game, and impose penalties on those who unlawfully kill or destroy them. The game laws of England had their origin in the ancient forest-laws, under which the killing of one of the king's deer was equally penal with murdering one of his subjects. At the present day, though considerably modified, the English game-laws are still very severe, and as the administration of these laws is in the hands of the class interested in preserving the game, they are very rigidly enforced. The laws relating to game in the U. States are generally framed with reference to protecting the animals from indiscriminate and unreasonable havoc, leaving all persons free to take game, under certain restrictions as to the season of the year and the means of capture. The details of these regulations must be sought for in the statutes of the several States.

Game'-leg, *n.* [W. *gam*, crooked, wrong.] A lame, stiff, or crooked leg.

Game'less, *a.* Destitute of game; as, *gameless* preserves.

Game'some, *a.* Gay; sportive; playful; frolicsome.

"Though old, yet *gamesome*."—*Sidney.*

Game'somely, *adv.* Merrily; playfully.

Game'someness, *n.* Sportiveness; merriment.

Game'ster, *n.* [*Game*, and suffix *ster*, q. v.] One skilled in games of hazard or skill; one addicted to gaming; a gambler.

"Keep a *gamester* from the dice."—*Shaks.*

—One engaged at play.

"When tenity and cruelty play for kingdoms,
The gentler *gamester* is the soonest winner."—*Shaks.*

Gamin, (*gā-māng'*) *n.* [Fr.] A child neglected and let loose upon the streets; a city Arab; as, a Parisian *gamin*.

Gam'ing, *n.* The act or art of playing any game in a contest for victory, or for a prize or stake; the practice of gamesters.—See GAMBLING.

G. houses. (*Law.*) Houses kept for the purpose of permitting persons to gamble for money or other valuable stakes. They are nuisances in the eye of the law, being detrimental to the public good, as they promote cheating and other corrupt practices.

Gam'marus, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *kammaros*, a crab.] (*Zoöl.*) The Fresh-water Shrimp, a genus of AMPHIPODA, *q. v.*

Gam'mer, *n.* [A.S. *gemeder*. Possibly a contraction of *godmother*. See GAFFER.] An old woman in humble life.—The compellation of an old woman, answering to the word *gaffer*, applied to an old man; as, "*Gammer* Gurton's Needle," (an old English play.)

Gam'mon, *n.* [It. *gambone*, from *gamba*, a leg; Fr. *jambon*.] The leg or thigh of a hog, pickled and smoked or dried; a smoked ham; as, a *gammon* of bacon.—A game, usually called BACKGAMMON, *q. v.*—An imposition; a hoax.

—*v. a.* To make bacon; to cure and dry in smoke.

(*Naut.*) To attach or fix, as a bowsprit, by means of rope.—*Mar. Dict.*

—To defeat at the game of backgammon, by being able to withdraw all one's pieces from the board, and thus ending the game, before one's adversary has brought all his pieces into the table at his left, and has consequently had no opportunity to withdraw any pieces from the board.

—To impose on a person, by making him believe improbable stories; to humbug; to hoax. (Vulgar.)

Gam'moning, *n.* The act of imposing upon a person by making him believe absurd stories.

(*Naut.*) The lashing by which the bowsprit is secured to the cut-water.—*Dana.*

Gamopet'alous, *a.* [Fr. *gamopétale*, from Gr. *gamos*, a wedding, and *petalon*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Composed of united petals.—*Gray.*

Gamop'yllous, *a.* [Gr. *gamos*, wedding, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] Formed of united leaves.—*Gray.*

Gamosep'alous, *a.* [Gr. *gamos*, wedding, and Fr. *sépale*, a leaf or division of the calyx.] (*Bot.*) Having united sepals.—*Gray.*

Gam'ut, *n.* [Gr. *gamma*, the third letter of the alphabet, and Lat. *ut*, the name of a musical note.] (*Mus.*) A term applied to the table or scale invented by Guido d'Arezzo, from his having adopted the *gamma*, or third letter of the Greek alphabet, as a sign for its lowest note, which was one note below the *proslambanomenos*, or lowest note of the ancients. It consisted of twenty notes, viz., two octaves and a major sixth. In modern music, the term *gamut* signifies the diatonic scale, and is occasionally applied to the note G below the bass clef.

Gam'y, *a.* Showing fight, or struggling to the last; as, a *gamy* salmon.

(*Cookery.*) Having the flavor of game; high-conditioned; kept until nearly tainted; as, a *gamy* leg of mutton.

Gan, *imp.* of *gin*, began. (o.)

Gananoque', a village of prov. of Ontario, co. of Leeds, on the St. Lawrence River, abt. 18 m. N.E. of Kingston; *pop.* (1871) abt. 2,020.

Ganch, *v. a.* [It. *ganciare*, from *gancio*, a hook.] To drop from a high place upon hooks by way of punishment;—a practice formerly existing in Turkey.

"Take him away, *ganch* him, impale him."—*Dryden.*

Gan'der, *n.* [A. S. *gandra*; Ger. *gänserich*; L. Sax. *ganter*; Lat. *anser*; Gr. *chēn*, *chēnos*.] The male of the goose.

Gan'dia, a town of Spain, prov. Valencia, dist. Denia, on the Mediterranean, 34 m. S.S.E. of Valencia. *Manf.* Linens. *Pop.* 7,120.

Gang, *v. n.* [A.S. *gangan*.] To go; to walk. (Used only in Scotland and the N. of England.)

"I'll *gang* nae mair a-roving."—*Burns.*

Gang, *n.* [A.S., from *gan*, *gangan*, to go; D., Dan., and Ger. *gang*.] A number going together:—hence, a company, or a number of persons associated for a particular purpose; a crew or band; as, a *gang* of sailors, a press-*gang*, a *gang* of miners, workmen, &c.;—and, in a bad sense, used of persons allied to a low or disreputable position; as, a *gang* of robbers.—A combination of tools or implements intended to coöperate in action to the saving of time, labor, &c.; as, a *gang* of saws.

(*Mining.*) See GANGUE.

Gang'-board, *n.* (*Naut.*) A plank resting on the gunwale of a boat, &c., with cleats nailed athwart for steps to insure foothold in passing ashore or on to another boat.—A plank within the bulwarks in the waist of a ship of war, on which a sentry paces to and fro.

Gang'-cask, *n.* A small cask for carrying fresh water on board ships or boats.

Gang'-days, *n. pl.* [A.S. *gang-dagas*.] Rogation days. See GANG-WEEK.

Ganges, (*gān'jēz*,) the sacred stream of the Hindoos, and the principal river of Hindostan, through the N. and E. parts of which it flows, watering its most fertile region, and extending through 13 degrees of Lon., and nearly 10 of Lat., from the central chain of the Himalayas to the Bay of Bengal. Its course of 1,557 m. is almost wholly comprised within the British presidencies of Bengal and Agra. It rises by two principal heads, the Bhagirathi and Alcananda, about Lat. 31° N., and between Lon. 79° and 80° E. The Bhagirathi, or W. branch, though neither the longest nor largest, is considered by the Hindoos as the *true Ganges*. Issuing about 200 m. N.N.W. of Delhi, it forms a junction with Alcananda at Deoprang, in lat. 30° 9′ N., lon. 78° 33′ E., after which the resulting stream assumes the name of the *G.*, receiving as tributaries the Jumna, Goomtee, Ramgunga, and many others, and forms a delta about 200 m. from the Bay of Bengal. Of its two principal arms, which form the outermost of the whole series, the E. is the larger, and preserves the original direction of the main stream, together with the name of Ganges; but the W. arm, or Cossimbazar branch, called afterwards the *Hooghly*, is considered by the natives the true Bhagirathi, and invested by them with the greatest portion of sanctity. The region around the mouths of the *G.*, termed the *Sunderbunds*, is a pestiferous tract, covered with jungle, and swarming with tigers, and other beasts of prey. The annual inundation of the *G.* is owing to tropical rains which begin in April, and the rise continues till about the middle of Aug., attaining an average maximum height of 30 ft. The *bore* (q. v.) is a phenomenon peculiar to the *G.* with other rivers. Perhaps no river in the world has on its banks so many populous cities. On different branches of the delta are placed Calcutta, Moorshedabad, and Dacca, the three great cities of Bengal; besides Chinsurah, Chandernagore, Hooghly, Cutwa, Burhanpoor, Cossimbazar, and Jessore. Proceeding up its course, we find on its banks Rajmahal, Monghir, Patna, Ghazepore, Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore, and Furruckabad, with myriads of villages, temples, and bungalows. The *G.*, from Gangontri to Sangor Island, is considered holy by Hindoos of all castes, though in some places much more so than in others. Hindoo witnesses in British courts of justice are sworn upon the water of the *G.*, as the Christians and Mohammedans are sworn upon their sacred books. The *G.* water is believed by the Hindoos to purify from all sins; many ablutions and suicides accordingly take place in it, and the feet of the dying, when they are sufficiently near residents, are in most instances immersed in it.

Gan'ges, in *Michigan*, a township of Allegan co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Gan'ges, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Richmond co., abt 10 m. N. of Mansfield.

Gangetic, (*gan-jet'ik,*) *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining or having reference to the river Ganges, Hindostan.

Gan'gliac, Gan'glial, *a.* Ganglionic; pertaining to a ganglion.

Gan'gliform, Gan'glioform, *a.* [From *ganglion*, and Lat. *forma*, shape.] Having the form or shape of a ganglion.

Ganglion, (*gang'gli-on,*) *n.*; *pl* GANGLIA. [Gr. *ganglion*, a tumor under the skin, on or near sinews; in

modern anatomy, a nerve-knot.] (*Compar. Anat.*) A small rounded or elongated nervous mass, of a reddish-gray color, situated in the course of the nerves. They are of two kinds, one forming part of the cranial system of nerves, and situated near the origins of many of the cranial and all of the vertebral nerves; the other forming part of the sympathetic system, extending in a series along each side of the vertebral column, and occurring innumerously in other parts. They differ widely in size and figure, some being large and conspicuous, while others are almost microscopic. They are composed of two substances, one white, like the medullary matter of the brain, the other reddish-gray. The internal medullary filaments are the continuation of the nerve upon which the *G.* is situated. A section through a *G.* in the direction of the nervous chords connected with it discloses to the naked eye merely a collection of reddish-gray matter, traversed by the white fibres of the nerves.

(*Surg.*) A small tumor in the sheath of a tendon, containing a semi-fluid secretion inclosed in a cyst. This cyst is sometimes loose, but generally communicating with the tendonous sheath. They sometimes form without any apparent cause, but generally arise from some wrench or tension of the tendon. They are most frequently situated about the wrist. The treatment consists in rupturing the cyst, either by firm compression with the thumb, or by striking the swelling sharply with some obscure body, the part being subsequently bandaged, and rest enjoined for a few days.

Lymphatic ganglion, a lymphatic gland. — *Dunglison.*

Gan'glionary, *a.* [Fr. *ganglionnaire.*] Consisting of ganglions; having reference to ganglions.

Ganglionic, (*gang-gli-on'ik,*) *a.* Pertaining to a ganglion; as, the *ganglionic* nerves.

Gangpore', a small state of India, on the Bengal frontiers. It is tributary to the British, and has a fertile soil, but is ill-cultivated. *Area*, 2,490 sq. m. *Pop.* abt. 110,000.

Gangrene, (*gʌng'grēn,*) *n.* [Fr. *gangrène*; Lat. *gangræna*; Gr. *gaggraina*, from *graō, grainō*, to gnaw; Sansk. *gras*, to devour away the tissues.] (*Med.*) A term applied to the first stage of mortification. It is divided into two kinds, the *moist* and the *dry*: the former, called also inflammatory or acute *G.*, is that which is preceded by inflammation; while the latter, called also chronic or idiopathic *G.*, is that which takes place without visible inflammation having preceded it. The most frequent causes of *G.* are violent inflammation, erysipelas, contusion, burns, cold, and deficient circulation of the blood or nervous energy. When it results from high and active inflammation, there is at first severe pain in the part attacked, and generally considerable swelling. After a time, the part loses all sensibility and becomes cold, the redness disappearing, and the skin becoming of an irregular dark color, in some portions approaching a black, and in others a dark-brown or greenish hue. If there is a running sore, the discharge will cease; and a bloody serum forms under the skin. The inflammatory fever disappears, and is succeeded by great languor and debility: the pulse is weak, quick, and irregular; the stomach is deranged, delirium frequently occurs, and hiccough is one of the most characteristic signs of the disease in its more advanced stage. The features are collapsed and the eyes sunk. When the *G.* is not the result of high and active inflammation, the febrile symptoms are slight or altogether wanting; but there is the same discoloration of the skin, discharge of bloody serum, and morbific appearance. *G.* resulting from severe cold is remarkable for the little pain generally preceding the part having frequently perished without the patient being aware of the fact. A part suffering from severe cold should first be rubbed with snow or a coarse towel, in order to restore the suspended circulation, avoiding at first any artificial heat, which might be the means of inducing inflammation. *G.* may arise from a diseased state of the blood-vessels, attended with debility of the constitution. This form of the disease is commonly known as *gangrena senilis*, generally observed in advanced age, though exceptional cases occur in earlier life. It is best exemplified when gradual ossification of the small arterial trunks occurs; pain, heat, and redness being the first symptoms, after which the parts become gradually black and dry. The hands, fore-arms, and feet are chiefly affected. It is this dry form of *G.* which is produced by the ingestion of ergot of rye. (See ERGOTISM.) Hospital *G.*, or *phagedæna gangrenosa*, is a form of this disease which attacks open wounds or ulcers, and is so called from its appearing most frequently in crowded hospitals, and causing a fearful mortality among the patients.

(*Bot.*) A disease in plants ending in putrid decay.

Gan'grene, *v. a.* To mortify, as flesh.

> "*Gangren'd* members must be lopp'd away,
> Before the nobler parts are tainted to decay."—*Dryden.*

—*v. n.* To become mortified; to lose vitality.

> "Wounds immedicable . . *gangrene* to black mortification."
> *Milton.*

Gangrenes'cent, *a.* Tending to putrescence or mortification.

Gan'grenous, *a.* [Fr. *gangréneux.*] Mortified; indicating putrescence of living flesh.

Gang'-tide, *n.* Same as GANG-WEEK, *q. v.*

Gang'-tooth, *n.* A projecting tooth.

Gangue, (*gāng,*) *n.* [Ger. *gang*, vein.] The mineral substances that accompany metallic ores in the veins of rocks. — The matrix of ores. — The earthy substances present in ores.

Gang'way, *n.* [A. S.] (*Naut.*) A passage or thoroughfare of any kind. — In deep-waisted ships it designates a narrow way built horizontally along the upper part of a ship's side, from the quarter-deck to the forecastle, for the convenience of walking fore and aft, instead of descending into the waist. It is fenced on the outside with iron stanchions, having ropes or rails extended from one to the other. — The opening left in the upper part of a ship's side, for the purpose of entering in or departing from her, is also called a gangway. — The term is likewise applied to a narrow passage left in the hold, when a ship is laden, to enable the sailors to enter either to examine the cargo or provisions, to discover and stop a leak, or to bring out anything that may be required.

To bring to the gangway. (*Naut.*) To fasten and flog a sailor in the waist or at the gangway, — the usual place of punishment on board ship.

Gang'-week, Gang'-tide, *n.* Rogation-week, when processions formerly perambulated parishes to survey their boundaries.

Gan-hway, a province of China. See NGAN-HOEI.

Ga'nier, in *Illinois*, a township of Kankakee co.; *pop.* abt 1,600.

Gan'il, *n.* [Fr.] A term given in some parts of England to a kind of friable limestone.

Gan'jam, a fertile district of Hindostan, in the North Circars, presidency of Bombay; *area*, 6,40.1 sq. m.; *pop.* abt. 950,000.—A town, and cap. of above dist., near the coast of the Bay of Bengal, 84 m. S.E. of Cuttack, and 535 N.E of Madras; Lat. 19° 20′ N., Lon. 85° 20′ E. *Pop.* unknown.

Gan'nat, a town of France, dep. Allier, on the Andelot, 33 m. S. of Moulins; *pop.* 6,158.

Gan'net, *n.* [A. S. *ganot.*] (*Zoöl.*) The *Sulidæ*, a family of birds, order *Natatores*, of which the genus *Sula*, the only one represented in N. America, is the type. *Sula Bassana*, the common Gannet (Fig. 1117), found from the Arctic Sea to the Gulf of Mexico, breeds in immense numbers on the rocky islands near the coast of Labrador. It is almost the size of the tame goose. The bill is about six in. long, jagged at the sides, and straight nearly to the point, where it inclines downwards. A loose skin, lore, and capable of considerable distention, hanging from the blade of the lower bill, and extended over the throat, serves as a pouch in which to convey food to its young. The neck of the gannet is long; body flat, and very full of feathers. The crown of the head, and a small space on the hind part of the neck, are buff-color, and, with the exception of the quill and the bastard wing-feathers, the remainder of the plumage is white. The legs and toes are black, but the fore-part of each is marked with a bright-green stripe. The male and female are nearly alike. The young are at first covered with a very beautiful snow-white down; at the age of about six weeks the feathers make their appearance; and at the end of three months they are ready to fly. The food of the gannet consists of salt-water fish, the herring and pilchard being the staple. It takes its prey by darting down on it from a considerable height. It makes its nests, which are composed chiefly of turf and sea-weed, in the caverns and fissures of rocks, or on their ledges, as well as on the plain surface of the ground. The female lays three white eggs, somewhat smaller than those of the goose. It is stated, however, that the three eggs are only laid in the event of the first and second being removed, and that if left to its own devices the bird will lay but one egg

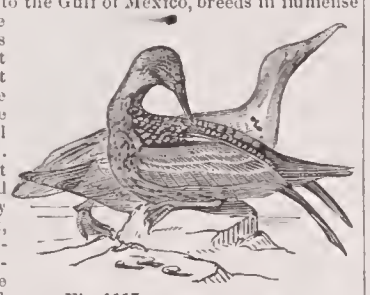


Fig. 1117. — COMMON GANNET.
(*Sula Bassana.*)

Gan'net Island, off the N.E. coast of Labrador; Lat. 54° N., Lon. 56° 34′ W.

Gan'net Rock, in *Maine*, a small island and light-house, abt. 6 m. off the S.W. point of Grand Menan Island; Lat. 43° 32′ N., Lon. 66° 52′ W. It exhibits a revolving-light 90 ft. above the sea-level.

Gan'oid, Ganoid'al, Ganoid'ian, *a.* Pertaining or having reference to the ganoids.

Gan'oids, Ganoid'ians, *n. pl.* [Gr. *ganos*, beauty, and *eidos*, form.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of fishes in the classification of Mr. Agassiz, containing more than 60 genera, above 50 of which are only discovered in a fossil state in the old red sandstone and other rocks of that period. The order is named from the brilliant lustre of their scales, which are coated with a bright enamel, as the Gar-fish.

Ganoine, *n.* A peculiar kind of bony tissue found beneath the enamel of the scale of a ganoid.

Ganom'atite, *n.* [Called also *Chenocoprolite*, or *Goose-dung Ore.*] (*Min.*) An impure iron sinter, containing some oxide of cobalt.

Gansevoort, (*gans'voort,*) in *New York*, a post-village of Saratoga co., abt. 10 m. N.E. of Saratoga Springs.

Gant'let, Gant'lope, *n.* [*Gant* for *Ghent*, and D. *loopen*, to run.] Originally, a kind of military punishment, in which the culprit was compelled to run between two files or ranks, armed with rods, &c., receiving a blow from each, — a mode of punishment said to have been invented at Ghent, formerly written *Gant*. A similar mode of punishment was also applied on shipboard.

To run the gantlet. (Sometimes, but erroneously, *gauntlet* is used.) To experience the punishment of the gantlet; hence, to go through any trying ordeal of keen criticism, severe animadversion, or, in short, any crucial test of mind or body.

> "He *ran the gantlet* under the eyes of a hundred beauties."
> *Lord Lansdowne.*

Gantois, (*gong-twd',*) *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or citizen of Ghent, Belgium.

Gan'try, Gann'tree, Gann'try, *n.* A stillage for barrels.

Gantung Pass, (*gan'toong,*) a mountain defile in Bussahir, between Chinese Tartary and Koonawar, descending, on the W. side upon the Sutlej; Lat. 31° 38′ N., Lon. 78° 47′ E. Height, 18,290 feet above sea-level.

Ganyme'de, [Gr. *Ganymedes.*] (*Myth.*) A son of Tros and Callirhoë, and brother of Ilus. Being the most beautiful of all mortals, he was taken by Zeus to be his cupbearer and to live among the gods on Olympus. Later writers added that he was borne aloft to heaven on an eagle sent by Zeus.

Gan'za, Gan'sa, *n.* [Lat.] A kind of wild goose, by a flock of which a virtuoso was fabled to be carried to the lunar world. — *Johnson.*

> "They are but idle dreams and fancies,
> And favor strongly of the *ganzas*."—*Hudibras.*

Gaol, (*jāl,*) *n.* (Sometimes written JAIL.) [Fr. *géole*; L. Lat. *gaiola*, a prison; It. *gabbiola*, a small cage, dim. of *gabbia*, a cage; L. Lat. *caveola*, dim. of *cavea*, a cavity.] A prison; a house of detention; a place for the confinement of criminals and debtors.

—*v. a.* To imprison; to hold in durance; to place in confinement; as, "*gaoling* vagabonds." — *Bacon.*

Gaoler, (*jāl'ẽr,*) *n.* A jailer; the keeper of a gaol or prison; a custodian; a janitor.

Gap, *n.* [From *gape*; Icel. *gap*, a hiatus.] An opening; an aperture; a cleft or break; a breach; any avenue or passage; way of entrance or departure; a defect; a flaw; an interstice or vacuity; a hiatus; a chasm.

To stop a gap, to fill a vacant place; to secure a weak point or feature. — *To stand in the gap*, to make defence against an expected danger; to expose one's self for the protection of something.

Gap, (anc. *Vaponcum,*) a town of France, dep. Hautes-Alpes, of which it is the cap., in a wide valley, nearly 2,500 ft. above the sea, surrounded by the lower Alpine ranges, 44 m. S.E. of Grenoble. *Manuf.* Woollen and linen fabrics, silks, chamois, and other kinds of leather, and cotton yarn. This place is very ancient, and was the cap. of the Tricorii, under the name of *Vap.* *Pop.* 9,040.

Gap, in *Alabama*, a village of Walker co.

Gap, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Lancaster co., abt. 18 m. E. of Lancaster.

Gap Civ'il, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Alleghany co.

Gape, (*gāp,*) *v. n.* [A.S. *geapan*; Dan. *gabe*; Icel. *gapa*, to gaze with open mouth; Du. *gapen.*] To open the mouth wide; to yawn, indicative of sleepiness; as, he is *gaping* for bed. — To open the mouth for food, as young birds. — To open the mouth in wonder, surprise, eager longing, hope, or expectation, or with a desire to injure or devour; as, a *gaping* crowd. — To open in fissures or crevices; to exhibit a hiatus; as, a *gaping* chasm. — To desire earnestly; to crave; — preceding *for* or *after*; as, "*gaping after* court-favor." — *L'Estrange.*

—*n.* A gaping.

(*Zoöl.*) The width of a mouth when opened, as of a bird, fish, &c.

The gapes, a disease common among young poultry, indicated by much gaping.

Gap'er, *n.* One who gapes, yawns, or stares open-mouthed.

Gap Grove, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Lee co.

Gap Mills, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Monroe co.

Gap Run, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Carter co.

Gaps'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Fulton co.

Gap'-toothed, *a.* Having gaps or interstices between the teeth.

> "The broad-speaking, *gap-toothed* wife of Bath." — *Dryden.*

Gar, [A.S.] an affix or syllable signifying a dart or weapon; an instrument of offence. Hence the derivation of some of the Saxon names, as Ed*gar*, "happy weapon;" Ethel*gar*, "noble weapon;" and many others.

Ga'ra, (Lough,) a lake of Ireland, in Connaught, abt. 13 m. W. of Carrick on Shannon.

Gar'anéine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A coloring-matter derived from madder by the action of sulphuric acid upon it. When boiled in water, it yields a red solution containing *alizarine*, (*q. v.*) It has a higher coloring power than madder itself.

Garb, *n.* [O. Fr. *garbe*, a garb; Norm. *garbes*, clothing; It. *garbo*, comeliness, behavior, carriage; A.S. *gearwa*, clothing.] Dress; clothing; habit; as, the *garb* of a monk.

—Fashion or mode of dress; — hence, external appearance, looks, &c., expressive of disposition, manner, character, &c.; as, "he could not speak English in the native *garb*." — *Shaks.*

(*Her.*) A sheaf of any sort of grain; — said to represent summer. — *Craig.*

Garbage, (*gār'bāj,*) *n.* [From the root of *garble.*] That which is separated, as by sifting; the bowels of an animal; refuse parts of flesh; offal. (Applied sometimes to vegetable refuse, and to immoral and gross literature.)

> "Who, without aversion, ever look'd
> On holy *garbage*, though by Homer cook'd?"—*Lord Roscommon.*

Gar'baged, *a.* With the bowels or entrails removed.

Garbed, (*gārbd.*) *a.* Dressed; attired; habited; clad.

Gar'bel, *n.* (*Naut.*) Same as GAARBOARD, *q. v.*

—That which is sifted, and from which the coarse and drossy portions have been removed.

Garbieh, (*gar'be,*) a maritime prov. of Lower Egypt, in the delta of the Nile.

Gar'ble, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *grabeller*, to sift, to examine nearly; Sp. *garbillar*, to sift, *garbillo*, a coarse sieve; Ar. *gharbil*, a sieve.] To pick out or separate such parts from a whole as may serve a purpose; to destroy or mutilate by picking out; as, a *garbled* version of a story.

Gar'bler, *n.* One who garbles; one who picks out or selects to serve a purpose; as, a *garbler* of quotations.

Gar'bles, *n. pl.* The dusty refuse matter of drugs, spices, &c.

Gar'board, Gar'bel, *n.* (*Naut.*) The first plank fastened on the outside of a ship's keel.

Gar'board-strake, *n.* (*Naut.*) The strake of plank in the bottom that is wrought into the rabbet of the keel of a ship.

Garcia River, (*gar-see'a,*) in *California*, enters the Pacific Ocean from Mendocino co.

Gar'cias, Lasso, or Garcilaso de la Vega, called the Prince of Spanish Poets, b. at Toledo, in 1503. He was early distinguished for his wit and fancy, wrote several pathetic pastorals and sonnets, and did much towards uprooting that taste for bombast, which, at the period in which he flourished, disfigured the productions of his countrymen. *G.* followed the profession of arms, and attended Charles V. in many of his expeditions, and fell in battle, in 1536.

Garcila'so de la Vega, surnamed The Inca, because by his mother's side he was descended from the royal family of Peru, was b. at Cuzco, in that country, in 1530. Philip II., dreading the influence of *G.* among the natives, summoned him to Spain, where he d. He wrote a *History of Peru*, and also a *History of Florida*.

Garcinia, (*gar-sin'e ă.*) *n.* [In honor of Dr. *Garcin*, an Oriental traveller.] (*Bot.*) A genus of the order *Guttiferæ*. The species *G. mangostana*, a native of Malacca, produces the Mangosteen, which is reputed to be the most delicious of all fruits. *G. cornea*, *kydiana*, and *pedunculata* yield fruits of a similar character, but much inferior. The seeds of *G. purpurea*, upon being boiled in water, yield a concrete oil called *kokum butter*, or oil of mangosteen. It is very useful as an application to chapped hands, and has been recently imported into this country. One or more species of this genus are supposed to yield our commercial and officinal gamboge, which is brought from Siam in cylinders, either solid or hollow, and in large cakes or amorphous masses. The pipe, or roll gamboge, is the finest kind. In medicine, gamboge is used as an active hydragogue and drastic purgative. In over-doses it acts as an acrid poison. In the arts it is much employed as a water-color, and to give a golden tint to lacquer-varnish for brass-work.

Gard, a dept. of France, in the S. part of that country, formerly comprised in the prov. Languedoc; between Lat. 43° 27′ and 44° 27′ N., and Lon. 3° 17′ and 4° 50′ E.; having N. the depts. Lozère and Ardèche; E. the Rhone, separating it from Vaucluse and Bouches-du-Rhone; W. Aveyron; and S. Hérault, the Mediterranean, and the Isle de Camargne. *Area*, 583,556 hectares. *Desc.* The N. and W. parts are occupied by ramifications of the Cevennes range, the general slope of the dept. being from N.W. to S.E., in which latter part of its surface there is a considerable extent of level country, with numerous and extensive pools and marshes. *Rivers.* Gard, Cèze, Vidourle. *Clim.* For the most part hot and dry, with occasional *siroccos*. *Soil.* fertile. *Prod.* Cereals, potatoes, chestnuts, wine, and fruits. The mulberry is largely cultivated. Much wool is produced. *Min.* Iron and coal are abundant; argentiferous lead, antimony, zinc, and great quantities of salt are obtained from the salt marshes on the coast. *Manuf.* Silk, cotton, and woollen fabrics, hats, paper, brandy, leather, glass, earthenware, &c. *Chief towns.* Nîmes (the cap.), Alais, Uzes, and Le Vigan. *Pop.* 464,317.

Gard, or **Gard'on,** a river of France, which traverses the centre of the dept. Gard, and after a course of 55 m. falls into the Rhone, 5 m. from Tarascon.

Gard, (Pont du,) in France. See Aqueduct.

Garda, (Lake of.) (anc. *Lacus Benacus,*) a famous lake of N. Italy, bounded by the provs. of Mantua, Brescia, and Verona, and the circle of Roveredo in the Tyrol. From Peschiera at its S.E. extremity (15 m. W. of Verona) it stretches N.N.E. to Riva, a distance of abt. 35 m. Its lower or S. portion is abt. 12 m. across where broadest; but its upper or N. portion is not more than from 3 to 4 m. across. It is everywhere enclosed by ramifications of the Alps, except on the S., where the luxuriant plain presents a striking contrast to the magnificent mountain scenery that closes round its upper waters. The surface of this lake is at an elevation of abt. 320 ft. above the Mediterranean; it is generally deep; its waters are remarkably pure and limpid; and it is well stocked with fish. Its surplus waters are carried off by the Mincio, which issues from it at Peschiera. A great number of towns, villages, &c., are built upon its banks, of which the principal, besides Peschiera, are Desenzano, Salo, Gargano, Riva, and Garda. The greater number of these places have safe and commodious harbors, and a good deal of trade is carried on upon the lake.

Gardal'a, or **Ghardei'a,** a walled town of Algeria, in the Sahara desert. *Manuf.* Woollen stuffs, fire-arms, and gunpowder. *Pop.* Unascertained. Lat. 31° 58′ N., Lon. 2° 50′ E.

Gard'ant, *a.* [From Fr. *garder.*] (*Her.*) Applied to an animal when represented full-faced, and looking forward. — See Passant-Gardant.

Gardele'gen, a town of Prussian Saxony, 30 m. N.N. W. of Magdeburg. *Pop.* abt. 6,500.

Garde Nationale. [Fr.] See National Guard.

Garden, (*gär'dn,*) *n.* [Ger. *garten;* Dan. *giärde;* A. S. *geard;* Fr. *jardin.*] A piece of ground enclosed and appropriated to the cultivation of herbs and plants, fruits and flowers.

—A rich, fruitful, well-cultivated spot or tract of country; a delightful place.

"I am arrived from fruitful Lombardy,
The pleasant *garden* of great Italy." — *Shaks.*

Kitchen garden, a garden devoted to the cultivation and production of vegetables, herbs, &c., for kitchen-use.

—*v.n.* To lay out a garden; to cultivate a garden; to labor at gardening; to practise floriculture, horticulture, &c.

—*v. a.* To cultivate, as a garden.

Gar'den-engine, *n.* An apparatus used for watering gardens.

Gardener, (*gär'dn-er,*) *n.* One who gardens; one whose occupation is to lay out, tend, and dress a garden; a horticulturist.

Gar'den-house, *n.* An arbor; a summer-house.

—A privy; a necessary. (Used in the Southern States of the Union.) — *Webster.*

Garde'nia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of the ord. *Cinchonaceæ*. From the fruits of *G. grandiflora, florida,* and *radicans,* beautiful yellow dyes are prepared, which are extensively used in China and Japan. Many species are favorites in our green-houses and hot-houses, on account of their beautiful and fragrant flowers. The corolla is funnel-shaped, the tube much larger than the calyx. The fruit is a berry crowned with the calyx. The genus was named after Dr. Garden, of Charleston, South Carolina, who corresponded with Linnæus.

Gar'dening, *n.* The act of laying out and cultivating pieces of ground, generally of limited extent, and inclosed for the purpose of rearing vegetables, fruits, and flowers. As an art of design or taste, gardening is of very ancient date, and with the exception of certain modern improvements, such as glass-houses, &c., was in a high state of perfection two thousand years ago. The earliest gardens of which there is any account are those of Solomon, which are described as having been of quadrangular form, surrounded by high walls. They contained aviaries, wells, and streams of water. The gardens of Cyrus and other Persian monarchs were of great extent, and generally laid out in romantic situations. They were also distinguished for the great diversity of their uses and products. The first allusion to terraces in gardens is to be found in the description of the celebrated hanging gardens of Babylon. Although Herodotus and others do not mention it in their descriptions, there is little doubt that these terraces were decorated with vases, parapets, &c. Most of the elements of a modern architectural garden are alluded to in connection with those of Babylon. The terraces are described as being furnished with groves, containing fountains, seats, parterres, and banqueting-rooms, and as combining the minute beauties of flowers and foliage with masses of light and shade and extensive prospects. The grove of Orontes, described by Strabo, must be regarded as a park or large garden in the picturesque style: it was nine miles in circumference. In ancient Greece, gardening was rather a neglected art at first, but in process of time great advance was made. The vale of Tempé, the Academus at Athens, and other public gardens, were extremely elegant, and were ornamented with temples, altars, tombs, statues, monuments, and towers. On account of the nature of the climate, the chief qualities required in a garden were shade, coolness, fresh breezes, fragrance, and repose. The Greeks copied their gardening from the Persians; and the Romans, in their turn, copied that of the Greeks. Little is known of the early style of Roman gardening: the vast edifices projecting into the sea, and the immense artificial elevations, are apparently ridiculed by Cicero and Varro. About this time, however, the cultivation of odoriferous trees and plants began to be attended to; and the planting of trees adjoining each other, whose odors assimilated, was then as much a study with the gardener as the harmonious blending of colors at the present day. The early French and Dutch styles of gardening were evidently adopted from the description of Pliny's garden. On this subject Loudon remarks: "The terraces adjoining the house, the lawn declining from thence, the little flower-garden with the fountain in the centre, the walks bordered with box, and the trees sheared into whimsical artificial forms — together with the fountains, alcoves, and summer-houses, form a resemblance too striking to bear dispute." The use of glass in the construction of conservatories was early known to the Greeks and Romans; and the "Gardens of Adonis," mentioned by some of their most eminent authors, were probably of this kind. It is said that in them were to be seen rare trees from India and China, the myrtle and crocus in flower, and the cinnamon and frankincense trees covered with leaves. Cucumbers were also grown there all the year round. The use of hot water in forcing vegetables was also employed at the same time. Gardening, like all the other arts, languished during the dark ages, but with the revival of learning, the invention of printing, and the Reformation, it began again to flourish. The art was revived and patronized by the family of the Medici in Italy; and their gardens, which were of the geometric and architectural style, long served as models for most of Europe. It continued to be imitated in France, Germany, and Britain, until the introduction of the English or natural style. In garden architecture very little progress, as far as hot-houses are concerned, has been made in the south of Europe, the warmth of the climate rendering them all but useless. There are, however, plant-houses in many places in Spain and Portugal. The French and Dutch styles of gardening resemble each other closely: symmetry and profuse ornament are the characteristics of both. The Dutch style is eminently adapted to the nature of the country, where there are no inequalities of surface as in England. The French style seems to have arisen about the middle of the 17th century, during the reign of Louis XIV. The most celebrated gardener of the period was Le Nôtre, who laid out the famous gardens of Versailles. Le Nôtre's style spread rapidly into other countries, and was extensively adopted in this country. The first erection of hot-houses in France occurred toward the end of the reign of Louis XIV., by M. Fagon, in the Jardin des Plantes. The first magnificent attempt at hot-house building was that of Francis I., of Austria, in 1753. They were in five ranges, extending altogether to the length of 1,290 feet, many of them being 30 feet high. From about 1740, landscape gardening, and the adoption of the English style, rapidly spread into France, Germany, and Russia, where it still prevails. The art of cultivating flowers and fruits in gardening will be found more particularly described under the art. Horticulture. See also Grafting, Green-house, Hot-house, Hot-bed, Stove, &c.

Gar'den, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Delta co.

Gar'den, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Athens co.

Gar'den City, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Blue Earth co., abt. 12 m. S.W. of Mankato.

Gar'den Cottage, in *Kentucky*, a P. O. of Pulaski co.

Gar'den Grove, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township of Decatur co., abt. 50 m. S. of Fort Des Moines; *pop.* of township 746.

Gar'den Island, or Buache, an island of W. Australia, co. of Perth, in the Indian Ocean, 5 m. from the mainland: length, from N. to S., about 5 miles; average breadth, 1 m.

Gar'denless, *a.* Not possessing a garden.

Gar'den-mould, *n.* Rich earth, or mould, fit and suitable for a garden.

Gar'den Plain, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Whiteside co., abt. 95 m. N.N.W. of Peoria.

Gar'den-plot, *n.* A plot formed when planting a garden.

Gar'den Prairie, in *Illinois*, a P. O. of Boone co.

Gar'den Prairie, in *Minnesota*, a post-office of Blue Earth co.

Gar'den-stand, *n.* A stand for holding flower-pots in a garden.

Gar'den-stuff, *n.* A colloquialism for vegetables, herbs, &c., grown in a garden for culinary use.

Gar'den Valley, in *California*, a village of El Dorado co., abt. 11 m. N. of Placerville.

Gar'den Valley, in *Texas*, a post-office of Smith co.

Garden Valley, in *Wisconsin*, a P. O. of Jackson co.

Gar'denville, in *New York*, a post-office of Erie co.

Gar'denville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O of Bucks co.

Gar'diner, Stephen, a celebrated English prelate and statesman, b. at Bury St. Edmund's, in Suffolk, 1483, was the illegitimate son of Dr. Woodville, bishop of Salisbury, and brother of Elizabeth, queen of Edward IV. He was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge; from whence he went into the family of the Duke of Norfolk, and afterwards into that of Cardinal Wolsey, who made him his secretary. In this situation he acquired the confidence of Henry VIII., to whom he was serviceable in procuring his divorce from Queen Catharine; he also defended the king's supremacy, and for these services he was appointed secretary of state, and soon after promoted to the see of Winchester. *G.* drew up articles accusing Henry's last queen, Catharine Parr, of heresy; but the queen avoided the storm, and he fell into disgrace. At the accession of Edward VI. he opposed the Reformation, and was committed first to the Fleet, and afterwards to the Tower, where he was a prisoner during the remainder of the reign. He was also deprived of his bishopric; but on the accession of Mary he was restored to his see, and appointed Chancellor of England. D. 1555. He was a learned man, but artful, dissembling, ambitious, and proud.

Gar'diner, in *Maine*, a city of Kennebec co., on the Cobbesseconteé River, abt. 7 m. S. of Augusta. The river here has a succession of falls which afford considerable water-power. *Manuf.* Paper, woollen goods, flour, machinery, leather, lumber, &c. The city is well built, and has every facility for an extensive trade. In *N. Y.*, a twp. of Ulster co.; in *Oregon*, a p.-v. of Douglas co., on the Umpqua River.—**Gar'diner's Bay,** in *N. Y.*, at the S. E. end of Long Island.—**Gar'diner's Island,** in *N. Y.*, between Gardiner's Bay and the ocean; *area*, abt. 4 sq. m.—Gardner, see p. 1146.

Gar'dyloo, *n.* [Fr. *gare l'eau*, beware of the water.] A common cry, in former days, of the dwellers in the high flats of the houses of Edinburgh, who were in the habit of throwing urine, slops, &c., out of the window.

Gar'field, James Abraham, an American soldier and statesman, b. in Cuyahoga co., Ohio, Nov. 19, 1831, of New England ancestry, graduated from Williams College, Mass., in 1856, and adopted the profession of law. In 1856-60 was a member of the Ohio Senate, in 1861 entered the army as Col of the 42d O. Vol., and made Brigadier-General in 1862. In 1863 was appointed Chief of Staff to Gen. Rosecrans, and served with him up to the battle of Chickamauga; for gallantry in this action he was promoted to Major-General of Volunteers (Sept. 19, 1863). He resigned from the army to take his seat in the 38th Congress from Ohio, and was placed on the Committee on Military Affairs. He continued to serve in Congress up to 1880, and upon the most important committees and as Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and also as Regent of the Smithsonian Institute. In 1880 he was elected Senator from Ohio, and at Chicago, on June 8, 1880, selected as the nominee of the Republican party for President of the U. S. On the 35th ballot, the vote stood, Grant, 313; Blaine, 257; Sherman, 101; Garfield, 50, besides other scattering votes. On the 36th ballot, the vote counted 399 for Garfield, which gave him the nomination. *G.* received the degree of LL.D. from Williams College in 1872; he is represented as a

man of superior culture, a close student, and a good linguist.

Gar'-fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of *Belone*, a genus of abdominal Malacopterygious fishes, fam. *Scomberesocidæ*, including the Greenbone, Mackerel-guide, Sea-needle, &c. It generally precedes the mackerel in their annual visit to shallow water for the purpose of spawning. It is from 20 to 24 in. in length, with long, narrow, beak-like snout, the under jaw projecting; the teeth are numerous and minute, the eyes large; the dorsal and anal fins opposite each other; pectoral and ventral fins small; and the tail considerably forked. The upper part of the head and back is of a dark green hue, the sides paler, and the belly a silvery white. It is a very vivacious fish, and seizes the bait with avidity. The flesh of the *G.* has somewhat the flavor of mackerel, but is more dry; and the bones are green.

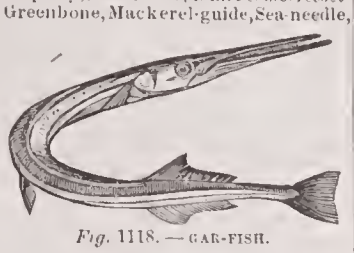


Fig. 1118. — GAR-FISH.

Gar'galize, *v. a.* To gargle.

Gar'ganey, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) *Anas querquedula*, a species of duck.

Garga'no, a town of N. Italy, on the Lake of Garda, 24 m. from Brescia; *pop.* abt. 4,500.

Gar'garism, *n.* [Fr. *gargarisme*; Gr. *gargarismos.*] (*Med.*) A wash for the throat; a GARGLE, *q. v.*

Gar'garus, a mountain of Anatolia, in Asia Minor, 10 m. from Adramyti, forming the highest elevation in the Mt. Ida ridge. It may be divided into three zones; the first consisting of cultivated land, the second of forests, and the third of snow.

Gar'get, Gar'gut, *n.* A disease occurring in the udders of cows. — A distemper found among hogs, the symptoms of which are hanging down of the head, moist eyes, staggering, and loss of appetite. — *Mortimer.* (Written also GARGOL.).

Gar'gil, *n.* A distemper affecting the heads of geese.

Gargle, (*gär'gl,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *gargouiller*, to dabble, to paddle, from Lat. *gurgulio*, the gullet; Gr. *gargareōn*, formed from the sound.] To wash, as the throat and mouth, with a liquid preparation, which is kept from descending into the stomach by a gentle expiration of air.

—*n.* (*Med.*) A lotion or wash for the throat. It is used by taking a mouthful of the liquid, and then throwing back the head, by which it is passed into the throat, where, by expelling air from the lungs, it is agitated and made to wash all parts of the inner surface. Gargles are extremely useful in various diseases of the throat, and differ in their composition according to the purpose which they are intended to serve. In order to allay inflammation or reduce swelling, warm water with a little vinegar is the best that can be used. When a stimulating effect is required, a mixture of infusion of Peruvian bark, port wine, and tincture of capsicum, to promote suppuration, or barley-water and infusion of linseed used warm; and, as a pure astringent, a decoction of Peruvian bark, with alum or borax, will be found useful.

Gar'gol, *n.* A disease among swine. See GARGET.

Gar'goyle, Gur'goyle. [Fr. *gargouille.*] (*Arch.*) An ornamental spout projecting below the battlements of a tower or the parapets of a wall, through which the rain that falls on the roof is discharged at a little distance beyond the face of the wall. The gargoyle forms a striking feature in Gothic architecture, being frequently in the form of a dragon, or lion, or some heraldic monster, and sometimes a grotesque representation of the human face and figure. It was introduced to mask the unsightly appearance of a piece of leaden pipe sticking out of the wall, the pipe being passed through a block of stone, which was subsequently carved into a form corresponding to the general character of the architecture of the building.



Fig. 1119. — GARGOYLE.

Gar'gyle, *n.* (*Arch.*) See GARGOYLE.

Garibal'di, GIUSEPPE, an Italian partisan-general and patriot, was B. at Nice, of poor parents, July 22, 1807. Being fond of the sea, he made several voyages in early youth, and in 1832, becoming implicated with Mazzini in a conspiracy against Charles Albert, king of Sardinia, he was compelled to quit his country. Two years afterwards, he became again involved in political troubles, and was condemned to death in his absence for an attempt to subvert the existing government. He escaped to France, and landing at Marseilles, there signalized himself by his devoted attention to the patients of a cholera hospital, whom the nurses had deserted. Thence he sailed in an Egyptian corvette, and offered his services to the Bey of Tunis; but the life in that service not being stirring enough for his active and intrepid spirit, he sailed for South America, in 1836, and fought for the republic of Rio Grande, then at war with Brazil. *G.* commanded a vessel of 30 tons, with 16 men, and having been taken prisoner at Gualagnay, upon trying to escape, experienced the most cruel treatment. After effecting his liberation, he again fought for Rio Grande, and, attended by his devoted wife Anita, passed through the extremes of peril and privation. *G.* next commanded an Italian legion of 800 men against Rosas, Dictator of Buenos Ayres, and fought the battle of Salto Sant' Antonio. In 1847, on hearing of the elevation of Pius IX. to the Pontificate, *G.* offered his services to Charles Albert, and upon the latter's declining them, he transferred, in 1848, the offer to the Provisional Government then sitting in Rome. There he was received with enthusiasm, and distinguished himself in the very thickest of the struggle when that city was stormed by the French troops. On the entry of the latter, *G.* fled, hotly pursued by French and Austrian cavalry. During the terrible time which followed, *G.* was hunted down like a wild beast; he lost his brave wife, who sunk down by his side overcome with the terrors and hardships she had endured. *G.* eventually succeeded in making his escape to the U. States, where



Fig. 1120. — GARIBALDI.

he settled on Staten Island, N.Y., as a soap and candle manufacturer. In 1854 he visited England, and was presented with a sword of honor by the citizens of Newcastle-on-Tyne. He afterwards settled on the rocky island of Caprera, adjoining that of Sardinia, in the Mediterranean, where he commenced to practise the pursuits of agriculture and gardening with great success. On the breaking out of the war between France and Italy against Austria in 1859, which resulted in the cession of Lombardy and Venetia to Italy, *G.* organized a volunteer force of 17,000 men, called the *Cacciatori dell' Alpi* ("Chasseurs of the Alps"), with which he coöperated with the regular army of his countrymen, forming its flying column of tirailleurs. At the head of this force, *G.* fought in the battles of Varese, Camerlato, Como, Brescia, Magenta, Montebello, Solferino, &c. Next year (1860), *G.* fitted out a small expedition, with funds subscribed by his English admirers, and landing at Marsala, Sicily, in May, took Palermo, and after several engagements with the Neapolitan troops drove them out of the island. Following up his success, with a largely increased force, Gen. *G.* marched on to Gaëta, meeting there Victor Emanuel, whom he saluted as "King of Italy," and with him entered Naples in triumph. After the fall of Gaëta and Capua, and the full accomplishment of his great design in uniting Italy under one constitutional monarch, Gen. *G.*, refusing all honors and rewards, and poor as when he set out, returned to his humble island-home at Caprera. His insular retirement was not, however, of long duration. In 1862 he published at Palermo an inflammatory address to the Hungarian people, inciting them to revolt; Gen. Klapka, and others of his judicious friends, endeavored, but without success, to restrain him from what they well deemed to be a Quixotic enterprise. In August of that year, Gen. *G.*, at the head of a body of volunteers (including a number of enthusiastic Englishmen), crossed in two French steamers from Catania to Melita, a small port on the Calabrian coast. They were followed by a strong body of the royal troops under Col. Pallavicini, and were attacked on the mountain plateau of Aspromonte, when they surrendered, *G.* himself being severely wounded by a rifle-bullet in the ankle. He was conveyed to Spezia, where the bullet was extracted. The wound, however, continued a source of painful annoyance. Though guilty of *de facto* treason, he was pardoned by the king on account of his eminent services in the cause of Italian independence in 1860, and returned to Caprera. In 1864, Gen. *G.* visited London, where he received an ovation from the people which almost amounted to delirium. During the Austro-Prussian campaign of 1866, *G.* again took the field, was engaged in operations in the Tyrol, sustained a severe repulse from the Austrians, July 22, and retired upon the Soro. This reverse he retrieved next day, and was preparing to advance when the war was brought to a close. In the fall of 1867, a body of Italian volunteers under *G.*'s command, who set out on an expedition against Rome, were defeated at Mentana, Nov. 3. *G.* has since lived in close retirement at Caprera, devoting himself, like another Cincinnatus, to the cultivation of his farm. He published in 1869 a novel entitled *The Rule of the Monk.* In 1875, upon being elected to the Italian parliament, *G.* took up his residence in Rome, where he had introduced a scheme for the irrigation of the Campagna.

Gariep (*ga-rēēp',*) in S. Africa. See ORANGE RIVER.

Garigliano, (*ga-rēēl-ya'no,*) a river of S. Italy, which, after a course of 75 m., falls into the Mediterranean, 10 m. from Gaeta.

Gar'ish, *a.* [See GAIRISH.] Showy; glaring; dazzling; ostentatious in light and color; as, "the *garish* sun." (*Shaks.*) — Flighty; extravagantly gay.

Gar'ishness, *n.* State or quality of being garish.

Gar'land, *n.* [Fr. *guirlande*; It. *ghirlanda*; Sp. *guirnalda*, from Lat. *gyros*, a circle; Gr. *guros*, a ring, a circle.] A circle, wreath, or chaplet, made of branches of flowers; a coronal; an ornament of flowers, fruits, and leaves intermixed.

"The sweetest *garland* to the sweetest maid." — *Tickell.*

—The top; the principal part: the thing most prized.

(*Arch.*) A sculptured representation of a wreath or coronal.

—A collection of little printed pieces of prose or verse; an anthology; as, "The Truelover's *Garland*."

(*Naut.*) A netted bag with a hoop to widen its mouth, used by sailors as a receptacle for provisions. — A grommet or lashing for a mast.

—*v. a.* To deck or crown with a garland or wreath.

Gar'land, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Butler co.

Garland, in *Maine*, a post-township of Penobscot co., about 75 m. N.N.E. of Augusta; *pop.* about 1,900.

Garland, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Warren co., about 50 m. S.E. of Erie.

Gar'landless, *a.* Having no garland.

Gar'landville, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Jasper co.

Gar'lasco, a town of N. Italy, in Piedmont, 24 m. S.E. of Novara. Near this place the Austrians crossed the Po, when invading Italy in 1849.

Gar'lic, *n.* [A.S. *garlic*, or *garleac* — *gar*, a lance, and *leac*, a leek.] (*Bot.*) See ALLIUM.

Gar'lic, (Oil of,) *n.* (*Chem.*) See ALLYL.

Gar'licky, *a.* Having the nature of garlic; containing garlic.

Gar'lic-pear'tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Crataeva gynandra*, a S. American tree of the order *Capparidaceæ*, q. v. The bark of its root blisters like cantharides.

Gar'liestown, a seaport of Scotland, co. Wigtown, at the head of a small bay, W. coast of Wigtown Bay; *pop.* 1,100.

Gar'mana, or **Garou'na,** an island off the coast of Galway, Ireland, about 6 m. N.E. of S. Arran Isles.

Gar'man's Mills, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Cambria co.

Gar'ment, *n.* [O. Fr. *garnement*; Fr. *garniment* — *garnir*, to deck, to furnish.] Any article of clothing, as a coat, gown, &c.

—*pl.* Clothing in general; as, cast-off *garments.*

Gar'mented, *a.* Wearing a garment. (R.)

Gar'nouth, a seaport of Scotland, co. Moray, at the mouth of the Spey, 35 m. N.W. of Aberdeen, and 7 N.E. of Elgin; *pop.* 897.

Garnavil'lo, or **Gar'naville,** in *Iowa*, a post-village and township, cap. of Clayton co., about 45 m. N.W. of Dubuque; *pop.* 1,148.

Gar'ner, *n.* [Fr. *grenier*; Lat. *granaria*, a place where corn is kept, from *granum*, a grain, a small kernel; Sp. *granero.* See GRANARY.] A granary; a place for storing grain.

—*v. a.* To store for preservation, as in a garner or granary.

Gar'net, *n.* [Fr. *grenat*; It. *granata*, from the resemblance of its small red crystals to the seeds of the pomegranate.] (*Min.*) A mineral, of which there are several varieties, all of which are silicates of different bases. Crystals, rhombic dodecahedra. Lustre, vitreous. Color, red, brown, yellow, white, green, black, varying with the compositions. The following varieties or sub-species are named: Grossularite (*q. v.*), or lime-alumina *G.*; Pyrope (*q. v.*), or magnesia-alumina *G.*; Almandite (*q. v.*), or iron-alumina *G.*; Spessartite (*q. v.*), or manganese-alumina *G.*; Andradite, or lime-iron *G.*; Bredbergite, or lime-magnesia *G.*; and Onvarovite (*q. v.*), or lime-chrome *G. Sp. gr.* 3·1—4·3. In jewelry, the lighter, clear garnets are often called *hyacinths.* The deep and clear red, like Burgundy wine in shade, is the true precious *G.*, which is either pyrope or almandite. The Latin name *carbunculus*, from *carbo*, coal, alludes to the internal fire-like color and reflection. *G.* is found very common in mica-schist, gneiss, chlorite-schist, syenitic gneiss, and hornblende. Also in granite, syenite, and sometimes in other rocks. *G.* occurs in many localities in this country. Pulverized *G.* is sometimes used as a substitute for emery for cutting gems and polishing metals and stone. See CARBUNCLE, CINNAMON-STONE. The mineral leucite (*q. v.*) is sometimes called *white G.* The *G.* can be produced artificially.



Fig. 1121. — GARNET.

1, a detached crystal; 2, portion of rock with imbedded crystals.

(*Naut.*) On shipboard, a tackle depending from the mainstay, used in the hoisting in and out of the cargo.

Garnetif'erous, *a.* Productive of garnets.

Gar'netsville, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Meade co., about 30 m. S.W. of Louisville.

Gar'nett, in *Kansas*, a post-village, cap. of Anderson co., about 50 m. S. of Lawrence; *pop.* about 500.

Gar'nier-Pagès, Louis Antoine, a French politician and historian, b. 1803. He was a commission-agent in Paris when the revolution of July, 1830, broke out, and played a conspicuous part at the barricades. Being subsequently elected a deputy, he took his seat in the Chamber on the "Left," occupying himself chiefly with financial and commercial subjects. *G.-P.* was one of the leaders in the organization of the reform banquets, which preceded the revolution of 1848, at which time he was appointed Mayor of Paris, and was Minister of Finance under the Provisional government. In the latter capacity he had to deal with a financial crisis, and introduced several important reforms; among others, the system of bonded warehouses and dock-warrants. He was elected a member of the Executive Commission, and of the Legislative Assembly in 1864. *G.-P.* is the author of *L'Histoire de la Revolution de* 1848, 8 vols. pub. in 1860–2, and a continuation in 1867. D. 1878.

Gar'nish, *v. a.* [Fr. *garnir*, to equip with necessaries; It. *guarnire*, to furnish; allied to A. S. *gearwian*, to prepare. See Gear.] To adorn; to decorate with appendages; to set off with accessories; to embellish.

"All the streets were *garnished* with the citizens in their liveries." *Bacon.*

—To ornament or embellish, as a dish with something encircling it; as, a turkey *garnished* with sausages. —To furnish, as a fortified position with troops. —To equip with fetters. (Used in an ironical sense.)

—*n.* Ornament; decoration; adventitious embellishment.

"So are you sweet
Ev'n in the lovely *garnish* of a boy."—*Shaks.*

(*Cookery.*) Trimmings, &c., strewed round or upon a dish as a decoration or embellishment.

—Fetters. —An entrance-fee paid by a prisoner on first entering a jail to those already incarcerated, by way of premium of admission into the fraternity. (Cant.)

Garnishee', *n.* (*Law.*) A person who has money or property in his possession belonging to a defendant, which money or property has been attached in his hands, and who has had notice of such attachment; he is so called because he has had warning or notice of the attachment. From the time of the notice, the *G.* is bound to keep the property in his hands, to answer the plaintiff's claim, until the attachment is dissolved, or he is otherwise discharged.

Gar'nishment, *n.* Ornament; embellishment; as, "*garnishment* of sculpture." (*Sir H. Wotton.*) —A fee.

(*Law.*) A warning to any one for his appearance, in a cause in which he is not a party, for the information of the court and explaining a cause. For example, in the practice of Pennsylvania, when an attachment issues against a debtor, in order to secure to the plaintiff a claim due by a third person to such debtor, notice is given to such third person, which notice is a *G.*, and he is called the garnishee. — *Bouvier.*

Gar'niture, *n.* [Fr., from *garnir.*] Decorative accessories; ornamental appendages; embellishment; furniture; equipment; dress.

"Plain sense without the *garniture* of show."—*Granville.*

Garo'ga, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Fulton co., about 40 m. E. of Utica; *pop.* of township about 1,300.

—A small lake in Fulton co.

Garoga Creek, in *New York*, enters the Mohawk River in Fulton co., near Fort Plain.

Gar'on, Gar'ron, or Ger'on, a promontory of Ireland, in co. Antrim, Ulster, extending into the Irish Sea, between Glenarm and Red bays, abt. 6 m. N. of Glenarm.

Garonne, (*ga-ron'*,) one of the largest rivers of France, rising in the Spanish Pyrenees, near Mt. Maladetta, takes, at first, a N.E. course as far as Toulouse, from which city it flows generally N.W. to its mouth (or rather the mouth of its æstuary, which bears the name of the Gironde), in the Bay of Biscay, about 55 m. N.N.W. of Bordeaux, and 130 S.S.E. of the mouth of the Loire. The entire length of its course, including the Gironde, is estimated at about 350 m., nearly 294 of which are navigable. It receives some considerable tributaries, as the Tarn, the Lot, the Dordogne, the Save, Gers, Gimone, &c. Toulouse, Agen, and Bordeaux are situated on the *G.*, which is connected with the Mediterranean by the Canal du Midi.

Garonne, (Haute,) a dep. of France, region S., formerly comprised in the prov. Languedoc, between Lat. 42° 40′ and 43° 55′ N., and Lon. 0° 27′ and 2° 3′ W., having N. the dept. Tarn-et-Garonne, E. those of Tarn and Aude, S.E. Ariège, W. Gers and Hautes-Pyrénées. *Area*, 628,988 hectares. *Surface.* Its S.W. portion is covered with lofty mountains, the highest of which, Monte Maladetta, is 11,190 feet above the level of the sea, and among which there are numerous glaciers. In the N.E. there are some plains of considerable importance. *Rivers.* The Garonne, Tarn, Ariège, and Salat. *Clim.* Temperate. *Soil.* Highly fertile. *Prod.* This is essentially an agricultural dept., and is esteemed one of the most productive of grain; large quantities of wine are made annually. Near Toulouse, corn-fields, vineyards, gardens, and country-houses occupy every inch of land, and the appearance of the country-people bespeaks health and happiness. *Min.* Iron, copper, antimony, bismuth, zinc, and lead; valuable marble quarries are also worked. Mineral springs are numerous; among which may be mentioned those of Bagnères de Luchon. *Manuf.* Hardware, coarse woollens, cotton and woollen fabrics, leather, sail-cloth, watches, hats, and mathematical instruments. *Chief towns.* Toulouse (the cap.), Muret, St. Gaudens, and Villefranche. *Pop.* 532,489.

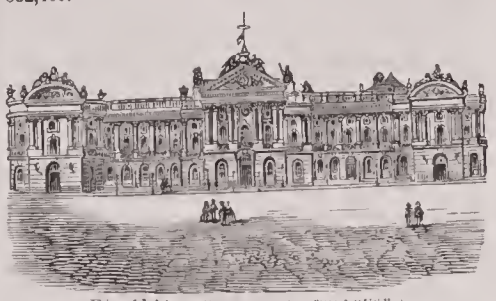


Fig. 1122.—The Capitol, (Toulouse.)

Garoo', a trading station of the Chinese empire, near a source of the Indus, 16,000 feet above sea-level; Lat. 31° 40′ N., Lon. 80° E. Here an active commerce is carried on in exchanging Chinese and Thibetan commodities for those of India and Cashmere.

Garook'uh, *n.* A fishing-vessel employed in the Persian Gulf.

Garon'pas. See Porto Bello.

Gar'ons, *a.* [From Lat. *garum.*] Pertaining to garum; resembling pickle made of fish; as, "a *garous* excretion." —*Browne.*

Gar'-pike, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Sauridæ.

Gar'ran, Gar'ron, *n.* [Gael. and Ir. *garran.*] A small horse; a galloway.

Gar'rard, in *Kentucky*, an E. central co.; *area*, about 250 sq. m. *Rivers.* Kentucky and Dick's rivers, and Paint Lick Creek. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Lancaster. *Pop.* about 11,000.

Garrard's Fort, in *Pennsylvania*, a vill. of Greene co.

Gar'rattsville, in *New York*, a post-village of Otsego co., about 85 m. W. of Albany.

Gar'ret, *n.* [Scot.; O. Fr. *garite*, a place of refuge, a little lodge for a sentinel, built on high; from *garer*, to beware, to take heed of.] That part of a house which is on the upper floor, immediately under the roof; an apartment in the highest story of a house; an attic.

"Born to the *garret*, in the kitchen bred."—*Byron.*

Garreteer', *n.* An inhabitant of a garret; —hence, a poor author; a literary hack, (from such being formerly accustomed to sleep in garrets.)

Gar'reting, *n.* (*Building.*) Small splinters of stone inserted in the joints of coarse masonry; they are stuck in after the work is built. Flint walls are very frequently filled up with garreting.

Gar'rett, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Meade co.

Gar'rettsburg, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Christian co., about 214 m. W.S.W. of Frankfort.

Gar'rettsville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Portage co., on the Mahoning River, about 37 m. S.E. of Cleveland; *pop.* about 600.

Gar'rick, David, the most celebrated actor that has ever appeared on the English stage, was descended from a French family, who, being Protestants, fled to England on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. His father, Peter Garrick, was a captain in the army, and generally resided at Lichfield; but being on a recruiting party at Hereford, *G.* was b. there in 1716. He received his education partly at the grammar-school at Lichfield, and partly under Dr. Johnson, with whom he first came to London in 1736, and prepared himself for the study of the law. The death of his father, however, disturbed



Fig. 1123. — Garrick.

this arrangement: and having been left $5000 by his uncle, he went into partnership with his brother in the wine-trade. A love for the stage had long been deeply rooted in his mind, and, abandoning the wine-trade, he resolved on being an actor. His first attempt was at Ipswich in 1741, under the assumed name of *Lyddal*; and the applause he met with induced him to make his appearance at the theatre Goodman's Fields, in the character of Richard III. The effect of this was immediate and decisive. The other theatres were quickly deserted, and Goodman's Fields became the resort of people of fashion, till that theatre was shut up. *G.* then formed an engagement with Fleetwood, the lessee of Drury Lane Theatre. The remainder of his career was a long and uninterrupted series of successes until its close, which took place in 1776, when he determined upon retirement, and sold his moiety of the concern for $185,000. The last part which he performed was "Don Felix," in *The Wonder*, for the benefit of the Theatrical Fund. At the conclusion of the play, he addressed a brief farewell to the audience. The general feeling with which this was delivered and received rendered it truly impressive; and few persons ever quitted the stage amid plaudits so loud and unanimous. In 1769 he projected and carried into effect the famous Stratford Jubilee, a striking proof of his enthusiasm for Shakspeare. It occupied three days there, and its representation at the theatre lasted for 92 nights. This great actor d. Jan. 20th, 1779, his remains being interred with great pomp in Westminster Abbey. As an actor, *G.* seems never to have been equalled for truth, nature, variety, and facility of expression, though perhaps surpassed by some of his contemporaries in the enunciation of calm, sentimental eloquence. He wrote, or adapted for the stage, nearly 40 pieces, besides producing a great number of prologues and epilogues. The style of acting introduced by *G.* was the very opposite of that formal declamation practised before his time; it was natural, vigorous, and impassioned; the plays of Shakspeare grew into greater repute; and a reform both in the conduct and license of the drama, favorable to his taste and genius, was effected by his example. There is a fine portrait of *G.*, painted by Pine, in the National Portrait Gallery, London. His correspondence was published with a memoir in 1831.

Gar'rison, William Lloyd, an American philanthropist, b. Dec. 12, 1804, in Newburyport, Mass. *G.* was early put to service, as errand-boy and cabinet-maker's apprentice, but first found his true vocation on entering into a printing-office in his native town. At the age of 17 he wrote anonymously for the paper on which he worked, and at 22 owned and edited the "Free Press," and, upon that failing, edited in Boston the first paper ever devoted to total abstinence, and at Bennington, Vt., a semi-political, semi-reformatory paper. In 1829 he was persuaded by Benj. Lundy to join him in editing in Baltimore the "Genius of Universal Emancipation." Here, for an article on the domestic slave-trade, he was prosecuted for libel, and, upon conviction, imprisoned till a friend paid his fine. Removing to Boston, he founded the "Liberator," (weekly,) in Jan., 1833, and continued to edit it to its close in Dec., 1865. In this paper he advocated not only immediate and unconditional emancipation, but also other reforms, such as peace, temperance, woman's suffrage, abrogation of capital punishment, and religious freedom. In Jan., 1835, he assisted in founding the "New England (afterwards Massachusetts) Anti-Slavery Society," and, in 1838, the "American:" of which latter he was president almost from the first to his withdrawal from the society in 1865. From these sprung numerous other societies, until the Abolitionists became an appreciable and formidable body, though acting wholly outside of politics. The doctrines of the "Liberator" caused great excitement at the South, and, in Dec., 1831, the Georgia legislature offered $5,000 for the apprehension of the editor or publisher. In Oct., 1835, *G.* was mobbed at a public meeting in Boston, by "gentlemen of property and standing." Partly stripped, and with a rope about his middle, he was with difficulty rescued by the authorities, and lodged in jail for safety. *G.* foresaw the inevitable fate of slavery in the civil war, and celebrated its downfall on the ruins of Fort Sumter, and among the freed people of Charleston. In 1832, 1840, 1846 he visited England as a representative Abolitionist, and again in 1867 for his health, which was much impaired. On this last occasion he was fêted by the most eminent Englishmen, and presented with the freedom of the city of Edinburgh. His collected writings consist of *Thoughts on African Colonization*, published in 1832; *Sonnets and Other Poems*, (1843,) and *Selections*, chiefly prose, (1852.) D. 1879.

Garrison, (*găr're-sn,*) *n.* [Fr. *garnison*, from the low Lat. *garnisio*, ammunition, military stores.] (*Mil.*) A body of troops stationed in any town or fortified place, either to defend the position against an enemy, to keep the inhabitants under subjection, or merely to be subsisted. By military writers, the term garrison is generally applied to a fort or fortress, to the body of troops or guard placed in a citadel, or to any troop of soldiers quartered in a town.

In garrison, quartered as a garrison; performing duty as one of a garrison.

—*v. a.* (*Mil.*) To place troops in a fortress for its defence; to furnish with soldiers, as a town: to secure or defend by fortresses manned with troops; as, to *garrison* a conquered country.

"Others *garrison* the conquests near the Rhine."—*Dryden.*

Gar'rison's, in *New York*, a P. O. of Putnam co.

Gar'risonville, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Stafford co.

Gar'ron, *n.* See Garran.

Gar'ron, in Ireland. See Garon.

Gar'rot, *n.* [Fr.] (*Surg.*) A compressing bandage, tightened by twisting a small cylinder of wood, by which the arteries of a limb are compressed, for the purpose of suspending the flow of blood in cases of hemorrhage, aneurism, amputation, &c. — *Dunglison.*

(*Zoöl.*) A genus of the Duck family, widely distributed over the colder and temperate regions of both America and Europe. The head is large, compressed, rounded above; bill shorter than the head, higher than broad at the base; neck short and thick; body ovate and depressed; eyes small; legs very short, and placed

far behind; hind-toe lobed. They breed in the colder regions of Europe and America, returning to more temperate climes in winter. They haunt rivers, lakes, æstuaries, and feed chiefly on mollusca, and also on larvæ, crustacea, and sometimes small fish, for which they dive.

Gar'rote, (sometimes written GAROTTE,) *n.* [Sp. *garóte,* a cudgel, a post, or stake.] A mode of capital punishment in Spain, by seating the criminal on a stool, with his back to a stake, placing an iron collar about his neck, and tightening it with a screw until life is extinct.

—*v. a.* To effect strangulation by means of a garrote;—hence to seize one by the throat from behind, with an intent to rob, by a partial or entire strangling of the victim.

Garrote, (*gar-rō'tā,*) in *California,* a post-village of Tuolumne co., abt. 17 m. S E. of Sonora.

Gar'roter, (sometimes written GAROTTER,) *n.* One who seizes a person from behind with an intent to render him unconscious by semi-strangulation, and then rob him.

Gar'row Mountains, a range of Farther India, surrounded by Bengal, Assam, and Jynteah; height from 3,000 to 4,000 feet. It is inhabited by an independent people, who carry their surplus produce into Bengal.

Garru'lity, *n.* [Lat. *garrulitas — garrulus, garrio,* to chatter, to talk; probably from Gr. *gēryō, garyō,* to speak, to cry; Sansk. root *gri,* to sound, to cry.] Talkativeness; loquacity; practice or habit of being garrulous or talking much.

Gar'rulous, *a.* [Lat. *garrulus.*] Talkative; loquacious; prone to practise and indulge in prosy talk, with frequent repetitions; as, *garrulous* old age.

Gar'rulously, *adv.* In a garrulous, talkative manner.

Gar'rulousness, *n.* Loquacity; talkativeness; incessant prattling.

Gar'ry, a river in Scotland, co. Perth, joining the Tummel after a course of 20 miles. It is celebrated for its picturesque scenery, and the poet Hogg (the "Ettrick Shepherd") speaks of it in his beautiful song of *Bonnie Prince Charlie,* thus:

"Came ye by Athol, lad, wi' the philabeg,
Down by the Tummel, or banks o' the *Garry.*"

Garrya'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The *Garrya* fam., a small ord. of plants, alliance *Garryales.* There are but two genera, which include six species, all shrubs found in this country or in the West Indies. Nothing is known of their properties.

Garrya'les, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A small alliance of plants of the sub-class *Dicliuous exogens.* DIAG. Monochlamydeous, sometimes amentaceous flowers; inferior fruit; and a minute embryo lying in a large quantity of albumen. This alliance is divided into the two orders *Garryaceæ* and *Helwingiaceæ.*

Gar'ry Island, an island of British N. America, on the Arctic Ocean, off the mouth of Mackenzie River; Lat. 69° 30′ N., Lon. 135° W.

Gar'ry Lake, a lake of British N. America, Lat. 66° N., Lon. 93° 30′ W.

Garry Owen, (*gar're-ōne,*) in Ireland, a locality in co. Limerick, whence the famous Irish national air of *Garry Owen* takes its name.

Gar'ry Owen, in *Iowa,* a post-village of Jackson co., abt. 15 m. S of Dubuque.

Gar'rysburg, in *N. Carolina,* a post-village of Northampton co., abt. 8 m. N. of Weldon.

Gars'tang, a town of England, co. Lancaster, 12 m. from the town of Lancaster. *Manuf.* Calicoes, cottons, and worsted. *Pop.* 8,252.

Gar'ter, *n.* [Fr. *jarretière — jarret,* ham, hongh; W. *gardas, gardys,* from *gar,* the leg; Gael. *gartan,* a garter; Armor. *gir,* or *garr,* the leg.] A band, string, or ligament used to tie a stocking to the leg, so as to prevent it from slipping down.

"Handsome *garters* at your knees." — *Swift.*

—The badge of the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain, called the *Order of the Garter*; also, the order itself; as, the blue ribbon of the *Garter.*

"Now by my George, my *Garter.*' — *Shaks.*

(*Her.*) The half of a bend.

—*v. a.* To bind or fasten with a garter.

"He being in love, could not see to *garter* his hose."—*Shaks.*

—To invest with the Order of the Garter.

Garter, (Order of the.) (*Her.*) One of the most celebrated and ancient of all the orders of knighthood in Europe, instituted by Edward III of England. The origin of this decoration is ascribed to a trifling accident, which occurred at a ball at which the king and the Countess of Salisbury were present. The countess is said to have dropped her garter whilst dancing; the king picking it up, and, observing some of the courtiers smiling, restored it to the countess, with the remark, *Honi soit qui mal y pense,* "Evil be to him who evil thinks;" and he shortly afterwards is said to have instituted the Order of the Garter, with the above motto, as an incentive to chivalry amongst his knights. Another account states that it dates its origin from the reign of Richard Cœur de Lion, who, during his battles in the Holy Land, ordered his knights to wear a white garter above their knee, to distinguish them from their Saracen foes; and that Richard, on his return to England, instituted the order in commemoration of that circumstance. Still, according to Ashmole, the date of the order is 1444; and as the first of its statutes is dated 1450, this seems tolerably accurate: whence it follows that it was established in the reign of Edward III. Upon the original constitution of the order, it consisted of the sovereign and 25 knights-companions. From time to time, nevertheless, statutes were passed for the admission of foreign sovereigns, and extra knights; but the latter are always admitted in among the 25 companions, as soon as vacancies occur. The Military Knights of Windsor are also considered as adjunct to the Order of the Garter. The officers of the order are, firstly, the *Prelate,* which dignity was first filled by William de Edyngton, bishop of Winchester, and which is now vested in the bishop of Winchester for the time being; the office enabling him to take his seat in parliament next to the bishop of Durham. The next officer is the *Chancellor,* who, until the year 1837, was the bishop of Salisbury (for the time being), but since the see of Oxford has included Berkshire (and consequently the town of Windsor), the chancellor is always the bishop of Oxford. The *Registrar,* who is the Dean of Windsor, is the next official, and after these come the *Garter King-at-Arms,* and the *Usher of the Black Rod.* All these officers are bound to attend the chapters of the order held in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on St. George's Day, where the installations of knights are held, and they are sworn to adhere to all the institutes of the order, and to promote its well-being to the best of their ability. The peculiar dress which distinguished the Order of the Garter from other similar institutions, at its first establishment, was a *mantle, tunic,* and *hood of blue cloth lined with ermine,* that of the sovereign differing from the knights by the *fur of the lining being of miniver instead of ermine.* All these three garments were embroidered with garters of blue and gold; and the garter itself was worn under the left knee, and was composed of dark blue velvet edged with gold, with the motto "Honi soit qui mal y pense" inscribed upon it in letters of gold; the buckle and pendant were likewise of the same precious metal. Henry VIII. added a collar, composed of pieces of gold worked in the fashion of garters, the centres of each being alternately white and red (alluding to the junction of the York and Lancaster families in the House of Tudor), and these links, or garters, were exactly 26 in number, typical of the strength of the order. He also added the greater and lesser "Georges," which consist of gold medallions with the figures of St. George and the Dragon worked in relief. Charles II made the last alterations, substituting crimson for the surcoat and hood, and a lining of white taffeta instead of ermine. The ribbon by which the medallion of St. George is suspended over the left shoulder is of blue — whence the expression "receiving the *blue ribbon,*" employed sometimes to denote the being installed a member of the Order of the Garter. Down to the reign of Edward IV., some ladies, as the queens, &c., were admitted to share in the honors of this noble order; and the splendid appearance of Queen Philippa, clad in the habiliments of the Garter, is mentioned by Froissart as being very imposing. The dress and ceremonies are at present exactly as they were when first instituted, with the exception of the alterations above mentioned; and the Garter is still held to be, and will no doubt continue to hold its fame of being, the first knightly order in Europe.



Fig. 1124.
ORDER OF THE GARTER.
(Star, Collar, Badge, and Garter.)

Gar'ter-fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See LEPIDOPUS.

Gar'ter-snake, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The name of two species of harmless striped snakes, of the *Coluber* fam., common in the U. States.

Garth, *n.* [W. *gardd,* a garden.] A garden, croft, or paddock.

—A hoop; a band; a garter. (Used in some parts of Eng.)

—A dam or fish-weir.

Gartside's, in *Illinois,* a post-office of St. Clair co.

Ga'rum, *n.* [Lat.] See ANCHORY.

Gas, *n.* [Probably from the German *geist,* a spirit.] The term applied to all permanently elastic fluids or airs. The different gases will be described under their respective heads; in this article those properties only will be explained that are common to all gases as a class. Gases have no cohesion; the peculiar properties of a gas seem to depend on the fact, that the repulsive forces existing between its particles are greater than the attractive forces. Consequently, the particles of a gas tend to recede from each other; and were it not for extraneous causes, the *G.* would expand — so far as is known — indefinitely into space. This natural tendency of gases is restrained on the surface of our globe by the pressure which the atmosphere exerts in consequence of its weight; but when this pressure is removed, the expansive tendency becomes at once manifest. The air which is contained in the India-rubber bag (Fig. 1125), for example, is prevented from expanding by the pressure of the atmosphere on its exterior surface. If, however, we place the bag under the receiver of an air-pump, and remove the pressure by exhausting the air, the bag will at once expand; and this expansion will continue until the expansive tendency of the air is balanced by the elasticity of the bag. The force with which a gas tends to expand is called its *tension;* and it is evident that, when in a state of rest, the *tension* of a gas must be exactly equal to the pressure to which it is exposed: for were this not the case, the force which was in excess would cause a motion in the particles, which is inconsistent with the supposition. It appears, therefore, that in a gas, as in a liquid, the particles are in a condition of equilibrium; the only difference being, that in a liquid the equilibrium exists between the attractive and repulsive forces in the liquid itself, but in the gas, between the excess of repulsive forces in the body and an external pressure. In consequence of this condition of equilibrium, the particles of gases are endowed with perfect freedom of motion, and gases are therefore fluids. Gases are readily compressible, and are perfectly elastic. By subjecting them to pressure in tight vessels their bulk can be greatly diminished, but however long the pressure may continue, when it is removed they regain at once their original volume. If two gases be brought into communication with each other, they will gradually mix or diffuse through each other, although this diffusion may have to take place in opposition to gravity. Thus if a bottle of carbonic acid be connected, even by a narrow tube, with a bottle of hydrogen placed vertically above it, some of the heavy carbonic acid will make its way into the upper bottle, and a corresponding volume of the light hydrogen will descend into the lower, and in a few days the two gases will be completely mixed. The same result will ensue if the two gases be divided by a porous diaphragm, as a piece of unglazed porcelain, a plate of gypsum, or a thin membrane, and is called the *osmose* of gases. Were it not for the diffusive property of gases, the constituents of the air, differing as they do in specific gravity, would not maintain a constant mixture, but would form separate layers floating one above the other. The relative diffusibilities of different gases are inversely as the square roots of their specific gravities. The *effusion* of gases is a term used to signify the passage of a gas into a vacuum through a fine and infinitely short tube as through a minute aperture in a thin plate of metal. It has been proved that the velocity of effusion is the same as that of diffusion, that is, gases flow into a vacuum at rates inversely proportional to the square roots of their specific gravities. The *transpiration* of gases is the term applied to the passage of gases through capillary tubes. The other physical properties of gases, as weight, pressure, expansive force, compressibility, &c., possessed by them in common with atmospheric air, are fully explained under the head PNEUMATICS. — *Liquefaction.* The solid, liquid, and gaseous conditions of bodies depend upon temperature and pressure. Thus mercury at 40° below zero Fahr. is a solid; from that temperature to 662° Fahr. it is a liquid, and above that temperature a gas. All gases, if sufficiently cooled and under very great pressure, become liquid. Many of them which are permanent at ordinary atmospheric pressure and temperature, become liquids on increasing the pressure and diminishing the temperature, and some even solidify when cooled sufficiently. Thus sulphurous acid gas liquefies at 32° if the pressure be increased by half an atmosphere. At —105° it is a solid. Carbonic acid liquefies at a pressure of 38 atmospheres, and at —70° is a solid. Cyanogen, hydriodic acid, ammonia, sulphuretted hydrogen, nitrous oxide, euchlorine, hydrobromic acid, fluoride of silicon, chlorine, arseniuretted hydrogen, olefiant gas, ethyl, fluoride of boron, and hydrochloric acid gases can be liquefied. But oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, carbonic oxide, and nitrous oxide resisted all attempts at liquefaction until 1877.

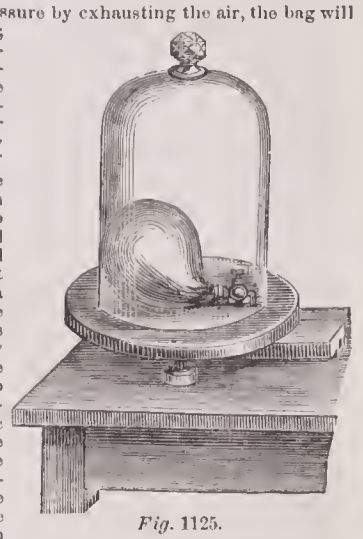


Fig. 1125.

Gasalier, (*gas-a-lēēr',*) *n.* A chandelier for burning gas; a gas-lamp.

Gas'-burner, *n.* The extremity or point of a gas-fixture, where the gas is burned. The ordinary burners are either *bat-wing* or *fish-tail.* The bat-wing burner is a nipple, generally of cast-iron, across which a narrow slit is sawn, through which the gas escapes in a thin flame. In the fish-tail burner the nipple is pierced with two holes, so that two streams of gas impinge against each other and produce a flat flame. The Argand burner consists of a ring pierced with holes and sur-

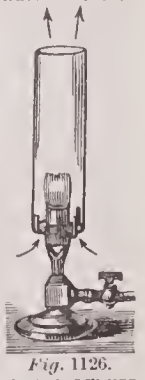


Fig. 1126.
ARGAND BURNER

rounded with a glass shade to regulate the supply of air and steady the flame. The *sun-light* consists of a ring of common burners set in the base of a reflecting cone that passes through the ceiling, and conducts away the products of combustion, and thus lights and ventilates the room at the same time.

Gas'coines, *n. pl.* Same as GALLIGASKINS, *q. v.*

Gas'con, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native of the former prov. of Gascony, in France.

Gasconade', *n.* [Fr. *gasconnade*, from *Gascon*, an inhabitant of Gascony, the people of which prov. were notorious for boasting.] A boast, or boasting; a vaunt; a bravado; a bragging.

—*v. n.* To boast; to brag; to bluster; to vaunt; as, he is a *gasconading* fellow.

Gasconade', in *Missouri*, a river formed by the union of several branches in Pulaski co., and flowing a general N.E. course through Maries and Osage cos., enters the Missouri River from Gasconade co.

—An E. central co.; *area*, abt. 540 sq. m. *Rivers.* Missouri and Gasconade rivers, and Bourbeuse Creek. *Surface*, uneven; *soil*, not very fertile. *Min.* Copper, iron, and sulphur. *Cap.* Herman. *Pop.* in 1870, 11,209.

—A post-village of Gasconade co., abt. 36 m. S. of Jefferson City.

Gasconad'er, *n.* A vaunter; a braggart; a blustering fellow.

Gas'cony, the name of one of the old provs. of France, which comprised, prior to the revolution, the country now included in the depts. *Hautes-Pyrénées, Gers*, and *Landes*, and portions of the territory now included in the depts. of *Basses Pyrénées, Haute-Garonne*, and *Lot-et-Garonne*. From 1152 to 1453, *G.* belonged to England, but in the last-named year it was definitely united to France by Charles VII. In the chronicles of the time the terms Gascony and Guienne are used as though they were synonymous. They were, however, distinct provs. Auch was the chief town of *G.*

Gascoyne, WILLIAM. See page 1151.

Gase'ity, *n.* State or quality of being gaseous. (R.)

Gaseous, (*gaz'ē-us,*) *a.* In the form of gas, or an aëriform fluid.

—Tenuous; fragile; wanting solidity.

Gas'-fitter, *n.* One who fits up the pipes, brackets, burners, &c., for gas-lighting.

Gas'-fitting, *n.* The business of a gas-fitter. The term gas-fittings is applied to the different contrivances for the application of gas-lighting, consisting of pipes, services, meters, burners, &c. Pipes laid in the ground are of cast-iron, and those through the building generally of wrought-iron, sometimes of lead; they should incline toward the meter, so as to allow the condensed moisture to flow back into it. If this inclination is not uniform, or is interrupted, an arrangement called a drip must be introduced to remove the water.

Gas'-fixture, *n.* One of the ornamental fittings or appendages at the extremity of the pipes which conduct gas from the meter to the different apartments of a building; a bracket, or chandelier for gas, including a stop-cock and burner. — *Webster.*

Gas'-governor, Gas'-regulator, *n.* An apparatus employed to regulate and equalize the pressure of gas when flowing for burning.

Gash, *n.* [See the verb.] A deep and long cut; an incision of considerable length, particularly in flesh.

—*v. a.* [Seemingly allied to *hack* and *hash*, and to Heb. *gazar*, to cut, to cut in two, to divide.] To cut; to make a gash, or long deep incision.

"*Gashed* with honourable scars."—*Montgomery.*

Gash'ful, *a.* Covered with gashes; — hence, by implication, forbidding, frightful.

Gas'-holder, *n.* A vessel for holding gas. See GAS-LIGHT.

Gasifica'tion, *n.* Act or process of converting into gas.

Gas'ify, *v. a.* [*gas*, and Lat. *facio.*] To convert into gas or an aëriform fluid by combination with caloric.

Gas'ket, *n.* (*Naut.*) A plaited cord fastened to the sail-yard of a ship, and used to furl and tie up a sail firmly to the yard, by wrapping it around both six or seven times, the turns being at a competent distance from each other.

(*Mech.*) The plaited hemp used for packing the piston of the steam-engine and its pumps. — *Brande.*

Gas'kill, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* abt. 320.

Gas'kins, *n.* Same as GALLIGASKINS, *q. v.*

Gas'kill's Corners, in *New York*, a P. O. of Tioga co.

Gas'-lamp, *n.* A lamp lighted by gas; a gasalier.

Gas'-light, or **Illuminating Gas,** *n.* The mixture of inflammable elastic fluids obtained by the destructive distillation of coal or other carbonaceous substances. While many attempts, more or less successful, have been and are still made to use other substances, coal, on account of its cheapness, is almost altogether used for the production of gas in large quantities, and for this purpose those species of bituminous coal are chosen that contain the most hydrogen and are most free from sulphur. When coal is burned in the open air, or in an ordinary stove, the principal products are carbonic acid and water, small quantities of ammonia and sulphurous acid, and finely-divided carbon in the form of soot. When it is burned in close vessels, the products are much more numerous and complicated. The most important gaseous matters are light and heavy carburetted hydrogen gases, hydrogen, carbonic oxide, carbonic acid, sulphurous acid, sulphuretted hydrogen, and ammonia. These separate as liquids coal-tar naphtha, and coal-tar; and coke remains as a solid. To render the gaseous products available for lighting purposes, all the above-named must be removed except the light and heavy carburetted hydrogen, since they not only interfere with the illuminating power of the gas, but their presence or the products of their combustion are injurious to health. The outlines of the process of manufacturing gas from

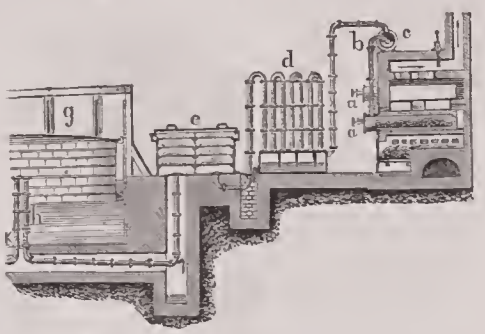


Fig. 1127.—MANUFACTURE OF COAL-GAS.

coal are briefly as follows: — Coal is heated in long flattened D-shaped cylinders of clay or iron called *retorts*, (*a a*, Fig. 1127,) arranged in long brick furnaces. The mouths of the retorts are fitted with movable lids, rendered air-tight by a luting of clay. An iron pipe, *b*, rises from the upper side of the front of the retort, and is covered at the upper extremity, which passes into the side of a much wider tube, *c*, called the *hydraulic main*, running above the furnaces, at right angles to the retorts, and receiving the tubes from all of them. The hydraulic main is always kept half full of the tar and water that condenses from the gas, and the delivering tubes from the retorts dip below the surface of this liquid, so that, although the gas can bubble freely through it as it issues from the retorts, none can return through the tubes while the retorts are open for a fresh charge. The aqueous portion of the liquid deposited in the hydraulic main is called the *ammoniacal liquor*, from its consisting chiefly of a solution of various salts of ammonia, principally the sesquicarbonate; sulphide, cyanide, and sulpho-cyanide of ammonium are also found in it. From the hydraulic main the gas passes into the *condenser*, *d*, which is a series of bent iron tubes kept cool either by the large surface which they expose to the air or sometimes by a stream of cold water. In these are deposited the remaining water and any of the volatile hydro-carbons and salts of ammonia that escaped condensation in the hydraulic main. As the ammoniacal salts are not completely removed in the condenser, it is usually necessary to pass the gas through a *scrubber* or case containing fragments of coke, over which a stream of water is allowed to trickle in order to absorb the remaining ammoniacal vapors. The gas is now passed through the *lime-purifier*, *e*, in order to absorb the carbonic acid and sulphuretted hydrogen. The lime-purifier is an iron box, in which the gas is made to pass over a mixture of slaked lime and sulphate of iron (green vitriol or copperas), mingled with saw-dust, to prevent their caking together; or sometimes it is a vessel in which a mixture of hydrate of lime and water is kept in a state of agitation while the gas is passing through it. The next operation, which is often omitted, is to pass the gas through dilute sulphuric acid, to remove the last portions of ammonia. The purified gas now passes into the *gas-holder*, (*g.*) from which it is supplied for consumption. The general shape of gas-holders is that of a cylinder, closed at the top, and floating or suspended with its open end in a reservoir of water. Since, with a given surface, a cylinder has the greatest capacity when its height is equal to ½ its diameter, the gas-holders are generally so constructed. They are made of sheet-iron plates, riveted, and coated with tar on both sides to make them gas-tight. They are suspended in the water by means of chains, and counterbalanced and guided by weights and wheels, so as to rise and fall with ease. Two tubes pass under and through the water, reaching above its surface into the hollow of the gas-holder. One

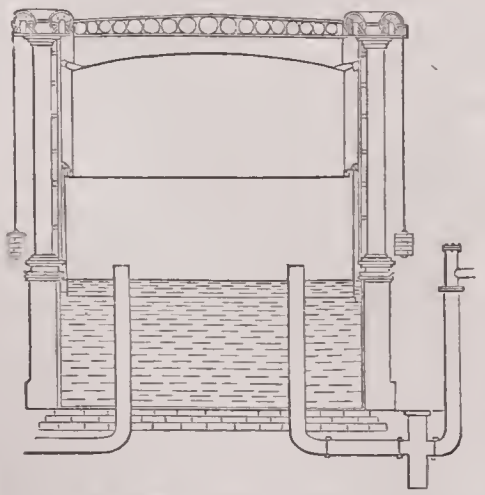


Fig. 1128.—TELESCOPE GAS-HOLDER.

of these, *h*, admits the gas from the purifiers, and the other, *k*, carries it off for use. As gas is admitted to the gas-holder it rises in the water; and by lessening the counterbalancing weight, it presses down, and the gas is forced out through the pipe *k* to the street-mains. As the gas is discharged, the holder fills with water, and is ready to receive a fresh supply of gas. Most gas-works have a number of holders — some filling while others are emptying; and most holders are furnished with some contrivance for indicating the exact quantity of gas which they contain. The *telescope gas-holder* (Fig. 1128), with the same diameter, holds a larger volume of gas than the one above described, and consequently requires less space of ground. It consists of two, three, or more concentric cylinders, the bottoms and tops of which, except the upper one, are furnished with flanges turned in opposite directions, — the flanges at the bottom turning outward and upward, and the one at the top turning inward and downward. When the gas is introduced, the innermost cylinder rises first; and when its bottom reaches nearly to the surface of the water, its curved flange catches the flange of the next cylinder, which also rises, — and this in turn lifts the next, and so on. The escape of gas and the admission of air are prevented by the lower flange taking up a quantity of water, which acts as a water-lute. The temperature at which the gas is produced should be regulated with great care. If too low, the coal distils into the tar, and the gas is diminished in quantity and impaired in quality. If too high, the retorts are quickly burned out, and the olefiant gas, the most valuable constituent of the gas, is decomposed. The use of the gases produced by the destructive distillation of coal for the purposes of illumination is of modern invention; but so long ago as 1688 Rev. Dr. Clayton, dean of Kildare, described the method of filling bladders with what he called the *spirit of coal*, obtained by distilling coal in a retort upon an open fire. He says: "I have frequently taken one of these bladders and pricked a hole therein with a pin, and compressing gently the bladder near the flame of a candle, till it once took fire, it would then continue flaming until all the spirit was compressed out of the bladder; which was the more surprising, because no one could discern any difference between these bladders and those that were filled with common air." In 1792, Mr. Wm. Murdoch, of Redruth, in Cornwall, constructed a small gas apparatus, and in 1798 a larger and improved one, for lighting Boulton and Watt's large factory at Soho, near Birmingham, which, on the occasion of the peace of Amiens in 1802, was publicly illuminated by this means. In 1803–4 the Lyceum Theatre in London was lighted by gas, and in 1813–14 Westminster Bridge and part of the streets of London were illuminated by the same means. From that time its use steadily increased, until now it has become general in the towns and cities of the civilized world. In the United States attempts were made to introduce gas about the year 1821. It began to be used in Boston in 1822, in New York in 1827, and in Philadelphia in 1835. From the best foreign cannel-coal are sometimes produced as high as 15,000 cubic feet of gas per ton; but from the coals in ordinary use, 9,000 to 10,000 feet per ton is an average yield. The price of gas varies of course with the cost of coal and labor. It ranges from $2.00 to $4.00 per 1,000 cubic feet in the principal cities. In some of the smaller towns, where the consumption is less, the price is considerably higher. The illuminating power of gas is ascertained by comparing the flame of a burner consuming a given number of cubic feet per hour with that of a spermaceti candle burning a given number of grains per hour. A burner consuming 5 feet of gas per hour has an illuminating power equal to that of from 15 to 20 candles, each burning 120 grains per hour. Gas may be used on railroad-cars and steamboats by compressing it in strong cylinders. The flow from these is regulated by an arrangement that enlarges the aperture for its escape as the pressure diminishes. Gas is quite extensively used for heating purposes, and various burners and stoves are contrived for this purpose. The recent improvements in the manufacture of gas by what is known as the *Lowe process*, after the inventor, T. S. Lowe, of Pa., by the introduction of crude petroleum and the decomposition of steam, will materially decrease the cost of manufacture — it is claimed, to as low as 50 cents per 1,000 feet.

Gas'-main, *n.* One of the chief or main pipes for conveying gas from the works, and with which the ordinary service pipes are connected by nozzles.

Gas'-meter, *n.* [*Gas*, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] An apparatus used for measuring the volume of gas. The term is usually restricted to an instrument used in measuring the illuminating gas supplied to consumers. The *wet meter* consists of a drum, divided into 4 chambers, and caused to revolve on an axis by the ingress and egress of the gas. This drum revolves in water, and its revolutions are communicated to a set of multiplying wheels on the face of the meter, by which the rate of consumption is noted. The *dry meter* consists of a vessel in which the gas is introduced into expansible chambers of definite volume, the alternate expansion and contraction of which are registered by clock-work. The dry meter has the advantage of not freezing in winter, and the gas in passing through it takes up no additional moisture to be condensed in the pipes.

Gasom'eter, *n.* A term often applied to the gas-holder in gas-works; but it more properly means a smaller and more delicately constructed instrument, capable of accurately measuring the quantity of gas passing into and out of it. They are sometimes constructed of glass and iron, and contain mercury instead of water, so as to be used for gases that absorb water.

Gasometric, *a.* Relating or pertaining to the measurement of gases.

Gasom'etry, *n.* [Fr. *gazometrie.*] Art or practice of

the measurement of gases and aëriform fluids. See EUDIOMETER.

Gas'oscope, *n.* [*Gas*, and Gr. *skopeo*, to behold.] An apparatus for indicating the presence of bi-carburetted hydrogen gas in buildings, mines, or other places.

Gasp, *v. n.* [Dan. *gisp*, a gasp, *gispe*, to gasp; Icel. *geispa*, to open the mouth widely; allied to *gape*.] To open the month wide in catching the breath or in laborious respiration, particularly in dying; to labor for breath; to pant violently.

"The sick for air before the portal *gasp*."— *Dryden.*

—To long after with panting eagerness; as, "they *gasped* after their liberty."— *Spectator.*

—*v. a.* To emit, as breath, by opening wide the month convulsively;— used with *out*, *away*, or *forth*; as, "he *gasps away* his breath."— *Dryden.*

Gasp, *n.* Act of opening the month to catch the breath; the short catch of the breath in the agonies of death; labored or spasmodic respiration.

"Montagu to the latest *gasp* cried out for Warwick."— *Shaks.*

At the last gasp, in great extremity; at the point of death.

"His name is *at last gasp*."— *Shaks.*

Gasparilla, or GASPARIL'LO, in *Florida*, the name of a sound and island on the W. coast, near Charlotte Harbor.

Gas'par Strait, a passage with a width of abt. 60 m., in the islands of Banca and Billiton in the China Sea.

Gaspé, a dist. of prov. of Quebec, containing the cos. of Bonaventure and Gaspé, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence River.

—An E. co., comprising the peninsula of that name; *area*, about 4,063 sq. m. *Rivers.* St. Louis, Magdeleine, York, St. John's, and Mal Bay rivers. *Surface*, broken; *soil*, infertile. *Cap.* Gaspé. *Pop.* abt. 15,000 (1871).

—, or GASPÉ BASIN, a town, port of entry, and the cap. of the above co., on Gaspé Bay, about 496 m. E. by N. of Quebec.

Gas'per, in *Ohio*, a township of Preble co.; *pop.* about 1,400.

Gas'per, (Grand,) an island of S. America, in the Gulf of Paria, off the N.W. extremity of the island of Trinidad.

Gas Port, in *New York*, a post-village of Niagara co., abt. 30 m. N.N.E. of Buffalo.

Gas'-regulator, *n.* See GAS-GOVERNOR.

Gas'-retort, *n.* A form of retort used in the manufacture of gas.

Gassen'di, PIERRE, a French philosopher and mathematician, b. in 1592, at Chantersier, near Digne; in the words of Tennemann, the most learned among the philosophers, and the ablest philosopher among the learned, of the seventeenth century. In speculative thinking, *G.* represented the *Sensational* School, of which he may be considered the founder in modern times; as such, he may stand against the *Meditations* of Descartes. In the eager polemics between these remarkable men, the critical question of Sensationalism, almost in the form in which it still presents itself, was fairly raised; it must be conceded that the temper and moderation lay with *G.*, although, in the estimation of the writer of this notice, the weight of argument belonged to his illustrious opponent. During the disputation, Gassendi had the merit of insisting that every mental conception of *Principle* is necessarily preceded by the *fact of an Experience*,— an assertion by no means sufficient to establish his philosophy, but remarkable as having first given expression to a maxim now held alike by Sensationalists and Idealists,— that in sensation is the beginning or the occasion of all knowledge: a maxim of which Descartes himself, perhaps, saw enough to render unjustifiable Locke's subsequent singular misrepresentation of the doctrine of innate ideas. This proposition granted, however, it in no wise follows, as *G.* contended, that the content of sensation is the measure of human knowledge: or that an Absolute and Necessary Truth is a mere generalization. Rational Psychology, according to Descartes, contradicts this: the attributes of universality and necessity cannot attach to simple generalizations; and these attributes belong to many of our ideas. It is hardly requisite to say that the dispute thus raised exists still; nay, the student desirous to master it will scarcely find better instructors than Descartes and *G.* — *G.* was one of our most distinguished reformers, at a period when many great minds pushed forward the work of reform. —claiming independence for thought. It may be forgiven, perhaps, that in his early work against the authority of Aristotle he was not careful to separate the true doctrines of the immortal Stagyrite from wretched and sapless formulæ deduced from him by the Schoolmen; or that in his youthful zeal he failed to approach with rightful respect that great Shade to which so many ages have done willing reverence. His attack on Aristotle is the weakest of his writings, and cannot be acquitted of rashness; nevertheless, he was not wanting in respect for antiquity,— witness his treatment of *Epicurus*. His life of this philosopher is one of the best and most appreciatory memoirs, among the many that have been given of him; he wrote it *con amore*. The Atomic Philosophy suited *G.*'s predilections; and one respects the just ardor with which he vindicates the character of his master, and clears his doctrines from vulgar misapprehension. *G.*'s attachment to physical inquiries was strong: although not an original discoverer, the labors of no man of that day contributed more to diffuse right principles regarding the method of physical inquiry. In this department, his superiority to the Cartesians cannot be questioned: Descartes himself knew too little of that sphere of pure Induction, within which what we term Law or general Truths can be nothing other than *generalizations*. As might have been expected, he adopted the Copernican system of the Universe, cautiously but intelligently; and greatly contributed to bring about a right understanding of its significance. He was a friend and correspondent of Galileo; he avowed himself the disciple of Bacon, and unquestionably his writings prepared the way for those of Locke. *G.*'s personal character was of the highest order; gentle, serene, and dignified; modest, notwithstanding his wide repute; impartial and forbearing. D. in Paris, 1655.

Gas'sing, *n.* (*Manuf.*) The process of singeing net, lace, &c., in order to remove the hairy filaments from the cotton;—performed by passing the material between two rollers, and exposing it to the action of a large number of minute jets of flame. — *Simmonds.*

Gassin's Landing, in *Louisiana*, a post-office of St. Charles parish.

Gas'sy, *a.* Full of gas; gaseous;—hence, inflated; bombastical; full of empty and insincere talk.

Gas'-tar, *n.* Same as COAL-TAR, *q. v.*

Gas'teropod, *n.* [Gr. *gaster*, stomach, and *pous*, *podos*, foot; *i. e.*, belly-footed.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the *Gasteropoda*.

Gasterop'oda, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A class of molluscous animals which move from place to place by means of a fleshy disc, or foot situated under the abdomen. The greater part of these mollusca consist of animals inhabiting a univalve shell, which is cone-shaped and rolled into a spiral; and of such the snail is a familiar specimen. Some species, on the contrary, have no shell; of which the sling is an example. The body is elongated, and terminated in front by a head, more or less developed, with a mouth provided with from two to six tentacula; the back is enveloped in a mantle, which secretes the shell; and the belly is covered on its under side by the fleshy mass of the foot. In most aquatic Gasteropoda whose shell is spiral, there is a horny or calcareous disc, called the *operculum*, which is attached to the hinder part of the foot, and is used for closing the entrance of the shell when the animal withdraws itself. Some of the Gasteropoda inhabit fresh waters, but most of them are marine animals. The class is composed of three orders: GASTEROPODA PROPER, HETEROPODA, and PTEROPODA.

Gasterop'odous, *a.* Belonging or relating to the Gasteropods.

Gas'ton, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Sumter co.

Gas'ton, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Fremont co., abt. 5 m. N. of Nebraska City, Nebraska.

Gas'ton, in *N. Carolina*, a S.W. co., bordering on S. Carolina; *area*, abt. 350 sq. m. *Rivers.* Great Catawba and S. Catawba rivers. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Dallas. *Pop.* abt. 9,307.

—A village of Northampton co., on the Roanoke River, abt. 85 m. N.N.E. of Raleigh.

Gastral'gia, (*-jē-a,*) *n.* [Gr. *gaster*, stomach, and *algos*, pain.] (*Med.*) Impaired appetite, with gnawing or burning pain in the stomach or epigastrium. *Dunglison.*

Gas'tric, *a.* [Gr. *gaster*, the stomach.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the stomach.

Gas'tric Juice, *n.* (*Physiol.*) The digestive fluid secreted by the lining membrane of the stomach. It is a clear, transparent fluid, a little saltish, and containing hydrochloric and lactic acids, also a peculiar organic substance called *pepsine*, q. v. The *G. J.* dissolves the food in the stomach, reducing the nutritious portions of it to a state fit for absorption into the system. See DIGESTION.

Gas'tricism, *n.* [Fr. *gastricisme*.] (*Med.*) A theory which refers most diseases to disorder in the digestive passages, or gastric region. — *Dunglison.*

Gastril'oquist, *n.* [Fr. *gastriloque*, from Gr. *gaster*, the belly, and Lat. *loquor*.] A ventriloquist.

Gastril'oquous, *a.* Ventriloquous. (R.)

Gastril'oquy, *n.* Ventriloquy.

Gastri'tis, (Gas'tro-enteri'tis,) *n.* [Gr.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the stomach. It is known by pain in the epigastric region, (increased when anything is taken into the stomach,) vomiting and hiccough; the pulse small and hard: and general prostration of strength attended by fever and anxiety. It is produced by poisons of various kinds taken into the stomach, as arsenic or corrosive sublimate; by food of an improper nature; by draughts of any cold liquid when the body is much heated. It is a rapid and very dangerous disease, and requires prompt measures to be adopted. The means employed are copious and repeated general bleedings; the application of leeches to the epigastrium, followed by fomentations or the hot bath, after which a large blister may be applied. When acrid substances have been taken, mucilaginous drinks may be of use to aid their evacuation and protect the stomach, and when it arises from active poisons, the stomach-pump may require to be used.

Gas'trocele, *n.* [Gr. *gaster*, and *kēle*, tumor.] (*Med.*) Hernia formed by the stomach through the upper part of the *linea alba*.

Gastrocephali'tis, *n.* [Gr. *gaster*, *kephalē*, head, and *itis*.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the stomach and head.

Gastrodyn'ia, *n.* [Gr. *gaster*, and *odynē*, pain.] (*Med.*) Same as GASTRALGIA, *q. v.*

Gastrol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *gaster*, and *logos*, speech.] A treatise on the stomach.

Gastrone'mius, *n.* [Gr. *gaster*, the stomach; *knēmē*, the leg.] (*Anat.*) The belly or calf of the leg; the term is also applied to two of the muscles of that part. The *gastronemius externus* arises by two distinct heads from the inner and outer condyles of the os femoris, which unite a little below the joint, and below it unites with the *gastronemius internus*, to form the tendon Achilles. The *gastronemius internus*, called also the *soleus*, is situated immediately under the above, and rises by two heads from the posterior part of the head of the fibula and the upper and posterior part of the tibia. The use of both these muscles is the same; namely, to raise the heel and extend the foot.

Gas'tronome, Gastron'omer, *n.* [Gr. *gaster*, and *nomos*, a rule.] An epicure; a gourmand; one who is fond of good eating; a gourmet; a glutton.

Gastronom ic, Gastronom'ical, *a.* [Fr. *gastronomique*.] Having reference or pertaining to gastronomy; as, the *gastronomic* art.

Gastron'omist, *n.* A gastronome; a bon-vivant.

Gastron'omy, *n.* [Fr. *gastronomie*, from Gr. *gastronomia*—*gaster*, the belly, and *nomos*, a rule.] Cookery is the art of preparing food so as to render it fit for digestion by the human body; and gastronomy is the science of good living, or of enjoying plentifully, though with prudent moderation, the pleasures of the table. Between cookery and gastronomy stands the cook, the greatest, or at least the most useful, of all functionaries, if we consider that there cannot be a sound mind where the stomach is not in a healthy condition, and that the cook is its great ruler. We therefore propose to illustrate in this article *cookery*, *cooks*, and *gastronomy*, as things essentially connected and almost inseparable. It appears that the attractive luxuries of the table were first appreciated by the Assyrians and the Persians, those voluptuous Asiatics who, by reason of the enervating mildness of their climate, were powerless to resist sensual seductions. Greece, "beloved daughter of the gods," speedily embellished the culinary art with all the exquisite delicacy of her poetic genius. Rome was long renowned for her austere frugality; and it is remarked that during more than five centuries the art of making bread was there unknown, which says little for her civilization and intelligence. Subsequently, the conquest of Greece, the spoils of the subjugated world, and the peculiar refinement of the Syracusans, gave to the conquered nations, says Juvenal, a complete revenge on their conquerors. The unheard-of excesses of the table swallowed up patrimonies which seemed to be inexhaustible, and illustrious gourmands obtained a durable but sad renown. A passage in Macrobius, (a curious monument of Roman cookery,) gives the following account of a supper given by the pontiff Lentulus on the day of his reception:— "The first course (*ante-cæna*) was composed of sea-hedgehogs, raw oysters in abundance, and all sorts of shell-fish, and asparagus. The second course comprised a fine fatted pullet, a fresh dish of oysters and other shell-fish, different kinds of dates, univalvular shell-fish (as whelks, conchs, &c.), more oysters (but of different kinds), sea-nettles, beccaficoes, chines of roe-buck and wild boar, fowls covered with a perfumed paste, a second dish of shell-fish, and *purples* —a very costly kind of crustaceæ. The third and last course presented several *hors-d'œuvre*,—a wild boar's head, fish; a second set of *hors-d'œuvre*,—ducks, potted river-fish, leverets, roast fowls, and cakes from the marshes of Ancona." Many of these delicacies would very much surprise an epicureau of the present day, particularly if they were offered to him in the order indicated by Macrobius. The author of a rare and very curious book, *Medicus at Palatum*, formed the charitable project of reconciling medicine and gastronomy, by proving that culinary preparations do not poison — as it has been said — the food which nature gives us, and that cooks, far from being the destroyers, are the great benefactors of mankind; indeed, it is a common thing in men to throw upon cooks all the blame for which they ought to accuse their own intemperance. *Gourmandise* would never rebel against the kitchen if all polyphagists had obtained from the goddess Ceres the gift she granted to Pandarea—a celebrated eater, who could pass days and nights at table without experiencing the slightest inconvenience. Seneca, the utrabilarious preceptor of Nero, combats, it is true, "those dangerous men who are busied with a single stomach, and who lay the foundation for a train of maladies," (*Epist.* 95;) but it must be noted that the pedant Seneca, attacked with an incurable consumption, could eat but very little, which much enraged him, and that his denunciations of the excessive riches and prodigious luxury of the Romans of his age neither hindered him from possessing and unceasingly adding to a more than royal fortune, nor from feeding several thousand slaves, and pompously displaying in his palace 500 tables of the most elaborate workmanship, of the rarest wood, all alike, and ornamented with precious incrustations. (*Dio, in Neræ.*) How often have people extolled the Lacedæmonians and their legislator Lycurgus—strange lawgiver of a strange people, who never learned to eat, and yet who invented the celebrated "black sauce," the *jus nigrum*, for which the entrails of the hare served as a foundation. Hence, true it is that cookery always preserves certain imprescriptible rights over the most fervent disciples of frugality. Mankind had long obeyed that imperious and periodical necessity which has been called *hunger*, before any one thought to form a code of doctrine calculated to guide a sensation which, if its demands be judiciously gratified, procures us the most unique and lasting pleasures. The primitive nations, no doubt, gave themselves up to their mere native gluttony. They *ate* much, but they *fed* badly. They had no idea of gastronomy; and consequently they had no cooks in the serious and most complete acceptation of the word. Homer's heroes prepared their repasts with their own hands, and prided themselves on their culinary talents. Ulysses surpassed all others in the art of lighting the fire and laying the cloth. (*Athen.* i. 31.) Patroclus drew the wine, and Achilles very carefully turned the spit. (*Homer. Iliad.*) The conquerors of Troy shone more in the combat than under the tent which served them as

kitchen. At length the aurora of the magian ages began to dawn. Man had hitherto known only hunger: he was now to become acquainted with satisfying that hunger on gustatory principles. The king of Sidon learns how to eat; and it is Cadmus, grandfather of Bacchus, the future founder of Thebes, who takes upon himself to instruct his own august palate. In the time of Alcibiades the best cooks came from Sicily; Trimalcio was one of the most celebrated. Athenæus tells us that, when he could not procure rare and highly esteemed fish, he understood so well how to imitate their form and flavor with common fish, that even the most cunning epicures were invariably deceived;—which reminds us of the cook of Louis XIV., who, on a Good Friday, served the king with a dinner, apparently composed of poultry and butcher's meat, but which, in reality, consisted of vegetables only, and prepared, too, *au maigre*. The Romans, inheritors of the luxury of Asia and Greece, did not erect a temple to the greedy Adephagia, goddess of good cheer, who possessed altars in Sicily (*Ælian. Var. Hist.* i. 27); but they thought it impossible to remunerate too highly those who knew how to extend the limits of the pleasures of the table. Antony gave a supper to Cleopatra, and that princess praising the excellence of the repast, her lover immediately called for the cook, and presented him with a city in recompense. How far the most sumptuous banquets of us moderns are behind the most modest collations of Greece and Rome! Lucullus caused to be served to Cicero and Pompey a little *ambigu*, which cost $5,000. There were only three of them to partake of it! The Emperor Claudius had generally 600 guests at his table (*Sueton. in Claud.* 32). Vitellius did not spend less than $16,000 upon each of his repasts, and the composition of his favorite dishes required that vessels should regularly ply between the Gulf of Venice and the Straits of Cadiz, in the pursuit of delicacies (*Sueton. Dio*). Galba breakfasted before daybreak, and the breakfast would have enriched a hundred families. Ælius Verus invented the *pentapharmacum*, a kind of *macédoine*, composed of sows' flanks, pheasants, peacocks, ham, and wild boars' flesh (*Spartian. In Vero*, 5). Geta insisted upon having as many courses as there were letters in the alphabet, and each of these courses must contain all the viands whose name began by the same letter. These follies continued to astonish the world until the moment when Rome crumbled beneath the invincible weight of that horde of barbarians which Divine vengeance reserved for the punishment of unheard-of crimes. But the culinary art always survives revolutions and ruins of empires. Modern Italy inherited the wrecks of Roman cookery, and, thanks to her, Europe is at the present day acquainted with the delights of good cheer, and the charm of joyous and digestible repasts. In the Middle Ages, poultry, butchers' meat, and roast game, were never eaten dry, as they are now, any more than fried fish. There were different sauces for all those dishes, and even for the different parts of each animal. The cooks of those days strove to acquire a reputation by inventing strange and grotesque sauces, which had no other merit than that of being surprising and difficult to make, as, for example, *eggs cooked on the spit; butter fried or roasted*, &c. We recognize in some of our most common *ragoûts* those of which our ancestors were so fond in the Middle Ages, such as the *bœuf à la mode*, *à la persillade*, *au vinaigre et persil*, *le mirotон de bœuf*, *veau percé de gros lard*, *fricassée de poulet*, *blanquette de veau rôti*; but we have lost the *pot pourri*, composed of beef, veal, mutton, bacon, and vegetables, and the *gulimafrée* (gallimaufry), a kind of *fricassée* of fowl, seasoned with wine, verjuice, and spices, and thickened with the famous sauce *Cameline*. The cooks frequently placed on their masters' tables *ragoûts* and other dishes borrowed from other nations; as, for example, a German *bouet*, a Flemish *choudeau*, eggs *à la Florentine*, and partridges *à la Catalane*. They knew the

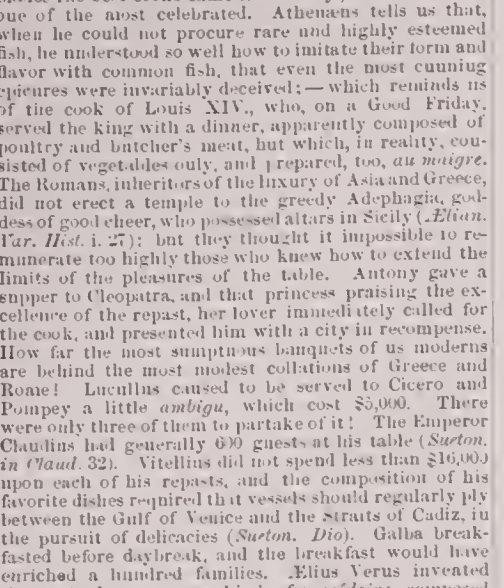


Fig. 1129.—JEWISH SUPPER.

olla, a mixture of all sorts of vegetables cooked with different kinds of meats, an invention of the Spaniards, as well as the ragout of fowl called *à la Chipolata*, and the *kenefles*, a kind of forced-meat balls made of bread and meat, to which the Snabians are very partial, and the *pilau*, a dish of mutton, fowl, and rice, borrowed from the Turks.—The Jews originally sat down to their meals; but when they became subject to Persia, they laid on couches at their repasts (see Fig. 1129), like their conquerors, and other Oriental nations from whom the Greeks and Romans borrowed their custom (*Hor. Sat.* ix. 8, 9). The most distinguished place was at the head of the table, at the extremity of the room, near the wall. Under the reign of Solomon, the Hebrews still used seats. The Egyptians were early acquainted with the effeminate sumptuousness of table couches (*Petron. à Nodot. tom* i. p. 124). Homer's heroes sat down to table, and Alexander the Great appears to have preserved the custom. That prince, giving a repast to 10,000 persons, caused all to be seated in silver armchairs, covered with purple. Italy always imitated Greece, and like her had table couches, which at first were used only by men; a feeling of propriety interdicted their use by women. But the relaxation of morals, seconded by fashion, soon banished this seeming reserve, and the two sexes could only eat in a reclining posture. (*Athen.* iv.) Among the Persians, the middle place was reserved for the king. In Greece the most distinguished personage occupied the head of the table. The Celts seated themselves at their repasts on hay, before very low tables; the Belgians reclined on a kind of couch: the Gauls on the skins of dogs or wolves (*Martial.* xiii. 44). As an example of the magnitude and component substances of a dinner of the Middle Ages, we give the following bill of fare of the banquet given by the great Earl of Warwick (the "King-maker") on the occasion of his brother's installation as Archbishop of York, in 1479: 300 qrs. of wheat; 300 tuns of ale; 104 tuns of wine; 1 pipe of spiced wine; 10 fat oxen; 6 wild bulls; 300 pigs; 1,004 wether sheep; 300 hogs; 3,000 calves; 300 capons; 100 roast peacocks; 200 cranes; 200 kids; 2,000 chickens; 4,000 pigeons; 4,000 rabbits; 4,000 ducks; 204 bitterns; 400 herons; 200 pheasants; 500 partridges; 5,000 woodcocks; 400 plovers; 100 curlews; 100 quails; 100,000 eggs; 200 roes; 4,000 roebucks; 155 hot venison pasties, and 4,000 cold ditto; 1,000 dishes of jellies; 2,000 hot custards, and 4,000 cold ditto; 400 tarts; 300 pikes (fish); 300 bream; 8 seals, and 4 porpoises. At this monster "spread," the earl himself acted as steward: the Earl of Bedford was treasurer, and Lord Hastings, comptroller, with many other noble officers; 1,000 servitors or waiting-men; 62 chief cooks, and 515 under-cooks and scullions.—An inexhaustible fund of information respecting *G.* and the noble art of cookery may be found in the works of Brillat Savarin (*Physiologie du Goût*), Ude, Carême, Francatelli, Soyer, and Baron Brise.

Gas'tropod, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See GASTEROPOD.

Gastrop'odous, *a.* Same as GASTEROPODOUS, *q. v.*

Gastroraphy, (*gas-trŏr'a-fē,*) *n.* [From Gr. *gaster*, and *raphe*, a sewing.] (*Surg.*) The operation of sewing up wounds of the abdomen.

Gastrot'omy, *n.* [Gr. *gaster*, and *tomē*, a cutting.] (*Surg.*) The operation of cutting into the abdomen,—an operation sometimes resorted to in desperate cases, as when, in consequence of a rupture of the uterus, the child escapes into the peritoneal cavity.

Gas'-water, *n.* Water through which illuminating gas has passed from the retorts to the gasometer, used as manure.—*Simmonds.*

Gas'-works, *n. pl.* A place or works where gas is manufactured.

Gat, *imp.* of GET, *q. v.*

Ga'ta, (Cape.) a headland of Spain, on the coast of Granada, bounding the bay of Almeria; Lat. 36° 43′ N., Lon. 2° 22′ W.

Gatch'ellville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of York co.

Gate, *n.* [A. S. *geat*, *gat*; Dut. *gat*, a hole; Icel. *gata*, a way, path; Sansk. *gartà*, a way; root *gi*, to go.] A large door which gives entrance into a walled city or large edifice; also, the entrance; a frame of timber, iron, &c., which opens or closes a passage into any inclosure; also, the passage.—The frame which shuts or stops the passage of water through a dam, lock, &c.; an avenue.

(*Script.*) Power; dominion.

"The *gates* of hell shall not prevail against it."—*Matt.* xvi. 18.

(*Founding.*) The gutter or ridge through which the molten metal is poured.—*Simmonds.*

—In Scotland, a provincialism for a way, path, or passage.

Gat'ed, *a.* Having gates.

Gate'-house, *n.* A structure forming the entrance to a park, or nobleman's demesne. (Now generally called *lodge.*)—A house forming an entrance to a private mansion, or to any palace, public building, &c.

Gate'house, a river-port of Scotland, co. Kirkcudbright, on the Fleet, 28 m. S W. of Dumfries. *Trade.* Agricultural. *Pop.* 1,798.

Gate'less, *a.* Having no gate.

Gates, HORATIO, an American officer, b. in England, 1728. He served with distinction in the British army till the year 1763, when he bought an estate in Virginia, where he resided until the organization of the continental army in 1775. Appointed adjutant-general with the rank of brigadier, he accompanied Washington to Cambridge in July, 1775, and, in June, 1776, received the chief command of the army which had just retreated from Canada. In Oct., 1777, the surrender of the British army at Saratoga gave to him a brilliant military repute, soon after blasted by the disastrous battle of Camden, Aug. 1780. He was then superseded by Gen. Greene, and it was only after the surrender of Cornwallis that he was restored to his military position. On the conclusion of peace, he returned to his estate in Virginia, whence, after emancipating all his slaves, he removed to the city of New York. D. 1806.

Gates, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Newton co.

Gates, in *N. Carolina*, a N.N.E. co., bordering on Virginia; *area*, abt. 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Nottoway, Meherrin, and Chowan rivers. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Gatesville. *Pop.* abt. 8,443.

Gates, in *New York*, a post-township of Monroe co., abt. 3 m. W. of Rochester; *pop.* abt. 2,710.

Gates, or **Gates' Mills,** in *Ohio*, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., on the Chagrin River, abt. 16 m. E. of Cleveland.

Gates'head, a borough of England, co. Durham, on the S. bank of the Tyne, which divides it from Newcastle, 275 m. N. of London. *Manuf.* Iron-smelting and working, and glass. *Pop.* 38,337.

Gates'ville, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Gates co., on Chowan River, abt. 140 m. N E. of Raleigh.

Gates'ville, in *New York*, a village of Washington co., abt. 53 m. N. by E. of Albany.

Gates'ville, in *Texas*, a post-village, cap. of Coryell co., on Leon River, abt. 80 m. N. of Austin.

Gate'-vein, *n.* (*Anat.*) The *vena porta*, which conveys the blood to the liver.

Gate'-way, *n.* (*Arch.*) A way under an arch, or through the gate of some inclosure; also, the gate or entrance itself. The gate-ways or gate-houses of the Middle Ages were often large and imposing structures; they were erected over the principal entrances of the precincts of religious establishments, colleges, &c., and sometimes also of the courts of houses, as well as castles and other fortifications. In military edifices the entrance usually consists of a single archway, large enough to admit carriages, with a strong door, and *portcullis* at each end, and a vaulted ceiling pierced with holes through which missiles can be cast upon an enemy; the sides of the gateway are generally flanked with large projecting



Fig. 1130.

GATEWAY OF BRASENOSE COLLEGE, OXFORD, (England.)

towers pierced with loop-holes, and the upper part terminates with a series of *machicolations* and battlemented *parapets*. In civil edifices there is much greater diversity in the forms and architectural arrangements of gate-houses; sometimes they resemble plain square towers of rather low proportions, with a single turret containing a staircase, or with a turret at each of the front angles, and occasionally at all the four angles; but in this case those on the front are generally the largest and the most ornamental. When the building is of sufficient height to allow of it, there is generally a room over the archway, with one or more large windows. Fig. 1130 represents the fine gateway of Brasenose College, at Oxford.

Gath, a city of the Philistines, and one of their five principalities. It was the home of Goliath, and here David sought a refuge from Saul. Its inhabitants were called *Gittites*.

Gath, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Johnson co.

Gath'er, *v. a.* [A. S. *gadrian*, *gadrian*; D. *gaderen*; *te-gader*, together; allied to Icel. *gadda*, to press together, and probably to Gr. *ageirō*, to bring together, from *agō*, to lead.] To bring together; to collect; to accumulate; to amass; to congregate; to muster; to assemble.

"And Belgium's capital had *gathered* then
Her beauty and her chivalry."—*Byron.*

—To pick up; to glean; to harvest; to get in small parcels and bring together; to collect by cropping, picking, or plucking, as fruit; to cull; to select.

"*Gather* ye rose-buds while ye may." — *Herrick.*

—To sweep together; to bring into one body or interest; to gain; to accumulate; to amass in large quantity or numbers; to heap up; as, "to *gather* up money by degrees." (*Locke.*) — To compress; to contract; to make compact; to bring closely together; to pucker; to plait; as, to *gather* cloth or needle-work.

"*Gathering* her brows like *gathering* storm." — *Burns.*

—To collect logically; to deduce by inference; to infer by reasoning; to conclude.

"Let me say no more;
Gather the sequel by that event before." — *Shaks.*

To gather breath, to take breath; to suspire; to recover wind; to take respite.

Gath'er, *v. n.* To assemble; to congregate; to muster; to collect; to unite.

"The evening is beginning to *gather* in." — *Hazlitt.*

—To increase; to grow larger by accretion of similar matter; as, a snow-ball *gathers* by degrees. — To generate pus or matter; to come to a head, as a sore; as, a *gathered* finger. — To come to a conclusion; to make inference by deduction.

—*n.* A plait or fold in cloth, made by drawing the thread through; a plait; a pucker; a wrinkle.

Gath'ered, *p. a.* Assembled; collected; plaited. — Drawn by way of inference.

Gath'erer, *n.* One who collects.

Gath'ering, *n.* The act of collecting or assembling. — A collection; a crowd; an assembly. — A collection of pus; an abscess.

(*Print'ing.*) The making up the sheets, after they are printed, into a complete set ready for the book-binder.

Gatinais, (*gā'te-nai,*) an old division of France, now subdivided into the departments *Loire, Seine-et-Marne, Nièvre,* and *Yonne.*

Gatineau, (*gat-e-no',*) a river of Lower Canada, rises between Lat. 48° and 50° N., and abt. 75° 30′ W., and flowing S., enters the Ottawa River opposite Ottawa. *Length*, abt. 300 m.

Gat'to, Ga'to, or AGAT'TON, a town of W. Africa. See BENIN.

Gatun, (*go-toon',*) in the U. States of Colombia, a river of the Isthmus of Panama, which enters the Chagres River abt. 8 m. from the Caribbean Sea. — A town at the confluence of Gatun and Chagres rivers.

Gauche, (*gōsh.*) *a.* [Fr., left-handed.] Unskilful; awkward; unhandy; diffident; ignorant of the rules of good breeding and society; as, a *gauche* manner.

Gaucherie, (*gōsh'er-ee,*) *n.* An act so awkwardly done as to be ridiculous.

Gau'chos are scattered tribes of Indians, who have intermarried among the Spanish descendants, and who, mixed in religion as in blood and manners, may be regarded as the wild sovereigns of those vast plains called the *Pampas*, extending from the Paraguay to the frontiers of the Gran Chaco. These native *G.* are possessed of vast herds of wild horses and horned cattle, and roam over the country in a semi-savage independence. They are the most expert horsemen in the world, and keep their hold of the animal in any position, whether under his counter, along his flank, or hanging by the bent knee from their courser's neck. The arms of the *G.* are a lance, and the *bolas*, and *lasso*, with a knife stuck into the girdle. In the use of the bolas and lasso they are dexterous to a degree of accuracy perfectly surprising; with the former — which is a weapon composed of two balls of heavy wood, attached, like chain shot, by a long thong of leather — they capture the largest animal and the smallest bird, which they effect by throwing it in such a manner that it shall involve either the two fore or hind legs, and thus throwing the animal down, keep him captive till the hunter has time to reach and dispatch his conquest. With birds, the bolas, twining round the body, firmly bind the wings to the side, and brings the captive powerless to the ground. In woods and where there is not space to cast the lasso, the bolas is singularly serviceable, and can be used as effectually against an enemy as against beasts of prey, or in the chase. As an arm in their wars, the bolas is very formidable for swinging through the air with immense momentum and speed; no agility can escape it, and, encircling the neck of the victim in three or four rapid and tight ligatures, it produces strangulation long before the captive can raise a hand to free himself from the deadly garrote. Where torture is intended, it is so thrown as only to prostrate or pinion the prisoner. Their dwellings are constructed of wicker-work, with a hole in the roof for the escape of the smoke; a pound or enclosure for cattle, called a *corral*, adjoins the hut, and the whole is surrounded by a fence of impenetrable cactus.

Gaud, *n.* [Lat. *gaudium.*] An ornament; a fine thing; anything worn as a sign of joy.

"All the *gauds* the simple natives wear." — *Dryden.*

Gaud'day, *n.* See GAUDY.

Gau'dens, (St.,) a town of France, dep. Haute-Garonne, cap. of arrond., on a hill near the Garonne, 48 m. S.W. of Toulouse. *Manuf.* Serge and tape. *Pop.* 5,781.

Gaud'ery, *n.* Finery; ostentatious luxury of dress.

"The triumph was not pageants and *gaudery*." — *Bacon.*

Gaud'ful, *a.* Showy; joyful.

Gaud'ily, *adv.* With vain show; ostentatiously.

Gau'diness, *n.* Showiness; tinsel appearance; ostentatious finery.

Gau'dish, *a.* Same as GAUDY, *q. v.*

Gaud'less, *a.* Void of ornament.

Gau'dy, *a.* Showy; pompous; splendid; ostentatiously fine; gay beyond the simplicity of nature or good taste.

"Gallant in arms, and *gaudy* to behold." — *Phillips.*

—Gay; merry; festive.

"Let's have one other *gaudy* night." — *Shaks.*

—*n.* A feast; a festival; a day of revelry. (Oxf. Univ.)

Gauf'fer, *v. a.* [Fr. *gaufrer*, to figure, or work figures on cloth, velvet, &c.; from Sp *gofra*; L. Lat. *gafrum.* Cf. Eng. *waffle*, q. v.] To goffer; to plait; to crimp; to flute.

Gauf'fering, *n.* A manner of plaiting or crimping, where the flutes are unusually wide.

Gauge, (*gaje,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *jauger*, a word of uncertain etymology; possibly from Lat. *qualificare.*] To measure or ascertain the contents of a cask or vessel. — To measure in respect to proportion, capacity, or power; to estimate; to measure.

"Taking measure or *gauging* his heroes." — *Pope.*

—*n.* [O. Fr. *gauge*; Fr. *jauge*, the instrument with which a cask is measured.] An instrument or apparatus for measuring any special force or dimension; thus we have *pressure-G., wind-G.* (see ANEMOMETER), *rain-G.* (q. v.), *wire-G., button-G.*, &c. The simplest form of gauge of dimensions is the common *wire-G.*, by which the diameter of wire is measured. It is simply an oblong plate of steel, with notches of different widths cut upon the edge; these are numbered, and the size of the wire is determined by trying it in the different notches until the one is found which it exactly fits. The thickness of sheet-metal is tried by the same *G.* A very elegant and delicate *G.* has recently come into use for measuring watch-glasses, and is applicable to many other purposes. On an oblong piece of sheet-metal, two straight metal ridges are fixed in such a manner that they shall be inclined at a given angle to each other, as *a b* and *c d* (Fig. 1131). Now, let us suppose the angle to be such that the distance between *a* and *c* is 2 inches, and that between *b* and *d* is 1 inch, while the lengths *a b* and *c d* are 10 inches. It is evident that for every inch of descent from *a* and *c* towards *b* and *d*, there will be a narrowing equal to $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch; and for every tenth of an inch of such descent there will be a narrowing of $\frac{1}{100}$ of an inch, and so on: thus we may, by graduating downwards from *a c* to *b d*, measure tenths by units, hundredths by tenths, and so on to still finer quantities, if required. This is applicable to lengths as well as diameters. By means of fine screws with large graduated heads, small pieces of steel to the one-millionth of an inch have been measured (see MICROMETER). Pressure-*G.*, wind-*G.*, &c. will be treated under the special subjects.



Fig. 1131.

(*Naut.*) The number of feet a ship sinks in the water. Pointing of a ship with respect to another ship and to the wind.

(*Railroads.*) The distance between the rails.

(*Gun.*) The calibre of a gun.

(*Masonry.*) A mixture of fine stuff and plaster, or putty and plaster, or coarse stuff and plaster; used in finishing the best ceilings and for mouldings, and sometimes for setting walls.

Gauge'able, *a.* That may be gauged or measured.

Gauge'-cock, *n.* (*Mach.*) One of the two or three small cocks fixed in front of the boiler of a steam-engine, for the purpose of ascertaining the height of the water.

Gauge'-glass, *n.* (*Mach.*) A strong glass tube, connected with the boiler of a locomotive-engine by two cocks attached to the gauge-cock pedestal. The water is admitted to this tube by the lower cock, the steam by the upper cock. It thus becomes an index to what is going on inside the boiler, exhibiting the height or agitation of the water in it. A small cock is placed below the glass for blowing out any sediment which may be deposited in it.

Gauge'-point, *n.* A term used in ganging, to denote the diameter of a cylinder whose altitude is 1 inch, and its content equal to that of a unit of a given measure. For example, the old wine gallon contained 231 cubic inches. The diameter of a cylinder of the same capacity, and whose altitude is 1 inch, is 17·15 inches: which, therefore, is the gauge-point for this measure.

Gauger, (*gā'jer,*) *n.* An officer whose business is to ascertain the contents of casks; a surveying officer under the board of excise.

Gauging, (*gāj'ing,*) *n.* (*Com.*) The method of determining by actual measurement the number of gallons contained in vessels intended to hold goods. — chiefly casks, barrels, vats, &c. The principal use of *G.* is in the collection of the revenue, in which it is necessary to measure the bulk of vessels, without disturbing their contents. The principles of gauging are those which are furnished in geometry for the measurement of solids. As, however, the men who are engaged either in commerce or by the excise for the purpose of *G* are not likely, in general, to be acquainted with the principles upon which the art depends, a set of technical rules and appropriate instruments have been contrived, by which the art can be practised by any one of moderate intelligence. The instrument usually employed is the *G.* rod, or diagonal rod, by which the contents of a cask are inferred from its diagonal length, measured from the bung-hole to the extremity of the opposite stave at the head. A scale of inches, for taking the measure of the diagonal, is described on one face of a square rule, usually about four feet long; and on the opposite face is a scale expressing the corresponding contents of the cask in gallons. Although this method, obviously, can only give approximate results, yet, by using larger sliding-rules for calculation, and the aid of half it, derived from experience, it is possible to attain considerable accuracy in measuring the contents of casks, which do not depart from a given standard of form.

Gau'ging-rod, *n.* See GAUGING.

Gaul, *n.* [Lat. *Gallia.*] This name, when used alone, was applied to that part of W. Europe bounded N. and W. by the sea, S. by the Pyrenees, and E. by the Alps and the Rhine, thus comprising modern France, Belgium, and a part of Switzerland, Germany, and Holland. Nevertheless, in modern language, the name is generally applied exclusively to France. — See GALLIA.

Gaul'ish, *a.* Pertaining to ancient Gaul, or to modern France.

Gauley Bridge, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Fayette co., at the junction of the Gauley and New or Kanawha rivers, abt. 160 m. S. of Wheeling.

Gau'ley River, in *W. Virginia*, enters the New or Kanawha rivers in Fayette co., abt 36 m. above Charleston.

Gault, (*gawlt.*) (*Geol.*) A local name for a series of dark blue marls or calcareous clays found in the middle cretaceous system of England. It can be well examined at Cambridge and Folkestone. The word *G.* is a provincial term for the clay itself, which is much used for brickmaking. It contains marine shells, and decomposes into a very fertile soil.

Gaulthe'ria, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Ericaceæ*, the fruit of which is a 5-valved capsule, covered with the enlarged and fleshy tube of the calyx. They are natives of temperate regions. *G. procumbens* (see Fig. 144) is a common plant in this country as far south as Virginia, and bears the names of *Partridge-berry, Deer-berry, Winter Green, Box-berry, Checker-berry*, and *Mountain Tea.* It is about 4 or 5 inches in height, with small whitish flowers and red berries, which are eatable, but not safe in any considerable quantity, because of the pungent volatile oil which they contain. Brandy in which they have been steeped is used as a tonic. The whole plant has an agreeable aromatic odor and taste, owing to the presence of volatile oil, which, when extracted, is used in medicine as a stimulant, also by druggists for flavoring syrups, and to a considerable extent in perfumery, under the name of *Oil of Winter Green.* The leaves are used both as an astringent and as a stimulant; and an infusion of them is sometimes used as a substitute for tea. The oil is isomeric with anisic acid. *Form.* $C_{16}H_8O_6$.

Gaunt, *a.* [A. S. *gewaman*, to lessen, pp. *gewaned.*] Lean; meagre; thin; attenuated; hollow; empty,—as an animal after long fasting.

"Two mastiffs *gaunt* and grim." — *Dryden.*

Gaunt'let, *n.* [Fr. *gantelet*, from *gant*, a glove.] A covering for the hand with metallic plates on the under part, worn in former times as part of the armor of defence. It was (Fig. 1132) a large leather glove cased with plates of polished iron, along the backs of the fingers and hands, so that when the hand was clenched either on battle-axe or sword, each piece was so hinged and riveted, that, like the shell of a lobster, the member beneath was defended at all points from assault or danger. It was in former times the custom, where one wished satisfaction of an enemy, to throw down before him the glove, *gantelet*, and if he (the adversary) took it up, that was equivalent to the acceptance of a challenge in modern times.


Fig. 1132.
GAUNTLETS.

—A long glove that covers the wrist; as, a hunting *gauntlet.*

—A kind of punishment for soldiers. See GANTLET.

Gaunt'leted, *a.* Wearing a gauntlet.

Gaunt'ly, *adv.* Leanly; meagrely.

Gaun'tree, Gaun'try, *n.* A frame set up for the support of barrels or casks; a stillage.

Gau'ra, *n.* [Gr. *gauros*, superb.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, order *Onagraceæ*, represented in the U. States by two species, the most conspicuous of which is *G. biennis*, the Biennial Gaura, found from Canada to Georgia; stem 3 to 5 feet high; leaves sessile, pale green, acute at each end: flowers numerous, sessile; calyx reddish; beautiful corolla, at first rose-color, changing to a deep red, blossoming in August.

Gauss, (*gows.*) KARL FRIEDRICH, a distinguished German mathematician and astronomer, b. at Brunswick, 1777. While attending the public school of his native city, his extraordinary intelligence attracted the notice of his teacher, on whose representation of his merits to the Duke of Brunswick the boy was furnished with the means of pursuing his studies, first at the college at Brunswick and subsequently at Göttingen. Here he made several of his greatest discoveries in analysis, which induced him to make the cultivation of science the chief object of his life. His first great work, the *Disquisitiones Arithmeticæ*, published in 1801, attracted the attention of all the scientific world, and stamped its

author as one of the most profound and original mathematicians of the age. In 1807 he received the appointment of Ordinary Professor and Director of the Observatory at Göttingen, which situation he held for nearly 48 years. During this long period he gave to the world a host of treatises on pure mathematics, geodesy, astronomy, and the cognate sciences, which all bear the impress of original genius, besides contributing largely to scientific journals, and making observations on terrestrial magnetism which have proved of great utility to the cultivation of science. In fact, there are hardly any of the scientific men of Europe or America at the present time, who have not directly or indirectly derived great advantage from his labors. D. 1855.

Gautier, (*gō'tĭ-yĕ'*,) THÉOPHILE, a French poet and man of letters, b. 1808. He had a notion that he was born to be a painter, but, discouraged by his first attempts, he turned his attention to literature. In 1830 he published a first volume of *Poésies*, followed by *Albertus*, a legend in verse, and in 1838 by another poem *La Comédie de la Mort*. He has also written numerous novels, vaudevilles, books of travel, and critiques. All his works contain a manifestation of the love of external beauty, and a worship of form — art for him being a kind of religion. M. Gautier was long connected with the newspaper *La Presse*, from which he transferred his services to the *Moniteur* in 1865. He has travelled in Europe and the East, and published accounts of his journeys. He is unquestionably the most able critic of art, and one of the best French writers of the time. *Mademoiselle de Maupin*, an eccentric and somewhat licentious novel, was the foundation of his literary fame, but prevented him from being elected to the French Academy. D. 1872.

Gautul'co, a harbor of the Mexican Confederation, on the Pacific Ocean, abt. 110 m. S.E. of Oajaca.

Gauze, (*gorz,*) *n.* [Fr. *gaze.*] (*Manuf.*) A light transparent silken fabric, supposed to have derived its name from having first been manufactured at Gaza, a city of Palestine. France and Switzerland produce considerable quantities of *G.* The openness of texture is obtained by crossing the warp threads between each thread of the weft, so that the weft passes through a succession of loops in the warp, and the threads are thus kept apart, without the liability to sliding from their places, which would take place if simple weaving were left so loose and open. Inferior qualities of *G.* are made of a mixture of silk and cotton.

Gauze'-burner, *n.* An open cylinder surmounted by a wire gauze. Placed over a gas-burner, a supply of gas is drawn in by the ascending stream of gas, and the mixture burns above the gauze with a very hot, smokeless flame, the meshes preventing the flame from passing down to the gas below.



Fig. 1133. GAUZE-BURNER.

Gauze'-wire, *n.* (*Manuf.*) A kind of open cloth, made of fine wires of copper, brass, or iron.

Gau'zy, *a.* Thin as gauze.

Gavar'ni, the pseudonymic name of one of the most popular of modern French caricaturists, whose real name was SULPICE PAUL CHEVALIER, born in Paris, 1801. He began life as a mechanical draughtsman, but in 1835 discovered his genius for burlesque, in hitting off the peculiarities of manners and persons. He at once rose into fame, and taking the passing and ever-varying modes of Parisian life for his subjects, has produced an endless variety of caricatures, unequalled for the originality and tone they display. Besides illustrating the universally known pages of the *Charivari*, and other periodicals, he has lent the aid of his pencil to the works of popular authors. The most successful of these were the designs for the *Wandering Jew* of Eugène Sue, and the *Diable à Paris* of Balzac. A selection from his *Sketches of Parisian Life* was made and published in Paris in 1845–1850. They are comprised in 6 vols. 8vo., to which notes were appended by Théophile Gautier and others. D. 1866.

Gavar'nie, a hamlet of France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, 35 m. from Tarbes, at an elevation of 4,300 ft. above sea-level, on a small stream which rushes over a height of 1,260 feet and forms the *Falls of Gavarnie*, so much admired by tourists.

Gavazzi, ALESSANDRO, (*gah-rat'ze,*) an Italian ecclesiastic and orator, born at Bologna in 1809, was admitted into minor orders in the Church of Rome in 1825, and was appointed professor of rhetoric at Naples, illustrating the theory of the art by his eloquence in the pulpits of the chief Italian cities. He took a prominent part in the Roman insurrection of 1848, and, after the fall of the Holy City, he left Italy an exile and repaired to England, in which country, and afterwards in the U. States, he lectured with brilliant success. In 1860, Father *G.* was present with Garibaldi during the expedition to Palermo.

Gave, *imp.* of GIVE, *q. v.*

Gave, (*gav.*) [Bisque. water.] The general name of the rivers which flow through the French prov. of Bearn, and which have their source in the Pyrenees

Gav'el, *n.* [Fr. *javeau, javelle*; Sp. *gavilla*, from *capulus*, a handle, from *capere*, to seize, to take hold of.] A loose-lying heap of wheat, rye, or other grain.

—The chairman's hammer, in a deliberative or legislative body.

Gav'elock, *n.* [A. S. *gafeloc*, javelin; O Fr. *gavelot*; Fr. *javelot.*] A spear. (Prov. Eng.)—An iron crow or lever.

Ga'vers, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Columbiana co.

Gaves'ton, PIERS, favorite of Edward II., king of England, was a Gascon by birth, and on account of his father's services to Edward I. was chosen companion to the Prince of Wales. He acquired a complete and very mischievous ascendancy over the prince, corrupting his morals, wasting his resources, and breeding dissension between him and his father. Edward I. banished him in 1307, but dying the same year, Edward II. at once recalled him, made him earl of Cornwall, and gave him in marriage his niece, Margaret de Clare. Intoxicated with his elevation and honors, he became intolerably insolent, and exasperated the nobles. He was again banished, again recalled, and in 1312, the barons having declared war, *G.* was besieged in Scarborough castle, captured, and executed near Warwick.

Ga'via, a mountain of Brazil, in the province of Rio de Janeiro.

Ga'vial, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A gen. of enormous reptiles, family *Crocodilidæ*, distinguished from the crocodile of the Nile and the alligator by the peculiar form of its mouth, the jaws being remarkably long, narrow, and straight, constituting the anterior part or beak, spreading out at its base, and terminating in front so as to remind the observer of the beak of the Spoonbill. The head, properly so called, has its sides straight and perpendicular, the upper surface being quadrilateral; and the mandible, instead of being continued from the forehead by a gradual slope, sinks suddenly to follow a straight and nearly horizontal direction. This powerful animal frequently attains the length of 25 feet; and, from its strength and ferocity, is truly formidable. In one respect, however, it is found very serviceable, viz., in devouring the numerous dead bodies of men and animals which are committed to the "sacred river."

Gav'ot, Gavotte, *n.* [Fr. *gavotte.*] A dance consisting of two light lively strains in common time, each being played twice. The first usually contains 4 or 8 bars, and the second 8 or 12, and sometimes more. The 1st strain should close in the dominant or fifth of the key, for it has its termination in the tonic or key-note; it is not a *gavot*, but a *rondeau*. This dance, introduced upon the stage in the 18th century, was adapted by Gardel to private drawing-rooms, in 1794. Its popularity declined early in the 19th century.

Gaw'by, *n.* Same as GABY, *q. v.*

Gawel'ghur, an elaborately fortified stronghold of Hindostan, in the N. part of the Nizam's dominions, on the crest of a high and rocky hill, 11 m. N.W. of Ellichpore. In 1803 it was taken by storm by the British under Gen. Wellesley (afterwards Duke of Wellington).

Gawk, *n.* [A. S. *geac.*] A cuckoo.

—A fool; a simpleton; an imbecile.

Gaw'ky, *a.* Awkward; clumsy; clownish; foolish.

—*n.* A person who is awkward and ridiculous, either from over-bigness or stupidity.

Gawn, *n.* [Corruption of *gallon.*] A small tub, or lading vessel.

Gawn'-tree, *n.* A frame on which casks are set for convenience in drawing; a gauntry; a stillage.

Gay, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *gaudere.*] In high spirits; merry; joyous; sportive; gleeful; airy; sprightly; jolly; jovial.

"Belinda smiled, and all the world was *gay*." — *Pope.*

—Fine; showy; gaudy; meretricious.

"A virgin that loves to go *gay*." —*Bar.* vi. 9.

Gay, JOHN, an English poet, born at Barnstable, Devon, 1688. In 1711 he published his *Rural Sports*, which he dedicated to Pope, then a young poet like himself; a compliment that introduced them to each other, and proved the foundation of a friendship which lasted for life. The year following he was appointed secretary to the Duchess of Monmouth. About this time came out his burlesque poem, entitled *Trivia, or the Art of Walking the Streets of London*; which was succeeded, in 1714, by the *Shepherd's Week, a series of Pastorals*, in ridicule of Philips. After producing many ingenious and agreeable works, some instances of court favor encouraged him to employ himself in his well-known *Fables*, written professedly for the instruction of the Duke of Cumberland, and published with a dedication to that prince in 1726; but though they were popular, they failed to serve him at court. He thereupon wrote *The Beggar's Opera*, which was first acted in 1727, and ran for 63 successive nights; but it so offended the persons in power, that the lord chamberlain refused to license for performance a second part of it, entitled *Polly*. The cause of *G.* was taken up by the Duke and Duchess of Queensberry, who gave him a residence in their house, where he died, 1732.

Gay'a, a city of British India, pres. Bengal, prov. Bahar, on the Phalgu, a tributary of the Ganges, 46 m. S.W. of Bahar, and 56 S.W. by S. of Patna. Many Buddhic remains are found in the vicinity. *Pop.* estim. at 45,000.

Gay'diang, *n.* (*Naut.*) A vessel of Annam with two or three masts, and lofty triangular sails. — *Ogilvie.*

Gay'ety, Gai'ety, *n.* [Fr. *gaieté.* See above.] Merriment; mirth; airiness; liveliness; festivity. —(Now frequently written *gaiety.*) Finery; show; as "the *gaiety* of his appearance."

Gay Head, in *Massachusetts*, a promontory and light-house on the S.W. extremity of Martha's Vineyard. It exhibits a revolving light 173 ft. above the sea. Lat. 41° 21′ N., Lon. 70° 50′ 40″ W.

Gayhead, in *New York*, a post-office of Greene co.

Gaylesville, (*gails'ville*), in *Alabama*, a post-village of Cherokee co., abt. 150 m. N.E. of Montgomery.

Gay'lordsville, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Litchfield co., abt. 40 m. W.S.W. of Hartford.

Gay-Lus'sac, NICOLAS FRANÇOIS, an eminent French philosopher, b. at St. Leonard, Haute-Vienne, 1778. In 1804, in conjunction with M. Biot, he ascended in a balloon, lent by the government of France for the purpose, to the height of 13,000 ft. above the Seine, and ascertained that the influence of terrestrial magnetism there is nearly as great as it is on earth; that the electricity of the atmosphere increased as they rose, and was always negative; that the hygrometer discovered increased dryness, and that the thermometer sank from 64° Fahr. on the earth, to 51°. He made another ascent alone, and attained an elevation of 4½ miles, where he had great difficulty in breathing, and the thermometer fell to 20° Fahr. After sailing six hours through the atmosphere, he descended at a village 20 m. from Rouen. The result of this aërial flight was the discovery that air obtained at the highest point was composed of the same elements as that found on the surface of the earth. These experiments brought Gay-Lussac greatly into notice, and he rose both in fame and position. In 1804 he became a member of the society of Arcueil, and was introduced to Humboldt, with whom he prosecuted an investigation of the polarization of light and other subjects. He also devoted much of his time to the study of chemistry, and to him we are indebted for the discovery of the hydro-sulphuric and oxy-chloride acids. In 1830 he became a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and in 1839 was created a peer of France. He enjoyed several official appointments, and was professor of chemistry at the Jardin du Roi. D. at Paris, 1850.

Gay-Lus'site, *n.* [Named after *Gay-Lussac.*] (*Min.*) A hydrous compound of the carbonates of lime and soda, found on a small island in Little Salt Lake, Nevada. Crystals, lengthened, prismatic; lustre, vitreous; color, white, yellowish-white, translucent. *Sp. gr.* 1·92–1·99. *Comp.* Carb. soda 35·9, carb. lime 33·8, water 30·3. *G.-L.* has been produced artificially by mixing 8 parts by volume of a saturated sol. of carb. soda with one of a sol. of chloride of calcium.

Gay'ly, Gai'ly, *adv.* Merrily; with mirth and frolic.

—Finely; splendidly; pompously.

"*Gaily* dressed ladies."—*Gay.*

Gay'ness, *n.* Gayety; finery.

Gayo'so, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Pemiscot co., abt. 310 m. S.E. of Jefferson City. The earthquakes of 1811 and 1812 exhibited their greatest violence in this vicinity. The village was laid out in 1851.

Gays'port, in *Ohio*, a village of Muskingum co., abt. 14 m. S.S.E. of Zanesville.

Gays'port, in *Pennsylvania*, a borough of Blair co., on a branch of the Juniata River, opposite Hollidaysburg, abt. 120 m. W. of Harrisburg; *pop.* abt. 800.

Gays'ville, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Windsor co., abt. 3 m. S. by E. of Montpelier.

Ga'za, [Heb., strong.] A town in the S.W. of Palestine, is situated about 3 m. from the sea and 50 m. from Jerusalem, on the borders of the desert which separates Palestine from Egypt. It originally belonged to the Philistines, and was a place of importance at the period of the conquest of Canaan by the Israelites. It is frequently mentioned in the history of Samson; and after many vicissitudes in the wars between the Israelites and the Philistines, it was allotted to the tribe of Judah, in whose possession it finally remained. In the year 333 B. C., *G.* was taken by Alexander the Great; and from that period down to 1799, when it was taken by the French under Kleber, it has been the scene of many battles and sieges. The modern town, called *Guzzeh*, is an entrepot for the caravans passing between Syria and Egypt. *Pop.* abt. 15,000.

Gaze, *v. n.* [A. S. *gesean*, to look at; allied to Heb. *chazu*; Ar. *lahaz*, to see.] To fix the eyes and look steadily and earnestly; to look with eagerness or curiosity; to stare; to gaze.

"A lover's eyes will *gaze* an eagle blind."—*Shaks.*

—*n.* A look of eagerness, wonder, or admiration; a continued look of attention; as, a modest *gaze*. — The object gazed on; that which causes one to gaze.

"Made of my enemies the scorn and *gaze*."—*Milton.*

—*v. a.* To consider or view fixedly.

Gazee'bo, Gaze'bo, *n.* [From *gaze*, q. v.] A trivial name for a summer-house affording a view of the surrounding country.

Gaze'ful, *a.* Looking intently; given to gazing.

Gaze'-hound, *n.* [*Canis agasæus.*] A hound that pursues not by the scent but by the eye.

Gaz'er, *n.* One who looks fixedly or intently upon anything.

Gazelle', *n.* [Fr., from Ar. *gazal*, a wild goat.] (*Zoöl.*) The *Antelope dorcas*, one of the most beautiful and graceful of the antelopes, chiefly inhabiting Arabia and Syria. It is about three feet six inches in length, and in height measures less than two feet at the shoulder. The horns of the adult male rise nearly perpendicularly above the orbits, are black, almost cylindrical, bending at first gently backwards, and finally forwards. The ears are long, narrow, and pointed; eyes large, mild, and black. The size of the gazelle about equals that of the roebuck; but the legs of the former are considerably longer, and the entire form more graceful. The face and cheeks are reddish-fawn color, with a dark stripe down the nose; on each side of the face, passing over the eyes, from the horns down to the nose, there is a broad white stripe, and beneath this, from the anterior canthus of the eye, a narrower dark stripe parallel to it, and separating it from the fawn-color of the cheek. The remainder of the body is dark-fawn above and white beneath, the latter color being separated by a broad, brown band along the flanks. The knees are furnished with brushes of dark hair, and the ears are filled internally with long white hair. It lives in large troops, and when pursued by the hunter, flees at great speed for some distance, then stands still to gaze on him, then bounds off again. When brought to bay, these animals defend themselves with courage and obstinacy, meeting

In a close circle, with the females and fawns in the centre, and presenting their horns at all points to their enemies. Wild and timid as the *G.* is, when taken young it is readily domesticated; and it is frequently seen at large in the court-yards of houses in Syria, their exquisite form, general bearing, and playfulness rendering them special favorites.

Gazette', *n.* [Fr.; It. *gazzetta.*] (*Lit.*) The name given to certain newspapers in Europe, and in the U. S. It is said to be taken from *gazzetta*, the name of a Venetian coin worth somewhat less than a farthing, and which was the price of the earliest newspaper published in Venice (1563). According to others, it is derived from *gaza*, a treasure, or *gazza*, a magpie. The first Gazette published in France (under that name) appeared in 1631, the first in England in 1665.

—*v. a.* To announce or publish in a paper; to announce officially.

Gazetteer, (*găz-et-teer'*,) *n.* (*Lit.*) A dictionary of geography, a work giving an account of the different places on the face of the earth, under their particular names, in alphabetical order. The first work of this kind with which we are acquainted is that of Stepheu of Bysantium, who lived about the beginning of the 6th century. The first modern work of the kind is the *Dictionarium Historico-Geographicum* (Geneva, 1565), by Charles Stephens, with additions by N. Lloyd, (Oxford, 1670, and London, 1686.) The works of Ferrari, *Lexicon Geographicum*, and Bandrand, *Geogr. ædine Literarum dispos.* (1682), are full of the strangest errors. Those of Maty (1701), Thomas Corneille (3 vols. folio, 1708), and Savonarola (1713), were based on the former, with additions and corrections. *The Dictionnaire Géographique, Historique, et Critique*, of La Martinière (Hague and Amsterdam, 10 vols. folio, 1726; Paris, 6 vols., 1768), superseded all that had gone before it, though still retaining many errors. The *Geographisch-Statistisches Handwörterbuch*, by Hassel (2 vols., 1817, with a supplement of 2 vols.), was the most complete and accurate work of its time. The *Edinburgh Gazetteer* (6 vols. 8vo., 1817–22) was a tolerably accurate book. Since that time, however, numerous valuable works of this class have appeared, both in this and in other countries. Among the more important of those that have recently appeared in this country may be mentioned Lippincott's *Complete Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World* (Philadelphia, 1868), and Harper's *Statistical Gazetteer of the World*. Of other countries may be mentioned McCulloch's *Geographical Dictionary* (4 vols., new edition, London, 1866); A. K. Johnston's *Dictionary of Geography* (2d ed., London, 1855): W. G. Blackie's *Imperial Gazetteer* (2 vols., Glasgow, 1855); the *Gazetteer of the World*, published by Fullarton & Co. (7 vols., Edinburgh); Möller's *Geographisch-Statistisches Lexikon* (1847); Ritter's *Geographisch-Statistisches Lexikon* (4th ed., Leipsic, 1855); Hoffman's *Encyclopædie der Erd-, Völker- und Staatenkunde* (Leipsic, 1855, *et seq.*); Kramer's *Geographisch Woordenboek* (Gouda, 1853); Carrio's *Gran Diziomario Geografico* (Milan, 1855); *Dictionnaire Géographique universal, par une Société de Géographes* (10 vols., Paris, 1822–33); *Dictionnaire Géographique universal, par une Société de Geographes* (13 vols., Brussels, 1839); Bescherelle's *Grand Dictionnaire de Géographie universelle, ancienne et moderne* (4 vols., Paris, 1856–7).—One of the most extensive and valuable Gazetteers of particular countries is the *Diccionario Geogr ́afico-Estadistico-Historico de España*, by Pascual Madoz (Madrid, 1847–8), in 16 volumes.—A valuable dictionary of ancient geography is the one recently edited by Dr. William Smith.

Gazetteer', *n.* A writer or publisher of news.—A newspaper: a gazette.

Gaz'ing-stock, *n.* A person regarded with scorn or abhorrence; an object of curiosity or contempt.

"To make us *gazing-stocks* to others." — *Ray.*

Gaz'ogene, *n.* (*Chem.*) A neat apparatus employed to extemporize soda-water, ginger-beer, sherbet, and other popular summer drinks.

Gazon', *n.* [Fr. *gazon*, a turf.] (*Fort.*) Sod laid over newly made earthwork, to consolidate it, and prevent the soil from rolling down.

G. C. B., Grand Cross of the Bath. (England.) See BATH.

G. C. M. G., Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.

G. D., Grand Duke.

Ge, an inseparable particle often prefixed to verbs and verbal nouns, in A. S. and the cognate languages.—See GA.

Géant, (*zhaí'a.*) one of the peaks of the Pennine Alps in Savoy, 5 m. from Mont Blanc, having an elevation of 13,100 ft. above the level of the sea.—The *Col* (pass) *du Géant* is upwards of 11,100 ft.

Gear, *n.* [A.S. *gearwian, gyrian*, to prepare, to procure; whence the noun *gearwa*, clothing.] Apparatus; preparation; furniture; accoutrements; dress; ornaments; habit.

"Stript from her *gear*." — *Fairfax.*

(*Mach.*) The several working parts of a locomotive steam-engine, or of any machinery.—See GEARING.

—*pl.* (*Naut.*) Same as JEARS, *q. v.*

—*v. a.* To put harness on; to dress.

Gear'ing, *n.* (*Mach.*) A term applied to the parts of machinery by which motion in one part of a machine is communicated to another. *G.* consists in general of toothed-wheels, friction-wheels, endless bands, screws, &c., or of a combination of these. When the communication between the two parts of the machine is interrupted, the machine is said to be *out of gear*; and when the communication is restored, it is said to be *in gear*. In the case of a threshing-mill, e. g., driven by a steam-engine, the *G.* usually consists of an endless band which communicates motion from the axle of the fly-wheel to that of the drum. If the band were slipped off from one wheel, or slackened so that motion could not be communicated by means of it, then the machine would be *out of gear*. *G*, which can be put in and out of gear is called *movable gearing*; that which cannot, as, for instance, the wheelwork of a watch, is called *fixed gearing*. *G* which consists of wheelwork or endless screws (*q. v.*), is put out of gear either by means of one of the wheels sliding along its axis, or being moved out of its place horizontally or vertically by means of a lever. *Straight gearing* is used when the planes of motion are parallel to each other; *bevelled gearing*, when the direction of the plane of motion is changed. *G.* has also for its object the increasing or diminishing of the original velocity, and in reference to this is distinguished by the term "multiplying" or "retarding."—See WHEELS, (TOOTHED.)

Gear'knsite, *n.* [*Ge*, earth, and *arksutite* (q. v.), from its earthy aspect.] (*Min.*) A mineral found with the cryolite of Greenland. Lustre, dull. Color, white, opaque. Comp. fluorine 41·18, alumina 15·52, calcium 19·25, sodium 2·46, water 20·22.

Gears'ville, in *Tennessee*, a village of White co.

Gear'y, in *Kansas*, a post-village of Duniphan co., on the Missouri River, abt. 13 m. above Atchison.

Gear'y, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Clinton co.

Gear'y, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Westmoreland co.

Geas'hill, a parish of Ireland, King's co., Leinster, abt. 8 m. N.W. of Portarlington. It contains the ruins of a castle heroically defended during the civil war of 1641 by Lady Digby.

Geat, *n.* The hole through which the metal runs into the mould.

Geauga, (*je-aw'ga.*) in *Ohio*, a N.E. co.; *area*, abt. 430 sq. m. *Rivers.* Cuyahoga, Grand, and Chagrin rivers. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, not very fertile. *Cap.* Chardon. *Pop.* abt. 27,000.

Ge'ba. (*Script.*) A Levitical town of Benjamin, situated 6 or 7 m. from Jerusalem, and not far from the N. border of the kingdom of Judah. Near *G.*, David defeated the Philistines, (2 *Sam.* v. 25.)

Geba River. See SENEGAMBIA.

Ge'ber, a great Arabian chemist of the 8th century, of whose history little is known, but whose writings contain notices of so many important chemical facts, not found in any previous writer, that he is considered entitled to the designation of the father and founder of chemistry. He was acquainted with nearly all the chemical processes in use down to the 18th century: with the sulphuric and nitric acids, corrosive sublimate, saltpetre, potash, and soda. But he did not, as a philosopher, rise above the spirit of his age and countrymen—explaining phenomena by *occult causes*, and firmly believing in and seeking the *philosopher's stone*. Geber's work was translated from Arabic into Latin by Golius of Leyden, who entitled it *Lapis Philosophorum*. In 1678 an English translation by Richard Russell appeared. It is the oldest chemical treatise known.

Geb'hard, or GEB'HART, in *Indiana*, a village of Cass co., about 5 m. N.W. of Logansport.

Geb'harts, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Somerset co.

Geck, *n.* [A.S. *geac*, a cuckoo; Ger. *geck*, a silly fellow Cf. GAWK.] Contempt or scorn. (Prov. Eng.)

Geck'o, *n.*; *pl.* GECK'OES. [The name is an assimilation to the sound which the animal utters.] (*Zoöl.*) A family of Saurian reptiles, of small size and generally of repulsive aspect. The tongue is fleshy, and not extensible; their jaws are furnished with a range of very small teeth; and their toes have a flattened disc, which enables them to move even on walls and ceilings. Many genera and species are known in the warmer parts of both continents.



Fig. 1131.—WHITE'S GECKO. (*Phyllurus platurus.*)

Gee, (*jē,*) *v. n.* To agree.—To turn from the side where the driver stands;—used mostly in driving, and having for its opposite and correlative the verb *to haw*.

Geelong, (*jē'long.*) the second city of Victoria, in Australia, at the head of the westerly arm of Port Philip, about 40 m. S.W. of Melbourne, with which it is connected by railroad. *Pop.* abt. 40,000.

Geese, *pl.* of GOOSE, *q. v.*

Gefle, a town of Sweden, at the mouth of the river Göfle, on an inlet of the Gulf of Bothnia, about 100 m. N.N.W. of Stockholm. Its exports are iron, timber, tar, flax, and linen. *Pop.* 10,845.

Gehen'na. (*Script.*) [Lat.; Gr. *geenna*, from Heb. *gehinnon*, the valley of Hinnom.] The valley of Himmom, where the Jews burnt their sons and daughters in the fire to Moloch, is in the authorized version of the Scriptures translated by *hell*. By mediæval writers it was used not only in this sense, but generally in that of pain and suffering.

Geh'lenite, *n.* (*Min.*) A silicate of alumina and lime found in the Tassa valley in the Tyrol. Crystals, square prisms. Lustre, resinous. Color, grayish-green to brown. *Sp. gr.* 2·9–3·067. *Comp.* Silica 29·9, alumina 21·5, sesquioxide of iron 6·6, lime 42. *G.* occurs as an artificial product in furnace scoria in thin square tables or 8-sided prisms.

Ge'ic Acid, or GEINE, *n.* [Gr. *geinos*, of earth.] (*Chem.*) A soluble brown matter extracted from the organic matter of soils. As it does not crystallize, its existence as a definite acid is doubtful.

Gei'erite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of LOLINGITE, *q. v.*

Geiger's Mills, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Berks co.

Gek'ko. Same as GECKO, *q. v.*

Ge'la. (*Anc. Geog.*) A town in the S. part of Sicily, about 10 m. from the sea, built by a Cretan colony, 713 years B. C. The inhabitants were called Gelenses, Gelei, and Gelani.

Gelable, (*jel'a-bl,*) *a.* Susceptible of congelation.—Capable of being converted into jelly.

Gelasius I., (*je-lai'sa-as.*) Pope, succeeded Felix III. in 492. He had an acrimonious contest with the patriarch of Constantinople, and condemned the practice of communicating only with bread, as was the custom of the Manichean sect, and made it imperative on the laity to use both bread and wine in the Lord's Supper. D. 496.

GELASIUS II., succeeded Pascal II. as pope in 1118. Cencio, Marquis di Frangipani, consul of Rome, aided by the emperor Henry V., drove him from Rome, and Maurice Bourdin, as Gregory VIII., was elected in his stead. *G.*, after an unsuccessful attempt to regain the pontificate, retired to France. D. at the abbey of Cluny, 1119.

Gelatig'enous, *a.* [Fr. *gélatine*, and Gr. *genesthai*, to be born.] Producing gelatine.

Gelat'inate, *v. a.* To convert into gelatine.

—*v. n.* To be converted into gelatine.

Gelatine, (*jĕl'a-tine,*) *n.* [Fr. *gélatine*; L. Lat. *gelatina*, from Lat. *gelare, gelatus*, to freeze, to congeal, from *gelu*, icy coldness.] (*Chem.*) An azotized principle obtained from animal tissues only. All the solid parts of the animal body yield it when boiled, though it does not appear to exist in a free state in any of them. *G.* softens and swells in water, but requires heating to dissolve it. When the solution cools, it solidifies to a firm jelly, hence the name. It is insoluble in alcohol and ether, and may be precipitated from its aqueous solution by the former. With infusion of galls or tannic acid it gives a whitish insoluble precipitate that is incapable of putrefaction, and forms the basis of leather. See TANNING. It is also precipitated by solution of corrosive sublimate and bichloride of platinum. By continued boiling *G.* is converted into *metagelatine*, which does not gelatinize as the liquid cools. A solution containing 1 per cent. of *G.* will set on cooling. It is much used for food, but its value as a nutritive is questioned. *Form.* $C_{82}H_{67}N_{13}O_{32}$.

(*Arts.*) See GLUE.

Gelatin'iform, *a.* Having the form of gelatine.

Gelat'inize, *v. a.* & *n.* To make or become gelatinous.

Gelat'inous, *a.* [Fr. *gélatineux.*] Viscous; stiff and cohesive, as gelatine.

Geld, *v. a.* [A.S. *gelden*, to castrate.] To emasculate; to deprive of the testicles.

"*Geld* bull-calf and ram-lamb, as soon as they fall." — *Tusser.*

—To deprive of any essential part.

—To deprive of anything immodest or exceptionable; to purify; to purge.

Geld'er, *n.* One who castrates or gelds.

Gel'derland, in the Netherlands. See GUELDERLAND.

Gel'der-rose, *n.* Same as GUELDER-ROSE, *q. v.*

Geld'ing, *n.* Act of castrating.—A castrated animal, but chiefly a horse. In one of the old copies of the Bible, it is used as applying to the male of the human kind.

"And Philip and the *gelding* went down into the water."

Gelid, (*jel'lid.*) *a.* [Lat. *gelidus*, from *gelare*, to congeal, from *gelu*, frost.] Icy cold; very cold.

Gelid'ity, *n.* State of being extremely cold.

Gelid'ium, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of Algales. From the species *G. corneum*, commonly known as *Algue de Java* in France, M. Payen first obtained the principle to which he has given the name of *gelose*. According to the researches of this chemist, one part of gelose dissolved in 500 parts of boiling water will afford, upon cooling, a colorless jelly; thus forming ten times more jelly than a like weight of the best animal gelatine. Jellies made from this sea-weed are much employed for food in Japan.

Gel'idly, *adv.* In an extremely cold manner.

Gel'idness, *n.* Extreme coldness.

Gel'lius, AULUS, a Roman writer of the 2d cent. He studied philosophy at Athens, held a judicial post at Rome, and is known as author of *Noctes Atticæ*, a kind of commonplace book, made up of selected passages from many ancient authors on all sorts of subjects, with some original observations, critical and philological.

Gel'ly, *n.* Same as JELLY, *q. v.*

Ge'lon, or GELO, tyrant of Syracuse, was a native of Gela, and commanded with distinction in the wars carried on by Hippocrates, tyrant of Gela, and seized the sovereign power himself. B. C. 491. In 485, through the influence of the aristocratical party at Syracuse, he became sovereign there, and gave up Gela to his brother Hieron. He greatly increased the power and importance of Syracuse by his conquests and good government, and his aid was sought by the Greeks against Xerxes. A formidable invasion of the Carthaginians, however, detained him in Sicily, and he won a great victory over them near Himera on the day, it is said, either of the battle of Salamis or Thermopylæ. D. B. C. 478. His memory was long held in honor at Syracuse.

Ge'lose, *n.* (*Chem.*) See GELIDIUM.

Gelt, *pp.* of GELD, *q. v.*

Gem, *n.* [Fr. *gemme*; Lat. *gemma*, from Gr. *genesthai*, to be born.] (*Fine Arts.*) A term applied to all precious stones, particularly to those used in jewelry. The chief ends aimed at in objects of this kind, are bril-

liant lustre, transparency, and richness of hue. Among the gems that are cut, the diamond is the most valued for brilliancy of lustre, or *water*, as it is termed. The other stones that are chiefly used for gems are the ruby, sapphire, emerald, aquamarine, topaz, garnet, chrysolite, hyacinth, tourmaline, and many varieties of quartz, as opal, amethyst, agate, onyx, &c. These stones are all described in this work under their various names. The art of carving gems is of great antiquity, though it is doubtful whether the ancients were able to cut the diamond or carve the emerald and topaz. The Eastern nations are yet unacquainted with the proper mode of cutting and polishing the diamond. Among the Greeks the art of gem-cutting was carried to great perfection. Many celebrated names of engravers before the æra of Alexander have been handed down. Theodore of Samos engraved a lyre on a celebrated emerald belonging to King Polycretes 750 years B.C., which the owner, to immortalize himself, threw into the sea. The Egyptians and Hebrews practised the art. The Egyptians used green jasper, chalcedony, and cornelian, and many interesting specimens of their work are preserved in the British Museum. With the introduction of Christianity, the art languished, and after the 7th cent. almost entirely disappeared, until it was revived by the Italians in the 15th cent. In 1500 Ambrose Caradopo, an Italian, engraved the portrait of a father of the church on a diamond, and sold it to Pope Julius II., a great patron of the arts, for $27,500. Since its revival, modern masters have more than rivalled the productions of the ancient engravers.



Fig. 1135.
GREEN JASPER ABRAXAS. WITH FIGURE OF JAO.
(British Museum.)

G. artificial. Many of the precious stones have been produced artificially by crystallizing mixtures containing their component parts at a very high temperature. Artificial rubies, corundum, spinelle, garnet, opal, and emerald have been thus produced, possessing the properties of the real stones in color, hardness, and form. Minute crystals of carbon have been obtained by voltaic action, but as yet no diamond of any appreciable size has been formed artificially.

G. imitations, are made by a transparent and dense glass, or *paste*, containing a large percentage of oxide of lead, and colored by metallic oxides. In many of these, the tints of the real stone are so exactly imitated, and they are cut and polished with such skill, as to deceive any but the most experienced judges.

(*Bot.*) The bud or compendium of a plant.

—*v. a.* To bespangle; to embellish, as with detached beauties.

—*v. n.* To breed; to germinate.

Gemara, *n.* [Chald. *Ghemára*, complement.] That portion of the two Talmuds which contains the annotations, discussions, and amplifications of the Mishnah by the academies of Palestine on the one hand, and those of Babylon on the other. The Babylonian Gemára, more complete as well as more lucid than the Palestinensian, possesses a much more highly valued authority. The final redaction of this latter falls in the middle of the 4th cent. A. D., while the former was not completed till 500 A. D. See MISHNAH and TALMUD.

Gemar'ic, *a.* Belonging to the *gemara*.

Gem'el, *n.* [Lat. *gemellus;* Fr. *jumeau*.] (*Her.*) A pair; two things of a sort.

Gem'el-ring, *n.* A ring with at least two links; a gimbal.

Gem'inate, *a.* [Lat. *geminatus*, from *geminare*, to double.] (*Bot.*) Doubled; in pairs; binary.

Gem'ini, *n. pl.* [Lat., the twins.] (*Astron.*) The third constellation, or sign of the zodiac. The title is referred by the Greeks not only to the fable of Castor and Pollux, but also to those of Hercules and Apollo, Triptolemus and Iasion, Amphion and Zethus, &c. The name of the Twins is given to the constellation from two remarkable stars of the first and second magnitude, to which the names of Castor (or *α* Geminorum) and Pollux (or *β* Geminorum) are given. These two stars, when once known, can be easily recognized on account of their proximity. By drawing a straight line through the belt of Orion and the two bright stars, the line of which cuts through the belt, the *G.* may be easily found; for the straight line, when lengthened upwards, will pass very near the two stars. They are also about half-way between Regulus and Aldebaran; and when Orion and the Great Bear are seen together, Capella on one side, and Castor and Pollux on the other, form the most conspicuous boundary-marks of the space between.

Gem'inous, *a.* [Lat. *geminus;* Sp. & It. *gemino*, double.] In pairs; double.

Gem'ma, *n.* [Lat.] A leaf-bud.

Gemma'ceous, *a.* Pertaining to leaf-buds. — Belonging to, or like, gems.

Gem'mate, *a.* Having buds; reproducing by means of buds.

Gem'mated, *a.* Adorned with gems or jewels.

Gemma'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *gemmatio*.] The state of budding; arrangement of parts in the bud.

—The time or season when the buds expand.

Gem'meous, *a.* Of the nature of, or resembling gems.

Gemmi, (*zhem'me,*) a mountain-pass leading into Switzerland, between the cantons Valais and Berne, and abt. 25 m. from Thun, at an elevation of 8,000 feet above sea-level.

Gemmif'erous, *a.* [Fr. *gemmifère*, from Lat. *gemma*, and *ferre*, to produce.] (*Bot.*) Multiplying by buds.

Gem'miness, *n.* State of being in germination.

Gemmipar'ity, *n.* [Lat. *gemma*, a bud, and *parere*, to produce.] (*Zoöl.*) The quality of propagating by buds, as the *hydra*, or fresh-water polype, &c.

Gemmip'arous, *a.* [Fr. *gemmipare*. See above.] Producing gems or buds.

(*Zoöl.*) Endued with the power of propagation from the growth of the young, like a herd from the parent. *Maunder.*

Gem'mule, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *gemmula*, dim. of *gemma*, a jewel or bud.] (*Bot.*) A small bud; a plumule.

(*Zoöl.*) The embryos of the radiated animals at that stage when they resemble ciliated monads.

Gemmulif'erous, *a.* [Lat. *gemmula*, dim. of *gemma*, a jewel, a bud, and *ferre*, to bear.] (*Bot.*) Bearing gemmules.

Gem'my, *a.* Bright; glittering; neat; spruce; smart.

Gems'bock, *n.* [Ger. *gemse*, chamois, and *bock*, a buck.] (*Zoöl.*) The *Antelope Oryx*, or *Oryx Gazella*, a species of antelope, perhaps the *Oryx* of the ancients. Its size is somewhat superior to that of a deer, and it is more easily distinguished than many others in this extensive race; the horns affording a character perfectly clear and constant, being three feet long, nearly straight, annulated half-way up, and gradually tapering to the point. The head is white, with triangular patches of black on the forehead and under the eyes; the neck and upper



Fig. 1136. — THE GEMSBOCK.
(*Antelope Oryx.*)

part of the body are of a pale bluish-gray; the belly and insides of the limbs are white; and a dark stripe runs along the back to the tail, which much resembles that of a horse. The hoofs and horns are black; the hair under the throat, along the ridge of the back, and over the shoulders, is long and rough. It inhabits different parts of Africa, and is met with also in Persia, India, and Arabia. It is resolute and dangerous when hard-pressed, its long sharp horns being used with amazing energy and address.

Gems'horn, *n.* (*Mus.*) An organ-stop in German organs, the pipes of which are made of tin, and are conically shaped, being much narrower at the open end; while at the mouth, at the broad end, there are ears on each to regulate the tuning. It has a peculiarly pleasant tone, of a different character from either an open cylinder pipe or a stopped pipe. The pitch of the *G.* is generally 8 feet tone; sometimes it is 4 feet, and in the pedal organ 16 feet.

Ge'na, *n.* [Lat., the cheek.] (*Anat.*) The region between the eye and the mouth, generally extended over the zygomatic arch. — *Brande.*

Ge'na, in *Michigan*, a village of Delta co., about 13 m. N.E. of Escanaba.

Genappe, (*zhe-nap',*) a town of Belgium, in the province of South Brabant, 15 m. from Brussels. Many battles have been fought here at different times. It is, however, chiefly memorable as the site of the first of that series of battles which, in June, 1815, were terminated on the field of Waterloo.

Gendar'merie, *n.* [Fr.] The collective body of the GENDARMES, *q. v.*

Gendarmes, (*zhän(g)lärm',*) *n. pl.* [Fr., from *gens d'armes*, men-at-arms.] (*Mil.*) A body of military police in France, comprising both infantry and cavalry. In the 15th and 16th centuries, the *G.* constituted the most distinguished cavalry corps in the French army. Afterwards, in 1660, the name was transferred to a squadron of the royal household troops, who constituted a kind of body-guard of the king. In 1791 this corps was abolished, and the name given to a body of police. It consists principally of soldiers taken from the army, generally on account of intelligence and good behavior, and it is regarded as a kind of promotion, as they have better pay, and enjoy greater liberty. The corps still constitutes a part of the army, and is liable, in case of necessity, to be sent on active service. They have the character of being well behaved and trustworthy men, and are frequently intrusted by the government with the execution of matters of importance and delicacy. They amount to about 25,000 men. The German *Land-Dragoner* is about the equivalent of the French *gendarme*.

Gen'der, *n.* [Fr. *genre;* Lat. *genus, generis*, from *gignere*, to produce.] Sex, male or female.

(*Gram.*) The distinction of nouns according to sex. Nouns denoting the male sex are said to be masculine; those denoting the female sex, feminine; and those which denote neither male nor female are said to be neuter (Lat. *neutrius generis*, of neither gender); and hence grammarians have come, somewhat incorrectly, to speak of three genders. There can, properly speaking, be but two genders, the masculine and the feminine; as the sexual distinction is the basis upon which this doctrine is built. There are many animals, however, of which it is difficult, or useless, to determine the sex; and there are also many things which cannot be so distinguished at all. These are generally regarded as belonging to what is termed the neuter gender. There are, however, certain ideas, as magnitude, strength, vigor, &c., which are considered as characteristics of males, while gentleness, timidity, submission, &c., are regarded as properties of females, which, when they come to be associated with a neuter noun, raise it to the masculine or feminine; thus we speak of the sun as *he*, and of the moon as *she*. Abstract nouns and general terms are also usually regarded as feminine. The masculine and feminine are sometimes denoted by different words, as *boy, girl, horse, mare, cock, hen;* sometimes by a change in the termination, as *count, countess, executor, executrix, songster, songstress;* and sometimes by the addition of a word, as *cock-sparrow, hen-sparrow, he-goat, she-goat.*

Gender, *v. a.* To beget; to engender. — To produce; to cause; as, to *gender* strife.

—*v. n.* To copulate; to breed.

Geneagen'esis, *n.* See PARTHENO-GENESIS.

Genealog'ical, *a.* [Fr. *généalogique;* Gr. *genea*, a race, and *logos*, a discourse.] Pertaining to, or exhibiting the descent of persons or families from an ancestor. — According to the descent of a person or family from an ancestor.

Genealog'ically, *adv.* By genealogy.

Geneal'ogist, *n.* He who traces descents of persons or families.

Geneal'ogize, *v. a.* To relate the account of descents.

Genealogy, (*jen-e-äl'o-je,*) *n.* [Fr. *généalogie;* Gr. *genealogia*, from *genea*, a race, and *logos*, a discourse.] An account or enumeration of the ancestors or relations of a particular person or family. No nation was more careful to trace and preserve its genealogies than the children of Israel. Their sacred writings contain genealogies which extend through a period of more than 3,500 years, from the creation of Adam to the captivity of Judah, and even after that time. Josephus informs us that he traced his own descent from the tribe of Levi by means of public registers, and that, however dispersed and depressed his nation were, they never neglected to have exact genealogical tables prepared from authentic documents which were kept at Jerusalem. Since, however, their destruction as a nation by the Romans, all their tables of descent seem to have been lost; and even the Levites, who are still distinguished from the rest of the people by the exercise of special, honorary, religious functions, are known as such only by being acknowledged as descendants of parents who exercised the same. The inequalities of rank and right which prevailed during the Middle Ages made genealogical inquiries highly important, and it was then that researches of this kind assumed the form of a science, which became closely connected with heraldry, (*q. v.*) Very little critical care, however, was usually employed in such cases, the chief object being to trace the origin of families into the remotest antiquity. Attempts to carry this to an absurd length are frequently manifested in the earlier genealogical works. Critical genealogical studies were not begun before the 17th century. Genealogical accounts are not only interesting to persons who feel a more or less natural curiosity about their ancestors, but are also useful to the historian, as elucidating the often complicated relations of dynasties, families, claims, and controversies of successions, &c. They are also of importance in legal cases concerning claims of inheritance; and, indeed, are indispensable in States in which the enjoyment of certain rights is made to depend upon lineage or descent. A genealogy, or lineage, is frequently represented in the form of a tree (*arbor consanguinitatis*), giving a distinct view of the various branches of the family, and the degrees of descent from the common progenitor, who is generally represented in the root or stem. Genealogical tables are either descending or ascending. The former are chiefly used in historical records, presenting the descendants of a certain person in the order of procreation; the latter, in documents of nobility, serving to show the claims of any man or family to the titles of paternal and maternal ancestors. Sometimes both forms are used together. Persons descended one from another successively, form a direct line; those descended from a common progenitor, but not one from another, a collateral line; the collateral line embraces the *agnates*, or the kindred on the father's side, and the *cognates*, or kindred on the mother's side.

Genegants'let River, in *New York*, enters the Chenango River in Chenango co.

Gen'era, *n. pl.* of *genus*. See GENUS.

Gen'erable, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *generabilis;* from *generare*, to beget.] That may be begotten or produced.

Gen'eral, *a.* [Fr. *général;* Lat. *generalis*, from *genus*, a kind, from *gignere*, to produce.] Relating to a whole class or order; comprehending many species of individuals. — Not special or particular; not restrained or limited to a particular import; not specific; public; common; relating to or comprehending the entire

community. — Common to many or to the greatest number; not directed to a single object; common to the whole; extensive though not universal; usual.
—This word, when attached to the name of an officer, usually denotes superiority, superintendence, or the concentrated command of a large sphere of duty; as, postmaster-*general*; director-*general*, &c.

Gen'eral, *n.* The whole, without descending to particulars; the total; that which comprehends all, or the chief part.
"In particulars our knowledge begins, and so spreads itself by degrees to *generals*." — *Locke.*
(*Eccl.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, the supreme head, under the Pope, of the aggregated communities throughout Christendom belonging to a religious order; as, the *general* of the Jesuits.
(*Mil.*) In our army, the name of the highest military rank that can be conferred on officers. General officers are of four grades — general, lieutenant-general, major-general, and brigadier-general. The title seems to have originated in France about 1450, when John, Count de Dunois, was made lieutenant-general of the French forces, or commander-in-chief, representing the sovereign, who had delegated to his lieutenant-general the performance of the duties that would otherwise have devolved upon himself as actual commander-in-chief of the armies. The title came into use in England in the reign of Henry VIII., when the appellation of *captain-general* was given to the commander-in-chief of the English forces, instead of that of lord-marshal of England. From that period the title of general, both alone and distinguished by various prefixes, has been preserved in the British service, as in almost all the European armies.
—[Fr. *générale*] (*Mil.*) A beat of the drum serving as signal to an entire army.
In general. For the most part; generally.

Generalis'simo, *n.* [It.; Fr. *généralissime.*] The chief commander of an army or military force; especially, the commander of an army of two or more grand divisions, each under command of a separate general.
"Alexander was *generalissimo* of Greece."—*Sir T. Browne.*

General Issue, *n.* (*Law.*) A plea which thwarts or denies at once the whole declaration of the plaintiff, without offering any special matter whereby to evade it; as in action for wrong, "not guilty," or for debt, "not indebted." They are called the general issue because, by importing a general and absolute denial of what is alleged in the declaration, they amount at once to an issue, by which is meant a fact affirmed on one side and denied on the other.

General'ity, *n.* [Fr. *généralité;* Lat. *generalitas.*] State of being general, or quality of including species, kinds, or particulars. — The main body; the bulk; the major part; as, the "*generality* of mankind." (*Addison.*) —That which is general; that which is other than special; a general or vague statement, condition, or phrase.
"Let us descend from *generalities* to particulars."—*Landor.*

Gen'eralizable, *a.* That may be generalized, or brought under a general head, rule, or system.

Generaliza'tion, *n.* [Fr. *généralisation.*] Act of making general; act of reducing particulars to generals or to their genera.
"*Generalization* is only the apprehension of one in the many."
Sir W. Hamilton.
(*Logic.*) The act of comprehending under a common name several objects, agreeing in some point which we abstract from each of them, and which that common name serves to indicate. When we contemplate several objects resembling each other in some part of their nature, we can, by attending to that part alone, assign them one common name, which will express or stand for them all as far as they agree, and this is what is called generalization. Another kind of generalization is from observing that, when two or more objects have certain things or properties in common, that therefore they have others also in common, as where Newton, from the fall of an apple, discovered the law of gravitation. In this process of generalizing there is involved a principle which experience does not furnish, by which we affirm not only that all heavy bodies which have been observed gravitate, but that all heavy bodies, whether they have been observed or not, do so. In this there is implied a belief that there exists a certain order in nature, and that, under the same circumstances, the same substances will present the same phenomena. See INDUCTION, CLASSIFICATION.

Gen'eralize, *v. a.* [Fr. *généraliser.*] To make general, or common to a number. — To extend from particulars or species to genera.
"When a fact is *generalized*, our discontent is quieted."
Sir W. Hamilton.
—To reduce, as particulars to generals or to their genus; as, to *generalize* a conclusion from deductions.
—*v. n.* To form classes or genera; to view generally and comprehensively in relation to classes.

Gen'erally, *adv.* In general; extensively, though not universally; most frequently; commonly; usually; as, he is *generally* behind time. — Chiefly; principally; in the main; in the whole taken together; without detail.

Gen'eralness, *n.* State or quality of being general, but not universal; frequency; commonness; as, "the *generalness* of the cause." — *Sidney.*

Gen'eralship, *n.* Rank, office, or station of a general.
—Exercise or practice of the official functions of a general; as, the campaign was carried on under his *generalship.* — Military skill and conduct of a military general officer; as, he showed able *generalship*

Gen'eralty, *n.* Generality; totality. (R.)

Gen'eral Wayne, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Montgomery co.

Gen'erant, *n.* [Lat *generans, genero.* See GENERATE.] That which generates; the power or principle that produces.
(*Geom.*) A point, line, or surface by whose motion another curve or surface is or may be conceived to be described or defined.

Gen'erate, *v. a.* [Lat. *genero, generatus—genus,* race, kind.] To beget; to procreate; to propagate; to engender; to produce or bring forth similar to the parent.
"Those creatures which being wild *generate* seldom, being tame, *generate* often." — *Bacon.*
—To bring into life or existence; to cause to be.
"Or find some other way to *generate* mankind." — *Milton.*
—To cause; to originate; to produce.

Gen'erating Surface, *n.* (*Steam-engine.*) The heating surface of a boiler, or that on which heat is applied to generate steam.

Genera'tion, *n.* [Fr.; from Lat. *generatio.*] Act of generating or of begetting; procreation; propagation. — Production; formation; as, the *generation* of sounds, heat, &c. — A single succession in natural descent, as the children of the same parents; hence, an age; the people of the same period, or living at the same time; a series of children or descendants from the same stock.
"All *generations* and ages of the Christian Church." —*Hooker.*
—A family; race; kind; breed; stock.
"Y' are a dog. —
Thy mother's of my *generation;* what's she, if I be a dog?" *Shaks.*
(*Geom.*) The formation or production of a geometrical figure.
(*Physiol.*) See PHYSIOLOGY and REPRODUCTION.
Alternation of generation. (*Physiol.*) A term applied by Prof. Steenstrup to a series of phenomena connected with the mode of reproduction of many of the lower animals. In their development from the ovum to the adult state, a large number of these beings not only pass through various stages, as exemplified in the insect tribe, but also possess the power of multiplying themselves at certain periods of their growth. The animals which exhibit this peculiarity have been called *nurses,* and the phenomenon has been particularly observed in the *Acephalæ, Entozoa, Polypiferæ, Salpæ,* and *Vorticellæ.* In the translation of Prof. Steenstrup's work by the Ray Society, the alternation of generations is fully described. The mode of development by means of "nurses," or intermediate generations, is shown to be an ordinary phenomenon in nature. "The circumstance," he observes, "of an animal giving birth to a progeny permanently dissimilar to its parent, but which itself produces a new generation, which either itself or in its offspring returns to the form of the parent animal, is a phenomenon not confined to a single class or series of animals; the vertebrate class is the only one in which it has not yet been observed. It would consequently appear that there is something intrinsic in this mode of development, and that it occurs, as it were, with a certain necessity; on which account it will undoubtedly soon be recognized to a greater extent and more generally. If the whole system of development by means of "nursing" generations be collected and regarded in one view, it appears, as the essential feature in this course of development, that the species is not fully represented in the solitary, full-grown, fertile individuals of both sexes, nor in their development; but that to complete their representation, supplementary individuals, as it were, of one or of several precedent generations are necessary. The greatest incompleteness and the highest degree of mutual dependence is to be observed in the *Campanulariæ* and similar polypes, in which the generations representing the unity of the species are very unlike each other, and in which all the individuals are fused into an outward unity, or into a set of polypes. . . . They exist organically connected with each other, and are normally free only in their first generation, and, indeed, only in their earliest stage of development, and only for a short time; since the free-swimming ciliated embryo swims about in the water at most for some hours, in order to find a suitable place for the foundation of a new polype-stem. In the *Corynæ,* claviform polypes, the organic connection between the individuals and generations is rather more lax; the perfect gemmiparous or ovigerous individuals are usually quite free, often even at an early age; so that they do not attain their full development until after their separation from the "nursing" generations. In the *Medusæ* and *Salpæ,* the generations which are connected together into one whole become more like each other." Among the *Entozoa,* similar attempts at becoming free and accomplishing a perfect growth are also described. The development of animals which do not belong to the water, but to the air, also presents similar phenomena, but in a still higher and more free stage. The propagation of the *Aphides* through a series of generations has been long known. In the spring, a generation is produced from the ova, which grows and is metamorphosed, and, without a previous fertilization, gives birth to a new generation, and this again to a third; and so on for ten or twelve weeks; so that in certain species which have been observed nine such changes have been noted. At last there occurs a generation consisting of males and females, the former of which, after their metamorphosis, are usually winged; fertilization and the deposition of eggs take place, and the long series of generations recommences in the next year and in the same order.
Spontaneous Generation. See SUPPLEMENT.

Gen'erative, *a.* [Fr. *génératif.*] Having the power of generating or propagating its own species; having the power of producing; as, "the *generative* faculty."
Bentley.

Gen'erator, *n.* [Lat; Fr. *générateur.*] He or that which generates, or which begets, causes, or produces.
(*Steam-engine.*) A vessel for generating steam.
(*Mus.*) The principal sound or sounds by which others are produced. (Sometimes called *generating-tone.*)

Gen'eratrix, *n.* [Lat.] (*Geom.*) That which generates a line, surface, or solid.

Gener'ic, Gener'ical, *a.* [Fr. *générique.*] Pertaining or relating to a genus or kind; comprehending the genus; as, a *generic* name. — Comprehensive in a high degree.

Gener'ically, *adv.* With regard to a genus, as distinct from a species; as, two plants *generically* allied.

Gener'icalness, *n.* State or quality of being generic.

Generifica'tion, *n.* Act, act, or process of making general, or generalizing. — *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Generos'ity, *n.* [Fr. *générosité;* Lat. *generositas.*] Quality of being generous; nobleness of soul; magnanimity; a disposition to give liberally or to bestow favors.
—Munificence; open-handedness; bounty; liberality in bestowing; as, an act of *generosity.*

Generos'tee Creek, in *N. Carolina,* enters the Savannah River in Anderson district.

Gen'erous, *a.* [Fr. *généreux;* Lat. *generosus—genus,* race, descent, high or noble birth.] Noble; honorable; magnanimous; openhearted.
"Such was Rosecommon, not more learn'd than good,
With manners *gen'rous* as his noble blood."—*Pope.*
—Liberal; bountiful; munificent; open-handed; bounteous; free to give; beneficent; as, a *generous* master.
—Strong; enlivening; full of vigor and spirit; exciting and exhilarating the body; as, *generous* wine.
—Abundant; plenteous; characterized by generosity; as, he keeps a *generous* table.
—Courageous; full of life and mettle; sprightly.
"His op'ning hounds . . . a *generous* pack."—*Addison.*

Gen'erously, *adv.* Honorably; nobly; magnanimously; liberally; munificently.

Gen'erousness, *n.* Quality of being generous; nobleness of mind; magnanimity.
"The overflowing *generousness* of the divine nature."—*Collier.*
—Generosity; open-handedness; munificence; liberality; bountifulness.

Genesee, (*jen-e-see'.*) in *Michigan,* an E. central co.; *area,* abt. 500 sq. miles *Rivers.* Flint and Shiawassee rivers, and the Thread and Kearsley creeks. *Surface,* hilly; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Flint. *Pop.* in 1870, 33,910
—A post-township of the above co.: *pop.* abt. 1,900.

Genesee', in *Minnesota,* a village of Kandiyohi co., abt. 16 m. W. by S. of Forest City.

Genesee', in *Nevada,* a village and mining district of Douglas co., on the E. side of Carson Valley, opposite Genoa.

Genesee', in *New York,* a W. co.; *area,* abt. 485 sq m. *Rivers.* Towanda, Allen's, and Oak Orchard creeks. *Surface,* undulating; *soil,* fertile. *Min.* Iron and limestone. *Cap.* Batavia. *Pop.* abt. 55,000.
—A township of Alleghany co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Genesee', in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Potter co.; *pop.* abt. 900.

Genesee', in *Wisconsin,* a post-township of Waukesha co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Genesee' Depot, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village of Waukesha co., abt. 28 m. W. by S. of Milwaukee; *pop.* abt. 500.

Genesee' Falls, or PORTAGEVILLE, in *New York,* a village of Genesee Falls township, Wyoming co., on the Genesee River, abt. 50 m. E.S.E. of Buffalo. The river at this place flows between almost perpendicular walls abt. 400 feet in height, and has several fine falls. *Pop.* abt. 1,500.

Genesee' Fork, in *Pennsylvania,* a P. O. of Potter co.

Genesee' Grove, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Whiteside co., abt. 94 m. N. by W. of Peoria.

Genesee' River, in *Pennsylvania* and *New York,* rises in the N. part of Potter co. in the former State, and enters New York in Alleghany co.; thence flowing a general N.E. and N. course through Wyoming, Livingston, and Monroe cos., it enters Lake Ontario near Charlotte, abt. 7 miles below Rochester, after a course of about 145 m. The *G. R.* is not only notable for the varied and romantic character of its scenery, but is also famous for its extraordinary falls. Of these falls, which are five in number, three, occurring within a distance of two miles, in the vicinity of the town of Portage, about 90 miles from the mouth of the river, are respectively 60, 90, and 110 feet high. The other two, the one occurring immediately above Rochester, and the other about 3 miles below that city, are both of about 100 feet.

Genese'o, in *California,* a post-office of Plumas co.

Genese'o, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Henry co., abt. 78 m. N.N.W. of Peoria

Genese'o, in *Iowa,* a post-township of Cerro Gordo co.; *pop.* 146.
—A township of Tama co.; *pop.* 484.

Genese'o, in *New York,* a post-village and township, cap. of Livingston co., on the Genesee River, abt. 25 m. S.S.W. of Rochester; *pop.* of township, in 1870, 3,033.

Gen'esis, *n.* [Gr., from *gennaō,* to beget, to procreate, to bring forth.] Act of producing; generation; birth; creation.
—A theoretical description of the origin of anything.
(*Geom.*) Same as GENERATION, *q. v.*
(*Script.*) The name given to the first book of the Bible, on account of its containing a narrative of the generation or production of all things. The Hebrew name is *Bereshith* ("in the beginning"), from its commencing with that word. Its history goes back to the very earliest ages of the human race, and extends over a period of at least 2,370 years. It gives an account of

the creation, the fall of man, the settlements, genealogies, arts, religion, corruption, and destruction of the antediluvian world; of the repeopling and division of the earth, the dispersion of its inhabitants, the calling of Abraham, the rise and progress of the Jewish nation, &c. It is divided into two main parts,—one *universal* and one *special*; the former being the ancient history of the whole human race, contained in chapters i.–xi., the latter the early history of the children of Israel (xii.–l.). There are some critics who maintain that this book was not written by Moses; and there are certainly some passages of it that must have been written by some one after his death, as they refer to subsequent events; but that the book as a whole was written by Moses, there is little room to doubt. Much ingenious speculation has been expended as to the manner in which Moses was made aware of what had taken place so many centuries before his own time. According to some, the different events recorded in the book were divinely revealed to him; others hold that he acquired his knowledge of them by tradition; and a third class, that he obtained it from old documents. (Regarding the various subjects of controversy in this book, see CREATION, DELUGE, &c.) The authenticity of Genesis was distinctly recognized by Christ; and passages from it are cited in the New Testament, twenty seven times literally, and thirty-eight times substantially.

Gen'et, *n.* [Fr.] A small horse.—See JENNET.

—[Fr. *genette.*] (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous animal, belonging to the family *Viverridæ*. It has a very beautiful soft fur, and is about the size of a very small cat, but is of a longer form, with a sharp, pointed snout, upright ears slightly pointed, and very long tail. The color of the *G.* is usually a pale reddish-gray, the sides of the body being spotted with black, and a dark line running along the back, where the hair, being longer than on the other parts, resembles a slight mane; the muzzle is dusky; beneath each eye is a white spot; the cheeks, sides of the neck, and the limbs, are spotted in a proportionally smaller pattern than the body; and the tail is marked with black and white rings. Easily tamed, and of a mild disposition, the *G.*, at Constantinople and various other parts of the East, is domesticated like the cat, and is said to be equally, if not more, serviceable in clearing houses of rats and other vermin. It is a native of the western parts of Asia, and is also occasionally found in Spain; but though it requires a warm climate for its subsistence and propagation, it has not been discovered in India or any part of Africa. This animal, like the civet, produces an agreeable perfume; it is, however, less powerful, and its scent much sooner evaporates.



Fig. 1137.—THE GENET.
(*Viverra Malaccensis.*)

Genet', Genette', *n.* Cat-skin made into muffs, tippets, &c.

Geneth'liac, Genethli'acal, *a.* [Gr. *genethliakos*—*genethlē*, birth, race, descent,—*gi-nomai*, to be born.] Pertaining to nativities as calculated by astrologers.

—*n.* One who calculates nativities; an astrologer.

(*Poet.*) An ode or other short poem composed in honor of the birth of an individual.

Geneth'liacs, *n. sing.* The science of casting nativities.

Genethlial'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *genethlialogia.*] Act or art of casting nativities; astrology.

Genet'ic, Genet'ical, *a.* [Gr. *gennētikos*, fit for begetting, from *gennaō*, to beget. See GENESIS.] Pertaining to the origin of a thing, or its mode of production.

Gene'va, (Canton of,) the smallest canton of Switzerland, at the S.W. extremity of which, and of the lake which bears its name, it is situated, having N. the canton Vaud, E. and S. Savoy, and W. France; *area*, 913 sq. m. This canton, which ranks 22d in the Confederation, is composed of the territory of the ancient republic of Geneva, together with some communes formerly belonging to Savoy and France, annexed to it in 1815. *Surface*, flat, or but slightly uneven, being enclosed between the Jura Mountains on the N.W., and some Alpine ranges in the opposite direction. *Rivers.* Rhone and Arve. *Clim.* Mild. *Soil*, tolerably fertile, but not producing sufficient crops for home consumption. The canton furnishes a contingent of 880 men to the army of the Swiss Confederation. *Cap.* Geneva. *Pop.*(1876), 99,352.

GENE'VA, the most populous city of Switzerland, and cap. of above canton, situated in a picturesque country, abounding in the most enchanting and magnificent prospects, at the S.W. extremity of the Lake of Geneva, 81 m. S.W. of Berne, and 70 N.E. by E. of Lyons. The Rhone divides *G.* into three parts,—the city on the right bank, the quarter of St. Gervais on the left, and the island between them, enclosed by two arms of the river. The city, or upper town, is the largest portion, and is in part built on an eminence, rising to nearly 100 feet above the level of the lake. Its streets are narrow, crooked, and steep; but many of its private edifices are good. It consists almost entirely of the residences of the burgher aristocracy. The lower town, or quarter of St. Gervais, is the chief seat of commercial activity, and has narrow streets and lofty houses. The island is upwards of a furlong in length, by abt. 200 feet broad, and connected with the other quarters by several bridges. Of late years, an entirely new quarter has sprung up on the right bank of the Rhone, called the *Quartiers des Bergues*, displaying a handsome frontage of tall houses, among which is the *Hotel des Bergues*, lined with a broad and fine quay towards the lake. The unsightly houses that formerly lined the margin of the lake in the lower town have been modernized and beautified; and a broad belt of land has been gained from the water to form a quay. This is connected with the *Quai des Bergues* on the opposite bank by a handsome suspension-bridge; and another bridge, communicating with a small island situated at the point where the Rhone leaves the lake, is ornamented with a bronze statue of Rousseau. *G.* is surrounded on the land side by ramparts and bastions, constructed about the middle of last century. These are of little use as fortifications, the city being commanded by adjacent heights,—but they serve as public promenades; and suspension bridges have been thrown over them to facilitate the intercourse between the city and the surrounding country. The cathedral, or Church of St. Peter, occupies a conspicuous situation, and is an interesting specimen of the Gothic style of the 11th cent. Among public edifices are the new theatre, cost $1,000,000; the monument erected to the Duke of Brunswick, who died here, leaving his fortune to the city of *G.*, realizing 17,000,000 francs, out of this the monument and opera house were erected in 1879; town-hall, a Gallery of Paintings, a Museum of Natural History (containing the collections of Saussure, Brongniart, De Candolle, and Necker), and the academy founded by Calvin, with faculties of jurisprudence, theology, natural science, and literature, and a library of 40,000 vols. *G.* has, besides, numerous literary, scientific, and educational institutions. *Manuf.* The principal source of the prosperity of this city lies in its manufactures of watches, jewelry, musical boxes, and objects of *virtú*, &c. The number of working watch-makers and jewellers is estimated at nearly 6,000; and the number of watches annually made is estimated at upwards of 70,000,—and of these at least 60,000 are of gold. In watch-making and jewelry, it is also estimated that between 70,000 and 80,000 oz. of gold, and about 50,000 oz. of silver, are used yearly. The other industrial arts in operation here comprise combs, carriages, saddlery, agricultural implements, hardware, tools, cutlery, fire-arms, musical and philosophical instruments, printing-types, &c. Lithography and engraving is also extensively engaged in. *G.* is the seat of the council of state, the supreme court of justice for the canton, a court of appeals, and a chamber of commerce with extensive powers. *Pop.* 45,556.—*G.* is very ancient, and is mentioned by Cæsar. (*De Bello Gallico*, i. § 6.) In 426 it was taken by the Burgundians, and became their capital. It afterward belonged successively to the Ostrogoths and the Franks, and formed a part of the kingdom of Arlès and the second kingdom of Burgundy. On the fall of the latter, it fell under the sole dominion of its bishops, between whom and the counts of Genevois, in Savoy, there existed incessant contests for its possession. At the Reformation, the bishop was expelled, and the city, with its territory, became a republic. Calvin having sought refuge in *G.* in 1536, was solicited to settle there, and was subsequently raised to the highest rank in the state, which he in a great measure governed for 23 years, with a severity and strictness that impressed deep and abiding traces on its jurisprudence and manners. In 1782, owing to internal dissensions, *G.* was occupied by the troops of France, Sardinia, and Berne. In 1798 it was taken by the French revolutionary forces, and subsequently became the cap. of the dept. Leman. It was, with its territory, united to Switzerland as an independent canton in 1814. Few cities have produced more eminent individuals. Among others may be specified Rousseau, Casanton the critic, Lefort (the friend of Peter the Great), Necker and his daughter, Madame de Staël, the naturalists Saussure, Delue, Bonnet, and Jurine, De Candolle and Huber, the philosopher Abauzit, J. B. Say the political economist, and Sismondi the historian. In 1872, the Alabama Question was settled at a convention held here.

Gene'va, (Lake of,) or LAKE LEMAN. [Ger. *Genfer See*, anc. *Lacus Lemanus.*] The largest lake of Switzerland, near the S.W. extremity of which country it is situated. It has N., E., and S.E. the canton of Vaud or Leman; S.W. that of Geneva; and S. Savoy. It fills up the lower portion of an extensive valley enclosed between the Alps and the Jura. It is crescent-shaped, the convexity being directed N.N.W. and the horns facing S.S.E. Its greatest length—a curved line passing through its centre from Geneva at its W. extremity to Villeneuve at its E.—is abt. 45 m.; but along its N. shore the distance from end to end is abt. 55 m., while along its S. it is no more than abt. 40 m. Its breadth varies from 1 to 9 m.; its area is estimated at abt. 240 sq. m. Its greatest depth, near Meillerie, towards its E. extremity, is said to be 1,012 (950 Fr.) ft.; its level is abt. 1,200 ft. above that of the Mediterranean. It is divided, in common parlance, into the *Great* and *Little* lake; the latter is more exclusively called the *Lake of Geneva*, and extends from that city for a distance of 14 m., but with a breadth never more than 3½ m., to Point d'Yroire; beyond which Lake Leman widens considerably. The Rhone enters it near its E. extremity, bringing with it so much alluvial soil, that considerable encroachments are continually made on its upper end. Port Vallais, near 1½ m. distant, was formerly on the margin of the lake, the basin of which is said to have originally extended upwards as far as Bex. The Rhone emerges from the lake at its S.W. extremity, where its waters, like those of the lake itself, are extremely clear, and of a deep-blue color: circumstances which have been often adverted to by Lord Byron, (*Childe Harold*, iii. s. 58, 85.) Lake Geneva receives upwards of 40 other rivers, the principal of which are the Venoge, from the N., and the Dranse, on the side of Savoy. It seldom freezes, and has never been known to be entirely frozen over. It is subject to a singular phenomenon called the *seiches.* This consists in a sudden rise of its waters, generally for 1 or 2 ft., but sometimes as much as 4 or 5 ft., followed by an equally sudden fall; and this ascent and descent goes on alternately, sometimes for several hours. This phenomenon is most common in summer and in stormy weather; its cause has not been satisfactorily ascertained; but it would seem to depend on the unequal pressure of the atmosphere upon different parts of the lake. Lake Geneva abounds with fine fish. Its banks are greatly celebrated for their picturesque beauty and sublimity. Their scenery is the most imposing at its E. extremity; but the whole of the S. shore exhibits great boldness and grandeur. The N. shore is of a softer character; it is adorned with a succession of low hills covered with vineyards and cultivated lands, and interspersed with numerous towns, villages, and chateaux. Nyon, Rolle, Morges, Ouchy, (the port of Lausanne), Vevay, Clarens, and the Castle of Chillon, are on the N. bank; on the S., or Savoy side, are Meillerie, Thonon, and the *Campagne Diodati* in the Genevese territory, the residence of Byron in 1816. Steamers ply daily upon the lake, which is also encircled by a line of railroad.

Gene'va, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Coffee co.

Geneva, in *Georgia*, a post-office of Talbot co.

Geneva, in *Illinois*, a post-village, cap. of Kane co., on Fox River, abt. 36 m. W. of Chicago; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

—A post-village of Morgan co., abt. 40 m. W.S.W. of Springfield.

Geneva, in *Indiana*, a township of Jennings co.

—A village of Shelby co., abt. 11 m. S.E. of Shelbyville.

Geneva, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township of Franklin co., abt. 7 m. S.E. of Hampton; *pop.* of township 356.

Geneva, in *Kansas*, a post-village of Allen co.

Geneva, in *Michigan*, a village of Cass co., on Diamond Lake, abt. 3 m. E. of Cassopolis.

—A post-office of Lenawee co.

—A township of Tuscola co.; *pop.* abt. 100.

—A township of Van Buren co.; *pop.* abt. 400.

Geneva, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of Freeborn co., on Walnut Lake, about 36 m. S. of Faribault; *pop.* of township abt. 400.

Geneva, in *New York*, a post-village of Ontario co., abt. 50 m. E.S.E. of Rochester; *pop.* abt. 9,000.

Geneva, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Ashtabula co., on Lake Erie, abt. 50 m. E.N.E. of Cleveland; *pop.* of township abt. 2,500.

—A village of Fairfield co., abt. 32 m. S.W. of Zanesville.

Geneva, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Walworth co., on Geneva Lake, abt. 70 m. S.E. of Madison; *pop.* of township abt. 1,800.

Gene'va, *n.* [Fr. *genièvre*, juniper, juniper-berry; *gin*, from Lat. *juniperus*, the juniper-tree.] A spirit distilled from grain or malt, and flavored with juniper-berries. See GIN.

Gene'va Bay, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Walworth co., abt. 64 m. S.E. of Madison.

Gene'va Bible, *n.* (*Bibliog.*) A copy of the Bible in English, first printed at Geneva in 1560.

Gene'va Lake, in *Wisconsin*, a small lake in Walworth co.; *area*, abt. 8 sq. m.

Gene'van, *a.* Of or belonging to Geneva; Genevese.

—*n.* A native or inhabitant of Geneva.

Gene'vanism, *n.* [From *Geneva*, Calvin's birthplace.] The strict doctrine of the Calvinists.

Genevese', *a.* Pertaining to Geneva, in Switzerland.

—*n.* [Fr. *Genevois*; Lat. *Genevensis*, from *Geneva.*] A native or inhabitant of Geneva;—the people of Geneva taken collectively.

Genevese', Gen'evois, an ancient prov. of the Sardinian States, in the W. of Savoy, now included in the French dep. of SAVOIE (HAUTE), *q. v.*

Geneviève, (St.,) (*jen-eh-vwv'.*) the patron saint of Paris, B. at Nanterre, abt. 422, was, according to the generally received opinion, a simple shepherdess. On the advice of St. Germain of Auxerre, she consecrated herself to God, and, after the death of her parents, came to Paris to live with her godmother, where she led a devout and abstinent lifetime. According to tradition, at the time of Attila's invasion of Gaul (451), the affrighted Parisians were ready to abandon their city, which St. Geneviève prevented, by telling them that the city would be spared, and her prediction was verified. On another occasion she procured provisions for the Parisians, who had been for some time suffering from famine. At her instance, Clovis built in the upper portion of Paris a church in honor of SS. Peter and Paul, which afterwards received the name of the saint herself. The Church honors her on the 3d of January, the date of her death. Her relics were exposed to the veneration of the faithful in the church which bore her name, but after the destruction of that church they were transferred to the church of St. Etienne du Mont. Since 1852 they have been transferred to the magnificent basilica, formerly called the Pantheon, to which its original name of St. Geneviève has been restored. D. 512.

Genevieve, in *Missouri*, a township of St. Genevieve co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Genevois, (*jhen'ev-woi',*) *n. pl.* The people of Geneva; the Genevese.

Genèvre, (*zhe-nāwr'.*) **(Mount,)** a summit of the Cottian Alps, between the Italian prov. of Susa and the French dep. Hautes-Alpes. It is crossed by a road constructed by Napoleon I., at an elevation of nearly 6,000 feet. Height of the summit, 11,615 feet.

Geng'his-Khan, or ZINGIS-KHAN, the son of a petty Mongolian prince, was B. in Tartary in 1163. After

much intestine warfare with various Tartar tribes, this renowned conqueror was proclaimed khan of the united Mongol and Tartar tribes. He reorganized his army, published a code of laws, and made preparation for the course of conquest to which he professed he had a divine call. In 1210 he first invaded China, the capital of which was taken by storm and plundered several years later. The murder of the ambassadors whom Genghis-Khan had sent to Turkestan occasioned the invasion of that country in 1218, with an army of 700,000 men; and the two great cities of Bokhara and Samarcand were stormed, pillaged, burned, and more than 200,000 lives destroyed with them. He continued his career of devastation for several years; and in 1225, though more than 60 years old, he marched in person, at the head of his whole army, against the king of Tangut, who had given shelter to two of his enemies and refused to surrender them. A great battle was fought on plains of ice, formed by a frozen lake, in which the king of Tangut was totally defeated, with the loss of 300,000 men. *G.-K.*, whose ravages had cost the human race, if we are to accept the perhaps exaggerated computation of Eastern writers, upwards of 5,000,000 human beings, became, by dint of successive victories, monarch of a territory extending 1,500 leagues, including Northern China, Eastern Persia, and the whole of Tartary. D. in 1227, in the 64th year of his age and in the 52d of his reign,—having, before his death, divided his immense territories between his four sons.

Ge'nial, *a.* [Lat. *genialis*, from *genius*, a tutelar deity, the spirit of social enjoyment, talent; from *gignere*, to produce, to bring forth.] Contributing to propagation or production; that causes to produce.

"Creator Venus, *genial* power of love." — *Dryden.*

—Gay; merry; jovial; joyful; festive; entertaining; contributing to life and cheerfulness; as, a *genial* manner or disposition.

—Supporting life.

"So much I feel my *genial* spirits droop." — *Milton.*

Genial'ity, *n.* [L. Lat. *genialitas*, from *genius*.] Gayety; cheerfulness.

Ge'nially, *adv.* Gayly; cheerfully.

Ge'nialness, *n.* The quality of being genial.

Ge'nian, *a.* [Gr. *genion*, the chin.] (*Anat.*) Belonging to the chin, as the *genian apophysis* situate at the posterior part of the *symphysis menti*, and formed of four small tubercles. — *Dunglison.*

Genic'ulate, Genic'ulated, *a.* [Lat. *geniculatus*, from *genicalam*, a joint, dim. of *genu*, the knee.] (*Bot.*) Applied to a stem when bent abruptly like a knee.

Geniculation, *n.* [L. Lat. *geniculatio*.] The state of being suddenly or abruptly bent at an angle; resembling the knee.

Genie, (*zhe-nee'*) *n.*; *pl.* GENII. [Fr.] (*Myth.*) See GENIUS.

Geni'pa, *n.* [From *genipapo*, the Guiana name.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of trees, ord. *Cinchonaceæ*. The Genipa fruit of S. America, as large as an orange and agreeably flavored, is obtained from the species *G. Americana*. In Surinam it is known by the name of Marmalade Box.

Genil, or **Xenil,** a river of Spain, in Andalusia, which, after a course of 130 m., empties into the Guadalquivir, 32 m. from Cordova. The city of Granada is situate on its banks.

Ge'nioglos'si, *n. pl.* [Gr. *genion*, chin, and *glossa*, tongue.] (*Anat.*) The pair of muscles by which the tongue is protruded.

Genis'ta, *n.* [Lat. *genu*, knee, in allusion to the angular or jointed appearance of its twigs.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Fabaceæ*. The species *G. tinctoria*, naturalized in the U. States, the Dyer's Broom, yields a good yellow dye, or, when mixed with wood (*Isatis tinctoria*), a green.

Genital, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *genitalis*, from *gignere*, to beget, allied to and derived from Gr. *gignesthai*.] Pertaining to the act of begetting; causing generation or birth.

Genitals, *n. pl.* [Lat. *genitalia*; sc. *membra*.] Those parts of an animal that are the immediate instruments of generation; the sexual organs.

Genitting, *n.* [Corruption of Fr. *Jeanneton*, so called from a lady of that name.] An apple that ripens early in June. — *Bacon.*

Genitive, *a.* [Lat. *genitivus*, from *gignere*, *genitum*, to beget, to produce.] (*Gram.*) Pertaining to a case in the declension of nouns, expressing primarily the thing from which something else proceeds, but which has been extended to signify property, possession, &c.

—*n.* The possessive case; the name of the second case in the declension of nouns, generally indicating the relation expressed in English by the preposition *of*. "The Latin *G.*," says Max Müller, "is a mere blunder; for the Greek word *genike* never meant *genitivus*. *Genitivus*, if it is meant to express the case of origin or birth, would in Greek have been called *gennetike*, not *genike*. Nor does the *G.* express the relation of son to father. For though we may say 'the son of the father,' we may likewise say 'the father of the son.' *Genike* in Greek had a much wider, a much more philosophical meaning. It meant *casus generalis*, the general case, or, rather, the case which expresses the genus or kind. This is the real power of the *G.* If I say, 'a bird of the water,' 'of the water' defines the genus to which a certain bird belongs; it refers it to the genus of water-birds." (*Lectures on the Science of Language.*) In English, the genitive or possessive case is marked by the addition of the letter *s* preceded by an apostrophe; as, the *king's* son, my *father's* horse. When the plural ends in *s*, the additional *s* of the *G.* is omitted (excepting sometimes in proper names), and only the apostrophe added: as, the *kings'* sons.

Genito, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Powhattan co., on the Appomattox River, about 29 m. W. of Richmond.

Genit'ure, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *genitura*, a begetting, from *gignere*, to beget.] The act of begetting; generation.

Ge'nius, *n.*; *pl.* GENII. and GENIUSES. [Lat., from *gignere*, to beget, to produce.] The term applied by the ancient Romans to a class of spiritual beings which attended upon man. Every human being, according to them, had his special genius allotted to him at birth, to guide and direct him through life, and his general character and conduct was ascribed to the influence of his *G.*; hence the word came to signify the natural powers and abilities of men, more especially their natural inclination or disposition. In modern times it has come to be employed in a still more restricted and special sense, as signifying the very highest condition of the mental powers, the perfection of human intelligence. Like many other words of a similar kind, it is difficult or impossible to define it in words; but there is always associated with it the idea of creative or inventive powers. According to Emerson, it is the "constructive intellect," which "produces thoughts, sentences, poems, plans, designs, systems. It is the generation of the mind, the marriage of thought with nature." "The thought of *G.* is spontaneous, but the power of picture or expression in the most enriched and flowing nature implies a mixture of will, a certain control over the spontaneous states, without which no production is possible." *G.* produces what has never before been accomplished; "it is the advent of truth into the world, a form of thought now for the first time bursting into the universe, a child of the old eternal soul, a piece of immeasurable greatness." Its chief faculties are the reason and the imagination, and according as one or the other of these faculties predominates, it becomes either scientific or artistic. "In the first case it seizes at once those hidden affinities which otherwise do not reveal themselves except to the most patient and rigorous application, and, as it were, intuitively recognizing in phenomena the unalterable and eternal, it produces truth." In the latter it seeks "to exhibit its own ideal in due and appropriate forms; it realizes the infinite under finite types, and so creates the beautiful." *G.* is sometimes used to signify that talent or aptitude which we receive from nature from excelling in any one thing whatever. Thus we speak of a *G.* for mathematics as well as a *G.* for poetry: of a *G.* for war, for politics, or for any mechanical employment. The distinction between *G.* proper and talent is thus given by De Quincey: "Genius is that mode of intellectual power which moves in alliance with *genial* nature, *i. e.*, with the capacities of pleasure and pain; whereas, talent has no vestige of such an alliance, and is perfectly independent of all human sensibilities: consequently, *G.* is a voice or breathing which represents the total nature of man, and therefore his enjoying and suffering nature; whilst, on the contrary, talent represents only a single function of that nature." And hence, also, it is, that, "besides its relation to suffering and enjoyment, *G.* always implies a deeper relation to virtue and vice; whereas talent has no shadow of a relation to moral qualities, any more than it has to vital sense."

(*Myth.*) According to the Romans, not only every man had his *G.*, who, after guiding him through life, conducted him out of the world at the close of his career; but places, and even inanimate objects, were fabled to have their genii. The collective Roman people also had their *G.*, who was sometimes represented on coins. Those of the women were called *Junones*. They sometimes held that each person was accompanied through life by two genii, a white and a black, the former good and favorable, the latter bad and unfavorable; at other times they believed in but one, which was black and white by turns. Divine honors were paid to the *genii*, and it was usual for each one to offer sacrifices to his *G.* on his birthday. — The *genii*, or *djinns*, of the East bear little resemblance to those of the Romans. They are regarded as an intermediate class of beings, between angels and men, but inferior in dignity to both, and are not objects of worship. In poetry they are described as having been created out of fire, and as having inhabited this world before its occupation by man, as the subjects of a certain *Ján Ibn Ján*. They rebelled, and God sent his angel *Iblis*, or *Eblis*, who, after conquering *Ján Ibn Ján*, rebelled against God, and set himself up in his room; whereupon God condemned him to eternal punishment. The *djinns*, like men, are some good and some evil. They eat and drink, are subject to passions and death, but may live for centuries. They are capable of becoming invisible, or assuming the forms of men, beasts, or monsters, at pleasure. They frequent baths, wells, ruined houses, seas, rivers, cross-roads, and market-places. The evil *genii* delight in mischief for its own sake, raise and direct whirlwinds, and dry up the springs of the desert. The *ghouls* are a subordinate class of evil *genii*, haunting deserts and burial-grounds, and killing and devouring men and women that fall in their way. The *peris*, or fairies, are beautiful female *genii*, who believe in God, and in Mohammed, his prophet, and do good to man. The Mussulman doctors believe in the existence of *djinns* as supernatural beings, but their ideas of them differ much from those of the poets and romancers.

Ge'nius lo'ci, *n.* [Lat.] In Roman mythology, the presiding deity of a place; — hence the prevalent feeling; the pervading atmosphere of a place, or establishment, as of a college.

Gennesareth, (Lake of,) in Palestine. See GALILEE (SEA OF).

Gen'oa, [It. *Genova*.] A maritime prov. of N. Italy, forming a long tract, which extends along the shores of the Gulf of Genoa. *Area*, 3,000 sq. m. *Desc.* This prov. is traversed by the Apennines, which yield pasture to numerous herds of cattle, whilst the valleys are fertile, producing abundance of grain. *Rivers.* The Bisagno, Magra, Polcevera, and Vara. *Min.* Marble is the most valuable. *Cap.* Genoa. *Pop.* 707,718. — This territory corresponds nearly to the *Upper Liguria* of the Romans, and, in 1798, was joined to France under the title of the *Republic of Liguria*. In 1815 it was assigned to Sardinia, and called the *Duchy of Genoa*. Now a province of Italy, with an area of 1,588 sq. m.

Genoa, (*jen'o-a.*) [It. *Genova*.] A celebrated fortified maritime city of N. Italy, (and birthplace of Christopher Columbus,) once the cap. of an independent republic, and now of the above province, at the head of the gulf of the same name; 75 m. S.E. of Turin, and 90 N.W. of Leghorn. *G.* is built round, but principally on the E. side of its port, which is semicircular, the chord being about 1 m. in length. Two gigantic moles (*Molo vecchio* and *Molo nuovo*) project into the sea from either angle, and inclose and protect the harbor. The land on which the city is built rises amphitheatre-wise round the water's edge to the height of from 560 to 600 ft., so that its aspect from the sea is strikingly grand and imposing. The white, snowy houses form streets at the base of the acclivity, while the upper part is thickly studded with detached villas. Behind all, the Apennines are seen towering at the distance of 10 or 12 m., their summits snow-covered during a part of the year. The older or E. portion of the city consists of a labyrinth of excessively narrow, crooked, and dark streets, their breadth being generally no more than from 6 to 12 ft.; they are, however, paved with broad flags of lava, and present the smoothness and durability of good masonry. The newer part of the city, which stretches along the N. side of the port, is more regularly laid out, and contains some broad and very handsome streets, one of which, the *Strada Balbi*, is entirely formed of palaces, more magnificent than those of Rome, and neater in their interior. In Italy, *G.* has acquired, and deserves, the title of *Genova la Superba*. It exhibits fewer remains of ancient splendor than Venice, but more actual wealth and comfort. Its most splendid palaces are the two *Palazzi Doria*, in one of which the emperors Charles V. and Napoleon I. resided during their stay in Genoa; the other is now a residence of the king of Italy. The *Durazzo, Serra, Spinola, Balbi, Brignole, Carrega, Mari*, and *Pallavicini* palaces are among the most remarkable of the others. The ancient palace of the Doges was almost wholly destroyed by fire in 1777, but the modern building erected on its site is a fine structure, and contains the city council-hall. *G.* possesses many fine, but too gaudily decorated churches. There are here, too, 3 large hospitals, the Exchange, the old bank of St. George, and 3 fine theatres; the university is also a fine building. *G.* has, likewise, a royal college, a naval school, a good public library of 50,000 vols., and numerous learned societies and schools. The harbor of *G.* is excellent, having a light-house, a refitting dock, and an arsenal. *Clim.* Healthy. *Inhab.* The women of *G.* have long been quoted for their exceptional beauty; while, as fishers and seamen, her sons have been celebrated for generations, throughout Europe, for their intrepidity and spirit of enterprise. *G.* is the entrepôt of a large extent of country, and her commerce, though inferior to what it once was, is still very considerable. She is a free port. The various duties and custom-house fees formerly charged on the transit of goods through Genoa and the Italian territories have recently been abolished. The Bank of St. George, here, was one of the oldest banks of circulation in Europe, (see BANKING.) *Manuf.* Velvets, silks, damasks, paper, soap, and articles in marble, alabaster, and coral. — *G.* is of great antiquity. After a variety of vicissitudes she became, in the 11th century, the cap. of an independent republic; and was early distinguished for the extent of her commerce, and by her settlements and dependencies in various parts of the Mediterranean and of the Black Sea. Their conflicting pretensions and interests involved the Genoese in long-continued contests with the rival republics of Pisa and Venice. The struggle with the latter, from 1376 to 1382, is one of the most memorable in the Italian annals of the Middle Ages. The Genoese having defeated the Venetians at Pola, penetrated to the lagoons which surrounded Venice, and took Chioggia. Had they immediately followed up this success, the probability is that they would have taken Venice; but having procrastinated, the Venetians recovered from their consternation, and compelled the Genoese to retire. The ascendancy of Venice dates from this period. The government of *G.* was long the most turbulent that can be imagined; and the city was agitated by continual contests between the nobility and the citizens, and between sections of the nobility themselves.



Fig. 1138. — A GENOESE FISHER.

For their protection, the citizens placed themselves, at different periods, under the protection of France, the Marquis of Montferrat, and the dukes of Milan. Indeed, from 1464 down to 1528, *G.* was regarded as a dependency of the latter. In the last-named year, however, it recovered its independence, and was, at the same time, subjected to a more aristocratical government. In 1576 further modifications were made in the constitution, after which it enjoyed a lengthened period of tranquillity. The conquest of Constantinople, and of the countries round the Black Sea, by the Turks, and the discovery of the passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope, proved destructive of a great portion of the Genoese trade. *G.* was, also, successively stripped of all her foreign possessions. Corsica, the last of her dependencies, revolted in 1730, and was ceded to France in 1768. In 1797 *G.* was occupied by the French. *Pop.* 131,591.

Gen'oa, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of De Kalb co., about 220 m. N. by E. of Springfield; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Gen'oa, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Iowa co.

—A post-village of Wayne co., abt. 16 m. S.E. of Corydon.

Gen'oa, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Livingston co.: *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Gen'oa, in *Nebraska*, a post-village, cap. of Monroe co.,

Gen'oa, in *Nevada*, a post-village, cap. of Douglas co., on Carson River, near the E. base of the Sierra Nevada, abt. 14 m. S. of Carson City; *pop.* about 800.

Gen'oa, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Cayuga co., on Cayuga Lake, abt. 160 m. W. of Albany; *pop.* of township abt. 4,500.

Gen'oa, in *Ohio*, a township of Delaware co.; *pop.* abt. 1,126.

—A post-village of Ottawa co., abt. 15 m. S.E. of Toledo.

—A village of Pickaway co., about 14 m. S. by W. of Columbus.

Gen'oa, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Vernon co.

Genoese', *a.* Of, or belonging to, Genoa.

—*n. sing.* and *pl.* A native or inhabitant of Genoa.

Genouillere, (*zhnool-yare'*,) *n.* [Fr. *genou*; Lat. *genu*, the knee.] (*Mil.*) In fortification, the part of the interior slope of the parapet below the sill of an embrasure. It covers the lower part of the gun-carriage. — In armor of the 14th century, the knee-piece or knee-bow.

Genre, (*zhon'r,*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Painting.*) A term applied to express a class of pictures which belong to none of the higher or specific classes of art. It refers commonly, as the full French expression implies, to ordinary scenes of vulgar life. Yet a *peintre de genre*, or genre-painter, is not necessarily a painter of low subjects, nor need a *genre* picture be vulgar in the common acceptation of the word. The Dutch are the great *G.* painters.

Gens, [Lat.] (*Rom. Hist.*) A clan or sect, forming a subdivision of the Roman people next in order to the curia or tribe. The members and houses (*familiæ*) composing one of these clans were not necessarily united by ties of blood, but were originally brought together by a political distribution of the citizens, and bound by religious rites, and a common name, derived generally from some eponymous hero. This common name, which distinguished the *gentiles* or members of the same clan, was the second of the three borne by a Roman citizen, and was specially termed the *nomen*. It is supposed that each of the *curiæ* originally contained ten *gentes*, and that each of these was represented in the senate by one of its members.

Gen'seric, a famous Vandal prince, B. at Seville, 406. He passed from Spain to Africa, where he took Carthage, and laid the foundation, in Africa, of the Vandal kingdom, which was composed of Numidia, Mauritania, Carthage, Corsica, Sardinia, and the Balearic Isles. In the course of his military expeditions he invaded Italy, and sacked Rome in 455. D. 477.

Genteel', *a.* [Fr. *gentil;* Lat. *gentilis*, from *gens*, race, clan, or family.] Easy and graceful in manners and behavior; polite; well-bred; refined; polished; having the manners of well-bred people; becoming well-bred persons; as, a *genteel* appearance, *genteel* people, &c.—Graceful in mien or form; elegant; fashionable; decorous; free from anything low or vulgar.

"So spruce that he can never be *genteel*."—*Tatler.*

Genteel'ish, *a.* Somewhat genteel.

Genteel'ly, *adv.* Elegantly; politely; gracefully; handsomely.

Genteel'ness, *n.* Quality of being genteel; gentility; elegance; gracefulness; politeness.

Gen'thite, *n.* (*Min.*) An amorphous incrusting mineral; quite soft. Lustre resinous, color pale apple-green, or yellowish. *Comp.* Silica 35·36, oxide of nickel 30·61, oxide of iron 0·24, magnesia 14·6, lime 0·26, water 19·09. Occurs at Texas, Pa., on chromic iron, and at Webster, N. Carolina.

Gentiana, (*jen-she-ai'na,*) *n.* [Lat., from *Gentius*, king of Illyria, said first to have discovered the properties of the plant.] (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order *Gentianaceæ*. The species are numerous, natives of temperate parts of Europe, Asia, and America, many of them growing in high mountain pastures and meadows, which they adorn by their beautiful blue or yellow flowers. The common *G.*, called also Yellow *G.*, or Bitter-wort, *G. lutea* (Fig. 1139), is abundant in the meadows of the Alps and Pyrenees at an elevation of 3000 to 6000 ft. It has a stem about 3 feet high, ovate-oblong leaves, and numerous whorls of yellow flowers. The part employed in medicine is the root, which is cylindrical, ringed, and more or less branched; and which appears in commerce in a dried state, in pieces varying from a few inches to more than a foot in length, and from half an inch to two inches in thickness. *G.* is a highly valued medicine, a simple tonic bitter without astringency, and is much used in diseases of the digestive organs, and sometimes as an anthelmintic. It may be administered in the form of infusion, tincture, or extract. Among the American species are *G. pneumonanthe*, the Calathian violet, a fine plant, with large, showy violet or blue flowers; and *G. catesbæi*, that is often used as a substitute for the officinal gentian, from which it differs only by the color of its flowers, which are blue, while those of the foreign gentian are yellow.

Gentianaceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Gentianales*. DIAG. No stipules, simple stigmas at the end of a manifest style, parietal placentæ, and regular flowers. They are herbs, or rarely shrubs, usually smooth. Leaves usually simple, entire, opposite, sessile, and strongly ribbed; rarely alternate, or stalked, or compound; always exstipulate. Flowers almost always regular, variously colored, axillary or terminal. Calyx inferior, persistent, usually with five divisions, occasionally four, six, eight, or ten. Corolla persistent, its divisions corresponding in number to those of the calyx; æstivation imbricate, twisted or in duplicate. Stamens as many as the segments of the corolla, and alternate with them. Ovary 1-celled, or rarely partially 2-celled, from the projection inwards of the placentas,

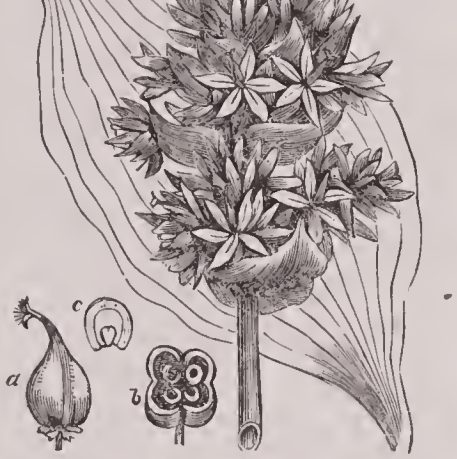


Fig. 1139. — COMMON GENTIAN.
a, capsule; *b*, capsule cut across; *c*, vertical section of seed, magnified.

with numerous ovules; placentas 2, anterior and posterior to the axis, and frequently turned inward; style 1. Fruit capsular, 2-valved, with septicidal dehiscence, or a berry. Seeds numerous and small; embryo minute, in the axis of fleshy albumen. The order has been divided into two sections or sub-orders, the characters of which are taken from the æstivation of the corolla. These are, *Gentianeæ*, with the corolla imbricate-twisted, and *Menyantheæ*, with the corolla plaited, or in duplicate. The plants included in the order are found in nearly all parts of the world, even in the coldest and the hottest regions. A bitter principle almost universally pervades them; hence many are used medicinally for their tonic, stomachic, and febrifugal properties. There are 61 genera and about 450 species.

Gentiana'les, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An alliance of plants of the sub-class *Perigynous Exogens*. DIAG. Dichlamydeous monopetalous flowers, axile or parietal placentæ, and a minute embryo, or with the cotyledons much smaller than the radicle, lying in a large quantity of albumen. — This alliance is divided into the orders *Ebenaceæ*, *Aquifoliaceæ*, *Apocynaceæ*, *Loganiaceæ*, *Diapensiaceæ*, *Stilbaceæ*, *Orobanchaceæ*, and *Gentianaceæ*.

Gen'tianin, or GENTIANIC ACID, *n.* (*Chem.*) A crystallizable body contained in Gentian root, or which constitutes its bitter principle.

Gen'til, *n.* [Fr. *faucon-gentil.*] A species of falcon or hawk, supposed to be the Goshawk, *Astur palumbarius*.

Gen'tile, *n.* [Lat. *gentilis*, from *gens*, a race or family.] (*Script.*) A pagan, or worshipper of idols. The Jews classed all the inhabitants of the earth, with the exception of their own peculiar race, under the general name of *goïm*, which is equivalent to the Latin *gentes*, nations; and after a time the term Gentiles began to be applied in a reproachful instead of a general sense. All who were not circumcised and Jews, were regarded as Gentiles or heathens, and as such they were excluded as much as possible from all those privileges and relations by which the Jewish nation became so exalted. As the Gentiles were, consequently, considered as outcasts and aliens from the favor of God, it is not much to be wondered at that the Jews were very prejudiced against a Saviour and a Gospel which inculcated the union of the two different sects, and placed the Gentiles on an equal footing with the Jews. Those of the Gentiles who embraced Judaism, but were not Jews, were called *proselytes;* and the term *Greeks*, which is used often in the New Testament, is sometimes identical with Gentiles.

Gen'tile, *a.* (*Gram.*) Denoting a family, race, or nation; as, American, German, Irish, &c. are *gentile* adjectives.

—Belonging to pagans or heathens.

Gen'tilism, *n.* [Fr *gentilisme*. See GENTILE.] Heathenism; paganism.

Gentil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *gentilité*, from *gentil*: Lat. *gentilis.*] Politeness of manners; easy, graceful behavior; the manners of well-bred people; genteelness; gracefulness of mien.

Gen'tilize, *v. a.* To make or render gentle.

Gentil'ly, a village of Pr. of Quebec, co. of Nicolet, about 75 m. S.W. of Quebec.

Gen'tle, *a.* [Lat. *gentilis*, from *gens*, *gentis*, a race or nation.] Of respectable birth, though not noble. — Free from coarseness or vulgarity of manners. — Urbane; courteous; affable; mild; meek; placid: soft; bland; docile; tame. — Soothing, as music. — Treating with mildness; not violent.

Gentlefolk, (*gen'tel-fōke,*) *n.* Persons of family and good breeding. It occurs more frequently in the plural form, as *gentlefolks*.

Gen'tle-hearted, *a.* Having a kind or gentle disposition.

Gen'tleman, *n.*; *pl.* GENTLEMEN. [Fr. *gentilhomme*, i. e. *homo gentilis*, a man of ancestry.] Strictly speaking, every man above the rank of yeoman, including noblemen; a man who, without a title, bears coat armor, or whose ancestors have been freemen.

"All the wealth I had ran in my veins; I was a *gentleman*." *Shake.*

—In common language, every man whose education or occupation raises him above menial service or any ordinary trade. —A man of good family, breeding, politeness, correct manners, and educated mind; as distinguished from the vulgar, illiterate, and clownish.

"A long-descended race makes *gentlemen*." — *Dryden.*

—A term of emphasis. — A man of strict integrity and honor, of self-respect and intellectual refinement, as well as of refined manners and good breeding.

—One who serves a man of rank and attends his person; as, he is my lord's *gentleman* (i. e. valet), a *gentleman*-usher, &c.

(*Hist.*) It is a matter of difficulty to give a correct definition of what entitles a man to the appellation of *G.*, or to determine a standard by which persons who claim to hold this rank may be distinguished from those who possess no right to it. The original derivation of the word is from the Lat. *gentilis*, belonging to a tribe or *gens*, and *homo*, a man. In the early days of Rome, the inhabitants of that city were divided into two classes, — the *populus*, or that portion of the community in whom all power lay, and the *plebs*, or commonalty. The *populus*, or body of the patricians or nobles, was further divided into tribes or *gentes*, and each *gens* into families, all the members of which bore the common appellation of the tribe. To belong to a *gens* or tribe, was to take rank among the nobles, and in after-times, when the privilege of admission to a tribe was conceded to men of plebeian origin, it was equivalent to the grant of a title of nobility by letters-patent from the crown in our own time. Hence the term *gentilis* was applied to all who were free-born, being descended from free-born ancestors, and belonging to a noble family; while that of *sine gente*, ("without family or standing,") was applied to men of low rank and origin, and those that were born of slaves. The term has been adopted in all European languages of which Latin forms the foundation-stone and parent stock; while it is found in our own language in the word "gentleman," and gives the clue to the meaning of the expression *gentle*, well-born, in contradistinction to its opposite *simple*.

Gen'tleman-farmer, *n.* In England, a man of property, who has his own farm cultivated under his direction.

Gen'tlemanlike, *a.* Like a gentleman; gentlemanly; genteel; well-bred; as, a *gentlemanlike* person.

Gen'tlemanliness, *n.* Behavior of a gentleman.

Gen'tlemanly, *a.* Becoming a gentleman; polite; gentlemanlike; genteel; well-bred; as, a *gentlemanly* manner.

Gentlemen-at-Arms. (*Eng. Hist.*) A corps of 40 gentlemen whose duties are to attend the sovereign on state occasions. The corps was established by Henry VIII. in 1509, under the name of *The Band of Gentlemen Pensioners*. It consisted entirely of men of noble blood, and was called *His Majesty's Honorable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms* by William IV. in 1834, and is now recruited entirely from retired army officers.

Gen'tleness, *n.* Softness of manners; mildness of temper; sweetness of disposition; courteousness or urbanity of manners, or disposition; meekness; tenderness. —Mild treatment; suavity.

Gen'tlewoman, *n.* A woman of good family or breeding; a lady; a woman above the vulgar.—A woman who waits upon the person of a lady of high rank.

Gen'tly, *adv.* Softly; tenderly; meekly; kindly: without roughness or asperity.

Gentry, (*jen'try,*) *n.* [Corrupted from *gentlery.*] In England, people of birth, property, and good breeding. — The quality of people between the nobility and the trading classes.

Gen'try, in *Missouri*, a N.N.W. co.; *area*, abt. 400 sq. m. *Rivers*, Grand River, and numerous smaller streams. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Albany. *Pop.* in 1870, 11,625.

Gen'try Court-House, in *Missouri*, a village, former cap. of Gentry co., abt. 220 m. N.W. of Jefferson City.

Gen'tryville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Spencer co., abt. 17 m. N. of Rockport.

Gen'tryville, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Gentry co., abt. 90 m. N. of Independence.

Genuflex'ion, Genuflec'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *genuflectio*, from *genu*, the knee, and *flectere*, to bend.] The act of bending the knee, more especially in worship.

Gen'uine, *a.* [Lat. *genuinus.*] Natural; belonging to the original stock; real; pure; veritable; true; unalloyed; not spurious, false, or adulterated; as, a *genuine* article.

Gen'uinely, *adv.* Without adulteration or foreign admixture; naturally; purely.

Gen'uineness, *n.* State or quality of being genuine, or of the true original.

—Freedom from adulteration or foreign admixture; freedom from anything false or counterfeit; purity; reality.

Ge'nus, *n.*; *pl.* GEN'ERA. [Lat., from Gr. *genos*, from *genesthai*, to be born.] A race; descent; kind; family; stock; lineage; kindred; extraction; breed.

(*Zoöl.*) A distinct group of species, allied by common characters, and subordinate to an order, family, tribe, or sub-tribe. A genus is often an arbitrary group, since, although it is a natural assemblage, nearly every naturalist has his own views with regard to the propriety of uniting or separating particular assemblages of species. The synonymy of genera has thus become more copious as the study of natural history has progressed, and presents one of the difficulties which the student of zoölogy has to contend against. — See SPECIES.

(*Bot.*) The term *genus* is applied to a collection of species of plants which resemble one another in general structure and appearance more than they resemble any other species. Thus the various kinds of brambles constitute one genus; the roses, another; the heaths, willows, clovers, oaks, &c., form also, in like manner, so many different genera. The characters of a genus are taken exclusively from the organs of reproduction, while those of a species are derived generally from all parts of the plant. Hence a genus may be defined as an assemblage of species which resemble one another in the structure and general characters of their organs of reproduction. It does not necessarily happen that a genus should contain a number of species, for if a single one presents peculiarities of a marked kind, it may of itself constitute a genus.

(*Logic.*) One of the predicables, which is considered as the material part of the species of which it is affirmed.

(*Mus.*) Any scale of music. If a scale proceed by tones, it is called the *diatonic* genus; if between the tones semitones are introduced, it is called the *chromatic* genus. When the subdivisions are smaller, as quarter tones, it is called the *enharmonic* genus.

Genzano, (*jain-za'no,*) a town of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 18 m. S E. of Rome, on the Appian Way. An annual festival held here, called the *Infiorata di Genzano*, is attended by numerous visitors from Rome. *Pop.* abt. 4,700.

Geocen'tric, Geocen'trical, *a.* [Fr. *géocentrique*, from Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *kentron*, a centre or sharp point] (*Astron.*) An expression applied to the position of a planet as it would appear to an observer stationed at the centre of the earth. It is in opposition to the term *heliocentric*, which is used to denote a planet's position as it would be seen by an observer at the centre of the sun.

Geocen'trically, *adv.* In a geocentric manner.

Geocer'ellite, *n.* (*Min.*) An oxygenated hydro-carbon, obtained from the dark-brown coal of Gesterwitz. It is white, brittle, soluble in hot alcohol, and melts at 144°. *Comp.* Carbon 78·61, hydrogen 12·79, oxygen 8·60.

Geocer'ic Acid, *n.* The chemical name for GEOCERELLITE, *q. v.*

Geoc'erite, *n.* [Gr. *ge*, earth, and *keros*, wax — from its wax-like appearance.] (*Min.*) Another product of the dark-brown coal of Gesterwitz. *Comp.* Carbon 79·06, hydrogen 13·13, oxygen 7·81.

Geoc'ronite, *n.* [Gr. *ge*, earth, and *kronos*, Saturn, the alchemistic name for lead.] (*Min.*) A sulphuret of antimony and lead, from the silver mines of Sala in Sweden, also from Merida in Spain. Lustre, metallic. Color, light lead-gray to grayish-blue. Sp. gr. 6·4–6·6. *Comp.* Sulphur 16·5, antimony 16·7, lead 66·8.

Geocyc'lic, *a.* [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *kuklos*, a circle.] Circling periodically about the earth; having the same centre with the earth.

Ge'ode, *n.* [Fr. *géode*; Gr. *geodēs*, from *gē*, *gaia*, the earth, and *eidos*, form or figure.] (*Min.*) Round hollow concretions of mineral matter. The interior, when empty, is generally lined with crystals of quartz, calc-spar, &c., and when broken open present a beautiful appearance. Sometimes they contain a solid movable nucleus, or are filled with earthy matter. They are sometimes called *potato-stones* from their size and shape.

Geodes'ic, Geodes'ical, *a.* [Fr. *géodesique*. See SUPRA.] Pertaining to geodesy; geodetic.

Geodesic line. (*Geom.*) A curve traced on a surface, so that its osculating plane at every point contains the normal to the surface at that point. A *geodesic* may also be defined as the curve which a string, lying on the surface, would assume if subjected to tension at its extremities. From this definition it follows that a *G.* must, under ordinary circumstances, be the shortest line that can be drawn on the surface between any two of its points. The geodesics on a sphere are its great circles; the geodesics on a developable surface become, of course, right lines when the surface is unfolded into a plane.

Geode'sian, *n.* One versed or skilled in geodesy.

Geod'esy, Geoda'sia, *n.* [Gr. *geodaisia*, from *gaia*, *gē*, the earth, and *daiein*, to divide.] (*Math.*) That part of geometry which enables us, by measurement and direct observation, to determine approximately the shape or figure of the earth, and ascertain the area of its entire surface, or any part of it, as well as the variations in the force of gravitation at different parts of the earth. The figure of the earth was known to be nearly spherical some time prior to the Christian æra, and even in the present day we are taught to consider its form to be that of a regular oblate spheroid, or sphere flattened at the poles, which is a sufficiently close approximation to its actual shape for all general and practical purposes. If the latitudes and longitudes of places on the earth's surface, deduced from geodetic measurements, coincided with those obtained from astronomical observations, the form of the earth would be that of a regular spheroid of rotation; but there is such a difference in the results obtained by the two methods, that no regular shape can be assigned to the earth by which these results can be reconciled. The measurements of arcs of the meridian that have been made during the 18th and 19th centuries, in various parts of the world, have, however, tended to show that the diameter of the earth from pole to pole is to its diameter at the equator as 299 to 300; but they have also served to prove that there is a dissimilarity of shape between the northern and southern hemispheres, and that the curvature of the earth's surface is different in meridianal arcs of either hemisphere that are at no great distance from each other: which shows that the earth cannot be a regular spheroid. The discrepancy in the shape of the hemispheres, and the irregularity of curvature in different parts of the same hemisphere, can only be accounted for by the supposition that the earth was once in a fluid state, and that the irregularity in the cooling and consequent solidification of various parts had produced a corresponding irregularity of form in its surface, and a departure from the uniform spherical shape which it would have undoubtedly assumed, under the influence of centrifugal force, if the whole mass had been homogeneous, and the conditions under which it had cooled had been the same at all parts of its surface. The following is a brief notice of some of the more important attempts that have been made to obtain accurate measurements of arcs of the meridian at different parts of the earth's surface, with some account of the methods by which trigonometrical surveys are made for this purpose, and for determining the area and obtaining correct delineations of large tracts of country. Eratosthenes was the first who attempted to determine the length of a geographical degree, about 250 B. C. A degree was also measured in the plains of Mesopotamia, rather more than a thousand years after, by order of the caliph Al Mamoun; and in 1617, Willebrod Snell measured a degree of the meridian at Leyden, and estimated it at about 66·75 English miles. There were, however, some errors in Snell's calculations, which he had detected himself, but which he was prevented from correcting by his death in 1626. In 1633, Norwood measured the meridian from London to York, and obtained a tolerably accurate value of the degree. In 1671, Picard and La Hire effected the measurement of the meridian between Amiens and Paris, and obtained a result of 69·1 English miles as the length of a degree. This was followed, in the commencement of the 18th century, by the extension of the measurement of the meridian begun by Picard, to Dunkirk towards the N., and Collioure, in the Pyrenees, towards the S., when James Cassini, under whose direction the operation was completed, found the length of a degree between Paris and Dunkirk to be rather less than the result which was obtained by Picard, and also less than the length of a degree between Paris and Collioure, which gave rise to an idea that the length of a degree of the meridian must grow less in proportion to its distance from the equator, instead of greater, as it must do of necessity, if the form of the earth be that of an oblate spheroid. This caused Cassini and others to conjecture that the earth must be in the form of a prolate spheroid; but this idea was shown to be erroneous by the measurement of an arc in 1736, in Lapland, to the N. of the Gulf of Bothnia, from which it appeared that there was an increase, instead of a decrease, in the length of a degree of the meridian in proportion to its distance from the equator, although it was discovered that their computation erred in excess when a re-measurement of the arc was made by Svanberg in 1802. While Maupertuis was measuring an arc of the meridian in Lapland, Bouguer and La Condamine, assisted by some Spanish officers, were performing the same operation near Quito in Peru, an iron toise being used as the standard of measurement, which has since been adopted as the standard for the expression of the length of the greater number of the degrees that have been measured on the continent of Europe, all of them, indeed, having been ultimately referred to this as the unit of measurement. In the measurement of the arc effected in Peru, the length of a degree was found to be about 68·72 English miles by the French mathematicians, and rather more by the Spaniards. The results, however, of the two measurements effected simultaneously in Peru and Lapland went far to prove that the form of the earth was that of an oblate spheroid. In 1752, Lacaille measured an arc of the meridian at the Cape of Good Hope, from which operation he obtained a result nearly equal to the length of the degree measured by Picard between Paris and Amiens, although the scene of his labors was about 30° S. of the equator, while that part of France selected by Picard is 50° to the N. of it; and according to the received theory of the oblate-spheroidal form of the earth, the length of the degree measured at the Cape ought to have been less than that which was assigned to it by Lacaille. The discrepancy has, however, been accounted for and explained by Maclear, who has lately remeasured Lacaille's arc. In 1791, the arc of the meridian of Paris was remeasured from Dunkirk to Barcelona, by order of the French Convention, to establish the length of the mètre, the new French standard of measurement, which was to be the ten-millionth part of a quadrant of the meridian. This was carried out with great care by Delambre and Mechain; but an error has since been discovered in the work which affects the length of the measured arc to the extent of nearly sixty-eight toises, and makes the mètre to be shorter than it should be by a very small and trifling fraction of its present length. The French *mètre* has been used in the measurements of the U. S. Coast Survey, the latest example, we believe, and certainly the most perfect, of large geodesical operations.

Geodet'ic, Geodet'ical, *a.* Pertaining to geodesy or the admeasurements therein.

Geodet'ically, *adv.* In a geodetic manner.

Geodet'ics, *n. sing.* Same as GEODESY, *q. v.*

Geodif'erous, *a.* [*geode*, q. v., and Lat. *ferre*, to bear.] Producing geodes.

Geof'frey of Monmouth, the English author of a famous chronicle or history of the first British kings, often quoted by men of letters, and remarkable for its curious legends. Geoffrey was successively archdeacon of Monmouth, bishop of St. Asaph, and abbot of Abingdon, where he died, 1154.

Geof'frin, MADAME, a Parisian lady celebrated for her wit and beauty, who lived in the eighteenth cent., and by the grace and vivacity of her manners, aided by a refined and cultivated taste, drew around her all the fashion, wit, and learning of Europe. Early left a widow, with an opulent fortune, her charities to the poor, and her benevolent aids to literature, endeared her as much to society, as her wit and virtue delighted. D. 1777.

Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, ETIENNE, a distinguished zoölogist and comparative anatomist, sprung from a family well-known in science, was B. at Etâmpes, 1772. He was originally destined for the Church, but he preferred dedicating himself to science, a taste for which he had imbibed from the instructions of Brisson, at the college of Navarre, and in the company of Haüy, his colleague, at the college of Cardinal Lemoine. During the massacres of September, 1792, he saved, at the risk of his life, several priests, among others Haüy, who had been imprisoned for recusancy. This act of devotion so endeared him to his teachers, especially Daubenton, that he was, through their instrumentality, in 1793, appointed to an office in the Jardin des Plantes, where he founded the vast zoölogical collections, which are one of the glories of Paris. In 1798 he accompanied the great scientific expedition to Egypt, explored all the



Fig. 1140.— GEOFFROY ST. HILAIRE.

conquered countries, and was one of the founders and most active members of the Institute, of which he afterwards became professor. In 1808 he went on a scientific mission to Portugal; in 1815 he was a member of the Chamber during the Hundred Days; but on the return of the Bourbons he retired from political life, and thenceforward devoted himself solely to study. The great merit of Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire as a naturalist consists in his discovery of the law of unity that pervades the organic composition of animal bodies — a theory glanced at by Buffon and Gœthe; and in his having founded the theory of *Analogues*, or the method by which the identity of organic materials is determined in the midst of all their transformations. With him, too, originated the doctrine of *development*. His chief works are *Philosophie Anatomique*, *Principles de la Philosophie Zoölogique*, *Etudes Progressives*, &c. Died 1844. His *Life, Works, and Theories* has since been published by his son, the subject of the following notice.

Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, ISIDORE, a distinguished French zoölogist, son of the preceding, was B. at Paris, in 1805. He was appointed, at the age of nineteen, assistant naturalist to his father, and five years later graduated M. D. In 1830 he commenced his career as lecturer by a course on ornithology; taught, for several years, zoölogy at the Royal Athenæum, and was received at the Academy of Sciences in 1833. He became inspector of the Academy of Paris in 1840 soon after succeeded his father in his chair at the Museum, was named successively inspector general of the university of Paris, member of the Council of Public Instruction, and in 1850, professor of zoölogy. Among his later labors was the establishment of the Acclimatization Society. His principal works are, *Histoire générale et particulière des Anomalies de l'Organization chez l'Homme et les Animaux*; *Essais de Zoölogie générale*; *Vie, Travaux, et Doctrine Scientifique d'Etienne Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire*; *Histoire Naturelle générale des Règnes Organiques*; *and Acclimatation et Domestication des Animaux utiles*. He wrote a large number of memoirs on zoölogy, anatomy, &c., for the principal scientific journals of France. D. November, 1861.

Geoglos'sum, *n.* [Gr. *ge*, the earth, and *glossa*,

tongue.] (*Bot.*) The Earth-tongue, a genus of *Fungales*, growing on earth, and found in bogs and meadows.

Ge'ognost, *n.* [Fr. *géognoste*, from Gr. *geognostes*, from *gea*, earth, and *gignoskein*, to know.] A geologist; one conversant with the phenomena presented in the science of geology.

Geognos'tic, Geognos'tical, *a.* Belonging or relating to a knowledge of the structure of the earth; geological.

Geog'nosy, *n.* [Fr. *géognosie*, from Gr. *gea*, earth, and *gnosis*, knowledge, from *gignoskein*, to know; Lat. *noscere*.] A term sometimes still used as a synonym of geology, or more properly, of geology as restricted to the observed facts, apart from reasonings or theories built upon them.

Geogon'ic, Geogon'ical, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, geogony.

Geog'ony, *n.* [Fr. *géogonie*, from Gr. *gea*, earth, and *gonē*, generative, from *genein*, to be born, to come into being.] The doctrine, or theory of the generation or formation of the earth.

Geographer, (*jē-ŏg'ra-fer.*) *n.* [Fr. *géographe*, from Gr. *gea*, earth, and *graphein*, to describe.] One who is versed in geography; one who compiles a treatise on the subject

Geograph'ic, Geograph'ical, *a.* [Fr. *géographique*; L. L. *geographicus*; Gr. *geographikos*. See above.] Relating to, or containing, a description of the terraqueous globe.

Geograph'ically, *adv.* In a geographical manner.

Geog'raphy, *n.* [Fr. *géographie*, from Gr. *geographia*, from *gē*, earth, and *graphein*, to describe.] That science by means of which we obtain a knowledge of this earth, both as it is in itself and as it is connected with a system of other similar bodies. It comprises a knowledge of its figure and dimensions: of the natural features, divisions, and productions of its surface: of the position of the various places upon it; and of its various inhabitants. It is usually arranged under three principal branches,—Mathematical, Physical, and Political. *Mathematical Geography* deals with the earth principally in its planetary relations as a member of the solar system, — a great part of this being common to it with astronomy; and hence it is sometimes termed *astronomical geography*. It treats of the figure, magnitude, density, and motion of the earth; of the movements of the other heavenly bodies which exert an influence upon it; the relative positions and distances of the various places upon its surface; and the representation of the whole or portions of its surface upon globes or maps. By mathematical geography, we ascertain that the earth is spherical in form, or rather what is called an oblate spheroid, being a little flatter at the poles than at any other part of its circumference; that its mean diameter is 7,913 English miles, the equatorial exceeding the polar by 26 miles; that its orbit around the sun is slightly elliptical, while its mean distance from that luminary is about 95,000,000 of miles; that it performs its revolutions in 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 50 seconds, the mean rate at which it travels being about 68,000 miles an hour; that the earth has also a motion around its own axis, which it completes every twenty-four hours, and that it revolves around the sun with its axis constantly inclined to the plane of its orbit at an angle of 66° 32′. To the former of these motions we are indebted for day and night: to the latter, for the vicissitudes of the seasons. In order to determine the relative positions of different places upon the earth's surface, geographers have supposed certain lines or circles traced upon it. One of these, the equator, being equally distant from both poles or points of rotation, divides the earth into two hemispheres, — the northern and southern. Another encircling line, drawn at right angles to the equator, and passing through the poles, divides it into the eastern and western hemispheres. Parallel to the equator, and numbered from it, are the lines or degrees of latitude, of which there are ninety in the northern, and as many in the southern hemisphere. The equator is divided into 360 equal parts, and lines drawn perpendicularly from the points of division to the poles constitute the lines or degrees of longitude. They are numbered east and west from a certain meridian, as that of Greenwich, Paris, Washington, &c. The meridian of a place is a line passing through that place to the poles at right angles to the equator. All places lying in the same latitude have equal length of day and night at the same time, while all places in the same longitude have mid-day at the same time. Degrees of latitude and longitude are of the same length at the equator; but the former, on account of the flattening of the surface of the globe, are slightly elongated towards the poles, while the latter gradually diminish in length as they recede from the equator. The length of a degree of longitude at the equator is 69·06 English miles. Each degree is divided into 60 equal parts, termed minutes, and every minute into 60 equal parts, termed seconds; marked thus, ′ ″. On maps, the latitude is denoted by figures at the sides; the longitude by figures at the top and bottom. The top of a map is the North, the bottom the South, the right hand the East, and the left hand the West. As the earth revolves around the sun with its axis constantly inclined to the plane of its orbit at a considerable angle, it follows that the sun does not remain perpendicular to the equator, but is one half of the year to the north and the other to the south of it. An imaginary circle, marking the sun's vertical position with regard to the earth, is termed the ecliptic, and cuts the equator obliquely at two points, termed the equinoctial points or nodes, the sun being then vertical to the equator. The vernal equinox occurs on the 21st of March, the autumnal on the 21st of September. The sun is vertical at different times of the year to all that portion of the earth's surface lying between 23° 28′ N. and 23° 28′ S. of the equator; and this region being subject to the greatest amount of heat, is called the Torrid Zone, and is bounded on the north by a circle termed the Tropic of Cancer, and on the south by another termed the Tropic of Capricorn. The sun is on the parallel of 23° 28′ N. on the 21st of June, and on the parallel of 23° 28′ S. on the 21st of December, — termed respectively the summer and winter solstice. From this inclination of the earth's axis it also follows that the whole region within 23° 28′ of either pole, or, in other words, above 66° 32′ of N. or S. latitude, is for a certain period of the year involved in continual night or continual day. The northern of these regions is termed the North Frigid Zone, and is bounded by the Arctic Circle; the southern, the South Frigid Zone, and bounded by the Antarctic circle. Between the Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic circle is the North Temperate Zone; and between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic circle is the South Temperate Zone. — *Physical Geography* comprehends a description of the principal features of the earth's surface, as consisting of land and water, the different animal and vegetable products; climate, elevation, and direction of mountain-chains, &c. (See PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.) — *Political Geography* describes the countries and nations of the earth as they are politically divided, and deals with mankind in their social aspect and organization. It gives an account of the laws and governments of the different countries, their language, religion, civilization, resources, all which will be treated of under the names of the different countries. Geography, in its practical application, "has for its object the determination of all those facts, as to any given country, which will enable us to judge of its fitness to provide man with food and to promote his civilization." It is thus a subject of the utmost importance; for it is well known that outward circumstances exert a very manifest influence upon mankind. The climate and physical characteristics of a country determine, in a great measure, the nature of its inhabitants, and its productions guide their pursuits. — *Hist.* The earliest idea formed of the earth by nations in a primeval condition seems to have been that it was a flat circular disc, surrounded on all sides by water, and covered by the heavens as with a canopy, in the centre of which their own land was supposed to be situated. The Phœnicians were the first people who communicated to other nations a knowledge of distant lands; and although little is known as to the exact period and extent of their various discoveries, they had, before the age of Homer, navigated all parts of the Euxine, and penetrated beyond the limits of the Mediterranean into the Western Ocean. So rapid was the advance of geographical knowledge between the age of the Homeric poems (which may be regarded as representing the ideas entertained at the commencement of the 9th century B. C.) and the time of Hesiod (800 B. C.), that, while in the former the earth is supposed to resemble a circular shield, surrounded by a rim of water, spoken of as the parent of all other streams, and the names of Asia and Europe applied only, the former to the upper valley of the Caïster, and the latter to Greece N. of Peloponnesus, Hesiod mentions parts of Italy, Sicily, Gaul, and Spain, and is acquainted with the Scythians, and with the Ethiopians of S. Africa. During the 7th century B. C., certain Phœnicians, under the patronage of Neku, or Necho II., king of Egypt, undertook a voyage of discovery, and are supposed to have circumnavigated Africa. The 7th and 6th centuries B. C. were memorable for the great advance made in regard to the knowledge of the form and extent of the earth. Thales, and his pupil Anaximander, reported to have been the first to draw maps, exploded many errors, and paved the way, by their observations, for the attainment of a sounder knowledge. But with Herodotus of Halicarnassus (B. 484 B. C.), the father of geography as well as of history, a new æra began in regard to geographical knowledge, for although his chief object was to record the struggles of the Greeks and Persians, he has so minutely described the countries which he visited in his extensive travels, that his history gives us a complete representation of all that was known of the earth's surface in his age. In the next cent., the achievements of Alexander the Great tended materially to enlarge the bounds of human knowledge, for while he carried his army to the banks of the Indus and Oxus; he at the same time promoted science, by sending expeditions to explore and survey the various provinces which he subdued, and to make collections of all that was curious in regard to the organic and inorganic products of the newly united territories. An important advance in geography was made by Eratosthenes (B. 276 B. C.), who first used parallels of longitude and latitude, and constructed maps on mathematical principles. During the interval between the ages of Eratosthenes and Strabo (B. 66 B. C.), many voluminous works on geography were compiled, which have been only partially preserved in the records of the later writers. Strabo's great work on geography has been considered as a model of what such works should be in regard to the method of treating the subject. The greatest service was done to geographical knowledge by the survey of the Roman empire, which was begun by Julius Cæsar, and completed by Augustus. This work comprised a description and measurement of every province by the most celebrated geometricians of the day. Pliny (B. 23 A. D.), who had travelled in Spain, Gaul, Germany, and Africa, has left us a compendium of the geographical and physical science of his age in the 4 books of his *Historia Naturalis* which he devotes to the subject. The study of geography in ancient times may be said to have terminated with C. Ptolemy, who flourished in the middle of the 2d cent. of our æra. His work on *G.*, in 8 books, which continued to be regarded as the most perfect system of the science through the dark and middle ages down to the 16th cent., gives a tolerably correct account of the well-known countries of the world, and of the Mediterranean, Euxine, and Caspian seas, but it added little to the knowledge of the N. of Europe, or the extreme boundaries of Asia or Africa. Yet, from his time till the 14th century, when the records of the travels of the Venetian, Marco Polo, opened new fields of inquiry, the statements of Ptolemy were never questioned; and even during the 15th century, it was only among a few German scholars at Nürnberg that the strange accounts given of distant eastern lands by the Venetian traveller were received as trustworthy where he differed from Ptolemy. The momentous discovery of America by Columbus (1492), which had been preceded in 1486 by the exploration of the African coast as far as the Cape of Good Hope (which was doubled by Vasco de Gama in 1497), was followed by a rapid succession of discoveries; and within 30 years of the date of the first voyage of Columbus, the whole coast of America from Greenland to Cape Horn had been explored, the Pacific Ocean had been navigated, and the world circumnavigated, by Magellan; the coasts of E. Africa, Arabia, Persia, and India had been visited by the Portuguese, and numerous islands in the Indian Ocean discovered. The 16th cent. was marked by continued attempts, successful and unsuccessful, to extend the sphere of oceanic discovery; and the desire to reach India by a shorter route than those by the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn, led to many attempts to discover a N.W. passage, which, though they signally failed in their object, had the effect of very materially enlarging our knowledge of the Arctic regions. The expeditions of Willoughby and Frobisher, in 1553 and 1576, of Davis (1585), Hudson (1607), and Baffin (1616), were the most important in their results towards this end. The 17th and 18th centuries gave a new turn to the study of *G.*, by bringing other sciences to bear upon it, which, in their turn, derived elucidation from the extension of geographical knowledge; and it is to the aid derived from history, astronomy, and the physical and natural sciences, that we owe the completeness which has characterized modern works on *G.* In the 17th cent., the Dutch, under Tasman and Van Diemen, made the Australasian islands known to the civilized world; and in the latter half of the 18th cent., Captain Cook extended the great oceanic explorations by the discovery of New Zealand and many of the Polynesian groups; but he failed to find the Antarctic continent, which was first visited in 1840 by American, English, and French expeditions, under their respective commanders, Wilkes, Ross, and Dumont d'Urville. This will probably prove to have been among the last of great oceanic discoveries; and the attention of explorers is now turned to the interior of the great continents. In America, the travels of Humboldt, Lewis and Clark, Fremont, and others, have done much to make us acquainted with broad general features, but much remains to be done in regard to the special districts of Central and Southern America. In Asia, numerous travellers, geographers, and naturalists have contributed to render our knowledge precise and certain in respect to a great part of the continent, whose natural characteristics have been more especially represented by the great physicist Ritter; while we owe a large debt of gratitude to the Jesuit missionaries, whose indefatigable zeal has furnished us with a rich mass of information in regard to minor details of Asiatic life and nature. Much light has been thrown on the character and condition of the African continent by many of its greatest explorers—as Bruce, Park, Clapperton, Adamson, the Landers, Beke, Burton, Speke, Barth, Vogel, and Livingstone. In Australia, although much still remains to be done, the obscurity which had hitherto hung over the interior has been to a great extent diminished by the explorations of Sturt, Eyre, Leichhardt, and the brothers Gregory; and still more by the highly important labors of Burke and Wills, who in 1860 crossed the Australian continent from Melbourne to Carpentaria. The progress which has marked recent discovery has been materially aided by the encouragement and systematic organization which have been given to plans of exploration by the public governments of different countries, and by the efforts of the numerous geographical societies which have been formed during the present century; while the constantly increasing mass of information collected by scientific explorers is rapidly diffusing correct information in regard to distant regions, and thus effectually dispelling the numerous fallacies which have hitherto obscured the science of geography.

Geoire, (St.,) (*zhwāw,*) a town of France, dep. Isère, 19 m. N.N.W. of Grenoble; *pop.* 4,895.

Geol'oger, Geolo'gian, *n.* One versed in the phenomena of geology.

Geolog'ic, Geolog'ical, *a.* [Fr. *géologique.*] Pertaining to the science of the structure of the earth.

Geolog'ically, *adv.* In a geological manner.

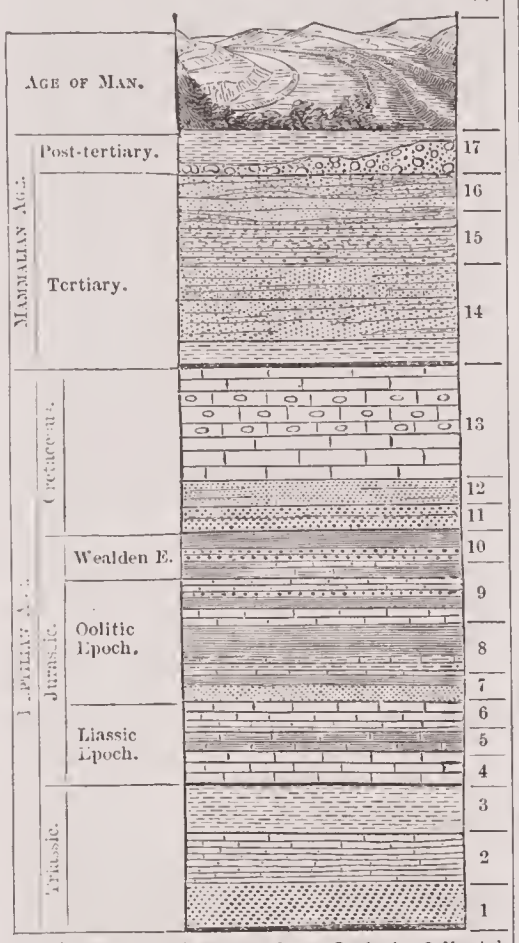
Geol'ogist, *n.* One versed in the science of geology.

Geol'ogize, *v. n.* To make investigations in geology.

Geol'ogy, *n.* [Fr. *géologie*; Gr. *geologia*, from *gea*, *gē*, the earth, and *logos*, a discourse.] The science which treats of the structure and history of the earth. It considers the nature, the various conditions and order of arrangement of the rocks and their contents; the changes that have taken place in the materials of the earth's crust, and the causes that induced them; and describes the progress of life upon its surface, or the nature and order of introduction of its vegetable and animal tribes. In the examination and description of

the structure of the earth, application must be made of a knowledge of all the physical sciences; and the fact that *G.* thus rests upon the natural sciences accounts for its modern origin. Until some considerable progress had been made in these sciences, the geologist would lack the means necessary for his investigations. When the chemist was able to explain the true nature of the mineral substances of which the rocks are composed; when the geographer and meteorologist had explored the surface of the earth and learned the extent and the form of land and water, and the powers of winds, currents, rains, glaciers, earthquakes, and volcanoes; and when the naturalist had classified, named, and accurately described, the greater part of existing animals and plants, and explained their physiological and anatomical structure, and the laws of their distribution; — then only could the geologist, with any chance of arriving at sure and definite results, commence his researches into the structure and composition of rocks, and the causes that produce them, or utilize his discoveries of the remains of animals and plants that are enclosed in them. Then only could he discriminate with certainty between igneous and aqueous rocks, or between the remains of living or extinct species of animals and plants; and until then would he be unable to lay down any of the foundations upon which the science of *G.* was to rest. *G.* was formerly looked upon in the light of a geographical mineralogy; and even yet is regarded to be more or less under this aspect by many. No one indeed could have anticipated, from the mere study of masses of stone and rock, — where, to a partial and local view, all seems confusion and irregularity, — the wonderful order and harmony that arise from more extended observation, and the almost romantic and seemingly fabulous history which becomes at length unfolded to our perusal. To understand the records on which this history is founded, and to understand their meaning aright, frequent, long-continued, and wide-spread observation and research in the field, and patient and continuous registration of the observed facts, are absolutely necessary. This collection and coördination of facts is the proper and peculiar business of the geognost. The ditch, the cutting, the quarry, and the mine; the cliff, the gully, and the mountain side are his *subjects*. These he has to study, to examine, to describe the minutiæ of the structures they expose, and classify and arrange the facts they may afford, depicting their lineaments on maps and sections, and recording them in written descriptions. The business of the geognost, then, is to make out, from indications observed at the surface, and in natural and artificial excavations, the internal structure, the *solid geometry* of district after district, and country after country, until the whole earth has been explored and described. If, while so doing, he notes all those facts which may enable him or others to understand and explain how that structure has been produced, he then becomes a *geologist*. It is one of the most remarkable results of geological science, that an acquaintance with organic, and especially animal forms, is at least as necessary for a geologist, as a knowledge of minerals; and that a correct knowledge of organic remains (portions of fossil plants and animals) is a more certain and unerring guide in unravelling the structure of complicated districts than the most wide and general acquaintance with inorganic substances. The cause of this necessity may be stated as follows: When we come to examine the crust of the globe, we find that its several parts have been produced in succession; that it consists of a regular series of earthy deposits (all called by geologists *rocks*), formed one after another during successive periods of time, each of great but unknown duration. The animals and plants living at one period of the earth's history were different from those living now, and different from those living at other periods. There has been a continuous succession of different races of living beings on the earth, following each other in a regular and ascertainable order; and when that order has been ascertained, it is obvious that we can at once assign to its proper place of production, and therefore to its proper place in the series of rocks, any portion of earthy matter we may meet with, containing any one, or even any recognizable fragment of one of these once living beings. When we find a known fossil in any piece of rock, we are sure that that rock must have been formed during the period when the animal or plant of which that fossil is the remains was living on the globe, and could not have been formed either before that species came into existence or after it became extinct. In cases, therefore, where the original order of the rocks has been confused by the action of disturbing forces, or where the rocks themselves are only at rare and wide intervals exposed to view, their order of deposition and consequent succession of places may be more easily and certainly ascertained by the examination and determination of their fossil contents, than by any other method. *Descriptive G.* considers the facts and appearances as presented in the rocky crust of the earth; *Theoretical G.* attempts to account for the phenomena, and arrange them into a connected world's history; and *Practical G.*, guided in its researches by the other two, treats of the mineral products of the globe, the methods of obtaining them, and their application to industrial or economic purposes. *G.* may also be conveniently studied under the three sub-sciences — *Physical Geography*, which treats of the surface configuration of the globe, as depending on geological influences; *Mineralogy*, which restricts itself more particularly to a consideration of the mineral substances which compose the crust of the earth; and *Palæontology*, which considers exclusively the fossil remains found in the rocky strata. In *G.*, the history of the earth is divided, for convenient reference and study, into periods named from the prevailing types of animals or plants then existing. I. The age preceding the appearance of animal life is called the *Azoic Age*, (Gr. *a*, and *zōon*, life, — meaning destitute of life.) The azoic rocks are of igneous origin, that is, were once in a state of fusion. The rocks of subsequent periods are of aqueous origin, or deposited in layers or strata by the action of water. II. The *Palæozoic* age (Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *zōon*), or age of ancient life. This is subdivided into: 1. The age of mollusks, or the *Silurian*. 2. The age of fishes, or the *Devonian*. 3. The age of coal plants, or the *Carboniferous*. III. The *Mesozoic* age (Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *zōon*), or the age of reptiles. IV. The *Cenozoic* age (Gr. *kainos*, recent, and *zōon*), or the age of mammals. V. The age of man. Each of those ages is described under its proper head. The subdivisions under the ages, the periods and epochs, vary in different countries. The accompanying tables (Figs. 1141 and 1142), taken from the *Manual of Geology*, by James D. Dana (the best guide for those who are anxious to study this great and useful department of natural history), presents a general view (Fig. 1142) of those of eastern N. America,

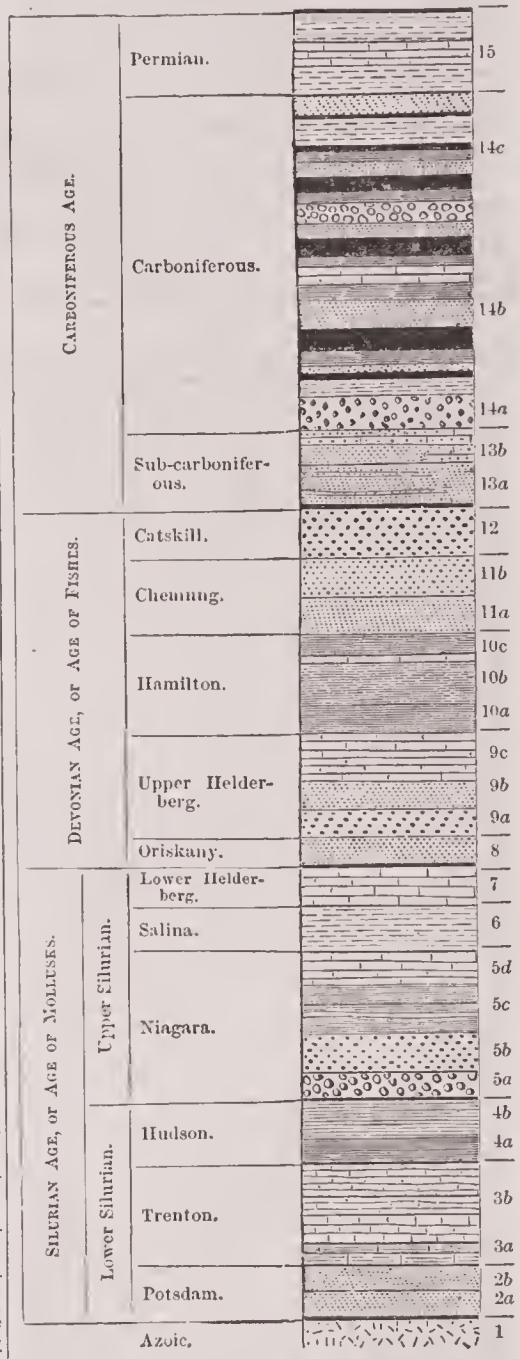
(1)



(1) — *Epochs and Sub-Epochs.* — Bunter Sandstein. 2, Muschelkalk. 3, Keuper. 4 Lower Lias. 5, Marlstone. 6, Upper Lias. 7, Lower Oolite (Stonesfield and Inferior Oolite). 8, Middle Oolite (coral-rag, and Oxford clay). 9, Upper Oolite (Purbeck, Portland, and Kimmeridge clay). 10, Wealden. 11, Lower Cretaceous (lower green-sand). 12, Middle Cretaceous (upper green-sand). 13, Upper Cretaceous (upper or white chalk, lower or gray). 14, Eocene. 15, Miocene. 16, Pliocene. 17, Pleistocene, or Post-tertiary.

Fig. 1141.

as far as the Palæozoic is concerned, — the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous being well represented on the N. American continent. The rest of the series (Fig. 1141) is from European geology, in which the latter ages are far better represented than in America. The names of the epochs for the Palæozoic of America are the same that have been applied to the rocks by the New York geologists. — *Hist.* A rational history of the world may be said to have originated with Aristotle, who carefully observed the changes going on upon the earth, and referred various phenomena to similar causes of change. After Aristotle, Strabo speculated with singular judgment and profoundness on the causes suggested to explain the frequent occurrence of marine shells where the sea has never been known to reach in modern times. From the time of Strabo down to the Christian æra, and for many centuries afterwards, there is no proof of research in this department, and it was but in the beginning of the 16th century that geological phenomena again began to attract attention. The origin of fossils was the first subject of inquiry, and the north of Italy the place of discussion. To Fracastoro, in 1520, is due the credit of having clearly put forward the only rational explanation. It was long, however, before this was admitted, and another century elapsed, during which the subject was still under discussion. Even so late as 1670 it was necessary seriously to controvert the notion that fossils were due to accidental causes, or, in other words, were *lusus naturæ*, "tricks of nature." During the whole of the 18th century, the progress of geology proper was irregular. Already before the commencement of that period, Lister had intimated that many fossils belonged to extinct species, and Leibnitz had theorized on the re-



(1) — *Epochs.* — 1, Azoic. 2*a*, Potsdam; 2*b*, Calciferous. 3*a*, Chazy; 3*b*, Trenton. Black River, and Bird's eye. 4*a*, Utica; 4*b*, Hudson River. 5*a*, Oneida; 5*b*, Medina; 5*c*, Clinton; 5*d*, Niagara. 6, Saliferous. 7 Lower Helderberg. 8, Oriskany. 9*a*, Cauda-Galli; 9*b*, Schoharie; 9*c*, Upper Helderberg. 10*a*, Marcellus; 10*b*, Hamilton; 10*c*, Genesee. 11*a*, Portage; 11*b*, Chemung 12, Catskill. 13*a*, and 13*b*, Lower and Upper Sub-carboniferous. 14*a*, Millstone Grit; 14*b*, Lower Coal measures; 14*c*, Upper Coal measures. 15, Permian.

Fig. 1142.

sult of repeated invasions of the sea. It was not till 1760 that any more rational views than those of the physico-theologists were advanced; but from that time commenced the publication of a series of special descriptions which ultimately led to the establishment of the doctrines at present held. The battle between the Neptunists and Vulcanists then raged, and continued to distract the attention of those who would otherwise perhaps have devoted themselves to the study of facts. At last, in 1790, appeared the *Tabular View* of William Smith, which laid the foundation of that great series of observations on which all progress of the science has since rested. The present state of, and modern discoveries in, *G.* will be noticed in other articles. They are the result of a large amount of patient investigation, and include a variety of facts in various departments of science. The conclusions and theories of modern geologists are generally put forward with a sounder basis of facts, and less reference to merely speculative views, than was formerly the case; but there is still much tendency among a large class of writers to mix up other inquiries, and introduce foregone conclusions, even when treating of questions of pure geological science.

Ge'omancer, *n.* [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *manteia*, a

prophet.] A fortune-teller; a caster of figures; one who pretends to foretell futurity by other means than those used by the astrologer.

Ge'omancy, *n.* [Fr. *geomance, geomancie,* from Gr. *gē,* earth, and *manteia,* divination.] A kind of divination by means of figures or lines made on the ground, and afterwards transferred to paper.

Geoman'tic, Geoman'tical, *a.* [Fr. *géomantique.*] Of, or pertaining to, geomancy.

Geom'eter, *n.* [Fr. *geomètre*; Gr. *gē,* the earth, and *metrein,* to measure.] One skilled in geometry; a geometrician.

Geomet'ric, Geomet'rical, *a.* [Fr. *géometrique*; Gr. *geometrikos.*] According to the rules or principles of geometry; done or solved by geometry; disposed according to geometry.

Geomet'rical Propor'tion. See RATIO.

Geomet'rically, *adv.* According to the rules or laws of geometry.

Geometri'cian, *n.* One skilled in geometry.

Geomet'ridæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) See PHALÆNIDÆ.

Geom'etrize, *v. n.* To proceed according to the principles of geometry.

"Nature yet confined herself to *geometrize.*"—*Boyle.*

Geom'etry, *n.* [Fr. *géometrie*; Gr. *geometria,* from *gē,* earth, and *metron,* measure.] *G.* may be strictly defined to be the doctrine of the extension of such things as lines, surfaces, and solids. The attributes or properties of bodies may, in order to be more readily explained, be resolved into two classes, one comprising the general characteristics of all, and the other such only as are included in particular or peculiar bodies. Extension, figure, magnitude, mobility, divisibility, impenetrability, weight, and inertia, may be mentioned as some of the properties which belong to the first class; while some of those in the second are solidity, liquidity, transparency, and such like. Of all these properties mentioned, only *extension, magnitude, figure,* and *divisibility* come under the special branch of science denominated *Geometry*; the different properties which remain coming under the head of Natural Philosophy, or Physics. The important science of *G.* was first cultivated in Egypt, according to the testimony of Herodotus, which historian dates its origin from the following circumstance: Sesostris, the king of Egypt, shared the lands at Thebes and Memphis between his subjects, and each portion was marked out by different landmarks; but, owing to the inundations of the Nile, these boundaries were frequently destroyed, and it became necessary, as often as this was done, to restore them by measurement; hence a system was invented, which was termed *G.* Thales, a philosopher who lived some 640 years before Christ, brought the science into Greece from Egypt, whither he had, it is related, gone in search of knowledge at rather a late period in life. He is said to have applied a circle to the measurement of angles, and to have instituted various comparisons and relations between triangles, by means of their proportions; one particular point he discovered, too, that all angles in a semicircle are right angles, which must be looked upon as an important discovery, when it is taken into consideration that the science was yet in its infancy. After Thales came Anaximander, who is said to have invented geometrical charts, and the sphere and gnomon; next followed Anaximenes, who invented the sun-dial, and must thus have been acquainted both with astronomy and *G.* Pythagoras instituted the theory of regular solids: and under his school it was improved gradually during the two centuries which elapsed after the introduction of *G.*, until the school of Plato took it in hand. Plato seems to have had the highest opinion of the science, and we read in the classics, that the inscription, "Let no one ignorant of geometry enter here," was placed over the portals of his school. The theory of Conic Sections dates its birth from the Platonic schools, and to the same source may be ascribed the beautiful theory of *geometrical loci,* which is not only interesting from the hidden truths which it contains, but also from its importance in the solution of problems. About 50 years after the time of Plato, Euclid collected the propositions which had been discovered by his predecessors, and formed of them his famous *Elements*; a work which is still regarded by many as the best introduction to the mathematical sciences. It consists of 15 books, of which 13 are known to have been written by Euclid; but the 14th and 15th are supposed to have been added by Hypsicles of Alexandria. Apollonius of Perga, about 250 years B. C., composed a treatise on the *conic sections,* in 8 books; and he is said to have been the first who applied to those curves the appellations by which they have ever since been distinguished, namely: the *parabola,* the *ellipse,* and the *hyperbola.* (See CONIC SECTIONS.) About the same time flourished Archimedes, the most illustrious of the ancient philosophers. He distinguished himself in *G.* by the discovery of the beautiful relations between the sphere and cylinder, by his work on *conoids* and *spheroids,* by his discovery of the exact quadrature of the parabola, and of the approximate rectification of the circle. In the list of names which have come down to our times in connection with *G.*, we may mention Eudoxus, Archytas, Eratosthenes, Aristarchus, Dinostratus, and Nicomedes; but for an account of the discoveries or inventions by which they are individually celebrated, we must refer to Montucla's *Histoire des Mathématiques.* The school of Alexandria produced Pappus and Diophantus; but the Greek *G.*, though it was afterwards enriched by many new theorems, may be said to have reached its limits in the hands of Archimedes and Apollonius; and a long interval of 17 centuries elapsed before this limit was passed. In 1637 Descartes published his *Geometry*; a work which will ever be remarkable, as containing the first systematic application of Algebra to the solution of geometrical propositions. Soon after this followed the discovery of the *Infinitesimal Calculus*; and from that time to the present *G.* has shared in the general progress of all the mathematical sciences. Besides Montucla's work, Chasles' *Aperçu Historique* (Brussels, 1837) may be consulted with advantage with respect to the origin and development of geometrical methods. Of the works on Ancient Geometry, the following may be mentioned: Euclid, *Elements of Geometry,* and *Book of Data*; Apollonius, *Conics*; Archimedes, *Opera*; Pappus, *Mathematicæ Collectiones*; Vieta, *Opera Mathematica*; Huygens, *Opera*; R. Simson, *Opera Reliqua* and *Loci Plani*; Stewart, *Propositiones Geometricæ*; J. Simpson, *Elements of Geometry*; Legendre, *Elements of Geometry*; Leslie, *Elements of Geometry,* &c. For an account of the numerous editions of Euclid's *Elements* (which have been translated into every European language), see Murhard, *Bibliotheca Mathematica*; but to the list contained in that work should be added the more recent edition of Peyrard in Greek, Latin, and French (Paris, 1814). An edition of the first 6 books, in Greek and Latin, by Camerer and Hauber (Berlin, 1 24), also deserves to be noticed, on account of the valuable notes with which it is accompanied. The modern works on Algebraic or Coordinate *G.* are very numerous; we can only mention those of Plücker, *Analyt.-Geom. Entwickelungen,* 1828–31, *System der Analyt. Geom.,* 1835 and 1852, *Theorie der Algebraischen Curven,* 1839, and Mobius' *Barycentrische Calcul.,* 1827, as having marked an epoch in the history of the science; and Salmon's *Conic Sections,* 1863, *Higher Plane Curves,* 1852, and *Anal. Geom. of Three Dimensions,* 1862, as treating the subject from the most modern point of view. The modern works on *pure,* as distinguished from *coördinate G.*, are less numerous. The most important and useful are, Poncelet's *Traité des Propriétés Projectives des Figures,* Paris, 1822; Steiner's *Systematische Entwickelung der Abhängigkeit Geometrischer Gestalten,* Berlin, 1832, and his *Geometrischen Constructionen,* 1833; Chasles' *Cours de Géométrie Supérieure,* Paris, 1847, and his *Traité des Sections Coniques,* 1864: an elementary treatise on *Curves, Functions, and Forces,* by Benjamin Pierce (Boston, 1858); *Differential and Integral Calculus,* by Charles Davies (New York, 1855); and Mulcahy's *Modern Geometry,* 1864.

Geomyr'icite, *n.* (*Min.*) A wax-like substance, obtained also from the dark-brown coal of Gesterwitz. It is obtained from a solution. Color, white; after fusion it has the aspect of yellowish brittle wax. *Comp.* Similar to that of Chinese wax and palm-wax — Carbon 80·59, hydrogen 13·42, oxygen 5·99. Supposed to be the product of fossil wax-bearing trees.

Geophagism, (*je-ŏf'a-jizm,*) *n.* [Gr. *gea,* earth, and *phagein,* to eat.] A morbid or depraved appetite for eating dirt, clay, chalk, or the like.

Geoph'agist, *n.* [See above.] One afflicted with a diseased appetite for eating dirt, chalk, &c.

Geopon'ic, Geopon'ical, *a.* [Gr. *geoponikos,* from *gē,* earth, and *ponos,* labor, toil.] Pertaining to the labor of the husbandman in tilling the earth; relating to agriculture.

Geopon'ics, *n. sing.* The art of cultivating the earth.

Geora'ma, *n.* [Gr. *gē,* earth, and *horama,* a view, from *horaein, horan,* to view.] A large hollow globe having the features of the earth delineated on the concave surface.

Georetin'ic Acid, *n.* (*Min.*) A substance called also *Brucknerellite,* obtained from the yellowish-brown coal of Gesterwitz. Crystallizes in white needles from an alcoholic solution. *Comp.* Carbon 62·61, hydrogen 9·56, oxygen 27·83.

George I., (*Louis,*) KING OF ENGLAND, of the *House of Hanover,* B. at Osnabruck in 1660. He was the son of Ernest I., first Elector of Hanover, and of the princess Sophia, grand-daughter of James I., King of England, and succeeded his father in the electorate, in 1698. On the death of Queen Anne, in 1714, he was called to the throne of England, as the nearest heir in the Protestant line, and this was the beginning of the English dynasty of Brunswick. In the internal politics of the country he gave his support to the Whigs, and was prudently neutral as regarded the continental wars of his time, yet he joined the Triple Alliance of 1717, and the Quadruple Alliance of 1718 against Spain. He had as premier, Sir Robert Walpole, whose genius repressed all attempts at disorder, and nullified the efforts of the so-called Pretender, James III. Unfortunate in his family relations, *G.* was obliged to divorce his wife Sophia of Zell, charged with an intrigue, and imprison her in the castle of Ahlen, where she ended her days in 1726, after a confinement of 32 years. D. 1727.

GEORGE II., (*Augustus,*) son of the preceding, B. in 1683, succeeded his father in 1727. He retained as his prime minister the celebrated Sir Robert Walpole, who preserved the country from war during the first twelve years of his reign. After the dismissal of Sir Robert, he undertook some expeditions which resulted disastrously. In the war of the Austrian Succession he declared himself on the side of the Empress Maria Theresa, and against France. His armies, successful at Dettingen (1743), failed signally at Fontenoy (1745), and at Laffeld (1747), but the campaign was closed by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, (1748.) Meantime, however, his throne had been strengthened by the victory of Culloden, gained over Prince Charles Edward Stuart and his adherents in 1746. War having, in 1755, again broken out upon the continent of Europe, England experienced fresh reverses in Germany, and lost her Hanoverian dominions, but these losses were more than compensated by brilliant and valuable conquests in the East Indies, and in America. *G.* was the founder of the British Museum. D. 1760.

GEORGE III., B. 1738. He was the son of Frederick Louis, Prince of Wales, and succeeded his grandfather George II. in 1760. In the early part of his reign he gained brilliant successes over France and Austria, in the Seven Years' War, and in 1763 concluded an advantageous peace, which however did not fully satisfy the country. In 1764 George Grenville succeeded to Lord Bute as premier, and began those measures in relation to the American colonies, the consequences of which proved so momentous; and the American Stamp Act was passed the following year. The aspect of affairs grew more serious every day, and public discontent was at its height, when, at the close of the year 1769, Junius published his famous letter to the king. At the beginning of 1770 the popular clamor kept pace with ministerial folly; blood had been already spilled in America; and the city of London delivered a bold and spirited address and remonstrance to the king, which the king replied to in terms expressive of his displeasure. After a long and fruitless war, the independence of the United States was acknowledged. In 1782, Lord Shelburne was placed at the head of the state, with Mr. Pitt, son of the Earl of Chatham, as Chancellor of the Exchequer. In 1783, the memorable coalition ministry between Mr. Fox and Lord North was formed. To this the king was decidedly hostile; and as soon as Mr. Fox's India bill had been rejected by the Lords, he sent a message to him and Lord North, commanding them immediately to return him their seals of office, by a messenger, as a personal interview with them would be disagreeable to him. On the following day Mr. Pitt became prime minister; and the firmness which the king had displayed in the affair, and the intrepidity with which he opposed the coalition, gained him considerable popularity. In 1789 the king was afflicted with mental aberration, which lasted from the beginning of Nov. till the following Feb. A war with revolutionized France now appeared inevitable; and the views of his ministers met with the king's full concurrence. In 1798, public distress appeared to have reached its climax, and the Irish rebellion broke out. In 1800 the Act of Union between Great Britain and Ireland was passed; and in order to bring those over who opposed the measure, the ministers allowed a tacit understanding to prevail, that it would be followed by certain political concessions. *G.*, however, could never be persuaded that he could admit the Catholics to political power, without violating the spirit of his coronation oath, — the consequence of which was, the retirement from office of Mr. Pitt and his colleagues in 1801, and the formation of a new ministry headed by Mr. Addington. Negotiations were now speedily entered into, which led to the treaty of Amiens. The king, however, consented to it with great reluctance. It was, in fact, very unpopular; and when the resumption of hostilities took place in 1803 there was an evident demonstration of public satisfaction throughout all ranks. The Addington administration proved incompetent to their task, and Mr. Pitt, in 1804, again took the helm of state; but he died in 1806, and the Grenville party, which Fox had joined, went into office. In 1807, Lord Grenville and his colleagues attempted to change the king's opinions with regard to Catholic Emancipation; but *G.* was inflexible, which led to the ejection of the Fox and Grenville party, and the Perceval administration succeeded them. The death of his youngest and darling child, the Princess Amelia, which happened towards the close of 1810, gave the king a shock from which he never recovered. The insanity, which already more than once had visited him, returned, and assumed so violent a character that but slight hopes were entertained of his recovery. The remaining years of the king's life are little more than a blank in biography, for his lucid intervals were "short, and far between;" but it is said that in 1814, when the allied sovereigns visited England, he evinced indications of returning reason, and even expressed a wish to see the royal visitors — a wish which it was not deemed proper to indulge. At length deafness was added to his other calamities, and his manner and appearance are described as pitiable in the extreme. On the 17th of Nov., 1818, the queen died; but the king never became acquainted with her death, or with the subsequent appointment of the Duke of York to the office of custos of his person; on the 29th of Jan., 1820, he breathed his last, in the 82d year of his age, and the 60th of his reign. The political character of George III. may be deduced from the course of policy pursued during his long and eventful reign, for no limited monarch ever had a more decided influence on public affairs. He lived in perilous times, when thrones and States tottered around him; but he was firm and consistent; and rather than give up any opinion he had conscientiously formed, or deviate from what appeared to him to be the strict line of duty, he would have descended from the throne, though it were to mount the scaffold. If his obstinacy were censurable on some occasions, his unflinching firmness, even in the face of danger, was admirable on others. He was religious, temperate, and sincere, and in all his tastes and amusements so plain and practical, that he may be said to have approached to almost patriarchal simplicity. He was particularly fond of music, and afforded encouragement to its professors. He also aided the cause of science by the encouragement he gave to Cook, Byron, and Wallis, the navigators, and to Herschel and other men eminent for their professional attainments.

GEORGE IV., B. 1762, had been virtual sovereign during the long period of his father's last insanity as Prince Regent, when he succeeded to the crown, 1820. Although he had at first declared for the Whigs, he for a long time

gave himself up to Tory influence, and had as his prime-ministers Lord Liverpool and the Duke of Wellington. During his regency occurred the final overthrow of Napoleon and the *carcere duro* of the fallen hero who had confided himself to the hospitality of England. He caused the passage of numerous laws against the liberty of the press, and had incessant troubles in Ireland to put down. In 1823 he again took sides with the Whigs, and selected as premier the celebrated Geo. Canning,(*q.v.*) In 1829, the bill granting Catholic Emancipation was passed. George IV. married in 1795 the Princess Caroline of Brunswick, whom he afterwards caused to be tried before the law courts on a charge of adultery, in regard to which the most generally received opinion is that it was baseless. He had lived with her for little more than a year, when he made overtures for a separation, which was accepted; but the bill before the House of Lords for depriving his wife of her rights and privileges as queen of England did not take place till about the time of his coronation in 1820. He left behind him a most disreputable character for general morality, and his treatment of his wife probably intensified the popular dislike which his habits had first engendered. D. 1830.

George, (Christian William Ferdinand Adolphus,) King of Greece, second son of the reigning king of Denmark, and brother of H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, b 1845, served for a time in the Danish navy. When in 1863 Otho I. abdicated the sovereignty of Greece, the throne was first tendered by a majority of the Greek people to Prince Alfred of England, but the English govt. refused to accept the nomination. It was then proffered to Ernest Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, who declined it: and finally to Prince Christian, who, with the consent of his own family and of the great Powers, accepted it, and now reigns as George I. — He was betrothed in May, 1867, at St. Petersburg, to the Princess Olga, daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, whom he subsequently married.

George, Duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV., king of England, espoused the cause of Henry VI. and his queen, Margaret of Anjou, against his brother and sovereign. Some years afterwards, he was accused of having sought the hand of Mary, duchess of Burgundy. He subsequently married a daughter of the earl of Warwick (the "king-maker"), and joined him in his revolt against the royal authority. Being taken prisoner, he was condemned to death. The unfortunate prince, being allowed to choose the mode of his death, is said to have drowned himself in a butt of Malmsey wine (1478).

George, (*jôrj*) *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *geôrgos*, a husbandman, from *gê*, the earth, and *ergon*, a work.] (*Her.*) A figure of St. George on horseback worn by Knights of the Garter. —A brown loaf.

George, (**Lake.**) or Horicon, a picturesque sheet of water, remarkable for its transparency and for the beauty of the scenery on its shores, lies in the State of *New York*, and measures 34 m. by 3. It discharges its waters into Lake Champlain, thus forming a part of the grand system of the St. Lawrence. It is, in some places, 400 feet deep. It was discovered by the French from Canada in 1609, and was named by them St. Sacrament. At its S. end occurred, Sept. 6, 1755, an engagement between

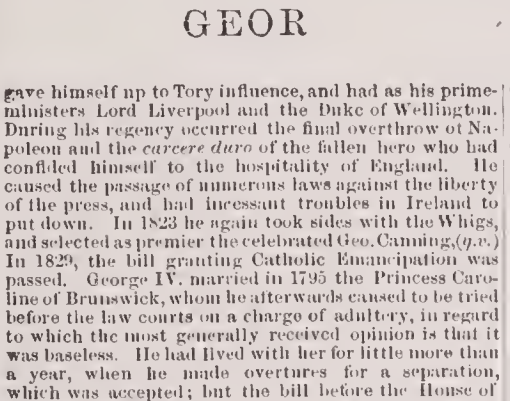


Fig. 1143. — A VIEW ON LAKE GEORGE.

the French and English, in which the French were defeated. In 1757, Fort William Henry, at the same end of the lake, was besieged by the French general Montcalm; and the garrison, which capitulated after a gallant defence, were barbarously massacred by the Indian allies of the French. In 1758, the army of Gen. Abercrombie passed up the lake in 1,000 boats, and attacked Ticonderoga, without success. In July, 1759, Gen. Amherst also traversed the lake with an almost equal force, and took Ticonderoga.

George d'Oleron', (**St.,**) a town of France, dep. Manche, 12 m. E.S.E. of Mortain; *pop.* 4,485.

George-no'ble, *n.* An English gold coin of the reign of Henry VIII., worth about 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling, or $1.50.

George's, or George's Town, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Fayette co.; *pop.* abt. 2,656.

George's Creek, in *Illinois*, a village of Massac co., abt. 125 m. S. by E. of Vandalia.

George's Creek, in *S. Carolina*, enters the Saluda River in Pickens dist.

—A post-office of Pickens dist.

George's Mills, in *N. Hampshire*, a P.O. of Sullivan co.

George, (**St.**) See St. George.

George, (**St.,**) a town of Belgium, prov. Liege, 10 m. N.E. of Huy. Extensive coal and iron mines are worked in the vicinity. *Pop.* 4,214.

George, (**St.,**) a channel separating Great and Little Nicobar Islands, in the Bay of Bengal; it is 15 to 18 m. long, and from 3 to 6 wide, extending E.N.E. and W.S.W.

George, (**St.,**) one of the Pribylov Islands, Behring Sea, of granitic formation, rising to the height of 300 ft. above the sea.

George, (**St.,**) Orders of. There are several orders of St. George. Frederick III., Emperor of Germany, founded one in 1470, as a defence against the Turks. — The military *Russian order of St. George* was founded by Catherine II., Nov. 26, 1769. It was afterwards neglected, but was restored to its original dignity by Alexander I., Dec. 12, 1801. — The order of *St. George of the Réunion* was founded by Joseph Buonaparte as the order of the Two Sicilies, Feb. 24, 1808, remodelled in 1815 by Ferdinand I., and received its present name from King Ferdinand II., Jan. 1, 1819.—The order of *St. George of Lucca* was established by the Duke Charles Louis, June 1, 1833.—The *Hanoverian order* of *St. George* was founded April 23, 1839.

George, (**St.,**) Gulf of, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, on the E. coast of Patagonia, between Lat. 45° and 47° S., and Lon 65° and 67° W.

George's Channel, (**St.,**) that part of the Atlantic Ocean which is situate between Ireland and Wales, and extends from the island of Holyhead to St. David's on the Welsh coast, and from Dublin to Wexford on the Irish seaboard. It is from 40 to 70 m. wide.

George's'ville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Franklin co., about 12 m. S.W. of Columbus.

George'town, in Pulo Penang, E. Indies. See Penang.

George'town, a village and twp. of prov. of Quebec, abt. 38 m. N.E. of Montreal.

George'town, a village of Halton co., prov. of Ontario, abt. 29 m. N.W. of Toronto; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

George'town, a sea-port town, cap., and on the east coast of King's co., Prince Edward Island, in British N. America; Lat. 46° 12′ N., Lon. 62° 38′ W.

George'town, in *California*, a post-village and township of El Dorado co., abt. 15 m. N. of Placerville. In the vicinity are rich gold mines. *Pop.* of township abt. 1,700.

Georgetown, in *Colorado*, a post-village of Clear Creek co., abt. 45 m. W. of Denver.

Georgetown, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Fairfield co., abt. 14 m. S. by W. of Danbury.

Georgetown, in *Delaware*, a post-village, cap. of Sussex co., abt. 36 m. S. by E. of Dover; *pop.* abt. 900.

George'town, a city and port of entry of the *Dist. of Columbia*, Washington co., at the head of the Potomac navigation, about 125 m. from the sea, and 2 m. W.N.W. of Washington City. It is situated on elevated ground, dotted with handsome villas, and commanding a superb view of the surrounding country. *G.* is distinguished for its good society, and contains among its residents many of the foreign ministers to the U. States. Large quantities of flour are barrelled here, and a considerable trade is done in the shad and herring fisheries. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal crosses the Potomac at *G.* by a magnificent aqueduct, constructed at a cost of $2,000,000. *Pop.* in 1870, 14,385.

Georgetown, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Quitman co., on the Chattahoochee River, nearly opposite Eufaula, Alabama.

Georgetown, in *Illinois*, a village of Clay co.

—A village of Randolph co., abt. 15 m. E. of Kaskaskia.

—A post-village of Vermilion co., abt. 10 m. S. of Danville; *pop.* abt. 2,600.

Georgetown, in *Indiana*, a village of Cass co., abt. 8 m. W. of Logansport.

—A post-village and township of Floyd co., abt. 9 m. W. of New Albany; *pop.* of township abt. 1,600.

Georgetown, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Monroe co.

Georgetown, in *Kentucky*, a post-village, cap. of Scott co., on the N. Elkhorn River, abt. 17 m. E. of Frankfort: *pop.* abt. 2,300.

Georgetown, in *Maine*, a post-township of Sagadahoc co., composed of two islands in the Atlantic Ocean, abt. 35 m. S. by E. of Augusta.

Georgetown, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Essex co., abt. 29 m. N. of Boston; *pop.* of township abt. 2,600.

Georgetown, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Ottawa co., on Grand River; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Georgetown, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Clay co., abt 80 m. N.W. of Otter Tail City.

Georgetown, in *Mississippi*, a village of Copiah co., on the Pearl River, abt. 40 m. S. of Jackson.

Georgetown, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Pettis co., on the W. Fork of La Mine River, abt. 37 m. W.S.W. of Booneville; *pop.* abt. 700.

Georgetown, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Burlington co., abt. 9 m. N.E. of Mount Holly.

Georgetown, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Madison co., abt. 30 m. S.E. of Syracuse; *pop.* of township in 1870, 1,424.

Georgetown, in *Ohio*, a post-village, cap. of Brown co., abt. 100 m. S.S.W. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

—A post-village of Columbiana co., abt. 150 m. N.E. of Columbus.

—A post-village of Harrison co., abt. 6 m. S.E. of Cadiz.

Georgetown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Beaver co., on the Ohio River, abt. 40 m. below Pittsburg; *pop.* abt. 400.

—A post-village of Lancaster co., abt. 15 m. S.E. of Lancaster.

—A post-village of Mercer co., abt. 75 m. N. by W. of Pittsburg.

—A post-village of Northumberland co., on the Susquehanna River, abt. 40 m. above Harrisburg.

—A post-village of Washington co.

Georgetown, in *S. Carolina*, an E.S.E. dist., bordering on the Atlantic Ocean; *area*, abt. 815 sq. m. *Rivers.* Santee, Pedee, Waccamaw, and Black rivers. *Surface*, level; *soil*, not very fertile. *Cap.* Georgetown. *Pop.* abt. 23,000.

—A city, port of entry, and the cap. of the above dist., on the W. shore of Winyah Bay, a short distance below the union of the Great Pedee, Black, and Waccamaw rivers, 15 m. from the Atlantic Ocean, and abt. 130 m. E.S.E. of Columbia; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Georgetown, in *Tennessee*, a P. O. of Hamilton co.

Georgetown, in *Texas*, a post-village, cap. of Williamson co., on the San Gabriel River, abt. 40 m. N. of Austin.

Georgetown, in *Wisconsin*, a P. O. of Lafayette co.

Georgetown, in *W. Virginia*, a P. O. of Lewis co.

George'ville, a village of prov. of Quebec, co. of Stanstead, abt. 62 m. S.E. of St. John's.

George'ville, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Ray co.

Georgia, (Pers. *Gurdjistan*; Russ. *Grusia*; anc. *Iberia*,) a country of W. Asia, and formerly the centre of a monarchy of some extent, but now a govt. of the Russian empire. It occupies a considerable portion of the isthmus, between the Caspian and Black seas; extending from Lat. 40° to 42° 30′ N., and Lon 4° 20′ to 46° 50′ E; separated on the N. by the central chain of the Caucasus from Circassia; E. by the Alazan and Kurak (two tributaries of the Kur), from Skehin and Gulistan; S. and S.W. by the Kapan mountains from Armenia; and W. from Imeritia, by a transverse Caucasian range. Thus surrounded on three sides by mountain-ranges, *G.* is in a great measure shut out from communication with the neighboring countries, there being but one pass either across the Caucasus into Circassia, or across the W. range into Imeritia. Length, N.W. to S.E. abt. 175 m.; average breadth, from 100 to 110 m. *Area*, estimated at 18,000 sq m. *Desc.* The surface is mostly mountainous, consisting of table-lands and terraces, forming a portion of the S. and more gradual slope of the Caucasus. The country, however, slopes from the S. and W. as well as the N. to the centre and S.E., which are occupied by the valley of the Kur, an undulating plain of considerable extent and great fertility. Between the mountain-ranges there are also numerous fertile valleys covered with fine forests, dense underwood, and rich pastrages watered by many rivulets. *Rivers.* All the streams have more or less an E. course. The principal is the Kur or Mtkwari (anc. *Cyrus*). This river rises in the range of Ararat, a little N.W. of Kars. Its principal affluents are the Aragwi from the N., which unites with it at Mtsketh, the ancient cap. of E., abt. 10 m. N.W. of Tiflis; and the Aras (anc. *Araxes*) from the S. *Clim.* Generally healthy and temperate, being much warmer than that of Circassia, or the other countries on the N. slope of the Caucasus. *Soil.* Very fertile, producing the cereals, rice, maize, millet, lentils, madder, hemp, flax, cotton, wine, and fruits (especially fine melons and pomegranates). *Min.* Iron, coal, naphtha, &c. *Zoöl.* Deer, antelopes, wild goats, bears, jackals, lynxes, wild boars, &c.; game is very abundant; domestic animals of all kinds are reared, the horses and horned cattle equalling the best European breeds in size and beauty, while the long tailed sheep yield excellent wool. *Manuf.* Coarse woollens, cottons, and silk fabrics, leather, shagreen, fire-arms, &c. *Inhab.* The Georgian women, though not generally reckoned handsome in Europe, have long enjoyed the highest reputation for beauty in the East; the men are also, on the whole, well formed and handsome. Until lately, the harems of the rich Moslems of Turkey and Persia have been wholly or principally supplied by female slaves brought from *G.*, Circassia, and the adjoining provs.; and they also furnished male slaves to supply the Egyptian corps of mamelukes, and various other bodies, with recruits. In modern times, the Georgians have been divided, with the exception of a few free commoners, into the two great classes of the nobles and their vassals and slaves. *Religion.* Greek Church; little or no education prevails, the clergy themselves being generally very ignorant. *Cap.* Tiflis. *Pop.* Estim. at 800,000.

Georgia, (New.) or South Georgia, an island in the S. Atlantic Ocean; Lat. 54° 30′ S, Lon. 37° W. It is 90 m. long, by 30 broad.

Georgia, in *Georgia*, a district of Clarke co.

Georgia, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Lawrence co.

Georgia, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Franklin co., on Lake Champlain; *pop.* about 2,000.

Georgia, one of the United States of America, and with the exception of Florida, the most S. State in the Union; between Lat. 30° 22′ and 35° N., and Lon. 81° and 85° 30′ W.; having N. Tennessee, and a small portion of N. Carolina; N.E. and E., S. Carolina and the Atlantic; S., Florida; and W., Alabama. Extreme length, N. to S., 320 m.; maximum breadth, 254. *Area*, 58,000 sq m., or 37,120,000 acres. Desc. The coast-line of this State extends abt. 100 m., and is skirted by a series of low, flat, sandy islands, leaving but four navigable entrances, viz., at Savannah, Darien, Brunswick, and St. Mary's. The mainland for about 50 m. into the interior is perfectly level; and for several miles from the sea-board consists of a salt marsh of recent alluvion; the whole of the flat country is intersected by swamps, which are estimated to constitute one-tenth part of the whole State. The Okefinoke Swamp, 50 m. long by 30 broad, and 180 m. in circumference, lies at some distance inland, upon the borders of, and partly within, Florida. This swamp is regularly inundated during the rainy season. At the extremity of the low country there is a barren sandy tract of rather greater elevation, which extends N. as far as the river falls, and is generally regarded as dividing the upper from the lower country. Farther N. the surface becomes gradually more hilly and broken, and the N. extremity of the State comprises

some of the most S. ridges of the Appalachian mountain chain, which here rise to about 1,500 ft. above the level of the Atlantic. There are only three harbors on the coast capable of receiving vessels exceeding 100 tons burden, viz., those formed by the months of the rivers Savannah, Altamaha, and St. Mary's. *Rivers, &c.* The Savannah, the Altamaha, and the St. Mary's, *q. v.* Besides these three great rivers, the Ogeechee, flowing S.E. abt. 200 m., is navigable for vessels of small tonnage for a distance of 30 to 40 m., and for keel-boats to Louisville. The Santilla and St. Mary's drain the S.E. counties, and the Flint, Ocklockonee, and Suwanee with their branches, the S.W. The Flint, an affluent of the Chattahoochee, is abt. 300 m. in length, and is navigable to Albany for steamers. The Coosa and Tallapoosa (headwaters of the Alabama), and the Hiawassee (one of the sources of the Tennessee), take their rise in the N. of this State. *Soil.* The soil of *G.* is, for the most part, highly productive. In the low country and the sea-islands, it consists of a light gray sand, gradually becoming darker and more gravelly toward the interior. Farther N. it is a black loam mixed with red earth, called the *mulatto soil;* this is succeeded in the more remote districts by a rich black mould of superior fertility. *Clim. &c.* As the elevation of the N. part of the State is estimated at from 1,200 to 1,500 ft. above the level of the islands on the coast, a difference of more than 7° is estimated to exist between the mean temperature of the two extreme points. The N. parts are very healthy, and the winters mild; frost and snow frequently occur, but are not severe or of long continuance. Hurricanes and thunder-storms frequently occur in the fall, at which season the agriculturists and planters generally remove either to the islands, or the most N. districts of the State. In the low region the thermometer usually ranges during the summer from 76° to 90° Fahr., but it has been known to stand as high as 102° Fahr. *Vegetation.* The tops of the hills are mostly crowned with forests, composed chiefly of the pine, palmetto, oak, ash, cypress, hickory, black walnut, mulberry, and cedar trees. The growth along the riparian bottoms is of canes, cypress, magnolia (*glauca* and *grandiflora*), gum-woods of different species, including the liquid-amber tree, oaks, tulip, sweet bay, and many other genera; while upon the sandy lands pines and scrub oaks form almost the sole arborescence. *Agric. Prod.* Cotton, wheat, and other European grains, maize, tobacco, the sugar-cane, indigo, rice, &c. The coast islands were formerly covered with extensive pine-barrens; but, for several years previous to the period of the civil war, they yielded large quantities of the fine description of long-staple cotton known as *sea-island.* The proportion of productive land is much greater in the hilly country than in the plains. In *G.* the lands classed under the head of wild or unimproved lands embraced, in 1860, abt. one-fourth the area of the entire State, the figures at that time being: improved lands in farms, 8,052,758 acres; unimproved, in farms, 18,587,732 acres; wild or waste areas (including water, &c.) not in farms, 10,461,510 acres. The proportion of cultivated lands is smaller now than in 1860, and the estimated values range from 25 cents to $15 per acre, according to location and resources. In Union, Murray, Chattooga, Gordon, Polk, Campbell, Cherokee, Jefferson, Johnson, Greene, Morgan, Carroll, Heard, Taylor, Charlton, Schley, &c., embracing all the range of temperature and varieties of soil in the State, these wild lands may be purchased at from 25 cents to $1 per acre; while in Floyd, Cobb, Milton, Forsyth, Warren, Columbia, Hancock, Newton, Butts, Houston, Crawford, Stewart, and other cos. the average value varies from $1.75 to $5; generally averaging something over $2. In many sections these lands are mountainous and covered with a heavy growth of timber, and the soil, when cleared and cultivated, capable of yielding good crops of corn, the smaller grains, potatoes, &c., and are well adapted to fruit-growing; while in others the lands are flat and swampy — of little value but for the timber; but the larger proportion comprise lands susceptible of high cultivation, and capable of growing remunerative crops. The following table presents a statistical report of the various crops yielded by this State in the year 1868:



Fig. 1144. — SEAL OF THE STATE.

Products.	*Amount of crop.*	*Acres planted.*	*Total value.*
Indian corn..... bush.	27,294,000	2,149,133	24,837,540
Wheat..... "	1,832,000	327,142	4,030,400
Rye..... "	70,000	10,144	119,000
Oats..... "	1,132,000	90,560	894,280
Barley..... "	11,800	761	25,370
Potatoes..... "	318,000	3,117	470,640
Tobacco.....lbs.	1,212,000	2,071	363,600
Hay .....tons.	61,000	61,000	1,335,900
Total	.....	2,643,928	$32,076,730

The above figures show an average cash value of the products per acre, of $12.13. In the same year, the State gave a return of live-stock as follows, viz.: — Horses, 74,095, valued at $8,529,816; mules, 69,502 = $10,085,435; oxen and other cattle, 338,343 = $4,979,283; milch cows, 259,954 = $5,812,571; sheep, 292,833 = $474,389: and hogs, 1,362,802 = $5,110,507; or, altogether, Feb. I, 1869, a grand total value of $34,692,001. The cotton crop for the same year (1868) amounted to 495,005 bales, being a decrease of 12 per cent. as compared with the returns of the preceding year. Of this quantity, 259,604 bales were shipped at Savannah (principally to Great Britain), and 42,000 taken for home-consumption. *Geol.* and *Min.* In *G.* the older limestones are confined to the N. portion of the State, through which they are somewhat liberally distributed. They occur as marble



Fig. 1145. — SAVANNAH.

of good quality in the cos. of Gilmer, Hall, White, Cherokee, and Habersham, and in varying forms in the more W. counties. The most eastern development of the great cretaceous bed of Alabama and Mississippi, is found in the cos. of Muscogee, Marion, and Stewart, manifesting itself as the well-known *rotten limestone.* Immense beds of almost unaltered shells are found in the central part of the State, within 20 or 25 m. of the gneiss and sandstone belt. The marl beds of the tertiary period in *G.*, with the foregoing exception, are similar, as far as is known, to those of S. Carolina, both in location and character. The mineralogical resources of this State are, as yet, but only partially developed; gold has been found in considerable quantities in its N. districts, yielding during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, ore valued at $28,758. There is yet much room for the vigorous and intelligent prosecution of alluvial mining in *G.;* the surface of a great part of the country being abrupt, and the auriferous rocks subjected by nature to much dislocation and atmospheric exposure; hence, not only the beds of the rivers, but the outlying detritus of their valleys, will unquestionably give large returns to the new and powerful hydraulic appliances now in use for washing ponderous masses of the earth. Near the junction of the limestone with the metamorphic rocks immense deposits of iron ore are found, in the latter ranging N.E. from the S.E. corner of Cass through Cherokee co. Copper and coal also exist, and there are several valuable mineral springs. Good millstone is met with in the central cos. *Zoöl.* Bears and deer inhabit the forest lands, alligators infest the swamps and entrances of the rivers, the reptile species are well represented, and honey-bees are very numerous in the S. portion of the State. *Com., &c.* Cotton is the great staple, and it and tobacco, indigo, canes, timber, deer-skins, and maize form the leading articles of export; the sugar-cane has hitherto been cultivated mostly for home consumption only. From the distance between the N. part of the State and its ports, and the difficulty of communication by water, the grain and other produce of the interior have a very limited outlet. The total value of exports from Savannah for the fiscal year 1867, amounted to $16,668,684. Great quantities of produce, in addition, find their way annually to Charleston, S. C., for shipment, and also, coastwise to the more N. ports. The imports consist chiefly of textile and other manufactured goods, E. India produce, wines from the S. of Europe, and butter, cheese, fish, &c., from the N. States of the Union. *Manuf.* The manufacturing interests of *G.* lie principally in the fabrication of cotton and woollen stuffs, and the smelting, founding, and working of iron. In 1868, there were in operation 20 mills, containing 69,782 spindles, which spun a total of 10,864,350 lbs. of raw cotton. *Polit. Div., &c. G.* is divided into 136 counties, as follows:

Appling,	Chatham,	Dougherty,	Hall,
Baker,	Chattahoochee,	Early,	Hancock,
Baldwin,	Chattooga,	Echols,	Haralson,
Banks,	Cherokee,	Effingham,	Harris,
Barton,	Clarke,	Elbert,	Hart,
Berrien,	Clay,	Emanuel,	Heard,
Bibb,	Clayton,	Fannin,	Henry,
Brooks,	Clinch,	Fayette,	Houston,
Bryan,	Cobb,	Floyd,	Irwin,
Bullock,	Coffee,	Forsyth,	Jackson,
Burke,	Colquitt,	Franklin,	Jasper,
Butts,	Columbia,	Fulton,	Jefferson,
Calhoun,	Coweta,	Gilmer,	Johnson,
Camden,	Crawford,	Glascock,	Jones,
Campbell,	Dade,	Glynn,	Laurens,
Carroll,	Dawson,	Gordon,	Lee,
Cass, (Bartow),	Decatur,	Greene,	Liberty,
Catoosa,	De Kalb,	Gwinnett,	Lincoln,
Charlton,	Dooly,	Habersham,	Lowndes,
Lumpkin,	Oglethorpe,	Spalding,	Upson,
Macintosh,	Paulding,	Stewart,	Walker,
Macon,	Pickens,	Sumter,	Walton,
Madison,	Pierce,	Talbot,	Ware,
Marion,	Pike,	Taliaferro,	Warren,
Meriwether,	Polk,	Tatnall,	Washington,
Miller,	Pulaski,	Taylor,	Wayne,
Milton,	Putnam,	Telfair,	Webster,
Mitchell,	Quitman,	Terrell,	White,
Monroe,	Rabun,	Thomas,	Whitfield,
Montgomery,	Randolph,	Towns,	Wilcox,
Morgan,	Richmond,	Troup,	Wilkes,
Murray,	Schley,	Twiggs,	Wilkinson,
Muscogee,	Screven,	Union,	Worth.

Newton, (Formed in 1870. Dodge. Douglass, McDuffe, Rockland.)

The principal cities and towns are Savannah, Augusta, Atlanta (capital), Milledgeville (former capital), Macon (once the capital), Columbus, Rome, Athens, Newton, Brunswick, and St. Mary's. *Educ.* The University of Georgia (now also the Agricultural College), at Athens, was founded in 1788–89, since reorganized; it possesses a philosophical and chemical laboratory, a cabinet of minerals, a good library, and a botanical garden. Other colleges flourish at Milledgeville, Oxford, Penfield, Atlanta, Macon, and a medical college at Augusta. The State has a school-fund, and there are numerous academies in Savannah, Augusta, Atlanta, &c.; several manual-labor schools, too, have been successfully established in different parts of the State. *Govt.* The new Constitution of Georgia was voted upon by the people, and thus ratified, in Dec. 1877. By it, perpetual charters with special privileges are prohibited, passenger and freight tariffs are regulated and all discrimination is forbidden, stringent laws are provided against duelling and lobbying (the latter is made a crime), petty larceny, disfranchises, and the State is prohibited from lending aid to railroads. Ample provision seems to have been provided for the protection and education of the negro, and he enjoys the full rights of citizenship. The whipping-post is abolished, and there is no imprisonment for debt. The legislature meets biennially, and the per diem is reduced to $3.00. A popular vote was also taken upon locating the State capital, resulting in favor of retaining Atlanta. *Railroads and Canals.* The principal railroads are, the *Georgia, Central*, of Georgia (which, with leased lines, controls 660 miles of road), the *Atlantic and Gulf*, and the *Atlanta and Richmond.* A canal 16 m. in length, from Savannah to the Ogeechee River was completed in 1829; another of 12 m. connects Brunswick and the Altamaha. *Hist. G.* was the last settled of the present U. States founded by the British. It was first colonized by them in 1733, in which year the city of Savannah was commenced by Gen. James Oglethorpe. It suffered much during the early period of its settlement from the incursions of the savages, and it was not until 1835 that the Cherokees, the last remnant of the Indian pop., had entirely disappeared from the State. In 1776, it united in the struggle for independence, but continued in the occupation of the British until 1783. On the outbreak of the Civil War, this State passed an Act of Secession by a convention called for the purpose, Jan. 19, 1861, and engaged in active hostilities against the Union in common with the other Southern States. *G.* was re-admitted to representation in 1868. Pop. in 1870, 1,184,109.

Geor'gia, (Gulf of,) an arm of the N. Pacific Ocean, between Vancouver's Island and the mainland of British Columbia. It averages 20 m. in width, is 100 m. in length, receives Fraser River, and communicates with the open ocean by Queen Charlotte's Sound in the N., and by the Strait of Fuca in the S. Its southerly entrance is about Lat. 49° N., and Lon. 124° W.

Geor'gian, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining to Georgia, one of the States of the American Union; or to Georgia, a country of Asia.

"Katinka was a *Georgian*, white and red." — *Byron.*

—Belonging or relating to the reigns of the four *Georges*, kings of Great Britain; as, the *Georgian* æra.

Georgiana, (*jor-je-ā'na,*) n co. of E. Australia, in New South Wales, traversed by the Abercrombie River and its affluents. On the banks of the former gold has been found.

Georgiana, in *California*, a township of Sacramento co.; *pop.* abt. 500.

Geor'gian Bay. See MANITOULIN LAKE.

Geor'gia Plain, in *Vermont*, a P. O. of Franklin co.

Geor'giaville, in *Rhode Island*, a post-office of Providence co.

Geor'gic, *n.* [Fr. *géorgique;* Lat. *georgicum;* Gr. *geōrgikos*, from *gē*, earth, and *erganein*, to work.] (*Lit.*) A rural poem; a poetical composition on the tillage or culture of the earth, or on the subject of husbandry, containing rules for cultivating land, rearing cattle, &c.; as, Virgil's *Georgics.*

—*a.* Relating to the doctrine of agriculture and rural affairs.

Georgics, (*je-or'jiks,*) *n. pl.* (*Lit.*) A poem on agriculture and rural economy in four books, by Virgil. It is regarded as the most perfect of his works.

Georgievsk, (*gai'or-ge-vesk,*) a fortified town of the Russian empire, govt. Caucasus, 90 m. from Stavropol; *pop.* 3,000, mostly Cossacks.

Geothermom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and Eng. *thermometer.*] (*Phys.*) An instrument for measuring the temperature of the earth at different depths, as in wells or mines, and for determining its rate of increase with the depth.

Ge'pidæ. (*Hist.*) A Germanic tribe, originally inhabiting the shores of the Baltic, expelled the Burgundians from Northern Germany in the middle of the 3d century, and invaded the Roman territory in 269. Having been conquered by the Huns late in the 4th century, they regained their independence on the death of Attila in 453, but are not mentioned after 566 or 567.

Ge'ra, a walled town of Central Germany, principality of Reuss-Schleiz, cap. of lordship of same name, on the Elster, 22 m. N.E. of Schleiz, and 34 S.W. by S. of Leipzig. This place has long been noted for its commercial activity, having manufactures of woollen and cotton fabrics, hats, leather, tobacco, soap, porcelain, oil-cloth, &c. *Pop.* 15,380.

Geraee, (*ja-rā'cha,*) [anc. *Locri,*] an inland town of S. Italy, prov. Reggio, on a hill within 4 m. of the Ionian Sea, 47 S.S.W. of Catanzaro, and 29 N.N.E. of Cape Spartivento. Some fine Greek antiquities are found here. *Pop.* 7,073.

Ge'rah, *n.* [Heb., a bean.] The smallest coin used among the ancient Jews, of which twenty went to the *shekel*.

Geran'do, Marie Joseph de, a French metaphysician, b. 1772. His principal works are *Histoire comparée des Systèmes de Philosophie*, and *De la Bienfaisance Publique* D. 1842.

Gerania'ceæ, *n. pl.* [Lat., from Gr. *geranion*, from *geranos*, a crane.] (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Geraniales*. Diag. Usually symmetrical flowers; styles and carpels combined round a long-beaked torus. They are herbs or shrubs, with simple leaves, membranous stipules, and articulated swollen joints. Flowers usually symmetrical; sepals five, imbricated; petals twisted in æstivation; stamens generally somewhat monadelphous. Fruit consisting of five carpels, attached by



Fig. 1146. — GERANIACEÆ.

a, Geranium; *b*, Pelargonium; *c*, Herb Robert (*Geranium Robertianum.*)

means of their styles to an elongated axis or carpophore, from which they separate, when ripe, from below upward, by the curling up of the styles. Seeds, one in each carpel, exalbuminous; embryo convoluted. Some plants of this order are distributed over various parts of the world, but the greater number are found at the Cape of Good Hope. There are four genera, and about 500 species, many very remarkable for the beauty of their flowers.

Gerania'les, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An alliance of plants, subclass *Hypogynous exogens*. Diag. Monodichlamydeous, symmetrical flowers; axile placentæ; imbricated calyx; twisted corolla; definite stamens; and an embryo with little or no albumen. The *G.* are divided into the five orders, *Linaceæ*, *Chlænaceæ*, *Oxalidaceæ*, *Balsaminaceæ*, and *Geraniaceæ*.

Geranium, (*je-rā'ne-ŭm,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) The Crane's-bill, the typical genus of the order *Geraniaceæ*. Many species are American plants, being generally mere weeds of no interest, while others are extremely showy border-flowers. The favorite plants called Geraniums do not belong to this genus, but to the genus *Pelargonium*, q. v. The Stinking Crane's-bill, or Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*, a common weed in dry, rocky places, with a diffuse habit, deeply divided leaves, and small flowers, has been used medicinally as an astringent, and in nephritic complaints. The Spotted Geranium, *G. maculatum*, with flowers of considerable beauty, is the most valuable medicinal plant of the genus. It is found throughout the U. States and Canada.

Gera'nium, (Oil of,) *n.* (*Perfum.*) An essential oil, known in India as *Roshé*, or *Reosé* oil, and in trade as Turkish Essence, Oil of Geranium, or Oil of Ginger-grass. It is obtained from a plant of the genus *Andropogon*, believed to be the *Andropogon Calamus Aromaticus*. This oil is employed by the Turks to adulterate *attar of roses*, q. v., and is considered by some to be identical with the Grass-oil of Nemaur.

Ge'rar. (*Script.*) An ancient town or place of the Philistines in the times of Abraham and Isaac, in the S. of Judah, not far from Gaza.

Gér'ard, Balthazar, the assassin of William I., Prince of Orange; executed 1584.

Gérard, Maurice Etienne, Count, marshal of France, b. in 1773. He entered the army at the age of 18, and soon after was made aide-de-camp to Bernadotte. He served at the battles of Austerlitz and Wagram, in the Peninsula, and in the expedition to Russia, in which he greatly distinguished himself. He took part in the campaigns of 1813, 1814, and 1815, and was severely wounded at Leipsic. He was created marshal in 1830, and held for a short time the portfolio of war. Two years later he besieged and took the citadel of Antwerp; held the office of first minister in 1834, and d. in 1852. He was made Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor four years before his death. d. 1850.

Gér'ard, François, a French historical painter, b. at Rome, 1770. He became, at the early age of 14, a pupil of the celebrated David, and is thought by many to have equalled, if not surpassed, his master. His first and also one of his most celebrated works was the picture of *Belisarius*. His *Entrance of Henry IV. into Paris* is probably his masterpiece. Among his other works are the *Battle of Austerlitz*, *Psyche*, *Thetis*, and a large number of portraits of distinguished men. *G.* was the greatest portrait-painter of his time in France. His studio was visited in 1814 by the emperors of Russia and Austria, and the king of Prussia. He was first painter to Louis XVIII., member of the Institute, and of the Legion of Honor, &c. D. 1837.

Gerard Thorn, or **Tenque,** founder of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, b. at Amalfi, about 1040. He first visited Jerusalem for commercial objects, but about 1100 he assumed the religious habit, and associated with others, who took the vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience; the object of their institution being to defend Christian pilgrims in their journey to and from the Holy Land. Thus arose the powerful order of Knights Hospitallers of St. John, who afterwards became the knights of Malta, and acquired such distinguished fame. D. about 1120.

Gerar'dia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Scrophulariaceæ*. They are American herbs, rarely suffruticose, having opposite leaves, and axillary, solitary, purple or rose-colored flowers.

Gerbier-des-Jones, (*zhair'be-ai,*) a mountain of France in the Cevennes chain, dep. Ardèche, 20 m. from Privas, attaining an altitude of 5,120 ft. above sea-level.

Geremoabo, (*zhu-ra-mo-a'bo,*) a town of Brazil, prov. of Bahia; *pop.* abt. 4,000.

Ger'falcon, or Jer-Falcon, *n.* [Fr. *gerfaut.*] (*Zoöl.*) The *Falco Gyrfalco*, a species of falcon, (see Fig. 987,) considered as the boldest and most beautiful of the tribe. In size it approaches closely to that of the osprey. Its general color is brownish-gray, of varied tints above and white beneath, and brown longitudinal spots. The tail is crossed with a number of deeper and lighter bands, and the bill and legs are usually of a pale-blue or yellowish color. Three varieties of the gerfalcon are mentioned by Buffon; the first two are similar to the species above described, and the third is entirely white. The gerfalcon is a native of Russia, Norway, Iceland, and Baffin's Bay. Of all the rapacious birds, except the eagle, it is considered the most formidable, the most active, and the most intrepid; it attacks the largest birds boldly, and when transferred from the coldest climate to the warmest, its strength is not diminished, nor is its vivacity checked in any degree.

Ger'hardt, Karl Friedrich, a French chemist, b. at Strasburg, 1816. At the age of 15, he was sent to the Polytechnic School of Carlsruhe, where his attendance at Professor Walchner's lectures first awakened in his mind a taste for chemistry. After two years' residence in this town, he removed to Leipsic, where he attended the lectures of Erdmann, which seem to have developed in him an irresistible passion for questions of speculative chemistry. He worked afterwards for 18 months in the laboratory of Giessen, under Liebig's superintendence; and in 1838 he arrived in Paris, where he was cordially welcomed by Dumas. Here he gave lectures and instructions in chemistry, and, with Chevreul's permission, worked in the laboratory of the Jardin des Plantes, where he commenced his important researches on the essential oils. In 1844, he was appointed professor of general chemistry in the faculty of sciences at Montpelier. About this time, he published his *Précis de Chimie Organique*, in which he sketches the idea of "homologous and heterologous series" (*q. v.*), which at a later period he so successfully developed. In 1848, he resigned his chair and returned to Paris, where he established, between the years 1849 and 1855, in successive memoirs, his views of series and the theory of types, with which his name will be ever associated in the history of chemistry. It was there, also, that he gave to the scientific world his remarkable researches upon the anhydrous acids and the oxides. All his ideas and his discoveries are embodied in his *Traité de Chimie Organique* (1853–1856, 4 vols.) He had hardly completed the correction of the last proof of this great work, when, after an illness of only two days, he died, 1856.

Ger'hardt's Nota'tion, *n.* (*Chem.*) A method of expressing chemical formulæ, differing from that in general use by the doubling of the equivalent numbers of certain elements. By comparing the specific gravities of elements with their equivalent numbers, it will be seen that in a few cases there is a discrepancy between them; — thus:

	Equiv.	*Spec. grav.*
Hydrogen	1	1
Oxygen	8	15·9
Sulphur (vapor)	16	31·7
Chlorine	35·5	34·9
Bromine	80	79·8

To remove this anomaly, the French chemist Gerhardt doubles the equivalent numbers of oxygen, sulphur, carbon, selenium, and tellurium, on the assumption that "equal volumes of elementary gases and vapors contain the same number of atoms when compared under the same conditions of heat and pressure." This is equivalent to saying that the atoms of oxygen weigh 16 times as much as atoms of hydrogen, though of the same bulk or volume, since a cubic foot of oxygen weighs 16 times as heavy as a cubic foot of hydrogen. These doubled equivalents are generally indicated by a line drawn through the letter; — thus, ~~O~~, ~~C~~, ~~S~~ e, &c. Of the compounds mentioned below, the formulæ are given according to both systems, the new equivalents being printed in Italics.

Compound.	*Old Formula.*	*New Formula.*
Water	HO	H_2O
Potash	KO	K_2O
Oxide of silver	AgO	Ag_2O
Alumina	Al_2O_3	Al_4O_3
Sesquioxide of iron	Fe_2O_3	Fe_4O_3
Sulphide of potassium	KS	K_2S
Cyanogen	C_2N	$C\tilde{N}$
Carbonic oxide	CO	*CO*

Beside the change in the equivalents described above, Gerhardt introduced a new theory of the constitution of acids and salts. According to the present theory, nitrate of silver, for instance, would be formulated thus, —$AgO.NO_5$, being regarded as a compound of nitric acid and oxide of silver; but on comparing this salt with its corresponding haloid, chloride of silver, a discrepancy occurs, which vanishes, if we consider nitric acid as existing in nitrate of silver, to consist of NO_6, instead of NO_5. From numerous other anomalies, occurring chiefly in organic bodies, Gerhardt came to the following conclusions: — 1. That every uncombined acid necessarily contains one or more equivalents of hydrogen. 2. That the bodies hitherto regarded as dry acids possess no acid properties until united with hydrogen and oxygen. 3. That salts are formed by the substitution of one or more atoms of hydrogen by one or more atoms of a metal, or some substance acting as such. Thus, the bodies known as $NO_5.SO_3CO_2$, are neutral and inert until united with an equivalent of water, when they form respectively nitric, sulphuric, and carbonic acids.

	Old view.	*New view.*
Nitric acid	NO_5	HNO_6
Sulphuric acid	SO_3	HSO_4
Carbonic acid	CO_2	HCO_3

This brings the haloid and oxyacid salts into perfect harmony, both being regarded as acids in which the hydrogen is replaced by a metal, or some substance acting as such; — thus:

$$HCl + K = KCl + H$$
$$HSO_4 + K = KSO_4 + H$$

or, in other words, the acid is regarded as the nitrate, sulphate, or carbonate of hydrogen, and the salt formed, as the nitrate, sulphate, or carbonate of the metal; — hence, the terms nitrate of potassium, sulphate of sodium, &c., used by the followers of Gerhardt, instead of nitrate of potash, sulphate of soda, &c.

Gér'icault, Jean Louis Theodore André, a French historical and *genre* painter, b. at Rouen, 1790; was the pupil of Guerin. His peculiarities are well illustrated in the great and magnificent picture of the *Shipwreck of the Medusa*, painted in 1819, and now in the Louvre at Paris. *G.* died almost at the threshold of his promised great career, in 1824.

Ger'izim and E'bal, two mountains of Samaria, forming the opposite sides of the valley which contained the ancient city of Shechem, the present Nabulus. The valley which these mountains inclose is about 200 or 300 paces wide, by above 3 m. in length; and Mount Ebal rises on the right hand and Gerizim on the left hand of the valley, which extends W.N.W., as a person approaches Shechem from Jerusalem. It was on Mount Ebal that God commanded to be reared up an altar and a pillar inscribed with the law; and the tribes were to be assembled, half on Ebal and half on Gerizim, to hear the fearful maledictions pronounced by the Levites upon all who should violate the obligations of the sacred code,



Fig. 1147.

VIEW OF NABLUS AND MOUNT GERIZIM FROM THE N.W.

and the blessings promised to those who should observe them. The tribes which responded with simultaneous "amens" to the curses were to be stationed on Mount Ebal, and those who answered to the blessings, on Mount Gerizim. This imposing ceremony — perhaps the most grand in the history of nations — could not have found a more fitting scene; and it was duly performed by Joshua as soon as he gained possession of the promised land. (*Deut.* xxvii.; *Josh.* viii. 30–35.)

Germ, *n.* (*jûrm.*) [Lat. *germen*, from Gr. *gen*, root

of *gignere*, to produce.] (*Bot.*) The eye of a bud, or any growing point; or an embryo. — *Gray.*
—Origin; first principle; that from which anything springs; as, the *germ* of toleration.

Germain', *a.* Same as GERMANE, *q. v.*

Germain, (St.,) (*zhair'mat',*) the names of numerous towns, villages, and parishes in France, with populations under 4,000.

Ger'main-en-Laye, (St.,) a town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, on a hill adjoining the Seine, 6 m. N. of Versailles, and 9 W. by N. of Paris. *Manuf.* Horse-hair goods and leather. It is chiefly noted for its noble palace, originally built by Charles V. in 1370; reconstructed by Francis I.; and embellished by many succeeding sovereigns, especially Louis Quatorze (XIV.), who added to it five extensive pavilions, and constructed the fine terrace which extends from it, with a breadth of nearly 90 feet., for a distance of 1½ m., between the forest of St. Germain and the Seine. That monarch



Fig. 1148. — PALACE OF ST. GERMAIN-EN-LAYE.

afterwards became disgusted with, and abandoned the palace, because, it is said, he could see St. Denis, the burial-place of the French kings, from its windows. Charles IX. and Henry II., as well as Louis XIV., were born in this palace. It was the residence of Mdlle. de la Vallière (*q. v.*); and James II., of England, with most of his family, passed their exile, and died in it. It is now used as barracks and a military prison. *Pop.* 19,478. — The FOREST OF ST. GERMAIN, one of the finest of its kind in France, extends N. of the town, enclosed W., N., and E. by the Seine. It is 9 m in length by 3 in breadth; covers an extent of 8,865 Eng. acres, and is traversed by roads, the aggregate length of which is not less than 1,180 miles.

Ger'man, *a.* [Fr. *germain*; Lat. *germanus*, probably from *germen*, for *gerimen*, an offshoot, a bud, from *gerere*, to bear.] Of the same germ or stock, as brothers or sisters that have the same father and mother. — *Cousins-german* are the sons or daughters of brothers or sisters, or first cousins.

Ger'man, *a.* [Probably from *ger*, corruption of *wehr*, war, and *man*.] Pertaining or relating to Germany.
—*n.* A native or inhabitant of Germany. — The German language.

Ger'man, in *Illinois*, a township of Richland co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Ger'man, in *Indiana*, a township of Bartholomew co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.
—A township of Marshall co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.
—A township of St Joseph co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.
—A township of Vanderburg co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Ger'man, in *Iowa*, a township of Grundy co.; *pop.* 417.
—A township of Keokuk co.; *pop.* 1,408.

Ger'man, in *New York*, a post-township of Chenango co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Ger'man, in *Ohio*, a township of Allen co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.
—A township of Auglaize co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.
—A township of Clarke co.; *pop.* abt. 2,800.
—A township of Darke co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.
—A township of Fulton co.; *pop.* abt. 2,700.
—A township of Harrison co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800
—A township of Holmes co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.
—A township of Montgomery co.; *pop.* abt. 4,500.

Ger'man, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Fayette co.; *pop.* abt. 2,700.

Ger'man Cath'olics, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The name of a religious sect which has recently been formed in Germany, by secession from the Roman Catholic Church. It originated in a proclamation of a special pilgrimage and service of Bishop Arnoldi, of Treves, to the "Holy Coat" of that city, to be accompanied by remission of sins. This proceeding called forth a letter from Johannes Ronge, an excommunicated priest of Silesia, dated October 1, 1844, characterizing it as an idolatrous festival, and calling upon the bishop to suppress it. A short time before, another Catholic priest, Johann Czerski, had seceded from the Romish Church, and attempted the foundation of an independent Christian congregation. The letter of Ronge met with many sympathizers, and a union having been effected between Ronge and Czerski, a number of congregations sprang up in a very short time, calling themselves German Catholics. The "Confession of Schneidemühl," drawn up by Czerski, Oct. 19, and presented to the government Oct. 27, 1844, rejected as unscriptural, and as a merely human ordinance, the reception by the priests alone of the Lord's supper in both kinds; the canonization and invocation of the saints; indulgence and purgatory; fasting; the use of the Latin language in divine service; mass and vespers; the celibacy of the priests; the prohibition of mixed marriages; the supremacy of the Pope, and other points. They declared themselves determined to sever their connection with the Pope, to receive the Lord's supper in both kinds, and to recognize the Bible as the only rule of faith. They retained the seven sacraments and the mass, which they celebrated in the vernacular tongue. The "Confession of Breslau," which set forth the views of Ronge, proceeded farther than that of Schneidemühl, — claiming free investigation of the Bible, and freedom of belief for every individual member. It regarded as essential doctrines only, — belief in God, the Creator and Governor of the world; in Jesus Christ, as having, by his doctrine, his life and death, redeemed men from sin and misery; and in the influence of the Holy Spirit upon earth. Of the sacraments of the Catholic Church it retained only baptism and the Lord's supper. A council met at Leipsic on the 22d of March, 1845, in which Ronge, Czerski, and the delegates of twenty congregations, took part; and a new creed was adopted, based principally upon the Confession of Breslau. After that time the principles of German Catholicism spread very rapidly, being adopted not only by many Roman Catholic priests, but also by many Protestant clergymen and laymen. At the end of 1845, they comprised about 300 congregations. They, however, met with much opposition from the various governments, and many vexations and restrictions were imposed upon them in Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, and other States. A more serious source of disquiet, however, arose among themselves. It has been seen that the tendency of Czerski was towards the doctrines and rituals of the Church of Rome; Ronge, on the other hand, approached towards rationalism. A series of dissensions, in this way, arose among the body, which was very prejudicial to their progress. An attempt was made to unite both parties in an assembly at Rawiez, in the month of February, 1846, in which Czerski, Ronge, and others took part, but it had not the desired effect. The congregations sympathizing with Czerski met at Schneidemühl in the month of July in the same year, in order to effect a closer organization among themselves; but, from the great differences of opinion that prevailed among them, they were unable to come to any agreement. Nor were the followers of Ronge more successful in their attempts to effect the same object. A council was held at Berlin, in May, 1847, attended by deputies from 151 congregations, and new efforts were made to accomplish a union of the two parties, but with little better success. The revolution of 1848 was favorable to the German Catholics, and generally led to the removal of some of the civil restrictions to which they were subjected. A conference was held at Köthen in 1850, at which an alliance was proposed with the free congregations which had formed themselves by secession from the Protestant churches; and a diet was fixed for 1852; but it did not meet. Since that time German Catholicism has been on the decline, partly on account of internal dissensions, and partly from oppressive measures adopted against them by the governments. Many congregations have been disbanded, while others have gone over in a body to the Protestant Church. A conference was held at Gotha, Sept. 10, 1858, at which, however, only forty two representatives were present. The history of *G. C.* is fully given by Kampe, *Geschichte der religiösen Bewegungen der neueren Zeit*, (vol. iii., Leipsic, 1856.)

German'der, *n.* (*Bot.*) See TEUCRIUM.

Germane', *a.* [Lat. *germanus*.] Related; near akin; closely allied. — Appropriate; fitting; relevant.

"The phrase would be more *germane* to the matter." — *Shaks.*

Ger'man Flats, in *New York*, a township of Herkimer co.; *pop.* in 1870, 5,713.

Germa'nia, an extensive country of ancient Europe, situate E. of Gaul, from which it was separated by the Rhine. Its inhabitants were warlike and uncivilized, and always proved a watchful enemy against the Romans. Cæsar first entered their country; but he rather checked their aggressions than conquered them; and his successors, or their generals, also attempted to chastise their insolence. Tacitus has delineated their manners and customs with the greatest nicety, and has accompanied his description with the reflections of a philosopher.

Germa'nia, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Potter co.

Germa'nia, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Marquette co.

German'ic, *a.* [Lat. *Germanicus*, from *Germania*, Germany.] Pertaining to Germany; as, the *Germanic* Confederation.

German'ic Confederation. (*Hist.*) See GERMANY.

German'icus, TIB. DRUSUS NERO, son of Drusus Nero and the younger Antonia, b. at Rome about 16, B. C. He was nephew and adopted son of Tiberius, and married Agrippina, grand-daughter of Augustus, while he was yet quite young. Augustus intrusted him with important commands in Dalmatia and Pannonia, and raised him to the consulate A. D. 12. On the death of Augustus (14), he had to repress a terrible revolt of the Germanic legions, who wished to salute him emperor. He refused the title with indignation, and forced the soldiers back to their duty, but Tiberius saw in him from that time a dangerous rival. Being intrusted soon afterward with the command of the war against the Germans, he beat Arminius (Herrman), their chief, A. D. 16, retook the eagles lost by Varus, and, by various feats and exploits, earned for himself the surname of *Germanicus*. Tiberius, jealous of his success, recalled him to Rome, and then sent him to the east. After pacifying the troubles in Armenia, and giving a king to that country, he had a difficulty with Piso, governor of Syria, and an intimate friend of Tiberius, who, according to the current belief both then and since, had incited the quarrel. He succeeded in ousting Piso from his province, but died himself very soon after, viz., A. D. 19. When dying, he asserted that he had been poisoned, and urged his friends to avenge him. Agrippina, his widow, carried his ashes to Italy, and accused Piso of his murder, but the latter anticipated punishment by committing suicide. *G.* was universally beloved for his goodness, generosity, justice, and talent. He was much addicted to literary pursuits, and has left us a translation of the *Phenomena of Aratus*. Tacitus makes him the hero of his *Annales*. His son Caius Cæsar Caligula, afterwards emperor of Rome, did no honor to his memory.

Ger'manism, *n.* An idiom peculiar to the German language.

German Language and Literature. [Ger., *Deutsche Sprache und Literatur.*] The German language is a branch of the Indo-Germanic class of languages, which separated from the parent stock at a very early period. The Germans called the language *Deutsch*, or *Teutsch*, from their ancestors, the Teutons. In its widest sense the Teutonic consists of two branches,—the Northern, or *Scandinavian*, and the Southern, or *German*. The latter has three subdivisions, — the Eastern or *Gothic*, the *High German*, and the *Low German*. The Gothic is the earliest of these of which we possess any literary remains, there being still in existence portions of a translation of the Bible into Gothic made by Bishop Ulfilas in the 4th century; but we possess nothing of the High or Low German till the 7th century. Hence many persons have been led to regard the Gothic as the original source of the German; but, according to Max Müller, the grammatical differences between the two are of such a nature as to show that this was impossible. "There never was," he says, "a common uniform Teutonic language, nor is there any evidence to show that there existed at any time a uniform High German or Low German language, from which all High German and Low German dialects are respectively derived." The Gothic language died out in the 9th century. The Low German (*Platt-Deutsch*) comprehends many dialects in the north or lowlands of Germany, as well as the Frisian, Dutch, and Flemish dialects. The oldest literary document of Low German on the continent is the Christian epic the *Heljand*, (Healer or Saviour,) which is preserved to us in two MSS. of the 9th century. There are traces of a certain amount of literature in Saxon or Low German from that time onward, through the Middle Ages, up to the 17th century, but, little of that literature has been preserved; and after the translation of the Bible by Luther into High German, the fate of Low German literature was sealed. High German (*Hoch-Deutsch*) has been the literary language of Germany ever since the days of Charlemagne. Its history may be traced through three periods, — the Old High German, extending from the 7th to the 12th century; the Middle High German, from the 12th century to the time of Luther; and the New High German, from Luther down to the present time. In the present day there are various dialects of the German spoken in different parts of the country; as the Suabian, Bavarian, Franconian, Saxon, &c. (See Müller's *Lectures on the Science of Language.*) The earliest existing monument of German literature is the translation of the Bible into Gothic by Ulfilas, already alluded to. After the Gothic language ceased to be spoken, nothing was known of this work until toward the close of the 16th cent., when a portion of it — namely, the Four Gospels — was found in the abbey of Werden. The letters are in silver upon purple vellum; whence it is called the *Codex Argenteus*, and it is now preserved in the library of Upsala. Afterwards, in 1818, the Epistles of St. Paul, of the same work, were discovered by Cardinal Mai and Count Castiglione in the monastery of Bobbio, in Lombardy. Of the translation of the Old Testament only a few lines remain. The earliest literature of Germany is known to us only by report or tradition. According to Tacitus, the Germans celebrated in songs, which were old even in his time, the praises of their national deity Tuisco, and his son Mannus, as well as the deeds of their great heroes. When the nations began to migrate, heroes of greater and greater renown march into the scene of song, and the historic forms of Attila, Theodoric, Günther, and others, appear. The two most ancient German poems are the *Lay of Hildebrand and Hadubrand*, and the *Prayer of Weissenbrun*, which belong to the 8th century. Many of the legends of this period were afterwards embodied in the lay of the *Nibelungen*, the most celebrated production of German mediæval poetry. The introduction of Christianity exercised an important change in the early literature of Germany. The Latin language came to be that of the church, the court, and the law. A kind of religious poetry, after the model of the Roman poets, was introduced in place of the ancient heroic and mythical songs, and was fostered by the court as well as by the clergy. Charlemagne, indeed, was fondly attached to the ancient lays of his fatherland, and caused a collection of them to be made; but his successor, Louis the Pious, looked upon everything German as heathenish; and the consequence was, the almost total destruction of every poem which bore a special mythological character. The *Heljand*, a poem giving the life of Christ, was written at the instance of Louis the Pious in the 9th century, and is one of the noblest productions of poetic genius that has ever appeared. Thirty years later appeared another sacred poem, known as the *Krist*, composed by Otfried, a Benedictine monk of Weissenburg. Another poem of this period is the so-called *Ludwigslied*, a poem in honor of the victory of the Frankish king, Louis III., over the Normans in 883. The other poetical remains of this period are chiefly of a religious nature, and, together with the contemporary prose literature, are not worthy of notice. Germany,

by losing its French and Italian provinces, had become Germany again; and a desire to cultivate the national literature again began to manifest itself. The monks of St. Gall, Passau, and other places, translated some of the German epics into Latin verse; such as the poem of the *Nibelungen*, of *Walther of Aquitaine*, and of *Rudo's Lied*, the last two of which have been preserved and published. The stories of the fox, the bear, and other animals, so peculiar to German poetry, attracted the attention of the monks; and it is owing to their Latin translations that this curious style of poetry can be traced back so far as the 10th century. The 11th century presents almost an entire blank in the history of German literature. The old High German had become a literary language chiefly through the efforts of the clergy, and its character was pre-eminently clerical. The Crusades, however, put an end to the clerical element in the literature of Germany. The chivalrous emperors of the Hohenstauffen dynasty formed a new rallying point for all national sympathies; and the interest of the people was with the knight, not with the priest. Poetry changed hands, and the royal courts and knightly castles offered a new and more genial home to the poets of Germany than the monasteries of St. Gall and Fulda. Middle High Ger., the language of the Suabian court, became the language of poetry, and the poets took their inspiration from real life, though they borrowed their models from the romantic cycles of Brittany and Provence. The stories of Arthur and his knights, of Charlemagne, of Achilles, Æneas, and Alexander, imported by French and Provençal knights, served them as their first models; and while foreign influence is seen in every branch of German poetry at this time, yet nothing can be more different than the same subject, as treated by French and German poets. The German *Minnesängers*, in particular, were far from being imitators of the Trouvères and Troubadours. Poets made bold for the first time to express their own feelings, their joys, and sufferings, and epic poetry had to share its honors with lyric songs. The poetry which flourished at the castles was soon adopted by the lower ranks, and the poems of the *Nibelungen* and *Gudrun*, as we now possess them, were composed at that time by poets who took their subjects, their best thoughts and expressions, from the people; but imitated the language, the metre, and the manners of the court poets. Thus there are two kinds of poetry of this period, — the *national*, or people's poetry, the production of strolling minstrels; and the *art* poetry, or that of the courts, composed chiefly by kings and courtiers. Many of the poets were nobles by birth, several of them princes. Among the distinguished poets of this period are Walther von der Vogelweide, Heinrich von Veldecke, Hartmann von Aue, Wolfram von Eschenbach, Gottfried von Strasburg, and Conrad von Würzburg. The fall of the Suabian dynasty of the house of Hohenstauffen, in the latter half of the 13th cent., was the death-blow to German chivalric poetry. Lyric poetry continued to flourish for a time; but it degenerated into an affected sentimentality and unworthy idolatry of the ladies. Didactic poetry, however, began to be cultivated with some degree of success. The middle classes, the burghers of the free cities of Germany, were now beginning to rise into power, and poetry again changed hands. It now passed from the abodes of princes and knights to the homes of burghers and the workshops of artisans; and instead of the Minnesänger, we have the *Meistersänger*, and their strains were more subdued, practical, and homely. Poetry became a trade, like any other, and guilds were formed, consisting of master-singers and their apprentices. Heinrich Frauenlob is called the first Meistersänger, and during the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries, new guilds or schools were formed in all the principal towns of Germany. The poetry of the 14th and 15th centuries is interesting historically, but is not otherwise of much value. The best songs of the period are those of Halbsuter and Veit Weber, celebrating the victories of Switzerland over Austria and Burgundy. Attempts were made to revive the chivalric poetry of the Crusades, both in the beginning and towards the close of the 15th century, but without success. In the 15th century, prose literature begins to flourish, and several local chronicles appear, — as well as works on jurisprudence, and some sermons. In the 14th century, Germany possessed several mystic theologians, as Eckart and Tauler, men of clear intellect and energy of purpose, whose sermons and writings contributed to pave the way for the Reformation. In 1373 the first complete translation of the Bible into German was made by Matthias of Beheim. An important event in this century, in its general influence upon the future progress of German literature, was the establishment of the university of Prague, followed soon after by universities in almost all parts of Germany. The 15th century was rich in scholars, but poor in men of genius and strong thinkers. The invention of the art of printing was a reform in this century, the benefits of which were chiefly felt by the great masses of the people. It extended to them the privilege which had previously been confined to the rich. Between 1470 and 1500, several thousand editions of books were printed in Germany. The 16th century introduces, along with the Reformation, a new æra in the history of the literature of Germany. Luther's translation of the Bible is so pure in language, and so beautiful in style, that it is still regarded, even in the present day, as a model of elegant expression. The religious quarrels which agitated Germany during the 16th century gave to literature a theological direction, and the first scholars of that time were more or less engaged in religious controversy. Prominent in this class, after Luther himself, stand Zwingli, Johann Arndt, Bugenhagen, Bullinger, Melancthon, and Ulrich von Hutten. Some of the best poets of this period, as Johann Hessius, composed their poetry in Latin; and, indeed, there came out from the universities a tendency to exalt Latin above their mother-tongue, which was very prejudicial to the latter. The period before and after the Reformation was especially fruitful in satirical and allegorical works. One of the most remarkable of the former class was the "Ship of Fools" (*Narrenschiff*), by Sebastian Brant, a metrical satire on the follies of the age; and which was afterwards imitated by Thomas Mürner, in his *Narrenbeschwörung* (Conjuration of Fools.) The most able satirical and didactic poet of the 16th century was Johann Fischart, the author of numerous works; among which may be mentioned *Flohatz*, a remarkably witty poem on fleas; and a romantic poem, *Das glückhafte Schiff*. He has been called the German "Rabelais." Of the popular songs (*Volkslieder*) of this period, some have been much admired. The works of Hans Sachs, the poet and cobbler of Nuremberg, display a very remarkable degree of fertility, liveliness, and humor. A great poet, in the strict sense of the word, he was not; but he possessed an uncommon talent for mastering any given subject, and he was the most popular poet in Germany during that century. His works are numerous, and in all styles of composition, from the most tragic touch of feeling to the most comic turn of thought. This period produced several distinguished scholars and men of science; among whom may be mentioned Melancthon, Camerarius (classics and philology), Cornelius Agrippa, Theophrastus Paracelsus (mystical philosophy and natural history), Copernicus (astronomy), Leonhard Fuchs (botany and medicine), Conrad Gesner (botany and zoölogy), and Agricola (mineralogy). Towards the end of the 16th century, everything seemed drifting back into the Middle Ages; and then came the Thirty Years' War, which, in its consequences, was most disastrous to Germany. The physical and moral vigor of the nation was broken. We meet with no trace of originality, truth, taste, or feeling, in the poetry of that period, except, indeed, in the sacred poetry, many of the hymns of Paul Gerhard being still sung in the Protestant churches of Germany. A rage for everything foreign that then prevailed was utterly opposed to nationality or originality. Opitz, the founder of the so-called Silesian school, is the true representative of the classical poetry of the 17th century. He was a scholar and a gentleman, most correct in his language and versification, never venturing on ground which had not been trodden before by some classic poet, whether of Greece, Rome, France, Holland, or Italy. Literary societies were formed at several of the courts of Germany, professedly for the improvement of the language and poetry of the country, after the model of those of Italy; but they were mere silly imitations, and produced little good. The "First Silesian School" is represented by men like Opitz and Weckherlin, and is characterized as pseudo-classical. It was imitated in the north of Germany by Simon Dach, Paul Flemming, and a number of less gifted poets, who form the "Königsberg school." The chief heroes of the "Second Silesian school" are Hoffmannwaldau and Lohenstein, whose compositions are more ambitious, bombastic, and full of metaphors than those of Opitz; but also more disappointing. There were some independent poets who kept aloof from either of these schools, as Friedrich von Logau, Andreas Gryphius, and Moscherasch. Among the other works of this period, we may mention the *Simplicissimus*, a novel giving a lively picture of German life during the Thirty Years' War; the patriotic writings of Professor Schupp; the historical works of Puffendorf; the pietistic sermons of Spener and of Franke, the founder of the orphan school at Halle; Professor Arnold's ecclesiastical history; the first political pamphlets of Prof. Thomasius; and among philosophers, Jacob Boehme at the beginning, and Leibnitz at the end of the century. The 18th century was marked by a revolution in the literature and modes of thought in Germany. Johann Christoph Gottsched, professor of eloquence at Leipsic, in the early part of this century, exercised great power as a critic, and was the means of defeating the Second Silesian school. He was, however, an advocate of French models in art and poetry; and it was through the opposition which he roused by his *Gallomania*, that German poetry was at last delivered from the trammels of that foreign school. Gottsched and his friends at Leipsic were opposed by Bodmer and his friends in Switzerland, who advocated the English style of literature; and a long literary warfare was carried on. For a long period Gottsched and his party prevailed; but at length public opinion became too strong against them, and the dictator lived to become the laughing-stock of Germany. Among those who distinguished themselves as advocates of the new school were Gärtner, Gellert, Kärtner, Adolf Schlegel (father of the brothers Schlegel), Kleist, and Gleim. Of greater influence, however, than any of these here named, were Hagedorn of Hamburg, whose fables and songs have immortalized him in Germany; and Albert von Haller, the physiologist, remarkable also as a writer of descriptive and didactic poetry. During this literary struggle, the great names of German poetry sprang up, — Klopstock, Wieland, Lessing, Herder, Goethe and Schiller. Klopstock's *Messiah* made a profound impression by its mystic, devout, and rapturous faith, as well as a work of art. The fashionable and elegant portion of society was attracted by the semi-Grecian, semi-Parisian muse of Wieland. But it was reserved for Lessing to give a new direction to German literature. He established a new school of criticism, and exerted a powerful influence upon the progress of the drama, by unfolding, for the first time, to the German mind, all the beauty, originality, and vigor of Shakspeare. His tragedy *Emilia Galotti*, his comedy *Minna von Barnhelm*, and his philosophical drama *Nathan der Weise*, are models of dramatic composition. Herder, a man of vast learning as well as of poetic genius, exerted a strong influence upon the poets of his time, and contributed powerfully to promote the study of Oriental poetry, as well as the ancient popular songs of different nations. The crowning work of his life is his *Ideen zur Philosophie der Geschichte der Menschheit*. Another great impulse was given by Winckelmann, whose writings on the remains of ancient art modified all the old theories of the beautiful. Goethe came forward in 1773 with his *Götz von Berlichingen*, which was greeted as the commencement of an entirely new period in German dramatic literature. In 1781 appeared Schiller's first piece, *Die Räuber* (the Robbers), followed by *Fiesco* and *Cabale und Liebe*. These impassioned tragedies gave a new impulse to the literary excitement. His *Don Carlos* (1784) shows greater moderation, and opens a long series of tragedies, in which the highest aspirations for liberty and humanity are interwoven with historical associations expressed in language of the most classic purity. It was only, however, after Schiller's union with Goethe (1795) that, by their combined labors, German literature was brought to that classic perfection which, from a purely local, has since given to it a universal influence. Schiller, by his enthusiastic and sympathetic eloquence and tenderness, became the favorite of the people; while Goethe, with his many-sided intellect and boundless sensibilities, controlled by a strong will, became the acknowledged sovereign of German literature. The philosophic spirit of this age also gave birth in rapid succession to the master minds of Kant, Fichte, Hegel, and Schelling. Jean Paul Richter is a peculiar and powerful writer of this period, whose works, though characterized by obscurity and irregularity, are frequently lighted up by flashes of humor and brilliant gems of thought and feeling. Novalis (von Hardenburg) is another strangely-constituted writer, whose works, though few and fragmentary, contain scattered thoughts of such wisdom and genius as to give them a high place in the literature of his country. Ludwig Tieck, a more voluminous and connected writer than his friend Novalis, was also much more of a creative genius. His dramas, and collection of ancient fairy and popular tales, often reflect the romance of mediæval poesy with much beauty and genius, but with a mystic feeling bordering almost on superstition. To the so-called Romantic school belong the brothers Schlegel, — August Wilhelm, author of various critical and æsthetical works, and a metrical translation of Shakspeare; and Friedrich, known as a writer on the history of ancient and modern literature, and the philosophy of history. The other writers of that and the subsequent period to the present time are so numerous, that we can only afford to mention a very few of them. In almost every department of literature, the writers of the present or last century, in Germany, occupy a chief place. In philosophy, the names are numerous; but they are all eclipsed by the great names of Kant, Fichte, Schelling, and Hegel, and generally belong to one or other of these schools. (See GERMAN PHILOSOPHY.) In theology, Schleiermacher, Paulus, Bretschneider, Reinhard, Eichhorn, Hengstenberg, and a host of others, have done good service in the field of biblical inquiry. In philological and critical inquiries, occur the names of Wolf, Hermann, Bœckh, Otfried Müller, W. von Humboldt, the brothers Grimm, Franz Bopp, Bunsen, Benecke, Lachmann, Haupt. In history, Johannes von Müller, Heeren, Wachler, Friedrich von Rammer, Ranke, Lappenberg, Pertz, Niebuhr, Neander, Dahlmann, Gervinus, Menzel, Schlosser. In poetry, besides the names already mentioned, are Arndt, Körner, Heine, Uhland, Kinkel, Rückert, Schwab, Kerner, W. Hauff, Novalis, Mörike, Börne. In dramatic literature are distinguished Kotzebue, Müllner, Houwald, Grillparzer, Raupach, Grabbe, Immermann, Gutzkow, Mosen, Prutz, Laube, Hebbel, and Freytag. In the field of historical or social romance, are Witzleben, Van de Velde, Pichler, Häring, Spindler, Steffens, König, Gutzkow, Prutz, Mugge, Von Sternberg; besides several ladies; as Ida von Hahn-Hahn, Paalzow. Among other literary writers of note may be mentioned F. de la Motte Fouqué, Achim von Arnim, Brentanus, Von Kleist, Amadeus Hoffmann, Chamisso, Kühne, Auerbach, Spielhagen, Mühlbach, Rodenberg, Zschokke, Stifter. The labors of A. von Humboldt in the field of natural science have given a powerful impulse to the German mind in that direction. Among their travellers, are Martius in Brazil, Pöppig in S. America, Tschudi in Peru, Schubert in Greece, Lepsius and Brugsch in Egypt, Schomburgk in British Guiana, Siebold in Japan, Gützlaff in China, Barth and Vogel in Africa, the brothers Schlagentweit in Central Asia, and Leichhardt in Australia. In geography, ethnology, &c., are the works of Berghaus, Petermann, Stein, Hübner, Wappäus, Klöden, Kohl. In astronomy and mathematics, are Bessel, Encké, Struve, Gauss, Mädler; while in medicine and the natural sciences, are J. Müller, Ehrenberg, Burdach, Carus, Oken, Cotta, Schleiden, Von Buch, Liebig, Dove, Burmeister, Poggendorf, Erdmann, Gmelin, Gräfe, Vogt, Rokitansky, Wagner, and Dieffenbach. In the history of language and literature, politics, and the social sciences, are Vilmar, Gervinus, Bouterwek, Becker, Wachler, Waagen, Savigny, &c.

Germa'no. (**San.**) (anc. *Casinum* or *Casca,*) a town of S. Italy, situate at the base of Monte Casino, 50 m. N.N.W. of Naples; *pop.* 9,000.

Germa'no, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Harrison co.

Ger'man Ocean. See NORTH SEA.

Ger'man Philos'ophy, the philosophic spirit which characterizes Germany in the present days is only of comparatively modern origin. The old scholastic

forms retained their place here long after they had been forsaken in France and England. The writings of Lord Bacon, of Descartes, and of Spinoza, which did so much for philosophy in their own countries, had but little influence in Germany. It was more particularly the writings of Locke which first excited any considerable degree of attention. His empiricism, which sought to set up psychology as a regulator of metaphysics, aroused the opposition of Leibnitz, the first German that made an epoch in the history of the new philosophy, and who, from the influence which he exerted on all sides, must be regarded as the originator of the philosophic spirit in Germany. Yet the fundamentals of his system — monodology, preëstablished harmony, the doctrine of innate ideas—wanted a strong systematic basis, being rather genial hypotheses than regularly established propositions. This defect Chr. Wolf set himself to remedy, and sought to establish a system of philosophy complete in all its parts, according to the rules of strict logic; but in so doing, he set aside the very doctrines which most particularly characterized the system of Leibnitz. The wide circulation of his writings, the high esteem in which he was held by his contemporaries, the great number of his scholars and adherents, show the great influence which Wolf exerted for a time. He was destined, however, to outlive his reputation, for there soon came on a period of philosophical deadness in Germany, during which a kind of eclecticism, devoid of principle, prevailed,—the so-called "philosophy of common sense," borrowed from the English and French philosophers of the 18th cent. Nevertheless, there also existed great mental activity of certain kinds. Poetry, the reform of education, politics, and religious enlightenment, deeply occupied men's minds; old customs in family and political life were shaken, and a great and thorough movement was preparing itself in the quiet. With Emmanuel Kant begins the more modern period of German philosophy; and although, at first, his *Critique of Pure Reason* (*Kritik der reinen Vernunft*) was in danger of being overlooked, yet, after a time, this and the principal of his other critical works, which, after long preparation, made their appearance in rapid succession, gave a powerful stimulus to scientific research. The cause of this lay, not only in the novelty and comprehensiveness of his investigations, but in that they exactly corresponded with the tendencies of the age at the time. Excluding all dogmatism and fanaticism, maintaining the independence of speculative inquiry, referring all theoretical speculation to the accessible region of experience, the elevation of the moral to the highest and ultimate of all human endeavor, — these in general constitute the main features of his philosophy, which he wished to be cultivated rather with a view to its social than to its mere philosophic importance. He also entertained the hope that, by means of critical investigations into the nature of the human mind, it might be possible to reconcile the opposing systems of empiricism and rationalism, of sensualism and spiritualism, &c., and to discover a series of comprehensive principles to which the controversies of the philosophic schools might be referred in the last instance. That this hope was disappointed was owing to this, that Kant sought to support the old metaphysic of the schools by a psychology which itself rested on the basis of that metaphysic. Besides, there was wanting in the heyday of Kantism any sufficient point of unity for the several parts of philosophy. Of this want K. L. Reinhold was the first to become conscious; and scepticism, as in Schulze's *Aenesidemus*, and dogmatism, in the writings of Eberhard and others, raised their feeble opposition to the now triumphant criticism. J. G. Fichte believed that he had found that absolute point of unity which the criticism of Kant had indicated, in the fact of consciousness. Fichte, travelling on the path which Kant had pointed out, changed the half-idealism of Kant into a complete idealism, while he declared the "Ego" to be, not only the bearer and source of knowledge, but also the only reality, the representation and act of which is the world. In the Ego, knowing and being were identical; it was at once the principle of existence, and knowledge and nature appeared only as the reflex of its absolute activity. With this idealism began a kind of revolutionary excitement among the philosophic minds of Germany, which contrasted strongly with the quiet and sober spirit of Kant. System followed system, philosophic literature became overwhelming, and the public excitement was general for twenty or thirty years. The meteors which made their appearance in the philosophic heavens of Germany, for the most part disappeared as suddenly as they had blazed forth. Schelling was the first to exert a more general influence, and changed the idealism of Fichte, under the influence of Spinoza (who had been again brought into notice by Jacobi), into the so-called *philosophy of identity*. This system set out originally with the assertion that, as Fichte has deduced nature from the Ego, so, by reversing the process, the Ego may be deduced from nature; that both forms of philosophy find their basis in the absolute, as the identity of all opposites,—the ideal and real, subject and object, spirit and matter. In order to carry out this assertion, Schelling assigned intellectual intuition as alone corresponding to the absolute; yea, as representing, and identical with, the absolute itself. The organ of this intuition was called reason and, as such, was opposed to the reflection of the understanding, which was held to be quite incapable of comprehending absolute identity. The relation of the actual phenomenal world to the absolute was held to consist in this, that the latter represents itself in a multiplicity of appearances, steps out of "indifference" into difference, manifests itself in the latter, &c. He sought to demonstrate this identity in non-identity, and non-identity in identity,—especially with regard to natural philosophy in special cases, in which the highest merit to which he and his followers are entitled is the having opposed the empiricism of mere observation and computation in natural investigations, and to have contributed to the awakened interest in the natural sciences. For in contemning experience and reflection, occasion was also afforded to a fanciful mode of speculation, which frequently had nothing further in common with science than the name, and on this account many dark opinions in the regions of poetry, religion, and social life came to unite themselves with the philosophy of Schelling, and which often led to the most strange aberrations into romanticism, mysticism, and a tendency to Catholicism. In the direction indicated by Fichte and Schelling, the philosophy of Hegel also asserted itself, and attempted to develop in regular succession the contents of the intellectual intuition by the dialectic method. He indeed threw off the lawless play of fanciful combinations; but he sought for the expression of speculative thought, not in those laws of the connection of thought which have been recognized for thousands of years, but in a dialectic, the essence of which consists in the analysis of all the established principles of thought, and whose process consists therein that every conception generates out of itself its opposite, and unites this with itself, inwardly enriches itself, and in this way proceeds to still higher stages. This method pretended to be identical with the thing itself; Hegel, with enduring perseverance, sought to carry out through the whole field of philosophic inquiry, and divided his system into the three provinces of logic, the philosophy of nature, and the philosophy of mind. While the systems above mentioned form a tolerably straight line of progress, there arose certain other systems, as that of J. F. Herbart, in opposition to the idealism of Fichte, and which took a direction quite contrary to the philosophy of the time. Herbart, Schelling, and Hegel are the only thinkers that can claim to have exerted any general influence since the time of Kant. Among the numerous other thinkers of this time, who were chiefly occupied in defending or remodelling the older systems, we may mention Krug, Fries, and others, who were employed in the development of the Kantean system; Stellens, Oken, Schubert, F. von Baader, and Esehenmayer, who were employed chiefly in physical researches; those who attempted to exhibit systematically the philosophy of Jacobi; the different attempts to bring back philosophy to an empirical psychology; the peculiar speculative attempts of Schleiermacher, J. J. Wagner, Krause, Weisse, the younger Fichte, Braniss, E. Reinhold, A. Trendelenburg, H. Ritter, A. Günther, and others; the different tendencies within the Hegelian school; and, finally, the relation which Schelling latterly took up to his own earlier teaching, as well as to that which had been developed out of them. In the same proportion in which during the last fifty years the science of philosophy has been prosecuted in Germany, has also its history been studied; and indeed the Germans were the first who sought to comprehend and represent the history of philosophy as a whole, and to throw light upon the more important parts of it by valuable special treatises. The rapid change in the philosophic systems, and the extravagances which characterized some of them, have often been much blamed and made sport of, and it seems, as a consequence of that, that there has been for some time a lull in the interest taken in speculation, and a sort of sceptical aversion to all proper philosophic inquiry has taken the place of the former enthusiasm. Yet the influence of philosophy in elevating and strengthening the scientific spirit in Germany has been great and beneficial; and there is almost no region of inquiry in which a deeper and more thorough mode of treatment is manifest as the fruits of this philosophic spirit.

Ger'man Silver, *n.* A useful silver-like alloy composed of copper, nickel, and zinc. Different proportions are given. One of the best is copper 51, zinc 30 6, nickel 18·4. It resembles the *tutenag* of the Chinese, and is used for table-articles and in electro-plating.

Ger'man Settlement, in *W. Virginia*, a post-office of Preston co.

Ger'mansville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Lehigh county.

Ger'mantown, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Stokes co., abt. 110 m. W.N.W. of Raleigh.

Germantown, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Clinton co.

Germantown, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Marion co., abt. 18 m. N.E. of Indianapolis.

—A post-village of Wayne co., abt. 56 m. E. of Indianapolis.

Germantown, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Bracken co., abt. 70 m. N.E. of Frankfort; *pop.* abt. 600.

Germantown, in *Maryland*, a P.O. of Montgomery co.

Germantown, in *Missouri*, a village of Warren co.

Germantown, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Hyde co., on Pamlico Sound, abt. 135 m. E.S.E. of Raleigh.

Germantown, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Columbia co.; *pop.* of township abt. 2,500.

Germantown, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Montgomery co., abt. 45 m. N. of Cincinnati; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

—A village of Washington co., abt. 16 m. N.N.E. of Marietta.

Germantown, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Fayette co., abt. 195 m. W. by S. of Harrisburg.

—A beautiful suburban village, since 1854 included within the chartered limits of Philadelphia, abt. 6 m. N.W. of the State House. Here, Oct. 4, 1777, a battle took place between the armies under Washington, and the English under Howe. After several hours of severe struggle the Americans were defeated, the loss being about equal on both sides.

Ger'mantown, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Shelby co., abt. 15 m. E. of Memphis; *pop.* abt. 450.

Germantown, in *Virginia*, a village of Bath co., abt. half a mile from the Warm Springs.

—A village of Fauquier co., abt. 95 m. N. by W. of Richmond.

Germantown, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Juneau co.; *pop.* of township abt. 1,100.

—A township of Washington co.; *pop.* abt. 2,344.

Ger'man Valley, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Morris co., abt. 17 m. W. of Morristown.

Ger'manville, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Jefferson co.

Ger'manville, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Edgefield dist., abt. 30 m. W. of Columbia.

Ger'many. [Ger. *Deutschland*, or *Teutschland*; Fr. *Allemagne*; It. *Germania*, *Slavonia*.] The word *G.* is as uncertain in its derivation, as it is often vague and indefinite in its application. The Germans call themselves *Deutsche*, or *Teutsche*, and their country *Deutschland*. The first syllable of this דויטש is derived by those who use this orthography from the verb *deuten*, signifying to interpret or explain; so that *Deutsche* means the people who were intelligible to one another, in contradistinction to *Welsche* (Welsh), or Celtic nations, whose language they did not understand. Those who write *Teutschland* derive the name of the country from the god *Tuisco* or *Teut*, mentioned by Tacitus. The Latin denomination of the country, which English-speaking people have adopted, is supposed to be derived from the Roman manner of pronouncing the word *wehrmann*, which signifies soldier — the character in which the Germans were mostly known to the Romans. The extent of country comprised under the term *Germany* has varied in every century since it first became known to the Romans. At the present time *G.* comprises the chief countries of Central Europe, and is bounded N. by Denmark and the Baltic; E. by Prussian Poland, Galicia, and Hungary; S. by Italy and Switzerland; and W. by France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and the North Sea or German Ocean.—*Pol. Div.* The ancient Germanic empire, dissolved in 1806, and reconstituted as a confederacy of 39 states (see below) in 1815, has verged again towards unity in consequence of the war between Austria and Prussia in 1866, which ended in the expulsion of the former from the Confederation, leaving Prussia as the ruling power in Germany. Pending their final union under one govt., the old states of the Confederation (excluding Austria) were ranged, provisionally, under two groups, as *North Germany*, and *South Germany*. N. Germany, consisting of 22 states, was under the absolute and entire leadership of Prussia, while S. Germany, numbering 5 states, formed a loosely connected group under the ascendency of Bavaria. The two divisions were bound together, to some extent, by treaties of alliance between Prussia and the principal states of S. Germany,—Bavaria, Würtemberg, and Baden. By these treaties the contracting powers mutually guaranteed the integrity of their respective territories; and it was further stipulated that, in case of war, the king of Prussia was to have the supreme command of the joint armies. After the close of the Franco-German campaign of 1870, the N. German Confederation was dissolved as a political organization, and the states which composed it, together with the S. German powers, aggregated into an autonomy — that of an enlarged reinstation of the old German Empire. The territory of the German nationality, prior to the formation of the new German Empire, was subdivided as follows:

States.	*Area. En.s.m*	*Pop. 1869.*	*Capital.*	*Pop. 1869.*
N. Ger. Confederation.				
Kingdom of Prussia, (including Hanover, Schleswig-Holstein, Lauenburg, Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Homburg, Nassau, and Frankfort-on-the-Main.)	137,066	*24,478,210	Berlin,	*702,437
Saxony,	6,777	2,420,795	Dresden,	*156,024
Mecklenburg-Schwerin,	4,834	*559,212	Schwerin,	*25,053
Mecklenburg-Strelitz,	997	*97,976	Neu Strelitz,	*8,301
Oldenburg,	2,417	*246,906	Oldenburg,	*14,226
Saxe-Weimar,	1,421	283,044	Weimar,	*14,794
Saxe-Altenburg,	509	141,426	Altenburg,	*18,482
Saxe-Meiningen,	933	180,335	Meiningen,	*8,219
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha,	816	168,735	Gotha,	*19,071
Brunswick,	1,526	*271,31[illegible]	Brunswick,	*50,502
Anhalt,	869	*197,041	Dessau,	*16,904
Waldeck,	466	56,807	Arolsen,	*1,978
Lippe-Detmold,	445	111,352	Detmold,	*6,209
Schaumburg-Lippe,	212	31,186	Buckeburg,	*4,214
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt,	340	75,116	Rudolstadt,	6,953
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen,	318	67,553	Sondershausen,	6,275
Reuss-Schleiz,	297	43,889	Schleiz,	5,092
Reuss-Greiz,	148	88,097	Greiz,	*10,644
Hesse-Darmstadt, (prov. Upper Hesse,)	1,570	*257,973	Giessen,	*10,131
Hamburg,	148	305,196	Hamburg,	224 974
Lübeck,	127	51,836	Lübeck,	36,998
Bremen,	106	*109,572	Bremen,	*74,945
Total for N. Ger.	163,342	30,235,568		
South Germany.				
Bavaria,	29,617	*4,830,778	Munich,	170 688
Würtemberg,	7,840	1,778,396	Stuttgart,	75,781
Baden,	5,904	*1,433,525	Carlsruhe,	32,004
Hesse-Darmstadt, (excl'd'g Upper Hesse),	1,670	564,971	Darmstadt,	31,389
Lichtenstein,	64	8,320	Lichtenstein,	3,337
Grand total	208,437	38,851,558		

The duchy of Limburg, and the grand-duchy of Luxemburg (*q. v.*) belonged to the Germanic Confederation prior to its dissolution in 1866; they now belong partly

MAP OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE, HOLLAND, AND BELGIUM.

SCALE, 43 miles to an inch, one square inch comprising 2·2 times the area represented by one square inch of Map of England.

Germany (German, *Deutschland*; French, *Allemagne*; ancient *Germania*) comprises twenty-six states or sovereignties and the imperial province of Alsace-Lorraine, acquired from France by conquest, 1871, which are now unified as the *German Empire*, having Berlin as the imperial capital, and the King of Prussia, William III., Emperor. It ranks next to Russia in population among the nations of Europe, and is exceeded in area only by Russia, Austria, and Sweden and Norway. It extends through 8½° of north latitude, corresponding with that of Newfoundland and Labrador, and with the Amour River. Length from north to south (Königsau to S. Bavaria), 568 miles; from east to west, 735 miles. Area, 210,211 square miles. Population (1867) 40,120,101.

TABLE OF STATES COMPREHENDED IN THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

	Area in sq. m.	Pop. 1867.	
Kingdom of Prussia (*Preussen*),	135,778	24,043,902	
,, of Bavaria (*Bayern*),	29,441	4,824,421	F d
,, of Wurtemberg,	7,530	1,778,479	E d
,, of Saxony (*Sachsen*),	5,779	2,423,586	G c
Grand Duchy of Baden,	5,910	1,434,970	E d
,, of Mecklenburg-Schwerin,	5,189	560,618	F b
,, of Hessen,	2,977	823,138	E d
,, of Oldenburg,	2,470	315,622	E b
* ,, of Saxe-Weimar,	1,403	283,044	F c
,, of Mecklenb.-Strelitz,	908	98,770	G b
Duchy of Brunswick (*Braunschweig*),	1,425	302,792	F b
Duchy of Anhalt,	1,026	197,041	G c
* ,, of Saxe-Meiningen,	914	180,335	F c
* ,, of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha,	764	168,735	F c
* ,, of Saxe-Altenburg,	510	141,426	G c
Principality of Lippe-Detmold,	438	111,352	E c
,, of Reuss (*younger line*),	320	88,067	F c
,, of Schwarzb.-Rudolstadt,	371	75,074	F c
,, of Schwarzb.-Sondershausen,	328	67,454	F c
,, of Waldeck,	432	56,809	E c
,, of Reuss (*elder line*),	144	43,889	F c
,, of Schaumburg-Lippe, or Lippe Bückeburg,	172	31,186	E b
Principality of Liechtenstein,	63	8,320	E c
Free City of Hamburg,	155	305,196	F b
,, of Bremen,	74	109,572	E b
,, of Lübeck,	107	48,538	F b
† Imperial Prov. of Alsace-Lorraine (*Das Reichsland Elsass-Lothringen*),	5,583	1,597,765	D d
Total of German Empire,	210,211	40,120,101	

* *Situated in* Thuringia (*Thüringen*), *an ancient margraviate of Germany.*

† *Acquired from France* 1871.

THE KINGDOM OF PRUSSIA (*Königreich von Preussen*) is one of the Great Powers of Europe, and takes the seventh rank according to area and population. Its area is 2·31 times greater than that of England and Wales. The density of the population varies from 323 per square mile in the Rhine Provinces to 118 in Pomerania. Average density, 177 per square mile.—The following Table shows the area and population of the different Governments and Provinces.

Governments, Provinces, &c.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. 1867.
Königsberg gov.	8,816	1,063,340
Gumbinnin gov.	6,309	744,778
Dantzig gov.	3,178	515,222
Marienwerder gov.	6,769	767,620
Prov. of *Prussia*,	25,072	3,090,960
Posen gov.	6,757	986,443
Bromberg gov.	4,419	550,895
Posen prov.	11,176	1,537,338
Berlin gov.	22	702,437
Potsdam gov.	7,969	997,221
Frankfurt gov.	7,408	1,020,157
Brandenburg prov.	15,399	2,719,815
Stettin gov.	5,009	675,596
Coslin gov.	5,420	554,464
Stralsund gov.	1,791	215,575
Pomerania (*Pommern*) prov.	12,220	1,445,635
Breslau gov.	5,208	1,364,632
Oppeln gov.	5,101	1,241,320
Liegnitz gov.	5,251	979,800
Silesia (*Schlesien*) prov.	15,560	3,585,752
Magdeburg gov.	4,438	832,141
Merseburg gov.	3,937	864,853
Erfurt gov.	1,362	370,072
Saxony (*Sachsen*) prov.	9,737	2,067,066
Münster gov.	2,799	439,213
Minden gov.	2,028	477,152
Arnsberg gov.	2,972	791,361
Westphalia (*Westfalen*) prov.	7,799	1,707,726
Cologne (*Köln*) gov.	1,534	596,493
Düsseldorf gov.	2,110	1,243,902
Coblenz gov.	2,391	555,882
Trèves (*Trier*) gov.	2,771	578,889
Aix-la-Chapelle (*Aachen*) gov.	1,603	480,192
Rhenish prov. (*Rheinland*),	10,409	3,455,358
Hohenzollern territory,	440	64,632
Jade territory,	5	1,748
Duchy of Lauenburg,	452	49,978
Total of Prussian territory previous to the war of 1866,	108,269	19,726,008
Hanover (Carlenberg) gov.	2,240	385,957
Hildesheim gov.	1,989	410,210
Luneburg gov.	4,487	381,712
Stade (Bremen) gov.	2,559	301,407
Aurich gov.	1,158	193,876
Osnabrück (Benthcim) gov.	2,417	264,475
Prov. of *Hanover*, lately kingdom,	14,850	1,937,637
Holstein,	3,274	577,491
Schleswig,	3,365	404,227
Schleswig-Holstein, prov.	6,639	981,718
Cassel gov. (Late Kur Hessen),	3,915	770,569
Wiesbaden gov. (Late Duchy of Nassau),	2,105	609,742
Hessen-Nassau prov.	6,020	1,380,311
Total of the acquired States (1866),	27,509	4,299,666
Military abroad,		18,228
Total of Prussia,	135,778	24,043,902

Protestants, 15,472,496; Roman Catholics, 7,803,346; Jews, 314,797.

KINGDOM OF BAVARIA (*Königreich von Bayern*; French, *Bavière*). The second State in Germany according to area and population. Area is about half that of England and Wales.

Circles (*Kreise*).	Area in sq. m.	Pop. 1867.
Palatinate of the Rhine (*Pfalz*),	2,293	626,066
Middle Franconia (*Mittel Franken*),	2,937	579,688
Upper Franconia (*Ober Franken*)	2,640	535,060
Lower Franconia (*Unter Franken*), and Aschaffenburg.	3,423	584,972
Swabia (*Schwaben*) and Neuburg,	3,694	585,160
Lower Bavaria,	6,619	594,511
Upper Palatinate and Regensburg,	3,706	491,295
Upper Bavaria,	6,619	827,669
Total	29,441	4,824,421

GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN (German, *Grossherzogthum Baden*). Area nearly equal to that of Yorkshire.

Circles.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. 1867.
Mannheim,	178	94,185
Carlsruhe,	592	226,028
Heidelberg,	375	129,631
Baden.	405	123,915
Lörrach,	372	90,986
Offenburg,	617	148,093
Freiburg,	847	193,971
Mosbach,	839	154,301
Waldshut,	479	81,021
Constance,	793	126,916
Villingen,	413	65,923
Total,	5,910	1,434,970

Protestants, 478,089; Roman Catholics, 931,007; Greeks, 254; Jews, 25,594.

KINGDOM OF WURTEMBERG. A little greater than the area of Wales.

Circles (*Kreise*).	Area in sq m.	Pop. 1867.
Neckar,	1,284	523,994
Black Forest (*Schwarzwald*),	1,843	444,967
Danube (*Donau*),	2,417	427,280
Jaxt,	1,986	382,238
Total,	7,530	1,778,479

Protestants, 1,223,216; Roman Catholics, 543,601; Jews, 11,662.

KINGDOM OF BELGIUM (*Royaume de Belgique*; German, *Belgien*). Area more than one-fifth, and the population more than one-fourth, that of England and Wales. Average density of pop., 425·7 per square mile.

Provinces.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. 1868.
East Flanders,	1,157	821,178
South Brabant,	1,267	849,858
Hainault,	1,436	872,838
West Flanders,	1,248	654,145
Liége,	1,116	576,126
Antwerp (*Anvers*),	1,093	478,810
Namur.	1,413	308,321
Limburg,	931	197,137
Luxembourg,	1,705	203,031
Total,	11,366	4,961,644

* The mass of the population is Roman Catholic. Protestants are estimated at 10,000; Jews, 2,000.

HOLLAND, OR KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS. (Dutch, *Het Koningrijk der Nederlanden*; German, *Niederlande*; French, *Pays Bas*, or *Neerlande*). Area more than one-fourth, and the population more than one-fifth, that of England and Wales. The average density of pop., 328 per square mile.

Provinces.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. 1869.
South Holland,	1,176	703,213
North Holland,	966	590,454
Utrecht,	531	176,234
Limburg,	854	227,461
Zeeland,	642	179,435
Groningen,	907	232,273
Friesland,	1,267	300,863
Guelderland,	1,972	437,819
North Brabant,	1,985	436,798
Overyssel,	1,308	259,263
Drenthe,	1,029	108,257
	12,637	3,652,070
Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, (1867),	990	199,958
Total,	13,627	3,852,028
COLONIES.		
East Indies,	614,965	22,247.000
West Indies,	60.170	85,805
Coast of Guinea,	10,631	120,000
	685,766	22,452,805

According to religion the population of the Kingdom is divided (1859)—Protestants, 2,006,926; Roman Catholics, 1,234,486; Greeks, 32; Jews, 63,890; Religion unknown 3.794.

DISTRICTS, ETC.

Algau,	Bavaria	F	c
Altmark,	Saxony	F	b
Arenberg-Meppen (Aurich),	Hanover	D	b
Barnim,	Brandenburg	G	b
Bentheim (Osnabrück),	Hanover	D	b
Bremen (Stade),	Hanover	E	b
Carlenberg (Hanover)	Hanover	E	b
Clausthal Mining District,	Hanover	F	b
Condroz,	Belgium	C	c
Cujavien,	Posen	K	b
Fläming, Der,	Brandenburg	G	c
Friesland, East,	Hanover	D	b
Göttingen,	Hanover	E	c
Havelland,	Brandenburg	G	b
Hoya,	Hanover	E	b
Lausitz, Nieder (lower),	Brandenburg	H	c
Lausitz, Ober (upper),	K. of Saxony	H	c
Littauen,	E. Prussia	M	a
Masuren,	E. Prussia	L	b
Mittelmark,	Brandenburg	G	b
Pomerellen,	W. Prussia	I	b
Samland,	E. Prussia	L	a
Saxon Switzerland,	Saxony	G	c
Swabia (*Schwaben*),	Bav. & Würtemb.	E	d
Thuringia (*Markgrafschaft Thüringen*), an ancient Margraviate		F	c
Uckermark	Brandenburg	G	b
Vogtland,	Thuringia	F	c

TOWNS, ETC.

Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle), 68,178	Rhenish Prov.	D	c
Aalen,	Würtemberg	F	d
Adelnau,	Posen	I	c
Adorf,	Kingdom of Saxony	G	c
Aix-la-Chapelle (*Aachen*),	Rhen. Prov.	D	c
Alkmaar, 11,308	Holland	C	b
Allendorf,	Hessen-Nassau	E	e
Allenstein,	E. Prussia	L	b
Almelo,	Holland	D	b
Alost (Ger. *Aalst*), 19,177	Belgium	B	c
Alsfeld,	Hessen	E	c
Alt Breisach,	Baden	D	d
Altena, 6,154	Westphalia	D	c
Altenburg, 18,482	Saxe Altenburg	G	c
Altenhunden,	Westphalia	E	c
Altenkirchen,	Rhine Prov.	D	e
Althagen,	Mecklenburg	G	a
Altkirch,	Alsace	D	e
Altona, 67,350	Holstein	E	b
Alzey, 5,271	Hessen	E	d
Amberg, 12,312	Bavaria	F	d
Amersfoort, 13,248	Holland	C	b
Ammergau, Ober,	Bavaria	F	e
Amsterdam, 274,931	Holland	C	b
Anclam, 11,504	Pomerania	G	b
Andenne,	Belgium	C	c
Angerburg,	E. Prussia	L	a
Angermünde, 6,466	Brandenburg	G	b
Annaberg, 11,272	Kingdom of Saxony	G	c
Ansbach, 13,018	Bavaria	F	d
Antwerp (Fr. *Anvers*, Ger. *Antwerpen*), 123,571	Belgium	C	c
Apenrade, 5,537	Schleswig	E	a
Apolda, 8,731	Saxe Weimar	F	c
Arlon, 5,647	Belgium	C	d
Arneburg,	Prov. Saxony	F	b
Arnhem, 32,479	Holland	C	b
Arnsberg,	Westphalia	E	c
Arnstadt, 7,259	Schwarzburg	F	c
Arnswalde, 6,523	Brandenburg	H	b
Arolsen, 1,978	Cap. of Waldeck	E	c
Aschaffenburg, 10,288	Bavaria	E	d
Aschersleben, 15,963	Prov. Saxony	F	c
Assen,	Holland	D	b
Ath,	Belgium	B	c
Augsburg, 50,067	Bavaria	F	d
Aurich,	Hanover	D	b
Axel,	Holland	B	c
Bad-Ems,	Hessen-Nassau	D	c
Baden, or Baden Baden, 8,856	Baden	E	d
Bahn,	Pomerania	H	b
Baldenburg,	W. Prussia	I	b
Bamberg, 25,972	Bavaria	F	d
Barmen, 64,945	Rhenish Prov.	D	c
Baronville	Ger. Lorraine	D	d
Barr,	Alsace	D	d
Bartenstein, 5,110	E. Prussia	L	a
Bastogne,	Belgium	C	d
Bautzen, 12,591	Kingdom of Saxony	H	c
Bairenth, 19,464	Bavaria	F	d
Bebra,	Hessen-Nassau	E	c
Belgard, 5,628	Pomerania	H	b
Benfelden,	Alsace	D	d
Bergen,	Rügen I.	G	a
Bergen op Zoom,	Holland	C	c
Bergzabern,	Palatinate	D	d
Berleburg,	Westphalia	E	c
Berlin, 702,437	Cap. of Prussia	G	b
Bernau, 5,111	Brandenburg	G	b
Bernau,	Bavaria	G	e
Bernburg, 12,898	Anhalt	F	c
Berun,	Silesia	K	c
Betzdorf,	Rhine Prov.	D	c
Benthen, 14,529	Silesia	K	c
Bevensen,	Hanover	F	b
Beveren,	Belgium	C	c
Biberach, 6,500	Würtemberg	E	d
Biedenkopf,	Hessen-Nassau	E	c
Bielefeld, 18,701	Westphalia	E	b
Binche,	Belgium	C	c
Bingen, 5,644	Hessen	D	d
Birkenfeld,	Oldenburg	D	d
Birnbaum,	Posen	H	b
Bischweiler,	Alsace	D	d
Bismark,	Prov. Saxony	F	b
Bitburg,	Rhenish Prov.	D	d
Bitsch,	Ger. Lorraine	D	d
Bitterfeld,	Prov. Saxony	G	c
Blankenberghe,	Belgium	B	c
Blankensee,	Holstein	E	b
Blaubeuren,	Würtemberg	E	d
Blenheim,	Bavaria	F	d
Blokzyl,	Holland	C	b
Böblingen,	Würtemberg	E	d
Bochum, 15,000	Westphalia	D	c
Bois-le-Duc (*S'Hertogenbosch*, or *S'Bosch*), 25,273	Holland	C	c
Bommel,	Holland	C	c
Bomst,	Posen	H	b
Bonn,	Rhenish Prov.	D	c
Borculo,	Holland	D	b
Bordesholm,	Holstein	F	a
Borken,	Cassel	E	c
Borken,	Westphalia	D	c
Borsdorf,	Kingdom of Saxony	G	c
Borsum,	Brunswick	F	b
Bouzonville,	Ger. Lorraine	D	d
Bowen,	E. Prussia	L	b
Boxberg,	Baden	E	d
Brackenheim,	Würtemberg	E	d
Bractz,	Posen	H	b
Braine le Comte,	Belgium	C	c
Brandenburg, 25,516	Brandenburg	G	b
Brandenburg, Neu,	Mecklenburg	G	b
Brambach,	Hessen-Nassau	D	c
Braunsberg, 10,681	E. Prussia	K	a
Breda, 15,210	Holland	C	c
Breisach, Alt,	Baden	D	d
Breisach, Neu,	Alsace	D	d
Bremen, Free City, 74,945		E	b
Bremer Hafen, 7,135	Bremen	E	b
Bremervörde,	Hanover	E	b
Breslau, 171,926	Silesia	I	c
Brieg, 14,273	Silesia	I	c
Brielle,	Holland	C	c
Bromberg, 26,662	Posen	K	b
Brouwershaven,	Holland	B	c
Bruchsal, 8,980	Baden	E	d
Bruges (Ger. *Brügge*), 47,205	Belgium	B	c
Brühl,	Rhenish Prov.	D	c
Brunsbüttel,	Holstein	E	b
Brunshausen,	Hanover	E	b
Brunswick (*Braunschweig*) 50,502	Brunswick	F	b
Brussels (Fr. *Bruxelles*; Flemish, *Brüssel*), cap. of Belgium, 169,249		C	c
Brussow	Brandenburg	H	b
Bublitz,	Pomerania	I	b
Buchau,	Lauenburg	F	b
Bückeburg, 4,217	Schaumburg Lippe	E	b
Buckow, 7,248	Brandenburg	H	b
Buk,	Posen	I	b
Bunzlau, 8,297	Silesia	H	c
Burg,	Holstein	F	a
Burg, 15,251	Prov. Saxony	F	b
Burghausen,	Bavaria	G	d
Burgsteinfurt,	Westphalia	D	b
Burtscheid, 8,133	Rhenish Prov.	D	c
Büsum,	Holstein	E	a
Bütow,	Pomerania	I	a
Buttstädt,	Saxe Weimar	F	c
Butzbach,	Hessen	E	c
Bützow,	Mecklenburg	F	b
Call,	Rhenish Prov.	D	c
Callies,	Pomerania	H	b
Calvörde,	Brunswick	F	b
Cammin,	Pomerania	H	b
Canstadt, 8,087	Würtemberg	E	d
Cappeln,	Westphalia	D	b
Carling,	Ger. Lorraine	D	d
Carlshafen,	Hessen-Nassau	E	c
Carlsruhe, 32,004	Cap. of Baden	E	d
Carthaus,	W. Prussia	K	a
Cassel, 41,587	Hessen-Nassau	E	c
Celle, 16,230	Hanover	F	b
Charleroi, 12,148	Belgium	C	c
Charlottenburg, 14,999	Brandenburg	G	b
Chateau Salins,	Ger. Lorraine	D	d
Chemnitz, 58,573	Kingdom of Saxony	G	c
Chimay,	Belgium	C	c
Chodziesen,	Posen	I	b
Ciney,	Belgium	C	c
Clausthal, 9,021	Hanover	F	c
Cleve, 9,453	Rhenish Prov.	D	c
Cloppenburg,	Oldenburg	D	b
Coblenz, 27,112	Rhenish Prov.	D	c
Coburg, 10,724	Saxe Coburg	F	c
Cochem,	Rhenish Prov.	D	c
Ccervorden,	Holland	D	b
Colberg, or Kolberg, 12,850	Pomerania	H	a
Colmar,	Alsace	D	d
Cologne (*Köln*), 125,172	Rhenish Prov.	D	c
Constadt,	Silesia	K	c
Constance (*Constanz*), 8,516	Baden	E	e
Conz,	Rhenish Prov.	D	d
Cöpenick,	Brandenburg	G	b
Corbach,	Waldeck	E	c
Cörlin,	Pomerania	H	a
Cöslin, or Köslin, 13,575	Pomerania	I	a
Cottbus, 13,370	Brandenburg	H	c
Courtray (*Kortrijk*), 23,276	Belgium	B	c
Crailsheim,	Würtemberg	F	d
Crefeld, 53,821	Rhenish Prov.	D	c
Crempe,	Holstein	E	b
Crimmitzschau, 13,670	King. of Saxony	G	c
Crossen, 7,103	Brandenburg	H	b
Cummersbach,	Rhenish Prov.	D	c
Cusel,	Palatinate	D	d
Cüstrin, 10,013	Brandenburg	H	b
Cuxhafen,	Oldenburg	E	b
Czarnikau,	Posen	I	b
Daber,	Pomerania	H	b
Dachau,	Bavaria	F	d
Damm,	Pomerania	H	b
Damme,	Belgium	B	c
Danzig, 89,311	W. Prussia	K	a
Darkehmen,	E. Prussia	M	a
Darmstadt, 31,389	Hessen	E	d
Deggendorf,	Bavaria	G	d
Delden,	Holland	D	b
Delft, 22,049	Holland	C	b
Delfzyl,	Holland	D	b
Delitzch, 7,643	Prov. Saxony	G	c
Delle,	Alsace	D	e
Delmenhorst,	Oldenberg	E	b
Demmin, 9,217	Pomerania	G	b
Dendermonde (*Termonde*),	Belgium	C	c
Dessau, 16,904	Anhalt	G	c
Detmold, 6,293	Lippe	E	c
Deutsch Krone, 6,229	W. Prussia	I	b
Deutz, 10,488	Rhenish Prov.	D	c
Deventer, 17,846	Holland	D	b
Diedenhofen (Thionville),	Ger. Lorraine	D	d
Diekirch,	Luxemburg	D	d
Diepholz,	Hanover	E	b
Dienze,	Ger. Lorraine	D	d
Dievenow,	Pomerania	H	a
Diez,	Hessen-Nassau	E	c
Dillenburg,	Hessen-Nassau	E	c
Dinant,	Belgium	C	c
Dingolfing,	Bavaria	G	d
Dinkelsbühl, 5,157	Bavaria	F	d
Dinkelscherben,	Bavaria	F	d
Dirschau, 6,385	W. Prussia	K	a
Dixmuide,	Belgium	B	e
Döbeln, 8,654	Kingdom of Saxony	G	c
Doesborgh,	Holland	D	b
Dokkum,	Holland	D	b
Domitz,	Mecklenburg	F	b
Donaueschingen,	Baden	E	e
Donauwörth,	Bavaria	F	d
Dordrecht, or Dort, 25,181	Holland	C	c
Dorsten,	Westphalia	D	c
Dortmund, 33,453	Westphalia	D	c
Dramburg, 5,100	Pomerania	H	b
Drensteinfurt,	Westphalia	D	c
Dresden, 156,024,	Cap. of K. of Saxony	G	c
Drusenheim,	Alsace	D	d
Duisburg, 25,757	Rhenish Prov.	D	c
Durbuy,	Belgium	C	c
Düren, 11,256	Rhenish Prov.	D	c
Durlach, 5,794	Baden	E	d
Düsseldorf, 63,389	Rhenish Prov.	D	c
Dyhernfurth,	Silesia	I	c
Eberswalde, Neustadt,	Brandenburg	G	b
Ebingen,	Würtemberg	E	d
Eckernförde,	Schleswig	E	a
Edam,	Holland	C	b
Ehrang,	Rhenish Prov.	D	d
Eichstädt, 7,549	Bavaria	F	d
Eilenburg, 10,286	Prov. Saxony	G	c
Eindhoven,	Holland	C	c
Eisfeld,	Thuringia	F	c
Eisenach, 12,949	Saxe Weimar	F	c
Eisleben, 12,539	Prov. Saxony	F	c
Elberfeld, 65,321	Rhenish Prov.	D	c
Elbing, 28,055	W. Prussia	K	a
Ellwangen,	Würtemberg	F	d
Elmshorn,	Holstein	E	b
Elsfleth,	Oldenburg	E	b
Elsterwerda,	Prov. Saxony	G	c
Elzach,	Baden	E	d
Emden, 13,103	Hanover	D	b
Emmerich, 7,869	Rhenish Prov.	D	c
Ems, or Bad-Ems,	Hessen-Nassau	D	c
Engen,	Baden	E	e
Enkhuizen,	Holland	C	b
Ensisheim,	Alsace	D	e
Erfurt, 41,760	Prov. Saxony	F	c
Erlangen, 11,546	Bavaria	F	d
Esch,	Luxemburg	C	d
Eschwege, 7,129	Hessen-Nassau	E	c
Eschweiller, 14,237	Rhenish Prov.	D	c
Essen, 40,695	Rhenish Prov.	D	c
Esslingen, 16,591	Würtemberg	E	d
Ettlingen,	Baden	E	d
Eupen, 14,211	Rhenish Prov.	D	c
Euskirchen,	Rhenish Prov.	D	c
Eutin,	Oldenberg	F	a
Eydtkuhnen,	E. Prussia	M	a
Eylau, Prussian,	E. Prussia	L	a
Falkenberg,	Silesia	I	c
Filehne,	Posen	I	b
Finsterwalde, 6,998	Brandenburg	G	c
Fischhausen,	E. Prussia	L	a
Flatow,	W. Prussia	I	b
Flensburg, 21,999	Schleswig	E	a
Flushing (Dutch, *Vlissingen*),	Holland	B	c
Fontenoy,	Belgium	B	c
Forbach,	Ger. Lorraine	D	d
Fordon,	W. Prussia	K	b
Fort Louis,	Alsace	E	d
Franeker,	Holland	C	b
Frankenberg, 8,475	King. of Saxony	G	c
Frankenhausen, Schwarzb.-Rudolstadt		F	c
Frankenstein, 6,985	Silesia	I	c
Frankfort on the Main (*Frankfurt*), 78,277	Prussia	E	c
Frankfurt on the Oder, 40,994	Brandenburg	H	b
Franstadt, 6,503	Posen	I	c
Freiberg, 20,566	Kingdm. of Saxony	G	c
Freiburg, 20,792	Baden	D	e
Freienwalde,	Pomerania	H	b
Freising, 7,624	Bavaria	F	d
Freistadt,	Silesia	H	c
Frendenberg,	Westphalia	D	c
Freudenstadt,	Würtemberg	E	d
Friedeberg, 5,895	Brandenburg	H	b
Friedland,	E. Prussia	L	a
Friedrichshafen,	Würtemberg	E	e
Friedrichsort,	Schleswig	F	a
Friedrichstadt,	Schleswig	E	a
Fricsoythe,	Oldenburg	D	b
Fritzlar,	Hessen-Nassau	E	c
Fritzow,	Pomerania	H	a
Fulda, 10,032	Hessen-Nassau	E	c
Furnes (Veurne),	Belgium	B	c
Fürstenwalde, 7,166	Brandenburg	H	b
Fürth, 22,496	Bavaria	F	d
Füssen,	Bavaria	F	e
Gardelegen, 6,055.	Prov. Saxony	F	b
Garz, 5,068	Pomerania	H	b
Gastrop,	Westphalia	D	c
Gebweiler,	Alsace	D	e
Gebweiler, or Gnebwiller,	Alsace	D	e
Geertruidenberg,	Holland	C	c
Geestemünde,	Hanover	E	b
Geilenkirchen,	Rhenish Prov.	D	c
Geiselhoring,	Bavaria	G	d
Geislingen,	Würtemberg	E	d
Geldern,	Rhenish Prov.	D	c
Gelnhausen,	Hessen-Nassau	E	c
Gembloux,	Belgium	C	c
Gemünden,	Bavaria	E	c
Genappe,	Belgium	C	c
Genthin,	Prov. Saxony	G	b
Gera, 15,363	Reuss	G	c
Gerau, Gross,	Hessen	E	d
Gerdauen,	E. Prussia	L	a
Germersheim, 10,181	Palatinate	E	d
Gheel, or Geel,	Belgium	C	c
Ghent (Fr. *Gand*), 119,848	Belgium	B	c
Giessen, 10,241	Hessen	E	c
Gifhorn,	Hanover	F	b
Givet,	France	C	c
Glaadt,	Rhine Prov.	D	c
Gladbach, 22,149	Rhenish Prov.	D	c
Glatz, 11,821	Silesia	I	c
Glauchau, 19,579	Kingdm. of Saxony	G	c
Gleiwitz, 12,213	Silesia	K	c
Glogau, 17,960	Silesia	I	c
Glücksburg,	Schleswig	E	a
Glückstadt, 5,051	Holstein	E	b
Gmünd, 8,852	Würtemberg	E	d
Gnesen, 8,940	Posen	I	b
Goch,	Rhenish Prov.	D	c
Goiatz,	Brandenburg	H	b
Goldapp,	E. Prussia	M	a
Goldberg, 6,856	Silesia	I	c
Gollnow, 7,413	Pomerania	H	b
Göppingen, 7,225	Würtemberg	E	d
Göritz,	Brandenburg	H	b
Gorkum,	Holland	C	c
Görlitz, 36,689	Silesia	H	c
Gortzke,	Prov. Saxony	G	b
Goslar, 8,203	Prov. Saxony	F	c
Gotha, 19,071	Gotha	F	c
Göttingen, 14,534	Hanover	E	c
Gottorf,	Schleswig	E	a
Gouda, 15,524	Holland	C	b
Grabow,	Mecklenburg	F	b
Grammont (Ger. *Geertsbergen*),	Belgium	B	c
Gramsbergen,	Holland	D	b
Grafing,	Bavaria	F	d
Grätz,	Posen	I	b
Graudenz, 14,844	W. Prussia	K	b
Grave,	Holland	C	c
Gravelotte,	Ger. Lorraine	C	d
Greifenberg, 5,906	Pomerania	H	b
Greifenhagen, 6,894	Pomerania	H	b
Greifswald, 17,380	Pomerania	G	a
Greiz, 10,644	Reuss	G	c
Grevismühlen,	Mecklenburg	F	b
Grimma, 5,933	Kingdom of Saxony	G	c
Grimmen,	Pomerania	G	a
Groningen, 37,292	Holland	D	b
Grossenhain, 9,122	Kingm. of Saxony	G	c
Gross Gerau,	Hessen	E	d
Grünberg, 10,570	Silesia	H	c
Grünberg,	Hessen	E	c
Guben, 18,970	Brandenburg	H	c
Gumbinnen,	E. Prussia	M	a

Günzburg, Bavaria F d
Gunzenhausen, Bavaria F d
Güstrow, 10,496 Mecklenburg G b
Gütersloh, Westphalia E c
Haarlem, 30,755 Holland C b
Haarlem Meer (now drained), Holland C b
Hadersleben, 8,293 Schleswig E a
Hagen, 11,305 Westphalia D c
Hageuau, Alsace D d
Hagenow, Mecklenburg F b
Hague, The, 92,021 Holland C b
Halberstadt, 25,336 Prov. Saxony F c
Hall, 7,245 Würtemberg E d
Halle, 48,946 Prov. Saxony G c
Haltern, Westphalia D c
Hamburg, Free City, 222,231 F b
Hamm, 16,021 Westphalia D c
Hanau, 19,225 Hessen-Nassau E c
Hanover, 73,979 Cap. of Hanover E b
Harburg, 14,168 Hanover E b
Harderwyk, Holland C b
Hardt Gebirge (Mt.), Palatinate D d
Harlingen, 10,431 Holland G b
Hasselt, 10,448 Belgium C c
Hasselt, Holland D b
Hayingen, Würtemberg E d
Haynau, Silesia I c
Haynichen, Kirgm. of Saxony G c
Heerenveen, Holland C b
Heidekrug, E. Prussia L a
Heidelberg, 18,327 Baden E d
Heidenheim, Würtemberg F d
Heilbronn, 16,730 Würtemberg E d
Heiligenbeil, E. Prussia K a
Heiligenhafen, Holstein F a
Heiligenstadt, 5,028 Prov. Saxony F c
Heilsberg, 5,827 E. Prussia L a
Heinrichswalde, E. Prussia L a
Hela, W. Prussia K a
Helder, De, 18,332 Holland C b
Helmond, Holland C c
Helmstedt, 6,800 Brunswick F b
Herford, 10,829 Westphalia E b
Herrnhuth, Kingdom of Saxony H c
Herrst, Oldenburg D d
Hersfeld, 5,959 Hessen-Nassau E c
Herstal, Belgium C c
Hertogenbosch, S', or Bois-le-Duc, 24,579 Holland C c
Herve, Belgium C c
Herzeberg, Prov. Saxony G c
Herzberg, Hanover F c
Hildesheim, 19,547 Hanover E b
Hirschberg, 10,464 Silesia H c
Hitzacker, Hanover F b
Höchstadt, Bavaria F d
Höchstadt, Bavaria F c
Hof, 14,397 Bavaria F c
Hohenlinden, Bavaria F d
Holland (Prussian), E. Prussia K a
Holzkirchen, Bavaria F e
Homberg, Hessen E c
Homburg, 7,366 Hessen-Nassau E c
Homburg, Palatinate D d
Hoogeveen, 10,518 Holland D b
Hoorn, Holland C b
Hörde, 8,151 Westphalia D c
Houffalize, Belgium C c
Hoyerswerda, Silesia H c
Hulst, Holland C c
Hummie, Hessen-Nassau E c
Huningue (*Huningen*), Alsace D e
Husum, Schleswig E a
Huy, 11,054 Belgium C c
Ilmenau, Thuringia F c
Immendingen, Baden E e
Ingoldstadt, 17,684 Bavaria F d
Inowraclaw, 7,245 Posen K b
Insterburg, 13,741 E. Prussia L a
Iserlohn, 15,341 Westphalia D c
Itzehoe, Holstein E b
Jauer, 8,464 Silesia I c
Jemappes, Belgium B c
Jena, 7,233 Saxe Weimar F c
Jershöft, Pomerania I a
Jever, Oldenburg D b
Johannisburg, E. Prussia L b
Jüterbogk, Brandenburg G c
Kaiserslautern, 15,289 Palatinate D d
Kampen, 15,589 Holland C b
Kandrzin, Silesia K c
Kastel, Hessen-Nassau E c
Kaufbeuern, Bavaria F e
Kehl, Baden D d
Kelheim, Bavaria F d
Kempen, 5,917 Posen I c
Kempten, 10,998 Bavaria F e
Kiel, 24,216 Holstein E a
Killburg, Rhenish Prov. D c
Kirchheim, 5,548 Würtemberg E d
Kissingen, Bavaria F e
Kitzingen, 5,998 Bavaria E d
Kleinen, Mecklenburg F b
Klütz, Mecklenburg F b
Köben, Silesia I c
Kohlfurth, Silesia H c
Königsberg, Brandenburg H b
Königsberg, 106,296 E. Prussia L a
Königsberg, Saxe Coburg (detd.) F c
Königswinter, Rhenish Prov. D c
Louitz, W. Prussia I b
Kosel, Silesia K c
Kosten, Posen I b
Koswig, Kingdom of Saxony G c
Köthen, or Cöthen, 12,894 Anhalt F c
Kottbus, or Cottbus, Brandenburg H c
Kotzau, Ober, Bavaria F c
Krakow, Mecklenburg G b
Kreuz, Posen I b
Kreuznach, 12,278 Rhenish Prov. D d
Kriewen, Posen I c
Kroben, Posen I c
Kröpelin, Mecklenburg F a
Krotoschin, 7,917 Posen I c
Kulm, W. Prussia K b
Labiau, E. Prussia L a
Lage, Mecklenburg G b
Lahnstein, Ober, Hessen-Nassau D c
Lahr, 7,423 Baden D d
Landau, 10,081 Palatinate E d
Landen, Belgium C c
Landsberg, Bavaria F d
Landsberg on the Warthe, Brandenburg H b
Landshut, 14,554 Bavaria G d
Landshut, 4,948 Silesia I c
Landstuhl, Palatinate D d
Langenburg, Würtemberg E d
Langensalza, Prov. Saxony F c
Langenschwalbach, Hessen-Nassau E c
Langwedel, Hanover E b
La Roche, Belgium C c
Lauban, 7,432 Silesia H c
Lauda, Baden E d
Lauenburg, Lauenburg F b
Lauenburg, 5,797 Pomerania I a
Lauterbach, Hessen E c
Lauterburg, Alsace E d
Leba, Pomerania I a
Leer, 8,825 Hanover D b
Leeuwarden, 25,113 Holland C b
Lehrte, Hanover E b
Leipzig, 90,824 Kingdom of Saxony G c
Leisning, 6,011 Kingdom of Saxony G c
Leitzkau, Prov. Saxony F b
Leobschütz, 10,242 Silesia I c
Lentkirch, Würtemberg F e
Leuze, Belgium B c
Leyden, 40,027 Holland C b
Lichtenfels, Bavaria F c
Lichtervelde, Belgium B c
Liebenwalde, Brandenburg G b
Liége (Ger. *Lüttich*), 104,169 Belgium C c
Liegnitz, 20,069 Silesia I c
Lier (Fr. *Lierre*), 15,074 Belgium C c
Limburg, 15,916 Westphalia D c
Lindenfels, Hessen E d
Lingen, Hanover D b
Lippehne, Brandenburg H b
Lippspringe, Westphalia E c
Lippstadt, Westphalia E c
Lissa, 10,008 Posen I c
Löbau, 5,022 Kingdom of Saxony H c
Löbau, W. Prussia K b
Loburg, Prov. Saxony F b
Löhne, Westphalia E b
Lohr, Bavaria F c
Lokeren, or Lockeren, 16,900 Belgium B c
Löningen, Oldenburg D b
Lörrach, 5,162 Baden D e
Lötzen, E. Prussia L a
Louis, Fort, Alsace E d
Louvain (Ger. *Löwen*), 32,976 Belgium C c
Löwenburg, 5,146 Silesia H e
Lübben, Brandenburg G c
Lübeck, Free City, 36,998 F b
Lüben, Silesia I e
Lublinitz, Silesia K e
Lüchow, Hanover F b
Luckau, 5,013 Brandenburg G c
Luckenwalde, 12,741 Brandenburg G b
Ludwigsburg, 12,423 Würtemberg E d
Ludwigshafen, Baden E e
Lugde, Westphalia E c
Lüneburg, 15,691 Hanover F b
Lüttich (Liége), 101,699 Belgium C c
Luxemburg, 14,000 Luxemburg D d
Lyck, 5,142 E. Prussia M b
Maestricht, 28,557 Holland C c
Magdeburg, 78,552 Prov. Saxony F l
Malchin, Mecklenburg G b
Malines (Mechlin), 35,529 Belgium C c
Mannheim, 34,017 Baden E d
Marburg, 7,718 Hessen-Nassau F c
Marche, Belgium C c
Marienbourg, Belgium C c
Marienburg, 8,057 W. Prussia K a
Marienwerder, 7,241 W. Prussia K b
Markirch, Alsace D d
Marlow, Mecklenburg G a
Marsal, Ger. Lorraine D d
Mayen, 6,535 Rhenish Prov. D c
Mayence (*Mainz*), 43,108 H. Darmstadt E d
Mechlin (Flem. *Mechelen*; Fr. *Malines*), 35,529 Belgium C c
Medemblik, Holland C b
Meerana, 16,904 Kingm. of Saxony G c
Meiningen, 8,219 Saxe Meiningen F c
Meisenheim, Rhenish Prov. D d
Meissen, 11,262 Kingm. of Saxony G c
Meldorf, Holstein E a
Melle, Hanover E b
Memel, 19,003 E. Prussia L a
Memmingen, 6,973 Bavaria F e
Menin, 10,167 Belgium B c
Meppel, Holland D b
Meppen, Hanover D b
Mersch, Luxemburg D d
Merseburg, 13,048 Prov. Saxony F c
Merzig, Rhenish Prov. D d
Metz, Ger. Lorraine D d
Metzingen, Würtemberg E d
Middelburg, 16,180 Holland B c
Miesbach, Bavaria F e
Mieszkow, Posen I b
Militsch, Silesia I c
Minden, 16,826 Westphalia E b
Mittweyda, 8,285 Kingm. of Saxony G c
Mogilno, Posen I b
Molenbeek (*St Jaen*), 24,180 Belgium C c
Möllen, Lauenburg F b
Monsheim, Alsace D d
Mons, 23,121 Belgium B c
Monsheim, Hessen E d
Moosburg, Bavaria F d
Mosbach, Baden E d
Muggendorf, Bavaria F d
Mühlberg, Prov. Saxony G c
Mühldorf, Bavaria G d
Mühlhausen, 17,696 Prov. Saxony F c
Mühlhausen (Mulhouse), Alsace D e
Mühlheim on the Ruhr, 13,827 Rh. Pr. D c
Mülheim on the Rhine, 10,684 Rhen Pr. D c
Mulhouse (*Mühlhausen*), Alsace D e
Münden, 4,910 Hanover E c
Munich (*München*), 170,688 Cap. of Bavaria F d
Münster, 25,453 Westphalia D c
Münster, Alsace D d
Murnau, Bavaria F e
Naarden, Holland C b
Nakel, 5,134 Posen I b
Namur, 22,579 Belgium C c
Nauen, 5,705 Brandenburg G b
Naugardt, Pomerania H b
Nauheim, Hessen E c
Naumburg, 14,708 Prov. Saxony F c
Naumburg, Silesia H c
Nebra, Prov. Saxony F c
Neheim, Westphalia E c
Neidenburg, E. Prussia L b
Neisse, 19,031 Silesia I c
Neu Braudenburg, 6,912 Mecklenburg G b
Neuberg, 8,369 Bavaria F d
Neuenhaus, Hanover D b
Neuenmarkt, Bavaria F c
Neuerberg, Rhenish Prov. D c
Neufchateau, Belgium C d
Neumarkt, 5,223 Bavaria F d
Neumünster, 7,800 Holstein F a
Neunkirchen, Rhine Prov. D d
Neu Ruppin, 11,711 Brandenburg G b
Neuss, 12,603 Rhenish Prov. D c
Neustadt, Baden E e
Neustadt, Bavaria F d
Neustadt, Brandenburg G b
Neustadt, Hanover E b
Neustadt, Hessen-Nassau E c
Neustadt, Holstein F a
Neustadt, Mecklenburg F b
Neustadt, 8,090 Palatinate E d
Neustadt, Posen I b
Neustadt, Saxe Weimar F c
Neustadt, 9,122 Silesia I c
Neustadt, W. Prussia K a
Neustadt Eberswalde, 7,126 Brandenb. G b
Neuwarp, Pomerania H b
Neuwied, 8,060 Rhenish Prov. D c
Neuzen, Holland B c
Nidda, Hessen E c
Niederbronn, Alsace D d
Nienburg, 5,331 Hanover E b
Nienport, Belgium B c
Nieuwdiep, Holland C b
Nieuwkerk, Holland C b
Nieuwport, Holland C c
Nikolaiken, E. Prussia I b
Nimeguen (*Nijmegen*), 22,712 Holland B c
Nimmersatt, E. Prussia L a
Ninove, Belgium B c
Nivelles, Belgium C c
Norden, 6,119 Hanover D b
Nordhausen, 20,183 Prov. Saxony F c
Nördlingen, 6,628 Bavaria F d
Nordsteimmen, Hanover E b
Nörenberg, Pomerania H b
Northeim, 5,587 Hanover F c
Nuremberg (*Nürnberg*) 77,895 Bavaria F d
Ober Ammergau, Bavaria F e
Ober Kotzau, Bavaria F c
Ober Lahnstein, Hessen-Nassau D c
Oberst, Oldenburg D d
Ober Wesel, Rhenish Prov. D c
Obornik, Posen I b
Ochsenfurt, Bavaria F d
Oels, Silesia I c
Oelsnitz, 5,289 Kingdom of Saxony G c
Offenbach, 20,308 Hessen E e
Offenburg, 5,196 Baden D d
Offening, Bavaria F d
Ohlau, 6,942 Silesia I c
Oldenburg, Holstein F a
Oldenburg, 13,112 Oldenburg E b
Oldenzaal, Holland D b
Oldesloe, Holstein F b
Oletzko, E. Prussia M b
Oliva, W. Prussia K a
Oppeln, 11,330 Silesia I c
Oppenheim, Hessen E d
Oranienburg, Brandenburg G b
Ortelsburg, E. Prussia L b
Oschatz, 5,716 Kingdom of Saxony G c
Oschersleben, Grosser, 7,065 Pr. Saxony F b
Osnabrück, 18,083 Hanover E b
Ostende, 16,735 Belgium B c
Osterburg, Prov. Saxony F b
Osterholz, Hanover E b
Osterode, E. Prussia K b
Osterode, 6,225 Hanover F c
Ostrowo, 6,644 Posen I c
Ottersberg, Hanover E b
Ottingen, Bavaria F d
Ottweiler, Rhenish Prov. D d
Oudenarde (Ger. *Audenaarden*), Belgm. B c
Ovelgönne, Oldenburg E b
Paderborn, 12,867 Westphalia E c
Pallnow, Pomerania I a
Papenburg, 6,366 Hanover D b
Parchim, 7,179 Mecklenburg F b
Pasewalk, 7,905 Pomerania G b
Passau, 13,883 Bavaria G d
Peer, Belgium C c
Peissenberg, Bavaria F e
Pensberg, Bavaria F e
Pfalzburg, Ger. Lorraine D d
Pfarrkirchen, Bavaria G d
Pforzheim, 16,417 Baden E d
Pfreimt, Bavaria G d
Philippeville, Belgium C c
Pinsnitz, W. Prussia K a
Pillau, E. Prussia K a
Pillkallen, E. Prussia M a
Pirmasens, 7,971 Palatinate D d
Pirna, 8,186 Kingdom of Saxony G c
Plau, Mecklenburg G b
Plauen, 20,508 Kingdom of Saxony G c
Pleschen, 5,933 Posen I c
Pless, Silesia K d
Plön, Holstein F a
Politz, Pomerania H b
Polnische Krone, Posen I b
Polzin, Pomerania I b
Poperinghe, 10,865 Belgium B c
Posen, 53,392 Posen I b
Potsdam, 42,863 Brandenburg G b
Pottenstein, Bavaria F d
Preetz, Holstein F a
Prenzlau, or Prenzlow, 14,931 Brandenb. G b
Pretzsch, Prov. Saxony G c
Priebus, Silesia H c
Pritzwalk, 5,936 Brandenburg G b
Prozelten, Bavaria E d
Prüm, Rhenish Prov. D c
Purmerend Holland C b
Putlitz, Brandenburg G b
Putzig, W. Prussia K a
Pyritz, Pomerania H b
Pyrmont, Waldeck E b
Quakenbrück, Hanover D b
Quatre Bras, Belgium C c
Quedlinburg, 16,856 Prov. Saxony F c
Radolfzell, Baden E e
Ragnit, E. Prussia M a
Rain, Bavaria F d
Rapoltsweiler, Alsace D d
Rastatt, 10,726 Baden E d
Rastenburg, 5,242 E. Prussia L a
Rathenow, 7,685 Brandenburg G b
Ratibor, 14,571 Silesia K c
Ratisbon (*Regensburg*), 30,357 Bavaria G d
Ratzebuhr, Pomerania I b
Ravensburg, 7,223 Würtemberg E e
Rawicz, 9,493 Posen I c
Regen, Bavaria G d
Regenwalde, Pomerania H b
Reichenbach, 11,713 Kingm. of Saxony G c
Reichenbach, 10,966 Silesia I c
Reichenhall, Bavaria G e
Reichshofen, Alsace D d
Remscheid, 19,956 Rhenish Prov. D c
Renaix (Flem. *Ronsse*), 11,844 Belgium B c
Renchen, Baden E d
Rendsburg, 12,460 Schleswig E a
Rethem, Hanover E b
Reutlingen, 13,781 Würtemberg E d
Rezonville, Ger. Lorraine C d
Rheidt, or Rheydt, 12,194 Rhen. Prov. D c
Rheidt, Rhine Prov. D c
Rheine, Westphalia D b
Rheinsberg, Brandenburg G b
Rheydt, Rhenish Prov. D c
Richtenberg, Pomerania G a
Riedlingen, Würtemberg E e
Riesa, Kingdom of Saxony G c
Roda, Saxe Altenburg F c
Rodemack, Ger. Lorraine D d
Röderau, Kingdom of Saxony G c
Roermoude, Holland C c
Rosenberg, Silesia K c
Rosenberg, W. Prussia K b
Rosenheim, Bavaria G e
Roslau, Anhalt G c
Rossel, E. Prussia L a
Rosswein, 6,561 Kingdom of Saxony G c
Rostock, 28,849 Mecklenburg G a
Rotenburg, Hanover E b
Rotenburg, Hessen-Nassau E c
Rothenburg, 5,074 Bavaria F d
Rottenburg, Würtemberg E d
Rotterdam, 121,027 Holland C c
Röttingen, Bavaria E d
Rottweil, Würtemberg E d
Roulers, 13,786 Belgium B c
Rozendaal, Holland C c
Rudolstadt, 6,953 Schwarzburg F c
Rügenwalde, Pomerania I a
Ruhbank, Silesia I

Rummelsburg, Pomerania I a
Ruppin, Alt, Brandenburg G b
Ruppin, Neu, 11,974 Brandenburg G b
Rybnik, Silesia K c
Saarbrück, 14,941 Rhenish Prov. D d
Saarburg, Rhenish Prov. D d
Saargemund (Sarreguemines), Ger. Lorraine D d
Saarlouis, 7,491 Rhenish Prov. D d
Saar Union, Alsace D d
Sagan, 10,062 Silesia H c
Sagard, Rügen I. G a
St. Avold, Ger. Lorraine D d
St. Hubert, Belgium C c
St. Ingbert, Palatinate D d
St. Nicolas, 23,366 Belgium C c
St. Trond (Flem. *St. Truijen*), 11,260 Belgium C c
St. Vith, Rhenish Prov. D c
St. Wenel, Rhenish Prov. D d
Salzbergen, Hanover D b
Salzwedel, 7,902 Prov. Saxony F b
Samber, Posen I b
Sangerhausen, 8,484 Prov. Saxony F c
Sarre Albe, Ger. Lorraine D d
Sarrebourg, Ger. Lorraine D d
Sarreguemines (Saargemund), Ger. Lorraine D d
Sas van Gent, Holland B c
Saverne, or Zabern, Alsace D d
Schagen, Holland C b
Schandau, Kingdom of Saxony H c
Scheer, Würtemberg E d
Schiedam, 16,768 Holland C c
Schievelbein, Pomerania H b
Schildberg, Posen I c
Schlawe, Pomerania I a
Schleiden, Rhine Prov. D c
Schliersee, Bavaria F e
Schleiz, 5,000 Reuss F c
Schleswig, 13,390 Schleswig E a
Schlichtingsheim, Posen I c
Schloppe, W. Prussia I b
Schluchtern, Hessen-Nassau E c
Schmalkalden, 5,464 Hessen-Nassau F c
Schnallenberg, Westphalia E c
Schmiedeberg, Silesia H c
Schneeberg, 7,987 Kingdom of Saxony G c
Schneidemuhl, 7,293 W. Prussia I b
Schönebeck, 9,338 Prov. Saxony F c
Schopfheim, Baden D e
Schorndorf, Würtemberg E d
Schrimm, 5,624 Posen I b
Schubin, Posen I b
Schwabach, 6,817 Bavaria F d
Schwalbach (Langen), Hessen-Nassau E c
Schwandorf, Bavaria G d
Schwarzenberg, Kingdom of Saxony G c
Schwedt, 8,362 Brandenburg H b
Schweich, Rhenish Prov. D d
Schweidnitz, 15,768 Silesia I c
Schweinfurt, 9,328 Bavaria F c
Schweinitz, Prov. Saxony G c
Schwerin, 25,053 Mecklenburg F b
Schwerin, Posen H b
Schwetz, W. Prussia K b
Schwiebus, 6,798 Brandenburg H b
Scrodt, Posen I b
Selz, Alsace E d
Senftenberg, Silesia G c
Sensburg, E. Prussia L b
Seraing, 21,853 Belgium C c
Shongau, Bavaria F e
Siegburg, Rhenish Prov. D c
Siegen, 10,017 Westphalia E c
Sierck, German Lorraine D d
Sigmaringen, Hohenzollern E d
Silberberg, Silesia I c
Sinzig, Rhine Prov. D c
Sloten, Holland C b
Sluis, Holland B c
Sneek, Holland C b
Soden, Hessen-Nassau E c
Soest, 11,970 Westphalia E c
Soldau, E. Prussia L b
Soldin, 6,262 Brandenburg H b
Solingen, 12,989 Rhenish Prov. D c
Soltau, Hanover E b
Sommerfeld, 8,394 Brandenburg H c
Sonderborg, Schleswig E a
Sondershausen, 6,275 Schwarzburg F c
Sonneberg, Saxe Meiningen F c
Soran, 11,264 Brandenburg H c
Spa, Belgium C c
Spandau, 17,306 Brandenburg G b
Spires (*Speyer*), 14, 06 Palatinate E d
Spree, Silesia H c
Spremberg, 8,565 Brandenburg H c
Sprottau, 5,281 Silesia H c
Stade, 8,424 Hanover E b
Stallupolmen, E. Prussia M a
Stargard, 16,867 Pomerania H b
Stargardt, 5,442 W. Prussia K b
Stavoren, Holland C b
Stendal, 8,604 Prov. Saxony F b
Sternberg, Mecklenburg F b
Stettin, 73,714 Pomerania H b
Stettin (Neu), 6,219 Pomerania I b
Steyerberg, Hanover E b
Stockheim, Bavaria F c
Stolberg, 8,702 Prov. Saxony F c
Stolpe, 14,907 Pomerania I a
Stolpmunde, Pomerania I a
Stralsund, 27,031 Pomerania G a
Strasbourg, or Strassburg, Alsace D d
Strassburg, 5,038 W. Prussia K b
Straubing, 11,419 Bavaria G d
Strehlitz, Grosser, Silesia K c
Strelitz, Alt, Mecklenburg G b
Strelitz (Neu), 8,301 Mecklenburg G b
Striegau, 8,012 Silesia I c
Stuttgart, 75,781 Cap. of Würtemberg E d
Suhl, Prov. Saxony (detached) F c
Sulau, Silesia I c
Sulz, Alsace D d
Sulz, Alsace D e
Sülze, Mecklenburg G a
Swinemünde, 6,816 Pomerania H b
Tarnowitz, 5,928 Silesia K c
Tempelburg, Pomerania I b
Teterow, Mecklenburg G b
Thann, Alsace D e
Thedinghausen, Bremen E b
Thielt, 10,176 Belgium B c
Thionville (*Diedenhofen*), Ger. Lorraine D d
Thorn, 15,505 W. Prussia K b
Thuin, Belgium C c
Tilburg, 21,313 Holland C c
Tilsit, 19,476 E. Prussia L a
Tirlemont (Flem. *Tienen*), 12,354 Belgm. C c
Tittmonig, Bavaria G d
Todtnau, Baden D e
Tölz, Bavaria F e
Tondern, Schleswig E a
Tongres, Belgium C c
Tonning, Schleswig E a
Torgau, 10,762 Prov. Saxony G c
Tournay, 31,525 Belgium B c
Trachenberg, Silesia I c
Traunstein, Bavaria G e
Travemunde, Lubeck F b
Trebnitz, Silesia I c
Treis, Rhenish Prov. D c
Treptow, Pomerania G b
Treptow, 7,084 Pomerania H a
Treuenbrietzen, 5,727 Brandenburg G b
Treves (*Trier*), 21,840 Rhenish Prov. D d
Triebsees Pomerania G a
Tubingen, 8,734 Würtemberg E d
Turnhout, 13.723 Belgium C c
Tuttlingen, 6,521 Würtemberg E e
Tutzing, Bavaria F e
Uckermunde, Pomerania H b
Ulm, 24,739 Würtemberg E d
Unkel, Rhenish Prov. D c
Unna, 6,512 Westphalia D c
Uscz, Posen I b
Utrecht, 59,763 Holland C b
Vaduz, Licchtenstein E c
Varel, 5,192 Oldenburg E b
Vechta, Oldenburg E b
Vegesack, 3,981 Bremen E b
Venlo, Holland D c
Verden, 6,037 Hanover E b
Verviers, 33,212 Belgium C c
Veurne, (Furnes) Belgium B c
Viersen, 16,656 Rhenish Prov. D c
Villingen, Baden E d
Vilvorde, Belgium C c
Virton, Belgium C d
Vlaardingen, Holland C c
Vogesen (Vosges Mts.), Alsace D d
Vollenhove, Holland C b
Vosges Mts. (Vogesen), Alsace D d
Vreden, Westphalia D b
Wachtersbach, Hessen-Nassau E c
Wageningen, Holland C c
Wagrowiec, Posen I b
Waiblingen, Würtemberg E d
Walchensee, Bavaria F e
Walcourt, Belgium C c
Waldenburg, 7,090 Silesia I c
Waldsee, Würtemberg E e
Waldshut, Baden E e
Warburg, Westphalia E c
Waren, Mecklenburg G b
Warendorf, Westphalia D c
Warnemünde, Mecklenburg G a
Wartenberg, Polish, Silesia I c
Wasselonne, Alsace D d
Wasserburg, Bavaria G d
Waterloo, Belgium C c
Wavre (Flem. *Waveren*), Belgium C c
Weert, Holland C c
Wegeleben, Prov. Saxony F c
Wehlau, 5,438 E. Prussia L a
Weiden, Bavaria G d
Weilburg, Nassau E c
Weilheim, Bavaria F e
Weimar, 14,794 Saxe Weimar F c
Weinheim, 6,289 Baden E d
Weissemburg, Alsace D d
Weissenfels, 13,652 Prov. Saxony G c
Wendenheim, Alsace D d
Werben, 6,039 Prov. Saxony F b
Werdau, 10,326 Kingdom of Saxony G c
Wertheim, Baden E d
Werther, Westphalia E b
Wesel, 18,507 Rhenish Prov. D c
Wesel, Ober, Rhenish Prov. D c
Weststellingwerf, 12,657 Holland C b
Wetzlar, 5,678 Rhine Prov. E c
Wiesbaden, 30,085 Hessen-Nassau E c
Wilhelmshaven, Prussia (detached) E b
Wilsnack, Brandenburg G b
Wiltz, Luxemburg C d
Wimpfen, Hessen (detached) E d
Winden, Palatinate E d
Winschoten, Holland D b
Winterberg, Westphalia E c
Wipperfurth, Rhenish Prov. D c
Wirsitz, Posen I b
Wismar, 13,531 Mecklenburg F b
Wittelsbach, Bavaria F d
Witten, 12,213 Westphalia D c
Wittenberg, 11,934 Prov. Saxony G c
Wittenberge, 6,403 Brandenburg F b
Wittingen, Hanover F b
Wittlich, Rhenish Prov. D c
Wittstock, Brandenburg G b
Woldenberg, Brandenburg H b
Wolfenbüttel, 10,114 Brunswick F b
Wolgast, 6,641 Pomerania G a
Wollin, 5,201 Pomerania H b
Wolmirstadt, Prov. Saxony F b
Workum, Holland C b
Worms, 11,988 Hessen E d
Wörth, Alsace D d
Wreschen, Posen I b
Wrietzen, 7,877 Brandenburg H b
Wrist, Holstein E b
Wronke, Posen I b
Wünnenberg, Westphalia E e
Wunstorft, Hanover E b
Wurzburg, 42,185 Bavaria E d
Wurzen, 7,408 Kingdom of Saxony G c
Wustrow, Hanover F b
Wyk, Holland C c
Wyk, Schleswig E a
Ypres (Ger. *Ypern*), 16,165, Belgium B c
Zaandam (Saardam), 12,320 Holland C b
Zabern (Saverne), Alsace D d
Zachau, Pomerania H b
Zanow, Pomerania I a
Zeitz, 15,421 Prov. Saxony G c
Zelc, 12,058 Belgium B c
Zell, Rhenish Prov. D c
Zellin, Brandenburg H b
Zerbst, 11,441 Anhalt G c
Zernik, Posen I b
Zeigenhals, Silesia K c
Ziegenrück, Prov. Saxony (detached) F c
Zielenzig, 5,730 Brandenburg H b
Zittau, 15,628 Kingdom of Saxony H c
Zobten, Silesia I c
Zschopau, 7,858 Kingdom of Saxony G c
Zuidberge, Holland D b
Zullichau, 7,145 Brandenburg H b
Zussow, Pomerania G b
Zutphen, 15,113 Holland D b
Zweibrücken, 9,155 Palatinate D d
Zwickau, 24,509 Kingdom of Saxony G c
Zwolle, 20,572 Holland D b

RIVERS AND LAKES.

Aa, R. Holland C c
Ahr, R. Rhenish Prov. D c
Aisch, R. Bavaria F d
Alle, R. E. Prussia L a
Aller, R., 100 m. Hanover E b
Altmühl, R. Bavaria F d
Alz, R. Bavaria G d
Alzet, R. Luxemburg D d
Ambleve, R. Belgium C c
Amuer See, Bavaria F d
Angerapp, R. E. Prussia L a
Bartsch, R. Silesia I c
Bleiske, R. Brandenburg H b
Bober, R., 115 m. Silesia H c
Boden See (Lake of Constance), Baden E e
Brahe, or Brad, R. W. Prussia I b
Chiem See, Bavaria G e
Constance, Lake of (*Boden See*), Baden E e
Danube (*Donau*), 1,750 m. Germany E d
Demer, R., 47 m. Belgium C c
Dommel, R., 45 m. Holland C c
Drage, R, Brandenburg H b
Drazig, Gr. See, Pomerania I b
Dreweuz, R., 80 m. W. Prussia K b
Dümmer See, Hanover E b
Dyle, R., 50 m. Belgium C c
Eder, R. Hessen-Nassau E c
Eider, R., 90 m. Holstein E a
Elbe, R., 550 m. Prussia F b
Ems, R., 160 m. Hanover D b
Ferse, R. W. Prussia K a
Finow Canal, Brandenburg G b
Fulda, R., 90 m. Hessen-Nassau E c
Geserich See, E. Prussia K b
Gilge, R. E. Prussia L a
Goplo See, Posen K b
Günz, R. Bavaria F d
Haase, R. Hanover D b
Havel, R., 180 m. Brandenburg G b
Ihna, R. Pomerania H b
Ill, R. Alsace D d
Iller, R., 85 m. Bavaria F e
Ilm, R. Bavaria F d
Ilm, R., 55 m. Thuringia F c
Ilmenau, R., 60 m. Hanover F b
Inn, R., 320 m. Bavaria G d
Isar, R., 165 m. Bavaria G d
Ise, R. Hanover F b
Isen, R. Bavaria G d
Itz, R. Bavaria F c
Jagst, or Jaxt, R., 80 m. Würtemberg E d
Kinzig, R., 45 m. Baden E d
Kochel See, Bavaria F e
Kocher, R. Würtemberg E d
Königsau, R. Schleswig E a
Küddow, R. W. Prussia I b
Kyll, R. Rhenish Prov. D c
Laber, Gr. R. Bavaria G d
Lahn, R., 100 m. Nassau D c
Leba See, Pomerania I a
Lech, R., 140 m. Bavaria F d
Leine, R., 130 m. Hanover E b
Lek, or Leck, R., 35 m. Holland C b
Lesse, R. Belgium C c
Lippe, R., 110 m. Westphalia D c
Lubbe, Gr. See, Pomerania H b
Lys, R., 100 m. Belgium B c
Maas, R. (Fr. *Meuse*), 450 m. Holland C c
Madu See, Pomerania H b
Main, or Mayn, R., 310 m. Bavaria F d
Main, Rother (Red Main R.) Bavaria F c
Mauer See, E. Prussia L a
Memel, or Niemen, R., 450 E. Prussia L a
Meuse, R. (Dutch, *Maas*), 450 Holland B c
Mietzel, R. Brandenburg H b
Molstow, R. Pomerania H b
Moselle (*Mosel*), 300 m. Rhenish Prov. D c
Muhle, R., 130 m. Saxony G c
Muritz See, Mecklenburg G b
Naab, or Nab, R. 90 m. Bavaria F d
Neckar, R., 210 m. Baden E d
Neisse, R., 98 m. Silesia I e
Neisse, R., 115 m. Silesia H c
Nesse, R. Thuringia F c
Nethe, Gr. R. Belgium C c
Netze, R. Posen I b
Niemen, or Memel, R., 450 E. Prussia K a
Nogat, R. W. Prussia K a
North-Holland Canal, Holland C b
Obra Canal, Posen I b
Obra, R., 130 m. Posen H b
Ocker, R., 60 m. Hanover F b
Oder, R., 455 m. Prussia H b
Oste, R. Hanover E b
Our, R. Rhenish Prov. D c
Ourthe, R., 80 m. Belgium C c
Ouse, R. Hanover F b
Paar, R. Bavaria F d
Pegnitz, R., 60 m. Bavaria F d
Persante, R. Pomerania I b
Plaue Canal, Saxony G b
Plöne, R., 40 m. Pomerania H b
Ploue See, Pomerania H b
Pregel, R., 120 m. E. Prussia L a
Prosna, R., 100 m. Silesia K c
Queis, R., 65 m. Silesia H c
Radüe, R. Pomerania I a
Recknitz, R. Pomerania G a
Rednitz, R. Bavaria F d
Rega, R. Pomerania H a
Regen, R., 68 m. Bavaria G d
Regnitz, R., 40 m. Bavaria F d
Rhine (*Rhein*), R., 800 m. Germany D c
Rhyne, Old (Rhine), 35 m. Holland C b
Roder, R. Saxony G c
Roer, R. Rhenish Prov. D c
Rother Main (Red Main), R. Bavaria F c
Rott, R. Bavaria G d
Ruhr, R., 130 m. Westphalia D c
Russ, Memel, or Niemen, R., 450 m. E. Prussia L a
Saale, R. Bavaria E c
Saale, R., 212 m. Saxony F c
Saar, or Sarre, R., 120 m. Rhenish Prov. D d
Salzach, R., 130 m. Bavaria G d
Sambre, R., 100 m. Belgium C c
Schelde, R (Fr. *Escaut*), 210 m. Belgium C c
Schelde, East, R. Holland B c
Schelde, West, R. Holland B c
Schlei, R., 26 m. Schleswig E a
Schwarzwasser, R. W. Prussia K b
Semois, R. Belgium C d
Sieg, R., 80 m. Rhenish Prov. D c
Spirding See, E. Prussia L b
Spree, R., 220 m. Brandenburg G b
Staffel See, Bavaria F e
Steinhuder See, Hanover E b
Stolpe, R. Pomerania I a
Szeszuppe, R. E. Prussia M a
Tauber, R., 70 m. Baden E d
Tjeuke See, Holland C b
Ucker, R. Pomerania H b
Unstrut, 110 m. Prov. Saxony F c
Vechte, R., 90 m. Hanover D b
Vilm See, Pomerania I b
Vils, R. Bavaria G d
Vils, R., 50 m. Bavaria F d
Vistula (*Weichsel*), R., 590 W. Prussia K a
Waal, or Wahl, R., 45 m. Holland C c
Walchen See, Bavaria F e
Warnow, R. Mecklenburg G b
Warta, or Warthe, R., 450 m. Posen I b
Welna, R. Posen I b
Werra, R., 150 m. Hessen-Nassau E c
Wertach, R., 70 m. Bavaria F d
Weser, R., 250 m. Hanover E b
Wipper, R. Pomerania I a
Wumme, R. Hanover E b
Würm See, Bavaria F e
Yssel, R., 65 m. Holland D b
Zusam, R Bavaria F d

MAP OF GERMANY, HOLLAND, AND BELGIUM.

GULFS, BAYS, ISLANDS, CAPES, ETC.

Alsen I. Schelswig E a
Amelan[illegible] I. Holland C b
Amrum I. Schelswig E a
Arcona C. Rügen I. G a
Baltic Sea, H a
Baltrum I. Hanover D b
Beveland, North I. Holland B c
Beyerland I. Holland C c
Borkum I. Hanover D d
Bosch I. Holland D d
Brüster Ort C. Pomerania G a
Danzig, G. of, Prussia K a
Darsster Ort C. Pomerania G a
Dollart, The, Holland and Hanover D b
Fehmern I. Holstein F a
Flakkee, Over, t. Holland C c
Fohr I. Schleswig E a
Frische Nehrung, E. Prussia K a
Frisches Haff, E. Prussia K a
Frisian Is., East, Hanover D b
Frisian Is., North, Schleswig E a
Goerse I. Holland B c
Greifswalder Oie, Pomerania G a
Grosses Haff, Pomerania H b
Helgoland B. Holstein E a
Heligoland (*Helgoland*), 2,173, British D a
Hiddencee I. Pomerania G a
Jade Basin, Oldenburg E b
Juist I. Hanover D b
Kiel B. Holstein F a
Kleines Haff, Pomerania H b
Kurische Nehrung, E. Prussia L a
Kurisches Haff, E. Prussia L a
Langeoog I. Hanover D b
Little Belt, Schleswig E a
Lübeck or Nenstadt B. Mecklenburg F a
Neustadt or Lübeck B. Mecklenburg F a
Neuwerk I. Oldenburg E b
Norderney I. Hanover D b
Nordstrand I. Schleswig E a
Over Flakkee, Holland C c
Pellworm I. Schleswig E a
Poel I. Mecklenburg F a
Pomeranian B. Pomerania H a
Putzig Wiek, W. Prussia K a
Rixhöft, W. Prussia K a
Römö I. Schleswig E a
Rottum I. Holland D b
Rügen B. Pomerania G a
Rügen I. Pomerania G a
Schiermonnikoog I. Holland D c
Schouwen I. Holland B c
Spiekeroog I. Hanover B b
Sylt I. Schleswig E a
Ter Schelling I. Holland C b
Texel I. Holland C b
Tromper Wiek, Pomerania G a
Usedom I. Pomeriana G a
Vlieland I. Holland C b
Voorne I. Holland C c
Walcheren I. Holland B c
Wangeroog I. Oldenburg D b
Wieringen I. Holland C b
Wollin I. Pomerania H b
Zuyder Zee, Holland C b

MOUNTAINS, FORESTS, ETC.

Arber, Böhmerwald, 4,613 ft. Bavaria G d
Ardennes, Forest, Belgium C d
Astenberg (Rothhaar Geb.), 2,625 feet Westphalia E e
Bayrischer Wald (Bav Forest), Bavaria G d
Black Forest (*Schwarzwald*), 4,892 feet, Baden E d
Blauen, Schwarzwald, 3,822 Baden D e
Böhmer Wald (Bohemian For.), Bavaria G d
Brocken, 3,740 Harz Mountains F e
Donners Berg, Hardt Geb., or Vosges, 2,300 Bavaria D d
Ebbe Gebirge, Westphalia D c
Eifel, 1,590 Rhenish Prov. D c
Erz Gebirge (*Ore Mountains*) (Sonnenwirbel), 4,124 Saxony G c
Eule, Breslau I c
Feld Berg, Schwarzwald, 4,892 Baden D e
Fichtel Gebirge, 3,481 Bavaria F e
Franken Höhe, or Franken Jura, Bavaria F d
Franken Wald (F. of Franconia), Bavaria F c
Gollen Berg, Pomerania I a
Gleich Berge, Meiningen F c
Goldene Aue (Golden Meadow), Saxony F c
Grosser Arber, Böhmer Wald, 4,613 Bavaria G d
Grosser Schnee Berg, 4,913 Silesia I c
Harz Gebirge (*Rosin Mountains*), (Brocken), 3,740 Brunswick F e
Hohen Berg, Schwabian Alps, Würtemb. E d
Hohe Wart, Spessart, 1,968 Bavaria E d
Hunsrück, 2,260 Rhenish Prov. D d
Kaiserstuhl, Schwarzwald, 1,900 Baden D d
Kandel, Schwarzwald, 4,160 Baden E d
Katzenbuckel, Odenwald, 2,300 Baden E d
Keil Berg, Saxony G e
Knull Gebirge, Cassel E c
Kyffhäuser, Prov. Saxony F e
Leyer Berg, Bavaria F d
Luneburger Heide, Hanover E b
Mangfall Gebirge, Bavaria F e
Meissner, Cassel E c
Melibocus, Odenwald, 1,630 Hessen E d
Muggendorfer Gebirge, Bavaria F c
Odenwald (Katzenbückel), 2,300 Hessen E d
Rachelberg, Böhmerwald, 4,561 Bavaria G d
Rhon Geb., or Hohe Rhön (Kreuzberg), 3,000 Bavaria E c
Riesen Gebirge, 5,255 Silesia H c
Saxon Switzerland, Saxony H c
Schnee Berg. (*Snow Mountain*) Fichtel Geb., 3,481 Bavaria F e
Schnee Koppe, Riesen Geb., 5,255 Silesia H c
Schwabian Alps, or Jura, Würtemberg E d
Schwarzwald (*Black For.*), 4,892 Baden E d
Sieben Gebirge (7 Mts.), Rhenish Prov. D c
Solstein, Grosser, Alps, Tyrol F e
Spessart Forest, 1,968 Bavaria E d
Spree Wald, Brandenburg H c
Staffel Berg, Bönmer Wald, Bavaria G d
Steiger Wald, Bavaria F d
Sudeten Geb. (Sudetes), 4,913 Silesia I c
Taufstein, Vogel Geb. Hessen E e
Taunus, or Hoe, Gebirge, (Feldberg), 2,720 Nassau E c
Teutoburger Wald, 1,900 Westphalia E b
Thüringer Wald (Thuringian Forest), 3,286 Thuringia F e
Thurm Berg, W. Prussia K a
Tillen Berg, Böhmer Wald, Bavaria G d
Vogel Gebirge (*Bird Mts.*), 2,497 Hessen E c
Vosges Mts. (*Vogesen*), Alsace D d
Watzmann Alps, 8,732 Bavaria G e
Westerwald, 2,851 Nassau D c
Wetterstein (Zugspitz), Alps, 10,150 Bav. F e
Zobten Berg, Breslau I c
Zugspitz, Wetterstein Geb., Alps, 10,150 Bavaria F e

GERMAN EMPIRE

HOLLAND & BELGIUM.

BY J. BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S.

Statute Miles. 69·16=1 Deg

20 0 20 40 60 80

German Geographical Miles. 15·1 Deg

5 0 5 10 15 20

NORTH SEA

ENGLAND

Gt Yarmouth

Heligoland

Ter Schelling

Vlieland

Texel

De Helder

Alkmaar

Haarlem

AMSTERDAM

THE HAGUE

Delft

ROTTERDAM

Goeree

Brouwershaven

E. Scheldt

Walcheren

Middelburg

W. Scheldt

Flushing

Ostende

Dunkirk

Bruges

Ypres

Lille

Roubaix

Tourcoing

Tournay

Donay

Arras

Valenciennes

Cambrai

Bapaume

St Quentin

Laon

Sedan

Soissons

Rheims

Chalons

Verdun

Thionville

Metz

Sarrebourg

Luneville

Troyes

Auxerre

Langres

Epinal

St Die

Remiremont

Mulhausen

Belfort

Vesoul

Dijon

Gray

Besançon

Basle

Zurich

St Gall

Liechtenstein

Innsbruck

Eisenach

Gotha

Erfurt

Weimar

Fulda

Wiesbaden

Nassau

Coblenz

Mayence

Darmstadt

Aschaffenburg

Bamberg

Baireuth

Wurzburg

Mannheim

Heidelberg

Spires

Carlsruhe

Ludwigsburg

Stuttgart

Ulm

Augsburg

Munich

Neuburg

Kempten

Ratisbon

Passau

Linz

Salzburg

Innsbruck

Halberstadt

Magdeburg

Brunswick

Wolfenbuttel

Celle

Hanover

Minden

Osnabruck

Munster

Paderborn

Soest

Dortmund

Hamm

Wesel

Cologne

Aix la Chapelle

Liege

Namur

Louvain

Brussels

Antwerp

Ghent

Bruges

Utrecht

Arnheim

Nimeguen

Zwolle

Groningen

Leeuwarden

Harlingen

Amelland

Borkum

Norden

Emden

Leer

Oldenburg

Bremen

Stade

Cuxhaven

Hamburg

Altona

Lubeck

Wismar

Schwerin

Ratzeburg

Lauenburg

Luneburg

Celle

Zell

Hanover

Brunswick

Wolfenbuttel

Halberstadt

Magdeburg

Stettin

Rostock

Kiel

Flensburg

Schleswig

Tondern

Aabenraa

Sonderburg

Aarhus

Aalborg

Fano

Esbjerg

Ribe

Kolding

Odense

Nyborg

Svendborg

Langeland

Funen

Zealand

Copenhagen

Helsingor

Orchoved

Malmo

Lund

Helsingborg

Gothenburg

Christiania

Christiansand

Stavanger

Bergen

Drontheim

Trondhjem

Lofoden Is.

Faroe Is.

Shetland Is.

Orkney Is.

Aberdeen

Edinburgh

Dundee

Perth

Glasgow

Greenock

Ayr

Stranraer

Belfast

Londonderry

Dublin

Wexford

Waterford

Cork

Limerick

Galway

Sligo

Donegal

Tralee

Valentia

Kinsale

Queenstown

Bantry

Skibbereen

Clonmel

Kilkenny

Carlow

Wicklow

Drogheda

Belfast

Londonderry

Enniskillen

Sligo

Galway

Limerick

Tipperary

Cashel

Kilkenny

Waterford

Wexford

Arklow

Dublin

Explanation of Characters

Towns above 100,000 inhabitants		BERLIN
" from 50-100,000	"	STETTIN
" " 20-50,000	"	Bonn
" " 10-20,000	"	Heidelberg
" under 10,000	"	Bingen

The Governments (Regierungsbezirke) of Prussia & the Circles (Kreise) of Saxony & Baden are named after their principal Towns which are underlined Oppeln

Railways in Operation

Longitude East of Greenwich

by J. Bartholomew

Philadelphia.

to the Netherlands, and partly to Belgium, although claimed by N. Germany. [*Note.* The states and cities marked with an asterisk (*) show a difference in population from the numbers given in the art. EUROPE, and elsewhere in the preceding part of this work; this difference is occasioned by the receipt of statistics of a new census, which were not previously available.] — *Gen. Desc. G.* being composed of an agglomeration of states, each possessing individual features and characteristics of its own, we shall confine ourselves in this article to a generalized view of the country taken as a whole, referring the reader to each separate article, applying to its various component divisions under their proper and distinctive heads. The surface of *G.* is much diversified; its mountain tracts lie chiefly in the S.E. and E., while W. and N. the land spreads in spacious sandy plains, intersected by the rivers which run in the same direction from the higher lands toward the sea. — *Mountains.* The mountains, which may be considered as a N. branch of the great Alpine system of Europe, bear no comparison with the Alps in point of height, for the loftiest summits are not more than 5,000 ft. high; but they occupy a great space, and diverge in so many various directions through the country that it is difficult to trace them without the aid of a map. The *Fichtelgebirge*, however, in the N. part of Bavaria, may be considered as the centre and nucleus of the mountains in Central Germany; and from it branch, in four directions, the ranges composing the watershed that divides the rivers of the Black Sea from the Baltic and the German Ocean. 1. The *Erzgebirge*, diverging N.E., forms the boundary between Saxony and Bohemia, and has its scarped side S. towards the Eger. Its E. continuations, called the *Sudetengebirge*, join the Carpathian ridge near the sources of the Oder and Vistula. 2. The *Bohemian Forest* (*Böhmerwald*) range separates Bohemia from Bavaria. It runs S.E. abt. 150 m., and taking a N.E turn joins the Sudetengebirge near the sources of the March, in Lon. 16° 40′ E. These ranges, by their reunion, inclose an elevated plain, constituting the kingdom of Bohemia. 3. The *Suabian Alps* are a low range, branching off S.W. from the central point, and forming the watershed between the affluents of the Rhine and those of the Danube. S. they join the *Black Forest* range, the connection of which with the Alps is effected by a low chain skirting the Lake of Constance, and joining the main ridge at Mt. Septimer. 4. The *Thuringian range* runs N.W. from the Fichtelgebirge, and after a course of 50 m. divides into two chains, one running N. into Hanover, and forming the *Hartz* chain, the other running W. under various names, nearly as far as the Rhine, and separating its waters from those of the Weser and its tributaries. — *Rivers, &c.* The rivers of *G.* are numerous and important. The largest of these is the Danube, whose chief tributaries are the Altmühl, the Raab, and the Murch on its N. bank; and the Iller, the Lach, the Iser, and the Inn on its S. bank. The Rhine, which rises on Mt. St. Gothard, flows W. to Basle; navigable from this place, it turns N., as far as Bingen, whence it flows N.N.E. into the German Ocean. The Rhine is renowned for the picturesque beauty of the scenery in the upper and middle part of its course, and for the almost innumerable series of old castles which adorn its banks and vicinity Hence the appellation of "castled Rhine," given to it by the poet Longfellow. Of these fine architectural remains of the Middle Ages, we give an example in Fig. 1149, which represents the



Fig. 1149. — CASTLE OF RHEINSTEIN, (Hesse-Darmstadt.)

feudal castle of Rheinstein, on the summit of a rugged and almost inaccessible rock, near Bingen. The Rhine's chief affluents, with the exception of the Moselle and the Meuse, are on the E. bank; of these the Neckar and the Main rise in the Suabian Alps; the Lahn, the Ruhr, and the Lippe in the hills of W. Germany. The Weser is formed by the juncture, at Münden, of the Werra and Fulda, which rise in the *Rhöngebirge;* its course is N. by W. till the juncture of the Allar, at which point it turns N.E., and falls into the German Ocean abt. 40 m. below Bremen. The Elbe rises on the N. side of the plateau of Bohemia, which, after receiving the Moldau and the Eger, it leaves at Schandau, and enters the great N.W. plain of *G.*, which it traverses to the German Ocean; its chief affluents from the S. are the Mulda and Saale from the Erzgebirge, and its principal N. tributary is the Havel. The Oder rises on the N. side of the Carpathian range, near its W. termination, and after a general N.N.W. course, and receiving many affluents, falls through the Great Haffe into the Baltic Sea. Besides these rivers, which of themselves constitute a most extensive water-system, there are numerous lakes connected with the rivers; such as the lakes of S. Bavaria, and the many sheets of water lying on the low plain of N. Germany between the Oder and the Elbe. — *Clim., &c.* The climate of *G.* is far less variable than the nature of its mountain system, and the range of latitudes in which it lies, would lead us to suppose. The vegetation of *G.* resembles, in its general character, that of the N. of France, — all the grains and fruits of the temperate zone having a flourishing development. In the S. river-valleys the vine flourishes, and walnuts, chestnuts, and plums grow abundantly; but the severity of the winter often checks the growth of garden-shrubs and flowering-plants. The extreme cold of the winter, although it only lasts, in all its violence, in ordinary winters, for a few days, is rendered often very destructive from the continuance of a less, but still considerable cold, which often lasts uninterruptedly for months. A few degrees below the freezing-point is the temperature, which frequently lasts for months together in the winter season. The prevailing winds are the W. and N.W.—*Min. and Manuf.* The industrial economy characterizing the German nationality will be found in the articles applying to its several constituent States. — *Inhab.* The great majority of the inhabitants of *G.* belong to the Teutonic race; exceptions, however, are found in Saxony, which contains 51,895 people of Vendic origin, and in the Prussian prov. of Posen, which numbers a population of 825,000 of Slavonic extraction.—*Religion.* As a rule, the Protestants are most numerous in the N. German States, and the Roman Catholics in those of the S. In Bavaria, but one-third of the inhabitants belong to the Reformed Church; on the other hand there is not a single Roman Catholic in the little principality of Schaumburg-Lippe, and but 30 members of the same confession in the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. — *Govt.* The whole of the States of N. Germany are united in a federative empire by a constitutional charter drawn up by the Prussian govt. in 1867, and adopted by a parliament, elected by universal suffrage — at the rate of one member per 100,000 souls — which assembled at Berlin on Feb. 24th, and finished its labors on April 16th of that year. The charter, called *Die Verfassung des Norddeutschen Bundes*, consists of 15 chapters, comprising 79 articles, with a preamble declaring that the govts. of the States, enumerated in the first section of the table given in the beginning of this article, will form themselves into an *ewigen Bund* (or eternal Union), "for the protection of the territory of the Union (*Bundesgebiet*) and its laws, as well as for the care of the welfare of the German people (*sowie zur Pflege der Wohlfahrt des Deutschen Volkes.*") — *Finances.* The budget of the N. German Confederation for the year 1870 was estimated at: Receipts, 74,707,419 thalers (or abt. $54,556,416), against Expenditures, 75,958,495 thalers (or $55,449,701); showing a deficit of 1,251,076 thalers (or $913,285, gold values). The financial estimates of the S. German States will be found in their proper places. — *Mil. and Naval.* The entire war-effective of the N. German Confederation was, in 1870, as follows:

	Peace footing.	*War-footing.*	*Total.*
Infantry and Chasseurs	204,026	713,626	917,652
Cavalry	54,205	71,033	125,238
Artillery (2,284 guns)	32,796	80,825	113,611
Staff, Engineers, Pioneers, Gendarmerie, Military Train, Artificers, &c.	28,449	111,788	140,237
	319,476	977,262	

Total war-strength, 1,296,738 men, and 2,284 guns. The duration of service in the line and *landwehr* (militia) is in all 12 years. There is, on an average, a levy each year of 100,000 men; making for 9 years 900,000 men absent on leave. Estimating the loss at 15 per cent, there remain 765,000 disciplined troops, so that, even when the army shall be mobilized on a war-footing, there still remain at the disposal of the Confederation 116,000 men, who have not yet reached the limit of their 12 years' service. — The naval force of N. Germany in the same year (1870), consisted of 44 vessels under steam — frigates, 2 iron-clads, corvettes, gunboats, &c., aggregating 9,736 horse power and 336 guns; 8 sailers mounting 150 guns, besides receiving- and hospital-ships, cutters, row-boats, &c.; forming a total of 89 vessels, or 563 guns, manned by 3,220 officers and men, besides 893 marines (rank and file), and a marine artillery corps of 458 officers and men. The mercantile marine gave returns of 5,108 sailing-vessels of 1,381,200 tons; steamships, 113, or 95,800 tons. Total, 5,221 ships = 1,477,000 tonnage. *Com.* (See ZOLLVEREIN.) (*Hist.*) For a long time known under the name of Germania, this vast country was, after the invasion of the barbarians and the destruction of the Roman empire, divided between a number of independent races, — the Alemanni, Franks, Saxons, Slaves, Avari, and others. Charlemagne (*q. v.*) conquered these various tribes, and incorporated them in his vast empire; but on his death, in 814, all these diverse elements, forcibly brought together, soon separated, and the treaty of Verdun, signed in 843 by the sons of Louis-le-Débonnaire, gave birth to the kingdom of Germany. Separated from France and Italy after the dethronement of Charles the Fat, in 887, Germany was governed by princes of the Carlovingian dynasty. On the extinction of this family, the monarchy became elective, and the crown was conferred, in 911, on Conrad I., duke of Franconia. Henry the Fowler succeeded in 918, and was the head of the house of Saxony, which gave five sovereigns to Germany, and renewed, in the person of Otho the Great, the empire of Charlemagne. Dating from this reign, the imperial crown, which had alternately been worn by the kings of France, Germany, and Italy, belonged exclusively to Germany, which now took the name of *The Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation.* The Saxon dynasty added to the empire Lotharingia, Bohemia, and Italy; and to this family succeeded that of Franconia, which reigned from 1024 to 1137, and added the kingdom of Arles to the possessions of the empire, and especially signalized itself by its quarrels with the Pope. The house of Suabia next succeeded, and, of this line, Conrad III. and Frederick Barbarossa, from 1138 to 1190, raised the imperial power to its utmost height. After them, their successors, assailed by their powerful vassals and the popes, and frequently deposed, fell into the lowest depths of weakness. It was at this period that the internecine struggles of the Guelphs and Ghibelines occurred. On Conrad IV.'s death commenced the long interregnum from 1254 to 1273, which ended in delivering Germany from anarchy. Rodolph of



Fig. 1150. — RODOLPH, COUNT OF HAPSBURG.

Hapsburg, from 1273 to 1291, began the establishment of the authority of the imperial crown; but under his successors, the influence of the grand feudatories and electors of the empire sensibly increased. Their rights were publicly sanctioned by the famous *Golden Bull*, or charter, granted by Charles IV. in 1356. In 1438 Albert of Hapsburg was elected emperor, and became the chief of the present house of Austria. Charles V., the 4th sovereign of this dynasty, was elected in 1519, and gloriously resuscitated the grandeur of the empire. Ferdinand, his brother, reigned after him with wisdom; and, until the reign of Ferdinand II., no change of importance occurred. Under him the Thirty Years' War began, which, lasting from 1618 to 1648, resulted in the humiliation of Germany, the supremacy of France, and the confirmation of the Lutheran religion. The reigns of Leopold I., Joseph I., and Charles VI. were occupied with long wars with Louis XIV. and XV. of France; and the death of Charles, in 1740, gave rise to the War of the Austrian Succession, which secured the throne to the husband of Maria Theresa, Charles's daughter, and thus placed on the throne a member of the House of Lorraine, in the person of Francis I. Finally, in 1804, the empire of Germany ceased to exist, on the abdication of Francis II., who only preserved his hereditary estates, assuming the title of the emperor of Austria. — *Hist. of the Confederation.* The first Carlovingian sovereigns of *G.* were hereditary monarchs; but, so early as 887, the states, or great vassals of the crown, deposed their emperor, Charles le Gros, and elected another sovereign in his stead. And from that remote period the emperors of *G.* continued to be elected, down to the beginning of the present century. Several of the great vassals of the empire had thus early attained to all but unlimited power; and it consisted of a vast aggregation of states of every different grade, from large principalities down to free cities and the estates of counts. The federal tie by which those different states were held together was exceedingly feeble. Their interests and pretensions were often conflicting and contradictory, and they were frequently at war with each other and with the emperor. There was, in consequence, a great want of security; and the need to repress the numberless disorders incident to such a state of things led, at an early period, to the formation of leagues among the smaller states, and the institution of secret tribunals. The privilege of voting in the election of emperors was restricted to a few of the most powerful vassals, being confined by the Golden Bull issued by Charles IV., in 1356, to the archbishops of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne, the duke of Saxony, the count palatine of the Rhine, the margrave of Brandenburg, and the king of Bohemia. The sovereigns of Bavaria, Hanover, and Hesse did not acquire a right to vote till a much later period. Most of the great offices in the empire were hereditary, and the public affairs were transacted in *diets* or assemblies of the great

fendatories and of the representatives of the free cities. But as the diet had no independent or peculiar force to carry its decisions into effect, they were very frequently disregarded. At length, in the reign of Maximilian I., an attempt was made to introduce a more regular system of administration, and a better policy into the empire. As the political division of *G.* at this period was independent of the territorial sub-divisions which the changes in families produced, it lasted as long as the empire itself preserved its unity as a political body; and even after the assumption of independence by the king of Prussia, that part of the kingdom of Prussia which previously formed a part of the empire was still included, nominally at least, in the order to which it belonged. By their refusal to join in this arrangement of internal policy, and to become amenable to the decrees of the Aulic Chamber (*Reichs-Kammergericht*), the Swiss cantons finally severed the last tie which united them to the empire. The influence of the kings of Poland caused a similar separation between the empire and the lands belonging to the Teutonic order, on the right bank of the Vistula. At the period of the outbreak of the French revolution, in 1789, *G.* was divided in 10 circles, each subdivided into many States and territories, viz. — 1. *The Circle of Austria*, belonging entirely to the house of Austria; 2. *The Circle of Burgundy*, also belonging to Austria; 3. *The Circle of Westphalia*, divided among clerical and lay princes; 4. *The Circle of the Palatinate*, divided between 1 lay and 3 clerical princes; 5. *The Circle of the Upper Rhine*, divided among a number of territorial princes and nobles, the most powerful of whom was the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel; 6. *The Circle of Suabia*, numbering as the most powerful of its many petty sovereigns, the duke of Würtemberg, and the margrave of Baden; 7. *The Circle of Bavaria*, in which the elector of Bavaria and the bishop of Salzburg took the lead; 8. *The Circle of Franconia*, comprising many principalities, counties, lordships, and free cities; 9. *The Circle of Lower Saxony*, including the duchies of Magdeburg, the two Mecklenburgs, and others, and among the free cities, those of Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen; 10. *The Circle of Upper Saxony*, of which Prussia formed the most powerful constituent; the Slavonic countries, which were not included in any circle, were the kingdom of Bohemia, the margraviate of Moravia, the duchy of Silesia, and the margraviates of Upper and Lower Lusatia. Besides these divisions there were numerous counties, lordships, abbeys, and free imperial towns, not belonging to any circle, but held directly of the emperor. Every circle had its diet, in which the clerical and secular princes, the prelates, the counts and barons, and the free imperial cities, formed 5 benches or *colleges*. Affairs of general importance to the empire at large were treated by the imperial diet, which the emperor had the power of summoning wherever he pleased; but which, since 1663, was constantly assembled at Ratisbon. In 1789, the members of the diet were as follows: — 1. The college of electors: Mentz, Treves, Cologne, the Palatinate, Brandenburg, Saxony, Bavaria (since 1623), and Brunswick-Lüneburg (since 1692). 2. The college of the clerical and secular princes, bishops, margraves, counts, &c.; the numbers of the clerical members being 36, and of the secular lords, 63. 3. The colleges of the free imperial cities, then 54 in number. In 1791 began the memorable contest with revolutionary France, which ended in the overturn of the old Germanic constitution. The treaty of Campo-Formio, the first that history records in which the Rhine was acknowledged as the frontier of France, decreed an indemnification to those princes who lost by the cession, and this indemnification could only be obtained by the spoliation of some others whose rights were equally indefensible, in the heart of the empire itself. On Jan. 25, 1803, a decision was come to by the plenipotentiaries assembled for the arrangement of this matter, the import of which was as follows: — The *Holy Roman Empire*, as that of *G.* was styled, remained as it was divided into circles, but which, with the total loss of the Circle of Burgundy, and of the lands on the left bank of the Rhine, were reduced to 9, whose boundaries it was proposed to regulate anew. This regulation was, however, prevented by the wars which so quickly succeeded each other. The right to sit and vote in the diet remained, as formerly, attached to territories held directly as fiefs of the empire; and the place of the convocation of the diet remained at Ratisbon. The colleges remained also 3 in number; the first being the college of electors, who were 10 in number; one clerical, — the elector arch-chancellor; and 9 secular, — Bohemia, Bavaria; Saxony, Brandenburg, Brunswick-Lüneburg, Salzburg, Würtemberg, Baden, and Hesse-Cassel. The electorate of Mentz had merged into that of the arch-chancellor, and the Palatinate into the electorate of Bavaria; Treves and Cologne had disappeared, and 4 new electorates had been created. The second college — of princes — counted 131 votes. The college of towns was composed of 6 with votes; Hamburg, Lübeck, Bremen, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Augsburg, and Nuremberg. The other territories, enumerated above as not being included within the circles, remained as they were, nor did any change take place in the extent or position of the Slavonic countries. Napoleon I., who since 1799 had directed the foreign policy of the French nation, not satisfied with this reduction of the power of the empire, now conceived the idea of effecting its entire dissolution. The treaty of Presburg, in 1805, which followed the battle of Austerlitz, gave him the means of carrying this project into effect, by forming a confederation of German princes, called the *Confederation of the Rhine*, who, uniting into a corporate body, in 1807 placed themselves under the protectorate of the French emperor. The wars which followed, with Prussia in 1807, and with Austria in 1809, gave Napoleon the power of altering the territorial distribution of *G.* at pleasure. He accordingly created for his brother Jerome the new kingdom of Westphalia, and for his brother-in-law Joachim Murat, the grand-duchy of Berg, and raised those members of the Rhenish confederation who supported his cause to new dignities and an openly recognized independence as sovereigns. Under the circumstances, the emperor, Francis II., by a solemn act, renounced the style and title of emperor of Germany, Aug. 6, 1809. In the following year Napoleon incorporated the coasts of the German Ocean with the French empire, and divided them into departments; thus separating from *G.* a district peopled by more than 1,100,000 inhabitants. The termination of the war with Russia, called in Germany the *Liberation War*, restored *G.* to its geographical and political position in Europe, but not as an empire acknowledging one supreme head. A confederation of 35 independent sovereigns and 4 free cities replaced the elective monarchy, that fell under its own decrepitude. In the choice of the smaller princes who were to become rulers, as well as all those who were obliged to descend to the ranks of subjects, more attention was paid to family and political connection than to the old territorial divisions under the empire. The clerical fiefs, and the greater part of the free imperial cities, were incorporated into the States of the more powerful princes, upon the dissolution of the empire, and were not re-established. Only 4 cities remained in the enjoyment of their political rights. The signing and ratification of the Act of Confederation took place, after long discussion, June 8, 1815. As thus settled by the treaty of Vienna, *G.* was divided into 39 sovereign states, or portions of states; but the number became reduced to 34: 1. By the demise of the Saxon princedom of Gotha in 1826, which became incorporated with Saxe-Coburg and Saxe-Meiningen; 2. By the falling away of the duchy of Anhalt-Köthen, which, in 1847, became annexed to Anhalt-Dessau; 3. and 4. By the abdication of the princes of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, in 1849, in favor of their kinsman the king of Prussia, head of the house of Hohenzollern; and 5. By the extinction of the duchy of Anhalt-Bernberg in 1863. An account of the Franco-German war (1870–71), and of the restoration of the German Empire, will be found under FRANCE and GERMANY in the Supplement.

EMPERORS AND KINGS OF GERMANY.

CARLOVINGIANS.

A. D.		A. D.	
800.	Charlemagne, or Chas. I. (the Great.)	876.	Chas. II. (the Bald.) / Carloman, Louis III. (the Saxon.) / Charles III. the Fat, (king.)
814.	Louis I. (le Debonnaire.)		
840.	Lothaire I.		
843.	Louis II. the German, (king.)	882.	Chas. III. (emperor.)
855.	Louis II. (emperor.)	887.	Arnold I. (king.)
		896.	Arnold I. (emperor.)
		899.	Louis IV. (the Child.)

HOUSE OF FRANCONIA.

911. Conrad I.

HOUSE OF SAXONY.

919.	Henry I. (the Fowler.)	973.	Otho II.
936.	Otho I. (the Great) king.	983.	Otho III.
962.	Otho I. (emperor.)	1002.	Henry II. (the Holy.)

HOUSE OF FRANCONIA, (*restored.*)

1024.	Conrad II. (the Salique.)	1081.	Heruan of Luxemburg, (elected by the pope.)
1039.	Henry III. (the Bl'k.)	1087.	Conrad.
1056.	Henry IV.	1106.	Henry VI.
1077.	Rodolph of Suabia, (elected by the pope.)		

HOUSE OF SAXONY.

1125. Lothaire II.

HOUSE OF SUABIA, OR HOHENSTAUFFEN.

1138.	Conrad III.	1208.	Otho IV. (alone.)
1152.	Frederick I. (Barbarossa).	1215.	Frederick II.
1190.	Henry VI.	1246.	Henry (of Thuringia).
1197.	Philip. / Otho IV. (of Brunswick).	1247.	William of Holland, (chosen by the pope.)
		1250.	Conrad IV.

INTERREGNUM.

1254. William of Holland, (merely nominal.)
1257. Richard of Cornwall, " / Alfonso of Castile, "

HOUSE OF HAPSBURG.

1273.	Rodolph (of Hapsburg).	1292.	Adolphus (of Nassau).
		1298.	Albert (of Austria).

HOUSES OF LUXEMBURG AND BAVARIA.

1308.	Henry VII. (of Luxemburg).	1378.	Wenceslaus (of Luxemburg).
1314.	Louis V. (of Bavaria). / Frederick (of Aust.)	1400.	Robert (Count Palatine).
1347.	Charles IV. (of Luxemburg). / Günther (Count of Schwartzburg).	1410.	Jossus (of Moravia). / Sigismund (of Luxemburg).

HOUSE OF AUSTRIA.

1438.	Albert II.	1612	Matthias.
1439.	Frederick III.	1619.	Ferdinand II.
1493.	Maximilian I.	1637.	Ferdinand III.
1519.	Charles V.	1658.	Leopold I.
1556.	Ferdinand I.	1705.	Joseph I.
1564.	Maximilian II.	1711.	Charles VI.
1576.	Rodolph II.	1742.	Chas. VII. (of Bavaria).

HOUSE OF AUSTRIA, (*Hapsburg-Lorraine.*)

1745.	Francis I.	1790.	Leopold II.
1765.	Joseph II.	1792.	Francis II.

HOUSE OF HOHENZOLLERN.

1871. William I. See p. 1147.

Ger'many, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Adams co.; *pop.* about 744.

Germ'-cell, *n.* (*Physiol.*) The cell which results from the union of the spermatozoön, or spermatic matter conveyed by it, with the germinal vesicle or its nucleus.

Ger'men, *n.* [Lat.] Same as GERM, *q. v.*

Ger'minal, *a.* Pertaining to a germ

(*Physiol.*) *G. area*, the circular or oval space formed by liquefaction and metamorphosis of a peripheral portion of the germ-mass, preparatory to the appearance of the first trace of the proper embryo. It is divided into a central clear part called *area pellucida*, and a peripheral part called *area opaca;* the portion of the latter in which blood and blood-vessels are developed is called the *area vasculosa.*—*G. membrane*, the strata of cells and nuclei of cells originally forming, and afterward extending from, the germinal area. The external stratum is the *vertebral* layer, also called the *serous* and *animal* layer; the internal stratum is the *visceral* layer, also called the *mucous* and *vegetal* layer.—*G. spot*, the nucleus of the germinal vesicle. It consists of a finely granulated substance, strongly refracting the rays of light.—*G. vesicle*, a clear nucleated cell, which is the first formed and most essential part of the ovum. It is surrounded by the yolk, and passes to the periphery of that part prior to impregnation, after which the germinal vesicle becomes opaque or disappears. It is sometimes called, after its discoverer, the *Purkingian vesicle.*

Ger'minal, *n.* [Fr., calendar.] The name given under the French Republic to the seventh month of the year, dating from Sept. 22, 1792. It commenced March 21 and ended April 19.

Ger'minant, *a.* [Lat. *germinans*, from *germinare*, to sprout.] Sprouting; budding.

Ger'minate, *v. n.* [See SUPRA.] To shoot; to begin to vegetate or grow, as seeds.

—*v. a.* To cause to sprout.

Germina'tion, *n.* [Lat. *germinatio*, from *germinare*, to put forth, to bud.] (*Bot.*) The process by which a plant is produced from a seed. The phenomena of *G.* are best observed in dicotyledonous seeds, such, for instance, as the bean, pea, lupin, &c. These seeds consist of two lobes or cotyledons, enveloped in a common membrane; when this is removed, a small projecting body is seen, which is that part of the *germ* which afterwards becomes the root, and is termed the *radicle.* The other portion of the germ is seen on carefully separating the cotyledons, and is termed the *plumule;* it afterwards forms the stem and leaves. When the ripe seed is removed from the parent plant it gradually dries, and may be kept often for an indefinite period without undergoing any change; but if placed under circumstances favorable to its *G.*, it soon begins to grow; these requisite circumstances are a due temperature, moisture, and the presence of air. Where these are present, the seed gradually swells, its membranes burst, and the germ expands. The root is at first most rapidly developed, the materials for its growth being derived from the cotyledons; and when it shoots out its fibres or rootlets, these absorb nourishment from the soil, and the plumula is developed, rising upward in a contrary direction to the root, and expanding into stem and leaves. For this growth the presence of air is requisite; if it be carefully excluded, though there may be heat and moisture, yet the seed will not vegetate. Hence it is that seeds buried very deep in the earth, or in a stiff clay, remain inert, but on admission of air by turning up the soil, begin to shoot forth. From experiments which have been made upon the *G.* of seeds in confined atmospheres, it appears that carbonic acid is evolved, and that part of the starch of the cotyledons passes into gum and sugar; so that most seeds, as we see in the conversion of barley into malt, become sweet during *G.* Light is injurious to the growth of a seed. It is, therefore, obvious that the different requisites for *G.* are attained by placing a seed under the surface of the soil warmed by the sun's rays, where it is moistened by its humidity and by occasional showers, and excluded from light, but within reach of the access of air. The most favorable temperature is between 60° and 80°; at the freezing point none of the more perfect seeds vegetate; and at temperatures above 100° the young germ is usually injured. Certain chemical changes, the most important being the conversion of starch into sugar, take place in the seed, and the embryo is nourished by the products of these changes. Thus nourished, it increases gradually in size, and ultimately bursts through the integuments of the seed. Its lower extremity, or radicle, is commonly protruded first, and, taking a downward direction, becomes fixed in the soil. The opposite extremity soon elongates upwards, and is terminated above by the *plumule* or *gemmule*, which is the first terminal bud, or growing apex of the stem; and at the same time the cotyledonary portion is either left under-ground, or is carried upwards to the surface. During the gradual development, the embryo continues to be nourished from the matters contained in the albumen or cotyledonary portion, and is ultimately enabled to produce its first leaves and root. The young plant is then in a position to acquire the necessary nourishment by itself, for its further support and growth, from the media by which it is surrounded; and being rendered independent of the seed, has no need of the cotyledonary portion, which accordingly perishes. The spores of acotyledonous plants develop roots indifferently from any part of their surface: this mode of *G.* is termed *heterorhizal.* In the *G.* of monocotyledonous embryos, the radicle is not itself continued downwards so as to form the root, but it gives off branches of nearly equal size, which separately

pierce its extremity and become the rootlets. Each of these rootlets, at the point where it pierces the radicular extremity, is surrounded by a cellular sheath, termed the *coleorhiza*. This mode of *G.* is commonly termed *endorhizal*. The radicle of a dicotyledonous embryo is itself prolonged downwards by cell-multiplication just within its apex, to form the root; and this mode of *G.* is distinguished as *exorhizal*. — See ROOT; STEM.

Ger'minative, *a.* Relating to germination.

Geroco'mia, Geroc'omy, *n.* [Fr. *gérocomie*, from Gr. *gerōn*, an old man, and *komein*, to take care of.] (*Med.*) That part of the science which relates to the diet and treatment of old age.

Gerona, (*jā-rō'na,*) (anc. *Gerunda,*) a fortified city of Spain, prov. Catalonia, cap. of correg. of the same name, at the foot of a steep mountain on the Ter, 50 m. N.E. of Barcelona. It has a fine cathedral and other churches, which were sacked by the French under Augereau, during the Peninsular War, when the city stood a siege of seven months. *G.* is of great antiquity, and formerly gave the title of prince to the elder son of the kings of Aragon. *Manuf.* Coarse woollen and cotton stuffs and stockings. *Pop.* 14,085. — The corregidorship, or sub-prov. of *G.* is very fertile, and has an area of 4,400 sq. m., with a *pop.* of 342,067.

Ger'mantown, in *W. Virginia*, a P.O. of Berkeley co.

Ger'ron. See GARON.

Ger'ry, ELBRIDGE, one of the signers of the declaration of American independence, B. at Marblehead, Mass., 1744. After graduating at Harvard in 1762, he was elected, in 1772, representative of his native town in the State legislature. In 1776 *G.* was elected a delegate to the Continental Congress then sitting in Philadelphia, and appointed in 1780 to the presidency of the treasury board. He served four successive years in Congress, and in 1797, in conjunction with Pinckney and Marshall, was sent on a special mission to Paris. In 1810 he was elected governor of Mass., and in 1812 fifth vice-president of the United States. D. 1824.

Ger'ry, or GERRY POST. in *New York*, a post-township of Chautauqua co., about 6 m. N. of Jamestown; *pop.* abt. 1,315.

Gers, a river of France, which, rising in the Pyrenees, unites with the Garonne at Agen, after a course of abt. 80 miles.

Gers, a dept. of France, region S.W., between Lat. 43° 17′ and 44° 4′ N., and Lon. 0° 18′ W. and 1° 11′ E.; having N. the dept. Lot-et-Garonne, E. those of Tarn-et-Garonne and Haute-Garonne, S. the latter and the Hautes- and Basses-Pyrénées, and W. Landes. Length, E. to W., 74 m., by about 54 in breadth; *area*, 628,031 hectares. *Surface.* The last ramifications of the Pyrenees cover most of this dept., the slope of which is mostly from S. to N. *Rivers.* Numerous, being affluents of the Garonne and Adour. *Soil.* Fertile. *Prod.* Wheat, maize, oats, hemp, flax, wool, wine, and vegetables and fruits. Large numbers of cattle and swine are fattened. *Manuf.* Glass, earthenware, leather, starch, linen, woollen, and cotton cloths, &c. *Chief towns.* Auch (the cap.), Condom, Lombez, and Mirande. *Pop.* 328,824.

Gers'dorffite, *n.* (*Min.*) Nickel glance, an ore of nickel found at Loos, in Sweden, and elsewhere in Europe, and at Phœnixville, Pa. Occurs in cubes and massive; lustre metallic. Color, silver-white, steel-gray, often tarnished gray or grayish-black. Sp. gr. 5·6–6·9. *Comp.* Arsenic 45·5, sulphur 19·4, nickel 35·1. It is decomposed by nitric acid, forming a green solution with separation of sulphur and arsenious acid.

Gerson, JEAN CHARLIER, (*zhair-saŋng',*) a French divine, chancellor of the university of Paris, B. near Rhetel, 1363. He largely contributed to the election of Pope Alexander V., energetically denounced the murder of the Duke of Orleans by the Duke of Burgundy, and distinguished himself at the Council of Constance. Grave critics, as Bellarmine, Mabillon, Gence, and the Benedictines, attribute to him the authorship of the *Imitation of Jesus Christ.* D. 1429.

Ger'staecker, FREDERICK, traveller and novelist, was B. at Hamburg in 1816, and emigrated while an apprentice to New York. Thence he journeyed on foot to Canada, Texas, &c., performing any work that was offered to him, having at different times been a sailor, a jeweller, a hotel-keeper, a farmer, and stoker of a steamboat. About 1842 he returned to Germany and published his travels. He spent the years 1849–50–51 and 1852 in travelling through Brazil, Buenos Ayres, California, and Australia; and the narratives of his travels through these countries became very popular, being translated into several languages. His principal novels are, *The Pirates of the Mississippi*; *The Feathered Arrow*; *A Wife to Order*, &c. D. 1874.

Ger'trude, the name of three Roman Catholic saints: the *first*, abbess of Nivelle, 626–659; the *second*, an abbess of the order of St. Benedict, and author of *Revelations*, D. 1034; the *third*, a daughter of Saint Elizabeth of Hungary, D. 1297.

Gerund, (*jĕr'und,*) *n.* [Lat. *gerundium*, from *gerere*, to bear.] (*Gram.*) In Latin gram., a part of the verb used to denote something as being done; thus, *legendum*, reading, from *lego*, I read. It is a sort of verbal substantive, being declined like a noun, but having the same power of government as its verb. In English the present participle occupies the place of the gerund.

Gerun'dial, *a.* Pertaining to, or like a gerund.

Gerun'dive, *n.* (*Lat. Gram.*) The future participle in the passive voice.

(*Eng. Gram.*) A participle governed by a preposition, and itself governing an objective case; as, "the time of *delivering* a discourse." — *Worcester.*

Gerun'dively, *adv.* In the manner of a gerund.

Ger'vinus, GEORG GOTTFRIED, a German historian and philosopher, B. at Darmstadt, 1805; was appointed in 1826 Professor of German Literature at the University of Göttingen, from which he was dismissed for the liberalism of his political views. Of his many numerous and important works we may mention the *History of the Nineteenth Century since the Treaty of Vienna*, which has been translated into French and English. D. 1871.

Ger'yon, (*Myth.*) A son of Chrysaor and Calirrhoe, king of Erythia, or of the Balearic Islands. The poets represent him as a giant with three bodies and three heads, who had large herds of cattle which he fed on human flesh. To guard them, he had a two-headed dog and a seven headed dragon. Hercules slew him and his adherents, and carried away all his herds to offer them to Eurystheus.

Ge'ry's, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Bucks co.

Gesecke, (*ge-sek'e(r),*) a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 20 m. N.E. of Arnsberg. *Manuf.* Linen. *Pop.* 4,159.

Gesh'ur, Gesh'uri, Gesh'urites. (*Script.*) The name of a district and people in Syria. Geshur lay upon the E. side of the Jordan between Basham, Maachah, and Mount Hermon, and within the limits of the Hebrew territory; but the Israelites did not expel its inhabitants, (*Josh.* xii. 5; xiii. 13.) — There was also a people of the same name in the S. of Palestine, near the Philistines, (*Josh.* xiii. 9; 1 *Sam.* xxvii. 8.)

Ges'ner, CONRAD, the "Pliny" of Germany, B. at Zurich, 1516; acquired a thorough literary and medical education, notwithstanding his poverty, and after teaching Greek for a time at Lausanne, began to give lectures in philosophy. His fame as a naturalist circulated throughout Europe, and he maintained a correspondence with the prominent literati of all countries. Without enumerating his translations from the dead languages, his voluminous biographical contributions, his philological, or theological writings, in all of which he has written largely, his repute as a naturalist is mainly based on his *Historia Animalium*, Lat. (1551–89), the most learned work on the subject up to that time; and his various writings on Botany (Nuremberg, 1754–70), in which he was the first to establish a scientific classification founded on fructification. D. 1565.

Ges'ner, SOLOMON, a Swiss poet and painter, B. at Zurich, 1730. His intimacy with Klopstock caused him to devote himself to poetry, and after the publication of a few short poems, in 1756, appeared his *Idylls*, which at once placed him at the head of all writers in that style. The *Death of Abel* (1758) added still more to his reputation. His writings are especially remarkable for an amiable simplicity and for a purity of sentiment, of which his private life also furnished a complete example. D. 1788.

Gesnera'ceæ, *n. pl.* [Named after *Gesner*, the naturalist.] (*Bot.*) The *Gesnera* family, an order of plants, alliance *Bignoniales*. *Diag.* Parietal placentæ, capsular or baccate fruit, an embryo with minute cotyledons, and a long radicle. They are herbs or soft-wooded shrubs; leaves wrinkled, exstipulate, generally opposite or whorled; flowers irregular, showy; calyx half-superior, 5-parted; corolla 5-lobed; stamens diandrous or didynamous, with the rudiment of a fifth. Ovary half-superior, 1-celled, surrounded by an annular fleshy disc, or by glands; style 1. Fruit capsular or succulent, 1-celled, with 2-lobed parietal placentas. Seeds numerous, with or without albumen; embryo with minute cotyledons and a long radicle. The plants of this order are mostly natives of warm or tropical regions. They are chiefly remarkable for beauty of flowers, containing some of the most admired ornaments of our hot-houses, as species of *Gloxinia*, *Achimenes*, &c.

Gess'ler, ALBRECHT, called also G. VON BRUNECK, was in 1300 appointed joint-governor along with Berenger von Landenberg, of the *Waldstädten* or Forest Cantons (Schwytz, Unterwalden, and Uri), by Albrecht I. of Austria. According to the traditions connected with Tell (q. v.), his oppressive edicts and wanton cruelty so enraged the inhabitants that a conspiracy was formed against him, and he was shot by Tell in a narrow pass near Küssnacht in 1307.

Gest, *n.* [Fr. *geste;* Lat. *gestum*, a thing done, from *gerere*, to bear, to perform.] A deed; an action; an achievement.

"And goodly can discourse, with many a noble *gest.*"—*Spenser.*

Ges'tant, *a.* [Lat. *gestans*, pp. of *gestare*, to carry.] Laden; burdened.

Ges'ta Romano'rum. [Lat., the deeds of the Romans.] (*Lit.*) The title of a legendary work of the Middle Ages, written in Latin, and whose tales are chiefly taken from the history of the Roman emperors, or belong to that period, and are accompanied with moralizing expositions; whence it is also called *Historiæ Moralisatæ*. The stories are short, and display an almost childish simplicity. They were appointed to be read by the monks, and were generally much read down to the 16th cent. They were translated into several languages, and formed a rich mine for the earlier fabulists and novelists. Grässe, in his German translation of this work, (2 vols. Leipsic, 1842,) assigns its authorship, apparently with reason, to a certain monk named Elimandus, who died 1227. The newest edition of the original text is that edited by Keller, (Stuttgart, 1842.)

Gesta'tion, *n.* [Lat. *gestatio*, from *gero*, I carry.] (*Physiol.*) The period that intervenes, in the mammalia, between conception and the delivery of the young. It differs greatly in different animals. In the human species it is 40 weeks or 280 days, but it may be prolonged or shortened by several weeks, the birth sometimes taking place as early as the seventh month. In the cow it is 9 months, in the mare 11, in the dromedary 12, in the giraffe 14, and in the elephant 21. It is much less in the smaller animals, being about 63 days in the dog, 56 in the cat, 28 in the rat, four months in the sow, and about 5 months in the sheep and goat. In the marsupial animals, *q. v.*, it is very short, being 39 days in the kangaroo and 26 in the opossum.

Ges'tatory, *a.* [Fr. *gestatoire;* Lat. *gestatorius.* See SUPRA.] Belonging to pregnancy or gestation.

Ges'tic, *a.* [Lat. *gestus*, carriage, posture, from *gerere.*] Pertaining to deeds of arms; legendary; historical. — Belonging to posture or motion.

Gestic'ulate, *v. n.* [Fr. *gesticuler;* Lat. *gesticulari*, from *gesticulus*, dim. of *gestus*, a posture.] To make gestures or motions, as in speaking; to use postures.

— *v. a.* To represent by gestures; to act.

Gesticula'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *gesticulatio.* See SUPRA.] Act of making gestures to express passion, or enforce sentiments; gesture. — A motion of the body or limbs in speaking or representation. — Antic tricks or motions.

Gestic'ulator, *n.* [Fr. *gesticulateur;* L. Lat. *gesticulator.*] One who shows postures or makes gestures.

Gestic'ulatory, *a.* Representing in gestures.

Ges'tural, *a.* Belonging to gesture.

Ges'ture, *n.* [L. Lat. *gestura;* Lat. *gestus*, from *gerere*, to behave, to act.] Posture, position, or motion of the body or limbs, expressive of sentiment or passion; any action, attitude, or posture intended to express an idea or a passion, or to enforce an argument or opinion. — General action or motion of the body.

— *v. a.* To accompany with gesture; to gesticulate.

— *v. n.* To make gestures.

Ges'tureless, *a.* Free from gestures.

Get, *v. a.* (*imp.* GOT; *pp.* GOT, GOTTEN.) [A. S. *getan, gytan*, to obtain.] To procure; to obtain; to gain possession of; to acquire; to attain; to reach; to realize; to win; to have; as, to *get* a name, to *get* wealth. — To beget; to procreate; to generate; as, to *get* children. — To learn; to con, as a lesson. — To prevail upon; to induce. "*Get* him to say his prayers." (*Shaks.*) — To cause to be or to occur; — with a participle following; as, to *get* a thing done. — To betake; to carry; — in a reflexive sense.

"*Get thee* out from this land." — *Gen.* xxxi. 13.

— *v. n.* To arrive at any place, state or condition by degrees, followed by some modifying word; as, to *get* home, to *get* along, to *get* up or down. — To gain; to be increased. "We lose, they daily *get.*" (*Shaks.*) — To become; — followed by an adjective; as, to *get* drunk.

Ge'ta. SEPTIMUS, second son of the emperor Severus, was born A. D. 189, and was brother of the infamous Caracalla, with whom he was associated in the empire on the death of his father. Caracalla, who envied his virtues and was jealous of his popularity, after having endeavored to effect his death by poison, murdered him, and wounded their mother, who was attempting to save him, 211 A.D.

Ge'tæ. (*Hist.*) An ancient people of Thracian origin, who, when first mentioned in history, inhabited the country which is now called *Bulgaria*. They were a warlike people, and for a long time successfully resisted the attempts of Alexander the Great and Pyrrhus to subdue them. They afterwards removed to the N. bank of the Danube, having the Dnieper as their boundary on the E., while westward they encroached on the Roman empire, with which from this time they were continually at war. They were subdued by Trajan in 106. The Romans called them *Daci*, and their country DACIA, *q. v.*

Gethsem'ane. [Heb. *gath*, a wine-press, and *shemen*, oil.] (*Script.*) A garden or grove in the valley at the foot of the Mount of Olives, over against Jerusalem, to which Christ sometimes retired, and in which he endured his agony, and was betrayed by Judas, (*Matt.* xxvi. 36–57.) Early tradition locates *G.* near the base of Mt. Olivet, beyond the brook Kidron. The place now enclosed by a low stone wall (Fig. 1151) may be but a part of the original "garden." It is about 52 yards square, and contains eight aged olive-trees, whose roots in many



Fig. 1151.
GARDEN OF GETHSEMANE, AND MOUNT OF OLIVES.

places project above the ground, and are protected by heaps of stones. Here, or at most not far off, the Saviour endured that unspeakable "agony and bloody sweat" so nearly connected with his expiatory death; and here in deep submission he mingled and closed his prayers

for relief with the cry, "Nevertheless, not my will, but thine, be done." From this garden he could readily see the crowd of men "with lanterns and torches" emerging from the city gate, and hastening, under the guidance of Judas, to seize him. It is the spot which the Christian visitor at Jerusalem first seeks out, and where he lingers longest and last ere he turns homeward.

Gethsem'ane, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Nelson co.

Get'table, *a.* Obtainable; attainable.

Gettatu'ra, *n.* [It.] See FASCINATION.

Get'ter, *n.* One who gains, obtains, or acquires.

Get'ting, *n.* Act of gaining, obtaining, or acquiring.

"And with all thy *getting*, get understanding."—*Prov.* iv. 7.

—Acquisition; gain; profit.

"To stoop to petty *gettings*."—*Bacon.*

Get'tysburg, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Darke co., abt. 14 m. W. of Piqua.

—A village of Preble co., abt. 102 m. W. of Columbus.

Get'tysburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough, cap. of Adams co., 114 miles W. of Philadelphia, and 36 S.W. of Harrisburg. This is a flourishing little town, in the centre of a fertile farming district, and among its principal buildings are the Pennsylvania Coll. and the Lutheran Theological Seminary. *Pop.* about 3,000.—*G.* lies on the N. slope of a gentle eminence known as Cemetery Hill. Near this spot, the National army of the Potomac under Gen. Meade, was attacked by the Confederates commanded by Gen. Lee, July 1, 1863, who compelled the former to take up a strong position on the hill to the S. of the town, where, after a succession of vigorous onslaughts and desperate fighting, the assailants were repulsed, July 2d. On the next day, the struggle recommenced, and resulted in the failure of an attack made upon the Union position by Gen. Pickett's corps, 15,000 strong, and the consequent defeat of the Confederates. The National loss during the three days' fighting amounted to 2,834 men killed, including Gen. Reynolds, 13,709 wounded, and 6,643 missing and prisoners. The Confederate loss was severe, being estimated at about 30,000 men, of whom about 14,000 were prisoners. Among their killed and mortally wounded were generals Barksdale, Garnett, Armistead, Pender, and Semmes.

Ge'um, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *geuo*, to taste well, in allusion to the taste of the roots.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Rosaceæ*. The Avens or Herb Bennet, *G. urbanum*, a European plant, has lyrately pinnate leaves and small yellow flowers. Its root, called by the herbalists Clove-root, has an aromatic clove-like odor, and possesses astringent properties. The American species, *G. rivale* (Fig. 1152), the Water Aveus, has the same properties



Fig. 1152.—THE WATER-AVENS, (*Geum rivale.*)
a, carpel and awn; *b*, petal; *c*, stamen; *d*, pistil.

and differs only from the preceding species by its nodding flowers of a brownish hue. It is a fine plant, conspicuous among the grass in wet meadows of the N. and Middle States.

Gevaudan, (*zhai'vo-da,*) an old division of France, prov. Languedoc, now comprised in the depts. *Lozère* and *Upper Loire*.

Gew'gaw, (*gü'gâw,*) *n.* [Probably from O. Eng. *gaud*, a pleasing trifle, a toy. Cf. Fr. *joujou*.] A showy trifle; a pretty thing of little worth; a toy; a bauble; a splendid plaything.

—*a.* Showy without value; trumpery; tawdry.

Gex, (*zheks,*) a town of France, dep. Ain, 10m. from Geneva. It lies on the E. side of the Jura Mountains, and has a brisk trade in corn, Gruyère cheese, and wool. *Pop.* abt. 3,500.

Geyer, (*gi'er,*) a town of Saxony, circ. Erzgebirge, 20 m. E.S.E. of Zwickau. *Manuf.* Cotton goods. *Pop.* abt. 4,200.

Gey'serite, *n.* (*Min.*) The name given to concretionary deposits about the Iceland geysers, consisting mostly of silica.

Geysers, (*gi'sers,*) *n. pl.* [Icelandic *geysa*, a raging or roaring.] The name given to certain eruptive fountains of boiling water in Iceland. They are situated about 30 m. from the volcano of Hecla, in plains full of hot springs and steaming fissures. The two principal *G.* are called the *Great Geyser* and the *Strokr*, or Churn, and they are within a few hundred feet of each other. The great *G.* is a circular pool of hot water 72 feet across at its widest part, by abt. 4 feet deep, and contracting in the centre to a pit 8 feet in diameter and 83 feet deep. A stream of hot water is constantly flowing from the crater. Every few hours the water rises rapidly from the pit in jets a few

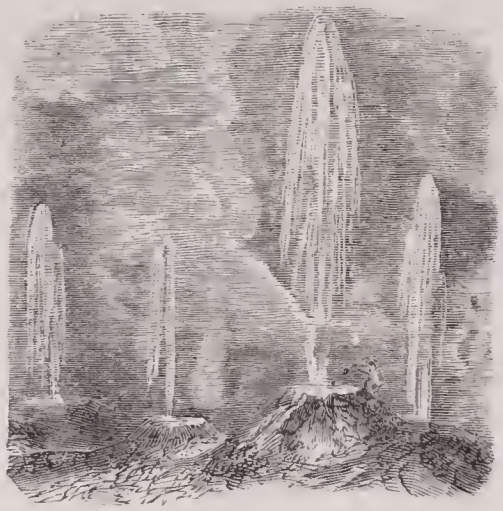


Fig. 1153.—THE STROKR AND OTHER GEYSERS.

feet above the surface of the pool; but about once a day it is thrown upward with terrific force to the height of from 60 to 200 feet, while immense volumes of steam obscure the country for some distance around. The hot water decomposes the lava through which it rises and the silica is deposited in cone-like incrustations around the openings—that around the Great Geyser being about 15 feet in height. The intermittent action of the *G.* is supposed to be owing to the sudden production of steam in subterranean chambers connected with the channels through which the waters flow. There is a large geyser region in New Zealand, and one in California that gives out boracic acid. See also YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, in supplement to letter Y.

Geyserville, (*gi'ser-vil,*) in *California*, a village of Sonoma co., on Russian River, abt. 23 m. N.N.W. of Santa Rosa.

Ghast'fully, *adv.* Dreadfully; frightfully.

Ghast'liness, *n.* [From *ghastly.*] Horror of countenance; a deathlike look; resemblance to a ghost; pdeness.

Ghast'ly, *a.* [A.S. *gastlic*, from *gast*, a ghost, and *lic*, like.] Deathlike; pale; dismal; grim; as, a *ghastly* dream, a *ghastly* face.—Horrible; shocking; hideous; frightful, as wounds.

—*adv.* Hideously.

Ghaut, (*gawt.*) (*Geog.*) A name used in the East Indies to signify a pass through a mountain, and also the mountain range itself; it has besides a third signification, and is used to express those steps leading from a water terrace to the brink of the river, and the places at which boats take up and set down their passengers on the rivers of India.—This name is especially given to two mountain ranges, which traverse nearly the entire length, north and south, of the peninsula of Hindostan, and are divided into the *eastern* and *western Ghauts*; the former, however, are of little consequence as mountains, hardly ascending above 1,400 feet above the level of the sea. The western are, on the contrary, grand and rugged steeps, forming a frowning and dangerous barrier between Mysore and the central provinces, and the Malabar and Bombay dependencies, culminating in some parts in peaks of 7,000 ft. in altitude.

Ghazipoor', or **Ghazepore',** a dist. of Hindostan, British presidency of Bengal, prov. Allahabad; between Lat. 25° 10′ and 26° 20′ N., and Lon. 82° 40′ and 84° 30′ E.; having N.W. and N. the districts of Azinghur and Gorruckpore, N.E. Sarun, S.E. Shadabad, and W. Benares and Jnanpore. *Area*, 2,850 sq. m. The Ganges runs through its S. part; the Ghogra bounds it on the North. *Soil.* *G.* is one of the most fertile divisions of Hindostan, and the sugar-cane, corn, and fruit-trees are extensively cultivated. It has long been celebrated for the excellence of its rose-water and *attar*. *Chief towns*, Ghazipoor (the cap.), Azimpoor, and Doorighant. Estim. *pop.* 1,660,000.

GHAZIPOOR, a large city of Hindostan, cap. of above dist., on the N. bank of the Ganges, 40 m. E.N.E. of Benares, and 100 W. of Patna; Lat. 25° 35′ N., Lon. 83° 33′ E. It is finely and salubriously situated; but its ancient magnificence is now only seen in its ruined palace, built by the Nawaub, Cossim Ali Khan. Here is the mausoleum of the Marquis Cornwallis, Gov.-Gen. of India, who died in this city; this structure occupied 15 years in building, and cost $1,000,000. *Pop.* abt. 120,000.

Ghe'a-butter, or GALAM, *n.* (*Chem.*) A fat oil closely resembling palm-oil. It is the product of the *Micadenia* or *Bassia Parkii*, a West-African palm. It is of a grayish-white color, and melts at 97° F.

Ghe'ber, GHE'BRE, *n.* Same as GUEBRE, *q. v.*

Ghee, (*gē,*) *n.* [Hind. *ghi*, clarified butter.] A kind of butter extensively used by the natives of India. To make it the milk is boiled in large earthen pots for an hour or two, cooled, and a little *dhye* or curdled milk added to hasten coagulation. It is then churned, hot water being added during the process, until the butter is formed. In a few days when the butter has become rancid, it is again melted in an earthen vessel, and boiled until all the water is expelled; after which a little salt or betel leaf is added, and it is put up in pots for use. As may be imagined, the smell and flavor are strong and coarse, and it is little relished by Europeans or Americans.

Gheel, (*geel,*) a town and commune of Belgium, prov. Antwerp, 26 m. E.S.E. of Antwerp city. It is literally an oasis in a desert, being a comparatively fertile spot, inhabited and cultivated by 10,000 or 11,000 peasants, in the midst of an extensive sandy waste, called the *Campine*, where neither climate, soil, nor surroundings invite a settlement. The commune has from time immemorial been a sort of asylum for insane persons, who are lodged and boarded in the houses of the peasantry, and are controlled and employed by them, without recourse to walls or ha-has, or other asylum appliances, and with little coercion of any kind.

Ghelendjik, (*ge-len-jik',*) a bay and seaport of Circassia, on the Black Sea. It has a good harbor, at the entrance of which the bay is about a mile in width. Lat. 44° 30′ N., Lon. 38° 3′ E.

Ghent, (*gant.*) [Fr. *Gand.*] An old city of Belgium, cap. of prov. E. Flanders, lies at the point where the Lys, Lieve, and Moere fall into the Scheldt, 30 m. N.W. of Brussels; Lat. 51° 3′ 12″ N., Lon. 3° 43′ 51″ E. It is divided by numerous canals, (many of which are navigable,) into 26 islands, joined together by means of over 300 small wooden bridges. The circumference of the city within the walls is about 8 m., and the entrance to this, the main portion of the city, is by 7 gates. A large proportion of this space, however, is occupied by gardens, &c., not to speak of what is covered by the canals and rivers. Along the canals are splendid quays, often bordered by magnificent rows of trees, furnishing beautiful promenades. In the old part of the city the streets are crooked and narrow, but present curious examples of the civil architecture of the Middle Ages (*Fig.* 1154.) Prominent



Fig. 1154.—GHENT.

among the objects of attraction are the ramparts, which from their great extent form delightful promenades. The principal of the 13 public squares contains a statue of the emperor Charles V., who was born here, but who loaded the inhabitants with exactions, built a citadel to overawe them, and left the Gantois but little reason to revere his memory. The cathedral, noble as regards its interior decoration, the church of St. Michael, containing a *Crucifixion* by Van Dyk, and the Benedictine Abbey, are edifices well worthy of notice. *G.* is the see of an archbishop, and the head-quarters of the military commandant for Flanders. *Manuf.* Fine lace, cotton, linen, and to a smaller extent, silks, woollens, soap, jewelry, chemicals, and leather. Tanneries, sugar-refineries, and paper-mills also exist, but the great branch of industry is cotton-weaving. It has an active transit trade, being connected with Bruges and Terneuse by ship-canals. *Pop.* 116,693.—*G.* is mentioned in history as early as the 7th century. About the year 868, Baldwin Bras-de-Fer, the first count of Flanders, built a fortress here as a defence against the Normans. Under the counts of Flanders, *G.* continued to prosper and increase, until, in the 14th century, it was able to send 50,000 men into the field. The wealth of the citizens of *G.*, and the unusual measure of liberty which they enjoyed, encouraged them to resist with arms any attempt to infringe upon their peculiar rights and privileges. This readiness to arm in their own defence is exemplified in the famous insurrection of Jacob van Artevelde (*q. v.*), and other instances. For many years it maintained a vigorous but unavailing resistance against the dukes of Burgundy—who wished to be recognized as counts of Flanders—and the kings of Spain. In the various wars of which the Netherlands has been the battle-ground, *G.* suffered severely, and was frequently taken. In 1792 the Netherlands fell under the power of France, and *G.* was made the capital of the department of the Scheldt, continuing under French dominion until the fall of Napoleon, in 1814. The treaty of peace between the U. States and Great Britain was signed here Dec. 24, 1814.

Ghent, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Carroll co., on the Ohio River, about 59 m. N. of Frankfort.

Ghent, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Columbia co., about 25 m. S.E. of Albany; *pop.* of township about 5,000.

Ghent, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Summit co.

Gher'iah, a town of British India, pres. of Bombay. It was the principal port of Angria, a famous piratical prince, whose fort was taken and his whole fleet destroyed, by the English and Mahrattas, in 1756. Lat. 15° 45′ N., Lon. 73° 7′ E. *Pop.* Unascertained.

Gherkin, (*gur'kin,*) *n.* [Ger. *gurke*, a cucumber.] A small sort of cucumber much used for pickling.

Ghet'to, *n.* [It.] That quarter of the city of Rome where the Jews are permitted to reside.

Ghib'ellines, *n. pl.* (*Hist.*) On the death of Lothaire II., Emperor of Germany, Dec. 4, 1137, Conrad, Duke of Franconia, son of Frederick of Hohenstauffen, Duke of Suabia, and Lord of Weiblingen, (which by corruption became Ghibelline,) was elected his successor. His right to the imperial throne was, however, disputed by Henry the Proud, Duke of Saxony and Bavaria, (and nephew of Guelph II., Duke of Bavaria,) who was in consequence declared an outlaw, and shortly after died. His adherents transferred their allegiance to his son, Henry the Lion, at that time a boy of ten years old, and the whole empire was divided into the partisans of Conrad, who assumed the name of *Ghibellines*, and those of Henry, or the *Guelphs*. These titles were first used at the battle of Weinsberg in 1140. The strife between the two parties subsided in Germany, but continued in Italy, resulting in war in 1159. The supporters of the popes were termed *Guelphs*, and those of the emperors *Ghibellines*. Charles of Anjou expelled the Ghibellines from Italy in 1268; but the contest between the two factions continued until the French invasion in 1495 united them against a common enemy.

Ghiber'ti, Lorenzo, a distinguished Italian sculptor, b. at Florence, 1381. In 1401 he was the successful competitor for the execution of the bronze-gate of the Baptistery at Florence, Brunelleschi, his only real rival, generously withdrawing from the contest. The gate, in 28 panels, was not completed till 1424, and the same year *G.* undertook to make a second gate. This was finished and set up in 1452. The marvellous beauty of the reliefs on these famous gates drew from Michael Angelo the assertion that they were worthy to be the gates of paradise. During the progress of this, his chef-d œuvre, *G.* executed many statues, bas-reliefs, and pieces of goldsmiths' work; a mitre and cope button for Pope Martin V., a "cassa," or reliquary of St. Zenobius, for the Duomo of Florence, &c. He was for several years joint architect with Brunelleschi of the Duomo, but the engagement only showed his incapacity as an architect, and his mercenary disposition. D. at Florence, 1455, and was buried in Santa Croce. Among the scholars and assistants of *G.* were his two sons, Vittorio and Tommaso, Michelozzi, and Antonio Pollajnolo.

Ghi'lan, also called Dilem, (the country of the *Gelæ* or *Cadusii*,) a province of Persia, between Khirvan on the N.W., and Mazendéran on the S.E., extending along the shores of the Caspian Sea, having a length of about 200 m., by 150 in width. It is supposed to be the *Hyrcania* of the ancients, possesses a fertile soil, and the heat, which would otherwise be very oppressive, is tempered by the breezes from the Caspian *G.* is one of the provinces ceded to Russia in 1723, by Shah Tamasp. Russia in the next year gave it over to the Sublime Porte, which restored it to Persia in 1737. *Prod.* Silk, wine, oil, rice, tobacco, and excellent fruits. *Cap.* Reshd. *Pop.* 550,000.

Ghir, Gher, (Cape,) (*gēēr,*) a headland of Morocco, 62 m from Mogadore; Lat. 30° 37′ 30″ N., Lon. 9° 52′ 30″ W.

Ghirlandajo, (*yeer-lan-da'yo,*) Domenico Corradi, a Florentine painter, b. 1451, was the first to attempt the imitation of gilding by the aid of color, and to give depth to paintings by the gradation of tints. His *Massacre of the Innocents*, painted *al fresco* in the church of St. Maria Novella at Florence, is very much admired, and in the Museum of the Louvre is preserved his *Visit of St. Anne to the Virgin*. His greatest claim to distinction is the fact that he was the master of Michael Angelo. D. 1495.

Ghi'zeh, a small town of Egypt, on the W. bank of the Nile, 3 m. from Cairo. In its neighborhood is the Great Pyramid, in which fact is to be found the only claim of *G.* to importance.

Ghizni, Ghuznee, (*giz'nee,*) a fortified city of Afghanistan, built on a hill at the extremity of a mountain range, 7,720 feet high, and 80 m. S.W. by S. of Cabul. Lat. 33° 34′ N., Lon. 68° 18′ E. It was formerly the capital of a powerful empire of the same name. From the great number of illustrious persons there interred, it is sometimes called *the second Medina*. *Pop.* 8,800. It has belonged to the British since 1842.

Ghiz'ni, Ghuz'nee, a river which rises about 10 m. from the town of Ghizni, Afghanistan, and falls, after a course of some 60 m., into the Lake Abistada.

Gho'gra, Gog'ra, a river of India, tributary to the Ganges. It rises nearly 18,000 feet above the sea-level, and joins the Ganges in Lat. 25° 46′ N., Lon. 84° 40′ E. after a course of about 600 m.

Ghole, *n.* Same as Ghoul, *q. v.*

Ghore, (*gōr,*) a town and dist. of Afghanistan, 115 m. S.E. Herat. It was the original possession of Mahmood of Ghore, who, in the 12th century, founded the Afghan dynasty.

Ghost, *n.* [A. S. *gast*; Ger. *geist*, spirit, breath.] The soul of man: the spirit.

"Oft did I strive
To yield the *ghost*." — *Shaks.*

—The soul of a deceased person: the soul or spirit separate from the body. — A spectre; an apparition.

"Stalked off reluctant, like an ill-used *ghost*." — *Blair.*

Holy Ghost. The third person in the Trinity, called the Paraclete; the Comforter.

Holy Ghost, (Order of the.) The principal military order of France under the old regime; instituted in 1574 by Henry III., for nobles only; abolished at the Revolution; reconstituted in 1815; and definitively suppressed in 1830.

To give up the ghost, to die; to yield up the spirit.

Ghost'like, *a.* Resembling a ghost; withered; having sunken eyes; ghastly.

Ghost'ly, *a.* Spiritual; relating to the soul; not carnal, corporeal, or secular; as, "a *ghostly* friar." *Shaks.* — Of, or belonging to, spectres or apparitions.

Ghoul, (*gool,*) *n.* [Per. *ghol, ghūl*; *ghuwal*, which are respectively the names of imaginary deities or demons inhabiting the groves, mountains, and woods.] A fabled dwartish fairy or demon of the Eastern nations, that feeds on human flesh. — *Worcester.*

Ghuzel-hissar, (*goo-zel-his'sar,*) a town of Anatolia in Asia Minor, 55 m. from Smyrna. *G.* is the anc. *Tralles*. *Pop.* 7,000.

Giallolino, (*jal-lo-le'no,*) *n.* [It. *giallorino*, from *giallo*, yellow, allied to A. S. *gelu*; Ger. *gelb.*] An earth of a bright gold color, found in the Neapolitan territory. It is very fine, and much valued by painters as a pigment.

Gi'ant, *n.* [Fr. *géant*; Lat. *gigas*, Gr. *gigas, gygantos*, from *ge*, the earth, and *genesthai*, to be born.] A man of extraordinary bulk and stature. — A person of extraordinary strength or powers, bodily or intellectual.

(*Hist.*) The existence of a race of *G.*, or of individual instances far exceeding those exhibited in modern times, was fully believed in up to the commencement of the present century. This belief was founded partly upon scriptural evidence, partly upon the discovery of enormous bones supposed to be those of human beings, and partly upon the accounts handed down by ancient and mediæval writers. In the Old Testament, the name of *G.* is applied to several races of men; but the appellation seems to refer more to violence and physical power than to stature. The Anakim and some other tribes seem, however, to have been distinguished from other races by their superior strength and proportions. There are several instances in the Scriptures of individual *G.*; such as Og and Goliath. The height of the former is not mentioned, but the latter, at most, did not exceed 8½ feet in stature. In most of the cases where the existence of *G.* has been based upon the discovery of colossal bones, it has been afterwards discovered that the remains were not those of human beings, but of extinct quadrupeds. In 1456, the bones of a supposed *G.* were exposed by the action of the Rhone. The height of this *G.* was estimated at 30 feet, but the bones were probably those of an elephant. In 1613, the remains of another supposed *G.* were found on the Rhone; it was stated that the skeleton had been found in a tomb 30 feet long, bearing the inscription "Teutobochus Rex." The Parisians crowded to see the bones of the King Teutobochus; but it was afterwards found that the remains were not those of a man, but of a mastodon. Dr. Mather, in 1712, announced the discovery of the bones and teeth of a *G.* in the State of New York. The statement was published in the Philosophical Transactions; but it was subsequently ascertained that the bones in this case also were those of a mastodon. Among classical writers, instances are numerous of *G.*, but not worthy of belief. Plutarch states that, when the grave of Antæus was opened by Serbonius, the body was found to be full 60 cubits long. Pliny also relates that, at an earthquake in Crete, the bones of a *G.* 46 cubits in length were disclosed. Coming to more reliable evidence, it seems certain that a height of even more than 9 feet has been attained. In the museum of Trinity College, Dublin, there is a skeleton 8 ft. 6 in. in height; in the museum of the Royal Coll. of Surgeons of England, is another 8 ft. 2 in.; and another in the Museum at Bonn, 8 ft. Great diversity, as to height and size, prevails among the human race. In northern latitudes, men are below the ordinary standard, many being less than 4 ft. In temperate climates, the height varies from 4½ to 6 ft.; but this is sometimes exceeded, as mentioned above. As a general rule, *G.* are of rarer occurrence than dwarfs; they are usually of a lymphatic temperament, of a delicate complexion, often deformed, and generally badly proportioned. Their muscles also are flabby, and their voices weak. They are seldom long-lived, and in this respect are the reverse of dwarfs. O'Byrne, whose skeleton is in the Royal College of Surgeons of England, died at 22, while Browlaski, the dwarf, died at 98. It has also been observed that *G.* show a want of activity and energy both in body and mind, while dwarfs are usually lively, active, and irascible. The causes which occasion the production of *G.* are not much understood. According to Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, Bishop Berkeley attempted to manufacture a *G.* He reared an orphan boy, named Magrath, on certain hygienic principles, and succeeded so far that at the age of 17 he was 7 feet in height. He died, with all the symptoms of old age, when he had completed his 20th year, at which time he was 7 ft. 8 in. high. *G.* play a part in the mythology of almost all nations of Aryan descent. The Greeks, who represented them as being of monstrous size, with hideous countenances, and having the tails of dragons, placed their abode in volcanic districts, whither they were fabled to have been banished after their unsuccessful attempt upon heaven, when the gods, with the assistance of Hercules, imprisoned them under Ætna and other volcanoes. Their reputed origin, like the places of their abode, points to the idea of the mysterious electrical and volcanic convulsions of nature, which they obviously typify; and, in accordance with this view, they are said to have been of mingled heavenly and earthly descent, and to have sprung from the blood that fell from the slain Ouranos upon the earth, Gē, which was their mother.

Gi'ant, *a.* Extraordinary in size, strength, or capacity, physical or mental.

Gi'antess, *n.* A female of extraordinary size and stature.

Gi'ant's Causeway, (*-kâw'zi,*) a series of curious basaltic formations, in Ireland, on the N. coast of co. Antrim, between the headlands of Bengore and Fairhead. The whole formation is abt. 8 m. in extent; but the Causeway proper, abt. 2 m. N.N.E. of Bushmills, is a platform composed of closely arranged columns of basalt, generally hexagonal or polygonal prisms of short irregular lengths piled vertically. It is about 25 ft. high, 3.0 ft. in breadth, and abt. 600 ft. in length, running out from a steep cliff until lost beneath the sea. The regularity, compactness, and equal length of these columns gave rise to the popular legend that it was the work of giants who intended thus to cross the sea to Scotland.

Gi'antlike, *a.* Of unusual size; gigantic; huge.

Gi'antship, *n.* Quality or character of a giant.

"His *giantship* is gone somewhat crestfallen." — *Milton.*

Giaour, (*jowr.*) *n.* [Turk. *giâour*; Per. *gâwr*, an infidel.] A term applied by the Turks to all who reject Mohammedanism, especially to European Christians. Though at first used exclusively as a term of reproach, its signification has been since modified, and now it is frequently employed merely as a distinctive epithet. Sultan Mahmoud II. forbade his subjects to apply the term *G.* to any European. — *G* is the title of a poem written by Lord Byron, published in 1813.

Gi'ard, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Clayton co.; *pop.* 1,187.

Giarretta, or Simeto, (*j r-ret'ta,*) a river of Sicily, which, with its affluents the Adriano, Trachino, Dettaino, and Chrisas, waters the plain of Catania, and the portion of the island W. of Mount Ætna. It rises 20 m. S.E. of Caronia, and after a very tortuous course of 50 m. enters the Mediterranean 6 m. S. of Catania.

Giaven'no, a town of Italy, on the Sangone, at the foot of the Cottian Alps, 16 m. from Turin; *pop.* 10,500

Gib, *n.* (*Mach.*) A piece or slip, notched or otherwise, in a machine or structure, to hold other parts together, or keep them in place: — usually held in its own place by a wedge or key, or by a screw. — *Webster.*

Gib and key. (*Mach.*) The fixed wedge and the driving wedge for tightening the strap which holds the brasses at the end of a connecting-rod in steam-machinery.

Gib'ber, (*jib'br,*) *n.* A balky horse.

Gib'berish, *n.* [By corruption from *gabble* or *jabber.*] Rapid and inarticulate talk; unintelligible language; unmeaning words.

"Upon reading this *gibberish*." — *Swift.*

—*a.* Unmeaning; unintelligible, as words.

Gib'bet, *n.* [Fr. *gibet*; Lat. *gabalus*, a word of German origin; Mod. Ger. *gabel*, a fork, the fork of a tree.] A gallows; a post or machine in the form of a gallows, on which notorious malefactors were formerly hanged in chains. — The projecting beam of a crane, on which the pulley is fixed.

—*v. a.* To hang and expose on a gibbet or gallows.

"Fit *gibbet* up his name." — *Oldham.*

Gib'bon, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the genus *Hylobates*, order *Simiadæ*, including apes, or tailless monkeys, natives of the East Indies. They are nearly allied to the orangs and chimpanzees, but are of more slender form, and their arms so long as almost to reach the ground when they are placed in an erect posture; there are also naked callosities on the buttocks. The canine teeth are long. The *G.* are inhabitants of forests, their long arms enabling them to swing themselves from bough to bough, which they do to wonderful distances, and with extreme agility. They cannot, however, move with ease or rapidity on the ground. The conformation of the hinder extremities adds to their difficulty in this, while it increases their adaptation to a life among the branches of trees, the soles of the feet being much turned inwards. None of the gibbons are of large size. The common gibbon (*H. lar*), (Fig. 1155,) is black, but the face is commonly surrounded with a white or gray beard. The white-handed gibbon (*H. Albimana.*) native of Sumatra, is black, with the four hands white. Another white gibbon is entirely white, except the face and hands, which are black.



Fig. 1155. — Gibbon, (*H. lar.*)

Gib'bon, Edward, a celebrated English historian, was b. at Putney in 1737; sent to Westminster School, but soon transferred to a private tutor; then to Magdalen College, Oxford, where he became a convert to the Roman Catholic Church; and finally to Lausanne, where he renounced the Catholic faith, without embracing any other, and became a confirmed sceptic. On returning to England, he entered upon the duties of active life, but read much, and prepared himself for authorship. In 1763 he went to Italy; and while sitting amidst the ruins of the Capitol at Rome, he conceived the idea of writing the history of the decline and fall of that city. In the meantime, he joined M. Deyverdun, a Swiss scholar, in publishing a journal called *Mémoires Littéraires de la Grand Bretagne*, which met with no success. In 1770 he began his celebrated history of the *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*; the 1st vol. of which, in 4to, appeared in 1776; the 2d and

3d in 1781; and the 3 concluding vols. in 1788. Previous to this undertaking, *G.* was chosen member of parliament for Liskeard: and when hostilities commenced between England and France, in 1778, he was employed to draw up the manifesto on that occasion, after which he was made Commissioner of the Board of Trade, but lost his place on the change of administration in 1783. He then went to reside at Lausanne, where he remained till the French Revolution obliged him to return to England; and d. in 1794. *G.*'s great history abounds with proofs of immense learning, of a mind penetrating and sagacious, and of almost unrivalled talents for ridicule. No other proof of the substantial trustworthiness of the "Decline and Fall" is needed than the fact, perhaps unparalleled, that, notwithstanding the very great advance made in historical studies and criticism during the present century, it still holds its place as *the* history of the period it embraces.

Gib'-boom, *n.* (*Naut.*) Same as JIB-BOOM, *q. v.*

Gibbose', *a.* [Fr. *gibbeux;* Lat. *gibbosus*, from *gibbus*, a hunch or hump; Gr. *kuphos*, bent; Heb. *gab*, convex.] Hump-backed; humped.

—A term applied to a surface which presents one or more large elevations.

Gib'bosite, *n.* (*Min.*) Native hydrate of alumina. It occurs in small stalactitic shapes, or mammillary and incrusting. Color, white, grayish, greenish, or reddish-white. A strong argillaceous odor when breathed upon. *Comp.* alumina 65·6, water 34·4. Occurs at Richmond and Lenox, Mass. Sp. gr. 2·3–2·4.

Gibbos'ity, *n.* [Fr. *gibbosité.*] Protuberance; a round or swelling prominence; convexity.

Gib'bous, *a.* [Lat. *gibbus.* See GIBBOSE.] Swelling; protuberant.—(*Astron.*) The swelling or convex appearance of the moon when more than half full or enlightened. In the telescope, the planets Mercury, Venus, and Mars exhibit a similar appearance.

Gib'bously, *adv.* In a gibbous or protuberant form.

Gib'bousness, *n.* Same as GIBBOSITY, *q. v.*

Gibb's Cross Roads, in *Tennessee*, a P.O. of Macon co.

Gibbs'ville, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Sheboygan co.

Gibe, (*jībe,*) *v. n.* [A.S. *gabban;* Icel. *gabba.* See JABBER.] To make a wry mouth or face; to jeer; to deride; to deride; to rail; to utter taunting, sarcastic words; to flout; to fleer; to scoff; to sneer.

"When you pertly raise your snout,
Fleer and *gibe* and laugh and flout." — *Swift.*

—*v. a.* To reproach with contemptuous words; to deride; to scoff at; to treat with sarcastic reflections; to taunt; to ridicule; to jeer; to mock.

"You did *gibe* my missive out of audience." — *Shaks.*

—*n.* An expression of censure mingled with contempt; a word of sarcastic scorn; a scoff; a taunt; a jeer; a sneer; a reproach.

Gib'eah, (*Script.*) The birth-place of Saul, and the scene of Jonathan's romantic exploit against the Philistines, about 5 m. N. by E. of Jerusalem.

Gib'eon, (*Script.*) A considerable city of the Hivites, afterwards a Levitical city of the tribe of Benjamin. It lay on an eminence, 6 m. N. of Jerusalem, near Geba and Gibeah.

Gib'er, *n.* One who mocks, scoffs, jeers, or derides.

Gib'esonville, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Hocking co.

Gib'ingly, *adv.* With censorious, sarcastic, and contemptuous expressions; scornfully.

Gib'let, *a.* Made of giblets; as, a *giblet* pie.

Gib'lets, *n. pl.* [Goth. *gibla;* Cimbl. *caph*, a wing.] Those parts of poultry usually excluded in roasting, as the head, feet, pinions, heart, gizzard, liver, &c.

Gibraltar, (*jib-rawl'tr,*) a strongly fortified sea-port belonging to Great Britain, in the S. part of Spain, adjoining the narrowest part of the strait connecting the Atlantic and Mediterranean, to which it gives name: 61 m. S.E. of Cadiz, 93 S. by E. of Seville, and 312 m. S.S.W. of Madrid; Lat. 36° 6′ 30″ N., Lon. 5° 21′ 12″ W. *Area*, 1⅔ sq. m. The fortress stands on the W. side of a mountainous promontory or rock (the *Mons Calpe* of the ancients), projecting into the sea S. abt. 3 m., being from ½ to ¾ m. in breadth. Its N. side, fronting the low, narrow isthmus which connects it with the mainland, is perpendicular, and wholly inaccessible; the E. and S. sides are steep and rugged, and extremely difficult of access, so as to render any attack upon, even if they were not fortified, next to impossible; so that it is only on the W. side, fronting the bay, where the rock declines to the sea, and the town is built, that it can be attacked with the faintest prospects of success. Here, however, the strength of the fortifications is such that the fortress seems impregnable, even though attacked by an enemy having command of the sea. The principal batteries are all casemated, and traverses are constructed to prevent the mischief that might ensue from the explosion of shells. Vast galleries have been excavated in the solid rock, and mounted with heavy artillery; and communications have been established between the different batteries by passages cut in the rock, to protect the garrison from the enemy's fire. In fact, the whole rock is lined with the most formidable batteries, from the sea to the summit, and from the land-gate to Europa Point; so that if properly victualled and garrisoned, *G.* may be said to be impregnable. The town, at the foot of the rock on its N.W. side, has a principal street, nearly a mile long, well-built, paved, and lighted. The principal buildings are the governor's house, admiralty, naval hospital, victualling office, and barracks. As a commercial station, *G.* is of considerable importance, and the advantage which its possession confers on Great Britain, though wholly of a political character, is most important. It is, as it were, the key of the Mediterranean; and while its occupation gives the means of effectually annoying enemies in war, it affords equal facilities for the protection of British commerce and



Fig. 1156. — GIBRALTAR.

shipping. *Pop.* 17,757. *Hist. G.*, the *Calpe* of the Greeks, formed with Abyla on the African coast the "Pillars of Hercules." Its name was changed to *Gibel Tarif*, or mountain of Tarif, at the beginning of the 8th cent., when Tarif Ebn Zarca landed with a large army to conquer Spain, and erected a strong fortress on the mountain side. During the Moorish occupation of Spain, it increased in importance, but was at length taken by Ferdinand, king of Castile, in the 14th cent. It was, however, soon recaptured, and did not become the appanage of Spain till 1462. Its further history till its conquest by the English, in 1704, is unimportant. During the war of the Spanish Succession the English and Dutch fleets, under Sir Geo. Rooke and the Prince of Hesse-Darmstadt, attacked *G.*, which surrendered after a short resistance. The Spaniards, during the 9 years following, vainly endeavored to recover it; and, in 1713, its possession was secured to the English by the peace of Utrecht. In 1727 the Spaniards blockaded it for several months without success. The most memorable, however, of the sieges of *G.* is the last, begun in 1779, and terminated in 1783, when it successfully resisted the combined French and Spanish fleets.

G., (BAY OF.) This inlet of the sea is formed by the headland of Cabrita and Europa Point, 4 m. distant from each other, and is spacious and well adapted for shipping, being protected from all the more dangerous winds; the extreme depth within the bay is 110 fathoms. To increase the security of the harbor, two moles have been constructed, which respectively extend 1,100 and 700 ft. into the bay. The Spanish town and port of Algesiras lie on its W. side.

G., (STRAITS OF,) (anciently the *Straits of Hercules.*) The straits connecting the Mediterranean Sea with the Atlantic Ocean extend from Cape Spartel to Cape Ceuta, on the N.W. coast of Africa, and from Cape Trafalgar to Europa Point on the S.W. seaboard of Spain. They narrow towards the E., their width between Europa Point and Cape Ceuta being only 15 m., while at the W. extremity it is 24 m. Length, E. to W., about 36 m. Through these straits a constant current runs so strongly from the Atlantic that sailing-vessels bound westward can pass them only by the aid of a *Levanter*, or strong breeze from the E. It is believed that the waters of the Mediterranean find an outlet here by means of an undercurrent.

Gibral'tar, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Wayne co., on Detroit River, about 22 m. below Detroit.

Gibral'tar, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Door co., on Lake Michigan, about 65 m. N.E. of Green Bay; *pop.* about 600.

Gibral'tar-stone, *n.* (*Min.*) A beautiful variety of stalagmite from Gibraltar Rock. It is cut into small fancy articles.

Gib'son, RICHARD, called *the Dwarf*, an English painter, who studied under De Cleyn, became page to Charles I., and married a dwarf named Anna Shepherd, at which wedding the king gave away the bride. Bride and bridegroom measured each about 3 ft. 10 inches. They had 9 children, all of ordinary stature, and while the husband died in his 75th year, the wife lived to be 89, and died in 1709.

Gib'son, JOHN, R. A., a distinguished English sculptor, B. 1791. His early years were passed in a stone-mason's shop at Liverpool, until Mr. Roscoe (the historian of Leo X., &c.), discovering *G.*'s remarkable aptitude for art, sent him to Rome to study under Canova. In that city he passed nearly the whole of his after-life, becoming a pupil of Thorwaldsen after the death of his first great master. *G.* greatly excelled in portrait statuary, and by the study of the antique rose to ideal purity, and a thorough realization in the grace of form. His chief works are *Mars and Cupid*, now in the Duke of Devonshire's Chatsworth Collection; *Psyche borne by the Zephyrs*, executed for Sir Geo. Beaumont; *The Wounded Amazon* (in the Grosvenor Gallery); and the famous *Tinted Venus*, which appeared in the London Great Exhibition of 1862. Among his portrait-statues, those of Huskisson and Peel, George Stephenson (the engineer), and Queen Victoria, are his finest productions. *G.*'s grand innovation of tinting his figures — which he defended by a reference to Greek precedents — excited much controversy, and cannot be said to have been generally successful in its adaptation to the public taste. D. 1866.

Gib'son, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Glascock co., about 48 m. W.S.W. of Augusta.

Gib'son, in *Indiana*, a S.W. co., bordering on Illinois; *area*, about 449 sq. m. *Rivers.* Wabash, White, and Patoka rivers. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Coal. *Cap.* Princeton. *Pop.* abt. 16,000.

—A township of Washington co.: *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Gib'son, in *New York*, a post-village of Steuben co., abt. 200 m. W. by S. of Albany.

Gib'son, in *Ohio*, a township of Mercer co.; *pop.* about 1,500.

—A post-office of Pike co.

Gib'son, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Elk co.; *pop.* about 800.

—A post-township of Susquehanna co., abt. 16 m. E.S.E. of Montrose; *pop.* about 1,800.

Gib'son, in *Tennessee*, a W. co.; *area*, about 550 sq. m. *Rivers.* Rutherford's Fork of Obion River, and the N. and Middle forks of Forked Deer River. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Trenton *Pop.* abt. 23,000.

Gib'son, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Manitowoc co.; *pop.* about 1,700.

Gib'son's Station, in *Indiana*, a P. O. of Lake co.

Gib'son's Station, in *Ohio*, a P. O. of Guernsey co.

Gib'son's Store, in *Pennsylvania*, a vill. of Mercer co.

Gib'sonville, in *California*, a post-village of Sierra co., abt. 28 m. N. of Downieville.

Gibsonville, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Guilford co., abt. 15 m. S.S.W. of Greensborough.

Gibsonville, in *New York*, a post-village of Livingston co., about 235 m. W. by N. of Albany.

Gib'-staff, *n.* A long staff to gauge water, or used to shove off a boat.

Gid'dily, *adv.* In a giddy manner; with the head seeming to turn or reel — Inconstantly; unsteadily; heedlessly.

Gid'diness, *n.* State of being giddy; dizziness; vertigo; a swimming of the head.

"Begin with *giddiness*, and end in pain." — *Young.*

—Inconstancy; unsteadiness of mind or manner; volatility; changeableness: unstability; wantonness; levity; lightness of disposition.

"Thou dost repent these vanities and *giddinesses.*" — *Donne.*

Gid'dy, *a.* [A.S. *gidig;* Gael. *godach*, probably allied to Hind. *behhood*, intoxicated. Etymol. unknown.] Vertiginous; reeling; dizzy; whirling; having in the head a sensation as of a circular motion or swimming.

"By *giddy* heads and stagg'ring legs betray'd." — *Tate.*

—That which induces giddiness; as, a *giddy* height.

"The *giddy* precipice, and the daug'rous flood." — *Prior.*

—Whirling; gyratory; running round with celerity; rotatory.

"The *giddy* motion of the whirling mill." — *Pope.*

—Inconstant; changeable; mutable; fickle; as, the "*giddy* vulgar." — *Dryden.*

"Our fancies are more *giddy* and infirm than women's are." *Shaks.*

—Heedless; careless; frolicsome: elated to thoughtlessness; rendered wild by excitement or joy; as, a *giddy* girl.

"Young heads are *giddy.*" — *Couper.*

—*v. n.* To reel; to turn quickly.

"Our course constrain to *giddy* round." — *Chapman.*

—*v. a.* To render dizzy or vertiginous; to make unsteady.

Gid'dy-head, *n.* A heedless, thoughtless person.

Gid'dy-headed, Gid'dy-brained, *a.* Careless; heedless; thoughtless; unsteady; volatile; incautious.

"Our *giddy-headed* antic youth will wear." — *Donne.*

Gid'eon, a famous judge of Israel, B. C. 1249 to 1209.

Giën, (*zhē-an'.*) (anc. *Gianum,*) a town of France, dept. of Loiret, cap. arrond. on the Loire, 37 m. S.E. of Orleans. *Manuf.* Earthenware, serge, and leather. *G.* has a handsome stone bridge across the Loire. Here, in 1410, a treaty was signed by the young Duke d'Orleans, with the dukes of Berry, Bourbon, and Brittany, against John the Fearless, Duke of Burgundy, to avenge the assassination of his father, Louis I. *Pop.* 9,000.

Giengen, (*gēēng'en.*) a town of Würtemberg, on the Brenz, 22 m. S.S.E. of Ellwangen. *Manuf.* Linens, woollen goods, and cutlery. *Pop* 2,500. In the neighborhood of *G.* are the Baths of Wildbad.

Gier-eagle, (*jēr'ē gl,*) *n.* [Ger. *geier*, a vulture; L. Lat. *gira*, Gr. *hiedax*, a hawk or falcon, an eagle.] The vulture-eagle; a bird of the eagle kind. — *Lev.* xi. 18.

Gie'seckite, *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrated silicate of alumina and potash from Greenland. It occurs in hexagonal prisms of a grayish-green or brownish color. *Sp. gr.* 2·78–2·85.

Giessen, (*gēēs'en.*) a town of Germany, cap. prov. Upper Hesse, on the Lahn, 47 m. N. by E. of Darmstadt, and 49 m. E.N.E. of Coblentz. *G.* has a castle, town-hall, observatory, and university: which latter has, under Baron Liebig, become famous as a school of organic chemistry, and is attended by many students from the U. States, as well as from all parts of Europe. *G.* was formerly fortified, but the wall surrounding it has been converted into a promenade. *Manuf.* Woollen goods, leather, tobacco, &c. *Pop.* 10,131.

Gif, *conj.* [A.S. See IF.] If. (Old form of *if*, frequently found in the early English writers.)

Gill'-gaff, *n.* Reciprocal accommodation: — an old English phrase resuscitated by Sir Walter Scott.

Gifford, (*jif'ford.*) a village of Scotland, 4 m. from Haddington; *pop.* 600. The celebrated reformer, John KNOX, *q. v.*, was B. here in 1505.

Gif'fy, *n.* Same as JIFFY, *q. v.*

Gift, *n.* [A. S., O. Ger., and Icel. The O. Ger. is from *geban*, Goth. *giban*, A.S. *gifan*, Icel. *gefa*, to give.

See GIVE.] Anything conferred, given, or bestowed; a present; a donation; a grant; an honorarium; a boon; an offering; a gratuity; a reward; a bribe; — sometimes in a bad sense, as any thing given to corrupt the judgment.

"True love 's the *gift* which God has given
To man alone beneath the heaven."— *Scott.*

—Act of giving, conferring, or bestowing.

"All things thine by *gift*." — *Milton.*

—Some quality conferred by the Author of our nature; endowment; talent; faculty; qualification.

"Oh, Italia! thou who hast the fatal *gift* of beauty." — *Byron.*

—The right or power of conferring, giving, or bestowing. (*Law.*) A conveyance which passes either lands or goods; but when restricted to immovable property, it signifies in its proper sense the creation of an estate-tail. A gift of personal property differs from a grant in being wholly gratuitous and without consideration.

—*v. a.* To endow with any power, endowment, or faculty; as, he is *gifted* with eloquence.

Gift'edness, *n.* State or quality of being gifted, or of possessing gifts.

Gig, (*jig,*) *n.* [Fr. *gigue*, a jig; It. *giga*, a stringed musical instrument.] A fiddle. (O. or R.)

Gig, *v. a.* To fish with a gig or fish-gig.

Gig, *n.* [It. *giga*, a lively dance; Ger. *geige*, a violin; L. Lat. *giga*; L. Sax. *gigel*; Fr. *gigue*, a jig.] A top or whirligig; a tectotum.

"Playthings as tops, *gigs*, battledores." — *Locke.*

—A light carriage having one pair of wheels, drawn by one horse.

"Sir, his ambition is to drive his own *gig*." — *Theod. Hook.*

—A playful person; a wanton; a giglot.—(*Mach.*) A cylinder with rotary action for teazling woollen cloth. — A harpoon. — See FISH-GIG.

(*Naut.*) A long, light boat belonging to a ship; as, the captain's *gig*.

Gigantean, (*jī-gan-te'an,*) *a.* [Lat. *giganteus*. See GIANT.] Like a giant; gigantic; mighty; extraordinarily large.

Gigantesque, (*jī-gan-tĕsk',*) *a.* [Fr.] Of colossal size; befitting a giant; as, "mock-heroic *gigantesque*." *Tennyson.*

Gigan'tic, *a.* [Lat. *giganticus* — *gigas*. See GIANT.] Like a giant; of extraordinary size; very large; colossal; excessive; huge; prodigious.

"The son of Hercules he justly seems,
By his broad shoulders and *gigantic* limbs."—*Dryden.*

—Enormous; vast; immense; as, *gigantic* wickedness.

Gigan'tically, *adv.* In a gigantic or mighty manner.

Gigan'ticide, *n.* [Lat. *gigantis*, giant, and *cædere*, to kill.] The act of slaying a giant.

Gigan'tolite, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral resembling Fahlunite in composition, *q. v.* It occurs at Tammela, Finland, in large 6- and 12-sided crystals of waxy lustre, and greenish to dark steel-gray color. Sp. gr. 2·86–2·87.

Gigantol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *gigantos*, and *logos*, treatise.] A description of giants; a treatise on giants.

Gigantom'achy, *n.* [Gr. *gigantomachia*.] A war of giants; especially the mythological war of the giants against heaven.

Gig'get, *n.* See GIGOT.

Giggle, (*gig'l,*) *n.* [A.S. *gegl*, a laugh. See the verb.] A kind of laugh, with short, spasmodic catches of the breath.

"Something between a *giggle* and a squeal." — *Davies.*

Giggle, *v. n.* [Dut. *gichgelen, ginneken*, to titter.] To laugh with short catches of the breath or voice; to laugh in a silly, puerile manner; as, a *giggling* girl.

Gig'gler, *n.* One who giggles or titters.

Giggleswick, a town and parish of the W. Riding of Yorkshire, England, 1 m. W.N.W. of Settle; *pop.* 4,500

Gig'gling, *p. a.* Laughing sillily or with short catches; tittering.

—*n.* The act of laughing with short catches; a tittering.

Gig'let, Giglot, *a.* Giddy; light; inconstant; wanton.

"Oh, *giglet* fortune." — *Shaks.*

Giglio, (*jēēl'yo.*) [Lat. *Igilium.*] An island in the Mediterranean, on the Tuscan coast, 10 m. S.W. of Argentaro; 5 m. in length; *pop.* 2,200.

Gigot, (*zhi'go,*) *n.* [Fr., a leg of mutton, from O. Fr. *gigue*, the thigh; L. Lat. *ischium*, from Gr. *ischion*, the hip-joint; allied to *ischus*, strength.] The thigh of a sheep; a part of one of the hind-quarters separated from the flank at the hip-joint.

(*Cookery.*) A leg of mutton.

Gi'hon. [Heb., Valley of Grace.] One of the four rivers of Paradise, by most commentators believed to be the Araxes, (*Gen.* ii. 13.)

—A fountain on the W. of Jerusalem, beside which king Solomon was anointed, (1 *Kings* i. 33.) Hezekiah covered it, and brought the waters into the city by a subterraneous conduit, (2 *Chron.* xxxii. 2.) The pool still exists, 300 ft. long, 200 wide, 20 deep. Recently, in digging, the stone conduit of Hezekiah was unearthed, 30 ft. underground, partly cut out of the solid rock, and running E. and W.

Gijon, (*he-hone',*) a town of Spain, in the Asturias, 18 m. N.N.E. of Oviedo; Lat. 44° 53′ N, Lon. 5° 41′ W. *Manuf.* Linen fabrics, stone-ware, and hats. It has also considerable trade in fruit and nuts. *Pop.* 7,000.

Gila City, in *Arizona Territory* a village of Yuma co., on the Gila River, abt. 24 m. E. of Arizona City.

Gil'bert, JOHN, A.R.A., an English historical and *genre* painter, B. 1817. Among his finest works are *Don Quixote giving advice to Sancho Panza*; *The Education of Gil Blas*; *Othello before the Senate*; *Charge of Cavaliers at Naseby*; *Rubens and Teniers*; *The Studio of Rembrandt*; *Wolsey and Buckingham*, &c.

Gil'bert, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Scott co.

Gilbert Islands, a group on the S.W. coast of the archipelago of Tierra del Fuego, with a good harbor in Doris Cove. — Another cluster of the same name, comprising 15 coral islands, forms part of the Mulgrave Archipelago in the Pacific, between Lat. 1° S. and 2° 30′ N., and Lon. 172° and 174° 30′ E., and contains a population of 60,000. The two largest are known as *Drummond's Isle* and *Knox's Isle*; the former is 30 m. long, by rather more than ½ m. broad; the latter 20 m. long. The inhabitants resemble the Malays in appearance, and are divided into three classes — *chiefs*, *landholders*, and *slaves*. The chief, almost the only, cultivated products are the cocoa-nut and the pandanus.

Gil'bertite, *n.* (*Min.*) A white silky mineral from Stonagwyn, Cornwall. *Sp. gr.* 265. *Comp.* Silica 45·15, alumina 40·11, oxide of iron 2·43, magnesia 1·90, lime 4·17, water 4·25.

Gil'bertsborough, in *Ala.*, a P.O. of Limestone co.

Gil'bert's Mills, in *New York*, a P. O. of Oswego co.

Gil'bert's Station, in *Missouri*, a P.O. of Lawrence co.

Gil'bertsville, in *New York*, a village of Otsego co., abt. 95 m. W. of Albany; *pop.* abt. 600.

Gil'bertsville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Montgomery co.

Gil'bertville, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Black Hawk co.

Gil'bertville, in *Massachusetts*, a P.O. of Worcester co.

Gil'boa. [Heb., bubbling fountain.] The name given in the Old Testament to a range of hills, between 500 and 600 ft. high, overhanging the city of Jezreel, in the eastern side of the plain of Esdraelon. It is memorable as the scene of the defeat and death of king Saul and his three sons.

Gil'boa, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Schoharie co., on the Schoharie River, abt. 50 m. S.W. of Albany; *pop.* of township in 1870, 2,227.

Gil'boa, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Putnam co., on the Blanchard River, abt. 95 m. N.W. of Columbus.

Gil'boa, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Louisa co.

Gil'christ's Bridge, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village of Marion district.

Gild, *v. a.* [*imp.* and *pp.* GILDED or GILT.] [A. S. *gyldan*, from *gold*, to cover with gold.] To overspread with a thin covering of gold; to cover with gold in leaf or powder.

"To *gild* refined gold; to paint the lily."—*Shaks.*

—To cover with any yellow matter.

"The stale of horses and the *gilded* puddle."—*Shaks.*

—To adorn with lustre; to render bright; to illuminate.

"A superficial thing that only *gilds* the apprehension."—*South.*

—To give a fair and agreeable external appearance to.

"To *gild* a lie with happy terms."—*Shaks.*

Gil'das, (St.,) surnamed *the Wise*, B. A. D. 516, in Britain. He preached in England and Ireland, and passed over to France, where he established the monastery of Rhys, near Vannes. D. either at Rhys, or at Glastonbury, England, in 565.

Gild'ed, *p. a.* Overlaid with leaf or a thin coating of gold; illuminated.

Gild'er, *n.* One whose trade or profession is to overlay things with gold.

—Same as GUILDER, *q. v.*

Gild'ing, *n.* (*Arts and Manuf.*) The art of applying a thin coating of gold to the surface of bodies by either chemical or mechanical means. The beauty and durability of gold render it the most valuable of all the metals for ornament. Its great malleability enables us to cover a large surface of other material with a very small quantity of it by mechanical means; and by the aid of chemical agents it can be still more minutely divided and distributed over the surface of the body to be gilded. The process of *water-gilding* is not now much used. By this means, silver, after being perfectly cleaned, is gilded by rubbing it over with a solution of gold in mercury, or *amalgam of gold*. The article is then heated over a clear charcoal fire, by which the mercury is driven off and the gold left adhering to the surface. Copper and brass are gilded by this process, by cleaning and rubbing the surface with nitrate of mercury, by which it is amalgamated and enabled to retain the gold amalgam when applied. It is then heated as before and burnished. The fumes of mercury driven off in the heating renders this mode of gilding very unhealthy. It cannot, of course, be used for gilding metals that do not form an amalgam with mercury. Buttons and some kinds of jewelry are gilded by it; the quantity of gold required being so small that a gross of buttons 1 inch in diameter may be gilded on both sides with 5 grains. Metals may be gilded by immersing them in a solution containing gold, which, while it slowly attacks the metal, deposits the gold in its place. One of these solutions is made by dissolving ¼ oz. troy of gold in 2½ ozs. *aqua regia*, heating this until the reddish vapors cease to be evolved, diluting with 1½ pts. of distilled water, adding 1 lb. of bicarbonate of potash, and boiling for 2 hours. The article is dipped in the hot solution and agitated in it for about a minute. If gold be dissolved in a solution of sal-ammoniac and corrosive sublimate in nitric acid, a mixture of chloride of gold and nitrate of gold with some ammonia is formed, which being applied to silver blackens it, but on the application of heat becomes a rich gilding. If 5 drachms of gold be dissolved in 10 ozs. of *aqua regia*, with 1 drachm of copper, and clean linen rags moistened in the solution and then burned to ashes, the ashes will contain finely divided gold; which may be applied to copper, brass, and silver, by rubbing it over them with a cork moistened with a solution of salt in water. To gild articles of steel, agitate ether or naphtha with a solution of terchloride of gold, and decant the light liquid floating on the top. It is applied by means of a camel's-hair pencil. Porous substances, as silks, ivory, &c., may be gilded by wetting them with a solution of 1 part of terchloride of gold to 4 or 5 of water, and exposing them to the action of a current of hydrogen gas. For gilding metals the galvanic process is almost universally used. (For a description of it, see ELECTRO-PLATING AND GILDING.) For gilding wood, plaster of Paris, &c., only mechanical means are used. If intended for out-door work, the gold-leaf is laid on by the aid of *gold size*, i. e., drying-oil mixed with calcined red ochre; if for picture and looking-glass frames, &c., a size is used made by boiling parchment-clippings to a jelly and mixing with fine plaster of Paris or yellow ochre. The edges of books are gilded by brushing them over, while on the binder's press, with a composition of 4 parts of Armenian bole (see BOLE) and 1 of powdered sugar-candy mixed with white of egg; when this coating is nearly dry it is smoothed, and the gold-leaf applied and burnished. The letters and figures on the covers of books are put on by first dusting the surface with finely powdered mastic; the iron tool by which the figure is made is then heated and pressed upon a piece of gold-leaf, which adheres to it; it is then applied to the cover with pressure. The heated iron softens the mastic, and the gold is retained in the impression. In *encaustic G.*, which is applied to glass and porcelain, finely divided gold is first obtained from the chloride, by precipitating with protosulphate of iron or by heating. It is then ground up with $\frac{1}{12}$ of its weight of oxide of bismuth and some borax, mixed with gum-water, and applied with a camel's-hair brush. The article is then heated in an oven or furnace; the gum burns off, and the borax vitrifying, cements the gold to the surface. A double sulphide of gold and potassium is also used for the same purpose, and produces the color known as *Burgos lustre.*

Gil'ead. [Heb., the hill of testimony.] A district of Palestine E. of the Jordan, extending S. from Mount Hermon, between the Jordan and the Arabian desert. Numerous references are made in the Bible to the stately oaks and herds of cattle in this region, which the present appearance of the country fully corroborates. (*Gen.* xxxi. 45, xxxvii. 25; *Num.* xxxii. 1.) The name *G.* is sometimes used for the whole country E. of Jordan, but the region strictly called *G.* lay S. of Bashan. The district now called Belka, one of the most fertile in Palestine, was part of *G.* Mount Gilead, strictly so called, was, without doubt, the mountain Jebel, Jelad, or Jelûd, the foot of which is about 6 m. S. of Jabbok. The mountain extends E. and W. for abt. 10 m. On it is the ruined town of Jelad, probably the site of the ancient city Gilead, called also, in Scripture, Ramoth-Gilead.

Gil'ead, in *Connecticut*, a post-office of Tolland co.

Gil'ead, in *Illinois*, a post-village, formerly cap. of Calhoun co., abt. 90 m. S.W. of Springfield.

Gil'ead, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Miami co., abt. 82 m. N. of Indianapolis.

Gil'ead, in *Maine*, a post-township of Oxford co.; *pop.* about 450.

Gil'ead, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Branch co.; *pop.* 644.

Gil'ead, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Lewis co.

Gil'ead, in *Ohio*, a township of Morrow co.; *pop.* about 3,000.

—A post-village of Wood co., on the Maumee River, about 140 m. N.N.W. of Columbus.

Giles, (*jīles,*) in *Tennessee*, a S. co., bordering on Alabama; *area*, abt. 600 sq. miles. *Rivers.* Elk River and Richland Creek. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Pulaski. *Pop.* about 28,000.

Giles, in *Virginia*, a S.W. co, bordering on W. Virginia; *area*, about 550 sq. m. *Rivers.* Kanawha or New River, and Wolf, Walker's, and Sinking creeks. *Surface*, mountainous; *soil*, in some parts fertile. *Cap.* Parisburg. *Pop.* about 8,000.

Giles Court-House, in *Virginia*. See PARISBURG.

Gil'ford, or GUILFORD, in *Michigan*, a township of Tuscola co.; *pop.* abt. 200.

Gil'ford, or GUILFORD, in *Minnesota*, a township of Wabashaw co.; *pop.* abt. 500.

Gil'ford, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village and township, cap. of Belknap co., abt. 30 m. N. by E. of Concord; *pop.* of township about 3,500.

Gil'gal. [Heb., a wheel.] A city near the Jordan, where the Israelites passed the river into Canaan, where they were circumcised and held the first Passover after leaving the desert, (*Joshua* iv. 19.) Here rested the Tabernacle, until removed to Shiloh; here Samuel held court as judge of Israel, and here Saul was crowned. It is frequently mentioned in the Bible; a school of the prophets was established here (2 *Kings* iv. 38), yet it afterwards became a seat of heathen worship, (*Amos* iv. 4.) Josephus places it within 2 m. of Jericho, but no traces of it are at this day extant.

Gil'gal, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Pike co.

Gil'ia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Polemoniaceæ*. The Tri-colored Gilia, *G. tricolor*, is an elegant little garden-plant, one foot high, cultivated for the beauty of its flowers, which are numerous; limb pale lilac-blue colored, with purple throat and yellow tube.

Gill, *n.* [A. S. *ciolon*, the throat, *ceole*, the jaws; Ger. *kehle*; Lat. *gula*, the throat, from *glutire*, to swallow.] (*Physiol.*) One of the BRANCHIÆ, *q. v.*

(*Bot.*) The *lamellæ* or plates that occupy the lower surface of the mushroom, and consist of a series of parallel plates, bearing naked sporules over their entire surface. Called also *hymenium*.

—The flap that hangs below the beak of a fowl or bird.— The flesh on the lower part of the cheeks, or under the chin.—A pair of wheels and a frame on which timber is carried.—*Simmonds.*

Gill, (*jil,*) *n.* [A. S. *wagel*; L. Lat. *gillo*, allied to Gr.

gaulos, a milk-pail.] A measure of capacity containing the 4th part of a pint.

(*Bot.*) The Gill-over-the-ground, or Ground-ivy. See NEPETA.

—A malt liquor impregnated with Ground-ivy.

—[Contr. from *Gillian*, the ancient method of writing *Juliana*.] A vulgar appellation for a woman; a wanton; a jill-flirt.

"Each Jack with his *Gill*."—*Ben Jonson.*

Gill, a small lake of Ireland, co. Sligo, Connaught, abt. 2 m. S.E. of Sligo.

Gill, in *Indiana*, a township of Sullivan co.; *pop.* about 1,900.

Gill, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Franklin co.; *pop.* about 800.

Gil'lain, in *Indiana*, a township of Jasper co.; *pop.* about 568.

Gille'nia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Rosaceæ*. *G. trifoliata*, the Indian physic, and *G. stipulacea*, the Bowman's root or American ipecacuanha, are pretty herbs, with lobed, discolored leaves and white flowers. They are natives of the U. States, and are used medicinally. In small doses they are tonic; in large doses, emetic.

Gillesia'eeæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Liliales*. DIAG. A calyx-like involucre, the inner bracts of which are colored and petal-like.—They consist of small herbaceous bulbous plants, with grass-like leaves and spathaceous flowers. There are but two genera,—*Gillesia* and *Miersia*, containing five species, all natives of Chili. Their properties and uses are unknown.

Gillespie, (*gil-lēs'pē,*) in *Illinois*, a post-village of Macoupin co., abt. 20 m. N.E. of Alton.

Gilles'pie, in *Texas*, a W. central co.; *area*, abt. 1,100 sq. m. *Rivers*. Pedernales River, Sandy Creek, and numerous smaller streams. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Fredericksburg. *Pop.* abt. 4,000.

Gilles'pieville, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Ross co.

Gilles, (St.,) an old town of France, dept. Gard, 12 m. S.S.E. of Beaucaire. Its territory produces a strong red wine, which is exported. *Pop.* 6,243.

Gill'-flap, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A membrane attached to the posterior edge of the gill-lid, immediately closing the gill-opening.—*Worcester.*

Gill'-flirt, *n.* A pert or wanton girl.—See GILL and JILL-FLIRT.

Gill Hall, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Alleghany co.

Gillie, (*gil'ly,*) *n.* [A. S. *giolla*, a companion; Gael. *giolla*, a boy.] A page; an attendant; a body-servant; as, a Highland *gillie*.

Gil'limer, the last king of the Vandals in Africa. Descended from Genseric, he usurped the throne, 530, driving out the feeble Hilderic who had allied himself with the Romans. Justinian took advantage of this pretext to send against him an army under Belisarius, who conquered *G.* at the battle of Fricameron (534), took him prisoner, and seized the city of Carthage. Justinian made the Vandalic kingdom a prov. of his empire, but granted *G.* a considerable domain in Galatia.

Gil'lingham, a town of England, co. Kent, 2 m. from Chatham; *pop.* 9,000.

Gil'lingite, *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrous silicato of iron from Gillinge-Grube, Sweden. Color, black; sp. gr. 3·045.

Gil'lisonville, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Beaufort dist.

Gillis, (St.,) (*zhil'lee.*) a town of Belgium, E. Flanders, 20 m. from Ghent; *pop.* 4,000.

Gill'-lid, *n.* The covering for the gills, or breathing apparatus in fish.

Gilly-flower, (*jil'le,*) *n.* [Fr. *giroflée*; Lat. *caryophyllum*; Gr. *karyophyllon*, the clove-tree.] (*Bot.*) A popular English name for some of the cruciferous plants, most prized for the beauty and fragrance of their flowers, as Wall-flower, Stock, &c. The Clove-pink also, the wild original of the carnation, is called *Clove-gillyflower*. The name *G.* has been regarded as a corruption of *July-flower*; but in Chaucer it appears in the form *gilofre*; and the French *giroflée* indicates the true derivation from *girofle*, a clove, the smell of the Clove-*G.* being somewhat like that of cloves.

Gil'man, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Iroquois co., abt. 81 m. S. by W. of Chicago.

Gil'man, in *New York*, a post-township of Hamilton co., abt. 68 m. N.N.W. of Albany.

Gil'manton, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village and township of Belknap co., abt. 20 m. N.N.E. of Concord; *pop.* of township abt 2,500.

Gil'manton, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Buffalo co., on the Buffalo River, abt. 12 m. N.E. of Alma; *pop.* abt. 400.

Gil'manton Iron Works, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of the above township, abt. 20 m. N.N.E. of Concord.

Gil'mer, in *Georgia*, a N. co.; *area*, abt. 475 sq. m. *Rivers*. Connasanga, Coosawattee, and Ellijay rivers. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Gold, iron, and marble. *Cap.* Ellijay. *Pop.* abt. 7,500.

Gil'mer, in *Illinois*, a township of Adams co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

—A post-village of Lake co., abt. 35 m. N.W. of Chicago.

Gil'mer, in *Texas*, a post-village, cap. of Upshur co., abt. 820 m. E.N.E. of Austin city.

Gil'mer, in *W. Virginia*, a central co.; *area*, abt. 512 sq. m. *Rivers*. Little Kenawha River, and Lick, Leading and Steer creeks. *Surface*, uneven; *soil*, in some parts fertile. *Cap.* Glenville. *Pop.* abt. 4,500.

Gilmer's Store, in *N. Carolina*, a P.O of Guilford co.

Gil'more, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., abt. 40 m. N.E. of Zanesville; *pop.* abt. 125.

Gilmore, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Greene co.; *pop.* abt. 638.

Gil'more's Mills, in *Ohio*, a P. O. of Tuscarawas co.

Gilmore's Mills, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Rockbridge co.

Gilo'lo, or ALMAHERA, the largest of the Moluccas or Spice Islands, is crossed by the equator in Lon. 128° E. It is divided towards the east from New Guinea by a wide channel of its own name. It contains about 6,500 sq. m., comprising several petty states, which are connected chiefly with the Dutch settlements in the East Indies. The imports are manufactured goods, opium, china-ware, and iron; and the exports are sago, cocoa-nuts, spices, fruits, pearls, gold-dust, horses, sheep, and horned cattle. The interior is mountainous, and in many parts densely wooded. *Pop.* Unascertained. Gilolo, the principal town, lies in Lat. 0° 45′ N., Lon. 128° 22′ E.

Gil'pin, in *Colorado Territory*, a N. central co.; *area*, abt. 150 sq. m. *Surface*, mountainous; *soil*, in some parts fertile. *Min.* Gold. *Cap.* Mountain City. *Pop.* abt. 13,000.

Gil'pin, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Indiana co.

Gil'roy, in *California*, a post-office of Santa Clara co.

Gil'son, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Knox co.

Gil'sum, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Cheshire co., abt. 35 m. W.S.W. of Concord; *pop.* abt. 800.

Gilt, *imp.* and *pp.* of GILD, *q. v.*

Gilt, *a.* Overlaid with a thin coating of gold; illuminated; adorned.

—*n.* Gold laid on the surface of any thing.

Gilt'-head, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A name commonly applied to some fishes of different genera, but more especially to the genus *Chrysophrys*, family *Sparidæ*, the species of which are European. The common Gilt-head, *C. aurata*, (Fig. 1157,) abounds in the Mediterranean, and is very much esteemed for the table. It is about 12 inches in length, and is found near the shore, where its presence is sometimes betrayed to fishermen by the noise which its teeth make in crushing shells. The back is silvery-gray, shaded with blue; the belly like polished steel; the sides have golden bands; and there is

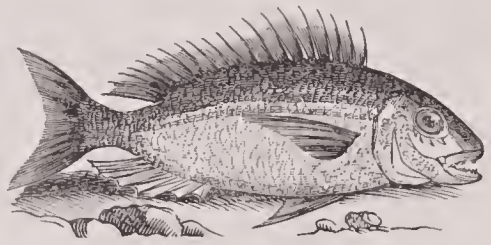


Fig. 1157.—COMMON GILT-HEAD.
(*Chrysophrys Aurata.*)

a halfmoon-shaped golden spot between the eyes, from which it derives the name *G.*, the Latin name *Aurata* (gilded), and the Greek name *Chrysophrys* (golden eyebrow). From the Latin *Aurata* comes the French name *Dorade*. This fish was very generally kept in the *vivaria* of the ancient Romans, being much valued and easily fattened.

Gim'bal, *n.* [Lat. *genullus*, twin.] (*Naut.*) A piece of mechanism consisting of two brass hoops or rings which move within one another, each perpendicularly to its plane, about two axes, placed at right angles to each other. A body suspended in this manner, having a free motion in two directions at right angles, will assume the vertical position; hence the apparatus is employed for suspending portable or mountain barometers, sea-compasses, &c.

Gimblet, *n.* Same as GIMLET, *q. v.*

Gimcrack, (*jim'krak,*) *n.* [From *gim*, contr. of *gimp*, neat, spruce, and O. Eng. *crack*, a lad, a boasting youth.] A trivial piece of mechanism; a toy; a pretty thing.

"What's the meaning of all these trangrams and *gimcracks*?"
Arbuthnot.

Gim'let, Gimb'let, *n.* [O. Fr. *guimbelet*; Fr. *gibelet*, probably of the same origin with Eng. *wimble*, q. v.] A small instrument with a pointed screw at the end for boring holes in wood.

—*v. a.* To perforate with a gimlet.

(*Naut.*) To turn an anchor by the stock, as in coming to, or weighing anchor, that the flukes may not injure the bows, or that the anchor may seize by the opposite fluke, so that the ground-tackle may lie ship-shape or untwisted.

Gim'let-eye, *n.* A squint or swivel-eye.

Gim'mal, *n.* Joined work, the parts of which move or play one within the other. "A *gimmal*-bit."—*Shaks.*

—Any quaint device, or piece of machinery.

"By some odd *gimmals* or device."—*Shaks.*

Gimp, *n.* [Fr. *guipure*, from *guiper*, to cover or whip about with silk; O. Fr. *guimpe*, the pennon of a lance; Cf. Ger. *wimpel*.] A kind of silk-twist or edging, interlaced with brass or other wire.

—*a.* [W. *gwymp*, neat.] Trim; nice; spruce.

"She was both *gimp* and small."—*Motherwell.*

Gin, (*jin,*) *n.* [Dut. *genever*: Fr. *genièvre*, the juniper-berry; Lat. *juniperus*, the juniper.] An ardent spirit, originally flavored with juniper berries, from which it derives its name. Geneva is frequently confounded with gin: the former is, however, merely procured by the fermentation of the berries of the *Juniper communis*. *Hollands gin* is a variety of corn spirit, containing a proportion of juniper, while the *English gin* consists of plain corn spirit, flavored with oil of turpentine and a small quantity of other substances. Every gin-distiller has a recipe of his own, which is usually kept a secret; hence the variety of flavors to be found in this spirit; as, the *plain gin flavor*, the *Hollands flavor*, the *whisky flavor*, the *smoky flavor*, &c. A large variety of substances is employed in the flavoring of gin; among others may be mentioned sugar, bitter almonds, turpentine, creosote, lemon, cardamoms, caraways, cassia, garlic, Canada balsam, horse-radish, grains of paradise, cayenne pepper, and several other herbs, seeds, fruits, &c. Perhaps nothing used as a diet by man is liable to greater and more injurious adulteration than gin; and the difficulty of getting it pure from any poisonous drug should induce every one to abstain from it. Cordialized *G.* forms the favorite alcoholic drink of the lower classes in London, and is popularly known as *Old Tom*.

Gin, (*jin,*) *n.* [Contracted from *engine*.] (*Mach.*) A machine used for raising weights, driving piles, &c., consisting of 3 poles, each from 12 to 15 feet long, and 5 inches in diameter at the lower end, tapering to 3¼ inches at the upper. The poles are united at the top, either by an iron ring which passes through them, or by a rope which is twisted several times round each; and to this "joint" a pulley is fixed. Two of the poles are kept at an invariable distance by means of an iron rod, in order that they may support the windlass which is attached to them, its pivots running in iron cheeks fixed to the poles. When the machine is to be used, it is set up over the weight to be raised; two blocks, arranged according to the second system of pulleys (*q. v.*), are fixed, one to the top of the poles, the other to the weight; and the rope, after passing round both blocks and over the pulley before mentioned, is attached to the windlass, by the revolution of which the weight can then be raised.

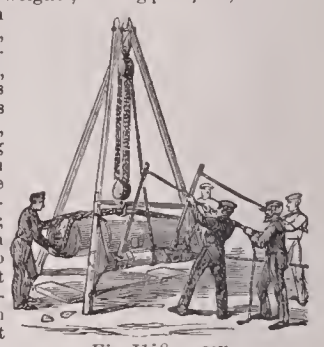


Fig. 1158.—GIN.

—An engine of torture moved by screws; a rack.—A pump worked by rotary sails.

—*v. a.* To clear of seeds by means of a machine, as cotton.

Gin'gal, *n.* Same as JINGAL, *q. v.*

Gin'gee, a strongly fortified town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, 80 m. from Madras, on the Coromandel coast. It stands upon a stupendous rock, and was formerly regarded as impregnable. It was taken by the French in 1750, and abandoned to the British after the capture of Pondicherry, 1761.

Ginger, (*jin'dzher,*) *n.* [Fr. *gingembre*.] (*Bot.*) See ZINGIBER.

Gin'ger-beer, *n.* (*Drinks.*) This popular and agreeable beverage is prepared as follows:—Take of white sugar 20 pounds, lemon or lime juice 18 fluid ounces, honey 1 pound, bruised ginger 22 ounces, water 18 gallons. Boil the ginger for half an hour in three gallons of the water, then add the sugar, the juice, and the honey, with the remainder of the water, and strain the whole through a cloth; when cold, stir in the white of one egg and half an ounce of essence of lemon; after standing four days, bottle. The bottles are to be laid on their sides in a cellar; and the beer is ready for use in about 3 weeks. If a little yeast be used, the beer is ready in 2 or 3 days, but in that case does not keep well.

Ginger-beer powder. Take of white sugar two drachms, bicarbonate of soda 26 grains, powdered ginger 5 grains, essence of lemon 1 drop; mix and put up in white paper. In a blue paper put up half a drachm (30 grains) of finely powdered tartaric acid. When used, mix the powders and stir them into half a pint of water.

Gin'gerbread, *n.* A sweet-cake having ground ginger in it.

Gin'gerbread Ground, a dangerous reef S. of the Great Bahama island; Lat. 25° 56′ N., Lon. 78° 25′ W.

Gin'gerbread-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name given to the *Doom-palm*, from the resemblance of its brown, mealy rind to gingerbread.—See HYPHÆNE.

Gin'gerbread-work, *n.* Work cut or formed into fanciful shapes for ornament, similar to those usually traced on gingerbread;—hence, any fanciful, tawdry, or fantastic work.

Gin'ger Hill, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Washington co.

Gin'ger Island. See VIRGIN ISLANDS.

Gin'gerly, *adv.* [A. S. *geongra*, comp. of *geong*, young.] Cautiously; timidly; delicately; tenderly; gently; as, a *gingerly* spoken man.

"What is t that you
Took up so *gingerly*?"—*Shaks.*

Gin'ger-pop, *n.* Same as GINGER-BEER, *q. v.*

Gin'ger-wine, *n.* (*Drinks.*) A popular and cheap liquor, made by the fermentation of sugar and water, and flavored with various substances, but chiefly with ginger. It is partly an article of domestic manufacture, and is partly made on a larger scale for sale. It may be made by dissolving about 6 pounds of sugar in 14 gallons of water, adding 4 ounces of bruised ginger and the whites of 2 eggs well beaten, mixing thoroughly, boiling for a quarter of an hour, skimming carefully, and when the liquor has cooled adding the juice of 4 lemons, and also their rinds for flavoring, with a teacupful of ale-yeast to promote fermentation, letting it ferment in an open vessel for 24 hours, and then putting it into a cask of suitable size, closely bunged, in which it remains for a fortnight before it is bottled. It is, however, very common to increase the strength of *G. W.* by the addition of spirits, the flavor being also modified

by the kind of spirits employed. A little spirits added makes *G. W.* keep well, and it even improves in quality for many months. Its quality depends much on that of the sugar and of the ginger employed, and also on the care with which the preparation is conducted.

Ging'ham, *n.* [Fr. *guingan.*] (*Manuf.*) A cotton fabric, generally bearing a colored check pattern, which is not produced by dyeing or stamping the manufactured material, but by interweaving colored threads. The various kinds of *G.* now manufactured are known by different names in commerce; and umbrella *G.* is woven with threads all of the same color.

Ging'hamsburg, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Miami co.

Gin'ging, *n.* (*Mining.*) The lining of a shaft with stones or brick for its support. — *Wright.*

Gin'gival, *a.* [Lat. *gengiva, gingiva*, a gum.] Belonging to the gums.

Gin'gle, *v. a., v. n.,* and *n.* Same as JINGLE, *q. v.*

Gin'glymoid, Ginglymoid'al, *a.* [Fr. *ginglymoïde*; Gr. *gingglymoeidēs*, from *gingglymos*, and *eidos*, form.] Belonging to, or resembling a ginglymus.

Gin'glymus, *n.; pl.* GINGLYMI. [Gr. *gingglymos*, a hinge.] (*Anat.*) A name applied to those articulations which open and shut like the hinge of a door, such as the elbow-joint, the wrist, and ankle.

Gin'horse, *n.* A horse that puts the gin in motion, by which cotton is rid of its seed.

Gin'house, *n.* The building where a gin is situated. —A tavern where gin is vended.

Gin'kell, GODART DE REEDE DE, EARL OF ATHLONE, an able and brave Dutch officer, who accompanied the Prince of Orange in his expedition to England, was born at Utrecht in 1640. Some time after William's accession, he was sent to suppress the revolt of some Scotch regiments at Ipswich. He subsequently took a leading part in William III.'s campaigns in Ireland; was at the battle of the Boyne; and after taking Athlone, gaining the battle of Aughrim, and forcing Limerick to capitulate, was rewarded with the title of Earl of Athlone. He afterwards served under William, and under Marlborough, in the great campaigns on the continent. D. 1703.

Gin'net, *n.* Same as JENNET, *q. v.*

Gin'ny-carriage, *n.* A small, strong carriage for conveying materials on a railroad. — *Halliwell.*

Gin'-ring, *n.* The track around which the horse moves in putting a gin in motion.

Gin'seng, *n.* [Probably from Chin. *gen seng*, chief of plants.] (*Bot.*) See PANAX.

Giober'ti, VINCENZO, a distinguished Italian writer and statesman, B. at Turin, 1801. After a brilliant educational career, he was ordained priest in 1825, and soon afterwards was appointed court-chaplain at Turin. Banished in 1833 without any formal process, on account of his liberal tendencies, the remaining 19 or 20 years of his life were spent chiefly in exile. After remaining a few years in France, he began to teach philosophy in a public school at Brussels. His first writings were philosophical, viz., *La Teorica del Sovsanaturale* (1837); the *Introduzione allo Studio della Filosofia* (1840), following out the subject of the former treatise, and combating the principles of Kant and Victor Cousin in favor of the doctrines of St. Thomas Aquinas and St. Buonaventura; three volumes more in 1842, entitled *Errori Filosofici di Antonio Rosmini*; and next the treatises *Del Bello* and *Del Buono*, on the principles, respectively, of taste and morals. In 1843 appeared the most celebrated of his works, *Primato Morale e Civile degli Italiani*, in which the moral and civil preëminence of Italy over all the nations of the earth is set forth, and the success of which was exemplified in the Italian frenzy for the early reforms of Pius IX., and the enthusiasm that led to the revolution of 1848. In that year *G.* was recalled to his native country amid popular acclamation. On the proclamation of the Sardinian constitution, he was elected deputy for Turin, took an active part in all the great political questions then agitating Europe, and finally became prime-minister of Sardinia. But his hopes for Italy were soon blighted. In 1849 he returned into voluntary exile, and spent his last years in Paris in writing his *Rinnovamento Civile d' Italia*, the final manifesto of the great statesman and philosopher. D. at Paris, 1852. His country gave him an honored sepulchre; and he rests among his own people in the city which had excluded him during 15 years of his laborious life.

Giober'tite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as MAGNESITE, *q. v.*

Gio'ja, FLAVIO, an Italian pilot and mariner, B. at Pasitano, near Amalfi, about the latter part of the 13th cent. *G.* is said to be the inventor of the mariner's compass, of which he made use in 1302–3. He marked the N. with a *fleur de lys*, in honor of the sovereigns of Naples, a branch of the royal family of France. The tendency of the loadstone to turn toward the N. was known before his day, but the compass then in use consisted only of a magnetized reed floating upon cork in a vessel of water. *G.* invented the plan of suspending it on a pivot, thus leaving it free to move in any direction, whereby observations were rendered both easier and more exact.

Giojo'sa, a town of S. Italy, 7 m. N.E. of Gerace; *pop.* 8,911. — A town of Sicily, 7 m. from Patti; *pop.* 5,000.

Giordano, LUCA. (*jor dā'no,*) a Neapolitan painter, the pupil of Spagnoletto and Pietro di Cortona, B. 1632. He imitated the styles of the great masters he studied so well that his pictures are not easily distinguished from their own. He was employed for some years in the Escurial. His principal works are at Naples, Madrid, Florence, and Rome. This painter was surnamed FRA PRESTO; but whether it was on account of his rapidity in working, which was extraordinary, is uncertain. D. 1704.

Giorgione, GIORGIO BARBARELLI, (*jor-jō'nai,*) one of the earliest painters of the Venetian school, B. 1478. He executed, at Venice, a large number of frescoes, which time has destroyed. Several of his oil-paintings have been preserved, and are at once recognizable by the firmness of touch, vividness of coloring, and the striking tone of relief which they display. The Museum at Paris contains four of his works, viz: *Salome receiving the head of John the Baptist; Jesus sitting on his Mother's Knees; The Rural Concert;* and *Gaston de Foix.* His chef-d'œuvre is a picture of *Christ carrying His Cross*, preserved at Venice. D. of the plague, 1511.

Giot'to, or AMBROGIOTTO CORDONE, (*jot'to,*) a celebrated Italian painter, B. at Vespignano, 1276; he was the pupil of Cimabue, and appears to have owed the development of his extraordinary faculties almost wholly to that painter, who in one of his walks near Florence saw *G.*, then a shepherd-boy, sketching one of his flock on the ground, and perceived so much native talent in the attempt, that he persuaded the boy's parents to let him take him with him to Florence, and make a painter of him. Florence dates its preponderance in the history of Tuscan painting from the time of *G.*; his works mark the æra of the first great epoch of the art in modern times: the rigid traditional forms of the Byzantine school were finally laid aside for nature; the *beautiful* now supplanting the *hideous* as the fundamental element of the canons of art. — *G.* was painter, sculptor, architect, and mosaic worker; he enriched many cities in Italy with his works, (chiefly in fresco,) especially Florence, Rome, Naples, Padua, and Assisi; and by his introduction of individuality of treatment through the careful study of nature, established legitimate portrait-painting. He was the friend of Dante, and has transmitted the features of the poet, (see Fig. 769.) who in turn has dedicated to the painter some verses in the *Divina Commedia.* D. 1336.

Giovenazzo, (*jo'rai-nat'zo.*) [Lat. *Natiolum.*] A seaport town of S. Italy, prov. Bari, abt. 10 m. from Bari; *pop.* 10,000.

Gip, *v. a.* To eviscerate; to gut, as a herring. —*n.* Same as GYP, *q. v.*

Gip'sire, *n.* [Fr. *gibécière*; L. Lat. *gibacerium*, a game-pouch.] A large pocket anciently worn at the girdle.

Gip'sy, *n.* See GYPSY.

Gip'syism, GYP'SYISM. The state or condition, or the arts or practices, of the Gypsies.

Giraffe, (*jē'rāf,*) *n.* [Fr., from Sp. *girafá*; Ar. *zirafâh, zorâfeh*, a long neck.] (*Zoöl.*) The Cameleopard, *Camelopardalis giraffa*, a most remarkable Ruminant, which in its general structure most nearly approaches the deer, has points of affinity, also, with the antelopes and camels, besides very striking peculiarities of its own. The enormous apparent length of the fore-legs and its long tapering neck must strike every one at the first glance: while its small and elevated head, its large and brilliant eyes, its mild aspect, and the whole contour of the animal, differing from all others, cannot fail to excite admiration; for, notwithstanding the unusual proportions of the limbs, its general form is not merely elegant, but highly picturesque. The horns of the *G.* differ both in texture and shape from those of all other horned quadrupeds; forming, as it were, a part of the skull, and consisting of two porous bony substances, about 3 inches long, with which the top of the head is armed, and which are placed just above the ears, and crowned with a thick tuft of stiff upright hairs; a considerable protuberance also rises on the middle of the forehead between the eyes, which appears to be an enlargement of the bony substance, similar to the two horns just mentioned. The neck is furnished with a very short stiff mane. The tail is of moderate length, gradually tapering towards the end, and terminating in a tuft of long hair. The fore part of the body is very thick and muscular; the hind part thin and meagre. The *G.* in its wild state, when full-grown, measures 17 feet from the top of the head to the fore-feet; the female, however, is not so high: and it must be understood that this measurement is taken at the maximum height, none of those brought to, or bred in, Europe having reached more than 14 ft. At first view the fore-legs seem twice the length of the hind: but this difference, on accurate examination, appears to result chiefly from the extraordinary height of the shoulders. The color of the *G.* is a light fawn,



Fig. 1159. — GIRAFFES.

marked with numerous large spots of a darker hue, less regularly shaped on the sides than on the neck and shoulders. The vertebræ of the neck are slightly curved; but although nothing can exceed the gracefulness of form which this part sometimes presents, the fewness of the joints prevents the neck from being generally bent or arched with swan-like elegance. The peculiarities of conformation which this animal displays are all adapted to the mode of life which is natural to it; for it is destined to browse upon the foliage and young shoots of trees, at a height far greater than that which any other animal can reach, whilst standing on the ground. For this purpose it is furnished with an elongated, prehensile tongue, with which it lays hold of the tender branches, and draws them into its mouth, being assisted by its projecting upper lip, which is at once flexible and very muscular. In order to bring its mouth to the ground, which it seldom does except to drink, or to pick up some unusual delicacy, the *G.* is obliged to stretch its fore-legs widely apart, and to bend its neck into a semicircular form. The head of the *G.* resembles that of the camel in the absence of a naked muzzle, and in the shape and organization of the nostrils, which are oblique and narrow apertures, defended by the hair which grows from their margins, and surrounded by cutaneous muscular fibres by which the animal can close them at will. This is a beautiful provision for the defence of the air-passages, and the irritable membrane lining the olfactory cavities, against the fine particles of sand which the storms of the desert raise in almost suffocating clouds. The large, dark, and lustrous eyes of the *G.*, which beam with a peculiarly mild but fearless expression, are so placed as to take in a wider range of the horizon than is subject to the vision of any other quadruped. (See Fig. 982, and text.) To an open attack he sometimes makes a successful defence by striking out his powerful and well-armed feet; and the king of beasts is said to be frequently repelled and disabled by the wounds which the *G.* has thus inflicted with his hoofs. The horns of the *G.*, small as they are, and muffled with skin and hair, are by no means the insignificant weapons they have been supposed to be. The *G.* does not butt by depressing and suddenly elevating the head, like the deer, ox, or sheep; but strikes the callous obtuse extremity of the horns against the object of his attack with a sidelong sweep of the neck. The feet have cloven hoofs, but are destitute of the small lateral toes or spurious hoofs, which occur in the other cloven-footed ruminants. The head is long; the upper lip entire, projecting far beyond the nostrils, and endowed with considerable muscular power. The tongue is remarkably capable of elongation, and is an organ of touch and of prehension, like the trunk of an elephant; it can be thrust far out of the mouth, and employed to grasp and take up even very small objects; it is said that its tip can be so tapered as to enter the ring of a very small key. The usefulness of such an organ for drawing in leaves and branchlets to the mouth is obvious. The *G.* adroitly picks off the leaves of acacias and other thorny plants, without taking the thorns into its mouth. The dentition of the *G.* agrees with that of antelopes, sheep, goats, and oxen; the upper jaw of the male is destitute of the canine teeth, which are present in the male of most kinds of deer. The female has four inguinal udders: she brings forth one young at a birth, and the period of gestation is 15 months. The new-born *G.* measures six feet from the fore-hoofs to the top of the head, and in a few hours after birth it is able to follow the dam. It is an inoffensive animal, and generally seeks safety, if possible, in flight, although it is capable of making a stout resistance, and is said to beat off the lion. It fights by kicking with its hind-legs, discharging a storm of kicks with extraordinary rapidity. It is not easily overtaken even by a fleet horse, and has greatly the advantage of a horse on uneven and broken ground. Its pace is described as an amble, the legs of the same side moving at the same time. The *G.* was known to the ancients, and was exhibited in Roman spectacles. Representations of it appear among Egyptian antiquities. It has been supposed to be the *zemer* of the Jews, translated *chamois* in the English Bible. (*Deut.* xiv. 5.)

Giraldi, LILIO GREGORIO, (*je-ral'de,*) better known by his Latin name of GIRALDUS, a learned Italian writer and Latin poet, was B. at Ferrara, in 1479. At the sacking of Rome by the troops of Charles V. he lost all his property, and was reduced to indigence. He wrote numerous works, the principal of which is his *Historia de Diis Gentium*, in which he attempts to present a system of mythology. D. in 1552.

Giral'dus Cambrensis, or GERALD DE BARRY, an old English writer, B. at Manorbeer, near Pembroke, S. Wales, 1146. He was appointed to several rich benefices under Henry II. and Richard I., and administered the bishopric of St. David's, which he vainly endeavored to obtain for himself. When Richard Cœur-de-Lion was setting out on his crusade, *G.* was named governor of the kingdom in his absence. His principal works are: *Topographiæ Hiberniæ, Itinerarium Cambriæ, De Rebus a se gestis*, which is a journal of his life, and displays no inconsiderable amount of vanity; *Ecclesiæ Speculum*, in which he censures the manners of the monks. D. 1220.

Gir'andole, (*zhir'an-dōl,*) *n.* [Fr., from It. *girandola*, from *girare*, to turn; Lat. *gyrare*, to turn in a circle, from *gyrus*, a circle; Gr. *guros.*] A large kind of branched candlestick, or chandelier.

Girard, (*zher-ard',*) STEPHEN, an eminent American philanthropist, B. near Bordeaux, France, in 1750. He passed his youth in a sea-faring capacity, and rose to be master and co-owner of an American coaster. In 1769, retiring from sea-life, he commenced business as a small

trader in Philadelphia, and ultimately realized a large fortune; this was further extended by his embarking in the business of private banking in 1812. In the same year he advanced a loan of $5,000,000 to govt. *G.* was a liberal benefactor to the city of his adoption, subscribing liberally to its charities, and adorning it with many elegant buildings. D. 1831, bequeathing the bulk of his property, amounting to about $9,000,000, to charitable institutions and public works. The principal bequest, however, was a sum of $2,000,000, besides the proceeds of a certain proportion of his estate (out of which some legacies were to be deducted), together with a building-lot in Philadelphia, for the erection and



Fig. 1160. — GIRARD COLLEGE, (PHILADELPHIA).

establishment of a college for orphans, (see PHILADELPHIA.) This edifice in the Corinthian style (Fig. 1160), is the finest specimen of Grecian architecture in the U. States, if not of modern times. It was begun in 1833, and opened in 1848; having cost in its construction over $1,930,000. A marble statue in the lower vestibule covers the remains of the founder. Disciple of the French Encyclopedic school, *G.* was very liberal in religious matters. By a clause in the founder's will, no ecclesiastic, missionary, or minister of any sect whatever, is allowed to have any connection with Girard College, or even to be admitted as a visitor therein; but the officers of the institution are instructed to train up the pupils in the truest principles of morality, leaving them to choose their own religious opinions upon arriving at years of discretion.

Girard, (*je-rard'.*) in *Alabama*, a post-village of Russell co., on the Chattahoochee River, opposite Columbus, Georgia.

Girard', in *Georgia*, a post-office of Burke co.

Girard', in *Illinois*, a post-township of Macoupin co.; *pop.* abt. 900.

Girard', in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Branch co.; *pop.* of township abt. 1,800.

Girard', in *Ohio*, a post-village of Trumbull co., abt. 170 m. N.E. of Columbus.

Girard', in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Clearfield co.; *pop.* abt. 650.

—A post-borough and township of Erie co., on Lake Erie; *pop.* of township abt. 3,200.

Girardin, (*zher-ar'din.*) EMILE DE, a distinguished French journalist and politician, B. in Switzerland, 1802. He was the natural son of Count Alex. de Girardin, and became authorized to bear his father's patronymic in 1837. *G.* was educated at Paris, and, in 1823, appointed secretary-general of the royal museums. After the revolution of 1830, he started the *Journal des Connaissances utiles*, for which he obtained 120,000 subscribers; in 1832, the *Musée des Familles*; and, in 1834, the *Almanach de France*. Besides these, he published an *Atlas de France*, and an *Atlas Universal*. The whole of these works were announced as emanating from the "Société Nationale pour l'Emancipation Intellectuelle," and exercised a considerable influence on the progress of public instruction in France. In 1836, *G.* founded *La Presse*, as an independent political organ, and took for his motto "Au jour le jour" (from day to day). True to this principle, and the pecuniary interests of his speculation, he supported and renounced, in turn, every minister and every opposition leader. Consequently, he became involved in serious controversies, one of the results of which was his duel with Armand Carrel, editor of the *National*, in 1836, in which the latter fell. From that time until the revolution of 1848, *G.* took an active part in politics both as a journalist and deputy; and from being a supporter of the moderate liberal party under the leadership of Guizot, became a pronounced republican. *G.* was the first to propose Louis Napoleon as a candidate for the Presidency, but four weeks had not elapsed after the installation of the latter, ere he was attacked by *G.* with violent acrimony. *G.* next became an ally of the Socialists, and in 1856 ceased his connection with the journal *La Presse;* but, subsequently, being unable to refrain from intellectual activity, founded a new journal called *La Liberté*, in the columns of which he has, since 1869, expressed open hostility against the system of personal government established by Napoleon III. *G.* is esteemed as one of the ablest of French journalists, and at the same time a thorough political trimmer and turn-coat.

GIRARDIN, MADAME DE, (DELPHINE GAY,) wife of the above, B. 1804, was celebrated during her life-time for her beauty, wit, and intellectual powers, — the charm she diffused over her *salons* attracting to them the most distinguished of French political, literary, and artistic notabilities. Her best work is her well-known *Lettres Parisiennes*, which appeared in her husband's journal "La Presse," under the *nom-de-plume* of *Le Vicomte de Launay*. D. 1855.

Girar'din, ST. MARC, an eminent French literateur and journalist, B. at Paris, 1801. After brilliantly graduating at the colleges Napoléon and Henry IV., he, in 1827, was inducted into a professorship in the Collége Louis le Grand. On his return to Paris, after a tour in Germany in 1815, *G.* was appointed Guizot's successor as professor of history in the Faculty of Letters, and was also made Master of Requests to the Council of State. In 1834 he was appointed professor of poetry in the College of the Sorbonne, and also elected a deputy. In 1844, *G.* was admitted a member of the French Academy. Among his chief works are, *Notices Politiques et Littéraires sur l'Allemagne* (1834); *Cours de Littérature Dramatique* (4 vols. 1843); *Essais de Littérature et de Morale* (2 vols. 1844); and *Tableau de la Littérature au 16me. Siècle, suivi d'Etudes sur la Littérature du Moyen Age et de la Renaissance* (1862). D. April, 1873.

Girard' Manor, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Schuylkill co.

Girardon, (*zhe-rar'dong.*) FRANÇOIS, a French sculptor, B. at Troyes in 1628. He was greatly encouraged by Louis XIV., and, among other works, executed the equestrian statue of that monarch, which was thrown down and destroyed by the revolutionists in 1792. He D. in 1715.

Girards'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Schuylkill co.

Gir'asol, Gir'asole, *n.* [Fr. *girasol;* It. *girasole*, from *girare*, to turn, and *sole*, the sun; Lat. *sol.*] (*Bot.*) The Turnsole, or *heliotrope.* — *Johnson.*

(*Min.*) A milk-white or bluish opal, which presents bright hyacinth-red and yellow reflections, when turned towards the sun or any strong light. — *Worcester.*

Gird, (*gerd,*) *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* GIRDED, GIRT) [A. S. *gyrdan*, to surround, to encircle.] To bind by surrounding with any flexible substance, as with a twig, a cord, or a bandage of cloth; as, to *gird* on a sword, to *gird* on warlike harness.

—To surround; to encircle; to enclose; to encompass.

"His easy steps *girded* with snaky wiles." — *Milton.*

—To put on; to invest; to clothe; to habit.

"*Girt* with omnipotence." — *Milton.*

—[A. S. *gyrd*, a rod.] To jibe; to reproach severely; to lash; to vituperate.

"Being moved, he will not spare to *gird* the god." — *Shaks.*

—*v. n.* To gibe; to jeer; to make a scornful jest; to utter severe sarcasms.

"This error at which our critics *gird*." — *Drayton.*

—*n.* A twitch or pang.

"The checks and *girds* of conscience." — *Goodman.*

—A sneer; a sarcasm; a gibe.

"I thank thee for that *gird*." — *Shaks.*

Gird'er, *n.* [From A. S. *gyrdan*, to bind.] (*Arch. and Civ. Eng.*) A name given to long beams of wood and iron, that are thrown across openings of considerable span, to support floors and the roadway of bridges. *G.* are of two kinds, *simple* and *framed;* the former being merely wooden beams, or beams of cast or wrought-iron; while the latter are beams of the above materials made of several pieces, put together in such a manner that they may be capable of offering a greater resistance to excessive pressure than a simple *G.* could exert. The depth and width of all *G.* must be proportioned to the greatest weight that is likely to be thrown on them, that they may be able to offer the greatest possible resistance to its pressure, with the least possible quantity of material. The strength of a *G.* is augmented by adding to its depth rather than its width, as its capability of resistance increases directly as the width and as the square of its depth. If, for example, a beam that is 3 inches wide and 6 inches deep will bear a certain weight, a beam that is twice as wide will bear twice that weight; while one that is twice as deep will bear four times as much, and one that is twice as wide and twice as deep, eight times as much. The longer it is the greater will be its flexibility; or in other words, if two beams of the same width and depth, but of which one is twice as long as the other, be supported at the ends having equal weights suspended from their centres, the longer beam will exhibit a greater amount of deflection than the shorter one, — the capability of resistance in *G.* of all kinds being inversely as the length. The manner in which the weight is thrown on a beam has considerable influence on its power of resistance. Thus a beam will not bear half as much, if all the weight be collected at its centre, as it will if the weight be distributed equally along its length. Beams will also bear a greater weight when their extremities are secured or loaded with a weight of masonry, as in the case of *G.* stretching from wall to wall of a building, to support a floor. A dead uniform weight is less injurious to the power of resistance that a *G.* can exert, than a weight which is in motion; but it is found that the power of resistance of a beam loaded with a dead weight decreases considerably when it has sustained that weight for a long period of time. The amount of weight that should be thrown on a *G.* under any circumstances should never exceed one-third the weight that would have to be applied in order to break it. *G.* should also be shaped in accordance with the conditions under which they are to be loaded. Thus the upper surface of a *G* supported at both ends, that has to sustain a great weight at one point only, should be in the form of a parabola; while that of a beam supporting a uniform weight at all points, should be elliptic, the under surface being perfectly straight in both cases. Wrought- and cast-iron *G.* are made with flanges, or projecting edges of metal at the top and bottom. In cast-iron *G.* the bottom flange must have a sectional area equal to six times the area of the top of the flange, as the power of cast-iron to resist compression is about six times as great as its power to resist a drawing strain; but in wrought-iron *G.*, on the contrary, the sectional area of the bottom flange need be only one half of that of the top flange, as the power of wrought-iron to resist compression is only half as much as its power to resist tension. In other points, the strength of iron *G.* varies in proportion to their depth.

Gird'er, *n.* One who girds; a satirist; a sarcastic person.

Gird'ing, *n.* A covering; a binding or surrounding.

Gir'dle, *n.* [A. S. *gyrdel*, from *gyrdan*, to surround; Ger. *gürtel.*] A band or belt; something tied around the loins. It was more or less in common use among several of the nations of antiquity. In Scripture, the girding up of the loins is frequently alluded to as being practised by the Jews before undertaking a journey. *G.* of sackcloth were also sometimes worn as tokens of humiliation. Among the Greeks and Romans the *G.* was a military ornament; and hence to deprive a soldier of his *G.* was a mark of the deepest ignominy. The tunic of the Romans was also fastened by a *G.* or belt about the waist, and it was regarded as very effeminate to appear abroad with the tunic slackly or carelessly girded. Hence *girt* came to denote diligence, activity, cleverness; and *ungirt*, idleness, effeminacy. The young women always wore a girdle, or zone, before marriage; and hence the phrase "*Zonam solvere virgineam*" was sometimes used to denote that ceremony. The *G.* worn by Venus was called "cestus." Among the Romans the *G.* served also as a purse; and in England it was formerly the practice for bankrupts, or insolvents, to give up their *G.* in open court.

—Enclosure; circumference.

"Within the *girdle* of these walls." — *Shaks.*

—Same as GRIDDLE, *q. v.*

(*Jewelry.*) The line encircling a precious stone, where the setting clamps and holds it.

—*v. a.* To bind with a belt or sash; to gird. — To enclose; to shut in; to environ; to surround. — To kill standing forest-trees by making with an axe an incision through both bark and albumnum, all the way round; — a usual mode of preparing for the clearing of heavily timbered land. (U. S.)

Gir'dle-belt, *n.* A belt for clasping or tying about the waist.

Gir'dleness, a promontory on the E. coast of Scotland, abt. 2 m. S. of Aberdeen. Its light-house is in Lat. 57° 8′ N., Lon. 2° 3′ W.

Gir'dler, *n.* One who girdles, as trees.

—One who makes girdles, or belts for the waist.

Gire, (*jire,*) *n.* Same as GYRE, *q. v.*

Gir'gashites, [Heb. *girgashith*, those who arrive from pilgrimage.] A tribe of the ancient CANAANITES, *q.v.*

Girgeh, (*jĕr'jy,*) a large town of Upper Egypt, cap. of a prov. of the same name, and after Siout, the largest town of Upper Egypt. *G.* lies abt. ¼ m. from the Nile, and 60 m. N.W. of Thebes. It has several mosques, a government cotton factory, and the oldest Latin convent in Egypt. Lat. 37° 22′ N., Lon. 31° 5′ 2″ E.

Girgenti, (*jĕr-jĕn'tee.*) [Anc. *Agrigentum*, q. v.] A city of Sicily, cap. of a district of the same name, 58 m. S.S.E. of Palermo, in the Val di Mazzara, abt. 2 m. from the coast. The town stands on a hill, and commands a beautiful prospect, but is dirty and ill-built. The city has a fine harbor, (inconveniently distant from the town, and built in 1752,) and is the principal port in Sicily for the shipment of sulphur. Lat. 37° 19′ 25″ N., Lon. 13° 27′ E. *Pop.* 20,000. — The DISTRICT, with an area of 1,200 sq. m., has a pop. of 250,000, and is very fertile in corn, wine, olives, &c. Among the minerals may be mentioned sulphur, salt, naphtha, and bitumen.

Gir'kin, *n.* Same as GHERKIN. *q. v.*

Girl, *n.* [A. S. *ceorl*, a man, the word girl being formerly common to both sexes. Cf. Gr. *korĕ*, and Sansk. *kanyâ*, a girl, a daughter; from *kan*, to love.] A female child; a young woman; sometimes familiarly applied to any unmarried woman.

(*Venery.*) A roebuck of two years old. — *Webster.*

Girl'hood, *n.* The state or time of being a girl.

Girl'ish, *a.* Like a young woman or child; befitting a girl.

—Pertaining to the youth of a female.

Girl'ishly, *adv.* In the manner of a girl.

Girl'ishness, *n.* Quality of being girlish.

Giro'det, ANNE LOUIS, a distinguished French painter, B. at Montargis, 1767; was a pupil of David. Among his principal works are *Endymion sleeping; A Scene from the Deluge;* the *Burial of Atala*, &c. He also painted *Napoleon receiving the Keys of Vienna;* full-length portraits of the Vendean leaders, Bonchamp and Cathelineau; and *St. Louis in Egypt*, which was his last great work. He was a member of the Academy of Painting, and of the Institute. D. 1824.

Gironde, (*zhe-rond',*) in France, the name given to the river Garonne after it has received the Dordogne, at the Bec d'Ambez. It is 45 m. long, and from 2 to 6 m. wide.

—A maritime dept. in the S.W. of France, bounded on the W. by the Bay of Biscay, on the N. by the dept. of Charente-Inferieure, on the E. by those of Dordogne and Lot-et-Garonne, and on the S. by that of Landes. *Area*, 4,132 sq. m. It is watered mainly by the Garonne and the Dordogne, and by the Gironde. The surface of the land is in general flat; but in the E. there are some hills. The climate is temperate, and, except in the Landes or sandy tracts, which, however, occupy nearly all the W. half of the department, is healthy. In the E. and N.E. the soil is chiefly calcareous. Wine, including the finest clarets [see BORDEAUX (WINE OF),] is the great product of the dept. Grain, vegetables, fruit, and hemp are also produced largely. On the W. coast, on the downs or sand-hills, there are extensive plantations of pine, from which turpentine, pitch, and charcoal are obtained. *Manuf.* Calico, muslin, chemical products, pottery, paper, vinegar, brandy, &c. *Chief towns.* Bordeaux (the cap.), Blaye, Lesparre, Libourne, Bazas, and La Réole. *Pop.* 732,947.

Giron'dists, *n. pl.* [Fr. *girondins.*) (*French Hist.*) A political party during the great French Revolution (so named because its leading members were deputies for the department of the Gironde), was composed of the more moderate republicans, such as Vergniaud, Brissot, Ducos, Condorcet, Pétion, and many others, who played a conspicuous part in the history of the times. They were called *Brissotins*, from Brissot. The *G.* at first were the dominant party in the assembly; but, owing to their disgust at the massacres of Aug. and Sep., 1792, they rendered themselves obnoxious to the Montagnards, who procured the arrest of 21 of their chief members, June 2, 1793. These prisoners were confined in the Conciergerie, and executed Oct. 31.

Girons, (St.,) (*she-rong',*) a town of France, dept. Ariège, 22 m. E. of Foix. *Manuf.* Linens, woollens, and paper. *Pop.* 4,500.

Gironette, (*zhe'rōōet,*) *n.* [Fr., a weather-cock.] One who veers about in his political views according to the changing preponderance of parties; a time-server; a trimmer.

Girt, (*gert,*) *imp.* and *pp.* of Gird, *q. v.*

Girt, *v. a.* To gird; to surround.

"The radiant line that *girts* the globe." — *Thomson.*

Girt, Girth, *v. a.* [A. S. *gyrdan,* to surround.] The band or straps by which any burden on a horse's back is made fast, by passing under his belly; — specially applied to the band by which the saddle is fastened. — A circular bandage; the compass measured by a girth or enclosing bandage; the circumference of a tree, an animal, &c. — A small horizontal beam, laid across other timbers to bind them together.

—*v. a.* To bind or fasten with a girth; to gird; to girt.

Gir'van, a town of Scotland, in Ayreshire, at the confluence of the Girvan River with the Irish Sea, 17 m. S. of Ayr. Though having a commodious harbor, it is a very poor place. *Pop* 6,500.

Gis-arm', *n.* (*Mil.*) A weapon shaped something like a scythe, from the back of which a short pike projected anteriorly, anciently borne by foot-soldiers, and carried at the end of a pole or staff.

Gise, *v. a.* Same as Agist, *q. v.*

Gis'mondite, Gis'moudine, *n.* (*Min.*) A native hydrated silicate of alumina, lime, and potash. Color white, grayish, reddish. Lustre splendent; sp. gr. 2·265. *Comp.* Silica 35·38, alumina 27·23, lime 13·12, potash 2·85, water 21·10. Occurs near Rome, Italy, and in the Val di Noto, Sicily.

Gisors, (*zhe-zore,*) a town of France, dept. Eure, on the Epte, 33 m. N.E. of Evreux. *Manuf.* Woollens, calico, lace, and cotton yarn. *Pop.* 4,001.

Gist, (*jist,*) *n.* [O. Fr. *giste,* abode, from *gist,* pp. of *gésir,* to lie; Lat. *jacēre.*] The main point of an action at law; the point on which an action hinges.

—The pith of a matter of any sort; as the *gist* of an argument.

Git, *n.* Same as Geat, *q. v.*

Gith, *n.* [W. *gith,* corncockle.] (*Bot.*) See Nigella.

Git'tern, *n.* [Lat. *cithara;* Gr. *kithara.*] A sort of guitar or harp; a cithern.

—*v. n.* To play on the gittern.

Git'tith, *n.* [Heb.] An instrument of music among the ancient Hebrews, of which no mention occurs, save in the service of the temple. Buxtory calls it a *stringed* instrument, and derives the name from *Gath,* a city of the Philistines, whence King David, on his return, brought it to Jernsalem. Psalms viii., lxxxi., and lxxxiv. contain the name in their titles, and are supposed to have been specially composed for performance on this instrument.

Gingliano, (*jin-le-a'no,*) a town of S. Italy, 6 m. N. from Naples; *pop.* 10,000.

Gingliano, San, a town of S. Italy, in the Val di Mazzara, 5 m. N.E. of Trapani. On an adjacent hill (anc. *Mons Eryx*) are the ruins of the temple of Venus, celebrated by Virgil, Polybius, &c. *Pop.* 11,500.

Gin'lio Roma'no, or Giulio Pippi, a celebrated Italian painter and architect, the most distinguished of the scholars of Raphael, was b. at Rome, in 1492 or 1498. At an early age he became the pupil of Raphael, assisted him in several important works, and was chosen, with his fellow-scholar Penni, to complete several of his master's unfinished frescoes in the hall of Constantine in the Vatican. In 1524, he entered the service of the duke of Mantua, rebuilt his palace, and decorated the interior with frescoes of the *Fall of the Giants,* and the story of *Cupid and Psyche,* considered his master-pieces. The execution of these pictures was in great part left to his scholars. He founded a school of art at Mantua, and had among his pupils Primaticcio, Rinaldo Mantuano, and Pagni. D. at Mantua, 1546.

Giurgevo, (*ge-oor'ge-vo,*) a fortified town and port of Wallachia, on the left bank of the Danube, 40 m. S. of Bucharest, and opposite to Routschonk. *G* is the most important town on the Wallachian side of the Danube, and was taken from the Turks by the Russians in 1773, 1811, and 1829, when its defences were levelled to the ground. In its vicinity the Russians were, in 1854, defeated by the Turks. *Pop.* 15,000.

Giust, *n.* Same as Joust, *q. v.*

Giusto, (*joos'to,*) *adv.* [It., from Lat. *justus.*] (*Mus.*) In just, even, equal, or steady time.

Give, *v. a.* (*imp.* gave; *pp.* given.) [A.S. *gifan, gifian;* Ger. *geben.*] To bestow; to confer; to grant or transfer without requiring a recompense. — To transmit from one's self to another by hand, speech, or writing; to deliver; to impart; to communicate. — To pay; to pass; to yield; to lend; to expose; to yield to the power of; as, to *give* one's self for lost. — To grant; to allow; to permit; to afford; to supply; to furnish; as, to *give* way, to give place. — To empower; to license; to commission. — To pay or render, as thanks. — To produce; to show; to send forth or exhibit; to emit, as heat or light. — To addict; to apply; to devote one's self. — To resign; to yield; to pledge; to present. — To allow; to admit.

"I *give* not heaven for lost." — *Milton.*

To give away, to alienate or transfer. *To give back,* to restore or return. *To give forth,* to publish or tell. *To give over,* to yield, quit, or cease; also, to attach to; to conclude lost. *To give out,* to proclaim or publish. *To give up,* to resign, to abandon, to deliver. *To give way,* to yield, to make room for. *To give way,* (*Naut.,*) to begin rowing, or to row with greater vigor than before.

Give, *v. n.* To yield to pressure; to grow soft; to begin to melt; to thaw.

"Only a sweet and virtuous soul,
Like seasoned timber never *gives.*" — *Herbert.*

—To move; to recede; as, to give back.

To give into, to go back, to give way. *To give in to,* to adopt; to embrace. *To give over,* to cease to act, or strive no more. *To give out,* to cease, to yield. *To give on, or upon,* to open on, to overlook, to look towards; as a room upon a public square, a porch, &c. *To give up,* to cease from effort, to desist.

Giv'en, *p. a.* Bestowed; granted; conferred; imparted. — Admitted or supposed.

Giv'er, *n.* A donor; a bestower; a granter; one who imparts or distributes.

Gives, (*jivz,*) *n. pl.* Same as Gyves, *q. v.*

Givet, (*zhe-va,*) a fortified town of France, dept. Ardennes, on the Meuse, 26 m. N.E. of Rocroy, on the Belgian frontier. *Manuf.* Glue, sealing-wax, and leather. *G.* was fortified by Vauban. *Pop.* 6,446.

Giv'in, in *Iowa,* a post-office of Mahaska co.

Giv'ing, *n.* Act of conferring, bestowing, or imparting. — Allegation; declared intention. — A gift; a benefaction.

Givors, (*zhe-vor,*) a town of France, dept. Rhone, 14 m. S.W. of Lyons. *Manuf.* Glass bottles, window-glass, and fine silks. *G.* is the centre of an extensive coal trade. *Pop.* 9,874.

Gi'zeh. See Ghizeh.

Giz'zard, *n.* [Fr. *gésier,* allied to *gosier,* the throat; L. Lat. *gigeria, gigerium.*] (*Zoöl.*) The proper stomach of birds; its texture differs remarkably in granivorous and carnivorous birds, being thick in the one and thin in the other.

—Apprehension, or conception of mind.

"Their spiritual *gizzards* are too warm." — *Hudibras.*

To fret the gizzard, to harass the imagination. — *L'Estrange.*

Gla'brate, *a.* [Lat. *glaber,* smooth.] (*Bot.*) Smooth, or becoming nearly glabrous from age. — *Gray.*

Glab'rous, *a.* [See above.] Smooth; free from hairiness, downiness; without any unevenness.

Gla'cial, *a.* [Fr. from Lat. *glacialis,* from *glacies,* ice.] Consisting of ice; frozen; exceedingly cold; as, a *glacial* atmosphere. — Relating to glaciers; as, *glacial* phenomena.

(*Chem.*) Presenting the appearance of glass, as crystals.

Gla'cial Drift, *n.* (*Geol.*) Spread over much of the N. portions of Europe and America, are found remarkable accumulations of clays, sands, and gravels, sometimes stratified, sometimes piled rudely together, and containing large and small blocks of stones, which also occur loosely scattered over the bare rock surface. The solid rocks underneath these deposits are often found scratched or polished, as if the overlaying material had been dragged or drifted along over it. Sometimes the deposits are in definite lines; and sometimes the heaps have definite forms. These deposits and effects are evidently the result of the action of glaciers and icebergs, and the formations are known by various names, as "Boulder Clay," "Erratic Block Group," "Diluvium," "Drift," &c. (See Iceberg, Glacier.) The action of glaciers in producing drift is easily understood. The stones, sand, and other material arising from the disintegration of rocks on mountain sides fall into the valleys, and are distributed through the mass of the forming glacier. Those at the sides and at the bottom of the glacier, pressed by the weight of the whole moving mass, grind upon the ground and rocks below, thus adding to the quantity of material moved, and leaving the rocks striated and polished. Where the glacier melts, these accumulations are deposited or carried by the stream. Should the entire glacier melt away, the debris would remain as drift. When the glacier reaches the sea-coast, and advancing into the water breaks off as an iceberg, the broken portion may bear with it an immense mass of broken rock and mud. As the glacier is drifted away by currents to warmer latitudes, the mass of rocks, mud, &c., will be gradually deposited on the sea bottom as the glacier melts, or left on the shoals and higher rocks where the glacier might strand. Thus may have been produced the various phenomena of *G. D.* They are often complicated in nature by subsequent elevations and denudations. In America the drift extends from the polar regions to abt. the 40th deg. of N. Lat. In the valleys of the Delaware, Susquehanna, and the Mississippi, it extends further southward. In Europe it is not found in the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. In vertical range, the drift in America covers all the mountain peaks E. of the Rocky Mountains, except several hundred feet of the summit of Mt. Washington.

Gla'cialist, *n.* One who attributes all the phenomena of the drift in geology to the action of ice during the glacial period; an adherent to the glacial system.

Glacia'tion, *n.* The act of turning into ice. — That which is formed by freezing; ice. — The process of forming glaciers.

Glacier, (*glās'e-er,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *glacies,* ice.] The name given to an immense accumulation of snow and ice on the slope, or in a valley or ravine of a mountain, (Fig. 1161.) Glaciers are found in all parts of the globe where mountains extend above the line of perpetual snow, and all have the same general characteristics; but



Fig. 1161. — Great Glacier of Bute Inlet.

those of Switzerland have been more carefully examined, and more fully described, than those of any other country. When snow accumulates in great masses it is found to consist of successive layers, more or less crystalline, which diminish in thickness as the depth increases. At a certain depth the snow, from the pressure, and from successive thawings and freezings, passes into clear ice. The mass so formed, under the influence of gravity, gradually descends the slope of the mountain into a valley; and in this manner some valleys, twenty miles long and three or four broad, are completely filled with ice to the depth of hundreds of feet. This immense mass, like a river of ice, continues to descend with a rate of motion varied by circumstances, until, as in the Alpine glaciers, it reaches a point sometimes as low as 4,000 feet below the line of perpetual snow, and the strange spectacle is presented of vast masses of ice protruded into the midst of fertile valleys, in the immediate vicinity of cultivated lands, or surrounded by verdant forests. From the large accessions of snow which glaciers receive in winter, it might reasonably be conjectured that they must in time so increase in size as to break beyond their usual limits and overwhelm the cultivated country; but the warm atmosphere of the lower valleys into which they descend, tends to constantly diminish their bulk, thus furnishing a constant check to their encroachment upon them. — *Motion of G.* This is very gradual, but more rapid in the summer than in the winter. The *G.* of Aar in Switzerland appears to have been moving at the rate of about 375 ft. annually; some others have been observed to move, during the summer, 3 or 4 feet per day. The average motion may perhaps be given as from 8 to 16 inches per day. Various theories have been advanced to account for this motion. By some it is attributed to the force arising from the expansion of freezing water in the pores and crevices of the mass; others attribute to it a semi-fluidity that enables it to flow down the valley as a viscous substance, like partially melted pitch would flow. The researches of Tyndall and Faraday show that ice may be plastic without being viscous, and that the motion of the *G.* may be the result of the minute fracture and regelation of the ice particles, which move as if they were sand, continually thawing and re-freezing. Glaciers from valleys running into each other may unite; the tributary glaciers welding themselves together to form a trunk *G.* The main valley and its tributaries are often sinuous, and the tributaries must change their course to unite with the trunk. The width of the valley often varies, and the *G.* is forced through the narrow gorges, widening after it passes them. The centre of the *G.* moves more quickly than the sides, and the surface more quickly than the bottom; the point of swiftest motion, following the same law as that observed in the flow of rivers, shifting from one side of the centre to the other, as the flexure of the valley changes. The masses of rock-fragments, mud, and sand that glaciers push before them, or carry on their surface (see Glacial Drift), are called *moraines. Lateral moraines* are formed from the débris which loads the *G.* along its edges; *medial moraines* are formed on a trunk glacier by the union of the lateral moraines of its tributaries; and *terminal moraines* are formed from the débris carried by the *G.* to its terminus and there deposited. When subjected to a strain, a *G* does not yield by stretching, but by breaking, and thus originates the crevasses that are found on its surface. Marginal crevasses are caused by the oblique strain consequent upon the more rapid motion of the center, transverse by the passage of the *G.* over the summit of an incline; and longitudinal by pressure from behind and resistance in front, causing the mass to split at right angles to the pressure. *Moulins* are formed by deep cracks intersecting glacier rivulets. The water descending such cracks scoops out a shaft, sometimes many feet wide and hundreds of feet deep, into which the cataract plunges with a sound like thunder. Glacier-tables are large, isolated masses of rock, that, resting on the *G.*, protect the ice below until the melting away of the surface about them

leaves them poised on the top of a column of ice. For *effects* of glaciers, see GLACIAL DRIFT. The smoothed, rounded, and striated rock surfaces, gravel deposits, long trains of gravel and sand, isolated rocks or boulders, &c., are glacial phenomena that indicate a time not distant, geologically speaking, when a large part of the temperate region of the northern hemisphere was subject to glacial action. Glaciers exist among the Himalaya Mountains on a grand scale, and in high Arctic latitudes, where the snow-line comes down to the sea-level, they form apparently deep, unbroken seas of ice, extending over vast tracts of country, sloping towards the coast. At the shore, large masses are constantly being detached and floated away as icebergs. (See ICEBERGS.) The great Humboldt *G.* described by Dr. Kane, on the coast of Greenland, is about 45 m. wide where it reaches the sea. The structure and motion of glaciers have been elaborately investigated by Rendu, Agassiz, Forbes, and Tyndall.

Glacières, (*glas'yāres,*) *n. pl.* [Fr.] (*Geol.*) Caves full of ice. They are found chiefly in the Alpine mountains, and are unconnected with any glacial system. They are found when the mean temperature of the surface of the earth is above the freezing point, and are from 50 to 200 feet below the surface. They thus furnish exceptions to the rule that the temperature increases from the surface toward the centre of the earth.

Gla'cis, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *glatia,* possibly from Ger. *glatt,* smooth, or from Lat. *glacies,* ice, from its smoothness.] A place rendered slippery by wet falling on it, and being frozen over. — An easy, insensible slope.

(*Fort.*) The inclined plane or slope that extends from the exterior of the covered way towards the open country (see Fig. 749). The crest of the glacis is about seven or eight feet above the terreplein of the covered way, which coincides with the natural level of the soil surrounding the fortifications. The slope itself extends about 150 feet from the covered way, having an inclination of one foot in twenty, or thereabouts, from the crest of the work to the natural surface of the ground. The glacis covers the masonry or rivetments of that part of the rampart which forms the scarp of the ditch, and serves to hide it from the batteries of the enemy. It also conceals soldiers who are in the covered way from the view of the investing force, and protects them from their fire. A banquette is usually constructed in the covered way at the foot of the interior of the glacis, which enables the besieged to pour a fire of musketry from thence on any party engaged in the construction of field-works and approaches, or advancing to the assault of the fortress.

Glad, *a.* [A. S. *glad,* glad; Ger. *glatt,* bright, joyful, smooth.] Affected with pleasure, or moderate joy; moderately happy; pleased; exhilarated; rendered cheerful or joyous; — said of persons, and followed by *of, at,* or *with,* before the cause of joy. — Wearing the appearance of joy; wearing a gay appearance; showy; bright; affording or imparting pleasure; cheering; exhilarating; pleasing; expressing gladness or joy; exciting joy.

—*v. a.* To affect with pleasure; to cheer; to gladden; to exhilarate.

"The juice that *glads* the heart of man." — *Pope.*

Glad'bach, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the river Niers, 6 m. N.E. of Mühlheim. *Manuf.* Linen, cotton, and woollen goods. *Pop.* 4,755.

Glad'den, *v. a.* To cheer; to please; to exhilarate; to comfort; to enliven; to gratify.

—*v. n.* To rejoice; to be glad.

Glad'dening, *p. a.* Cheering; exhilarating.

Glad'der, *n.* One who cheers or exhilarates.

Glade, *n.* [Probably from Icel. *glæsda, gloetha,* to brighten, pp. *gloedt,* lighted up.] An opening in a wood, through which light may shine; any green clear space or opening in a wood. — An opening or passage made through a wood, by lopping off the branches of the trees.

—[Contr. of EVERGLADE, *q. v.*] A place left unfrozen in a lake, pond, or river; also a patch of smooth ice, as contradistinguished from the rough or uneven ice around it. (U. S.)

Glade, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Warren co.; *pop.* about 698.

Glade Mills, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Butler co., on Glade Creek, about 22 m. N. of Pittsburg.

Gla'der, Gla'den, *n.* [Lat. *gladius,* a sword, or from Eng. *glade,* as being the character of vegetation in the Everglades.] (*Bot.*) A general name for all gladiate, or sword-shaped plants, springing up with a broad, blade-like leaf; sword-grass. — *Gray.*

Glade Run, in *W. Virginia,* a P. O. of Preston co.

Glades, in *Tennessee,* a post-office of Morgan co.

Glades'borough, in *N. Carolina,* a post-office of Randolph co.

Glades'borough, in *Virginia,* a P. O. of Carroll co.

Glades Spring, in *Virginia,* a village of Washington co., about 12 m. E.N.E. of Abington.

Glades'ville, in *Tennessee,* a post-office of Wilson co.

Glades'ville, in *W. Virginia,* a P. O. of Preston co.

Gla'diate, *a.* [Fr. *gladié,* from Lat. *gladius,* a sword.] (*Bot.*) Sword-shaped; resembling the blade of a sword in form, as the leaf of the sedge. — *Gray.*

Glad'iator, *n.* [Lat. a swordsman, from *gladius,* a sword.] (*Roman Hist.*) A name applied to those persons who, without quarrel, fought with each other in the public arena, for the amusement of the public. The custom originated in Etruria, where such fights took the place of the human sacrifices, which had previously been customary at the funeral ceremonies of distinguished persons, but it spread rapidly throughout Italy, and in Capua especially became an established amusement of the populace. The first appearance of the gladiatorial games (*munus gladiatorius*) in Rome, was B. C. 265. They soon became so popular, that in the imperial times they had become one of the favorite amusements of the people, and were lavishly bestowed upon them by such ædiles, prætors, consuls, and emperors, as wished to gain, or to retain the favor of the populace. B. C. 183, at the funeral of Quinctius Varro, 120 gladiators fought to the death, and Augustus decreed that this number should never be exceeded; but before his time even still greater numbers had appeared upon the arena, and the number of combatants was greatly increased under the emperors Caligula, Claudius, Nero, Trajan, Adrian, and Commodus, the last of whom appeared himself in the character of *G.* in the arena. Under Trajan, gladiatorial fights and combats of wild animals, (the latter often conjoined with the former,) were kept up for 123 days, during which time 11,000 beasts were slain, and over 10,000 *G.* fought. In ancient times, the Forum was the usual place for such spectacles; but on occasions of burial, they were fought immediately in front of the funeral pyre by gladiators, thence called *Bustuarii.* In later days, amphitheatres were erected. The *G.'s* were originally slaves, for the most part captives in war. They were maintained and drilled in bands (*familiæ*) at Rome and other cities, particularly at Capua and Ravenna, in special establishments (*ludi gladiatorii*), under the charge of overseers (*lanistæ*), some of whom made it a profitable business by the hire or sale of *G.'s,* and others stood at the same time in the pay of wealthy politicians, to whom the possession of large numbers of *G.'s* was something more than a matter of mere amusement. Thus Clodius and Milo carried on their contest through *G.'s.* Cæsar at Capua had over 5,000 of them in his pay, against whom Pompey was first obliged to defend himself, at the outbreak of the civil war. Though the *G.'s* were at first only armed with swords, yet in later days, many different kinds of them were distinguished according to their mode of fighting, armor, &c. The *mirmillo* was armed with a buckler and a short sword, and bore on his casque the figure of the fish mirmillo, whence his name; — the *retiarius,* who fought against him, had a trident in the right hand, and in the other a net, with which he strove to entangle the head of his opponent; — the *essedarius,* who fought from a chariot (*essedum*); — the *auitabates,* or *equestres,* who fought on horseback; — the *bestiarii,* who fought with wild beasts, &c. The games were announced in advance by means of placards (*libelli*), and usually began with blunted weapons, but with the excitement of the multitude, these were thrown aside, and the *G.* fought for life. When a *G.* was severely wounded, he threw down his arms and remained at the mercy of the conqueror, who killed him unless the spectators opposed it; if they raised their hands, turning the thumb downwards, it was a sign that they wished his life spared; but if they raised the thumb, he was slain. The arrival of the emperor was also a signal of mercy to the vanquished. After 3 years of service, the gladiators were allowed to retire from the arena, in token of which discharge, they were presented with a wooden foil (*rudis*) and a palm of silver. These cruel sports, after a continuance of over 600 years, were interdicted by Constantine the Great, A. D. 326; but they were not finally abolished until the time of Honorius, A. D. 402. The ancients have left us sundry beautiful statues of gladiators, the two most celebrated of which are the *Borghese Gladiator,* and the *Dying Gladiator,* both at Rome.

Gladiato'rial, Gladiato'rian, *a.* [Lat. *gladiatorius.*] Pertaining to gladiators, or to the ancient combats of men in the Roman arena.

Glad'iatorship, *n.* Conduct or quality of a gladiator.

Glad'iatory, *a.* [Lat. *gladiatorius.*] Gladiatorial; having reference to the combats of gladiators.

Gladio'lus, *n.* [Lat., dim. of *gladius,* a sword.] (*Bot.*) The Gladiole, a genus of plants, order *Iridaceæ.* They are bulbous plants, with large and showy flowers, some of which are commonly called corn-flag. The numerous varieties cultivated in modern gardens are the results of intercrossing of some African species, especially of *G. natalensis, floribundus,* and *cardinalis.*

Glad'ly, *adv.* With pleasure; joyfully; willingly; cheerfully; as, "everybody will *gladly* see you." *Bloant.*

Glad'ness, *n.* (See GLAD.) State of being glad; joy, or a moderate degree of exhilaration; cheerfulness; satisfaction; cheer of mind.

Glado'va, [Turk. *Fet-Islám.*] A town of Servia on the Danube, situate immediately below the "Iron Gate," and the principal station of the Danube Steam Navigation Co. It is a mere collection of wretched huts.

Gladsome, (*glad'sum,*) *a.* [*Glad* and *some.*] Pleased; joyful; cheerful; exhilarated; cheerful.

"The *gladsome* ghosts in circling troops attend."—*Dryden.*

—Cause of joy or gladness; pleasing; as, "*gladsome day.*" *Prior.*

Glad'somely, *adv.* In a gladsome manner; with joy; pleasurably.

Glad'someness, *n.* Joy, or moderate exhilaration; pleasure of mind.

Glad'stone, WILLIAM EWART, an English statesman, orator, and author, B. at Liverpool, 1809, the son of Sir John Gladstone, Bart., an eminent merchant of that place. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church Coll., Oxford, where he graduated in 1831. Mr. *G.* entered parliament in the following year, where he quickly distinguished himself by his splendid oratorical and forensic powers. In 1835 he was appointed, by Sir R. Peel, Under-Sec. of State for the Colonies, and in 1841 Vice-President of the Board of Trade and a privy-councillor. In 1846, he ably supported his chief's great measure for the repeal of the Corn laws. In 1847, Mr. *G.* was returned to parliament by the university of Oxford, which he continued to represent until 1865. In 1852, under Lord Aberdeen's "Coalition" ministry, he accepted office as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and held the same post subsequently in Lord Palmerston's cabinet. In this capacity he proved himself to be the ablest financial minister England had known, and warmly supported Mr. Cobden's commercial treaty with France. After the



Fig. 1162. — MR. GLADSTONE.

death of Lord Palmerston, Mr. *G.* became leader of the House of Commons, retaining the Chancellorship of the Exchequer in Earl Russell's second administration. On the retirement of the Derby cabinet in 1869, Mr. *G.* succeeded to the helm of state as First Minister of the Crown. In 1869, he introduced a measure for the dissolution of the establishment of the Irish Church, which passed into law after a prolonged and obstinate resistance on the side of the Conservative party. In Feb., 1870, the Gladstone cabinet also introduced a measure before parliament for the modification and adjustment of the Irish land question. In his private capacity, Mr. *G.* is highly esteemed, and he has acquired celebrity as an orator and author. His first work, entitled *The Church considered in its Relations with the State,* was published in 1840. In 1851, he wrote his celebrated letter to Lord Aberdeen on Neapolitan State prosecutions and prisons, which evoked a burst of indignation throughout Europe, and caused England and France to withdraw from all intercourse with the govt. of King Ferdinand. In 1858, there appeared from his pen *Studies on Homer and the Homeric Age.* In 1874 he retired from office, and in the same year caused a great sensation in the polemical world by his *Vatican Decrees: their Bearing upon Civil Allegiance;* in which he denies the supposed claim of the Pope to the supreme allegiance of the Roman Catholics in matters of civil right and political conscience. In April, 1880, upon the dissolution of the Tory ministry under Beaconsfield, *G.* was again placed at the head of the new Cabinet. See Smith's *Life of G.* (Lond., 1880).

Glad'wyn, Glad'don, *n.* [A. S. *gläd,* and wine, friend.] (*Bot.*) See IRIS.

Glad'wyn, in *Mich.,* an E. cent. co.; *area,* abt. 570 sq. m. *River,* Titibrawassee. *Surface,* generally level.

Gla'gerite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as HALLOYSITE, *q. v.*

Glair, *n.* [O. Fr. *glaire* and *clair,* the white of an egg, a clear thing, from Lat. *clarus,* clear. See CLEAR.] The white of an egg, or any viscous transparent substance resembling it.

—A kind of halberd. — *Johnson.*

—*v. a.* To smear with the white of an egg; to varnish.

Glair'eous, *a.* Having resemblance to the white of an egg.

Glair'ine, *n.* A glairy, filmy substance seen on the surface of some thermal waters.

Glair'y, *a.* Like glair, or partaking of its qualities.

Glaive, *n.* Same as GLAVE, *q. v.*

Gla'ma, *n.* [Gr.; Lat. *glamia.*] (*Med.*) Same as LIPITUDO, *q. v.*

(*Zoöl.*) A species of camel. — *Hill.*

Glam'mis, a village of Scotland, 5 m. S.W. of Forfar. Near it is Glammis Castle, in which is still shown the chamber in which Malcolm II. was assassinated, 1034. It was one of the castles of Macbeth, and gave him his hereditary title of Thane of Glammis.

"*Glammis,* I am, and Cawdor, the greatest — is behind."—*Shaks.*

Glamor'gan, a co. of S. Wales, England, bounded S. by the Bristol Channel, and surrounded on the other sides by the counties of Brecon, Monmouth, and Carmarthen. In the S. the land forms the beautiful vale of Glamorgan, but rises rapidly to the N., becoming mountainous and picturesque. The co. has an area of 792 sq. m., and is watered by the Taff, Towey, Rhymney, Avon, Neath, and some other rivers of less importance. The mineral produce is considerable, consisting of coal, limestone, lead, and copper; some of the largest iron-works and smelting-houses in Wales are to be found at Aberdare, Dowlais, Neath, Swansea, and Merthyr Tydvil. *Cap.* Cardiff. *Pop.* 261,740.

Glamour, (*gla'mŏor,*) *n.* [Scot., from Icel. *glámeggdr.*] A species of witchery cast over the eyesight, making things appear different from their real aspect; a spell; as, she cast a *glamour* over him.

Glance, *n.* [Ger. *glanz,* gloss, brilliancy; Icel. *gloa,* to shine; Dan. *glands,* splendor, lustre. Allied to GLISTEN, *q. v.*] A sudden shoot of light or splendor.

"How fleet is the *glance* of the mind!" — *Cowper.*

—A glimpse or sudden look; a rapid or momentary view or cast; a snatch of sight; as, to *glance* over a paper.

"She never seem'd to cast a *glance* on me." — *Harte.*

(*Min.*) A term often applied in popular language, and also by mineralogists, to a numerous order or family of minerals, of which *Galena* (q. v.) or lead-*G.* may be regarded as a type. All of them are metallic, and many of them are known by names indicating the metal which is their principal constituent, as silver-*G.*, *G.* copper, &c.

—*v. n.* [Ger. *glänzen*; Gr. *glanssō*.] To shoot or dart a ray of light or splendor.

"Let random influences *glance*,
Like light on many a shivered lance." — *Tennyson.*

—To dart aside; to fly off in an oblique direction; as, a *glancing* arrow.

"The jest did *glance* away from me." — *Shaks.*

—To look with a sudden, rapid cast of the eye; to take a hasty glimpse; to snatch a momentary view.

"They sit again, and sigh and *glance*; then dance again, and kiss." *Sir J. Suckling.*

—To hint; to cast a word or passing reflection; to censure by oblique hints; — sometimes preceding *at*.

"How canst thou . . . *glance at* my credit with Hyppolita?" *Shaks.*

—To twinkle; to be only momentarily visible; to move quickly and transiently.

"The trip of those small *glancing* feet." — *Macaulay.*

—*v. a.* To shoot or dart suddenly or obliquely; to cast the eye nimbly for a moment.

"*Glancing* an eye of pity on his losses." — *Shaks.*

Glance'-coal, *n.* Anthracite, *q. v.*

Glance'-cobalt, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as Cobaltine, *q. v.*

Glance'-copper, *n.* (*Min.*) Chalcocite, or sulphuret of copper. It is of metallic lustre, blackish lead-gray color, often tarnished with blue or green. *Sp. gr.* 5·5 to 5·8. *Comp.* Sulphur 20·2, copper 79·8. Occurs in fine crystals in Cornwall, Eng., Bristol, Conn., and in many other localities.

Glan'cingly, *adv.* By glancing; in a glancing manner; transiently.

Gland, *n.* [Lat. *glans, glandis*, the nut-like fruit of foreign trees; allied to Gr. *balanos*, an acorn; Ar. *ballūt*; Hind. *bulood.*] (*Anat.*) A small, round, oval, or oblong body; a small organ secreting a fluid of some special nature. — Though we style all glands as small, such is not in fact the case, as some are of considerable size, to which the term of organ is generally applied. Of this nature is the liver, which, as far as it is a secreting substance, is a gland; so also is the pancreas, the spleen, and the kidneys. It is customary, however, to describe such parts as organs and confine the word gland to those small bodies, many of them too minute for common observation, but which yet perform most important functions in the animal economy. Of these are the system of salivary glands, situated beneath the tongue, the jaw, and in the cheeks, and without the secretion of which we should be unable to taste or enjoy our food; the perspiratory glands, an immense congeries of minute glands lying below the skin, each one furnished with a spiral tube or duct, that opens out on the surface of the cuticle at what are called the pores, and discharge through these mouths the perspiration which they are constantly collecting to pour out, and not only keeps the skin healthy by that means, but at the same time carries off the refuse moisture from the body by that ingenious plan. When from any cause these glands do not pour out their fluid, the skin loses all its healthy properties, both as a breathing apparatus and as an organ of feeling. (See Perspiration, Insensible.) The lachrymal and lymphatic glands have already been described under *Eye* and *Digestion*, q. v. There are still many other single glands and systems of glands, such as the thyroid in the neck, the seat of goitre, the mesenteric glands of the abdomen, &c. Dr. Carpenter very well exhibits the commencement of the progressive complication which is observed in most of the glandular structures occurring in man and the higher animals in the accompanying diagram (Fig. 1163), where A represents a portion of the

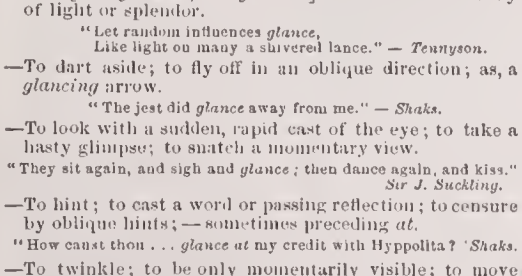


Fig. 1163 — Glands.

proventriculus of a falcon, in which follicles formed by simple inversion occur, while B represents a gastric gland from the middle of the human stomach, and C a still more complicated form, produced by the follicles doubling upon themselves, taken from near the pylorus. Whatever be the complexity in the general arrangement of the elements of a gland in the higher animals, these elements are always found to resolve themselves into *follicles* or *tubuli*, which enclose the true secreting cells. The *Lymphatic glands* belong to a different class of structures, and will be described under Lymphatic System.

(*Med. and Surg.*) The lymphatic glands are subject to enlargement from acute inflammation and abscess, usually in consequence of irritation of the part from which their lymphatics spring, as in the case of scarlet fever, in which the glands of the throat are affected; in gonorrhœa, the glands of the groin, &c. The treatment of such abscesses belongs to the ordinary principles of surgery. (See Anscess.) A much more troublesome affection of the glands is the slow, comparatively painless, at first dense solid swelling which they undergo in *Scrofula*, which tends very slowly, if at all, to suppuration, and sometimes remains for years. In *Syphilis* and *Cancer* there are also enlargements of the lymphatic glands. Scrofulous or tubercular disease of the mesenteric glands in children constitutes *Tabes mesenterica*.

(*Bot.*) A wart-like swelling of various forms found on the surface of plants, or at the base or apex of their hairs. Lenticular glands are brown oval spots found upon the bark of many plants, especially willows, indicating the points from which roots will appear if the branch be placed in circumstances favorable to their production. They are, in fact, nothing but protuberances formed by the pressure upon the epidermis of subjacent roots attempting to pierce through it.

(*Mach.*) The cupped collar, lined with brass, which encircles the piston, or air-pump rod, of a steam-engine where it passes through the cylinder cover; it is introduced for the purpose of holding oil or tallow for the lubrication of the working parts, and for compressing the packing of the stuffing-box upon which it is screwed down. The term is generally applied in the sense of a joint holding lubricating fluid, with tight packing.

Glan'dered, *a.* Suffering from glanders, as a horse.

Glan'ders, *n.* [From *gland.*] (*Farriery.*) A disease of the mucous membrane in horses, in which the glands beneath and within the lower jaw are enlarged.

Glandiferous, *a.* [Lat. *glandifer* — *glandis*, and *fero*, to bear or produce.] Bearing acorns or fruit; producing nuts or mast; as, *glandiferous* trees.

Glan'diform, *n.* [Lat. *glans*, an acorn, and *forma*, form.] In the shape of a gland or acorn; resembling a gland.

Glan'don, a harbor of Ireland, co. of Cork, abt. 3 m. W. of Rose Bay. It is abt. 1 m. wide by 3 m. in length.

—A village of Ireland, co. of Cork, abt. 2 m. above the mouth of the harbor.

Glan'dore, a harbor of Ireland, co. of Cork, abt 34 m. S.S.W. of Cork. Lat. 51° 35′ N., Lon. 9° 5′ W.

—A town of Ireland, co. of Cork, on a harbor of the same name.

Gland'ular, *a.* Containing glands; consisting of glands; pertaining to glands; covered with hairs bearing glands on their tips, as certain plants.

Glandula'tion, *n.* [Fr.] (*Bot.*) The situation and structure of the glands in plants.

Glandule, (*gland'ūl,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *glandula.*] A small gland or secretory vessel.

Glandulif'erous, *a.* [Lat. *glandula*, and *ferra*, to bear.] Bearing glands.

Glan'dulose, Glan'dulous, *a.* [Fr. *glandideux*, from L. Lat. *glandulosus.*] Containing glands; consisting of glands; pertaining to glands; glandular; as, "*glandulous* tumors." — *Arbuthnot.*

Glans, *n.* [Lat., an acorn.] (*Bot.*) An inferior, dry, hard, indehiscent, one-celled, one or two-seeded fruit, produced from an ovary of two or more cells, with one or more ovules in each cell; all of which, except one or two, becomes abortive in the progress of growth. The three layers constituting the pericarp are firmly coherent and indistinguishable, and the whole is more or less inclosed by that description of involucre which is called a *cupule*. The acorn and the filbert are examples of this kind of fruit.

(*Med.*) Bronchocele; — a pessary; — a suppository.

(*Anat.*) The extremity of the penis and of the clitoris.

Glaphy'ra, Glaph'yre, wife of Archelaus, high-priest of Bellona, at Comana, in Cappadocia, seduced Marc Antony by her beauty, and obtained from him the kingdom of Cappadocia for her sons, Sisenna and Archelaus. — Another *G.*, grand-daughter of the above, married successively Alexander, son of Herod, Juba, king of Mauritania, and Archelaus, king of Judea, his brother-in-law.

Glare, *n.* [Dan. *glar*; Icel. *gler*, glass; allied to Lat. *clarus*, and *glomā*. See Clear and Glory.] A bright, dazzling, overpowering light; clear brilliant lustre or splendor, that dazzles the eyes.

'Maidens, like moths, are ever caught by *glare*." — *Byron.*

—A fierce, piercing, penetrating look.

'A lion now he stalks with fiery *glare*." — *Milton.*

—A transparent viscous substance. — See Glair.

—*v. n.* To shine with a clear, bright, dazzling light.

"Behold this man in a fierce *glaring* light." — *Addison.*

—To look with fierce piercing eyes.

"Look, how pale he *glares*!" — *Shaks.*

—To shine with ostentatious lustre; to present excessive brightness of appearance; as, a *glaring* picture, a *glaring* dress.

Glare, *v. a.* To shoot out, or cast forth, as a dazzling, overpowering light; as, her eyes *glared* at the suggestion.

"Screen'd in shades from day's detested *glare*." — *Pope.*

—*a.* Polished to a degree that reflects light; hence, slippery, smooth; as, *glare* ice.

Glar'eous, *a.* [Fr. *glaireux.* See Glair.] Viscous, and transparent or white, like the white of an egg.

Glar'iness, Glar'ingness, *n.* A brilliant, overpowering lustre.

Glar'ing, *p. a.* Clear; open and bold; barefaced; notorious; palpable; as, a *glaring* falsehood.

Glar'ingly, *adv.* Openly; clearly; barefacedly; notoriously; in a glaring manner.

Glarus, Glaris, (*gla'roos,*) a small canton of Switzerland, lying between Lat. 46° 47′ and 47° 10′ N., and Lon. 8° 51′ and 9° 15′ E., having N. and E. the cant. of St. Gall S.E. and S. the Grisons, and W. Uri and Schwytz. Length N. to S. 27 m. *Area*, 279 sq. m. *G.* is cold and mountainous, yet affords cattle, cheese, butter, orchards, an immense variety of rare plants, metals, crystals, medicinal springs, petrifactions, and large slates. It consists of the valley of the river Linth and its affluents, and except on the N., is enclosed by high mountain ranges; the Dodi, at its S. extremity, attaining an altitude of 11,900 ft., being the highest summit in E. Switzerland. *G.* formerly belonged to the Convent of Seckingen, which enfeoffed it in 1299 to the House of Hapsburg. In 1352 it entered into the Swiss Confederation, and its last constitution, thoroughly democratic, dates from 1836. *Pop.* 32,000, of whom about 27,000 are Protestants. — Glarus, its capital, is situated near the Linth, 33 m. S.E. of Zurich, and 6 m. S. of Lake Wallenstadt. *Manuf.* Printed cotton goods, muslins, woollens, and Schabzieger cheese. *Pop.* 6,500.

Glas'co, in *New York*, a post-village of Ulster co., abt. 48 m. S. of Albany.

Glas'cock, or **Glass'cock,** in *Georgia*, an E. co.; *area*, abt. 210 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ogeechee River and Rocky Comfort Creek. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Gibson. *Pop.* abt. 2,700.

Glas'cow, a village of Upper Canada, co. of Waterloo, on Grand River, opposite Bridgeport; *pop.* about 100.

Glaserite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as Aphthitalite, *q. v.*

Glasgow, (*glas'go,*) the most important and populous manufacturing and commercial city of Scotland, in the co. of Lanark, on both sides of the Clyde, 42 m. E. by S. of Edinburgh. The old part of the city is badly built, dirty, and dark; but in the modern quarter the streets are large and filled with fine structures. The city contains many public buildings, among which the most celebrated is the cathedral of St. Mungo, a splendid specimen of Gothic architecture, begun in 1123, the Court-house, Royal Exchange, Trader's Hall, Town-Hall, and the Royal Infirmary. *G.* contains a celebrated university, founded in 1450, which has a library of 60,000 vols., and possesses a museum of natural history, paintings, medals, anatomical preparations, &c. There are besides the Andersonian University, the College of Physicians, Mechanics' Institute, &c. *Manuf.* Cottons, bandana handkerchiefs, muslins, soap, cordage, flint-glass, cudbear, &c. *G.* is also noted for its ship-building and engineering establishments, chemical works, type-foundries, and almost every kind of production in the mechanical arts. The Clyde is navigable for vessels drawing 7 or 8 ft. of water; and the wharves and docks afford extensive accommodation for vessels of every description. The origin of *G.* is generally attributed to St. Mungo, who is said to have here founded, in 560, a bishopric, afterwards erected into an archiepiscopal see. It was here that Watt first commenced to improve the steam-engine; and on the Clyde, the *Comet*, the first boat in Europe successfully propelled by steam, was launched in 1812, five years after the *Clermont* had made her way up the Hudson. *Pop.* in 1871, 477,156.

Glas'gow, a seaport-town of Nova Scotia, co. of Pictou, on the East River, abt. 90 m. N.E. of Halifax.

Glas'gow, in *Alabama*, a village of Walker co.

Glas'gow, in *Delaware*, a post-village of Newcastle co., abt. 16 m. S.W. of Wilmington.

Glas'gow, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Scott co., about 40 m. S.W. of Springfield.

Glas'gow, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Jefferson co., abt. 12 m. E.S.E. of Fairfield.

Glas'gow, in *Kentucky*, a post-village, cap. of Barren co., abt. 126 m. S.W. of Frankfort; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Glas'gow, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Wabashaw co.

Glas'gow, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Howard co., on the Missouri River, abt. 72 m. N.W. of Jefferson city; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Glas'gow, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Columbiana co., abt. 6 m. N.W. of Wellsville.

Glas'gow, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Beaver co; *pop.* abt. 160.

Glas'gow Junction, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Barren co.

Glasgow, (Port.) See Port Glasgow.

Glasnevin, a village and parish of Ireland, in Leinster, abt. 3 m. N.N.W. of the city of Dublin; *pop.* abt. 1,226.

Glasnev'in, in *Iowa*, a village of Dubuque co., abt. 25 m. W.N.W. of Dubuque.

Glass, John, founder of the religious sect of Glassites in Scotland, b. in Fifeshire, 1695; d. 1773. See Glassites.

Glass, *n.* [A.S. *glæs*; L. Ger., D., G., Swed., and Icel., *glas*; O. Ger. *glas.* The A.S. is from *glisian*, and the O. Ger. from *glizan*, to glisten. The old Germans called amber *glas* or *gles*, and the word seems akin to Lat. *glacies*, ice. See Glacier.] A hard, brittle, transparent substance, a compound of silica and an alkali. (See below, *¿ Chem., Manuf., Hist.*)

—Anything made of glass; as, a small drinking vessel; a drinking-glass; a tumbler; as, a wine-*glass*.

"Like a *glass* did break i' th' ringing." — *Shaks.*

—A mirror; a looking-glass; a reflector.

"The *glass* of fashion, and the mould of form." — *Shaks.*

—A vessel to be filled with sand, for measuring time; an hour-glass; hence, by analogy, the destined time of man's life.

"She would not live the running of one *glass*." — *Shaks.*

—A telescope; a spy-glass; a lens.

"The moon . . . through optic *glass* the Tuscan artist views" *Milton.*

—A barometer; a weather-glass; as, the *glass* is rising.

—*pl.* Spectacles; aids to the eyesight; as, the old lady wore *glasses*.

—The quantity of liquor that a glass vessel contains; as, a *glass* of water.

(*Chem.*) The substance known as glass is, when chemically considered, a very variable compound. The different qualities, however, agree in one particular; they belong to the class called insoluble salts, and have all one acid in common, namely silicic acid. This last substance, usually simply called silex, is found in nature in the form of quartz, either crystallized or amorphous, as flint and as fine sand. In the last form it is naturally derived from the disintegration of granite and other rocks containing quartz, in which, by atmospheric influences and the prolonged solvent and mechanical action of water, the other ingredients have been washed away, and the more indestructible quartz particles are left behind. This quartz possesses all the chemical properties of an acid. It combines, like all other acids, with bases such as potash, soda, lime, magnesia, baryta, oxide of lead, and of all other metals, and forms a series of substances which, according to the adopted nomenclature, are called silicates, in the same manner as the compounds of sulphuric and nitric acids with the same bases are called sulphates and nitrates. As all compounds of this class are called salts, the silicates are, when chemically considered, as well salts as the sulphates. The distinction is of a physical and not of a chemical nature; the silicic acid, being liquefiable not by water but by heat, communicates this quality to all its salts with a few exceptions; and its compounds are therefore, as a rule, as insoluble as the nitrates are soluble. There are two other acids, boracic and phosphoric, which also form a large number of insoluble salts called borates and phosphates; and the chemist therefore recognizes also a borax or a phosphate glass; but in common language, the name of glass is exclusively applied to the silicates. *G.* made with quartz and soda alone is of a brilliant lustre, and easily fusible; but it has a bluish-green tint, and does not completely resist the action of sun and rain, which, in the course of time, tarnishes its brilliant, smooth surface. *G.* made with quartz and lime alone is much harder, not so easily fusible, and perfectly colorless; it resists the action of sun and rain better. The combination of the two has been found by experience to possess great advantages over either of them alone, except for special purposes. Potash is usually added to promote the fusibility and colorless transparency of the compound, as the silicate of potash is still more fusible than that of soda, and is perfectly colorless. However, as it does not possess the brilliancy or lustre of the soda-glass, the quantity added must not be too large, as in that case the beauty of the product is impaired. Common *window-G.* is composed of silica 69 parts, soda 13 parts, lime 13 parts, with a little alumina. *Plate-G.* contains 74 parts silica, 12 parts soda, 5·5 parts lime, and 5·5 parts potash. *Crown-G.*, for optical purposes, has no soda, as that imparts to it a greenish tinge, but contains 62 parts silica, 12·5 of lime, and 22 of potash. *Flint-G.* is a double silicate of potash and oxide of lead, containing silica 52 parts, potash 13·67 parts, oxide of lead 33·28 parts. The oxide of lead increases its fusibility, renders it softer, and greatly increases its beauty and lustre. Baryta increases its fusibility, and oxide of zinc also increases its brilliancy and refracting power. Boracic acid is also sometimes substituted for a portion of the silicic acid. *Flint-G.* is used for ornamental and table purposes, and in optical instruments. The celebrated *Bohemian G.*, so much valued in the laboratory for its hardness and infusibility, contains the silicate of potash and lime in predominant proportions. The more fusible *Bohemian G.*, which is used for ornamental purposes, contains, in addition, a notable quantity of silicate of alumina. *Bottle-G.* is a cheaper and commoner kind, being mostly composed of silicate of lime, and containing oxide of iron, which gives it its dark color. Some varieties of *G.*, embedded in sand and heated nearly to the point of fusion, and then allowed to cool slowly, become converted into what is called *Reaumur's porcelain*. It is hard, white, opaque, and somewhat less fusible. The change is due to the crystallization of its silicates, and is known as devitrification. Fusion restores it to its original transparency. *G.* for the manufacture of imitation gems contains a large quantity of oxide of lead, and often the borate of lead. It is called *strass* or *paste*, and is very soft, easily fused, and highly refractive. — *Manuf.* The materials are melted in pots of clay, which must be free from iron or lime. They are of two kinds, open like ordinary crucibles, used for common *G.*, and closed at the top with an aperture in the side for flint-*G.* The pots are placed in a furnace, several on the same platform, and each one opposite a small arched opening in the side of the furnace, through which the workman fills and empties it. They are now filled with the prepared materials, called *frit*, mixed with a proportion of broken glass called *cullet*, of the same quality as that to be made. When the material is melted, thoroughly mixed, and the impurities removed, if for plate-glass it is cast in large sheets on an iron table provided with a rim around the edge. These sheets are annealed by cooling them slowly in an oven or furnace, and then ground and polished. All ordinary kinds of *G.* are manufactured by the process of blowing. For this, the principal instrument used is an iron tube from 4 to 5 ft. in length, with a bore of from ½ an inch to 1 inch in diameter. This tube being heated, is introduced into the pot of fused *G.*, and a portion of the *metal* gathered up. If a larger quantity is wanted, the first gathering is cooled, and another is made, and so on, until enough is accumulated for the article wanted. By blowing through the tube the plastic mass is expanded, and by successive heatings and blowings it is fashioned as desired. Window *G.* is made in two ways: One is to blow a large globe of glass, which by re-heating and

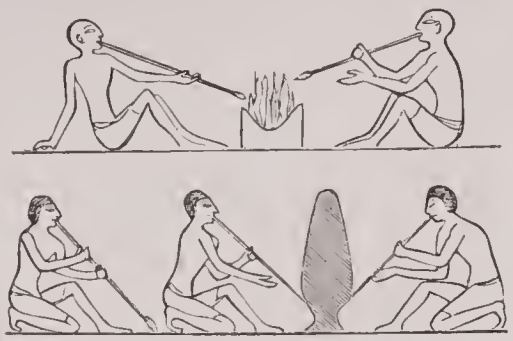


Fig. 1164. — EGYPTIAN GLASS-BLOWERS.

twirling is flattened into a disc of uniform thickness. This is called *Crown-G.* The other is to blow a long cylinder of uniform diameter, which is then trimmed at the ends, cut open lengthwise with a diamond, heated and opened on a table into a flat sheet. Bottles, &c., having irregular shapes and ornamental figures, letters, &c., are introduced while soft into moulds, and expanded by blowing. All *G.* requires to be carefully annealed, otherwise it is liable to fly to pieces upon the slightest touch of any substance hard enough to scratch its surface. When melted bottle-*G.* is dropped into water so as to form pear-shaped drops, the instant a portion of the small end is broken off they crumble into a fine powder. This probably arises from the unequal tension of the layers caused by the sudden cooling of the outside, while the inside of the mass is still hot. They form the well-known philosophical toy called *Prince Rupert's drops*. Many attempts have been made, and time spent in efforts to discover a *malleable G.* M. de la Bastie (1876) claims to have discovered a method of rendering glass durable, which he terms *verre trempé*, or tempered *G.* It is done by means of a bath of melted wax, resin, and oils. It is said that in the reign of Tiberius a flexible *G.* vase was exhibited, which on being bent could be restored to shape with a hammer, and that the emperor caused the inventor to be put to death or banished.

G. Etching on. The art of producing designs upon glass, by the corrosive power of hydro-fluoric acid. In order to effect this operation, the glass is covered with a thin ground of bees-wax; the design is then drawn upon it with the needle, as in etching upon copper. Sulphuric acid is afterwards poured on, and fluor spar or fluoric acid sprinkled on it. The hydro-fluoric acid, which is disengaged, acts powerfully upon the exposed portion of the glass, while fumes of fluo-silicic acid are liberated. After four or five hours the acid is removed, and the bees-wax removed from the glass with oil of turpentine. The glass is then found to be etched with the design required. The operation may be reversed by drawing the design upon the glass with a mixture of bees-wax and turpentine, and then subjecting it to the action of hydro-fluoric acid.

(*Hist.*) Nothing is known, with certainty, concerning the invention of glass, which dates from the earliest antiquity. The oldest specimens are Egyptian, and we possess specimens of opaque glass bearing the name of the queen Hatasu of the 18th dynasty, 1445 B. C. Transparent glass does not appear earlier in Egypt than the 26th dynasty, about 750 B. C., when bottles were made of it. Under the Pharaohs, Egyptian glass seems to have been extensively exported to Greece and Italy, and its reputation still continued under the Ptolemies, when the furnaces of Alexandria produced glass vases of numberless shapes and considerable size. Egypt still retained the preëminence in the manufacture of *G.* under the Romans, the sand of Alexandria being indisputable for the finest qualities; and it may be said that the art has never been extinct in that country, the Fatimite Caliphs having issued glass coins in the 10th and 11th centuries, and beautiful lamps of glass, enamelled on the surface with various colors, having been made in the 14th cent. After the Egyptians, the people of antiquity most renowned for glass were the Phœnicians, who were the legendary inventors. Certain of their merchants, it is said, returning in a ship laden with natron or soda, and having been compelled by stormy weather to land on a sandy tract under Mount Carmel, placed their cooking-pots on lumps of natron on the sand, which, fused by the heat of the fire, formed the first glass. Sidon, indeed, was long celebrated for her glass-wares made of the sand brought down from Mount Carmel to the mouth of the river Belus. Although Josephus claims the invention of the art for the Jews, no remains of Jewish *G.* are known, and it is probable that the Jews were principally indebted for their supplies to the neighboring cities of Tyre and Sidon. Even in Greece itself, *G.* was by no means ancient. In the days of Homer it was unknown. Herodotus, indeed, mentions its employment for ear-rings, but these may have been of Phœnician fabric. It was called *hyalos*, crystal or ice, and *lithos chyte*, or fusible stone. Aristophanes, 450 B. C., mentions glass or crystal vessels, and various inscriptions confirm its use, but its value was next to gold, which could hardly have been the case if it had been of native manufacture. The glass-making art in Italy does not date earlier than the commencement of the Roman empire; and window-glass does not appear till about the 3d cent., A. D., the houses at Herculaneum, destroyed in the reign of Titus, being glazed with talc, and some doubt remaining as to the use of glass for this purpose at Pompeii. Lactantius, in the 3d cent. A. D., and St. Jerome, 422 A. D., mention glass windows. Under the Romans, colored as well as white glass was extensively used. Most of the precious stones were successfully imitated in glass pastes, but the most remarkable works in glass are the cameo vases, of which one of the most celebrated is the *Portland vase* (Fig. 1165) in the Brit. Museum, a two-handled vessel about 10 inches high, of transparent dark-blue glass, coated with a layer of opaque white glass, which has been treated as a cameo, the white coating having been cut down, so as to give on each side groups of figures delicately executed in relief. The subject is the marriage of Peleus and Thetes, and the urn held the ashes of a member of the imperial family of Severus Alexander, who died 221–235 A. D. The Romans knew the use of soda and lead as fluxes for glass, and made both crown- and flint-glass. They made most of the fancy varieties now in use, and were acquainted with the art of coloring it blue by cobalt, green by copper, rose or ruby by gold. But the great site of the *G.* manufacturing of the dark and Middle Ages was Venice, whither it was transplanted on the foundation of that city in the 7th cent. A. D. The Venetian art, however, dates its improvements from the beginning of the 13th century only, and in 1291 the establishments were removed to the island of Murano, the manufacturers forming a guild with a libro d'oro, or register of nobility, and the secret kept with the greatest jealousy. In 1436, their color-glass came into note, and continued so till the close of the century; and in the 16th century, lace-patterns and mirrors were introduced. In the 15th and 16th centuries, plain glass with nice ornaments gilt and enamelled; in the 16th, crackled lace and reticulated glass, *vitrodi trino;* and in the 17th cent., variegated or marbled glasses were produced. The Venetian glass engaged for a long time the monopoly of commerce, their mirrors, goblets, and cups being exported all over the world, but it has been superseded by manufactures of England and Germany. The forms of the Venetian *G.* reflected its Oriental origin, and the earlier *G.* of other countries of Europe in their turn show the derivation of their art from Venice. In Germany, the oldest glass (which was flint) dates from the 16th cent., and consists of goblets and tankards of wine color, enamelled with colored coats-of-arms and other devices, millefiori, and schmeltz glass. Engraved glass was first introduced by Caspar Lehmann at Prague, in 1608, under imperial protection, and continued by his pupil G. Schwanhard; and ruby glass by Kunckel in 1679. Glass is said to have been made in 1294 at Quinquengrone, in France, before the 16th cent., in the reign of Philip VI.; and John and the dukes of Lorraine established manufactories in their domains, and a common kind was made in Dauphiné and Provence. Cast plate is also said to have been established at Cherbourg by artists from Venice, and in 1688 the art was declared noble. Towards the same time another manufacture, for making large plates by casting the *G.* instead of blowing, was established at *St. Gobain* (in the dep. of Aisne), the business of which proved very successful in the 16th century, and has continued so to the present time, the products of the establishment ranking among the first in the world. It is uncertain whether glass was made in England before the 16th century, as that mentioned may have been imported from Flanders or Venice. Window-glass is mentioned by Bede in 674, but was not in general use for windows till the 15th century. At an early period the application of glass for magnifying lenses appears to have been known. Ptolemy II. had a telescope mounted at the Pharos, and globes filled with water were in use for the purpose of magnifying under the Romans. Lenses are mentioned in the 12th cent. A. D. by Alhazan, and by Roger Bacon in the 13th cent.; towards the close of which, Salvino d'Armato invented eye-glasses, which were subsequently improved by Alessandro Spina. Within the last 10 years, glass-reflectors for telescopes, of great size and accuracy, have been made in France. In the U. States, attempts seem to have been made to establish glass-works in 1746, at Jamestown, Virginia; but the first glass-factory in this country of which we have a precise account was built by Mr. Robert Hewes of Boston, Mass., in the town of Temple, N. H., in 1780. In the following winter, the works took fire and were destroyed. At the present time window-glass is extensively made in S. New Jersey, in central New York, and at and near Pittsburg, Penna. Flint *G.* is made in Boston, Brooklyn, New York, Jersey City, and Philadelphia. The first plate-*G.* manufactory was established at Cheshire, Berkshire co., Mass., about 1853. The company afterwards removed its works to Lenox, in the same county, and became known as the *Lenox Rough Plate Glass Co.* This industry has now assumed important results, like other branches of *G.* manufacture in the United States. — For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, *G.* of every description was im-



Fig. 1165. — PORTLAND VASE.

ported into the United States as follows: Cylinder, crown, or common window-glass, 28 802,970 lbs., value $1,160.749.46. Cylinder and crown glass, polished, 980,-481 lbs., value $81,244. Cast, polished, plate *G.*, not silvered, 909,260 lbs., value $455,848. Cast, polished, plate-*G.*, silvered, 1,581,889 lbs., value $461,412. Total, 32,274,600 lbs., $2,159,253.46 value; duty paid, $1,114,-667.59. The duty on cast, polished, plate-*G.* above 24 by 60 in., was about 89 per cent. against an average of 27 per cent. under that size. *G.* bottles, $17,111.10 value, $5,988.88 duty. Bottles containing liquors, 4,088,117 quantity, $148,728.72 value, $81,762.34 duty. Watch crystals, $40,972 value, $16,388.80 duty. *G.* vases, cut or plain, $279,071 value, $.05,714.35 duty. Bohemian, ornamented or painted *G.*-ware, $139,794.30 value, $56,-917.72 duty. *G.* not specified, $316,301.14 value, $126,-520.45 duty. Total of every description of *G.*, $3,101,-231.72 value, $1,507,960.13 duty. *G.* making has largely increased in the U. S Pittsburgh alone had, in 1878, 70 *G.* factories. In window-*G.*, since 1876, importation has much decreased Pittsburgh has 22 factories, producing annually 800,000 50-ft boxes of window-*G.*, and employ-ing 5,000 hands. The U. S. produce excellent plate-*G.*

G. Painting. The art of painting designs upon glass, either stained or colorless, with substances consisting usually of metallic oxides combined with a vitreous ve-hicle. When subjected to a great heat, the colors thus applied become permanently united with the surface of the glass. Painted-glass differs materially from stained glass, although the terms are considered synonymous. In stained-glass, however, the substance of the glass itself has been colored in the process of manufacture. The art of making colored glass has been long known. It was introduced into Greece and Rome from Assyria and Egypt. Byzantine Greeks appear to have been the first persons who practised painting upon glass, and from Byzantium the art passed into the West of Europe, by way of Venice and Marseilles. In France, the art of glass painting was practised with great success during the 12th century. After that time painted-glass windows were regarded as essential in religious edifices of any pretension. Painted windows of the 13th century abound in France, Germany, and England, and belong to the First Pointed, or early English, style of archi-tecture. The painted-glass of the 14th century was more vivid in color, with greater breadth in style, and more careful painting than that of the preceding cen-tury. It was, however, less pure in conception, and not so strictly subordinate to the architectural effects. In the glass-painting of the 15th century a great change took place. The windows became more individualized, and still less dependent upon the architecture. The de-signs were larger, and began to be treated as pictures. After the 15th century, when Gothic architecture was declining, the mediæval spirit departed from the art of painting on glass, and palaces and domestic buildings began to be ornamented with the painted-glass windows, as well as churches. Glass began to be treated as if it were canvas or panel, and the works of Rafaelle and other celebrated artists were either copied or imitated. The results were not good. From that period, glass-painting declined more and more, and until within late years, has never shown any symptoms of revival. The method by which glass-painting is now practised differs in different places; but the general plan is as follows, for a small work on a single plate of glass: — A careful cartoon, the size of the painting, having been procured, the glass is laid on it, a tracing made from it, and the outline is carefully traced on the glass, with black or brown, composed of a very fusible vitreous flux, colored with a metallic oxide, and ground extremely fine in an essential oil. Those parts which are intended to be yellow, orange, or red, are then coated according to the tint required, with a mixture composed of an alloy of silver and antimony, ground up with the red oxide which is obtained by subjecting sulphate of iron to a red heat. The glass is then exposed in a furnace to a red heat, in which the tracing color is fused, and adheres permanently to the glass. The mixture of silver and antimony colors the glass, but does not melt; so that the oxide of iron may be brushed off in the state of dry powder, leaving the glass colored, but transparent. The other tints, composed of very fusible glass, colored with metallic oxides, are then added, and the whole once more exposed to heat. In most cases, the glass is heated, or "fired," as it is called, between the application of each color. In making a painted window, many pieces of glass are fixed together in a leaden framework, great care being taken to arrange the several compartments from the cartoon. The great seats of this art are now in Munich, Nuremberg, Paris, Birmingham, and Edinburgh.

G. Soluble. When 8 parts of dry carbonate of soda, or 10 parts of carbonate of potash are fused with 15 parts of pure quartz, a glass is obtained which is soluble in 6 parts of boiling water. It has been used to diminish the combustibility of wood and woven fabrics, especially of theatrical scenery; as a varnish to preserve some building stones; in fresco-painting, and in the place of rosin in the manufacture of soap.

G. coloring. *G.* is colored by various metallic oxides which it dissolves in small quantities. When it is colored throughout the mass, it is called *pot-metal;* and when the colored material is put on as a superficial coating, it is called *flashed G.* Gold with oxide of tin gives a ruby-red color: oxides of silver and antimony give yellow; protoxide of iron gives green, but the sesquioxide gives no color when in small quantities. By adding the black oxide of manganese to *G.* colored by the protoxide of iron, a sesquioxide of iron is formed, and the color re-moved; peroxide of manganese gives various tints of violet or black if used in excess; protoxide of copper gives a rich green, and the dioxide a ruby-red. The glittering appearance of *aventurine,* q. v., is due to the dissemination of minute crystals of copper through the glass. Cobalt gives beautiful blue colors; oxide of chromium, emerald, green, or red, depending on the state of oxidation; oxide of uranium an opalescent green; and oxide of tin gives varieties of opalescent *G.*, and when about 10 per cent. of it are present it forms a white enamel. Arsenious acid renders *G.* translucent and of a pale bluish-white color, with a reddish hue when viewed with certain lights.

G. cutting. The kind of glass mostly used for orna-mental cutting is flint-glass. It is cut by means of wheels, of different sizes and materials, turned by a treadle, as in a common lathe; some are made of fine sandstone, some of iron, others of tin or copper; the edges of some are square, some round, and some are sharp. They are used with sand and water, or emery and water, but stone wheels are used with water only. The glasscutter also uses rods of copper, with knobs at their ends, for making round indentations; these turn on their axis, so that the end cuts a round hollow in the glass. The work is at first cut roughly, afterwards smoothed off with the sandstone or tin wheel — the latter has to be smeared with emery and water — and finally polished by a wooden wheel, with finely powdered pumice-stone applied to its edge, and moistened with water. The glass for spectacles and optical instru-ments are cut by concave or convex moulds of brass, moistened with emery and water, and polished by means of a mould of pitch, wetted with crocus and water. Great art and accuracy are required to grind the glasses for optical instruments, especially very large or very small ones, as for mi roscopes, the various "powers" of which constitute their chief expense — one the six-teenth of an inch in diameter costing about $60.

G. IRIDESCENT is made by burning chloride of tin in the furnace; fumes are thus produced, for which warm *G.* has great affinity, and which immediately produce an iridescent surface upon it. To heighten the effect, a small quantity of baryta and strontia may be used.

Glass, *a.* Vitreous; made of glass; as, a *glass* bottle.

Glass, *v. a.* To see, as in a glass. "I *glass* my own de-bility." (*Sidney.*) — To represent, as in a glass or mirror.

"The Almighty's form *glasses* itself in tempests." — *Byron.*

—To case in glass. — To glaze: to cover with glass.

Glass'-blower, *n.* One who blows glass-vessels.

Glass'borough, in *N. J.*, a p.-v. of Gloucester co.

Glass'-cutter, *n.* One whose trade it is to cut out sheets of glass to the sizes wanted for window-panes, &c.

Glass'-cutting, *n.* See GLASS.

Glass'-faced, *a.* Having a face like a mirror, *i. e.*, fry-ing to reflect, as in a mirror, on one's countenance, the sentiments of joy, sorrow, &c., entertained by another. "A *glass-faced* flatterer." — *Shaks.*

Glass'ful, *n.; pl.* GLASSFULS. As much as is contained in a glass; the contents of a glass.

Glass'-furnace, *n.* A furnace in which the materials of which glass is composed are melted.

Glass Gall, *n.* The scum which floats upon the sur-face of the fused materials used in the manufacture of glass. It consists chiefly of sulphate of soda and chlor-ide of sodium. It is also called *Sandiver.*

Glass'-grinder, *n.* One whose trade it is to polish and grind glass.

Glass'-house, *n.* A house where glass is made; a manufactory of glass.

—A house made of glass.

"Those who live in *glass houses,* should not throw stones."
Old Proverb.

Glas'sily, *adv.* In a glassy manner.

Glas'siness, *n.* Quality of being glassy or smooth; a vitreous appearance.

Glass'ites, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A religious sect, which sprang up in Scotland about the year 1729, and was so called after its founder, the Rev. John Glass, who was originally a minister of the Church of Scotland, but was deposed by the General Assembly for holding opin-ions contrary to the standards of the Church. He fully explained his opinions in a tract, entitled "The Testi-mony of the King of Martyrs concerning his Kingdom." He was opposed to all national establishments for the support of religion, and advocated a system of inde-pendent church government. In fact, his views on this subject approached very nearly those maintained by the Congregationalists. One of his principal disciples was Robert Sandeman, who formed a congregation in Lon-don in 1762, and after him this sect in England bears the name of *Sandemanians.* The leading tenets of the Glassites, or Sandemanians, relate to the efficacy of the atonement and the nature of faith. They hold that "the bare death of Christ, without a deed or thought on the part of man, is sufficient to present the chief of sinners spotless before God;" and that "faith is no more than a simple assent to the divine testimony, passively re-ceived by the understanding." They maintain the ne-cessity of a plurality of bishops, or teaching elders, in each church, but do not consider the want of learning, or employment in worldly business, any disqualification for this office. They also observe certain peculiar prac-tices, supposed by them to have been prevalent among the primitive Christians; such as weekly sacraments, love-feasts, washing each other's feet, the kiss of charity, the use of lots; and in general, they attempted to carry out literally, as far as possible, the rules of Scripture. They contribute largely of their goods to the church and to the poor. Their number is actually very small.

Glass man, *n.* One who deals in glass.

Glass'-nautilus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CARINARIA.

Glass of Antimony, *n.* A red-colored, transparent glass, formed when tersulphide of antimony is fused in the open air. Its composition is 8 parts of the teroxide and 1 part of the tersulphide of antimony.

Glass'-painting, *n.* (*Arts.*) See GLASS.

Glass'-paper, *n.* It is made by powdering glass more or less finely, and sprinkling it over paper or calico, still wet with a coat of thin glue: the powdered glass ad-heres as it dries. Glass paper is very extensively em-ployed as a means for polishing metal and wood-work.

Glass'-pot, *n.* A sort of crucible used for melting glass.

Glass River, in *Michigan,* a P. O. of Shiawassee co.

Glass'-snake, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The name of a snake-shaped lizard, the only representation in N. America of the genus *Ophisaurus,* family *Chalcidæ.* It is 20 to 40 inches long, the body and tail above yellowish green, spotted with black, and the under surface yellow. It is com-mon in the S. and W. States, inhabits dry places, and spends much of the time in the ground. The vertebræ of the tail are so easily separated, that it is broken by a very slight blow; and to this fragility it owes its pop-ular name.

Glass'-soap, *n.* Any substance used by glassblowers for ridding glass of its natural greenish color; — usually the black oxide of manganese.

Glass'-tears, *n. pl.* Same as RUPERT'S DROPS, *q. v.*

Glasstoole, or GLASSTHULE, (*glass-tool',*) a village of Ireland, in Leinster, on Dublin Bay, abt. 5 m. S.E. of Dublin.

Glass'-work, *n.* The manufacture of glass.

—The building or buildings in which glass is manufactured. (Usually in the *plural.*)

Glass'-wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SALICORNIA.

Glas'sy, *a.* Vitreous; resembling glass in its proper-ties; as in smoothness, brittleness, or transparency.

"The *glassy* stream." — *Shaks.*

Glas'tenbury, in *Connecticut,* a post-village and township of Hartford co., on the Connecticut River, abt. 7 m. S. by E. of Hartford; *pop.* of township abt. 4,100.

Glas'tenbury, in *Vermont,* a township of Bennington co.; *pop.* abt 100.

Glastonbury, (*glas-ton-ber're,*) a small town of Eng-land, in Somersetshire, 25 m. S.W. of the city of Bath. It was the seat of the most magnificent and wealthy abbey in England, the last abbot of which was hanged for refusing to surrender it to Henry VIII. Its ruins are still extensive. *Pop.* of town, 3,500.

Glatz, a town of Prussia, prov. Silesia, and a fortress of the second rank, is situated between two fortified hills, on the left bank of the Neisse, 52 m. S.S.W. of Breslau. It has four Catholic churches. *Manuf.* Linen, damask, and woollen fabrics, leather, and rose-garlands. During the Thirty Years' and the Seven Years' Wars, *G.* was fre-quently besieged and taken. *Pop.* 15,878, including 3,000 troops in garrison.

Glauber, JOHANN RODOLPH, (*glō'ber,*) a German chemist and physician of the 16th cent., who settled finally, after much travel, in Holland. Being strongly addicted to alchemy, he occupied himself with the search for the universal panacea and the philosopher's stone, and dur-ing his experiments, made some important discoveries, among others, that of Glauber's salts, *q. v.* D. 1668.

Glau'berite, *n.* [From GLAUBER, *q. v.*] (*Min.*) A sul-phate of soda and lime. It occurs in oblique crystals, nearly transparent, and yellowish-gray in color, some-times brick-red. Lustre, vitreous. Taste, slightly sa-line. *Comp.* Sulph. soda 51·1, sulph. lime 48·9. It is found in crystals in rock salt at Villa Rubia, Spain, at the salt mines of Vic in France, and at Borax Lake, Cal.

Glau'ber's Salt, *n.* (*Chem.*) Sulphate of soda. This salt was discovered by Glauber, *q. v.*, who called it *sal mirabile.* It crystallizes in long, 4-sided translucent prisms, which, on exposure to the air, lose water, and are resolved into a white powder. It is prepared in great quantities by the action of sulphuric acid on com-mon salt, or, if wanted pure, by adding dilute sulphuric acid to a solution of carbonate of soda. It has a cool-ing, slightly bitter taste, and is a good purgative. *Form.* NaO,SO_3+10HO. It exists in some mineral springs, as at Cheltenham and Carlsbad. As a native product, see MIRABILITE, THENARDITE, and GLAUBERITE.

Glauce, (*glaw'se.*) (*Myth.*) A daughter of Cychræus, and wife of Actæus. — Another *G.* was the daughter of Creon, and married Jason.

Glauces'cent, Glau'cine, *a.* [Lat. *glaucescens,* pp. of *glaucescere,* incept. from *glaucere,* from *glaucus,* blu-ish-gray; Gr. *glaukos.*] Having something of a bluish-gray, or hoary appearance.

Glauchau, (*glow'how,*) a thriving and important man-ufacturing town of Prussia, in Saxony, on the right bank of the Mulde, 8 m. N.N.E. of Zwickau. *Manuf.* Woollen and linen cloths, and leather; there are also extensive print-fields and dye-works. *Pop* 21,460.

Glau'cine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A crystalline alkaloid found in the leaves of the *Glaucium luteum.*

Glau'cium, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Horn-poppy, a genus of plants, order *Papaveraceæ.* The species chiefly native of Europe abound with copper-colored acrid juice, said to be poisonous, and to cause madness.

Glau'codot, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral of a metallic lustre, grayish tin-white color, found with cobaltite in Chili. Sp. gr. 5·975-6. *Comp.* Sulphur 19·4, arsenic 45·5, co-balt 23·8, iron 11·3.

Glau'colite, *n.* [Gr. *glaukos,* greenish-gray or sea-green.] A silicate of alumina, lime and potash from near Lake Baikal, Siberia. *Comp.* Silica 48·4, alumina 28·5, lime 18·1, soda 5·0. It is a variety of Wernerite, *q. v.*

Glauco'ma, *n.* [Fr. *glaucome;* Lat. and Gr. *glaucoma,* from Gr. *glaukorm,* to make grayish, from *glaukos,* bluish-gray.] (*Med.*) An opacity of the vitreous humor of the eye, characterized by a bluish tint seen from without, and the absence of the peculiar characters of

cataract (*q. v.*), which, in some respects, it resembles as regards the gradual obscuration of vision. It is an almost incurable disease.

Glaucom'atous, *a.* Having the nature of, or pertaining to glaucoma.

Glau'conite, *n.* [So called from its green color.] (*Min.*) A constituent of the green sand formation; also found in the cavities in eruptive rocks. It is amorphous, resembling earthy chlorite. Lustre dull, or glistening. Color different shades of green; opaque. Sp. gr. 2·2–2·4. *Comp.* Silica 49·3, alumina 3·6, sesquioxide of iron 22·7, protoxide of iron 6·3, potash 8·3, water 9·6. The glauconite grains are often casts of the shells of Rhizopods. The earthy variety is used as a pigment.

Glaucopic'rine, *n.* [Gr. *glaukos*, azure, *pikros*, bitter.] (*Chem.*) An alkaloid found with glaucine in the *Glaucium luteum*.

Glauco'pis, *n.* [Gr. *glaukos*, sea-green, and *ōps*, the countenance or eye.] (*Zoöl.*) See WATTLE-BIRD.

Glauco'sis, *n.* Same as GLAUCOMA, *q. v.*

Glau'cous, *a.* [See above.] Bluish-green; of a sea-green color; of a dull-green passing into grayish-blue.

(*Bot.*) Covered with a whitish bloom, which rubs off, as the surface of a cabbage-leaf or of a plum, or so whitened as to appear to have a bloom. — *Gray.*

Glau'cus, (*Myth.*) A fisherman of Anthedon in Bœotia, a son of Neptune, or according to others, of Polybius, the son of Mercury, and the nymph Nais, said to have built the ship Argo, and to have accompanied the Argonautic expedition as pilot, but during one of the fights, in which the Argonauts were engaged, he fell into the sea, and thereupon became a sea-god. According to others, *G.* while fishing, noticed that the fish which he laid on the grass received fresh vigor as they touched the ground, and immediately leaped into the sea. Having himself touched the grass, he felt a desire to inhabit the sea, and leaping into it, was made a sea-deity by Oceanus and Tethys, who bestowed on him the gift of prophecy, in which he excelled so much that even Apollo became his pupil. Much is related in mythology of his amours, among the objects of which, are mentioned Ariadne, Scylla, and Hydne, daughter of Scythus the diver. He is represented with a long beard, dishevelled hair, shaggy eyebrows, and the tail of a fish. Another *G.* was son of Hippolochus and grandson of Bellerophon. He assisted Priam in the Trojan war, and was foolish enough to exchange his golden armor for the iron suit of Diomed, whence the proverb, "*Glauci et Diomedis permutatio*," said of any foolish purchase. He displayed much courage, but was killed by Ajax. A third *G.* was son of Sisyphus, king of Corinth, by Merope, daughter of Atlas, and b. at Potnia, Bœotia. Desiring to make his mares swifter than others, for the purpose of vexing Venus, the latter inspired the animals with such fury that they tore *G.* to pieces as he returned from the games which had been celebrated by Adrastus in honor of his father. — A fourth *G.* was son of Minos II., and Pasiphaë, was smothered in a cask of honey, and miraculously brought to life, by an herb sent by Polyidus, the soothsayer.

Glau'cus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of mollusks classed with the *Gasteropoda*, but having no distinct respiratory organs. The species remarkable for their beautiful azure tint, are found in the warmer latitudes floating in the open sea.

Glaux, *n.* [Gr. *glaukos*, sea-green.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Primulaceæ*, having a 5-lobed calyx, no corolla, and a 5-valved capsule, with about five seeds. *G. maritima*, sometimes called *Sea Milk-wort* and *Black Salt-wort*, is one of the most common plants of our seacoasts, growing in almost every muddy situation. It is a small plant, with branching stems, often procumbent, and small fleshy leaves. It makes a good pickle.

Glay'more, *n.* Same as CLAYMORE, *q. v.*

Glaze, *v. a.* [Corrupted from *glass*, *v. a.*] To furnish with glass, or windows of glass; to crust with a vitreous substance, as earthenware. — To cover with anything smooth or shining; to render the exterior of a thing bright, smooth, and showy; to polish; to make smooth and glossy.

"We paint that which we intend to *glaze*." — *Dryden.*

—*n.* A vitreous coating, as of earthenware; glazing.

Glazed, *p. a.* Furnished with glass-windows. — Incrusted with a substance resembling glass. — Rendered smooth, shining, or polished.

Gla'zer, *n.* A workman who applies the glaze to earthenware, &c. — An instrument for smoothing cloth, paper, &c.; a calender. — A wheel, the outer circumference or tiring of which is coated with emery, or any other substance fitted for the purpose, and used to polish cutlery by rapid friction.

Gla'zier, *n.* [From GLASE, *v. a.*] One whose business is to set window-glass.

Glaz'ing, *n.* Act or art of setting glass; the art of crusting with a vitreous substance; the act of polishing or of giving a smooth, shining, glossy surface to. — The vitreous matter with which potter's ware is encrusted; also applied to porcelain, paper, &c. — Any factitious, shining exterior. — Act of furnishing or covering with glass, as houses, &c.

(*Painting.*) A term applied to the finishing of a drawing with some thin, transparent, and glossy tint, through which the first colors appear, and are heightened in their effect.

(*Arts.*) In glazing earthenware, the ingredients that are used consist of red lead, white lead, felspar, ground flints, ground flint-glass, Cornish stone, and clay, soda, nitre, and borax. Various compositions are made for glazing, by mingling some of these substances together in different proportions, according to the nature of the material which is to be coated, and the purpose for which the article is intended. Thus, in the glaze for common earthenware, white lead and ground flints predominate; in that for porcelain, felspar, borax, nitre, soda, Cornish clay, and sand, are used; and for stoneware, red lead, white lead, and ground flints are mingled with the ingredients used for porcelain. For lining chemical retorts, sand, potash, lime, and nitre are used, without any admixture of lead. The substances of which these glazes are composed are mixed with water, until they assume the consistency of cream. When the mixture is perfectly ready for use, the ware is dipped into it, and afterwards subjected to the action of heat in an oven, which converts the liquid coating into a solid vitreous glaze. *Metal-glazing* is the production of a brilliant polish on cutlery and steel goods, as well as articles made of brass, tortoise-shell, horn, ivory, and white metals, by means of wooden wheels from ¼ inch to four inches in width, and from four inches to two feet in diameter, the edges of which are covered with leather coated with emery-powder moistened with water. Other wheels are also used in polishing, coated with thick buff-leather, which is covered with a mixture of fine sand and water, or rotten-stone and oil, according to the nature of the material which requires to be polished. The final polish is given with a wheel, the leather covering of which is sprinkled with crocus or metallic powder, in a dry state. Stones are polished by lapidaries in a similar manner, with wooden wheels, which have emery spread on their edges. In window-glazing, the glass is cut to the required size with a glazier's diamond, and fastened to the sash-bars with a mixture of whiting and linseed oil, called putty, which hardens after having been exposed to the air for a few days, and retains the glass in its proper position.

Glead, *n.* Same as GLEDE, *q. v.*

Gleam, *n.* [A.S. *glæm*, a glittering, from *leoma*, a ray of light, allied to Lat. *lumen*, for *lucmen*, from *luc*, root of *lux*, light.] A beam; a ray; a small shoot or stream of light.

"A *gleam* of dawning light." — *Milton.*

—Brightness; splendor.

"Dreadful *gleams*, fires that glow." — *Pope.*

—*v. n.* To shoot or dart, as rays of light.

—To shine; to cast light; to flash; to spread a flood of light.

(*Falconry.*) To discharge filth; to void excrements, as a hawk.

Gleam'ing, *n.* A shoot, or shooting of light; a coruscation.

Gleamy, *a.* Darting beams of light; casting light in rays; coruscating. "A *gleamy* ray." — *Pope.*

Glean, *v. a.* [Fr. *glaner*, from *glane*, a handful of ears of corn; L. Lat. *glanare*, *glenare*, from *granum*, a grain.] To gather the stalks and ears of corn which reapers leave behind them; to collect things thinly scattered, as the grain left by a reaper; as, to *glean* the field. — To gather laboriously and by slow degrees; as to *glean* facts.

"Content to *glean* what we can from experiment." — *Locke.*

—*v. n.* To gather stalks, or ears of grain left by reapers.

—*n.* A collection made by gleaning, or by gathering here and there a little.

"The *gleans* of yellow thyme distend his thighs." — *Dryden.*

Glean'er, *n.* One who gathers after reapers.

—One who gathers anything slowly and laboriously; as, a *gleaner* of facts.

Glean'ing, *n.* Act of gathering after reapers, or gatherers, as the *gleanings* of grapes. — That which is collected by gleaning; as, *gleanings* of knowledge.

(*Hist. and Law.*) *G.* was an established practice among the Jews, and was sanctioned by the law of Moses, who enjoins them, when they reap the harvest, not wholly to reap the corners of the field, nor gather the gleanings, which were to be left for the poor and the stranger, as were also the gleanings of the vineyard; for they were not to gather every grape. (*Levit.* xix. 9, 10.) In modern times there exists a very general feeling in favor of *G.*; and in France and England it is popularly regarded as a right which an owner or occupier cannot oppose, and that the poor who enter a field for this purpose are not guilty of trespass. The act, however, has been decided to be illegal, though the practice still prevails of allowing the poor to glean the fields after they are reaped. In the United States there is not, it is believed, any legislation on the matter.

Glebe, *n.* [Fr *glèbe*; Lat. *gleba*, from Gr. *bōlos*, a clod or lump of earth, by inserting *g*.] Turf; soil; ground.

"The rank and mellow *glebe*." — *Drayton.*

(*Eccl.*) Land possessed as part of the revenue of an ecclesiastical benefice.

(*Min.*) A lump, or clod of earth containing some mineral ore.

Glebe'less, *a.* Having no glebe; — said either of the parson or of his manse, or benefice.

Gleboș'ity, *n.* The quality of being turfy or cloddy.

Gle'bous, Gle'by, *a.* [Lat. *glebosus*. See SUPRA.] Turfy; cloddy. — Belonging to a glebe. — Fruitful; fat; fertile. "O'er virtue's *gleby* land." — *Prior.*

Glecho'ma, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Linnæan name of the genus NEPETA, *q. v.*

Glede, *n.* [A.S. *glidaglide*, by redup. of *glidan*, to glide.] (*Zoöl.*) A Scottish name for the bird KITE, *q. v.*

Gleditsch'ia, *n.* [After the German botanist Gleditsch, who lived in the 18th cent.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Fabaceæ*. They are trees, with supra-axillary, branched spines; leaves abruptly pinnate and bi-pinnate, often in the same specimen. *G. triacanthus*, the Honey Locust, is a fine ornamental tree, native from Penn. to Mo., and now common in cultivation. Its branches are armed with stout, triple spines; leaflets alternate, oblong-lanceolate, obtuse; legume linear-oblong, compressed, intervals filled with sweet pulp. In favorable circumstances it attains the height of 70 feet, undivided half its length, with a diameter of 3–4 feet. The thorns, with which its branches are armed in a most formidable manner, are 2–3′ long, ligneous, often having 2 secondary ones branching from the sides. Foliage light and elegant. Flowers small, white, succeeded by flat, crooked, hanging pods 12–18′ long, of a dull red. Seeds flat, hard, brown, imbedded in a fleshy substance, at first sweet, but becomes sour.



Fig. 1166. — HONEY LOCUST.
(*Gleditschia triacanthus.*)

Glee, *n.* [A.S. *glie*, *glio*, *gliv*, *glig*, music, joke, sport; *gliwian*, *gliowian*, to jest, to sing.] Joy; merriment; mirth; gayety; particularly the mirth enjoyed at a feast.

"Farewell, my *glee*!
No happiness is now reserved for me." — *Gay.*

(*Mus.*) A vocal composition in three or four parts, generally consisting of more than one movement, the subject of which, notwithstanding the received sense of the word *glee*, may be either gay, tender, or grave. The term was not applied to vocal concerted music until long after the *madrigal*. The early glees were nothing but vocal music in parts, in which the singers began and ended together, singing the same words. Gradually, however, they became improved, and the play of words and phrases introduced. Certain words were elongated in musical expression, and points were taken up alter the manner of the catch. The style of music of the glee is peculiar to England, and quite different from the part-songs of Germany.

Glee'man, *n.* Itinerant minstrels were so called by the Anglo-Saxons; by the Latin writers of the middle ages they are termed *joculatores*. The name appears to have been supplanted by the Norman *minstrels*, shortly after the Conquest.

Glee'ful, *a.* Merry; gay; joyful.

Gleet, *n.* [A.S. *glidan*, to glide.] (*Med.*) See GONORRHŒA.

—*v. n.* To flow thinly: to ooze, as the mucous discharge from the orifice of the urethra.

—To flow slowly, as water.

"Vapors are condensed, and so *gleet* down the caverns." — *Cheyne.*

Gleet'y, *a.* Ichorous: thinly sanious.

"If the matter change to be *gleety*." — *Wiseman.*

Gleg, or **Cleg,** *n.* [Perhaps from Gael. *cleithleag*, the gad-fly.] (*Zoöl.*) The horse-fly. See GAD-FLY.

Gleim, WILHELM LUDWIG, a poet, sometimes called the German Anacreon, b. 1719, at Ermsleben; filled the office of secretary to the chapter of Halberstadt; and d. 1803. He owes his chief fame to his war-songs, composed for the Prussian army.

Gleiwitz, (*glī'vits*,) a manufacturing town of Prussia, in Silesia, on the Klodnitz, 43 m. S.E. from Oppeln. *Manuf.* Yarn, linen, glue, and leather. There is an important royal iron-foundry here. *Pop.* 12,600.

Glen, *n.* [Erse, *glean*; Gael *glean*; W. *glyn*, a valley.] A deep vale, through which a river or stream flows. — A narrow valley: a dale; a depression between two hills.

Glen, the name of two rivers in England; the first in Northumberland, rising in the Cheviot Hills, and joining the Till at Fenton. — The second *G.* rises among the fens of Lincolnshire, and flows into Fosdyke wash.

Glen, in *New York*, a post-village of Montgomery co.; *pop.* in 1870, 2,784.

Glenal'ta, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Marion co., abt. 23 m. S.E. of Columbus.

Glen Arbor, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Leelenaw co., on Lake Michigan, about 150 m. N. of Grand Rapids; *pop.* of township abt. 253.

Glen Au'brey, in *New York*, a P. O. of Broome co.

Glenbeu'lah, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Sheboygan co., abt. 20 m. E of Fon du Lac; *pop.* abt. 275.

Glen'burn, in *Maine*, a post-township of Penobscot co.; *pop.* abt. 741.

Glen Car'rie, in *Minnesota*, a village of Anoka co., abt. 18 m. N. of St. Anthony.

Glen Castle, in *New York*, a post-office of Broome co.

Glen'co, in *Kentucky*, a post office of Gallatin co.

Glencoe, (*glen'ko*,) a valley in Argyleshire, Scotland, noted for the military execution of its unsuspecting inhabitants, the Macdonalds, by a party of English soldiers, in 1692, in consequence of an order, signed by William III. in council, for that purpose, and contrary to the faith of a royal proclamation. Many of the inhabitants had been in arms for the abdicated James II. Its bed is swept by Ossian's "Dark torrent of Cona." There is but one solitary farmhouse within a distance of 10 miles; and no portion of the Highlands presents a scene of such gloomy, silent grandeur.

Glen'coe, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Cook co., on Lake Michigan, abt. 19 m. N. by W. of Chicago.

Glen'coe, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township, cap. of McLeod co., abt. 60 m. W.S.W. of St. Paul; *pop.* of township, abt. 400.
Glencoe, in *Mississippi*, a post-office of Bolivar co.
Glencoe, in *Missouri*, a post-village of St. Louis co., abt. 27 m. W.S.W. of St. Louis.
Glencoe, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Belmont co., about 10 m. W. of Bellair.
Glencoe, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Buffalo co.; *pop.* abt. 400.
Glen'co Mills, in *New York*, a P. O. of Columbia co.
Glen Cove, in *New York*, a post-village of Queens co., on Hempstead Harbor, about 176 m. S.S.E. of Albany.
Glendalagh, a beautiful valley of Ireland, in Wicklow, Leinster, 5 m from Rathdrum. It is nearly surrounded by inaccessible mountains, and contains two lakes, and extensive ruins of the city of Glendalagh, which was formerly a bishopric, with an episcopal jurisdiction, extending to the walls of Dublin. — There are several other places in Ireland prefixed with the word *Glen*, but of which there is nothing remarkable to record.
Glen'dale, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Pope co.
Glendale, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Daviess co.
Glendale, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Jefferson co.
Glendale, in *Kansas*, a post-office of Bourbon co.
Glendale, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Hardin co., abt. 50 m. S. of Louisville.
Glendale, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Berkshire co., abt. 110 m. W. by N. of Boston.
Glendale, in *Minnesota*, a village of McLeod co., about 40 m. W. of Shakopee.
—A township of Scott co.; *pop.* abt. 300.
Glendale, in *Nebraska*, a post-office of Cass co.
Glendale, in *Nevada*, a post-office of Washoe co.
Glendale, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Hamilton co., abt. 15 m. N. of Cincinnati.
Glendale, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Dickson co.
Glendale, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Monroe co., abt. 42 m. E. of La Crosse; *pop.* abt. 327.
Glendale, or FRAZIER'S FARM, in *Virginia*, a locality near Malvern Hills. This place was the scene of a sharp action fought June 30, 1862, between a National force under Gens. McCall, Meade, and Seymour, and one of Confederates commanded by Gens. Longstreet and Hill, in which the result was decisive to neither side. The Nationals lost heavily in officers. Gen. Meade being severely wounded, McCall captured, and several brigadiers placed *hors de combat*.
Glendalough, (*glen-dal'uh,*) a lake of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Wicklow, abt. 24 m. S. of Dublin. The vicinity is celebrated for its scenery and ruins.
Glen'don, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Northampton co., abt. 2 m. above Easton.
Glendower, or GLENDWR, OWEN, (*glen-door',*) a celebrated Welsh chieftain, B. 1350, lineally descended from Llewellyn, last prince of Wales. During 14 years, he fought against Henry IV., declaring him usurper of the English throne. D. 1415.
Glene, *n.* [Fr. *glene*; Gr. *glēnē*, a depression.] (*Anat.*) The pupil. The anterior part of the eye. The eyeball. The eye. According to some, the crystalline lens. Also, a glenoid cavity. — *Dunglison*.
Glenelg', a considerable river rising in the S.W. of Victoria, and flowing through S. Australia. It enters the Southern Ocean near Lat. 30° S., Lon. 141° E., between Capes Northumberland and Bridgewater.
Glenelg, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Howard co.
Glenfin'las, in *Missouri*, a village of Jefferson co., abt. 45 m. S.W. by S. of St. Louis.
Glenfinnan, a valley of Scotland, in the S.W. portion of Invernesshire, called so from the River Finnan, which flows through it into Lough Shiel, and only remarkable as being the place where the Prince Charles Edward first unfurled his banner in 1745.
Glen'gad, a headland of Ireland, on the the coast of Ulster, abt. 8 m. E.S.E. of Malin Head.
Glengar'iff Harbor, an arm of Bantry Bay, in Ireland, co. of Cork, abt. 5 m. N.W. of Bantry.
Glengarry. See HIGHLANDER.
Glen'ham, in *New York*, a post-village of Dutchess co., abt. 88 m. S. of Albany.
Glen Ha'ven, in *New York*, a P. O. of Cortland co.
Glen'haven, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Grant co.; *pop.* of township, about 1,500.
Glen'hope, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Clearfield co., about 120 m. W.N.W. of Harrisburg.
Glenliv'et, a valley of Scotland, in Banffshire, 20 m. from Huntley. It is noted for its finely flavored whisky.
Glenmalure', a mountainous region in Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Wicklow, on the Avonbeg River. It was the scene of many outrages during the rebellion of 1798.
Glen Mills, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Delaware co.
Glen'more, in *New York*, a post-office of Oneida co.
Glenmore, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Buckingham co.
Glenmore, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Brown co., abt. 8 m. S. of Green Bay; *pop.* abt. 500.
Glenmor'ris, a village of Upper Canada, co. of Halton, about 6 m. N.W. of Galt; *pop.* abt. 200.
Glenn, in *New York*, a township of Montgomery co., on the Mohawk River, about 43 m. W.N.W. of Albany; *pop.* about 5,000.
Glenn, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of McKean co.
Glenn's Falls, in *New York*, a post-village of Warren co., on the Hudson River, about 50 m. N. of Albany; *pop.* 4,500.
Glenn's Springs, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village of Spartansburg dist., about 85 m. N.W. of Columbia.
Glenn'ville, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Barbour co., abt. 18 m. N. of Eufaula; *pop.* abt. 1,000.
Glen'oid, *n.* [Fr. *glenöide*; Gr. *glenoeïdes*, from *glēnē*, a cavity or depression, and *eidos*, a shape.] (*Anat.*) A term applied in anatomy to certain articular surfaces of bones; thus the surface of the scapula which articulates with the head of the humerus is called the *glenoid cavity* of the scapula or blade-bone. The same term is also applied to the surface which receives the articular head of the lower jaw.
Glen Rid'dle, in *Pennsylvania*, a P.O. of Delaware co.
Glen Rock, in *Nebraska*, a post-office of Nemaha co.
Glen Rock, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of York co., about 15 m. S. of York; *pop.* about 400.
Glen Roy, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Howard co.
Glen Roy, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Chester co.
Glensdale, in *New York*, a post-office of Lewis co.
Glen's Fork, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Adair co.
Glen'shee, (Spittal of,) a noted pass into the Grampian mountains in Scotland, 20 m. N.N.W. of Cupar-Angus, and S. of the point where the counties of Perth, Forfar, and Aberdeen meet.
Glen Union, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Clinton co.
Glen'ville, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Fairfield co., about 60 m. S.W. of Hartford.
Glenville, in *New York*, a post-township of Schenectady co., on the Mohawk River, about 20 m. N.W. of Albany; *pop.* in 1870, 2,973.
Glenville, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Gilmer co., on the Little Kanawha River, about 82 m. S. of Wheeling; *pop.* abt. 550.
Glen Wild, in *New York*, a post-office of Sullivan co.
Glen'wood, in *Iowa*, a post-town and township, cap. of Mills co., about 20 m. S.S.E. of Omaha City, in Nebraska; *pop.* of township 1,659.
—A township of Winneshiek co.; *pop.* 1,199.
Glenwood, in *Maine*, a post-office of Aroostook co.
Glenwood, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Wright co., about 28 m. S.W. of Monticello.
Glenwood, in *New York*, a post-village of Erie co., about 22 m S.E. of Buffalo.
Glenwood, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Susquehanna co., about 25 m. N. of Scranton.
Glenwood, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Rockbridge co.
Glenwood Mills, in *Illinois*, a P.O. of Livingston co.
Gli'adin, *n.* [Gr. *glia*, glue.] (*Chem.*) A gluey substance extracted from gluten by boiling alcohol.
Glib, *a.* [Du. *glibberig*, slippery, from *glibberen*, to slide; Lat. *glaber*, smooth, allied to Gr. *glubein*, to bark or peel.] Smooth; slippery; admitting a body to slide easily on the surface.

"The parts being *glib*, and continually in motion." —*Burnet.*

—Easily moving; voluble; flippant, as a tongue.
—*n.* [Erse, *glib*, a lock of hair.] A thick, curled bush of hair, hanging down over the eyes so far as nearly to disguise the countenance. — *Spenser*.
—*v. a.* To render smooth. — To castrate; to emasculate.
Glib'ly, *adv.* Smoothly; volubly; as, to slide *glibly*, to speak *glibly*.
Glib'ness, *n.* Smoothness; slipperiness; volubility of tongue.
Glid'den, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Carroll co.; *pop.* 278.
Glid'don, GEORGE ROBBINS, an eminent Egyptologist and archæologist, B. in Devonshire, Eng., in 1809. In early youth he was sent out to Egypt, where his father was established as a merchant, and also U. States Consul at Alexandria. *G.* ultimately succeeded his father as American Consul, and resided for many years in Egypt and the Levant, actively prosecuting researches in the antiquities and ethnology of those countries. About 1840, he returned to Europe, whence he came to the U. States, in which country he lectured in all the principal cities on Oriental archæology. *G* was subsequently appointed agent for the Honduras Inter-oceanic Railroad Company, and D. at Panama in 1857. His principal works are: *Appeal to the Antiquaries of Europe on the Destruction of the Monuments of Egypt* (1841); *Discourses on Egyptian Archæology* (8vo., London, 1841); *Otia Ægyptica* (1849); *Ancient Egypt* (1 vol. 4to., London and Philadelphia, 1850; new ed., 8vo., London, 1853); *Types of Mankind, or Ethnological Researches based upon the Ancient Monuments, Paintings, Sculptures*, and *Crania of Races, &c.*, written in conjunction with Dr. Nott, of Mobile, Dr. Morton, Prof. Agassiz, and others (Philadelphia, 1854); and *Indigenous Races of the Earth, or new Chapters of Ethnological Inquiry* (Philadelphia, 1857). D. 1857.
Glide, *v. n.* [A.S. *glidan*; Ger. *gleiten*, allied to *glatt*, smooth.] To move without noise or violence, as a river or stream. — To move silently and smoothly; to pass along without apparent effort; as, "Ye *gliding* ghosts." (*Dryden.*) — To move or pass rapidly and with apparent ease.

"Shoals of fish *glide* under the green wave." — *Milton.*

—To move, or slip along, with ease, as on ice or other smooth surface.
—*n.* Act or manner of moving smoothly, swiftly, and without labor or obstruction.

"And with indented *glides*, did slip away." — *Shaks.*

(*Pronunc.*) The series of sounds produced by the organs of enunciation in passing from the sound of one vowel or consonant to that of another. These sounds necessarily occur in the utterance of articulate language, but each one consists of a number of changes of intonation, a single one of which is separately indistinguishable from the preceding or subsequent one: and we only prove their separate distinctness by the entire difference which their aggregation produces. It may be exemplified practically by the pronunciation of the compound noun *gold-watch*, in the distinction of sounds produced, and of position of organs at the close of the prior part and the beginning of the latter part of the word.
Glid'er, *n.* One who, or that which glides.
Glid'ingly, *adv.* In a smooth or gliding manner.
Glim, *n.* [Du. *glim*, a gleam, from *glimmen*, *glimpen*, to shine.] A candle; a lamp; a light.

To douse a glim. To put out a light; — a phrase used only among seafaring men.

Glim'mer, *v. n.* [Ger. *glimmern*, freq. of *glimmen*, to gleam.] To shine with frequent intermissions; to give a feeble light; to shoot or emit feeble and scattered rays of light.
—*n.* A faint light; feeble, scattered rays of light.

(*Min.*) Muscovy glass; MICA, *q. v.*

Glim'mering, *n.* A faint beaming of light; a faint view.
Glimpse, *n.* [Dan. *glimt*, allied to *glimmer* and *gleam*.] A transient glance; a short, transitory view; as, a *glimpse* of glory. — A weak, faint light; a transient lustre. — Short, fleeting enjoyment; as, "a *glimpse* of delight." — *Prior*.
—*v. n.* To appear by short, hurried views.
—*v. a.* To have a short, hurried view of; to see by glimpses.
Glin'kite, *n.* (*Min.*) A pale-green chrysolite from talcose schist. Occurs near Media, Pa., and at Wod's mine, Lancaster co., Pa. — See CHRYSOLITE.
Glint, *n.* [Scottish.] A glimpse; peep; hurried view; glance. — *Burns*.
—*v. n.* To glance; to peep forth.
Glires, *n. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *glis*, a dormouse.] (*Zoöl.*) The Linnæan name of the order of Mammalia, almost corresponding to the Rodentia of Cuvier. — See RODENTIA.
Glist, *n.* [From Eng. *glisten*.] Same as MICA, *q. v.*
Glis'ten, (*glis'sen,*) *v. n.* [A. S. *glisnian*; Ger. *gleissen*, to shine; radically the same as *glitter* and *glister*.] To shine; to glitter; to sparkle with light.

"The ladies' eyes *glistened* with pleasure."—*Richardson.*

Glis'tening, *p. a.* Sparkling; emitting rays of light; as, the *glistening* stars, a *glistening* diamond.
Glis'ter, *v. n.* [A. S. *glisnian*; Dut. *glinsteren*.] To shine; to be bright; to sparkle; to be brilliant.

"All that *glistens* is not gold "—*Shaks.*

—*n.* Lustre; glitter.
Glis'tering, *p. a.* Sparkling with light.
Glit'ter, *v. n.* [A. S. *glitenan*; Sw. *glitra*, to shine.] To gleam; to shine; to sparkle with light. — To be splendid, showy, specious, or striking, and hence attractive.
—*n.* Brightness; brilliancy; splendor; lustre, as of arms.
Glit'tering, *p. a.* Splendid; brilliant; as, the *glittering* scenes of court.
Glit'teringly, *adv.* With sparkling lustre.
Gloam, *v. n.* Same as GLOOM, *q. v.*
Gloam'ing, *n.* [Scottish: A. S. *glomung*, *glommung*, from the root of GLOOM, *q. v.*] The fall of the evening; twilight; dusk.
Gloat, *v. n.* [Ger. *glotzen*; Sw., Goth. *glotza*, to pry, to peer, to peep, from root *glo*, to look intently.] To gaze earnestly, or with eagerness; to stare with admiration, eagerness, or desire; to gaze with any warm or burning passion or sensation; as, to *gloat* upon misery, to *gloat* with desire, as a libertine.
Gloat'ing, *p. a.* Gazing with earnestness; looking steadfastly.
Glo'bard, *n.* [Eng. *glow*, and Fr. *ver*, a worm.] Same as GLOW-WORM, *q. v.*
Glo'bate, Globa'ted, *a.* [Lat. *globatus*, pp. of *globare*, to form into a ball, from *globus*, a ball.] Having the form of a ball or globe; spherical; spheroidal.
Globe, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *globus*, akin to *glomus*, a ball of yarn; Heb. *gholem*, anything rolled together.] A sphere; a ball; a round body; a body, every portion of the surface of which is at the same distance from its centre. Such body may be either solid or hollow.
—The earth; the planet that we inhabit. In this sense it has the definite article.

"The youth whose fortune the vast *globe* obeyed."—*Stepney.*

—Anything, or collection of persons or things, in the form of a globe or circle.

"Him round
A *globe* of fiery seraphim enclosed."—*Milton.*

—Anything nearly spherical in shape; as, the *globe* of a lamp, the *globe* of the eye.

(*Geog. and Astron.*) A movable artificial ball, used in geography and astronomy, on which the most important countries, mountains, towns, rivers, &c., are represented, then called a *terrestrial* globe, — or the most important stars and constellations, as well as the imaginary circles of the heavens, then called a *celestial* globe. In either case it is used for the purpose of presenting more vividly to the mind the various actual or apparent movements of the earth and of the heavenly bodies, and assists materially in obtaining a knowledge of the stars. Ptolemy had a terrestrial globe, as appears from the *Almagestus*. The ancients were also acquainted with the use of the celestial globe, and it is certain that Archimedes possessed a planetarium. The two oldest globes that have come down to us are of Arabic origin. One of 1225 is preserved in the museum of Cardinal Borgia at Velletri, and the other in the mathematical saloon at Dresden. In the 16th century, Regiomontanus, Apianus, Mercator, and others paid great attention to the manufacture of such instruments. The most valued of the ancient globes are those made by Blaew at Amsterdam, and by Coronelli, a Franciscan monk, at Venice. The latter prepared, in 1683, for Louis XIV., a pair of globes, celestial and terrestrial, of 12 feet in diameter. The most famous article of the kind is the Gottorp globe, which Duke Frederick of Holstein had made and set up at Gottorp, 1656–64, by Olearius and Busch, of Limburg. It has been at St. Petersburg since 1713. It is of sheet-copper, and the stars are represented by little perforations. Now-a-days these large and costly globes are less esteemed than the smaller and more convenient ones, by means of which the same end may be attained.

About 1725, Andreä and Homan commenced at Nuremberg the manufacture of small celestial and terrestrial globes, the use of which soon became extensive in Germany. The most celebrated globes of later days are those of Lalande and Messier, 1775–80, manufactured at Paris, and the celestial globes of Rhode, of Berlin, the latter being especially commendable for their accuracy and finish. Very useful globes of different sizes, also relief-globes, are made at Leipzig, Weimar, Berlin, and Vienna. A peculiar and colossal sort of terrestrial globe is the georama, a hollow globe, furnished with galleries, whence one sees the various countries, mountains, rivers, &c., reversed, as it were. Wylde has manufactured such a globe on the scale of 1 in. to 10 Eng. m.

Geog., Pop. — According to Peterman's *Geographische Mittheilungen*, the population of the globe, in 1880, was estimated at 1,439,145,300, of which 312,398,480 are set down to Europe, 831,000,000 to Asia, 205,219,500 to Africa, 4,411,300 to Australia, and 86,116,000 to America.

Globe, *v. a.* To form or gather into a globe or ball.

Globe'-am'aranth, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Gomphrena.

Globe'-animal, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Volvox.

Globe'-fish, *n.* Same as balloon-fish. — See Diodon.

Globe'-flower, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Frollius.

Globose', *a.* [Fr. *globeux*; Lat. *globosus*, from *globus*.] Round; spherical; globular.

(*Bot.*) Spherical, or nearly so; as, *globose* capsules.

Glob'osite, *n.* (*Min.*) A var. of Dufrenite, *q. v.*

Globos'ity, *n.* [Fr. *globosité*; Lat. *globositas*. See Supra.] Sphericity; the quality of being spherical.

Glo'bous, *a.* Same as Globose, *q. v.*

Glob'ular, *a.* [Fr. *globulaire*; L. Lat. *globularis*. See Supra.] Spherical; round.

Globula'ria, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of European shrubs and herbs, order *Selaginaceæ*. The leaves of *G. Alypum* form the *wild senna* of Germany, which have been sometimes employed to adulterate senna-leaves. In small doses they act as a tonic, and in full doses as a safe, mild, and efficient purgative.

Globular'ity, *n.* [Fr. *globularité*. See above.] Sphericity.

Glob'ularly, *adv.* In a globular manner; so as to resemble the figure of the globe; spherically.

Glob'ularness, *n.* Sphericity; globosity.

Glob'ule, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *globulus*, dim. of *globus*.] A small particle of matter of a spherical form. The term is more particularly applied to the microscopic particles which float about in the transparent serum of blood.

Glob'ulet, *n.* A small globular particle.

Glob'uline, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *globulus*. See above.] (*Chem.*) A substance resembling albumen, associated with hæmatine in the blood-globules, and with albumen in the crystalline lens of the eye, when it is called by some *crystalline*. 1,000 parts of blood-globules contain 282·22 parts of *G*. It differs from albumen in being precipitated from neutralized acid and alkaline solutions. Carbonic acid also precipitates it.

(*Bot.*) By some this term is applied to the green globules in the cells of cellular tissue, and by others to all minute vesicular granules of a vegetable nature.

Glob'ulous, *a.* Orbicular; spherical; round; globular.

Glob'ulousness, *n.* Same as Globularity, *q. v.*

Gloch'idate, Glochid'erous, Glochid'iate, *a.* [Gr. *glōchis, glōchin*, a point.] (*Bot.*) Barbed; hooked back at the point, like the barb of a fish-hook, or with two or more such barbs at the point. — *Gray.*

Glo'chis, *n.* [Gr., a projecting point.] (*Bot.*) A form of hair occurring in plants, forked at the apex; a barb. *Brande.*

Glock'erite, *n.* (*Min.*) A native sulphate of iron. Massive, sparry, or earthy, and also stalactitic. Lustre resinous or earthy. Color brown to dull green and black. *Comp.* Sulph. acid 15·9, sesquioxide of iron 62·4, water 21·7.

Glock'ner, (Gross,) a mountain of Austria, on the boundary between the Tyrol, Salzburg, and Carinthia, 12,431 ft. above the level of the sea.

Glogau, (Gross,) the chief city of a circle of the same name in Prussian Silesia, on the left bank of the Oder, 35 m. N.N.W. of Liegnitz. *Manuf.* Woollens, printed calicoes, hosiery, tobacco, paper, sugar; and some trade and commerce is also carried on. It is surrounded by walls, and otherwise fortified, and connected by a wooden bridge with a strongly fortified island in the Oder. *Pop.* 21,000, exclusive of the garrison.

Glome, *n.* [Lat. *glomus*, a ball of yarn, allied to *globus*, a ball.] (*Bot.*) A capitate cyme; a cyme condensed into a head; a roundish head of flowers.

Glom'erate, *v. a.* [Lat. *glomeratus*, pp of *glomerare*, to gather into a ball, from *glomus*, a ball of yarn.] To collect into a spherical ball or mass.

—*a.* (*Bot.*) Growing in cymes, condensed into a head; growing in dense clusters. — *Gray.*

Glomera'tion, *n.* [Lat. *glomeratio*. See above.] The act of forming into a ball or spherical body.

—A body formed into a ball; a conglomeration.

"The rainbow consisteth of a *glomeration* of small drops." *Bacon.*

Glom'erule, *n.* [Lat. *glomerulum*, dim. of *glomus*. See Supra.] (*Bot.*) A capitate cyme; *i. e.*, a cyme condensed into a head.

Glom'men, the principal river of Norway, rising in the Doorefield table-land, and after a winding but generally S. course of 400 m., falling into the Skager-rack at Friedrichsstadt.

Gloom, *n.* [A. S. *glomung*, for *aefen-glomung*, the light of evening, and hence, waning light; Lat. *lumen*, from root *luc*, found in *lucere*.] Obscurity; partial or total darkness; thick shade. — Cloudiness, or heaviness of mind; sullenness; moroseness; melancholy; sadness.

"His *gloom* grew upon him." — *Swift.*

—Aspect of sorrow; darkness of prospect, or aspect; as, a *gloom* overcasts his brow.

—*v. n.* To be cloudy, dark, or obscure. — To be sullen, sad, or melancholy.

—*v. a.* To obscure; to darken. — To render sad, melancholy, or dismal.

Gloom'ily, *adv.* Obscurely; dimly; darkly; dismally; as, the day broke *gloomily*. — With melancholy aspect; sullenly.

"*Gloomily* retired the spider lives." — *Thomson.*

Gloom'iness, *n.* State or quality of being gloomy; want of light; obscurity; darkness; dismalness. — Cloudiness of look; sullenness; mental depression; melancholy; sadness; heaviness; moroseness.

Gloom'ing, *n.* The gloaming; twilight; dusk.

"The balmy *glooming*, crescent-lit." — *Tennyson.*

Gloom'y, *a.* Obscure; dark; dim; dusky; imperfectly illuminated, or destitute of light; cloudy; dismal; as, a *gloomy* day, a *gloomy* house. — Sullen; morose; melancholy; downcast; sad; depressed; heavy of heart; wearing the aspect of sorrow; as, a *gloomy* disposition, a *gloomy* countenance.

Glop pen, *v. a.* [Icel. *glápa*, to stare.] To confound with surprise. (Used as provincial English.)

Gloria in Excelsis, (*glo're-a in eks-sel'sis.*) [Lat., glory to God in the highest.] (*Eccl.*) The name of a hymn of the Roman Catholic Church, retained in the communion service of the Presbyterian Church, and so called from the words with which it begins. It is founded on the hymn of the Angels, given in *Luke* ii. 14, and is very ancient, appearing nearly as now used in the Apostolic Constitutions. In the Roman missal it stands at the beginning of the office for the communion.

Glorifica'tion, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *glorificatio*.] Act of giving glory, or of ascribing honors to; as, the *glorification* of God.

—Exaltation to honor and dignity; elevation to glory.

Glo'rify, *v. a.* [Fr. *glorifier*; Lat. *gloria*, and *facio*, to make.] To make glorious; to exult; to glory; to ascribe honor or glory to.

"Justice . . . that *glorifies* the throne." — *S. Daniel.*

—To praise; to magnify and honor in worship; to laud; to honor; to extol.

"No chymist but *glorifies* his pregnant pot." — *Donne.*

Glo'rious, *a.* [Fr. *glorieux*; Lat. *gloriosus*, from *gloria*.] Full of glory; illustrious; of exalted excellence and splendor; resplendent in majesty and glory; eminent; noble; excellent; renowned; celebrated; magnificent; grand; brilliant; splendid; as, a *glorious* victory.

"I'll make thee *glorious* by my pen,
And famous by my sword." — *Marquis of Montrose.*

—Boastful; proud; ostentatious; vain-glorious.

Glo'riously, *adv.* In a glorious manner; magnificently; splendidly; with great renown or dignity.

"Great wits sometimes may *gloriously* offend." — *Pope.*

—Boastfully; pretentiously; in a vainglorious manner.

"Signor, I speak it not *gloriously*, nor out of affectation." *Ben Jonson.*

Glo'riousness, *n.* State or quality of being glorious.

Glo'ry, *n.* [Fr. *glorie*; Sp., It., and Lat. *gloria*; akin to armor, *glaar*; Ir. *glaire, glair*; Gael. *glaar*, Root *glu* or *gli*, conveying the idea of brightness and of joy.] Splendor; magnificence; as of a king; praise ascribed in adoration; honor; praise; renown; celebrity; high reputation.

"On, ye brave, who rush to *glory*, or the grave." — *Campbell.*

—Distinguished honor or ornament; that which honors or makes renowned; that which confers distinction. — The divine presence; the felicity of heaven; celestial bliss; the divine perfections or excellence. — Pride; boastfulness; arrogance.

"On deathbeds some in conscious *glory* lie." — *Young.*

(*Painting.*) A circle of rays which surrounds the pictured head of saints, &c., and especially of the Saviour; an aureola; a nimbus; a halo; as, a "circle of *glory*." *South.*

—*v. n.* [Lat. *glorior*.] To exult; joyfully to rejoice.

"*Glory* ye in his holy name." — *Psalms* cv. 3.

—To be jubilant or proud with regard to something.

"This title of Freeholder is what I most *glory* in." — *Addison.*

Glose, *v. n.* Same as Gloze, *q. v.*

Glo'ser, *n.* Same as Glosser, *q. v.*

Gloss, *n.* [Fr. *glose*; L. Lat. *glossa*; Gr. *glossa*, a language; allied to Icel. *glosa*, to explain; A. S. *glisnian*; Ger. *gleissen*, to shine; from the root of *glass*.] Brightness or lustre of a body proceeding from smoothness of surface; as, the *gloss* of cloth, silk, or velvet. — A specious appearance or representation; external show that may mislead opinion.

"The color of devotion giving a *gloss* to humility." — *South.*

—An interpretation artfully specious; a specious representation.

"The common *gloss* of theologians." — *Milton.*

—Scholium; comment; interpretation; explanation; remark intended to illustrate.

(*Lit.*) The explanation or interpretation of uncommon or foreign words; hence the term *glossary*, q. v.

(*Law.*) The name is given to the interpretations or explanations of the Justinian code, which were generally written between the lines of the text and on the margin, and were hence called *glossæ interlineares* and *glossæ marginales*. These glosses were sometimes held to be of equal authority with the text itself. Accursius, who died about 1260, collected and arranged the glosses of his predecessors. The practice of introducing glosses was also adopted with the books of the canon law.

Gloss, *v. a.* To give a superficial lustre to; to make smooth or shining; as, to *gloss* marble, mahogany, cloth, &c. — To explain; to render clear and evident by comment; to illustrate. — To give a specious appearance to; to render specious and plausible; to varnish; to cover; to palliate by specious representation.

"You have the art to *gloss* the foulest cause." — *Philips.*

—*v. n.* To comment; to make explanatory remarks; to add scholia. — To make sly remarks.

Glossa'rial, *a.* Containing explanations.

Glos'sarist, *n.* [See *infra*.] A writer of glosses or comments.

Glos'sary, *n.* [Fr. *glossaire*, from Gr. *glōssa*, a tongue or language.] A dictionary, or vocabulary, explaining words that are obscure, antiquated, local, &c. — A dictionary of difficult words or phrases in any language or writer.

Glosse'collite, *n.* (*Min.*) A var. of Halloysite, (*q. v.*) It occurs in a seam one inch thick in a silurian rock in Rising Fawn, Dade co., Ga.

Gloss'er, *n.* A polisher; one who gives a lustre. — A scholiast; a commentator.

Gloss'ily, *adv.* In a glossy manner.

Gloss'iness, *n.* The lustre or brightness of a smooth surface.

Glossi'tis, *n.* [Gr. *glōssa*.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the tongue. It may result from various causes, as mechanical injury, exposure to cold, the use of mercury, &c. The tongue becomes greatly swollen, and is painful to the touch; respiration and deglutition are much interfered with, and one of the chief dangers of the attack is suffocation. In mild cases, the application of leeches to the part, with the use of purgatives, will afford relief; but in the more severe forms the knife is to be freely used, and pretty deep incision to be made into the inflamed part, which will afford almost instantaneous relief.

Glosso'comon, *n.* (*Mech.*) A machine composed of several dented wheels with pinions, and used for raising great weights.

Glossog'rapher, *n.* [Gr. *glōssa*, the tongue, and *graphein*, to write.] One who writes a glossary; a commentator; a scholiast.

Glossograph'ical, *a.* Pertaining to glossography.

Glossog'raphy, *n.* The writing of commentaries, glossaries, and scholia.

(*Anat.*) A description of the tongue. — *Dunglison.*

Glossolog'ical, *a.* Of, or belonging to, glossology.

Glossol'ogist, *n.* One skilled in glossology; one who defines and explains terms.

Glossol'ogy, *n.* [Fr. *glossologie*; Lat. *glossologia*, from Gr. *glōssa*, language, and *logos*, a discourse.] The definition and explanation of terms used in a science. — That doctrine or science, which investigates the agreement and differences of the various *languages* spoken or written by different nations; comparative philology; linguistics.

Glossot'omy, *n.* [Fr. *glossotomie*, from Gr. *glōssa*, the tongue, and *tomē*, a cutting, from *temnein*, to cut.] (*Surg.*) Dissection of the tongue. — *Dunglison.*

Glos'sy, *a.* Smooth and shining; reflecting lustre from a smooth surface; highly polished; as, *glossy* plumage. — Specious; deceptive; plausible, but untrue.

Glot'tal, *a.* [Gr. *glōttis.*] Of, or belonging to, the *glottis.*

Glot'talite, *n.* [Lat. *Glota*, the river Clyde, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] (*Min.*) A variety of Edingtonite (*q. v.*) from Port Gascon, on the Clyde. It is a hydrous silicate of alumina and lime.

Glot'tis, *n.* [Fr. *glotte*; Gr. *glōttis, glōssis*, the mouth of the windpipe, — akin to *glōssa, glōtta*, the tongue.] (*Anat.*) The slit or aperture at the entrance of the organ of voice, situated between the cartilage known as the arytenoid, and the access by which the air descends the windpipe and reaches the lungs, and which opening is protected by the small cartilage called the epiglottis, which in swallowing falls like a lid or valve over the opening.

Glottolog'ical, *a.* Same as Glossological, *q. v.*

Glottol'ogy, *n.* Same as Glossology, *q. v.*

Gloucester, (*glos'ter,*) a W. co. of England, bounded N.W. and N.E. by the counties of Hereford, Worcester, and Warwick; E. by Oxfordshire; S. by Berks, Somerset, and Wilts, and W. by the æstuary of the Severn. *Area*, 1,258 sq. m. There are three distinct districts in *G.*, the natural features of each being different from either of the others. These are the *Hill* district, formed by the Cotswold hills; the *Vale*, comprising the vales of Gloucester and Berkeley, formed by the rich low meadow-lands along the banks of the Severn, and the *Forest*, lying W. of the Severn, consisting chiefly of the forest of Dean. *Rivers.* The Severn, Wye, Upper and Lower Avon, and the Thames. *Prod.* The vale of Berkeley is chiefly devoted to the produce of the dairy, and the rearing of cattle, and yields all the very superior cheese known by the name of *Double Gloucester*, or *Double Berkeley*. In the vale of Gloucester is produced excellent grain, immense quantities of butter, and all that cheese known as *Single Gloucester*. Large quantities of cider and perry are made in both vales, — *G.* being one of the largest of the cider-producing counties in England. The sheep of the Cotswold hills are large, and yield a fine, long combing-wool. *Min.* Coal, iron, and lime. The coal supplies the immense consumption of the manufactories of Bristol, and even to a certain extent of those of Bath. Blue claystone of excellent quality is found; also freestone in abundance, and stone-tiles in the Cotswold hills. *Manuf.* Tin-plates, edge-tools, and hardware; but the most important are those of superfine broad-cloths, Spanish wool, worsted stuffs, and carpets at Cirencester, with stockings, rugs, and blankets and cottons at other places. A navigable canal connects, by means of a tunnel, at Sapperton, the Severn with the Thames. *Pop.* 534,347.

Gloucester, the chief city of the preceding county, on the left bank of the Severn, 3.5 m. N.N.E. of Bristol, and 107 m. W.N.W. of London. It has spacious docks, and a fine old cathedral. *Manuf.* Iron and steel goods, soap, malt, pottery, railroad fittings, agricultural implements, bells, drugs, &c. *G.* has a large foreign trade, and communicates with the open part of the Severn by means of a ship-canal, 17 m. in length. *Pop.* 18,486.

Glou'cester, a N.E. co. of New Brunswick, having the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the E., and Chaleur Bay on the N.; *area*, abt. 2,800 sq. m. *Rivers.* Nipisiguit, and N. Tracadie rivers, besides many smaller streams. *Surface*, much diversified; *soil*, moderately fertile. There are several considerable islands upon the coasts, the principal of which are Shippegan and Miscouc. *Cap.* Bathurst. *Pop.* about 18,810 (1871).

Gloucester, in *Massachusetts*, a post-town and port of entry of Essex co., about 28 m. N.N.E. of Boston. The town is conveniently situated upon one of the best harbors of the State, and commands a very extensive commerce. *Pop.* abt. 14,000.

Gloucester, in *New Jersey*, a S.W. co., bordering on Pennsylvania; *area*, about 950 sq. m. *Rivers.* Delaware River, and Big Timber, Oldmans, Raccoon, and Mantua creeks. *Surface*, generally flat; *soil*, mostly fertile. *Min.* Iron. *Cap.* Woodbury. *Pop.* in 1870, 21,563. —A vill. of Atlantic co., abt. 13 m. N.E. of May's Landing. —A township of Camden co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Gloucester, in *Rhode Island*, a township of Providence co., abt. 15 m. W. by N. of Providence; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Gloucester, in *Virginia*, a S.E. co., bordering on Chesapeake Bay; *area*, abt. 280 sq. m. *Rivers.* York and Piankatank rivers. *Surface*, broken; *soil*, in some parts fertile. *Cap.* Gloucester Court-House. *Pop.* abt. 12,000.

Gloucester City, in *New Jersey*, a post-town of Camden co., on the Delaware River, abt. 4 m. below Camden; *pop.* in 1870, 8,437.

Gloucester Court-House, in *Virginia*, a post-vill., cap. of Gloucester co., abt. 82 m. E.S.E. of Richmond.

Gloucester Furnace, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Atlantic co., abt. 74 m. S. of Trenton.

Glove, (*gluv,*) [Sax. *glof,*] is a covering for the hand, which is divided into compartments for each separate finger. Xenophon asserts that the Persians used gloves in cold weather, and makes a charge against them on that account, for their luxurious habits. They were in early use in England, as is learned by their Saxon name; and in the Middle Ages they were decorated with gold and precious stones, and formed a costly article in the dress of kings, nobles, and prelates. In the days of chivalry, it was the custom for the knights to wear the glove of a lady in their helmet, and this gift from the fair sex was esteemed a great favor, the knight's success in arms being considered as owing to the virtue of the lady. Throwing down the glove, or gauntlet, was likewise esteemed a challenge to single combat amongst our ancestors, and he who took up the glove thus cast down was deemed to have accepted the wager of battle. —*Manuf.* The principal substances of which gloves are made at the present day are dog-skin, doe-, buck-, lamb-skin, kid, and various other kinds of leather; besides silk, cotton, wool, and admixtures of the same. Particular kinds of gloves are known more from the place in which they are manufactured, however, than from the substances of which they are composed; as Berlin, Woodstock, Limerick, and Kendal. Kid gloves are the most used, and obtain the highest price in market; the best of these are the French make, and hardly any of English or German manufacture can come up to them in point of elasticity and general excellence. Sheepskin gloves are usually of a white color, and are greatly used in the army. Doeskin gloves are of a soft leather; and Woodstock gloves are a coarser variety of these. The process of glove-making is very simple; and, since the introduction of machinery into the trade, admits of no complicity of manufacture. The dressed skins are first cut out by cutting-machines, and the fingers and thumb pieces are likewise separately cut. These disjointed particles of the glove are given into the hands of the sewers, who work it up into the desired form. The sewers use a clasp or clam, which is held between the feet and knees, and clasps the leather while being sewn. French gloves are imported into England at a rate of above 4,000,000 pairs per annum. Embroidered gloves are made in Saxony to a great extent. The chief branch of the manufacture carried on in the U. States is that of buckskin gloves, a kind of glove more peculiarly American than any other; and the chief seat of this business is at Gloversville, Fulton co., N. Y. — For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, this country imported 4,551,624 pair of gloves, of skin or leather. Their value was $2,170,940.46, and the duty paid, at the rate of 50 per cent., was $1,085,470.23.

—*v. a.* To cover with, as with a glove.

Glov'er, *n.* One who makes and sells gloves.

Glover, (*gluv'er,*) in *Vermont*, a post-township of Orleans co., abt. 35 m. N.N.E. of Montpelier; *pop.* about 1,560.

Glov'er's Creek, in *Kentucky*, a P. O of Metcalf co.

Glov'ersville, in *New York*, a post-village of Fulton co., abt. 40 m. N.W. of Albany. It has an extensive manufactory for gloves and mittens; *pop.* abt. 4,000.

Glow, (*glō,*) *v. n.* [A. S. *glowan*, to shine like a coal of fire; Ger. *glühen*, to be red-hot, to glow.] To shine with intense heat, or with a white heat; to exhibit incandescence; to burn with vehement heat

"The scorching fire, that in their entrails *glows*."—*Addison.*

—To feel great heat of body; to be hot.

"The cord slides swiftly through his *glowing* hands."—*Gay.*

—To exhibit a strong, bright color; to be bright, or red with heat, animation, or blushes.

"A smile that *glowed*."—*Milton.*

—To be ardent; to be animated; as, to *glow* with love of country, zeal for religion, or the like.

—*n.* Shining or white heat; incandescence; great heat without flame. — Brightness of color; redness; hence, vehemence of passion.

"The red *glow* of scorn and proud disdain."—*Shaks.*

Glow'er, *v. n.* [Scottish.] To stare; to look fixedly.

"The rising moon began to *glower*."—*Burns.*

—To stare angrily. — *Thackeray.*

Glow'ing, *p. a.* Burning with vehement heat; exhibiting a bright color; red; ardent. — Animated; vehement; inflamed.

Glow'ingly, *adv.* With great brightness; with ardent heat or passion.

Glow'-worm, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Lampgridæ.

Gloxin'ia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Gesneraceæ*. Some of the species are among the more popular flowers, and are well known to gardeners by their foxglove-shaped flowers of varied colors each standing on a separate stalk, — in some forms with the opening of the tube directed downward; in others (which have originated in a freak of nature) standing erect. The *G.* generate buds from fragments of their leaves, under the hands of the cultivator.

Gloze, *v. n.* [A. S. *glesan*, to flatter. See Gloss.] To use specious and plausible words; to wheedle; to flatter; to fawn; to talk smoothly.

—*v. a.* To palliate by specious exposition: — in this sense, it is followed by the prep. *over*; as, to *gloze over* a fault.

—*n.* Flattery; adulation.

"Now to plain dealing: — lay these *glozes* by."—*Shaks.*

Gloz'er, *n.* A flatterer.

Gloz'ing, *n.* Specious representation.

Gluchov, (*glōō'hov,*) a town in the S.W. of Russia, prov. of Tchernigov, on the Verbooka, 112 m. E.N.E. of the town of Tchernigov. Lat. 51° 40′ 30″ N., Lon. 34° 20′ 15″ E. It has some trade in grain. In the vicinity, porcelain-clay of a very fine quality is obtained and sent N. to the imperial manufactory at St. Petersburg. *G.* was formerly the residence of the Cossack hetmans, and of the governors of Little Russia. *Pop.* 9,656.

Glu'cic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) A soluble deliquescent acid obtained by the decomposition of a combination of grape-sugar with lime or baryta. It is also called *Kalisaccharic acid*. *Form.* $3HO.C_{24}H_{15}O_{15}$.

Glucī'na, Glu'cine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A sesquioxide of the metal Glucinum, *q. v.* It is found associated with silica and alumina in the emerald, beryl, chrysoberyl, and enclase. It was at first mistaken for alumina, which it resembles in appearance, and in forming a gelatinous precipitate on adding ammonia, but it differs from it in being soluble in cold carbonate of ammonia, which is consequently used to separate the two. It was discovered in 1798. *Form.* G^2O^3.

Glucī'num, *n.* [Gr. *glukus*, sweet, from the sweet taste of its salts.] (*Chem.*) A rare metal, the base of the earth glucina. It resembles aluminum, and is prepared in the same manner. It is not acted on by water, fuses with difficulty, and when heated in the air, burns, producing glucina. It was discovered by Wöhler in 1828. *Symb.* G. *Equiv.* 6·9.

Gluck, Christoph Willibald, a German musical composer, b. at Weissenwangen, 1714, studied music at Milan, under San Martini, and presented soon afterward several operas at sundry theatres in Italy, which failed to attract public attention. Judging that his want of success was partially due to the weakness of the *libretti*, he conjoined with himself in his labors the poet *Ranieri di Calzabigi*, and his next subsequent opera, *Helena and Paris*, was received with tumults of applause. In 1774 he went to Paris, and presented there successively several masterpieces, as *Iphigenia in Aulis*, *Orpheus*, *Armidas*, *Iphigenia in Taurus*, *Alcestes*. The composer Piccini having also presented an opera called *Alcestes*, there arose between the two composers and their respective partisans a very animated quarrel as to the pre-eminence of the two rivals, and of the style cultivated by each. It would seem that each had his own share of the right in the dispute, for while Piccini had sweetness of melody, Gluck had musical truth, and the power and grandeur of harmony on his side. The contest of the Gluckists and Piccinists, which for a time divided the whole musical world, resulted in the complete victory of Gluck. Having composed two more operas, Gluck returned to Vienna in 1779, and never after quitted that city. D. 1787.

Glückstadt, (*glōōk'stat,*) a seaport and town of Prussia, in the duchy of Holstein, on the Elbe, 28 m. from Hamburg; *pop.* 7,234.

Glu'cose, Grape or Starch Sugar, *n.* [Gr. *glukus*, sweet.] (*Chem.*) A sugar found in many of the sweet fruits; it is often seen crystallized on dried figs, raisins, &c. It is also formed from starch, and cellulose or woody fibre, by the action of sulphuric acid. Water containing the $\frac{1}{100}$ part of sulphuric acid is heated to the boiling-point, and a mixture of starch and water, likewise heated, is allowed to flow gradually in, so as not to lower the temperature. After boiling ½ hour, chalk is added, to neutralize the acid, and the clear liquid drawn off and evaporated. If linen or cotton cloth, paper, or sawdust be moistened with concentrated sulphuric acid, a gummy mass is formed. After a few days this should be dissolved in a large quantity of water, and boiled for 8 or 10 hours. After neutralizing and evaporating, the sugar is obtained as before. *G.* crystallizes in warty masses, not often presenting regular faces. It is much less sweet than cane-sugar, and far less soluble in water, requiring $1\frac{1}{3}$ parts of water to dissolve it, while cane-sugar requires only $\frac{1}{3}$ part. It is used in the manufacture of beer and alcohol, and also for adulterating cane-sugar. It may be detected in solutions of sugar thus adulterated, by adding a little solution of sulphate of copper and solution of potash, enough to form a deep blue. On gently heating, if *G.* be present, a red precipitate of suboxide of copper will be formed, while with pure cane-sugar it will not form, unless the liquid be boiled. It may also be detected by the specific gravity, and by the action of the solution on polarized light. *G.* forms with common salt a compound that readily crystallizes. *G.* is found in small quantites in animal bodies. In the disease called *diabetes*, it is found in large quantities in the urine. *Form.* $C_{12}H_{14}O_{14}$.

Glue, *n.* [O. Fr. *glu*; Lat. *gluten*, from obsol. *gluere*, to draw together; Gr *glia, gloria*; W. *glyd.*] That which draws together and causes to adhere.

(*Applied Chem.*) *G.* is an impure *gelatine*, q. v. It is prepared from the clippings of hides, hoofs, &c. These are steeped for several days in lime-water, to remove the hair and blood, and then drained and dried in a current of air for some days, that the lime may absorb carbonic acid, and thus prevent the injurious effects of the alkali upon the gelatine. They are then boiled in water until the solution is found to gelatinize firmly on cooling. The impurities are allowed to settle, after which it is allowed to gelatinize in shallow wooden boxes, cut into slices and dried upon nets. Good glue is semi-transparent, and free from spots and clouds. When wanted for use, it is broken in pieces and steeped in cold water until it softens and swells. It is then melted over a gentle fire, or, what is better, in a water-bath, and applied in a liquid state with a brush. As the stiffening of glue depends on the evaporation of its superfluous moisture, it will not harden in a freezing temperature. —*G. Marine* is a composition used for cementing materials that are exposed to moisture. It is made by dissolving 1 part of India rubber in 12 parts of mineral naphtha, and adding 20 parts of powdered shell-lac. It not only resists wet, but cements glass and metals as well as wood.

Glu'er, *n.* One who joins or cements with glue.

Glu'ey, *v. a.* [Fr. *gluer*, to lime, to glue.] To join with glue, or any viscous substance; to unite; to hold together.

—*a.* Viscous; glutinous.

Glu'eyness, *n.* Quality of being gluey.

Glu'ish, *a.* Having the nature of glue.

Glum, *a.* [From *gloom.*] Sullen; stubbornly grave; silent; as, to sit or look *glum*.

Glumā'ceous, *a.* [Fr. *glumacée.*] (*Bot.*) Having or bearing glumes; consisting of glumes. — *Gray.*

Glu'mal, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having glumes, *i. e.* husks or chaff, as the grasses. — *Gray.*

Glumā'les, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The Grasses, an important alliance of plants, class *Endogens*. The great mass of herbage known by the name of Grasses and Sedges, constitutes perhaps a twelfth part of the described species of flowering plants, and at least nine-tenths of the number of individuals composing the vegetation of the world; for it is the chief source of that verdure which covers the earth of northern countries with a gay carpet during the months of winter. Such forms of vegetation are provided by nature with true flowers, that is to say, with stamens and pistils, the action of the former of which upon the latter is indispensable for the creation of a seed; but there is little trace of the calyx and corolla, which are commonly characteristic of the more perfect races of plants; not that floral envelopes are wanting, but they do not assume the whorled or ringed position of the parts which form a calyx and corolla: they merely consist of minute green or brown bracts placed one over another, and sometimes appearing to be united by their edges. There is also great simplicity in their pistil, but one ovule being formed in each cavity, whatever number of carpels (indicated by the stigmas) may be employed in the construction of it. Their foliage is as simple as it can be to have any considerable degree of development, consisting of fine thread-shaped veins running side by side from one end of the leaf to the other. The alliance is divided into 5 orders, viz., Graminaceæ, Cyperaceæ, Restiaceæ, including Desvauxiaceæ, and Eriocaulaceæ, *q. v.*

Glume, *n.* [Fr. *gloume, glume:* Lat. *gluma*, from *glubere*, to strip, or peal off; Gr. *glaphein*, to hollow out.] (*Bot.*) The exterior one of the two-ranked imbricated bracts, surrounding the spikeleted flowers of the *Graminaceæ*, or Grass family. — *Gray.*

Glu'melle, *n.* [Fr. dim. of *glume.* See above.] (*Bot.*) Either one of the inner glumes or *palew* that immediately surround the flowers of the *Graminaceæ*. — *Gray.*

Glu'mous, *a.* [Fr. *glumé.* See Glume.] (*Bot.*) Having a filiform receptacle with a common glume beneath.

Martyn.

Glut, *v. a.* [Lat. *glutire*, onomatopoetic, from *glut-glut*, an imitation of the sound made by water in passing through a narrow aperture, or in being discharged from it. The same sound is represented by *gluk* and *gulp.*] To swallow greedily, or in large quantities; to gorge. — To cloy; to fill or furnish beyond sufficiency; to sate; to satiate; to fill to satiety; to disgust.

"Feed, but not *glut* our appetites."—*Denham.*

—To overfill; to load; as, to *glut* the market.

—*n.* Plenty, even to loathing; more than enough. — "A *glut* of study."—*Pope.*

—Anything that fills and obstructs the passage; as, a *glut* of vehicles at a crossing. — The supply of any article in market beyond the demand. — A large wooden wedge used in splitting timber, to facilitate the removal and reinsertion of the smaller iron wedges.

Glutæ'us, *n.* [Gr. *glautos*, the rump; pl. *gloutoi*, the buttocks.] (*Anat.*) The hip, or buttock.

Glu'teal, *a.* [See above.] (*Anat.*) Belonging to the glutæns; as, the *gluteal* artery.

Gla'ten, *n.* [Lat. *glue.* See GLUE.] (*Chem.*) If wheat-flour be put in a bag of coarse cloth, the starch and soluble matters will be carried off, and there will remain a gray sticky mucous mass, which is *G.* It is a characteristic ingredient of the cereals, and by its toughness and tenacity fits the flour of the wheat especially for the manufacture of bread, pastes, &c. By means of hot alcohol, *G.* may be divided into three distinct substances. One portion does not dissolve, and is called *vegetable fibrin.* From the soluble part separates, on cooling, a white, flocculent substance resembling the *caseine* of milk. On adding water to the solution, a third substance, resembling albumen, separates, which is called *gliadin. G.* contains traces of sulphur and phosphorus. It yields ammonia when subjected to destructive distillation, and vegetables containing it give out a disagreeable odor when putrefying. *Form.* $C_{24}H_{20}N_2O_7$.

Glu'tinate, *v. a.* [Lat. *glutinare*, from *glutcn*, glue.] To unite with glue; to cement.

Glutina'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *glutinatio.* See above.] Act of uniting with glue.

Glu'tinative, *a.* [Fr. *glutinatif*; L. Lat. *glutinativus.* See GLUE.] Having the quality of cementing; tenacious

Glu'tine, *n.* [See GLUE.] (*Chem.*) A substance resembling gluten, but not soluble in alcohol.

Glutinos'ity, *n.* [Fr. *glutinosité.* See GLUE.] Quality of being glutinous; viscousness.

Glu'tinous, *a.* [Fr. *glutineux*; L. Lat. *glutinosus*, from *gluten*, glue.] Viscous; viscid; tenacious; resembling glue.

(*Bot.*) Covered or smeared with a slippery moisture; as, a *glutinous* leaf. — *Martyn.*

Glu'tinousness, *n.* Same as GLUTINOSITY, *q. v.*

Glut'ton, *n.* [Fr. *glouton*; L. Lat. *gluto, glutto*, from *glutire*, to glut. See GLUT.] One who indulges to excess in eating. — One eager of anything to excess.

(*Zoöl.*) See GULO.

Glut'ton, *a.* Of or belonging to a glutton; gluttonous.

Glut'tonish, *a.* Greedy; eager.

Glut'tonize, *v. n.* To eat to excess; to eat voraciously; to indulge the appetite to excess.

Glut'tonous, *a.* Given to excessive eating; consisting in excessive eating.

"Due nourishment, no *gluttonous* delight."—*Milton.*

Glut'tononsly, *adv.* With the voracity of a glutton; with excessive eating.

Glut'tony, *n.* [O. Fr. *gloutonnie*; Fr. *gloutonnerie.* See GLUTTON.] Excess in eating; extravagant indulgence of the appetite for food; luxury of the table.

Glycer'ia, *n.* [From Gr. *glukus*, sweet; on account of the sweet taste of the seeds.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Graminaceæ*, represented in our flora by *G. fluitans*, and *G. acutiflora. G. fluitans* is called Manna grass, and its seeds are collected in some countries, and prepared for sale under the name of Manna croup.

Glyc'eric Acid, *n.* [Gr. *glukus*, sweet.] (*Chem.*) A non-crystalline acid formed by the oxidation of glycerine by nitric acid. *Form.* $C_6H_6O_8$.

Glyc'erides, *n. pl.* (*Chem.*) Compounds of glycerine with acids. They are formed with acetic, benzoic, and the fatty acids.

Glyc'erine, *n.* [Gr. *glukeros*, sweetish.] (*Chem.*) The sweet principle of oils and fats. It is obtained by boiling olive-oil with litharge and water until the acids of the oil are converted into lead-salts, which are insoluble, while the *G.* remains in solution. It contains a little oxide of lead, which is precipitated by hydrosulphuric acid. It is a sweet, viscid, colorless liquid, soluble in water and alcohol in all proportions. Ether dissolves it but sparingly. It may be distilled in a current of superheated steam, but distilled alone it decomposes and evolves irritating vapors of acrolein. By the action of nitric acid it is converted into oxalic acid. It has many uses in the arts and manufactures. In medicine it is used as a dressing for sores, as it is easily washed off. Its want of volatility and its oily nature render it valuable in keeping the skin moist, and in cases of deafness. *Form.* $C_6H_5O_3.3HO$.

Glyc'eryle, *n.* (*Chem.*) The radical of glycerine.

Gly'co-benzo'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) A crystalline substance formed by the action of nitrous acid upon hippuric acid. *Form.* $C_{18}H_7O_7.HO$.

Glycocholi'ic, or **Glyco-cholal'ic, Acid,** *n.* (*Chem.*) An acid found in the bile, *q. v.* When dried, ox-bile is treated with cold alcohol, filtered and mixed with ether; it yields crystals of glycocholate of soda and potash. Decomposing the glycocholate of soda by sulphuric acid, we obtain the *G.* acid in fine white needles. It is soluble in water and alcohol, and has a bitterish-sweet taste. *Form.* $C_{52}H_{42}NO_{11}.HO$.

Glyco-cholal'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) See GLYCOCHOLIC ACID.

Gly'cocine, Gly'cocoll, or **Sugar of Gelatine,** *n.* (*Chem.*) A sweet, colorless, crystalline substance obtained by the action of acids or alkalies on gelatine. It is very soluble in water, but insoluble in ether and alcohol. *Form.* $C_4H_5NO_4$, being isometric with nitrous ether.

Gly'cogen, *n.* (*Chem.*) A kind of animal starch found in the liver. After death it is converted into sugar by assimilating the elements of water. *Form.* $C_{12}H_{10}O_{10}$.

Gly'co-hyocholal'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) An acid obtained from pig's bile. *Form.* $C_{54}H_{43}NO_{10}.2HO$.

Gly'col, *n.* (*Chem.*) A sweetish, colorless, viscid liquid, soluble in water and in alcohol. It is obtained by first forming the biniodide of ethyline by the union of olefiant gas with iodine. The action of this upon acetate of silver forms binacetate of *G.* This, digested with hydrate of potash at 360° Fahr. and distilled, gives *G.* It mixes with water in all proportions, may be distilled without decomposition, gives off an inflammable vapor, and has never been frozen. It is the type of an extensive series of derivatives, as numerous as those derived from alcohol. By some it is stated to be the connecting link between the organic and inorganic products of chemistry. It differs from alcohol in containing two atoms more of oxygen; its *form.* being $C_4H_6O_4$.

Glycol'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) A syrupy liquid, obtained by exposing glycol to the action of nitric acid or of oxygen in the presence of platinum black. It resembles lactic acid, but differs from it in being precipitated by acetate of lead. *Form.* $C_4H_4O_6$.

Glycon'ic, *n.* [Fr. *glyconien, glyconique*; Gr. *glukoneios*, from the name of the inventor, *Glycon.*] (*Pros.*) A kind of verse, in the Latin and Greek poetry, consisting of three feet, viz., a spondee (– –), a choriambus (– ⏑ ⏑ –), and a pyrrhichius (⏑ ⏑), without other variation than the usual allowance for the final syllable, and without chorus or change of metre; as:

"Sic te, diva potens Cypri."—*Horace.*

Glycon'ic, Glyco'nian, *a.* (*Pros.*) Of or pertaining to the glyconic verse; as, a *glyconic* stanza, a *glyconic* ode.

Glycyrrhi'za, *n.* [Gr. *glukus*, sweet, and *rhiza*, a root.] (*Bot.*) The liquorice, a genus of plants belonging to the sub-order *Papilionaceæ* in the order *Fabaceæ.* The roots, or underground stems of *G. glabra*, the common or smooth liquorice, *G. echinata*, the echinate-podded liquorice, and other species, native of S. Europe, possess a remarkably sweet taste, which is due to the presence of an uncrystallizable sugar, to which the names of *glycyrrhizin, glycion*, and *liquorice-sugar* have been given. The dark-colored extractive matter which the rhizomes furnish on decoction, contains a large proportion of this peculiar substance. The extract inspissated is largely imported into this country under the names of *liquorice-juice, Spanish juice*, and *Italian juice.* That imported from Spain is prepared from *G. glabra*; that from Italy is the product of *G. echinata.* For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, our importations of liquorice (root or paste) amounted to the almost incredible quantity of 6,000,004 pounds, valued at $550,258, and for which the duty paid was $443,020. It is used for confectionery purposes, in medicine for flavoring, and as a demulcent pectoral, and by the brewers for coloring certain beers. Various preparations of liquorice are commonly kept in the shops, and sold under the names of *pipe-liquorice, pontefract lozenges, extract of liquorice*, and *solazzi juice.* In France, there is an extensive use of liquorice-water by poor people in the promenades and public places, under the name of *coco.* It is also sold extensively, under the name of *erquoos*, in the towns of Turkey and Egypt, like sherbet.

Glycyr'rhizine, *n.* (*Chem.*) The sweet principle of the *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, or common liquorice. It somewhat resembles mannite, but does not crystallize, and will not ferment.

Glyde, a river of Ireland, rises in the co. of Monaghan, in Ulster, and flows E. into Dundalk Bay.

Gly'mont, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Charles co.

Glyn, (*glin.*) *n.* [W.] Same as GLEN, *q. v.*

Glyn'don, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Crawford co.

Glynn, (*glin,*) in *Georgia*, a S.E. co., bordering on the Atlantic Ocean; *area*, nbt. 400 sq. m. *Rivers.* Altamaha River and some smaller streams. The coast is much indented with bays and inlets. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, sandy — in some parts fertile. *Cap.* Brunswick. *Pop.* abt. 3,889.

Gly'oxal, *n.* (*Chem.*) Aldehyde of glycol. *Form.* $C_4H_2O_4$.

Glyph, (*glif.*) *n.* [Fr. *glyphe*; Gr. *glūphē*, from *gluphein*, to carve or hollow out.] (*Arch.*) A perpendicular fluting or channel, used in the Doric frieze.

Glyph'ic, *n.* A rare form of HIEROGLYPHIC, *q. v.*

Glyphograph, (*glif'o-graf,*) *n.* [See below.] A plate made by the operation of glyphography or ELECTRO-TINT, *q. v.* — *Webster.*

Glyphograph'ic, *a.* Of, or belonging to, glyphography, or electro-tint.

Glyphog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *gluphein*, to hollow out, and *graphē*, a writing, from *graphein*, to write or describe.] Same as ELECTRO-TINT, *q. v.*

Glyp'tic, *a.* [Fr. *glyptique*, from Gr. *gluptos*, fit for carving, from *gluphein*, to engrave.] Pertaining to the art of engraving on precious stones.

Glyp'tic, Glyp'tics, *n. sing.* The art of engraving on precious stones.

Glyp'todon, *n.* [Gr. *gluptos*, carved, and *odous, odontos*, a tooth.] (*Pal.*) A fossil Armadillo, of gigantic proportions, found in S. America. In size it was equal to the rhinoceros.

Glyptograph'ic, *a.* Relating to or describing the art of engraving on precious stones.

Glyptog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *gluptos*, carved, and *graphē*, a description, from *graphein*, to describe.] A description of the art of engraving on precious stones.

Glyptothe'ca, *n.* [Gr. *gluptos*, carved, and *thēkē*, a case, from *tithemai*, to place.] A building or a room for the preservation of works of sculpture.

Glys'ter, *n.* Same as CLYSTER, *q. v.*

G. M., Grand Master.

Gme'linite, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral occurring at Cape Blomidon, Nova Scotia, on the island of Cyprus, and elsewhere. *Color.* Yellowish-white to flesh-red. *Sp. gr.* 2·04-2·17. *Comp.* Silica 46·56, alumina 20·18, lime 3·89, soda 7·09, potassa 1·87, water 29·41.

Gmund, a town of Würtemberg, on the Rems, 29 m. E.N.E. from Stuttgart. *Manuf.* Jewelry, hardware, spinning, and stocking-weaving. *Pop.* 7,058.

Gmün'den, a town of Upper Austria, on the lake and in the circle of Traun, 7 m. S.W. of Linz; *pop.* 4,100.

Gna'denhutten, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Tuscarawas co.

Gnapha'lium, *n.* [Gr. *gnaphalon*, cotton or wool, from the cottony surface of the herbage.] (*Bot.*) The Life-everlasting, a genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ. G. polycephalum*, the Cotton-weed, common in fields in the U. States, is distinguishable by its strong, agreeable odor, and its brownish color. Stem 1–2 ft. high, whitish, with a cottony down, much branched; leaves sessile, cottony beneath; flowers in crowded clusters at the ends of the branches; involucre with whitish scales and yellow flowers.

Gnarl, (*narl,*) *v. n.* [A. S. *gnyrran*; Ger. *knarren, knurren*, to snarl.] To growl; to murmur; to snarl.

"And wolves are *gnarling* who shall gnaw thee first."—*Shaks.*

—*n.* A knot in wood.

Gnar'led, Gnar'ly, *a.* Knotty; full of knots; as, the *gnarled* oak.

Gnash, (*nash,*) *v. a.* [Dan. *knasker*, to crush between the teeth; Ger. *knirschen.* The word is formed from the sound made by striking or dashing the teeth together.] To bring together with force, as the teeth or jaws; to strike together, as the teeth.

—*v. n.* To strike or dash the teeth together, as in rage, pain, or anguish.

Gnash'ing, *n.* A grinding or striking of the teeth together, as in rage or anguish.

"There shall be weeping and *gnashing* of teeth."—*Matt.* viii. 10.

Gnash'ingly, *adv.* With gnashing.

Gnat, (*nat,*) *n.* [A. S. *gnat*, from *gnidan*, to rub; Ger. *grütze*, the itch; allied to Gr. *knizein*, to cause to itch.] (*Zoöl.*) The *Culicidæ*, or Gnat family, are dipterous insects, whose mouths are furnished with bristly stings, included in flexile sheaths. Some of the species are extremely troublesome, as they pierce the skin to feed upon the blood, and at the same time inject an irritating poisonous fluid. Their flight is accompanied by a humming noise, occasioned by the vibration of their wings: they seldom appear in the day-time, except in thick woods, and they abound in moist situations, which is easily accounted for by their larvæ being inhabitants of the water. In this state they are very active, swimming with great agility, and often descending; but coming to the surface to breathe, which they do head downwards, the respiratory orifice being at the end of a very prolonged spiracle arising from the end of the abdomen. — That well-known insect, the common gnat (*Culex pipiens*), is produced from a singular-looking aquatic larva; it has a large head, furnished on each side with a pair of antennæ-like jointed processes; the thorax large and angular; the body suddenly lessening from this part, and continuing of nearly the same size to the tail, which is abruptly truncated, and tipped with four foliaceous pro-



Fig. 1167. — GNAT, MAGNIFIED.
1. Insect depositing eggs; 2, insect escaping from pupa case; 3, larva of gnat; 4, floating raft of eggs.

cesses. In about fifteen days' time the larvæ are full-grown, and arrive at the pupa state; the animal then appears to have a rounded form, is very active, and still inhabits the water; the position of its breathing apparatus, however, is now altered, being situated at the anterior part of the body, and consists of two little tubes, which are applied to the surface of the water for the reception of air. When ready to assume the perfect state, it rises to the surface, and the *G.* quickly emerges from its confinement. — A warm, rainy season is most favorable to the evolution of *G.*; and, in such summers, particular districts in most countries are occasionally pestered by them in countless swarms. In Lapland, especially, during the heats of the short summer, the *G.* fill the air with such swarming myriads, that the poor inhabitants can hardly venture to walk out of their cabins, without having first smeared their hands and faces with a composition of tar and cream: which is found by experience to prevent their attacks. A very small black *G.* (*Culex reptans*), with transparent wings, and the legs marked by a white bar, is particularly troublesome in marshy districts during the evening, by its creeping motion on the skin of the face, &c. To the above we may add, that the mosquito (*Culex mosquito*), so much dreaded by all who visit our Southern States and the West Indies, where its bite seems to operate with peculiar malignity, is a species of *G.* which derives additional vigor from the warmer and moister atmosphere. —See MOSQUITO.

Gnat'-flower, *n.* (*Bot.*) See OPHRYS.

Gnathi'dia, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The lateral parts or rami of the mandible or lower jaw of birds, which are joined to the cranium behind, and meet in front at a greater or less angle.

Gnathi'tis, *n.* [Gr. *gnathos*, the jaw.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the cheek or upper jaw.

Gna thotheca, *n.* [Gr. *gnathos*, and *thake*, a sheath.] (*Zoöl.*) In birds, the horny or cutaneous integument of the beak.

Gnat'-snapper, *n.* A bird that lives by catching gnats. — *Hakewill.*

Gnat'-strainer, *n.* One who strains out gnats; one who places too much importance on little things; — so called in allusion to Matt. xxiii. 24. — *Worcester.*

Gnat'-worm, *n.* The larva of the gnat. — *Browne.*

Gnaw, (*nâw,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *gnagan*; Ger. *nagen*, to eat away, to corrode; Gr. *knaein*, to scrape.] To bite off by little; to bite or scrape off with the fore-teeth; to wear away by biting; to eat by biting off small portions of food with the fore-teeth. — To bite in agony or rage.

"He comely fell, and dying *gnawed* the ground." — *Dryden.*

—To waste; to fret; to corrode.

—*v. n.* To use the teeth in biting.

"A thousand men that fishes *gnawed* upon." — *Shaks.*

Gnaw'er, *n.* One who, or that which, gnaws or corrodes.

Gnaw'ers, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) See RODENTIA.

Gnaw'ing, *p. a.* Biting off by little and little; corroding; eating by slow degrees.

Gneiss, (*nice,*) *n.* [Ger. *gneiss*] (*Geol.*) A rock having the same constitution as *granite*, but with the mica more or less in layers. It is often described as stratified granite. Syenitic gneiss contains hornblende in place of mica, and the other general variations in the composition of granite apply also to it. As the mica is easily cleavable, a gneiss rock breaks most readily in the direction of the mica layers, and thus affords slabs. It is much used both as a building material and for flagstones. Extensive quarries are opened near Haddam and at Lebanon, Conn., and at Munson and many other places in Massachusetts. *G.* graduates into *mica schist*, q. v.

Gneis'soid, *a.* [Ger. *gneiss*, and Gr. *eidos*, a form, an appearance.] Resembling gneiss; having some of the properties or characteristics of gneiss.

Gneis'sose, *a.* Having the general structure of gneiss. *Lyell.*

Gne'sen, a town of Prussia, duchy, and 30 m. E.N.E. of Posen. *G.* contains a theological seminary, and is the see of the archbishop-primate of Prussian Poland. *Pop.* 8,250.

Gnetaceæ, (*ne-tai'se-e.*) (*Bot.*) The Jointed Firfam, an order of plants, class *Gymnogens.* — DIAG. Repeatedly branched jointed stems, simple net-veined leaves, 1-celled anthers opening by pores, and the membrane next the nucleus protruded. — They consist of small trees or shrubs, with opposite leaves, sometimes small and scale-like. They occur in both tropical and temperate climates. Their properties and uses are unimportant. There are but 15 species in 2 genera.

Gnome, (*nōme,*) *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *gnōmōn*, one who knows, hence a guardian, from *gignōs keiu*, *gnōnai*, to know.] (*Mediæval Myth.*) The name given by cabalistic writers to one of the classes of imaginary beings which are supposed to be the presiding spirits in the mysterious operations of nature in the mineral and vegetable world. They have their dwelling within the earth, where they preside specially over its treasures, and are of both sexes, male and female. The former are often represented in the form of misshapen dwarfs, of whom the well-known "Rübezahl," or "Number-nip," of German legend is a familiar example. Pope, in the *Rape of the Lock*, and Darwin, in the *Loves of the Plants*, have drawn upon the more pleasing associations of this curious branch of mythology.

—A small and ill-favored person; a dwarf; a person of outlandish appearance; a misshapen being.

Gnome. [Gr, a sentence or opinion.] (*Lit.*) A short sententious saying, conveying some maxim or moral precept. In the Bible, the Proverbs of Solomon and many of the sayings of Christ afford examples of the *G.* The gnomic poets are those Greek poets whose remains consist chiefly of *G.*, short sententious precepts and reflections. The principal writers of this class are Theognis, Solon, Tyrtæus, and Simonides.

Gnomolog'ic, Gnomolog'ical, *a.* [Fr. *gnomologique*; Gr. *gnōmologikos.*] Of or belonging to a collection of maxims, reflections, &c.

Gnomon, (*nō'mon,*) *n.* [See GNOME.] (*Dialling.*) The style or pin of the sun-dial, which by its shadow indicates the hour of the day.

(*Astron.*) A rod or pillar from whose shadow the altitude or position of the sun may be determined. *G.* were probably the first astronomical instruments; and they appear to have been much in use among the Egyptians, the Chinese, and even the Peruvians. It is evident that observations of this kind cannot give the sun's altitude with much exactness. The shadow is never so well defined that its limits can be ascertained with astronomical precision; besides, the observation requires to be corrected for parallax refraction, and the sun's semi-diameter — elements which can only be determined by means of instruments of a very superior description to the *G.*, and which, consequently, render the latter useless.

(*Geom.*) That portion of the larger of two parallelograms which remains uncovered, when a smaller, similar parallelogram has been superposed upon it, in such manner that they shall have one angle in common.

G. of a globe, the index of the hair circle.

Gnomon'ic, Gnomon'ical, *a.* [Fr. *gnomonique*; Gr. *gnōmonikos.*] Of, or belonging to, the art of dialling.

Gnomon'ic Projec'tion, *n.* (*Math.*) That projection of the circles of any sphere in which the centre of the sphere is the point of sight, the principal plane being tangent to the surface.

Gnomon'ics, *n. sing.* [Fr. *gnomonique*; Gr. *gnomonike*; sc. *techne*] The art of constructing dials; dialling.

Gno'monist, *n.* One versed in the construction of dials.

Gnomonol'ogy, *n.* A treatise on the art of constructing dials.

Gnostic, (*nos'tic,*) *n.* One of the sect of Gnostics. See GNOSTICS.

—*a.* Pertaining to the Gnostics, or their teachings.

Gnos'ticism, *n.* The system of philosophy or doctrine taught by the Gnostics.

Gnostics, (*nōs'tiks,*) *n. pl.* [Fr. *gnostiques*; L. *gnosticus*; Gr. *gnōstikos*, versed in knowledge, from *gnōskein*, to know.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) *Gnostics* is a common name applied to various sects, which, in the early history of the Church, sought to incorporate the teachings of heathen philosophers with the system of Christianity. Their doctrines were very various, so that it is difficult to give any general account of their principles. According to some, they derive their doctrines from the Alexandrian philosophers; according to others, from the Jews, or from the Orientals. There can be little doubt that each of these sources contributed to build up the fabric of Gnosticism, some sects taking from one, and others from another, and some, perhaps, from all the three. The apostle Paul, even during his ministry, complains of attempts being made to ingraft Jewish and heathen customs and opinions upon the Christian faith; and hence Gnosticism is frequently traced back to this early period. There can be no doubt that the sect became very powerful in the Church soon after that time; and their opinions exercised a great influence upon Christian theology. One of their leading principles seems to have arisen from their inability to account for the existence of evil in the world. They could not see how God, as all-wise, powerful, and good, could allow evil to exist at all; and they were led to conclude that matter must contain within itself the principle of evil. Hence they came to the conclusion that God had nothing to do with the creation or sustenance of the world, but that he created two beings, called Æons, or emanations, from which sprang other æons, and others from these, an innumerable host, the lower in descent being always less perfect than those above them. One of these æons was Demiurgus, who created this world, and was the God of the Old Testament. To counteract the evil that existed, God sent Christ, one of the highest æons, into the world, to restore man to the knowledge of himself. They had very inferior notions of the character of Christ, and denied that he suffered death, or that he really underwent the sufferings recorded of him. They did not believe in the resurrection of the body, deeming it too gross for a higher destiny. Their beliefs influenced their lives in two very different ways, leading some to mortify the flesh, in order to bring themselves into closer communion with God, and leading others to give way to every sinful lust and passion, in order to show their total disregard of the body. In process of time they split into various divisions, differing widely from each other both in faith and practice. Among the principal Gnostic sects may be mentioned the Nicolaitanes, Saturnines, Cerinthians, Basilidians, Valentinians, Ophites, Carpocratians, Antilactes, Docetæ, Marcionites, Tationists, and Bardesanists. The system of Gnosticism disappeared about the 5th century.

Gnu, (*guoo,*) *n.* [Ger.; Hottentot *nju.*] (*Zoöl.*) The *Antelope Gnu* of Linnæus, a large bovine antelope, which is found in herds in the arid deserts of S. Africa. This singular ruminant quadruped, of which three species are known, appears at first to be a monstrous being, compounded of parts of different animals. Its general color



Fig. 1168. — THE ANTELOPE GNU.

is a deep umber-brown, approaching to black. It is 4 ft. in height, having the body and crupper of a small horse, and is covered with brown hair; the tail is furnished with long white hairs (like that of a horse), and on the neck is a beautiful flowing mane, white at the base, and black at the tips. Its horns, approximated and enlarged at the base, descend outwardly, and turn up at the point; the muzzle is large, flat, and surrounded by a circle of projecting hairs; under the throat and dewlap is another black mane; and the legs are as light and slender as those of a stag.

Go, *v. n.* (*imp.* WENT, *pp.* GONE.) [A. S. *gan*, *gangan*; O. Fris. *gân*; O. Dan. *gange*; Ger. *gehen*; Icel. *ganga*; Goth. *gaggan*; Lett. *gaju*; Zend. and Sansk. *gâ*, to go.] To pass; to move, or to be in motion; to proceed from one place, state, or station to another; to advance; to make progress; — used in reference to the most various applications of both animate and inanimate beings, also of mental movements; and applied further, in a figurative sense, to all things sentient or living. — To walk; to move step by step; — in contradistinction to *running* or *riding.*

"I will only *go* through on my feet." — *Num.* xx. 19.

—To proceed in a train, or in consequences; to be carried on; to succeed; to fare; to be in a good or ill state; to operate; to turn out; to eventuate; as, everything *goes* well.

"I think as the world *goes*, he was a good sort of man enough." *Arbuthnot.*

—To proceed; to pass in any manner or to any end; to have effect; to avail; to be of force and value; to have a use or currency; to contribute; to conduce; to tend; to concur; — often preceding *to* or *into.*

"Whether the cause *goes* for me or against me, you must pay me the reward." — *Watts.*

—To apply one's self; to have recourse to; to be about to do; to undertake; as, to *go* to law, to *go* into business.

—To proceed by a mental operation; to pass in the mind, or operate by mental action or imaginative effort; — often before *over* or *through*; as, to *go over* accounts, to *go through* a book.

"I *go over* some parts of this argument again." — *Locke.*

—To be pregnant, or in a state of pregnancy; to be with young, or in the family-way; as, she is six months *gone.*

—To leave; to depart; to pass or move away; — in contradistinction to *stay* and *come.*

"*Go*, poor devil; get thee *gone*; why should I hurt thee?" *Sterne.*

—To be expended, or wasted; to be loosed, or released; to decline; to tend towards decay, death, or ruin; to be lost; to decease.

"By Saint George, he 's *gone!*
That spear-wound hath our master sped." — *Scott.*

—To extend; to reach; as, that road *goes* to Baltimore; a married man's hand is always *going* into his pocket; frugality *goes* a great way towards wealth.

"No man's knowledge here can *go* beyond his experience." *Locke.*

(The senses of the word *go* are very various and somewhat indistinct; its general characteristic is motion or progression, and in its most exact definition expresses passage from a place, in opposition to *come.* This is frequently observable even in figurative phrases; thus, we say, things that *go* before and that *come* after; to-day *goes*, and to-morrow *comes.*)

Go to, come; begin; start; move: — an exhortative expression, used chiefly in a scornful sense.

"*Go to*, *go to*, thou art a foolish fellow." — *Shaks.*

To go about, to set one's self to or about anything; to attempt; to endeavor; to essay.

"He *went about* his father's business." — *Milton.*

(*Naut.*) To tack; to move a ship's head round; as, to *go about* in stays. — *To go aside*, to err; to deviate from the right course.

"If any man's wife *go aside*, and commit a trespass against him." — *Num.* v. 12.

To go between, to interpose; to act as mediator; to attempt to reconcile or adjust; as, to *go between* husband and wife is a thankless action. — *To go by*, to pass away unnoticed; to omit.

"What's that to us? The time *goes* by." — *Shaks.*

To observe, as a rule; to follow, as an example.

"The violence of the symptoms are a better rule to *go by*." *Sharp.*

To go down, to be swallowed, or accepted.

"If he be hungry, bread will *go down*." — *Locke.*

To be received, without choice or power of objection; as, that tale will not *go down.* — *To go for nothing*, to be valueless in effect; to have no meaning or efficacious result; as, his denial *goes for nothing.* — *To go hard with*, to cause trouble, difficulty, or danger to; to occasion trial or misfortune to; as, his death *went hard with* his wife. — *To go in and out*, to do the business of life. — *To go into* or *unto.* (*Scrip.*) To have sexual commerce with. — *To go on*, to proceed; to move forward; to advance.

"I wish you health to *go on* with that noble work." — *Berkeley.*

To be fitted or put on; as, this hat will not *go on* my head. — *To go out*, to enter upon any undertaking or expedition; as, to *go out* on an affair of honor, or duel.

"There are other men fitter to *go out* than I." — *Shaks.*

To expire; to become extinct; as, the fire has *gone out.*

"Art after art *goes out*, and all is night." — *Pope.*

To become public; to be circulated abroad: as, the scandal *goes out* to the world. — *To go over*, to revolt; as, numbers have *gone over* to the enemy. — To peruse; to study; to read; as, I *went over* the book and found it rubbish. — To examine; to review; to criticise; as, to *go over* the items of an account. — To think over; to dwell upon mentally; to cogitate upon; as, I will *go over* the matter, and let you know my decision. — To change sides; to pass from one party to another; as, he has *gone over* to the Democrats. — To cross from one side to the other; as, to *go over* a lake. — *To go through*, to perform thoroughly; to perform; to accomplish; to effect; to execute.

"The Earl of Antrim had not steadiness of mind enough
To *go through* with such an undertaking." — *Clarendon.*

To suffer; to endure; to bear; to undergo; as, to *go through* a protracted sickness. — *To go under*, to be known under a specific appellation; as, to *go under* the name of Socialists. — To be sunk or submerged; as, he *went under* the ice and was drowned. — *To go off*, to die; to decease; to depart from life.

"I would the friends we miss were safe arrived,
Some must *go off*." — *Shaks.*

To quit duty; to temporarily leave a post or position.

"The leaders having charge from you to stand,
Will not *go off* until they hear you speak." — *Shaks.*

To go upon, to take and follow as a leading rule or principle.

"This supposition I have *gone upon* through those papers." *Addison.*

To let go, to permit to depart; to release hold of; to allow to leave; as, to *let go* a prisoner.

Go, *v. a.* To accept or take, as participating in an enterprise; to become responsible for; to fill or enjoy a part in.

"I'll *go* his halves." —*Rabelais.* (Translated.)

To go it, to act in a wild or convivial manner; to carry on; to be uproarious or reckless; to become pugnacious.

"*Go it*, Maria; I'll hold your bonnet." — *Pierce Egan.*

To proceed; to advance; to make progress. (Used colloquially.) — *To go one's way*, to depart; to move on; to set forth; as, he *went on his way* rejoicing.

Go, *n.* An incident, event, circumstance, or occurrence. (Used as slang.)

"This is a pretty *go*." — *Dickens.*

—The prevailing mode, fashion, or custom; as, snobbery is quite the *go* at Washington.

—Uproarious mirth; jollification; as, we had a great *go*. (Used as a colloquialism.)

—A glass of spirits taken neat, or without water; as, a *go* of gin. (Used extensively in London, Eng.)

Goa, a Portuguese district of India, prov. of Bejapoor, on the W. coast; *area*, 1,100 sq. m. *Prod.* Pepper, rice, betel-nuts, cocoa-nuts, and salt. *Pop.* 346,500.

GOA, a maritime city of India, chief city of the above district, and formerly capital of all the Portuguese settlements in India, on an island of the same name, at the mouth of the Mandova, 250 m. S.S.E. of Bombay: lat. 15° 30′ N., lon. 74° 2′ E. *G.* consists of two cities — Old Goa and New Goa. The old city, now almost deserted, contains some splendid churches and other specimens of architecture. New Goa, or Panjim, at the mouth of the river within the forts, is the residence of the viceroy and of the principal inhabitants. It carries on an inconsiderable trade with Portugal, China, and the coast of Africa, and the place is rapidly going to decay. *Pop.* unascertained, but small.

Goad, (*gōd,*) *n.* [A. S. *gad;* Swed. *gadd*, a sting; Icel *gaddr*, a pin, peg; Scot. *gad*, the point of a spear; O. Ger. *gart*, a prick, from *gartijan*, to impel, to drive.] A pointed instrument used to stimulate a beast to move faster.

"Off in his harden'd hand a *goad* he bears."—*Pope.*

—*v. a.* To drive with a goad: — hence, to urge forward; to incite; to excite; to stimulate; to instigate.

"Temptation that doth *goad* us on to sin in loving virtue." *Shaks.*

Goaf, *n.* (*Mining.*) See GOB.

Goal, (*gōl,*) *n.* [Fr. *gaule*, a pole, from Lat. *vallus*, a pole or stake; W. *gwyal*, a goal, a mark.] The point set to bound a race, and to which racers run; any starting-post; the mark.

"Hast thou beheld, when from the *goal* they start."—*Dryden.*

—The end aimed at; the end or final purpose; the object attained.

"Good . . . the final *goal* of ill."—*Tennyson.*

Goal'para, a district of British India, in the presidency of Bengal; Lat. 25° 40′ to 26° 31′ N., Lon. 89° 42′ to 91° 8′ E. *Area*, 3,500 sq. m. *Prod.* Cotton, tobacco, sugar, and mustard. *Pop.* 440,000.

Goar, St., a fortified town of Prussia, 15 miles from Coblentz. It is seated on the W. bank of the Rhine, under the stupendous rock and castle of Rheinfels, with which it surrendered to the French in 1794. On the opposite side of the river is the small town of St. Goarshausen, and on a mountain near it is the strong castle called Katz. St. Goar has a considerable trade in wines and hides. *Pop.* 2,000.

Goar, *n.* Same as GORE, *q. v.*

Goat, (*gōt,*) *n.* [A. S. *gat, geat;* L. Ger., D., and Fris. *geit;* Ger. *geiss;* Goth. *gaitei*, a young goat; Heb. *gĕdi*, a kid, from *gûdâ*, to cut, to crop. See KID.] (*Zoöl.*) The distinguishing characters in the genus *capra* (a Linnæan group of Ruminantia, which includes all the species of goats) are, — that the horns are hollow, turned upwards, and annulated on their surfaces; that there are eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw, and none in the upper; and that the male is generally bearded. In its domestic state the goat is found in almost every part of the globe, bearing the extremes of heat and cold, and differing in size and form according to various circumstances; the horns generally having a curvature outwards towards the tips. Buffon's account of this animal is strikingly descriptive. "The goat," says he, "is superior to the sheep both in sentiment and dexterity. He approaches man spontaneously, and is easily familiarized. He is sensible of caresses, and capable of a considerable degree of attachment. He is stronger, lighter, more agile, and less timid than the sheep. He is a sprightly, capricious, wandering, wanton animal. It is with much difficulty that he can be confined, and he loves to retire into solitude, and to climb, stand, and even sleep, on rugged and lofty eminences. He is robust and easily nourished, for he eats almost every herb, and is injured by very few. His bodily temperament, which in all animals has a great influence on the natural disposition, is not essentially different from that of the sheep. These two animals, whose internal organization is almost entirely similar, are nourished, grow, and multiply in the same manner; and their diseases are the same, excepting a few to which the goat is not subject. The goat fears not, like the sheep, too great a degree of heat. He cheerfully exposes himself to the sun, and sleeps under his most ardent rays without being affected with the vertigo or any other inconvenience. He is not afraid of rain or storms; but he appears to feel the effect of severe cold. The inconstancy of his disposition is marked by the irregularity of his actions. He walks, stops short, runs, leaps, approaches or retires, shows or conceals himself, or flies off, as if actuated by mere caprice, and without any other cause than what arises from an eccentric vivacity of temper. The suppleness of his organs, and the strength and nervousness of his frame, are hardly sufficient to support the petulance and rapidity of his natural movements." It is difficult in this genus to determine what are species and what are varieties. The common or domestic goat (*Capra hircus*) has existed as a domestic animal from the earliest ages; it is frequently mentioned in the books of Moses, and formed a large portion of the flocks of the patriarchs. The goat thrives under the care of man in the hottest parts of India and Africa, and in the northern districts of Scandinavia. Amid such diversity of circumstances, considerable diversity of breeds might be expected, and accordingly, besides the common variety, there are the *Syrian goat*, the *Angora goat*, the *Cashmere goat*, — all remarkable for the greater length and fineness of their hair; a beautiful dwarf variety from West Africa, called the *Guinea Goat*, and many others. Some of these, as the Syrian goat, (Fig. 1170,) have large pendent ears. In nothing does variation seem more readily to result from the influence of climate and other circumstances, than in the quantity and quality of the hair, and in the relative abundance of the two kinds of it, both of which are well exhibited in the common goat, the long, soft hair, and the softer woolly hair beneath it. But in many other respects, also, the domestic goat is subject to variation, more than perhaps any other domestic quadruped except the dog. The uses of the goat are numerous. The flesh is good; that of the kid, or young goat, is in most countries esteemed a delicacy. The milk is very rich and nutritious, more easy of digestion than that of the cow, and is often useful to consumptive patients. Some goats yield as much as four quarts of milk daily, although the average quantity is more nearly two. Both cheese and butter are made of goat's milk; they have a peculiar but not disagreeable flavor. Goat's milk is still very much used in Syria and other parts of the East, as it was in the days of the patriarchs. The skin of the goat was early used for clothing, and is now dressed as leather for many uses, particularly for making gloves and the finer kinds of shoes. The hair, which may be advantageously clipped annually, is used for making ropes which are indestructible in water, and for making wigs for judges, barristers, and ecclesiastical dignitaries. For the latter purpose, the hair of white goats is used. The use of the hair or wool of certain varieties of goat for making valuable fabrics is noticed in the article ANGORA GOAT. The horns are used for making knife-handles, &c., and the fat is said to be superior to that of the ox for candles. The *Rocky Mountain Goat* (q. v.) ranks on a par with the Cashmere goat for the excellence of its fleece; — but as it is now considered an antelope, it results that the genus Capra is not represented in America. The origin of the domestic goat is with greatest probability traced to the Ægagre (*Capra ægagrus*), the Persian Paseng. See ÆGAGRE.



Fig. 1169.
THE COMMON GOAT, (*Capra hircus.*)



Fig. 1170.
HEAD OF SYRIAN GOAT.

Goatee', *n.* That part of a man's beard which depends from the lower lips or chin, resembling the beard of a goat.

Goat'herd, *n.* One whose duty is to attend goats.

Goat'ish, *a.* Resembling a goat in any quality; of a rank smell.

Goat'ishly, *adv.* In the manner of a goat.

Goat'ishness, *n.* Quality of being goatish; lustfulness.

Goat Island, in *Rhode Island*, a small island and light-house in Newport harbor in front of the town. It exhibits a fixed light.

Goat Island. See NIAGARA FALLS.

Goat'-milker, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as GOAT-SUCKER, *q. v.*

Goat'-moth, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See COSSUS.

Goat's'-beard, Goat'-marjoram, *n.* (*Bot.*) See TRAGOPOGON.

Goat's'-rue, *n.* (*Bot.*) See TEPHROSIA.

Goat's'-thorn, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ASTRAGALUS.

Goat'-sucker, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of birds, *Caprimulgidæ*, tribe *Fissirostres*, comprising birds with a short triangular bill, and soft, lax, owl-like plumage. They feed upon insects which they capture while upon the wing. The whippoorwill (*Caprimulgus vociferus*), (see Fig. 1023), a native of the U. States, is ten inches long without the wing, and has the bristles of the bill without lateral filaments. Its general color is pale rufous, with the top of the head ashy-gray, longitudinally streaked with black. Its notes are three, and have a fancied resemblance to the syllables *whip-poor-will*, and hence its name. It begins its song soon after sunset, and continues till late at night; then remains silent till near the dawn, when it resumes and continues till sunrise. During the day the whippoorwill sleeps upon the ground, or on fallen trunks of trees, or on low branches, and may often be approached to within a few feet before it flies. It is said that it always sits with its body parallel to the branch on which it alights, and never across it. Its eggs are always two, short elliptical, much rounded, and nearly equal at both ends; the color greenish-white, spotted, and blotched with bluish-gray and light-brown. These are laid in May, on the bare ground or on dry leaves, and in the most secluded parts of the thickets. The Chuck-will's-widow (*Caprimulgus Carolinensis*), of the Atlantic and Gulf States, much resembles the preceding, but the bristles of its bill are furnished with lateral filaments, and the top of the head is reddish-brown, streaked with black, and the terminal two-thirds of the tail, except the four central feathers, rufous-white. The Chuck-will's-widow, whose notes seem exactly to articulate these words, commences its singular call generally in the evening, soon after sunset, and continues it, with short occasional interruptions, for several hours. This note, or call, instantly attracts the attention of a stranger, and is strikingly different from that of the whippoorwill. In sound and articulation it seems plainly to express the words which have been applied to it (*Chuck-will's-widow*), pronouncing each syllable leisurely and distinctly, putting the principal emphasis on the last word. In a still evening it may be heard at the distance of nearly a mile, the tones of its voice being stronger and more full than those of the whippoorwill, who utters his with much greater rapidity. The flight of this bird is low, skimming about at a few feet above the surface of the ground, frequently settling on old logs, or on the fences, and from thence sweeping around, in pursuit of various winged insects that fly in the night. Like the whippoorwill, it prefers the declivities of glens and other deeply shaded places, making the surrounding mountains ring with echoes the whole evening. The Chuck-will's-widow lays its eggs, two in number, on the ground, in the woods; they are of a dull olive color, sprinkled with darker specks, and about as large as a pigeon's. Another interesting American species, the *Night-Hawk*, will be seen under its proper name.

Goave, (*go-av',*) LE GRAND, and LE PETIT, two towns of Hayti; the latter is situated on the Bay of Gonaïves, abt. 48 m. W.S.W. of Port-au-Prince, and the former 7 miles further E.

Gob, *n.* [Gael.] A small piece; a lump; a mouthful; a minor quantity; as, a *gob* of money. (Vulgar.) — The mouth; also, the saliva issuing therefrom.

(*Mining.*) The waste part of the workings of a mine; (called also *goaf.*)

To work the gob or *goaf.* (*Mining.*) To remove the mineral pillars that support the roof of a mine, and replace them with props. — *Ure.*

Gobain, St., a town of France, dep. Aisne, 10 m. of Laon. It is noted for its manufacture of looking-glasses. (See GLASS.) *Pop.* 1,615.

Gob'bet, *n.* [O. Fr. *gobeau.*] A mouthful; a small piece; a lump; as much as can be swallowed at once.

"Full of great lumps of flesh and *gobbets* raw." — *Spenser.*

—*v. a.* To swallow at a mouthful; to gulp. (Vulgar.)

Gob'bing, *n.* (*Mining.*) The refuse thrown back into the excavations remaining after the removal of the coal. *Brande.*

Gob'ble, *v. a.* [Fr. *gober*, to gulp down, from Celt. *gob*, the mouth.] To swallow with open mouth or greedily; to swallow hastily, or in large pieces.

"Supper *gobbled* up in haste." — *Swift.*

—*v. n.* To make a noise in the throat, as a turkey.

"Fat turkies *gobbling* at the door." — *Prior.*

Gob'bler, *n.* One who swallows food with rapidity; a greedy eater; a gormandizer. — A turkey-cock.

Gobelin Tapestry. See TAPESTRY.

Go'-between, *n.* One who interposes between two parties; a mediator; a broker. (Generally in a bad sense.)

Go'bi, or GOBI, a range of country in Central Asia, comprising a large part of Chinese Turkestan and Mongolia. *Extent*, 1,300 m. in length, with a breadth varying from 400 to 800 m. Mostly a sandy desert, interspersed with a few oases. Lat. 40° to 50° N., Lon. 90° to 120° E. In 1874–6 remains of ancient cities were discovered, but as yet little attention has been given them.

Gobidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of Acanthopterygious fishes, including the Blennies, Gobies, &c. They may be recognized by the slenderness and flexibility of their dorsal rays. They have an uniformly wide intestinal canal, and no pyloric cæca.

Gob'let, *n.* [Fr. *gobelet*, from *gob.*] A kind of cup or drinking-vessel, usually of glass, containing as much as may be taken at one large draught or swallow.

"Crown high the *goblets* with a cheerful draught." — *Dryden.*

Gob'lin, *n.* [Fr. *gobelin*, probably from Gr. *kobalŏs*, an arrant knave.] A demon; an evil spirit; a frightful phantom; a walking spirit; a gnome; an elf.

"Be thou a spirit of health, or *goblin* damned." — *Shaks.*

Go'by, *n.* [Lat. *gobius*, and *gobio.*] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of fishes, family *Gobidæ*, has the thoracic ventrals united, either along their whole length, or at least at the base forming a hollow disc. The species are small, some of them only two or three inches long, and live among the rocks near the shore. Some of them are viviparous. Over 100 species are known.

Go'-by, *n.* Illusion; evasion; escape by artifice. — A

flinging off; a thrusting away or aside; a passing without notice; as, he gives his old friends the *go-by*.

Go'-cart, *n.* A mechanical contrivance designed to support young children in their first attempts to walk.

God, *n.* [A. S., O. S., Fris., D., and L. Ger.; Dan., Swed., and Icel. *gud*; Ger. *gott*; Goth. *guth*; Pers. *khodà*; Afghan. *chudâi*, among the Samoïedes of Russia, *kudai*; Hind. *khooda*; probably from Sansk. *gudh*, to conceal, whence *gûdha*, a secret, a mystery. The A. S. word signifies at once God and good; and the association pervades the Teutonic tongues.] The Good; the Author of all goodness; the Supreme Being; the Eternal and Infinite Spirit; the Creator, and the Sovereign of the Universe; the Almighty. The belief in the existence of some being or beings superior to man, on whom he is dependent, and who demands his worship, is so universal that it may almost be said to be an instinct of our nature. Those who worship many gods are termed polytheists; those who worship one only, monotheists. The department of knowledge which treats of the being, perfections, and government of God, is called theology. Many attempts have been made, by arguments, to prove the existence of one Supreme Being, all-powerful, wise, and good, through whom everything exists. Some of these arguments are *à priori*, others are *à posteriori*. "When we argue from the ideas we have of immensity, eternity, necessary existence, and the like, that such perfections can reside but in one Being, and thence conclude that there can be but one Supreme God, who is the cause and author of all things," — this is an argument *à priori*. When, on the other hand, we argue from the order and regularity that we observe in the objects of nature around us, that there is evidence of design and of a designer, this is an argument *à posteriori*. Each of these modes of argument, however, is incomplete of itself, and it is only by a combination of the two that we can expect to be able, if indeed the imperfection of our present faculties will ever admit of our being able, to prove by arguments the existence and attributes of God.

—A false god; a heathen deity; an idol; a fetish.

"Land of lost *gods* and godlike men." — *Byron.*

—A prince; a sovereign; a ruler; a magistrate or judge; an angel. (Chiefly of scriptural application.)

"Thou shalt not revile the *gods*, nor curse the ruler of thy people."—*Exod.* xxii. 2.

—Any person or thing held in over-exalted estimation, or deified and honored as the chief good; as, he makes a *god* of his belly.

"Leaves a gentleman, and makes a *god* of such a cuttion." *Shaks.*

—*pl.* A term colloquially used to denote the *habitués* or frequenters of the gallery in a theatre, especially in Ireland; as, the *gods* hissed him off the stage. (Cant.)

Godal'ming, a town of Surrey in England, on the Wey, which is here crossed by a bridge, 5 m. S.S.W. of Guildford. *Manuf.* Hosiery, blankets, worsteds, cotton cloths, stockings, and gloves, with a considerable trade in hops, coal, timber, and bark. *Pop.* 6,350.

Goda'very, a river of India, rising on the E. side of the W. Ghauts, abt. 70 m. N.E. of Bombay. At Rajamundry in the N. Circars, it divides into two streams; the left flowing into the Bay of Bengal in Lat. 16° 48′ N., Lon. 82° 23′ E., and the right in Lat. 16° 18′ N., Lon. 81° 46′ E. The entire length of the *G.* is about 900 m.

God'child, *n.* A child in a godly or spiritual sense; one for whom a person becomes sponsor at baptism, and solemnly promises to see it educated as a Christian. (but very seldom does so.)

God'daughter, (*daw'ter,*) *n.* A female for whom one becomes sponsor at baptism

God'dess, *n.* A female god or deity; a heathen deity of the female sex.

"A temple . . . built to the gracious *goddess* Clemency."—*Dryden.*

—In hyperbole, and the language of love, a woman of superior charms, or excellence.

"She moves a *goddess*, and she looks a queen."—*Pope.*

Goderich, (*god'ritch.*) a town, port of entry, and the seat of justice of Huron co., in the prov. of Ontario, on Lake Huron, abt. 62 m. N.N.W. of London; *pop.* (1871) abt. 4,000.

God'father, *n.* [A. S. *god* and *fæder.*] A man who becomes sponsor for a child at baptism.

—*v. a.* To act as a godfather.

God'frey, OF BOUILLON, duke of Lorraine and first Christian king of Jerusalem, was B. at Bézy, near Nivelle. He served while young with high distinction in the armies of the emperor Henry IV.; and when near the close of the 11th cent all W. Europe was roused to the rescue of the Holy Land from the infidels, the fame of *G.* was high throughout Christendom for piety and moral excellence, as well as for knightly prowess. He entered fervently into the great movement of his age, and was confessedly the first in rank and worth among the chiefs of the first crusade. He not only signalized himself by valor among the valorous, and by enthusiasm among the enthusiastic, but he showed also disinterestedness, probity, skill, and prudence, which were of a higher and rarer order. He maintained the most complete discipline among his division of the Christian army, which he brought safely to the appointed muster-place beneath the walls of Constantinople, in the winter of 1096. By his sagacity and firmness he prevented hostilities breaking out between the host of the crusaders and the Greek emperor, Alexius Comnenus; and in the spring of 1097, Godfrey led the Frankish nations into Asia Minor, to the siege of the capital of the Turkish sultan of Nice. This city was captured after a siege in which the personal valor of Godfrey, as well as his generalship, was frequently displayed. He was tall, well-proportioned, and of such remarkable strength and dexterity in the use of his weapons, that he is said in more than one encounter to have cloven his foe by a single sword-stroke from skull to centre. After Nice was captured, the Crusaders marched forward, and defeated a Turkish army in the great battle of Dorylæum. They reached Antioch, in Syria, late in the winter of 1097. The city was captured after an obstinate resistance; and the weakened army of the victors was in turn besieged in its walls by an innumerable host of the Mohammedans. After enduring much suffering and loss, Godfrey led the Crusaders in a sudden sortie upon their enemies, which was completely victorious. The enthusiasm caused among the Christian army by the supposed discovery of the relic of the Holy Lance, was one great cause of this success. It was not till 1099 that the Crusaders reached Jerusalem; and their numbers were then reduced by the sword and by disease to only 1,500 horse and 20,000 foot fit for service. The Mohammedan garrison was far more numerous, and the city was formidably strong. But the zeal of the Crusaders was indomitable. After a siege of forty days, a successful assault was made, and "on a Friday, at three in the afternoon, the day and hour of the Passion, Godfrey of Bouillon stood victorious on the walls of Jerusalem." (*Gibbon.*) — When the Crusaders were sated with carnage and pillage, they deliberated on the important subject of choosing a ruler of their conquest; and, with the universal consent of the assembly, *G.* was hailed king of the Christian kingdom of Jerusalem. He showed his humility and piety by refusing to wear a golden diadem in the city where his Saviour had been crowned with thorns, and he desired to be called only Defender and Baron of the Holy Sepulchre. During his short reign he gained several military advantages in the field against the Mohammedans, especially at Ascalon, where he completely routed a large army which the sultan of Egypt had sent to reconquer Jerusalem. *G.* deserved still higher honor for his exertions in establishing order and justice in his dominions, and in compiling a code of laws for his subjects. Unhappily for the infant kingdom, he D. within a year from his accession.



Fig. 1171. — ARMOR OF GODFREY OF BOUILLON.

God'frey, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Madison co.

Godha'vn, or GODHAVN. (*god'hawn,*) a town or settlement of Greenland, on Disco Island, in Davis Strait; *pop.* abt. 250.

God'head, *n.* [*God* and A. S. *had.*] Deity; divinity; divine nature or essence. — A personal deity; a god or goddess.

"The nymphs and native *godheads* yet unknown."—*Dryden.*

—God; the Deity; the Supreme Being; the Almighty.

God'hood, *n.* Divine nature or essence; deity; godship.

God'less, *a.* Having no reverence for God; impious; irreligious; ungodly; wicked; atheistical; having no belief in the existence of God.

"*Godless* men and rebellious times."—*Dryden.*

God'lessly, *adv.* In an impious manner; irreligiously; atheistically.

God'lessness, *n.* State of being godless, atheistical, or impious.

God'like, *a.* Resembling God; partaking of the divine essence.

—Of superior excellence; as, "*godlike* reason."—*Shaks.*

God'likeness, *n.* State of being godlike.

God'lily, *adv.* Piously; uprightly; religiously. (R.)

God'liness, *n.* Quality of being godly; piety; belief in God, and reverence for his character and laws; a religious life; the system of Christianity.

"Cleanliness is indeed next to *godliness*."—*Wesley.*

God'ling, *n.* A little deity; a diminutive god.

"The puny *godlings* of inferior race."—*Dryden.*

God'ly, *a.* [A. S. *godlic.*] Reverencing God and his character and laws; pious; devout; holy; religious; righteous; as, a *godly* man. — Characterized or springing from a regard for God; as, a *godly* life.

—*adv.* Righteously; religiously; piously.

God'mother, *n.* A woman who becomes sponsor for a child at baptism. See GODFATHER.

Godown', *n.* [From Malay *gadung.*] In the E. Indies, a depot, or warehouse.

Go'doy, MANUEL DE, Prince of the Peace, duke of Alcudia, &c., the favorite and first minister of Charles IV. of Spain, B. at Badajoz, 1767. He went to Madrid at an early age, and in 1787 entered the company of bodyguards. His beauty, fascinating manners, and amiability, his skill in music, soon made him a favorite at court, and promotion was rapid. He was called to the council of state, and in 1792 succeeded Aranda as first minister, and immediately declared war on France. At the peace in 1795 he was made a grandee of Spain of the first class, and received the title of Prince of the Peace. His unpopularity increased with his favor at court and his rich reward; but, in opposition to the general desire of the nation, he signed the treaty of St. Ildefonso, offensive and defensive alliance with France, in 1796. He found all parties and classes in the state his enemies, and reduced their number to some extent by exile; but he was compelled to resign office in March, 1798. He was soon reinstated, and then married, from political motives, Donna Maria Thereza de Bourbon, although he was already secretly married to Donna Josefa Tudo, who retained his affection through life. In 1800 he commanded an expedition against Portugal, at the close of which he received further title and rewards. He published in 1806 a stirring appeal to the people, calling them to arms, without naming the foe; but after the battle of Jena he disavowed his proclamation. The insurrection of Aranjuez, in March, 1808, prevented his escape as purposed with the royal family, and on the abdication of Charles he was imprisoned. He was present at Bayonne on the signature of the new abdication, and he accompanied the royal family to Marseilles and Rome. He had lost everything, and lived only on the bounty of his friends. On his wife's death he avowed his marriage with Josefa Tudo; settled at Paris in 1835, and D. there 1851.

Godroon', *n.* [Fr. *godron.*] (*Arch.*) A kind of inverted fluting used for ornament.

God'send, *n.* An unexpected acquisition or stroke of good fortune, received as coming from God.

"Sir, the crown-piece he gave me was a *god-send*." — *Davies.*

God'ship, *n.* Deity; divinity; the rank of a god.

"O'er hills and dales their *godships* came." — *Prior.*

God'-smith, *n.* A maker of images of false gods, or idols.

God'son, *n.* [A. S. *godsunn.*] A male for whom another has been sponsor at the font.

"What, did my father's *godson* seek your life?" — *Shaks.*

God'speed, *n.* Good speed, that is success, good luck, prosperous expedition; as, we bade him *God-speed* on his journey.

God's-penny, *n.* An earnest penny.

God's-truce, *n.* [Ger. *Gottesfriede*; Lat. *Fœdus Dei.*] (*Hist.*) An institution of the Middle Ages; a means introduced by the Church to check in some measure the hostile spirit of the times, by establishing certain days or periods during which all private feuds were to cease. It seems to have taken its rise about the latter part of the 10th or beginning of the 11th century. At first the Church forbade all feuds on those days of the week which were specially consecrated by the death and resurrection of Christ; namely, from Thursday evening to Monday morning, and threatened with excommunication any who transgressed that order. Afterwards the period was extended so as to include the whole of Thursday, the whole of the period from the beginning of Advent to the Epiphany, and certain other times and saints' days. The precincts of churches, convents, and graveyards were also interdicted from any hostile encounters. Though frequently disregarded, there can be little doubt that these enactments were of much use in these troublous times. By degrees the power of the State came to be exerted to promote peace, and these laws of the Church gradually fell into disuse.

God'ward, *adv.* Toward God.

God'win, EARL OF KENT, a powerful Anglo-Saxon chief. During the reign of Edward the Confessor he was head of the English party in opposition to the Norman party, and for long the real ruler of the greater part of England. In 1019 he accompanied Canute in an expedition against Sweden, where he behaved with such valor as to receive a relative of that monarch in marriage, together with large grants of land. On the death of Canute, the Earl sided with Hardicanute against Harold, but afterwards he espoused the cause of the latter. He was charged with murdering Alfred, one of the sons of Ethelred II., from which he vindicated himself by oath. On the death of Hardicanute he joined Edward the Confessor, who married his daughter, but afterwards rebelling against Edward, and being unsuccessful, he fled to Flanders. Having gathered fresh forces, he sailed up the Thames, and appeared before London, throwing the country into such confusion that the king was obliged to negotiate peace with *G.*, whom he restored to his estates. He D. suddenly, while dining with the king at Winchester, in 1054.

God'winville, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Bergen co., about 5 m. N. of Patterson.

God'wit, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See LIMOSA.

Go'er, *n.* A term applied to a horse, in reference to speed; as, the mare is a good *goer*.

Goes, (*gōōs,*) a town of Holland, on the island of S. Beveland, on the Schelde, 10 m. E.N.E. from Flushing. It has large docks for ship-building, and an active trade in salt, hops, and grain. *Pop.* 6,500.

Goff, *n.* [Gr. *gophos*, stupid.] An English provincialism for a dolt, blockhead, or stupid foolish fellow.

(*Games.*) See GOLF.

Goffer, *v. a.* Same as GAUFFER, *q. v.*

Gog and Magog, are two names that occur several times in the sacred Scriptures. In Gen. x. 2, Magog is mentioned as one of the sons of Japheth; in Ezek. xxxviii., xxxix., the prophet is told to set his face "against Gog, the land of Magog, the chief prince of Meshech and Jubal, and prophesy against him;" and in Rev. xx. 8, Satan is represented as going forth "to deceive the nations, which are in the four quarters of the earth, Gog and Magog, to gather them together to battle." Among Christians, the terms have been used as nearly synonymous with Antichrist, and in a general sense to include all nations hostile to Christianity. These names are also employed to designate two huge warlike figures, that adorn the Guildhall of London. Many fables are given of the origin of these worthies; but nothing with certainty is known regarding them, further than that from time immemorial they have been

looked upon with pride by the people of London. The old giants, which were of wickerwork and pasteboard, were destroyed by the great fire of 1666, and the present ones, which are of stone, were constructed in 1708. They are fourteen feet high.

Gœrtz, Georg Henrik, Baron Von, an eminent Swedish statesman, b. of a noble family in Franconia. He joined Charles XII. of Sweden at Stralsund, on his return from Turkey, and by his activity and intelligence was soon placed at the head of political affairs. But scarcely had Charles fallen before Frederickshall (Dec. 11th, 1718), when *G.* (then foreign minister) fell a sacrifice to the hatred of the nobility, and of the successor to the throne. He was arrested, and charged with having induced the Swedish monarch to engage in ruinous enterprises, and of having mismanaged the finances intrusted to him; no time for repelling the accusations was allowed; and on Feb. 28, 1719, *G.* was condemned and beheaded, without a hearing.

Goeta-Elf, or **Gotha,** a Swedish river rising in Lake Werner, and after a S. course of 50 m. entering the Cattegat. Near its source are the falls of the *Trolhætta*, to avoid which the canal of same name was cut.

Gœthe, or **Göthe,** (*gö'teh,*) Johann Wolfgang von, the greatest modern poet of Germany, and the regenerator of German literature, was b. at Frankfort-on-the-Main, in 1749. His father was a counsellor of state, and young *G.* was reared amid all the elements conducive to a taste for, and cultivation of literature and the arts. In 1764 he proceeded to the University of Leipzig, and 4 years afterwards to that of Strasburg, in order to qualify himself for the legal profession. The study of law, however, gained less upon his attention than that of the natural sciences, as chemistry, physiology, &c. In 1771, after taking his doctor's degree, *G.* went to reside at Wetzlar. Here, in 1773, he produced his romantic drama of *Götz von Berlichingen*, which excited great enthusiasm in the German literary world. About this time *G.* conceived a passion for a lady who was already betrothed, and shortly after became the wife of another; which incident, together with the suicide of a student of his acquaintance — also a sufferer from misplaced affection — *G.* fused together to form the plot of a novel, which, in 1774, he brought out under the title of *Die Leiden des Jungen Werther* ("The Sufferings of Young Werther"). This book, in its sublimity of mandlin sentimentalism, became at once the rage. In 1775 *G.* was invited by the duke of Saxe-Weimar to take up his residence at his court. To Weimar he accordingly repaired, and there became the central figure and ruling deity (so to speak) of a galaxy of some of the most eminent notabilities of that day, counting among them Wieland, Schiller, Herder, and Senckendorff. *G.* was also, by the duke's favor, appointed a privy councillor of legation, and superintendent of the theatre, where he brought out with thorough effect the splendid *chefs-d'œuvre* of Schiller, in addition to his own dramatic works — *Götz von Berlichingen*, *Iphigenie auf Tauris*, *Faust*, *Tasso*, *Clavigo*, *Stetta*, and *Egmont*. In 1786 he visited Italy, where he remained for two years, and in 1792, accompanied the army of the king of Prussia and the duke of Brunswick in its French campaign, of which he became the historiographer. On his return, *G.* was appointed minister of state. In 1795 appeared the first part of his *Wilhelm Meister*, and in 1797 *Hermann und Dorothea*, a hexametrical pastoral poem, and perhaps the finest of his minor productions. In 1805 the first portion of his great masterpiece, *Faust*, was ushered to the world, and elevated him to the highest rank of literary fame. In

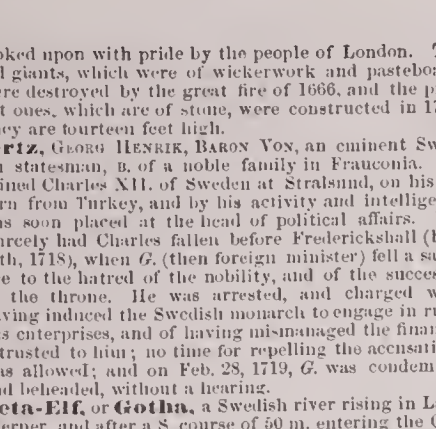


Fig. 1172.— GŒTHE.

1807, the czar Alexander of Russia conferred upon *G.* the order of St. Alexander Newski, — an example followed by Napoleon with the grand-cross of the legion of Honor, while on a visit to him at Paris. In 1809 appeared his *Wahlverwandschaften* ("Elective Affinities"), a work in which he advanced certain views on the marital relation which disgusted the moral world. The year 1818 beheld the second part of his *Wilhelm Meister* — the *Wander-Jahre*, and in 1831, the second part of *Faust*, which, while containing many passages of striking thought, grotesque humor, and melodious imagery, exhibited a whole of such profound mysticism and enigmatical philosophy, as to be incomprehensible even to the most critical understanding. D. at Weimar, March 22, 1832. *G.* was an intellectual giant, and "represents in himself alone," says Madame de Staël, "the whole of German literature. His keen and profound insight into human life and character, his encyclopedic knowledge, his sublime imagination, his exquisite sensibility and play of fancy, and his consummate style, place him high in the constellation of literary genius that appeared in the latter half of the 17th and beginning of the 18th centuries. His mighty influence has reached all spheres of human thought, and grows stronger with time. Admiration of this great poet forms a sort of masonic password uniting the intellectual elements of all countries. The subject of *Faust* is the worldly career of man: the aspiration, the resistance, the temptation, the sins, the agony, the destruction — all mysterious and mournful — supplying food for comment and controversy — for admiration as for blame, to generations yet to come." *Wilhelm Meister*, *G.*'s greatest prose effort, has been well rendered into English by Carlyle's admirable translation. His minor pieces, ballads, songs, and elegies, all partake of the profundity of his philosophical mind. Books innumerable, in the shape of recollections, letters, conversations, &c., have been written about this master-mind of the "Fatherland." Especially noteworthy are the *Essays* on his life and works by Carlyle, and G. H. Lewes' *Life of Gœthe*. A literary curiosity was published in 1865, in the form of a Hebrew translation of *Faust*, under the title of *Ben Abuya*, by a German scholar, Dr. Max Letteris.

Gœtze, Johann August Ephraim, a German naturalist, b. at Aschersleben, in 1731. He made many microscopic discoveries, and wrote several books on natural history, among which are *Entomological Memoirs* (4 vols.), *A History of Intestinal Worms*, and an *European Fauna* (9 vols.) He was pastor of the church at Quedlinburg, and d. in 1793.

Goffle, in *New Jersey*, a village of Passaic co., abt. 3 m. N. of Patterson.

Goff's Falls, in *New Hampshire*, a post-office of Hillsborough co.

Goff's Mills, in *New York*, a post-vill. of Steuben co.

Goffs'town, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village and township of Hillsborough co., on the Merrimac River, abt. 12 m. S. of Concord; *pop.* of township, abt. 1,740.

Goffs'town Centre, in *New Hampshire*, a village of Hillsborough co., abt. 15 m. S. of Concord.

Gog'ginsville, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Franklin co.

Goggle, (*gog'l,*) *v. n.* [Allied to *jog*, *joggle*, and to provincial *coggle*, to be shaky; Gael. *gogshuile-ach*, goggle-eyed.] To strain or roll the eyes.

"Which made him hang his head and scowl,
And wink and *goggle* like an owl."—*Hudibras.*

Gog'gle, *a.* Having full eyes: staring with rolling eyes. —*n.* A strained or affected rolling of the eye.

—*pl.* Instruments used to cure squinting or the distortion of the eyes which occasion it; cylindrical tubes, in which are fixed glasses for defending the eyes from cold, dust, &c.

Gog'gled, *a.* Prominent; staring, as the eye.

Gog'gle-eyed, *a.* Squint-eyed; having eyes which roll, or are prominent or distorted.

Gog'magog Hills, are situate about 3 m. N. of Cambridge, in England. On their extreme summit we find the remains of an ancient Roman camp with a triple intrenchment.

Go'gol, Nikolay, a Russian novelist and miscellaneous writer, b. probably about 1810. He is the author of a novel entitled *Dead Souls* (which was received with great enthusiasm by his countrymen, and was translated into English with the title of *Home-Life in Russia*), of a comedy entitled *The Revisor*, and two collections of short tales illustrative of rural life in Little Russia, his native country. The reputation of *G.* was seriously impaired by his subsequent writings. He spent some years abroad, returned to Russia in 1842, and d. at Moscow, 1851.

Goheen'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Armstrong co.

Gohilwar', a dist. of India, prov. of Guzerat, tributary to Great Britain; Lat. 20° 50′ to 22° N., Lon. 71° 12′ to 72° 11′ E. *Desc.* Fertile, and producing nearly all the grains and fruits of India. *Pop.* 271,000.

Goianinha, (*gō-yā-nēēn'yā,*) a town of Brazil, prov. of Rio-Grande-do-Norte, abt. 28 m. S. of Natal; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Goil, (Loch,) a branch of Loch Long, in Argyleshire, Scotland, extending N. for 4 m. to Lochgoilhead.

Go'ing, *n.* Act of moving in any manner. — Departure.

"Thy *going* is not lonely."—*Milton.*

—Procedure; way: course of life: behavior; deportment; — often before *on*; as, there 's pretty *goings on.*

"He seeth all his *goings*."—*Job* xxxiv. 21.

—Course of providential agency or government.

"They have seen thy *goings*, O God."—*Ps.* lxviii. 24.

—Pregnancy; gestation —*Drew.*

Goitre, (*goy'tr.*) *n.* [Fr. *goître*, probably a corruption of Lat. *guttur*, the throat.] (*Med.*) A preternatural enlargement of the thyroid gland, occasioning a swelling of the throat, which frequently attains a very large size. It is also termed *bronchocele* and *Derbyshire neck*, on account of its prevalence in this co. of England. It is, however, in the Alpine districts of Europe, especially in Switzerland, Savoy, and Tyrol, that it is chiefly to be met with. It is also common in certain regions of the Andes and Himalayas. It is frequently associated with cretinism. (*q. v.*) Little is yet known of the nature or cause of this disease. It is endemic, or common to certain regions; but from what peculiarity of these regions it is owing, it is very uncertain, though many are inclined to attribute it to a calcareous impregnation of the water. It also occurs hereditarily, independent of endemic influence. It is much more common among females than males, and usually occurs about the age of puberty. It is not of an inflammatory or malignant character, is free from pain, and generally of the natural color of the skin. At first the tumor is soft and elastic but as it increases in size it becomes hard and firm. Its size often becomes so great as not only to be a serious inconvenience, but even to impede respiration and obstruct the voice. The great remedy for this disease is iodine, either administered internally in small doses for a long time, or applied externally, either in the form of an ointment or of the tincture painted over it every night. Generally, if not of long standing, the swelling will in this way be removed.

Goi'tred, Goi'tered, *a.* Affected with goitre.

Goi'trous, *a.* [Fr. *goitreux.*] Pertaining to or affected with goitre.

Go'jam, a prov. of Abyssinia, lying S. of Lake Dembea; Lat. 10° to 11° N., Lon. 37° to 38° E. *Surface*, in many portions mountainous; it is yet in others diversified by hill and dale, affording good pastures, which are well watered by the various affluents of the Abai River. *Pop.* 71,000.

Go'la, *n.* [It., throat, flute, moulding.] (*Arch.*) Same as Cyma, *q. v.*

Go'landsville, or **Go'lansville,** in *Virginia*, a village of Caroline co.

Golcon'da, a fortress of the Nizam's dominions, Hindostan, situated 7 m. N.W. of his capital, Hyderabad; Lat. 17° 22′ N., Lon. 78° 25′ E. In its immediate neighborhood are the ruins of an ancient city, once the metropolis of the kingdom of Golconda, and the yet solid mausolea of its former sovereigns, which form a vast group of dome-crowned structures of gray granite, each having its own mosque, and occupying the centre of its own elevated terrace, (Fig. 243.) *G.* is proverbially famous for its diamonds; but in truth they are merely cut and polished here, being generally found at Porteall, near the southern frontier of the Nizam's dominions.

Golcon'da, in *Illinois*, a post-village, cap. of Pope co., on the Ohio River, abt. 220 m. S.S.E. of Springfield; *pop.* abt. 404.

Gold, *n.* [A. S., Ger., Fris. *gold*; Dut. *goud*; Danish *guld*, from A. S. *getw*, yellow. Root Ar. *gla*, to be clear, bright, to shine.] (*Min.*) This metal has been known from the remotest times. It is the *Sol*, or sun, of the alchemists, who represented it by the circle ⊙, the emblem of perfection. It occurs in nature in a metallic state, alloyed with silver in all proportions up to 38 per cent., and containing also traces of copper, iron, palladium, and rhodium. It is sometimes found crystallized, the primary form being the cube without cleavage; also in grains, thin scales or laminæ, and masses popularly called nuggets. The color of native *G.* is yellow of various shades, sometimes inclined to silver-white, according to the amount of silver present. It is very ductile and malleable; its sp. gr. varies with the alloy from 12–19·5. Pliny states that when the proportion of silver in the *G.* is $\frac{1}{5}$ it is called *electrum*. This is the Greek word for amber, and the alloy may have been so called from its pale-yellow color. *Palladium G.*, called also porpezite, from Porpez in Brazil, contains from 6 to 10 per cent. of palladium, and some silver. *Rhodium G.* contains from 34–43 per cent. of rhodium. Iridium is also found in connection with *G.* The *G.* of California yields on an average 880-thousandths of the pure metal; that of Australia 925-thousandths. Iron and copper pyrites are, by inexperienced persons, often mistaken for *G.* Pyrites, when pounded, are reduced to a powder, and when heated strongly, give off sulphur, while *G.* may be cut in slices and flattened under the hammer, and will melt without any odor of sulphur. The pyrites may, however, contain some *G.*; in which case they should be roasted, powdered, and dissolved in *aqua regia* with the aid of heat. The solution should be carefully neutralized with carbonate of soda, filtered, and a solution of protosulphate of iron added as long as there is a precipitate. The precipitate is filtered and washed in nitric acid, and the remaining insoluble matter is the gold. Scales of mica colored with oxide of iron are also sometimes mistaken for gold. *G.* is found with comparatively small exceptions in the veins of quartz that intersect metamorphic rocks. It is always very irregularly distributed, never in continuous pure bands of metal like many metallic ores. It occurs in the quartz in strings, scales, plates, and in masses which are sometimes an agglomeration of crystals. The scales are often invisible to the naked eye, and quartz that appears to contain no gold often yields a considerable percentage to the assayer. While the native place of gold seems to be in the quartz rock, the *G.* of the world is mostly gathered, not directly from it, but from the gravel or sands of rivers or valleys, or the slopes of hills or mountains whose rocks contain auriferous veins. Such deposits are often called *alluvial washings*, and in California, *placer diggings*, and have been derived from the disintegration or wearing down of the rocks containing *G.* The *G.* of these alluvial deposits is usually in flattened scales, or grains of different degrees of fineness, the size depending partly on the original condition in the rock, and partly on the distance it has been transported. The coarser particles and nuggets, requiring rapid currents to transport them, are dropped first, and are generally found in cavities in the rocky slopes or bottoms of valleys, or a place where the waters may have eddied. These receptacles are called *pockets*. The finer particles are carried farther — sometimes scores of miles away. In 1865 a nugget was found in California weighing 201 ozs. In the museum of mining engineers at St. Petersburg is a mass weighing 96 lbs. Troy, from the valley of Taschkn Targauka. The Blanch Barkley nugget from Australia weighed 146 lbs., and one from Ballarat, Australia, weighed 184 lbs. 8 ozs., and yielded $41,882.62 worth of gold. *G.* is widely distributed over the globe, and occurs in rocks of various

ages from Azoic to the Tertiary. In this country it is found in Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia. These mines produced, before the discovery of *G.* in California, about a million of dollars a year. *G.* has been found at Albion and Madrid in Maine; Canaan and Lisbon, N. H.; Bridgewater, Vt.; Dedham, Mass.; and traces in Montgomery co., Pa. The *G.* of California was discovered in 1848, and in 1849 the yield was $5,000,000; in 1853, $60,000,000. For the year 1867, the production of gold in the principal countries of the world was approximated as follows:

United States	$60,000,000
Mexico and S. America	5,000,000
Australia	60,000,000
British America	5,000,000
Russia	15,000,000
Elsewhere	25,000,000
Total	$170,000,000

For further information, see PRECIOUS METALS.

(*Metal. and Chem.*) Pure *G.* may be obtained by solution in nitro-hydrochloric acid (*aqua regia*). The solution is diluted and filtered, and evaporated almost to dryness, to expel the excess of acid. The remaining salt is then boiled with a solution of sulphate of iron, which precipitates the *G.* as a dark bluish-purple powder, which is subsequently washed with water and hydrochloric acid. It has a reddish-yellow color, but when much extended transmits a green light. When pure it is nearly as soft as lead, and is the most malleable and ductile of all the metals, but inferior to many in its tenacity. (See GOLD-BEATING and GOLD-LACE.) Its symbol is Au, from its Latin name *Aurum*, equivalent 197, and sp. gr. 19·5. Its fusing-point is about 2016°. It is not affected by air or water at any temperature. It does not combine directly with any of the non-metallic elements, except chlorine, bromine, fluorine, and phosphorus. The ordinary acids do not attack it, but it is readily dissolved by a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids, the active agent being the liberated chlorine. Selenic acid acts upon it by oxidation, the acid itself being converted into selenious acid. Gold forms two oxides. The *protoxide* (*form.* AuO.) forms a dark precipitate when protochloride of gold is decomposed by potash. It forms a compound with hydrosulphite of soda, much used in photography under the name of *sel d'or*. It forms also a stannate of gold and tin used to impart a purple-red color to glass and porcelain under the name of *purple of Cassius*. The *Teroxide of Gold* (*form.* AuO_3) is prepared from the solution of gold in *aqua regia* by boiling with an excess of potash, decomposing the aurate of potash with sulphuric acid, purifying by dissolving in nitric acid and precipitating by water. It forms a yellow precipitate, which is decomposed by exposure to the light or a temperature of 500°. *Fulminating G.* is obtained as a buff precipitate when ammonia is added to a solution of terchloride of *G.* It explodes violently when gently heated. With chlorine *G.* forms two salts, — the *protochloride*, AuCl, formed as a pale-yellow substance, sparingly soluble in water, when the terchloride is heated to 350°; and the *terchloride*, $AuCl_3$, made by dissolving gold in *aqua regia*. The terchloride is very soluble in water and alcohol, forming a yellow or orange solution, according to its strength. It has an acid reaction, and stains the skin yellow. Ether dissolves it readily, even abstracting it from its aqueous solution. The ethereal solution is the *aurum portabile* of the alchemists. The solution of terchloride of *G.* should be kept in a dark place, as it is easily reduced by the feeblest deoxidizing agents. The facility with which it deposits metallic *G.*, and the resistance of the deposited metal to atmospheric action, render it of great use in photography. It is used occasionally in medicine. It forms distinct double salts with a number of metallic chlorides, which are mostly yellow when in crystals, and red when deprived of water. The auro-chlorides of potassium and sodium are much used in photography. By adding a solution of cyanide of potassium to a weak solution or terchloride of *G.*, we obtain the *protocyanide of G.* It is a lemon-yellow powder, soluble in an excess of cyanide of potassium, forming the double cyanide of gold and potassium, which is largely used for gilding by the electrotype process. The other compounds of *G.* are of slight importance. When the metal is disseminated through quartz, pyrites, or lead-ore, the ore is pulverized and washed with a stream of water, which carries away the lighter portions of sand, leaving the gold behind. The fine particles are amalgamated with mercury, and by that means retained and separated from the powdered rock, and the mercury is then distilled off. It is further refined by being finely granulated and boiled with concentrated sulphuric acid until every other constituent is dissolved out. Perfectly pure gold is denominated gold of 24 carats, or fine gold. Gold containing 2 parts of alloy in 24 is said to be 22 carats fine. Perfectly pure gold is too soft for use as coins, vessels, ornaments, &c., and is therefore alloyed with copper and silver. By being alloyed it loses much of its ductility and malleability, but gains in hardness and fusibility. For coins, the standard *G.* of the United States consists of 900 parts of gold to 100 of an alloy of silver and copper. The English standard gold contains $\frac{1}{12}$ of alloy, now of copper. Jewelry is generally made of 18 carat gold. For methods of applying *G.* to glass, porcelain, &c., see GILDING. *G.* alloys are assayed in 2 ways, — by rubbing the article on a touchstone so as to make a metallic streak, which is touched with nitric acid, and the effect is compared with that of a similar streak made by an alloy of known composition. An experienced operator will in this way estimate the amount of alloy in any mixture correctly within 1 per ct. When great exactness is required, the process of cupellation is resorted to. A mixture of one part of the alloy to be assayed is made of 3 or 4 parts of silver and the same of lead. It is then fused upon a bone-ash cupel. The lead carries down all the impurities but the silver into the cupel, leaving the *G.* alloyed with 3 or 4 times its weight of silver. It is then beaten out and immersed in nitric acid, which dissolves out the silver, leaving the *G.* pure. The amount of silver used must be at least 3 times that of *G.*, otherwise the silver diffused through the *G.* would be protected from the action of the acid. The first of these operations, where the *G.* is alloyed with the silver, is called *quartation*; and the separation of the metals by nitric acid is termed *parting*. *Sponge* gold, for dentists' use, is prepared by dissolving *G.*, from free copper, in *aqua regia*, and precipitating by a strong solution of oxalic acid. When the *G.* is all precipitated, the liquid must be decanted off carefully without disturbing the *G.* in the bottom. It is then washed with boiling water by filling the vessel several times and decanting until it is free from oxalic acid. The *G.* is now removed on to blotting-paper and gently pressed into the form of the desired cake, but thicker. On heating this for a short time, somewhat below a red heat, it shrinks and becomes coherent. — See GILDING, GOLD-BEATING, PREC. METALS.

Gold, in *Oregon*, a precinct of Polk co.; *pop.* abt. 428.

Gold Amal'gam, *n.* (*Min.*) A native amalgam of gold from the platinum of Columbia and from Mariposa, Cal. It is in small white grains, easily crumbling, also in whitish 4-sided prisms. *Comp.* of a Columbian specimen, mercury 57·40, gold 38·39, silver 5·0.

Gold'-beater, *n.* One who beats gold into thin leaves for gilding, &c.

Gold'-beater's-skin, *n.* (*Manuf.*) The *intestinum rectum* of an ox, which gold-beaters lay between the leaves of their metal while they beat it, whereby the membrane is reduced thin. — See GOLD-BEATING.

Gold-beat'ing, *n.* (*Arts.*) The process by which gold is extended to thin leaves used for gilding. Attempts have been made to apply machinery to *G. B.*, but though very ingenious, their application is very limited; most of the gold-leaf is still beaten by hand, as follows: The gold is first cast into oblong ingots about $\frac{3}{4}$ths of an inch wide, and weighing two ounces. The ingot is flattened out into a ribbon of about $\frac{1}{800}$th of an inch in thickness by passing it between polished steel rollers. This is annealed or softened by heat, and then cut into pieces of one inch square; 150 of these are placed between leaves of vellum, each piece of gold in the centre of a square vellum leaf, another placed above, and so on till the pile of 150 is formed. This pile is enclosed in a double parchment case, and beaten with a 16-pound hammer. The elasticity of the packet considerably lightens the labor of beating, by causing the hammer to rebound with each blow. The beating is continued until the inch-pieces are spread out to four-inch squares; they are then taken out, and cut into four pieces, and squares thus produced are now placed between *gold-beater's skin* instead of vellum, made into piles, and enclosed in a parchment case, and beaten as before, but with a lighter hammer. Another quartering and beating produces 2,400 leaves, having an area of about 190 times that of the ribbon, or a thickness of about $\frac{1}{2000000}$th of an inch. An ounce of gold is thus extended to a surface of about 100 square feet. A still greater degree of thinness may be obtained, but not profitably. After the last beating, the leaves are taken up with wood pincers, placed on a cushion, blown out flat, and their ragged edges cut away, by which they are reduced to squares of $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. 25 of these are placed between the leaves of a paper book, previously rubbed with red chalk, to prevent adhesion of the gold, and are sold in this form.

Gold'berg, a city of Prussian Silesia, 12 m. S.W. of Liegnitz. *Manuf.* Cloths, flannels, woollen socks, and gloves. *Pop.* 7,500. — Another *G.* in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on a lake of same name, is only remarkable for its baths, which are of high repute.

Gold'-bound, *a.* Encompassed with gold.

Gold Cañon, in *California*, a mining village of Sierra co., abt. 28 m. N. of Downieville; *pop.* abt. 400.

Gold'-cloth, *n.* Cloth interwoven with threads of gold-wire.

Gold'-coast. See GUINEA.

Gold'-cup, Golden-cup, *n.* (*Bot.*) See RANUNCULUS.

Gold'-dust, *n.* Gold in very fine or minute particles.

Gold'en, *a.* [A. S. *galden, gylden.*] Made or consisting of gold. — Bright; shining; splendid; of a gold color; as, the *golden* sun, a *golden* harvest. — Excellent; valuable; happy; pure; innocent; as, the *golden* age. — Precëminently favorable or auspicious; as, to win *golden* opinions.

Gold'en, a town of Ireland, co. of Tipperary, abt. 4 m. W. of Cashe; *pop.* abt. 600.

Gold'en Age. (*Myth.*) That time when, according to the traditions of most peoples and religions, the earth was the common property of man, and produced spontaneously all things necessary for an enjoyable existence. The Greeks and Romans placed this golden age under the rule of Saturn; and many of their poets — as, for example, Hesiod, in his *Works and Days*, Aratus, Ovid, and above all Virgil, in the first book of the *Georgics* — have turned this poetic *materiel* to admirable account, and defined the gradual decadence of the world, as the silver, the brass, and the iron ages, holding out at the same time the consolatory hope that the pristine state of things will one day return.

Gold'en Bridge, in *New York*, a post-village of Westchester co., abt. 320 m. S. by E. of Albany.

Gold'en Bridge, a village of Ireland, abt. 2 m. W.S.W. of Dublin; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Gold'en-Bug, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The seven-spotted lady-bird, *Coccinella septempunctata*, a small and pretty insect of the genus COCCINELLA, *q. v.*

Gold'en Calf. (*Script.*) It was cast by Aaron from the ear-rings of the people, while the Israelites were encamped at the foot of Sinai, and Moses was absent on the Mount. Ages after, Jeroboam, king of Israel, set up two idols in the form of a calf, the one in Dan and

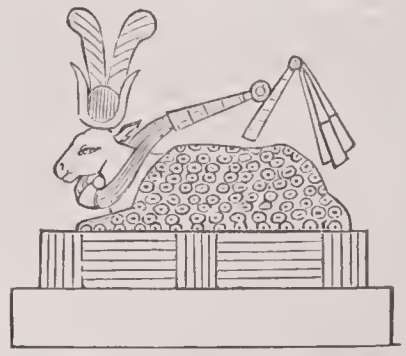


Fig. 1173. — EGYPTIAN CALF-IDOL.

the other in Bethel. This almost incomprehensible degradation of human reason was, more particularly in the first instance, no doubt the result of the debasing influences which operated on the minds of the Israelites during their sojourn in Egypt where, amid the daily practice of the most degrading and revolting religious ceremonies, they were accustomed to see the image of a sacred calf, surrounded by other symbols, carried in solemn pomp at the head of marching armies; such as may be still seen depicted (Fig. 1173) in the processions of Rameses the Great or Sesostris.

Gold'en City, in *Colorado Territory*, a post-village, cap. of the territory at the E. base of the Rocky Mountains, in Jefferson co., abt. 16 m. W. of Denver. Its rapid growth is mainly owing to the rich gold mines in the vicinity. A United States Land Office is here located. *Pop.* abt. 2,000.

Gold'en Corners, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Wayne co.

Gold'en Eagle, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A N. American bird, called also Ring-tailed Eagle, *Aquila canadensis*, sub-family *Aquilinæ*. It is 32 to 40 inches long, and the wing 35. The head and neck behind are light-brownish tawny, the tail at base white, terminal portion glossy black, and all other parts purplish-brown. It has great power of flight, but not the speed of many of the falcons and hawks, and does not so readily pursue and capture birds upon the wing; but its keen sight enables it to spy an object of prey at a great distance, and with meteor-like swiftness and unerring aim it falls upon its victim. At times it soars to great heights, moving slowly and majestically in broad circles. The nest of the *G. E.* is placed



Fig. 1174. — NEST OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE.

upon a shelf of a rugged and generally inaccessible precipice. It is flat and very large, and consists of dry sticks. The eggs are two in number, three and a half inches long, and two and a half inches through, and dull white with undefined patches of brown. The *G. E.* preys upon fawns, hares, wild turkeys, and other large birds. It does not attain its full beauty of plumage till the fourth year. The so-called *Ring-tailed Eagle* is the golden eagle before it has reached maturity. The European *G. Eagle* is so nearly like the American one, that there is a question whether it is not the same species.

Gold'en Fleece, *n.* (*Myth.*) See JASON.
(*Her.*) See FLEECE (ORDER OF THE GOLDEN.)

Gold'en Fly, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See MUSCIDÆ.

Gold'en Gate. See CALIFORNIA.

Golden Gate, in *Colorado Territory*, a village of Jefferson co., abt. 4 m. N. of Golden City.

Gold'en Grove, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Greenville district.

Gold'en Hill, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Dorchester county.

Golden Hill, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Wyoming county.

Gold'en Lake, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Waukesha county.

Gold'en Le'gend, (The,) [Lat. *Aurea Legenda.*] (*Lit.*) A work written about the middle of the 13th cent., by James de Voragine, a Dominican monk, who was afterwards promoted to the archbishopric of Genoa. The book itself consists of 177 sections, each of which is devoted to some particular saint, or festival, following the order of the Roman calendar.—The *G. L.* is also the title of one of the best effusions of our great poet Longfellow.

Gold'en Lung'wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) See HIERACIUM.

Gold'en-maid'en-hair, *n.* (*Bot.*) See POLYTRICHUM.

Gold'en Num'ber, *n.* (*Chron.*) The number of any given year in the Metonic cycle, *q. v.*, and consequently ranging from 1 to 19. The name is derived from the fact that the number of each year was by law engraved in golden letters on a marble pillar. It is reckoned from the year 1, B. C., as in that year the new moon fell on Jan. 1, and as, according to the chronology of Meton, the new moon falls every 19th year on the same day, we deduce the golden number by the following rule:—*Add* 1 *to the number of years, and divide by* 19, *the quotient gives the number of cycles, and the remainder is the golden number for that year. In the case of the last year of the cycles, there is no remainder, and* 19 *is the golden number.* The *G. N.* is used for determining the *Epact*, and the time for holding *Easter*.

Gold'en Pond, in *Kentucky*, a P. O. of Trigg co.

Gold'en Ridge, in *Maine*, a township of Oxford co.

Gold'en Robin, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The BALTIMORE ORIOLE, *q. v.*

Gold'en-rod, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SOLIDAGOS.

Gold'en-rule, *n.* The rule of practice of doing to the rest of mankind as we would have them act toward ourselves. See *Luke* vi. 31.

(*Arith.*) The rule of proportion, or rule of three;—so called for the universality of its application.

Gold'en Sam'phire, *n.* (*Bot.*) See INULA.

Gold'en Springs, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Anderson district.

Gold'en This'tle, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SCOLYMUS.

Gold'-field, *n.* District or region where gold is found.

Gold'field, in *Iowa*, a post-village, cap. of Wright co., abt. 20 m. N.E. of Fort Dodge.

Gold'finch, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Carnelis elegans*, a species of bird of the family *Fringillidæ*, and the gayest in appearance of all birds of temperate Europe. Its length from the tail to the tip of the bill is about five and a half inches, and the greatest expansion of the wings is nine inches. The bill is white, tipped with black; the forehead and throat scarlet, the head black, the back brown, and rump a pale brown, the belly white, and a beautiful yellow stripe runs across the wings, which are principally black, with white edges. Altogether it is the handsomest N. European bird, and as its song is very sweet, the goldfinch is a universal favorite. It feeds on the seeds of various plants, particularly that of the thistle. It is found throughout Europe. Buffon says of it, "that beauty of plumage, melody of song, and sagacity of disposition, are all united in the goldfinch," and if it were not a native bird, it would be much higher prized than it is. Being of very lively habits, the goldfinch can be easily trained both to imitate other birds, and thus be of use as decoy, and to perform all manner of funny tricks for the diversion of its master. The black-headed goldfinch, *C. magellanica*, of S. America, and accidental in the U. States, has the head black all round.



Fig. 1175.—GOLDFINCH. (*Fringilla cardinalis.*)

Gold'-fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CYPRINIDÆ.

Gold'-foil, *n.* Gold beaten out into thin sheets. See GOLD-BEATING.

Gold Hill, in *California*, a mining village of El Dorado co., abt. 100 m. N.E. of San Francisco; *pop.* abt. 300.—A post-vill. of Nevada co., abt. 65 m. N.E. of Sacramento.—A post-mining vill. of Placer co., abt. 7 m. W. of Auburn.

Gold Hill, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Rowan co. Gold is found in the vicinity.

Gold Hill, in *Nevada Territory*, a post-town of Storey co., abt. 14 m. N.N.E. of Carson City; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Gold'ing, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Oceana co.

Gold Lace, *n.* (*Arts.*) A beautiful ornamental fabric, produced by applying a thin coating of gold to threads of silk. In the original method, a stiff thread was produced, long used for making cloth of gold, &c.; but manufacturers have been enabled to apply gold to flexible thread by means of recent inventions. The first process is sometimes called fibre-plating, and has been long known to Eastern and European nations. The mode of making gold lace in its commencement is similar to that adopted by the Hindoos. A bar of silver is roughened and coated with a film of gold; the rod is then drawn out into a wire, and finally twisted round orange-colored silk thread. For the finer kinds of wire thus made, perforated rubies are used as dies, and an ounce of metal can be brought to the astonishing length of a mile and a quarter. A piece of this wire 12 inches long, and finer than a human hair, will sustain a weight of 12 ounces. The process of coating flexible threads with gold film is called *fibre-gilding*. Chemists and manufacturers have long tried to overcome the many difficulties which stand in the way of fibre-gilding, and all the chemical and metallurgical processes have been successively tried; but although it was found easy to attach the gold to the thread, yet the whole was too long in drying, and had too soft a foundation, to admit of burnishing. The brilliancy of gold lace produced by fibre-plating has never been surpassed or even imitated by any of the processes invented. Among the principal methods in use are the chemical processes of Mr. Albert Hock and Mr. Green, and that of Dr. Kroning of Stolberg. Electro-metallurgy has not been rendered directly applicable; but by M. Barot's method, the material to be gilt is dipped in a solution of nitrate of silver and ammonia. After remaining two hours, and dried, it is exposed to a current of pure hydrogen gas. A silvered surface is thus produced, which can easily be gilt by the electro-metallurgic process.

Gold'-laced, *a.* Wrought with lace of gold.

Gold'-latten, *n.* A thin plate of gold, or of other metal covered with gold.

Gold'-leaf, *n.* Gold beaten into a thin leaf or foil.

Gold Mosa'ic, *n.* (*Chem.*) A term generally applied to the bisulphide of tin, which has a metallic lustre and color resembling the precious metal. It is also popularly used to denote an alloy of copper and zinc or tin, imitative of gold.

Gold'ney, *n.* Same as GILTHEAD, *q. v.*

Goldo'ni, CHARLES, a celebrated Italian dramatist, B. at Venice, 1707. The Italian stage was reformed by him; and his comedies, which are numerous, are exceedingly humorous and natural. About 1761 he went to Paris, and became composer to the Italian theatre, besides which he had an appointment at court. D. 1795.—His works were printed at Leghorn, in 31 vols. 8vo.

Gold'-pleasure, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CAMELINA.

Gold'-proof, *a.* That cannot be tempted or bribed by any offer of money.

Gold River, in *California*, a mining-village of Placer co., about 29 m. N.E. of Auburn. Name of post-office, Mountain Springs.

Gold Run, in *California*, a post-office of Placer co.

Golds'borough, in *Maine*, a post-township of Hancock co., bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, abt. 90 m. E. of Augusta; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Golds'borough, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Wayne co., on the Neuse River, abt. 50 m. S.E. of Raleigh; laid out in 1841, and has improved rapidly. *Pop.* abt. 1,000. On December 13, 1862, this place was captured by a Federal force under Gen. Foster. Gen. Sherman, after a succession of difficulties opposed to him by the Confederate Gen. Johnston, effected a junction with Gen. Schofield here, March 22, 1865.

Golds'borough, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of York co., on the Susquehanna River, abt. 18 m. N. by W. of York.

Gold'schmidt, JENNY LIND. See LIND (JENNY).

Gold'-size, *n.* The substance or composition used by gilders to hold the gold-foil in the operation of gilding.

Gold'smith, *n.* [A. S. *goldsmith.*] One who manufactures vessels and ornaments of gold and silver.

Gold'smith, OLIVER, a brilliant man of letters of the last century, was B. at Pallas, co. Longford, Ireland, in 1728. His father, a minister of the Established Church, placed him early at school at Elphin, co. Roscommon, near which city his uncle's family-mansion and his second home, Ballyoughter, was situated. In 1745 he entered Trinity College, Dublin, where he gave no indications of genius or scholastic talents, and becoming involved in some youthful irregularities, quitted the university,



Fig. 1176.—GOLDSMITH'S HOUSE AT LISSOY.

and led for some time a sort of vagrant life. Returning to college, he graduated B. A. in 1749, after which he proceeded to Edinburgh and Leyden universities to study medicine. His views in this respect were, however, counteracted by an insatiable passion for gambling, which in the end utterly impoverished him, whereupon he set out on foot for a tour of the European continent, supplied with no other means than those afforded by his good spirits, his kindly nature, and a favorite flute, on which he was an adept player. After taking his degree in medicine at Padua, *G.* returned to England in 1756, where he commenced practice as a physician, in which he was unsuccessful. He then entered the field of letters; and after passing a Bohemian period of obscurity and privation as a "bookseller's hack," to use his own bitter laconism, his first work to attract attention was an *Inquiry into the Present State of Polite Learning in Europe*, published in 1759. To this succeeded *The Citizen of the World*, a *Life of Beau Nash*, and a *History of England*. Becoming acquainted with Dr. Johnson, in 1761, the latter introduced *G.* to the Literary Club. In 1764 appeared *The Traveller*, which at once placed *G.* in the front rank of English authors. Two years afterwards appeared the *Vicar of Wakefield*, a work that has been the delight of four generations, and that will probably perish only with the language. Following in rapid succession, came his comedy of *The Good-natured Man* (1767), the *History of Rome* (1768), and his exquisite poem, *The Deserted Village*, in 1769. In 1773, his immortal comedy of *She Stoops to Conquer* took the public by storm. His other works are the *Grecian History* (1774), *Retaliation*, a serio-comic poem, (1774), and the *History of Animated Nature*, which he did not live to finish. During these latter years, *G.*, while in the receipt of large remuneration for his works, was constantly involved in pecuniary embarrassments. The man had a large heart, a generous hand, and an indolent disposition, loved good living and fine clothes, had a *penchant* for the gaming-table, and spent all that these extravagances left him in profuse but unostentatious charity. *G.* died in April, 1774, $10,000 in debt, and more truly lamented than any literary man of his generation. The poor whom he had so oft befriended sobbed their grief on his staircase, and the brilliant coterie of wits, artists, authors, and philosophers mourned him with one entire and unaffected sorrow. Sir Joshua Reynolds, when apprised of his death, left his studio and painted no more that day. *G.* was buried in the Temple Church; and a monument, epitaphized by Dr. Johnson, was erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey. *G.* may be considered to have written the finest poem, the most exquisite novel, and, with the exception of Sheridan's *School for Scandal*, the most perfect polite comedy of the period he belonged to. An admirable life of *G.*, by John Forster, entitled *The Life and Letters of Oliver Goldsmith*, was published in London in 1854, and has been reproduced in this country. As an instance of the standard popularity of his *She Stoops to Conquer*, we may conclude by remarking that this charming comedy sustained a brilliant run of 100 nights at one of the London theatres in 1869–70.

Gold Springs, or GREEN SPRINGS, in *California* a post mining-village of Tuolumne co., about 1 m. N.W. of Columbia; *pop.* about 200.

Gold'stek, *n.* (*Mil.*) A colonel of a regiment of English Life-Guards, who attends the sovereign on State occasions.—*Wright.*

Gold'thread, *n.* Thread formed of flatted gold laid over a thread of silk.

(*Bot.*) See COPTIS.

Gold'-wire, *n.* Properly, wire made of gold; usually silver wire superficially covered with gold.

Golf, or GOFF, *n.* [Ger. *kolbe*; D. *kolf*, a club.] (*Games.*) A game played with a club and ball, which is peculiar to Scotland. A series of small round holes, several inches in depth, are cut in a tract of smooth turf, at distances of from 100 to 400 or 500 yards apart from each other, in a circular order. The rival players are either two in number, or four (two on each side). The balls, weighing about 2 oz., are painted white and made of gutta-percha. An ordinary golf-club consists of two parts spliced together—viz., the *shaft* and *head*; the former is made either of hickory or lance-wood, with the handle covered with leather, while the head (heavily weighted with lead behind, and faced with horn) is composed of well-seasoned apple-tree or thorn. Every player has an attendant, called a *caddy*, who carries his clubs, and "tees" his balls. The method of playing the game is to start from the first hole and drive the ball into the next hole with as few strokes as possible; and so on all around the course or circle. The players (or pair of players) whose ball is holed in the fewest strokes has gained that hole; and the "match" is generally determined by the major number of holes gained in one or more rounds.

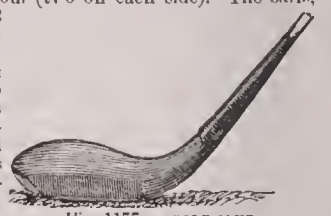


Fig. 1177.—GOLF-CLUB.

Golf'ing, *n.* The act of playing at the game of *golf*.

Golfo-Dulce, in Central America. See DULCE.

Gol'gotha. [Heb., "a skull," or "the place of a skull."] The Calvary, the scene of the crucifixion of Christ, was situated without the gates of Jerusalem, on the E. side of the city, although the common opinion handed down from the Middle Ages fixes it in the N.W. It is probably the ordinary spot of execution, though this is to be inferred rather from the fact that, in the eyes of the Roman officers of justice, Christ was simply a common criminal, than from any supposed connection between the word "skull" and a place of execution; *G.* receiving its name in all likelihood from its round skull-like form. A church was built over the spot in the 4th cent. by Constantine. What is *now* called the "Church of the Holy Sepulchre" to the N.W. of Jerusalem, but within the walls of the city, has manifestly no claim whatever to be considered the building erected by Constantine; but while recent biblical scholars and travellers generally have assumed that the scene of our Saviour's crucifixion and sepulture is not ascertainable, a writer in Smith's *Dictionary of the Bible* offers strong reasons for believing that the present mosque of Omar, called by the Mohammedans "The Dome of the Rock," occupies the site of the sacred Golgotha.—*Ch. Ency.*

Gol'gotha, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Cobb co., abt. 123 m. N.W. of Milledgeville.

Go'liad, in *Texas*, a S. co.; *area*, abt. 900 sq. m. *Rivers.* San Antonio River and Coleto creek. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Goliad. *Pop.* abt. 3,384.—A post-village, cap of the above co., on the San Antonio River, abt. 120 m. S. by E. of Austin; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Goliar'dery, *n.* [*Goliardus*, a monk who wrote sundry satirical pieces in the 9th century, inveighing against the luxury of the clergy.] A satirical species of writing very current among churchmen and others in the Middle Ages, in which, for the most part, the vices or peculiarities of ecclesiastics are mentioned and reprobated. The most complete specimen extant is to be found in the writings of Walter Mapes, (*Mapesius*,) Abbot of Glastonbury in the early part of the 13th cent.

Goli'ath. (*Script.*) A celebrated giant of Gath, who challenged the armies of Israel, and was encountered and slain by David. The history is contained in 1 *Sam.* xvii.

Goliath-beetle, *n.* [Lat. *goliathus.*] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of tropical coleopterous insects, family *Scarabæidæ*. The species more generally known as the *G. B.* is the *G. cacicus*, which is a native of Africa and South America. This insect is remarkable for its large size; and, on account of its beauty and the difficulty of obtaining specimens, it is much prized among collectors. The Goliaths are said to be roasted and eaten by the natives of the countries they inhabit, who deem them a great dainty.



Fig. 1178.— GOLIATHUS POLYPHEMUS.

It is said, also, that sometimes $50 to $250 has been known to be given by entomologists for specimens of this insect, and that even now they fetch generally in Europe $25 to $30. The *G. polyphemus* is another variety of this species, as is also the *G. micans*, the latter of which changes its color as it is held in different positions to light. From the reason already given, of its rarity, not much is known as to the habits of either species of this insect.

Goll'now, a small manufacturing town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, on the Ihna, 15 m. N.E. of Stettin. *Manuf.* Woollens, cloth, ribbons, pepper, &c. *Pop.* 7,028.

Gol'nitz, or GOLLNITZ, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Zips, 20 m. from Eperies. It is the seat of a mining council, and has large iron-foundries, and factories of wire cutlery. *Pop.* 5,500.

Goloches, *n. pl.* Same as GALOCHE, *q. v.*

Goloe'-shoe, *n.* Corrupted form of GALOCHE. *q. v.*

Golo'vin, IVAN, (PRINCE HOVNA,) a Russian man of letters, B. abt. 1813. Becoming implicated in the Polish troubles in 1848, *G.* took refuge in England, where he became a naturalized citizen in 1853. His chief works are *Esprit de l'Économie Politique* (1842); *Pierre, le Grand* (1844); *La Russie sous Nicholas I.* (1845); *The Caucasus, from an Historical, Political, and Physical Point of View* (1853); *Progress in Russia* (1859); &c.

Golt'-schut, *n.* [Lat.] A small ingot of gold.

—An itzebu; a silver coin in Japan, worth 44 cts. Fed. mon.

Goma'to, or GOMUTI PALM, *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Saguerus saccharifer*, or *Areng*, a species of trees, order *Palmaceæ*, found in the Moluccas and Philippines, which supplies abundance of sugar. Palm-sugar is generally obtained from the juice which flows out from different palms upon wounding their spathes and adjacent parts. It is commonly known in India by the name of *jaggery*. The juice of the gomuti palm, when fermented, produces an intoxicating liquid or toddy. In Sumatra it is termed *neva*, and a kind of arrack is distilled from it in Batavia. From the trunk of this palm, when exhausted of its saccharine juice, a good deal of our commercial sago is obtained. A single tree will yield from 150 to 200 lbs. of sago. The juice of the fruit is very acrid. The stiff strong fibre known under the name of Gommuti, or Ejow fibre, is obtained from the leaf-stalks, and is extensively used in the manufacture of cables and various kinds of ropes.

Gom'bo, *n.* Same as GUMBO, *q. v.*

Gombroon', or BUNDEB ABBAS, a seaport-town of Persia, on a bay of the Gulf of Ormus. It is the port of Schiras, and of all the south of Persia, but is now greatly decayed. Lat. 27° 18′ N., Lon. 56° 12′ E.

Go'mer, *n.* Same as HOMER, *q. v.*

Go'mer. [Heb., to finish, or "a consumer."] The eldest son of Japhet, whose descendants peopled Asia Minor and Europe.

Go'mer, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Allen co., abt. 10 m. N.N.W. of Lima.

Gomer'a, one of the CANARY ISLANDS, *q. v.*

Go'mez, an island of the U. States of Colombia, in the Caribbean Sea, at the month of the Magdalena River; Lat. 11° 6′ N., Lon. 74° 50′ W.

Gomor'rah. See SODOM.

Gomphi'asis, *n.* [Gr., from *gomphios*, sc. *odous*, a grinder-tooth, from *gomphos*, a bolt, a nail.] (*Med.*) A disease of the teeth, when they loosen and fall out of the sockets.

Gom'pholite, *n.* [Gr. *gomphos*, nail, *lithos*, stone.] (*Geol.*) A term applied to the conglomerate rocks of the tertiary period; the *Nagelfluh* of the Swiss.

Gompho'sis, *n.* [Gr. *gomphos*, a nail.] (*Anat.*) An articulation similar to a nail in a board. The articulation of the teeth in the two jaws.

Gomphre'na, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Globe Amaranth, a genus of plants, order *Nyctaginaceæ*. They are herbs or shrubs native of S. America and India. *G. globosa*, an Indian species, is a tender annual, valued for its heads of flowers, which, if gathered before too far advanced, will retain their beauty several years.

Gomuti. See GOMATO.

Gonaive, (**La,**) (*la go-niv'*,) an island of Hayti, in the Bay of Leogane; *area*, abt. 288 sq. m.

Gonaives, (**Les,**) a town of Hayti, abt. 55 m. N.W. of Port-au-Prince.

Gon'dar, a city of Abyssinia, formerly the residence of the emperor, situate on a hill of considerable height, 30 miles from Lake Dembea. The houses are only of one story, built of clay, with the roofs thatched in the form of cones. *Pop.* Unascertained. Lat. 12° 30′ N., Lon. 37° 40′ E.

Gon'dola, *n.* [It.] A peculiar kind of boat used at Venice for the same purposes as cabs and carriages in other cities. They are usually about 30 feet long, five in breadth, and light and elegant in form, having high prows, some of which are of elaborate workmanship and exquisitely carved. About the centre a cabin is erected for the passengers, which is carpeted, hung with curtains, and fitted with stuffed cushions. By the ancient republic a law was passed ordaining that all these boats were to be painted black and hung with black cloth, except those for the use of foreign ambassadors



Fig. 1179. — A GONDOLA ON THE GREAT LAGOON, (VENICE.)

and for state purposes. The boatmen who navigate these boats are called *gondolieri*, and were formerly a very important body.

—Any flat-bottomed boat used for carrying produce.

—A platform-car of unusual length, with or without sides, used on railroads.

Gondolier', *n.* [Fr., from It. *gondoliere.*] One who rows a gondola.

"And silent rows the songless *gondolier.*" — *Byron.*

Gone, *pp.* of Go, *q. v.*

Gon'falon, Gon'fanon, *n.* [It. *gonfalone.*] A banner; that of the Roman Catholic Church carried in the pope's army. The gonfalonier or standard-bearer was a high officer in the Italian republics of the Middle Ages.

Gonfalonier', *n.* [It. *gonfaloniere.*] A chief standard-bearer.

Gong, *n.* [Malay and Jav. *gong.*] A kind of metallic drum, made of an alloy of copper and tin, shaped into a basin-like form, flat and large, with a rim of but a few inches in depth. The sound of the *G.* is produced by striking it, while hung by the rim, with a wooden mallet, which puts the metal into an extraordinary state of vibration, and produces a very loud and piercing sound. It is also called *Tam-tam.*

Gonias'ter, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See ASTERIADÆ.

Go'niatite, *n.* [Gr. *gōnia*, an angle or corner.] (*Pal.*) A genus of extinct Cephalopods with chambered spiral shells; nearly allied to the *ammonites.*

Go'nic, in *New Hampshire*, a post-office of Strafford county.

Goniom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *gonia*, angle, *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring angles, especially those of crystals. The simplest form consists of two steel blades, crossing each other, and used on the principle that when two lines cross each other the opposite angles are equal. A more accurate instrument, and the one chiefly used by mineralogists, is the reflecting *G.* of Wollaston, improved by Naumann. This is a more complicated instrument, yet easy of application, and it will measure very small crystals with certainty to within a single minute (1′). The angle is measured by the reflection of the rays of light from the surface of the different faces of the crystal.

Goniomet'ric, Goniomet'rical, *a.* Of or belonging to the goniometer.

Goniom'etry, *n.* The art of measuring angles.

Gonoph, (*gon'of.*) *n.* [Corruption of *gone off.*] A thief; a filcher; a pickpocket. (Thieves' jargon.)

Gonorrhœ'a, *n.* [Gr. *gonorrhoia*, from *gone*, semen, the begetting principle, from *geneim*, to produce, and *rhoia*, a flow, from *rheein*, to flow.] (*Med.*) *G.*, also called *Blennorrhœa*, is an inflammatory discharge of mucus from the membrane of the urethra in both sexes; and from that of the prepuce in man, and the vagina in woman. It is usually caused by the direct communication of sound persons with those already affected. It is a very acute and painful form of disease, and is one of the numerous penalties attending an indiscriminate and impure intercourse of the sexes. — See SYPHILIS.

Gonsal'vo, OF GONZALO OF CORDOVA, HERNANDEZ D'AQUILAR, surnamed the GREAT CAPTAIN, was B. near Cordova, in Spain, in 1453. He was of a noble family, and at an early age entered the army. He first distinguished himself in the great war of Ferdinand and Isabella with the Moors, which ended with the conquest of Granada in 1492. His next achievement was the recovery of the kingdom of Naples from the French, who conquered it under Charles VIII. in 1495. When Louis XII. renewed the invasion of Italy, *G.* was again sent there, and, after a temporary division of the country between France and Spain, he again expelled the French, established the Spanish rule, and was named viceroy of Naples. Through the jealousy of Ferdinand, and the calumnies of the courtiers, the Great Captain was deprived of his office, in 1507, when he retired to Granada, and D. there in 1515.

Gonza'ga, a town of N. Italy, 14 m. from Mantua. *Manuf.* Silk goods. *Pop.* 16,337.

Gonza'ga, one of the great historical families of Italy, sovereigns of Mantua from the year 1328, when Luigi Gonzaga was made captain-general and invested with the supreme power, till 1708, when Ferdinand, the last descendant of the eldest branch, died. Mantua was raised into a marquisate by the Emperor Sigismond in 1433, and into a duchy by the Emperor Charles V. in 1530. A collateral branch of the Gonzaga family became dukes of Guastalla from the middle of the 16th century, and became extinct in 1746.

Gonza'les, in *Texas*, a S. central co. *Area*, abt. 1,140 sq. m. *Rivers.* Guadalupe and San Marcos rivers. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Gonzales. *Pop.* abt. 10,000.

—A post-village, cap. of the above co., on the Guadalupe River, abt. 70 m. S. by E. of Austin. Previous to its being burned, during the Texan revolution, it was a considerable village. *Pop.* abt. 2,000.

Gooch'land, in *Virginia*, an E. central co. *Area*, abt. 260 sq. m. *Rivers.* James River and some smaller streams. *Surface*, undulating: *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Goochland Court-House. *Pop.* abt. 10,656.

Gooch'land, in *Kentucky*, a P.O. of Rock Castle co.

Gooch'land Court-House, in *Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Goochland co., abt. 28 m. W.N.W. of Richmond.

Gooch's Mills, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Cooper co., on Little Saline Creek, abt. 35 m. N.W. of Jefferson City.

Good'ale, in *Illinois*, a township of Lake co.; *pop.* abt. 700.

Goodale's Corner, in *Maine*, a P.O. of Penobscot co.

Good'all Lake, in *Illinois*, a township of Lake co.

Good'all's, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Hanover co.

Good, *a.* [A S. *god*, *gud*; Ger. *gut*, allied to Gr. *agathos*; Pers. *khub*; Ar. *khoob.*] Benevolent; beneficent; kind; merciful; gracious; loving; affectionate; favorable; as, a *good* husband, a *good* wife. — Humane; worthy; virtuous; pious; religious; conformable to the moral law; as, a pattern of *good* works. — Beneficial; proper; suitable; fit; convenient; expedient; seasonable; well adapted to the end. — "If you think *good*." (*Bacon.*) — Conducive to happiness.

"It is not *good* that the man should be alone." — *Gen.* ii. 18.

—Valid; sound; firm; complete, or sufficiently perfect in its kind; perfect; uncorrupted; unimpaired.

"Make *good* your accusation.' — *Smith.*

—Suitable to the taste or to health; wholesome; salubrious; palatable; suited to produce a salutary effect; medicinal; salutary; suited to strengthen or assist the healthful functions.

"A man first builds a country seat,
Then finds the walls not *good* to eat." — *Prior.*

—Full; complete; useful; valuable; as, *good* advice. — Equal; adequate; competent; sufficient; favorable or convenient for any purpose; suitable; safe; well-qualified; able; skilful; ready; dexterous; as, *good* for nothing, *good* for an emergency. — Promotive of happiness; pleasant; agreeable; cheering; gratifying; prosperous; as, to know what is *good* for us. — Honorable; fair; unblemished; unimpeached.

"Silence the knave's repute, the whore's *good* name."— *Pope.*

—Cheerful; favorable to happiness. — Great or considerable; as, a *good* deal of traffic. — Elegant; polite; as, to frequent *good* company. — Real; serious; not feigned.

"Love not in *good* earnest." —*Shaks.*

—Seasonable; commendable; festive; companionable; social; merry.

"All *good* fellows, whose beards are gray." — *Thackeray.*

—Comely; handsome; well-formed. — Mild; pleasant; calm; not irritable; friendly.

In good time, not too fast. — *In good sooth*, really, seriously. — *To make good*, to keep; to maintain; as, *to make good* a retreat; — to confirm; to establish; as, *to make good* an argument; — to perform: as, *to make good* a promise; — to supply; as, *to make good* in one point that which lacks in another.

Good, *n.* That which contributes to relieve or remove pain, or to increase happiness or prosperity. — Benefit;

advantage; welfare; prosperity; advancement of interest or happiness.

"I love my country's *good*." — *Shaks.*

—Spiritual advancement or improvement: as, the *good* of souls. — Earnest; not jest; as, to assert for *good*. — Moral works; moral qualities; virtue; righteousness.

Good, *adv.* Well; — mostly in the phrase, *as good*, with *as* following.

"As *good* almost kill a man, as kill a *good* book." — *Milton.*

—*interj.* Well; right.

Good-behavior, (Security for.) (*Law.*) It consists in a person being bound, with one or more sureties, in an obligation to the State to behave well, or be of good behavior, either generally or specially, for a certain time. If the condition of the said obligation be broken by misbehavior, the party and his sureties become debtors to the State for the several sums in which they were respectively bound. A justice of the peace may demand security for good behavior, according to his discretion, when he sees cause.

Good'-breeding, *n.* Polite manners formed by a good education; a polite education.

Good'-bye', Good-by, *n.* and *interj.* [Corrupted from *God be with you*; or, according to some, from *bye*, O. Eng. for *way*, as though, "*I wish you a good journey.*"] A good way or journey to you; farewell.

Good-day', *n.* and *interj.* A term of salutation on meeting or parting, equivalent to, "I wish you a favorable or prosperous day;" farewell.

Good'-den', *n.* and *interj.* [Corrupt. of *good evening.*] A form of salutation equivalent to saying, "I wish you a good evening." (o.)

Goodenia'ceæ, [in honor of Dr. Goodenough, bishop of Carlisle.] (*Bot.*) The *Goodenia* family, an order of plants, alliance *Campanales*, consisting of unimportant herbs, or rarely shrubs. They are principally natives of Australia and the islands of the Southern Ocean. The species *Scævola Taccada* has a soft and spongy pith, which is employed by the Malays to make artificial flowers and ornaments.

Good-fellowship, *n.* Merry; jovial or lively society; pleasant, agreeable company; companionableness.

Good'firm, in *Illinois*, a township of Grundy co.; *pop.* abt. 570.

Good-Friday, *n.* [A. S. *gode fridag*; Dut. *goede vrijdag*; Ger. *guter freitag*, or *charfreitag*, the solemn friday.] The Friday before Easter, sacred as the annual commemoration of the crucifixion of our Lord. This day has been observed, from the earliest ages of the Christian Church, as a day of rigid fast and solemn religious ceremonial, — as we learn from the apostolic constitutions, and from Eusebius, who also states that when under Constantine Christianity was established in the Roman Empire, the holding of courts, markets, &c. was on this day forbidden. In the Roman Catholic Church, the mass of this day differs from all other masses during the year in this, that no consecration of the host takes place, the wafer blessed on the previous day having been retained. This is called *Missa præsanctificatorum*, a mass of the presanctified. At this mass, the altar is stripped of all ornaments, the priests and attendants are robed in black; — the kiss of peace is omitted, and the so-called *adoration of the cross* takes place. The office of the *tenebræ* is also recited, and at the close of the recitation of each lesson from the Lamentations of Jeremy, one of the candles is extinguished until there remains but the paschal candle, which, as a symbol of our Lord's death and burial, is concealed behind, or under the altar. In the Church of England Good-Friday is also observed with much solemnity.

Goodgion's Factory, in *S. Carolina*, a post-office of Laurens co.

Good Ground, in *New York*, a post-village of Suffolk co., about 240 m. S.E. of Albany.

Good Har'bor, in *Michigan*, a P. O. of Lelenaw co.

Good Hope, in Africa. See Cape of Good Hope.

Good Hope, a fort of British N. America, on the Mackenzie River; Lat. 67° 40′ N., Lon. 130° 40′ W. — Old Fort Good Hope is about 100 m. further down the same river.

Good Hope, in *Georgia*, a village of Walton co., about 8 m. E. of Monroe.

Good Hope, in *Illinois*, a post-office of McDonough co.

Good Hope, in *Mississippi*, a post-office of Leake co.

Good Hope, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Fayette co., abt. 7 m. S.E. of Washington.

—A township of Hocking co.; *pop.* about 1,500.

Good Hope, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Cumberland co.

Good Hope, in *Wisconsin*, a P. O. of Milwaukee co.

Good Hope, (Bay of,) in *Alaska*, at the head of Kotzebue Sound; Lat. 66° 30′ N., Lon. 161° W. It contains Chamisso Island.

Goodhue, in *Minnesota*, a S.E. co., bordering on Wisconsin; *area*, about 650 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi (which here expands into Lake Pepin), Cannon, and Zumbro rivers. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Red Wing *Pop.* about 30,000.

—A township of Goodhue co., abt. 9 m. S.S.W. of Red Wing.

Goodhue Centre, in *Minnesota*, a P.O. of Goodhue co.

Good-hu'mor, *n.* A cheerful temper or frame of mind.

Good'-hu'mored, *a.* Having a cheerful temper and demeanor.

Good'-hu'moredly, *adv.* With a cheerful temper; in a cheerful way.

Good'ing's Grove, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Will co., about 25 m. S.W. of Chicago.

Good Intent', in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Washington co.

Good'ish, *a.* Not very good, nor very bad; tolerable; passable: as, a *goodish* illustration.

Good'land, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Newton co., about 48 m. W. of Logansport.

Good'land, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Lapeer co., about 55 m. N. of Detroit; *pop.* about 800.

Good'land, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Knox co.

Good'lettsville, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Davidson co., about 13 m. N. by W. of Nashville.

Good'liness, *n.* Beauty of form; grace; elegance.

"The *goodliness* of trees delighteth the eye." — *Hooker.*

Goodluck', in *New Jersey*, a village of Dover township, Ocean co., about 7 m. from Toms's River.

Goodly, *a.* Of a handsome form; beautiful; graceful.

"A *goodly* city is this Autium." — *Shaks.*

—Pleasant; agreeable; desirable; bulky; swelling; large.

"*Goodly* and great, he falls behind his link." — *Dryden.*

Good'man, *n.* A familiar appellation of civility. — A rustic term of compliment. — A familiar, yet respectful, appellation of a husband, or of the master of a family. (o.)

Good'man, in *Georgia*, a district of Harris co.

Good'man, in *Mississippi*, a post-office of Holmes co.

Good'-man'ners, *n. pl.* Politeness; decorum.

Good'-morn'ing, *n.* and *interj.* A form of morning salutation equivalent to "I wish the *morning* may be *favorable* or happy to you."

Good'-na'ture, *n.* Natural mildness and kindliness of disposition.

Good'-na'tured, *a.* Not easily provoked.

Good'-na'turedly, *adv.* With mildness of temper.

Good'ness, *n.* The moral qualities which constitute Christian excellence; moral virtue; religion; kindness; benevolence; benignity of heart; acts of kindness or benevolence; charity; humanity exercised. — Benevolence of nature; mercy; favor shown; acts of compassion or mercy. — The physical qualities which constitute value; excellence or perfection.

Good'-night', *n.* and *interj.* A form of salutation in parting for the night, equivalent to "I wish you a *pleasant* or *agreeable night.*"

"My native land, *good-night!*" — *Byron.*

Good'rich, Samuel Griswold. See Parley, Peter.

Good'rich, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Genesee co., about 13 m. E. of Flint.

Goods, *n. pl.* Household furniture; personal or movable estate; movables; chattels; effects; wares; merchandise; commodities.

Good'-sense', *n.* Sound judgment.

Good'-speed', *n.* Success; prosperity.

Good Spring, in *Tennessee*, a village of Williamson co., about 13 m. S. of Nashville.

Good Success Bay, an arm of Le Marie Strait in Terra del Fuego; Lat. 54° 49′ S., Lon. 65° 15′ W.

Good'-tem'pered, *a.* Having a good disposition.

Good Templars. See Templars, (Good.)

Good'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Lancaster co.

Good'-wife, *n.* A familiar and rustic appellation for the mistress of a family.

Good'-will, *n.* (*Law.*) The custom of any business or trade, — that interest in it which is sold along with the goods and premises. By disposing of the good-will, the seller binds himself to do everything in his power to advance the interests of his successor in the business, and to recommend him to his customers. It is also usual to specify that the seller shall not enter upon the same business within a certain distance of that which he has sold. Such a contract is good at law, and the party infringing it is liable in damages.

Good'win, in *California*, a village of Sonoma co., on Russian River, about 28 m. N.N.W. of Santa Rosa.

Good'win's Mills, in *Maine*, a P. O. of York co.

Good'-woman, *n.* Same as good-wife, but generally applied only to females in the lower walks of life.

Good'wynsville, in *Virginia*, a P.O. of Dinwiddie co.

Good'y, *n.* [Probably a corruption of *good-wife.*] A term of partial civility, mostly applied to aged females.

—Confections; bonbons; as, to give *goodies* to the little ones.

Good'year, Charles, an American inventor, b. at New Haven, Conn., in 1800. He was joined with his father in the hardware trade at Philadelphia, when, in 1830, he turned his attention to the improvement of the India-rubber manufacture. In 1836, he discovered a method of treating the surface of native India-rubber with a preparation of nitric acid, which produced favorable results. Improving upon this, *G.* in 1839 discovered the process of vulcanizing the rubber, for which he took out a patent in this country. Attempts to secure sole patents in France and England were nullified by legal informalities. Mr. *G.* by his admirable invention has amassed considerable wealth, besides receiving the grand medal at the Paris Exposition, and also the ribbon of the Legion of Honor.

Good'years Bari, in *California*, a post mining village of Sierra co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

Goodyera, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of herbs, order *Orchidaceæ*. The Rattlesnake Plantan, *G. pubescens*, found in woods in Canada and U. States, is remarkable for its leaves, which are all radical and of a dark green, reticulated above with white veins. Its flowers, which blossom in July, are white, in a terminal, oblong, cylindrical spike; lip roundish, saccate, inflated.

Goole, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Vernon co.

Goomty, or Goomtee, (*goom-te′*,) a river of Hindostan, rising in a morass, in Lat. 28° 30′ N., Lon. 80° 10′ E., and entering the Ganges 16 m. below Benares, after a course of 480 m. There are so many of the dead thrown into it, that its waters may be accounted unfit for use, otherwise than for the purposes of navigation and irrigation.

Goo'nass Pass, a pass in Bussahir, across the S. range of the Himalaya, 16,000 feet above the sea.

Gooroo', *n.* [Hind. *gurû*, a spiritual teacher; Sansk. *guru*, teacher.] A religious or spiritual teacher among the Hindoos.

Goos'ander, *n.* [Corrupted from *goose* and *gander.*] (*Zoöl.*) See Mergus.

Goose, *n.*; *pl.* Geese. [A. S *gos*; Icel. *gas*; Dan. *gaas*; Ger. *gans*; Lat. *anser.*] (*Zoöl.*) See Anserinæ.

—A silly person; a simpleton.

—A tailor's smoothing-iron, the handle of which resembles somewhat the neck of a goose.

"Come in, tailor; here you may roast your *goose*." — *Shaks.*

(*Games.*) A game with cards and dice formerly played to a considerable extent in England, but now fallen into desuetude.

"The royal game of *goose* was there to view." — *Goldsmith.*

Goose'berry, *n.* [Most probably corrupted from *crossberry*, *grossberry*, or *gorseberry*, from *gorse*, furze or whin, and so named either from the prickly nature of the shrub, or from the bristly hairs on the surface of the fruit, especially in its native state.] (*Bot.*) A well-known garden-fruit, the produce of *Ribes grossularia*. See Ribes.

Goose'berry-fool, *n.* (*Cookery.*) A dish made of gooseberries which have first been scalded, and afterwards beaten up or mashed with cream.

Goose'berry Islands, a small group of islands on the E. coast of Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland.

Goose'-cap, *n.* A simpleton; a weak-minded person.

Goose Creek, in *Michigan*. See Raisin River.

Goose Creek, in *Virginia*, enters the Potomac River abt. 4 m. E. of Leesburg.

Goose Creek, in *W. Virginia*, a P. O. of Ritchie co.

Goose-fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Angler. See Lophiidæ

Goose'-flesh, *n.* A peculiar condition of the skin caused by fear, by cold, &c. — Known also as *goose-skin*, q. v.

Goose'-foot, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Chenopodium.

Goose Island, of Lower Canada, in the St. Lawrence River, abt. 13 m. N.E. of the island of Orleans.

Goose Island, off the S. coast of Terra del Fuego in Christmas Sound.

Goose Island, in *Illinois*, a P. O. of Alexandria co.

Goose'-neck, *n.* A piece of iron bent like the neck of a goose, and used for various purposes; as, the *goose-neck* of a hoe.

(*Naut.*) The piece of iron by means of which and a clamp or eyebolt the inboard end of a yard or boom is made fast to the mast.

(*Mach.*) A pipe in the form of the letter S.

Goose Pond, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Oglethorpe co., abt. 70 m. N.N.E. of Milledgeville.

Goose'quill, *n.* The large feather or quill of a goose, or a pen made with it.

Goos'ery, *n.* A place for keeping geese.

—Silliness; imbecility of mind; folly.

Goose'-skin, *n.* That condition of the human skin in which, from cold or fear, it presents an appearance similar to that of a goose dressed for cooking.

Goose'-wing, *n.* (*Naut.*) The clew or lower corner of a ship's mainsail or fore-sail, when the middle part is furled. — *Mar. Dict.*

Gooty, (*goo′te,*) a strong fort and town of British India, in the presidency of Madras, 50 m. from Bellary. They stand on the mountain upwards of 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. *Pop.* Of civilians, 5,000.

Go'-ont, Gowt, *n.* A sluice in dams or embankments against the sea, intended to let out the land-waters at the ebb, and to prevent the ingress of the sea-water when the tide floods.

Goph'er, *n.* [Fr. *gaufre.*] (*Zoöl.*) A species of squirrel. See Saccomyidæ. and Spermophilus.

(*Script.*) [Heb.] A species of wood from which the ark of Noah was built. The probable identity of the gopher-wood of Scripture with the cypress (q. v.) is maintained partly on account of the qualities of the wood, and partly from the agreement of the radical consonants of the two names.

Gopher Creek, in *Iowa*, enters the Missouri River from Pottawattomie co.

Gopher Prairie, in *Minnesota*, a post-office of Wabashaw co.

Göp'pingen, a town of Würtemberg, 28 m. from Ulm. *Manuf.* Woollen stuffs, paper, &c.; *pop.* 5,877.

Gor'-bellied, *a.* [A.S. *gor*, dirt, mud, dung, and *belly*] Gross-bellied; big-bellied; having a prominent belly; as, a "*gorbellied* knave."—*Shaks.*

Gor'-cock, *n.* [Either from *gorse*, furze, from *gore*, blood, *i. e.* red, or the syllable *gor* may be from the sound made by the bird.] (*Zoöl.*) The red ptarmigan, *Lagopus Scoticus*, a British species of grouse.

Gor'-crow, *n.* [A.S. *gor*, mud, dung, dirt.] (*Zoöl.*) A name applied to the carrion-crow, *Corvus corone.*

Gordian, (*gor′de-ăn,*) *a.* Pertaining or relating to Gordius Phrygia, or to the Gordian Knot, *q. v.*

—Intricate; complicated; difficult.

Gor'dian Knot. (*Anc. Hist.*) A knot made in the harness of a chariot by Gordius, king of Phrygia, which knot was so intricate as to baffle every attempt to untie it, or even to find out where it began or ended. The oracle of the day having declared that he who succeeded in solving the complication should be the conqueror of the world, Alexander the Great determined to effect it, if possible. Deliberating that if he failed his followers would be dispirited, he determined to separate it with his sword, and with one blow he cut the momentous *G. K.*, which was fraught with such interest to the whole world. According to Quintus Curtius, he thus fulfilled the oracle or evaded it; — but Aristobulus, however, gives a different version of the affair. The expression *cutting*

the Gordian knot has consequently been used by the moderns to signify eluding any difficulty or task by bold or unusual means.

Gordia'nus, or **Gor'dian,** the name of three Roman emperors. The *first*, or elder, MARCUS ANTONIUS AFRICANUS, descended from Trajan, proclaimed while proconsul in Africa, along with his son, who, being of the same name, is known as Gordian the Younger. The latter was killed in a battle, six weeks after their ascension, upon hearing of which Gordianus the Elder strangled himself, A. D. 236. The *third* of the name, MARCUS ANTONIUS PIUS GORDIANUS, was a grandson of the preceding, and was proclaimed emp. after their death, and murdered after a reign of six years, in the 20th year of his age. 244.

Gor'dius, or GORDIACE'IDÆ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus or family of worms, order *Nematoids*, containing those which in their larva state inhabit other animals, but not in the adult. They are long, thread-like or hair-like in appearance, and live in fresh water and mud. They are often called hair-worms, and persons ignorant of their history suppose them to be horse-hairs transformed into worms.

Gor'don, LORD GEORGE, B. in London, 1750, distinguished as a political character towards the close of the last century, and noted for his arrest on a charge of high treason, in consequence of the tumults (known as the *Gordon Riots*) provoked by his assemblies of the people to oppose the Catholic Relief bill, n. in prison, 1793.

Gor'don, (LUCY AUSTIN,) LADY DUFF, an English authoress, and the wife of Sir Alex. Duff Gordon, Bart. This lady, who was esteemed one of the most talented women in Europe, D. 1868. Her chief original works are the *Amber Witch*; *The French in Algiers*; *Stella and Vanessa*; *Letters from the Cape of Good Hope*; and *Letters from Egypt* (1865); the latter being an exquisitely faithful transcript of Egyptian life, customs, and scenery.

Gor'don, or GORDON'S, in *California*, a village of Yolo co., on Cache Creek, abt. 35 m. W.N.W. of Sacramento.

Gor'don, in *Florida*, a post-office of Alachua co.

Gor'don, in *Georgia*, a N.W. co.; *area*, abt. 400 sq. m. *Rivers*. Oostenaula River, and some smaller streams. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Calhoun. *Pop.* abt. 12,000.

—A post-village of Wilkinson co., abt. 21 m. E. of Macon.

Gor'don, in *Louisiana*, a post-office of Claiborne co.

Gor'don, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Darke co., abt. 21 m. N.W. of Dayton.

Gor'don, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Schuylkill co.

Gor'don, in *Tennessee*, a village, cap. of Lewis co., abt. 62 m. S.W. of Nashville.

Gor'don, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Burnett co., on St. Croix River, abt. 55 m. S. by W. of Superior City.

Gordo'nia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Ternströmiaceæ*. The Franklinia, *G. pubescens*, (Fig. 1180.) is an American tree, 30–50 feet high in Ga. and Florida, or an ornamental shrub in cultivation at the North, admired for its large, white flowers, with yellow stamens and rich fragrance.

Fig. 1180.
GORDONIA PUBESCENS.

Gor'don's Point, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Beaufort district.

Gor'don's Springs, in *Georgia*, a village of Walker co., abt. 200 m. N.W. of Milledgeville.

Gor'donsville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Lancaster co.

Gor'donsville, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Smith co.

Gor'donsville, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Orange co., abt. 70 m. N.W. of Richmond.

Gore, *n.* [A.S. *gor*, clotted blood; W. *gôr*; Gr. *ichôr*.] Blood; more especially clotted or congealed blood.

—[A.S. *gar*, a javelin, a dart, from its pointed or triangular shape: Icel. *geiri*, a three-cornered piece of cloth.] A wedge-shaped or triangular piece of cloth sewed into a garment to widen it in any part. — A piece of land triangular in shape.

(*Her.*) A charge consisting of one-third of the shield cut off by two arched lines, one drawn from the dexter or sinister chief, and the other from the bottom of the escutcheon, meeting in the fess point. A Gore sinister is enumerated by heralds as one of the abatements or marks of dishonor borne for unknightly conduct. See GUSSET.



Fig. 1181.—GORE.

Gore, *v. a.* To cut in a triangular form. — To stab or pierce with a pointed instrument, as a spear, or with the point of a horn.

"And poles with pointed steel their foes in battle *gore*."—*Dryden.*

—To pierce with the point of a horn.

Gore, CHRISTOPHER, governor of the State of Massachusetts, B. at Boston, 1758. In 1789, Washington appointed him the first United States attorney for the district of Massachusetts; and in 1796 he was selected by the president as the colleague of the celebrated William Pinckney, to settle the American claims upon England for spoliations. In this situation he evinced his wonted energy and talent, and was very successful in his mission. In 1803 he was left in London as *chargé d'affaires*, when Rufus King, the American minister, returned to America. In 1809 he was chosen governor of Massachusetts, but retained his dignity only for one year. In 1814 he was called to the Senate of the Union, and served in this capacity for three years, when he retired from public affairs. D. 1827.

Gore, CATHARINE GRACE, an English novelist, B. in London abt. 1800. She was a rapid and prolific writer, and her works fill about 200 vols. Most of her novels are clever pictures of fashionable life, and they sparkle with wit. She wrote also some poems and plays. Among her best tales are reckoned *Cecil, Mrs. Armytage*, and *The Hamiltons*. She was no less celebrated for her wit and brilliant social qualities than for her literary works. During her last years she was blind, and she died in retirement at Linwood, 1861.

Gore, a dist. of Upper Canada, on Lake Ontario, comprising the cos. of Halton and Wentworth; *pop.* abt. 45,000.

Gore, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Hocking co.

Goree', a town and small island, or rather rock, off the coast of Africa, little more than a mile from Cape Verd. It produces nothing; and its importance is solely derived from its inaccessible situation, on a naked rock of black basalt, rising to the height of 300 feet, Lat. 14° 36′ N., Lon. 17° 22′ W. — This island was first occupied by the Dutch, and afterwards was taken by the French, to whom it was finally ceded by the treaty of Nimegnen. It is now the bulwark of the possessions of the French in Africa. It is the entrepôt for all the French trade with the opposite coast of Africa. *Pop.* 6,114, comprising about 100 Europeans.

Gore Island, or **St. Matthew,** an island in Behring Sea; Lat. 60° 18′ N., Lon. 172° 4′ W. It is about midway between America and Asia.

Gore'ville, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Johnson co.

Gor'gansville, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Rutherford co.

Gorge, (*gôrj.*) *n.* [Fr.; It. *gorgia*; Lat. *gurges*, a whirlpool, *gurgulio*, the gullet; Gr. *gargareôn*, formed from the gurgling sound of water rushing through a narrow passage; Heb. *gargeroth*, the throat.] The throat; the gullet; the canal of the neck by which food passes to the stomach. — A narrow passage between hills or mountains.

(*Fort.*) The entrance of any work, or that part which is open to the rear between the inner extremities of its flanks or face. (See Fig. 745.) Thus the gorge of a ravelin is the space facing the main works behind it, between the extremities of its faces, which meet in a salient angle towards the front; and the gorge of a bastion is that side of the irregular pentagon which forms the outline of the work, and lies between the interior extremities of its flanks, where they join the curtains on either side. The lines formed by the prolongation of the curtains on either side of a bastion to a point in its capital within the interior of the work, are called its demi-gorges. It is also the name of a concave moulding used in architecture, and the entrance to a narrow pass or defile between mountains.

(*Arch.*) Same as CAVETTE, *q. v.*

Gorge, *v. a.* To swallow with greediness.

"The fish has *gorged* the hook."—*Johnson.*

—To fill up to the throat; to glut; to satiate.

"Being with his presence glutted, *gorged*, and full."—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* To feed greedily or ravenously.

Gorged, *a.* Having a gorge or throat; as, the shrill-*gorged* lark.

(*Her.*) A lion or other animal is said to be gorged when it has a crown by way of collar round its neck.

Görgei, or GORGEY, ARTHUR, an Hungarian general, B. 1818. After completing his studies at the military school at Tulln, he was appointed to a commission in the Hungarian body-guard at Vienna, which service he abandoned to study chemistry at Prague. The news of the insurrection in Hungary (1848) called him back to military duties, and hastening to Buda-Pesth, he placed his sword at the disposal of the Hungarian ministry. The firmness of his conduct attracted the attention of Kossuth, and until he became his rival, *G.* appears to have been his favorite. After the battle of Schwechat, he assumed the chief command of the Hungarian army, and in that position showed great military talents. Differences, however, arose between himself and the civil authorities; twice he was superseded in his command, and on resuming it, was alternately victor and vanquished. On the resignation of the governor and council, Aug. 11, 1849, Kossuth made Gen. *G.* dictator in his place. Shortly after this, the Hungarian forces laid down their arms. For this *G.* has been branded as a traitor, though the state of affairs seemed desperate enough to warrant submission. The most suspicious part of the affair is the leniency with which he was treated by the victors. He went to Klagenfurt, was afterwards allowed to leave on parole, and pursued his favorite study of chemistry at Pesth. A narrative of his connection with the insurrection, under the title of *My Life and Acts in Hungary*, appeared in 1851. From that time, *G.* has lived in retirement, keeping completely aloof from politics.

Gorgeous, (*gôr'jus,*) *a.* [O. Fr. *gorgias*, a ruff, or ornament for the throat or neck of females, — hence, gaudy, flaunting.] Showy; fine; splendid; glittering with gay colors; magnificent; as, "the *gorgeous* East."—*Milton.*

Gor'geously, *adv.* With showy magnificence; splendidly; finely.

Gor'geousness, *n.* Show of dress or ornament; splendor of raiment or dress.

Gor'ges, SIR FERDINANDO, lord-proprietary of the English colony of Maine, was B. of a noble family in England about the middle of the 16th century. After serving during the war against Spain, *G.* determined to leave his native country and become a landed proprietor "beyond sea." He accordingly fitted out an expedition in 1620, and received a royal charter of incorporation for the "governing of New England in America." Landing in Maine, he for some years ruled it as governor-general, and ultimately succeeded in obtaining from Charles I. a charter constituting him lord-proprietary, with almost sovereign powers. When the 4 New England colonies formed a confederacy in 1643, *G.'s* settlements were excluded, because Sir Ferdinando was then in England fighting as a royalist against the Puritan cause. After his death in 1647, the settlement of Maine submitted to the jurisdiction of Massachusetts.

Gorget, (*gor'jet,*) *n.* [Fr *gorgette*, from *gorge*, the throat.] A piece of body-armor, either scale-work or plate, for the protection of the throat. It appears to have been first employed early in the 14th century. The *camail*, or throat-covering of chain-mail, which is sometimes called the *gorget of mail*, belonged more to the helmet than to the body-armor. In the 17th century, the *G.* was worn without any other body-armor. It is still worn by the officers of the French infantry.

(*Surg.*) An instrument used in the operation of lithotomy.

Gor'gias, LEONTINUS, a celebrated orator of the school of Empedocles, native of Leontinum, in Sicily; lived 417 B. C. A golden statue was erected to his honor at Delphi, and Plato has given his name to one of his Dialogues.

Gor'gon, *n.*; *pl.* GORGONS. (*Myth.*) One of the three celebrated sisters, daughters of Phorcys and Ceto. Their names were *Sthenо, Euryale, and Medusa*, all of whom were immortal except Medusa. According to the mythologists, their hair was entwined with serpents, their hands were brass, their body was covered with impenetrable scales, and their teeth were as long as the tusks of a wild boar. They were so frightful that they turned to stone all those on whom they fixed their eyes. Mythologists differ in their accounts of them. They were conquered by Perseus, who, it is said, was furnished by different deities with weapons which he afterwards returned to them. The head of Medusa remained in his hands; and after he had finished all his laborious expeditions, he gave it to Minerva, who placed it on her ægis, with which she turned into stone all such as fixed their eyes upon it. It is said, that, after the conquest of the *G.*, Perseus took his flight in the air towards Ethiopia, and that the drops of blood which fell to the ground from Medusa's head were changed into serpents, which have ever since infested the sandy deserts of Libya. The horse Pegasus also arose from the blood of Medusa, as well as Chrysaor with his golden sword. Hesiod fixed the residence of the *G.* in the west, Æschylus in Scythia, and Ovid in Libya, near the lake Triton. Homer speaks but of one Gorgon.

—Anything very ugly or horrid.

"*Gorgons* and hydras and chimeras dire."—*Milton.*

—*a.* Very ugly or terrible in aspect.

Gorgo'na, a small island in the Mediterranean Sea, 16 m. from the Tuscan coast, in the vicinity of which immense numbers of anchovies are taken. *Extent*, 2 m. long, by an equal width.

Gorgo'na, in the U. States of Colombia, an island in the Bay of Choco, abt. 110 m. S.W. of Buenaventura; Lat. 2° 57′ N., Lon. 78° 25′ W.

—A village on the isthmus of Panama, abt. 20 m. N.W. of the city of Panama.

Gorgona'cea, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A sub-order of *Alcyonaria*, embracing polyps which are cylindrical, short, connected laterally, and which secrete a solid central axis. The forms are excessively varied, and often extremely delicate and beautiful. They abound in tropical seas.—*Tenney.*

Gorgo'nean, *a.* Same as GORGONIAN, *q. v.*

Gorgone'ia, *n. pl.* [Gr. *gorgoneios*, i. e. *gorgeas*, pertaining to the Gorgon.] (*Arch.*) Carvings of masks imitating the Gorgon, or Medusa's head.—*Brande.*

Gorgo'nia, *n.* **Gorgo'nidæ,** *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus and family of the sub-order Gorgonacea, comprising branched polyps, which have a tendency to spread in a plane, forming a flattened or fan-shaped front, with a horn-like axis.

Gorgo'nian, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a Gorgon.

Gorgonilla, (*gôr-go-nêl'yâ.*) an island of Ecuador, in the Pacific Ocean off Point Manglares.

Gor'gonize, *v. a.* To render utterly affrighted; to make stony hard or stiff, as at sight of the Medusa.

Gorgophone, (*gor-gof'ô-ne.*) (*Myth.*) A daughter of Perseus and Andromeda, who married Perieres, king of Messenia. After the death of Perieres she married Æbalus. She is the first whom the mythologists mention as having had a second husband.

Gorgophora, (*gor-gof'o-ra.*) (*Myth.*) A surname of Minerva, from her ægis (Fig. 38), on which was the head of the Gorgon Medusa.

Gorham, (*go'ram,*) in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Cumberland co., abt. 10 m. W. by N. of Portland; *pop.* of township abt. 4,000.

Gorham, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Coos co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Gorham, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Ontario co., on Canandaigua Lake, abt. 12 m. W.S.W. of Geneva; *pop.* of township abt. 2,537.

Gorham, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Fulton co; *pop* abt. 1,480.

Goril'la, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of large ape which inhabits Western Africa, and generally allied to the chimpanzee to compose the genus *Troglodytes*, although Geoffrey St. Hilaire has endeavored to establish a separate genus for it. For a great number of years there was a

vague tradition, unsubstantiated by reliable evidence, that apes of great size were to be seen on the west coast of Africa. It was not, however, till 1847 that the gorilla absolutely became known to naturalists. A skull of one of these large apes was sent to Dr. Savage, of Boston, by Dr. Wilson, an American missionary on the Gaboon river. Since that period skeletons and skins of the *G.* have not only been received, but also considerable information concerning the animal's habits and mode of living. In M. Du Chaillu's "Explorations and Adventures in Equatorial Africa," there are some very interesting accounts of the *G.* Considerable doubt has been cast over several of the statements in the work, but the narrative is considered in the main trustworthy by Professor Owen and other scientific authorities. The points of difference between the *G.* and the chimpanzee are as follows: The gorilla is much longer than the latter animal; the ordinary height of a full-grown male is between 5 feet 6 inches and 5 feet 8 inches, and it is probable that many of the largest size exceed six feet in height. Its strength is tremendous, and its skeleton indicates great power in the jaws and limbs. The bony ridges above the eyes are very prominent, and the skull of the male exhibits a large occipital ridge on the top of the head. The brain is small, and the nasal bones project more than in the chimpanzee; these peculiarities give to the animal a hideous resemblance to the human face. The jaws and lower parts of the face project very much, and the teeth do not form an uninterrupted series, as in man. The canine teeth are very large, and the molars bear a greater proportion to the incisors, — thus again approaching the features of a human being. It is very broad across the shoulders, has thirteen pairs of ribs, and approaches nearer to the human form in the shape of the pelvis than any other ape. The legs, although shorter in proportion than those of a man, are longer than those of the chimpanzee. When standing erect, the arms nearly reach the knees. The feet are formed for walking on the ground, and the great toe is a true thumb. The hands are remarkable for their great size and strength, the fingers being short but very thick. The skin of the gorilla is black in color and covered with dark-gray hair, which changes to a tawny brown on the head. The hair is longest on the arms. The face is hairy, but the chest is bare. The mouth is large and wide, and there is scarcely any appearance of neck. The eyes are much sunk, and in general the countenance is marked by a ferocious scowl. It is a voracious feeder, its food being exclusively vegetable; and its belly is very large and prominent. Gorillas are not gregarious in their habits; they generally live on the ground, but spend much of their time in climbing trees in search of food. Their immense strength enables them to defend themselves against beasts of prey. They live in the densest parts of the tropical forests, and are much dreaded by the inhabitants. As yet the gorilla has not been tamed, and it would appear as if it were incapable of being so in an adult state. Many stories are told of the gorilla being made to work by the inhabitants in some parts of Western Africa: these narratives are perfectly fabulous. In Du Chaillu's work there is a description of two species of Troglodytes discovered by himself, — one the koolo-kamba, and the other the nshiegombouvé, which is smaller than the gorilla, and remarkable for a shelter which it makes with leaves in order to protect itself from the rain. In shape this shelter is not unlike an umbrella. The gorilla is called by the inhabitants engina or ingeena.



Fig. 1182.
SKELETON OF A GORILLA.

Gor'ing, *n.* [From GORE.] A pricking; a puncture.

Gor'ing-cloth, *n.* (*Naut.*) A piece of canvas cut obliquely and put in to add to the breadth of a sail; a gore.

Go'ritz, a town of Austria, prov. Illyria, on the Isonzo, 20 m. N.W. of Trieste. *Manuf.* Leather, earthenware, confectionery, and rosoglio. The most extensive printing establishment for Hebrew books is to be found in *G.*, whence the entire East is supplied. *Pop.* 12,100.

Gor'kha, a town of Nepaul, 53 m. W. of Khatmandu, Lat. 27° 52′ N., Lon. 84° 28′ E.

Gor'kum, a fortified city of S. Holland, on the Meuse, 21 m. S.E. of Rotterdam. *Manuf.* Hemp; with an extensive market for grain and fish. *Pop.* 10,400.

Gor'litz, a fortified city of Prussian Silesia, on the Neisse, 48 m. W. of Liegnitz. *Manuf.* Cloths, linens, lace, ribbon, and hats. *Pop.* 22,000.

Gor'man, in *Minnesota*, a village of Le Sueur co., abt. 10 m. N.E. of Mankato.

Gor'mand, *n.* [Fr. *gourmand*; W. *gor*, excess; *gormant*, tending to overfill; *gormodd*, excess, overmuch.] A greedy or ravenous eater; a glutton; a gourmand.
—*a.* Gluttonous; voracious.

Gor'mander, *n.* Same as GORMAND, *q. v.*

Gor'mandism, *n.* Love of good eating; gluttony; ravenousness; voracity.

Gor'mandize, *v. a.* To eat greedily or to excess; to swallow voraciously. — To feed ravenously.

Gor'mandizer, *n.* A greedy or voracious feeder.

Gor'mandizing, *p. a.* Eating greedily and voraciously.
—*n.* Act or habit of eating greedily and voraciously.

Gorogua, or **Gurgua,** (*go-ro-gä'a,*) a river of Brazil, joins the Parahiba abt. 95 m. N.N.W. of Oeiras. Length, abt 320 m.

Gorse, *n.* [A. S. *gorst*, furze.] (*Bot.*) See ULEX.

Gorsuch's Mills, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Baltimore co.

Gor'sy, *a.* Abounding in, or resembling gorse; as, the *gorsy* heath.

Gort, a town of Ireland, in co. Galway, Connaught, abt. 16 m. N.N.E. of Ennis; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Gortschakoff, (*gort'sha-kof,*) the name of three Russian brother princes, two of whom distinguished themselves as military commanders, and one as a diplomatist. — Prince PETER, B. 1790, a military commander, took part in the Russian wars against Turkey, and in 1839 was made governor of Eastern Siberia. In 1843 he became general of infantry, and in 1851 retired from service. — Prince MICHAEL, B. 1795, played a prominent part in many of the Russian wars, and in 1855 succeeded Prince Menschikoff in the command of the Russian forces in the Crimea. He superintended the defence of Sebastopol, which, however, he was at last forced to evacuate, making a masterly retreat. D. 1861. — Prince ALEXANDER, the diplomatist, B. 1800, represented Russia at various European courts, and in 1855 negotiated the peace between Russia and the Western powers. P. 1151.

Gorruckpore, (*gor-uk-poor',*) a fertile district of British India, pres. Bengal, bounded by Nepaul, Oude, Sarun, and Azinghur. *Area*, 7,346 sq. m. *Pop.* 2,640,000. — Its cap., of the same name, stands on the Raptee, 420 m. N.E. of Calcutta; *pop.* 5,600.

Gory, (*go're,*) *a.* [From GORE, *q. v.*] Covered with congealed or clotted blood; bloody; murderous.

Gory Dew, a term frequently applied to the dusky red film seen upon the damp walls of cellars, or other moist situations. Its disagreeable and alarming nature is due to the unpleasant fact of its resembling the stains of blood.

Goshawk, *n.* [A. S. *goshafoc*, from *gos*, a goose, and *hafoc*, a hawk.] (*Zoöl.*) See ASTUR.

Goshen, (*Script.*) That tract of country in Egypt which was inhabited by the Israelites from the time of Jacob to that of Moses. It was probably the tract lying east of the Pelusian arm of the Nile, towards Arabia. It appears to have reached to the Nile, (*Ex.* i. 22; ii. 3,) since the Jews ate fish in abundance, (*Num.* xi. 5,) and practised artificial irrigation, (*Deut.* xi. 10.) It was near Heliopolis and Rameses, and not far from the capital of Egypt, (*Gen.* xlv. 10; xlvii. 11; *Ex.* 8–12.) It was a part of "the best of the land," at least for the pastoral Hebrews, (*Gen.* xlvi. 34,) and was evidently better watered and more fertile than at present. — *G.* was also the name of a city and territory in the mountains of Judah.

Goshen, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of Litchfield co., abt. 30 m. W. by N. of Hartford; *pop.* of township abt. 1,800.

Goshen, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Lincoln co., abt. 90 m. N.E. of Milledgeville.

Goshen, in *Illinois*, a township of Stark co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Goshen, in *Indiana*, a post-village, cap. of Elkhart co., on the Elkhart River, abt. 110 m. E.S.E. of Chicago; *pop.* abt. 2,400.

Goshen, in *Iowa*, a township of Muscatine co.; *pop.* 1,354.

Goshen, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Oldham co.

Goshen, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Montgomery co.

Goshen, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Hampshire co., abt. 100 m. W. by N. of Boston; pop. abt. 550.

Goshen, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Mercer co.

Goshen, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Sullivan co., abt. 30 m. E. by N. of Concord, *pop.* abt. 700.

Goshen, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Cape May co.
—A post-village of Monmouth co., abt. 23 m. S.E. of Trenton.

Goshen, in *New York*, a post-village and township, cap. of Orange co., abt. 60 m. N.N.W. of New York city; *pop.* of township abt. 6,000.

Goshen, in *Ohio*, a township of Anglaize co.; *pop.* abt. 550.
—A township of Belmont co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.
—A township of Champaign co.; *pop.* abt 2,700.
—A post-village and township of Clermont co., abt. 24 m. E.N.E. of Cincinnati; *pop.* of township abt. 2,800.
—A township of Hardin co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.
—A township of Mahoning co.; *pop.* abt. 2,100.
—A township of Tuscarawas co.; *pop.* abt. 5,500.

Goshen, in *Pennsylvania*, a former township of Chester co., now divided into EAST and WEST GOSHEN, *q. v.*
—A township of Clearfield co.
—A post-village of Lancaster co., abt. 58 m. E.S.E. of Harrisburg.

Goshen, in *Utah Territory*, a post-village of Utah co., Utah Lake, abt. 28 m. S.S.W. of Provo.

Goshen, in *Vermont*, a township of Addison co.; *pop.* abt. 500.

Goshen, or **Goshen Bridge,** in *Virginia*, a post-village of Rockbridge co., abt. 32 m. W.S.W. of Staunton.

Goshen Creek, in *N. Carolina*, enters the Cape Fear River in Duplin co.

Goshenite, *n.* (*Min.*) A colorless or white variety of beryl from Goshen, Mass. — See BERYL.

Goshenville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Chester co

Goslar, a fortified town of Prussia, in Hanover, on the Gose, 4 m. S.E. of Hildesheim. *Manuf.* Vitriol, carpets, leather, shot, and hardware. *Pop.* 9,440.

Goslarite, *n.* (*Min.*) A rare native sulphate of zinc or white vitriol. It is formed by the decomposition of blende, and is found in the passages of mines. Lustre vitreous. Color white, reddish, bluish. *Sp. gr.* 2·036. *Comp.* Sulph. acid 27·9, oxide of zinc 28·2, water 43·9.

Gosling, *n.* [A. S. *gos*, a goose, and the diminutive termination *ling.*] A young goose; a goose not fully grown.
—A catkin on nut- and pine-trees.

Gospel, *n.* [A. S. *godspell* — *god*, good, and *spel*, *spell*, history, story, tidings.] The whole doctrine of the Christian religion; — more particularly, one of the first books containing an account of the life and teachings of Christ, written by Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, and of which the authenticity rests upon the clearest evidence. The extant spurious gospels, forming a part of the apocrypha of the New Testament, are, "The History of Joseph the Carpenter," the "Gospel of the Infancy," the "Gospel of Thomas the Israelite," "The Protevangelion" of James, the "Gospel of the Nativity of Mary," and the "Gospel of Nicodemus, or Acts of Pilate." There were many others that are mentioned by the Church Fathers, but which are lost.
—*a.* Pertaining to the gospel; accordant with the doctrines contained in the gospel; as, *gospel* truth, *gospel* righteousness.

Gospeler, *n.* He who reads in English the gospel to the people.

Gospel-gossip, *n.* One who, with over-officious zeal, runs about to lecture his neighbors upon matters pertaining to religion.

Gospel-light, *n.* The truths of the evangely; the new doctrine, as contradistinguished from that of the Church of Rome.

Gospel-truth, *n.* The truths or doctrines of the gospel; certain truth.

"I assure you this as *gospel-truth.*"—*Swift.*

Gosport, a fortified city and port of England, in Hampshire, 1¼ m. W. of Portsmouth, from which it is separated by an arm of the sea; *pop.* 8,250.

Gosport, in *Alabama*, a village of Clarke co., on the Alabama River, abt. 100 m. above Mobile.

Gosport, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Owen co., abt. 45 m. S.W. of Indianapolis; *pop.* abt. 700.

Gosport, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Marion co.

Gosport, in *New Hampshire*, a township of Rockingham co.; *pop.* abt. 127.

Gosport, in *Virginia*. See PORTSMOUTH.

Goss, *n.* Same as GORSE, *q. v.*

Gossamer, *n.* [Lat. *gossypium*, the cotton-tree.] A light filamentous substance, which often fills the atmosphere to a remarkable degree during fine weather in the latter part of autumn, or is spread over the whole face of the ground, stretching from leaf to leaf, and from plant to plant, loaded with entangled dew-drops, which glisten and sparkle in the sunshine. Various opinions were formerly entertained concerning the nature and origin of gossamer, but it is now sufficiently ascertained to be produced by small spiders of various species. Why *G.* appear at a particular season of the year, and why *G.* threads or webs are produced, are questions yet open to discussion. It is however well ascertained that the spider which produces the *G.* is frequently wafted up with it into the air, and some eminent authority believe that it has the power of guiding itself and vehicle in the atmosphere, — but if for the mere enjoyment of an aërial excursion, or in order to find insect-prey in the air, it is not said.

Gossamery, *a.* Resembling gossamer; flimsy; flocculent; unsubstantial; as, "*gossamery* affection."
De Quincey.

Gossan, (*gŏz'zan,*) *n.* (*Geol.*) An ochreous mineral substance; an imperfect iron ore. — *Weale.*

Gossaniferous, *a.* [Eng. *gossan*, and Lat. *ferre*, to bear.] Containing gossan; producing or having reference to gossan.

Gossip, *n.* [*Godsibb* — *God*, and A. S. *sib*, peace, concord, adoption, relation, companionship; O. Ger. *sibba*, a covenant.] An idle tattler, or talebearer; one who goes from house to house, retailing scandal or letting news; a busybody.

"The common chat of *gossips* when they meet."—*Dryden.*

—Mere tattle; idle talk; scandal; groundless rumor.
—*v. n.* To chat; to prate; to talk much and idly; as, "*gossiping* conversation." — *Law.*
—To tell idle tales; to run about tattling and talebearing.

Gossipry, *n.* Special intimacy or neighborly association; spiritual affinity. — Idle tattle; gossip; rumor.

"Many a flower of London *gossipry.*"—*E. B. Browning.*

Gossipy, *a.* Full of tattle, chat, or gossip; as, a *gossipy* woman.

Gossoon', *n.* [Fr. *garçon*; Sp. *garzon*; It. *garzone*; L. Lat. *garcia.*] A term used by the Irish to designate a boy, youth, or serving-man.

"Oh! but he wor the purty *gossoon.*"—*Crofton Croker.*

Gossypium, *n.* [Lat. *gossypium.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Malvaceæ*, which yields the cotton-plant, one of the most important of all plants to man. The cotton-plants are tall shrubs, with lobed leaves, large mallow-like yellow flowers, and somewhat egg-shaped angular pods, the seeds of which are enveloped in a covering of cellular filaments which form the cotton of commerce. See COTTON.

Got, *imp.* of GET, *q. v.*

Got, Got'ten, *pp.* of GET, *q. v.*

Gote, *n.* [L. Lat. *gota*, a canal; A. S. *geótan*, to pour.] A channel, sewer, or passage for water. (Used in some parts of England.)

Goth, *n.* [Ger. *Gothen*, the Goths; O. Ger. *Guti, Gudi;* Goth. *Guthans;* A. S. *Geatas;* Lat. *Gothi, Gotones*, probably identical with the *Gètoë*, placed by Herodotus south of the Danube and near its mouths.] (*Geog.*) One of the ancient and distinguished tribe or nation called GOTHS, *q. v.*

—A rude or uncivilized person; a barbarian; one who is ganche, ignorant, or ill-mannered; as, he is a perfect *Goth.*

Go'tha, capital of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, on the Leine, 44 m. N.W. of Coburg, and 516 N.E. of Paris. The town is beautifully situated on the declivity of a gentle hill, the palace of the reigning dukes being placed like a citadel on the apex. Gotha contains, besides its ancient palace of Friedenstein, a museum of rare and valuable curiosities, a library, and other institutions of a national and scientific character. *Manuf.* Muslins, cottons, porcelain, colored paper, cloth, linen, &c. *G.* sausages have a widespread celebrity. *P.*, 1875, 22,928. — The *Almanach de Gotha*, a small pocket-book of abt. 1,000 pages, is published here. It is a universal political register, and it may be said that no book ever printed contains so much political or statistical information in so small a compass and with so much accuracy. As a work of such an extent cannot be brought down to the end of the year, the date of publication is stated, and in some instances a date has been given to each page, as completed, to show that the editor is not answerable for subsequent changes. The publication of this almanac commenced in 1764, in the German language, in which it was continued until Napoleon I. became emperor, when it was changed to the French language, which being the recognized language of courts, is found the most convenient, and has been ever since retained.

Goth'am. A colloquialism sometimes applied to New York city.

Goth'amist, *n.* A wiseacre; a person deficient in wisdom; — so called from Gotham, in Nottinghamshire, England, noted for some pleasant blunders. — *Webster.*

Goth'amite, *n.* An inhabitant of New York city. *W. Irving.*

Gothard, St., (*got'ard,*) one of the most celebrated and romantic spots in Switzerland, being a high table-land nearly 11,000 feet above the sea at its greatest elevation, entirely surrounded, except by a narrow gorge on the N., by lofty mountains towering on all sides in Alpine grandeur, and shutting out the St. Gothard from the canton of Tessin on the N., Valais on the S., Uri on the W., and Grisons on the E. The celebrated hospital or hospice of St. Gothard stands at the highest point of the Pass of St. Gothard, having an elevation of 6,976 feet, and forms a most welcome harbor of refuge and repose to the weary traveller who journeys by this the most frequented route across the Alps, which at its summit rises to the height of 6,800 feet. By means of this pass, the high-road from Fluelen, on Lake Lucerne, is carried without interruption in a S.S.E. direction to Lago Maggiore in the N. of Italy. The construction of the road was commenced in 1820, and opened in 1832. In 1834, nearly one-third of the road, with numerous bridges and terraces, was swept away by the violence of a most terrific storm which burst on the summit of the pass; and in 1839 a similar occurrence took place. Since that time, however, the road has been in a good state of repair. It is one of the best and most convenient of the Alpine carriage-ways, and is free from snow for four or five months of the year, beginning with June. In the neighborhood of the hospice rise the Reuss, Rhone, and the Rhine. Upon the N., where the impetuous Reuss bursts its way through the rocky gorge, its foaming torrent is spanned by the far-famed *Devil's Bridge*, a solitary arch of stone springing from rock to rock fathoms above the rushing river. It was along the heights that skirt the St. Gothard and the Devil's Bridge that the Russians and the French, at the end of the last century, had so many encounters. A tunnel is now in construction under the *St. G.* See Fig. 2557, and TUNNEL, p. 2389.

Goth'ic, *a.* Relating to the Goths; as, *Gothic* taste.

—Rude; uncivilized; barbarous; ignorant; as, *Gothic* barbarism.

Goth'ic Architec'ture. The name given to the style of architecture that was adopted by European nations generally during the mediæval ages. By some the term is confined to that form of architecture which is peculiarly characterized by the pointed arch, while others consider that the Romanesque architecture which is distinguished by the use of the rounded arch in every form, and from which the pointed style of architecture was gradually developed, should also be included under this appellation. Adopting the latter and more comprehensive view of the subject, we may, therefore, consider Gothic architecture to consist of two grand divisions — the *Romanesque*, or *round-arched* Gothic (subdivided into Rhenish-Romanesque, Anglo-Saxon, and the Norman of France and England); and the *Mediæval*, or *pointed* Gothic (subdivided in England into Early English, Decorated English, and Perpendicular English, corresponding to the French Ogival Primital, Ogival Secondaric, and Ogival Tertiam, or Flamboyant). See ROMANESQUE ARCHITECTURE, and MEDIÆVAL ARCHITECTURE.

Goth'icism, *n.* Rudeness of manners; barbarism.

—A Gothic idiom of speech. — Conformity to the Gothic style of architecture.

Goth'icize, *v. a.* To make Gothic; to restore to a state of barbarism.

Goth'ic Lan'guage. See GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Göth'ite, *n.* [From the poet Göthe.] A hydrated sesquioxide of iron. Occurs in prisms of a yellowish, reddish, and blackish-brown. Often blood-red by transmitted light. *Sp. gr.* 4·0–4·4. *Comp.* Sesquioxide of iron 89·9, water 10·1. Found with other oxides of iron, especially hematite or limonite.

Goth'land, a long narrow island in the Baltic, Lat. 56° 54′ to 57° 56′ N., Lon. 18° to 19° E., belonging to Sweden, and forming, with a number of rocky islets that surround it, a district named after the capital, Wisby. *G.* has an area of 1,227 sq. m., and with the exception of some low hilly ranges on the coast, the land is level and fertile, yielding abundant pasturage for cattle, and a fair proportion of the usual crops. *Pop.* about 55,000.

Gothland, an ancient prov. of Sweden, now divided into 12 læns or departments. It forms the southern peninsula of the country, is bounded on the S. by the Sound, and extending as far N. as the parallel of 60 degrees latitude, is bounded on the E. and W. by the Baltic and the Cattegat. Formerly the province was divided into East and West Gothland, by an oblique line bearing S.W. through Lake Wettern to Laholm Bay. The whole province is deeply intersected by numerous lakes, rivers, æstuaries, and inlets of the sea.

Goths, *n. pl.* [Lat. *Gothi, Gotones, Guttones.*] (*Hist.*) The name of an ancient people of Germany, who in early times inhabited the coast of modern Prussia, from the Vistula as far as Braunsberg or Heiligenbeil. The origin of this people has not been ascertained with any degree of certainty. It is generally believed that they once inhabited Scandinavia, a belief that is both supported by tradition and by the names of places there. The opinion further is, that they came from the south at a period long anterior to historic records. They are mentioned by Pytheas of Marseilles as inhabiting the shores of the Baltic, about the Frische Haff. They are afterwards mentioned by Tacitus; but from the time of Tacitus no more is heard of them until the beginning of the 3d century, when they are spoken of as a powerful nation on the coasts of the Black Sea. In the reign of the emperor Philippus they took possession of Dacia, and laid siege to Marcianopolis, the capital of Mœsia Secunda, which purchased peace for a large sum of money. A few years later they again entered Mœsia, but retreated before the army of Decius, upon which, however, they unexpectedly turned and completely annihilated, near Philippopolis, at the foot of Mount Hæmus (A. D. 250). The following year they again encountered the Roman army, and defeated it with great slaughter, at Forum Trebonii, in Mœsia, — the emperor Decius being among the number of the slain. His successor, the emperor Gallus, induced them to withdraw to their own territories with a large sum of money. They then seem to have extended themselves more to the eastward, and possessing themselves of a fleet, they sailed against Pityus, which they took; and subsequently Trebizond shared the same fate. In a second expedition they took Chalcedon, Nicomedia, Nicæa, Prusa, Apamea, and Cius. In a third expedition, comprising a fleet of 500 vessels, they landed at Cyzicus, ravaged the coast of Attica, took and plundered Athens, Corinth, Argos, Sparta, and many other places. In 269 they undertook another vast expedition, in which they ravaged Crete and Cyprus, and laid siege to Thessalonica; but they were at length defeated in three separate engagements, by the emperor Claudius, with immense slaughter. They, however, still continued to harass the Roman frontier, and in 272 the emperor Aurelian was obliged to cede them the province of Dacia; after which there was a period of comparative peace for about fifty years. In 322, their king, Uraric, crossed the Danube; but he was at length defeated and obliged to sue for peace. In the reign of Valens, they carried on a war with the Romans for three years (367–69), but without any decisive result. About this time internal commotions produced the division of the great Gothic kingdom into the kingdom of the Ostrogoths, or Eastern Goths, who inhabited the shores of the Black Sea from the Don to the Dnieper; and the Visigoths or Western Goths, who occupied Dacia, from the Dnieper to the Danube. About 375 the Huns invaded Europe from the east, and the Visigoths implored the protection of the emperor Valens, and leave to settle on the east bank of the Danube, which was granted them. The Ostrogoths, being refused admission into the Roman territory, took refuge in the mountains. The oppression of the Roman governors soon drove the Visigoths to rebellion, and in the war which ensued they completely defeated the Roman army at Adrianople, in 378, and the emperor Valens himself lost his life. They threatened Constantinople, but were unable to take it, and afterwards settled in Thrace and Dacia. They soon became so numerous and powerful, that the court of Constantinople saw no other way of securing itself against their attacks than by making them an integral part of the empire. After many vicissitudes, the Ostrogoths also obtained a settlement in Pannonia and Sclavonia, but not till the destruction of the kingdom of the Huns in 453. The Visigoths, in process of time, obtained a degree of power which excited the alarm of Greece and Italy. In 396, Alaric made an irruption into Greece, laid waste the Peloponnesus, and became prefect of Illyria and king of the Visigoths. He invaded Italy about the beginning of the 5th century, and by that manner brought on the destruction of the Roman empire, since Stilicho, the Roman general, could only obtain a victory over Alaric, at Verona, in 403, by withdrawing all the Roman troops from the borders of the Rhine. Alaric himself soon returned to Italy, and sacked Rome in 409, and again in 410. From Rome, Alaric turned to the south of Italy, where death cut short his victorious career. In 412, the Goths quitted Italy, the south of Gaul having been given up to them; and after having remained there for a short time, they crossed the Pyrenees and took possession of a large part of Spain, where Athaulf, the successor of Alaric, was assassinated. His successor, Wallia, assisted the Romans against the Vandals and Alani, in Spain, and was rewarded with a portion of western Gaul. The succeeding king of the Goths extended their empire both in France and Spain, and during the latter part of the 5th century it had reached the highest point of its prosperity, its capital being Toulouse. At that time it embraced the greater part of Spain, and a large portion of Gaul; but after that time the Goths in Gaul were compelled to retreat before the Franks, while in Spain their empire was overthrown, about two centuries later, by the Saracens. After the fall of the Western Roman empire, by the invasion of Odoacer, in 476, the eastern emperor, Zeno, persuaded Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, to invade Italy in 489. He was successful, and established the kingdom of the Ostrogoths in Italy. Theodoric reigned for thirty-three years, and greatly strengthened his power and extended his kingdom; but after his death, disputes arose as to his successor, and the country became embroiled in civil dissensions. Justinian, the Eastern emperor, in order to profit by these disorders, dispatched Belisarius to Italy in 526, who took possession of Rome, and, gaining the admiration of the Goths, was invited to become their king. This, however, he refused, but held the people in subjection to his master. Totila, a noble Goth, rebelled, and made himself master of southern Italy. He was about to destroy Rome, but listened to the remonstrances of Belisarius, that it would add more to his honor to spare it, and contented himself with dispersing the inhabitants, and repeopling it before the arrival of a fresh army from Constantinople under Narses. Totila fell in battle, and his successor, Theias, shared the same fate; Italy was reconquered, and the Gothic monarchy, established by Theodoric, ceased to exist, 554. The Goths, originally savage and barbarous, had become civilized and enlightened before the time of Theodoric. This prince is much praised for his moderation, integrity, and love of justice. The public buildings of the city were kept in repair, and overseers were appointed to look after them, and to guard the statues. He was also distinguished in some degree as a patron of the fine arts, science, and learning. Religious liberty was accorded to all; and there is said to have never been in Italy a better administration than that of Theodoric. The Visigoths were the first of all the German tribes to have a written code of laws, which was drawn up in the 5th century, half a century before that of Justinian.

Got'tenburg, a city of Sweden, gov. of W. Gothland, cap. of prov. of same name, 280 m. W.S.W. of Stockholm, situate near the mouth of the Gotha-Elf, and immediately opposite the N. extremity of Denmark. *Manuf.* Cloth, canvas, paper; and there are also extensive dyeing establishments and refineries. *Pop.* 33,000.

Göttingen, (*gut'ing-en,*) a city of Prussia, in prov. Hanover, on the Leine, 72 m. S.E. of Hanover; Lat. 51° 31′ 48″ N., Lon. 9° 56′ 45″ E. *Manuf.* Mathematical and scientific instruments. Its university has a library containing 300,000 volumes and 3,000 manuscripts. The city has a botanical garden, a museum, an observatory, and numerous scientific collections. *Pop.* 17,330.

Gottlie'ben, a small town of canton Thurgau, Switzerland, 1 m. W. of Constance. Its castle was the prison of John Huss, Jerome of Prague, and Malleobus.

Gottschalk, LOUIS MOREAU. See page 1151.

Gouda, (TER GOUW,) (*gou'da,*) a city of Holland, at the junction of the Yssel with the Gouda, 11 m. N.E of Rotterdam. *Manuf.* Woollens, tobacco, sail-cloth, and cordage. *G.* contains a splendid cathedral, remarkable for its stained-glass windows. *Pop.* 16,100.

Gouffre, (*goff r.*) a river of Lower Canada, enters the St. Lawrence from Charlevoix co.

Gouge, (*gooj.*) *n.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *guvia*, a carpenter's tool, probably from Lat. *curvus*, bent; Sansk. *kuch*, to bend.] (*Carp.*) A semi-circular chisel used to cut grooves, channels, or holes in wood and stone.

—Trickery; fraud; imposition; also, a cheat; a trickster; an impostor. (Used colloquially in the U. States.)

—*v. a.* To scoop with a gouge, or as with a gouge.

—To force out with the thumb and finger, as a person's eye from its socket. (American.)

—To cheat; to get the better of in a bargain; to humbug. (Used colloquially in the U. States.)

Gouge'-bit, *n.* (*Carp.*) A bit in the form of a gouge, used for boring wood.

Gouge's, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Grant co.

Gough, HUGH VISCOUNT, (*gof.*) an English military commander, B. 1779. He entered the British army at the age of 15, and as colonel of the 87th regt. he greatly distinguished himself in the Peninsular War. *G.* subsequently commanded in China during the war of 1841–2, and led the land-attack on Canton, for which he received the Grand Cross of the Bath. Proceeding to India, Sir Hugh defeated the Mahrattas and Sikhs in the severe battles of Maharajpore, Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sabraon, for which he was created a peer. During the last desperate struggle between the British and the Sikhs, in 1848–9, Lord *G.* again took command, and succeeded in thoroughly subjugating the Punjab. In 1850 he was created *Viscount Gough*, and received the baton of field-marshal in 1860. D. 1869.

Gough, JOHN B., a celebrated American temperance advocate, was B. in England in 1817. In 1829, he emigrated to the U. States, and followed the avocation of a book-binder in New York, where he became notorious for his drunken habits. In 1842, however, he took the pledge, and from that time became a changed man. He not only practised total abstinence, but began to advocate the principle from the platform. His powers as a

speaker were soon developed, and his reputation as an orator spread through the U. States and Canada, in which he travelled and lectured. In Massachusetts, the influence of his oratory was so powerful, that his presence and advocacy were eagerly sought; and in the two years succeeding his reformation, he travelled more than 12,000 miles, delivered 605 lectures, and obtained 31,760 signatures to the pledge! In 1853, he proceeded to England, where his labors met with an equal success. He remained in that country two years, during which time he delivered 440 lectures, and travelled 17,500 miles. As he passed through the country, his fame as an orator increased, and thousands of reclaimed drunkards and happy homes are said to give evidence of the practical value of his labors. Returning to the U. States, he again addressed crowded audiences in many parts of this country until 1857, when he a second time visited Great Britain, where he met with additional converts and increased popularity. He finally returned to the U. States in 1860. *G.* published his *Autobiography* and some orations in 1845.

Gon'glersville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Berks co.

Gonjon, JEAN, (*gōn'zhon.*) a French sculptor and architect of the 16th century, who, being a Protestant, fell in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, 1572. He designed the fine façade of the old Louvre, and other works, which procured him the title of the French Phidias.

Gonke'ka, GOUKCHA, or SEVAN, **(Lake of,)** in Georgia, Asia, 25 m. from Erivan. It is 48 m. in length, with a breadth varying from 5 to 20 m., and lies 5,300 feet above sea.

Goulard's Extract, *n.* (*Chem.*) A tribasic acetate of lead prepared by dissolving litharge in solution of acetate of lead. It is obtained in needle-like crystals. *Form.* $3PbO.C_4H_3O_3,HO$. It is used as a lotion for inflamed eyes.

Goulard Water, *n.* (*Med.*) Solution of Goulard's Extract in water.

Gould, JOHN, F.R.S., an eminent English naturalist, B. 1804. He is author of *The Birds of Australia*, (a magnificent work in 7 vols. fol., containing descriptions of 600 species;) *Mammals of Australia*; *A Century of Birds from the Himalayas*, and *The Birds of Great Britain*, &c.

Goulds'borough, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Hancock co., abt. 110 m. E. by S. of Augusta; *pop.* of township abt. 1,717.

Goulds'borough, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Luzerne co.

Gounod, CHARLES FRANÇOIS, (*gōō'nō,*) a popular musical composer, and, after Auber, regarded as the head of the French lyric school, was B. at Paris, 1818. He first became known by his pastoral of *Beaucis and Philemon*. Other musical works followed, which attained no very distinctive success, till his opera of *Faust* appeared, and took all the lovers of operatic music by surprise. What rendered its success more remarkable was the fact, that, although Gœthe's masterpiece had been previously set to music a hundred times, not one of these efforts was considered worthy of the theme. *G.* is also the composer of a comic opera founded on Molière's "Medecin malgré lui," produced in London under the title of *The Mock Doctor*; of *La Reine de Saba*; *Mirelle*, brought out in London in 1864; and *Romeo and Juliet*, produced at Paris and London in 1867.

Goura, (*goo'ra,*) *n.* (*Mus.*) The characteristic musical instrument of the black tribes of S. Africa, shaped like the bow of a Hottentot, (see Fig. 396,) and the string, made of intestines, is retained at one end by a knot in the barrel of a quill flattened and cleft. The quill, when opened, forms a long isosceles triangle, at the base of which is the hole which keeps the string fast; the other, when drawn back, being fastened to the end of the bow by a thin leathern thong. The tension may be increased or diminished at the pleasure of the performer, who holds his instrument, while playing, in the manner of a huntsman's horn, the quill being applied to his mouth, and by alternate expiration and inspiration, many players are able to draw from the *G.* melodious notes.

Gourd, (*gōrd,*) *n.* [Fr. *courge*, and *gourde*; Belg *kauwoorde*; It. *cucuzza*; Lat. *cucurbita*, probably, according to Varro, from *curvus*, crooked, bent.] (*Bot.*) The common name for a large cucurbitaceous fruit. (See PEPO.) The plant named *Cucurbita Pepo* yields the white *G.*; *C. maxima*, the red *G.*, or pumpkin; *Lagenaria vulgaris*, the bottle-*G.*, often used as a receptacle for fluid; *Luffa fœtida*, the sponge-*G.*; and *Trichosanthes anguinea*, the snake-*G.* The wild *G.* of the Old Testament (2 *Kings* iv. 39) is supposed to have been the bitter cucumber or colocynth.

—A false die. — *Shaks.*

Gourde, *n.* [Sp. *gordo.*] A name given to the colonial dollar in Cuba, Hayti, St. Domingo, &c., and in Louisiana to the American dollar.

Gour'diness, *n.* [See GOURDY.] (*Far.*) A swelling on a horse's leg after a journey.

Gour'dy, *a.* [Fr. *gourd*, benumbed.] (*Far.*) Swelled in the legs, as a horse.

Gourmand, (*gōōr'mănd,*) *n.* The French spelling of GORMAND, *q. v.*

Gour'net, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See GURNET.

Gourock, (*goor'ock,*) a town of Renfrewshire, Scotland, on the Frith of Clyde, about 3 m. S.W. of Greenock. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods. *Pop.* 3,000.

Gout, *n.* [Fr. *goutte*; Sp. *góta*; It. *gotta*; Lat. *gutta*, a drop; probably akin to Gr. *chūtos*, poured, shed, from *chĕō*, to pour, to shed.] (*Med.*) A painful disease of the joints, generally of the feet or hands, and more particularly of the great toes. It occurs mostly in persons advanced in life, and who indulge freely in the pleasures of the table; and is hereditary. The attack is usually preceded by a disordered state of the digestive system, and commonly begins by a painful swelling of the first joint of the great toe. It returns at longer or shorter intervals, when it may attack various other parts; but generally the great toe is the chief seat of the disease. Sometimes the attack comes on without any previous warning; but usually, for some days or weeks before, the patient has been suffering from indigestion, with diminished appetite, flatulence, costiveness, and a general feeling of lassitude and depression of spirits. He goes to bed, perhaps, in tolerable health, and after a few hours is awakened by the severity of the pain in the great toe, or sometimes the ankle, heel, or calf of the leg. The pain resembles that of a dislocated bone, and is attended with the sensation as if cold water was poured over the part; and this is succeeded by chilliness, shivering, and other febrile symptoms. These gradually abate as the pain increases, and it continues usually to the following night, with sometimes, however, a period of intermission during the day. The pain is of a burning or gnawing character. The next night, after some time of tossing and restlessness, the patient succeeds in falling asleep; a gentle perspiration breaks out, and he awakes to find himself refreshed, and the part comparatively free from pain. On examining the limb next morning, it is found to be considerably swollen, the toe red and shining, and the veins of the foot much distended. There are usually a number of subsequent attacks, becoming less and less severe, before what is known as "a fit of the gout" is over; so that it commonly extends over a period of several weeks, or even months. When the fit is over, the system is relieved, and the person feels, both in mind and body, much better than before the attack. At first, a fit of gout occurs only once perhaps in two or three years; but it becomes by degrees more and more frequent, more severe, and of longer duration every succeeding fit. In its progress, various parts of the body become affected, and translations take place from one joint or limb to another; and after frequent attacks, the joints lose their strength and flexibility, and become so stiff as to be deprived of all motion. Concretions of a chalky appearance are likewise formed about the joints; and affections of the kidneys arise from a deposit of the same kind of matter in them. This matter is a compound of uric acid and soda. The fits are more apt to occur in spring or autumn than at other seasons of the year; probably owing to the variableness of the weather at these times. As the fits become more frequent and severe, so the constitutional derangements become more marked and constant. The appetite fails, indigestion is more constant, there is a tendency to costiveness, the mind becomes restless and irritable, calcareous deposits are formed in the arteries, calculi form in the bladder, and frequently the heart becomes diseased. Such are the general features of what is termed the *regular gout*; but there are certain other kinds which differ widely from it in their general character. In *atonic gout*, the disease, instead of manifesting itself in the joints, attacks some of the internal organs, as the stomach, when the patient suffers from indigestion, nausea, vomiting, and severe pains; or the thoracic viscera, when palpitations, fainting, and asthma arise. *Retrocedent gout* (Lat. *podagra retrograda*) is when, after the inflammation has occupied a joint, it suddenly disappears, and is transferred to some internal part, as the stomach, heart, lungs, or brain, when it may give rise to various fatal disorders. *Misplaced gout* is when, instead of attacking the joints, the disease proceeds inward, and causes an inflammatory affection of some of the internal parts, with the same symptoms that attend inflammation of these parts from other causes. The cause of gout is the excess of uric acid in the blood, resulting either from an excessive formation or a checked excretion, for there is reason to believe that this substance exists in very minute quantities in the blood even in perfect health. Topical remedies are of little use in gout. If the patient is plethoric, the inflammation is to be reduced by bleeding, purging, a low diet, and sudorifics. The use of colchicum is very beneficial during a fit of gout, but it requires to be used with caution. The most efficient cure of this disease, however, is strict attention to diet and plenty of active exercise.

—A clot, or coagulated mass.

"I see on the blade of the dudgeon *gouts* of blood."— *Shaks.*

Goût, (*gōō,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *gustus*; Sansk. *gas*, to eat, whence Gr. *geuō*, to taste.] Taste; relish; gusto; nice appreciation or fancy; as, "chacun a son *goût*" (every one to his taste).

Gout'ily, *adv.* In a gouty manner.

Gout'iness, *n.* State of being subject to the gout; gouty affections.

Gout'y, *a.* Diseased with gout; subject to the gout; as, a *gouty* person.

"Knots upon his *gouty* joints appear." — *Dryden.*

—Pertaining to the gout; relating to the gout; as, "*gouty* matter." — *Blackmore.*

Gouty Concretions, *n. pl.* Concretions in the joints of gouty persons, called sometimes, from their appearance, *chalk-stones*. They are mostly composed of urate of soda.

Gouv'erneur, in *New York*, a P. O. of St. Lawrence co.

Gouv'ion-St.-Cyr, LAURENT, a general and marshal of France, distinguished in the campaign on the Rhine, 1795; and under Moreau and Joubert, in the campaign of Italy. After the fall of Napoleon he was made a peer of France, and served as minister of war. The latter years of his life were occupied in the composition of his several memoirs. D. 1830.

Gov., an abbreviation of *governor*.

Go'vanstown, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Baltimore co., abt. 5 m. W.N.W. of Baltimore.

Govern, (*guv'urn,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *gouverner*; Sp. *gobernár*; Lat. *guberno*; Gr. *kubernō* — *kŭbĕ*, the head, and *nans*, a ship.] To rule; to direct and control; to regulate by authority; to keep within the limits prescribed; to sway; as, to *govern* a country.

"Slaves to our passions we become, and then
It grows impossible to *govern* men." — *Waller.*

—To regulate; to influence; to direct; to control; to restrain; to command, as the feelings; as, to *govern* one's passions.

"Go after her, she 's desperate; *govern* her." — *Shaks.*

(*Gram.*) To affect so as to determine the case, mood, &c.; as, the verb "amo" *governs* the accusative case.

"Words that *govern* go before." — *Mauger.*

—*v. n.* To exercise authority; to administer the laws; to maintain the superiority; to have the control.

"By that rule . . . you still may *govern*." — *Dryden.*

Gov'ernable, *a.* [Fr. *gouvernable.*] That may be governed or subjected to authority; controllable; obedient; submissive to law or rule.

Gov'ernableness, *n.* Quality of being governable.

Governador', an island of Brazil, in the bay and abt. 8 m. N. of the town of Rio de Janeiro. *Area*, abt. 56 sq. m.

Gov'ernante, *n.* [Fr. *gouvernante.* See GOVERN.] A female who has the charge of young women; a governess; a preceptress; a duenna.

Gov'erness, *n.* An instructress; a female teacher; a preceptress; an educated woman who has the care of instructing and directing young ladies; as, a daily *governess*.

Gov'erning, *p. a.* Holding the power or superiority; directing; controlling; prevalent; as, a *governing* political party, a *governing* influence.

Gov'ernment, *n.* [Fr. *gouvernement.*] (*Pol.*) A word employed to denote either the particular forms under which a State is governed, the collective body of its laws, or the person or persons in whom the supreme power is vested. There are three distinct forms of *G.*, — a *monarchy*, in which the supreme power is in the hands of one person; an *aristocracy*, in which it is vested in a privileged minority; and a *democracy*, in which it is exercised either directly or indirectly by the great body of the people. Monarchy, in its abuse, becomes *despotism*; aristocracy tends to *oligarchy*; and democracy to *ochlocracy*, or mob government. The mixed form of *G.* is that which combines all, or at least two, of these forms, and is an attempt to combine the good qualities of each, and to guard against their evil tendencies.

"For forms of *government* let fools contest,
Whate'er is best administered is best." — *Pope.*

Every *G.* comprises within itself three distinct powers— the *legislative*, *judicial*, and *executive*. In its legislative capacity, it lays down the laws by which its subjects are to be governed; its judicial power is exercised in deciding, by means of various courts and judges, all questions connected with these laws; and its executive power, in carrying out or putting into execution its legislative enactments and judicial decisions. — See ARISTOCRACY, DEMOCRACY, MONARCHY, FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, &c.

(*Geog.*) A subdivision of territory over which the right of sovereignty is extended; as, the *government* of the Caucasus.

(*Gram.*) The influence of a word in regard to construction.

Government'al, *a.* [Fr. *gouvernemental.*] Pertaining to government; made by government; sanctioned by government.

Gov'ernor, *n.* [Fr. *gouverneur*; Lat. *gubernator.*] One who governs, rules, or directs; one invested with supreme authority; a ruler; a chief magistrate; as, the *governor* of Virginia. — A guardian; a tutor; a preceptor; one who has the care of a young man's education, &c.

"The great work of a *governor* is to fashion the carriage, and form the mind." — *Locke.*

—One to whom temporary authority is delegated.

"To you, lord *governor*,
Remains the censure of this hellish villain." — *Shaks.*

(*Naut.*) A pilot; a steersman. (R.)

(*Engineering.*) A contrivance by which the motion of the fly-wheel shaft regulates the velocity of the engine, by causing two balls to revolve in such a manner that they open, or close, the passage of the steam from the boiler, by means of a butterfly-valve, in proportion to the increase of velocity. Two heavy balls, B B, attached to the extremities of two rods, B F, B F, play upon a joint at E, passing through a mortise in the vertical shaft D D. These are united, by joints at F, to the short rods F H, which again are connected by joints at H to a ring which slides on the shaft D D. A horizontal wheel, W, is attached to D D, having a groove to receive a rope or strap on its rim, by means of which the motion is communicated to D D from a corresponding wheel on some shaft of the machinery to be regulated. It is evident, from the disposition of the rods, that if the balls B B are by any means raised or drawn asunder, the extremities F F of the rods turning on the pivot E will also be separated, and their distance from the axis increased. This will draw the rods F H in the same direction, and cause the ring or collar H to descend. This ring is connected with the end, I, of a lever, whose fulcrum is at G, and whose other extremity, K, is connected by some means with the part of the machine which supplies the power. Suppose now the velocity from

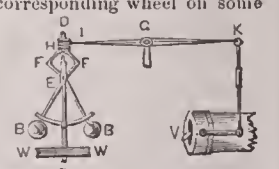


Fig. 1183.— ENGINE-GOVERNOR.

any cause to undergo a sudden increase; by reason of the increased centrifugal force arising from the whirling motion, the balls B B will recede from the shaft D D, and raise the extremity K of the lever. On the other hand, if the velocity is diminished, the centrifugal force of the balls will be diminished, they will fall by their own weight nearer the axis, and cause the end K of the lever to descend. When the governor is applied to a steam-engine, the rod K I communicates with a flat circular valve, V, placed in the principal steam-pipe, and so arranged that when K is elevated as far as the divergence of the balls will allow, the opening of the pipe will be closed by the valve V, and the passage of steam entirely stopped. On the other hand, when the balls subside to their lowest position, the valve will be entirely open. Thus, when the velocity is increased, the supply of steam is checked; and when it is diminished, the supply of steam is immediately increased: by which means a uniform proper velocity of the machinery is maintained.

Gov'ernorship, *n.* The rank or office of a governor.

Governor's Island, in *Massachusetts*, a small island at the main entrance of Boston Harbor. Fort Warren is built upon it.

Governor's Island, in *New York*, an island in New York harbor. It has two strong forts upon it, Castle Williams and Fort Columbus.

Go'wan, *n.* [Scot., daisy.] (*Bot.*) The Scottish term for the daisy.

(*Min.*) Decomposed granite; but the term is sometimes applied to the solid rock.

Gowan'da, in *New York*, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., about 250 m. W. of Albany.

Gowa'nus, in *New York*, a village of Kings co., about 1 m. S. of Brooklyn.

Gow'ensville, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village of Greenville district.

Gower, Gwr, (*goor,*) a peninsula of S. Wales, projecting into the British Channel in the extreme W. of Glamorganshire. *G.* is 15 m. long, with an average width of 5 m.

Gow'er, in *Iowa*, a township of Cedar co.; *pop.* 774.

Gow'er's Ferry, in *Iowa*, a village of Cedar co.

Gowk, *n.* See GAWK.

Gown, *n.* [W. *gwn;* Gael. *gun, guin;* It. *gonna, gonnella;* O. Fr. *gunelle*, a woman's gown. Etymol. unknown.] A woman's upper garment; a dress; a robe; as, a silk *gown*. — A long, loose wrapper or upper garment worn by men indoors; as, a dressing-*gown*. — A long, loose robe, worn by professional men, as divines, barristers, students, &c.; the academic toga; — hence, the dress of peace, or of the civil magistracy, in distinction from the military.

"He Mars depos'd, and arms to *gowns* made yield." — *Dryden.*

—Any sort of dress, garb, or habit; as, the "*gown* of humility." — *Shaks.*

Gowned, *a.* Dressed in a gown; attired; clad.

"Sage and sober peers, all gravely *gown'd*." — *Spenser.*

Gown'man, Gownsman, *n.* One whose professional habit is the gown, as a divine or advocate, and particularly a member of an English university; — hence, a civilian, as opposed to the military; as, "lazy *gownmen*." *Rowe.*

Gown'-piece, *n.* A piece of cloth, or other textile fabric, sufficient to make a gown.

Gowt, *n.* See GO-OUT.

Go'ya, a town of the Argentine Republic, prov. of Corrientes, on the Parana River; *pop.* 1,500.

Goyan'na, a city of Brazil, prov. of Pernambuco, on the Goyanna River, abt. 35 m. N.W. of Olinda; *pop.* 6,000.

Goyave', a town of Guadeloupe, W. Indies, on Goyave Bay, at the mouth of Petit-Goyave River.

Goyaz', a central prov. of Brazil, bounded by Para on the W., Pernambuco and Minas-Geraes on the E., San Paulo on the S., and Matto Grosso on the W.; *area*, 274,700 sq. m. The surface, generally mountainous, is watered by the Araguay, Tocantins, Vermelho, and Rio Grande; the soil is fertile. *Prod.* Barks, medicinal plants, coloring woods, sugar, bananas, cotton, and tobacco. *Pop.* 274,702.

Goyaz, formerly *Villa Boa*, cap. of the above prov., is situated on the Vermelho, 605 m. N.W. of Rio de Janeiro, Lat. 16° 20′ S., Lon. 50° 49′ W. *Manuf.* Cotton, tobacco, diamonds, crystals. *Pop.* 9,100.

Gozan', [Heb., fleece, pasture.] (*Anc. Geog.*) A prov. of Media, to which Tiglath Pileser, and afterwards Shalmanezer, sent the captive Israelites. (2 *Kin.* xvii. 6.) — The country was named after the river Gozan, now called the Kizzie Ozan, or Golden River, which rises in N.W. Persia and flows N.E. very tortuously into the Caspian Sea.

Go'zo, a small, rocky, but fertile island in the Mediterranean, a little to the N.W. of Malta. *Ext.* 9 m. long, with a breadth of 5. *Desc.* Rocky, but fertile. *Pop.* 16,500. — There is in this island a Cyclopean giant's tower which is an object of great interest. On the S.E. coast is Fort Chambray.

Goz'zard, *n.* [A corrupted form of *gooseherd.*] One who looks after and has charge of geese. (Vulgar.)

G. P. O. An abbreviation of *General Post-Office.*

Graaff-Reinet, a town of S. Africa, and one of the most important and prosperous of Cape Colony, is situated on the Sunday, which enters Algoa Bay near Port Elizabeth. *Pop.* 7,000.

Graaf'schap, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Allegan co.

Grab, *n.* [Hind. *ghurāb*, an Arab coasting-vessel.] (*Naut.*) The name given in Hindostan to a three-masted vessel peculiar to the Malabar coast.

—A clutch: a sudden grasp, seizure, or snatch; as, the thief made a *grab* at his watch.

Grab, *v. a.* [Swed. *grappa*, to grasp. See GRABBLE, GRAPPLE, and GRIPE.] To snatch; to clutch; to catch hold of suddenly; to seize; to grasp.

Grab'ber, *n.* One who snatches, clutches, grasps, or seizes.

Grab'ble, *v. n.* [Dim. of *grab;* Ger. *grabbeln.*] To grope; to feel about with the hands; as, "*grabbling* and fumbling." — *Selden.*

—To lie prostrate or recumbent on the ground; to sprawl on one's belly; to grovel. — *Ainsworth.*

Grabow, (*grä'bo,*) the name of several towns in Germany, the largest 24 m. from Schwerin, on the railroad between Berlin and Hamburg. *Pop.* 6,746.

Gracchus, TIBERIUS SEMPRONIUS, a celebrated Roman tribune and reformer, B. about B. C. 166. He was the eldest son of the consul of the same name, and of Cornelia, daughter of Scipio Africanus; and losing his father at an early age, was brought up by his noble mother, with the aid of Greek tutors. He married the daughter of Appius Claudius, chief of the Senate, and soon after distinguished himself under Scipio at the siege of Carthage. At the age of about 30 he served as quæstor in Spain; but deeply moved by the frightful evils which he saw in the state of Italy and its population, he resolved to devote himself to the task of reform, and especially to the formation of a middle class of small landed proprietors. He entered the office of tribune B. C. 133, and soon proposed a measure reviving with some modifications a long disregarded Licinian law, for the more equal distribution of the public lands. This measure, eagerly welcomed by the country-tribes, roused bitter opposition on the part of the rich holders of these lands, and at their instance Octavius, one of the tribunes, interposed his veto and prevented its passing into law. This course was repeated on a second attempt of *G.*; but at a third assembly Octavius was deposed and the bill passed. Soon after, *G.* made a proposal for distributing the property of Attalus, king of Pergamus, recently bequeathed to the Romans, among the poor. He also brought forward several measures of reform, which were subsequently carried by his brother Caius. On his offering himself a candidate for the tribuneship the next year, a riot arose, the senators making an attack upon the people, and the reformer was killed with many of his adherents. His body with theirs was thrown into the Tiber, leave being refused to Caius to bury it.

GRACCHUS, CAIUS SEMPRONIUS, younger brother of the preceding, and like him tribune and reformer, B. about B. C. 157. He served under Scipio at Numantia, and in his absence was named one of the commissioners for carrying out the distribution of public lands. After his brother's death he lived in retirement till B. C. 126, when he was sent as quæstor to Sardinia. Two years later, disregarding an order of the Senate, who would fain have him absent, he returned to Rome and was chosen tribune. He was by careful study and training an accomplished orator, and he applied all his powers to avenge the death of Tiberius, and to carry out his measures. He renewed and extended the Agrarian law; planted new colonies in Italy and the provinces; provided for the sale of corn at a low price; deprived the Senate of the judicial power; and had new roads made and old ones restored in all parts of Italy. These measures are called the Sempronian laws. Caius was re-elected tribune for 122, and at once proposed a wide extension of the Roman franchise. To diminish his popularity, the Senate employed Livius Drusus to outbid him for popular favor. At the same time Caius was sent, with his chief supporter Flaccus, to Carthage, to establish the new colony there. He was not again chosen tribune, and a meeting of the Senate was called to revoke one of his laws. The irritation was immense, the friends of Gracchus were armed, blood was shed, the great reformer was declared a public enemy, and in the combat which took place next day three thousand are said to have fallen, and Gracchus had his slave put him to death. Cornelia survived her sons many years, living in retirement at Misenum.

Grace, *n.* [Fr *grace;* Lat. *gratia—gratus*, beloved, dear, agreeable; allied to *carus*, dear, and Gr. *charis*, grace, favor.] Good-will; kindness; disposition to oblige another; beneficence; generosity; favor bestowed or privilege conferred.

"Is this the reward and thanks I am to have for those many acts of *grace* I have lately passed." — *King Charles I.*

—The free, unmerited love and favor of God; divine influence graciously bestowed; the application of Christ's righteousness.

(*Theology.*) In its most general signification, *G.* is used to denote the love and favor of God towards mankind, more particularly in his sending his son Christ Jesus to die for sinners. It implies that the gift springs from the bounty and liberality of the giver, without any claim or merit on the part of the recipient. It is also employed to designate the influence of the Divine Spirit upon the mind, by which an individual is brought to receive the truths of Christianity; and hence, when an individual has been brought into that condition, he is said to be in a state of grace. It is also used to signify the gospel dispensation, as distinguished from the legal; as when the apostle Paul speaks of our being "no longer under the law, but under grace." Some theologians assert that there are two kinds of grace, — common and special. Common grace they regard as being extended unto all men; special grace, as that which is extended only to the elect, and by means of which they are brought unto Christ. Some speak of grace as being irresistible, efficacious, electing, justifying, sanctifying, &c. The nature of grace has been one of the most fruitful sources of controversy in the Church, giving rise to much bitterness of feeling, and introducing many hair-splitting distinctions that we are not qualified to examine.

(*Fine Arts.*) A quality arising from elegance of form and attitude combined. A figure may be just in its proportions, its parts and members may be all perfectly regulated, yet it may be deficient in grace. A woman can be beautiful but one way, yet she can be graceful a thousand. It is scarcely possible in words to express this quality, yet it is constantly seen in nature; and it is scarcely possible to contemplate a picture by Raffaelle without feeling its power.

(*Mus.*) Something added for ornament, as an appogiatura, a shake, a trill, &c.

—In England, the title used in addressing a duke or an archbishop, and formerly the king.

"How fares it with your *grace?*" — *Shaks.*

(*Myth.*) See GRACES.

—A short prayer before or after meat; a benediction asked or thanks returned.

—An act, edict, vote, or decree of the senate or governing body. (Used at the English universities.)

—*pl.* (*Sports.*) A play in which a small hoop is thrown from one person to another by means of two sticks in the hands of each.

Days of grace. (*Law.*) See DAY.

Good graces. Favor; esteem; predilection; friendship.

"Demand deliv'ry of her heart,
Her goods and chattels, and *good graces.*" — *Hudibras.*

To say grace. To ask a blessing, or render thanks before or after meat.

"And what's more rare, a poet shall *say grace.*" — *Pope.*

Means of grace. Means of promoting religious feeling, or of securing the almighty favor.

—*v. a.* To honor; to dignify and elevate by an act of favor.

"*Grace* with a nod, and ruin with a frown." — *Dryden.*

—To adorn; to decorate; to embellish; to dignify.

"Great Jove and Phœbus *graced* his nobler line." — *Pope.*

—To furnish and fortify with heavenly grace.

Grace'-cup, *n.* The cup or health drunk after grace is said at table.

Grace'ful, *a.* Beautiful with dignity; full of grace; elegant; easy in gait or manner; agreeable in appearance, with an expression of dignity or elevation of mind or manner; as, a *graceful* woman, a *graceful* act, a *graceful* deportment, a *graceful* air, a *graceful* speaker, &c.

"Bold in the lists, and *graceful* in the dance." — *Pope.*

Grace'fully, *adv.* In a graceful manner; with a natural ease and propriety; with pleasing dignity; elegantly; as, she waltzes *gracefully.*

Grace'fulness, *n.* Quality of being graceful; elegance of manner, gait, or deportment; beauty, with dignity in manner, motion, or countenance.

Grace'less, *a.* Unregenerate; unsanctified; wanting in divine grace; — hence, corrupt, depraved, profligate, abandoned; as, a *graceless* youth, a *graceless* age.

Grace'lessly, *adv.* Without grace; in a graceless manner.

Grace'lessness, *n.* Quality or state of being graceless; profligacy; depravity; degeneracy.

Grace'ham, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Frederick co., abt. 75 m. N.W. of Annapolis.

Graces. [Gr. *Charites;* Lat. *Gratiæ.*] (*Myth.*) In Roman mythology, the three daughters of Venus, by Jupiter or Bacchus, who were named Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne. They were the constant attendants of their beautiful mother, and were represented as three young and lovely virgins, with their hands joined. They presided over kindness and all good offices, and their worship was the same as that of the nine Muses, with whom they had a temple in common. They were generally represented in a nude state, to show that kindness ought to be performed with sincerity and candor. The moderns explain the allegory of their having their hands joined to mean that there should be a perpetual return of kind and good deeds among friends. — With the Greeks, *Charites*, the daughters of Zeus and Eurynome, were the embodiments of gracefulness and beauty. In the Vedic mythology, the *Harits*, with whose name that of the Charites has been identified, are the horses of the sun, glittering with dazzling light. But it would probably be a mistake to suppose that the Greeks borrowed from Vedic writings an idea which comes to both Greeks and Hindoos from an earlier and common source. The word is traced to the root *ghar* or *har*, to be fat or glittering, — the transition from the idea of fatness to that of brilliance and beauty being shown in a large class of words both in Greek and other languages.

Grace'ville, in *Georgia*, a village of Houston co., abt. 68 m. S.W. of Milledgeville.

Gracias-a-Dios, (*grä'se-as-a-dee'oce,*) a town of Central America, State of Honduras, abt. 40 m. W.N.W. of Comayagua; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Gra'cias-a-Di'os, a promontory on the E. coast of Patagonia, near the mouth of the Gallegos River.

Gra'cias-a-Di'os, a cape on the Mosquito Coast of Central America; Lat. 14° 59′ N., Lon. 83° 12′ W.

Gracila'ria, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of plants, order *Ceramiaceæ.* The *G. lichenoides* is the commercial Ceylon moss. It is nutritive, emollient, and demulcent, and may be employed in the form of a decoction or jelly as a food for children and invalids, and medicinally in pulmonary complaints, diarrhœa, &c. It is sometimes imported under the name of agar-agar; but *G. spinosa* has also been imported under the same name. Both species are largely used in the East for making nutritious jellies, for stiffening purposes, and for varnishing. *G. helminthocorton* is a Corsican moss. It has been used principally as a vermifuge, but its properties have been much overrated. *G. crassa*, or Ki-tsai, is cooked with a soy or vinegar in China, and is also used by the Chinese ladies for giving a gloss to their hair.

Gracil'ity, *n.* [Lat. *gracilitas.*] Slenderness; tenuity. (R.)

Gracio'sa, one of the Azores, in the Atlantic, 20 m. long, by an average of 6 m. in width. Its principal town is Santa Cruz. *Pop.* 16,000. — Also, one of the Canary islands, small, and of little note.

Gracioso. (*grath-e-ō'so,*) *n.* [Sp.] The buffoon, a favorite character on the Spanish stage.

Gracious, (*grā'shus,*) *a.* [Fr. *gracieux;* Lat. *gratiosus.*] Favorable; kind; friendly; disposed to forgive offences and impart numerited blessings; benevolent; beneficent; benignant; merciful; as, "the good and *gracious* God."—*South.*

—Proceeding from divine grace; renewed or sanctified by grace; influenced or controlled by divine influence.

"So hallowed and so *gracious* is the time."—*Shaks.*

—Acceptable; excellent; attracting or winning favor or esteem.

"The landlady and Tam grew *gracious,*
Wi' favours secret, sweet, and precious."—*Burns.*

—Beautiful; graceful; becoming; as, a *gracious* presence.

Gra'ciously, *adv.* Kindly; favorably; in a friendly or pleasing manner; with kind condescension.

Grack'le, Grak'le, *n.* [Lat. *graculus,* a jack-daw.] (*Zoöl.*) See QUISCALUS.

Gradation, (*gra-dā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *gradatio* — *gradus,* a step, a pace. See GRADE.] A series of ascending steps or degrees, or a proceeding step by step; progress from one degree or state to another; a regular advance from step to step, or rank to rank.

"With no cold *gradations* of decay."—*Dr. Johnson.*

—A degree in any order or series; order; series; sequence; regular process by degrees or steps; as, "a direct *gradation* of consequences."—*South.*

(*Painting, &c.*) A term denoting the gradual receding of objects into the remote distance, by a proper strength or due diminution of light, shade, and color, according to their different distances, the quantity of light which shines upon them, and the medium of air through which they are seen.

(*Mus.*) A diatonic ascending or descending succession of chords.

Grada'tional, *a.* By gradation. (R.)

Grada'tioned, *a.* Having gradations; formed by gradations.

Grad'atory, *a.* [From Lat. *gradus.* See GRADE.] Gradual; advancing step by step. — Adapted for progressive movement.

Grad'atory, *n.* [Lat. *gradatorium.*] (*Arch.*) A step from the cloisters into the church.

Grade, *n.* [Fr.; A. S. *grad;* W. *grad;* Lat. *gradus,* a step. Probably connected with the obsol. Heb. *darag,* Heb. *darnach,* to advance, which, inverted, gives the word.] A step; a pace; a degree or rank in order or dignity; a step or degree in any descending series; as, the lowest *grade* of society, *grades* of military rank, &c.

—The degree of ascent or descent in a highway or railroad; a gradient; as, a *grade* of 10 feet per mile.

—*v. a.* To reduce to a level, as the line of a highway, canal, or railroad.

Grade'ly, *a.* [A. S. *grada,* step, order; D. *graad,* from Lat. *gradus.*] An extensively used English provincialism, denoting descent; orderly; with propriety.

Gra'dient, *a.* [Lat. *gradiens* — *gradior,* to step, to walk — *gradus,* a step, a pace.] Moving by steps; walking; as, "*gradient* automata." (*Wilkins.*) — Rising or descending by regular degrees of inclination; as, the *gradient* line of a canal.

—*n.* A sloping way, line, or path; a grade.

(*Engineering.*) The proportionate ascent or descent on any portion of a line of railroad; thus an inclined plane 4 m. long, with a total fall of 84 ft., is said to have a gradient of 21 ft. in the mile.

Gra'din, Gradine', *n.* [Fr. See GRADE.] A seat placed above another.

"The *gradines* of the amphitheatre."—*Layard.*

(*Sculpt.*) A kind of indented chisel.

Gradis'ka, or **Berbir,** a strong fortress of European Turkey, in Lower Bosnia, on the right bank of the Save.

Grad'ual, *a.* [Fr. *gradael,* from Lat. *gradus.*] Proceeding by steps or degrees; advancing step by step; passing from one step to another; regular and slow; proceeding by degrees in a descending or ascending line or progress; as, a *gradual* progress, a *gradual* decline.

—*n.* An order of steps.

"Before the *gradual* prostrate they adored."—*Dryden.*

(*Eccl.*) In the liturgy of the Roman Catholic Church the term *G.* is applied to the few verses of the Holy Scriptures, generally the Psalms, which are chanted after the reading of the Epistle, in the service of the Mass. It is so called from the priest, during the time, being on the steps of the altar.

Grad'ually, *adv.* By degrees; step by step; regularly; slowly; in a gradual manner; as, he *gradually* got better.

Graduate, (*grad'ū-āt,*) *v. a.* [L. Lat. *gradus, graduatus,* to admit to academical degrees, from Lat. *gradus.*] To honor with a degree or diploma in a college or university; to confer a degree on.

"John Tregonwell, *graduated* a doctor, did good service." *Carew.*

—To divide, as any space, into small regular intervals; to form, as shades or nice differences; to mark, as degrees or differences of any kind; as, to *graduate* a thermometer.

—To advance by degrees; to temper; to prepare, modify, or improve gradually.

"Dyers *graduate* their colors with salts."—*Browne.*

—*v. n.* To receive a degree from a college or university; as, he *graduated* at Harvard. — To pass by degrees; to change gradually, as certain minerals.

—*n.* One who has received a degree in a college or university, or from some incorporated professional society; one who has taken university honors; as, an Harvard *graduate.*

—*a.* Graduated; formed by successive steps or degrees.

Grad'uateship, *n.* The state of a graduate.

Gradua'tion, *n.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *graduatio.*] Regular progression by succession of degrees; as, "the *graduation* of the parts of the universe." (*Crew.*) — Act of conferring or receiving academical degrees; as, *graduation* at college. — Act or process of dividing any space into small regular intervals or degrees, as philosophical instruments, &c. — Marks or lines indicating degrees, &c., on astronomical and other instruments. — The process of bringing a liquid to a certain consistence by evaporation.

Grad'uator, *n.* One who graduates: as, a *graduator* of philosophical instruments. – An instrument for dividing any straight or curved line into several intervals — A vessel for accelerating the formation of vinegar by arrangements to diffuse the liquid over a large surface, so as to secure rapid acetification, in consequence of exposure to the air. — *Ure.*

Gra'dus, *n.* [An abbreviation of the Lat. *gradus ad Parnassum,* a step to Parnassus.] A dictionary of prosody, designed for students of the classics. The first work of this kind was by the Jesuit Aler, and published at Cologne, 1702.

Gra'dyville, in *Kentucky,* a post-office of Adair co.

Græci, (*grē'ci.*) (*Anc. Geog.*) The inhabitants of Greece.

Græcia Magna. See MAGNA GRÆCIA.

Græfe, KARL FERD. VON, an eminent German surgeon, b. in Warsaw, 1787. He was nominated professor of surgery and director of the surgical clinic in 1811; and became afterwards surgeon-general of the army, and co-director of the Friedrich-Wilhelm Institute and the Medical Surgical Academy. To him the science is indebted for the introduction of many new instruments and methods of operating. Among his works are to be particularly mentioned: *Angiektasie, ein Beitrag zur rationellen Cur und Erkenntniss der Gefässausdehnung* (1808); *Normen für die Ablosung grosser Gliedmassen* (1812); *Rhinoplastik* (1818); *Die epidemisch-contagiöse Augenblennorrhöe Ägyptens* (1823); *Chirurgie und Augenheilkunde* (1820–40). D. 1840.—His son, ALBRECHT VON GRÆFE, a most eminent oculist, born in Berlin, 1828, has devoted himself more particularly to ophthalmology, and established in Berlin a private clinic and hospital for eye diseases, which has become so well known as to be frequented by patients and students from all parts of the world. He has been professor of ophthalmology from 1867. *G.* is a fine clinical lecturer, and ranks among the most eminent oculists of the present day.

Græfenberg, in *Kentucky,* a post-office of Shelby co.

Græf'enberg, in *New York,* a P. O. of Herkimer co.

Græf'enberg, in *Pennsylvania,* a P. O. of Adams co.

Graf, (*gräf.*) [Ger.] (*Her.*) A title of nobility, which, in Germany, corresponds to the title *count.* The first mention of this particular grade of nobility occurs in the 5th century. There are two classes of grafs in Germany at the present time, the first forming a section of the highest and oldest nobility, and the second representing the higher order of the lower nobles.

Graff, *n.* and *v.* See GRAFT.

Graf fenberg, a village of Austrian Silesia, 20 m. S. of Neisse, famous for the hydropathic establishment of Priessnitz.

Graf'fer, *n.* [Fr. *greffier,* q. v.] (*Law.*) A notary; a scrivener.

Graft, *n.* [A.S *græft,* carved, cut, from *grafan,* to cut, dig; O. Ger. and Goth. *graban;* Sansk. *gebh,* to open. See GRAVE.] A small slip, shoot, or scion of a tree, inserted in another tree by making an opening or incision in it, the tree serving as the stock which is to support and nourish the scion. — See GRAFTING.

—*v. a.* [A.S. *grafan.*] To insert, as a scion or shoot, or a small cutting of it, into another tree; to propagate by insertion or inoculation; hence, to insert, as something in a body to which it did not originally belong; to join, as one thing to another, so as to receive support from it. (Formerly written *graff.*)

"A new incident *grafted* upon the original quarrel."—*Swift.*

—*v. n.* To practise the insertion of foreign scions on a stock.

"*Graft* upon divers boughs of an old tree; if you *graft* but upon one stock, the tree can bear but few."—*Bacon.*

Graft'er, *n.* One who grafts; one who propagates fruit, &c, by ingrafting.

Graft'ing, *n.* (*Arboriculture.*) A mode of propagating plants which is applicable to most kinds of trees and shrubs, with the exception of heaths and herbaceous vegetables, which do not so easily admit of the operation. It is principally directed towards fruit-trees, in order to continue their varieties. A tree which is grafted consists of two separate parts,—the scion and the stock; the union of these two constitutes the graft, and the operation by which the union is effected is termed *grafting.* According to London, the end of grafting consists: Firstly, in preserving and multiplying varieties of fruit-trees endowed, accidentally or otherwise, with particular qualities, which cannot be transferred to their offspring by seeds, and which would be multiplied too slowly or ineffectually by any other mode of propagation; secondly, to accelerate the fructification of trees, barren as well as fruit-bearing; thirdly, to improve the quality of fruits; fourthly, to perpetuate varieties of ornamental trees or shrubs; and lastly, to change the species of fruit on any one tree, and to renew its fruitfulness. *Whip splice,* or *tongue-grafting,* (2, 3, Fig. 1184.) is the mode most generally adopted in nurseries for propagating fruit-trees. It is necessary, in order to perform this correctly, that the top of the stock and the extremity of the scion should be of equal diameter. The scion and stock are cut off obliquely at corresponding angles, or as near the same as the operator can guess; a slit is then made in the sloped face of the stock downwards, and in the scion upwards: the tongue thus constructed of the scion is then inserted in the cleft of the stock, the inner barks of both being made to unite closely, and the whole is then bound round tightly with bass riband from left to right. The next thing to be done is to clay all round, over the bass, from about an



Fig. 1184. — GRAFTING.

inch below the graft to an inch above, closing up all the apertures, so that no light, wet, or wind can penetrate; for which object the clay is applied. *Cleft-grafting* (1, Fig. 1184) is another variety, and only differs from the above method in the scion being shaped like a wedge, and being inserted in a corresponding cavity in the stock. *Shoulder-grafting* (4, Fig. 1184), used chiefly for ornamental trees, is performed by cutting obliquely, and then cutting across a small part at the top of the stock, so as to form a shoulder, the scion being cut to fit it. — In grafting, it is particularly to be attended to that the *alburnum* of the scion is brought into contact with that of the stock. The hard wood of the one never unites with that of the other, remaining separate and marking the place of the operation even in the oldest trees. For scions or grafts, pieces of about six to eight inches long are generally taken from the shoots of the previous summer, with several buds; but portions of shoots of two years old are sometimes successfully employed. The time for grafting is in spring, as soon as the sap begins to appear. The scion should, if possible, be taken from a healthy and fruitful tree, but scions from the extremities of lateral branches are more likely to become speedily fruitful than those from the uppermost branches, where growth is most vigorous. The scion should be kept for a few days before grafting, so that the stock may rather exceed it, not only in vigor, but in the progress of its spring growth; and for this purpose may be placed in the ground, in a rather dry soil, sheltered from the direct rays of the sun. Scions may be kept for some time, and easily carried to a distance, by sticking their lower end into a potato. — The progress of the buds shows the union of the graft and stock, but it is not generally safe to remove the clay in less than three months; and the ligatures, although then loosened, are allowed to remain for some time longer. From some kinds of fruit-trees, fruit is often obtained in the second year after grafting. — *Budding,* q. v., is in principle the same as grafting; and *Flute-grafting* is a kind of budding in which a ring of bark is used instead of a single bud, and a stock of similar thickness having been cut over, a ring of bark is removed, and the foreign one substituted. This is commonly performed in spring, when the bark parts readily, and is one of the surest modes of grafting. — *Inarching,* q. v., or *grafting by approach,* in which the scion is not cut off from its parent stem until it is united to the new stock, is practised chiefly in the case of some valuable shrubs kept in pots, in which success by the ordinary methods is very doubtful.

Graf'ton, a town of Upper Canada, in the co. of Northumberland, abt. 38 m. S.W. of Belleville; *pop.* abt. 400.

Graf'ton, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Jersey co., on the Mississippi River, about 85 m. S.W. of Springfield: *pop.* abt. 1,800.

—A township of McHenry co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Graf'ton, in *Maine,* a post-township of Oxford co.; *pop.* abt. 150.

Graf'ton, in *Massachusetts,* a post-village and township of Worcester co., about 40 m. W.S.W. of Boston. The township contains several other important manufacturing villages; *pop.* of township abt. 5,500.

Graf'ton, in *Michigan,* a post-office of Monroe co.

Graf'ton, in *N. Hampshire,* a N.W. co., bordering on Vermont; *area,* abt. 1,463 sq. m. *Rivers.* Connecticut, Pemigewasset, Lower Ammonoosuck, and the Saco rivers. There are also numerous lakes and ponds, the principal of which are Squam and Newfound lakes. *Surface,* hilly; *soil,* fertile. *Capitals.* Haverhill and Plymouth. *Pop.* in 1870, 39,103.

—A post-township of Grafton co., about 45 m. N.N.W. of Concord; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Graf'ton, in *New York,* a post-township of Rensselaer co.; *pop.* abt 3,000.

Graf'ton, in *Ohio,* a post-village and township of Lorain co., abt. 25 m. S.W. of Cleveland; *pop.* of township abt. 1,700.

Graf'ton, in *Vermont,* a post-village and township of Windham co., abt. 90 m. S. by E. of Montpelier; *pop.* of township abt. 1,400.

Graf'ton, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village and township of Ozaukee co., on the Milwaukee River, abt. 22 m. N. of Milwaukee; *pop.* of township abt. 2,500.

Graf'ton, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Taylor co., abt. 100 m. S E. of Wheeling; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Graf'ton Centre, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Gratton co., abt. 45 m. N.N.W. of Concord.

Gragnano, (*gran-ya'no.*) a town of Italy, in the province of Naples, 2 miles W. of Castellamaro. *Manuf.* Woollen cloths. *Pop.* 11,425.

Gra'ham, John, of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, a scion of the noble family of Montrose, (*q. v.*,) was b. in Scotland, 1643, and after an education at St. Andrew's University, served in the French army from 166⁸ till 1672, when he entered the Dutch service as a cornet of horse-guards, and saved the life of William Prince of Orange, at the battle of Seneffe, 1672. Returning to Scotland in 1678, he joined as lieutenant a troop of horse commanded by his cousin, the 3d Marquis of Montrose. At this period, Charles II.'s govt. was engaged in its fruitless attempt to force Episcopacy upon the Scottish nation. The Covenanters flew to arms, and hostilities ensued between them and the royal authority. In this unhappy service *G.* was engaged, being defeated by the Puritans at Drumclog, 1679, and commanding the cavalry of the Duke of Monmouth at the battle of Bothwell Brig, where the Covenanters were utterly routed. It has been alleged that in his treatment of this religious body, *G.* was guilty of great inhumanity. This accusation has, however, been amply removed by the researches of recent historians. Attaining the rank of major-gen., *G.* was created a peer in 1688, as *Viscount Dundee.* When James II.'s bigotry had expelled him from the English throne, *G.* remained faithful to the last to the fortunes of the House of Stuart; and being joined by the Highland clans, and a strong body of Irish, he raised the standard of rebellion against the govt. of William III. and Mary. When Gen. Mackay, commanding the English forces, marched into the Highlands, he set out to meet him, and the two armies met at the wild Pass of Killicrankie, July 27, 1689. Mackay's force was abt. 4,000 men, while Lord Dundee had under his command not more than 2,500 foot, with one troop of horse. The battle was decided in a few minutes; one charge of the Highlanders put the English to rout with a loss of 2,000 men; their own being 900. Dundee fell by a musket-shot in the moment of victory, and d. at Blair Castle shortly afterwards. The character and services of Lord Dundee have been greatly exaggerated and blackened by party spirit. With the Highlanders, he was the brave and handsome cavalier, — the "*Bonnie Dundee*" of song and story — the last of the great Scots and gallant Grahams. With the Covenanters he was "Bloody Claverse," the most cruel and rapacious of the commanders of that age. His name and deeds have been worthily commemorated by Sir W. Scott, Wordsworth, Aytoun, and Grant; and the *Memorials of Viscount Dundee*, by Prof. Napier (Edinburgh, 1857), have vindicated his memory from the aspersions of Macaulay and others.

Gra'ham, Sir James R. G., Bart., an English statesman, was b. 1792, of an ancient border family, and educated at Westminster and Cambridge. Early in life he became British minister in Sicily, and on his return to England entered Parliament, where he distinguished himself as an advocate of Parliamentary Reforms and the suppression of the Slave Trade. On the formation of Earl Grey's govt., *G.* held a seat in the cabinet, and afterwards became First Lord of the Admiralty. Seceding from the Whig party in 1834, he joined the section headed by Sir R. Peel, with whom he held the closest political relations till his death. To any govt. he was either a most formidable opponent or a tower of strength. D. 1861.

Gra'ham, Thomas, d.c.l., f.r.s., an eminent English chemist, b. 1805. After taking his M. A. degree at Glasgow University, he was elected Andersonian Professor there, which office he held till 1837, when he was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the university of London. In 1855 he was made by the govt. master of the mint. *G.*'s scientific acquirements are attested by his discoveries and his works. Among the most remarkable of the former is the law of the diffusion of gases, to which the Keith Prize of the Royal Society of Edinburgh was awarded in 1834, and his speculations on the constitution of phosphates and other salts, and his discovery of the diffusion of liquids, and of the new method of separation known as *dialysis*, for which he received the Copley Medal of the Royal Society in 1862. Among his published works may be mentioned the *Elements of Chemistry*, which has passed through two editions in England, and been extensively circulated on the Continent of Europe. *G.*, who was a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the French Institute, d. 1869.

Graham, in *Arkansas*, a village of Independence co., abt. 10 m. N.W. of Batesville.

Graham, in *Indiana*, a post-township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Graham, in *Iowa*, a township of Johnson co.; *pop.* 915.

Graham, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Nodaway co., on the Nodaway River, abt. 36 m. N. by W. of St. Joseph.

Graham, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Alamance co., abt. 58 m. W.N.W. of Raleigh.

—A village of Guilford co.

—A village of Orange co.

Graham, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Clearfield co.; *pop.* abt. 700.

Gra'hamite, *n.* (*Min.*) A var. of *Asphaltum* (q. v.) found 20 miles S. of Parkersburg, W. Va.

Gra'ham Land, a tract of elevated land, directly S. of Terra del Fuego, between Lat. 63° and 68° S., and Lon. 61° and 68° W. Discovered in 1832 by Biscoe.

Gra'ham's Creek, (or Fork,) in *Indiana*, enters the Muscatatuck in Washington co.

Gra'ham Station, in *W. Virginia*, a P.O. of Mason co.

Gra'ham's Town, a town in the E. portion of Cape Colony, S. Africa, Lat. 33° 19′ S., Lon. 26° 30′ E.; *pop.* 5,100.

Gra'hamsville, in *New York*, a post-village of Sullivan co., abt. 20 m. S.S.W. of Albany.

Gra'hamsville, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Jackson co.

Gra'hamton, in *Kentucky*, a village of Meade co., abt. 30 m. S.W. of Louisville.

Gra'hamton, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Clearfield co., abt. 115 m. W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

Gra'hamville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of York co

Gra'hamville, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village of Beaufort dist., abt. 129 m. S. of Columbia.

Graigue, (*grāg,*) a town of Ireland, in the co. of Kilkenny, on the Barrow, abt. 5 m. S. of Goresbridge; *pop.* 2,500.

Graigue, a town of Ireland, in Queen's co., Leinster, on the Barrow River, opposite Carlow; *pop.* 1,600.

Grail, *n.* [From L. Lat. *gradale.*] (*Eccl.*) Formerly, in the Roman Catholic Church, a book of hymns and prayers; a gradual.

(*Antiq.*) See Holy Grail, or Sangreal.

Grail, *n.* [Fr. *grêle*, hail.] Small particles of earth; detritus; gravel.

"This knight, . . . lying down upon the saudy *grails*."— *Spenser.*

Grain, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *granum*, a grain, seed, kernel; Ir. *grain*, corn; W. *grawnen*, a grain.] A seed of corn; a small kernel; especially a single seed of any cereal plant which is used for food. — The fruit of cereal plants in general, as wheat, rye, barley, oats, or the plants themselves; — used collectively; as, a cargo of *grain.*

"'Tis a rich soil, I grant you; but oft'ner covered with weeds than *grain*." — *Collier.*

—Any small, hard mass or minute particle; as, a *grain* of sand, a *grain* of salt; — hence, by implication, any small portion or modicum; as, he has not a *grain* of sense, a *grain* of manhood, &c. — The body or substance of a thing, considered with respect to the size, form, or direction of the constituent particles. — The form of the surface of any thing with regard to smoothness and roughness; texture; state of the grit of any body composed of grain.

"Stones of a constitution so compact, and a *grain* so fine, that they bear a fine polish." — *Woodward.*

—The veins or fibres of wood, or other fibrous substances; the body or substance of wood, as modified by the fibres.

"Beech and linden of a softer *grain*." — *Dryden.*

—A rough or fibrous texture on the outside of the skin of animals. — A crimson, scarlet, &c. dye or tincture; — sometimes used in poetry to denote *Tyrian purple.*

"All in a robe of darkest *grain*." — *Milton.*

—A tine; a prong.

—*pl.* The husks of malt after brewing, or the residuum of any grain after distillation.

"Give them *grains* their fill,
Husks, draff to drink and swill." — *Ben. Jonson.*

(*Weights.*) The unit of our system of weights, being the 7,000th part of a pound (avoirdupois); in other words, the 70,000th part of the weight of an imperial gallon of water at 62° Fahr., the barometer being at thirty inches. Under the same conditions, a cubic inch of water weighs 252·458 grains. The ounce avoirdupois contains 437·5 grains; the apothecaries' and the troy ounce 480 grains. The French decigram is about 1·5 grains, the gramme being = 15·437 English grains.

Against the grain, against the fibrous direction of wood; — hence, unwillingly; reluctantly; hesitatingly; with displeasure or difficulty.

"Quoth Hudibras, It is in vain,
I see, to argue *'gainst the grain*." — *Hudibras.*

To go against the grain of to be repugnant or displeasing to; to occasion disgust, vexation, or mortification to. — *Grains of allowance*, something remitted or indulged; something above or under the exact weight.

"I would always give some *grains of allowance* to the sacred science of theology." — *Watts.*

In grain, innate; fixed; established; firmly seated.

"They lived as brothers, but not united *in grain*." — *Hayward.*

To dye in grain, to dye with the tint called grain; or, in other words, to dye deeply, or in the raw material.

"Like crimson *dyed in grain*." — *Spenser.*

—*v. a.* To paint an imitation of the grain or fibres of wood; to dye, stain, or color permanently; as, to *grain* a wainscoting. — To form into grains, as powder; to granulate.

—*v. n.* [Fr. *grainer.*] To assume a granular form, after partial crystallization; as, coarse-*grained* gunpowder.

Grain'age, *n.* Duties levied on grain.

Grained, *a.* Formed into grains; divided into small particles. — Painted in imitation of the grain of wood. —Dyed in grain; ingrained; as, "*grained* in honesty." *Browne.*

(*Bot.*) Having tubercles, as the segments of the flowers of the *Jumex.* — *Worcester.*

Grain'er, *n.* One who paints in imitation of wood. — A preparation used by tanners for imparting flexibility to skins; a fixivium.

Grain'ing, *n.* A method of painting in which the grain or fibres of wood are imitated. — Indentation. — A process whereby skins are softened in leather dressing.

(*Zoöl.*) An English fresh-water fish resembling the dace; *Luciscus Lancastriensis.*

Grain of Paradise, *n.* See Amomum.

Grains, *n. pl.* [Dan. *green*, a branch, a bough, the prong of a fork.] An iron instrument with four or more barbed prongs or points, used at sea for striking dolphins and other fish.

Grain'-staff, *n.* A quarter-staff.

Grain'-tin, *n.* (*Min.*) The finest description of tin; also, the ore of very rich tin sometimes found in the form of grains or pebbles.

Grain'y, *a.* Full of grains or corn; full of kernels.

Graip, *n.* [Scot.] A fork for lifting and scattering manure; also, a fork used in raising potatoes.

Grajehu, (*gra-zha-hoo'*,) a river in Brazil, prov. of Maranhão, joins the Miarim near San Bento. *Length*, abt. 240 m.

Grakle, *n.* See Grackle.

Grallatores, Grallæ, (*grăl-lai-to'reez.*) *n. pl.* [Lat. *grallæ*, stilts.] (*Zoöl.*) The Wading-birds, the fourth of the six orders into which Linnæus divided the class *Aves*, or Birds. The order is thus described by him: — Bill sub-cylindrical and rather obtuse; tongue entire, fleshy; feet wading, the thighs half-naked; body compressed; the skin very thin and sapid; the tail short. Their food consists of fishes, water-reptiles, and animalcules obtained in marshes, and their nests are generally found near the ground. It comprises all those birds which live both on land and sea, and to which both elements are essential. Those which are essentially aquatic have a short web to their toes; their wings are long, and having no settled district, they fly from one shore to another as the seasons change. Several fossil remains of the families of this order have been found. In the Paris basin, bones of birds referable to the genera Scolopax, Tringa, and Ibis, have been found, and in the fresh water formation of Tilgate Forest the remains of a wader larger than a heron were found by Dr. Mantell. The fossil footsteps of wading-birds, observed by Professor Hitchcock, in the new red sandstone valley of the Connecticut, show that formerly at least seven species of Grallatores existed, varying in size from that of a snipe to twice that of an ostrich. — The families of the order are the Gruidæ or *Cranes*; the Aramidæ or *Courlans*; the Ardeidæ or *Herons*; the Cinconidæ or *Storks*; the Tantalidæ or *Ibis*; the Plataleidæ or *Spoon-bill*; the Phœnicopteridæ or *Flamingo*; the Charadridæ or *Plover*; the *Hæmatopodidæ* or Turnstone; the *Phalaropidæ* or Phalarope; the *Scolopacidæ* or Snipe; and the *Rallidæ* or Rail.

Grallato'rial, Grallatory, *a.* [From Lat. *grallator.* See Grade.] Pertaining, or having reference to the *Grallatores* or Waders.

Gram, *n.* See Gramme.

Gram, *n.* In India, a kind of grain used as food for horses.

Gram'arye, *n.* [Fr. *grimoire.*] The art of necromancy.

Gra'menite, *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrated silicate of iron, of a grass-green color, from Menzenberg. *Sp. gr.* 1·87. *Comp.* silica 42·7, sesquioxide of iron 38·0, water 19·3.

Gramer'cy, *interj.* [Contracted from *grant me mercy.*] A phrase formerly used to express thankfulness, attended with surprise.

"*Gramercy*, lovely Lucius, what 's the news?" — *Shaks.*

Gramina'ceæ, *n. pl.* [Lat *gramen*, grass.] (*Bot.*) The Grasses, an order of plants, alliance *Glumales.* *Diag.* Split-sheathed leaves, a one-celled ovary, and a lateral naked embryo. — Of all the orders in the vegetable kingdom, this is the most important to man, as it affords his principal food, and is eminently serviceable in other respects, by supplying fodder for cattle, sugar, and numerous useful products. As a botanical group, there is none more natural, for the variations observed in the herbs, shrubs, and arborescent plants composing it are of the simplest kind, arising generally from differences in the proportions of parts. The stem of a grass is round, jointed, and commonly hollow. The leaves are alternate, with split sheaths, terminating above in membranous tongues or ligules. The flowers are perfect, or unisexual, and grow in bunches (*locustæ* or *spikelets*) or singly. There is

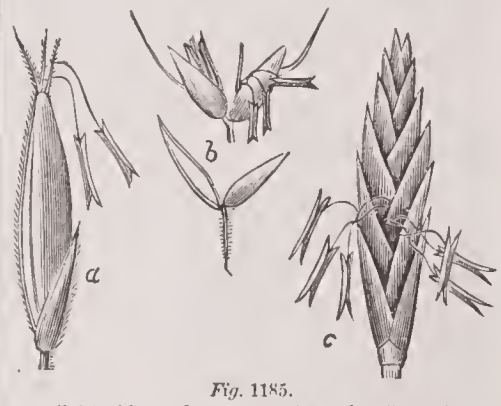


Fig. 1185.

a, spikelet with one floret; two anthers: *b*, spikelet with two florets, showu detached from the glumes; three authers: *c*, spikelet with many florets; six authers.

no true perianth, its place being supplied by imbricated bracts (the chaff-scales), of which there are commonly two, called *glumes* (Fig. 1185), placed at the base of the solitary flower, or at the base of each locusta; rarely, there is only one glume. Occasionally these envelopes are altogether absent. Each flower is also usually furnished with two additional alternate bracts, called *paleæ* (*a a*, in first illustration); sometimes the inner palea is wanting. There are also, in some cases, two or three scales, called *lodiculæ* or *glumellules*, present. The stamens vary in number from one to six, or even more — the number is frequently three; the filaments are

capillary; the anthers versatile (Fig. 1186). The ovary is superior and one-celled, with a solitary ascending ovule; the stigmas are leathery, or hairy. The fruit is a caryopsis. The seed has mealy albumen and a lenticular embryo, lying on one side at the base of the albumen. The form of inflorescence is a point of great importance in the classification of the grasses. The single flowers, or locustæ of flowers, may be arranged on a central column (*rachis*), so as to form a compact head or spike (as in wheat); or they may be placed on a more or less branched axis, so as to form a panicle (as in the oat). Grasses are universally distributed over the globe. In temperate and cold climates they are herbaceous, and of moderate height, while in tropical climates they become shrubby and arborescent, and sometimes grow to the height of fifty or sixty feet. Grasses usually grow together in large masses, and thus form the verdure of great tracts of soil; hence they have been termed social plants. There are 300 genera, and probably about 3,800 species. The most important genera are *Triticum*, wheat; *Hordeum*, barley; *Avena*, oat; *Oryza*, rice; *Zea*, Indian corn or maize; *Secale*, rye; *Panicum*, millet; *Saccharum*, sugar-cane; *Bambusa*, bamboo; *Andropogon dactylis*, and *Holcus*.

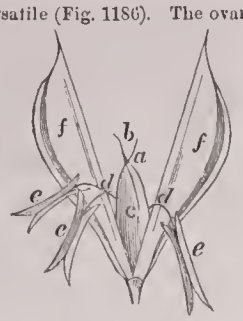


Fig. 1186.—SPIKELET WITH ONE FLORET; THREE ANTHERS:
a, the floret; *b*, stigmas; *c*, ovule; *d*, filaments; *e*, anthers; *f*, glumes.

Graminaceous, (*gram-i-na'shus,*) *a.* [From Lat. *gramen, graminis.*] Gramineous; belonging to the grasses.

Gramin'eous, Gramin'eal, *a.* [Lat. *gramineus,* from *gramen, graminis,* grass. See GRASS.] Grassy; like or pertaining to grass; as, a *gramineous* plant.

Graminifo'lious, *a.* [Lat. *gramen,* and *folium,* leaf.] Having leaves resembling those of grass.

Graminiv'orous, *a.* [Lat. *gramen,* and *voro,* to devour.] Feeding or subsisting on grass, as cattle, horses, &c.

Grammalogue, (*gram'mā-lōg,*) *n.* [Gr. *gramma,* a letter, and *logos,* speech.] (*Phonog.*) A letter-word; a word represented by a logogram; as, *it* represented by |, that is, *t.* — *Webster, after Pitman.*

Gram'mar, *n.* [Fr. *grammaire;* Lat. *grammatica;* Gr. *grammati-ke,* from *gramma,* a letter, from *graphō,* to write.] The science which treats of the natural or conventional connection between ideas and words, and develops the principles which are common to all languages. — The art of speaking or writing a language with propriety or correctness; a system of general principles and of particular rules for speaking or writing a language; propriety of speech. — A book containing the principles and rules for the speaking or writing of a language; as, a Latin *grammar.* — A book containing the elements of any science. — Considered as an art, *G.* necessarily supposes the previous existence of a language, the object of which is to communicate thought. Without attempting any alteration in a language already in use, it furnishes certain rules, founded on observation, to which the method of speaking adopted in that language may be reduced; and this collection of rules is called the *G.* of that language. But apart from *G.*, as applied to any particular language, there is the pure science of *G.*, otherwise called universal *G.*, which views language only as significant of thought, and, neglecting particular and arbitrary modifications introduced for the sake of beauty or otherwise, examines the analogy and relations between words and ideas, — distinguishes between those particulars which are essential to language and those which are only accidental, — and thus furnishes a certain standard by which different languages may be compared, and their several excellencies or defects pointed out. *G.* owes its origin, like all other sciences, to a very natural and practical want. The first practical grammarian was the first practical teacher of languages; and if we want to know the beginnings of the science of language, we must try to find out at what time in the history of the world, and under what circumstances, people first thought of learning any language besides their own. At that time we shall find the first practical grammar, and not till then. Much may have been ready at hand, through the less interested researches of philosophers, and likewise through the critical studies of the scholars of Alexandria, on the ancient forms of their language as preserved in the Homeric poems. But rules of declension and conjugation, paradigms of regular and irregular nouns and verbs, observations on syntax, and the like, — these are the work of the teachers of languages, and of no one else. *G.*, therefore, is of comparatively modern origin. No ancient Greek ever thought of learning a foreign language. It was through the study of the ancient dialects of their own language that the Greeks of Alexandria were first led to critical and philological studies. The general outline of *G.* existed at an earlier period, but they were the first to study the language critically, analyzing and arranging it under general categories, distinguishing the various parts of speech, inventing proper technical terms for the various functions of words, &c. The first real practical Greek *G.* was that of Dionysius Thrax, a Thracian, who went to Rome, and taught the language there about the time of Pompey. He was the first who applied the results of the labors of former philosophers and critics to the practical work of teaching. His work thus became one of the principal channels through which the grammatical terminology which had been carried from Athens to Alexandria flowed back to Rome, to spread from thence over the whole civilized world. We can follow the stream of grammatical science from Dionysius Thrax to our own time in an almost uninterrupted chain of Greek and Roman writers. We find M. Verrius Flaccus, the tutor of the grandsons of Augustus, and Quintilian, in the first century; Scaurus, Apollonius Dyscolus, and his son Herodianus, in the second; Probus and Donatus, the teachers of St. Jerome, in the fourth. After Constantine had moved the seat of government from Rome, grammatical science received a new home in the academy of Constantinople. There were no less than 20 Greek and Latin grammarians who held professorships at Constantinople. Under Justinian, in the sixth century, the name of Priscianus gave a new lustre to grammatical studies, and his work remained an authority during the Middle Ages to nearly our own times. We ourselves have been taught *G.* according to the plan which was followed by Dionysius at Rome, by Priscianus at Constantinople, by Alcuin at York; and whatever may be said of the improvements introduced into our system of education, the Greek and Latin grammars used at our public schools are mainly founded on the first empirical analysis of language prepared by the philosophers of Athens, applied by the scholars of Alexandria, and transferred to the practical purpose of teaching a foreign tongue by the Greek professors at Rome. It is in the grammar of a language that we can trace its distinctive features. The English language, for instance, is made up of words borrowed from almost every country of the globe, — Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Celtic, Saxon, Danish, French, Spanish, Italian, German, — nay, even Hindustani, Malay, and Chinese words lie mixed together in the English dictionary; but not a single drop of foreign blood has entered into the organic system of the English language. "The grammar, the blood and soul of the language," (Max Müller, *Lectures on the Science of Language,* 3d ed. 1862,) "is as pure and unmixed in English as it was when spoken on the shores of the German Ocean by the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes of the continent." Grammar is, after all, but declension and conjugation. Originally, declension could not have been anything but the composition of a noun with some other word expressive of number and case. The like holds true with regard to verbs, though it may seem difficult to discover in the personal termination of the Greek and Latin the exact pronouns which were added to the root of the verb in order to express, *I* love, *thou* lovest, *he* loves. It stands to reason, however, that originally these terminations must have been the same in all languages, namely, personal pronouns. "It is very likely," says the author already quoted, "that the gradual disappearance of irregular declensions and conjugations is due in literary, as well as in illiterate language, to the dialect of children. The language of children is more regular than our own. I have heard children say *badder* and *baddest,* instead of worse and worst. In treating of the *G.* of any language, grammarians usually divide the subject into four distinct heads: — *Orthography,* or the art of combining letters into syllables, and syllables into words; *Etymology,* or the art of deducing one word from another, and the various modifications by which the sense of any one word can be diversified consistently with its original meaning, or its relation to the theme whence it is derived; *Syntax,* or what relates to the construction or due disposition of the words of a language into sentences or phrases; and *Prosody,* or that which treats of the quantities and accents of syllables, and the art of making verses. All language is made up of words, which may be defined to be sounds significant of some idea or relation, and may be distinguished as — 1. Substantives; 2. Attributives; 3. Definitives; and 4. Connectives. *Substantives* are words expressive of things which exist, or are conceived to exist of themselves, and not as the energies or qualities of anything else. They are nouns and pronouns, the latter being a species of words invented to supply the place of nouns in certain circumstances. They admit of the accidents of gender, number, and case. Attributives are words that are expressive of all such things as are conceived to exist not of themselves, but as the attributes of other things. They are verbs, participles, adjectives, and adverbs. The attributes expressed by verbs have their essence in motion or its privation; and as motion is always accompanied by time, therefore *verbs* are liable to certain variations called tenses. To denote the several kinds of affirmation expressed by verbs, all verbs have what is termed moods or modes: as the indicative, I write; subjunctive, I may or can write; imperative, write thou. Verbs are also distinguished as active-transitive when the action denoted by them passes from the actor to some external object; active-intransitive, when no such passing takes place; passive, such as express not action, but passion, as suffering; and neuter, such as express an attribute that consists neither in action nor in passion. *Participles* are such words as express an attribute combined with time, as *writing, written. Adjectives* express, as inhering in their substantives, the several qualities of things of which the essence consists not in motion as its privation; as, *good, bad, proper.* Some qualities are of such a nature that one substance may have them in a greater degree than another; and therefore adjectives denoting these qualities admit, in most languages, of variation called degrees of comparison. Adverbs, from being attributes of attributes, have been called attributives of the second order, to distinguish them from verbs, participles, and adjectives, which denote the attributes of substantives, and are therefore called attributives of the first order. Adverbs are of two kinds, — those which are common to all attributives of the first order, *i. e.* which coalesce equally with verbs, participles, and adjectives, and those which are confined to verbs. *Definitives* are such words as serve to define and ascertain any particular object or objects as separated from others of the same class. These are commonly called *articles:* of which there are two kinds — the definite and indefinite. *Connectives* are such words as are employed to connect other words, and of several distinct parts to make one complete whole. They are of two kinds — *conjunctions* and *prepositions.* Conjunctions are those connectives which are commonly employed to conjoin sentences. They are of two kinds, — *conjunctives,* or such as conjoin sentences and their meanings too, and *disjunctives,* or such as, while they conjoin sentences, disjoin their meanings. Prepositions conjoin words which refuse otherwise to coalesce; and this they do by signifying those relations by which the things expressed by the united words are connected in nature. *Interjections* are a class of words which are to be found in perhaps all languages, but they cannot be included in any of the above classes, for they are not subject to the rules and principles of grammar, as they contribute nothing to the communication of thought.

Gramma'rian, *n.* [Fr. *grammairien.*] Anciently, a title of honor given to persons accounted learned in any art or faculty whatsoever; now, one who is skilled in or who teaches grammar.

Gramma'rianism, *n.* The principles or pedantic style of grammarians. (R.)

Gram'marless, *a.* Without a knowledge of grammar.

Gram'mar-school, *n.* A school in which the learned languages, Latin and Greek, are taught grammatically. —A school above a primary school and below a high-school. (U. S.)

Grammat'ic, Grammat'ical, *a.* [Fr. *grammatical;* Lat. *grammaticus;* Gr. *grammatikos.*] Belonging to grammar; as, *grammatical* rules. — According to the rules of grammar; as, *grammatical* construction, his speech is not *grammatical.*

Grammat'ically, *adv.* According to the principles and rules of grammar; as, to write *grammatically.*

Grammat'icalness, *n.* State or quality of being grammatical, or according to the rules of grammar.

Grammat'icaster, *n.* [L. Lat.] A low grammarian; a mere verbal pedant.
"My noble neophyte, my little *grammaticaster.*"—*Ben Jonson.*

Grammat'icize, *v. a.* [Gr. *grammatikizō.*] To render grammatical.
—*v. n.* To act the grammarian.

Grammatico-histor'ical, *a.* Referring at once to grammatical usage and to historical modes of interpretation.

Gram'matist, *n.* [Gr. *grammatistēs.*] One who pretends to a knowledge of grammar; a grammaticaster.

Gram'matite, *n.* [Fr.] (*Min.*) See TREMOLITE.

Gramme, (*gram,*) *n.* [Fr.] The unit of weight in the French metric system. It is the weight of a cubic centimètre of distilled water at its greatest density, that is to say, at the temperature of 4·1° of the centigrade thermometer. It is somewhat under 15½ grains, its exact value in grains being expressed decimally by 15·4346.

Gram'mite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as WOLLASTONITE, *q. v.*

Gram'mont. [Flem. *Gerardsbergen;* Lat. *Gerardi Mons.*] A town of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, on the Dender, 15 m. S.E. of Oudenarde. *Manuf.* Linen, carpets, and paper. *Pop.* 8,250.

Gram'mont, the name of an illustrious French family, the best known of whom are: — GABRIEL, a cardinal and diplomatist, in the time of Louis XII. and Francis I; D. 1534; ANTHONY, duke of Grammont, marshal of France, and viceroy of Navarre, author of *Memoirs,* D. 1678; ARMAND, son of the latter, and Count de Guiche, whose *Memoirs* also exist, 1638–1674; PHILIBERT, count de Grammont, son of Anthony, known by his memoirs, written by his brother-in-law Anthony, Count Hamilton, D. 1720; ANTHONY, duke de Grammont, a French marshal and ambassador, known as Count de Guiche, 1671–1725; LOUIS, duke de Grammont, lost the battle of Dettingen, and was killed at Fontenoy, 1745.—The last duke of Grammont, father of the duke of Guiche, and the countesses of Tankerville and Sebastiani. D. 1836.

Gram'pian Hills, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Clearfield co.

Gram'pians, a mountain-range in Scotland, and the most important chain in N. Britain. — The *G.* commence in the W. part of Scotland, from the extremity of the lowest arm of the Frith of Clyde, between the counties of Argyle and Dunbarton, and, running N., sweep round in a deep semicircle to the E., till they nearly impinge on the German Ocean, in the county of Kincardine. Before, however, reaching this terminus, a branch is thrown off, which, trending in a N.W. direction, forms a lesser curve, which, passing through Aberdeen, Banff, and Elgin, is finally lost on the skirts of Inverness-shire. In this extended course it sends up several lofty peaks, that form the highest eminences in Scotland. Of these the most important are *Ben Lomond, Ben Ledi, Ben More, Ben Lawers,* and *Ben Voirlich,* (q. v.) — Also, the name of a mountain-chain in the colony of Victoria, South Australia, whose highest point is Mount William, which is 4,500 feet above the level of the sea.

Gram'pus, *n.* [Perhaps cont. from Fr. *grandpoisson,* great fish.] (*Zoöl.*) See DELPHINIDÆ.

Gran, (Mag. *Esztergam,*) a town of Hungary, situated at the confluence of the Gran and Danube, and 25 m. from Buda; *pop.* 15,850. *Manuf.* Weaving and dyeing. —Also, the name of a river in the same country, which, after a course of 130 m. from its source in the Carpathians, falls into the Danube at the town of the same name.

Granada, (*grăn-a'da,*) an ancient kingdom, and one of the old provs. in the S. of Spain, was bounded on the W. by Andalusia, on the E. by Murcia, and on the S. and S.E. by the Mediterranean. It is now divided into the 3 provs. of Granada, Almeria, and Malaga, the united areas of which amount to 11,063 sq. m. The surface of *G.* is mountainous and picturesque in a high degree. The mountain-ranges, the chief of which are the Sierra Nevada, the Sierra de Ronda, and the Alpujarras, as a general rule, run parallel with the coast. The principal rivers are the Almanzora, Almeria, Genil, Guadalhorce, and Guadiaro. The prov. of *G.* is, on the whole, fruitful and highly cultivated. The mountains are rich in silver, copper, lead, and iron; and many of the inhabitants are engaged in mining and smelting. Saline and mineral springs abound. *Pop.* 453,800. *G.* was part of the Roman prov. of Boetica; but after the Arab invasion it formed an independent Moorish kingdom. For a time it was exceedingly wealthy, having developed great agricultural and commercial resources. It was the last possession of the Moors in Spain, and was conquered by Ferdinand and Isabella in 1492.

GRANA'DA, the cap. of the above province. It was the ancient metropolis of the Moors in Spain, and stands on the Genil, 120 m. from Seville; Lat. 37° 16′ N., Lon. 30° 45′ 40″ W. The town exhibits the form of a half-moon, its streets rising above each other, with a number of turrets and gilded cupolas, the whole crowned by the Alhambra, or palace of the ancient Moorish kings, and in the background the Sierra de Nevada, covered with perpetual snow. It is built on two adjacent hills, and divided into four quarters. The river Darro runs between the two hills, and traverses the town, after which it falls into the larger stream of the Genil, which flows outside the



Fig. 1187. — THE ALHAMBRA.

walls. The principal buildings are the cathedral, the archbishop's palace, the mansion occupied by the captain-general of the province, the university, and several hospitals; but the grand ornament of Granada is the Alhambra, the wonder of Arabian architecture. Though now, like the town, in a state of decay, its remains sufficiently evince its original splendor. It commands a beautiful prospect; but a still finer is afforded by another Moorish palace, called the *Generaliffe*, built on the opposite hill, and the retreat of the court during the heats of summer. *Manuf.* Silk and woollen stuffs, gunpowder, saltpetre, paper, hats; and there is an oil-trade carried on. *Pop.* 60,500.

Grana'da, a city of Nicaragua, Central America, on the Lake Nicaragua, 30 m. from Nicaragua City; Lat. 10° 12′ N., Lon. 87° 46′ W. It is well built, and contains many handsome and substantial edifices. Its principal trade is in cocoa, indigo, wool, and hides. *Pop.* 11,000.

Grana'da, in *Kansas,* a post-office of Nemaha co.

Grana'da, (New.) See COLOMBIA (UNITED STATES OF).

Granade', Grana'do, *n.* (*Mil.*) See GRENADE.

Granadil'la, *n.* [Sp., dim. of *granada,* pomegranate; Fr. *grenadille.*] (*Bot.*) The edible fruit of certain species of passion-flower. — See PASSIFLORA.

Gran'ard, a town and parish of Ireland, in the co. of Longford, Leinster, abt. 59 m. W.N.W. of Dublin; *pop.* abt. 2,400.

Gran'ary, *n.* [Lat. *granaria,* from *granum,* a grain.] A storehouse for threshed grain.

Gran'ate, *n.* See GARNET.

Gran'atite, *n.* (*Min.*) See GRENATITE.

Gran'by, JOHN MANNERS, (MARQUIS OF.) a famous English general, was the eldest son of the duke of Rutland, and commanded with honor during the Seven Years' War in Germany. He was very popular in his time; but his military qualities appear to have been much overrated by his contemporaries. After the peace of 1763, he retired into private life. D. 1770.

Gran'by, a village of Lower Canada, in the co. of Sheffield, abt. 50 m. S.S.E. of Montreal; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Gran'by, in *Connecticut,* a post-township of Hartford co., abt. 15 m. N.N.W. of Hartford. In this township are the celebrated Simsbury Mines, formerly used as a prison. *Pop.* in 1870, 1,516.

Gran'by, in *Massachusetts,* a post-village and township of Hampshire co., abt. 100 m. W. by S. of Boston; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Gran'by, in *Minnesota,* a post-township of Nicollet co.; *pop.* abt. 500.

Gran'by, in *Missouri,* a post-village and township of Newton co., abt. 6 m. W.S.W. of Springfield; *pop.* of township abt. 2,600.

Gran'by, in *New York,* a township of Oswego co., on the Oswego River, abt. 25 m. N.W. of Syracuse; *pop.* abt. 6,000.

Gran'by, in *Vermont,* a post-township of Essex co., abt. 45 m. N.E. of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 200.

Gran'by Centre, in *New York,* a post-village of Oswego co., abt. 25 m. N.W. of Syracuse.

Gran Cha'co, (El,) an extensive region of S. America, in Paraguay, and the Argentine Republic. It extends from abt. Lat. 2.° to 22° S., and from the Paraguay River to abt. Lon. 64° W. It is traversed by numerous streams, the most important of which are the Pilcomayo, Bermejo or Vermejo, Parana, and Salado rivers. The *G. C.* is occupied by several roving bands or tribes of Indians, among which are the Tobayas, Guanés, and Payuguáses. The dragon's-blood tree abounds near the rivers.

Grand, *a.* [Fr.; Nor. *grant, graunt;* Sp. *grande;* Lat. *grandis,* large, great.] Large; great; extensive; hence, principal, chief, greatest; as, a *grand* army.

"And one by one, in turn, some *grand* mistake,
Casts off its bright skin yearly like the snake." — *Byron.*

—Of great size, or noble, commanding, and imposing in form, appearance, or characteristic nature; — hence, figuratively, illustrious; eminent; dignified; august; majestic; noble; high in power or dignity; as, a *grand* lord, (said of persons;) splendid; magnificent; sublime; lofty; elevated; conceived or expressed with great dignity, (used with respect to things;) as, a *grand* design, a *grand* view, a *grand* discovery.

"The *grand* old ballad of Sir Patrick Spence." — *Coleridge.*

—Possessing an elevated or advanced rank, as in years or station; as, a *grand* duke, a *grand* vizier, a *grand* jury, &c.; also frequently forming the prefix of a compound word; as, a *grand*mother.

Grand, in *Ohio,* a township of Marion co.; *pop.* abt. 445.

Gran'dam, *n.* [*grand* and *dame.*] An old woman; — specifically, a grandmother.

Grand Bank. See NEWFOUNDLAND.

Grand Bay City, in *Michigan,* a village of Schoolcraft co., on Grand Isle Bay, abt. 45 m. E. by S. of Marquette.

Grand Blanc, in *Michigan,* a post-village and township of Genesee co., abt. 50 m. N.W. of Detroit; *pop.* abt. 1,900

Grand Bluff, in *Texas,* a post-office of Panola co.

Grand Bourg. See BOURG, (GRAND.)

Grand Caillou, (*kah-yoo',*) in *Louisiana,* a bayou of Terre Bonne parish, flows S. into the Gulf of Mexico.

Grand Cane, in *Louisiana,* a post-office of De Soto co.

Grand Cane, in *Texas,* a post-office of Liberty co.

Grand Chain, in *Illinois,* a post-office of Pulaski co.

Grand Che'nier, in *Louisiana,* a P.O. of Vermilion co.

Grand'child, *n.* A son's or daughter's child.

"Fair daughter, and thou son and *grandchild* both!" — *Milton.*

Grand City, in *Colorado Territory,* a mining village of Summit co., on the Bunkara or Blue River, abt. 75 m. W.N.W. of Denver. It is on the Great Overland Route.

Grand Coteau', (*ko'tō,*) in *Louisiana,* a post-village of St. Landry parish.

Grand Cote Prairie, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Perry co. abt. 60 m. S.S.W. of Vandalia.

Grand'-daughter, (*-daw'ter,*) *n.* The daughter of a son or daughter.

Grand Detour', in *Illinois,* a post-village of Ogle co., on Rock River, abt. 166 m. N. by E. of Springfield.

Grand'-duke, *n.* A reigning duke, inferior in rank to a king; as, the *Grand-Duke* of Baden. — In Russia, a title given to the younger sons of the imperial family; as, the *Grand-Duke* Constantine.

(*Zoöl.*) The great-horned owl. — See BUBO.

Grande, a river of Peru which falls into the Guapiri. — Two rivers of Brazil, one falling into the San Francisco, Lat. 11° 35′ S.; and the other into the Atlantic, Lat. 15° 26′ S. — A river of Zanguebar, E. Africa, flowing into the Indian Ocean, Lat. 2° S.

Grande, or RIO GRANDE. See RIO GRANDE.

Grande Anse, a village and parish on the N. coast of Martinique, W. Indies, abt. 15 m. N. of Port Royal.

Grande Chute, in *Wisconsin,* a township of Outagamie co.; *pop.* abt. 772.

Grand Ecore, in *Louisiana,* a village of Natchitoches parish, abt. 50 m. N.W. of Alexandria.

Grandee', *n.* [Sp. *grande,* from Lat. *grandis,* great.] The highest title of Spanish nobility. The collective body of the grandees is called *la grandesa.* To this class belonged that very powerful section of the nobility who, from their great wealth, were called the *ricos hombres* (rich men). The grandees were originally the descendants of the great feudatories of the crown, and were possessed of many important privileges; among which were exemption from taxation, and from the power of any civil or criminal court, without A special warrant from the king. They had also the right of bearing A banner, and of enlisting soldiers on their own account, and might even enter the service of A foreign prince at war with Castile without being guilty of treason. They had the right in all public transactions of being covered in the presence of the king, who addressed a grandee as *sui primi,* "my cousin-german." At length Cardinal Ximenes succeeded in breaking their power, and depriving them of many of their privileges. Subsequently it became the practice of the Spanish kings to raise new men to the rank of grandees, partly with the view of destroying the power of the ancient nobility, and partly to reward their friends. In this way three classes of grandees arose, differing in rank as well as in the privileges which they enjoyed. Under the government of Joseph Bonaparte the dignities and privileges of the grandees were entirely abolished. They were partially restored at the restoration, but no very important privileges were bestowed upon them.

Grandee'ship, *n.* Rank or state of a grandee.

Grande Ronde, in *Oregon Territory,* a river in the N.E. part of Oregon, rises on the S.E. slope of the Blue Mountains, and flowing N.E. enters the Lewis Fork of the Columbia River on the border of Washington Territory.

Grande Ronde, in *Oregon,* a post-office of Polk co.

Grande Ronde Landing, in *Oregon Territory,* a village of Umatilla co., on the Columbia, abt. 90 m. E. of Dalles.

Grande Terre, in the W. Indies. See GUADALOUPE.

Grandeur, (*grand'jur,*) *n.* [Fr.] State or quality of being grand; greatness; sublimity; loftiness; splendor of appearance; state; magnificence; elevation of thought, sentiment, or expression; elevation of mien, or air and deportment; nobility of action.

Grand'father, *n.* A father or mother's father.

Grand'fatherly, *a.* Having the air, respect, or manner of a grandfather; venerable; benignant.

"He was a *grandfatherly* sort of personage." — *Hawthorne.*

Grand'father Mountain, in *N. Carolina,* an isolated elevation N.N.E. of Mount Mitchel in Caldwell co. *Height,* abt. 5,788 feet.

Grand Glaze, in *Arkansas,* a P. O. of Jackson co.

Grand Gulf, in *Mississippi,* a post-village of Claiborne co., on the Mississippi River, 2 m. below the mouth of Black River, and 60 m. above Natchez; *pop.* abt. 900. The strong batteries erected at this place by the Confederates, for commanding the river, were taken by a Union flotilla under Adm. Porter, after a severe cannonade, May 3, 1863.

Grand Ha'ven, in *Michigan,* a post-town, cap. of Ottawa co., on Grand River, at its entrance into Lake Michigan, abt. 93 m. W. by S. of Lansing.

Grand Hill, in *N. Carolina,* a post-vill. of Orange co.

Grandif'ic, *a.* [Lat. *grandificus.*] Making great.

Grandil'oquence, *n.* [L. Lat. *grandiloquentia,* from Lat. *grandiloquens* — *grandis,* and *loquor,* to speak.] Pompous or inflated language; bombast; use of lofty words or high-sounding phrases.

Grandil'oquent, Grandil'oquous, *a.* Pompous; bombastic; inflated in speech.

Gran'diose, *a.* [Fr.] Imposing; striking; tending to produce an elevating effect; (used in a good sense.) — Bombastic; swelling in sound or sense; tumid; turgid; inflated; (used in a bad sense;) as, a *grandiose* style of writing.

Grandios'ity, *n.* [Fr. *grandiosité.*] Bombastic sense, style, or manner; also, a grandiose, or pompous person.

Grand Isl'and, in *California,* a post-village and township of Colusa co., abt. 12 m. S. of Colusa; *pop.* of township abt. 600.

Grand Island, in *New York,* an island in the Niagara River, abt. 4 m. above the Falls; *area,* abt. 50 sq. m. — A post-township of Erie co.

Grand Island City, in *Nebraska,* a post-village of Hall co., near the Platte River, abt. 145 m. W. by S. of Omaha City.

Grand Island Station, in *Nebraska,* a post-office of Hall co.

Grand Isle, in *Maine,* a township of Aroostook co.; *pop.* abt. 700.

Grand Isle, in *Michigan,* an island near the S. side of Lake Superior; *area,* abt. 105 sq. m. The famous *Pictured Rocks* are on the S.E. shore of Grand Isle Bay, between Grand Isle and the mainland.

Grand Isle, in *Vermont,* an extreme N.W. co., bordering on New York and Lower Canada; *area,* abt. 77 sq. m., consisting mostly of islands in Lake Champlain. *Rivers.* Richelieu River, and other smaller streams. *Surface,* undulating; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* North Hero. *Pop.* abt. 4,800. — A post-township of the above co., on the island of South Hero, abt. 50 m. N.W. of Montpelier.

Grand Junc'tion, in *Tennessee,* a post-village of Hardeman co., abt. 52 m. E. of Memphis; *pop.* abt. 311.

Grand'-ju'ror, *n.* One who serves on a grand-jury.

Grand'-ju'ry, *n.* (*Law.*) See JURY.

Grand Lake, in *Arkansas,* a post-village of Chicot co., on the Mississippi River, abt. 25 m. S. of Columbia.

Grand Lake, in *Maine,* is situated on the E. border of the State between Aroostook and Washington cos. and New Brunswick, communicating with Passamaquoddy Bay by the St. Croix River. It covers an area of abt. 60 sq. m.

Grand Ledge, in *Michigan,* a post-office of Eaton co.

Grand'ly, *adv.* In an elevated, grand, or lofty manner; sublimely; nobly; splendidly; magnificently.

Grand Manan', (or MENAN,) in *Maine,* an island off the S.E. coast of Washington co.; *area,* abt. 100 sq. m.

Grand Marsh, in *Wisconsin,* a P. O. of Adams co.

Grand'-mas'ter, *n.* (*Hist.*) This name was applied, during the Middle Ages, to the chiefs of the various dominant orders of knighthood — as the Templars and the Hospitallers, the latter of whom were later termed the Knights of Malta. The grand-master was, in a sort of way, the sovereign for life of the order which he commanded, and his word was law in all matters, whether concerning life or death. — During the days of the ancient monarchy in France there was an officer termed the Grand-Master of France, who was chief of all the officers of the household; and later, during the empire, there

were grand-masters of the universities; but the term has, in the present day, become obsolete.

Grand Mead'ow, in *Iowa*, a township of Clayton co.; *pop.* 781.

Grand Mead'ow, in *Minnesota*, a P. O. of Mower co.

Grand'mother, *n.* The mother of one's father or mother.

"A child of our *grandmother* Eve, a female."—*Shaks.*

Grand Mound, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Clinton co.

Grand Mound, in *Washington Territory*, a post-village of Thurston co., abt. 13 m. S.S.W. of Olympia.

Grand'-nephew, (*-nĕf'yu,*) *n.* A brother's or sister's grandson.

Grand'ness, *n.* State of being grand; grandeur; greatness with beauty; magnificence.

Grand'-niece, *n.* A brother's or sister's granddaughter.

Grand Port'age, in *Minnesota*, a P. O. of Lake co.

Grand Prai'rie, in *Ohio*, a village and township of Marion co.; *pop.* of township abt. 448.

Grand Prai'rie, in *Oregon Territory*, a village of Lane co., on the Willamette River, abt. 10 m. N.N.W. of Eugene City.

Grand Prai'rie, in *Washington Territory*, a post-village of Lewis co., abt. 16 m. S. of Claquato.

Grand Prai'rie, in *Wisconsin*, a P.O. of Green Lake co.

Grand Rap'ids, in *Illinois*, a township of La Salle co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Grand Rapids, in *Michigan*, a city, cap. of Kent co., on the rapids of Grand River, abt. 60 m. W.N.W. of Lansing. The city is well built and contains numerous manufactories. Salt, gypsum, and limestone of excellent quality are found in the vicinity. *Pop.* 16,507.

Grand Rapids, in *Nebraska*, a village of Cass co., abt. 28 m. S.S.W. of Omaha City.

Grand Rapids, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Wood co.

Grand Rapids, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township, cap. of Wood co., on the Wisconsin River, abt. 125 m. N. by W. of Madison; *pop.* of township, abt. 1,500.

Grand River, in *Colorado Territory*, rises on the W. slope of the Rocky Mountains in Summit co., and flows S.W. into Utah Territory, where it receives the name of Colorado River.

Grand River, in *Iowa*, a township of Adair co.; *pop.* 264.

—A township of Decatur co.; *pop.* abt. 237.

—A township of Madison co.; *pop.* 532.

—A post-township of Wayne co.; *pop.* 671.

Grand River, in *Louisiana*, takes its rise in Atchafalaya Bayou, and flowing a general S.E. and S. course, enters Lake Chetimaches near its S.E. extremity.

Grand River, in *Michigan*, formed by the confluence of numerous smaller streams in Jackson co., and after traversing Eaton, Ingham, Ionia, and Kent cos., enters Lake Michigan from Ottawa co. *Length*, abt. 270 m.—Grand Rapids, abt. 40 m. above its mouth, is caused by a stratum of limestone-rocks, having a fall of 18 ft. in abt. 1½ m., affording abundant water-power.

Grand River, in *Missouri*. (1.) Formed by the junction of the E. and W. Forks in Livingston co., and flowing a tortuous S.E. course between Carroll and Chariton cos., enters the Missouri River near Brunswick.—Another rises in Cass co., and flowing a general S.E. and E. course through Henry co., enters the Osage River from Benton county.

Grand River, in *Ohio*, traverses Trumbull and Ashtabula cos., and enters Lake Erie from Lake co.

Grand'sire, *n.* A grandfather; frequently used in the sense of any ancestor.

"The *grandsire* skilled in gestic lore."—*Goldsmith.*

Grand'son, *n.* The son of a son or daughter.

Grand Spring, in *Wisconsin*, a post-vill. of Dane co.

Grand Springs, in *Missouri*, a P.O of Lawrence co.

Grand Tow'er, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Jackson co.

Grand Trav'erse, in *Michigan*, a N.W. co; *area*, abt. 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Grand Traverse River and other smaller streams. *Surface*, broken; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Traverse City.

—A post-village of the above co., at the S. extremity of Grand Traverse Bay, about 125 m. N. of Grand Rapids; *pop.* about 800.

Grand Traverse Bay, in *Michigan*, an arm of Lake Michigan extending into Grand Traverse co., between Antrim and Leelenaw cos. Length about 30 m., by abt. 7 m. in width.

Grand View, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Edgar co., about 12 m. S.W. of Paris; *pop.* of township about 2,200.

Grand View, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Spencer co.

Grand View, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township of Louisa co., about 8 m. N. of Wapello; *pop.* of township 1,388.

Grand View, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Washington co.; *pop.* about 2,500.

Grand View, in *Texas*, a post-office of Johnson co.

Grand'ville, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Effingham co., about 4 m. W. of Ewington.

Grandville, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Kent co., on Grand River, about 8 m. below Grand Rapids City.

Grand'ville, Jean Ignace Isidore Gérard, a French artist and caricaturist, b. at Nancy, 1803; remarkable for depth and delicacy of observation and criticism, for his ingenious turn of thought, and accuracy in portraiture. *G.* has produced during twenty years a large number of inimitable sketches, the best of which are *Les Métamorphoses du jour*, and *Les Animaux parlants*. D. 1847.

Grane, Gran, or **Quade,** a town and seaport of Arabia, on a bay of the same name, at the N.W. extremity of the Persian Gulf; Lat. 29° 26′ N., Lon. about 48° E.; *pop.* about 9,000.

Grange, (*grānj.*) *n.* [Fr., a barn; L. Lat. *granea*, from Lat. *granum*, a grain; Sp. *granja*, a farm-house.] A barn; a granary; a place for storing grain.—A farm-house, with all out-buildings, &c.

—A branch of the order of the *Patrons of Husbandry*. See Husbandry, (Patrons of,) page 1273.

Grange'mouth, a seaport of Scotland, co. Stirling, at the mouth of the Carron, in the Frith of Forth, 11 m. S.E. of Stirling; *pop.* 1,700.

Granger, (*grān'jer,*) *n.* A farm-bailiff; a land-steward.

Granger, in *New York*, a post-township of Alleghany co.; *pop.* about 1,800.

Granger, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Medina co.; *pop.* about 1,500.

Gran'ger, or **Grain'ger,** in *Tennessee*, a N.E. co.; *area*, about 330 sq. m. *Rivers.* Clinch and Holston rivers. *Surface*, elevated, in some parts mountainous, Clinch Mountain traversing the co.; *soil*, generally fertile. *Min.* Iron-ore in abundance. *Cap.* Rutledge. *Pop.* about 12,000.

Gran'gerville, in *Georgia*, a village of Macon co., about 90 m. S.W. of Milledgeville.

Grangerville, in *New York*, a village of Saratoga co., about 35 m. N. of Albany.

Gran'icus, a river of Bithynia, famous for a battle fought on its banks between the troops of Alexander the Great and those of Darius, 334 B. C., when 600,000 Persians were defeated by 30,000 Macedonians.

Granif'erous, *a.* [From Lat. *granum*, grain, and *ferre*, to bear.] Seed-bearing, like grain.

Gran'iform, *a.* [Fr. *graniforme.*] Resembling grains of corn in form.

Granite, (*grăn'it,*) *n.* [Fr. *granit, granite*; It. *granito*; Sp. *granito*, from Lat. *granatus*, having many grains, from *granum*, a grain.] (*Geol.*) A kind of rock, so named from its granular structure. The typical *G.* is a crystalline aggregate of the three minerals, quartz, feldspar, and mica, with no appearance of layers in the arrangement of the mica or other ingredients. The proportions of the three components vary indefinitely, with this limitation, that the feldspar is always an essential ingredient, and never forms less than a third, rarely less than a half of the mass, and generally a still larger proportion. Sometimes the mica, sometimes the quartz becomes so minute as to be scarcely perceptible. The mica is in scales, white, black, or brownish, and may be separated into thinner scales with the point of a knife. The quartz is usually grayish-white, and without any appearance of cleavage. The feldspar is whitish or flesh-colored, and shows a flat, polished, cleavage-surface in one or two directions. Some granites are very close and fine-grained, others largely and coarsely crystalline. The colors of the rock are grayish, flesh-colored, or white, varying with the color of the constituent minerals. *Porphyritic G.* (Fig. 1188) has the feldspar distributed in distinct crystals. *Syenitic G.*, or syenite, contains hornblende in place of mica. *Albitic G.* is when the feldspar is *albite* or soda feldspar, which is usually white, the common or potash feldspar having a more grayish or reddish color. *Graphic G.*, or *pegmatite* (Fig. 1189), contains but little mica, and the quartz is distributed through the feldspar in shapes that give the surface the appearance of being covered with letters of an Oriental language. *G.* is one of the most valuable of building-stones. The hard, close-grained varieties are the most durable. It should be pure from pyrites or any ore of iron. By examining the rock in its native beds, good evidence can be obtained as to its durability. The more feldspathic are less enduring than the quartzose, and the syenitic or hornblendic variety is the most durable. (See Syenite.) *G* is capable of sustaining an immense pressure, which makes it peculiarly valuable for large works or buildings. Experiment has demonstrated that a weight of 24,556 lbs. is required to crush a half-inch cube of the best stone. *G.* abounds in New England.

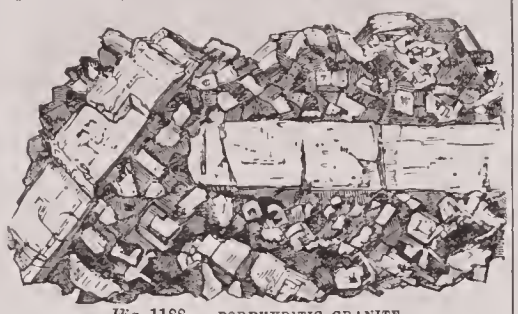
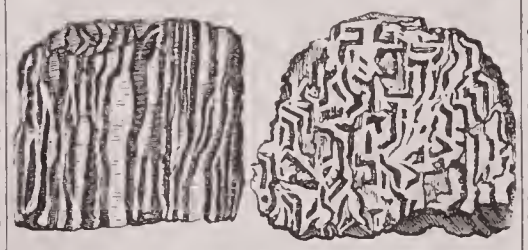


Fig. 1188. — PORPHYRITIC GRANITE.
(Land's End, Cornwall.)



1 2

Fig. 1189. — GRAPHIC GRANITE.
1, Section parallel to the laminæ. 2, Section transverse to the laminæ.

Excellent *G.* is quarried in Maine, Virginia, and New Hampshire, but the most celebrated quarries are in Massachusetts. The Quincy *G.* is properly a syenite. *G.* is detached in blocks of any length by drilling holes every few inches in the line of desired fracture, and driving in wedges of iron between steel *chee s.* or half-round pieces fitting the sides of the hole. After removal the rock hardens somewhat, and is less easily cut than when first taken from the quarry. *G.* is abundant in S. Carolina and Georgia; but much of it, as well as that of some parts of California and Auvergne in France, is in a singular state of decomposition, in many places being easily penetrated with a pick. In the south this change has been referred to the action of sulphurous acid vapors, supposed to be produced by the decomposition of pyrites. Dobomieu called it the *maladie du granite*, and referred it to the action of carbonic acid from the interior. The feldspar and mica in these instances have decayed, but the quartz retains its form and place. The decomposition of the feldspar of some varieties of *G.* produces the kaolin used in the manufacture of porcelain. When *G* decomposes readily, it passes into a good soil, not naturally rich, but capable of becoming so by the addition of organic matter. *G.* is widely distributed, many large tracts being entirely made up of it, and in many places it rises into lofty and picturesque peaks, forming the most magnificent scenery in the world.

Gran'ite, in *California*, a township of Sacramento co.; *pop.* abt. 1,960.

Gran'ite, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Knox co., abt. 50 m. W.N.W. of Peoria.

Gran'ite, in *Minnesota*, a township of Morrison co.; *pop.* abt. 17.

Gran'ite Creek, in *Oregon Territory*, enters the N. fork of John Day River, in Umatilla co.

Gran'ite Hill, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Adams co.

Gran'ite Vale, in *Colorado*, a post-office of Park co.

Gran'iteville, in *California*, a P. O. of Nevada co.

Gran'iteville, in *Massachusetts*, a post-office of Middlesex co.

Gran'iteville, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village of Edgefield dist., abt. 126 m. W.N.W. of Charlestou.

Granit'ic, Granit'ical, *a.* Pertaining to, or like granite; having the nature of granite; as, *granitic* texture.—Consisting of granite; as, *granitic* rocks.

Granitic Rocks, *n. pl.* (*Geol.*) A name applied to those igneous rocks which partake of the character and appearance of granite. They are highly crystalline, and their component crystals are never rounded or waterworn; they present no traces of deposition or stratification; they occur in the earth's crust, as mountain-masses and veins, bursting through and displacing the sedimentary rocks; and they indurate, and otherwise alter (as all heated masses do) the strata with which they come in contact. From these circumstances they are held to be of igneous origin; and as far as geologists have been able to discover, they are the most deeply seated of all rocks, forming, as it were, the floor or foundation for all the superincumbent formations. As the earliest of the igneous rocks, they are generally found associated with primary and transition strata, tilting them up on their edges, bursting through them in dykes and veins, and variously altering their positions and mineral characters. *G. R.* form the principal mass of the most extensive mountain-ranges in the world. The Andes, the Alps, the Pyrenees, the Ural and Himalayan ranges, the Abyssinian and other ranges in N. Africa, the hills of Duncan and Namqua land in S. Africa, the mountains of Cumberland, Devon, and Cornwall, in England, the Grampians in Scotland, the Wicklow mountains in Ireland, and the Dofrefeld in Scandinavia, are all more or less composed of granitic rocks, or of primary strata, thrown up and altered in mineral character by these granitic intrusions.

Granitifica'tion, *n.* [Eng. *granite*, and Lat. *facere*, to make.] Art or process of being converted into granite.

Granit'iform, *a.* [Eng. *granite*, and Lat. *forma*, shape.] (*Geol.*) Having the form of granite; resembling granite in structure and shape.

Gran'itine, *n.* (*Min.*) See Granite.

Gran'itoid, *a.* [From Eng. *granite*, and Gr. *eidos*, form.] Resembling granite in granular appearance; as, *granitoid* gneiss.

Graniv'oræ, *n. pl.* [Lat. *granum*, a grain, and *voro*, I eat.] (*Zoöl.*) The name given by Temminck to an order of birds, including the Insessorial species which feed on grains; other animals with a similar diet are termed *granivorous.*

Graniv'orous, *a.* See Granivoræ.

Gran'nam, Gran'ny, *n.* A vulgarized form of grandmother, or grandam.

"Oft my kind *grannam* told me, Tim take warning."—*Gay.*

Grant, *v. a.* [L. Lat. *grantare*, or *greantare*, to promise truly or on oath—*gratus, gratum*, acceptable, pleasing, agreeable.] To transfer, as the title of a thing, to another, for a good or valuable consideration; to convey by deed or writing; to cede.

"*Grant* me the place of this threshing-floor."—1 *Chron.* xxi. 22.

—To bestow or confer on, without compensation, in answer to request.

"O *grant* an honest fame, or *grant* me none."—*Pope.*

—To admit as true what is not proved; to allow; to yield; to concede; as, we may take it for *granted* that his assertion is true.

—*n.* Act of granting; a bestowing or conferring; concession.

"This *grant* destroys all you have urged before."—*Dryden.*

—A gift; a boon; a present; an allowance; the thing granted or bestowed; as, a *grant* of money.

(*Law.*) A conveyance in writing of such things as cannot pass or be transferred by word only; the thing conveyed by deed or patent; as, a *grant* of land, a *grant* of precedence.

Public grant, the mode and act of creating a title in an individual to lands which had previously belonged to the government. The public lands of the U. States, and of the various States individually, have been to a great extent conveyed by deeds or patents issued in virtue of general laws; but many specific grants have also been made, and were the usual method of transfer during the colonial period.

Grant, JAMES, a very popular English novelist and man of letters, b. 1822. He is one of the most voluminous of living writers, and a list of his works would fill a column. Of these the more notable are *The Romance of War, or the Highlanders in Spain* (1846); *Adventures of an Aide-de-Camp* (1848); *The Scottish Cavalier* (1850); *Philip Rollo, or Les Mousquetaires Ecossais* (1854); *The Black Dragoons* (1857); *Memoirs of the Marquis of Montrose* (1858); *Mary of Lorraine* (1860); the *Constable of France* (1866), &c. Most of *G.*'s works have been republished in the U. States; all have been translated into German, and several into French.

Grant, SIR FRANCIS, R.A., a distinguished English portrait-painter, and President of the Royal Academy, b. 1803. His first pictures chiefly illustrated animal studies, such as the *Meet of Her Majesty's Staghounds*, and the *Melton Hunt*, painted for the Duke of Wellington. Turning his attention to portraiture, he has become in this line of art without a superior at the present day. Among his more celebrated male portraits are those of Lords Macaulay, Hardinge, Gough, Campbell, Derby, Palmerston, Clyde, Russell, and Stanley; Messrs. Disraeli, and Lockhart, and Sir Edwin Landseer. As a delineator of feminine beauty, Sir Francis stands at the head of his profession.

Grant, ULYSSES SIMPSON, 18th president of the United States, was b. at Point Pleasant, Ohio, April 27, 1822, entered West Point Academy in 1839, graduated in 1843, received a commission in the U. S. Army in 1845, and served under Gens. Taylor and Scott in Mexico. In 1852 he was ordered to Oregon, and in Aug., 1853, became full captain. He resigned his commission in July, 1854, and soon after settled in business at Galena, Ill. From this privacy he was drawn out by the Civil War, and having acted first as aide-de-camp to the governor of his State in 1861, and afterwards as colonel of the 21st Illinois Volunteers, was appointed a brigadier-general in July of the same year. While in command at Cairo, he secured Paducah, and with it the State of Kentucky. In Nov., 1861, he fought and gained the battle of Belmont, and in Jan. of the following year conducted a reconnoissance to the rear of Columbus. After capturing Fort Henry, on the Tennessee, Gen. *G.* pursued the Confederates to Fort Donelson. There a severe battle raged almost without interruption for three days and three nights, when, Feb. 15, the fort was surrendered unconditionally. This brilliant feat elevated Gen. *G.* to the rank of major-general. Having been appointed to the command of the district of W. Tennessee, *G.* advanced up that river to Pittsburg Landing, where he had to contend against a force of nearly 70,000 men. The National lines were overwhelmed, crushed, dispersed; but Gen. *G.*, undismayed, formed new lines, planted new batteries, and thus held the Confederates in check till dark, when the long expected arrival of his rear-guard of 35,000 men, under Gen. Buell, enabled him to fight, April 6th and 7th, the glorious battle of Shiloh, whence the Confederates, abandoning the field, retreated to Corinth. Gen. *G.* was second in command to Gen. Halleck at the siege of Corinth, and when the latter was ordered to Washington, he was appointed to take command of the Department of Tennessee, in which capacity he marched against Vicksburg, the so-called "Gibraltar" of the Confederates on the Mississippi. After a long and memorable siege, this important place was surrendered unconditionally, and 37,000 prisoners, 150 cannons, with an immense amount of military stores, fell into the hands of the victors. Upon the defeat of Gen. Rosecrans at Chickamauga, *G.* was sent to repair the disaster, and, on Nov. 25, 1863, he defeated Gen. Bragg at Lookout Mountain. This great victory, by which E. Tennessee was reduced and Kentucky saved, was perhaps the most brilliant strategic and tactical movement of the war; it placed Gen. *G.* on a footing with the ablest generals of any country or of any age. A few months after, March 1, 1864, *G.* was raised to the highest military position in the land,—under the title of lieutenant-general he was constituted commander-in chief of all the armies of the United States. Invested with this authority, the plan of Gen. *G.* was to destroy Lee's army. Washington was to be covered from raid, through the Shenandoah, by Gen. Sigel. Gen. Butler was to menace Richmond from the south. Sherman, in Georgia, was to press his campaign in that department with all vigor, that no reinforcements might be sent to the aid of Lee. Gen. *G.*, with Meade's army of 150,000 north of the Rapidan, was to draw Lee's army out of their intrenchments, and either destroy them, or compel them to rush from the menacing of Washington to the protection of their own capital. On the night of Tuesday, May 3, Gen. *G.* crossed the Rapidan, and entered what is called The Wilderness. By a flank movement, *G.* was getting into the rear of his foe. Lee rushed from his intrenchments, and endeavored to overwhelm *G.* Then began the most gigantic and terrific campaign recorded in history. After 11 days of bloody and almost uninterrupted battles, the two armies, on the 12th day of this unparalleled struggle, were still confronting each other, both on the defensive, sternly looking face to face, both prepared for another round! With the first dawn the battle was renewed by a tremendous but vain assault upon the Confederate lines. Gen. Lee, nevertheless, fearing *G.* might get between him and Richmond, cutting off his supplies, decided to retire, and *G.* succeeded in crossing the North Anna, and reached the famous banks of the Chickahominy. Finding the intrenchments of the enemy in his front too formidable to be carried by direct assault, *G.* moved his troops to join Gen. Butler at Bermuda Hundred. The performance of this movement, in the presence of Lee's army, who at many points were but a few rods from him, is perhaps one of the most brilliant pages of Gen. *G.*'s military career. Slowly wore away long months of expectation on the part of an impatient people. Sheridan was achieving glory in the Shenandoah Valley; Thomas was sweeping Tennessee clear of invaders; Sherman was pressing on his matchless march through the Confederate States; but *G.* was so quietly settled down behind Petersburg that he seemed regardless of his personal honors. Impenetrable to jealousy, he had but one aim, one thought — the grasping of Richmond; but the time was not yet come. With the coming of the spring of 1865, Lee, whose position and resources were quite exhausted by the self-possession and strategy of the Union commander-in-chief, now determined to assume the offensive, and on the night of March 27, 1865, he massed three divisions of his troops in front of Fort Steadman, and on *G.*'s right, and by a sudden rush at daybreak on the following morning, succeeded in surprising and capturing that important position. Before noon of the same day, however, it was retaken by the Union troops, with all its guns and 1,800 Confederate prisoners. At this time a battle, which continued until evening, was raging at Hatcher's Run. Three corps were massed under Gen. Sheridan below Petersburg, and on Sunday morning, April 2d, flanked the Confederates at Big Five Forks, capturing their intrenchments with 6,000 men. The attack, under Gen.



Fig. 1190. — GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT.

G.'s direction, then commenced along the whole line, and the assault was so successful that on the same night his forces held the Confederate intrenchments from the Appomattox, above Petersburg, to the river below. At three o'clock that afternoon Gen. Lee telegraphed to Jefferson Davis that he had been driven from his intrenchments, and that Petersburg and Richmond must be abandoned, which operation was performed that night; and on the next day, April 3, 1865, the National army entered Petersburg, and Gen. Weitzel occupied Richmond. By rapid movements, Gen. *G.* cutting off Lee's retreat to Lynchburg and Danville, came up with him at Appomattox Court house, and demanded his immediate surrender. The two chiefs met and arranged the details, and on Sunday, April 9, the Army of Northern Virginia capitulated. The whole of Gen. Lee's army, officers and men, were paroled, with permission at once to return to their homes. The former were granted the privilege of retaining their side-arms, and each of the field-officers one horse. All other property belonging to the Confederate govt. within the department was surrendered to the U. States. Gen. Johnston's surrender to Gen. Sherman, on the same terms as those accorded to Gen. Lee, speedily followed. In 1866 Gen. *G.* was promoted to the rank of General, that honor being created specially for him. In Aug., 1867, on the suspension of Mr. Stanton by President Johnson, Gen. *G.* consented to fill the office of Secretary of War ad interim, but the Senate having refused to approve the suspension, Gen. *G.*, Jan. 13, 1868, surrendered the office to Mr. Stanton. On June 20, 1868, Gen. *G.* was unanimously nominated by the Republicans as a candidate, and elected the following November President of the U. S. In Nov. 1872 Gen. *G.* was re-elected to the Presidency, defeating Horace Greeley. After his second term of service, in 1877, *G.* left the U. S. to travel abroad. Upon his arrival in England he was very hospitably received and entertained, the right of citizenship of London and other towns being conferred on him. Completing the tour of the world, he returned in 1879. June, 1880, his name came before the Republican Convention as their nominee for President.

Grant, in *Ind.*, a N.E. central co.; *area*, abt. 420 sq. m. *River*. Mississineway. *Cap.* Marion.—In *Iowa*, a twp. of Cass co.—A p.-twp. of Cerro Gordo co.—A twp. of Monona co.—A p.-twp. of Montgomery co.—In *Ky.*, a N. co.; *area*, about 200 sq. miles. *Rivers*. Eagle River, and other smaller streams. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Williamstown.

Grant, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Kent co.

Grant, in *Nebraska*, a post-office of Nemaha co.

Grant, in *New York*, a post-office of Herkimer co.

Grant, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Hardin co.

Grant, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Indiana co.

Grant, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Grayson co.

Grant, in *Wisconsin*, a S.W. co., bordering on Illinois and Iowa; *area*, abt. 1,224 sq. m. *Rivers*. Mississippi, Wisconsin, Platte, Grant, Blue, and Fevre rivers. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Lead in great abundance. *Cap.* Lancaster. *Pop.* in 1870, 37,975.

—A post-village of the above co., about 12 m. N.N.W. of Potosi.

—A post-office of Portage co.

Grant'able, *a.* That may be conveyed or granted.

"The office of the bishop's chancellor was *grantable* for life." *Ayliffe.*

Grantee', *n.* (*Law.*) The person to whom a grant or conveyance is made;—opposed to *grantor*.

Grant'er, *n.* One who grants.

Grant City, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Sac co., on Raccoon River, abt. 45 m. S.W. of Fort Dodge.

Grant City, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Worth county.

Grant'ham, a city of England, in Lincolnshire, on the Witham, 24 m. S. of Lincoln. A statue has been erected here to the great Newton, who received in *G.* the first rudiments of education. *Pop.* of borough, 12,450.

Grantham, (*grant'am,*) a parish of Niagara district, Upper Canada, on Lake Ontario, abt. 30 m. S. of Toronto.

Grant'ham, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Sullivan co.; *pop.* abt. 850.

Grant'ly Harbor, in *Alaska*, an arm of Behring Strait, E. of Port Clarence. It is 10 m. long, by abt. 2½ wide.

Grantor', *n.* (*Law.*) The person who makes a grant; one who conveys lands, rents, &c.

Grant River, in *Wisconsin*, enters the Mississippi River from Grant co.

Grants'burg, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Johnson co.

Grants'burg, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Crawford co.

Grants'burg, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village, cap. of Burnett co.

Grant's Lick, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Campbell co.

Grant's Mills, in *New York*, a P. O. of Delaware co.

Grants'ville, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Alleghany co., abt. 25 m. W. of Cumberland.

Grants'ville, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Linn co.

Grants'ville, in *Utah*, a post-village of Tooele co., about 35 m. W. of Salt Lake City.

Grants'ville, in *West Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Calhoun co.

Grant'ville, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Coweta co., about 52 m. S.W. of Atlanta.

Grant'ville, in *Kansas*, a post-office of Jefferson co.

Grant'ville, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Norfolk co., abt. 13 m. S.W. of Boston.

Grant'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Dauphin co.

Gran'ular, Gran'ulary, *a.* [From Lat. *granum.*] Consisting of grains; resembling grains; as, *granulary* bodies, a *granular* substance.

Gran'ularly, *adv.* In a granular manner.

Gran'ulate, *v. a.* [Fr. *granuler*, from Lat. *granum.*] To form into grains or small masses; as, to *granulate* gunpowder.

—To raise into small asperities; to make rough on the surface.

"The gullet . . . as it were, *granulated* with a multitude of glandules."—*Ray.*

—*v. n.* To collect or to be formed into grains; as, beetroot *granulates* into sugar.

Gran'ulate, Gran'ulated, *a.* Consisting of, or having the form of, grains.

—Possessing numerous small asperities of surface.

Granula'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Act of forming into grains, as sugar.

(*Surg.*) A term applied to the growth of fleshy fibre, which springs up in wounds and ulcers when the process of cure is being effected by the second intention. It is so called from the fact of the flesh springing up in separate particles, like grains or granules. Occasionally, when the system is out of order, and the part weak, the granulations spring up with remarkable rapidity; when such is the case they are called watery granulations, or *proud flesh*. This excessive and unhealthy activity is easily corrected by a weak solution of bluestone.

(*Metall.*) A process resorted to to obtain metals in a coarse state of division. The metal is melted in a crucible, and poured into water from the height of three or four feet.

Granule, (*gran'yūl,*) *n.* [L. Lat. *granulum*, dim. of Lat. *granum.*] A little grain; a small compact particle.

Granuliferous, *a.* [*granule*, and Lat. *ferre*, to bear.] Presenting granulations.

Gran'uliform, *a.* [*granule*, and Lat. *forma*, shape.] (*Min.*) Having a granular structure.

Gran'ulite, *n.* [*granule*, and Gr. *lithos*, stone.] (*Geol.*) A granular mixture of feldspar and quartz, as when the mica of granite is wanting.

Gran'ulous, *a.* [Fr. *granuleux.*] Full of little grains; formed of granular substances.

Gran'velle, ANTOINE PERRENOT, Cardinal de, a Spanish statesman, b. in Besançon, Aug. 20, 1517. Educated at Padua and Louvain, he early displayed a rare intelligence, great powers of application, ambition, and the most polished manners. He got himself admitted canon of Liége, was named bishop of Arras in 1514, and accompanied

his father to the Diets of Worms, and Ratisbon, and the Council of Trent. After the battle of Mühlberg he was charged with the arrangement of the conditions of peace with the Protestants, and at the same time captured Constance by surprise. On his father's death he succeeded him as councillor of state and chancellor of the empire. He negotiated the famous treaty of Passau, and, in 1553, the marriage of Don Philip (Philip II.) with Mary, queen of England. After the abdication of Charles V., *G.* remained with Philip in the Netherlands, aiding him in establishing his authority. He negotiated the peace of Chateau-Cambresis, and remained in the Netherlands as minister of the regent Margaret, duchess of Parma. In this post he became, of course, the object of popular odium; and, although the king made him archbishop of Malines, and the Pope created him a cardinal, he was recalled in 1564, and his place supplied by the Duke of Alva. The next five years he passed in retirement, in the pursuits of literature, and the society of learned men. In 1570, when Naples was threatened by the Turks, he was sent on a mission to Rome, and was soon after appointed viceroy of Naples. His administration, conducted with great ability, prudence, and integrity, ended in 1575, when he was recalled to Spain, and named president of the Supreme Council of Italy and Castile. He resigned the see of Malines on being appointed, in 1584, archbishop of Besançon; and D. at Madrid, Sept. 21, 1586. *G.* left an immense collection of the letters and despatches addressed to him, which were saved from destruction by the Abbé Boisot, who spent several years in arranging them. They form one of the most important sources of the history of the 16th century, and have been published at the expense of the French govt., under the auspices of M. Guizot.

Gran'ville, or GRENVILLE, the name of a distinguished English family, the principal of whom are:—SIR RICHARD, a military and naval commander, killed in action under Sir Thomas Howard, 1591.—SIR BEVIL, his grandson, a Royalist, and commander of a troop of horse raised at his own expense; killed at the battle of Lansdowne, 1643.—GEORGE, *Lord Lansdowne*, grandson of the latter, a poet and courtier, B. 1667, D. 1735.—See GRENVILLE.

Gran'ville, a seaport-town of France, dept. of La Manche, 12 m. N.W. of Avranches. Its principal trade is in the whale-, cod-, and other fisheries. *Pop.* 17,400.

Gran'ville, in *Illinois*, a township of Jasper co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

—A post-village and township of Putnam co.; *pop.* abt. 2,300.

Gran'ville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Delaware co., on the Mississinewa River, abt. 65 m. N.E. of Indianapolis.

—A village of Tippecanoe co., abt. 9 m. W. by S. of Lafayette.

Gran'ville, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Mahaska co., abt. 16 m. N.N.W. of Oskaloosa.

Gran'ville, in *Massachusetts*, a township of Hampden co; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Gran'ville, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Livingston co., on Grand River, abt. 120 m. N.W. of Jefferson City.

—A post-village of Monroe co., abt. 38 m. W. by S. of Hannibal.

Gran'ville, in *N. Carolina*, a N. co., bordering on Virginia; *area*, abt. 750 sq. m. *Rivers*, Tar River, and numerous smaller streams flowing into the Dan and Nense rivers. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Oxford. *Pop.* abt. 25,000.

Gran'ville, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Washington co., abt. 68 m. N.N.E. of Albany; *pop.* of township in 1870 3,904.

Gran'ville, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Licking co., abt. 28 m. E.N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* of township abt. 1,282.

—A township of Mercer co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Gran'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Bradford co.; *pop.* abt. 500.

—A post-township of Mifflin co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Gran'ville, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Jackson co., abt. 60 m. E. by N. of Nashville.

Gran'ville, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Addison co.; *pop.* abt. 900.

Gran'ville, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Milwaukee co., abt. 10 m. N.N.W. of Milwaukee; *pop.* abt. 3,500.

Gran'ville, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Monongalia co., on the Monongahela River, abt. 50 m. S.E. of Wheeling.

Gran'ville Centre, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Bradford co.

Gran'ville Corners, in *Massachusetts*, a post-office of Hampden co.

Gran'ville Summit, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Bradford co., abt. 30 m. S. of Elmira.

Grape, *n.* [Fr. *grappe*; It. *grappo*, a cluster of grapes; L. Lat. *grappus*; W. *grab*, a cluster, a grape.] The fruit of the vine, *Vitis vinifera*.—See VITIS. See p. 1149.

(*Mil.*) See GRAPE-SHOT.

(*Farriery.*) A mangy tumor or swelling, formed on the legs of a horse.

(*Ordnance.*) The coscabel of a cannon.

Grape'land, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Faribault co., abt. 27 m. S. of Mankato.

Grape'less, *a.* Without grapes; as, a *grapeless* vine; wanting in the flavor and essential properties of grapes.

Grap'ery, *n* A building or hot-house used for the rearing of grapes.

Grape'-shot, Grape, *n.* (*Mil.*) A kind of shot used against troops advancing in column at a short distance, or in naval warfare, to sweep the decks of an enemy's ship at close quarters. It consists of a number of balls fastened together, in the form of a short cylinder. The balls vary from half a pound to four pounds in weight, according to the calibre of the piece from which they are to be discharged. Grape-shot was formerly made by putting the balls into a canvas bag, which was secured to an iron plate, equal in diameter to the calibre of the gun, and having a pin passing through its centre and the bag of shot, about which the balls were secured by cord. This gave the shot in some measure the appearance of a bunch of grapes; whence its name. The shot are now placed between a series of iron plates, the whole being kept together by pressure, exerted by a nut screwed on to the end of the bolt which passes through them.

Grape'-stone, *n.* The stone or seed contained in the grape.

"A fly, a *grape-stone*, or a hair can kill." — *Prior.*

Grape'-sugar, *n.* (*Chem.*) Same as GLUCOSE, *q. v.*

Grape'-vine, *n.* The vine which bears grapes.

Grape'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Westmoreland co.

Graphic, Graphical, (*grăf'ik, grăf'ik-al,*) *a.* [Fr. *graphique*; Lat. *graphicus*; Gr. *graphikos* — *grapho*, to write.] Relating or belonging to the art of writing, describing, or delineating. — Inscribed; written.

"Works not *graphical*, or composed of letters." — *Browne.*

—Describing with accuracy; well delineated; life-like; as, a *graphic* account of a battle.

G. granite. (*Min.*) See GRANITE.

G. gold, and *G. tellurium.* (*Min.*) See SYLVANITE.

Graph'ically, *adv.* With good delineation; in a graphic or picturesque manner.

"The civet cat is *graphically* described by Castellus." — *Browne.*

Graph'ite, *n.* [Fr.; from Gr. *graphein*, to write.] (*Min.*) The plumbago, a mineral which occurs in prismatic masses with a transverse foliated structure, also granular and compact; lustre metallic. Color iron-black, steel-gray. *Sp. gr.* 2·0831. *Comp.* Pure carbon with a little oxide of iron mechanically mixed. It is found imbedded in granite, gneiss, mica schist, and crystalline limestone. It is sometimes the result of the alteration of coal by heat; and its common name *black lead* is inappropriate, there being no lead in its composition. It is infusible, very difficult of combustion, and when mixed with fire-clay is used for the manufacture of crucibles intended to withstand a high degree of heat. It undergoes no change in the air, and is used to cover articles of iron to prevent rust, and also for lubricating machinery. It is used also for the manufacture of pencils, either pure or ground up and mixed with clay. When *G.* is burned in oxygen, it leaves a residue of yellow ash composed chiefly of oxide of iron. It is an abundant mineral, occurring at many places in this country. At Sturbridge, Mass., and at Ticonderoga, N. Y., it is found in large masses and extensively worked. The mines of Cumberland, England, are celebrated for its *G.*

Graph'itoid, Graphitoid'al, *a.* [From *graphite*, and Gr. *eidos*, form.] Partaking of the qualities of, or resembling, graphite.

Graph'olite, *n.* [Gr. *graphein*, to write, and *lithos*, stone.] A kind of writing-slate.

Graphometer, (*gra-fom'e-ter,*) *n.* [Gr. *graphein*, and *metron*, measure.] (*Math.*) See SEMICIRCLE.

Graphomet'rical, *a.* Relating to a graphometer; taken by a graphometer.

Graph'otype, *n.* (*Arts.*) A recently discovered mode of producing engravings for working as wood-cuts by letterpress, the principal value of which is that it needs no engraver to interpret the work of the artist. It is said that the cost of graphotypes is about one-tenth that of wood-engravings. The process is thus described: A layer of prepared chalk is compressed by hydraulic pressure upon a plate until the surface of the chalk is as smooth as a sheet of paper. The artist draws on this surface with an ink which has the property of making the chalk which it touches harder than the remaining surface. A soft brush or a piece of velvet is now rubbed over the plate, from which it removes part of the untouched chalk, leaving the inky portion in relief. When these lines are considered deep enough, the whole plate is saturated with a chemical solution, which hardens the chalk. From this, impressions may be taken direct, or stereotypes or electrotypes may be obtained as soon as the stone is dry. Some graphotypes rival in beauty and delicacy the best engravings.

Grap'nel, Grap'ling, *n.* [Fr. *grappin*, from Ger. *greifen*, to gripe. See GRIPE.] (*Naut.*) A sort of small anchor with four or five flukes or claws, commonly used to moor boats or small vessels; hence, by implication, anything devised to hold or fasten.

Grap'ple, *v. a.* [Belg. *grabbelen*; It. *aggrapare*, to seize, from Goth. *greipan*, to seize, to gripe. See GRIPE.] To seize; to gripe; to lay fast hold on either with the hands or with hooks;—hence, to fasten on earnestly and confidently.

"Virtue meets envy, to *grapple* with at last." — *Waller.*

—*v. n.* To seize; to contend or struggle in close fight, as wrestlers;—hence, to come to close contest with; as, to *grapple* with a difficulty.

—*n.* A seizing; close hug in contest; close fight; the wrestler's hold or embrace.

"In the *grapple* I boarded them." — *Shaks.*

(*Naut.*) A hook or iron instrument by which one ship may take fast hold of another.

Grap'pling, *n.* A laying fast hold of; also, that by which anything is seized and held fast.

Grap'pling-irons, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Iron instruments employed for grappling and taking fast hold of a vessel.

Grap'tolites, Graptoli'tidæ, *n.* [From Gr. *graphein*, to write, and *lithos*, stone.] (*Geol.*) These fossil bodies, which have been found throughout the Silurian deposits, have been placed provisionally in the class *Polypi*. The axis of the polypary is sometimes straight, sometimes spiral, and serrated either on one or two sides. They occur in argillaceous strata, and it has been conjectured on good grounds that they present a more generalized structure, nearer to the ideal type of *Polypi*, than the specially differentiated Sertularians and Pennatulidæ of the present day. — *Braude.*

Graptolit'ic, *a.* Of the nature of graptolites; as, *graptolitic* slate.

Grap'y, *a.* Full of clusters of grapes; full of, or resembling, grapes.

Gras'litz, a mining town of Bohemia, 88 m. S. of Prague; *pop.* 6,400.

Grasp, *v. a.* [High Ger. *gripsen*, to seize, akin to GAIPE, *q. v.*] To catch; to seize; to lay hold of; to fasten on; to take possession of; to seize and hold by clasping, hugging, or embracing with the fingers or arms.

"I'll *grasp* my sceptre with my dying hand." — *Dryden.*

To grasp at, to endeavor to seize; to catch at.

"So endless and exorbitant are the desires of men, that they will *grasp at* all." — *Swift.*

Grasp, *n* The gripe or seizure of the hand; possession; hold. — Reach of the arms; — hence, figuratively, the power of seizing; as, the crown was within his *grasp*. — Capacity of the intellect to comprehend a subject; as, *grasp* of mind.

Grasp'able, *a.* That which may be grasped.

Grasp'er, *n.* One who grasps, seizes, catches, or holds.

Grasp'ing, *p. a.* Seizing; catching; embracing; holding.

—Greedy; avaricious; sordid; miserly; as, a *grasping* disposition.

Grasp'ingly, *adv.* In a grasping manner; eagerly; greedily.

Grass, *n.* [A. S. *gærs, gers, græs*: Low Ger., D., and Ger. *gras*; Fris, *grês*; Swed. *gräs*; Heb. *gëresh*, product, from *gārash*, to drive or thrust out; Hind. *ghas.*] Herbage; the plant which forms the food of cattle, horses, and other beasts; green fodder.

(*Bot.*) One of the grasses or GRAMINACEÆ, *q. v.*

Grass of Parnassus. (*Bot.*) See PARNASSIA.

—*v. a.* To cover with grass or with turf; to furnish with grass.

—To bleach flax on the grass or ground.

—*v. n.* To breed grass; to be covered with grass; to become pasture. (R.)

Grass, in *Indiana*, a township of Spencer co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Grass'-cloth, *n.* (*Com.*) A name often, although erroneously, given to certain beautiful fabrics manufactured in the East from different kinds of fibres, none of which are produced by grasses. One of these fabrics is made from the fibre of *Bœhmeria nivea*, popularly called China-grass; another, also known as Pina Muslin, from the fibre of *Bromelia Pigua*. The kinds of cloth really made from the fibre of grasses are extremely coarse.

Grasse, (*grass,*) a town of France, cap. of dept. *Alpes Maritimes*, 9 m. from the Mediterranean, and 594 m. S.E. of Paris. *G.* is second only to Paris in its manufactures of essences and perfumes, made from the roses, orange-flowers, heliotropes, mint, &c., which, from the mildness of the climate, are most successfully grown in the vicinity. *Pop.* 15,556.

Grass'-green, *a.* Green with grass. — Green, like the color of grass; as, a *grass-green* ribbon.

—*n.* The hue or color of grass.

Grass'-grown, *a.* Covered or overgrown with grass; as, a *grass-grown* courtyard.

Grass Hills, in *Kentucky*, a village of Carroll co.

Grass'hopper, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of orthopterous insects, belonging to the family *Gryllides*, but distinguished from the true crickets by the roof-like position of the wing-covers, which in the crickets fold horizontally; while they are distinguished from the locusts by the inferior robustness of the body, and the length and slenderness of the legs and antennæ. There are several species, of which the common meadow *G.* (*Orchelimum vulgaris*, Harris) may be taken for the type. It is generally of a green color, with a brown stripe on the top of the head and thorax; it measures at maturity about ¾ of an in. to the end of the body: the hindermost thighs are smooth; there are 2 spines on the middle of the breast; and the antennæ extend beyond the end of the hind legs. The young *G.* comes from the egg without wings; passing through several moultings, the body increases in size and length, and little stump-like wings appear; the wings gradually become larger with each change of skin, the insect hopping about by means of its muscular hinge-thighs; after ceasing to grow, the wings are perfect organs of flight, and the *G.* enters upon its short life of activity, song, and reproduction;—the song by degrees becomes less, the body shrivels, the legs wither, the appetite ceases, and in 3 or 4 weeks the whole number is dead. The larvæ remain in the earth all winter, and are hatched in the spring. They are voracious as larva, pupa, and perfect insect, and in all these stages they are equally devoured by fowls, especially by turkeys. During the daytime the *G.* are silent, and conceal themselves among the leaves of trees; but at night they quit their lurking-places, and the joyous males begin the tell-tale call with which they enliven their silent mates. This proceeds from the friction of the taboret frames against each other when the wing-covers are opened and shut, and consists of two or three distinct notes, almost exactly resembling articulated sounds, and corresponding with the number of times that the wing-covers are opened and shut; and the notes are repeated, at intervals of a few minutes, for hours together. Though averse to the exertions of flight, and slow in their aërial excursions, particularly when the

weather is moist or cool, they are sometimes seen to fly to considerable distances. When roughly handled they bite sharply, and when flying they make a particular noise with their wings. See LOCUSTARIÆ, p. 1509.

Grass'hopper, in *Kansas*, a township of Atchison co.; *pop.* abt 446.

Grass'hopper Falls, in *Kansas*, a post-village and township of Jefferson co., abt. 23 m. S.W. of Atchison; *pop.* of township abt. 1,200.

Grass'iness, *n.* [From *grassy.*] A grassy state, or one abounding with grass.

Grass Lake, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Jackson co., on a small lake of the same name, abt. 65 m. W. of Detroit; *pop.* of township abt. 2,600.

Grass Land, *n.* (*Agric.*) Under this name are included water-meadows, upland pastures, and artificial meadows. The first are briefly treated of under IRRIGATION. *Upland pastures* are portions of land on which the natural grasses grow spontaneously, varying in quantity and quality with the soil and situation. When a pasture is naturally rich, the only care required is to stock it judiciously, to move the cattle frequently from one spot to another, and to eradicate certain plants which are useless or noxious. The urine of the cattle is the manure which chiefly keeps up the fertility of grass-land. A poor, arid soil is not fitted for grass, nor one which is too wet from the abundance of springs and the want of outlet for the water. These defects can only be remedied by expensive improvements. When an arable field is sown with the seeds of grasses and other plants which give herbage for cattle, it is called an *artificial meadow.*

Grass'land, in *W. Virginia*, a P. O. of Harrison co.

Grass'less, *a.* Wanting, or without grass.

Grass Lick, in *West Virginia*, a post-office of Jackson county.

Grass'-oil, *n.* (*Perfum.*) A volatile oil of a light straw color, obtained by distillation from certain grasses in India, of the genus *Andropogon.* It is fragrant, pungent, and stimulating, and is used in perfumery and medicine. It belongs to the same class in chemistry as oil of lemons.

Grass'-plot, *n.* A lawn; a spot of garden-space covered with grass; as, "*grass-plots* bordered with flowers." *Temple.*

Grass'-poly, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LYTHRUM.

Grass River, in *New York*, traverses St. Lawrence co., and enters the St. Lawrence River at St. Regis.
—A post-office of St. Lawrence co.

Grass'-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) See XANTHORRHÆA.

Grass Val'ley, in *California*, a post-town and township of Nevada co., abt. 36 m. E. of Marysville; *pop.* of township abt. 5,000.

Grass'y, *a.* Covered or abounding with grass; as, "the *grassy* turf." (*Milton.*)—Green; greenish; resembling grass.

Grass'y Creek, in *N. Carolina*, enters the Roanoke River from Granville dist.
—A post-office of Yancey co.

Grass'y Creek, in *New York*, a village of Rockland co., on the Hudson River, abt. 100 m. S. of Albany.

Grass'y Fork, in *Indiana*, a township of Jackson co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Grate, *n.* [It. *grata*; Lat. *crates.* See CRATE.] A partition or frame-work, made with a succession of parallel or cross bars, having interstices; a kind of lattice-work used for protecting doors, windows, &c.; a grating.

"Out at a little *grate* his eyes he cast."—*Dryden.*

—The iron or steel frame and bars for holding coals used as fuel for heating apartments, &c.

"An old-fashioned *grate* consumes coals, but gives no heat." *Spectator.*

—*v. a.* To furnish with grates, as a house; to fasten with a lattice-work of cross-bars, as a cellar-cloister.

Grate, *v. a.* [Fr. *gratter*; L. Lat. *gratare*, from Lat. *rado, radere*, to scratch, to rub.] To rub one thing roughly against another; to rub so as to produce a harsh or discordant sound; as, to *grate* the teeth.

"The *grating* shock of wrathful iron arms."—*Shaks.*

—To wear away in small particles, by rubbing with anything having a rough or granulated surface; as, to *grate* ginger.—To offend by anything harsh or vexatious; to fret; to irritate; to mortify; as, a noise *grating* to the ear.

"News, my good lord, from Rome . . . *grates* me."—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* To rub hard, so as to injure or offend; to offend by importunity or oppression.

"What peer hath been suborn'd to *grate* on you?"—*Shaks.*

—To make a harsh sound by the attrition of rough bodies; as, a *grating* wheel.

Grat'ed, *a.* Supplied or furnished with a grate or grating; as, a *grated* cell.

Grate'ful, *a.* [From Lat. *gratus.* See GRACE.] Pleasing; acceptable; agreeable; gratifying; delightful; delicious; affording ease, pleasure, or relief; as, a *grateful* beverage, *grateful* sleep.—Thankful; having a due sense of benefits; appreciative of kindness received; well disposed toward one by whom a favor has been conferred; willing to acknowledge and repay a boon or benefit; as, a *grateful* heart.

Grate'fully, *adv.* With a due sense of benefits or favors; in a manner that disposes to kindness, in return for favors; thankfully; in a grateful manner.

"The lover's toil she *gracefully* repaid."—*Granville.*

Grate'fulness, *n.* Gratitude; thankfulness; quality of being grateful.
—Quality of being agreeable or pleasant to the mind or to the taste.

Grat'er, *n.* The person who, or thing which grates; specifically, a utensil with a rough, granulated, or indented surface, for grating, or rubbing off small particles of a body or substance; as, "rough as nutmeg-*graters.*"—*A. Hill.*

Gra'tian, (*Augustus Gratianus,*) emperor of Rome, eldest son of Valentinian I., by his first wife Severa, B. in Pannonia 359 A. D., was elected by his father to the rank of Augustus, 367. On the death of Valentinian, 375, the troops elevated *G.* to the throne, giving him at the same time as a colleague his half-brother Valentinian II. Gaul, Spain, and Britain fell to *G.*'s share; and as his brother was only four years old, *G.* is supposed by many authorities to have been the monarch *de facto* of the rest of the Western Empire, fixing his residence at Treviri (now *Treves*). During the first part of his reign, a fierce warfare was carried on against the tribes who possessed the Danubian provinces and Illyricum; and he was on the point of marching into Thrace, to assist his uncle Valens against the Goths, when he was suddenly called upon to defend his dominions against the Lentienses, a tribe of the Alemanni. After the invaders had been defeated, *G.* advanced towards the Eastern Empire, but while on the way he learned that his uncle Valens had been defeated and killed by the Goths near Adrianople, 378. The sovereignty of the Eastern Empire then devolved upon *G.*, but feeling his inadequacy to the task of ruling the whole empire, he recalled Theodosius from Spain, and appointed him his colleague, 379. *G.* possessed some admirable virtues: he was pious, chaste, and temperate; his understanding was well cultivated, although not strong, and his eloquence attractive; but his fondness for frivolous amusements and unworthy associates excited the contempt of the army, so that when Maximus was proclaimed emperor by the legions in Britain, crowds of the disaffected flocked to his standard. *G.* was defeated by him near Paris, and afterwards fled to Lyons, where he was overtaken and killed, 383.

Graticula'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *craticula.*] The apportionment of a design into squares, for reducing it to smaller dimensions.

Gratifica'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *gratificatio.*] Act of pleasing or gratifying the mind, taste, or appetite; as, *gratification* of the palate.—That which affords or promotes ease, pleasure, or enjoyment; satisfaction; fruition; delight.
—Reward; recompense; honorarium.

Grat'ified, *p. a.* Pleased; indulged or humored agreeably to desire.

"A palled appetite must be *gratified* with sauces."—*Tatler.*

Grat'ifier, *n.* One who, or that which, indulges or gratifies.

Grat'ify, *v. a.* [Fr. *gratifier*; Lat. *gratificor*—*gratus*, and *facio*, to make.] To oblige; to do a favor to; to give pleasure to; to indulge; to delight; to humor; to satisfy; to soothe; to afford gratification; as, to *gratify* one's taste or appetite.

"For who would die to *gratify* a foe?"—*Dryden.*

—To requite; to recompense; as, I *gratified* him for his trouble.

Grat'ing, *n.* [See GRATE.] A harsh or jarring sound or friction.
—A grate. See GRATE.
—*pl.* (*Naut.*) Open, intersticed covers, of lattice-work form, placed over a ship's hatchways.

Grat'ingly, *adv.* Harshly; offensively; in a manner to jar, fret, or irritate.

Gratiola, (*grā-she-ō'la,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) The Hedge-hyssop, a genus of plants, order *Scrophulariaceæ*, having a 5-partite calyx, the upper lip of the corolla bifid, the lower trifid, only two stamens fertile, and the anthers pendulous. *G. officinalis*, a European species, is extremely bitter, acts violently as a purgative, diuretic, and emetic, and in overdoses is an acrid poison. It is administered in cases of worms, jaundice, dropsy, scrofula, mania, and venereal diseases; but requires to be used with caution. It was formerly so highly esteemed as a medicine, that the name of *Gratia Dei* (Grace of God) was given to it, and for the same reason it is known in France as *Herbe au Pauvre Homme* (Poor Man's Herb). It is said to be the basis of the famous gout medicine called *Eau médicinale.*—*G. Peruviana*, a South-American species, and *G. Virginica*, a native of this country, have somewhat similar properties, which are supposed to depend upon a bitter resinous principle called *Gratioline.*

Gratiot, (*gra'she-ot,*) in *Michigan*, a S. central co.; *area*, about 650 sq. m. *Rivers.* Pine and Maple rivers, and Salt and Beaver-dam creeks. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Ithaca. *Pop.* in 1870, 17,889.

Gratiot, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Licking co.
—A village of Muskingum co., abt. 42 m. E. of Columbus.

Gratiot, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Lafayette co., on the Pekatonica River, abt. 38 m. E.N.E. of Galena; *pop.* of township, abt. 1,600.

Gra'tis, *adv.* [Lat., from *gratia*, favor.] Without charge, fee, or recompense; freely; for nothing; gratuitously; as, advice *gratis.*

Gra'tis, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Preble co.; *pop.* about 3,000.

Grat'itude, *n.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *gratitudo*—*gratus*, grateful, thankful.] Quality of being grateful; an emotion of the heart, excited by a favor or benefit received; a sentiment of kindness or good-will towards a benefactor; thankfulness.

"The *gratitude* of place-expectants is a lively sense of future favors."—*Sir R. Walpole.*

Gratitude, in *New Jersey*, a post-office of Sussex co.

Gra'try, AUGUSTE JOSEPH ALPHONSE, a French theologian and orator, B. at Lille, 1805. He studied mathematics; was admitted to the École Polytechnique in 1825; entered the ecclesiastical profession; was appointed director of the College of Stanislas in 1841, and Almoner to the École Normale Supérieure in 1846. The publication of the third volume of the *Histoire de l'École d'Alexandrie*, by M. Vacherot, then director of studies at the school, led to a discussion between them, which terminated in the resignation of M. Vacherot in 1851. The Abbé *G.* quitted the Normal School in 1851 in order to devote himself, with the Abbé Petetot, to the reconstruction of the Oratorians of the Immaculate Conception, and was appointed professor of evangelical morality at the Sorbonne, 1863. In addition to his *Lettres et Réplíques à M. Vachrot*, *G.* published, in 1855–7, a course of philosophy in three parts, under the following titles:—*De la Connaissance de Dieu, Logique*, and *De la Connaissance de l'Ame*; *La Philosophie du Credo*, in 1861; *Les Sources*, in 1861–2; *Commentaire sur l'Evangile de Saint Matthieu*, in 1863; *Jésus Christ. Réponse à M. Renan*, and *Les Sophistes et la Critique*, in 1864. He was elected a member of the French Academy in 1867.

Grat'tan, HENRY, a distinguished Irish statesman and orator, B. in Dublin, 1750, graduated at Trinity Coll., and went to London to study and practise the law. In 1772 he was called to the bar in his native country, and three years after entered the Irish House of Commons, where his brilliant eloquence and energetic bearing soon raised him to distinction as a gifted speaker, and won for him the deep veneration of his countrymen. It was not, however, till 1780, that he made that celebrated motion and speech, that nearly intoxicated the Irish nation, and made his name a household-word. In that year, the British Parliament having attempted to frame laws for the sister country, to the humiliation of the Irish Parliament and Executive, *G.* moved the resolution, which the House immediately seconded, "That the King's most excellent Majesty, and the Irish House of Lords, and Commons, are the only competent powers to make laws to govern Ireland." So enthusiastic was the national feeling on this occasion, that he was voted the sum of $500,000. Of this, however, *G.* refused to accept more than $250,000. On the union of the two crowns, at the opening of this century, *G.* took his seat in the Imperial Parliament, first for Malton, and afterwards for Dublin; but, like most of these great orators, the change from College Green to St. Stephen's seemed fatal alike to his eloquence, his prestige, and his power. *G.* was gentle in his manners, fervid and ornate in his eloquence, a discriminating statesman, an incorruptible patriot, and a most estimable man. D. 1820.

Grat'tan, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Kent co.; *pop.* abt. 1,127.

Gratu'itous, *a.* [Lat. *gratuitus*, from *gratia*, favor.] That which is done out of favor or kindness, without recompense or reward; free; voluntary; not demanded by justice; granted without claim, merit, or requirement; as, a *gratuitous* service.—Asserted or taken without proof; uncalled for by events or circumstances; adopted without substantial grounds or reason; as, a *gratuitous* assumption.

Gratu'itously, *adv.* Freely; voluntarily; without claim or merit; without an equivalent or compensation; without proof.

Gratu'itousness, *n.* State or quality of being gratuitous.

Gratu'ity, *n.* [Fr. *gratuité*; L. Lat. *gratuitas*, from Lat. *gratus.*] A free gift; a present; a donation; that which is given without a compensation or equivalent; something given in return for a favor; an acknowledgment; as, he dismissed him with a small *gratuity.*

Grat'ulate, *v. a.* [Lat. *gratulor, gratulatus*, from *gratus.*] To express joy or pleasure, as to a person on account of his success, or the reception of some good; to congratulate; to felicitate; to salute with declarations of delight.

"I *gratulate* at least my native clime."—*Dryden.*

Grat'ulate, *a.* Deserving gratulation, joy, or pleasure.

Gratula'tion, *n.* [Lat. *gratulatio.*] A manifestation of joy; an address or expression of felicitation to a person, on account of some good received by him; congratulation.

"Our *gratulations* flow in streams unbounded."—*Carey.*

Grat'ulatory, *a.* [Sp. *gratulatario.*] Congratulatory; expressing felicitation.
—*n.* An address expressive of joy or congratulation.

Gratz, a town of Austria, in Styria, on both sides of the Mur, a tributary of the Drave, 89 m. S.W. of Vienna; Lat. 47° 4′ N., Lon. 15° 26′ E. *Manuf.* Cotton, woollen, and silk fabrics, leather, iron, steel, and rosaglio. The most striking edifices in the city are, a mausoleum erected to the Emperor Ferdinand II., and the Johanneum, founded by the Archduke John in 1812, to encourage arts and manufactures in Styria. *Pop.* 61,800.

Gratz, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Owen co.

Gratz, or GRATZ'TOWN, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Dauphin co., abt. 48 m. N. by E. of Harrisburg.

Graudenz', a fortified town of Prussia, prov. of West Prussia, on the Vistula, 60 m. S.E. of Dantzig. *Manuf.* Tobacco, carriages, beer, cotton and woollen cloths, and it has also a considerable trade in grain and other produce. *Pop.* 14,062.

Grau'lite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as TECTICITE, *q. v.*

Grauwacke, (*grou'wake,*) *n.* (*Geol.*) See GRAYWACKE.

Grave, a final syllable in the names of certain places, from A. S. *gräf*, grove. It also denotes a ruler (Ger. *graf*, count, Du. *graaf*), and is chiefly used in composition, as land*grave*, mar*grave*, burg*grave*, &c.

Grave, *v. a.* [*imp.* GRAVED; *pp.* GRAVEN, or GRAVED.] [A. S. *grafan*; Ger. *graben*; Dan. *grave*; Swed. *grafwa*; Fr. *graver*; Sp. *grabar*; Gr. *grapho*, grave; allied to Ar. *Lafar.*] To carve or cut letters or figures, as on stone or other hard substance, with a chisel or edged tool; to engrave.

"Coruice with bossy sculptures *graven*."—*Milton.*

—To carve; to form or shape by cutting with a chisel. (*Mus.*) To render grave, as a tone or note.

—[Ger. *griebe*, pl. *grieben*, the dregs of melted tallow or fat.] (*Naut.*) To cleanse or bream a ship's bottom, and pay it over with hot pitch; for which purpose the dregs of melted tallow or fat were formerly used.

—*v. n.* To carve; to inscribe or delineate on hard substances; to practise the art of engraving.

"Thou shalt make a plate of pure gold, and *grave* upon it." *Exod.* xxviii. 36.

Grave, *n.* [A. S. *græf;* D. *graf;* Ger. *grab;* Dan. *grav;* Icel. *gröf*, formed from A. S. *grafan*, to dig, or its equivalents in the kindred tongues.] The ditch, pit, or excavated place in which a dead human body is deposited; a place of sepulture for the corpse of a human being; a sepulchre; a tomb; a mausoleum; any place for interment of the dead.

"Without a *grave*, unknell'd, uncoffin'd, and unknown."—*Byron.*

—Figuratively, the end of life; death; destruction.

"The paths of glory lead but to the *grave*."—*Gray.*

—*pl.* GREAVES. The sediment or waste of melted tallow. (*Law.*) The violation of a grave, by taking up the dead body or stealing the coffin or grave-clothes, is a misdemeanor at common law, and has been made the subject of statutory enactment in some of the U. States.

Grave, *a.* [Fr., Span., and Ital.; Lat. *gravis;* allied to Sansk. *guru*, heavy. The Lat. is by change of letters for *garvis*.] Important; momentous; thoughtful; serious; weighty; —used in reference to character, influence, relations, &c.; as, a *grave* demeanor, a *grave* subject.

"Most potent, *grave*, and reverend seignlors."—*Shaks.*

—Solemn; staid; formal; sober; plain; sedate; not light, gay, showy, or tawdry; as, a *grave* color. (*Mus.*) Low in pitch; not acute; deep. *Grave accent.* (*Pros.*) See ACCENT.

Grave Creek, in *W. Virginia*, a village, cap. of Marshall co., on the Ohio River, abt. 12 m. below Wheeling. The village is pleasantly built upon a tongue of land abt. 1 m. in width, formed by the junction of the Big and Little Grave creeks, and is divided into two distinct villages which are called Elizabethtown and Moundsville, the former of which is the seat of justice. The latter receives its name from the Mammoth Mound in the vicinity, which is one of the largest artificial mounds in the United States. Total *pop.* of both villages abt. 1,200.

Grave'-clothes, *n. pl.* The clothes or dress in which the dead are interred.

Grave'-digger, *n.* One who digs graves for interring the dead

Grave'do, *n.* [From Lat. *gravis*, heavy.] (*Med.*) A sense of cold, and oppression in the head; catarrh; coryza.

Grav'el, *n.* [Fr. *gravelle* or *gravêle*; Lat. *gravela*, a small stone, *gravella*, sand; probably corrupted from Lat. *glarea*, gravel.] The name given to aggregations of water-worn and rounded fragments of rocks, varying in size from a pea to a hen's egg. When the fragments are smaller, the deposit is *sand;* when larger, it is called *shingles.*—Small stones or fragments of stone, or very small pebbles, larger than particles of sand, but often mixed with them, and found in sabulous soils. (*Med.*) See URINARY ORGANS, (DISEASES OF.)

—*v. a.* To cover or pave with gravel; as, to *gravel* a garden-walk.

—To stick in the sand;—hence, to clog; to embarrass; to check; to stop; to confuse; to puzzle.

"Mat, who was here a little *gravell'd*,
Toss'd up his nose, and would have cavill'd."—*Prior.*

—To hurt the foot of a horse, by gravel lodged under the shoe.

Grave'less, *a.* Wanting a grave; unburied.

"My brave Egyptians all, . . . lie *graveless*."—*Shaks.*

Grav'el Hill, in *New Jersey.* See BLAIRSTOWN.

Grav'el Hill, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Buckingham co.

Gravelines, (*grav-leen'.*) a fortified seaport of France, dep. Nord, at the mouth of the Aa, 12 m. S. W. of Dunkerque. *Manf.* Liquors, with a considerable trade in fish and timber. Under Louis XIV. it was fortified by Vauban, but the harbor has become useless through neglect. *Pop.* 7,000

Grav'elliness, *n.* State or condition of being gravelly.

Grav'elly, *a.* Full of gravel; abounding with gravel; consisting of gravel; as, a *gravelly* soil.

Grav'elly Landing, in *New Jersey.* See PORT REPUBLIC.

Gravelotte. See page 1151.

Grav'el-pit, *n.* A pit from which gravel is dug.

Gravel Run Mills, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Baltimore co

Grav'el Spring, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Frederick co.

Grav'el-walk, (*-wauk,*) *n.* A walk, path, or alley paved or covered with gravel.

Grave'ly, *a.* Soberly; seriously; thoughtfully: in a grave, staid, solemn manner: without levity or mirth.

Gravemen'te, *adv.* [It.] (*Mus.*) With a depressed tone; solemnly.—*Webster.*

Grave'ness, *n.* Quality of being grave; seriousness; staidness; sobriety of behavior; solemnity; gravity of manners or discourse.

Grave'olence, *n.* Rancidity; a strong, offensive smell. (R.)

Grave'olent, *a.* Strong-scented; having an objectionable smell.

Grav'er, *n.* One who carves or engraves; one who inscribes letters or designs on stone, wood, &c.; a sculptor. —An engraver's burin, or square piece of steel fixed in a handle, and bevelled diagonally at the end.—An instrument used for turning iron, after it has been roughed out by the "heel-tool."

Grav'ery, *n.* Process or operation of graving or carving.

Graves, in *Kentucky*, a S. W. co., bordering on Tennessee; *area*, abt. 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mayfield's Creek, and other smaller streams. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, generally productive. *Cap.* Mayfield. *Pop.* abt. 16,000.

Graves City, in *Kentucky*, a village of Graves co.

Gravesend', a town and seaport of Kent, England, on the right bank of the Thames; 33 m. W.N.W. of Canterbury, and 24 E.S.E. of London. *Manuf.* Rope-making and ship-building. *Pop.* 21,265.

Gravesend', in *New York*, a post-township of King's county, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean; *pop.* about 1,286.

Graves' Ferry, in *Kentucky*, a village of Ohio co.

Graves' Mountain, in *Georgia*, a conical peak of Lincoln co.

Grave'-stone, *n.* A stone laid over a grave, or erected near it, as a monument.

Graves'ville, in *New York*, a post-village of Herkimer co., abt. 8 m. W.N.W. of Albany.

Gravesville, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Calumet co., abt. 75 m. N. by W. of Milwaukee.

Grave'-yard, *n.* An inclosure for the interment of the dead: a church-yard; a cemetery.

Grav'ic, *a.* Belonging to, or inducing, gravitation; as, *gravic* attraction. (R.)

Grav'id, *a.* [Lat. *gravidus*, from *gravis*, heavy.] Pregnant; being with child; enceinte.

Grav'igrade, *n.* [Lat. *gravis*, heavy, and *gradus*, step.] (*Zoöl.*) The name applied by Blainville to heavy-paced mammalia, as the elephant, &c.

Gravim'eter, *n.* [Lat. *gravis*, heavy, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] (*Phys.*) An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of both liquid and solid bodies.

Gravina, (*gra-ve'na,*) a manufacturing town in the S. of Italy, on a stream of the same name, in the prov. of Bari, 37 m. S.W. of Bari city; *pop.* 12,100.

Gravina, (*gra-vee'na,*) in *Alaska*, a harbor on the S. coast, Lat 60° 44′ N., Lon. 145° 46′ W.

Grav'ing, *n.* Act of cutting letters or figures on hard substances.—That which is graved; carved work.—Impression; imprint; sensible effect, as upon the mind or feelings.

(*Naut.*) The act of breaming a ship's bottom, and paying it over with pitch.

Grav'ing-dock, *n.* A dry dock in which ships are placed for the purpose of having their bottoms surveyed, breamed, payed, and caulked. See DOCK.

Grav'itate, *v. n.* [L. Lat. *gravito, gravitatum;* Fr. *graviter*; Lat. *gravitas—gravis*, heavy.] To be attracted, as when one body tends toward another, according to the law of gravitation; to tend toward the centre.

Gravita'tion, *n.* [Fr.] (*Physics.*) A term often used synonymously with *gravity*, to denote that mutual tendency which all bodies in nature have to approach each other, with forces which are directly as their masses, and inversely proportional to the squares of their distances. That every particle of matter in the universe has a disposition to press towards, and, if not opposed, to approach to every other, is a fact of which we derive the knowledge partly from our constant experience of what takes place at the earth's surface, and partly by reasoning from the observed motions of the celestial bodies. This mutual tendency of all the particles of matter to each other is called the *attraction of gravitation.* In reference to any particular body, or mass of matter, the aggregate attraction of all its particles is usually called simply its *gravity.* Universal experience demonstrates that all heavy bodies, when unsupported, fall toward the surface of the earth. The direction of their motion may be ascertained by a plumb-line; and it is found to be always perpendicular to the level surface of the earth — that is, to the surface of stagnant water. But the earth is very nearly spherical, and a line perpendicular to the surface of a sphere must pass through its centre; hence the direction of a body moving in consequence of the force of terrestrial gravity is towards the centre of the earth. And this is the direction in which it must move if the force of gravity is the resultant of the attraction of all the particles of terrestrial matter on the falling body; for it has been demonstrated by Newton that a sphere attracts an exterior body in the same manner as if all its matter were condensed into a single point at its centre. As bodies when left without support fall from all heights to which they may be carried, it may be inferred that gravity acts on them during the whole time of their descent, and is therefore a uniformly accelerating force. This might also be inferred from the fact, which is easily rendered tenable, that bodies which fall from a greater height arrive at the earth with a greater velocity. But Galileo was the first who proved, by experiments, that the acceleration of falling bodies is uniform, and that the spaces through which they descend are consequently as the squares of the time of descent. The best method of showing, experimentally, that gravity is a uniformly accelerating force is by means of *Attwood's machine*, the description and figure of which are given under the word ATTWOOD. Terrestrial gravity acts equally on all bodies, that is to say, impresses on all of them an equal quantity of motion, whatever their nature may be. This property of gravity was also demonstrated by Galileo. In different hollow spheres, of equal weight and diameter, he enclosed equal weights of different substances: the spheres were suspended by strings of equal length, and made to vibrate in very small arcs, when it was found that the time of oscillation was the same in all of them. Common experience would seem to be at variance with this result. Light bodies, as feathers, paper, &c., fall slowly and irregularly; and some substances, as smoke, vapors, &c., even ascend. But this, as is well known, arises from the buoyancy of the atmosphere. In the exhausted receiver of an air-pump a piece of gold and a feather fall with the same speed, and strike the bottom at the same time. — Having ascertained the law according to which gravity acts on bodies at the surface of the earth, the next question is to determine its absolute intensity, or the velocity which it communicates to a body falling freely in a given time. On account of the rapidity of the descent of heavy bodies, this cannot be done by direct experiment; nor could Attwood's machine be employed for the purpose with sufficient certainty. The only mode by which an accurate result can be obtained is by measuring the length of a pendulum which makes a given number of oscillations in a given time. From experiments made with the greatest care, it appears that the extreme amount of the variation of the gravitating force between the equator and the poles is one part in 194 of the whole quantity; that is to say, any body which at the equator weighs 194 lbs., if transported to the pole would weigh 195 lbs. The difference of gravitation, therefore, at the equator and the poles, is expressed by the fraction $\frac{1}{194}$. Now it has been demonstrated by Newton that the ratio of the centrifugal force at the equator to gravitation there is $\frac{1}{289}$. This is considerably smaller than the fraction $\frac{1}{194}$; but the difference, which is $\frac{1}{590}$, arises from the oblate figure of the earth, in consequence of which a body placed at the pole is at a less distance from the centre than one at the equator, and is therefore attracted more than it would be at the equator, even if the earth stood still, and there be consequently no centrifugal force. From this it may be readily understood that the variation of the intensity of gravity, or, in other words, the figure of the earth, may be deduced from the number of oscillations of the pendulums of the same construction would perform in 24 hours in places situated under different latitudes; or it might also be determined from a comparison of the different lengths which must be given to a pendulum in order that it may perform in every place the same number of oscillations in a given time. —*Universal Gravitation.* Although Kepler made some shrewd guesses at the motions of the planets and the causes of tides and other similar phenomena, it is to Sir Isaac Newton that we are indebted for the principles and applications of *universal gravitation*, and through it, by means of pure geometry, we are able to possess the correct information that we have with regard to the movements of the earth, sun, and moon, and other heavenly bodies. The first rule is one which is very comprehensive, and which gives a good idea of the whole basis of the science; it is, that the attraction of one body upon another body does not depend upon the mass of the body which is attracted, but is the same whatever be the mass of the body so attracted, provided that the distances be the same. For instance, the planet Jupiter attracts the sun, and also attracts the earth; but although the sun's mass is 300,000 times that of the earth, yet the attraction of Jupiter on the earth is exactly equal to his attraction of the sun, *because the earth and sun are equally distant* from Jupiter. One of the simplest illustrations of this force is that of throwing a stone in a straight or horizontal plane, when the stone's course will be evolved in a curve, and the stone at length will drop to the ground. The flights of shot and shell are likewise illustrative of the same rule. (See GUNNERY.) Newton, before applying his theory of universal gravitation, sought for a law by which he could regulate the diminishing intensity of the same, and, after several experiments and calculations, he laid down the rule that the force of gravity diminishes exactly as the square of the distance increases, or, in other words, that the attractive force of the earth at the distance of the moon must be as much less than it is at the surface of the earth, as the square of the radius of the earth is less than the square of the moon's distance from the earth. Newton also found, that since the true diameter of the moon is to the true diameter of the earth as 100 is to 365, the mass of matter in the moon is to the mass of matter in the earth in the proportion of 1 to 39,788; and also that the accelerative gravity on the surface of the moon is to the accelerative gravity on the surface of the earth, as 1 is to 3, or is just $\frac{1}{3}$ of that of the earth. He also proved that bodies moving under an attractive force which diminishes according to the inverse square of the distance, must describe conic sections, having a focus at the centre of force; and also that they must conform to the laws of motion which Kepler discovered to belong to the planetary orbs. Newton likewise was successful in determining that most of the inequalities of the moon and the planets are consequences of the mutual gravitation of the different bodies which compose the various systems upon each other; and in addition, that the same incomprehensible power not only regulates the motions of the different planets and satellites, but also causes the precession of the equinoxes, produces the tidal action, and determines the figure of the earth. Gravitation, as applied to the celestial bodies, when we consider its effects, enables us to form many conclusions as to its nature, mode of action, and influence. We see that gravity is a force which is transmitted from body to body *instantaneously*, and not successively; for were we able to measure its transmission, that is, if we consider it in the light of being transmitted successively, we would find that the secular variation of the mean lunar motion would be sensibly affected. If we consider the question whether gravity is affected by the density of the bodies through which it has to pass in order to attract other bodies, we would be forced to agree with Laplace, that it is of so subtile and all-powerful a matter, or force, that not even the densest bodies in the universe can offer any obstacle to its free passage, or retard its effects on the body to be acted upon. In concluding this subject, it may be said

that if the earth's flattening at each of its poles were greater or less than 1-300th of its diameter, then the effect of this alteration on the moon would, in changing the position of its fundamental plane, thus produce an inequality in the longitude greater or less than 8″, by which the moon is sometimes before or behind her mean place. And, consequently, the deduction can be drawn, that by observing the moon, the oblateness of the earth can be discovered. As this theory has been found to be true and just in its foundation, it is one of the most striking testimonies of the correctness of Newton's laws of *universal gravitation*.

Grav'itative, *a.* Tending to gravitate or be attracted toward a centre.

Grav'ity, *n.* [Fr. *gravité*; Lat. *gravitas*—*gravis*, heavy, weighty.] Seriousness; sobriety of manners; staidness of disposition; solemnity of department or character.

"Great Cato there, for *gravity* renowned." — *Dryden.*

—Weight; relative importance; force of circumstance; enormity; as, according to the *gravity* of the case.

(*Mus.*) Lowness of note; depth of sound;—correlative to *acuteness*.

Gravity, (Centre of.) (*Physics*) The centre of gravity of a body is a point such that the force of gravity acting upon the part of the body on one side of this point always balances the force of gravity acting upon the part on the opposite side, no matter how the body may be placed. The centre of gravity is not always in the body itself; thus, if a straight strip of metal or wood be fastened to the sides of a ring so as to pass through its centre, it will be found that the ring will rest in any position when the centre is supported, and that it will not thus remain at rest on any other point. The centre of gravity, then, of a ring which is exactly alike throughout its whole extent is at the centre of the ring. If one part of the ring is heavier than the other, the centre of gravity will be found to be between the centre and the heavier part. When two balls of the same weight are connected by a straight rod (Fig. 1191), the centre of gravity will be found to be at the centre of the rod. If one ball be twice as heavy as the other, the centre of gravity will be in the rod at a point twice as near the heavier ball as the lighter ball. If the heavier ball be three times the weight of the lighter ball, the centre of gravity will be thrice as near this ball as the other. If the balls are connected by a curved rod, the centre of gravity will no longer be in the rod, but in a straight line which joins the balls. Its distance from the balls will be as explained above. — When a body is *at rest*, it is said to *be in equilibrium*. When it is at rest in such a position that on being slightly disturbed it again returns to this position, it is said to be in stable equilibrium. When it is at rest in such a position that on being slightly disturbed it seeks a new position of rest, it is said to be in unstable equilibrium. When a body remains at rest equally well in any position, it is said to be in indifferent equilibrium. — In every case it will be found that the centre of gravity of a body seeks the lowest position that it can take. Hence, when a body is so situated that its centre of gravity is raised by tipping it in any direction, it is in stable equilibrium; when any disturbance of the body tends to lower its centre of gravity, it is in unstable equilibrium; when, on being disturbed, its centre of gravity neither rises nor falls, it is in indifferent equilibrium. The broader the base of a body is, compared with its height, the more stable is its equilibrium. If, however, the body is not upright, it may be in unstable equilibrium, even when the base is broad. On the other hand, a body may be in stable equilibrium even when the base is very narrow. Thus the image in Fig. 1192 is balanced on its toe by means of the two heavy balls beneath, because these balls bring the centre of gravity below the point of support. — When a body is suspended by a string, and allowed to find its position of rest, the centre of gravity is in the line of continuation of the string. In every kind of machinery this important law, by which the centre of gravity always tends to assume the lowest place, is kept constantly in view in arranging the weight of different parts of a machine or engine.

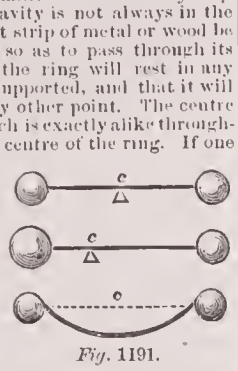
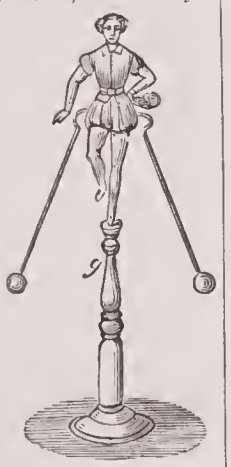


Fig. 1191.


Fig. 1192.

Gravity, (Specific.) See SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

Gra'vy, *n.* [Ger. *griebe*, crispy remains of melted fat, &c.; Low Sax. *grēve*; Swed. *grefvar*.] The fat and juicy matter that drips from flesh in roasting, or when baked or boiled, serving as a sauce or dressing for the meat when served at table; as, *gravy* soup.

Gray, Grey, *a.* [A. S. *græg*; Ger. *grau*; Dan. *graa*; D. *grauw*; Swed. *gra*; Gr. *geraios*, old,—*gērōn*, an old man.] Having the color of the hair of an aged person; hoary; hence, white with a mixture of black, or a dark mixed color; ash-colored; resembling the combined color of pepper and salt; as, a *gray*-headed man, *gray* eyes, a *gray* mare, &c.

"My hair is *gray*, but not with years." — *Byron.*

—Mature; old; venerable; as, *gray* in experience.

"Age . . . spares *gray* Marathon." — *Byron.*

—*n.* A gray tint or color; a mixed hue of white and black; the color which is nearest in relation to black. — In its common acceptation, it denotes a class of cool cinerous colors, faint in hue; whence we have *blue-grays*, *olive-grays*, *green-grays*, *purple-grays*, and grays of all hues in which blue predominates; but no yellow or red grays, the predominance of such hues carrying the compounds into the classes of brown and maroon.

—An animal of a gray color, as a horse, a badger, &c.

"O'er Blenheim's field he rode that day
A blood-horse, — a proud, arching *gray*."—*Lloyd.*

Gray, ASA, an American botanist, was born in Oneida co., N. Y., in 1810, and graduated at Fairfield College in 1831. After a short time spent in the practice of medicine, he devoted himself, under Prof. Torrey, of N. York, to the study of botany. In 1834 he received the appointment of botanist of the U. S. Exploring Expedition; but the delay of that enterprise led him, in 1837, to resign his post. In 1842, Dr. *G.* became Professor of Nat. History at Cambridge, Mass. In addition to his lectures at New York, Prof. *G.* published in 1836 his *Elements of Botany*, enlarged into the *Botanical Text-book*; and in 1838 commenced, with Dr. Torrey, *The Flora of North America*. In 1848 he published the *Manual of Botany for the Northern United States*, and the first vol. of the *Genera Boreali-Americana Illustrata*, and afterwards his *Botany of the United States Pacific Exploring Expedition, under Captain Wilkes*. Prof. *G.*, who visited Europe in 1838–9, and again in 1850–1, has contributed to many scientific journals, and is a strong advocate of the Darwinian theory.

Gray, GEORGE ROBERT, an English naturalist, senior assistant in the zoölogical department of the British Museum, b. 1808, is the author of a large and important illustrated work, the *Genera of Birds*, published in 1849, and which has been styled by Sir William Jardine "a ready index to the whole subject of ornithology." Mr. *G.* has been also an extensive contributor to the leading scientific journals of the day.

Gray, JOHN EDWARD, F. R. S., brother of the above, b. 1800, is the head of the zoölogical dept. of the British Museum, and a member of the chief scientific societies of Europe. He is esteemed one of the first naturalists of the age, and is the author of many valuable works on zoölogy and botany.

Gray, THOMAS, a celebrated English poet, b. in London in 1716; educated at Eton, and Peter House, Cambridge, and entered at the Inner Temple, with a view of studying for the bar. Becoming intimate, however, with Horace Walpole, he was induced to accompany him in his tour of Europe; but they parted at Reggio, and *G.* returned to England in 1741. Here he occupied himself several years in literary schemes, which he admirably commenced, but wanted energy to mature. So slow was he to publish, that it was not until 1747 that his *Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College* made its appearance; and it was only in consequence of the printing of a surreptitious copy, that, in 1751, he published his *Elegy written in a Country Church-yard*. He declined the office of laureate on Cibber's death, in 1757; and the same year published his odes *On the Progress*


Fig. 1193. — GRAY'S HOUSE AT STOKE POGIS.

of Poesy, and *The Bard*. In 1768, the duke of Grafton presented him with the professorship of modern history at Cambridge. But though *G.* published little besides his poems, he was a man of extensive acquirements in natural history, the study of ancient architecture, &c.; his correspondence places him among our best epistolary writers; and some of his posthumous pieces afford proof of his profound and varied erudition. As a poet, he is energetic and harmonious; and his lyrics, though few, have been rarely, if ever, surpassed. D. 1771.

Gray, a town of France, dep. Haute-Saône, 27 m. from Dijon; *pop.* 7,922.

Gray, in *Maine*, a post-township of Cumberland co., abt. 50 m. S.S.W. of Augusta: *pop.* abt. 1,767.

Gray, in *New York*, a post-office of Herkimer co.

Gray Antimony, *n.* (*Min.*) Sulphuret of antimony. See STIBNITE.

Gray'-beard, *n.* A hoary old man; — generally used in a contemptuous sense.

"*Gray-beard* thy love doth freeze."—*Shaks.*

Gray Cloud, in *Minnesota*, a village of Washington co.

Gray Cop'per, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as TETRAHEDRITE, *q. v.*

Gray'-fly, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Trumpet-fly.

Gray Hawk, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Jackson co.

Gray'hound, *n.* Same as GREYHOUND, *q. v.*

Gray'ish, *a.* Somewhat gray; partially or moderately gray.

Gray'lag, Grey'lag, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The wild goose, *Anser ferus*. See ANSERINÆ.

Gray'ling, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A fresh-water fish, of the *Salmonidæ* family, in many respects very similar in its habits to the trout, delighting in clear rapid streams, and swimming with rapidity. It inhabits the northern rivers of Europe and Asia, and has been found in America in the cold clear waters of Great Bear and Winter lakes.

Gray'-mill, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LITHOSPERMUM.

Gray'ness, *n.* Quality of being gray or grayish.

Gray's, in *Washington Territory*, formerly a co. of itself, now included in Chehalis co.

Grays'burg, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Greene co.

Gray's Harbor, in *Washington Territory*, an arm of the Pacific Ocean, extending into Chehalis co. It receives Chehalis River.

Gray's Land'ing, in *Illinois*, a village of Calhoun co.

Gray's Land'ing, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Greene co.

Gray'son, in *Arkansas*, a post-office of Crittenden co.

Gray'son, in *California*, a village of Stanislaus co., abt. 37 m. S. of Stockton.

Gray'son, in *Kentucky*, a W. central county; *area*, abt. 700 sq. miles. *Rivers.* Rough, Bear, Clifty, and Caney creeks. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Coal and limestone. *Cap.* Litchfield. *Pop.* abt. 9,000.

—A post-village, cap. of Carter co., on Little Sandy River, abt. 110 m. E. by N. of Frankfort.

Gray'son, in *Texas*, a N. co., bordering on Indian Territory; *area*, about 910 sq. m. *Rivers.* East and Elm forks of Trinity River. *Surface.* undulating; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Sherman. *Pop.* abt. 10,000.

Gray'son, in *Virginia*, a S.S.W. co., bordering on N. Carolina; *area*, abt. 340 sq. m. *Rivers.* Kanawha River, and other smaller streams. *Surface*, diversified, Iron Mountain extending along its N.W. border, and the Blue Ridge along its S.E. *Min.* Iron. *Cap.* Independence. *Pop.* abt. 8,252.

Gray'son Court-House, in *Virginia*. See INDEPENDENCE.

Gray'son Springs, in *Kentucky*, a P.O. of Grayson co.

Gray's Valley, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Tioga co.

Grays'ville, in *Illinois*. See GRAYVILLE.

Grays'ville, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Sullivan co.

Grays'ville, in *Kentucky*, a village of Todd co., about 194 m. S.W. of Frankfort.

Grays'ville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Monroe co., abt. 8 m. S.W. of Woodsfield.

Grays'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Hunterdon co., abt. 100 m. W. of Harrisburg.

Gray'-trout, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large kind of trout, the *Salmo crion* of Linnæus; called also Bull-trout.

Gray'ville, in *Illinois*, a post-village of White co., on the Wabash River, abt. 150 m. S.E. of Springfield; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Grazalema, (*gra-tha-lay'ma.*) a strongly fortified town of Spain, in the province of Cadiz, 54 m. E.N.E. of the latter city. The trade of *G.* is mostly in bacon. *Pop.* 7,200.

Graze, *v. n.* [Fr. *raser*, from Lat. *rado*, *rasus*, to scrape or rub off. See GRATE.] To rub or touch lightly in passing; to brush lightly, as the surface of a thing; to lacerate slightly in rubbing; as, he was *grazed* by a bullet.

Graze, *v. a.* [A.S. *grasian*, Ger. *grasen*, Du. *grazen*, to graze; formed upon the respective nouns signifying GRASS, *q. v.*] To feed or supply with grass, as cattle; to furnish pasture for.

"A field or two to *graze* his cows."—*Swift.*

—To feed upon; to eat from growing herbage.

"Their steeds free *graze* the flowery ground."—*Dryden.*

—To tend grazing cattle.

"O happy man, *grazing* his cattle in those pleasant fields."
S. Daniel.

—*v. n.* To eat grass; to feed on growing grass; as, *grazing* cattle.

—To supply grass; as, *grazing* lands.

Graz'er, *n.* That which grazes or feeds on grass, &c

"The cackling goose, close *grazer*." — *Philips.*

Grazier, (*grā'zher,*) *n.* One who admits cattle to pasture; one who rears or feeds cattle for market; one who deals in fat cattle wholesale.

"She has a pot of money, her father being a rich *grazier*." *Collins.*

Graz'ing, *n.* A lea; a pasture; a patch of meadow.— The act of feeding on growing grass: the raising or feeding of cattle. — A rub or light touch in passing: as, the *grazing* of carriage-wheels.

Grazioso, (*grat'se-ō'zo,*) *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) An indication to the performer that the music to which this word is affixed is to be executed elegantly and gracefully.

Grease, (*grēs,*) *n.* [Fr. *graisse*; It. *grasso*, from Lat. *crassus*, fat, gross; akin to Gael. *creis*, fat.] Animal fat in a soft or fluid state; oily, or unctuous matter of any kind, as tallow, lard, &c.: — confined to the fatty products of land animals only; as, candle-*grease*, bear's-*grease*, engine-*grease*, &c.

"A girdle, foul with *grease*, binds his obscene attire." — *Dryden.*

(*Farriery.*) An inflammatory swelling in a horse's heels, which suspends the usual greasy secretion of the part, and produces dryness followed by cracks and ulcerous issues; it is generally brought on by over-exertion, or by standing too long in the stable.

—*v. a.* To smear, daub, or anoint with grease, fat, or other slushy matter; as, to *grease* machinery, to *grease* one's

hair. — To bribe: to corrupt with money or presents; as, they *greased* his palm with gold.

"Envy not the store
Of the *greased* advocate that grinds the poor." — *Dryden.*

—To cozen: to cheat; to swindle; to diddle; to overreach.

Grease'-cock, *n.* (*Mach.*) A short pipe fixed in the cylinder cover of a steam-engine, with two stop-cocks inserted at a short distance apart, and a funnel at the top for holding tallow. When the upper cock is opened, the tallow falls into the intermediate space; the cock is then closed, and the lower one opened for the melted grease to enter the cylinder, and lubricate the piston without allowing the steam to escape.

Greas'er, *n.* A term of contempt applied to Mexicans in the W. States of the Union

Greas'ily, *adv.* With grease: in a greasy manner. — Grossly; in a corrupt or indelicate manner.

Greas'iness, *n.* State of being greasy or fatty; unctuousness; oiliness.

Grea'sou, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Cumberland co.

Greas'y, *a.* Smeared or defiled with grease; as, a *greasy* apron.

—Oily; unctuous; fat; consisting of, or containing, grease; as, a *greasy* mess. — Fat of body; bulky; — used in a contemptuous sense; as, a "*greasy* knight." — *Shaks.*

(*Farriery*) Affected with the disease called *grease*, as a horse.

Grea'sy, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Macoupin co.

Grea'sy Ridge, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Lawrence co.

Great, (*grāt.*) *a.* (*com.* GREATER; *sup.* GREATEST.) {A S., Low Ger., and D. *groot*; Fris. *grat*; Ger. *gross*; O. Ger. *grôz*; probably allied to Lat. *grandir*, grown big, large, or great.} Large in bulk or dimensions; big; being of extended length or breadth; vast; enormous; immense; huge; as, a *great* distance, a *great* castle, a *great* desert, a *great* river, a *great* length, breadth, size, &c. — Large in number; expressing a large, extensive, or unusual degree of anything; numerous; as, a *great* multitude. — Long continued; considerable in time, length, or duration.

"Thou hast spoken of thy servant's house for a *great* while to come" — 2 *Sam.* vii. 19.

—Important; weighty; momentous; as, a *great* undertaking, a *great* principle, &c.

"They never fail who die in a *great* cause." — *Byron.*

—Chief; principal; of vast power or excellence; supreme; illustrious; pre-eminent; distinguished; as, a *great* man, the *Great* Seal, &c.

"The heart ran o'er
With silent worship of the *great* of old." — *Byron.*

—Admirable; superior; eminent; distinguished by any quality or qualities, or acquirements; as, a *great* idea, a *great* poem, a *great* action.

"*Great* thoughts, *great* feelings came to them,
Like instincts, unawares." — *Mouckton Milnes.*

—Noble; dignified; grand; majestic; august; strong; mighty; as, a *great* hero, a *great* genius, &c.

"The world knows nothing of its *greatest* men." — *H. Taylor.*

—Distant by one more generation; — in the ascending or descending line; as, a *great*-grandfather.

By the great, in the abstract, gross, or whole. — "Carpenters build a house *by the great*." — *Moxon.*

Great circle-sailing. (*Naut.*) The steering of a ship in the arc of a great circle of the sphere, or, in other words, the nearest course between two places.

Great Seal, the chief or principal seal of state; in England, the seal of state intrusted to the keeping of the Lord Chancellor.

The great, the wealthy; the powerful; the distinguished; — opposed to the *lowly*.

Great Augh'wick Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, enters the Juniata River in Huntingdon co.

Great Bar'rington, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Berkshire co., on the Housatonic River, abt. 45 m. W N.W. of Springfield; *pop.* of township abt. 4,800.

Great Ba'sin, or FREMONT BASIN, in *Utah* and *Nevada Territories*, an extensive tract of land lying between the Sierra Nevada and Wahsatch Mountains, having an area of abt. 175,000 sq. m. As yet its exploration has not been very thorough. It is surrounded on all sides by mountains and high hills, and consists for the most part of a dry arid desert, interspersed with a few fertile spots. It has some rivers, and a number of lakes, or *sinks*, which have no outlets, and of all of which the waters are salt, excepting Utah Lake, *q. v.* See GREAT SALT LAKE.

Great Bear Lake. See BEAR LAKE, (GREAT.)

Great-bellied, *a.* Pregnant; teeming; as, "a *great-bellied* woman." — *Shaks.*

Great Bend, in *New York*, a post-village of Jefferson co., abt. 160 m. N.W. of Albany.

Great Bend, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village and township of Susquehanna co., on the Susquehanna River, abt. 48 m. N. of Scranton; *pop.* of township abt. 2,500.

Great Bend Village, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Susquehanna co.

Great Bridge, in *Virginia*, a village of Norfolk co., abt. 80 m. S.E. of Richmond.

Great Brit'ain, in a geographical sense, the largest and most important island of Europe, is generally termed the *British Empire*, or *United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland*. Britain (Britannia) was the ancient name of the island, by which it was known to the Romans. The same race that constituted the original population of Britain occupied also Armorica in France, and to this day speak essentially the same language. The distinction is for the most part made by the names of Bretagne, or "Little Britain," but Great Britain is spoken of when the affairs of the most important island of the world come into question. The term Great Britain was but little used by the islanders, until the accession of James VI. of Scotland to the crown of England united the entire island under one sovereignty. In the reign of Anne, on May 1, 1707, Great Britain became the legal name of the kingdom. It comprised England, Scotland, and Ireland (not to mention Wales, the smallest of the dependencies). The official style of the empire is the *United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland*, but in current language the term comprises the entire kingdom, English, Scotch, and Irish, and includes the entire imperial power. Under the head *British Empire* we have given the table and population of all the possessions under British rule. The details of the physical geography are given under *England*, *Ireland*, *Scotland*, and *Wales*, and more minutely under the names of the several counties, lakes, rivers, islands, &c. Under this head are noticed: 1. The geography of the island of Great Britain; 2. The United kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland —its general institutions, statistics, &c.; 3. An historical sketch of England; observing that the geography and history of Ireland down to the present day will be found under its own name. — The island of Great Britain lies between Lat. 49° 57′ 30″ and 58° 40′ 24″ N., and between Lon. 1° 46′ E. and 6° 13′ W., and is the largest island in Europe. It is bounded on the N. by the Atlantic, on the E. by the North Sea, on the S. by the English Channel, and on the W. by the Atlantic, the Irish Sea, and St. George's Channel. The most northerly point is Dunnet Head, in Caithness; the most southerly, Lizard Point, in Cornwall; the most easterly, Lowestoft Ness, in Norfolk; and the most westerly, Ardnamurchan Point, in Argyleshire. Its greatest length is about 608 m., and its greatest breadth (from Land's End to the E. coast of Kent) about 320 m.; while its surface contains about 89,600 sq. m. — *Geology.* The geology of *G. B.* is of peculiar importance, the rocks of the earth's crust having been first systematically studied and expounded here. British geologists have given to the world the names whereby the various strata are known, and British rocks form the typical series of the earth's strata. The whole recognized series of stratified deposits occur in Britain, one or two only being more fully developed elsewhere; and it is only in these singular cases that the foreign equivalents are taken as the types. British geology is no less important from the influence it has had in the development of the country, its mineral wealth, especially the coal and the iron, being the real muscle and sinew of Britain's power. — *Min.* The quantities of minerals and metals produced in the year 1866, and tabulated in tons, were: coal, 101,630,544; iron-ore, 9,665,012. tin, 15,080; copper, 180,378; lead, 91,047; zinc, 12,770; pyrites, 155,412; valued at $208,561,650 (gold). These figures may give an idea of the immense mineral wealth of *G. B.* —*Nat. Hist.* It corresponds generally with that of continental Europe, (*q. v.*) Very few species, either of plants or animals, are peculiar to *G. B.* The flora of the greater part of the island most nearly resembles that of Germany; but in the S. of England there is, as might be expected, a closer correspondence with that of the N.W. of France; and some plants found in the Channel Islands and on the French coast appear nowhere in Britain but in the S.W. of England. The mountains of Wales, Cumberland, and Scotland have a vegetation resembling that of Scandinavia more than that of the mountains of Central or Southern Europe. — *Ethnology.* The present population of the island of *G. B.* is the result of successive waves of immigration and conquest. When the Romans invaded Britain (54 B. C.) the inhabitants were Celtic; and they continued to be essentially so until the 5th and 6th centuries, when — the Romans having previously retired — the level parts of the country were gradually overrun and subdued by German tribes from the opposite coasts. Then followed invasions of Danes and other Scandinavian nations, and lastly the Norman Conquest. As the Normans, however, were originally from Scandinavia, they cannot be considered as adding any new ethnological element; so that the inhabitants of England (excepting Wales) and of the Lowlands of Scotland may be considered as spring from an amalgamation of the original Celtic with German and Scandinavian blood, the latter having predominated so as to determine the language, institutions, and character of the resulting race. Wales, and the Highlands of Scotland, are still inhabited by representatives of the ancient Celtic tribes. (See SCOTLAND, PICTS AND SCOTS, IRELAND, CELTÆ, ANGLO-SAXONS, WALES.) — *Agric.* The soil of *G. B.* is almost exclusively devoted to the production of two of the primary necessaries of society— breadstuffs (chiefly wheat, barley, and oats); and grass, roots, &c., as food for domestic animals. For this purpose, both the soil and the climate are admirably suited. McCulloch estimates the number of acres in England under grain crops at 6½ millions (wheat 3 millions, barley 1, oats and rye 2, beans and peas ½); and the total produce at 27½ million quarters — value $185,000,000. The produce of potatoes, turnips, rape, and clover is estimated at $130,000,000. The annual value of the pastures and meadow-lands is immense. The Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland began in 1856 to collect careful statistics of that part of the island; but owing to a misunderstanding with the Treasury, the undertaking was not continued beyond 1857. In that year there were 3,556,572 acres under rotation, the chief crops being grass and hay, 1,459,805 acres; oats, 938,613 acres, yielding 32,750,763 bushels; wheat, 223,152, yielding 6,154,986 bushels; barley, 198,387, yielding 6,564,429 bushels; turnips, 476,691 acres, yielding 6,690,109 tons; potatoes, 139,819 acres, yielding 430,468 tons. The total number of live-stock in Scotland in 1857 amounted to 6,989,368; viz, 185,409 horses, 974,437 cattle, 5,683,168 sheep, and 146,354 swine (see also IRELAND). The amount of corn and cattle raised in the United Kingdom, however, is not nearly equal to the consumption of the population. The average importation, of grain especially, amounted to 10,100,000 quarters during the last 15 years. The farming capital employed in the United Kingdom has been estimated in a widely different manner by various authorities. On the whole, *G. B.* is very backward as compared with America in the matter of statistics, and it is almost impossible to get accurate information on any product that is not a direct object of exportation. — *Manuf., &c.* The manufactures of England are commensurate with her greatness in other respects. The most important is that of cotton, which employs more hands than any other in the kingdom, and furnishes about two-fifths of the exports. The principal seats of this manufacture are Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Yorkshire. The chief woollen and worsted manufactories are in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Gloucestershire. The great centres of the hardware manufacture are Birmingham and Sheffield, the former having work-shops of iron, steel, copper, and brass wares, and the latter being famed chiefly for cutlery, agricultural implements, grates, fire-arms, &c. The weaving of linen is carried on to a large extent at Leeds, and in the cos. of Lancaster, Dorset, Durham, and Salop. The glove-trade of the midland and W. cos. is important, the principal establishments being at Woodstock, Worcester, Ludlow, &c. The other manufactures comprise paper, hats, glass, pottery, soap, lace, &c. Shipbuilding is also a prominent branch of industry. (See IRELAND and SCOTLAND.)—*Imports and Exports.* The importations for the year 1868 amounted to $1,477,000,000, to which the United States contributed for $215,300,000. The exportations were $897,000,000, of which this country received $307,650,000. — *Shipping.* To carry on this vast trade, *G. B.* had, in 1868, 25,500 registered sailing-vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 4,878,233 tons, and 2,944 steamers carrying 902,297 tons; making together 28,444 vessels, of 5,780,530 tons burden, and employing, exclusive of masters, 197,502 seamen. The total tonnage of foreign vessels entering British ports in 1868 was 16,630 tons, against 17,050 that cleared. *Railroads.* In 1869, *G. B.* possessed a network of railroads of the length of 22,928 miles, constructed at a cost of $2,511,314,435. — *Revenue and Expenditure.* For the year 1868–1869, the revenue amounted to $364,275,000, and the expenditures were $374,866,080, leaving a deficit of $10,501,000. — *National Debt.* On March 31, 1869, the national debt of *G. B* amounted to $3,984,305,335, of which $3,702,090,100 were consolidated, and $282,215,175 unfunded. — *Army.* The maintenance of a standing army in time of peace, without the consent of Parliament, is prohibited by the Bill of Rights of 1690. From that time to the present, the number of troops which the security of the kingdom and its possessions render it necessary to maintain, as well as the cost of the different branches of the service in detail, have been sanctioned by an annual vote of the House of Commons. According to the army estimates laid before the House of Commons in the session of 1869, the total regular force of *G. B.*, on the peace-footing, during the year 1869–70, was to consist of 138,691 men. But the standing army does not constitute the whole army; the army estimates contain votes of money for four classes of reserve, or auxiliary forces, namely the *militia*, the *yeomanry*, the *volunteers*, and the *enrolled pensioners*, numbering 372,335 men, forming a grand total of 511,026 men. The British Indian army for the same year consisted of 191,073 men. — *Navy.* The strength of the navy in 1869 was: 1. Armor-plated ships 38 (iron-clads, rams, and turret-ships 26, corvettes 3, sloops 2, gunboats 3, floating-batteries 4); ships of the line 44, frigates 35, corvettes, 21, sloops 44, small vessels 10, pontoons 2, despatch-vessels 4, gun-vessels 51, gunboats 67, tenders, tugs, &c. 10, transports 18, admiralty yachts 5; — total of the steam-vessels of every description 349, to which must be added 19 sailing-vessels, — which bring the navy of *G. B.* to the grand total of 368, manned by about 62,000 seamen and marines. — *Government.* The government of *G. B.* is of the kind known as a "Constitutional Monarchy," in which the sovereign accepts of the dignity under an express agreement to abide by certain prescribed conditions. The sovereignty is hereditary in the family of Brunswick, now on the throne, and in the person of either a male or a female. The sovereign (through ministers) is the directing power in the executive of government; while the legislative function is exercised by PARLIAMENT, *q. v.* — *Religion.* *G. B.* is a Protestant state, but all religions — not offensive to public or private morals — may be professed, and their different forms of worship practised, without interference from any quarter whatever. There are two churches "established" by special acts of the legislature. In England and Ireland, the established church is Episcopal in its government, and called the "United Church of England and Ireland." In Scotland, on the other hand, the established church is Presbyterian. (See IRELAND and SCOTLAND.) No information regarding the number of persons belonging to the Episcopal Church, and those adhering to other religious creeds in England, is given in the last official census, and we are obliged to deduce the relative importance of the other denominations from the number of their places of worship. In 1861 there were in England and Wales 4,564 buildings belonging to Roman Catholics and dissenting denominations, and registered for the solemnization of marriages. A third part of that number belonged to Independents, 1,000 to Baptists, 895 to Wesleyan Methodists, 551 to Roman Catholics, 193 to Calvinistic Methodists, 152 to Unitarians, 137 to Scottish Presbyterians, and 141 to various other bodies who have not yet acquired numerical importance. The number of Roman Catholics in England has greatly increased within the last forty years. In the year 1830, there

were, in England and Wales, 434 priests; in 1868 there were 1,639. In 1830 the churches were 410; in 1868 they were 1,283. There were 16 convents in 1830, and the number had risen in 1868 to 227. In 1850 there were no houses for religious men, but in 1850 there were 11, and in 1868 the number amounted to 67.—*History.* Nothing authentic is known of the history of England before Cæsar, who twice invaded the island, then called Britannia, in 55 and 54 B. C. Claudius resumed the idea



Fig. 1194.—ROYAL ARMS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Quarterly, first and fourth *gu.*, three lions pass. gard. in pale, *or*, for England; second, *or* a lion rampant within a double tressflory counterflory *gu.*, for Scotland; third, *az.* a harp *or*, stringed *ar.*, for Ireland; all surrounded by the Garter.

Crest.—Upon the royal helmet, the imperial crown proper, thereon a lion statant gardant, *or*, imperially crowned also, proper.

Supporters.—Dexter, a lion rampant gardant, *or*, crowned as the crest. Sinister, a unicorn *ar.*, armed, crined, and unguled *or*, gorged with a coronet composed of crosses patée and fleurs-de-lis, a chain affixed thereto, passing between the forelegs, and reflexed over the back, also *or*.

Motto.—*Dieu et mon Droit* ("God and my Right"), in the compartment below the shield, with the Union rose, shamrock, and thistle ingrafted on the same stem.

of subjugating Britain A. D. 43, and from that time until 85, the Roman armies, making further progress at different times, penetrated as far as the Grampian Hills, but the N. portion of the island was never subdued by the invaders. In 411, Honorius abandoned Britain, whose inhabitants, finding it impossible to defend themselves against the Picts, called to their aid the Saxons, who (449) assisted them so effectually that they took possession of the country and founded the four kingdoms of Essex, Wessex, Sussex, and Kent. The Angles, who followed them, established three other kingdoms, viz., East Anglia, Deira, and Mercia, (540–584.) All these kingdoms ended by being reduced to one, under Egbert, the Saxon king of Wessex, (827.) After 835 the Danes ravaged England from time to time, but in 871 Alfred the Great forced them to desist, and from thence till near the end of his reign (900) the Danes left the island in peace. Returning in 981, the Danes succeeded, in 1013, in putting their king, Sweyn, on the throne, which was not recovered by the Saxon dynasty till 1041. In 1066, William, Duke of Normandy, conquered the kingdom and founded a new dynasty, which, in 1154, was replaced by the Plantagenets (of Norman race on the female side), and of whom Henry II. was the first king in England. This family reigned till 1485. The greatest events during this lapse of time were, the union of five large provinces of France with England by the accession of Henry II.; the struggle of this prince with Thomas A Becket (1162 to 1170); — the conquest of Ireland (1171); the wars of Richard the "Lion-Hearted" against France (1194 to 1199); the loss of Normandy by John (Lackland) in 1204; the institution of Magna Charta, the basis of the English constitution (1215), — the insurrection of Montfort, Earl of Leicester, against Henry III. (1258 to 1265), — the temporary dominion over Scotland, during the anarchy in that country (1286 to 1314), — the hundred-years war against France (1337–1453), — and the civil war between the houses of York and Lancaster, called the war of the *Two Roses*, which ended with the downfall of the then royal family (1480–1485). Then followed the Tudor dynasty, under which the royal power reached its zenith, and during which time the Protestant religion was substituted for Catholicism, — a change successively accomplished under Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Queen Elizabeth (1533 to 1603). This queen was succeeded by James I., the founder of the Stuart dynasty, who first united under his sway Scotland, England, and Ireland, under the name of Great Britain. His son Charles I., too favorable to Catholicity and to absolute power, perished on the scaffold (1649), a republic was proclaimed, and Cromwell (*q. v.*), under the title of Protector remained master of the realm until 1658. In 1660, the Stuarts were reëstablished, but the errors of James II. brought about a new revolution in 1688, which finally overthrew the Stuart dynasty and gave to the English, as sovereign, William III., prince of Orange, who had married Mary, daughter of James II. Under Queen Anne, who succeeded him, the union of England and Scotland was consummated, and her reign was further illustrated by the victories of Marlborough. After the death of Queen Anne (1714), the house of Hanover came to the throne as the nearest heirs of the royal line, and this family still holds the throne of England. Under this dynasty took place the Seven-Years' War (1756 to 1763).—the conquest of Canada (1763),—the loss of the Anglo-American colonies, now the U. States (1776–1783), — the conquest of India (1757 to 1816), — the struggle against the French revolution and against the Empire (1795 to 1815), — the Irish Union (1800), — the repeal of all penal laws against Catholics and Non-conformists (1820 to 1829), — the repeal of the Corn Laws (1846), — the Crimean war against Russia in concert with France (1854–1855), — the Sepoy mutiny, and its prompt repression, in Hindostan, (1857–1858,) and the several expeditions against China (1842 to 1860), — the Reform Bill (1868), and the Fenian agitation (for which see IRELAND), — the Ashantee (1864) and Abyssinian (1868) wars,—the Irish land act (1870),—the settlement of the "Alabama Claims," (*q. v.*, p. 200,) (1873),—the disestablishment of the Irish Church, — the change of Ministry, — the Indian meeting, and the annexation of the Feejee Islands (1874), — Indian famines (1873, 1877–78), — the assumption by the Queen of the title of Empress of India (1876), — the annexation of the Transvaal Republic (1877), — the Berlin Treaty, (*q. v.*, p. 297), the acquisition of Cyprus, the occupancy of a large extent of territory in S. and S.W. Africa, the latest being that bordering on Walvisch Bay (1878–9), — the "Fishery" settlement with the U. S. (1878), and the Afghan and Kaffir wars (1878–9), are among the most important of the recent events. The *pop.* in 1877 of the United Kingdom (Rept. Reg.-Gen.), was 33,805,419. The total value of trade of the United Kingdom for 1877 was: Exports and imports, £646,765,702, against £631,931,305 in 1876, £655,551,900 in 1875, £667,733,165 in 1874, and £682,292,137 in 1873. Imports, 1877, £304,419,682, of which £304,865,684 was from foreign countries and £89,553,899 from British. Exports, £252,346,020, of which £176,593,870 was to foreign countries and £75,752,158 to British possessions. *R.R.*, miles in operation in 1876, 16,872; capital, £658,214,000; gross receipts, £59,918,000; nett, £28,680,000. Total British debt, March 31, 1878, £777,781,596, of which £661,773,626 bears 3 per cent. interest.—See p. 1150 and BRITISH EMPIRE, p. 390.

SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND.

DANES AND SAXONS.

A. D.		A. D.	
827.	Egbert.	975.	Edward II., (the Martyr.)
837.	Ethelwolf.		
857.	Ethelbald II.	979.	Ethelred II.
860.	Ethelbert.	1013.	Sweyn.
866.	Ethelred I.	1014.	Canute (the Great).
871.	Alfred the Great.	1014.	Ethelred II. (again).
901.	Edward I., (the Elder.)	1016.	Edmund II. (Ironside)
		1017.	Canute (again).
925.	Athelstan.	1035.	Harold I.
940.	Edmund I.	1040.	Hardicanute.
946.	Edred.	1043.	Edward (the Confessor)
955.	Edwy.	1066.	Harold II.
957.	Edgar.		

NORMANS.

1066. Dec. 25.	William I.	1100. Aug. 5.	Henry I.
1087. Sep. 26.	William II.	1135. Dec. 25.	Stephen.

PLANTAGENETS.

1154. Dec. 19.	Henry II.	1272. Nov. 20.	Edward I.
1189. Sep. 3.	Richard I.	1307. July 8.	Edward II.
1199. May 27.	John.	1327. Jan. 25.	Edward III.
1216. Oct. 28.	Henry III.	1377. June 22.	Richard II.

HOUSE OF LANCASTER.

1399. Sep 30.	Henry IV.	1422, Sep. 1.	Henry VI.
1413. March 21.	Henry V.		

HOUSE OF YORK.

1461. March 4.	Edward IV.	1483. June 26.	Richard III
1483. April 9.	Edward V.		

HOUSE OF TUDOR.

1485. Aug. 22.	Henry VII.	1553. July 6.	Mary.
1509. April 22.	Henry VIII.	1558. Nov. 17.	Elizabeth.
1547. Jan. 28.	Edward VI.		

HOUSE OF STUART.

1603. March 24.	James I.	1625. March 26.	Charles I.

INTERREGNUM.—The Commonwealth.

HOUSE OF STUART, (*restored.*)

1660. May 29.	Charles II.	1689. Feb. 13.	William III and Mary.
1685. Feb. 6.	James II.	1702, March 8.	Anne.

HOUSE OF HANOVER.

1714. Aug. 1.	George I.	1820. Jan. 29.	George IV.
1727. June 11.	George II.	1830. June 26.	William IV.
1760. Oct. 25.	George III.	1837. June 20.	VICTORIA.

Great Fish River, or THEW-EE-CHON, a river of British N. America, enters the Arctic Ocean in Lat. 67° 7′ 31″ N., Lon. 94° 39′ 45″ W.

Great'-hearted, *a.* High-spirited; undejected.

Great Island, an island in Bass's Straits, between Australia and Tasmania. Ext. 40 m. in length, with a breadth of 12 m. *Pop.* 41,000.

Great Island, an island of Ireland, in Cork harbor; *area*, abt. 12 sq. m.—Another in Wexford harbor.

Great Island, in *New Hampshire*, an island and light-house at the entrance of Portsmouth harbor. It exhibits a fixed light 90 ft. above the sea-level. Lat. 43° 3′ 30″ N., Lon. 70° 43′ W.

Great Kanawha, (*ka-naw'wa.*) a river in *N. Carolina*, *Virginia*, and *W. Virginia*, which rises in Watauga co., in the former State, and taking a tortuous N.E. course through Ashe co., enters Virginia in Grayson co.; thence traversing Carroll co., it makes its way through the Iron Mountain (a ridge of the Alleghany Mountains) into Wythe co., and from here following a general N.E., N., and N.W. course between Pulaski and Montgomery and through Giles cos., pierces another ridge of the Alleghany Mountains, and enters W. Virginia between Mercer and Monroe cos.; thence generally N.W. through a third ridge of the Alleghanies, it continues by Greenbrier and Raleigh cos., and through Fayette, Kanawha, Putnam, and Mason cos., till it empties into the Ohio River at Point Pleasant. Above the Gauley River it bears the name of NEW RIVER. *Length*, abt. 400 m.

Great'ly, *adv.* In a great degree; much.—Nobly; illustriously; magnanimously.

Great Mills, in *Maryland*, a P. O. of St. Mary's co.

Great Neck, in *New York*, a post-village of Queen's co.

Great'ness, *n.* Largeness of bulk, dimensions, number, or quantity; magnitude; large amount; extent; high degree; as, the *greatness* of reward, the *greatness* of an enterprise, &c.

—High rank, place, station, or position; elevation; distinction; dignity; eminence; command; power; grandeur; pomp; magnificence.

"Some are born great, some achieve *greatness*, and some have *greatness* thrust upon them."—*Shaks.*

—Swelling pride; affected state.

"It is not of pride or *greatness* that he cometh not aboard your ships."—*Bacon.*

—Elevation of mind; nobleness of disposition; magnanimity.

"The eternal substances of his *greatness*."—*Beau. and Fl.*

—Strength, extent, or power of intellectual faculties; as, *greatness* of genius.—Intensity; force; degree of quality; as, *greatness* of heat, *greatness* of sound.

Great Oak, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Palo Alto co.; *pop.* 85.

Great Ogee'chee River, in *Georgia*. See OGEECHEE.

Great Ohoo'pee River, in *Georgia*. See OHOOPEE.

Great (or SANDY) **Point,** in *Massachusetts*, a promontory and light-house on the N. extremity of Nantucket Island. It exhibits a fixed light 70 ft. above the sea-level. Lat. 41° 23′ 20″ N., Lon. 70° 3′ W.

Great Pond, in *Maine*, a post-office of Hancock co.

Great Salt Lake, in *Utah Territory*, the largest lake of the Great Basin, *q. v.* It is about 70 m. long, 30 m. in width, and covers an area of 2,100 sq. m. Its surface is 4,200 ft. above the sea-level. In the middle of the lake, several islands rise as high as 3,250 feet above the level of the water; the principal island is in Lat. 41° 10′ N., and Lon. 112° 21′ W. The islands are 9 in number; one of them is 12 miles, and another 16 miles in length. The water of the lake is so salt as to form one of the purest and most concentrated brines known in the world. It contains 22 per cent. of chloride of sodium, slightly mixed with other salts. This lake, in whose waters no living creature is found, receives from the south, by the Jordan, the waters of the Utah Lake, which are fresh, and those of the Wear River from the north; but it has no outlet. It has been called the "still innocent Dead Sea;" and, certainly, in the quality of the water, and the wild weird aspect of the surrounding scenery, the lakes greatly resemble each other. The first mention of the *G. S. L.* was by Baron La Hontan, in 1689, who did not himself visit it, but who gathered some notions of it from the Indians west of the Mississippi. It was first explored and described in 1843, by Colonel Fremont. A thorough survey was made in 1849–1850 by Captain Howard Stansbury, of the United States army, whose report was printed in 1852. About 38 m. to the S.E., and connected with it by the Utah or Jordan River, is Utah Lake, the waters of which are fresh.

Great Salt Lake, city and county. See SALT LAKE.

Great Slave Lake, [Fr. *Lac de l'Esclave.*] a considerable lake in British N. America, of a very irregular shape, and covering an area of upwards of 15,000 sq. m. It lies between Lat. 60° 40′ and 63° N., and between 109° 30′ and 117° 30′ W. Its main outlet is the Mackenzie River, which flows into the Arctic Ocean.

Great Slave River, a river of British N. America, connects Lake Athabasca with the Great Slave Lake; *length*, about 300 m.

Great South Bay, in *New York*, an arm of the Atlantic Ocean on the S. coast of Suffolk co., Long Island. It is 50 m. long and from ½ to 5 m. wide. Great South Beach, which is about 35 m. long, and has Fire Island Light-house on the W. extremity, separates it from the ocean.

Great Valley, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Cattaraugus co., about 50 m. S.E. of Dunkirk; *pop.* of township about 1,525. It was formerly a reservation of the Seneca Indians, *q. v.*

Great Western, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Armstrong co., about 212 m. W.N.W. of Harrisburg. P. O. BRADY'S BEND.

Great Works, in *Maine*, a post-village of Penobscot co., about 80 m. E. of Augusta.

Greave, *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To bream; to grave.

Greaves, (*grēvz,*) *n. pl.* [Fr. *gréves*, armor for the legs; Sp. *greas.* The O. Fr. *greve* signifies the shank, shin, forepart of the leg.] Pieces of armor used at a very early period to defend the leg between the knee and the ankle. They formed a part of the armor of Eastern nations in the time of Saul, as we learn from the story of Goliath of Gath, the champion of the Philistines, who "had *greaves* of brass upon his legs." The Greeks and Romans also wore metal greaves. The Saxons protected the leg by bands of cloth, the Danes by pieces of thick leather. At the time of the Norman Conquest, armor for the legs consisted of hose, on which scales or rings of metal were fastened. When plate-armor came into use, the *G.* consisted of plates of polished steel, covering the fore part of the legs. The metal shin-piece still forms a part of the picturesque dress of the Albanians.

Grebe, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See COLYMBIDÆ.

Gre'ble, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Lebanon co.

Grecian, (*grē'shan,*) *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating, or belonging to Greece.

—*n.* (*Geog.*) A Greek; a native or inhabitant of Greece. — A Jew who understood Greek. (*Acts* vi. 1.) — One who is a ripe scholar in the Greek language, history, or literature.

"The most accomplished of *Grecians.*" — *De Quincey.*

Grecian fire. See GREEK FIRE.

Grecism, (*grē'sizm,*) *n.* [Fr. *grécisme.*] An idiom of the Greek language; a Hellenism.

Grecize, (*grē'siz,*) *v. a.* To make Grecian. — To translate into Greek.

Gre'cize, Gre'cianize, *v. n.* To speak the Greek language.

Grecque, (*grek,*) *n.* [Fr.] A French coffee-pot.

Grecque, (A la,) *a.* [Fr.] After the Greek manner or fashion.

Greece, in *New York,* a post-township of Monroe co.; *pop.* in 1870, 4,314.

Greece, a modern kingdom of Europe, and the most celebrated state of all antiquity. In its flourishing period, *G.* comprised the entire S. portion of the E. peninsula of Europe, extending N. to Lat. 42°, including Thessaly and a part of modern Albania, with the Ionian Islands, Crete, and the islands of the Archipelago. This famous region was originally called *Hellas,* and received the name of Greece from Græcus, Prince of Thessaly. The modern kingdom of Greece, though much smaller than the ancient country of the same name, comprises the territories of the most celebrated and interesting of the ancient states of Greece, including all that portion of the continent S. of the gulfs of Arta and Volo, together with the islands of Eubœa, the Cyclades, and the two Sporades. *Total area,* (islands included,) 19,340 sq. m.—*Pop.* Continental Greece is naturally divided into two principal portions: the northern, or Hellas; and the southern, comprising the Morea (anc. *Peloponnesus*). Politically, *G.* is divided into ten provinces, or *Nomarchies,* sub-divided into *Eparchies,* with the following pop. according to the census of 1861 for *G.,* and of 1865 for the Ionian Islands. (Total *pop.* 1880, official, 1,679,775.)

Nomarchies	*Pop*	*Nomarchies.*	*Pop.*
Attica and Bœotia...	116,024	Messenia.	117,181
Eubœa.....	72,308	Laconia.	112,910
Phthiotis.....	102,291	Cyclades.....	118,130
Acarnania and Ætolia.	109,392	Total for Greece..	1,036,810
Argolis and Corinth	138,249	Ionian Islands....	251,712
Achaia and Elis.....	113,719		
Arcadia.....	96,545	Total	1,348,522

(*Physical Geog.*) No country is more remarkable for the irregularity of its shape, its shores, and its surface. Its N. portion, Hellas, stretches W.N.W. to E.S.E. for about 200 miles, gradually decreasing in breadth from Acarnania to Cape Colonna in Attica. Its S. portion, the Morea, is a peninsula, said to derive its modern name from its supposed resemblance to a mulberry-leaf. It is united N.E. to Hellas by the Isthmus of Corinth. The greatest length of the Morea, N. to S., is about 140 m.; its breadth varies from 60 to 135 m.: it comprises about half the area of the newly erected kingdom.—The surface of Greece is throughout mountainous, and scarcely any room is left for plains. Such of the latter as exist are principally along the sea-shore, or near the mouths of rivers, or else are mere basins, once forming the beds of mountain lakes, enclosed on all sides by mountains, or communicating with each other only by deep and narrow gorges. Such are the plains of Mantineia, Orchomenos, Stymphalus, Topolias, and Copais. The most extensive tracts of plain country are in W. Hellas, and on the N.W. and N. shores of the Morea. These are also the most productive parts of the country; but other very fertile, though small, plains are scattered through the E. of Greece, as those of Bœotia, E. Phocis, Marathon, and in many others, which are still, as anciently, the granaries of the country. The most flourishing cities of antiquity, as Athens, Eleusis, Megara, Corinth, Argos, Sparta, and Thebes, were situated in the midst or on the borders of these plains; and others, as Tripolizza, Leoudari, Mistra, Gastouni, Patras, Missolonghi, Zeitoun, and Livadia, which in modern times have ranked among the principal towns in Greece, have been similarly located. — *Mountains.* They belong to the Alpine system, being a continuation of the Julian Alps, so remarkable in their whole extent for their numerous grottoes and caverns. The principal chain—that of Pindus—runs N.W. to S.E. through the centre of Hellas, as far as the Isthmus of Corinth. On entering Greece, the Pindus chain is supposed to be nearly 7,700 feet in height. It sends off on its W. side some ranges through Acarnania and Ætolia, and the range of Mount Zagora or Helicon in Bœotia; but its offsets on this side are of very inferior height. The mountains of Acarnania in general are estimated at only about 1,900 feet in height; and Mount Paleo Vonna, the summit of Helicon, has only 5,738 feet of elevation. On the E. side the branches of Pindus are more lofty; Mount Gnioua, the highest point in Greece, and near its N. boundary, is 8,239 feet high; and Katabothra (*Œa*), 7,061 feet. The celebrated Mount Parnassus is a part of the central mountain-chain: its principal summit, Liakoura, is 8,068 ft. in height. Mount Elatea (*Cithæron*) is 4,629 ft.; and in Attica, Parnes 4,636, Pentelicus 3,642, and Hymettus (*Trelo-rouni*) 3,370 ft. high. A mountain-chain runs through Eubœa in its whole length nearly parallel to that of Pindus; its highest point, Mount Delphi (*Dirphossus*), near its centre, reaches the elevation of 5,725 ft. A chain passes through the isthmus, and nearly through the Morea E. to W., giving off lateral branches, which reach quite to the extremities of the four S. promontories of the peninsula. The culminating point in this part of Greece is Mount St. Elias (*Taygetos*), in Maina, 7,900 feet high.—*Rivers and Lakes.* *G.* has no navigable rivers, nor would any be worth notice, were it not for the classical recollection which attach to every portion of both soil and water of this celebrated country. The Aspro-Potamos (*Acheleus*), between Ætolia and Acarnania, is the largest; the principal remaining ones are the Gavios Mavro-Potamos (*Cephissus* of Bœotia), which runs into the Lake Topolias, the Hellada (*Sperchius*) Asopo, the Athenian *Cephissus* and *Ilissus;* in the Morea, the Ronphia (*Alpheus*), Vasilico (*Eurotas*), Iliaco (*Peneus*), Planizza (*Inachus*), Mavro-nero (the ancient *Styx*), &c. The principal lake is that of Topolias (*Copais*), in W. Bœotia, said to be 1,000 feet above the sea. There are a few insignificant pools in the Morea, including the Lernean and Stymphalian lakes so famous in classical fable.—Marshes are numerous. Nearly the whole N. shore of the Morea, from Corinth to Patras, is low and marshy; and the inhab. of both those towns, as well as of Nauplia, Argos, and Zeitoun, the plain of Marathon, and a portion of that of Athens, suffer, at certain seasons of the year, from *malaria* generated by stagnant pools. The want of navigable rivers in Greece is obviated by the numerous gulfs and inlets of the sea, which indent its coasts on every side, and afford unusual facilities to commerce, while they add to the variety and beauty of the scenery. The principal gulfs or bays are those of Volo, Zeitoun, Egina, or Athens (*Sinus Saronicus*), and Argos or Nauplia on the E.; Kolokythia and Koron on the S.; Arkhadia, Patras, and Arta, on the W.; and the extensive and beautiful Gulf of Corinth, between Hellas and the Morea. Between Eubœa and the main-land are the channels of Talanti and Egripo, united by the ancient *Euripus.* The shores of Greece are mostly abrupt. The chief headlands are, Capes Mantelo in Eubœa, Colonna (*Sunium*), and Skyllo (*Scyllæum*) on the E.; St. Angelo (*Malea*), Matapan (*Tænarum*), and Gallo (*Acritas Pr.*), on the S.; and Klarenza and Skropha on the W. coast.—*Geology and Mineralogy.* The greater portion of the country consists of secondary formations. *G.*,



Fig. 1195. — VALE OF TEMPE, (THESSALY.)

generally speaking, is a region of compact gray limestone. The shores of the Morea are bordered by tertiary formations, containing an abundance of fossil shells. Volcanic action is clearly traceable, particularly in some of the islands. The whole of *G.* abounds with caverns and fissures, whence sulphurous and other mephitic vapors arise, which were taken advantage of in antiquity, at Delphi and elsewhere, for practising religious deceptions. There are numerous hot and cold mineral springs, both saline and sulphurous; but few have yet been analyzed. In some parts the soil is impregnated with nitre; this is especially the case near Corinth and Kalavrita. Marble of various colors, red and green in the Morea, and white at Pentelicus in Attica, porphyry, slate, gypsum, zinc, lead, iron, gold, and silver in small quantities, cobalt, copper, manganese, alum, sulphur, and asphaltum, are among the principal mineral products. It is the opinion of the most competent authorities that the gold, silver, copper, and lead mines of Attica and the islands of Siphnos and Seriphos are far from being exhausted. Iron abounds in Scyros, at Tænarum, and in Eubœa, where, also, as well as in Elis, there are abundant seams of coal.—*Climate.* Temperate, and for the most part healthy, except in the low and marshy tracts around the shores and lakes, some of which are very unhealthy. The mean temperature, in a country the surface of which is so uneven, must, of course, vary considerably; but the medium temperature of the year in the plains of N. Greece may be about 60°, and in those of the S. about 64° 5′ Fahr. At Athens the thermometer not unfrequently rises in July above 100° Fahr. Snow falls in the mountains by the middle of Oct., and even in the plains it is occasionally six inches deep; but it never lies long in the latter. The winters at Athens are confined to the first two months of the year. Both spring and autumn are rainy seasons; and in Dec. the rains are generally so heavy that many parts of the country are laid under water; but throughout the whole summer, which may be said to comprise half the year, a shower, or a cloud in the sky, is rare in several parts of the country. — *Productions.* The more common products of Greek soil in ancient times were wheat, barley, and other cereals; flax, wine, and oil, with fruits of various kinds. The figs of Attica were and still are famed for the excellence of their flavor. Forests once covered many of the hills, and supplied timber for domestic purposes and for ship-building: they are still extensive in some parts. The most important productions of modern *G.* are those mentioned above, with maize, rice, millet, currants, and silk. Honey is produced in great quantity on Hymettus and in some parts of the Peloponnesus. The mulberry-tree is largely grown for the silk-worm; and on the north and south shores of the Gulf of Corinth, as well as in Arcadia, and the west coast of the Peloponnesus, the Corinthian grape or currant is most extensively cultivated. Vines flourish in almost all parts, but the island of Santorin possesses the most famous vineyards, with the greatest variety of grapes, and furnishes a wine highly prized by the Russians. The olive grows in a wild state over all parts of *G.*; when ingrafted, it yields an excellent fruit, which the inhabitants pickle in very large quantity, as a staple article of food. The oil of the olive serves to supply light, and is used in cooking and for food, as we employ butter. Cotton, madder, tobacco, and leguminous plants grow in considerable quantity. Fruit-trees are especially fertile; figs and apricots are plentiful and of excellent quality; oranges, citrons, lemons, pomegranates, almonds, water-melons, gourds, and others of less note are widely spread, largely produced, and of excellent quality.—*Agriculture.* The agricultural implements are still as rude as in the days of the Peloponnesian war, or even of Hesiod; and this, added to the scarcity of ploughing-oxen, ruggedness of the country, general thinness of soil, and difficulty of tillage and irrigation, is enough to damp the ardor of even a more energetic population. The houses of the country-people are in most parts little better than mere hovels, and a large proportion of the arable land is untilled. The modes of tillage are of the most primitive kind; and thus, though nearly half the male population of *G.* is employed in agricultural labors, they make but slight impression on the general aspect of the country, and influence little the amount of exports; in fact, they do not produce as much grain as supplies the wants of the population, and that, too, though a higher yield is given in many parts of *G.* than in other countries. Much labor, however, is bestowed on the cultivation of the olive, vine, mulberry, and fruit trees. The greater part of the land belongs to the state; rent is paid in kind, and in a certain proportion (one third) to the net produce.—*Scenery.* Travellers in *G.* generally speak in high terms of its scenery, of which Fig. 1195 may give an idea. It has everywhere the finest views, and is interesting, not less from its natural beauties than its classical associations, and the ruins of ancient art and splendor scattered everywhere over it.

"Yet are thy skies as blue, thy crags as wild:
Sweet are thy groves, and verdant are thy fields,
Thine olive ripe as when Minerva smiled,
And still his boasted wealth Hymettus yields;
There the blithe bee his fragrant fortress builds,
The free-born wanderer of thy mountain air;
Apollo still thy long, long summer gilds,
Still in his beam Mendeli's marbles glace;
Art, Glory, Freedom fail, but Nature still is fair.

"Where'er we tread, 'tis haunted, holy ground;
No earth of thine is lost in vulgar mould,
But one vast realm of wonder spreads around,
And all the Muse's tales seem truly told,
Till the sense aches with gazing to behold
The scenes our earliest dreams have dwelt upon;
Each hill and dale, each deepening glen and wold,
Defies the power which crushed thy temples gone:
Age shakes Athena's tower, but spares gray Marathon."
Childe Harold, canto ii.

Manners and Customs. The following statements embody the valuable testimony of Thiersch as to the habits and state of the people when he visited *G.* in 1831–32: — "There is a pretty marked distinction among the inhabitants of the three great divisions of *G.* — Greece N. of the Isthmus, the Peloponnesus, and the Islands. The inhabitants of N. Greece have retained a chivalrous and warlike spirit, with a simplicity of manners and mode of life which strongly remind us of the pictures of the heroic age. The soil here is generally cultivated by Bulgarians, Albanians, and Wallachians. In E. Greece, Parnassus, with its natural bulwarks, is the only place where the Hellenic race has maintained itself; in the mountainous parts of W. Greece there are also some remnants of Hellenic stock. In these parts the language is spoken with more purity than elsewhere. The population of the Peloponnesus consists nearly of the same races as that of N. Greece; but the Peloponnesians are more ignorant and less honest than the inhabitants of Hellas. The Albanians occupy Argolis and a part of the ancient Triphylia. Among the rest of the inhabitants, who all speak Greek, there are considerable social differences. The population of the town is of a mixed character, as in N. Greece, where there is an active and intelligent body of proprietors, merchants, and artisans in the towns, and among them some of Greek stock. The *Mainotes* form a separate class of the population. They are generally called Mainotes from the name of one of their districts; but their true name, which they have never lost, is Spartans. They occupy the lofty and sterile mountains between the gulfs of Laconia and Messenia, the representatives of a race driven from the sunny valley of the Eurotas to the bleak and inhospitable tracts of Taygetos, though the plains which are spread out below them are no longer held by a conqueror, and the fertile lands lie uncultivated for want of laborers. In the islands there is a singular mixture of Albanians and Greeks. The Albanians of Hydra and Spezzia have long been known as active traders and excellent mariners. The Hydriotes made great sacrifices for the cause of independence in the late war; the Spezziotes, more prudent and calculating, increased

their wealth and their merchant-navy. The island of Syra, which has long been the centre of an active commerce, now contains the remnant of the population of Ipsara and Chios. The Ipsariots are an active and handsome race, and skilful seamen; the Chiots, following the habits of their ancestors, are fond of staying at home and attending to their shops and mercantile speculations. They amass wealth; but they employ it in founding establishments of public utility, and in the education of their children. In Tinos, the peasants, who are also the proprietors, cultivate the vine and the fig even amidst the most barren rocks; in Syra, Santorin, and nt Naxos, they are the tenants of a miserable race of nobility, whose origin is traced to the time of the crusades, and who still retain the Latin creed of their ancestors. Besides these, there are various bodies of Suliotes, of people from the heights of Olympus, Candiotes, many Greek families from Asia Minor, Fanariotes, and others, who have emigrated or been driven by circumstances within the limits of the now kingdom. The Ipsariots are those who are supposed to have the least intermixture of foreign blood. They have the fine and characteristic Greek physiognomy, as preserved in the marbles of Phidias and other ancient sculptors; they are ingenious, loquacious, lively to excess, active, enterprising, vapouring, and disputatious. The modern Greeks are generally rather above the middle height, and well shaped; they have the face oval, features regular and expressive, eyes large, dark, and animated, eyebrows arched, hair long and dark, and complexion olive-colored. The islanders are commonly darker, and of a stronger make than the rest; but the Greeks are all active, hardy, brave, and capable of enduring long privations. Generally speaking, the women of the islands and of Hellas (Fig. 1196) are much handsomer than those of the Morea. The character of the Greeks while under Turkish rule was thus summed up by Mr. Hope: —(*Anastasius*, i. 78-80.) 'The complexion of the modern Greek may receive a different cast from different surrounding objects; the core is still the same as in the days of Pericles. Credulity, versatility,



Fig. 1196. — A MODERN GREEK GIRL.

and the thirst for distinction, from the earliest periods formed, still form, and ever will form, the basis of the Greek character. ... When patriotism, public spirit, and preeminence in arts, science, literature, and warfare, were the road to distinction, the Greeks shone the first of patriots, of heroes, of painters, of poets, and of philosophers. Now that craft and subtlety, adulation and intrigue, are the only paths to greatness, the same Greeks are — what you see them.' The Albanians are of a much more serious and pensive disposition than the Greeks; and it has been remarked that they may be considered to bear the same relation to the latter that the Doric did to the Ionic population in ancient times. The *language* of the modern Greeks (for the Albanian is of Illyrian origin) is called *Romaic*. It has a greater similarity to the ancient Greek than the Italian to the Latin; but many of the alterations from the ancient tongues which distinguish both the modern languages are analogous. Many of the popular customs of the Greeks bear the impress of antiquity; various superstitious observances are kept up; and even the ordinary amusements of the people are the same which were popular in ancient times. The far-famed *Romaica*, for instance, the theme of so many travellers, is obviously the same as the Cretan or Dædalian dance; and another modern dance, the *Albanatico*, is supposed to resemble the Pyrrhic dance of the ancients." — *Manuf.* Unimportant, and almost wholly domestic. — *Commerce.* The Greeks have particularly distinguished themselves by the spirit and success with which they have engaged in nautical and mercantile enterprises. Their commerce, next to their freedom, was the grand source of the prosperity of Athens, Corinth, and other Greek cities of antiquity. And in this respect the modern Greeks have been no unsuccessful imitators of their illustrious progenitors. The great articles of export from Greece consist of currants, silk, figs, wool, olive-oil, valonia, wine, sponge, wax, and tobacco; the principal imports being manufactured cotton and woollen goods, corn, with a great variety of subordinate articles, principally from England, France, and Germany. The Greek mercantile navy, in 1866, consisted of 4,024 vessels, measuring 281,500 tons, and manned by 24,088 seamen. — *Government.* The present constitution of Greece, adopted in 1864, vests the whole legislative power in a single chamber of representatives, called the *Boule*, elected by universal suffrage; the executive is vested in the king and his responsible ministers, assisted by a council of state. — *Finances.* These are and have long been, in the greatest disorder. The revenue, which is about $2,600,000, is every year inferior to the expenditure; and in 1866 the national debt amounted to $39,094,000. — *Army and Navy.* In 1866 the *army* consisted of 380 officers and 8,077 men, to which are to be added a body of gendarmerie, of 542 officers, with 9,647 men, employed for military as well as civil purposes, and under the orders of the minister of war. By a law which passed the Boule in March, 1867, the army was reorganized, and increased nominally to 31,500 men, viz., 14,300 regular, and 17,000 irregular troops. The *navy* consisted, in 186 , of a frigate of 50 guns, two corvettes of 26 and 22 guns, one paddle-steamer of 120 horse-power, with 6 guns, six screw-steamers of 36 horse-power each, with altogether 10 guns, and 22 smaller vessels and gunboats. — *Money, Weights, Measures.* The unit of the monetary system is the drachma = $73\frac{1}{5}$ cents; the unit of weight is the oke = about 2 lbs. 11 oz. avoirdupois; the common measure of length is the pique = 27 inches; a stremma of land is about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an English acre. — *Education* is free to all, from the humblest school to the university; hence, an unusual number of Greeks press into the learned professions, and a large educational machinery is necessary to supply the demand for knowledge. There are about 370 communal or elementary schools, and 180 Hellenic schools, in which, among other branches, ancient Greek is taught. Besides these, there are a military school, a polytechnic school for trades and professions, a lyceum, a normal school, an agricultural school, with seminaries for female education: and finally there is the University of Athens, with four faculties — theology, philosophy, law, and medicine. All these institutions are well attended; and the youth of all ages are most zealous in prosecuting their studies. — *History.* The Greek nation boasts of the highest antiquity; and in the early and mythic period of their history it is almost impossible to separate fable from fact. The Pelasgi were the first inhabitants, succeeded by the Hellenes. Having gained the advantage over the Pelasgi, and driven them to the islands, they peopled the continent with their own nation, who were divided into four tribes, viz., Æolians, Dorians, Ionians, and Achæans. The Hellenes spread in different directions over the country, and were soon joined by colonists from Egypt and Phœnicia. The first constitution of Greek cities is beyond the reach of exact history; but it seems that monarchy was the earliest form; and Sicyon is stated to have founded (B. C. 2000) Athens, Thebes, Sparta, Corinth, and Argos. Of the mythic or heroic period, the principal events are the siege of Thebes, and the Trojan war, commencing 1198 B. C. The confusion arising from the latter event deprived many kingdoms of their princes, and encouraged the ambition of the Dorian heraclidæ to such an extent that they expelled the inhabitants of the Peloponnesus. A fresh impulse was given to emigration; large bodies of people crossed the Ægean, and colonized the shores of Asia Minor; and as the governments changed with the rulers, the states of Greece now began to partake of that republican form which was afterwards their peculiar characteristic. The civil policy of Sparta and Athens, the growing power of which latter now began to lessen the influence of the other states, military knowledge, the arts of refinement and politics, advanced rapidly, and the quick and sensitive Greeks carried refinement of manners to an extent not yet exceeded in modern times. They had at the same time an extensive commerce with Gaul, Italy, and Sicily. Their enterprise and love of liberty bore them successfully through all the troubles of the Persian war (B. C. 465); but from the same reasons they became involved in intestine feuds. The Peloponnesian war, which lasted 30 years (ending B. C. 404), destroyed their union, and paved the way for Philip of Macedon, who (B. C. 338) gained the decisive battle of Cheronæa, and thus became master of Greece. The brilliant conquests of Alexander engaged them for a few years; but their courage was now enervated, and their love of liberty almost extinguished. When the Achaian league proved a vain defence against the kingdom of Macedon, Greece was utterly unable to contend with the arms of Rome; and after a brief contest, ending with the battle of Corinth (146 B. C.), the entire country became an integral portion of the Roman empire. Literature and the arts, long on the decline, were finally destroyed by Justinian, who closed the school of Athens. In 600, Alaric the Goth invaded the country, followed by Genseric and Zaber-Khan in the 6th and 7th, and by the Normans in the 11th century. After the Latin conquest of Constantinople (1204), Greece was divided into feudal principalities, and governed by various Norman, Venetian, and Frankish nobles, until 1261, when the entire country, except Athens and Nauplia, were reunited to the Greek empire under Michael Paleologus. Invaded by the Turks in 1438, it was finally conquered by them in 1481; but the Venetians not feeling disposed to allow the new masters quiet possession, the country was, during the subsequent two centuries, the scene of bloody wars, ended only by the treaty of Passarovitz, which secured Greece to the Turks. Except the single province of Maina, the whole country remained under their sway till 1821, when a *hetairia* was formed, and Ypsilanti proclaimed that Greece had thrown off the yoke of Turkey. The revolution broke out in Greece and Wallachia simultaneously, continuing with various success, much bloodshed, and many atrocities, until the interference of the European powers and the battle of Navarino (1827) insured the independence of the country, unwillingly accorded by the Sublime Porte (1829). The provisional government, established during the revolution, was not successful in securing the confidence of the people, and the chief, Count Capo d'Istria, was assassinated (1831). The allied powers had already determined to erect Greece into a monarchy; and the crown was finally conferred on Otho, a younger son of the king of Bavaria, who was proclaimed in 1832. In 1862 a revolution forced him to leave the country. He was deposed by the National Assembly, and George, the second son of the king of Denmark, chosen king of Greece.

Greed, *n.* [Icel. *grâd*, avidity.] Greediness; lust of gain; covetousness.

Greed'ily, *adv.* With a keen appetite for food or drink; voraciously; ravenously; with keen or ardent desire; eagerly.

"He swallowed it as *greedily* as parched earth drinks rain." *Dunham.*

Greed'iness, *n.* Quality of being greedy; voracity; ardent desire; keen sense of appetite; eagerness; avidity.

"Fox in stealth, wolf in *greediness*." — *Shaks.*

Greed'y, *a.* [A. S. *gradig*, from *grædan*, to cry or clamor for; Ital. *gravdiy.* greedy; O. Ger. *grozan*, *gruozjan*, to solicit.] Clamorous for food, &c.; having a keen appetite for food or drink; ravenous; voracious; very hungry.

"Be not . . . too *greedy* upon meats."— *Eccles.* xxxvii. 29.

—Rapacious; vehemently desirous; eager to obtain. (Sometimes preceding *of*.)

"Be not *greedy of* filthy lucre." — 1 *Tim.* iii. 3.

Greed'y-gut, *n.* A glutton; a devourer of food; one who makes a god of his belly; a gormandizer. (Vulgar.)

Greek, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating or pertaining to Greece; Grecian; as, a *Greek* profile.

Greek, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Greece; a Grecian; a Hellene. — The language of Greece.

Greek Architecture. The early architecture of Greece is exemplified in the massive remains of walls at Mycenæ, Argos, and others of the old Grecian cities, which are composed of huge, irregular, undressed blocks of stone roughly piled together. (See CYCLOPEAN ARCHITECTURE.) It is utterly devoid of ornament, but in one or two instances examples remain of attempts to adorn the stones forming the piers and lintel of a gateway with rude representations of animals, as in the principal entrance to the Acropolis of Mycenæ mentioned above. Grecian architecture, properly so called, was the production of a far later age, and may be traced to that of Egypt and Western Asia, combining, as it does, the strength and solidity of the former with the more elegant features and decorative principles of the latter. The Doric, the first of the three Greek orders, assimilates more closely to the architecture of Egypt than either of the others, in its substantial and massive proportions; it is simple in character, but always conveys to the mind of the spectator a striking impression of its dignity and



Fig. 1197. — THE PARTHENON, (as it is.)

beauty. The Ionic order, and its ornamentation, is derived from the architecture of Western Asia, and is characterized by a greater degree of lightness in its proportions than the Doric order possesses, and the introduction of decorations in minor details. The Corinthian, the last, and by far the most elegant of the Greek orders, surpasses the Doric and Ionic orders in its elaborate adornment and symmetry of proportion; but, even in this, a similarity to the architecture of Egypt can be traced in the bell-shaped capitals of its columns, and the clusters of leaves that curl outward from its surface. But, although each order exhibits a decided step in advance of that which precedes it, as far as elegance and ornament are concerned, the three orders were uniformly characterized by beauty and harmony of proportion; and it may be said that the buildings of ancient Greece, especially the temples, were superior to those of any climate and any age as regards simplicity of form, the purposes for which they were intended, and the habits and requirements of the people for whose use they were erected. The chief characteristics and the scale of proportions preserved in the three Grecian orders, will be found elsewhere (see ARCHITECTURE); and the principal parts that compose what is termed an *order* in classic architecture have been treated under their respective headings (see ARCHITRAVE, BASE, CAPITAL, COLUMN, CORNICE, ENTABLATURE, FRIEZE); but it may be desirable to state here the particular features and marks by which each order may be readily distinguished, and to point out some recent discoveries that have been made with regard to the method adopted by the Greeks to give the appearance of perfect beauty to their works, and to avoid anything that might offend the eye of any of this highly civilized and educated people. It should also be stated, that each order consists of two distinct parts, — the *column* and the *entablature*, — which are again subdivided, the former into the *base*, *shaft*, and *capital*; and the latter into the *architrave*, *frieze*, and

cornice; and that it is by certain differences in these divisions and subdivisions that the orders themselves are distinguished. The Doric order may be readily discerned by having no base to the column, the lower end of the shaft resting immediately on the pavement; the shaft itself is also adorned with broad shallow flutings separated by a sharp ridge, the capital being composed of a broad echinus moulding surmounted by an abacus, while the frieze is adorned at intervals with projecting pieces called *triglyphs*, which are about half the width of the lower diameter of the column, having the appearance of being separated into three equal parts by two vertical grooves cut deeply into the material of which it is formed, the horizontal section of which is in the shape of the letter V, the outer edges of the piece being chambered off at the same angle. This order was in some instances richly adorned with sculpture in low relief along the frieze, and in high relief on the metopes or spaces between the triglyphs, the tympanum of the pediment rising in an obtuse angle above the entablature being also filled with sculpture in high relief, and frequently with perfect statues. The Ionic and Corinthian capitals are to be distinguished from each other, the former by its volutes, and the latter by its exquisitely carved foliage and its height, which is considerably greater than that of the capitals of the Doric and Ionic orders. There is little perceptible difference in the shafts of the columns of the Ionic and Corinthian orders, or in their entablatures. The temples of the Greeks were generally placed on a level platform, consisting of three steps (Fig. 1197) rising one above another, and of greater or less depth in proportion to the height and diameter of the columns that were placed upon them. These steps were too deep to afford the means of access to the temple, and it is supposed that intermediate steps were placed at intervals along the larger ones, to allow the worshippers to pass easily from one to another, and thus to gain the level of the portico. The Greek windows and doorways, like those of the Egyptians, were narrower at the top than at the bottom, the sides inclining inwards. They were generally surrounded by a moulding, which was broken at the top of the window by a right angle, and turned outwards on either side, for a short space, in a horizontal direction, before resuming its perpendicular course, so that an architrave or lintel was formed above the window of the same width as the sill below. The doorway was always in the centre of the *pro-naos*, or portico of the temple, and was carried up to a considerable height for the purpose of admitting light into the interior. The arch is never employed in Grecian architecture, which is chiefly characterized by the use of the beam supported on columns, by which an appearance of great strength and solidity is obtained. It is also marked by its strict adherence to outlines formed by horizontal lines, and lines that are vertical, or nearly so, being frequently slightly inclined inwards. It is a known principle in perspective, that straight lines proceeding to a great distance in the same direction present a slightly curved appearance to the eye of an observer. To correct this appearance, the Greek architects carefully constructed their vertical and horizontal lines in the form of a very slight and scarcely perceptible curve, giving their columns an *entasis*, as it is termed, or a slight outward swelling near the middle; which principle of construction was effected by means of certain fixed rules. The columns also, instead of being vertical, had a slight inclination inwards, and their pavements, and the platforms on which the temples stood, were constructed with a very slight rise in the centre. Mr. Pennethorne discovered the existence of these curves in 1837, and the truth of his statements was subsequently corroborated by Mr. Penrose, who examined many of the ruined temples of Greece, and made careful measurements of their proportions, which led to a discovery of the principles on which they were constructed. Of the three orders of Grecian architecture, the Parthenon at Athens (Fig. 1197), and the Temple of Minerva at Ægina (Fig. 37), may be cited as the best examples of the Doric order; the Erechtheum and Pandrosium at Athens, of the Ionic order; and the choragic Monument of Lysicrates (Fig. 594), in the same city, as the most beautiful and almost the only existing pure Greek specimen of the Corinthian order. Examples of the Doric and Ionic orders, or rather adaptations of them, are common in modern architecture, one of the best, if not the best, being the Girard College (Fig. 1160) in Philadelphia. There are but imperfect data for determining the style of architecture adopted among the Greeks for dwellings of a private character.

Greek Church, also called the *Greek Catholic*, the *Orthodox Greek*, the *Orthodox*, or the *Eastern Church*, originated in the dissensions that took place between the patriarchs of Constantinople and the popes of Rome. In consequence of the political position of the city as the seat of the imperial government, the Church of Constantinople sought to render itself independent of the See of Rome. Disputes on various points of doctrine occurred from time to time between the two churches, but the great breach did not take place till 862, under the patriarch Photius. He reproached the Western Church with having introduced various innovations, — as the celibacy of the priests, the introduction of images into churches, and the double procession of the Holy Ghost, with the addition of "filioque" (and from the Son) to the Nicene Creed. On the fall of Photius, however, the breach was in a manner healed, though very imperfectly, and in the 11th century dissensions broke out afresh. The final separation took place in 1054, when Leo IX. excommunicated the patriarch Michael Cerularius, who had inveighed against the corruptions of the clergy, and attacked the errors of the Western Church. Several attempts were made on either side to effect a reconciliation, but in vain. The popes were anxious to effect a union in order to extend their dominions; and the emperors of Constantinople, when pressed by the Turks, attempted to obtain the assistance of the West by a promised restoration of the Eastern Church to that of Rome. At a later period attempts were made by some of the Protestant churches to come to an amicable arrangement with the Eastern Church, but with like unsatisfactory results. The Greek Church denies the authority of the Pope, and maintains that the Church of Rome is not the only true Catholic church. It acknowledges no vicar of Christ upon earth like the Pope; disclaims infallibility, works of supererogation, and indulgences. It rejects purgatory, but admits of prayers for the dead; and forbids all kinds of carved images, but permits paintings, and pays a kind of secondary homage to the Virgin and saints. It denies auricular confession to be a divine command, but practises confession attended with absolution, and sometimes penance. It admits the seven sacraments, but baptism is performed by immersion of the body three times in water; and the communion of both kinds is practised with leavened bread, and the wine is mixed with water. The anointing of the body with the chrism is allowed to all sick persons as a means of restoring them to health, and purifying them from their sins. The secular clergy are permitted to marry but once, and only a virgin; and laymen are allowed to marry only three times. Like the Roman Catholic Church, it accepts tradition as well as the Bible, but differs from it, as well as from all Protestant churches, in maintaining that the Holy Ghost proceeds only from the Father, and not also from the Son. The ritual of the Greek Church consists almost entirely in outward ceremonies, preaching or religious instruction being rarely resorted to. Their fasts are more numerous and more strictly observed than those of the Roman Catholics. The clergy are divided into two classes, — the higher and the lower; the former comprising patriarchs, metropolitans, archbishops, and bishops, all of whom are chosen from among the monks, and must live in celibacy; the latter, the monks, or black clergy (from their dress), and the secular, or white clergy. The lower secular clergy are the archpriests, priests, deacons, hypodeacons, and lectors. The



Fig. 1198. — A GREEK CHURCH.

monks, as well as the nuns, who are less numerous, generally follow the rule of St. Basil, with the exception of those of mounts Sinai and Lebanon, who follow the rule of St. Anthony. One of the most celebrated convents is that of mount Athos. The total number of persons belonging to the Greek faith is estimated at about 66,000,000; of whom about 49,000,000 are in Russia, 12,000,000 in Turkey, 3,500,000 in Austria, 900,000 in Greece, 180,000 in the Ionian islands, 125,000 in Montenegro, and about 3,000 in Prussia. As regards its government, the Greek Church is made up of ten independent groups, numbering in all 279 bishoprics. 1. The Church of Constantinople, governed by a patriarch, having under him 136 bishops; 2. the Church of Alexandria, under the patriarch of Alexandria, who resides at Cairo, and has five bishops; 3. the Church of Antioch, with its patriarch and 17 bishops; 4. the Church of Jerusalem, with its patriarch and 14 bishops; 5. the Russian Church, with 60 bishops, governed by a synod; 6. the Church of the island of Cyprus, with four bishops; 7. the Austrian Greek Church, with 11 bishops; 8. the Church of Mount Sinai, with 1 bishop; 9. that of Montenegro, with 1 bishop; and 10. the Hellenic Church in Greece, with 24 archbishops and bishops. Besides these ten divisions of the Greek Church, which recognize each other as orthodox, there are a number of sects, particularly in Russia, which fully acknowledge the doctrinal basis of the Greek Church, but for various reasons keep aloof from it. The Greek Church predominates over all Russia, European Turkey, Greece, the Ionian Islands, and Montenegro. In Turkey, the patriarch of Constantinople has not only spiritual, but also a kind of temporal jurisdiction, as he is regarded by the Turkish law as the head of the Greek Christians, who have to pay him a yearly tribute. The Russian Greek Church asserted its independence on the fall of Constantinople, in the middle of the 15th century, when a patriarchate was established at Moscow. The patriarchate was abolished by Peter the Great, who organized a supreme court for the regulation of spiritual matters, to sit at the new capital of St. Petersburg. Since that time the Church of Russia has been virtually controlled by the Czar.

The *United Greek Church* is a section of this body, which, by the continued efforts of the Roman Church, were induced to acknowledge the supremacy of the Pope, while they, on the other hand, were permitted to abide by all the peculiar usages of the Greek Church which did not affect fundamental doctrines; — as the use of the Greek language in divine service, the reception of the Lord's supper in both kinds, &c., &c. In Russia, almost all the members of the United Greek Church were induced, under the reigns of Catharine II. and Nicholas, to dissolve their connection with the Church of Rome; and at present this section of them is most numerous in Austria. Total est. strength, 1880, 80,000,000, over 60,000,000 being in Russia. For an account of the ceremonies, liturgies, &c., of the G. Church, see Neale's *Hist. of the Eastern Church*.

Greek Empire, (The.) (*Hist.*) The *G. E.*, also styled EMPIRE OF THE EAST, or BYZANTINE EMPIRE, was founded in 395, A. D., when Theodosius the Great divided the Roman Empire between his two sons, Arcadius and Honorius. The former, a feeble and luxurious character, was made emperor of the Eastern division, comprising Syria, Asia Minor, and Pontus, in Asia; Egypt in Africa; and Thrace, Mœsia (now Bulgaria), Macedonia, Greece, and Crete in Europe. Arcadius let the govt. of the empire fall from the hands of his minister Rufinus into those of the eunuchs Eutropius and Gainas, and lastly to the shameless empress Eudoxia, who ruled until the time of her death, 404. After Theodosius II. had held the reins during 6 years, he resigned the govt. in favor of his sister Pulcheria, who ruled powerfully, while her brother was kept apart from all state affairs. After the death of Theodosius II., Pulcheria married the senator Marcianus (450–457), whose firmness repelled the invasions of Attila. Marcianus was followed by Leo I., surnamed *Macella* (the Butcher), a Thracian of low birth, but elevated to the throne by the commander-in-chief, Aspar, who, being himself an Arian, would not venture to encounter the perils that sovereignty might have entailed on one of his religious views. Leo II., grandson of the former, succeeded, but died after a few months, in consequence of which the crown came into the possession of his father, Zeno (474–491), who was banished by Basiliscus (475), but who reascended the throne in 477. Though a weak and unpopular ruler, he contrived to retain his power in spite of several serious revolts. Ariadne, widow of Zeno, by her second marriage raised the courtier Silentiarius to the throne under the title of Anastasius I. (491–518). By the help of the Goths, this monarch overthrew, after a six years' contest, the robber tribes of Mount Taurus. A new enemy, however, now appeared on the Danube in the Bulgarians, against whose desolating raids Anastasius built the Long Wall, to protect the peninsula on which Constantinople lies. The war with the Persians also broke out anew during his reign, and religious tumults often purpled the streets of Constantinople itself. After his death, the army raised Justinus I. to the throne. His nephew, Justinian (q. v.), succeeded (527–565), and became celebrated by his code of laws, and by the victories of his great generals, Belisarius (*q. v.*), and Narses, (*q. v.*) But the rapid decline of the empire after his death showed that he had not been able to give it any internal consolidation or vitality. It was during the reign of Justinian that those pestilent contests of the Blues and Whites against the Greens and Reds (political factions so named from the colors respectively worn) first attained any consequence; and though the first disturbance was terribly chastised by Belisarius in 532, they continued to distract the capital periodically down to the 7th century. Justin II. (565–578), a weak man, governed by his wife Sophia, yielded a part of Italy to the Longobards, was unsuccessful against the Persians, allowed the Avari to plunder the Dambian provinces, and ultimately became insane through vexation and anxiety. Tiberius, the captain of the guard, was then made regent, and after the death of Justin II. received the imperial dignity. He ruled with mildness and prudence (578–582), purchased a peace with the Avari, concluded the war with Persia, and left as his successor the commander-in-chief Mauricius, who reigned from 582 to 602. His unggardly treatment of the army caused a military insurrection, in which he was slain along with his son; and Phocas, one of his generals, was elevated to the throne. Phocas proved a bad ruler. Through his monstrous vices, tyranny, and incapacity for government, the empire lapsed into still deeper anarchy. Suddenly, however, a deliverer appeared in the person of Heraclius (*q. v.*), son of the exarch or governor-general of Africa, who headed a conspiracy, marched to Constantinople, overthrew the tyrant, and ascended the throne, 610. But great as was the genius of Heraclius, he had to submit to twelve years of defeat before he could organize and discipline a victorious army. In 622 he opened those magnificent campaigns in which the power of Persia was crushed, and which, in the opinion of Gibbon, were equal to those of Scipio or Hannibal. He lived, however, to see more formidable foes in the Arabs, who, inspired by fanatic zeal, and led by the Caliph Omar, captured, during 635–641, the countries on the Euphrates, with Syria, Judæa, and Egypt. The power of the Greeks, which was demanded to resist the Arabian invasions, was miserably divided and weakened by their unending religious quarrels, especially the controversy of the Orthodox against the Monothelites, (*q. v.*) The empire was breaking asunder, and Heraclius, now worn out with the fatigues of war, had abandoned his enervated senses to pleasure, and his enfeebled intellect to theological discussions. He died in 641. Constantine III., who succeeded his father Heraclius, also died soon after, and was followed by Heracleonas, who lost the crown, and was mutilated in an

insurrection. The next ruler was Constans, son of Constantine III., who ruled from 642 to 668, made himself odious by cruelty, and perished in an insurrection. His son, Constantine IV., Pogonatus (668–685), enforced a treaty of peace on the invading Arabs (675) by his successful use of the Greek fire in warfare. Justinian II. (685–711), son and successor of Pogonatus, was victorious in a war against the Monothelite Maronites; but was defeated by the Bulgarians (688), and by the Arabs (692). His cruelty caused an insurrection, at the head of which was Leontius, who, in 695, deposed him, cut off his nose (hence his surname *Rhinotmetus*), and banished him to the Tauric Chersonese; in 705 he was restored to the throne, but adversity had taught him no wisdom. A part of his subjects revolted, and the king, abandoned by his army and by the Bulgarians, was assassinated in 711. With him the dynasty of Heraclius expired. Philippicus Bardanes (the leader of the last insurrection against Justinian II.) was next raised to the throne (711); but after having made himself odious by favoring the metaphysical tenets of the Monothelites, he was deposed and brutally deprived of eyesight (713). His successor, Anastasius II., prudently screened himself from a mutinous army by retiring into a monastery (716), and left the crown to Theodosius III., who abdicated in 717, when Leo, the Isaurian, and general of the army of the East, did not recognize him, and marched with hostile intent to Constantinople. Leo (*q. v.*) himself ascended the throne in 717, and drove back the Arabs from Constantinople, but unhappily gave occasion, in 726, for that contest concerning the worship of images which rent the empire for more than a century. In 728 the exarchate of Ravenna was lost, and the eastern provinces became the prey of the Arabs, over whom, however, he won a great victory in Phrygia. He died in 741. — Constantine V. (741–775), son of Leo III., on account of his zeal as an iconoclast, was hated by the monks, who gave him the surname "Copronymos," because he had polluted the font at his baptism. He was a brave ruler, recovered from the Arabs parts of Syria and Armenia, and ultimately defeated the Bulgarians, against whom he had long been unsuccessful. His son, Leo IV. (775–780), was a mild ruler. After him Constantine VI. ascended the throne under the guardianship of his ambitious mother, Irene (*q. v.*), who raised a powerful party in favor of image-worship. Constantine having made an attempt to liberate himself from the influence of his mother and her paramour Stauratius, Irene barbarously caused her own son to be blinded (797). He died soon after this atrocity; and Irene, who had boldly conceived the design of marrying the Emperor Charlemagne, and thus uniting the east and west of Europe in one vast realm, excited the opposition which, in 802, placed her treasurer, Nicephorus, on the throne. Irene was banished to Lesbos, where she died in 803. Nicephorus, who fell in battle against the Bulgarians (811), was succeeded by his son Stauratius, who soon yielded the throne to his brother-in-law, Michael I., from whom it was taken by the Armenian general Leo V., a powerful ruler, who conquered the Bulgarians, but fell (820) in a conspiracy excited by his zeal against image-worship. Michael II., the "Stammerer," was raised from a dungeon to the throne, and ruled until 829. In his reign, Crete and Sicily passed into the hands of the Arabs. Under the reign of his son, Theophilus, praised by the Byzantine historians for his love of justice (829–842), Theodora, widow of Theophilus and guardian of Michael III. (842–867), brought the controversy about images to a close at the Council of Nicæa (842), when the worship of these was fully sanctioned and re-introduced. Theodora, having been banished to a convent by her son, the government was for some time held by Bardas, uncle of Michael III., and after his assassination, by Basilius I., the "Macedonian," who caused Michael to be put to death, and afterwards ruled ably from 867 to 886. But though on the whole successful against the Arabs, the latter contrived to make themselves masters of Syracuse. His dynasty (the Macedonian) maintained itself on the Byzantine throne, with some few interruptions, until 1055. The reign of his son, Leo VI., the "Philosopher" (886–912), was not prosperous. The inroads of the Bulgarians and of the Arabs, who, in 904, plundered Thessalonica, continued to increase during the government of his son, Constantine VII., "Porphyrogenitus," who ruled mildly but feebly (912–959). Under his son, the dissolute Romanus II. (959–963), Crete was retaken from the Arabs by the vigor of his general, Nicephorus Phocas, who, on the death of the emperor, married his widow, Theophania. She, however, caused him to be murdered in 969, as she wished to marry John Tzimiskes, who ruled till 976, and, like his predecessor, was victorious against the Arabs and Bulgarians, and also the Russians, who about this time began to emerge from obscurity as an enemy of the Byzantine power. His successor, Basilius II. (976–1025), the son of Romanus, conquered the Bulgarian kingdom, and attached it as a province to the empire, which it remained till 1186, when it again became independent. His brother, Constantine VIII. (1025–1028), did not resemble him. Romanus III. next ascended the throne, but was assassinated by his wife Zoë, a profligate but crafty princess, who raised successively to the imperial dignity Michael IV. (1034), Michael V. (1041), and Constantine IX. (1042). Meanwhile, Russians and Arabs devastated the realm. In Asia, the Seljuk Turks proved dangerous enemies; while in Lower Italy the Normans narrowed the Byzantine power to the possession of Otranto. After Constantine's death, in 1054, Theodora, sister of Zoë, was elected empress; and on her death, in 1056, Michael VI., who was deposed by Isaac I., (Comnenus.) — With Isaac I., (Comnenus.) who came to the throne in 1057, the dynasty of the Comnenian emperors began. He retired to a monastery (1059), and was succeeded by Constantine X., whose widow, Eudocia, married Romanus IV., and raised him to the throne. Romanus was deposed in 1071 by Michael VII. (son of Constantine X.), who in his turn was dethroned by Nicephorus III. (1078), who reigned until 1081, when he was deposed by Alexius I., (Comnenus, *q. v.*,) (1081–1118). This last reign was marked by the commencement of the Crusades. The successors of Alexius —his son, Karo-Johannes (1118–1143), and Manuel I. (1143–1180)—were able rulers, and victorious in their engagements with the Turks. Manuel's son, Alexius II., was murdered by his guardian, Andronicus (grandson of Alexius I.), who raised himself to the throne. He was the last prince of the Comnenian dynasty, and fell in an insurrection excited by his own cruelty, 1185. — After the first turbulent reign of Isaac II., who was blinded and deposed by his brother Alexius III., who took the surname of Comnenus in 1195, the Crusaders restored Isaac to the throne (1203), and also crowned his son Alexius IV.; but the restless citizens of Constantinople elected Nicolas Kanabus, who took the title of Alexius V., and pursuing the usual bloody course, put his predecessor to death. — In 1204, the French and the Venetians (collectively named *Latins*) advanced on Constantinople, and captured the city, April 12, having made themselves masters of the European provinces. The whole was divided into four parts, of which the first, including the metropolis, fell to the lot of Baldwin, Count of Flanders, who was made emperor, and to whom the other participants in the expedition did fealty for their respective shares. The Venetians obtained the coasts of the Adriatic and Ægean seas, a part of the Morea, and several islands; Boniface, Count of Montferrat, Macedonia, and part of Greece; several dukedoms, countships, &c., were also established at Athens, Philippopolis, and other places for French knights; while a number of Greek princes, both on the mainland and in the islands, maintained their independence. In the west of Asia Minor Theodorus Lascaris, who had been elected emperor at Constantinople, formally transferred the seat of government to Nicæa; and finally, in the N.E. of Asia Minor, the governor of the province of Colchis, Alexius Comnenus, ruled at Trebizond with absolute authority; while one of his successors, John Comnenus, even assumed the title of emperor. At Constantinople, neither Baldwin nor his successors could strengthen the sinking empire. Baldwin himself died (1206) a prisoner in the hands of the Bulgarians. After him came his brother Henry, who ruled bravely and wisely till 1216. For the next four years, the empire was actually without a ruler, and a prey to utter anarchy. In 1221, Robert, son of Peter, Count of Auxerre and Courtenay, came to the throne, and was succeeded by John of Brienne, titular king of Jerusalem (1228–1237); and the latter by Baldwin II. (1237–1261). During these reigns a great part of the empire was seized by John Vatazes, successor of Theodorus Lascaris of Nicæa (1222–1255). This ruler was followed in Nicæa by Theodorus II. (1255–1259), whose son, Johannes, was superseded by Michael VIII., (Palæologus,) who by the help of the Genoese captured Constantinople (July 25, 1261), and thus put an end to the Latin dynasty. — Michael, the first of the *Palæologi*, endeavored to strengthen the realm. He attempted to unite the Greek Church with the Latin, but his son, Andronicus II., who came to the throne in 1282, re-established the Greek ritual. Andronicus II. was compelled to divide the throne with his grandson, Andronicus III., who became sole emperor, 1328, and unsuccessfully opposed the Turks; he D. 1341. Under his son, Johannes V., the Turks first gained a firm footing in the European provinces; Sultan Murad took Adrianople, 1361, and made it the seat of government. Manuel II., son and successor of Johannes, was besieged in Constantinople by Bajazet, and compelled to cede to the Turks one of the main streets of the city. In 1422, the metropolis was again besieged by Murad II., who, after he had overthrown the force sent to aid the emperor by Ladislas, king of Hungary, at the battle of Varna, made Constantinople, 1444, the limit of the domains of Johannes VI., son of Manuel, and compelled him to pay tribute. Constantine XI., brother of Johannes, fell heroically in the defence of Constantinople, which was captured by Mohammed II., May 29, 1453, when the *G. E.* was brought to a close.

Greek'ess, *n.* A female Greek. (R.)

Greek Fire, *n.* A composition of a highly combustible nature, supposed to have been formed of naphtha, pitch, and sulphur. It is said to have been invented about 670, by Callinicius of Heliopolis, in the reign of Constantine III., and used with terrible effect against the fleet of the Saracens. It burst into a flame on exposure to the air, and burned under water. It was hurled upon the enemy from cross-bows and other engines of war. *G. F.* was used against the Crusaders at the siege of Acre under Richard I., and was a recognized means of defence before the invention of gunpowder.

Greek'ish, *a.* Grecian; peculiar to Greece, or to the Greeks.

Greek Language and Literature. The earliest inhabitants of Greece were the Pelasgi, who, according to Herodotus, spoke a barbarous or foreign tongue. They were allied to the Iranian tribes of the north of India; consequently, that element in the Greek language which exhibits an affinity for the Sanskrit, is the Pelasgic: and hence the strong resemblance in words and inflections, which is found to exist between the two languages. The Hellenes, or Greeks proper, subsequently migrated into the country, and the language of the aboriginal inhabitants came to be looked upon as barbarous. The Hellenes were an Ionian race, and their language is said to have had an affinity to the Persian. It is but right to state, however, that this account of the origin of the Greek language is not universally received, for the subject is so involved in doubt, that no certainty can be arrived at regarding it. The Greek is a branch of the so-called *Indo-Germanic*, or Aryan family of languages. It consists of three principal dialects, — the Æolic, Doric, and Ionic; to which, at a later period, was added the mixed Attic dialect; and besides these there were several minor dialects. The Doric was a rough, hard, broad dialect, with long *a* predominant over all the other vowels. It was spoken originally in the mountains of Thessaly, whence it travelled southward, and became the language of the greater part of the Peloponnesus. It was purest in Messenia, and softest in Syracuse and Agrigentum. Its centre was Sparta. It is found in the writings of Pindar, Theocritus, Bion, and Maschu. The Æolic was a more ancient dialect than the preceding, but was refined at an earlier period, and was less harsh than the Doric, although also broad and open. It was spoken north of the Isthmus of Corinth (with the exception of Megaris, Attica, and Doris), in the Æolic colonies of Asia Minor, and on some islands of the Ægean Sea. It contains some of the Pelasgic forms, and is to be found in the fragments of Sappho, Myrtis, and Alcæus. The Ionic is the softest and most unsical of all the dialects. It abounds in vowels and diphthongs, and is partial to labials and linguals. It was the earliest cultivated of the dialects, and is that of Homer, and other of the early authors, as Hesiod, Herodotus, &c. It was spoken principally by the people of Attica and the Ionian colonies of Asia Minor. The Attic sprang from the Ionic, from which at first it differed but little. It was developed principally after the Persian wars, and was brought to perfection by the poets, philosophers, and historians of Greece, who flourished after that time. It held a middle place between the hardness of Æolic and Doric, and softness of the Ionic. It was harmonious and powerful in its expressions, concise and regular in its syntax. Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Thucydides, Aristophanes, Plato, Demosthenes, and Isocrates, have rendered it immortal. Grammarians afterwards distinguished between the genuine Attic, as it exists in these masters, and the Attic of common life, calling the latter the *common Greek*, or *Hellenic dialect;* and even the later Attic writers, posterior to the golden age of the literature, were called *Hellenes*, or *common Greeks*. In this latter class are Aristotle, Theophrastus, Apollodorus, Polybius, Plutarch, and others, many of whom, however, wrote genuine Attic. —At what time this language first began to be expressed in writing is a question of much uncertainty. According to tradition, Cadmus the Phœnician introduced the alphabet into Greece about 1500 years B. C. To him sixteen of the letters of the present alphabet are attributed; four, according to Pliny, were introduced by Palamedes at the time of the Trojan war, and four by Simonides of Ceos during the Persian war. The ancient letters were all uncial, or what we call *capital;* the present cursive or *round* letters occur first in inscriptions of the age Augustus, and resemble the Coptic forms. The Greeks wrote originally from right to left; afterwards alternately, the one line from right to left, and the next from left to right (called *bonstrophedon*, as being the mode in which oxen ploughed in a field); and finally from left to right, as we do now. The Greek language may be termed the parent tongue of civilization. It is rich in roots, flexible in the formation of words, picturesque in its mode of expressing thought, highly plastic and euphonious; simple and sublime in Homer, playful in Anacreon, majestic in Æschylus and Pindar, noble in Sophocles, pathetic in Euripides, elegant in Xenophon, subtle in the Sophists, distinct in the Stoics, clear in Aristotle, and fluent in the orators. Its syntax is free, full of inversions, subtle and perfect, yet without obscurity. Its antiquity, its intrinsic excellence, its literature, and its influence on the progress of the fairest portion of mankind, challenge our deepest admiration. "In order," says Mure, "to the attainment of the highest excellence, it is essential, first, that a language should be the original invention of the people who speak it; secondly, that this people should be gifted not only with a fine sense of euphony, but with variety and extent of intellectual powers. These favorable circumstances were combined in the case of the Greek in a greater degree than in that of any other known language. While it is in all essential respects a radically original tongue, its mechanism, both in sound and structure, reflects all the harmony, versatility, and precision which mark the genius of the race by whom it is spoken." (*Language and Literature of Ancient Greece.*) — The language of modern Greece is what is termed *Romaic*, or Neo Hellenic. It differs from the ancient Greek chiefly in the formation of the tenses, and in the termination of the nouns; but the difference between the two is not greater than between the Doric and the Attic dialects of ancient Greece. The tendency of late years has been to assimilate it more and more to the ancient tongue; and a good ancient Greek scholar will have little difficulty in making out a Greek newspaper of the present day. — The origin of Greek literature is lost in the darkness of antiquity. The earliest existing monuments of it carry us back to nearly 1000 years B. C., and even then we find the art of poetical composition existing in the highest perfection. The admirable structure and the wonderful language of the Homeric poems imply a long period of antecedent culture. Although both the Iliad and Odyssey display traces of the infancy of the nation, and manifest a spirit of simplicity peculiar to the childhood of

the human race, yet the class of poetry under which they fall appears in them at its full maturity; all the laws which reflection and experience can suggest for the epic form are observed with the most refined taste; all the means are employed by which the general effect can be heightened; nowhere does the poetry bear the character of a first essay or an unsuccessful attempt at some higher poetical flights; indeed, as no subsequent poems, either of ancient or modern times, has so completely caught the genuine epic tone, there seems good reason to doubt whether any future poet will again be able to strike the same chord." (*Müller.*)—Of the poets previous to Homer nothing satisfactory is known. The names of many of them, as Olen, Linus, Orpheus, Musæus, and many others, are preserved to us; but their works are all lost. The poems which have come down to us under their names are manifest forgeries. The Iliad is founded on the legends of the war of Troy; the Odyssey, on the return of Odysseus (Ulysses). Various other poems, as the "Batrachomyomachia," or Battle of the Frogs and Mice, are attributed to Homer; but they evidently belong to a later period. The Homeric poems were made use of as models, and as a basis with which to connect their works, by a series of later poets, who are commonly known as the "cyclic," but of whose works only the titles, brief abstracts, and fragments, have been preserved. Hesiod, the next great epic poet after Homer, was a Bœotian, and is believed to have flourished about the middle of the 9th century before Christ. His principal poems are the *Works and Days*, the leading subject of which is the various occupations and duties of life in its several relations; and the *Theognia*, containing a history of the origin of the world and the genealogies of the gods. Lyric poetry arose on the decline of the epic, and was much cultivated from about B. C. 776 to the commencement of the Persian wars. The spirit of the times, and the various contests in which the different states were engaged, greatly favored this kind of poetry. Next to the gods, who were celebrated at their festivals with hymns, their country, with its heroes, was the leading subject of their song; and in everything there was a more powerful impulse towards meditation, investigation, and labor, for the attainment of a desired end than before. Among those who were distinguished in the field of lyric poetry, or in the improvement of music, history furnishes us with the names of Archilochus of Paros, inventor of the iambus; Tyrtæus of Miletus, author of war-songs; Callimachus of Ephesus, inventor of the elegiac measure; Alemon the Lydian; Arion of Methymna, who perfected the dithyrambus; Terpander of Antissa, inventor of the barbitos (a kind of lyre); the tender Sappho of Mitylene; her countryman Alcæus; Erinna, the contemporary of both; Mimnermus of Colophon, the flute-player; Stesichorus of Himera; Ibycus of Rhegium; Anacreon and Simonides of Ceos; Hipponax of Ephesus; Timocreon of Rhodes; Lasus of Hermionea; Corinna of Tanagra, the friend and instructress of Pindar. As gnomic writers, Theognis, Phocylides, and Pythagoras deserve to be named; and as a fabulist, Æsop. In the order of time, several of these belong to a later period, but they are properly placed here on account of the connection. The greatest of all the masters of lyric song, however, was Pindar, born at Cynoscephalæ, in Bœotia, in B. C. 522. Of his numerous compositions we have only the four series of Epinician odes, *i. e.*, odes written in commemoration of victories gained at the four national festivals,—the Olympic, Pythian, Nemean, and Isthmian. The earliest writers of prose were those who first engaged in philosophical speculations. Of their writings, however, only a few fragments have been preserved. Thales was the founder of the Ionic philosophy, to which belonged Pherecydes, Anaximander, Anaximenes, Anaxagoras, &c. Pythagoras established the Italian school, and was followed by Alcmæon, Timæus, Epicharmus, Theagenes, Archytas, and others. In history the Ionians took the lead. Cadmus, of Melitus, about 540 B. C., is the earliest; Areesilaus of Argos soon followed; then Pherecydes of Leros, Charon of Lampsacus, Hellanicus of Mitylene, Dionysius of Melitus,—all of whom preceded Herodotus, but are rather chroniclers than historians, in the strict sense of the term. The first great historian was Herodotus of Halicarnassus (484 B. C.), whose delightful work is still preserved, and well entitles him to the name of the "Father of History." The drama took its rise from the festivities with which the country people solemnized the gathering in of the vintage, and which were accompanied with songs and dances. By degrees, variety and some measure of art were given to these proceedings. The first direct step to the introduction of the drama was made by Thespis, and by Phrynichus, B. C. 536–511. Æschylus, the great perfecter of the tragic art, was born at Eleusis, 525 B. C. Sophocles and Euripides, the other great masters of Greek tragedy, flourished soon after Æschylus. Comedy was first brought into regular form by Epicharmus, who lived about 500 B. C. Cratinus, Crates, Phrynichus, and Eupolis, are well-known names in this field; but the greatest is Aristophanes, who flourished in the early part of the 5th century B. C. In what is termed the "old comedy," public and private characters were introduced by name; but subsequently it was forbidden by law to introduce any living person by name, and what is known as the "middle comedy" arose in consequence. The "new comedy" was a still further modification which comedy first assumed in the age of Alexander. The earliest writer of the new comedy was Philippides, who flourished 323 B. C.; and the two most celebrated of his successors were Philemon and Menander. The fertility and excellence of the Greek dramatic literature were most remarkable. The prose compositions that belong to this age were equally distinguished by their appropriate excellence. In history we have Thucydides, born 471 B. C., whose work on the Peloponnesian war is not only the first specimen of what has been called philosophical history, but remains unsurpassed down to the present time. The historical works of Xenophon, born 447 B. C., though not equal to that of Thucydides in vigor of coloring and depth of reflection, are yet adorned with every grace of narrative and description. In philosophy, to which the teachings of Socrates, born 468 B. C., gave a great impulse, we have the writings of Plato, born 428 B. C., and his pupil Aristotle, born 384 B. C. Plato was endowed with a brilliant imagination, and loved to soar into the highest regions of speculation; while Aristotle was a student and observer, practical results being the object of his investigations. He never entered the world of ideas with Plato, but everything he wrote embodied the results of careful and extensive observations, or comparison of observations. His works embrace the subjects of logic, rhetoric, physics, metaphysics, natural history, and politics. Plato founded the Academic school, whose point of reunion was the Academy, on the Cephissus, north of Athens. Aristotle established the Peripatetic school in the Lyceum, near the Ilissus, on the opposite side of the city. Public discussion was the general rule in the Gr. republic. Solon, Pisistratus, Miltiades, Aristides, Themistocles, and Pericles were orators as well as legislators, counsellors, and generals. Pericles was the first to cultivate the art, and to adorn his mind with the teachings of philosophy, and general literary culture. The first rhetorical school at Athens was opened by Georgias of Leontine. Other sophists and teachers of rhetoric were Protagoras, Prodicus, Hippias, &c. Among the Athenian orators whose works are extant, in whole or in part, are Antiphon, Andocides, Lysias, Isocrates, Lycurgus, Hyperides, Æschines, Demades, Demosthenes, and Dinarchus. Mathematics was now cultivated, and geography served to illustrate history. Astronomy is indebted to the Ionic school, arithmetic to the Italian, and geometry to the Academic school, for many discoveries. As mathematicians, Theodorus, of Cyrene, Meton, Enetemon, Archytas, of Tarentum, and Eudoxus, of Cnidus, were celebrated. Geography was particularly enriched by voyages of discovery, which were occasioned by commerce. The study of nature was likewise pursued by the philosophers; and the healing art, hitherto practised by the Æsclepiades in the temples, was raised to a distinct science by Hippocrates. After the death of Alexander, although literature still continued to be cultivated in Greece, yet, till the Roman conquest, the principal seat of letters and science was Alexandria; and this period is called the *Alexandrian age*. Its characteristics were erudition, criticism, and the study of science; and in poetry, the only original species was the bucolic or idyl. The principal poets were Bion of Smyrna, Theocritus, Aratus, Lycophron, Callimachus, and Marchus. Mathematics, astronomy, and geography made great progress during this period. During the Roman supremacy, and down to the introduction of Christianity, the principal poet was Nicander; the most important prose writers, Polybius, Apollodorus, Dionysius Thrax, Diodorus Siculus, Dionysius of Halicarnassus, and Dionysius Periegetes. From this period to the close of the Roman empire in the West, are two parallel series of writers,—the Pagan, and the Jewish and Christian. Of the former the more important are, Babrius, Strabo, Epictetus, Plutarch, Dion Chrysostomos, Arrian, Pausanias, Marcus Antoninus, Aristides, Lucian, Diogenes Laertius, Achilles Tatius, Dion Cassius, Athenæus Herodianus, Philostratus, Plotinus, Longinus Iamblichus; of the latter, Josephus Philo, the authors of the books of the New Testament, Clement of Rome, Justinus, Polycarp, Irenæus, Clemens of Alexandria, and Origen. From the establishment of the seat of government at Constantinople, A. D. 330, till the capture of that city by the Turks, A. D. 1453, the names in Greek literature are comparatively few. They comprise the series of authors known as the *Byzantine historians;* the ecclesiastical and other writers, Eusebius, Athanasius, Gregory Nazianzen, Epiphanius, Synosius, Socrates, Basilius, Georgius Pisides, Malales, Georgius Syncellus, Nicephorus, Photius, Constantine Porphyrogenitus, Leo (Philosophus) Theodosius; the rhetoricians and grammarians; a few poets, as Moschus, Quintus of Smyrna, Colluthus, Agathias, and in the 12th century, Ptochoprodomus; the romance writers Longus, Xenophon of Ephesus, Heliodorus; the historians, as Zosimus, Procopius, Anna Comnena, Chalcocydylas, &c. After the capture of Constantinople, intellectual pursuits languished under the tyranny of the Turk.—Since the establishment of the Greek kingdom, literature has made great progress in Greece, chiefly in the department of education, in which the publications have been innumerable. Works of distinguished merit have signalized the names of Trieoupi, the Rangabes, Soutsos, Asopios,—the *History of Greek Literature*, by the latter, challenging a fair comparison with similar works in other countries.

Gree'ley, Horace, an American journalist and author, b. at Amherst, N. H., in 1811. About 1825, his parents having removed to Vermont, Horace, who had always been a lover of books, obtained employment as an apprentice in a printing-office, and in Aug., 1831, arrived at New York, where he secured occasional work as a journeyman printer in various offices. In 1834, in partnership with Messrs. Winchester and Gibbett, *G.* started *The New Yorker*, a weekly literary journal, which, after several years' trial proving unprofitable, was abandoned, and in 1841 he commenced the publication of the *New York Tribune*, a journal which has been eminently successful. In 1848, *G.* was chosen to fill a vacancy in the 30th Congress, and served through the short time preceding Gen. Taylor's inauguration; in 1851 he visited Europe, and was chosen chairman of one of the juries of the Great Exhibition in London, and afterwards published an account of his travels. *G.* is the author of a collection of addresses, essays, &c., published under the title of *Hints towards Reforms*, and of *A History of the Struggle for Slavery Extension or Restriction in the United States from* 1787 *to* 1856, published in 1856. He ardently supported the Union cause during the civil war, of which he wrote a history entitled *The American Conflict*, published in 1864 and 1867. He has since written his autobiography, under the title of *Recollections of a Busy Life*, which appeared in 1868. In 1872, *G.* was nominated the Liberal Republican candidate for the Presidency in opposition to Gen. Grant, but he failed to be elected. D. Nov. 29, in the same year.

Gree'ley, in *Iowa*, a village of Delaware co.

Gree'ley, in *Kansas*, a village of Anderson co.

Greek'ling, *n.* A little Greek; one who has small pretensions to a knowledge of Greek.

Greek'-rose, *n.* The rose-campion.

Green, *a.* (*comp.* GREENER; *super.* GREENEST.) [A. S. *grene;* Low Ger., Dan., and Swed. *grön;* Dn. *groen;* Ger. *grün.* The root is found in O. Ger. *gróên*, A. S. *grovan*, to become green.] Having the color of growing plants; being of the color of herbage and plants when growing; verdant: of a color between blue and yellow; emerald. —New; fresh; recent; vigorous; full of life; undecayed; as, a *green* old age.

"Our *green* youth copies what gray sinners act."—*Dryden.*

—Unripe; immature; as, *green* fruit, *green* geese, &c.—Half raw; not thoroughly roasted.—Immature in age or judgment; young; inexperienced; raw; awkward; ganche; as, a *green* hand, a *green* youth.—Wan; of a sickly, pale-green color; as, "the *green*-sickness."(*Garth.*)—Unseasoned; not dry; possessing its natural juices; as, *green* timber.

"Dry wood is more fragile than *green*."—*Bacon.*

—*n.* The color of growing herbage or plants; a hue betwixt green and yellow.—A grassy plat or plain; a piece of ground covered with grass or herbage; as, a bowling-*green*. "O'er the smooth enamell'd *green*." (*Milton.*)—Fresh leaves, wreaths, or branches of trees or verdure;—generally in the plural.

"The fragrant *greens* I seek, my brows to bind."—*Dryden.*

—*pl.* (*Cookery.*) The leaves and stems of young plants, dressed and prepared for food; green vegetables; as, bacon and *greens.*

G. colors. Green, one of the prismatic colors, produced by combination of blue and yellow rays, is very common in the vegetable kingdom, but very rare in the mineral. There is only one metal, copper, which affords in its combinations the various shades of green in general use. The other metals capable of producing this color are, chromium in its protoxide, nickel in its hydrated oxide, as well as its salts, the seleniate, arseniate, and sulphate; and titanium in its prussiate. *G.* pigments are prepared also by the mixture of yellows and blues; as, for example, the green of Rinman and of Gellert, obtained by the mixture of cobalt-blue and flowers of zinc; that of Barth, made with yellow lake, Prussian blue, and clay; but these paints seldom appear in the market, because the greens are generally extemporaneous preparations of the artists. *Mountain G.* consists of the hydrate, oxide, or carbonate of copper, either factitious, or as found in nature. *Bremen* or *Brunswick G.* is a mixture of carbonate of copper with chalk or lime, and sometimes a little magnesia or ammonia. It is improved by an admixture of white lead. It may be prepared by adding ammonia to a mixed solution of sulphate of copper and alum. *Frise G.* is prepared with sulphate of copper and sal-ammoniac. *Mittis G.* is an arseniate of copper, made by mixing a solution of acetate or sulphate of copper with arsenite of potash. It is, in fact, Scheele's *G. Sap G.* is the inspissated juice of buckthorn-berries. These are allowed to ferment for 8 days in a tub, then put in a press, adding a little alum to the juice, and concentrated by gentle evaporation. It is lastly put up in pigs' bladders, where it becomes dry and hard. *Schweinfurt G.:* see Schweinfurt. *Verona G.* is merely a variety of the mineral called green earth.

Green, in *Illinois*, a township of Woodford co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Green, in *Indiana*, a township of Jay co; *pop.* abt. 850.
—A township of Morgan co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.
—A township of Parke co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.
—A township of St. Joseph co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.
—A township of Wayne co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Green, in *Michigan*, a township of Mecosta co.; *pop.* abt. 300.
—A township of Osceola co.; *pop.* abt. 100.

Green, in *Missouri*, a township of Platte co.

Green, in *Ohio*, a township of Mahoning co.; *pop.* 2,100.
—A township of Scioto co.; *pop.* abt. 3,500.
—A township of Summit co.; *pop.* abt. 2,700.

Green, in *Wisconsin*, a S. county, bordering on Illinois; *area*, abt. 600 sq. miles. *Rivers.* Pekatonica and Sugar rivers. *Surface*, broken and hilly; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Lead and limestone. *Cap.* Monroe. *Pop.* abt. 24,000.

Green'back, *n.* A name which, from their color, is popularly given, in the U. States, to the paper-money first issued by the govt. in 1862.

Green'dale, in *Minnesota*, a township of Dakota co.; *pop.* abt. 500.

Green Bank, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Lancaster co.

Green Bank, in *New Jersey*, a post-vill. of Burlington co., on the Mullica River, abt. 35 m. S.S.E. of Mt. Holly.

Green Bay, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Clarke co.; *pop.* 524.

Green Bay, in *Iowa*, a village of Des Moines co.
—A village and township of Lee co., abt. 80 m. S. by E. of Iowa City; *pop.* of township 674.
Green Bay, in *Michigan* and *Wisconsin*, a considerable arm of Lake Michigan. It receives numerous rivers besides the surplus waters of Winnebago Lake by the Fox River, and extends from Brown co., in Wisconsin, to Delta co., in Michigan. It is 100 m. long, and averages 25 m. in width. Its depth is said to exceed 500 ft.
Green Bay, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Prince Edward co.
Green Bay, in *Wisconsin*, an important city, cap. of Brown co., at the mouth of Fox River, and at the S.W. extremity of Green Bay, about 115 m. N. of Milwaukee; *pop.* in 1870, 4,666.
Green'bone, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See GARFISH.
Green'borough, in *New York*, a post-village of Oswego co., abt. 170 m. W.N.W. of Albany.
Green'-brier, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SMILAX.
Green'brier, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Monroe co.
Green'brier, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Northumberland co.
Green'brier, in *Tennessee*, a P. O. of Robertson co.
Green'brier, in *W. Virginia*, a S.E. co., bordering on Virginia; *area*, about 880 sq. miles. *Rivers.* Greenbrier River, and some smaller streams. *Surface*, diversified by mountains and valleys; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Lewisburg. *Pop.* abt. 13,000.
Green'brier Mountain, in *W. Virginia*, a spur of the Alleghanies, in Greenbrier and Pocahontas cos. Height over 2,000 feet.
Green'brier River, in *W. Virginia*, rises in the N. part of Pocahontas co., and flowing a general S.W. course through Greenbrier co., enters the Kanawha River abt. 35 m. above Fayetteville. The mouth is 1,333 feet, and the source abt. 1,500 feet above sea-level.
Green'-broom, Green-weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Genista tinctoria*. See GENISTA.
Green'burg, in *New York*, a township of Westchester co., on the Hudson River, abt. 130 m. S. of Albany; *pop.* abt. 14,000.
Green'bush, in *Georgia*, a post-office of Walker co.
Green'bush, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Warren co., about 87 m. N.W. of Springfield; *pop.* of township abt. 1,800.
Green'bush, in *Iowa*, a village of Polk co., about 110 m. W.S.W. of Iowa City.
Green'bush, in *Maine*, a post-township of Penobscot co.; *pop.* abt. 300.
Green'bush, in *Michigan*, a township of Clinton co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.
Green'bush, in *New York*, a post-village of Rensselaer co., on the Hudson River, opposite Albany; *pop.* abt. 2,500.
Green'bush, in *Ohio*, a village of Brown co., abt. 90 m. S.S.W. of Columbus.
—A village of Preble co., abt. 20 m. S.W. of Dayton.
Green bush, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Sheboygan co., abt. 2 m. E. of Fond du Lac.
Green Camp, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Marion co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.
Greencastle, a fort and harbor of Ireland, on the coast of Donegal, Ulster, abt. 4 m. N.E. of Moville. It is a considerable fishing-station.
Green Castle, in *Indiana*, a post-village, cap. of Putnam co., about 40 m. W.S.W. of Indianapolis; *pop.* abt. 2,300.
Green Castle, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Jasper co.
—A township of Marshall co.; *pop.* 577.
Green Castle, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Warren co.
Green Castle, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Sullivan co., abt. 50 m. N.E. of Chillicothe.
Green Castle, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Fairfield co.
Green Castle, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Franklin co., abt. 56 m. S.W. of Harrisburg.
Green Cove Springs, in *Florida*, a post-office of Clay co.
Green Creek, in *Ohio*, enters the Sandusky River in Sandusky co.
—A township of Sandusky co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.
Green Creek, in *New Jersey*, a P. O. of Cape May co.
Green'-crop, *n.* A crop of green vegetables, such as artificial grasses, mangold-wurzel, turnips, &c.
Green Dale, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Marion co., abt. 82 m. E. of St. Louis, Missouri.
Green Dale, in *Pennsylvania*, a P.O. of Armstrong co.
Greene, in *Alabama*, a W. central co.; *area*, about 990 sq. m. *Rivers.* Black Warrior, and Tombigbee rivers. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. It is one of the richest and most populous cos. in the State. *Cap.* Eutaw. *Pop.* abt. 34,000.
Greene, NATHANIEL, an American revolutionary general, b. at Potowhommet, Warwick co., R. I., 1742. His father was a preacher in the Society of Friends. Young *G.*'s school-education was of the simplest and most limited character; but by his own industry he soon acquired a tolerable knowledge of the principal branches of an English education, including history and mathematics. He made some progress in the study of law; he also early evinced a decided predilection for books treating on the art of war. On the commencement of the troubles between the colonies and Great Britain, he volunteered as a private (1774); but the following year he was chosen, by the Assembly of Rhode Island, general of the contingent furnished by that colony to the army near Boston. He was made major-general in the Continental army in 1776, and accompanied Washington on his brilliant expedition into New Jersey near the close of the same year. He performed a prominent part in the disastrous battle of Germantown (1777), on which occasion his courage and skill did much towards retrieving the reputation of the American arms. In 1778 he was appointed quartermaster-general, and for more than two years he fulfilled the duties of that position with faithfulness and ability. After the defeat of Gen. Gates (1780) at the battle of Camden, South Carolina, *G.* was appointed to the command of the southern army, which he found demoralized, and in a state of utter destitution. His presence, however, soon restored the confidence of the troops. Through his skilful strategy, even his reverses produced the fruits of victory. In March, 1781, he was defeated by Lord Cornwallis in the hard-fought battle of Guilford Court-house, but the English general derived no permanent advantages from this success. Cornwallis having retreated into Virginia, *G.* defeated, after a severe action (September, 1781), the forces of Col. Stewart at Eutaw Springs, and thereby put an end to the British power in South Carolina. This was the last battle in which Gen. *G.* was engaged, although he held his command till the end of the war. He died from the effect of a sunstroke, at Mulberry Grove on the Savannah River, in 1786. He is admitted by universal consent to have been, among the American generals, second only to Washington, in military talents and in the important services which he rendered to his country.



Fig. 1199.—GEN. GREENE.

Greene, GEORGE WASHINGTON, grandson of the above, a writer and historian, b. in Rhode Island, 1811. His best known works are: *Historical Studies* (1850); *Biographical Sketches* (1860); *Historical View of the Amer. Revolution* (1865); *Life of Nathaniel Greene* (1867); *History of Rhode Island* (1877).
Greene, in *Arkansas*, a N.N.E. co., bordering on Missouri; *area*, abt. 950 sq m. *Rivers.* Cache, St. Francis, and Augnille rivers. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Gainesville. *Pop.* abt. 6,500.
Greene, in *Georgia*, a N.E. central co.; *area*, about 374 sq. m. *Rivers.* Oconee, Ogeechee, and Appalachee rivers. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, not very fertile. *Cap.* Greensborough. *Pop.* abt. 14,000.
Greene, in *Illinois*, a W.S.W. co.; *area*, abt. 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Illinois River, and Macoupin and Apple creeks. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Carrollton. *Pop.* abt. 30,000.
Greene, in *Indiana*, a W.S.W. co.; *area*, abt. 540 sq. m. *Rivers.* West Fork of White River, and some smaller streams. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Iron ore and bituminous coal in abundance. *Cap.* Bloomfield. *Pop.* abt. 18,000.
—A township of Grant co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.
—A township of Hancock co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.
—A post-township of Jay co.; *pop.* abt. 900.
—A township of Madison co.; *pop.* abt. 800.
Greene, in *Iowa*, a W. central co.; *area*, abt. 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Racoon, and several smaller streams. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Jefferson. *Pop.* 3,494.
Greene, in *Kentucky*, a central co.; *area*, abt. 525 sq. m. *Rivers.* Green River, and Barren Fork, Russell's, Robinson's, and Meadow creeks. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Greensburg. *Pop.* abt. 10,000.
Greene, in *Maine*, a post-township of Androscoggin co., on Androscoggin River, abt. 41 m. N. by E. of Portland; *pop.* abt. 1,500.
Greene, in *Mississippi*, an E.S.E. co., bordering on Alabama; *area*, abt. 830 sq m. *Rivers.* Chickasawha and Leaf rivers. *Surface*, level; *soil*, not very fertile. *Cap.* Leakesville. *Pop.* abt. 2,500.
Greene, in *Missouri*, a S.S.W. co.; *area*, abt. 725 sq. m. *Rivers*, Niangua, Pomme de Terre, James, and Sac rivers, and Finley Creek. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Lead and limestone. *Cap.* Springfield. *Pop.* in 1870, 21,661.
—A post-office of Bollinger co.
Greene, in *N. Carolina*, an E. central co.; *area*, abt. 280 sq. m. *Rivers.* Contentny Creek, and some smaller streams. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Snow Hill. *Pop.* 8,500.
Greene, in *New Jersey*, a township of Sussex co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.
Greene, in *New York*, an E.S.E. co.; *area*, abt. 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Hudson and Schoharie rivers, and Catskill and other smaller creeks. *Surface*, broken and mountainous, the Catskill Mountains traversing its whole length; *soil*, fertile in the valleys. *Cap.* Catskill. *Pop.* abt. 55,000.
—A post-village and township of Chenango co., on the Chenango River, abt. 56 m. S.S.E. of Syracuse; *pop.* of township abt. 5,000.
Greene, in *Ohio*, a S.W. co.; *area*, abt. 432 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mad and Little Miami rivers, and Cæsar's and Massey's creeks. *Surface*, level; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Xenia. *Pop.* abt. 45,000.
—A township of Adams co.; *pop.* abt. 2,400.
—A township of Ashland co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.
—A township of Brown co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.
—A township of Clark co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.
—A township of Clinton co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.
—A township of Fayette co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.
—A township of Gallia co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.
—A township of Hamilton co.; *pop.* abt. 6,000.
—A township of Harrison co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.
—A township of Hocking co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.
—A post-office of Licking co.
—A township of Monroe co.; *pop.* abt, 2,000.
—A township of Ross co.; *pop.* abt. 2,700.
—A township of Shelby co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.
—A township of Trumbull co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.
—A township of Wayne co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.
Greene, in *Pennsylvania*, a S.W. co., bordering on W. Virginia; *area*, abt 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Monongahela River, and Wheeling, Dunkard's, and Ten Mile creeks. *Surface*, broken and hilly; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Bituminous coal in abundance. *Cap.* Waynesburg. *Pop.* in 1870, 25,893.
—A township of Beaver co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.
—A township of Clinton co.; *pop.* abt. 1,550.
—A township of Erie co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.
—A township of Franklin co.; *pop.* abt. 4,200.
—A township of Greene co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.
—A township of Indiana co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.
—A post-village of Lancaster co.
—A township of Mercer co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.
—A township of Pike co.; *pop.* abt. 850.
Greene, in *Rhode Island*, a post-office of Kent co.
Greene, in *Tennessee*, an E. co., bordering on N. Carolina; *area*, abt. 750 sq. m. *Rivers.* French, Broad, and Nolachucky rivers. *Surface*, much diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Iron in abundance. *Cap.* Greenville. *Pop.* abt. 21,000.
Greene, in *Virginia*, an E. central co.; *area*, abt. 230 sq. m. *Rivers.* Rapidan River and other smaller streams. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Stanardsville. *Pop.* abt. 5,500.
Green'-earth, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as SELADONITE, *q. v.*
Green'ery, *n.* Verdure; green herbage or plants.
Green'-eyed, (*-id,*) *a.* Having green eyes;—hence, jealous; suspicious.
"Beware, my lord, of jealousy: it is the *green-eyed* monster." *Shaks.*
Green'field, in *Arkansas*, a village of Craighead co., abt. 60 m. E. by N. of Batesville.
Green'field, or **Greenfield Hill,** in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Fairfield co., abt. 56 m. N.E. of New York.—See FAIRFIELD.
Green'field, in *Georgia*, a post-office of Colquitt co.
Green'field, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Greene co., abt. 60 m. S.W. of Springfield; *pop.* of township abt. 2,100.
—A village of Olmstead co., abt. 12 m. E. of Rochester.
—A township of Grundy co.; *pop.* abt. 800.
Green'field, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Hancock co., abt. 20 m. E. of Indianapolis; *pop.* abt. 1,400.
—A township of Lagrange co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.
—A township of Orange co.; *pop.* abt. 1,150.
Green'field, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Adair co.; *pop.* 213.
—A township of Jones co.; *pop.* 1,009.
—A township of Warren co.; *pop.* 1,426.
Green'field, in *Kansas*, a township of Greenwood co.; *pop.* abt. 100.
Green'field, in *Maine*, a post-township of Penobscot co.; *pop.* abt. 450.
Green'field, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township, cap. of Franklin co., between the Green and Connecticut rivers, abt. 100 m. W.N.W. of Boston. The village is well laid out, and contains some handsome and substantial public buildings. *Manuf.* Cassimeres, tools, &c. *Pop.* of township abt. 4,000.
Green'field, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Wayne co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.
Green'field, in *Minnesota*, a township of Washington co.; *pop.* abt. 200.
Green'field, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Dade co., on the West Fork of Sac River, abt. 34 m. W.N.W. of Springfield.
—A village of Shelby co., abt. 100 m. N.N.E. of Jefferson City.
Green'field, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Hillsborough co.; *pop.* abt. 800.
—A township of Rockingham co.; *pop.* abt. 900.
Green'field, in *New York*, a township of Saratoga co.; *pop.* in 1870, 2,698.
—A post-office of Ulster co.
Green'field, in *Ohio*, a township of Fairfield co.; *pop.* about 2,800.
—A township of Gallia co.; *pop.* about 1,400.
—A post-village of Highland co., about 75 m. E.N.E. of Cincinnati; *pop.* about 2,100.
—A township of Huron co.; *pop.* about 1,700.
—A village of Logan co., abt. 45 m. N.W. of Columbus.
Green'field, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Erie co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.
—A township of Luzerne co.; *pop.* about 1,100.
—A village of Schuylkill co., abt. 10 m. E. by N. of Pottsville.
—A borough of Washington co.; *pop.* abt. 500.
Green'field, in *Tennessee*, a village of Sullivan co., abt. 220 m. E. of Nashville.
Green'field, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Nelson co., abt. 90 m. W.N.W. of Richmond.
Green'field, in *Wisconsin*, a township of La Crosse co.; *pop.* about 1,000.
—A post-village and township of Milwaukee co., about 8 m. S.W. of Milwaukee City; *pop.* of township abt. 3,000.
—A township of Monroe co.; *pop.* abt. 850.
—A township of Sauk co.; *pop.* abt. 900.
Green'field Centre, in *New York*, a post-village of Saratoga co., about 36 m. N. by W. of Albany.
Green'field Mills, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Frederick co.
Green'finch, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An European bird of the fam. *Fringillidæ*, a species of Grosbeak, very common in Eng-

land, where it is also called the Green Linnet, and Green Grosbeak. It imitates the songs of other birds.

Green Fire, *n.* (*Chem.*) Combustion attended with a green flame. The following compound will burn with a beautiful green light: 10 grains chlorate of baryta, mixed with 10 grs. of nitrate of baryta in a mortar, and then with 12 grs. of sulphur on paper. The compound should not be kept, as it is liable to spontaneous combustion.

Green'ford, or GREEN VILLAGE, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Mahoning co., about 158 m. N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* about 450.

Green'gage, *n.* A choice variety of plum, having a green pulp in its ripe state.

Green Gar'den, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Will co.; *pop.* about 933.

Green Gar'den, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Beaver co.

Green Grove, in *Kentucky*, a P. O. of Clinton co.

Green Grove, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Luzerne co.

Green'-grocer, *n.* A vender of green vegetables and fruits.

Green'-hand, *n.* One who is raw and inexperienced; a green-horn; as, he is a *green-hand* at the work.

Green Ha'ven, in *New York*, a P. O. of Dutchess co.

Green Heart, *n.* (*Bot.*) See NECTANDRA.

Green Hill, in *Georgia*, a post-office of Stewart co.

Green Hill, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Montgomery county.

Green Hill, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Rutherford co.

Green Hill, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Columbiana co.

Green Hill, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Wilson co.

Green Hill, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Campbell co.

Green'hood, *n.* A state of greenness or immaturity.

Green'-horn, *n.* A raw, inexperienced person; one who is new to the world and its ways.—A newly-arrived immigrant in the U. States. (Vulgar.)

Green'-house, *n.* (*Hort.*) A building appropriated to the cultivation of such exotic plants as do not require much artificial heat, but cannot endure the open air, at least in the colder part of the year. As a green-house does not require artificial heat during summer, the roof is sometimes made capable of being then removed; more generally, many of the plants are carried out into the open garden. Air is freely admitted into the *G.-H.* in fine weather, even in winter, during the warmest part of the day, care being taken that the plants are not exposed to frost, nor to ungenial and chilling winds. *G.-H.* are sometimes appropriated chiefly to particular genera of plants, under such names as *Heathery*, *Camellia-house*, &c. According to the present use of the term, a *G.-H.* differs from a *conservatory* only in the plants being in pots, which are very generally placed on the shelves of *stages*, having a slope not very different from that of the roof.

Green'ing, *n.* A sort of green apple.

Green Irou Ore, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as DUFRENITE, *q. v.*

Green'ish, *a.* Somewhat green; having a tinge or tint of green; as, "*greenish* locks."—*Spenser*.

Green'ishness, *n.* State or quality of being greenish.

Green Isl'and, a small island of British N. America, in Hudson's Strait, abt. 100 m. N.W. of Cape Chudleigh.

Green Isl'and, an island of Lower Canada, in the St. Lawrence River, abt. 115 m. below Quebec.

Green Isl'and, an island of Jamaica, W. Indies, abt. 8 m. S.W. of Lucea.

Green Isl'and, in *Alaska*, a small island in Prince William Sound.

Green Isl'and, in *New York*, a P. O. of Albany co.

Green Kay. See CAY) VERDE.

Green Lake, in *Minnesota*, a post-office of Monongalia co.

Green Lake, in *Wisconsin*, a lake in Green Lake co. It covers an area of about 16 sq. m.

—A central county; *area*, about 360 sq. m. *Rivers.* Fox, Grand, and White rivers, besides Green and Pecawa lakes. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Marquette. *Pop.* in 1870, 13,287.

—A post-village and township of Green Lake co.; *pop.* of township about 1,500.

Green'land, an extensive country of N.E. America, to the N. of Davis's Straits. It is the most northern land of the western hemisphere. On the W. it is bounded by Davis's Straits and Baffin's Bay; on the N. by some unknown ocean, or by the north pole; on the E. by the Arctic Ocean; and on the S.E. by the Atlantic Ocean.—GEN. DESC. High, rocky, and sterile. A central ridge of lofty mountains, covered with perpetual snow, stretches from N. to S., and divides it into E. and W. Greenland. The coasts are surrounded by many thousand islands of different sizes, on which the inhabitants frequently fix their residence, on account of their good situation for sea-game. In the inlets and bays which intersect the coast, immense masses of ice are accumulated during a series of years, which, being loosened during the heat of summer, lose their points of support from the shore, and being set adrift by the currents, embarrass the navigation of the polar seas, and become the terror of the mariner. These masses of ice are formed both of fresh and salt water, and sometimes rise more than 500 feet above the surface of the water. *Climate.* Owing to its northern position, *G.* is exposed to all the rigors of the frozen zone. During summer, the heat, particularly in the islets, is very great; insomuch that, in the month of July, Fahrenheit's thermometer sometimes rises to 84° in the shade. *Zoöl.* The animals which are most abundant are white hares, reindeer, dogs resembling wolves, Arctic foxes, and white bears, which are very fierce and mischievous. Ravens are plentiful, and eagles of a very large size, falcons, with other birds of prey. The seas abound in whales, seals of different kinds, sea-cows, sword-fish, porpoises, halibut, turbot, cod, haddock, with various other sorts of white fish. *Inhab.* The Greenlanders, or Esquimaux, of both sexes are generally short, or under the common size, but well proportioned, fat, and plump. They are allied to the Mongolian race, and are miserably poor, depending on hunting and fishing for their subsistence. In their houses and manner of living they have the general habits of savages. In the S. they grow a little corn, some potatoes, and kitchen herbs. *Pop.* (including Danes) 9,892. Lat. between 59° 49′ and 78° N.; Lon. between 20° and 75° W.—*G.* was first discovered by a Norwegian, between the 8th and 9th cent. A colony was established, which continued to increase and thrive; and in a short time the country contained 12 parishes, 190 villages, 1 bishop's see, and 2 convents, under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Drontheim. A colony had also been settled in W. *G.*, which maintained a constant intercourse with Europe, and increased to four parishes containing 100 villages. Davis rediscovered the country in 1587, and the Danes reëstablished communication with the lost colony. The commerce of *G.* is principally carried on with Denmark, to which it belongs, and consists mostly of seal and whale oils, fox-skins, and eider down. See also p. 1150.

Green'land, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Fayette co.

Green'land, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Ontonagon co., abt. 9 m. S.E. of Ontonagon; *pop.* abt. 600.

Green'land, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Boone co.

Green'land, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Rockingham co., abt. 43 m. E.S.E. of Concord; *pop.* abt. 950.

Green'land, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Ross co.

Green'land, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Lancaster co.

Green'land, in *W. Virginia*, a post-office of Grant co.

Green'landite, *n.* (*Min.*) A black, brittle mineral, containing the columbate and tantalate of iron and manganese. *Sp. gr.* 5·4–6·5.

Green Lead Ore, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as PYROMORPHITE, *q. v.*

Green'leaf, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Meeker co.; *pop.* abt. 99.

Green Lev'el, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Wake co.

Green Log, in *Arkansas*, a village of Pope co.

Green'ly, *adv.* With a green or greenish color; newly; freshly; immaturely.

—*a.* Of a green color.

Green Mount, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Adams co.

Green'mount, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Rockingham co.

Green Mountain, in *Pennsylvania*, a spur of the Blue Mountains in the S. part of Schuylkill co.

Green Mountains, a considerable mountain range commencing in Hartford co., Connecticut, and extending N. through Massachusetts and Vermont into Lower Canada. *Length*, abt. 240 m. Their greatest elevation is in Vermont, where Mount Mansfield, or North Peak, rises to a height of 4,389 ft. Connell's Peak, Shrewsbury Mountain, Mansfield, South Peak, Killington Peak, and some others, reach abt. 4,000 ft. The *G. M.* are the northern portion of the Appalachian chain, but they neither possess in so marked a degree the features of uniformity of elevation and parallelism of its ridges that characterizes the same chain further S., nor have they the abruptness and precipitous outlines of the granite summits of the White Mountains of New Hampshire. Its geological formation are the metamorphic slates, gneiss, quartz rock, limestone, &c., of the Laurentian epoch, the general range of which is abt. N. 15° E., with a prevailing dip of 30° to 55°. These give a smooth outline to the surface of the hills; and though the soil they produce is not generally fertile, the slopes are covered on the disappearance of the snow in spring with fine pastures of rich green grass, which may have given to the mountains their name, though this is commonly referred to the growth of evergreen forest-trees, as the hemlock, balsam, fir, spruce, pine, cedar, &c., which abound upon the poorest land and along the margin of the streams.

Green'ness, *n.* Quality of being green; viridity; verdancy; as, the *greenness* of a meadow.—Immaturity; unripeness; as, the *greenness* of fruit. "This prince's errors were excused by the *greenness* of his youth."—(*Sidney.*)—Freshness; vigor; newness.

"The picture of a man in the *greenness* and vivacity of his youth." *South.*

Green Oak, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Fulton co.

Green Oak, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Livingston co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Green'ock, a town and sea-port of Renfrewshire, Scotland, on the Frith of Clyde, 19 m. N.W. of Glasgow. *Manuf.* Candles, soap, pottery, glass, sugar-refining, ropemaking, canvas, &c. *G.* has a spacious and commodious harbor, and iron-shipbuilding is largely carried on. *Pop.* 57,146.

Green'ock, in *Arkansas*, a village of Crittenden co., on the Mississippi River, abt. 135 m. E.N.E. of Little Rock.

Green'ockite, *n.* (*Min.*) Sulphuret of cadmium. Crystals hexagonal. Color various shades of yellow. Nearly transparent. *Sp. gr.* 4·8. *Comp.* Sulphur 22·3, cadmium 77·7. Occurs at Bishoptown, Scotland, and the Ueberoth zinc-mine near Friedensville, Pa.

Greenore′, a promontory of Ireland, in the co. of Wexford, at the entrance of Wexford harbor.

Greenore, a promontory and light-house of Ireland, on the coast of co. Louth, abt. 2 m. S.E. of Carlingford.

Green'ough, HORATIO, an American sculptor, was a native of Boston, U. S. He was born in 1803, and after completing his education, went to study sculpture at Rome, where his first commission was from Fenimore Cooper, for whom he executed his *Chanting Cherubs*, the first original group from the chisel of an American sculptor. He afterwards visited Paris, and then settled at Florence. He executed, under a government commission, a colossal statue of Washington, and a large group entitled *The Rescue*. He also made many portrait-busts, among them one of Lafayette, and numerous monuments. D. 1852.

Green'ovite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of Titanite (*q. v.*), of a red or rose-red color from the presence of manganese.

Green Park, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Perry co.

Green Point, in *Dakota Territory*, a P. O. of Clay co.

Green Point, in *New York*, a post-village of King's co., on Long Island, just N. of Williamsburg; *pop.* abt. 4,000.

Green Pond, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Union dist.

Green'port, in *New York*, a township of Columbia co.; *pop.* abt. 2,800.

—A post-village and port of entry of Suffolk co., on Long Island, abt. 95 m. E. by N. of New York city. The village is well-built, upon one of the best harbors of the coast, and commands a considerable trade. *Pop.* abt. 1,700.

Green Prairie, in *Minnesota*, a P. O. of Morrison co.

Green Ridge, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Pettis co.

Green Ridge, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Adams co.

Green River, in *Idaho*, *Wyoming*, and *Utah Territories*, rises in Oneida co. in the former territory, and flowing S.E. into Utah, it crosses the N.E. corner of Green River co., and enters Wyoming; thence into Utah again, it turns to the S.E. and S., and traversing Wasatch, San Pete, and Beaver cos., joins the Grand River in Iron co., to form the Colorado River, of which it is the largest branch.

Green River, in *Illinois*, enters Rock River in Henry county.

—A post-village of Henry co., abt. 70 m. N.W. of Peoria.

Green River, in *Kentucky*, rises in Lincoln co., and flowing a general S.W., W., and N. course through Casey, Adair, Greene, Hart, Edmondson, Butler, Ohio, Muhlenburg, McLean, and Webster cos., enters the Ohio River in Henderson co. *Length*, abt. 300 m. It passes the Mammoth Cave in Edmondson co., and receives the Big Barren River in Butler co. At Tebb's Bend, on this river, a smart action of several hours took place, July 4, 1863, between a body of Confederate raiders under Morgan, the famous guerrilla leader, and abt. 200 Michigan troops under Col. Moore, in which the former were repulsed with a loss of more than 200 killed and wounded. Moore, being intrenched, lost only 6 killed and 23 wounded.

—A post-office of Hart co.

Green River, in *New York*, a P. O. of Columbia co.

Green River, in *Utah Territory*, a S.E. co., bordering on Idaho and Wyoming territories. *Area*, abt. 6,260 sq. m. *Rivers.* Green River, and numerous smaller streams. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Pop.* abt, 200.

Green River, in *Vermont* and *Massachusetts*, rises in Windham co., of the former State, and flowing S. into Franklin co., Massachusetts, enters the Deerfield River about the centre of the co.

—A post-office of Windham co.

Green'-room, *n.* In a theatre, the retiring room allotted to the company of performers.

Green'sand, *n.* (*Geol.*) The name given to certain deposits generally of the cretaceous period, and deriving its name from the presence of green particles of silicate of iron (see Fig. 376). They contain also soda, potash, and small quantities of phosphate of lime. It is commonly called *marl*, and used extensively as a fertilizer.

Greens'borough, in *Alabama*, a post-village, cap. of Greene co., about 85 m. W. by N. of Montgomery; *pop.* about 2,800.

Greensborough, in *Arkansas*, a post-office of Craighead co.

Greensborough, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Greene co., abt. 40 m. N. of Milledgeville.

Greensborough, in *Indiana*, a post-village and township of Henry co., on Blue River, about 36 m. E. by N. of Indianapolis; *pop.* abt. 1,450.

Greensborough, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Caroline co., abt. 60 m. E. of Annapolis.

Greensborough, in *Mississippi*, a post-village, cap. of Choctaw co., about 110 m. N.N.E. of Jackson; *pop.* abt. 400.

Greensborough, in *N. Carolina*, a town, cap. of Guilford co., about 86 m. W.N.W. of Raleigh.

Greensborough, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Greene co., on the Monongahela River, abt. 20 m. S.E. of Waynesburg.

Greensborough, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Orleans co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Greensburg, in *Indiana*, a post-village, cap. of Decatur co., on Sand Creek, abt. 40 m. S.E. of Indianapolis; *pop.* about 1,800.

Greensburg, in *Kentucky*, a post-village, cap. of Greene co., on Green River, about 85 m. S.S.W. of Frankfort; *pop.* abt. 650.

Greensburg, in *Louisiana*, a post-village, cap. of St. Helena parish, near Tickfaw River, abt. 40 m. N.E. of Baton Rouge.

Greensburg, in *Missouri*, a post-village and township of Knox co., abt. 10 m. N. of Edina; *pop.* of township abt. 850.

Greensburg, in *New Jersey*, a post-office of Mercer co.

Greensburg, in *Ohio*, a township of Putnam co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

—A village of Stark co., abt. 10 m. N. by E. of Massillon.

—A post-village of Trumbull co., abt. 185 m. N.E. of Columbus.

Greensburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough, cap. of Westmoreland co., abt. 32 m. E.S.E. of Pittsburg; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Greens'burg, in *W. Virginia*, a P. O. of Berkley co.
Greensburg Cross Roads, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Sandusky co.
Green'shank, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See TOTANUS.
Green-sickness, *n.* (*Med.*) See CHLOROSIS.
Green'-stall, *n.* A green-grocer's stall for the retailing of fresh vegetables, fruit, &c.
Green'stone, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of trap-rock, composed of feldspar and hornblende, and having generally a greenish color, hence its name. It has a more or less compact structure — the component crystals in one specimen being scarcely discernible with a pocket-lens, while in another they form a course aggregated, and specimens exhibiting all the intermediate stages may be found. In the finest they are not so small and compact as in basalt. Its crystalline structure separates greenstone equally from the earthy tufas and the glassy pitchstones. It may become porphyritic from a portion of the feldspar forming into larger distinct crystals. In weathering, the disintegrating greenstone assumes a dark-brown color, and exfoliates round limited centres, giving the rock an appearance as if it were composed of a number of large bonlders.
Green's Corners, in *New York*, a village of Oneida co., abt. 19 m. N. of Utica.
Green's Farms, in *Connecticut*, a village of Fairfield co., abt. 54 m. N.E. of New York.
Green's Forks, in *Indiana*, a township of Randolph co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.
—A post-office of Wayne co.
Green's Landing, in *Maine*, a P. O. of Hancock co.
Greens'pond, an island and village of Newfoundland, in Bonavista Bay, about 30 m. N.W. of Bonavista.
Greens'port, in *Alabama*, a post-village of St. Clair co., on the Coosa River, abt. 120 m. N. of Montgomery.
Green Spring, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Orange co.
Green Spring, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Seneca co.
Green Spring Furnace, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Washington co.
Green Spring Run, in *W. Virginia*, a post-office of Hampshire co.
Green Sul'phur Springs, in *W. Virginia*, a post-office of Greenbrier co.
Greens'ville, in *Virginia*, a village of Grayson co., about 270 m. W. by S. of Richmond.
Green'sward, *n.* Turf covered with green grass.
Green'town, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Howard co., abt. 56 m. N. by E. of Indianapolis.
Greentown, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Stark co., abt. 10 m. N. of Canton; *pop.* abt. 500.
Green Tree, in *New Jersey*, a village of Burlington co., abt. 12 m. E. by S. of Camden.
Green Tree, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Alleghany co.
Green'up, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township, cap. of Cumberland co., on Embarras River, about 110 m E.S.E. of Springfield.
Green'up, in *Kentucky*, an extreme N.E. co., bordering on Ohio; *area*, abt. 375 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ohio and Little Sandy rivers, and Tygart's Creek. *Surface*, broken; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Iron and coal in abundance. *Cap.* Greenup. *Pop.* about 12,000.
—A post-village, cap. of the above co., on the Ohio River, abt. 131 m. E.N.E. of Frankfort.
Green'vale, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Jo Daviess co., abt. 22 m. N.W of Freeport.
Greenvale, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Dallas co.
Greenvale, in *New York*, a post-office of Queens co.
Green Village, in *New Jersey*, a P. O. of Morris co.
Green Village, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Franklin co., about 40 m. S.W. of Harrisburg.
Green'ville, in *Alabama*, a post-village, cap. of Butler co., about 40 m. S.W. of Montgomery; *pop.* abt. 600
Greenville, in *Arkansas*, a village of Clarke co., abt. 90 m. S.W. of Little Rock.
—A post-office of Washington co.
Greenville, in *California*, a post-office of Plumas co.
Greenville, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of New London co., on the Quinebaug River, about 2 m. N.E. of Norwich Landing; *pop.* about 1,500.
Greenville, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Meriwether co., about 108 m. W. of Milledgeville. The vicinity is noted for its medical springs. *Pop.* about 550.
Greenville, in *Illinois*, a post-village, cap. of Bond co., about 45 m. E. of Alton; *pop.* about 1,400.
—A township of Bureau co.; *pop.* about 950.
Greenville, in *Indiana*, a post-village and township of Floyd co., about 15 m. N.W. of New Albany; *pop.* of township about 1,800.
Greenville, in *Kentucky*, a post-village, cap. of Muhlenberg co., about 170 m. S.W. of Frankfort.
Greenville, in *Maine*, a post-township of Piscataquis co., about 80 m. N. by E of Augusta; *pop.* about 375.
Greenville, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Montcalm co., on Flat River, about 28 m. N.E. of Grand Rapids; *pop.* about 1,100.
Greenville, in *Mississippi*, a post-village, cap. of Washington co., on the Mississippi River, about 70 m. N. by W. of Vicksburg.
Greenville, in *Missouri*, a village of Saline co.
—A post-village, cap. of Wayne co., on St. Francis River, about 130 m. S.E. of Jefferson.
Greenville, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Pitt co., on Tar River, about 100 m. E. by S. of Raleigh; *pop.* about 900.
Greenville, in *New Jersey*, a post-vill. of Hudson co.
—A village of Hunterdon co., about 20 m. N. of Trenton.
—A village of Sussex co., about 7 m. S.W. of Newton.
Greenville, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Greene co., about 24 m. S.S.W. of Albany; *pop.* of township about 4,000.
—A township of Orange co.; *pop.* about 2,000.
Green'ville, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township, cap. of Darke co., about 90 m. W. of Columbus. The village is built upon the site of a fort of that name, erected in 1793 by Gen. Wayne, who also in this vicinity concluded a treaty of peace with the Indians. *Pop.* of township about 3,500.
—A village of Stark co., about 6 m. W. of Massillon.
Greenville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Clarion co., about 8 m. S.E. of Clarion.
—A village of Indiana co. See PENN RUN.
—A post-village of Mercer co., on Shenango Creek, about 25 m. S.W. of Meadville; *pop.* about 1,400. It was formerly called West Greenville.
—A village of Mifflin co.
—A township of Somerset co.
Greenville, in *Rhode Island*, a post-village of Providence co., about 12 m. N.W. of Providence.
Greenville, in *S. Carolina*, a N.W. dist., bordering on N. Carolina; *area*, about 660 sq. m. *Rivers.* Enoree, Tiger, Saluda, and Reedy rivers. *Surface*, diversified, the Blue Ridge extending along the N.W. border; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Greenville Court-House. *Pop.* abt. 23,000.
Greenville, in *Tennessee*, a village, cap. of Greene co., about 250 m. E. of Nashville; *pop.* about 900.
Green'ville, in *Texas*, a post-village, cap. of Hunt co., about 250 m. N.N.E. of Austin City.
—A village of Polk co., about 15 m. N. of Livingston.
Greenville, in *Virginia*, a S.E. co., bordering on N. Carolina; *area*, about 300 sq. m. *Rivers.* Nottoway and Meherrin rivers. *Surface*, level; *soil*, moderately fertile. *Cap.* Hicksford. *Pop.* about 7,000.
—A post-village of Augusta co., on the South River, about 120 m. W.N.W. of Richmond; *pop.* about 450.
Greenville, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Outagamie co.; *pop.* about 1,800.
Green'ville Court-House, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Greenville dist., on Reedy River, abt. 80 m. N.W. of Columbia; *pop.* about 1,650.
Green Vit'riol, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as MELANTERITE, *q. v.* (*Chem.*) Copperas, or sulphate of iron.—See IRON.
Green'-weed, *n.* Same as GREEN-BROOM.
Greenwich, (*gren'idge.*) [Lat. *Grenovicum.*] A city of Kent, England, on the right bank of the Thames, 6 m. S.E. of London bridge. *G.* contains a magnificent hospital for invalid seamen, founded in 1696, and built under the superintendence of Sir Chris. Wren. The Royal Observatory, erected by Charles II., is under the charge of the Astronomer Royal, a position that has been filled by Flamsted, Halley, Bradley, Bliss, Maskelyne, Pond, and Airy. The longitude of all English charts and maps is reckoned from this observatory, and the captains of ships take their time, as given at 1 P. M. It is also from *G.* that the longitudes in this work have been calculated. *Pop.*, including Deptford and Woolwich, 113,203.
Green'wich, a seaport-town on the N. coast of Prince Edward Island, British N. America; Lat. 46° 28′ N., Lon. 62° 47′ W.
Greenwich, in *Connecticut*, a post-township of Fairfield co., on Long Island Sound, about 31 m. N.E. of New York; *pop.* about 8,000.—PUTNAM'S HILL, in W. Greenwich, near Horse Neck, is celebrated as the scene of General Israel Putnam's daring exploit during the War of Independence.
Greenwich, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Hampshire co., on Swift River, about 80 m. W. of Boston; *pop.* of township about 850.
Greenwich, in *New Jersey*, a post-village and township of Cumberland co., on Delaware Bay, about 6 m. W.S.W. of Bridgeton; *pop.* of township about 1,400.
—A township of Gloucester co.; *pop.* about 3,800.
—A township of Warren co.; *pop.* about 4,000.
Greenwich, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Washington co., on the Hudson River, about 36 m. N.E. of Albany; *pop.* of township in 1870, 4,033.
Green'wich, in *Ohio*, a township of Huron co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.
Green'wich, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Berks co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.
Green'wich Station, in *Ohio*, a P. O. of Huron co.
Greenwich Village, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Hampshire co., abt. 73 m. W. of Boston.
Green'wood, *a.* Belonging or relating to a green wood; hence, arboraceous; rural; bucolic.
"Among wild herbs under the *greenwood* shade." — *Fairfax.*
—*n.* A wood when green, as in summer.
Green'wood, in *Arkansas*, a post-village, cap. of Sebastian co., abt. 18 m. S.E. of Fort Smith.
Green'wood, in *California*, a post-village of El Dorado co., abt. 18 m. N. by W. of Placerville; *pop.* about 300.
Green'wood, in *Dakota Territory*, a post-village, cap. of Charles Mix co.
Green'wood, in *Delaware*, a post-office of Sussex co.
Green Wood, in *Florida*, a P. O. of Jackson co.
Green'wood, in *Illinois*, a post-village of McHenry co., abt. 60 m. N.W. of Chicago.
Green'wood, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Johnson co., abt. 10 m. S.S.E. of Indianapolis.
Green'wood, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Polk co.
Green'wood, in *Kansas*, a S.E. central co.; *area*, abt. 700 sq. m. *Rivers.* Verdigris River, and numerous smaller streams. *Surface*, undulating. *Soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Eureka. *Pop.* in 1870, 3,485.
—A post-office of Franklin co.
Green'wood, in *Louisiana*, a post-village of Caddo parish, abt. 350 m. N.W. of New Orleans.
Green'wood, in *Maine*, a post-township of Oxford co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.
Green'wood, in *Maryland*, a P. O. of Baltimore co.
Green'wood, in *Massachusetts*, a P. O. of Middlesex co.
Green'wood, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Mason co.
—A township of Oceana co.; *pop.* abt. 200.
—A township of St. Clair co.: *pop.* abt. 800.
Green'wood, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of Hennepin co., on Crow River, abt. 27 m. W.N.W. of Minneapolis; *pop.* of township abt. 300.
Green'wood, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Carroll co., on the Yazoo River, abt. 95 m. N. of Jackson.
Green'wood, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Jackson co.
Green'wood, in *Montana Territory*, a post-office of Deer Lodge co.
Green'wood, in *New York*, a post-township of Steuben co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.
Green'wood, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Columbia co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.
—A township of Crawford co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.
—A township of Juniata co.; *pop.* abt. 800.
—A village of Mercer co.
—A township of Perry co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.
Green'wood, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village of Abbeville dist., abt. 85 m. W. by N. of Columbia.
Green'wood, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Shelby co.
Green'wood, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Vernon co.; *pop.* abt. 650.
Green'wood, in *W. Virginia*, a P. O. of Doddridge co.
Green'wood Cemetery, in *New York*. This, the principal necropolis of New York city and neighborhood, on Long Island, is in East Brooklyn, E. of Gowanus Bay. It covers an area of 400 acres, occupies a site of the most picturesque beauty, and is laid out so handsomely with a view to fineness of natural effect as to make this cemetery one almost without a rival in the world.
Green'wood Works, in *New York*, a post-office of Orange co.
Greers'ville, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Knox co.
Greet, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* GREETED; *pp.* GREETING.) [A.S. *gretan*; D. *graten*; Fris. *greotjan*: Ger. *grüssen*; Low Sax *griten*, to greet.] To address with salutations, or expressions of good wishes; to salute in kindness or respect; to hail; to congratulate; to send kind wishes to; to meet and address with kindness or good-will.
"My lord, the mayor of London comes to *greet* you." — *Shaks.*
—To address in any manner; to accost.
"Now, Thomas Mowbray, . . . mark my *greeting* well." — *Shaks.*
—*v. n.* To meet and salute.
"Greece, . . . our eyes unhappy t never *greeted* more." — *Pope.*
Greet'er, *n.* One who greets.
Greet'ing, *n.* Salutation at meeting; compliment addressed from one absent; expression of good-will, kindness, or joy.
"Nor *greetings* where no kindness is." — *Wordsworth.*
Grega'rious, *a.* [Lat. *gregarius—grex, gregis*, a flock or herd; probably allied to Sansk. *granth*, to join or put together.] Going in flocks or herds; living in numbers; not habitually solitary.
Grega'riously, *adv.* In a gregarious manner; in a flock, herd, or company.
Grega'riousness, *n.* State or quality of being gregarious.
Gregg, in *Indiana*, a township of Morgan co.; *pop.* abt. 995.
Gregg, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Centre co; *pop.* abt. 1,556.
Greggs'port, in *Nebraska*, a township of Otoe co.; *pop.* abt. 69.
Greggs'ville, in *W. Virginia*, a post-office of Ohio co.
Gre'go, Griego, *n.* [Sp. *Griego.*] A short mantle or cloak with a hood attached, worn in Greece and the Levant.
Grego'rian, *a.* [Fr. *Grégorien*, from Lat. *Gregorius.*] Denoting what belongs to Gregory; as, the *Gregorian* calendar.
G. Calendar. (*Chron.*) See CALENDAR.
G. chant or tones. [Lat. *cantus Gregorianus*; It. *canto firmo*; Fr. *plein chant*; Ger. *choral*; Eng. *plain chant.*] (*Mus.*) The name given to certain choral melodies introduced into the service of the early Christian Church by Pope Gregory the Great, and still forming the basis of cathedral music. By the Gregorian tones, or modes (*toni, modi*) of Gregory, must be understood a certain melodious formula, made out of the union of a perfect fifth and a perfect fourth, or their inversion, to give the church-song greater variety. All the old writers agree as to the diatonic genus of the Gregorian tones, but they do not all agree as to the number of the tones: some counting fourteen, others twelve, while in some old Roman choral-books we find only eleven. The foundation of the system of the Gregorian tones may be explained thus: As there are seven notes from *a* to *g*, there should be at least seven different modes, or tone-systems, varying from each other according to the position of the semitones; but as the final or key-note of each mode might be the first note, or might be in the middle, the same scale could therefore, as it were, be viewed from two sides, which gave rise to the fourteen systems of tones. It was, however, found that two of those were at variance with a fundamental rule of church-song—viz., that every mode or scale must possess a perfect fifth or perfect fourth; and that the modes containing a false fifth from *b* natural to *f* natural, or a false fourth from *f* to *b*, could not be used, and on account of the dissonant character of these intervals must be rejected. This reduced the number of the tones to twelve. It was further found, that, as four of the twelve were merely transpositions of some of the others, there were really only eight, and that they were in every respect sufficient for all the purposes of church-song. The eight Gregorian tones, as they are handed down to us, were in time fixed by a royal mandate of Charles the Great—*octo toni sufficere videntur.* The different charac-

ter of the Gregorian tones depends entirely on the places of the semitones. Several of the tones have various endings, some as many as four, while the second, fifth, and sixth tones have each only one ending.

G. telescope. (*Optics.*) The first and most common form of the reflecting telescope, invented by James Gregory, an English professor of mathematics in the University of St. Andrew's, 1663.

G. year. (*Chron.*) See CALENDAR.

Greg'orite, *n.* (*Min.*) A titanic iron ore. — Same as MENACCANITE, *q. v.*

Greg'ory I., (POPE,) surnamed the Great, was B. of a noble family at Rome, about the year 544. He discovered such abilities as a senator, that the Emperor Justinus appointed him prefect of Rome, after which he embraced the monastic life in a society founded by himself. Pope Pelagius II. sent him as nuncio to Constantinople, and on his return made him apostolical secretary. He was elected successor to that pontiff in 590. Pope *G.* was pious and charitable, had lofty notions of the papal authority, was A reformer of the clerical discipline, and after his death was canonized. He is, however, accused, but on slight and doubtful evidence, of burning a multitude of the works of ancient authors, lest the attention to heathen literature should supersede the monkish AND ecclesiastical studies of the age. His works are comprised in 4 vols. D. 604.

GREGORY II., (ST.,) succeeded Constantine in the pontificate, 715, and D. 731.

GREGORY III., a native of Syria, succeeded to Gregory II., and D. 741. — He sent legates to Charles Martel to demand succor against the Lombards, which embassy is considered to be the origin of the apostolical nuncios in France.

GREGORY IV., a Roman, succeeded to Valentine in 828, and was greatly esteemed for his learning and piety. D. 844.

GREGORY V., a German, and a kinsman of the Emperor Otho, succeeded to John XV., 996. An anti-pope, named John XVII., was set up against him by Crescentius, A consul of Rome, but was expelled by the emperor. D. 999.

GREGORY VI., a Roman, succeeded to John XIX., who finding the lands and revenues of his church greatly diminished by usurpations, and the roads infested by robbers, acted with such vigor that a powerful party was raised against him by those who had been accustomed to live by plunder. At a council, held at Sutri in 1046, Gregory abdicated the pontificate.

GREGORY VII., HILDEBRAND, son of a carpenter, was a native of Soano, Tuscany. He was the friend AND counsellor of Leo IX. and the four succeeding popes, and on the death of Alexander II. was elected to succeed him, 1073. He obtained confirmation in his election from the Emperor Henry IV., and immediately applied himself zealously to reform two of the grossest evils of the Church, — simony and the licentiousness of the clergy. In his view, however, marriage, no less than concubinage, was a sin in them. He menaced the emperor and the king of France, the latter without effect. In 1074 he assembled a council, by which it was forbidden the prelates to receive investure of a layman; and this was the first step in the quarrel with the emperor, which lasted so many years. Henry, disregarding the papal authority, was summoned to Rome; but he held a diet at Worms, and pronounced the deposition of the pope. To this *G.* replied by procuring the deposition of the emperor and the election of another, Rodolph of Suabia. Henry now promised submission; and in the early winter of 1077 went with his wife and child to Italy. The pope was at the castle of Carnossa, and there, after keeping the penitent king of Germany three days waiting at the gate, he received and gave him absolution. The terms imposed on him were intolerable, and he soon broke them, made war on Rodolph, and defeated him, set up a rival pope in Guibert, archbishop of Ravenna, with the title of Clement III., and after several unsuccessful attempts entered Rome in 1084, had himself crowned emperor by his own pope, and besieged *G.* in San Angelo. The pope was delivered by Guiscard, and retiring to Salerno, D. there in 1085. — Whatever may be said of the power in itself, or of the length to which it has at times extended, the occasion and the object of its exercise in the hands of *G.* were always such as to command the sympathy of the philosophical student of the history of the Middle Ages. By his firm and unbending efforts to suppress the unchristian vices which deformed society, and to restrain the tyranny which oppressed the subject as much as it enslaved the Church, he taught his age "that there was a being on earth whose special duty it was to defend the defenceless, to succor the succorless, to afford a refuge to the widow and orphan, and to be the guardian of the poor." Dean Milman sums up his history of *G* as of one who is to be contemplated not merely with awe, but in some respects, and with some great drawbacks, as a benefactor of mankind.

GREGORY VIII., B. at Benevento, succeeded Urban III., 1187, and D. the same year, after having exhorted the Christian princes to undertake a new crusade. He is not to be confounded with the anti-pope Bourdin, who assumed the same name.

GREGORY IX., (POPE.) UGOLINO, was a native of Campania, AND a near relative of Innocent III. He became a bishop of Ostia, and cardinal, and in 1227 succeeded Honorius III. His coronation surpassed in magnificence any which had preceded it, and the ceremony lasted three days. The principal events of his pontificate were the various incidents of his contest with the great Emperor Frederick II., whom he repeatedly excommunicated, absolving his subjects from their ALLEGIANCE, and proclaiming a crusade against him. In 1229, *G.* levied a tithe on all movables in England towards the expenses of his war with Frederick. He established, A few years later, the inquisition at Toulouse and Carcassonne, excited, by his haughty demeanor, a revolt at Rome in 1234, and was driven from the city, to which he did not return for three years. St. Anthony of Padua, St. Dominic, and St. Elizabeth were canonized by *G.*, who D. in 1241, at a very advanced age.

GREGORY X., of the illustrious family of Visconti, was elected pope in 1271, after an interregnum of two years, at which time he was in the Holy Land. He assembled a council at Lyons, to promote A union between the Eastern and Western churches, and other objects. D. 1276.

GREGORY XI., (PETER ROGER,) a native of Limousin, in France, was a nephew of Clement VI., and son of the count of Beaufort. He was elevated to the pontificate in 1370, after the death of Urban V., was a patron of learning, and endeavored to reconcile the princes of Christendom, and to reform the religious societies. He transferred the papal see from Avignon to Rome, where he died, 1378.

GREGORY XII., (ANGELO CORARIRO,) a native of Venice, was raised to the pontificate in 1406, during the schism in the East, Benedict XIII. being the other pope. Both were deposed by A council held at Pisa, and Alexander V. elected in their stead. *G.* submitted, and laid aside the pontifical dignity. D. 1417.

GREGORY XIII., BONCOMPAGNI, was a native of Bologna, and succeeded Pope Pius V. in 1572. He was deeply versed in the canon and civil law, and had distinguished himself at the council of Trent. He ornamented Rome with many fine buildings and fountains; but his pontificate is chiefly memorable for the reformation of the calendar, which took place under his auspices, and bore his name. D. 1585.

GREGORY XIV., (NICHOLAS SFONDRATE,) succeeded Urban VII. in 1550. He was the son of a senator of Milan, and involved himself in an unsuccessful war against Henry IV. of France. D. in 1591.

GREGORY XV., (ALESSANDRO LUDOVICO,) was a native of Bologna, and descended from an ancient family. He succeeded Paul V. in 1621, and was the founder of the College of the Propaganda. It was this Pope who, in 1622, canonized Ignatius Loyola, Francis Xavier, and Philip de Neri. He was author of several works, one of which is entitled *Epistola ad Regem Persarum, Shah Abbas, cum notes Hegalsoni*, 8vo., 1627. D. 1623.

GREGORY XVI., MAURO CAPELLARI, B. at Belluno in 1765, and succeeded Pius VIII. 1831. His pontificate was a period of no ordinary interest and difficulty in the history of the Church, and in the relations of the Vatican with the temporal powers of Christendom. Simple in his habits, though narrow in his ideas and timid in his manners, he nevertheless displayed great energy in conducting the affairs of the Church. D. 1846, and was succeeded by Pius IX.

Gregory, bishop of Neo-Cæsarea, in the 3d century, was surnamed THAUMATURGUS, or the Wonder-worker, on account of the miracles which he is said to have performed. The Church flourished under his care until the Decian persecution in 250, when he thought it prudent to retire for a time. He was a pupil of the celebrated Origen, and appears to have been a man of learning. D. about 265.

Gregory, JAMES, a Scottish mathematician and philosopher, B. at Aberdeen, 1638. At the age of 29 he became professor of mathematics in St. Andrew's; from which he was transferred to the same chair in Edinburgh, 1674. He died at the early age of 36 (1675,) having given the most brilliant promise as well as great performance. We owe him one form of the reflecting telescope; and in analytic power he sometimes rivalled Newton. His memoirs are very numerous, all bespeaking talents and originality of the first order.

GREGORY, *David*, nephew of the preceding, B. at Aberdeen, 1661; at the age of 23 he succeeded his uncle in the metropolitan chair. David was an elegant mathematician and a good astronomer. He became Savilian professor at Oxford, and was one of the first who comprehended and taught the philosophy of Newton. He died in 1708.

GREGORY, *John*, a physician and miscellaneous writer, grandson of James *G.*, B. in 1724, at Aberdeen; studied at Edinburgh and Leyden; became professor of physic at Edinburgh; and was appointed first physician to the king of Scotland. His works are, *A Comparative View of the State and Facilities of Man with those of the Animal World; Observations on the Duties and Offices of a Physician; Elements of the Practice of Physic;* AND *A Father's Legacy to his Daughters.* Died 1773.

Gregory (St.), commonly called GREGORY OF TOURS, was B. in 544, in Auvergne. He was chosen bishop of Tours in 573, and D. 595. He was author of A *History of the Franks*, and is the most ancient of French historians.

Gregory Nazi'anzen (St.), a father of the Church, bishop of Constantinople, eminent for his piety, eloquence, and learning; B. in 326, near Nazianzus, in Cappadocia, of which place his father, a convert from heathenism, was bishop. He received an excellent education, which he improved at Athens, where he formed an acquaintance with St. Basil. On his return home he was ordained; hesitated long between the contemplative and the active life; adhered to the Nicene doctrine, and endeavored to keep together its persecuted adherents; assisted his father in his pastoral duties, and at length became minister to a small congregation of the Nicene Christians at Constantinople. Distinguishing himself greatly by his fervent eloquence, and no less by his wisdom and moderation, he was made bishop of Constantinople by Theodosius in 380. After filling this high and difficult post for one year, he resigned it, and returned to his native place, where he D. in 389. He excelled all his contemporaries in pulpit eloquence; and his style has been compared to that of the orators of ancient Greece. Many works of *G. N.* are extant, and consist of orations, letters, and poems. Ullman's interesting monogram on this eminent preacher has been translated into English.

Gregory of Nyssa (St.), the younger brother of St. Basil, was ordained bishop of Nyssa in 372. The zeal he displayed against the Arians excited the resentment of the Emperor Valens, who belonged to that sect, and he was banished; but on the accession of Gratian he was restored to his see. He was present at the council of Constantinople in 381, and at another in 394, and D. soon afterwards.

Gre'gree, *n.* A talisman, charm, or fetish, used by some African tribes.

Greifenberg, (*grīf'en-bairg.*) a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, on the Rega, 40 m. N.E. of Stettin. It is celebrated for its linen manufactures. *Pop.* 6,115.

Greifenha'gen, a town of Pomerania, Prussia, on the Oder, 12 m. S.E. of Stettin. *Manuf.* Woollen cloths and leather. *Pop.* 7,200.

Greifswalde, (*grīfs'-vol'dy,*) a city and port of Pomerania, Prussia, capital of the circle of Stralsund, on the Rick, 9 m. from the Baltic and 16 m. S.E. of Stralsund. *Manuf.* Tobacco, salt, oil, grain-brandy. *G.* contains a celebrated university founded 1456, a large public library, and a botanical garden. *Pop.* 13,200.

Greig, (*greg,*) in *New York*, a post-township of Lewis co.; *pop.* abt. 4,000.

Greigs'ville, in *New York*, A post-village of Livingston co., abt. 28 m. S.S.W. of Rochester.

Greigs'ville, in *W. Virginia*, a village of Preston co.

Greiz, (*grīz.*) a town of Central Germany, chief city of the principality of Reuss-Greiz, on the Elster, 54 m. S.W. of Leipsic. *Manuf.* Weaving. *Pop.* 9,100.

Gre'mial, *a.* Pertaining to the lap. (R.)

Grena'da, an island in the Windward group of the W. Indies, Lat. 12° 2′ N., Lon. 61° 48′ W. *G.* is mountainous, the ridges ranging N. and S., but is adapted to the production of all tropical fruits and grains. *Area*, 140 sq. m. *G.* was discovered by Columbus in 1498, first settled by the French, and in 1762 taken by the English, who retain its possession. *Pop.*, with dependencies, 31,200, of whom the great majority are negroes. The climate is unhealthy.

Grena'da, in *Kansas*, a township of Nemaha co.; *pop.* abt. 253.

Grena'da, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Yallobusha co., on the Yallobusha River, about 113 m. N. by E. of Jackson.

Grenade, (*gre-nād',*) *n.* [Fr. *grenade*, A pomegranate, a small bomb; Sp. *granáda*, from Lat. *granātum*, A pomegranate, from *granum*, a grain. See GRAIN.] (*Mil.*) A shell or hollow ball of iron, 2½ inches in diameter, which, being charged with powder and provided with a fuze, is thrown as A missile during sieges. As soon as the composition in the fuze is consumed, the fire communicates with the powder, and the *G.* is burst into fragments, doing great injury. *G.* are particularly useful in annoying an enemy. (Also called *hand-grenade.*)

Grenadier, (*gren-a-deer',*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) The name given at first to the soldiers who threw grenades; but afterwards conferred on certain troops of the line, distinguished by peculiarities of dress, accoutrements, &c. The name originated with the French in 1667, but was speedily adopted into all the armies of Europe; and wherever it has been introduced, the finest men of a regiment have always been selected to form what is called the *grenadier company.*

—*a.* (*Mil.*) Composed of grenadiers; relating to grenadiers; as, the *grenadier* company of a battalion.

Gren'adine, *n.* A thin silken fabric used for ladies' dresses, &c.

Gren'adines, a cluster of small islands between St. Vincent and Grenada, two of the Antilles, extending from Lat. 12° 30′ to 13° N., and consisting of Bequia, Carriacou, Union, and other small islands. They belong to Great Britain.

Grena'do, *n.* (*Mil.*) See GRENADE.

Gren'atite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as STAUROLITE, *q. v.*

Grenelle', an ancient burg between Paris and Auteuil, subsequently a faubourg of Paris, and now an integral part of the city. *G.* is particularly noted for its celebrated Artesian well, 1,704 feet deep, which supplies all the upper portion of Paris with water.

Gren'gesite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of PROCHLORITE, *q. v.*

Grenoble, [Lat. *Gratianopolis,*] a fortified town of France, dept. Isère, at the confluence of the river Isère with the Drac, 390 m. S.E. of Paris. *Manuf.* Gloves, cotton articles, hemp, and various sorts of liquors. *G.* contains a university, a very celebrated artillery-school, a school of surgery and midwifery, and an academy of arts and sciences. *Pop.* 35,200.

Gren'ville, GEORGE, an English statesman, B. 1712. He entered parliament in 1741, and retained a seat in the Lower House for 29 years. After filling subordinate political positions, he was appointed, in 1762, Secretary of State, and before the close of the same year, First Lord of the Admiralty. In the year following, he became Chancellor of the Exchequer and First Lord of the Treasury; but in 1765 he resigned the premiership, and D. 1770. *G.* was an eloquent speaker, and a man of consummate business ability, although he is credited with the authorship of the impolitic Stamp Act, which prepared the way for the severance of the American colonies from the mother country.

Gren'ville, a N.E. co. of prov. of Ontario, bordering on New York; *area*, about 421 sq. m. *Rivers.* St. Lawrence, Rideau, and Nation rivers. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Prescott. *Pop.* about 25,000.

Gren'ville, a vill. of prov. of Quebec, co. of Two Mountains, on the Ottawa River, abt. 60 m. W. of Montreal.

Grenville. See GRANVILLE.

Grès. The French name for a sandstone or a grit. Thus the new red sandstone is called *le nouveau grès rouge;* the grès of Fontainebleau is also a well-known member of the tertiary grès.

Gresh'am, SIR THOMAS, founder of the Royal Exchange of London, and the Gresham Lectures, B. in London 1519, was the son of Sir Richard Gresham, merchant and lord mayor of that city, and acquired universal fame as a merchant for his knowledge, sound judgment, and integrity. Besides his munificent endowments in the interest of commerce and the arts, he served the state as ambassador, and contributed greatly to placing the financial affairs of England upon a sound basis, being in constant intercourse and correspondence with Sir W. Cecil. He was greatly honored by Queen Elizabeth. D. 1579.

Gresh'ville, in *Pennsylvania,* a P. O. of Berks co.

Gresset, (*grĕs-sā'*,) JEAN BAPTISTE LOUIS, a French poet and dramatist, B. 1709. For a long time he excited the admiration of Parisian circles, wrote some elegant poems, became a member of the Academy, and was the companion of the wits and literati of the French capital; but at length he renounced his favorite pursuits, and withdrew from the gay world, to enjoy the tranquillity of retirement. D 1777. His literary fame rests principally on his *Vert Vert,* his *Chartreuse,* and *Le Méchant.*

Gresso'rial, *a.* [From Lat. *gradi, gressus,* to go.] (*Zoöl.*) Applied to the feet of birds which have three toes forward, two of which are connected, and one behind.

Gret'na-Green, a village of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, 27 m. S.E. of Dumfries, on the high-road between London and Edinburgh, celebrated for the irregular marriages formerly contracted there. They originated in the greater laxity admitted by the law of Scotland than by that of England, on the subject of marriage. In Scotland, a marriage may be contracted by a mutual declaration to that effect by the two parties in the presence of witnesses, a mode which is much more simple and expeditious than that of England; and hence it was largely taken advantage of by runaway couples from England; the rule being, that a marriage is valid in England if contracted according to the law of the place in which it was solemnized. *G.-G.* being the most convenient place on Scotch ground for parties from England, the marriages usually took place there; but they were also celebrated at Springfield, Annan, Coldstream, and other places along the border. At *G.-G.* and the other places there were usually one or more persons who took upon themselves the duties of the priest, and in whose presence the declaration was made. The marriage service of the Church of England was sometimes read, in order to please the parties. The practice is said to have been begun at *G.-G.* rather more than a century ago, by a person named Paisley, a tobacconist. Afterwards it was carried on by various individuals, each inn, in fact, having its rival priest, besides various others, who carried on the business on their own account. Latterly, the best-known of these worthies was a blacksmith, though he is said to have had a formidable rival in a person who was employed in breaking stones on the roadside, and who in this way had the advantage of getting the first word of the parties in passing. Though sometimes large sums were received, the effect of competition had been to reduce the fee, in some cases, as low as half a crown. The marriages effected in this way were at one time estimated as high as 500 a year. The practice, however, has virtually been put a stop to by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 96, which declares that no valid marriage can be contracted in Scotland, unless one of the parties had, at the date thereof, his or her usual place of residence there, or had lived in Scotland for twenty-one days next preceding such marriage.

Gret'ry, ANBAÉ ERNEST MODEST, a French composer, B. in Liége, 1741, is considered one of the founders of the French comic opera, and for 40 years enjoyed a popularity which the efforts of rival composers could not impair. His new successful operas are, *Zemire et Azor, Barbe Bleue,* and *Richard Cœur de Lion.* D. 1813.

Greut, *n.* (*Pal.*) Same as GRIT, *q. v.*

Greuze, (*grōōs,*) JEAN BAPTISTE, a celebrated French *genre* painter, B. at Tournus, 1725. His subjects are mostly taken from domestic life, and at once appeal to the commonest emotions. Among his most esteemed works are, *The Little Girl with the Dog,* the *Village-Bride,* the *Paralytic Father,* the *Broken Pitcher,* &c. His pictures generally fetch very high prices, and one of them was recently (1865) sold, at the sale of the Pourtales collection, for $20,000. D. very poor, 1805.

Grew, (*grū,*) *imp.* of GROW, *q. v.*

Grew'ia, *n.* [After Dr. Grew, a botanist of the 17th cent.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Filiaceæ.* Two species, *G. sapida* and *Asiatica,* yield small red acid fruit, commonly used in India for flavoring sherbet. Some of the species have a fibrous inner bark, which is used for rope making, &c.; and the wood of *G. elastica* is very strong and elastic. They are widely dispersed, but not found in America.

Grew'some, Grue'some, *a.* [Scot.] Forbidding; awful; ghastly; frightful.

"Hech, sirs, it was a *gruesome* sight."—*Douglas.*

Grey, *a.* Same as GRAY, *q. v.*

Grey Friars. See FRANCISCANS.

Grey, CHARLES, second EARL, an English statesman, B. at Falloden, near Alnwick, Northumberland, 1764, became in 1786 a member of parliament, and in 1792 was one of the founders and most active members of the "Society of the Friends of the People." In 1797 he brought forward a motion for parliamentary reform, for which he continued to labor strenuously, although he was, for many years, unsuccessful in carrying the object of his wishes. When Lord Grenville, in 1806, came into office, *G.,* as Lord Howick, (from the elevation of his father to the peerage,) became First Lord of the Admiralty, and, as one of the leaders of the House of Commons, carried the Act for the abolition of the slave-trade. In the following year, the cabinet was broken up, and he, in the same year, succeeded to the title, by the death of his father. In the House of Lords he became one of the leaders of the opposition. For many years he remained out of office; but in 1830 he was called upon by William IV. to form a new cabinet, after the fall of the Wellington administration. He accordingly became prime minister, and announced "peace, retrenchment, and reform" as the objects of his policy. In 1831 the Reform Bill was introduced by Lord John Russell into the House of Commons; but in the following year the ministers resigned, on account of a motion of Lord Lyndhurst. They were restored to power, however, and in the same year the bill was passed. In the succeeding year Earl Grey resigned, and, after about a couple of years, retired from public life. D. 1845.

Grey, LADY JANE, a noble English lady whose accomplishments and misfortunes have rendered her an especial object of interest, was the daughter of Henry Grey, marquis of Dorset (afterwards duke of Suffolk), by the Lady Frances, daughter of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, and Mary, younger sister of Henry VIII. She



Fig. 1200. — LADY JANE GREY. (After Holbein.)

was B. in 1537, at Bradgate, her father's seat in Leicestershire; and early in life gave proofs of talents of a superior order. She wrote an incomparable hand, played well on different instruments, and acquired a knowledge of the Greek, Hebrew, and Latin, as well as of the French and Italian languages. Roger Ascham has given a beautiful and affective narrative of his interview with her at Bradgate, where he found her reading Plato's *Phædo* in Greek, while the family were amusing themselves in the park. In 1551 her father was created duke of Suffolk; and at this time Lady Jane Grey was much at court, where the ambitious duke of Northumberland projected a marriage between her and his son, Lord Guilford Dudley, which took place at the end of May, 1553. Soon after this, Edward VI. died, having been prevailed upon, in his last illness, to settle the crown upon the Lady Jane, who reluctantly accepted it, and was proclaimed with great pomp. This gleam of royalty, however, was of short duration; for the pageant reign lasted but nine days. The kingdom was dissatisfied, and the nobility indignant at the presumption of Northumberland, so that Mary soon overcame her enemies, and was not backward in taking ample revenge. The duke of Northumberland was beheaded, and Lady Jane and her husband were arraigned, convicted of treason, and sent to the Tower. After being confined some time, the council resolved to put these innocent victims of a parent's unprincipled ambition to death. Lord Guilford suffered first, and as he passed her window his lady gave him her last adieu. Immediately afterwards she was executed on the same scaffold, suffering with calmness and resignation, Feb. 12, 1554.

Grey, a W. central co. of prov. of Ontario, bordering on Georgian Bay. *Area,* abt. 2,321 sq. m. *Rivers.* Saugeen and Maitland rivers. *Surface,* diversified; *soil,* moderately fertile. *Cap.* Owen Sound. *Pop.* abt. 60,000.

Grey'hound, *n.* [A. S. *grighund.*] (*Zoöl.*) A species of dog, *Canis graius,* used for the chase, which appears to have been known even in the most remote ages of antiquity, as it is represented on some of the oldest of Egyptian monuments. Its first portraiture that can be relied on is in a painting on one of the tombs of the fourth dynasty of Egypt, which must be upwards of 4,000 years old. The cultivated English greyhound, according to Blaine's *Encyclopædia of Rural Sports,* exhibits a model of elegance, and a combination of symmetrical proportions probably unrivalled by any other animal but the race-horse; and the perfection of the mechanism for speedy progression is apparent throughout its structure. As the greyhound hunts by sight rather than by smell, its eyes are placed more conspicuously forward than in other dogs. The head is beautifully shaped, and slender in proportion; its muzzle is long and pointed; the ears droop at the points; the back is broad and muscular; the body being lank, and very much contracted in its lower parts. The legs



Fig. 1201. — GREYHOUND.

are long and muscular, while the chest is capacious and deep, with the tail slender and curved upwards at the end. The Irish greyhound, or *wolf-dog,* is a variety of this animal; it is stronger and larger, but it is not so fit for hunting-purposes, as it lacks the speed and keen eyesight of the true greyhound. The *Italian greyhound* is a much smaller variety than the English, and is a very delicate animal. From its diminutive form and tender constitution, it is more fit for the duties of a lap-dog than for those of the chase.

Grey'lag, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as GAAYLAG, *q. v.*

Grey'stones, a promontory and fishing-village of Ireland, co. of Wicklow, Leinster, abt. 3 m. S.E. of Bray.

Gri'as, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ANCHOVY-PEAR.

Grice, Grise, *n.* [Swed. and Icel. *gris,* a little pig; Gr. *choiros,* a young swine.] A little pig.

Grid'dle, *n.* [W. *gredell,* from *gredlaw,* to heat, to scorch, to parch.] A circular plate of iron, or a broad and shallow pan, for baking cakes over a fire. (Sometimes written *girdle.*)

(*Mining.*) A large wire sieve, used instead of a hurdle, for sifting and sorting copper ore as it rises from the mine.

Gride, *v. a.* [A. S. *grädan,* to cry. See CRY.] To cut with a harsh, grating sound.

"The *griding* sword . . . passed through him."—*Milton.*

—*n.* A cutting or scraping with a harsh, grating sound.

Grid'elin, Griz'elin, *n.* [Fr. *gris de lin,* flax-gray.] A color mixed of white and red; as, "the bloomy *gridelin.*"—*Dryden.*

Gridiron, (*grid'ī-ern,*) *n.* [Swed. & Goth. *grädda,* to bake, and *iron.*] A grated utensil used in kitchens for broiling flesh, fish, &c., over the fire.

(*Naut.*) A frame upon which a ship rests at low water, or in dry-dock, for survey and repairs to her bottom.

Gridiron-pendulum. See PENDULUM.

Grid'ley, in *Illinois,* a post-township of McLean co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Grief, (*grēf,*) *n.* [D. *grief;* Fr. *grief,* from *grever;* It. *gravare,* to oppress, from Lat. *gravis,* heavy.—See GRAVE.] The pain of mind produced by loss, misfortune, injury, or evils of any kind; sorrow; regret; the pain of mind occasioned by our own misconduct; sorrow or lamentation for the loss of friends; sadness.

"In all the silent manliness of *grief.*"—*Goldsmith.*

—Cause of sorrow; that which afflicts; trouble; grievance; affliction.

"The glory dies not, and the *grief* is past."—*Sir Egerton Brydges.*

—Physical pain, hurt, or disease. (R.)

—Misfortune; mishap; calamity; want of success; as, all who engaged in the affair came to *grief.*

Grief'ful, *a.* Full of grief, woe, or sorrow.

Grief'less, *a.* Free from grief.

Grie'go, *n.* Same as GREGO, *q. v.*

Gri'er, in *Indiana,* a township of Warrick co.; *pop.* abt. 735.

Gri'er's Point, in *Pennsylvania,* a P. O. of Perry co.

Gries'bach, JOHANN JAKOB, an eminent German critic, B. in Hesse-Darmstadt, 1745, celebrated for his attainments in theological, biblical, and ecclesiastical literature, especially for his edition of the Greek gospels, with a critical history of the printed text, and examination of the various readings. D., professor of divinity at the university of Jena, 1812.

Grievance, (*grēv'ans,*) *n.* [O. Fr. *grevance.*] That which causes grief or uneasiness; that which burdens, oppresses, or injures—implying a sense of wrong done; hardship; injustice; trouble.

—Grief; affliction; sorrow.

Grieve, (*grēv,*) *v. a.* [D. *grieven;* Fr. *grever,* to oppress; Lat. *gravare,* from *gravis.*] To cause grief to; to give pain of mind to; to afflict; to wound the feelings of; to inflict pain on; to make sorrowful; to excite regret in; to try to hurt.

"*Grieving,* if aught inanimate e'er *grieves,*
Over the unreturning brave."—*Byron.*

—To mourn; to lament; to sorrow over; as, he *grieves* his ill luck.

—*v. n.* To feel grief, or pain of mind and heart; to lament; to sorrow; to mourn: to be in affliction;—often before *at* or *for.*

"Do you not *grieve at* this?"—*Shaks.*

Grieve, (*grēv,*) *n.* [Gael. *graf.*] In Scotland, a land-steward; the bailiff of a manor; a ground-reeve; the factor of an estate.

Griev'er, *n.* The person who, or thing which, grieves.

Griev'ingly, *adv.* In sorrow; sorrowfully.

Griev'ous, *a.* Causing grief; heavy; oppressive; burdensome; afflictive; painful; distressing; hard to be borne; as, a *grievous* misfortune. — Atrocious; offensive: tending to irritate or make angry; flagitious; hurtful; heinous; as, a *grievous* offence.

"It was a *grievous* fault,
And grievously hath Cæsar answer'd it."—*Shaks.*

—Exhibiting sorrow; expressing great grief or affliction.

"He sent *grievous* complaints to the parliament."—*Clarendon.*

Griev'ously, *adv.* In a grievous, calamitous, or heinous manner.

Griev'ousness, *n.* State or quality of being grievous; oppressiveness; pain; affliction; calamity; distress. — Enormity; atrociousness.

Griffin, Griffon, Gryph'on, *n.* [Fr. *griffon;* Lat. *gryps, gryphis,* also *gryphus,* from Gr. *grypos,* having a crooked nose or beak.] A fabulous animal, supposed to be generated between a lion and an eagle. It is represented with four legs, wings, and a beak, the upper part resembling an eagle, and the lower having the characteristics of a lion. This imaginary animal was supposed to watch over gold-mines and all hidden treasures, and was consecrated to the sun, whose chariot some of the ancient painters represent as drawn by griffins. Spanheim states that both the chariots of Nemesis and Jupiter were likewise provided with similar steeds. The griffin is found on many old medals; and it seems to have been a principal ornament of Grecian architecture.



Fig. 1202.
GRIFFIN.

(*Her.*) The *G.* is the symbol of strength, swiftness, courage, and vigilance; and it thus finds a place on many escutcheons. It is usually blazoned rampant, although occasionally *regreiant* is thought to be its proper position. The *G.* mentioned sometimes in Scripture was a species of eagle, called by the Latins *ossifraga,* or osprey.

(*Zoöl.*) A name applied by Cuvier to the genus GYPÆTOS, *q. v.,* and by Linnæus to the condor, *Vultur gryphus.* — See CONDOR.

Grif'fin, in *Georgia,* a post-town, cap. of Spalding co., abt. 58 m. N.W. of Macon; *pop.* abt. 3,800.

Grif'fin, in *Texas,* a post-village of Cherokee co., abt. 17 m. N. by E. of Rusk.

Grif'fin, GERALD, an Irish novelist, B. at Limerick, 1803. The *Collegians,* the most successful of his novels, contains pictures of Irish life unsurpassed in truthfulness. D. 1840. — His works have been reprinted in New York, in 10 vols.

Griffin Cove, a vill. and harbor of prov. of Quebec, co. of Gaspé, abt. 7 m. N.N.W. of Cape Razier; Lat. 48° 55′ N., Lon. 64° 23′ W.

Griffinsburg, in *Virginia,* a post-village of Culpepper co., abt. 103 m. N.N.W. of Richmond.

Griffin's Corners, in *New York,* a post-office of Delaware co.

Griffin's Mills, in *Georgia,* a P. O. of Lowndes co.

Griffin's Mills, in *New York,* a post-village of Erie co., on Cazenove Creek, abt. 15 m. S.E. of Buffalo.

Griffithsville, in *W. Virginia,* a P. O. of Lincoln co.

Grig, *n.* [L. Ger. *kricke,* a little duck.] The sand-eel. — Moor-land; heath. (Prov. Eng.) — A merry creature. (Supposed to be a corruption of *Greek,* from the Latin saying, *Græculus festivus* — "as merry as a Greek.")

Grigg's Corners, in *Ohio,* a P. O. of Ashtabula co.

Griggs'town, in *New Jersey,* a post-village of Somerset co., abt. 9 m. S. of Somerville.

Griggs'ville, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Pike co., abt. 62 m. W. of Springfield; *pop.* abt. 2,600.

Grignan, FRANÇOISE MAROUERITE DE SÉVIGNÉ, (COUNTESS DE,) (*gren'yang,*) an accomplished French lady, B. 1648, was the daughter of the celebrated Madame de Sévigné, and author of a *Résumé* of the system of Fénélon. D. 1705. — The small town of Grignan, of which her husband was the *seigneur,* and where she died, is in the dep. of the Drôme, 16 m. S.W. of Montélimard.

Grijo'ta. See TABASCO.

Grill, *v. a.* [Fr. *griller* — *grille,* a grate, cont. from Lat. *craticula,* dim. of *crates,* a grate.] To broil, as on a grate or gridiron.

"A sumptuous supper of a spatchcock, *grilled* bones, and punch."
Pierce Egan.

—To torment, as if by broiling: to roast, as with hatter.

Grillade', *n.* [Fr., from *griller.* See GRILL.] Act or art of grilling; also, anything broiled on the gridiron; as, a *grillade* of chicken.

Grillage, (*gril'lāj,*) *n.* [Fr., from *grille,* a grating.] A framework of timber bulks and cross-beams, used in the construction of piers, &c., on marshy grounds.

Grille, *n.* [Fr.] A grating; a lattice-work opening in a gate, &c.

Grilse, *n.* A salmon of the second year.

Grim, *a.* [A. S. and Dan., grim, ugly, savage; Swed. *grymm,* horrid; It. *grimo,* old, wrinkled.] Fierce; ferocious; of forbidding aspect; furious; frightful; ghastly; hideous; ugly; surly; sour-looking; as, *grim* death.

"The whirlwind . . . hush'd in *grim* repose." — *Gray.*

Grimace, (*gri-mās',*) *n.* [Fr.; Ger. *grimasse,* distortion of the face, from *grimm.*] A distortion of the countenance, whether proceeding from habit, affectation, or insolence; a smirk.

"Demure looks . . . set off with odd devotional *grimaces.*"—*South.*

—An air of affectation.

"Vice in a vizard, to avoid *grimace.*" — *Granville.*

Grimaced', *a.* Distorted in face; wearing a sour, crabbed look.

Grimaldi, (*gre-mal'dee,*) the name of an illustrious family of Genoa, distinguished as partisans of the Guelphs, the principal members of which were:—RANIERI GRIMALDI, a naval commander, served as admiral of France in 1314. ANTONIO GRIMALDI, also a naval commander and admiral, at length defeated by the combined fleets of Catalonia and Venice, under Pisani, in 1353. GIOVANNI GRIMALDI, renowned for a great victory over the Venetian admiral, Nicolo Trevisani, in May, 1431. DOMENICO GRIMALDI, cardinal-archbishop, and vice-legate of Avignon, distinguished at the battle of Lepanto, 1571; D. 1592. GERONIMO GRIMALDI, papal nuncio to Germany and France, and a distinguished philanthropist, 1597–1685.

Grimal'kin, *n.* [A corruption of *gray malkin,* a gray old witch supposed to resemble an old cat.] An old cat.

"*Grimalkin,* domestic vermin's everlasting foe."— *Philips.*

Grime, *n.* [Icel. *grima;* Swed. *grum,* grounds, dregs.] Foul matter; dirt; sullying blackness not easily cleansed; smut; sootiness.

—*v. a.* To dirt; to ingrain deeply with foul or sooty matter.

Grimes, in *Texas,* an E. central co.; *area,* abt. 750 sq. m. *Rivers.* Brazos and Navasito or Navisota rivers, and Spring Creek. *Surface.* principally rolling prairie; *soil,* very fertile. *Cap.* Anderson. *Pop.* abt. 10,507.

Grim'ly, *adv.* Fiercely; ferociously; with a look of sternness or grimness; sourly; sullenly.

"The augurs . . . look *grimly.*" — *Shaks.*

Grimm, JACOB LUDWIG, a distinguished German philologist, B. at Hanau, in Hesse-Cassel, 1785. He was educated at the university of Marburg, and in 1805 spent some months at Paris as assistant to Savigny. Three years later he was appointed librarian to Jérome Bonaparte, king of Westphalia, and had leisure for his favorite studies in early German literature. On the overthrow of the new kingdom of Westphalia, in 1813, he was made secretary of legation, under the restored electorate, and in that capacity was present at the Congress of Vienna. He held the office of sub-librarian to the elector from 1816 till 1829, his younger brother, Wilhelm, being also employed in the library. In the latter year he became first librarian to the university of Göttingen, which post, with a professorship, he held till 1837. In that year he was dismissed, as was also his brother from his similar office, for protesting against the violation of the constitution of the king of Hanover. In 1841 they both settled at Berlin, as professors in the university, and members of the Academy of Sciences. Among the principal works of this great scholar are *Deutsche Grammatik, Deutsche Mythologie,* and *Geschichte der Deutschen Sprache.* The great *Deutsches Wörterbuch,* the joint production of the two inseparable brothers, and perhaps their most important work, was left unfinished by them, but is in course of completion on their plan, and from their materials. The well-known *Kinder- und Haus-Märchen* was also their joint work. Jacob D. 1863.

Grimm, FRIEDRICH MELCHIOR, BARON DE, counsellor of state of the Russian empire, and a man of letters, B. in 1723, at Ratisbon. Going to Paris, he became principal secretary to the Duke of Orleans, and acquainted with Rousseau and other Parisian philosophers; an account of whose writings, friendships, disputes, &c., has been preserved in his *Correspondence,* which extraordinary medley, after a lapse of 30 years, was published in 16 vols. A supplement to this is the *Correspondence inédit de Grimm et Diderot,* (Paris, 1829.) It contains a complete history of French literature from 1753 to 1790, and is remarkable for its brilliancy and piquant criticism. In 1776 *G.* was appointed envoy from the Duke of Saxe-Gotha to the French court. On the revolution breaking out, he retired to the court of Gotha, where he found a safe asylum. In 1795, the empress of Russia made him her minister plenipotentiary to the states of Lower Saxony; and he was confirmed in that post by Paul I., and retained it till ill health obliged him to relinquish it. He then returned to Gotha, where he D., 1807.

Grimm, in *Illinois,* a post-office of St. Clair co.

Grim'ma, a walled town of Prussia, in Saxony, on the Mulde, 18 m. S.E. of Leipsic. *Manuf.* Cloths, woollens, and flannels. *Pop.* 6,500.

Grim'ness, *n.* Quality of being grim; fierceness or sternness of look; crabbedness.

Grims'by, (Great,) a seaport-town of England, in Lincolnshire, on the Humber, 15 m. S.E. of Hull; *pop.* 20,244.

Grims'by, a vill. of prov. of Ontario, co. of Lincoln.

Grim'ville, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Berks co.

Grim'y, *a.* Dirty; foul; smutty; containing grime.

Grin, *v. n.* [A. S. *grinnian;* It. *digrignare,* from Lat. *ringor, rictus.*] To set the teeth together and withdraw the lips; or to open the mouth, and part the lips from the teeth, so as to show them in anger, pain, or mirth. — To fix or set the teeth, as in anguish.

—*n.* Act of closing the teeth, and showing them, or of opening the lips and exposing the teeth.

"All nature wears one universal *grin.*" — *Fielding.*

—*v. a.* To express by grinning.

"*Grinn'd* horribly a ghastly smile." — *Milton.*

Grind, (*grīnd,*) *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* GROUND.) [A.S. *grindan,* to bruise; Goth. *grind,* small; Swed. & Goth *grym,* corn slightly bruised; allied to Ger. *trennen,* to separate, to rend.] To break and reduce to fine particles or powder by friction; to triturate; to break and reduce to small pieces by the teeth.

"Though the mills of God *grind* slowly, yet they *grind* exceeding small." — *Longfellow.*

—To sharpen by rubbing or friction; to polish by attrition, as glass; to rub, as one against another; as, to *grind* the teeth.

"Against a stump his tusk the monster *grinds.*" —*Dryden.*

—To harass; to oppress; to cause trouble or affliction to; to make exorbitant or unjust demands upon.

"Laws *grind* the poor, and rich men rule the law."—*Goldsmith.*

—To read up for honors; to prepare for examination; to go through the curriculum of study; as, he is *grinding* for his degree. (Used at the English universities.)

—*v. n.* To perform the operation of grinding; to be moved, or rubbed together, as in a mill.

"Smeary foam works o'er my *grinding* jaws." —*Rowe.*

—To be ground, triturated, or pulverized, by friction; as, this coffee *grinds* fine. — To be polished or made smooth by friction; to be sharpened by grinding; as, this axe *grinds* badly. — To drudge; to perform incessant and distasteful labor.

Grind'ed, old *pp.* of GRIND. Ground.

Grind'er, *n.* One who grinds, or the instrument used in grinding. — A tooth that grinds or chews food; a molar; a double tooth.

"The back-teeth, which we call the molar teeth, or *grinders.*"
Bacon.

—*pl.* The teeth in general; as, "whetted *grinders.*"
Dryden.

Grind'ery, *n.* In England, the name given to shoemakers' materials generally.

Grindery warehouse, in England, a shop where shoemakers' materials (*grindery*) are kept for sale. (The equivalent American term is *finding-store.*)

Grind'ing-frame, *n.* A frame used in cotton-spinning.

Grind'ingly, *adv.* In a grinding manner.

Grind'ing-slip, *n.* A hone; a sharpening-stone for knives, &c.

Grin'dle Creek, in *N. Carolina,* enters Tar River in Pitt co.

Grind'let, *n.* A small drain or outlet.

Grind'stone, *n.* A flat circular stone, made to revolve upon an axis, and used for grinding steel, glass, other stones, &c. They are made of sandstone, or sandstone grit, of various degrees of coarseness, according to the purpose for which they are to be used. It has been found that a disc of soft iron, revolving with great rapidity, will easily cut the hardest steel. In like manner, silicious minerals, such as agate, onyx, chalcedony, jasper, &c., may be rapidly cut to any shape by means of large grindstones revolving very rapidly.

To hold one's nose to the grindstone, to keep one down, or in a state of durance or servitude.

Grind'stone Creek, in *Missouri,* enters Grand River in Daviess co.

Grin'nell, in *Iowa,* a post-village and township of Poweshiek co., abt. 55 m. E. by N. of Des Moines; *pop.* of township 1,000.

Grin'nell Land, the most N. known land of the world, discovered Sept. 22, 1850, by the U. S. Grinnell Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin. It extends from Jones' Sound to Lat. 82° 30′ N., having Kane's Sea and Smith's Strait on the E. It was visited in 1854 by Dr. Kane, who made a chart of its coast. Its N. shores are said to be washed by an open polar sea entirely free from ice, and abounding in animal life. *Area,* abt. 3,000 sq. m.

Grin'ner, *n.* One who grins.

Grin'ningly, *adv.* In a grinning manner; with a grinning laugh.

Grin'ton, in *Illinois,* a post-office of Will co.

Grip, *n* [Dan. *grab.* See GRIPE.] A gripe; a grasp; a holding fast; force or power exerted in grasping; as, a strong *grip.* — A peculiar method of clasping the hand, practised by members of secret societies for the purpose of recognizing brethren; as, the Freemason's *grip.* — A handle; that by which anything is grasped; as, the *grip* of an axe.

—*v. a.* To grasp; to lay hold of firmly; to seize; to gripe; as, to *grip* a person by the arm.

Grip, *n.* [D. *greep.*] A small gulley, ditch, or furrow.

Gripe, *v. a.* [A. S. *gripan;* D. *grijpen;* Ger. *greifen;* Icel. *gripa,* to seize; Sansk. *grabh,* to seize. See GRAPPLE and GRASP.] To seize or grasp with the hand; to catch with the hand, and clasp firmly with the fingers; to hold fast; to grip; to squeeze; to clutch.

"He . . . doth *gripe* the hearer's wrist." — *Shaks.*

—To embrace closely; to seize, or hold fast greedily or covetously; as, a "*griping* hold." *Dryden.* — To pinch; to press; to straiten; to distress; as, *griping* poverty. — To give pain to the bowels, as if by spasms or contraction.

—*v. n.* To seize or catch by pinching; to exact money by harshness or meanness; as, a *griping* usurer. — To feel colicky pains; as, "the *gripings* of a hungry belly."
Locke.

(*Naut.*) To bring up into the wind; — said of a ship.

Gripe, *n.* Grasp; seizure; fast hold with the hand or paw, or with the arms; grip; clutch.

"They put a barren sceptre in my *gripe.*" —*Shaks.*

—A handle: that on which the grasp is laid; as, the *gripe* of a cutlass. — Oppression; crushing power; pinching penury or distress; cruel affliction; exaction.

"Canst thou . . . endure the bitter *gripes* of smarting poverty?"
Otway.

—*pl.* (*Med.*) Pinching pain in the bowels; colic; belly-ache.

(*Naut.*) The lower part of the knee of the head that connects with the foremost end of a ship's keel; the forefoot.—The compass of a vessel's stern under water.—(*pl.*) The assemblage of ropes, tackle, &c., fastening a ship's boats to ring-bolts on deck.

Gripe'ful, *a.* Having a tendency to gripe.
Grip'er, *n.* One who gripes; an oppressor; a usurer; an extortioner.
Grip'ingly, *adv.* In a griping manner. — With a colicky pain in the bowels.
Grippe, (*grip,*) *n.* [Fr.] The influenza.
Grise, *n.* Same as GRICE, *q. v.*
Griseldis, (*gris'el-dis.*) (*Lit.*) The name of the heroine of a popular tale of the Middle Ages, originally apparently Italian, but which was subsequently adopted by various other nations. She was, originally, a poor charcoal-burner, whom the Marquis Walter de Saluzzo took to wife, and then put her humility and obedience to the hardest tests; but she having victoriously surmounted them, a reconciliation took place. As a tale, said to have an historical foundation, we first meet with it in Boccaccio's *Decameron* (x. 10). It was translated into Latin by Petrarch in 1373, and in the 15th century it was well known in Germany. It was dramatized in Paris in 1393, in England in 1599, and in Germany, by Hans Sachs, in 1546.
Gris'eous, *a.* Of a mottled gray or grizzled color.
Grisette, (*gre-zet',*) *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *griseta*, from Fr. *gris*, gray, from young women of the working-classes wearing gowns of gray stuff.] In France, a young woman who earns her own livelihood by daily labor, but who conducts her own household, and lives independently.
Grisi, (*gre'ze,*) GIULIA, the eminent Italian vocalist, upon whom her contemporaries conferred the proud title of "Queen of Song," was born in 1812. Her father (Garcia) was an officer of engineers in the army of Napoleon I., and her aunt the once famous cantatrice Josephine Grassini. Giulia was educated in a convent at Girizia, and it is said that the success on the operatic stage of an elder sister, who died early, induced her to choose the same profession, although at the time her voice gave little promise. She made her *début* at Bologna in a contralto part, appeared in *Romeo e Giulietta* at Florence and at Milan, and made her first appearance in Paris and London in 1834, as Ninetta in *La Gazza Ladra*, where she achieved a decided success. Every part which she assumed afterwards steadily increased her reputation, which may be said to have been established by her impersonation of the Queen in *Semiramide*, and of Donna Anna in *Don Giovanni*. Her fame reached its climax in her rendition of the *rôles* of *Norma* and *Lucrezia Borgia*, in which characters her singing and dramatic acting have never been surpassed. Madame *G.* was twice married; on the second occasion to the unrivalled tenor Signor Mario (Count de Candia), by whom she had a family. This gifted lady D. in 1870.
Gris'kin, *n.* The spine or vertebræ of a pig; as, a roasted *griskin* of pork.
Grisle'a, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Lythraceæ*. The flowers of *G. tomentosa* are employed in India, mixed with Morinda, for dyeing, under the name of *Dhace*.
Gris'led, *a.* See GRIZZLED.
Gris'liness, *n.* State or quality of being grisly or frightful.
Gris'ly, *a.* [A. S. *grislic*, from *agrisan*, to dread; Ger. *grässlich*, horrible, ghastly.] Frightful; horrible; ghastly: terrible.

"Thus the *grisly* spectre spoke again."—*Dryden.*

Gris'ly Bear, *n.* See GRIZZLY.
Grisnez, (*gre'nay,*) a headland of France, dep. Pas de-Calais, situate Lat. 50° 52′ N., Lon. 1° 23′ E. There is a light-house.
Gri'son, *n.* [Fr., from *gris*, gray.] (*Zoöl.*) The Glutton, genus GULO, *q. v.*
Grisons, (*gre'zong.*) [Ger. *Graubünden.*] The most S.E. of the cantons of the Swiss Confederation, bounded on the E. by the Tyrol, N.W. by St. Gall, Glarus, and Uri, S. by Ticino, and S.E. by Lombardy. *Area*, 2,980 sq. m. *Prod.* Fruit, corn, hemp, and flax, but cattle are the prime source of wealth to the majority of the inhabitants. *Manuf.* Cotton and domestic fabrics. The canton is divided into five great valleys, and is mountainous throughout, being intersected by various lofty ranges of the Alps. Iron, lead, and zinc are known to exist, but the mines are not worked. *Pop.* 101,000.
Grist, *n.* [A. S., from *grindan*, to grind.] As much grain as is carried to the mill at one time, or the meal it produces.

"Get *grist* to the mill to have plenty in store."—*Tusser's Husbandry.*

—Provision; profit; gain.

"Form must fail if matter brings no *grist*."—*Swift.*

Gristle, (*gris'l,*) *n.* [A. S.; allied to Lat. *cartilago*, a cartilage.] (*Anat.*) A cartilage; a smooth, solid, elastic substance in animal bodies.—See CARTILAGE.
Gris'tly, *a.* Cartilaginous; consisting of, or resembling gristle.
Grist'-mill, *n.* A mill for grinding grain; especially, a mill for grinding grists, or portions of grain brought by different customers. (U. S.)—*Webster.*
Gris'wold, in *Connecticut*, a post-township of New London co., abt. 45 m. E.S.E. of Hartford; *pop.* 2,576.
Gris'wold, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Hamilton co.
Gris'wold, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Knox co.
Gris'wold City, in *Missouri*, a village of Franklin co., on the Missouri River, abt. 55 m. E. by N. of Jefferson City.
Gris'wold's Mills, in *New York*, a post-office of Washington co.
Gris'woldville, in *Georgia*, a post-office of Jones co.
Gris'woldville, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Franklin co.
Grit, *n.* [A. S. *greot*, sand, dust; Ger. *gries*, gravel; *grütze*, grits, groats. See GRIND.] The coarse part of meal. — Sand or gravel; rough, hard particles.

"Obstructing *grit* and restive marl."—*Philips.*

—A substance or structure suitable for grinding well; as, a hone of good *grit*. — (*pl.*) Oats hulled, husked, or coarsely ground. — Spirit; courage; firmness of mind or resolution; pluck; spunk; as, he's got real *grit* about him. (U. S. Colloq.)

(*Geol.*) A hard, silicious sandstone; as, millstone *grit*. (Sometimes called *gritstone*, and *gritrock*.)

—*v. n.* To give forth a grinding sound, as of sand under the feet.

"The sanded floor that *grits* beneath the tread."—*Goldsmith.*

—*v. a.* To grind; to grate; as, to *grit* the teeth. (Used colloquially.)
Grita (La), (*la gree'ta,*) a town of Venezuela, dep. of Zulia, in the prov., and abt. 65 m. S.W. of the city of Merida.
Grit'rock, Grit'stone, *n.* (*Geol.*) See GRIT.
Grit'tiness, *n.* Quality of containing grit, or consisting of grit, sand, or small, hard, rough particles of stone.
Grit'ty, *a.* Containing or consisting of sand or grit; characterized by hard particles.—Resolute; courageous; steadfast; plucky; as, a *gritty* bet. (U. S. colloq.)
Griz'elin, *a.* Same as GRIDELIN, *q. v.*
Grizon, (*gre'zon,*) one of the Grenadines, West Indies, abt. 8 m. N.E. of Grenada; Lat. 12° 20′ N., Lon. 61° 37′ W.
Grizzle, (*griz'l,*) *n.* [Fr., Span., and Pg. *gris*, gray.] Gray; a mixture of white and black; a gray color.
Griz'zled, *a.* Gray; of a mixed white and black color.

"'Tis his hair just *grizzled* as if in green old age."—*Dryden and Lee.*

Griz'zly, *a.* Grayish; somewhat gray.

Grizzly bear. (*Zoöl.*) See BEAR.

Griz'zly Flats, in *California*, a post-office of El Dorado co., abt. 20 m. S.E. of Placerville.
Groan, (*grōn,*) *v. n.* [A. S. *granian, grunan*; W. *grwn*, a rumbling sound, a murmur; *grwnan*, to make a droning noise; formed from the sound.] To utter a mournful voice, as in pain or sorrow; to moan; to sigh heavily; to breathe with a deep murmuring sound; to complain of oppression.

"Repenting and *groaning* for anguish of spirit."—*Wisd.* v. 13.

—To seek after seriously, as with groans.
—*n.* A deep mournful sound, uttered in pain, sorrow, or anguish; any low, rumbling sound: sometimes, a deep-toned cry of derision, — in this sense opposed to *cheer*; as, his speech was interrupted by *groans* from his auditory.

"Where hopeless anguish pour'd his *groan*."—*Dr. Johnson.*

Groat, (*grawt,*) *n.* [D. *groot*; L. Ger. *grut*, great.] Formerly, an English coin of copper or brass, as distinguished from the small copper coin, of which there were five in the groat; — in the modern sense, an English money of account, equal to four pence, or 8 cents; — hence, a proverbial name for a small sum.

"A woman much his inferior, and without a *groat* to her fortune."—*Swift.*

Groats, (*grawts,*) *n. pl.* [See GRIT.] Wheat or oats in a hulled state.

Emden groats. (*Com.*) Crushed oaten groats.

Gro'cer, *n.* [O. Fr. *grossier*, from *gros*, *gross*, great.] Originally, one who sold goods in the gross or by wholesale; in modern acceptation, a merchant or tradesman who deals in tea, coffee, sugar, spices, liquors, fruits, &c.
Gro'cery, *n.* The articles or commodities sold by grocers; applied in the singular in England, in the plural in the U. States. — In the U. States, a grocer's store. (In England, *grocer's shop*, or, colloquially, *the grocer's.*)
Grod'no, a city and port of European Russia, chief town of the govt. of Grodno, in Lithuania, 90 m. S.W. of Wilna, on the right bank of the river Niemen. *Manuf.* Cloth, silk, gold and silver ware. *Pop.* 19,800.
Groes'beek, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Hamilton co.
Groff, *a.* [See GROVEL.] Grovelling; flat on the ground; low; prostrate.
Groff's Store, in *Pennsylvania*, a P.O. of Lancaster co.
Grog, *n.* [The English Admiral Vernon, after the reduction of Porto Bello, 1739, introduced the use of rum and water among his ships' crews. In bad weather he was in the habit of walking the deck in a rough *grogram* cloak, and thence had obtained the nickname of *Old Grog* in the service. This is believed to be the origin of the term *grog*, applied originally to rum and water.] A mixture of spirits and water, taken cold without sugar. (The term *hot grog* is sometimes applied to *rum-punch.*)
Grog'-blossom, *n.* A rubescence found on the noses or faces of men who indulge in ardent liquors to excess.
Grog'gery, *n.* A grog-shop; a tavern where spirits are sold.
Grog'giness, *n.* State or condition of being groggy or obfuscated with liquor.

(*Manege.*) A stiffness in a horse's foot which causes a hobbling motion of the leg.

Grog'gy, *a.* Tipsy; fuddled; intoxicated with liquor. (Vulgar.)
—Blown; tottering with weakness in a fight; as, a *groggy* pugilist.

(*Manege.*) Moving in a jerky, hobbling manner, owing to a tenderness or stiffness in the foot; — said of a horse.

Grog'ram, Grog'ran, *n.* [O. Fr. *grosgrain*, grogram; It. *grossagrana*, coarse grain.] A kind of stuff made of silk and mohair, and having a coarse grain or texture.

"'T was madam in her *grogram* gown."—*Swift.*

Grog'-shop, *n.* A groggery; a store, shop, or tavern where spirituous liquors are sold by retail.
Groin, *n.* [Icel. *grein*, a branch; Swed. & Goth. *gren*, a branch, from *grena*, to divide, to separate.] The part of the human body where there is a division or separation between the belly and thighs in front.
Groin, *v. a.* (*Arch.*) To form into groins; to embellish with groins.

"The hand . . . that *groined* the aisles of Christian Rome."—*Emerson.*

(*Arch.*) The angle formed by an intersection of vaults (*a a*, Fig. 1203.) Most of the vaulted ceilings of the buildings of the Middle Ages were groined, and therefore called *groined ceilings*. During the early part of the Norman style the groins were left purposely plain, but afterwards they were invariably covered with ribs.

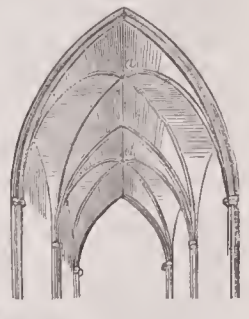


Fig. 1203.—A GROINED VAULT.

(*Coast-Engineering.*) In England, a frame of woodwork, constructed across a beach, between high-and low-water mark, perpendicular to the general line of it, either to retain the shingle already accumulated, to recover it when lost, or to accumulate more at any particular point; also to break and check the action of the waves. The component parts of a *G.* are *piles, planking, land-ties, land-tie bars, blocks, tail-piles, keys*, and *screw-bolts*. The length of a *G.* depends on the extent and the requisite strength of its component parts, and on the nature of the beach on which it is to be constructed. (Sometimes written *groyne.*)
Groined, *a.* (*Arch.*) Having an angular curve made by the intersection of simple vaults crossing each other; as, a *groined* ceiling.
Grom'et, *n.* See GROMMET.
Grom'well, *n.* (*Pot.*) See LITHOSPERMUM.
Grom'met, Grom'et, *n.* (*Naut.*) A ring or loop made at the end of a piece of rope by intersplicing the strands.

(*Ordnance.*) See GRUMMET.

Grö'ningen, a fortified city and sea-port of Holland, cap. of the province of the same name, on the Hunse, 87 m. N.E. of Amsterdam. *Manuf.* Paper, butter; and it has also ship-building docks, and a large trade in cattle. The university, founded in 1614, endowed with the revenues of sundry abbeys, has maintained a very high character for the grade of scholarship imparted. *Pop.* 37,634. — The province of *G.*, situated in the N.E. of Holland, is bounded N. by the German Ocean, E. by Hanover, and S. and W. by Drenthe and Friesland. *Area*, 886 sq. m. Its chief wealth lies in its pastures. *Pop.* 229,018.
Gro'ningenist, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a subdivision of the sect of Anabaptists, formed at Gröningen, Holland.
Groom, *n.* [Belg. *grom*, a boy; Ir. *gruimeir*, a groom; Armor. *grom*, a curb.] A man or boy who has the charge of horses; one who takes care of horses or the stable.

"Many a squire attends, and many a *groom*."—*Fairfax.*

—In England, the term applied to several officers of the royal household, in the Lord Chamberlain's department; as, *Groom* of the Chamber, *Grooms*-in-waiting, *Groom* of the Stole (keeper of the robes), &c. See GROOM-PORTER.
—*v. a.* To tend, feed, and take care of, as a groom does horses.
Groom, *n.* [A. S. and Goth. *guma*, a man; W. *gwr*, a man. The W. *r* seems to have been adopted into the A. S. *guma*, as it does not appear in any other of the Teutonic forms.] A man recently married; or one who is accompanying his intended spouse in order to be married; a bridegroom.

"The brides are waked, their *grooms* are dressed."—*Dryden.*

Groom'-porter, *n.* In England, a former officer of the royal household, in the Lord Steward's department, who succeeded to the place of Master of the Revels, and superintended all sports, &c.
Groom's Corners, in *New York*, a post-office of Saratoga co.
Grooms'man, *n.* A bridegroom's attendant, or "best-man," at his nuptials; — correlative to *bridesmaid*.
Grooms'port, a fishing-village and coast-guard station of Ireland, co. of Down, Ulster, abt. 3 m. N.W. of Donaghadee; *pop.* abt. 568. Memorable as the landing-place of the Duke of Schomberg's army in 1690.
Grooms'ville, in *Indiana*, a P. O. of Tipton co.
Groop'er, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See GROUPER.
Groot, *n.* [Ger.] A small coin, current in N. Germany, equal to abt. 1 cent.
Groove, *n.* [A.S. *græf, graf*; D. *graf*; Ger. *grab*; Dan. *grav*; Icel. *gröf*, a grave. The A.S. is from *grafan*, to grave. See GRAVE.] A channel, hollow, or furrow cut by a groove; a channel in the edge of a moulding, stile, or rail; a sunken rectangular channel. — Usually employed to connect two pieces of wood together, the piece not grooved having on its edge a tongue, or projection, whose section corresponds to and fits the groove.

(*Mining.*) In some parts of England, the term given to a shaft or excavation.

(*Mil.*) In rifled fire-arms, two or more furrows, cut in a spiral direction in the interior of the barrel. The parts of the barrel between the grooves are called *lands*.
—*v. a.* To cut a channel with an edged tool; to furrow.

"Of the box every joint was well *grooved*."—*Swift.*

Groov'er, *n.* A miner. (Used in some of the English mining districts.)
Groov'ing, *n.* A groove, or collection of furrowed cuttings.
Groo'verville, in *Georgia*, a village of Thomas co., abt. 218 m. S. of Milledgeville.
Grope, *v. n.* [A.S. *gropian, gropian*; closely allied to *gripe* and *grasp.*] To feel along, as with the hands; to

search or attempt to find in the dark, or after the manner of a blind person, by feeling;—hence to seek blindly in intellectual darkness, without a guide or certain means of knowledge.

"O truth divine! enlightened by thy ray,
I *grope* and guess no more, but see my way." — *Arbuthnot.*

—*v. a.* To search by feeling in the dark; as, we were obliged to *grope* our way. — To sound; to scrutinize; to examine insinuatingly.

"Felix *groped* him, thinking to have a bribe." — *Acts.* xxiv., (*Geneev. Test.*)

Grop'er, *n.* One who gropes, searches, or feels his way in the dark.

Grop'ingly, *adv.* In a groping manner.

Grop'pite, *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrous silicate of alumina, containing small quantities of oxide of iron, magnesia, lime, soda, and potash. Color, red; *sp. gr.* 2·73. Occurs at Gropptorp, Sweden.

Groro'lite, *n.* [From *groroi*, a French town, and Gr. *lithos*, stone.] (*Min.*) A brownish-black variety of WAD, *q. v.*

Gros, (*grō.*) [Fr.] Thick; heavy; strong;—used in many compound words applying to silken fabrics; as, *Gros de Naples.*

Gros, ANTOINE JEAN, BARON, a distinguished French painter, professor of painting at the École Royale des Beaux Arts, at Paris, 1771. His pencil was chiefly devoted to the illustration of subjects from the history of France during the career of Napoleon; and his pictures, though coarse, are conspicuous for vigor and facility of execution. D. 1835.

Gros'beak, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See GROSSBEAK.

Groschen, (*grosh'n,*) *n.* [Ger.] A silver current coin of Prussia of 30 to the thaler, or equivalent to 2 cents and a fraction American.

Gross, *a.* [Fr. *gros*; It. *grosso*; Sp. *grueso*; Gr. *gross*; L. Lat. *grossus*, corrupted from Lat. *crassus*, dense, flat, thick.] Huge; great; excessively large: — in application to animals.

"The crows and choughs . . . shew scarce so *gross* as beetles." *Shaks.*

—Thick; huge; corpulent; dense; without tenuity; as, a *gross* material.

"A *gross* fat man? — Aye, fat as butter." — *Shaks.*

—Coarse; rough; crude; inelegant; opposed to *delicate*; as, a *gross* sculpture. (*Wotton.*) — Stupid; dull; obtuse; without sensibility or quickness of perception.

"Tell of her of things that no *gross* ear can hear." — *Milton.*

—Vulgar; obscene; indelicate; impure; as, *gross* sensuality, a *gross* expression. — Great; palpable; as, a *gross* mistake, a *gross* breach of decorum. — Whole; total; entire, — as opposed to a sum or quantity consisting of several parts or amounts; as, *gross* proceeds.

Gross adventure. (*Marit. Law.*) The contract of bottomry. See BOTTOMRY. — *Gross average.* (*Mar. Law.*) That kind of average which falls on the gross interests involved, or, in other words, the entire value of ship, freight, and cargo; — in contradistinction to *particular average.* (It is more frequently termed *general average.*)

Gross, *n.* The bulk; the mass; the main body; the major, chief, or principal part; as "the *gross* of the people." — *Burke.*

"In the *gross* and scope of mine opinion." — *Shaks.*

—The number of 12 dozen, or 12 times 12; as, a *gross* of pens.

In gross, in the gross, in the bulk; all parts taken together; the sum-total, or the whole undivided; as, a shipment *in the gross.* — *Advowson in gross.* (*Law.*) A personal advowson, or one not manorial. — *A great gross,* 12 gross, or 144 dozen. — *By the gross,* taken in the lump, or by the quantity. "He hath ribbons . . . . *by the gross.*" (*Shaks.*) — *Gross weight.* (*Com.*) The weight of goods or merchandise with that of the dust or dross, or of the cask, package, &c., in which they may be contained. After deducting an allowance for tare and tret (and, sometimes, draft), the remaining weight is termed *net.*

Grossa'les, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An alliance of plants, subclass *Epigynous Exogens.* DIAG. Dichlamydeous polypetalous flowers, numerous minute seeds, and a small embryo lying in a large quantity of albumen. It is divided into 4 orders, viz., GROSSULARIACEÆ, ESCALLONIACEÆ, PHILADELPHACEÆ, and BARRINGTONIACEÆ, *q. v.*

Gross'beak, GROSBEAK, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds, family *Fringillidæ.* There are a great variety of birds belonging to this genus, and their general appearance is very similar to birds of the Finch kind. They are distinguished by a strong and thick bill, by means of which they are enabled to break the stones of cherries and other fruit with the greatest facility. In general they are a shy, solitary race, chiefly residing at a distance from the abodes of man. Their feet have three toes before and one behind; and their food generally consists of fruits and seeds. Among the American species are the Evening *G.*, *Hesperiphona Vespertina*, and the Pine *G.*, *Pinicola Canadensis.* The varieties in the color of this bird are white, yellowish-gray, and gray: the wings and tail are often white, and the plumage generally partakes of that color. The nest which the female builds is one of the prettiest kind, being colored and decorated with all kinds of brilliantly tinted mosses, and lined inside with down and feathers. The eggs are of a bluish-green color, with brown spots. The bird is generally about seven inches long; it has no song worthy of notice.

Grosse Pointe, in *Michigan*, a township of Wayne co.; *pop.* abt 2,086.

Grossetete Bayou, in *Louisiana*, a small river of Point Coupee parish.

Gross'-headed, *a.* Obtuse; stupid; chuckle-headed; having a thick skull.

Grossifica'tion, *n.* [Eng. *gross*, and Lat. *facere*, to make.] Act of making gross, solid, or thick.

(*Bot.*) The swelling of the ovary of plants after fertilization. — *Henslow.*

Gross'ly, *adv.* In a gross manner; coarsely; bulkily; without delicacy; as, *grossly* abused.

Gross'ness, *n.* State or quality of being gross; thickness; coarseness; corpulence; enormity.

Gros'sular, *a.* [From Lat. *grossulus*, a small fig.] Pertaining to, or resembling a gooseberry.

Grossulariaceæ, (*gros-su-lā-ce-ā'se-e,*) *n. pl.* [Lat. *grossula*, a gooseberry.] (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Grossales.* DIAG. Pulpy fruit and parietal placentæ. — They consist of shrubs, natives of the temperate regions of Europe, Asia, and North America. Some of the species have spines and prickles. The leaves are alternate, lobed, and radiate-veined. The flowers are axillary, racemose, perfect, or rarely unisexual; with superior calyx 4-5-lobed; five minute petals inserted on the calyx; five stamens alternate with the petals, and inserted in the same manner; and an inferior 1-celled ovary, with two parietal placentas. The fruit is pulpy, with numerous seeds. There are but two genera and 95 species. Some are showy garden-plants; but they are mostly remarkable for their agreeable acid fruits, known as gooseberries, and red, white, and black currants, belonging to the genus RIBES, *q. v.*

Gros'sularite, *n.* (*Min.*) The *lime-alumina* garnet. It is a silicate of alumina and lime. *Comp.* Silica 40·1, alumina 22·7, lime 37·2. Some lime is often replaced by protoxide of iron. Color white, but varying to brown, yellow, and green, from the presence of iron manganese and rarely chromium. *Sp. gr.* 3·4–3·75. Cinnamon stone (*q. v.*) is included in this variety. The original *G.* included a green variety from Siberia, and was named from *Grossularia*, the botanical name for the gooseberry.

Grosvenor Dale, (*grōv'nor,*) in *Connecticut*, a post-office of Windham co.

Gross'wardin, Gross'wardein, [Magyar, *Nagy-Várad,*] a fortified city of Austria, in Hungary, 135 m. E. of Buda. *Manuf.* Linens, woollens, and cutlery. *Pop.* 24,200.

Grot, *n.* A grotto. See GROTTO.

"Here in cool *grot*." — *Lord Mornington.*

Grote, GEORGE, D.C.L., F.R.S., an eminent English historian and essayist, is the son of a London banker, and was B. in 1794. He was educated at the Charterhouse, and devoted his adolescent years to banking and mercantile pursuits, passing his leisure in unremitting study of classical literature. While contributing important articles to the Reviews on political and poetical subjects, *G.* was busily engaged on his great work *The History of Greece*, the first vol. of which appeared in 1846, and the last in 1856. This work at once placed the author in the first rank of historians, and was followed, in 1865, by his *Plato and the other Companions of Socrates.* D. 1871.

Grotesque, (*gro-tĕsk'.*) *a.* [Fr., from *grotte*, a grotto; It. *grottesca*; Sp. *grotesco.*] Wildly-formed; whimsical; extravagant; ludicrous; of irregular forms and proportions; odd; antic.

(*Fine Arts.*) A term applied to capricious ornaments, which as a whole have no type in nature; consisting of figures, animals, leaves, flowers, fruits, and the like, all connected together. This light, fantastic, and often very beautiful style was much in favor during the Re-



Fig. 1204. — GROTESQUE.

naissance. It was so called in the 15th cent., from its having been rediscovered in the excavations made in the Baths of Titus and other ancient Roman buildings, the Italian word *grotto* applying to any subterranean chamber.

Grotesquely, (*gro-tĕsk'le,*) *adv.* In a grotesque or fanciful manner.

Grotesque'ness, *n.* State or quality of being grotesque.

Gro'thite, *n.* (*Min.*) A titanite-like mineral from Planen Grund, near Dresden. — See TITANITE.

Gro'tius, or DE GROOT, (HUGO,) an eminent scholar and statesman, was B. at Delft, in Holland, in 1583. He was descended from a noble family, received an excellent education, and gave early manifestations of surprising talents. In 1599 he commenced his career as advocate; and he was successively appointed historiographer, advocate-general of Holland and Zealand, a member of the states-general, and envoy to England. Hitherto his life had been marked by splendor, but now it began to be clouded by the part which he took in the Arminian controversy. In 1613 he became syndic, or pensionary, of Rotterdam, and declaring himself on the side of Barneveldt, he supported him and the cause of the Arminians by his pen and influence. But he narrowly escaped the fate of Barneveldt, who suffered on the scaffold, and received sentence of imprisonment for life in the fortress of Loewestein. From this, however, at the expiration of 18 months, which he had employed in writing his celebrated *Treatise on the Truth of the Christian Religion*, he succeeded in escaping. This was effected by the management of his wife, who contrived to have him carried out of the castle in a chest that had been used for the conveyance of books and linen. *G.* at first sought an asylum in France; and it was during his residence there that he composed his great work, *De Jure Belli et Pacis.* After an absence of 12 years, he returned to his native country, relying on the favor of Frederic Henry, prince of Orange, who had written him a sympathizing letter. But by the influence of his enemies he was condemned to perpetual banishment. He passed the remnant of his life in the diplomatic service of Sweden, and D. at Rostock, in 1645. With the talents of the most able statesman, *G.* united deep and extensive learning. He was a profound theologian, a distinguished scholar, an acute philosopher, a learned jurist, and an erudite historian. Among his works not mentioned above may be noticed *De Antiquitate Reipublicæ Batavicæ*; a *History of the Goths*, &c.

Groton, in *Connecticut*, a post-township of New London co., on the Thames River and Long Island Sound, opposite New London. There still may be seen Fort Griswold, memorable for the massacre of an American garrison by the British in 1781. The British having captured the fort after a desperate resistance, Col. Ledyard, the American commander, surrendered to the officer of the detachment, and was immediately killed with his own sword, most of his men being also butchered. A granite monument, to commemorate that event, was erected in *G.* in 1830. *Pop.* in 1870, 5,119.

Groton, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., on the Nashua and Squannacook rivers, abt. 35 m. N.N.W. of Boston; *pop.* of township abt. 4,000.

Groton, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Grafton co.; *pop.* about 950.

Groton, in *New York*, a village of Delaware co., about 12 m. N.W. of Delhi.

—A post-village and township of Tompkins co., about 12 m. N.E. of Ithaca; *pop.* of township about 6,500.

Groton, in *Ohio*, a township of Erie co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Groton, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Caledonia co.; *pop.* about 1,100.

Groton Centre, in *Connecticut*, a village of New London co., on the Thames River, opposite New London.

Groton City, in *New York*, a P. O. of Tompkins co.

Groton Junction, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Middlesex co., about 30 m. N.N.W. of Boston.

Grottamare, (*grot-ta-ma'ray,*) a town of the Pontifical States, Italy, 14 m. W. of Fermo. *Manuf.* Licorice, and refined sugar. *Pop.* 4,850.

Grot'to, *n.*; *pl.* GROTTOES. [Fr. *grotte*; It. *grotta*; Sp. *gruta*; A. S. *grut*: probably from Lat. *crypto*, Gr. *kryptō*, a cave, a vault, from Gr. *kryptō*, to conceal.] A concealed or covered passage or cavity; a natural cave or rent in the earth; an artificial or ornamental cave for coolness or delectation. — See CAVE.

Grot to-work, *n.* Ornamental work or shell-work in a garden, in imitation of a grotto.

Grou'ap-lode, *n.* (*Mining.*) In Cornwall, Eng., any tin lode which abounds with rough gravel or sand.

Grouchy, EMMANUEL, (*groo'shē.*) MARQUIS DE, a marshal of France, and a scion of a noble Norman family, B. at Paris, 1766. He is known as a brave and successful soldier in the wars of Napoleon, but chiefly memorable for the fatuity which seemed to rule his conduct at the battle of Waterloo. With 35,000 men and formidable artillery under his orders, he remained immovable, either by the prayers or threats of the other generals, in a position which could only be justified by the strict letter of his instructions. It is not certain that he intended to betray the cause of Napoleon, but his culpable indecision certainly contributed to the disaster which befell the French arms. He was twice afterwards summoned before a council of war, but each time escaped judgment in consequence of the court's declaring itself incompetent. *G.* was included in the special amnesty of 1819, and restored to his military rank on the accession of Louis Philippe. D. 1847.

Ground, *n.* [A. S., Ger., Dan., and Swed. *grund*; D. *gromd*; Fris. *grund, grond*; O. Sax. *grund*; Icel. *grunnr*; Gael. *grunnd*; Goth. *grundu*; Esthon. *krund.* Root, Sansk. *gred*, to go.] The earth, considered as superficially extended; the surface of land or upper part of the earth, without reference to the materials.

"Man to till the *ground* none was." — *Milton.*

—Region; territory; land; estate; possession.

"Where'er we tread, 't is haunted, holy *ground*." — *Byron.*

—Basis; foundation; that which supports anything; hence, fundamental cause; primary reason or original principles; first principles; premise; dictum; originating force or agency.

"To the solid *ground*
Of nature trusts the Mind that builds for aye." — *Wordsworth.*

—Field or place of action; as, a battle-*ground*, a cricket-*ground*.

—A viscous preparation spread over the surface of a metal plate previous to etching, in order to prevent the nitric acid from eating except where an opening is punctured by a needle.

(*Mus.*) A composition in which the bass consists of a few measures constantly repeated; — the plain song. *Warner.*

(*Painting.*) The first layer of color on which the figures or other objects are painted; as, blue on a white *ground.* — The term is also applied to the different distances in a picture, as fore-*ground*, middle-*ground*, back-*ground.*

(*Sculp.*) The surface from which the figures rise in *relievi.*

(*Arch.*) The face of the scenery or country round a building.

—*pl.* Pieces of wood fixed to walls and partitions, with their surfaces flush with the plaster, to which the facings or finishings are attached.

—*pl.* The bottom of liquors; dregs; lees; sediment; as, coffee-*grounds.*

To gain ground, to advance; to progress onward; to proceed forward; as, an army *gains ground*, a rumor *gains ground*. (Used in a sense which implies advantage or success.) — *To get ground, to gather ground*, to gain groma. (R.)

"If they *get ground* and 'vantage of the king." — *Shaks.*

To give ground, to recede; to draw back; — hence, to yield opportunity or advantage.

To lose ground, to retire; to withdraw from a position taken and held; to retreat; — hence, to decline in profit, esteem, or credit; to lose advantage.

"At length the left wing of the Arcadians began to *lose ground*." *Sidney.*

To stand ground, (with the reciprocal pronoun,) to hold firmly to a thing, place, or position; not to give way, or withdraw.

"He will *stand his ground* against all attacks." — *Atterbury.*

—*v. a.* To lay, set, or fix on the ground. — To found; to rest or base, as on a foundation, cause, reason, or principle; to fix or establish firmly.

"This is *grounded* upon the principles of nature and common reason." — *Swift.*

—To instruct in elements, rudiments, or first principles; as, he is well *grounded* in the classics.

—*v. n.* To run aground or ashore; to strike the bottom and remain stationary or fixed, as a ship.

"She *grounded* on a spit in bare three fathoms." — *Howard.*

Ground, *imp.* and *pp.* of GRIND.

Ground'age, *n.* Dues paid by a ship for the room it occupies while in port or harbor.

Ground'-ang'ling, *n.* (*Sports.*) The practice of angling for fish with a weight placed over the hook, instead of using a float on the surface of the water.

Ground'-ash, *n.* A shoot or sapling cut from an ash-tree.

"A lance of tough *ground-ash* the Trojan threw." — *Dryden.*

Ground'-bailiff, *n.* (*Mining.*) The overseer or superintendent of a mine.

Ground'-bait, *n.* (*Sports.*) In angling, balls made of greaves, bran, broiled grain, &c., mixed up with clay and thrown into the water, by which the fish are brought together upon those spots which the angler selects for his sport.

Ground'-bass, *n.* (*Mus.*) A bass of a very few bars, continually repeated; — a fundamental or radical bass. *Worcester.*

Ground'-cherry, *n.* (*Bot.*) See PHYSALIS.

Ground'edly, *adv.* Upon firm principles; in a grounded or established manner.

Ground'-floor, *n.* The lower story of a house, or that which is on a level, or thereabouts, with the ground outside.

Ground'-form, *n.* (*Gram.*) The basis of a grammatical word to which the adjuncts are added in declension and conjugation.

Ground'-gru, *n.* See GROUND-ICE.

Ground'-hemlock, *n.* (*Bot.*) See TAXUS.

Ground'-hog, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Woodchuck. See MARMOT.

Ground'-iee, *n.* Ice formed under peculiar circumstances at the bottom of running water. M. Arago attributes the formation of *G. I.* to three circumstances: 1. In a body of water in motion, the temperature of which is below 39° Fahr. (under which water becomes specifically lighter by a further diminution of temperature), the eddies of the current throw down the coldest parts which in still water would remain at the surface, so that the whole stream from the surface to the bottom acquires the same temperature through this mechanical action; 2. The aptitude for the formation of crystals on the stones and asperities at the bottom; 3. Less impediment to the formation of crystals at the bottom, in consequence of the comparatively greater stillness of the water. (Sometimes termed *ground-gru.*)

Ground'-ivy, *n.* (*Bot.*) See NEPETA.

Ground'-joint, *n.* (*Mach.*) A joint for fitting certain surfaces by rubbing them with fine-grained emery and oil.

Ground'-joist, *n.* (*Building.*) A joist belonging to the basement or ground-floor of a house.

Ground'less, *a.* Wanting ground, basis, or foundation; not authorized or authenticated; false; as, a *groundless* suspicion.

Ground'lessly, *adv.* In a groundless manner.

Ground'lessness, *n.* State or quality of being groundless, or without cause or foundation.

"The notorious falsehood and *groundlessness* of his calumny." *Tillotson.*

Ground'-line, *n.* (*Math.*) In geometry, the line intersecting the horizontal or vertical planes.

Ground ling, *n.* A spectator placed in the pit of a theatre, which was formerly on the ground, without having even flooring or seats.

Ground'-liverwort, *n.* (*Bot.*) See PELTIGERA.

Ground'-mould, *n.* (*Civil Engineering.*) A mould whereby the surface of the ground is wrought to any desired form.

Ground'-nest, *n.* A nest made in the ground.

Ground'-nut, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ARACHIS.

Ground'-oak, *n.* An oaken shoot or sapling.

Ground'-pine, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LYCOPODIUM.

Ground'-plan, *n.* (*Arch.*) The surface design of the divisions or compartments of a building.

Ground'-plane, *n.* The horizontal plane of projection employed in perspective drawing.

Ground'-plate, *n.* (*Arch.*) See GROUND-SILL.

Ground'-plot, *n.* The ground on which a building is erected or placed.

(*Arch.*) The ichnography or plan representing the horizontal section of the lower story of a building.

Ground'-rent, *n.* (*Law.*) Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's ground; rent paid for the use of ground.

Ground'-robin, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PIPILO.

Ground'-room, *n.* A lower room in a building.

Ground'sel, *n.* [A. S. *grundswelge.*] (*Bot.*) See SENECIO.

Groundsel-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) See BACCHARIS.

Ground'-sill, *n.* [Eng. *ground*, and A. S. *sylla*, a seat.] (*Arch.*) The piece of timber which forms the lower part of a timber building, into which the upright posts or principal timbers frame; — sometimes termed *ground-plate.*

Ground'-squirrel, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See STRIPED-SQUIRREL.

Ground'swell, *n.* An undulation of the ocean caused by the continuance of a heavy gale of wind. *G.* are rapidly transmitted through the water, sometimes to great distances, and even in direct opposition to the wind, until they break against a shore, or gradually subside in consequence of the friction of the water. They indicate, by the direction of their movement, the quarter in which a storm has raged; and occasionally they are observed to come from various points of the compass at one and the same time.

Ground'table Stones, *n. pl.* (*Masonry.*) The projecting course of stones in a wall, above the plinth.

Ground'-tackle, (*-tăk'l,*) *n.* (*Naut.*) The name applied on shipboard to all the ropes, &c., connected with anchors, buoys, or other mooring apparatus.

Ground'-tier, (*-tēēr,*) *n.* (*Naut.*) The tier of casks in a ship's hold which lie first above the keel. — The lowest tier or range of boxes in a theatre.

Ground'-ways, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Large pieces or balks of timber laid across a ship or dock, and upon which the blocks are placed.

Ground'-work, *n.* The work which serves as the basis, foundation, or support of anything. — The fundamentals; the essential part. — First principle; primary cause; original reason.

(*Painting*) That color part on which the figures or images are drawn. See GROUND.

Group, (*grōōp,*) *n.* [Dan. *gruppe*, a group; Fr. *groupe*, a cluster; It. *groppo*, a knot, a group; W. *grab*, a cluster.] A cluster, crowd, or throng; an assemblage, either of persons or things; a number collected with order, form, or arrangement; as, a *group* of children, a *group* of islands, &c. — An assemblage of figures or objects in a certain form, or order of relation, or connected by some common individuality or characteristic; as, a *group* of animals, a *group* of rocks.

(*Painting.*) An assemblage of objects, whose lighted parts form a luminous mass, and thin-shaded parts a mass of obscurity; the word is also used to denote any adjoining cluster of figures, animals, fruits, flowers, &c. In speaking also of objects of different sorts, it is usual to say that one object *groups* with another. Lights in groups should, as well as shadows, be connected together, or the necessary repose will be wanting.

(*Sculp.*) A design containing two or more figures.

(*Mus.*) A number of notes linked together at the stems.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *grouper.*] To form into a group; to bring or place together in a cluster or knot; to form into an assemblage.

Group'ing, *n.* (*Painting.*) The art or act of combining or joining objects in a picture for the satisfaction of the eye, and also for its repose; and although a picture may consist of different groups, yet these sets of objects, managed by the chiaroscuro, should all tend to unity, and one only should predominate.

Grouse, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the *Tetraonidæ*, a family of the order *Rasores*, comprising gallinaceous birds which have the nasal fossæ filled and covered with feathers, tarsi densely feathered, toes usually naked and pectinated along their edges. Some of the *Tetraonidæ* are polygamous, and this is the case with all, or almost all, the species of the genus *Tetrao*, while those of *Lagopus*, so nearly allied to them, pair. — The genus *Tetrao* contains the largest birds of the family, exceeded in this respect by almost no other gallinaceous birds. They have a full figure, with much muscular power; the tail is longer than in most of the family, is composed of broad feathers, and generally rounded. The females differ very considerably in plumage from the males, which are often resplendent in black, brown, green, and blue. The species are natives of the northern and temperate parts of Europe, Asia, and America, — the regions in which the *Tetraonidæ* in general are most abundant, although some of the family are found in warmer and more southern countries. — The largest species of *Tetrao* and of all the Gallinæ is the European Wood *G.*, called also Cock of the Wood, and in Scotland Capercailzie (*Tetrao urogallus*), a magnificent bird, 2 ft 9 inches in length, nearly 4 feet in extended breadth, and weighing from 8 to 14 pounds. Next to it comes the Black *G.*, Black Game, Heath-cock or Black-cock (*Tetrao tetrix*), another European species. The male is 2 feet in length, and the expansion of his wings 2 feet 9 inches. The prevailing color of its plumage is black, richly glossed with blue on the neck, back, and rump; the rest of the body being dull black. The bill is dark; the eyes deep blue; below each eye is a spot of dirty white, and eyebrows formed of a naked space of bright scarlet. The lesser wing-coverts are dusky brown; the greater white, which extend to the ridge of the wing, forming a spot of that color on the shoulder when the wing is closed; the quills are brown, the lower parts and tips of the secondaries white, forming a bar of white across the wing; the tail is black, changing to deep violet, and when spread out, the feathers form a curve on each side; the under tail-coverts are pure white; the legs and thighs dark brown, mottled with white; the feet brown. Like the former species, these birds are common in Russia, Siberia, and other northern countries, chiefly in wooded and mountainous situations. — The Pinnated *G.*, or Prairie-chicken (*Tetrao cupido*) of our Western prairies, is, in its voice, manners, and peculiarity of plumage, the most singular, and, in its flesh, the most excellent, of all those of its tribe that inhabit the territory of the U. States. Though an inhabitant of different and very distant districts of N. America, this rare bird is extremely particular in selecting his place of residence, pitching only upon those tracts whose features and productions correspond with his modes of life, and avoiding immense intermediate regions that he never visits. Open dry plains, thinly interspersed with trees, or partially overgrown with shrub-oak, are his favorite haunts: their predilection for such situations being, according to the opinion of Wilson, to be best accounted for by considering the following facts and circumstances: — First, their mode of flight is generally direct, and laborious, and ill calculated for the labyrinth of a high and thick forest, crowded and intersected with trunks and arms of trees, that require continual evolution of wing, or sudden turnings, to which they are by no means accustomed. Secondly, their known dislike of ponds, marshes, or watery places, which they avoid on all occasions, drinking but seldom, and it is believed, never from such places. The last, and probably the strongest inducement to their preferring these plains, is the small acorn of the shrub-oak, the strawberries, huckleberries, and partridge-berries with which they abound, and which constitute the principal part of the food of these birds. These brushy thickets also afford them excellent shelter, being almost impenetrable to dogs or birds of prey. The Pinnated *G.* is 19 inches long, 27 inches in extent, and weighs about 3 pounds; the neck is furnished with supplemental wings, each composed of 18 feathers, 5 of which are black, and about 3 inches long; the rest shorter, also black, streaked laterally with brown, and of unequal lengths; the head is slightly crested; over the eye is an elegant semicircular comb of rich orange, which the bird has the power of raising or relaxing; under the neck-wings are two loose, pendulous, and wrinkled skins, extending along the side of the neck for two-thirds of its length, each of which, when inflated with air, resembles, in bulk, color, and surface, a middle-sized orange; chin, cream-colored; under the eye runs a dark streak of brown; whole upper parts mottled transversely with black, reddish-brown, and white; tail short, very much rounded, and of a plain brownish soot color; throat elegantly marked with touches of reddish-brown, white, and black; lower part of the breast and belly, pale brown, marked transversely with white; legs covered to the toes with hairy down of a dirty drab color; feet dull yellow; toes pectinated; vent whitish; bill brownish horn-color; eye reddish-hazel. The female is considerably less; of a lighter color; destitute of the neck-wings, the naked yellow skin on the neck, and the semicircular comb of yellow over the eye. The season for pairing is in March, and the breeding time is continued through April and May. Then the male *G.* distinguishes himself by a peculiar sound. When he utters it, the parts about the throat are sensibly inflated and swelled. It may be heard on a still morning for three or more miles. This noise is a sort of ventriloquism; it does not strike the ear of a bystander with much force, but impresses him with the idea, though produced within a few rods of him, of a voice a mile or two distant. This note is highly characteristic. Though very peculiar, it is termed *booting*, from its resemblance to the blowing of a conch or horn from a remote quarter. The female makes her nest on the ground, in recesses very rarely discovered by man; and she usually lays from ten to twelve brownish-colored eggs, much resembling those of a guinea-hen. When hatched, the brood is protected by her alone. Surrounded by her young, the mother bird exceedingly resembles a domestic hen with her chickens. When at such times they are surprised, the dam utters a cry of alarm; and while the little ones are hurrying to a place of safety, their anxious parent beguiles the spectator by drooping and fluttering her wings, limping along the path, rolling over in the dirt, and other pretences of inability to walk or fly. — The Ruffled *G.*, or Partridge (*Bonasa umbellus*) of the Eastern U. States and westward, has for its favorite places of resort high mountains, covered with the balsam-pine, hemlock, and such like evergreens. Unlike the pinnated *G.*, it always prefers the woods; is seldom or never found in open plains; but loves the pine-sheltered declivities of mountains near streams of water. The manners of the Ruffled *G.* are solitary; they are seldom found in coveys of more than four or five together, and more usually in pairs, or singly. They leave their sequestered haunts in the woods early in the morning, and seek the path or road to pick up



Fig. 1205. — BLACK GROUSE, (*Tetrao tetrix*)



Fig. 1206. PINNATED GROUSE, (*Tetrao cupido.*)

gravel, and glean among the droppings of the horses. They generally move along with great stateliness. The *drumming*, as it is usually called, of Ruffled *G.*, is another singularity of this species. This is performed by the male alone. In walking through solitary woods, frequented by these birds, a stranger is surprised by suddenly hearing a kind of thumping very similar to that produced by striking two full-grown ox-bladders together, but much louder: the strokes at first are slow and distinct, but gradually increase in rapidity, till they run into each other, resembling the rumbling sound of very distant thunder, dying away gradually on the ear. This drumming, repeated after a few minutes' pause, is the call of the cock to his favorite female. It is produced in the following manner: the bird, standing on an old prostrate log, lowers his wings, erects his expanded tail, contracts his throat, elevates the two tufts of feathers on the neck, and inflates his whole body, something in the manner of the turkey-cock, strutting and wheeling about with great stateliness. After a few manœuvres of this kind he begins to strike with his stiffened wings in short and quick strokes, which become more and more rapid until they run into each other, as has been already described. This is most common in the morning and evening, though they have been heard drumming at all hours of the day. By means of this, the gunner is led to the place of his retreat; though, to those unacquainted with the sound, there is great deception in the supposed distance, it generally appearing to be much nearer than it really is. The Ruffled *G.* begins to pair in April, and builds its nest early in May. This is placed on the ground, at the root of a bush, old log, or other sheltered and solitary situation, well surrounded with withered leaves. Unlike that of the quail, it is open above, and is usually composed of dry leaves and grass. The eggs are from nine to fifteen in number, of a brownish-white, without any spots, and nearly as large as those of a pullet. The young leave the nest as soon as hatched, and are directed by the cluck of the mother, very much in the manner of the common hen. On being surprised, she exhibits all the distress and affectionate manœuvres of the quail, and of most other birds, to lead one away from the spot. They have been often taken young, and tamed, so as to associate with the fowls; and their eggs have frequently been hatched under the common hen; but these rarely survive until full grown. They are exceedingly fond of the seeds of grapes; occasionally eat ants, chestnuts, blackberries, and various vegetables. Formerly they were numerous in the immediate vicinity of Philadelphia; but as the woods were cleared and population increased, they retreated into the interior. At present there are very few to be found within several miles of the city, and those only singly, in the most solitary and retired woody recesses. The Ruffled *G.* is in best order for the table in September and October. At this season they feed chiefly on whortleberries, and the little aromatic partridgeberries; the last of which give their flesh a peculiar delicate flavor. With the former our mountains are literally covered from August to November; and these constitute, at that season, the greater part of their food. During the deep snows of winter they have recourse to the buds of alder, and the tender buds of the laurel. — The interesting facts contained in the foregoing account are derived from the inimitable *American Ornithology*, by Alex. Wilson.



Fig. 1207. — THE RUFFLED GROUSE.
(*Bonasa umbellus*)

Grouse, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Kane co., abt. 50 m. W. of Chicago.

Grout, *n.* [A. S. *grut*, meal of wheat or barley; Gael. *gruid*, lees, dregs, grounds; D. *greys*, dregs, fragments of stone.] Coarse meal; pollard.

"King Hardicanute, 'midst Danes and Saxons stout,
Caroused in nut-brown ale, and din'd on *grout*."—*King.*

—Lees; sediments; dregs; grounds. — A kind of thick ale. (*Building.*) Mortar reduced to a state of fluidity by the addition of water; also, a mixture of plaster (or fine stuff), or putty (or coarse stuff), used to finish off the best ceilings, and sometimes for setting walls, when such finish is required.

—*v. a.* To fill up, as the joints or spaces between stones, with coarse mortar.

Grout'ing, *n.* The process of applying grout to walls or ceilings; also, the grout so applied.

Grout's Corners, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Franklin co., abt 48 m. W. of Fitchburg.

Grout'y, *a.* Ill-tempered; cross; irritable; peevish; surly; sulky; sullen. (Used colloquially.)

Grove, *n.* [A. S. *græf*, *graf*. See GRAVE.] A recess or glade in the interior of a thick wood; a small wood or cluster of trees, with a shaded avenue, or a wood impervious to the rays of the sun; a wood of small extent; something resembling a wood, or trees in a wood. — *G.* have, among almost all nations, been associated with religious rites, being chosen as suitable places for them, or even planted in order to this use. The pleasantness of groves may have had something to do with this, but probably far less than the sentiments of awe and solemnity naturally excited by the gloom of deep forests. *G.* became so intimately associated with the idea of sacrifice and other religious rites, that the planting of a *G.* became itself an act of religion, like the erection of an altar or the building of a temple. Thus, "Abraham planted a *grove* in Beer-sheba, and called there on the name of the Lord, the everlasting God." (*Gen.* xxi. 33.) Afterwards, however, the Jews were forbidden to plant groves near the altar of the Lord (*Deut.* xvi. 21, 22), because of their association with idolatry, and with the cruel and abominable rites of the nations of Canaan, and of the neighbors of the Jews.

Grove, in *Iowa*, a township of Adair co.; *pop.* 68.

—A township of Davis co.; *pop.* 1,149.

—A township of Pottawattomie co.: *pop.* 292.

Grove, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of Chatham co.

Grove, in *New York*, a township of Alleghany co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Grove, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Clinton co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

Grove, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Walworth co.

Grove City, in *California*, a village of Tehama co., on the Sacramento River, abt. 22 m. S.S.E. of Red Bluff.

Grove City, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Cass co.

Grove City, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Franklin co.

Grove Creek, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Jones co., abt. 50 m. N.N.E. of Iowa City.

Grove Farm, in *Illinois*, a village of Henderson co., abt. 75 m. W. by N. of Peoria.

Grove Hill, in *Alabama*, a post-village, cap. of Clarke co., abt. 70 m. N. by E. of Mobile.

Grove Hill, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Bremer co.

Grove Hill, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Warren co.

Grove Hill, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Crawford co.

Grove Hill, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Page co.

Grove Meeting-House, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Lancaster co.

Grovel, (*grov'l*,) *v. n.* [Icel. *grufa*, a lying flat on the belly, *grufla*, to handle feebly, or with uncertainty; allied to *grope*, q. v.] To lie prone, or move with the body prostrate on the earth: to creep or crawl on the earth, or with the face to the ground.

"Upon thy belly *grovelling* thou shalt go."—*Milton.*

—To act in a prostrate posture; to be low or mean; as, *grovelling* thoughts.

Grove'land, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Tazewell co., abt. 60 m. N. by E. of Springfield.

Grove'land, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Putnam co.

Grove'land, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Oakland co.; *pop.* abt. 1,265.

Grove'land, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Essex co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Grove'land, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Livingston co., abt. 6 m. S. of Genesee; *pop.* of township abt. 2,000.

Grove'land Centre, in *New York*, a village of Livingston co., abt. 230 m. W. of Albany.

Grov'eller, *n.* One who grovels; a low, mean person; an abject wretch.

Gro'venor's Corners, in *New York*, a post-office of Schoharie co.

Grove'port, in *Ohio*, a village of Franklin co., abt. 10 m. S.E. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 540.

Gro'ver Town, in *Indiana*, a post-village and township of Stark co., abt. 11 m. W.N.W. of Plymouth.

Groves, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Fayette co.

Grove Sta'tion, in *S. Carolina*, a post-office of Greenville dist.

Grove'ton, in *New Hampshire*, a post-office of Coos co.

Grove'ton, in *Virginia*, a village of Prince William co., abt. 30 m. W. of Alexandria.

Grove'ton, (BATTLE OF.) See BULL RUN.

Grove'ville, in *New Jersey*, a village of Mercer co., on Crosswicks Creek, abt. 6 m. S.E. of Trenton.

Grov'y, *a.* Consisting of a grove or groves; resembling, pertaining to, or frequenting a grove or groves. (R.)

Grow, *v. n.* (*imp.* GREW; *pp.* GROWN) [A. S. *growan*, *gegrowan*; L. Ger. *groën*; D. *groeijen*; Dan. and Swed. *gro*; Icel. *gróa*, to grow. Allied to Sansk. *kri*, to make.] To enlarge in bulk or stature by a natural, imperceptible addition of matter; to vegetate, as plants, or be augmented by natural process, as animals.

—To increase or be augmented in any way; to wax: to advance; to improve by becoming larger and stronger; to extend.

"Winter began to *grow* fast on."—*Knolles.*

—To spring up and arrive at maturity in a natural manner; to produce by vegetation; to flourish; as, the orange *grows* in the tropics.

"In colder regions men compose
Poison with art, but here it *grows*."—*Waller.*

—To become; to reach any state: to be changed from one state to another; to proceed, as from a cause or reason; as, to *grow* rich, tall, pale, poor, &c., a *growing* boy.

"Quit your hooks, or surely you'll *grow* double."—*Wordsworth.*

—To adhere; to become fixed or attached; as, "the chin would *grow* to the breast."—*Wiseman.*

To grow out of, to issue from, as plants from the soil, or as branches from the main trunk or stem; — hence, to result from; as, dissensions *grow out of* a trivial occurrence. — *To grow up*, to arrive at manhood or maturity.

"We *grow up* in vanity and folly."—*Archbishop Wake.*

To grow together, or *up*, to become as one by growth.

"Honour and policy . . . i' th' war do *grow together*."—*Shaks.*

Grown over, covered with a growth.

—*v. a.* To cause to grow; to produce; to raise; as, large crops of cereals are *grown*.

Grow, in *Minnesota*, a township of Anaka co.; *pop.* abt. 500.

Grow'an, *n.* (*Mining.*) Decomposed granite.

Grow'er, *n.* One who grows; that which increases; one who raises, cultivates, or produces; as, a cotton-*grower*.

"It is the quickest *grower* of any kind of elm."—*Mortimer.*

Growl, *v. n.* [D. *grollen*, to cry as a cat; L. Sax. *grollen*; Ger. *grolzen*, *grollen*, to roar, from *rollen*, to roll, to trundle; Flem. *grollen*, to murmur, to roar with anger; probably akin to Gr. *grulizō*, to grunt.] To utter an angry, grumbling sound; to make a harsh murmur or snarl, as a dog

—*v. a.* To express by growling.

—*n.* The deep snarl or murmur uttered by an angry dog

Growl'er, *n.* A snarling cur; a grumbler.

Growl'ery, *n.* The sanctum of a peevish old bachelor.

Growl'ingly, *adv.* In a growling, grumbling manner.

Grown, (*grōn*,) *pp.* of GROW, *q. v.*

Growth, (*grōth*,) *n.* Act or process of growing: gradual increase of animal or vegetable bodies; increase in number, bulk, or frequency; increase in extent or prevalence; advancement; progress; improvement.

"The common *growth* of Mother Earth suffices me."—*Wadsworth.*

—That which has grown; anything produced; product; produce; consequence: result.

"Man seems the only *growth* that dwindles here."—*Goldsmith.*

Groyne, *n.* (*Coast Engineering.*) See GROIN.

Groz'zer, *n.* [Fr. *groseille*.] A local name given in Scotland to the gooseberry.

Grub, *v. n.* [Goth. *graban*, to dig; allied to *grave*, q. v.] To dig; to be occupied in digging. — To beg; to cadge; to solicit food meanly. (A colloquial vulgarism.)

—*v. a.* To dig up by the roots with an instrument; to root out by digging; — preceding *up*.

"A foolish heir caused his vineyard to be *grubbed up*."—*L'Estrange.*

—*n.* An insect that digs in the ground, devouring roots of corn, grass, &c., or which crows dig up and devour; a worm produced from the eggs of beetles; an insect in the larva state.

"There is a difference between a *grub* and a butterfly, and yet your butterfly was a *grub*."—*Shaks.*

—A short, thick man; a dwarf. — A vulgar term for food or victuals; as, they gave me excellent *grub*.

Grub'-axe, *n.* An instrument used in grubbing up roots, &c.

Grub'ber, *n.* One who grubs. — An instrument used for digging up roots, &c.; a grub-axe.

Grub'-street, *n.* or *a.* Originally the name of a street near Moorfields, London, (now called *Milton Street*,) "much inhabited by writers of small histories, dictionaries, and temporary poems, whence any mean production is called *Grub-street*." (*Johnson.*) — Employed as an adjective to denote any literary production on a par with, or after the manner of, the publications of Grub-street.

"I'd sooner ballads write, and *Grub-street* lays."—*Gay.*

Grudge, (*gruj*,) *v. n.* [Goth. *us-grudja*, slow, langnid; allied to O. Ger. *grâtac*, greedy, to Icel. *graedska*, rooted malice, hatred, and probably to Gr. *gruzō*, to grunt, to grumble.] To be discontented, as at another's enjoyments or advantages; to envy one the possession or happiness which we desire for ourselves; to permit or grant with reluctance; to give or take unwillingly; to covet; to desire to obtain back again.

"He . . . much *grudg'd* the praise, but more the robb'd reward."
Dryden.

—*v. a.* To grumble; to murmur; to repine; to complain; to be unwilling or reluctant; to show envy or covetousness.

"Nor *grudging* give what public needs require."—*Dryden.*

—*n.* Discontent at the possession of something by another; secret enmity; sullen malevolence; hidden dislike; ill-will; spite; pique; unwillingness to benefit.

"I will feed fat the ancient *grudge* I bear him."—*Shaks.*

Grudg'er, *n.* One who grudges; an envier; one who murmurs in discontent.

Grudg'ingly, *adv.* Unwillingly; with reluctance or discontent.

"They drank and eat, and *grudgingly* obey'd."—*Dryden.*

Gru'el, *n.* [Fr. *gruau*, oat-meal, water-gruel; L. Lat. *grutum*, from A. S. *grut*, meal of wheat or barley.] A kind of light food, made by boiling grits or grout, or meal, in water; thin, liquid porridge, usually made of oatmeal.

"Was ever Tartar fierce or cruel
Upon the strength of water-*gruel*?"—*Prior.*

Gruff, *a.* [D. *grof*, coarse; Dan. *grov*; Ger. *grob*, big, coarse; Pol. *gruby*; W. *rhef*, thick. The Ger. is probably from *rauh*, rough, and the English from the same word.] Of a rough, harsh, or stern manner of voice; sour; severe; surly; rugged of demeanor; as, a *gruff* old bachelor, a *gruff* answer, &c.

Gruffly, *adv.* Roughly; sternly; ruggedly; harshly.

"Mars . . . *gruffly* look'd the god."—*Dryden.*

Gruffness, *n.* Quality of being gruff in voice or manner; roughness; sternness; ruggedness of mien.

Gru'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Cranes, a sub-family of the *Ardeidæ*, comprising very large birds, which have the head more or less bare, the toes connected by a basal membrane, and the hind toe short and much elevated. They inhabit dry plains. The genus *Grus* is the only one represented in N. America. The White, or Whooping Crane, *G. Americanus*, of Florida and Texas, and occasionally in the Mississippi Valley, is 52 inches long, and the wing 24 inches. The Sandhill Crane, or Brown Crane, *G. Canadensis*, of the Mississippi Valley and westward, is 48 inches long, and the wing 22 inches. It is exceedingly wary, and its sight and hearing are acute. When wounded, it is dangerous to approach it, as a single thrust from its bill may inflict a severe wound.

Grum, *a.* [A. S. See GRIM.] Sour in look; surly or morose in mien or manner; glum; grim; as, "Nick looked sour and *grum*."—*Arbuthnot.*

—Deep-toned; guttural; rumbling; as, a *grum* voice.

Grum'ble, *v.n.* [D. *grommen*, to grumble, to growl; A.S. *grymetan*, to cry out, to roar; Fr. *grommeler*, to utter. Formed from the sound, like Gr. *gromphas*, an old sow; and allied to *rumble*, &c.] To make a harsh and heavy sound; to rumble; to roar; to rattle hoarsely.

"Thou *grumbling* thunder join thy voice." —*Motteux.*

—To murmur with discontent; to utter a low voice complainingly.

"L'Avare still *grumbles* that he has no more." —*Prior.*

—To growl; to snarl.

"At night (the lion) *grumbles* o'er his prey." —*Dryden.*

—*v.a.* To express with grumbling.

Grum'bler, *n.* One who grumbles; a murmurer; a discontented person: one who complains or finds fault.

Grum'bling, *n.* A murmuring through discontent; a rumbling, as of thunder.

"I have served without grudge or *grumblings*." — *Shaks.*

Grum'blingly, *adv.* In a grumbling, dissatisfied manner.

Grume, *n.* [Fr. *grumeau*, from Lat. *grumus*.] A thick, viscid consistence of a fluid, like the white of an egg; a clot, as of blood.

Grum'ly, *adv.* In a grum, surly manner.

Grum'met, Grom'met, *n.* (*Ordnance.*) A wad formed of a circle of rope, rather less in diameter than the bore of the gun for which it is intended, with two cross-pieces projecting a little beyond the exterior of the circle. These wads are used in firing cold shot from smooth-bored guns, when the elevation is less than 3°.

Grumose', Gru'mous, *a.* [Lat. *grumus*, a little heap of earth.] Thick; viscid; clotted; concreted; as, *grumous* blood.

(*Bot.*) Contracted at intervals into knots.

Gru'mousness, *n.* State or quality of being grumous or coagulated.

Grump'ily, *adv.* In a morose, surly manner; discontentedly; as, to speak *grumpily*.

Grü'nauite, *n.* (*Min.*) Bismuth nickel. Found at Grünau, in Sayn, Altenkirchen. Color light gray to silver-white, often tarnished yellowish or grayish. *Sp. gr.* 5·13. *Comp.* Sulphur 38·46, bismuth 14·11, nickel 40·65, iron 3·48, cobalt 0·28, copper 1·68, lead 1·58.

Grün'berg, a fortified city of Prussian Silesia, 57 m. N.W. of Liegnitz. *Manuf.* Cloth, cotton prints, tobacco, and straw hats. *G.* has a very celebrated establishment for the instruction of deaf mutes. *Pop.* 12,000.

Grun'by, in *Georgia*, a district of Lumpkin co.

Grun'del, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See GROUNDLING.

Grund'sel, *n.* (*Bot.*) See GROUNDSEL.

Grun'dy, in *Illinois*, an E.N.E. co.; *area*, abt. 430 sq. m. *Rivers.* Des Plaines and Kankakee rivers, which unite in this co. to form the Illinois River. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Morris. *Pop.* abt. 18,000

Grun'dy, in *Iowa*, a N.E. central co.; *area*, about 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Hawk Creek, and other smaller streams. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Grundy Centre. *Pop.* 3,850.

Grun'dy, in *Missouri*, a N. co.; *area*, about 462 sq. m. *Rivers.* Crooked Fork of Grand River, Weldon River, and Medicine, Indian, and Muddy creeks. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Trenton. *Pop.* in 1870, 10,669.

Grun'dy, in *Tennessee*, a S.E. central co.; *area*, about 309 sq. m. *Rivers.* Collins River, and several smaller streams. *Surface*, mountainous; *soil*, in some parts, fertile. *Cap.* Altamont. *Pop.* abt. 3,500.

Grun'dy, in *Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Buchanan co., about 260 m. W. of Richmond.

Grundy Centre, in *Iowa*, a post-village, capital of Grundy co., about 75 m. N.E. of Des Moines.

Gru'nerite, *n.* (*Min.*) Iron amphibole, (*q. v.*) Lustre silky, color brown. *Sp. gr.* 3·713.

Grunt, *v.n.* [Dan. *grynte*; Fr. *grogner*; Sp. *gruñir*; It. *grugnire*; Lat. *grunnio*; formed from the sound.] To make a noise like a hog; to utter a short groan, or deep, guttural sound.

—*n.* A deep, guttural sound, as of a hog.

Grunt'er, *n.* One that grunts; especially, a hog.—An appellation often given to a pig.

"A fine fat *grunter* in the sty." —*Carleton.*

(*Zoöl.*) See GRUNTS.

Grunt'ingly, *adv.* In a grunting manner.

Grunt'ling, *n.* A young hog.

Grunts, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See POGONIAS.

Grus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See GRUIDÆ.

(*Astron.*) One of Bayer's constellations in the southern hemisphere, between Eridanus and Sagittarius. It has no stars of the first or second magnitude.

Gruyère, (*groo'yare.*) a town of the canton of Freiburg, Switzerland, 15 miles S. of Freiburg. The district abt. *G.* is celebrated for its cheese, of which over 25,000 cwt are produced annually. *Pop.* of town 1,400, and of district 3,800.

Gry, *n.* [Gr.] Anything small, or of little value, as cheese-parings.

Gryfon, *n.* See GRIFFIN.

Gryllides, Gryllidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) See CRICKET.

Gryllus, *n.* [Lat., locust.] (*Zoöl.*) See CRICKET.

Gryph'on, *n.* See GRIFFIN.

Grypho'sis, *n.* [From Gr. *gryphos.*] (*Surg.*) A disease of the nails, which turn inwards and irritate the soft parts below.

Guacalera, (*gwa-ca-la'ra,*) a town of the Argentine Republic, near the Jujuy River, abt. 95 m. N.W. of Salta.

Guaca'ra, a town of Venezuela, on Lake Tacarigua, about 6 m. E. of Valencia: *pop.* about 5,000.

Guacha'ro-bird, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Steatornis caripensis*, a bird belonging to the family of Goat-suckers, plumage sombre, and about the size of a common fowl. It inhabits South America.

Guachinan'go, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state of Puebla, about 103 m. N.E. of the city of Mexico. Noted for the vanilla raised in its vicinity. *Pop.* about 6,000.

Guachipe, (*gwa-chee'pa,*) or GUACHIPAS, an important river of the Argentine Republic, rises on the E. slope of the Andes, in the prov. of Salta, and flows first E.N.E. about 100 m., then S. into the prov. of Tucuman, after which it is called the Salado River. It joins the Parana River in the prov. of Santa Fé, opposite Parana.

Guacuba, or LEON, (*gwa-koo'ba,*) a river of the United States of Colombia, enters the Bay of Choco.

Guad, [Sp., from the Arab. *wady*, a river.] A prefix to the names of many Spanish rivers and towns, as GUADALUPE, GUADALAVIAR, &c.

Guadalajara, or GUADALAXARA, (*gwad-al-a-ha'ra,*) a prov. of Spain, traversed by the Tagus, and having an area of 1,050 sq. m. It is an elevated plain, productive in cereals, and intersected by mountain ridges. *Pop.* 200,000. — A city of Spain, cap. of the prov. of which it bears the name, 32 m. N.E. of Madrid, on the Henares. *Pop.* 8,300.

Guadalajara, or GUADALAXARA, a considerable city of the Mexican Confederation, cap. of the state of Jalisco or Guadalajara, on the Rio Grande de Santiago, abt. 275 m. W.N.W. of the city of Mexico, in Lat. 21° 9′ N., Lon. 103° 2′ 15″ W. It is one of the finest cities in Mexico, was founded in 1551, and until recently commanded considerable trade. *Pop.* abt. 70,000.

Guadalaviar, (*goo-a-da-la've-ar.*) a large river of Spain, rising in the Sierra Albarracin, and falling, after a S.E. course of 130 m., into the Gulf of Valencia, in Lat. 39° 25′ N.

Guadalquivir, (*goo-a-dal-quiv'ir.*) [Ar. *Ouad-al-kebir*, the great river.] This river, known to the ancients by the name *Bœtis*, rises in the Sierra de Cazorla, Spain, on the borders of Jaen and Murcia, 15 m. E.S.E. of Ubeda, and passes Andejar, Cordova (whence it becomes navigable), Seville, and San Lucar-de-Barrameda. The *G.* receives on the right the Guadalimar, Campana, Guadamelleto, Guadabarbon, Guadiato, and Biar: on the left, the lesser Guadiana, Guadalentin, Jaen, Guadajoz, Xenil, and Corbones. It falls into the Atlantic at San Lucar, after a course of about 250 m.

Gua'dalupe, or GUADALUPE HIDALGO, a town of the Mexican Confederation, state, and about 3 m. N. of the city of Mexico. In 1848 a treaty of peace was here concluded between the United States and Mexico, by which the latter ceded to the former the territories of Upper California and New Mexico.

Gua'dalupe, an island in the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Lower California, Lat. 29° N., Lon. 118° 22′ W.

Gua'dalupe, or GUADALUPITA, in *California*, a village of Conejos co., about 115 m. S.S.W. of Cañon City.

Guadalupe, (*gaw-da-loop',*) in *Texas*, a river rising among the mountains in Kerr co., flows a general E. and S.E. course through Blanco, Comal, Guada. Gonzales, De Witt, and Victoria cos., and enters Espiritu Santo Bay between Calhoun and Refugio cos. *Length*, about 250 m.

—A S.W. central co.; *area*, about 840 sq. m. *Rivers.* Guadalupe, San Marcos, and Cibolo rivers. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Seguin. *Pop.* about 6,500.

Guadalupe River, in *California*, enters San Francisco Bay between Santa Clara and San Mateo cos.

Guadalupe Victoria, in *Texas*, a town of Victoria co., about 36 m. S.S.W. of Gonzales.

Guadalupe-y-Calvo, a town of the Mexican Confederation, about 175 m. S.S.W. of Chihuahua; *pop.* abt. 10,000.

Guadeloupe, (*goo-a-da-loop',*) an island of the W. Indies, one of the Leeward group, belonging to France, Lat. 15° 47′ N., Lon. 61° 15′ W. It is divided into two distinct parts by a narrow arm of the sea called Rivière Salée. The larger portion, or Guadeloupe proper, has an area of about 305 sq. m., and is of volcanic origin. A ridge of hills traverse it N. and S., the highest points of which are La Soufrière, an active volcano, about 5,108 feet in height, and the extinct volcanoes La Grosse-Montagne, Les Deux Mamelles, and Le Piton-de-Bouillant. The other portion, Grand-terre, has an area of about 300 sq. m., and is generally low, never rising to more than 115 feet above the sea-level. The climate is unhealthy, but the soil is very fertile. Hurricanes are frequent. The principal exports are sugar, coffee, dye, cabinet-woods, tafia, hides, copper, &c. The principal town, St. Louis, or Point-a-Pitre, was destroyed by an earthquake in Feb., 1843. *G.* was discovered by Columbus in 1493, and named by him Santa Maria de la Guadeloupe. In 1635 it was taken by the French, who held it until 1759, when the English gained possession of it, after which it changed owners several times, till the peace of 1814 restored it to the French. *Pop.* abt. 141,231.

Guadiana, (*goo-a-de-a'na.*) [Lat. *Anas*; Arab. *Ouad-Anas.*] A river of Spain and Portugal, which, rising in the former country, in the Sierra of Alcaraz, issues from the marshes of Rinderа, disappears in the vicinity of Alcazar, and after flowing subterraneously a distance of 16 m., reappears at the point called Ojos de Guadiana; runs W. between the Lusitanian and Marianic chains, thence S., separating Spain and Portugal, waters Arganasilla, Medellin, Merida, Badajoz, Monra, and Mertola, forming between the last two a cascade called *Salto del Lobo* (the wolf's leap), falling into the Atlantic between Castromarin and Ayamonte, after a course of 400 m., of which but 75 m. are navigable.

Gua'duas, a town of the United States of Colombia.

Guadix, (*goo-ā-deh.*) [Lat. *Acci.*] A fortified town of Spain, in Granada, 39 m. N.E. of Granada, on the Guadix, an affluent of the lesser Guadiana. *Manf.* Silks, nails, and canvas. *Pop.* 11,300.

near the Magdalena River, about 45 m. N.W. of Bogota. It has an elevation of about 8,700 feet above the sea-level. *Pop.* about 500.

Gua'fo, or HUAFO, an island in the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Chili.

Guaiacum, (*gwai'yā-kum,*) *n.* [Fr. *guayac*, its native name.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Zygophyllaceæ*. The species *G. officinale* is a fine evergreen tree, from 40 to 60 feet in height, and of a dark, gloomy aspect. It is a native of the West India islands, particularly Cuba, St. Domingo, and the S. side of Jamaica. The wood is remarkable for its hardness, toughness, and durability; qualities which render it particularly valuable for many purposes. It is known in commerce as *lignum vitæ*.



Fig. 1208. — GUAIACUM OFFICINALE.
(*Lignum vitæ.*)

This wood and a resin obtained from it are officinal in our pharmacopœias, and are commonly known in the shops respectively as *guaiacum-wood* and *guaiacum-resin*. The latter is generally procured by heating the wood, either by boiling chips in salt-water, or more commonly by burning hollow billets, and catching the resin as it flows out from them. It also exudes to some extent spontaneously, and especially so when the tree is cut or wounded in any way.

Guaiane'co, a group of islands off the W. coast of Patagonia; Lat. 47° 41′ S., Lon. 74° 55′ W.

Guaieu'hi. See VELHAS, (RIO DAS).

Guailas. See HUAYLAS

Guai'nia, a river of Venezuela, joins the Cassiquiare to form the Rio Negro.

Guaite'ca. See GUAYTECAS.

Guajaba, or GUAXABA, (*gwa-ha'ba,*) a small island off the N. coast of Cuba, Lat. 21° 50′ N., Lon. 77° 28′ W.

Guala'la, in *California*, a post-village of Mendocino co.

Gualan', a town of Guatemala in Central America, near Montagua; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Gualatei'ri, a peak of the Andes, in Peru; Lat. 20° 13′ S., Lon. 69° 17′ W.

Guali'las, a pass of the Andes, in Peru, about 25 m. N.E. of Tacna.

Gu'am, GUAHON, or SAN JUAN, the chief and most S. of the Marianne islands in the Pacific; Lat. 27° N., Lon. 145° E. *Circumf.* 100 m. *Prod.* Guavas, bananas, cocoas, oranges, and limes. The central part of the island is mountainous, and has a small volcano. The natives construct the most rapidly sailing canoes in the world. The Spaniards have a settlement on the island. *Pop.* 8,100, of whom about 1,400 are Europeans.

Gua'ma, a river of Brazil, enters the bay of Guajara near Belem of Para.

Guamo'co, a town of the United States of Colombia, abt. 70 m. N.E. of Antioquia.

Guamo'te, a village of Ecuador, near Guayaquil, on an island formed by two rivers. In 1803 the Indians arose and massacred a number of the whites.

Gu'an, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PENELOPE.

Gua'na, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See IGUANA.

Gua'na, a name of several small islands in the W. Indies, the most important being off the N. coast of Abaco; *area*, about 35 sq. m.

Guanabaco'a, a town of Cuba, on the E. side of the harbor of Havana; *pop.* abt. 18,000.

Guanaca'che, a lagoon in the Argentine Republic, between Mendoza and San Juan. It consists of a number of lakes and marshes, interspersed with numerous islands.

Guana'cas, (Paramo De,) a spur of the Andes in the United States of Colombia; Lat. 2° N., Lon. 76° W.

Guana'co, *n.*; *pl.* GUANACOS. [Sp.] (*Zoöl.*) A South-American wool-bearing quadruped; a species of *Llama*. *Baird.*

Guanapa'ro, a river of Venezuela, joins the Portuguesa 30 m. N.W. of San Fernando de Apure.

Guanari'to, a river of Venezuela, joins the Portuguesa abt. 154 m. S.W. of Caracas.

Guanari'to, a town of Venezuela, on Guanare River, abt. 50 m. E. of the town of Guanare.

Guanaxuato, or GUANAJUATO, (*hwa-na-hwa'to,*) a state of Mexico, abt. 110 m. N.W. of the city of Mexico; state of Mexico, abt. 110 m. N.W. of the city of Mexico;

area, abt. 12,618 sq. m. *Rivers.* Rio Grande, and some smaller streams. *Surface.* mountainous; *soil,* in some parts fertile. *Min.* Gold, silver, lead, tin, iron, antimony, sulphur, cobalt, ochre, salts, and marble; at one time being the richest mineral region in the world. *Cap.* Guanaxuato. *Pop.* abt. 718,775.

—A city, cap. of the above dept., about 160 m. N.W. of the city of Mexico; Lat. 21° N., Lon. 101° W. It is in a narrow mountain defile, 6,017 feet above sea-level, and consists of several villages built around the mines to which it mainly owes its importance, though there are manufactures of linen and woollen cloth, soap, powder, tobacco, &c. It was founded by the Spaniards in 1545, and about the beginning of the present cent. contained 70,600 inhabitants. *Pop.* at present, abt. 60,000.

Guancabam'ba, a village of Ecuador; Lat. 5° 10′ S., Lon. 79° 30′ W. It is built 6,560 ft. above the sea.

Guancabeli'ca. See HUANCAVELICA.

Guandacol', a village of the Argentine Confederation, in a fertile valley of the same name, about Lat. 26° S., Lon. 69° W.

Guane'ro, a river of Venezuela, joins the Apure abt. 150 m. S. E. of Merida.

Guanif'erous, *a.* [Eng. *guano*, and Lat. *ferre*, to bear.] Producing guano.

Gu'anite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as STRUVITE, *q. v.*

Guano, (*gwa'no,*) *n.* [From the Peruvian *huano*, dung.] The excrement of sea-birds which has accumulated for ages on certain tropical islands, principally along the coasts of Peru, Bolivia, and Africa. It has been employed as a fertilizer by the inhabitants of Peru from the most remote periods, and by its use they have rendered fertile the otherwise unproductive sandy soils along the coast. While the Incas ruled, the birds were protected by very severe laws. Any one landing on the guano island during the time the birds were breeding, or who killed any of them at any time, was put to death. In 1804 specimens of *G.* were first brought to Europe by Humboldt, who sent them for examination to Fourcroy, Vauquelin, and Klaproth, the best analytical chemists of the day. He described it as deposited in layers 50 or 60 feet thick, upon the granite of many of the islands off the coast of Peru, and stated that during 300 years the coast-birds had deposited *G.* only a few lines in thickness; thus giving an idea what an immense period of time has been required to form the guano beds. The bones and feathers of the birds are found among the recent layers of the *G.*, but the older deposits often exhibit the appearance of the phosphate of lime rocks of the older formations, and are an interesting instance of the conversion of recent accumulations of organic matter into what appears like an ancient rock. In the guano rock all traces of animal life have disappeared, the heat and moisture of the tropics having induced chemical changes that in the lapse of time have changed these organic deposits into crystalline masses. A large portion of the Peruvian *G.* is imported from the Chincha Islands. These islands, three in number, are 5 or 6 miles in circumference, composed of granite and covered with *G.* in some places to a height of nearly 200 feet. No earthy matter is mixed with it. *G.* is also obtained from islands in the Caribbean Sea, off the coasts of Guiana and Venezuela. There is no doubt of the great value of *G.* as a fertilizer. The Peruvians have a proverb respecting its use which affirms that "Huano, though no saint, works many miracles;" but to successfully and economically apply it, its composition should be understood, and the nature of the soil to be benefited and the method of its application considered. There are great differences in the qualities of *G.*, even from the same locality, and the gross and shameful adulterations so largely practised, render great caution necessary in its purchase. *G.* contains a large percentage of organic matter and ammoniacal salts, various phosphates, and some alkaline salts. A sample of first-class Peruvian *G.* yielded about 15 per cent. of moisture, 51 of organic matter, 22 of phosphate of lime, 2 of silica, 3 of phosphoric acid, and 6 of alkaline salts. *G.* from dry climates where but little rain falls is more valuable, as it retains nearly all the soluble nitrogenous and phosphatic compounds. That from regions where much rain falls has lost much in valuable constituents, but still retains the phosphates of lime and magnesia. Valuable information respecting the trade in *G.* and its use may be found in the documents accompanying the message of the President of the U. States to the Senate, Feb. 5, 1859.

Gua'no, a town of Ecuador, about 80 m. N.E. of Guayaquil.

Guano Islands. See CHINCHA ISLANDS, IQUIQUE, and SEAL (or LOBOS) ISLANDS.

Guantajaya, (*hwan-ta-he'a,*) a rich mining district of Peru, prov. Tarapaca.

Guantana'mo, or CUMBERLAND HARBOR, an excellent harbor on the S. coast of Cuba, abt. 45 m. E. of Santiago. Lat. of the E. headland 19° 53′ N., Lon. 75° 15′ W.

Guanu'co. See HUANUCO.

Guapai, or GUAPAY, (*hwa-pe',*) a river of Bolivia, flows into the Mamore.

Guapi-Morim, (*hwa-pe-mo-reeng,*) a village of Brazil, prov. of Rio Janeiro; *pop.* 2,500.

Guapo're, a river of Brazil, prov. of Matto-Grosso, joins the Mamore to form the Madeira.

Guara, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Scarlet ibis. See TANTALIDÆ.

Guaragnan, CAÑO, (*kan-yo hwa-ra-whan,*) an embouchure of the Orinoco River, enters the Atlantic 55 m. N.W. of the Naviros.

Guarambari', a river of Paraguay, joins the Paraguay River abt. 25 m. N.W. of Concepcion.

Guara'na, *n.* See PAULLINIA.

Guarantee', Guar'anty, *n.* [Fr. *garantié*, from *garantir*, to warrant; A. S. *warian*, to guard.] (*Law.*) A promise, or undertaking, to be responsible for the debts or duties of a third party, in the event of his failing to fulfil his engagement. To make such an obligation binding, there must be some good consideration moving from the party with whom it is made; as the delivery of goods to, or work to be done on credit for, the person on whose behalf the guaranty is given. It must be in respect of a contemporaneous, or future debt or act. If a guaranty be made in respect of a debt already incurred, there must be a new consideration to support it. A consideration, however, need not be expressed: for if it can be fairly implied from the circumstances, or the language used, it will ordinarily be sufficient. It is sufficient if the person for whom it is given receive a benefit, or may receive a detriment. The Statute of Frauds, re-enacted almost in terms in the several States, stipulates that a defendant cannot be charged to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another person upon any special promise, unless the agreement upon which such action shall be brought, or some memorandum or note thereof, shall be in writing, and signed by the party charged therewith, or some other person duly authorized by him. This statute only applies, however, to engagements in which the guarantor is only liable conditionally upon the default of some other person: where he is liable co-extensively with the other party in the first instance, it does not apply.

—*v. a.* To guarantee; to warrant.

Guarantee', *n.* He to whom a guaranty is made; — correlative of *guarantor.* — *Bouvier.*

Guarantee', *v. a.* To undertake or engage that another person shall perform what he has stipulated; to undertake to secure to another, at all events; to indemnify; to warrant; to make good.

Guaranteed', *pp.* Warranted; as, good quality is *guaranteed.*

Guarantor, (*gar-an-tôr',*) *n.* (*Law.*) He who makes a guaranty; a warrantor.

Guaran'ty, *n.* [See GUARANTEE.] (*Law.*) A guarantee, (see NOTE,) *q. v.*

NOTE. (*Guaranty* is the ruling form used in the U. States; and *guarantee* in Great Britain.)

Guarapari', in Brazil, a river which rises in the Cordillera of Aimores, and flows a general E. course to the Atlantic Ocean.—A mountain range, prov. of Espirito-Santo.—A town in the prov. and abt. 30 m. S.W. of the town of Espirito-Santo.

Guarapi'che, a river of Venezuela, enters the Gulf of Paria, abt. 36 miles W. of the most N. mouth of the Orinoco.

Guarapu'va, a town of Brazil, prov. of São Paulo.

Guarati'ba, a village of Brazil, abt. 39 m. W.S.W. of Rio Janeiro. *Pop.* abt. 4,500.

Guaratingueta, (*hwa-ra-teen-ha'ta,*) a town of Brazil, abt. 120 m. N.W. of São Paulo.

Guaratu'ba, in Brazil, a river of the prov. of Minas-Geraes, which joins the Rio Verde, an affluent of the São Francisco.—Another river of the prov. of São Paulo, which enters the Atlantic Ocean Lat. 25° 45′ S.—A town, prov. of São Paulo, abt. 23 m. S.S.W. of Paranagua.

Guard, (*gard.*) *v. a.* [Fr. *garder*; It *guardare*, to defend; Teut. *warden*; A. S. *weardian*, to watch. See WARD.] To keep watch over; to defend; to protect; to shield; to secure against attack, injury, or loss; to keep in safety; to accompany for protection.—To cover the edge of, as with a border;—hence, to bind or ornament with braid, lace, &c.; as, a *guarded* livery, a *guarded* discourse. — *Shaks.*

—*v. n.* To watch in a cautious manner, or defensively; to be cautious or circumspect; to be in a state of safety or security; as, we have *guarded* against failure.

—*n.* [Fr. *garde*; A. S. *weard.*] That which defends, shields, or protects; any defence, shield, or protection.

(*Mil.*) A man, or one of a body of men, occupied in preserving a prison or place from attack or injury; a sentinel; a watch; a sentry; as, to call the *guard*, to relieve the *guard.*

"They . . . had their *guards* and spies, after the practice of tyrants." *Swift.*

—An escort; a body of attendants, accompanying for protection or safe-keeping.—A state of caution or vigilance; care; heed; attention; watchfulness.

"Malice and revenge had put him on his *guard.*"—*Dryden.*

—An officer who has charge of a railroad-train, mail-coach, or other public conveyance; a conductor; as, a railway-*guard.* (Used in Eng.)—That which secures against cavil, objections, or censure; careful or limited expression or admission; as, "*guards* and restrictions." *Atterbury.*

—That which secures against injury, defacement, or loss; —whence, the bowl or basket of a sword-hilt, or that which serves as a protection for the hand.—An ornamental hem, lace, edging, seam, or border.—The chain or ribbon which serves to fasten a time-piece, &c., to one's person; as, a watch-*guard.*—A kind of fine wire-grating or network, placed opposite to, or over, a hearth, &c.; as, a fire-*guard.*—A railing placed at the sides of a vessel, to prevent persons from falling overboard.

(*Fencing.*) A posture or attitude of defence; as, the thrust went through his *guard.*

(*Mil.*) *Advanced guard*, or *vanguard.* See ADVANCE.—*Guard-mounting.* Parade of mounting guard.—*To mount guard.* See MOUNT.

Off guard. Incautious; inattentive; in a careless state.

"Temerity puts a man *off* his *guard.*"—*L'Estrange.*

(*Mil.*) Relieved from duty; as, an officer *off guard.*

On guard, or *on the guard.* Vigilant; on the alert; in a state of watchfulness.

"It is wisdom to keep ourselves *on the guard.*"—*L'Estrange.*

(*Mil.*) Acting or serving on duty as a guard; as, we were detailed *on guard.*

To run the guard. To pass the watch or sentry without answering to challenge. — See GUARDS.

Guar'da. [Lat. *Laucia Oppidana.*] A fortified town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, on the Mondego, 39 m. S.E. of Visen. *G.* is the see of a bishop, possesses a remarkable cathedral, was founded by Don Sancho II., king of Portugal, and received its name from its serving for a long time as a bulwark (*guarda*) against the Moors. *Pop.* 3,200.

Guard'able, *a.* [Fr. *gardable.*] That may be guarded.

Guardafui, (*gwar'da-fwee.*) [Lat. *Aromatum Promontorium.*] The cape forming the most E. part of Africa, at the N.E. extremity of the coast of Adel; Lat. 11° 46′ N., Lon. 49° 38′ E. It is a lofty mountain, and serves as an excellent landmark for navigators.

Guard'ant, *a.* [O. Fr.] (*Her.*) That has the face turned toward the spectator; as, a lion *guardant*, (Fig. 1194.)

Guard'-boat, *n.* (*Naval.*) A boat that goes the rounds of ships of war lying in harbor, to ascertain if their officers of the watch keep a good lookout.

Guard'-chamber, *n.* A guard-room; an apartment in a royal palace devoted to the use of the guards on duty.

Guard'ed, *a.* Cautious; wary; prudent; circumspect; as, he is *guarded* in his actions. — Expressed with circumspection and caution; as, his language to me was *guarded.*

Guard'edly, *adv.* In a guarded or wary manner.

Guard'edness, *n.* State or quality of being guarded; caution.

Guard'er, *n.* A guardian; one who guards.

Guard'ful, *a.* With caution.

Guard'fully, *adv.* In a guardful manner.

Guardia, (*goo-ar'de-a,*) a small town of S. Italy, 12 m. S.S.E. of Chieti; *pop.* 6,740.

Guardian, (*gär'di-an,*) *n.* [Fr. *gardien*; Sp. *guardian.*] One who guards, protects, preserves, or secures; one to whom anything is committed for care or safe-keeping.

"The appointed *guardians* of the Christian faith."—*Waterland.*

(*Law.*) One chosen or appointed, by statute or by will, to take charge of the estate or education of an orphan or ward, or a person who is imbecile or otherwise incompetent to manage his own affairs. A *G.* is not allowed to reap any benefit from his ward's estate, but must account for all profits, which the ward may elect to take or charge interest on the capital used by him. He can invest the money of his ward in real estate only by order of court; nor can he convert real estate into personalty without a similar order. He may lease the land of his ward; but if the lease extends beyond the minority of the ward, the latter may void it on coming of age. He may sell his ward's personalty without order of court, and dispose of and manage it as he pleases. He is required to put the money out at interest, or show that he was unable to do this. If he spends more than the interests and profits of the estate in the maintenance and education of the ward, without permission of the court, he may be held liable for the principal thus consumed. If he erects buildings on his ward's estate out of his own money, without order of court, he will not be allowed any compensation. Contracts between guardian and ward, immediately after the latter has attained his majority, are unfavorably regarded by the courts, and will be set aside where they redound to the profit of the *G.* He is entitled to the care and custody of the person of his ward. If a female ward marry, the guardianship terminates both as to her person and property. It has been thought to continue over her property if she marries a minor. If a male ward marries, the guardianship continues as to his estate, though it has been held otherwise as to his person. If he marries a female minor, his *G.* will also be entitled to her property. A *G.* may change the residence of his ward from one county to another in the same State; but it seems that the new county may appoint another *G.* Whether he has the right to remove his ward into a foreign jurisdiction, has been a disputed question. By the common law, his authority both over the person and property of his ward was strictly local; and this is the view maintained in most of the States.

G. of Spiritualities. (*Eccl. Law.*) The person to whom the spiritual administration of a diocese is intrusted during the vacancy of the see. — *G. of Temporalities.* (*Eccl. Law.*) A person appointed by the sovereign, during the vacancy of a see, to take care of the goods and profits of the same, and render an account thereof to the Exchequer. (Eng.)

G. of the Poor. A person appointed in a parish, or union of parishes, to act in lieu of overseers, and to superintend all matters relative to the relief and management of the poor. (Eng.)

—*a.* Protecting; performing the office of a protector; as, *guardian* care.

"A *guardian* angel o'er his life presiding." — *S. Rogers.*

Guar'dianless, *a.* Having no guardian.

Guar'dianship, *n.* The office of a guardian; protection; custody; care.

"Theseus assigned to himself the *guardianship* of the laws." *Swift.*

Guard'less, *a.* Having no guard; without defence; as, "the *guardless* herd." — *Waller.*

Guard'-room, *n.* A room set apart for the accommodation of guards; also, a place of temporary confinement of soldiers.

Guards, *n. pl.* (*Mil.*) The term applied to those troops especially attached to the person of a sovereign, or chief ruler of a state. *Body-guards* have been an inseparable accompaniment of monarchy from the earliest ages; the Assyrian and Persian kings employed them, and the corps of *Argyraspides*, or "silver-shields," were selected

by Alexander out of the bravest men of his army. The Roman emperors had their *Prætorian guard*. Napoleon I. first created a small troop of body-guards, with the title of *Guides*, while he was yet only general, in his first Italian campaign. From this arose by degrees the great institution of the *Imperial Guard*, consolidated in 1804, which ten years later comprised 102,798 men, and after being disbanded by Louis XVIII. in 1815, was restored by Napoleon III. in 1854. It consists of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. In England, the Guards (otherwise called *household troops*) consist of two regiments of *Life-Guards*, the royal regiment of *Horse-Guards*, and 3 regiments of *Foot-Guards*. Many of the European sovereigns before the French revolution had small corps of foreign troops which served in this capacity. Thus the French had, in former times, the *Guard of Scottish Archers*, and at a later period, a body of Swiss guards, called the *Cent Suisses*. The *Cent Gardes* formed by Napoleon III. are founded upon the latter. The Pope still retains his *Swiss guards*. In Prussia there is both infantry and cavalry of the guard, and the Russian imperial guard forms an entire *corps d'armée*, 50,000 strong. See NATIONAL GUARD; YEOMEN OF THE GUARD, &c.

Guard'-ship, *n.* (*Naval.*) In England, a large ship of war on harbor duty, appointed to protect unarmed vessels lying at anchor in the port.

Guards'man, *n.* (*Mil.*) An officer or private in a body of troops whose duty it is to guard the sovereign's person.

—In England, an officer or private of the Horse-, Life-, or Foot-guards.

Guari'co, a river of Venezuela, joins a branch of the Apure, abt. 12 m. E. of San Fernando.

Guari'co, a cape near the E. extremity of the island of Cuba, W. Indies.

Guaricu'ra, an island of Brazil, in the Amazon River, opposite the town of Pará. *Area*, abt. 700 sq. m.

Guarini, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, (*goo-a-re'ne,*) a celebrated Italian poet, b. at Ferrara, 1537. He was secretary to Alphonso, duke of Ferrara; next, to Ferdinand de Medici, grand-duke of Tuscany; and subsequently, to the duke of Urbino. He was well acquainted with polite literature, and wrote several admired poems; but his chief composition is his pastoral drama, entitled *Il Pastor Fido*. In some respects this poem is considered to rival Tasso's *Aminta;* and it has passed through a very great number of editions, besides being translated into almost all European languages. D. 1612.

Guar'inite, *n.* (*Min.*) A yellow transparent mineral found in small cavities in a grayish trachyte on Monte Somma. *Sp. gr.* 3·487. *Comp.* Silica 33·64, titanic acid 33·92, lime 28·01, oxide of iron and manganese a trace.

Guarisamey, (*wha-re-sai-ma',*) a mining-town of Mexico, abt. 55 m. S.S.W. of Durango.

Guarmey', a village of Peru, at the mouth of the Guarmey, abt. 158 m. N.N.W. of Lima.

Guarua'po, in Venezuela, a river uniting the Apure and Portuguesa rivers.—Another river, which flows into the Orinoco River.

Guasca'ua Point, a promontory on the W. coast of the United States of Colombia, Lat. 2° 30′ N., Lon. 78° 30′ W.

Guastalla, (*goo-as-tal'la,*) a fortified town of Italy, on the right bank of the Po, 16 m. N.E. of Parma, and 18 N. of Modena. *Manf.* Silk fabrics and twist. *Pop.* 10,400.

Guastata'ya, a town of Central America, abt. 35 m. E.N.E. of Guatemala.

Guatavi'ta, a village of the United States of Colombia, abt. 20 m. N.E. of Bogota. Previous to the Spanish conquest it was a town of great importance, and on the banks of the Lake of Guatavita near it are the ruins of many once magnificent and venerated Peruvian temples.

Guatemala, or GUATIMALA, (*hwa-te-ma'la,*) a republic of Central America, extends between Lat. 14° and 17° N., and Lon. 89° and 94° W.; having N. Yucatan and Mexico, E. Honduras and San Salvador, and S. the Pacific Ocean. *Area*, 40,777 sq. m. The physical features of the country are mountainous throughout, and although no very distinct mountain chain traverses *G.*, an elevated plateau occupies the central parts of the country, forming a kind of chain of communication between the Cordilleras of S. America and the mountain-ranges of Mexico. This plateau rises much more precipitously from the side of the Pacific than the Atlantic, the general slope of the country being to the N.E. The table-land averages perhaps 5,000 feet in height above the ocean,—the loftiest summits, which are either active or extinct volcanoes, being in that part of the Confederation. The Water Volcano, near *G.*, so called from its frequently emitting torrents of hot water and stones, but never fire, is 12,620 ft. above the Pacific. There are two large plains—those of Nicaragua and Comayagua, besides many of less size on the banks of the larger rivers, and along the shores: these principally consist of extensive savannas with rich pasturage interspersed with clumps of trees. All the larger rivers flow N.E or E., the proximity of the high mountain range to the Pacific permitting but a short course to those flowing W. The Montagua is of considerable size, and useful for the conveyance of goods into the interior of *G.* The principal lakes are the Golfo-Dolce, and those of Leon or Managua, Peten, Atitan, and Amatitan. The Golfo-Dolce, 24 m. long by 10 broad, receives several rivers, and discharges itself by the Rio Dolce into the Bay of Honduras. The coast plains are subject to violent tropical heats, and are very unhealthy, especially those on the E. coast, on the Caribbean Sea, where fevers incessantly prevail. These are chiefly inhabited by the Indian race. The climate of the table-land varies according to its elevation, but an equable, moderate, and agreeable temperature may be obtained there all the year round, with a perfectly healthy climate. The dry season lasts from October to the end of May, during which N. winds prevail; and in the table-land, in Nov. and Dec., water exposed to the open air at night is sometimes, though rarely, covered with a thin pellicle of ice. The rest of the year is entitled the wet season; but the rains, though heavy, last only during the night, and the days are fair and cloudless. Earthquakes are very frequent. The forests yield many valuable kinds of timber, including mahogany, cedar, *palo di maria*, a species of wood well adapted for ship-building, &c. But the logwood-tree is by far the most valuable of the products of the forest. It is found here and in the adjoining peninsula of Yucatan in the greatest perfection, and is a most important article of export; a species of Brazil wool is also exported. Among the other vegetable products may be enumerated the dragon's-blood, mastic, *palma Christi*, and other balsamic, aromatic, and medicinal plants; with the sugar-cane, cocoa, indigo, coffee, tobacco, and cotton, which are extensively cultivated. The crops vary according to the elevation of the surface. Below the level of 3,000 ft., indigo, cotton, sugar, and cocoa are the principal. The last is chiefly grown along the shores of the Pacific. The district is also distinguished for the growth of indigo, to which the agriculturists devote their attention so exclusively as almost wholly to neglect the cultivation of articles of prime necessity. Between the heights of 3,000 and 5,000 ft., the nopal, or cochineal plant, is a favorite object of cultivation, particularly in the neighborhood of Guatemala. Maize is generally grown, but wheat only in the high table-land in the N. Flax and hemp, though they flourish luxuriantly, receive little attention, owing to the superior facilities for growing and manufacturing cotton; and vanilla is suffered to run to waste for want of hands to gather and prepare it. Agriculture, and cattle and sheep-breeding, are the chief occupations of the people; but the manufactures are not quite unimportant. Coarse woollens are manufactured, together with some cotton cloths, caps, and hats. A good many hands are also employed in making earthenware, furniture, wooden articles in cabinet work, &c.; and an inland trade is carried on in mats, woven of different colors by the Indians, and used at *G.* as carpets. The commerce of *G.* is chiefly with the U. States, and with Great Britain. The government is in the hands of a president elected for four years, a council of state of 12 members, and a house of representatives of 54 members, elected for 6 years. A code of laws, compiled by Mr. Livingstone of the U. States, has been substituted for the Spanish laws. The Roman Catholic is the established religion, but complete religious toleration exists. The monastic orders have been wholly suppressed. The Indians preserve to a great degree their aboriginal language and customs. The chief occupation of the settled tribes is agriculture. They live in great harmony with the whites, but entertain a dislike to the *ladinos*, a mixed breed between the whites and Indian tribes.—*Hist.* The N.E. coast of that region was discovered by Columbus in 1502. Most part of it was conquered by the Spaniards about 1524, and erected into a captain-generalship by the Emperor Charles V. in 1527. *G.*, together with the other States of Central America, became independent in 1821, and was subsequently incorporated with Mexico. The Mexican Confederation was again broken up in 1823, and the Central American States formed a league by themselves in 1842. From this union *G.* seceded March 21, 1847, and has since continued a separate State. Estimated *pop.* 900,000.

GUATEMALA, (NUEVA), the cap. of the above State, is situated 15 m. from San Salvador; Lat. 14° 37′ N., Lon. 90° 30′ W. It was founded in 1776, after the destruction of the old cap. by an earthquake, and is situated on a high, level, open plain, 4,872 feet above sea, 90 m. from the Pacific Ocean. It is by far the most important city of Central America, is regularly laid out in the style of our cities, and has a flourishing trade with Vera Cruz and Mexico. *Pop.* 45,000.

Guatema'la la Antigua, or OLD GUATEMALA, a city, and the former cap. of Guatemala, abt. 25 m. W.S.W. of Nueva Guatemala. It is situated at the base of the Volcan d'Agua, by an eruption of which it was overwhelmed in 1541. In 1773 it was again almost destroyed by an earthquake. *Pop.* about 12,000.

Guatey'cas, or GUAYTECAS, a bay and group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, off the W. coast of Patagonia, the islands forming a part of Chonos Archipelago.

Guatul'co, a sea-port of the Mexican Confederation, on the Pacific coast, about 105 m. S.E. of Oajaca.

Guaviare, or GUAMIARE, (*hwa-re-a'ra,*) a river of the U. States of Colombia, joins the Orinoco near San Fernando, in Venezuela; Lat. 4° 20′ N., Lon. 67° 30′ W. *Length*, about 450 m.

Guax'aca. See OAJACA.

Guayac'anite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as ENARGITE, *q. v.*

Guaya'ua, a sea-port town on the S. coast of Porto Rico, W. Indies; *pop.* abt. 5,500.

Guayanilla, (*hwi-a-nel'ya,*) a sea-port town on the S. coast of Porto Rico, West Indies.

Gua'va, *n.* (*Bot.*) A tree of the genus *Psidium*, native of tropical America. There are two species. The Common or White guava, *P. pyriferum*, is a low tree, 17–20 ft. high, with numerous branches, obtuse smooth leaves, and fragrant white flowers on solitary axillary stalks. The fruit is larger than a hen's egg, roundish or oblong, smooth, yellow; the rind thin and brittle; the pulp firm, full of bony seeds, flesh-colored, aromatic, and sweet. The jelly or preserve made from it in the W. Indies, and chiefly at Havana, is highly esteemed. The rind is stewed with milk, and is also made into marmalade. This fruit is rather astringent than laxative. *G.* buds, boiled with barley and liquorice, make a useful astringent drink in diarrhœa.—The Red guava, *P. pomiferum* (Fig. 1209), produces a beautiful fruit, with red flesh, but not nearly so agreeable as the white guava.—It is very acid. See PSIDIUM.



Fig. 1209.—GUAVA, (*Psidium pyriferum.*)

Guayaquil, (*hwi-a-keel',*) a dept. of Ecuador, bordering on the Pacific Ocean; *area*, abt. 14,400 sq. m. *Rivers.* Guayaquil River, and some smaller streams. *Surface*, diversified, the Andes forming its E. boundary. *Soil*, in some parts fertile. *Cap.* Guayaquil. *Pop.* abt. 75,000.

—A city, cap. of the above dept., on the Guayaquil River, about 40 m. above its mouth; Lat. 2° 20′ 28″ S., Lon. 79° 43′ W. It consists mostly of wooden houses, built upon low unhealthy ground, badly supplied with water,



Fig. 1210.—CATHEDRAL OF GUAYAQUIL.

and infested with vermin. There are nevertheless some good edifices, and the Cathedral (Fig. 1210) is a fine specimen of the ecclesiastical architecture which prevails in South America. The exports are chiefly cocoa, timber, hides, tobacco, ceibo-wool, and cattle. Its harbor is one of the best on the Pacific coast. *Pop* about 22,000.

Guayaquil, Gulf of, an arm of the Pacific Ocean in Ecuador. It receives the Guayaquil, Daule, and Tumbez Rivers.

Guaymas, (*hwi'mas,*) a sea-port town of Mexico, state Sonora, at the mouth of a considerable river, on the E. shore of the Gulf of California, 230 m. W.N.W. of El Fuerte. Lat. 27° 50′ N., Lon. 112° W. The town owes its origin and rise to its magnificent harbor, the best in Mexico. This inlet is capable of accommodating 200 vessels, and is sheltered from all winds by the lofty hills which surround it, and the island of Paxaros, which forms a natural breakwater before its entrance. Close to the pier there are 5 fathoms water, and deeper soundings, with good anchorage, are found a short distance further off shore. The more modern houses are large and well built; the rest are chiefly of mud and flat-roofed. The climate is healthy, though hot. Water, with provisions, have to be conveyed to the town from a distance of about 3 m., the immediate neighborhood being arid and sterile. But the great commercial advantages of the place countervail these drawbacks, and will probably render it the principal commercial *depôt* on the W. coast of Mexico: it being much superior as a port to either Mazatlan or San Blas, and easier of access than Acapulco to vessels from China to Mexico, which from the prevalence of particular winds in the Pacific, seldom make the Mexican coast S. of Guaymas. At this port and Mazatlan, indeed, all the trade between Mexico and E. Asia is now transacted. *Pop.* abt. 5,000.

Guay'ra, La. See LA GUAYRA.

Guayta'ra, a river of Ecuador, an affluent of the Patia River.

Gubbio, (*goob'be-o.*) [Lat. *Eugubium.*] A town of Italy, 21 m. S. of Urbino, at the foot of the Apennines. *Manf.* Woollen and silk stuffs. Rich in antique Roman and Etruscan monuments. *Pop.* 18,700.

Gu'ben, a city of Brandenburg, Prussia, at the confluence of the Neisse and Lubst, 27 m. S. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. *Manf.* Cloth, woollen stockings, linens; tanneries and breweries of importance are in the vicinity. *Pop.* 12,650.

Gubernato'rial, *a.* [From Lat. *gubernator.* See GOVERNOR.] Relating or pertaining to government, or to a governor. (Used sometimes in the U. States.)

Guchilaque, (*goo-chi-la'ka,*) a town of Mexico, abt. 30 m. S. of the city of Mexico. Elevation, 7,000 ft.

Gudgeon, (*gud'jun.*) [Fr. *goujon.*] A small European Malacopterygious fresh-water fish of the genus *Gubio.* (*Cuv.*) It is about six to eight inches long, and half-cylindrical in shape; its back is pale-brown, spotted with black, the belly white, and the tail forked. The gudgeon swims in shoals, and feeds on worms and aquatic insects. They afford great sport to anglers, from their greediness in seizing upon any bait presented to them. A species, 5 inches long, inhabits Niagara River.

—A person easily cheated or bamboozled.—A bait; an allurement.

(*Mach.*) That part of a horizontal shaft or axle which turns in the collar; an iron pin fixed as a bearing in a beam or wooden shaft.

—*pl.* (*Naut.*) Eyes driven into a ship's stern-post, to hang the rudder on. (Sometimes written *googings,* or *goodgeons.*)

—*v. a.* To cheat: to swindle; to insnare. (R.)

Gu'din, THEODORE, a French marine painter, B. in Paris, 1802, became a pupil of Girodet Trioson, and on leaving this artist confined his studies chiefly to marine and landscape painting, which he practised both in oil and water-colors. The picture which secured his fame was the *Sauvetage des Passagers du Columbus,* which was exhibited at the Salon in 1831, and is in the Bordeaux Museum. The *Coup de Vent dans la Rade d'Alger,* in 1835, which was still more admired, is in the Luxembourg. When Louis Philippe resolved to decorate the interior of the palace of Versailles, he selected M. Gudin to paint the principal events in the naval history of France. The artist worked assiduously at this commission from 1838 till 1848, during which period he produced no less than 63 paintings, chiefly naval actions, many of large size. His style was always somewhat affected, and his success probably caused him to be negligent in details, slovenly in touch, and *outré* in composition, examples of which faults may be seen in his pictures of Scottish scenery, *The Banks of the Don, Coast-Scenes near Aberdeen,* &c., and still more in his *L'Incendie du Faubourg du Pera,* &c. His earlier pictures of coast-scenery in France and Holland are considered his best. Since 1861, M. Gudin has resided in Scotland.

Gueber, Guebre, Gheber, (*ge'ber.*) *n.* [Pers. *ghebr?* an infidel; Turk. *giaour.*] A term applied by the Mohammedan conquerors of Persia to the disciples of Zoroaster in that country. They call themselves "Behendies," *i. e.,* followers of the true faith, and are generally known by Europeans as fire-worshippers. Zoroaster is believed to have flourished in the 6th century, B. C. In course of time the system became very corrupted, and King Ardeshir Babekan (A. D. 226) reformed it, collected the sacred books, and caused them to be translated from the Zend language into the vernacular dialect of Persia, and built temples for the preservation of the sacred fire. Under the Mohammedan invaders in the 7th century, they were much persecuted, and most of them embraced Islamism. A small remnant, who clung to their old faith, were finally allowed to settle in one of the most barren parts of the kingdom. They now number about 100,000 souls, dwelling chiefly in the city of Yezd, and the province of Kerman. They have the character of being industrious and virtuous, in comparison with the other Persians, but they are ignorant and depressed. A body of the Guebres left Persia at the time of the invasion and settled in Hindostan. At present they are numerous in Western India, where they are called Parsees, from the country of their origin. They are honored by Europeans for their estimable qualities, and are the richest and most influential of the native citizens of Bombay. Their worship became corrupted with many Hindoo practices, and in 1852 an association was organized for the restoration of the creed of Zoroaster to its original purity, which has had a considerable effect. They recognize one God, Ormuzd, invisible and omnipotent, the creator, governor, and preserver of all things. He sprang from primeval light, which emanated from a supreme incomprehensible essence, called Zeruane Akerene, or the Eternal. Ormuzd created a number of good spirits to act as the medium of his bounty to men, and intrusted them each with the guardianship of a particular person or object, animate or inanimate. The sun is the eye of Ormuzd, and, like all the heavenly bodies, is animated with a soul. The spirit of the stars have a beneficent influence upon the affairs of men, and can reveal the future to those who understand their signs; hence astrology has always been a favorite subject of study with them. The worship of idols is prohibited, but a reverence for fire and the sun inculcated, as emblems of deity. To Ormuzd is opposed Ahriman, the author of evil. The sacred fire which Zoroaster brought from heaven is kept continually burning in holy places, and is fed with choice wood and spices. Their funeral ceremonies are very peculiar. Fasting and celibacy are considered as displeasing to the deity, and polygamy is strictly forbidden. Their priests pass their time in praying, chanting hymns, tending the fires on the altars, burning incense, and performing certain ceremonies. Prayer, obedience, industry, honesty, hospitality, and alms, are enjoined, while anger, revenge, envy, hatred, and quarrelling, are strictly forbidden. The precepts of this religion are contained in the "Zend Avesta," or collection of sacred writings which Zoroaster received from heaven. The original was lost at the time of the invasion, but copies of it were preserved.

Guel'derland, Gel'derland, a province of the Netherlands, bounded by Overyssel, Westphalia, N. Brabant, Holland, and Utrecht, on its respective lines of frontier. *Area,* 2,018 sq. m. *Surface.* Generally level. *Rivers, &c.* The Rhine, Meuse, Waal, Yssel, and Leck, and numerous canals. *Prod.* Wheat, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, hops, and tobacco. Cattle-breeding is largely carried on. *Manuf.* Linen, paper, leather, tiles, liquors, beer, &c. *Chief towns.* Arnhem (the cap.), Nymwegen, Thiel, and Zutphen. *Pop.* 441,043.

Guelder-rose, (*gĕl'der-,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) See VIBURNUM.

Guelf, or **Guelph,** (*gwelf,*) [from the It. *Guelfi,* and Ger. *Welfen,*] the name of an illustrious family, which, in the 11th century, was transplanted from Italy to Germany, where it became the ruling race of several countries. The family still continues in the two lines of Brunswick—the *royal* in England, and the *ducal* in Germany.

Guelfs, *n. pl.* (*Hist.*) See GHIBELLINES.

Guelph, a town of prov. of Ontario, cap. Wellington co., on the river Speed, abt. 87 m. W. by S. of Goderich; *pop.* (1871) abt. 7,000.

Guelph, (Order of,) or **Royal Guelphic Order,** *n.* (*Her.*) The name of a Hanoverian order of knighthood, founded in 1815, by George IV. of England (then Prince Regent). It consists of grand crosses (G.C.H.), commanders, and knight both civil and military.

Guen'ock, in *California,* a post-office of Lake co.

Gue'non, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the genus of monkeys *Cercopithecus* of the *Simiadæ,* characterized by a moderately prominent muzzle, long tail, and the last of the inferior molars with tubercles. The species are very numerous, and of great variety of size. They live in troops, and commit great havoc in gardens and cultivated fields. They are easily tamed. To this genus belongs the Diana monkey, Fig. 813.

Guerci'no, GIOVANNI FRANCESCO BARBIERI, commonly called GUERCINO from a cast in his eye, was born at Cento, near Bologna, in 1590; he was self-taught. He spent some time at Rome, but lived chiefly at Cento, until the death of Guido in 1642, when he settled in Bologna, where he died rich in 1666. *G.* was an imitator of Caravaggio, and is one of the principal so-called *Tenebrosi* masters, from the great depth and blackness of their shadows; but upon his settlement in Bologna he modified his manner, endeavoring to bring it nearer to that of Guido.

Guerdon, (*gĕr'don,*) *n.* [Fr.; O. Ger. *werd, wurd,* price, value.] A reward, recompense, or requital.

"He finds his *guerdon* in his lady's smile."—*Sedley.*

—*v. a.* To reward with a guerdon; to make recompense. (R.)

"We gave a costly bribe to *guerdon* silence."—*Tennyson.*

Guer'donable, *a.* Deserving requital or reward.

Guericke, OTTO, (*ger'ike-(r,)*) a German philosopher, who was counsellor to the elector of Brandenburg, and burgomaster of Magdeburg. He invented the air-pump and weather-glass, and published some treatises on experimental philosophy. B. 1602; D. 1686.

Gueril'la, *n.* Same as GUERRILLA, *q. v.*

Guer'in, PIERRE NARCISSE, a French painter, B. at Paris in 1774. He was a scholar of Regnault, and became one of the most eminent painters of the classical school. Among his most celebrated works are *Marcus Sextus,* exhibited in 1800; *the Emperor pardoning the Insurgents at Cairo; Clytemnestra, Cephalus, and Aurora, Dido, and Æneas.* *G.* became professor at the school of Fine Arts, baron, and member of the Institute and Legion of Honor. Among his scholars were Gericault, Ary Scheffer, and Eugene Delacroix, who all distinguished themselves as masters in the new Romantic School. D. at Rome, director of the French Academy there, in 1833.

Guer'ite, *n.* [Fr.] (*Fortif.*) A small tower of sand or wood, to hold a sentinel.—*Craig.*

Guernsey, (*garn'say.*) a British island, the second in size of the Channel Islands, Lat. 49° 24′ to 49° 30′ N., Lon. 2° 33′ to 2° 41′ W., 69 m. S.E. of Start Point, in the S. of Devonshire, 46 m. S.W. of Cherbourg, France. It has a lofty and abrupt coast, a fertile soil, and, especially in the low-lands, affords very fine pasturage. The inhabitants speak the Norman dialect, and the courts still make use of the French language. *Pop.* 34,000.

Guernsey, in *Ohio,* an E. co.; *area,* abt. 460 sq. m. *Rivers.* Wills, Seneca, and Leatherwood creeks. *Surface,* hilly; *soil,* moderately fertile. *Min.* Coal. *Cap.* Cambridge. *Pop.* abt. 35,000.

Guerre'ro, VICENTE, elected president of the United Mexican States in 1829, was by birth a Creole. At the very commencement of the revolution in Mexico he took up arms against the Royalists, and never ceased to occupy a prominent position in the affairs of that country. On repeated occasions, from 1819 to 1828, General *G.* became the rallying-point of the liberal or popular party, the *Yorkinos,* and was repeatedly called into active service in his military capacity. Having been successful in various contests of the aristocratical party, he at length, in 1829, was elected to the presidency. The expedition of Barradas soon gave employment to the new government; and the better to enable the president to meet the exigency, he was invested with extraordinary powers; but after the victory over the Spanish troops, and when the invading expedition was destroyed, *G.* evinced an unwillingness to relinquish the dictatorship, which became the pretext of another revolution; and Bustamente, the vice-president, assumed the reins of government. *G.,* however, was not long idle; in September, 1830, he collected a large force at Villadolid, and established a form of government in opposition to that of Bustamente, and the whole country was agitated by troops in arms. But his career was almost run. In February, 1831, he was taken and shot.

Guerrero, (*gher-ra'ro,*), a state of Mexico, bordering on the Pacific Ocean; *area,* abt. 32,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Balzas and Nasca rivers. *Surface,* mountainous; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Tixtla. *Pop.* abt. 270,000.

Guerrilla, Guerilla, (*ger-ril'la.*) *n.* [Sp., dimin. of *guerra,* war.] The name applied in Spain to the armed bands, composed of peasants and shepherds, who, on occasion of foreign invasion or civil wars, carry on an irregular warfare on their own account. From 1808 to 1814 they were regularly organized against the French, and being favored by the character of the country, were successful on many occasions, especially at the commencement of the war, under the Empecinado, the Pastor Merino, Mina, and other leaders. The country itself suffered from the guerrillas, who revenged political treachery, or even the bare suspicion of it, by fearful devastations. In the subsequent war in Spain, the guerrillas, especially those of the Basque provinces, acted a prominent part on the Carlist side.

—*a.* Applying or pertaining to, or engaged in, warfare carried on by independent and partisan companies of soldiers; as, a *guerrilla* force.

Guerrillero, (*ger-reel-yā'ro,*) *n.* [Sp., from *guerra.*] A partisan soldier; a guerrilla; an irregular combatant.

Guess, GEORGE, or SEQUOYAH, a half-breed Cherokee Indian, inventor of the Cherokee alphabet; B. abt. 1770; D. at San Francisco, 1843.

Guess, (*ges,*) *v. a.* [D. *gissen,* to conjecture; Swed. *gissa,* to divine; Ir. *geasaim,* to foretell; Ar. *hiyas,* to guess; Hind. *gyas,* to guess; obs. Heb. *kasam,* to divine.] To conjecture; to divine; to form, as an opinion, without certain principles or means of knowledge; to suppose; to surmise; to think at random; to imagine.

"You cannot *guess* who caused your father's death."—*Shaks.*

—To judge or form, as an opinion from some reasons that render a thing probable.

"One may *guess* from Plato's writings . . . that himself had a right opinion concerning the true God."—*Stillingfleet.*

—To conjecture rightly; to solve by a correct surmise or conclusive opinion; as, I *guessed* the drift of his intentions.—To hit upon by accident.

(NOTE. With regard to the popular misuse of the word in this country, Webster says,—"It is a gross vulgarism to use the word *guess,* not in its true and specific sense, but simply for *think* or *believe;* as, 'I *guess* the mail has arrived; I *guess* he is at home. It is equally vulgar to use *reckon* in the same way; as, I *reckon* the mail has arrived; I *reckon* he is at home.)

—*v. n.* To conjecture; to judge at random; to surmise;—preceding *at, about, of,* &c.

—*n.* Conjecture: judgment or opinion without any certain evidence or grounds.

"No man is blest by accident or *guess.*"—*Young.*

Guess'able, *a.* That may be guessed or conjectured.

Guess'er, *n.* One who guesses; one who judges, or expresses an opinion without certain knowledge.

Guess'ingly, *adv.* By way of conjecture. (R.)

Guess'ive, *a.* Conjectural; arrived at by guesses.

Guess'-rope, Guest'-rope, *n.* (*Naut.*) A towrope; also, a painter, or warping line, for a boat.

Guess'-work, *n.* Work performed at hazard, or by mere conjecture.

Guest, (*gest,*) *n.* [A. S. *gest, gæst, gast;* D., Fris., and O. Ger. *gast;* Goth. *gasts;* Dan. *giest;* Swed *gäst;* Russ. *gosty;* Magy. *gazda;* W. *gwestwr.*] One who is feasted or entertained at the table of another; a visitor; a visitant; a stranger or friend received into the house of another, and treated with hospitality; a lodger, or sojourner, at a hotel or boarding-house.

"Welcome the coming, speed the parting *guest.*"—*Pope.*

Guest'-rite, *n.* Office due a guest.

Guest'-rope, *n.* (*Naut.*) See GUESS-ROPE.

Guest Station, in *Virginia,* a post-office of Wise co.

Guest'-wise, *a.* In the manner of a guest; pertaining to a guest.

Guettar'da, *n.* [After Dr. Guettard, a French naturalist.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Cinchonaceæ. G. speciosa,* a native of the West Indies, is the tree from which the beautiful zebra-wood of the cabinet-makers is obtained.

Guffaw', *n.* A loud, stentorian burst of laughter; a horse-laugh.

Gug'gle, *v. n.* See GURGLE.

Gûhr, (*gûr.*) *n.* [O. Ger.] A name applied in the East Indies to a loose, earthy deposit from water, found in the clefts of rocks, usually white, but sometimes red or yellow from a mixture of clay or ochre.—*Worcester.*

Guia, (*ghee'a,*) a town of Brazil, abt. 30 m. N.N.E. of Parahiba.

—A town of Brazil, on the Rio Negro, near the N. frontier.

Guiac, Guiacum, (*gī'ak, gī'ā-kum,*) *n.* See GUAIACUM.

Guiana, GUYANA, GUAYANA, (*gī-ā'na,*) an extensive region of S. America, embracing in its widest acceptation all the territory between the rivers Amazon and Orinoco, and extending between Lat. 4° S. and 8° 40′ N., and Lon. 50° and 68° W. By far the greater portion of this region (formerly called *Spanish* and *Portuguese Guayana*) belongs to the Venezuelan and Brazilian territories; and the term *Guiana* is now generally understood to refer only to the country between Lat. 0° 40′ and 8° 40′ N., and Lon. 57° 30′ and 60° W., divided among the English, French, and Dutch.

G. (BRITISH,) the most W. portion of the above territory, and the largest, if we include within its limits the entire territory claimed by the British. The latter extends between Lat. 0° 40′ and 8° 40′ N., and between the 57th and 61st degree of W. Lon.; having E. Dutch Guiana, from which it is separated by the Corentyn; S. Brazil; W. Venezuela; and N. and N.E. the Atlantic. *Area,*

76,000 sq. m. Gen. Desc. An alluvial flat extends inland to the foot of a group of low hills, which cross the Essequibo in Lat. 6° 15′, being continuous with the Sierra Imataca in Venezuela. About Lat. 5° a mountain-chain, an offset of the Orinoco range, runs W. to E., rising in places to the height of 1,000 ft. above sea-level. About a degree farther S. are the Pacaraima Mountains, which also run W. and E. Its highest point, Mount Roraima, near the W. extremity of the territory, is 7,500 ft. high. The Conocou or Canucu chain running S.E. connects the Pacaraima with the Sierra Acarai. The latter is a densely wooded chain of mountains forming the southern boundary of British *G.*, and the watershed between the basins of the Amazon and Essequibo. The latter river and the Corentyn both rise in it. Extensive savannas are found between E. of the Berbice River and S. of the Pacaraima chain, together with swampy tracts of country; but with these exceptions the interior is mostly covered with hill ranges and dense forests. *Rivers.* The chief rivers, all having a N. direction, are the Essequibo, Corentyn, Berbice, and Demerara. From the detritus brought down by these streams and deposited around their months, the whole coast is shoaly for 12 or 15 m. seaward.—*Geol., &c.* The chief rocks are granite, porphyry, and various kinds of trap, gneiss, sandstone, and colored ochres. Traces of iron are found, but none of the precious metals have been discovered.—*Clim.* The mean temperature of the year at Georgetown is 81° 2′ Fahr., the maximum 90°, the minimum 74° on the coast. Two wet and two dry seasons constitute the changes of the year. Hurricanes are unknown, and gales are unfrequent. The climate, generally speaking, with the exception of the low and swampy coast-lands, is salubrious.—*Veget. and Prod.* The forests abound with trees of immense size, including the *mora excelsa*, zipari or *green-heart*, and many others, yielding the most valuable timber, and an abundance of medicinal plants, dyewoods, and others excellent for cabinet-making. *Bixa orellana* grows in profusion. That magnificent specimen of the S. American flora, the *Victoria Regia*, was discovered by Sir R. Schomburgk, on the banks of the Berbice.—*Zoöl.* The jaguar, puma, peccary, wild hog, tapir, and many kinds of deer, abound in British *G.* The sea-cow is met with in the larger rivers, which are also inhabited by the cayman, guana, and alligator. There are several kinds of immense, but generally inactive, serpents. Turtles are plentiful, and the rivers teem with fish.—*Agric., &c.* The staples of British *G.* are sugar, coffee, and cotton; among the minor products are rice, maize, Indian millet, cocoa, vanilla, tobacco, and cinnamon. The savannas between the Berbice and the Demerara occupy upwards of 3,000 square m., are clothed with nutritious grasses, plentifully irrigated, interspersed with shady woods, and feed large herds of wild cattle and horses. *Com.* The exports from British *G.* during the year 1867 amounted to $11,830,000; the imports, $7,495,000 (gold values); very nearly the whole of the exports are sent to Great Britain and her N. American and West Indian colonies. The trade with the United States, for the year 1867, gave the following figures: Total value of exports, $2,022,568 (mixed values); imports, $1,431,991 (gold values). Dutch and English measures, and Spanish, Dutch, and English money are in use.—*Govt. & Finance.* The executive administration is controlled by an English governor, assisted by a legislative assembly, or "college of electors," appointed by the colonists. The criminal law is the same as that of Great Britain, but civil cases are, in general, ruled by the Roman-Dutch law. The military force is merely nominal. The total public revenue in 1867 gave a return of $1,375,000, against an expenditure of $1,535,000; public debt, $3,305,000.—*Religion, &c.* All shades of religious belief are allowed the fullest exercise.—*Chief towns.* Georgetown (the cap.), and New Amsterdam.—*Pop.* 155,026.—*Hist.* According to some, Columbus discovered Guiana in 1498; others give that honor to Vasco Nuñez in 1504. The Dutch, who were its first European settlers, established themselves in 1580, and the English in 1630. Most of Guiana, however, remained in the hands of the former till 1796, when Demerara and Essequibo surrendered to the English. They were restored to the Batavian republic in 1802; and retaken by the British in the following year; since which period the territory called British *G.* has belonged to that power; that called Dutch Guiana was given up to Holland at the conclusion of the war.

G., (Dutch.) This territory is intermediate, both in size and position, between British and French Guiana. It extends between N. Lat. 2° and 6°, and W. Lon. 53° and 57°, having E. French *G.*, from which it is separated by the Marony; S. Brazil; W. the Corentyn, which divides it from British Guiana; and N. the Atlantic. Length, N. to S., 250 m.; average breadth, about 155 m. *Area.* About 38,500 sq. miles. Desc. The physical geography, climate, and productions of Dutch *G.* are pretty much the same as British Guiana. All the rivers have a N. direction; the chief is the Surinam, which runs through the centre of the country, and falls into the Atlantic after a course of nearly 300 m. It gives its name to the N. portion of the territory, and is navigable for large ships for about four leagues from the coast.—*Com., &c.* About 50 ships are employed in the transport of the produce of the colony to Europe. Sugar is the chief staple, and about 25,000,000 lbs. are produced annually; the export of coffee may be estimated at about 4,000,000 lbs. a year; cocoa, cotton, rice, cassava, and yams are also grown in considerable quantities; and plentiful supplies of various descriptions of timber, and of woods for cabinet-work, with gums, balsams, and other drugs, are procured from the interior. Provisions arms, and manufactured goods are imported from Holland; provisions are also imported from the U. States, to which the exports are syrup and rum. The exports from Dutch *G.* to this country amounted, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, to $329,049 (gold values), against imports $445,996 (mixed values). *Govt., &c.* The government is vested in a governor-general and a high-council. *Cap.* Paramaribo. *Pop.* 50,341, exclusive of Indians and Maroons. The latter, living in the interior, are the descendants of runaway negroes, and were very troublesome during the past cent.; they have now, however, adopted comparatively settled habits, and receive annual presents of arms, &c., from the Dutch govt., the territory they occupy forming a kind of military frontier to the colony.

G., (French.) This, which is the most E. and smallest division of Guiana, lies between 2° and 6° N. Lat., and 51½° and 54½° W. Lon., having E. and S. Brazil, W. Dutch Guiana, and N. and N.E. the Atlantic. Length, N. to S., 250 m.; breadth varying from 100 to 190 miles. *Area*, 27,560 sq. m. Desc. The coast plain (*basses terres*) is an alluvial tract of extreme fertility. The uplands (*terres hautes*) are also very fertile, with a mixed argillaceous and ferruginous soil. The mountain chains run E. and W.; they are almost wholly granite, and in the centre of the colony rise from 1,600 to 2,000 feet above sea-level. Few countries are more abundantly watered. There are upwards of 20 rivers of considerable size, all of which have a N. course, and in the rainy season inundate the low country to a great extent, but are then innavigable from their great rapidity. The coasts are low, and, except at the river months, ships cannot approach the shore. There is only one roadstead, that of Cayenne, where vessels can ride in security. Several small rocky or wooded islands fringe the coast, among which is Cayenne, at the mouth of the Ozapoh, on which the cap. is built. *Clim.* The climate resembles that of British Guiana, but the coast-lands appear to be less unhealthy. *Agric., Prod., &c.* About 50 or 60 m. from the coast, the country begins to be covered with vast forests. The lowlands are in great part uncleared, and covered with underwood. The cultivated lands are chiefly given up to the growth of sugar-cane, coffee, cocoa, and spices. The sugar cane was introduced by the earliest colonists; it is grown only on the low lands. Coffee is very inferior to the W. Indian, and its culture has, of late years, fallen off. Cotton, cocoa, annotto, and vanilla are indigenous. Indigo and tobacco (both of inferior quality),



Fig. 1211.—VANILLA PLANIFOLIA.

manioc, rice, &c., are grown, but in fluctuating quantities. *Com.* The exports in 1867 amounted to $1,520,000 (chiefly to France), of which the U. States received to the value of $6,059 (gold values); in the same period, the imports gave $361,000, of which the U. States contributed $29,754 mixed values). *Govt.* French Guiana is divided into two districts—Cayenne and Sinnamary. The administration is vested in a governor, assisted by a privy council and a colonial council. Cayenne, the seat of govt., is the only town worth notice. Slavery was abolished in this colony in 1848, and in 1851 the French govt. made it their chief penal settlement. *Pop.* in 1866, 25,174. *Hist.* French *G.* was colonized early in the 17th cent. Some French adventurers first settled at Cayenne in 1604; and with only a few short interruptions from the Dutch and English, the French held that station and the rest of the colony till 1809; it was then taken possession of by the English and Portuguese, and held by the latter till 1815, when, in pursuance of the Treaty of Paris, it was restored to France.

Guianeco, (*ghe-a-na'ko,*) a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Patagonia.

Gulbarra, (*ghe-bor'ra,*) a river of Ireland, enters the Atlantic Ocean on the N.W. coast of Donegal.

Guicciardini, Francisco, (*goo-eetch-e-ar-dē'ne,*) an Italian historian, b. at Florence, in 1482. He was bred to the law and appointed professor of jurisprudence in his native city. Politics, however, occupied the rest of his life. In 1512 he was sent ambassador, on the part of the republic, to the Spanish court at Bruges.—for his services in which mission he was received with great honor by his countrymen; and Leo X. constituted him advocate of the Consistory. In 1518 he was made governor of Modena and Reggio, and next of Parma, where he drove out the French, and confirmed the inhabitants in their obedience. He was afterwards reappointed to the government of Modena and the presidency of the Romagna; and in 1530 was made governor of Bologna, where he assisted at the coronation of Charles V. Guicciardini took a leading part in the political changes at Florence, which led to the restoration of the despotism of the Medici; was a member of the commission of Twelve, and secured the appointment of Cosmo I. in 1537. After a life of great activity, he retired to his villa, and began his great work on the *History of Italy during my Own Time*, which he had nearly completed at the time of his death, in 1540. He was a man of great gravity of temper and demeanor, and displayed much political sagacity and love of justice. He is the greatest of the Italian historians, and writes with the immense advantage of having been a principal actor in the scenes he describes.

Guidable, (*gīd'a-bl,*) *a.* Susceptible of being guided.

Guidage, (*gīd'aj,*) *n.* The reward given to a guide for services rendered. (R.)—Guidance; conduct; direction.

Guid'ance, *n.* Act of guiding; direction; government; a leading.

"A prince ought not to be under the *guidance* of faction." *Swift.*

Guide, (*gīd,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *guider*; It. *guidare*; Sp. *guiar*, akin to Ger. *weisen*, to show, to direct, to lead.] To lead or direct in a path or way; to conduct in a course or direction; to pilot; as, to *guide* a traveller.

"Law *guides* the planets in their course."—*S. Rogers*

—To direct; to order; to influence; to give direction; to instruct and control; to regulate and manage; to superintend.

"Nothing but the interest of this world *guides* men." *Kettlewell.*

—*n.* [Fr.] A person who leads, instructs, or directs another in his way, path, or course; a conductor; a pilot.—One who directs or influences another in his conduct or course in life; a regulator; a director; an adviser.

"Thou wert my *guide*, philosopher, and friend."—*Pope.*

(*Mus.*) The leading part in a canon or fugue.

Guide'-bars, Guide'-blocks, *n.pl.* (*Mach.*) Pieces of metal with parallel sides, fitted on the ends of the cross-head of a steam-engine, to slide in grooves in the side-frames, and keep the motion of the piston-rod in a direct line.

Guide'less, *a.* Without a guide; as, a "*guideless* kingdom."—*Dryden.*

Guide'-post, *n.* A finger-post at the corner-fork of a cross road, to guide travellers on their right way.

Guido d'Arrezzo, (*gē-do-da-rit'zo,*) or **Aretino,** (Guido,) was b. abt. 995. He was brought up in a monastery of the Benedictine order, where he applied himself to the study of music, and being dissatisfied with the system of notation then in use, devised a new one. He had the honor of explaining his invention to the pope, John XIX. He introduced the use of the lines and spaces, and of the syllables *ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si*, and left several works on his art.

Guidon, (*gī'don,*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) The standard borne by regiments of light cavalry; it is broad at one end, nearly pointed at the other, and usually made of silk.

Gui'do Re'ni, usually called **Guido,** a celebrated Italian painter, b. near Bologna, 1575. He was first a pupil of Denis Calvart, afterwards of the Caracci, and accompanied Annibale Caracci to Rome, where he studied the works of Rafaelle and Caravaggio. After 20 years' residence at Rome he settled, about 1622, at Bologna, obtained full employment at high prices, and founded a school. He painted first in the manner of Caravaggio, the bold *naturalist*, but afterwards adopted a style remarkable for its softness and grace, and ultimately its sentimentality. He indulged in gambling, and though he had long a large income, he died in debt. He painted a large number of inferior pictures for dealers for mere bread. His *Phœbus and the Hours preceded by Aurora*, in the Rospigliosi Palace, is by some considered his finest performance. Among his other works are the *Crucifixion of St. Peter*, a magnificent work, in the Vatican; *Coronation of the Virgin*, at Bologna; the *Ecce Homo*, (Fig. 901,) in the Dresden Gallery; *Assumption of the Virgin*, at Munich; and the famous portrait of *Beatrice Cenci*, (Fig. 549,) one of the most interesting paintings in Rome. He painted numerous Magdalens. D. at Bologna, 1642.

Guienne, (*ghē-en',*) an ancient prov. of France, comprehending the territory now formed by the depts. of Gironde, Lot, Dordogne, Aveyron, and portions of Tarn-et-Garonne, and Lot-et-Garonne, and comprising with Gascony what was originally the country of Aquitaine, of which name *G.* is a corruption. *G.* passed into the possession of the English in 1152. The French seized it in 1294, and it was frequently contested until it came into the possession of France in 1453.

Guijar, or **Guixar,** (*ghē-har',*) a lake of Central America, in San Salvador, receives the Mitlan, and discharges its surplus waters into the Pacific by the Lempa River. It is abt. 60 m. in circumference, and has a large island in the middle containing the ruins of an ancient town.

Guild, (*gild,*) *n.* [A. S. *geld, gield, gild*, or *gyld*, from

glidan, to pay, because each member was to pay something towards the support and charge of the company.] A society or body of individuals associated together for carrying on commerce, or some particular trade or business. There existed at Rome various fraternities of tradesmen, which bore a considerable resemblance to our modern *G.*, and were permitted to regulate their affairs by their own laws; but it is usual to trace the origin of *G.* to the Middle Ages. Mechanical industry would never have flourished under the feudal system, had it not been for the unions formed among the workmen and merchants themselves. When the advantages of these associations became known and felt, they rapidly increased, and in the struggle between the citizens and nobility, the principal resistance against the latter was made by the *G.* or corporations. As soon as the citizens acquired an influence in the administration, the guilds became the basis of the municipal constitutions, and every one who wished to participate in the municipal government was obliged to become a member of a *G.* Hence we so often find distinguished individuals belonging to a class of mechanics of whose occupation they probably did not know anything. *G.* introduced the democratic element into society, and in their progress became the bulwarks of the citizen's liberty, and the depositaries of much political power. By the close of the 12th cent., merchants' *G.* were general throughout the cities of Europe. The Drapers' Company of Hamburg dates from 1153, and that of the Shoemakers of Magdeburg from 1157. With the increase of their wealth and strength, the *G.* either purchased or extorted from their rulers privileges, which, once obtained, they were careful never to give up. By the 13th cent. they had acquired considerable power, and in two successive ages they counterbalanced the power of the nobles. By degrees, they themselves grew into intolerable aristocracies, especially in Germany, where their exactions had to be curbed by the laws of the empire. *G.* were abolished in Prussia in 1810; but the want of such associations having since been felt, laws were enacted in 1840 to favor their re-establishment. In France, they were suppressed in 1776, but soon re-established, and not finally abolished till 1791. In England and Scotland, the exclusive privileges of the guildry companies have now been abolished.

Guil'der, *n.* [Du. and Ger. *gulden.*] A Dutch silver coin, whose value is a little more than 40 cents; — written also *gilder*.

Guil'derland, in *New York*, a post-township of Albany co.; *pop.* abt. 3,246.

Guil'derland Centre, in *New York*, a post-office of Albany co.

Guil'derland Station, in *New York*, a post-office of Albany co.

Guildford, (*gil'ford.*) a town of England, co. Surrey, on the Wey (to this point navigable for barges), 18 m. S.W. of London; *pop.* 7,900.

Guild'ford, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Freeborn co., abt. 5 m. W. of Austin.

Guild'hall, *n.* An important public building of the city of London, the seat of the municipal government, and the place of its civic meetings. Various courts are held here; and here, every 9th of November, the new lord mayor for the coming year gives a grand public dinner, at which her Majesty's ministers and the great law-officers of the Crown are invariably present. This building was commenced in 1411, by contributions of several companies called *guilds*, aided by liberal donations from many private individuals. Of the original *G.* little now remains but the stone and mortar of the walls, it having suffered severely by the great fire of 1666. It was patched up by Wren, and again in the last century by Dance, who, in 1789, erected the present intensely barbarous front.

Guild'hall, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township, cap. of Essex co., on the Connecticut River, abt. 60 m. N.E. of Montpelier; *pop.* of township abt. 700.

Guild'hall Falls, in *Vermont*, a village of Guildhall township, Essex co.

Guile, (*gil,*) *n.* [O. Fr. *guille*; allied to *wile*, q. v.] Wile; subtlety; craft; cunning; artifice; deceit; duplicity; — commonly in a bad sense.

"Deep, hollow, treacherous, and full of *guile*."—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To cloak or conceal with craftiness or artifice. — To cajole; to delude; to deceive.

Guile'ful, *a.* Full of guile; cunning; crafty; artful; wily; deceitful; insidious; subtle; fraudulent; treacherous.

"By *guileful* fair words peace may be obtained."—*Shaks.*

Guile'fully, *adv.* Artfully; insidiously; treacherously.

Guile'fulness, *n.* Quality of being guileful; deceit; secret treachery; tricky cunning.

Guile'less, *a.* Free from guile or deceit; frank; sincere; open; honest; as, a *guileless* heart.

Guile'lessly, *adv.* In a guileless manner.

Guile'lessness, *n.* Quality of being guileless; openness; simplicity; freedom from deceit or cunning.

Guilford, in *Connecticut*, a post-borough and township of New Haven co., on Long Island Sound, abt. 16 m. E. by S. of New Haven. It contains the birthplace of Fitz-Greene Halleck, our eminent American poet. *Pop.* of township, abt. 3,500.

Guil'ford, in *Illinois*, a village of Calhoun co., on the Illinois River, abt. 90 m. S.W. of Springfield.

—A post-township of Jo Daviess co.; *pop.* abt 1,600.

—A township of Winnebago co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Guil'ford, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Dearborn co., between Indianapolis and Lawrenceburg.

—A township of Hendricks co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.

Guil'ford, in *Iowa*, a township of Monroe co.; *pop.* 806.

Guil'ford, in *Maine*, a post-township of Piscataquis co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Guil'ford, in *Michigan* and *Minnesota*. See GILFORD.

Guil'ford, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Nodaway co., abt. 32 m. N. by E. of St. Joseph.

Guilford, in *N. Carolina*, a N.W. central co.; *area*, abt. 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Deep and Haw rivers, besides numerous smaller streams. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Greensborough. *Pop.* abt. 21,000.

Guil'ford, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Chenango co., abt. 100 m. W. by S. of Albany; *pop.* of township abt. 5,000.

Guil'ford, in *Ohio*, a village of Columbiana co., abt. 70 m. S.E. of Cleveland.

—A post-township of Medina co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Guil'ford, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Franklin co.; *pop.* abt. 3,800.

Guil'ford, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Windham co., abt. 130 m. S. of Montpelier; *pop.* of township abt. 1,550.

Guil'ford, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Accomac co.

Guil'ford Centre, in *New York*, a post-village of Chenango co., abt. 100 m. W. by S. of Albany.

Guil'ford Centre, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Windham co., abt. 120 m. S. of Montpelier.

Guil'ford Court-House, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Guilford co., about 5 m. from Greensborough, memorable for a battle fought, March 15, 1781, between the Americans under Gen. Greene, and the British under Lord Cornwallis. The British were about 2,400 strong, and consisted chiefly of veteran soldiers. The American force numbered about 4,400, of which only about 1,500 were regular troops; the rest, mainly composed of raw militia, fled at the first onset, and Greene, after an heroic resistance, ordered a retreat. The loss of the British was over 600 men, including many officers; that of the Americans, 1,128 killed, wounded, and missing. Though victorious, Cornwallis was so much crippled that he retreated on the 18th, with the Americans in hot pursuit; and Mr. Fox is said to have exclaimed, when the battle was mentioned in the English House of Commons, that "another such victory would ruin the British army."

Guil'ford Station, in *Virginia*, a post-village of London co., abt. 11 m. S.E. of Leesburg.

Guillemet', *n.* [Fr., from the name of the inventor.] (*Typog.*) A term sometimes applied to quotation-marks or points; thus ('. . .') (" . . .").

Guillemot, (*gil-le-môt'.*) *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See URINÆ.

Guil'leval, *n.* [From Fr. *guiller*, to ferment.] A vat for fermenting liquors.

Guilloche, (*gil-lōsh'.*) *n.* [From the inventor *Guillot.*] (*Arch.*) An ornament composed of two (Fig 1212) or more carved fillets, which by repetition form a continued series.

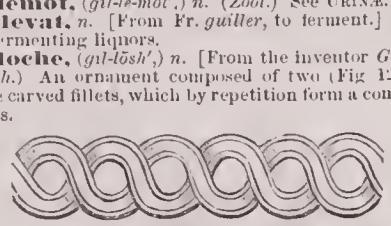


Fig. 1212. — GUILLOCHE.

Guillotine, (*gil-lo-teen'.*) *n.* An instrument used in France, for infliction of capital punishment by decapitation; so called from Joseph Ignace Guillotin, by whom it was introduced into that country. This person was born at Saintes, and became a physician at Paris, where he obtained a certain celebrity, in the early period of the Revolution, by the strong part which he took in favor of the rights of the Tiers-État. He was in consequence elected a deputy to the National Assembly. When that body was occupied in its long discussions relative to the reform of the penal code, in 1790, Guillotin proposed the adoption of decapitation, up to that time used only for nobles, as the only method of capital punishment. From sentiments of humanity, he recommended the employment of a machine which had been long known in Italy under the name of *mannaja*, and in Scotland under the name of *maiden*. The Assembly approved the idea, and the machine was adopted, to which the Parisians have given the name of *Guillotine*, and of which Guillotin is most erroneously supposed to have been the inventor. It consists of two upright pieces of wood, fixed in a horizontal frame; a sharp blade of steel moves up and down, by means of a pulley in grooves in the two uprights; the edge is oblique, instead of horizontal. The criminal is laid on his face, his neck immediately under the blade, which severs it at a blow from his body. It is equally a vulgar error that Guillotin perished by the instrument which bears his name. He was imprisoned during the Reign of Terror, but released at the revolution of July, 1794, and d. in 1814.

Guillotine', *v. a.* To decapitate by means of the guillotine.

Guilt, *n.* [A. S. *gylt*, from *gyldan*, to pay, to restore.] The fine or mulct paid for an offence; hence also, by implication, the offence itself; as, the *guilt* of an offence, the *guilt* of poverty.

"I know not, I ask not if *guilt*'s in that heart,
I but know that I love thee, whatever thou art." — *Moore.*

—That state of a moral agent which results from his actual commission of a crime or offence, knowing it to be a violation of law; criminality in a civil or political sense.

Guilt'ily, *adv.* Without innocence; without clearness of conscience.

"Bloody and guilty, *guiltily* awake." —*Shaks.*

Guilt'less, *a.* Free from crime or offence; innocent.

Guilt'lessly, *adv.* Without guilt; innocently.

Guilt'lessness, *n.* The quality or state of being guiltless.

Guilt'y, *a.* [A. S. *gyltig.*] Justly charged with an offence; not innocent.

(*Crim. Law.*) See VERDICT.

Guimaraens, (*ge-mar-anq'.*) an inland town of Portugal, on the Ave, prov. of Minho, 25 m. N.E. of Oporto. *Manuf.* Cutlery, table-linen, and toys. *Pop.* 7,100.

Guimaraens, (*ghē-ma-rā'ens.*) a town of Brazil, on the Bay of Cuma, abt. 45 m. N.W. of Maranhão; *pop.* abt. 2,500. — A village of Brazil, prov. Matto-Grosso, abt. 40 m. N.E. of Cuyaba.

Guinea, (*ghin'ny.*) *n.* [So called from its being struck out of African gold brought from the coast of *Guinea*.] A gold coin of Great Britain, of the value of 21*s.* sterling, or $4.88. It was first coined in the reign of James I., and was superseded by the *sovereign* in 1817. Though the coin has ceased to be current, the name is still used to designate a sum of *twenty-one shillings*; and it is customary to reckon professional fees, voluntary subscriptions, &c., in guineas, which is supposed to raise them above mere pounds, shillings, and pence transactions.

Guin'ea, a name of uncertain origin, applied by European geographers to designate a portion of the W. coast of Africa. The older geographers apply it to the line of coast from the mouth of the Gambia to that of the Quorra; whereas the more modern authors extend its limits from Cape Verga, Lat. 10° 30′ N., to the mouth of Nonise River, Lat. 17° S., and all the district S. of Cape Lopez, Lat. 5° S., namely, *Congo*, *Angola*, and *Benguela*, by the name of S. Guinea; while under N. Guinea, or Guinea Proper, are comprehended *Sierra Leone*, the Grain Coast (including *Liberia*), the *Ivory Coast*, the Gold Coast (including *Ashantee*), the Slave Coast (including *Dahomey*), *Benin*, Biafra, &c. The description of this extensive line of coast will be found chiefly under the heads of the countries above printed in italics.

Guin'ea-corn, *n.* (*Bot.*) See HOLCUS.

Guin'ea-fowl, GUINEA-HEN, or PINTADO, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of gallinaceous birds, the genus *Numida* of Linnæus, family *Phasianidæ*, natives of Africa and its adjacent islands; their manners are similar to those of the domestic poultry, and their food the same. The common *G.-F.*, *Numida meleagris* (Fig. 1213), is bigger than a large cock; the head is bare of feathers, and covered with a naked bluish skin; on the top is a callous conical protuberance; and on each side of the upper mandible, at the base, hangs a loose wattle, which in the female is red, and in the male bluish: the upper part of the neck is almost naked, being very thinly furnished with a few straggling hairy feathers; the skin is of a bluish ash; the lower part of the neck is covered with feathers of a purple hue; but the general color of the plumage is dark bluish-gray, sprinkled with round white spots of different sizes, over the whole of the feathers, the breast only excepted, which is of a uniform gray blue; the greater quills are white; and the rest are similar to the upper parts of the plumage, spotted and longitudinally barred with white. Its wings are short, and the tail pendulous, or pointing downwards. This bird is now common in our poultry yards, but from the circumstance of the young ones being difficult to rear, they are not bred in numbers at all equal to those of the domestic poultry. The female lays many eggs in a season, which she frequently secretes till she has produced her young brood. The egg is smaller than that of the common hen, and of a rounder shape; in color reddish-white, obscurely freckled with a darker color; and is delicious eating. The *G.-F.* is a restless and clamorous bird; its voice, harsh and unpleasant, is compared by Latham to a door turning upon its rusty hinges, or to an ungreased axle-tree. During the night it perches on high places, and if disturbed, alarms everything within hearing by its unceasing cry. It scrapes in the ground like the hen, and delights in rolling in the dust to free itself from insects. In a wild state these birds associate in flocks, giving the preference to marshy places, where they subsist almost wholly on insects, worms, and seeds. They formed a part of the Roman banquets; and they are greatly esteemed by many persons, who consider their flavor to resemble that of the pheasant.



Fig. 1213. — GUINEA-FOWL, or PINTADO.
(*Numida meleagris.*)

Guin'ea, (**Gulf of,**) formed by the Atlantic on the coast of New Guinea, between Lat. 6° 20′ and 1° S., Lon. 7° 30′ W. and 10° E.

Guinea, (New,) See PAPUA.

Guin'ea-pig, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the genus *Cavia*, family *Hystricidæ*. The common *G. P.*, *C. cobaia*, is indigenous to S. America, but is now found domesticated in all parts of the world. This little rodent

animal has ears large and broad, the upper lip divided in two, the hair or fur erect, and somewhat resembling that of a pig (whence its name). The color of this small rodent animal is generally white, with black spots, although this is somewhat variegated by orange blotches on the coat. It has five toes on the fore legs, and three on the hind ones, and is utterly destitute of any caudal appendage. In their habits *G. P.* are extremely neat, as they are constantly seen smoothing and arranging the hair which forms the outer tegument of their coat. Their general voice is a grunt or feeble squeal, which renders them even more analogous to the pig, to which they are so often likened. The *G. P.* in its wild state inhabits dry sandy places, and its flesh is esteemed a great dainty by the natives of S. America.

Guin'ea-worm, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See FILARIA.

Guines, (*gwēē'nes,*) a town of Cuba, W. Indies, near Broa Bay, abt. 40 m. S.S.E. of Havana.

Guingamp, (*gĕn'gong,*) a town of France, dept. Côtes-du-Nord, on the Trieux; *pop.* 6,748.

Guipure, (*ghē'pure.*) *n.* A kind of gimp.

—An imitation of ancient lace, less expensive, as durable, and equally beautiful with the article which it represents.

Guipuscoa, Guipuzcoa, (*gĕē-poos'kō-a.*) the smallest, but the most densely peopled of the BASQUE PROVINCES, *q. v.*

Guiria, (*ghee'rē-a,*) a sea-port town of Venezuela, on the Gulf of Paria, abt. 135 m. E. of Cumana.

Guiscard, ROBERT, (*gēēs'kar,*) duke of Apulia, one of the most celebrated of the Norman adventurers in Italy, joined his brothers there about 1053, and in the following year, with his brother Humphrey, defeated and took prisoner Pope Leo IX. at the battle of Civitella. At the head of a small band he penetrated into Calabria, his aim pillage, his means force or knavery. On the death of Humphrey, in 1057, Robert was accepted as the leader of his countrymen, completed the conquest of Apulia, and obtained from Pope Nicholas II. the title of *duke of Apulia and Calabria.* He was joined in 1060 by his younger brother Roger, with whom he quarrelled, but soon made peace, Calabria being divided between them. He made himself master of Tarentum and Otranto, and took Bari in 1071 after a siege of four years. He assisted Roger at the siege of Palermo, of which he retained the sovereignty, giving the rest of Sicily to his brother. In 1074 he was excommunicated by Pope Gregory VII., and again four years later; but in 1080 he was reconciled, and did homage to the pope for his duchies. In the following year he engaged in war with the emperor of the East, and at the same time his subjects revolted. He returned and quickly suppressed the revolt. In 1081 Gregory VII., then besieged in Sant' Angelo by the Emperor Henry IV., called Robert to his aid. The emperor did not wait to encounter him, but Rome was, nevertheless, pillaged and partly burnt by the army of Normans and Saracens. He was continuing successfully the war with the Greeks, when he D. at Cephalonia in 1085. Robert, by his first wife, was father of Bohemond, prince of Antioch. One of his daughters was married to Constantine Ducas, son of the Emperor Michael; another to a son of Azzo, marquis of Este; and a third to Raymond II., count of Barcelona.

Guise, (*gēēs.*) The name of an illustrious French family, the founder of which was Claude, son of René II., duke of Lorraine, who obtained letters of naturalization from Louis XII., in 1506, distinguished himself at the battle of Marignano 1515, was created duke of Guise in Picardie by François I. in 1527, and D. 1550. The duke of Guise having married into the royal family, one of his daughters espoused James V. of Scotland, and became the mother of Mary Stuart. His eldest son, FRANÇOIS, who

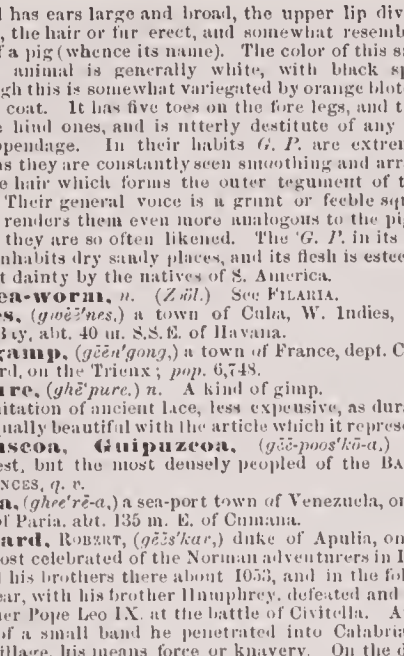


Fig. 1214. — FRANÇOIS, DUKE DE GUISE (1550).

succeeded to the dukedom, was one of the most remarkable men of the age, and was king of France in all but the name. He was the chief of the Catholic "League," opposed to Condé and the Huguenots, and was assassinated 1563. The son and successor of the latter, HENRI DUKE OF GUISE, B. 1550, inherited the power and ambition of his father, and was one of the chief actors in the massacre of St. Bartholomew. He was assassinated by order of the king, 1588. The brother of François, and uncle of Henri duke of Guise, generally known as the CARDINAL OF LORRAINE, was the minister of François II. and Charles IX., and like the other members of his family, an implacable persecutor of the Huguenots, flourished 1525–1574. CHARLES, the fourth duke of Guise, eldest son of Henry the third duke, and Catherine of Clèves, became one of the chiefs of the League three years after the death of his father, and was gov. of Provence, 1571–1640. HENRI OF LORRAINE, the fifth duke, who became generalissimo of the Neapolitan insurgents in the revolt against Spain, and afterwards grand-chamberlain of France, was B. 1614, and D. 1664. The sixth duke of Guise, known also as LOUIS JOSEPH OF LORRAINE, and prince de Joinville, a military officer under Louis XIV., flourished 1650–1671. The last of this house was a posthumous son of the latter, who D. about four years afterwards.

Guise, (*gīze,*) *n.* [Fr., allied to A.S. *wisa*; Ger. *weise*, a manner.] External appearance; dress; garb; mien. — Practice; custom.

"I have drank wine past my usuat *guise.*" — *Chapman.*

Guis'er, *n.* A mummer, or person who goes about at Christmas singing the carols appropriate to the season.

Guitar, (*ge-tar',*) *n.* [Sp. *guitarra*; Fr. *guitare*; Lat. *cithara.*] (*Mus.*) A stringed instrument somewhat similar to the lute, formerly much esteemed as an accompaniment to the human voice, and especially used in Spain, where it probably originated. The guitar is of a somewhat oval form, having a neck similar to that of the violin. The strings—six in number—are stretched from the head to the lower end, passing over the sounding-hole and bridge. The three first, E, B, and G, are, like the gut strings of the violin, called the treble; and the other three, which are of gut or silk, and wound with silver wire, constitute the bass. All the strings are tuned by fourths, except the third, which is tuned one-third below the second. The greatest virtuosi of the guitar were Guiliani, Sor, Zocchi, Stoff, and Horetzsky.

Guitivis, (*ghe-te-vēēs'.*) or SANTA CRUZ DE MAYO, a sea-port town of the Mexican Confederation, abt. 120 m. S.E. of Guaymas.

Guit'tard, in *Kansas*, a township of Marshall co.; *pop.* about 280.

Guizot, (*gē'zō,*) FRANÇOIS PIERRE GUILLAUME, a distinguished French statesman and historian, B. 1787, is the son of an advocate at Nîmes, who perished on the scaffold during the Revolution. *G.* was educated at Geneva, and at the age of 12 made himself master of the learned languages, German having become to him a second mother-tongue, and English and Italian completely familiar. He left Geneva in 1805, and after a short sojourn in Languedoc, proceeded to Paris, with a view of being called to the bar — an intention which he does not seem to have earnestly prosecuted. In 1809, M. Guizot published his first regular work, an edition of Gerard's *French Synonyms*, with a dissertation on the language. His *Lives of the French Poets*, a translation of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," *The State of the Fine Arts in France*, *Annals of Education*, and other works followed. In 1812 he was appointed Professor of Modern History in the Sorbonne. After the fall of Napoleon, the exalted idea of the talents of Guizot which prevailed among the old aristocracy of France made it easy for him to obtain important posts under the twofold restoration of the Bourbons. He was successively Secretary-General of the Ministry of the Interior and that of Justice, and Director-General of the Administration for settling claims of indemnity. He belonged to the Liberal school under the restoration, and lost power along with his colleagues, MM. De Cazes, Royer-Collard, and Camille de Jourdan, when the assassination of the Duc de Berri, in 1819, turned the scale in favor of the counter-revolutionary party. The severe measures of M. Villele's administration called forth vigorous protests in the form of political pamphlets from Guizot, which created a great sensation at the time, and their author was suspended in 1825 from his professorship. In his retirement he renewed his studies, and wrote *Memoirs relative to the English Revolution*, followed by a *History of the English Revolution; Memoirs relative to the History of France;* and *Critical Notes and Essays upon Shakspeare;* and at the same time contributed to the "Revue Française" and the "Globe." At this period his house in the Rue St. Dominique was the resort of the most distinguished men of the day, in both politics and literature, and in 1827 he had the misfortune to lose his wife, herself an authoress of reputation. In 1828 the interdict on his lectures was removed by the Martignac ministry, and he delivered the series published since as a *Course of Modern History*, and *The History of Civilization in Europe.* At the age of 42, M. Guizot was elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and took his seat in that assembly in the eventful session of 1830, on which occasion he joined in the celebrated address that provoked Charles X. to issue the famous ordinances of July 25th. Upon the accession of Louis Philippe, M. Guizot was named Minister of the Interior, then the most important post in the govt. The first ministry formed by Louis Philippe lasted only three months. In the cabinet of Oct., 1832, presided over by Marshal Soult, M. Guizot was Minister of Public Instruction; and from that period, excepting when filling the London embassy, he was a leading member of every administration to the end of Louis Philippe's reign. After retiring from the English embassy and obtaining power in 1840, M. Guizot's task became exceedingly difficult. Both England and France were startled by the ambitions projects of M. Thiers, and it was no easy matter to calm the excited feelings of the French, and to dissipate the suspicions of the English. But the device of "peace at any price" in a great degree succeeded, till the affairs of Tahiti interrupted the friendly relations of the two countries, and the vexed question of the Spanish marriages again excited considerable alarm and distrust. His rule came to an inglorious end in the revolution of Feb., 1848, after he had held the portfolio of Foreign Affairs for more than six years, and he withdrew from active political life. It is only a matter of justice to add, that, whatever may be thought of M. Guizot as a politician, he has earned distinction as an author which must long secure eminence to his name. Nor is he less entitled to praise as the originator of an extensive improvement in the literature of his country. Since his retirement he has written two more vols. of his admirable *History of the English Revolution*, embracing the History of the Commonwealth; as well as *Richard Cromwell, and the Dawn of the Restoration*, and two semi-political pamphlets, *On Democracy in France* (1849), and an *Inquiry into the Causes of the Success of the English Revolution* (1850). The chief of M. Guizot's works that have been translated into English are, *History of the English Revolution of* 1640, in 1826–55; *Life of Monk*; *Lectures on the History of Civilization* (1846); *Corneille and his Times*, and *Shakespeare and his Times* (1852); *Essay on the Fine Arts*, and *Love in Marriage* (1854); *Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de mon Temps*, in 8 vols. 1858–67. His last works are: *Histoire de France depuis les Temps les plus reculés jusqu'en* 1789, *racontée à mes petits-enfants* (1870 *et seq.*); and *Histoire de Quatre Grands Chrétiens Français* (2 vols. 1872–74.) D. 1874. — His wife, Elizabeth Charlotte Pauline de Meulan, who died in 1827, was a woman of great distinction, and the author of novels and works for youth still held in great estimation.

Gujerat, or **Guzerat,** (*gōō-je-rat',*) a large province of Hindostan, comprising several petty states, the N. dists. of the British pres. of Bombay, and a part of the Guicowar's dominions. It is bounded N. by the province of Ajmeer, E. by Malwah and Candeish, S. by Aurungabad and the sea, and W. by a sandy desert, the Gulf of Cutch, and the sea. *Area*, 41,500 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the interior, and elevated along the coast. The chief range is the Western Ghauts, which have an average height of 1,500 feet. *Pro.* Rice, wheat, barley, sugar, tobacco, cotton, maize, opium, castor-oil, fruits, and an extremely varied flora. *Min.* Iron only. *Pop.* estimated at 3,500,000. Lat. between 20° and 24° 45′ N., Lon. between 69° and 74° 26′ E.

Gu'la, *n.* (*Arch.*) Same as GOLA, *q. v.*

Gu'lar, *a.* [Fr. *gulaire*; Lat. *gularis*, pertaining to the throat.] Of or belonging to the throat.

Gulch, *n.* [Sp. *gulcho.*] A dry water-course; a ravine; a gully.

Gule, *v. a.* (*Her.*) To give the red color to.

Gules, *n.* [Fr. *gueules*; probably from the Pers. *guhl*, a rose.] (*Her.*) The term used to denote the red color. In engraving, it is marked by perpendicular lines traced from the top of the shield to the bottom. It is supposed to indicate valor, magnanimity, and the like, and is regarded as the most honorable heraldic color.

Gulf, *n.* [Fr. *golfe*; Gr. *kolpos*, bosom or bay.] (*Geog.*) An arm or portion of the sea extending into the land; a bay; — the latter name being more generally applied to deep indentations of the land whose opening towards the ocean is as wide as any part of the inlet, whereas gulfs have narrow entrances. Of all gulfs, the Gulf of Mexico is the most complete and characteristic. (See MEXICO, GULF OF.) It is the most nearly enclosed, as well as the largest. The Persian gulf is large, and very nearly enclosed, lying between Arabia and Persia, and receiving the waters of the Euphrates. The Gulf of Siam is much more open.

—An abyss; a deep place in the earth. —A whirlpool. — Any thing insatiable. —*Shaks.*

Gulf Mills, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Montgomery co.

Gulf Stream. (*Phys. Geog.*) A remarkable current of the Atlantic Ocean, which comes out of the Gulf of Mexico, between the islands off the coast and the peninsula of Florida, and thence within the Bahama bank, parallel to the American coast, until it meets the St. George's and Nantucket banks, when its course is deflected eastwards. After passing the southern extremity of the great bank of Newfoundland, it runs in the same direction to about 38° W. longitude, within the parallels of 35° and 43° N. At this point the main stream turns to the S.E. and S. as far as the Azores, after which it is lost. But although the main stream is thus deflected, its influence extends much farther. Portions of it reach to Iceland, and wash the shores of the British Islands, where tropical fruits have been sometimes landed; and there can be no doubt that the permanent influence of this current has produced the genial climate of Western Europe, as compared with the climate in corresponding latitudes on the W. coast of the Atlantic, or on either coast of the Pacific. The whole range of the *G. S* is estimated at about 3,000 m. in ordinary years. It occupies about 78 days in its progress, the average rate of motion per hour being thus a little more than a mile and a half. The velocity, however, varies greatly, being as much as five m. an hour as it issues from the gulf of Florida, and not more than ten m. per day near the Azores. The temperature varies, but the *G. S.* is everywhere warmer than the proper temperature of the ocean at that point. As it comes out into the Atlantic, it is from 86° to 89° Fahr., and is only reduced to 84° when it has travelled ten degrees latitude. After that, as it crosses the At-

lantic, it cools steadily, but always retains a part of its initial heat, and is constantly warmer than the ocean adjacent. The warm moist air over this current of hot water, when it is crossed by cold currents coming from the icy regions of the N., is at once converted into mist, and thus the course of the stream is in some parts marked by clouds and rain. Parts of the *G. S.*, nearer the American coast than the European, are sometimes actually crossed by icebergs, proving that the warm current is comparatively superficial, and that a cold current sets at right angles to the direction of the stream, near enough to the surface to govern the course taken by the larger and deeper icebergs.

Gulf Summit, in *New York*, a P. O. of Broome co.

Gulf-weed, *n.* See SARGASSUM.

Gulfy, *a.* Full of whirlpools or gulfs.

Gu'lic, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Clearfield co.; *pop.* abt. 500.

Gull, *v. a.* [O Fr. *guiller*, to cheat; Dan. *kullen*, to deceive.] To deceive; to cheat; to mislead by deception; to defraud.

"He soothed the goddess, while he *gulled* the god." — *Dryden.*

—*n.* A trick, fraud, or deception. — One easily cheated; a dupe; as, he must be a poor *gull.*

—[Lat *Mergus.*] (*Zoöl.*) See LARIDÆ.

Gul'let, *n.* [Fr. *gueule*; Lat. *gula*, the throat or swallow.] (*Anat.*) The continuation of the pharynx, and the connecting isthmus between the mouth and the stomach: in other words, the first portion of the alimentary canal, or ŒSOPHAGUS, *q. v.*

Gul'lible, *a.* Easily cheated; readily deceived.

Gull Island, in *New York*, an island and light-house, in the Race at the E. entrance to Long Island Sound. It exhibits a fixed light 50 ft. above sea-level, Lat. 41° 12′ 18″ N., Lon. 72° 6′ 45″ W.

Gull Lake, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Barry co.

Gul'ly, *n.* A gulch, channel, or hollow, worn in the earth by a current of water. — A large knife. — A tram-plate: an iron rail.

Gul'ly-hole, *n.* The hole at which the gutters empty themselves into the common sewer.

Gu'lo, *n.* [Lat., a glutton, from *gula*, the gullet.] A genus of *carnivora*, family *Mustelidæ*, the type of which, *G. arcticus* or *G. luscus*, exists in the boreal regions of the old and new worlds, and is commonly called Glutton. It is about 3 feet long to the root of the tail, and is very powerful, ferocious, and voracious. Its fur, under the name of *wolverine*, forms an extensive object of commerce to the Hudson's Bay trappers. The Grison (*Gula vittatus*) and the Taïra (*Gula barbatus*) are found in South America.

Gulos'ity, *n.* [Fr. *gulosité*, from Lat. *gulositas*, from *gula*, the throat.] Excessive fondness for the pleasures of the table; greediness; voracity.

Gulp, *v. a.* [Dut. *gulpen*, to suck in, allied to GULF, *q. v.*] To swallow eagerly, greedily, or in large draughts.

—*n.* A swallow, or as much as is swallowed at once; as, a *gulp* of physic.

Gu'ly, *a.* Red; of or pertaining to gules.

"The horrid standard of those *guly* red dragons." — *Milton.*

Gum, *n.* [A.S. *goma*, palate; Ger. *gaumen.*] (*Anat.*) The cellular and elastic fleshy substance which covers the alveolar portions of the upper and lower jaw, and envelops the neck of the teeth.

—[A.S. *goma*; Fr. *gomme*; Lat. *gummi.*] (*Chem.*) A vegetable product, which forms a slimy solution with water, but is insoluble in alcohol, ether, and oils. There are six varieties of gum — *gum-arabic*, *gum Senegal*, *gum of the cherry* and other stone-fruit trees, *gum tragacanth*, *gum of Bassora*, and the *gum of seeds and roots.* All these gums, except the last, flow spontaneously from the branches and trunks of their trees, and sometimes from the fruits in the form of a mucilage, which dries and hardens in the air; the gum of seeds and roots, however, requires to be extracted by boiling water. A number of very different substances are confounded in commerce under the name of gum. Thus, *gum elemi*, and *gum copal*, which are true resins; *gum ammoniacum*, which is a gum resin; and *gum elastic* (caoutchouc), which differs from both, are all called gums. Gum-arabic is obtained from the *Acacia Arabica*, or *Acacia vera*, which grow upon the banks of the Nile and in Arabia. The commercial gum of this kind consists of a number of small pieces rounded on one side and hollow on the other. It may be bleached by exposure to the atmosphere and sunlight at a temperature of 212°. Its specific gravity is 1·355. It is used in medicine, and also in order to give lustre to crapes and other silk fabrics. Gum Senegal is collected from the *Acacia Senegal* by the negroes during the month of November. Its specific gravity is 1·436, and its chemical properties and uses are similar to those of gum-arabic. It is largely used in calico-printing. Gum tragacanth, called also Cerasine, Cerasium, and Mucilage, is gathered in Crete and the neighboring islands, from the *Astralagus tragacantha*, about the end of June. It is white or reddish in color, almost opaque, and has the appearance of twisted ribands. It is difficult to pulverize it without heating the mortar. When plunged into water, it partially dissolves, swells, and forms a very thick mucilage. Gum tragacanth has a specific gravity of 1·384, and is used in calico-printing and by shoemakers. Most of the substances called gums are resins or gum-resins. See RESIN.

Gum, *v. a.* To unite by a viscous substance.

—*v. n.* To exude or form gum.

Gumbin'nen, a town of E Prussia, on the Pissa, 63 m. E. of Königsberg. *Manuf.* Cloths, hats, brandies, beer, and leather. *Pop.* 800.

Gum'bo, GOMBO, *n.* A name applied in Louisiana to the plant *Okro*, of the genus HIBISCUS, *q. v.*, and also to a soup of which the pod of that plant is the principal ingredient.

Gum'-boil, *n.* (*Surg.*) A small abscess, which forms in the cellular substance of the gum. At first it is sufficient simply to protect it against cold; but if it continues to advance, the process of ripening may be hastened by hot applications to the cheek next to the swelling. If the pain be excessive, a leech applied to the part will usually afford relief. As soon as the presence of matter can be ascertained, it should be let out by a free incision.

Gum'borough, in *Delaware*, a P. O. of Sussex co.

Gum-cis'tus, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of rock-rose, *Cistus ladaniferus.*

Gum'ma, *n.* [See GUM.] (*Med.*) A soft tumor, so named from the likeness of its contents to a gum. — *Hobyn.*

Gummif'erous, *a.* [Lat. *gummi*, and *ferre*, to produce.] Producing gum.

Gum'miness, *n.* Viscousness; accumulation of gum.

Gum'mite, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral of greasy lustre, reddish color, and resembling gum. *Sp. gr.* 3·9–4·20. *Comp* Oxide of uranium, 72; oxide of manganese, 0·05; lime, 6·00; silica, 4·26; phosphoric acid, 2·30; water, 14·75, and a trace of fluorine and arsenic.

Gummos'ity, *n.* [Fr. *gommosité*; Lat. *gummositas.*] Viscidity; an adhesive quality.

Gum'mous, *a.* [Fr. *gommeux.*] Like gum; pertaining to or composed of gum.

Gum'my, *a.* Consisting of gum; of the nature of gum. Productive of gum. — Overgrown, or covered with gum.

Gump, *n.* [Dan. *gump*, the buttocks.] An imbecile; a dolt; a dunce; a silly person.

Gumption, (*gum'shon.*) *n.* [A.S. *geomian*, to observe.] Capacity; ability; shrewdness; address. (Colloq.)

(*Painting.*) The art of preparing colors.—MAGILP, *q. v.*

Gum'-rash, *n.* (*Med.*) The RED-GUM, *q. v.*

Gum-resin, (*-rez'in.*) *n.* (*Chem.*) See RESIN.

Gum'-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) See EUCALYPTUS.

Gum'tree, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Chester co.

Gun, *n.* [W. *gwn*; Ir. *gunn*; Scot. *gyn*, an abbreviation of the Fr. *engin*, a military engine, which word *gyn* became corrupted into *gun.*] An instrument consisting of a barrel or tube, of iron or other metal, from which balls, shot, or other missiles are discharged by the explosive force of gunpowder. The largest species of guns are called *cannon*; the smaller species are called *rifles*, *muskets*, *carbines*, *fowling-pieces*, &c. The manufacture and construction of cannon have been fully described in the articles on ARTILLERY and CANNON, and the rifled cannon will be more especially examined under RIFLED ORDNANCE. A description of the latest improvements in the manufacture of small fire-arms will also be found under the head RIFLE. The ordinary musket or fowling-piece consists of two distinct parts, — the metallic and the wooden part. The first comprises the *barrel*, the *lock*, and the *mounting*, together with the *bayonet* and *ramrod* for military arms; the second comprises the *stock*, and, in fowling-pieces, the ramrod also. The interior of the barrel is called the *bore*, its diameter the *calibre*, the front end the *muzzle*, and the back end the *breech.* The proving of gun-barrels is indispensably necessary to insure confidence in their safety. Next in importance to the barrel comes the *gun-lock.* Formerly all guns were made with flint locks, working with a spring; but at the present day percussion or detonating locks only are used. Among the most important technical terms employed by sportsmen to distinguish the different parts of a gun are the following: — The *butt* or *stock*, the shouldered extremity of the stock; the *chain* or *swivel*, a small catch suspended from the neck of the tumbler, to receive the extremity of the mainspring: the *chamber*, a central cavity within the breech, to receive the powder; the *cock* in the flint gun holds the flint in its jaws, and in the percussion gun is often called the *striker*; the *guard*, the bow which protects the trigger; the *heel-plate*, the plate with which the butt of the stock is tipped; the *lock-plate* supports the principal works of the lock; the *mainspring* works the tumbler with the cock; the *scear*, that which catches the tumbler for half or whole cock, on being pushed up by the trigger; the *tumbler*, the movable centrepiece of a lock, which falls into, and is subservient to, the cock; the *worm* is the screw at the end of the ramrod.

Gun, *v. n.* To practise fowling, or hunting small game: as, to go *gunning.*

Gun'-barrel, *n.* The metallic tube of a gun.

Gun'boat, *n.* (*Naval.*) A term applied to a small vessel carrying not more than four guns, most frequently only one, and of trifling draught of water. Steam gun-

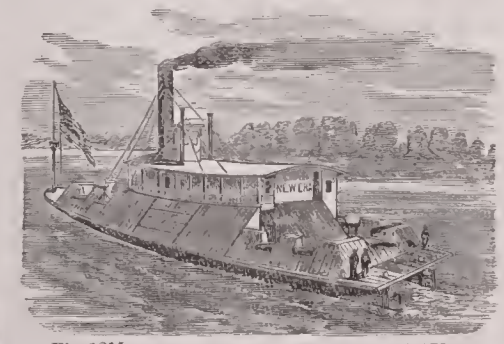


Fig. 1215.—GUNBOAT USED ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

boats, especially when iron-plated, are most powerful auxiliaries to a fleet; their light draught enables them to approach the shore or ascend rivers; their heavy guns tell with deadly effect from their near positions; while they themselves, from their diminutive size, can scarcely be hit. — Gunboats of a peculiar construction (Fig. 1215) were used on the Mississippi during the late war. *Bomb-vessels* differ from gunboats in being of greater beam, or width, to withstand the vertical recoil of the mortars which they carry. They are rarely propelled by steam.

Gun'-carriage, *n.* A wheel carriage for cannon.

Gun'-cotton, *n.* See PYROXYLINE.

Gun'-deck, *n.* (*Naut.*) A lower deck on board a man-of-war, where the guns are mounted and exercised.

Gunduck, (*goon-dook'*,) a river of Hindostan, supposed to rise beyond the Himalaya, in Lat. 29° 40′ N., Lon. 83° 14′ E., and which, after a course of abt. 400 m., joins the Ganges opposite Patna.

Gun'fire, *n.* (*Mil.*) The last beat of the reveille or tattoo, at the close of which a gun is fired in all fortresses and other military stations.

Gun Key, a narrow coral reef on the W. edge of the Great Bahama Bank. At a distance of 250 yards from its S. point there is a light-house, exhibiting a light which revolves once a minute. It is 80 ft. above sea-level, in Lat. 25° 34′ 30″ N., Lon. 79° 18′ 24″ W.

Gun Lake, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Barry co.

Gun Marsh, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Allegan co.

Gun'metal, *n.* (*Metall.*) An alloy of 8 to 10 pounds of tin to 100 pounds of copper.

Gun'nage, *n.* The number of guns of the armament of a vessel.

Gun'nel, *n.* Same as GUNWALE, *q. v.*

(*Zoöl.*) A genus of fishes (*Gunnellus*), family *Gobidæ.* They are distinguished by a much-compressed body, spinous dorsal rays, and ventrals often reduced to a single spine. The American Butter-fish, *G. mucrossatus* of the Atlantic, is from 4 to 12 inches long, grayish, with a series of dusky oval rings along the sides.

Gun'ner, *n.* (*Mil.*) One who works a gun either on land or at sea; — a term which, in the artillery, corresponds to *private* in the line.

(*Naval.*) A warrant officer, under whose immediate charge are the ordnance and ammunition of the vessel.

Gunnery, (*gun'nur-e.*) the science which treats of the theory of the flight and motion of projectiles discharged from cannon and smaller arms, and teaches the method of employing these weapons in the most effectual manner, for the purpose of attack and defence. The earliest treatise on the path described by a projectile during its flight, seems to be one written by a mathematician named Sartalea, about the middle of the 16th century. Galileo demonstrated that a shot fired from a gun would trace a parabolic curve in its passage through the air, if the resistance of the air had no influence, as it has, in materially altering the form of the path it describes. It will be readily understood, that if the resistance of the air and the attraction of gravitation could be removed, or, in other words, if a shot could be fired *in vacuo*, it would go on forever in a line corresponding to that of the axis of the piece, produced indefinitely, with the same initial velocity, or the velocity which it possessed when it left the cannon's mouth. But supposing the effect produced by the influence of the air to be neglected, and gravity alone to act on the ball, it is found that the action of gravitation constantly acting on the projectile at every point of its flight, in a line which may be considered as perpendicular to the horizon, tends to draw it out of the straight line, which it would have described if the force of gravity did not exist, and eventually brings it to the ground, after describing a parabolic curve. It was generally considered by mathematicians, from the time of Galileo, that the path of a projectile was that of a parabola, and that the resistance of the air had but little, if any influence, in altering its form; but it was reserved for Newton to show that its true path, under the combined influence of the resistance of the air and the attraction of gravitation, was that of an hyperbola while passing through a medium offering a uniform resistance. He also showed that the resistance offered by the air to a projectile during its flight is proportional to the square of the velocity of the projectile, the resistance to spherical bodies also varying as the square of their diameters and the density of the medium through which they pass. To determine and calculate the time of flight, the horizontal range, and the greatest height to which a shot will rise during its flight, requires a knowledge of trigonometry. It may, however, be said, that the range and time of flight depend entirely on the charge and the elevation of the gun. The greater the charge, the greater will be the range and the velocity imparted to the shot up to a certain point; and the same holds good with regard to elevation, provided that the same charge be used in firing each shot, at the different elevations. A knowledge of the time in which a projectile will describe its flight is most necessary, especially in firing shells, that the gunner may know how to regulate the length of the fuse, to insure the bursting of the shell at the time of reaching the object at which it is discharged. This is taught by the study of gunnery, which also makes the military engineer acquainted with the effect produced by shot when discharged in masses, and for a long time against wood, stone, and other materials, under various circumstances; and gives him data for the construction of walls, bomb-proof roofs, and vessels of sufficient strength to offer effectual resistance to the weight of the projectiles that may be directed against them. The effect of the resistance of the atmosphere to the motion of a projectile is one of the most important sections of the science of gunnery. It has engaged the attention of some of the most eminent philosophers, both in

ancient and modern times, on account principally of the great difficulty of determining, by experiment, the correctness of any particular hypothesis. Much difference of opinion is entertained as to the absolute effect of this retarding force (which is, in fact, the science of *aëro-dynamics*) upon bodies moving in the atmosphere with great velocities; and although sufficient is known to guide the practical gunner, still, as a scientific question, it is one of considerable interest, from the fact of its solution being so difficult, more than of its practical importance. Dr. Hutton, in his "Mathematical Tracts," draws the best hypothesis on the subject; and although some of his results have been disproved by experimentalists who have inquired into the theory, and tested its results, since the time of Dr. Hutton, yet his deductions being generally found correct, are by far the most trustworthy to follow by any one who wishes thoroughly to investigate the science of aëro-dynamics. The resistance which a body meets with in its motion through the air will first depend upon its velocity, and the form and magnitude of the surface opposed to the fluid; secondly, upon the density and tenacity of the fluid, or cohesion of its particles, and also upon the friction which will be caused by the roughness of the surface of the body; and thirdly, upon the degree of compression to which this fluid, supposing it to be perfectly elastic, is subjected, as on this depends the rapidity with which it will close in and fill the space behind the body in motion. With regard to the velocity of the body, it is evident that a plane moving through a fluid in a direction perpendicular to its surface must impart to the particles of the fluid with which it comes in contact a velocity equal to its own; and from this cause alone the resistance should be in the proportion of the velocity; but the number of particles struck by the moving body in a certain time being also as the velocity, it follows from these two causes combined, that the resistance of a fluid to a body in motion, which arises from the inertia of the particles of the fluid, will be in the duo proportion of the square of the velocity imparted to the moving body. Secondly, a body moving in a fluid must overcome the force of the cohesion of those parts which are separated, and the friction, — both of which forces are totally independent of the velocity. The total resistance, therefore, from cohesion, friction, and inertia, will be partly constant and partly as the square of the velocity. Besides, the number of particles struck and the number that are repeated will be as the densities of the media; — from which we draw the following formula: — Let d represent *the density of the fluid*, v *the velocity of the moving body*, a *the constant coefficient for inertia*, and b *the coefficient for cohesion and friction*, then $adv^2 + bd$ will be proportional to the whole resistance. The resistances, therefore, are as the squares of the velocities in the same fluid, and as the squares of the velocities multiplied by the densities in different fluids. Thirdly, if the body can be moved so rapidly that the fluid cannot instantly rush in behind it, as is found to be the case in the atmosphere, the resisting power of the medium must be considerably increased; for the projectile being deprived of the pressure of the fluid on its hind part, must support on its fore part the whole weight of a column of the fluid, over and above the force employed in moving the portion of the fluid in contact with it, which force is the sole source of resistance in the discontinued fluid. Also, it must be added that the condensation of the air in front of the body will influence considerably the relation between the resistances and the velocities of an oblique surface; and it is probable that, although the resistances to a globe may, for slow motions, be nearly proportional to the squares of the velocities, they will, for great velocities, increase in a much higher ratio. The recoil of a gun must necessarily diminish the velocity of its projectile; and this has been carefully borne in mind by men who have made gunnery their especial study, as Sir William Armstrong and Mr. Whitworth. It must be also remembered, that the increased extent of range and the greater certainty of hitting the object against which the firing is directed, is due to the method of rifling or grooving the interior of the bore of the piece, which imparts rotation to the missile after it has left the muzzle of the gun. The use of elongated shot and shell also contributes greatly to this result, as they do not present a greater amount of surface to be acted on by the air than spherical shot; but in consequence of their greater weight, they possess a far greater power of maintaining their initial velocity.

Gun'ning, *n.* The act of shooting or hunting with a gun.

Gun'nison, in *Utah Territory*, a post-village of San Pete co., abt. 15 m. S. by W. of Manti; *pop.* abt. 500.

Gun'nison River, in *Colorado Territory*, rises in the Rocky Mountains, and flowing N.W. unites with the Bunkara or Blue River, to form the Grand River.

Gun'ny, *n.* (*Com.*) A coarse sackcloth made in Bengal of the fibres of two species of *corchorus*. Rice, saltpetre, pepper, and other articles exported from Calcutta are packed in bags or sacks made of this material; they also form a considerable article of exportation.

Gun Plains, in *Michigan*, a township of Allegan co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Gun'port, *n.* (*Naut.*) A port-hole; an opening in a ship's side for the cannon.

Gun'powder, an intimate mixture of nitre, charcoal, and sulphur, in proportions which vary slightly in different countries, and according to the uses to which it is applied, the powder made by the American and French governments being 75 parts saltpetre, to 12·5 sulphur and 12·5 charcoal, while in England the government use 10 parts sulphur and 15 parts charcoal. The action of *G.* is dependent on the rapid oxidation of the charcoal by the nitre, and the sudden evolution thereby of heated gas. Many other chemical detonating compounds have been proposed, but none of them are equal to *G.* as at present manufactured; the principal objections to their use being the comparative danger attendant on their manufacture and transport, and the too sudden evolutions of gas at the time of their ignition. This substance, known to the Chinese at a very early period, appears to have been employed against Alexander III. (the Great), by some Hindoo tribes, B. C. 355, and to have been applied to military purposes in China in 85. It is described in an Arabic MS. of the year 1249, and also in the works of Roger Bacon (1214—June 11, 1292), who is regarded by some as the author of the invention, though other authorities ascribe it to the German monk Berthold Schwartz, in 1320. Experiments, with a view to rendering *G.* non-explosive, were made by Piobert, in France, in 1835, and by Fadéieff, Professor of Chemistry at St. Petersburg, between 1840 and 1841. Gale completed, at Westminster, 1865, a series of public demonstrations of his process for securing the same result by mixing the *G.* with finely powdered glass, from which it is sifted before use.

Gun'powder Creek, in *North Carolina*, enters the Catawba River in Caldwell co.

Gun'powder Plot. (*Eng. Hist.*) A celebrated conspiracy of some Roman Catholics, or, according to Lingard (vol. vii. ch. 1, 4 *et seq.*), of Catesby alone, to destroy the king, James I., and the two houses of Parliament, by gunpowder, which was detected on the 5th of Nov., 1605. This plot was in itself mysterious, and for purposes of state policy and Protestant zeal, a greater mystery was thrown over it. See FAWKES (GUY).

Gun'powder River, in *Maryland*, enters the Chesapeake Bay between Harford and Baltimore cos.

Gun'reach, *n.* Same as GUNSHOT, *q. v.*

Gun'-room, *n.* (*Naval.*) In the British service, the room of the gun-deck of a vessel of war, occupied by the lieutenants as a mess-room. — In the American service, the term *ward-room* is exclusively applied to this room.

Guns, (*gōōns.*) [Hung. *Kœszeg.*] A town of Hungary, on the Güns, 20 m. S. of Oedenberg. *Manuf.* Silks and woollens. This town was the first that successfully resisted Solyman the Magnificent, when in 1532 that monarch threatened to conquer all Europe. *Pop.* 8,600.

Gun'shot, *n.* (*Mil.*) The reach or range of a gun; the space to which an effective shot can be thrown.

—*a.* Made by the shot of a gun; as, a *gunshot* wound.

Gunshot Wounds. (*Mil. Surg.*) A term applied to denote wounds produced by cannon-balls, bullets, &c., striking against the body. They differ in many respects from ordinary wounds, and constitute a distinct branch of science of themselves. Frequently, on a person being struck, he is not conscious of any pain, and he is first made aware of his wound by inability to use the part, or by feeling the blood trickling down. Generally, if the wound be at all severe, the patient becomes deadly pale, trembles, and seems about to die; but usually, with the aid of stimulants, these appearances pass off in a few hours. If they continue unabated, they give reason to fear the worst. It was long a generally received opinion that a person might be injured by the "wind of a shot," without being struck by it at all; but this idea is now exploded, for persons have had portions of their clothes carried off by large shot, and even their ears or noses shot off without at all suffering from the wind of the shot. The real cause of such injuries is a ball whose force has perhaps been somewhat spent by previous obstacles, striking the part obliquely, and then glancing off, not breaking the elastic skin, but breaking or bruising the parts underneath. When a ball enters the body, the wound appears somewhat smaller than the ball itself; its edges are ragged and inverted, and the part around has a bluish or black color from the bruise. When it passes through the part, the aperture by which it makes its exit presents quite a different appearance. It seems somewhat larger than the ball, the edges are everted, and there is little discoloration about the wound. Frequently a ball, if it enter obliquely, or be nearly spent, instead of pursuing a straight course, becomes deflected, and may be found lodged in, or may pass out at a part at a considerable distance from that at which it entered. One is said to have passed completely around the neck, and to have been found close to the aperture by which it had entered. Excessive bleeding is not so common after gunshot wounds as after other kinds; but it sometimes occurs, and may be fatal if not attended to. Where it can be done, the finger should be inserted into the wound, and pressed upon the vessel, otherwise a handkerchief should be tied very tightly around the limb above the wound. It is well to examine the wound as early as possible, in order to ascertain the amount of injury, at least so far as this can be done without aggravating the case. The ball or other foreign substance ought to be removed, if that can easily be effected; but otherwise they ought, in the mean time, to be let alone. As the walls of the wound slough and suppurate, the opening will become larger, and they may then fall out, or be easily removed. Sometimes they remain imbedded in the tissues, without producing much or any inconvenience. If, after the sloughing and suppuration, the ball remains fixed, and if much irritation continues to be excited, and abscesses form about its track, then it may be necessary to find out its seat, and use every means to remove it. The simplest dressings should only at first be applied to the wound; as a piece of linen, spread with some mild ointment, fixed on tightly by strips of adhesive plaster, and covered with a rag kept constantly moist with cold water. Aperient medicine should also be given, and sometimes it is advisable to bleed the patient. After a few days, when suppuration has set in, the treatment should be changed, and in place of the cold application, some warm emollient poultice, or lint dipped in warm water, should be adopted, and the system strengthened by mild tonics and a nutritious diet. The inflammation which precedes suppuration is usually very intense, accompanied with great swelling, heat, and pain of the surrounding parts, and severe constitutional disturbance, fever, sleeplessness, &c. These symptoms change when suppuration is fairly established, the surrounding inflammation is lessened, the fever subsides, and in slight cases the health may seem but little affected. In severe cases, however, hectic fever supervenes, with debility, copious night-sweats, and diarrhœa. Secondary hemorrhage not unfrequently occurs during the separation of the slough, in consequence of the ulceration of some of the larger blood-vessels, which may have been injured by the ball. In such a case, the vessels must be cut down upon, and tied both above and below the opening. In cases where the parts beneath are greatly bruised, but the skin itself is not broken, it is recommended to make one or two incisions, in order to clear out some of the coagulated blood, and to permit the discharge of the slough. Where the injury is very considerable, it is sometimes necessary to have recourse to amputation. When it may be necessary to adopt this course will depend upon the circumstances of each particular case; no general rule can be laid down regarding it. In military practice, however, it is often necessary to amputate in cases where, in civil practice, it would be scarcely justifiable, from the danger in healing being less, its not requiring so much attention, &c. The best time for amputation is immediately after the patient has recovered from the depressing effects which usually follow the reception of the wound.

Gun's Island, an island of Ireland, off the coast of co. Down, Ulster, abt. 3 m. N.E. of Ardglass.

Gun'smith, *n.* One whose business is to make and repair small arms.

Gun'stock, *n.* The wood in which the barrel of a gun is fixed.

Gun'-tackle, *n.* (*Naut.*) A system of pulleys, consisting of two single blocks, one movable, the other fixed, the standing end of the fall being made fast to the movable block. It increases the power threefold. They are used on board ships, to run the guns out of the ports.

Gunter's Chain, *n.* [From the inventor *Edmund Gunter*, an English mathematician, who lived 1581–1626.] The chain commonly used for measuring land. It is 66 feet, or 4 poles, in length, and consists of 100 links, each of which is joined to the adjacent one by 3 rings. The length of each link, including the connecting rings, is 7·92 inches. The advantage of this measure consists in the facility which it affords for numerical calculations. The English acre contains 4,840 sq. yds.; and Gunter's chain being 22 yds. in length, the square of which is 484, it follows that a square chain is exactly the tenth part of an acre. A square chain, again, contains 10,000 square links, so that 100,000 square links are equal to an acre; consequently, the area of a field being estimated in square links, it is only necessary to divide the result by 100,000, or to cut off the last five figures, to obtain the area expressed in acres.

G.'s Line. (*Math.*) A logarithmic line engraved on scales, sectors, &c., serving to perform the multiplication and division of numbers instrumentally, as a table of logarithms does arithmetically. The numbers are usually drawn on two separate rulers sliding against each other. In rough calculations this line affords considerable facilities.—*G.'s Quadrant.* A quadrant of a peculiar kind, adapted to the problems of finding the hour of the day, the sun's azimuth, and other common problems of the sphere. — A large plane scale, having various lines of numbers engraved on it, by means of which questions in navigation are resolved with the aid of a pair of compasses. It is usually called the *Gunter* by seamen. On one side of the scale the natural lines (as the line of chords, the line of sines, tangents, rhombs, &c.) are placed; on the other the corresponding logarithmic ones.

Gun'tersville, formerly **Gun'ter's Landing,** in *Alabama*, a post-village, cap. of Marshall co., on the Tennessee River, abt. 35 m. S.E. of Huntsville.

Guntoor, (*goon-toor'.*) a district of British India, W. of the Bay of Bengal, often called the Northern Circars; *area*, 4,950 sq. m. *Prod.* Grain, cotton, sugar, and paddy. *Pop.* 627,000. — Its capital, of same name, is situated in Lat. 16° 20′ N., Lon. 80° 30′ E.; *pop.* 25,700.

Gun Town, a locality in *Georgia*, on the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Here, June 10, 1864, a National force of 12,000 men, commanded by Gen. Sturgis, was utterly routed by the Confederates, under Gen. Forrest, losing about 3,500 men, and everything except arms.

Gunwale, Gunnel, (*gun'nel.*) *n.* [From *gun*, and *wale*, because the guns of the spar-deck are pointed thence.] (*Naut.*) The lower portion of any gun-port of a ship; the upper portion of the side of a vessel; the uppermost wale of a ship.

Gurge, *n.* [Lat. *gurges.*] A whirlpool; a gulf; abyss. (R.)

Gur'ges, or **Gor'ges,** *n.* (*Her.*) A charge meant to represent a whirlpool. It takes up the whole field; and when borne properly, is azure and argent.



Fig. 1216.
GURGES.

Gur'gle, *v. n.* [It. *gorgogliare*, from *gorga*, the throat; Lat. *gurgus*, a whirlpool.] To fall or gush with noise, as water from a bottle; to run or flow in a noisy, broken, and irregular current.

—*n.* A gush or flow of liquid, or the sound produced by it.

Gur'glet, *n.* An earthen jar for cooling water by evaporation.

Gur'gling, *p. a.* Flowing with a purling sound; as, *gurgling* waters, *gurgling* rills.

—*n.* A running with a broken or noisy current.

Gur'glingly, *adv.* In a gurgling manner.

Gur'goyle, *n.* (*Arch.*) Same as GARGOYLE, *q. v.*

Gur'hofite, Gurho'tian, *n.* (*Min.*) A compact, porcellanous, snow-white variety of DOLOMITE, *q. v.*

Gur'jun, *n.* An oil obtained from a forest-tree of the E. Indies, used both as a medicine and as a substitute for linseed-oil in painting.

Gur'ley, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Cass co.

Gur'leysville, in *Alabama*, a P. O. of Madison co.

Gur'leysville, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Tolland co., abt. 25 m. E. by N. of Hartford; *pop.* abt. 400.

Gur, (Lough,) a lake of Ireland, abt. 10 m. E.S.E. of Limerick, Munster. It is noted as having upon its shores some of the most remarkable Druidical remains in Great Britain.

Gur'ny, *n.* (*Mining.*) A level or working.

Gur'nard, Gur'net, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See TRIGLINÆ.

Gur'net Point, in *Massachusetts*, a promontory on the N. side of the entrance to Plymouth Harbor. It exhibits two fixed lights, 11½ ft. apart, and 86 ft. above sea-level; Lat. 42° 0′ 6″ N., Lon. 70° 36′ 48″ W.

Gur'ney, JOSEPH JOHN, an English philanthropist, the brother of Elizabeth Fry (*q. v.*), and her companion in her memorable visits to the prisons of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, B. at Earlham Hall, Norfolk, 1788. When four years of age he lost his mother; and his early education was intrusted to his three eldest sisters. At a later period he went to Oxford, where he enjoyed many advantages at the university, without becoming a member or subscribing to the Thirty-Nine Articles. His preference ultimately became settled in favor of the views and profession of the Quakers, among whom he was born; and consistently with them he lived and died, by no means finding in them any barrier to the fullest and freest association with any other body of Christians, or to a personal friendship with the ecclesiastical dignitaries of the Norwich diocese. *G.* was the author of numerous works, which gained him a highly respectable rank in the republic of letters. Among these may be mentioned his *Notes on Prisons and Prison Discipline*; *Essays on the Evidences, Doctrines, and Practical Operations of Christianity*; *A Winter in the West Indies*, &c., &c., besides numerous minor tracts on religious and philanthropical subjects. D. 1847. *Memoirs* of this truly excellent man were published by J. B. Braithwaite, in 1854.

Gur'rah, *n.* [Hind.] A sort of plain, coarse Indian muslin.

Gur'ry, *n.* A small fortress. (E. Indies.)

Gurupa', a town of Brazil, on the Amazon River, abt. 200 m. W. of Para.

Gurupatu'ba, a river of Brazil, entering the Amazon at Montalegre.

Gurupi', a river of Brazil, prov. of Para, flows N.E. into the Atlantic Ocean. Its mouth is called Gurupi Bay.—A town, situate at the mouth of the above river, abt. 55 m. E. of Braganza.

Gurwhal, or **Gurhwal,** (*göör-wal'*,) a state of India, lies between the Dehra-Doon and S.W. Thibet, extending in N. Lat. from 30° 2′ to 31° 20′, and in E. Lon. from 77° 55′ to 79° 20′; *area*, 4,500 sq. m. Being on the S. slope of the Himalayas, *G.* is little more than a mass of stupendous mountains, whose elevation above the sea sometimes reaches 23,000 feet. It may be regarded as the cradle of both the Jumna and the Ganges, attracting, in spite of the length and ruggedness of the way, crowds of pilgrims to the peculiarly sacred localities of Jumnotri, Devaprayaga, and Gangotri. *Pop.* abt. 100,000.

Gush, *v. n.* [Ger. *guss*, a pouring, *giessen*, to pour.] To flow copiously; to stream; to issue with violence and rapidity, as a fluid; to rush forth, as a fluid, from confinement.

—*v. a.* To emit in copious effusion.

—*n.* A sudden and violent issue of a fluid from an enclosed place; the fluid thus emitted.

Gush'er, *n.* One who is effuse in writing or speech, especially a sentimental person. (Colloq.)

Gush'ing, *p. a.* Rushing forth with violence, as a fluid; flowing copiously; emitting profusely.

—*n.* A rushing forth with violence; effusion.

Gush'ingly, *adv.* In a gushing manner.

Gus'set, *n.* [Fr. *gousset*, a lob or small pocket, from *gousse*; It. *guscio*, a pod, husk, or shell.] The piece of cloth that covers the armpit in a shirt.

"Seam, *gusset*, and band.
Band, *gusset*, and seam." — *Hood.*

—A small piece of cloth inserted in a garment for the purpose of enlarging or strengthening some part of it.

Gust, *n.* [Lat. *gustus*, from Gr. *geuein*, to give one a taste.] Taste, or the sense of tasting; the pleasure of deglutition; relish.

"Destroy all creatures for thy sport or *gust*." — *Pope.*

—Turn of fancy; intellectual taste.

"According to the *gust* and manner of the ancients." — *Dryden.*

—Love; liking; appreciation.

"The *gust* and relish of true happiness." — *Tillotson.*

—Gratification of any kind, especially that which is highly relished; enjoyment; as, to allay an appetite with *gust*.

—[Icel. *gusir*, a cold blast.] A sudden squall; a violent burst of wind; a gale. — A sudden and violent outbreak of passion.

"Pardon a weak distempered soul, that swells
In sudden *gusts*, and sinks as soon in calms." — *Addison.*

Gusta'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *gustatio*.] The act of tasting.

Gus'tatory, *a.* Pertaining to gust or taste.

Gustavia, (*goos-tā've-a*,) a town, cap. of the Swedish island of St. Bartholomew, West Indies, on the S.W. coast; *pop.* about 12,000.

Gusta'vus I., KING OF SWEDEN, known by the name of GUSTAVUS VASA, B. at Ockestadt, near Stockholm, 1490, was the son of Eric Vasa, duke of Gripsholm, who was descended from the ancient kings of Sweden, and beheaded by the Danish tyrant Christian II. This sovereign also got Gustavus into his hands, and, in the war in which he reduced Sweden, kept him several years a prisoner at Copenhagen. At length he made his escape, and having prevailed on the Dalecarlians to throw off the Danish yoke, in May, 1521, he found himself at the head of 15,000 men. After various fortunes, he recovered the whole of Sweden from the tyranny of Christian. In 1523 he was crowned king of Sweden, and the crown made hereditary in his family. Lutheranism was established as the national religion of Sweden in his reign. D. 1559. His name is still revered by every Swede.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, king of Sweden, B. 1594, was the grandson of Gustavus Vasa. He succeeded his father, Charles IX., in 1611, and continued the war with Denmark, Russia, and Poland. He selected Axel Oxenstiern for his chief minister, and by his counsel restored the nobles to the rights and privileges of which they had been deprived, and thus attached them to his interests. He concluded peace with Denmark in 1613 on advantageous terms; was crowned in 1617; married in 1620 Eleanor, daughter of the Elector of Brandenburg, who became the mother of the celebrated Christina, his successor on the throne; acquired subsequently great part of Livonia, and successfully fought against Sigismund, king of Poland, who claimed the crown of Sweden. Invited by the Protestants of Germany, and urged by France,—prompted, too, by his own earnest regard for the Protestant faith,—he marched, in 1630, to the aid of the Protestants with a small force of 8,000 men, which was afterwards augmented by a body of English troops under the Duke of Hamilton. From the isle of Rügen, of which he first made himself master, he advanced



Fig. 1217.—GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS.

from point to point through Pomerania and Mecklenburg, victorious at every step. He took 80 fortified towns in eight months. At length the emperor sent his great general Tilly to oppose him, and Gustavus won a great victory over him at Leipsic, on the 7th of Sept., 1631. Saxony heartily supported Gustavus, who soon after took Mentz, and in April, 1632, defeated Tilly again at the passage of the Lech. The emperor, alarmed by the invasion of Bohemia, made Wallenstein commander-in-chief; who recovered Bohemia, and after holding a strong position near Nuremberg for many weeks, met Gustavus on the field of Lützen, on Nov. 5th, 1632. Victory was with the Swedes, but their heroic leader fell in the fight, not without suspicion of assassination. *G. A.* was one of the noblest men, and one of the greatest military commanders of modern times. He was great also as a ruler and administrator, and did not allow war to exclude commerce and the internal regulation of his states from his earnest attention.

GUSTAVUS III., king of Sweden, was the son of Adolphus Frederick and Louisa Ulrica, sister of Frederick II., king of Prussia. He was B. in 1746, and succeeded his father in 1771. The kingdom was in a state of distraction and anarchy, and the nobles had monopolized the chief power, and were themselves divided into two hostile parties. Gustavus immediately applied himself to the suppression of these disorders, and by a bloodless revolution completely succeeded. A new constitution was introduced and accepted, and the king became supreme. The amendment of the laws next engaged his attention. He abolished the practice of torture, and introduced other good regulations in the administration of justice. He also formed a college of commerce, and reformed his army and navy. In 1788 he was involved in a war with Russia and Denmark. Gustavus headed his army himself, and stormed the defences of Frederickshall, where he took and destroyed a great number of vessels. In 1789, the king, harassed by the opposition of some of the nobles, arrested the leading men, and compelled their acceptance of a measure which extended his authority considerably. On the breaking out of the French revolution, a coalition was formed between the northern powers and Spain, by which it was agreed that Gustavus should march against France at the head of a considerable army; but while preparations were making, he was shot at a masquerade by Ankarström, a disbanded officer of the army, March 15th, 1792, and D. on the 29th.

GUSTAVUS IV., king of Sweden, son of Gustavus III., was B. in 1778, and ascended the throne when his father fell by the hand of an assassin, March 29, 1792. When the Duke d'Enghien was seized, and, after a mock trial, shot by the orders of Napoleon, Gustavus vowed eternal hostility to the French emperor. He ordered his ambassador to leave Paris, dismissed the French ambassador from Sweden, and returned to the king of Prussia the order of the Black Eagle, with which Napoleon had also been invested, nobly saying, "that he never could, according to the laws of knighthood, consent to be brother companion to an assassin." His hostile proceedings, however, became at last so pregnant with danger to his country, that a council of state entreated him to make peace. This he refused to do; a revolution in Sweden was the consequence; Gustavus was imprisoned, and he afterwards signed his abdication. His uncle, the duke of Sudermania, was then raised to the throne under the title of Charles XIII., and Christian Augustus, of Holstein-Augustenburg, was invested with the title of Prince Royal of Sweden, or heir-apparent. This prince dying soon after, the succession was transferred to Marshal Bernadotte, who in 1816 ascended the Swedish throne as Charles John XIV. After his abdication, Gustavus was a mere wanderer upon the face of Europe, sometimes bearing the designation of *Count Gottorp*, sometimes that of the *Duke of Holstein*, and again the more humble one of *Gustavson*. He was in England, at Hartwell, with Louis XVIII. His later years were spent in poverty. D. at St. Gall, 1837.

Gusta'vus, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Trumbull co.; *pop.* about 890.

Gusta'vus, in *Tennessee*, a village of Greene co., about 60 m. E. by N. of Knoxville.

Gus'to, *n.* [It., taste.] The relish of anything; the power by which anything excites sensations on the palate.—Intellectual taste or liking; nice appreciation.

Gusto'so, [It.] (*Mus.*) With taste.

Güstrow, (*gus'troo,*) a town of Prussia, on the left bank of the Nebel, 27 m. S. of Rostock. *Manuf.* Distillation and beer-brewing. *Pop.* 12,423.

Gus'ty, *a.* Stormy; tempestuous; as, a *gusty* day, the *gusty* wind.

Gut, *n.* [L. Ger. *kuttel*, probably allied to A. S. *geotan*, to pour out.] That through which anything flows or pours forth; a passage or strait: as, the *Gut* of Canso.—The intestinal canal of an animal; the entire mass formed by the convolutions of the intestines.

"This lord wears his wits in his belly, and his *guts* in his head." *Shaks.*

—The stomach; the receptacle of food.—The substance made by pulling asunder a silk-worm when about to spin its cocoon, and drawing the latter into a thread, which, after being dried, is very strong and is much used for fish-lines.

—*v. a.* To eviscerate; as, to *gut* fish.—To plunder of contents; as, the mob *gutted* the house.

Gut Manufacture. See CATGUT.

Guth'rie, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Lawrence co., abt. 10 m. N. of Bedford.

Guth'rie, in *Iowa*, a S.W. central co.; *area*, abt. 576 sq. m. *Rivers.* Middle River, or Middle Fork of Racoon River, and numerous smaller streams. *Surface.* generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Panora. *Pop.* 5,219.

Guth'rie, in *Minnesota*, a township of Faribault co.; *pop.* abt. 88.

Guth'rie Centre, in *Iowa*, a post-village, formerly cap. of Guthrie co.

Guth'rie's Creek, in *Indiana*, enters the E. Fork of White River near Bedford, in Lawrence co.

Guth'riesville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Chester co., abt. 63 m. E.S.E. of Harrisburg.

Guth'riesville, in *S. Carolina*, a P. O. of York dist.

Gut'ta, *n.*; *pl.* GUTTÆ. [Lat., a drop.] (*Arch.*) Small ornaments resembling drops, used in the Doric entablature on the under sides of the mutules of the cornice, and beneath the tænia of the architraves, under the triglyphs.

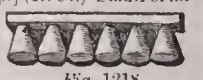


Fig. 1218.

Gutta-percha, (*gut'-tà-pert'shă.*) The concrete juice of the *Isonandra Gutta*, a tree belonging to the fam. of the *Sapotaceæ*. (See ISONANDRA.) It grows abundantly in Singapore, Borneo, and other islands of the Eastern Archipelago. The tree, which is called *percha*, grows to the diameter of five or six feet, and, on being notched, yields a milky juice, which solidifies after exposure to the air, forming the gutta-percha of commerce. It is a tough, inelastic substance, becoming soft and plastic at 212°, at which temperature it may be moulded into shape, which it retains without change until it is cool. Its plastic properties render it extremely useful in the arts, and it is much employed for copying casts and impressions. Beautiful mouldings, picture-frames, and a number of ornamental articles, are made from it. It also possesses the valuable property of welding together at the temperature of boiling water. It is a powerful insulator, and is consequently much used for coating the wires for telegraphic purposes. Being impervious to moisture, and resisting the actions of acids and alkalies to a great extent, it is of much use to the chemist as a material for making bottles, carboys, baths, &c. It was at one time much used for lathe-bands; but it has been superseded in a great measure by those made of vulcanized rubber. It is insoluble in water, but dissolves in benzole, chloroform, bisulphide of carbon, turpentine, and the essential oils in general. Payen states

that the purified *G.-P.* of commerce consists of 75 to 80 per cent. of chemically pure gutta-percha, which is insoluble in ether and alcohol, and a white and yellow resin, soluble in boiling alcohol. The crude lumps are imported in the forms of fish, animals, and blocks, which are softened by boiling water, and passed through a series of kneading, rolling, and cutting machines, by means of which all the stones and other solid matters are extracted. It is then submitted to the action of masticators, and rolled or fashioned into the desired shape. It may be rolled into thin transparent sheets, which are much used for surgical purposes, being perfectly impervious to moisture. In its purified condition it is useful for a thousand different purposes.

Gut'ta-sere'na, *n.* [Lat., clear drop.] (*Med.*) See AMAUROSIS.

Gut'tate, *a.* [Lat. *gutta*, a drop.] (*Bot.*) Sprinkled with colored dots or small spots. — *Gray.*

Gut'tenberg, or Gu'tenberg, JOHN, b. at Sulgeloch, near Mentz, in Germany, 1400. He is supposed to have made his first experiments in the art of printing with movable types between 1434 and 1439, but it was in 1443 that he turned his invention to account, and brought upon himself the persecution of the priests and writers. There are some points not cleared up in the history of this invention, but it is now generally agreed that the honor belongs to John Guttenberg. Centurial jubilees are held in his honor in many places of Germany, and many statues have been erected to his memory. D. 1468.



Fig. 1219.
STATUE OF GUTTENBERG,
(MAYENCE.)

Gut'tenburg, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Clayton co., on the Mississippi River, abt. 40 miles above Dubuque. There are rich lead mines in the vicinity. *Pop.* abt. 1,700.

Gut'ter, *n.* [Fr. *goutlière*, from Lat. *gutta*, a drop.] A channel for collecting and conveying off the water which collects on the roof of a building, and from which the water drops or runs. — A channel or passage for water; a hollow in the earth for conveying water.

—*v. a.* To cut or convey into small channels or hollows; as, to *gutter* out an escape for water.

—*v. n.* To be hollowed or channelled; to run in drops or hollows, as a candle.

Gut'tering, *n.* The channels made for carrying off water. — The act of making channels to carry off superfluous water.

Guttiferæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) Same as CLUSIACEÆ, *q. v.*

Guttifera'les, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An alliance of plants, sub-class *Hypogynous Exogens.* DIAG. Monodichlamydeous flowers, axile placentæ, an imbricated calyx, an imbricated or twisted corolla, stamens indefinite, and an embryo with little or no albumen. The alliance is divided into 7 orders, viz., DIPTERACEÆ, TERNSTROMIACEÆ, RHIZOBOLACEÆ, CLUSIACEÆ, MARCGRAVIACEÆ, HYPERICACEÆ, and REAUMURIACEÆ, *q. v.*

Guttiferous, *a.* Yielding gum or resin.

Gut'tler, *n.* A person who eats greedily and voraciously.

Gut'tural, *a.* [Lat. *gutturalis*, from *guttur*, the throat.] Belonging to the throat: formed in or by the throat; as, a *guttural* pronunciation.

—*n.* (*Gram.*) A sound formed in the throat or back part of the mouth. In English there are, properly speaking, no gutturals; but the palatals *g* and *k* are nearly allied to them. In the Spanish language alone, of those derived from the Latin, are gutturals common In German, the guttural *ch* is very common, as it was also in Greek; and it occurs in Scotch in such words as *Loch.* The Arabian language is full of gutturals.

Guttural'ity, *n.* The quality of being guttural.

Gut'turalize, *v. a.* To speak from the throat; to pronounce deeply and from the depth of the lungs.

Gut'turally, *adv.* In a guttural manner.

Gut'turalness, *n.* The quality of being guttural.

Gut'turize, *v. a.* To make in the throat; as, the Germans *gutturize* a sound.

Gut'ty, *a.* (*Her.*) Charged or sprinkled with guts.

Gut'wort, *n.* (*Med.*) The wild senna. See GLOBULARIA

Guy, (*gī.*) *n.* [Sp. *guia*, a guide.] (*Naut.*) A rope used to swing any weight, or to keep steady any heavy body and prevent it from swinging while being hoisted or lowered; also, the tackle by which any fore-and-aft sail is held forward to prevent it gybing.

—*n.* A person ridiculously dressed. (Colloq.)

Guyan, (*ghī'an,*) in *Ohio*, a township of Gallia co.; *pop.* abt. 806.

Guya'na. See GUIANA.

Guyandotte, (*ghī'an-dott,*) or GUYAN, GHIAN, in *W. Virginia*, a river, rises in Wyoming co., and flows a general N.W. course to the Ohio River, which it joins a few miles below Barboursville.

—A post-village of Cabell co., on the Ohio River, at the mouth of the Guyandotte, abt. 228 m. below Wheeling.

Guy'aquillite, *n.* (*Min.*) A fossil oxygenated hydrocarbon from Guyaquil, S. America. It is of a pale-yellow color, slightly soluble in water, but largely in alcohol, giving an intensely bitter, yellow solution. *Sp. gr.* 1·092. *Comp.* carbon 76·665, hydrogen 8·174, oxygen 15·161.

Guy'mard, in *New York*, a post-office of Orange co.

Guy'on, MADAME JEANNE MARIA ROUVIERS DE LA MOTTE — a French lady of good family, b. at Montargis, 1642, where she was married at the age of 15. On being left a widow 13 years afterwards, she sequestered the greater part of her fortune as a provision for the education of her children, and completely abandoned herself to the life of mystic piety, or "perfect contemplation," generally known as QUIETISM, (*q. v.*) Her experiences are related with extraordinary candor and graphic simplicity in her *Autobiography*, and are further illustrated in the *Torrents*, written at Annecy, and contained in the 2 vols. of her *Opuscules.* She was at Grenoble, on her way to Paris, when she found herself "suddenly invested," as she expressed herself, "with the apostolic state," and able to discern the condition of those who spake with her, so that, one sending another, she was occupied from six in the morning till eight at night speaking of divine things. "There came," she says, "great numbers from all parts, far and near, friars, priests, men of all sorts, young women, married women, and widows; they all came one after the other, and God gave me that which satisfied them in a wonderful manner, without my thinking or caring at all about it. Nothing was hidden from me of their inward state and condition..... I perceived and felt that what I spake came from the fountain-head, and that I was only the instrument of Him who made me speak." On reaching Paris she was thrown into prison, loaded with the vilest calumnies, by the connivance of some members of the clergy, and endured altogether not less than 20 years of persecution, confinement, and exile. The great enemy of Madame *G.* and the system of Quietism was Bossuet, while for her champion she had the noble-hearted, eloquent, and illustrious Fénélon. She was liberated from her last confinement, in the Bastile, in 1702, and passed the remainder of her life at Blois, where she died 1717. Her complete works were published by Poiret in 39 vols. 8vo., and they comprise, besides those mentioned above, *The Song of Songs, interpreted According to its Mystical Sense*, and several volumes of hymns remarkable for their graceful composition and exquisite sensibility. Some of these were translated by Cowper. — The life of Madame *G.* is not only a religious study, but a psychological one of very considerable interest. It is the history of a soul, humbled and polluted in its own sight, journeying through the gates of the mystic world, hating its own freedom and its own intelligence, struggling through the nucleau places through which it is forced to pass, and at last arriving in the presence of its Divine lover — stripped of all, even its virtues — as serene, as motionless as the eye of eternity. Though the system of Quietism is a protest against visions, revelations, ecstasies, and transports of all kinds, whether sensual or spiritual, yet the experiences of Madame *G.* are really a love story, and one which she pursues in her writings with a fearlessness as remarkable in such a woman as the purity of her imagination.

Guys'borough, in Nova Scotia, an extreme E. co., bordering on the Atlantic. *Area*, abt. 1,500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Middle and St. Mary's rivers, besides numerous bays and inlets. *Surface*, broken; *soil*, in some places fertile. *Cap.* Guysborough. *Pop.* abt. 16,600. Its cap., of same name, is a seaport-town on Chedabucto Bay, opposite Manchester.

Guy's Mills, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Crawford co.

Guys'ville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Athens co., on the Hocking River, abt. 82 m. S E. of Columbus.

Gu'zes, *n. pl.* (*Her.*) Roundlets of a sanguine color, supposed to represent wounds.—*Craig.*

Guz'zle, *v. n.* [It. *gozzovigliare*, from *gozzo*, the throat.] To swallow liquor greedily; to drink much or frequently.

"Who, while she *guzzles*, cheats the doctor's praise."
Roscommon.

—*v. a.* To swallow with immoderate gust.

"Still *guzzling* must of wine." —*Dryden.*

Guz'zle, *n.* Any thing or person that is insatiable.

Guz'zler, *n.* An immoderate eater or drinker.

Gvosdevi, (*g'vos-da'vĕē.*) a group of islands in Behring's Strait, between N. America and Asia, Lat. 65° 40′ N., Lon. 173° 50′ E. Immglin, the largest, is 25 m. in length. They are low and destitute of vegetation.

Gwal'ior Territories, a district of Central Hindostan, in the dominions of Scindia, bounded by Bundelcund, Chumbal, Dhar, Rajpoor, and Kotah. *Area*, 33,100 sq. m. *Prod.* Rice, wheat, maize, sugar, opium, cotton, and castor-oil. Silk is largely manufactured. *Pop.* 3,580,000. This state is under the protection of the British. Its capital, of the same name, on a tributary of the Chumbal, Lat. 26° 13′ N., Lon. 78° 15′ E., stands on an isolated rock, 300 ft. high, perpendicular on all sides, 1½ m. long by 300 yds. wide, capable of accommodating a garrison of 15,000 men. *Pop.* 9,500.

Gwinett', in *Georgia*, a N. central co.; *area*, about 550 sq. m. *Rivers.* Chattahoochee, and the head-waters of the Appalachee, Yellow, and Ulcofauhachee or Alcovy rivers. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, generally fertile. *Min.* Gold, iron, and antimony. *Cap.* Lawrenceville. *Pop.* abt. 13,500

Gwynedd, (*gwin'eth.*) (*Geog.*) The ancient name of North Wales

Gwynedd, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Montgomery co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Gwynne, NELL, (*gwin,*) an English actress, who was raised from the lowest situation to the favor of Charles II. In the early part of her life she entertained companies at taverns by singing; and, previous to her winning the affections of the "Merry Monarch," she had formed various questionable connections. She was the foundress of Chelsea Hospital, and D. 1667.

Gybe, *n.* A sneer. — See GIBE.

Gyb'ing, *n.* (*Naut.*) In sailing, the act of going about when the wind is astern or abaft the beam. It consists in bringing the ship's head across the wind, when the wind exercises its force on the opposite side of the sail to that which it previously affected.

Gyges, (*jī'jēz,*) (*Myth.*) a son of Cœlus and Terra, represented as having a hundred hands. He, with his brothers, made war against the gods, and was afterwards punished in Tartarus. — A shepherd, who possessed a ring which rendered him invisible when he turned the stone towards his body. — A Syrian (probably the same as the preceding), to whom Candaules, king of the country, showed his wife naked. The queen was so incensed at this instance of imprudence in her husband, that she ordered Gyges either to prepare for death himself, or to murder Candaules. He chose the latter, married the queen, and ascended the vacant throne, about 718 years before the Christian æra. He was the first of the Mermnadæ who reigned in Lydia. He reigned 38 years, and distinguished himself by the immense presents which he made to the oracle of Delphi.

Gymna'siarch, *n.* [Gr. *gymnasion*, a school and *archein*, to govern.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) The officer among the Athenians who had charge of the schools, and provided for their management.

Gymnasium, (*jim-nāi'ze-um,*) *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *gymnasium*, a school, from *gymnazein*, to practise, from *gymnos*, naked.] The name given by the Greeks to those places in which their youth exercised themselves naked. The gymnasia of the Greeks and Romans were looked upon as an important part of their educational systems. The Greeks, indeed, devoted more time to the gymnastic training of their youths than on all the other departments of education. There were three public gymnasia in Athens, — the Academia, Lyceum, and Cynosarges, besides several smaller private ones. The administration of these institutions was given to a gymnasiarch, whose duty it was to place the youths under proper teachers, to conduct the games, and pay the athletæ. In these gymnasia there appear to have been ten gymnasiarchs; next in rank came ten other officers, called the *Sophronistæ*, or "teachers of wisdom," who seem to have looked after the moral development of the pupils at the gymnasium. The *Gymnasta* and *Pædotriba* assigned to the youth the different kinds of exercise adapted to the capabilities of each. The *Aliptæ*, or "anointers," prepared the youths for the day's exercise, by anointing them with oil, and then sprinkling them with dust. In the gymnasium the principal exercises were foot racing, wrestling, boxing, leaping, quoit-throwing, dancing, &c.; and the younger pupils played a variety of games with balls, tops, &c. The gymnasium of the ancients was not one building, but rather a group of edifices, which could contain a vast number of people. It generally consisted of twelve parts:—The exterior *porticus femininos*, where the philosophers, rhetoricians, mathematicians, and others, disputed or lectured publicly. Secondly, a place where the pupils assembled early to learn their exercise privately. The next, a sort of antechamber, called the *carycæum apodyterion*, or *gymnasterion*, where they stripped either for the purpose of bathing or exercise. The fourth division was used for anointing purposes, and was called the *eluthesium, aliptcrion*, or *unctuarium.* The fifth and sixth portions were the *consisterium*, where they covered themselves with sand or dust: and the *palastra*, the place where they practised boxing, wrestling, &c. A seventh portion of the gymnasium was reserved for ball-exercise, and was called the *spharisterion.* The *xysti* were porticas where the wrestlers contended during inclement weather; and there were other *xysti*, or open alleys, for fine weather, some of which were ornamented with trees. Between the porticas and the outer walls there were also large unpaved alleys used for various purposes. Lastly, there was the *stadium*, a large semicircular space covered with sand, and surrounded by seats for spectators; and the baths, which consisted of several apartments. In Rome, during the republic, there were no buildings which could be compared with the Greek gymnasia. Under the Cæsars, the public baths bore some resemblance to them, but the gymnasia may be said to have disappeared with the thermæ. — The name is employed, in the present day, to designate the higher class of schools in Germany, — those that are intended to be immediately preparatory to the university. The gymnasia differ from the real schools (*realschulen*), which are intended to give a suitable education for such as are destined for business or trade, in having as their object the bestowing of a mental and scientific education on such as are intended for the universities. The course of study usually extends over six or seven years, and includes Latin and Greek, history, geography, mathematics, religion and Bible knowledge, natural and mental philosophy, natural history, German, French, English, and singing. The scholars leave about the age of 18 or 20, to enter the university; but on leaving they are required (in Prussia at least) to undergo a very strict examination before they can enter the university; and, indeed, they cannot pass from one class to a higher without giving satisfactory evidence that they have profited by their instructions. Not a few, in this way, are forced to spend 2 years in one class. A committee is appointed by govt. for the examination of such as intend entering the university without passing through a gymnasium. See GYMNASTICS.

Gymnast. *n.* [Fr. *gymnaste*; Gr. *gumnastes.*] One who practises, or is skilled in athletic exercises or sports.

Gymnas'tic, Gymnas'tical, *a.* Pertaining to athletic exercises or sports; as, a *gymnastic* entertainment.

—Of or belonging to intellectual, or disciplinary exercises of the mental powers.

Gymnas'tic, *n.* Disciplinary exercise, whether of body or mind.

Gymnas'tically. *adv.* In the manner of a gymnast.

Gymnas'tics. A term applied to those exercises of the body and limbs which tend to invigorate and develop their power. Gymnastic games are of very ancient origin. They are mentioned in the second book of the *Iliad*, where playing at quoits and javelin-hurling are mentioned; and in the 23d book, where Achilles is represented as instituting games in honor of Patroclus, in which the sports were chariot-racing, boxing, wrestling, quoit-throwing, &c. Later on, games of this kind were dedicated to the gods, and the rewards being called *athla*, gave origin to the name *athletēs*, applied to those who contended for them. Shortly before the time of Hippocrates, gymnastics were made a part of medicine, and gradually they were reduced into a complete system. Public buildings, called *gymnasia*, were erected for the purpose, and officers for their superintendence were appointed by the state. The Romans erected gymnasia on a magnificent scale; and on account of the extensive baths which were attached to them, they were latterly called *thermæ*. Among the exercises practised in these gymnasia, were dancing, wrestling, boxing, running, leaping, quoit-throwing, and hurling. Besides these, which formed the regular business of the gymnasium, were riding, driving, swimming, rowing, climbing ropes, swinging, mock fights of various kinds, &c. Various causes in later times have combined to cause *G.* to go out of use as a part of education and a method of maintaining health. Modern warfare depends so much on military science and a knowledge of gunnery, and so little on physical strength, that military *G.* has been much overlooked. It is only since the commencement of the present century that gymnastic exercises have been revived as a science. In 1806, the revival began in Prussia, where gymnasia were opened, and the science became so popular that it rapidly attracted attention. Sweden imitated Prussia; and from that time the practice of *G.* has formed a leading feature in the course of education in both countries. As the gymnasia in Prussia began to be the scenes of political meetings of a kind offensive to the government, they were abolished in 1818. The practice of *G.* was, however, kept up by the troops, and with such evident success that a similar course of training was adopted in the French army in 1844. The gymnastic exercises adopted by the pugilists and wrestlers of the present day in their course of training are not able to produce on the mind or body any desirable effect; and the same was observed in the condition of the athletæ of old. But gymnastic exercises, practised under proper control, must act beneficially, both mentally and physically. As Montaigne observes, "It is a soul, not a body only, which we educate; it is a man, of whom we must not make two; we must not train the one without the other, but must guide and lead them like a pair of horses harnessed to one shaft." *G.* act upon the courage, and produce independence and presence of mind. Besides being a suitable interruption to mental labor, and the best recreation after it, they produce cheerfulness, and restrict the fancy and imagination to reasonable limits. "If you wish to develop the mind of a pupil," says Rousseau, "develop the power which that mind has to govern; exercise his body; make him healthy and strong, that you may make him prudent and reasonable." In ordinary gymnasia, the principal apparatus employed consists of the *horizontal pole*, the *parallel bars*, the *masts* or *poles*, the *ropes*, the *triangle* and *trapeze*, the *ladder*, the *wooden horse*, the *inclined plane*, and the *flying-course*, or *giant's stride*. The horizontal pole is used in order to develop the strength of the hands and arms, though many other exercises are performed on it. The parallel bars are mostly about 8 feet long, and fixed about 2 feet apart, at a height of 3 or 4 feet from the ground. The exercises upon them, which are of great variety, tend to strengthen the arms and chest, and to render the body pliant. The masts and poles, which vary in their inclination, are used for climbing purposes. The triangle and trapeze afford more amusement than any other instrument used in modern gymnasia, as the lightness of their construction, and their being constantly in motion, make the evolutions performed on them appear easy and graceful. The wooden ladder and the rope-ladder are used generally to render the body supple. The wooden horse, which can be lowered or raised on its stand when required, is for exercise in vaulting and leaping. The inclined plane, usually a deal plank between 20 and 30 feet in length and 2 feet in breadth, is used for a variety of exercises, tending to strengthen the hands, arms, chest, abdomen, legs, and feet. The flying-course, or giant's stride, is an amusing exercise, but is not superior to any of the others in its effects. In all cases, gymnastic exercises of every kind should be practised with caution and moderation. Although the dangers connected with the practice of *G.* are often exaggerated, nevertheless muscles may become strained through excess, and ruptures and other serious accidents occur.

Gymne'ma, *n.* [Gr. *gymnos*, naked; *nema*, filament.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Asclepiadaceæ*. The species *G. lactifera*, a native of Ceylon, yields a nutritious milk which is used as human food. It is called, on this account, the Cow-plant.

Gym'nite, *n.* [Gr. *gymnos*, naked, in allusion to the locality Bare Hills, Md.] An amorphous mineral somewhat resembling gum-arabic, or a brownish or yellow resin, of a greasy lustre and whitish, yellowish, greenish, or reddish color. Translucent and brittle. *Sp. gr.* 2·246. *Comp.* Silica 40·2, magnesia 35·7, water 24·1. Called also Deweylite. It occurs with serpentine.

Gymnocar'pous, *a.* [Gr. *gymnos*, naked, and *karpos*, fruit.] (*Bot.*) Naked-fruited, as the cherry-tree.

Gymnoc'ladus, *n.* [Gr. *gymnos*, and *klados*, a shoot.] (*Bot.*) A genus of leguminous plants, sub-order *Cæsalpiniæ*. The Coffee-tree, *G. Canadensis*, which grows in Canada, and in our northern States on the border of lakes and rivers, is a tree 50 feet high, with a slender trunk 15 inches in diameter, straight and single to the height of 25 feet, covered with rough, scaly bark, and supporting a rather small but regular head; flowers large and white, succeeded by large curving pods containing several hard, gray seeds. The branches have almost always an upright direction; and the appearance of the head, in the winter season, is remarkable, from being fastigiate, and from the points of the branches being few, and thick and blunt, as compared with those of almost every other tree. They are also wholly without the appearance of buds; and this latter circumstance, connected with the former, gives the tree, during winter, the appearance of being dead; and hence the Canadian name of *chicot*, or stump-tree. The leaves, or young thriving trees, are 3 feet long, and 20 inches wide; but on trees nearly full-grown they are not half that size. The leaflets are of a dull bluish-green, and the branches of the petioles are somewhat of a violet color. The wood is hard, compact, strong, tough, and of a fine rose-color; it is used both in cabinet-making and carpentry, and, like the wood of the robinia, it has the remarkable property of rapidly converting its sap-wood into heart-wood, so that a trunk 6 inches in diameter has not more than 6 lines of sap-wood, and may, consequently, be almost entirely employed for useful purposes. The seeds were, at one time, roasted and ground, as a substitute for coffee, in Kentucky and Tennessee; but their use in this way has been long ago discontinued. The pods, when preserved like those of the tamarind (to which this genus is nearly allied), are said to be wholesome, and slightly aperient.



Fig. 1220. — THE COFFEE-TREE.
(*Gymnocladus Canadensis.*)

Gym'nogens, *n.* [Gr. *gymnos*, naked, and *gennaein*, to produce.] (*Bot.*) A class of plants, including those which are distinguished by having the seeds naked or uninclosed by seed-vessels. The plants grouped in this class have nearly an equal relation to flowering and flowerless plants. They agree with the former in habit, in the presence of sexes, and in their vascular tissue being complete; among the latter, some accord in habit with the ferns and club-mosses. So great is the resemblance between some club-mosses and certain conifers, that they can be distinguished by no other external character except their size. Gymnogens are known from most other vasculares by the vessels of their wood having large apparent perforations or discs; they do not, however, differ in growth from other exogens, but are essentially the same, deviating in no respect from the plan upon which exogenous plants increase. In the gymnogens there is an unmistakable transition from the highest form of organization to the lowest. They are essentially exogens in all that appertains to their organs of vegetation, but they are analogous to reptiles in the animal kingdom, inasmuch as their ova are fertilized by direct contact with the male principle. The Conifers and Cycads are the most remarkable orders. That of the Conifers is connected with club-mosses by means of the extinct genus *Lepidodendron*, and their branches sometimes so closely resemble those of certain lycopods that no doubt can be left of their relation. Some cycads have the gyrate vernation of the leaves of true ferns along with the inflorescence of conifers. The natural orders of the gymnogens are, — the *Cycadaceæ*, the *Pinaceæ*, the *Taxaceæ*, and the *Gnetaceæ*.

Gymnosoph'ita, GYMNOSOPHISTS, or NAKED SAGES, *n. pl.* [Gr. *gymnos*, naked, and *sophistēs*, a philosopher.] The name given by the Greeks to a sect of Hindoo philosophers who were remarkable for the asceticism of their manners and doctrines. They wore no clothing, believed in the transmigration of the soul, and exhibited the most surprising contempt of death. Calanus burned himself to death, in the presence of Alexander the Great, about a. c. 325.

Gymnos'ophy, *n.* The doctrine or practice of the gymnosophitæ.

Gymnosper'mous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Belonging to the ord. of plants consisting of gymnosperms.

Gym'nosperms, *n. pl* [Gr. *gymnos*, naked, and *sperma*, seed.] (*Bot.*) Flowering plants with naked seeds, that is, with ovules not inclosed in an ovary. They are so called in contradistinction to the *Angiosperms*, which have their seeds inclosed. In the arrangement followed in this work, the *G.* constitute a distinct class called GYMNOGENS (*q. v.*), while in other systems they constitute a division of the class *Dicotyledones*.

Gym'note, Gymno'tus, *n.* [Fr. *gymnote*; Gr. *gymnos*, naked, and *nōtos*, the back.] (*Zoöl.*) See EEL.

Gymnu'ra, *n.* [Gr. *gymnos*, and *oura*, a tail.] (*Zoöl.*) The Bulan, an insectivorous animal of Sumatra. In its dentition and spring covering it closely resembles the Hedgehog; but it has the long, naked, scaly tail and pointed muzzle of the Shrews.

Gyn, (*jin,*) *n.* (*Mil.*) A machine for mounting and dismounting ordnance from their carriages, &c. See DERRICK.

Gynæ'ceum, *n.* [Gr. *gunaikeion.*] (*Greek Arch.*) The portion of a dwelling or a public building that was set apart for the occupation, or for the exclusive use, of the female sex.

Gynæcoc'racy, *n.* [Gr. *gunaikokratia.*] A term sometimes used to indicate that state in which women are legally permitted to assume the reins of government. —It is used by way of contradistinction to the *Salic law*, which precludes them from the privileges of sovereignty. There are only five states in Europe to which the operation of the Salic law does not extend — England, Russia, Spain, Portugal, and Denmark.

Gynan'dria, *n.* [Gr. *gunē*, a female, and *anēr*, a male.] (*Bot.*) In the system of Linnæus, a class of plants characterized by having the stamens, style, and stigma consolidated into a body, called a *column*. This class is now chiefly represented by the order *Orchidaceæ*.



Fig. 1221.
1, a sterile stamen; 2, stigma; 3, 3, anthers.

Gynan'drian, or **Gynan'drous,** *a.* [Gr. *gunandros*, of doubtful sex.] (*Bot.*) Belonging to the class called *Gynandria*, i. e., having the stamens, style, and stigma consolidated into a body called a column as in the *Cypripedium*, (Fig. 1221.)

Gyne'cian, *a.* Relating to women.

Gynecol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *gunē*, a woman, and *logos*, a discourse.] (*Med.*) The doctrine of the nature and diseases of women.—*Wright.*

Gyneoc'racy, *n.* [Gr. *gunē*, a woman, and *katrōs*, power.] Female sway or rule; gynæcocracy.

Gy'nobase, *n.* [Gr. *gunē*, and *basis*, a support.] (*Bot.*) The base of a style, or summit of a receptacle, on or around which two or more carpels are inserted, as in Rue, Sage, Geranium, &c.—*Gray.*

Gynoba'sic, *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining to, or having a gynobase.

Gynœ'cium, *n.* (*Bot.*) The united pistules of a flower, when taken together.—*Gray.*

Gynophore, (*jin'o-fōr,*) *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *gunē*, and *phoros*, bearing, from *pherein*, to bear.] The pedicle which in some flowers raises the pistil above the stamens, as in the *Passion-flower.*—*Gray.*

Gyöngyös, (*je'on-je-os,*) a town of Hungary, in the co. of Heves, situated at the S. base of the Matra Mountains, 50 m. N.E. of Pesth. In this vicinity, the fine Vissontaer wine is raised. *Manuf.* Wine and fruits. *Pop.* 16,500.

Gyp, (*jip,*) *n.* [Supposed to have been originally a jocose application of the Gr. *gups*, a vulture.] One who, as *famulus*, or body-servant, waits upon a student at the university of Cambridge, England.

Gyp'ætos, *n.* [Gr. *gups*, a vulture, and *ætos*, an eagle.] (*Zoöl.*) See LAMMERGEIER.

Gypoger'anus, *n.* [Gr. *gups*, a vulture, and *geranos*, a crane.] (*Zoöl.*) See SECRETARY.

Gyp'seous, *a.* [Fr. *gypseux*, from Lat. *gypsum.*] Having, or partaking of the qualities of, gypsum.

Gypsy, Gipsy, Gipsey, (*jip'see,*) *n.*; *pl.* GYPSIES. (*Hist.*) A term derived from a corruption of the word Egyptians, and applied to a wandering race of people who are found distributed over many countries of Europe and Asia. They seem to have migrated into Europe from the East at the beginning of the 15th cent.; and first appeared in Paris in 1427, representing themselves as Christian penitents, driven out of Egypt by the Saracens. They were more than a hundred and twenty in number, and, according to a French writer, "They had their ears pierced, from which depended a ring of silver; their hair was black and crispy, and their women filthy to a degree, and were sorceresses who told fortunes." They and their people, who arrived in great numbers, obtained permission to remain in the kingdom; but after a short while, on account of their idleness and depredations, terrible orders were enacted in order to suppress them and drive them from the country. The name of *Bohemians* was given to them by the French, probably because large numbers of them had come into France through Bohemia. Many, in consequence of the severity shown towards them, were driven back into the woods and forests of the same country; others passed into Germany and Hungary; while bands of others swarmed over the Pyrenees, and poured down on the plains of Spain. The names by which the gypsies are known, differ with the country in which they are found, although, with one or two exceptions, not materially. In Russia they are styled *Zigani*; in Turkey and Persia, *Zingarri*; and in Germany, *Zigeuner*; all which words apparently sprung from the same root, probably *Zincali*, a term by which these people, and especially those of Spain, sometimes designate themselves, and the meaning of which is supposed to be "the black men of Zend, or Ind." The Zigani are found in all parts of Russia, except in the government of St. Petersburg, from which they have

been banished. Their principal employment is trafficking in horses and curing the diseases of cattle. In Moscow, however, they have given up their wandering habits, inhabit stately houses, and go abroad in elegant carriages, being behind the higher orders of the Russians neither in appearance nor mental acquirements. The females are celebrated for their vocal powers. The *Czigamy*, or Hungarian gypsies, live in rags and filth, but are merry and fond of music. They are addicted to horse-dealing, and are tinkers and smiths in a small way; the women tell fortunes, and both sexes are incorrigible thieves. In Wallachia and Moldavia they call themselves *Roumouni*, and in all countries the gypsies style themselves, and the language which they speak, Romany. In the gypsy language, *Rom* means a husband, and *Romany* the sect of the husbands. Although no country appears less adapted to this wandering life, which seems so natural to these people, than England, it is nevertheless true that they do exist there, and the covered cart and little tent of the Romany seldom remain more than a day or two in one place. When the gypsies first arrived in England, they were much persecuted. After a time their persecutors got weary of pursuing them, and at present they are considered in some degree as a privileged people. Although their way of life is unlawful, it is connived at, the law of England having discovered, by experience, that its utmost force is inefficient to restrain them from their habits. The male gypsies in England are all dealers in horses, and sometimes employ their idle time in mending the tin and copper utensils of the peasantry; the females tell fortunes. In all countries the gypsies are very handsome when young, but hideously ugly when they grow old. The climate of England is favorable to beauty, and in no land is the appearance of the gypsy so prepossessing as in that country. The dialect of the Romany which they speak is tolerably pure, but mixed with English words. Dabbling in sorcery has always been a profession of the gypsies in all times and countries, and is especially the province of the females. They are divided into classes and tribes in England, and the principal gypsy tribes now in existence are the *Stanleys*, whose haunt is the New Forest; the *Lovells*, who are fond of London and its vicinity; the *Coopers*, who live round about Windsor; the *Smiths*, who have taken up their abode in the eastern counties; and the *Hernes*, who have appropriated the north of England, and Yorkshire especially. Much interesting information respecting the *G.* may be found in Geo. Borrow's *Romany Rye*, (London, 1851.)

Gypsif'erous, *a.* [Lat. *gypsum*, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing or containing gypsum.

Gypsog'raphy, *n.* [Lat. *gypsum*, and Gr. *graphē*, a writing.] The act or art of writing or inscribing on gypsum.

Gyp'sum, (*jip'sum,*) *n.* [Gr. *gupsos*, especially the calcined mineral, perhaps from *gē*, earth, and *hepseo*, to cook.] (*Min.*) A hydrous sulphate of lime, which crystallizes usually in right rhomboidal crystals with levelled sides. It occurs also in laminated masses, in fibrous masses with a satin lustre, and in radiating forms consisting of narrow laminæ, also granular and compact. Color usually white, but sometimes gray, reddish, brownish, yellow, blue, and even black. *Sp. gr.*, when pure, 2·314-2·328. *Comp.* Sulphuric acid 46·5, lime 32·6, water 20·9. *G.* occurs in extensive beds in several of the U. States, particularly in N. York, Ohio, Illinois, Virginia, Tennessee, and Arkansas, and is usually associated with salt springs. It occurs especially in connection with limestones and marlytes or clay beds. It is a product of volcanoes found where sulphur gases are escaping, being formed from the sulphuric acid generated and the lime of decomposing lavas. When lime is present it is formed by the decomposition of pyrite. It occurs about sulphur springs where sulphuretted hydrogen is emitted, and is found in sea-water. In the Mammoth Cave *G.* occurs in the form of rosettes or flowers, vines or shrubbery. When burned and ground, it is called PLASTER OF PARIS, (*q. v.*) The transparent foliated *G.* is called SELENITE, (*q. v.*) The white and delicately fibrous variety is described under the head of SATIN SPAR (*q. v.*); and the fine-grained, white or light colored varieties, under the head of ALABASTER, (*q. v.*) *G.* is ground up and applied to soils as a fertilizer. When destitute of water it is called ANHYDRITE, (*q. v.*)

Gyp'sum, in *New York*, a post-office of Ontario co.

Gypsum Creek, in *Michigan*, enters Grand River abt. 3 m. below Grand Rapids.

Gyp'syism, *n.* The arts or practices of gypsies; cheatery; deception; cheating; flattery.—The condition, state, or habits of a gypsy.

Gyracan'thus, *n.* [Gr. *guros*, round, and *akanthē*, spine.] (*Palæont.*) A genus of fossil placoid fishes of the carboniferous system. — *Agassiz.*

Gy'ral, *a.* Whirling; moving circularly; gyratory.

Gy'rate, *a.* [Lat. *giratus*, wound around.] (*Bot.*) Curled inwards like a crozier, as the young undeveloped fronds of Ferns.

—*v. n.* To revolve around a central point, as a tornado.

Gyration, (*jī-rā'shun,*) *n.* [Lat. *gyratio.*] A circular motion; motion about an axis; rotation; rotary motion (*Mech.*) A *centre of gyration* is a point within a body such that if the whole mass were concentrated therein, the moment of inertia with respect to the corresponding *axis of gyration* would remain unaltered. The circle described by such a point is called a *circle of gyration*, its radius the *radius of gyration.*

Gy'ratory, *a.* Moving circularly.

Gyre, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *gyrus*; Gr. *guros*, a ring.] A circular motion; a circle described by a moving body; a turn.

Gyr'falcon, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See GERFALCON.

Gyrin'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of aquatic Beetles, the type of which is known under the name of *Whirligig*, or *Water-flea*, from its peculiar motions. They are in general of small or moderate size; and are to be seen, from the first fine days of spring till the end of autumn, on the surface of quiet waters, and even upon that of the sea, often appearing in great numbers, and appearing like brilliant points.



Fig. 1222.—WHIRLIGIG, OR WATER-FLEA.

They are active swimmers, and curvet about in every direction. Sometimes they remain stationary without the slightest motion; but no sooner are they approached, than they escape by darting under the surface of the water, and swimming off with the greatest agility. The four hind legs are used as oars, and the anterior ones for seizing the prey: when they dart beneath the surface, a bubble of air like a silvery ball remains attached to the hind part of the body. When seized, they discharge a milky fluid, which spreads over the body, and probably produces the disagreeable odor which they then emit. There are several species found in this country, but it is not necessary to describe them separately. These beetles are almost the only water-insects which exhibit a brilliant metallic lustre,—a peculiarity dependent upon the habits of the insects which generally swim upon the surface of the water.

Gyrog'onites, *n. pl.* [Gr. *guros*, a circle, and *genein*, to bring forth.] (*Pal.*) Bodies found in fresh-water deposits; originally mistaken for small shells, but afterwards ascertained to be the sea-vessels of plants of the genus *Chara.*

Gyroid'al, *a.* [Gr. *guros*, and *eidos*, a form.] Spiral in arrangement, or form.

Gyrol'epis, *n.* [Gr. *guros*, and *lepis*, the scale of a fish.] (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil ganoid fishes found in the new red sandstone, and in the bone-beds of the lias formation. — *Worcester.*

Gy'rolite, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral occurring in concretions, of a white color, vitreous to pearly lustre, and composed of silica 50·70, alumina 1·48, magnesia 0·18, lime 33·24, water 14·18. Found in the Isle of Skye and in Nova Scotia.

Gyro'ma, *n.* [Gr., from *guros*, round.] A circular turn; a turning round.

Gy'romancy, *n.* [Gr. *guros*, a circle, and *manteia*, a prophecy.] A kind of divination performed by a soothsayer by means of a circle. The soothsayer usually describes a circle variously marked with letters, and then walks around it with various ceremonies, saying magic words and making mysterious motions, the more effectually to deceive the uninitiated.

Gy'ron, *n.* [Sp. *giron*; It. *gherone*, a lap or bosom.] (*Her.*) An ordinary consisting of two straight lines drawn from any given part of the field, and meeting in an acute angle in the fesse point. — *Jamieson.*

Gy'rony, *a.* (*Her.*) Covered with gyrons, or formed of several gyrons, usually said of an escutcheon.

Gyrophora, (*jī-rof'ō-rā,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of lichens, several species of which possess nutritive properties, and are used as food in the arctic regions. They have been denominated *tripe de roche* (rock-tripe).

Gy'roscope, *n.* [Gr. *guros*, a circle or rotation; *skopeo*, I perceive.] (*Astron.*) An instrument which has recently attracted attention on account of its supposed capability of rendering visible the rotation of the earth on its axis. The apparatus was originally suggested by M. Foucault, but has since been materially modified. The principle on which its action depends was discovered about 1750, by Frisi, and enunciated by him as the Composition of Rotary Motion; and the object of the instrument is to exhibit the real composition of rotations about different axes impressed at the same time on the same body. Thus, when a body is rotating about an axis, if any force tends to make it rotate about another axis, it will not rotate about either the old or the new axis, but about an intermediate one. In 1851, Signor Antinori, director of the museum at Florence, first brought the subject of the *apparent* displacement of the plane of vibration of the pendulum before the Academicians del Cimento; and on the 3d of February, in the same year, M. Foucault communicated his discovery to the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and experimentally proved the rotation of the earth by his well-known pendulum experiment and his *G.* In the first case, if a pendulum is supposed to be suspended over either pole of the earth, and set in oscillation, it is evident that a spectator carried round by the rotation of the earth would so pass alternately under the two ends of the arc of the vibrating pendulum, that its plane of oscillation would appear to him to make a revolution from east to west in the same time as the earth revolves from west to east. If, then, the pendulum be supposed to be similarly suspended over the equator, it is evident that no change in the plane of oscillation can take place. But if the pendulum is suspended at any intermediate latitude, the rotation of the earth round the polar axis may be considered as the resultant of two rotations, one round an axis passing through the place of observation, and another round a perpendicular axis. The rotation about the latter axis cannot, however, affect the apparent motion of a pendulum suspended at the equator of that axis which is the great circle through the place of observation. The pendulum will, therefore, only be affected by a motion around the axis through the place, and this motion will vary as the sine of the latitude. The *G.*, as an instrument, is an application of the principle in dynamics, that if a mass be set in motion freely in space, it will preserve its original plane of rotation, unless it be disturbed. M. Foucault presented his account of the *G.* to the Academy of Sciences in 1852; and in his apparatus there is a fixed plane below which the earth turns, and as the spectator is carried with it, causes it to appear to him as if the plane of the disc actually revolved. The experiments which can be performed with the *G.* illustrate the following principles: First, that matter in motion, as well as matter at rest, possesses inertia. Secondly, that the power possessed by the shots from rifled guns to resist the force of gravity, is due to the gyratory motion given to the ball. Thirdly, the orbital and axial motions are connected intimately, and mutually affect each other's speed. Fourthly, that the apparent stable equilibrium of bodies not stable, as of a spinning-top asleep, is due to their rotation.

Gyrose, (*jī'rōs,*) *a.* Bent like a crook.

—*v. a.* To shackle; to chain; to fetter.

Gyrostemo'neæ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *guros*, round, and *stemon*, filament.] (*Bot.*) A small order of plants, closely allied to the *Euphorbiaceæ.* It is distinguished from that order by having unisexual flowers, the carpels arranged round a central column, two suspended seeds in each carpel, and a hooked embryo. The uses of these plants are not known.

Gyu'lai, a town of Hungary, in the co. of Bekes, 16 m. N.W. of Zarand. *Manuf.* Oil and wine. *Pop.* 18,000.

Gyve, (*jīv,*) *n.* [W. *gefyn*, a fetter.] A shackle for the leg; (mostly used in the plural.)

SUPPLEMENT TO

G.

GARD — GEOR

Gabal'dones, in *New Mexico*, a prec. of Valencia co.; *pop.* 478.

Gablentz, Ludwig Karl Wilhelm, Baron von, *(gahb'lănnz,)* an Austrian field-marshal, b. at Jena, 1814. After serving in the Saxon army for some years, he joined the Austrian service, distinguished himself at Custozza, took a brilliant part in the Hungarian war, covered himself with distinction at Magenta, and, by covering the retreat of the Austrian army from the field of Solferino, preserved it from annihilation. He next served in the Schleswig-Holstein campaign; and in the war with Prussia in 1866, held command of the 8th and 10th corps in the disastrous defeat at Königgrätz. In July, 1869, he was appointed commander-in-chief in Hungary.

Ga'briel's Creek, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Madison co.; *pop.* 1,372.

Gad'distown, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Union co.; *pop.* 365.

Gads'den, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Etowah co.; *p.* 2,203.

Gagern, Heinrich Wilhelm August, Baron von, *(gah'gărn,)* a German statesman, b. at Bayreuth, 1799, became first minister of the regent of the German empire, and leader of the Gotha or Constitutional party in the German parliament. The best part of his life has been spent in endeavoring to promote the principles of free government in the minor states of Germany. The whole of his elaborate system fell to the ground through the cautious policy of the late Frederick William III. of Prussia, who refused to accept the imperial crown. In the Schleswig-Holstein war of 1861, Baron von *G.* fought as a major in the ranks, and retired into private life in 1872.

Gaines, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Pulaski co.; *pop.* 1,204.

Gaines'boro, in *Arkansas*, a township of Independence co.; *pop.* 618.

Gaines's, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Elbert co.; *pop.* 363.

Gaines'town, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Clarke co.; *pop.* 2,409.

Gainsville, in *Mississippi*, a vill. of Hancock co.; *p.* 71.

Gaither's, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Newton co.; *pop.* 549.

Gajssin, *(gī'seen,)* a town of Russia in Europe, govt. Podolia, 172 m. N. by W. of Odessa; *pop.* 10,000.

Galilee, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Manitou co.; *pop.* 203.

Galion, in *Ohio*, a vill. of Polk twp., Crawford co.; *pop.* 3,523.

Galisteo, in *New Mexico*, a prec. of Santa Fé co.; *p.* 504.

Gallait, Louis, *(gāl-lā',)* an eminent Belgian historical painter, b. at Tournai, 1810, is a member of the Royal Academy of Belgium, an honorary member of the Royal Academy of London, and foreign associate of the Paris Academy of Fine Arts. He belongs to what is termed the "High Art School," and his pictures are remarkable for their breadth of treatment and brilliancy of execution. Chief among them may be cited *Tasso in his Cell Visited by Montaigne; The Last Moments of Count Egmont; The Abdication of Charles V.*; and *The Last Honors paid to Egmont and Horn.*

Galla'tia, in *Ill.*, a twp. of Saline co.—In *Mo.*, a twp. of Clay co.

Gallatin City, in *Montana Ty.*, a twp. and vil of Gallatin co.

Galli'nas Crossing, in *N. Mex.*, a v. of San Miguel co.

Gallitzin, in *Pennsylvania*, a twp. of Cambria co.

Gallium, *n.* A new mineral, found in the Pyrenees, *France*, hence its name; first recognized in 1875; in appearance resembles lead; it liquefies at 86° Far., sp. gr. 6.

Gal'livant's Ferry, in *S. C.*, a twp. of Horry co.

Gal'loway, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Christian co.; *p.* 480.

Gally Rock, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Pope co.; *p.* 1,163 — A twp. of Yell co.; *pop.* 687.

Galton, Francis, *(gaul'tŭn,)* an English explorer and author, b. at Birmingham in 1822, for his explorations in the western regions of South Africa in 1850, received the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society. His *Art of Travel, or Shifts and Contrivances in Savage Countries*, reached its 4th edition in 1870, and has been warmly appreciated by explorers, pioneers, and emigrants. In 1869 he published a remarkable work entitled *Hereditary Genius, its Laws and Consequences.*

Galvanoplastics, *n. pl.* [Fr. *galvanoplastie.*] Same as Electrotype.

Gal'veston, in *Ind.*, a v. of Jackson twp., Cass co.

Gambetta, Léon. See page 1151.

Gangi, *(gahn'je,)* (anc. *Enguium,*) a town of S. Italy, in Sicily, prov. and 53 m. S.E. of Palermo; *pop.* 10,535.

Gantt, in *S. Carolina*, a twp. of Greenville co.

Gap, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Montgomery co.

Gap Civil, in *N. C.*, a twp. of Alleghany co.

Gar'den, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Buchanan co.

Garden Valley, in *Wis.*, a twp. of Jackson co.

Gard'ner, in *Ill.*, a v. of Greenfield twp., Grundy co.; a P.O. of Grundy co.; a twp. of Sangamon co.; in *Tenn.*, a dist. of Weakley co.; in *Wis.*, a twp. of Door co.; in *N. C.*, a twp. of Wilson co.; in *Kan.*, a p.-v. and twp. of Johnson co.; in *Mass.*, a p.-v. and twp. of Worcester co.; in *Ohio*, a vill. of Morgan co.; a P.O. of Noble co.—**Gard'ner's Cross Roads,** in *N. C.*, a v. of Monroe co.—**Gard'ner's Ford,** in *N. C.*, a p.-v. of Cleveland co.—**Gard'ner's Mills,** in *Utah*, a v. of Salt Lake co., abt. 15 m. S.W. of Salt Lake City.—**Gard'ner's Station,** in *Tenn.*, a P.O. of Weakley co.

Gard'nersville, in *Ky.*, a P.O. of Pendleton co.; in *N. Y.*, a p.-v. of Scoharie co.

Gar'don, *n.* [Fr.] A kind of roach. — *Clark.*

Gar'ner, in *Arkansas*, a township of Union co.; *pop.* 456.

Gar'rard's, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Putnam co.; *p.* 599.

Gar'rett, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Douglas co.; *pop.* 1,599.

Gar'rettsburg, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Christian co.; *pop.* 1,757.

Gar'rison, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Coffee co.; *pop.* 758. —A dist. of Putnam co.; *pop.* 574.

Garrison's, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Polk co.; *pop.* 939.

Gar'rott's, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Giles co.; *pop.* 1,316.

Gar'vin, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Anderson co.; *pop.* 1,577.—A twp. of Pickens co.; *pop.* 1,478.

Gas'conda, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Laclede co.; *p.* 665.

Gas-engine, see page 1151.

Gasparin, Agénor Etienne, Comte de, *(gāhz-pahrahn',)* a French publicist, b. at Orange, 1810. After serving as secretary to M. Guizot, Comte de *G.* became, in 1844, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, where he distinguished himself by the broad liberalism of his political and religious views. Among other works from his pen, are those entitled *The Uprising of a Great Nation*, and *America in the Presence of Europe* (1861–2), both having reference to the civil struggle in the U.S. d. 1871.

Gas-wells. *(Geol.)* Within late years, phenomena in the shape of natural gaseous exudations have been discovered in several of the Northern States of the Union, particularly at Fredonia, in N. Y. (which town has long been lighted with this natural gas), at Erie, Penna., and at places in Ohio and Michigan. At Painesville, Ohio, the sinking of gas-wells, after the manner of the Pennsylvania oil-wells, was successfully accomplished in the year 1871. Two gas-wells were first bored, in one of which — the Jennings Well — gas was found in sufficient quantity to run the engine, after sinking to 350 ft. below the surface of the earth; while at 200 feet lower, the gas became still more abundant. This well, after being bored to a depth of 600 ft., yields a sufficient volume of gas to light up a large city — gas, too, of great purity, and used not only for illuminating, but also for heating purposes. When employed for the latter, the manner of its use is as follows: An imitation of logs made of *terra-cotta* is connected with the gas, which, when lighted, presents all the appearance of a capital fire of burning wood. By turning a small faucet near the hearth, the blaze is made to increase or diminish at will. Its ignition leaves no soot or smoke, and house-fires can be as readily lighted by its means as chandeliers can. Hundreds of cubic feet of this gas are employed for the daily consumption, and its substitution for coal and wood has been found to make it a very economical kind of fuel, and also a highly convenient and manageable one. The well just referred to, when bored to the depth of 700 ft., was found to contain so powerful a volume of gas that the water in the bore was flung back with such force as to nearly threaten with demolition the roof of the works above. At Conneaut, some 50 miles to the west of Painesville, a Paper Company have bored a new gas-well, the flame of which ascends above the mouth to a height of nearly 20 feet. Wells near Cleveland have been found to yield amply at a depth of 400 ft.; and the gas, which is identical in its composition with that obtained from bituminous coal, has become employed in illuminating the lantern of the Portland harbor lighthouse, on Lake Erie. At Erie, Penna., several wells have been bored with excellent results, the gas supply being apparently limitless, and turned to use for manufacturing purposes. The water-works of the city have two large engines at work pumping up water; which engines are impelled by steam generated by the flow of gas from a well sunk in the works, and the flame of which issues from a succession of small pipes connected with the gas-well.

Gates, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Clarke co.; *pop.* 640.

Gatling Gun, *(gāt'lĭng.)* See Ordnance, page 1832.

Gat'lin's, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Macon co.

Gay Head, in *Massachusetts*, a twp. of Dukes co.

Gearcy, in *West Virginia*, a twp. of Roane co.

Geddes, in *New York*, a twp. and vill. of Onondaga co.

Geissler, Heinrich, b. in Germany, 1814. Besides the tubes named below, *G.* invented other important aids to scientific investigation. He was made Doctor of Philosophy by the University of Bonn. d. 1879.

Geiss'ler's Tubes. [So named from the manufacturer.] (*Physics.*) When gases are highly rarefied they conduct electricity of high tension, and the minute residue of each particular gas remaining in a so-called vacuum gives very characteristic colors, and spectrum phenomena. A Geissler's tube consists of a hard glass tube containing what is technically known as an oxygen vacuum, a nitrogen vacuum, a hydrogen vacuum, a carbonic acid vacuum, &c., and furnished at each end with a platinum wire passing through the glass. The inner extremities of the platinum are generally connected with aluminium wire. If a Geissler's tube is contracted in any portion the luminous appearance is greatly intensified, and if glass of different composition is employed for different portions of the tube (Uranium glass for instance), the phenomena of fluorescence and consequent change of tint are very striking. For exhibition these tubes are made of an endless variety of forms and shapes, and contain spirals, crosses, globes, vases, and other devices inside them. The current is supplied from an induction coil, and when of appropriate strength, and the vacuum tube suitable, very beautiful stratifications are seen to cross the tube. The light from a carbonic acid vacuum enclosed in a narrow spiral tube, is sufficiently powerful to be used as an illuminating agent, under special circumstances where other sources of light would be inapplicable, and has, therefore, been recently applied to medical purposes. A long capillary tube is soldered to two bulbs provided with platinum wires; this tube is bent in the middle, so that the two branches touch, and their extremities are twisted, as shown at *a* (Fig. 44). This tube contains a very rarefied gas, and when the discharge passes, a light is produced at *a*, bright enough to illuminate any cavity of the body into which the tube is introduced.

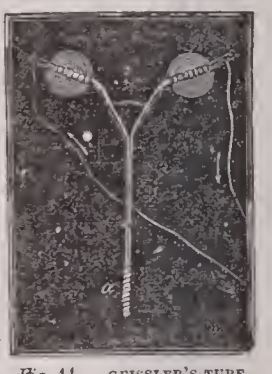


Fig. 44. — GEISSLER'S TUBE.

Gen'esee, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Whiteside co.; *p.* 1,271.

Gene'va, in *Alabama*, a vill., cap. of Geneva co.; *p.* 126. — A S.E. co., *cap.* Geneva; *pop.* 2,959.

Geneva, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Talbot co.; *pop.* 1,119.

Gen'oa, in *Ohio*, a vill. of Clay twp., Ottawa co.; *p.* 558. — A village of Scioto twp., Pickaway co.; *pop.* 154.

George's Branch, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Breathitt co.; *pop.* 480.

George's Creek, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Lawrence co; *pop.* 692.

George's Creek, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Barnwell co.; *pop.* 1,295.

George'town, in *Ohio*, a vill. of Colerain twp., Guernsey co.; *pop.* 172.

George Walker's, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Sequatchie co.; *pop.* 132.

George White, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Blount co.; *pop.* 232.

Geor'gia. The following items of statistical information bearing upon the general industrial and financial condition of this State are obtained from the census taken in 1870. In that year, the number of farms amounted to 69,956; exhibiting an increase of 7,953 during the decade 1860–70; and the percentage of improved land under tillage was 71·1 as against 69·7 in 1860. Total number of acres held in farms, 23,047,941; of which 6,831,856 represented improved soil, 12,928,084 woodland, and 3,888,001 other unimproved land. Cash value of farms under cultivation, $94,559,468, exclusive of $4,614,701, value of implements and machinery in use. The amount of wages paid for the year's farm husbandry came to $19,787,086. Total value of farm productions, $80,390,2·8; of orchard and market-garden products, $546,192; of lumber, $1,281,623; and of live-stock on farms, $30,156,317. In the same year the value of home manufs. was returned at $1,113,080. The live-stock gave the following enumeration: Horses, 81,777; mules and asses, 87,216; milch kine, 231,310; working oxen, 54,332; other cattle, 412,261; sheep, 419,465; swine, 988,566. The principal farm crops, &c., yielded as follows:

Ind. corn, bush.	17,646,459	Wool, lbs.	876,947
Wheat, "	2,127,017	Butter, "	4,499,572
Rye, "	82,949	Wax, "	31,233
Sweet potatoes, "	2,621,562	Hay, tons,	10,518
Irish " "	197,101	Wine, galls.	21,927
Pease and beans, "	410,020	Cane Molasses, "	553,192
Barley, "	5,640	Sorghum, " "	347,027
Rice, lbs.	22,277,380	Cotton, bales,	473,934
Honey, "	610,877	Oats, bush.	1,904,601
Tobacco, "	288,596		

Financial and fiscal statistics gave the State as possessing a total assessed value of $247,219,519, of which real estate monopolized $143,948,216; the residue belonging to personal estate. These figures compare with a *true* valuation of both real and personal estate aggregating $268,169,207. Decrease since census of 1860: Total assessed value, $391,012,868; true value of real and personal estate, $377,730,030. Total amount of taxation, $2,627,029; of which State assessments absorbed $945,394; County, $906,270; Municipal, $775,365; increase over returns of 1860, $1,829,144. Total public State debt (other than National), $21,753,712, of which amount $6,514,500 is funded upon bonds in circulation; total County debt (other than National) secured by bonds, $300,386; all other, $261,349; total municipal and non-public bonded debt, $14,383,315; all other $264,162. The total returns of true population showed a capitation of 1,184,109; viz., white, 638,926; colored, 545,142; Chinese, 1; Indian, 40. Male citizens arrived at legal age, 234,971; citizens not exercising the franchise (elsewise than for rebellion or other crime), 1,064. Gain of population since census report of 1860, 126,823, or 12 per cent.; of

SUPPLEMENT.

which White gain 8·01 per cent.; Colored, 17·06 per cent. Of the above entire population 1,172,982 were of American nativity, and 11,127 of foreign. On June 15, 1870, the Public Treasury contained a balance on hand of $441,960.18. In the same year an official investigation of the condition of the School-fund was ordered by the Legislature, from which it appeared that that fund amounted to $242,000, and was secured by $268,000 of seven per cent. bonds. An act was consequently passed to secure that amount to the sole purpose of promoting popular education; as well as a bill "to establish a system of public instruction." The latter also provides for a State Board of Education, as well as County boards, each county and incorporated city or town to constitute one district, divisible into sub-districts.

Geor'gia, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Limestone co.; *p.* 958.
Georgia, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Columbia co.; *p.* 783.
Georgia, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Jasper co.; *pop.* 948.
Ger'ardtown, in *West Virginia*, a twp. of Berkeley co.; *pop.* 1,857.
Ger'de's, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Clark co.; *pop.* 957.
Ger'man, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Bollinger co.; *p.* 1,117. —A twp. of Madison co.; *pop.* 868.
German Colony, in *Colorado Territory*, a dist. of Fremont co.; *pop.* 230.
German Gulch, in *Montana Territory*, a twp. of Deer Lodge co.; *pop.* 239.
Ger'mantown, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Livingston co.; *pop.* 369.
Germantown, in *Kentucky*, a prec. and vill. of Mason co.; *pop.* 1,173.—A prec. of Clark co.; *pop.* 1,594.
Ger'many. This large empire of Central Europe, situate in Lat. 47°–55° 52′ N., and Lon. 5° 50′–22° 50′ E., comprises all the States of the former North German Confederation, the four States of South Germany, and the recently conquered provinces of France, viz.:

NAMES OF STATES.	German sq. miles.	Pop. 1875.
North Germany.		
1. Prussia	6,396·21	25,742,404
2. Saxony	271·83	2,760,586
3. Mecklenburg-Schwerin	244·12	553,785
4. Saxe-Weimar	66·03	292,933
5. Mecklenburg-Strelitz	49·79	95,673
6. Oldenburg	116·22	319,214
7. Brunswick	67·02	327,493
8. Saxe-Meiningen	44·97	194,494
9. Saxe-Altenburg	27·00	145,844
10. Coburg and Gotha	35·77	182,599
11. Anhalt	42·18	213,565
12. Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt	17·58	76,676
13. Schwartzburg-Sondershausen	15·03	67,480
14. Waldeck	20·36	54,743
15. Reuss-Schleitz	4·99	92,375
16. Reuss-Greiz	15·06	46,985
17. Schaumburg-Lippe	8·05	33,133
18. Lippe-Detmold	20·60	112,452
19. Lübeck	5·21	56,912
20. Bremen	4·66	142,200
21. Hamburg	7·44	388,618
	7,477·42	
South Germany.		
22. Bavaria	1,377·78	5,022,390
23. Würtemberg	354·29	1,881,505
24. Baden	278·06	1,507,179
25. Hesse-Darmstadt	139·64	884,218
	9,627·39	
26. Alsace-Lorraine	257·06	1,531,804
Total of all Germany	9,884·35	42,727,360

The number of Germans in the surrounding States (Austria, Switzerland, &c.) may be estimated at about 13,000,000, giving a total of 54,000,000 as German-speaking population.—The new German Empire was constituted by the treaties made at Versailles during the French-German war, between the North German Confederation and the States of the South. The principal features of the Imperial Constitution, as revised and in force since April 16, 1871, are: The constitution of the Empire is confederate, under the government of the King of Prussia, who bears the hereditary title of Emperor of Germany. He has the right of representing the Empire in all respects of international law, of declaring war in the name of the Empire, making peace, and treaties, &c. (For a declaration of war the consent of the *Bundesrath* is necessary.) He is the commander-in-chief of the whole army and navy in peace as well as in war, except the military powers of Bavaria and Würtemberg, which form — but in time of peace only — separate corps under the commandership of their respective kings. He names and dismisses the officers and functionaries of the Empire. His orders, made in the name of the Empire, must be countersigned by the Chancellor, who, as the first minister of the Empire, is by his signature responsible for them.—The departments especially belonging to the legislation, administration, or control of the Empire and its government, are all matters connected with the army, navy, post and telegraphy, passports, emigration, colonization, political laws of the citizens, mercantile and custom laws, coinage, banking, literary property, patents of invention, commerce, navigation, the railways, &c. The legislative powers are the *Bundesrath* and the *Reichstag*; the former consists of the delegates of the confederate governments, representing in all 59 voices. The *Reichstag* has 397 members, elected by the people for three years. The law promulgated by these two assemblies are compulsory on all governments of the Empire, and anual *eo ipso* all possible institutions contradictory to them of the different States.—The army (peace footing), January, 1872, of the Empire consisted:

Regular Infantry	250,761
Landwehr Infantry	5,143
Chasseurs	14,746
Cavalry	66,648
Artillery	46,475
Pioneers	10,026
	395,799
Number of guns	1,134

The following list shows the distribution of the army on a war footing, according to the different States:

Prussia (including some minor States)	840,724
Oldenburg	7,775
Baden	48,758
Hesse	27,272
Minor Saxon States	19,581
Anhalt	6,527
Mecklenburg (both)	17,126
Brunswick	7,620
Saxony	76,729
Würtemberg	66,259
Bavaria	136,617
Total	1,273,068

The imperial navy, Jan., 1872, consisted of 93 vessels, mostly steamers, including 4 iron-clads. The debt of the North German Confederation (about $126,000,000) was paid from the French war contributions. The monetary unit of the Empire is the *mark*, equal to 24 cents. The French metrical system has been in use since 1872. In that year, the govt. suppressed by law the Society of Jesuits and affiliated orders. The German R. C. Bishops protested against this, and other alleged persecutions, and an ill feeling was created. In Prussia, some of the clergy were imprisoned for refusal to obey the new law pertaining to their church. The Pope denounced the anti-Catholic legislation, which culminated in *G.* withdrawing from diplomatic intercourse with the Vatican. Since the accession of Leo XIII. to the Papacy, there is evidence of a more friendly feeling. The German Empire had 21 universities, as follows, with the number of students in 1777–8, and *pop.* of cities in 1875, if exceeding 20,000 inhabitants: Berlin, 2,237; *pop.* 966,858. Bonn, 897. Breslau, 1,245; *pop.* 239,050. Erlangen, 427. Freiburg, 319; *pop.* 30,595. Giessen, 323. Göttingen, 947. Griefswald, 503 Halle, 827; *pop.* 60,503. Heidelberg, 766; *pop.* 22,334 Jena, 566. Kiel, 241; *pop.* 37,246. Königsberg, 620; *pop.* 122,636. Leipzig, 2,842; *pop.* 127,387. Marburg, 401. Munich, 1,268; *pop.* 198,829. Munster, 315. Rostock, 152. Strassburg, 624; *pop.* 94,306. Tübingen, 1,094. Würzburg, 972. A total of 20,118 students, with 1,881 professors and teachers. In fourteen of these universities the theology taught is Protestant; in four of them, namely, Freiburg, Munich, Münster, and Strassburg, the faculties of theology are Roman Catholic; while three are mixed, viz., Bonn, Breslau and Tübingen. Besides these great schools, there are over 200 normal and over 60,000 public primary schools, attended by over 6,000,000 pupils. The attendance of all children at school for at least five years is compulsory.—*Army.* Every German must serve seven years in the army, which numbered, in 1878, 401,659 men, or on a war footing, excluding the unorganized Landsturm, nearly 1,800,000.—*Navy.* 1878, 20 iron-clads, 29 steamers, and 4 sailing vessels.—*Finances.* Revenue, 1878, $108,000,000; expended, $108,134,000. The Empire has no public debt of importance. Total *pop.* German Empire, Dec., 1875 *(official)*, 42,727,360. For details of the late war with France, see FRANCE.

Gérome, JEAN LEON, (*zha'rôm,*) a distinguished painter of the modern French school, b. at Vesoul, 1824, studied under Paul Delaroche and at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Paris, in which institution he was appointed Professor of Painting, in Dec., 1863. His more prominent productions embrace *The Virgin, the Infant Jesus, and St. John; Bacchus and Cupid; A Greek Interior; The Age of Augustus, and the Birth of Jesus Christ; Rembrandt; The Plague at Marseille; The Death of St. Jerome;* and a *Lioness meeting a Jaguar.*

Gib'son, in *Ala.*, a twp. of Morgan co.; in *Cal.*, a twp. of Sierra co.; in *N. Y.*, a vill. of Corning tp., Steuben co.
Gib'sonburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a bor. of Luzerne co.
Gil'bert, SIR JOHN, an English historical painter, b. 1817, became, in 1871, President of the Society of Painters in Water-Colors. Among his most notable pictures are the following: *Don Quixote giving Advice to Sancho Panza; The Education of Gil Blas; Othello before the Senate; Tristram Shandy; The Murder of Thomas à Becket; Charge of Cavaliers at Naseby; The Studio of Rembrandt;* and *The Entry of Joan of Arc into Orleans.*
Giles, in *Ark.*, a twp. of Van Buren co.; in *Ga.*, a dist. of Washington co.; in *Va.*, a twp. of Amelia co.
Giles Creek, in *S. C.*, a twp of Lancaster co.
Gillmore, QUINCY ADAMS, (*gil'mŏr.*) an American engineer and general, b. in Ohio, 1825, graduated at West Point and commissioned in Corps of Engineers in 1849; was appointed Brigadier-General of Vols. in 1862, and Major-General in 1863; commanded the U. S. forces at the siege and capture of Fort Pulaski, Ga., in 1862, and at the battle of Somerset, Ky., in 1863; and subsequently in the same year, while in command of the Department of the South, he conducted the descent upon Morris Island, the siege and capture of Fort Wagner, and the bombardment and reduction of Ft. Sumter, S. C.; commanded the 10th Corps at the battle of Drury's Bluff in the campaign against Richmond in 1864. At the close of the civil war he held command of the Department of South Carolina, and was breveted Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel, Brigadier-General, and Major-General, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the several actions above named. *G.* is the author of a standard treatise on "Limes, Hydraulic Cements and Mortars," on "The Siege and Reduction of Fort Pulaski, Georgia," on "Engineer and Artillery Operation against the Defences of Charleston in 1863," and of a treatise on "Béton, Coignet and other Artificial Stone." From 1865 to 1873 was the Superintending Engineer of the new fortification on Staten Island, N. Y., and of all the permanent defences on the Atlantic coast of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, and of all the river and harbor improvements on that coast south of North Carolina.
Gill'more, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Isabella co.; *pop.* 88.—A twp. of Benzie co.; *pop.* 169.
Gill's Creek, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Franklin co.; *pop.* 2,453.
Gil'man, in *Wisconsin*, a twp. of Pierce co.; *pop.* 503.
Gil'manton, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Benton co. *p.* 193.
Gil'mer, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Guilford co.; *pop.* 2,211.
Gil'more, in *West Virginia*, a twp. of Jackson co.; *pop.* 2,169.
Gil'pen's, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Fayette co.; *pop.* 411.
Gil'roy, in *California*, a twp. and village of Santa Clara co.; *pop.* 3,195.
Gils trap and Benton's, in *Georgia*, a district of Jasper co.; *pop.* 798.
Gil'sum, in *New Hampshire*, a twp. of Cheshire co.; *pop.* 590.
Gimp'seville, in *Tennessee*, a district of Lauderdale co.; *pop.* 974.
Gin House, in *Georgia*, a district of Wilcox co.; *p.* 384.
Gir'dletree Hills, in *Maryland*, a village of Sandy Hill district, Worcester co.; *pop.* 74.
Giv'en Hill, in *Tennessee*, a district of Wilson co.; *pop.* 1,405.
Gladd's, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Pulaski co.; *pop.* 1,572.
Glade, in *Georgia*, a district of Hall co.; *pop.* 950.
Glade, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Madison co.; *pop.* 2,181.
Glade, in *W. Virginia*, a twp. of Barbour co.; *pop.* 1,302. — A twp. of Webster co.; *pop.* 447.
Glade Creek, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Alleghany co.; *pop* 640.
Glade's, in *Georgia*, a vill. of Putnam co.; *pop.* 701.
Glade Spring, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Washington co.; *pop.* 2,898.
Glade'ville, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Wise co.; *pop.* 1,252.
Glad'win, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Midland co.; *pop.* 122.
Glaisher, JAMES, (*glāsh'ŭr,*) an English aëronaut, b. early in the present century, has acquired considerable fame as a meteorologist, and for the manner in which he has turned to scientific account the results of his experiments above the clouds in his balloon voyages, he was made a member of the Royal Society in 1849. In 1865 he succeeded Adm. Fitzroy as chief of the Meteorological Department of the English Board of Trade. In 1870 he published *Travels in the Air, a Popular Account of Balloon Voyages and Ventures, with Recent Attempts to Accomplish the Navigation of the Air.*
Glang Mills, in *New York*, a village of Trenton twp., Oneida co.; *pop.* 104.
Glas'gow, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Thomas co.; *pop.* 1,547.
Glas'tenbury, in *Connecticut*, a twp. of Hartford co.; *pop.* 3,560.
Glen'dale, in *Nevada*, a vill. of Washoe co.; *pop.* 129.
Glen Elder, in *Kansas*, a twp. of Mitchell co.; *pop.* 25.
Glen'don, in *Pennsylvania*, a borough of Northampton co.; *pop.* 707.
Glen'dorado, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Benton co.; *pop.* 139.
Glen'rock, in *Nebraska*, a twp. of Nemaha co.; *p.* 582.
Glen'ville, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Russell co.; *pop.* 1,712.
Glenville, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Washington co.; *pop.* 838.
Glen'wood, in *Maine*, a twp. of Aroostook co.; *pop.* 185.
Glenwood, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Pope co.; *pop.* 214.
Glenwood, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Schuyler co.; *p.* 1,101.
Gle'son's, in *Florida*, a prec. of Putnam co.; *pop.* 443.
Gles'son's, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Duplin co.; *pop.* 481.
Globe Schoolhouse, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Greenup co.; *pop.* 1,968.
Glossop, (*glŏs'sŏp,*) a manuf. town of England, co. Derby, 19 m. W.N.W. of Sheffield; *pop.* 17,046.
Glouces'ter, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Transylvania co.; *pop.* 372.
Glov'er, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Colleton co.; *pop.* 1,102.
Glyconine, (*glĭs'o-nĭn.*) (*Med.*) The name given to a mixture of five parts of glycerine and four parts of yolk of egg, which has been lately used to some advantage for the healing of wounds, the mixture forming a varnish over the skin impenetrable to air and moisture.
Glyn, ISABELLA, (*glĭn,*) an English actress, b. in Edinburgh, 1823. She made her first appearance on the boards in 1847, and speedily achieved an enduring success. She is considered the most powerful *Lady Macbeth* since Mrs. Siddons; *Queen Katherine, Belvidera,* and *Hermione,* are among her other leading *rôles.* In 1870 she gave dramatic readings in the U. States with much success.
Glyptosaurus, (*glĭp'to-saw'rŭs,*) *n.* [Gr. *glyptos,* carved,

SUPPLEMENT.

and *sauros*, a lizard.] (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil land lizards, discovered in 1871 by Dr. Marsh, of Yale College, in the tertiary deposits of Wyoming, and so named in allusion to the fact that the head and parts of the body were covered with highly ornamented bony plates. Four species have been described, which are readily distinguished by the form and ornamentation of the shields on the head. The largest of these, *G. sylvestris*, was about 4 feet in length; the smallest, *G. anceps*, apparently about 2 feet.

Gna'denhutten, in *Ohio*, a vill. of Clay twp., Tuscarawas co.; *pop.* 284.

Gnathodon, (*nath'-o-dŏn,*) *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds (Fig. 45), nearly allied to the *Columbidæ* or Pigeon tribe. The only known species (*G. strigirostris*) is rather larger than a partridge, and has the head, neck, breast, and belly, of a glossy green-black; the back, wings, tail, and under tail-coverts, of a deep chestnut-red; the beak and naked part round the eye of a yellowish color. It is believed to be a native of one of the South Sea Islands.

Fig. 45. — GNATHODON.

Gobham, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Surry co.; *pop.* 2,110.

Gobler's Hill, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Chattahoochee co.; *pop.* 713.

Goddard, ARABELLA, (*gŏd'dărd.*) an eminent pianist, b. of English parents at St. Mâlo, France, 1836. At four years of age she performed a fantasia on themes from Mozart's *Don Juan*, and, after studying at Paris under Kalkbrenner, played before Queen Victoria at the age of eight. She finished her musical education under Thalberg, and made her first public appearance in 1850 at Her Majesty's Theatre, London. Since then her career has been one of uninterrupted brilliancy, she having performed with *eclat* in all the principal cities of Europe. In 1872 she was invited to perform at the Grand Musical Festival held in Boston, and there her performances elicited enthusiastic admiration.

God'frey, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Bibb co.; *pop.* 2,096.

Godwin, PARKE, (*gŏd'win,*) an American literateur, b. at Paterson, N. J., in 1816, graduated at Princeton Coll. in 1834. From 1837 till 1853 he was co-editor of the "New York Evening Post," along with his father-in-law, the poet Bryant. He has since edited "Putnam's Magazine," and been for some years engaged upon a *History of France*, of which the first volume appeared in 1870. Has also published a volume of political essays and a collection of miscellaneous writings called *Art of the Past*.

Goet'tee, in *S. Carolina*, a twp. of Beaufort co; *p.* 2,319.

Gold, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Bureau co.; *pop.* 392.

Gold Branch, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Tallapoosa co.; *pop.* 680.

Gold'en, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Oceana co.; *pop.* 335.

Golden, in *Colorado*, capital of Jefferson co., at the mouth of Clear Creek Cañon. Extensive works for the reduction of gold, silver, and copper are in successful operation. Coal is mined within the city limits. *Pop.*, 1878, abt. 3,000.

Golden Grove, in *Mo.*, a twp. of Barton co.

Golden Hill, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Banks co.; *p.* 668.

Golden Pond, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Trigg co.

Golden Spring, in *Tennessee*, a district of Weakley co.

Golden Valley, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Rutherford co.

Gold Hill, in *Idaho Territory*, a dist. of Boisé co.

Golds'berry, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Howell co.; *p.* 349.

Golds'borough, in *Pennsylvania*, a borough of York co.; *pop.* 310.

Gol'ondrinas, in *New Mexico*, a precinct of Monroe co.; *pop.* 366.

Gomer, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Caldwell co.; *pop.* 558.

Goniophle'bium, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of polypodiaceous ferns, having the naked globose sori of *Polypodium*, and forming one of the genera of the polypodineous group with netted veins. The peculiar characteristic of *Goniophlebium* among these is, that the veins are forked or pinnate from a central costa, the lower anterior branches being usually free and fertile at the apex, and the rest angularly or arcuately anastomosing, and producing from their angles free excurrent veinlets, which are often fertile, the marginal veinlets being free. There are often several series of anastomosing veinlets, but sometimes only one. The free (and in mature specimens usually fertile) veinlet produced within the basal areole distinguishes this group specially from its allies. There are a considerable number of species, found abundantly in South America and the West Indies, and in India and the Eastern and Pacific islands.

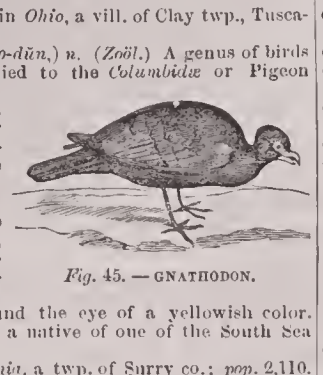


Fig. 46.— GONIOPHLEBIUM.

Good'by's, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Orangeburg co.; *pop.* 719.

Good'e's, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Clark co.; *pop.* 1,279.

Good Ground, in *New York*, a village of Southampton twp., Suffolk co.; *pop.* 504.

Good'land, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Orangeburg co.; *pop.* 955.

Good'man's, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Harris co.; *p.* 895.

Good'night's, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Anderson co.; *pop.* 1,353.

Good's, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Campbell co.; *pop.* 1,625.

Goodson, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Washington co.; *pop.* 3,835.

Good Springs, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Clarke co.; *pop.* 559.

Good'win, in *California*, a twp. of Plumas co.; *p.* 639.

Goodwin (Camp,) in *Arizona Territory*, a district of Pima co.; *pop.* 200.

Goodwin's, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Gwinnett co.; *p.* 480.

Goolsby and Horeb's, in *Georgia*, a district of Jasper co.; *pop.* 1,081.

Goose Creek, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Piatt co.; *p.* 1,120.

Goose Creek, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Russell co.; *pop.* 794

Goose Creek, in *North Carolina*, a township of Union co.; *pop.* 2,207.

Goose Creek, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Smith co.; *pop.* 673.

Gor'do, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Pickens co.; *pop.* 517.

Gor'don, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Henry co.; *pop.* 1,823.

Gordon, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Todd co.; *pop.* 195.

Gordon, in *Ohio*, a village of Twin twp., Darke co.; *pop.* 87.

Gordon, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Orange co.; *pop.* 1,343.

Gordon's, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Burke co.; *pop.* 1,116.

Gor'donsville, in *Kentucky*, a precinct and village of Logan co.; *pop.* 1,782.

Gordonsville, in *Tennessee*, a district of Smith co.; *pop.* 830.

Gore, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Huron co.; *pop.* 173.

Gore, in *West Virginia*, a twp. of Hampshire co.; *pop.* 1,895.

Gore's, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Hardin co.; *pop.* 617.

Go'shen, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Elbert co.; *pop* 880.

Goshen, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Warren co.; *pop.* 2,329.

Goshen, in *Texas*, a prec. of Henderson co.; *pop.* 1,123.

Goshen Hill, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Pike co.; *pop.* 1,268.

Goshen Hill, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Union co.; *pop.* 1,431.

Gos'nold, in *Massachusetts*, a twp. of Duke's co.; *p.* 99.

Gos'port, in *Iowa*, a village of Washington township, Marion co.; *pop.* 108.

Gott's, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Sullivan co.; *pop.* 812.

Goubb and Niblett's, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Jasper co.; *pop.* 892.

Gould, AUGUSTUS ADDISON, (*goold,*) an eminent American naturalist, b. in New Hampshire, 1805, graduated at Harvard Coll. in 1825, and commenced the practice of medicine in Boston in 1830. His writings comprise *A System of Natural History* (1833), *The Mollusca and Shells of the United States Exploring Expedition under Wilkes, with an Atlas of Plates* (1852), and *The Mollusca of the North Pacific Expedition under Ringgold and Rodgers* (1860). In 1848 he produced, in conjunction with Prof. Agassiz, *Principles of Zoölogy*. D. 1866.

Gould's Schoolhouse, in *Tenn.*, a dis. of Bradley co.

Gov'ernor's Hill, in *Fla.*, a prec. of Lafayette co.

Gow'deysville, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Union co.

Gra'dyville, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Adair co.

Graf'ton, in *Cal.*, a twp. of Yolo co.—In *Va.*, a twp. of York co.

Gra'ham, in *West Virginia*, a township of Mason co.

Grand Cañon, in *Colorado*, a cañon or chasm of Colorado River, 217 m. in length, to which should be added Marble Cañon, with which it connects, 69 m. long, making together 286 m. The average depth of the Grand C. is a little over 5,200 ft.; its maximum depth is 6,300 ft., which is maintained for about 50 m.

Grand Cave, in *Texas*, a prec. of Liberty co.; *p.* 330.

Grand Chase, in *Wis.*, a twp. of Outagamie co.

Grand Coteau, in *Louisiana*, a vill. of St. Landry par.; *pop.* 470.

Grand Detour, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Ogle co.; *p.* 605.

Grand Glaize, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Jackson co.; *pop.* 447.

Grand Junction, in *Iowa*, a vill. of Washington twp., Greene co.; *pop.* 444.

Grand Meadow, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Mower co.; *pop.* 444

Grand Pass, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Saline co.; *p.* 1,956.

Grand River, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Henry co.; *pop.* 5,450. — A twp. of Daviess co.; *pop.* 1,093. — A twp. of Carroll co.; *pop.* 3,802. — A twp. of De Kalb co.; *pop.* 959. — A twp. of Bates co.; *pop.* 1,024. — A twp. of Cass co.; *pop.* 3,978. — A twp. of Livingston co.; *pop.* 1,160.

Grand Ronde, in *Oregon*, a prec. of Union co.; *pop.* 119.

Grand Tower, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Jackson co.; *pop.* 2,181.

Grandview, in *Texas*, a prec. of Hill co.; *pop.* 742.

Grant'ite, in *Oregon*, a prec. of Grant co.; *pop.* 448.

Granite Creek, in *Idaho Territory*, a dist. of Boisé co.; *pop.* 209.

Granite Falls, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Chippewa co.; *pop.* 373.

Grammichele, (*grahm-mēsh-a'la,*) a town of S. Italy, in Sicily, prov. and 30 m. S.W. of the city of Catania. *Pop.* 10,000.

Grant, in *Arkansas*, an E. central co., *cap.* Madison. *Pop.* 3,943. — A twp. of Johnson co.; *pop.* 960.

Grant, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Lake co.; *pop*, 572. — A twp. of Vermillion co.; *pop.* 204.

Grant, in *Indiana*, a twp. of Benton co.; *pop.* 835. — A twp. of Greene co.; *pop.* 552. — A twp. of Newton co.; *pop.* 699.

Grant, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Franklin co.; *pop* 156.—A twp. of Guthrie co.; *pop.* 104.—A twp. of Ringgold co.; *pop.* 290.—A twp. of Page co.; *pop.* 201.—A twp. of Dallas co.; *pop.* 382.—A twp. of Taylor co; *pop.* 173.

Grant, in *Kansas* a twp. of Crawford co.; *pop* 421.—A twp. of Dickinson co.; *pop.* 849.—A twp. of Douglas co.; *pop.* 583.—A twp. of Riley co; *pop.* 616.—A twp. of Republic co.; *pop.* 292.

Grant, in *Louisiana*, a W. co., *cap.* Montgomery; *pop.* 4,517.

Grant, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Clare co.; *pop.* 147.—A twp. of Grand Traverse co.; *pop.* 293.—A twp. of Mason co.; *pop.* 125.—A twp. of Oceana co.; *pop.* 208.—A twp. of Newago co.; *pop.* 77.—A twp. of Huron co.; *pop.* 309.—A twp. of Mecosta co.; *pop.* 144.—A twp. of Iosco co.; *pop.* 107.—A twp. of Keweenaw co.; *pop.* 152.—A twp. of St. Clair co.; *pop.* 1,143.

Grant, in *Minnesota*, a W. central co; *pop.* 340.—A twp. of Goodhue co.; *pop.* 338.—A twp. of Washington co.; *pop.* 309.

Grant, in *Missouri*, a twp of Dade co; *pop.* 279.—A twp. of Daviess co.; *pop.* 784.—A twp. of Dallas co.; *pop.* 1,902.—A twp. of De Kalb co.; *pop.* 956.—A twp. of Putnam co.; *pop.* 638.—A twp. of Caldwell co.; *pop.* 909.—A twp. of Nodaway co.; *pop.* 1,105.—A twp. of Clarke co.; *pop.* 756.

Grant, in *Nebraska*, a S.W. co.; *pop.* 484.—A twp. of Richardson co.; *pop.* 515.—A twp. of Washington co.; *pop.* 479.

Grant, in *New Mexico*, a S. co. *Cap.* Pinos Altos. *Pop.* 1,143.

Grant, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of New Hanover co.; *pop* 1,119.—A twp. of Randolph co.; *pop.* 949.

Grant, in *Oregon*, a S.E. co. *Cap.* Union. *Pop.* 2,251.

Grant, in *Pennsylvania*, a twp. of Indiana co.; *p.* 999.

Grant, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Darlington co.; *pop.* 2,172.—A twp. of Edgefield co.; *pop.* 1,116.

Grant, in *West Virginia*, a N.E. co. *Cap.* Milroy. *Pop.* 4,467.—A twp. of Doddridge co; *pop.* 1,128.—A twp. of Grand co.; *pop.* 1,598.—A twp. of Hancock co.; *pop.* 1,005.—A twp. of Harrison co.; *pop.* 1,547.—A twp. of Jackson co.; *pop.* 2,631.—A twp. of Marion co.; *pop.* 530.—A twp. of Monongalia co.; *pop.* 2,216.—A twp. of Nicholas co.; *pop.* 729.—A twp. of Pleasants co.; *pop.* 601.—A twp. of Preston co.; *pop.* 1,733.—A twp. of Cabel co.; *pop.* 980.—A twp. of Poca co.; *pop.* 837.—A twp. of Putnam co.; *pop.* 1,146.—A twp. of Jefferson co.; *pop.* 4,571.—A twp. of Wetzel co.; *pop.* 1,021.—A twp. of Ritchie co.; *pop.* 2,552.—A twp. of Wayne co.; *pop.* 1,314.

Grant, in *Wisconsin*, a twp. of Clark co.; *pop.* 386.—A twp. of Dane co.; *pop.* 588.—A twp. of Portage co.; *pop.* 240.—A twp. of Shawanaw co.; *pop.* 226.

Grant, (Camp,) in *Arizona Territory*, a dist. of Pima co.; *pop.* 340.

Grant'ham, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Wayne co.; *pop.* 1,823.

Grant's Lick, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Campbell co.; *pop.* 1,782.

Grants'ville, in *Maryland*, a dist. of Alleghaney co.; *pop.* 1,786.

Grantsville, in *Utah Territory*, a prec. of Tooele co.; *pop.* 755.

Grant'ville, in *Alabama*, a twp. and village of Baker co.; *pop.* 1,859.

Grantville, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Coweta co.; *pop.* 745.

Granville, GRANVILLE GEORGE LEVESON-GOWER, 2d EARL, (*grăn'vil,*) an English diplomatist and statesman, b. in London, 1815, was educated at Eton and Oxford. In 1836 he entered the House of Commons, and in 1840 became Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In Dec., 1851, he became Foreign Secretary, President of the Council of Ministers in 1853, and Leader of the House of Lords. In 1862 he served as Chairman of the Great Exhibition held in London; represented his country as Ambassador-Extraordinary to Russia at the coronation of Alexander II., in 1858; was made Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports in 1865; Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1868; and Foreign Secretary (for the 2d time) in July, 1870. Lord *G.* is one of the most genial, accomplished, and thorough of Englishmen.

Granville, in *Missouri*, a vill. of Clay twp., Monroe co.; *pop.* 71.

Grape Grove, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Ray co.; *p.* 2,660.

Grape-vine Disease. Among the insects most destructive to the vine, although but recently noticed, is a form known as the *Phylloxera vastatrix*, or Grape Gall-louse, which belongs to the family *Aphidæ*, and has lately excited much attention in France from the immense amount of injury it causes to the vineyards. It is believed that this insect has been brought to Europe from America, and Mr. Riley has published on the subject several articles, in which he discusses the history of this insect, showing that the first reference to it was made in 1856, by Dr. Fitch, of New York, who called it *Pemphigus vitifolia*. From the Fourth Report of Mr. Riley as Entomologist of the State of Missouri, we take the following highly interesting lines: — "It is well known that nearly all the varieties of the European grape-vine (*Vitis vinifera*) have, in the end, proved valueless when introduced and cultivated in the eastern half of the United States. The majority of them grow well at first, and a few exceptional cases might be mentioned where some of them, such as the Black Hamburg and Chasselas, have even fruited successfully for many years, especially when isolated or trained against walls;

while they more generally do well when isolated in cold houses. But the general truth of the first statement holds good. It is also well known that some of our native vines, which for a while were universal favorites on account of their productiveness, vigor, and other excellent qualities, have of late years sadly deteriorated. Among such the Catawba was for a long time the popular grape; but its cultivation is now entirely abandoned in many parts of the Mississippi valley; and even at Hammondsport and other parts of New York, and Nauvoo, Illinois, where it is still largely cultivated, I learn from experienced grape-growers that it is fast on the decline. This deterioration—this failure—has been attributed to a variety of causes, for in the absence of anything definite and ascertainable to keep it within bounds, the speculative turn of our minds is sure to have full scope, and, grasping at every shadow of probability, leaves no possible theory unsearched. As in all such cases, also, the mind gets lost in, and is satisfied to vaguely rest with, the theory least provable; and to some occult and mysterious change of climate we are at last satisfied to attribute the change, though, if the meteorological records were carefully examined, they would probably show no difference in the mean annual condition of our climate during the past half century. It is very natural to suppose that vines of European origin should be less hardy in this country than our native varieties, — that, as in the case of the Spanish chestnut, the English gooseberry, etc., etc., there is something in our climate which precludes their flourishing as well here as there. I would by no means deny that such is the case, for it is this very comparative tenderness which predisposes them the more to the destructive agent of which I am about to speak. Yet when we consider that in some parts of Europe, where the vine flourishes, the extremes of heat and cold are as great as here, that we possess a great variety of soil and climate, and that by covering and other modes of protection in winter, we may, where necessary, counteract the rigor of the latter, it would appear that we certainly have attributed too much to climatic influence; and such a view is strengthened by the fact that our native varieties, if free from the insect which forms the subject of this article, usually do well when cultivated in Europe, and further that the *Vitis vinifera* is not a native of Europe, but of western Asia. The above reflections are of a general character, but apply more particularly to the great State of Missouri, which is admitted to be, in many parts, eminently adapted, both by soil and climate, to the cultivation of the vine. One of the reasons why the European vines do well in California, outside of and beyond the more favorable clime in that portion of the continent is, no doubt, because the insect which here affects them, like many other species common on this side of the Rocky Mountains, has not yet crossed to the other side. If such is the case, our California neighbors should take warning from Europe, and guard, if possible, against an invasion. The announcement that I have at last ascertained one of the principal causes, if not the sole cause, of this decline, and that, knowing the cause, we may in a measure obviate it, will doubtless cause many a grape-grower to wonder. Some may even pooh-pooh the idea, and deem it impossible that they have so long remained in ignorance of so important a fact, that a 'bug-hunter' should discover it at last. Let the facts speak. This destructive agent is none other than the little insect we are now treating of. There can be no longer any shadow of doubt that the European and the American insects are identical. I have critically examined the living lice in the fields of France, and brought with me, from that country, both winged male and female specimens, preserved in acetic acid. I find that the insect has exactly the same habits here as there, and that winged specimens which I bred last fall from the roots of our vines, accord perfectly with those brought over with me. In the different forms the insects assume, in their work, and in all other minutiæ, the two agree. — *Why I consider the Gall-louse and the Root-louse identical.* First, wherever this insect has been noticed in England, both the gall-inhabiting and root-inhabiting types have been found. In France, the galls occur abundantly on such of our American varieties as are subject to them here; while a few have occasionally been found on their own varieties. Secondly, I have successfully transferred the leaf-lice on to the roots, while M. V. Signoret has succeeded in obtaining leaf-galls from lice hatched on the roots. Thirdly, the winged form obtained by Dr Shimer from the galls in this country agrees in its characters with those from the roots. Fourthly, the nodosities on the roots are, as already stated, perfectly analogous to the galls on the leaves, and differ only in just such a manner as one would expect from the difference in the plant tissues — a view greatly strengthened by the fact, that when the gall-lice are forced, by their excessive numbers, to settle on the tendrils or leaf-stalks, they produce swellings and knots approaching more nearly to those on the roots than to the galls. These facts sufficiently attest the identity of the two types, and we have here another case of an insect possessing two distinct habits. It is also like many others of its family, polymorphic, *i. e.*, it exists in different forms; yet we have to do with but one species. — The young hatched from the eggs on the roots are absolutely undistinguishable from those hatched in the galls; and the gravid apterous female differs in no respect whatever from the mother gall-louse. There is, however, a different egg-depositing form, which, as it moults, becomes tubercled, and more elongated or pear-shaped. Some of these tubercled individuals remain without wings, while others seem to be destined from the first to acquire wings. The young, after attaching themselves, become in a measure stationary, and remind one very much of young bark-lice. The fine hair-like setæ, which in their functions and elasticity are analogous to our tongue, become loosened from the more fleshy rostrum or sheath, and are often so firmly inserted into the root that the louse, if disturbed from its place, generally hangs by them. Three of the threads of this tongue are sufficiently conspicuous, but there should be, from analogy, four. The females on the roots seem to be less prolific than those in the galls, and their eggs, if anything, are rather larger. These eggs are always of a bright yellow color, and, on the dark root, are detected with the naked eye as readily as the lice, which become darker or of a dull orange as they grow older. The insect is found on the roots in all stages during the summer months. In the winter it is found dormant, principally in the larva state, and no eggs are to be seen. With the circulation of the sap in spring, the activity of these young recommences, and in a short time afterwards eggs are deposited again. At this season the punctures of their little beaks produce very decided swellings and an excess of moisture at the wounded parts. The winged forms are by no means uncommon, and commence to issue from the ground perhaps as early as July. When I last examined the roots before my departure, or about the middle of May, no pupæ were found; but winged insects were obtained as early as July in France, and after my return I had no difficulty in obtaining all I wished, especially during the latter part of September. The pupæ are easily recognizable with a good lens, by the little dark pad-like wing-sheaths at the sides of the body, and the sexes may even be distinguished at this stage by the greater constriction of the body near these pads in the female, compared to the male, her abdomen being larger. Before giving forth the winged insect, these pupæ become quite restless and active, and in a state of nature they no doubt issue from the ground. The winged

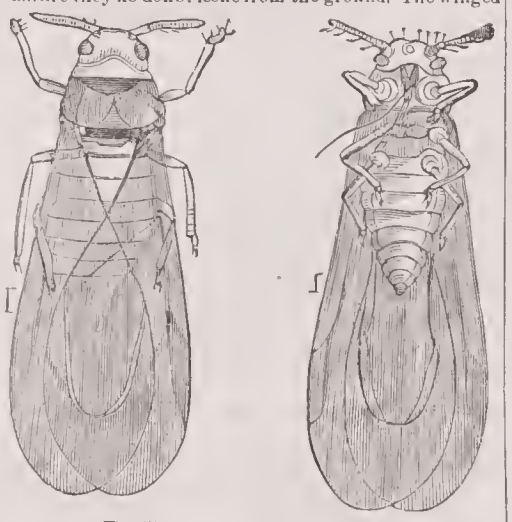


Fig. 47. — PHYLLOXERA VASTATRIX.

Dorsal and ventral view of the winged female, considerably magnified (the natural size being shown by the air-lines at the side).

female (Fig. 47) seems to be much more common than the male, and is distinguished by her more lengthened abdomen — the wings, when closed, extending not much more than its length beyond the tip, while in the male they extend more nearly three times its length. The dusky thoracic band is not so distinct, and the abdomen is more produced at the apex in the male; and there is also a slight difference in the venation of the wings of the two sexes, which venation is best seen in the fresh specimens, as it becomes in a measure obsolete in drying. In the abdomen of the female two or three large eggs are plainly visible, especially after being soaked in acetic acid. The two-jointed tarsus or foot is also plainly visible in such specimens, and I have found the joint movable, while M. V. Signoret, of Paris, has obtained the skin of the tibia or shank with the basal joint of the tarsus hanging to it. Prof. Westwood also refers to a short basal tarsal joint in the gall insect which he described. These facts, trivial as they may appear, are very important in a scientific view, as they forever settle the differences that have existed as to the proper systematic position which the louse occupies. — *Susceptibility of Different Vines to the Attacks of the Louse.* I have carefully examined a great many different kinds of vines within a circuit of 30 m. of St. Louis, as well as in Cole, Jefferson, and Boone counties, in this State, and the summary which follows indicates the susceptibility of the different varieties to this disease. I am familiar with the views of many of the leading grape-growers of the country, and have had an opportunity of studying the genus by the excellent herbarium of Dr. Engelmann. It is gratifying to know, therefore, that the position given to such cultivated varieties as obtain in this herbarium, agrees with that given to them by leading grape-growers — the views of the botanist and the practical man coinciding. The proper classification of our different varieties is of more importance in this connection than would at first appear. Since the publication of some of the facts set forth in this article, a few enterprising French grape-growers, in the districts desolated by the louse, have conceived the idea of importing from this country such varieties as are most exempt from the attacks of the *Phylloxera*, and M. Le Franc, the Minister of Agriculture, has likewise expressed his intention of so doing. Already a number of varieties, and especially the Cunningham, Herbemont, Norton's Virginia, Concord, Hartford Prolific, Clinton and Martha, have been shipped to M. J. Leenhardt, of Montpellier, France, and others to Switzerland, by Messrs. Isidor Bush and Co. If America has given this plague to France, why should she not in return furnish her with vines which are capable of resisting it? At least nothing but good can come of the trial, for though our grapes are generally sneered at on the other side of the water, we have made such rapid improvements in viticulture during the last ten years that they scarcely know anything of our better kinds; and many of those which do well in Missouri will doubtless succeed in France. Such of our vines as have already been cultivated there are often differently classified by their writers to what they are by American authors, and confusion consequently ensues. Thus, one of my correspondents, M. Laliman, of Bordeaux, who has cultivated a number of them for several years, classes the Clinton and Taylor as *æstivalis*, and the Norton's Virginia and Delaware as *Labrusca*. I will now indicate the susceptibility of different varieties to the disease. — *Vitis vinifera* (European). All European varieties with roots badly affected; in many instances decomposed and gone, with the vines about dead. No leaf-galls. — *V. riparia* (River Bank). Clinton — Leaf-galls extremely abundant. Root-lice only moderately so. Taylor — Where leaf-galls are few, root-lice abundant; where galls are abundant, fewer root-lice. Delaware — A few galls; lice abundant on roots. Othello (hybrid with *vinifera*) — Both leaf-galls and root lice, the latter tolerably numerous. Louisiana (some say a seedling of *vinifera*, others again believe it *æstivalis*) — Leaf-galls and root-lice, but neither bad. Alvey — Few leaf-galls, plenty of root-lice. Cornucopia (hybrid with *vinifera*) — No leaf-galls; roots badly affected with lice. Wild vine — No nerous leaf-galls and a few root-lice; much in same condition as Clinton. — *V. æstivalis* (Summer). Cunningham — No leaf-galls, but a few root-lice. Cynthiana — Occasionally a few galls; lice abundant on roots. The vine has a vigorous growth, and the roots are large and strong. Herbemont — A few leaf-galls, and scarcely any root-lice. Norton's Virginia — No leaf-galls, but some root-lice. — *V. Labrusca* (Northern Fox). Isabella, or seedlings of Isabella — No leaf-galls; a few root-lice; roots strong, and vines flourishing. Martha — No leaf-galls, very few root-lice. Hartford — No leaf-galls, very few root-lice. Ives — No leaf-galls; lice tolerably abundant on roots. North Carolina — No leaf-galls, very few root-lice. Maxatawney — No leaf-galls, root-lice quite abundant. Creveling — A few leaf-galls, root-lice abundant. Catawba — No leaf-galls; root-lice very numerous, abounding even on the larger roots as on the European vines. Gœthe (hybrid with *vinifera*) — No leaf-galls, but lice on roots very numerous. In the vineyards of Messrs. Isidor Bush & Sons, of Bushburg, Mo., this vine was very vigorous and thrifty in 1869 and 1870, but has done poorly the following year. Dracut Amber — No leaf-galls, few root-lice. Wilder (hybrid with *vinifera*) — No leaf-galls; not many root-lice. Challenge (hybrid with *vinifera*) — No leaf-galls, roots affected but moderately. Diana — No leaf-galls, but plenty of root-lice. — *V. vulpina* (Southern Fox or Muscadine) — As it is not grown in this locality, being considered absolutely worthless here, I know little about it. — From this experience it would appear that no vines of those named are entirely free from the attacks of the root-louse; but that the European varieties are most susceptible to it, the Northern Fox next in order, the River Bank next, and the Summer grape being the least affected. It would likewise appear that galls are occasionally found on all of the species except the European; and as they have, in a few instances, been found on this species in Europe, it cannot be considered entirely exempt. Nevertheless, in general terms, the River Bank grape must be considered the species which the gall-louse prefers. Experience on this point will, no doubt, vary in different parts of the country; and more extended experience may modify some of these deductions. We thus see that no vine, whether native or foreign, is exempt from the attacks of the root-louse. Yet, on the principle that a small dose of poison may prove harmless or even beneficial, where an over-dose will kill, we find that a small number of root-lice produce no serious effects upon a vine; and that it is only where they are very numerous, and cause not only the fibrous roots but even the larger ones to waste away, that their evil effects are perceptible. With most of our native vines, when the conditions are normal, the disease seems to remain in the former mild state, and it is only with the foreign kinds, and with a few of the natives under certain conditions, that it takes on the more acute form. In France, according to M. Laliman, the American varieties which have resisted the root-louse best are Clinton, Taylor, Herbemont (known there as Warren), and some others which are considered valueless here, such as the Pauline, Elsinboro, Lenoir, Mustang of Texas, and a kind of York-Madeira; while those which succumb are the Isabella, Scuppernong, Concord, Norton's Virginia, Maxatawney, Hartford Prolific, Cynthia, &c. This experience differs a little from ours, but shows that the Labruscas suffer most there also."

Grape'vine, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Pike co.; *p.* 1,039.

SUPPLEMENT.

Grass, in *Tennessee*, a district of Cocke co.
Grass'hopper, in *Tenn.*, a dist. of Hamilton co.
Grass Lake, in *Mich.*, a twp. of Jackson co.
Gras'sy, in *Ky.*, a prec. of Morgan co.
Grassy Creek, in *Ky.*, a prec. of Pendleton co.—In *N. C.*, a twp. of Mitchell co.
Grassy Fork, in *Ind.*, a twp. of Jackson co.—In *Tenn.*, a dist. of Cocke co.
Grassy Knob, in *Ga.*, a dist. of Pickens co.
Grassy Mountain, in *S. C.*, a twp. of Greenville co.
Gratz, in *Ky.*, a prec. of Owen co.—In *Penn.*, a bor. of Dauphin co.
Grav'el Hill, in *Tenn.*, a dist. of Maury co.
Grav'elly Springs, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Lauderdale co.; *pop.* 862.
Gray, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of White co.; *pop.* 2,252.
Gray, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Taylor co.; *pop.* 248.
Gray, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Edgefield co.; *p.* 2,533.
Gray's Schoolhouse, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Haywood co.; *pop.* 1,598.
Grays'ville, in *Ohio*, a village of Washington twp., Monroe co.; *pop.* 199.
Grea'ry City, in *Kansas*, a village of Wayne twp., Doniphan co.; *pop.* 102.
Gren'sy Creek, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Knox co.; *pop.* 794.
Great Britain. The census taken in 1871 reports the population of the United Kingdom as follows:

England	21,487,688
Wales	1,216,420
Scotland	3,358,613
Ireland	5,402,759
Isle of Man	53,867
Channel Islands	90,563
Army, Navy, and merchant seamen abroad	207,188
Total	31,817,098

In 1870 the total value of the exports shipped from the British Islands amounted to $937,934,110, of which the U States received to the value of $156,530,445; in 1871 the exports had increased to $1,096,588,355, the imports figuring at $1,634,173,235. Total tonnage of British built and owned vessels belonging to the mercantile marine, 22,243,039. The budget estimates for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1872, stated the revenue receipts at $361,975,000, and the expenditures at $361,540,000; leaving a Treasury surplus of $435,000. Public debt, 1871, $3,976,850,610, showing a decrease of $26,655,530 since the year preceding. The army on the peace-footing is fixed at 197,911 men, exclusive of militia, yeomanry cavalry, volunteer rifle corps, the military reserve, and the Irish armed constabulary, the last-named corps being 13,000 strong. The British navy on Jan. 1st, 1872, consisted of 379 vessels, manned by a force of 60,000 seamen in active service.
Great Butte Des Morts, in *Wisconsin*, a lake in Winnebago co., formed by an expansion of the Neenah River just before it enters Winnebago Lake. There are a number of artificial mounds in the vicinity, said to contain the bones of Indians slain in battle. They are called *buttes des morts*, "hills of the dead," and hence the name of the lake.
Great Captain's Islands, in *Connecticut*, three small islands in Long Island Sound S. of Greenwich. The most W. has a fixed light.
Great'-coat, *n.* An overcoat; a man's upper garment.
Great Crossings, in *Ky.*, a p.-v. of Scott co., on N. Elkhorn River.
Great Cypress, in *S. C.*, a twp of Barnwell co.
Great Egg Harbor, in *N. J.*, an arm of the Atlantic Ocean. It receives the river of the same name.
Great Egg Harbor, or **River,** in *New Jersey*, rises in Camden co., and flows S.E. into Great Egg Harbor Bay.
Great'en, *v. a.* To enlarge; to magnify; to aggrandize; to expand.

"A favorite's business is to please his king, a minister's to *greaten* and exalt him." — *Bishop Ken.*

Great Equin'unk Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, enters the Delaware River from Wayne co.
Great Falls, in *N. H.*, a p.-v. of Stafford co., on the Salmon River, abt. 34 m. E. of Concord.
Great Western Furnace, in *Tenn.*, a dist. of Stewart co.
Greeley, a town of Colorado, on the Denver Pacific R.R. contains several hotels, banks, tanneries and many stores, and a school edifice, costing $20,000; *pop.* est. 1878, 2,000.—In *Kan.* a vill. of Walker twp., Anderson co.
Green, in *Geo.*, a dist. of Dooly co.—In *Ill.*, a twp. of Mercer co.—In *Mo.*, a twp. of Polk co.—A twp. of Livingston co.—A twp. of Hickory co.—A twp. of Lawrence co.—A twp. of Nodaway co.—A twp. of Worth co.—In *N. C.*, a twp. of Guilford co.—In *Penn.*, a twp. of Forest co.—In *W. V.*, a twp. of Randolph co.—A twp. of Wetzel co.
Green Briar, in *Ark.*, a twp. of Independence co.
Green'brier State, in *Tenn.*, a dist. of Robertson co.
Green'bush, in *Iowa*, a vill. of Greenfield twp., Warren co.—In *Mich.*, a twp. of Alcona co.—In *Minn.*, a twp. of Mille Lac co.—In *Wis.*, a twp. of Sheboygan co.
Green Castle, in *Ill.*, a vill. of Madison co.
Green Cove Springs, in *Fla.*, a prec. of Clay co.
Green'field, in *Ark.*, a twp. of Poinsett co.—In *Minn.*, a twp. of Wabashaw co.—In Mo., a vill. of Centre twp., Dade co.—In *Penn.*, a twp. of Blair co.
Green Hill, in *Geo.*, a dist. of Stewart co.—In *N. C.*, a twp. of Rutherford co.
Green Island, in *N. Y.*, a village of Watervliet twp., Albany co.
Green Isle, in *Minn.* a twp. of Sibley co.
Green Lake, in *Minn.*, a twp. of Monongalia co.
Green'land. The sailing-vessel of the German exploring expedition which went out in 1869 for the purpose of Arctic discovery, was wrecked on the east coast of *G.*, her entire crew, however, being saved. The expedition explored that part of *G.* extending from 75° to 77° Lat., and found it characterized by a very deep fiord, the head of which was not reached in a distance of over 80 m. This fiord, previously unrecorded on any chart, received the name of Emperor Francis Joseph's Fiord. Lieutenant Payer, who was a member of the expedition, has lately published a paper in which he calls attention especially to the probability of the hypothesis that *G.* is essentially a congeries of islands similar to that west of it, and not a huge continental mass, as has been supposed by most authors. One strong evidence of this he considers to be furnished by the deep inlet above mentioned, which was found continually opening into new arms into the interior of the land, and widening in places until it was traced out for over one-third of the estimated breadth of *G.*, and without any indication of coming to an end. Indeed, in a south-westerly direction it opened out into what looked like a great basin into which the fiord itself emptied. The circumstance also that the saltness of the fiords is generally greatly diminished by the fresh-water streams pouring into them when they are simply cul de sacs, and the fact that the great *G.* fiord, notwithstanding the enormous addition of fresh water, retained all its saltness, pointed to a maritime communication with the opposite side of the country. Time was not allowed to the party to prosecute the exploration of this supposed strait; but it is believed, as stated, that it finds its opposite opening in Baffin's Bay. Another still more potent argument in favor of the assumption that *G.* is a congeries of islands, and not a continent, was found in the apparent absence of great longitudinal valleys, such as usually characterize continents, these being entirely wanting in the north-eastern part of Greenland.
Greenleaf, Simon, (*grēn'lēf,*) an eminent American jurist, b. at Newburyport, Mass., 1783, became Dane prof. of law at Harvard University in 1846. D. 1853. His *Treatise on the Law of Evidence* (3 vols., 1842–53,) is esteemed of standard authority.
Greenleaf, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Sanilac co.; *p.* 336.
Green Prairie, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Morrison co.; *pop.* 201.
Green River, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Henderson co.; *pop.* 709.
Green Sea, in *S. Carolina*, a twp. of Horry co.; *p.* 1,043.
Green's Mills, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Henry co.; *pop.* 816.
Green Spring, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Louisa co.; *pop.* 2,018.
Green'upsburg, in *Kentucky*, a village of Greenup Court-House precinct, Green co.; *pop.* 507.
Green Valley, in *California*, a twp. of Solano co.; *pop.* 592.
Green Valley, in *Tennessee*, a district of Dickson co.; *pop.* 873.
Green'view, in *Illinois*, a vill. of Menard co.; *pop.* 373.
Green'ville, in *New Jersey*, a twp. of Hudson co.; *pop.* 2,789.
Greenville, in *Utah Territory*, a precinct of Beaver co.; *pop.* 175.
Green'way, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Clarke co.; *p.* 1,570.
Green'wood, in *Ala.*, a twp. of Bullock co.—In *Colorado*, a county, *cap.* of Kit Carson.—In *Ill.*, a twp. of Christian co.—In *Iowa*, a twp. of Kossuth co.—In *Kan.*, a twp. of Franklin co.
Green'wood, in *N. C.*, a twp. of Moore co.
Gregg, in *Penna.*, a twp. of Union co.—In *S. C.*, a twp. of Edgefield co.
Greggs, in *Arkansas*, a twp of St. Francis co.; *pop.* 160
Greg'ory, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of McMinn co.; *pop.* 897.
Grena'da, in *Mississippi*, a newly organized county. *Cap.* Grenada. *Pop.* 10,571.
Gren'ard, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Iroquois co.; *pop.* 541.
Grevillea, (*gre-vil'le-ah,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of *Proteaceæ*, distinguished by having apetalous flowers; a calyx which is either four-cleft or has four linear sepals broadish at the end; four ovate sessile anthers, one of which is attached to the concave apex of each sepal; and an elongated curved style, with the stigma either lateral or oblique, plane, or concave. The seed-vessel, called a follicle, is woody or leathery, containing one or two occasionally winged oval seeds. This is the most extensive and also the handsomest genus of the order. It contains every variety of form, from lofty trees a hundred feet in height, with a girth of eight feet, as in *G. robusta*, the Silk Oak of the colonists, to humble procumbent shrubs, as in *G. acanthifolia* (Fig. 48).



Fig. 48.—GREVILLEA ACANTHIFOLIA.

Grévy, François Paul Jules, (*gra'vee'.*) a French statesman and President of the French Republic, b. at Mont-Sous-Vaudrez, department of the Jura, Aug. 15, 1813. When a student at Paris he took part in the attack against Charles X in July, 1830. He studied law in Paris. On the breaking out of the revolution of 1848, he was appointed, by the Provisional Government, Commissioner for the Jura, and was subsequently returned by that department to the Constituent Assembly, and became its Vice-President. He voted against the expedition to Rome, and advocated granting but limited power to the Executive, foreseeing the possible abuse thereof. At the time of the *Coup d'État* (1851) he was arrested, and confined for a short time in Mazas prison. Upon his release he confined himself to his profession of law, acquiring celebrity for advocacy of political offenders. In 1868, elected to the Assembly for Jura to fill a casual vacancy, and re-elected in 1869. He opposed the *plébiscite* of 1870. In 1871 he was elected President of the Assembly. He opposed the *Septennate*, upon the ground that the Assembly had not power to create a power outlasting its own. He refused the nomination, by the Assembly, of life senator in 1875. In 1876, was re-elected by the Jura, and again appointed President of the Chamber; on Jan. 30, 1879, elected by the Assembly President of the Republic for seven years, by a vote of 563 out of a total of 713 cast. M. Grevy is a man of high culture, with a judicial turn of mind, strict probity, and dignity of manner.
Grey, in *Ark.*, a twp. of Pulaski co.
Grif'fin, in *Ark.*, a twp. of Conway co.—A twp. of Pope co.—In *Ga.*, a dist. of Clinch co.
Griffin's, in *Ga.*, a dist. of Echols co.—A dist. of Wilkinson co.
Griffith's Ferry, in *Fla.*, a prec. of Santa Rosa co.
Griggs, in *Ark.*, a twp. of Van Buren co.
Grime's, in *Ala.*, a twp. of Pike co.
Grim'nell, in *Kan.*, a twp. of Trego co.
Griswold, Rufus Wilmot, (*grīz'wŏld,*) an American critic and author, b. in Rutland co., Vermont, 1815, became the editor of, among other publications, "The International Magazine," and d. in New York city in 1857. His more notable works embrace *Poets and Poetry of America* (16th ed., 1855), and *The Prose Writers of America* (1846).
Grit'ter, in *Ga.*, a dist. of Cobb co.
Gro'ee's, in *Tenn.*, a dist. of Lincoln co.
Gro'gan's, in *Ga.*, a dist. of Milton co.
Grosse's, in *Tenn.*, a dist. of Franklin co.
Gross, Samuel D., (*grōs.*) an American surgeon, b. at Easton, Pennsylvania, 1805, became in 1856 prof. of surgery in the Jefferson Medical Coll. of Philadelphia. Author of *Elements of Pathological Anatomy*, *System of Surgery*, &c.
Grouse Creek, in *Kan.*, a twp. of Cowley co.
Grove, Sir William Robert, an English scientist, b. in co. Glamorgan, 1811, graduated at Oxford in 1833, and two years later was admitted to the bar. In 1840 he became prof. of Experimental Philosophy at the Institute of London; in 1866 President of the Association for the Advancement of Science; and in 1871 a judge of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1846, *G.* published *On the Correlation of Physical Forces* (6th ed., 1871), in which he advances the doctrine of the mutual convertibility of the various natural forces, heat, electricity, &c., and of their being all modes of motion. This work has been republished in the United States, France, Belgium, and Germany. Sir William is the discoverer of the principle of the voltaic battery, the striæ in the electrical discharge, the electricity of flame, the voltaic etching of daguerreotypes, the electro-chemical polarity of gases, new combinations for aplanatic object-glasses of telescopes, molecular impressions by light and electricity, &c.
Grove, in *Ill.*, a twp. of Jasper co.—In *Ky.*, a prec. of Green co.—In *Minn.*, a twp. of Stearns co.—In *N. C.*, a twp. of Harnett co.—In *Penn.*, a twp. of Cameron co.—In *S. C.*, a twp. of Greenville co.
Grove City, in *O.*, a vill of Jackson twp., Franklin co.
Grove Hill, in *Ga.*, a dist. of Madison co.
Grove Lake, in *Minn.*, a twp. of Pope co.
Grove Island, in *Ill.*, a twp. of Alexander co.
Grove'lands, in *Ill.*, a twp. of La Salle co.
Gro'ver, in *Mo.*, a twp. of Johnson co.
Gro'verville, in *Ga.*, a dist. of Brooks co
Gru'gan, in *Penn.*, a twp. of Clinton co.
Grun'dy, in *Ky.*, a prec. of Pulaski co.
Guadala'pita, in *N. Mex.*, a prec. of Mora co.
Guebwiller, (*gweb-vēl'ler,*) a manuf. town of Germany, prov. Alsace-Lorraine, on the Lauch, 15 m. S.S.W. of Colmar. *Pop.* 12,218.
Guess, in *Ga.*, a dist. of Ware co.
Guest'ville, in *Ky.*, a prec. of Henry co.
Guil'ford, in *Kan.*, a twp. of Wilson co.
Guilford, in *Va.*, a twp. of Surry co.
Gulf, in *N. C.*, a twp. of Chatham co.
Gu'lich, in *Penn.*, a twp. of Clearfield co.
Gul'ledge's, in *N. C.*, a twp. of Anson co.
Gum, in *Ky.*, a prec. of Simpson co.
Gum Creek, in *Ga.*, a dist. of Dooly co.
Gum Log, in *Ark*, a twp. of Pope co.—In *Ga.*, a dist. of Union co.—A dist. of Emanuel co.
Gumm's, in *Ga.*, a dist. of Baldwin co.
Gum Neck, in *N. C.*, a twp. of Tyrrell co.
Gum's, in *Ky.*, a prec. of Monroe co.
Gum Springs, in *Tenn.*, a district of Jackson co.
Gum'town, in *Miss.*, a vill. of Lee co.
Gum Pond, in *Ga*, a dist. of Mitchell co.
Gun'tersville, in *Ala.*, a v. of Marshall co.
Gup'ser's Mill, in *Ky.*, a prec. of Campbell co.
Gup'ton, in *Tenn.*, a dist. of Cheatham co.
Gu'ra Spring, in *Ala.*, a twp. of Etowah co.
Gur'gling, *n.* [Fr. *gargouillement.*] (*Med.*) The rhonchus or *râle* heard on auscultation when there is a cavity in the lungs containing pus. The size of the bubbles

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heard varies, and hence the rhonchus has been called *cavernous* and *cavernulous*. If the cavern is large, this *râle* will nearly resemble the gurgling of a bottle.

Gur'nel's, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Franklin co.; *p.* 789.

Guth'erie's, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Greene co.; *p.* 638.

Guth'rie's, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Greene co.; *pop.* 907.

Guyandotte, in *West Virginia*, a township and village of Cabell co.; *pop.* 2,095.

Guyot, Arnold Henry, (*gē'yo*), a Swiss scientist, b. near Neufchâtel, 1807. He received his education at the college of his native city, the gymnasia of Stuttgart and Carlsruhe, and Berlin University. At Carlsruhe he formed an intimate friendship with Agassiz, A. Braun, and Schimper; and in this inspiring company began the study of physical science. He studied theology for four years at Neufchatel and Berlin, but his own natural tastes and the society of Humboldt, Carl Ritter, and Steffens led him to devote himself to physical science. In 1835 he was graduated Ph. D. at Berlin University, his thesis being dedicated by permission to Humboldt and Ritter. He then proceeded to Paris, where he spent five years in teaching and study, making scientific tours during the summers in France, Belgium, Holland, and Italy. His investigations at this time, and subsequently, in relation to glaciers and the erratic boulders were of great interest and importance. He discovered and communicated to the Geological Society of France, in 1838, the principal laws which govern the formation and motions of the glaciers, which the subsequent observations of others have confirmed; he also showed how the distribution of the Alpine boulders in the regions around proved the extension and limits of the great diluvian glaciers in Switzerland and Lombardy. From 1839 to 1848 Dr. *G.* was Prof. of History and Physical Geography in the College of Neufchâtel. A political revolution in 1848 having broken up that institution, *G.* resolved to follow his friend and colleague Agassiz, who had emigrated to the U. States. In 1848–9 he delivered a course of lectures in French on The Relations between Physical Geography and History, at Boston. Translated by his friend, Prof. Felton, they were published under the title of "The Earth and Man," (1849.) Dr. *G.* was next employed by the Mass. Board of Education to lecture in the Normal Schools and Teachers' Institutes upon the true methods of geographical instruction. He has delivered courses of lectures at the Lowell Institute, the Smithsonian, and other Institutions. He organized for the Smithsonian Institution a system of meteorological observations and prepared for it the extensive series of practical tables, introducing and improving the barometers now generally employed. For ten years he was engaged in investigating the physical structure and elevation of the Appalachian or Alleghany system of mts., including the White, Green, Adirondack, Blue Ridge, Black, and Cumberland, from N. H. to Ga. In 1855 he was appointed Prof. of Physical Geography and Geology in the College of New Jersey. He has published numerous large wall-maps of physical geography, a physical atlas, classical maps, and a series of geographical text-books for the use of schools, all of high merit, as well as many papers in the scientific periodicals.

Gyn'aci, (**Morbi,**) *n. pl.* [From Gr. *gyne*, woman, and Lat. *morbus*, disease.] (*Med.*) Developmental diseases of women, as chlorosis; those attending the parturient state and amenorrhœa, according to the classification of Dr. W. Farr.

Gyp'sum Creek, in *Kansas*, a twp. of McPherson co.; *pop.* 117.

Galt, John, a Scottish novelist, b. at Irvine, 1779. His most esteemed works comprise the *Ayrshire Legatees* (1820–1), *Annals of the Parish*, *The Provost*, *The Entail*, *Lawrie Todd* (1830), and a *Life of Lord Byron*. D. 1839.

Gambetta, Léon, (*gām-bĕ't'tah.*) a French statesman, b. at Cahors, of a Genoese ancestry, Oct. 30, 1838. He became a member of the Paris bar in 1859, and soon acquired fame as a forensic orator, being much employed in political causes both in the capital and the provinces, while he grew into great popularity among certain classes of the Parisians on account of his radical and extreme Republican opinions. In March, 1869, on the occasion of the government prosecution of the journal "Emancipation" at Toulouse, *G.* received quite an ovation in the south of France. At the general election held in the same year, he, as a representative of the "irreconcilable opposition," was returned by the constituencies of both Paris and Marseilles, and elected to take his seat for the latter. In Jan., 1870, he distinguished himself by violently attacking the Ollivier ministry, declaring that the day would come when the majority of the people would, without appealing to force, succeed in establishing a republic. On the fall of the empire and the consequent formation of the government of the National Defence in Sept., 1870, he was nominated Minister of the Interior, and soon showed that he possessed administrative abilities of a high order. When a serious misunderstanding took place between the Delegate Government at Tours and the National Defence Committee in Paris, regarding the contemplated election of deputies, *G.* was selected by his colleagues to proceed to the former city and explain the position of affairs in the capital. Accordingly he left Paris on the 7th Oct., in a balloon named the "Armand-Barbès," accompanied by a secretary and an aëronaut, passed safely over the Prussian lines, and reached Rouen in the evening. Proceeding without delay to Tours, he there assumed the direction of affairs, and for some months was virtual dictator of all those provinces of France which were free from the German invaders. He urged the people to continued resistance, raised the Army of the Loire, and after the enforced removal of the Delegate Government to Bordeaux, he issued a proclamation advocating *war à outrance*, and resistance even to absolute exhaustion. It is scarcely necessary to add, that his dream of ridding the French soil of the German hosts was not realized, and that his volunteer armies were completely crushed by the well-trained forces of the enemy. On the 6th Feb., 1871, MM. Arago, Garnier Pagés, and Engéne Pelletan, members of the Paris government, arrived at Bordeaux, bringing with them a decree signed by all the members of the government, which annulled that of *G.*, by which certain classes of electors were disqualified as candidates for the Assembly. In consequence of this



Fig. 43.—Gambetta.

censure, *G.* at once resigned his functions and proceeded to Spain, where he resided for some time in seclusion. He returned to France in 1872, and obtained a seat in the Assembly, and at once became the leader of the Extreme Left, or Radical wing of the Republican party. In 1879, *G.* was elected Pres. of the Cham. of Deputies, succeeding M. Grévy, (p. 1150.)

Gascoyne, William, (*gās-koin'.*) an English inventor, b. 1621. His micrometer is employed in determining the magnitude or distance of terrestrial objects in certain astronomical observations. He fell on the field of Marston Moor as a Royalist, 1644.

Gas-engine. (*Engineering.*) This name is given to a class of engines of small power which are worked by the ignition of coal-gas mixed with air. There are several varieties in common use; the main features, however, are the same in all. The construction of the gas-engine is usually the same as a horizontal steam-engine in all respects, excepting in the parts for conveying alternately to the right and left of the piston gas instead of steam. The gas is not usually led from the main directly into the cylinder, but is admitted in measured quantities into a kind of vessel, from which it passes first into a small mixing chamber, where it is mixed with the required quantity of air, and then into the cylinder, its admission being governed by a slide valve. In some engines, of which the *Lenoir gas-engine* may be taken as the type, the gas is ignited by an electric spark, which is caused to pass at the proper instant within the cylinder. In the *Flagon engine* the ignition is effected by two small gas-jets carried in the recesses of the slide valve, one for each end of the cylinders. These jets are supplied with gas by short flexible tubes, which accommodate themselves to the movement of the valve. Each jet, as it in turn effects the ignition of the explosive mixture, is extinguished; but at each stroke the recesses containing the gas-jets are brought outside the respective ends of the faces between which the valve works, where the movable jets are relit by fixed jets which are kept permanently burning. A spray of water is admitted into the cylinder at each stroke, and being converted by the heat of the cylinder into steam, adds to the power of the engine, and acts as a lubricator.

Gottschalk, Louis Moreau, an American pianist and composer, b. in New Orleans, 1829. At the age of twelve he was sent to Paris, where he later formed the friendship of Hector Berlioz, and made his first appearance as a pianist. He gave his first concert in America, on Feb. 11, 1853, and attained at once a great celebrity. His best compositions are *Le Bananier*, *La Savane*, *Ricordati*, *La Marche de Nuit*, *O ma Charmante*, *Le Mancenillier*, *Réponds moi*, and *Ojos Criollos*. *G.* was, however, pre-eminently a pianist; and the delicacy and force of his touch have placed him in the highest rank of great performers. D. in Rio de Janeiro, 1869.

Gravelotte, a small village of Germany, situated in Alsace-Lorraine, 8 m. W. of Metz, on the Moselle. At this place, on Aug. 18, 1870, the French under Marshal Bazaine were defeated by the Germans under Gen. Steinmetz and Prince Frederick Charles. The battle of Gravelotte, which decided the fate of Metz, was very bloody, the loss of the Germans being about 20,000, and that of the French about 13,000.

Galvanom'eter, *n.* In overland lines, the electric current traverses the wire suddenly, like a bullet, and at its full strength, so that if the current be sufficiently strong the instruments will be worked at once and no time will be lost. But it is quite different in submarine cables. There the current is slow and varying. It travels along the wire in the form of a wave or undulation, and is received feebly at first, then gradually rises to its maximum of strength, and finally dies away again as slowly as it rose. In the French Atlantic cable no current can be detected by the most delicate galvanoscope at America for the first tenth of a second after it has been put on at Brest; and it takes about half a second for the received current to reach its maximum value. This is owing to the phenomenon of induction, very important in submarine cables, but almost entirely absent in land lines. In submarine cables, the wire which contains the current is insulated from the sea water by an envelope, usually of gutta-percha. Now, the electricity sent into this wire induces electricity of an opposite kind to itself in the sea water outside, and the attraction set up between these two kinds "holds back" the current in the wire, and retards its passage to the receiving station. It follows, that with a receiving instrument set to indicate a particular strength of current, the rate of signalling would be very slow on long cables compared to land lines, and that a different form of instrument is required for cable work. This stood greatly in the way of early cable enterprise. Sir William Thomson first solved the difficulty by his invention of the "mirror *G.*," and rendered at the same time the first Atlantic Cable Co. a commercial success. The merit of this receiving instrument is, that it indicates with extreme sensibility all the variations of the current in the cable, so that, instead of having to wait until each signal wave sent into the cable has travelled to the receiving end before sending another, a series of waves may be sent after each other in rapid succession. These waves, encroaching upon each other, will coalesce at their bases; but if the crests remain separate, the delicate decipherer at the other end will take cognizance of them, and make them known to the eye as the distinct signals of the message. The mirror *G.* is at once simple and scientific. It consists of a very long, fine coil of silk-covered copper wire, and in the heart of the coil, within a little air-chamber, a small, round mirror, having four tiny magnets cemented to its back, is hung by a single fibre of floss silk no thicker than a spider's line. The mirror is of film glass silvered, the magnets of hair-spring, and both together sometimes only weigh one-tenth of a grain. A beam of light is thrown from a lamp upon the mirror and reflected by it upon a white screen a few feet distant, where it forms a bright spot of light. When there is no current on the instrument, the spot of light remains stationary at the zero position on the screen; but the instant a current traverses the long wire of the coil, the suspended magnets twist themselves horizontally out of their former position, the mirror is of course inclined with them, and the beam of light is deflected along the screen to one side or the other, according to the nature of the current. If a positive current, that is to say a current from the copper pole of the battery, it gives a deflection to the right of zero; a negative current, or a current from the zinc pole of the battery, will give a deflection to the left of zero, and *vice versa*. The air in the little chamber surrounding the mirror is compressed at will, so as to act like a cushion and deaden the movements of the mirror. The needle is thus prevented from idly swinging about at each deflection, and the separate signals are rendered abrupt. At a receiving station, the current coming in from the cable has simply to be passed through the coil of the "speaker" before it is sent into the ground, and the wandering light spot on the screen faithfully represents all its variations to the clerk, who, looking on, interprets these and cries out the message word by word. The small weight of the mirror and magnets, which form the moving part of this instrument, and the range to which the minute motions of the mirror can be magnified on the screen by the reflected beam of light, which acts as a long impalpable hand or pointer, render the mirror *G.* marvellously sensitive to the current, especially when compared with other forms of receiving instruments. Messages have been sent from England to America through one Atlantic cable and back again to England through another, and there received on the mirror *G.*, the electric current used being that from a toy battery made out of a lady's silver thimble, a grain of zinc, and a drop of acidulated water.

Gort'schakoff, Prince Alexander, a celebrated Russian statesman and diplomatist, b. abt. 1800, represented Russia at various European courts, and in 1855 negotiated the peace between Russia and the Western powers. In 1856 appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, and greatly distinguished himself in 1863, during the Polish insurrection, in preventing foreign intervention; 1862 appointed Vice-Chancellor, and 1863 Chancellor of the empire. In 1870–71 was instrumental in terminating the treaty of Paris in relation to the Black Sea. He has been influential in the settlements of most of the great European questions of the past quarter of a century, notably so at Berlin, (see treaty of) in 1878.

H.

H. The eighth letter in the English language, is an aspirate belonging to the order of gutturals in most modern and ancient languages, and a simple attenuation of the sound expressed by the Greek χ and the German and Scottish *ch*. The claims of *h* to be regarded as a letter have been denied by many grammarians; and certainly, when it is remembered that the sound of this letter is produced by a mere emission of the breath, without any conformation of the organs of speech, this opinion would seem well founded. The form of the character corresponds to the Phœnician or Hebrew *cheth* (ח) and the Greek *eta* (H, probably at one time pronounced *heta*), which denoted originally the syllable *che*. The figure H was used by the Greeks to signify the aspirate, until about the 5th century before Christ. After that time it was gradually abandoned in Greek writing, while its use was still preserved by the Latins. In the former language it was superseded by the small mark called the *spiritus asper* (ʿ), which was placed above the letter to which the aspirated sound was to be given. That the sound of *h* in Latin must have been faint, is sufficiently attested by the fact that many words were written indifferently with or without an *h*; as *honestus* or *onestus*. In many Latin words the letter *s* represents the Greek aspirate, as *sub* for ὑπό, *sal* for ἅλς, *sex* for ἕξ, *septem* for ἑπτά, *serpo* for ἕρπω, &c. In the languages derived from the Latin, the force of *h* has almost disappeared. In the French it is retained as a character, but is rarely heard in pronunciation. In the Italian it is altogether absent; while in Spanish it has become substituted in many cases for the Latin *f*, as *hijo* = Lat. *filius*, a son; *humoso* = *fumosus*, smoky. In the languages of the Gothic stock, *h* sometimes represents the Latin *c* and the Greek κ; as, in *horn*, Gothic *haúrn*, Lat. *cornu*, Gr. κέρας. This substitution, and the subsequent absence of *h*, particularly before *r* and *l*, have completely obscured the kindred character of many words which derive from the same root; as, for instance, Eng. *raw*, A.S. *hreaw*, Lat. *cru*-or, blood, *cru*-dus, bloody, raw. In English, the letter *h* may be considered as peculiarly indefinable with regard to its orthoepical position. The natural tendency in this language (as in those derived from the Latin) is to altogether eliminate the *h*; and this practice prevails, accordingly, among the lower orders of English people to an almost ineradicable extent,—a fault which the English-speaking classes of this country (possibly from the absence of dialectical provincialisms) are notably exempt from. In many districts of England, (and especially among illiterate Londoners,) the practice of subverting the proper use of *h*, or, in other words, omitting it where needed, and aspirating it where it ought not to be, may be exemplified, as in *'ome* for *home*, *hegg* for *egg*, &c. Again, another difficulty is found in correctly locating the pronunciation of *h*, that is to say, before what words of which it is the first letter it ought to be aspirated. The rule governing this use of the letter is but vague: in *heir*, *honor*, *hoar*, *herb*, with their derivatives, *h* is silent. It is generally defined to bear a mute signification in *humble*, *hospital*, *hamor*, &c.; but the rule is not absolute in these instances, many good speakers recognizing the sound of the *h*. *H* is silent after *g* initial, as in *ghost*, *ghoul*, *ghastly*, *gherkin*; after *r*, as in *catarrh*, *myrrh*, *rhomb*, *rhyme*; and also when following a noun in the same syllable, as *oh*, *Noah*, *bahl*, *Pharaoh*, &c. *H* is employed in conjunction with certain consonants to form digraphs expressing sounds which are not represented in the alphabet, as *sh*, *th*, *th*, as in *should*, *think*, *thas*; also, to qualify the sounds of some other letters, as when following *c* and *p*; with the former producing a compound sound like that of *tsh*, as in *change*, *chapel*, with the latter of *f*, as in *phosphoras*, *phantom*, *Philadelphia*. Again, *h* coming after *c* and *g*, has the hard intonation before *e*, *i*, and *g*, as in *chronology*, *chemistry*, *Ghetto*, *Ghent*; in some other words, *ch* is sounded *sh*, as in *chivalry*, *cheeron*. As an abbreviation H. stands for Hispania, Hadrianus, *hic*, *hæc*, *hoc*, &c.; HH. for *hæredes*; and HS. for *sestertium*. On French coins it signifies *La Rochelle*; on those of Austria, *Günsburg*. Among the Romans it stood for the last of the eight nundinal letters. It was also used to symbolize 200, and H for 200,000.

(*Mus.*) H is the designation given by the Germans to the note B ♮; their B being equivalent to the English B ♭, and in their music denotes the seventh diatonic interval, or the twelfth string of the chromatic scale.

Ha, (*interj.*) An exclamation denoting surprise, joy, or grief.

"*Ha!* what art thou! thou horrid headless trunk?" — *Rowe.*

—*v. a.* To express surprise; to hesitate; as, to hum and *ha*.

Haa, (*hä,*) a small island of Scotland, co. Sutherland, 4 m. from Far-out Head.

Haaf, *n.* [Dan. *haf*, the sea.] A name applied to the fishery, or occupation of fishing, in the vicinity of the Shetland Islands.

Haak, *n.* Same as HAKE, *q. v.*

Haar'kies, *n.* [Ger. *haar*, hair, and *kies*, gravel pyrites.] (*Min.*) Capillary pyrites in very delicate acicular crystals.

Haar'lem, a city and lake of the Netherlands. See page 1273.

Haar'lem, in *New York*. See HARLEM.

Haar'lem, (Lake of.) See page 1273.

Habakkuk. (*Script.*) See page 1273.

Haba'na. See HAVANA.

Hab'eas Cor'pus. [Lat., you may have the body.] (*Law.*) It is one of the first objects of all civil institutions to secure to every member the rights of personal liberty, or, in other words, the control and disposition of his own person, at his own will and pleasure, in such manner, however, as not to violate the laws or infringe upon the rights of others. It may seem, upon the first consideration of the subject, that this is not an object of the institutions and laws of an arbitrary government, since the sovereign, and those representing him in an executive or military capacity, may seize and imprison any one, with or without cause, or upon grounds more or less important and excusable, according as the government is, in its principles and in its administration, more or less arbitrary. But a slight reflection will show that, even in the most arbitrary governments, the first object is to secure one subject from the seizure of his person or the violation of his rights, whether of person or property, by another; for in a community of men, where every member should be left at liberty to seize upon and imprison any other, if he had the physical power to do so, there would be, substantially, and to practical purposes, no government at all. There might be an association of men acting under the orders of the prince, and in concert with each other, who should have more power than any other association in the community, and who might, accordingly, by the right of the strongest, seize persons and property at their own will and pleasure; but such an association would hardly deserve the name of civil polity or government, which signifies not merely physical power and superiority of force, which exists among brutes as well as men, but a body of laws more or less extensive, whereby the liberty and rights of the subjects are secured more or less effectually, according to the degree of improvement and perfection in the constitution and laws of the state. In every government, therefore, whether arbitrary or free, or occupying any one of the various degrees in the scale of freedom, one of the first and most important objects is the security of the person from violence or detention not authorized by law. There is, then, this essential difference, in this respect, between different governments;—in those which are arbitrary, the present will of the sovereign, and, accordingly, of those representing him in civil and military capacities, is the law; whereas, in others, the law is a fixed rule, which every citizen or subject may know and conform to, if he chooses; the sovereign and the magistrates being bound by this law no less than the other members of the society. This fixed law settles beforehand all the cases in which any person may be detained or imprisoned; and the term *imprisonment*, in this application, does not signify merely shutting up in a gaol, since the voluntary detention of a person in a private house or in the streets, says Sir William Blackstone, is an *imprisonment*. The cases in which imprisonment is lawful being thus ascertained by the law, the great provision of *Magna Charta* (q. v.) intervenes, namely, "That no freeman shall be seized or imprisoned, but by the judgment of his equals or the law of the land." The term *equals* or *peers*, here, has reference to an indictment or trial by jury, or other body, of which the office and functions are equivalent to those of jurors, as is the case in regard to the House of Lords, in respect to certain parties and offences. This particular mode of accusation or trial might as well be omitted, and the rule would then stand, that no man should be imprisoned but by the law of the land. It is the law alone that can imprison, and not the sovereign, or any representative of the sovereign, whether the sovereignty resides in one individual, or a body, or more than one body of men. This principle constitutes the leading feature of *Magna Charta*, and lies at the foundation of every free government. In order to secure personal liberty, and at the same time to maintain government, which requires, in the case of crimes and some others, the restraint of the person, it is absolutely essential that the law should not only specify explicitly the cases in which the citizen may be seized or imprisoned, but also provide that he shall not be arrested, or restrained of his liberty, in any other case whatever; and such is the law in the U. States and in England. Nor is this principle confined to the person, it being no less the law that a man's goods, setting aside his person, shall not be seized and detained, otherwise than by order of the law. Such being the rules that lie at the foundation of civil society, the very important questions occur: how these rules are to be enforced; how is the law most effectually to guarantee to every one of its subjects the inviolability of his person and property? The first and most obvious security is that derived directly from the law of nature, and not surrendered among the other sacrifices made by the members of a community to each other, as a condition precedent to the forming of civil society. The law permits every man to defend his person and property, and to repel by force, any unlawful invasion of either. It will not justify him in using extreme force, and committing any outrageous, disproportionate, or wanton injury, in resisting and repelling even an unlawful injury of his person or property; but it will justify him in using a reasonable degree of force, proportioned to the injuriousness or atrocity of the violence attempted by the assailing party. But the law of nature affords but a feeble protection, and men unite in communities for the purpose of obtaining more effectual defences against wrong, and reparations for injuries when committed; and the very first provision of the law is to inflict punishment for any wrongs and violence whereby the public is disturbed, and also to make reparation to a party injured. If one man unlawfully seizes the property, or imprisons the person of another, he is, by the laws of every community, liable to make amends in damages. As far, therefore, as an injury is such that it can be repaired by a pecuniary compensation, and as far as the trespasser is able to make such reparation, the remedy is complete. But since trespassers are not always able to make reparation for injuries, and some injuries are such that pecuniary damages are not an adequate reparation, and also, because the law intends to prevent wrongs, as well as to provide for punishments and compensations where they have been committed, it provides certain processes for immediate prevention, in case of a violent and unauthorized invasion of property or person. Of this character are the processes on complaint for forcible entry on real estate, the action of replevin in respect to goods and chattels, and the writ *de homine replegiando*, or writ of *H. C.*, in respect to the person. The writ *de homine replegiando* is similar to that of replevin, and is, in fact, as its name imports, *the replevying of a man*. When a man's person has been carried out of the country, so that he cannot be found, then a process takes place somewhat similar to that adopted when goods are carried off, so as not to be repleviable. In the case of the goods, a process *in withernam* issues, by which other goods are taken. So in the case of the man; the person who thus conveyed him away is himself taken in a process *in withernam*, as a pledge for the restoration of the person sought to be replevied. This process of replevying a man is very ancient in the English law; forms of the writ being given by Fitzherbert, and also found in the Register of Writs. But it was not until more than 400 years after the date of *Magna Charta* that an adequate remedy was adopted, whereby the great privilege, provided for in that charter, was effectually secured. This security was effected by the *Habeas Corpus* Act, passed in the 31st year of Charles II. c. 2, which has been adopted, in substance, in all the U. States; and many of the State constitutions expressly guarantee to the citizens the right to this writ, as one of the fundamental principles of the government; and by the Constitution of the U. States, the privilege of this writ is secured, at all times, except in cases of rebellion or invasion, when the public safety may require its suspension. The right is liable to be suspended in England in the same cases, it being sometimes necessary to clothe the executive with an extraordinary power, as the Romans were in the habit of choosing a dictator in emergencies, when the public was in danger. This, as Sir William Blackstone says, is the sacrifice of the security of personal liberty for a time, the more effectually to secure it in future. At all times, when the privilege is not suspended by law, every citizen has a right to this writ. It is, however, to no purpose that the party should be brought before a judge, on *habeas corpus*, to be immediately remanded to prison. The laws, accordingly, except certain cases; thus the laws of New York provide, that if a person is not a convict, or in execution by legal process, or committed for treason or felony, plainly expressed in the warrant, and has not neglected to apply to be released for two whole terms, he is entitled to this writ. An application may be made to a judge, either in court or out of court, for this writ; and if it does not appear that the person is imprisoned under some of the circumstances above named, or if it be in some other State than New York, if it does not appear to the judge that his case comes under some of the exceptions provided by the law of the State (and the laws except only the plainest cases), then it is the absolute duty of the judge to grant the writ, directed to the gaoler, officer or person who detains the complainant, ordering him to bring the prisoner before him. The laws of England provide that, if the Chancellor or any of the 12 judges refuses the writ when the party is entitled to it, he incurs a very heavy forfeiture to the complainant. It is universally, in the U. States, the imperative duty of the judge to order the complainant to be immediately brought before him, unless his case plainly comes within one of the exceptions pointed out by the law. The party being thus brought up, the judge determines whether he is entitled to be discharged, absolutely, or to be discharged on giving a certain bail, or must be remanded to prison. If the imprisonment is wholly unauthorized, the complainant is discharged; if it be not unauthorized, but is yet for a cause in which the party is entitled to be discharged on giving bail, the judge orders accordingly. This is the writ which is justly denominated the *great bulwark* and second *Magna Charta* of British liberty. And it is no less the bulwark of American than of British liberty; for it not only protects the citizen from unlawful imprisonment, at the suggestion of the civil officers of the government, in behalf of the public, but also against groundless arrests at the suit or instigation of individuals. There are other writs of *habeas corpus*, but the one we have described is always intended when the term is used without other explanation.

Haben'dum, *n.* [Lat., to be held.] (*Law.*) The name of a clause in a deed of grant or lease, in which is described the estate or interest granted by the deed.

Hab'erdash, *v. n.* To deal in small wares; to peddle.
Hab'erdasher, *n.* [Possibly from Ger. *habe*, goods, and *vertauscher*, a barterer.] A seller of small wares, confined at present to ribbons, pins, tapes, needles, and thread.
Hab'erdashery, *n.* The wares sold by a haberdasher; the business of a haberdasher.
Haberdine, (*hab-er-deen'*,) *n.* [Probably corrupted from *Aberdeen*.] A dried salt cod.
Haber'geon, *n.* [Fr. *aubergeon*; A.S. *hals*, the neck, and *beorgan*, to defend.] (*Anc. Armor.*) A coat of mail; a piece of defensive armor, in the form of a coat or tunic (*Neh.* iv. 16; *Job* xli. 26), descending from the neck



Fig. 1223. — HABERGEON.

to the middle of the body, and formed of tough hide, or many quilted linen folds, or of scales of brass overlapping each other like fishes' scales, or of small iron rings or meshes linked into each other, (*Ex.* xxviii. 32; xxxix. 23.)
Hab'ergham-Eaves, a town of Lancashire, England, 2 m. N. of Burnley. *Manuf.* Cotton and woollen goods; in its neighborhood are also coal-mines. *Pop.* 8,350.
Hab'ersham, in *Georgia*, a N.E. co., bordering on S. Carolina; *area*, abt. 450 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tugaloo, Chattahoochee, Soquee, Tallulah, and Broad rivers. *Surface*, broken and hilly, a spur of the Blue Ridge traversing it from N. to S., mounts Yonah and Currahee rising to considerable heights. *Soil*, in general fertile. *Min.* Gold, rubies, diamonds, cornelians, and iron. *Cap.* Clarkesville. *Pop.* abt. 6,500.
Habil'iment, *n.* [Fr. *habillement*, from *habiller*, to clothe, from Lat. *habere*, to have.] A garment; clothing. (Mostly used in the plural.)
Hab'it, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *habitus*, a dress.] State or condition of anything: as, *habit* of body. — Temperament; a tendency to, or aptitude for, the performance of certain actions, acquired by custom, or a frequent repetition of the same act. — See CUSTOM.
—Garb; dress; clothes, or garments in general.
"Costly thy *habit*, as thy purse can buy." — *Shaks.*
—A coat worn by ladies over their other garments; as, a riding-*habit*, a walking-*habit*.
(*Bot.*) The general features or aspects of plants, or of their mode of growth. — The resemblance in structure and growth between plants of the same species.
—*v. a.* To dress; to clothe: to deck; to array.
Hab'itable, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *habitabilis*, from *habitare*, freq. of *habere*, to have.] That may be dwelt in; capable of sustaining human beings; as, the *habitable* portions of the globe.
Hab'itableness, *n.* Capacity of being inhabited.
Hab'itably, *adv.* In a habitable manner.
Hab'itancy, *n.* Same as INHABITANCY, *q. v.*
Hab'itant, *n.* [Lat. *habitans*, pp. of *habitare*, to dwell.] A dweller; one who lives in any place.
"Earth's *habitants*." — *Milton.*
Habitans, (*a'be-tong*,) *n. pl.* The name by which the inhabitants of Canada, born in the country, but of French origin, are known.
Hab'itat, *n.* [Lat., it swells.] (*Zoöl.* and *Bot.*) The natural abode or locality of a plant or animal.
Habita'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *habitatio*.] Act of inhabiting; state of dwelling; as, a palace in ruin for want of *habitation*.
—Place of abode; a settled dwelling; a mansion; a house; a residence.
"A local *habitation* and a name." — *Shaks.*
(*Bot.*) The habitat, or extent of territory, over which any given species of plants may grow.
Hab'ited, *p. a.* Clothed; dressed; as, *habited* befittingly his rank.
Habit'ual, *a.* Formed or acquired by frequent use or custom; customary; as, *habitual* piety, *habitual* profanity.
—Usual; accustomed; rendered permanent by continued causes; as, the *habitual* color of the skin, a *habitual* characteristic.
Habit'ually, *adv.* By habit; customarily; by frequent practice or use.
Habit'ualness, *n.* Quality or state of being habitual.
Habit'uate, *v. a.* [Fr. *habituer*; L. Lat. *habituare*, to accustom.] To train; to accustom; to make familiar by frequent use or practice; to inure.
"They *habituate* themselves to their vicious practices." *Tillotson.*
—*a.* Accustomed; rendered familiar by use; inveterately custom.
Habitua'tion, *n.* Act or state of being trained, accustomed, practised, or inured to a habit.
Hab'itude, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *habitudo*.] Relative state or condition; customary manner or mode of life; custom; habit; repetition of the same acts; as, the *habitudes* of good company.
Habitué, (*a-be-tou-ay'*,) *n.* [Fr.] One accustomed to a certain place, employment, amusement, &c.; as, an *habitué* of the tavern, of the theatre, &c.
Hab'nab, *adv.* [Corrupted from *hap-ne-hap*, *i. e.* let it happen or not.] At random; by chance; without any rule or certainty of effect.
"Cyphered and astral characters set down *hab-nab*."—*Hudibras.*
Habs'burg, Haps'burg, [Lat. *Habsburgum*,] a castle of Aargau, in Switzerland, 8 m. N.E. of Aarau, founded in 1020. It is the cradle of the House of Austria. — See HAPSBURG (HOUSE OF).
Hachette, JEANNE, (*ā-shet'*,) an heroic young Frenchwoman of Beauvais, who inspired and led on a troop of armed women to encounter Charles the Bold in 1472, when he attacked their city. When the walls were stormed, she slew a standard-bearer who led the assault, as he was about to plant the trophy on the rampart, and hurled the body into the moat, at the same time setting her foot on the standard. In memory of this act, and for her gallant services, the inhabitants have for ages held a procession on the 10th of July, in which the women take precedence of the men; and further, to mark their admiration, her descendants were for ever exempted from the payment of taxes.
Hachure', *n.* [Fr. *hacher*, to hack.] A short line used by map-engravers, most usually in delineating mountains.
—*v. a.* To form the representation of mountains on a plane surface, as in map-engraving, by means of short lines called *hachures*.
Hacienda, (*a-the-en'da*,) *n.* [Sp., from Lat. *faciendæ*, *pl.* of *faciendum*, a thing to be done, *future p. part.* of *facere*, to do.] In Spanish-speaking countries, a single plantation, or the dwelling and out-buildings pertaining thereto. — An estate on which mining, agriculture in any of its branches, or the breeding of cattle, is carried on. — A public treasure; exchequer.
Hack, *v. a.* [A. S. *haccan*; Ger. *hacken*; allied to *hash* and *gash*.] To chop; to cut irregularly and in small pieces; to notch; to mangle by repeated blows of a cutting-instrument.
"I'll fight till from my bones my flesh be *hacked*."— *Shaks.*
—To speak with stops or catches, or with hesitation.
—*n.* A notch; a cut. — Hesitating or faltering speech.
—*v. n.* To cough frequently in the effort to raise phlegm.
— To be exposed for hire, as a hackney-horse. — To become a prostitute.
Hack, *n.* [Abbrev. of HACKNEY, *q. v.*] A horse kept for hire; a horse much used for draught or hard service; a worn-out horse. — Anything exposed for hire, or used in common; a coach or other carriage kept for hire. — A writer employed in the drudgery and details of bookmaking. — A rack for holding hay, straw, or fodder for cattle. — A name given to the rows of crude brick as they are exposed in the field to dry. — A pick used in chipping stone. — The frame in the tail-race of the mill.
—*a.* Hired; much used or worn, like a hired horse.
Hack'berry, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CELTIS.
Hack'bolt, *n.* Same as PUFFIN, *q. v.*
Hack'but, *n.* Same as HAGBUT, *q.v.*
Hack'ensack, in *New Jersey*, a post-village and township, cap. of Bergen co., on the Hackensack River, abt. 10 m. N. by W. of New York. *Pop.* of township abt. 10,000.
Hackensack River, in *New York* and *New Jersey*, rises in Rockland co., of the former State, pierces New Jersey in Bergen co., and continuing its S. course, enters Newark Bay from Hudson co.
Hack'ee, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Chipmunk or striped squirrel. See SCIURIDÆ.
Hack'ery, *n.* [Hind. *chakhrâ*, a cart.] A street-cart drawn by oxen; — much used in Bengal.
Hack'etstown, a town of Ireland, in the co. of Carlow, Leinster, abt. 8 m. S.E. of Baltinglass; *pop.* 1,021.
Hack'ettstown, in *New Jersey*, a post-borough of Warren co., abt. 50 m. N. of Trenton; *pop.* abt. 1,700.
Hack'ing, *a.* Short and interrupted; as, a *hacking* cough.
Hac'kle, *v. a.* [Dut. *hekelen*. See the noun.] To comb, as flax; to separate, as the coarse part of hemp or flax from the fine, by means of a hackle. — To tear asunder.
—*n.* [But. *hekel*, a comb; Ger. *hechel*, allied to *haken*, to grapple, to hook.] An instrument with teeth, or a board set with spikes, for separating the coarser part of hemp or flax from the fine; a hatchel. — Raw silk; any flimsy substance unspun. — A fly for angling.
Hac'kles, *n. pl.* A term applied to the slender feathers from the neck and backs of birds used by fly-fishers. The most esteemed hackles are the *duns*.
Hack'ly, *a.* Rough; broken, as if hacked.
Hack'ney, *n.* [Fr *haquenée*; L. Lat. *hakaneius*, from *equus*, a horse.] A horse kept for hire; a horse much used.—A coach or other vehicle kept for hire; anything much used, or used in common. See COACH.—A hireling; also, a prostitute.
—*a.* Let out for hire; devoted to common use; prostituted; much used; common; trite; as, a *hackney* quotation.
—*v. a.* To use much; to practise in one thing; to make trite. — To carry in a hackney-coach.
Hack'neyed, *p. a.* Used much or in common; worn out; as, a *hackneyed* metaphor.—Practised; accustomed.
Hack'ney-man, *n.*; *pl.* HACKNEY-MEN. A man who lets out carriages with horses for hire.
Hacqueton, (*hack'tong*,) *n.* [Fr. *hoqueton*, a piece of armor; Sp. *algodon*.] A stuffed jacket, either of cloth or leather, formerly worn under armor.
Had, *imp.* and *pp.* of HAVE, *q. v.*
Had'dam, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township, semi-cap. of Middlesex co., on the Connecticut River, abt. 25 m. E.N.E. of New Haven; *pop.* of township abt. 2,800.
Had'dam, in *Kansas*, a post-office of Washington co.
Had'dam Neck, in *Connecticut*, a post-office of Middlesex co.
Had'dington, or **East Lothian,** a county of Scotland, bounded N. by the Frith of Forth, S. by Berwick, E. by the German Ocean, W. and S.W. by the county of Edinburgh. *Area*, 280 sq. m. *Manuf.* Pottery, salt, linens, and woollens. The country produces all the grains, beans, turnips, and grasses. *Pop.* 40,700. — A town, capital of the above county, on the Tyne, 15 m. E. of Edinburgh. It has an extensive grain-market. *Pop.* 4,000.
Had'dington, in *Pennsylvania*, a suburban village within the chartered limits of Philadelphia, abt. 5 m. W. by N. of the State House.
Had'dock, *n.* [O.Fr. *hadot*; W. *hadawg*.] (*Zoöl.*) The *Morrhua æglefinus* of Linnæus (Fig. 1224), a well-known Malacopterygious fish, is nearly allied to the cod; and, like it, is a native of the northern seas, where it assembles in prodigious shoals, visiting particular coasts at stated seasons. Nor is it by any means scarce on the shores of America, particularly along the eastern coast from New York to the Arctic regions: and as its flesh is sweet and wholesome, and it comes at the season when cod is scarce, it is a fish of considerable value. The *H.* is generally about twelve or fourteen inches in length, and weighs from two to three pounds; though, occasionally, they are met with nearly three feet long, and weighing 10 or 12 pounds; the smaller or moderate sized ones, however, are most esteemed for the table. The body is long and slender; the head slopes suddenly down from the crown to the point of the nose; the lower jaw is longer than the upper, and furnished with a narrow band of teeth; the barbule at the chin is small; the eye is large, and the irides silvery; the head, cheeks, back, and upper part of the sides are of a dull-grayish hue; lower part of the sides and belly, silvery. On each side is a large black spot. The lateral line is black; the dorsal fins and tail dusky bluish-gray; pectoral, ventral, and anal fins lighter; the tail bifid. Their food is small fish, crustacea, and marine insects. They spawn in February and March; and they are in the best condition for the table from October to January. See FINNAN.



Fig. 1224. — HADDOCK, (*Morrhua æglefinus.*)

Had'don, in *Ind.*, a twp. of Sullivan co.; *pop.* abt. 2,700.
Haddon, in *New Jersey*, a township of Camden co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,928.
Had'donfield, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Camden co., on Coopers' Creek, abt. 6 m. S.E. of Camden.
Hade, *n.* [A.S. *heald*; Ger. *halde*, a declivity.] (*Mining.*) The inclination which nearly all veins of mineral have from a perpendicular direction; as, a *hade* to the north, when the general inclination is to that point. (Said only of mineral veins.)
—*v. n.* To deviate from the vertical; as, the vein *hades* east.
Had'eln, a district of Prussia, in Hanover, extending for 12 m. along the mouth of the Elbe; *area*, 110 sq. m. *H.* is marshy, generally fertile, below the sea-level, but well protected by dykes. *Pop.* 23,000.
Had'er, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Goodhue co., abt. 20 m. S.W. of Red Wing.
Had'ersleben, a town of Prussia, in Schleswig, on the Little Belt, 31 m. N. of Flensburg. Its harbor serves as a means of communication between Schleswig and the island of Fünen.
Ha'des, *n.* [Gr. *hades*, also *haïdes*, from *a* privative, and *idein*, to see.] (*Gr. Myth.*) A word denoting the abode of the dead, or the reputed god of the nether world, called also Pluto. Hesiod makes the mortals of the brazen age the first who descended to Hades.
Had'ing, *n.* (*Mining.*) The direction of a *slip* or *fault*.
Hadji, (*hăd'ji.*) [Ar., a pilgrim.] The title of a Mohammedan who has performed a pilgrimage to Mecca, a religious act which every true believer is bound to perform at least once in his life; but minors, slaves, and lunatics are exempt from this obligation. *Hadji* is the name of the celebration which takes place on the arrival of the caravans of pilgrims at Mecca, and a Mohammedan who has made the pilgrimage commonly bears for the rest of his life the title of *hadji* prefixed to his name. As is well known, presence at these ceremonials is strictly prohibited to all but the faithful; but at least five European Christians are known to have been present at these ceremonies; the last two of these were the celebrated travellers Burckhardt (in 1814) and R. F. Burton (in 1853), both of whom have published interesting accounts of their journeys.
Hadleigh, (*had'ly.*) a town of Suffolk, England, on the Bret (tributary of the Stour), 8 m. W. of Ipswich, 58 m. N.E. of London. *Manuf.* Silk stuffs and yarn-spinning. *Pop.* 4,740.
Had'ley, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Will co., abt. 28 m. S.W. of Chicago.
—A village and township of Pike co., abt. 20 m. E. of Hannibal; *pop.* of township abt. 1,800.

Had'ley, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Hampshire co., on the Connecticut River, abt. 90 m. W. of Boston; *pop.* of township abt. 2,700.

Had'ley, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Lapeer co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Had'ley, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Saratoga co., on the Hudson River, abt. 54 m. N. by W. of Albany; *pop.* of township (1870) 1,010.

Had'ley's Mills, in *North Carolina*, a post-office of Chatham co.

Had'ley Sta'tion, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Lawrence county.

Had'lyme, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of New London co., on the Connecticut River, abt. 30 m. S.S.E. of Hartford.

Had'ramaut, an extensive province of S. Arabia, extending along the Gulf of Oman, between Yemen on the W. and Marah on the E. It was a part of the ancient Arabia Felix, and is guarded by a mountain-range along the coast, which has an average elevation of 5,000 feet.

Had'rian. See ADRIAN.

Hadriano'ple. See ADRIANOPLE.

Hæcce'ity, *n.* [L. Lat. *hæcceitas*, from *hæcce*, intensive form of *hæc*, fem. of *hic*, this.] (*Logic.*) The relation of subjectivity or individuality, imagined by the philosophers called Schoolmen to have been a positive attribute.

Hæm'achrome, *n.* [Gr. *haima*, blood, *chroma*, color.] (*Chem.*) A name sometimes given to the coloring-matter of the blood. — See HÆMOGLOBIN.

Hæm'acryme, *n.* [Gr. *haima*, blood, and *krumos*, cold.] A name given by Latreille to any animal having cold blood.

Hæmadynamom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *haima*, blood, *dynamis*, force, *metron*, measure.] An instrument to measure the pressure of the blood. It indicates both the pressure of the blood in the blood-vessels and the time of its movements, by the variations in a column of mercury.

Hæ'mal, *a.* [Gr. *haima*, blood.] Relating to the blood, or the blood-vessels.

Hæ'mal Arch, *n.* (*Anat.*) That part of the vertebra, or primary segment of the skeleton, which encompasses the main axis of the vascular system or its prolongations. It is situated opposite the neural arch, and, except in mass, is inverted and beneath the centrum.

Hæman'thus, *n.* [Gr. *haima*, blood, and *anthos*, flower.] (*Bot.*) The Blood-flower, a genus of plants, order *Amaryllidaceæ*. The juice of *H. toxicarius* is extremely poisonous, and is used by the Hottentots to poison their arrow-heads.

Hæmapophy'sis, *n* [Gr. *haima*, blood, and *apophusis*, a process.] (*Anat.*) The autogenous vertebral elements which close or form the hæmal arch. In the human thorax they close the arch, as *cartilages of the ribs*, with the aid of a hæmal spine or sternal bone; in the saurian tail they form, with the spine, the entire hæmal arch.

Hæmateme'sis, *n.* [Gr. *haima*, blood, and *ĕmĕsis*, vomiting.] (*Med.*) The vomiting of blood from the stomach. An individual, previously, perhaps, to appearance, in robust health, after some strong mental emotion or physical exertion, is suddenly seized with a sense of fulness of the stomach and sickness, when he speedily ejects by vomiting a quantity of blood. The attack is usually preceded by various premonitory symptoms, as loss of appetite, indigestion, nausea, uneasiness or pain in the epigastric region, &c. The blood proceeding from the stomach is to be distinguished from that coming from the lungs, and will be known by its being almost always of a dark color, while that proceeding from the lungs is generally bright and florid. *H.* may exist, and yet no blood be ejected; for it may come in small quantities and pass through the alimentary canal; it may also proceed from the fæces, mouth, or nostrils. It may result from various causes; as, 1, it may be idiopathic; 2, it may be vicarious of some other habitual hæmorrhage; 3, it may depend upon disease or injury of the stomach itself; 4, it may be the consequence of disease situate elsewhere, and producing mechanically a plethora of the veins of the stomach; 5, it may result from a morbid condition of the blood, and form one symptom of a more general disease. The mode of treatment will necessarily vary in particular cases; in general, every effort is to be made to tranquillize the circulation and to arrest the hæmorrhage, for which purpose ice taken into the stomach is often very beneficial. The acetate of lead, in combination with opium, may also be given. All irritating substances should be avoided; and whatever nourishment is taken into the stomach should be in the form of cold liquids. This is a disease which is often feigned by impostors swallowing blood and afterwards vomiting it.

Hæm'atherm, *n.* [Gr. *haima*, blood, and *thermē*, heat.] (*Zoöl.*) A name given by Latreille to any animal having warm blood; — the opposite of *hæmacryme*.

Hæmat'ics, *n. pl.* Medicines that act, or are believed to act, on the blood, and to have a specific tendency in changing its constituents when corrupted.

Hæm'atin, Hæmat'osin, *n* (*Chem.*) A product of the decomposition of the hæmoglobin of the blood. It occurs in old extravasations. *Form.* $C_{66}H_{102}N_{12}Fe_3O_{18}$.

Hæmatin'ics, *n. pl.* Articles of the materia medica which tend to increase the number of coloring globules in the blood. Various preparations of iron are mostly used for this purpose.

Hæm'atite, *n.* (*Min.*) Native oxide of iron, the streak and powder of which are blood-red. It is more frequently written HEMATITE, *q. v.*

Hæmat'ocele, *n.* [Gr. *haima*, blood, and *kēlē*, a tumor.] A swelling or tumor arising from extravasated blood.

Hæmatoc'onite, *n.* [Gr. *haima*, blood, *konis*, powder.] (*Min.*) A variety of calcite or carbonate of lime, colored red by sesquioxide of iron.

Hæm'ato-crystal'lin, *n.* See HÆMOGLOBIN.

Hæmatoi'din, *n.* (*Chem.*) A crystalline body (an oblique rhombic prism), of a bright orange-red color, formed in blood which has been effused into the tissue of a live animal. It is soluble in ammonia.

Hæmatol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *haima*, and *logos*, a discourse.] The doctrine of the blood; the medical belief connected with the blood, and the various ideas as regards the healthy change of its constituents.

Hæmatopo'didæ, *n. pl.* (*Zool.*) A family of Grallatores birds, comprising Waders, which have the bill compressed. The best-known species or genera are the *Oyster-catcher* and the *Turnstone*, q. v.

Hæmatozo'a, *n.* [Gr. *haima*, blood, *zōon*, a living being.] (*Zoöl.*) A term applied to the animalcules, or entozoa, which exist in the blood of mammals, birds, reptiles, fishes, and many invertebrate animals. They are generally microscopic, without generative organs, and found existing in the blood circulating both in the arteries and veins. A very small proportion attain a large size and have organs of reproduction; these are generally found in some special part of the body. Thus the variety called *Distoma hæmatobium* is only found in the abdominal venous system; another variety is found restricted to the abdominal arterial system of the horse; and the *Pseudalius filum* is only found in the pulmonary artery and branches of the porpoise. Very little is known concerning the origin of these entozoa. It seems probable that some of the minute forms are the larvæ of a worm living in the organs surrounding the vessels. The most important of the human hæmatozoa is the variety mentioned above; it has only been observed in Egypt. The liver-fluke, *Distoma hepaticum*, has sometimes been found in the interior of the portal vein. Those hæmatozoa which have been found in tumors must have been conveyed there by the blood. Horses and dogs are frequently affected with these parasites; in the case of the latter animal, they are seldom large enough to be visible to the naked eye. The presence of hæmatozoa does not, however, seem to affect the general health of either men or the animals.

Hæmatu'ria, *n.* [Gr. *haima*, blood, and *ouron*, urine.] (*Med.*) A discharge of urine intermingled with blood.

Hæmodora'ceæ, *n. pl.* [From *hæmodoron*, one of the genera.] (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Narcissales*. — DIAG. Hexapesalordeous tubular flowers, 3 stamens opposite the petals, or 6; anthers turned inwards, and radicle remote from the hilum, which is naked. — They are herbaceous plants, with fibrous roots and sword-shaped leaves. There are about 50 known species, chiefly natives of N. and S. America, S. Africa, the Mascarene islands, and New Holland. Some of them have beautiful flowers. A red color exists in the roots of some; hence, the name *Blood-root* has been given to them. In this order are ranked the *Vellozia*, or Tree-lilies.

Hæmoglo'bin, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance forming the principal part of the red globules of the blood of vertebrate animals. From the blood of some animals it can be obtained in crystals, which are of different forms in different animals. The *H.* of venous blood differs from that of arterial blood; and this difference is caused by its union with oxygen in arterial blood, and loss of oxygen in the venous blood. The red color is due to the presence of a small quantity of oxide of iron.

Hæmop'tysis, *n.* [Gr. *haima*, blood, and *ptusis*, spitting.] (*Med.*) The coughing up of blood from the lungs and air-tubes. It is important to ascertain the source of the blood which escapes from the mouth, and, if determined to be from the lungs, to ascertain whether it is symptomatic of disease of these organs, or merely vicarious in its character. It is not so much dangerous in itself as an indication of some other dangerous disease, being most frequently connected with tubercular consumption. Bleeding from the lungs may occur without organic disease in plethoric and robust individuals living a life of excitement and excess, and in nervous, irritable individuals weakened by mental or bodily fatigue, and leading sedentary lives. It is often hereditary, and may be brought on by violent muscular effort, paroxysms of cough, blows or pressure on the chest, inspiration of irritating vapors, or of rarefied air on high mountains. The blood may be exuded from the tracheal or bronchial membranes, or it may proceed from capillaries communicating with the air-passages in any part of their extent. The amount varies from a drachm or two to as many pints at a time, and is generally florid, and more or less mixed with air, differing from the dark, coagulated blood which comes from the stomach. An attack is frequently announced by a feeling of heat and oppression in the chest behind the sternum, followed by a cough, which brings up the blood. When the quantity is very great, it pours forth without cough, and almost by an act of vomiting, with considerable spasmodic effort. In all such cases, it is best to seek medical advice as early as possible. Among the agents that are useful in arresting hæmoptysis may be noticed the essence of turpentine, 10 to 30 drops in a glass of water, tannin, or gallic acid. Nauseating medicines, as tartar emetic and ipecacuanha, are also frequently employed. Common salt, in a dose of from 60 to 120 grains, is an excellent popular remedy. In all cases, calmness of mind, rest, silence, erect position, cool air, and freeness of the bowels, should be enjoined. When the attack proceeds from congestion, blood-letting is recommended in certain cases. If cough be present, it should be allayed by narcotics. After the attack, astringent tonics, as iron and quinine, may be given; and the return of the bleeding is to be guarded against by avoiding the exciting causes, and attending to the rules of health.

Hæm'orrhage, Hem'orrhage, *n.* [Gr. *haimorrhagia*, from *haima*, blood, and *rhegnusthai*, to flow.] (*Med.*) A bleeding or flow of blood from some of the vessels of the body. The most common cause of hæmorrhage is external violence, by which the blood-vessels of a part are divided. When an artery of some size is thus injured, a continuous stream of bright red blood is projected with a force proportioned to the size of the vessel, and with a motion corresponding with the pulsations of the heart. If a vein, on the other hand, be injured, the blood is of a dark crimson color, and the flow is continuous and equable, with much less force than from an artery. Where merely a number of capillaries are injured, the blood flows in a more or less rapid oozing from the wound, but without being projected to any distance from the body. When a large artery is cut, the bleeding is so excessive as to cause almost instant death. If of smaller size, fainting is usually, after a time, produced by loss of blood, and, the heart ceasing its action, the blood coagulates about the wound, and thus stops it up. Frequently the returning action of the heart forces away the obstruction, and the blood flows afresh; and in this way, if not attended to, the patient may perish from exhaustion. With arteries of smaller size, the flow of blood is at first rapid, but after a few minutes, with exposure to the air, the orifice contracts, the blood coagulates, and the bleeding ceases, without much danger of returning. Hæmorrhage from wounded veins is much less dangerous, as the blood flows with much less violence, and the edges of the vessels tend more to come together. Hence bleeding from a vein is seldom immediately fatal. When blood gushes out from internal parts, through any of the natural apertures of the body, the person is commonly said to have "burst a blood-vessel." This, however, is very rarely the case. If there be any rupture, it is usually only one of the minute capillaries; but even of this there is often no palpable evidence. Blood may exude abundantly from a surface which presents, to the naked eye at least, no appreciable injury or change. There are even well-authenticated instances on record of cutaneous hæmorrhage, where a dew of blood has appeared upon some portion of the skin, and been wiped away, and reappeared again and again, without any discernible change of the affected surface, beyond some occasional variation of its color. There are also what are termed "habitual hæmorrhages," as from the nostrils, &c., which take place periodically with certain individuals, and belong to the original constitution of the body, and can scarcely be regarded as disease. Again, there are certain forms of hæmorrhage not habitual, which may be denominated idiopathic, inasmuch as they are apt to arise without any perceptible connection with antecedent local disease. In other respects they differ considerably, and are distinguished as active and passive, — the former being preceded by active congestion, and therefore akin to inflammation; the latter often occurring without any apparent previous congestion of any kind. Passive hæmorrhage derives its name from being ascribed to some change in the condition of the blood-vessels themselves, by which their textures become relaxed and debilitated; but more probably it arises from some alteration in the condition and consistence of the blood itself, which becomes attenuated. Active hæmorrhage occurs principally in persons who are young and robust, who live well and lead indolent lives, — and is, for the most part, to be regarded as an effort of nature to cure itself. It is followed by morbid consequences only when the quantity has been excessive, or when it inflicts some mechanical injury upon the parts along which the blood passes. Hence it is frequently improper to employ any direct means of stopping the flow of blood; but much will depend upon the circumstances of each particular case. As they are akin to inflammation, the treatment of inflammation may often be requisite. In all severe cases, the antiphlogistic regimen should be strictly enjoined. The patient must be kept in a state of absolute quiet; all motion of the body and emotion of the mind, all kinds of stimulating food and drink, should be carefully avoided; and the patient surrounded, as much as possible, by cool, fresh air. Sometimes, as in inflammation, it is necessary to have recourse to venesection, in order to divert the current of blood from the suffering organ. Mercury is an important remedy for inward bleedings. Cold is also a valuable remedial agent, placed either in direct contact with the bleeding surface, or as near as possible to it. Acetate of lead, and the various vegetable compounds of gallic acid, are important astringent remedies in such cases. When a large artery is wounded, it is generally necessary to pass a ligature around it, above and below the wound.

Hæmorrhoids, or **Piles,** *(hem'or-roydz.) n. pl.* [Gr. *haima*, and *rheo*, I flow.] (*Med.*) A disease of the rectum and anus, accompanied or followed by tumors in those parts, or by a flow of blood from them when the patient is at stool, recurring after intervals, and sometimes periodically. It is usual to apply the term either to a simple bleeding from the veins of the lower part of the rectum, recurring more or less frequently, yet not accompanied with any distinguishable tumors, either within or on the outside of the anus; or else to swellings formed by a varicose distention and morbid thickening of those vessels, either with or without occasional hæmorrhage; or, lastly, to tumors originally produced by effused blood, but subsequently converted into an

organized substance. They are distinguished into external and internal piles, according as they are situated outside of or within the anus; and into *blind*, or such as do not bleed; and *open*, or such as are liable to occasional hæmorrhage. The tumors vary greatly in size and form, some of them being hardly as large as a pea, others as large as a walnut or apple. They are sometimes attended with great pain, so that the patient can neither sit nor walk, with generally more or less fever and restlessness. Sometimes the patient's strength is greatly reduced by discharges of blood or sero-purulent matter; or inflammation of the neighboring parts may be induced, causing abscesses, fistulæ, &c. Generally, however, the disease is of a less severe nature. It may be caused by anything which is capable of retarding the return of blood through the hæmorrhoidal veins. The pressure of the gravid uterus, costiveness, and the frequent retention of hardened fæces in the rectum, are frequent causes. Persons of sedentary habits are often troubled with this disease. In its treatment, it is of importance that the bowels be kept open by gentle laxative medicines, as castor-oil; and great benefit will often be derived from the application of warm water to the part, or from sitting over a steam of warm water when at stool. An ointment composed of equal parts of the powder of oak-galls and hog's lard, and applied to the part, is usually of great service. The application of leeches to the part is also recommended, if the disease be in a state of inflammation. Where all other remedies fail, it is often necessary to have recourse to an operation; but this should only be in very severe cases, as it is not unattended with danger. This is done either by cutting off the tumors with a pair of scissors or a knife, or by applying a tight ligature round their base, so as to cause them to slough away.

Hæ'mus, (*Anc. Geog.*) The name applied to that part of the Balkan chain which separates Thrace from Thessaly. According to mythology, Hæmus, son of Boreas and Orithyia, having aspired to divine honors, was changed into this mountain.

Hære'siarch, Here'siarch, *n.* [Gr. *hairesiarchos*, from *hairesis*, heresy, and *archos*, a chief.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) The founder of an heretical sect.

Hær'nesite, *n.* (*Min.*) A beautiful, white, transparent, flexible mineral from the Banat, Austria. *Comp.* Arsenic acid 46·6, magnesia 24·3, water 29·1. *Sp. gr.* 2·474.

Haff, [Ger., bay or harbor.] An extensive bay or gulf of Pomerania, Prussia, 10 m. N. of Stettin, at the mouth of the Oder, separated from the Baltic by a strip of land.

Haffle, *v. n.* [Ger. *haften*, to stick, cling, or falter.] To speak indistinctly; to hesitate; to falter: as, he *haffles* his words. — To prevaricate; as, the witness *haffled*.

Hafiz, MOHAMMED, (surnamed SHEMS EDDIN, "son of religion,") the most popular of the Persian poets, was b. at Shiraz, and flourished in the 14th cent. Like Anacreon, his verse is dedicated to love and wine. The complete collection of his odes is entitled the *Divan*: they have been the subject of numerous commentaries, and it is a standing controversy whether they are to be interpreted literally or allegorically. Some of the odes have been translated into English by Sir W. Jones and others, and the whole collection has been translated into German. He d. about 1389: and his countrymen erected a monument to his memory, which was destroyed by an earthquake in 1825.

Hafnarfiord, (*haf-nar-fē-ōrd'*,) a seaport-town in Iceland, on a small bay of its own name, S.S.E. of Reikiavik.

Haft, *n.* [A. S. *hæft*, from *hæften*, to seize or take; Ger. *heft*, a handle.] That part of an instrument or vessel which is taken in the hand: as, the *haft* of a knife.

—*v. a.* To furnish with a haft, hilt, or handle.

Hag, *n.* [A. S. *hæges*; Ger. *hexe*. In Saxon, from *egesian*, to terrify.] A witch; a fury; a fiend; a she-devil. — A sorceress or enchantress. — A morass or quagmire. — A term of reproach, often applied to an ugly old woman; a crone.

(*Zoöl.*) See LAMPREY.

—*v. a.* To torment; to harass with vain terrors; to tire.

Ha'gaman's, or HAGEMAN'S MILLS, in *New York*, a post-vill. of Montgomery co., abt. 36 m. W.N.W. of Albany.

Ha'gar, [Heb., stranger, slender, flight.] (*Script.*) An Egyptian bondmaid in the household of Sarah (*Gen.* xvi. 1–3), who, being barren, gave her to Abraham for a secondary wife, that by her, as a substitute, she might have children, in accordance with the customs of the East in that age. *H.* bore Abraham a son, whom he called Ishmael (God has heard), and in whom he for a time saw the future father of the progeny promised him. But sixteen years later, and when Abraham was (we are told) a hundred years old, Sarah herself bore Isaac; and we find it significantly repeated nine times in seven verses (*Gen.* xxi. 2–9) that Abraham and Sarah were his parents — in repudiation, according to rabbinical authorities, of certain rumors about Isaac's illegitimacy, spread by Hagar. At last, the domestic contentions which naturally arose led Abraham, though reluctantly, to cast out *H.*, together with Ishmael. How the two fugitives lost their way in the desert of Beersheba; how the water in the bottle being spent, the broken-hearted mother sat herself at a distance from her child, in order that she might not see his death; how her weeping and the loud voice of the boy were answered by an angel, who pointed out a well (Temzem, in the enclosure of Mecca), — all this forms one of the most touching and well-known narratives of the Bible. In the New Testament, *H.* is referred to allegorically as Mount Sinai, or "the Jerusalem which now is," (*Gal.* iv. 22.) Her name is much honored among the Arabs, who claim to be her descendants.

Ha'gar, or HA'GER, in *Michigan*, a township of Berrien co.; *pop.* abt. 438.

Hag'berry, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Scottish name for the bird-cherry, *Prunus padus*.

Hag'but, Hack'but, *n.* [O. Fr. *haquebute*.] An arquebuse, the butt of which was held down for greater convenience in holding the weapon. (Also written *huquebut*.)

Ha'genbach, KARL RUDOLF, a German theological writer, b. at Basle, 1801. After studying at Bonn, Berlin, and Basle, he became professor of theology at the latter university. *H.* is a voluminous author, his chief works being *A Guide to Christian Instruction*; *A Compendium of the History of Doctrines*, and the *Spirit and History of the Reformation*. D. 1874.

Ha'gersville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Bucks co.

Ha'gerstown, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Wayne co., abt. 60 m. E. by N. of Indianapolis; *pop.* abt. 750.

Ha'gerstown, in *Maryland*, a post-village, cap. of Washington co., on Antietam Creek, abt. 86 m. W. of Baltimore; *pop.* abt. 4,900.

Ha'gerstown, in *New Jersey*, a village of Salem co., abt. 4 m. S. of Salem.

Ha'gerstown, in *Ohio*, a village of Carroll co., abt. 12 m. S.W. of Carrollton.

Hag'fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as HAG, *q. v.*

Hag'gada, *n.*; *pl.* HAGGADOTH. [Heb., an account or narrative.] A story, legend, or narrative added by the ancient Rabbins to the text of Scripture, to render the passage or text more clear and striking. — Any Jewish legend connected with the Scriptures.

Hag'gai, (*Script.*) One of the prophetic books of the Old Testament, whose author, Haggai, flourished during the reign of Darius Hystaspes, about five hundred years before Christ. He is classed among what are usually termed the minor prophets. His book comprises four discourses, of which, in all probability, we have only an epitome, and which are all concerning the same subject, — the building of the Temple. In the first he reproves the indifference of the people respecting the building of the Temple, assigning that as the reason why they are punished with great drought and unproductive harvests; and exhorts them to undertake the work, encouraging them with the promise of divine aid (i). The second brief discourse consists of a consolatory promise, that the glory of the second temple shall surpass that of the first (ii. 1–9). The third censures the outward and legal righteousness prevailing among the people, by means of which they were deprived of the divine blessing (ii. 10–19). The fourth contains a promise of the future glorification awaiting the royal offspring of David and Zerubbabel, after the downfall of all earthly thrones. The style of Haggai in reproving is indeed vehement, but by no means poetic. In general, it is flat and destitute of power, though there are passages, where he treats of future events, in which he becomes somewhat elevated. There is also a marked poverty of language, as may be observed in the frequent repetition of the same expressions.

Hag'gard, *a.* [Fr. *hagard*, wild, ferocious; Ger. *hager*, thin, lean, from *hege*, *hain*, an ancient poetical name for *death*.] Spare; harsh; rugged in features; as, a *haggard* countenance. — Having eyes sunk in their sockets; ugly.

"His hands and *haggard* eyes to heaven he cast."—*Dryden.*

—Wild; untamed; intractable. "The *haggard* hawk."
Spenser.

—*n.* Any thing wild or irreclaimable. — An ugly old woman; a hag.

Hag'gardly, *adv.* In a haggard or ugly manner; with deformity.

Hag'ged, *p. a.* Lean; ugly; like a hag.

Hag'gis, HAGGESS, HAGGISS, *n.* [Scot. *hog*, *hag*, to hack; and Gael. *gais*, a sheep, also a piece of mutton.] (*Cookery.*) A favorite dish in Scotland. It is made by mincing finely, after long boiling, a lamb or calf's pluck, heart, &c., mixing this mince with scorched oatmeal, onions, a small quantity of beef suet, salt, pepper, and some good strong stock or gravy, and putting the whole into a sheep's paunch or stomach, carefully tied at both ends, and of which it fills about two-thirds, the rest of the space being left for the expansion of the steam generated by the boiling, to which it is subjected for three or four hours. The *H.*, however savory to the nostrils when first opened for the meal, requires both young and vigorous appetites to digest without subsequent reproach or inconvenience.

"Auld Scotland wants nae skinking ware . . .
Gi'e her a *haggis!*"—*Burns.*

Hag'gish, *a.* Of the nature of a hag; deformed.

"*Haggish* age steals on."—*Shaks.*

Hag'gishly, *adv.* In the manner of a hag.

Hag'gle, *v. a.* [A corruption of *hackle*, q. v.] To notch or cut in an unskilful manner; to make rough by cutting: to mangle.

—*v. n.* To be tedious in making a bargain; to be long in fixing a price; to hesitate; to cavil.

Hag'gler, *n.* One who cavils, hesitates, or makes difficulty in bargaining.

Hag'gling, *p. a.* Hacking or mangling. — Cavilling and hesitating in coming to terms on a bargain.

—*n.* Act of hesitating and making difficulties in bargaining.

Ha'giarchy, *n.* [Gr. *hagiarchē*, from *hagios*, sacred, and *archē*, government.] Government by men in holy orders; government of the priestly order.

Hagiocracy, *n.* [Gr. *hagiokratcia*, from *hagios*, holy, and *kratein*, to rule.] Government by a priesthood; hierarchy.

Hagiog'rapha, *n. pl.* [Gr. *hagiographa*, i. e. *biblia*, the books written by inspiration.] (*Theol.*) A term sometimes applied to certain books of the Old Testament. The Jews divided the books of the Old Testament into — 1. the Law, comprehending the five books of Moses; 2. the Prophets; and 3. the writings termed by them *Ctubim*, and by the Greeks *Hagiographa*; whence the word has been introduced into the English language. The last were held to be inspired in a lower degree than the others; but they did not always agree as to what books belonged to the second, and what to the third class. With us, the Hagiographa comprise the books of Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Song of Solomon, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, Esther, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, and the Chronicles.

Hagiog'raphal, *a.* Belonging to the hagiographa, or sacred writings.

Hagiog'rapher, *n.* One of the inspired or sacred writers.

Hagiog'raphy, *n.* Same as HAGIOGRAPHA, q. v.

Hagiol'ogist, *n.* [Gr. *hagios*, holy, and *logestes*, one who gives an account.] One who treats, writes, or discourses about the sacred Scriptures. — One who writes of the lives of the saints, or the legends connected with them.

Hagiol'ogy, *n.* A history of the lives of the eminent persons mentioned in Scripture. — An account of the lives of the saints.

Ha'gioscope, *n.* (*Arch.*) [Gr. *hagios*, holy, and *skopeiu*, to view.] An opening made between the extreme arms of the transept, in a cruciform church, and the high altar, to enable worshippers, so placed, to have a view of the officiating priest.

Hag'ley, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Cass co.

Hag'-ridden, *a.* Afflicted with nightmare.

Hag's-taper, *n.* (*Bot.*) See VERBASCUM.

Hag's'-tooth, Hake's-tooth, *n.* (*Naut.*) A part of a matting, and the like, which is interwoven with the rest in a manner to break its uniformity.

Hague, (The,) (*haig.*) [Du. *Gravenhaag*, "the count's meadow;" Fr. *La Haye*.] A town of the Netherlands, of which it is the cap. and usual residence of the King and court, is situated in the prov. of S. Holland, 10 m. S.W. of Leyden, and 13 N.W. of Rotterdam. The Hague is an open town, being surrounded only by a moat crossed by drawbridges. It presents all the characteristic features of a Dutch town; its houses and pavements are of brick, and several of its streets are intersected with canals, and bordered with rows of trees; its general appearance, however, is much superior to that of the commercial cities of Holland. The N. end of the town is the fashionable quarter, and in it is the Vyverberg, a fine open space, ornamented with a lake, and wooded island in the centre. Around and adjacent to this square are all the chief public edifices. These comprise the National Museum, containing a gallery of superb pictures; the Royal Museum, filled with rare curiosities; the Royal Palace; the palace of the Prince of Orange; and the *Binnenhof*, occupied by various government officers, and the chambers in which the States-General of Holland meet. This building served for the prison of Grotius and Barneveldt, the latter of whom was executed in front of it in 1618. The Hague has also numerous churches, charitable, literary, scientific, and educational institutions, a royal library with 100,000 vols., a theatre, and many noble private picture-galleries. Near the town is the *Bosch*, a finely wooded park belonging to the king of Holland, containing within its precincts the *Huys in den Bosch* ("House in the wood"), the summer palace of the royal family. The Hague has never been a place of much commercial importance, — printing, the manufacture of porcelain, and cannon-founding being the chief industries. — It became the residence of the feudal lords of Holland in 1250, from which period it continued the seat of government till 1806; it again assumed the rank of a capital on the restoration of the House of Orange. The astronomer Huygens, the naturalist Ruysch, and King William III. of England, were born here. *Pop.* 90,058.

Hague, in *Kentucky*, a village of Logan co., abt. 13 m. S.E. of Russellville.

Hague, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Warren co., on Lake George, abt. 90 m. N. of Albany; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Hague, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Westmoreland co.

Hague'but, *n.* Same as HAGBUT, *q. v.*

Hagueneau, (*hag-no.*) a fortified town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, on the Moder, 16 m. N. of Strasbourg. *Manuf.* Tobacco, madder, earthenware, woollen and cotton fabrics, and soap; it has also breweries and foundries for metal. *Pop.* 12,650.

Hah, (*haw.*) *interj.* An exclamation expressing surprise or sudden effort; ha!

"She stamps, and then cries *hah!* at every thrust."—*Dryden.*

Ha-ha', or HAW-HAW, *n.* [By redupl., from *haw*, a hedge.] An enclosure by a ditch, bank, or fence, so arranged that one does not perceive it until almost upon it. By means of these the steeple-chasers in Great Britain frequently come to grief. (See, also, HAW-HAW.)

Hah'nemann, SAMUEL, the founder of homœopathy, b. of poor parents at Meissen, in Saxony, 1755, and received his diploma as doctor in physic at Heidelberg, in 1781. The same year he was appointed district physician at Gomehn, near Magdeburg, and continued his studies in chemistry and mineralogy with all the ardor of an enthusiast. In 1784 he removed to Dresden, and soon afterwards abandoned the practice of physic in disgust, and confined himself to his private researches in chemistry and literature. These studies began to acquire a fixed direction in 1790, and in 1796 he commenced the record of their results in the journal of his friend, Hufeland, in an article entitled *Essay on a New Principle*, &c. In 1805 he published his *Medicine of Experience*, and in 1810 his *Organon of Rational Medicine*, in which the new doctrine was reduced to a

system, and methodically illustrated. In a second edition, published 1819, the title of his work was abbreviated, and became the *Organon of Medicine*. A third edition appeared in 1824, and was translated into English nine years afterwards. It was followed by a fourth edition in 1829, and a fifth in 1833 (translated by Dr. Dudgeon), each of which embodied fresh results, and enlarged the field which this indefatigable experimentalist had undertaken to cultivate. While this and the other works of the author mentioned below were making their way silently over Europe, *H.* himself was experiencing the usual fate of the world's benefactors. In 1813 he had removed from Dresden to Leipsic, where he was persecuted by the apothecaries as an empiric, and this had risen to such a height in 1820, that he was glad to avail himself of the protection offered to him by the Duke of Anhalt-Cöthen. In the same year he published his *Pure Medicine*, in 6 volumes 8vo., and in 1829 his *Theory of Chronic Maladies, and the Proper Medicines for them*, in 4 volumes, which were enlarged to 6 volumes in a second edition, 1840. In the meantime, his domestic circumstances were changed for the better by his marriage in 1835 with a French lady, in whose company he removed from Cöthen to Paris, at the age of 80. *H.* remained in Paris till his death in 1843, and had the satisfaction to hear that homœopathy was about to have a chair at the university of Vienna, and that hospitals were proposed in London, in Berlin, and in many cities of Austria. The principles of his therapeutic reform — for such it undoubtedly is — may be described as a recognition of derangements in the vital or spiritual force of the body, whether occasioned or not by material influences, as the *primary causes* of disease; the cure of which is by the reaction of the vital force against the remedy. The application of this theory consists — 1st, in the discovery; and 2d, in the preparation of specific remedies corresponding to every species of abnormal action and such remedies are found both in theory and practice to be the *assimulates* of the disease — or medicines by which precisely the same symptoms would be produced. The reason of the cure is difficult to express in few words, and illustrations far below the refined philosophy on which it depends have been used by professional writers. According to the terms of the theory, the medicines may be considered as diffusing themselves with a gentle but irresistible force, like that of light, between the mortal corruption and the vital spirit in combat with it, and being more subtile than the disease, and yet, like it, they engage the vital force in a quicker and more decisive conflict, and then gradually yielding before it, as their own virtue expires, the vital force is liberated, and, as a matter of course, resumes its normal action. This explanation, however, is only half the truth, for it is well known that fluids in effervescence are reduced to rest by the satisfaction of what may be called the hunger of one body for another, and something of this kind may take place when the assimulate is introduced to the disease. Be the explanation what it may, the discovery of the facts by years of patient and often painful experience, is the title of *H.* to the gratitude of society. He proved the virtue of an immense number of assimulates by testing their effects on himself and friends, and displayed equal art in the method of their refinement. His *Organon of Medicine* not only raises the art of healing to the rank of an exact science, but renders it an elegant and philosophical study; while the facilities of its practical application have been carried to such perfection, especially by his followers in this country, that many mothers of families have become expert homœopathic physicians, and rarely require the aid of a practitioner. Besides the works mentioned, *H.* is the author of some 200 treatises on medical and physical science. For his likeness, see HOMŒOPATHY.

Haidin'gerite, *n.* (*Min.*) A white, glassy, transparent arsenate of lime. *Sp. gr.* 2·848. *Comp.* Arsenic. acid 58·1, lime 28·3, water 13·6. But one specimen has been observed. The name has also been applied to a double sulphide of iron and antimony, called *Berthierite.*

Haik, (*hāk,*) *n.* [Ar. *hāke*, to weave.] A large piece of cloth formed like a poncho, or scrape, worn by the Arabs of better condition over the tunic, and in bad weather covered by the burnous.

Hail, *n.* [A. S. *hagel.*] (*Meteorol.*) Drops of rain converted into pellets of ice, by a great and sudden reduction in the temperature of the region in which these raindrops have been forming, by means of the gradual condensation of the watery vapor of the atmosphere. A very cold current of air acting suddenly on vapor which has not quite attained that condition from which it would pass rapidly into the form of drops of rain, would cause the vapor to freeze, and fall to the ground as snow; but supposing that this vapor had just reached that point of saturation and condensation at which it would assume the form of rain, and was on the point of falling in that shape, the action of intensely cold air would cause it to turn into globules of ice in its descent, and reach the earth in that state. The formation of hail, therefore, may be considered to be the consequence of the sudden influence of a very cold current of air on a mass of vapor at rest, and nearly approaching that state of saturation which immediately precedes its conversion into rain. Hail-storms are always attended with wind, and are usually followed by a heavy fall of rain. The barometer also falls suddenly to a considerable extent immediately before a hail-storm, which is frequently accompanied by thunder and lightning. Showers of hail are of short duration, very seldom lasting as long as a quarter of an hour. The clouds from which hail-stones fall are considered to be of great extent and depth, on account of the great obscurity which they produce. They are generally of a reddish-gray color, with protuberances swelling out from the under surface, and deeply indented edges. Hail-storms are generally confined to a limited area, although they are occasionally known to sweep across the face of a country in a long narrow track, as in the hail-storm which passed over France in 1788.* This remarkable storm of hail traversed the land from south to north in two parallel tracks about 600 miles long, and from 6 to 12 miles broad, separated by an intermediate track 15 miles wide, over which there was a heavy fall of rain, but no hail.

Hail, *v. n.* To pour down rondish masses of ice or frozen vapor.

—*v. a.* To pour down in the manner of hail.

Hail, *interj.* [A. S. *halu, hal*; Ger. *heil*; possibly akin to Gr. *holos*, whole.] A salutation, meaning *be well;* be in health; health to you.

"*Hail!* fellow, well met."—*Swift.*

—*n.* A salutation, or wish of health; as, a kindly *hail.*

—*v. a.* To call to, especially to a person at some distance; to arrest one's attention; to greet; to salute; to welcome.

"The man that *hails* you Tom or Jack."—*Cowper.*

—To call; to designate.

"And such a son, that all men *hailed* me happy."—*Milton.*

—*v. i.* To report one's self at home; as, where do you *hail* from? — much used at sea, when vessels meet; — also used ashore among the members of different secret societies as indicating the query, *To which lodge do you belong?*

Hailes'borough, in *New York*, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., on the Oswegatchie River, about 25 m. S. of Ogdensburg.

Hail'-shot, *n.* Small shot, which scatter, when discharged from a gun, like hail. — *Worcester.*

Hail'-stone, *n.* A single mass of hail; a pellet of frozen snow.

Hail'y, *a.* Consisting of hail; full of hail; as, *haily* showers.

Haimatu'ria, *n.* [Gr. *haima*, blood, and *ouron*, urine.] (*Med.*) A discharge of blood with the urine, owing generally to a diseased state of the kidneys or bladder. It is usually a symptom of some other disease, upon the nature of which its treatment, in general, depends.

Hai'nan, an island of China, in the prov. of Kwangtung, E. of the Gulf of Tonquin, separated from the mainland of China by a channel of but 10 m. in width; Lat. 18° 10′ to 20° N., Lon. 108° 25′ to 111° E. *Area*, 12,000 sq. m. The E. coast is steep and rocky; the N.W. coast is unapproachable because of sand-banks; but the S. coast is indented with several commodious and safe harbors. The interior of the island is mountainous and barren, but the low lands near the sea are fertile and well cultivated. *Prod.* Sugar, pearls, coral, wax, gold, and silver. The metropolis of the whole island is Kiung-choo-foo, the port of which is open to European shipping from 1858. Though the Chinese have possessed this island since B. C. 108, yet there are, in the interior, some wild and hitherto unsubdued tribes.

Hainault, (*hay'no.*) [Ger. *Hennegau.*] A frontier prov. of Belgium, bounded E. by Namur, N. by Brabant, E. and W. by Flanders, and on the S.W. by France. *Area*, 1,424 sq. m. *Prod.* Wheat, flax; excellent breeds of horses, horned cattle, and sheep are also reared. Extensive coal-fields, iron mines, marble and limestone quarries. *Manuf.* Linen, porcelain, and pens. *Principal Rivers.* Haine (whence the name), Sambre, Meuse, and Scheldt. *Chief towns.* Mons (the cap.), Tournay, Ath, Soignies, Charleroi, and Thuin. *Pop.* 911,841. — *H.* was governed by a regular succession of counts from the time of Regnier I., who began to reign about 869. In 1436 it passed into the hands of Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, and by the treaties of the Pyrenees, Nov. 7, 1659, and of Nimeguen, Sept. 17, 1678, part was ceded to France, forming the prov. of French Hainault. In 1814 it was allotted to the Low Countries, and in 1830 was incorporated with Belgium.

Hain'burg, a town of Austria, on the right bank of the Danube, 27 m. E.S.E. of Vienna, and 2 m. from the Hungarian frontier. *Manuf.* Tobacco. It is mentioned in the *Nibelungen Lied*, being at the date of that song a border fortress of the Huns. *Pop.* 5,150.

Haines, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Centre co.; *pop.* about 1,900.

Haines'burg, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Warren co., about 12 m. N. of Belvidere.

Haines Creek, in *New Jersey*, enters Rancocas Creek above Lumberton.

Haines'port, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Burlington co., about 7 m. S. of Burlington.

Haines'ville, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Lake co., about 15 m. S.W. of Waukegan; *pop.* about 550.

Haines'ville, or HAYNESVILLE, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Clinton co., about 40 m. S.E. of St. Joseph.

Haines'ville, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Sussex co., about 15 m. N. by W. of Newton.

Haines'ville, in *W. Virginia*, a P. O. of Berkeley co.

Hair, *n.* [A.S. *hær, her*; Ger. *haar*, allied to Lat. *hirtus*, rough.] (*Anat.*) The name applied to the small cylindrical, transparent, insensible, and elastic filaments which arise from the skin, and are attached to it by means of small roots. *H.* is found to grow on all parts of the surface of the human body, except the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet.

(*Anat.*) A hair consists ordinarily of a shaft and a bulb, — the shaft projecting above the skin, and the bulb originating in a follicle on the true skin. The *H.* grows from the bottom of the follicle, and when it is colored, the cells containing the coloring-matter are developed there also. Human *H.* varies in diameter from $\frac{1}{440}$th to $\frac{1}{2000}$th of an inch. Its section is never circular in outline, but always oval, and under the microscope exhibits a centre of light pithy substance, invested with a horny sheath. This outer portion of the hair appears made up of ring-like scales that overlap each other like the shingles of a house. The hair is kept moist and smooth by an oil secreted by glands just beneath the epidermis. In hairs which act as tactile organs in some of the animals, as the whiskers of the cat, the hair-bulb contains a true papilla furnished with nerves. *H.* is elastic, and will stretch nearly one-third of its original length, and sustain a weight of 6 ounces without breaking. When dry and warm, it is easily made electrical, and it readily attracts moisture from the atmosphere. It elongates by moisture, and one form of hygrometer indicates the condition of the air in that respect by the elongations or contractions of a human hair. The color of the hair seems to depend on the presence of a peculiar oil, which is of a blackish-green color in dark *H.*, blood-red in red *H.*, and nearly colorless in white *H.* The *H.* becomes gray in advanced life from a deficient secretion of the coloring-matter. There seem to be well-attested cases on record in which the hair has become gray or white within 24 hours from the effects of any strong mental excitement. It is said that a Sepoy of the Bengal army, only 24 years of age, on being brought before the British officers for examination, was almost stupefied with fear, and so great was the shock that within an hour his jet-black *H.* changed to gray. The hair grows faster by day than by night, and in summer than winter; and it has been known to continue to grow after death. The quantity of *H.* that grows upon the human body varies among the different races. The Indian races of America, and the Mongols and similar nations in northern Asia, have scanty hair and beards, while among other nations the growth of both is heavy, and there are individual instances where the hair grows down the back, and sometimes covers nearly the whole body. The hair of the head serves to protect the brain from extremes of heat and cold, and partially to shield it from the effects of blows. The beard protects the throat, and bronchial affections are far less prevalent where it is worn than where the throat is deprived of its natural covering. The moustache serves as a natural respirator, and travellers on dusty roads, and workmen in dusty trades, as millers, masons, steel and iron grinders, &c., are soon made aware of the protection it affords to the lungs. Its good offices are evident also to those who are exposed to the cold air, or to a foggy or malarious atmosphere. — *Chem.* Hair contains sulphur and a large percentage of nitrogen. The presence of these may account for the unpleasant odor emitted while burning. It dissolves in caustic potash with the liberation of ammonia, and on the addition of an acid, deposits a kind of proteïn. See HAIR-DYE, HAIR-DRESSING.

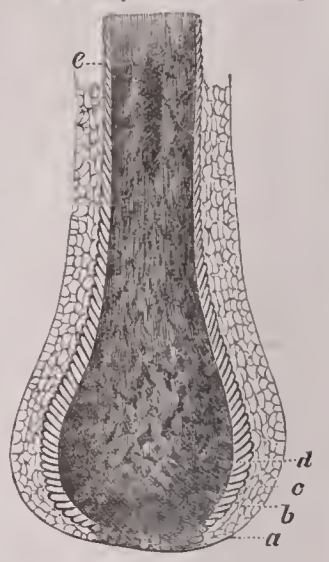


Fig. 1226.

MAGNIFIED SECTION OF BULB OF A SMALL BLACK HUMAN HAIR.

a, basement membrane of the follicle; *b*, layer of epidermic cells resting upon it; *c*, layer of imbricated cells, forming the outer lamina, or *cortex*, of the hair; *d*, more bulky cells containing pigment; *e*, a mass of cells in the axis of the hair, loaded with pigment.

(*Bot.*) The hairs in plants are very different from the *H.* of animals, although there is sometimes a considerable general resemblance, and the same purpose of protection from cold and from various atmospheric influences seems also to be sometimes served by them. They are produced by no special organ analogous to the bulbs from which the hairs of animals grow, but are composed of cellular tissue, arise from the epidermis, and are covered with extensions of the cuticle. Some hairs consist of a single elongated cell; some of several cells placed end to end. The gradations are quite indefinite between the most elongated hairs and the mere warts or ruggosities which often appear on the surface of plants. In like manner, hairs pass into *bristles* (*setæ*) and *prickles* (*aculei*), which are merely stronger and harder hairs; but spines or thorns are totally different, arising from the wood of the stem or branch. Hairs are very often connected with *glands*, which are cells, or clusters of cells, producing secretions. Stinging hairs, as in Nettles, *Loasas*, and some *Malpighias*, are ducts, with venom-secreting glands at their base. — See EPIDERMAL TISSUE.

Hair'bell, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as HAREBELL, *q. v.*

Hair'-bracket, *n* (*Ship-Carp.*) The moulding immediately behind the figure-head of a ship.

Hair'-breadth, *n.* A very small distance; as, to escape by a *hair-breadth.* — The 48th part of an inch.

—*a.* Very close; very narrow; as, a *hair-breadth* rescue

Hair'-cloth, *n.* Cloth or stuff made of hair, very rough and prickly, worn sometimes in mortification

Hair'-dresser, *n.* One who dresses or cuts hair; a barber; a perruquier.

Hair'-dressing, Head'-dressing, *n.* (*Costume.*) The adornment of the hair, and the forming of it into fantastic shapes, has been practised by women in all ages, and in no direction have the caprices of fashion been more strikingly displayed than in disposing this natural covering of the head. The early Hebrew women gloried in their luxuriant tresses, plaiting them, and adorning their heads with ornaments of gold, silver, and precious stones. The Greeks allowed their hair to grow to a great length, while the Egyptians often removed it as an incumbrance. There is no "fashion" connected with the hair, in vogue at the present time, which is new. It is not a modern idea to resort to borrowed or "false" hair to satisfy the caprices of fashion, neither is it to dye the hair, or dress it with unguents and oily substances. The Greek, Egyptian, Carthaginian, and Roman ladies, more than twenty-five centuries ago, made use of the most extravagant quantities of borrowed hair, and they wound it into large protuberances upon the back of their heads, and to keep it in place used "hair-pins" of precisely the form as in use at the present



Fig. 1227. — HAIR-DRESSES, (13TH CENTURY.)

time. The Roman women of the time of Augustus were especially pleased when they could outdo their rivals in piling upon their heads the highest tower of borrowed locks. They also arranged rows of curls formally around the sides of the head, and often the very fashionable damsels would have pendent curls in addition. An extensive commerce was carried on in hair, and after the conquest of Gaul, blonde hair, such as was grown upon the heads of German girls, became fashionable at Rome, and many a poor child of the forest, upon the banks of the Rhine, parted with her locks to adorn the wives and daughters of the proud conquerors. The great Cæsar indeed, in a most cruel manner, cut off the hair of the vanquished Gauls and sent it to the Roman market for sale, and the cropped head was regarded in the conquered provinces as a badge of slavery. To such a pitch of absurd extravagance did the Roman ladies at one time carry the business of adorning the hair, that upon the introduction of Christianity, in the first and second centuries, the apostles and fathers of the Church launched severe invectives against the vanity and frivolity of the practice. The Saxons and the Franks wore



Fig. 1228.
HEAD-DRESSES, AND FASHION OF WEARING PATCHES.
(From a French drawing, 1739.)

long hair. The Normans, too, adopted long hair as a fashion; and from them, and the more modern French, the courtiers and cavaliers of the 17th century adopted the practice of wearing those flowing "love-locks" which excited the ire of the Puritans. It was, however, in the management of ladies' hair, that the art of the professional hair-dresser was in those times mainly exercised. In the 18th century, the dressing of hair, male and female, rose to a great pitch of extravagance and folly. The hair of a lady of fashion was frizzed up in convolutions and curls, decorated with ribbons, jewels, and feathers, and filled with pomatum and powder to a degree perfectly monstrous. (*Fig.* 1229.) As women of less exalted rank slavishly attempted to follow these absurdities, the business of dressing hair was extensively followed. The cost of a full dressing being, however, too high to be lightly incurred, often one dressing was made to suffice for a week or fortnight, during which period such care was taken to preserve the greasy fabric undisturbed, that it became the resort of insects, — and how to extinguish these odious pests was in itself a matter of serious concern. It would be curious, but perhaps not strange for the observer, to see, one day or other, the extreme exaggerations of the 18th century succeed the ridiculous *waterfall*, and other modern absurdities borrowed from the Roman ladies of the decadence.



Fig. 1229.
HAIR-DRESS. (1782.)
(From Stewart's *Whole Art of Hair-dressing.*)

Hair'-dyes and Wash'es, *n.* In ancient times, people grew old as they do now, and the frosts of age blanched the raven locks of youth; and there were also those with hair glowing with red, or some other tint not deemed desirable. Hence it was that hair-dyes came into use, and a brisk demand for substances capable of changing the color of the hair has been maintained for thirty centuries. The substances employed before the science of chemistry was understood, were usually quite ineffective in their influence. They were, for the most part, fugitive vegetable stains, which water would easily remove. There was, however, a metallic mixture made in Egypt, which possessed qualities of the highest excellence. If the statements of some writers can be relied upon, this mixture was far superior to any form of hair-dye known to modern chemists. There is at the present time a dye used by the Armenians, in the East, which may be, in many respects, like the ancient dye. It is a metallic substance resembling dross. This is powdered, and mixed with fine nut-galls and moistened. A little of the paste is taken in the hand and rubbed into the hair or beard, and in a few days it becomes beautifully black. Those who have visited the Armenian convents in Turkey cannot but have admired the fine black beards of the monks, even those of advanced age. This dye is undoubtedly composed of a mixture of iron and copper, which metals, in conjunction with the gallic acid formed from the galls, produces a dye of superior excellence. — The hair-dyes in use at the present time are, for the most part, objectionable in some one of their features, or they are untidy or inconvenient to apply. The dye which has been so fashionable during the past ten years is a poisonous compound, being composed largely of one of the salts of lead, (the acetate). This mixture was brought into notice soon after the close of the Mexican war, and was known as "General Twigg's Hair-dye," the officer of that name having first successfully used it. Nearly all the *Restoratives, Washes, Embrocations, Dressings, Dyes,* &c., found in the shops are identical in composition, being made from this formula. (The number of popular mixtures of this kind, having different names, and which were made and sold by different parties, at one time exceeded *forty* in the U. States.) The formula and method of preparing it is simple. Take of finely powdered *Acetate of Lead*, 120 grains; *Lac Sulphur*, 160 grains; *Rose-Water*, one pint; *Glycerine*, one ounce. Mix the glycerine with the water, and add the acetate of lead and sulphur. The mixture must be well shaken before using. The lead and sulphur do not all dissolve in the rose-water, but fall to the bottom of the vessel as a precipitate. This preparation will gradually dye the hair a black or dark-brown color if a small quantity is rubbed into it once or twice a day. Its frequent use is however attended with great danger, as numerous instances of lead-poisoning have resulted from its employment. There are many other hair dyes into which lead enters, which are equally objectionable. — A very convenient dye is the solution of plumbate of potash. It is slow in its action, but it does not stain the skin. It is prepared by dissolving in four ounces of liquor of potassæ as much freshly precipitated oxide of lead as it will take up, and dilute the resulting clear solution with twelve ounces of pure water. It may be applied as a wash to the hair. The permanganate of potassa forms an excellent dye, where a dark-brown color is desired. It is safe and easily applied, but it has the disadvantage of staining the skin. If care is used, this need not occur. The solution may be made by dissolving in two ounces of distilled water 120 grains of the crystals of permanganate of potassa. The frequent use of *oils, bear's grease, arcturine, pomades, lustrals, rosemary washes,* &c., upon the hair, is a practice not to be commended. All of these oils and greasy pomades are manufactured from lard-oil and simple lard. No *bear's grease* is ever used. If it could be procured readily, it should not be applied to the hair, as it is the most rank and filthy of all the animal fats. There are many persons whose hair is naturally dry and crisp, and in most families there is a want of some innocent and agreeable wash or dressing which may be used moderately and judiciously. The mixture which may be regarded as the most agreeable, cleanly, and safe is composed of Cologne spirit and pure castor-oil. The following is a good formula:

Pure, fresh castor-oil, 2 oz.
Cologne spirit (95 per cent), 16 oz.

The oil is freely dissolved in the spirit, and the solution is clear and beautiful. It may be perfumed in any way to suit the fancy of the purchaser. The oil of the castor-bean has for many years been employed to dress the hair, both among the savage and civilized nations, and it possesses properties which admirably adapt it to this use. It does not rapidly dry, and no gummy, offensive residuum remains after taking on the chemical changes which occur in all oils upon exposure to light and air. It is best diffused by the agency of strong spirit, in which it dissolves. The alcohol or spirit rapidly evaporates, and does not in the slightest degree injure the texture of the hair. This preparation, for dressing the hair of children or ladies, will meet nearly or quite all requirements.

Hair'ed, *a.* Having hair; hairy.

Hair'-glove, *n.* A glove made of horse-hair, used while bathing to excite the action of the skin.

Hair'iness, *n.* The state of being covered with, or abounding in hair.

Hair'-lace, *n.* [From *hair* and *lace.*] The fillet with which women used to tie up their hair.

"If she forgets to warm her *hair-lace,*
She gets a cold as sure as death." — *Swift.*

Hair'less, *a.* Destitute of hair; as, a *hairless* scalp.

Hair'-line, *n.* A very slender line, made of hair.

Hair'-pencil, *n.* A small brush used by artists in painting, often called a *camels'-hair brush.* They are usually made from the finest hairs of the marten, badger, &c. When small, they are mounted in quills; but when larger, in tinned tubes.

Hair'-powder, *n.* A fine powder composed of flour, &c.; much used in the 18th century for sprinkling upon the hair of the head, or upon the wig.

Hair'-salt, *n.* [Ger. *haar-salz.*] (*Min.*) A form of EPSOMITE, *q. v.*

Hair'splitting, *a.* Making excessively minute and unimportant distinctions in argument.

Hair'-spring, *n.* (*Horology.*) The fine wire in a watch, which gives motion to the balance-wheel.

Hair'-stroke, *n.* The upward, lighter, and more delicate stroke in penmanship, made for connecting together different letters, or the parts of the same letter.

Hair'-trigger, *n.* (*Gun.*) A trigger connected with the tumbler of a gun-lock by a contrivance called *a hair,* by means of which, on the very slightest pressure, the fire-arm is discharged. — Also applied to a pistol made upon this principle.

Hair'-worm, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See GORDIUS.

Hair'y, *a.* Overgrown with hair; covered with hair. — Consisting of hair; resembling hair; of the nature of hair; as, a *hairy* mantle.

Haitian, (*hā'shan,*) *a.* and *n.* Same as HAYTIAN, *q. v.*

Hake, *n.* [O. Eng. *hauk*; Ger. *hecht,* a pike.] (*Zoöl.*) See MERLUCIUS.

—*v. n.* To go about idly; to mope; also, to sneak, or loaf.

Ha'kim, *n.* [Arab., a physician.] A title given among the Arabs to physicians, and also to other persons as a title of respect.

Hal, a town of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 10 m. S.S.W. of Brussels. *Manuf.* Cloths and linen goods. *Pop.* 7,160.

Ha'las, a town of Hungary, 75 m. S. of Pesth, on Lake Halasto; *pop.* 14,300.

Halberd, *n.* [Fr. *hallebarde*; Ger. *hellebarde,* from *hell,* clear, bright, and *barde,* a broad-axe.] (*Mil.*) An offensive weapon consisting of a shaft about five feet long, made of oak, having a steel head formed somewhat like a crescent. It was much used formerly, but is seldom or ever now seen, except in some Scottish burghs, where it is employed by the civil officers who attend the magistrates in processions, and on other public occasions.



Fig 1230.—HALBERD.

Halberdier, (*hal'ber deer,*) *n.* [Fr. *hallebardier.*] One armed with a halberd.

Hal'berstadt, a city of Prussia in Saxony, on the Holzemme, 32 m. S.W. of Magdeburg. *Manuf.* Cloth, wool, tobacco, leather gloves, hats, candles, and brandy. *Pop.* 22,500.

Hal'bert, in *Indiana,* a township of Martin co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Hal'cott, in *New York,* a township of Greene co.; *pop.* abt. 900.

Hal'cottsville, in *New York,* a post-village of Delaware co., abt. 70 m. S.W. of Albany

Hal'cyon, *n.* [Fr. and Lat., from Gr. *hals*, the sea, and *kunai*, *kundn*, to search.] (*Zoöl.*) See ALCEDO.
—*a.* Calm; undisturbed; peaceful; quiet; as, *halcyon* ease.

Hal'cyon-days, *n. pl.* [Lat. *dies halcyones*, or *halcyonii.*] (*Antiq.*) A term applied by the ancients to the 7 days which immediately precede and follow the shortest day, from the circumstance that the halcyon, or king-fisher selected that period for incubation, and they believed that, on that account, the weather was always remarkably quiet about that time. Hence the phrase "halcyon-days" has passed into a proverb, as denoting times of peace and tranquillity.

Halcyon'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) See ALCEDINIDÆ.

Hal'cyonoid, *a.* Same as ALCYONOID. *q. v.*

Hal'dane, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Ogle co.

Hal'deman, S. S., an American naturalist and philologist, b. near Columbia, Penna., in 1812, and educated at Dickinson College, was employed on the New Jersey and Pennsylvania geological surveys in 1836–7. In 1851 he became Professor of Natural History in the University of Pennsylvania, four years later obtained the same post in the Delaware College, Newark, Del., and has been since Professor of Geology and Chemistry to the State Agricultural Society of Harrisburg, Penna. He has addressed several interesting papers on entomology and conchology to the scientific societies of Philadelphia and Boston, a list of which will be found in Agassiz's *Nomenclator Zoölogicus*, and in Allibone's *Dictionary of English and American Authors*. Prof. *H.* has directed much of his attention to the philosophy of speech, and its bearing upon etymology. His essay, *Analytic Orthography*, containing phonetic versions of the Lord's Prayer in Cherokee, Wyandot, and Grebi, and examples of the numerals from one to ten, in about 70 languages or dialects, with the pronunciation appended by the author from the lips of the natives, gained the Trevelyan prize in England, in 1858, against 16 European competitors. In 1851 he published at Philadelphia a volume on the ancient pronunciation of the Latin tongue.

Hal'densleben, (**Nen.**) a town of Prussia, on the Ohre, 14 m. N.W. of Magdeburg. *Manuf.* Linen, and clay pipes. *Pop.* 6,100.—*Alt Haldensleben* is a town on the opposite or N.E. bank of the Ohre, with a *pop.* of 2,200.

Hal'dimand, a co. of prov. of Ontario, bordering on Lake Erie; *area*, about 459 sq. m. *Rivers.* Grand and Chippeway rivers, and Nanticoke Creek. *Surface*, broken; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Cayuga. *Pop.* abt. 20,000.

Hale, SIR MATTHEW, a learned English jurist, b. 1609. After completing his education at Oxford, he was admitted to the bar, and became, successively, counsel for Lord Strafford, Archbishop Laud, and, in 1647, for the eleven members of the House of Commons, whose impeachment was demanded by the army. In 1659 he entered Parliament, and after filling a minor judgeship, was appointed, in 1671, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. D. 1676. Sir Matthew Hale left behind him the reputation of one of the ablest and most incorruptible men who ever wore the ermine. His chief works are *History of the Pleas of the Crown*, a work of great authority, and the *History of the Common Law*, (6th ed. 8vo., London, 1820.)—HALE. See p. 1267.

Hale, (*hail,*) *a.* [A. S. *hal, hæl*; Ger. *heil.*] Healthy; sound; hearty; well-complexioned; robust; unimpaired; as, a *hale* body.
—*v. a.* To drag by force; to pull violently or rudely; to haul.

"Lest he *hale* thee to the judge."—*Luke* xii. 58

—*n.* A violent pull or haul.

Hale, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Oregon co.
—A township of Warren co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Hale, in *Iowa*, a township of Jones co.; *pop.* 844.

Hale, in *Minnesota*, a township of McLeod co.; *pop.* abt. 200.

Hale, in *Ohio*, a township of Hardin co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Hale'nia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Gentianaceæ*, represented in N. America by *H. deflexa*, the Felwort.

Hale's Corners, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Milwaukee co.

Hale's Creek, in *Ohio*, enters the Ohio River near Portsmouth.
—A post-office of Scioto co.

Hale's Eddy, in *New York*, a post-vill. of Delaware co.

Hale'sia, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Snowdrop-tree, a genus of plants, order *Aquifoliaceæ*, represented in N. America by the two beautiful species *H. tetraptera* and *H. diptera.*

Halévy, JACQUES FRANÇOIS FROMENTAL, a French musical composer, b. at Paris, of Jewish parentage, 1799. The first work of *H.*'s that brought him any considerable reputation was *La Juive*, produced at the Grand Opéra in 1835. The most important of his subsequent pieces (of a serious character) were, *La Reine de Chypre*, *Charles VI.*, *Le Juif Errant*, and *La Magicienne.* Those executed for the Opéra Comique are regarded as his most successful: the principal are—*Les Mousquetaires*, *L'Eclair*, and *Le Val d'Andorre.* D. 1862.

Half. (*haf,*) *n*; *pl.* HALVES. [A.S. *half, healf*; Ger. *halb.*] A moiety; one part of a thing which is divided into two equal parts.
—*v. a.* To divide into two equal parts.
—*a.* Consisting of a moiety or half; as, *half* a loaf is better than none.
—*adv.* In part, or in an equal degree; as, *half* loth, *half* consenting.

Half-and-half, *n.* A mixture of bitter beer and strong ale, or of porter and ale, much used in England. *Dickens.*

Half'-binding, *n.* A mode of binding books, by which the back, and sometimes the corners, are of leather, while the rest of the binding consists of cloth, or pasteboard.

Half'-blood, *n.* Relation between persons born of the same father, or of the same mother, but not of both.

"A sister by the *half-blood.*"—*Locke.*

Half'-blooded, *adj.* A term applied to animals, when but one of the progenitors is of pure blood; as, a *half-blooded* Durham ox.
—Mean; degenerate.

"*Half blooded* fellow, yes."—*Shaks.*

Half-boarder, *n.* A term applied in pensions or boarding-schools to such persons who take in the establishment no other meal than their dinner.

Half'-bound, *a.* Having but the back, and sometimes the corners bound in leather, the rest being in cloth or paper, as a book.

Half'-bred, *a.* Imperfectly bred; not thoroughly acquainted with the rules of good breeding; unpolished; impolite; rude.

Half'-breed, *a.* Half-blooded; as, a *half-breed* Canadian.
—*n.* One whose father is of one race, and the mother of a distinct one. In America, the term is most frequently applied to the offspring of Indians and whites.

Half'breed Creek, in *Iowa*, enters Des Moines River in Lee co.

Half-brother, *n.* A brother by one of the parents, but not by the other; a step-brother.

Half'-caste, *n.* A term mostly used in British India, and signifying the offspring of a European and Hindoo.

Half'-cent, *n.* (*Numis.*) A copper coin of the United States, of the value of five mills, or the 200th part of a dollar. The first were issued in 1793, the last in 1857.

Half'-cock, *n.* The position of the cock of a gun, when it is retained by the first notch.
—*v. a.* To set the trigger of a fire-arm at the first notch.

Half'-crown, *n.* The half of a crownpiece sterling, value about 58 cents.

Half-Day, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Lake co., about 28 m. N. of Chicago.

Half'-dime, *n.* (*Numis.*) A silver coin of the U. States, of the value of 5 cents, or the $\frac{1}{20}$ of a dollar. Its weight is 19 grains and $\frac{2}{10}$ of a grain,—equal to $\frac{4}{100}$ of an ounce troy,—and is of the fineness of $\frac{900}{1000}$. It was first coined in 1793.

Half'-dollar, *n.* (*Numis.*) A silver coin of the U. States, of half the value of the dollar or unit. Its weight, as reduced by Act of Feb. 21, 1853, is 192 grains, and its fineness $\frac{900}{1000}$.

Half'-eagle, *n.* (*Numis*) A gold coin of the United States, of the value of five dollars. Its weight is 130 grains of standard fineness, namely $\frac{900}{1000}$ of pure gold, and 100 of alloy of silver and copper.

Half'ter, *n.* A male fallow-deer castrated.

Half'-faced, *a.* Showing only one half or a part of the face; small-faced;—used contemptuously.

"This same *half-faced* fellow, Shadow."—*Shaks.*

Half-hatched, (*-hatcht,*) *a.* Only partially incubated; as, "eggs but *half-hatched.*"—*Gay.*

Half-heard, *a.* Not heard throughout; heard but imperfectly.

"And leave *half-heard* the melancholy tale."—*Pope.*

Half-hearted, *a.* Not having true courage or genuine affection; unkind; deficient in generosity.

Half-length, *a.* Containing but one half the length or size of a person; as, a *half-length* portrait.

Half-mast, *a.* Placed at half the height of a mast, as a flag. (Implying a death on board ship, or used as a mark of mourning.)

Half-measure, *n.* An imperfect plan of operation; a feeble effort.

Half-moon, *n.* The moon at its quarters when half its disc appears illuminated.—Anything in the shape of a half-moon.
(*Fortif.*) See RAVELIN.

Half Moon, in *New York*, a post-township of Saratoga co., on the Hudson River, abt. 12 m. N. of Albany; *pop.* (1870) 3,091.

Half-Moon, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Centre co.; *pop.* abt. 850.

Half-Moon, or **Half-moon Lake,** in *Wisconsin*, a township of Eau Claire co.; *pop.* abt. 400.

Half-moon Bay, or **Spanish-town,** in *California*, a post-village of San Mateo co., abt. 25 m. S. of San Francisco.

Half-moon Keys, a number of small islands and reefs, E. of Portland Pt., at the S. extremity of Jamaica, W. Indies.

Half-note, *n.* (*Mus.*) A minim, being half a semibreve.

Half-pace, Haute'pace, Haut'pas, *n.* (*Arch.*) A raised floor in a bay-window.

Half-part, *n.* The half of anything; an equal share or division.

Half-pay, *n.* Half the amount of salary or wages; particularly, in most of the standing armies of Europe, a reduced allowance to a naval or military officer, on his retirement from professional duty, or when he is not on actual service.
—*a.* Receiving or entitled to half-pay; as, a *half-pay* officer.

Halfpenny, (*haf'pĕn-ny,* or *hā'pen-ny,*) *n.*; *pl.* HALFPENCE. An English copper coin, of the value of half a penny, or one cent; also, the equivalent value of half a penny; as, a *halfpenny* loaf.

Halfpennyworth, *n.* The worth or value of half a penny.

"Oh, monstrous! but one *halfpennyworth* of bread to this intolerable deal of sack!"—*Shaks.*

Half-pike, *n.* (*Mil.*) A small, short pike, formerly carried by officers; also, a similar weapon used in boarding ships.

Half-pint, *n.* The fourth part of a quart; as, a *half-pint* of wine.

Half-port, *n.* (*Naut.*) A wooden shutter for a ship's port-hole, having a circular aperture to allow the muzzle of a gun to protrude.

Half-press, *n.* (*Printing.*) The quantity of work performed by one man at a printing-press.

Half-price, *n.* Half the usual price charged for admission to a place of public entertainment; a reduction of the charge for admission made late in the evening, or when a performance is half over.

Half-read, *a.* Having superficial knowledge by reading.

Half-round, *n.* (*Arch.*) A moulding of semicircular form.

Half-scholar, (*häf'skŏl-ar,*) *n.* One imperfectly learned.

Half'-seas-o'ver, *a.* Somewhat intoxicated with liquor. (Used colloquially.)

Half'-shift, *n.* A movement of the hand in playing the violin, whereby a high note is produced.

Half-sighted, (*häf'sīt-ed,*) *a.* Seeing imperfectly; having weak discernment.—*Johnson.*

Half'-sister, *n.* A sister by one parent only.

Half'-step, *n.* (*Mus.*) A semitone.

Half'-strained, *a.* Half-bred; imperfect.

"I find I'm but a *half-strain'd* villain yet."—*Dryden.*

Half-sword, *n.* Close fight; combat within half the length of a sword.

Half'-terete', *a.* (*Bot.*) That is flat on the one side, and terete on the other.—*Henslow.*

Half-tide, *n.* Half the duration of a single tide, or nearly six hours.

Half'-timbers, *n. pl.* (*Ship-building.*) Those timbers in the cant-bodies which are answerable to the lower futtocks in the square body.

Half'-tint, *n.* (*Painting.*) See DEMI-TINT.

Half-tongue, (*-tŭng,*) *n.* (*O. Eng. Law.*) A jury composed half of denizens, and the rest aliens.

Half'-way, *adv.* In the middle; intermediate; at half the distance.

"He meets destiny *half-way*, nor shrinks at death."—*Granville.*

—*a.* At unequal distance from the extremes; as, a *half-way* house.

Half Way, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Jay co.

Half Way, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Polk co.

Half-way Creek, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of La Crosse county.

Half-way Prairie, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Monroe county.

Half-wit, *n.* A numskull; a dolt; a blockhead; a silly person.

Half-witted, *a.* Weak in intellect; silly; dull in understanding.

Half-year, *n.* The period of six months.

Half'-yearly, *a.* Semi-annual; two in a year.
—*adv.* Semi-annually; twice in a year; as, the dividends are payable *half-yearly.*

Hal'ibut, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the genus *Hippoglossus*, which includes the largest fishes of the *Pleuronutidæ*, or Flounder family, attaining the length of 6 or 7 feet in the North Atlantic, and weighing from 300 to 400 lbs.

Hal'ibut Island, in *Alaska*, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, near the S.W. extremity of the peninsula of Alaska: Lat. 54° 48′ N., Lon. 164° 15′ W. Circumference 22 m. This island was discovered by Capt. Cook, the celebrated navigator, who named it from the immense numbers of halibut taken off its shores.

Halicarnas'sus, (*Anc. Geog.*) A city of Caria, in Asia Minor, on the Ceramian Gulf, where the small town of Boudroum now stands. It was originally called *Zephyria*, was of Dorian origin, and is famous as the birthplace of Herodotus, B. C. 484. The celebrated tomb of Mausolus was erected B. C. 353, and the city was taken by Alexander the Great, B. C. 334. It was a bishopric in the Primitive Church. The site of the ancient town was discovered in 1839 by Lieut. Block.—See MAUSOLEUM.

Hal'icore, *n.* See MANATEE.

Halieu'tics, *n. sing.* [Gr. *alicutikos*, relating to fishing | Ichthyology.

Hal'ides Acid, *n. pl.* (*Chem.*) Compounds of chlorine, bromine, &c., with oxygenated or acid radicals.

Hal'ifax, GEORGE SAVILE, MARQUIS OF, an English statesman, b. 1630. He contributed to the restoration of Charles II., who made him a privy councillor, and rewarded him with a coronet. On the accession of James II., he was appointed President of the Council, from which he was dismissed for refusing his consent to a repeal of the Test Acts. In the Convention Parliament he was chosen speaker of the House of Lords, and at the accession of William and Mary was made Lord Privy Seal. D. 1695.—HALIFAX, CHARLES MONTAGU. See SUP.

Hal'ifax, a manufacturing town of Yorkshire, England, on a branch of the Calder, 35 m. S.W. of York. *Manuf.* Cloths, plush, carpets, cotton thread, with several dyeing establishments. *Pop.* 65,510.

Hal'ifax, a maritime city of British N. America, on a small peninsula on the S.E. coast of Nova Scotia, of which it is the cap. The town stands on the declivity of a hill about 250 ft. in height, rising from the W. side of one of the finest harbors in the N. American continent. The streets are generally broad, and the front of the town is lined by wharves. Warehouses rise over the wharves, and dwelling-houses and public buildings rear their heads over each other as they stretch along and up the sides of the hill. Among the chief public buildings are the Government House, Province Buildings, con-

caining the govt. offices, legislative chambers, Supreme Court, and public library; Dalhousie College, Military Hospital, &c. The dockyard covers 14 acres, and forms the chief depôt of naval stores in the British N. American colonies. The harbor opposite the town, where ships usually anchor, and where, at medium tides, there are 12 fathoms of water, is rather more than a mile wide. After narrowing to ¼ m., about 1 m. above the upper end of the town, it expands into *Bedford Basin*. This sheet of water, which is completely landlocked, occupies a surface of 10 sq. m., and is capable of containing the whole British navy. *H.* harbor is accessible at all seasons, and its navigation is scarcely ever interrupted by ice. The best mark in sailing for it is Sambro light-house, on a small island off Sambro Head, abt. 13 m. S. by E. of Halifax, with a fixed light 210 ft. high. Another light-house stands on Magher's Beach, a spot extending from McNab's Island, at the very entrance of the port. When the latter light is seen, ships may run in without fear. The harbor and its approaches are fortified by strong batteries. A canal connects *H.* harbor with Cobequid Bay and the Bay of Fundy. Since its first settlement, in 1749, *H.* has continued to be the seat of a profitable fishery; and its general commerce is highly prosperous, engrossing as it does nearly the whole foreign trade of Nova Scotia. In 1817, *H.* was declared a free port to a certain extent, and has since acquired the privilege of warehousing. Some ships of large size are employed in the South-Sea fishery, but, generally speaking, the inhabitants are less enterprising and successful fishers than the New-Englanders. Mail-steamers sail between Halifax and Liverpool, and Falmouth, Eng., and other packets regularly to Boston, New York, and the W. Indies. *Manuf.* Soap, candles, leather, paper, sugar, tobacco, beer, liquors, &c. *Pop.* 30,517.

Hal'ifax, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Plymouth co., about 30 m. S.S.E. of Boston; *pop.* of township abt. 950.

Hal'ifax, in *N. Carolina*, a N.N.E. co.; *area*, abt. 680 sq. m. *Rivers.* Roanoke River and Fishing Creek. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Halifax. *Pop.* abt. 21,300.

—A post-town, cap. of Halifax co., on the Roanoke River, abt. 87 m. N.E. of Raleigh. It is memorable as being the place where the constitution of N. Carolina was formed.

Hal'ifax, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village and township of Dauphin co., on the Susquehanna River, abt. 18 m. N. of Harrisburg; *pop.* of township abt. 2,240.

Hal'ifax, in *Tennessee*, a village of Wilson co.

Hal'ifax, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Windham co., abt. 120 m. S.W. of Montpelier: *pop.* of township abt. 1,350.

Hal'ifax, in *Virginia*, a S. co., bordering on N. Carolina; *area*, abt. 960 sq. m. *Rivers.* Staunton or Roanoke, Dan, Banister, and Hycootee rivers. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Plumbago. *Cap.* Banister, (*q. v.*) *Pop.* abt. 27,200.

Hal'ifax Court-House, in *Virginia*. See BANISTER.

Hal'imas, *n.* Same as HALLOWMAS.

Haliog'rapher, *n.* One who treats of, or describes the sea.

Haliog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *als*, the sea, and *graphein*, to describe.] A treatise on, or description of, the sea.

Hal'iotoid, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Ear-shaped.

Halio'tis, *n.* [Gr. *als*, the sea, and *ous*, ear.] (*Zoöl.*) The Ear-shell family, containing gasteropods, the shell of which somewhat resembles in shape the human ear. The head of the animal is large, having two long, round tentacula, with eyes at the base on footstalks; foot very large, having the margin fringed all round. It is always found near the surface of the water. Found in the East Indies.

Ha'lite, *n.* (*Min.*) Rock-salt; common salt; chloride of sodium: NaCl. *Comp.* Chlorine 60·7, sodium 39·3. *Sp. gr.* 2·1–2·257. Color white,—sometimes blue, purplish, yellowish, or reddish, from the presence of impurities. Rock-salt occurs in beds of rocks of different geological ages, and is generally mixed with chloride of calcium, chloride of magnesium, and sulphate of lime,—also, sometimes, with sulphate of magnesia.—For a full account of salt-mining and manufacture, see SALT.

Hal'itus, *n.* [Lat., vapor.] (*Physiol.*) The aqueous vapor exhaling from newly-drawn blood. It has a peculiar odor, which soon disappears.

Hall, *n.* [A. S. *heal, hall*; D. *hal*; Ger. *halle*; Lat. *aula*; Gr. *au-lē*, probably from *aēmi*, to breathe hard, to blow, because in Grecian houses the hall was open to the air; Sansk. *ālaya*, a house.] A large room at the entrance of a house or suite of chambers.

"That light we see is burning in my *hall*."—*Shaks.*

—A public room in a building, devoted to the administration of magisterial justice; a spacious building attached to inns of court; as, the *hall* of the Middle Temple. (Eng.)—A place of public assembly; as, a town-*hall*, a music-*hall*, &c.—A term given to certain colleges in the English universities; as, Magdalen *Hall*, Oxford. It is also applied to the public eating-room of a college; as, to dine in *hall*.

(*Hist.* and *Arch.*) The principal apartment in the castles and mansions of the Middle Ages, which was used on all occasions of ceremony, and in which the meals were served. Some of the palaces of the early Frank and Saxon kings appear to have consisted of little else than the hall. The earliest existing specimens are of the 12th cent.; and though none of them retain their roofs or fittings, it is apparent that several of them were divided into three alleys, by rows of pillars and arches. In these halls the king, together with his courtiers and all his retainers, dwelt, sitting at the same table and around the same hearth. There was generally another smaller chamber attached, in which the king and his courtiers slept, while the retainers slept in the hall. The Normans built halls very similar to those of the Saxons; and, with few modifications, similar buildings were erected until the 14th cent. The population then being more numerous, and manners more refined, it became necessary to have more numerous apartments. The hall, however, held its place as the chief room of the house, in which the king or lord of the manor administered justice, gave audiences, or received and entertained his guests. From the 14th cent. downwards, numerous examples of large and stately halls still remain in England, France, and Germany. Among the finest of these relics may be mentioned that at Eltham Palace, Kent, Eng., represented in Fig. 1231. The hall



Fig. 1231.—THE GREAT HALL AT ELTHAM PALACE, (Eng.)

originally was essentially a part of feudal architecture. The principal entrance was at one end, where, in those which retain traces of the original fittings, a space is parted off by a screen extending across the whole width, and supporting a gallery above. In the screen were doors leading into the body of the hall. At the upper end, a portion of the floor, called the *dais*, was raised one or two steps above the rest, on which was placed the principal table, at which the host and superior guests sat. The chief seat was in the middle, next the wall, commanding a view down the room. The fire, or open hearth, was often in the middle of the floor, and the smoke escaped through a louvre on the top of the roof; sometimes, however, fire-places were formed in the side-walls. In halls of the Perpendicular date, there was a large bay-window at one end, and sometimes at both ends, of the dais, where the "cupboard," or buffet, was placed. Many of these arrangements are still retained in the university halls. The walls were frequently lined, for some part of their height, with wainscoting, and an ornamental canopy was fixed over the principal seat. The walls were also sometimes hung with tapestry or carpeting.

Hall, JAMES, an American judge and author, B. in Philadelphia, 1793. He served during the war of 1812–14, and in 1818 returned to the study of the law at Pittsburg, Penna. In 1812 he was elected judge of the circuit court of Illinois, and also State treasurer. In 1833 he took up his residence in Cincinnati, where he devoted himself to the mixed pursuits of banking and literature. His chief works are, *Legends of the West* (Phila., 1832; 2d ed. 1833); the *Harpe's Head, a Legend of Kentucky* (1833); *Sketches of the West* (2 vols., Phila., 1835); *Tales of the Border* (1835); and *Notes on the Western States* (Phila., 1838). In conjunction with T. H. McKenney, Judge *H.* brought out an elaborate and costly *History of the Indian Tribes* (3 vols., Philadelphia and Washington, 1838–1844), for which he supplied the greater part of the letter-press. Of his later works the chief are the *Wilderness and the War-Path* (New York, 1845), and the *Romance of Western History* (Cincinnati, 1859). A uniform edition of his works was published in 4 vols. in 1853. D. 1868.

Hall, JAMES, a distinguished American geologist and palæontologist, B. at Bingham, Mass., in 1811. After studying at the Rensselaer School, N. Y. State, for 6 years, *H.*, in 1837, was appointed on the New York Survey, and his report has been published in a 4to. vol., with illustrations from his own pencil. While thus engaged he was able to direct his attention to the palæozoic formations of the W. States of this country; and 3 vols of the *Palæontology of New York*, published in 1847, 1852, and 1859 respectively, embody his investigations on this subject. In the production of this work Prof. *H.* had to contend against several obstacles, and in one of the intervals which occurred while the State was hesitating whether it should go on, he was invited to take part in the Canadian Survey, under Sir William Logan. This offer, however, *H.* was obliged to decline, having been appointed, in 1855, Geologist of the State of Iowa, of the survey of which he published a volume in 1858; and the New York legislature having made final arrangements with him to continue his "Palæontology." In 1850 Prof. *H.* was elected by the Royal Geographical Society of London one of its 50 foreign members, and in 1858 he received the Wollaston Medal from the same scientific body. He is a member of several scientific societies in Europe and in the U. States, to which he has at various times contributed many valuable papers.

Hall, LYMAN, one of the signers of American Independence, B. in Conn. about 1731, graduated at Yale College in 1747, commenced the study of medicine at Sunbury, Ga., in 1752, represented the latter State in Congress, 1775–80, was appointed Governor of his State in 1783, and D. 1791.

Hall, SAMUEL CARTER, F.S.A., an English art-critic and man of letters, B. 1801. After a considerable literary experience, he, in 1839, established the "Art Journal," which stands at the head of its class, and has had considerable influence on the progress of British art. *H.* is also the editor of the *Book of Gems, Book of British Ballads, Baronial Halls of England*, &c.

Hall, in *Georgia*, a N.E. central co.; *area*, abt. 540 sq. m. *Rivers.* Chattahoochee, Chestatee, and Oconee rivers. *Surface*, extremely diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Gold, diamonds, silver, lead, rubies, emeralds, and amethysts. *Cap.* Gainesville. *Pop.* abt. 10,500.

Hall, in *Illinois*, a township of Bureau co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

Hall, in *Indiana*, a township of Dubois co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.

—A post-office of Morgan co.

Hall, in *Nebraska*, a central co.: *area*, abt. 1,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Nebraska or Platte River, and many of its tributaries. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Grand Island City. *Pop.* abt. 2,000.

Hall, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of York co.

Hallage, *n.* A toll levied on goods sold in a public hall.

Hal'lam, HENRY, an English historian, B. at Windsor, 1777. His father was dean of Bristol. After studying at Eton he was sent to the university of Oxford, where he distinguished himself by his classical attainments. He afterwards settled in London, and entered upon his career of literary labor as one of the first contributors to the "Edinburgh Review." His *View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, published in 1818, was the first great result of his studies and researches. His masterly work on the *Constitutional History of England* was given to the world in 1827. Hallam belonged to the Whig party in politics, but he preserved a singular calmness and exemption from political passions, and wrote with an impartiality which is rarely rivalled. In 1833 a very heavy blow fell on him in the death of his eldest son, a young man of high promise, and the chosen friend of Alfred Tennyson, whose love and sorrow are recorded in those exquisite lyrics which form his "In Memoriam." The next great work of *H.*, published in 1837–39, was his *Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the 15th, 16th, and 17th Centuries*. Other family bereavements followed in rapid succession, and after losing his daughter, his wife, and his second son, (the last in 1850,) the aged and mourning father himself died in 1859. *H.*'s works have passed through many editions, and have been translated into the French and German languages.

Hal'lamshire, a district of England, in the S.W. riding of Yorkshire co. York.

Halle, (*hahl'.*) [Anc. *Hala Saxonum.*] A city of Prussia in Saxony, on the Saale, 9 m. N. of Merseburg. *Manuf.* Woollens, stockings, silk, leather, buttons, hardware, and starch. The University of *H.*, founded in 1694, and to which the University of Wittenberg was united in 1815, is of very high literary repute. *Pop.* 52,620.

Hal'leck, FITZ-GREENE, an American poet, B. at Guilford, Conn., 1795. He entered a banking-house in New York city in 1813, and remained in that city engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1849, when he returned to Connecticut. His first contribution to American literature consisted of various humorous and satirical odes and lyrics, contributed to the "New York Evening Post" in 1819, in conjunction with his friend J. R. Drake, under the pseudonyms of "Croaker," and "Fanny." His longest satirical poem appeared in the same year. In 1822 *H.* visited England and the continent of Europe, and on his return to the U. States, in 1827, brought out a small vol. of poems, containing *Alnwick Castle, Marco Bozzaris*, &c.; and some other pieces, which had appeared in different periodicals, were collected and published in 1835. For some time previous to the death of J. J. Astor, *H.* was engaged to assist him in his business affairs, and was one of the original trustees of the Astor Library. In 1865 appeared his last work, *Young America*, which is not up to the mark of its predecessors. D. 1867. His statue was erected in Central Park, N. Y., in 1877.

Hal'leck, HENRY WAGER, an American general, B. in New York city, about 1810, entered West Point as a cadet in 1825, graduated in 1839, was appointed to the U. S. Engineer Corps as 2d lieutenant in July of the same year, and was one of the Assistant Engineer Professors at West Point from that time till 1840. He was made 1st lieut. in 1845, having previously published a work on *Bitumen*, and he wrote a series of lectures on War, published in 1846 under the title of *Elements of Military Art and Science*. In the Mexican war he served on the Lower Californian coast, and was breveted captain in 1847. From the latter year till 1849, *H.* was secretary of the State of California under the military govt. of Gens. Kearney, Mason, and Riley. In 1849 he was a member of the convention to form and draft the constitution of the State of California, was promoted to be

capt. of engineers in 1853, and retired from the service in 1854. *H.* practised law in San Francisco, and was at the head of a prosperous firm at the breaking out of the civil war. At the instance of Gen. Scott, he was recalled from San Francisco in 1861, and commissioned a major-general of the U. States army, Aug. 19. On his arrival he was placed in command of the dept. of the West to relieve Gen. Hunter. Early in 1862, after the victories of Paducah, Fort Donelson, Fort Henry, &c., it became necessary to enlarge the dept., thereby embracing all the country, for some miles, on both sides of the Mississippi River. Gen. *H.* directed the siege of Corinth in May; was called to Washington, and appointed Commander-in-chief of the Union armies, July 11, retiring in favor of Gen. Grant in 1864. D. 1872.

Halleluiah, Hallelujah. (*hal-lē lū'ya,*) *n.* and *interj.* [Heb., from obsol. *halal*, to be clear, to sing, to chant, to praise, and *Jah*, Jehovah.] Praise ye the Lord; give praise to God;—a well-known doxology derived from the Old Testament, and used, among the early Christians, at Easter, and during the interval thence to Whitsuntide.

Hal'ler, ALBERT, an eminent anatomist and physiologist, b. at Berne, Switzerland, 1708. He was originally destined for the Church, but subsequently turned his attention to medicine, which he studied under Camerarius and Duvernay at Tübingen, and afterwards at Leyden under Boerhaave, where he was the associate of Albinus and Ruysch, and where also he graduated as a doctor. He was appointed teacher of anatomy in 1734; but his reputation having greatly extended, he was nominated Professor of Anatomy, Surgery, and Botany, in the university of Göttingen, by George II. of England, in 1736. Here he remained 17 years, and here his great work, *Disputationes Anatomicæ Selectæ*, by which he is chiefly known, was composed. He refused the chair of botany in Oxford, and he declined solicitations from the king of Prussia, the States of Holland, and the empress of Russia. George II., in consideration of his great merits, obtained for him a brevet as a noble of the empire, and he is often spoken of as Baron Haller; but he never used this title in his native country. He left Göttingen for Berne in the year 1753, and spent the rest of his life in honorable but active retirement in Switzerland. D. at Berne, 1777.

Hal'lett's Cove, or ASTORIA, in *New York*. See ASTORIA.

Hallettsville, in *Texas*, a post-village, cap. of Lavaca co., on the Lavaca River, abt. 95 m. S.E. of Austin.

Hal'ley, EDMUND, an English astronomer and mathematician, b. at Haggerston, near London, 1656. He received his education at St. Paul's School, and Queen's Coll., Oxford, where he attained so great a proficiency in mathematical studies, that in 1676 he published observations on a spot in the sun, by which the motion of that body on its axis were determined. The same year he went to St. Helena, where he determined the positions of 350 stars. On his return to England he was created master of arts, and chosen a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1680 he made the tour of Europe with Mr. Nelson; and on the passage to Calais was the first to observe the great comet—the same which visited our hemisphere again in 1835. (See COMET.) After his return, he gave his attention to the theory of the planetary motions, which made him acquainted with Sir Isaac Newton, who intrusted to him the publication of his *Principia*. To ascertain exactly the cause of the variation of the compass, he was made commander of a ship in 1698, and sent to the Western Ocean: but his crew being mutinous, he was obliged to return. The year following he sailed again, and proceeded as far south as the ice would permit; the result of which observations he published in a general chart. In 1703 he was appointed Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford; in 1705 he made public his valuable researches on the orbits of comets; in 1713 he became secretary to the Royal Society; and in 1719 he succeeded Flamsteed as Astronomer Royal. The remainder of his life was chiefly spent in the sedulous performance of his duties in that situation, especially in completing the theory of the motion of the moon. D. 1742. His principal works are *Catalogus Stellarum Australum*, *Tabulæ Astronomicæ*, *An Abridgment of the History of Comets*, &c.

Halliards, *hal'yards.*) *n pl.* (*Naut.*) The ropes or tackles usually employed to hoist or lower any sail on its respective mast. (Also written *halyards* and *haulyards.*)

Hal'lier, *n.* [From *hale*, to pull.] A kind of net for ensnaring birds.

Hal'lite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as ALUMINITE, *q. v.*

Hall'-mark, *n.* In England, the official mark of the Goldsmiths' Company, &c., affixed to gold and silver plate, as the stamp of its purity.

Hal'loca, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Muscogee co.

Hal'lock, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Peoria co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Hal'lock's Mills, in *New York*, a post-office of Westchester co.

Halloo', *v. n.* [Fr. *haler*, to hound or set on dogs; probably akin to A. S. *ahlæwan*, to low, to bellow.] To cry out; to call to by name, or by the word *halloo*, with a loud voice.

"A cry more tuneable was never *halloo'd* to." — *Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To encourage with shouts.

"Old John *halloos* his hounds again." — *Prior.*

—To chase with shouts. — To call or shout to; to vociferate after.

"He that first lights on him, *halloo* the other." — *Shaks.*

—*n.* A hail; a call; a shout to command attention; as, a view-*halloo*.

—*interj.* Hey there! ho!—an exclamation inviting attention or encouragement; as, *halloo*, boys!

Hallow. (*hal'lō,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *halgian*, *gehalgian*, to hallow, from *halig*, holy. See HOLY.] To make holy; to consecrate; to set apart for sacred or religious use; to reverence as holy.

"And vestal fires in *hallow'd* temples burn." — *Dryden.*

Halloween', *n.* In Scotland, a term designating the eve of Hallowmas, or All-Saints' day.

Hal'lowell, JAMES ORCHARD, F.R.S., an English archæologist, b. at Chelsea, 1820. At an early age he showed considerable taste for antiquarian researches, and made himself thoroughly acquainted with the ancient literature and antiquities of England. These studies led him to Shakspearean criticism, on which he has written extensively. His most important works are, *A Life of Shakspeare*; *A Descriptive Calendar of the Records of Stratford-on-Avon*; *A Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial English*; *Popular Rhymes and Nursery Tales*, published in 1849, and an edition of Shakspeare in 16 vols. folio, brought out by public subscription, and completed in 1865.

Hallowell, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Kennebec co., on the Kennebec River, abt. 2 m. S. of Augusta; *pop.* of the village, about 3,000.

Hallowmas, *n.* [A. S. *halig*, holy, and *mæsse*, feast. See MASS.] The sacred feast of All-Souls, All-Saints, or All-Hallows.

Halloy'site, *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrated silicate of alumina. It occurs in earthy masses of various colors. In water some varieties become translucent and absorb one-fifth their weight of water. *Sp. gr.* 1·8-2·4. *Comp.* Silica 45·3, alumina 37·7, water 19·0. It is generally derived from the decomposition of minerals containing alumina, as feldspar.

Halls'borough, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Chesterfield co., abt. 17 m. S.W. of Richmond.

Hall's Corners, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Allen co.

Hall's Corners, in *New York*, a P. O. of Ontario co.

Hall's Islands, a small group in British N. America, at the W. entrance of Frobisher Strait; Lat. 63° N., Lon. 65° W.

Hall's Landing, in *Illinois*, a village of Putnam co., on the Illinois River, below Hennepin.

Hall's Mills, in *Illinois*, a village of Jackson co.

Hall's Mills, in *New York*, a village of Albany co., abt. 31 m. S.W. of Albany.

Halls'port, in *New York*, a P. O. of Alleghany co.

Hall's Store, in *Delaware*, a P. O. of Sussex co.

Hall's Stream, in *New Hampshire*, enters the Connecticut River a few m. above Colebrook.

Hall's Valley, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Morgan co.

Halls'ville, in *Illinois*, a post-office of De Witt co.

Halls'ville, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Duplin co., abt. 97 m. S.E. of Raleigh.

Halls'ville, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Boone co., abt. 40 m. N. of Jefferson City.

Halls'ville, in *New York*, a post-village of Montgomery co., abt 60 m. W.N.W. of Albany.

Halls'ville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Ross co., abt. 12 m. N.E. of Chillicothe.

Halls'ville, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Chester dist.

Hall'town, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Saline co.

Hall'town, in *West Virginia*, a post-village of Jefferson co.

Hallucina'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *hallucinatio*, or *alucinatio*, from *alucinar*, from Gr. *aluō*, *alaō*, in Attic Gr. *halūō*, to wander in mind, from *al-ē*, a wandering or roaming, a wandering in mind.] A wandering of mind; error; delusion; mistake; folly; as, a mere *hallucination* of the vulgar. — A diseased state of mind, in which a person has a settled belief in the reality of things which have no existence.

(*Physiol.* and *Med.*) It was a favorite maxim of Kant's, "that the senses do not deceive us at all,—it is only the judgment that deceives us." This is indeed true of illusions, where what is represented to consciousness are objects really existing, but different from what they really are: but it is not true as regards *H.* strictly so called, where the senses convey to consciousness what does not really exist, representing as an object what is only a subjective process. As regards illusions, they are often owing to inexperienced judgment, or may also proceed from a defective state of the organ itself, and may be corrected by observation. They sometimes affect only one, sometimes several, and even all of the senses. *H.* of the sight are perhaps the most frequent, and are commonly visions of sparks, flames, luminous spectres, terrific phantoms, &c. *H.* of hearing are also very common,—humming or ringing in the ear, the sound of voices, &c. *H.* of smell are much more rare; but hysterical persons often smell objects which are not present—such as sulphur, musk, violets, &c. *H.* of taste wholly resemble those of smell; and *H.* of touch are also rare. In illusions we have chiefly to consider the external occasion and the mental condition of the individual; in *H.*, the organic and physical condition. The illusion is often in the object, and is frequently produced by emotions, heated fancy, passion, &c. The *H.* has always a subjective ground; either the receptive organ suffers, or the leading nerve, or the reacting cerebral centre, chiefly from pressure of blood, cramp, &c. The course and termination of these states of mind, which are only symptomatic, issue, after longer or shorter duration, either in health, from undeceiving the patient, or, if this does not happen, in a fixed idea—in insanity. The *H.* of sight and hearing, on account of the physical dignity of their organs, are especially of a fatal import.

Hallu'cinator, *n.* One who acts under illusion of mind or hallucination; a blunderer.

Hallu'cinatory, *a.* Tending to produce hallucination; laboring under hallucination; as, hallucinatory ideas.

Hal'lux, *n.* [Lat. *allex.*] (*Anat.*) The great toe.—*Dunglison.*

Halm, *n.* Same as HAULM, *q. v.*

Halmstadt, a town of Sweden, cap. of a district of same name, on the Cattegat, at the mouth of the Nissa, 96 m. W.N.W. of Carlscroua. *Manuf.* Woollen goods. *Pop.* 2,310.—The district of which *H.* is the cap. has an area of 1,950 sq. m., and a pop. of 117,600.

Ha'lo, *n.*; *pl.* HALOES. [Lat. *halo*, *halonis*, or *halas*, *hala*, from Gr. *halōs*, a threshing-floor, also the disc of the sun, a halo.] A circle of light; a nimbus; an aureola; a glory, as exemplified in the bright ring encircling the heads of saints, &c., in pictorial representations.

(*Meteor.*) A luminous circle or ring, usually colored, surrounding the sun or moon under certain conditions of the atmosphere. Of such rings there are two kinds, each apparently depending upon essentially different physical causes. The first are of small dimensions, their diameters being between 5° and 12°; generally three or more concentric rings appear together, differently colored, and presenting appearances similar to the optical

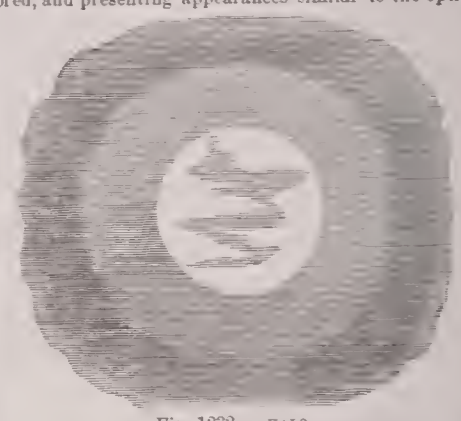


Fig. 1232. — HALO.

phenomena of the rings of thin plates. These are usually called *coronæ*: and they appear either when a small quantity of aqueous vapor is diffused through the atmosphere, or when light fleecy clouds pass over the sun or moon. The second kind consist usually of a single luminous ring, but of much larger dimensions, the diameter being about 45°. It is to appearances of this kind that the term *halo* is usually appropriated. Various causes have been assigned for the origin of *H.*; but the most probable is that of Mariotte, who supposes the phenomenon to arise from the *refraction* of light in passing through small transparent and prismatic crystals of ice floating in the higher regions of the atmosphere.

(*Anat.* and *Physiol.*) An AREOLA, *q. v.*

—*v. a.* or *n.* To surround with a halo.

Hal'ogen, *n.* [Gr. *hals*, salt, *gennaō*, to generate.] (*Chem.*) A salt-producer. The *H.* include a group of non-metallic elements that combine with the metals and produce compounds resembling or analogous to common salt. Chlorine, iodine, bromine, and fluorine are simple halogens, and cyanogen is a compound *H.* They have a great affinity for the metals, and combine directly with them at ordinary temperatures. United with hydrogen they form acids; also all of them except fluorine combine with oxygen and form acids.

Halogenous, *a.* (*Chem.*) Partaking of the quality of a halogen.

Haloid Ether, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound formed by the union of halogen with hydrocarbon.

Haloid Salt, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the union of one of the halogens with a metal. Common salt is an example: it being formed by the union of chlorine with sodium, NaCl.

Haloragaceæ, *n. pl.* [From *Haloragis*, the typical genus.] (*Bot.*) The Mare's-tail, or Water-chestnut family, a small order of plants, alliance *Myrtales*, closely allied to the *Onagraceæ*, q. v. There are 70 species in 8 genera. They are herbaceous or half-shrubby: pretty much scattered over the world, but almost all aquatic, or growing in wet places. The stems and leaves often have large air-cavities. The flowers are generally small, and the plants insignificant in appearance.

Haloscope, *n.* [Gr. *alōs*, halo, and *skopein*, to view.] (*Optics.*) A beautiful instrument for the exhibition of the phenomena of halos, parhelia, &c. It was invented by Auguste Bravais in 1853.

Halotrichite, *n.* [From Gr., for hair-salt.] (*Min.*) An iron alum, or sulphate of alumina and iron. It is found in silky fibres of a whitish color and inky taste. *Comp.* Sulph. acid 35·9, alumina 11·5, oxide of iron 8·1, water 44·5.

Halser, (*haws'r,*) *n.* Old spelling of HAWSER, *q. v.*

Halsey, in *Georgia*, a dist. of De Kalb co.; *pop.* abt. 650.

Halsey Valley, in *New York*, a P. O. of Tioga co.

Hal'stead, a town of Essex co., England, near the Colne, 43 m. N.E. of London, 23 m. S.W. of Ipswich. *Manuf.* Baize, figured and plain silk-velvets, silk-winding and straw-plaiting. *Pop.* 6,280.

Halt, *v. n.* [A. S. *healtian*, to be lame, from *healdan*, to hold; Icel. *haltra*.] To hold up; to stop in walking or proceeding; to stop during a march.

—To limp, that is, to stop with lameness: to be lame.

"Sidney's verse *halts* ill on Roman feet." — *Pope.*

—To hesitate; to stand in doubt whether to proceed, or what to do; to fail; to falter.

"How long *halt* ye between two opinions?"—1 *Kings* xviii. 28.

—To have an irregular rhythm; as, "a *halting* sonnet." *Shaks.*

—*v. a.* (*Mil.*) To stop; to cause to cease marching; as, the troops *halted* in a valley.

Halt, *a.* [A.S. *healte;* Fris. *halte;* Dan and Swed. *halt;* Icel. *haltr,* lame.] Lame; holding up or stopping in walking; limping.

—*n.* A stop in marching; as, the general brought his brigade to a *halt.*

—The act of limping; lameness.

Halt'er, *n.* One who limps or halts; a lame person.

Hal'ter, *n.* [Ger., from *hallen,* to hold; D. *halfter,* a halter.] That which holds, confines, or leads; especially, a rope, and strap or headstall, for leading or securing a horse; also, a rope for hanging criminals.

"No man e'er felt the *halter* draw,
With good opinion of the law."—*Trumbull.*

—*v. a.* To put a halter on; to catch and hold with a halter; to bind with a rope or cord; as, a "*haltered* neck."—*Shaks.*

Hal'teres, *n. pl.* [Lat.] (*Zoöl.*) Two small club-like appendages which occur in Dipterous insects, and which are supposed to be identical with the hind wings of other insects.

Halt'ingly, *adv.* In a lame, halting, or hesitating manner.

Hal'ton, a co. of prov. of Ontario, bordering on Lake Ontario; *area,* abt. 362 sq. m. *Rivers.* Twelve Mile and Sixteen Mile creeks. *Surface,* diversified; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Milton. *Pop.* 23,000.

Hal'vans, *n.* [Cornish.] Refuse of tin ore.

Halve, *v. a.* [From *half.*] To divide into two equal parts; as, to *halve* a sheep.

—To join, as timbers by letting into each other.—*Webster.*

Halved, (*hăvd,*) *a.* Divided into two equal parts.

(*Bot.*) Appearing as if one half was absent; dimidiate.

Halves, (*hăvz,*) *n. pl.* of Half. Two equal parts of a thing.

Hal'yards, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) See Halliards.

Ham, *n.* [A.S.] A house, farm, home, or village:—forming the initial or final syllable of many topographical names; as, Oldham, Hamburg.

Ham, *n.* [A.S., L. Ger., and D. *ham;* Fris. *hamme,* the back part of the knee; Fr. *jambe;* It. *gamba,* from Lat. *campe*—Gr. *kampē,* the bend of a limb, a joint. See Jamb.] The bend of the knee-joint behind; the inner or hind part of the knee; the inner angle of the joint which unites the thigh and the leg of an animal.—The thigh of a beast, particularly of a hog, salted and dried in smoke: or of a sheep; as, mutton *ham.*

Ham, [Heb., burnt, swarthy, black.] (*Script.*) A son of Noah. The impiety revealed in his conduct towards his father drew upon him, or, rather, according to the Bible statement, on his son Canaan, a prophetic malediction. (*Gen.* ix 20-27.) Ham was the father of Cush, Mizraim, Phut, and Canaan, that is, the ancestor of the Canaanites, Southern Arabians, Ethiopians, Egyptians, and the Africans in general. (*Gen.* x. 6–20.)

Ham, a small town and fortress of France, dept. Somme, on the river Somme, 36 m. E.S.E. of Amiens, and 70 N.N.E. of Paris. *H.* is chiefly celebrated for its fortress

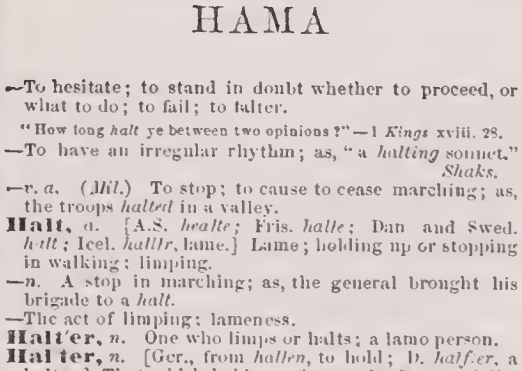


Fig. 1233.—Ham.

(Fig. 1233), a strong castle, built in 1470 by the Count de St. Pol, which was the place of confinement of Marbeuf, Moncey, and others; and subsequently of Polignac, Chantelauze, Peyronnet, and Guernon Ranville from 1831 to 1836; and of Louis Napoleon, afterwards Emperor of the French, from 1840 till 1846. The round tower of this castle is 108 feet in height, and has walls of extraordinary thickness. *Pop.* 3,100.

Ham'adan, Amadan, [Anc. Ecbatana, *q. v.*] A city of Persia, prov. of Irak, 160 m. W.S.W. of Teheran. Lat. 34° 50′ N., Lon. 48° 32′ E. *H.* is an entrepôt for the commerce carried on between Bagdad and Teheran. The tombs of Avicenna, and of the poets Attard and Abonl-Hasif, attract annually a great concourse of pilgrims. *Pop.* 33,000.

Ham'adryad, *n.;* Eng. *pl.* Ham'adryads; Lat. *pl.* Hamadry'ades. [Lat. *hamadryas;* Gr. *amadryas;* Fr. *hamadryade.*] (*Myth.*) A wood-nymph, supposed by the Greek and Roman poets to live and die with the tree to which she was attached.

Ham'ah, (the Hamath of Scriptnre.) [Gr. *Epyphania.*] A fortified city of Syria, on the Orontes, 111 m. N.E. of Damascus. *Manuf.* Silks, cloths, girdles, turbans, &c. *Pop.* 67,000.

Hamamelida'ceæ, *n. pl.* [From *hamamelis,* the typical genus.] (*Bot.*) The Witch-hazel family, an order of plants, alliance *Umbellales.* Diag. A 2-celled, not didymous fruit, without a double epigynous disc, and imbricated corolla, alternate leaves with stipules, and anthers with deciduous valves. They consist of small trees and shrubs, having the following characters:—Leaves alternate, with deciduous stipules. Flowers perfect or unisexual; calyx superior, 4- or 5-lobed; petals 4 or 5, with an imbricated æstivation, or altogether wanting; stamens 8, half of them sterile, and placed opposite to the petals, and half fertile, and alternate with them; anthers introrse; ovary inferior; styles 2. Fruit capsular, with a loculicidal dehiscence; seeds pendulous and albuminous. These plants are natives of North America, China, Japan, the central parts of Asia, Madagascar, and South Africa. *Hamamelis Virginica,* the Witch-hazel, a curious little tree not uncommon in our forests, puts forth its yellow flowers from October to February. It produces only edible seeds; and its bark and leaves possess astringent properties.

Ha'man, (*Scrip.*) A favorite of Ahasuerus, king of Persia. In order to revenge himself upon Mordecai the Jew, he plotted the extermination of all the Jews in the kingdom; but in the providence of God he was thwarted by Esther, fell into disgrace with the king, and wrought his own ruin and the upbuilding of the Jews, B. C. abt. 485.

Ha'mate, *a.* [Lat. *hamatus.*] Hooked; hamous; curved at the knee into a hook.

Ha'mated, *a.* Hooked; set with hooks.

Hambato. See Ambato.

Ham'baugh's, in *Virginia,* a post-office of Warren co.

Ham'blin, in *Indiana,* a township of Brown co.; *pop.* about 1,950.

Ham'burg, a free State of the German Empire, the territories of which comprise the city of Hamburg, with its suburbs, the district of Geest, and the bailiwicks of Bergedorf and Ritzebüttel. The little state is bounded on all sides by Holstein, except on the S. and S.W., where the Elbe separates it from Hanover. *Area,* 148 sq m. *Desc.* Besides the Elbe, it is watered by the Alster and Bille. It is generally a level plain, not particularly fertile, except in the Vierländer dist., to the S.E. A good deal of land is devoted to fruit, flowers, and vegetable gardens, and the entire country round the city of Hamburg is dotted over with flourishing villages and plantations. *Pop.,* 1876, 388,618, including a garrison of two battalions of German soldiers. *Cap.* Hamburg.

Hamburg, the principal commercial city, emporium, and sea-port of Germany, cap. of above State, and of the three existing Hanse towns and former imperial cities of that country, is situated on the N. bank of the Elbe, at the point where it receives the Alster, 60 m. S.E. from its mouth, 60 N.E. of Bremen, and 36 m. S.W. of Lübeck. The city is oval-shaped, several miles in circuit, and was formerly fortified, but its ramparts now serve as public walks. The principal ornament of *H.* is the Alster. This river rises in Holstein, some miles above the city, and spreads out into a wide lake, which flows through deep broad ditches, some of which encircle the ramparts, while others intersect the city in all directions, forming numerous canals navigable for barges of considerable size. This lake is called the *Outer Alster.* The *Inner Alster* is a large square sheet of water, connected with the former by a narrow channel, spanned by a single arch. On three sides of the Inner Alster there are broad walks, with rows of trees, the favorite resort of the Hamburgers of all classes and all ages. The best houses in the city are to be found in its immediate neighborhood. The Jungfernsteig occupies its S. and W. sides. The whole of *H.* has been very nearly rebuilt since the disastrous fire of 1842, which raged for 3 days, and destroyed a large portion of the city. The city proper is divided into five parishes, those of Saints Peter, Nicholas, Catherine, James, and Michael, the churches of which are among its chief architectural embellishments. The church of St. Michael is the most interesting in the city. It is 245 feet long, by 180 feet broad, and has a tower 456 feet in height. Its interior is capable of seating 6,000 persons: it has a fine altar-piece, an organ with 5,600 pipes, and a large crypt supported by 69 granite columns. There are about 20 other places of worship of various denominations. Among the other noticeable edifices are the New Exchange, the *Rathhaus,* the Gymnasium, many noble asylums, hospitals, and schools, one of the finest theatres in Germany, the city library, observatory, museums, &c. The arm of the Elbe opposite the city is not very wide, but it is deep enough for vessels of large burden. The maintenance of floating lights, buoys, &c., for the safe navigation of the river, costs the city a large sum yearly. The tide rises at the quays from 5 to 12 ft., and flows about 20 Eng. miles above the city. *H.* is perhaps the greatest commercial city on the European continent. She owes this distinction principally to her situation. The Elbe, which may be navigated by lighters as far as Melnick in Bohemia, renders her the entrepôt of a vast extent of country. *H.* has, besides, a water-communication by means of the Spree, and of artificial sluices, with all the country between the Elbe and the Oder, and between the latter and the Vistula, so that a considerable part of the produce of Silesia destined for foreign markets, and some even of that of Poland, is conveyed hither. There are no docks or quays at Hamburg; and it is singular, considering the great trade of the port, that none have been constructed. Vessels moor in the river opposite the city, though the largest class of vessels sometimes load and discharge by means of lighters at Cuxhaven, a few miles further down. The shipping of *H.* is nearly eight times as large as that of Belgium, and nearly double that of Denmark and Belgium, in 1877. *H.* is joined by railways with the principal towns of the continent of Europe, and its trade embraces every article that Germany either sells to, or buys from, foreigners. The flourishing state of the commerce of this city is owing, to a great extent, to the absence of almost all fiscal impositions on the liberty of intercourse. The government of *H.* is very similar to that of Bremen; the executive power is vested in a senate of 18 members. *Manuf.* Sugar, tobacco, soap, woollen, cotton, and silk fabrics, gold, silver, and copper wares, ropes, anchors, sail-cloth, surgical and musical instruments, &c. *Hist. H.* was founded by Charlemagne toward the close of the 8th century. After the extinction of his dynasty, it became successively subject to the dukes of Saxony, and the counts of Holstein. Early in the 13th cent. it joined with Lübeck in the formation of the Hanseatic League; in 1258 it obtained a portion of territory; and acquired the right to legislate for itself in 1269. In 1528 it adopted Lutheranism. It was long subject to attacks from the Danes, but in 1768 it purchased a resignation of all claims upon it from Denmark, and a security against future attacks. In 1806 it was occupied by the French, and, in 1810, made the capital of the dept. Bouches de l'Elbe. It suffered severely from the exactions of the French troops under Marshal Davoust; but at the peace it was partially indemnified for its losses, and has since gradually retrieved its former flourishing condition. Total vessels belonging to the port of *H.*, Jan. 1877, 439, including 96 steamers; total tonnage, 214,898. Total vessels entering the port in 1876 was 5,433, tonnage of 2,227,682, of which 1,110,501 tons were English. Number of emigrants embarked from *H.* in 1876, 28,729. Public debt, Jan. 1876, $25,509,108. In consideration of *H.* being a free port, she pays an annual sum, assessed for 1876 at $511,500. *Pop.,* 1876, with suburbs, 345,801.

Ham'burg, in *Ala.,* a p.-vill. of Perry co., abt. 70 m. W. by N. of Montgomery; in *Ark.,* a p.-vill., cap. of Ashley co., abt. 75 m. E.S.E. of Camden; in *Conn.,* a p.-vill. of New London co., abt. 14 m. W. by N. of New London; in *Ga.,* a vill. of Macon co., abt. 80 m. S.W. of Milledgeville; in *Ills.,* a p.-vill. of Calhoun co., on the Mississippi River, abt. 90 m. S.W. of Springfield; in *Ind.,* a vill. of Clark co., abt. 8 m. N. of New Albany; a p.-off. of Franklin co.; in *Iowa,* a p.-off. of Fremont co.; in *Mich.,* a p.-vill. and twp. of Livingston co., abt. 25 m. S.S.W. of Trenton.

Ham'burg, in *Mississippi,* a village of Franklin co., abt. 20 m. E. of Natchez.

Ham'burg, in *Missouri,* a post-village of St. Charles co., on the St. Charles River, abt. 30 m. W. of St. Louis.

Ham'burg, in *New Jersey,* a post-village of Sussex co., abt. 13 m. N.E. of Newton.

Ham'burg, in *New York,* a post-township of Erie co.; *pop.* abt. 4,500.

Ham'burg, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Fairfield co., abt. 28 m. S.S.E. of Columbus.

—A village of Preble co., abt. 30 m. W.N.W. of Dayton.

Ham'burg, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-borough of Berks co., on the Schuylkill River, abt. 15 m. above Reading; *pop.* abt. 1,150.

—A village of Clinton co., abt. 6 m. S. of Lock Haven.

—A village of Mercer co., abt. 10 m. N.W. of Mercer.

—A village of Union co.

Ham'burg, in *South Carolina,* a post-village of Edgefield dist., on the Savannah River, opposite Augusta; *pop.* abt. 600.

Ham'burg, in *Tennessee,* a post-village of Hardin co., on the Tennessee River, abt. 15 m. S. of Savannah.

Ham'burg, in *Wisconsin,* a township of Vernon co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Ham'burg on the Lake, in *New York,* a village of Erie co., on Lake Erie, abt. 10 m. S. of Buffalo.

Ham'burg-white, *n.* (*Painting.*) A color of great power and depth, rather purplish or inclining to crimson; it dries with extreme difficulty, but differs in no other essential quality from other cochineal lakes.

Ham'den, in *Connecticut,* a post-township of New Haven co.; *pop.* (1870) 3,023.

Ham'den, in *New York,* a post-township of Delaware co., abt. 4 m. S. by W. of Delhi; *pop.* (1870) 1,762.

Ham'den, in *Ohio,* a village of Vinton co., abt. 70 m. W.S.W. of Marietta.

Hame, *n.* Home. In old English and Scottish parlance.

"As bees flee *hame* wi' lades o' treasure."—*Burns.*

Ha'meln, a fortified town of Prussia, prov. Hanover, at the junction of the Weser and Hameln, 24 m. S.W. of Hanover. *Manuf.* Tobacco, hats, and woollens. *Pop.* 7,150.

Ha'mer, in *Ohio,* a township of Highland co.; *pop.* about 1,012.

—A post-office of Paulding co.

Ha'mer's Corners, in *Ohio,* a village of Sandusky co., about 8 m. E. by S. of Fremont.

Ha'mersville, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Brown co., about 33 m. E.S.E. of Cincinnati.

Ha'merville, in *Pennsylvania,* a vill. of Columbia co.

Hames, *n. pl.* Two lyre-shaped pieces of wood or metal inserted into the groove of a horse's collar, to which the traces of the harness are fastened.

Ha'miform, *a.* [Lat. *hamus,* hook, and *forma,* form.] (*Zoöl.*) With the extremity curved after the fashion of a hook.

Hamil'car, the name of several Carthaginian generals, the most famous being *H. Barca,* the father of Hannibal. In B. C. 247 he was sent to command in Sicily, and held his ground there for six years against all the efforts of the Romans, who had conquered the island. Peace being made, and the first Punic War ended, *H.*, after subduing the mercenary troops in his own country went to Spain, and conquered or acquired great part o

it. Hannibal, then a boy, accompanied him. *H.* was killed in a battle with the Vettones, B. C. 229.

Ham'ilton, ALEXANDER, a distinguished American officer and legislator in the war of Independence, was born in 1757, at Nevis, W. Indies. While a student of Columbia College, at the age of 17, he published several essays concerning the rights of the colonies, which were marked by vigor and maturity of style, as well as by soundness of argument. Before he was 19 he entered the American army, with the rank of captain of artillery; and by the time he was 20, the commander-in-chief had made him his aid-de-camp, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. From this time he continued the inseparable companion of Washington during the war, and was always consulted by him on the most important occasions. After the war, Colonel Hamilton, then about 24, commenced the study of the law, and was soon admitted to the bar. In 1782 he was chosen a member of Congress from the State of New York, where he quickly acquired the greatest influence and distinction. He contributed greatly to the favorable reception of the Constitution, by the essays he wrote, in conjunction with Madison and Jay, in the "Federalist." On the organization of the Federal government in 1789, he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury; and during his continuance in that office, about five years, he raised the public credit from the lowest state of depression to a height altogether unprecedented in the history of the country. In 1798, when an invasion was apprehended from the French, and a provisional army had been called into the field, his public services were again required; and on the death of Washington, in 1799, he succeeded to the chief command. When the army was disbanded, Hamilton again returned to the bar, and continued to practise, with increased reputation and success, until 1804. A quarrel having taken place between him and Colonel Burr, the latter challenged him, and they met at Hoboken on the 11th of July. At the first fire Hamilton fell, mortally wounded, on the same spot where, a short time previously, his eldest son had been killed in a duel. The object alike of bitter hatred and of the warmest admiration, *H.*, who excelled equally as a writer and a speaker, enjoyed among his contemporaries both friends and foes, a reputation for sterling ability.

Ham'ilton, ANTHONY, COUNT DE, a courtier and man of letters in the 17th cent. He was descended from an ancient Scotch family, but B. in 1646, in Ireland; from whence he was taken to France, when a child, by his parents, who were attached to Charles II. When James II. was obliged to contend for his crown in Ireland, he gave *H.* a regiment of infantry, and made him governor of Limerick; and after the ruin of the royal cause, he accompanied James to France, where he passed the rest of his life. His wit and talents secured him admission into the first circles; and he D. at St. Germain, in 1720. — *H.* is chiefly known as an author by his *Memoirs of Count de Grammont*, a lively and spirited production, exhibiting a free and faithful delineation of the voluptuous court of Charles II. His other works are, *Poems and Fairy Tales*, which, as well at the Memoirs, are in French, and display elegance of style with fertility of invention.

Hamilton, SIR WILLIAM, BART, a distinguished Scottish metaphysician, B. at Glasgow, 1788, studied at Oxford, where he took first-class honors. In 1813 he was called to the Scottish bar; and in 1821 he was appointed professor of Universal History in the University of Edinburgh; — but this chair was little more than an honorary appointment, and in 1836 he obtained the office for which his tastes and his studies pre-eminently qualified him — the chair of Logic and Metaphysics, — which he filled with such lustre as to have regained for Scotland its former distinction in the field of metaphysics. In 1852 he published a volume under the title of *Discussions in Philosophy*, consisting of essays reprinted chiefly from the "Edinburgh Review," and which on their appearance had attracted attention both at home and abroad. His edition of the works of Dr. Thomas Reid, published in 1846, displayed vast erudition and profound thought; and a similar award must be given to his collected edition of the works of Dugald Stewart — the publication of which began in 1854. His *Lectures on Metaphysics* have been published since his death, and these abundantly evince, that, whatever differences may hereafter agitate the schools as to the success or failure of some of his speculations, his comprehensive grasp, his inexorable analysis, his prodigious learning, truth, and honesty of dealing with the adherents of every system, will secure a universal and lasting homage. The prominent results of his labors in philosophy reduce themselves to three heads: his profound vindication of the doctrine of common sense; his elaborate discussion of the theory of perception in relation to our belief in an external world; and his enunciation of the law of the conditioned as bearing on our knowledge of the absolute and infinite. The two first are in the direct line of the Scottish school, the last is more original, or colored with German influences; and the impulsion which he has given under this third head, if less marked by agreement among his followers, is more powerful, and is likely to be the next starting-point of British philosophy. D. 1856. A very formidable assault on Sir W. Hamilton's system has recently (1865) been made by Mr. J. S. Mill, in his "Examination of Sir W. Hamilton's Philosophy, and of the principal Philosophical Questions discussed in his Writings."

Hamilton, a town of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, at the junction of the rivers Clyde and Avon, 35 miles S.W. of Edinburgh, and 12 N.W. of Lanark. *Manuf.* Cottons. *H.* contains a fine palace, belonging to the ducal family of the same name. *Pop.* 10,390.

Ham'ilton, a city and port of entry of prov. of Ontario, cap. of the co of Wentworth, at the head of Burlington Bay, abt. 375 m. W S.W. of Montreal. The city is regularly laid out, and contains many handsome and substantial public and private edifices, and situated as it is upon an excellent harbor at the W. extremity of Lake Ontario, commands an extensive commerce. *Manuf.* Machinery, &c. *Pop.* (1871) 27,000.

Hamilton, in *California*, a village and township of Butte co., on the Feather River, about 8 m. S.W. of Oroville; *pop.* of township abt. 906.

Hamilton, in *Colorado*, a post-village of Park co., abt. 100 m. S W. of Denver.

Hamilton, in *Florida*, a N. co., bordering on Georgia; *area*, about 705 sq. m. *Rivers.* Alapaha, Suwanee, and Withlacoochee rivers. *Surface*, low, in the N.E. part swampy; *soil*, in general, fertile. *Cap.* Jasper. *Pop.* about 4,600.

Hamilton, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Harris co., about 22 m. N. of Columbus; *pop.* about 600.

Hamilton, in *Illinois*, a S. co.; *area*, about 395 sq. m. *Rivers.* Skillett Fork of Little Wabash River, and N. Fork of Saline Creek. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* McLeansborough. *Pop.* about 13,000.

—A post-village of Hancock co., on the Mississippi River, about 2 m. E. of Keokuk; *pop.* about 1,200.

—A township of Lee co.; *pop.* about 550.

Hamilton, in *Indiana*, a central co.; *area*, about 400 sq. m. *Rivers.* W. Fork of White River, and Buck, Cicero, and Eagle creeks. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Noblesville. *Pop.* about 19,000.

—A village of Allen co., on the St. Joseph River, about 14 m. N E. of Fort Wayne.

—A village of Clinton co., abt. 54 m. N.W. of Indianapolis.

—A township of Delaware co.; *pop.* about 950.

—A township of Jackson co.; *pop.* about 1,600.

—A village of Madison co., abt. 6 m. W.N.W. of Anderson.

—A post-village of Steuben co., on Fish Creek, about 36 m. N. by E. of Fort Wayne.

—A township of Sullivan co.: *pop.* about 2,300.

Hamilton, in *Iowa*, a central co.: *area*, about 576 sq. m. *Rivers.* Boone and Skunk rivers. *Surface*, undulating: *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Webster City. *Pop*, 4,268.

—A township of Decatur co.; *pop.* 628.

—A township of Hamilton co.; *pop.* 452.

—A village of Mahaska co., on Des Moines River, about 75 m. S.W. by W. of Iowa City.

—A post-village of Marion co., about 16 m. S.E. of Knoxville.

Hamilton, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Boone co., on the Ohio River, about 48 m. below Cincinnati; *pop.* about 400.

Hamilton, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Essex co., on the Ipswich River, about 22 m. N. by E. of Boston; *pop.* about 950.

Hamilton, in *Michigan*, a township of Gratiot co.; *pop.* about 43.

—A township of Van Buren co.; *pop.* about 1,200.

Hamilton, in *Minnesota*, a post-office of Fillmore co.

—A village of Houston co., on Root River, about 22 m. S. of Winona.

—A village of Mower co., about 22 m. S. of Rochester.

Hamilton, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Monroe co., about 12 m. S. of Aberdeen.

Hamilton, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Caldwell co., about 50 m. E. of St. Joseph.

Hamilton, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Martin co., on the Roanoke River, about 100 m. E. of Raleigh.

Hamilton, in *Nebraska*, a village of Nemaha co., abt. 12 m. S. by W. of Nebraska City.

Hamilton, in *New Jersey*, a township of Atlantic co., on the Great Egg Harbor River; *pop.* (1870) 1,159.

—A township of Mercer co.; *pop.* about 4,500.

Hamilton, in *New York*, a N.E. co.; *area*, about 1,711 sq. m. *Rivers.* Racket, Black, Hudson, and Sacondaga rivers. *Surface*, elevated; *soil*, not fertile. *Min.* Iron. *Cap.* Sageville. *Pop.* (1870) 2,960.

—A post-village and township of Madison co., about 28 m. S.W. of Utica. It is the seat of the Madison University, an excellent educational institution founded in 1820. *Pop.* of township (1870) 3,690.

Hamilton, in *Ohio*, a S.W. co., adjoining Indiana and Kentucky; *area*, about 300 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ohio, Great and Little Miami, and Whitewater rivers, and Mill Creek. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Cincinnati. *Pop.* about 310,000, being the most populous co. in the State.

—A city, cap. of Butler co., on the Great Miami River, abt. 20 m. N. of Cincinnati. It is well built, and possesses considerable manufacturing and commercial interests. *Pop.* about 10,000.

—A township of Franklin co.; *pop.* about 2,500.

—A township of Jackson co.; *pop.* about 1,300.

—A township of Lawrence co.; *pop.* about 1,600.

—A township of Warren co.; *pop.* about 3,200.

Hamilton, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Adams co.; *pop.* about 1,800.

—A township of Franklin co.; *pop.* about 1,900.

—A post-office of Jefferson co.

—A township of McLean co.; *pop.* about 150.

—A township of Monroe co.; *pop.* about 2,700.

Hamilton, in *Tennessee*, a S.S.E. co., bordering on Georgia; *area*, about 380 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tennessee River, and some smaller streams. *Surface*, diversified, a spur of the Cumberland Mountains bounding it on the N.W. and W.; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Harrison. *Pop.* about 14,000.

Hamilton, in *Texas*, a central co.; *area*, about 850 sq. m. *Rivers.* Lampasas and Leon rivers, and several smaller streams. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Hamilton. *Pop.* about 700.

—A village, cap. of Hamilton co., about 95 m. N. by W. of Austin.

—A post-village of Shelby co., on the Sabine River, about 20 m. S.E. of Shelbyville.

Ham'ilton, in *Utah*, a village of Iron co., about 30 m. S S.W. of Parovan.

Hamilton, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Loudoun co., about 157 m. N. of Richmond.

Hamilton, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Lafayette co., about 20 m. S.E. of Mineral Point.

—A village of Ozaukee co., on Cedar Creek, about 10 m. S S.W. of Ozaukee.

Hamilton Ban, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Adams co.

Hamilton College, in *New York*. See CLINTON.

Hamilto'nia, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as PYRULARIA, *q. v.*

Hamilton Square, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Mercer co., about 6 m. E. by N. of Trenton.

Ham'iltonville, or NEWTON HAMILTON, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough of Mifflin co., on the Juniata River, about 90 m. W.N.W. of Harrisburg; *pop.* about 400.

Ha'min, a fortified town of Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 19 m. N.W. of Arensberg, and cap. of the co. of the Marck. It is noted for its excellent hams. *Pop.* 6,410.

Ha'mite, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *hamus*, a hook.] (*Pal.*) One of a genus of extinct cephalopods, which inhabited chambered cells, losing their spiral form soon after their commencement, and then continued for a considerable extent with a single bend upon themselves like a hook. They are found in the green-sand formation in England.

Hamit'ic, *a.* Relating or pertaining to Ham, the son of Noah, or to his descendants.

Ham'let, *n.* [Dim. of A.S. *ham*, home: Fr. *hameau*. See HOME.] Originally the dwelling of a freeholder; in its modern sense, a small village; a small cluster or congregation of houses in the country.

"The rude forefathers of the *hamlet* sleep." — *Gray.*

Ham'let, a celebrated Danish prince, whose story is told by Saxo-Grammaticus, and rendered familiar to all acquainted with the English tongue by the admirable tragedy written by Shakspeare.

Ham'let, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Mercer co., about 18 m. S.S.W. of Davenport, Iowa.

Hamlet, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Stark co.

Hamlet, in *New York*, a post-village of Chautauqua co.; *pop.* about 300.

Hamlet, in *Rhode Island*, a village of Providence co., about 15 m. N. of Providence.

Ham'lin, in *Illinois*, a post-office of McLean co.

Hamlin, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Woodbury co.

Hamlin, in *Kansas*, a post-village of Brown co., about 37 m. N.W. of Atchison.

Hamlin, in *Michigan*, a township of Mason co.

—A post-office of Monroe co.

Hamlin, in *New York*, a post-office of Monroe co.

Hamlin, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Lebanon co.

—A township of McKean co.: *pop.* abt. 300.

Hamlin, in *Wisconsin*, a P. O. of Trempealeau co.

Hamlin Grove, in *Iowa*, a P. O. of Audubon co.

Ham'linton, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Wayne co.

Ham'me, a trading-town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 4 m. N. of Termond. *Manuf.* Soap, almond-oil, canvas, and cordage. *Pop.* 9,240.

Ham'mer, *n.* [A. S. and L. Sax. *hamer*; Ger. and Dan. *hammer*; Icel. and O. Ger. *hamar*; Sansk. *han*, to strike.] A tool used by mechanics, which consists of an iron head fixed crosswise upon a handle. The *H.*, however, employed in the useful arts vary greatly in form, and the weights of individual examples may be estimated from several tons to the fraction of an ounce. The *H.* used by blacksmiths are of several kinds. Among others are the *about-sledge*, which is the largest of all, and is held by both hands at the furthest end of the handle, and being swung at arm's length above the head, is made to fall heavily upon the work. The *up-hand sledge* is not so large, but is used with both hands, and seldom raised above the head. The *hand-H.* is the smallest, and may be used with one hand at the anvil. The class of *H.* called *riveting-H.* have the handle fixed to them by passing it through a hole in the head, where it is made to fit or be wedged firmly: the face is formed of steel, as well as the riveting end, and welded to the iron. These *H.* are used by carpenters, smiths, engineers, and numerous artisans, varying in size and form according to the purpose for which they are required. A variety of *H.* having two claws, called *claw-H.*, are much used by carpenters and other mechanics, as the claw, together with the handle, forms a powerful lever for drawing out nails, &c. The largest *H.* are those used in the manufacture of iron. In this form they are not mere tools, but machines moved by steam or some other power. There are many varieties. *Froming's forge-H.*, which is used for heavy castings, as well as for edge-tools, knives, files, &c., may be moved either by hand, water or steam power. A heavy hammer-head with a guide-rod, cones, and vertical spring, accomplish the work by means of a driving-shaft made to rotate by any source of power. In *Hulton's power-H.* the weight is raised by a strap or chain, attached to a drum or pulley on an axis; when the blow is struck, the momentum is made to assist in raising the *H.* again. This *H.* is much used in beating iron and steel between pairs of dies. The *frictional-action-H.* can be worked by any continuously revolving power-shaft, and can be made to hammer 150 blows per minute with a very heavy hammer-head. *Cotton's air tilt-H.* and *Waterhouse's compressed-air forge-H.* for light work in a smith's shop, are also useful varieties; and there are many more. The powerful machine called the *steam-H.* was originally invented by Mr. Nasmyth, in 1842. Steam-*H.* since that time have received many minor improvements in their construction. In some

cases the *H.*-block is a sort of plunger, working in the cylinder, instead of a heavy mass suspended from the piston-rod, as the *Morrison's H.* (Fig. 1046), much used in this country; in some *H.*, the piston-rod and piston are all cast in one piece, while others are so contrived as to increase the space through which the *H.* falls to the anvil. A class of cheaper and simpler steam-*H.* is also made for certain purposes, either in iron-forging, boiler-riveting, or ore-crushing. Some of the *H.* now in use are of great weight, and it seems probable, from the magnitude of the works undertaken in iron manufacture at the present day, that still larger and more powerful *H.* will be constructed.

(*Anat.*) The most exterior of the four small bones of the ear.

(*Gunnery.*) That part of the lock of a musket which descends violently upon the percussion-cap when the trigger is pulled.

—That part of the mechanism of a clock which strikes on the gong and proclaims the time. — That part of a piano which, acting in connection with the keys, strikes the wires which produce the tones.

Ham'mer, *v. a.* To beat with a hammer. — To work, form, or forge with a hammer.

"I must pay with *hammer'd* money instead of milled."— *Dryden.*

—To work in the mind; to contrive by intellectual labor; — often before *out.*

"I cannot do it; yet I'll *hammer out.*" — *Shaks.*

—*v. n.* To work; to be busy; to be engaged in contrivance.

"Wilt thou still be *hammering* treachery?" — *Shaks.*

—To be in agitation; to be working.

"Blood and revenge are *hammering* in my head." — *Shaks.*

Ham'merable, *a.* That may be worked or shaped with a hammer.

Ham'mer-beam, *n.* (*Arch.*) A horizontal piece of timber from, or near, that above the feet of a rafter, the object of which is to counteract the tendency of a rafter to an outward thrust. It is only used in Gothic roofs, and is of value as providing a counterbalance to the weight of the rafter.

Ham'mer-cloth, *n.* The cloth which covers the box of a carriage.

Ham'merer, *n.* One who works with a hammer.

Ham'merfest, a town of Norway, prov. of Finmark, on the island of Qualoe, in the Arctic Ocean; Lat. 70° 40′ N., Lon. 20° 53′ E. It is only remarkable for being the most N. town of Europe. *Pop.* 1,700.

Ham'merfish, *n.* Same as HAMMERHEAD, *q. v.*

Ham'mer-harden, *v. a.* To harden by repeated hammering, as metal in the cold state.

Ham'merhead, Ham'merfish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See ZYGÆNA.

Ham'merman, *n.*; *pl.* HAMMERMEN. A hammerer; a forgeman.

Ham'mersley's Fork, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Clinton co.

Ham'mersmith, a town of England, co. Middlesex, on the N. bank of the Thames, 4 m. S.W. of London. *H.* is principally inhabited by merchants and others whose business calls them daily to the city. *Pop.* 18,000. The most striking feature of *H.* is the fine suspension-bridge across the Thames, completed in 1827, at a cost of $500,000. *Pop.* of town and parish, 28,519; — of town alone, about 18,000.

Ham'mer-wort, *n.* [A. S. *hamor-wyrt.*] (*Bot.*) See PARIETARIA.

Hammochry'sos, *n.* [Lat. *hammochrysus.*] (*Min.*) See MICA.

Ham'mock, *n.* [Sp. *hamaca*; of Indian origin, the word *hamac*, in the language of some of the aboriginal W. India tribes, denoting nets of cotton extending from two posts, and used as beds.] (*Naut.*) A kind of hanging bed or cot, suspended between trees or posts, or by hooks. They are generally used by sailors on shipboard, where the *H.* consists of an oblong piece of hempen cloth, having fastened to each end several small lines, meeting in a *grummet* or iron ring; these form the *clews.* The whole having a mattress and pillow placed in it, is hoisted up into its place by small ropes called *lanyards*, and suspended from hooks in the beams of the ceiling overhead, about 9 feet asunder. The *H.* forms a very agreeable bed, especially in cold weather; but some little practice is needed at first to get in and out successfully. During the day the *H.*, lashed up tight, with the mattresses and bedding rolled within, are stowed in the netting along the upper edge of the bulwark.



Fig. 1234. — HAMMOCK.

Hammonas'set River, in *Connecticut*, enters Long Island Sound between New Haven and Middlesex cos.

Ham'mond, in *Indiana*, a township of Spencer co.; *pop.* abt. 1,950.

Hammond, in *Louisiana*, a post-office of Livingston parish.

Hammond, in *New York*, a post-village and township of St. Lawrence co., on St. Lawrence River, abt. 20 m. S.W. of Ogdensburg; *pop.* of township, abt. 2,500.

Ham'mond, in *S. Carolina*, a P. O. of Barnwell dist.

Ham'mond, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of St. Croix co., abt. 16 m. N.E. of Hudson; *pop.* of township, 500.

Ham'mond Corners, in *New York*, a village of St. Lawrence co., abt. 20 m. S.W. of Ogdensburg.

Ham'mondsburg, in *Iowa*, a vill. of Warren co.

Ham'mond's Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Tioga co.

Ham'mondsport, in *New York*, a post-village of Steuben co., abt. 6 m. N.E. of Bath; *pop.* abt. 800.

Ham'mondsville, in *Ohio*, a P. O. of Jefferson co.

Ham'monton, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Atlantic co., abt. 30 m. S.S.E. of Camden; *pop.* (1870) 1,390.

Ham'monville, in *Kentucky*, a P. O. of Hart co.

Ham'orton, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Chester co., abt. 32 m. W. by S. of Philadelphia.

Hamose', Ha'mous, *a* [From Lat. *hamus*, a hook.] (*Bot.*) With the end forming a curve; hamulose.

Hamp'den, JOHN, an English patriot, b. at London, 1594. He was the head of a wealthy family, and was cousin to Oliver Cromwell. In 1625 he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Grampound. His sympathies were with the popular party, and in 1626 he was one of those who refused to contribute to the general loan required by the king, and was imprisoned. After being unconditionally set free, he began to take an active part in affairs, and his reputation grew rapidly. In 1636 he set the example of refusing to pay the ship-money, a tax arbitrarily imposed by the king. His refusal was without passion, but firm, — his resolution being to have the question of right tried in his own person. Proceedings were instituted against him, and in the following year the trial took place, which lasted 13 days. The decision was against *H.*, but it made him more than ever the favorite of the people, who felt it as a heavy blow fallen on their liberties. Its tendency was to consolidate the party opposed to arbitrary power, and to hasten the crisis of civil war. *H.* and other members were impeached by the king, who made an unsuccessful attempt to seize them. At the commencement of the war, *H.* levied a body of troops, and served under Essex. He displayed great ability, vigor, and energy, both as a soldier and as a member of the Committee of Public Safety; but in a skirmish with Prince Rupert, at Chalgrove, June 18th, 1643, he was severely wounded, and d. on the 24th.

Hamp'den, in *Kansas*, a village, cap. of Coffey co., on the Neosho River, abt. 100 m. S.S.W. of Leavenworth.

Hamp'den, in *Maine*, a post-township of Penobscot co.; *pop.* abt. 3,800.

Hamp'den, in *Massachusetts*, a S.W. co. bordering on the Connecticut. *Area*, abt. 670 sq. m. *Rivers.* Connecticut, Westfield, and Chickopee rivers. *Surface*, uneven; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Springfield. *Pop.* abt. 80,000.

Hamp'den, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Geauga co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

—A village of Vinton co., abt. 120 m. E. of Cincinnati.

Hamp'den, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Cumberland co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Hamp'den, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Columbia co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Hamp'den Corner, in *Maine*, a post-office of Penobscot co.

Hamp'den-Sidney College, in *Virginia*, a seminary and post-office of Prince Edward co., abt. 68 m. W. by S. of Richmond. The College was founded in 1783, and possesses a considerable library.

Ham'per, *n.* [Contracted from *hanaper*, *q. v.*] A large, square basket for conveying things to market, &c.; as, a *hamper* of game.

—*v. a.* To put into a hamper.

Ham'per, *n.* [Dan. *hamp*; Swed. *hampa*, hemp; Icel. *hamlade*, entangled, as with a rope. See HEMP.] A fetter or chain; a shackle; an instrument that binds.

—*v. a.* To shackle; to put a hamper or tetter upon; to entangle; to ensnare; — hence, to impede in action, motion, or progress; to perplex; to encumber; to embarrass; as, a poor man *hampered* with a large family. — To make complicated; to tangle.

"Their *hampered* nerves unwind." — *Blackmore.*

Hamp'shire, HANTS, (more properly *Southampton-shire,*) a S. co. of England, including, also, the Isle of Wight, is bounded S. by the English Channel and the Solent, which cuts off the Isle of Wight; N. by Berkshire; E. by Surrey and Sussex; and W. by Wiltshire and Dorsetshire. *Area*, including the Isle of Wight, 1,625 sq. m. *Desc. H.* is distinguished as an agricultural shire, though its sea-coast has also rendered it of considerable importance as a maritime and commercial co. It is traversed by the ranges of the N. and S. Downs, and the S.W. division of the county is extensively occupied by the New Forest; but the county is generally well wooded. *Rivers and Harbors.* The Loddon, falling into the Thames; the Anton, the Itchin, the Avon, and the Boldre Water, which empties near Lymington. These rivers are navigable for a considerable distance. Along the coast, and in the Solent, which divides it from the Isle of Wight, are numerous excellent harbors and roadsteads, of the former of which Portsmouth is the principal. *Prod. H.* is famous for the breeding of cattle, and more especially of hogs and sheep, its bacon being considered the best in the kingdom. It also produces excellent wheat and abundance of hay; very fine honey, and large quantities of cider are made. *Manuf.* Woollen goods, cloth, shalloons, serges, &c. Malt and leather are made at Basingstoke. Silk, straw hats, paper; vast quantities of common salt, and of Epsom and Glauber salts, are also manufactured. *Chief towns.* Winchester, Southampton, Portsmouth, Andover, and Gosport. *Pop.* 448,416.

Hamp'shire, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Kane co., about 58 miles W.N.W. of Chicago; *pop.* of township about 1,600.

Hamp'shire, in *Iowa*, a township of Clinton co.; *pop.* 904.

Hamp'shire, in *Massachusetts*, a W. central co.; *area*, about 524 sq. m. *Rivers.* Connecticut, Chickopee, and Westfield rivers. *Surface*, uneven; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Northampton. *Pop.* about 46,000.

Hamp'shire, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Maury co.

Hamp'shire, in *W. Virginia*, a N E. co., bordering on Maryland and Virginia: *area*, about 850 sq. m. *Rivers.* Cacapon, and the two main branches of the Potomac River. *Surface*, highly diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Coal and iron in abundance. *Cap.* Romney. *Pop.* about 15,000.

Hamp'shire, (New.) See NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Hamp'shirite, *n.* (*Min.*) A var. of APHRODITE, *q. v.*

Hamp'son, in *Ohio*, a township of Wert co.

Hamp'stead, a picturesque village of England, county Middlesex, now forming an outlying district of London. It stands on the crest of a hill, 460 feet above sea-level, in the midst of an extensive heath covering about 280 acres, which commands a superb view of the surrounding counties. *H. Heath* is a favorite pleasure resort of the Londoners, who assemble here on Sundays and holidays in tens of thousands. *H.* possesses many fine, old, historic mansions, and has for a couple of centuries been celebrated as the place of residence of some of the most eminent of the English poets. *Pop.* about 20,000.

Hamp'stead, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Carroll co., about 56 m. N.N.W. of Annapolis.

Hamp'stead, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Rockingham co.; *pop.* about 1,200.

Hamp'stead, in *Virginia*, a post-vill. of King George co., about 56 m. N.N.E. of Richmond.

Hamp'ton, a town of England, co. Middlesex, 10 miles W.S.W. of London. In its vicinity is the magnificent palace of Hampton Court, built by Cardinal Wolsey, and subsequently the favorite residence of many of the English sovereigns. It contains a splendid collection of historical paintings, and several cartoons by Rafaelle. *Pop.* 5,500.

Hamp'ton, in *Arkansas*, a post-village, cap. of Calhoun co., about 80 m. S. of Little Rock.

Hamp'ton, in *Connecticut*, a post-township of Windham co., abt. 35 m. E. by N. of Hartford; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Hamp'ton, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Rock Island co., on the Mississippi River, about 12 m. above Davenport, Iowa; *pop.* of township about 2,700.

Hamp'ton, in *Iowa*, a post-village, cap. of Franklin co., about 90 m. N.N.E. of Des Moines.

Hamp'ton, in *Michigan*, a township of Bay co.; *pop.* about 314.

—A township of Saginaw co.

Hamp'ton, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of Dakota co., about 11 miles S.W. of Hastings; *pop.* of township about 650.

Hamp'ton, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Platte co., about 14 m. E.S.E. of Leavenworth, Kansas.

Hamp'ton, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Rockingham co., about 50 m. S.E. of Concord; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Hamp'ton, in *New Jersey*, a village of Burlington co., about 30 m. E.S.E. of Camden.

Hamp'ton, in *New York*, a village of Oneida co., abt. 110 m. W.N.W. of Albany; *pop.* about 700.

—A post township of Washington co.; *pop.* about 1,500.

Hamp'ton, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Adams co., about 29 m. S.S.W. of Harrisburg.

Hamp'ton, in *Virginia*, a post-borough, cap. of Elizabeth City co., on the James River, about 96 m. S.E. of Richmond, almost entirely burnt during the Civil war. A Normal and Agricultural Institute was established here in 1868, under the auspices of the American Missionary Association, for the purpose of preparing youths of the South, without distinction of color, for the work of organizing schools in the Southern States. *Pop.* 2,000.

Hamp'tonburg, in *New York*, a township of Orange co.; *pop.* about 2,000.

Hamp'ton Falls, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Rockingham co.; *pop.* about 621.

Hamp'ton Roads, in *Virginia*, an arm of Chesapeake Bay, at the mouth of James River, between Hampton and Norfolk. The channel is commanded by Fortress Monroe, on Old Point Comfort, and by Fort Calhoun. Light-houses have been erected at different points, and a light-vessel is stationed off Willoughby's Bank, having an alarm-bell, which is rung in foggy weather.

Hamp'ton's Mills, in *Georgia*, a village of Laurens county.

Hamp'tonville, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Yadkin co., about 130 m. W.N.W. of Raleigh.

Ham'-shackle, (*-shăk'l,*) *v. a.* To bind, secure, or fasten by attaching the head with a cord, &c., to one of the forelegs; as, to *ham-shackle* a mule; — hence, to curb, confine, or restrain.

Ham'ster, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Cricetus frumentarius*, a rodent animal of the rat tribe, distinguished by two immense cheek-pouches, which will hold a quarter of a pint, and by its remarkable instincts. It inhabits the sandy districts of the N. of Europe and Asia, Austria, Silesia, and many parts of Germany, Poland, &c., and is very injurious to the agriculturist on account of the quantity of grain it devours. The general size of the *H.* is nearly that of a brown or Norway rat, but it is of a much thicker form, and has a short and somewhat hairy tail.

Ham'string, *n.* One of the tendons of the ham.

"A player, whose conceit lies in his *hamstring.*"—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* HAMSTRUNG or HAMSTRINGED.) To cut the tendons of the ham, and thus to lame or disable.

Ham'tramc, in *Michigan*, a township of Wayne co.; *pop.* abt. 2,400.

Ham'ulose, *a.* [From Lat. *hamus*, hook.] Having a small hook at the end; hamose.

Han. (*Hist.*) The name of the most celebrated of the 25 dynasties of China (206 B. C. to 220 A. D.), founded by Kun-tsu. The number and character of its heroes and

literature are superior to those of most other periods, and to this day the term *Sons of Han* is the favorite appellation of the Chinese among themselves.

Hannni'ah. (*Script.*) A false prophet of Gibeon, who for his impious hardihood was overtaken with speedy death, according to the word of God. (*Jer.* xxviii. 15–17.)

Han'aper, *n.* [Norm. *hanap*; A.S. *hnap*; Fr. *hanap*, a drinking-vessel.] A kind of basket for holding and carrying money.

—In the English Court of Chancery, a kind of basket formerly used to receive all fees, &c., derivable from charters, grants, patents, &c.; — hence, the exchequer office so named

Hanau, (*ha'now,*) a town of Prussia, on the Kintzig, near its confluence with the Main, 11 miles S. of Hesse-Cassel, and the same distance S.E. of Frankfort-on-the-Main. *Manuf.* Watches, jewelry, camlets, hats, silk stuffs, carpets, leather, gloves, and hosiery, carriages, &c. *Pop.* 17,500.

Hance, Haunch, *n.* [See HAUNCH.] (*Arch.*) The end of an elliptical arch, which is an arc of smaller circle than the *scheme* or central part of the arch.

(*Naut.*) The fall of the fife-rail down to the gangway.

Han'cock, JOHN, an American statesman, b. in Quincy, Mass., 1737. He graduated at Harvard College in 1757, and entered the counting-house of an uncle, on whose death in 1761 he received a large fortune, and became a prominent merchant. After the affray known as the "Boston Massacre," in 1770, and at the funeral of the slain, he delivered an address so glowing and fearless in its reprobation of the conduct of the soldiery and their leaders, as to greatly offend the governor, who endeavored to seize the person of *H.*, who was a member, and afterwards president, of the provincial Congress at Concord. This is said to have been one of the objects of the expedition to Concord which led to the first battle of the revolution. In 1775, *H.* was chosen president of the Continental Congress, and in 1776 signed the Declaration of Independence. In 1780 he was chosen first governor of the State of Massachusetts; to which office, with an interval of two years, he was annually reëlected till his death, 1793.

Han'cock, WINFIELD SCOTT, an American military commander, b. in Montgomery co., Penn., 1824, entered West Point Academy in 1840, graduated in 1844, and received his commission of 2d lieutenant. He served during the Mexican war, was promoted for his gallantry, and having filled several subordinate posts, was made assistant quartermaster-general, which rank he held at the outbreak of the civil war. In 1861 *H.* was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers, and attached to the army of the Potomac. He accompanied Gen. McClellan's army to the peninsula in 1862, and distinguished himself both before Yorktown and Williamsburg. At the battle of Fredericksburg, in Dec., 1862, Gen. *H.* commanded a division of the 2d Corps, which suffered most severely, and for his services on this occasion he received his commission as major-general. He took part in the battles of Chancellorsville and of Gettysburg in 1863, and in one of the many struggles which took place during that most eventful campaign was so severely wounded that he could not resume active service. In 1868, *H.* was appointed by Pres. Johnson to the command of the S.W. military district; but his appointment not having been indorsed by the Senate, his administrative career was of short duration. In June, 1880, he received the Democratic nomination for President of the United States.

Han'cock, in *Geo.*, a N.E. cent. co.; *area*, 440 sq. m. *Rivers.* Oconee, Ogeechee, and Buffalo Creek. *Sur.*, diversified; *soil*, moderately fertile. *Min.* Gold, agate, chalcedony, opal, kaolin, zircon, and galena. *Cap.* Sparta.

Han'cock, in *Illinois*, an extreme W. co., adjoining Iowa and Missouri; *area*, abt. 720 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi River, Crooked Creek, and some smaller streams. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Carthage. *Pop.* abt. 50,000.

—A township of the above co.: *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Han'cock, in *Indiana*, a central co.; *area*, abt. 312 sq. m. *Rivers.* Blue River, and Sugar Creek. *Surface*, mostly level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Greenfield. *Pop.* abt. 14,000.

—A post-office of Harrison co.

Han'cock, in *Iowa*, a N. central co.; *area*, abt. 510 sq. m. *Rivers* Iowa and Boone rivers. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Ellington. *Pop.* 572.

Han'cock, in *Kentucky*, a N.W. co., bordering on Indiana; *area*, abt. 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ohio River, and Blackford and Panther creeks. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Hawesville. *Pop.* abt. 7,500.

Han'cock, in *Maine*, an E. co., bordering on the Atlantic Ocean; *area*, about 1,800 sq. m. *Rivers.* Penobscot, Union, and Narraguagus rivers, besides numerous smaller streams and lakes. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Ellsworth. *Pop.* abt. 52,000.

—A post-township of the above co., at the head of Frenchman's Bay, about 75 m. E. by N. of Augusta; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Han'cock, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Washington co., on the Potomac River, abt. 125 m. W.N.W. of Baltimore.

Han'cock, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Berkshire co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Han'cock, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Houghton co., about 1 mile N. of Houghton; *pop.* of township abt. 2,400.

Han'cock, in *Mississippi*, a S. co., bordering on Louisiana and the Mississippi Sound; *area*, abt. 1,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Pearl and Wolf rivers. *Surface*, level; *soil*, sterile. *Cap.* Shieldsborough. *Pop.* abt. 3,500.

Han'cock, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Hillsborough co.; *pop.* abt. 950.

Han'cock, in *New York*, a post-township of Delaware co; *pop.* (1870) 3,069.

Han'cock, in *Ohio*, a N.W. central co.; *area*, abt. 536 sq. m. *Rivers.* Anglaize, and the headwaters of the Portage River, and Eagle and Ottowa creeks. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Limestone. *Cap.* Finley. *Pop.* abt. 35,000.

Han'cock, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Union district, abt. 80 m. N.N.W. of Columbia.

Han'cock, in *Tennessee*, a N.E. co., adjoining Virginia; *area*, abt. 480 sq. m. *Rivers.* Clinch and Powell's rivers. *Surface*, mountainous; *soil*, generally fertile. *Min.* Iron ore. *Cap.* Sneedsville. *Pop.* abt. 8,000.

Han'cock, in *Texas*, a post-office of Houston co.

Han'cock, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Addison co.; *pop.* abt. 500.

Han'cock, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Waushara co., abt. 12 m. W. by N. of Wautoma; *pop.* abt. 550.

Han'cock, in *W. Virginia*, an extreme N. co., adjoining Ohio and Pennsylvania; *area*, abt. 100 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ohio River, and some smaller streams. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Fairview. *Pop.* abt. 5,000.

Han'cock's Bridge, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Salem co., abt. 5 m. S. of Salem.

Hand, *n.* [A.S., L. Ger., Ger., Swed., and D. *hand*; Dan. *haand*; Icel. *hönd.* The root is found in Icel. *henda*, to lay hold of.] The extremity of the human arm, consisting of the palm and fingers, connected with the arm at the wrist. (See below, § *Anat.* and *Physiol.*)

—A limb of certain animals which performs a similar office to that of the human hand; as, the *hand* of a hawk. — A measure of four inches, or of a hand's breadth; a palm; — commonly used in computing a horse's height; as, a mare of fourteen *hands.* — A term used in describing the parts of a horse; as, *forehand*, for the head, neck, and fore quarters; and *hind-hand*, which includes the rest. It also designates the hand of the rider, — the *spur-hand* being the right hand, and the *bridle-hand* the left. — The index of a dial, or that which points the time. "The *hands* of clocks and shadows of sun-dials" (*Locke.*) — Side; quarter; part; direction, either right or left; as, "It is allowed on all *hands.*" (*Swift.*)—Power of performance; skill; means of making or producing; ability; dexterity; as, a good *hand* for work. — External action; deed; performance; — hence, manner of acting or performance. "Virgil had his last *hand* put to it." (*Addison.*) — Agency of conveyance, or transmission; as, to buy at second-*hand*, that is, when no longer new, or in the original condition. — Possession; power; control; course of execution; act of ownership; — commonly in the plural; as, I place myself entirely in your *hands.* — An agent; a man employed in agency or service; a laborer; any subordinate person employed as a worker, or one who is skilful and expert at any occupation; as, a field *hand*, a first *hand*, a ship's complement of *hands*, &c.

—Style of penmanship; form of handwriting; chirography; as, he writes a good *hand*, court-*hand*, an Italian *hand*, &c.—The cards held at a game; as, he had six trumps in his *hand*, and took the odd trick.

Hand is used figuratively to express: (1.) A state of action; labor; operation; work; — in opposition to the *head*, which implies thought and the creative faculty, and the *heart*, which symbolizes sentiment or feeling; as, the *hand* of society crushes him. — (2.) Might; supreme power; influence; — chiefly used scripturally. — (3.) Brotherhood; amity; tenderness of feeling; as, to extend the *hand* of friendship. — (4.) Affiance; contract; as, to ask a woman's *hand* in marriage.

(NOTE. *Hand* is frequently employed in composition to denote an action performed by the hand: as, a *hand*-shake, a *hand*-stroke, &c.; or, as used in, or intended for, manual employment; as, a *hand*-saw, a *hand*-bell, a *hand*-barrow, a *hand*-organ, a *hand*-spike, a *hand*-gun, &c.; managed, measured, or conducted by the hand; as, a *hand*-gallop, a *handful*, a *hand*-breadth; tractable, or inured to control by the hand; as, a *hand*-wolf.)

At hand, within reach; near to; approaching; not far distant.

"The hour is *at hand* when I promised to roam." — *Bayly.*

Under the hand, or pressure of the bridle.

"Hollow men, like horses, hot *at hand*,
Make gallant show and promise of their mettle."—*Shaks.*

At all hands, or *on all hands*, by all parties; from those on all sides.—*At any hand*, or *at no hand*, on any account; on no account; as, *at any hand* it must be done.

At the hand of, as a gift, grant, or benefit from, by bestowal; as, to receive confirmation *at the hands of* a bishop.—*By hand*, done or performed by man's hand, without other or extraneous aid; as, cloth woven *by hand*, to send a letter *by hand.* — *Clean hands*, immunity from guilt, or suspicion of guilt; as, he came out of the affair with *clean hands.*—*From hand to hand*, from one person to another. — *Hand to hand*, in close contact; as, they fought *hand to hand.* —*Hand in hand*, in union; conjointly; with unanimity.

"Thus *hand in hand* through life we'll go." —*Cotton.*

Fit; appropriate; suitable; pat.

"A kind of *hand in hand* comparison."—*Shaks.*

Hand-made, made by hand; in contradistinction to machine-made; as, *hand-made* paper. — *Hand over hand*, by passing the hands consecutively one before or above the other; as, to haul a rope *hand over hand.* — (*Naut.*) Swiftly; rapidly; as, to gain upon the chase *hand over hand.* —*Hands off!* forbear! hold! keep off! don't touch! —*Heavy hand*, oppression; tyranny. — *In hand*, ready or prompt payment; in actual possession; as, "receiving *in hand* one year's tribute." (*Knolles.*) — In course of preparation. "What revels are *in hand?*" (*Shaks.*) — Mooted, or in agitation. "I had a rougher task *in hand.*" (*Shaks.*) — *Laying on of hands*, form of consecrating or blessing persons. — *Light hand*, amenity; gentleness of touch; as, a *light hand* on the reins. — *Off hand*, or *out of hand*, straightway; at once; without hesitation or difficulty; as, work done *out of hand.* —*Off one's hand* or *hands*, removed from one's care, control, or possession.

"May dunce by dunce be whistled *off my hands.*" — *Pope.*

On hand, in present possession; as, she has six marriageable daughters *on hand.* — *Right hand*, the place of honor, power, and strength.

"Still in thy *right hand* carry gentle peace." — *Shaks.*

Slack hand, idleness; want of thrift; carelessness. — *Strict hand*, rigorous government or discipline; severe supervision or control. —*High hand*, loftiness of manner or pretension; self-assumption of power or authority; as, he carries it with a *high hand.* — *To bear a hand*, (*Naut.*) to assist promptly; to hasten up at the moment; as, *bear a hand* here with the rope. — *To be hand and glove*, to be on close terms of friendship and familiarity; to be adapted one to another; (said of persons.) — *To change hands*, to change sides, or owners; as, the business has *changed hands.* — *To clap hands*, to pat the hands together loudly, as an expression of applause, joy, or satisfaction. — *To come to hand*, to be arrived; to have received possession of; as, your esteemed letter *came to hand* on the 10th. — *To have a hand in*, to be implicated or concerned in; to take a share in; to be engaged in; as, they all *have a hand in* the mischief. — *To have in hand*, to be engaged upon; to undertake; to have in course of prosecution. — *To have one's hands full*, to have more than enough to do at one time; to be overburdened with business; to be under a pressure of difficulties. — *To his* or *my hand*, &c., already prepared or available; in readiness. "Many, whose greatness and fortune were not made *to their hands.*" (*Addison.*) — *To lend a hand*, to assist; to render help; as, *lend* me *a hand* to lift this. — *To lift the hand against*, to assault; to use violence against. — *To live from hand to mouth*, to obtain a precarious sustenance; to live without provision for the future; to subsist on the bare requirements of want, or from day to day — *To make one's hand*, to derive advantage; to gain superiority; to obtain profit.

"The French king, supposing to *make his hand* by those rude ravages in England, . . . proclaimed hostility." — *Hayward.*

To put one's hand to, lay hands on, or *upon*, to seize; to take forcible possession of.

"Time has *laid his hand upon* my heart." — *Longfellow.*

To put the finishing hand to, to complete; to perfect; to give the last or final touches or corrections to. — *To set the hand to*, to undertake; to set about the doing of anything.

"He was a very idle fellow, that would never *set his hand to* any business." —*Addison.*

To strike hands, to become security or guarantee for another's solvency or good conduct. — *To take in hand*, to attempt; to enter upon an undertaking or business; also, to take possession of, and deal with; as, he was a restive horse until I *took him in hand.* — *To wash the hands*, to make a profession of innocence; to decline to take part in or meddle with; as, *he washed his hands* of any complicity in the transaction. — *Under the hand of*, authorized, sanctioned, or authenticated by the handwriting or sign-manual of; as, *under the hand* and seal *of* the Secretary of State.

(*Anat.* and *Physiol.*) The hand is the lower portion of the superior extremity, the great organ of touch and prehension. "In many respects," says Dr. George Wilson, "the organ of touch, as embodied in the hand, is the most wonderful of the senses. The organs of the other senses are passive; the organ of touch alone is active. . . . . The hand selects what it shall touch, and touches what it pleases. It puts away from it the things which it hates, and beckons towards it the things which it desires. . . . . Moreover, the hand cares not only for its own wants, but when the other organs of the senses are rendered useless, takes their duties upon it. . . The blind man reads with his hand, the dumb man speaks with it; it plucks the flower for the nostril, and supplies the tongue with objects of taste. Not less amply does it give expression to the wit, the genius, the will, the power of man. Put a sword into it and it will fight, a plough and it will till, a harp and it will play, a pencil and it will paint, a pen and it will speak. What, moreover, is a ship, a railway, a light-house, or a palace, — what, indeed, is a whole city, a whole continent of cities, all the cities of the globe, nay, the very globe itself, so far as man has changed it, but the work of that giant hand with which the human race, acting as one mighty man, has executed its will?" (*Five Gateways of Knowledge.*) The hand is that which distinguishes man in the class of mammals, he being the only animal possessed of

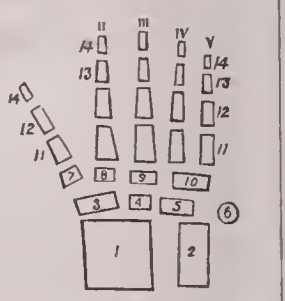


Fig. 1255.

DIAGRAM OF THE BONES OF THE HAND, (with the ends of the radius and ulna.)

1, end of radius; 2, end of ulna; 3, scaphoid; 4, semi lunar; 5, cuneiform; 6, pisiform; 7, trapezium; 8, trapezoid; 9 magnum; 10, unciform; 11, 11, metacarpal bones; 12, 12, first row of phalanges; 13, 13, second row; 14, 14, third row; I, thumb; II, forefinger; III, middle-finger; IV, ring-finger; V, little finger.

two hands *bimana*. That which constitutes the hand, properly so called, is the power of opposing the thumb to the other fingers, so as to seize upon the most minute objects. The hand is composed of a number of small bones, 27 in all, (Fig. 1235.) so arranged as to combine the greatest possible degree both of strength and flexibility. These are arranged into three divisions, — those of the *carpus*, *metacarpus*, and *phalanges*. The carpus, or wrist, comprises eight bones, arranged in two rows, four in each; which are the scaphoid, naviculare, or boat-shaped bone; the semi-lunar, or half-moon; the cuneiform, or wedge-shaped; the pisiform, or pea-like; the trapezium; trapezoid; the magnum, or great bone; and the uniciforn, or hook-shaped. The metacarpal bones are five in number, and constitute the bones of the palm and back of the hand. The phalangeal bones are fourteen in number, three for each of the four fingers, and two for the thumb. They are named in their numerical order from above downwards, *i. e.* from the palm of the hand. The inferior extremities of the radius and ulna articulate with the scaphoid, semi-lunar, and cuneiform bones of the first row of the carpus. The articulations between the first and second rows of the carpal bones are very remarkable. These articulations are connected by numerous ligaments running in various directions, by means of which the bones are kept in their proper positions. (Fig. 1236.) The second row of carpal bones articulate with the metacarpal, and form the carpo-metacarpal articulations. They are connected by dorsal and palmar ligaments, stretching from the carpal to the metacarpal bones. The metacarpo-phalangeal and inter-phalangeal articulations are similarly formed, and are connected by lateral ligaments on each side, and a strong ligament in front. Besides these there are the various muscles of the hand, which give to it its several motions of flexion, extension, abduction, adduction, and circumduction. The hand is also richly supplied with blood-vessels and nerves.

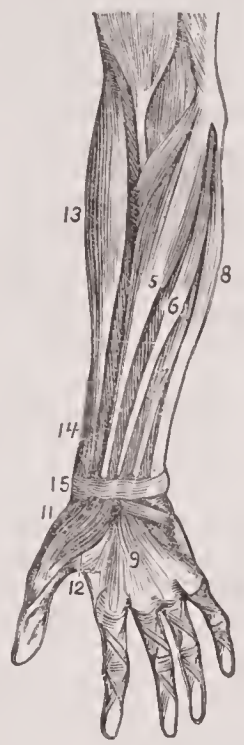


Fig. 1236.

Diagram of Fig. 1236, which presents a front view of the superficial layer of muscles of the fore-arm; 5, the flexor carpi-radialis muscle; 6, the palmaris longus muscle; 7, one of the fasciculi of the flexor sublimis-digitorum muscle, (the rest of the muscle is seen beneath the tendons of the palmaris longus.) 8, The flexor carpi-ulnaris muscle. 9, The palmar fascia. 11, The abductor pollicis muscle. 12, One portion of the flexor brevis-pollicis muscle. 13, The supinator longus muscle. 14, The extensor ossis metacarpi, and extensor primi internodii pollicis muscles, curving around the lower border of the fore-arm. 15, The anterior portion of the annular ligament, which binds the tendons in their places. — *Practical Exhibition.* The muscles 5, 6, 8 bend the wrist on the bones of the fore-arm. The muscle 7 bends the second range of finger-bones on the first. The muscle 11 draws the thumb from the fingers. The muscle 12 flexes the thumb. The muscle 13 turns the palm of the hand upward. The muscles 8, 13, 14 move the hand laterally.

Hand, *v. a.* To give or transmit with the hand; as, to *hand* wine around. — To guide, lead, and lift with the hand; to conduct; as, to *hand* a lady into a carriage. — To pledge by the hand; to handfast.

(*Naut.*) To furl; as, to *hand* the sails.

To hand down, to transmit in succession, as from father to son, or from ancestor to descendant.

"A story incapable of being *handed down* to us."—*Pope.*

Hand'-barrow, *n.* A barrow impelled by a man's hand.

Hand'-basket, *n.* A portable basket; a basket small enough to be carried in the hand.

Hand'-bell, *n.* A table-bell; a small bell rung by the hand.

Hand'bill, *n.* An instrument for pruning trees. — A loose printed sheet to be circulated; a printed notice or advertisement to be posted in public places.

Hand'book, *n.* A book for handy use; a manual; a guide-book; a traveller's itinerary; as, Murray's *Handbook* of Germany.

Hand'-brace, *n.* (*Carp., &c.*) A tool for boring, consisting of a crooked spindle, at one end of which a bronl head or breastplate is attached by a swivel, so that it may remain stationary while the crank is turned; at the other end is a socket, into which a drill can be fixed.

Hand'-breadth, *n.* A space equal to the breadth of a hand; a palm.

Hand'-car, *n.* A sort of tram or car, made to be propelled along a railroad by hand-power.

Hand'-cart, *n.* A light cart adapted to be moved by hand.

Hand'cloth, *n.* Same as HANDKERCHIEF, *q. v.*

Hand'craft, *n.* See HANDICRAFT.

Hand'craftsman, *n.* A handicraftsman; a mechanic.

Han'del, GEORGE FREDERICK, an illustrious German musician, b. at Halle, in Saxony, 1684. He had been originally intended by his father for the law; but early evincing an unmistakable inclination for the "concord of sweet sounds," a master was found for him, and his progress was so rapid, that at ten years of age he composed a set of sonnets. In 1703 he went to Hamburg, where he played a violin in the orchestra of the opera. He was soon its director, and composed his first opera, *Almira*, which was rapidly followed by *Nero*, *Florinda*, and *Daphne*. His violent temper involved him in a quarrel with a brother-composer, which resulted in a duel; the sword of his adversary was stopped by a button or a music score. He next visited Italy. In Florence he composed *Rodrigo*, 1709. His *Agrippina*, composed in Venice, had a run of 30 nights. At Rome he produced his *Il Trionfo del Tempo*. At Naples he composed *Acis and Galatea*, and in 1710 returned to Germany, where he was appointed chapel-master to the Elector of Hanover, afterwards George I. He afterwards went to England, where he was patronized by Queen Anne and the nobility. He composed *Rinaldo*, *Pastor Fido*, *Theseus*, and in 1715, *Amadis da Gaula*, in which Nicolini and Valentini first sung in England. The opera was an exotic in England, and a plant of slow growth. A Royal Academy of Music was formed, and after some competition was placed under *H.*'s management; but his overbearing temper could not cope with musical jealousies. An opposition house was started, and both soon failed, with a loss to *H.* of $50,000. He now commenced the composition of his oratorios. *Esther* was produced in 1733; it was followed by *Deborah*, *Alexander's Feast*, and *Israel in Egypt*; and in 1740 appeared *L'Allegro e Penseroso*, and *Saul*. These were produced in the Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre, but with no profit. Even the *Messiah*, the most sublime of his compositions, was at first a failure. Tired of this titanic struggle, *H.* went to Dublin, where he remained nine months, and received a generous support. On his return to London he composed his *Samson*, and produced his *Messiah* for the benefit of the Foundling Hospital. It was repeated annually for the same purpose, and from 1749 to 1777 brought to that charity $51,500. *H.* became blind, but he still composed, and played on the organ, being led to his seat, and forward to receive the plaudits of the audience. D. 1759.

Hand'cuff, *n.* [A. S. *handcopse — cops*, a fetter.] A name given to one of a pair of manacles, consisting of iron rings, connected by a chain to the wrists. (Usually in the plural.)

—*v. a.* To place handcuffs on; to manacle; to fetter.

Hand'-director, *n.* (*Mus.*) An instrument to aid in forming a good position of the hands and arms when performing on the pianoforte; a hand-guide. — *Webster.*

Hand'-drilling Machine', *n.* A small drilling-machine turned by manual labor.

Hand'ed, *a.* Having the greatest power or dexterity in one of the hands; as, right-*handed*, left-*handed*. — With hands joined.

"Into their inmost bow'r *handed* they went."—*Milton.*

Hand'er, *n.* One who hands or transmits; a conveyer in succession.

"Yet grant they were the *handers* down."—*Dryden.*

Hand'ful, *n.; pl.* HANDFULS. As much as the hand will grasp or contain; as, a *handful* of gold. — A small number or quantity; as, a *handful* of men.

Hand'-gallop, *n.* (*Manege.*) A slow and easy gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle to hinder increase of speed. — *Johnson.*

Hand'-gear, *n.* (*Mach.*) In a locomotive-engine, the handles of the working-gear, placed conveniently to the foot-plate, so as to be within reach of the engine-driver when he requires to use them for regulating the different parts of the engine.

Hand'-glass, *n.* A small glazed flame placed over plants for their protection.

Hand'-grenade', *n.* (*Mil.*) See GRENADE.

Hand'-guide, *n.* (*Mus.*) See HAND-DIRECTOR.

Hand'-hole, *n.* A small open space at the bottom of a steam-boiler, for the purpose of permitting insertion of the hand when cleaning, &c.

Hand-hole plate. The cover of the above.

Hand'-hook, *n.* An instrument made by smiths to twist square iron.

Han'dicap, *n.* (*Sports.*) A weight-for-age race for horses; also, a distance or time-allowance.

Han'dicapper, *n.* (*Sports.*) One who adjusts the weights in a handicap, and settles the conditions upon which the horses run.

Han'dicraft, *n.* [A. S. *handcraft.*] Work performed by the hand; handcraft; manual occupation. — One who is skilled in some mechanical art. (*n.*)

Hand'icraftsman, *n.; pl.* HANDICRAFTSMEN. A man skilled or employed in some manual occupation; a manufacturer; a mechanic; an artisan.

Hand'ily, *adv.* With dexterity, expertness, or skill; adroitly; with ease or convenience; in a handy manner.

Hand'iness, *n.* Quality of being handy; ease of performance derived from practice; dexterity; adroitness.

Hand'iwork, *n.* [Corruption of *handwork.*] Work of the hands; product of manual labor; manufacture; work performed by power and wisdom.

Hand'kercher, Han'kercher, *n.* A handkerchief. (Antiquated, but sometimes used as a vulgar colloquialism.)

Hand'kerchief, *n.* [*Hand*, and *kerchief*. See KERCHIEF.] A piece of cloth, usually silk, linen, or cotton, carried about the person for the purpose of wiping the face, hands, mouth, nose, &c., as occasion requires. — A neckerchief; a neckcloth. (In this sense an erroneous term.)

Hand'-language, *n.* Same as CHIROLOGY, *q. v.*

Handle, (*han'dl,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *handlian*; Ger. *handeln.*] To touch or feel with the hand; to use or hold with the hand. — To manage; to wield; to use; — hence, to perform or manage with skill or dexterity.

"That fellow *handles* his bow like a crow-keeper."—*Shaks.*

—To treat; to use well or ill; as, the man got roughly *handled*. — To discourse on; to treat; to discuss; to use by mention in writing or speaking.

"In an argument *handled* thus briefly, everything cannot be said."—*Bp. Atterbury.*

—To deal with; to practise.

"They that *handle* the law know me not."—*Jer.* ii. 8.

—To practise on; to transact with; to conduct.

"My lord, you shall see how I'll *handle* her."—*Shaks.*

—To render easy and familiar by frequent touching; as, to *handle* a colt.

—*v. n.* To use the hands; to execute by means of the hands; as, each man *handled* his rifle.

—*n.* [A. S. *handel.*] That part of a vessel, weapon, or instrument, by which it is held in the hand; a haft; as, the *handle* of a knife, the *handle* of a whip. — The instrument of effecting a purpose; that of which use is made; a tool; a catspaw; a dupe.

"They overturned him by the fatal *handle* of his own good-nature."—*South.*

To give a handle. To furnish cause; to give occasion; as, his conduct *gave a handle* to censorious tongues.

Han'dleable, *a.* That may be handled; suitable to handle.

Hand'-lead, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small lead used in sounding.

Hand'less, *a.* Wanting a hand or hands.

Hand'ling, *n.* A touching, or use by the hand; discussional treatment; as, the subject requires gentle *handling*.

(*Painting.*) Manner of touch; mode of using the brush, or pencil.

Hand'-loom, *n.* See WEAVING.

Hand'-made, *a.* See HAND.

Hand'maid, Hand'maiden, *n.* A female servant or attendant. "Nature's *hand-maid*, Art." —*Dryden.*

Hand'-mill, *n.* A mill worked by hand.

Hand'-organ, *n.* A kind of musical instrument; a small portable organ consisting of a barrel or cylinder, turned with a crank.

Hand'plant, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CHEIROSTEMON.

Hand'-pump, *n.* (*Mach.*) In a locomotive-engine, the pump placed by the side of the fire-box, to be worked by a hand-lever when the engine has to stand with steam up.

Hand'-rail, *n.* A rail for the hand, supported by balusters, &c., as in staircases.

Hand'-railing, *n.* (*Mach.*) In a locomotive-engine, the railing along the sides of the engine, to protect persons passing to the front of the engine for any necessary purpose.

Hand'-sail, *n.* (*Naut.*) A sail worked by the hand.

Hand'-saw, *n.* A saw from 26 to 30 inches in length, with a handle at one end. — used for cutting wood.

Hand'-screw, *n.* A jack; an instrument for raising heavy timber.

Hand'sel, *n.* [A.S. *hand-selen*, a putting into another's possession; *hand-syllan*, to deliver up — *hand*, and *syllan*, to deliver, give, bestow.] A gift, purchase, &c., delivered into another's hand; the first sale: money for the first sale; an earnest; a New-Year's gift; the first act of using anything. (Used colloquially.)

"The Apostles term it the *handsel*, or earnest, of that which is to come."—*Hooker.*

—*v. a.* To give, sell, or deliver, as into the hand of another; to bestow any gift or make any purchase at a particular time or season; to give as an earnest, or earnest-penny; to use or do anything the first time.

"On timorous deer be *handsels* his young paws."—*Cowley.*

Hand'sel-Monday, *n.* The first Monday in the New Year, when *handsels* or presents are given.

Handsome, (*han'sum,*) *a.* [Belg. *handsaem*, fit, made to the hand; D. *handzaam*; A.S. *hand* and *samer.*] Moderately beautiful; well made; having symmetry of parts; comely; nice; good-looking; having a pleasing appearance or expression; as, a *handsome* man, a *handsome* person. — Graceful in manners; marked with propriety and ease; elegant; correct; appropriate; suitable; becoming; as, a *handsome* address, a *handsome* style. — Ample; liberal; generous; moderately large; as, a *handsome* fortune, a *handsome* profit, a *handsome* offer, &c.

Hand'somely, *adv.* In a handsome manner; gracefully; neatly; dexterously; with a degree of beauty, or due symmetry or proportion of parts; amply; generously; liberally; as, to endow a school *handsomely*, a *handsomely* built ship, the men fought *handsomely*, &c.

Hand'someness, *n.* Quality of being handsome; a moderate degree of beauty or elegance; gracefulness; ease and propriety in manner.

Hand'spike, *n.* A wooden bar used with the hand as a lever, for moving heavy things, as in raising weights.

(*Naut.*) A wooden lever employed on board a ship in working the windlass and capstan, one end being squared to fit the holes in the capstan-head, and in the barrel of the windlass.

(*Ordnance.*) A stout ashen pole, 7 feet in length, used as a lever in the service of heavy guns. It is round at the handle, and square toward the other end, the extremity of which is bevelled. When the *H.* is used as a lever of the first kind, the bevelled side should be down: when used as a lever of the second kind, the bevelled side should be uppermost.

Hand'-staff, *n.; pl.* HAND-STAVES. A javelin. — *Ezek.* xxxix. 9.

Hand'-taut, *a.* (*Naut.*) Tightened with the utmost power of the hand.

Hand'tree, *n.* (*Botany.*) Same as HAND-PLANT. See CHEIROSTEMON.

Hand'-vice, *n.* A small vice which is held in the hand, used for small job-work, &c.

Hand'-wheel, *n.* (*Mach.*) Any wheel regulated by hands in general; the handle for adjusting valves, &c.

Hand'-winged, (*-wingd,*) *a.* Having wings shaped like a hand, as bats.

Hand'-wolf, *n.* A wolf tamed to domesticity.

Hand'work, *n.* Same as HANDIWORK, *q. v.*

Hand'writing, *n.* The cast, style, or form of writing peculiar to each hand or person; chirography; penmanship. — Any writing performed by hand; manuscript.

Hand'y, *a.* [Swed., Goth., and D. *handig;* O. Ger. *handag.*] Dexterous in the use of the hand; adroit; skilful; skilled to use the hands with ease in performance; ingenious; practising with expertness and readiness.

"Each is *handy* in his way." — *Dryden.*

—Ready to the hand; near; convenient; as, he has everything *handy* to his work.

Han'dy, in *Michigan,* a township of Livingston co.; *pop.* about 931.

Han'dy, in *Ohio,* a post-office of Fulton co.

Hand'y-book, *n.* A digest; a compendium; a vademecum; a manual.

Han'dy-dan'dy, *n.* A play among children, in which something is passed from one hand to the other behind the back, and then a guess made in which hand it may be found.

"*Handy-dandy,* which is the justice, which is the thief." — *Shaks.*

Hand'y-fight, *n.* Boxing; pugilistic strife.

"Pollux loves *handy-fights.*" — *Ben Jonson.*

Hand'y-gripe, *n.* Grasp by the hand.

Hand'y-stroke, *n.* A stroke or blow given by the hand.

Hand'ywork, *n.* Same as HANDIWORK, *q. v.*

Han'erville, in *Wisconsin,* a post-office of Dane co.

Hanes'ville, in *Maryland,* a post-office of Kent co.

Ha'ney, in *Wisconsin,* a township of Crawford co.; *pop.* about 462.

Ha'ney Valley, in *Wisconsin,* a P.O. of Crawford co.

Ha'neyville, in *Pennsylvania,* a P.O. of Lycoming co.

Han'ford's Landing, in *New York,* a post-office of Monroe co.

Hang, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* HANGED or HUNG.) [A.S *hangian;* Ger. *hängen;* Dan. *hænge;* Icel. *hanga;* O. Ger. *hâhan;* Goth. *hahan,* to crucify, to suspend; probably from Sanskr. *sang, sag,* to adhere.] To suspend from some elevated point or position; to place without solid support or foundation; — frequently before *up* or *out;* as, to *hang* one's hat *up,* to *hang* a picture, to *hang up* a sign, to *hang out* clothes to dry. "*Hang out* our banners on the outward walls." (*Shaks.*) — To cause to depend; to impend, or to be pendulous; to fix in such a manner as to be movable; as, to *hang* a gate, to *hang* a clock-weight. —To put to death by suspending from the neck; as, to *hang* a murderer. — To append; to fix to, by hanging decorations, pictures, and the like; used in application to a wall, a tree, &c.; as, to *hang* a room with tapestry, to *hang* a Christmas-tree with toys. — To cause to hang; to droop; to decline.

"White lilies *hang* their heads and soon decay." — *Dryden.*

To hang down, to let fall below the proper or natural situation; to decline; to bend down; as, to *hang down* the head.

To hang fire. (*Mil.*) To be slow in igniting the charge; as, the gun *hangs fire.*

—*v. n.* To be suspended; to depend; to dangle; to be pendulous; to float; to be supported by something raised above the ground, without support from below; as, a *hanging* garden. "Over it a fair portcullis *hung.*" (*Spenser.*) — To be put to death by suspension from the neck; to be strangulated by the halter.

"The court forsakes him, and Sir Balaam *hangs.*" — *Pope.*

—To rest on something for support; to cling to; — with *on* or *upon.* "*Hanging on* Hot-spur's neck." — *Shaks.*

—To be incommodiously connected; to be a weight; to drag; as, time *hangs* heavy *on* one's hands.

—To be delayed; to linger.

"The monarch o'er the syren *hung,*
And beat the measure as she sung." — *Scott.*

—To hover; to impend; to present a threatening aspect; (generally preceding *over;*) as, a storm *hangs over* us. — To lean; to incline; to have a downward tendency; to present a steep declivity; as, *hanging* grounds.

"His neck obliquely o'er his shoulders *hung.*" — *Pope.*

—To be uncertain; to have the attention arrested; to be held in a state of suspense.

To hang on or *upon,* (emphasizing the preposition.) to adhere; to hold fast or stick to. "Gloominess which is apt to *hang upon* the mind." (*Addison.*) — *To hang to,* to cling. — *To hang by the eyelids,* to hang by a very frail hold or tenure; to be left incomplete, or in an unfinished condition. — *To hang on the lips,* or *to hang on words,* to be rapt or fascinated by eloquent speech. "Wond'ring senates *hung on all he spoke.*" (*Pope.*) — *To hang together,* to remain united with, or as a part of a whole. "In the common cause . . . we *hung together.*" (*Dryden.*) — To possess consistency or cohesion. "Your device *hangs* very well *together.*" (*Dryden.*) — *To get the hang of,* to acquire the knack of; to master with facility; as, *to get the hang of* a business.

Hang, *n.* [Ger.] A steep declivity. — Arrangement; method; order; plan; as, the *hang* of a discussion.

Hang'-bird, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A name sometimes given to the BALTIMORE ORIOLE, *q. v.,* from its pendent nest.

Hang'-by, *n.* A hanger-on; a dependant; — used in a contemptuous sense. (R.)

Hang'-choo-foo. See HANG-TCHEOU.

Hang'dog, *n.* A low and degraded man.

Hang'er, *n.* One who, or that which, hangs; as, the *hanger* of a kettle. — A short broadsword incurvated towards the point, and suspended to the side. — That by which a thing is suspended.

Hang'er-on, *n.* One who besets another importunely in soliciting favors; a servile dependant; a toady; a parasite; a lickspittle.

"Two he reckoned his friends, and all the rest *hangers-on.*"
L'Estrange.

Hang'ing, *p. a.* Foreboding death by the halter.

"Sir . . . you have a *hanging* look." — *Shaks.*

—Requiring or meriting the punishment of death by the halter; as, it is a *hanging* matter.

Hang'ing, *n.* The mode of capital punishment used in this country and in England is that kind of death in which the body is wholly or partially suspended by the neck, the constricting force being the weight of the body itself, while in strangulation it is due to some other cause. In both cases death commonly results from asphyxia. If, however, the cord be loose, or applied to the upper part of the neck, a small quantity of air may still reach the lungs, and in such cases death will arise from apoplexy, the cerebral circulation being interrupted by the pressure. In many cases death is produced by a mixed condition of asphyxia and apoplexy. In the execution of criminals, it has often been observed that death does not always ensue within the same period of time; which is to be accounted for from the greater or less degree of constriction produced by the ligature. In some rare cases, death has taken place with great rapidity, owing to a displacement of the dentiform process of the second cervical vertebra; by which the spinal marrow became suddenly compressed. This cause of death, however, is extremely rare, and is only likely to occur in very corpulent subjects, when a long fall is given to the rope, and when much violence is at the same time employed by the executioner. Sometimes violent convulsions are observed of the limbs and trunk; but there is no reason to believe that the individual suffers pain then any more than in an epileptic fit. It has often been found impossible to restore animation after the body has been suspended only a very few minutes. Sometimes here, as in drowning, a person may in the first instance recover, and subsequently die, in spite of the best medical treatment, from the depressing effects produced on the muscular and nervous system. In attempting to restore animation in such cases, artificial respiration, cold affusion when the skin is warm, with the vapor of ammonia, and other stimuli, are recommended to be employed. The application of electricity, or electro-magnetism, in the course of the spine is also sometimes attended with benefit. If there should be much cerebral congestion on recovery, venesection may be cautiously resorted to. From experiments, as well as from the evidence of persons who have been resuscitated, we learn that asphyxia comes on in the most insidious manner in death from hanging; and that the slightest constriction of the trachea will speedily produce insensibility. Such persons have been conscious of a ringing in the ears, a flash of light before the eyes, then darkness and stupor. In medical jurisprudence it often becomes an important question to determine whether the individual was suspended before or after death, and which must often be determined by the circumstances of each case, as there is no distinctive sign by which the hanging of a living body can be determined, or which may not be simulated in the dead subject. It is also often important to determine whether the individual hanged himself or was hanged by others; and there, too, an opinion can only be arrived at from a consideration of the circumstances. In such cases, however, the presumption is in favor of suicide, as hanging is a difficult mode of perpetrating murder, unless the strength of the parties be greatly disproportionate, or the assailants numerous. Hanging is also sometimes the result of accident. — See PUNISHMENT (CAPITAL).

Hang'ing-buttress, *n.* (*Arch.*) A buttress not standing solid on a foundation, but supported by a corbel.
Ogilvie.

Hang'ing Gardens, *n. pl.* (*Antiq.*) A series of magnificent gardens laid out on elevated terraces at Babylon, and supposed to have been constructed by Queen Semiramis. According to Diodorus and Strabo, the form of these gardens was square, each side being about 400 feet in length; so that the area of the base was nearly four acres. In Dr. Falconer's *Historical View of the Gardens of Antiquity,* quoted in London's *Encyclopædia of Gardening,* it is stated that "they were made to rise with terraces constructed in a curious manner, above one another, in the form of steps, and were supported by stone pillars to the height of more than 300 feet, gradually diminishing upwards till the area of the superior surface, which was flat, was reduced considerably below that of the base. This building was constructed by vast stone beams placed on pillars of stone (arches not being then invented), which were again covered with reeds, and cemented with bitumen, over which was placed a double row of bricks united with cement. These bricks were covered with plates of lead, which effectually prevented the moisture from penetrating downwards. Above all was laid a coat of earth, of depth sufficient for plants to grow in; and the trees planted there were of various kinds, and were ranged in rows on the side of the ascent, as well as on the top, so that at a distance it appeared as an immense pyramid covered with wood. The situation of this extraordinary effort of human skill aided by wealth was nearly adjoining to, or upon the river Euphrates, from which water was supplied by machinery for the fountains and reservoirs employed for cooling the air and watering the garden." The different terraces and groves also contained fountains, parterres, seats, and banqueting-rooms, and combined the minute beauties of flowers and foliage (only to be rightly estimated in those desert plains) with recesses of shade and extensive prospects. The existence of these hanging gardens has been doubted by some authorities; but it is said that their locality can be traced, and their ruins discovered, among the numerous mounds of sand which mark the position of ancient Babylon.

Hang'ing Grove, in *Indiana,* a township of Jasper co.; *pop.* abt. 500.

Hang'ing-holder, *n.* One who holds up hangings.
Beau. and Fl.

Hang'ing Rock, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Lawrence co., on the Ohio River, abt. 110 m. S. by E. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Hang'ing Rock, in *W. Virginia,* a village of Hampshire co., abt. 28 m. W. of Winchester.

Hang'ings, *n. pl.* Lining for the walls of rooms, or arras, tapestry, &c.; as, paper-*hangings.*

Hang'ing-side, *n.* (*Mining.*) The side of an inclined vein which points over.

Hang'ing-sleeves, *n. pl.* Loose strips of the same stuff as the dress or gown is made of, depending behind from the shoulders.

"Shakes in *hanging-sleeves* the little box and dice."—*Dryden.*

Hang'man, *n.; pl.* HANGMEN. One who hangs another; specifically, a public executioner; — sometimes, also, used as a term of reproach in reference to low, disreputable persons.

"The fear o' hell 's a *hangman's* whip
To haud the wretch in order." — *Burns.*

Hang'manship, *n.* Office or character of a hangman. (R.)

"I abominate and detest *hangmanship.*" — *W. S. Landor.*

Hang'nail, *n.* A small filament of skin hanging from the root of a finger-nail.

Hang'-nest, *n.* A nest suspended from a bough or branch. — A hang-bird.

Han'go-Udde, (*Hango Head,*) a promontory of Russia, at the extreme S. of Finland, on the Gulf of Finland; Lat. 59° 46′ N., Lon. 22° 56′ E. Here the Czar, Peter the Great, in 1714, gained his first naval victory over the Swedes.

Hang-Tcheou, or HANG-CHOO-FOO, one of the largest and richest cities of China, cap. of prov. Tchè-kiang; on the Tsien-tang-kiang, 20 m. from its mouth in the Eastern Sea, and 140 m. S.E. of Nankin; Lat. 30° 20′ 20″ N., Lon. 119° 48′ E. The city is surrounded with high and thick walls, said to be 10 m. in circuit. The Grand Canal has its terminus here in a large commodious basin. This city has, in consequence, a river-communication with Pekin, and a vast command of internal navigation, which it has turned to good account. *H.* is celebrated for its silk manufactures, and its embroidery excels that of any part of China. No city in China, unless it be that of Soo-chow-foo, possesses wealth to compare with that of this remarkable place, which, moreover, is the most literary and most religious city of the empire. Colleges and temples, *literati* and priests, abound and flourish in Hang-chow-foo. One cause of the celebrity of the city is found in the beauty of its environs. The tower of the Thundering Winds (Fig. 1237), although in ruins, is still an imposing edifice, and perhaps, after the Great Wall, the only remains of ancient Chinese architecture extant; while monumental gateways, light airy bridges, and temples of the size of villages, render the natural beauties of the city highly picturesque. One of the temples possesses 500 images of the Lo-han (Buddhist saints), of the size of life, richly covered with gold. Nothing can exceed the beauty of the valleys opening into the lake, richly adorned as they are with trees, chiefly the camphor and tallow trees, and the arbor vitæ. *H.-T.* was formerly the capital of the empire. *Pop.* estimated at 800,000.



Fig. 1237.
TOWER OF THE THUNDERING WINDS.

Hank, *n.* [Dan. *hank,* a handle, a hook, a tack, a clasp; Swed. *hank,* a band; Ger. *henkel,* a handle, a hook, an eye; allied to *hang.*] The name given to two or more skeins of yarn, silk, or cotton, when tied together. When single they are called *skeins.* — In some parts of England, a latch; a hasp; a holdfast.

—*pl.* (*Naut.*) Rings of ash or iron, by which fore-and-aft sails are confined to the stays on which they are severally suspended, and upon which stays the hanks slide, while the sail is in process of being set or hauled down.

Hank, *v. a.* To form into hanks. — To hasp; to fasten. (Prov. Eng.)

Hank'er, *v. n.* [D. *hunkeren;* allied to *hank* and *hang.*] To desire eagerly and longingly to get hold of or possession of something; to long for with a keen, restless appetite; to have a vehement desire for something, accompanied with uneasiness; generally before *for* or *after;* as, to *hanker after* liberty, to *hanker for* a woman, &c. — To form a knot or group; to congregate; to cluster; as, to *hanker* about a doorway.

Hank'eringly, *adv.* In a hankering manner.

Han'-kiang, a river of China, rising in the S.W. of the province of Then-se-si, and after a course of 720 m. falling into the Yang-tse-kiang, below Han-yang. — A river of the Corea, in E. Asia, which after a S.E. course of 180 m. falls into the Straits of Corea.

Han'kle, *v. a.* [See HANK.] To twist, entwine, or entangle. (Used in some parts of England.)

Han'ley, a town of Staffordshire, Eng., 16 m. N. of Stafford, and 150½ N.N.W. of London. *Manf.* Pottery-ware. *Pop.* 16,578.

Han'lin Station, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Washington co.

Han'na, in *Illinois*, a township of Henry co.; *pop.* about 600.

Han'nah's Creek, in *N. Carolina*, enters the Neuse River in Johnson co.

Han'nahstown, or HANNAHSBURG, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Butler co., abt. 10 m. S.E. of Butler.

Han'na's Creek, in *Indiana*, enters the Whitewater River in Union Co.

Han'negan, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Rush co.

Han'negan, in *Missouri*, a village of Atchison co.

Han'nibal, the great Carthaginian general, was B. C. 247. He was son of Hamilcar Barca, and when nine years of age swore, by his father's command, eternal enmity to the Romans, as the condition of accompanying him to Spain. He learned the art of war under his father there, and was present at the battle in which he fell. Hannibal was then 18, and after serving six years under Hasdrubal, who was assassinated B. C. 221, he became commander-in-chief of the Carthaginian army. To complete the conquest of all Spain south of the Ebro, he besieged the city of Saguntum, and after an heroic defence of eight months, took it. The city being in alliance with Rome, its fall was the occasion of the great war between Rome and Carthage known as the *Second Punic War. H.* at once prepared for the invasion of Italy, and in the spring of B. C. 218 he set out on his arduous march from the Ebro, through hostile and unknown countries, across great rivers and mountain-chains, to the Po. His army, composed of Africans and Spaniards, was greatly reduced in numbers by the withdrawal of a large body, and by losses on the march; but he crossed the Pyrenees, forced the passage of the Rhone before Scipio arrived to oppose it, and in October made the passage of the Alps in 15 days. The terrible hardships of this enterprise cost him a very large number of his troops, both foot and horse, and elephants. The first engagement took place near the Ticinus, and resulted in the defeat of the Romans. The battle of the Trebia was fought toward the end of December, and the Romans were again defeated. *H.* was joined by the Gaulish tribes, and took up his winter-quarters among them. In the spring of 217 he defeated the consul Flaminius on the shores of Lake Thrasimenus, and destroyed the Roman army. So fierce was the struggle that a shock of earthquake passed unfelt by the armies engaged. *H.* advanced southward, and passed the Apennines into Apulia, harassed however by the new policy of the cautious Fabius, who avoided fighting. In the spring of 216 *H.* won the great victory of Cannæ, and again destroyed the Roman army. After this victory almost all South Italy declared for him, and he went into winter-quarters at Capua. From that time the war changed its character, and it is not possible here to give even a summary of its progress. The conquest and loss of Tarentum, the loss of Capua, the defeat and death of Hasdrubal at the battle of the Metaurus in 207, still left *H.* strong enough to hold his ground in the southern extremity of Italy for four years longer; but in 203 the scene of war was changed to Africa, and in the following year Scipio finally defeated *H.* at the battle of Zama, and peace was concluded. The great Carthaginian did not lose hope, but applied himself to political and financial reforms, and preparation for fresh war. His enemies, however, accused him at Rome, and he fled to the court of Antiochus, king of Syria, who was just entering on a war with the Romans. After three years, the war ending with the defeat of Antiochus, *H.*, to avoid being given up to Rome, took refuge with Prusias, king of Bithynia, B. C. 190. And finally, when his surrender was demanded in 183, he put an end to his life by poison. It is acknowledged that *H.* ranks with the greatest generals of ancient or modern times. His great bodily strength and agility, capacity of endurance, frank and fascinating manners, marvellous sagacity, caution in planning, and rapidity in action, made him the idol of his troops; and his power over them, composed though they were of men of so many nations, was such that during the 16 years of the war there was never a mutiny in his camp. He was a man too of considerable cultivation, and shone as a statesman almost as much as a general.

Han'nibal, in *Missouri*, a city of Marion co., on the Mississippi River, abt. 153 m. above St. Louis. It has considerable commerce, and is increasing rapidly in population and importance. *Manuf.* Tobacco, hemp, &c. *Pop.* 10,125.

Han'nibal, in *New York*, a post township of Oswego co., abt. 28 m. N.W. of Syracuse; *pop.* (1870) 3,244.

Han'nibal, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Monroe co.

Han'nibal Centre, in *New York*, a post-village of Oswego co., abt. 30 m. N.W. of Syracuse.

Han'nibalville, in *New York*, a village of Oswego co., abt. 60 m. N.E. of Rochester.

Han'no. There were several eminent Carthaginians of this name. — One of the most celebrated is the maritime discoverer who made a voyage on the western coast of Africa, of which he has left a description, called the *Periplus of Hanno.* The purpose of this voyage was to make discoveries for the benefit of commerce, and to settle colonies, of which he established several. — Two Carthaginian generals, of the name of *H.*, commanded in Sicily, successively, during the Punic war. Another was eminent both as general and statesman, and was the persistent opponent of the party which maintained the war with Rome. — Another *H.* was one of the commanders under Hannibal in Italy, and was successful on several occasions.

Han'no, in *Illinois*, a township of Lee co.

Han'over, a province of Prussia, and previous to 1867 a kingdom of N.W. Germany, is situate between Lat. 51° 18′ and 53° 52′ N., and Lon. 6° 43′ and 11° 45′ E., bounded N. by the German Ocean and the Elbe, E. by Prussian Saxony and Brunswick, S. by Hesse-Cassel and Westphalia, and W. by Holland. Its boundary-line is very irregular; length, from the mouth of the Elbe S., 172; breadth, E. and W., 180 m. *H.* is divided into seven *landdrosteien,* or administrative divisions, superintended by a *landdrost,* or high-bailiff. The 7th of these divisions, however, the mining-district of the Harz, is governed by a *berghauptmann,* or captain of the mountain. *Area,* 14,846 sq. m. *Gen. Desc.* The surface of the prov. is generally an inclined plain, elevated in few places more than 200 feet above sea-level. In the S. part of the prov. are the Harz Mountains, the highest summit of which, the Brocken, is 3,740 feet high. This mountain mass forms the watershed between the Elbe and Weser. Several large moors dot the country, while the lowlands on the sea-coast, which, being below sea-level, are diked, form the most productive part of the soil. *Rivers.* Elbe, Weser, Ems, and their affluents. Several lakes are found, as the Dümmer-See, Seeburger-See, &c. *Soil,* generally good, though intermixed in many places with marl and sandy deposits. *Agric., &c.* Barley and oats are largely cultivated and exported; rye and wheat too are grown — the latter in insufficient quantities for home demand. Potatoes, turnips, hemp, tobacco, hops, and various grasses are also extensively cultivated. Horses are bred on an important scale, large numbers being annually sold to the French and Italian governments for cavalry service. Cattle and sheep-rearing is also extensively carried on. *Min.* Coal, salt, and iron are found in considerable quantities, and in the Harz district actively mined. *Manuf.* Linens, yarn, thread, osnaburgs, hempen fabrics, machinery, chemicals, and india-rubber and gutta-percha wares. *Chief towns.* Hanover (the cap.), Emden, Göttingen, Osnabrück, Hildesheim, Luneburg, Stade, &c. *Pop.* 1,937,637. *Hist.* The late kingdom of *H.* was formed out of the duchies formerly possessed by several families of the junior branch of the house of Brunswick. Henry "the Prond," third duke of Bavaria, married Gertrude, the ruling princess of Brunswick; their son, well known in the Crusades as Henry "the Lion," was the first Guelph duke of Brunswick. He married a daughter of Henry II., king of England; and from this marriage both the houses of Brunswick and Luneburg are descended. The Reformation numbered the princes of the house of Brunswick among its most zealous supporters. Ernest of Zell, the reigning duke, was one of the most eloquent defenders of Luther at the Diet of Worms. His grandson, Ernest Augustus, married Sophia, a grand-daughter of James I. of England, and on this marriage was founded the claim of the elder branch of the house of Brunswick to the crown of England, acknowledged by the English parliament in 1701. George Louis was the issue of this marriage, and became king of England, under the name of George I., in 1714; from which time till 1837, year of the death of William IV., England and Hanover were under the rule of the same sovereign. The Salic law in 1837 conferred the Hanoverian crown on Ernest, duke of Cumberland, 5th, and eldest surviving son of George III. In 1801, Prussia took possession of *H.*, but ceded it in the same year to the French, by whom it was constituted a part of the kingdom of Westphalia established in 1808. At the peace of 1813, the king of Great Britain reclaimed his German dominions, which were much enlarged by the stipulations of the treaty of Vienna, and formed into a kingdom. In June, 1866, on the outbreak of the war with Austria, the kingdom of *H.* was occupied by Prussian troops, and in Sept. following was formally united with Prussia, despite a protest made by the king, George V.

HAN'OVER, a city of W. Germany, cap. of above province, and metropolis of the former kingdom of the same name, on the Leine, an arm of the Weser, 84 m. S. of Hamburg, 62 S.E. of Bremen, and 35 W. of Brunswick. It is built in an extensive sandy plain, and is divided by the river into an old and new town, each of which is governed by a separate magistrate. The former is narrow, ill-built, and dirty; the new town is, on the contrary, open, cleanly, and adorned with handsome streets and buildings. Of the latter the chief are the royal palace, the viceroy's palace, the House of Assembly of the States, the mint, arsenal, royal stables, and town-hall. *H.* contains a goodly number of religious, benevolent, and scholastic establishments, besides literary and scientific institutions, libraries, lyceums, &c. The commercial organizations include an exchange, a chamber of commerce, and a *berg-handlung,* or market for mining produce. *Manuf.* Unimportant. — About 1 mile distant from the city is Herrenhausen, once the favorite residence of kings George I. and II. of England. *Pop.* (1876), 106,677.

Han'over, in *Connecticut*, a village of New Haven co., on the Quinepiac River, about 15 m. N. by E. of New Haven.
—A post-office of New London co.

Han'over, in *Illinois*, a village of Clinton co., on Shoal Creek, abt. 45 m. E. of St. Louis.
—A township of Cook co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.
—A post-village and township of Jo Daviess co., on Apple River, about 16 m. S.S.E. of Galena; *pop.* of township abt. 1,600.
—A village of Woodford co.

Han'over, in *Indiana*, a post-township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.
—A township of Lake co.; *pop.* abt. 950.
—A village of Ohio co., on Laughery's Creek, abt. 4 m. S. W. of Aurora.
—A township of Shelby co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Han'over, in *Iowa*, a township of Allamakee co.; *pop.* 459.

Han'over, in *Kansas*, a post-office of Washington co.

Han'over, in *Maine*, a post-township of Oxford co.; *pop.* abt. 350.

Han'over, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Howard co.

Han'over, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Plymouth co., abt. 20 m. S.S.E. of Boston; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Han'over, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Jackson co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Han'over, in *Minnesota*, a village of Mille Lacs co., abt. 40 m. N. of Princeton.

Han'over, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Jefferson co.

Han'over, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village and township of Grafton co., about 55 m. N.W. of Concord. It is the seat of Dartmouth College, at which some of our most eminent statesmen were educated. *Pop.* of township abt. 2,900.

Han'over, in *New Jersey*, in Burlington co. See NEW HANOVER.
—A post-township of Morris co., on the Passaic River, abt. 5 m. N. of Morristown; *pop.* abt. 5,500.

Han'over, in *New York*, a township of Chautauqua co.; *pop.* abt. 8,000.

Han'over, in *Ohio*, a township of Asbland co.; *pop.* abt. 2,600.
—A township of Butler co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.
—A township of Columbiana co.; *pop.* abt. 3,300.
—A village of Harrison co., abt. 75 m. N. by E. of Marietta.
—A post-village and township of Licking co., abt. 8 m. E. of Newark; *pop.* of township abt. 2,000.

Han'over, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Beaver co.; *pop.* abt. 2,100.
—A former township of Dauphin co., now divided into EAST and WEST HANOVER, *q. v.*
—A township of Lehigh co.; *pop.* abt. 5,000.
—A township of Luzerne co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.
—A township of Northampton co.; *pop.* abt. 650.
—A township of Washington co.; *pop.* abt. 2,600.
—A post-borough of York co., about 18 m. S.W. of York; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Han'over, in *Virginia*, an E. central co.; *area,* about 400 sq. m. *Rivers.* N. and S. Anna rivers, which unite in this co. to form the Pamunkey. *Surface,* hilly; *soil,* in general fertile. *Cap.* Hanover Court-House. *Pop.* abt. 19,000.

Han'over, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Rock co., abt. 7 m. S.W. of Jonesville.

Han'over Centre, in *New Hampshire*, a post-office of Grafton co.

Han'over Court-House, in *Virginia*, a post-village and cap. of Hanover co., 1 m. from the Pamunkey River, and 20 N. of Richmond. Henry Clay was born here. A brisk action occurred at this place, May 28, 1862, between a Confederate force, and a brigade of Nationals under Gen. Porter, in which the former were defeated, with a loss of 200 men killed and 730 prisoners.

Hanove'rian, *a.* (*Geog.*) Of, relating, or pertaining to Hanover.
—*n.* (*Geog.*) A native, or naturalized citizen of Hanover.

Han'over Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, off the W. coast of Patagonia, Lat. 51° S., Lon. 74° 30′ W.

Han'over Junction, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of York co.

Han'overton, or HAN'OVER, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Columbiana co., abt. 10 m. W. of New Lisbon; *pop.* abt. 900.

Han'over Town, in *Virginia*, a village of Hanover co., on the Pamunkey River, abt. 15 m. N.N.E. of Richmond.

Han'overville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Northampton co.

Han'sard, *n.* A merchant, trader, or burgher of a Hanse town.
(*Eng. Pol.*) The name given to the official report of proceedings in the British Houses of Parliament; (so called from the name of the publisher.)

Han'se, Han'sa, or **Hanseat'ic League,** *n.* (*Hist.*) A celebrated commercial confederacy formed among certain commercial cities of North Germany, in the 13th century, and took its name from the old German word *hansa,* signifying an association or confederacy for mutual aid. As the commercial cities of the North began to increase in wealth and importance, they came to be harassed by the attacks of pirates and robbers, and various tolls were imposed which interfered seriously with trade. These circumstances at length gave rise, in 1239, to an agreement between Hamburg, Ditmarsch, and Hadeln, and in 1241 a confederacy was formed between Hamburg and Lübeck, in which they mutually agreed to protect each other against all

violence. This confederacy was joined by Brunswick in 1247. In a short time the number of the members had so much increased, that in 1260 a diet was held at Lübeck, the chief city of the league. Regular meetings of the confederacy now took place there every three years, about Whitsuntide, and the general archives of the league were kept there. The confederacy was at its highest degree of power and splendor during the 14th and 15th centuries, and comprised at one time no fewer than 85 cities. These were distributed into four classes or *circles*. Lübeck was at the head of the *first* circle, and had under it Hamburg, Bremen, Rostock, Wismar, &c. Cologne was at the head of the *second* circle, with 29 towns under it. Brunswick was at the head of the *third* circle, which comprised 13. Dantzic was at the head of the *fourth* circle, having under it 8 towns in its vicinity, besides several others that were more remote. The supreme authority of the league was vested in the deputies of the different towns assembled in congress. In it they discussed all their measures; it decided upon the sum that each city should contribute to the common fund, and upon the questions that arose between the confederacy and other powers, as well as those that frequently arose between the different members of the confederacy. Any one might be chosen a deputy, and, besides merchants, the congress comprised clergymen, lawyers, artists, &c. When the deliberations were concluded, the decrees were formally communicated to the magistrates of the cities at the head of each circle, by whom they were subsequently communicated to those below them; and the most rigorous measures were adopted for carrying them into effect. One of the burgomasters of Lübeck presided at the meeting of congress, and during the recess the magistrates of the city had the sole, or at least the principal, direction of the affairs of the league. Sometimes congresses were held at other places besides Lübeck, as Hamburg, Cologne, &c., and extraordinary congresses were also occasionally held. As the power of the confederated cities increased, they became more ambitious; they endeavored to acquire the monopoly of the trade of the North, and to obstruct and hinder the navigation of foreign vessels in the Baltic. They succeeded in obtaining, partly in return for loans of money, and partly by force, various privileges and immunities from the northern sovereigns, which secured to them almost the whole foreign commerce of Scandinavia, Denmark, Prussia, Poland, Russia, &c. They now declared their object to be to protect themselves and their commerce from pillage, to guard and extend the foreign commerce of the allied cities, and as far as practicable to monopolize it; to manage the administration of justice within the limits of the confederacy; to prevent injustice by public assemblies, diets, and courts of arbitration; and to maintain the rights and immunities received from princes, and, if possible, to increase and extend them. The league exercised a judicial power, and inflicted the greater and lesser ban; any place which incurred these punishments being said to be *verhansed*. At length there was no mart in Europe that was not gradually drawn within the circle of its influence; and by the greatness of its wealth, and the might of its arms, it became the mistress of crowns, lands, and seas. It conquered Eric and Hakon, kings of Norway, and Waldemar III. of Denmark. It deposed a king of Sweden, and gave his crown to Albert, duke of Mecklenburg. In 1428 it equipped a fleet of 248 ships, with 12,000 soldiers, against Eric of Denmark. In the country under its immediate influence, it constructed canals, and introduced a uniform system of weights and measures. In order to facilitate and extend their commercial transactions, the league established various factories in foreign countries, at London in 1250, at Bruges in 1252, at Novgorod in 1272, and at Bergen in 1278. In London their factory was of considerable size and importance. They enjoyed various privileges and immunities; they were permitted to govern themselves by their own laws and regulations; had the custody of one of the gates of the city (Bishopsgate) committed to their care; and the duties on various kinds of imported commodities were considerably reduced in their favor. In the Netherlands, and in Norway and Russia, they enjoyed the like important privileges. The foreign factories were subjected to an almost monastic strictness of discipline, which even required the celibacy of the factors, clerks, &c. After the middle of the 15th century, the power of the league began to decline, not owing to any misconduct on the part of its leaders, but to the progress of that improvement which it had done so much to promote. The civilization, which had been at first chiefly confined to these cities, gradually spread from them, as from so many centres, over the contiguous country. The people began to be sensible of the advantages to be derived from commerce and navigation, and their princes also saw it to be for their advantage to encourage such enterprises; while at the same time the roads, or seas, were no longer insecure. In addition to these circumstances, the interests of the different cities which composed the league were becoming daily more and more opposed to each other; and the discovery of America led to a total revolution in the state of trade. The last diet of the confederation was held at Lübeck in 1630, when the union was dissolved. Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen subsequently formed an association among themselves, and remained free republics till 1810, when they were incorporated into the French empire. In 1813 they again became free, and, in conjunction with Frankfort-on-the-Main, were recognized as the *Free Hanseatic Cities*, and formed a part of the Germanic Confederation. In 1866, Frankfort-on-the-Main fell under the dominion of Prussia, and the only Hanse towns retaining the name are Bremen, Hamburg, and Lübeck.

Hanseat'ic, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating or pertaining to the Hanse towns, or to their league. — See HANSE.

Han'sel, *n.* and *v.* See HANDSEL.

Hans'ford, in *W. Virginia*, a village of Kanawha co., on the Kanawha River, abt. 18 m. S.E. of Charleston.

Han'som, Han'som-cab, *n.* [From the name of the inventor.] See CAB.

Han'son, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Plymouth co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Han'son, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Grant co.

Han'sonville, in *California*, a mining village of Yuba co., abt. 24 m. N.N.E. of Marysville.

Han'sonville, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Russell co.

Han't, (in the U. States *hănt*; in England *hän't*.) A vulgar contraction of *have not*, or *has not*; as, I *han't*, (i. e., *I have not*.)

"You *han't* that simper about the mouth for nothing."—*Addison.*

Hants, a contracted method of writing HAMPSHIRE, England, *q. v.*

Hants, a central co. of Nova Scotia; *area*, abt. 1,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Shubenacadie River, and some smaller streams. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, in some places fertile. *Min.* Coal and gypsum. *Cap.* Windsor. *Pop.* abt. 21,300.

Hap, *n.* [W. *hap*, luck, chance, fortune; *hapian*, to happen, to have luck or chance. See HAPPEN.] That which happens; chance; accident; luck; casual event; that which comes suddenly or unexpectedly.

"Her life had full of *haps* and hazards been." — *Fairfax.*

Hap, *n.* In Scotland, a wrapper; a plaid cloak.

Hap, *v. n.* To happen; to befall; to occur by chance.

Hap-haz'ard, *n.* [See HAZARD.] Chance; accident.

"We live at *hap-hazard*, and without any insight into causes and effects." — *L'Estrange.*

Hap'less, *a.* Luckless; unfortunate; unlucky; unhappy; as, a *hapless* maid.

"The pangs of guilty power and *hapless* love." — *Dr. Johnson.*

Hap'lessly, *a.* In a hapless manner.

Hap'ly, *adv.* By hap or chance; perhaps; possibly; it may be; by accident; casually; peradventure.

"*Haply* slumbering on the Norway foam." — *Milton.*

Happed, (*hapt.*) *a.* [From *hap*, a plaid or wrapper.] Wrapped; cloaked; covered, as with a plaid; as, "*happed* with flowers." (*Hogg.*) — (Used in Scotland.)

Happen, (*hap'n,*) *v. n.* [W. *hapiaw*, to happen.] To come by chance; to come abruptly; to come without one's previous expectation; to fall out; to befall; as, when do you expect it will *happen?* — To come to pass; to occur; to take place; as, the accident *happened* yesterday.

To happen on, to light on; to come across; to meet with, as, *to happen on* a stroke of good-fortune.

Hap'pily, *adv.* [From *happy*.] In a happy manner; fortunately; successfully; luckily; prosperously. — In a state of happiness and felicity; as, they are living *happily* together. — Gracefully; dexterously; with ease or address; as, he acted his part *happily*.

Hap'piness, *n.* [Icel. *heppni*, happiness.] State or condition of being happy; the agreeable sensations which spring from the enjoyment of good; that state of a being in which his desires are gratified; bliss; felicity; enjoyment of pleasure, &c.; mental satisfaction.—Good luck; good fortune; prosperity.

"A *happiness* that makes the heart afraid."—*Hood*

—Fortuitous elegance; artless or unstudied grace.

"Certain graces and *happinesses* peculiar to every language." *Denham.*

Hap'py, *a.* [Icel. *happ*, good luck, unlooked-for fortune, *heppinn*, fortunate; W. *hapus*, happy.] Having good hap; lucky; fortunate; successful; as, a *happy* thought, a *happy* experiment.

"Ye *happy* mixtures of more *happy* days."—*Byron.*

—Being in the enjoyment of agreeable sensations from the possession of good; enjoying pleasure from the gratification of the feelings, senses, or appetites; deriving ease, peace, comfort, or satisfaction; contented in mind.

'*Happy* the man, and *happy* he alone,
He who can call to day his own. —*Dryden*

—That supplies satisfaction or pleasure, or furnishes enjoyment; as, everything is in *happy* train.

"Must I leave thee, native soil, these *happy* walks and shades." *Milton.*

—Prosperous; having secure possession of good; in circumstances of solid felicity or content

—Dexterous; ready; skilful; able; having capacity or address.

"One gentleman is *happy* at a reply, another excels in a rejoinder."—*Swift.*

—Propitious; significant of good; favorable; promising; as, a *happy* omen.

Hap'py Camp, in *California*, a post-village of Del Norte co., on the Klamath River, about 40 miles above Orleans Bar.

Hap'py Camp, in *Idaho Territory*, a mining village of Alturas co., on Feather River, abt. 3 m. from Rocky Bar.

Haps'burg, or **Habs'burg.** [Contracted from *Habichtsburg*, Hawk's Castle.] (*Hist.*) The name of the reigning imperial family of Austria, derived from the castle of Hapsburg, or Habichtsburg, on the Wüpelberg, on the right bank of the Aar, in the present Swiss canton of Aargau. The castle was built in the 11th century, by Werner, bishop of Strasburg, grandson of Guntran "the Rich," count of Alsace and Breisgau, and who is said to have been a descendant of Ethico I., duke of Alemannia and Alsace. The proprietors of Hapsburg became, at a later period, *counts of Hapsburg*; and, gradually extending their dominions, subsequently assumed the title of *landgrave*. In 1273, Rodolph, of this house, became emperor of Germany, and the founder of the reigning house of Austria. The subsequent history of this house forms part of the history of Germany and Austria.

Haquebut, (*hak'but,*) *n.* (*Mil.*) When the hand-gun and arquebus were first introduced, the *butt* or stock was perfectly straight, and in the form of a stick or broom-handle, which prevented the soldier who was using it from taking a proper aim by directing his eye along the barrel. To obviate this inconvenience and imperfection in the weapon, the Germans fitted the barrel to a hooked butt, — whence the name, — by which means the fire-arm could be discharged from the chest as before, while an additional facility was given for taking aim at the object towards which the weapon was directed. It was introduced into England about 1485. The *H.* may be considered as the first step in the long series of improvements in small arms which seem to have culminated in the rifles produced in modern times.

Haque'ton, *n.* A coat of mail.

Har'ald, kings of Norway. The *first* of the name D. 933; the *second* succeeded 963, and was killed 978; the *third*, D. 1017, reigned over half Norway 1047, and was killed 1066; the *third*, a pretended son of Magnus III., began his career about 1130, usurped the throne, and was vanquished by another pretender 1136.

Har'ald, kings of Denmark. The *first* of the name known to historians, called the *seventh*, reigned 930–980; the *eighth* succeeded 1014, and died in England 1017; the *ninth* reigned 1076–80.

Har'alson, in *Georgia*, a N.W. co., adjoining Alabama; *area*, abt. 325 sq. miles. *Rivers.* Tallapoosa, and other smaller streams. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Buchanan. *Pop.* about 3,500.

Haramuk, (*har'a-mook',*) one of the Himalaya Mountains, N. of Cashmere; Lat. 34° 26′ N., Lon. 74° 43′ E. Height, 13,000 feet.

Ha'ran, or rather CHARAN, called by the Greeks *Charran*, and by the Romans *Charræ*. It was situated in the north-western part of Mesopotamia, on a river of the same name running into the Euphrates. It is supposed to have been so called from Haran, the father of Lot and brother of Abraham; but there appears no ground for this conclusion except the identity of names. Abraham, after he had been called from Ur of the Chaldees, tarried here till his father Terah died, when he proceeded to the land of Canaan (*Gen.* xi. 31, 32; *Acts* vii. 4). The elder branch of the family still remained at *H.*, which led to the interesting journeys thither, described in the patriarchal history — first, that of Abraham's servant to obtain a wife for Isaac (*Gen.* xxiv.), and next, that of Jacob when he fled to evade the wrath of Esau (*Gen* xxviii. 10). The plain bordering on this town is celebrated in history as the scene of a battle in which the Roman army was defeated by the Parthians, and the triumvir Crassus killed. *H.* still retains its ancient name in the form of *Harran*, and is only peopled by a few families of wandering Arabs, who are led thither by a plentiful supply of water from several small streams. It is situated in a flat and sandy plain, in 36° 40′ N. Lat., 36° 2′ 45″ E. Lon.

Harangue, (*ha-răng',*) *n.* [Fr.: It. *aringa*; Sp. *arenga*, from O.Ger. *hring* (the same in Icel., Old Sax., and A. S.), a ring, a circle.] A speech addressed to an assembly, or to an army arranged in a ring or circle; a popular oration; a declamatory public address; rant; noisy declamation.

"*Harangues* are heard . . . in factious opposition."—*Milton.*

—*v. n.* To make a speech to a large assemblage; to indulge in noisy declamation.

—*v. a.* To address by an harangue or oration; as, the general *harangued* his troops.

Ha'ras, *n.* [Fr.] In France, an establishment for the breeding of race-horses.

Harass, (*hăr'as,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *harasser*, from Gr. *arassō*, to strike hard, to dash in pieces; Heb. *taras*, to pull or tear down, to destroy.] To vex; to molest; to distress; to annoy; to tease; to weary with importunity, care, or perplexity.

"The griefs that *harass* the distress'd."—*Johnson.*

—To weary; to fatigue to excess; to tire with a repetition of bodily efforts, or an undue amount of labor.

"Spent with watching, and *harass'd* out with duty."—*Dryden.*

Har'asser, *n.* One who, or that which, harasses or wearies.

Har'assment, *n.* Act of harassing. (R.)

Harbinger, (*hăr'bin-jĕr,*) *n.* [Ger. *herberger*; D. *herbergier*, an inn-keeper, both from A. S. *hereberga* — *here*, an army, and *beorgān*, to shelter; scouts being sent out from an army on march to select a proper place to pitch the camp.] A person who goes before to provide harbor or lodgings for those that follow; — hence, in its modern application, a forerunner; a precursor; that which precedes and gives notice of the expected arrival of something else.

"The evening star, Love's *harbinger*, appeared."—*Milton.*

Har'bingered, *a.* Ushered by a harbinger.

Har'bison, in *Indiana*, a township of Dubois co.

Harbor, Harbour, (*hăr'bĕr,*) *n.* [A. S. *here-berga* — *here*, an army, and *beorg*, refuge, shelter. See HARBINGER.] A place of entertainment and rest; a lodging; an asylum; a refuge; a shelter.

"Curst be all those easy fools who give it *harbour*."— *Rowe.*

—A port or haven for shipping; an area of navigable water communicating with the sea, or with a navigable river or lake, deep enough to receive large vessels, and protected from the effects of storms or heavy seas. *H.* must always be accompanied by a roadstead, in which vessels may await the high tides, if the *H.* should be exposed to their action; and in all cases it is preferable that there should be an outer harbor, in which the ships frequenting the particular port should be able to bring

up or to lose the way they retain from the open sea. *H.* are divided into *harbors of refuge*, *tidal harbors*, and *permanent harbors*. In *H.* of refuge all that is needed is to secure facility of entrance and safe berths for the vessels lying in them, together with great facilities for putting to sea; but as the vessels frequenting *H.* of this class are usually destined for some other port, there will be no necessity for making enclosed docks where the ships might be free from the inconvenience of the tides. In tidal *H.* such inclosed docks are wanted; for large vessels are rarely so built as to allow of their being beached, or unloaded upon the beach, when the ships are left by the tide. Permanent *H.* may dispense with the works for the inclosure of the shipping; but they

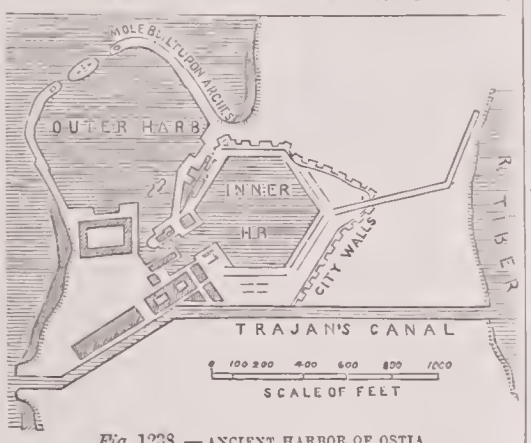


Fig. 1238.—ANCIENT HARBOR OF OSTIA,
(At the mouth of the Tiber.)

will be always unfit for the purpose of a commercial port, as ships, unless always at the same level, cannot be economically unloaded; in such seas as the Mediterranean, the Caspian, and the great lakes of N. America, this remark does not apply. Practically, permanent *H.* are either *military* or *civil*. The first require large areas of water surface, where the ships may lie in ordinary, as at New York, Cherbourg, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Brest, Toulon, Norfolk, &c.; the latter are usually smaller, and more compact, as Boston, Mobile, Liverpool, Havre, Southampton, Falmouth, Glasgow, London, Bordeaux, &c. The art of constructing artificial harbors may be traced down to the birth of commerce and naval warfare, but far above all other ancient nations, the Romans excelled in this branch of marine engineering. The port of Ostia, illustrated in Fig. 1238, and which is now 2 or 3 miles inland, has perhaps not been surpassed in modern times, and is especially remarkable for having a mole with open arches, resting upon stone piers, which gave full play to the tidal and littoral currents, and thus prevented the deposition of sandbanks.

—*v. a.* To shelter; to defend; to secrete; to permit to lodge, rest, or reside; to entertain; as, to *harbor* a guest, to *harbor* a suspicion. — To protect or secure, as a vessel in distress.

—*v. n.* To take refuge or shelter; to lodge or abide for a time; to sojourn; to receive entertainment.

"Let's *harbour* here in York. —*Shaks.*

Har'borage, Har'bourage, *n.* Shelter; rest; entertainment. (R.)

"Your king . . . craves *harbourage* within your city walls." *Shaks.*

Har'bor Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Erie co.

Har'borer, *n.* One who gives harbor or shelter; an entertainer.

Har'bor Grace, a town of Newfoundland, on the W. shore of Conception Bay, about 20 m. N.W. of St. John's.

Har'bor Island, in the W. Indies. See BAHAMA ISLANDS.

Har'borless, *a.* Destitute of a harbor.

Har'bor-master, *n.* An officer appointed to superintend all business connected with a harbor or port for ships.

Har'bortown, in *New Jersey*, a P. O. of Mercer co.

Har'burg, a fortified town of Prussia, in Hanover, 24 m. N.W. of Luneburg, on the right bank of the Elbe, opposite to Hamburg. *Manuf.* Tobacco, wax, linen, sail-cloth, starch, and gunpowder. *Pop.* 6,150.

Hard, *a.* [A. S. *heard*; D. *hard*; Ger. *hart*; Dan. *haard*; Icel. *hardr*; probably akin to Fr. *hardi*, and to Gr. *kartos*, for *kratos*, strength. Root Sansk. *garotha*, hard.] Firm; solid; massive; compact; not yielding to pressure; resisting easy penetration or separation; — correlative of *soft*; as, a *hard* stone, *hard* wood, a *hard* nut, &c. — Difficult to the understanding; not easily penetrated by the intellect; as, a *hard* problem. "*Hard* words, which I was obliged to use." (*Arbuthnot.*) — Difficult of accomplishment; full of difficulties, obstacles, or contrary influences; painful; laborious; fatiguing; arduous; attended with difficulties or pain, or both; as, a *hard* task, a metal *hard* to fuse. — Powerful; forcible; difficult to resist or restrain.

"They are struggling with a power which will always be too *hard* for them." —*Addison.*

—Oppressive; cruel; unfeeling; rigorous; not easy to influence or control; difficult to please or touch; as, a *hard* heart; — hence, abusive; harsh; as, *hard* words; also, rough; rude; coarse; as, a *hard* countenance.

"Rough ungovernable passions hurry men on to say or do very *hard* or offensive things."—*Atterbury.*

—Acid; sour; harsh; rough; austere; as, *hard* cider. — Harsh; stiff; forced; constrained; unnatural; displeasing to the taste or imagination; as, *hard* coloring.

"His direction is *hard*, his fingers too bold." —*Dryden.*

—Unreasonable; unjust; severe; rigorous; difficult to put up with; not easy to bear; painful to endure or consent to; as, *hard* work, a *hard* winter, *hard* times, *hard* conditions, a *hard* lot, &c.

(*Pron.*) Abrupt or vehement in utterance; not smoothly or gradually sounded by the tongue; — said of certain consonants, as *g* in *get*, and *c* in *carol*, as differing from the sound of the same letters in *gin*, *cistern*, &c. — *Hard cash*, *hard money*, specie, coin, or metallic currency, as distinguished from paper money. — *Hard water*, water containing mineral ingredients that decompose soap, and thus make it unsuitable for lavatory uses. — *Hard wood*, wood of a close grain and solid texture, as teak, greenheart, oak, ash, box, &c. — *Hard pan*, the indurated stratum of earth deposited beneath the soil.

Hard, *adv.* With pressure or urgency; — hence, zealously; diligently; earnestly; as, to plead *hard*.

"My correspondent . . . presses *hard* for an answer. —*Atterbury.*

—Uneasily; vexatiously; as, it goes *hard* with our friend — With difficulty; laboriously; as, the cable runs *hard*. — Closely; distressfully; so as to raise difficulties; as, to be pushed *hard* for money. — With urgent pressure; vigorously; violently; vehemently; — hence, fast; rapidly; nimbly; expeditiously; as, to run *hard*. — With great force; tempestuously; boisterously; violently; copiously; heavily; as, it rains *hard*, it blows *hard*.

Hard by, close; near to; not far distant.

"Down in a dale *hard by* a forest's side. —*Spenser.*

Hard up, pressed for ready money, short of cash; destitute of means or resources; in a state of poverty and extremity. (Used colloquially.)

"Tom being *hard up*, I lent him a sovereign "—*Bradley.*

(*Hard* is often used in composition in a compound form, as *hard*-won, *hard*-fought, *hard*-hearted, &c. In nautical language it is also employed to give emphasis to words of command with which it is joined; as, *hard* a-lee! *hard* a-weather! *hard* a-port! &c.)

Hard, *n.* A kind of causeway or pier on the banks of a river, harbor, &c., used as a landing-place for boats; as, the *Hard* at Portsmouth, Eng.

—*pl.* Refuse flax; tow.

Hardanger Fjeld, (*hard'an-ger-feeld,*) a portion of the great Scandinavian chain of mountains, about 70 m. N.E. of Bergen, Norway. Average height, 4,000 ft.

Hard'-bake, *n.* A kind of confection made of baked sugar, butter, molasses, &c.; toffee. (Commonly used in England.)

Hard'beam, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Thornbeam. See CARPINUS.

Har'deeville, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Beaufort district, about 20 m. N. of Savannah.

Har'deman, in *Tennessee*, a S.W. co., adjoining Mississippi; *area*, about 550 sq. m. *Rivers.* Hatchee, and some smaller streams. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Bolivar. *Pop.* about 19,000.

Hard'en, *v. a.* [A. S. *heardian*; Icel. *hardna*; Goth. *ghardjan.*] To make hard or more hard; to indurate; to make firm, solid, or compact; as, to *harden* wood, steel, or clay. — To confirm in effrontery; to make impudent; to make obstinate, unyielding, or refractory; to confirm in wickedness, opposition, or enmity; to make obdurate, insensible, or unfeeling; as, to *harden* one's heart. "Years have not yet *hardened* me." — *Swift.*

—To make hard and strong; to strengthen; to inure; to render firm or less liable to injury by exposure or use; as, to *harden* one's muscles by constant exercise.

—*v. n.* To become hard or more hard; to become inured; to indurate, as flesh; to acquire firmness or solidity; as, clay *hardens* by exposure to the sun.

—To become strengthened, confirmed, or consolidated; used in either a good or bad sense; as, he *hardened* in vice.

Har'denberg, CARL AUGUST, PRINCE VON, a famous German statesman, born at Hanover, 1750. In 1790 he entered the service of the king of Prussia, whose minister for foreign affairs he became in 1806. At the close of the wars of the first French empire, he signed the treaty of peace at Paris, in 1814. D. at Genoa, 1822.

Har'denberg, in *Indiana*, a village of Jenning co., abt. 79 m. W. of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Har'denburg, in *New York*. See SUPPLEMENT.

Hardened, (*härd'nd,*) *p. a.* Made hard, or more hard, solid, or compact; made obstinate, callous, insensible, unfeeling; rendered more impenetrable; confirmed in vice or error; as, a *hardened* reprobate.

Hardener, (*härd'ner,*) *n.* One who hardens or solidifies.

Harderwyk, (*har'der-vīke.*) a fortified town of Gulderland in Holland, on the Zuyder-Zee, 27 m. N.W. of Arnheim. *Manuf.* Smoked fish, and dyes, and has an extensive trade in grain, timber, and fish. *Pop.* 6,148.

Hard'-favored, Hard'-favoured, (*-fā'vord.*) *a.* Having a harsh, rugged cast of countenance; coarse-featured; without comeliness.

Hard'-favoredness, *n.* Plainness or coarseness of features.

Hard'-featured, (*-fēt'yurd,*) *a.* Hard-favored; plain; coarse-featured.

Hard'-fisted, *a.* Having hard, coarse, or sinewy hands, as from the effects of labor; as, a *hard-fisted* navvy. —Covetous; grasping; niggardly; parsimonious; close-fisted; as, a *hard-fisted* usurer.

Hard'-fought, (*-fawt,*) *a.* Obstinately contested; vigorously striven for; as, a *hard-fought* battle.

Hard'hack, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SPIRÆA.

Hard'-handed, *a.* Having hard hands, hard-fisted.

Hard'head, *n.* Clash of heads in contest or combat.

"I have been at *hardhead* with your butting citizens." — *Dryden.*

Hard headed, *a.* Shrewd; acute; intelligent; as, a *hardheaded* lawyer.

Hard'-hearted, *a.* Having an unfeeling heart; cruel; inexorable; merciless; without mercy or pity; barbarous.

"John Bull, otherwise a good-natured man, was very *hard-hearted* to his sister Peg. — *Arbuthnot.*

Hardicanute', or HARDACANUTE, a king of England, B. 1018, was the eldest son of Canute the Great. On the death of his father, whose viceroy he was in Denmark, Harold, a younger son by Canute's marriage with Alfgiva, daughter of the earl of Northampton, assumed the crown of England, and a bloody struggle was only prevented by the eldest son accepting the sovereignty of the whole country south of the Thames — thus forming the ancient kingdom of Wessex. The chief characteristic of his bachelor life was an inordinate love of eating and drinking; and long after his death by apoplexy, his subjects continued to celebrate the event, under the title of *Hog's Tide*, or Hock Wednesday. D. at Clapham, 1042.

Hard'ihood, *n.* Quality of being hardy; boldness; firm courage; intrepidity; valor; bravery. — Firmness of body derived from laborious exercises. — Excess of confidence; effrontery; assurance.

Hard'ily, *adv.* With great boldness; stoutly; in a hardy manner; with firmness or sternness.

Hard'iment, *n.* Hardihood; courage; stoutness; firmness. (R.)

"Zeal was the spring whence flowed her *hardiment*." — *Fairfax.*

Har'din, in *Illinois*, a S. co., adjoining Kentucky: *area*, about 260 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ohio, and numerous smaller streams. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Elizabethtown. *Pop.* abt. 6,000.

—A post-village, cap. of Calhoun co., on the Illinois River, about 85 m. S.W. of Springfield; *pop.* abt. 425.

—A township of Pike co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Hardin, in *Iowa*, a N. central co.; *area*, abt. 576 sq. m. *Rivers.* Iowa River, Tipton, and some other creeks. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Eldora. *Pop.* 11,007.

—A village on the dividing line between Allamakee and Clayton cos., abt. 65 m. N.W. of Dubuque.

—A post-office of Clayton co.

—A township of Hardin co.; *pop.* 908.

—A township of Johnson co.; *pop.* 583.

—A township of Webster co.; *pop.* 370.

Har'din, in *Kentucky*, a W. central co.; *area*, abt. 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Salt River, Rolling Fork, Nolin, and Rough creeks. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Elizabethtown. *Pop.* abt. 16,000.

Har'din, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Ray co., abt. 9 m. E. of Richmond.

Har'din, in *Ohio*, a N.W. central co.: *area*, about 476 sq. m. *Rivers.* Scioto and Miami, and Blanchard's Fork. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Kenton. *Pop.* abt. 30,000.

—A post-village of Shelby co., about 5 m. W. of Sidney.

Har'din, in *Oregon*, a precinct of Clackamas co.; *pop.* abt. 300.

Har'din, in *Tennessee*, a S.W. co., adjoining Alabama and Mississippi; *area*, abt. 650 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tennessee, and numerous smaller streams. *Surface*, slopes gradually downwards from each side towards the river; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Iron. *Cap.* Savannah. *Pop.* abt. 12,000.

Har'din, in *Texas*, a S.E. co.; *area*, about 800 sq. m. *Rivers.* Neches, Pine Island Bayou, and Cypress Creek. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Hardin. *Pop.* abt. 3,000.

—A post-village, cap. of Hardin co., abt. 80 m. E. of Houston.

Har'din City, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Hardin co.

Hard'iness, *n.* [Fr. *hardiesse.*] Quality of being hardy; power of endurance.

"Hardness ever of *hardiness* is mother."—*Shaks.*

— Excess of confidence; assurance; effrontery; boldness.

Har'dinge, HENRY, (VISCOUNT.) an English field-marshal, and governor-general of India, B. in Durham, 1785. He greatly distinguished himself in the war against France, became secretary of war during the administration of the Duke of Wellington, and in 1844 was sent out to replace Lord Ellenborough as governor-general of India. On the breaking out of the Sikh war, in 1845, he hurried to the scene of action, and generously postponing all questions of dignity, acted as second in command during the fierce conflicts at Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon. In 1852 he succeeded Wellington as commander-in-chief of the British army, an office which he held till his death, in 1856.

Har'dingville, in *New Jersey*, a village of Gloucester co., about 24 m. S. of Camden.

Har'dinsburg, in *Indiana*, a village of Dearborn co., about 4 m. N. of Lawrenceburg.

—A post-village of Washington co., about 32 m. N.W. of New Albany.

Har'dinsburg, in *Kentucky*, a post-village, cap. of Breckinridge co., about 120 m. W.S.W. of Frankfort; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Har'dinsville, in *Illinois*, a P. O. of Crawford co.

Har'dinsville, in *Kentucky*, a village of Shelby co., about 9 m. S.W. of Frankfort.

Hard'ish, *a.* Hard in a certain degree.

Har'diston, in *New Jersey*, a township of Sussex co.; *pop.* abt. 1,712.

Hard Labor, (*Law.*) A punishment frequently added to imprisonment in those States where the penitentiary system has been adopted. This labor is not greater than that voluntarily performed by many freemen, and the quantity required to be performed is not exaggerated.

In the penitentiaries of Pennsylvania it consists in being employed in weaving, shoemaking, and such like employments.

Hard-la'bor Creek, in *S. Carolina*, joins Stevens Creek in Edgefield dist.

Hard'-labored, Hard'-labonred, *a.* Diligently wrought; studied with care and labor; elaborate; as, "a *hard-labored* poem." — *Swift.*

Hard'ly, *adv.* With difficulty; in a hard or arduous manner.

"Recovering *hardly* what he lost before."—*Dryden.*

—Barely; almost not; not quite or wholly; scarcely; as, *hardly* enough.—Harshly; coarsely; roughly; severely; rigorously.

Hard'-mouthed, *a.* Not sensible to the bit; not easily governed by the rein; as, a *hard-mouthed* horse.

Hard'ness, *n.* Quality or property of being hard; firmness; close union of the component parts; compactness; solidity; the quality of bodies which resists impression or separation of their particles; difficulty to be understood, or to be executed or accomplished; scarcity; penury; confirmed state of impenitence or wickedness; courseness of features; rigor; harshness; roughness, as of sculpture; niggardliness; severe labor, trials, or sufferings; a quality in some kinds of water which unfits it for washing; insensibility of heart.

(*Physics.*) That condition of the force of cohesion in solids which enables their constituent molecules to retain their relative position, and resist any physical force which tends to alter the figure of the body. *H.* is entirely different from *density:* for, although gold and platinum are denser than glass, yet glass is harder than gold or platinum. Iron and zinc are lighter, but harder, than gold or platinum. Sir Isaac Newton supposes the primary particles of all bodies to be perfectly hard, and not capable of being broken or divided by any power in nature; but, with all our extended knowledge, it is impossible to determine, with any certainty, the conditions of the elementary particles which render bodies hard, brittle, malleable, ductile, &c. Some metals are rendered hard with great readiness. This is of inestimable value in the manufacture of steel especially, which can be varied in *H.* by heating suddenly, cooling, and then tempering. *H.* is often accompanied by brittleness; but this can generally be overcome by heating and slow cooling; this process, however, often takes away from the hardness. In the production of alloys, another useful property is frequently developed. Copper and tin, neither of which is remarkable for *H.* or elasticity, possess both these qualities when combined; in which form they constitute bell-metal.

(*Min.*) The *H.* of a mineral is a valuable means of distinguishing it from others closely resembling it. It is the first property a student examines in a specimen. The relative degrees of *H.* are expressed in numbers according to a scale, the numbers of which represent the *H.* of ten well-known minerals, viz.:

1 Talc,	6 Feldspar (cleavable var.),
2 Rock Salt,	7 Rock Crystal,
3 Calc Spar (transparent),	8 Topaz (transparent),
4 Fluor Spar (crystallized),	9 Sapphire or Corundum,
5 Apatite (transparent),	10 Diamond.

In testing a mineral, if, for instance, it neither scratches nor is scratched by apatite, its hardness is 5. If it scratches apatite and is itself scratched by feldspar, its hardness is between 5 and 6, and so on.

Har'dock, *n.* Hoar-dock.

"*Hardocks*, hemlock, nettles, cuckoo-flowers." — *Shaks.*

Hard'-run, *a.* Much pressed; in great straits; as, to be *hard-run* for time.

Hard Scrab'ble, in *Penn'a.*, a vill. of Lancaster co.

Hard'ship, *n.* A hard state or condition; toil; fatigue; privation; severe labor or want; injury; oppression; injustice; annoyance; grievance.

"They were exposed to *hardship* and penury."—*Bishop Sprat.*

Hard'-tack, *n.* (*Naut.*) A term applied by sailors to sea-biscuit or ship-bread; — in contradistinction to *soft tack* (*i. e.* fresh baker's bread).

Hard'-visaged, (*-viz'ajd,*) *a.* Coarse-featured; having a harsh, rugged countenance.

Hard'ware, *n.* A generic term employed to signify such manufactures as are produced from the commoner or more useful metals; that is, iron and steel, brass and copper, zinc and tin, and occasionally certain commoner kinds of plated goods.

Hard'ware River, in *Virginia*, enters James River in Fluvanna co.

Hard'wick, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Worcester co., abt. 6 m. W. of Boston; *pop.* of township abt. 2,000.

Hard'wick, in *New Jersey*, a township of Warren co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Hard'wick, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Caledonia co., on Lamoille River, about 20 m. N.N.E. of Montpelier; *pop.* of township abt. 1,600.

Hard'wick Centre, in *New Jersey*, a village of Warren co., abt. 3 m. N.E. of Blairstown.

Hard wicke Island, an island of British N. America in Charlotte Sound, between Queen Charlotte's Island and the mainland.

Hard'y, *a.* [Fr. *hardi*; Norm. *hardy*; It. *ardito*, bold, courageous, daring. See HARD.] Bold; brave; stout; daring; resolute.

"And shall not love's diviner power inspire
More *hardy* virtue, and more gen'rous fire?"—*Prior.*

—Confident; full of effrontery; having much assurance; impudent; stubborn to excess; as, a *hardy* beggar. — Strong; firm; compact; as, a *hardy* constitution.

"An unwholesome blast may shake to pieces his *hardy* fabric." *South.*

—Inured to fatigue; rendered firm by exercise; as, a *hardy* explorer. — Capable of bearing exposure to cold winds and weather; as, a *hardy* plant.

—*n.* A tool used by blacksmiths.

Har'dy, in *Ohio*, a township of Holmes co.; *pop.* about 2,100.

Har'dy, in *W. Virginia*, a N.E. co., adjoining Virginia and Maryland. *Area*, abt. 1,400 sq. m. *Rivers.* N. and S. forks of the Branch and the Cacapon and Lost rivers. *Surface*, broken and mountainous; *soil*, in the valleys fertile. *Min.* Iron. *Cap.* Moorefield. *Pop.* abt. 10,500.

Har'dyville, in *Arizona Territory*, a post-village of Mohave co., on the Colorado River, abt. 150 m. N.W. of Prescott.

Har'dyville, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Hart co.

Hare, *n.* [A. S. *hara*; Dan. and Swed. *hare*; Icel. *hæri, heri*; Ger. *hase*; O. Ger. *haso*; Sausk. *sasa*, a hare.] (*Zoöl.*) See LEPORIDÆ.

Hare'bell, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CAMPANULA.

Hare'-brained, *a.* Wild; unsettled; giddy; volatile; heedless.

"That *hare-brained* wild fellow begins to play the fool."—*Bacon.*

Hare'-hearted, *a.* Timorous; shy; easily scared or intimidated.

Hare'hound, *n.* Same as HARRIER, *q. v.*

Hare Island, an island of Lower Canada, in the St. Lawrence River, about 95 miles N.E. of Quebec.

Hare'lip, *n.* (*Surg.*) A congenital or natural deformity, with which children are sometimes born; the upper lip being cleft or divided, either in the centre or a little to the side of the centre, and so called from the peculiar formation of the upper lip of the hare.—This malformation is sometimes attended with a cleft or fissure along the entire arch of the palate, and in some cases there is a double harelip, the cleft existing on each side of the lip, with a double fissure in the palate, or the absence of nearly all the bony part of the roof of the mouth. In all cases there is much inconvenience in talking, and in severe cases, from the absence of one or two teeth, and the cleft in the mouth, articulation is extremely difficult. The treatment, which is quite simple, consists in cutting the uneven edge of each side of the split lip smooth by a pair of scissors or a knife, till the breach presents the appearance of the letter V reversed (∧); two or three fine silver pins or needles are then passed through each flap, and a piece of silk thread wound in the form of a figure ∞ from head to point of each pin, till the two raw edges of the flap are brought close together, where they are to be kept so for some days, till a perfect union by the first intention takes place, the patient being kept on a liquid or very soft diet till the union is perfect.—When that is the case, the threads are to be cut, the needles or pins withdrawn, and the part secured for some time longer by strips of the best adhesive plaster. This operation, to be successful, should be adopted early — as soon, in fact, as the infant's or child's strength can bear it.

Hare'lipped, (*-lipt,*) *a.* Having a harelip.

Ha'rem, *n.* [Ar. *harem*, anything prohibited, *muharram*, prohibited, from *harram*, to prohibit.] The name given to those apartments in the houses of the East, which are appropriated to the exclusive use of the females of the family. See SERAGLIO.—The collective number of wives and concubines pertaining to one man.

Haren'giform, *a.* [Fr. *hareng*, herring, and *forme*, form.] Having the shape or form of a herring.

Hare'-pipe, *n.* A trap to catch hares.

Hare's-lettuce, (*-let'tis,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) See SONCHUS.

Hare's-tail-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LAGURUS.

Hare's Cor'ner, in *Delaware*, a P.O. of New Castle co.

Hare'wood, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Baltimore co., abt. 14 m. E.N.E. of Baltimore.

Har'fang, *n.* [A.S. *hara*, hare, and *fangan*, to catch.] (*Zoöl.*) The great snowy owl. See OWL.

Harfleur, (*har'flur,*) a town of France, dept. Seine-Inférieure, at the confluence of the Seine with the Lézarde, 5 m. E.N.E. of Havre, and 1 m. from the sea. Its harbor, once good, is now nearly filled up. *Pop.* 2,100.

Har'ford, in *Maryland*, a N.E. co., adjoining Pennsylvania; *area*, about 480 sq. miles. *Rivers.* Susquehanna River, Deer Creek, and Winter's Run. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Iron, limestone, and granite. *Cap.* Bel Air. *Pop.* about 35,000.

—A village of Harford co., abt. 25 m. E.N.E. of Baltimore.

Har'ford, in *New York*, a post-township of Cortland co., abt. 140 m. W. by S. of Albany; *pop.* (1870) 1,004.

Har'ford, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Susquehanna co., about 10 m. S.E. of Montrose; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Har'ford Furnace, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Harford co.

Har'graves, EDMUND. See SUPPLEMENT.

Hargreaves, JAMES, (*har'graives,*) a celebrated English mechanician, who, while working as a poor weaver at Stanhill, in Lancashire, conceived the idea of imitating, by machinery, the action of the spinner seated at her wool-wheel; by means of which the "roving" of wool could be extended indefinitely; and, after having been twisted, wound on the cope or spindle. This was the origin of the celebrated "spinning jenny;" and even at the period of its first construction (1767) it produced more work than the combined efforts of thirty spinners with the old wheel. Arkwright and others have since completed the invention; the machinery of cotton-spinning being, at the present day, among the very best and simplest of all mechanical contrivances. The cotton-spinners, who had hitherto worked by hand, imagining that their trade would be ruined by the new machine, besieged the house of the inventor, and endeavored to destroy his "jennies." *H.* removed to Nottingham, and very shortly after, his invention was superseded by the improvements effected by Sir Richard Arkwright; and he died in poverty, about 1770.

Haricot, (*hăr'e-ko,*) *n.* [Fr.] The ripe seeds of various kinds of kidney-beans, especially of *Phaseolus vulgaris.*

(*Cookery.*) A kind of hash, stew, or ragout, made of meat and vegetables; as, a *haricot* of mutton.

Har'ier. See HARRIER.

Hari'ri, ABU MOHAMMED AL KASIM BEN ALI, the most brilliant and popular of Arabian poets, b. at Bassorah, about 1054, A. D. Died there about 1122. Little is known of his life, save that he was the son of a silk-merchant (whence his name Hariri — *harir*, silk). The most famous of all his writings is entitled *Makamehs* (Sittings). This may best be described as a novel, or a collection of rhymed tales, loosely strung together, the centre of which is always a certain Abu Seid from Seruj, who, witty, clever, amiable, of pleasing manners, well read in sacred and profane lore, but cunning, unscrupulous, a thorough rogue in fact, turns up under all possible disguises, and in all possible places — sermonizing, poetizing, telling adventures and tales of all kinds — always amusing, and always getting money out of his audience. The brilliancy of imagination and wit displayed in these strange adventures, their striking changes, and dramatic situations, have hardly ever been equalled; but more wonderful still is the poet's power of language. The whole force of the proverbial fulness of expression, spirit, elegance, and grandeur of the Arabic idiom, *H.* has brought to bear on his subject. His work — of which one of the greatest Arabian authorities has said that it deserved to be written in gold — has indeed become the armory as well as the mine of all Arabic writers since his day. Poets and historians, grammarians and lexicographers, look upon the *Makamehs* as the highest source of authority, and next only to the Koran, as far at least as language is concerned. His book has been translated, either entirely or partially, into nearly every Eastern and European tongue, and has been the prototype of innumerable imitations, the most successful of which is the one in Hebrew, *Tachkemoni*, by Jehuda Al-Charisi. The first complete edition of the text appeared in Calcutta, 1809–1814, in 3 vols.; another by Caussin de Percival, in Paris, 1818; one much more valuable, chiefly on account of its commentary, by Silvestre de Sacy, appeared in Paris, 1821–1822, (re-edited 1847–1853.)

Hark, *v. n.* [Contracted from *hearken.*] To listen; to lend the ear; to hearken.

"Pricking up his ears to *hark*." — *Hudibras.*

—*interj.* Listen! hear! hearken!

"*Hark, hark!* the lark at heaven's gate sings." — *Shaks.*

Hark, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Shelby co.

Har'ker's Corners, in *Illinois*, a P. O. of Peoria co.

Harl, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *harlup*, rope.] The filaments of flax or hemp.

Har'lan, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Allen co.

Har'lan, in *Iowa*, a township of Fayette co.; *pop.* 283. —A township of Page co.; *pop.* 587.

—A post-village, cap. of Shelby co., abt. 48 m. N.E. of Council Bluffs; *pop.* of township 837.

Har'lan, in *Kentucky*, a S.E. co., adjoining Virginia; *area*, abt. 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Cumberland River, and numerous smaller streams. *Surface*, rugged and mountainous, the Cumberland Mountain forming the S.E boundary; *soil*, in some places fertile. *Min.* Iron and coal. *Cap.* Harlan. *Pop.* abt. 6,500.

—A post-village, cap. of the above co.

Har'land, in *Illinois*, a township of McHenry co.

Har'lansburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Lawrence co., on Slippery Creek, abt. 226 m. W. by N. of Harrisburg.

Har'leesville, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Marion dist., on the Little Pedee, abt. 100 m. E.N.E. of Columbia.

Har'lem, in Holland. See HAARLEM.

Har'lem, in *Illinois*, a township of Carroll co.

—A township of Stephenson co.

—A post-village and township of Winnebago co., abt. 6 m. N.E of Rockford; *pop.* of township abt. 1,300.

Har'lem, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Clay co.

Har'lem, or **Haarlem,** in *New York*, a suburban village now incorporated within the limits of New York city, on Manhattan Island, abt. 7 m. N. by E. of the City Hall.

Har'lem, in *Ohio*, a village of Carroll co., abt. 27 m. W.N.W. of Steubenville.

—A post-village and township of Delaware co., abt. 16 m. N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* of township abt. 1,900.

Har'lem Spring, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Carroll co.

Har'lemville, in *New York*, a P. O. of Columbia co.

Har'lensburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a P.O of Lawrence co.

Harlequin, (*har'le-kwin,*) *n.* [Fr. The name is said to be derived from an Italian comedian who, from frequenting the house of M. de Harlay at Paris, in the reign of Henry III. of France, was called *Harlequino* or "Little Harlay." This etymology, however, is incorrect, as the word was used before that period.] (*Theatricals.*) The name of a personage who figures largely on our stage in the pantommes, and who has been borrowed from the Italian. The origin of the personage is a matter of dispute. Probably, however, the character has been handed down from the ancient Greek or Roman dramas. Riccobini conjectures that the dress of the harlequin is no other than the *centunculus* of the old Roman *mimi*, who had their heads shaved, and were called *planipedes.* Harlequins and buffoons are also called *zanni* by the best Tuscan writers, probably from the Latin *sannio*, of which Cicero (*De Oratore*, ii. 61) gives a description applying so strongly to the harlequin as to place his derivation from the *planipedes* almost beyond a doubt. The character of the ancient harlequin was a mixture of extravagant buffoonery with great corporal agility, while his expressions were characterized by

impudence, drollery, satire, and often indelicacy. His character, however, changed about the middle of the 16th century. He became a simple, ignorant servant, who assumes all colors, and is easily induced, through fear or interest, to commit all sorts of tricks or knaveries. He excels in extempore sallies, and tries very hard to be witty, even at the expense of being malicious. In other countries, where introduced, his character has been more or less modified.—See PANTOMIME.



Fig. 1239. — HARLEQUIN.

Harlequinade, (*har'le-kwin-ād'e,*) *n.* (*Theatricals.*) In pantomime, the term given to the after-part of the entertainment, or that which follows the transformation scene. The four leading characters of the *H.* are *harlequin, columbine, pantaloon,* and *clown.*

Har'lequin-duck, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Histrionicus torquatus,* or *Clangula histrionica,* a magnificent species of the *Anatidæ* found on both continents; it derives its name from the singularity of its markings. It is 17 inches in length, and 28 inches in extent; the bill is of a lead color, tipped with red; upper part of the head black; between the eye and bill a broad space of white, extending over the eye, and ending in reddish, behind the ear a similar spot; neck black, ending below in a circle of white; breast deep slate; shoulders marked with a semicircle of white; belly black; sides chestnut; body above, black, or deep slate; some of the scapulars white; greater wing-coverts tipped with white; legs and feet deep ash; vent and pointed tail black. It swims and dives well; flies swift and to a great height; and has a whistling note. The female lays ten white eggs on the grass; the young are prettily speckled. At Hudson's Bay, where it breeds, and is said to frequent the small rivulets inland, it is called the *Painted Duck;* at Newfoundland and along the coast of New England, the *Lord.* It is an admirable diver, and is often seen in deep water considerably out at sea.



Fig. 1240. HARLEQUIN-DUCK. (*Clangula histrionica.*)

Har'leysville, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Montgomery co.

Har'lingen. [Fris. *Harus.*] A fortified town of W. Friesland, in Holland, on the Zuyder-Zee, 65 m. N.N.E. of Amsterdam. It has an active trade with the Baltic. *Pop.* 9,055.

Har'lingen, in *New Jersey,* a post-village of Somerset co., abt. 9 m. S.S.W. of Somerville.

Har'lot, *n.* [Corrupted from A. S. *horelet,* from *hyrian,* to hire. See WHORE.] A woman who prostitutes her body for hire; a strumpet; a prostitute; a whore; an abandoned woman; a nymph of the pave; a courtesan; a bona roba; a doxy.

—*a.* Lascivious; lewd; wanton; base; low.

Har'lotry, *n.* Trade or practice of prostitution; licensed fornication; habitual or customary lewdness.

Harm, *n.* [A. S. *hearm* or *harm;* Dan., Swed., and Ger. *harm,* grief, offence; Icel. *harmr,* probably akin to O. Ger. *gram,* angry, *gramiz,* sad.] Injury; hurt; detriment; damage; misfortune; moral wrong; evil; mischief; wickedness.

—*v. a.* [A. S. *hearmian.*] To hurt, injure, or damage; to impair, as soundness of body.

Har'maline, *n.* (*Chem.*) A yellow crystallizable substance obtained from the seeds of *Peganum harmala.* It is soluble in dilute acid and alcohol. The plant is found in Southern Russia, and the seeds are used in dyeing. *Form.* $C_{13}H_{14}N_2O$.

Har'mar, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Washington co., on the Muskingum River, opposite Marietta; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Har'marville, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Allegheny co.

Harmat'tan, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *harmatan;* It. *armatano*] (*Meteorol.*) The dry parching wind prevailing on the coast of Africa, between Cape Nord and Cape Lopez, in the months of December, January, and February. It much resembles the *sirocco* in its character.

Har'mel, *n.* [Ar. *harmal.*] The wild rue of Africa.

Harm'ful, *a.* Full of harm; injurious; noxious; detrimental; mischievous.

"Sleepy poppies *harmful* harvests yield." — *Dryden.*

Harm'fully, *adv.* In an injurious or harmful manner.

Harm'fulness, *n.* Hurtfulness; injuriousness; quality of being detrimental.

Har'mine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound obtained by the oxidation of harmaline. *Form.* $C_{13}H_{12}N_2O$.

Harm'less, *a.* Not hurtful or injurious; innocuous; inoffensive; innocent; unoffending.—Not receiving damage or injury; unharmed; uninjured; not guilty of crime or wrong; as, to hold a person *harmless* with respect to consequences.

Harm'lessly, *adv.* Innocently; without fault or crime; without hurt or damage.

Harm'lessness, *n.* Quality of being harmless or innoxious; freedom from a tendency to injure; innocence.

"When in dough-baked men some *harmlessness* we see,
'Tis but his phlegm that's virtuous and not he."—*Donne.*

Harmo'dius and Aristog'iton, two Athenians, strongly attached to each other, who murdered (514 B. C.) Hipparchus, the younger brother of the tyrant Hippias, on account of an insult offered by him to the sister of Harmodius. They meant to kill Hippias also, with a view to the overthrow of the Pisistratidæ, but in this they did not succeed. *H.* was cut down by the body-guard immediately after the murder of Hipparchus; *A.* fled, but was afterwards taken and executed. As Hippias was banished from Athens a few years later, *H.* and *A.* naturally came to be regarded as patriotic martyrs; and in this light they appear in all subsequent Greek history. They received divine honors from the Athenians, and had statues raised to their memory. A very beautiful drinking-song on this subject has been handed down to us in the Greek *Scholia.*

Harmo'nia. [Gr. *Armonia.*] (*Myth.*) According to some versions, a daughter of Ares and Aphroditê. She became the wife of Cadmus, the founder of Thebes, from whom she received the fatal necklace which brought about the deaths of Amphiraos and Eriphylê.

Harmon'ic, Harmon'ical, *a.* [Fr. *harmonique;* Gr. *harmonikos.*] Having harmony; concordant; consonant; musical; as, *harmonical* sounds, an *harmonic* society.

(*Mus.*) Relating to harmony, as distinguished from melody; relating to harmonics, or the doctrine of chords, &c.—Whatever appertains to harmony; as, the *harmonic* divisions of the monochord, the *harmonic* proportions, &c.

H. Mean. (*Arith.* and *Algeb.*) The second term of the harmonic progression, whose first and third terms are given quantities, is termed the *harmonic mean* of the latter;—hence, since the reciprocals of quantities in harmonic progression form an arithmetical series, the harmonic mean is the reciprocal of one half the sum of the reciprocals of the given quantities. Generalizing this definition, the harmonic mean of any number of quantities is the reciprocal of the nth part of the sum of their reciprocals. — *H. Triad.* (*Mus.*) The chord of a note consisting of a third and perfect fifth, or, in other words, the *common chord.* — *H. Progression* or *Series.* (*Arith.*) A series of numbers such that any three consecutive terms are in harmonic proportion. The principal property of this progression is, that the reciprocals of the terms form an arithmetical progression, and, conversely, the reciprocals of an arithmetic form an harmonic progression. — *H.,* or *Musical, Proportion.* Three numbers are said to be in harmonical proportion when the first is to the third as the difference of the first and second is to the difference of the second and third;—thus, 2, 3, and 6 are in harmonical proportion, because 2 : 6 : : 1 : 3. — *H. Interval.* (*Mus.*) Any interval which has definite harmonic relations between the numbers of vibrations of its constituent notes.

Harmon'ic, *n.* (*Mus.*) See HARMONICS.

Harmon'ica, *n.* [Lat. *harmonicus.*] (*Mus.*) An instrument invented by Dr. Franklin, now seldom or never used, and which derived its origin from the musical glasses. Its sounds are produced from glasses blown as nearly hemispherical as possible, each having an open neck or socket in the middle, into which a perforated cork is fitted. Near the brim the glass is about one tenth of an inch thick, but increases towards the neck, which is in the largest about one inch deep and half an inch wide within, the dimensions lessening in proportion as the glasses diminish in size, all excepting the smallest, which ought not to be less than half an inch in length. The largest glass is nine inches in diameter, and the smallest three; between these there are twenty-three different sizes. They are distinguished by painting the apparent parts of the glasses on the inside — every semitone white, and the other notes of the octave with the seven prismatic colors, so that glasses of the same color, white ones excepted, are always octaves to each other. The glasses are placed on a round iron spindle (fixed horizontally in the middle of a box, and made to turn on brass gudgeons at each end), one within the other, each leaving about an inch of its brim above that of the other. The spindle is turned by means of a foot-wheel, and the tones produced by rubbing the exposed parts of the glasses with the ends of the fingers, damped and rubbed with chalk to bring out the tone more readily. The glasses also should be occasionally wetted with a sponge and clean water. The production of the sound by means of the naked finger is said to have such an effect upon the nervous system as in some cases to have caused fainting-fits. Many attempts were made to play it by keys, but none have succeeded, no dead substance having been yet found capable of giving the same expression to the sound as the human fingers.

Harmon'ically, *adv.* With harmony; musically.—Treating of harmony, as distinguished from *melody.*

Harmon'ics, *n. pl.* (*Mus.*) A term applied to those concomitant, accessory sounds which accompany the predominant and apparently simple tone of any chord or string, as well as to the mathematical mensuration of musical sounds. The doctrine of the ancients was divided into seven parts, viz., sounds, intervals, systems, genera, tones, mutations, and melopœia.

Harmo'nious, *a.* [Fr. *harmonieux.*] Having harmony; having the parts adapted or proportioned to each other; symmetrical.

"All the *harmonious* worlds on high." — *Cowley.*

—Concordant; consonant; symphonious; musical; melodious.

"Thoughts, that voluntary move
Harmonious numbers." — *Milton.*

—Agreeing in action or sentiment; living in peace and friendship; as, an *harmonious* couple.

Harmo'niously, *adv.* With just adaptation and proportion of parts to each other; with accordance of sound; musically; in concord; in agreement; in peace or friendship.

Harmo'niousness, *n.* Quality of being harmonious or musical; proportion and adaptation of parts; agreement; concord.

Harmoniphon, (*har-mōn'i-fōn,*) *n.* [Gr. *armonia,* harmony, and *phonē,* sound.] (*Mus.*) A wind-instrument played with keys. The air, blown from the mouth through a tube, acts on thin metallic plates to produce the sound. — *Simmonds.*

Har'monist, *n.* [Fr. *harmoniste.*] One who brings together corresponding passages, as of the four gospels, to show their agreement. — (*Mus.*) One skilled in harmony; a musician; a composer of music.

Har'monists, Har'monistes, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A sect founded by George Rapp, a native of Würtemberg, B. 1770. He and his followers emigrated to this country in 1803, and established themselves near Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania, where they founded what they termed the *Pure Apostolic Church,* living in a kind of social brotherhood, having all things in common, and the like times for rest and enjoyment. They subsequently removed to Ohio, where they founded the colony of "Economy," 17 m. N.W. of Pittsburg, that soon became a very prosperous village. Rapp died in 1847, and was succeeded as head of the *H.* by Mr. Becker. The *H.* profess the Protestant religion and universal toleration. They admit members of both sexes, but they do not marry. They keep watch by turn at night, and observe strict morality. They cultivate the learned languages, liberal professions, and music. Offences are punished by reprimands, temporary exclusion from the church and social intercourse, and expulsion.

Harmo'nium, *n.* [From *harmony.*] (*Mus.*) An instrument which bears some affinity to the organ, but, unlike that instrument, is made upon a principle technically termed the *free vibrating reed,* which is said to have been known from an early period in China, but was invented by Grenié in 1810, and first described by Biot in 1817. The free reed consists of a brass plate containing an oblong slit, having a thin elastic tongue fixed to one end, in such a manner, and so exactly fitting into the slit, as to completely close it, but so that it will, upon the pressure of the wind on the free end, pass either inwards or outwards, without touching the end or sides. It has several advantages over the beating-reed of the organ. In the first place, its tone is of a more agreeable quality; secondly, it requires no pipe, which is an indispensable addition to the organ; thirdly, it is much less liable to get out of order; and, lourthly, it gives an entirely new property, — viz., the power of *expression.* Debain, of Paris, was the first to construct a keyed instrument upon the free-reed principle of a really useful character. Several attempts had been made, but all had more or less failed, until Debain invented the harmonium. This instrument is about 3 feet high by 3 feet 9 inches broad, its depth varying according to the number of stops. The key-board is immediately below the lid, and its compass extends five octaves, from C to C. This now, however, in the best instruments, is virtually converted into seven by the more perfect arrangement of the stops. The valves are beneath the key-board and on top of the wind-box, within which are the different rows of reeds, the pitch of which is regulated by their size, which varies from half an inch to 3½ inches in length, whilst the quality of the sound is modified by the breadth of the vibrating portion and the shape of the hole covered by the valve. The wind is supplied by means of bellows with two feeders, which the player moves alternately with his feet. For the deep bass notes the springs are heavily loaded at the loose end, to make them vibrate slowly; while for the higher notes they are made thinner at that end. Some harmoniums have only one row of reeds, others four; some also have two rows of keys. Lately, a "knee movement" has been introduced, by which a small degree of crescendo may be produced on either base or treble.

Harmoniza'tion, *n.* The act of harmonizing.

Har'monize, *v. n.* [It. *armonizzare,* to make harmony.] To be in harmony or concord; to agree in sounds, or musical or vocal effect; as, their voices *harmonize* in a duet. — To agree in action, feeling, sense, or purport; as, the two stories *harmonize.* — To be in peace or friendship; as, how often do a man and his mother-in-law *harmonize?*

—*v. a.* (*Mus.*) To bring into harmony; to make harmonious or musical; to set accompanying parts to. — To cause to agree; to adjust in suitable proportions; to reconcile apparent discrepancy in.

Har'monizer, *n.* One who harmonizes, brings together, or reconciles; a practical harmonist.

Harmonom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *armonia,* and *metron,* measure.] An instrument for measuring the harmonic relations of sounds.

Har'monsburg, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Crawford co.

Har'mony, *n.* [Lat. *harmonia;* Gr. *armonia,* from *harmozō,* to fit or adjust together, to join, from obs. *arō,* to fit, to adapt.] The just and fit adaptation of parts to each other, in any system, plan, or composition of things,

intended to form a connected whole; as, *harmony* of shape, the *harmony* of the universe, &c. — Concord; agreement; accordance in facts; agreement in opinions, interests, manners, &c.; good correspondence; peace and friendship; as, the two families live in *harmony* together.

"My heart . . . by a secret *harmony* still moves with thine." *Milton.*

—The agreement or consistency of different histories of the same events; a literary work which brings together parallel excerpts respecting the same events, and shows their agreement; — used chiefly with application to the correspondence of the several writers of different parts of the Scriptures in their respective narratives, or statements of doctrine. The earliest Harmony of the Gospels was composed by Tatian, in the 2d century, with the title *Diatessaron*. Among other works of this kind may be mentioned, Osiander's *Harmonia Evangelica*; Cartwright's *Harmonia Evangelica Commentaria Illustrata* (1647); Le Clerc's *Harmonie Evangelique* (Amsterdam, fol., 1699); MacKnight's *Harmony of the Four Gospels* (1756); Greswell's *Harmony* and *Dissertation*, (Oxford, 1830.)

(*Painting.*) The general accordanee of the objects in a picture with one another, and their subordination to the prineipal object; so that all unite to constitute a pleasing whole. It is effected by a due combination of lights and shades, by the union and color, or by such contrasts as are sufficient to relieve the distant gronps.

(*Mus.*) The agreement of two or more united sounds. It may be either *natural* or *artificial*; the former consisting of the harmonic triad, or common chord, and the latter of a mixture of concords and discords, bearing relation to the harmonic triad of the fundamental note. With the Greeks, the word *H.* was in all probability limited in its signification to that agreeable suecession of sounds which is now called air, or melody; while in modern music it is not employed to designate a mere succession of unaccompanied sounds, but a union of melodies, a succession of combined sounds, composed of consonant intervals, and moving according to the stated laws of modulation. *H.* is the combination of sounds and the succession of chords, and may be said to combine the life and soul of music. The ancients knew very little of harmony, and it has not yet been introduced into the music of the Chinese and other Eastern nations. It is a comparatively modern invention. The laws regulating the succession of chords were at first rather arbitrary. (See Chord.) *H.* may be divided into simple and compound. Simple *H.* is that in which there is no concord to the fundamental above an octave. Compound harmony is that which to the simple harmony of an octave adds that of another octave. From the union of *H.* and melody music is formed. Although melody may exist without harmony, *H.* cannot exist without the melodious arrangement of each of its several parts. Melody is distinct from *H.* in that it is a succession of musical sounds, while harmony is produced by their combination. Every chord, whether consonant or dissonant, forms harmony. All harmony in music is derived from what is called the aliquot tones. If a string be made to vibrate, the sound produced at first appears to be single; but upon a closer and more careful observation, it will be found that the fundamental sound, more especially if it be a deep one, is accompanied by others in the most perfect harmony. These accompanying sounds are exactly those on which the chords in music are formed, and on which the foundation of the whole system of harmony is built. Some of the best works on harmony are those by Albrechtsberger, Dr. Marx, and Professor Dehn.

Har'mony, in *Illinois*, a township of Hancock co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200. — A post-village of McHenry co., abt. 55 m. N.W. of Chicago.

Har'mony, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Clay co., abt. 19 m. E.N.E. of Terre Haute. — A township of Posey co.; *pop.* abt. 1,450. — A township of Union co.; *pop.* abt. 950.

Har'mony, in *Iowa*, a village of Jeffersou eo., abt. 45 m. W.N.W. of Burlington.

Har'mony, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Owen co.

Har'mony, in *Maine*, a post-township of Somerset co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

Har'mony, in *Minnesota*, a towuship of Fillmore co.; *pop.* abt. 600. — A village of Hennepin co., abt. 5 m. S. by W of Minneapolis.

Har'mony, in *Missouri*, a village of Bates co. — A village of Pike co., abt. 30 m. S. of Hannibal. — A post-village of Washington co., abt. 80 m. S.W. of St. Louis.

Har'mony, in *New Jersey*, a village of Monmouth co., abt. 14 m. N.E. of Freehold. — A post-township of Warren eo.; *pop.* abt. 1,800. — A village of Sussex co., abt. 80 m. N. of Trenton.

Har'mony, in *New York*, a post-township of Chautauqua co.; *pop.* abt. 7,000.

Har'mony, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Clark co., abt. 7 m. E. by S. of Springfield; *pop.* of township abt. 2,700. — A township of Morrow co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Har'mony, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Butler co., on Conequenessing Creek, abt. 220 m. W. by N. of Harrisburg. — A township of Susquehanna co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400. — A township of Venango co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

Har'mony, in *Rhode Island*, a P. O. of Providence co.

Har'mony, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village of York dist., abt. 100 m. N. of Columbia.

Har'mony, in *Tennessee*, a village of Weakly co., abt. 125 m. W.N.W. of Nashville.

Har'mony, in *Utah*, a village of Washingtou co., abt. 40 m. N.E. of St. George.

Har'mony, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Halifax co., abt. 110 m. S.W. of Richmond.

Har'mony, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Rock co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700. — A post-village and township of Vernon co., on Bad Axe River, abt. 10 m. W. by N. of Viroqua; *pop.* of towuship abt. 600.

Har'mony, in *W. Virginia*, a P. O. of Mason co.

Har'mony Grove, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Jackson co., abt. 100 m. N. of Milledgeville.

Harmony of the Spheres. (*Phil.*) Many of the ancient philosophers held that the regular movements of the various heavenly bodies through space produced a kind of *H.*, which they called "*H.* of the Spheres." They attributed this music to the various proportionate impressions of the heavenly bodies on one another acting at proper intervals. Kepler wrote a work on the harmonies of the world, and particularly of the celestial bodies.

Harmony, (Pre-established.) (*Phil.*) An hypothesis invented by Leibnitz, to explain the connection that subsists between spiritual and material substances. He holds that God, before creating the soul and body of man, had a perfect knowledge of all possible souls and all possible bodies. Among this infinite variety of souls and bodies it would be impossible but that there should be souls whose series of perceptions and determinations would correspond to the series of movements which some of these possible bodies would execute. Now supposing that of such a soul and such a body God should make man, it is evident that between the two substances which constitute this man there would subsist the most perfect harmony. These would have no communication, no mutual influence, the one upon the other; each would act by virtue of its own nature, like two clocks accurately regulated, which point to the same hour and minute, although the spring which gives motion to the one is not the spring which gives motion to the other. This harmony being established before the creation of man, is hence called the pre-established or pre-determined harmony. This doctrine is frequently alluded to in philosophical works; but it is needless to attempt any refutation of it, as it is at best merely an hypothesis, and was probably regarded even by the author himself more as a specimen of ingenuity than as a serious doctrine.

Har'most, *n.* [Gr. *armostès*, from *armozō*, I fit.] (*Anc. Hist.*) A Spartan magistrate, called also, sometimes, *Sophronistes* (moderator), who was appointed to govern a conquered state. It is conjectured from Thucydides, iv. 53, that the office was annual. Other Greek States which made conquests afterwards borrowed the name. Xenophon speaks of Theban *harmostæ* in Achaia.

Har'motome, *n.* [Gr. *harmos*, joint, and *temnō*, to cut or cleave, from the manner in which its crystals divide.] (*Min.*) A silicate of alumina and baryta occurring in white crystals, sometimes gray, red, brown, or yellow, and of a vitreous lustre. The crystals are rectangular prisms, often twins, found at Strontian, Scotland, Andreasburg in the Hartz Mts., and elsewhere. Sp. gr. 2·44–2·45. *Comp.* Silica 46·5, alumina 15·9, baryta 23·7, water 13·9.

Har'nageville, in *Georgia*, a village of Cherokee co., abt. 136 m. N.N.W. of Milledgeville.

Har'nedsville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P.O. of Somerset co.

Har'ness, *n.* [Fr. *harnais*; It. *arnese*; Ger. *harnisch*; W. *harnais*, from *harn*, that which aptly closes upon or fits.] Armor; the whole accoutrements or equipments of a knight, or horseman; a horse's armor (Fig. 1241).

"A goodly knight, all dress'd in *harness* meet." *Spenser.*



Fig. 1241.
KNIGHT IN FULL HARNESS.

—The furniture, equipments, or trappings of a carriage or draught-horse; tackling.

(*Weaving.*) Part of the machinery of a loom.

—*v. a.* To dress in armor; to equip with armor for war, as a horseman. (o.)—To put on, as the furniture or body-gear of a horse for draught.

"My horse is *harness'd* . . . to my plough." —*Hale.*

—To eqnip; to furnish; to accoutre.

Har'ness-cask, *n.* (*Naut.*) A cask or barrel lashed or *harnessed* to a ship's deck, containing a supply of salted meats for daily consumption.

Har'nesser, *n.* One who harnesses.

Har'nett, in *N. Carolina*, a central co.; *area*, abt. 675 sq. m. *Rivers.* Cape Fear and Little rivers, besides some smaller streams. *Surface*, uneven; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Summerville. *Pop.* abt. 9,000.

Har'ney, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Carroll co.

Har'ney, in *Nebraska*, a village of Platte eo., abt. 70 m. W.N.W. of Omaha City.

Harns, *n. pl.* [Icel. *hiarni.*] A Scotticism for brains.

Ha'ro, a town of Old Castile, Spain, 26 m. W.N.W. of Logroño, on the right bank of the Ebro. *Manuf.* Linens, woollens, and earthenware. *Pop.* 6,540.

Har'old I., king of England, succeeded his father, Canute the Great, 1035, and D. 1039.

Harold II., son of Godwin, earl of Kent, usurped the throne, 1066, but was vanquished the same year by William the Conqueror, and killed at the battle of Hastings.

Har'old's Cross, a suburban village of Dublin, Ireland, abt. 1 m. S. of Dublin Castle; *pop.* 2,789.

Har'oun-al-Raschid, (or Aaron the Just.) a renowned caliph of Bagdad, contemporary with Charlemagne and the empress Irene, was B. in Media, 765, and succeeded his elder brother as fifth caliph of the Abasside dynasty, in 786. He had already acquired immense popularity by his victories over the Greeks, and had made Irene a tributary of the caliphate. He now raised the empire of the Arabs to its highest pitch of grandeur, uniting the talents of a philosopher to those of a conqueror, and, like Charlemagne in the West, making his court the centre of arts and letters, and the refuge of men of learning from all parts of the Eastern empire. The Arabs never tire of their eulogisms upon the magnificence, generosity, and wisdom of this prince, as all the world has read in the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments.* His reign was the Augustan æra of the Arabian dominion, and his imaginative subjects have celebrated it as the age of enchantment and miracle. After the death of Irene, *H.* humbled her successor, the Emperor Nicephorus, still more deeply, made immense conquests among the Turks and other tribes of Asia, and subjugated the sect of Ali in his hereditary dominions. He D. in 809, leaving his vast possessions divided under his three sons, which prepared the way for endless jealousies, and produced many civil commotions in after-years. *H.* not only promoted learning and the arts in his dominions, but he was himself a poet, and was easily moved to tears by the recital of poetry. Yet he was often cruel, because, like a true child of the East, he was impulsive, and severe because politic.

Har'pa, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of molluscs, of the Whelk family, so regularly marked with parallel longitudinal ribs on the outer surface, as to suggest at the first glance the idea of the stringed instrument to which it owes its name. The upper end of each rib is projected and pointed; spire short, last whorl large and deeply notched; outer lip thickened, and is supposed to have no operculum. The mollusc which inhabits it has the head large; mouth open below; destitute of a proboscis; but having two tentacula, with eyes in the middle; foot large. The principal localities of this genus are the Red Sea, and the Indian and South American oceans. There are several species, all handsome, and some rare. One of the more abundant species, *Harpa ventricosa* (Fig. 1242), is as beautiful in form and coloring as any species of this marine carnivorous genus.

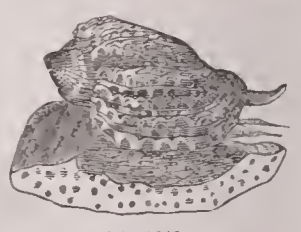


Fig. 1242.
HARP-SHELL AND ANIMAL,
(*Harpa ventricosa.*)

Harp, *n.* [A.S. *hearpa*; L. Ger. and D. *harp*; Ger. *harfe*; Dan. and Fr. *harpe*; Swed. and Icel. *harpa*; It. *arpa*, from L. Lat. *harpa*; probably allied to Gr. *harpazō*, to seize or snatch away, and to Sansk. *hupra*, to beat, to strike.] (*Mus.*) A stringed instrument, highly esteemed by the ancients, which may be traced, under

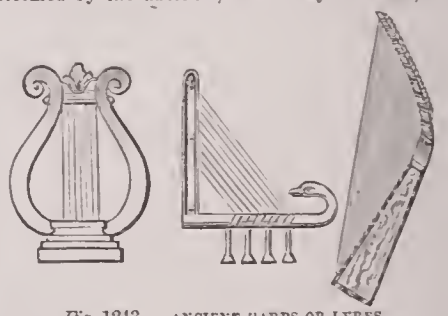


Fig. 1243. — ANCIENT HARPS OR LYRES.

various forms, to the remotest ages of antiquity. It was held in high veneration among the Celts, and its former prevaleuce in Irelaud (Fig. 1243) has led to its



Fig. 1244. — AN IRISH HARPER IN THE HALL, (12TH CENT.)
(From a manuscript in the Arundel collection.)

adoption as the national symbol. There is little doubt that it was brought to great perfection in Egypt, as its figure has been found drawn on buildings of the greatest antiquity; while at Thebes a fresco painting of a harp was discovered by Bruce, which he thinks was executed by order of *Sesostris*, who reigned between fourteen and fifteen hundred years before the Christian æra. In Holy Writ we find the harp continually mentioned, while its invention is ascribed to Jubal, seventh only in descent from Adam. There are three kinds of harps now known,—the *Italian* harp, the *Double* or *David's* harp, and the *Pedal* harp. The first of these is very imperfect, and seldom or ever used. The double harp is a better instrument, of a triangular form, having gut strings and a sounding-board; but it was not until the invention of pedals, in 1720, by Hochbrucker, that this instrument became really useful. For its present improved and nearly perfect state we are indebted to M. Sebastian Erard, of Paris, who patented a harp with seven pedals in 1794, this being a single-action harp: the pedals only effecting one change on the string, he produced, in 1808, a double-action harp, the pedals of which have two actions. This instrument is tuned in the key of C flat, but may, by fixing the pedals in the first groove, be at once transposed to that of C natural, while, by fixing them in the second, it is transposed into that of C sharp. The compass of this instrument is from E double below the bass to E in altissimo.



Fig. 1245.
ERARD'S HARP.

Harp, *v. n.* [A. S. *hearpian.*] To play on the harp. — To dwell on tediously or vexatiously in speaking or writing; as, to *harp* on a woman's perfections.

"You *harp* a little too much upon one string." —*Collins.*

—*v. a.* To play upon, or strike sounds from, as a harp.

Harp, in *Illinois*, a township of Dewitt co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Harp, (Æolian.) See ÆOLIAN HARP.

Har'pax, *n.* (*Omch.*) A genus of fossil shells, oblong and somewhat triangular, the hinge being formed by two projecting teeth. —*Parkinson.*

Harp'er, *n.* A player on the harp.

(*Numis.*) A coin formerly struck in the Irish mint, bearing on one side the effigy of a harp.

Har'per, JAMES, JOHN, JOSEPH WESLEY, and FLETCHER, the founders of the eminent American publishing house of "Harper Brothers," were B. at Newtown, L. I., in 1795, 1797, 1801, and 1804, respectively, — the sons of a prosperous farmer. At the age of 16, the two elder brothers were apprenticed to the printing business in New York, and being joined in that city by the two younger brothers, they, before 1825, had established themselves as publishers on an extensive scale, under the style and title before mentioned. Their establishment has since become one of the leading publishing concerns in the U. States, and one of the most important in the world. In 1850 appeared the first number of *Harpers' New Monthly Magazine*, which in a few years achieved a circulation of from 175,000 to 190,000 copies. In 1857, the firm commenced the issue of *Harpers' Weekly*, an illustrated paper, after the manner of the "Illustrated London News." A great proportion of their business lies in the publication of original works, and reprints of European authors. James was Mayor of N. Y. in 1846, D. 1869. Joseph Wesley, D. 1870. John D., 1875, and Fletcher D., 1877. The house is continued by the sons, by whom a department for subscription books has been added.

Harper, a S. county of Kansas, drained by tributaries of the Arkansas and Nescatunga rivers. *Area*, 1,152 sq. m. Cap. Bluff City.

Har'per, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Logan co., abt. 6 m. N. by E. of Bellefontaine.

Har'per's Ferry, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Jefferson co., situate at the junction of the Shenandoah and Potomac rivers, and remarkable for the picturesque beauty of its surrounding scenery. It is 160 m. N. of Richmond, and 53 N. W. of Washington. *Pop.* abt. 1,600. The U. S. Arsenal here was destroyed by the National troops, April 18, 1861, to prevent its falling into the hands of the Confederates, who occupied the village two days afterwards. On Oct. 16, 1859, *H. F.* was invaded and taken possession of by a band of 22 men under the leadership of John Brown, an old man of Ossawattomie, Kansas, who had been a daring and most resolute partisan leader of the Free State Party during the civil war in Kansas, in 1856–57. Their object was the emancipation of the slaves in the adjacent parts of Virginia and Maryland, and their plan seems to have been to seize and hold *H. F.* as a place of rendezvous for the negroes. The invaders were summoned to surrender on the 17th by a small military force, sent for the purpose from Jefferson. Upon their refusal, a fight ensued, which resulted in 20 of the whites and 3 colored men being killed, 3 whites and 2 colored men taken prisoners, while 4 escaped, who were subsequently captured in Pennsylvania, and delivered up to the Virginian authorities. After a trial before the circuit court of Jefferson co., for treason and murder, Brown was sentenced to be hung on Dec. 2, and his companions on the 16th. This enterprise was illegal and rash, but it sprung from a generous impulse, and by many John Brown is considered a hero and martyr, while the tragedy of *H. F.* may be considered as the prelude to the tremendous struggle by which the African race was raised from slavery to the citizenship of a free nation. Aug. 1877, a monument was dedicated to the memory of John Brown, at Ossawattomie, Kansas.

Har'per's Ferry, in *Iowa*, a P. O. of Allamakee co.

Har'persfield, in *N. Y.*, a p.-vill. and township of Delaware co., about 60 m. W. by S. of Albany.

Har'persfield, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Ashtabula co., on Grand River, abt. 45 m. E.N.E. of Cleveland; *pop.* of township abt. 1,600.

Har'per's Station, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Ross co.

Har'persville, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Shelby co., abt. 80 m. N. by W. of Montgomery.

Har'persville, in *New York*, a post-village of Broome co., on the Susquehanna River, abt. 16 m. E. by N. of Binghamton.

Har'persville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Cumberland co.

Har'peth, in *Tennessee*, a river rising in Williamson co., and flowing a general N.W. course, enters the Cumberland River between Davidson and Dickson cos. *Length*, about 100 m.

—A village of Williamson co., about 25 m. S.S.E. of Nashville.

Harp'ing-iron, *n.* Same as HARPOON, *q. v.*

Harp'ings, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) In a ship, those planks or wales, forming her outer skin, which bend in towards the bow, and are fastened in the stern; they hold the timbers of the fore-and-aft cant-bodies till the ship is planked. They are made thicker than other parts of the wales, to encounter the great resistance offered by the water as the ship cuts through it.

Cut-harpings, minor ropes between the tops and mast-heads, employed to draw the shrouds together and inwards towards the mast. They serve to tighten the shrouds, and to give freer play to the yards and sails when braced for on either tack.

Harp'ist, *n.* A harper; a performer on the harp.

Harpoc'rates, *n.* (*Myth.*) The Grecian name of the Egyptian god *Har-pi-chruti* (according to Bunsen and Lepsius) or "Horns, the child," the son of Isis, represented generally as a naked boy sitting on a lotus-flower, with his finger in his mouth, to denote (not, as is commonly supposed, silence), but the childish actions of infancy. —See HORUS.

Harponeer', *n.* Same as HARPOONER, *q. v.*

Harpoon', *n.* [Fr. *harpon*, from *harper*, to gripe, to grapple, to seize; allied to Gr. *harpazō*, to snatch, to seize.] (*Naut.*) An iron spear or javelin, shaped like a barbed arrow at one end, with a ring at the other, through which a rope is run; used for the purpose of spearing whales in the Greenland and other whale fisheries. The *gun-harpoon*, or *harpoon-gun*, is a weapon used for the same purpose, but which is discharged from a swivel or gun, instead of being thrown by hand. This weapon is formed entirely of metal, and has a chain attached to it, to which the usual line is joined on, as in the former case. The manner in which the *H.* is used, and whales captured, will be given under the article WHALE, *q. v.*—(Called also *harping-iron.*)

—*v. a.* To strike, catch, or kill with a harpoon; as, to *harpoon* a porpoise.

Harpoon'er, Harpooneer', Harponeer', *n.* One who uses an harpoon; the man in a whale-boat who throws the harpoon.

Harp'ress, *n.* A female harpist. (R.)

Harpsichord, (*harp'si-kord.*) *n.* [*Harp*, and *chord*; O. Fr. *harpechorde*.] (*Mus.*) A keyed musical instrument exactly resembling a grand pianoforte in shape, formerly much used, but now entirely superseded by the piano. The date of its invention is unknown, although it is supposed to have been about the 16th cent.; it was not, however, introduced into England until the 17th. It consists of a mahogany or walnut-wood case, within which is the belly, or sounding-board, over which the

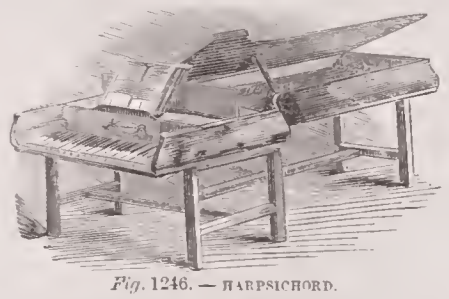


Fig. 1246. — HARPSICHORD.

strings are stretched, supported by bridges. The sound is produced by small pieces of crow-quill or hard leather, which project from the *jacks*, (small pieces of wood that stand upright between the strings,) and which, when the instrument is in use, are pushed upward by the keys till they touch the strings, causing a brilliant, but rather harsh sound. The great fault in the *H.* is its deficiency of any means of modification in respect to piano and forte notes.

Harps'well Centre, in *Maine*, a post-office of Cumberland co.

Harps'well, in *Maine*, a township of Cumberland co.; *pop.* about 1,603.

Har'py, *n.*; *pl.* HARPIES. [Fr. *harpie*; Gr. *harpyia*, the Snatchers, from *harpazō*, to seize or snatch away by force.] (*Myth.*) One of a sort of fabulous winged monsters, ravenous and filthy, having the face of a woman and the body of a vulture, with their feet and fingers armed with short claws. — Also a name given to the Storm-winds, (Gladstone's *Homer and the Homeric Age.*) In Hesiod they are represented as the beautiful daughters of Thaumas and Electra; but in later mythology, they resume the repulsive form under which Virgil has described them, (*Æn.* iii. 211, &c.)

—A ravenous, rapacious person or animal; specifically, an extortioner; a plunderer; as, that old *harpy* of a landlady.

(*Zoöl.*) A name given to some birds of prey of the sub-family *Aquilinæ*, but more usually applied in America to the *Harpyia destructor* (Cuv.), or *Thrasaëtus harpyia* (Linn.), — an inhabitant of the great tropical forests, where it preys chiefly on quadrupeds, and to a large extent on sloths and young deer. Of all birds, it has the most terrific beak and talons. It is larger than the common eagle: is short-winged and short-legged; the upper mandible greatly hooked; the feathers of the head capable of being erected into a great ruff or crest. It has not so elegant a form as the true eagles, but is probably equal to any of them in strength and courage. When adult, it is generally of a blackish slate color, with gray head, and white breast and belly.

Harpy'ia, *n.* [Lat., harpy.] (*Zoöl.*) See HARPY.

Har'quebuse, *n.* See ARQUEBUSE.

Harrar, a prov. of Africa, S. of Abyssinia, annexed to Egypt in 1875. It formerly constituted the ancient empire of Adel, (*q. v.*) *Area*, about that of the N.E. and Middle States of the U. S. *Prod.* Grain and coffee.

Harrateen', *n.* A kind of cloth. —*Webster.*

Har'rellsville, in *N. C.*, a p.-vill. of Hertford co.

Har'ricanaw, a river of British N. Am., rises abt Lat. 49° 55′ N., Lon. 77° 30′ W., flows N.W. into James's Bay.

Harrico, *n.* See HARICOT.

Har'ridan, *n.* [Fr *haridelle*, a sorry jade, a worn-out horse, probably from *aridella*, dim. of Lat. *aridus*, dry.] A decayed, used-up strumpet.

"A weak, watery, wicked old *harridan*."—*De Quincey.*

Har'rier, Har'ier, *n.* [From *hare.*] A small hound trained for hunting the hare, remarkable for the acuteness of its sense of smell; as, a pack of *harriers.*

(*Zoöl.*) A species of hound employed in hunting the hare. This animal is supposed to be a cross between the fox-hound and the beagle, and is remarkable for its sagacity in tracing, and the boldness with which it pursues its game. According to Blaine, in his "Rural



Fig. 1247. — HARRIER.

Sports," there are three prominent varieties of the harrier, namely, the old southern hound (the *Chien couchant* of the French), (Fig 1247), the modern harrier, and the beagle. Many subordinate divisions, however, accrue and a cross-breed is used for otter-hunting. The modern *H.* in appearance is little more than a dwarf fox-hound.

—The name of some species of Hawks, genus CIRCUS, *q. v.*

Har'riettstown, in *New York*, a township of Franklin co., *pop.* abt. 600.

Har riettsville, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Noble co.

Har'rington, JAMES, a celebrated political writer, B. 1611, in Northamptonshire, Eng. His chief work is entitled *Oceana*, a political romance, in which he defended republicanism. In 1661 he was, on a charge of treason, sent to the Tower of London, from whence he was removed to St. Nicholas's Island, near Plymouth, but was afterwards released on bail. He D., deranged in his intellects, in 1677.

Har'rington, a small seaport of Cumberland, England, on the Irish sea, 5 m. N. of Whitehaven. It carries on an extensive trade with Ireland. *Pop.* 2,420.

Har'rington, in *Delaware*, a post-village of Kent co., abt. 16 m. S. of Dover.

Har'rington, in *Maine*, a post-township of Washington co., abt. 120 m. E. by N. of Augusta; *pop.* about 1,450.

Har'rington, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Cumberland co., abt. 60 m. S. of Raleigh.

—A post-office of Harnett co.

Har'rington, in *New Jersey*, a township of Bergen co., on the Hudson River, abt. 7 m. N.N.E. of Hackensack; *pop.* abt. 2,800.

Har'rington, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Manitowoc co., abt. 10 m. W.N.W. of Manitowoc.

Har'ringtonite, *n.* (*Min.*) A var. of MESOLITE, *q. v.*

Har'riotsville, in *Ohio*, a village of Noble co., abt. 100 m. E. by S. of Columbus.

Har'ris, JAMES, an English philological writer, B. 1709; is author of three treatises concerning *Art, Music, Painting, Poetry, and Happiness*, 8vo.; *Hermes, or a Philosophical Inquiry concerning Universal Grammar*, and several other philological works. D. 1780.

Har'ris, an island of Scotland. See HEBRIDES, (THE.)
Har'ris, in *Georgia*, a W. co., adjoining Alabama, *area*, abt. 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Chattahoochee River, Flat Shoal, Mountain, Mulberry, and Old House creeks. *Surface*, much diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Hamilton. *Pop.* abt. 15,000.
—A district of Muscogee co.
Har'ris, in *Illinois*, a township of Fulton co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.
Har'ris, in *Indiana*, a township of St. Joseph co.; *pop.* abt. 450.
Har'ris, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Gallia co.
—A township of Ottawa co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.
Har'ris, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Centre co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.
Har'ris, in *Texas*, an E. co., bordering on Galveston Bay; *area*, abt. 1,600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Buffalo Bayou and San Jacinto River. *Surface*, level; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Houston. *Pop.* abt. 11,000.
Har'ris, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Louisa co.
Har'ris, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Marquette co.; *pop* abt. 650.
Har'risburg, in *Arkansas*, a post-vill. of Poinsett co.
Har'risburg, in *California*, a P. O. of Alameda co.
Har'risburg, in *Illinois*, a post-village, cap. of Saline co., abt. 65 m. N.E. of Cairo.
Har'risburg, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Fayette co., abt. 55 m. E. by S. of Indianapolis.
Har'risburg, in *Iowa*, a village and township of Van Buren co., abt. 70 m. S. by W. of Iowa city; *pop.* of township 1,046
Har'risburg, in *Minnesota*, a village of Hennepin co., on the Mississippi River, abt. 13 m. above Minneapolis.
Har'risburg, in *Mississippi*, a village of Pontotoc co., abt. 37 m. N. by W. of Aberdeen.
Har'risburg, in *Missouri*, a village of Lafayette co., abt. 115 m W. by N. of Jefferson co.
Har'risburg, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Cabarras co., abt. 13 m. N E. of Charlotte.
—A village of Mecklenburg co., abt. 160 m. W.S.W. of Raleigh.
Har'risburg, in *New York*, a post-township of Lewis co.: *pop.* abt. 2,200.
Har'risburg, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Franklin co., abt. 14 m. S.W. of Columbus.
—A village of Gallia co., abt. 10 m. N.W. of Gallipolis.
—A village of Stark co., abt. 11 m. N.E. of Canton.
Har'risburg, in *Oregon*, a post-village of Linn co., on the Willamette River, abt. 27 m. S. of Albany.
Har'risburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a city, capital of the State and of Dauphin co., situated in Lat. 40° 16′ N., Lon. 76° 50′ W., 107 m. W. by N. from Philadelphia, and 110 m. N. by E. from Washington, on the left bank of the Susquehanna, here a mile wide, with an island in the middle, and crossed by two bridges. *H.*, surrounded by magnificent scenery and fertile lands, is in itself a fine city, well built, and amply supplied with water. The Capitol, finely situated on an eminence, is a handsome brick building, 180 feet long by 80 feet wide, with a circular Ionic portico in front surmounted by a dome. The State Lunatic Hospital, opened in 1851, can accommodate 300 patients. *Manuf. and Ind.* Iron-works, rolling-mills, cotton-mills, car-factories, breweries, &c. *H.* carries on a large trade in lumber. Seven railroads radiate from it, and the Pennsylvania canal passes through it. In 1753, John Harris, Jr., established there a ferry over the Susquehanna, whence the name of Harris's Ferry under which *H.* was long known. It was afterwards called Louisburg in honor of Louis XVI., and received its actual name in 1791, when it was incorporated as a borough. The State government was transferred from Lancaster to *H.* in 1812. *Pop.* (1870) 23,109.
Har'risburg, in *Texas*, a post-village of Harris co., on Buffalo Bayou, abt. 6 m. S.E. of Houston; *pop.* abt. 2,500.
Har'risburg, in *Utah Territory*, a post-village of Washington co, abt. 14 m. N. of St. George.
Har'risburg, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Pierce co., on Lake Lepin, abt. 12 m. E. of Red Wing.
—A village of Sauk co.
Har'ris Grove, in *Illinois*, a P. O. of Jefferson co.
Har'ris Grove, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Harrison co.
Har'ris Hill, in *New York*, a post-office of Erie co.
Har'risite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of Chalcocite, or sulphuret of copper, having a dark gray or blackish color, and cubical cleavage. Found at Canton Mine, Ga., and in the Polk Co. copper mines, Tenn. — See CHALCOCITE.
Harrison, WILLIAM HENRY, 9th President of the U. States, B. in Berkeley, Charles City co., Virginia, 1773, was the son of one of the most conspicuous among the patriots of the revolution. After receiving the customary education at Hampden-Sidney College, he studied for the medical profession; but participating in the general excitement which prevailed throughout the country against the barbarous mode of warfare at that time practised by the Indians on the north-western frontiers, he suddenly abandoned the study of Galen, and joined his brethren in arms, as an ensign in the U. S. artillery, in 1791. Ten years later he was made governor of Indiana, and held that post for more than 10 years. In 1811, in the hard-fought battle of Tippecanoe, he defeated the Indians under the command of the famous Tecumseh.


Fig. 1248. — HARRISON.

After General Hull's surrender in 1812, *H.* was appointed to the command of the army on the north-western frontier, with the rank of brigadier-general; he was made major-general in March, 1813. In 1824 he took his seat in the Senate of the United States, and soon after was chosen chairman of the Military Committee. He was nominated, in 1836, candidate for the presidency, by the party opposed to Mr. Van Buren, and although defeated in the election of that year, became again the nominee of the Whig party in 1840; and in the subsequent election was chosen President by an overwhelming majority. John Tyler, of Virginia, being associated with him as Vice-President. *H.* was inaugurated President March 4, 1841, and, from the judicious composition of his cabinet, great expectations were formed of his administration; but within a month he died, after a short illness of 8 days.
Har'rison, JOHN, the inventor of the time-keeper for ascertaining the longitude at sea, was B. at Foulby, Yorkshire, England, in 1693. His father, a carpenter or builder, brought him up to the same occupation; but by dint of his own ingenuity and perseverance, he learned to make clocks and watches; and having turned his attention to the improvement of pocket-watches, he was induced to make a time-keeper in that form, which he finished in 1759. This chronometer, in two voyages, having been found to correct the longitude within the limits required by the act of parliament, *H.* applied for the proposed reward of $100,000, which he received. *H.* was also the inventor of the *compensation pendulum*, named, from the manner of its construction, the *gridiron pendulum*, and of the *going fusee*, by means of which a watch goes while being wound up. D. 1776.
Har'rison, in *Illinois*, a township of Ogle co.
—A post-village and township of Winnebago co., abt. 100 m. N.W. of Chicago; *pop.* of township abt. 689.
Har'rison, in *Indiana*, a S. co. adjoining Kentucky; *area*, abt. 475 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ohio and Blue rivers, Indiana Creek, and some smaller streams. *Surface*, broken and diversified, some of the river hills and knobs rising to a height of 500 ft.; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* The co. is based principally upon cavernous limestone, and Pitman's Cave, in the W. part, is said to extend more than two miles under-ground, having apartments of great dimensions. There is also a remarkable spring in this vicinity, 60 ft. in diameter, and several hundred feet deep, furnishing water-power sufficient for a large mill. *Cap.* Corydon. *Pop.* abt. 21,000.
—A township of Bartholomew co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.
—A township of Blackford co.; *pop.* abt. 1,350.
—A township of Boone co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.
—A township of Cass co.; *pop.* abt. 1,150.
—A township of Clay co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.
—A township of Daviess co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.
—A township of Dearborn co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.
—A post-township of Delaware co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.
—A township of Dubois co., *pop.* abt. 1,500.
—A township of Elkhart co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.
—A township of Fayette co.; *pop.* abt. 2,100.
—A township of Hancock co.
—A township of Harrison co.; *pop.* abt. 3,200.
—A township of Henry co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.
—A township of Howard co.; *pop.* abt. 1,150.
—A township of Knox co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.
—A township of Kosciusko co; *pop.* abt. 1,500.
—A township of Miami co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.
—A township of Morgan co.; *pop.* abt. 600.
—A township of Owen co.; *pop.* abt. 800.
—A township of Pulaski co; *pop.* abt. 650.
—A township of Spencer co.; *pop.* abt. 1,850.
—A township of Union co.; *pop.* abt. 950.
—A post-village and township of Vigo co., abt. 4 m. N. of Terre Haute.
—A township of Wayne co.; *pop.* abt. 800.
—A township of Wells co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.
Har'rison, in *Iowa*, a W. co. adjoining Nebraska; *area*, abt. 480 sq. m. *Rivers.* Missouri, Boyer, and Soldier rivers. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Magnolia. *Pop.* in 1870, 8,931.
—A township of Adair co; *pop.* 319.
—A township of Benton co.; *pop.* 574.
—A post-township of Harrison co.; *pop.* 684.
—A township of Lee co.; *pop.* 938.
—A village of Louisa co., on the Iowa River, abt. 2 m. N. E. of Wapello.
—A township of Mahaska co.; *pop.* 1,171.
Har'rison, in *Kentucky*, a N.E. central co.; *area*, abt. 357 sq. m. *Rivers.* Licking River, and some smaller streams. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, generally very fertile. *Cap.* Cynthiana. *Pop.* abt. 15,000.
—A village of Pulaski co., abt. 15 m. N W. of Somerset.
Har'rison, in *Maine*, a post-township of Cumberland co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.
Har'rison, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Baltimore co.
—A post-office of Dorchester co.
Harrison, in *Michigan*, a village of Lenawee co., near Adrian.
—A township of Macomb co.; *pop.* about 800.
Har'rison, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Monongalia co., about 20 miles W. of Forrest City.
Har'rison, in *Mississippi*, a S. co., bordering on Mississippi Sound. *Area*, abt. 1,150 sq m. *Rivers.* Biloxi, and Wolf rivers, besides numerous smaller streams *Surface*, level; *soil*, not fertile. *Cap.* Mississippi City. *Pop.* about 5,500.
Har'rison, in *Missouri*, a N.W. co. adjoining Iowa *Area*, about 750 sq m. *Rivers* Crooked Fork, and Big Creek, affluents of Grand River, besides numerous streams. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Bethany. *Pop.* (1870) 14,664.
—A village of Crawford co., about 31 m. E.N.E. of Rolla.
—A township of Scotland co.
Har'rison, in *New Jersey*, a township of Gloucester co.; *pop.* (1870) 3,032.
—A township of Hudson co.; *pop.* about 4,500.
Har'rison, in *New York*, a post-township of Westchester co.; *pop.* about 1,500.
Har'rison, in *Ohio*, an E. co. *Area*, about 400 sq. m. *Rivers.* Conotton, Cross, and Stillwater creeks. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, very fertile. *Min.* Bituminous coal in abundance. *Cap.* Cadiz. *Pop.* in 1870, 18,682.
—A township of Carroll co.; *pop.* about 1,500.
—A township of Champaign co.; *pop.* about 1,400.
—A township of Darke co.; *pop.* about 2,500.
—A township of Gallia co.; *pop.* about 1,700.
—A post-village and township of Hamilton co., on the W. border of the State, about 20 m. W.N.W. of Cincinnati; *pop.* of township, about 1,800.
—A township of Henry co.; *pop.* about 1,100.
—A township of Knox co.; *pop.* about 1,050.
—A township of Licking co.; *pop.* about 1,900.
—A township of Logan co.; *pop.* about 1,300.
—A township of Montgomery co.: *pop.* about 3,200.
—A township of Muskingum co.; *pop.* about 1,900.
—A township of Paulding co.; *pop.* about 300.
—A township of Perry co.; *pop.* about 1,500.
—A township of Pickaway co.; *pop.* about 1,800.
—A village of Portage co., abt. 33 m. E.S.E. of Cleveland.
—A township of Preble co.; *pop.* about 3,000.
—A township of Ross co.; *pop.* about 1,400.
—A township of Scioto co.; *pop.* about 2,000.
—A township of Van Wert co.; *pop.* about 1,900.
—A township of Vinton co.; *pop.* about 1,100.
Har'rison, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Bedford co.; *pop.* about 900.
—A township of Potter co.; *pop.* about 1,350.
Har'rison, in *Tennessee*, a post-village, cap. of Hamilton co., on the Tennessee River, about 140 miles S.E. of Nashville; *pop.* about 550.
Har'rison, in *Texas*, a N.E. co., adjoining Louisiana. *Area*, about 975 sq. miles. *Rivers.* Sabine River and Big and Little Cypress bayous. Caddo Lake washes its E. border. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Marshall. *Pop.* about 18,000.
Har'rison, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Calumet co.; *pop.* about 813.
—A township of Grant co.: *pop.* about 1,350.
Har'rison, in *W. Virginia*, a N. central co.; *area*, about 440 sq. m. *Rivers.* West Fork of the Monongahela River, and some smaller streams. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Coal and iron. *Cap.* Clarksburg. *Pop.* about 15,000.
Har'rison Bay, in *Alaska*, an arm of the Arctic Ocean, about Lat. 70° 30′ N., Lon. 151° 3 W.
Har'risonburg, in *Louisiana*, a post-village, cap. of Catahoula parish, on the Washita River, about 167 m. N.N.W. of Baton Rouge.
Har'risonburg, in *Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Rockingham co., about 125 m. N.W. of Richmond; *pop.* about 1,100. See CROSS-KEYS, (BATTLE OF.)
Har'rison City, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Westmoreland co., about 24 m. E. by S. of Pittsburg.
Har'rison Flat, in *Maine*, a village of Cumberland co., abt. 45 m. N.N.W. of Portland; *pop.* abt. 250.
Har'rison Junction, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Hamilton co.
Har'rison Mills, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Scioto co.
Har'rison's Landing, in *Virginia*, a locality of Charles City co., on the James River, abt. 5 m below City Point, to which the Union army retreated after the SEVEN DAYS' BATTLE, *q. v.*
Har'rison Square, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Norfolk co., abt. 4 m. N.E. of Boston.
Har'rison Valley, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Potter co.
Har'risonville, in *Georgia*, a village of Troup co.
Har'risonville, in *Illinois*, a village of Knox co., abt. 12 m. S. of Knoxville.
—A post-village of Monroe co., on the Mississippi River, abt. 28 m. below St. Louis, Missouri.
Har'risonville, in *Indiana*, a village of Martin co., abt. 4 m. N.E. of Dover Hill.
Har'risonville, or **Con'nersville,** in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Shelby co., abt. 46 m. E.S.E. of Louisville.
Har'risonville, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Cass co., abt. 115 m. W. of Jefferson City; *pop.* abt. 675.
Har'risonville, or **Coles'town,** in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Gloucester co., about 22 m. S.S.W. of Camden.
Har'risonville, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Meigs co.
—A village of Scioto co., abt. 15 m. N.E. of Portsmouth.
Har'risonville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Centre co., abt. 4 m. S.E. of Bellefonte.
—A post-village of Fulton co., abt. 27 m. W. of Chambersburg.
Har'ristown, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Macon co.
Har'ristown, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Washington co., abt. 4 m. E. of Salem
Har'risville, in *Indiana*, a village of Randolph co., abt. 4 m. W of Union City.
Har'risville, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Alcona co., on Lake Huron, abt. 90 m. N.N.E. of Bay City; *pop.* of township abt. 300.
Har'risville, in *Mississippi*, a P. O. of Simpson co.
Har'risville, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Montgomery co., abt. 126 m. W.S.W. of Raleigh.
Har'risville, in *New Hampshire*, a post-office of Cheshire co.
Har'risville, in *New York*, a post-office of Lewis co.
Har'risville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Harrison co., abt. 123 m. E. of Columbus.

Har'risville, in *Ohio*, a township of Medina co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Har'risville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Butler co., abt. 24 m. N.N.W. of Butler; *pop.* abt. 450.

Har'risville, in *Rhode Island*, a village of Providence co., abt. 15 m. N.W. of Providence; *pop.* abt. 500.

Har'risville, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Marquette co., abt. 8 m. N.W. of Montello.

Har'risville, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Ritchie co., abt. 37 m. E. of Parkersburg.

Har'rodsburg, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Monroe co., abt. 12 m. S. of Bloomington.

Har'rodsburg, in *Kentucky*, a post-town, cap. of Mercer co., abt. 30 m. S. of Frankfort. It is notable as the oldest town in the State, the first dwelling having been built by Capt. James Harrod, in 1774. It is beautifully situated on an eminence, a short distance from Salt River, and contains, besides Bacon College and a military academy, numerous fine public and private edifices. The mineral springs in the vicinity have gained much celebrity. *Pop.* abt. 2,000.

Har'rodsburg, in *Missouri*, a village of Johnson co., abt. 90 m. W. of Jefferson city.

Har'rogate, HARROWGATE, or HIGH HARROGATE, a town and fashionable resort of Yorkshire, England, 20 miles S.W. of York, celebrated for its sulphurous and chalybeate springs. *Pop.* 5,300.

Harrow, (*har'rō,*) *n.* [Dan. *haro;* Swed. *harf*, a harrow; Ger. *hacke*, a rake; allied to A. S. *hergian*, to lay waste, to harass.] (*Agric.*) An implement formed of bars of wood or iron, fastened together transversely, either at right angles to each other, or diagonally, with iron teeth projecting downwards from the points of intersection perpendicularly, or with a slight inclination. A *H.* with the bars set diagonally is the best, as their inclination to each other may be regulated in such a manner that each tooth marks out a separate furrow; in consequence of which the implement performs its work more effectually than it would if the bars were disposed, as in the old *H.*, at right angles to each other. There is also an expanding harrow, in which the framework of bars is fastened together by loose pins, so that the teeth can be set closer together or farther apart, as the state of the soil may require. The *H.* is used in bringing land that has just been ploughed into a proper condition for the reception of the seed, by breaking the clods of earth into smaller fragments, tearing out the roots of the weeds or stubble, and pulverizing and mixing the soil. To effect this, and to render the surface tolerably smooth and even, the land is rolled and harrowed two or three times with different *H.*, a strong, heavy *H.* being used to break the furrows made by the plough, and lighter harrows, with the teeth set more closely together, in the final stages of the process.

Har'row, *v. a.* [Swed. *harfoa;* A. S. *hergian.*] To draw a harrow over ploughed ground, for the purpose of crushing clods and levelling the surface, or for covering seed sown; as, to *harrow* a field.

"Let the Volscians plough Rome and *harrow* Italy."—*Shaks.*

—To torment; to tear; to lacerate; to worry; to harass; as, a *harrowing* tale.

"It *harrows* me with fear and wonder."—*Shaks.*

Har'row, *interj.* [O. Fr. *haran.*] Help! ho there! halloo!

"*Harrow* now, out and well-away."—*Spenser.*

Har'row, a town of England, co. Middlesex, on the highest hill in the county, hence often called *Harrow-on-the-Hill*, 10 m. W. of London. There is a celebrated public school here where Lord Byron and other celebrated men were educated. *Pop.* 6,100.

Har'rower, *n.* A person who uses a harrow. — A kind of hawk; a harrier.

Har'rowing, *n.* (*Agric.*) The process of drawing a harrow over the soil for the purpose of reducing it to a level, of covering seed, or of turning up weeds in ploughed ground, or moss in grass-lands. In agriculture the harrow is driven by horses; and in market-gardening, where a light harrow is sometimes used, by men. In either case, the more rapid the motion of the harrow, up to a certain point, the more efficient will be its operation. For meadow-lands, the object of *H.* is to disperse the little heaps of earth raised during winter and early spring by moles and worms. For this purpose the harrows are sometimes turned upside-down; while, at other times, thorn branches are tucked into a frame resembling a harrow, and dragged over the surface for the purpose of effecting the same object. This is called *bush-harrowing.* A chain-harrow is also used for the same purpose.

Har'ry, *v. a.* [A. S. *hergian;* Swed. *hærja, härja.*] To strip; to pillage; to ravage; to plunder; to lay waste; as, to *harry* an enemy's country. — To harass; to agitate; to tease; to worry.

"I repent now much that I so *harried* him."—*Shaks.*

Harrysoph, (*har'ri-sŏf,*) *n.* [L. Gr. *Crisophos.*] A term used at Cambridge University, England, to denote a student who, while competent to take the degree of B. A., announces himself a candidate for a degree in law or medicine.

Harsh, *a.* [Ger. *harsch;* Swed. *harsk:* allied to Goth. *hardus*, hard.] Sour; tart; bitter; austere to the taste. "Berries *harsh* and crude." (*Milton.*) — Rugged; rough to the touch; having asperities or inequalities of surface; as, "*harsh* sand." (*Boyle.*) — Rough to the ear; discordant; jarring; grating; as, a *harsh* voice.

"Through the *harsh* cadence of a rugged line."—*Dryden.*

—Austere in manner or disposition; crabbed; morose; peevish; rude; rigorous; severe; as, *harsh* words.

"No *harsh* reflections let remembrance raise."—*Prior.*

Har'shasville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Adams co.

Har'shaville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Beaver co.

Harsh'ly, *adv.* In a harsh manner; roughly; austerely; sourly; with a grating sound; unpleasantly; rudely; as, to speak *harshly.*

Harsh'mansville, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Montgomery co.

Harsh'ness, *n.* Quality of being harsh; roughness to the touch, taste, or ear; rudeness; severity; peevishness; as, the *harshness* of guttural sounds, *harshness* of treatment.

Hars'let, *n.* Same as HASLET, *q. v.*

Har'son Island, an island of Upper Canada, in Lake St. Clair, Lat. 42° 39′ N., Lon. 82° 29′ W.

Hart, *n.* [A.S. *heort;* L. Ger. and D. *hert;* Dan. *hiort;* Swed. *hjort;* Ger. *hirsch;* O. Gr. *kiras.* The Ger. seems to be allied to *hurtig*, nimble, quick, agile.] (*Zoöl.*) The name given to a stag, or male deer, which has completed his fifth year; — opposed to *hind*, the female of the same species.

Hart, in *Georgia*, a N.E. co., adjoining South Carolina; *area*, abt. 330 sq. m. *Rivers.* Savannah River, and numerous smaller streams. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Hartwell. *Pop.* abt. 7,000.

Hart, in *Indiana*, a township of Warwick co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Hart, in *Kentucky*, a W. central co.; *area*, abt. 425 sq. m. *Rivers.* Greene River, Nolin and Bacon creeks. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Munfordsville. *Pop.* abt. 11,000.

Hart, JOEL T. See SUPPLEMENT.

Hart, SOLOMON A. See SUPPLEMENT.

Hart'beest, *n.* [D. *hert*, an l *beest*, beast. See HART.] (*Zoöl.*) The Antelope *cuama*, a species of antelope inhabiting the plains of S. Africa.—*Van der Hoeven.*

Harte, FRANCIS BRET. See p. 1273.

Hart'fell, a mountain of Scotland, bet. Tweedsmuir and Moffat, in Dumfriesshire. Here are the famous chalybeate springs of Moffat. Height, 2,635 feet

Hart'field, in *New York*, a post-village of Chautauqua co., abt. 1 m. N. of Chautauqua Lake.

Hartford, in *Connecticut*, a N. central co.; *area*, 807 sq. m. *Rivers.* Connecticut and Farmington rivers, besides numerous smaller streams. *Surface*, uneven, in some parts mountainous; *soil*, fertile. *Pop.* (1870) 109,159.

—A city, seat of justice of the above co., and since 1875 the sole capital of Connecticut, situated on the Connecticut River, ab 36 m. N.N.E. of New Haven, Lat. 41° 45′ 59″ N., Lon. 72° 40′ 45′ W. It is an important manufacturing place, is well built, and contains numerous public buildings, among which may be mentioned the Old State House, erected in 1794, the New State House, built of marble and completed in 1878, upon the former site of Trinity College, which has been removed two miles South, The Union Depot, City Hall, Church of the Good Shepherd, and the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, the first institution of that nature ever established in the U. S. *H.* is famous for her insurance business; 20 companies exist, with assets to the amount of $100,000,000. *H.* carries on an extensive trade, and has many flourishing manufactures, among which are the large establishments for the making of fire-arms, silk, &c., and several large iron-works and foundries. Its life and fire insurance business extends to every part of the country, and book-publishing is carried on to a considerable extent. The Dutch first explored the Connecticut River, and built a fort on what is still known as Dutch Point, in the S.E. part of the city. But it was not until 1635 that any permanent settlement took place, and then under an English colony from Massachusetts. The famous "Charter Oak," (see CONNECTICUT,) formerly an object of considerable interest to visitors, is now dead. The Indian name of *H.* was *Suckiaug.* *Pop.* (1870) 37,180.

Hart'ford, in *Georgia*, a village of Forsyth co.

—A village of Pulaski co., on the Ocmulgee River, opposite Hawkinsville.

Hart'ford, in *Indiana*, a township of Adams co.; *pop.* abt. 700.

—A post-village, cap. of Blackford co., abt. 75 m. N.E. of Indianapolis.

—A village of Crawford co.

—A post-vill. of Ohio co., abt. 90 m. S.E. of Indianapolis.

—A village of Vigo co., abt. 11 m. S. of Terre Haute.

Hart'ford, in *Iowa*, a village of Des Moines co., about 12 m. W. by N. of Burlington.

—A township of Iowa co.; *pop.* 983.

—A village of Polk co., on the Des Moines River, about 17 m. S.E. of Fort Des Moines.

—A post-vill. of Warren co., abt. 15 m. S.E of Des Moines.

Hart'ford, in *Kansas*, a post-village and township of Lyon co., about 13 m. S.E. of Emporia; *pop.* about 250.

Hart'ford, in *Kentucky*, a post-village, cap. of Ohio co., on Rough Creek, about 160 m. S.W. of Frankfort; *pop.* about 600.

Hart'ford, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Oxford co., about 30 m. W. of Augusta; *pop.* of township about 1,450.

Hart'ford, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Van Buren co.; *pop.* about 1,500.

Hart'ford, in *Minnesota*, a village of Sibley co., about 10 m. W.S.W. of Henderson.

Hart'ford, in *Mississippi*, a village of Chickasaw co., on the Loosascoona River, abt. 20 m. N.W. of Houston.

Hart'ford, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Putnam co., about 100 m. N. of Booneville.

Hart'ford, in *New Jersey*, a post-vill. of Burlington co.

Hart'ford, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Washington co., about 55 m. N.N.E. of Albany; *pop.* of township (1870) 1,989.

Hart'ford, in *Ohio*, a village of Allen co., about 11 m. W. of Lima.

—A village and township of Licking co., about 25 m. N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* of township about 1,700.

—A post-township of Trumbull co.; *pop.* about 2,000.

Hart'ford, in *Pennsylvania*, a borough of Crawford co.; *pop.* about 200.

Hart'ford, in *Vermont*, a post-office of Windsor co.

Hart'ford, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Washington co., about 35 miles N.W. of Milwaukee; *pop.* of township about 3,500.

Hart'ford City, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Mason co.; *pop.* about 1,000.

Hart'ford Convention, (*Amer. Hist.*) The name applied to a meeting of delegates from the New-England States, assembled at Hartford, Conn., Dec. 15, 1814. Their object was to protest against the war waged against Great Britain, which caused immense losses to the people of New England by the destruction of their commerce and their fisheries. The convention sat 20 days, with closed doors, and proposed amendments to the Constitution of the U. States, — among which were, the basing representation on free population; making the President ineligible for a second term; disqualifying persons of foreign birth to hold office; limiting embargoes to 60 days; requiring a two-thirds vote in Congress to admit new States, to interdict commercial intercourse, to declare war, or to authorize hostilities except in cases of invasion. Though guiltless of any designs which could justly be considered treasonable, the Federal party never recovered from the odium of its opposition to the govt., and almost every man implicated in the doings of the *H. C.* was afterwards excluded from political power.

Har'thegig, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office in the N. part of Mercer co.; so named on account of an Indian of that name, the last of his tribe, having his wigwam in the neighborhood.

Har'tin, *n.* (*Min.*) A white, tasteless resin, extracted from the brown-coal of Oberhart; *sp. gr.* 1·115. *Comp.* Carbon 78·51, hydrogen 9·05, oxygen 12·44.

Har'tite, *n.* (*Min.*) A white, tasteless resin, from a species of fossil pine found in the brown-coal beds of Oberhart, near Vienna. It occurs in clefts in the coal, and in the tissues of the wood. *Comp.* Carbon 87·8, hydrogen 12·2.

Hart'land Point, in England, a lofty promontory at the S. entrance of the Bristol Channel: Lat. 51° 1′ N., Lon. 4° 31′ W.

Hart'land, in *Connecticut*, a post-township of Hartford co., about 20 m. N.W. of Hartford; *pop.* about 1,100.

Hart'land, in *Illinois*, a vill. and twp. of McHenry co., abt 55 m. N.W. of Chicago; *pop.* of twp abt. 1,200.

Hart'land, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Worth co.; *pop.* 559.

Hart'land, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Somerset co., about 42 m. N.E. by N. of Augusta; *pop.* of township about 1,300.

Hart'land, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Livingston co., about 45 miles E. of Lansing; *pop.* of township about 1,700.

Hart'land, in *Minnesota*, a township of Freeborn co.; *pop.* about 300.

Hart'land, in *New York*, a post-township of Niagara co.; *pop.* about 7,000.

Hart'land, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Huron co.; *pop.* about 1,700.

Hart'land, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Windsor co.; *pop.* about 2,100.

Hart'land, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Pierce co.; *pop.* about 300.

—A township of Shawanaw co.; *pop.* about 100.

—A post-village of Waukesha co., about 24 m. W. by N. of Milwaukee.

Hart'land Four Corners, in *Vermont*, a post-office of Windsor co.

Hart'lepool, a seaport-town of England, co. Durham, near the mouth of the Tees, 17 m. S.E. of Durham. *H.* has very extensive docks, and a large trade in coal. *Pop.* 16,503.

Hart'leton, or HART'LEYTON, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Union co., abt. 70 m. N. by W. of Harrisburg.

Hart'ley, DAVID, an English philosopher, b. in Armley, Yorkshire, author of *Observations on Man, his Frame, his Duty, and his Expectations*, a work which was the first attempt to explain psychological phenomena on physiological principles. D. 1757.

Hart'ley, a seaport-town of England, co. Northumberland, on the N. Sea, 4 m. W. of N. Shields. *Manuf.* Colliery, glass and bottle works. Its harbor accommodates vessels of from 200 to 300 tons. *Pop.* 2,100.

Hart'ley, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Union co.; *pop.* about 1,530.

Hart'leyville, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Athens co.

Hart Lot, in *New York*, a post-office of Onondaga co.

Hart'mannite, *n.* (*Min.*) (Called also *Breithauptite.*) A beautiful copper-red mineral, composed of antimony 67·4, and nickel 32·6. It has been observed as a furnace product, and is found at Andreasburg in the Hartz Mountains. *Sp. gr.* 7·541.

Hart'man's, in *Tenn.* See SUPPLEMENT.

Harts'borough, in *Indiana*, a village of Warwick co.

Hart's Creek, in *W. Va.* See SUPPLEMENT.

Hart'sell's, in *Ala.* See SUPPLEMENT.

Hart's-clover, *n.* (*Bot.*) The melilot.— See MELILOTUS.

Hart's Grove, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Ashtabula co.; *pop.* about 1,100.

Harts'horn, *n.* The horn of the hart, or male deer.

H., Salts of. (*Chem.*) Smelling-salts. Carbonate of ammonia. This is produced in an impure state on the distillation of hartshorn, or any kind of horn or bone.

H., Spirit of. (*Chem.*) The name formerly applied to AMMONIA, *q. v.*, because it was obtained by the distillation of hartshorn.

Harts'horn, in *N. Carolina*, a post-vill. of Orange co

Hart's'-tongue, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SCOLOPENDRIUM.

Harts'town, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Crawford co., about 15 m. W.S.W. of Meadville.

Hart's Village, in *New York*, a post-village of Dutchess co., about 16 m. E.N.E. of Poughkeepsie.

Harts'ville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Bartholomew co., about 50 m. S.E. of Indianapolis.

—A village of Decatur co., about 10 m. S.W. of Greensburg.

Hartsville, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Berkshire co., about 125 m. W. by S. of Boston.

Hartsville, in *New York*, a village of Onondaga co., about 130 m. N. by W. of Albany.

—A township of Steuben co.; *pop.* about 1,800.

Hartsville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Bucks co., about 108 m. E. of Harrisburg.

Hartsville, in *S. Carolina*, a P. O. of Darlington dist.

Hartsville, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Sumner co., 45 m. E.N.E. of Nashville. On Dec. 7th, 1862, a force of 2,000 National troops was surprised at this place by the Confederate Gen. Morgan, and were taken prisoners to Murfreesboro'.

Hart'ville, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Wright co., about 105 m. S. by W. of Jefferson City.

Hartt, CHARLES FREDERICK. See SUPPLEMENT.

Hart'well, in *Ohio*, a post-village, cap. of Hart co., about 50 m. N.E. of Athens.

Hart'wellville, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Shiawassee co.

Hart'wellville, in *Vermont*, a vill. of Bennington co.

Hart'wick, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Otsego co., on the Susquehanna River, about 35 m. S. by E. of Utica; *pop.* of township about 4,800.

Hartwick Seminary, in *New York*, a post-village of Otsego co., about 6 m. below Cooperstown.

Hartz, (The,) [Ger. *Hurz*, or *Harzgebirge.*] The most N.W. range of mountains in Germany, between Lat. 51° 35′ and 51° 57′ N., and Lon. 10° 10′ and 11° 30′ E., separating the waters of the Weser from those of the Elbe. The Hartz Mountains run in a wavy and irregular course from Mansfeld in the E. and after traversing portions of Anhalt-Bernburg, Stolburg, Hohenstein, &c., terminate on the W. at the town of Seesen, forming in their course an extreme length of 70 miles, and an average breadth of 28 miles; but comprising an extent of 1,350 sq. miles, and embracing in its sinuous line as many as forty towns of consideration, with numerous villages, and including a population of 65,000. This valuable, romantic, and most important range of Alpine scenery is divided nearly midway into two portions by a culmination, which, though not the loftiest in Germany, is the highest peak in this, its northern mountain-chain. This elevation, which divides the Hartz into east and west, or upper and lower Hartz, is called the *Brocken*, and rises to the altitude of 3,740 feet above the level of the sea; other parts reaching to 2,755 and 2,435 are here and there thrown up along its line, but the Brocken, in height and reputation, is the chief and highest top of the Hartz Mountains. The climate of the upper Hartz, or western part, is cold, and is the most elevated, extensive, and rich in minerals, all the rivers rising in this division emptying themselves into the Weser. The frost continues till the end of April, and reappears in October; and the warm weather only lasts 3 months. The Hartz are wooded everywhere, even to the summit of the Brocken, though, by the elevation, the giant firs of the low altitudes are here reduced into gnarled and stunted dwarfs. The hills of the upper division abound in berries, truffles, and mushrooms, in medicinal plants and roots, and what is known as Iceland moss; and immense herds of cattle, goats, and horses graze upon its herbage. Oats are the only grain raised in any quantity. The lower or eastern Hartz is in every way superior in beauty of scenery and richness of soil; the woods abound in game and wild animals, from the roebuck and deer to the mountain-cat and ptarmigan. The climate is correspondingly milder, and the products of the soil more varied and abundant. The great wealth of the Hartz lies in its mineral productions. Gold was formerly procured in considerable quantities, and silver is still extracted, to some extent, from pure and compound ore. Iron, lead, zinc, copper, arsenic, and manganese are, however, its principal products, and these, with granite, porphyry, slate, marble, alabaster, and several earths, constitute the great and important wealth of the Hartz Mountains. But rich and commercially valuable as these seventy miles of wooded rock and mountain may be to the merchant and political economist, the Hartz possesses, in the imagination of the German people, and, indeed, of the civilized world, a greater wealth of romance and story than all its mineral and vegetable value twice told. There is an imperishable reputation, amounting to awe, a deathless tradition and romance, connected with the Hartz, that, when the bowels of its mountains have been rifled of their mineral wealth, will endure as long as a tree grows, or a blade of grass waves on its heathy top. The Hartz, and especially the Brocken, is united with the most cherished legends, superstitions, and histories of the German people; the vast caves and grottoes, the romantic Selkenthal, the Maiden's Leap, the Bath of Alexis, the wild Ockenthal, the horse-track of the Wild Huntsman, its profound and gloomy mines, its Spectre of the Brocken, and other wild traditions, clothe every mile of this Alpine forest with a fascinating and imperishable renown — a renown which the scientific explanations given to these phenomena in later times has as yet been incapable of obliterating.

Har'nu-scar'um, *a.* [O. Fr. *harer*, *harier*, to stir up, and Eng. *scare*, to frighten suddenly.] Giddy; reckless; wild; rash; headstrong; precipitate; as, a *harum-scarum* fellow. (Colloquially used.)

Harus'pice, *n.* See ARUSPICE.

Harus'picy, *n.* Same as ARUSPICY, *q. v.*

Har'vard, in *Illinois*, a post-village of McHenry co., abt. 63 m. N.W. of Chicago.

Har'vard, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Worcester co., abt. 25 m. N. by E. of Worcester; *pop.* of township abt. 1,900.

Har'vard, in *New York*, a post-village of Delaware co., abt. 21 m. S. by W. of Delhi.

Har'vard College, the oldest college in the United States, situate at Cambridge, 3 m. from Boston, Mass. It was founded in 1638, only 6 years after the establishment of this region by the English. Afterwards, in 1639, the name, which was first Newtown, and then Cambridge, was changed to Harvard, in consequence of a liberal endowment of abt. $3,500 left to it by the Rev. John Harvard, in 1638. From time to time small grants were made to the college by the town of Cambridge, and the legislatures of the colony, province, and State of Massachusetts; but since 1814 it has received no grants from the public treasury, and it may be said that from the first year of its existence it has depended upon the generosity of private individuals. A class of pupils began a course of study in the college under Nathaniel Eaton, as soon as Harvard's bequest was made known; but the progress of the institution was slow, and it was only in 1692 that the first degree of D.D. ever granted by Harvard College was conferred upon Increase Mather, then its president. A regular *Professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy* was first instituted in 1727. The *Professorship of Chemistry*, and the first laboratory, were established in 1783. The site of a *Botanic Garden* was purchased by citizens of Boston in 1807, although the corporation in 1784 applied to the Legislature for help in this direction to enable the College to accept the offer of the king of France "to furnish such garden with every species of seeds and plants, which might be requested, from his Royal Garden, at his expense." In 1805 the *Professorship of Natural*



Fig. 1249. — HARVARD CHURCH.

History was founded by the subscription of $30,000 of a few citizens of Boston. In 1816 the *Rumford Professorship of the Sciences as applied to the Arts*, was endowed out of a bequest of Benjamin Thompson, of Woburn, Mass., (better known as Count Rumford of Bavaria,) "in order to teach by regular courses of academic and public lectures, accompanied with proper experiments, the utility of the physical and mathematical sciences for the improvement of the useful arts, and the extension of the industry, prosperity, happiness and well-being of society." In 1839 an *Astronomical Observatory* was commenced by a subscription of John Quincy Adams and others, and in 1848 munificently endowed by Edward B. Phillips in the sum of $100,000. In 1820 the *Professorship of Mineralogy and Geology* was established, and the cabinet of specimens began to assume magnitude and value. In 1846 the building of the *Lawrence Scientific School* was erected by Abbot Lawrence, who also endowed the *Professorship of Civil Engineering and Geology*, to a total amount, with his son's donation, of $150,000. In 1859 the *Museum of Comparative Zoölogy* was established on a basis of an endowment of $50,000 by William Gray, and $100,000 by the State, and of subscriptions in the sum of $71,125 by individuals, and the consecration of the genius and enthusiasm of Louis Agassiz to its inauguration, the value of which no amount of money can represent, and which has since secured over $200,000 in money, and more than that in collections for the institution. In 1862, Samuel Hooper, of Boston, gave $50,000 to establish a *School of Mines.* In addition to the professorships and endowments of purely scientific instruction above specified, should be added the bequest of Benjamin Bussey in 1841, now available to the college, and one-half of which (estimated at $300,000) must be directed to a *Manual-Labor School.* The University buildings are 15 in number, 14 of which are situated in Cambridge; the Medical School is in North Grove Street, Boston. The principal halls are *University Hall*, with chapel, lecture-rooms, &c.; *Gore Hall*; *Holden Chapel*; *Divinity Hall*; *Memorial Hall* and *Peabody Museum*, are of more recent addition. The buildings occupy about 14 acres of ground, which is tastefully laid out. The external administration was vested in a Board of Overseers, composed of the Governor and Lieut. Governor of the Commonwealth, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, the Secretary of the Board of Education, and the President and Treasurer of the University, all *ex-officio*, and a body of 30 people, who are to drop out of the Board by 5 every year, the new members being chosen by the legislature. Since 1865, all State connection ceased by Legislative enactment. The internal government is administered by the faculty, composed of such of the college officers as are brought into immediate connection with the students by supervising their studies and conduct. There are 51 professors, and 73 other teachers, and about 1,400 pupils, of whom more than half are undergraduates, the others attending the professional courses, of which there are four — law, science, medicine, and theology. The academic year is divided into two terms, with vacations of seven weeks in July and August, and six weeks in January and February. The recognition of science, and its application to industry, and the increase of the agencies and resources of instruction in Harvard College, have been slow; but since 1871–8, the standard of education has been greatly raised and extended, and this college is now one of our best literary and educational institutions. The college library, in Gore Hall, contains upwards of 225,000 volumes.

Har'vest, *n.* [A. S. *hærefest*, *harfest*; L. Ger. *harfst*; D. *herfst*; Ger. *herbst*; Icel. *haust*, probably from Gr. *harpizō*, to pluck or gather fruit, from *harpos*, fruit.] The season of reaping and gathering in the fruits of the earth. (See REAPING.) — The ripe corn or grain, collected and secured in barns or stacks.

"Such seed he sows, such *harvest* shall he find." — *Dryden.*

—The product of labor; fruit or fruits; grain.

"Let us the *harvest* of our labour eat." — *Dryden.*

—*v. a.* To reap or gather ripe corn and other fruits of the earth, for the use of man and beast.

Har'vest-bug, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See TROMBIDIUM.

Har'vester, *n.* One who harvests, or gathers in the ripe crops.

Har'vest-fly, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CICADA.

Har'vest-home, *n.* The time of harvest.

"At *harvest-home*, and on the shearing-day." — *Dryden.*

—The song sung by reapers and harvesters, and the feast given when the harvest has been gathered in; or, the feast itself.

"Come, my boys, come,
And merrily roar out *harvest-home*." — *Dryden.*

—The opportunity of collecting treasure. — *Shaks.*

Har'vesting, *n.* The operation of pulling, cutting, rooting up, or gathering field-crops, and drying or otherwise preparing them for being stored for winter use. The first harvest which occurs in this and similar climates is that of the *forage grasses*, or other plants made into hay; the next is the harvest of *cereal grasses*, or of corn-crops; and the third the *potato harvest*, or harvest of root-crops, such as potatoes, carrots, turnips, mangold-wurzel, &c. There is also the harvest of occasional crops; such as that of hops, rape-seed, turnip-seed, dyer's wood, hemp, flax, peaches, and various other products.

Har'vest-lord, *n.* The head reaper at the harvest.

Har'vest-moon, *n.* The moon which during the autumnal months, when near its opposition, rises nearly at the same hour for several evenings. During the time that our satellite is full, and for a few days before and after, in all about a week, there is less difference between the time of her rising on any two successive nights than when she is full in any other month in the year. By this means an immediate supply of light is obtained after sunset, during the continuance of these *harvest-moons*, which is extremely beneficial to the husbandman for gathering in the fruits of the season. In order to gain an insight into this phenomenon, it must be borne in mind that the moon is always opposite to the sun when she is full: that she is full in the signs Pisces and Aries, these being the signs opposite to Virgo and Libra, which the sun passes through in September and October, our harvest months. Thus, although, whenever the moon enters the two former signs (and she does so twelve times in a year), the same circumstance takes place with regard to the time of her rising, yet it is not observed on these other occasions, just because she is not *full* at the time. The reason of there being little difference in the time at which she rises on several consecutive nights, is, that at these periods her orbit is nearly parallel with the horizon. The *H. M.* are as regular in southern latitudes as with us in a northern latitude, only they happen at different periods of the year.

Har'vest-mouse, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) *Mus messorius*, a small species of field-mouse, which abounds in England in the time of harvest.

Har'vest-queen, *n.* An image representing Ceres, goddess of corn, anciently carried about in triumph on the last day of harvest, or harvest-home.

Har'vey, WILLIAM, an English physician, and discoverer of the circulation of the blood, b. at Folkestone.

1578. He studied at the university of Cambridge, completing his medical studies and graduating M. D. at Padua. After his return to England he became fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. In 1623 he was named physician to James I., and he held the same post under Charles I. His great discovery, developed and completed by careful and laborious investigation, was published in 1628, in the treatise entitled *Exercitatio de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis.* It was at once generally received, and though controversy was excited and many opponents started up, many more books were written in favor of than against it. And no Englishman wrote



Fig. 1250. — HARVEY.

against it. The reputation of *H.* was European. The only reply he published to any of his opponents was that to Riolanus, professor of anatomy, Paris. *H.* was author also of *Exercitationes de Generatione Animalium.* He wrote other works, the manuscripts of which were mostly burnt during the civil war; two only being preserved in the British Museum. D. 1657.

Har'vey, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Marquette co., on Lake Superior, about 4 m. S.E. of Marquette.

Harvey, in *Minnesota*. See SUPPLEMENT.

Harvey, in *W. Virginia*, a village of Hardy co., about 48 m. S.W. of Cumberland, Maryland.

Harvey, SIR GEORGE. See SUPPLEMENT.

Har'veysburg, in *Indiana*, a P. O. of Fountain co.

Har'veysburg, in *Ohio*, a village of Auglaize co. —A post-vill. of Warren co., abt. 41 m. N.E. of Cincinnati.

Har'vey's Five Points, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Westmoreland co., 32 m. E. of Pittsburg.

Har'vey's Point, in *Iowa*, a village of Polk co., abt. 115 m. W. of Iowa city.

Har'vey's Store, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Charlotte co.

Har'veysville, or HARVEYVILLE, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Luzerne co., about 108 m. N.E. of Harrisburg.

Harwich, (*har'rij,*) a town of co. Essex, England, on the German Ocean, 8 m. S.E. of Ipswich, on the æstuary formed by the Stour and Orwell; Lat. 51° 56′ N., Lon. 1° 17′ E. *H.* has one of the best harbors on the E. coast of England, which is much used as a port of refuge during easterly winds. *Pop.* 5,000.

Har'wich, in *Iowa*, a village of Delaware co., abt. 9 m. W. of Delhi.

Harwich, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Barnstable co., abt. 90 m. S.E. of Boston; *pop.* of township, abt. 4,300.

Har'wich Port, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Barnstable co.

Har'wington, or HARWINTON, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of Litchfield co., abt. 23 m. W. of Hartford; *pop.* of township abt. 1,300.

Harz, in Germany. See HARTZ.

Has, (*haz,*) the 3d person singular of the verb HAVE, *q. v.*

Has bronck, in *New York*, a post-village of Sullivan co., on Neversink River, abt. 12 m. N.N.E. of Monticello.

Has'drubal, or **As'drubal,** a name of many celebrated Carthaginians, of whom the most prominent are: 1. The son-in-law of Hamilcar Barca, who accompanied his father-in-law to Spain, B. C. 236, and for 8 years after the death of the latter continued to carry out the plans of his great kinsman. He was killed by a slave, B. C. 220. — 2. The general who defended Carthage with great energy and skill against the Romans in the third Punic war, when Carthage fell. *H.* was carried prisoner into Rome to adorn the triumph of Scipio. — 3. *H.* BARCA, brother of the great Hannibal, who bore a conspicuous part in the second Punic war, first as the opponent of the Scipios and the conqueror of Cn. Scipio in Spain, and afterwards as the commander of a Punic army in Italy. He was killed at the battle of Metaurus, B. C. 207.

Hash, *v. a.* [Fr. *hacher.* See HACK.] To chop into small pieces; to mince and mix; as, to *hash* a chicken.

—*n.* That which is hashed or chopped; particularly minced meat, or a dish of meat and vegetables chopped into small pieces and mixed; as, mutton *hash.* — Old matter remixed for use; a second preparation, or rechauffée; as, anecdotal *hash.* — Anything badly executed, or confusedly applied; as, he has made a *hash* of the affair.

Hash'ish, HASHEESH, HASCHISCH, *n.* See HEMP (INDIAN).

Has'kell Flats, in *New York*, a P.O. of Cattaraugus co.

Has'kinsville, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Greene co.

Has'kinsville, in *Ohio*, a village of Noble co.

Has'kinville, in *New York*, a P. O. of Steuben co.

Has'ler, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Lapeer co.

Has'let, Hars'let, *n.* [Icel. *hasla*, a bundle.] The heart, liver, and lights of a hog, &c., used for food.

Hasp, *n.* [A. S. *hæps;* L. Ger. and D. *häspe, hespe;* Icel. *hespa;* Norm. *haspe.*] A clasp that passes over a staple to be fastened by a padlock. — A spindle used in winding silk thread, &c. — (*Agric.*) An implement used for scarifying the surface of grass land.

—*v. a.* To close or fasten with a hasp; as, to *hasp* a gate.

Has'san Pacha, grand vizier of the Ottoman empire, was said to be an African by birth, and, when young, served in the Algerine navy. In 1760 he went to Constantinople, and entered the Turkish service. Here he soon distinguished himself by his superior skill and bravery, and was appointed *capitan pacha*, or high admiral. He vanquished the Egyptian insurgents; took Gaza, Jaffa, and Acre; and beheaded the famous Daher, sheik of the latter city, who had for years defied the power of the Porte. He twice reduced the beys of Egypt to subjection, and carried with him vast treasures to Constantinople. In the war between Turkey and Russia, in 1788, although Hassan was then 85 years old, he was appointed to the supreme command of all the forces, and made grand vizier; but though there was no want of energy on his part, age had impaired his abilities, and the Ottoman forces were subjected to repeated discomfiture. The vizier was accordingly dismissed from his high command, and put to death in 1790.

Has'san, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of Hennepin co., abt. 25 m. N.W. of St. Anthony; *pop.* abt. 450.

Has'sau, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Hancock co.

Has'se, JOHANN ADOLPH, a German musical composer, B. at Bergedorf, near Hamburg, 1699, is deservedly celebrated as one of the most natural, elegant, and agreeable composers of his time. D. in Venice, 1783. — His wife, FAUSTINA, who died in the same year, aged 90, was eminent as the inventor of a new method of singing, by running divisions with astonishing neatness and precision.

Hasse, KARL EWALD, a celebrated German physiologist and pathologist, B. 1810 in Dresden, was professor of special pathology and clinical medicine in Göttingen from 1856. His principal works are *Anatom. Beschreibung der Krankheiten der Circulations- und Respirations-Organe,* which has been translated into English and Dutch; and *Die Krankheiten des Neuen Apparats,* which forms the fourth volume of Virchow's *Handbuch der Pathol gie und Therapie.*

Has'selt, a fortified town of Belgium, cap. of Belgian Limburg, on the Demer, 45 m. E. of Brussels. *Manuf.* Cloths, linen, soap, brandy, gin, chicory-coffee, &c. *Pop.* 10,780.

Has'sock, *n.* [W. *hesg.* sedge, rushes.] A thick mat or cushion on which persons kneel in a church.

—A sandstone quarried in Kent, England, and sometimes used for the interior walls of churches.

Hast, the second person singular of HAVE, *q. v.*

Has'tate, Has'tated, Has'tile, *a.* [Fr. *hasté*, from Lat *hasta*, a spear.] (*Bot.*) Having the form of a spear or lance-head; as, a *hastate* leaf.

Hasta'ti, *n.* [Lat., from *hasta*, a spear.] (*Rom. Hist.*) One of the three grand divisions of the Roman infantry, so called because they were armed with spears. It consisted of young men in the flower of life, who were always drawn up in the first line of battle. The other two divisions were called *principes* and *triarii*, to which was added another, called *rolites*, or *light* troops.

Haste, (*hāst,*) *n.* [Ger., Swed., and Dan. *hast:* Fr. *hâte;* O. Fr. *haste;* A.S. *æst;* probably allied to Lat. *festino*, to make haste, from *fero*, to bear, to carry.] Celerity of motion; speed; quickness; swiftness; dispatch; expedition; — applied to the voluntary movements of men and animals.

"And there was mounting in hot *haste*."—*Byron.*

—Hurry; sudden excitement of passion; vehemence; precipitance; precipitation; rashness.

"Married in *haste*, we may repent at leisure."—*Congreve.*

Haste, Hasten, (*hās'n,*) *v. a.* [O. Ger. *hasten*; Swed. *hasta*; A.S. *æfstian.*] To press; to push on; to drive, urge, or impel forward; to precipitate; to accelerate the movement of; to expedite; to quicken; to hurry.

"To save us now, you must our ruin *haste*."—*Dryden.*

—*v. n.* To be rapid in motion; to move with quickness or celerity.

"The sprightly court
Leave their repose, and *hasten* to the sport."—*Prior.*

Hastener, (*hās'n-ẽr,*) *n.* One who hastens, or drives or urges forward. — A kind of tin oven, open in front, and placed behind meat while roasting, to confine and reflect the heat of the fire.

Has'tile, *n.* Same as HASTATE, *q. v.*

Has'tily, *adv.* In haste; speedily; nimbly; rapidly; with speed or celerity.

"Come hither! hither, oh, come *hastily!*"—*Spenser.*

—Rashly; precipitately; without reflection or deliberation; as, to act *hastily.*

—Passionately; vehemently; impatiently; under sudden excitement of spleen or passion; as, the words were spoken *hastily.*

Has'tiness, *n.* State or quality of being hasty; haste; speed; quickness or celerity in motion or action; rashness; precipitation. — Irritability; warmth of temper; testiness.

Has'ting-pear, *n.* A description of early pear; — sometimes called, also, *green-chissel.*

Has'tings, *n. pl.* [From *hasty.*] Fruit or vegetables matured early, particularly early peas.

"The large white and green *hastings* are not to be set till the cold is over."—*Mortimer.*

Has'tings, FRANCIS RAWDON, (MARQUIS OF,) son of the Earl of Moira, B. 1754, distinguished as a British officer in the American war, in Holland, and the East Indies, and as governor-general of India from 1812 to 1822, and governor of Malta, 1824. D. 1826.

Has'tings, WARREN, first governor-general of British India, B. 1733, at Churchill, in Worcestershire, of which parish his father was rector. He was educated at Westminster, and at the age of 17 went out to India as a writer in the Company's service. On his arrival he applied himself with diligence to the duties of his station, and at his leisure studied the Oriental languages. After 14 years' residence in Bengal, he returned to England; but in 1769 he went out as second in council at Madras, where he remained about two years, and then removed to Calcutta as president of the Supreme Council of Bengal. This was a critical period, and the state of Hindostan soon became perilous from the revolt of the native subjects, the defection of allies, and the increasing power of Hyder Ally, the sovereign of Mysore, aided by the land and sea forces of France. In this exigency the governor-general had to depend solely upon his own exertions; and he succeeded, beyond all expectations, in saving British India from a combination of enemies, and in increasing and strengthening the power of the Company at the expense of the native princes. Notwithstanding this, party spirit at home turned this merit of *H.* into a crime, and charges were brought against him in Parliament. In 1786 he returned to England, when he was accused of having governed arbitrarily and tyrannically, of having extorted immense sums of money, and of having exercised every species of oppression. An impeachment, conducted by Burke, followed, which, in contempt of all the principles of justice, lasted 9 years. He was at length acquitted, and sentenced to pay *only* the costs of the defence, above $350,000, for which the East India Company indemnified him by a pension of $20,000 for life. He lived, however, to see his plans for the security of India publicly applauded. D. 1818.

Has'tings, a maritime town of England, co. Sussex, 54 m. S.E. of London. *H.* is one of the Cinque Ports. It had formerly a good trade, now declining, but is greatly resorted to as a fashionable watering-place. Here the battle of *H.*, one of the most memorable events in the annals of English history, was fought between William, duke of Normandy, and Harold II., king of England, on the 14th of Oct., 1066. The Norman invader landed at Pevensey, on the coast of Sussex, on the 29th of Sept., and afterwards marched to *H.*, where he encamped, having with him an army of 60,000 men. Harold II., who was at that time in the north with his army, as soon as he received news of this event, hastened southward, and came in sight of the Normans on the 13th of Oct. He unwisely resolved to risk a battle the next day, and both armies were drawn up in regular lines at a place called Senlac, now Battle, near *H.* The conflict was long and bloody, lasting from sunrise to sunset; but at length the English were defeated, Harold, his two brothers, and many of the nobility being among the slain. After this event, William had little difficulty in establishing himself upon the English throne; and a memorable epoch was introduced in the annals of the country by what is known as the "Norman Conquest."



Fig. 1251. — BATTLE ABBEY, (HASTINGS.)

In 1067, William founded an abbey near the place where the victory was gained, which is now known as "Battle Abbey."

Has'tings, an E. central co. of prov. of Ontario; *area*, abt. 1,320 sq. m. It is interspersed with numerous lakes and rivers. *Cap.* Belleville. *Pop.* abt. 48,500.

Has'tings, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township, cap. of Barry co., on Thornapple River, abt. 42 m. W. of Lansing; *pop.* of township abt. 800.

Has'tings, in *Minnesota*, a post-town, cap. of Dakota co., on the Mississippi River, abt. 25 m. below St. Paul; *pop.* abt. 4,500.

Has'tings, in *New York*, a post-township of Oswego co., abt. 20 m. N. by E. of Syracuse; *pop.* (1870) 3,061.

Has'tings, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Richland co.

Has'tings' Centre, in *New York*, a post-village of Oswego co.

Has'tings' Sand, *n.* (*Geol.*) A name given to a division of the Wealden Beds, *q. v.*, consisting of sand, clay, shale, and calciferous grit. They are of fresh-water formation, and contain some most remarkable fossils, among which are the iguanodon and pterodactyle. These deposits are about 1,000 feet in thickness.

Has'tings-upon-Hud'son, in *New York*, a post-village of Westchester co., abt. 20 m. N.N.E. of New York city.

Has'ty, *a.* [Ger. *hastig;* Icel. *hūstugr;* Swed. *hastig,*]

Speedy; quick; expeditious; forward; early ripe; — in contradistinction to *slow*; as, *hasty* fruit.
—Eager; precipitate; rash; easily stirred or excited; — the antithesis to *deliberate*; as, *hasty* words.
—Irritable; passionate; irascible; impetuous; as, a *hasty* temper.

Has'ty-pud'ding, *n.* A pudding made of flour stirred in boiling milk or water till it becomes stiff; the term is also sometimes applied to *oatmeal-porridge.* (England.)

"Sure *hasty-pudding* is thy chiefest dish." — *Lord Dorset.*

—Mush, or a thick batter-pudding made by mixing Indian meal with boiling water. (U. States.)

Hat, *n.* [A.S. *hæt*; Ger. *hut*; D. *hoed*; Fris. *hod*; Icel. *hattr*; Dan. *hat*; W. *het*; Ir. *hata*; Sansk. *chad*, to cover.] A covering for the head, made of various materials, and worn by men and women, both for protection of the head from the weather, and for ornament. — The hat, as an article of man's attire, invented at Paris, by a Swiss, in 1404, was fashionable in France in the latter part of the reign of Charles VI., who died Oct. 21, 1422. Charles VII. is reported to have worn a white felt hat at his entry into Rouen in 1449. Hats and plumes were worn at the court of Edward III. at the institution of the Garter. The Pope of Rome was in the habit of sending "blessed hats" to princes and commanders of armies who deserved the gratitude of the Roman Catholic Church. These hats were of violet silk, lined with ermine, and embroidered with gold and jewels. They were blessed by the Pope, in solemn conclave, on Christmas-eve. The last hat of this description was given to Gen. Daun, after the capture of Hochkirchen, in 1758. The crowns of the hats worn at the commencement of the 18th century were round. The Jews of Spain were formerly compelled to wear yellow hats. In many towns of Germany, bankrupts had to wear green and yellow hats. — (*Manuf.*) The principal materials of which hats are manufactured are — fur, wool, silk, and straw. Hats made of silk plush, drawn over a coarse stiffened textile fabric as a foundation, are those that are most generally used in the present day, with hats of felted wool and fur, without any nap, that are either soft and yielding, or brought into the usual hat-shape by being blocked and stiffened with a composition prepared for the purpose. Straw hats are made of lengths of straw plait sewn together in the desired shape. Hats with a nap composed of the fur of the beaver are now but little worn, as the silk hat, although of the same objectionable shape, and exerting even greater pressure on the forehead, is cheaper and far neater in appearance. The body of the beaver hat is formed of lamb's-wool and rabbit's fur, which are first bowed or mixed together, and then felted by damping the materials and working them together with the hands. By these means the fur and wool are blended together in a thick close mass resembling a conical cap. This is reduced in size, and thickened by working it with the hands on the edge of a boiler containing sulphuric acid, beer-grounds, and water, — with which mixture the felt is repeatedly moistened, the manipulation being continued until the materials have united together as closely as they possibly can, and the felt will admit of no further contraction in size. After this the body is stiffened with a composition made of resinous substances, and then submitted to the action of heat, that the felt may be thoroughly penetrated and charged with the varnish which has been applied to it. To form the glossy nap of the hat, a little beaver fur, which has been shorn from the skin by a machine, is partially felted together and spread over the surface of the body, the two substances being united by the felting process, which causes the ends of the beaver fur to enter and adhere to the foundation of fur and lamb's-wool. Some beaver fur is also felted round the edge of the interior of the cone, in order to form the under part of the brim. The hat is then fashioned into shape by the hand, on a wooden block; after which the nap is combed, and the fibres are cut to a uniform length. After the hat has been boiled for some time in a dye of logwood, sulphate of iron, gall-nuts, and water, it is dried, and the crown stiffened by the insertion of a circular piece of pasteboard. The last process to which it is subjected is that of brushing and ironing the fur until all the fibres lie in the same direction; after which it is lined, and the edge of the brim bound. Felt hats, or *wide-awakes*, whether soft or stiff, are made chiefly of wool, and a similar process is gone through in their manufacture, in which machinery and moulds are sometimes employed. In the manufacture of silk hats, the plush which forms the external covering is sewn together, and drawn over the stiffened body, which is made of coarse canvas, chip, horse-hair, thin sheets of cork, and a variety of substances. Before the plush is put on, the body is covered with varnish, which melts on the application of a heated iron, and causes the silk covering to adhere closely to the foundation. The edges of the plush that covers the sides of the hat are not sewn together, but fastened to the body with the varnish, the nap being carefully brought over the line in which the edges are joined, in order to hide it. In some hats contrivances are introduced, both in the crown and brim, for the purpose of securing ventilation, as the want of free circulation of the air in the interior of the hat, when placed on the head, is said to injure the roots of the hair, and cause baldness. In the *gibus* hat, the sides are made of merino, or some similar material, and the crown and brim, which are stiff, as in an ordinary hat, are connected by a set of springs, so that the hat can be flattened or expanded at pleasure. Nothing can be said in favor of the shape of the hat that custom compels the majority of men to wear in public; it is far from becoming in appearance, and most uncomfortable when worn for any length of time, on account of the pressure which it exerts on the forehead. The only way in which some slight alleviation of the discomfort occasioned by wearing such a covering for the head can be obtained, is by holding the interior of the hat towards the fire until the stiffening varnish is melted to a certain extent, and the body softened. It should then be pressed firmly on the head, and allowed to remain there until the varnish has again grown cold, by which its shape is brought more in accordance with the formation of the skull of the wearer, and the hat is rendered a little more bearable than it was before the operation that has been mentioned.

(*Eccl.*) The distinguishing dignity of a cardinal; derived from the broad-brimmed scarlet hat which forms part of his ecclesiastical attire.

Hat'able, *a.* That may be hated; meriting hatred; odious.

Hat'-band, *n.* A band affixed around the crown of a hat; specifically, a band of crape, &c., worn as a sign of mourning.

"His coat and *hat-band* show his quality."—*Dryden.*

Hat'borough, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Montgomery co., about 16 m. N. of Philadelphia.

Hat'-box, Hat'-case, *n.* A box, or leathern receptacle for depositing or carrying a hat in:—when intended for a lady's hat, it is generally termed a *band-box.*

Hat'-brush, *n.* A small hand-brush used for brushing and dressing a hat.

Hatch, *v. a.* [Fr. *hacher.*] To cross with lines in drawing and engraving in a peculiar manner. (See HATCHING.) "Those *hatching* strokes of the pencil."—*Dryden.*

Hatch, *v. a.* [Ger. *hecken*, allied to *hägen* or *hegen*, to fence, to protect, to foster, to cherish.] To breed; to bring forth young; to produce from eggs by incubation, or by artificial heat.

"He *hatches* plenty for th' ensuing spring."—*Denham.*

—To contrive, plot, or form by brooding over, or by meditation, and bring into being; to originate and mature in silence; as, to *hatch* a conspiracy, to *hatch* mischief.
—*v. n.* To produce young; to bring the young to a matured state; as, eggs that are *hatching.*
—*n.* A brood; as many chickens as are incubated at once.
—The act of exclusion from the egg. — Disclosure; discovery; revelation; development.

"The *hatch* and the disclose will be some danger." —*Shaks.*

Hatch, *n.* [A. S. *hæca*; Dan. *hek*, a railing, a grating, a grate.] The shut or fastened part of a door, the part above being open. — A fish-weir in a river. — A bedframe: a bedstead. (*Sir W. Scott.*) — The opening in the floor of a warehouse.—(*pl.*) Flood-gates in a river to stop the current of the water.
—*v. a.* To close or secure with a hatch; as, to *hatch* the door.

Hatch'ee, or HATCHIE, a river, which, rising in Tippah co., Mississippi, passes through the S.W. part of Tennessee, and enters the Mississippi River near Randolph. It is navigable by steamboats to Bolivar, about 150 m. from its embouchure. An action occurred at Davies's Bridge on this river, Oct. 6, 1862, between a Confederate force under Gen. Van Dorn, and one of National troops under Gen. Ord, in which the former were defeated with the loss of 300 prisoners and two batteries. Gens. Ord and Veatch were wounded during this battle.

Hatch'el, *n.* See HACKLE.

Hatch'el, *v. a.* To draw through the teeth of a hatchel or hackle.
—To torment, worry, or weary by sarcastic words.

Hatch'eller, *n.* One who uses a hatchel or hackle.

Hatch'er, *n.* The person who, or thing which, hatches; an incubator; a hatching apparatus. — One who originates and brings to maturity, as treason, conspiracy, heresy, &c.

Hatch'es, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) The coverings for the hatchways of a ship, made with ledges, and laid with oak or pine, which are, in very bad weather, battened down to keep the water which comes in upon the decks from getting below. — (*Mining.*) An excavation made in a mine.—*To be under hatches*, to be confined below; hence, to be in bondage, distress, or durance.

"Though his body 's *under hatches*, his soul has gone aloft." *Dibdin.*

Hatchet, (*hach'et,*) *n.* [Ger. *hacke*; Fr. *hachette*, a small axe, from *hacher*; A. S. *haccan*, to hack.] A small hacking or chipping instrument: a small axe with a short helve, to be used with one hand.

To bury the hatchet, to make friends again; to restore peace. — *To take up the hatchet*, to declare war; to break peace or amity. (These expressions are taken metaphorically from the practice of the N. American Indians.)

Hatch'et-face, *n.* A sharp, prominent cast of countenance, such as might be hewn out of a block of wood by a hatchet.

"An ugly beau adores a *hatchet-face*."—*Dryden.*

Hat'chettite, *n.* (*Min.*) (Called also *mountain-tallow*, and *mineral adipocere.*) A yellowish, wax-like substance, found in nodules of iron-stone in the coal-measures of Merthyr Tydvil and elsewhere. *Comp.* Carbon 85·55, hydrogen 14·45.

Hatch' Hollow, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Erie co.

Hatch'ing, *n.* (*Fine Arts.*) The practice of shading with a black lead-pencil or pen; it is done either in straight lines or zigzag strokes, such as are seen in pencil-drawings, or in pencilled backgrounds. It is used by engravers in etching.

Hatch'ing, *n.* [Ger. *hecken*, to hatch.] The incubation or lying down of an animal upon her own or another's eggs, and so communicating heat to them. By this means she maintains them at her own temperature, — a condition essential to their development. The development of the fœtus takes place in many animals after the excision of the egg, and while it is kept in external contact with the parent's body, as in the case of the crab and lobster tribes, beneath the caudal plates; or agglutinated to the surface of the abdomen, as in certain species of pipe-fish; or concealed in cutaneous marsupial cavities, as in other species of the *Syngnatus* and the *Hippocampus*; in the case of those cold-blooded animals, however, the protection of the ova seems to be the object, and not communication of warmth. True *H.*, or incubation, only takes place among the oviparous warm-blooded animals — namely, birds. A due degree of warmth is absolutely necessary in *H.* The mean temperature required is 100° Fahr.; it may vary from 95° to 105°, and towards the close of the process may be suspended for one or two hours, or even for a longer period, according to the amount of extraneous heat which the exposed eggs receive. The power which birds possess of communicating the proper amount of heat to their eggs depends upon a peculiar plexus of vessels distributed over the skin of the abdomen, which in most birds is connected with a derivation of blood from the internal organs of generation. The uncontrollable propensity which birds have to incubate arises from the vascular, hot, and sensitive condition of the abdomen. The eggs of the bird present several peculiarities in relation to the circumstances under which the fœtus is to be developed. By their oval form they present a large surface to the source of heat, while the hard calcareous nature and arched form of the shell protects them from injury from the incumbent pressure of the parent bird. The shell is also porous, which assists the heat and air to pass into the egg, and the germ is surrounded by a sufficient store of nutritive matter. The matter is of two kinds, — the internal part, called the *yolk*, and the external, called the *white* or *albumen*, which entirely disappears during the process of *H.* The germ is situated at the superficies of the yolk, beneath the membrane, in the circular opaque white spot usually called the *thread.* The period of incubation is generally in proportion to the size of the bird; but the degree of development at which the young bird arrives differs in various species. Many birds show wonderful instinct in the manner in which they prepare their nests, not only for the process of *H.* their young, but also for their protection and warmth after being hatched. The practice of *artificial H.* was well known in ancient Egypt and China. At the present day artificial *H.* by means of ovens, stoves, or steam, is greatly practised in the former country, and it has been calculated that nearly 93,000,000 chickens are annually hatched in the ovens of Egypt.

Hatch'ment, *n.* [Corrupted from *achievement.*] (*Her.*) An armorial escutcheon (lozenge-shaped) suspended in front of a house, in a church, or on the hearse at funerals, to mark the decease of a member of the family. (See Fig. 965, art. ESCUTCHEON.) The *H.* is always drawn up with heraldic precision, so that from the form and accompaniments of the field, and the color of the ground of the *H.* the sex, position, and rank of the deceased may be known.

Hatch'ville, in *Massachusetts*, a P. O. of Barnstable co.

Hatch'way, *n.* (*Naut.*) A large square opening in a ship's deck for communicating with the decks below, the hold, &c.; there are the *fore*, *main*, and *after* hatchways, corresponding with the several divisions of a ship. — A square opening or aperture cut in a floor to give access to another floor, or to a cellar; a hatch.

Hate, *v. a.* [A. S. *hatian*; D. *haaten*; Ger. *hassen*; Goth. *hatjan.* Root Sansk. *att*, to despise, to hold in slight esteem.] To detest; to loathe; to abhor; to abominate; to dislike greatly; to have a great aversion to.
—*n.* Intense dislike or aversion; active antipathy; hatred.

"Haughty Juno's unrelenting *hate*."—*Dryden.*

Hate'ful, *a.* Exciting hate, or extreme dislike, aversion, antipathy, or disgust; odious; detestable; abominable; loathsome; abhorrent; as, a *hateful* wretch, a *hateful* alternative, a *hateful* presence. — That feels or expresses hatred; malignant; malevolent; as, "*hateful* eyes." —*Dryden.*

Hate'fully, *adv.* Odiously; with great dislike; malignantly; maliciously; in a hateful manner.

Hate'fulness, *n.* Quality of being hateful, or of exciting aversion or disgust; odiousness.

Hat'er, *n.* One who hates.

"I respect a good *hater*." —*Dr. Johnson.*

Hat'field, a town of England, Hertford co., 7 m. S.W. of Hertford, on the Lea. *Manuf.* Unimportant. Here is the palace where Queen Elizabeth was imprisoned during a portion of the reign of Mary. *Pop* 3,862.

Hat'field, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Hampshire co., abt. 100 m. W. of Boston; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Hat'field, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Alleghany co., on the Alleghany River, abt. 3 m. N.E. of Pittsburg.
—A post-village and township of Montgomery co., abt. 25 m. N. of Philadelphia; *pop.* of township abt. 1,800.

Hat Island, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Jackson co.

Hat'less, *a.* Without a hat.

Hat'-money, *n.* (*Com.*) A small sum, also called PAIMAGE, paid to the captain and mariners of a vessel, over and above the freight, for their care and trouble. The amount is regulated by the custom of each particular place. — See PAIMAGE.

Hato Viejo, (*ha'to ve-a'ho,*) a town of the United States of Colombia; Lat. 6° 22′ N., Lon. 75° 38′ W.

Ha'tred, *n.* Great aversion; extreme dislike; ill-will; active antipathy; enmity; malevolence; rancor; malignity; odium; detestation; loathing; abhorrence.

"Heaven has no rage like love to *hatred* turned." —*Congreve*

Hat'ted, *a.* Wearing a hat; covered with a hat.

Hat'temists, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) Formerly a religious sect in Holland, so called from the founder, Pontian Van Hattem, a minister in Zealand, and nearly allied to the Verschorists. They arose in the latter part of the 17th century, and appear to have denied the expiatory sacrifice of Christ. It is added, that they denied the corruption of human nature, and the difference between moral good and evil.

Hat'ter, *n.* A maker of hats; a vender of hats.

Hat'teras, in *North Carolina.* See CAPE HATTERAS. In the same co., an inlet of Pamlico Sound, defended by the forts Hatteras and Clark. These two Confederate forts, attacked Aug. 28, 1861, by a National naval expedition under Commodore Stringham, and the land-forces of Gen. Butler, surrendered Aug. 29.

Hat'ting, *n.* The business or practice of making hats.

Hat'ti-scheriff, *n.* [From Ar. *hatt*, a writing, and Turk. *sherif*, excellent.] A firman, edict, or decree, countersigned by the Turkish sultan.

Hat'tle, *a.* [From Lat.] An English provincialism, signifying wild, intractable, rantipole, skittish; as, a *hattle* colt.

Hat'tock, *n.* [Scot.] An English provincial term for a shock or sheaf of unthreshed grain; as, a *hattock* of barley.

Hatt's Shop, in *Georgia*, a village of Talbot co.

Hau'berk, *n.* [O. Ger. *halsberge*; A. S. *healsborg*, from *heals*, the neck, and *beorgan*, to cover.] A piece of armor, supposed to be of German origin, common in the *chain mail*, or rather *ringed mail*, of the 12th century; being a jacket or tunic, with wide sleeves reaching a little below the elbow, the hood being of one piece with it. The *H.* of ringed mail ceased to be worn about the reign of Henry III. of England, when the *Oriental chain-mail*, properly so called, came into fashion for a short period. In France, only persons possessed of a certain estate called *un fief de hauber*, were permitted to wear a *H.*, which was the armor of a knight; esquires wore only a simple coat of mail without the hood and hose.

Haub'stadt, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Gibson co., about 18 m. N. of Evansville.

Hau'erite, *n.* (*Min.*) A reddish-brown or black mineral, often in octohedral crystals, from Kalinka, Hungary; *sp. gr.* 3·463. *Comp.* Sulphur 53·7, manganese 46·3.

Haugh, (*haw,*) *n.* [A. S. *hăg*, an inclosure.] A term applied in Scotland to a *meadow* or *pasture.*

—[O. Fr. *haugh.*] A dale. See HAW.

Haughtily, (*haw'te-le,*) *n.* In a haughty manner: arrogantly; proudly; with contempt or disdain.

Haugh'tiness, *n.* Quality of being haughty; pride mingled with some degree of contempt for others; high-mindedness; loftiness; arrogance; disdain; supercilliousness.

Haughty, (*haw'te.*) *a.* [O. Eng. *hautain*, from O. Fr. *haultain, hautain*; It. *altiero*, proud, haughty, from Fr. *hault*, It. *alto*, Lat. *altus*, high. See ALTITUDE.] High: bold; lofty; prominent; hazardous; as, a *haughty* mountain, a "*haughty* enterprise." (*Spenser.*)—Proud and disdainful; having a high opinion of one's self, with some contempt for others; lofty and arrogant; supercilious; overbearing; as, "*haughty* Britain." (*Prior.*)—Proceeding from excessive pride; manifesting disdain or arrogance; proud and imperious; as, *haughty* manners.

Haul, *v. a.* [Fr. *haler*, to draw with a rope; Ger. *holen*, to fetch; probably allied to Gr. *helkō*, to draw or drag, and to Ar. *kalo*, to draw, pull, or tear out.] To drag; to draw; to tug; to compel to move or go; as, to *haul* a rope.

"The romp-loving miss is *haul'd* about."—*Thomson.*

To haul the wind. (*Naut.*) To direct a ship's course nearer to the point of the compass from which the wind blows.

—*v. n.* (*Naut.*) To change the direction of a ship's course; as, to *haul* for the land.

—*n.* A pulling or dragging with force; a violent pull.

"The leap, the slap, the *haul.*"—*Thomson.*

—A draught of a net; as, to take a thousand herrings at a *haul.*—A quantity of anything taken at once; as, the burglars made a heavy *haul* of plate.

—A quantity of yarn, about 400 threads, warped with a twist off a winch, and tarred for making a rope.

Haulage, (*haul'aj,*) *n.* Act of hauling; also, the dues or fees paid for hauling.

Haul'er, *n.* One who hauls, tugs, or drags.

Haulm, Halm, Hawn, (*hawm,*) *n.* [A. S. *healm*; Ger. *halm*; Fr. *chaume*, from Lat. *calamus*, a reed, a stalk; Gr. *kalamos*; Ar. *kalam*, a writing-reed.] The stem or stalk of grain, and other vegetable products; straw; dried stalks and leaves of plants.—A hame; a part of a horse's harness.

Haunch, (*hänsh.*) *n.* [Fr. *hanche*; It. *anca*; Gr. *angkos*, a bend or hollow.] The bend or hollow where the thigh is joined to the body; the hip; the rear; the hind part; as, a *haunch* of venison.

—*pl.* (*Arch.* and *Engineering.*) A term used to express the filling in of the masonry required to make up the horizontal line of the structure between the vousoirs of the arches and the line of the string, which is generally introduced over the whole series. The *H.* are, in fact, the horizontal filling introduced to complete the structure. The purpose of the *H.* is to bring down the pressure of the roadway, or of the superstructure, upon the arches, and this is done in the most effectual manner by directing the line of thrust normally to the arch: in some of Smeaton's, and in the early Roman bridges, however, the *H.* of the great arches are often lightened by the introduction of a small circular arch, which is formed in the masonry of the upper structure.

Haunched, (*hänsht,*) *p. a.* Possessing haunches.

Haunt, (*hawnt,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *hanter*; Armor. *henti*, from *hent*, or *hend*, a way, a path, a coming.] To frequent; to resort to too much or often, or to be much about; to visit customarily; to come too frequently; to intrude on; to trouble with incessant visits; to follow importunately.

"Celestial Venus *haunts* Idalia's groves."—*Pope.*

—To frequent or inhabit, as a spectre or apparition; to visit, as a ghost or immaterial presence.

"Your fates, your furies, and your *haunted* town."—*Pope.*

—To make a habit of; to practise; to indulge in customarily.

—*v. n.* To be much about; to visit, or be present often.

"I've charged thee not to *haunt* about my doors. . . ."—*Shaks.*

—*n.* A place to which one frequently resorts; a place much visited or frequented; as, his favorite *haunt* is the tavern.

Haunt'ed, *p. a.* Customarily visited or resorted to, especially by apparitions; troubled by frequent visits; as, a *haunted* house.

Haunt'er, *n.* One who haunts or frequents a particular place, or is often about it.

"O goddess, *haunter* of the woodland green."—*Dryden.*

Haup'pauge, in *New York*, a post-office of Suffolk co.

Hau pur, a town of British India, cap. of a district of the same name, 20 miles W. of Meerut. *H.* contains a breeding-stud for cavalry horses. *Pop.* 15,400, of whom two-thirds are natives.

Hau rient, *a.* (*Her.*) A term applied to a fish placed in *pale*, and having its head in *chief*, as if rising to the surface for air.

Haus'mannite, *n.* (*Min.*) Native oxide of manganese. It occurs both massive and crystallized. Its color is brownish-black; lustre somewhat metallic. *Sp. gr.* 4·722. *Comp.* Manganese 72·1, oxygen 27·9. Found at Lebanon, Pa.

Hausse, *n.* (*Gun.*) A kind of breech-sight for a cannon.—*Webster.*

Haussmann, (*hou's'man,*) GEORGES EUGÈNE, BARON, b. at Paris, 1809. After filling various public positions, he was appointed, in 1853, Prefet of the Seine, and under his active direction and enterprising spirit, works have been executed in Paris of such a nature as almost to transform it into a new city. In 1862 he received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, and on the accession of M. Ollivier's government, early in 1870, resigned his office.

Haus'tellate, *a.* [From Lat. *haustellum*, *q. v.*] Furnished with a sucker, as certain insects.

Haus'tellum, *n.* [Lat., a sucker.] (*Zoöl.*) The instrument of suction (in insects) contained in the *Theca.*

Hautboy, (*hō'boi,*) *n.* [Fr. *hautbois; haut*, high, from Lat. *altus*, and *bois*, wood.] (*Mus.*) A high-toned instrument, somewhat resembling a flute. See OBOE (the Italian and modern spelling).

(*Bot.*) A species of strawberry, *Fragaria elatior.*

Hautboyist, (*hō'boi-ist,*) *n.* A player on the hautboy; an oboeist.

Haute-Garonne. See GARONNE (HAUTE).

Haute-Ile, (*hōt'īl,*) an island of British N. America, in the Bay of Fundy, obt. 8 m. S.W. of Cape Chignecto.

Haute-Loire. See LOIRE (HAUTE).

Haute-Marne. See MARNE (HAUTE).

Haute-Saône. See SAÔNE (HAUTE).

Haute-Savoie. See SAVOY.

Haute-Vienne. See VIENNE (HAUTE).

Hautes, and Basses Alpes, the names of two contiguous French departments. 1. The HAUTES ALPES, which was formed of a part of the old prov. of Dauphiné, is traversed by the chief range of the Cottian Alps, which here rise, in Mount Pelroux, to the height of 14,030 ft., and in Mount Oran, to 13,120 feet. It is the highest dep. of France. The climate is severe, the winter long, and the barren soil yields little else than potatoes, a little rye, oats, and barley. *Area*, 2,136 sq. m.; *cap.* Gap; *pop.* 122,117.—2. The BASSES ALPES, situate south of the preceding, occupies the N.E. part of Provence, and is, for the most part, mountainous, consisting of offshoots from the Maritime Alps, which run in numerous chains toward the Rhone. In the N. the climate is cold, and the soil poor; but the S. owns a fine climate, and produces excellent fruits and wines. This dep., which is watered by the Durance, has an area of 2,080 sq. m. *Cap.* Digne. *Pop.* 143,000.

Hauteur, (*hō-tûr',*) *n.* [Fr., from *haut*, high.] Haughtiness; lofty manner or spirit; pride.

Hautgout, (*hō-gōō',*) *n.* [Fr.] High seasoning; fine taste or relish.

Haut-Rhin. See RHIN (HAUT AND BAS).

Haüy, RÉNÉ JUST, Abbé, (*hȧw'é.*) a French mineralogist, b. at St. Just, in Picardy, 1743. He first studied theology, and was for 21 years professor of languages. But mineralogy was his favorite pursuit; and to him science is indebted for an admirable theory of crystallization, founded on geometrical laws. In 1783 he was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences; and wholly devoting himself to his studies, he long remained a stranger to the revolution and all its horrors. But at length, having refused to take the oath of obedience to the constitution required of the priests, he was deprived of his place, and was arrested, in the midst of his calculations, as a recusant priest. He was, however, released through the affectionate exertions of his pupil and friend, the celebrated Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire; and was subsequently appointed, by Bonaparte, professor of mineralogy at the Botanic Garden, and to the Faculty of Sciences, at Paris. In 1803, at the request of Napoleon, he wrote his *Traité de Physique*; and when the Emperor, after his return from Elba, visited the Museum, he said to Haüy, "I read your Physics again, in Elba, with the greatest interest;" and also decorated him with the badge of the Legion of Honor. The esteem which the Emperor showed for this distinguished man was the more honorable, both to him and to Haüy, as the latter had opposed Napoleon's elevation to the imperial dignity, by signing *nay* when the question was proposed for the ratification of the nation. D. 1822. His treatises on mineralogy, crystallography, and natural history are all highly esteemed.

Hauy'nite, *n.* [Named after *Haüy*, q. v.] (*Min.*) A blue, or sometimes greenish, mineral, called also *Haüyne*, found in rounded grains or crystals, generally in basalt or lava; *sp. gr.* 2·4–2·5. *Comp.* Silica 32, alumina 27·4, lime 9·9, soda 16·5, sulphuric acid 14·2.

Havan'a, (formerly written HAVANNA, and THE HAVANNAH.) [Sp. *Habana*, "the harbor."] A large and flourishing commercial city and seaport, cap. of the island of Cuba, and perhaps, after New York, the greatest emporium in the Western hemisphere. It stands on the N.W. coast of the island, and on the W. side of one of the finest harbors in the world; Lat. 23° 8′ 15″ N., Lon. 82° 22′ 45″ W. From its position, which commands both inlets to the Gulf of Mexico, its great strength, and excellent port, *H.* is, in a political point of view, by far the most important maritime station in the W. Indies. The rapid extension of its commerce is mainly owing to the relaxation of the old colonial system, and to the great increase of wealth and population throughout the island. The entrance to the harbor is narrow, but the water is deep and without obstruction, and within, it expands into a magnificent bay, capable of accommodating 1,000 large ships; vessels of the greatest draught of water coming close to the quays. The city lies along the entrance to and on the W. side of the bay. The Morro and Punta castles, the former on the E., and the latter on the W. side of the harbor-entrance (Fig. 735), are strongly fortified, as is also the entire city: the citadel is also a fortress of great strength, and fortifications have been erected on every point commanding the city and harbor. The city proper, within the walls, has narrow, crooked, and mostly unpaved streets, but the suburbs are wider and tolerably well laid out. Of late years

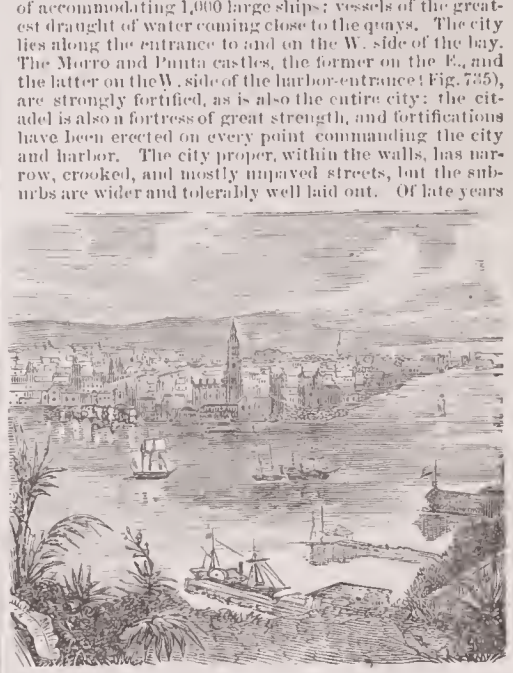


Fig. 1252.—HAVANA.

the establishment of improved sanitary and police regulations have materially ameliorated the former condition of things, when yellow fever, superinduced by filth and malaria, was the annual rule, rather than exception. The public buildings are less remarkable for architectural beauty than for their solidity of construction. The chief are the cathedral (which contains the ashes of Columbus, removed thither from St. Domingo in 1796), govt.-house, admiralty, arsenal, general post-office, and royal tobacco-factory; besides numerous churches, convents, hospitals, asylums, and institutions connected with the dissemination of art and learning. There are 3 theatres, an arena for bull-fights, and several fine promenades,—notably the fine alley of palms in the *Paseo Tacon*, and the *Jardin del' Obispo*, or Bishop's Garden. The arsenal and dock-yard are at the S. extremity of the city. The village of Casa Blanca, on the opposite side of the harbor, is notorious as the resort of the slavers which at times frequent *H.*, and land a portion of their human cargoes. *H.* is the seat of government of the island, and the residence of a Spanish viceroy, as well as of consuls representing all the principal nations of Europe and America. *Manuf. H.* has an extensive manufacture of cigars and fine tobacco, for which it has long been widely celebrated; its other manufactures, as woollens, straw hats, &c., are unimportant. *H.* was founded in 1511, by the Spaniards under Diego Velasquez; it was taken by a French buccaneer in 1563; afterwards by the French and English, and a second time by buccaneers; and again by the English in 1762, by whom it was restored to Spain at the peace signed in the following year. *Pop.* 169,184.

Havan'a, in *Alabama*, a village of Greene co., about 25 m. S. of Tuscaloosa.

—A post-office of Hale co.

Havana, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township, cap. of Mason co., on the Illinois River, about 218 m. S.W. of Chicago.

Havana, in *Iowa*, a village of Greene co., on Racoon River, about 37 m. S.S.W. of Fort Dodge.

Havana, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Saginaw co.

Havana, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Gentry co.

Havana, in *New York*, a post-village of Schuyler co., about 19 m. N. of Elmira.

Havan'a, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Huron co., about 23 m. S. of Sandusky.

Havana, in *Texas*, a post-village of Cass co., about 32 m. N. by E. of Jefferson.

Havanese', *a.* (*Geog.*) Of, or belonging to Havana, the capital of Cuba.

Havanese', *n. sing.* and *pl.* (*Geog.*) A native, or naturalized citizen, or the people collectively, of Havana.

Have, (*hăv.*) *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* HAD: *ppr.* and *vb. n.* HAVING: indic. pres. I *have*, thou *hast*, he *has*; we, ye, they *have*.) [A. S. *habban*; L. Ger. and D. *hebben*; Dan. *have*; Icel. *hafa*; Swed. *hafwa*: Ger. *haben*; Lat. *habēre*; It. *avere*: Sp. *habér*: Fr. *avoir*: probably allied to Sansk. *hu*, to seize, to grasp.] To seize and hold; to own; to possess; to hold in possession or power.

"The earth *hath* bubbles, as the water *has*." — *Shaks.*

—To receive and possess, as something which concerns, affects, or belongs to one; to be attended with or united to, as an accident or concomitant.

"He that gathered much *had* nothing over, and he that gathered little *had* no lack." — *Exod.* xvi. 18.

—To hold in opinion; to regard; to esteem.

"The proud *have had* me greatly in derision." — *Psalms.*

—To take; to accept; to accept possession of: as, wilt thou *have* this woman for thy wedded wife? — To receive possession of; to obtain; hence, to beget, produce, bear, or bring forth, as young; as, they *have* quite a family of children. — To claim: to exact; to require; to cause to be. "What would these madmen *have?*" (*Dryden.*) — To take. — To cause or compel to go; as, he *had* to retire from the field. — To be impelled by duty; to be urged by necessity or obligation.

"We *have* to strive with a number of heavy prejudices."—*Hooker.*

—To act promptly: to conduct one's self, with reference to an end or object: — used reflexively, and frequently with ellipsis of the pronoun.

"Ode, epic, elegy, *have at* ye all." — *Byron.*

To have on, to wear; to carry on one's person; as, she *had on* a velvet dress. — *To have a care,* to take care; to be cautious; to be on one's guard.

"Well, sweet Jack, *have a care* of thyself." — *Shaks.*

Hav'el, a river of N. Germany, rising in Lake Woblitz, in the S.E of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and receiving, in its S.W. course of 162 m., the Spree and Dossa, after which it falls into the Elbe, 6 m. below Havelberg.

Hav'elberg, a city of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, on an island in the Havel, 72 m. N.W. of Berlin. *Manuf.* Tobacco, sugar, liquors, &c. *Pop.* 3,390.

Hav'elock, SIR HENRY, K.C.B., a distinguished English general, B. in co. Durham, 1795. He entered the army at an early age, went to India in 1823, and there honorably acquitted himself in the Afghan and Sikh wars. In 1856 he commanded a division of the army which invaded Persia. In 1857, upon the breaking out of the Sepoy mutiny, *H.* made a forced march from Allahabad to Cawnpore, at the head of a column of 2,000 men, but reached the latter city too late to prevent the hideous massacre which occurred there. After defeating the rebels in three different engagements, *H.* continued his march toward Lucknow, then beleaguered by a formidable force of mutineers. After victoriously fighting eight more battles with the enemy, and having his force increased by 500 men, *H.* fought his way through the besieging army around Lucknow, and accomplished the relief of its exhausted garrison. For this service he received general rank, was created a baronet, and decorated with the cross of the Bath. Sir Henry D., universally regretted, in 1869.

Hav'elock, *n.* [From *Sir Henry Havelock*, q. v.] A light linen covering for protecting the neck and shoulders from the sun, depending from the back of the shako, or forage-cap. (Now generally worn in the European armies.)

Hav'elock, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Cook co.

Havelock, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Craven co., abt. 17 m. S.S.E. of Newbern.

Havelock, in *Pennsylvania*, a P.O. of Washington co.

Haven, (*hā'vn.*) *n.* [A.S. *hæfn*; L. Ger. and D. *hafen*; Dan. *havn*; Ger. *hafen*; Icel. *höfen*; W. *hafn*; probably allied to Goth. *habun*, to hold.] A harbor; a port for ships; a bay, recess, or inlet of the sea, with sufficient depth of water to receive vessels; a station for ships. (See HARBOR.) — An asylum; a place of safety; a refuge; a shelter.

Ha'venage, *n.* Harbor-dues.

Havened, (*hā'vend,*) *a.* Secured or sheltered in a haven.

Ha'vensport, in *Ohio*, a village of Fairfield co., abt. 24 m. S.E. of Columbus.

Ha'vensville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Bradford county.

Hav'er, *n.* [O. A S. *havoro*; Ger. *hafer.*] In the N. of England, a denomination for oats. — *Haver-bread,* oat-cake, oaten bread.

Hav'erford, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Delaware co., abt. 10 m. W. of Philadelphia: *pop.* abt. 1,800. *Haverford College*, situate in this township, is an institution of learning, under the care of the Society of Friends, founded in 1833, and richly endowed. It possesses a well-selected library, a chemical laboratory, philosophical apparatus, mineralogical and geological cabinets, and an astronomical observatory.

Hav'erford-west, [W. *Hulfordd,*] a town of Pembrokeshire, England, on the Cleddau, 8 miles N.E. of Milford, and 270 W.N.W. of London: *pop.* 8,100.

Hav'erhill, in *Massachusetts*, a fine town of Essex co., at the head of navigation of the Merrimac River, on its N. bank, 12 m. from its mouth, and 32 N. of Boston. It is connected by two bridges with Bradford, and is the seat of an active manufacturing industry in iron, woollens, hats and caps, railway carriages, coaches, soap and candles, tin-ware, leather, boots and shoes, &c. *Pop.* abt. 13,000.

Hav'erhill, in *Minnesota*, a P.O. of Olmstead co.

Hav'erhill, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village and township, semi-cap. of Grafton co., abt. 70 m. N.N.W. of Concord.

Hav'erhill, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Scioto co., on the Ohio River, abt. 20 m. above Portsmouth.

Hav'erhill Centre, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Grafton co.

Hav'erhill Corner, in *New Hampshire*, a village of Grafton co., abt. 65 m. N.W. of Concord.

Hav'ersack, *n.* [Fr. *havre-sac.*] A strong, coarse bag used by soldiers for carrying provisions on a march; — distinguished from *knapsack.* — A case used by gunners to carry cartridges from the ammunition-chest to the gun. — In the N. of England, a sack or bag for oats or oatmeal.

Hav'erstraw, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Rockland co., on the Hudson River, abt. 37 m. N. of New York city; *pop.* of township abt. 6,800.

Hav'iland Hollow, in *New York*, a post-office of Putnam co.

Hav'ilandsville, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Harrison co.

Hav'ildar, *n.* (*Mil.*) The highest rank to which a non-commissioned officer can ascend in the native regiments of India and Ceylon; consequently, the rank is somewhat analogous to that of a sergeant-major in our army.

Hav'ing, *n.* Possession; estate; fortune.

"My *having* is not much." —*Shaks.*

Hav'oc, Hav'ock, *n.* [W. *hafog.*] Destruction far and wide; ravage: devastation; slaughter.

"As for Saul, he made *havoc* of the Church." —*Acts* viii. 3.

—*v. a.* To waste; to ravage; to destroy; to lay waste.

—*interj.* A war-cry, and the signal for indiscriminate slaughter and laying waste.

"Cry *havock*, kings." —*Shaks.*

Hav're, or LE HAVRE, (formerly HAVRE DE GRACE,) a fortified town, and the principal seaport on the W. coast of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, cap. arrond. on the N. bank of the Seine, at its month in the English Channel, 42 m. W. of Rouen, and 109 m. W.N.W. of Paris. This town is built on a low alluvial tract of land recovered from the sea, and is divided into unequal parts by its outward port and basins. The town has wide thoroughfares, and is clean and well-built, but presents few architectural features of interest. The port, which is the best and most accessible on the coast, consists of 3 basins separated from each other, and from the outer port, by 4 locks, and is capable of accommodating about 450 ships. Two lighthouses, 50 ft. high, 325 ft. apart, and exhibiting powerful fixed lights, stand on Cape de la Hève, N.N.W. of *H.*, and 340 ft. above sea-level. *H.* has two roadsteads; the *great*, or outer, is about a league from the port, and the *little*, or inner roadstead, about half a league. In the former (where large ships always lie) there are from 6 to 7½ fathoms water at ebb; and in the latter, from 3 to 3½. *H.* being the seaport of Paris, most of the colonial and other products destined for its consumption are imported thither. *H.* receives 7-10ths of the cotton imported into France, half the potash and indigo, and more than a third part of the sugar and coffee. As respects cotton, *H.* is to France what Liverpool is to England. *Manuf.* Chemicals, furniture, earthenware, oil, tobacco, rope, &c. Ship-building is also extensively engaged in. Lines of steamers connect *H.* with the principal English ports, and establish a mail-service between France and N. York. *Pop.* 86,825.

Havre de Grace, (*hav'er-de-grass.*) in *Maryland*, a post-village of Harford co., on the Susquehanna River, about 36 m. N.E. of Baltimore. It was burned by the British in the war of 1812. *Pop.* abt. 2,200.

Haw, *n.* [A. S. *hæg, hag.*] A hedge or fence. (See HAW-HAW.) — The berry and seed of the hawthorn. (*Farriery.*) An excrescence in the eye of a horse.

Haw, *n.* [A. S. *hāga.*] A hesitation or intermission of speech.

—*v. n.* To speak slowly, with frequent intermission and hesitation; to stop in speaking with a *haw.*

"Don't prose — don't hum and *haw*." — *Chesterfield.*

—*v. n.* To turn towards the driver; — said of a horse, or team of horses; — most frequently in the imperative; as, *haw* here! *haw* up! &c., — words used by wagoners and teamsters.

Haw, in *Indiana*, a township of Bartholomew co.

Hawaiian Archipelago, (*ha-wī'yan.*) The SANDWICH ISLANDS, *q. v.*

Hawarden, (*hard'n.*) a town of England, in Flintshire, 7 m. W. of Chester. It has considerable potteries. *Pop.* 6,815.

Haw Creek, in *Illinois*, a township of Knox co.; *pop.* about 839.

Haw Creek, in *Indiana*, a township of Bartholomew co.; *pop.* about 1,700.

Haw Creek, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Benton co.

Hawesville, (*hawz'vil.*) in *Kentucky*, a post-village, cap. of Hancock co., on the Ohio River, about 124 m. below Louisville: *pop.* about 1,300.

Haw'field, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Orange co., abt. 45 m. W. of Raleigh.

Haw'finch, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The GROSSBEAK, *q. v.*

Haw-haw, *n.* [Duplication of *haw*, a hedge.] Same as HA-HA, *q. v.*

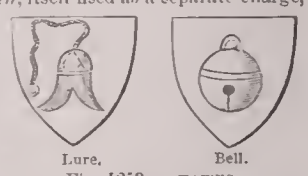
—*a.* Consequential or affected in mien or manner: as, a *haw-haw* kind of man. (Colloq.)

Hawick, (*hā'wik.*) a town of Roxburghshire, Scotland, at the confluence of the Teviot and Slitterig, 10 m. S.W. of Jedburgh, and 53 S.E. of Edinburgh. *Manuf.* Tweeds, hosiery, yarns, and gloves. *Pop.* 7,352

Haw'ing, *n.* Speaking with a *haw*, or with affectation or hesitation: as, humming and *hawing.*

Hawk, *n.* [A. S. *hafoc*; D. *havik*; Icel. *haukr*; Finn. *haucka*; Swed. *hök*; W. *hebog*; Ar. *sakr*; Sansk. *hu*, to seize, to carry off.] (*Zoöl.*) A name indiscriminately applied to many birds of the Falcon family (*Falconidæ*), — indeed, to almost any bird of prey which is not a vulture, an eagle, or an owl. The beak of the Hawks resembles that of the Falcons (*Falconidæ*) in its general form, being curved from the base: but the wings are shorter, and want the pointed tips which are characteristic of that division of the family. The most powerful hawks are found in cold countries, inhabiting hilly districts where there are woods, and seeking their prey near the ground. Among the whole, none is more bold and pertinacious in pursuit of its prey than the Sparrow-hawk (Fig. 19). The other most important species will be found under their respective names.

(*Her.*) A charge that may be *belled, jessed,* and *var. velled.* The *hawk's bell*, itself used as a separate charge, is attached to the leg of the bird by *jesses* or thongs of leather. *Varvels* are rings attached to the end of the jesses. The *hawk's lure*, also an heraldic charge, consists of two wings, joined with a line, to the end of which is attached a ring. The line is sometimes *nowed* or knotted. — *Ch. Encycl.*



Lure. Bell.

Fig. 1253. — HAWKS.

Hawk, *v. n.* (*Sports.*) To catch, or endeavor to catch birds by means of hawks trained for the purpose, and let loose on the prey; to practise falconry, or HAWKING, *q. v.*

—To fly and strike at; to attack on the wing; — preceding *at.*

"A falcon . . . was by a mousing owl *hawk'd at* and kill'd." *Shaks.*

—[W. *hochi*; Dan. *harke*; Scot. *hawgh*; formed from the sound.] To make an effort to force up phlegm with a noisy retching. — *Shaks.*

Hawk, *v. a.* [W. *hwcw*, a cry, a scream; Armor. *houcha*, to cry aloud; Fr. *hucher*, to halloo after one; L. Lat. *hucha*, an auction.] To offer for sale by public vendue; to sell by outcry in the street; to carry about wares for sale from place to place; to peddle; as, to *hawk* fish, to *hawk* books, &c.

Hawk, *n.* (*Masonry.*) A small square board with a handle on the under side, to hold mortar.

Hawk'-boy, *n.* A boy who attends a brick-layer or plasterer, to supply him with mortar.

Hawke Bay, an arm of the Atlantic Ocean, on the E. coast of Labrador, abt. Lat. 53° N.

Hawked, *p. a.* Crooked; curving like a hawk's bill; as, a *hawked* nose.

Hawk'er, *n.* One who hawks, or offers goods for sale by outcry in the street; a huckster; a peddler; as, a *hawker* of songs.

"I saw my labors. . . bawled about by common *hawkers*."—*Swift.*

—[A.S. *hafecere.*] A falconer.

Hawkesbury, (*hawks'ber-e.*) a village of Prescott co., prov. of Ontario, on the Ottawa River, abt. 60 m. E. of Montreal; *pop.* (1871) 1,700.

Hawkesbury Island, an island of British North America, on the Pacific coast, Lat. 53° 30′ N., Lon. 129° W.

Hawk'ey, *n.* (*Games.*) See HOCKEY.

Hawk Eye, in *Iowa*, a village of Des Moines co.

Hawk'-eyed, *a.* Having a keen, penetrating eye; possessing acute powers of vision; discerning.

Hawk'ing, *n.* (*Sports.*) The art or practice of training and flying hawks, in order to take other birds. The practice of teaching one bird to fly at and catch another is frequently called *falconry*, and is of high antiquity. Among the Asiatics the sport seems to have been practised from the earliest period: and in the time of Ctesias, foxes and hares were hunted in India by means of rapacious birds. It is not certain, but very probable, that the ancient Greeks used hawks and other birds of prey in hunting and fowling. From the East the art gradually spread over Europe, and, although scarcely known to the Romans in the days of Vespasian, was practised with enthusiasm by the ancient Britons, who maintained a considerable number of birds for the sport. In the Middle Ages, and till the end of the 17th cent., *H.* was a favorite amusement in W. Europe. A person of rank scarcely stirred out of doors without his hawk on his hand; and in old paintings and seals this is the criterion of nobility. In the Bayeux tapestry, Harold, when setting out on a most important embassy to Normandy, is represented with a lord on his hand and a dog under his arm. In olden times this diversion was the favorite amusement of all ranks of men: and while it was the privilege of the poor, was the pride of the rich. The expenses of the sport were sometimes very great. Sir Thomas Monson, in the reign of James I., is said to have given £5,000 for a cast of hawks. The laws with regard to the protection of the birds were also very rigorous. To steal a hawk was a felony; and to take its eggs was, even in a person's own ground, punishable with imprisonment for a year and a day, besides a fine at the pleasure of the lord or king. The sport of *H.* was so universally popular in the 16th cent., that a certain quality of hawk was apportioned to every one, according to his station in life. Thus the *eagle* or *vulture* was given to the emperor, the *gerfalcon* to the king, the *falcon gentle*, or the *tercel gentle*, to the prince, the *rock-falcon* to the duke, the *peregrine falcon* to the earl, the *bastard*

falcon to the baron, the *saker* to the knight, the *harrier* and the *lanmaret* to the esquire, the *merlin* to the lady, the *hobby* to the young man, the *goshawk* to the yeoman, the *tercel* to the poor man, the *sparrow-hawk* to the priest, the *musket* to the holy-water clerk, and the *kestrel* to the knave or servant. The birds most generally used in *H.* were the peregrine falcon and the gerfalcon. When under a year old, hawks were styled *red hawks*, on account of their plumage being dusky red in color. When over a year old, the hawk was styled a *haggard*. Although *H.*, as an exercise, has now gone nearly out of use, several of the terms employed still hold their place in the language. Every part of the hawk has its distinct name. The legs, from the thigh to the foot, are called *arms;* the toes, the *petty singles;* the claws, the *pounces;* the wings, the *sails*. The crop is called the *gorge;* the upper part of the bill, the *beak*, the lower part, the *clap;* the yellow part between the beak and eyes, the *cere*, and the small holes in it the *nares*. The furniture, the leathers, with bells fastened



Fig. 1254. — JAMES I. OF ENGLAND IN HAWKING COSTUME. (1603–1625.)

on the legs, are called *bewits;* the leathern thong by which the hawk is held is called the *leash*, and the little straps fastening them to the legs, the *jesses*. A head-covering, in order to keep the bird in the dark, is called a *hood;* and to draw the strings, so that the hood may be in readiness to be pulled off, is called *unstriking the hood*. The *lure* is a figure or resemblance of a fowl made of leather and feathers, and the resting-place when the hawk is off the falconer's hand, the *perch*. Many of the particular actions of the hawk are also described by distinct terms. When the bird flutters on the hand or perch, it is said to *bate;* when, standing too near, hawks fight with each other, it is called *crabbing;* when the young ones quiver in obedience to the elder, it is called *cowering*. The seizure of its prey by a hawk is called *binding;* when it pulls off the feathers, it is said to *plume;* when it forsakes the proper game, and flies at magpies, crows, &c., it is called *check*. The fowl or game flown at is called the *quarry*, and the dead body of a fowl killed by the hawk, the *pelt*. The making a hawk tame and gentle is called *reclaiming;* the bringing one to endure company, *manning;* and a hawk well enough trained to set an example to a young one is called a *make-hawk*. George, Earl of Orford, tried to revive *H.* in the latter part of the 18th cent.; and, in Yorkshire, England, Colonel Thompson had a *H.* establishment at a later period. As a general diversion, however, the sport has entirely gone out, although now and then occasional attempts have been made to revive it. In Sir Walter Scott's novels there are some very graphic and interesting descriptions of this favorite sport.

Haw'kins, in *New York*, a post-office of Sullivan co.

Haw'kins, in *Tennessee*, a N.E. co., adjoining Virginia. *Area*, about 650 sq. m. *Rivers*, Holston River, and numerous smaller streams. *Surface*, much diversified; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Rogersville. *Pop.* about 18,000.

Haw'kins' Mill, in *Kentucky*, a village of Bath co.

Haw'kinsville, in *Florida*, a post-office of Orange co.

Haw'kinsville, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Pulaski co., on the Ocmulgee River, about 61 m. S. of Milledgeville; *pop.* about 350.

Haw'kinsville, in *New York*, a P. O. of Oneida co.

Haw'kinsville, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Sussex co.

Hawk'-moth, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See SPHINGIDÆ.

Hawk'-owl, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See STRIGIDÆ.

Hawk Point, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Lincoln co.

Hawk'weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) See HIERACIUM.

Hawlbow'line, or HAULBOWLINE, an island of Ireland, in Cork Harbor, about 1 m. S. of Queenstown.

Haw'ley, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Franklin co., about 100 m. W. by N. of Boston; *pop.* about 850.

Haw'ley, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Wayne co., about 8 m. S.E. of Honesdale; *pop.* about 3,900.

Haw'leysville, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Page co.

Haw'leyton, in *New York*, a P. O. of Broome co.

Haw'leyville, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Fairfield co., about 23 miles N.W. of Bridgeport.

Hawm, *n.* See HAULM.

Haw Patch, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Lagrange co., about 160 m. N.N.E. of Indianapolis.

Haw River, in *N. Carolina*, rises in Rockingham co., and flowing a general S.E. course through Guilford and Alamance cos., joins the Deep River in Chatham co. to form the Cape Fear River.

Haw River, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Alamance co.

Haws'burg, in *Virginia*, a village of Rappahannock co., about 130 m. N.N.W. of Richmond.

Hawse, *n.* [A. S. *hals*, the neck.] (*Naut.*) The portion of sea immediately in front of a ship's bows, and extending from an imaginary line rising from her anchors. The cables pass through the *hawse-holes*, q. v. When a ship has two anchors down, and the cables diverge from each other, the *H.* is said to be *clear;* when crossed by the ship turning half round, there is a *cross* in the *H.*; another cross makes an *elbow*, then a *round-turn;* in the last two cases the *H.* is said to be *foul*. The process of disengaging the cables is called *clearing hawse*. The danger of a foul *H.* is, that it it comes on to blow, the cables cannot be veered from their friction against each other.—*Freshening hawse*, is veering out a little cable to expose a new surface to the friction in the hawse-hole, or across the cut-water.—*Athwart-hawse*, implies across the bows of a vessel at anchor.

Hawse'-block, Hawse'-plug, *n.* (*Naut.*) A block or stopper for a hawse-hole.

Hawse'-holes, Haw'ses, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Holes made in the bows of a ship, and in the hawse-piece outside, through which the cables pass.

Hawse'-pieces, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) The timbers in the bow of a ship, whose sides are nearly parallel to the middle line.

Haw'ser, *n.* [See HALSER.] (*Naut.*) A small cable; a large rope used in warping ships, &c.

Haw'ses, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Same as HAWSE-HOLES, *q. v.*

Haw'thorn, Hay'thorn, *n.* [A. S. *hagthorn.*] (*Bot.*) Same as Whitethorn. See CRATÆGUS.

Haw'thorne, NATHANIEL, a distinguished American novelist, B. at Salem, Mass., 1804. He was educated at Bowdoin College, Maine, where he had among his fellow-students the poet Longfellow and Franklin Pierce, afterwards president of the United States. Leading for a time a sequestered dreamy life, he first appeared as a writer, but anonymously, in 1832. Five years later he published his *Twice-told Tales*, and in 1838 he accepted an appointment in the Custom-House at Boston, which he held for three years. In 1846 he was appointed surveyor in the Custom-House at Salem, but was removed on a change of administration in the following year. From 1853 to 1857 he filled the post of American consul at Liverpool, to which he was appointed by his early friend President Pierce. After travelling on the continent of Europe, he returned to America. His principal works are, *The Scarlet Letter; The House of the Seven Gables; The Blithedale Romance*, founded on reminiscences of his life at Brook Farm; *The Marble Faun; Life of President Pierce;* and *Our Old Home*, a volume of charming delineation of the characteristic scenery of England, and of strangely-contrasted ingenial criticism on the English people. *H.*, though a prose-writer only, is in spirit a poet. Intense love, and minute observation, and painstaking delineation of nature; glowing passion, great powers of mental analysis, vivid imagination, pure moral sentiment, and an exquisitely simple, clear, and delicate style. These are the admitted characteristics of his works. D. 1864.

Haw'thorn-fly, *n.* A kind of fly. — *Walton.*

Hay, *n.* [A.S. *heg, hig;* Dan. *hoöi;* Ger. *heu;* Swed. *hö;* Icel. *hey;* Dan. *hö;* W. Fris. *haey* The A.S. is from *heawan* = Gr. *keuein*, to cut.] Grass cut and dried for fodder; grass prepared for preservation.

"Make *hay* while the sun shines." — *Camden.*

To dance the hay, to dance in a ring or circle.

—*v. n.* [Ger. *heuen.*] To make into hay; to dry or cure, as grass for preservation.

Hay, *n.* [A.S. *häg;* Fr. *haie*] A net set around the haunt or burrow of an animal.

"Coneys are destroyed by *hays*." — *Mortimer.*

—*v. n.* To net rabbits.

Hay'-band, *n.* A band or cord of twisted hay.

Hay'-bird, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Spotted Fly-catcher, an European bird of the family *Muscicapidæ*.

Hay'-cock, *n.* A conical mass, heap, or pile of hay, raked together from the mow on the field.

Hay'cock, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Bucks co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Hay'denite, *n.* (*Min.*) A yellowish variety of Chabazite, *q. v.*, from Jones' Falls, near Baltimore.

Hay'den Row, in *Massachusetts*, a post-office of Middlesex co.

Hay'dentown, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Fayette co., abt. 190 m. W. by S. of Harrisburg.

Hay'denville, in *Kentucky*, a village of Todd co., abt. 190 m. S.W. of Frankfort.

Hay'denville, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Hampshire co., abt. 4 m. N.W. of Northampton.

Hay'du, JOSEPH, an eminent German musician, was B. 1732, in the village of Rohrau, on the borders of Hungary and Austria. He was the son of a poor wheelwright, who, having a taste for music, played the harp on Sundays, his mother accompanying with her voice,—a circumstance which accounts for the strong predilection which their son showed for the science even in his infancy. When but 8 years old, he became a chorister in St. Stephen's, Vienna, and at 10 years of age composed pieces for several voices. With his fine soprano he lost his place, and his situation was very discouraging: but he had the good fortune to become acquainted with Prince Esterhazy, who placed him at the head of his private chapel. For this prince he composed some beautiful symphonies — a department in which he excelled all other composers—and the greatest part of his fine quartets. When after a period of above 20 years, the prince reduced his court, and *H.* received his discharge, he accepted an engagement to take part in some concerts in London, composing and superintending the performances. In 1794, having made a second journey thither, he found a most splendid reception, and the university of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of doctor of music. It was during these visits to England that *H.* composed his *Twelve Grand Symphonies*. On his return from England, he purchased a small house and garden in one of the suburbs of Vienna, where he died. To the English public he is universally known by his noble oratorio of the *Creation*, first published in 1798, which is considered a *chef-d'œuvre*. Among his numerous works are, *The Seasons*, an oratorio; also, a *Te Deum*, a *Stabat-Mater*, with many concerts, marches, masses, &c. He was inexhaustible in invention and execution—always new and original — ever surprising and satisfying his enraptured hearers. D. 1809.

Hay'dock's Ferry, in *Kentucky*, a village of Marshall co.

Hay'don, BENJAMIN ROBERT, R.A., an eminent English historical painter. B. 1786. He was a devoted apostle of what is called *high art*, and produced many pictures of extraordinary merit; among them we may refer to the *Judgment of Solomon; Christ's Entry into Jerusalem*, (now in the U. States:) *The Raising of Lazarus*, (in the Pantheon:) *The Mock Election in the King's Bench*, (belonging to Queen Victoria:) *Napoleon at St. Helena*, (painted for Sir R. Peel:) *Alexander and Bucephalus*, (in Lord Egremont's collection:) *Alfred and the Trial by Jury; Uriel and Satan; The Burning of Rome*, &c. *H.* was a candidate for furnishing the cartoons in the Houses of Parliament; but being defeated, his mind became deranged, and he committed suicide in 1846.

Hayes, See pages 1268, 1273.

Hayes'ine, *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrous borate of lime, from Iquique, Peru. A variety of ULEXITE, *q. v.*

Hayes River, or HILL RIVER, a considerable river of British N. America, rising near Lake Winnipeg, and flowing N.E. through lakes Holy, Knee, and Swampy, enters James Bay at York. *Length*, about 300 m.

Hayes'ville, or HAYSVILLE, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Ashland co., abt. 78 m. N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* ab. 800.

Hayesville, (*haze'vil.*) in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Chester co., about 67 m. S.E. of Harrisburg.

Hay'field, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Crawford co., about 5 m. N.W. of Meadville: *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Hayfield, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Frederick co.

Hay Fork, in *California*, a village of Trinity co., abt. 26 m. W.S.W. of Weaverville.

Hay'-knife, Hay'-slice, *n.* A large, sharp instrument used for cutting hay out of a stack.

Hay'-loft, *n.* A loft or barn for the keeping of hay.

Hay'maker, *n.* (*Agric.*) One who cuts and dries hay; one who prepares hay for fodder.

Hay'making, *n.* (*Agric.*) The operation of cutting down, drying, and preparing grasses and other forage plants for being stacked for winter use. The plants are mown down at the time when they are supposed to contain a maximum of nutritious juices, viz., when they are in full flower. Dry weather, and if possible that in which sunshine prevails, is chosen for this operation; then the mown material is spread out, and turned over two or three times; and in the evening they are formed into heaps somewhat larger than they were the day before. If the weather has been remarkably warm and dry, these heaps in the course of the third day are carted away and made into a stack: but if the weather has been indifferent, the process of opening out the heaps and exposing them to the sun is repeated on the third day, and stacking is not commenced till the fourth. The grand object in making hay is to preserve the color and natural juices of the herbage, which is best done by continually turning or *tedding* it, so as never to expose the same surface for any length of time to the direct influence of the sun. In stacking the hay, the object is to preserve this green color, and at the same time induce a slight degree of fermentation, which has the effect of rendering the fibres of the plants composing the hay more tender, and changing a part of the parenchymous matter into sugar. This sweet taste renders the hay more palatable to horses.

Hay'-market, *n.* A place where hay is sold wholesale.

Hay Market, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Prince William co., about 110 m. N. of Richmond.

Hay Meadow, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Wilkes co.

Hay'mond, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Franklin co., about 10 m. S.W. of Brookville.

Hay'-mow, *n.* A mass or heap of hay stored in a barn or loft for preservation.

Hay'-rick, *n.* Same as HAY-STACK, *q. v.*

Hayne, ISAAC, a colonel in the American army, and a martyr to the cause of Independence, B. 1745, was descended from a highly respectable family in S. Carolina. After the capitulation of Charleston, he was compelled to subscribe a declaration of his allegiance to the king

of Great Britain, provided he might not be ordered to bear arms against his countrymen. He was summoned, however, after the success of Greene had changed the face of affairs, to repair immediately to the British standard. This he refused as a violation of the compact he had entered into, and hastened to the American camp. Being shortly after taken prisoner by the English, he was tried, and condemned to be hanged, "for having been found under arms, and employed in raising a regiment to oppose the British government, though he had become a subject, and accepted the protection of that government." This cruel sentence was put into execution, Aug. 4, 1781.

Hay'nerville, in *New York*, a post-village of Rensselaer co., about 8 m. E.N.E. of Troy.

Haynes, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Union co.

Haynesville, (*hainz'vil,*) in *Maine*, a post-township of Aroostook co.; *pop.* about 225.

Hayne'ville, in *Alabama*, a post-vill., cap. of Lowndes co., about 23 m. S.W. of Montgomery; *pop.* about 900.

Hayneville, in *Georgia*, a district of Houston co. —A village of Houston co., about 9 m. S.E. of Perry.

Hayneville, in *S. Carolina*, a village of York dist., about 60 m. S.S.W. of Columbia.

Hay River, in *Wisconsin*, enters the Red Cedar River from Chippewa.

Hays, in *Texas*, a S. central co.; *area*, about 750 sq. m. *Rivers.* Pedernales and San Marcos. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* San Marcos. *Pop.* abt. 2,600.

Hay'-stack, *n.* A stack, or conical pile of hay in the open air, laid up for safe-keeping; a hay-rick.



Fig. 1255.—HAY-STACK.

Hay'stack, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Surrey co.

Hay's Store, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of Wake co.

Hays'ville, in *Georgia*, a village of Lincoln co.

Haysville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Dubois co., about 115 m. S.S.W. of Indianapolis.

Haysville, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Marion co.

Haysville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Alleghany co., on the Ohio River, about 9 m. below Pittsburg.

Hay'-tea, *n.* The extract of hay boiled in water, used as food for cattle.

Hay'thorn, *n.* See HAWTHORN.

Hay'ti, Hai'ti. [Carib., the mountainous country.] The original and now revived name of one of the W. India islands, being, next to Cuba, the largest of the Greater Antilles. Columbus gave it the name of *Hispaniola* (Little Spain), and it was frequently also called *San Domingo*, from the city of that name on its S.E. coast. The French bestowed on it the deserved epithet of *La Reine des Antilles.* It lies between Lat. 17° 40′ and 19° 38′ N., and Lon. 68° 24′ and 74° 35′ W.; having N. the Atlantic, S. the Mona Passage, separating it from Porto Rico (from which it is 76 m. distant), S. the Caribbean Sea, and W. the Windward Passage, which lies between it and Cuba and Jamaica, its N.W. point being 48 m. E. of the former, and its S.W. 112 m. E. of the latter. Its shape is somewhat triangular, the apex directed E.; but it has several considerable peninsulas and promontories, which render its outline very irregular. Greatest length, W. to E., about 400 m.; its breadth varies from 40 m. near its E. extremity, to 155 m. about its centre. The island is divided into two states; the first, the REPUBLIC OF HAYTI, having an area of 10,930 sq. m. and the other, known as the REPUBLIC OF SAN DOMINGO, with an area of 17,010 sq. m.—*Phys. Geog.* The surface of *H.* is, as its name implies, generally mountainous; but there are some extensive plains, especially in the E., or San Domingo. The mountain system is complicated, and it is difficult to give a clear idea of it without the aid of a map. A great mountain knot, the Cibao, occupies the centre of the country, from which two parallel chains, running E. and W., extend through the island in its entire length. The loftiest summits of the Cibao are considerably more than 6,000 feet in height. In the S.W. is an additional mountain-chain, which stretches W. to the extremity of the long and narrow peninsula terminating in Cape Tiburon. Between this peninsula and the N.W. promontory of the island is the spacious Bay of Gonaives, including the island of the same name, and having at its head Port-au-Prince. Tortuga is opposite the N.W. promontory. The shores of *H.* are in general bold, except on the E., where low and swampy lands prevail. They are almost everywhere surrounded by small uninhabited islands and dangerous reefs, but they have, notwithstanding, many excellent harbors, especially along the N. and W. coasts. The largest plain, called by the Spaniards *Los Llanos*, in the S.E., extends along the coast for 80 m., with a breadth varying from 20 to 25 m. It is said to be well adapted to the culture of most tropical products, but has always consisted chiefly of wide savannas, used for pasture lands. N. of it, enclosed between two mountain ranges, is the more productive plain of Vega Reale, little inferior in size to the foregoing. In the W. half of the island are the large plains of Artibonite and the Cul-de-Sac. The last-named, E. of Port-au-Prince, is from 30 to 40 m. long, by about 9 broad, and was formerly one entire sugar-garden, though now almost wholly waste. *H.* is in most parts profusely watered; it has numerous rivers, the largest being the Yague, Yuna, Nieve, and Artibonite, which disembogue on the N., E., S., and W. coasts respectively. These are navigable for great part of their course; they are generally deep, and with tolerably wide mouths. Three lakes of considerable size exist at no great distance from the S. coast of Henriquillo: the largest is about 50 m. in circuit, and has salt-water, while the adjacent lake of Azuey is fresh.—*Clim.* The climate of the lowlands is very unhealthy to Europeans and N. Americans. The excessive heats of the plains are, however, tempered by fresh sea-breeze, at night. The temperature of course decreases with the elevation, and in the mountains the cold is often piercing. The year, as elsewhere between the tropics, is divided between the wet and dry seasons. The change of the seasons is accompanied by tempestuous weather; but hurricanes are not so frequent as in most of the other Antilles; nor are earthquakes common, though in 1770 a convulsion of that kind destroyed the town of Port-au-Prince.—*Geol., Min., &c.* Little is known of the geology of this island. A limestone somewhat analogous to that of Cuba, containing vestiges of marine shells, is a prevalent formation. *H.* produces gold, silver, copper, tin, iron of good quality, and rock-salt. The principal copper-mine yields an ore containing a considerable admixture of gold, and the sands of many of the rivers contain a good deal of gold-dust, small quantities of which are collected. The working of gold-mines has, however, entirely ceased.—*Soil and Veget.* The soil is almost universally a deep vegetable mould, the fertility of which is scarcely equalled. The mountains, even to their summits, are, according to Mackenzie, capable of cultivation. The greater part of the island is covered with dense forests of mahogany, logwood, iron-wood, cedars, and other large and useful trees, or an impenetrable underwood. The plantain, vanilla, potato, manioc, &c., are indigenous, as is the palmetto, or cabbage-tree. The latter is truly the prop of the Haytian, who eats the upper portion of it, builds and covers his house with its various parts, and fashions his furniture out of its trunk.—*Zoöl.* Of several kinds of quadrupeds found by the first European settlers, the *agouti* is the only one remaining. Parrots and other birds of brilliant plumage, and water-fowl, are very abundant; the alligator, cayman, iguana, turtles, &c., abound in the larger rivers; several kinds of serpents are met with; and the *crustacea* and *testacea* afford a plentiful supply of food to the inhabitants of the coasts.—*Prod. and Agric. Resources.* Under the French regime, this island was cultivated with the greatest care, which was more than amply repaid by magnificent yields of produce. The growth of sugar engaged the largest share of attention, the immense capability of the soil making the average produce about 2,712 lbs. an acre, or nearly two thirds more than the general yield of the land in canes in Jamaica. The coffee-plantations were also exceedingly productive; and those of cotton, indigo, and cocoa had begun to be prolific sources of wealth to individuals, and of revenue to the state. Besides these staples, large quantities of maize, rice, pulse, and almost every description of vegetables required for domestic consumption, were grown. Cattle and hides were other articles of extensive export; and large shipments of mahogany, dye-woods, &c., found their way to foreign countries. One of the first effects of the revolution of 1800–3, which abolished negro slavery, was an enormous decrease in the amount of agricultural produce. Toussaint l'Overture (*q. v.*), however, by an enforced system of labor, partially remedied this state of things, an example followed by his successors, Dessalines and Christophe. After the accession of Pétion, however, agricultural activity ceased, the inherent idleness of the negro was allowed full scope, and the productive economy of the island settled into a semi-barbarous and deplorable condition. What is wanted to restore to this fine island its former commercial and industrial prosperity, is emphatically a strong and civilized governing power.—*Com.* The foreign trade of *H.* is entirely in the hands of American and European merchants, toward whom, however, the most restrictive policy is adopted. The coasting-trade, on the other hand, wholly belongs to Haytian citizens. The interior is usually supplied with imported goods by means of hucksters, generally females, who act as agents for the foreign merchants, with whom they balance accounts weekly. Beasts of burden are commonly used for the conveyance of goods, the roads, except in the N.W., being generally bad, and carriages few. The chief foreign trade is with the United States, Great Britain, France, Holland, and Germany, besides which an extensive smuggling business is carried on between Aux Cayes and Cuba and Jamaica. The principal articles of exportation from Hayti, in 1866, amounted to—coffee 55,090,000 lbs., Campeachy-wood 117,310,000 lbs., and cocoa 1,820,000 lbs. Total value of exports, $5,317,689; of imports, $8,860,299 (gold values). Of these figures, the U. States received $458,586 (gold), and contributed $2,700,284 (mixed values). The value of exports from San Domingo, for the year 1867, was $390,090; of imports, $517,500 (gold). Of the former, the U. States took $63,693 (gold), and supplied of the latter, $53,627 (mixed values). The leading export commodities of this division of the island are tobacco, guano, coffee, leather, wax, gold, silver, sugar, and Campeachy and dye woods.—*Govt.* The executive of the Haytian government is formed of a president and 5 ministerial bureaux, viz.,—1. Foreign Affairs, Justice, and Public Instruction; 2. Finance and Commerce; 3. Interior and Agriculture; 4. General Police; and, 5. War and Marine. The legislative power rests in a Senate and Chamber of Representatives. The president, who must be 35 years of age at the time of his election, holds his office for life, commands the army and navy, makes war, peace, and treaties, subject to the sanction of the Senate, and appoints all public functionaries, &c. The Senate consists of 36 members, above 30 years of age, each chosen by the Chamber of Representatives from lists furnished by the president. The Senate sits 9 years; and its previous members are reëligible after a lapse of 3 years. The Chamber of Representatives consists of 50 members, chosen every 5 years by the electoral colleges of the respective communes. Its members must be 25 years of age; and each receives $200 a month, besides $1 per league for travelling expenses. The session of the Chambers is limited to 3 months annually. The High Court of Justice, composed of 15 judges, has jurisdiction over all charges preferred by the legislative bodies against their own members, or against the high state functionaries. There is no appeal from its decision; but the accused has the privilege of rejecting two thirds of his judges. There are 8 provincial, civil, and criminal courts. The legal code is a modification of the French colonial laws. St. Domingo is governed by a president, under whom is a vice-president and a cabinet of 4 ministers, viz., of Justice, Foreign Affairs and Agriculture, War, and Finances and Commerce. It has, like Hayti, a Senate and Chamber of Representatives, and a similar constitution.—*Religion.* The Roman Catholic is the established religion; but all other sects are tolerated both in Hayti and San Domingo.—*Finances.* The financial affairs of both parts of this island are in such a hopeless state of chaos that it is impossible, with any approach to accuracy, to define their monetary position. As far as can be ascertained, however, the national debt of Hayti, in 1869, amounted to about $9,847,233; the Dominican republic is without a foreign debt.—*Chief towns.* In Hayti: Port-au-Prince, Cape Haytien, Gonaives, St. Marc, Leogane, Jeremie, Aux Cayes, Jacmel, and Miragoane; all of which, excepting the latter, are seaports. In San Domingo are, St. Domingo (the cap.), Porto Plata, and Samana; the latter offered in 1870 to the U. States.—*Hist.* The island of *H.* was discovered by Columbus, Dec. 5, 1495, at which time it is said to have been divided into 5 states. Having taken possession of it in the name of Spain, Columbus founded the town of La Isabella on the N. coast, and established in it, under his brother Diego, the first colony founded by Europeans in the New World. The city of St. Domingo, which subsequently gave its name to the entire island, was founded in 1498. The aboriginal inhabitants were soon eradicated; and their place was at first very inadequately supplied by Indians forcibly carried off from the Bahama Islands, and adventurers from Spain and other European countries, and in the following century by the importation of vast numbers of negroes from Africa. The Spaniards retained possession of the whole island till 1665, when the French obtained a footing on its W. coast, and laid the foundation of that colony which afterwards became so flourishing. In 1691 Spain ceded to France half of the island, and, in 1776, the possessions of the latter were still further augmented. It was not, however, till 1722, that the French part of the island began rapidly to advance to wealth and population. From 1776 to 1789 the colony had attained the acme of its prosperity; and its produce and commerce were then equal or superior to those of all the other W. India islands. Unhappily, however, this prosperity was as brief as it was signal; and the ruin that has overwhelmed the island may be said to be complete. To attempt to give any intelligible sketch, how slight soever, of the events by which this destruction was brought about, and by which the negroes of *H.* emancipated themselves from the dominion of the whites, and founded an independent state, would far exceed our limits. At the time of the French revolution, the negro element in the French part of St. Domingo were estimated at about 500,000. That a good deal of dissatisfaction existed among them is certain; but there was no disposition to revolt, and the rash and injudicious proceedings of the mother country, the debates and cruel administration of the colonial govt., and the deep-rooted animosities of the whites and mulattoes, were the prominent causes of the revolution. The proscriptions, ruin, bloodshed, and atrocities by which it was accompanied and brought about, are, perhaps, hardly to be paralleled. In 1800 *H.* was proclaimed independent; and its independence was consolidated by the final expulsion of the French in 1803. This was effected by Dessalines (*q. v.*), who erected the French or W. part of the island into an empire, of which he became emperor, with the title of James I. His despotism and cruelty soon rendered him universally detested. He was slain in an insurrection in 1806, and the island was then divided among several chiefs, the principal of whom were Christophe (*q. v.*) in the N.W., and Pétion in the S.W. In 1811 the former made himself be proclaimed king, under the title of Henry I. Pétion continued to act as president of the republic till his decease in 1818, when he was succeeded by Boyer (*q. v.*), who, after the suicide of Christophe in 1820, took possession of his dominions; and the Spanish portion of the country having, in 1821, voluntarily placed itself under his govt., he became master of the whole island. Boyer was deposed in 1843, when the state of San Domingo separated from

Hayti, and formed itself into a separate republic, electing Gen. Santana president in 1844. The next change was into that of an empire, President Soulouque (*q. v.*) assuming the title of Emperor Faustin I. in 1849. Forced to abdicate in 1858, *H.* became once more a republic under the presidency of Fabre Geffrard, in 1859; while the state of San Domingo gave itself up to Spain in 1861. In Sept., 1863, however, the Dominicans rose in insurrection, expelled the Spanish authorities, and again proclaimed a republic, this time under the presidency of Col. Palengo. In 1867, an insurrection broke out in Hayti, under Gen. Salnave, and in March of the same year, President Geffrard resigned office, being succeeded by Salnave, who was elected for a term of 4 years in the following June. In Nov., however, he, in his turn, had to encounter an insurrectionary crisis, and three rival presidents divided the island; Gen. Domingue in the S., and Gen. Nissage Saget in the N., while Salnave had command of Port au-Prince (the cap.) and the centre. After a sanguinary civil war lasting over twelve months, Salnave succeeded, in 1869, in overthrowing his opponents, only to be himself overthrown in Jan., 1870, by a fresh insurrection headed by General Saget, which succeeded in capturing his last stronghold, together with himself, who, after an impromptu trial, was summarily shot. Saget was proclaimed president in the following March. Events in San Domingo during these years showed but little improvement over Hayti; after a three months' lease of power, Palengo was supplanted, in June, 1865, by Gen. Pimentel, who was himself in Aug. forced to make way for Gen. Cabral, who was, in turn, succeeded, in Dec., by Gen. Buenventura Baez. In 1868, a revolt broke out against his authority, and Laperon was proclaimed president by the insurgents, who, however, were eventually crushed out. In Feb., 1870, a treaty was entered into between the U. States and Dominican govts., and a special envoy was dispatched by the latter to offer to the U. States a lease of the Bay of Samana, on the E. coast of the Dominican territory. This proposition was subsequently rejected by the American Congress. *Pop.* of Hayti (1878), *est.* 550,000; of San Domingo (1877), *est.* 250,000. In 1878, St. D. was the theatre of another revolution.

Haytian, (*hā'shi-an,*) *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to the island of Hayti, W. Indies. (Written also *Haytien.*)

—*n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Hayti. (*Haitian* is also used.)

Hay'ton, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Calumet co., abt. 4 m. E. by S. of Chilton.

Hay'torite, *n.* (*Min.*) Quartz under the form of Datolite, *q. v.* Quarts sometimes alters or replaces crystals of other minerals and appears in their forms. *H.* is thus a pseudomorph of Datolite.

Hay'ward, *n.* [Fr. *haie*, hedge, and A.S. *ward.*] A keeper of the common herd of cattle of a town or village; also a person appointed in the lord's court to take care of the cattle, hogs, &c., of his manor, and prevent them from injuring the hedges or fences. The aristocratic patronymic of *Howard* (dukes of Norfolk, &c.) is said to be a corruption of the more common surname of *Hayward*, *Hogward.* (Eng.) — See *Notes and Queries*, 1868.

Hay'ward, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Freeborn co.; *pop.* abt. 200.

Hay'wood, or Hayward, formerly San Lorenzo, in *California*, a post-village of Alameda co., abt. 20 m. E.S.E. of San Francisco; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Hay'wood, in *N. Carolina*, a W. co., adjoining Tennessee; *area*, abt. 750 sq. m. *Rivers.* Big Pigeon River, and some smaller streams. *Surface*, diversified, the Iron or Great Smoky Mountains bounding it on the N.W.; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Waynesville. *Pop.* abt. 6,500.

—A post-vill. of Chatham co., 31 m. W.N.W. of Raleigh.

Hay'wood, in *Tennessee*, a W. co.; *area*, abt. 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Hatchee and the S. Fork of Forked Deer River. *Surface*, level; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Brownsville. *Pop.* abt. 21,000.

Haz'ael, (*Script.*) an officer of Benhadad king of Syria, whose future accession to the throne was revealed to the prophet Elijah (1 *Kings* xix. 15). Many years afterwards he was sent by Benhadad to consult Elisha, then at Damascus, as to his recovery from sickness, and on the next day smothered the king with a wet cloth (2 *Kings* viii. 7–15), B. C. 885. Having usurped the throne, he reigned forty years; and by his successful and cruel wars against Judah and Israel justified the forebodings of Elisha (2 *Kings* viii. 28; x. 32; xii. 17; xiii. 3, 7; 2 *Chr.* xxii. 5).

Haz'ard, *n.* [Fr. *hasard*; It. *azzardo, azzardáre*, L. Lat. *azardum*; probably from Fr. *as*, ace at dice and cards; Hind. *harjeet*, to venture in a game at dice.] Chance; accident; casualty; that which comes fortuitously, unexpectedly, or suddenly; hap.

"I will stand the *hazard* of the die."—*Shaks.*

—Risk; venture; jeopardy; exposure; liability; peril; danger.

—A game at dice.

To run the hazard, to risk; to take the chance.

"*The hazard* I have *run* to see you here."—*Dryden.*

—*v. a.* [Fr. *hasarder.*] To risk; to venture; to expose to chance or luck.

"They . . . *hazard* greatly their own estates."—*Hooker.*

—To incur, or bring on; as, he *hazarded* the loss of his life.—To put in danger of loss or injury.

"He *hazards* his neck to the halter."—*Fuller.*

—*v. n.* To try the chance; to adventure; to run the risk or danger.

Haz'ard, in *Kentucky*, a post-village, cap. of Perry co., abt. 94 m. S.E. of Lexington.

Haz'ardable, *a.* Uncertain; indefinite; resting upon chance; liable to hazard; as, a "*hazardable* determination."—*Browne.*

Haz'arder, *n.* One who hazards, or puts to chance.

Haz'ardous, *a.* Containing hazard; that exposes to peril or danger of loss or evil; perilous; dangerous; daring; adventurous; venturesome; precarious; uncertain; as, a *hazardous* step, a *hazardous* attempt.

Haz'ardously, *adv.* In a hazardous manner; with peril; with danger of loss or evil.

Haz'ardousness, *n.* State or quality of being hazardous.

Haz'ard-table, *n.* (*Games.*) A table for playing hazard, and other games of chance.

Haz'ardville, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Hartford co., abt. 18 m. N.N.E. of Hartford.

Haze, *n.* [Armor. *uezen*, vapor, exhalation; Hind. *kohasa*, a haze.] Vapor which renders the atmosphere thick, though not so damp as in foggy weather.

—*v. n.* To be thick or opaque with haze.

Haze, *v. a.* To frighten or intimidate; to annoy by playing practical jokes upon; to irritate with captious or needless reproof; to punish by inflicting the performance of a disagreeable or irksome duty; — chiefly used in a slang sense, by sailors, students, &c.

Hazebrouck, (*haz'brook,*) a town of France, dept Nord, 25 m. W. of Lille. *Manuf.* Thread, cloth, leather, tobacco, linen, &c. *Pop.* 8,310.

Hazel, (*hā'zl.*) [A. S. *hæsl.*] (*Bot.*) The common name of the genus of plants *Corylus*, order *Corylacea*, of which the fruit is a nut in a leaty and laciniated cup, the enlarged involucre of the female flower. The male flowers are in cylindrical catkins (Fig. 1256); the female flowers appear as mere clusters of colored styles at the extremities of buds; the male flowers are pretty conspicuous, the female flowers are very small.—The Common *H.* (*C. avellana*) is a large shrub or low tree, with a bell-shaped fruit-cup, which is somewhat two-leaved, open, and spreading. It is a native of Europe, and much resembles *C. Americanus*, which grows in thickets and borders of fields, throughout the United States. Hazel-nuts yield, on pressure, about half their weight of a bland fixed oil, often called *nut-oil* in England, the hazel-nut being popularly known by the term *nut* alone. But in France and in Germany it is walnut-oil which is usually called nut-oil. Hazel-nut oil has drying properties, and is much used by painters; it is also used by perfumers as a basis with which to mix expensive fragrant oils; and it has been employed medicinally in coughs. The wood of the hazel, although seldom large enough for the purposes of the carpenter, is very tough and flexible, and hazel-rods are therefore much used for making crates, hurdles, hoops for small barrels, &c. The thicker stems of *H.* are used for making charcoal, which is in great request for forges, is much esteemed for the manufacture of gunpowder, and is the kind preferred by artists for crayons. The value of the hazel-nuts imported into the U. States during the fiscal year 1868, was $60,473, for which the duty paid was $13,643. They are used in this country almost exclusively for the table and confectionery. Most of the cultivated varieties of the hazel-nut are known by the names of *cob-nuts* and *filberts* (*c, d*, Fig. 1256); the former generally of a roundish form; the latter characterized by the greater elongation and laciniation of the fruit-cup; the name filbert being indeed regarded as a corruption of full-beard. The *Red Filbert*, or *Lambert's Nut*, is remarkable for having the pellicle which surrounds the kernel of a crimson-red color. The finer kinds of *H.* are propagated by grafting and by layers.

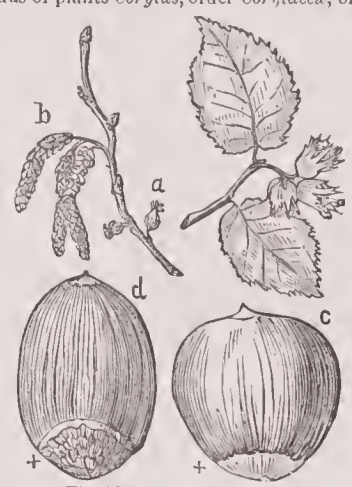


Fig. 1256.—The Hazel,
(*Corylus Americanus.*)
a, female flower; *b*, male flower; *c*, cob-nut; *d*, filbert.

Ha'zel, *a.* Pertaining to the hazel, or resembling it; of a light-brown color like the hazel-nut; as, *hazel* eyes.

Ha'zel-earth, Ha'zel-mould, *n.* An earth adapted to the hazel; a fertile loam.

Ha'zel Glen, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Cook co.

Ha'zel Green, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Delaware co; *pop.* 598.

Ha'zel Green, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Grant co., abt. 12 m. N. of Galena; *pop* of township abt. 3,500.

Ha'zelly, *a.* Of the color of the hazel-nut; light brown.

Ha'zel-nut, *n.* The nut or fruit of the hazel.

Ha'zelton, in *Nebraska*, a village of Douglas co., abt. 10 m. S.W. of Omaha.

Ha'zelwood, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Rice co., abt. 16 m. N. of Faribault.

Ha'ziness, *n.* State or circumstances of being hazy; mental torpidity; forgetfulness.

Ha'zle, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Luzerne co.; *pop.* abt. 5,000.

Ha'zle Dell, in *Illinois*, a P. O. of Cumberland co.

Ha'zle Green, in *Alabama*, a village of Madison co., abt. 12 m. N. of Huntsville.

Ha'zle Green, in *Kentucky*, a village of Morgan co., abt. 100 m. E.S.E. of Frankfort.

Ha'zle Grove, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Saline co., abt. 75 m. W.N.W. of Jefferson City.

Ha'zlehurst, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Copiah co., abt. 40 m. S. by W. of Jackson.

Ha'zle Patch, in *Kentucky*, a post-vill. of Laurel co.

Ha'zleton, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Gibson co., on White River, abt. 13 m. S. of Vincennes.

Ha'zleton, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Buchanan co.; *pop.* 709.

Ha'zleton, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Shiawassee co., abt. 40 m. N.E. of Lansing: *pop.* abt. 500.

Ha'zleton, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Luzerne co., abt. 15 m. W.N.W. of Mauch Chunk.

Haz'lettville, in *Delaware*, a post-office of Kent co.

Ha'zlewood, in *Minnesota*, a village of Redwood co., on the Minnesota River, abt. 70 m. W. of Glencoe.

Ha'zlewood, in *Missouri*, a post-village and township of Webster co., abt. 22 m. E. by N. of Springfield; *pop.* of township abt. 1,250.

—A village of Wright co., abt. 110 m. S. by W. of Jefferson City.

Ha'zlewood, in *S. Carolina*, a P. O. of Chester dist.

Haz'litt, William, an English author and critic, b. 1778. Educated for the clerical profession, *H.*, after a brief attempt at an art career, decided to enter the paths of literature, and in 1805 produced his *Principles of Human Action.* This was the germ of a long and successful literary career, during which he gave to the world his *Lectures on the Literature of the Elizabethan Age; Table Talk; Lectures on the English Poets; The Spirit of the Age*, and his well-known *Life of Napoleon Bonaparte*, (4 vols. 8vo., 1828.) D. 1830.—His son William is also distinguished as a man of letters: and the hereditary tendency is further exemplified in *his* son, William Carew, b. 1834, author of the *History of the Venetian Republic; British Columbia and Vancouver's Island; The Gold Fields of Cariboo;* and *Remains of the Early Popular Poetry of England.*

Haz'litt, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Rock Island co.

Ha'zor, (*Script.*) A chief city of northern Canaan, whose king, Jabin, at the head of an allied host, was defeated by Joshua, (*Josh.* xi. 1–13.) Hazor revived, however, and for a time oppressed the Israelites; but was subdued by Barak, fortified by Solomon, and remained in the possession of Israel until the invasion of Tiglath-pileser, (*Josh.* xix. 36; *Judg.* iv. 2; 1 *Kings* ix. 15; 2 *Kings* xv. 29.) It lay not far from Lake Meron.—It was also the name of cities in Judah and Benjamin, (*Josh.* xv. 2–3; *Neh.* xi. 33;) and of an unknown region in Arabia, laid waste by Nebuchadnezzar.

Ha'zy, *a.* Thick with vapor, but not so damp as in foggy weather; as, a *hazy* morning.

"The *hazy* North."—*Thomson.*

—Forgetful; having but a dim idea or recollection of; intellectually dull; as, a man of *hazy* opinions.

He, (*hē,*) (*pron.* of the third person; *nom.* he; *poss.* his; *obj.* him.) [A.S.; D. *hij*; Fris. *hi*; Dan. and Swed. *han*; Heb. *hu*; Ar. *hû*; Ir. *é*; Gael. *o*; Armor. *hé*; Hind. *yih.*] A substitute for the third person, masculine gender, representing the man or male person named before.

"Adam spoke; so cheered *he* his fair spouse."—*Milton.*

—Any man; the man; — used indefinitely for any person, and generally preceding a relative pronoun.

"*He* that is down can fall no lower."—*Butler.*

—Man; a male; any male person or animal; as, a *he*-goat.

"Mantua's law is death to any *he* that utters them."—*Shaks.*

Head, (*hĕd,*) *n.* [A.S. *heafod*; Ger. *haupt*; D *hoofd*; Pan. *hored*; Goth. *haubith.* The A.S. is probably connected with *hebban*, Goth. *haffjan*, to raise, to elevate.] The uppermost part of the human body, or the foremost part of the body of prone or creeping animals.—See Brain, Skull, Tongue, &c.

—The principal, chief, upper, or foremost part of a thing; the top or extremity of a thing, especially when larger than the other part or parts; as, the *head* of a mast, of a spear, cabbage, nail, cane, &c.—The fore or front part, or the place where the head should go; as, the *head* of a bed, the *head* (or hood) of a carriage.—A chief; a principal person of any organized body; a leader; a commander; as, the *head* of the Church, the *head* of an army, the *head* of a State or family, a *head*-cook, &c.

"The *heads* of the chief sects of philosophy."—*Tillotson.*

—The first place; the place of honor, command, or responsibility; the front; the most important position; as, the *head* of troops, the *head* of the class, &c.

"They made room for the old knight at the *head* of them."
Addison.

—Countenance; presence.

"All the stars hide their diminished *heads*."—*Milton.*

—An individual; each one among many; as, a thousand *head* of cattle, a certain rate per *head*, &c.—The brain; the seat of the intellect; the understanding; mental faculties; as, he has a good *head* for figures, that is, of good arithmetical ability; of his own *head*, of his own idea or free-will; voluntary; it never enters his *head*, it does not occur to him.

"We laid our *heads* together, to consider what grievances the nation had suffered."—*Addison.*

—The principal source, spring, or beginning, as of a river or stream of water: as, the *head* of the Niger;—hence, the height of the surface, as of water; also the quantity in reserve, and the pressure resulting from either; as, a good *head* of water, the *head* of a gulf, &c.—A topic of

discourse; chief point or subject of argument, disquisition, &c.; a chapter or division: as, the *heads* of a sermon.

"'Tis our duty . . . to satisfy ourselves on this *head*." *Atterbury.*

—Crisis; pitch; culminating point; height; force; as, this evil has now grown to a *head*.

"I have married her: the very *head* and front of my offending." *Shaks.*

—State of a deer's horns by which his age is known.

"A buck is called the fifth year a buck of the first *head*."—*Shaks.*

—The frothy effervescence which rises on a glass of ale or pot of porter, or other liquor in a state of ebullition; as, give me a pint of beer with a *head*. — Mode of dressing the hair; head-dress, or covering; as, a *head* of hair.

"Ladies gain a point when they have teased their husbands to buy them a laced *head*."—*Swift.*

—Power; military force; material strength; influence; as, one's apprehensions gain *head*.

"My lord, the French have gathered *head*."—*Shaks.*

—Resistance; successful opposition; spontaneous will or resolution.

"Making another *head* to fight again."—*Shaks.*

—Liberty; license; freedom from restraint or control.

"He gave his able horse his *head*."—*Shaks.*

(*Naut.*) The forward part, or fore extremity of a ship. It is generally applied to the cutwater, which is adorned with a figure or billet.

—*pl.* (*Building.*) Tiles laid at the eaves of a house.

Head of Water. (*Civ. Engineering.*) The height which a column of water is submitted to; it is measured from the upper surface of the lower stream to the upper surface of the reservoir producing the pressure. The effective pressure will be that indicated by this height, diminished by the friction that the column of water undergoes in the pipes, and through any change of direction that may take place in them. — *By the head.* (*Naut.*) A term implying that a ship's head is depressed in the water; as, she draws 16 feet *by the head*. — *Head-sails, head-yards.* (*Naut.*) The sails and yards applying to the foremast of a ship. — *Head and ears*, deeply; completely; entirely; with the whole being; as, he is *head and ears* in love. — To be altogether submerged; as, they are *head and ears* in debt. to be sonsed *head and ears* in water, &c. — *Head and shoulders*, by forcible means; violently.

"They bring in every figure of speech, *head and shoulders*, by main force." — *Felton.*

In a great degree; much; by far; exceedingly; as, they are *head and shoulders* above me. — *To come to a head*, to mature; to reach its full limit; as, a boil *comes to a head*. — *Head or tail*, one side or the other; this side or that; used in determining anything by the tossing of a coin into the air, *head* bearing the effigy, and *tail* the other side; as, *head or tail*, two out of three? — *To his head*, point-blank; before his face. — *Neither head nor tail*, neither one thing nor the other; indistinct; indefinite; as, I can make *neither head nor tail* of it. — *To make head*, or *to make head against*, to advance; to move onward in face of resistance; as, "Henry Bolingbroke *made head against* my power." (*Shaks.*)

To turn head, to show the face; to turn the front.

"The ravishers *turn head*, the fight renews." — *Dryden.*

Head, *v. a.* To form a head to; to fit or furnish with a head; as, to *head* an arrow.

"A spear upright, *headed* with piercing steel." — *Dryden.*

—To lop; to cut off the head of, as trees.

—To lead; to direct; to act as leader to, or commander of, as a company; as, to *head* an expedition, to *head* a riot, to *head* a clique, to *head* the opposition, &c.

"This lord had *headed* his appointed bands." — *Prior.*

—To go in front of; to get into the front of, in order to stop; to oppose; to run round and blow in opposition to; as, contrary winds *headed* the ship, to *head* a drove of sheep, &c. — To set on the head; as, to *head* a barrel.

To head off, to get before; to intercept; to interpose one's self; as, to *head off* a fugitive.

—*v. n.* To spring; to have its source or origin, as a stream.

—To go; to move toward; to tend; as, the ship *heads* N. W. by N. — To form a head; to come to maturity; as, how does your asparagus *head*?

Headache, (*hĕd'āk,*) *n.* [Sax. *heafod*, head, *ace*, ache.] (*Med.*) *H.*, or pain in the head, is a complaint of very common occurrence, and may result from so many different causes, that it is impossible to lay down many special directions regarding it. There are few diseases with which it does not occur symptomatically, and it is a prominent symptom in all fevers and inflammations, and in many nervous complaints. It occurs idiopathically, either from weakness or exhaustion of the nerve-power of the brain, or from a disordered state of the digestive apparatus. Sometimes it is an obtuse pain extending over the whole head, with a sense of heaviness, and a general torpitude of the sensorial power, disqualifying the person for continued mental effort. The sight is often dim, the hearing dull, and the memory defective. This arises from some weakness or exhaustion of the brain, and is produced by irregular circulation of blood in the head, by great mental exertion, or by violent mental passions. When it arises from an overloaded condition of the blood-vessels of the brain, there is usually a bloated countenance, full red eye, and a dull inanimate expression. Cold applications to the head, leeches to the temples, or cupping on the back of the neck, with spare diet and active aperients, are the proper means to be adopted in this case. Where it proceeds from nervous exhaustion or nervous irritability, soothing and strengthening measures are to be adopted, and stimulants, as much as possible, avoided. Tonics ought to be employed, and such other means as out-door exercise, sea-bathing, &c., as tend to strengthen and invigorate the system. Bilious headache, or such as arises from a disordered state of the digestive organs, usually affects one side of the head only, or but a portion of it, most commonly over one eye, and increasing to an acute and often throbbing pain. It is commonly accompanied with a feeling of sickness, often leading to vomiting, and producing extreme langnor and depression of spirits. This kind of *H.* seldom lasts more than a few hours at a time, and may generally be removed by taking a blue pill at bed-time, with a colocynth pill, or other aperient, in the morning. In rheumatic *H.*, which is commonly caused by exposure to cold, the pain is of a remitteut, shifting, nature, shooting from point to point, and is felt most at night, when the patient is warm in bed. — See RHEUMATISM.

Head'-band, *n.* A fillet or band for the head. — The band at each end of a bound book.

Head'-block, *n.* (*Sawing.*) The movable cross-piece of a timber-carriage for holding the log.

Head'borough, (*-bŭr'ro,*) *n.* (*Old Eng. Law.*) See BORS-HOLDER.

(*Mod. Eng. Law.*) A constable in a country district.

Head'-cheese, *n.* (*Cookery.*) Same as BRAWN, *q. v.*

Head'-dress, *n.* The dress of the head or hair; the covering or ornaments of a woman's head or hair; head-gear. — See HAIR-DRESS.

—The crest on a fowl's head.

"Among birds . . . a most beautiful *head-dress*."— *Addison.*

Head'ed, *a.* Furnished with a head; — used in composition; as, double-*headed*, thick-*headed*, long-*headed*, clear-*headed*, &c. — Having a top or head matured by growth; as, a *headed* cauliflower, — led; directed; as, a *headed* mob.

Head'er, *n.* One who heads, as nails, casks, &c.

—A plunge head foremost into deep water; as, I went down to the shore to take my morning *header*.

—One who leads or directs a clique, party, or mob.

(*Building.*) In masonry, stones extending over the thickness of a wall; and, in bricklaying, the bricks which are laid lengthwise across the thickness of the wall are called *headers*.

Head'-fast, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope or hawser to fasten a ship's head to a wharf, &c.

Head'-first, *a.* With the head foremost.

Headford, a market-town of Ireland, co. Galway, abt. 9 m. S.W. of Tuam; *pop.* about 1,600.

Head-gargle, (*-gar'gl,*) *a.* A disease among cattle.

Head'-gear, *n.* Same as HEAD-DRESS, *q. v.*

Head'ily, *adv.* Hastily; rashly; so as not to be governed.

Head'iness, *n.* Quality of being heady; rashness; precipitation. — Obstinacy; stubbornness; having no disposition to submit to control. — Effervescence; ebullition; as, *headiness* of liquor.

Head'ing, *n.* That which appears or stands at the head; title; as, the *heading* of a petition. — Act of furnishing with a head; construction of a head; as, *heading* of a cask. — Staves, &c., for the heads of casks.

Heading-courses. (*Arch.*) The horizontal courses, consisting entirely of *headers*, in opposition to *stretchers*, or *stretching-courses*. — *Heading-joint.* (*Carp.*) A joint of boards, &c., meeting at right angles to the grain of the wood.

Head'land, *n.* (*Geog.*) A cape; a promontory; a point of land projecting into the sea.

(*Agric.*) A ridge or border, commonly 10 or 12 feet broad, which is continued round a field in some cases, and which in others is only formed at the two opposite sides, for the purpose of affording space for the horses to turn on while ploughing. (Also called *head-ridge.*)

Head'-ledges, *n. pl.* (*Ship-building.*) The thwartship pieces which frame the hatchways of a ship.

Head'less, *a.* Beheaded; decapitated; having no head. — Without a chief, leader, or guide.

"They made the empire stand *headless* about seventeen years." *Raleigh.*

Head'ley's Mills, in *Indiana*, a village of Fountain county.

Head'-light, *n.* (*Steam-engineering.*) A light with a powerful reflector, placed in front of a locomotive-engine, to illuminate the track at night.

Head'-line, *n.* (*Typog.*) The top line of a page in which the running title and folio are given.

—*pl.* (*Naut.*) Those ropes attached to the sails which lie nearest to the yards.

Head'-lining, *n.* Lining of the head or hood of a carriage, or other vehicle; also, the lining of the roof of a railroad-car. (Used in the U. States.)

Head'long, *adv.* With the head foremost: as, to fall *headlong*.—Rashly; thoughtlessly: precipitately: without reflection. — Suddenly; hastily; without delay or respite.

"Dragged *headlong* from thy cradle to thy tomb."— *Dryden.*

—*a.* Steep: precipitous: abrupt.

"Like a tower upon a *headlong* rock."—*Byron.*

—Rash: precipitate; heedless of consequences; as, *headlong* folly.

Head'-lugged, (*-lugd,*) *a.* Lugged or dragged by the head.

Head'-main, *n.* The main channel by which water is drawn from a river, lake, &c., for irrigation, by dispersion through minor channels.

Head'-man, *n.*; *pl.* HEADMEN. A chief; a leader; a superintendent; an overlooker; a foreman.

Head'-master, *n.* The principal of a school; the chief of a body of masters in an academy.

Head'-mastership, *n.* Office of a principal or head-master of a school: as, the *head-mastership* of Eton.

Head'-money, *n.* A tax levied on each head or individual, in proportion to his rank or fortune; a capitation- or poll-tax.

Head'most, *a.* Most advanced or forward; first in a line or order of progression; as, the *headmost* files of a regiment.

Head'mould-shot, *n.* (*Med.*) An affection of the skulls of infants, consisting in the overlapping of the edges of the sutures. — *Quincy.*

Head of Har'bor, in *New York*, a village of Suffolk co., on Long Island Sound, abt. 50 m. E. by N. of New York city.

Head of Sas'safras, in *Maryland*, a P.O. of Kent co.

Head'-piece, *n.* Armor for the head; a helmet; a morion; a casque.

—The head. — Understanding; force of mind. — *Johnson.*

"Eumenes had the best *head-piece* of all Alexander's captains." *Prideaux.*

—*pl.* (*Typog.*) Ornaments placed at the top of the first page, and of the pages beginning with books, chapters, &c., and which are therefore called *head-pages*. The *H.* of the old MSS. and some of the early printed books were beautifully illuminated; but in course of time wood-engraving, cast-metal ornaments, flowers, and brass rules were made available for working with the types. *H.* have been revived of late years; they are mostly copied from old works, but engraved in a finer style.

Head'-quarters, *n. pl.* The quarters or place of residence of the commanding officer of an army, or any military force; the residence of any chief, or place from which orders are issued; hence, the centre of authority; as, dated from *head-quarters*.

"The brain is the *head-quarters* or office of intelligence."— *Collier.*

Head'-rope, *n.* (*Naut.*) That part of a bolt-rope which is sewed up to the upper edge or head of the principal sails. — *Totten.*

Head'-sail, *n.* (*Naut.*) Any sail set forward of a ship's foremast.

Head'-sea, *n.* (*Naut.*) A sea that meets the head of a ship, or strikes her over the bows.

Head'-shake, *n.* A shake of the head, significatory of a negative.

Head'ship, *n.* Office of a head or principal; authority; chief place.

Heads'man, *n.*; *pl.* HEADSMEN. One who decapitates; a public executioner.

Head'spring, *n.* Source of a spring; fountain; origin.

Head'stall, *n.* That part of a bridle which covers the horse's head.

Head'-stocks, *n.* (*Mach.*) The frames which support the centres of a lathe; viz., the mandril-frame and the poppet-head, or back centre-frame; also, the framings used for supporting the gudgeons of a wheel.

Head'-stone, *n.* The chief or principal stone in a foundation; the corner-stone.—The stone placed at the head of a grave.

Head'strong, *a.* Resolute; self-willed; obstinate; violent; ungovernable; unruly; venturesome; as, a *headstrong* youth.

—Proceeding from obstinacy, or invincible determination.

"Your father's folly took a *headstrong* course." — *Dryden.*

Head'-tin, *n.* (*Mining.*) A preparation of tin ore towards the fitting it for working into metal.

Head'-tire, *n.* Head-dress, covering, or gear; attire for the head.

Head'way, *n.* Progress of a ship's advancing motion; hence, progress or advancement of any kind; as, they are making *headway* with the building.

(*Arch.*) Clear, open space under an arch, or over a stairway, &c.

Head'-wind, *n.* (*Naut.*) A wind that blows in direct opposition to a ship's course.

Head'-work, *n.* Mental or intellectual labor.

(*Arch.*) A decoration for the keystone of an arch.

Head'-workman, *n.* A foreman or chief of a body of workmen.

Head'y, *a.* Apt to affect the head; inflaming; exhilarating; intoxicating; strong; as, a *heady* liquor.

—Rash; hasty; precipitate; headstrong. — Impetuous; violent; rapid; as, "a *heady* current." — *Shaks.*

"*Heady*, rash, provok'd with raging ire." — *Shaks.*

Heal, *v. a.* [A. S. *hælan, gehælan*, from *hálu, hæl*, health, care, safety; Goth. *hailjan*, to hail. See HEALTH and WHOLE.] To make hale, sound, or whole; to cure of a sickness or wound; to cause to close up, as a wound; to restore to a sound state of body. — To remove, diminish, or subdue; — said of a hurt or wound. — To restore to an original state of integrity.

"Our Saviour *healed* the sick, and raised the dead." — *Addison.*

—To remove, as differences or dissension; to reconcile, as parties at variance; to cure, as moral disease, and restore soundness to.

"I will *heal* their backsliding." — *Hos.* xiv. 4.

—*v. a.* To grow whole or sound; to recover; to return to a sound state; sometimes followed by *up* or *over*; as, the sore *heals up*, the wound has *healed over*.

Heal'able, *a.* Susceptible of being healed.

Healds, (*heldz,*) *n. pl.* The harness for guiding the warp threads in a loom. — *Brande.*

Healds'burg, in *California*, a post-village of Sonoma co., about 16 m. N.N.W. of Santa Rosa; *pop.* about 600.

Heald'ville, in *Vermont*, a post-office of Rutland co.

Heal'er, *n.* He or that which heals, cures, or restores to soundness.

Heal'fang, *n.* [A. S., a catching of the neck.] The old English name for the punishment of the pillory. The term was also applied to the fine paid in order to commute this punishment.

Heal'ful, *a.* Healing; having a tendency to heal.

Heal'ing, *a.* Tending to cure; mild; modifying; assuasive: as, a *heating* salve.

Heal'ing, *n.* (*Building.*) The covering a roof with lead, tin, slates, &c.

Heal'ingly, *adv.* In a curative manner.

Heal'ing Process, *n.* (*Surg.*) The means by which nature repairs an injury in the human body are of the most simple, yet efficacious character; and if the vitality of the part has not been destroyed by the accident, and there is sufficient health and strength in the patient, all the surgeon has to do is to cleanse the part of all irritating or foreign substances, such as grains of gunpowder, sand, stones, splinters of wood, &c., lay the parts smoothly together, and, enjoining perfect rest, leave nature to effect the cure. This, in the skin and flesh of the body, is effected by the vessels from the cut or lacerated part throwing out a thin fluid called *coagulable lymph*, which, as it hardens, has the effect of gluing the parts together. Into this lymph, after a short time, minute arteries shoot, and begin laying down new muscular fibre, till either the breach is filled up, or the two severed sides intimately unite. The simplest form of this process is when a clean cut is made through the skin or flesh by a sharp knife, and the two sides, being brought exactly together, and so retained, heal with surprising rapidity, leaving no trace of the injury inflicted. This process is called by surgeons, *union or healing by the first intention*, and which, being the most satisfactory and rapid in its result, is always eagerly sought for in practice. The other form of the *H. P.* may be illustrated by a wound inflicted by some weapon that actually cuts *a piece out of the flesh* and cuticle, leaving a cavity of more or less extent to be closed up. As the edges of such a wound cannot be brought together for the intervening gap, there is no hope of effecting union by the *first intention;* reparation must consequently be effected by the production of new matter, and the filling up of the cavity from the bottom by fresh granulations, till the excavation, having been filled up to the level of the adjacent parts, begins to film over from the edges, and the whole is covered with a new and healthy skin, leaving, however, a scar or *cicatrix;* this process is called *union by the second intention.* The repairing power of nature is so active, that if a portion of flesh is cut out, a nose or finger severed from the body, and either fitted into its place, and securely retained there for some time, it will become once more as firmly united as if it had never been parted from the body. This is no theory, but a fact, and one that should never be lost sight of by those who may be called upon to act as a friend in need, or on emergency in cases of accident. — See WOUNDS.

Health, (*hĕlth,*) *n.* [A. S. *hælu*; Ger. *heil.*] That condition of the living body in which all the vital, natural, and animal functions are performed easily and perfectly, and unattended with pain. It consists in a natural and proper condition and proportion in the functions and structure in the several parts of which the body is composed. From physiology we learn that there are certain relations of these functions and structures to each other, and to external agents, which are most conducive to their well-being and permanency, which constitute the condition of health. States which are deviations from the due balance between the several properties or parts of the animal frame constitute disease. The most perfect state of health is generally connected with a certain conformation and structure of the bodily organs, and well marked by certain external signs and figures, a well-proportioned body, calm and regular circulation of the blood, free and full respiration, easy digestion, &c. There are, however, few persons who can be said to enjoy perfect health; and hence, in ordinary language, when we speak of health, we imply merely a freedom from actual disease. In this sense, the standard of health is not the same in every individual, that being health in some which would be disease in another. The healthy pulse in adults averages from 70 to 80 per minute, yet there are some in whom 90 or a 100 is a healthy pulse. Muscular strength and activity, nervous sensibility, and the sensorial powers, vary exceedingly in different individuals, yet all within the limits of health. There is scarcely any earthly blessing men hold so lightly as health, and yet there is none they so deeply deplore the loss of when deprived of it. In order to preserve health, it is necessary to be temperate in food, exercise, and sleep, and pay strict attention to bodily cleanliness, besides abstaining from spirituous liquors and the over-indulgence of sensual gratifications.

—Sound state of the mind; natural vigor of the faculties; moral purity; goodness; salvation.

"The best preservative to keep the mind in *health* is the faithful admonition of a friend." — *Bacon.*

—Wish of health and happiness; — used in drinking.

"Come, love and *health* to all;
I drink to th' general joy of the whole table." — *Shaks.*

To drink a health, to drink with the utterance of a wish for the health, happiness, and prosperity of another; as, gentlemen, let us *drink* the Queen's *health.*

Bill of health. See BILL.

Health, (Public.) See SANITARY SCIENCE.

Health'ful, *a.* Full of health; being in a sound state; free from disease; well; healthy; hale.

"Nature was his physician, and kept him *healthful.*" — *South*

—Serving to promote health; salubrious; wholesome; salutary; as, *healthful* diet.

"Pour upon them the *healthful* spirit of thy grace."
Eng. Book Com. Prayer.

—Indicating health and soundness; resulting from a hale or wholesome condition; as, a *healthful* life.—Well-disposed; favorable; propitious.

"Such an exploit have I in hand,
Had you a *healthful* ear to hear it." — *Shaks.*

Health'fully, *adv.* In health; soundly; wholesomely

Health'fulness, *n.* A state of being healthy or well; wholesomeness; salubrity; state or qualities that promote health and vigor; as, the *healthfulness* of the air.

Health'ily, *adv.* In a healthy manner; without disease; soundly.

Health'iness, *n.* State of being healthy or in health; wholesomeness; soundness; freedom from disease.

Health'less, *a.* Without health; weak; sickly; infirm. —Not conducive to health; unwholesome.

Health'lessness, *n.* State of being healthless.

Health'-officer, *n.* A person charged with the sanitary supervision of a town, &c.

Health'y, *n.* Being in health or in a sound state of body; enjoying health: vigorous; hale; hearty; as, a *healthy* constitution.—Conducive to health; healthful; salubrious; wholesome; as, *healthy* exercise, a *healthy* climate.

Heam, *n.* [A. S. *hama, hame,* the womb.] The afterbirth in beasts.

Hea'nor, a town of Derbyshire, England, 9 miles N. of Derby; *pop.* 7,100.

Heap, *n.* [A. S., from *hebban,* to raise; Dr. *hoop;* Ger. *haufe.* See the verb.] A pile or mass; a collection of things laid in a body so as to form an elevation; as, a *heap* of stones, a *heap* of rubbish. — A crowd; a concourse; a cluster; a throng; — used in application to persons. (Colloq. and vulgar.)

"The sailors run in *heaps,* a helpless crowd." — *Dryden.*

—*v. a.* [A. S. *heapian;* Ger. *häufen;* O. Ger. *hûfôn, gahufon,* to heap up, to accumulate.] To heave, raise, or lift up, as in heaps; to pile; to throw or lay, as in a heap; — often before *up;* as, to *heap up* sand, — or *on;* as, to *heap on* coals.

"*Heap on* wood, kindle the fire."—*Ezek.* xxiv. 10.

—To amass; to accumulate; to lay up; to collect in great quantity; to add something else, in large quantities; generally followed by *up;* as, to *heap up* riches. — To add till the mass takes a roundish or conical form, or till it rises above the usual quantity; as, *heaped* measure.

Heap'er, *n.* One who heaps, masses, or accumulates.

Heap'y, *a.* Lying in heaps.

"O'er the mud pavements, *heapy* rubbish grows."—*Gay.*

Hear, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* HEARD.) [A. S. *hyran, ahyrian, gehoran;* D. *hooren;* Gr. *ous,* the Lat. *audire,* the parent of the It. *udire,* and Fr. *ouïr,* seem connected with the Sansk. *oui,* to hear.] To perceive by the ear; to feel, as an impression of sound, by the proper organs; to experience the sense of sound.

"To *hear,* to see, to feel, and to possess."—*Byron.*

—To give audience to, or allowance to speak: to attend; to listen to; to heed: to attend to or examine judicially; to try in a court of law or equity.

"Romans, countrymen, and lovers; *hear* me for my cause; and be silent that you may *hear.*"—*Shaks.*

—To obey; to attend favorably; to regard; to grant, as an answer to a prayer or request; to accede to the wishes of. — To acknowledge or take as a title. (A Latinism.)

"Or *hear'st* thou rather pure ethereal stream."—*Milton.*

To hear say, to hear another person say; to receive by rumor; to be informed by common report or talk. (Colloquially used.)

"Have you not *heard* it *said* full oft,
A woman's nay doth stand for naught?"— *Shaks.*

—*v. n.* To enjoy the sense or faculty of perceiving sound by the ear. "The *hearing* ear." (*Prov.* xx. 12.) — To listen; to hearken; to attend. — To be told; to receive by report or rumor; to be informed by oral means.

"I have *heard,* sir, of such a man."—*Shaks.*

Heard, in *Georgia,* a W. co., adjoining Alabama; *area,* about 286 sq. m. *Rivers.* Chattahoochee River, and the Whitewater and Sundalhatchee creeks. *Surface,* uneven; *soil,* fertile. *Min.* Gold, lead, and iron. *Cap.* Franklin. *Pop.* about 8,500.

Hear'er, *n.* One who hears; one who attends to what is orally delivered by another; an auditor; one of an audience.

Hear'ing, *n.* (*Physiol.*) One of the external senses; the function of the ear by which we are made cognizant of the different sounds which reach that organ, or the faculty by which we perceive and translate sounds. The air, set in motion by the voice of a speaker, the fall of a hammer, or by any other cause, comes in waves or undulations to the ear, where they are collected by the cartilage of the ear, and the vibrations transmitted to the middle ear, causing the small bones to strike the tympanum, from whence they are taken up and conveyed by longer vibrations to the internal apparatus of the inner ear; where the sounds, undulating through the semicircular canals, vestibule, and cochlea, are reverberated where every filament of the auditory nerve, or nerve of hearing, is expanded, and receives the impression of the word or sound carried by the undulating air, to be transmitted by the nerves to the *sensorium,* or brain, where the educated faculty gives a meaning or translation to the sound heard. Anatomy makes us familiar with the machinery by which this function is performed, but *how* we are enabled only to hear one sound by two ears, and can with such velocity interpret sounds into words, and words into ideas, is but a part in the chain of that inexplicable mystery which shrouds so many of the intellectual attributes of man. — See EAR; DEAFNESS.

—Act of auricular perception; as, she's hard of *hearing.*

—Audience; attention to what is orally delivered; opportunity to be heard; judicial trial or examination; as, the second *hearing* of the case came on yesterday.

—Reach or scope of the ear; extent within which sound may be heard.

"You have been talked of . . . and that in Hamlet's *hearing.*"
Shaks.

Hear'ing-trumpet, *n.* (*Acoustics.*) See EAR-TRUMPET.

Hearken, (*härk'n,*) *v. n.* [A. S. *heorcnian, hyrcnian,* from *heoran,* to hear; L. Ger. *harken;* Ger. *horchen* — *hören,* to hear.] To lend the ear; to listen; to attend to what is uttered with attention or curiosity; to regard; to give heed to what is uttered; to observe or obey; to attend; to grant or comply with; to pay regard to.

"He *hearkens* after prophecies and dreams."—*Shaks.*

Hearkener, (*härk'ner,*) *n.* One who hearkens; a listener; an auditor.

Hear'say, *n.* Anything heard to be said; report; common talk; rumor; fame; gossip; scandal; as, I had it from *hearsay.*

H. Evidence, (*Law.*) is that kind of evidence in which a witness speaks not from his own knowledge, but from what he heard another person say. As a general rule, such evidence is inadmissible in a court of law, as the person by whom the statement was first made cannot be sworn, neither can he be cross-examined; and the full truth or entire meaning of the statement may not have been carried away. But there are some cases in which such evidence is received; as in proof of any general custom, or matters of common tradition or repute; or an account of what deceased persons have said in their life-time.

Hearse, (*hĕrs.*) *n.* [O. Fr. *herce,* a harrow; a kind of portcullis with sharp pikes, like a harrow; afterward a sort of candle-stick resembling a harrow, placed with candles at the head of graves or cenotaphs: hence the word came to be used for a grave or cenotaph, for a coffin, and for a funeral carriage.] An ornamental car or carriage for conveying the dead to the grave.

(*Veurey.*) A hind of the second year. (England.)

Hearse'-cloth, *n.* A pall; a covering for a hearse.

Hearse'-like, *a.* Befitting a funeral or obsequies.

Heart, (*härt.*) *n.* [A.S. *heort:* Fris. *hert;* Dan. *hjarte;* Swed. *hiorta;* Ger. *herz;* Icel. *hiarta;* Lat. *cor;* Gr. *kradios,* for *kardios;* Sansk. *hrid;* also *hridapa,* the heart, knowledge, science.] (*Anat.*) The reservoir of the blood, and the great central organ of the circulation, is a hollow muscular organ in the form of an irregular cone, and placed obliquely in the lower or front part of the thorax, inclined most to the left side (Fig. 1257).

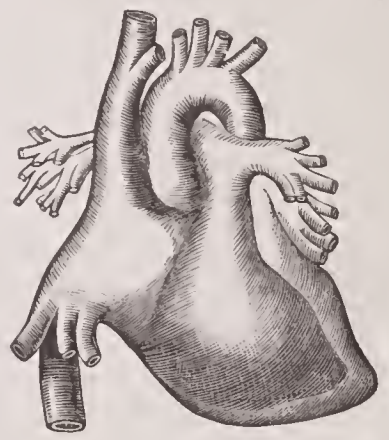


Fig. 1257. — THE HEART, (RIGHT SIDE.)

The base is directed towards the spine, and corresponds with the fourth and fifth dorsal vertebræ, while the apex points between the cartilages of the fifth and sixth ribs on the left side. It rests upon the diaphragm, having the lower surface somewhat flattened. It is inclosed in a membranous bag, called the *pericardium,* but loosely, so as to allow free motion. Though forming one muscle, there are two distinct hearts, each side being divided from the other by a *septum* or wall. It contains (see Fig. 201) four cavities — two at the base, termed *auricles,* and two at the apex, termed *ventricles.* The right auricle has four apertures — one from the superior vena cava, by which the blood is returned from the upper portion of the system; one from the inferior vena cava, returning the blood from the lower parts of the system; one from the coronary vein, by which the blood is returned from the heart itself; and one into the right ventricle. The left ventricle has its walls much thicker than the right, and forces the blood into the aorta for distribution over the entire system. At the commencement of the aorta there are three sigmoid or semilunar valves, as in the pulmonary artery, for preventing the blood from returning. The heart of a fœtus differs from that of an adult in having a foramen ovale, through which the blood passes from the right auricle to the left. The exterior fibres of the heart are longitudinal, the middle transverse, and the interior oblique. The contraction of the heart is termed *systole;* its dilatation *diastole.* Each of the four cavities of the heart contains between from 2 to 3 oz. of blood; the whole quantity of blood in an adult man varies from 25 to 30 pints or lbs. The heart contracts 4,000 times in an hour; there consequently passes through the heart every hour 8,000 oz., or 700 lbs. of blood; in other words, every drop of blood in the system passes through the heart 28 times in one hour, or once every two minutes. See CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD.

Diseases of the Heart. (*Med.*) The heart, from the important part which it plays in the animal economy, is subject to various, serious, and often fatal diseases. Like the other viscera, it is removed from the eye, so

that little knowledge of its condition can be obtained by inspection; and hence we must have recourse to other means. The ear is the principal means of obtaining a knowledge of the state of the heart, and by *auscultation* and *percussion* (q. v.) we are enabled to detect the existence of various diseases. The heart gives out two sounds, known as the *first* and *second*, which are distinguished from each other. The first sound is longer than the second, and the interval between the first and second sounds is shorter than that between the second and first. They have been compared to the two syllables *lupp, dupp*. Any manifest alteration in these sounds is indicative of the existence of disease. They may be high or low, clear or dull, muffled, rough, intermittent, &c. Murmurs or regurgitant sounds may arise from disease of the valves. The power of distinguishing between the normal and abnormal sounds of the heart, and of the causes producing the latter, can only be obtained by lengthened experience. Diseases of the heart are usually divided into two classes: 1. functional, or *nervous*; and 2. structural, or *organic*. Chief among the former are *palpitations, syncope*, or fainting, and *angina pectoris*, (q. v.) They are chiefly to be met with in persons of a naturally nervous temperament, more especially women suffering from hysteria or other like complaints, and may be induced by great mental excitement. In such cases great attention should be paid to the general health, and by means of tonics, sea-bathing, and gentle open-air exercise, the system is to be strengthened. Violent exertion and strong mental excitement are particularly to be avoided. Among the principal organic diseases to which the heart is subject are *pericarditis, carditis, endocarditis, atrophy, hypertrophy, dilatation*, and *valvular disease*.—*Pericarditis*, or inflammation of the pericardium, may be induced by exposure to damp or cold, or by other causes, which give rise to inflammation in other parts. It is characterized by great tenderness over the region of the heart, amounting, when pressed, to sharp cutting pains, which prevent one from lying upon the left side. If, as is usually the case, the pleura is involved, there will be acute pain, or coughing, or drawing a deep breath. Sometimes the attack is not so severe, and but a slight pain is felt, or only a sense of heaviness and oppression. Generally the action of the heart is increased, sometimes so much so as to constitute palpitation. Frequently there is a considerable quantity of fluid effused into the cavity of the pericardium, which is sometimes externally visible by the bulging out over that part. It is a frequent attendant of acute rheumatism, (*q. v.*) Its mode of treatment depends very much upon the particular circumstances of each case. Where the disease is rapid and violent, bleeding may be of great service: in other cases tonics, and in some cases stimulants, are employed.—*Carditis*, or inflammation of the heart itself, sometimes occurs, but it is usually accompanied with inflammation of the pericardium; the symptoms in both cases are the same, and the treatment will consequently be similar in both. The like remarks also apply, in great measure, to *endocarditis*, or inflammation of the interior lining membrane of the heart, which is usually accompanied by one or both of the above. In this case there is more or less of fever and anxiety, and a peculiar sound of the heart is heard upon auscultation.—*Atrophy*, or a wasting of the heart's substance, arises from a deficiency in the supply of nutritive matter. It is usually accompanied by general emaciation, and will be pretty sure to terminate in death. When the heart is examined after death, its tissues are found to have undergone a change, and, instead of a striped, to present a homogeneous appearance. This is called *fatty degeneration*. The treatment is to strengthen the system by tonics, wholesome and nutritious diet, open-air exercise, sea-bathing, and the like.—*Hypertrophy*, on the other hand, is the result of an excess of nutrition, the nutritive process appearing to go on more rapidly than the absorbent. In this way the heart is often greatly enlarged in bulk, and its operation seriously interfered with. It is usually distinguished into three kinds.—1. single, when the walls of the heart, or its divisions, are thickened, without any diminution in the capacity of the cavities; 2. eccentric, or *aneurismal*, when the walls are thickened, and the cavities likewise enlarged; and, 3. *concentric*, when the cavities are diminished in proportion to the thickening of the walls. The first of these is the least common, and the second the most frequent; and any of them may afflict a single cavity or the whole heart. From the force with which the blood is propelled in such cases being greatly increased, the tendency is to produce hæmorrhages, aneurism of the aorta, apoplexy, &c. The pulsations are frequently regular but strong, sometimes even visibly raising the bedclothes, and the chest is bulged out over the part. Rest, abstinence, and more or less depletion, according to circumstances, are the proper means to be employed in such a case, and usually, with care and perseverance, the symptoms will be much alleviated.—*Dilatation* of the heart is when one or more of the cavities are enlarged in size without the substance of the heart itself being increased. It is sometimes caused by increased action of the heart, and may be produced by excessive exercise or strong excitement of any kind; it also frequently arises from want of sufficient muscular strength in the heart itself, or from some obstruction to the free passage of the blood. It is characterized by want of vigor in the circulation, and by feebleness and inability for exertion in the patient: he will often be exhausted by the loss of even a small quantity of blood, and may be even carried off during a trifling hæmorrhage. Attention to the general health, so as to strengthen the patient and restore the circulation, while all exciting causes are to be avoided, are the means to employ in such circumstances.—The *valves* of the heart are subject to a variety of diseases which interfere with their proper action; these are among the most easily detected of the organic diseases, on account of the sounds produced by them. The valves frequently become thickened, or even cartilaginous and osseous, so that they do not act freely, or close imperfectly, leading to obstruction or regurgitation of blood. Being connected with the endocardium, or internal lining membrane, diseases of the valves often result from repeated attacks of *endocarditis*. These obstructions tend to produce oppression of the breath, apoplectic fits, sanguineous and serous congestion,—as, hæmoptysis, albuminuria, dropsy, &c. The mode of treatment in such cases will depend upon the particular symptoms present, otherwise the general mode of treatment indicated above, of strengthening the tone of the system and equalizing the action of the heart, is to be followed.

—The seat of the affections and passions; the seat of moral life and character, and, rarely, the seat of the understanding or will.

"With *heart* to *heart*, and mind to mind."—*Scott.*

—Conrage; spirit; pluck; indomitable purpose; as, to take *heart*.

"Faint *heart* ne'er won a lady fair."—*Burns.*

—Strength; vigor; fertility; efficacy; activity.

"That the spent earth may gather *heart* again."—*Dryden.*

—The chief part; the inner part of anything; the middle part or interior; the seat or source of life; the vital part: the centre of action or motion; as, the *heart* of a country, the *heart* of a mystery, the *heart* of a population, the *heart* of a tree or vegetable, &c.—That which has the shape or form of a heart; particularly, a playing-card bearing a symbol of the heart; as, *hearts* are trumps.—Secret intention, purpose, or design; hidden thoughts; recesses of the mind.

"I will . . . then shew you the *heart* of my message."—*Shaks.*

—Disposition of mind; design; purpose; intention; as, I have the *heart* to do well.

At heart, in the true character or case; as regards the heart; really; truly.

"Every woman is *at heart* a rake."—*Pope.*

By heart, thoroughly; in the closest and most comprehensive manner; as, to learn a lesson *by heart*.—*For my heart*, if my life was at stake.

"I could not *for my heart* deny it him."—*Shaks.*

To break the heart of. To bring to hopeless grief, misery, or despair: to afflict beyond redemption.—To bring almost to completion; to have finished the greater portion; as, he has *broken the heart of* the work.—*Hardness of heart*. Callousness of feeling; want of sensibility; cruelty of disposition.—*To find in the heart*. To be willing or disposed; to be not wholly averse.

"I could *find in my heart* to ask your pardon."—*Sidney.*

To have the heart in a nutshell. To be mean-spirited, vacillating, or sordid.—*To heart*. In the inmost recesses of the heart; as, to take *to heart*, that is, to be concerned or anxious about, to sorrow for, to grieve over; as, she *took* her husband's death so much *to heart* that she soon followed him.—*To set the heart at rest*. To be unconcerned about; to be at ease.—*To set* or *fix the heart upon*. To desire or long for earnestly; to entertain fond inclination for.

"Nor *set thy heart*, thus over-fond, on that which is not thine."—*Milton.*

To speak to one's heart. To give spiritual comfort to; to console with kind words; to fortify with hope.

NOTE.—*Heart* is used in many compound words which are self-explanatory; as, *heart*-ache, *heart*-broke, *heart*-chilled, *heart*felt, *heart*-piercing, *heart*-rending, *heart*-thrilling, &c.

Heart'-ache, (*-āk,*) *n.* Mental sorrow; anguish, or trouble of mind.

Heart'-blood, Heart's'-blood, *n.* The fluid of the heart;—hence, vitality, essence.

Heart'-bond, *n.* (*Masonry.*) A stone which forms a bond by overlapping two others.

Heart'-break, *n.* Overpowering sorrow or grief.

Heart'-breaker, *n.* A woman's curl; a love-lock; a loose tress. (Colloq.)

Heart'-broken, *a.* Overcome with sorrow; deeply afflicted.

Heart'-burn, *n.* (*Med.*) The *cardialgia*, an affection of the stomach, erroneously attributed to the heart, which is a mere derangement of the digestive organs—an excess of acidity in the stomach, either proceeding from too acid a state in the gastric juice, from some crude and indigestible substance in the stomach, from a piece of gristle, fragment of bone, or some irritating body which, as said in the art. DIGESTION, attempts to pass the pyloric orifice of the stomach, and, after vain appeals, is turned back till more completely digested, causing heat, pain, and inconvenience; or it is the result of worms in the bowels, irritating the whole alimentary tube. The treatment depends upon the cause.

Heart'-burned, *a.* Having the heart inflamed.

"How tartly that gentleman looks! I never can see him but I am *heart-burned* an hour after."—*Shaks.*

Heart'-burning, *a.* Occasioning discontent.

—*n.* Discontent; secret enmity; jealousy.

(*Med.*) Same as HEART-BURN, *q. v.*

Heart'-dear, *a.* Fondly prized by the heart. (R.)

"Your own Percy, . . . my *heart-dear* Harry."—*Shaks.*

Heart'-deep, *a.* Fixed or rooted in the heart.

Heart'-ease, *n.* Quiet; tranquillity of mind: (also written *heart's-ease.*) (R.)

Heart'-easing, *a.* Bestowing ease or quiet; as, "*heart-easing* mirth."—*Milton.*

Heart'-eating, *a.* Feeding or preying on the heart.

Heart'ed, *a.* Having a heart.—Formed like a heart; cordate. (R.)—laid up or seated in the heart;—chiefly used in composition; as, faint-*hearted*, warm-*hearted*.

Heart'edness, *n.* Heartiness; sincerity; warmth; zeal. (R.)

Hearten, (*härt'n,*) *v. a.* To give heart or courage to; to encourage; to animate; to incite or stimulate the courage of; as, to *hearten* troops.

Heart'ener, *n.* He who, or that which, heartens or stimulates.

Heart'felt, *a.* Deeply felt; deeply affecting, whether as sorrow or happiness.

Heart'-grief, *n.* Anguish or affliction of the heart.

Hearth, (*härth,*) *n.* [A.S. *hearth*, said to be from *Hertha*, Earth, worshipped as a goddess by northern nations, whose name was given to the place on which the home-fire was kindled, and also to the house itself; Ger. *herd*; O. Ger. *hert*; D. *haard*. Perhaps, however, the true derivation is from Goth. *hauri*, a coal, akin to Icel. *hyr*, fire, to the Sansk. of the Vedas, *háras*, a flame, and to Heb. *ār*, to shine, to kindle.] A pavement or floor of brick or stone in a chimney, on which a fire is made; as, a cricket on the *hearth*.

"Fires unraked, and *hearths* unswept."—*Shaks.*

—A house or dwelling-place, as the abode of comfort to its inmates, and of entertainment to guests; as, a hospitable *hearth*.

(*Metallurgy.*) That part of a smelting-furnace where the metal accumulates, and where it is finally separated from the impurities which may be present in the ores; it is situated at the bottom of the furnace a little above the mouth and the tuyeres. The term is also applied to part of an open furnace, where the metal is exposed to the action of fire.

Heart'-hardness, *n.* Insensibility of heart.

Heart'-heaviness, *n.* Dejection of spirits; melancholy.

Hearth'-money, Hearth'-penny, *n.* A tax formerly levied on hearths in England.

Hearth'-stone, *n.* The stone forming the hearth; the fireside.

Heart'ily, *adv.* From, or with all the heart; with sincerity; really; cordially; as, you are *heartily* welcome.—Actively; zealously; diligently; vigorously; with zeal: as, they oppose us *heartily*.—Freely; largely; eagerly; with desire; as, to feed *heartily*.

Heart'iness, *n.* Quality or state of being hearty; zeal; sincerity; ardor; vigor; earnestness; eagerness of appetite.

Heart'less, *n.* Without a heart.—Lacking heart or courage; spiritless; faint-hearted; without feeling or affection; cruel: as, a *heartless* parent.

Heart'lessly, *adv.* In a heartless manner; faintly; timidly; feebly; without feeling or affection.

Heart'lessness, *n.* Quality of being heartless; want of courage or spirit; feebleness; destitution of feeling or sympathy.

Heart'let, *n.* A little heart.

Heart'-pea, *n.* Same as HEART-SEED, *q. v.*

Heart Prairie, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Walworth co., about 40 m. S.W. of Milwaukee.

Heart'-rending, *a.* Breaking the heart; overpowering with anguish; crushing with affliction; as, *heart-rending* news.

Heart'-rising, *n.* Opposition rising in the heart.

Heart'-robbing, *a.* Ecstatic: depriving of thought; as, "*heart-robbing* gladness." (*Spenser.*)—Winning the heart; captivating the affections; as, a *heart-robbing* beauty.

Heart's Content, or HEART'S CONTENT COVE, a small harbor on the E. side of Trinity Bay, Newfoundland; Lat. 47° 50′ N., Lon. 53° 20′ W.

Heart's'-ease, *n.* Same as HEART-EASE, *q. v.*

(*Bot.*) See VIOLA.

Heart'-seed, Heart'-pea, *n.* (*Bot.*) The plants of the genus *Cardiospermum* are so called, in allusion to their round seeds, which are marked with a spot like a heart.

Heart'-shaped, *a.* (*Bot.*) Cordate; possessing the form or shape of a heart.

Heart'-shell, *n.* (*Conch.*) A shell shaped like a heart.

Heart'-sick, *n.* Sick at heart; pained in mind; deeply afflicted, discouraged, or depressed.

Heart'-sickening, *a.* Disposed to sicken or deject the heart.

Heart'-sickness, *n.* Heaviness or depression of spirits.

Heart'some, *a.* Brisk; gay; lively; cheerful; buoyant. (Used in Scotland and the N. of England.)

Heart'-sore, *n.* An object of pain to the mind.

"His only *heart-sore*, and his only foe."—*Spenser.*

Heart'-stirring, *a.* Moving the heart; exciting the sensibilities.

Heart'-strike, *v. a.* To touch or affect at heart.

Heart'-string, *n.* A nerve or tendon supposed to brace and sustain the heart.—*Johnson.*

Heart'-struck, *a.* Driven to the heart; infixed in the mind; as, "*heart-struck* injuries." (*Shaks.*)—Shocked with fear or dismay.

"Adam, at the news, *heart-struck* stood."—*Milton.*

Heart'-swelling, *a.* Rankling in the heart; as, "*heart-swelling* hate."—*Spenser.*

Heart'-throb, *n.* A pulsation of the heart.

Heart'wellville, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Bennington co., abt 110 m. S.S.W. of Montpelier.

Heart'-wheel, *n.* (*Mach.*) The name given to a well-known mechanical contrivance for converting a circular motion into an alternating rectilinear one, which is generally adopted in the machinery of cotton mills. It

consists of an ellipse turned either on an axle, or by means of a winch and handle in one of its foci, or its centre, or whose edge a movable point or circle presses; the latter receives an alternating motion from the circumference of the ellipse, which in its motion presses it to different distances from the centre of motion. The practical disadvantages of this contrivance are, the inequality of pressure and of moving force which will be required at different parts of the rotation of the ellipse, and the consequent wearing of some parts of it before the remainder.

Heart-whole, (*härt'hōl.*) *a.* Not affected with love; not touched with the tender passion; having unbroken spirits or good courage; with the heart free and unfixed. —*Shaks.*

Heart'-wood, *n.* (*Bot.*) The English term for DURAMEN, (*q. v.*) It is the central part of the trunk of a tree hardened by the deposition in its tissue of various secretions which clog up the passages, and forbid the passage of anything through them.

Heart'-wounded, *a.* Wounded with love or sorrow; deeply moved or affected with some engrossing passion.

Hearty, (*härt'i,*) *a.* Having the heart engaged in anything; sincere; warm; ardent; zealous; cordial; real; unfeigned; earnest; energetic; as, a *hearty* support; a *hearty* reception; a *hearty* shake of the hands, &c. — In full health; robust; strong; vigorous; hale; sound-bodied; durable; as, a *hearty* man, a *hearty* laugh. — Producing or promoting strength; invigorating; nourishing, as food; abundant in quantity; having a keen appetite; as, a *hearty* dinner, a *hearty* digestion, a *hearty* meal.

A hearty eater, one who eats largely and heartily; one who plies his knife and fork well; a good feeder.

Heat, (*hēt,*) *n.* [A.S. *hætu, hæto;* L. Ger. and D. *hitte;* Ger. *hitze;* Dan. *hede;* Icel. *hita, hati;* Goth. *heito,* a fever, akin to Gr. *aithō,* to burn or blaze, to Ar. *harārat,* heat, and to Hind. *hurārut,* heat.] The sensation caused by the approach or contact of a hot body, and the cause of that sensation. (See below, § *Physics.*)

The sensation produced by the vicinity, presence, or touch of fire or of heated matter, or of anything warm: — correlative of *cold.* — High temperature; degree of temperature to which any body is raised, as distinguished from low temperature, or cold; as, the *heats* of summer, *heat* of the weather, fever *heat,* &c.

"Great *heats* will follow, and large crops of grain." —*Dryden.*

—Indication or effects of high temperature; high color of the face or body; redness; flush; efflorescence; as, a white *heat,* a sparkling *heat,* a blood-red *heat.*

"It has raised . . . *heats* in their faces. —*Addison.*

—State of being once hot or incandescent; exposure to heat; as, to give a bar of steel another *heat.* — A violent action uninterrnitted; a course at a race; a single effort in running; as, three *heats* and a distance.

"In the last *heat* plain dealing won the race." —*Dryden.*

—Violent action or agitation of the system: utmost violence: rage; vehemence; ardor; agitation of mind; inflammation or excitement; exasperation; party spirit; as, the *heat* of passion, the *heat* of play, the *heat* of the moment, &c.

"We have spilt no blood but on the *heat* of the battle." —*Atterbury.*

—Fervency; animation in thought or discourse; ardor of expression or elocution.

"Plead it to her with all the strength and *heat* of eloquence. *Addison.*

—Fermentation; effervescence.

Blood-heat, the natural temperature of the human body, or about 98° Fahr.

(*Physics.*) The *material theory* of *H.* supposes it to be a form of matter, subtle, imponderable, and pervading all bodies. By the supporters of this theory, this imponderable substance is called *caloric.* Its particles are supposed to mutually repel each other, and to be attracted by the particles of other bodies, thus producing the phenomena of expansion and contraction. Its entrance into our bodies causes the sensation of heat or *warmth,* and its departure from them that of *cold.* They account for the heat evolved by compression or percussion — as when iron is heated by rapid blows, on the supposition that the spaces between the atoms being contracted, the capacity of the body for heat is diminished, and a portion of it is therefore forced out and made manifest. This theory has been almost entirely abandoned, and what is known as the *mechanical* or *dynamical* theory is very generally adopted. According to this theory, which best accords with the facts, *H.* is not material, but a *form of motion,* a motion of the ultimate particles or atoms of matter; and this motion may be generated by friction, percussion, and compression, as well as by combustion. Without further examining the theories of *H.,* we will proceed to consider its most important phenomena. The sun is the great source of *H.,* as well as light to the earth. It is estimated that the total amount of solar heat received by the earth in a year, if evenly distributed over its surface, would melt a layer of ice covering the whole earth to a depth of 100 feet; or it would heat an ocean of fresh water 66 miles deep, from the temperature of melting ice to the boiling-point. Faraday estimated that the amount of heat radiated from the same during a summer's day upon an acre of ground in the latitude of London, is not less than that produced by the combustion of 18,000 lbs. of coal. By concentrating the rays of the sun by means of large burning-glasses, a most intense *H.* may be produced, sufficient to easily melt the most refractory metals. A natural temperature of 120° Fahr. has been observed, and arctic navigators have experienced a cold of 70° below zero. The greater *H.* produced by the sun in summer is due to two causes. It is longer above the horizon, and its rays are more direct; that is, in winter, the rays falling obliquely upon the earth's surface are diffused over a much greater space than in summer, and their heating power is weakened in proportion. Recent experiments with the thermo-electric pile prove that even the distant fixed stars are sources to the earth of an appreciable amount of *H.* The internal fires of the earth are not supposed to affect the temperature at its surface to any considerable extent, but their influence becomes perceptible as we descend toward the centre. (See EARTH.) Electricity is also counted one of the sources of *H.* The most intense *H.* known is produced by the agency of the electric current, and, on the contrary, as in the case of the *thermo-electric pile* (see THERMO-ELECTRICITY), electricity may be produced from *H.* From the connection between these two agents, Prof. Tyndall remarks that "we have every reason to believe that *H.* and electricity are both modes of motion." — *Chemical action* is always attended with the production of *H.* When water is added to lime, or when about 4 parts of sulphuric acid and 1 of water are mixed, a great degree of heat is produced. The combustion of coal, wood, &c., to which we principally resort for the production of artificial *H.,* is only the chemical union of the oxygen of the air with the fuel. *Animal H.* is also the result of a chemico-vital process. The oxygen of the air is absorbed into the lungs, and carried by the blood to all parts of the system. In the little capillary vessels it combines with carbon and hydrogen, forming carbonic acid and water, which are expelled in the breath. The process then is a form of combustion, in which the fuel is the waste matter of the body. People inhabiting very cold countries consume great quantities of oily and fatty matter, the carbon and hydrogen of which are doubtless needed for the production, by oxidation or combustion, of the necessary heat of the body. (See RESPIRATION.) Heat is produced by all varieties of *mechanical action,* as friction, compression, percussion, &c. Fire may be kindled by rubbing together two pieces of dry wood, or by the rapid revolution of wheels upon their axles. Particles of steel from a knife-blade, held upon a rapidly revolving, dry grindstone, are heated to redness and fly off in a shower of sparks. By rubbing two pieces of ice together, Sir H. Davy caused them to melt, an experiment that proved that *H.* cannot be material. *H.* is evolved by *compression,* as when any substance is subjected to the action of a powerful press. If a piece of tinder be placed in a tube closed at one end and the air suddenly compressed by means of a piston working air-tight, the tinder will be ignited by the heat produced. *Percussion* produces heat. The use of the flint and steel is an example of this: the heat evolved by the collision of the two being sufficient to fuse the small particles of steel that are driven off by the blow. A piece of cold iron may be heated to redness by rapid and skilful blows of a hammer. The experiments of Joule (see JOULE'S APPARATUS) and others demonstrate that whenever force is exerted *H.* is produced; that the same amount of force under all circumstances generates the same quantity of heat; and that *H.* and force are mutually convertible into each other. The general effect of imparting heat to bodies is to increase their volume, and, if continued, to change solids to liquids, and liquids to gases or vapors. For a full description of these effects, see EXPANSION, LIQUEFACTION, and VAPORIZATION. Bodies expand and contract under the influence of *H.* with an apparently irresistible force, and advantage is taken of this in drawing together, by means of iron rods, walls of buildings that have spread apart, in putting tires on wheels, and in many other mechanical operations. Experiments have shown that Bunker Hill Monument is caused to vary from the perpendicular by the expansion from the heat of the sun of the sides that are successively exposed to its rays. The expansion of bodies may be taken as the measure of the heat that produces it, and on this principle are constructed heat-measuring instruments. (See THERMOMETER and PYROMETER.) - *Communication of H.* Heat is communicated by *conduction, convection,* and *radiation.* Conduction is the method by which the heat is transmitted from particle to particle of a body, as from the end of a metallic rod placed in a fire, to all other portions of the rod. All bodies may be divided into two classes respecting their power of heat: *conductors* and *non-conductors.* If we hold the ends of two rods, one of iron and one of wood, in a fire, we soon become aware that the metal conducts the heat much more readily to the hand than the wood; *ergo,* metals are the best conductors. The following table shows the relative conducting power of the different metals:

Silver	100	Iron	12
Copper	74	Lead	9
Gold	53	Platinum	8
Brass	24	German silver	6
Tin	15	Bismuth	2

Refrigerators and fire-proof safes are constructed with double sides, and the space between them is filled with some non-conductor of heat, as alum, charcoal, or plaster of Paris. Liquids and gases are almost perfect non-conductors of *H.* Water may be boiled in the upper part of a tube over ice without melting the ice, and if a quantity of alcohol be inflamed on the surface of water, the water will not be warmed below the surface. Common air is almost an absolute non-conductor. The air retained in the meshes and between the layers of clothing prevents the heat of the body from being conducted away, and thus keeps us warm. The same substance that proves the best *defence* against the cold also protects the body from the effects of great external heat. Workmen and firemen exposed to intense heat protect themselves by woollen garments, and we wrap ice in flannel to keep it from the heated air without. Double doors and windows render apartments warmer by enclosing a quantity of air which does not convey away the heat as readily as the solid walls. — Liquids and gases are heated by *convection.* If *H.* be applied to the surface of a liquid, we have seen that the lower portions remain unaffected by it. If the heat, however, be applied to the lower part of a vessel containing a liquid or gas, the heated particles become expanded, and rising, give place to colder ones, which are heated in their turn. In this manner all portions of the liquid are heated alike. Fig. 1258 illustrates how the heat applied to the bottom of a vessel of water is diffused through the whole mass. It will be seen that two sets of currents are established, the hot particles rising to the top, and the cold ones sinking to the bottom. On the same principle the air of a room is warmed, and for this reason the heat should enter the apartment as near the floor as possible. Liquids and gases cool from the surface; as the particles become cold they contract and sink, while warmer ones rise and take their places. Thick liquids, as soup, oils, molasses, tar, &c., retain their heat longer, since their particles do not so readily move among themselves on account of their greater cohesion. — *Radiation of H.* By this is understood the passage of *H.* from one body to another, either through a vacuum, the air, or even through a solid. Prof. Tyndall defines radiation as "the communication of motion from the particles of a heated body to the ether in which these bodies are immersed." Substances differ very much in their power of emitting *H.,* and the radiating power of the same body varies greatly, according to the nature of its surface. Highly polished surfaces are poor radiators, while dark, dull bodies are generally good radiators. It is proved, however, that color alone has no effect on radiation. If a metallic cube, having its sides coated with different coloring-matters, be filled with hot water, it will be found that the radiation from each will be the same. Vessels designed to retain the heat of their contents should have clean, polished surfaces, while stoves, or bodies intended to impart *H.,* should be somewhat rough, or not highly polished. Radiant *H.* is thrown off in straight lines, and is reflected, absorbed, transmitted, and refracted, in obedience to the same laws that govern light. It is also susceptible of polarization. That it is reflected, may be proved by placing a hot ball of iron in the focus of a concave reflector, while some gunpowder is placed in the focus of a similar reflector, a number of feet distant from the ball. The powder will be ignited, though, placed at any other point much nearer the ball, it would remain unaffected. If we stand with our back to a bright fire, and hold a mirror in such position that we may see its reflected light, the face receives at the same time the sensation of heat. By an arrangement of mirrors, Archimedes, in his famous defence of Syracuse, was enabled to fire the fleet of Marcellus by the concentrated and reflected heat of the sun's rays. Radiant heat is absorbed readily by surfaces that are good radiators, and but imperfectly by those surfaces that are good reflectors. Dark, rough bodies absorb readily and become sooner heated than smooth and polished ones; for instance, water is sooner heated in a kettle whose outside is covered with soot, than in one that is bright and clean. In the experiment above described, with the hot ball, the mirror is not heated, though within a few inches of the hot iron, so perfectly does its polished surface reflect the rays of heat. The air is a poor absorber of *H.* The sun's rays pass through it without sensibly increasing its temperature: and it becomes warmed principally by convection from the heated surface of the earth. The sun's heat passes through the air and transparent bodies without loss, but heat from other sources is more or less absorbed by bodies that allow light to pass readily through them. Bodies allowing a free passage of *H.* through them are called *diathermanous,* and those that absorb the most of the *H.* they receive are called *athermanous.* Rock-salt and air transmit the rays from sources of heat of all kinds, but all other bodies absorb a portion of the heat-rays in the same manner that colored glasses intercept or absorb some of the rays of light. The facts in this connection are very remarkable: we can give space for but few. If we take, as a source of heat, a kettle filled with boiling water, a thin plate of transparent rock-salt will transmit 92 out of 100 rays, while rock-crystal, plate-glass, transparent alum, and clear ice, all of the same thickness, will not transmit any. With the exception of rock-salt, the transmissive power of different bodies varies with the quality of the heat, and it differs in the same body with the intensity of the heat. Thus, plate-glass which transmits none of the heat from a copper ball heated to 212°, transmits 6 per cent. of that from

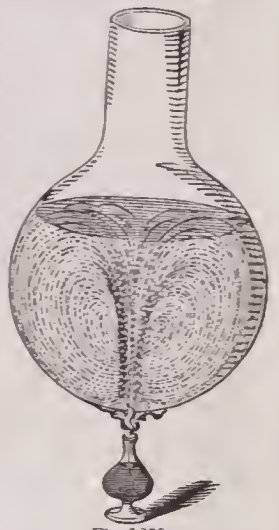


Fig. 1258.

the same ball at a temperature of 750°. The facts of radiation and absorption afford an explanation of the interesting phenomena of DEW (*q. v.*), of frost which is frozen dew, of land and sea breezes, and of winds. (See WINDS.) — *H.* tends to diffuse itself until all neighboring bodies have acquired a uniform temperature. If a hot ball of iron be placed in a room, it parts with its heat until the objects in the room and itself have the same temperature. If a block of ice at 32° be introduced into a room having a temperature lower than its own, it radiates *H.*, and thus *warms* or elevates the temperature of the room. — *Latent H.* Whenever a solid is changed into a liquid, a certain amount of heat *disappears*, or becomes insensible to the thermometer. To melt ice at 32° requires 143 degrees of heat, and yet the water produced has a temperature of only 32°. The latent *H.* of water is then said to be 143°, and this amount of heat reappears when it is re-frozen. A similar effect is produced when a solid or liquid is changed to a vapor or gas. To change water at 212° into steam of the same temperature, 967 degrees of *H.* are required. The latent heat of steam, then, is 967°, which becomes sensible, or reappears on its condensation into water. Cold is produced when solids are liquefied by slow chemical action, as in the case of a mixture of ice and salt. This is the principle of *Freezing Mixtures*, q. v.— *Specific H.* Bodies differ greatly in the amount of *H.* required to effect the same changes of temperature in them. The specific *H.* of a substance is the quantity of *H.* required to raise its temperature one degree, as compared with the quantity required to raise the same weight of some other substance taken as a standard, one degree. For instance, if we subject a pound each of water, mercury, copper, and oil to the action of a uniform source of heat, we shall find that to increase the temperature of each, say 5 degrees, the times required will be as follows: for the water, 30; mercury, 1; copper, 10·6; oil, 15; that is, the water will absorb 30 times as much heat as the mercury, before indicating as high a temperature, the copper 10·6, and the oil 15 times as much. Having heated these substances to the same degree, the water will be 30 times as long in cooling as the mercury, the copper 10·6, and the oil 15 times as long. The water evidently contained 30 times as much heat as the mercury, or, which is the same thing, its *specific H.* is 30 times greater than that of mercury, that of copper 10·6 times, &c. Water is adopted as the standard of comparison. — *Calorimetry* is the art of determining the specific *H.* of bodies. Different methods are resorted to for this purpose. Equal weights of different substances are heated to the same degree, and the time which they require to cool is noted, or, when heated, they are plunged into cold water, and the gain of *H.* on the part of the water and its loss by the body noted; or, the quantity of ice is observed which they will liquefy in falling a given number of degrees in temperature. The same facts are ascertained also in the case of liquids, by mixing equal weights of two liquids at different temperatures, and noting the resulting temperature of the mixture. It is an interesting fact that the less the *atomic* weight of a body, the greater its specific *H.*; and in most cases the product of the atomic weight and the specific *H.* is a constant quality. These experiments prove that different bodies have different *capacities* for heat; thus water, at a temperature of 100°, contains much more *H.* than mercury, copper, or oil, at the same temperature. Its great capacity for *H.* renders the ocean a great regulator of heat upon the earth's surface. In the summer it absorbs and holds great quantities of *H.* which is slowly given off in the winter, and tends to modify the cold of islands and countries adjacent to it. *Cold* is a term used to express the absence of a degree of *H.* and not a fixed temperature. Our sensations may impart to us no true idea of real temperature. A traveller from the summit of the Andes, on descending half-way to the plain, will find the heat oppressive, while his friend who has come from the plain below to meet him, requires a fire to warm himself. If we place one hand in warm water and the other in ice-water, and then plunge both into common spring water, to the one it will be cold and to the other warm. Cold is produced by evaporation from the conversion of sensible *H.* into latent heat. A volatile liquid, as ether, dropped on the skin, causes the sensation of cold. The *cryophorus*, or frost-bearer, illustrates the production of cold by quick evaporation. It is a sealed glass tube having a bulb at one end, and contains a small quantity of water, the rest of the space being filled with the vapor of water only. When the water is turned into the bulb, and the empty end plunged into a freezing mixture, as ice and salt, the condensation of the vapor causes such quick evaporation from the surface of the water in the bulb, that it is speedily frozen. On allowing a jet of liquefied carbonic acid to issue into the air, such an intense degree of cold is produced by the vaporization of a portion of it that the remainder is frozen to a solid. By mixing this solidified carbonic acid with ether, the low temperature of 166° was obtained.

Heat, *v. a.* [A.S. *hætan.*] To make hot; to communicate heat to, or cause to be warm; to endue with the quality of caloric; applied — 1. To inanimate objects; as, to *heat* an oven, to *heat* iron, to *heat* water, or the like. 2. To animal bodies; — hence, to excite; to make feverish; to rouse to action; as, to *heat* the blood.

"When he was well *heated*, the younger champion could not stand before him." — *Dryden.*

3. To the passions; — hence, to kindle; to inflame; to warm to excess, as with desire; to make ardent or fervent.

"A noble emulation *heats* your breast." — *Dryden.*

—*v. n.* To grow warm or hot by the action of fire, or the application of caloric; as, the rooms need *heating.*

—To grow warm or hot by fermentation, or chemical evaporation; as, grain *heats* in a ship's hold.

Heat, *imp.* and *pp.* of HEAT. Formerly used for *heated*, and occasionally employed, colloquially, at the present day.

Heat'er, *n.* He or that which heats.—Any contrivance used to impart heat, or to hold something else to be heated, as a tongue of iron made hot, and put into a box-iron to smooth and plait linen, the feed-*heater* of a steam-engine, &c.

Heath, *n.* [A. S. *hæth*, heath, thyme; Ger. *heide*, a place overgrown with heather.] (*Bot.*) The common name of the plants of the genus *Erica*. In Great Britain, (chiefly in Ireland and Scotland,) the heath or heather covers vast tracts of land; it is unknown in N. America. — See ERICACEÆ.

—A place overgrown with heath; a moor; a common; as, the *heaths* of Staffordshire. (*Temple.*) — A place covered with shrubs of any kind; as, *heaths* of rosemary. (*Bacon.*) —A desert; a wild waste, or cheerless tract of country; as, "this blasted *heath.*" — *Shaks.*

Heath, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Franklin co., abt. 100 m. W.N.W. of Boston; *pop.* of township about 850.

Heath, in *Michigan*, a township of Allegan co.; *pop.* about 550.

Heath, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Forrest co.; *pop.* about 250.

—A township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* about 275.

Heath'-clad, *a.* Clothed or clad with heath.

Heath'-cock, HEATH-GAME, HEATH-FOWL, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See GROUSE.

Heathen, (*hē'thn,*) *n.* [A. S. *hæthen*; Du. *heiden*; Ger. *heide*; Goth. *haithn*; probably from Gr. *ethnikos*, from *ethnos*, a nation.] A pagan; a Gentile; one who worships idols, or is unacquainted with the true God; a rude, illiterate, barbarous person. As applied in the Scriptures, the *heathen* signified all people except the Jews; it is now used of all nations except the Christians and Moslems.

—*a.* Gentile; pagan; barbarous; as, a "*heathen* author." *Addison.*

Hea'thendom, *n.* That part of the world where the people profess heathenism. — The heathen nations spoken of, or considered collectively.

Hea'thenish, *a.* Belonging or relating to Gentiles or pagans; as, "the laws of *heathenish* religion." (*Hooker.*)

—Idolatrous; pagan; rude; illiterate; wild; uncivilized; barbarous; savage; cruel; rapacious; as, *heathenish* ignorance.

Hea'thenishly, *adv.* After the manner of heathens.

Hea'thenishness, *n.* State of being heathenish; a profane state, like that of the heathens.

Hea'thenism, *n.* Gentilism; idolatry; paganism; ignorance of the true God. — Ignorance; barbarism; rudeness; savagery.

Hea'thenize, *v. a.* To render heathen or heathenish.

Hea'thenry, *n.* Heathendom; condition or character of heathens.

Heather, (*hĕth'er,*) *n.* Heath. (Scottish.)

Heath'er-bell, Heath'er-flower, *n.* In Scotland, the blossom of the heather.

Heath'ery, *a.* Abounding in heather; as, a *heathery* glade.

Heath'-game, *n.* See HEATH-COCK.

Heath'-pout, *n.* See HEATH-COCK.

Heaths'ville, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Halifax co., about 82 m. N.E. of Raleigh.

Heaths'ville, in *Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Northumberland co., about 92 m. N.E. of Richmond.

Heaths'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Jefferson co., abt. 8 m. S.W. of Brookville.

Heathy, (*hĕth'ĭ,*) *a.* Full of heath; abounding with heath; as, *heathy* hills.

Heat'ing, *a.* Having a tendency to impart heat to; promoting warmth or heat; stimulating; exciting; as, a *heating* beverage.

Heat'ingly, *adv.* In a manner to cause or promote heat.

Heat'less, *a.* Without heat: cold.

Heave, (*hēv,*) *v. a.* (*imp.* HEAVED or HOVE; *pp.* HEAVED, HOVE, formerly HOVEN.) [A. S. *hefan, hebban*; Du. *heven*; Ger. *heben.*] To lift; to raise; to move upward; as, the "arch-fiend ... *heav'd* his head." (*Milton.*) To raise; to exalt; to elevate; — generally before *high.*

"One *heav'd* on *high*, to be hurl'd down below." — *Shaks.*

—To cause to swell; to raise or force from the breast, as a groan; as, to *heave* a sigh.

"She *heav'd* the name of father pantingly forth." — *Shaks.*

—To cast; to send; to throw; as, to *heave* the lead at sea. — To raise forcibly by turning a windlass; to hoist; to turn, as a windlass or capstan with bars or levers; as, to *heave* the anchor.—To force from or into any position; to throw off.

To heave a cable short. (*Naut.*) To heave taut on the cable. — *To heave down.* (*Naut.*) To pull a ship over on her broadside, to get at a leak or to careen her bottom. — *To heave taut.* (*Naut.*) To turn the capstan until the rope or chain-cable attached to it becomes tight. — *To heave a ship ahead.* To warp a ship ahead by means of cables, &c., when not under sail. — *To heave astern.* (*Naut.*) Said of a ship when moved backward. — *To heave a ship to.* To bring a vessel's head to the wind, and stop her course. — *To heave a strain.* (*Naut.*) To use extraordinary exertion in working a windlass or capstan. — *To heave out a sail.* To unfurl it. — *To heave a ship in stays.* To place her on the other tack. — *To heave up.* To give; to abandon; to relinquish; as, he *heaved* the thing *up* in disgust. — To vomit forth; to eject from the stomach; to puke; to spew out. (Colloquially used.) — *To heave up anchor.* (*Naut.*) To raise or detach it from the bottom; to lift the anchor aboard before sailing.

—*v. n.* To rise; to be lifted or thrown up. — To rise in billows; to swell, as the sea; to rise and swell; to expand, distend, or dilate; to pant; to breathe with labor or pain.

"Frequent for breath his panting bosom *heaves.*" — *Prior.*

—To keck; to retch; to make an effort to vomit.

To heave in sight. To appear; to come within view; as, a sail *hove in sight.* — *To heave up.* To vomit; to throw up; to spew.

—*n.* A rising or swell; an exertion or effort upward; a raising up; a distension, as of the breast; as, the *heave* of an earthquake. — An effort to raise; a struggle to bring up, as the contents of the stomach.

"But after many strains and *heaves*,
He got up to his saddle eaves." — *Hudibras.*

—A fling; a cast: a throw; an onslaught.

"I'll have another *heave* at him." — *Shaks.*

(*Geol.*) An horizontal dislocation which takes place at the intersection of a metallic with another lode.

—*pl.* (*Farriery.*) A disease of horses, characterized by difficult breathing and a peculiar cough. — *Webster.*

Heaven, (*hĕv'n,*) *n.* [A. S. *heofan, heofen*, which seems to be for *heafen*, the pp. of *hebban*, to raise; O. Ger. *heven.* See HEAVE.] That which is heaved up, raised aloft, or elevated; particularly the region or expanse which surrounds the earth, and which appears above and around us like an immense arch or vault, in which are seen the sun, moon, and stars; the firmament; the sky; the atmosphere; — frequently used in the plural.

"You blue *heaven* above us bent." — *Tennyson.*

—The mansion or abode of God and his angels; the state and place of blessedness in the life to come. As we can have no conception of those joys which never have been and never will be experienced by us here in their full extent, we have of course no words in human language to express them, and cannot therefore expect any clear description of them even in the Holy Scriptures; hence, the Bible describes this happiness sometimes in general terms, designating its greatness, and sometimes by various figurative images and modes of speech, borrowed from everything which we know to be attractive and desirable.

—The residence of the celestial gods, in a pagan sense.

"Yes, love indeed is light from *heaven!*" — *Byron.*

—The Supreme Power; the Sovereign of heaven; God; Jehovah; the Omnipotent.

"*Heaven's* best treasures, peace and health." — *Gray.*

—Elevation of state; sublimity; supreme felicity; exalted happiness.

"The brightest *heaven* of invention." — *Shaks.*

NOTE. — *Heaven* is much used in the construction of compound words; as, *heaven*-aspiring, *heaven*-guided, *heaven*-directed, *heaven*-taught, &c.

—*v. a.* To place in a state of bliss, like that of heaven; to beatify; to make felicitous. (R.)

"The bird whose nest
Is *heavened* in the hush of purple hills." — *Gerald Massey.*

Heav'en-born, *a.* Born from heaven; native of heaven; sprung from the celestial regions; as, "*heaven-born* sisters." — *Pope.*

Heav'en-bred, *a.* Produced or cultivated in heaven; as, "*heaven-bred* poesy." — *Shaks.*

Heav'en-bright, *a.* Possessing celestial brightness.

Heav'en-built, *a.* Built by the agency of the gods.

Heav'en-dar'ing, *a.* Defiant to the divine will or authority.

Heav'en-direct'ed, *a.* Raised toward, or pointing to the sky. — Taught by celestial powers; as, "*heaven-directed* hands." — *Pope.*

Heav'en-fallen, *a.* Fallen from a celestial state.

Heav'en-kiss'ing, *a.* Apparently touching the sky; as, a "*heaven-kissing* hill." — *Shaks.*

Heav'enliness, *n.* Exalted grace; supreme excellence.

Heav'enly, *a.* Resembling heaven; pertaining to heaven; celestial; divine; godlike; angelic; inhabiting heaven; as, the *heavenly* regions, *heavenly* bliss, and the like. — Appropriate to heaven or things celestial; perfect; pure; supremely excellent; as, "*heavenly* eloquence." — *Dryden.*

—*adv.* In a manner resembling heaven.

"Where *heavenly* pensive contemplation dwells." — *Pope.*

—By the agency or influence of heaven.

"Our *heavenly* guided soul shall climb." — *Milton.*

Heav'enly-minded, *a.* Having the mind or affections centred on heaven, or on spiritual things.

Heav'enly-mindedness, *n.* State of being heavenly-minded, or of having one's aspirations placed on heavenly things.

Heav'enward, *a.* and *adv.* Toward heaven; looking to heaven.

Heave'-offering, *n.* (*Script.*) An offering made among the Jews (*Numb.* xv. 19), — so called because it was to be heaved or raised. — *Worcester.*

Heav'er, *n.* He or that which heaves or lifts.

(*Naut.*) An iron bar, used as a lever.

Heaves, *n. pl.* (*Farriery.*) See HEAVE.

Heavily, (*hĕv'i-lĭ,*) *adv.* With heaviness; with great weight; as, to be *heavily* laden. — With great burden of grief; sorrowfully; grievously; afflictively; with an air of sorrow or dejection; oppressively

"Why looks your grace so *heavily* to-day?" — *Shaks.*

—With difficulty; slowly and laboriously; as, to walk *heavily.*

Heaviness, (*hĕv'i-nes,*) *n.* Quality of being heavy or ponderous; weight; gravity; burden; oppression; lassitude; sadness; gloom; dejection of mind or of spirits.

sluggishness; torpidity; languor; dulness of mind.—That which creates labor or difficulty; thickness; moistness, as of earth or air; deepness, as of earth.

Heav'ing, *n.* A rising, swell, or distension; a panting, surging, or palpitating; as, *heavings* of the heart.

Heavisome, (*hĕv'i-sum,*) *a.* Dull; torpid; drowsy; gloomy.

Heavy, (*hĕv'ĭ,*) *a.* [A.S. *hefig, hæfig;* D. *hevig,* violent; Ger. and Dan. *heftig,* violent, vehement. The A.S. *hefig* is akin to *heffan,* Goth. *hufjar,* to raise; the idea of great weight being produced by the difficulty of raising a large body.] That is heaved or lifted with labor or force; weighty; ponderous; large in amount; thick; dense; bulky; difficult to move; as, a *heavy* rock, a *heavy* shower, a *heavy* load, *heavy* timber, &c. — Sad; sorrowful; dejected; grievous; afflictive; depressed in mind; burdensome; oppressive; as, *heavy* care, *heavy* spirits, &c.

"A light wife makes a *heavy* husband." — *Shaks.*

—Cumbersome; burdensome; hard to sustain, endure, attempt, or accomplish; difficult to bear; as, *heavy* tidings, *heavy* expenses, a *heavy* tax, a *heavy* yoke, &c. — Dull; drowsy; wanting spirit or animation; destitute of life, or rapidity of volition or action; indolent; slow; tedious; sluggish; wearisome; dilatory; stupid; as, a *heavy* manner, a *heavy* gait, a *heavy* book, *heavy* eyes, a *heavy* sermon.

"A *heavy,* dull, degenerate mind." — *Dryden.*

—Great; strong; forcible; violent; tempestuous; abundant; copious; swelling or rolling with great force; as, a *heavy* gale, a *heavy* sea, a *heavy* fire of artillery. — Lying with weight on the stomach; not easily digested; — used in application to food; as, a *heavy* dinner. — Moist; deep; soft; miry; cloggy; clayey; — said of earth; as, a *heavy* soil, a *heavy* road. &c. — Low; deep-toned; loudly resonant; as, a *heavy* clap of thunder, a *heavy* report of cannon. — Not light; improperly raised: solid; clammy; tenacious; adhesive; as, *heavy* bread, *heavy* pastry, and the like. — Of a strong body; potent; ardent; — said of liquors, &c.; as, a *heavy* wine. — Gloomy; overcast with clouds; dark; threatening; as, a *heavy* day, a *heavy* sky. — Pregnant; enceinte; big in the family-way. (R.)

Heavy fire. (*Mil.*) A discharge of cannon, small arms, &c., kept up with but brief intermission.

Heavy metal. (*Mil.*) Guns of large calibre, discharging balls of proportionately large size.

(NOTE. *Heavy* is often used in composition to form a compound; as, *heavy*-laden, *heavy*-hearted, *heavy*-eyed.)

Heav'y, *adv.* With great weight. (Used in composition.)

"Come unto me all ye that labour and are *heavy*-laden." *Matt.* xi.

Heavy, (*hĕv'e,*) *a.* Suffering from the heaves; as, a *heavy* horse.

Heav'y-armed, *a.* Carrying heavy arms, as a soldier.

Heav'y-handed, *a.* Awkward; clumsy; not adroit or dexterous.

Heav'y-headed, *a.* Stupid; dull; obtuse; slow of comprehension.

Heav'y-hearted, *a.* Oppressed with sorrow; sad.

Heav'y-laden, *a.* Laden with a heavy burden.

Heav'y-spar, *n.* (*Min.*) Native sulphate of baryta; called also barite, from Gr. *barus,* heavy. It is found in crystals that are usually tabular, also massive. Its color is white, but sometimes tinged yellow, red, blue, or brown. Some varieties, from the presence of carbonaceous matters, are fetid when rubbed. *Sp. gr.* 4·3–4·8. *Comp.* Sulphuric acid 34·3, baryta 65·7. *H.* 3. occurs commonly with the metallic ores, and is found in many parts of the U. S., as Cheshire, Conn., Hatfield, Mass., Perkiomen, Pa., Pillar Point, N. Y., &c. At Dufton, Eng., fine crystals are found, one of which weighed 109 lbs. It is largely used in the adulteration of white lead. When very white, the baryta improves the color of the lead and likewise preserves it from the action of vapors of sulphur which speedily blacken it.

Heazy, (*hē'zĭ,*) *a.* [A. S. *hâs.*] An English provincialism for hoarse; wheezing.

Heb'bardsville, in *Kentucky,* a post-village of Henderson co.

Hebbardsville, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Athens co., about 70 m. S E. of Columbus.

Hebdom'adal, Hebdom'adary, *a.* [L Lat. *hebdomadalis,* from Gr. *hebdomai,* seven days, from *hepta,* seven; Fr. *hebdomadaire.*] Consisting of seven days; occurring every seven days; weekly.

Hebdom'adary, *n.* [Fr. *hebdomadier.*] (*Eccl.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, a member of a chapter or convent, whose week it is to officiate in the choir.

Hebe, (*hē'bē.*) (*Myth.*) The Greek goddess of youth, the fair daughter of Jupiter and Juno — answering to the Latin goddess *Juventas.* She was originally the cup-bearer to the gods, but being superseded by Ganymede, she was employed to harness her mother's peacocks, and prepare Juno's chariot. She subsequently became the wife of Hercules, and the mother of Alexiares and Aniatus.

He'ber, Eber. (*Script.*) The son of Salah, and father of Phaleg, B. 1281, B. C.; n. at the age of 464. The name of *Hebrews* given to the Jewish nation, is derived from him.

He'ber, in *Utah Territory,* a post-village, cap. of Wasatch co., about 45 m. S.E. of Salt Lake City.

Hébert, JACQUES RENÉ, one of the Jacobin leaders of the French revolution, commonly called *Père Duchêne,* from the name of his journal, B. at Alençon towards 1755, and executed on the 24th of March, 1794. He was the most brutal journalist of the period, and played a leading part in every conspiracy against the establishment of law and order, and in the detestable massacre of September, 1792. On the 10th of August preceding he had been installed among the magistrates of the people at the Hôtel de Ville, and from this period he labored to exalt the municipal authority above that of the convention. The Girondins were sacrificed in the struggle which ensued, but Robespierre and the Committee of Public Safety only awaited a proper opportunity, and arrested the party of Hébert at the very moment they were threatening a new insurrection. The followers of Hébert and Chaumette, generally called "Hebertists," were atheists, and their leaders were as obscene and cruel in outward conduct as they were irreligious in heart. The charge on which they were executed was that of endeavoring to destroy the republic by immorality.

Heb'etate, *v. a.* [Lat. *hebetare;* Fr. *hébéter.*] To dull; to blunt; to make obtuse; to stupefy; as, to *hebetate* the understanding.

—Obtuse; blunt; dull; deadened.

Hebeta'tion, *n.* [Lat. *hebetatio.*] Act of making obtuse, dull, blunt, or stupid. — State of being blunted, dulled, or stupefied.

He'betine, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as WILLEMITE, *q. v.*

Hebra'ic, Hebra'ical, *a.* [Fr. *Hébraïque,* from L. Lat. *Hebraicus.*] Relating or pertaining to the Hebrews; denoting the language of the Hebrews.

Hebra'ically, *adv.* After the manner of the Hebrew language.

He'braism, *n.* [Fr. *Hébraisme.*] A Hebrew idiom, or peculiarity of speech.

He'braist, *n.* One versed in the Hebrew language or literature.

Hebrais'tic, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, Hebrew.

He'braize, *v. a.* To make Hebrew or Hebraistic; to render into the Hebrew tongue.

—*v. n.* To speak Hebrew; to conform to Hebraic speech, manners, or customs.

Hebrew, (*hē'bru,*) *n.* [Fr. *Hébreu:* Heb. *Eber,* both a proper name and a name denoting region, opposite region, or country beyond the Euphrates.] One of the descendants of Heber, or Eber; a Jew; an Israelite. — See JEWS.

—*a.* Belonging, or having reference to the Hebrews; as, the *Hebrew* rites and ceremonies.

He'brewess, *n.* A female Israelite; a Jewess.

He'brew Language and Literature. The Hebrew is one of the oldest and most remarkable of known languages, and is of especial interest to us, as being that in which the Old Testament Scriptures were originally written. It belongs to the so-called Canaanitish branch, or chief division of the Semitic family of languages, the other branches being the Aramaic and Arabian. It is a matter of dispute whether the *H.* language, as found in the earliest books of the Old Testament, is the dialect which Abraham brought with him into Canaan, or whether it is the common tongue of the Canaanitish nations, which Abraham only adopted from them, and which was afterwards developed to greater fulness under the peculiar moral and political influences to which his posterity were exposed. There is every reason to believe, however, that Abraham, on his entrance into Canaan, found the language then prevailing among the different tribes inhabiting that country to be in, at least, dialectical affinity with his own. For a long time, down to very recently, *H.* was universally regarded as the original language of the human race, coeval with its beginning; and that traces of it were discoverable in all subsequent tongues. The origin and progress of the Hebrew language, until it became the language of Scripture, in the time of Moses, it is impossible to determine. According to some, the vernacular dialect of Abraham himself was Aramaic, and became gradually changed by the influx of Egyptian and Arabic words, to the time of Moses. From the time of Moses down to the Captivity, a period of a thousand years, notwithstanding the existence of some isolated, but important archaisms, as in the form of the pronoun, &c., it underwent but little change. So far is this the case, that it has been used as an argument against the received antiquity of the Pentateuch. The causes, however, are to be sought in the isolated and stationary character of the Hebrews themselves, and the genius of the language, as little susceptible of change. In even the earliest canonical books of this period, the language appears in a state of mature development, with precision of syntactical arrangement and great regularity of formation. One of the most remarkable features in the later language of this period is the difference which distinguishes the diction of poetry from that of prose. The language of simple narration and history limits itself to the forms necessary to common purposes; the poets, on the other hand, made use of universal words and flexions, and harmonic arrangement of thoughts, as seen in the parallelism of members in a single verse, and in the strophic order of longer periods. The rhetorical language of the prophets moves in a more free rhythm of thought, and in longer sentences than the poets, but, in other respects, especially in its palmy state, falls in very much with it. The decline and corruption of the Hebrew language dates from the Babylonish captivity. From the time of the Assyrians, the Aramaic made great inroads upon the Hebrew; and after the power of the Israelites had been broken by long wars and captivity, the Aramaic, owing to the influence of foreign authority and foreign colonists, spread rapidly. After their return from the Captivity, Ezra and Nehemiah took care that the Hebrew, in its ancient form, should be made more familiar to the people; and they both wrote in Hebrew. Among the more strict Jews, the Hebrew was still retained, although within narrow limits, as appears from Daniel and the Maccabees. Still the progress of the Aramaic was not to be repressed; and if the ancient language was occasionally imitated, there was always a considerable admixture of the foreign idiom. From the second century on, the Hebrew was known only to the learned, while the Aramaic became the vernacular of the country. Yet, after it ceased to be the language of the people, it did not become unknown to them, as it was read in the Bible in the synagogue, and also frequently made use of by the learned among them to communicate information to those of their own faith. The earliest known character in the Hebrew writing bears a very strong resemblance to the Samaritan, both being evidently derived from the Phœnician. During the Babylonish captivity, they received from the Chaldees the square character in common use, and in the time of Ezra the old Hebrew MSS. were copied in Chaldee characters. The origin of the vowel-points is usually assigned to the 7th cent. of our era, and arose from the efforts made by the learned Jews to preserve the pronunciation of their language, when it ceased to be a spoken tongue. The minute and complex system which we now possess was gradually developed, from a few indispensable signs, to its present elaborateness. There are three kinds of Hebrew alphabets now in use, —the *square,* or Assyrian, that commonly used in print; the *rabbinical,* or mediæval, that used chiefly in commentaries and notes; and the *cursive,* which is employed in writing. There are no capital letters, and the writing is from right to left. The alphabet consists of twenty letters, or consonants, the vowels being expressed by marks above or below the letters. Five letters have a separate final form. The accents and marks of punctuation are very numerous. The Hebrew is deficient in grammatical technicalities, especially in moods and tenses of the verb, and, consequently, also somewhat in precision; but in euphony, simplicity, brevity, variety of signification, and power of poetical expression, it is hardly excelled by any tongue. The Hebrew literature is the oldest in existence, and has claimed a high degree of attention on account of its connection with our religion. With the Hebrews, as with every other people, poetry was cultivated before prose; and in the songs of Moses and Deborah we have the earliest specimens of poetry. The Jews were preëminently a musical people. Everything calculated to excite the multitude was expressed in song; and young men and maidens emulated each other in beautiful odes at their festive gatherings. The art of poetry was taught in the schools, and their religious exercises, and worship was always conducted with singing and instrumental performances. Hebrew poetry is remarkable for its wealth of imagery, not only in the way of illustration, but also of metaphor, substituting the image for the object to be described. There is also a great desire for the symbolic, giving to abstract ideas a concrete form, and investing even inanimate objects with thoughts, feelings, and speech. Hebrew poetry is sententious, each stanza or couplet being complete in itself: so that they would admit of increase or diminution, or of a different arrangement, without destroying the unity of the whole. The poetry of the Hebrews formed so much the groundwork of their higher thinking, that it gave coloring to their historical writings, and affected their philosophical speculations. Hence arose those anthropomorphisms which to us are frequently so offensive, but which naturally connect themselves with the religious views of the Hebrews. One peculiarity of their poetry is *parallelism,* or the regularly placing beside each other symmetrically constructed propositions. The symmetry, however, is not so much external as ideal, being the same thought repeated several times in other words, or apprehended antithetically from opposite sides. All attempts to discover rhyme or metre in ancient Hebrew poetry have failed; but this may probably arise from our ignorance of the ancient pronunciation. Lyric poetry prevailed under the poet-king David, who was equally successful in song and elegy. Strong religious feelings distinguish the spirit and subject of these poems. On the other hand, Solomon in his actions, as well as in the writings which bear his name, inclines evidently to a philosophic and even worldly spirit, very remote from the Jewish character. After the division of the kingdom, religion and literature alone preserved a residue of national vigor, and the prophets now became the instructors and comforters of this morally and politically degraded people. Before the unfortunate period of the Babylonish captivity, under the kings lived Jonah, Joel, Amos, Hosea, Isaiah, Micah, Obadiah, Nahum, and Habakkuk. During the captivity flourished Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Daniel, Zephaniah; and after the return, Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi. That much must have been lost from the treasures of Hebrew literature, which was very rich, particularly in the age of Solomon, is evident from passages in the Old Testament itself. Of many of the works of the prophets, particularly those known as the minor prophets, we evidently possess only fragments. The period immediately after the return from the Babylonish captivity was of the highest importance to Hebrew literature. Learned men were appointed to make collections of the ancient writings, and the sacred Scriptures were authenticated, and arranged into a canon. When Judea was a province, under the successors of the Macedonian hero, Greek refinement, science, and philosophy spread among the Jews, and a number of errors crept into their religion, and led to the formation of different sects among them; as the Pharisees, Sadducees, Essenes, &c. The Greek language became common in Judea, and the Septuagint was used in the synagogues. During this period, and under the Romans, their literature made great progress, from the influence of the great successive schools, the most famous of which was that of the great Hillel, president of the Sanhedrim. The Philo

sophical book of Ben Sirach, and the first book of the Maccabees, are the products of the earlier part of this period; and a number of the other apocryphal writings, whose date is unknown, may probably be referred to the same time. The simultaneous literary activity of the Jews in Africa is evinced by their numerous contributions to Hellenistic poetry and history (Jason, Alexander, Polyhistar, Ezekiel, &c.), and especially to Platonic philosophy, (Aristobulus, Philo, &c.) The Roman conquest, and the persecutions which naturally followed exerted a very pernicious influence upon literature. After the desolation of Jerusalem, various other places in Palestine became distinguished for their schools of religious science, principally under the lead of the presidents of the Sanhedrim. The work of collecting, elucidating, systematizing, and further developing the decisions of the oral law, was also carried on; and these were finally converted into a written code, or compendium of teachings (*Mishna*), by the patriarch Jehudah the Holy, and his school, during the mild reign of the Antonines. To these were added the partly supplementary, partly explanatory works, Tosefta, Mekhilta, Safra, and Sifre. These works became the basis of religious study in the subsequent three centuries, in Palestine, as well as in Babylonia, where various flourishing schools existed. After new persecutions by the Christian emperors, which destroyed the schools (353) and the patriarchate (429) of Palestine, — and by the Persian kings in the latter part of the 5th century, which destroyed the schools of Babylonia, — the results of these studies were collected, though in chaotic disorder, in the two Gemaras or Talmuds (*q. v.*), — the Palestinian and Babylonian; other extant products of the time were various ethical treatises; historical, legendary, and cosmogonal writings; stories, prayers, &c. The Chaldee, often with an admixture of Hebrew, was now generally used in literary works, while the people used the various languages of the countries in which they lived. Under Mohammedan rule, particularly under the later caliphs, who favored science, the Jews enjoyed comparatively mild treatment, and their schools revived, particularly in Babylon. Numerous works, historical and ethical, were composed; the critical notes of the Masora, and the Targum of Jerusalem elaborated; Talmudical compendiums written; and medical, astronomical, and linguistic studies pursued. Scientific and literary pursuits also flourished among the Jews in Africa, who, with slight interruptions, enjoyed peace under the Saracenic princes. The Arabic was the language generally used by scholars. In the feudal states of Europe, the Jews generally enjoyed but few privileges, and were frequently subjected to the most cruel persecutions. In Spain, however, under the Moorish princes, they enjoyed civil rights, and nearly to the same extent under the Christian kings; and here they made great progress in literature and science. The most distinguished man of this time was Moses Maimonides, renowned as a philosopher, as well as a writer on law. Since that time the Jews have advanced with the surrounding nations, and have produced a number of distinguished men in almost every department of literature and science.

He'brews, (Epistle to the.) (*Script.*) One of the canonical books of the New Testament, the object of which was to prove to the Jews, from their own Scriptures, the divinity, humanity, atonement, and intercession of Christ, particularly his preëminence over Moses and the angels of God; to demonstrate the superiority of the gospel to the law, and the real object and design of the Mosaic institution; to fortify the minds of the Hebrew converts against apostasy under persecution, and to engage them to a deportment becoming their Christian profession. In this view, the epistle furnishes a key to the Old Testament Scriptures, and is invaluable as a clear elucidation and an inspired, unanswerable demonstration of the doctrine of the great atoning Sacrifice as set forth in the Old Testament institutions. The name of the writer of this epistle is nowhere mentioned. The majority of critics, however, refer it to the apostle Paul. It is also believed to have been written in Greek, at Rome, in about A. D. 63.

Hebrician, (*hē-brish'an,*) *n.* A Hebraist; one learned in the Hebrew language.

Hebrid'can, Hebrid'ian, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of the Hebrides.

—*a.* Relating or pertaining to the Hebrides.

Hebrides, (*heb'bri-dēs,*) or Westean Islands. [Lat. *Ebudes Insulæ.*] A cluster of rugged and mountainous islands, on the W. coast of Scotland, in the Atlantic, extending about 180 m. in length, with an average width of 10 to 13 m. from the Butt of Lewis on the N., to the small isle of Sana, on the coast of Cantire. The various tracts or clusters of rocks, thus detached from the mainland, number in all over 300, of which 86 are inhabited. Lat. 55° 35 to 58° 34′ N., Lon. 5° to 8° W. *Area*, 2,750 sq. m. The principal of these islands are Lewis, Harris, N. Uist, S. Uist, Benbecula, Skye, Eig, Muck, Coll, Mull, Lismore, Staffa, Iona, Scalpa, and Colonsay. *Manuf.* Kelp, whisky, and cotton stuffs. The ancient Gaelic is still spoken in these islands, and it is certain that they were ruled by their own Pictish princes until the 8th century, from which time they were, during four ensuing centuries, the haunts of pirates who infested the neighboring mainland. By the gradual consolidation of the royal power, they were, though long lawless and turbulent, gradually brought under control, and the abolition of heritable jurisdictions, in 1748, finally overthrew the influence of the independent chieftains. *Pop.* 118,500.

He'brides, (New,) a group of islands in the S. Pacific, discovered by Quiros, in 1506. Capt. Cook, who surveyed most of them in 1773, gave them their name, as being the most W. of the islands of the Pacific. They extend N.W. and S.E. over 375 m., from Lat. 13° to 20° S., and Lon. 166° to 170° E. *Area*, 4,200 sq. m. The soil in the valleys is fertile, but the islands are mostly mountainous, and some have active volcanoes. *Pop.* 130,000, mostly Papuans.

He'bron, (*Anc. Geog.*) a town of Palestine, in the tribe of Judah, built, according to Scripture, "seven years before Zoan in Egypt" (*Num.* xiii. 22), and called originally Kirjath-arba (*Judges* i. 10), was a well-known town when Abraham "came and dwelt in the plain of Mamre, which is in Hebron," B. C. 1917 (*Gen.* xiii. 18). It was the scene of the death of Sarah, B. C. 1859 (*Gen.* xxiii. 2), and of her sepulchre in the cave of Machpelah, purchased by Abraham, of Ephron the Hittite, for 400 shekels of silver (*Gen.* xxiii. 3–20). Hebron was taken by Joshua, who "destroyed it utterly, and all the souls that were therein," B. C. 1450 (*Josh.* x. 36, 37), and bestowed its fields and neighboring villages upon Caleb, "because that he wholly followed the Lord God of Israel," B. C. 1444 (*Josh.* xiv. 13–15), but gave the town to the Levites for a city of refuge, B. C. 1443 (*Josh.* xxi. 13). David established his government here, B. C. 1047, and ruled here "seven years and six months" (2 *Sam.* v. 5). Hebron, rebuilt after the Captivity, B. C. 536, was seized by the Edomites, from whom it was wrested by Judas Maccabæus, B. C. 163–160. It was burned by an officer of Vespasian soon after the capture of Jerusalem, Sept. 8, 70, and was taken early in the 12th century by the Crusaders, from whom it reverted to the Moslems in 1187.

He'bron, in *Connecticut*, a post-vill. and twp. of Tolland co., abt. 20 m. S.E. of Hartford; *pop.* (1870) 1,2·5.

He'bron, in *Georgia*, a village of Washington co., abt. 20 m. S.E. of Milledgeville.

He'bron, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of McHenry co., abt. 60 m. N.W. of Chicago; *pop.* of township abt. 1,300.

He'bron, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Porter co., abt. 14 m. S.W. of Valparaiso.

He'bron, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Adair co., abt. 45 m. S.W. of Des Moines.

He'bron, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Boone co.

He'bron, in *Maine*, a post-township of Oxford co., abt. 40 m. N.W. of Portland; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

He'bron, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Nicollet co., on the Minnesota River, abt. 14 m. S.W. of St. Peter.

He'bron, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Grafton co., abt. 30 m. N.N.W. of Concord; *pop.* abt. 570.

He'bron, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Washington co., abt. 54 m. N.N.E. of Albany; *pop.* of township (1870) 2,399.

He'bron, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Licking co., abt. 27 m. E. of Columbus.

He'bron, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Potter co., abt. 6 m. N. of Coudersport; *pop.* abt. 850.

He'bron, in *S. Carolina*, a P. O. of Spartanburg dist.

He'bron, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

He'bron, in *W. Virginia*, a post-office of Pleasants co.

He'bronville, in *Massachusetts*, a P. O. of Bristol co.

Hec'ate. (*Myth.*) A goddess, not mentioned in Homer, but by later writers spoken of as a daughter of Perses and Asteria. Her name is the feminine form of Hecatos (the Far-shooter), applied to Phœbus, Apollo, and Helios (the Sun). In the Homeric Hymn, she aids Demeter (Ceres) in her search for Persephonê (Proserpine); in other versions of the myth she remained with the latter in the nether world. Statues were set up to her in market-places, and especially at cross-roads. In works of art she is represented sometimes as a single being, sometimes as a three-headed monster.

Hec'atolite, *n.* [Gr. *hekata*, the moon.] (*Min.*) Moonstone, a variety of Oligoclase, *q. v.*

Hecatomb, (*hek'a-tōōm,*) *n.* [Gr. *hekatombe*, from *hekaton*, a hundred, and *bous*, an ox.] (*Antiq.*) A sumptuous or magnificent sacrifice, — originally consisting of the sacrifice of a hundred beasts of the same kind, at a hundred altars, by a hundred priests or sacrificers. Pythagoras is said to have sacrificed a hecatomb of a hundred oxen to the Muses, in joy and gratitude for his having discovered the demonstration of the 47th proposition of the first book of Euclid. Although a true hecatomb consisted of a hundred oxen, yet, in the time of Homer, the word had lost its real etymological meaning; it merely meant a great public sacrifice. Thus, in the *Iliad*, an allusion is made to a hecatomb of twelve oxen; to another of oxen and rams; and to another of fifty.

—In modern language, any public sacrifice of a large number of victims.

Hecatom'pedon, *n.* [Gr. *ekatompedos.*] (*Arch.*) A temple one hundred feet in length. (R.)

Hecaton'stylon, *n.* [Gr. *hekaton*, hundred, and *stylos*, pillar.] (*Arch.*) A temple with a hundred pillars.

Heck, *n.* [A.S. *hëca*; Scot. *hack*; Swed. *häck*, a manger.] A kind of lobby, divided from the fireplace of old houses. (Prov. Eng.) — In some parts of England, a latticed door; also, the latch of such door. — A rack or crib for cattle, &c., to feed at. — A contrivance of lattice-work for catching fish. — An English archaism for the bend or sinuous turn of a river.

(*Weaving.*) An apparatus through which the threads of warps pass from the bobbins to the warping-mill, and by means of which they are separated into sets for the heddles. — *Webster.*

Half-heck, the lower half of a door. (Prov. Eng.) — *Heck-board*, the board laid in a cart's bottom. — *Heck-frame*, the frame-work which holds the heck in warping.

Heck'er, Faiedaich, b. 1811, was one of the principal leaders in the Badish insurrection of '48, and member of the provisional govt., afterwards colonel in the U. S. A. during the late Civil War.

Heck'er, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Monroo co.

Heckle, (*hek'l,*) *n.* and *v. a.* See Hackle.

Heck'sherville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Schuylkill co., about 6 m. W. of Pottsville.

Heck'town, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Northampton co., about 55 m. N. of Philadelphia.

Hecla, (*hek'la.*) a volcanic mountain in the S. of Iceland, about 20 m. from the coast, is of a conical shape (Fig. 1259), and stands isolated. Its snow-clad summit is 5,110 feet high. The principal crater, when visited by Sir George Mackenzie, was about 100 feet deep, and contained a large quantity of snow in the bottom. There are many small secondary craters near the summit. The sides of the mountain are broken by numerous deep ravines, forming channels for mountain-torrents which are produced by the melting of the snow. The principal rocks are lava and basalt, covered with the loose stones, scoriæ, and ashes ejected from the volcano. The



Fig. 1259. — Mount Hecla, (Iceland.)

view from the summit is very desolate and wild. "Fantastic groups of hills, craters, and lava, leading the eye to distant snow-covered jokuls; the mist rising from a waterfall; lakes embosomed amid bare, bleak mountains; an awful and profound slumber; lowering clouds; marks all around of the furious action of the most destructive of the elements, give to the region a character of desolation scarcely to be paralleled." There are nearly fifty recorded eruptions of this volcano, the one of 1783 being the most terrible; the matter then thrown out filled up mountain-glens 600 feet deep, as well as many lakes and river-courses. In the eruption of 1845–6, a stream of lava from the large crater was 50 feet deep and 1 mile wide; stones of enormous size were also ejected, and the ashes borne as far as the Orkney Isles.

Hec'la (or Heckly) **Works,** in *N. York*, a post-village of Oneida co., about 105 m. W. by N. of Albany

Hec'tare, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *hekaton*, hundred, and Lat. *area.*] A French land-measure = 100 sq. metres = 11,960 yards = 2,471 acres.

Hec'tic, Hec'tical, *a.* [Gr. *hektikos* — *hexis* habit of body, from *echō*, *hexō*, to have.] Habitual; constitutional: pertaining to hectic; as, a *hectic* fever. — Affected with hectic disease or fever.

"No *hectic* student scares the gentle maid." — *Taylor.*

—*n.* (*Med.*) A protracted or habitual fever, but generally applied to that intermittent fever which usually occurs in the latter stages of consumption. It is commonly characterized by morning and evening paroxysms, with intermediate remissions; but the evening paroxysm is usually the most marked. Towards evening, as the paroxysm comes on, the listless, languid manner which prevailed during the day becomes changed, the eyes brighten, the conversation becomes animated, and the cheeks assume a beautiful flush. This may continue for five or six hours, when the manner and appearance of the patient become entirely changed, the hectic flush passes away, and a chill spreads over the entire frame, followed by a profuse perspiration, which leaves the patient utterly prostrate. Day after day the sad story is repeated, the patient is gradually reduced in body and strength, and at length dies exhausted. — See Consumption.

Hec'tically, *adv.* Habitually; constitutionally; in a hectic manner.

Hec'togram, Hec'togramme, *n.* [Fr. *hectogramme*, from Gr. *ekaton*, and *gramma*, a gramme.] A French measure of weight = 100 grains = 1,543·4 English grains.

Hectolitre, (*hek-to-lē'tr,*) *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *hekaton*, and *litra*, a pound. See Litre.] A French measure of volume = 100 litres = 6,102·8 English cubic inches.

Hectome'ter, Hectom'eter, *n.* [From Gr. *hekaton*, and *metron*, measure.] See Hectometre.

Hectometre, (*hĕk-to-mā'tr,*) *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *hekaton*, and *metron*, measure. See Metre.] A French measure of length = 100 metres = 3,937 English inches.

Hec'tor, the bravest of the Trojans, the son of Priam and Hecuba, and husband to Andromache. During the Trojan war he fought gloriously against the most redoubtable of the Greek warriors, Ajax and Diomede, and killed a number of their best leaders; among others Patroclus, the friend of Achilles, who was roused into

activity in order to aveuge his death, and who, after chasing *H.* three times around the walls of Troy, pierced him with his spear. His body was thrown to the dogs to be devoured, but his father supplicating Achilles, it was given up to him, and was buried in Troy, where funeral sacrifices were offered to him as a hero.

Hec'tor, *n.* [From *Hector*, the son of Priam, and leader of the Trojans.] A bully; a swash-buckler; a blusterer; a noisy, turbulent fellow; one who worries, browbeats, or annoys.

"We 'll drink to this celestial *hector*." — *Prior.*

—*v. a.* To threaten; to bully; to browbeat; to act toward with insolence; hence, to torment by irritating words; to tease; to worry; to annoy.

"Fortune 's a drudge, when *hector'd* by the brain." — *Dryden.*

—*v. n.* To play the bully; to be insolent; to bluster; to act in a browbeating manner.

"Don Carlos made her chief director
That she might o'er the servants *hector*." — *Swift.*

Hec'tor, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Jay co.

Hec'tor, in *New York*, a post-township of Schuyler co., on Seneca Lake, about 15 m. W. of Ithaca; *pop.* about 10,000.

Hec'tor, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Potter co.; *pop.* about 900.

Hec'torism, *n.* Practice of a bully or hector.

Hec'torly, *a.* Blustering; bullying; resembling a hector.

Hectostere, (*hĕk'to-stêr,*) *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *hekaton*, and *stereos*, solid.] A French measure of solidity = 100 cubical metres = 3531·741 English cubic feet.

Hedal'go, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Jasper co.

Hed'dle, *n.*; *pl.* HEDDLES. (*Weaving.*) One of the sets of parallel double threads which are arranged in sets, and, with their mounting, compose the harness employed to guide the warp threads to the lathe or batten; heald. *Heddle-eye*, is the eye or loop formed in each heddle to receive a warp thread. — *Webster.*

Hed'enbergite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of Pyroxene, *q. v.*, containing lime and protoxide of iron.

Hedeo'ma, *n.* [Gr. *hedus*, sweet.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Lamiaceæ*. The species *H. pulegioides*, the Pennyroyal, is a small, strong-scented herb, half a foot high, common in dry pastures in the N. and Middle States, and flowering all summer. It is much used as an emmenagogue, and also occasionally as a stimulant and carminative.

Hed'era, *n.* [Lat., ivy.] (*Bot.*) The Ivy, a genus of European plants, order *Araliaceæ*. *H. helix* is the well-known climbing evergreen which grows over old trees and walls. The gardeners of the last century frequently trained it into fanciful shapes, as of human figures and birds, on skeletons of wire-work. Its black berries increase during the winter, and ripen in April, furnishing food for wild pigeons and songbirds in the spring. Sheep eat the leaves in severe weather. Medicinally, the ivy is reputed to be diaphoretic, and its berries are emetic and purgative. There are several varieties in our gardens.



Fig. 1260. — THE COMMON IVY, (*Hedera helix.*)

Hederaceous, (*hĕd-er-ā'shus,*) *a.* Resembling, relating to, or producing ivy.

Hed'eral, *a.* Pertaining to, or composed of ivy.

Hederiferous, *a.* [Lat. *hedera*, ivy, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing ivy.

Hed'erose, *a.* Belonging to ivy; abounding in ivy.

Hedge, (*hĕj.*) *n.* [A.S. *hege.*] The best class of fence that we have, with the exception of a stone or brick wall, and one of the most lasting safeguards against trespassers. A hedge is constructed of most kinds of trees and shrubs, but the best is, undoubtedly, one which is made of shrubs of a thorny nature, and of these, *holly* is the best plant for the purpose. The method of procedure by which hedges are formed is very simple, and consists, after the trees or shrubs have been planted, in cutting off their tops, and shortening their side-branches, by which means an undergrowth of smaller branches is obtained, and the hedge made thick and spreading; a compact mass of vegetation spreading in every direction, and nearly impenetrable. With *holly hedges*, however, more pains must be taken, as the ground has to be carefully prepared by manuring and trenching; the holly-shoots must also be judiciously planted after midsummer, when the soil is moist from recent rain-falls, and a convenient space must be left between the plants, in order to enable them to spread their roots, and derive ample nourishment from the soil. On account of its slow growth, holly takes a long time to mature into a good hedge, and consequently it is not so often used for the purpose as it would otherwise be. Yew forms a close and durable hedge, when well and carefully clipped, and for gardens and nursery-grounds, where shade is required as well as protection, a yew hedge is preferable to any other. Beech, lime, and hornbeam are used when high hedges and strong fences are required; also elder, which is such a rapid grower, that a complete hedge is soon obtained after planting; it has also got another merit, and that is, that cattle do not eat its branches. In gardens, *privet hedges* are more common than those composed of other shrubs, and in fields and grounds, the Osage orange, and after it the hemlock, and arbor vitæ, are the hedges which are by far the most generally adopted. In France and Holland, hedges are often trained along stakes and rods, which have been placed for the purpose; these hedges have a very light and pleasing effect, from their neatness and regularity.

Hedge, *v. a.* To inclose with a hedge; to fence with a thicket of shrubs, thorns, or small trees; to separate by a hedge; as, to *hedge* a garden. — To obstruct with a hedge, or to hedge in any manner; to interpose, as with a barrier. — To fortify; to guard; to protect; to encircle for defence; to hem in.

"There 's such divinity doth *hedge* a king." — *Shaks.*

—To inclose for preventing escape; — often before *in.*

"That is a law to *hedge in* the cuckoo." — *Locke.*

To hedge a bet. (*Sports.*) To bet for and against; that is, after making a bet on one side, to make a counter bet on the other side, thus guarding against much loss, let the result be what it may.

—*v. n.* To hide one's self, as in a hedge; to skulk; to slink out of sight.

(*Sports.*) To bet on both sides; as, I have *hedged* on the race.

Hedge'-bill, Hedg'ing-bill, *n.* A bill-hook; a cutting-hook used in topping and dressing hedges.

Hedge'-born, *a.* Of low birth, as if born under a hedge; obscure; outlandish; as, "a *hedge-born* swain." *Shaks.*

Hedge'-bote, *n.* Materials for the repairs of hedges allowed to a tenant.

Hedge'-creeper, *n.* One who skulks under hedges for evil purposes.

Hedge'hog, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the genus of insectivorous quadrupeds *Erinaceus*, all the species of which belong to Europe and Asia. The common *H.*, though having a formidable appearance, is one of the most harmless creatures in existence. It may be thus described: — The back covered with sharp, strong spines, about an inch long, with the power of rolling itself up in a ball by means of appropriate muscles; muzzle pointed; tail short; and each foot five-toed, and armed with robust claws; the head is very conical; the ears short, broad, and rounded; the eyes prominent; the body oblong, and conical above; and the legs short, almost naked, and of a dusky color. It is about 10 inches in length, and its color is generally a gray-brown. Its close covering of sharp spines, which are firmly fixed in its tough skin, and sufficiently elastic to bear great violence without breaking, protects it from falls or blows, and as effectually secures it from the attacks of an enemy; for when molested, it instantly rolls itself into a kind of ball, and presents nothing but its prickles to the foe; and the more the animal is irritated and alarmed, the more firmly does it contract itself, and the more stiff and strong does its bristly panoply become. Thus rolled up, it patiently waits till the danger is past. The cat, the weasel, the ferret, and the marten soon decline the combat; and though a well-trained wire-haired terrier, or a fox, may now and then be found to open a *H.*, it generally remains impenetrable and secure. From this state of security, in fact, it is not easily forced, scarcely anything but cold water obliging it to



Fig. 1261. — THE HEDGEHOG.

unfold itself. — The usual food of the *H.* is beetles, worms, slugs, and snails; it is also said to devour fruit, the roots of plants, and certain other vegetable substances, while it shows itself not so restricted as has been thought in its choice of animal food — eggs, frogs, toads, mice, and even snakes occasionally, serving for its repast. The *H.* is strictly nocturnal, remaining coiled up in its retreat during the day, and wandering about nearly all the night in search of food. It generally resides in small thickets, in hedges, or in ditches covered with bushes, making a hole about 6 or 8 inches deep, which it lines with moss, grass, or leaves. The hibernation of the *H* is undoubted; although it lays up no store for the winter, it retires to its hole, and in its warm, soft nest of moss and leaves it lies secure from the rigors of the frost and the violence of the tempest, passing the dreary season in a profoundly torpid state. The female produces from 2 to 4 young ones early in the summer, which at their birth are blind, and covered with soft white spines, which in 2 or 3 days become hard and elastic. The flesh of these animals, though generally rejected as human food, is said to possess a very delicate flavor.

(*Bot.*) See MEDICAGO.

—A kind of dredging-apparatus.

Hedge-hys'sop, *n.* (*Bot.*) See GRATIOLA.

Hedge'less, *a.* Without a hedge or hedges.

Hedge'-marriage, *n.* A clandestine marriage.

Hedge'-note, *n.* A term of contempt for mean writing.

Hedge'-pig, *n.* A young hedgehog.

"Thrice and once the *hedge-pig* whined." — *Shaks.*

Hedge'-priest, *n.* A low, illiterate priest.

Hedg'er, *n.* One who makes or repairs hedges.

Hedge'row, *n.* A row or series of shrubs, trees, or bushes, planted to form an inclosure.

Hedge'-school, *n.* In Ireland, a school kept at the side of a hedge, or in the open air.

Hedge'-sparrow, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See ACCENTOR.

Hedge'-stake, *n.* A stake driven through a hedge as a support.

Hedg'esville, in *New York*, a P. O. of Steuben co.

Hedg'esville, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Berkeley co.

Hedge'-writer, *n.* A low, mean author; a poetaster; a grub-street writer.

Hedg'ing-bill, *n.* Same as HEDGE-BILL, *q. v.*

Hedg'man's River, in *Virginia*, joins Thomson's River in Culpepper co. to form the N. Fork of the Rappahannock River.

Hedjaz, (*hed'jas,*) or **El He'jaz,** one of the five grand divisions of the peninsula of Arabia, bounded N. by the desert of Syria, E. by the Nedjd, S. by Yemen, W. by the Red Sea, and on the N.W. by Egypt. *Area*, 95,000 sq. m. *H.* is mountainous, and has on the N. the celebrated mountains Horeb and Sinai. No rivers, but some springs and wells, which dry up during the summer. *Prod.* Balm, myrrh, and frankincense, and the finest Arabian horses are raised in *H.* It is especially famous as containing Mecca and Medina, the two great objects of Mohammedan pilgrimage.

Hedon'ic, *a.* [Gr. *hedonikos.*] Belonging to pleasure.

Hedonic Sect. (*Philos.*) Same as CYRENAICS, *q. v.*

Hed'onism, *n.* (*Philos.*) The doctrines enunciated by the CYRENAICS, *q. v.*

Hed'onist, *n.* One of the Hedonic sect.

Hedyo'tis, *n.* [Gr. *hedus*, sweet, and *otos*, the ear; said to cure deafness.] (*Bot.*) The Ear-worts, a genus of plants, order *Rubiaceæ*. They are herbs, many species of which are American, and among them *H cærulea*, the Innocence, or Dwarf Pink, an elegant little plant, found in moist grounds, fields, and road-sides. Its blossoms appear early, and are usually found in patches of considerable extent, covering the surface of the ground with a *cerulean* hue. The cauline leaves are small, opposite, lance-ovate. Stems very slender, forked, 3–5′ high, each branch bearing a flower. Corolla pale blue, yellowish at the centre.

Hed'yphane, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of MIMETITE, *q. v.* It is mainly composed of arseniate of lead, with some phosphate and arseniate of lime.

Hedys'arum, *n.* [Gr. *hedus*, sweet, and *aroma*, smell; some of the species being fragrant.] (*Bot.*) A genus of herbaceous plants, order *Fabaceæ*.

Heed, *v. a.* [A. S *hedan*; D. *hoeden*; Dan. *hytle*; Ger. *hüten*, to look after, to guard; Icel. *halld*, guardianship; probably allied to Gr. *kēdomai*, to be concerned for; Sansk. *chad*, to cover.] To guard; to watch; to look to or after; to mind; to regard with care; to take notice of; to attend to; to observe.

"With pleasure Argus the musician *heeds*." — *Dryden.*

—*n.* Care; attention; caution; notice; circumspection; observation; regard.

"Thou must take *heed*, my Portius." — *Addison.*

—Fearful attention; close watch for danger; cautious scrutiny. — Serious regard; respectful notice or observation.

"No *heed* is given to what he says." — *L'Estrange.*

—*v. n.* To mind; to consider; to pay attention to.

Heed'ful, *a.* Giving heed; attentive; observing; watchful; wary; cautious; circumspect; as, *heedful* of advice, *heedful* care.

Heed'fully, *adv.* Attentively; carefully; cautiously; watchfully.

Heed'fulness, *n.* Quality of being heedful; attention; caution; watchfulness; circumspection; vigilance; wariness.

Heed'less, *a.* Inattentive; careless; remiss; negligent; thoughtless; regardless; unobserving.

Heed'lessly, *adv.* In a heedless manner; carelessly; negligently; inattentively.

Heed'lessness, *n.* Quality of being heedless; inattention; carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence.

Heel, *n.* [A.S. *hel*; *Du. hiel*; probably allied to Gr. *hēlos*, a nail, a knot, a protuberance.] The part of the foot which protuberates behind; the hinder part of the foot, and, sometimes, the whole foot; — in man and quadrupeds. — The hinder part of a shoe, stocking, sock, &c. — Something shaped like the human heel; protuberance; a swelling; a knob; a projection. — The closing or latter part of anything, as of a legislative session. — A spur, in application to its being adjusted to the heel of a boot; as, to ply a horse with the *heel.*

(*Naut.*) The after extremity of a ship's keel. — The foot of a mast, boom, bowsprit, &c.

(*Arch.*) A cyma reversa, so called by workmen. (*Gwilt.*) — That part of a rafter which rests on the wall-plate.

To heel over. (*Naut.*) To incline to one side; as, the ship *heeled over* to port. — *Neck and heels*, the entire length of the body; as, he fell *neck and heels*. — *To go heels over head*, to turn over after the manner of a somerset; hence, to go about anything rashly or unadvisedly. — *To have the heels of*, to be the swifter of in running. — *To beat the heels of*, to follow hard upon; to pursue closely.

"Want! ugly want is *at my heels*, and chases me in view." *Otway.*

To lay by the heels, to fetter; to shackle; to imprison. — *To be out at the heels*, to wear ragged stockings on one's feet; hence, to be poverty-stricken, or in bad condition.

"A good man's fortune may grow *out at heels*." — *Shaks.*

To cool the heels, to wait; to dance attendance. — *To show the heels*, or *a pair of heels*, to flee; to escape or run from. — *To take to the heels*, to run away; to make one's escape; to betake to flight.

Heel, *v. a.* To add a heel or heels to; to furnish with heels; as, to *heel* a pair of boots. — To perform by exercise of the heels.

"I cannot sing, nor *heel* the high lavolt." — *Shaks.*

(*Sports.*) To arm with a gaff for fighting; as, to *heel* a cock.

—*v. n.* (*Naut.*) To lean over, as a ship.

Heel'er, *n.* (*Sports.*) A cock that strikes well with his heels.

Heel'-piece, *n.* A patch of leather on the heel of a boot or shoe. — Armor for the heels. — The end; as, the *heel-piece* of a book.

Heel'-post, *n.* (*Naut.*) In a steam-ship, the post which supports a screw-propeller.

Heel'-tap, *n.* A small piece of leather fixed to the heel of a boot or shoe. — A small residnum of liquor left at the bottom of a glass after drinking.

—*v. a.* To add a piece of leather to the heel of a boot or shoe.

Heel'-tool, *n.* A tool used by turners for roughing out a piece of iron, or turning it to somewhat near the intended size; it has a very acute cutting edge and an angular base or heel.

Heer, *n.* The length of two cuts of threads, linen or woollen.

Heerlen, (*hare'len.*) a town of the Netherlands, 14 m. N. of Maestricht. *Manuf.* Needles, linen, and beer; a trade of considerable extent in cattle is also carried on. *Pop.* 4,780.

Heft, *n.* [Icel. *hofgi*, weight.] Weight; ponderosity of substance. (Used as Provincial English, and colloquially in the U. States.) — The bulk of anything. (An American colloquialism.)

—*v. a.* To heave or raise up; to elevate. — To prove the weight or bulk of by lifting. (Used provincially in England, and colloquially in the U. States.)

Heft'ed, *a.* Lifted; raised; — hence, by implication, agitated; perturbed. (Used in composition.)

Hegarty's Cross Roads, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Clearfield co.

He'gel, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich, a German thinker, and the founder of a new school of philosophy, b. at Stuttgart, 1770. He was professor successively at Jena, Heidelberg, and Berlin. He was at first the disciple of Schelling, with whom he was associated in the conduct of a philosophical journal in 1802–3. But his opinions gradually took a different turn. He rejected Schelling's intellectual intuition as an unwarrantable assumption, although he continued to maintain its leading idea, — the unity of the subjective or ideal, and the objective or real: and in this idea endeavored to establish that absolute cognition and absolute truth, which alone, according to this school, can satisfy the demands of the philosophical spirit. *H.* seems not to have perfected his system; and as he had no power of exposition, or of lucid expression of his thoughts, it is impossible to give a clear view of his philosophy. Indeed, it would appear that he himself had the same notion; for he is said to have remarked, that, "of all his numerous disciples, only one had ever understood him, and even he had understood him falsely." Be this as it may, his system is at present the centre of nearly all philosophical interest in Germany, chiefly from the widely discrepant deductions, political and religious, which his friends and enemies draw from it: some maintaining it to be favorable to the present order of things in Church and State, others founding upon it conclusions at variance with all ordinary notions of religion or morality. His most important works are his *Phenomenology of the Mind*; *Logic*; and *Encyclopædia of Philosophical Sciences*. D. of cholera, at Berlin, 1831.

Hege'lian, *a.* Relating, or belonging to the philosophy of Hegel.

—*n.* An adherent of Hegel's philosophical system.

Hege'lianism, He'gelism, *n.* The philosophical doctrines propounded by Hegel.

He'gins, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Schuylkill co.; *pop.* abt. 1,102.

Hegi'ra, Heji'ra, *n.* [Ar. *hidjirah*, departnre.] (*Chron.*) The æra from which Mohammedan nations compute all chronological events subsequent to the flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina, on the night of the 15th of July, 622. The first day of the first year of the *H* is, therefore, the 16th of July in that year. As there are only 354 days in the Mohammedan year, it follows that 33 of their years are very nearly equivalent to 32 years according to our system of reckoning. We must, therefore, in bringing any date reckoned from the *H.* to its corresponding date according to the Christian æra, subtract 3 years from every 100 years contained in it, or, to speak more accurately, one year for every 33 years, and then add to the result the number of the year of our Lord in which the *H.* took place, less one; and in converting a date of the Christian æra into its corresponding date reckoning from the *H.*, we must reverse the process, subtracting the number of the year in which the *H.* took place, less one from it, and adding to the result one year for every 32 years contained in it. Thus, if we require the year of our Lord in which the year of the *H.* 1280 commences, we must subtract 38 from it, or 1 for every entire 33 years, and add 621 to the result, 1242, which gives 1863. If, on the other hand, we require the year of the *H.* that commences in 1863, we must subtract 621 from this amount, and to the result, 1242, add one year for every entire 32 years contained in it, which gives 1280.

Heidelberg, (*hi'del-berg,*) a celebrated city of S. Germany, in the grand-duchy of Baden, at the foot of the Kaiserstuhl, on the Neckar, abt. 12 m. above its confluence with the Rhine at Mannheim, 30 N. of Carlsruhe, and 48 m. S. of Frankfort-on-the-Main. The city is picturesquely situated in the valley of the Neckar, and is an ancient, but gloomy and ill-built place. The Schloss, or palace of the electors-palatine, is, perhaps, excepting the Alhambra, the most picturesque ruin in Europe, exhibiting as it does many varieties of mediæval architecture. In one of the cellars of this palace is the famous *tun of Heidelberg*, (constructed in 1751, and empty since 1769,) which is said to be capable of holding 283,200 bottles. The terrace and gardens command fine views, extending as far S. as the dusky outline of the Vosges. The university of *H.* is, excepting that of Prague, the oldest in Germany, having been founded by Rupert II., elector-palatine of the Rhine, in 1386. *H.* has no trade of any importance. The date of the foundation of this city is not known. The period between 1382 and the opening of the Thirty Years' War, appears to have been the æra of its greatest prosperity, for it then displayed all the splendor arising from a flourishing trade, and the residence of the court of the electors-palatine. *H.* was taken and plundered by the Bavarians in 1622; sacked by Turenne in 1674, and ravaged by the French in 1689 and in 1693. The electors removed their residence to Mannheim in 1719. *Pop.* (1876), 22,334.

Hei'delberg, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Berks co.; *pop.* abt. 2,700.

—A township of Lebanon co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

—A township of Lehigh co.: *pop.* abt 1,700.

—A township of York co.; *pop.* abt. 4,500.

Heid'lersburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Adams co., abt. 26 m. S.S W. of Harrisburg.

Heifer, (*hĕf'er,*) *n.* [A. S. *heafre, heafore;* probably akin to Heb. *para*, a heifer, fem. of *par*, a young bullock.] A young cow.

"No thirsty *heifers* seek the gliding flood."—*Pope.*

Heigh-ho, (*hī'hō,*) *interj.* An exclamation indicating some degree of languor or uneasiness.

"*Heigh-ho!* an't be not four by the day, I'll be hanged."—*Shaks.*

Height, (*hīt.*) *n.* [A. S. *healtho, heatho* — *heah*, high. See High.] Elevation above the ground; any indefinite distance above the earth; eminence. — The altitude of an object; the distance which anything rises above its foot, basis, or foundation; as, the *height* of a spire, the *height* of a mountain. "I know she is about my *height*." (*Shak.s.*) — An eminence; a summit; an elevated part of anything; a hill or mountain; any elevated ground; as, the *heights* of Abraham, Alpine *heights*. — Elevation of rank or dignity; elevation in power, learning, fame, reputation, &c.; preëminence; advanced station of social rank: prominence; distinction; as, the *height* of fame. — Furthest exertion; utmost degree of extent or force; full completion; as, the *height* of a crisis, the *height* of happiness, misery, folly, good-breeding, &c., the *height* of a gale, *height* of a fever.

"Despair is the *height* of madness."—*Sherlock.*

—Advance; degree; progress toward elevation or perfection; grade.

"Social duties are carried to greater *heights* . . . by the principles of our religion."—*Addison.*

(*Geom.*) See Altitude.

Height'en, *v. a.* To raise higher; to elevate; to make high; as, to *heighten* a house by the addition of a story. — To advance in progress toward a better state; to ameliorate; to improve; to increase in excellence; as, to *heighten* a poetical description. — To aggravate; to augment in violence, as distress; to intensify; to advance towards a worse state.

"Foreign states used their endeavors to *heighten* our confusions." *Addison.*

—To make prominent by means of contrast; to set off to advantage by touches of light or brilliant colors; to make brighter; as, to *heighten* a tint.

"O fair undress! it *heightens* ease with grace."—*Thomson.*

Height'ener, *n.* One who, or that which, heightens.

Heil, *v. a.* [A. S.] To cover; to tile. (o.)

Heilbronn, (*hil'bron,*) a town of South Germany, in Würtemberg, near the Neckar, 25 m. N. of Stuttgart. In the outskirts of the town is a square tower, in which Götz von Berlichingen (the hero of one of Göthe's dramas) was confined in 1525. *Manuf.* Woollen cloths, hats, brandy, paper, white-lead, tobacco, &c. *Pop.* 13,730.

Hei'ligenstadt, a town of Prussia, in Saxony, on the Leine, at its confluence with the Gaislade, 47 m. N.W. of Erfurt. *Pop.* 6,628.

Heil'ing, *n.* See Heling.

Hei'ne, Heinrich, a celebrated German poet and litérateur, was b. of Jewish parents, in Düsseldorf, in 1800. Intended for a mercantile career, he was sent to Hamburg for the necessary training, but after several years' trial he preferred to study law, and went to the new university of Bonn, where he became a pupil and friend of August W. Schlegel. He afterwards studied at Berlin and Göttingen; became acquainted with the philosophy of Spinoza and Hegel; associated at Berlin with Varnhagen von Ense and his gifted wife, with Chamisso, Grabbe, and other leading literary characters of the day: graduated LL.D, and in 1825 renounced Judaism and professed Christianity. The change, however, was merely formal, as he had apparently no religious faith, and ridiculed all forms alike. He led an unsettled life for some years, irritated and depressed by the failure of his first literary ventures. After the French revolution of July, 1830, he settled at Paris, frequently, however, travelling in various parts of Europe. About 1835 he married a French lady, whose faithful ministrations alleviated the bitter sufferings of his last years. By an attack of paralysis in 1847 he lost the sight of one eye, and the following year he became totally blind, and subject to the severest bodily pains. From that time he was confined to his room, but endured all with singular fortitude, and continued his literary labors to the last. His best works

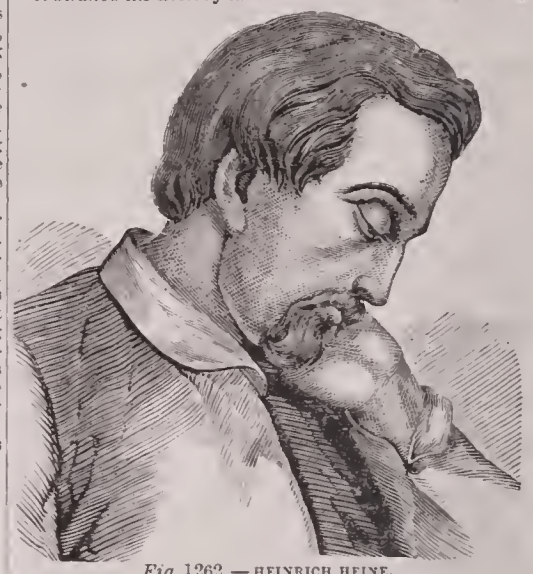


Fig. 1262. — HEINRICH HEINE.

are the *Buch der Lieder*, published in 1827; *Neue Gedichte*, 1844; *Romanzero*, 1851; and the *Reisebilder*, his first successful book, which appeared in 4 vols. between 1825 and 1831. Among his other writings are, *Kahldorf über den Adel; Der Salon;* the bitter personal satire *Ueber Börne; Deutschland, ein Winter-Märchen;* and *Atta Troll*. *H.* will probably be longest remembered for his songs, many of which are of exquisite beauty, and are even thought by some to rival in their delicacy and finish the earlier songs of Goethe. *H.* d. at Paris, 1856. An English translation of his songs, by Wallis, appeared the same year. His literary remains, edited by Adolph Strodmann, were published in one vol., 1870.

Heinous, (*ha'nus.*) *a.* [Fr. *haineux* — *haine*, hatred, malice, from *hair*, to hate, from obs. Lat. *odire*, pr. infin. of Lat. *odi, odisse*, to hate.] Hateful; odious; — hence, characterized by great wickedness; flagrant; enormous; aggravated; monstrous; abominable; flagitious; atrocious; as, a *heinous* sin, *heinous* sacrilege.

Hei'nously, *adv.* In a heinous manner; hatefully; monstrously; flagrantly.

Hei'nousness, *n.* State or quality of being heinous; hatefulness; odiousness; enormity; as, the *heinousness* of a crime.

Hein'tzelman, Samuel P., an American general, b. in Pennsylvania, 1807, was admitted as a cadet at West Point in 1822. After passing through the subordinate grades until he became captain, he served during the Mexican war, obtained the rank of major in 1847, and served in California. In 1861 he was brevetted lieut.-colonel for meritorious services against the Indians, and was ordered to Washington, to take the position of inspector-general of the forces. In May, 1861, *H.* was commissioned colonel of the 17th regular infantry, and commanded a division of Gen. McDowell's army at Bull Run, July 21st, where he was wounded. Afterwards promoted brig.-general of volunteers, *H*, during the organization of the army in the winter of 1861–2, held command of a division. On the moving of the army of the Potomac in March, 1862, the third army corps was placed under Gen. *H.*'s command. In the same year he was promoted to the rank of maj.-general of volunteers for his gallantry at the battle of Seven Pines, and commanded his corps during the battles of the latter days of Gen. Pope's unsuccessful campaign in Virginia. *H.*'s corps formed the right wing of Pope's army at the second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862. During the Maryland campaign he held command of the defences at Washington, and was afterwards appointed to the command of the "Department of Washington," and of the 22d army corps, which he held during the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, in May and July, 1863. Gen. *H.* left the army in Feb., 1869, and received retired rank as Maj.-General U. S. A. D. May 1st, 1880.

Heir, (*ār,*) *n.* [O. Fr. *heir, here;* Lat. *heres.*] (*Law.*) He who is born or begotten in lawful wedlock, and upon whom the law casts the estate in lands, tenements, or hereditaments immediately upon the death of his ancestor. — *Heir-apparent*, he who (by law or custom) must succeed, by descent, to the hereditaments, if he survive the present holder. — *Heir-presumptive*, he who stands nearest in succession in the present circumstances, but whose rights may be defeated by the contingency of some nearer heir being born.

—One who inherits or takes from an ancestor; or who receives anything from another, in the manner of an heir; as, the *heir* of a glorious race, the *heirs* of shame.

—*v. a.* To inherit; to take possession of an estate or inheritance after the death of the ancestor. (R.)

Heir-appar'ency, *n.* State or position of being an heir-apparent.

Heir'dom, *n.* State of an heir; succession by inheritance.

Heir'ess, *n.* A female heir, or a female who inherits an estate.

Heir'less, *a.* Without, or wanting an heir.

Heir'loom, *n.* [*Heir*, and A. S. *loma*, *geloma*, a loom, household stuff, furniture, utensils, &c. See LOOM.] (*Law.*) A term applied to such goods and personal chattels as, contrary to the nature of chattels, go by the special custom of a particular place to the heir, together with the inheritance, and not to the executors or administrators.

Heir'ship, *n.* The state, character, or privileges of an heir; right to succeed to an inheritance.

Heis'ter, LORENZ, a German surgeon, b. at Frankfort-on-the-Main, 1683. He became physician-general to the Dutch military hospital; and in 1710 was professor of anatomy and surgery at Altorf. From thence he removed to Helmstadt, where he died, 1758. *H.* was the founder of the new German system of surgery, in which through him great improvements were made. His chief work is the *Chirurgie* (Nuremb., 1718), which was the standard work for many years, and was translated into all the languages of Europe.

Heis'tersburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Fayette co.

Heji'ra, *n.* See HEGIRA.

Hel'amys, *n.* [Gr. *hellos*, a fawn, and *mys*, mouse.] (*Zoöl.*) The *Jumping-hare*, an animal which constitutes a genus of mammalia of the ord. *Rodentia*, allied to the jerboas. The head is large, the tail long, the fore-legs are very short in comparison with the hinder. They have four molars, each composed of two laminæ; their lower incisors are truncated; the fore-feet have five toes, furnished with long pointed nails; the hind-feet have four toes, which are separated as far as the bones of the metatarsus, and furnished with large claws, almost resembling hoofs. The species *Helamys caffer* is pale fulvous, with a long tufted tail, black at the tip. It is as large as a rabbit, and, like it, inhabits deep burrows. Figuro 1263 exhibits one about to spring, while another is at the mouth of its burrow.



Fig. 1263. — AFRICAN JUMPING-HARE. (*Helamys caffer.*)

Held, *imp.* and *pp.* of HOLD, *q. v.*

Hel'der, (The,) a maritime town of Holland, on a spit of land opposite the Texel, 40 m. N. by W. of Amsterdam; Lat. 52° 57′ 42″ N., Lon. 4° 44′ 55″ E. Being important from its position, commanding the *Mars-Diep*, or channel to the Znyder-Zee, and having almost the only deep-water harbor on the Dutch coast, it is strongly fortified. It has some manufactures, and connects with Amsterdam by the Helder canal, the finest in Holland. The famous Van Tromp was killed in a sea-fight off The *H.* in 1653, and the British captured it in 1799. *Pop.* 19,423.

Hel'derbergs, in *New York*, a ridge of the Catskill Mountains, in Schoharie and Albany cos.

Hel'en. (*Myth.*) The daughter of Jupiter and Leda, of Jupiter and Nemesis, or of the king Tyndareus and Leda his wife, according to the various statements of the poets, was the most beautiful woman of her time, and married to Menelaus, king of Sparta. Her guilty elopement with Paris, one of the sons of Priam, king of Troy, who had been sent to Lacedæmon as ambassador, led to the Trojan war, and the destruction, after a 10 years' siege, of Troy. Upon the death of Paris, she married his brother Deiphobus, and when the city was at last sacked, returned to Sparta with her husband Menelaus. Being banished from Sparta on the death of Menelaus, she retired to the island of Rhodes, where, having excited the envy of Polyxo, the queen of the isle, she was tied to a tree and strangled.

Hel'en, in *Minnesota*, a township of McLeod co.; *pop.* about 300.

Hel'en, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Clarion co.; *pop.* about 650.

Hele'na, *n.* (*Meteor.*) See CASTOR AND POLLUX.

Hele'na, (St.,) the mother of Constantine the Great, was of obscure birth in Bithynia. Constantius Chlorus fell in love with her, and married her, while in that country; but when he became associated with Diocletian in the empire, he divorced Helena, and married Theodora, daughter of the Emperor Maximianus. Constantine, at his accession, paid due honors to his mother, and conferred on her the title of Augusta. At the age of 80 she went to Palestine, where, it is said, she assisted in the discovery of the Holy Cross; soon after which she died.

Hele'na, (St.,) a precipitous and lone island in the Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Great Britain, and lying 800 m. from the island of Ascension, 1,200 m. from the coast of Benguela, South Africa, and 2,000 m. from the coast of S. America, in 15° 55′ S. latitude, and 5° 43′ W. longitude. Saint Helena occupies an area of 47 sq. m., and is almost everywhere surrounded by rugged, perpendicular rocks, rising from 600 to 1,200 feet, here and there broken through by chasms extending to the seashore. The most important of these rifts is St. James' Valley, on the north-west, terminating in James Town, the only port or harbor in the island, and the residence of all the authorities. The town is so strongly defended, both by nature and art, that it may defy invasion. The interior is fertile, and covered with gardens, orchards, and plantations, and the climate so remarkably healthy, that invalids from India retire to it for the benefit of their health. Diana's Peak, the highest point in the island, is 2,693 feet above the sea. The total population, including Europeans, the garrison,



Fig. 1264. — JAMESTOWN, (ST. HELENA.)

Chinese, and negroes, is about 5,000. St. Helena derives its only importance from its being on the direct route from the E. Indies to Europe; but its imperishable celebrity is due to its having been the place of confinement in which Napoleon I., under the guard of England, agonized from 1815 to 1821. Longwood, where he died, is at the E. part of the island, and situate 2,000 feet above sea. His remains lay here, also, till 1849, when, by permission of the English government, they were conveyed to France.

Hele'na, in *Arkansas*, a town, cap. of Phillips co., on the Mississippi River, 80 m. below Memphis, and 700 m. above New Orleans. *Pop.* about 3,500. A battle took place here, July 4, 1863, between a force of 8,000 Confederates, under Gen. Holmes, and one of Nationals, commanded by Gen. Prentiss, in which, after some hours of desperate contest, the former retreated with a total loss of 1,636 men. Union loss about 250.

Hele'na, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Tama co.

Hele'na, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Mason co., about 10 m. S E. of Maysville.

Hele'na, in *Minnesota*, a post-vill. and township of Scott co., abt. 15 m. S. of Shakopee; *pop.* of township, abt. 200.

Hele'na, in *Montana Territory*, a post-village, cap. of Edgerton co.

Hele'na, in *New York*, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., on St. Regis River, abt. 3½ m. N.E. of Canton.

Hele'na, in *Texas*, a post-village, cap. of Karnes co., on the San Antonio River, abt. 56 m. S.E. of San Antonio.

Hele'na, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Iowa co., on the Wisconsin River, abt. 35 m. W.N.W. of Madison.

Hele'na Station, in *Wisconsin*, a P. O. of Iowa co.

Hel'en Furnace, in *Penna.*, a P. O. of Clarion co.

Hele'nium, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Asteraceæ*. The American Sneeze-wort, *H. autumnale*, is a very little plant, in damp places, with a stem 2 to 3 feet high, branching; leaves tapering to each end; flowers large, numerous, terminal, with drooping rays, each ending in 3 obtuse teeth, and longer than the larger, globose disc.

Hel'en's, (St.,) a town of England, in Lancashire, 3¼ m. E.N.E of Prescot. *Manuf.* Plate-glass, bottles, watch-movements, chemicals, and earthenware. *Pop.* 13,396.

Hel'enville, or HELENSVILLE, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Jefferson co., about 6 m. E. of Jefferson.

He'liac, Heli'acal, *a.* [Lat. *heliacus*, from Gr. *hēliakos* — *hēlios*, the sun, akin to *hēlē*, splendor, brightness.] (*Astron.*) When a star appears above the horizon, and becomes visible a short time before sunrise, its rising is said to be heliacal. In the case of a star which is close to the sun's orbit when the sun, by reason of its course along its orbit, is approaching the star, the sun rises after the star, and sets after it; but when the sun has passed the star, and is receding from it, the star begins to rise before the sun, and sets before it. When the sun is close to the star in its rising and setting, or when both bodies rise and set nearly at the same time, the latter cannot be seen on account of the superior brilliancy of the former. When, therefore, the sun is approaching the star, and the star becomes visible at its setting, just after sunset, it is said to be set heliacally; but when the sun has passed the star, and it is visible at its rising shortly before sunrise, it is said to rise heliacally.

Heli'acally, *adv.* In an heliacal manner.

Heli'ades, *n. pl.* (*Gr. Myth.*) Daughters of the Sun, who wept amber tears on the death of Phaëton.

Helian'themum, *n.* [Gr. *helios*, sun, and *anthemon*, flowers.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Cistaceæ*. The Frost-weed or Rock-rose, *H. Canadense*, found from Canada to Florida, in dry fields and woods, is distinguished by its flowers with large bright-yellow petals, in a terminal corymb.

Heliantho'ida, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An order of *Polyps*, embracing those which have a well-developed abactinal region, conical or cylindrical tentacles around the mouth, and the ambulacral square always open.

Helian'thus, *n.* [Gr. *helios*, the sun, *anthos*, flower.] (*Bot.*) The Sun-flower, a gen. of plants, order *Asteraceæ*. The species *H. annuus* is a well-known annual. It is appropriately named the sun-flower, as its large circular head of florets, surrounded by golden rays, forms a complete ideal representation of the sun; moreover, it never ceases to adore the sun while the earth is illuminated by his light; for when he sinks in the west, the flowers of *Helianthus* are turned towards him, and when he rises in the east, they are ready to be cherished by his first beams. Some writers on botany deny that the flowers turn with the sun; but their observations do not agree with popular experience. There are varieties of *H. annuus* with double flowers, the tubular florets being all changed into ligulate ones, like those of the ray. The pith of the stem contains nitrate of potash, and is sometimes used in the preparation of moxas. The fruits have lately been employed as an ingredient in a kind of soap called sunflower-soap. The species *H. tuberosus* produce the tubers known as *Jerusalem artichokes*, which are much eaten, like potatoes. The word Jerusalem is merely a corruption of the Italian *girasole*.

Hel'ical, *a.* [From Gr. *helix*. See HELIX.] Pertaining or relating to a helix; spiral; winding; coiled in a spiral form.

Helichry'sum, *n.* [Gr. *helios*, sun, and *chrysos*, gold.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ*, and the type of that group of flowers which are called Everlastings or Immortelles. These "everlasting flowers" are in fact the flower-heads of the species of *Helichrysum* and of plants allied to it, which at one time or other have been separated. The ornamental part consists of the involucral scales, which in addition to their dry scarious durable character have acquired colors of more or less brilliancy. The common *H. bracteatum* of gardens has given rise to various Everlastings of distinct and showy colors.

Heliciform, (*hē-lis'i-form,*) *a.* [Lat. *helix*, and *forma*, form.] Helical; having the form of a helix.

Heli'cidæ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *helix*, a spiral.] (*Zoöl.*) The Land-snail family, containing terrestrial gasteropodous molluscs. They have a spiral shell, into which the body of the animal can be withdrawn (Fig. 1265). Most of the species pretty much resemble the common snails in their habits, feeding on vegetable substances of various kinds, and often proving troublesome to the farmer and gardener. There are 4,000 living species, and 300 fossil.

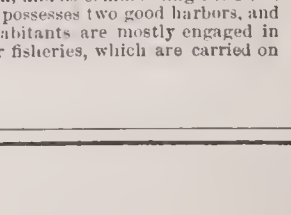


Fig. 1265. — HELIX ALBOLABRIS. (Northern States.)

Heli'cin, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound produced by the action of dilute nitric acid upon *salicin*, q. v. It is white, slightly bitter, and soluble in hot water. *Form.* $C_{13}H_{16}O_7$.

Heli'coid, *n.* [Gr. *helikoeidēs*. See HELIX.] (*Geom.*) There are two surfaces of this name: the *developable helicoid* or *screw-surface*, whose generators are the tangents to a common helix: and the *skew helicoid*, generated by a line which moves so as always to rest on the helix and cut its axis perpendicularly. The former is simply the developable osculatrix of the helix — a developable surface, therefore, of which the helix is the cuspidal edge; the latter is a conoid having the helix for its directing curve; it is, in fact, the focus of the principal normals of the helix. The developable helicoid is circumscribed to the skew helicoid, the helix itself being the curve of contact. Every plane perpendicular to the axis of the helix cuts the developable helicoid in the involute of the circular section of the cylinder on which that helix is traced. The developable helicoid is also the *cyclifying surface* of the helix; that is to say, when the surface is unfolded into a plane, the helix becomes a circle.

Hel'icoid, Helicoid'al, *a.* Spirally curved or involuted.

Helicoid Parabola. (*Math.*) See PARABOLIC SPIRAL.

Helicom'etry, *n.* [Gr. *helikos*, a spiral, and *metron*, measure.] (*Geom.*) The art of measuring spiral lines on a plane.

Hel'icon, a mountain of Bœotia, between Lake Copais and the Corinthian Gulf. It was celebrated by ancient poets as the favorite seat of the Muses. The loftiest summit (now called *Paleovûri*) is about 5,000 feet high. At the bottom of *H.* stood the village of Askra, the residence of Hesiod, and the seat of the earliest school of poetry in Greece. In ascending the mountain from Askra (now *Pyrgâki*), the traveller passes the famous fountain of Aganippe, the waters of which were fabled to bestow inspiration. The Grove of the Muses is supposed to have been situated in a hollow at the foot of Mount Mirandâli, one of the summits of Helicon. Twenty stadia above this was the fountain of Hippocrene, probably the modern Makariotissa, where there is still a fine spring.

Helico'nian, *a.* Relating, or pertaining to Helicon.

He'liers, (St.,) a fortified seaport-town, and cap. of the island of Jersey, in the English Channel, 90 m. S. of Portland Bill, Eng., and 39 N.W. of St. Malo, on the French coast. The town stands on St. Aubin's Bay, on a slope between two rocky heights, and is tolerably well-built. *Manuf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* 32,480.

He'ling, Heil'ing, *n.* [From Icel. *hylia*.] That which covers, as a coverlet, a roof, &c. (o.)

Hel'igoland, HELGOLAND, [anc. *Hertha*,] a strongly fortified island belonging to Great Britain, in the North Sea, 26 m. from the months of the Elbe and Weser. *Area*, 5¼ sq. m. It consists of a bare, precipitous rock, without tree or shrub, and is only valuable as being an important naval station, and as commanding the N.W. coast of Germany. *H.* possesses two good harbors, and a light-house. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in the haddock and lobster fisheries, which are carried on

to a large extent. *H.* belonged to Denmark till 1807, when the English took possession of it. *Pop.* abt. 2,500.



Fig. 1266. — HELIGOLAND.

Hellocen'trle, Heliocen'trical, *a.* [Gr. *helios,* and *kentron,* centre.] (*Astron.*) Pertaining to, or appearing to be seen from, the sun's centre; as, the *heliocentric* place of a planet.

Heliocentric parallax. See PARALLAX.

Heliocentric place, the latitude, longitude, &c. of a planet or heavenly body. The *heliocentric latitude* of a planet is the angle of the sun's centre, formed by the projection of its radius vector on the elliptic and the straight line drawn from the centre of the sun to the first point of Aries. Similarly, the *heliocentric longitude* of a planet is the angle formed by the straight line which joins the centres of both planet and sun, with the plane of the ecliptic. The greatest *heliocentric latitude* is consequently equal to the inclination of the planet's orbit.

Heliocen'trle System *n.* (*Astron.*) The system which regards the sun as the centre of our solar system. This theory was first propounded by Aristarchus of Samos, and afterwards established by Copernicus. As put forth by him, it needed only Newton's hypothesis of gravitation to complete the system of modern astronomy.

He'liochrome, *n.* [Gr. *helios,* and *chroma,* color.] A colored photograph.

Heliochrom'ic, *a.* Relating or belonging to heliochromy.

Helloch'romy, *n.* The art of producing colored photographs.

Heliodo'rus, a native of Emesa, in Phœnicia, and who lived near the end of the 4th century, was bishop of Tricca, in Thessaly, but deposed towards the close of his life. His youthful work, *Æthiopica,* a story of the loves and surprising adventures of Theagenes and Charicles, in poetical prose, is distinguished by its strict morality from the other Greek romances. It has been frequently republished, and translated into many languages. It is said that the alternative of burning his romance, or resigning his bishopric, being given him, the bishop preferred the latter.

Heliogab'alus. See ELAGABALUS.

Heliograph, (*hē'li-o-graf.*) *n.* [See below.] A picture taken by the process of heliography. — The name given to an instrument devised by Warren de la Rue for the special object of obtaining photographs of the sun.

Heliograph'ic, *a.* Produced by, or pertaining to heliography.

Heliog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *helios,* and *graphein,* to write.] A general name given to the art of fixing images of objects by means of PHOTOGRAPHY, *q. v.*

Heliol'ater, *n.* [Gr. *helios,* and *latres,* servant.] A sun-worshipper.

Heliol'atry, *n.* [Gr. *helios,* and *latreia,* worship.] Worship of the sun.—See SABIANISM.

He'liolite, *n.* (*Min.*) Sun-stone or aventurine feldspar. A variety of OLIGOCLASE, *q. v.*

Heliom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *helios,* the sun, and *metrein,* to measure.] (*Astron.*) An instrument invented by the astronomer and mathematician Bongner, about the middle of the 18th cent., for the purpose of determining the diameter of the sun, moon, and stars. It consists of a conical tube, fitted with two object-glasses of the same focal length, or a single object-glass divided into two equal parts, which are made to slide along each other in the line of section, by micrometer screws, in connection with graduated scales. The glasses are contrived to move in a direction at right angles to the axis of the tube. When the *H.* is directed towards any heavenly body, two images are formed in the eye-glass of the instrument, which may be made to separate entirely from each other, or coincide, at pleasure, by moving the object-glasses by the micrometer screw. When the images coincide, the angle subtended by the diameter of the heavenly body under observation is equal to that which is subtended by the distance between the centres of the object-glasses; and as this angle and the distance between the centres of the glasses are determinable by the graduated scales attached to the instrument, the diameter of the heavenly body can be determined when its distance from the observer is known, or, *vice versa,* its distance can be determined if its diameter be known.

Heliop'olis. [Gr., city of the sun.] (*Anc. Geog.*) A celebrated city of Egypt, called in Coptic, Hebrew, and the English version, ON, *sun, light.* The Seventy mention expressly that On is *H.* Jeremiah calls this city Beth-shemesh, that is, house or temple of the sun. In Ezekiel the name is pronounced *Aven,* which is the same as On. The Arabs called it *Ain-Shems,* fountain of the sun. All these names come from the circumstance that the city was the ancient seat of the Egyptian worship of the sun. It was in ruins in the time of Strabo, who mentions that two obelisks had already been carried away to Rome. At present its site, 6 m. N.N.E. of Cairo, is marked only by extensive ranges of low mounds full of ruinous fragments, and a solitary obelisk formed of a single block of red granite, rising about sixty feet above the sand, and covered on its four sides with hieroglyphics.

Heliop'olis Syriæ. See BALBEC.

Heliop'sis, *n.* [Gr. *helios,* and *opohis,* appearance.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ. H. lævis,* the Ox-eye, is the most conspicuous American species. It is a large, symmetrical plant, found in hedges and thickets. Its stem is 3–5 feet high, with branches thickened at the summit, each terminating with a large, solitary, yellow head.

He'lioscope, *n.* [Gr. *helios,* and *skopein,* to view.] (*Astron.*) The name given by Scheiner to an instrument of his own invention for observing the sun without hurting the eyesight. The ordinary method is to place a disc of colored glass before the eye-piece of the telescope.

He'liostat, *n.* [Gr. *helios,* and *statos,* standing.] (*Optics.*) An instrument invented by Gravesande for the purpose of obviating in optical experiments the inconvenience arising from the continual change of direction of the solar rays, by reflecting them in the same straight line. It is easy to contrive a mechanism by which this object may be accomplished. Suppose a clock to be placed within its dial parallel with the equator, or the axis of the index-hands parallel with the axis of the earth; and suppose further, a rod connected with the extremity of the hour-hand to meet the axis produced and make with it the proper angle; then a mirror fixed perpendicularly to the rod will have the motion required. The *H.* is now extensively used in connection with the STEREOSCOPE, *q.v.*

He'liotrope, *n.* [Fr.: Gr. *heliotropion,* a flower which turns to the sun.] (*Bot.*) See HELIOTROPIUM.

(*Geodesy*) An instrument by which the sun's rays can be reflected to a considerable distance. It is used in trigonometrical surveys to transmit signals from one station to another, and to make distant stations distinguishable when they are many miles apart, that the surveyor may be enabled to determine his angular measurements with accuracy.—See GEODESY.

(*Min.*) A deep green, slightly translucent stone, containing spots of red jasper resembling blood, and called also *blood-stone.* It is a variety of quartz, containing a small percentage of alumina and oxide of iron. In the royal collection at Paris is a bust of Christ, so carved out of this stone that the red spots represent drops of blood.

He'liotroper, *n.* The person who has charge of the heliotrope at a geodetic station.

Heliotro'pium, *n.* [Gr. *helios,* and *trepol,* I turn.] (*Bot.*) The Heliotrope, or Turnsole, a genus of plants, order *Boraginaceæ. H. Peruvianum* and *Europæum* are popular plants. They have a delicious odor, not unlike that of new hay.

Helispheric, Helispherical, (*hē-li-sfer'ik.*) *a.* [Fr. *helicospheric,* from Gr. *helios,* and *sphairikos,* spherical.] Spiral; as, a *helispherical* line.

He'lix, *n.*; *pl.* HELICES. [Gr. *helix,* a spiral, from *helissō,* to turn round or about.] A spiral line, as of wire in a coil; a circumvolution, or something that is spiral, as a winding staircase.

(*Arch.*) The curling stalks, or volutes, under the flowers in each face of the abacus of the Corinthian capital.

(*Anat.*) A term applied to the reflected margin of the external ear.

(*Zoöl.*) See HELICIDÆ.

(*Geom.*) A non-plane curve, whose tangents are all equally inclined to a right fixed line.—See HELICOID.

Hell, *n.* [A.S. *hyll;* D. *hel;* Fris. *hol;* Icel. *helia,* death; Ger. *hölle;* Heb. *sheol,* Orcus, the lower world.] The place or state of punishment for the wicked after death; the abode of the devil and his angels; the infernal powers — The place of the dead, or of souls after death; the lower regions, or the grave; Hades. — A gambling-house. — A place, in certain out-door games, whither those who are caught are carried. — A place into which a tailor throws his shreds, or a printer his broken type. — Used in composition, to denote any place or situation of mental torment.

"Jealousy . . . the injured lover's *hell.*" — *Milton.*

—A dungeon, prison, or cell; a place of durance.

Gates of Hell. (*Script.*) A metaphor, employed allusively to the power of Satan, and his infernal instruments.

Hel'lada, a river of Greece, which after a course of 50 m. enters the Gulf of Zeitoun.

Helladothe'rium, *n.* [Gr. *Hellas,* Greece, and *therion,* beast.] (*Pal.*) A fossil mammalian resembling the Giraffe, but devoid of horns. It is found in the old pliocene of France and Greece.

Hel'lam, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-township of York co.; *pop.* about 3,002.

Hellanod'ic, *n.*: *pl.* HELLANODICÆ [Gr. *Hellanodikai.*] (*Greek Hist.*) A judge in the Olympic games; also, the title given to a judge of the court-martial in the Lacedæmonian army.

Hel'las, the original home of the Hellenes, according to the received opinion, was first a town, and afterwards, under the name of Phthiotis, a well-known district of Thessaly. The ancients, also, sometimes applied this name to the whole of Thessaly. With the spread of the Hellenic people southward, the term embraced a gradually increasing territory, until it came to denote the whole of Middle Greece, or Greece Proper (modern *Livadia*). At a still later period, the Peloponnesus itself was included under the designation; and, finally, *H.* came to be used, in the broadest sense, as comprehending the whole of Greece, with its islands and colonies. The HELLENES, or Greeks, as distinguished from the more ancient Pelasgians, received this name in the belief that they were descended from a certain Hellen. This mythical personage, a son of Deucalion and Pyrrha, or, according to others, of Zeus and Doripne, and the father of Æolus, Dorus, and Xuthus, was said to have been king of Phthia, and to have ruled over all the country between the rivers Peneius and Asopus.

Hell'-bender, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See SALAMANDRIDÆ.

Hell'-black, *a.* Black as hell; as, "*hell-black* night." *Shaks.*

Hell'-born, *a.* Born in hell.

Hell'-bred, *a.* Produced in hell; hellish; as, "the *hell-bred* beast." — *Spenser.*

Hell'-broth, *n.* A composition boiled up for infernal purposes. — *Johnson.*

"Like a *hell-broth* boil and bubble."—*Shaks.*

Hell'-cat, *n.* A witch; a hag; a harridan; a crone.

Hell'-doomed, *a.* Predestined, or consigned to hell. *Milton.*

Hel'le. (*Gr. Myth.*) A daughter of Athamas, and sister of Phriaus. She fell from the golden-fleeced ram, and was drowned in the strait which, according to the legend, thus received the name of Hellespont.

Hel'leborism, *n.* A preparation of hellebore, used as medicine.

Helleb'orus, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *helleboros.*] (*Bot.*) The Hellebore, a genus of plants, order *Ranunculaceæ,* consisting of perennial European herbs, with palmately or pedately-divided leaves, of a paler green, and more rigid than in most other plants of the order. The most important species is *H niger,* the black hellebore, so called from the color of its roots. It is a native of the shady woods of the lower mountains in many parts of Europe.

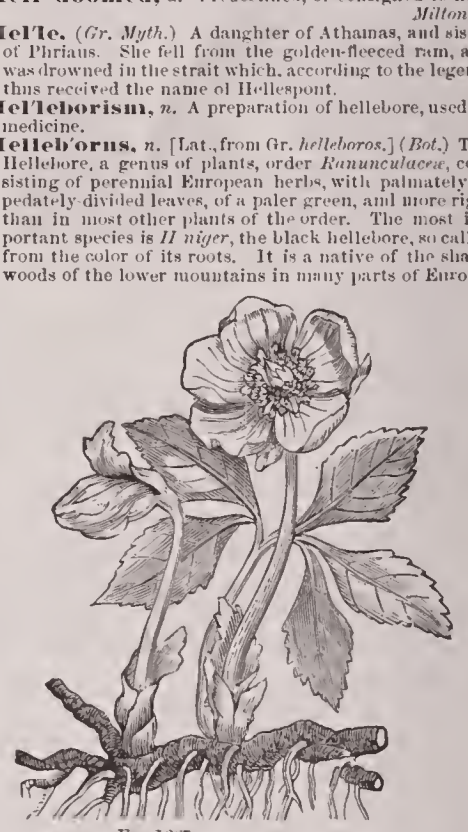


Fig. 1267. — THE HELLEBORE.

It flowers in winter, and on this account is sometimes called the White Christmas-rose. Hellebore-root is imported in bags and barrels from Hamburg, and is used medicinally as a drastic purgative. The species *H. officinalis viridis* and *fœtidus,* the Bear's-foot, possesses similar properties. The derivation of the term is from the Gr. *helein,* to destroy, and *boru,* food for cattle, — because on account of its poisonous qualities it is unfit to be eaten by cattle.

Hel'leflin'ta, or **Hälleflinta,** *n.* [Swedish.] (*Min.*) False flint; a name applied to both *Albite* and *Orthoclase,* q. v.

Hel'len, the son of Deucalion and Pyrrha. See HELLAS.

Hel'len, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Elk co., about 170 m. N.W. of Harrisburg.

Helle'nian, Hellen'ic, *a.* [Gr. *Hellēnikos, Hellēnios.*] Pertaining to the Hellenes, or inhabitants of Greece; Greek; Grecian.

Hellen'ic, *n.* The name given to the common dialect which prevailed very generally among the Greek writers after the time of Alexander. It was formed, with very slight variations, from the pure Attic of the age preceding its introduction.

Hel'lenism, *n.* [Gr. *Hellēnismos.*] A phrase in the idiom, genius, or construction of the Greek language; a Grecism.

Hel'lenist, *n.* [Fr. *Hellēniste;* Gr. *Hellenēstēs.*] A follower of the Greeks in language, manners, &c.; a Grecian Jew.

—A Grecian; one versed in the Greek language.

—*pl.* The name given to those Jews who, from their foreign birth or travel, used the Greek (Hellenic) language, and who are distinguished under this appellation in the Acts of the Apostles. There were great numbers of Jews scattered throughout the Roman empire at this period, more especially in the Asiatic and E. African provinces, where the Greek was the current language. From their long sojourn in foreign countries, they were distinguished from the *Hebraists,* or native Jews, by the greater liberality of their views with respect to the

nature of the promises in the Old Testament. It appears from *Acts* vi. 1, that these Jews retained the distinctive name of Hellenists after their conversion to Christianity, and that there continued to subsist some jealousy between them and the native Christians.

Hellenis'tic, *a.* [Fr. *Helléniştique*] Pertaining to the Hellenists; as, *Hellenistic* Greek, *i. e.*, Greek intermingled with Hebraism.

—*n.* The name given to that dialect of the Grecian language which was used by the Jewish writers. Its peculiarities consisted in the introduction of foreign words very little disguised, but more especially of Oriental metaphors and idioms; but not at all in the inflexions of words, which were the same as in the Hellenic.

Hellenis'tically, *adv.* According to the Hellenic idiom.

Hel'lenize, *v. a.* [Gr *Hellenizein.*] To use or practise the Greek language.

Hel'lertown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Northampton co., about 96 m. E.N.E. of Harrisburg.

Hel'lespont. See DARDANELLES.

Hellespon'tine, *a.* [Lat. *Hellespontiens*; Gr. *Hellespontios.*] Having reference, or pertaining, to the Hellespont.

Hell Gate, or HURL GATE, in *New York*, a narrow, rocky pass in the East River, about 7 m. N.E. of New York city. The name is a corruption of the old Dutch word HORLL-GATT, signifying *whirl-passage*, or *whirlpool strait*, which was applied to the place on account of the dangerous eddies formerly produced here at certain tides. The rocks which caused these eddies have been removed, and navigation rendered safe. See SUPPLEMENT.

Hell Gate Ronde, in *Montana Territory*, a post-village of Missoula co., on Hell Gate River, about 170 m. N.N.W. of Virginia City.

Hell'-hag, *n.* A hag of hell; an infernal old witch.

Hell'-hated, *a.* Abhorred as hell; as, "the *hell-hated* lie." — *Shaks.*

Hell'-haunted, *a.* Haunted by the devil, or infernal spirits.

"Bound to the fate of this *hell-haunted* grove." — *Dryden.*

Hell'hound, *n.* A dog of hell; an agent of hell. *Shaks. Milton.*

Hellin, (*hel'lan,*) a town of Murcia, in Spain, 35 m. S.E. of Albacete. *Manuf.* Hats, woollens, and linens. *Pop.* 10,814.

Hell'ish, *a.* Pertaining to hell; partaking of the infernal qualities of hell; infernal; abhorrent; wicked; detestable; as, a *hellish* deed.

Hell'ishly, *adv.* Infernally; in a manner suggestive of hell; with extreme maliguity; detestably; wickedly.

Hell'ishness, *n.* The qualities of hell or of its occupants; enormity of wickedness; malignity; impiety.

Hell'-kite, *n.* A kite of an infernal breed. — *Shaks.*

Hello'ro, a range of mountains in N. Greece, being a spur of the ancient Mons Pindus; height, 5,570 ft.

Hells' Skerries, a cluster of small islands belonging to the Hebrides, 10 m. S.W. of Uist, and having an extremely rapid current running between them.

Hell'ward, *a.* Toward hell. "*Hellward* turn their face." — *Pope.*

Hell'y, *a.* Having hellish characteristics.

Helm, *n.* [A.S. *helma*; Ger. *helm*, a helve, a handle, probably from *halten*, to seize, to hold; allied to *haben*, to have, to hold] (*Naut.*) The mechanism of the steerage of a ship, comprising three distinct portions — the *rudder*, the *tiller*, and the *wheel*; though in small craft the last item is commonly wanting. To put the helm *a-starboard*, is to put the tiller over to the right side; *a-port*, to the left (or larboard) side; *up*, to the weather side; *down*, to the lee side.

—Station of government; place of direction or management.

"Patriots mann'd the ship of state,
With Chathum at the *helm*." — *Davies.*

—The stalk of grain See HAULM.

—*v. a.* To cover with a helmet; as, "*helmed* cherubim." *Milton.*

Helm'age, *n.* Direction; guidance: steerage. (R.)

Hel'met, or **Helm,** *n.* [A.S. *helm*; Icel. *hialmr.*] A piece of defensive armor for the head, which seems to have been worn by the soldiers of all nations from the earliest ages. The ancient casque, head-piece, or helm, was formed of various materials, but chiefly of brass, iron, or the tanned skins of beasts. The helmets of the Greeks and Romans were mostly open, and not unlike skull-caps in shape. Some had a contrivance to protect the nose, and a bar or bars from the forehead to the chin, to guard against the transverse cut of a sword. A close helmet entirely covers the head, face, and neck, having perforations in front for the admission of air, and slits through which the wearer may see the objects around him. This part, which is styled the *visor*, lifts up by means of a pivot behind each ear. The *beaver* (from *bevre*, to drink), used to enable the wearer to eat and drink, is sometimes attached to a close helmet. It covers the mouth and chin when closed, and either lifts up by revolving on the same pivots as the visor, or lets down by means of two or more pivots on each side near the jaws. Over the top of the helm rose an elevated ridge called the *crest*, which usually represented a lion, a wolf, or some other device to make the warrior appear taller and more terrible. In heraldry, the helmet is placed above and upon the shield, and usually bears the crest. For the various forms used to denote the bearer's rank or station, see art. HERALDRY.

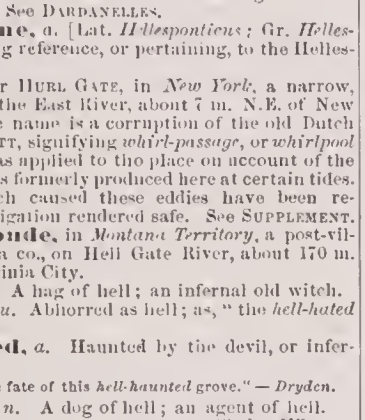


Fig. 1268.

1 a barred helmet; 2, a morion; 3, an open head-piece; 4, an iron hat or pot.

—Anything resembling a helmet in form, situation, &c.; as, (1.) The upper part of a retort; (2.) The heavy cap of clouds hanging on the summit of a mountain, (used in some parts of England;) (3.) The hooded upper sepal of certain flowers.

Hel'me, a river of Prussia, prov. Saxony, rising in the Hartz Mountains, and falling, after a N.W. course of 45 m., into the Unstrut near Artern.

Helm'et-shaped, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the appearance of a helmet; galeate, as certain flowers.

Helm'et-shell, *n.* (*Conch.*) A family of shells, of which there are several species, mostly found on tropical shores. They are inhabited by molluscous animals (genus *Cassis*), some of which grow to a very large size, requiring of course a corresponding magnitude of shell. The back of the Helmet-shell is convex, and the under part flat; the mouth is long and narrow; the lip is strongly serrated, and rises into a high thick border or ledge on the back; and the pillar is generally strongly toothed, and beset with small asperities. The shells of the *Cassis rufa* and other species are beautifully sculptured by Italian artists in imitation of antique cameos, the different layers of coloring-matter resembling the onyx and other precious stones formerly used for this purpose.



Fig. 1269.
HELMET-SHELL.
(*Cassis decussata.*)

Helm'holtz, HERMANN LUDWIG FERDINAND, one of the most distinguished German physiologists of the present day, born 1821, in Potsdam, is professor of physiology at Heidelberg. His scientific reputation was founded on his pamphlet, *Ueber die Erhaltung der Kraft*, (Berlin, 1847.) He is the discoverer and inventor of the Ophthalmoscope, for the examination in the ball of the eye, (1851.) His most important works are, *Handbuch der Physiol. Optik* (1856–66), and *Die Lehre von den Tonempfindungen* (1862)—two works which have created a great revolution in their departments.

Hel'mick, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Coshocton co.

Hel'minth, *n.*; *pl.* HELMINTHES. [Gr. *helmius*, a worm.] (*Zoöl.*) An intestinal worm. The *Helminthes* correspond to the Entozoa, or NEMATOIDS, *q. v.*

(*Min.*) A variety of *Procolorite*, q. v., occurring in slender, worm-like crystals.

Helmin'thagogue, *n.* [Gr. *helminthos*, a worm, and *agein*, to drive.] (*Med.*) Whatever destroys or expels worms.

Helminthi'asis, *n.* [From Gr. *helminthos.*] (*Med.*) A disease in which worms, or the larvæ of worms, are bred under the skin, or some external part of the body.

Helmin'thic, *a.* [Fr. *helminthique*, from Gr. *helminthos.*] Having reference to worms; tending to evacuate worms.

—*n.* A vermifuge; an anthelmintic.

Helmin'thoid, *a.* [Gr. *helmius*, worm, and *eidos*, shape.] Worm-like in structure; belonging to worms.

Helmintholog'ic, *a.* [Fr. *helminthologique.*] Belonging to worms; having reference to the history of worms.

Helmintholog'ical, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to worms, or their history; helminthologic.

Helmintholo'gy, *n.* [Gr. *helmius*, and *logos*, treatise.] The natural history of worms.

Helm'less, *a.* Without a helm. —Wanting a helmet.

Hel'mont, JEAN BAPTISTE VAN, a celebrated alchemist, b. at Brussels, 1577. Being rendered independent by his marriage with a lady of property in 1609, he displayed his benevolence by practising his profession gratuitously, and devoted his leisure to the studies of which his name has become such a famous representative. It is admitted that he was a great pioneer in chemical discovery, but there is also a fund of valuable truth under the obscure terms which are generally regarded as the mere conceits of his imagination. The *archeus*, for example, which makes a conspicuous figure in his works, is the mover of all the functions in the animal economy, and may be regarded as the *vital aura* which was in this century the subject of so much popular curiosity, and the ridicule of so many learned professors. It was from the archeus that Barthez derived his idea of a vital principle, and operated a revolution in physiology. The same element, or spiritual essence of life, is recognized by nearly all the old philosophers under different names, and there is now every prospect of its coming within the pale of experimental philosophy. Of course, it is not pretended to deny that Helmont's works abound in crude notions, and wild fantastic theories, but even in these cases the imaginative may often find the road to some true, and now forgotten principle, from which the author wandered away in the ignes-fatui with which he surrounded himself. Apart from all this, he was a perfect master of his art, and there is evidence of the astonishing cures he performed as a physician. He died in 1644, and in 1648 his collected works were published by his son, Francis Mercure Van Helmont, who was also a speculative writer, and lived 1618–1699.

Helms'ley, a town of England, in Yorkshire, near the Rye, 12 m. from Thirsk. *Manuf.* Cottons and linens. In its vicinity are the remains of the famous abbey of Rivaulx. *Pop.* 4,000.

Helms'man, *n.*; *pl.* HELMSMEN. (*Naut.*) The man at the helm of a ship; a steersman.

Helm'stadt, a town of Prussia, 21 m. E.N.E. of Brunswick. *Manuf.* Soap, alum, vitriol, chickory, tobacco-pipes, &c. *Pop.* 7,420.

Hel'mund, a river of Afghanistan, which rises 35 m. N.E. of Cabul, at a height of 11,500 feet above the level of the sea, and after a S.W. course of 400 miles, falls by several mouths into Lake Hamoun.

Helm'-wind, *n.* A wind blowing from a certain kind of cloud —See HELM.

Heloïse, abbess of the Paraclete. See ABELARD.

Helo'nias, *n.* [Gr. *helos*, a marsh — where some species grow.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Melanthaceæ*. They are bulbous herbs, having leaves mostly radicle, narrow, often graminuous, sheathing at base, and flowers in a terminal simple raceme. *H. dioica*, the Unicorn-root, found in low grounds from Canada S. to Georgia, is distinguished by its small, numerous greenish-white flowers, in long terminal spicate racemes.

Hel'otism, *n.* The servitude of the Helots; slavery.

Hel'otry, *n.* The Helots taken collectively; any similar class of slaves.

Hel'ots, *n. pl.* (*Gr. Hist.*) The inhabitants of the town of Helos, in Laconia, captured by the Spartans, B. C. 700, were employed either as domestic slaves, cultivators of the land, or in the public works; and, being cruelly treated, often rose in rebellion. This was the case during the great earthquake, B. C. 464, and in the Peloponnesian war, B. C. 420. The term was afterwards applied to all captives condemned to servitude.

Help, *v. a.* [A.S. *helpan*; Ger. *helfen*; Icel. *hialpa*; Goth. *hilpan*; Lith. *szelpju*; Sansk. *klep*, to become the cause of; in one of its forms *kalpayâmi.*] To lend strength or means towards effecting a purpose; to assist; to aid; to support; as, to *help* another in his work; to *help* one in the acquisition of knowledge, &c. — To succor; to relieve; as, to *help* a fellow-creature in distress, to *help* a person out of difficulty. — To cure, or to mitigate pain or disease; — frequently with *of* before the denomination of the sickness or hurt; as, "The true calamus *helps* cough." —*Gerard.*

"Love doth to her eyes repair, to *help* him *of* his blindness." *Shaks.*

—To remedy; to change for the better.

"Cease to lament for that thou canst not *help*." — *Shaks.*

—To hinder; to prevent; as, he cannot *help* his infirmities. —To forbear; to avoid.

"He cannot *help* believing that such things he saw and heard." *Atterbury.*

To help over, to enable to surmount.

"*Help* them presently *over* the difficulty." — *Locke.*

To help a lame dog over a stile, to assist or support one when in a difficult position, or critical emergency. (Colloq.)

To help forward, to promote by assistance rendered.

"And they *helped forward* the affliction." — *Zech.*

To help off, to remove by help. — *To help on*, to forward; to advance by aid or support, as, to *help* a deserving man *on*. — *To help up*, to raise, as after a fall; to sustain, or assist to restore; as, after his bankruptcy his friends *helped* him *up*. — *To help to*, to supply, equip, or furnish with; as, we *helped* them *to* their outfit, allow me to *help* you *to* wine. — *To help out*, to render aid in extricating from a trouble or difficulty, or in furthering a design.

—*v. n.* To lend aid; to render assistance or support; to contribute means; to furnish strength or sustenance.

"Discreet servants *help* much to reputation." — *Bacon.*

To help out, to bring a supply; to furnish succor.

Help, *n.* [A.S. *help*, *helpe*; Ger *hülf*, *hülfe.*] Aid; assistance; succor; that which gives assistance; he or that which contributes to advance a purpose.

"His ready *help* was always nigh." — *Johnson.*

—Remedy; relief; cure. — "Something between a hindrance and a *help*." — *Wordsworth.*

—One who helps or assists; particularly a hired laborer or domestic servant. (Used in the U. States.)

Help'er, *n.* One who helps, aids, or assists; an auxiliary; an assistant; as, a *helper* in a stable. — One who furnishes or administers a remedy, or supplies with anything wanted.

Help'ful, *a.* That gives help, aid, or assistance; that furnishes means of promoting an object; useful; auxiliary; wholesome; as, "*helpful* medicines." — *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Help'fulness, *n.* Assistance; usefulness.

Help'less, *a.* Without help in one's self; destitute of the power or means to succor or relieve one's self; destitute of support or assistance; weak; feeble; inert; as, a *helpless* infant. — Irremediable; incapable of, or beyond help. — Bringing no help. — Unsupplied; void of; destitute.

Help'lessly, *adv.* In a helpless manner; without succor.

Help'lessness, *n.* State of being helpless; want of strength or ability.

Help'mate, Help'meet, *n.* A companion who helps; an assistant; a helper; a wife.

Hel'singborg, a seaport of Sweden, on the Sound, opposite Elsinore, 33 m. N.N.W. of Malmö. *Manuf.* Earthenware and iron goods. The Sound being at this point little over three miles in width, *H.* forms the great ferry between Denmark and Sweden. *Pop.* 3,080.

Hel'singfors, a seaport-town and cap. of Finland, on a peninsula in the Gulf of Finland, 100 m. E.S.E. of Abo; Lat. 60° 11′ N., Lon. 24° 57′ E. It has a good harbor, which can accommodate line-of-battle ships, and is defended by the almost impregnable citadel of Sweaborg, standing on a cluster of rocky islands. The town is regularly built, and possesses a university, brought hither from Abo in 1827, a library of 80,000 volumes, also from Abo; a museum, observatory, state-house, churches, and a botanical garden. *Manuf.* Sail-cloth and linens; it also carries on a trade in corn, timber, &c. *Pop.* 32,113.

Hel'stone, a town of Cornwall, England, 15 m. S.W. of Truro, and 242 S.W. of London, on the Looe. *Manuf.* Shoes, with a considerable trade in iron, coal, and timber. *Pop.* 8,328.

Hel'ter-skel'ter, *adv.* [Du. *holder-de-bolder*, topsy-turvy, in confusion.] A cant term denoting in hurry and confusion. (Colloquial.)

Hel'tonville, in *Indiana*, a post village of Lawrence co., abt. 8 m. N.E. of Bedford.

Helve, *n.* [A. S. *helf*, from *healdan*, to hold.] The handle of an axe or hatchet; as, "The slipping of an axe from the *helve*." — *Raleigh.*

—*v. a.* To furnish or fit with a helve, as an axe.

Hel'vellyn, one of the highest mountains of England, on the border between Westmoreland and Cumberland, 3,313 feet above the sea.

Hel'ver, *n.* Among miners, the handle of a tool.

Hel'vetan, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral from the gneiss rocks of the Alps, of a waxy lustre, and gray, reddish, or greenish color. It is micaceous in composition. *Sp. gr.* 2.7–3.

Helve'tia, the country inhabited by the *Helvetii*, q. v., now Switzerland.

Helve'tia, in *Illinois*, a village of Madison co., about 30 m. E.S.E. of Alton.

Helvet'ic, *a.* [Lat. *Helveticus.*] Pertaining to Switzerland (ancient *Helvetia*); as, the *Helvetic* Confederation.

Helvetii, *n. pl.* (*hĕl-ve'she-ī,*) the name of a Celtic people, who, according to Cæsar, occupied the country between the Jura on the west, the Rhone and Lake Leman on the south, and the Rhine on the east and north. Their country thus corresponded pretty closely with the limits of ancient Helvetia, or modern Switzerland. It was divided into four districts, or *pagi*, and had twelve towns and 400 villages. Incited by one of their chiefs, Orgetorix, they determined to leave their country; burned their towns and villages; and taking with them provisions for three months, appointed a general rendezvous at Geneva, in the spring of B. C. 58. Cæsar, who was then at Rome, hurried off as quickly as possible to intercept them, and, arriving at Geneva, destroyed the bridge over the Rhone. The *H.* sent to him solicitiug a passage; but, demanding some time to consider of it, he employed the interval in raising a wall or rampart on the south side of the river. Having given a denial to their request, the *H.* attempted to break through the wall; but in this they failed. They then took another route through the country of the Seqnani and Ædul, followed by Cæsar. When within eighteen miles of Bibracte (Autun), he left the rear of the *H.* and moved toward the town, in order to get supplies. On this, the *H.* faced about and attacked him, and a general engagement was the result. The *H.* fought with desperate valor, but they were at length defeated with great slaughter. Of 368,000 of the *H.* who left their homes, of whom 92,000 were fighting-men, only 110,000 returned to their own country, the rest being slain in battle, or afterwards massacred. Numerous Roman castles and colonies were planted in their land, which was known as the *Ager Helvetiorum*, until it was attached to Transulpine Gaul. Having refused to acknowledge Vitellius as emperor, they suffered severely from his generals; and after that time they almost disappear as a people.

Helve'tius, Claude Adrien, (*hel-ve'she-us,*) a French philosopher of Swiss origin, B. in Paris, 1715. The celebrity he at one time enjoyed rests on his work *De l'Esprit*, a treatise on theoretical and practical morality, in which he endeavors to prove feeling (*sensibilité*) to be the source of all intellectual activity, and that the grand lever of all human conduct is self-satisfaction. But he admits, at the same time, that self-satisfaction assumes different forms; *e. g.*, the self-satisfaction of a good man consists in the subordination of private to more general interests — first, to the circle among which he lives; then to the community; and, finally, to the world at large. *H.* was a good and keen observer; hence, the saying of Madame du Deffand, "C'est un homme qui a dit le secret de tout le monde." Besides his *Esprit*, he wrote a treatise *De l'Homme.* They are loose and wearisome in the main; and before recommending their perusal even to a student with fullest leisure, it would be fair to say, that everything good in them may be obtained at a much cheaper rate. D. 1771.

Hel'vite, Hel'vine, *n.* [Gr. *helios*, the sun, from its yellow color.] (*Min.*) A yellow mineral of vitreous lustre, from Schwartzenberg, Saxony. It is composed of the silicates of manganese, glucina, and iron, and the sulphuret of manganese. *Sp. gr.* 3·1–3·3.

Helvoetsluys, (*hel'vōōt-slois,*) a fortified city and port of Holland, on the S. shore of the island of Voorn, 16 m. S.W. by W. of Rotterdam. *H.* has an excellent harbor, and extensive dock-yards. *Pop.* 3,143.

Helwingia'ceæ, *n.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Garryales.* Diag. Fascicled flowers, and alternate leaves with stipules. There is but one known species in this order, *H. ruscifolia*, a shrubby plant found in Japan, where its leaves are employed as an esculent vegetable.

Hem, *n.* [A. S. *hemme;* probably akin to Gr. *hamma*, a tie, a bond, a fastening.] The border of a garment, doubled and sewed to strengthen it, and prevent the ravelling of the threads. — Edge; border; margin; confine; as, the "*hem* of the sea." — *Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To form, as a hem or border: to fold and sew down, as the edge of cloth to strengthen it; as, to *hem* a handkerchief. — To border; to edge.

To hem around, in, or *about,* to inclose; to surround; to environ; to confine.

"*Hemmed in* to be a spoil to tyranny." — *S. Daniel.*

Hem, *n.* A particular sound uttered by the human voice, and expressed by the word *hem*, indicative of hesitation, incredulity, or indifference.

"I would try if I could cry *hem*, and have him." — *Shaks.*

—*v. n.* To make the sound expressed by the word *hem.*

"First he *hemm'd*, and next he haw'd." — *Davies.*

—*interj.* An exclamation whose utterance is a sort of voluntary half-cough, loud or subdued, as the emotion may suggest. — *Webster.*

Hem'achate, *n.* [Gr. *aima*, blood, *achates*, agate.] (*Min.*) A name given by Pliny to a variety of agate, probably light colored with spots of red jasper.

Hemadrom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *aima*, blood, *dromos*, course, and *metron*, measure.] (*Physiol.*) An instrument for measuring the velocity with which the blood moves in the arteries. — *Webster.*

Hemadynamom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *aima*, blood, *dunamis*, power, and *metron*, a measure.] (*Physiol.*) An instrument for ascertaining the presence of the blood in the arteries and veins by means of a graduated scale.

He'mal, *a.* [Gr. *aima*, blood.] Having reference, or pertaining to the blood, or blood-vessels.

He'mans, Felicia Dorothea, an English poetess, B. at Liverpool, 1796, D. 1845. Her chief works are, *The Forest Sanctuary; Records of Women; Scenes and Hymns of Life; The Vespers of Palermo; National Lyrics*, and *Songs for Music.* She was for a time very popular in this country, where her works have been frequently reprinted.

Hemastat'ic, Hemastat'ical, *a.* [Gr. *aima*, and *statos*, fixed.] (*Med.*) That relates to the weight of the blood.

Hemastat'ics, Hæmastatics, *n. pl.* (*Med.*) The statics of the blood and blood-vessels.

Hematemе'sis, *n.* [Gr. *aima*, and *emeo*, to vomit.] (*Med.*) A vomiting of blood.

Hem'atherm, *n.* [Gr. *aima*, and *therma*, heat.] An animal which has warm blood. — *Latreille.*

Hem'atine, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *aimatikos*, of the color of blood.] (*Chem.*) The coloring-matter of the blood.— Also the coloring principle of logwood; Hematoxylin, *q. v.*

Hem'atite, Hæmatite, *n.* [Gr *aima*, blood, from the color of its powder.] (*Min.*) The native sesquioxide of iron, Fe_2O_3. Its color varies from dark-gray to black. *Sp. gr.* 4·5–5·3. Its streak and powder are blood-red. *Comp.* Oxygen 30, iron 70. *Specular* iron is a var. of *H.* often found in fine crystals of brilliant colors. *Clay, iron, stone,* or *argillaceous H.* consists of *H.* mixed with clay, sand, and other impurities; and when of a red color and oölitic structure it is called *lenticular iron ore. Red chalk* is an earthy variety of *H.* mixed with clay. *H.* is often found in columnar or stalactitic forms and in radiated, fibrous masses. It is a valuable iron ore, requiring a stronger heat to reduce it than other ores, but yields a good quality of iron. Its powder is used as a coloring material, and for polishing metals. *H.* is widely diffused and yields much of the iron made in some countries. Vast quantities of it are found in the U. States, especially in northern Michigan and in Missouri, where the two mountains Pilot Knob, 650 feet high, and Iron Mountain, 200 feet high, are composed chiefly of this ore. — *Brown H.* See Limonite. — *Black H.* See Psilomelane.

Hem'atite, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Jefferson co., abt. 36 m. S. by W. of St. Louis.

Hematit'ic, *a.* Pertaining or relating to hematite; composed of or resembling hematite.

Hemat'ocele, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *aimatos*, blood, and *kēle*, tumor.] (*Med.*) Hernia from extravasation of blood.

Hematol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *aimatos*, and *logos*, treatise.] (*Med.*) That part of medical science which pertains to or treats of the blood.

Hemat'osine, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *aimatos.*] (*Chem.*) The red coloring-matter of the blood.

Hemato'sis, *n.* [Gr.] (*Physiol.*) The transformation of the venous blood and chyle into arterial blood by respiration.

Hematox'ylin, *n.* (*Chem.*) The coloring principle of logwood. When pure it yields transparent straw-colored crystals, which dissolve in hot water, alcohol, and ether. The aqueous solution yields with ammonia a deep reddish-purple color. With various metallic oxides it yields blue and red colors. *Form.* $C_{16}H_{14}O_6$.

Hematu'ria, *n.* [Gr. *aima*, and *ourein*, to make urine.] (*Med.*) Hemorrhage from the mucous membrane of the urinary passages, proceeding from the kidneys, bladder, or urethra. The essential symptoms are: blood, evacuated by the urethra, preceded by pain in the region of the bladder or kidneys, and accompanied by faintness. *H.* is generally ascribed to exhalation. *Active H* requires general or local blood-letting; diluent and cooling drinks; absolute rest; and an horizontal posture. The *chronic* kind is more troublesome. It requires acidulated or aluminous drinks; chalybeates and tonics in general. — *Dunglison.*

He'mel-Hemp'stead, a town of England, co. Herts, 22 m. N.W. of London, and 16 W. of Hertford. *Manuf.* Paper and straw plait; an extensive agricultural trade also prevails. *Pop.* abt. 4,500.

Hemely'tra, *n.* [Gr. *hēmi*, and *elytron*, a sheath.] The name given to the superior wings or wing-covers of Tetrapterous insects, when they are coriaceous at the base and membraneous at the extremity, as in the sub-order *Hemiptera.*

Hemeralo'pia, *n.* [Gr. *hēmera*, day, and *opsis*, sight.] (*Med.*) Night-blindness. A peculiarity in the sight, in which persons see in broad daylight, but not in the evening; it is said to be endemic in some parts of Europe, and of the W. Indies. The pupil is generally more dilated and less sensible than in healthy eyes. It is sometimes relieved by tonics and gentle stimulants, with the occasional application of blisters behind the ears.

Hemerobap'tists, *n. pl.* [Gr. *hēmera*, and *baptizō*, I baptize.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) An ancient sect among the Jews, so called from washing themselves as a religious solemnity every day. It is thought by some that the Christians of St. John, or *Sabians*, descended from them.

Hemerocal'lis, *n.* [Gr. *hēmera*, the day, and *kallos*, beautiful, — flowers beautiful, but lasting only a day.] (*Bot.*) The Day-lily, a genus of perennial plants, order *Liliaceæ*, having a perianth with a bell-shaped limb, and sub-cylindrical, and globose seeds with soft *testa.* Several species are cultivated in our flower-gardens especially the fragrant Yellow Day-lily, *H flava*, a native of Hungary and Siberia.

Hemi-. [Gr. *hēmi.*] A Greek prefix, denoting the half of anything; used in a similar sense as the Lat. *semi*, and Fr. *demi.*

Hem'icarp, *n.* [Gr. *hēmi*, and *karpos*, fruit.] (*Bot.*) A half-fruit of *Apiaceæ*; same as *Mericarp.*

Hemicra'nia, *n.* [Gr. *hēmi*, and *kranion*, the skull.] (*Med.*) A pain that affects only one side of the head. It is generally nervous or hysterical, sometimes bilious; and in both cases sometimes comes at a regular period, like an ague. When it is accompanied by a strong pulsation like that of a nail piercing the part, it is denominated *clavus.*

Hem'icycle, (*-sī'kl,*) *n.* [Gr. *hēmikyklos*; Lat. *hemicyclus.*] A semi-circle; a half-circle.

Hemidac'tyl, *n.* [Gr. *hēmi*, and *daetyl*, q. v.] (*Zoöl.*) Having an oval disc at the base of the toes, as is the case with some species of Saurian reptiles.

Hemides'mus, *n.* [Gr. *hēmi*, half; *desmos*, a bond.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Asclepiadaceæ.* The root of *H. Indicus*, the Indian sarsaparilla, is used in medicine, and considered in India as an efficient substitute for true sarsaparilla in the treatment of scrofulous, syphilitic, and cutaneous affections.

Hemig'amous, *a.* [Gr. *hēmi*, and *gamos*, marriage.] (*Bot.*) A term employed in speaking of grasses, when, of two florets in the same spikelet, one is neuter and the other unisexual, whether male or female, as in *Ischæmum.*

Hemiglyph, (*hĕm'i glif,*) *n.* [Gr. *hēmi*, and *glyphē*, a piece of carving.] (*Arch.*) The half-channel at the edge of the triglyph tablet in the Doric entablature.— *Ogilvie.*

Hemihe'dral, *a.* [Gr. *hēmi*, and *edra*, base.] (*Crystallog.*) Applied to a crystal which has only half the number of faces required by the general law of symmetry. — *Worcester.*

Hemihe'drally, *adv.* In an hemihedral manner.

Hemihe'dron, *n.* (*Crystallog.*) A solid hemihedrally derived, as the tetrahedron.

Hemimorphic, (*hĕm-i-mor'fik,*) *a.* [Gr. *hēmi*, and *morphē*, form.] (*Crystallog.*) Said of a crystal, the two ends of which are modified with unlike planes. *Webster.*

Hem'ina, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *hēmisus*, half.] (*Antiq.*) A Roman measure = the half of a sextarius = three quarters of a pint.

(*Med.*) About ten fluid ounces.

Hemioctahe'dron, *n.* [Gr. *hēmi*, and *octahedron*, q. v.] (*Crystallog.*) A tetrahedron.

Hemiolog'amous, *a.* [Gr. *hēmi*, *olos*, entire, and *gamos*, marriage.] (*Bot.*) Applied to grasses, when in the same spikelet one of two florets is neuter, and the other hermaphrodite, as in several species of *Panicum.*

Hemiop'ia, Hemiop'sia, *n.* [Gr. *hēmi*, and *ōps*, the eye.] (*Med.*) A disordered vision, in which objects appear divided.

Hemiplegia, Hem'iplegy, (*hem-i-plē'je-a,*) *n.* [N. Lat. *hemiplegia, hemiplexia*; Gr. *hēmiplexia*, from *plēssu*, I strike.] (*Med.*) Paralysis of one side of the body.

Hemiprismat'ic, *a.* Half-prismatic.

(*Crystallog.*) Relating or pertaining to a half-prism.

Hemip'tera, *n. pl.* [Gr. *hēmi*, and *pteron*, a wing.] (*Zoöl.*) A sub-order of hamstetlated insects having their wing-covers formed of a substance intermediate between the elytra of beetles and the other ordinary membranous wings common to most insects. When the Hemiptera quit the egg, they have the appearance of small hexapod larvæ, differing but little from the perfect insect, save in the absence of wings; and before these latter are acquired, the skin is shed several times, and the larva acquires a much larger bulk. *Cicada canicularis* (Fig. 598), and the Bed-bug, *Cimex lectularius*, are examples of the family of Hemiptera.

Hemip'teral, Hemip'terous, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining, or having reference to the hemipterans.

Hemisphere, (*hem'i-sfēr,*) *n.* [Lat. *hemisphærium*; Gr. *hēmisphairion.*] (*Geom.*) The half of a sphere cut off by any plane passing through the centre.

(*Astron.* and *Geol.*) The field of the heavens and the earth is divided into the northern and southern hemispheres, by a plane passing through the equator; and the latter is also divided into the eastern and western hemispheres, by a plane passing through the 30th meridian W. of Greenwich.

(*Geog.*) A map or projection of half the terrestrial or celestial sphere on a plane.

—*pl.* (*Anat.*) The two moieties of which the cerebrum is chiefly composed; in man and mammalia they approach

the hemispheric form; but in most of the lower vertebrata, where the cranial cavity affords more room for the small brain, both moieties are spherical.

Hemispher'ic, Hemispher'ical, *a.* [Fr. *hémisphérique.*] Pertaining to, or containing a hemisphere; as, a *hemispheric* figure, a *hemispherical* body.

Hemispheroid'al, *a.* With a form or figure resembling that of a hemisphere.

Hemisphernle, (*hem-i-sfĕr'ul,*) *n.* A half-spherule.

Hemistich, (*hĕm i-stik,*) *n.* [Gr. *hēmistichion — stichos,* a verse.] (*Lit.*) In poetry, half a verse. The unfinished verses in Virgil's *Æneid*, concerning which it is not known whether they were purposely left in that state, or are owing to the incompleteness of the poem, are usually called *hemistichs.* The *Alexandrine*, or French hemi-verse, requires a regular pause at the end of the first hemistich.

Hemistichal, (*he-mis'tik-al,*) *a.* Pertaining or relating to hemistichs; written in hemistichs.

Hem'itone, *n.* [Lat. *hemitoneum*; Gr. *hemitonion.*] (*Mus.*) Same as SEMITONE, *q. v.*

Hemit'ropal, Hemit'ropous, *a.* Half-inverted; turned half-round.

(*Bot.*) Applied to an ovule, the rhaphe of which terminates about half-way between the chalaza and orifice.
Worcester.

Hem'itrope, *a.* [Gr. *hēmi,* and *trepō,* I turn.] Hemitropal; half-turned round.

—*n.* That which has an hemitropous structure.

(*Crystallog.*) A term applied by some crystallographers to what are usually called *twin crystals*, from their being generally conceived to result from the cutting, as it were, a crystal in half, and then turning one of the halves half-round upon the other. The plane common to the two portions of the crystal is called the *twin-plane.* These crystals are often distinguished by the presence of notches or *re-entering angles.*

Hemit'ropy, *n.* (*Crystallog.*) Twin-construction in crystals.

Hem'lo, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Whitesides co.

Hem'lock, *n.* [A. S. *hemleac.*] (*Bot.*) See CONIUM.

Hem'lock, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Cambria co.
—A township of Columbia co.; *pop.* abt. 1,037.

Hem'lock, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Wood co.; *pop.* abt. 119.

Hem'lock Grove, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Meigs co.

Hem'lock Lake, in *New York*, a small lake between Ontario and Livingston cos. It covers an area of about 7 sq. m.
—A post-village of Livingston co., abt. 26 m. S of Rochester.

Hem'lock Spruce, *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Abies Canadensis*, a species of tree, genus *Abies*, which forms a great part of the forests of our Northern States and of Canada, extending northward as far as Hudson's Bay. Its timber is not much esteemed, as it splits very obliquely, and decays rapidly in the atmosphere: but its bark is valued for tanning. The leaves are two-rowed, flat, and obtuse. The cones are scarcely longer than the leaves. The young trees are of very graceful appearance, but the older ones are generally much disfigured by remaining stumps of their lower branches.

Hem'mel, *n.* [Scot. *hammel.*] An English provincialism for a shed for cattle.

Hem'mingford, a village of Lower Canada, co. of Beauharnois, abt. 30 m. S. of Montreal; *pop.* abt. 700.

Hem'ming's Safe'ty-jet, *n.* (*Phys.*) An arrangement for burning mixtures of combustible gases without danger of explosion. It consists of a brass tube, about 4 inches long, filled with closely packed straight pieces of fine brass wire. By this arrangement a series of long, narrow metallic tubes is formed, which absorbs the heat and prevents the passage of the flame to the reservoir of gas.

Hemop'tysis, *n.* (*Med.*) See HÆMOPTYSIS.

Hem'orrhage, *n.* (*Med.*) See HÆMORRHAGE.

Hem'orrhoids, *n. pl.* (*Med.*) See HÆMORRHOIDS.

Hemp, *n.* [A. S. *hænep*; Ger. *hanf*; Gr. *kannabis.*] (*Bot.*) The common name of the genus *Cannabis*, (q. v.) *Cannabis sativa*, the only species, yields the valuable fibre called *hemp*, which has been known for more than 2,500 years as a material for cordage, sacking, and cloth. In England the plant grows to the height of about 6 ft., but in warmer climates it has occasionally been found 18 feet high. The principal supplies of the fibre are derived from Russia. The fruits, commonly termed *hemp-seed*, are oleaginous and demulcent, and are used for feeding birds. When submitted to pressure, they yield about 25 per cent. of a fixed oil, which is used for making varnishes. In the sap of the hemp-plant there exists a resinous substance which has extraordinary narcotic properties. In the northern climates the proportion of this resin in the several parts of the plant is so small as to have escaped general observation; but in the warmer regions of the East the resinous substance is sufficiently abundant to exude naturally from the flowers, leaves, and young twigs. The Indian hemp, which is so highly prized for its narcotic virtues, is considered by some botanists to be a distinct variety, and is distinguished by them as *C. sativa*, var. *Indica.* This herb, and the resin obtained, are largely employed in Asia, and in some parts of Africa and S. America, for the purposes of indulgence. The whole plant dried is known by the name of *gunjah* in the markets of Calcutta. The largest leaves and seed-capsules separated from the stalks are called *bang, subjee*, or *sidhee.* The tops and tender parts of the plants, collected just after the flowering-time, are in some places sold under the name of *hashish.* The dried flowers, called *kief* in Morocco, contain so much of the narcotic principle that a small pipe filled with them, if smoked, will suffice to intoxicate. The dried pistils of the flower enter into the composition of the Turkish *madjoun.* The resin which naturally exudes from the leaves and flowers, when carefully collected by hand, is known as *momeea*; the same, when beaten off with sticks, is sold under the name of *churrus.* An extract obtained by the use of butter, when mixed with spices, forms the *dawamese* of the Arabs, and is the foundation of the *hashish* of many Eastern countries and districts. The dried plant is smoked, and sometimes chewed. Five or ten grains reduced to a powder are smoked from a common pipe along with ordinary tobacco, or from a water-pipe with a peculiar variety of tobacco called *tombeki.* The resin and resinous extract are generally swallowed in the form of pills or boluses. The hemp-plant and its preparations appear to have been used from very remote times. The effects of the natural resin, or *churrus*, have been carefully studied in India by Dr. O'Shaughnessy. He states that when taken in moderation it produces increase of appetite and great mental cheerfulness,



Fig. 1270. — HEMP, (*Cannabis sativa.*)
A, male inflorescence; B, female inflorescence.

while in excess it causes a peculiar kind of delirium and catalepsy. The effect produced by hemp in its different forms varies, like that of opium, both in kind and in degree, with the race of men who use it, and with the individual to whom it is administered. Upon Orientals its general effect is an agreeable and cheerful character, exciting them to laugh, dance, and sing, and to commit various extravagances. It, however, renders some excitable and quarrelsome, disposing them to acts of violence. It is from the extravagant behavior of individuals of this latter temperament that the use and meaning of our word "assassin" have most probably arisen, the word having been derived from *haschischin*, a hashish-eater. As a medicine, Indian hemp was tried by Dr. O'Shaughnessy in rheumatism, hydrophobia, cholera, and tetanus. In the last such wonderful cures were effected, that the hemp was pronounced an anti-convulsive remedy of the greatest value. Pereira calls it an exhilarant, inebriant, phantasmatic, hypnotic or soporific, and stupefacient or narcotic. The extract made in India, and then imported, has been found to be much stronger than that made in this country. This fact seems to prove that the plant is materially injured by the voyage. — Hemp-culture requires a rich, kindly soil, in good heart, free of weeds, and capable of enduring extremes of wet and also dry seasons, to find which the sub-soil must be examined as well as the surface. Millions of acres of fertile corn-lands in the Western States have surface-soils entirely suited to hemp-culture, but, from the retentive nature of their clayey sub-soils, hemp cannot be successfully cultivated year by year without thorough under-draining. Favorable soils are found in great perfection on the alluvial bottoms of the Mississippi and the Missouri rivers, and some of their branches. If the ground is rich, does not hold water standing on the surface after heavy rains, and in drought does not bake and crack, but has moist earth within 2 or 3 inches of the surface, it possesses the subsoil for hemp-culture. The hemp crop, which once amounted to 30 000 tons in Missouri and Kentucky, has fallen to 7,500 tons.

Hemp'-ag'rimony, *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Eupatorium Cannabinum*, a species of rough, perennial plant, genus EUPATORIUM, *q. v.*

Hemp'en, *a.* Made of hemp.

"About his neck a *hempen* rope he wears." — *Spenser.*

Hemp'field, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Lancaster co., about 40 m. S.E. of Harrisburg.
—A township of Mercer co.; *pop.* about 1,000.
—A township of Westmoreland co.; *pop.* about 10,000.

Hemp'hill's Store, in *North Carolina*, a village of Mecklenburg co.

Hemp's Creek, in *Louisiana*, a P. O. of Catahoula co.

Hemp'-seed, *n.* The seed of hemp, used either as seed, or for crushing for oil, or as food for fowls.

Hemp'stead, in *Arkansas*, a S.W. co.; *area*, about 1,200 sq. m. *Rivers.* Red and Little Missouri rivers, and Bois d'Arc Creek. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Washington. *Pop.* about 15,000.

Hempstead, in *California*, a village of Merced co., on the Merced River, about 5 m. above Snelling.

Hemp'stead, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Queen's co., bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, about 21 m. E. of New York city; *pop.* of township, about 18,000.

Hempstead, in *Texas*, a post-village of Austin co., abt. 50 m. W.N.W. of Houston.

Hemp'stead Bay, in *New York*, an arm of the Atlantic Ocean in Queen's co.

Hempstead Branch, in *New York*, a village of Queen's co., about 10 m. E. of Brooklyn.

Hempstead Harbor, in *New York.* See ROSLYN.

Hemp'y, *a.* Resembling hemp. (R.)

Hem'stitch, *n.* [*Hem* and *stitch.*] To ornament with cross-threads in clusters; as, to *hemstitch* a shirt.

Hen, *n.* [A. S. and D. *hen*; Swed. & Goth. *hona*; Ger. *henne*; Icel. *hæna*, allied to Lat. *cano*, to sing, to sound; Ar. *ghunna*, to sing.] The female of any kind of fowl; particularly, the female of the domestic fowl of the gallinaceous family.

Hen'ault, CHARLES JEAN FRANÇOIS, a French president of the parliament of Paris, historian and poet, b. 1685. *H.* is chiefly known for his *Abrégé Chronologique de l'Histoire de France*, which has been translated into most modern languages. D. 1770.

Hen'bane, *n.* [*Hen* and *bane.*] (*Bot.*) See HYOSCYAMUS.

Hen'bit, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LAMIUM.

Hence, (*hens,*) *adv.* [A. S. *heonа, heonca*, hence; Scot. *hyne*, hence; Ger. *hin*; D. *heen*, away; Lat. *hinc*, hence, from *hic*; Sansk. *hina*, this.] From this place to another.

"Discharge my followers; let them *hence* away." — *Shaks.*

—From this time; in the future; as, a year *hence.* — From this cause, ground, or reason, as a deduction or result inferred.

"*Hence* may be deduced the force of exercise in helping digestion." *Arbuthnot.*

—From this source, origin, or cause.

"All other faces borrowed *hence* their light." — *Sir J. Suckling.*

From hence, is a pleonastic and vicious expression, but is sanctioned by the usage of various good authors.

"An ancient author prophesied *from hence.*" — *Dryden.*

(NOTE. *Hence* is used elliptically and in an imperative sense for *go hence; begone; depart hence; away; off with you*, &c.)

"*Hence*, horrible shadow! Unreal mockery, *hence*!" — *Shaks.*

Hence'forth, *adv.* From this time forth or forward.

"Be *henceforth* among the gods, thyself a goddess." — *Milton.*

Hencefor'ward, *adv.* From this time forward; henceforth.

Hen'-coop, *n.* A coop or cage for enclosing domestic fowls. — *Dryden.*

Hendec'agon, *n.* [Gr. *hendeka*, eleven, *gōnia*, angle.] (*Math.*) In geometry, a plane rectilineal figure of eleven sides. The area of a *regular* or equilateral and equiangular hendecagon is, approximately, equal to 9·36564 times that of the square on one of its sides.

Hendecasyllab'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of a line of eleven syllables.

Hendecasyl'labic, Hendecasyl'lable, *n.* [Greek *hendeka*, and *syllabē*, a syllable.] (*Pros.*) A verse of eleven syllables. The Latin hendecasyllabic, of which the principal examples are left to us from the pen of Catullus, consists of a spondee, dactyl, and three trochees — *Passer deliciæ meæ puellæ.* The Italian heroic verse, and those of England and Germany, when increased by the addition of a final short syllable, are *iambic hendecasyllabics.* The license of adding an eleventh syllable (and sometimes also a twelfth) is more frequently admissible in English dramatic than epic versification.

Hen'derson, in *Georgia*, a village and dist. of Houston co., abt. 68 m. S. of Milledgeville.

Hen'derson, in *Illinois*, a N.W. co., adjoining Iowa; *area*, abt. 540 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi and Henderson rivers, and Honey and Ellison creeks. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Oquawka. *Pop.* abt. 17,000.
—A post-village and township of Knox co., abt. 7 m. N. of Galesburg; *pop.* of township abt. 1,700.

Hen'derson, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Lucas co.

Hen'derson, in *Kentucky*, a W. co., adjoining Indiana; *area*, abt. 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ohio and Green rivers, besides some smaller streams. *Surface*, uneven; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Henderson. *Pop.*, in 1870, 18,475.
—A post-village, cap. of Henderson co., on the Ohio River, abt. 170 m. W. of Frankfort; *pop.*, in 1870, 4,171.

Hen'derson, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township, cap. of Sibley co., on the Minnesota River, abt. 55 m. S.W. of St. Paul; *pop.* of township abt. 1,300.

Hen'derson, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Greene co.

Hen'derson, in *N. Carolina*, a S.W. co., adjoining S. Carolina; *area*, abt. 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* French Broad River, and some smaller streams. *Surface*, mountainous, the Blue Ridge bounding it on the S.E.; *soil*, in some parts fertile. *Cap.* Hendersonville. *Pop.* about 10,448.
—A post-village of Granville co., abt. 45 m. N. of Raleigh.

Hen'derson, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Jefferson co., on Lake Ontario, abt. 6 m. S.W. of Sackett's Harbor; *pop.* of township abt. 2,800.

Hen'derson, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Huntingdon co.; *pop.* abt. 3,100.
—A post-office of Mercer co.

Hen'derson, in *Tennessee*, a W. central co.; *area*, abt. 620 sq. m. *Rivers.* Beech and Big Sandy rivers. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Lexington. *Pop.* abt. 16,000.

Hen'derson, in *Texas*, a N.E. co.; *area*, abt. 1,200 sq. m. *Rivers.* Neches and Trinity rivers. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Athens. *Pop.* abt. 6,000.
—A post-village, cap. of Rusk co., abt. 195 m. N. by E. of Galveston.

Hen'derson Harbor, in *New York*, a village of Jefferson co., on Hungry Bay, an arm of Lake Ontario, abt. 60 m. N. of Syracuse. See HENDERSON, in *New York*.
Hen'derson Prairie, in *Iowa*, a P.O. of Clayton co.
Henderson Station, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Madison co.
Hen'dersonville, in *Kentucky*, a village of Henry co., abt. 32 m. N.W. of Frankfort.
Hen'dersonville, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Henderson co., abt. 250 m. W. by S. of Raleigh.
Hen'dersonville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Mercer co., abt. 12 m. E.N.E. of Mercer.
Hen'dersonville, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Sumner co., abt. 16 m. N.E. of Nashville.
Hen'dersonville, in *Texas*, a P. O. of Anderson co.
Hendi'adys, *n.* [N. Lat.] (*Gram.*) A figure of speech wherein the same idea is expressed by two words or phrases.
Hen'dricks, in *Indiana*, a W. central co.; *area*, abt. 390 sq. m. *Rivers*. Eel and White Lick rivers. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap*. Danville. *Pop*. in 1870, 20,277.
—A township of Shelby co.; *pop*. abt. 1,700.
Hen'dricks, in *Nebraska Territory*, a P. O. of Otoe co.
Hen'drieksburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Luzerne co.
Hen'drick's Head, in *Maine*, a promontory and light-house at the mouth of Sheepcott River. It exhibits a fixed light 30 ft. above the sea-level.
Hen'-driver, *n.* A kind of hawk. — *Walton*.
Hen'drysburg, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Belmont co., about 100 m. E. of Columbus.
Hen'gist, the first Saxon king of Kent, towards the end of the 5th century, was a descendant of Woden, whom the Saxons deified. *H.* and his brother Horsa, being called in by Vortigern, king of the Britons, to assist him in expelling the Picts, took with him his daughter Rowena, whom Vortigern became enamoured of, and married. *H.* then obtained the kingdom of Kent, one of the seven of the Saxon heptarchy, and in which were included Kent, Middlesex, Essex, and Surrey. D. 488.
Heng-ki'ang, a river of China, falling from the N.W. into the Yang-tse-kiang. In its course of 300 m. it has several large cities on its banks.
Hen'-harrier, Hen'-harn, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of hawk. *Circus cyaneus*.
Hen'-hearted, *a.* Pusillanimous; timorous; cowardly; dastardly.
Hen'-house, *n.* A house or shelter for fowls; a hennery.
Hen'-hussy, *n.* Same as COTQUEAN, *q. v.*
Hen'le, FRIEDRICH GUSTAV JACOB, a German physiologist and anatomist, B. 1809 at Fürth, is professor of anatomy and director of the anatomical institute in the university of Göttingen. As a pathologist, *H.* belongs to the so-called *physiological* or *rational school*. His principal work in this relation is *Handbuch der rationellen Pathologie*. Of his anatomical works may be mentioned *Handbuch der Allgemeinen Anatomie*; and chiefly his excellent *Handbuch der systematischen Anatomie des Menschen*.
Henley-on-Thames, a town of England, co. Oxford, on the W. bank of the Thames, 22 m. S.E. of Oxford, and 35 W. of London. *Manuf*. Malt. *Pop*. abt. 4,000.
Hen'ly, in *California*, a post-village of Siskiyou co., on the Klamath River, about 21 m. N. of Yreka.
Hen'na, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LAWSONIA.
Hennebon, (*hen'bawng,*) a town of France, dep Morbihan, on the Blavet, 5 m. from L'Orient; *pop*. 5,057.
Hen'nepin, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township, cap of Putnam co., about 115 m. N. of Springfield; *pop*. of township about 1,800.
Hen'nepin, in *Minnesota*, an E. co.; *area*, about 600 sq. m. *Rivers*. Mississippi, Crow, and Minnesota or St. Peter's rivers. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap*. Minneapolis. *Pop*. about 40,000.
—A village of Hennepin co., about 22 m. S.W. of St. Paul.
Hen'nery, *n.* A place set apart for hens. (American.)
Hen'niker, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Merrimac co., about 10 m. W. by S. of Concord; *pop*. about 1,500.
Hen'ning's Mills, in *Ohio*, a P.O. of Clermont co.
Hen'-peek, *v a.* To domineer over, worry, or control a husband.

"But — oh! ye lords of ladies intellectual!
Inform us truly have they not *hen-pecked* you all?"—*Byron*.

Hen'-pecked, (*-pĕkt,*) *a.* Governed by his wife, as a husband.
Hen'ri, the French spelling of HENRY, *q. v.*
Hen'rico, in *Virginia*, a S.E. central co.; *area*, about 280 sq. m. *Rivers*. James and Chickahominy rivers. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, not very fertile. *Min*. Coal in abundance. *Cap*. Richmond. *Pop*. about 65,000.
Henriet'ta, ANNE, daughter of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria, B. 1641. She was married to the Duke d'Orleans, and D. suddenly, 1669. It was then rumored that she had been poisoned at the instigation of the Chevalier de Lorraine, a favorite of her husband, who had been exiled at her request. Her funeral oration, delivered by Bossuet, is perhaps the most splendid piece of elegiac eloquence of modern times.
Henriet'ta, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Jackson co.; *pop*. about 1,300.
Henrietta, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Franklin co.
Henrietta, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Monroe co., about 7 m. S. of Rochester; *pop*. of township about 3,800.
Henriet'ta, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Lorain co.; *pop*. about 1,700.
Henrietta, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Richland co., about 12 m. N. of Richland.
Henriet'ta Maria, daughter of Henri IV. of France, B. 1609, married to Charles I. of England, escaped after his execution to France, and D. 1669.
Hen'-roost, *n.* A resting-place at night for domestic fowls.
Hen'ry, the name of several sovereigns of Castile, England, France, and Germany.

CASTILE.

Henry I., B. 1205, reigned 1214–1217.—HENRY II., Count de Trastamara, B. 1333, maintained a contest for the throne, which he obtained 1366–1368, D. 1379. — HENRY III., reigned 1390–1406. — HENRY IV., B. 1423, succeeded his father John II. 1454, D., and was succeeded by his sister, Isabella of Castile, 1474.

ENGLAND.

Henry I., surnamed, on account of his superior education, BEAUCLERC, was the youngest son of William the Conqueror, and was B. at Selby in Yorkshire, in 1068. Jealousies and dissensions early broke out between him and his elder brothers, Robert and William (the Red), and on the sudden, mysterious death of William II. in the New Forest, in 1100, Henry, who was hunting with him, immediately seized the crown and the public treasures, his brother Robert being not yet returned from the crusades. To strengthen his hold on the affections of his subjects, he granted a charter re-establishing the laws of the Confessor, abolished the curfew, professed a reform in his own character and manners, and married the Princess Maud, daughter of Malcolm, king of Scotland, and niece of Edgar Atheling; thus uniting the Norman and Saxon races. When Robert invaded England, in 1101, war was prevented by negotiations and the grant to Robert of a pension of 8,000 marks. In the same year began the quarrel between the king and Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, respecting investitures. *H.*, ambitious of the crown of Normandy, invaded that country in 1105, and took Caen, Bayeux, and several other places. He completed the conquest in the following year by the defeat and capture of Robert, at the battle of Trenchebrai. In 1109 the Princess Matilda (Maud) was betrothed to the Emperor Henry V., but, in consequence of her youth, the marriage was deferred for several years. Troubles in Normandy and in Wales, and war with the king of France, occupied Henry in the next few years. In 1118 he lost his queen, Maud, and two years later his only legitimate son, the Prince William, who, with his retinue, perished by shipwreck, on the passage from Normandy to England. It is said that the king was never seen to smile again. In 1121 he married Adelais, or Alice, daughter of Geoffrey, duke of Louvain, and on the failure of his hope of offspring, he had his daughter, the Empress Maud, then a widow, acknowledged heiress to the throne. Henry died at Rouen, from the effects of gluttony, December 1, 1135.
HENRY II., first of the Plantagenet line, was the eldest son of Geoffrey, earl of Anjou, and his wife, the ex-Empress Maud, daughter of Henry I., B. at Mans, 1133. On the death of his father, 1151, he succeeded to the earldoms of Anjou, Touraine, and Maine, and in the following year, by his marriage with Eleanor of Aquitaine, the divorced wife of Louis VI. of France, he became possessor of the duchy of Aquitaine or Guienne. The same year he invaded England, but a treaty was concluded in 1153, by which it was agreed that he should succeed to the throne of England on the death of Stephen. This event took place in October, 1154, and *H.* was crowned without opposition at Westminster, in December. His first measures were directed to the redress of the disorders and anarchy which had prevailed in the reign of Stephen. He seized and destroyed most of the baronial castles; dismissed the foreign troops; renewed the charter granted by Henry I.; and resumed most of the lands which had been alienated from the crown by Stephen. On the death of his brother Geoffrey, he claimed and got possession of Nantes, and was thus master of the whole western coast of France. His attempt on Toulouse, in 1159, involved him in a war with the king of France, which was only terminated two years later. In 1162, Thomas à Becket was elected archbishop of Canterbury, and the great struggle between the civil and ecclesiastical powers began, which resulted in the Constitution of Clarendon, the exile and murder of Becket, war with France, the king's penance at Becket's tomb, and the repeal of the constitution. In 1171, *H.* invaded Ireland, and, under the authority of a bull of Pope Adrian IV., which had been published in 1156, effected the conquest of that island. The remaining years of his reign were embittered by the numerous revolts of his sons, instigated by their mother, Eleanor, whose jealousy being excited by the king's affection for Fair Rosamond, attempted to follow her sons to the court of France, but was seized and imprisoned during Henry's life. The king of Scotland, who supported the rebellion of the young princes, was taken prisoner at Alnwick, in 1174, but was released after a few months, on doing homage to *H.* A formal reconciliation with the princes took place, but was followed by a fresh revolt and civil war. Prince Henry, who as heir-apparent had been crowned in 1170, died in France, 1183. Geoffrey was killed at a tournament, two years later; and John joined his brother Richard in a new rebellion against their father, in which they were aided by Philip Augustus. The old king was prostrated by sickness, and the revolt of his youngest son John was the last and fatal blow from which he could not recover. D. at Chinon, 1189, and was buried at Fontevrault. Notwithstanding the conflicting estimates of the character and measures of Henry II., viewed as the champion of state supremacy, it is evident that he was a man of powerful intellect, superior education, great energy, activity, and decisiveness, and also of impetuous passions. Ruling almost despotically, he greatly diminished the power of the nobles, and thus relieved the people of their intolerable tyranny. Good order and just administration of the laws were established, and the practice of holding the "assizes" was introduced.
HENRY III., eldest son of King John and Isabella of Angoulême, was B. at Winchester in 1207. He succeeded his father in 1216. The regency was intrusted to William Marshal, earl of Pembroke, who, in 1217, defeated the French army at Lincoln, and compelled the dauphin Louis to retire to France. On Pembroke's death, in May, 1219, Hubert de Burgh and Peter des Roches, bishop of Winchester, became regents; but mutual jealousies and dissensions disturbed their administration and weakened their power. *H.* was crowned a second time, in 1220, and two years later was declared of age, but his feebleness of character unfitted him to rule, and the real power remained with his ministers. His fondness for foreign counsellors, his unsuccessful wars with France, and his attempts to govern without parliaments, excited much ill-humor in the nation. This was increased by the heavy impositions on his subjects, made necessary by his acceptance of the crown of Sicily for his son Edmund. At length, in 1258 he was virtually deposed by the "Mad Parliament," which assembled at Oxford, and a council of state was formed under the presidency of Simon de Montfort. The popular leaders quarrelled among themselves, while the king was a prisoner in their hands. But in 1262 civil war began, the king being compelled to employ foreign mercenaries. In 1264 the battle of Lewes was fought, at which the king, Prince Edward, Earl Richard, king of the Romans, and his son Henry, were made prisoners by the barons. Soon after, De Montfort, now virtually sovereign, summoned a parliament, which met in January, 1265, and was the first to which knights of the shires and representatives of cities and boroughs were called; thus constituting the first *House of Commons*. In August of that year, De Montfort was defeated and killed by Prince Edward, at the battle of Evesham, and the king regained his liberty. But the war lasted two years longer. In 1270 Prince Edward set out on the crusade, and before his return *H.* died at Westminster, Nov. 16, 1272.
HENRY IV. (called BOLINGBROKE), Duke of Hereford, and eldest son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, born at Bolingbroke, in Lincolnshire, 1366. Having impeached Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, of treason, a day was set aside for the two rivals to decide their feud by single combat. Richard, however, dreading the consequences that might arise from the resort to arms of such powerful barons, on the day of trial forbade the battle, and banished both nobles from the realm: Norfolk for life, and Bolingbroke, as Hereford, his cousin, was called, for ten years. The death of his father, and the discontent of the people at the bad government of Richard, gave Hereford an excuse to return to England long before the expiration of his term, on the double plea of obtaining the dukedom of Lancaster, and to assist Richard to rule with greater discretion. The people, weary of the arrogance of the court favorites, who monopolized all the authority of the state, hailed the return of Bolingbroke with every demonstration of delight, and flocked round him in thousands; so that, by judiciously taking advantage of the tide of public opinion, Bolingbroke was carried by universal acclaim to the crown for which his ambition so eagerly panted: and, after having deposed his cousin, Richard II., in 1399 ascended the throne as Henry IV. This usurpation gave rise to the civil war between the houses of York and Lancaster, which broke out under the sway of Henry VI. His reign was disturbed by a rebellion headed by the Duke of Northumberland and his son Percy, surnamed "Hotspur." After subduing all opposition, *H.* died overwhelmed with remorse for many of his unscrupulous deeds, 1413.
HENRY V., (surnamed MONMOUTH,) was one of the most illustrious of the line of English sovereigns, and whose early life of riot and dissipation gave but little promise of his after virtues, B. 1388, ascended the throne on the death of his father, Henry IV. In obedience to the dying advice of his parent, to give the public mind employment, he declared war against France, laying claim to that throne in right of his ancestors, and at once led a powerful army to the invasion of that kingdom; and after taking Harfleur and devastating the northern provinces, fought and won the glorious battle of Agincourt. To check Henry's further progress and avert the total ruin of his country, the French monarch concluded a truce with *H.*, who, to ratify the arrangement, espoused Charles's daughter, the Princess Catherine. No king ever sat on the English throne who was more beloved and honored than the gallant Harry "Monmouth," whose reign was prematurely cut short at Vincennes in 1422, after a career of foreign triumph and domestic peace unprecedented in the history of the country.



Fig. 1271.—HENRY V.

HENRY VI., the only son of the above, born 1421, was but ten months old at the death of his father, and was pro-

claimed king on the day after that event. His grandfather, Charles VI., king of France, died soon after, and the Duke of Orleans assumed the title of king by the name of Charles VII. This renewed the war between England and France, and the English, for a while, were successful. Henry was crowned at Paris, and the great duke of Bedford, his guardian, obtained several important victories. But the raising of the siege of Orleans by Joan of Arc gave a new turn to affairs, and the English power declined, and was, in the end, quite subverted. The death of the duke of Bedford was a fatal blow to the cause of *H.*; and, to add to his misfortunes, the York party in England grew strong, and involved the country in a civil war. They adopted the white rose as their badge of distinction, and the Lancastrians the red. Hence the title given to the struggle — *the War of the Roses.* After various contests, the king was defeated and taken prisoner. However, his wife, Margaret of Anjou, carried on the war with spirit, and for some time with considerable success. Richard, Duke of York, was slain at Wakefield, and *H.* recovered his liberty; but Edward, Earl of March, son of Richard, laid claim to the crown, and routed the queen's forces at Ludlow, but was himself afterwards defeated at St. Alban's. At length the York party prevailed, and Henry was sent to the Tower, where, it is believed, he was slain by Richard, Duke of Gloucester. Found dead in the Tower, 1471.

HENRY VII., (TUNOR,) son of Edmund, earl of Richmond, and of Margaret, of the house of Lancaster, B. 1456. By the assistance of the duke of Brittany, he landed in Wales with some troops, and laid claim to the crown in 1485. The people, disgusted at the cruelties of Richard III., joined him in such numbers that he was enabled to give the usurper battle at Bosworth Field, where Richard was slain, and *H.* crowned on the spot. He united the houses of York and Lancaster by marrying Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. His reign met with little disturbance, except from two impostors, set up by Lady Margaret, sister to Edward IV. One was a joiner's son, called Lambert Simnel, who personated Richard, duke of York, who had been murdered by the duke of Gloucester in the Tower. On being taken prisoner, *H.* made him a scullion in his kitchen. The other was Perkin Warbeck, who said he was the duke of York: but he was soon taken, and hanged at Tyburn. *H.* reigned 24 years, and greatly increased trade and commerce; but his avarice was excessive. D. 1509.

HENRY VIII., B. 1491, succeeded his father, Henry VII., at the age of 19. The first years of his reign were very popular, owing to his great generosity; but at length his conduct grew capricious and arbitrary. The emperor Maximilian and Pope Julius II. having leagued against France, persuaded *H.* to join them, and he, in



Fig. 1272. — HENRY VIII., (after Holbein.)

consequence, invaded that kingdom, where he made some conquests. About the same time, James IV., king of Scotland, invaded England, but was defeated and slain at Flodden Field. Cardinal Wolsey succeeded in bringing Henry over from the imperial interests to those of the French king. When Luther commenced his reformation in Germany, *H.* wrote a book against him, for which he was complimented by the Pope with the title of "Defender of the Faith." But this attachment to the Roman see did not last long; for, having conceived an affection for Anne Boleyn, he determined to divorce his wife, Catharine of Aragon, to whom he had been married eighteen years. His plea for the divorce was, that Catharine was his brother Arthur's widow. The divorce being refused by the Pope, Henry assumed the title of Supreme Head of the English Church, put down the monasteries, and alienated their possessions to secular purposes. His marriage with Anne Boleyn followed; but he afterwards sent her to the scaffold, and married Lady Jane Seymour, who died in childbed. He next married Anne of Cleves; but she not proving agreeable to his expectations, he put her away, and caused Cromwell, earl of Essex, the projector of the match, to be beheaded. His next wife was Catharine Howard, who was beheaded for adultery; after which he espoused Catharine Parr, who survived him. He was a man of strong passions and considerable learning; but it is truly said of him, "that he never spared man in his anger nor woman in his lust." D. 1547.

FRANCE.

Henry I., B. 1004, succeeded his father, Robert I., in 1031, and died 1060, after a reign of 23 years, frequently disturbed by civil and foreign wars.

HENRY II., son of Francis I. and his queen, Claude, born 1518. His marriage with Catharine de Medicis was celebrated at Marseilles, in 1533, by her uncle, Pope Clement VII. Henry succeeded his father in 1547, and at once made a complete change in the court and ministry. The most influential persons in his reign were the cardinal of Lorraine and his brother Francis, duke of Guise, the constable de Montmorenci, the marshal de St. André, and Diana of Poitiers, the king's favorite mistress, whom he made duchess of Valentinois. He carried on war with England, and recovered Boulogne for France; war with the Pope and with Spain; fighting for the Protestants in Germany, while he persecuted them in France; acquired by conquest Metz, Toul, and Verdun, and retained them under the treaty of Chateau-Cambresis, which closed the war in 1559. By the same treaty Calais was confirmed to France. The siege of Metz by Charles V., and its defence by the Duke of Guise; the battle and siege of Renti; the great victory of the Spaniards at St. Quentin; and the battle of Gravelines, are the chief military events of this reign. Mary, the young queen of Scots, was brought to France about 1549, and betrothed to the dauphin François. *H.* D. in July, 1559, from the effects of a wound accidentally inflicted by the count of Montgomery at a splendid tournament a few days before. He left four sons and three daughters, three of the former reigning after him in succession.

HENRY III., third son of Henry II. and Catharine de Medicis, was B. in 1551. He was first known as duke of Anjou, and distinguished himself as a soldier at the battles of Jarnac and Moncontour. He was elected king of Poland in 1573, but being proclaimed king of France on the death of Charles IX., in 1574, he escaped, not without risk, from Poland, and returned to France. The country was distracted with conflicting factions, and wasted with civil war; and the king, feeble in character, and self-indulgent, was governed by ignoble favorites. The famous Catholic *League* was formed, with the duke of Guise at its head; Henry of Navarre put himself at the head of the Huguenots, and won the battle of Contras; Paris fell into the power of the League in 1588, and the king fled to Chartres and Rouen; later in the same year he convoked the states-general at Blois, and there had the two Guises assassinated, a crime which excited the revolt of Paris and the principal cities of the kingdom. The duke of Mayenne was named by the League lieutenant-general of the royal estate and crown of France, and Henry, roused at last to action, joined his rival, Henry of Navarre, and advanced to besiege Paris. At St. Cloud, which he made his headquarters, he was stabbed by a fanatic, Jacques Clement, and D. the day after, Aug. 1, 1589. Henry III. left no children, and was the last sovereign of the Valois line.

HENRY IV., (QUATRE,) called THE GREAT, king of France and Navarre, was B. in 1553 at Pau, in Béarn. His father, Anthony of Bourbon, was descended from a son of Louis IX.; his mother was Jeanne d'Albret, daughter of Henry, king of Navarre. He was brought up in the simple and hardy manner of the peasantry of Béarn, and thus laid the foundation of a vigorous constitution and temperate habits. He was placed under the tuition of Florent Chrêtien, a learned man and zealous Protestant. In 1569 he accompanied his mother to Rochelle, and learned the art of war under Admiral Coligni. When the perfidious design of destroying the Huguenot chiefs by a massacre was formed by Charles IX and his mother, Catherine, one of their means to lull suspicion was, to propose to Queen Jeanne a marriage between Henry and Margaret of Valois, the king's youngest sister. While preparations were making for the marriage festival, Henry's mother died at Paris, not without strong suspicions of poison. Having assumed the title of *King of Navarre*, his marriage took place, Aug. 18th, 1572. Then followed the horrible scenes of St. Bartholomew, Aug. 24th. *H.* was obliged to make a profession of the Catholic faith to save his life; but Catherine of Medicis endeavored to dissolve the marriage just celebrated. As she was unsuccessful in this, she adopted the plan of corrupting the noble youth by the pleasures of a licentious court; and he did not escape the snare. In 1576, however, he took advantage of a hunting excursion to quit the court, and professed himself again of the Protestant Church. Catherine, who after the decease of Charles IX. administered the government in the name of his successor Henry III., now thought it advisable to conclude a treaty of peace with the Huguenots (1576), securing to them religious freedom. Exasperated by this event, the Catholics formed the celebrated League, which Henry III. was obliged to confirm; and the religious war was recommenced. In 1587 *H.* obtained a victory over the Catholics at Coutras, in Guienne. In 1589, on the assassination of Henry III., *H.* of Navarre succeeded to the throne; but he had to secure his claim by hard fighting and by the profession of the Catholic faith. The same year he won the victory of Arques, and the following year that of Ivry, over the forces of the League, headed by the duke of Mayenne. After a protracted and obstinate struggle, convinced that he should never enjoy quiet possession of the French throne, without professing the Catholic faith, *H.* at length yielded to the wishes of his friends, was instructed in the doctrines of the Roman Church, and professed the Catholic faith, July 25th, 1593, in the church of St. Denis. He happily escaped an attempt to assassinate him; was solemnly anointed king at Chartres in 1594; and entered the capital amid the acclamations of the people. Peace was not fully reestablished till 1598, when the treaty of Vervins was signed. *H.* made use of the tranquillity which followed to restore the internal prosperity of his kingdom, and particularly the wasted finances; and in this design he was highly successful, with the aid of his prime minister, Sully. To his former brothers in faith and in arms, the Protestants, he granted a certain measure of religious freedom and political security, by the edict of Nantes, in 1598. In 1610, while riding through the streets of Paris, his coach was obstructed in the Rue de la Feronnerie by two wagons. A fanatic named Ravaillac took advantage of the moment to perpetrate a long meditated deed; and the king received a fatal stab from the hand of this assassin, in the 52d year of his age, and 22d of his reign. His character is thus summed up by Henault: — "He united to extreme frankness the most dexterous policy; to the most elevated sentiments a charming simplicity of manners; to a soldier's courage an inexhaustible fund of humanity." The eulogists of *H. IV.* draw a veil over his private character, yet are compelled to acknowledge that it was stained by great vices, especially by extreme licentiousness and fondness for gambling. His first wife, Marguerite, bore him no children; by his second, Mary of Medicis, he had six, one of whom was Henrietta Maria, afterwards queen of Charles I. of England. He had also children by his mistresses. A new and valuable French *History of the Reign of Henry IV.*, by A. Poirson, has appeared in 3 vols., 1857–65.

GERMANY.

Henry I., surnamed *the Fowler*, emperor of Germany, B. 876, was the son of Otho, duke of Saxony, and elected to the imperial dignity in the year 918. He reunited the German princes, and subdued the Hungarians, formed good laws, and built several cities. He vanquished the Bohemians, the Sclavonians, and the Danes, and conquered the kingdom of Lorraine. D. 936.

HENRY II., great-grandson of the preceding, B. 972. He succeeded his father as duke of Bavaria, and in 1002 was elected king of Germany, and crowned at Mentz and at Aix-la-Chapelle. Two years later he was crowned king of Lombardy at Pavia, his rival, Hardouin, avoiding a combat with him. He was engaged in frequent wars, in Italy, in Bohemia, Bavaria, &c. In 1014 he received the imperial crown at Rome, his wife Cunegunde being crowned with him. They were both distinguished for their piety and devotion to the Church, and were canonized. D. 1024. He was the last emperor of the house of Saxony.

HENRY III., son of the Emperor Conrad II., B. 1017, succeeded his father in the imperial dignity, 1039. Nature had given him the talents, and education the character, suitable for an able ruler. In everything he undertook he displayed a steady and persevering spirit; the clergy were compelled to acknowledge their dependence on him, and the temporal lords he held in actual subjection. He deposed three popes, and raised Clement II. to the vacant chair; and he was as successful in his wars as in his administration. D. 1056.

HENRY IV., son of the preceding, was born in 1050, and at the death of his father was only five years old. His mother, Agnes, was made regent, and on her death the chief power was seized by his uncles, the dukes of Saxony and Bavaria. Henry made war on them, and threw off their yoke. He, however, offended his subjects, by the licentiousness of his manners, and quarrelled with the pope, Gregory VII., about investitures. The latter being appealed to in a subsequent dispute between Henry and the duke of Saxony, cited Henry to his tribunal, who then deposed the pope, to be in turn excommunicated by him. The emperor was compelled to submit, went to Canossa, where the pope then was, and after being kept three days in the court-yard, received absolution. The quarrel was soon renewed, deposition, excommunication, and election of new popes and emperors followed. Henry's eldest son, Conrad, rebelled against him, but was overcome, and died at Florence in 1101. He then caused his second son, Henry, to be elected his successor, and crowned; but the latter also rebelled, and making himself master of his father's person, in 1106, by stratagem, compelled him to abdicate the throne. Henry IV. ended his life and sorrows in neglect, at Liége, in 1106; and, as he died under sentence of excommunication, was not buried till five years after, when the sentence was revoked, and his remains were interred at Spires.

HENRY V., the son and successor of the preceding, B. 1081. In 1106 he rebelled against his father, and dethroned him, assuming the imperial crown in his stead. In 1111 he married Matilda, the daughter of Henry I., king of England; and the rich dowry he received with his princess gave him the means of undertaking an expedition to demand the imperial crown from the pope. Finding that Pascal refused to crown him, Henry caused the pope to be conveyed away from the altar while at mass; and cut down, in the streets of Rome, all who opposed him. At length the pope yielded, and Henry was crowned in 1112, without making any new concessions. Soon after his return to Germany, the pope excommunicated him; which led to a new war, the invasion of Italy, and the election of a rival pope. Peace was not made till 1122, when the emperor renounced his claims. Died 1125.

HENRY VI., son of Frederick Barbarossa, B. 1165. He was elected king of the Romans when four years of age, and succeeded his father on the imperial throne in 1190. The same year, on the death of William II., king of

Sicily, he claimed that crown in right of Constance his wife, daughter of King Roger. After being crowned at Rome with his wife in 1191, he made an unsuccessful attempt to conquer Naples. In 1193 he gave Leopold, duke of Austria, a small price to hand over to his keeping his royal prisoner, Richard I. of England, whom he detained nearly a year, and released for a heavy ransom. With this money he undertook another expedition against Sicily, and succeeded. He was crowned at Palermo in 1194. A revolt broke out in consequence of his tyranny, and he returned to suppress it. D. at Messina, 1197.

HEN'RY VII., succeeded Albert I. in 1308. He undertook an expedition to Italy, and compelled the Milanese to crown him king of Lombardy. He then suppressed a revolt which had broken out in Upper Italy; took several cities by storm; and, having captured Rome, he was crowned Roman emperor by the cardinals sent from Avignon, while in the streets the work of murder and pillage was still going on. D. 1313.

HENRY, (RAPSON,) LANDGRAVE OF THURINGIA, was elected emperor by the ecclesiastical princes in 1246, when Pope Innocent IV. deposed Frederick II.; but died the year following, of a wound received in fighting against his rival.

Hen'ry, PATRICK, an American statesman and orator, was B. in Virginia, in 1736. He was one of a large family, grew up uneducated, made several unsuccessful ventures in trade, and at last turned advocate. He remained without distinction and without briefs for several years, but at last brought himself into notice and practice, in 1763, by his clever and successful pleading in a case respecting the legal income of the clergy. He opposed the clerical claim, and by the view he presented of the matter, made it a great question of colonial independence. He removed to Louisa, and in 1765 was chosen a member of the Virginia legislature, and there made a very exciting speech against the famous "Stamp Act." He was one of the members of the first Congress, which met at Philadelphia in September, 1774, and was the first to call his countrymen to arms for attainment of their independence. His eloquence on the occasion is said to have astonished all his hearers. He was elected for several years governor of Virginia. Embarrassed with debts, he preferred then to retire from public office, and devote himself to his profession. He opposed the Federal constitution as not democratic enough, and interfering too much with State rights. The post of Secretary of State was offered him by Washington, but he did not accept it. D. 1799.

Hen'ry, JOSEPH, an American physicist, B. in Albany, N. Y., 1797, received a common education, and commenced life as a watchmaker in his native city. In 1826 he was professor of mathematics in the Albany Academy, and in 1827 began making experiments in electricity. He invented the first machine moved by the agency of electro-magnetism, and was the first to demonstrate those principles by which intelligence is conveyed between distant points through the agency of the electric telegraph. In 1832 he was appointed professor of Natural Philosophy, in the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and in 1837 visited England, where he imparted his discoveries to Professor Wheatstone. In 1846 he was elected First Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, a post he held until his death, May 13, 1878. *H.* published, in 1839, *Contributions to Electricity and Magnetism*, and has contributed several scientific papers to *The American Philosophical Society*, to *Silliman's Journal*, and to the *Journal of the Franklin Institute.*

Hen'ry, in *Alabama*, an extreme S.E. co., adjoining Florida and Georgia; *area*, abt. 1,080 sq. m. *Rivers.* Chattahoochee, and numerous smaller streams. *Surface*, broken; *soil*, not fertile. *Cap.* Abbeville. *Pop.* abt. 22,000.

Hen'ry, in *Georgia*, a N.W. central co.; *area*, abt. 400 sq. m. *Rivers.* Cotton and South rivers, and Indian, Sandy, Towaliga, and Tassahaw creeks. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Gold, iron, granite, and quartz. *Cap.* McDonough. *Pop.* abt. 12,000

Hen'ry, in *Illinois*, a N.W. co.; *area*, abt. 830 sq. m. *Rivers.* Green and Rock rivers, and Edward's Creek. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Coal in abundance. *Cap.* Cambridge. *Pop.* abt. 35,000.

—A post-village and township of Marshall co., on the Illinois River, abt. 33 m. N.N.E. of Peoria; *pop.* of township abt. 3,000.

Hen'ry, in *Indiana*, an E. central co.; *area*, abt. 385 sq. m. *Rivers.* Blue River and Fall Creek. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* New Castle. *Pop.* about 22,000.

—A township of Fulton co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

—A township of Henry co.; *pop.* abt. 2,800.

Hen'ry, in *Iowa*, a S.E. co.; *area*, abt. 450 sq. m. *Rivers.* Skunk River and Cedar Creek. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Coal and limestone. *Cap.* Mount Pleasant. *Pop.* 20,971.

Hen'ry, in *Kentucky*, a N. co.; *area*, abt. 220 sq. m. *Rivers.* Kentucky River and many of its tributaries. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* New Castle. *Pop.* abt. 13,000.

Hen'ry, in *Minnesota*, a village of Fillmore co., abt. 9 m. S.E. of Preston.

Hen'ry, formerly RIVES, in *Missouri*, a W. co.; *area*, abt. 750 sq. m. *Rivers.* Grand River, and Big, Deepwater and Tebo or Thibaut creeks. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Clinton. *Pop.* (1870) 18,400.

Hen'ry, in *Ohio*, a N.W. co.; *area*, abt. 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Maumee River, Beaver and Turkey creeks. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Napoleon. *Pop.* abt. 22,0 0.

—A township of Wood co.; *pop.* abt. 650.

Hen'ry, in *Tennessee*, a N.W. co., adjoining Kentucky; *area*, abt. 550 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tennessee and Big Sandy rivers. *Surface*, diversified. *Cap.* Paris. *Pop.* abt. 16,000.

Hen'ry, in *Virginia*, a S. co., adjoining N. Carolina; *area*, abt. 325 sq. m. *Rivers.* Smith River, and some smaller streams. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Martinsville. *Pop.* about 13,500.

—A post-office of Sussex co.

Hen'ry Clay, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Fayette co.; *pop.* about 1,600.

Hen'ry Clay Factory, in *Delaware*, a post-office of New Castle co.

Hen'ry Creek, in *Illinois*, a township of Adams co.; *pop.* about 1,300.

Hen'ry Rifle, *n.* (*Gunnery.*) A fire-arm which takes its name from Mr. Alexander Henry, gunmaker, of Edinburgh, who invented, about 1858, the peculiar system on which the barrel is rifled. A horizontal or transverse section of the barrel shows the rifling to be heptagonal, with small ridges of metal, or "lands," projecting at each angle. The lands are made either acute in form, rectangular, or rounded. The interior of the barrel, consequently, presents a series of seven planes inclined to each other at an angle of nearly 128·58°, which wind along the interior of the barrel with a regular twist of one turn in 20 inches in a rifle with a gauge of ·451 inch; but the pitch varies according to the calibre of the arm, from 20 inches to 6 feet. The adoption of a projecting ridge at each angle of the rifling gives a double number of bearing-points to impart a rotatory motion to the bullet, and tends to diminish the windage, by leaving but little room for the expansion of the bullet when the piece is discharged, so that the missile leaves the barrel very slightly altered in shape. In consequence of this, the friction of the air on a bullet fired from a *H. R.* is far less than that which it exercises on a projectile discharged from any other description of rifled fire-arm, and there is less chance of the bullet "stripping," as it is termed, when the missile leaves the barrel without turning in the grooves or rifling. In some rifles made by Mr. Henry, the additional bearing-points are obtained by making a curved groove in the centre of each plane. This arm does not foul as quickly as other weapons that are loaded at the muzzle. The ball is cylindro-conchoidal in form, and fits easily into the barrel. There is little recoil, and as the bullet is not liable to strip, an increased charge of powder may be used, which gives a lower trajectory (see RIFLE, TRAJECTORY), and insures greater accuracy in the flight of the projectile. The *H. R.* is fitted with a patent wind-gauge sight, for regulating the aim according to the strength of the wind, and, if required, a patent elevating cheek-piece can be attached to the stock for long range shooting.

Hen'rysburg, a village of Lower Canada, abt. 32 m. S.E. of Montreal.

Hen'rysburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Blair co.

Hen'rysville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Monroe co., abt. 8 m. N. of Stroudsburg.

Hen'ryville, a village of Lower Canada, abt. 37 m. S.E. of Montreal.

Hen'ryville, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Clarke co.

Hen'ryville, in *Kansas*, a post-village of Riley co., on the Big Blue River, abt. 14 m. N.N.W. of Manhattan.

Hen'ryville, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Lawrence co., abt. 70 m. S.S.W. of Nashville.

Hen's-feet, *n.* The Hedge-fumitory, genus *Fumaria.* *Johnson.*

Hen'singersville, in *Penna.*, a P. O. of Lehigh co.

Hens'ley, in *Indiana*, a township of Johnson co.; *pop.* abt. 1,413

Henslovia'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Saxifragales.* It contains but one genus, consisting of three or four species, which resemble in most respects the hydrangeas, the chief differences being in their tree-like habit, in the union of their styles into a cylinder, and in the total absence of albumen. Their properties and uses are unknown.

Hep, *n.* (*Bot.*) See HIP.

He'pate, *n.* [Gr. *hepar*, liver.] A name given to some varieties of sulphate of baryta or heavy spar (*q. v.*) from their having a liver color.

Hepat'ic, Hepat'ical, *a.* [Lat. *hepaticus;* Gr. *hēpatikos*, from *hēpar*, the liver.] Pertaining to the liver; as, the *hepatic* gall. — Resembling the liver in color; as, *hepatic* cinnabar

(*Anat.*) *Hepatic artery*, is that which nourishes the substance of the liver. It arises from the cœliac, where it almost touches the point of the *lobulus Spigelii.* Its root is covered by the pancreas; it then turns a little forwards, and passes under the pylorus to the porta of the liver, and runs betwixt the biliary ducts and the vena portæ, where it divides into two large branches, one of which enters the right, and the other the left lobe of the liver. In this place it is inclosed along with all the other vessels in the capsule of Glisson.—*Hepatic duct*, is about three fingers' breadth in length, and of the size of a quill. It is formed by the union of the biliary ducts, and joins the cystic duct at a very acute angle, to form the *ductus choledochus.* Its function is to convey the bile from the liver towards the duodenum.

Hepat'ica, *n.* [From Gr. *hēpar*, liver.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Ranunculaceæ.* The Liverwort, *H. triloba*, is found in woods from Canada to California. This little plant is one of the earliest harbingers of spring, often putting forth its neat and elegant flowers in the neighborhood of some lingering snow-bank. The root consists of numerous and strong fibres. Leaves all radical, on long, hairy petioles, smooth, evergreen, coriaceous, divided into 3 lobes. Flowers on scapes 3–4′ long, solitary, numerous, generally blue, but frequently in varieties of white and flesh-color. In cultivation they become double.

(*Med.*) A name given to medicines believed to be capable of affecting the liver.

Hep'atite, *n.* (*Min.*) A brown, fetid sulphate of baryta.

Hepati'tis, *n.* [Gr. *hēpatitis*, belonging to the liver, from *hēpar*, the liver.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the liver. The history and symptoms of this disease have been particularly dwelt upon in all medical works from the earliest periods. Until very recent times, when the attention of physicians was more especially called to diseases of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane,—heretofore a field comparatively unexplored.—this affection, and its subsidiary diseases, were more studied than any other lesion of the digestive apparatus. In temperate latitudes *H.* is a rare disease; but in tropical climates it is often so acute, sudden, and fatal, as to defy medical treatment. The principal indications of the disease are, pain in the right side and shoulder, tenderness in the right hypochondrium when pressed, together with enlargement of the liver, often vomiting, always fever, with loss of appetite, and a foul tongue. It is frequently accompanied by jaundice. *H.* sometimes terminates in abscesses, which, on some occasions, require to be opened externally. Professional assistance is necessary with regard to them, as the treatment is complicated. After the disease has been subdued, vegetable tonics are useful in restoring the digestive powers. When the disease has supervened in a warm climate, a removal to a more temperate region is always advisable.

Hepatiza'tion, *n.* (*Med.*) Conversion into a liver-like substance; — applied to the lungs when gorged with effused matter, so that they are no longer pervious to the air. — *Dunglison.*

Hep'atize, *v. a.* [Gr. *hēpatizein.*] To impregnate with sulphuretted hydrogen gas. — To gorge with effused matter, as the lungs.

Hepat'ocele, *n.* [Gr. *hēpatos*, and *kēle*, a tumor.] (*Med.*) A hernia, in which a portion of the liver protrudes through the abdominal parietes.

Hepatocys'tic, *a.* [Gr. *hēpatos*, and *kustis*, a bladder.] (*Med.*) Pertaining alike to the liver and the gall-bladder. — *Craig.*

Hepatogas'tic, *a.* [Gr. *hēpatos*, and *gaster*, the belly.] (*Med.*) Relating to the stomach and liver.

Hepatog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *hēpatos*, the liver, and *graphein*, to describe.] (*Med.*) A treatise on, or description of the liver.

Hepatolithi'asis, *n.* [Gr. *hēpatos*, and *lithiasis*, the disease of the stone.] (*Med.*) The formation of concretions in the liver.

Hepatol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *hēpatos*, and *logos*, discourse.] (*Med.*) Substantially identical with HEPATOGRAPHY, *q. v.*

Hep'burn, in *Pennsylvania*, a village and township of Lycoming co.; *pop.* of township, abt. 862.

Hephæs'tion, the favorite of Alexander the Great, and the companion of his campaigns and festivities, married one of the daughters of Darius. D. at Ecbatana, 324 B. C.

Hep'ler, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Schuylkill co.

Hep'pen, *a.* [A.S. *hæp*, fit.] Fit; appropriate; becoming. (R.)

Hep'tachord, (*-kārd,*) *n.* [Gr. *heptachordos.*] (*Anc. Mus.*) A lyre having seven chords. — The interval of a seventh. — A poetical composition played or sung in seven different notes or tones.

Hep'tade, *n.* [Gr. *heptados.*] The number or sum of seven.

Hep'taglot, *n.* [Gr. *heptaglōttos.*] A book written in seven languages.

Hep'tagon, *n.* [Gr. *hepta*, seven, and *gōnia*, angle.] (*Geometry.*) A plane figure of seven sides. The area of a regular *H.* is equal to the square of ore of its sides multiplied into the constant number 3·6339124.

Heptag'onal, *a.* [Fr.] Having seven angles or sides.

Heptagonal Numbers. (*Arith.*) Figurate numbers of the 2d order and 5th class; they are formed by the successive addition of the terms of the arithmetical series 1, 6, 11, 16, &c., whose common difference is 5. Thus the first four *H. N.* are, 1, 7, 18, 34, and the nth is $\frac{n}{2}(5n-3)$.

Heptagyn'ia, *n.* [Gr. *hepta*, seven, and *gynē*, woman.] (*Bot.*) In the classification of Linnæus, an order of plants possessing seven pistils.

Heptagynian, Heptagynous, (*hep-ta-jin'yan, hep-taj'e-nus,*) *a.* [Fr. *heptagynique.*] (*Bot.*) Possessing seven pistils or styles.

Heptahe'dron, *n.* [Gr. *hepta*, and *hedra*, base; Fr. *heptaèdre.*] (*Geom.*) A solid figure having seven sides.

Heptahexahe'dral, *a.* [Gr. *hepta*, and *hexahedral*, q. v.] Having seven series of faces one above another, each series presenting six faces.

Heptamer'ede, *n.* [Gr. *hepta*, and *meridos*, part.] That which divides into seven parts.

Heptam'erous, *a.* [Gr. *hepta*, and *mēros*, part.] (*Bot.*) Comprising seven parts.

Heptan'dria, *n.* [Gr. *hepta*, and *andros*, male.] (*Bot.*) In the classification of Linnæus, a class of plants which have seven stamens.

Heptan'drian, Heptan'drous, *a.* [Fr. *heptandrique.*] (*Bot.*) Possessing seven stamens.

Heptan'gular, *a.* [Gr. *hepta*, and Eng. *angular*, q. v.] Having seven angles.

Heptaphyllous, (*hep-tāf'e-lus,*) *a.* [Gr. *hepta*, and *phyllon*, leaf.] (*Bot.*) Seven-leaved.

Heptarch, Heptarchist, (*hep'tārk, hep'tār-kist.*) *n.* [Fr. *heptarque.*] One who rules a division of a heptarchy.

Heptarch'ic, *a.* [Fr. *heptarchique.*] Pertaining to a heptarchy, or seven-fold government; constituting or consisting of a heptarchy.

Hep'tarchist, *n.* See HEPTARCH.

Heptarchy, (*hep'tār-kī,*) *n.* [Gr. *hepta*, and *ar-chē*

government.] A government by seven persons; also, the country so ruled. The English *H.* consisted of the seven Saxon states, Kent, Sussex, Wessex, Essex, Northumbria, East Anglia, and Mercia, united under the same rule, in 828, by Egbert, who assumed the title of king of England.

Heptateuch, *(hep'ta-tūk,) n.* [Gr. *hepta*, and *teuchein*, to prepare.] (*Script.*) The first seven books of the Old Testament.

Hep'-tree, *n.* [See HEP.] The Dog-rose, *Rosa canina.*

Her, *pron.* and *a.* (objective case of *she*, pers. pron. of the 3d pers. fem.) [A. S. *hes*, she, *hire*, of, to, or for her; *hi*, *hig*, her. See SHE.] Belonging to a female, or to a noun feminine; — being the possessive case of the personal pronoun *she;* as, *her* body, *her* love, &c.

He'ra, Hē'rē, *n.* [Gr.] (*Myth.*) See JUNO.

Herac'lea, (*Anc. Geog.*) the name of several Greek cities, the most important of which were: 1. A city of *Magna Græcia*, in Lucania, near the Tarentine Gulf, (now *Policoro.*) It was the birthplace of Zeuxis, and near it the Romans were defeated by Pyrrhus, B. C. 280. — 2. A city of Bithynia, surnamed Pontica (now *Ereyli*), on the S. shore of the Euxine.

Herac'leonites, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) An early sect of heretics belonging to the Gnostics; — so called from *Heracleon*, whose tenets they embraced.

Herac'leum, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Apiaceæ*, distinguished by a calyx limb of 5 small, acute teeth; petals obcordate; fruit compressed, flat, with a broad, flat margin; seeds flat. They are stout herbs, with large umbels. The only noticeable species is *H. sphondylium*, the Cow-parsnip.

Heracli'dæ, *n. pl.* (*Anc. Hist.*) The descendants of Hercules, who, after his death, B. C. 1209, were expelled from the Peloponnesus, and took refuge in Attica. The return of the Heraclidæ, or the Dorian Migration, B. C. 1104, forms a celebrated epoch in ancient chronology, as marking the transition from the heroic or fabulous ages to the period of authentic history.

Heraclitus, a celebrated Greek philosopher of Ephesus, lived in the 69th Olympiad, about 500 B. C. The principle of his theory is the recognition of the fire of life, and the ethereal element of wisdom, as the ground of all visible existences. Only fragments of his works have been preserved, which are written in the symbolic or transcendental manner of the Pythagoreans.

Herac'lius, Emperor of the East, from 610 to 641. — His son, HERACLIUS CONSTANTINE, survived him only three months, being poisoned, it is said, by his mother-in-law, Martina.

Her'ald, *n.* [O. Fr. *herald*, and *haraud*; Fr. *héraut*; Ger. *herold.*] Among the Greeks and Romans, heralds were employed to carry messages to friendly and hostile nations, to conclude treaties of peace and amity, or to declare war. (See FECIALES.) In mediæval times, their duties were very similar, and they had the direction and management of tournaments and jousts, and the regulation of ceremonies of state; it also fell to their part to make lists of the knights and soldiers who were slain in battle. The supervision of pedigrees of descent, and the armorial bearings of families, also came within the especial province of the *H.*, who, with the kings-at-arms, held visitations in different counties at certain times for this purpose. *H.* are first mentioned under this title about the middle of the 12th century. The English *H.* were formed into a body corporate by Richard III. — See HERALDS' COLLEGE.

—A proclaimer; a publisher.

> "After my death I wish no other *herald*
> . . . but . . . Griffith." — *Shaks.*

—A precursor; a forerunner; a harbinger.

> "It was the lark, the *herald* of the morn." — *Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To introduce, as by a herald; to proclaim.

> "We are sent from our royal master to *herald* thee." — *Shaks.*

Heral'dic, *a.* [Fr. *heraldique.*] Relating to blazonry; pertaining to heralds or heraldry; as, an *heraldic* cognizance.

Heral'dically, *adv.* In an heraldic manner.

Her'aldry, *n.* The science which teaches how to represent in certain colors, or by figures, or to express in technical terms, whatever belongs to coat-armor, and to the manner of conducting public ceremonies, as coronations, &c. The origin of armorial bearings is undoubtedly the same as that of names of families: a mode of distinguishing by sight, as the other is by sound, a noted individual in society, or a leader in the field. We read of banners and standards in the Bible, (*Psa* xx. 5; *Numb.* ii. 3,) and of seals bearing particular devices. (1 *Kings* xxi. 8; *Rev.* v. 1, 5.) The sculptures on the shields of Achilles and Hercules, in Homer and Hesiod, are rather ornamental than heraldic, but in the *Seven Chiefs against Thebes* of Æschylus, the cognizances of these renowned leaders are as distinctly blazoned on their shields, and in the same manner, as on those of knights in the Middle Ages. The Romans had no armorial devices for individuals, except their distinctive crowns for particular services. In the first crusade for the conquest of Palestine, A. D. 1096, the French shields were of polished metal without any ornament or sign, and in this, and the second crusade, A. D. 1142–7, no cognizances were borne, unless the white cross on a red ground which served to designate the French knights, and the red cross on a white ground worn by the English, can be considered as such. But in the third crusade, A. D. 1189, armorial devices were used, and in the 13th century they were regularly transmitted from father to son, and were embroidered on the surcoat, though afterwards we find them on both the jupon and tabard until the reign of Henry VIII. Wace mentions them as being in use by the Normans, and the Bayeux tapestry confirms the assertion. In 1216 (*temp.* Hen. III.) the vocabulary of *H.* was nearly as full and definite as at the present day, and armorial bearings were displayed on the mantle or surcoat, on pennon or banner, and on sword-hilts as early as A. D. 1250. The science of *H.* has been found a valuable aid to historical investigations, and is entitled to respect, not merely on this account, but also for the refinement and curious variety of the learning itself. Arms are often useful in showing from what person or country their bearers originated: thus the *Maxwells* and *Ramsays* bear the eagle to show their descent from Germany; the *Ruthvens*, the arms of Portugal, to show their descent from its royal house; the *Marjoribanks* (pronounced *Marchbanks*) bear the cushion to show that they were Johnstones originally; and by the same token *Wemyss* and *Fyfe* are known to be cadets of Macduff. Indeed, arms are often surer signs of consanguinity than the surname, as the Shaws of the north of England are proved to be McIntoshes by their arms. They show the alliance of the bearers to other families, and thus the memory of many an ancient and noble line is preserved, by the quartering of their arms by their descendants. They also denote the rank or condition in life of the bearer. Appended to grants and documents they inform us of the true surnames of the grantors which may have become illegible. Thus by the seals alone it is known that certain charters were granted by the Menzies, and other notables, though their names cannot now be deciphered. They often show the right originations and writings of surnames: thus we know the name of Tarbat to be incorrect, and that it should be written *Turbot*, by seeing they have three *turbots* fretted in their arms. They have proved who were the founders of towns, castles, and churches: thus the church of *Durham* is known to have been built by the king of Scotland, and the town of *Erfurt* by the French king, because they bear their arms. By these signs even ships of enemies are known at sea, captured and confiscated, for what are the flags of nations but a species of heraldic arms? It is a fact perhaps not generally known that the United States is indebted for its glorious "Stars and Stripes" to the *arms* of George Washington. To the American the sole sense or interest in these things consists in their historical character, or, as in the case of individuals, in the remembrance of an honorable ancestry. "He who does not look back upon his ancestors, will never look forward to posterity,' is a true saying, and no man can afford to insult the memory of his *real* progenitor by a false claim to the arms of others. The feudal system, chivalry, and the crusades made necessary certain signs and figures to distinguish persons and perpetuate great actions, and the process of reducing these marks and signs to order was only a natural consequence of the first invention. Hence the necessity for Heralds, and a College of Arms. It is ridiculous, however, to suppose that there must be any analogy between heraldic signs or figures, and the actions represented. An escallop shell, a mullet, or a hawk, have no more connection with great actions than the sound of a letter of the alphabet has with its form. When we read "*the first, azure, a sun in its glory*" for the name of *Kerr*, we can see no connection the name of Kerr has more than any other with that glorious luminary. Heraldic signs must then be taken for the meaning known to be intended, though there is no doubt that caprice or accident were often causes for adopting them. In early times kings and the great feudatories granted their arms or part of them to their knightly followers, or the latter adopted them; hence the arms of many families resemble one another, except in *tincture.* Many of the most ancient coats-armorial were borne long before Heralds' College was founded, A. D. 1483. Since then, grants have been made by the sovereigns and the kings-at-arms, and no one in England can bear arms without their lawful authority, and the latter have considerable power for the purpose of preventing parties (by heavy fines, &c.) from bearing arms to which they are not entitled. In order to make this subject more easily understood, it is necessary to give a short account of the emblems of heraldry.—A *coat of arms* (so called from being formerly embroidered or otherwise exhibited on a surcoat, or coat of mail) is a mark of honor, denoting by different figures and colors variously arranged and displayed, the descent, alliance, or service of the bearer. Arms are of eight kinds, viz.: of *dominion*, adopted by countries or States, as the fleur-de-lis of France, eagle of Austria, and of the United States, &c.; of *pretension*, those of a kingdom upon which a sovereign has a claim, as the arms of Scotland and Ireland are quartered with the lions of England; of *concession*, or augmentation, conferred by a ruler for extraordinary service, as a heart to the coat of Douglas for carrying the heart of Robert Bruce to Palestine; of *community*, belonging to bishoprics, cities, corporations, companies, &c.; of *patronage*, to governors of provinces, &c., to mark their power or jurisdiction; of *family*, paternal or hereditary, belonging to a particular family to distinguish it from all others; of *alliance*, showing the union of families and relation of individuals; of *succession*, which accompany lordships or an estate, as the arms of the Isle of Man are borne by the Duke of Athole; of *assumption*, taken up by individuals, from caprice or vanity, without proper authority or legal right. The false assumption of arms is not only an abuse, but an absolute theft, in many instances, which cannot be prevented in a free country. It is, moreover, a contemptible piece of snobbery and flunkeyism; yet this passion for adventitious outward display is shown, not only in England, but in the United States, where all differences in rank are *theoretically* repudiated. The various parts of a coat of arms consist of — the *escutcheon*, or shield, the favorite shape of which, for the purpose of heraldry, is the Norman shield, somewhat triangular in form, called by the French *l'ancien écu.* It is the field or ground upon which arms are blazoned, and may be of any form. The shield of a widow or maiden is lozenge-shaped, that of a banneret is square. The escutcheon is supposed to be divided into nine parts: A, dexter chief; B, middle chief; C, sinister chief; D, honor point; E, fess point; F, nombril point; G, dexter base; H, middle base; I, sinister base. The rules of heraldry require that metal shall not be placed upon metal, nor color on color, though it is sometimes done (chiefly in Italian heraldry), and when a charge lies over a field partly of metal and partly of color, or where an animal is *attired, unguled*, or *chained*, with a tincture different from the body. Marks of cadency, chiefs, cantons, and borders are also exempt. The *tinctures*, or colors, are known by their names; but these change according to rank; thus, the colors of the arms of a sovereign are expressed by the names of *heavenly bodies;* of noblemen, by *precious stones*; of knights, bannerets, esquires, and gentlemen, by *metals.* The colors usually used are nine in number, viz.: —

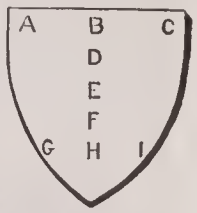


Fig. 1273.

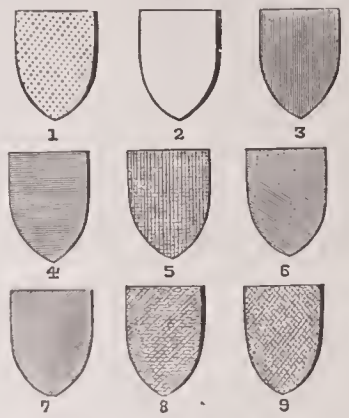


Fig. 1274. — COLORS, OR TINCTURES.

	Gentlemen.	*Noblemen.*	*Princes.*
1 *Yellow*	Or	Topaz	Sol.
2 *White*	Argent	Pearl	Luna.
3 *Red*	Gules	Ruby	Mars.
4 *Blue*	Azure	Sapphire	Jupiter.
5 *Black*	Sable	Diamond	Saturn.
6 *Green*	Vert	Emerald	Venus.
7 *Purple*	Purpure	Amethyst	Mercury.
8 *Orange*	Tenney	Hyacinth	Dragon's head.
9 *Murrey*	Sanguine	Sardonyx	Dragon's tail.

These are expressed in engraving by lines (Fig. 1274). *Furs* (q. v.) are also used for the fields. According to the quaint old herald, Gerard Leigh, A. D. 1597, *Or* "signifieth power or sovereignty; *Argent*, chastitie, clear conscience, and charity, — compounded with *Sable*, it means the yielding up of pleasure; *Gules*, boldeneth strength, boldness, with hardiness; *Azure*, of Godly disposition; *Sable*, the ancientest among colors, signifieth constancie, divine doctrine, heaviness for loss of friends,— compounded with *Argent*, it means famous; *Vert*, mirth, love, and gladness; *Purpure*, jurisdiction; *Tenney* (not a good color) to the bearer thereof, signifieth glorie of himself; *Murrey*, or *Sanguine*, not to be hastie in battel, and yet a victor." Gold and Black (Or and Sable) is said to be the *richest* shield; Argent and Sable, the *fairest* shield; and Or and Vert, the *most glittering* shield. The *Helmet* is placed immediately over the shield, and is the true distinctive mark of gentility. The helmet of a sovereign is placed *affronté*, and has six bars, three on each side; of dukes and marquises, also *affronté*, but with five bars; of all peers under a marquis, in profile, with four bars. The helmets of baronets and knights, also placed in profile, is open-faced, without bars (beaver slightly raised); but the close helmet is used for all esquires and gentlemen, placed side, standing with bearer closed. The *Mantling*, or *Lambrequin*, was



Fig. 1275.

the ancient covering for the helmet; now it is a mere ornament for the escutcheon, or helmet, and is usually represented by scroll-work, leaves, flowers, furs, mantles, &c., according to the fancy of the painter. When mantles are used, that of a sovereign is represented Or, doubled with ermine; of peers, crimson velvet folded and lined with ermine; of knights, esquires, and gentlemen, crimson velvet doubled with white satin. — The *wreath*, or *force*, is made of two skeins of silk twisted together, represented of the principal metal and color of the arms. Formerly

no one below a knight bore the crest set on a wreath, now all wear it.—The *chapeaux*, or caps of dignity, anciently worn by dukes, are now sometimes used to support the crest, instead of a wreath; but these, as well as ducal coronets, are frequently used for this purpose by families not above the degree of esquire.—The *crest*, or cognizance, is the highest figure of the ornaments of an escutcheon, though it is not an essential part of coat-armor. Comparatively few crests are hereditary; they are subject to change, and may be assumed or altered at the option of the bearer. (See CREST, and Figs. 591, 1194.) The *scroll* is the ornament placed above the crest or below the shield, containing the motto alluding to the bearings, or bearer's name, or commemorative of some great action.—*Supporters* are figures represented standing on the scroll at side of the shield supporting it. They are used only by the nobility, though there are some exceptions to this rule, especially in Scottish heraldry.—The *motto*, like the crest, may be taken, changed, varied, or relinquished, when, and as often as the bearer thinks fit; and may even be the same as used by other families of similar or dissimilar name. When the motto alludes to the crest, it should be borne over it. Sometimes a crest and a shield-motto are used in the same arms. By the strict rules of heraldry, women are not allowed to wear a helmet, nor use a crest, nor motto.—The *badge*, or device, is a figure intended to represent something to be kept in mind by the individual who bears it. The Mowbrays, dukes of Norfolk, bore *lions* and *mulberry-leaves*, in allusion to their name. The earls of Abergavenny, the *portcullis* and *rose*, the ancient device of the family. (See BADGE.)—*Charges* are those figures or things which occupy the field, and are emblematic of individual history or character. Anciently, arms were simple and plain, the heralds of those times being of opinion that the less that appeared on a coat, the more honorable it was, and therefore the arms of Waldegrave are only *per pale, argent*, and *gules*; of Cleborne, *argent, three chevronels, and a chief sable*; of Stanhope, *quarterly ermine and gules*; but nowadays, forty to a hundred guineas will purchase, even from Heralds' College, a field, as Leigh hath it—"full of charge, but empty of honor." When three charges of one kind are used in a shield, two are placed above, and one below, unless they are borne upon a *fess* or *pale*. When a chevron or chevronel is borne surmounted by another ordinary, the difference, or *mark of cadency*, must be placed upon the highest ordinary. If a file, or *label*, be used, it should extend from side to side of shield, over whole coat, be it one or many; but in a single coat quarterly, it must be placed in the middle of the quarters, over the *fess*-point of the shield. On a field or ordinary, when one of the latter is placed over a charge, it is said to be *debruised by the ordinary*. Most charges are taken from the animal or vegetable kingdom. From the former we have lions, wolves, bears, &c.; from the latter, trefoils, garbs (sheaves of corn), trees, &c. A griffin or any other beast is said to be *armed* or *langued* of any color, when the teeth, claws, or

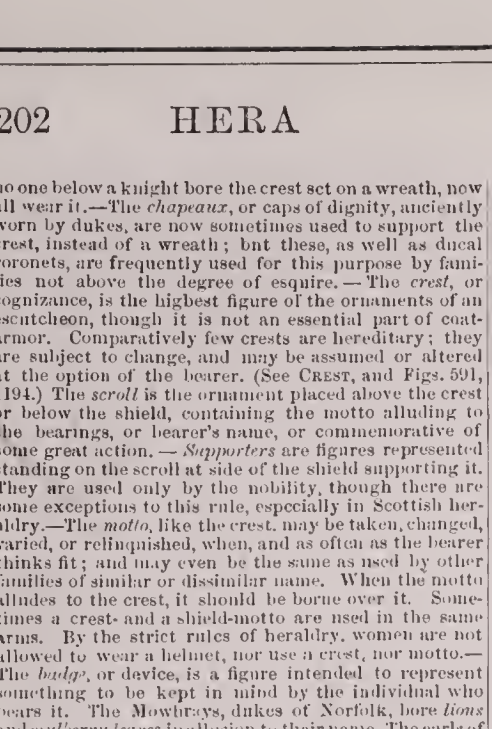


Fig. 1276.—COMMON CHARGES.

1. Stag *at gaze*. 2. Stag's head *caboshed*. 3. Lion, *statant guardant*. 4. Lion *passant*. 5. Lion *passant guardant*. 6. Lion *rampant*. 7. Lion *rampant guardant*. 8. Lion *rampant regardant*. 9. Lion *sejant*. 10. Lion *couchant*. 11. Tiger *passant*. 12. Dragon. 13. Dragon's head *erased*. 14. Double-headed eagle *displayed*. 15. Boar's head *couped*. 16. Serpent *bowed debruised*. 17. Water-budgets. 18. Fleur-de-lis. 19. Clarion or rest. 20. Trefoils.

tongue is of that tincture. Animals that possess horns and hoofs are said to be *armed* or *unguled* in respect of them. A stag or antelope walking is said to be *tripping*; when *attired*, the horns are of that color; when *at gaze*, it is represented looking at the spectator. Bulls, boars, foxes, bears, &c., are favorite emblems, and the heads and limbs of these beasts are borne as charges *couped* (*i.e.*, cut off), or *erased* (torn off or jagged). When fishes are borne perpendicularly, they are said to be *hauriant*; when placed horizontally, *niant*. The dolphin is usually represented *embowed* or bent. A pelican is said to be *in her piety* when she is represented feeding her young. When her wings are placed back to back, they are said to be *indorsed*. This bird is commonly depicted pecking her breast. A peacock borne *affronté*, with tail expanded, is said to be *in his pride*. Birds of prey are said to be *armed* of the color or tincture of which their beaks and talons are represented, and such as have no talons are *beaked* and *membered*. The eagle and vulture are usually borne *displayed* or *preying*. The cock is said to be *armed*, *crested*, and *jelloped*, i. e. referring to comb and gills. Birds are represented *close*, *rising*, or *volant*. Trees are said to be *eradicated* or *fructuated* of some other color. Leaves, fruits, &c., are usually represented *proper*, i. e., of their natural color. The escallop shell, the emblem of the Crusader, is of common occurrence. Celestial bodies are frequently met with, as the sun, moon, crescent, mullets or stars, &c. The ancient heralds were fond of imaginary animals, as the wyvern, unicorn, dragon, &c. Saracens' heads, and other parts of the human body, are not uncommon, and are borne either whole or in part, as in the arms of the Isle of Man. Helmets, buckles, horse-shoes, wool-sacks, horns, water-budgets, &c., are also used—in fact, almost all things fanciful, and found in nature, contribute to the heralds' stock of charges.—In marshalling arms, or arranging the various coats in one escutcheon—which is termed a *genealogical pennon*—great care and an intimate knowledge of the rules of heraldry are required. The husband may *impale* the arms of his wife, unless she be an heiress, in which case he is to bear her arms on in *escutcheon of pretence*, and her descendants quarter her arms with the paternal coat. For further information, see the articles on ORDINARY, CHARGE, LINE, &c., under their respective heads. The best work on Heraldry is that of *Gwillim*. See also *Edmondson*, *Burke*, *Dugdale*, *D'Hozier*, *Planché*, *Dallaway's Inquiries*, 1793, and *Whitmore's* Manual, published in Boston in 1868.

Her'alds' College. (*Her*.) This English institution was founded in 1483 by Richard II. of England. It was first situated in the parish of All-Hallows-the-Less, London; but was re-incorporated in the reign of Mary, who gave a site on Benet's Hill, Doctor's Commons, on which the present college was built by Sir Christopher Wren. Edward III. was the first English sovereign who created two heraldic kings-at-arms—*Surroy* and *Norroy*—whose offices were exercised S. and N. of the Trent, respectively. Richard II. gave the Earl-Marshal power to preside over a Court of Chivalry, assisted by the heralds, but the first heraldic collegiate chapter was held at the siege of Rouen, 1420. The kings-at-arms were fixed at three, their present number, by Henry VIII., and in 1528 a regular commission was granted for the whole kingdom, for heraldic visitation, after which period the county visitations were conducted with more system and regularity. The officers of Heralds' College are the Duke of Norfolk, hereditary Earl Marshal. Three kings-at-arms—*Garter*, *Clarenceux*, and *Norroy*,—of whom the first holds the highest rank. His duties are chiefly to grant supporters, arrange funerals, coronations, &c., and to present the Order of the Garter to foreign princes. The heralds are six in number, viz.—*Windsor*, *Chester*, *Lancaster*, *Somerset*, *York*, and *Richmond*; they, with the kings-at-arms, form the Collegiate Chapter. The four pursuivants, *Portcullis*, *Rouge-Dragon*, *Blue-Mantle*, and *Porte-Croix*, are merely probationers, who afterwards succeed to the higher offices. It is the duty of the officers of the college to keep the records of the arms, crests, and cognizances of all persons entitled to coat-armor. They have considerable authority for the purpose of preventing parties (by fines and other penalties) from bearing arms to which they have no right, and are authorized to assign armorial bearings to persons applying for permission to bear them. To obtain an assignment of arms, it is necessary to memorialize the Earl Marshal, and the applicant is required to produce evidence that he can sustain the rank of gentry. Persons having an hereditary claim to arms which have been disused for one or more generations, are empowered by the college to *resume* them on *proof* and registration of pedigree. The fee for a general search is £2 2*s.*; for an ordinary search, 5*s.*; for copying and registering pedigrees, 6*s.* and 8*d.* for the first, and 5*s.* for every other generation. In Ireland *Ulster king-at-arms*, and in Scotland *Lyon king-at-arms*, perform the same duties as *Garter* in England. In Ireland, the fee for a grant of arms is *thirty* guineas (£31 10*s.*), and for a confirmation, *ten* guineas (£10 10*s.*)



Fig. 1277.
WINDSOR HERALD.

Her'aldship. *n.* Office or vocation of a herald.

He'rat, a city of Afghanistan, and the capital of an independent state, situated in a plain near the Herirood River, 360 m. W. by N. of Cabul; Lat. 34° 50′ N., Lon. 62° 30′ E. It is well fortified, and surrounded by a wet ditch, mound, and bastioned wall. It contains a number of caravanseras, public baths, reservoirs, and numerous mosques, besides a strong citadel. *H.* is the emporium of the commerce carried on between Cabul and Bokhara, Hindostan, and Persia, and is a grand central mart for the products of India, China, Tartary, Afghanistan, and Persia. *Manuf.* Carpets, leather, caps, cloaks, shoes, &c. *Pop.* about 40,000, of various nationalities. This place has often been ravaged by various conquerors, disputing the empire of Asia. The position of *H.* is one of the greatest possible importance, and has been well described as the "Gate of India;" for within the limits of the Heratee country all the great roads leading to India converge. By the *H.* route alone could a formidable and well-equipped army march upon the Indian frontier from the north-west regions. In 1855 the Persians made a renewed attempt to get possession of *H.*; but, after a short war with England, desisted.—See AFGHANISTAN.

Herault, (*hai'rōlt.*) [Lat. *Arouris.*] A river of France, rising in the Cevennes, dept. Gard, which in its S.W. course of 78 m. waters Ganges, St. Guilhem, Pézénas, and Bessan, after which it falls into the Mediterranean at the harbor of Agde.

—A maritime dept. in the S. of France, formerly comprised in Languedoc. It is bounded along its S.E. side by the Mediterranean. *Area*, 2,444 sq. m. Its surface is mountainous in the N. and W., fine valleys, however, intervening; the coasts are low, and exhibit extensive lagoons and salt marshes. *Climate.* Mild and genial, and generally healthy, with the exception of the swampy localities. *Rivers.* Lez, Hérault, and Orbe. *Prod.* Wine, olives, mulberries, fruits, drugs, and dyes. *Minerals.* Coal, copper, iron, and various others. *Manuf.* Cloths, cottons, silks, and woollens, paper, steel, brandy. *Chief towns.* Montpellier (the cap.), Cette, Agde, and Lodève. *Pop.* 448,575.

Herb, *n.* [Fr. *herbe*; It. *erba*; Lat. *herba*; akin to Gr. *pherbō*, to feed, to nourish.] (*Bot.*) A plant with a soft or succulent stalk or stem, which bears its flower and fruit once only, and then with its root wholly perishes. There are two kinds: *annuals*, which perish the same year; and *biennials*, which have their leaves the first year, and their flowers and fruit the second, and then die away.—The term is also extended to plants which live and blossom during an unlimited number of years, but which die every year in the ground, or near it. They are called *Perennial herbs.*

Herbaceous, (*her-bā'shus,*) *a.* [Lat. *herbaceus.*] Pertaining or relating to, or possessing the nature of herbs; as, an *herbaceous* plant.—Herbivorous; feeding on herbs. (R.)

Herbage, (*herb'āj,*) *n.* [Fr. and Sp.] Herbs collectively; grass; pasture; green fodder for beasts.

"Thin *herbage* on the plains, and fruitless fields."—*Dryden.*

(*Eng. Law.*) An easement which consists in the right to pasture cattle on another's ground.

Herbaged, (*herb'ājd,*) *n.* Covered with grass or pasture.

Herb'al, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of herbs; as, an *herbal* ointment.

—*n.* A collection of specimens of plants, dried and preserved; an herbarium; a hortus siccus.—A book that contains the names and descriptions of herbs or plants; a dry garden.

Herb'alism, *n.* The study or knowledge of herbs.

Herb'alist, *n.* One who is skilled in herbs or plants; a collector of herbs or plants. (Sometimes written *herborist.*)

Herba'rian, *n.* A herbalist or herborist.

Herba'rium, *n.*; (Eng. *pl.* HERBARIUMS; Lat. *pl.* HERBARIA.) [From Lat. *herba.*] A collection of specimens of plants carefully dried and preserved. Such collections are very valuable,—for a well-preserved plant displays its botanical structure in all its minutiæ, better than the most accurate engraving. In order to compose an *H.*, plants are usually collected in a tin box, called a *vasculum*, which preserves them from withering for at least a short time. They should be gathered on a dry day, and those which have collected moisture in their leaves should be placed in a vessel of water and be allowed to dry there. It is necessary to kill plants with succulent stems or leaves, by immersing them for a short time in hot water. In order to complete the drying of the specimens, they are placed between layers of bibulous paper, so as not to distort their parts. Pressure is then applied, which varies according to the nature of the plants. Great care is necessary in order to avoid using too much pressure at first. The paper is changed every day, or every second day, and dry paper supplied for a short time. Those specimens which are quickly dried have the best appearance; and some plants which lose their natural color and turn black in the ordinary mode of drying, can be beautifully preserved by a quick process. Thus, in the case of the orchids, and other similar plants, when placed between layers of paper, inclosed in a wire net work frame, and hung before a fire, where the package is made to turn like meat roasting, they can be exquisitely dried in a few hours. By the ordinary process they would require eight or ten days. When properly dried, the specimens are placed in sheets of writing-paper, and may be slightly fastened by making the top and bottom of the stalk pass through slits in the paper for the purpose. The name of the genus and species, the locality where it was found, together with any other interesting information, are then marked beside each. The method of preserving cryptogamous plants is more difficult, on account of the greater quantity of moisture which they contain, and the great delicacy of their texture. Herbaria are generally ranged on a botanical system; and great care is required in order to preserve their contents from the ravages of moths and beetles. Camphor and

a little corrosive sublimate are good preservatives. There are some herbaria in existence which have lasted for centuries, and which are still consulted for the identification of species.

Herb'arize, *v. a.* Same as HERBORIZE, *q. v.*

Her'bart, JOHANN FRIEDRICH, a German philosopher, b. at Oldenburg, 1776, was professor of philosophy at the universities of Königsberg and Göttingen. *H.* developed peculiar opinions in opposition to most of the existing systems of philosophy, rejecting the method of psychology, aiming at a science of mind based on mathematics, and maintaining that philosophy is not a science or explanation of any one subject, but a certain method of treating any subject, — a development and elaboration of notions or conceptions. But his views are sometimes left in obscurity from the brevity with which he states them. He wrote several works on education in the earlier part of his career, and expounded his philosophical views in the following, among other publications: — *Psychologie als Wissenschaft, neu gegründet auf Erfahrung; Metaphysik und Mathematik; Einleitung in die Philosophie; Allgemeine Metaphysik;* and *Kurze Encyclopädie der Philosophie.* D. at Göttingen, 1841.

Herb'ary, *n.* An herb garden; a cottage-garden.

Herb'-bennet, Herb'-bennett, *n.* (*Bot.*) See GEUM.

Herb-chris'topher, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Bane-berry. — See ACTÆA.

Her'bert, the patronymic of a noble family, eminent in the historical annals of England, represented at the present day by the earls of Carnarvon, Pembroke, and Powis, and by Mr. Herbert of Muckross Abbey, Ireland. Of the more distinguished members of this house we mention:

HERBERT OF CHERBURY, EDWARD, (LORD,) b. 1581, celebrated for his spirit of knight-errantry and deistical character. In 1610 he served under Prince Maurice of Orange-Nassau, and was afterwards appointed English ambassador at Paris. During the civil war he sided alternately both with the Parliament and the king. Lord *H.* is considered the first of English deists; and was author of *De Religione Gentilium,* and other works. — See Hallam's *Literary History.*

HERBERT, GEORGE, an English poet, and younger brother of the above, b. 1593, and educated at Westminster and Cambridge. After taking holy orders, he became rector of Bemerton, Wilts., where he died in 1632. *H.* is esteemed the best of the older English devotional poets, and his chief production, *The Temple, or Sacred Poems and Private Ejaculations,* contains passages of the most exquisite verse. His life was written by Izaak Walton. A new edition of *H.*'s works was published in London, in 1853.

HERBERT OF LEA, SIDNEY, (LORD,) an English statesman, son of the 11th earl of Pembroke, b. 1810, and educated at Harrow, and Oxford University. Destined for public life Mr. *H.* entered the House of Commons in 1832 as member for South Wilts, which he represented till 1861. At his entrance upon a political career, he belonged to the Conservative Party, and took office under Sir Robert Peel's administration (1841–5) as Secretary-at-War. As a member of the government, *H.* had the task of opposing Mr. Cobden's motion for an inquiry into the operation of the corn-laws as affecting agriculture, and, afterwards, on the conversion of Sir R. Peel and his party to free-trade principles, to argue in support of the latter. Quitting office in 1845, Mr. *H.* became again war secretary in Lord Palmerston's second administration in 1859. During this, his last tenure of ministerial position, he effected radical improvements in the education and sanitary condition of the British army, brought about the amalgamation of the Indian with the royal army, and organized the volunteer force. He, besides, originated many and striking reforms in the working-system of the war-office, and esteemed as his proudest title that which was popularly conferred upon him, the "Soldiers' Friend." In 1861, Mr. *H.* was raised to the peerage, and his death, occasioned by overwork, occurred within the same year. Lord *H.* had superior business qualifications, most genial and thorough-bred manners, fluent oratorical powers, and an exhaustless spirit of philanthropy. In him the arts found another Mecænas; and the fine church built by him in the Byzantine style, near his seat, Wilton Abbey, near Salisbury, will remain as an enduring monument of his refined taste and noble munificence. By his wife, a lady of the A'Court family, he left two sons, the elder of whom succeeded his uncle in 1864, as 13th earl of Pembroke and Montgomery.

HERBERT, WILLIAM, (3d EARL OF PEMBROKE,) an English poet, and the friend of Shakspeare, b. 1580. He was Chancellor of the University of Oxford, Governor of Portsmouth, Lord Chamberlain of England, and founder of Pembroke College, Oxford. He was a man of fine learning, and of a noble and heroic character, although tainted with much of the licentious spirit of his time. D. 1630.

Her'bert, in *Mississippi,* a post-village of Kemper co., about 90 m. E.N.E. of Jackson.

Herb'ery, *n.* A lodging-place; an arbor. — *Webster.*

Herbescent, (*herb-es'sent,*) *a.* [Lat. *herbescens* — *herbesco,* to grow into herbs, stalks, or blades, from *herba.*] Growing into herbs.

Herb-carniv'orous, *a.* Feeding upon both vegetable and animal food, as certain animals.

Herbif'erous, *a.* [From Lat. *herba,* herb, and *ferre,* to bear.] Bearing or producing herbs.

Herb'ist, *n.* A herbalist.

Herb'ivore, *n.* An animal that feeds upon herbs or vegetables.

Herbiv'orous, *a.* [Lat. *herba,* and *voro,* to devour, to eat up.] Eating herbs; feeding on herbaceous plants.

Herbiv'orous Whales, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A name applied to certain pachyderms, which are whale-like in general appearance, as the manatee and the dugong. Cuvier has grouped them with the cetaceans incorrectly, since their teeth have flat crowns. They frequently leave the water, crawl upon the shore, and feed upon the vegetation.

Herb'less, *a.* Without herbs or vegetation.

Herb'let, *n.* A small herb.

Herb'orist, *n.* Same as HERBALIST, *q. v.*

Herboriza'tion, *n.* Act of seeking plants or herbs; botanical study.

— The figure of plants in mineral substances.

Her'borize, Her'barize, *v. a.* To seek plants, or new species of plants, with a view to determine their character and class.

Herbose', Herb'ous, *a.* [Lat. *herbosus* — *herba.*] Abounding with herbs; resembling herbs.

Herb-par'is, *n.* (*Bot.*) See PARIS.

Herb-robert, *n.* (*Bot.*) See GERANIUM.

Herb'-woman, *n.; pl.* HERB-WOMEN. A woman who sells herbs.

Herb'y, *a.* Resembling, having the nature of, or covered with herbs; as, "*herby* valleys." — *Chapman.*

Hercula'neum, or HERCULA'NUM, an ancient and now buried city of Italy, in the Campagna, close to the Bay of Naples, and 8 m. S.E. of that city. The date of its foundation is unknown. Velleius Paterculus tells us that its inhabitants took an active part in the social and civil wars, and that the city suffered considerably in consequence. Little more is known about it except its destruction, with Pompeii and Stabiæ, by the great eruption of Mount Vesuvius, A. D. 79. The city appears to have been completely buried under showers of ashes, over which a stream of lava flowed, and afterwards hardened. The configuration of the coast itself was hardened by the burning torrent; and thus, when the local features were so wholly changed, all knowledge of the city, beyond its name, was soon lost. After a concealment of 16 centuries, accident led to the discovery of its ruins, in 1713, when the Prince d'Elbœuf, a French nobleman, who was building a palace at Portici, having need of materials for stucco, sunk a well on his estate to procure them, in course of which operation, traces of the lost city were brought to light. Twenty five years afterwards, a systematic course of excavation was begun, which successively revealed a theatre, chalcidium, two temples, and a villa. Owing to the clumsy manner in which this work was performed, a small portion of the theatre is all that is now accessible, and the further progress of investigation has long been discontinued. The precious relics of antiquity, so far as they were capable of removal, were taken to Naples, and are now deposited, along with other relics from Pompeii, in a large museum attached to the royal palace. The col-



Fig. 1279. — GATE AT HERCULANEUM.

lection is most extensive, and comprises not only frescoes, statues, and works of art, but also articles of household furniture, such as tripods, chandeliers, lamps, basins, paterræ, mirrors, appliances for the toilet, musical and surgical instruments, and even cooking-utensils. The paintings which have been cut from the walls on which they were originally executed have, since their restoration to the light, lost somewhat of their brightness; but the colors are still wonderfully fresh. The statues and busts (of bronze as well as marble) are very numerous, and of exquisite beauty. On the whole, the remains of *H.*, so varied and perfect, throw a light on the arts and domestic customs of the Romans, which no mere description by a classic author could give. Antiquity here seems to revive, and we are carried back to the days when Rome was the mistress of the world.

Hercula'neum, in *Missouri,* a village of Jefferson co., on the Mississippi River, abt. 30 m. below St. Louis. It was almost entirely destroyed by a flood in 1844.

Herculean, (*her-kū'lē-an,*) *a.* [From *Hercules.*] Of, or belonging to Hercules; resembling Hercules; very great, difficult, or dangerous; as, *herculean* labor. — Possessing extraordinary strength, size, force, or power; as, *herculean* limbs.

Hercules, (*her'cu-lēs,*) *n.* [Gr. *Heracles.*] (*Myth.*) A renowned hero, who in fabulous history was after death placed among the gods. Though the ancients enumerate many persons as having borne this name, the most celebrated of all was the *Theban Hercules,* who is reputed to have been the son of Jupiter by Alcmene, wife of the king of Argos, whom the god seduced by assuming the likeness of her husband. The jealousy of Juno induced her to send two serpents to destroy the infant in his cradle, but the child strangled both; he was reared in all the accomplishments of the age, and was endowed with prodigious strength. At eighteen, single-handed and unarmed, he killed a fierce lion; for this and many other public services he was rewarded by Creon, king of Thebes, with the hand of his daughter. The oracle having told him that he must serve Creon's son for twelve years as servant, he fell into a melancholy, which ended in furious madness; during which he divorced his wife, and murdered all his children. To expiate this crime, the king imposed the celebrated twelve labors, each of which was supposed to surpass all mortal power to accomplish unaided. To enable him to effect these, the gods bestowed a horse, armor, sword, bow and arrows, a shield, and a club of brass. His first feat was to free a wood in Achaia of the Nemean lion, whose hide was proof against any weapon, so that he was obliged to seize him by the throat and strangle him. The second labor was to destroy the Lernæan Hydra, which had fifty, some say a hundred heads; this he finally destroyed with his club. The third was the capturing, unhurt, a stag with golden horns, and swift as the wind; this cost him a year to hunt. The fourth, to bring alive a wild boar of terrific power and fierceness. His fifth was to cleanse the Augean stable, where 3,000 oxen had been confined for years; this he effected by turning a river into the stable. The sixth and seventh were the killing of a voracious kite, and the capture of a ferocious bull. The eighth was to possess the mares of the king of Thrace, which fed on human flesh. The ninth was to obtain the girdle of the Amazonian queen. The monster Geryon was the tenth; this was in Spain, when he erected the "Pillars" as a proof that he had been to the limits of the known world. The carrying away of the golden apples from the Garden of the Hesperides was the 11th task; and the 12th and last, the bringing up to earth the three-headed dog of Tartarus, Cerberus. He, moreover, delivered Hesione from a marine monster; separated the mountains of Calpe and Abyla, which formerly were a single mountain, and thus formed the "Pillars of Hercules;" killed the centaur Nessus; delivered Prometheus from his chains on Mount Caucasus; took Troy, to punish King Laomedon for his perjury; and performed a host of other brilliant exploits. Having carried off Iole, daughter of Eurytus, king of Œchalia, he was about to wed that princess, when Dejanira, his wife, finding herself about to be forsaken, sent him a tunic dyed with the poisoned blood of the centaur Nessus, thinking to regain his affections by that means. *H.* had no sooner put on the garment, than it adhered to his skin, and caused him the most cruel torments. To end these he kindled an immense fire on Mount Œta, and burnt himself alive. The burning pile was suddenly surrounded by a dark cloud, in which, amid thunder and lightning, *H.* was carried up to heaven, where Jupiter gave him Hebe for his wife. *H.* had several wives, the principal of whom were Megara, whom he killed in a fit of passion; and Dejanira, who was the mother of Hyllus. (See HYLLUS.) He loved Omphale, and spun at her feet to obtain her favors. He had been driven from his hereditary dominions by Eurystheus, and after his death, his descendants, the Heraclidæ (see HERACLIDÆ), made numerous attempts to reconquer them, but were unsuccessful till the year 1104 B.C. The great number of exploits which have been attributed to *H.* have led to the belief that there were many heroes of that name. Varro enumerates so many as 44; Diodorus says there were three, and Cicero counts six; but some modern scholars consider him an allegory of the sun, his twelve labors representing, according to their version, the twelve months, or the twelve signs of the zodiac.



Fig. 1280. — HERCULES.

H., (Pillars of,) the name given by the ancients to two rocks forming the entrance to the Mediterranean, generally identified with *Calpe* (now Gibraltar), and *Abila* (now Ceuta). See ABILA.

(Astron.) A constellation in the northern hemisphere, formed by the old astronomer Aratus, but considered to have received its present name from some later astronomer. It is surrounded by the constellations Boötes, Draco, Lyra, and Ophiuchus. It contains no stars of the first and second magnitude.

Her'cules-beetle, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A Brazilian insect of the family *Scarabæidæ,* remarkable for its great size — it being 5 inches long — and for the singular appearance of the male; — an immense horn projecting from the head, and being opposed by a similar but smaller projection of the thorax, the whole resembling a pair of great but somewhat unequal pincers, of which the body of the insect is the handle.

Hercyn'ian Forest. [Lat. *Hercynia Sylva.*] The ancient name of a forest of Germany, covering a mountain-range generally identified with the Hartz Mountains. The term *H. F.* was afterwards restricted to the range which encircles Bohemia.

Her'eynite, *n.* [From Lat. *Hercynia*, the Bohemian forest.] (*Min.*) A black *spinel* (q. v.) from Ronsberg. *Sp. gr.* 3·91–3·95. *Comp.* Alumina 58·9, oxide of iron 41·1.

Herd, *n.* [A. S. *heord, hurd;* Swed., Goth., and Icel. *hiörd;* Goth. *hairda;* Sansk. *chardha*, force, strength.] A collection or assemblage, as of cattle which are guarded, kept, or tended; a number of beasts together; as, a *herd* of deer. — A company of men or people, used in a contemptuous sense; a crowd; a rabble.

"Survey the world, and where one Cato shines,
Count a degenerate *herd* of Catilines."—*Dryden.*

Herd, *n.* [A. S. *hirde, hierde, hyrde.*] One who herds cattle or domestic animals; — much used in composition; as, a shep*herd*, goat*herd*, swine*herd*, &c.

—*v. n.* To run in herds or collected masses, as beasts.

"Weak women should, in danger, *herd* like deer."—*Dryden.*

—To associate; to unite in a company or companies.

"Run to towns to *herd* with knaves and fools."—*Walsh.*

—*v. a.* To form or put into a herd.

Herd'er, *n.* Same as Herdsman, *q. v.*

Her'der, Johann Gottfried von, a German philosopher, theologian, poet, and miscellaneous writer, born in 1744, of poor parents, at Mohrungen, in Prussia, was educated for the church, and became court-preacher, ecclesiastical counsellor, and vice-president of the consistory to the duke of Saxe-Weimar; and d. in 1803. At the moment when he died he was writing a hymn to the Deity, and the pen was found on the unfinished line. His works form 45 vols. 8vo., and embrace the most various branches of science, philosophy, philology, natural and civil history, and politics. Among those best known are the *Geist der Hebräischen Poesie; Gedichte;* and *Ideen zur Philosophie-Geschichte der Menschheit*, translated into English under the title of "Outlines of a Philosophy of the History of Man" (London, 8vo.), which is one of the principal and standard treatises on the subject.

Her'derite, *n.* (*Min.*) A rare mineral from the tin mines of Ehrenfriedersdorf, Saxony. It is of a whitish color, tinged with yellow or green. *Sp. gr.* 2·98. *Comp.* Phosphate of alumina and lime with fluorine.

Herd'man, Herds'man, *n.; pl.* Herdmen, Herdsmen. A keeper of herds; a person employed in tending herds of cattle or other beasts. (Sometimes written *herder.*)

Herds'woman, *n.; pl.* Herdswomen. A woman who tends cattle.

Here, *adv.* [A. S., Dan., and Goth. *her;* Icel. *hèr*; Ger. and D. *hier;* Sansk. *hi*, or *ithra*, here.] In this place; in the place where the speaker is present; — in contradistinction to *there.*

"To-day is ours, we have it *here.*"—*Cowley.*

—In the present life or state.

"Thus shall you be happy *here*, and more happy hereafter."*Bacon.*

Here sometimes precedes a verb without a subject, either being employed as an indefinite subject, or the latter being omitted; as, *here goes*, for *here it goes*; — especially used in making an offer or attempt, and in drinking healths. "*Here's* for earnest." (*Dryden.*) — "*Here's* to the king." (*Prior.*)

Here and there, in one place or another; in a scattered manner or condition; at intervals of space. — *It is neither here nor there*, neither in one place nor in another; hence, irrelevant; unimportant; indefinite.

Here'about, Here'abouts, *adv.* About this place.

Hereafter, *adv.* After this time; in time to come; in some future time; in an after state.

—*n.* The time after this; a future state.

"'Tis Heaven itself that points out an *hereafter.*"—*Addison.*

Hereat', *adv.* At this; as, "the tribune was offended *hereat.*"—*Hooker.*

Hereby', *adv.* By this; by means of this; as, *hereby* famous.

Hereditabil'ity, *n.* State or position of being hereditary.

Hered'itable, *a.* [L. Lat. *hereditabilis.*] That may be inherited: as, an *hereditable* monarchy. — *Locke.*

Hered'itably, *adv.* By inheritance; in an hereditable manner.

Hereditament, *n.* [L. Lat. *hereditamentum*, from Lat. *heres, heredis*, an heir. See Heir.] (*Law.*) Every kind of property that can be inherited; *i. e.* not only property which a person has by descent from his ancestors, but also what he has by purchase, because his heir can inherit it from him.

Hered'itarily, *adv.* By inheritance; by descent from an ancestor.

Hered'itary, *a.* [Fr. *héréditaire*, from Lat. *hereditas*, inheritance.] Relating to an inheritance; that has descended from an ancestor to an heir; as, an *hereditary* title or estate. — Descendible from an ancestor; that may descend to an heir at law.

"He shall ascend the throne *hereditary.*"—*Milton.*

—That is or may be transmitted from a parent to a child; as, *hereditary* pride, *hereditary* gout.

Hereford, or **Here'fordshire,** (*her'e-ford,*) a county of England, on the borders of Wales, bounded N. by Shropshire, S. by Gloucester and Monmouth, E. by Worcester, and W. by Brecknock and Radnor; *area*, 836 sq. miles. *Prod.* Wheat, barley, apples, pears, and hops. *Min.* Red and yellow ochre, pipe-clay, fuller's earth, and iron-ore on the borders of Gloucestershire. *Prin. Towns.* Hereford (the cap.), Leominster, Ledbury, and Ross. The chief rivers are the Wye, Frome, Lugg, Arrow, and Munnow. *Pop.* 127,663.

Hereford, a city of England, cap. of above co., on the Wye, 134 m. W.N.W. of London. *Manuf.* Gloves, hats, and flannel. *Pop.* 15,585.

Here'ford, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Baltimore co., abt. 52 m. N. by W. of Annapolis.

Here'ford, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Berks co; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Herein', *adv.* In this.

"My best endeavors shall be done *herein.*" — *Shaks.*

Here'into, *adv.* Into this.

Heremit'ical, *a.* Same as Eremitical, *q. v.*

Hereof', *adv.* Of this; from this.

Hereon', *adv.* On this; hereupon.

Heresiarch, (*her-e'sī-ark,*) *n.* [Gr. *hairesis*, heresy, and *archos*, chief.] A leader in heresy; the chief of a sect of heretics.

Here'siarchy, *n.* Chief heresy.

Heresiog'rapher, *n.* [Gr. *hairesis*, heresy, and *graphein*, to write.] A writer on heresy.

Heresiog'raphy, *n.* A treatise or discourse on heresy.

Her'esy, *n.* [Fr. *hérésie*; Lat. *hæresis*; Gr. *hairesis*, from *hairō*, to take.] The act of holding opinions upon religious matters contrary to the authority and teaching of any religious community to which a person may be presumed to owe obedience. Primitively, however, it was used to designate any opinion that a man or a sect might choose to adopt; and in this way it was applied to the philosophic sects of the Greeks and Romans. In the New Testament, even, the term is frequently used to designate a religious sect, without any reproach being implied. In this sense it is used in *Acts* v. 17; xv. 5; xxviii. 22; and Josephus terms the three great Jewish sects, *heresies*, without wishing to imply any censure. On the other hand, it was used in a reproachful sense by the Apostles towards those who denied their doctrines, and by the Jews towards Christianity. In the writings of the Christian fathers we find the term employed towards those opinions which differed from what was deemed to be the doctrine of the Apostles; and later, when Christian teaching came to be regulated by ecclesiastical councils, any one who rejected their decisions was proclaimed to be a heretic; while those who gave their adherence to what was settled by these councils were proclaimed to be orthodox, which is still now the doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church. It is necessary that heresy should not be confounded with *schism*, or with *apostasy;* the latter implying a complete renunciation of Christian doctrine, while schism means only the rejection of some point of discipline, just as heresy denotes any division upon matters of doctrine. The early fathers gave the number of heresies as ranging between 80 and 150, although Dr. Lardner, in his "History of Heretics," demonstrates that these figures are somewhat exaggerated. Nearly all the heretical opinions current in the first two centuries of the Christian æra appertain to the creation of the world, to the connection between Christianity and Judaism, and to the person of our Saviour. The two great sects were the *Ebionites* and the *Gnostics.* In the 3d century the *Manichæan* heresy took birth. At the head of this sect was Manes, whose object it was to ingraft upon the teachings of the Apostles the rites taught by the Persian magi. Passing over the heretical controversies of *Sabellius*, of *Novation*, and of *Paul of Samosata*, all of which arose during the 3d century, we reach the great *Arian* heresy, which formed the chief object of the theological discussion during the 4th century. The only new sects which require distinct mention are the *Pelagian*, which sprang forth in the 5th cent.; the *Nestorians*, and their adversaries the *Eutychians;* the *Monothelites*, the *Monosophytes*, and the *Paulicians.* From the very date of the establishment of Christianity in the Roman empire, heresy appears to have been regarded as a crime cognizable by the civil law; and Constantine enacted several severe laws for its repression, which were continued and extended by his successors, and were collected into a single title, *De Hæreticis*, in the Justinian code. The penalties of heresy ordained by these enactments are very severe, extending to corporal punishment, and even to death; and they all proceed on the distinct assumption that a crime against religion is a crime against the state. These enactments of the Roman law were embodied in the various codes of the European kingdoms; and in considering the history of the Middle Ages, it is necessary to recollect that the principle above referred to, as to the social bearing of the crime of heresy and of other crimes against religion, pervades the whole system of mediæval jurisprudence. It is further to be remembered, that the principles of many of the mediæval sects were anti-social and communistical, as well as opposed to the doctrines of the Church; and that their leaders, in many instances, by adopting violent and revolutionary means for the propagation of their doctrines, drew upon themselves the punishment of anarchy and rebellion, as well as heterodoxy in religion. Still, with even these allowances, Catholic historians themselves admit that the mediæval procedures against heresy were in many instances excessive, as were, indeed, also the processes and penalties of the criminal code.

Her'etic, *n.* [Fr. *hérétique;* Gr. *hairetikos.*] One guilty of heresy; a person under any religion, but particularly the Christian, who holds and teaches opinions repugnant to the established faith, or that which is made the standard of orthodoxy.

Heret'ical, *a.* Containing heresy; contrary to the established faith, or to the true faith.

Heret'ically, *adv.* In an heretical manner; with heresy.

Hereto', *adv.* To this; hereunto; as, *hereto* I affix my seal.

Her'etoch, *n.* [Ger. *herzog.*] The name given by the Anglo-Saxons to those persons who were elected by the *folkmote* or full assembly of the people to lead the armies of the kingdom.

Heretofore', *adv.* In times before the present; formerly; as, it was the practice *heretofore.*

Heremto', *adv.* To this; hereto.

Hereupon', *adv.* On this; hereon.

Herewith', *adv.* With this; as, *herewith* please receive my compliments.

Her'ford, a town of Prussia, prov. Westphalia, on the Werra, 17 m. S.W. of Minden: *pop.* 11,000.

Her'iot, *n.* [A.S. *heregeat—here*, army, and *geat*, tribute, from *geotan*, to pour out.] (*Eng. Law.*) A tribute or fine payable to the lord of the fee on the decease of the owner, landholder, or vassal.

Her'iotable, *a.* Liable to the payment of a heriot.

Herisau, (*her'e-sow,*) a town of Switzerland, canton of Appenzel, 5 m. W.N.W. of Appenzel. *Manuf.* Cottons, silks, linens, and muslins. *Pop.* 7,865.

Her'isson, *n.* [Fr.] (*Fortif.*) A beam armed with iron spikes, and used as a barrier to block up a passage. *Brande.*

Heristal, (House of,) (*hair-is'tal.*) whence sprang the Carlovingian dynasty. It was founded by Pepin "the Young," lord of Heristal, steward of the palace under Thierry III., and afterwards duke of the Franks.

Her'itable, *a.* [O. Fr.] That may inherit or be inherited; inheritable. — Capable of inheriting.

Her'itably, *adv.* By way of inheritance.

Her'itage, *n.* [Fr. *héritage*, from Lat. *hereditas.*] Inheritance; an estate that passes from an ancestor to an heir by descent or course of law; that which is inherited.

"Lord of himself — that *heritage* of woe." — *Byron.*

(*Script.*) The saints or people of God.

"O Lord, save thy people, and bless thine *heritage.*" *Book Com. Pr.*

Her'itance, *n.* Heritage; inheritance. (a.)

Her'itor, *n.* In Scotland, a landed proprietor in a parish.

Her'kimer, in *New York*, a N.E. central co.; *area*, abt. 1,300 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mohawk, Moose, and Black rivers, besides many smaller streams. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Iron, lead, plumbago, gypsum, limestone, and quartz. *Cap.* Herkimer co. *Pop.* (1870) 39,936.

—A post-village and township, cap. of Herkimer co., on the Mohawk River, abt. 78 m. W.N.W. of Albany; *pop.* of township (1870) 2,955.

Her'ma, *n.; pl.* Hermæ. [Lat.] (*Greek Antiq.*) A small figure or bust of *Hermes* fixed on quadrangular pedestals on the side, and at the crossing of roads.

Her'man, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Dodge co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

—A township of Sheboygan co.; *pop.* abt. 2,600.

Hermandad, or Santa Hermandad. [Sp., brotherhood.] (*Sp. Hist.*) A fraternity founded among different towns and villages to prevent the commission of crimes, and to prevent the abuses and vexations to which they were subjected by men in power. To carry into effect the objects of this association, each village and town elected two *alcaldes*, — one by the nobility, and the other by the community at large. These had under their order inferior officers, called *cuad villeros.* Their duty was to arrest delinquents and bring them before the alcaldes, when they were tried substantially in the ordinary form. The abuses occuring in the exercise of the functions of these tribunals caused their abolition, and the *Santas hermandades* of Ciudad Rodrigo, Talavera, and Toledo, the last remnants of these anomalous jurisdictions, were abolished in 1835.

Her'mangarde, (*her'man-gard,*) the name of several princesses during the Middle Ages. — 1. The second wife of Charlemagne, daughter of Desiderius, king of the Lombards, who was drowned in 771, after being married a year. — 2. The first wife of Louis le Debonnaire, or queen of Provence.

Her'mann. See Arminius.

Her'mann, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Gasconade co., on the Missouri River, abt. 45 m. E. of Jefferson City; *pop.* abt. 1,250.

Her'mannite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as Rhodonite, *q. v.*

Her'maños, (**Los.**) [Sp., "The Brothers,"] a group of islands in the Caribbean Sea, abt. 50 m. N.W. of the island of Margarita. They belong to Venezuela.

Her'man's Store, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Washington co.

Her'mannstadt, [Lat. *Cibinium*; Hung. *Nacy-Szeben,*] a town of the Austrian empire, in Transylvania, on the Cibin, a small branch of the Aluta, 71 m. S.S.E. of Klausenburg, and 70 m. W.N.W. of Kronstadt; Lat. 45° 47′ 4″ N., Lon. 24° 4′ 13″ E. *Manuf.* Linens, woollens, hats, leather, and paper. *Pop.* 22,000.

Hermaphrodite, (*her-maf'ro-dīt,*) *n.* [Fr.; from Gr. *hermaphroditos* — a name derived from the fable of the union into one of the bodies of Hermaphroditos, son of Hermes and Aphrodite, and the nymph Salmacis. See Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, lib. iv. v. 347.] (*Physiol.*) An organized body in which there is either a real or apparent combination of the characteristics of the two sexes. True hermaphrodites are only met with in the lower degrees of the animal scale, among the Zoöphites, Mollusca, and Gasteropoda. The individuals of the human species regarded as *H.* owe their appearance to a kind of monstrosity which renders them unfit for generation. *H.* have, also been described, which, instead of uniting the attributes of both sexes, cannot be considered either as male or female. These have been called *neutral H.* For further details on this subject generally, the reader is referred to Steenstrup's *Untersuchungen über das Vorkommen des Hermaphroditismus in der Natur*, (1845.)

(*Bot.*) A flower containing both stamens and pistils.

Hermaphrodism is the rule, and the separating of sexes the exception, in the structure of flowers.

Hermaphrodit'ic, Hermaphrodit'ical, *a.* Partaking of both sexes.

Hermaphrodit'ically, *adv.* After the manner of hermaphrodites.

Hermaph'roditism, Hermaph'rodism, *n.* The state of an hermaphrodite.

Hermenen'tic, Hermenen'tical, *a.* [Gr. *hermeneutikos; hermeneus*, an interpreter, from *Hermes*, Mercury, the god of eloquence.] Interpreting; explaining; unfolding the signification; as, *hermeneutic* theology.

Hermenen'tically, *adv.* According to the true art of interpreting words.

Hermenen'tics, *n. sing.* The science of interpretation; particularly of interpreting the Scriptures. See EXEGESIS.

Hermes, (*her'mees.*) (*Myth.*) The Grecian name of MERCURY, *q. v.*

Her'mesite, *n.* [Gr. *Hermes*, mercury.] (*Min.*) A variety of TETRAHEDRITE, *q. v.*, containing mercury.

Her'mes Trismegis'tus, a supposed Egyptian priest and philosopher, the friend and counsellor of Osiris, and the first lawgiver and founder of religious ceremonies in Egypt. He taught the Egyptians to cultivate the olive and measure land; the science of hieroglyphics; and to him are also attributed all the mystic pursuits that afterwards made the Alexandrian school so famous. The works extant under the name of Hermes are: *Poemander, on the Power and Wisdom of God; Asclepius, a Dialogue on the Deity, Mankind, and the World*; and some others supposed to be of less antiquity than these, and all alike regarded as suppositititous. Their value, however, will be found very great in any attempt to determine the history of philosophy. In all likelihood the name belongs to two distinct persons, the later of whom was an Egyptian philosopher and legislator, and the earlier a deification (called *Thoor* or *Thoth* by the Egyptians, *Thoyth* by the Alexandrians, and *Hermes* by the Greeks) of all the ancient philosophy and instruction of that mysterious country.

Hermet'ic, Hermet'ical, *a.* [Fr. *hermétique*, from Gr. *Hermes*, mercury.] Relating to Hermes; chemical. — Perfectly close, so that no air can escape; secure; incapable of being opened or discovered.

Hermetic Art. The imaginary art, or science, of alchemy; so called from *Hermes Trismegistus*, q. v., looked up to by the alchemists as the founder of their art. — See ALCHEMY.

Hermet'ically, *adv.* According to the hermetic art. — Chemically; closely; accurately; as, a bottle *hermetically* sealed.

Her'mit, Eremite, *n.* [See EREMITE.] A term often applied in the early, but more frequently in the later Church, to a person who, in order to resist the temptations and cares of the world, withdrew himself from society to a cavern, a mountain, a desert, or other solitary situation, there to devote himself to prayer, fasting, and mortification of the flesh. — See ANCHORITE, ASCETICISM.

Hermitage, (*her'mi-taij.*) *n.* [Fr. *ermitage*; O. Fr. *hermitage.*] The habitation of a hermit; a cell in a secluded place.

Her'mitage, a celebrated French vineyard, on the banks of the Rhine, 10 m. from Valence, where the famous Hermitage wine is produced. The best red qualities are distinguished by a dark-red color, an exquisite bouquet, and a taste of strawberries. Their excellence is only fully developed after having been in bottle for several years.

Her'mitage, in *California*, a P. O. of Mendocino co.

Hermitage, in *Georgia*, a village of Floyd co., about 170 m. N.W. of Milledgeville.

Hermitage, in *Illinois*, a village of Coles co., abt. 70 m. E. by S. of Springfield.

Hermitage, in *Louisiana*, a post-office of Point Coupée parish.

Hermitage, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Hickory co., about 80 m. W.S.W. of Jefferson city.

Hermitage, in *New York*, a village of Suffolk co., abt. 6 m. W.S.W. of Greenport.

—A post-office of Wyoming co.

Hermitage, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-vill. of Mercer co.

Hermitage, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Augusta co.

Her'mitary, *n.* [L. Lat. *hermitorium.*] A cell pertaining to an abbey, for the use of a hermit.

Hermit-crab, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PAGURIDÆ.

Hermit'ical, *a.* Pertaining to a hermit, or to a retired life; suited to a hermit.

Her'mit Island, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, abt. 10 m. of Cape Horn; Lat. 55° 50′ S., Lon. 67° 53′ W.

Hermodac'tyle, *n.* [Gr. *Hermes*, mercury, and *daktylos*, finger.] (*Med.*) A species of the Colchicum tribe, probably that of the *Colchicum illyricum*; it is irregularly heart-shaped, and has a furrow upon one side, not unlike the tribe of the *Colchicum autumnale*, now much used in the cure of gout: it is imported from Turkey, and was formerly esteemed as a cathartic.

Her'mon, a lofty mountain on the N.E. border of Palestine, called also *Sirion, Senir*, and *Sion* (*Deut.* iii. 8; iv. 30). It is a part of the great Anti-Lebanon range, at the point where an eastern and lower arm branches off, a little S. of the latitude of Damascus, and runs in a southerly direction, terminating E. of the head of the Sea of Galilee. (Fig. 1281.) This low range is called Jebel-Heish. Mount *H.* is believed to be what is now known as Jebel-esh-Sheikh, whose highest summit, surpassing every other in Syria, rises into the region of perpetual snow or ice, 10,000 feet above the sea, as it was formerly believed, but 9,000 only according to Lynch, Russegger, and Capt. Warren, who ascertained the height on the 14th of Sept., 1869. Capt. Warren says that the summit is formed by three peaks; that on the southern peak there is a hole scooped out of the apex, the foot being surrounded by an oval of hewn stones; and that at its southern end is a *sacellum*, or temple, nearly destroyed; the latter appearing to be Roman and of more recent date than the oval.



Fig. 1281.
LAKE MEROM, (with Mount Hermon in the distance.)

Her'mon, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Knox co.

Hermon, in *Maine*, a post-township of Penobscot co., about 8 m. W. by N. of Bangor; *pop.* about 1,800.

Hermon, in *New York*, a post-township of St. Lawrence co., about 10 m. S.S.W. of Canton; *pop.* about 3,000.

Her'mon Pond, in *Maine*, a post-village of Penobscot co., about 10 m. W. of Bangor.

Her'mos. [Ur., pastor, or the shepherd.] A father of the Church during the 1st century, who is said to be the same mentioned by St. Paul in his Epistle to the Romans. He is supposed to have died in Rome, about the year 81. "The Shepherd," the work after which he is named, is still extant, and was translated into English by Archbishop Wake, in 1693.

Hermosil'la, in *California*, a post-village, cap. of Huerfano co.

Hern, *n.* Same as HERON, *q. v.*—*Tennyson.*

Hernandia'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) In some classifications, an order of plants, united by Lindley to the TUYMELACEÆ, *q. v.*

Hernan'do, in *Florida*, a W. co., bordering on the Gulf of Mexico; *area*, about 2,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Withlacoochee River, and some smaller streams. *Surface*, level; *soil*, in general fertile. *Cap.* Bayport. *Pop.* abt. 1,300.

Hernan'do, in *Mississippi*, a post-village, cap. of De Soto co., about 200 m. N. of Jackson; *pop.* about 700.

Hern'don, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Montgomery co., about 31 m. S. of Springfield.

Hern'don, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Northumberland co.

Hern'don, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Fairfax co., about 25 m. N.W. of Alexandria.

Herne Bay, a watering-place of England, co. Kent, 8 m. N.E. of Canterbury, near the mouth of the Thames. It is a favorite summer resort of the Londoners, and has a pier extending 3,000 feet into the river. *Pop.* 2,200, and about 10,000 during the bathing-season.

Her'nia, *n.* [Fr. *hernie*; Gr. *hernos*, a branch, from its protruding forward.] (*Med.*) A general term in morbid anatomy applied to the protrusion of any viscus from its natural cavity. In a more restricted sense, however, the word only signifies a protrusion of the abdominal viscera. *H.* in the latter form is unfortunately very frequent. Many causes contribute to this frequency. There are three natural openings which are weak and unprotected in the walls of the abdomen. These openings yield easily, and permit the escape of any viscus that may be pressed towards them with even a moderate degree of force. The nature of the walls, too, which are principally composed of muscles, and the condition of the viscera within — loose, liable to change of size and situation, and subject to irregular pressure by the contractions of these muscular walls — all unite to render these weak situations still more weak. The places referred to are called the *umbilicus*, and the *inguinal* and *femoral canals*. There are, however, other situations where hernia may occur, though such cases are unfrequent. It is also evident that if the muscles or tendons of the diaphragm are wounded, some portion of the contents of the abdomen may escape; thus constituting the varieties of ventral and phrenic hernia. The forms of this disease have consequently been arranged and named according to the places where they occur. Besides this division as to situation, there is another of great importance, derived from the nature of the viscus displaced. Men are much more liable to *H* than women, the proportion being about four to one, and the liability to the disease increases with years. A hernia is always composed of a "sac" and its contents. The former is a portion of the peritoneum pushed forward by the protruding viscera, and forming a pouch. The contents of the sac vary greatly; but generally consist of a portion of the small intestines, especially the *ilium*. A certain quantity of fluid is always found secreted in the sac, together with the viscera. The principal divisions of the ordinary disease are: reducible (when it is returnable into the abdomen); irreducible, and strangulated hernia. *Reducible hernia* is treated either with a truss, so as to retain the protrusion within the cavity of the abdomen, or the treatment may be radical, the contrivances for which are purely surgical. In the former case, each particular kind of hernia requires its special form of truss, and before applying it, the *H.* must be reduced by placing the patient on his back, relaxing the muscles by bending back the thigh, and pressing the tumor back in the proper direction. The protruded viscus cannot be returned into the abdomen in irreducible hernia. Cases of this kind are treated either by means of a truss having a hollow pad, so as to embrace the tumor, or radically, in some cases by keeping the patient recumbent, on low diet, for two or three months, during which time the bowels are kept open by laxatives and injections, the tumor being equally pressed during the time. When a portion of the intestine protruded is so tightly constricted that it not only cannot be returned into the abdomen, but has its circulation arrested also, the disease is called *strangulated hernia*. If relief is not speedily obtained when the disease occurs in this form, it is highly dangerous; for the strangulated part becomes gangrenous. If the intestines cannot be returned by pressure, chloroform is administered internally so as to relax the muscles, or a hot-bath, or bleeding to the verge of faintness. If none of these methods are of any avail, the operator is obliged to divide the constriction by means of the knife.

Her'nial, *a.* Pertaining to, or connected with, hernia.

Hernia'ria, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Illecebraceæ*. The species *H. glabra*, the Burst-wort, which was formerly considered efficacious in the case of hernia, seems destitute of all virtue.

Her'nosand, (*Wester-Norrland.*) a province of Sweden, bounded N. by Lapmark, E. by the Gulf of Bothnia, S. by Angermannland and Dalecarlia, and W. by Norway. It lies between Lat. 62° and 64° N., and Lon. 15° and 19° E.; *area*, 9,500 sq. m. *Prod.* Grain, flax, timber, tar, and pitch. *Pop.* 94,000. — Its capital, Hernosand, on the W. coast of the island of Hernæ, is joined to the mainland by a bridge 230 m. N. of Stockholm. *Manuf.* Flax, salt, linseed-oil, brandy, and ship-building. *Pop.* 3,000.

Hern'shaw, *n.* Same as HERONSHAW, *q. v.*

He'ro, *n.* [Lat. *heros*: Gr. *heros*: probably akin to Ger. *herr*, lord, master, and to O. Ger. *her, heri*, high, sacred; Sax. *hear*, high, proud.] A chief: a man of distinguished valor, intrepidity, or enterprise in danger; a prominent personage in any great action or event.

(*Lit.*) The principal personage of, or the person who has the principal share in the transactions related in, a poem or romance. — (*Myth.*) In the Homeric poems, *H.* is a title of honor, not only for those who were employed as leaders or fighting-men in war (the Danaans and Achæans being collectively called *heroes*), but even for heralds and minstrels, and for the unwarlike Phæacians. (*Od.* vii. 44.) In the Hesiodic *Theogony*, the Heroes are represented as a race of men interposed between the Brazen and the Iron Age, who fought at the sieges of Troy and Thebes. The exaltation of this race, which even in the *Iliad* (xii. 23) is styled a race of demigods, was completed before the time of Pindar, who makes them a race between gods and men. As so used, the term denoted especially those who were sprung from the union of a divine with a mortal being: as Perseus from that of Zeus with Danaë, and Achilles from that of Thetis with Peleus. But in the later historical writers, the heroes are commonly inferior local deities, as for instance the eponymous heroes of the Attic tribes. Their chapels, termed Ἡρῷα, although supported by the state, were always distinct from the temples of the national gods.

Her'od, the name of several princes, Idumæans by descent, who governed either the whole or a part of Judea, under the Romans. The two principal are: HEROD THE GREAT, the son of Antipater, who appointed him governor of Galilee. Antony appointed him tetrarch, and Augustus made him king of the Jews. He governed with savage cruelty, and sacrificed his wife Mariamne, her grandfather Hyrcanus, and brother Aristobulus. At the birth of Christ he caused all the infants of Bethlehem to be massacred, in hopes that he would fall among the number. He also put to death his sons Alexander and Aristobulus, so that Augustus said, "It was better to be Herod's hog than his son." He rebuilt the temple of Jerusalem, and, in a time of famine, sold his curiosities to relieve the sufferers. D. at the age of 70, after a reign of 37 years. — HEROD ANTIPAS, the son of the above, succeeded his father as tetrarch of Galilee. He divorced his wife, the daughter of Aretas, king of Arabia, and espoused Herodias, the wife of his brother Philip, on which Aretas declared war against him. Herod sacrificed John the Baptist to the cruelty of Herodias, and his conduct occasioned the Jews to revolt. Being called to Rome to justify his conduct, he died on the road. This is the Herod to whom Christ was sent by Pilate.

Hero'dians, *n. pl.* (*Script.*) A sect existing among the Jews at the period of our Saviour's preaching. (*Matthew* xvi.; *Mark* viii. 15.) Much doubt exists as to their history and tenets; some commentators, both ancient and modern, imagine that they were fanatics, who regarded Herod the Great as the Messiah; others, that they were a mere political party, attached to the family of Herod; while a third opinion (Bergier, *Dictionnaire de Théologie*) is, that they supported some innovations attempted by Herod in the religious observances of the country by the partial introduction of Pagan usages.

Herodia'nus, a Greek historian, flourished in the 3d century, and held several public offices at Rome. His history is written in Greek, and comprises the period from the death of Marcus Aurelius to the year 238.

Hero'dias. (*Script.*) A grand-daughter of Herod the

Great and Mariamne, daughter of Aristobulus, and sister of Herod Agrippa I. She was first married to her uncle Herod Philip, but afterwards abandoned him and connected herself with his brother Herod Antipas. It was by her artifice that Herod was persuaded to cause to be put to death John the Baptist, who had boldly denunciated the incestuous connection which subsisted between her and Herod.

Herod'otus, the "FATHER OF HISTORY," a native of Halicarnassus, a Dorian city in Asia Minor, was born B. C. 484, and was perhaps alive in the beginning of the following century. According to Suidas, his father was called Lyxes, and his mother Dryo, both descended from noble Halicarnassian families. Disgusted with the government of Lygdamis, the grandson of Artemisia, who was tyrant of his native city, he retired for a time to the island of Samos, whence he acquired the Ionic dialect, in which he afterwards composed his history. To collect the necessary materials for his great work, he entered, in early manhood, upon that course of patient and observant travel which was destined to render his name illustrious in all future ages. During his wanderings, he visited almost every part of Greece and its dependencies, and many other countries, the affairs of which are treated in his work, investigating minutely the history, manners, and customs of the people. The shores of the Hellespont, Scythia, and the Euxino Sea, Syria, Palestine, Colchis, the northern parts of Africa, Ecbatana, and even Babylon, were the objects of his unwearied search. On his return from his travels, he took a prominent part in delivering his country from the tyranny of Lygdamis. But the expulsion of the tyrant did not bring tranquillity to Halicarnassus, and *H.*, having himself become an object of dislike, again quitted his native city, and settled, along with a colony from Athens, at Thurii, in the south of Italy, B. C. 443. Here he spent the remainder of his life, and here he wrote the work which has immortalized his name. The time and place of his death are matters of dispute. According to some he died at Thurii, and was buried in the market-place, while others assert that he died at Pella, in Macedonia. His history consists of 9 books, which bear the names of the 9 Muses. "Next to the 'Iliad' and 'Odyssey,'" says Col. Mure, "the history of *H.* is the greatest effort of Greek literary genius. The one is the perfection of epic poetry, the other the perfection of epic prose. Were it not for the influence which the prior existence of so noble a model, even in a different branch of composition, has evidently exercised on the historian, his title to the palm of original invention might rival that of his poetical predecessor. In the complexity of the plan [of his history], as compared with the simplicity of its execution, in the multiplicity and heterogeneous nature of its materials, and in the harmony of their combination, in the grandeur of its historical masses, and the minuteness, often triviality, of its illustrative details, it remains not only without equal, but without rival or parallel in the literature of Greece or Europe."

Hero'ic, *a.* [Lat. *heroïcus;* Fr. *héroïque.*] Pertaining to, or resembling a hero or heroes; as, *heroic* valor.—Becoming a hero; bold; illustrious; valorous; gallant; brave; intrepid; deserving or obtaining distinction by courage or magnanimity; as, *heroic* enterprise, *heroic* endurance.

H. Age. See HERO.

H. Poetry. (*Lit.*) That poetry which recites the achievements of heroes; epic poetry.—*H. Verse.* (*Pros.*) The verse appropriated to epic or heroic poetry;—in Greek and Latin, the *hexameter;* in English, Italian, and German, the *iambic of ten syllables,* either with or without the additional short syllable; in French, the *iambic of twelve syllables.*

Hero'ically, *adv.* In the manner of a hero; with valor; bravely; courageously; intrepidly; as, the troops fought *heroically.*

Heroi-com'ic, Heroi-com'ical, *a.* Consisting of the heroic and the ludicrous; denoting the high burlesque; as, an *heroi-comic* poem.

He'roine, *n.* [Fr. *héroïne.*] A female hero; a woman of brave spirit.

—The principal female character in a poem, novel, or drama, or one who figures prominently in any remarkable action.

He'roism, *n.* [Fr. *héroïsme.*] The qualities of a hero; bravery; gallantry; intrepidity; daring; courage; boldness; magnanimity.

Her'on, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *ardea.*] (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the sub-family of birds *Ardeinæ,* a division of the family *Ardeidæ,* of which the common Heron (*Ardea cinerea*) is the general type. The characteristics of the *Ardeinæ* are as follows:—Beak long, strong, straight, compressed in a lengthened cone, upper mandible slightly channelled, ridge rounded, nostrils lateral, basal, pierced longitudinally in the groove, and half closed by a membrane; legs long, slender, naked above the tarsal joint, 3 toes in front, the 2 outer united by a membrane, 1 toe behind directed inwards, claws long, compressed, sharp, the middle claw denticulated on the inside; wings of moderate length, the first quill-feather a little shorter than the second or third, both of which are the longest in the wing. The common *H.* is one of the most numerous, as well as the best known of wading-birds, and formerly the bird was considered royal game, and statutes were passed for its preservation in most of the European states. The *H.* is said to be very long-lived, and was formerly held in considerable estimation as an article of food. It visits Scandinavia in summer, going occasionally as far north as the Faroe Islands, Iceland, and the southern coast of Greenland; but it is most abundant in Holland. The plumage is usually of a bluish-ashy color, and the average length of the bird from the point of the beak to the end of the tail about 3 feet, while from the carpal joint to the end of the wing the extent is about 17 inches. The solitary



Fig. 1282.—THE COMMON HERON, (*Ardea cinerea.*)

habits of the *H.* are well known; for, except during the breeding-season, when they congregate in large flocks, they are generally seen alone. Their food is nearly entirely composed of fish, and they will be seen for hours standing by the side of ponds and streamlets, watching for their prey, which they catch by a single dart of their powerful beak. Like the rooks, they build their nests on trees with sticks, lined with dried grass, wool, and other warm materials. (Fig. 1282.) The female lays from 4 to 6 eggs, of a pale greenish-blue color. The *H.* is largely represented in America; and one of the largest



Fig. 1283.—THE GREAT BLUE HERON, (*Ardea Herodias.*)

species, the Great Blue *H.*, or Crane, *Ardea Herodias,* (Linn.) (Fig. 1283.) is common in the United States. It measures upwards of 5 feet in length; the beak is 8 inches long, and of a brown color, inclining to yellow on the sides; on the back of the head is a long-feathered crest; the space between the beak and eye is naked, and of a pale-yellow; all the upper parts of the body, with the belly, tail, and legs, are brown; the quills black; the neck, breast, and thighs rufous. Like the other species, it frequents the borders of the lakes and rivers, and feeds on reptiles and small fishes. When wounded, it at once prepares for defence; and the dog or man who comes within reach is sure to receive a severe wound; and the danger is greater as these birds generally aim at the eye.

Her'on Isles, a group of islands in the Gulf of Mexico, S. of the mouth of Mobile Bay; Lat. 30° 12′ N., Lon. 88° W.

Her'onry, *n.* A breeding-place for herons.

Her'on's-bill, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ERODIUM.

Her'onshaw, Hern'shaw, *n.* A HERON, *q. v.*

Heroöl'ogist, *n.* [Gr. *herōs,* and *logos,* discourse.] One who treats of, or discourses upon, heroes.

He'ro's Fountain. See FOUNTAIN OF HERO.

He'roship, *n.* The character of a hero.

He'ro-worship, *n.* The worship of heroes, practised by the nations of antiquity; hence, extravagant admiration of heroes, or heroic qualities.

Herpes, (*hēr'peez,*) *n.* [Lat. and Gr.] (*Med.*) A disease of the skin, consisting in the eruption of small aggregated vesicles. Several varieties of *H.* are mentioned by systematic writers on skin-diseases. A common form is familiarly known as *shingles.* In this, which, though not a dangerous is a very troublesome disease, patches of herpetic vesicles extend either quite around, or half around the body near the waist. The treatment of *H.* in its several forms consists merely in correcting the state of the secretions by alteratives and aperients.

Herpet'ic, *a.* [Fr. *herpétique.*] Pertaining to, resembling, or partaking of the nature of, the herpes; as, *herpetic* eruptions.

Herpetolog'ic, Herpetolog'ical, *a.* Relating, or pertaining to, herpetology.

Herpetol'ogist, *n.* One versed in herpetology.

Herpetol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *herpetos,* a reptile; *logos,* a discourse.] (*Zoöl.*) That branch of the science which treats of reptiles. *H.* has received the attention of naturalists both in ancient and modern times. Linnæus gave much study to the subject, and Ray devoted considerable time to it. Lacépède, Brongniart, Latreille, and Daudin, also contributed to its advancement in the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th century. In later times the principal writers on *H.* have been Schlegel, Gray, Müller, Owen, Agassiz, and others. Additional interest is added to the study of this branch of science on account of the numerous fossil remains of reptiles belonging to former geological periods which have been found. Many of these possess extraordinary characters, and are of immense size. Until lately, the *Batrachia,* or Amphibia, have always been included with the reptiles; consequently, in most works on *H.* a description of them is to be found. In this work they are separated in a distinct class, as proposed by Prof. Agassiz, who, in his *Essay on Classification* (1857), insists on the separation of the amphibians from the reptiles by the different manner in which their structural plan is carried out; the former breathing by lungs or gills, undergoing metamorphosis, laying a large number of small eggs, and having a naked skin,—while the latter are covered with horny scales, lay few and comparatively large eggs, breathe by lungs, and undergo no marked transformation.—See BATRACHIA and REPTILES.

Her'polhode, *n.* [A word coined from the Gr. *herpō,* I wind along, *polos,* an axis, and *hados,* a road.] (*Math.*) A plane transcendental curve, employed first by Poinsot in his graphic representation of the motion of a body around a fixed point. It is the locus of the point of contact with a fixed plane of an ellipsoid movable around its fixed centre.

Herre'ra, FRANCESCO, *el Viejo,* (the elder,) an eminent Spanish painter, B. at Seville, 1576. He was employed to paint in the palace and churches of his native town, and he also painted many *genre* subjects. A *Last Judgment,* and a *Descent from the Cross,* are among his principal works. D. about 1650.—HERRERA, FRANCESCO, *el Mozo,* (the younger,) son of the preceding, and also a painter, B. at Seville, about 1622. He studied at Rome, and after his return became second president of the Academy of Painting, Murillo being then president. He afterwards went to Madrid, and became first painter to Philip IV. D. about 1680.—There were several other artists of the name of Herrera contemporary with the above.

Herre'ra-Tordesil'las, ANTONIO DE, a Spanish historian, B. 1559, who wrote a General History of the Spanish Conquests in America between 1492 and 1554, a very elaborate and valuable work, in 4 vols. folio. He also wrote a *General History of Spain during the reign of Philip II.,* in 3 vols. folio, and other important historical works. D. 1625.

Her'rerite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as SMITHSONITE, *q. v.*

Her'rick, ROBERT, an English poet, B. in London, 1591, and educated at Cambridge. He is the author of some of the most charming pastoral and anacreontic verse in the language, partaking largely of the quaint imagery and melodious expression of the Elizabethan school. *The Hesperides* may be esteemed his principal work. Many of his songs, as *Cherry Ripe,* &c., are popular even at the present day. A selection of *H.*'s poetical works, edited by Prof. Child, was published at Boston, in 2 vols., 12mo., 1856, and a new edition was also brought out in London, in 1859.

Her'rick, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-township of Bradford co., abt. 10 m. of Towanda; *pop.* abt. 1,350.

—A post-township of Susquehanna co.; *pop.* abt. 1,150.

Her'rickville, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Bradford co.

Her'ring, *n.* [A.S. *hæring;* Du. *haring;* Ger. *häring;* Fr. *hareng;* It. *aringa.* The A.S. is probably from *here*—Ger. *heer,* Goth. *harjis,* an army, a multitude.] (*Zoöl.*) A fish, several species of which form the genus *Clupea,* family *Clupeidæ.* The length of the head of the *H.*, compared to the length of the body alone, without the head or caudal rays, is as 1 to 4; the depth of the body compared to the whole length of the fish, as 1 to 5; the commencement of the dorsal fin is half-way between the point of the upper jaw and the end of the fleshy portion of the tail; the longest ray is nearly as long as the base of the fin; the pectoral fin being rather large compared to the size of the other fins. The ventral fin arises considerably behind the line of commencement of the dorsal fin, and is small, with elongated axillary scales, its origin half-way between the point of the lower jaw and the end of the short central caudal rays. The anal fin begins half-way between the origin of the ventral and the end of the fleshy portion of the tail, and extends over half the distance between its origin and the end of the fleshy portion; thus occupying the third quarter division of the distance between the origin of the ventral fin and the end of the fleshy portion of the tail. The rays are very short; the tail considerably forked, with the outer rays double the length of the middle ones. The lower jaw is much the largest; the dorsal and abdominal lines of the body slightly convex; the belly carinated, but not serrated, the scales moderate in size, oval, and thin. The upper part of the fish is a fine blue color, with green and other reflections, when viewed in different lights; the lower part of the side and belly, and the gill-covers, silvery white, exhibit-

ing the appearance of extravasation when the fish has been dead some twenty-four hours. The dorsal and caudal fins are of a dusky hue, and those on the lower parts of the body almost white. The opinion, once entertained, that the proper home of the *H.* is within the Arctic Circle, and that its vast shoals issue thence at certain seasons, migrating southward, and spreading themselves along the shores of Europe, Asia, and America, is now discarded as utterly without foundation; and the *H.* is believed to be an inhabitant of deep water, from which, at certain seasons, it approaches the shores, probably never migrating to any great distance. The young are abundant in the shallow water near the shores at seasons when the parent fish are absent. The *H.* seems always to deposit its spawn in comparatively shallow water, and is said to be very indifferent whether the spawning-ground be sandy, rocky, or covered with submarine vegetation. Certain localities, however, have the reputation of being favorite spawning-grounds. When the great annual shoals of herrings appear on the coasts, they generally swim near the surface of the water, and are followed by multitudes of larger fishes, as hakes, dog-fishes, &c., which prey on them; great numbers also fall a ready prey to gulls and other sea-birds, which congregate for the occasion. The food of the *H.* is believed to consist chiefly of minute crustaceans and *acalephæ*; but it feeds also on small fishes, not scrupling to devour even the young of its own species. The immense multitudes of herrings annually taken by the net cause no apparent diminution of their abundance, the destruction being compensated for by prodigious fecundity; more than 68,000 eggs have been counted in the roe of a single female. But *H.*, without any apparent cause, often desert parts of the coast where for a time they have been remarkably abundant, not returning in similar plenty till after the lapse of a number of years. Such seems to be the case on our Eastern coasts. Until the last 30 years it frequented the harbors of Cape Cod in myriads from March till June; since that time it has become comparatively rare. The common American species, *C. elongatu* (Lesueur), differs somewhat in its external appearance from the common European species, *C. harengus* (Linn.), above described. It varies in length from 12 to 15 inches; the color above is deep blue, tinged with yellow, with silvery sides and lower parts; opercula brassy, and, like the sides, with metallic reflection; irides silvery, and pupils black. *H.* are full of roe in the end of June, and continue in season till the beginning of winter, when they deposit their spawn. The young *H.* begin to approach the shores in July and August, and are then from half an inch to two inches long. The *H.* was unknown to the ancients, being rarely, if ever, found within the Mediterranean. The Dutch are said to have engaged in the fishery in 1164. The invention of pickling or salting *H.* is ascribed to one Benkels, or Benkelson of Biervliet, near Sluys, who died in 1397. The emperor Charles V. visited his grave, and ordered a magnificent tomb to be erected to his memory. Since this early period the Dutch have uniformly maintained their ascendency in the *H.* fishery. The mode of fishing for *H.* is by drift-nets, very similar to those employed in the pilchard fisheries; the fishing is carried on only in the night, the most favorable time being when it is quite dark, and the surface of the water is ruffled by a breeze.

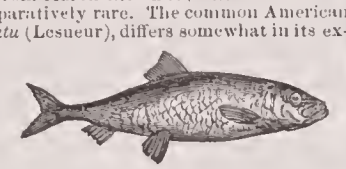


Fig. 1284.—HERRING.
(*Clupea elongata.*)

Her'ring, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Allen co.

Her'ring-bone, *n.* Pertaining to, or resembling the spinal bone of a herring; as, *herring-bone* stitch, a kind of cross-stitch in seams.

Herring-bone work. (*Building.*) Masonry in which the stones are laid aslant instead of being bedded flat.

Her'rington's Corners, in *New York*, a P. O. of Chemung co.

Her'rin's Prairie, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Williamson co.

Her'riottsville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Washington co.

Herrn'huter, *n.* [From *Herrnhut*, in Upper Lusatia, Germany, the first established abode of the sect.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) See MORAVIANS.

Hers, *pron. fem. possessive.* (*Gram.*) Of her; belonging to her; as, this house is *hers* — *i. e.*, this is *her* house.

"My eyes are oft'ner washed than *hers*." — *Shaks.*

Herschel, (*hĕr'shel,*) *n.* [From the discoverer, *Sir W. Herschel.*] (*Astron.*) Same as URANUS, *q. v.*

Herschel, (*hĕr'shel,*) SIR WILLIAM, F. R. S., a distinguished astronomer, B. at Hanover, 1738. He was educated as a musician, and early in life entered one of the bands belonging to the Hanoverian army. Finding no chance of promotion in his own country, *H.*, in 1757, repaired to England, where he met with success as a teacher and director of music. Imbued with a taste for, and having acquired a considerable knowledge of astronomy, he resolved to construct for himself a telescope wherewith to view the celestial phenomena he had hitherto read of only. He accordingly completed, in 1774, a 5-feet Newtonian reflector, with which he could see the satellites of Jupiter and the ring of Saturn. Not contented with this, *H.* made in succession no fewer than 200 *seven*-feet, 150 *ten*-feet, and about 80 *twenty*-feet telescopes. His first regular observations with the telescope were made in 1776 and following years, and were published in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1780. In 1781 he discovered what he at first thought a comet, but which turned out to be a new planet, which he called the *Georgium Sidus*, but which has since received the name of *Uranus*, from its being next to Saturn. After this discovery, which spread his reputation over Europe, King George III. munificently enabled him, by the grant of a salary, to devote the whole of his time to astronomy. He therefore took up his residence at Datchet, near Windsor, where he made many discoveries in double and triple stars, on the proper motion of the sun and solar system, the spots at the pole of Mars, and the nebulæ and cluster of stars observed by Messier and Mechain. In 1787, *H.* discovered a 2d and 4th satellite of the Georginm Sidus, and in 1790 and 1799, five other satellites, viz., the 1st, 3d, 5th, and 6th, all of which move in a retrograde direction, in orbits almost perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic. In 1781, George III defrayed the expense of a 40-feet telescope with a mirror 4 feet in diameter, 3½ inches thick, and weighing 2,118 lbs. With this magnificent instrument *H.* discovered the 6th and 7th satellites, and also the spots, belts, and flattening on the 4 new planets between Mars and Jupiter. Till 1820, Sir William communicated almost every year important papers to the Royal Society on nebulæ, clusters of stars, the construction of the heavens, the motion of the solar system, on double stars, and on the 4 new planets between Mars and Jupiter. We owe to him also the discovery of invisible heating rays beyond the red extremity of the spectrum. Sir William *H.* was a member of the principal scientific societies of Europe and America; was created LL. D. in 1786, and in 1816 received the Cross of the Royal Guelphic Order. In 1820 he was elected the first president of the Royal Astronomical Society, and published in the first vol. of its *Transactions* a paper on 145 new double stars. D. Aug. 25, 1822.

HERSCHEL, SIR JOHN FREDERICK WILLIAM, BART, F. R. S., D. C. L., only son of the preceding, B. 1792. He was educated at Cambridge, where he became senior wrangler in 1813, and following in his father's footsteps, devoted his future career to astronomical pursuits. In 1816 he received the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society for observations on 10,000 multiple stars, and in 1823 presented to the Royal Society a catalogue of 380 double and triple stars, whose positions and apparent distances had never until then been fixed. In 1830, he published measurements of 1,236 stars, which he had discovered with his 20-feet reflecting telescope. At the same time he also devoted his attention to physics, the results of which appeared in his *Treatise on Sound*; *Treatise on the Theory of Light*; *Treatise on Astronomy*, &c., besides a great number of scientific memoirs published in the Royal Society's "Transactions," &c. He spent four years (1834–8) at the Cape of Good Hope, where he examined the whole Southern celestial hemisphere, and derived important meteorological and astronomical observations therefrom. In 1838 he was elected president of the Royal Society, and created a baronet; in 1839, an honorary D. C. L. of Oxford; and in 1842 was elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen University. In 1848 he filled the office of President of the Royal Astronomical Society; in 1850, published his valuable *Outlines of Astronomy*, and in the same year was appointed Master of the Mint, which post he resigned in 1855. D. 1871.

Her'schelite, *n.* (*Min.*) A white or colorless mineral, found in hexagonal tubular crystals. *Sp. gr.* 2·06. *Comp.* Silica 47·39, ammonia 20·90, lime 0·38, soda 8·33, potash 4·39, water 17·84.

Herse, *n.* [Fr., a portcullis, from Lat. *hirpex*, gen. *hirpicis*, harrow.] Originally, a frame whereon lighted candles were placed at the obsequies of distinguished persons.

(*Fortif.*) (Also written HERSILLON.) A lattice or portcullis armed with spikes, used to close a gateway; also, a harrow used in lieu of a cheval-de-frise to impede the advance of an enemy.

—A hearse. See HEARSE.

—*v. a.* To put on or into a hearse.

"Would she were *hersed* at my foot."—*Shaks.*

—To carry to the grave.

Herself, *pron.* [*Her* and *self.*] (*Gram.*) The emphasized and reciprocal form of *she* and *her*, denoting a female; as, she *herself* is to blame for this; — used, also, in the predicate, both in the nominative and objective cases; as, it is *herself*, she deceived *herself*. — In her proper, true, and real character; hence, mistress of her own thoughts and actions; self-governing; sane; in her right mind; as, she is now *herself* again, she has come to *herself*.

By herself, alone; unaccompanied; solitary; apart; as, she chooses to walk by *herself*.

Her'sey, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Mecosta co.

Her'seyville, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Monroe co., about 4 m. W. of Sparta.

Hers'feld, or HIRSCH'FELD, a town of Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, on the Fulda. *Manuf.* Woollen cloth, and serge. *Pop.* 8,000.

Hersil'lon, *n.* (*Fortif.*) See HERSE.

Hers'man's, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Brown co.

Hers'tal, Her'istal, a town of Belgium, prov. of Liege, on the Meuse, 3 m. N.E. of Liege. *Manuf.* Iron and steel goods. It was in ancient times a fortress, and from it Pepin d'Héristal, progenitor of Charlemagne, took his title. *Pop.* 6,600.

Hertford, or **Herts,** (*hart'ford,*) a county of England, bounded N. by Cambridge and Bedford, E. by Essex, S. by Middlesex, and W. by Buckingham and Bedford; *area*, 611 sq. m. *Manuf.* Straw-plaiting and paper-making. *Prod.* Wheat, barley, oats, turnips, hay for the London market, and the county carries on a large trade in malt. The chief rivers are the Ouse, Lea, Maran, Beane, Rib, Stort, Colne, Ver, and New River. By diligent manuring, for which the proximity of London affords abundant facilities, the soil of *H.*, though not naturally fertile, has been brought to a considerable degree of productiveness. *Pop.* 185,500.

HERTFORD, a town of England, cap. of above co., on the Lea, 21 m. N. of London. *Manuf.* Flour and malt. The castle served as a place of imprisonment for David, king of Scotland, and John the Good, king of France. *Pop.* 7,265.

Hertford, in *North Carolina*, a N.E. co., adjoining Virginia; *area*, about 320 sq. m. *Rivers.* Blackwater and Meherrin rivers, which unite in Ohis co. to form the Chowan River. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Winton. *Pop.* about 10,500.

—A post-village, cap. of Perquimans co., on the Perquimans River, abt. 12 m. from its mouth, and abt. 154 m. E. of Raleigh.

Her'tha, AER'THA, AOA'THA, EOR'THE. (*Myth.*) A chief divinity of the ancient German and Scandinavian nations. She was worshipped under a variety of names, of which the chief were analogous to those of Terra, Rhea, Cybele, and Ops among the Greeks and Romans.

Her'uli, *n. pl.* (*Hist.*) This Teutonic tribe, from the coast of the Baltic, descended the Danube to the Black Sea, sailed through the Hellespont in 262, when, with other Gothic tribes, they assailed the cities of Greece, burning, among others, the famous temple of the goddess Diana at Ephesus. They were met near Athens by Dexippus, who routed them in 267. They again wandered northward, invaded Italy, and overthrew the W. empire in 476. The Longobardi almost destroyed them in 512, and their name is mentioned for the last time in history at the defeat and death of Teias by Narses, in 553.

Herz, HENRI, a German composer and pianist, B. in Vienna, 1806. His numerous productions are remarkable for elegance; as a pianist he enjoyed great popularity. In 1846–7 he made a professional visit to the U. S.

Herzegovina, (*harts-e-go-vee'na,*) or HERSEK, (*hair'seck,*) a former province of the Ottoman Empire, nominally forming (with the exception of Castel-nuova, and some adjoining districts) a part of the *eyalet* or pashalic of Bosnia. *H.* was bounded N. by Croatia, S. by Montenegro, E. by Bosnia, and on the W. by Dalmatia. The principal cities are Frebigne (former cap.), and Mostar. Its physical aspect, as well as its political and ethnographical character, coincide with those of Bosnia, *q. v.* *H.* was occupied in 1878 under the Berlin treaty, (p. 297,) and the gov't administered by the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. *Pop.* 330,000.

Hesdin, (*hes'daing,*) a strongly fortified town of France, dept. Pas-de-Calais, on the Canche, 16 m. S.E. of Montreuil; *pop.* 4,000.

Hesh'bon, (*Script.*) A celebrated city of the Amorites, 20 m. E. of the mouth of the Jordan, (*Josh.* iii. 10; xiii. 17.) It was given to Reuben; but was afterwards transferred to Gad, and then to the Levites. It had been conquered from the Moabites by Sihon, and became his capital; and was taken by the Israelites a little before the death of Moses, (*Num.* xxi. 25; *Josh.* xxi. 39.) After the ten tribes were transplanted into the country beyond the Euphrates, the Moabites recovered it, (*Isaiah* xv. 4.) Its ruins are now called Hesban, and cover the sides of a hill 7 m. N. of Medeba.

Hesh'bon, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Indiana co.

He'siod, one of the earliest Greek poets, who is usually supposed to have lived in the 8th cent., B. C. He was a native of Ascra, in Bœotia, but almost nothing is known of his life. A family dispute drove him from Ascra, and he settled at Orchomenos. The works attributed to him are the poems entitled, *Works and Days*, *Theogony*, *Shield of Hercules*, and the lost *Catalogue of Women*. The poetry of the *Works and Days* is of a homely and didactic character, dealing with the practical interests of common life. It is "a faithful transcript," says Gottfried Müller, "of the whole condition of Bœotian life." The *Theogony*, however, is of a different character, being an attempt to present a systematic view of the origin and powers of the gods, and of the order of nature. It is of great importance for the history of the religion of the Greeks.

Hesio'ne, (*Myth.*) A daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, and sister of Priam. Neptune, in his anger against her father for having failed in a promise towards him, sent a monster to ravage his country. The oracle consigned her, as an expiatory victim, to it; Hercules delivered her as she was about to be devoured by the monster; but not obtaining the reward promised by her father, he carried her off, and gave her in marriage to his friend Telamon. The abduction of *H.* became the Trojan pretext for the carrying off of Helen by Paris.

Hes'itancy, *n.* [Lat. *hæsitantia.*] A hesitating; a doubting; a pausing to consider; dubiousness; suspense.

"Some of them reasoned without doubt or *hesitancy*." *Atterbury.*

—Vacillation of manner; indecision of thought or action; as, he spoke with *hesitancy*.

Hes'itant, *a.* [Lat. *hæsitans.*] Hesitating; deliberative; not prompt to act or decide.—Wanting aptness or fluency of speech.

Hes'itantly, *adv.* With doubt, pause, or hesitancy.

Hes'itate, *v. a.* [Lat. *hæsito*, *hæsitatum*, frequent. from *hæreo*, *hæsum*, to hang or hold fast, to stick. See ADHERE.] To stick fast; to remain fixed in a place; to stop or pause respecting decision or action; to be doubtful as to fact, principle, or determination; to be in suspense; as, he *hesitates* about the matter.—To stammer; to halt or bungle in speech; as, a *hesitating* delivery.

—*v. a.* To be undecided in reference to; to be vacillating about; also, to speak haltingly, or with hesitation; to stammer out.

"Just hint a fault, and *hesitate* dislike."—*Pope.*

Hes'itating, *p. a.* Doubting; pausing; stammering.
Hes'itatingly, *adv.* With hesitation or doubt.
Hesita'tion, *n.* [Fr. *hésitation*, from L. Lat. *hesitatio.*] Act of hesitating; a pausing or delay in forming an opinion or commencing action; doubt. — A stopping in speech; intermission between words; stammering.

"Many clergymen are unable to go on without perpetual *hesitations.*" — *Swift.*

Hes'per, Hes'perus, *n.* [Lat. *hesperus;* Gr. *hesperos.*] The evening star.
Hes'per, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township of Winneshiek co., abt. 14 m. N.E. of Decorah; *pop.* of township 1,010.
Hesperan'tha, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of herbaceous plants, order *Iridaceæ*, the species of which are commonly called *Evening-flowers*, in reference to the time the flowers expand.
Hespe'ria, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Oceana co.
Hespe'rian, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Webster co.
Hesper'ides, *n. pl.* (*Myth.*) The name of the famous sisters, who, assisted by the dragon Ladon, guarded the golden apples which Hera had received, on her marriage with Zeus, from Ge. Their genealogy, as well as their number, are variously given by mythologists. They were, however, commonly set down at 4, whose names were Ægle, Erythia, Hestia, and Arethusa. The locality of the gardens was also a matter of controversy, the two favorite opinions placing them westward of Mount Atlas, and north of the Caucasus. With the assistance of Atlas the apples were stolen by Hercules, who killed the dragon.
Hesper'idine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A fragrant volatile oil, obtained from the leaves and the rind of the fruit of the *Aurantiaceæ*, q. v.
Hesperid'ium, *n.* [From the golden apples of the *Hesperides.*] (*Bot.*) A many-celled, few-seeded, superior, indehiscent fruit, covered by a spongy separable rind; the cells easily separable from each other, and containing a mass of pulp, in which the seeds are imbedded; — example, the orange.
Hes'peris, *n.* [Gr., evening, — the flower being then more fragrant.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Brassicaceæ.* The species *H. matronalis*, the Rocket or Dame's Violet, stem single, erect, 3-4 feet high, leaves lanceolate, flowers purple, often doubled, is a fine garden perennial, said to be found native about Lake Huron.
Hes'perus, *n.* [Lat.] See HESPER.
Hess, HEINRICH VON, one of the most distinguished of modern German painters, B. at Düsseldorf, 1798. He was of a family illustrious in art, and was first taught by his father. After distinguishing himself by several fine religious paintings, he was sent to Rome under the patronage of the king of Bavaria, and in 1826 was appointed professor in the Academy of Munich, and director of the Painted-Glass Manufactory. His most celebrated frescoes are those of All-Saints Church, the Court Chapel, and the basilica of St. Boniface, the latter representing scenes in the life of the saint. Among his other works are named a *Holy Family*, exhibited in 1817; *Faith, Love, Hope; Apollo and the Nine Muses*, painted during his stay at Rome; and a *Last Supper.* The works of this great artist form one of the principal attractions of Munich. He obtained great reputation also as a portrait-painter. D. at Munich, 1863.
Hes'se, or Hes'sia, a territory of Germany, originally peopled by the Catti, or Chatti, an old Teutonic tribe. In the time of Clovis I. it formed part of Thuringia, but in 902 was under the govt. of a count of Hesse. It afterwards passed by marriage into the possession of Louis I. of Thuringia (1130-1140), and on the extinction of his male line in 1247, was erected into a distinct landgraviate under Henry "the Infant," whose claims were finally established in 1264. In 1292 it became a principality of the empire, and in 1458 was divided into *Upper* and *Lower Hesse*, the entire territory again becoming united under the Landgrave of Lower Hesse in 1500. On the death of Philip I., in 1567, *H.* was divided between his four sons, who founded the houses of Cassel, Marburg, Rheinfels, and Darmstadt. The first house of Rheinfels becoming extinct in 1583, and that of Marburg in 1604, the country became divided between the families of Hesse-Cassel and Hesse-Darmstadt, (*q. v.*)
Hes'se-Cassel, formerly ELECTORAL HESSE, [Ger. *Kurhessen,*] a prov. of W. Germany, belonging to Prussia, consisting of a central territory, bounded N.W. by Prussia, Westphalia, and Waldeck; N.E., Hanover, and Prussian Saxony; E., Saxe-Weimar; S. and S.E., Bavaria; and W. Frankfort, Nassau, and Hesse-Darmstadt; the whole lying between Lat. 50° 5′ and 52° 28′ N., and Lon. 8° 30′ and 10° 40′ 30″ E. *H. C.* was formerly divided into 4 sub-provs., viz., Upper and Lower Hesse, Fulda, and Hanau. *Area*, 4,430 sq. m. *Surface.* Mountainous in the N.E., E., and S. portions; and, generally speaking, one of the most richly wooded countries in Europe. *Rivers.* Weser, Main, Fulda, &c. *Soil.* Moderately fertile. *Agric. Prod.* Rye, barley, oats, pulse, maize, and potatoes. Tobacco, flax, and hemp are also raised. *Clim.* Healthy. *Min.* Mining is extensively carried on; iron, cobalt, copper, rock-salt, and coal being the chief results. *Manuf.* Linens, hardware, arms, earthenware, &c. *Chief towns.* Cassel (the cap.), Hanau, Fulda, and Marburg. *Pop.* 770,569. *Hist.* The sovereign house of *H. C.* was founded by William "the Sage" in 1567. The landgrave was raised to the dignity of elector by the treaty of Luneville in 1801. From 1806 to 1813, *H. C.* formed a part of the kingdom of Westphalia, of which Cassel was the cap. It was reërected into an electorate in 1813, and finally annexed to Prussia in 1867, which power, by a decree of Dec. 7, 1868, amalgamated it with the duchy of Nassau, under the title of HESSE-NASSAU.
Hes'se-Darmstadt, or the GRAND-DUCHY OF HESSE, a state of S. Germany forming part of the German Empire, consisting of the provs. of Starkenburg and Rhenish Hesse, separated from each other by the Rhine, and bounded N. by the Prussian prov. Hesse-Nassau, E. Bavaria, S. Baden, and W. Rhenish Bavaria and Prussia. *Area*, 1,670 sq. m. *Gen. Desc.* The surface of *H.-D.* is very diversified, consisting, for the most part, of a level and very fertile plain; the E. part of Starkenburg, however, is occupied by the hilly and richly-wooded tract of the Odenwald. *Rivers.* The Rhine, Main, Setz, Nahe, &c. *Clim.* Healthy. *Soil.* Highly productive, and especially adapted to agriculture. *Prod.* Cereals, wines, fruits, rape, hemp, flax, tobacco, timber, &c. Cattle-breeding is conducted on an extensive scale. *Min.* The working of salt, copper, and iron mines is an important feature of industrial economy; building-stone, slates, marble, gypsum, and potter's clay form, also, important mineral products. *Manuf.* Damask, linens, silks, tobacco, earthenware, and chemicals. *Govt.* A limited monarchy, hereditary in the male line, whose head bears the title of grand-duke. This state may, however, be considered as possessing a mere nominal independence, it being, in all essential respects, entirely under Prussian control.

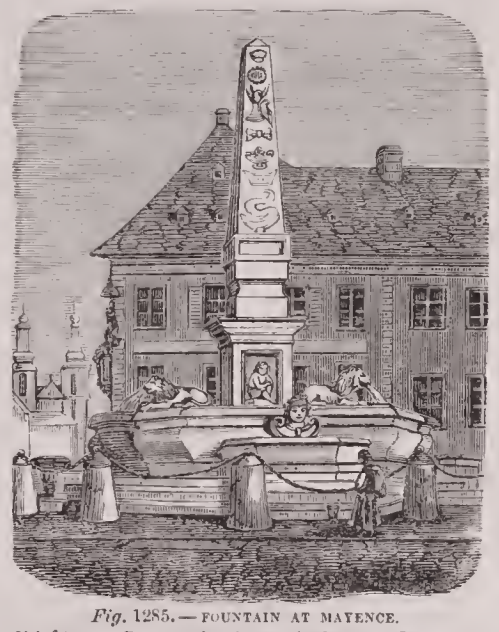


Fig. 1285. — FOUNTAIN AT MAYENCE.

Chief towns. Darmstadt (the cap.), Mayence, Worms, &c. *Pop.* 564,971. *Hist.* This state was separated from Hesse on the death of Philip I. ("the Magnanimous"), in 1567. In 1801 Louis X. was compelled to cede several districts on the left bank of the Rhine, for which he received in exchange the duchy of Westphalia, &c. In 1806, *H.-D.* became a grand-duchy. The grand-duke joined the alliance against France in 1813, and ceded Westphalia and other territories to Prussia in 1815; in 1850, joined the Austrian league assembled at Frankfort under the name of the *Ancient German Diet*, and, in 1866, surrendered to Prussia the prov. of Upper Hesse, comprising an area of 377 Eng. sq. m.
Hes'se-Hom'burg, a former landgraviate of Germany, consisted of the provs. of Homburg and Meisenheim; the former of which was bounded by Hesse-Darmstadt, Hesse-Cassel, and Nassau, and the latter by Rhenish Prussia and the Bavarian palatinate; *area*, 106 sq. m.; *pop.* 26,000. The male line of *H.-H.* became extinct by the death of the landgrave Ferdinand Heinrich Friedrich, March 24, 1866; the state was incorporated with Hesse-Darmstadt, and now forms part of Prussian Hesse-Nassau.
Hes'se-Nas'sau, a new prov. of Prussia, incorporated by decree of Dec 7, 1868, by the union of the prov. of Upper Hesse (formerly a portion of the grand-duchy of Hesse) with the *ci-devant* duchy of Nassau; *pop.* 1,379,745.
Hes'senbergite, *n.* (*Min.*) A transparent bluish mineral from Mt. Fibia, near St. Gothard. It is a silicate, but its composition is not fully known.
Hessian, (*hĕsh'an,*) *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating or belonging to Hesse, Germany: as, *Hessian* patriots.
—*n.* A native of Hesse, Germany.
Hessian Boots, *n. pl.* A kind of long, tasselled boots.
Hessian Fly, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CECIDOMYA.
Hes'site, *n.* (*Min.*) Tellurie silver. A gray mineral of metallic lustre, containing silver 62·8, tellurium 37·2, sometimes gold in place of part of the silver. *Sp. gr.* 8·3-8·6. Occurs at the Stanislaus mine, Cal.
Hess Road, in *New York*, a P. O of Niagara co.
Hess'ville, in *New York*, a village of Montgomery co., about 50 m. W. by S. of Albany.
Hess'ville, in *W. Virginia*, a post-office of Harrison co.
Hest, *n.* [A. S. *hâs;* Ger. *geheiss*, command.] Command; precept; injunction. (Principally used in composition.) See BEHEST.
Hes'ter, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Marion co., abt. 10 m. N. of Palmyra.
Hes'tonville, in *Pennsylvania*, a suburban village within the chartered limits of Philadelphia, about 4 m. W. of the State House.
Hesychast, (*hĕs'e-kăst,*) *n.* [Gr. *hēsychastēs.*] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a singular class of fanatics, who were established in the 15th century, in some of the Greek monasteries of Mount Athos. These Quietists pretended to have attained a perfect interior life of devotional repose by intense contemplation. One of their maxims, apparently derived from some of the strange practices of the Indian ascetics, directs the disciple to "raise his spirit above all vain and transient things, repose his head on his breast, and turn his eyes with his whole power of meditation upon his navel." Hence, these visionaries derived the nickname of *Omphalopsychoi* (Cantacuzenus, ii. 38), or *Umbilicarii;* they were also termed *Thaborites*, from their notion respecting a divine light inhabiting the heart of the devotee.
Hetæ'ria, *n.* [Gr. *hetaireia*, companionship.] (*Hist.*) A word frequently used by classical writers to signify an association of any kind; thus the fraternities of the early Christians are called Hetæriæ. In modern times two celebrated associations among the Greeks have assumed the name. The first was the *Hetæria of the Philomusoi*, or Friends of the Muses — a society formed for the purposes of education, founded (it is said) by Capo d'Istrias, about 1814; it established schools at Athens and elsewhere, and numbered at one time 80,000 associates. It was dissolved in 1821; but renewed in 1824, when Athens was in the hands of the Greeks. The more famous political Hetæria owes its foundation to the celebrated Rigas, who died in 1798. It was renewed abt. 1816, extended its ramifications through all Greece, and produced the Greek revolution, begun by Ypsilanti in 1821.
Hetch'el, *v. a.* See HATCHEL.
Het'ero-. [Gr. *heteros*, the other, one of two.] As a Greek prefix, or in composition, this term usually indicates *difference*; — used antagonistically to the prefix *homo*, denoting resemblance.
Heterocar'pous, *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, the other, and *karpos*, fruit.] (*Bot.*) That bears fruit of two sorts or shapes.
Heteroceph'alous, *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, and *kephalē*, a head.] (*Bot.*) Having male and female flower-heads in the same individual.
Heterocercal, (*het-er-o-ser'kal,*) *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, and *kerkos*, the tail.] (*Ichth.*) An epithet applied to fishes which have the upper fork of the tail longer than the lower, as in the shark and sturgeon.
Heterochromous, (*hĕt-er-ŏk'ro-mus,*) *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, and *chroma*, color.] (*Bot.*) Applied to a flower-head, when the florets of the centre or disc are different in color from those of the circumference.
Het'eroclite, *n.* [Fr. *hétéroclite;* Gr. *heteroklitos* — *heteros*, another, and *klitōs*, bent, from *klinō*, to bend down, to decline.] That which is of a different declension. — Any thing or person deviating from common forms.

(*Gram.*) A word which is irregular or anomalous.

Het'eroclite, Heteroclit'ic, Heteroclit'ical, *a.* Irregular; anomalous; deviating from ordinary forms or rules; abnormal; as, "*heteroclitical* sins." *Browne.*
Het'eroclin, *n.* (*Min.*) A brownish-black mineral, consisting mainly of binoxide of manganese, a variety of BRAUNITE, *q. v.*
Heterodac'tyle, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having the toes irregular, either as to number or formation. — *Maunder.*
Het'erodox, *a* [Fr. *hétérodoxe;* Gr. *heteros*, and *doxa*, a notion, an opinion, from *dokeō*, to think.] Holding opinions different from those which are established, or are prevalent.

(*Ecc.*) Said of persons holding opinions repugnant to the doctrines of the Scriptures, or contrary to those of an established Church; heretical; contrary to the faith and doctrines of the Scriptures; antagonistic to the doctrines or tenets of any established Church; — opposed to *orthodox.*

Het'erodoxly, *adv.* In a heterodox manner.
Het'erodoxness, *n.* State or condition of being heterodox.
Het'erodoxy, *n.* [Fr. *hétérodoxie.*] An opinion or doctrine different from or contrary to the doctrines of the Scriptures, or opposed to those of an established church; heresy.
Heterog'amous, *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, and *gamos*, marriage.] (*Bot.*) Applied to grasses, when the arrangement of the sexes is different in different spikelets from the same root, as in *Andropogon*; in Composite plants, where the florets are of different sexes in the same flower-head.
Heterogan'gliate, *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, and *gagglion*, ganglion.] (*Physiol.*) Having the ganglionic nervous system, and the ganglions, often unsymmetrically scattered.
Heterogene'ity, *n.* [Fr. *hétérogénéité.*] Heterogeneousness.
Heterogen'eous, Heteroge'neal, *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, and *genos*, race, descent, sort, kind. See GENUS.] Of a different kind or nature; unlike or dissimilar in kind; — used in opposition to *homogeneous;* as, *heterogeneous* bodies.

Heterogeneous attraction. (*Chem.*) See AFFINITY.

Heterogeneous quantities. (*Math.*) Quantities incapable of being compared together in respect of magnitude, as lines and surfaces, surfaces and solids, &c.

Heteroge'neously, *adv.* In an heterogeneous manner.
Heteroge'neousness, *n.* State or quality of being heterogeneous; difference of nature and quality; dissimilitude or contrariety in kind.
Heterogen'esis, *n.* [Gr. *heteros*, and *genesis*, birth.] (*Physiol.*) A term defined by Pouchet as noting the production of a new animal without the intervention of parents, all its primordial elements being drawn from surrounding nature. It is analogous to spontaneous generation.

Heterog'eny, *n.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, and *genos*, race.] The production of young in different kinds.

Heterograph'ic, *a.* Representing different sounds in different words with the same letters.

Heterog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, and *graphē*, writing.] That method of spelling in which the same letters represent different sounds in different words, as in the ordinary English orthography. — *Webster.*

Heterol'ogous, *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, and *logos*, proportion.] Having different constituent elements or parts: having unequal proportions; — in contradistinction to *homologous.*

H. series. (*Chem.*) Those series whose numbers manifest a similarity of origin from homologues, but which differ considerably in their properties. See HOMOLOGOUS SERIES.

Heterom'erous, *n. pl.* [Gr. *heteros*, and *meros*, a leg.] (*Zoöl.*) A name given to Coleopterous insects which have five joints in the tarsus of the first and second pair of legs, and only four joints in the tarsus of the third pair.

Heteromor'phite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as JAMESONITE, *q. v.*

Heteromor'phous, *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, and *morphē*, form.] (*Bot.*) Of an irregular or singular form; having two or more shapes.

Heteroön'sian, Heteroön'sious, *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, and *ousia*, essence.] Partaking of different natures, or essential qualities.

Heteropath'ic, *a.* [Gr. *heteropathēs.*] Same as ALLOPATHIC, *q. v.*

Heteroph'yllous, *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, and *phyllon*, leaf.] (*Bot.*) Applied to plants which have two different kinds of leaves on the same stem.

Het'eropod, *n.* One of the HETEROPODA, *q. v.*

Heterop'oda, *n. pl.* [Gr. *heteros*, and *pous*, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of molluscous animals comprehending those which have the foot compressed, and in the form of a thin vertical fin, as in the *Carinaria.*

Heterop'odous, *a.* Of, relating or pertaining to, the heteropods.

Heterop'tera, *n. pl.* [Gr. *heteros*, and *pteron*, wing.] (*Zoöl.*) A section of Hemipterans comprehending all the Bugs, distinguished by having the hemelytra terminating abruptly by a membranous appendage.

Heterop'tics, *n. sing.* [Gr. *heteros*, and Eng. *optics.*] False optics.

Heterosci'an, (*het-er-ōsh'yan,*) *a.* (*Geog.*) Of, relating or pertaining to, a portion of the earth's surface, considered relatively to a certain other portion, so situated that the shadows of two objects, one being in the former, and the other in the latter, fall in opposite directions. — *Webster.*

—*n.* [Gr. *heteroskios* — *heteros*, and *skia*, shadow.] (*Geog.*) An epithet applied by the ancient geographers to the inhabitants of the two temperate zones, because their shadows at mid-day are always projected in opposite directions in respect to each other; in one case to the north, and in the other to the south.

Het'erosite, *n.* (*Min.*) A phosphate of the oxides of iron and manganese; a variety of TRIPHYLITE, *q. v.*

Heteros'trophe, *a.* [See below.] (*Conch.*) Reversed; a term applied to shells whose spires turn in a contrary direction to the usual way.

Heterot'ropal, Heterot'ropous, *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, and *trepō*, I turn.] (*Bot.*) A term applied to the embryo of a seed when the former lies across the latter, that is to say, neither pointing to its base nor apex.

Heth, in *Indiana*, a township of Harrison co.; *pop.* abt. 1,590.

Het'man, *n.*; *pl.* HETMANS. [Pol.: Russ. *ataman*, from Ger. *hauptmann*, headman, captain.] The title given to the commander-in-chief of the Cossacks.

"The Ukraine's *Hetman*, calm and bold." — *Byron.*

Het'rieks, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of York co.

Heu'chelheim, a town of Prussia, formerly in prov. Ober-Hessen, Hesse-Darmstadt; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Heuche'ra, *n.* [After *J. H. Heucher*, a German botanist.] (*Bot.*) A genus of herbaceous plants, order *Saxifragaceæ. H. Americana*, the Alum-root, is a neat plant, 2–4 feet high, found in all the States; leaves roundish, panicle elongated, calyx campanulated and more conspicuous than the purplish-white petals. Its root is astringent, hence its common name.

Heu'landite, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral occurring in right rhomboidal prisms or their modifications. Color, white, sometimes red, gray, or brown; transparent. Found in Chester, Mass., Bergen Hill, N. J., &c. *Sp. gr.* 2·2. *Comp.* Silica 59·1, alumina 16·9, lime 9·2, water 14·8.

Heu'sonville, in *New York*, a post-office of Greene co.

Heu'velton, in *New York*, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., on the Oswegatchie River, abt. 5 m. S.E. of Ogdensburg.

He'veene, *n.* (*Chem.*) A heavy oil obtained by the distillation of gutta-percha.

He'ves, a town of Hungary, 60 m. E.N.E. of Perth; *pop.* 6,100.

Hew, (*hū,*) *v. a.* (*imp.* HEWED or HEWN.) [A. S. *heawan, geheawan*; D. *houwen*; Ger. *hauen*; Sansk. *cho*, to cut, to cut down.] To cut, as with an axe, or other edged instrument; — frequently preceding *down*, or *off.* "Yet shall the axe of justice hew him *down*." (*Sidney.*) — To shape by cutting with a sharp tool or instrument; — often before *out*; as, "Thou hast *hewn out* a sepulchre here" (*Isaiah* xxii.); — hence, to form laboriously.

"The gate *hew'd* by Mars himself, from Indian quarries came." *Dryden.*

—To chop; to hack; to cut to pieces.

Hewed, (*hūd,*) *p. a.* Cut and made smooth or even; chopped; hacked; shaped by cutting, or by a chisel.

Hew'er, *n.* One who hews wood or stone.

Hewn, *p. a.* The same as HEWED, *q. v.*

Hewn Stone. (*Masonry.*) That kind of stone which is employed after the whole face has been worked; it differs from block stone in the superior quality of the work upon the surface.

Hexaeap'sular, *a.* (*Bot.*) Possessing six capsules.

Hex'achord, *n.* [Gr. *hex*, and *chordē.*] (*Mus.*) A progression of six notes, to which Guido attached the syllables *ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la.* The *H.* is called a *sixth*; and is twofold, *greater* and *less.* The former is composed of two greater, two less tones, and one greater semitone, making five intervals; the latter, of two greater tones, one lesser, and two greater semitones.

Hexadac'tylous, *a.* [Gr. *hexadaktylos.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having six fingers or toes.

Hex'ade, *n.* [Gr. *hexadas*; Lat. *hexadis.*] A series or succession of six numbers.

Hex'agon, *n.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *gonia*, an angle; Fr. *hexagone.*] (*Geom.*) A plane figure bounded by six straight lines. When these are equal, the *H.* is *regular.* The side of a regular *H.* is equal to the radius of its circumscribing circle, a property which has numerous useful applications. The area is equal to the square of its sides multiplied into the constant number 2·598076; that is, into three times half the tangent of 60°.

Hexag'onal, *a.* Having six angles and six sides.

Hexagonal Numbers. (*Arith.*) Figurate numbers of the second order and fourth class; they represent the successive sums of an arithmetical series whose first term is 1, and common difference 4. The nth hexagonal number, therefore, is $n(2n-1)$.

Hexag'onally, *adv.* In the form of an hexagon.

Hexagyn'ian, Hexag'ynous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Possessing six pistils.

Hexahe'dral, *a.* Having the figure of an hexahedron; cubic.

Hexahe'dron, *n.* [Gr. *hex*, and *hedra*, base; Fr. *hexadre.*] (*Geom.*) A solid bounded by six planes. A parallelopiped is an *H.* whose opposite faces are parallel. The cube or *regular hexahedron* is one of the five regular solids, having six equal square faces, twelve equal edges, and eight solid angles, each formed by the meeting of three plane right angles.

Hexahem'eron, *n.* [Fr.; Gr. *hex*, and *hemera*, day.] A term or duration of six days. — The history of the six days' labor of creation, as described in the first chapter of Genesis.

Hexam'erous, *a.* [Gr. *hex*, and *meros*, part.] (*Bot.*) In sixths, or sixth parts.

Hexam'eter, *n.* [Fr. *hexamètre*; Gr. *hex*, and *metron*, a measure, a verse, a metrical line.] (*Pros.*) The commonest and most important form of dactylic verse used among the ancient Greeks and Romans. It was termed *hexameter* in consequence of its consisting of six feet, either dactyls or spondees, which could be used indifferently throughout the verse, with two exceptions: that the last foot must be invariably a spondee, and the last but one a dactyl. In a few rare cases, either to vary the rhythm, or to produce some special effect, a spondee is introduced in the fifth foot, when the line is denominated a *spondaic* line.

Hexamet'ric, Hexamet'rical, *a.* Consisting of six metrical feet.

Hexam'etrist, *n.* A writer in hexameters.

Hexan'dria, *n.* [Gr *hex*, and *andros*, male; Fr. *hexandrie.*] (*Bot.*) A Linnæan class of plants having six stamens.

Hexan'drian, Hexan'drous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Possessing six stamens.

Hexan'gular, *a.* [Gr. *hex*, and Eng. *angular.*] Presenting six angles or corners.

Hex'aped, *a.* Having six feet.

Hexapet'alous, *a.* [Gr. *hex*, and *petalon*, leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having six petals.

Hexaph'yllous, *a.* [Gr. *hex*, and *phyllon.*] (*Bot.*) Six-leaved.

Hex'apla, *n.* [Gr.] (*Bibliog.*) The combination of six versions of the Old Testament by Origen is so called, viz., the Septuagint, those of Aquila, Theodotion, Symmachus; one found at Jericho, and another at Nicopolis.

Hex'aplar, *a.* Sextuple.

Hex'apod, *a.* [Gr. *hex*, and *pous, podos*, a foot.] Six-footed.

—*n.* (*Zoöl.*) An animal with six legs, such as a true insect.

Hexap'terous, *a.* [Gr. *hex*, and *pteron*, wing.] Possessing six wing-like processes.

Hexastich, Hexastichon, (*-stik, hex-as'ti-kon,*) *n.* [Gr. *hexastichos.*] (*Lit.*) A poem comprising six verses.

Hex'astyle, *n.* [Gr. *hexastylos.*] (*Arch.*) A triangle, or building, having six columns in front.

Hex'ham, a town of England, in Northumberland co., on the Tyne, 19 m. W. of Newcastle; *pop.* 6,500.

Hexoctahe'dron, *n.* [Gr. *hex*, and Eng. *octahedron.*] (*Geom.*) A solid presenting 48 equal triangular faces.

Hexyl, (*heks'il,*) *n.* [Gr. *hex*, six.] (*Chem.*) A liquid of agreeable aromatic odor, boiling at 395°, obtained from œnanthytate of potash by voltaic decomposition. It is the sixth of the series of the hydrocarbon radicals of the alcohols, and is also called caproyl. *Form.* $C_{12}H_{13}$.

Hey, (*hāi,*) *interj.* [Probably from *high.*] An exclamation of joy or mutual exhortation; — contrary to the Lat. *hei.*

"Then *hey* for praise and panegyric!" — *Prior.*

Hey'-day, *interj.* [For *high-day.*] An expression of frolic or exultation, and, sometimes, of wonder.

"Thou spend'st such *hey-day* wit in praising him." — *Shaks.*

—*n.* A frolic; wildness; exuberance of life.

"At your age the *hey-day* in the blood is tame." — *Shaks.*

Heyst-op-den-berg, (*histe-op-den-bairg,*) a town of Holland, on the Great Nethe, 17 m. S.E. of Antwerp; *pop.* 7,800.

Hey'wood, JOHN, one of the earliest English poets and dramatists, b. about 1500. He is also said to have been well skilled in music, and as a player on the virginals. He was a great favorite with Henry VIII. and Queen Mary, but on the accession of Elizabeth he went to Mechlin. One of his principal works is entitled, *The Spider and the Fly, a Parable.* D. 1565.

Hey'worth, in *Illinois*, a post-office of McLean co.

Hezeki'ah, a pious king of Judah, succeeded his father Ahaz about 726 B. C., and D. about 698 B. C. His history is contained in 2 Kings 18–20; 2 Chr. 29–32. He was succeeded by the unworthy Manasseh.

Hiatus, (*hi-ā'tus,*) *n.* [Lat., from *hio*, to open or gape; Gr. *caō.*] An opening; a gaping; an aperture; a gap; a chasm. — (*Bibliography.*) A chasm or blank space left in a manuscript, as from a passage erased, &c.

(*Gram.* and *Pros.*) The occurrence of a final vowel, followed immediately by the initial vowel of another word without the suppression of either by even an apostrophe. In the French language, the *H* is most carefully avoided, but in the English not so much attention is paid to it, although it is considered a blemish by the more careful writers.

Hiawas'see, in *Georgia*, a post-vill., cap. of Towne co., on the Hiawassee River, abt. 85 m. N. by W. of Athens.

Hiawassee, in *Georgia, N. Carolina*, and *Tennessee*, a small river rising in Union co. of the former state, and flowing N.W. into N. Carolina, traverses Cherokee co., thence into Polk co. of Tennessee, it continues its tortuous N.W. course between Bradley and McMinn cos., entering the Tennessee River in Meigs co.

Hiawatha, (*hī-a-waw'tha,*) in *Kansas*, a post-village, cap. of Brown co., about 40 m. W. by N. of St. Joseph, Missouri; *pop.* about 350.

Hib'bardsville, in *Kentucky*, a village of Henderson co., about 14 m. E. of Henderson.

Hib'bett's, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Carroll co.

Hibbiappa'ba, in Brazil. See IBIAPABA.

Hibbs'ville, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Appanoose co.

Hiber'nacle, Hyber'nacle, *n.* [Lat. *hibernaculum.*] That which serves as winter-quarters. (R.)

Hibernae'ulum, Hybernae'nlum, *n.* [Lat.] (*Gardening.*) Any thing used as a protection to young buds during winter. — *Craig.*

Hiber'nal, Hyber'nal, *a.* [Fr.; from Lat. *hibernus — hiems*, winter.] Relating or pertaining to winter; wintry.

Hi'bernate, Hy'bernate, *v. a* To winter; to pass the winter-season in a domiciled state, as beasts, birds, &c.

Hiberna'tion, Hyberna'tion, *n.* The act of hibernating, or of passing the winter in a domicile or place of seclusion.

(*Zoöl.*) That peculiar condition of sleep in which certain animals — chiefly cheiroptera and rodentia — pass the winter-season. The bats, the hedgehog, and the dormouse are the most striking examples of this phenomenon.

Hiber'nia, the Roman name for IRELAND, *q. v.*

Hiber'nia, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Callaway co., on the Missouri River, opposite Jefferson City.

Hiber'nia, in *New York*, a post-office of Dutchess co. — A post-office of Morris co.

Hiber'nian, *a* [From Lat. *Hibernia.*] (*Geog.*) Pertaining or relating to Hibernia, or the modern Ireland; as, the *Hibernian* brogue.

—*n.* A native or inhabitant of Ireland.

Hiber'nianism, Hiber'nicism, *n.* An idiom of speech peculiar to the Irish.

Hiber'no-Cel'tic, *n.* The branch of the Celtic language spoken by the people of Ireland.

Hibis'cus, *n.* [Gr. *hubris*, haughtiness.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, order *Malvaceæ.* The species *H. Cannabinus* yields the fibre known as *sunnee*, or *brown Indian hemp*, which is used in India as a substitute for true hemp. It is sometimes confounded with *sunn hemp*, which is the produce of a leguminous plant. (see CROTALARIA.) *H. arboreus*, a native of the W. Indies, is also remarkable for the tenacity of its inner bark, and some authors declare that the whips formerly used by the slave-drivers were manufactured from its fibres. The petals of a Chinese species, *H. rosasinensis*, the China-rose, are astringent, and are used by the "Celestials" to blacken their eyebrows and the leather of their shoes. Various other species of *H.* yield valuable fibres useful for textile fabrics, or for paper.

Hiccius Doccius, (*hik'shī-us dōk'shī-us.*) [A corruption from the Lat. *hic est doctus*, this is a learned man.] A cant phrase for a juggler, or one who plays tricks of legerdemain.

"And *hiccius doccius* played in all." — *Hudibras.*

Hiccough, (*hik'kup,*) *n.* (Sometimes written HICCUP.) [*Hic* and *cough*; Dan. *hikke*; formed from the sound.] (*Med.*) A spasmodic affection of the diaphragm, in which the muscles of respiration and of the larynx are more or less involved. *H.* may occur from eating too hastily after a lengthened fast, from drinking cold water, or from any causes affecting the stomach. As a symptom towards the end of fever, or in gangrene, it is always regarded as the near harbinger of death. The treatment of *H.*, when a sudden ejaculation or a diversion of the patient's mind fails to check it, is to give 20 drops of sal-volatile and 15 drops of ether in a wine-glass of camphor-water, or, in severe cases, 30 drops of laudanum.

Hick'man, in *Kentucky*, a W. co., adjoining Mississippi and Tennessee; *area*, about 240 sq. m. *Rivers.* Bayou Chien, and Mississippi River. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Clinton. *Pop.* about 8,000.

—A post-village, cap. of Fulton co., on the Mississippi River, about 320 m. W.S.W. of Frankfort; *pop.* about 1,200. It was formerly called MILLS POINT.

Hick'man, in *Tennessee*, a W. central co.; *area*, about 840 sq. m. *Rivers*. Duck River, and numerous smaller streams. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Iron ore. *Cap.* Centreville. *Pop.* about 10,500.

Hick'man Creek, in *Kentucky*, enters the Kentucky River through Jessamine co.

Hick'man's Bend, in *Arkansas*, a village of Mississippi co.

Hick'ory, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of the genus of trees *Carya*, order *Juglandaceæ*. The hickories are exclusively North-American. They are large and beautiful trees, attaining a height of 70 or 80 feet, with pinnate leaves. The timber of all of them is very heavy, strong, and tenacious, but decays speedily when exposed to heat and moisture, and is said to be peculiarly liable to injury from worms. Great quantities of *H.* are used to make hoops for casks. It is also much used for handspikes. Musket-stocks, shafts of carriages, handles of whips, large screws, &c., are made of it. It is greatly esteemed for fuel. The nuts of some of the species are excellent eating, and much resemble walnuts.—*C. alba*, the *Shell-bark* or *Shag-bark H.* (Fig. 1286), so called from its shaggy outer bark peeling off in long, narrow plates, yields the common *hickory-nut* of the northern parts of the U. States; it is also known as the *Kisky Thomas Nut.*



Fig. 1286.— THE SHELL-BARK HICKORY,
(*Carya alba.*)

It abounds on Lake Erie, and in some parts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The trunk is slender. The leaves are often 20 inches long. The nuts are in considerable request, and are sometimes exported. The shell is thin but hard, the kernel sweet. An oil, which is used by the Indians as an article of food, is obtained from it by pounding and boiling.—*C. sulcata*, the *Thick Shell-bark H.*, a very similar tree, abounding in the fertile valleys of the Alleghany Mountains, has a nut with a thick, yellowish shell, which is often brought to market in America, under the names of "Springfield Nut" and "Gloucester Nut."—*C. olivæformis* yields the *Pecane* or *Pecan Nut*, sometimes called the "Illinois Nut."—Other species yield the *Mocker Nut*, *Pig Nut*, and *Bitter Nut.*

Hick'ory, in *Illinois*, a township of Fulton co.
—A post-village of Lake co., abt. 50 m. N.N.W. of Chicago.
—A township of Schuyler co.; *pop.* about 850.

Hickory, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Van Buren co.

Hickory, in *Mississippi*, a post-office of Newton co.

Hickory, in *Missouri*, a S.W. central co.; *area*, about 410 sq. miles. *Rivers*. Little Niangua and Pomme de Terre rivers, and Lindley's and Warblow creeks. *Surface*, uneven; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Hermitage. *Pop.* (1870) 6,452.

Hickory, in *Ohio*, a village of Carroll co., about 120 m. E.N.E. of Columbus.
—A post-office of Lucas co.

Hickory, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Lawrence co.; *pop.* about 1,250.
—A rich and populous township in the W. part of Mercer co., celebrated for its schools, 20 in number, with an aggregate of 1,600 pupils; its coal-mines, of which it has 18, produce over 2,500 tons daily; and its 9 blast-furnaces turn out daily 200 tons of first-class pig-metal. *Pop.* about 7,500.
—A township of Venango co.; *pop.* about 600.
—A post-village of Washington co.

Hick'ory Barren, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Greene co., about 120 m. S.W. of Jefferson City.

Hickory Branch, in *Indiana*, a P.O. of Posey co.

Hickory Corners, in *Michigan*, a P. O. of Barry co.

Hick'ory Corners, in *New York*, a post-office of Niagara co.

Hick'ory Corners, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Northumberland co.

Hick ory Creek, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Fayette co., about 80 m. S.S.E. of Springfield.

Hick'ory Creek, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Audrain co., about 60 m. N.E. of Jefferson City.

Hickory Creek, in *Tennessee*, a village of Warren co.

Hick'ory Creek, in *Texas*, enters the Rio Llano in Gillespie co.

Hickory Flat, in *Alabama*, a P.O. of Chambers co.

Hickory Flat, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Cherokee co., about 125 m. N.W. of Milledgeville.

Hickory Flat, in *Kentucky*, a village of Simpson co.

Hickory Flat, in *Mississippi*, a P. O. of Tippah co.

Hickory Fork, in *Virginia*, a P.O. of Gloucester co.

Hickory Grove, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Crawford co., abt. 37 m. W. of Macon.

Hickory Grove, in *Illinois*, a P. O. of Massac co.

Hickory Grove, in *Iowa*, a village of Jackson co., about 70 m. N.E. of Iowa City.
—A township of Jasper co.; *pop.* 314.
—A township of Scott co.; *pop.* 1,211.

Hick'ory Grove, in *Kentucky*, a P.O. of Greaves co.

Hickory Grove, in *Michigan*, a village of Jackson co., about 96 m. W. of Detroit.

Hickory Grove, in *S. Carolina*, a P. O. of York dist.

Hickory Grove, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Grant co.; *pop.* about 800.

Hickory Hill, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Marion co., about 44 m. S.E. by S. of Vandalia.

Hickory Hill, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Cole co., about 17 m. S.W. of Jefferson City.

Hickory Hill, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Chester co.

Hickory Hill, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Beaufort district.

Hickory Hill, in *Tennessee*, a P. O. of Bedford co.

Hickory Hill, in *Texas*, a post-office of Cass co.

Hickory Level, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Carroll co., about 150 m. W.N.W. of Milledgeville.

Hickory Plains, in *Arkansas*, a post-village of Prairie co.

Hickory Point, in *Illinois*, a village of McDonough co., about 10 m. S.E. of Macomb.

Hickory Point, in *Indiana*, a P. O of Porter co.

Hickory Port, in *Missouri*, a P. O. of Grundy co.

Hickory Ridge, in *Illinois*, a P.O. of Hancock co.

Hickory Ridge, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Cape Girardeau co.

Hickory Run, in *Pennsylvania*, a P.O. of Carbon co.

Hickory Tavern, in *Maryland*, a P.O. of Hartford co.

Hickory Tavern, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of Catawba co.

Hick'orytown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Montgomery co., about 8 m. E. of Norristown.
—A village of Venango co.

Hicks, Elias, an eminent minister of the religious Society of Friends, b. on Long Island, 1748. The preaching of *H.*, and the manner of his treatment by a portion of Friends, were among the principal causes of the division of that society. D. 1830.

Hicks'burg, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Dorchester co.

Hick's Cor'ners, a village of Grenville co., Upper Canada, about 8 m. S. of Kemptville.

Hicks ford, in *Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Greenville co., on the Meherrin River, about 62 m. S. of Richmond.

Hick's Mills, in *Illinois*, a post-office of De Kalb co.

Hick's Run, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Elk co.

Hicks'ville, in *California*, a post-village of Sacramento co., about 20 m. S.E. of Sacramento.

Hicks'ville, in *New York*, a post-village of Queen's co., about 26 m. E. of Brooklyn.

Hicks'ville, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Defiance co., about 172 m. N.W. of Columbus; *pop.* of township about 1,300.

Hick'ville, in *Michigan*, a village of Oakland co., abt. 29 m. N.W. of Detroit.

Hick'wall, Hick'way, *n.* [Old Eng.] (*Zoöl.*) A small wood-pecker, *Picus minor.*

Hid, Hidden, (*hid'n,*) *pp.* of Hide, *q. v.* Concealed; secreted.

"The several parts lay *hidden* in the piece."—*Dryden.*

—Secret; mysterious; not known.

"What I have *hidden*, hope thou not to know."—*Dryden.*

Hid'age, *n.* [From *hide*, an O. Eng. land-measure.] A tax formerly levied by the English monarchs on every hide of land.

Hidal'go, *n.* [Sp., corrupted from *hijo de algo*, son of somebody; Pg *fidalgo.*] A Spanish nobleman of the lower class. The title, although frequently applied during the last century and Middle Ages, is now extinct.

Hidal'go, in *Texas*, a S. co., adjoining Mexico; *area*, about 2,300 sq. m. *Rivers*. Rio Grande, and Olmos Creek. *Surface*, mostly level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Edinburg. *Pop.* about 2,000.

Hid'dekel, one of the rivers of the Garden of Eden, believed to be the Tigris.

Hid den, *pp.* and *p. a.* from *hide*. See Hide and Hid.

Hid'denly, *adv.* In a hidden, secret, or mysterious manner.

Hide, *v. a.* (*imp.* Hid; *pp.* Hidden, Hid.) [A.S. *hydan*; D. *hoeden*, to guard, to watch; Goth. *huotan*; W. *cuddiaw*, to cover, to conceal: allied to Gr. *keutho*, to cover closely; Sansk. *chad*, to cover.] To cover; to conceal; to secrete; to withhold or withdraw from sight.

"Ye little stars! *hide* your diminished rays."—*Pope.*

—To withhold from knowledge; to keep secret; to screen.

"Teach me . . . to *hide* the fault I see."—*Pope.*

—To shelter; to protect; to keep in safety; as, to *hide* in a place of security.

To hide the face, to discountenance; to withdraw grace or favor.

"Thou didst *hide thy face*, and I was troubled."—*Ps.* xxx. 7.

To hide the face from, to overlook; to pass without censure.—To be displeased with; to exhibit severity to.—*To hide one's self*, to secure one's safety; to prevent detection.

—*v. n.* To be or to lie concealed or secreted; to withdraw from sight or observation; to abscond.

"Bred to disguise, in public 'tis you *hide*."—*Pope.*

Hide-and-seek, a play among children, in which some hide that the others may find them.

Hide, *v. a.* To flog; to beat; to whip; to flagellate; as, to *hide* a rowdy. (Used both in England and the U. States.)

Hide, *n.* [A.S. *hyde*, from *hydan*; Du. *huid*; Ger. *haut*; Dan. and Icel. *hud*. See verb above.] That which covers and protects the flesh or the body of an animal; the skin of an animal, either raw or dressed.

(*Com.*) The skin of some of the larger animals, which are specially adapted for the manufacture of leather, and which are also a source of glue. The term is applied chiefly to those of cattle, the horse and the hippopotamus, and of the buffalo when intended for tanning. The skins of young cattle are distinguished as *kips*, and those of the deer, sheep, goat, seal, &c., even though intended for leather, are called *skins.*

—The human skin;—used in a contemptuous sense.

"Oh, tiger's heart, wrapt in a woman's *hide*."—*Shaks.*

Hide, Hyde, *n.* [A.S. *hyd.*] An old English measure of land. Its contents are not quite certain, but are stated to have been 100 Norman, or 120 English acres.

Hide'-bound, *a.* Having the hide close;—applied to a horse or a cow when the skin sticks so closely to the ribs and back as not to be easily loosened or raised.

(*Arboriculture.*) A term applied to trees in which the bark does not swell freely in proportion to the growth of the tree.

Hid'eous, *a.* [Fr. *hideux.*] Frightful; terrible; horrible; ghastly; shocking to the eye.—Distressing or repugnant to the ear; discordant: provoking terror, dismay, or confusion; as, a *hideous* yell.—Hateful; detestable; loathsome.

Hid'eously, *adv.* In a manner to frighten; dreadfully; shockingly.

Hid'eousness, *n.* Frightfulness to the eye; dreadfulness; horribleness.

Hid'er, *n.* One who hides, secretes, or conceals.

Hid'ing, *n.* Concealment; withdrawment; a withholding.

Hid'ing-place, *n.* A secret place; a spot adapted to concealment.

Hidrot'ic, *n.* [Gr. *hidrōtos*, sweat.] (*Med.*) A medicine to promote perspiration.

Hie, *v. n.* [A.S. *higan, higian*; Icel. *hegga*, to move.] To hasten; to move or run with haste; to go in haste; to speed. (Used principally in poetical composition.)

"Hang up thy lute, and *hie* thee to the sea."—*Waller.*

Hielmar, (*hel'mar.*) a lake of central Sweden, surrounded by the districts of Nykioping, Oorebro, and Westeraas; *area*, 40 m. in length, by an average of 8 m. in width. It communicates with Lake Malar by the Or, or *Batka.*

Hiel'mite, *n.* (*Min.*) A black mineral from the Kararlvet mine near Fahlun, Sweden. It is a stanno-tantatale of iron, uranium, and yttria, of complicated composition; *sp. gr.* 5·82.—*Dana.*

Hiera'cium, *n.* [Gr. *hierakos*, a hawk,—supposed to strengthen the vision of birds of prey.] (*Bot.*) The Hawkweeds, a gen. of plants, ord. *Asteraceæ.* They are perennial herbs, with leaves alternate, entire or toothed; involucre more or less imbricated, ovoid, many-flowered; scales very unequal. *H. Canadense*, *H. venosum*, and *H. paniculatum*, are American species. *H. murorum*, the Golden-lungwort, or Wall-Hawk-weed, is a native of Europe.

Hie'ra-pic'ra, *n.* [Gr. *hieros*, sacred, and *pikros*, bitter.] (*Med.*) The Holy Bitter, vulgarly called *hickery-pickery*,—a very excellent old-fashioned tonic bitter, made by mixing one part of powdered aloes with two parts of canella alba. Dose, ½ a drachm.

Hierap'olis, [Gr., sacred city.] (*Anc. Geog.*) A city of Phrygia, near the junction of the rivers Lycus and Meander, celebrated for its warm springs, and its cave Plutonium, from which arose a mephitic vapor which was poisonous to all but the priests of Cybele. A Christian church was early established here, and St. Paul mentions it. (*Col.* iv. 12, 13.) The city is now desolate, but its ruins still exhibit many traces of its ancient splendor.—2. A city of Syria, called *Bambyce* by the early natives, one of the chief seats of the worship of Astarte or Ashtoreth.

Hierarch, (*hī'e-rārk,*) *n.* [Gr. *hierarchēs*; Fr. *hiérarque.*] A ruler, or one who governs sacred things.

"Angels, under their *hierarchs* in orders bright."—*Milton.*

Hierar'chal, *a.* Relating or pertaining to a hierarch.

Hierar'chical, *a.* Belonging to a hierarchy, or to sacred or ecclesiastical government.

Hi'erarchism, *n.* Ruling principles of a hierarchy.

Hierarchy, (*hī'e-rar-ke,*) *n.* [Gr. *hieros*, sacred, and *archon*, government.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) Literally, *H.* means a *holy government*, and is used to signify either the constitution and government of the Christian Church, or ecclesiastical polity, comprehending different orders of clergymen, and the government of the Church over the State. Taken in the former sense, with reference to the internal government of the Church, the *H.* arose with the formation of the Christians on an independent establishment; for, although *presbyters*, or elders, were placed at the head of the earliest congregations of Christians, yet their constitution was essentially democratic,—each and all of the members having a share in the concerns of the whole society, and a vote in the election of elders, the exclusion of renegades, and the reception of proselytes. Afterwards, the government of the Church became more and more transferred into the hands of the elders; and in the 2d century, the bishops became chiefs, and took all authority in their own hands, although the elders were still possessed of some semblance of power. In the capitals of different provinces, the bishops were termed *metropolitans*, and were superior in office to the provincial bishops, and thus, gradually, an *aristocratical H.* was formed, and the "metropolitans" of Constantinople, Antioch, Alexandria, and Jerusalem were called "Patriarchs," and looked up to as the heads of the Church, under the sovereignty of the Pope.—According to Dionysius the *Areopagite*, *H.* also denotes a division of the angels which were divided into three of these separate constitutions. The first *H.* was composed of the *cherubim*, *seraphim*, and *thrones*; the second of *dominions*, *virtues*, and *powers*; and the third, of *principalities*

angels, and *archangels*. Some of the Rabbins reckon 4, and others 10 hierarchies, or orders of angels.

Hieratic, (*hī-e-rāt'ik,*) *a.* [Gr. *hieratikos*, from *hieros*, sacred, *hiersus*, a priest.] Sacerdotal; pertaining to priests; priestly; consecrated to sacred uses;—especially applied to the emblematic character used by the Egyptian priests. — See HIEROGLYPHICS.

Hières, in France. See HYÈRES.

Hi'ero, or **Hi'eron I.,** a tyrant of Syracuse, succeeded his brother Gelon B.C. 478. He carried on war for several years with Theron, tyraut of Agrigentum, and his son and successor Thrasydæus, the latter of whom he defeated and got expelled. In 474 he gained, in conjunction with the Cumæans, a great victory over the Etruscans, whose naval power did not recover the blow. Hiero was a patron of scholars, and his court was made illustrious by the presence of Æschylus, Pindar, Simonides, Xenophanes, and other distinguished Greeks. He was also frequently a successful competitor in the games at Olympia and Delphi. His government was very despotic, and was supported by mercenary guards and a spy-system. D. at Catania, B. C. 467.

HIERO II., king of Syracuse, was the son of Hierocles, said to be a descendant of Gelon. After distinguishing himself in the Sicilian war of Pyrrhus, he was chosen, in B. C. 275, general of the Syracusan army. He carried on war with the Mamertines, who had invaded the island and taken Messina, and in 270 was chosen king by the Syracusans. The Mamertines having obtained the alliance of Rome, Hiero in 264 allied himself with the Carthaginians, who had gained a footing in the island, and thus began the first Punic war. Defeated by Appius Claudius in the following year, Hiero made peace with the Romans, and became their faithful and very useful ally. Under his government his subjects enjoyed great prosperity; he made some excellent laws, which the Romans retained after their conquest of Sicily; avoided all parade of royalty; fostered commerce, and strengthened and beautified Syracuse. The mathematician Archimedes lived in his reign. Hiero D. B. C. 215, aged 92.

Hieroch'loa, *n.* [Gr. *hieros*, sacred, and *chloa*, grass.] (*Bot.*) The Holy-grasses, a genus of plants, order *Graminaceæ*. *H. borealis*, the Holy or Seneca grass, is a grass about a foot high, with a brownish glossy lax panicle. It is found in the north of Europe, and in America from Virginia up to the Arctic regions. It has a sweet smell, like that of vernal grass; and in Iceland, where it is plentiful, it is used for scenting apartments and clothes. In some countries, it is strewed on the floors of places of worship on festival-days, whence its name, and that of the genus.

Hierocles, (*hī-er'o-klees.*) The name of several Greeks. — 1. A professor of rhetoric at Alabanda, in Caria: he is said to have excelled in what Cicero called "the Asiatic" style of eloquence. Lived in the 1st century before the Christian æra. — 2. A writer on the veterinary art, of whose work three chapters have been preserved. — 3. A Stoic philosopher, who is said to have flourished about the time of Hadrian. — 4. A writer of a work, which, under the title of "Travelling Companion," gave a description of the provinces of the Eastern empire. This work was edited and printed by Wesseling, at Amsterdam, in 1735. He is supposed to have lived in the 6th century. — 5. A persecutor of the Christians, who was president of Bithynia, and afterwards governor of Alexandria, where he committed numberless cruelties. He wrote some books against the Christians, mentioned by Lactantius and Eusebius. The remains of his writings were published by Bishop Pearson in 1654, with a curious discourse upon them. Lived in the 4th century. — 6. An Alexandrine Platonic philosopher, who wrote seven books on Providence and Destiny, and a commentary on the Golden Verses of Pythagoras; the latter of which is extant, also fragments of the former. Lived in the 5th century.

Hieroc'racy, *n.* [Gr. *hieros*, and *kratos*, power.] Ecclesiastical government; hierarchy.

Hieroglyph, (*hī'e-ro-glif,*) *n.* [Fr. *hiéroglyphe*; Gr. *hieros*, sacred, and *glyphō*, to hollow out, to engrave or carve.] A sacred sculptured or carved character or symbol.

Hieroglyph'ic, or **Hieroglyph'ical,** *a.* [Fr. *hiéroglyphique.*] Relating to hieroglyphics; emblematic; expressive of some meaning by characters, pictures, or figures.

—Enigmatical; occult; obscure; as, *hieroglyphical* scrawl.

Hieroglyph'ically, *adv.* Emblematically; in an hieroglyphic manner.

Hieroglyphics, (*hī-e-rō-glīf'iks,*) *n. pl.* A term generally applied to the representations of animals or other forms, used to express language, and more especially to those found sculptured on the monuments of Egypt. The ancient Egyptians appear to have used about 1,000 symbols, by means of which they were enabled to express themselves correctly and clearly. Among the ancient Greeks this mode of writing was called *hieroglyphic*, or *hierographic*; and its invention was attributed to Thoth, the Egyptian Hermes. In nearly all cases, hieroglyphics consist of representations of the sun, moon, and stars, the human form, animals, fishes, works of art, &c., which were either engraved in reliefs sunk below the surface, or traced with a reed pen on slabs of stone, pieces of wood, or leaves of the papyrus. In the Egyptian monuments the hieroglyphics are sometimes plain, and sometimes decorated with colors. Those found on coffins appear to have been traced out and afterwards colored; those inscribed on papyri are merely sketched out, and are called *linear hieroglyphs*. They are arranged in perpendicular or horizontal columns, separated by lines, and in some cases distributed in a sporadic manner in the area of the picture to which they refer. *H.* appear on the walls of the earliest tombs, and are even found scrawled on the blocks of stone which form the great pyramid of King Cheops. They continued in use for upwards of 3,000 years, when they were superseded by a more condensed writing, called the *Demotic*, and lastly by the modern Coptic, on the introduction of Christianity. All knowledge of the mode of deciphering hieroglyphics was lost from the 10th to the 16th century; and on the revival of learning, the task was undertaken in vain, till the discovery of the Rosetta stone in 1799, when a clue to their interpretation was gained. In 1814 Young was the first to discover, from the name of Ptolemy on this stone, and that of Berenice on a doorway in the south corner of Karnac, that certain *H.* were used to represent sounds, and not ideas exclusively, as had been believed up to that time. From that period the study of hieroglyphics has been pursued by many learned men. Hieroglyphs are divided into two classes — *ideographs*, or symbols representing ideas, not sounds; and *phonetics*, which spell the sound of the word the sense of which they are intended to convey. Nearly all the inscriptions are principally composed of phonetics, which are easily distinguished by their constant recurrence. The ideographs are divided into two classes, — first, those which represent the object directly; as a wolf to represent that animal, a man having the head of an ibis to represent the god Thoth, a bundle of flax to represent flax, &c.; — secondly, those which are enigmatic, and express the idea by less direct means: as a woman beating a tambourine to express joy, a smoking pail for milk, an ape for anger or irritability, and a jackal for cunning. The number of these particular signs, however, was not many, as a certain class of them was used to express more ideas than one. Thus a figure representing a seated man signified man in all his relations, functions, and offices; meaning either father, brother, governor, priest, &c.; the particular meaning being conveyed by the arrangement of phonetics before the sign. In the same manner all acts of locomotion were represented by two legs in the act of walking; all actions where the arms were required, by an arm holding a stick; all precious stones by a ring; and all beasts and objects made of leather by a skin. The *H.* closely resemble in their use the cuneiform characters of the Assyrians. (See CUNEIFORM.) The Chinese mode of writing is also very similar to the hieroglyphs of ancient Egypt in the use of the phonetics. The ideographs are often preceded by a group of phonetics indicating the spelling. Thus *Aush*, a wolf, is preceded by a hare *A*, a line of water *N*, and a basin *SH*; a jackal, *Sab*, "crafty," is preceded by the back of a chair *S*, and a chisel *B*. Those *H.* called phonetics are fewer in number than the ideographs, and are divided into two classes — those ending in vowels and those ending in consonants. The former are fifty-two in number; and as they represent eighteen sounds of the spoken language, answer the purpose of a pure alphabet. The grammatical forms, the abstract prefixes and affixes, substantive, and auxiliary verbs, — in fact, the great body of the language, is composed of the phonetics. The groups of phonetics preceding the ideographs are constantly interchanged among themselves; and during the long period of three thousand years, similar texts in the papyri show hundreds of words written with different symbols. The hieroglyphical inscriptions on stone among the Egyptians are all religious, historical, or sepulchral. All their books, with the exception of the Rituals, or *hieratic* books, were written in a cursive or flowing hand, of a very distinct, clear shape, with headings at the tops of the pages. This hieratic character, as it is called, did not employ so many symbols as the hieroglyphic, and approached nearer to the alphabetic system. It continued in use till the 2d or 3d century after the birth of Christ. After the 8th century B.C., it was only used for religious purposes. The demotic character was at first only an abridgment of the hieratic forms; but it rapidly lost all resemblance, and finally tried to accommodate the written language as nearly as possible to the alphabetical Greek and Phœnician systems then known to the Egyptians. It remained in use till the 3d century A. D., when it gave way to the Coptic. During the time of Clement it was first learned by the beginners, who then proceeded to learn the hieratic, and afterwards the hieroglyphic, then an old and dead writing. The ancient Ethiopians carved *H.* on their pyramids and monuments, as well as the Egyptians. The characters resemble those in use in the latter days of the Egyptian monarchy. Hieroglyphical inscriptions have also been found at Nineveh, Koyunjik, and in the islands of the Greek Archipelago. The term *H.* has been applied to the picture-writing of the Aztecs, or ancient Mexicans. The subject delineated, such as a monarch or a town, was absolutely painted, and certain hieroglyphs were introduced in order to aid the explanation. The symbol expressing the king's name is attached by a cord over the head of the monarch; that of the town over it, and so on. After the introduction of Christianity, it is said that the monks used these symbols, according to their sounds, to write the Lord's Prayer and other religious formulas. The term *H.* was applied by writers in the 16th century to emblemata or devices symbolizing sentences taken from the Greek and Latin poets, and having no relation to Egyptian *H.* Almanac-makers and astrologers have also applied the term hieroglyphic to the symbolical pictures which are supposed to be prophetic of coming events.

Hierog'lyphist, *n.* A person conversant with hieroglyphics.

Hi'erogram, *n.* [Gr. *hieros*, sacred, and *gramma*, writings.] A kind of sacred writing.

Hierogrammat'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or written in hierograms, or sacred writing.

Hierogram'matist, *n.* [Gr. *hierogrammateus*, a sacred scribe.] A writer of hierograms, or one skilled in hieroglyphics; particularly, one of an order of Egyptian priests whose duty it was to keep the sacred records, to teach the ritual, and to insure its accurate observance.

Hierograph'ic, Hierograph'ical, *a.* [Gr. *hieros*, sacred, and *graphikos*, from *graphein*, to write.] Pertaining to sacred writing.

Hierol'atry, *n.* [Gr. *hieros*, and *latreia*, worship.] Saint-worship, or devotional homage to sacred things.

Hierolog'ic, Hierolog'ical, *a.* Relating, or belonging to, hierology.

Hierol'ogist, *n.* One skilled in hierology.

Hierol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *hierologia.*] A treatise or discourse on sacred things; especially, the science of the ancient Egyptian inscriptions and sacred writings.

Hi'eromancy, *n.* [Gr. *hieromanteia.*] The art of divination from the appearances presented by the victims offered in ancient sacrifices.

Hi'ero-mar'tyr, *n.* A priest-martyr.

Hieromne'mon, *n.* [Gr. *hieromnēmōn*, an observer of sacrifices.] (*Greek Hist.*) The title of one of the two deputies sent to the meetings of the Amphictyonic Council by each tribe forming that confederacy. His office was, as the name imports, to superintend the religious rites on the occasion. It also, in some of the Greek states, denoted a priest, and also a magistrate.

Hieron'ymites, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) An order of hermits, which grew out of the third order of St. Francis (see FRANCISCANS). It was founded by St. Thomas of Sienna, and confirmed by Pope Gregory XI. in 1374. — (Also written *Jeronymites.*)

Hieron'ymus, a tyrant of Sicily, grandson and successor of Hiero II. After reigning 10 months, he was assassinated, and all his family exterminated, B. C. 214.

Hierophant, (*hī-ēr'o-fānt,*) *n.* [Gr., from *hieros*, sacred, and *phainē*, I show.] (*Greek Hist.*) The title borne by the priests who initiated candidates at the Eleusinian Mysteries. He was necessarily a citizen of Athens, and held the office, which was regarded as one of high religious importance, for life.

Hierophan'tic, *a.* [Gr. *hierophantikos.*] Pertaining to hierophants.

Hies'ter's Mill, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O of Berks co.

Hig'ganum, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Middlesex co., about 23 m. S.S.E. of Hartford.

Hig'gin's Point, in *Alaska*, a cape forming the N.W. point of the N. entrance to the channel of Revilla-Gigedo; Lat. 55° 27′ N., Lon. 131° 34′ W.

Hig'ginsport, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Jackson co.

Hig'ginsport, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Brown co., on the Ohio River, about 47 m. above Cincinnati; *pop.* about 750.

Hig'ginsville, in *Illinois*, a P. O. of Vermilion co.

Higginsville, in *New York*, a post-village of Oneida co., about 110 m. W.N.W. of Albany.

Hig'gle, *v. n.* [See HAGGLE, HAWK, and HUCKSTER.] To carry and hawk provisions, vegetables, &c., about for public sale. — To chaffer; to haggle; to be tedious, nice, or close-fisted in making a bargain.

Hig'gledy-pig'gledy, *adv.* Topsy-turvy; upside-down; at sixes and sevens; in confusion and disorder; as, everything is *higgledy-piggledy* just now. (Used colloquially.)

Hig'gler, *n.* One who carries provisions, &c., about for sale. — One who chaffers or haggles in making bargains.

High, (*hī,*) *a.* (*comp.* HIGHER; *super.* HIGHEST.) [A. S. *heah, heach*; D. *hoog*; Ger. *hoch*; Goth. *hauh*; Icel. *háa*; Swed. & Goth. *hög*; probably based upon the Sansk. *adhi*, over, above.] Elevated; lifted up; far above the earth or its surface; elevated above, or far above the horizon; raised above any object; lofty; sublime; as, a *high* mountain, a *high* tower, the sun is *high* in the heavens. — Exalted in nature or dignity; elevated in rank, office, or condition; chief; eminent; lofty; as, *high* renown, a *high* station. — "'Tis from *high* life *high* characters are drawn." (*Pope.*)—Noble; illustrious; of gentle birth; as, a man of *high* family. — Magnanimous; dignified; exalted in sentiment; distinguished; pre-eminent; honorable. "The *highest* faculty of the soul." — Arrogant; proud; boastful; ostentatious; — employed in a bad sense; as, "*high* and threatening language." (*Clarendon.*) —Loud; boisterous; blusterous; tempestuous; violent; forcible; as, a *high* sea, a *high* wind. — Strong; mighty; powerful; sometimes, majestic; triumphant; victorious; as, *high* passions. — Severe; oppressive; violent; as, to carry things with a *high* hand. — Solemn; mighty; held in veneration; as, "*high* instincts." (*Wordsworth.*) — Full; complete; great; rich; luxurious; strong; vivid; deep; as, *high* noon, *high* heat, *high* seasoning, *high* coloring, *high* living, *high* pleasure, &c. — Very abstruse; profound; difficult to comprehend; complex.

"They meet to hear and answer such *high* things." — *Shaks.*

—Dear; costly; of a great price or value; precious; greatly prized; as, a *high* rate of purchase. — Capital; great; — opposed to *little*; as, *high* treason, in distinction from *petty* treason.

(*Chron.*) Remote in past time; far advanced into antiquity.

(*Geog.*) Remote from the equator, north or south; advancing in lat. from the line; as, a *high* temperature.

(*Mus.*) Acute; sharp; — in contradistinction to *grave* or *low*; as, a *high* pitch, a *high* note, a *high* sound.

(*Fine Arts.*) Wrought so as to stand prominently from the surface; as, *high*-relief; also, far advanced in perfection of style; as, *high* art.

High admiral. (*Nav.*) In Great Britain, the chief admiral; the highest rank of admiral. — *High and dry*, raised above the surface of the water; in a dry place; as, a vessel *high and dry*. — *High constable.* (*Eng. Law.*)

A chief of police in some cities; a superintendent officer or constabulary. — *High day.* (*Script.*) A saint's day; a festival; as, *high days* and holidays. — *High jinks,* (derived from an old Scottish pastime,) a festive time; fine doings; jollity. — *High living,* luxurious diet; feeding upon rich or costly food. — *High noon,* midday; the time when the sun is in the meridian. — *High operation.* (*Surg.*) Extraction of the stone from the bladder. — *High place.* (*Script.*) An elevated place whereon sacrifices were offered. — *High school.* See SCHOOL. — *High seas,* the ocean beyond the boundary of jurisdiction of any country; also, the waters of the sea beyond the limits of low-water mark. — *High steam,* a head or high pressure of steam, that is over 50 lbs. on the square inch. — *High time,* proper time for anything to be done; fit occasion. — *High treason.* (*Law.*) Treason against a state or government. See TREASON. — *High water,* highest flood of the tide; also, the time thereof. — *High-water mark,* the margin denoting the customary or periodical flow of the tide; that line of the sea-beach reached by flood-water. — *High wine,* distilled wine; pure alcohol or liquors.

NOTE. *High* is extensively employed in the construction of compound words, the majority of which are self-explanatory; as, *high*-red, *high*-crowned, *high*-flavored, *high*-priced, *high*-shouldered, &c.

High, *adv.* To a great altitude; eminently; greatly; with deep thought; profoundly; powerfully. "He reasoned *high*." — *Milton.*

—*n.* Aloft; a high place; an elevation; superior region; as, on *high*, from *high*.

High'-aimed, (*-ām'd,*) *a.* Having lofty aims or aspirations; as, "high-*aimed* hopes." — *Crashaw.*

High'-altar, *n.* (*Eccl.*) The altar at which alone high-mass is celebrated in Roman Catholic churches.

High'-bailiff, (*-bā'lif,*) *n.* The chief bailiff; also, in England, the chief municipal officer of certain towns; also, an officer belonging to a county-court. (Eng.)

High'banks, in *Indiana,* a village of Pike co., on the White River, abt. 100 m. S.S.W. of Indianapolis.

High Blue, in *Missouri,* a post-office of Cass co.

High'-blest, *a.* Supremely happy. "The mind of God *high-blest*." — *Milton.*

High'-blown, *a.* Much puffed with wind; self-inflated, as with pride or vanity.

High'-born, *a.* Being of noble birth or extraction.

High'-bound, *v. n.* To spring upwards; to bound aloft.

High'-bred, *a.* Well-bred; with aristocratic tastes and manners, becoming a gentleman; as, a *high-bred* air.

High Bridge, in *New Jersey,* a P. O. of Hunterdon co.

High'-built, (*-bilt,*) *a.* Of lofty structure or elevation.

"His look haughty as his pile, *high-built* and proud." — *Milton.*

—Covered with a lofty edifice or building.

"The *high-built* elephant his castle rears." — *Creech.*

High'-church, *n.* (*Eccl.*) That section of the Episcopal Church which maintains the highest notions respecting Episcopacy, the authority of bishops, &c. See PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

High'-church'ism, *n.* The theological doctrines, and ritualistic principles of the High-Church party.

High'-church'man, *n.* An adherent of High-Church tenets.

High'-climbing, (*-klim'ing,*) *a.* Climbing to a high elevation.

—Presenting difficulties of ascent.

High'-colored, High'-coloured, (*-kul'lurd,*) *a.* Exhibiting a strong, deep, or glaring color; as, *high-colored* wine. — Vivid: picturesque; forcibly represented; as, a *high-colored* narrative.

High-Commission, (Court of,) *n.* (*Eng. Hist.*) A court established by 1 Eliz. c. 1, as an ecclesiastical tribunal, without power to fine.

High'-design'ing, *a.* Having great or lofty schemes or designs. — *Dryden.*

High'-embowed, (*-em-bōd',*) *a.* Loftily arched. *Milton.*

High Falls, in *New York,* a post-village of Ulster co., about 70 m. S.W. by W. of Albany.

High'-fed, *a.* Pampered; fed on luxurious diet.

High'-feeding, *n.* Luxury in diet; high-living.

High'-flown, (*-flōn,*) *a.* Elated; pompous; proud; as, *high-flown* hopes. — Turgid; stilted; extravagant; bombastic; as, *high-flown* language.

High'-flushed, (*flŭsht,*) *a.* Elevated; gratified; exhilarated.

High'-flyer, *n.* One who carries his notions or principles to a pitch of extravagance; as, a political *high-flyer.*

High'-flying, *a.* Extravagant in claims, opinions, or aspirations.

High Forest, in *Minnesota,* a post-township of Olmsted co., abt. 6 m. S. of Rochester; *pop.* abt. 800.

High'gate, a village of England, co. Middlesex, forming one of the suburbs of London, 5 m. N.W. of Saint Paul's, and 450 feet higher than the dome of that cathedral; *pop.* 6,000.

High'gate, in *Vermont,* a post-village and township of Franklin co., on Missisque Bay, abt. 50 m. N.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* of township abt. 3,000.

High'gate Resin, *n.* (*Min.*) Fossil copal or Copalite, *q. v.* It is named from Highgate, near London, where it is found.

High'-German, *n.* The modern German language, correctly spoken, — in opposition to *Low-German,* or *Low-Dutch,* or that spoken by the people of those German provinces bordering on Holland.

High'-go, *n.* A spree; a jollification; high jinks; a carousal. (Colloq. and vulgar.)

High'-going *a.* Moving in high, rolling masses, as the waves of the sea.

High'-grown, *a.* Grown to a considerable extent or height.

High'-hand, *n.* Arbitrary behavior; assumption of tyrannical or overbearing manners; as, he lords it over them with a *high-hand.*

High'-handed, *a.* Arbitrary; stringent; oppressive; as, *high-handed* measures.

High'-heaped, (*-hēpt,*) *a.* Piled up high. — *Pope.*

High'-hearted, *a.* Full of spirit and courage.

High'-heeled, (*-hēld,*) *a.* Made with high heels; as, "embroidered *high-heeled* shoes." — *Swift.*

High Hill, in *Ohio,* a post-office of Muskingum co.

High'-hill, in *Texas,* a post-office of Fayette co.

High Hung, *a.* Hung aloft; placed on high; elevated; as, the "*high-hung* taper's light." — *Dryden.*

High Knob, in *Pennsylvania.* See POCONO MOUNTAIN.

High Lake, in *Iowa,* a post-township of Emmet co.; *pop.* 133.

High Lake, in *Pennsylvania,* a P. O. of Wayne co.

High'land, *n.* A mountainous region; an elevated tract of land; as, the *Highlands* of Scotland, *Highlands* of the Hudson, &c.

—*a.* Pertaining to, or partaking of the characteristics of a mountainous or rugged country; specifically, relating or belonging to the Highlands of Scotland; as, a *highland* glen, a *highland* clan, a *highland* welcome.

High'land, in *Illinois,* a township of Grundy co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

—A post-village and township of Madison co., abt. 34 m. E. by N. of St. Louis, Missouri.

High'land, in *Indiana,* a village of Clay co., abt. 12 m. E.N.E. of Terre Haute.

—A township of Delaware co.

—A township of Franklin co.; *pop.* abt. 2,100.

—A township of Green co.; *pop.* abt. 1,350.

—A post-village of Vermilion co., about 70 miles W. of Indianapolis.

High'land, in *Iowa,* a post-township of Clayton co., abt. 5 m. W. of El Kader; *pop.* 722.

—A township of Guthrie co.; *pop.* 147.

—A township of Tama co.; *pop.* 388.

—A township of Union co.; *pop.* 140.

—A township of Wapello co.; *pop.* 838.

—A township of Washington co. *pop.* 663.

—A township of Winneshiek co.; *pop.* 880.

High'land, in *Kansas,* a post-village of Doniphan co., abt. 25 m. W.N.W. of St. Joseph, Missouri.

High'land, in *Maine,* a post-office of Somerset co.

High'land, in *Michigan,* a post-township of Oakland co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

High'land, in *Minnesota,* a post-village of Fillmore co., abt. 30 m. S.S.W. of Winona.

—A village of St. Louis co., abt. 17 m. W.N.W. of Du Luth.

High'land, in *Mississippi,* a post-village of Tishemingo co., abt. 32 m. S.S.E. of Corinth.

High'land, in *Missouri,* a village of Jackson co., abt. 10 m. S. by W. of Independence.

Highland, in *New York,* a township of Sullivan co.; *pop.* about 1,500.

—A post-office of Ulster co.

Highland, in *Ohio,* a S.S.W. co.; *area,* abt. 460 sq. m. *Rivers.* Paint River, and Brush, Rattlesnake, and White Oak creeks. *Surface,* elevated; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Hillsborough. *Pop.* about 45,000.

—A township of Defiance co.; *pop.* about 1,200.

—A post-vill. of Highland co., abt. 50 m. S.W. of Columbus.

—A township of Muskingum co.; *pop.* about 1,500.

Highland, in *Pennsylvania,* a P. O. of Bradford co.

—A township of Chester co.; *pop.* about 1,400.

—A village of Elk co.

Highland, in *S. Carolina,* a P. O. of Greenville dist.

Highland, in *Tennessee,* a post-office of Jackson co.

Highland, in *Texas,* a post-office of Collin co.

Highland, in *Virginia,* a N.W. co., adjoining W. Virginia; *area,* about 400 sq. m. *Rivers.* The head-waters of the James and Potomac rivers. *Surface,* diversified, being bounded N.W. and S.E. respectively by the Alleghany and Shenandoah Mountains. *Soil,* in the valley, fertile. *Cap.* Monterey. *Pop.* about 5,000.

Highland, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village and township of Jackson co., about 55 miles W. of Madison; *pop.* of township about 3,000.

Highland Creek, in *Kentucky,* enters the Ohio River between Union and Henderson cos.

High'lander, *n.* An inhabitant of highlands; a mountaineer; — particularly, a native of the Scottish Highlands. They are sometimes called *Blue-bonnets,* from the national covering of the peasantry, a fabric of thick milled woollen, without seam or lining, and so exceedingly durable, that, with reasonable care, a single bonnet serves a man all his life. This cap, so frequently noticed in historical records and in Scotch songs, was of a broad, round, and flat shape, overshadowing the face and neck, and of a dark-blue color. It has been since somewhat modified, and is now known as the *Glengarry bonnet.* — See CLAN, and SCOTLAND.

Highland Falls, in *New York,* a P. O. of Orange co.

Highland Fling, A dance of the Scots Highlanders.

Highland Grove, in *Iowa,* a P. O. of Jones co.

Highland'ish, *a.* Having the characteristic features of high land, or mountainous scenery.

High landman, *n.; pl.* HIGHLANDMEN, *n.* A Scots Highlander.

"It's ill to tak' the breeks frae a *Hielandman.*"—*Scots Proverb.*

Highland Mills, in *New York,* a post-village of Orange co., about 95 m. S.W. of Albany.

High'land Nurseries, in *New York,* a post-office of Schuyler co.

High'land Park, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Lake co., on Lake Michigan, about 24 m. N.N.W. of Chicago.

High'land Prairie, in *Illinois,* a village of McHenry co., about 68 m. N.W. of Chicago.

High'lands, (The,) (*hī'lands,* or *hē'lands,*) a natural division of Scotland, comprising all the mountainous portion of the country to the N. and N.W., — in contradistinction to the *Lowlands,* which occupy the S. and S.E. — See SCOTLAND.

Highlands, or NEVERSINK HILLS, in *New Jersey,* an elevated range in Monmouth co., extending from Sandy Hook to Raritan Bay. The highest elevation is Mount Mitchell, 282 feet above the sea. There are two lighthouses about 100 feet apart, called the Highland Lights. The southern one is 248 feet above sea-level, exhibits a revolving light on the Fresnel plan, and is said to be the best on the United States coast; Lat. 40° 23′ 7″ N., Lon. 73° 59′ 8″ W.

Highlands, in *New York,* a mountainous region in Orange, Putnam, and Dutchess cos., on both sides of the Hudson River. The greatest elevation, New Beacon, is 1,685 feet above sea-level.

Highland Town, in *Illinois,* a P. O. of Grundy co.

High'landville, in *Iowa,* a P. O. of Winneshiek co.

High'-life, *n.* The fashionable world; aristocratic circles; bon-ton; as, a wedding in *high-life.*

High'-lift, *v. a.* To lift upward; to raise aloft.

High'-lived, *a.* Belonging to high-life.

High'-living, *n.* Luxurious living; rich diet; fashionable mode of life.

High'-low, *n.* An ankle-boot, or ankle-jack; a Blucher-boot.

"In a velveteen jacket, corduroy pantaloons, and *high-lows.*" *Egan.*

Highly, (*hī'ly,*) *adv.* In a high manner; with elevation in place; in a great degree; with elevation of mind, opinion, or action; with great estimation; proudly; arrogantly; ambitiously; — opposed to *lowly.*

High Market, in *New York,* a village of Lewis co.; abt. 130 m. N.W. of Albany.

High-mass, *n.* (*Eccl.*) In the Roman Catholic church, the mass which is celebrated before the high-altar on Sundays and festivals.

High'men, *n. pl.* A name given to dice loaded in a manner to invariably show high numbers when thrown.

High'-mettled, *a.* High-spirited; full of fire and courage; as, a "*high-mettled* racer."

High'-minded, *a.* Proud; haughty; arrogant; as, a "*high-minded* strumpet." — *Shaks.*

—Having honorable pride; magnanimous; characterized by elevated thoughts, feelings, and principles: — in contradistinction to *mean*; as, a *high-minded* man.

High'-mindedness, *n.* State or quality of being high-minded; elevation of character; magnanimity.

High'ness, *n.* State of being high; elevation above the surface; loftiness; altitude; height. — Dignity; elevation in rank, character, or power; excellence. — Violence. — Great amount. — Acuteness, as of tone. — Intensity, as of heat.

—A title first attributed to bishops, and afterwards to European monarchs in general (succeeded, however, by *majesty* in the 16th century), and, thereafter, to sovereign princes (below kingly rank), and their descendants. The title of *royal highness* was first assumed by Gaston, Duc d'Orleans, brother of Louis XIII., in 1631; and it is now conferred on all royal princes and princesses, whether in the direct line of succession or not. The Elector of Hesse-Cassel had, and the German grand-dukes still have, also the title of royal highness. The children of the latter bear, however, the style of *grand-ducal highness.* The issue of the emperors of the French, of Russia, and of Austria, are denominated *imperial highness;* and all other princes not included in the above category bear the title of *serene highness,* being an equivalent for the term *Durchlaucht,* by which they are addressed in Germany.

High Point, in *Illinois,* a post-office of Mercer co.

High Point, in *Iowa,* a post-township of Decatur co.; *pop.* 672.

High Point, in *Missouri,* a village of Cole co.

—A post-village of Moniteau co., about 28 m. W.S.W. of Jefferson City.

High-priest, the chief priest and head of the Jewish synagogue, instituted by Moses, acting under the instructions of Jehovah. The importance of this office was indicated by the most gorgeous apparel, and the *high-priest* was esteemed the most imposing personage of the nation, (Fig. 1287.) The dress of this functionary was characterized by his breast-plate, termed the *urim* and *thummim,* or "light" and "right," according to Luther's translation, composed of twelve precious stones, on which the names of the twelve tribes of Israel were inscribed. To him belonged the exposition of the oracles



Fig. 1287. — HIGH-PRIEST.

of God, and no other was allowed to enter the sanctuary, or holiest of holies, in the tabernacle, which he was only allowed to do once in a year, in order to pray and sacrifice for the sins of the nation, which were believed to be thus expiated.

High'-pressure, (*prĕsh'ur,*) *a.* (*Steam-engineering.*) A term applied by engineers to designate the steam which works engines without being condensed at the end of every stroke; it is usually employed at a high degree of elastic force, the pressure per square inch being at about from 40 to 60 lbs. In American and in some modern English engines, steam of 130 lbs. pressure per inch superficial is used. Condensing engines are not usually high-pressure engines, though they may employ high-pressure steam.

High-pressure engine. (*Mach.*) A non-condensing steam engine, worked by the excess of the pressure of the steam upon the piston above the pressure of the atmosphere; in this engine, after the steam has acted upon the piston, it passes through the eduction-pipe into the air.

High'-priced, *a.* Yielding a great price; costly; expensive; dear.

High'-priestship, *n.* Rank or office of a high-priest.

High'-principled, *a.* Possessing principles of a lofty or elevated character; strict in principle; as, *high-principled* morality.—Extravagant in notions of politics.

High'-proof, *a.* Possessing highly rectified alcoholic properties; as, *high-proof* whiskey.

High'-raised, (*-razed,*) *a.* Elevated; lifted on high; placed aloft.—Uplifted or elated with high notions or expectations.

High'-reaching, *a.* Reaching to a considerable altitude.—Far-reaching; extending upward.—Aspiring; self-seeking; ambitious; as, a *high-reaching* politician.

High'-red, *a.* Deeply-red; possessing a strong, glaring red color; as, a "*high-red* tincture."—*Boyle.*

High'-resolved, *a.* Very resolute; with superior determination.

High'-road, *n.* A highway; a road much frequented or travelled by the public.

High'-ropes, *n. pl.* Intense excitement of mind; uncontrollable passion; cantankerous humor; as, our friend's wife is on her *high-ropes.*

High'-sea, *n.* Very strong, high waves; a heavy sea. *Crabb.*

High'-seasoned, (*-sē-zud,*) *a.* Flavored with spices, or other condiments; tasty; imparting gusto; as, *high-seasoned* delicacies.

High Shoal, in *Georgia,* a dist. of Clarke co.

High Shoals, in *Georgia,* a village of Walton co.

High Shoals, in *N. Carolina,* a post-village of Rutherford co.

High'-sighted, (*-sīt-ĕd*) *a.* Always looking upwards; as, "*high-sighted* tyranny."—*Shaks.*

High'-souled, *a.* Possessing a high spirit; lofty-minded; magnanimous; as, a *high-souled* woman.

High'-sounding, *a.* Stilted; pompous; inflated with ostentation; noisy; pretentious; as, *high-sounding* language.

High Spire, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-vill. of Dauphin co., abt. 6 m. S.E. of Harrisburg.

High'-spirited, *a.* Full of natural fire; vehement; easily excited; irascible; spunky; as, a *high-spirited* youth.

—Bold; daring; insolent; boisterous; as, a *high-spirited* virago.

High'-steward, *n.* In England, a great officer of state; as, the Lord *High-Steward* of the Household; also, the chief governing officer of a university or town; as, the *High-steward* of Oxford University.

High'-stomached, (*-stŭm'akt,*) *a.* Possessing a proud, lofty, or independent spirit; obstinate; petulant.

High'-strung, *a.* Strung to a full tone; pitched to a high key;—hence, high-spirited, proud, defiant, haughty; as, a *high-strung* horse.

High'-swelling, *a.* Swelling greatly; boastful; bombastic; with inflation; as, *high-swelling* words.

Hight, (*hīt.*) *v. a.* and *n.* (*imp.* and *pp.* HIGHT.) To be called, named, or styled. (Used only in composition.)

"Childe Harold, was he *hight?*"—*Byron.*

High'-taper, *n.* (*Bot.*) See VERBASCUM.

High'-tasted, *a.* Having a strong relish, or flavor; piquant; as, *high-tasted* game.

Hightener, (*hīt'n-r,*) *n.* He who, or that which, heightens. (R.)

High'-tide, *n.* High-water; a tide that rises higher than an ordinary tide; a strong flood.—A holiday.

High'tower, in *Georgia,* a post-village of Forsyth co., on the Etowah River, about 120 miles N.W. of Milledgeville.—See ETOWAH.

High'town, in *Virginia,* a post-office of Highland co.

Hights'town, in *New Jersey,* a post-village of Mercer co., about 14 m. E. by N. of Trenton.

High'-viced, (*-vīst*) *a.* Excessively wicked; heinous; as, a "*high-viced* city."—*Shaks.*

High'ville, in *Pennsylvania,* a P. O. of Lancaster co.

High'-voiced, (*-voist,*) *a.* Having the voice pitched in a high key; possessing a loud tone of utterance.

High'-water, is defined to be the utmost flow and greatest elevation of waters acted on by tidal influence; and it is also a term applied to the time of such elevation. The time of *H. W.* depends on the age of the moon, and is nearly always the same at any one place at the full of the moon. *H. W.* lasts about 15 to 20 minutes, after which time the tide begins to ebb. The method by which the time is found is as follows:—Add four fifths of the days of the moon's age, considering them as hours, to the time of *H. W.* at the full of the moon; and the sum thus obtained will be found to be the time of *H. W.* answering to the day in question.

High-water mark, is the line made on the shore by the tide at its utmost height.—See TIDAL ACTION.

High'way, *n.* A public road; a way open to all passengers; an open thoroughfare;—opposed to *by-way.*—A train of action, with apparent consequences;—used in a figurative sense.

"Trades we have lost, and are in the *highway* to lose."—*Child.*

High'wayman, *n.*; *pl.* HIGHWAYMEN. One who robs passengers on a public road or highway; a footpad.

Highworth, (*hī'wo'rth,*) a town of England, in Wiltshire, 4 m. from Shrivenham Station, on the Great Western Railroad; *pop.* 4,200.

High'-wrought, (*-rawt,*) *a.* Wrought with exquisite art or skill; elaborately finished; accurately done.

—Inflamed to a high degree; worked to a strong pitch; as, *high-wrought* passions.

Higuey, (*hē-ē'ga,*) a village of the island of Hayti, W. Indies, about 78 m. E. of San Domingo.—A bay of the above island; Lat. 18° 20′ N., Lon. 68° 40′ W. It is protected by the island of Saona.

H. I. H., abbreviation of His, or Her, Imperial Highness.

Hi'ka, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village of Manitowoc co., abt. 15 m. N.W. of Manitowoc.

Hi'ko, in *Nevada Territory,* a post-village, capital of Lincoln co.

Hilabee', or **Hillabee',** in *Alabama,* a village of Talladega co.

—A small creek, entering the Tallapoosa River from Tallapoosa co.

Hi'lar, *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining to the hilum of a seed.

Hila'rion, (St.,) the principal founder of Monachism in Palestine, was B. near Gaza, about A. D. 292. Sent to study at Alexandria, he was there converted to Christianity, when the fame of St. Anthony attracted him to the desert and made him a monk. He then returned to Palestine, gave away his property, and retired, still very young, into the desert. He founded several monasteries, lived the most austere life, and gained the highest reputation for sanctity and even for miraculous powers. He afterwards visited the regions of Egypt, Sicily, and Dalmatia, and D. in the isle of Cyprus, about 372. His *Life* was written by St. Jerome.

Hila'rious, *a.* Full of hilarity; gay; mirthful; merry; as, *hilarious* laughter.

Hilar'ity, *n.* [Fr. *hilarité;* Lat. *hilaritas,* from Gr. *hilaros,* cheerful, gay, joyous, from *hilaos,* propitious, favorable.] Cheerfulness; mirth; merriment; gayety; good humor; exhilaration; jollity; exuberance of animal spirits.

Hil'ary, a pope, elected in 461; D. 467.

Hil'ary, (St.,) a father of the Church, bishop of Poitiers, one of the greatest church-teachers of his age, was a native of Poitiers, and was raised to the episcopal office about A. D. 350. On the arrival of the Emperor Constantius in the West, and the consequent introduction of the Arian controversy into the Gallic Church, he presented a memorial to the emperor, frankly, yet respectfully, pleading for freedom of worship for the Catholics. It was in vain; and he was soon after banished to Phrygia. He appeared at the Council of Seleucia in 359, and afterwards at Constantinople, but he was ordered to return to his diocese. He continued his exertions in behalf of the orthodox faith, held several councils in Gaul, and also visited Italy. *H.* wrote several works of divinity and some hymns, and translated many works of Origen into Latin. D. 367.

Hil'ary, (St.,) bishop of Arles; B. 401; D. 449.

Hildburghau'sen, a town of Prussia, on the Werra, 16 m. S.E. of Meiningen. *Manuf.* Papier-mâché, woollen and linen cloths, dolls, and tobacco. It was once the cap. of the duchy of Saxe-Hildburghausen. *Pop.* 6,000.

Hil'debrand. See GREGORY VII.

Hil'debrand, king of the Lombards, ascended the throne in 736, and shared power with his uncle Luitprand; but his tyranny became insupportable to his subjects, who deposed him in 744, electing in his stead the duke of Friuli.

Hildesheim, (*hil'des-hīme.*) [Lat. *Hennepolis.*] A city of Prussia, in Hanover, 16 m. S.E. of Hanover. *Manuf.* Linen cloths and yarn. *Pop.* 16,500. *H.* has a splendid Gothic cathedral, built in the 11th century, with bronze gates 16 feet high.

Hil'dreth, RICHARD, an American author and journalist, B. at Deerfield, Mass., in 1807. In 1832, *H.* became editor of the "Boston Atlas." In 1834, while sojourning in the South, he produced his anti-slavery novel *Archy Moore,* which was republished in England under the title of the *White Slave,* and became very popular. In 1840, *H.* removed to Demerara, British Guiana, where in an editorial capacity he became a prominent advocate of free labor. *H.*'s principal work is the *History of the United States* (6 vols. 8vo., New York, 1849–56). *H.* has also published *Japan as it Was and Is* (12mo., 1855), and has of late years been connected with the editorial staff of the "New York Tribune."

Hile, *n.* (*Bot.*) See HILUM.

Hil'ing, *n.* Same as HELING.

Hill, *n.* [A. S. *hill,* or *hyll;* Du. *heuvel;* Ger. *hügel;* Dan. *høj;* Icel. *holl, hvoll.* The Ger. is from *hoch,* high, whence it may be inferred that the A. S. is from *heah, heag,* high, *q. v.*] A height; a natural elevation of land or a mass of earth rising above the common level of surrounding land; an eminence inferior to a mountain in altitude.—Anything hemispherical and prominent, or having the form of a hill.—The earth raised about the root of a plant or cluster of plants. (U. S.)—A single cluster or group of plants growing close together, and having the earth heaped up about them. (U. S.)—*Webster.*

—*v. a.* To form hills, or small elevations of earth; as, to *hill* corn.

Hill, ROWLAND, a celebrated English divine and popular preacher, B. of a noble family, in 1744, and educated at Eton and Cambridge. After taking orders in the Episcopal Church, he early abandoned its communion, and joined the Methodists. His talents as a witty, eccentric, and eloquent preacher, raised him to the highest fame of any pulpit orator of his day. His celebrated work entitled *Village Dialogues,* reached its 34th edition in 1824. D. 1833.

Hill, SIR ROWLAND, K.C.B., F.R.S., celebrated as the author of the cheap or penny-postage system, B. in England, 1795. After agitating, for several previous years, his scheme regarding a reform of the old postal and franking systems, he, in 1842, succeeded in getting it carried into effect. It at once produced great results, and in 1846 the British public presented *H.* with a testimonial valued at $67,000. In 1854 he was made Chief Secretary of the English Post-Office, and held that position till 1864, when he retired on account of ill-health. In the same year, he was voted a sum of $100,000 by Parliament, the Albert gold medal of the Society of Arts, and the degree of D.C.L. in recognition of the benefits he had conferred on his country. *H.* was also the originator of the money-order system, and of post-office savings-banks. He was knighted in 1860. D. 1879.

Hill, in *New Hampshire,* a post-township of Grafton co., abt. 25 m. W. of Concord; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Hill, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Mercer co.

Hill, in *Texas,* an E. central co.; *area,* abt. 900 sq. m. *Rivers.* Brazos and Noland's rivers, besides numerous smaller streams. *Surface,* level; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Hillsborough. *Pop.* abt. 5,000.

Hil'lah, Hel'lah, a town of Asiatic Turkey in the pashalic of Bagdad, and 60 m. S. of that city, on the W. bank of the Euphrates, and bordering the great Syrian desert. In the vicinity are the ruins of Babylon, and it is the entrepôt of commerce between Bagdad and Bassora. *Pop.* 13,000.

Hill Church, in *Pennsylvania,* a P. O. of Berks co.

Hilleglass', in *Pennsylvania,* a village of Montgomery co., abt. 20 m. S. of Allentown.

Hil'lel, *the Elder,* surnamed HASSAKEN, was a celebrated Jewish doctor or rabbi, who lived in the century preceding the Christian æra, and was a native of Babylon. At the age of forty he removed to Jerusalem, where he studied the law with such diligence as to become master of the chief school of that city. He formed a new digest of the traditionary law, from which the "Mishna," or earliest part of the Talmud, is derived. Shammai, one of his disciples, dissented from his master, and set up a new college, which produced violent contests among the Jews; but the party of Hillel proved victorious. He lived to the great age of 120 years.

Hillel, *the Younger,* who obtained the title of NASI, or prince of the captivity, presided over the Jewish church in the 3d and 4th centuries, and distinguished himself by his great astronomical learning, reforming the Jewish calendar, regulating the period of the equinoxes, &c. *H.* was also one of the doctors to whom is ascribed that portion of the Talmud called "Gemara."

Hillerman, in *Illinois,* a village of Massac co.

Hill'house, in *Ohio,* a post-office of Lake co.

Hill Grove, in *Kentucky,* a post-office of Meade co.

Hill Grove, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Darke co.

Hill Grove, in *Virginia,* a P. O. of Pittsylvania co.

Hil'liards, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Franklin co., abt. 10 m. N.W. of Columbus.

Hil'liards, in *Texas,* a post-office of Shelby co.

Hil'liardstown, in *N. Carolina,* a post-village of Nash co.

Hil'lier, in *Ohio,* a township of Knox co.: *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Hil'liness, *n.* State of being hilly, or covered with eminences.

Hill'ing, *n.* Act or process of raising soil around plants, &c.

Hil'lock, *n.* A gentle eminence; a small hill.

Hill River, in British N. America. See HAYES RIVER.

Hills'borough, a town and parish of Ireland, in the co. of Down, Ulster, abt. 3 m. S.S.W. of Lisburn; *pop.* of town 3,500.

Hills'borough, a town of the island of Carriacou, one of the Grenadines, W. Indies.

Hills'borough, a township of Albert co., New Brunswick, on the Peticodiac River.

Hills'borough, in *Alabama,* a P. O. of Shelby co.

—A village of Lawrence co., abt. 120 m. N. of Tuscaloosa.

Hills'borough, in *Arkansas,* a P. O. of Union co.

Hills'borough, in *Florida,* a W. co., bordering on the Gulf of Mexico; *area,* abt. 1,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Kissimmee or Kissinee, and numerous smaller streams, besides several considerable lakes. The coast is also indented with some large bays and harbors. *Cap.* Tampa. *Pop.* about 3,500.

Hillsborough, in *Georgia,* a village of Jasper co., about 26 m. W. by N. of Milledgeville.

Hillsborough, in *Illinois,* a post-village, cap. of Montgomery co., about 64 m. S. of Springfield; *pop.* about 1,200.

Hillsborough, in *Indiana,* a post-village of Fountain co., about 14 m. E. of Covington.

—A village of Wayne co., abt. 11 m. N. by E. of Richmond.

Hillsborough, in *Iowa,* a post-office of Henry co.

Hillsborough, in *Kentucky,* a post-village of Fleming co., about 85 m. E. by N. of Frankfort.

Hillsborough, in *Maryland,* a post-village of Caroline co., about 10 m. E. of Annapolis.

Hillsborough, in *Mississippi,* a post-village, cap. of Scott co., about 50 m. N.E. of Jackson.

Hillsborough, in *Missouri,* a post-village, cap. of Jefferson co., about 40 m. S.S.W. of St. Louis.

Hills'borough, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Orange co., about 45 m. N.W. of Raleigh.

Hillsborough, in *New Hampshire*, a S. co., adjoining Massachusetts; *area*, about 960 sq. m. *Rivers.* Merrimac, Contoocook, and Souhegan rivers, besides numerous smaller streams. *Surface*, uneven: *soil*, mostly fertile. *Cap.* Amherst. *Pop.* about 100,000.
—A post-township of Hillsborough co., about 20 m. W. by S. of Concord; *pop.* about 2,000.

Hillsborough, in *New Jersey*, a township of Somerset co.; *pop.* about 6,000.

Hillsborough, in *New York*, a P. O. of Oneida co.

Hillsborough, in *Ohio*, a post-village, cap. of Highland co., abt. 60 m. S.S.W. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 3,000

Hillsborough, in *Oregon*, a post-village, cap. of Washington co., on the Tualatin River, about 18 m. W. of Portland, *pop.* abt. 250.

Hillsborough, in *Pennsylvania*, a borough of Washington co., about 11 m. S.E. of Washington.

Hillsborough, in *Tennessee*, a village of Coffee co., about 75 m. S.E. of Nashville.

Hillsborough, in *Texas*, a post-village, cap. of Hill co., about 140 m. N.N.E. of Austin city; *pop.* abt. 300.

Hillsborough, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Loudon co., abt. 165 m. N. of Richmond; *pop.* about 350.

Hillsborough, in *W. Virginia*, a village of Tyler co.

Hillsborough, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Vernon co., about 33 m. W.N.W. of Baraboo; *pop.* of township about 700.

Hillsborough Bridge, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Hillsborough co., abt. 21 m. S.W. of Concord.

Hillsborough Centre, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Hillsborough co.

Hills'dale, in *Michigan*, a S. co., adjoining Indiana and Ohio; *area*, about 576 sq. m. *Rivers.* The headwaters of the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, St. Joseph's of the Maumee, Grand and Kalamazoo rivers. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Hillsdale *Pop.* (1870) 31,705.
—A post-village and township, cap. of the above co., on the St. Joseph's River of Lake Michigan, about 71 m. S of Lansing; *pop.* about 3,000.

Hills'dale, in *Minnesota*, a township of Winona co., about 5 m. W. of Winona; *pop.* about 300.

Hillsdale, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Guilford co., about 95 m. N.W. of Raleigh.

Hillsdale, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Columbia co., about 45 m. S.S.E. of Albany; *pop.* of township about 4,000.

Hillsdale, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Indiana co.

Hill's Fork, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Adams co.

Hills'grove, in *Illinois*, a village of McDonough co., about 12 m. S.W. of Macomb.

Hillsgrove, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Sullivan co., about 23 m. W. of Laporte.

Hill'side, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Westmoreland co., about 19 m. E.N.E. of Greensburg.

Hill'-side, *n.* The side, slope, or declivity of a hill.

Hill's Land'ing, in *Missouri*, a village of Carroll co., about 92 m. N.W. by W. of Jefferson co.

Hills Point, in *Maryland*, a P. O. of Dorchester co.

Hill Spring, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Henry co.

Hills View, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Westmoreland co.

Hills'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Lawrence co.
—A village of Mercer co., abt. 245 m. W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

Hillsville, in *Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Carroll co., about 260 m. W. by S. of Richmond; *pop.* abt. 225.

Hill'-top, *n.* The summit or crown of a hill.

Hill'town, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Bucks co., about 6 m. W. by S. of Doylestown; *pop.* abt. 3,500.

Hill Valley, in *Pennsylvania*, a P.O. of Huntingdon co.

Hil'ly, *a.* Abounding with hills; characterized by eminences; as, a *hilly* tract of country.

Hi'lo, in *Minnesota*, a village of Nicollet co., about 16 m. W.S.W. of St. Peter.

Hilt, *n.* [A. S. *hilt, gehilt*, from *healdon*, to hold.] That part of anything which is to be held in the hand; the handle or halt, particularly of a sabre.

"A sword . . . from *hilt* to point." — *Shaks.*

Hilt'ed, *a.* Having a hilt; as, a *hilted* weapon.

Hil'ton, in *Iowa*, a township of Iowa co.; *pop.* 380.

Hil'ton, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Monroe co

Hil'ton Head, in *S. Carolina*, an island off the S.E. coast of Beaufort dist., at the mouth of Broad River; *area*, about 40 sq. m. On the N.E. shore there is a military post. During the civil war, a strong fortification was erected here by the Confederates, called *Fort Walker*, armed with 20 guns, and garrisoned by a force of 620 men. This fort was attacked Nov. 5th, 1861, by a Union fleet under Com. Dupont, and captured, after a smart action, in which a Confederate flotilla, or "mosquito fleet," under Com. Tatnall, took part. The National loss was reported at 8 killed and 23 wounded, that of the Confederates, 10 killed, and 10 wounded.

Hil'ton's, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Sullivan co., on the Holston River, about 100 m. E.N.E. of Knoxville.

Hi'lum, or **Umbilicus,** *n.* (*Bot.*) The point of attachment of the ovule or the seed to the *placenta*, if sessile — to the *funiculus*, if stalked.

H. I. M. Abbreviation of His, or Her, Imperial Majesty.

Him, *pron.* [A.S. nom. *he*, dat. *him*, accus. *hine*, him; Lat. *eum.*] (*Gram.*) The objective case of He, *q. v.*

Himala'yas, (The,) or the Himalaya Mountains. [Sansk. *Hima-álaya*, abode of snow; anc. *Imaus* or *Emodus.*] An extensive mountain-range of Asia, and the loftiest in the world, bounding Hindostan on the N., and separating it from the table-land of Thibet, which stands 10,000 feet above the sea. This chain is continuous W. with the Hindoo-Coosh, and Belor-Tagh, and E. with the Chinese table-land of Yun nan; but the term *Himalaya* is usually restricted by geographers to that portion or the range lying between the passages of the Indus and Brahmapootra; the former being in Lat. 35° N., and Lon. 75° E., and the latter in 28° 15′ N., and Lon. 96° E. The direction of the range, as thus defined, is S E. from the Indus to the Gunduk, and thence E. to its termination. Its entire length is 1,900 m.; its average breadth 90 m., and the surface which it covers is estimated at 160,000 sq. m. The average height of the *H.* has been estimated at 15,700 ft. The principal peaks are: Mount Everest, 29,002 ft.; Kuncomjinga, in Sikkim, 28,178 ft.; W. peak of the same, 27,826 ft.; Dhawalagiri, in Nepaul, 26,862 ft.; Dhawalhir, in Kumaon, 25,749 ft. The passes over the main ridge amount to about 20, a few of which only are practicable for horses, sheep being principally used as beasts of burden over the steep acclivities. The limit of perpetual congelation in this chain is about 12,000 feet above sea-level. The only rock sufficiently extensive to characterize the geological formation of this great chain is gneiss, which constitutes the substance of the highest ridges and crests. Granite, schist, clay-slate, and red sandstone are also met with.



Fig. 1288.—A VILLAGE IN THE HIMALAYAS.

The chief minerals hitherto found are gold-dust, copper, lead, iron, antimony, manganese, sulphur, alum, and rock-salt. There are no direct traces of volcanoes so far discovered by English explorers, but the numerous thermal springs, and many shocks of earthquake felt by travellers in many parts of the range, indicate it to be the focus of derangements of the earth's crust. The height at which plants and trees flourish on the *H.* varies on the N. and S. slopes nearly proportionally to the difference in the altitude of the snow-line. On the S. slope grain cultivation is not attempted higher than 10,000 feet: the highest habitation is at 9,000 feet; pines show their best growth at an elevation of 10,300 feet. The rhododendron grows up to 12,000 feet, and birches are found as high as 13,000 feet above the sea. On the N. side, villages are found as high as 13,000 feet, grain is cultivated at 13,500 feet, birch-trees rise to 14,000 feet; and vegetation is met with at 17,500 feet. Wheat, barley, and other grains are found on these heights. Strawberries and currants thrive on the S. slope, at an altitude of 11,600 feet. The mammalia of the *H.* are chiefly confined to ruminating animals, a few varieties only of the horse and cat tribes being found in these regions. The wild horse is seen on the N. side of the range; but the principal tenants of the hilly slopes are the yak, much used as a beast of burden by the Tartars, the ghurl (*Capra ægragus*), of which the Cashmere and Thibet goats are varieties, the Nepaul stag, the black deer, the chirn, or one-horned antelope, the goral, and the nylghan. Among the birds are the læmmer-geyer (*Gypætus barbatus*), the common cuckoo, the Impeyan pheasant (*Lophophorus refulgens*), the red-legged crow, and the wood-pigeon.

Himalay'an, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating or pertaining to the Himalaya Mountains, Asia.

Himan'topus, *n.* [Gr. *himantopous*—*himas*, a thong, and *pous*, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Grallatorial birds, family *Recurvirostridæ*, distinguished by the great length of their legs; from which circumstance they are sometimes called *Stilt-birds.* One species is found in this country, the Black-necked Stilt, *H. nigricollis* (Vieill.), (Fig. 1289.) This bird, called in Europe the Long-legged Plover, is 14 inches long. As its conformation would lead us to conclude, it is a bird whose most congenial habitat is morasses, and the low, flat shores of lakes, rivers, and seas. Like many of the true grallatores, it possesses the power of swimming with the greatest ease and lightness. Few birds exceed it in the powers of flight; its wings far exceed the tail, and it passes through the air with astonishing rapidity. When on firm ground, it appears as if tottering on long and awkward stilts, but firm ground is not its congenial sphere.



Fig. 1289.—THE BLACK-NECKED STILT.
(*From Tenney's Manual of Zoölogy.*)

Him'era. (*Anc. Geog.*) A Greek city of northern Sicily, at the mouth of the river Himera, between Panormus and Cephalædium, was founded by a colony from Zancle, B. C. 648. A great battle was fought near the city, between the Carthaginians and the Sicilians, the latter being victorious, B. C. 480. Some new colonists, of Doric extraction, arrived here B. C. 476. It was razed to the ground by the Carthaginians, B. C. 408. Many of the inhabitants returned, and founded a new city near the site of *H.*, B. C. 405. Agathocles was defeated at *H.*, B. C. 310.

Him'rod's, in *New York*, a post-office of Yates co.

Himself', *pron.* [*Him* and *self.*] (*Gram.*) The emphatic and reciprocal form of *he* and *him*, used only in the nominative or objective cases; as, he told me so *himself*, it was *himself*, &c. — Possessing self-command or government; in his true or natural character, temper, or disposition, as distinguished from moral obliquity, derangement, or other factitious influence; as, let him alone, he will come to *himself.*

"Conscience avaunt, Richard's *himself* again."—*Shaks.*

By himself, alone; without companionship; secluded; solitary; as, he prefers to be *by himself.*

Himyar'ic, Himyarit'ic, *a.* Relating or pertaining to Himyar, an ancient monarch of Yemen, in Arabia, or to his successors, or people; as, the *Himyaritic* tongue.

Himyaritic Inscriptions. (*Archæol.*) Inscriptions found in Arabia, exhibiting the primitive type of the oldest form of the language still spoken in Yemen, and the S. of Arabia. These inscriptions have been investigated, since 1830, by Gesenius, Ewald, Fresnel, and Ewald.

Hin, *n.* [Heb.] A liquid measure among the Hebrews. It was the 6th part of an ephah or bath, equal to about six English quarts.

Hinche, (*hansh.*) a town of the island of Hayti, W. Indies, on the Hinche River, an affluent of the Artibonite, about 46 m. S.E. of Cape Haytien.

Hinch'inbrook, a village of Beauharnois co., Lower Canada.

Hinch'inbrook Island, lies on the N.W. coast of N. America, in Prince William's Sound. It is barren, desolate, about 30 m. in length from N.E. to S.W., and about 8 in mean width. Lat. 60° 24′ N., Lon. between 263° 50′ and 264° 24′ E.

Hinck'ley, a town of England, in Leicestershire, 12 m. S.W. of Leicester, and 102 W.N.W. of London. *Manuf.* Cotton stockings, thread, and worsted. It is noted for its fine ale. *Pop.* 8,030.

Hinck'ley, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Medina co.; *pop.* about 1,800.

Hinc'mar, archbishop of Rheims, known as a controversial and learned writer in the 9th century.

Hind, *n.* [A. S. and Du. *hinde*; Ger. *hinde, hindinn*; Icel. *hind*; O. Ger. *hinta.* Etymol. unknown.] (*Zoöl.*) The female of the red deer or stag:—correlative of *hart.*

Hind, *n.* [O. Eng. and Scot. *hyne.*] A peasant: a rustic: a boor; a country clown; a farm-laborer. (Used in England.)

Hind, *a.* (*comp.* HINDER; *superl.* HINDMOST or HINDERMOST.) [A. S. *hyndan*; Ger. *hinten*; Goth. *hindar, hindana*, behind; probably connected with Finn. *handa*; Esthon. *hand*, the tail.] Backward; pertaining to the part which follows; placed in the rear; — in opposition to the fore-part; as, the *hind* legs of a quadruped, the *hind* part of a body.

Hind, John Russell, F.R.S., an English astronomer, B. 1822. Mr. *H.*, who is Foreign Sec. of the Royal Astronomical Society, is distinguished as the discoverer of 10 new planets, between the years 1847–1854, for which he received the gold medal of the society. In 1852, the English government conferred on him a pension of $1,000 per annum "for important astronomical discoveries."

Hind'berry, *n.* [O. Ger. *hindbeere.*] An English provincialism for the Raspberry, *q. v.*

Hind'er, *a.* [*comp.* of Hind; Ger. *hintere.*] Posterior; that is in position contrary to that of the head or fore-part; in the rear; behind; following; as, the *hinder* part of a ship, the *hinder* feet of an animal.

Hin'der, *v. a.* [A. S. *hindrian*; Du. *hinderen*; Ger. *hindern.*] To keep back or behind, or prevent from moving forward by any means; to stop; to interrupt; to obstruct.

"*Hinder* me not, seeing that the Lord hath prospered my way." *Gen.* xxiv. 56.

—To prevent the progress of, or to render slow in motion; to prevent; to check; to retard; to impede; to delay.

"My tears must stop, for every drop, *hinders* needle and thread." *Hood.*

—To debar; to shut out; to thwart; to contravene.

"Too much company *hinders* thought and wit from fixing." *Temple.*

—*v. n.* To interpose obstacles or impediments.

Hin'derance, Hin'drance, *n.* Act of hindering, or of restraining or impeding motion. — Impediment or

obstruction; that which opposes or stops progression, action, or locomotion.

Hin'derer, *n.* The person who, or thing which, hinders.

Hind'ermost, Hind'most, *a.* [Superl. of *hind*; Goth. *hindumists.*] That is behind or in the rear of all others; the last.

"'Tis not his wont to be the *hindmost* man." — *Shaks.*

Hindoen, (*hind'o-en,*) an island of the Loffoden group, on the Norwegian coast; extent, 50 m. by 30 m. It is noted as a famous fishing station

Hin'don, a river of Hindostan, which rises in Malwah, and after a N.E. course of 160 m., joins the Jumna, in Lat. 28° 25′ N., Lon. 77° 30′ E.

Hin'doo, Hin'du, *n.*; *pl.* HINDOOS or HINDUS. [Hind. *Hinduwi*, from *Hindûstân*, India.] A native of Hindostan or India.

Hin'doo Ar'chitecture. The oldest buildings that remain as examples of the early architecture of India are considered by competent judges not to have been erected earlier than 300 years prior to the Christian æra. Indian architecture may be broadly classified as *Buddhist*, *Brahman*, and *Mohammedan*, which three styles derive their names from the religion professed by the dominant power in India during the period in which each prevailed; Buddhism giving place to Brahmanism, and Brahmanism yielding in its turn to the Mohammedan form of worship, introduced by the Saracenic conquerors of India about 1000 A. D. There are many points in which the architecture of Hindostan bears a striking resemblance to that of Egypt, temples being found in both countries that have been hewn out of the solid rock, and ornamented with statues attached to piers or walls, which are remarkable for their size and colossal proportions. The chief, and, indeed, almost the only, remains of Buddhist architecture, with the exception of the *topes*, or structures built to contain relics of Buddha, are the cave temples found in southern India, the principal of which are the temples of Elephanta and Salsette, near Bombay; Behar, Cuttack, and those of Ellora and Carli, in the province of Aurungabad, (see ELLORA, and Fig. 934.) The temple of Elephanta is much larger than those of Ellora and Carli, and excavated in the side of a mountain. It is filled with rich and varied sculpture, consisting chiefly of colossal figures in *alto relievo*. The columns are composed of a fluted shaft swelling outwards in the middle, standing on a high square base, and surmounted by a bulb-shaped circular capital, which is one of the chief distinctive features of Indian architecture. The Buddhist rock-monasteries consist of a series of cells ranged round a central hall. They are not so richly ornamented with sculpture as the temples; but many of the chambers are decorated with paintings representing events in the life of Buddha, and portraits of Buddha himself and Buddhist saints. The topes are generally in the form of circular buildings surmounted by a dome. They vary from 10 or 20 feet in diameter to 180 or 200 feet, and for the most part consist of a solid cupola erected on a flat terrace reached by steps, with a relic-case called a *tee*, or a square ornament in the shape of a box, intended to represent a relic-case, on the summit. A column called a *lât* was placed in front of the Buddhist religious buildings, on which the Buddhist creed was inscribed. Some of the Buddhist temples in Ceylon, Burmah, and Java consist of a series of terraces rising above one another in a pyramidal form, with a relic of Buddha under a dome at the summit. On the decline of the worship of Buddha in India, a sect known as the Jains, or Jainas, sprang up. The temples erected by the Jains were characterized by great elegance and lightness of structure, combined with richness of ornamentation. They consist of a central dome, surrounded by others more or less in number, supported on sculptured columns. The ceiling of the cupolas, which are hollow, and not solid like the domes of the topes erected by the Buddhists, are panelled and adorned with elaborately designed scroll-work and foliage. The temples of the followers of Brahma consist of an inner temple, or sanctuary, called the *bimaun*. This is in the form of a four-sided pyramid, which rises to a great height, and is formed of a succession of steps or terraces, adorned with figures and sculpture, and crowned by a small dome. In this was the cell, or sanctuary, which contained the image of the deity, and was lighted by lamps. A porch was placed before the entrance to this inner sanctuary, and the entire pile formed the centre of a rectangular court, surrounded by a high wall. The entrance to this court was flanked by pyramidal gate-towers, called *gopuras*, (Fig. 1290.) Halls, or colonnades, consisting of a roof, supported on pillars, varying in number from four up to a thousand, according to the size of the building, were erected in the inclosures that surrounded the Brahman temples. These halls were called *choultries:* they served for the celebration of festivals and ceremonies connected with the worship of Brahma, that occurred at various seasons of the year. The temples at Tanjore and Bareilly are the best examples of this style of Indian architecture. When the Mohammedans conquered India, they introduced the arch, and various features of Saracenic or Moorish architecture, which were gradually blended with the more prominent features of the previous styles prevailing in that country, until a new style was produced similar in many respects to the architecture of Arabia, Northern Africa, and Spain, when the Saracens had the mastery over those countries, but containing other characteristics which are sufficient to mark it as a distinct style. The ornamentation is as rich and minute in detail as that of Moorish architecture, and the pointed and horse-shoe arch are introduced in a square panel, but the bulbous cupolas swelling outwards, and extending considerably beyond the circle of the base, as well as the projecting galleries of the minarets and balconies, supported on cantilevers of great length, are peculiar, and belong en-

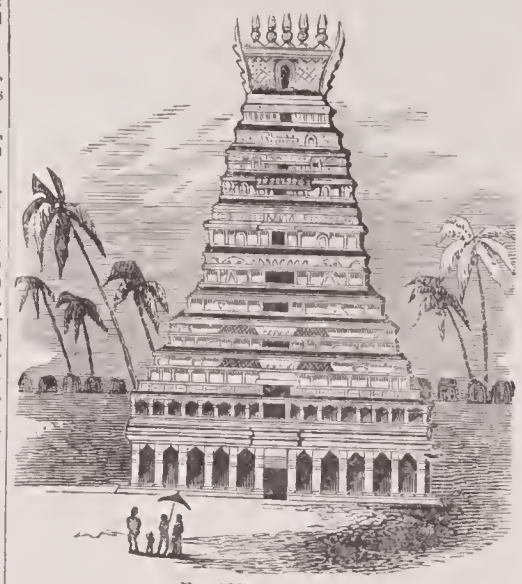


Fig. 1290. — GOPURA,
(or gate leading into the inclosure of the temple at Seringham.)

tirely to the Mohammedan architecture of India. The mosques, and some of the tombs erected by the great Mohammedan sultans of India, afford the best examples of this style of architecture. Among these may be named the great mosque at Delhi, and the magnificent mausoleum (Fig. 56) built by Shah Jehan, near Agra, about 1640, to the memory of one of his queens. In Fig 1291 we give the design of a very interesting monument situated at about 11 m. S. of Delhi, in the middle of a wilderness of ruins, the called *Khuttub* (or *Kutub*) *Minar*. It is a round pillar, of 240 feet in height, the diameter at the base being 35 feet, but gradually diminishing to less than 10 feet at the top. It is divided into five stories, the relative height of which decreases in the same ratio as the diameter of the shaft. Each story has a heavy cornice of the richest sculpture, surmounted by a low stone balustrade. The three lower stories are entirely of red sandstone, fluted, or rather reeded with alternate convex and angular divisions, and belted at short intervals by bands of Arabic inscriptions, sculptured in relief, and of colossal size. The two highest stories are mostly of white marble, without inscriptions, and deviate slightly from the diminishing slope of the pillar, whence it is generally supposed that they were added at a later period. The summit is reached by a winding staircase of 378 steps, which become very narrow as the diameter of the shaft diminishes towards the top. The K. is certainly the finest single tower in the world, and the only one of its kind in India. Nothing positive is known concerning the date or design of its erection. Both the Hindoos and the Moslems claim it, the former alleging that the inscriptions were subsequently added by the conquerors. From the singular manner in which the shaft is reeded, and from the absence of arches in the openings for air and light, Bayard Taylor (*India, China, and Japan*) thinks that the three lower stories are of Hindoo construction, while the appearance of the arch in the upper stories indicates that they have been added at a later period.

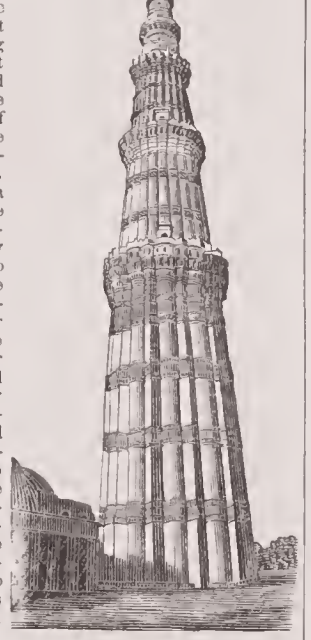


Fig. 1291.
THE KHUTTUB MINAR.
(Near Delhi.)

Hin'dooism, Hin'duism, *n.* The system of religious doctrines and social customs peculiar to those inhabitants of Hindostan who profess the worship of Brahma. One of the principal features in Hindooism is the system of caste, which divides society into four orders. (See CASTE.) The manners, customs, and laws of Hindoos are so intimately connected with their religion, that they can scarcely be described separately. The division into castes is a religious institution, which includes the whole detail and intercourse of life. The Brahmins, or the first of these castes, are the priests of their religion, which is a polytheism, or worship of many gods. The great vagueness of the Brahminical language with respect to the attributes of the gods, the long catalogue of fictions tacked on to their exploits, and the endless ramifications of sects, render any clear definition of the Hindoo religion very difficult. The code of Menu is one of the principal foundations of Hindoo faith, and is, besides, one of the few sacred documents out of which anything approaching to a precise idea of Hindooism can be extracted. Its date is given at about 600 B. C.; yet it yields in high antiquity to the Vedas, or sacred books of the Hindoos, the ages of which are stated at from eight to ten centuries before Christ. The code of Menu, however, has the advantage of being comparatively clearer than the older books, and is thus of more value to a modern student. All the sacred books of the Hindoos, although they inculcate the moral duties of justice, mercy, and benevolence, yet seem, like every system of false religion, to give the first place to the ceremonial law. The devotion of the Hindoos, consequently, consists in mere outward observances, and is not inconsistent with the most disgraceful crimes. The great triad of the Hindoo divinity is composed of Brahma the *Creator*, Vishnu the *Preserver*, and Siva the *Destroyer*; while beneath this trinity lurks the incomprehensible Brahm. Hindoo adoration, for the present period, is reserved for the "Destroyer" and the "Preserver," Brahma having only one temple subsisting to his honor. The worship of this god ceased about the commencement of the Christian æra. According to the Hindoos, the constant interposition of the deity is required to maintain a proper balance in earthly affairs. Vishnu the "Preserver" is represented in the sacred books as having passed through ten incarnations, called *Avatars*. The first is the avatar of the fish, when the world is described as being destroyed by a deluge. In the second avatar, Vishnu, issuing from the side of Brahma in the shape of a boar, grows in an hour as large as an elephant, and remains suspended in the air, while a malignant giant rolls up the earth and flings it down into an abyss. Vishnu, however, descends into the water, and brings up the earth again on his tusk, spreading it out "like a carpet on the face of the water." In the third avatar, Vishnu and Brahma churned the ocean like a "pot of milk," in search of the *amreeta*, or water of immortality. In the fourth, he appeared as a man with the head of a lion. In the fifth, sixth, and seventh, Vishnu goes through a course of adventures in seeking out impious and cruel kings, and punishing them. In the eighth avatar, he appeared as the beautiful Krishna, the shape in which he is most frequently worshipped. The ninth avatar was the incarnation in the person of Buddha; while the tenth avatar is still to come. Vishnu is then expected to appear mounted on a white horse, with a scimitar blazing like a comet, to mow down all incorrigible offenders who shall be living on earth. As the Hindoos began by dividing the divine power among a triad of rival gods, they soon began to split up into sects, each sect holding its own god to be the only true one. The followers of Vishnu and Siva invented new symbols, ascribing each to their respective divinity the attribute of creation. This contention for superiority ended in the total suppression of the worship of Brahma, and the temporary submission of Vishnu to the superior Siva. This, however, did not last long, and crusades were raised by the sects against each other. All the Hindoos, however, believe in one mysterious pre-eminent power, which they call *Brahm*, a power which can not only absorb the universe but all the gods. This absorption into the essence Brahm, which put an end to the transmigration of the soul, is the highest reward of the holy Hindoo. In order to attain this state of beatitude, a large number of injunctions have been laid down, to which he must duly attend. He must injure nothing animated, must subdue all sensual appetite, and perform all the rites prescribed in the Vedas. As the divinity can only be approached in a state of the greatest purity, and as the supposed causes of impurity are exceedingly frequent and numerous, the Hindoo has to perform a great number of religious ceremonials every day of his life. The modes of purification are very various and strange, many of them being very ridiculous. Of these bathing is the most rational; the other modes are by stroking a cow, looking at the sun, or having the mouth sprinkled with water. Inanimate objects need purification also; land is made pure by sweeping, by scraping, by allowing a cow to pass a night upon it, &c.; folded clothes must be sprinkled with hallowed water, and wooden utensils planed. The expiation of sin by voluntary penance is another favorite doctrine of the Brahmins, by which they contrive to awe superstitious minds into subjection. To such an extent does this fanaticism carry the Hindoo, that he will, as travellers have witnessed, keep his hands clenched till they are pierced by the growth of his nails (Fig. 340); or hold his arms upraised till the limbs become paralyzed; or vow to remain in a standing position for years. Such spectacles have been frequently witnessed among the wandering professors of penance called Fakirs. See FAKIR. — The junction of the Ganges and the Jumna is a place of peculiar sanctity, and a favorite dying-place of the devout Hindoo. Many of them drown themselves at the junction of the streams every year, and the rapidity with which the victim sinks is a token of his favorable acceptance by the god of the river. In order to gain the good graces of the deity, the devoted person, with pots of earth fastened to his feet, is carried out into the middle of the stream. The devout multitude contem-

plate the scene from the surrounding banks, and applaud the victim if he retains a steady and resolute countenance to the last. But for obtaining a full display of the Hindoo religion, and of the monstrous practices which it permits and encourages, it is necessary to behold it when crowds are gathered to celebrate its greatest festivals, among which is the *Charak Pujah*, annually celebrated in honor of Kali, Maha Kali, or Parvati, the wife of Siva. Owing to the savage character of Kali, and the numerous crimes of which she is regarded as the patroness, the Brahmins and more respectable native classes of Calcutta, keep aloof from an open participation in it, but at the same time show where their sympathies lie by contributing largely to the expense, and countenancing the proceedings by their presence as spectators By the more zealous

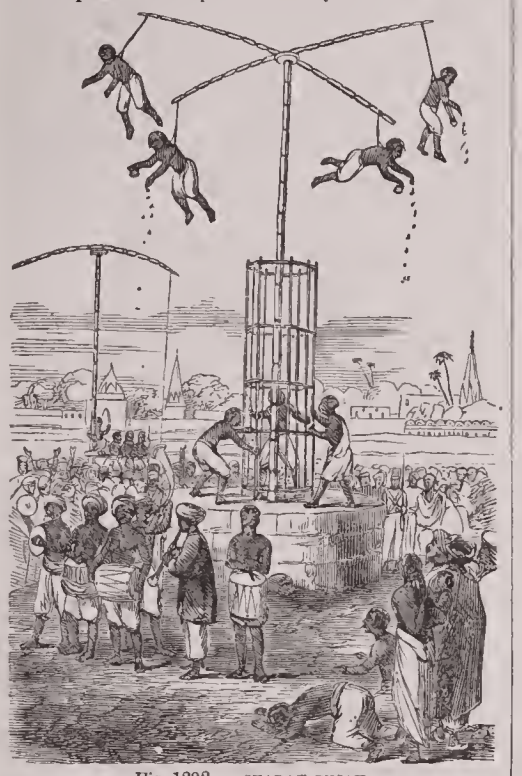


Fig. 1292. — CHARAK PUJAH.
(From Park's "Wanderings of a Pilgrim.")

votaries a whole month before the festival, by others three days, are employed in initiatory ceremonies of purification and devotion. When the first day devoted to it arrives, an upright pole twenty to thirty feet in height is erected, and across its summit a horizontal beam is placed to move round on a pivot. From each end of the beam hangs a rope, the one loosely, and the other with two hooks attached to it. The performance now begins. A devotee coming forward prostrates himself, and is immediately fastened to the hooks, which, for this purpose, are run through the fleshy parts of his back near the shoulders. The end of the other rope is then seized by a number of persons, who commence running round with it at a rapid pace. This motion is of course communicated at once to the hooks, and the wretched devotee lifted up into the air is swung round in agony. Were the flesh to give way, the force with which he is whirled, as well as the height, would project him like a shot from a gun, and his death would be inevitable. The devotee by giving a signal may be relieved from peril and torture, but he is in no haste to give it, and usually remains suspended from ten minutes to half an hour, for strange to say, this is a religious service the merit of which is proportioned to the length of time the agony is endured! The moment he descends and is taken off the hooks, another steps forward to take his place, and the machine is kept wheeling till the day is far spent. In estimating the aggregate amount of suffering inflicted, it is necessary to remember that these horrid swings were not confined to the suburbs of Calcutta, where Kali's temple stands, but that in thousands of towns and villages throughout Bengal they were in simultaneous operation, torturing the infatuated devotees, while multitudes of spectators stood around gazing with applause and wonder.

Hin'doos, (Literature of the.) In common with their religious traditions and the invention of their alphabet, the literature of the Hindoos is of the highest antiquity. Nearly all the literary compositions of the Hindoos are in verse. "For history," says Mill, "they have only certain narrative poems, which depart from all resemblance to truth and nature, and have evidently no further connection with fact than the use of certain names and a few remote allusions. Their laws, like those of rude nations in general, are in verse. Their sacred books, and even their books of science, are in verse; and, what is more wonderful still, their dictionaries." Because men feel before they speculate, therefore is poetry, which is the earliest form of expressing the feelings, the first literature. At this primary stage has the literature of the Hindoos remained. To commence with the Sacred Literature: Under the general term of *Shastras*, the Hindoos possess the four "Vedas," named respectively the *Rig*, *Yajash*, *Sama*, and *Atharva;* the four "Upavedas," or "Sub-Vedas," — the *Ayash*, *Dhanush*, *Ghandarva*, and *Artha;* the "Vedanga," or *Six Angas*; and, finally, the "Upangas" The *Vedas* are written in Sanskrit, (see HINDOSTAN, LANGUAGES OF,) as is the *Mantras*, or prayers, the *Brahmanas*, or commandments, and, in short, the whole body of the Hindoo theology proper. The *Upavedas* form a second class of sacred books, and consist of treatises upon surgery, medicine, music, dancing, war, architecture, and many mechanical arts. The *Vedangas*, or Six Angas, are treatises subsidiary to the Vedas, and comprehend rules for reciting the Vedas, and especially as regards the accent and tones to be observed; a treatise on grammar; besides dissertations upon metres, astrology, and astronomy. These works are held to have been given by inspiration of God, to enable the Brahmins to read and understand the Vedas. Thus, we here perceive a double inspiration, that of the Vedas and that of the Angas, the latter forming the key by which the Vedas are opened. The *Upangas*, or inferior bodies of learning, comprehend logic, theology, the institutes of the law, and certain legendary treatises, to the number of eighteen, which bear the name of *Puranas*. We will give a brief sketch of these latter. 1. The *Kalika Purana* contains a history of the goddess Kali Parvati, the wife of Siva. 2. *Abhiatma Ramayana* is a fragment of the history of Ramatshandra. 3. *Bramah Vaivartika* treats of the origin of the gods and the history of Ganesa, Krishna, and Durga. 4. *Pedma Purana* is the praise of the lotus, (*pedma,*) and a history of Lakshmi, the wife of Vishnu, in 55,500 stanzas. 5. *Agru Purana* forms a sketch of all Hindoo science, in 15,500 stanzas. 6. *Vishnu Purana*, in 23,000 stanzas. 7. *Siva Purana*, in 24,000 stanzas. 8. *Linga Purana*. 9. *Scanda Purana*, of the god Scanda, the son of Siva and Bhavani. 10. Relates to religious customs. 11. *Ontkal Khanda* and *Kasi Khanda;* the former a description of Orissa and the old religions rites of Vishnu; the latter a history of the city of Kasi, now Benares. 12. Contains the history of Nareda, the god of music, in 25,000 stanzas. 13. *Markandeya Purana*. 14. *Bhawasia Purana*. 15. *Vaya Purana*, the history of Vaya, the god of the winds. 16. *Matsya*, the history of Vishnu as the fish, in the first deluge. 17 Contains a history of the same god as a man-lion. 18. Treats of the history of Krishna, or Vishnu, in 12 books. The two oldest and most important epic poems, which are also classed among the sacred books, are the *Ramayana*, containing the history of Ramatshandra, king of Ayodya, the seventh great incarnation of Vishnu; and the *Mahabharata*, detailing the war of the Pandus and Knrus, consisting of 18 books and upwards of 100,000 stanzas. — We shall now proceed to touch, in a brief manner, upon the Profane Literature of the Hindoos, noticing the principal works. The *Mugdhabodha*, or "Beauty of Knowledge," by Goswami, is held to be the best Sanskrit grammar. There are in all eighteen dictionaries of high reputation, but the *Amarasinha* is deemed the best. The poetry of the Hindoos betrays throughout an elegiac earnestness and sweetness which owes its origin to their oldest poet, Valmiki, who sang in plaintive strains the murder of a youth who lived happily with his mistress in a beautiful wilderness, and was mourned by her in heart-rending lamentations. Among the dramatic poets is Calidas, who has been called the "Hindoo Shakspeare." His finest drama is *Sakoontolah*, or the "Fatal Ring," which has been translated into English by Sir William Jones, and into German by Forster, Herder, and others. According to Herder, the scenes of this great drama "are connected by flowery bands: each grows out of the subject as naturally as a beautiful plant. A multitude of sublime as well as tender ideas are found in it, which we should look for in vain in a Grecian drama." Another great drama of this author is the *Megha Duta*, or "Cloud Messenger," which has been rendered into English by Wilkins. The Hindoos have two kinds of feet in their verses, and also two kinds of rhyme; the one falls on the first letter or first syllable of the verse, and is called *yety*, or *vadi;* for example, *ki* in *kirti* and *kirtana* make a rhyme. The other falls on the second letter, or second syllable from the commencement, and is called *prasam;* for example, *pa* in *capagny* and *dipantram*. Among the most important philosophical works of the Hindoos there are,—*Gangheswara Patwa Schirtamani*, which is a treatise on metaphysics; *Pratikhya Tip-Didhlti* is a treatise on memory; *Smriti Tativa* is an abstract of the laws; and *Hitopadesa*, a Hindoo book of fables, called also the *Fables of Bidpay*, or *Pilpay*. This latter was the first work published in Europe in the Hindoo language. It appeared in 1810.

Hin dostan, or INDIA EAST OF THE GANGES AND BRAHMAPOOTRA, as distinguished from INDIA BEYOND THE GANGES, or FURTHER INDIA, (in the European sense,) a vast region of S. Asia, in the form of a peninsula, having its apex projecting S. into the Indian Ocean, or in other words, comprising the whole of the great triangle of country extending from the borders of Little Thibet, in about the 35th deg. of N. Lat., to Cape Comorin, or about the 8th deg. It is bounded on the N. by the highest range of mountains in the world, the Himalayas; by the two great rivers, the Indus and Brahmapootra on the N.W. and N.E.; and in every other direction by the ocean. The ancient inhabitants of India had no common name for themselves or their country; but their Persian neighbors called the people *Hindoos*, and the region, as far as they knew it, *Hindostan;* words which, in old English, would have been accurately as well as literally rendered *Negro*, and *Negroland*. The comprehensive sense in which the term "Hindostan" is now employed, as distinctive of the entire territory S. of the Himalaya Mountains, over which the institution of caste prevails, is of European origin; the people of the country confining the term to the region lying N. of the Nerbudda, and calling all to the S. of that river the *Deccan* (q. v.), a word derived from the Sanskrit, and meaning "the right hand," and also "the South." *Area. H* comprises in all an area of about 1,250,000 sq. m., or about a third part of the estimated area of Europe; but from the absence of gulfs, inland seas, and lakes, the proportion of solid land is greater. — *Polit. Div.* This immense country, under the popular designation of BRITISH INDIA, embraces nine great provinces: viz., *Bengal*, *Madras*, and *Bombay;* the *Central Provinces; Oudh;* the *North-West Provinces; British Burma*, *Assam;* and the *Punjab*. These again are subdivided into inferior territorial jurisdictions, and also include a number of quasi-independent states, under the political supremacy and protection of the English govt. — *Gen. Desc.* The coast outline of *H.* is comparatively little broken by any considerable inlet of the sea. From the mouths of the Indus to the delta of the Ganges there are but three great gulfs, those of Cutch, Cambay, and Bengal, — if the latter, indeed, which, though it breaks the coast of Asia, does not break that of Hindostan, can be considered in this class. Harbors are even less frequent; along the W. coast, over 14° of Lat., there is but a single good one, Bombay; and from Cape Comorin to the W. mouth of the Ganges, a distance of 1,500 m., there is not one. The Indian coasts are also in a great measure destitute of islands. Unless Ceylon (*q. v.*) be admitted as belonging to *H.*, which can hardly be done, there is not one on the E. coast; and on the W. there are very few, and those of inconsiderable size. The natural geographical divisions of *H.* are as follows: I. The range of the Himalayas with their valleys. 2. The Gangetic plain, comprising only the tract of inundation, and which rises very little above sea-level. 3. The upper plain of the Ganges, from the prov. of Bahar inclusive, up to the foot hills of the first Himalayan range, where the rivers Ganges and Jumna issue from the hills to the N., bounded to the S. by the Vindhyan range, and to the W. by the great desert. The height of the E. portion of this division may be about 500 feet above the level of the sea, and the land rises gradually as we proceed N. until, where the great rivers emerge into the plain, it has an elevation of over 1,000 feet. 4. The N. portion of the great central table-land, as far S. as the valley of the Nerbudda, which generally intersects the plateau in question from E. to W. The height of this section of the table-land ranges from 1,700 to 2,000 ft. 5. The portion of the table-land which lies S. of the valley of the Nerbudda, down to the junction of the E. and W. Ghauts, and the valley of Coimbatore. Height of the table-land here from 2,000 to 3,000 ft. 6. From the gap of Coimbatore inclusive to Cape Comorin. 7. The narrow strip of low land lying between the W. Ghauts and the sea, or coast of Malabar, including the W. acclivities of the mountains themselves. 8. The alluvial plain of unequal breadth, which lies between the E. Ghauts and the Bay of Bengal, generally called the *Carnatic*, rising gradually from the shore to the foot of the mountains; highest point, about 490 feet above sea-level. And 9. The peninsula of Gujerat with the adjacent country, containing much mountain-land and a few plains. All these divisions differ so materially in their physical aspect, climate, geological formation, animal and vegetable productions, as well as in an ethnographical point of view, as fully to warrant this distribution. (The geographical features, &c., of the various states and provs., aggregated under the general name of *H.*, will be found amply detailed under their own separate and distinctive heads in this work.) — *Mountains.* The principal mountain-chains are those of the Himalayas, the Vindhyan range, and the W. and E. Ghauts, (all of which see.) — *Rivers. H.* possesses some of the largest rivers in the world, as the Ganges, Indus, Brahmapootra, Jumna, Goomtee, Godavery, Nerbudda, &c. — *Lakes.* Few lakes of any size are found in this country; the most considerable is that of the Runn, lying between the Gulf of Cutch and the delta of the Indus, which is believed to occupy a space of 5,000 square miles. — *Climate.* In a country which embraces 27 degrees of lat., which contains extensive plateaux, elevated from 2,000 to 3,000 feet above sea-level — some of the largest plains in the world, almost on a level with, or but a few hundred feet above the sea — the highest range of mountains (Himalayas) in the world — tracts of bare rock — deserts of deep sand, and dense primeval forests, — it is needless to say that there must exist a very great diversity of climate. But besides the great difference arising from these causes, the distribution of rain is another source. The whole continent of *H.* up to the 35th degree of Lat., is subject to the influence of the monsoons, which blow from the N.E. during the temperate winter months, and from the S.W. during the tempestuous and hot or rainy months of summer and autumn. This is the general rule: but in India, as in other Asiatic countries under the influence of the monsoons, and where are mountain ranges running N. and S. of sufficient elevation to intercept the clouds, the time of the periodical fall of rain is reversed. To the W of the great chain of the W. Ghauts, on the one hand, over 11° of Lat., the periodical rain-fall corresponds with that of other parts of India, or takes place during the W. monsoon. E. of the Ghauts, on the other hand, over 8° of Lat., the fall of rain takes place during the E. monsoon; while the table-land which lies beyond the two ranges partakes, to a moderate degree, in both falls. As a general rule, the year is divided in India

into three well-defined seasons: a *hot*, corresponding with part of spring and summer; a *wet*, agreeing with part of summer and autumn; and a *cold*, corresponding generally with our winter months. With respect to temperature, much of *H.* being between the tropics, and the remaining portion within 12° of the tropic, the whole is entitled to the designation of a hot country. The mean temp. at Bombay is 82° Fahr.; at Madras 84°; and at Calcutta 79° Fahr. In summer the mean temp. is from 100° to 110°.— *Geol., &c.* The geological formation of India may be summed up as extremely simple, compared with that of other, and more temperate countries, consisting only of 4 classes of rocks, viz., the *granitic*, the *sandstone* and *clay-slate*, the *trap*, and the *alluvial*.— *Min.* Coal underlies a large area of surface, and is being extensively worked; iron, copper, gold, diamonds, rubies, and other gems are also found.— *Zoöl.* The elephant, rhinoceros, bear, hyæna, and man-eating and other tigers, have their habitat in the mountain defiles, and jungles. Birds of the most varied brilliancy of plumage are met with innumerably. The reptile genus is represented by the python, cobra-di-capello, and other deadly serpents, alligators, lizards, *et sic de similibus*.—*Ethnology.* There are at present spoken in India, by the most civilized races, not less than 25 distinct languages or dialects, indicating the existence of as many distinct nations; but, including tribes more or less savage and barbarous, at least 50 languages, demonstrating the presence of at least as many distinct tribes. Of the more civilized nations 8 may be said to be distinguished from the rest by some superiority of civilization, as implied in the possession of a national alphabet, a national literature, superior population and consequent industry, a greater progress in the useful arts, with the richer and more extensive territory which they are found to occupy. These are the Bengalee, Ooriya, Mahratta, Gujratee, Telinga, Tamul, Karnata, and Hindu or Hindostanee nations. The Bengalee nation occupies above 80,000 sq. m. of fertile land, chiefly within the delta of the Ganges, and amounts in number to above 25,000,000. The Tamul nation covers abt. 56,000 sq.m. at the S. extremity of the peninsula, and numbers between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 people. The Telinga race occupies 100,000 sq. m. of the N.E. portion of the country, and count, probably, between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 heads; while the Ooriyas, spread over at least 17,000 sq. m. of the low land which connects the Gangetic delta with the S. peninsula, number abt. 4,000,000. The Mahratta nationality extends over, at an estimate, 100,000 sq. m. of territory (between 22° and 23° N. Lat.), and its capitation may be approximately computed at 12,000,000. The Karnata, or *Carnara* people, filling a central portion of the table-land S. of the 18th degree of Lat., are believed to possess abt. 75,000 sq. m. of territory, and their numbers may be taken at abt. 5,000,000. The race speaking the Hindoo language inhabit at least 100,000 square m. of the upper division of the valley of the Ganges, and cannot amount to less than 20,000,000,—physically and intellectually the most vigorous of all the Indian races. The barbarous and savage tribes are universally to be found in the recesses of mountainous and sterile regions, never within the fertile plains or extensive table-lands; and there is scarcely any considerable range throughout India in which some of them are not to be met with. They are, however, most numerous on the East frontier of Bengal, in the fastnesses of the mountains, and the wild region of Gundwana, and generally in the ranges of hills lying between the Gangetic plain and the great central plateau. Besides the original and peculiar inhabitants of *H.*, a crowd of foreign colonists, or settlers, forms a considerable element of the present population of the country. These, following generally the order of their arrival, or supposed arrival, are as follows: Jews, Syriac Christians, Arabs, Armenians, Parsees, Persians, Afghans, Tartars, Turks, Abyssinians, Portuguese, English, Dutch, French, Danes, and Chinese. —*Religion, &c.* The forms of religious worship which prevail in Hindostan, are the Brahmanic, Buddhistic, Jain, Singh, Mohammedan, Jewish, and Christian. These, and especially the two first and most prevalent of them, are again divided into so many different doctrines, such an infinity of sects and castes, that it would be almost impossible to enumerate, much less describe them. This religion, perhaps beyond any other, pervades the entire frame of civil society, and mixes itself up with every concern of life, private and domestic. Almost every act of a Hindoo may, in fact, be said to be more or less a religious act. According to the best authorities, the Hindoo Pantheon is peopled by precisely 333,000,000 deities; but as no one has attempted to name them, it can only be concluded that the Hindoo deities are in reality innumerable! Among the lower orders of the people, and especially among the ruder tribes, a sort of fetichism prevails; and trees, rocks, and shapeless masses of stone are worshipped or abandoned, according to the fears, hopes, or caprices of their votaries. The Hindoos, however, really attach less importance to doctrinal matters, than to distinctions of caste, funeral and marriage ceremonies, and the whimsical observances respecting supposed purity and impurity in regard to food, and other matters of ordinary domestic life. The distinctions of caste are the most remarkable of these, and form indeed the characteristic feature of Hindoo society. Every one has heard that the Hindoos are divided into four great classes or *castes*: that is, into priests, soldiers, traders, and laborers. (See CASTE, BRAHMAISM, BUDDHISM, HINDOO RELIGION, &c.) The Mohammedan faith began to make some impression on India about the opening of the 11th century, and the descendants of foreign settlers, or the converted nations of this persuasion, are at present believed, for all India, to number one-seventh of the population. The Christians are principally found in the S. part of the peninsula; the greater number are Nestorians, who are supposed to have embraced Christianity through the labors of Greek missionaries from Syria, as early as the 2d and 3d centuries of the Christian æra. Most of the remainder are Roman Catholics, the descendants of Portuguese, or persons converted by European missionaries.—*Industry, Arts, and Manuf.* The arts in which the Hindoos have made the greatest progress are agriculture, weaving, dyeing, and architecture. The ox, buffalo, horse, ass, elephant, dog, hog, sheep, and goat have been domesticated, and used by this people from the earliest antiquity. The camel, probably, has been equally long known in Upper *H.* The more common kinds of poultry are also of equal antiquity among the Hindoos; and are supposed, and apparently with good reason, to have spread from them to the W. world. The buffalo and ox only are used for agricultural purposes; the horse generally for war or pleasure, only now and then for burden; the elephant for pleasure or burden; the camel and ass (with few exceptions) for pleasure only. With the exception of the horse, camel, sheep, and goat, every one of the animals above enumerated are still found in many parts of India in the wild state. The agricultural implements used by the natives are simple and rude, and the process of application is equally uncouth. The greatest exercise of Hindoo skill and labor is displayed in works of irrigation; and the reader will not be surprised at this, when he understands that through means of irrigation the produce of the land is, according to circumstances, always multiplied five-fold, and often as much as ten. The works for this purpose comprise immense embankments, reservoirs or tanks, and wells. The delta of the Ganges, and the celebrated mound of the Cavery in S. India, afford examples of the first description of works; reservoirs, or tanks, are sometimes of vast extent, and capable of converting 4,000 or 5,000 acres of what is often a bare desert of sand into productive grain-fields; these are most frequent in S. India. Wells, which are often sunk to the depth of between 200 and 300 feet, chiefly irrigate the upper portion of the Ganges valley. The articles of produce cultivated by the Hindoo peoples from remote antiquity are, wheat, barley, rice, millet, pulse, the sugar-cane, sesame, mustard, the cocoa, areca, and other palms; ginger, and various kinds of spices, cotton, hemp, the mulberry, indigo, madder, the mango, and the banana. From the Moslems they received the vine, fig, apple, peach, and pear; the pomegranate, limes, and oranges; the carrot, onion, and melon, with the opium poppy. From Europeans they have received maize, oats, common potatoes; the *batata*, or sweet potato, the capsicum, guava, and pine apple, by way of America; the shaddock from Java, the lichi from China; and most of the common pot-herbs direct from Europe. The sugar-cane is most probably a native of *H.*, and the art of manufacturing coarse sugar from it is traced by the etymology of the word *gour* to Bengal. The art of granulating sugar, and separating it from the molasses, was probably brought into India from China, as the name of the commodity *Chini* would seem to imply. The art of candying or crystallizing sugar, the only mode of refining practised in the East, was taught the Hindoos by the Mohammedans. The Hindoos had made a far greater progress in the art of weaving than in any other; materials for this process they may be considered, in ancient times, to have possessed nearly a monopoly of, viz, cotton, silk, and the hair of the Thibetian goat. With the exception of silk, which they had in common with China, India may be considered as the native country both of the material, and the manufacture of the others. The cotton-plant is grown almost everywhere, from the S. extremity of India up to the valleys of the most N. range of the Himalayas, and it may be traced from India to every warm country by its original Sanskrit name. The quality and nature of the fabric varies everywhere with the quality of the plant; and hence a vast variety of fabrics known by the names of the districts producing the raw material; thus the fine textures known in commerce as *Dacca muslins*, were produced only in that district in which is cultivated, within narrow limits, a variety of the plant, with a staple remarkable for fineness and beauty, not found anywhere else. Silk-weaving, like that of cotton, is an art that has descended from remote ages in *H.* The variety of the silk-worms bred in India differs from that of China and Europe, and the Hindoos being much inferior in skill and ingenuity to the "Celestials," the silk fabrics of India have never equalled those of China, nor is the raw material, even now, equal to that of the Chinese, though under the superior care and cultivation of Europeans. The invention of the Cashmere-shawl manufacture belongs to the Hindoos — people of this race having originally peopled the country N.W. of the Indus. The Hindoos, comparing them with other nations in the same state of society, and to Europeans until comparatively recent periods, had attained considerable expertness in the art of dyeing, producing colors that are both fast and brilliant. Here also, however, they had superior advantages in the possession of three of the finest and most durable of all coloring materials,—indigo, lac, and madder. Inferior dyes, such as the carthamus, morinda, turmeric, and sappun, are also natives of the country. Their dyeing processes, however, have always been, and are, tedious, operose, and empirical. The architectural works of the Hindoos are treated of elsewhere. (See HINDOO ARCHITECTURE.) — *Com. &c.* The total value of exports amounted, in 1867, to $221,455,000, of which the U. States received $8,932,485 (gold); imports, $211,380,000 (gold), to which the American Union contributed $398,920 (mixed values).— *Railroads.* The internal commerce of India has been largely developed of late years by the construction of several great lines of railroads under govt. guaranty. The 8 great lines in present operation are: 1. The East Indian; 2. The Great Indian Peninsula; 3. The Madras; 4. The Bombay, Baroda, and Central India; 5. The Scinde; 6. The Eastern Bengal; 7. The Calcutta, and South Eastern; and 8. The Great Southern Railway of India. These lines were constructed at a cost of about $440,000,000, (gold.)— *Govt. and Finance.* The executive authority in *H.* is vested in a Governor-General, or viceroy, appointed by the English Crown, and acting under the orders of the Secretary of State for India, assisted by a Council of State of 15 members, of whom 7 are elected by the Council of Directors of the East India Company, and 8 are nominated by the Crown. The govt. in India is exercised by the Council of the Governor-General, consisting (usually) of 7 members appointed by the English Secretary of State. The ministry, divided into the several depts. of Foreign Affairs, Finances, the Interior, Military Administration, and Public Works, do not form part of the Council. The Anglo-Indian army in 1869–70 numbered 191,073 men. Financial statistics reported by the Indian budget, for 1867, estimated the revenue for that year at $212,610,000, as against an estimated expenditure of $223,000,000; while the public debt stood at $510,325,000, (gold values.)— *Chief cities.* Calcutta (present cap.), Bombay, Madras, Delhi (anc. cap.); Lahore, Benares, Lucknow, Agra, Allahabad, Peshawur, Hyderabad, Cashmere, Poonah, &c.— *Pop.* of British India in 1872, 190,895,548, excluding the native states, whose pop. at the same time was estimated at 46,245,888.— *Hist.* The *real* history of *H.* commences with the first Moslem invasion, A. D. 1000, between 13 and 14 centuries after the incursion of Alexander the Great. Mahmoud, sovereign of Ghuznee, in Afghanistan, pushed his conquests as far as Bundelcund and Gujerat. India was at this time divided among many independent monarchs, most of them petty ones, and the resistance made to the conqueror was hardly more formidable than that which the ancient Mexicans offered to the Spaniards. Towards the close of the 12th cent., the Afghans made their first appearance on the theatre of Indian history, a prince (Mohammed Ganri) of this race making an invasion of *H.* The latter dying without issue, his general, Cootub, seized upon the Indian conquests of his master, and fixed the seat of his govt. at Delhi, in 1193. This may be considered as the date of the first effectual conquest of the country. For 322 years after this period Afghan sovereigns reigned in Delhi. In 1525, *H.* was invaded by Baber (*q. v.*), who defeated and killed the last Afghan monarch, and seated himself on the vacant throne, thus establishing the line of princes known as the *Moguls*. The empire of the latter was consolidated under Aurungzebe (*q. v.*), in whose reign its power culminated. After his death, in 1707, the Mogul dynasty began to decline; and after an attempt made by the French to establish a great Indian sovereignty, the foundations of a vast political power were laid between 1750 and 1765, by the greater resources and superior maritime strength of the English, and especially by the extraordinary military genius and enterprise of Lord Clive, (*q. v.*) Since then, the history of *H.* presents a succession of victories by British arms, directed by able statesmen and executed by generals of the stamp of Wellington, Cornwallis, Lake, Napier, Gough, Hardinge, Lawrence, and Clyde. See the articles on the several States, &c., of India, in this work. By the disastrous tidal wave of Oct., 1876, thousands of lives were lost and millions of property destroyed. India has suffered repeatedly by famine, that of 1877, the 14th of this cent., and perhaps the worst, devastated Southern India. In Madras alone, it is stated, upon the authority of a govt. official, 1,500,000 people were being fed, and that over 500,000 have died from the famine of that year.

Hindostan', in *Indiana*, a village of Martin co.

Hindostan'ee, Hindostani', *a.* Pertaining or having reference to the Hindoos, or to their language. —*n.* The language spoken by the Hindoos of India.

Hin'dostan, (Languages of.) A survey of the languages, no less than of the antiquities and the religious systems, which prevail in India, would seem to afford a sufficient proof that its inhabitants are a primitive people, and that its territory is truly *Madyama*, *Madhya-Dehsa* (the central land). Our knowledge of the philology of this strange and wildly magnificent country is due to the labors of the missionary Henry Roth, and the Jesuit Hanzelbein, and since 1790 to the more searching investigations of Paolino, Sir Wm. Jones, Wilkins, Forster, Carey, Marshman, Wilson, Colebrooke, Marsden, Bopp, and others. Following Colebrooke, who took a Hindoo treatise upon rhetoric as his guide, we find there are 4 principal languages — *Sanskrit*, *Prakrit*, *Paisachi* or *Apadhransa*, and *Magadhi* or *Misra*, the Apadhransa and Magadhi being considered the same, and the Misra and Paisachi as one, so that in reality the leading languages are the Sanskrit, the Prakrit, and the Magadhi. This is the opinion of the last-quoted author; but other English critics maintain that this statement requires considerable qualification. I. The *Sanskrit*, known also as *Gronthon* (from *graudha*, book), is the sacred language of the Brahmins and of literature. Now a dead language, there is strong presumptive evidence that it was once a spoken tongue. Singularly copious, and perfect in construction to a degree, its alphabet, consisting of 50 letters, is termed *Devanagari* (the divine alphabet), on account of its supposed origin with the gods, whose language it is. It has 3 genders, a dual like the Greek, conjugations numbered according to the vowel or consonant endings, 7 cases

after nouns instead of pronouns, and an abundance of particles. The period of its highest perfection was in the last century preceding the Christian æra, when the great poet Calydos flourished, the author of *Sakoontalah* (the Fatal Ring), and of the *Megha-Data* (the Cloud Messenger). In the Sanskrit, also, are written the old sacred books of the Vedas. The founder of the Sanskrit grammar is Pannini, the supposed author of the *Sutras*, or short grammatical precepts. His system was improved by Catugayana, in a work called *Mahabhasia*, which again was amended by Caiyata. Perhaps the most celebrated of the later works upon the grammar of the Sanskrit tongue are the *Casica Vritti*, and the commentary upon it by Haradatta Misra, entitled *Padamanjari*. Among the best modern grammars are those of Colebrooke and Wilkins. Coming to dictionaries of the Sanskrit, we find the *Amara Cosha, or the Treasure of Amara Singh*, a writer who flourished anterior to the Christian æra, the *Viswapracasa* of Maheswara, and the *Haravali* of Purushottama. By English authors, we possess the *Dictionary in Sanskrit and English* of Prof. Wilson, the *Sanskrit and English Dictionary* printed at Calcutta in 1846, the *Elementary Introduction to the Sanskrit Language* by Monier Williams, &c. The learned Sir Wm. Jones established in 1808 at Calcutta a printing-office for the production of Sanskrit works; and to this great Oriental scholar we owe the comparatively deep acquaintance we possess of the Sanskrit — a language that would be important for the literary treasures of which it is the storehouse, but which becomes in the highest degree valuable when we reflect that it contains the fundamental sounds of all the European languages. See art. ARYAN LANGUAGES.) II. The *Prakrit* is the common language, and comprehends within itself the various dialects used in writing and in social intercourse. Colebrooke mentions 10; but to these should be added the *Punjabee* and the *Brija Bhasha*. The 5 following dialects constitute the languages of N. and E. Hindostan: — 1. The *Sareswata*, spoken by the people who dwell upon the river of this name, a stream flowing through the Punjab. It is a language rich in dramas and poems. 2. The *Kanyacubja*, which appears to be the parent of the modern Hindostanee, interlarded with Persian and Arabic words. 3. The *Bengalee*, a dialect principally spoken in E. Hindostan. It is rich in translations from the Sanskrit, and forms almost exclusively the language of the learned Hindoos. Its alphabet is a close copy of the Devanagari. 4. The *Mitilaw* or *Tirhoot* is the chief language of Mitilaw, or the circle of Tirhoot, and the neighboring districts lying between the rivers Cusi and Gundbae, and the mountains of Nepaul. 5. The dialect of Orissa, called *Ooriya*. The 5 following form the languages of the southern extremity of the Deccan, of the Mahrattas, of the people inhabiting the middle of the Mysorean plateau, of the inhabitants of the tract of country lying between the Krishna River and the Godavery, and of the Gujeratese. They are named respectively the *Dravida*, the *Maharashtra* or *Mahratta*, the *Karnata*, the *Telinga*, and the *Gurjara* or *Gujeratee*. III. The *Paisakee* or *Apadhransa* has been presumed to be a mixture of the dialect of mountaineers and the Sanskrit. It is never alluded to in dramatic writings, except to serve as a subject for ridicule. IV. The *Magadhi* or *Misra*, presumed to be analogous with the Pali and Magadhi of the Cingalese, is the language of the priests of Buddha. In common with the Chinese, the foundation of this series of dialects is monosyllabic. Broadly speaking, it may be said to comprehend all the various dialects spoken by the peoples inhabiting the coasts and islands lying between India and China.

Hin'drance, *n.* See HINDERANCE.

Hinds, in *Mississippi*, a S.W. central co.; *area*, about 930 sq. m. *Rivers.* Big Black and Pearl rivers. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Raymond. *Pop.* abt. 35,000.

Hinds, in *Texas*, a village of Brazoria co., about 53 m. W. of Galveston.

Hinds'burg, in *New York*, a post-village of Orleans co., about 28 m. W. of Rochester.

Hin'er's Run, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Clinton co.

Hines'berg, in *Wisconsin*, a P. O. of Fond du Lac co.

Hines'burg, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Chittenden co., about 26 m. W. by N. of Montpelier: *pop.* of township, about 2,200.

Hines'ville, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Liberty co., about 40 m. S.W. of Savannah.

Hinge, (*hinj,*) *n.* [Dan. *hængsel*, a hinge, from *hænge*, to hang. See HANG.] The hook or joint on which a door, gate, &c., hangs and turns. — That on which anything turns, hangs, or takes issue from; a ruling point; a deciding principle.

"No *hinge*, nor loop, to hang a doubt on." — *Shaks.*

—One of the four cardinal points, east, west, north, or south.

"When the moon is in the *hinge* at East." — *Creech.*

To be off the hinges, to be in a state of confusion, irregularity, or disorder. (Used as a figurative colloquialism.)

The man's spirit is out of order, and *off the hinges*." — *Tillotson.*

(*Conch.*) The part where the valves of a bivalve shell are united, consisting of ligament and teeth.

—*v. a.* To furnish with hinges; as, to *hinge* a door.

—*v. n.* To turn, stand, or hang, as upon a hinge; to rely upon as a decisive point; — generally before *on* or *upon*: as, the argument *hinges on* the application of this principle.

Hinged, (*hinjd,*) *a.* Supplied or fitted with hinges: as, a *hinged* gate.

Hing'ham, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Plymouth co., on Massachusetts Bay, about 17 m. S.S.W. of Boston; *pop.* of township, about 5,500.

Hing'ham, in *Wisconsin*, a post-vill. of Sheboygan co.

Hiniesta, (*hē-ne-āis'ta,*) a town of Spain, 50 m. S.S.E. of Cuenca. *Manuf.* Woollens. Jasper quarries are worked in the neigbborhood. *Pop.* 8,900.

Hinkleton, (*hink'el-ton.*) in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Lancaster co., abt. 40 m. E.S.E. of Harrisburg.

Hinmansville, in *New York*, a P. O. of Oswego co.

Hin'non. See GEHENNA.

Hin'ny, *n.* [Lat. *hinnus*; Gr. *hinnos* or *ginnos*, a mule.] The hybrid produced between a horse and a she-ass. It is smaller than a mule, but the body is more bulky in proportion to the legs, and its strength is inferior. It is rare, and less valuable than the mule, although it is more docile.

—An appellation given in fondness; — a corruption of *honey*.

Hinojosa, (*hen-o-hō'sā.*) a town of Spain, prov. Cordova, 38 m. from the city of Cordova. *Manuf.* Woollens. *Pop.* 8,400.

Hins'dale, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Du Page co.

Hinsdale, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Berkshire co., about 143 m. W. by N. of Boston; *pop.* about 2,000.

Hinsdale, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Cheshire co., on the Connecticut River, about 60 m. W.S.W. of Concord; *pop.* about 1,400.

Hinsdale, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Cattaraugus co., about 390 m. W.N.W. of New York city.

Hins'dillville, in *Vermont*, a village of Bennington co., abt. 3 m. W. by N. of Bennington.

Hint, *v. a.* [Etymol. uncertain; probably allied to Dan. *vink*, a sign, signal.] To bring to mind by a slight mention or a remote allusion; to allude to; to refer to; to glance at; to touch upon suggestively.

"To *hint* pure thought, and warm the favour'd soul."—*Thomson.*

To hint at, to allude to indirectly; to make a cursory suggestion.

—*n.* An indistinct allusion; a slight mention, intimation, insinuation, or suggestion.

"Upon this *hint* I spake." —*Shaks.*

Hint'ingly, *adv.* In a hinting manner; allusively; suggestively.

Hin'ton, in *Michigan*, a township of Mecosta co., abt. 24 m. N. of Greenville: *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Hip, *n.* [A. S. *hype*, *hyp*p; Goth. *hups*; Ger. *hüfte.*] The protuberant or projecting part of an animal, formed by the haunch-bone and the flesh upon it; the haunch: the joint of the thigh. See HIP-JOINT.

(*Arch.*) The external angle formed by the meeting of the sloping sides of roofs, which have their wall-plates running in different directions. — *Wyatt.*

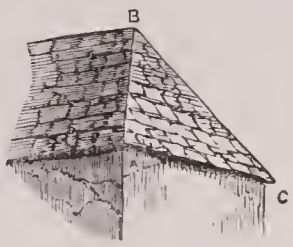


Fig. 1293.
THE ANGLES A B; B C ARE THE HIPS.

To have on the hip, to have the advantage. (A vulgar colloquialism, supposed to take its derivation from the haunch or *hip* of a deer, being the part commonly seized by the dogs when overtaken in hunting.)

—*v. a.* To sprain or dislocate the hip.

Hip, *interj.* (Allied to *hoop.*) An exclamation used in calling; a signal for cheering: as, *Hip, hip,* hurrah!

Hip, *n.* [A. S. *hiop, heop*; O. Ger. *huifo*, a kind of thorn.] (*Bot.*) The fruit of the dog-rose, or wild brier.

"The oak bears masts, the briars scarlet *hips*." —*Shaks.*

Hip, Hipped, Hip'pish. See HYP, HYPPED, HYPPISH.

Hip'-hap, *n.* A cant term formed by the reduplication of HAP, *q. v.*

Hip'-joint, *n.* (*Anat.*) One of the most important articulations in the body, and the most complete example of the ball and socket-joint. The hip-joint is made up of two bones, — the *acetabulum*, or cup-like cavity in the os innominatum, or three bones forming one-half of the *pelvis*; and the head of the *femur*, or thigh-bone, the same provision being made here, by capsular, conical, transverse, and lateral ligaments, to secure the bone in its socket, and yet afford unlimited play to the limb; while, to guard it from blows and the force of accidents, the part is padded with a number of short, fleshy muscles, in addition to which a quantity of adipose tissue beneath the cuticle still further protects the part.

Hip'-knob, (*-nob.*) *n.* (*Arch.*) A pinnacle, finial, or other similar ornament, placed on the apex of the hips of a roof or the point of a gable.

Hip'-moulding, *n.* (*Arch.*) A moulding placed on the beam which forms the hip of a roof.

Hip'pace, *n.* [Lat.] Cheese made of mare's milk. — The rennet of a colt. — *Crabb.*

Hippar'chia, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See SATYRINÆ

Hippar'chus, the most eminent among the ancient astronomers, was a native of Nicæa, in Bithynia, and flourished about a century and a half before the Christian æra. He resided some time in the island of Rhodes, whence he has derived the appellation of *Rhodius*; but he afterwards went to Alexandria, at that time the great school of science. He has been styled the patriarch of astronomy, and was certainly the first who treated the sublime science in a philosophic manner. He discovered the precession of the equinoxes, calculated the eclipses, determined the revolutions and mean motions of the planets, invented the stereographic method of projection, numbered and catalogued the fixed stars, and, in short, by his labors were laid the solid foundations of geographical and trigonometrical science.

Hipped-roof, (*hipt'-roōf.*) *n.* (*Arch.*) See HIP-ROOF.

Hip'perholme, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 2½ m. from Halifax; *pop.* 7,000.

Hip'pias, prince of Athens, was the son of Pisistratus, at whose death he assumed the government, in conjunction with his brother Hipparchus; but the latter being assassinated by a band of conspirators, while conducting a solemn procession to the temple of Minerva, *H.* immediately seized the reins of government, and revenged the death of his brother by putting to death all of whom he entertained the least suspicion. His tyranny at last became so obnoxious to the citizens, that he was expelled from the city B. C. 510. He afterwards found means to induce Darius to apply to the Athenians in his favor; and their decisive refusal kindled the first war of the Persians against the European Greeks. According to some authorities the fate of Hippias was decided on the field of Marathon, where he fell on that memorable day, fighting against his countrymen, B. C. 490.

Hip'pocampi, (MAJOR and MINOR.) [Lat. *pl.* of *hippocampus.*] (*Anat.*) The large and small sea-horse, — the name of two processes in the ventricles of the brain, so called from their fanciful resemblance to the hippocampus.

Hip'pocampus, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *hippokampos* — *hippos*, a horse, and *kamptein*, to bend.] (*Zoöl.*) The Sea-horse, a genus of Lophobranchiate fish of a highly singular appearance. The species *H. Hudsonius* (Decay) of the Atlantic coast of the U. States (fig. 1292), is 6 inches long; body much compressed, short, and deep; the whole length of the body and tail divided by longitudinal and transverse ridges; snout-headed; neck contracting suddenly beyond the head; and the tail long, quadrangular, and terminating in a naked or finless tip. When swimming about, the *H.* maintains a vertical position; but the tail is ready to grasp whatever it meets in the water, and when fixed, the animal darts at its prey with great dexterity. In its dry or contracted state the fancied resemblance from which this fish takes its name is far more apparent than when alive.


Fig. 1294. — THE SEA-HORSE, (*H. Hudsonius.*)

Hippocasta'neæ, *n.* (*Bot.*) A sub-order of plants, order *Sapindaceæ*. They are characterized by having leaves opposite: ovules, 2 in each cell, one ascending and the other suspended: embryo curved with great fleshy consolidated cotyledons.

Hippocen'taur, *n.* [Gr. *hippokentauros.*] (*Myth.*) Same as CENTAUR, *q. v.*

Hip'pocras, *n.* [N. Lat. *vinum Hippocraticum*, wine of Hippocrates.] A spiced beverage, held in great esteem by the monks in the Middle Ages as a warm and grateful cordial and stimulant in cases of cold, and also as a beverage in winter nights, and for the aged and relaxed. The spiced hippocras, as it was called, was made differently by different nations and persons; in general, however, it consisted of cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, mace, ginger, grains of paradise, and canella bark, bruised and macerated for seven days in Canary wine (Madeira), and then sweetened either with honey or sugar, strained, and taken warm. The '*ypocras*' for lords and abbots was somewhat more potent, and was prepared with aqua vitæ, or brandy, pepper, ginger, cloves, grains of paradise, ambergris, and musk.

Hippocratea'ceæ, (*Bot.*) A small order of plants, alliance *Rhamnales*, not represented in N. America. They are shrubs with opposite simple leaves and small deciduous stipules. Flowers small, regular, and unsymmetrical. Sepals and petals 5, hypogynous and imbricated, the former persistent. Stamens 3, hypogynous and monadelphous; the anthers with transverse dehiscence. Ovary 3-celled, with a single style. Fruit baccate, or consisting of 3 samaroid carpels. Seeds definite, exalbuminous; embryo straight; radicle inferior. The plants of this order abound principally in South America; some are found in Africa and the East Indies. Some have edible fruits, as the species of *Tonalea*, found in Brazil and Sierra Leone. *Hippocratea comosa* yields oily and sweet nuts.

Hippocrates, (*hip pōk'ra-tēs.*) the greatest physician of ancient times, usually designated the "Father of Medicine," was a native of Cos, an island of the Ægean. He was one of the family or caste of the Asclepiadæ, the reputed descendants of the mythical Æsculapius, and was born about B. C. 460. He was thus the contemporary of Socrates and Plato, and began to be illustrious during the Peloponnesian war. He was educated by his father Heraclides and by Herodicus, and it is

said that he also became a pupil of the sophist Georgias and the philosopher Democritus. He travelled extensively, and at length settled in Thessaly, and died at Larissa at an advanced age. Many fables were circulated respecting him in later times, and many works were attributed to him which he did not write. Among his genuine writings are the *Prognostikon*, *Aphorisms*; the *Books on Epidemics*, *On Diet in Acute Diseases*; *On Air, Water, and Place*, and *On Wounds of the Head*. *H.* is distinguished for his remarkable skill in diagnosis, and his accurate and vivid description of morbid symptoms. He was one of the first to insist on the importance of diet in cases of disease; appears to have practised auscultation and taught the doctrine of "critical days." His works were held in extraordinary honor, and were the subject of commentaries by Celsus, Galen, and other eminent writers. He wrote, like Herodotus, in the Ionic dialect, though Cos was a Dorian colony; and his style is remarkable for condensation. Many striking sayings are scattered through his works which have passed into familiar use.

Hippocrates'-sleeve, *n.* [Lat. *manica Hippocratis.*] An old pharmaceutical term signifying a conical bag or strainer made of flannel or linen, in the shape of a jelly-bag; used for straining syrups, decoctions, &c.

Hippocrat'ic, *a.* Relating or pertaining to Hippocrates, (*q. v.*)

Hippocratic face. (*Med.*) The change produced in the countenance by the approach of death; the eyes are sunk; the temples hollow; the nose sharpened; the forehead dry, tense, and harsh; the complexion sallow, livid, or black; the lips cold, placid, and pale, or of a leaden hue; — so called from having been first described by Hippocrates.

Hippoc'ratism, *n.* The medical system propounded by Hippocrates.

Hip'pocrene, *n.* [Gr. *hippokrēnē*, a horse-fountain.] (*Myth.*) A fountain at the foot of Mount Helicon, in Greece, supposed to have been produced when the horse Pegasus struck his foot against the mountain. It was regarded with peculiar veneration, as it was believed to be a favorite haunt of the Muses, and was looked upon as one of the chief sources whence the poets drew their inspiration.

Hippocrep'iform, *a.* [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, *krēpis*, boot, and *forma*, shape.] (*Bot.*) Having the form or shape of a horse-shoe.

Hippoda'mia, a daughter of Œnomaus, king of Pisa, in Elis, married Pelops, son of Tantalus. Her father, according to an oracle, refused to marry her except to one who could overcome him in a chariot-race. As the beauty of *H.* was celebrated, many accepted her father's conditions. Thirteen had already been conquered, and laid down their lives, when Pelops came from Lydia. He previously bribed Myrtilus, the charioteer of Œnomaus, and insured himself the victory. Œnomaus, mounted on a broken chariot, was killed in the course, and Pelops married *H.*, who became mother of Atreus and Thyestes.

Hip'podrome, *n.* [Gr. *hippus*, a horse, and *dromos*, a race-course.] (*Arch.*) A place appropriated by the Greeks to the equestrian exercises, and in which prizes were contended for during the celebration of some of the Olympic games. (See GAMES.) The most remarkable of all the Grecian *H.* was certainly that built at Olympia, which is stated by Pausanias to have been four leagues long and one in breadth. The one at Constantinople still remains, and may well create a feeling of astonishment in the minds of travellers, as it usually does. This latter was built in imitation of the grand circus at Rome, and was adorned with statues, both of marble and bronze; among the most important of which, it may be stated, were the fine bronze horses of Lysippus, possessed by Venice, which formerly ornamented the *H.* of Constantinople. The word itself is still in use, and is, even now, applied to circuses and other buildings set apart for equestrian purposes.

Hippoglos'sus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See HALIBUT.

Hip'pogriff, Hip'pogryph, *n.* [It. *ippogrife*, from Gr. *hippos*, horse, and *gryps*, griffin.] (*Myth.*) A fabulous animal, represented as a winged horse, with the head of dragon or griffin.

Hippol'yte, (*Myth.*) a queen of the Amazons, given in marriage to Theseus by Hercules, who had conquered her, and taken away her girdle by order of Eurystheus. She had a son by Theseus, called Hippolytus.

Hippol'ytus, (*Myth.*) a son of Theseus and Hippolyte, famous for his continence. His step-mother, Phædra, fell in love with him, and when he refused to pollute his father's bed, she accused him of offering violence to her person before Theseus, who, believing the accusation, entreated Neptune to punish his son. *H.* fled from the resentment of his father, and, as he pursued his way along the seashore, his horses were so frightened at the noise of sea-calves, which Neptune had purposely sent there, that they ran about the rocks till his chariot was broken, and his body torn to pieces. Upon this myth, Euripides founded his play entitled *Hippolytus*.

Hippol'ytus, St., bishop of Portus, (*Romæ,*) near Ostea, and a father of the Church, flourished in the 3d century; was chiefly remarkable as the presumed author of a work on *Heresies*, hitherto attributed to Origen. The Chevalier Bunsen, a few years since, wrote a work called "Hippolytus," in which, while giving the arguments on both sides, he pronounced himself an advocate for the claims of Hippolytus to the authorship of the work in question. Lived during the 3d century.

Hip'pomane, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Euphorbiaceæ*. The species *H. mancinella* is the famous Manchineel-tree, which is asserted to be so poisonous that persons have died from merely sleeping in its shade. It flourishes in the Antilles and on the American continent, near the sea, and forms a very handsome tree, with foliage not unlike that of the pear-tree. The juice which fills the tree is of a pure white color, and when dropped on the hand it burns like fire, forming an ulcer very difficult to heal. Seamen state, that if sea-water be applied to the eyes when affected by the poison, it allays the inflammation in an effectual manner. The fruit, which resembles a very beautiful apple in appearance, contains a similar juice, but of a milder character. The burning of the lips immediately warn those who bite it of the danger of eating it. The timber is beautifully variegated, and susceptible of a high polish. It takes its name from the Gr. *hippos*, a horse, *manomai*, I rage.

Hippo'na, (*Myth.*) a goddess who presided over horses. Her statues were placed in horses' stables.

Hip'ponyx, *n.* [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *onyx*, a claw.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Molluscous animals, of which there are numerous species, though until lately only known in a fossil state. The shell is obliquely cap-shaped; inequivalve, and destitute of ligament and hinge teeth; lower valve attached with a muscular impression composed of two lunulate portions meeting at one extremity, and presenting the form of a horse-shoe; upper valve conical, with the apex inclined backwards, and the muscular impression marginal. These animals are generally, but not always, supported on a solid shelly plate.

Hippopathol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *hippos*, and Eng. *pathology.*] The veterinary science; the pathology of horse-medicine.

Hippoph'agi, *n.* [Gr. *hippos*, and *phagein*, to eat.] (*Anc. Geog.*) A people of Scythia that fed on horse-flesh. The descendants of these — the Kalmuck Tartars of the present day — still retain the peculiarities of the Scythians, and esteem horse-flesh as a dainty.

Hippophagous, (*hip-pof'a-gus,*) *a.* [Gr. *hippos*, and *phagein*, to eat.] Feeding on horse-flesh, as certain Tartar tribes, &c.

Hippophagy, (*hip-pŏf'a-je,*) *n.* Art or practice of eating horse-flesh. Many attempts have been made in Europe to introduce the flesh of the horse as an article of food; but all have been failures, with the exception of one made recently in Paris by some *savans*, who have formed themselves into a club of *hippophagi*, for the express purpose of spreading a taste for horse-flesh among all classes of society. Whether these modern hippophagi will meet with success in their endeavors to create a new system of animal food, remains to be proved.

Hippopot'amus, *n.* [From Gr. *hippos*, the horse, *potamos*, of the river.] (*Zoöl.*) The River-horse, a pachydermatous animal, which inhabits most of the rivers of Africa. Its generic characters are: four toes on all the

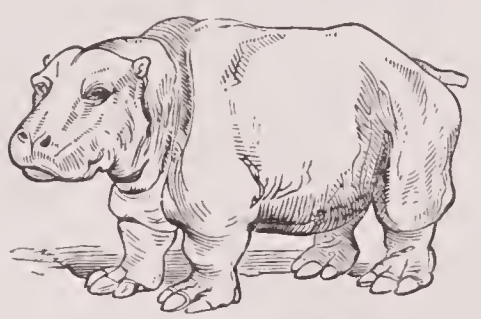


Fig. 1295. — HIPPOPOTAMUS.

feet, inclosed in small hoofs; six molar teeth on each side of both jaws; large and strong canines, of which the upper ones are nearly straight, the lower ones curved, and working upon each other so as to produce a chisel edge: four incisors in each jaw, the upper ones short and conical and bent inwards towards the mouth, the under ones long and cylindrical, and pointing outwards. The skeleton of the hippopotamus approaches that of the ox and the hog, but it presents, also, wide differences, which separate it from classification with any other animal. From the structure of the teeth, it is evident that the quantity of vegetable matter supplied to the digestive organs must be very great in proportion to the nourishment derived from the same, as the principle on which its jaws are formed seems more for the purpose of tearing and rudely dividing than thoroughly masticating the tough grasses and vegetables which form the staple food of the animal. The hippopotami live during the day-time immersed in the water of their native rivers, and at night come to land for the purpose of feeding, when they do an immense amount of damage to the neighboring fields, not only from the large amount of produce they consume, but also the still greater quantity which they tread under foot and lay waste with their ponderous, bulky proportions. From their being able to breathe under water, they appear to be possessed of some muscular arrangements for closing the nostrils, as is seen in seals and other marine animals. Remains of different species of hippopotami are often found in the tertiary geological formations of Europe, and in the tertiary strata at the foot of the Himalaya Mountains in Hindostan an extinct species of *H.* has been discovered, which had six incisor teeth in each jaw. Bochart identifies the *H.* with the *Behemoth* mentioned in Scripture; but Cuvier, while agreeing with him that the identity is possible, still asserts that the description given in the book of Job is not sufficient to place the matter beyond doubt. That it was known to the ancients is conclusive from the fact that Herodotus, Aristotle, Pliny, and Diodorus, each and all give descriptions of the animal.

Hippu'ric Acid, *n.* [Gr. *hippos*, horse, and *ouron*, urine.] (*Chem.*) This acid exists in the urine of herbivorous animals, and in small quantity in that of human beings. It is increased by a vegetable diet, by the disease called diabetes, and may be caused to appear in the urine in considerable quantity by using benzoic acid with the food. *H. A.* is obtained by evaporating fresh horse urine to one-eighth its volume, and adding hydrochloric acid, when the impure *H. A.* crystallizes out. By redissolving in boiling water, and bleaching with animal charcoal, the acid is obtained in white prismatic crystals. It is soluble in 500 parts of cold water, but dissolves readily in boiling water and alcohol. With bases, *H. A.* forms salts remarkable for their beautiful crystalline forms. When heated, it yields benzoic and cyanohydric acids; when boiled with powerful acids, it yields benzoic acid and glycocoll; and it yields benzoic acid when treated with oxidizing agents, as when its solution is boiled with brown oxide of lead, or with sulphuric acid and peroxide of manganese, and also when it is heated with sulphuric acid at a temperature of 248°. *Form.* $C_{18}H_8NO_5HO$.

Hippu'ris, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Mare's-tail, a genus of the nat. ord. *Halaragaceæ*. *H. vulgaris* is an insignificant plant common in stagnant water and slow streams. The stem is simple, or sometimes branched at the base, and erect. The leaves are linear, pointed at the end, and growing in whorls of from six to twelve. The flowers are minute, and often without stamens. They are produced in the axil of each of the upper leaves.

Hip'purite, *n.* [Gr. *hippos*, a horse.] (*Geol.*) A massive horse-hoof-like bivalve of the chalk formation, having a deep conical or sub-cylindrical under-valve, with a flat-fish lid, or upper valve.

Hip'purites, *n.* (*Geol.*) A gen. of fossil plants of the coal-measures, so called from their close resemblance to the *Hippuris vulgaris*, or Mare's-tail. If they grew in the same relative proportions as the existing plant, many of the fragments found would indicate a height of 18 or 20 feet.

Hip'pus, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *hippos.*] (*Med.*) A spasmodic affection of the iris, occasioning repeated dilatations and contractions of the pupil of the eye.

Hip'-rafter, *n.* (*Arch.*) The rafter or beam in the angle of a roof formed by a hip.

Hip'-roof, Hipped'-roof, *n.* (*Arch.*) A roof having sloping ends or sides, which intersect each other.

Hip'shot, *a.* Having the hip dislocated.

Hip'-tile, *n.* A tile shaped to cover the hip of a roof.

Hip'-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Dog-rose, *Rosa canina*.

Hip'-wort, *n.* A plant. — *Ainsworth.*

Hi'ram, (*Script.*) 1., a king of Tyre, who sent to congratulate David on his accession to the throne, and aided him in building his palace. (2 *Sam.* v. 11; 1 *Chr.* xiv. 1.) He was the father of Abibal of secular history. — II., a king of Tyre, was a grandson of the former (2 *Chr.* ii. 14), and like him a friend of David. He congratulated Solomon at the commencement of his reign, and furnished essential aid in building the Temple.

Hi'ram, in *Maine*, a post-township of Oxford co., abt. 60 m. S.W. of Augusta; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Hi'ram, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Portage co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Hi'ramsburg, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Noble co.

Hircic, (*hĕr'sik,*) *a.* [Fr. *hircique*, from Lat. *hircus*, a he-goat.] (*Chem.*) Obtained by saponification of hircine; as, *hircic* acid.

Hir'cine, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as HIRCITE, *q. v.*

—*a.* Goat-like; having a rank, goatish smell.

Hir'cite, *n.* [Lat. *hircus*, a goat.] (*Min.*) A fossil resin of a yellowish-brown color. It fuses and burns in a candle-flame, and leaves a coal that has a strong animal odor, whence its name; *sp. gr.* 1·10.

Hire, *v. a.* [A.S. *hyrian, ahyrian*, from *hyre.*] To procure from another person for temporary use at a certain rate of compensation, or for a fair equivalent; as, to *hire* a house for twelve months, to *hire* a horse for a day, to *hire* an opera-glass for one evening. — To engage in one's employ for a stipulated amount of wages, or other money consideration; to contract with for a pecuniary recompense; as, to hire a *cook* for the season, to *hire* a laborer by the day. — To bribe; to engage for immoral or nefarious purposes; to suborn; as, to *hire* a person to declare an alibi. — To engage the services of, for a specified compensation; to permit the temporary employment of for remuneration; to lease; to let; generally preceding *out*; as, he has *hired out* his brood-mares; — and sometimes reflexively; as, she *hires* herself *out* as a laundress.

—*n.* [A.S *hyre*; Du. *huur*; Ger. (dial.) *heuer*; Ar. *kira, ajar, ajr.*] Compensation paid or contracted to be given for the temporary use of anything.

—Remuneration given for personal services; wages; salary; pay; reward; allowance. — Reward, or recompense for base or nefarious services rendered; a bribe.

Hire'less, *a.* Without hire.

Hire'ling, *n.* A hired person, or one who serves for a pecuniary recompense: — hence, by implication, a mercenary; a tool; also, a prostitute.

—*a.* Serving for wages or hire; employed for money or other compensation; corrupt; mercenary; venal.

Hir'er, *n.* One who hires or obtains the use of anything for a pecuniary or other recompense; one who contracts with or engages servants.

Hirondelle, *n.* [Fr.] The Swallow.

Hirschberg, (*heersh'bairg,*) a town of Prussia, in Silesia, on the Lauer, at the junction of the Bober and

Zacke, 28 m. N.W. of Liegnitz. *Manuf.* Cloth, linen, stockings, paper; printing, and sugar-refining is also carried on. *Pop.* 9,000.

Hirsowa, (*heer'sō-va,*) a fortified town of Turkey-in-Europe, on the Danube, 64 m. S.W. of Ismail; *pop.* 4,800.

Hirsute, (*hĕr'sūt,*) *a.* [Lat. *hirsutus*, rough, shaggy, from *hirtus.*] Hairy; rough with hair; shaggy; set with bristles; as, a *hirsute* skin.

(*Bot.*) Hispid; having roughish hairs; as, a *hirsute* root.

Hir'suteness, *n.* Hairiness; shagginess.

Hirun'do, *n.*; **Hirundinidæ,** *n. pl.* [Lat., swallow.] (*Zoöl.*) The Swallows, a genus and fam. of birds, order Insessores, *q. v.* See Swallow.

His, (*hiz,*) *pron., possessive sing.* of *he*, and possessive adjective pron. [A.S. nomin. *he*, he; Gr. *hys*, of him.] Belonging or pertaining to him.

"*His* time is for ever, everywhere *his* place." — *Cowley.*

—Of him; as, the responsibility is *his.*

Note. — *His* was formerly connected with a noun as a purely possessive sign.

"Fit to be made Methusalem *his* page." — *Donne.*

Of his, considered as an equivalent for *of him.*

Hisin'gerite, *n.* (*Min.*) A black mineral of greasy lustre; composed of silica 35·9, sesquioxide of iron 42·6, water 21·5. *Sp. gr.* 3·045. Found at various places in Norway and Finland.

Hisk, *v. n.* [From Lat. *hiscere*, to gape.] To gasp, or breathe laboriously. (Used as an English provincialism.)

His'lopite, *n.* (*Min.*) A green mineral from central India, consisting of calcite colored with glauconite, *q. v.*

Hispa'nia, the Latin word for Spain, *q. v.*

Hispanio'la, or San Domingo. See Hayti.

Hispanicism, (*his-păn'i-sizm,*) *n.* An idiom or peculiarity of speech belonging to the Spanish language.

His'pid, *a.* [Lat. *hispidus*, rough, shaggy, bristly: perhaps from Gr. *aspis*, a shield, originally of bull's hide, rough and hairy.] (*Bot.*) A term used in describing the superficial appendages of bodies to denote their being covered with long rigid hairs, as the stem of *Echium vulgare.*

(*Zoöl.*) Denoting a surface rough with minute spines, or very rigid bristles; bristly.

His'pidons, *a.* [Dim. of *hispid.*] (*Bot.*) Possessing stiff, stunted hairs.

Hiss, *v. n.*, (*imp.* and *pp.* hissed, (*hist.*) [A.S. *hysian*; Dan. *hvæse*; formed from the sound.] To make a sibilant sound by impelling the breath between the tongue and the upper teeth, particularly expressing disapprobation or dislike.

—To give a strong aspiration, resembling the noise made by a serpent, or as water in which hot metal is plunged, &c.

"Thrown into the Thames . . . like a horse-shoe . . . *hissing* hot." *Shaks.*

—To glance or glide with a whizzing, whirling noise, as an arrow.

"His forceful spear . . . *hissing* as it flew." — *Dryden.*

—*v. n.* To condemn by hissing; to follow or pursue with hisses or sounds of disapprobation; to silence or put down with hisses; to explode; — sometimes before *off* or *out;* as, to be *hissed off* the stage. — To procure hisses; to contrive disgrace for.

"I play a part, whose issue will *hiss* me to my grave." — *Shaks.*

—*n.* The sound made by ejecting the breath between the tongue and upper teeth, as in pronouncing the letter *s*, or any sibilant sound; — used, especially, as an indication of contempt or disapprobation. — Any sibilation, as the noise made by serpents, or geese, or by the escape of steam, or by water coming in contact with hot metal, &c.

Hiss'ing, *n.* A sibilant sound; a hiss. — Cause of contempt or disapprobation; object of dislike or derision.

"I will make this city desolate, and a *hissing*." — *Jer.* xix. 8.

Hiss'ingly, *adv.* With a hissing sound; in a sibilant manner.

Hist, *interj.* Silence! hush! be still! — an exclamation commanding silence.

Histogenet'ic, *a.* Producing or forming animal tissues.

Histog'eny, *n.* [Gr. *histos*, tissue, and *genein*, to bring forth.] The generation and development of organic tissues.

Histog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *histos*, and *graphein*, to describe.] A description of organic tissues.

Histolog'ical, *a.* Relating or pertaining to histology.

Histolog'ically, *adv.* With application to histological facts or principles.

Histol'ogist, *n.* One learned in histology, or histiology.

Histology, (*his-tŏl'o-je,*) *n.* [Gr. *histos*, a web, *logos*, a discourse.] A term identical, or almost so, with general minute anatomy, or microscopic anatomy. *H.* classifies and describes the structural or morphological elements which exist in the solid and fluid parts of organic bodies. This science did not make any great progress until the commencement of the present century, when the invention of the compound microscope caused its advancement. Its origin, however, may be traced back to Malpighi, who lived in the 17th century, and discovered the blood-corpuscles. In later times, very valuable discoveries have been made by uniting the use of the microscope to experimental chemistry. The structure of different horny tissues was thus first shown; and it was proved that whalebone, nails, and cow-horn, are similarly composed of aggregations of diminutive cells. *H.* has also been useful in the investigation of the nervous tissues, and of many other structures. No department of medical science has made such rapid progress as *H.* in late years. Kölliker, Leydig, Frey, and Schwann, may be mentioned among those who have practised it successfully in Germany: Robin and Lebert in France; and in England, Todd, Bowman, Clarke, Beale, Queckett, Bennett, and Lockhart. One of the best works on *H.* is *Human Histology* by Peaslee, (Philadelphia, 1857.)

Histol'ysis, (*Med.*) See Supplement.

Histo'rian, *n.* [Fr. *historien*, from *histoire*, history, *q. v.*] A writer, or compiler of history; a chronicler; an annalist.

Histor'ic, Histor'ical, *a.* [Fr. *historique*, from Lat. *historicus.*] Containing history, or the relation of facts and events; as, an *historical* romance. — Relating or pertaining to history; as, "*historic* care." (*Prior.*) — Illustrated by or contained in history; as, *historical* evidence. — Representing or illustrative of history; as, an *historical* chart.

Histor'ically, *adv.* In an historical manner; in a form indicative or illustrative of history; by way of narrative.

"I shall consider him *historically* as an author." — *Pope.*

Historicize, (*his-tŏr'i-sīz,*) *v. a.* To make historical; to record as matter of history. (R.)

Historied, (*his'to-rid,*) *a.* Storied; narrated; recorded in history.

Historiog'rapher, *n.* [Gr. *historiographos.*] A professed historian, or writer of histories. It has been a common, although not uniform, practice in European courts to confer the place of state historiographer on some learned man as a mark of royal favor. Voltaire had at one period the title of *Historiographer-Royal of France.*

Historiograph'ic, *a.* Relating to historiography.

Historiog'raphy, *n.* The art or employment of an historiographer or historian.

His'tory, *n.* [Fr. *histoire*; Gr. *historia*, from *historeo*, I inquire.] Literally, an account of facts. The word was first used by Herodotus, who calls his work by the title *Historia*; and there can be but little doubt that this ancient writer fixed the sense in which the word has since been applied; that is, as meaning the science which treats of man, in all his social relations, religious, moral, commercial, political, or literary, as far as these are the result of general influences extending to large masses of men. Embracing both the past and the present, *history* consequently considers everything which acts upon men, — regarding them in the light of members of society. It should clearly represent the relations in which man exists towards his brother men, and should detail the influences to which he is subjected, the motives by which he is actuated, and the inferences drawn from the same, with clearness and truth. According to some commentaries, *H.* may be either considered in the light of an intellectual exercise in the department of human knowledge or science, or as a form of literary composition. Bacon reckoned it as the chief component part of learning, and studied it in its relations to memory, while he placed philosophy and poetry below it, as appealing only to the understanding and imagination. It is therefore the business of *H.* to record or remember the events, past and present, of the world, and to place them down in such a way that they can have the best hold on the memory, by appealing to other facts for their support and corroboration. This is the true definition of the word used by Herodotus, although it has been analogically used to express other branches of investigation, as in the term *natural H.*, still in use; and some of the ancient writers defined the general use of the word by their adaptation of it; as, Aristotle's *H. of Animals*, and Theophrastus' *H. of Plants.* The civil *H.* of man has been somewhat arbitrarily subdivided into several branches; as, *civil* or *biblical H.* (the *H.* of states and empires), *ecclesiastical H.* (the *H.* of the Christian Church), *sacred H.* (the historical part of the Scriptures), *profane H.* (or *H.* written by uninspired authors). Our most ancient civil *H.* is found in the Old Testament; but its objects are confined, as it is written more as a chronicle of the acts of the Jewish race than a general description of other nations, who were also connected with them in relations of amity or war. Of *Assyria*, *Egypt*, *Phœnicia*, and ancient *Persia*, *Carthage*, &c., we possess no historical notice, except such as is derived: — 1. From Jewish or classical authors; 2. From monuments, especially in Egypt. With respect to Persia, much industry has been expended in endeavoring to extract from the histories of modern native writers coincidences with the narrations of Greek and Roman authors; and the recent discoveries of Layard, Rawlinson, and others are thought to have thrown much light on this branch of our subject, though their full value is not as yet determined. The poems of Homer are generally regarded as containing the oldest fragments of *Grecian H.*; but from these we can infer little more than the existence of certain towns, or the prevalence of certain customs, at the time in which the poems were composed. An examination of the Trojan legend with the mythology of other portions of the Aryan race, has shown that there is no real ground for theories which connect the war of Troy with the movements of Hellenic colonists in W. Asia, or with any other political causes. Herodotus is the oldest Greek prose writer. His invaluable *H.* comprises a description of several countries bordering on Greece and the Mediterranean, concise narratives of Egyptian, Persian, and Assyrian *H.*, and a connected account, more or less detailed according to circumstances, of the *H.* of Greece, both civil and domestic, for about 50 years previous to the invasion of Xerxes, with which his annals close (B. C. about 480). The *H.* of the Grecian commonwealth is pursued in detail by Thucydides and Xenophon for about a century afterwards. After that period, our knowledge of Greek domestic *H.* is confined to the incidental notices derived from contemporary writers and the general compilations of later historians, varying greatly in trustworthiness and authority. Among these may be mentioned, as authors from whom a large portion of our actual knowledge is derived, Diodorus Siculus, the author of a very miscellaneous general *H.*, of which great part is lost, who lived about the age of Augustus; Polybius, whose *H.* is more especially devoted to Roman affairs; Arrian and Quintius Curtius, the historians of the conquests of Alexander; Livy, as to the transactions between Greece and Rome; Justin, the compiler of a brief but useful abridgment of general *H.*; Plutarch, in his *Lives of Illustrious Men*, &c. These writers bring the student down to the period of the subjugation of Greece by Rome, after which all *H.* of Greek affairs, properly so called, terminates, until the establishment of what is known as the Eastern Empire; and we have little knowledge of the state of Greece and the Græco-Asiatic kingdoms in their provincial state. Ancient *Roman H.*, down to the first Punic war, is chiefly known from the compilations of Livy and Dionysius of Halicarnassus, writers whose credit is rendered extremely doubtful by modern investigation, and, where these fail, from incidental sources. In the *H.* of the Punic wars, the narrative of Livy is aided by the admirable work of Polybius. From the end of the second Punic war to the dictatorship of Sulla, nearly 150 years, our materials for Roman *H.* are very deficient, the want of contemporary writers being supplied only by later compilations, and by the incidental knowledge derived from writers on various subjects, the course of whose composition led them to touch on past events, of whom the most valuable is Cicero. From the period of Sulla's dictatorship to the accession of Vespasian, nearly 150 years, we have the advantage of a succession of contemporary writers, some of them actors in the events which they describe, and comprising some of the greatest names in literature — Sallust, Cicero, Cæsar, Velleius, Paterculus, Tacitus. Yet even here there is one considerable *lacuna*, comprising the last thirty years of the reign of Augustus, as to which our knowledge is scanty. From the accession of Vespasian to the reign of Constantine, a long period elapses, during which our historical acquaintance with the events of an empire then comprising the greater part of the civilized world is vague and defective. Dion Cassius and Herodian are the two best writers on *H.* who can be named in this long interval. The latter, during the short epoch which he illustrates as a contemporary, is full and valuable. After the accession of Constantine, we have abundant materials for *H.*, both ecclesiastical and civil, from the hand of contemporary authors, down to the reign of Justinian in the East and of Theodoric in the West, although the quality of the writers is sensibly degenerated. Perhaps the comparative obscurity and uncertainty into which *H.* is plunged after the last of these two epochs, and the absence of all standard writers after Procopius, render it the best period to fix upon for the arbitrary limit between ancient and modern *H.* It will be seen from this brief summary, that the only periods of any extent as to which we have the assistance of contemporary historians, or original authority properly so called, in the whole extent of classical *H.*, are: — 1. As to Greece, from B. C. 500 to B. C. 380; 2, as to Rome, from the dictatorship of Sulla to the accession of Vespasian, B. C. 76 to A. D. 70, and finally the reigns of Constantine and his successors. After the *downfall of the Roman Empire*, a long series of revolutions in dynasties and nations followed before W. Europe was parcelled out into the several great countries which, notwithstanding all subsequent changes in political limits, have since subsisted as geographical divisions — France, Spain, Britain, Italy, the Scandinavian regions. Another period elapsed before the three great countries of E. Europe (Russia, Poland, Hungary), were added as distinct members to the family of European states. From the abdication or deposition of Augustulus and the so-called fall of the Roman empire to the revival of literature, a period comprising in round numbers about 11 centuries, our knowledge of the affairs of W. Europe is derived from a series of writers, in each country, who are usually comprehended under the title of *chroniclers.* A chronicle, or book of annals, is properly a *H.*, of which the continuous narrative is so interrupted that each year forms a separate section, and events are thus related in nearly strict chronological order. This is a form very commonly adopted by the historians of the dark ages, of whom the greater proportion were monks. But a great many of the histories of the Middle Ages are not even in the forms of chronicles; they have all the requisites which the most fastidious criticism can require of a regular history. The venerable Bede, who wrote in the 9th century, presents us with the first name of true credit and authority among the annalists of England. Of the monkish Latin chroniclers in later times, Matthew Paris is perhaps best entitled to the character of an historian. After the period of the invaluable Saxon chronicle, we have no vernacular English histories worthy of note, with the exception of a few meagre rhyming chronicles, until the revival of letters and discovery of printing. In France, the long collection of native Latin chroniclers presents us with few names of interest after the time of the celebrated Gregory of Tours; but the Crusades called forth, for a short space, an unusual spirit of historical description. When we arrive, however, at the 14th and 15th centuries, we find among the native French historians two authors of great value as intimately acquainted with the events of their own times, Froissart and Philip de Comines. The annals of Italy are to be sought in the pages of a long series of chroniclers, from the 8th century downwards, of whom the

most valuable are published together in Muratori's great collection. Their works are uniformly in Latin until the 13th century. But towards the end of that age the Tuscan dialect was elevated, as it were at a single step, to the rank of a literary language; and the little Tuscan republics produced a succession of historians, many of them remarkable for the purity of their style, and some (as the three Villani of Florence) for their extensive information and historical talent. Germany and Spain, in the Middle Ages, produced few historical works above the rank of dry chronicles. But the annals of the Scandinavian nations form the most important part of their early and peculiar literature. The Greek empire produced, also, a series of chroniclers, whose works have been collected in the *Corpus Historiæ Byzantinæ*. The period known as that of the revival of letters, and the following century, were distinguished by the appearance of several writers of first-rate merit in the department of *H.* In Italy, Guicciardini; in France, De Thou; in Spain, Herrera; and in England, Camden. To follow the progress of *H.* in modern times would be an impossible task Suffice it to say, that with the advance of literary knowledge and the increase of education, historical writers seem to become more strongly divided into two very different classes: those who furnish contributions towards the *H.* of their own times, especially the writers of memoirs — of which France gave the first examples, and still produces the most numerous; and historians, more properly so called, who collect, discuss, and criticise, endeavoring to extricate the truth from the mass of former materials. The latter, in our times, has become more peculiarly the province of literary men. Philosophical *H.*, in which the mere narrative of facts is regarded as subordinate to the elucidation of general truths, and too frequently to the establishment of favorite theories, is a modern improvement in the art; and Voltaire is commonly regarded, not without some truth, as the founder of the school of philosophical historians, among whom the highest rank in popularity has been attained and deserved by Gibbon. But it may be said, with truth, that the present century has carried the science of philosophical and political *H* very far beyond those which preceded it. The names of Sismondi, Mignet, Thiers, H. Martin Thierry, Michelet, Hallam, Macaulay, Nieluhr, Schlosser, Ranke, Finlay, Grote, Dean Milman, Sir G. Cornewall Lewis, Froude, and our distinguished countrymen, Bancroft, Prescott, and Motley, might be cited in proof of this assertion.

His'tory-piece, n. (*Painting.*) A picture representing some memorable event in history.

His'trion, Histrion'ic, *n.* [Lat. *histro.*] A stage-player. (R.)

Histrion'ic, Histrion'ical, *a.* [Lat. *histrionicus*, from Etruscan *hister*, a player or dancer.] Relating or pertaining to stage-playing or players; having reference to theatrical representation; pantomimic; — employed, sometimes, in a bad sense; as, the *histrionic* profession.

"False and *histrionic* feelings." —*De Quincey.*

Histrionic Art. The art of acting in dramatic representations.

Histrion'ically, *adv.* In the manner of a stage-player; theatrically; resembling a pantomime.

His'trionism, *n.* Stage-playing; the acts or practices of buffoons or pantominists.

Hit, *v. a.* [Swed. *hitta*, to strike, to touch; Dan. *hitte*, to find, to meet with.] To strike; to touch or reach with a blow, as the mark or object aimed at; to strike or touch, either with or without force.

"I think you have *hit* the mark." — *Shaks.*

—To strike, touch, or reach a mark with anything directed to that object; to attain exactly; to be conformable to; to suit; not to miss, or fail; — used tentatively.

"Some comment here . . . may *hit* the poet's mind." —*Roscommon.*

(*Games.*) In backgammon, to take up and replace by a man from the opposite side; — said of a single man standing by himself on one point.

To hit off, to describe, or strike off with characteristic fidelity; to fix or determine luckily; as, the artist *hit off* the facial expression to the life.

—*v. n.* To strike; to meet or come in contact; to clash; to collide; — preceding *on* or *against*. — To meet or fall on by good luck; to succeed by accident; to strike or reach the intended mark, point, or aim.

"All human race would fain be wits,
And millions miss for one that *hits*." —*Swift.*

To hit on or *upon*, to light upon; to discover or attain by chance; to arrive at fortuitously.

—*n.* A striking against; a stroke; a forcible touch; a blow; a collision of one body against another; — often implying with luck or chance. — A happy idea or conception; a lucky phrase, or apt expression of thought; a striking or peculiarly applicable impression, which seems competent to hit the mark.

(*Games.*) In backgammon, a partial victory; — three *hits* being equivalent to one gammon.

Hit, a town of Turkey in Asia, 140 miles N. of Hillah This city, which became celebrated at a very early period for its abundant supplies of bitumen, carried into Egypt, B. C. 1400, is still an important mart for the same commodity. *Pop.* 1,500.

Hitch, *v. n.* [Sw *hakta*, to join with a buckle, frequent. from *haka*, to seize with a hook, from *hake*, a hook.] To be caught or hooked; to become entangled; as, a *hitched* cable. — To move by jerks, or with stops, as one whose legs are entangled: to move spasmodically; to jerk; to hop. — To fidget; to move restlessly; to change places; as, to *hitch* one's position when standing. — To hit the legs together in going, as horses. (Eng.)

—*v. a.* To hook; to catch or hold by a hook; as, to *hitch* a bridle. — To raise; to hoist; as, to *hitch* a bale.

(*Naut.*) To make fast; as, to *hitch* a rope.

—*n.* A catch; a hook, or anything that holds; — hence, an obstacle, hinderance, or impediment; as, there is a *hitch* in the affair. — Act of catching or holding, as on a hook. — A check, or sudden halt in locomotion.

(*Geol.*) A small dislocation of a vein or lode.

(*Naut.*) A knot or noose made in a rope or hawser; as, a clove-*hitch*, a running-*hitch*.

Hitch'cock, EDWARD, D.D., LL.D., an eminent American geologist, B. in Deerfield, Mass., 1793. He successively filled the offices of principal of Deerfield Academy, 1815–18; pastor of the Congregational Church at Conway, Mass., 1821–5; professor of chemistry and natural history in Amherst College, 1825–45, and president and professor of natural theology and geology in the same institution, from the latter year to 1854. He was, besides, appointed State geologist of Mass. in 1830, of New York 1st district in 1836, and of Vermont in 1857. D. 1864. Dr. *H.* was the author, among other works of high reputation, of *Illustrations of Surface Geology* (1857); of *Elementary Geology* (which has passed through 25 editions in the U. States, besides 8 in England), and *Religion of Geology and its Connected Sciences* (1851), which has had an extensive circulation on both sides of the Atlantic.

Hitch'cockville, in *Connecticut*, a village of Litchfield co., abt. 25 m. N.W. of Hertford.

Hitchel, (*hich'l,*) *v. a.* Same as HATCHEL, *q. v.*

Hitch'in, a town of England, co. Hertford, 16 m. from Bedford; *pop.* 8,500.

Hitch'ing, *n.* A fastening for horses.

Hites'ville, in *Illinois*, a village and township of Coles co., about 100 miles E.S.E. of Springfield; *pop.* of township abt. 900.

Hithe, Hythe, [A.S. *hyde.*] A small haven; a port; a landing-place for vessels; used in composition; as, Rother*hithe*, Queen*hithe*, Lamb*hithe* (now *Lambeth*), (England.)

Hith'er, *adv.* [A. S. *hider* or *hither*; Goth. *hidre*; Icel. *hedhra*; Sansk. *hina*, this.] To this place; used with verbs signifying motion, and, by implication, toward the speaker.—To this end, aim, point, topic, result, design, or conclusion; — used argumentatively. (R.)

—*a.* Nearer; towards the side or direction of the person speaking — correlative of *farther*; as, the *hither* side of a house.

Hith'ermost, *a.* Nearest on this side.

Hith'erto, *adv.* To this time; yet; in any time, or every time; until now; in time preceding the present.

"*Hitherto* she kept her love concealed." —*Dryden.*

— To this place, or to any prescribed limit.

"*Hitherto* shalt thou come, but no further." — *Job* xxxviii. 11.

Hith'erward, *adv.* Hither; toward this place; this way; here.

Hit'ter, n. One who hits, or deals successive blows; as, a hard *hitter*.

Hitteroe, (*hit'te-ro,*) an island on the coast of Drontheim, in Norway; *area*, 250 m. *Pop.* abt. 6,000.

Hit'tites, a nation descended from Cheth or Heth, the second son of Canaan, B. C. 3200. — *Uriah the Hittite* was one of the 30 composing David's body-guard, B. C. 1048. Solomon compelled the Hittites to pay tribute abt. B. C. 1000. (1 *Kings* ix. 20.)

Hiv-o'a, the principal island of the Marquesas group in the South Pacific Ocean, is about 22 miles long by 10 miles broad. Its northern point is said to be in Lat. 9° 34′ S., and in Lon. 139° 4′ W. *Pop.* stated at 6,500.

Hive, *n.* [A. S. *hyfe*, from *hiwa*, a family; Goth. *heiwa*; O. Ger. *hiwisa*; Sansk. *vi, vir*, to dwell.] A swarm of bees; a family of bees belonging to a single hive.

—A receptacle for housing bees; a habitation for bees. — A company or society massed together, or closely united; a place or scene crowded with busy occupants.

—*v. a.* To collect into a hive; to cause to enter a hive, as bees. — To contain; to receive, as a habitation or place of deposit; to deposit or lay up for use and enjoyment.

"*Hiving* wisdom with each studious year." —*Byron.*

—*v. n.* To take shelter together; to reside in a collective body.

"Drones *hive* not with me." —*Shaks.*

Hive'-beetle, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CLERUS.

Hive'less, *a.* Without a hive; deprived of a hive.

Hiv'er, *n.* One who collects bees together to hive.

Hives, *n.* [Scot. See HEAVES.] (*Med.*) The CROUP, *q. v.*

Hix'ton, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Jackson co., about 40 m. N. by E. of La Crosse: *pop.* about 600.

Hi'zerville, in *New York*, a post-village of Oneida co., 110 m. W.N.W. of Albany.

H. M., abbreviation of His or Her Majesty.

H. M. S., an abbreviation for His or Her Majesty's Ship or Service.

Ho, Ho'a, *interj.* [Lat. *oho!* formed from the sound.] An exclamation, equivalent to Hola! Halloo! ahoy! oh! hey! — used to attract attention or given as a signal of approach.

"What noise there, *ho?*" —*Shaks.*

—Stand! stop! hold! be still! cease! — used by wagoners in stopping their horses. (In England, *whoa!*)

"Staud *ho!* speak the word along." —*Shaks.*

Hoag'lin, in *Ohio*, a township of Van Wert co.; *pop* about 378.

Hong's Corner, in *New York*, a P.O. of Rensselaer co.

Ho'ang-hai. See YELLOW SEA.

Ho'ang-ho. [Chin., the yellow river.] A great river of China, and one of the most prominent features in the geography of that vast empire. It rises near Lat. 34° N., Lon. 98° E. Though broad and rapid, it is in many places so shallow as to be unfavorable for navigation. It is also liable to overflow its banks, so that it has been necessary, in many places, to raise dykes for the defence of the surrounding country. Its length is estimated at abt. 2,000 miles.

Hoar, *a.* [A. S. *har.*] White, or whitish.

—Gray with time or age; hoary.

—*n.* Hoariness; venerableness.

"The awful *hoar* of innumerable ages." — *Burke.*

—Rime: fog or thick mist. (Used in England.)

Hoard, (*hōrd,*) *n.* [A. S. *hord*; Sax. *heord-ürn*, a repository.] A treasure; a store, stock, or quantity of anything amassed or laid up; a secret fund; a hidden deposit of anything valuable; as, a *hoard* of money, a *hoard* of maxims.

—[O. Fr. *hourde*, a palisade.] The name given in some parts of England to the fence or barrier inclosing the space of ground on which builders are at work.

—*v. a.* [A. S. *hordan*; O. Ger. *gihurten*; Goth. *huzdjan.*] To collect, amass, or lay up a large quantity of anything: to gather together; to accumulate; to store secretly; to deposit in a place of privacy and security.

"You *hoard* not wealth for your own private use." — *Dryden.*

—*v. n.* To lay up in store; to gather together and form a hoard.

Hoard'er, *n.* One who hoards, or secretly accumulates.

Hoar'-frost, n. See FREEZING.

Hoar'-hound, n. (*Bot.*) See BALLOTA.

Hoar'iness, *n.* State of being hoary or whitish; grayishness; as, the *hoariness* of advanced age.

Hoarse, (*hōrs,*) n. [A. S. *has*; Dan. *hæs*; O. Flem. *heersch*; Ger. *heiser*; allied to HARSH, *q. v.*] Having a harsh, rough, rasping voice, as when suffering with a cold. — Rough; grating; croaking; discordant; — used in application to any sound.

"The *hoarse* rough voice should like the torrent roar." *Pope.*

Hoarse'ly, *adv.* With a rough, rasping, discordant voice or sound.

"The bounds at nearer distance *hoarsely* bay'd." — *Dryden.*

Hoarse'ness, *n.* Harshness or gruffness of voice; roughness or discordance of sound; preternatural asperity of voice.

Hoar'stone, *n.* A stone placed to mark the limits or boundary of an estate; a land-mark.

Hoar'y, *a.* [See HOAR.] White or gray with age.

"The *hoary* head is a crown of glory." — *Prov.* xvi. 31.

—White, or of a whitish color.

"The *hoary* willows waving with the wind." — *Dryden.*

(*Bot.*) A term used in describing the superficial appendages of bodies, denoting their being covered with very short dense hairs placed so closely as to give an appearance of whiteness to the surface from which they grow.

Hoax, (*hōks.*) *n.* [A. S. *hucse*, or *hucx*; Low Ger. *jux.*] Something done for deception, derision, or mockery; a practical joke; a trick played off in sport; a false report.

—*v. a.* To play a trick upon for sport, or without malicious intent; to deceive; to humbug; to mock by false representation or incitement.

Hoax'er, n. One who hoaxes; a trickster; one who dupes or plays practical jokes upon another.

Hob, n. [O. Ger. *hôba*, *huofa*, an abode; *lanthuoba*, a countryman. Perhaps allied to HOBBLE, *q. v.*] A hobbling, awkward, clumsy clown; an elf; — a contraction for *Robin*, a sprite, from Shakspeare's *Robin Goodfellow.* —A rustic; a bumpkin; a country lout. — The flat surface sides of a grate, intended to hold things to be kept warm; as, a kettle on the *hob.* — The nave of a wheel. See HUB.

Ho'bart, in *Indiana*, a post-village and township of Lake co., abt. 11 m. N.E. of Crown Point. *Pop.* of township about 697.

Hobart, in *New York*, a post-village of Delaware co., abt. 65 m. W.S.W. of Albany.

Ho'bart Town, a seaport and cap. of Tasmania, on the Derwent; Lat. 42° 53′ S., Lon. 157° 26′ E. It is the seat of the colonial governor. *Pop.* 38,000, and rapidly increasing.

Hobbes, (*hōbs.*) THOMAS, an English philosopher, B. at Malmesbury, 1588. He lived on intimate terms with Bacon, Ben Jonson, and all the distinguished men of his time; he became tutor to the Prince of Wales, afterwards Charles II., and thought many of his philosophical and political opinions have been condemned, he must be considered the father of Psychology, and the first great English writer on the science of government. His principal works are, the treatises *De Cive* and *The Leviathan*, both of which were censured by parliament in 1666; *Human Nature; De Corpore Politico; De Libertate, Necessitate, et Casu*; and *Behemoth.* D. 1679.

Hobben'sa, MEINDERT, a very distinguished Dutch landscape-painter, B. 1638; was a pupil of Ruysdael. D. about 1690.

Hob'bie, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Luzerne co.

Hob'bism, n. The philosophical doctrines of *Thomas Hobbes*, (*q. v.*)

Hob'bist, n. A disciple of Hobbes; a professor of Hobbism.

Hobble, (*hŏb'l,*) *v. n.* [A. S. *hoppan*; W. *hobelw.*] To walk lamely, or with the weight of the body resting chiefly on one leg; to limp; to walk, with a hitch or hop, or with crutches.

"Was he ever able to walk, without being discovered by his *hobbling?*" —*Swift.*

—To move roughly, unevenly, or irregularly, as poetical feet.

"She *hobbles* in alternate verse." —*Prior.*

—*v. a.* To hobble; to clog: to fasten the legs loosely one to the other; as, to *hobble* a horse.

—*n.* An uneven, awkward, stumbling manner of walk.

"One of his heels is higher than the other, which gives him a *hobble* in his gait." —*Swift.*

—A position of difficulty, perplexity, or embarrassment; a quandary; a mess; a state of trouble or confusion.

"Thou hast got into a *hobble* to-day." — *Waterton.*

Hob'bledehoy, *n.* (Also *hobbletehoy* and *hobbetehoy.*) [Prov. Eng. See HOBBLE.] A growing youth; a stripling; one who has passed boyhood and not yet entered upon manhood; — generally used in a contemptuous sense.

Hob'bler, *n.* One who hobbles in his gait.

Hob'bler, *n.* [O. Fr. *hobler.*] One who served on a hobby, as a light-armed soldier.

Hob'blingly, *adv.* With a limping or halting step.

Hob'by, *a.* Rough; uneven; full of ruts or holes; — applied to roads.

Hob'by, *n.* [W. *hob*, anything having an aptness to rise, swell, or throw out.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of European falcon (*Falco subbutco*) formerly used in the humbler walks of hawking, chiefly for larks and other small birds. It is about 12 inches in length; has a prominent and crooked bill; the orbits of the eye are yellow, and over each eye is a light colored streak.

Hob'by, *n.* [Fr. *hobin*, perhaps from Dan. *hoppe*, a mare; probably akin to Icel. *hoppa*, to leap, and Lapp. *hapos*; Gr. *hippos*, a horse.] An active ambling pony or nag: a galloway; a garran. — A stick to represent a horse, on which children get astride and play at horsemanship. (Generally called *hobby-horse.*) — Any favorite pursuit or object of occupation in which a person principally indulges; an eccentricity: that which a person practises with zeal or delight: a pet, or ever-recurring theme of thought or conversation.

"In life, each man rides his own *hobby.*"—*Collins.*

Hobby-hor'sical, *a.* Pertaining or relating to a hobby or pet pursuit, or to eccentricity.

Hobby-hor'sically, *adv.* After the manner of a hobby: with eccentricity; whimsically.

Hob'goblin, *n.* [Probably from *hob*, for Robin, and *goblin*, q.v.] A frightful apparition; a spectre; an imp; a gnome.

Hob'nail, *n.* A nail with a thick, clump head, used in men's strong boots, and, sometimes, to fasten horses' shoes. — A rustic; a country lout; a bumpkin; — a term of contempt or derision.

Hob'nailed, *a.* Set with hobnails; as, *hobnailed* shoes.

Hob'nob, Hob'-a-nob, Hob'-or-nob, *adv.* [Probably from A. S. *habban*, have, and *habban, ne habban*, not have.] Take or not take; — a familiar invitation or call to drink reciprocally.

Hob'nob, *v. n.* To drink reciprocally, familiarly, or together.

Ho'boken, in *California*, a town of Sacramento co., on the American River, abt. 6 m. above Sacramento.

Ho'boken, in *New Jersey*, a city and port of entry of Hudson co., on the Hudson River, opposite New York city, and about 2 miles above Jersey City. It is chiefly noted as a place of resort for the citizens of New York, and of residence for persons doing business in that city.

Ho'boy, *n.* (*Mus.*) See OBOE.

Hob'son's Choice, *n.* A choice without an alternative; that which is tendered, or nothing: the one thing or none. This phrase is said to have originated from one Hobson, a livery-stable keeper at Cambridge, England, who obliged each customer requiring the hire of a horse to take the next in turn, or that which stood nearest the stable-door.

Hoche, (*hôsh,*) LAZARE, one of the most celebrated generals of the French republic, B. near Versailles, 1768. He is chiefly known as the "Pacificator of La Vendée." D. suddenly, 18th Sept., 1797.

Hochheim, (*hō'-ĕ'hīme,*) a city of Prussia in Nassau, near the confluence of the Main and Rhine, 16 m. S.W. of Frankfort. It stands on a hill sloping to the Main, on which are the vineyards producing the true *hock*, a name often improperly given to Rhenish wines generally.

Hochstadt, (*hōke'stat,*) a town of Bavaria, on the Danube, 11 m. N.W. of Augsburg. The Emperor Henry IV. was defeated in the plains of *H.* in 1081. — The French and Bavarians defeated the Imperialists here, Sept. 18, 1703. — Here also, near the village of *Blenheim*, Aug. 13, 1704, the French and Bavarians were defeated by the Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough. — At this place also, June 19, 1800, the French, under Moreau, defeated the Austrians, and effected the passage of the Danube. *Pop.* 2,750.

Hock, *n.* Same as HOUGH, *q. v.*

—*v. a.* To hamstring; to hough; to disable by cutting the tendons of the hough or ham.

Hock, *n.* [From *Hochheim*, q. v.] A description of light-yellow Rhenish wine, either sparkling or still. (Formerly written *hockamore.*)

Hockanum', in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Hartford co., abt. 3 m. S.E. of Hartford.

Hockanum' River, in *Connecticut*, enters the Connecticut River in Hartford co.

Hock'-day, Hoke'-day, *n.* [Ger. *hoch*, high, and Eng. *day.*] A festival formerly observed in England on the second Tuesday after Easter, in commemoration of the destruction of the Danes in the time of Ethelred.

Hockes'sin, in *Delaware*, a P. O. of Newcastle co.

Hock'ey, Hook'ey, Hawk'ey, *n.* A game at ball, played with a hooked club, somewhat resembling *golf*, (q. v.)

Hock'-herb, *n.* A plant otherwise known as the mallows.

Hock'ing, or HOCKHOCK'ING, in *Ohio*, a river rising in Perry co., and after a general S. and S.E. course enters the Ohio River, between Athens and Meigs cos.

—A S.E. central co.; *area*, abt. 420 sq. m. *Rivers.* Hocking and Scioto rivers, and Salt and Racoon creeks. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Iron. *Cap.* Logan. *Pop.* abt. 25,000.

—A township of Fairfield co.; *pop.* abt. 2,600.

Hock'ingport, or TROY, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Athens co., on the Ohio River, abt. 25 m. below Marietta.

Hockle, (*hok'l,*) *v. a.* [See HOCK.] To hamstring; to divide the tendons of the hough. — To mow, as stubble.

Hock'ley, in *Texas*, a post-village of Harris co., abt. 40 m. W.N.W. of Houston.

Hock'ley, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Vernon co.

Ho'cus, *v. a.* To cheat; to swindle; to adulterate, as liquors; as, to *hocus* beer with laudanum.

—*n.* A deceiver; a swindler; a common cheat or trickster.

Ho'cus-po'cus, *n.* [D. *hoc-us-bokus*; also, said to be a corruption of the Latin words *hoc est corpus*, in the office of the mass.] A conjurer's trick; a piece of legerdemain; also, a juggler, or one who practices sleight-of-hand.

—*v. a.* To cheat; to juggle.

Hod, *n.* [Fr. and Ger. *hotte*, from Allemannic *huter*, to cover.] A kind of wooden box-tray, used by bricklayers for carrying bricks, mortar, &c., and borne over the shoulder by a handle or shaft. — A coal-box; a coal-scuttle.

Hodchod'kee Creek, in *Georgia*, enters Patawha Creek in Randolph co.

Hod'den-gray, *n.* [See HOIDEN.] Undyed woollen cloth; — a term peculiar to Scotland.

Hodgdon, (*hoj'dun,*) in *Maine*, a post-township of Aroostook co., about 160 m. N.E. of Augusta; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Hodg'don's Mills, in *Maine*, a post-office of Lincoln county.

Hod'genville, in *Kentucky*, a post-village, cap. of Larue co., about 75 m. S.W. of Frankfort.

Hodge-podge, (*hŏj'pŏj.*) *n.* [Fr. *hochepot.*] A hotch-potch; a hash; a mixed mess, or medley of ingredients.

"They have made our English tongue . . . a *hodge-podge* of all other speeches." — *Spenser.*

—A commixed quantity of land.

Hodge'-pudding, *n.* A pudding compounded of a medley of ingredients.

Hodgesville, (*hoj'es-vil,*) in *Mississippi*, a village of Itawamba co.

Hodier'nal, *a.* [Lat. *hodiernus.*] Of to-day; belonging to the present day. (R.)

Hod'man, *n.*; *pl.* HODMEN. A bricklayer's tender or assistant; one who carries a hod.

Hod'mandod, *n.* Same as DODMAN, *q. v.*

Hodograph, (*hōd'o-graf,*) *n.* [Gr. *hodos*, a path, and *graphō*, I trace.] (*Math.*) A curve imagined by Sir W. Hamilton to illustrate the theory of central forces.

Hoe, (*hō.*) *n.* [Ger. *haue*, from A.S. *heawan*, to hew. See HEW.] (*Agric.* and *Gardening.*) An instrument for stirring the surface of the soil, cutting up weeds by the roots, and earthing up plants. The hand-hoe is a thin plate of iron 6 to 8 inches broad, and sharpened on the edge, fixed at right angles on the extremity of a pole or rod, which serves as a handle. This is called a *draw-hoe*, because in the operation of hoeing the instrument is drawn or pulled toward the operator. Another kind of garden hoe has the blade or iron plate fixed on the extremity of the handle, and in continuation of it; and this is called a *thrust hoe*, because in hoeing the operator always pushes the hoe forward. This kind is also called the *Dutch hoe*, most probably from having been first introduced from Holland. In agriculture, hoes of the thrust kind are drawn by beasts of burden, and commonly called *horse hoes.* In general form they resemble a plough; but instead of the share they have one or more iron blades or plates with sharp edges, fixed to perpendicular iron rods at their lower extremities. These sharpened plates being drawn through the soil, cut through the roots of weeds an inch or two beneath the surface. Agricultural or field hoes are only used in the case of those field crops which are sown or planted in rows. There are a great many kinds of field or horse hoes, chiefly differing in the number of blades which are attached to the common frame for stirring and cleaning a greater or smaller number of spaces between the rows of drilled crops at once.

Hoe, *v. n.* To cut, dig, scrape, or clean with a hoe; to clean from weeds; as, to *hoe* the soil in a garden, to *hoe* corn, &c.

—*v. n.* To use a hoe; to operate with a hoe.

Hoe'-cake, *n.* A coarse cake of Indian meal, baked over a fire; a johnny-cake.

Hoe'ing, *n.* (*Agric.* and *Gardening.*) The operation of stirring the ground, cutting of weeds, or earthing up plants with a hoe. In the case of any of these operations dry weather must be chosen, otherwise the result will either be useless or injurious. Plants rooted up by the hoe in wet weather will produce fresh roots and grow again, while plants earthed up under similar circumstances will have the leaves which are covered by the soil decayed by it. In either case also the ground will be hardened by the treading of the feet of men or horses, so as to obstruct the progress of the roots, and to exclude air and water from penetrating through it to them. *H.* is sometimes performed on surfaces which are without weeds for the purpose of stirring the soil; but in such cases pronged hoes, or hoes having three or more long spikes or teeth, are more effective than hoes with broad plates or blades.

Hoe's Printing-machine. See PRINTING.

Hof, (or STADT ZUM HOF.) a city of Bavaria in Upper Franconia on the left bank of the Saale, 30 m. N.E. of Baireuth. *Manuf.* Woollens, cottons, leather. It has also extensive breweries. *Pop.* 11,660.

Ho'fer, ANDREAS, a celebrated Tyrolese patriot, B. at St. Leonard, in the valley of Passeyr, 1767. When the Tyrol, long a part of the Austrian dominions, was given by the treaty of Presburg to the king of Bavaria, then the ally of Napoleon, the Tyrolese revolted, and Andreas *H.* became their leader. Within a week from the outbreak of the insurrection, early in April, 1809, the Bavarian forces were everywhere defeated and the Tyrol freed. Three French armies then invaded the province, and after temporary success on their part, Hofer won the victory of Innspruck, and again freed his country. By the armistice of Znaim, agreed to after the victory of Napoleon at Wagram, the Austrians were compelled to quit the Tyrol. A second French invasion ended in defeat, and the people were a third time freed. For a few weeks *H.* was, virtually, sovereign of his country; but on the renewed invasion of French and Bavarians, he was betrayed to his enemies, condemned by a court-martial at Mantua, and shot February 20, 1810. His remains were buried in the cathedral of Innspruck; his widow was pensioned by the Austrian government, and his son raised to the rank of nobility.



Fig. 1296.
MONUMENT TO HOFER AT INNSPRUCK.

Hoff'man, CHARLES FENNO, an American poet and novelist, B. in New York, 1806. After leaving Columbia College, *H.* was called to the bar at New York, where he practised during three years; but, compelled by the state of his health to travel on the prairies, he published, in 1834, a record of his wanderings, under the title of *A Winter in the West*, which obtained a considerable share of popularity. This was followed by *Wild Scenes in the Forest and Prairie*, in 1837, and the romance of *The Greyslaer*, in 1840. From the above period to 1849 he has been one of the most active and successful contributors to the American magazines, for one of which, "The American Monthly," he wrote his novel of *Vanderlyn.* In 1842 he published a collected edition of his poems, under the title of *A Vigil of Faith, and other Poems.* For nearly two years he was at the head of the "Literary World," in which he wrote his sketches and essays, under the title of *Sketches of Society.* An unfortunate attack of mental alienation, in 1849, suddenly stopped his brilliant career, during which, save for his love of the horrible and repulsive, he might have claimed rank among the best modern novelists.

Hoffman, or **Hoffmann.** There have been several Germans of this name distinguished for their medical knowledge. — MORITZ HOFFMANN, B. in 1621, at Fürstenwalde, in Brandenburg; settled at Altorf, where he held the professorships of anatomy, botany, and physic; was the discoverer of the paucreatic duct; D. 1698. He wrote several works on medical subjects. — FRIEDRICH HOFFMAN, the most celebrated of the name, was B. in 1660, at Halle, in Saxony, where his father was also an eminent physician. He studied and lectured at Jena, and afterwards practised at Minden. In 1684 he visited England, and formed an acquaintance with Boyle and other men of science. On the establishment of the university of Halle, he was appointed primary professor of medicine and natural philosophy; and thrice held the situation of rector. His reputation being now fully established, and his fame widely spread, he was elected a member of various scientific associations in London, Berlin, and St. Petersburg; and appointed physician to the king of Prussia, who gave him the title of first physician and aulic councillor. His works are very numerous, the most important being his *Systema Medicinæ Rationalis* and *Medicina Consultatoria.* *H.* obtained much reputation by the new hypothesis which he suggested on the origin of disease, and which, after serving a temporary purpose, led to the establishment of other and sounder hypotheses. D. 1742.

Hoffman, ERNST THEODOR WILHELM, a German novelist and miscellaneous writer, was B. at Königsberg, in 1776. He studied the law, and held various judicial appointments in Poland, till his legal career was interrupted by the invasion of Warsaw by the French, in 1806, in the government of which city he had been appointed counsellor. Having devoted his leisure time to the study of music, and being at the same time a romance-writer and an artist, he applied himself to these pursuits in order to obtain a livelihood. He possessed much imagination and talent; but he was an intemperate liver, of a fiery temper, exceedingly vain, and suffered much from hypochondria. Among his works are *Fantasy Pieces*, *The Devil's Elixir*, *The Entail*, *The Adversary*, &c., all displaying a singularly wild and romantic imagination. In 1816 he was reinstated as counsellor of the court of judicature in Berlin. D. 1822.

Hoffmann (von Fallersleben), AUGUST HEINRICH, a popular German poet, B. at Fallersleben, 1798. In 1823 he was appointed conservator of the Breslau University library, and soon afterwards published his *Unpolitical Songs*, which caused him to become very popular. He has written songs for children, for workmen

and for peasants; indeed, as a poet, he may be said to write only for the simplest among his countrymen. He has also contributed a number of very valuable philological articles to the best periodicals in Germany.

Hoffmann, AUGUST WILHELM, a distinguished German chemist, B. at Giessen, 1818, was nominated in 1864 professor of chemistry in the university of Berlin. His best work is entitled *Memoirs on the Molecular Constitution of the Organic Bases.*

Hoffman's Ferry, in *New York*, a post-office of Schenectady co.

Hoffman's Gas Furnace, *n.* (*Chem.*) A furnace for the analysis of organic substances, in which the combustion tube is heated by a number of perforated clay-burners.

Hog, *n.* [W. *hwch.*] (*Zoöl.*) The common name of a well-known pachydermous animal constituting the gen. *Sus*, in the *Suidæ* or Swine family. As all the varieties of this useful quadruped are derived from the Wild Boar, we shall proceed to describe that animal before we speak of the domestic species; merely premising that the genus *Sus* is in some points of an ambiguous nature, appearing to form at once a link between the cloven-footed, the whole-hoofed, and the digitated quadrupeds. The Wild Boar is a native of almost all the temperate parts both of Europe and Asia. We learn from Buffon, that wild boars follow their common parent until they have passed their third year, never wandering alone till they have acquired sufficient strength to resist the attacks of the wolf. "These animals," says he, "when they have young, form a kind of flocks, and it is upon this alone that their safety depends. When attacked, the largest and strongest front the enemy, and by pressing all around against the weaker, force them into the centre. Domestic hogs are also observed to defend themselves in the same manner. The wild boar is hunted with dogs, or killed by surprise during the night, when the moon shines. The wild boar is in general more gaunt and bony, the muscular strength much greater, and the temper far more savage, than the domestic *H.* It is of a dark brindled-gray color, or blackish; but when only a year or two old, is of a dull yellowish-brown cast; and when quite young, is marked by alternate dusky and pale longitudinal bands along the sides. Between the bristles, next the skin, is a finer or softer hair, of a woolly or curly nature. The snout is somewhat longer in proportion than that of the domestic species; but the principal difference is in the length of the tusks. Though ordinarily timid and inoffensive, it is found that the females show the most determined courage when their young are attacked, and defend them with all imaginable fierceness. If two boars chance to meet in the early part of the year, at which time the male seeks the female, the most furious encounters ensue. By a forest law of William the Conqueror, (A. D. 1087,) it was ordained that any who were found guilty of killing the stag, the roebuck, or the wild boar, should have their eyes put out. — The common or domestic *H.* (*Sus scrofa*) differs from the wild animal principally in having smaller tusks and larger ears, which are also somewhat pendant and of a more pointed form. In color, as well as size, it varies very considerably, but the prevailing cast is a dull yellowish-white, marked or spotted irregularly with black, sometimes perfectly plain or unspotted, sometimes rufous, and sometimes totally black. Of all quadrupeds the *H.* is the most gross in his manners, and therefore has been regarded as the very personification of impurity. The Jews were strictly enjoined not to eat its flesh: and the Mohammedans agree in this respect with the Mosaic prohibition. In most parts of Europe and America, however, it constitutes a very material part of the food of mankind. The *H.* is an animal of a remarkable prolific nature; and as they bring forth from 10 to 15, and sometimes 20, at a litter, they would soon become very numerous, were they not diminished for the support of man. Their flesh, says Linnæus, is wholesome food for persons of athletic constitutions, those who habituate themselves to much exercise, but improper for such as lead sedentary lives. It is, however, an article of general consumption, and one which is of great importance to a naval and commercial nation, as it takes salt better than any other flesh, and consequently is capable of being longer and more easily preserved than any other. The Jews and the Mohammedans not only abstain from the *flesh* of swine from a religious principle, but even consider themselves defiled by touching it. The Chinese, on the contrary, are so excessively fond of pork, that many, owing to this partiality alone, as it is said, have been prevented from conversion to Mohammedanism. The *fat* of swine differs, in its situation, from that of almost every other quadruped, as it forms a thick, distinct, and continued layer betwixt the flesh and the skin. *Lard*, which is chiefly obtained from the fat membranes of the abdomen, is applicable to various uses, both culinary and medicinal; and when good, is white and moderately hard. The *skin*, when properly dressed, is used for the seats of saddles; it is also employed by various artificers. Great attention has been paid in this country to the improvement of the various breeds; and by judicious crosses much has been effected both as to quality and size. Swine were probably introduced from Spain into Hispaniola by Columbus in 1493, into Florida by De Soto in 1538, into Canada in 1608, and into Virginia in 1609, where they multiplied so rapidly that in 18 years the people were obliged to palisade Jamestown to keep them out. Different breeds are prized in different districts, according to the fancy of producers, the facility of raising them, and the particular object of the farmer. The Chinese *H.*, both the white and black varieties, are easily fattened, and have small bones; indeed, they are generally too fat to be esteemed as pork, and are considered to make poor bacon. Bred carefully, and mixed with other stock, they are valuable animals. The Neapolitan is the most celebrated of the Italian breeds, doubtless descended from the improved varieties of ancient Rome, and the stock of most of the English breeds. Though not very hardy, the flesh is of superior quality. It is small, black, with few bristles, short snout, erect ears, and small bones. Crossed with the Berkshire breed, the form is improved and the constitution hardened with a remarkable tendency to fatten easily. The Berkshire, an English breed, black or white, is larger than the Neapolitan, with more bristles, and less fat to the meat, which is well suited for bacon and hams. This was formerly preferred above all others in many parts of New England; but its cross with the Chinese is more profitable, as the weight is heavier with light feeding, and the disposition milder. The Essex, crossed with the Neapolitan, is one of the most valuable, and has taken more prizes in England than any other breed. It is black, of good size and symmetry, mild disposition, easily fattened, the meat of excellent quality, and the dressed weight at 12 and 18 months 250 to 400 lbs. It is not subject to cutaneous diseases. The Irish grazier is slow in coming to maturity; but crossed with the Berkshire is an excellent variety. The Woburn or Bedford breed was originally sent by the Duke of Bedford to General Washington, and was produced at Woburn, England, by a cross of the Chinese boar and a large English *H.* When pure they are white, with dark ash-colored spots. They are of large size, with deep, round bodies, short legs, and thin hair, easily kept, and maturing early. The Middlesex is a popular breed in England, and has been considerably imported into the U. States. It is derived from a mixture of the Chinese with some larger stock. The color is usually white, and the size larger than the Suffolk, weighing at 18 months 800 to 900 lbs. The bones are smaller than in the Essex. But the favorite of all breeds seems now to be the Suffolk, so named from that county in England, whence the London market has long been supplied. The present breed is believed to have originated from the old Suffolk crossed with the Chinese and Berkshire. The pure breed is remarkably symmetrical, small and compact, short-legged, and small-headed, the exact opposite of the long, lank, and lean *H.* of the western prairies. Their early maturity, small consumption of food, and tendency to fat, compensate for their want of size. The color is white. These are the most esteemed varieties. There are many others, imported and domestic, which thrive well in peculiar districts, and which are more or less extolled by their respective fanciers. While *H.* are kept in New England and the Middle States mostly in pens, in the West they are allowed to range in the woods and fields till within 3 months of the time of killing them, feeding upon clover, corn, acorns, and mast. Within the last few years, a destructive disease has epidemically affected swine both in this country and in Europe. This will be treated of fully under the art. TAICHINÆ, *q. v.* Statistics referring to the produce of the *H.* will be found under the heading PORK, *q. v.*

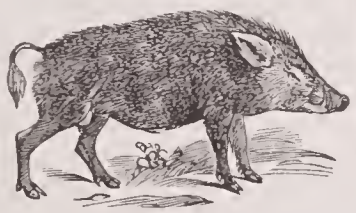


Fig. 1297. — THE WILD BOAR. (*Sus scrofa.*)

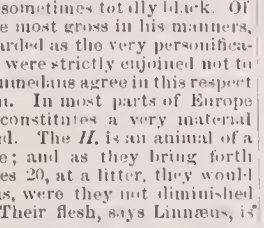


Fig. 1298. — SUFFOLK HOG.

—A mean, grovelling, filthy, guzzling fellow. (Vulgar.)

—A two-year old sheep; a hogget. (Used in England.)

(*Naut.*) A brush with a long handle, used for scouring barnacles and sea-weed off a ship's bottom.

—*v. a.* To clip or cut short the hair of; as, to *hog* a horse's mane.

(*Naut.*) To scrape a ship's bottom under water.

—*v. n.* To bend, as a ship, so as to resemble in some degree a hog's back; — hence, to be strained out of shape.

Hog, *v. a.* [Ger. *hocken.*] To carry on the back, as a butcher carries a carcass.

Ho'gan, in *Indiana*, a township of Dearborn co.; *pop.* abt. 1,026.

—A village of Ripley co., abt. 18 m. N.W. of Aurora.

Hō'ganite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as NATROLITE, *q. v.*

Ho'gansburg, in *New York*, a post-village of Franklin co., abt. 40 m. N.E. of Ogdensburg; *pop.* abt. 400.

Ho'gansville, in *Iowa*, a village of Dubuque co., abt. 15 m. W.S.W. of Dubuque.

Ho'gansville, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Troup co., abt. 13 m. N.E. of La Grange.

Ho'garth, WILLIAM, a celebrated English artist and humorist, B. in London, 1697. He was apprenticed at an early age to Gamble, a silversmith, but at the expiration of his term, in 1718, he took to engraving in copper for the booksellers. In 1730 he married the only daughter of Sir James Thornhill, against her father's consent, and set up for himself as a portrait-painter with considerable success. H. now commenced his remarkable series of satirical paintings reflecting on the social abuses of his time: — viz., the *Harlot's Progress* in 1734; the *Rake's Progress* in 1735; and the *Marriage à la Mode* in 1745 now in the National Gallery. In 1753 he appeared as the



Fig. 1299. — HOGARTH'S HOUSE AT CHISWICK, (Eng.)

author of *Analysis of Beauty, written with a View of Fixing the Fluctuating Ideas of Taste.* In 1757 *H.* was appointed serjeant-painter to the king: he D. in London, Oct. 26th, 1764, and was buried at Chiswick. *H.* was a good painter as well as a great satirist.

Hog Branch, in *Louisiana*, a post-office of St. Helena parish.

Hog Creek, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Allen co.

Hogestown, (*hō'jes-town,*) in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Cumberland co., abt. 9 m. S.W. of Harrisburg.

Hog-gum, *n.* (*Bot.*) See RHUS.

Hog Head, a promontory on the W. coast of Ireland at the mouth of the Kenmare River.

Hog Islands, a small cluster of islets off the coast of co. Kerry, Ireland, near the embouchure of Kenmare River.

Hog'-backed, *a.* Having a curved back like that of a hog, as a ship.

Hog'-cote, *n.* A place for the keeping of swine: a sty.

Hog'-frame, *n.* (*Naut.*) A fore-and-aft frame, usually above deck, and forming, together with the frame of the vessel, a truss to prevent vertical flexure. Used chiefly in American river and lake steamers, and called also *hogging-frame.* — *Webster.*

Hogg, JAMES, an English poet, popularly known as the "ETTRICK SHEPHERD", B. 1772. He belonged to the vale of Ettrick, in Selkirkshire, where he followed the pastoral occupation of his ancestors. His first published song *Donald Macdonald*, acquired extensive popularity. After several successful literary efforts, the most considerable of which was a volume of ballads called *The Mountain Minstrel*, H., who had failed in sundry sheep-farming speculations, removed to Edinburgh in 1810, with the view of living by his wits. He there published a volume of songs, *The Forest Minstrel*, and conducted a periodical called *The Spy*, which existed for about a year. It was not, however, until the appearance of *The Queen's Wake*, in 1813, that he became greatly distinguished as an author. Besides *The Pilgrims of the Sun*, *Queen Hynde* and other poetical works, *H.* wrote numerous tales and novels, few of which are now much read. He was on terms of friendship with Scott, Wilson, and other literary



Fig. 1300. — BIRTH-PLACE OF THE "ETTRICK SHEPHERD."

magnates of Edinburgh, and the manner in which he was made to figure in the celebrated *Noctes Ambrosiana* of Blackwood's Magazine — although sometimes complained of by himself — contributed not a little to his fame. With less masculine sense than Burns, and far inferior in tender and passionate earnestness, he yet possessed a higher creative fancy; and many of his pieces, such as *Bonny Kilmeny*, are marked by a certain wild and dreamy fascination, unlike anything else with which we are acquainted. D. 1835.

Hog'gan, *n.* [Cornish.] The tinner's pasty.

Hog'ger, *n.* A stocking without a foot, worn by miners working in coal-pits.

Hog'gerel, Hog'grel, *n.* [See HOG.] A two-year old sheep; a hogget.

Hog'ger-pump, *n.* (*Mining.*) The upper pump in a mine.

Hog'gery, *n.* Hoggish characteristics; beastliness, swinishness of manners. (R.)

"Crime and shame, and all their *hoggery.*" — *E. B. Browning.*

Hog'get, *n.* A sheep of the second year. A lamb comes a *teg* in its first winter, and afterwards a *hogget.*

and, on losing its coat, a *shear-hog*. — Also, a two-year old boar.

Hog'ging, *n.* (*Naut.*) An undue falling of a ship's head and stern, in consequence of weakness in the keel, or in the tie provided by the decks. *H.* may be immediately caused by the suspension of the ship on a wave amidships, or by her taking the ground in the middle.

Hog'ging-frame, *n.* (*Naut.*) See HOG-FRAME.

Hog'gish, *a.* Having the qualities or characteristics of a hog; swinish; gluttonish; brutish; filthy; meanly selfish.

Hog'gishly, *adv.* In a coarse, brutal, filthy, or gluttonous manner.

Hog'gishness, *n.* Quality of being hoggish; brutishness; beastly filthiness; mean selfishness; voracity in devouring food.

Hog'grel, *n.* Same as HOGGEREL, *q. v.*

Hog'herd, *n.* A swineherd; a keeper or tender of hogs.

Hog'les Creek, in *Missouri*, a village of St. Clair co., abt. 55 m. W.S.W. of Jefferson City.

Hog'-louse, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See ONISCUS.

Hogmanay', *n.* [Corrupted from Norm. Fr. *au gui menez*, lead to the mistletoe.] In Scotland, a popular name given to the festival of New-Year's eve.

Hog'-nut, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See HICKORY.

Ho'go, *n.* A vulgar corruption of HAUT-GOUT, *q. v.*

Hog-pea'nut, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Pea-vine. See AMPHICARPÆA.

Hog'-pen, *n.* A hog-cote; a pen or sty for hogs.

Hog'-plum, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SPONDIAS.

Hog'-ringer, *n.* One who fastens rings in the snouts of hogs.

Hog River, in *Michigan*, enters the Coldwater River in Branch co.

Hog's'-fennel, *n.* (*Bot.*) See PENCEDANUM.

Hogshead, (*hŏgz'hed,*) *n.* [D. *okshoofd*; Dan. *oxehoved*; Gael. *tocsaid*; probably a corruption of *ox-hide*, and originally used to signify as much liquor as filled an ox's hide or skin.] A large cask, usually containing from 100 to 140 galls. (U. States.) — An English measure of capacity, containing 63 imp. wine gallons, or about 52½ imperial gallons; as, a *hogshead* of ale.

Hog'-shearing, *n.* Rumpus; great cry and little wool; much ado about nothing; — used in a ludicrous sense.

Hog'-skin, *n.* The skin of swine tanned into leather.

Hog's'-lard, *n.* The fat of hogs; lard of swine.

Hog'sties, a group of dangerous rocks and islets of the Bahama Group, W. Indies, abt. 38 m. N.W. of the Great Inagua.

Hog'-sty, *n.* A pig-sty; a hog-cote; a pen for hogs.

Hogue, (La,) (*hŏg.*) See CAPE LA HOGUE.

Hog'-wash, *n.* Refuse used as food for swine; swill.

Hog'-weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) See AMBROSIA.

Hohenlin'den, a village of Bavaria on the Iser, near Ebersburg, and 33 m. E. of Munich. Here in 1800 the French, under Moreau, defeated the Austrians commanded by the archduke John, which event brought about the peace of Lunéville.

Hohenlin'den, in *Mississippi*, a P.O. of Chickasaw co.

Hohenstauffen, (*hō hen-stōwf'fen.*) (*Hist.*) A celebrated German house founded by Frederick von Büren, who lived about 1040. His son fought valiantly under the Emperor Henry IV. in the battle of Merseburg, in 1080, and received the hand of the emperor's daughter Agnes, together with the dukedom of Suabia, in 1081. Conrad, his grandson, was elected emperor of Germany, Feb. 22, 1138. Conrad III. was succeeded as emperor by his nephew, Frederick I., surnamed Barbarossa, 1152–90; and the imperial throne was occupied by his son and grandson till 1254. The sole and last survivor of the Hohenstauffen race, Conradin, tried to regain the family heritage; but having been defeated in the battles of Benevento, Feb. 26, 1266, and of Tagliacozzo, Aug. 23, 1268, he was made prisoner and beheaded at Naples, Oct. 29, 1268.

Hohenstein, (*hō'hen-stīn,*) a town of Prussia, in Saxony, 6 m. from Chemnitz. Mines of silver and arsenic are situated near it. *Pop.* 6,746.

Hohenzollern, (*hō-hen-zol'lern.*) (*Hist.*) The royal house of Prussia was founded by Count Thassilo, who built the castle of Zollern, afterwards called *Hohenzollern* (High-Zollern), in 800. The castle was greatly enlarged by Frederick, the first Count of Zollern, in 980. Frederick III. gained the title of prince and the government of Nuremberg in 1273. In the 16th century the house separated into two branches, the younger of which subsequently became kings of Prussia, while the elder remained princes of *H.* Frederick VI., of the younger line, received the province of Brandenburg from the emperor in 1411; his successor acquired the territory of Prussia in 1560. Another Frederick made himself king of Prussia, Jan. 18, 1701. — The principalities of *Hohenzollern-Hechingen* and *Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen*, for many centuries in the possession of the elder line, were united with Prussia by treaty, March 20, 1850, and now form a province, consisting of a narrow strip of land entirely surrounded by the territories of Würtemberg and Baden. *Area*, 480 sq. m.; *pop.* 64,632.

Hoho'kus, in *New Jersey*, a post-village and township of Bergen co., abt. 34 m. N.N.W. of New York. *Pop.* of township, 3,800.

Hoi'den, Hoy'den, *n.* [W. *hooden*, a woman of doubtful fame.] A rude, awkward, bold, skittish girl; a romp; a tomboy.

—*a.* Rude; awkward; bold; skittish; country-bred; inelegant.

—*v. n.* To romp rudely or indecently; to play the part of a tomboy.

"The wenches had been *hoidening* with the young apprentices." *Swift.*

Hoi'denhood, Hoy'denhood, *n.* State of being a hoiden or tomboy.

Hoi'denish, Hoy'denish, *a.* Becoming, or partaking of the qualities of a hoiden; skittish; tomboyish; of a romping disposition; as, a *hoidenish* girl.

Hoist, *v. a.* [Fr. *hausser*, to raise, from Lat. *altus*, high; Swed. *hissa*, *lyssa*, from *ha*, high.] To raise; to lift; to heave; to lift or bear upwards by means of tackle; as, to *hoist* a sail, flag, &c.

—*n.* Act of hoisting, raising, or lifting. (Used colloquially.) — The term applied to the apparatus used in factories, mines, hotels, &c., for the purpose of raising persons, or things, from one level to another: the man-engines are a kind of hoist, as also are the hydraulic cranes now in general service.

(*Naut.*) The perpendicular height of a sail, flag, &c.; — in opposition to the *fly*, or extent from the mast or pole to the outer edge.

Hoi'ty-toi'ty, *a.* [Equivalent to Scot. *hoot-toot*] Flighty; giddy; thoughtless; harum-scarum; gay; noisy; — used, generally, as an exclamation implying surprise or displeasure, with some degree of contemptuous indifference.

"*Hoity-toity!* What have I to do with dreams?" — *Congreve.*

Ho'kah, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Houston co., on the Hokah or Root River, about 7 m. S.W. of La Crosse.

Hokah (or Root) River, in *Minnesota*, enters the Mississippi River below La Crosse. *Length*, abt. 130 m.

Hoke'-day. See HOCK-DAY.

Hokendau'qua, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Lehigh co., on the Lehigh River, about 1 m. above Catasauqua.

Ho'la, Hol'la, *interj.* Hollo! hey there! ahoy!

Hol'aday's, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Adair co.

Holbach, PAUL, BARON D', (*hōl'bak,*) a German writer, B. at Heidelsheim, in the Palatinate, 1723, who was educated at Paris, and passed almost all his life there. He allied himself with the leaders of French thought, the philosophers of the *Encyclopédie*, entertaining them at sumptuous suppers, and encouraging the freest utterance of their most extreme opinions. He was in philosophy a pure materialist, and wrote numerous works under an assumed name, and contributed to the *Encyclopédie* numerous articles on natural history, politics, and philosophy. The most famous of the works written by *H.* wholly or in part, is the *Système de la Nature*. D. 1789.

Hol'beach, a market-town of England, co. of Lincoln, 37 m. S.S.E. of Lincoln, 89 m. N. of Loudon. *H.* has a fine Gothic church. *Pop.* 4,021.

Hol'bein, HANS or JOHANN, one of the most famous German painters, B. at Augsburg, about 1495, learned the elements of his art from his father, whom he soon excelled. His talent procured him the friendship of Erasmus, for whose "Praise of Folly" he drew several whimsical designs. At the recommendation of Erasmus he came to England, and was employed first by Sir Thomas More, who introduced him to Henry VIII. He rose to the zenith of fortune in that monarch's court, and painted a great number of portraits which are still



Fig. 1301. — HOLBEIN.

considered masterpieces of art. He died of the plague in 1543. His style is manly and correct, but hard and formal; the character, however, and individuality of many of his portraits, are evidently exact and masterly. (See Figs. 539, 1301.) He painted some religious and historical pieces; his masterpiece is perhaps the *Family of the Burgomaster Meyer*, now in the Gallery of Dresden. *H.* is also the author of a very celebrated series of designs, known as the *Dance of Death*, cut in wood and first published at Lyons in 1538; afterwards copied by Hollar and others. See MACABRE, (DANCE.)

Hol'brook, in *New York*, a post-office of Suffolk co.

Hol'brook, in *W. Virginia*, a P. O. of Ritchie co.

Hol'cad, *n.* [Gr. *olkados*, a ship of burden.] An ancient Greek vessel of large tonnage.

Hol'comb Valley, in *California*, a village of San Bernardino co., about 40 m. E.N.E. of San Bernardino.

Hol'cus, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Gramineæ*, the species of which are natives of Africa and Asia. *H. saccharatus*, the *Sorghum saccharatum* of some botanists, is called the North China sugar-cane, or sweet sorgho, and is much cultivated in China and other parts for the sake of its sugar; it is said to yield from 10 to 15 per cent. of this product. Its grain is eaten in Africa, and is termed *dochna*. The plant has lately been introduced into the U. States, and is highly recommended by some agriculturists for cultivation as a substitute for the sugar-cane. *H. sorghum* (*Sorghum vulgare*, or *Andropogon sorghum*) is extensively cultivated in many parts of Africa, in Turkey, and in India, for the sake of its grain, which is known by the name of *Guinea corn*, *durra*, *Turkish millet*, and *jaar*. This grain is much used as human food in warm countries. A kind of beer, called *bouza*, is prepared from it. The stalks of the plant are used to make whisks and carpet brooms. *H. lanatus*, the soft grass, is the only N. American species.

Hold, *v. a.* (*imp.* HELD; *pp* HELD, and, sometimes, HOLDEN.) [A. S *healtan*; Dan. *holde*; Icel. *halda*; probably akin to Heb. *hul*, to hold up, to sustain.] To have in the grasp; to keep; to have fast; to retain; to confine in a given position or relation, or within certain limits; to stop; to restrain from escape. — To detain; to maintain; to defend; to keep possession of; to exert authority over; to secure in one's own keeping.

—To have or possess by title, as lands; to be in possession of; to occupy; to own by proprietorship.

"*Holding* Corioli in the name of Rome." — *Shaks.*

—To fix; to compel to observe or fulfil; to restrain from motion; to bind, legally or morally; to limit in scope of action; to confine.

"He had not sufficient judgment and self-command to *hold* his tongue." — *Macaulay.*

—To continue; to prosecute or carry on, as a line of argument, or course of conduct; to keep up in action or progress; to sustain in proceeding forward.

"Night and Chaos . . . *hold* eternal anarchy." — *Milton.*

—To contain, or to have capacity to receive and contain; to measure in containing power; as, a hogshead *holds* 63 gallons. — To consider; to think; to regard; to judge; to maintain, as an opinion; to esteem; to account.

"I *hold* him but a fool, that will endanger
His body for a girl that loves him not." — *Shaks.*

—To celebrate or solemnize, as a feast; to direct and cause to take place officially; to tend to bring about that which is the result of united deliberation or action; as, to *hold* a meeting, to *hold* a court, to *hold* counsel together, &c.

"The queen this day here *holds* her parliament." — *Shaks.*

—To handle; to manage or treat intellectually; to accept, as an opinion; to maintain or persist in, as a resolve; to be committed to, as an open or secret adherent; to retain, as force of will.

"Whereupon they . . . *held* them battle a long season." 1 *Macc.* vi. 52.

To hold forth, to offer; to exhibit; to propose; to advance.

"Christianity came into the world . . . *holding forth* nothing but piety." — *Temple.*

To hold a wager, to lay, stake, or hazard a wager; to make a bet. — *To hold in*, to restrain; to curb; to bridle. "These men wish they had *held* themselves longer *in*." (*Hooker.*) — *To hold off*, to keep away or at a distance. — *To hold on*, to continue; to protract; to proceed in; as, the ship *held on* her course. — *To hold out.* (1.) To extend; to stretch forth; to proffer. "Fortune *holds out* these to you as rewards." (*Ben Jonson.*) (2.) To continue to do or suffer; to endure; to sustain; as, the fort *held out* till the last.

To hold one's own, to keep what belongs to one's self; to retain a present state or condition; not to lose ground or fall off. — (*Naut.*) To keep up in sailing; as, the ship *holds her own* with the fastest. — *To hold up*, to sustain; to support; to raise; to lift; to keep to the mark; as, to *hold up* the head.

"Heir from heir shall *hold* his quarrel *up*." — *Shaks.*

Hold, *v. n.* To continue firm or fast; to remain fixed; as, the anchor *holds*.

—To be true; to endure; to remain valid; to stand, as a fact or truth; as, the rule *holds* good. — To remain sound, intact, or unbroken; to be unsubdued; not to fail; to persist; to abide.

"Our force by land hath nobly *held*." — *Shaks.*

—To halt; to stop; to cease motion or action.

"Damn'd be him that first cries 'Hold, enough!'" — *Shaks.*

—To remain attached; to cleave; to adhere; not to fall away, part from, or desert; sometimes preceding *for*, *to*, or *with*; as, they *hold to* their principles, I *hold* the same opinion *with* you. — To refrain; to place a check or restraint on one's self; — generally before *from*; as, she with difficulty *held from* using her tongue. — To derive right; to admit dependence on, as for enjoyment of estate, &c.; to draw or deduce title; — usually preceding *of*; as, he *holds* his lands *of* the crown.

"The great barons had . . . petty barons *holding* under them." *Temple.*

To hold forth, to speak or preach publicly; to harangue: to proclaim.

"A petty conjurer . . . *held forth* in the market-place." — *L'Estrange.*

To hold in, to restrain or command one's self: as, he could hardly *hold in* his mirth. — To continue fortunate or in luck. "The duke, playing at hazard, *held in* a great many hands together." (*Swift.*) — *To hold off*, to keep at a distance or aloof from; to avoid contact with. — *To hold on*, to cling; to take firm hold: to continue without interruption.

"He *held on*, however, till he was on the very point of breaking." *L'Estrange.*

To hold out, to last; to endure; to continue; not to break down or give way; not to yield or be subdued; as, our provisions *hold out* well.

"My eyes grow womanish, but yet my heart *holds out*." — *Dryden.*

To hold over, to remain in possession of place, position, or residence beyond the usual limitation of term. — *To*

hold together, to remain in union; to be joined in coalition or cohesion; as, the insurgents cannot *hold together* long.

"These old Gothic castles *hold together* only, as it were, by rags and patches." — *Dryden.*

To hold to or *with*, to adhere to; to coöperate, or take sides with; as, he *held to* his own opinions. — *To hold up*, to sustain or support one's self; to continue firm and unbroken; as, they *hold up* wonderfully under their troubles. — To become fair, or stop raining, as the weather; to cease to be unpropitious or downcast. "Quoth Ralph, 'It may *hold up* and clear.'" (*Hudibras.*) — To keep up; to continue the same course or speed; not to lag or fall behind.

Hold, *n.* Act of holding; a grasping; manner of holding; clasp; embrace; seizure; gripe; — frequently used reflexively with the verbs *lay*, *take*, and *have*; as, to *take hold* by the hand.

"Let but them find courage to *lay hold* on this occasion." *Milton.*

—Something which may be seized for support; that which sustains one, or which one takes hold of, or hangs on by.

"Without a good *hold*, (a man) is ready to fall." — *Bacon.*

—Power or influence operating on the mind; advantage that may be employed in directing, persuading, or controlling another; as, I have a *hold* upon him.

"Fear is that passion . . . by which God and his laws take the surest *hold* of us." — *Tillotson.*

Authority, power, or claim to take and keep.

"On your vigour now, my *hold* of this new kingdom all depends." *Milton.*

—A prison or place of confinement; durance; custody.

"The prisoner to his *hold* retired." — *Dryden.*

—A place of security; a fortified place; a fort; a castle; a stronghold.

"Captain of the *hold*." — *Scott.*

(*Mar.*) The inner cavity of a vessel below decks, divided into compartments by bulkheads across, for the reception of ballast, water, provisions, and, chiefly, cargo. The divisions of a hold are termed the *after-hold*, *main-hold*, and *fore-hold*, respectively, with reference to their several positions in the ship.

(*Mus.*) Same as PAUSE, *q. v.*

Hold'back, *n.* Restraint; check; obstacle. — A contrivance, of iron or leather, attached to the thill of a vehicle, and connecting with the harness, to hold back the conveyance when going down hill, or in backing.

Hold'en, in *Maine*, a post-township of Penobscot co.

Holden, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Worcester co.: *pop.* about 2,600.

Holden, in *Missouri*, a post-township of Goodhue co.; *pop.* about 900.

—A post-village of Johnson co., about 36 m. S. of Lexington.

Hold'er, *n.* One who holds or grasps in his hand, or embraces with his arms; also, one who confines, maintains, possesses, &c. — That by which anything is held; as, a kettle-*holder*. — (*Naut.*) A person employed in a ship's hold.

Hold'er-forth, *n.* One who holds forth, harangues, preaches, or proclaims.

Hold'erness, a fertile district of England, in Yorkshire, lying between the Humber and the North Sea; *pop.* 2?,000.

Hold'erness, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Grafton co.; *pop.* about 2,200.

Hold'fast, *n.* Any contrivance used to fasten or hold something else, as a catch, a hook, a button, &c.

Hold'ing, *n.* Act of keeping hold of or retaining. — A tenure; a farm held of a superior or manorial proprietor.

"*Holdings* were plentiful, and holders scarce." — *Carew.*

—Hold; influence; power; that which binds, holds, influences, or controls.

Hole, *n.* [A. S. *hol, hal*; D. and Icel. *hol*; Ger. *höhle*; akin to Gr. *hoilos*, hollow.] A hollow place or cavity in any solid body; a pit; a cavern; a cave; a concavity; an opening in, or through, a solid body; an aperture; an interstice; an excavation: a perforation, and the like; as, a *hole* in a wall. — A cell; a den: a burrow made by an animal for its habitation, or a natural aperture tenanted by an animal: — hence, by implication, any mean habitation, or narrow, dark lodging.

"Thou art content to live within this little *hole*." — *Dryden.*

—An opening or means of escape; a shift; a subterfuge; as, he found a *hole* whereby to creep out of the dilemma.

—*v. n.* To go into a hole.

—*v. a.* To cut, dig, or make a hole or holes in; as, to *hole* a boot for the insertion of pegs or nails. — To chase into a hole, as an animal, or into a pocket, as in billiards.

Hol'ibut, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as HALIBUT, *q. v.*

Hol'idom, *n.* Same as HALIDOME, *q. v.*

Hol'iday, *n.* (Sometimes written *holy-day.*) [*Holy* and *day.*] A holy or sacred day; a day set apart for commemorating some important event in history; a religious anniversary; a public festival; as, the *holidays* of the Church. — A day of carnival, or of joy, gayety, or amusement; a day of exemption from labor.

—*a.* Pertaining, or having reference to a day of festivity, or cessation of labor; gay; sprightly; as, the people are in *holiday* costume.

"Courage is but a *holiday* kind of virtue." — *Dryden.*

Hollgar'na, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Anacardiaceæ*. The fruits of the species *H. longifolia*, with those of another plant of the same order, furnish the black varnish of Sylhet, which is much used in India for lacquer-work. See SEMICARPUS.

Ho'lily, *adv.* [From *holy*.] In a holy manner: devotionally: piously; with sanctity. — Inviolably; sacredly; hermetically; as, the secret was kept *holily*.

Ho'liness, *n.* State or quality of being holy; moral purity and integrity: piety of heart, mind, or disposition; sanctity of character; freedom from sin; moral goodness.

—State of being hallowed or sanctified; consecration to divine things; sacredness.

His Holiness. (*Eccl.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, the title by which the Pope is addressed; equivalent to the Latin *sanctitas*.

Hol'ing-axe, *n.* A kind of axe employed to cut holes in posts, &c.

Holla, *interj.* See HOLA.

Hol'la, *v. n.* (*imp.* and *pp.* HOLLAED.) To halloo; to hollo.

"What *hollaing* and what stir is this to-day?" — *Shaks.*

Hol'land, or THE NETHERLANDS, comprising the territories formerly included within the SEVEN UNITED PROVINCES, now a secondary kingdom of Europe, but which, in the 17th and 18th centuries, was an independent republic, raised by the industry, economy, and enterprise of its inhabitants to the first rank as a maritime and commercial power. The kingdom of *H.* (inclusive of Dutch Limburg and Luxemburg) lies in the N.W. part of the European continent, between Lat. 51° 12′ and 53° 30′ N., and Lon. 3° 22′ and 7° 12′ E.; having E. the Prussian, Rhenish, and Hanoverian provs., S. Belgium, and W. and N. the German Ocean, or North Sea. Length, N.E. to S.W., abt. 200 m.; average breadth, abt. 65 m. The W. half of Limburg, which belongs to *H.*, joins the above territory on the S.E., and is inclosed by Belgium W. and S., and E. by Rhenish Prussia. That part of the grand-duchy of Luxemburg which belongs to *H.* is situated between Lat. 49° 28′ and 50° 1.′ N., and Lon. 5° 45′ and 6° 30′ E.; it is detached from the rest of the Dutch dominions, and surrounded by Prussia, Belgium, and France. *Polit. Div.* The Netherlands is divided into the following provinces, viz.:

Home Provinces.	*Area, Eng. sq. m.*	*Pop.*	*Capitals.*	*Pop.*
North Holland,...	928	578,915	Amsterdam,..	263,204
South Holland,...	1,166	681,321	Rotterdam, ...	118,837
Zealand,.....	588	179,001	Middelburg,..	16,151
Utrecht,.....	540	174,562	Utrecht,.....	60,999
Guelderland, ...	2,018	441,043	Arnhem,.....	28,849
Overyssel,..	1,293	256,449	Deventer, ...	16,000
Drenthe, ...	788	92,183	Assen,.	2,887
Groningen,.....	778	229,018	Groningen, ...	37,634
Friesland,.....	1,153	235,946	Leeuwarden,	25,048
North Brabant,...	1,653	418,877	Bois-le-Duc,..	25,850
Limburg,....	896	225,326	Maestricht,...	28,679
	11,801	3,572,641		
Luxemburg (grd.-duchy of,).....	990	199,958	Luxemburg,	14,634
Total,.....	12,791	3,772,599	1879. 3 950.000.	

(The total population as here given will be found, by comparing it with the return given in the art. *Europe*, to exhibit a considerable increase; this difference is caused by the receipt of later statistics, which represent the pop. at the present day.) The pure Dutch, or *Netherlanders*, numbering from 2½ to 3 millions, inhabit the provs. of N. and S. Holland, Zealand, and Utrecht, and Guelderland; the Frisians, speaking a dialect of the Dutch language, are dispersed, to the number of perhaps half a million, through Overyssel, Drenthe, Groningen, and Friesland; while N. Brabant is almost entirely inhabited by a Flemish population. *Gen. Desc.* With the exception of some insignificant hill-ranges in Guelderland and Utrecht, and a few scattered heights in Overyssel, the whole kingdom is a continuous flat, partly formed by the deposits brought down by the rivers intersecting it, and partly won by human labor from the sea, which is above the level of a considerable portion of the country. Holland is consequently at all times liable to dangerous inundations. The west coast, however, from the Helder to the Hook of Holland, is partially protected by a natural barrier composed of a continuous range of sand-hills, or *dunes*, thrown up by the sea, of great breadth, and frequently 40 or 50 ft. in height. In other parts of the country, particularly in the provs. of Zealand, Friesland, and Guelderland, the sea is shut out by enormous artificial mounds or *dikes*, any failure in which would expose extensive districts to the risk of being submerged. In nothing, indeed, is the industry and perseverance of the people so exemplified as in the construction and maintenance of these dikes, the extent of which is immense, and the labor and expense required to keep them in repair very great. The most stupendous of these works are the dikes of West Capelle, in the island of Walcheren, and that of the Helder. — *Rivers.* The rivers of *H.* have mostly a W. or N direction. The principal is the Rhine, which, for the most part, separates N. Brabant from Guelderland and S. Holland, and gives off several branches; the Meuse traverses the S.E. part of Holland; the Scheldt, its S.W. extremity. The Meuse, Rhine, and Scheldt, all discharge into the N. Sea. The æstuary of the Ems forms the N. W. boundary of the kingdom. Lakes are extremely numerous, especially in the N. provs.; and there are also some extensive marshes. — *Islands.* The islands may be classed in groups: the S. group, composing a great part of the province Zealand and a portion of Holland, is formed at the months of the principal rivers, and comprises Cadsand, N. and S. Beveland, Walcheren, &c.; the N. group follows the coast-line stretching from the Helder to near the month of the Ems, and includes the Texel, Vlieland, Schelling, Ameland, &c. — *Clim.* The climate, generally, is variable, and the atmosphere much loaded with moisture, especially in the W. provs. The mean temperature of the year throughout the country is stated to be 47° Fahr. In winter, N. and N.E. winds are common; snow falls abundantly, and even the Zuyder-Zee is sometimes frozen over. — *Nat. Prod.* The soil is almost everywhere alluvial clay and sand. *H.* possesses little, if any, mineral wealth. It has no mines of any description. No coal deposits are found, but extensive beds of marine peat, of a most excellent quality, abound. Potter's clay, fuller's earth, and some calcareous products, are met with, but scarcely any stone is found from one end of the country to the other. The kingdom contains very little wood. There is some timber in the E. provinces; and at the Hague, Utrecht, and Haarlem, there are woods of oak, elm, and beech, but, generally speaking, most of the trees have been planted. The principal canals, especially in and near the towns, are lined with rows of willows and poplars; and in various places along the sandy shore, firs are produced. In other respects the vegetation is very similar to that of England. The zoölogy, also in most respects, is like that of the S. and central part of Great Britain. Hares and rabbits are plentiful, but not winged game. The pools and marshy grounds abound with frogs and other reptiles, which form a favorite food for storks. These birds are particularly numerous in *H.*, and great favorites; — heavy penalties being enforced on their wilful destroyers. Water-fowl are very abundant. Fish is obtained in large quantities, and the herring-fishery forms a most important source of wealth. — *Canals, &c.* The general aspect of *H.* is different from that of any other country in Europe. Its surface presents one vast network of canals, the greater number of which are appropriated to land-drainage; many, however, are navigable by large vessels. The principal is the *Grand Ship Canal* of N. Holland, between Amsterdam and Nieuwdiep, on the Helder. This noble work, the greatest of its kind in Europe, is about 51 m. long, 125 feet wide at its surface, and 36 at bottom, with a depth of 20 feet 9 inches; constructed at a cost of $4,750,000. The facility with which the country may be laid under water, contributes materially to its strength in a military point of view. This, indeed, is not a resource to be resorted to, except on extreme occasions; but it was repeatedly made use of in the war of liberation, and also in 1672, when Louis XIV. of France invaded the country. The roads and private estates are commonly fenced by canals or ditches alone; hedges being extremely rare. The highways in the central provinces are among the best in Europe. Water-carriage is, however, the main system of transport which obtains in *H.* — *Agric.* The principal grains cultivated are rye and buckwheat; next to these come oats and barley. About 1,000,000 lasts of wheat are grown yearly, the bulk of which is consumed in distilleries, and starch and other manufactories. Pulse and garden vegetables are abundantly raised, besides woad, millet, and madder. Flax is also produced in large quantities. The vine is cultivated in Luxemburg. Utrecht and Guelderland are noted for their tobacco. Potatoes, hemp, chicory, rape-seed, beet-root, hops, and



Fig. 1302. — THE TOWN-HALL, UTRECHT.

some medicinal herbs, are the other chief articles of produce. The ancient passion of the Dutch for tulips and other bulbous plants still exists, though now confined within reasonable limits; there are some large flower-gardens, in the neighborhood of Haarlem particularly, from which great numbers of bulbs are annually exported. The rearing of live-stock is a much more important source of national wealth than tillage. The horned cattle of N. Holland are celebrated for their beauty; in S. Holland, they resemble the Devon breed. The Dutch horses are good, and well adapted for draught; the best are those of Friesland. The breeds of sheep are bad or indifferent, but they yield a great deal of coarse wool. Dairy husbandry is carried on to a great and profitable extent; large quantities of butter, and an estimated annual export of 350,000 cwt. of cheese, are sent to England. — *Manuf.*

The principal manuf. are those of cotton and woollen cloths, particularly the former. There are, besides, others of silks, and velvets; of paper, leather, hats, cordage, needles, white-lead (the best in the world), borax and other chemicals, colors, tobacco, and liquors. Sugar-refining is largely operated in, and at Utrecht and Leyden immense quantities of bricks and tiles are made. Lapidaries' work obtains a famous repute for Amsterdam. Ship-building is another important branch of industry. —*Colonies and Com.* The commerce of the Dutch was formerly the most extensive carried on by a European power; and the wealth which it brought into the country furnished her with the means of supporting the vast expense of her lengthened struggle with Spain, and of her subsequent contests with France and England. The circumstances under which the Hollanders have been placed, the natural poverty of their soil, and the necessity of unremitting vigilance to prevent its being submerged, made industry and economy a condition of their existence. *H.* being destitute of iron, coal, timber, and many other indispensable articles, the prosecution of commerce is there not a matter of choice but of necessity; and hence it is that, in the earliest periods, we find the Batavians distinguished for their fisheries, their shipping, and their commercial enterprise. For a lengthened period they engrossed nearly the whole sea-fishery of Europe, and they were long the carriers and factors of the principal European states. Holland was still, at her emancipation from the French yoke, in 1814, the richest country in Europe. An abstract of the colonies possessed by Holland is as follows:

Foreign Possessions.	*Area, Eng. sq. m.*	*Population.*
E. INDIES.		
Java, Madura, Borneo, Sumatra, and W. Coast of Celebes, the Moluccas, &c.	520,179	20,523,742
W. INDIES and S. AMERICA.		
Curaçoa, Aruba, St. Martin, Bonaire, St. Eustache, Saba and Surinam.	54,187	85,792
W. Coast of Africa	10,625	110,118
Total	584,991	20,719,652

The total value of exports for the year 1866–67 amounted to 340,000,000 florins (or $136,036,000 in gold); imports, 439,030,000 florins ($175,612,000). The share applying to the U. States was, of the above figures: for exports, $4,925,782 (gold values); imports, $4,180,907 (mixed currency). In these statistics the Dutch colonies include their quota.—*Govt., &c.* The Netherlands form a constitutional monarchy, under a fundamental charter (*grondwet*) proclaimed in 1848. This charter vests the whole legislative authority in a parliament composed of two chambers, called the *States-General*. Both chambers are elective, and the second has alone the initiative of new laws, and the origination of financial measures. The executive power is in the hands of the sovereign, and exercised by him through a council of ministers, consisting of 7 depts., viz. those of the Interior, Finance, Justice, Colonies, Foreign Affairs, Marine, and War. The regular army, in 1869, numbered 62,775 men; the navy, in the same year, consisted of 67 steam- and 64 sailing-vessels, all told. The mercantile marine again numbered, in 1869, 2,157 bottoms, or 510,455 tons. *Finance.* The budget for 1869 estimated the total revenue at 97,181,006 florins (or $38,892,402), and the public expenditures, 96,659,781 florins ($38,663,912). In the same year the national debt amounted to 967,708,913 flor. ($387,083,565).—*Religion, &c.* The state religion is Protestant, but the freest liberty of conscience, and complete social equality is granted to the members of all religious professions. Education is well conducted, and very generally diffused.—*Cities.* The Hague is the state cap., and, besides the chief provincial cities before mentioned, the principal places remaining are Leyden, Haarlem, Dordrecht, Nimeguen, Delft, Zwolle, Kampen, and The Helder.—*Hist.* In the time of the Romans, *H.* was inhabited chiefly by *Batavi* and *Frisii*, (q. v.) In the reign of Vitellius the Batavians endeavored unsuccessfully to free themselves from the Roman yoke: in the 2d century their country was overrun by the Saxons; in the 8th it was conquered by Charles Martel; and it subsequently formed a part of Charlemagne's dominions. From the 10th to the 14th century, the Netherlands were divided into many petty sovereignties, under the dukes of Brabant, the counts of Holland and Flanders, &c. In 1383, however, by marriage and otherwise, the whole passed into the hands of the dukes of Burgundy; thence to the house of Austria; and, lastly, in 1548, under the rule of Charles V. The union with Spain was a calamity for *H.* The Dutch had long been in the enjoyment of many political rights and privileges: they had extensive fisheries and trade, and they had, as a majority, embraced the doctrines of the Reformation. Philip II., who regarded the privileges enjoyed by the Hollanders as usurpations on his own prerogative, and who abhorred the Reformed faith, resolved to recover the former, and to suppress or extirpate the latter. To accomplish this double end, he sent in 1567 the Duke of Alva (*q. v.*), with a powerful army, into the Low Countries. But the proscriptions and massacres with which this sanguinary though able soldier filled the country failed of their object. The Dutch, instead of being subdued, were at length driven into open rebellion. The malcontents captured the Briel in 1572; and after a struggle unequalled for duration, for the sacrifices it imposed on the weaker party, and for the importance of its results, the independence of the republic of the *Seven United Provinces* was acknowledged by Spain in 1609. Except that it was occasionally darkened by intestine feuds, the half century that succeeded this event is the brightest in Batavian annals. The commerce of *H.* attained to an unrivalled magnitude; and while she extended her colonies and conquests over some of the most valuable provinces in the E. and W. Indies, she successfully resisted Louis XIV., contended with England for the empire of the sea, and was justly regarded as one of the bulwarks of the Protestant faith. From the death of Louis XIV. down to the French Revolution, the influence of *H.* gradually declined, not so much from any decay of her own resources as from the superior growth of commerce and manufactures in England and other states. The policy of *H.* had long been peaceful; but that did not protect her from being overrun by revolutionary France. In 1806, she was erected into a kingdom for Louis, a brother of Napoleon I.; and on the latter's downfall, she was united with Belgium, and formed into a monarchy under the house of Orange, the founders of her liberties; but this union was never cordial. The Dutch and Belgians are, in fact, totally dissimilar in their religion, character, and pursuits; and the connection between them was dissolved by the revolt of the Belgians soon after the French Revolution of 1830. *H.* therefore has now nearly the same limits as before her occupation by the French in 1795.

RULERS OF HOLLAND.

(From the date of revolt against the Spanish yoke.)

STADTHOLDERS.

1559. William I. of Orange, (surnamed the Taciturn.)
1584. Maurice (of Nassau).
1625. Frederick Henry.
1647. William II.

REPUBLIC.

1650. John De Witt, (Grand-Pensionary.)

STADTHOLDER.

1672. William III., (elected king of England.)

REPUBLIC.

1720–1770. Heinsius, (Grand-Pensionary.)

STADTHOLDERS.

1747. William IV.
1751. William V.

REPUBLIC.

1805. Schimmelpênuinck, (Grand-Pensionary.)

KINGDOM OF HOLLAND.

1806. Louis Bonaparte.
1810. (United to France.)

KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS.

1815. William I.
1849. William III.
1840. William II.

Hol'land, *n.* A sort of fine linen, first manufactured in Holland.—See LINEN (MANUFACTURE).

Hol'land, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Shelby co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Hol'land, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Dubois co., abt. 38 m. N.E. of Evansville.

Hol'land, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Hampden co.; about 70 m. W.S.W. of Boston; *pop.* abt. 600.

Hol'land, in *Michigan*, a town of Ottawa co., at the mouth of Black River, about 50 m. N.W. of Kalamazoo; *pop.* abt. 3,200.

Hol'land, in *New Jersey*, a post-office of Hunterdon co.

Hol'land, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Erie co., abt. 25 m. S.E. of Buffalo; *pop.* of township abt. 2,600.

Hol'land, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Lucas co.

Hol'land, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Orleans co., about 5 m. N.N.E. of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 900.

Hol'land, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Brown co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,280.

—A township of La Crosse co.; *pop.* abt. 900.

—A township of Sheboygan co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Hol'land, a name applied to a district of Lincolnshire, in England, embracing an area of 250,000 acres, with a *pop.* of 75,000.

Holland, JOSIAH GILBERT. See page 1270

Hol'land, HENRY RICHARD VASSALL FOX, (LORD,) an English statesman, b. 1773, was the only son of Stephen, second LORD HOLLAND, elder brother of Charles James Fox (*q. v.*) During his travels in Italy, he formed an intimacy with the wife of Sir Godfrey Webster, Bart.; in consequence of which the latter brought an action against him, and obtained $30,000 damages. Lady Webster being subsequently divorced, Lord *H.* married her in 1797, and on that occasion took, by royal sign-manual, the surname of *Vassall*. During his parliamentary career, which commenced in 1798, he was the uncompromising advocate of the Catholic claims; a zealous promoter of every endeavor to soften the asperities of the law; and an asserter of popular rights in the most extensive sense of the term. When the Whig party came into power in 1830, he became a cabinet minister and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. D. 1840. During his life-time Holland House, at Kensington, (Fig. 1303,) presided over by Lady *H.*, who died in 1845, was the most renowned temple of wit, social graces, and hospitality in England.

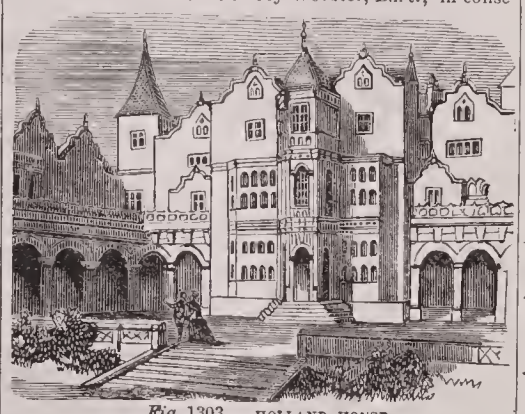


Fig. 1303.—HOLLAND HOUSE.
(Kensington, London.)

Hol'land Landing, is a village of prov. of Ontario, abt. 35 m. N. of Toronto: *pop.* (1871) 650.

Hol'land, (New.) See AUSTRALIA.

Hol'land, (North and South,) two maritime provs. of the Netherlands, or kingdom of Holland, bounded W. by the German Ocean, S. by Zealand, E. by the Zuyder-Zee and the prov. of Utrecht. From the humidity of both soil and climate, not much land is under tillage, and that little is in S. Holland. The crops principally cultivated are wheat, madder, tobacco, hemp, and flax. The principal agricultural wealth consists in the pastures, which are almost unrivalled in the abundance and luxuriance of the grass which they produce: and on this are fed large numbers of cattle, many of which are exported to Great Britain. *Chief Towns* in *N. Holland*, Amsterdam, Haarlem, and Zaardam; in *S. Holland*, Rotterdam, the Hague, Leyden, and Dort.—See HOLLAND.

Hol'lander, *n.* (*Geog.*) A Dutchman; a native or inhabitant of Holland, or the Netherlands.

Hol'landish, *a.* Pertaining or relating to Holland, or the Netherlands; resembling the people of Holland; Dutch.

Hol'land Patent, in *New York*, a post-village of Oneida co., abt. 11 m. N.N.E. of Utica: *pop.* abt. 650.

Hol'lands, *n. sing.* Gin made in Holland; scheidam.

Hol'len, *n.* An old English writing of HOLLY, *q. v.*

Hol'lenback, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Luzerne co.; *pop.* abt. 1,250.

Hol'ley, in *New York*, a post-village of Orleans co., abt. 22 m. W. of Rochester; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Holley Grove, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Edgecombe co.

Hol'liday, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Macoupin co.

Hol'lidaysburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough, cap. of Blair co., on the Juniata River, near the E. base of the Alleghany Mountains, and about 120 m. W. of Harrisburg; *pop.* 3,200.

Hol'lis, in *Illinois*, a village and township of Peoria co., abt. 11 m. N.W. of Peoria; *pop.* of township abt. 1,100.

Hol'lis, in *Maine*, a post-township of York co., abt. 60 m. S.W. of Augusta; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Hol'lis, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Hillsborough co., abt. 7 m. S. of Nashua; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Hol'lis Centre, in *Maine*, a post-office of York co.

Hol'listerville, in *Penna*, a P.O. of Wayne co.

Hol'liston, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., abt. 25 m. W.S.W. of Boston; *pop.* of township abt. 4,500.

Hol'lo, Hol'loa, Hol'la, *v. n.* [A. S. *ahlowan*, to low or bellow again—*a*, intensive, and *hlowan*, to low. See HALLOO.] To halloo; to hail; to call out or exclaim loudly.

"In his ear I'll *hollo* Mortimer!"—*Shaks.*

Hol'lo, Hol'loa, *interj.* and *n.* A shout; a loud call; a hail; also, a word used in calling, equivalent to *ho! hey! halloo!* (In frequent use, when hailing ships at sea.)

Hol'lock, *n.* A sort of sweet wine in use in the 16th century.

Hol'low, *a.* [A. S. *hol.* See HOLE.] Containing an empty space; not solid; cavernous; concave; sunken; empty; void; evacuated in the interior; as, a *hollow* vessel, a *hollow* sphere.

"The *hollow* oak our palace is, our heritage the sea." *Cunningham.*

—Deep; low; resembling sound reverberated from a cavity, or designating such a sound: as, a *hollow* voice.

"'Twas when the sea was roaring with *hollow* blasts of wind." *Gay.*

—Insincere; faithless: deceitful; not sound; as, a *hollow* heart, *hollow* protestations.

Hollow eye, an eye sunk deep in its orbit.—*Hollow-ware*, hollow vessels or utensils;—a term generally given in commerce to cast-iron or tin cooking-vessels, earthenware, &c.

Hollow bastion. (*Fortif.*) A bastion in which the terre-plein is limited by a line parallel to the scarp, and along which the interior slope of the rampart extends continuously.—*Hollow shot.* (*Gun.*) Empty shells, with metal screw-plugs, sometimes used in the navy.

Hollow Revetment. See REVETEMENT.—*Hollow newel.* (*Arch.*) An opening in the middle of a staircase, the steps only being supported at one end by the surrounding wall; the ends next the hollow are unsupported.—*Hollow quoin*, a pier of brick or stone made behind the lock-gates of canals.

Hollow square. (*Mil.*) See SQUARE.

—*n.* A hole; a cavity; a place excavated; a cave or cavern; a den; as, the *hollow* of the hand.

"The happy *hollow* of a tree."—*Shaks.*

—Any depression of surface in a body; a concavity; a groove: a canal; a gut; a channel.

"The little springs are conveyed . . . into the main *hollow* of the aqueduct."—*Addison.*

—*v. a.* [A. S. *holian*; O. Ger. *holjan*, to hollow.] To make hollow; to excavate: to cause a depression of surface, as by digging, cutting, engraving, &c.

"Trees, rudely *hollow'd* did the waves sustain."—*Dryden.*

—*adv.* So as to render hollow or empty; utterly; completely; thoroughly;—generally following the verb *beat*: as, we *beat* the enemy *hollow*; and often with *all*; as, that girl's face *beats* the other *all hollow.*

Hol'low, *interj.* Same as HALLOO, *q. v.*

—*v. n.* To shout; to call; to halloo; to hail.

"He, with his hounds, comes *hollowing* from the stable."—*Pope.*

—*v. a.* To urge on, call, or hail by shouting.

Hol'loway, a suburban dist. of London, the English metropolis, 4 m. N. of St. Paul's; *pop.* abt. 27,000.

Hol'lowayville, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Bureau co.

Hol'low-hearted, *a.* Faithless; insincere; deceitful; false; of practice or sentiment differing from profession; not sound and true.

"*Hollow-hearted,* disaffected malignants." — *Hudibras.*

Hol'lowly, *adv.* In a hollow manner; faithlessly; deceitfully.

"Try your penitence, if it be sound, or *hollowly* put on."—*Shaks.*

Hol'lowness, *n.* State of being hollow or concave; excavation; depression of surface.—Faithlessness insincerity; deceitfulness; treacherousness.

Hol'lowtown, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Highland co.

Hol'low-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SAMBUCUS.

Hol'lowville, in *New York*, a P. O. of Columbia co.

Hol'ly, *n.* [A. S. *holegn, holen;* W. *celyn.* Etymol. uncertain.] (*Bot.*) See ILEX.

Hol'ly, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Oakland co., abt. 47 m. N.W. of Detroit; *pop.* of township abt. 1,600.

Hol'ly Creek, in *Georgia*, a village of Murray co., abt. 10 m. S. of Spring Place.

Hol'lyhock, *n.* [A. S. *holihoc*, probably from *holig*, holy, and hoc; W. *hocys*, mallow.] (*Bot.*) The common name of *Althæa rosea* and *ficifolia*, a tall flowering plant of the genus *Althæa*, cultivated in gardens.

Hol'ly Spring, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Wake co.

Hol'ly Spring, in *Arkansas*, a post-office of Dallas co.

Hol'ly Springs, in *Mississippi*, a post-village, cap. of Marshall co., abt. 210 m. N. of Jackson; *pop.* about 3,200. It was taken and pillaged by the Confederate Gen. Van Dorn, Dec. 20, 1862.

Hol'lyville, in *Delaware*, a post-office of Sussex co.

Hol'lywood, a village and parish of Ireland, in the co. of Down, Ulster, abt. 4 m. N.E of Belfast; *pop.* 1,500.

Hol'lywood, in *Minnesota*, a township of Carver co.; *pop.* abt. 300.

Holm, Holme, (*hōm,*) *n.* [A. S., Low Ger., Ger., and Dan; Swed. *holme.* Etymol. unknown.] A river isle; an islet; an ait. — A low, flat area of rich land skirting the banks of a river.

"The soft wind blowing over meadowy *holms.*" — *Tennyson.*

Holm, *n.* [See HOLLY.] (*Bot.*) See QUERCUS.

Holm'del, in *New Jersey*, a post-village and township of Monmouth co., about 35 m. E.N.E. of Trenton; *pop* of township about 2,500.

Holmes, (*hōmz,*) OLIVER WENDELL, an eminent American physician and man of letters, son of the Rev. Abiel Holmes, author of the *Annals of America*, was B. at Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 29, 1809. After graduating at Harvard College in 1829, he studied law and medicine, receiving (after a two years' residence in Paris) his medical degree in 1836. In 1839-40, Dr. *H.* was appointed Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in Dartmouth College, and, in 1847, Parkman Professor of the same sciences in the Medical School of his "alma mater" — Harvard University — which position he continues to fill. Dr. *H*'s contributions to literature have been many, various, and distinguished. In 1836 he made his maiden effort in the world of letters, with a volume of *Poems*, which proved an encouraging venture. In 1842 appeared *Lectures on Homœopathy and its Kindred Delusions;* and in 1848 a *Report on Medical Literature.* In 1857–8, and the two following years, the *Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, The Professor at the Breakfast Table,* and *Elsie Venner*, successively delighted Dr. *H*'s admirers, both in this country and in England, where his works are held in high estimation: the "Autocrat" alone possessing sufficient humor, and that of the highest order, to make an average literary reputation. These were succeeded, in turn, by *Currents and Counter-Currents*, in 1861; *Songs in Many Keys*, in 1861; *Soundings from the Atlantic* (1861); *The Guardian Angel* (1867); and, in 1869, by *The Medical Profession in Massachusetts.*

Holmes, in *Florida*, a N. co., adjoining Alabama; *area*, about 490 sq. m. *Rivers.* Choctawhatchie River, and numerous smaller streams. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, moderately fertile. *Cap.* Cerro Gordo. *Pop.* abt. 1,500.

Holmes, in *Michigan*, a township of Michilimackinac co.: *pop.* about 1,800.

Holmes, in *Mississippi*, a central co.; *area*, about 940 sq. m. *Rivers.* Yazoo and Big Black. *Surface*, level; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Lexington. *Pop.* about 20,000.

Holmes, in *Ohio*, a N.E. central co; *area*, about 400 sq. m. *Rivers.* Walhonding River, Killbuck Creek, and numerous smaller streams. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Millersburg. *Pop.* about 23,000.

—A township of Crawford co.; *pop.* about 1,800.

Holmes'burg, in *Pennsylvania*, a suburban village within the incorporated limits of Philadelphia, about 10 m. N.E. of the State House.

Holmes City, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Douglas co., about 11 m. S.W. of Alexandria.

Holmes' Hole, (*homz'ez.*) in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Duke's co., about 60 m. S.E. of Boston. It has a fine harbor, at the entrance of which stands Holmes' Hole Lighthouse, exhibiting a fixed light, 64 feet above sea-level; Lat. 41° 29′ N., Lon. 70° 36′ 40″ W.

Holmes' Mill, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Jefferson co.

Holmes'ville, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Appling co., about 115 m. S.E. of Milledgeville.

Holmesville, in *Louisiana*, a post-village of Avoyelles parish, about 20 m. S.W. of Marksville.

Holmesville, in *Mississippi*, a post vill., cap. of Pike co., on the Bogue Chitto River, abt. 90 m. S. of Jackson.

Holmesville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Holmes co., about 85 m. N.E. of Columbus.

—A village of Marion co., abt. 48 m. N.N.W. of Columbus.

Holmite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as SEYBERTITE, *q. v.*

Hol'ocaust, *n.* [Gr. *holo caustos — holos,* whole, and *kaiō,* I burn.] A solemn sacrifice among the ancients, in which the whole of the victim was consumed upon



Fig. 1304. — A BURNT-OFFERING.

the altar, in contradistinction to the usual custom of burning only a portion. A similar custom prevailed among the Jews; it is called in the Old Testament a *burnt-offering.*

Holocryp'tic, *a.* [Gr. *holos,* entire, and *kryptein,* to hide.] Concealing thoroughly; that cannot be understood or ascertained; as, a *holocryptic* cipher.

Holofer'nes. See JUDITH.

Holograph, (*hōl'o-graf.*) *n.* [Gr. *holos,* and *graphō,* to write.] Any writing, deed, testament, or memorandum wholly in the handwriting of the person from whom it issues.

Holograph'ic, *a.* Pertaining or relating to holographs; of the character of a holograph.

Holohe'dral, *a.* [Gr. *holos,* and *hedra,* base.] (*Min.*) Having all the similar angles similarly replaced. *Clarke.*

Holom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *holos,* and *metron,* measure.] A mathematical instrument for taking measures.

Holopty'chius, *n.* [Gr. *holos,* entire; *ptyche,* wrinkle — literally, "all-wrinkle."] (*Pal.*) A genus of sauroid fishes, belonging to the Devonian and Carboniferous periods. Their enamelled scales have corrugated or wrinkled surfaces, and this character suggested the generic name. The *Holoptychii*, judging from their fragmentary remains, must have been of great size — from 8 to 10, or even 12 feet in length. They were armed with numerous sharp-pointed fish-teeth, and also with larger reptilian teeth of conical form, placed at intervals in either jaw, evidently for the purpose of seizing and cutting up their bulkier prey.

Holosegi'ceous, *a.* [Gr. *holos,* whole, and Lat. *sericus,* silken.] (*Zoöl.*) Covered with thick-set, short, decumbent hairs; a kind of pubescence resembling satin.

Holothu'ria, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus or order of marine Radiata, the distinguishing characters of which are, that the body is of an elongated form, defended by a coriaceous integument; open at both ends, and



Fig 1305.
EATABLE TREPANG, (*H. edulis.*)

perforated by numerous small canals, through which suckers are protruded. At the anterior extremity is the mouth, furnished with many retractile tentacula, and at the opposite ends is the aperture of the cloaca. The species called *Bêche-de-mer*, or Trepang, *H. edulis*, is caught and dried in great quantities by the Malays for the Chinese markets, the inhabitants of the Celestial Empire being excessively fond of it as a principal ingredient in restorative soups.

Holp, Holp'en, old form of *imp* and *pp.* of HELP, *q. v.*

Holstein, (*hōl'stīn,*) (HOUSE OF,) a princely German family, which includes the royal line of Denmark, the collateral branches of *Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg*, and the ducal race of *Holstein-Gottorp*, which last is again divided into two branches, — the elder being the reigning line of Russia, while the younger is represented by Gustavus, Prince of Wasa, a field-marshal in the Austrian service, and also by the Oldenburg family.

Hol'stein, a duchy of N. Germany, formerly belonging to Denmark, and now an appanage of the kingdom of Prussia. By decree of Jan. 1, 1864, the duchy of *H.* has been united to the duchy of Schleswig, to form the province of *Schleswig-Holstein.*

Hol'stein, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Warren co., about 50 m. W. of St. Louis co.

Hol'ster, *n.* [A. S. *healster,* from *helan,* to cover.] A cover or leathern case for a pistol, carried on a horseman's saddle-bow.

Hol'stered, *a.* Carrying holsters: as, a "*holstered* steed." — *Byron.*

Hols'ton, a river which rises in Wythe co., Virginia, and flowing a tortuous S.W. course through Smythe and Washington cos., enters Tennessee between Hawkins and Powell cos. Thence traversing Grainger, Jefferson, and Knox cos., it unites with the Clinch River at Kingston in Roane co., to form the Tennessee River. *Length*, about 200 m.

Holt, *n.* [A.S. and L. Ger., a grove or wood.] A wooded hill; a bosky eminence. (Used chiefly in poetry.) — A gully, or recess in a river; — also, a hole, cover, or place of refuge.

"The fox has gone to *holt.*"—*C. Kingsley.*

Holt, the name of numerous small towns, parishes, &c., in England.

Holt, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Taylor co.; *pop.* 257.

Holt, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Ingham co.

Holt, in *Missouri*, a N.W. co., adjoining Nebraska and Kansas; *area*, about 470 sq. m. *Rivers.* Missouri, Nodaway, Tarkeo, and Little Tarkeo rivers. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Oregon. *Pop.* (1870) 11,661.

Holt, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Wood co.

Holt, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Beaver co.

Hol'ton, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Ripley co., abt. 58 m. W. of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Hol'ton, in *Kansas*, a post-village, cap. of Jackson co., abt. 30 m. N. of Topeka; *pop.* abt. 154 in 1860.

Holts'burg, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Davidson co., abt. 8 m. N.E. of Salisbury.

Holt's Cross Roads, in *Georgia*, a village of Chatham county.

Holt's Shop, in *Georgia*, a village of Talbot co., abt. 40 m. S.W. of Macon.

Holt's Store, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Orange co.

Holts'ville, in *New York*, a post-office of Suffolk co.

Ho'ly, *a.* [A.S. *halig;* D. and Ger. *heilig;* Dan. *hellig.* See WHOLE.] Set apart to a sacred use; consecrated; devoted to the service of God; hallowed by divine worship; sanctified; as, the *holy* Sabbath; *holy* religion, the *holy* temple, &c. — Whole, entire, or perfect, in a moral sense; pure in heart, temper, or disposition; free from sin and corrupt affections; pious; devout; godly; divine; immaculate; proceeding from pious principles, or directed to religious purposes; pure; irreproachable; as, a *holy* life.

"And many a *holy* text around she strews." — *Gray.*

Holy Alli'ance, (The.) (*Hist.*) A celebrated compact, between the emperors of Russia and Austria and the king of Prussia, signed at Paris, Sept. 26, 1815. The act of this alliance is said to have been sent in the Czar's writing to the emperor of Austria and the king of Prussia, and signed by them. It is not supposed that the original terms of the league were other than indefinite; for the maintenance of justice, religion, &c., in the name of the Gospel. But it was subsequently connected with the determination of those monarchs to support, in conjunction with England and France, existing governments throughout Europe, by the Declaration of November, 1819. Afterwards the congresses of Troppau, Laybach, and Verona established the character of the alliance, to which the war of France against Spain, in 1823, gave additional illustration. But England may be said to have finally abandoned its principles in 1827, and France in 1830.

Holy Broth'erhood. See HERMANDAD.

Holy Cross, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Ozankee co.

Ho'ly-cross, *n.* (*Eccl.*) The cross on which Christ suffered. — See CROSS.

Ho'ly-cross Day, *n.* The 14th of September, on which a festival is kept to commemorate the exaltation of the Holy Cross; — called also HOLY-ROOD DAY.

Ho'ly-eru'el, *a.* Cruel from religious fanaticism. (R.) *Shaks.*

Ho'ly-day, *n.* See HOLIDAY.

Holy Ghost, (The.) *n.* [A.S. *halig,* holy, and *gast,* spirit.] The Holy Spirit; the third person in the Trinity, whom the Saviour promised to send to comfort his disciples, (*John* xiv., xv., and xvi.) The doctrine of the "Filioque," asserting the "Procession" from the Father and the Son, formed one of the chief points of dispute which led to the separation of the Greek and Roman Churches, — the former contending that he proceed from the Father only. The Presbyterian Church maintains the doctrine held by the Roman Catholic Church.

Ho'ly-grail, *n.* (*Lit.*) See SANGREALIS.

Ho'lyhead, an island and seaport of Wales, situated off the W. coast of the isle of Anglesey, with which it is connected by a long causeway, which may be crossed at low water, 23 m. N.W. of Bangor. The isle is but a barren rock. *H.* has a noble breakwater, enclosing a harbor of refuge. *Pop.* 6,560. See SKERRIES.

Ho'ly Island, jutting out into the German Ocean from the coast of Northumberland, England, but belonging to Durham, is really a peninsula, although insulated at high water. It is abt. 8 m. from Berwick, and may be crossed by carriages every ebb-tide.

Ho'ly Office. See INQUISITION.

Holyoke, (*hol'yō'k.*) in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Hampden co., on the Connecticut River, abt. 8 m. N. of Springfield: *pop.* of township abt. 10,000.

Ho'ly One, (The.) *n.* An appellation of the Supreme Being, by way of emphasis; a denomination of Christ; as, "The *Holy One* of Israel." (*Is.* xliii. 14.) — One set apart to the service of God.

Ho'ly Orders, *n. pl.* See ORDERS, (HOLY.)

Ho'ly-rood, *n* The holy cross or crucifix; also, a cross or crucifix placed in Roman Catholic churches over the entrance to the chancel.

Holyrood, or HOLYROOD PALACE, a celebrated abbey and palace at Edinburgh, Scotland, founded in 1128, by David I. The abbey was burned by the English in 1385, in 1544, and in 1547, on which occasion nothing was left

standing but the body of the church, which, in its turn, was plundered and despoiled by the mob in 1688. Rizzio was murdered in one of the apartments of the palace, March 9, 1566. Charles I. was crowned here, June 18,



Fig. 1306. — HOLYROOD CHAPEL.

1633. The existing palace of Holyrood was designed by Sir William Bruce in 1669. The French royal family took up their residence at Holyrood in 1796.

Holy Sepulchre, (Order of the,) (*sĕp'ul-kr.*) A military order, said to have been founded by St. James in 69, to guard the Holy Sepulchre against unbelievers. Other authorities say it was established by Helena, mother of Constantine I., in 326; others, by Godfrey of Bouillon, king of Jerusalem, in 1097; and some consider Baldwin I. (1100–1118) its founder. It was incorporated with the Hospitallers in 1484, but re-established by Pope Alexander VI. in 1496. Louis XVIII. of France restored it Aug. 29, 1814.

Holy-stone, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small stone used by hand, with sand and water, to scour a ship's deck. The larger stone, called the *bear*, is worked with ropes by two or more men. When dry sand only is used it is called *dry holy-stoning*, (Fr. *briquage de sec.*) Dr. Ruschenberger, of the United States navy, first recommended the use of *shellac* for the berth-deck of vessels, as being more healthy than either wet or dry holy-stoning.

—*v. a.* (*Naut.*) To scrub a vessel's deck, as with a holy-stone.

Holy-thistle, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Blessed-thistle, *Centaurea benedicta*.

Holy-Thursday, *n.* The ASCENSION DAY, *q. v.*

Holy-Trinity. See TRINITY.

Holy Water, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, water which has been blessed, or consecrated, by an appropriate service, and used to sprinkle the worshippers and the things used in the church. The custom of sprinkling churches, &c., with consecrated water is traced by some to the time of the Apostles. Pope Alexander I. (109–119) refers to it as an established custom in his time; and it is mentioned by Tertullian (160–240).

Holy-week, *n.* (*Eccl.*) The last week in Lent, called also, in England, *Passion-week*, in commemoration of the Saviour's suffering and death.

Holywell, (*hol'li-well.*) a town of England, in Flintshire, N. Wales, 14 m. N. of Flint, on the Dee. *Manuf.* Cotton, brass goods, galloons, and copper. The stream issuing from the Holy well of St. Winifred boils up as from a caldron, sending out every minute 20 tons of water. It is the most copious spring in England. *Pop.* 14,000.

Holy Writ, (*-rīt,*) *n.* The Sacred Book; the Scriptures — *Shaks.*

Homage, (*hom'āj.*) *n.* [Fr. *hommage*, from L. Lat. *homagium*, or *hominium*, from *homo*, man, the usual term by which the vassal or dependant of a prince is designated in the old writers of the middle ages.] The symbolical acknowledgment of dependence due from a vassal to a feudal lord or superior when invested with a fief, or obtaining it by succession. In the earliest periods of the feudal system, fealty and homage appear to be confounded; but in later times the distinction was clearly established, and fealty might sometimes be due where homage was not. *H.* was either "homagium ligeum," *liege H.*, by which full and unreserved allegiance was rendered; or "homagium simplex," *simple H.*, a mere acknowledgment of feudal superiority, with a saving or exception of the rights of other feudal lords. The one was personal, and could not be renounced, hence the doctrine of *allegiance*; the other bound the vassal only so long as he held the fief in respect of which it was due

—Obeisance; reverential regard; respect paid by external action or observance; deference.

—Reverence offered to the Supreme Being; devout respect; religious affection; devotional regard.

—*v. a.* To express reverence by external observance; to profess fealty or devotion to; to pay honor or regard to. (R.)

Hom'ageable, *a.* Subject to homage.

Hom'ager, *n.* One who holds by homage of some superior.

Homalia'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) Homaliads, an order of plants, alliance *Cactales*. DIAG. Distinct sepals and petals, separate styles, and pendulous ovules. — The Homaliaceæ are trees or shrubs, with alternate leaves; the calyx superior and tunnel-shaped, with from 5 to 15 divisions. Petals equal in number to, and alternate with, the divisions of the calyx. Stamens opposite to the petals, and inserted on them, either distinct, or in bundles of three or six. Ovary 1-celled, with parietal placentas, numerous pendulous ovules, and from 3–5 styles. The fruit is a capsule, or berry, with small seeds, having the embryo in the axis of a little fleshy albumen. Some species of the typical genus, Homalium are remarkable for their astringent properties. The order includes 8 genera and 30 species.

Hom'burg, a town of Prussia, and the former capital of the landgraviate of Hesse-Homburg, is situated at the foot of the Taunus Mountains, 9 m. N.W. of Frankfort-on-the-Maine. It has been much frequented on account of its mineral-waters; but since the suppression, in 1867, of its celebrated gaming-hall, it is now comparatively deserted. *Pop.* 5,650.

Hom'burg's Sedative Salt, *n.* (*Chem.*) Same as BORACIC ACID, *q. v.*

Home, *n.* [A. S.; Ger. *heim*; Dan. *hjim*; allied to Gr. *kōmē*, a village, and probably to Lat. *domus*, Sansk. *dhâmar*, a house.] One's own abode; a dwelling-house; the house in which one resides; abode; residence; dwelling; habitation.

"*Home*, sweet *home!* there's no place like *home*."—*Payne.*

—One's own country or place of birth; also, that which belongs to an abode or dwelling-place. — Seat, or place of constant residence.

"The land of the free, and the *home* of the brave"
Star-spangled Banner.

At home. At one's own place of residence; also applied to a social reception or entertainment; as, I attended Lady Blessington's *at home* yesterday.

H. Department. (*Pol.*) In the executive branch of government, that department which has control of all matters pertaining to the internal and civil polity of the state; department of interior; as, the Secretary of State for the *Home Department*. (Eng.)

To be at home on any subject. To have a thorough knowledge of, or familiar acquaintance with; as, he is quite *at home* in the Sanskrit language.

Home, *a.* Domestic; pertaining to one's dwelling-place or country; — opposed to *foreign*; as, *home* manufactures, *home* products. — Pointed; poignant; close; direct: as, a *home*-thrust.

(*Naut.*) Used on shipboard of anything that is close in its place. It is applied to the sheets of the sails, the shot and cartridge in a gun, and any article of stowage.

—*adv.* To one's own habitation or country; as, in the expressions go *home*, carry *home*, he came *home*, &c.

—Closely to the point; to the proper position or place of application; as, our sins come *home* to us, to drive a sword-thrust *home*.

"Accuse him *home* and *home*."—*Shaks.*

To come home. (*Naut.*) To become parted from its hold of the ground by violence of wind or sea; — said of an anchor.

To haul home the sheets of a sail. (*Naut.*) To haul the clues taut to the sheave-hole.

NOTE. — *Home* is used to form various self-explaining compound words; as, *home*-brewed, *home*-made, *home*-sick, &c.

Home, HENRY, (LORD KAIMES,) a Scotch judge and elegant writer, B. 1696. He wrote *Essays upon Several Subjects Concerning British Antiquities* (1764), *Essays on the Principles of Morality and Natural Religion*, *Historical Law*, *The Principles of Equity*, *The Elements of Criticism* (3 vols. 8vo.), *The History of Man*. D. 1782.

Home, a dist. of Upper Canada, bounded by the lakes Huron and Ontario, and the dists. of Newcastle, Gore, and London. Lake Simcoe, and the rivers Talbot, Nottasawaja, and Severn are in it; and Toronto is its chief town.

Home, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Wayne co.

Home, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Jefferson co., abt. 10 m. E. by N. of Madison.

Home, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Van Buren co.

Home, in *Kansas*, a township of Nemaha co.; *pop.* 185.

Home, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Newaygo co.

Home, in *Missouri*, a village of Adair co., about 120 m. N. of Jefferson City.

Home, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Indiana co., about 170 m. W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

Home, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Greene co.

Home, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Trempealeau co.

Home Bay, a small bay on the N. of Cumberland Island, British N. America; Lat. 68° 30′ N., Lon. 68° W.

Home'-born, *a.* Native; natural; indigenous; as, "*home-born* harm."—*Donne.*

—Domestic; not exotic.

Home'-bound, *a.* See HOMEWARD-BOUND.

Home'-bred, *a* Bred at home: native; natural; domestic; indigenous; as, "*home-bred* evil." (*Spenser.*) — Rude; unpolished; plain; unsophisticated; uncultivated.

Home City, in *Ohio*, a village of Hamilton co., on the Ohio River, about 10 m. below Cincinnati.

Home'-driven, *a.* Driven home, or closely to the point, as a nail.

Home'-dwelling, *a.* Residing at home.

Home'land, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Culpepper co.

Home'-farm, *n.* That portion of a nobleman's or gentleman's estate whereon the farm-buildings belonging to his hall or mansion are situated

Home'-felt, *a.* Felt in one's own mind; inward; secretly appreciated.

"Happy joys of *home-felt* quiet please."—*Pope.*

Home'-keeping, *a.* Clinging to home; indisposed to roam or travel.

"*Home-keeping* youth have ever homely wits." — *Shaks.*

Home'less, *a.* Without a home; destitute of shelter.

Home'lessness, *n.* State of being homeless and vagrant.

Home'lily, *adv.* Plainly; rudely; inelegantly.

Home'liness, *n.* Quality of being homely; domesticity. — Plainness of features or personal appearance; want of beauty or attractive looks. — Plainness or bluntness of manners; rudeness; coarseness; brusquerie.

"Homer has opened a great field of raillery . . . by the *homeliness* of some of his sentiments."—*Addison.*

Home'-lot, *n.* An inclosure on or near which the mansion-house stands. (U. S.) — *Webster.* (This term is equivalent to that of *home-farm*, as used in England.)

Home'ly, *a.* Belonging to or partaking of the characteristics of home; domestic; familiar.

"Their *homely* joys, and destiny obscure."—*Gray.*

—Plain; unpretentious; rude or coarse in appearance; unpolished: homespun; as, *homely* fare, a *homely* strain.

—Unattractive or plain in features; not comely or handsome: as, a *homely* person.

"There is none so *homely* but loves a looking-glass."—*South.*

Home'lyn, Home, *n.* [Scot. *hommelin.*] (*Zoöl.*) The Sand-ray, *Raia miraletus*, a fish found on the British coasts.

Home'-made, *a.* Made or manufactured at home, or in one's own country; not brought from foreign parts; as, *home-made* bread, *home-made* wines.

Homeop'athy, *n.* See HOMŒOPATHY.

Ho'mer, COR, or CHOMER, *n.* [Heb. *chômer*, a dry measure.] The largest dry measure of the Hebrews, equal to 10 baths or ephahs, and containing abt. 8 of our bushels.

Ho'mer. This great name, or shadow of a great name, is retained here, not for the purpose of once more repeating the details of the traditional story attached to it since the days of Herodotus, but partly from reverence for its ancient glory and unwillingness to see it wholly disappear from the roll of famous names; partly on account of the place which it must for a long time hold in literature and in the common speech of men; and chiefly for the purpose of stating that there is simply no evidence at all for the common tale. That *H.* was the greatest poet of Greece and of the ancient world; that he lived about the 8th century B. C., and was an Asiatic Greek; that seven cities disputed for the honor of being his birthplace; that he was blind and poor, and went about reciting his verses for bread; that the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* were his works: such are the main items of the almost universal and unquestioned belief respecting *H.* in the ancient world: a belief which modern criticism has not only shaken, but shown to be untenable. To sum up all doubts and denial on the matter in one word — no one knows even so much as the fact of the existence of a great poet named *H.* The *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* are facts beyond doubt; their high antiquity, their immense importance as sources not only of later poetic inspiration, but even of the popular religious faith of the Greeks, and their incalculable influence on all subsequent literature, are also unquestionable. But of the authorship of these wonderful poems we can only confess, like Socrates of vaster problems, that "we nothing know except that we know nothing." It is, however, established by recent criticism that the *Iliad* is not *one* poem: that the groundwork of the *Iliad* is the same as that of the *Odyssey*; and that the tale of each is at bottom identical with that of the greatest eastern epics. (For an admirable account of the recent researches on this subject, and the conclusions to which they have led, see the Introduction to the "Tales of Thebes and Argos," by the Rev. G. W. Cox; and, also, Gladstone's "Homer, and the Homeric Age.") Among the numerous English or American translations of *H.* we must name — the earliest and very spirited version by Chapman, lately republished: those by Pope in heroic verse, and by Cowper in blank-verse; and, recently, the "Iliad" in blank-verse, by the Earl of Derby, and in the same metre by Wright: the "Odyssey" in blank verse, by Musgrave; the excellent translation of the "Iliad" in blank verse by W. C. Bryant, published in 1870, and containing an announcement of the prochein appearance of a similar translation of the "Odyssey." One of the best modern translations is the German in hexameter, by Voss. — See HOMERIC POEMS, ILIAD, ODYSSEY.

Ho'mer, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Banks co., about 30 m. N. of Athens.

Homer, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Champaign co., about 93 m. E. by N. of Springfield.

— A township of Will co.; *pop.* about 1,800.

Homer, in *Indiana*, a village of Jackson co., about 56 m. S. of Indianapolis.

—A post-office of Rush co.

Homer, in *Iowa*, a township of Benton co.; *pop.* 335.

—A township of Buchanan co.; *pop.* 415.

—A post-village of Hamilton co., about 20 m. S.E. of Fort Dodge.

Homer, in *Louisiana*, a post-vill., cap. of Claiborne parish, abt. 200 m. N.W. of Baton Rouge; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Homer, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Calhoun co., about 13 m. S.E. of Marshall; *pop.* of township about 1,700.

Homer, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Winona co., on the Mississippi River, about 5 m. below Winona.

Homer, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Cortland co., about 34 m. S. of Syracuse; *pop.* of township (1870) 3,810.

Homer, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Licking co., abt. 46 m. N.E. of Columbus.
—A township of Medina co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.
—A village and township of Morgan co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.
Homer, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Potter co.: *pop.* abt. 300.
Homer, in *Texas*, a post-village of Angelina co., abt. 220 m. E.N.E. of Austin.
Homer, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Grant co.
Homer'ic, *a.* [Gr. *homerikos*; Lat. *Homericus.*] Relating or pertaining to Homer, the "father of poetry," or to his poetry; resembling, or partaking of the spirit of the verse of Homer.

H. Poems. (*Lit.*) A title generally given to the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, and the hymns which have been preserved to use in honor of Apollo, Dionysius, Hermes, and other Hellenic deities and heroes. But the poems which have come down to us are only a small portion of the treasures which were possessed by the Greeks of the age of Pisistratus or Pericles. (See EPIC CYCLE.) The "Iliad" relates the events of a few months in the Trojan war, which was caused by the theft of Helen by Paris, once called Alexandros; the "Odyssey" gives the narrative of the return of Odysseus or Ulysses from Ilion to Ithaca. An examination of these two poems seems to show that the groundwork of the tale is in each case the same, and that this groundwork is common to the epic poems of other nations, as the *Volsunga Saga*, the *Nibelungen Lied*, &c. Hence a presumption arises that these poems were the result of a very gradual growth, and that in them are combined several lays or poems written by several writers. — See EPIC.

Homer'idæ, *n. pl.* A race of rhapsodists or singers, with regard to whom there are three theories: — 1. That they were the descendants of Homer. 2. That they were poets of an early epoch, but of a regular school, whose works, collected and arranged in a complete form, were attributed to Homer. 3. That they were a race of wandering minstrels, who, coming after Homer, imitated him, added to, and interpolated his works.
Ho'merville, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Clinch co.
Ho'merville, in *Ohio* a post-office of Medina co.
Home'sick, *a.* Pining for home; depressed in spirits at being separated from home; nostalgic.
Home'sickness, *n.* [Fr. *maladie du pays.*] A morbid longing to return home when separated from it; uncontrollable grief for the loss of home; nostalgia; maladie du pays. — See NOSTALGIA.
Home'-speaking, *n.* Direct and forcible application of speech.
Home'spun, *a.* Spun or wrought at home; of domestic make or manufacture; homely; plain; as, *homespun* cloth. — Plain or inelegant in style or manner; rude; countrified.

"Our *homespun* authors must forsake the field." — *Addison.*

Home'stall, Home'stead, *n.* A mansion, house, or home in the country. — Original seat or station of a family; an ancestral home. — A farm with the land immediately adjoining.
Home'stead, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Iowa co.
Home'stead, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Benzie co.
Home'ward, Home'wards, *adv.* Toward home or one's habitation; in the direction of one's own country.
Home'ward-bound, *a.* Bound or heading for home; as, a *homeward-bound* ship.
Home'wards, *adv.* Same as HOMEWARD.
Home'wood, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Beaver co., abt. 35 m. N.W. of Pittsburg.
Hom'ichlin, *n.* (*Min.*) A bronze colored sulphuret of iron and copper, from Plauen in Saxony. *Comp.* Sulphur 30·21, iron 25·81, copper 43·76. *Sp. gr.* 4·472.
Homici'dal, *a.* Relating or belonging to homicide; murderous; bloody.
Homicide, (*hŏm'i-sīd,*) *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *homicidium* — *homo*, man, and *cædo*, to kill.] (*Law.*) The killing of any human being. *H.* is of three kinds, — *justifiable*, *excusable*, and *felonious*. The first has no stain of guilt; the second very little; but the third is the highest crime that man is capable of committing against a fellow-creature. Justifiable homicide is of various kinds, including such as arise from unavoidable necessity or accident, without any imputation of blame or negligence in the person killing. *H.* in the course of justice, in the execution of any criminal or civil process, is of this kind. The necessity must, however, be real and apparent in all cases of this sort. *H.* is justifiable in the prevention of any atrocious crime, as an attempt to murder, or to break into a house during the night. Justifiable *H.* does not apply to crimes which are unaccompanied by violence, such as the picking of pockets, &c. The general principle of the law is, that when a crime in itself *capital* is endeavored to be committed by force, it is lawful to repel that force by the death of the party attempting it. Excusable *H.* is committed either by misadventure or in self-defence. *H.* by misadventure is where a man doing a lawful act, without any intention of hurt, and using proper precaution to prevent danger, unfortunately kills another; as when a man is at work with a hatchet, the head flies off and kills a bystander; for the act is lawful, and the effect is merely accidental. As prize fighting and sword-playing are unlawful, if either of the parties engaged be killed, such killing is felony or manslaughter. *H.* in self-defence, from a sudden affray or quarrel, is rather excusable than justifiable in the English law. Felonious *H.* is an act of a very different character from the two former, being the killing of a human creature, of any age or sex, without justification or excuse. It is divided into three classes, — *murder*, *manslaughter*, and *self-destruction*.

—One who kills a man; a man-slayer.
Homilet'ic, Homilet'ical, *a.* [Gr. *homiletikos.*] Having the nature of, or pertaining to, familiar intercourse; affable; social; conversible; companionable.

"Its virtues were active chiefly, and *homiletical*." — *Atterbury.*

—Pertaining to homiletics.
Homilet'ics, *n. sing.* The science which treats of the nature and preparation of homilies or sermons.
Hom'ilist, *n.* One who delivers homilies, or who preaches to a congregation.
Hom'ily, *n.* [Fr. *homélie*; Gr. *homilia*, from *homilos* — *homos*, common, and *ile*, a crowd, company.] A sermon addressed to a congregation of people; a plain, familiar discourse on some religious topic.

Book of Homilies. (*Eccl. Hist.*) In the English Church, the name given to a collection of sermons, setting forth the principal doctrines of Christianity, and pointing out the principles of Protestantism, of which the first part was published by Archbishop Cranmer in the reign of Edward VI., and the second by order of Convocation in that of Elizabeth.

Hom'iny, *n.* [Of Indian derivation.] Coarse Indian corn meal.
Hom'mock, *n.* (Sometimes written *hummock.*) [Etymol. unknown.] A conical mound or hillock, often crowned with trees.
Homo-, [Gr. *homos*, one and the same.] A Greek prefix used in composition to denote *resemblance*, and thus opposed to *hetero*, which indicates difference.
Homocen'tric, *a.* [Gr. *homokentros.*] Having one and the same centre.
Homocercal, (*hō-mō-sĕr'kal,*) *a.* [Gr. *homos*, and *kerkos*, tail.] (*Zoöl.*) A term applied to those fishes which have tails with rays regularly diverging from the backbone, as in the herring and trout; — in opposition to *heterocercal*.
Homochromous, (*ho-mŏk'ro-mus,*) *a.* [Gr., one of color.] (*Bot.*) A term denoting that all the florets in the same flower-head are of one color.
Homochit'to, in *Mississippi*, a small river rising in Copiah co., and entering the Mississippi River in Adams county.
—A post-office of Franklin co.
Homœome'ria, *n.* [Gr., similarity of parts.] (*Philas.*) The name given to the physical theory of Anaxagoras of Clazomenæ, who flourished in the 5th cent. B. C. According to this hypothesis, every material substance is made up of infinitely small parts similar to itself. This theory bears some resemblance to that of the *monads* of Leibnitz in modern times.
Homœomer'ic, Homœomer'ical, *a.* Pertaining to, or exhibiting sameness of parts; having reference to the homogeneity of first principles.
Homœomor'phism, *n.* [Gr. *homoios*, alike, and *morphē*, form.] (*Anat.*) Same as HOMOLOGY.
Homœomor'phous, *a.* Same as HOMOLOGOUS.
Homœopath'ic, Homœopath'ic, *a.* Of, belonging, or relating to, homœopathy; as, *homœopathic* medicines.
Homœopath'ically, Homœopath'ically, *adv.* After the manner, or in the method, of homœopathy.
Homœop'athist, *n.* One who practises homœopathy; a believer in the homœopathic system.
Homœop'athy, *n.* [Gr. *omiopatheia*, likeness of conditions, from *omios*, like, or similar, and *pathos*, affection.] (*Med.*) A system of medical practice, of which the fundamental principle is the treatment of diseases by the administration of such remedies, as, when given to the healthy subject, will produce symptoms *similar* to those from which the patient is suffering. The relation between drugs and the diseases which they are capable of curing is expressed by the formula *similia similibus curantur*, or "like cures like." The Homœopathic school of medicine owes its existence to the genius of the eminent physician and chemist Samuel HAHNEMANN, *q. v.* In the year 1790, while engaged in

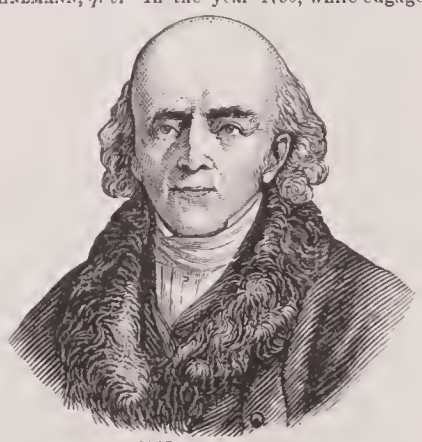


Fig. 1307. — HAHNEMANN.

translating Cullen's "Materia Medica," to his great surprise, he discovered that Peruvian bark was capable of exciting upon a healthy subject symptoms similar to those of fever and ague — a disease for the cure of which it had long been deemed a specific. With the true spirit of inductive philosophy, he set himself resolutely at work; — examining the records of ancient medical writers, to ascertain whether other examples might not be found of remedies which had cured symptoms similar to those which they were capable of producing, he was induced to believe that the case of Peruvian bark was not a peculiar one, and that the archives of medical history furnished the apparently singular disclosure of many cures accomplished by drugs capable of producing symptoms similar to those which had been cured, and thus strictly in accordance with the homœopathic principle. Hahnemann soon announced his discovery to the world, and formulated the doctrine of *H.* It is generally and erroneously believed that the *chief*, if not the *only* peculiarity of the Homœopathic system consists in the administration of infinitesimal doses of medicine. It may be seen from the above definition of *H.*, that the question of the *magnitude* of the dose has no connection with the *principle* itself, but is determined, as in all the modes of practice, by the circumstances of the individual case; every physician prescribing such doses as may be necessary to produce the desired effect, but always in strict accordance with the Homœopathic maxim. It must be said, however, that in homœopathic practice much smaller doses are generally used than in the allopathic or ordinary mode of treatment, on this fundamental principle of *H.*, that the remedies are to act *specifically* and *directly* on the diseased part, which is more sensitive than in health, and consequently will not tolerate as large doses as might be prescribed under other and more indirect modes of treatment. The chief merit of Hahnemann, according to the best authorities of the new system, does not consist in the discovery of the efficacy of *small* doses, but in the demonstration and introduction of the great doctrine of curing maladies by impressing diseased tissue with medicines which operate *specifically* upon these tissues themselves, rather than on distant parts. The homœopathists do not, as has been frequently asserted, deem it unnecessary for physicians to possess a knowledge of anatomy, physiology, pathology, chemistry, &c., but, on the contrary, strenuously insist that the student shall be first educated in *all these*, and other requirements of medicine, and that the study of homœopathy is to be superadded, by which alone the student can be enabled to become a competent judge of the merits of both systems. The homœopathic school is divided into two branches, — *The Pure Hahnemannian Homœopathists*, and *The Rational and Liberal Homœopathists*. The former follow all the teachings of Hahnemann implicitly, and as a general rule confine themselves to the high dilutions or infinitesimal doses of medicine, and repudiate any deviation from this mode of practice, as anti-Hahnemannian and pernicious. The latter, while they revere Hahnemann as the Father of scientific medicine, and adhere tenaciously to the therapeutic maxim of *similia*, which he promulgated, yet reject many of his subsidiary doctrines as untenable, and adopt only those of his teachings which they consider as in accordance with their own sound experience. They claim that homœopathy is broad, catholic, and comprehensive, and that homœopathic remedies may, and probably do, effect a cure, by reason of the delicately, yet essentially *different*, or alterative action which they produce, and not by their *mere similarity* of action, and argue that if the greatest amount of *similarity* were the great point, *identity should be infallible*. They believe that if the power of curing disease by *medicines* is ever to be attained, it will be by the discovery of agents which shall act in a *specific* manner upon the tissues and organs of the body, and that the only possible manner of attaining a knowledge of the *specific* properties of medicines, and of the circumstances in which they will be useful, is by experiment upon the human subject. They hold, that, as remedies which act in a specific manner upon a particular tissue or organ of the body must, *ex necessitate rerum*, when administered in large or poisonous doses to the healthy subject, produce or evoke symptoms bearing a greater or less *similarity* to the symptoms produced by the action of *disease* upon the said tissue or organ; therefore, the remedy which will cure a disease must bear the homœopathic relation to the said disease, and that hence *similia similibus curantur* is the only available *guide* in selecting the appropriate drug for specifically impressing a tissue or organ when diseased. They, moreover, consider the belief of the maxim *similia similibus curantur* as the only *essential* principle of homœopathy — and as the only particular in which this school differs from other schools of medicine. *H.* has now very numerous and influential adherents in all the European countries. It has its professorships in most of the European universities, and everywhere seems to be recognized as a science entitled to the most serious attention. There are 8 homœopathic medical journals published in Germany, 5 in England, 2 in Spain, 2 in Italy, 5 in Belgium and France, 1 in Portugal, 1 in Holland, 2 in Brazil, and 12 in the U. States. There are 11 homœopathic hospitals in Germany, 6 in England, 3 in France, 6 in Russia, 3 in Switzerland, 1 in Spain, 2 in Italy, 1 in Sweden, 1 in Australia, and 6 in the U. States. There are 70 dispensaries in England, and public dispensaries in nearly all the larger cities and towns of Continental Europe, and of the U. States. *H.* has been sanctioned and encouraged by special legislative enactment in most of the U. States. In the State of New York there are 40 State and county societies, organized in accordance with the provisions of an Act of the State Legislature passed in 1857. There are 7 homœopathic colleges in successful operation in the U. States, and one in Canada. There are numerous homœopathic physicians in every portion of the civilized world. From 1853 to 1863, their number increased in England 40 per cent.; in France, 500 per cent.; in Germany, 120 per cent.; in Italy, 640 per cent. *H.* was introduced in America in 1825, by Dr. H. B. Gram, an American by birth, but of a Danish family. In 1830 there were 6 homœopathic physicians in the U. States; 57 in 1835. At the present

day, their number may be estimated at 6,000 in the U. States, and 4,000 in Europe.—*Wm. H. Watson.*

Homœozo'ic, *a.* [Gr. *homoios*, and *zōē*, life.] Relating to, or containing similar forms or conditions of life.

Homog'amous, *a.* [Gr. *homos*, and *gamos*, wedlock.] (*Bot.*) Having flowers all tubular, similar, and perfect, as in *Eupatorium*, Liatris, &c.

Homogan'gliate, *a.* [Gr. *homos*, and *ganglion*, a ganglion.] (*Zoöt.*) Pertaining to the ganglionic system in animals, and symmetrical arrangement of the ganglions.—*Maunder.*

Homoge'neal, Homoge'neous, *a.* [Fr. *homogène*; Gr. *homogenēs*—*homos*, same, like, and *genos*, kind. See GENUS.] Of the same kind, genus, or nature; consisting of like elements, or similar parts.

(*Anat.*) Any substance or part made up of similar parts, as the lungs, composed of an immense collection of air-cells, and their surrounding tissue: the opposite of *heterogeneous.*

Homoge'nealness, Homogene'ity, Homoge'neousness, *n.* State or quality of being homogeneous; sameness of kind or nature.

Homographic, (*hō-mō-graf'ik,*) *a.* Using a single and distinct character to define each sound;—said of a particular method of spelling words.

Homog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *homos*, and *graphē*, writing.] The art of reproducing copies of a printed work, engraving, or lithograph.—*Worcester.*

Homoiop'toton, *n.* [Gr. *homoioptotos*, from *homoios*, like, and *ptosis*, a falling.] (*Rhet.*) A figure in which the several parts of a sentence end with the same case or with a tense of like sound.—*Wright.*

Homoiou'sian, *n.* [Gr. *homoios*, like, and *ousia*, substance], and **Homoöu'sian,** *a.* [Gr. *homos*, the same, and *oasia*, substance.] (*Eccl Hist.*) The former of these terms was applied to the Arians, and the latter to the Orthodox party, at the council of Nicæa, A. D. 325. The Arian war-cry at the council of Seleucia, Sept. 27, 359, was Homoiousian.

Homol'ogate, *v. a.* [Gr. *homologeō.*] (*Law.*) To approve; to allow; as, the motion is *homologated.*

Homologa'tion, *n.* [Gr. *homologos*, agreeing with.] (*Law.*) Confirmation by a court of justice; a judgment which the execution of some act or decree rules.

Homolog'ical, *a.* Relating or pertaining to homology.

Homolog'ically, *adv.* In an homologic al manner.

Homol'ogize, *v. a.* To determine the structural relations of.

Homol'ogous, *a.* [Fr. *homologue*: Gr. *homos*, similar, and *logos*, ratio.] Speaking or agreeing together; assenting.

(*Geom.*) Applied to quantities or magnitudes which correspond, or are like to one another.

(*Algebra.*) *H. quantities* are those which can be added to or subtracted from one another.

(*Chem.*) *H. series*, are series of chemical compounds, the formulæ of which differ from each other by one equivalent of carbon and two of hydrogen (CH_2), or a multiple of these numbers. Ethers, alcohols, and fatty acids are examples of *H. S.*

(*Zoöl.*) Corresponding in structure and position. *Oven.*

Homolographic, *a.* [Gr. *homos*, and *graphein*, to write.] Maintaining equilibrium or justness of parts; preserving relative proportion.

Hom'ologue, *n.* That which is homologous to something else.—See HOMOLOGY.

Homol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *homologia*, agreement.] State or quality of being homologous or correspondent; relation; affinity.

(*Anat.*) A term used to indicate structural correspondence, while the term *analogy* is employed to indicate functional resemblance. Thus, by homologue is implied "the same organ in different animals, under every variety of form and function;" while by analogue we understand "a part or organ in one animal which has the same functions as another part or organ in a different animal." For example, the wings of an insect are the analogues of those of a bat or bird, but not the homologues; while the latter are homologues with the arms of man, fore-legs of quadrupeds, and the pectoral fins of fishes.

Homom'alous, *a.* [Gr. *homos*, and *alesthai*, to rise.] (*Bot.*) Applied to leaves, &c., originating all round an organ, but directed or curved round to one side of it. *Gray.*

Homomorphous, (*hom'mo-mor'fus,*) *a* [Gr. *homos*, and *morphē*, form.] (*Bot.*) A term applied to bodies of the same order when uniform, or shaped alike.

Hom'onym, Homo'nyme, *n.* A word which agrees with another in sound, but differs in signification, as the substantive *bear* and the verb *bear.*

Homon'ymous, *a.* [Fr. *homonime*; Gr. *homōnymos*—*homos*, and *onoma*, name.] Having the same name or sound, but differing in signification; equivocal; ambiguous.

Homon'ymously, *adv.* In an equivocal manner.

Homon'ymy, *n.* [Fr. *homonimie*; Gr. *homōnymia.*] Sameness or identity between words which differ only in signification; ambiguity.

Homoön'sian, *n.* and *a.* See HOMOIOU-IAN.

Hom'ophone, *n.* A character or symbolic expression, which assimilates with another in sound or letter.

Homophonous, (*ho-mŏf'o-nus,*) *a.* [Gr. *homophonos*, of the same tone.] Expressing similarity of sound or letter with another: as, an *homophonous* inscription.

(*Mus.*) Having the same pitch; unisonal. Two or more sounds are said to be homophonous when they are of exactly the same pitch.

Homoph'ony, *n.* (*Mus.*) Sameness of sound.—Singing or chanting in unison;—correlative to *antiphony.*

Homop'ter, Homop'teran, *n.* [Gr. *homos*, and *pteron*, wing.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the HOMOPTERA, *q. v.*

Homop'tera, *n. pl.* [Gr. *homos*, and *pteron*, a wing.] (*Zool.*) A group of insects, sub-order *Hemiptera*, distinguished by their possessing two pairs of wings, usually composed of a firm membrane, and not covered by scales; and by having the anterior pair of the same substance throughout, and roof-like when folded. The mouth is adapted for suction, the tongue being channelled, and surrounded by lancet-like organs, with which the tissues of plants are pierced. Among the .. are the *Cicadas* (Fig. 598), the largest of the group.

Homop'terous, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining or relating to the homoptera.

Homot'onous, *a.* [From Gr. *homos*, and *tonos*, tone.] Equable; proceeding in the same tenor from beginning to end; having the same sound.—*Worcester.*

Homot'ropal, Homot'ropous, *a.* [Gr. *homos*, and *tropos*, direction.] Having a turn concurring with the direction of another thing.

(*Bot.*) A term used in describing the direction of birds, to denote any one having the same direction as the body to which it belongs, but not being straight.

Hom'otype, *n.* [Gr. *homos*, and *typos*, type.] (*Anat.*) The correlative in one segment with any given part in another segment, or in the same segment, of one and the same animal. Thus the frontal bone is the homotype of the superoccipital bone; the humerus is the homotype of the femur; the parts on the right side are homotypes of those which are repeated on the left. It is the object of *serial homology* to determine *homotypal* parts.

Homo'wack, in *New York*, a post-office of Ulster co.

Homs, Hmns, or **Hems.** [Anc. *Emesa*, or *Emissa.*] A fortified city of Syria, 90 m. N.W. of Damascus, about 11 m. from the River Oasy, or Orontes; Lat. 24° 17′ N., Lon. 37° 34′ E. *Pop* about 20,000.

Homun'culus, *n.* [Lat., dim. of *homo*, man.] A dwarf; a manikin; a little man.

Hon. Abbreviation of *Honorable*, used as a prefix to proper names.

Ho'nan, a central prov. of China; *area*, 65,104 sq. m.; *pop.* 23,037,171. Its cap., Kaifung-fu, is situated on the Yellow River, from which it has often suffered, the river-bed being here elevated above the adjacent country. It has been overflowed 19 times. In the reign of Fuhi (2852 B. C.) it was the capital of China.

Honawar', a seaport on the W. coast of Hindostan, pres. of Madras, Lat. 14° 17′ N., Lon. 74° 30′ E.; 340 m. S.E. of Bombay.

Hon'cut, in *California*, a post-village of Yuba co., abt. 16 m. N. of Marysville.

Hon'cut Creek, in *California*, enters the Feather River between Butte and Yuba cos.

Hon'da, [Sp. *onda,*] a town of the United States of Colombia, on the Magdalena River, about 55 m. N.W. of Bogota; *pop.* about 7,000.—The bay of the same name lies on the N. coast, Lat. 12° 20′ N., Lon. 71° 50′ W.

Hon'da, a bay on the N. coast of Cuba, about 60 m. W. of Havana.

Hon'do Creek, in *Texas*, enters the Rio Frio in Bexar county.

Hon'do, (Rio,) or *Rio Grande*, a river of Yucatan and British Honduras, enters the Caribbean Sea about 25 m. S.E. of Bacalar.

Hondu'ras, a republic of Central America, bounded N. and E. by the Bay of Honduras and the Caribbean Sea, S. by the republic of Nicaragua, S.W. by the republic of San Salvador, and N.W. by Guatemala. The republic lies wholly between Lat. 13° 10′ and 16° N., and Lon. 83° 11′ and 89° 47′ W. *Area*, 58,168 sq. m. *H.* is divided into 13 departments, generally named after their capitals, such as Tegucigalpa (cap. of the republic), Comayagua (former capital), Nacaome, Santa Barbara, Gracias, Yoro, Juticalpa, etc. The ports on the Atlantic side are Truxillo, Omoa, and Port Cortes, formerly Caballos. On the Pacific, in the Bay of Fonseca, the republic has two ports, San Lorenzo, and the free port of Amapala, on the island of Tigre, which has a fine anchorage and salubrious climate. *H.* has a coast-line of 400 miles on the Bay of Honduras and the Caribbean Sea, and 60 m. on the Bay of Fonseca, on the Pacific side. The rivers are numerous, and some of them of large size. The Chamelicon, Ulua, Aguan or Rouan, Tinto, Patuca, and Segovia, falling into the Atlantic, and the Choluteca, Nacaome, and Goascoran, flowing into the Bay of Fonseca, are the principal. In physical character, climate, production and political institutions, *H.* resembles GUATEMALA, *q. v.* The foreign trade is carried on chiefly with the U. States, Great Britain, and Spain. The population is mostly Indian. The eastern portion of the State is almost exclusively occupied by independent tribes, known under the general names of *Xicaques* and *Payas.* Portions of these have accepted the Roman Catholic faith, and live in good understanding with their white neighbors. The coast around Caratuska lagoon, and near Cape Gracias, was for many years occupied by a mixed race of negroes and Indians, best known as *Sambos* or *Sambo Mosquitos*, corresponding generally with the people of the Mosquito coast. But of late years they have been gradually crowded out by the more vigorous race of the Caribs, descendants of the Cauls of San Vincent, one of the Leeward Islands, who were deported by the English, to the number of 5,000, and landed on the island of Ruatan, in 1796. They are now estimated to number about 30,000. They are industrious, active, and provident: a portion of them have a mixture of negro blood, and are hence called the black Caribs. They still retain their native language, which is the true Carib of the islands, although most, if not all of them, speak Spanish, as well as a little English. They profess the Catholic religion, but they are polygamists, and retain many of their native rites and superstitions.—*Hist. H.*, discovered by Columbus in 1502, was conquered by one of Cortes' associates in 1523. It joined the republic of Central American States in 1821, and became an independent State in 1839. The present constitution was voted in 1865. The president, Gen. Santos-Guardiola, was assassinated at Comayagua by Pablo Agurcia, commander of his body-guard, Jan. 11, 1862. *H.* united against Guatemala with St. Salvador, under Pres. Carrera, Mar. 3, 1863. Owing to military reverses, the president Montes was compelled to take flight, July 26, when José Maria Medina was provisionally elected in his stead. The election was confirmed in Feb., 1864. The president Medina was re-elected in 1869 for a term of 4 years. He was subsequently shot: his successor, M. A. Soto, was elected in 1876. Since then *H.* has enjoyed peace, and with it a marked improvement in her career, which had hitherto been one of continual commotion. *Pop.* 1880, *est.* 400,000.

Hondu'ras, (Bay of,) a large and commodious bay of Central America, bet. Cape Honduras, Lat. 15° N., and Cape Catoche, in 21° N., at the extreme E. of Yucatan.

Hondu'ras, (BRITISH.) See BELIZE.

Hone, *n* [Swed. and Goth. *hen*; Icel. *hein*; probably allied to Gr. *akōne*, a whetstone.] A whetstone; a stone of a fine grit, used for sharpening tools and other instruments. They are usually talcose slate of very close texture, in which the particles of silica are very finely divided and evenly distributed. *Turkey oil-stones* are said to be the best of all the hones, and are obtained from the interior of Asia Minor. The best after these are the *Arkansas oil-stones* from this country.

—*v. a.* To strap on a hone; to sharpen; as, to *hone* a razor.

Honeoye, (*ho-ne-oy',*) in *New York*, a post-village of Ontario co., abt. 25 m. S. of Rochester.

Honeoye' Falls, in *N. Y.*, a p.-v. of Monroe co.

Honeoye' Lake, in *New York*, a small lake in the S.W. part of Ontario co. It covers an area of abt. 5 sq. m.

Hones'dale, in *Penna.*, a post-borough, cap. of Wayne co., abt. 160 m. N.E. of Harrisburg; *pop.* about 3,800.

Hone Slate, *n.* See HONE.

Hon'est, *a.* [Fr. *honnête*, from Lat. *honestus*—*honor, honos*, honor. See HONOR.] Full of honor; honorable; reputable; decent; appropriate: suitable.—Creditable; upright; just; fair in dealing with others; disposed to act with fairness; free from fraud, duplicity, or trickiness.

"A prince can make a belted knight . . .
But an *honest* man's above his might."—*Burns.*

—Chaste; virtuous; faithful; pure.

"Wives may be merry, and yet *honest* too."—*Shaks.*

—Equitable; fair; just; trustworthy; as, an *honest* bargain.—Fair; good; unimpeachable.

"An *honest* tale speeds best, being plainly told."—*Shaks.*

—Candid; unreserved; frank; sincere; invested with truth.

"An *honest* confession is good for the soul."—*Eng. Proverbs.*

—Prompted by pure, just, or honorable principles; actuated by sincere, equitable, or impartial views; as, an *honest* endeavor, an *honest* motive.

Hon'estly, *adv.* In an honest manner; truthfully; uprightly; fairly; justly; equitably; truly; frankly; as, to act or live *honestly.*

Hon'esty, *n.* [Fr. *honnêteté*; Lat. *honestas*, from *honestus*—*honor, honos*, honor.] State or quality of being honest; integrity; uprightness of conduct; fairness of disposition.

(*Bot.*) See LUNARIA.

Hone'-wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CRYPTOTÆNIA.

Honey, (*hŭn'e.*) *n.* [A. S. *hunig*; D. and Ger. *honig*; Heb. *ghoneg*, delight.] A fluid, or semi-fluid substance, very similar in its properties to sugar. It is found in large quantities in a number of vegetables, and is collected by different kinds of bees from the nectiferous glands in the cup or chalice of flowers. *H.* in the ordinary sense of the word, however, cannot be called a purely vegetable production, for, after it is collected by the proboscis of the insect, it is transmitted to the sucking-stomach, or honey-bag, where it is elaborated, and afterwards disgorged, to be deposited in the cell of the honeycomb. When the bees are very young, the honey undergoes less change and remains nearly white; in this state it is called *virgin honey.* At all times it partakes of the qualities of the plant from which it has been derived. Hence, some varieties of honey obtained from the azalea, rhododendron, &c., are poisonous. The most wholesome kinds are derived from the genus *Erica*, called heather-honey, and from most labiate plants. *H.* differs much in color and consistence; it contains a considerable quantity of saccharine matter, and some mucilage, from which it derives its softness and viscosity. It ferments very readily, and yields a strong vinous liquor called *mead.* There are two varieties of *H.*, one yellow, transparent, and of the consistence of turpentine; the other white, and capable of assuming the solid form, and of concreting into regular spheres. These two species are often united, and may be separated by means of alcohol, which dissolves the liquid *H.* much more rapidly than the solid. *H.* is the production of most countries, but is more particularly abundant in the island of Candia, and in the greater part of the islands of the Archipelago. The *H.* of Sicily appears to be particularly high-flavored, and in some parts of the island to surpass even that of Minorca, owing, no doubt, to the quantity of aromatic plants which overspread that part of the country. This *H.* is gathered three times in the year,—in July, August, and October. It is found by the peasants in the hollows of trees and rocks. The country of the lesser Hybla is now, as of old, chiefly celebrated for its honey. *H.* is much used in making preserves and confectionery; and, in its natural state, to put on bread. It is also used as a demulcent medicine against hoarseness, catarrh, &c.; and externally to promote suppuration. In its clarified state, it is used to sweeten certain medicines. It is more aperient and detergent than sugar, and is particularly serviceable in

promoting expectoration in disorders of the breast. For these and other like purposes, it is often mixed with vinegar, and boiled down to a proper consistence over a slow fire, when it forms the oxymel of commerce. *H.* was one of the first articles of human nourishment. The deities of ancient Greece were supposed to live on milk and *H.* Aristotle, and several other learned writers, and probably the ancients generally, did not know where *H.* originally came from; they imagined that it fell from heaven like rain. Pliny was unable to decide whether it descended from the heavens generally or from the stars, or was a juice formed by the purification of the air, and afterwards collected by bees. In all the works of the ancients, much importance is attached to *H.* and the care of bees. Bee-keeping is a branch of agriculture of great importance in some of our States, but as few bee-keepers keep an account of the product of their hives, the returns of the yield of honey are very imperfect. The average yield of *H.* throughout the U. States is 22·8 pounds per hive. The average price is 20 to 25 cents per pound. See BEE.

—Anything sweet or luscious, like honey.

"Matter . . . that forever mars the *honey* of his language." *Shaks.*

—Sweet one; my precious darling; dear one; —a word of tenderness. (Of common use among the Irish.)

"Ah, Katie, my *honey*, your eyes me bewilder." —*Mangan.*

Honey, *v. n.* To talk fondly or soothingly; to ply with endearments or soft language; to flatter; to fawn; to coax.

"*Honeying* and making love over the nasty sty." — *Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To sweeten, as with honey; to make agreeable.

"*Honeyed* lines of rhyme." — *Byron.*

Hon'ey-bag, *n.* The stomach of a honey-bee.

Hon'ey-bee, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See BEE.

Hon'eybrook, in *Pennsylvania*, a post township of Chester co.: *pop.* in 1870, 1,958.

Hon'ey-buzzard, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of hawk, *Pernis apivorus.*

Hon'ey-comb, (*-kōm,*) *n.* A thick, viscid, tenacious substance, formed by bees into hexagonal cells for repositories of honey, and for the eggs which produce their young. — See BEE.

—Anything having little cells like a honey-comb.

Hon'ey-combed, *a.* Having little flaws, cells, or perforations resembling honey-combs; as, a *honey-combed* cannon.

Hon'ey Creek, in *Illinois*, a township of Adams co.; *pop.* about 1,201.

Honey Creek, in *Indiana*, enters the Wabash River in Vigo co.

—A township of Clinton co.

—A post-office of Henry co.

—A township of Vigo co.; *pop.* about 1,300.

—A township of White co.; *pop.* about 450.

Honey Creek, in *Iowa*, a township of Delaware co.; *pop.* 1,017.

—A township of Iowa co.; *pop.* 1,023.

Honey Creek, in *Ohio*, enters the Sandusky River in Seneca co.

Honey Creek, in *Missouri*, a P. O. of McDonald co.

Honey Creek, in *Wisconsin*, enters the Wisconsin River in Sauk co.

—A village and township of Sauk co.; *pop.* of township about 1,500.

—A post-village of Walworth co., about 30 m. S.W. of Milwaukee.

Honey Cut, in *Alabama*, a village of Baldwin co.

Hon'ey-dew, *n.* A sweet substance ejected by insects of the genus APHIS, *q. v.*

—A kind of tobacco sweetened with molasses, &c., and caked into a solid mass; as, a plug of *honey-dew.*

Honeyed, Honied, (*hŭn'id,*) *a.* Covered with honey; containing honey.

—Sweet; tender; soothing; as, *honeyed* speech.

Hon'ey-flower, *n.* (*Bot.*) See MELIANTHUS.

Honey Grove, in *Pennsylvania*, a P.O. of Juniata co.

Honey Grove, in *Texas*, a post-village of Fannin co.

Honey-guide, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of Cuckoo, *Cuculus indicator*, which inhabits various parts of Africa, and is celebrated for its curious habit of guiding the natives to the nests of wild bees, enticing them to the spot by flitting before them, and reiterating a peculiar cry.

Honey-harvest, *n.* Store of honey collected.

Honey Lake, in *California*, a remarkable lake in the N.E. part of Lassen, on a high plateau between two ridges of the Sierra Nevada. It covers an area of abt. 250 sq. m., and though it has no visible outlet, it is said to have entirely dried up in 1860.

—A township of Lassen co., on the above lake; *pop.* abt. 600.

Hon'eyless, *a.* Without honey. — *Shaks.*

Hon'ey-locust, *n.* (*Bot.*) See GLEDITSCHIA.

Hon'ey-moon, Hon'ey-month, *n.* The first month after marriage.

Hon'ey-mouthed, *a.* Smooth-spoken; glib; persuasive; soft-tongued.

Hon'ey Path, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village of Anderson district.

Hon'ey Springs, a locality in Kansas near Elk Creek, 25 m. S. of Fort Blunt. A sharp action of two hours' duration was fought here, July 17, 1863, between 6,000 Confederate troops under Gen. Cooper, and 3,000 Union men commanded by Gen. Blunt. The former suffered a defeat, leaving 150 men dead on the field, and 77 prisoners, besides suffering a loss of 400 men wounded. National loss 77 men, of whom 17 were killed.

Hon'ey-stalk, (*-stawk,*) *n.* The clover-flower.

Hon'ey-stone, *n.* Same as MELLITE, *q. v.*

Hon'ey-sucker, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of birds, closely allied to the Humming-birds, *Trochilidæ*, and peculiar to New-Holland.

Hon'eysuckle, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CAPRIFOLIACEÆ, and LONICERA.

Hon'eysuckled, (*-sŭk'l'd,*) *a.* Covered with honeysuckles; as, a *honeysuckled* porch.

Hon'ey-sweet, *a.* Mellifluous; sweet or luscious as honey.

Hon'ey-tongued, (*-tŏngd,*) *a.* Soft and persuasive of speech.

Hon'eyville, in *Virginia*, a village of Page co., abt. 137 m. N.W. of Richmond.

Honey Water, *n.* A very agreeable perfume, made by dissolving the essential oils of pergamot, cloves, and lavender, a few drops of attar of roses, and some musk, in spirits of wine; after digesting for some days, and staining with Saunder's wood, it is filtered and fit for the toilet.

Honfleur, (*howng'flur,*) a fortified town and seaport of France, dept. Calvados, on the left bank of the Seine, opposite to Havre, from which it is 6 m. distant. *Manuf.* Lace, hardware, butter, and alum. It has an excellent harbor sheltered by a pier. *Pop.* 10,361.

Hong, the name given by the Chinese to any factory belonging to European merchants at Canton. The Hong merchants were ten or twelve natives who were the only ones legally entitled to trade with foreigners, or "the outer barbarians." Since the last Chinese war (see CHINA), however, the facilities for trade have been greatly increased, and commerce, instead of being monopolized by the Hong merchants, has become more general.

Hong'-Kong, an island of China in the Bay of Canton, E. of Macao, Lat. 22° 16′ N., Lon. 111° 50′ E.; *area*, 32 sq. m. It was given to the British by the treaty of Nan-Kin in 1842, depends on the presidency of Calcutta, and has Victoria as capital. *Pop.* 160,000, of whom about 10,000 are Europeans.

Honied, (*hŭn'nid,*) *a.* See HONEYED.

Honi soit qui mal y pense. [O. Fr., evil be to him that evil thinks.] The motto of the Order of the GARTER, *q. v.*

Honolu'lu, capital of the Sandwich Islands, in the island of Oahu, on the bay of the same name, Lat. 21° 18′ N., Lon. 157° 55′ W. It is a station for whaling-vessels, and the residence of the nominal king of the Sandwich Islands. *Pop.* 14,852. In *H.* are to be found consuls from the U. States and of almost every European nation.

Honor, Honour, (*ŏn'ur,*) *n.* [Lat. *honor, honos*; Fr. *honneur*; It. *onóre*; Sp *honór*, akin to Ir. *onéir*, and probably allied to Gr. *aínos*, praise.] Esteem, respect, or consideration due, or paid, to worth; high estimation or praise; — when used in reference to the Creator, veneration; reverence.

"*Honour* and shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part, there all the *honour* lies." — *Pope.*

—Dignity; exalted place or rank; distinction; fame; high moral worth; true nobleness of mind; magnanimity; — more especially in men, probity; integrity; — in women, chastity; purity.

"We mutually pledge . . . our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred *honour*." — *Jefferson.*

—Scorn of meanness, springing from the fear of reproach; assumed appearance of nobleness; real or affected nicety of sense, as regards what is right, just, and proper.

"The jiugling of the guinea helps the hurt that *Honour* feels." *Tennyson.*

—Any particular quality or virtue much valued; dignity of mien; noble appearance; high rank, and, sometimes, reputation; that which honors.

"He gave his *honours* to the world again." — *Shaks.*

—A testimony of esteem; any expression or token of respect or high estimation; a title of dignity or distinction; — generally in the plural; as, he was received with military *honors.*

—An ornament for the person; a decoration bestowed and worn as a badge of merit or distinction.

"Man . . . bears his blushing *honours* thick upon him."—*Shaks.*

—*pl.* (*Games.*) In card-playing, the four highest cards, or court-cards — the ace, king, queen, and knave; as, (in Whist,) two by *honors*, and the odd trick.

—*pl.* In the English universities, the highest academic prizes or distinctions; as, to read for *honors*; he took *honors* at Cambridge, &c.

(*Feud. Law.*) A seigniory of the nobler sort, having several inferior lordships and manors dependent upon it. — *Burrill.*

H. Court. (*Feud. Law.*) A court held in an honor or manorial jurisdiction. — *Court of H.* See CHIVALRY.

H. (*Legion of*). (*Fr. Hist.*) See LEGION OF HONOR.

H. (*Maids of*). In the courts of European sovereigns, ladies whose duty it is to attend the queen when she appears in public.

Honors of War. (*Mil.*) Certain stipulated terms granted to a beaten enemy, by which he is permitted to march out of a fortress or town, or from a camp or a line of intrenchments, with all the pomp and pageantry of military etiquette. The term is also used to signify the compliments offered to high personages or military heroes when they appear before a body of armed men, or such as are given to the remains of a deceased officer.

Code or *law of honor.* See CHIVALRY, DUELLING.

On one's honor. Upon the pledge of one's personal honor; on the stake of one's moral integrity; as, in England, the peers, or members of the upper house of parliament, give their opinions, not under oath, but *on their honor.*

"My hand to thee, *my honour on* my promise."—*Shaks.*

To do the honors. To perform the duties of a host; to show attention and civility to guests or visitors; to act the part of a guide or cicerone.

"To *do the honours*, and to give the word."—*Pope.*

—*v. a.* [Lat. *honoro*; Fr. *honorer.*] To hold in esteem, respect, repute, or regard; to revere; to treat with deference and submission; and when employed with reference to the Almighty, to reverence, to manifest the highest veneration for in words and actions, to entertain the most exalted thoughts of, to worship, to adore.

"Fear God, *honour* the king."—1 *Peter* ii. 17.

"All men should *honour* the Son, even as they *honour* the Father. *John* v. 23.

—To dignify; to raise to distinction; to bring into fame or notice; to elevate in rank, station, or reputation; to render celebrated or illustrious; to exalt; to treat with due ceremony, civility, or attention.

"How lov'd, how *honour'd* once, avails thee not."—*Pope.*

(*Com.*) To accept and pay when due, as a draft, &c.; as, to *honor* a bill of exchange.

Hon'orable, Hon'ourable, *a.* [Fr. *honorable*; Lat. *honorabilis.*] Worthy of honor, regard, respect, or esteem: holding a high or distinguished rank in society; illustrious; noble; of gentle birth.

"Advance your name and *honourable* family."—*Shaks.*

—Possessing a high mind; governed by a nice sense of honor, rectitude, and propriety; actuated by a strict regard for veracity, probity, and fidelity.

"Cæsar was an *honourable* man."—*Shaks.*

—Achieved by prowess or noble actions; conferring honor, fame, or dignity; as, *honorable* wounds.

"Think'st thou it *honourable* for a nobleman
Still to remember wrongs?"—*Shaks.*

—Consistent with honor or reputation; proceeding from a laudable, fit, or reputable cause; not base; not mean; not reproachful: as, an *honorable* motive.

"The king's cause is just, and his quarrel *honourable*."—*Shaks.*

—Honest; fair; open; without deceit or hypocrisy; equitable; as, his intentions were perfectly *honorable.*— Not to be disgraced; above suspicion of wrong or ill.

"Let her descend, my chambers are *honourable*."—*Shaks.*

—Performed with marks of public honor; accompanied with testimonies of esteem and regard.

"Vouchsafe her an *honourable* tomb."—*Spenser.*

—An appellation or epithet of respect, distinction, or courtesy; as, the *honorable* gentleman, the *honorable* senator, the *honorable* court, the *honorable* member. — Appropriate or becoming persons of station and character; tending to support dignity, self-respect, and reputable position in life; as, an *honorable* salary.

Hon'orableness, Hon'ourableness, *n.* State or quality of being honorable; distinction; elevation of station; eminence of reputation. — Fairness; probity; integrity; fidelity; moral rectitude.

Hon'orably, Hon'ourably, *adv.* In an honorable manner; with tokens of honor or respect; magnanimously; generously; nobly; worthily; justly; equitably; fairly; reputably.

"Ye gods, why did I not more *honourably* starve?" — *Dryden.*

Honora'rium, Hon'orary, *n.* [Lat., from *honos*, honor.] A term used in Europe almost synonymously with *fee*, and, as applied at the present time, chiefly to the fees tendered to the professors in universities, and to medical or other professional gentlemen for their services. It was originally applied solely to the salaries of great officers of state, whose services it was considered were remunerated only, as it were, *honoris causa*,— a shade of meaning which is still perceptible in the present use of the term.

Hon'orary, *a.* [Fr. *honoraire*, from Lat. *honorarius.*] Possessing a title or position of dignity without performance of services or pecuniary recompense; as, an *honorary* secretary of a society. — Conferring honor, or designed simply to bestow honor or reputation; as, an *honorary* degree.

Honora'tus. There are two saints of this name in the Roman calendar. The *first*, bishop of Arles and founder of the monastery of Lerins, died 429. The *second*, bishop of Marseilles, and a religious writer, was born about 420 or 425.

Hon'orer, Hon'ourer, *n.* One who honors or reveres. (R.)

Hono'rius, son of Theodosius the Great, born 384, became emperor of the West, and his brother Arcadius emperor of the East, on the death of Theodosius, 395; died, after being shamefully subjugated by the Goths under Alaric, 423.

Honorius I., Pope, succeeded Boniface V. in 625, and governed with zeal and prudence. D. 638.

HONORIUS II., of Bologna, succeeded Calixtus II. in 1124, and, at the same time, Thibauld was chosen by another party, under the name of Celestin; but he resigned the chair to his rival. D. 1130.

HONORIUS III., was made pope after Innocent III., in 1216. D. 1227.

HONORIUS IV., a Roman, ascended the papal chair in 1285. He displayed great zeal for the church, and promoted the crusades. D. 1288.

Hon'orless, Hon'ourless, *a.* Without honor; unworthy of honor.

Hood, *n.* [A. S. *hōd*; German *hut*, a head-covering, from *hüten*, to guard; Sansk. *chad*, to cover. See HAT.] A covering for the head used by females. — A cowl; a covering for the head and shoulders worn by monks.



Fig. 1308. — HOODS.

(*Sports.*) In falconry, a covering for a hawk's head or eyes.

—Anything to be drawn over the head to cover it; as, the *hood* of a

cloak or sacque-laure. — A fold hanging from the neck of an academic gown; as, a master-of-arts' *hood*, a graduate's *hood*.—Any covering resembling a hood, or answering the purpose of a hood; as: (1) The head of a carriage. (2) A cowl, often movable on a pivot; as, the *hood* of a chimney. (3) The top of a pump.

(*Naut.*) The cover or porch of a companion-way.

—*v. a.* To dress, as in a hood or cowl; to put on, as a hood; to furnish with any hood-shaped appeudage; as, a *hooded* snake. — To cover; to blind; to hide; to conceal.

"While grace is saying, I 'll *hood* mine eyes." — *Shaks.*

Hood, (*hŭd.*) [A.S. *had*; D. *hoed.*] A termination employed in the composition of words denoting quality, condition, character: as in man*hood*, child*hood*, knight*hood*. It is used, sometimes, after the German style, (*-heit*, -head,) as in god*head*, maiden*head*, &c.

Hood, Robin, a chivalrous outlaw of the reign of Richard I., whose exploits in Sherwood Forest are the subjects of many admired ballads. All the popular legends celebrate his generosity and skill in archery. The principal incidents of his history are to be found in Stow, and a complete collection of the ancient poems, songs, and ballads relating to him was published by Ritson in 1795.

Hood, Samuel, Viscount, an English commander, b. 1726; distinguished in several actions at the beginning of the war against France, particularly at the bombardment of Havre; the defeat of Admiral De Grasse under Rodney; siege of Toulon and the capture of Corsica; after which he was made Governor of Greenwich Hospital, and promoted to the rank of admiral. D. 1816.

Hood, Thomas, an English poet and humorist, b. in London, 1798. Early in life apprenticed to an engraver, *H.* soon neglected that art and applied himself wholly to literature. In 1821 he became sub-editor of the "London Magazine," and, consequently, a member of that brilliant coterie of writers, including Charles Lamb, Hazlitt, Hartley, Coleridge, Talfourd, Bowring, &c., whose utterances spoke through its pages. In 1826, *H.* brought out his *Whims and Oddities*, and in 1827 *National Tales*. In the latter year he also published a volume of "Poems," among which appeared the exquisite *Plea of the Midsummer Fairies*. In 1830, he began the publication of the *Comic Annual*, which continued for ten years. In the year following appeared his *Tylney Hall*, a novel. Retiring from the editorial chair of the "New Monthly Magazine," in 1843, he, the next year, started "Hood's Magazine," which flourished until his decease. In this year, too, he gave to the world, through the columns of "Punch," his immortal *Song of the Shirt*, along with its scarcely less powerful sister-poem, the *Bridge of Sighs*. While on a sick-bed, from which he never rose, *H* received from the English govt. a pension of $500 per annum, which, after his death in 1845, was continued to his widow. The best editions of *H.'s* works published in this country have been published in Boston, one in 4 vols., 1856, and another in Professor Child's edition of the British Poets, (4 vols., 1859.)

Hood'ed, *a.* (*Bot.*) Hood-shaped.

Hood'ed-snake, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Viperidæ.

Hood'ings, Hood'ing-ends, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) The ends of planks which fit into the rabbets of the stem- and stern-posts of a ship.

Hood'less, *a* Without a hood.

Hood'man-blind, *n.* (*Games.*) Same as Blindman's-buff. *q. v.*

Hood'-mould, Hood'-moulding, *n.* (*Arch.*) A band or string over the head of a door, window, or other opening, in a mediæval building; so called from its enclosing, as within a hood, the inferior mouldings and the opening itself. The character of the mouldings differs slightly in Norman and Pointed architecture; being in the former merely a fillet accompanied by a splay, often ornamented with a billet and zigzag; and in the latter an ogee moulding with a hollow on the side of the tracery. In the English and the Perpendicular styles, the *H.-M.* are often terminated by brackets, shields, or heads. The term is also applied, in Gothic architecture, to the *label* or *label-moulding*, (q.v.) (Called also *drip-stone.*)

Hood River, in *Oregon Territory*, enters the Columbia River in Wasco co., about 25 m. W. of Dallas City.

Hood's Canal, or Channel, in *Washington Territory*, a narrow inlet extending S W. from Admiralty Inlet.

Hood's Mills, in *Maryland*, a P. O. of Carroll co.

Hood's River, a river of British N. America, enters Coronation Gulf about Lat. 109° W.

Hood'wink, *v. a.* [*Hood*, and *wink.*] To blind by covering the eyes of.

"We will blind and *hoodwink* him."—*Shaks.*

—To cover; to hide. — To deceive by external disguise; to impose on by practising on credulity or plastic disposition.

"His wife *hoodwinked* him to her infamy."—*Carew.*

Hoof, *n.*; *pl.* Hoofs, and (but rarely) Hooves. [A. S. *hóf*, *hófe*; D. *hoef*; Dan. *hov*; Ger. *haf*; Gr. *hoplē*, a tool, implement; *pl.* harness, armor.] The horny substance that shields or defends, covers or terminates the feet of certain animals, as the horse, &c.—An animal; a beast;—hence, by implication, any part, remains, or trace of a hoofed thing.

—*v. a.* To walk as cattle. (R.)—*Webster*, after *W. Scott.*

Hoof-bound, *a.* (*Farriery*) A term denoting that the horse or other hoofed animal has a pain in the fore-feet, occasioned by the dryness and contraction of the horn, which often occasions a lameness.

Hoofed, (*hōōft.*) *a.* Having hoofs; furnished with hoofs; as, *hoofed* quadrupeds.

Hoofless, *a.* Without hoofs.

Hooghly, (*hoog'ly,*) a town of British India, in Bengal, cap. of a dist. of the same name, on the W. bank of the Hooghly, 23 m. N.W. of Calcutta; *pop.* 16,400.

Hooghly, (The,) a river of India, in Bengal, formed by the junction of two W. branches of the Ganges.—See Ganges.

Hook, *n.* [A. S. *hoc*, *hooc*; D. *haac*; Dan. *hage*; Icel. *haki*; Heb. *chakka*, akin to Lat. *uncus*, crooked, and Gr. *angkos*, a bend.] A piece of iron, or other metal, bent into a curve for catching, holding, or sustaining anything; as, a fish-*hook*, a hat-*hook*, a boot-*hook*, a tenter-*hook*, a pot-*hook*, a boat-*hook*, &c.—That which catches; a trap; a snare; a spring: as, "that *hook* of wiving." (*Shaks.*) — An instrument to cut or lop with; a sickle: as, a reaping-*hook*, a bill *hook*. — That part of a hinge which is fixed or inserted in a post or upright. — An advantage: a catch; a haul. (Vulgar.)

(*Naut.*) In a ship, a forked timber placed on the keel.

(*Mach.*) An eccentric hook. See V-hook.

(*Agric.*) An English provincialism, signifying a field sown two years successively. — *Ainsworth.*

—*pl.* The protuberant parts of the thigh-bones of cattle. (Sometimes called *hook-bones.*)

By hook or crook, one way or other; by any means or method, direct or indirect.

Off the hooks, unhinged; perturbed; disordered; out of temper.

"She was . . . easily put *off the hooks*, and monstrous hard to be pleased again."—*L'Estrange.*

On one's own hook, on one's own account; self-responsible; by one's self. (Colloq. and vulgar.)

—*v. a.* To catch with a hook; to seize and draw, as with a hook; as, to *hook* a salmon. — To draw, entice, or procure by artifice or stratagem; to entrap; to ensnare; as, "Her I can *hook* to me."—*Shaks.*

—To purloin: to pilfer; to steal; to rob; as, to *hook* a purse. (Cant.)

To hook it, to make one's escape; to decamp; to elope; as, *he hooked it* home. (Vulgar.)— *To hook on*, to fasten, fix, or attach by means of a hook. —(*Mach.*) To connect the valve-gear with the locomotive-engine, so as to give automatic motion to the valves.

—*v. n.* To be curved: to bend in a semi-elliptic manner.

Hook, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Wexford, forming the S. extremity of the peninsula which protects the Waterford harbor. On its S point there is an ancient and curious tower, now used as a light-house.

Hookah, *n.* See Pipe.

Hooked, (*hookt.*) *a.* Possessing the form of a hook; curvated. — Furnished with a hook or hooks; as, a "*hooked* chariot." — *Milton.*

Hook'edness, *n.* Incurvation; state of being bent semi-elliptically, or like a hook.

Hook'er, *n.* One who, or that which, hooks.—(*Naut.*) A fishing-smack; a small vessel peculiar to the Dutch and Irish coasts.

Hook'er, Joseph, an American general, b. at Old Hadley, Nov. 13, 1813. Entering West Point Academy in 1833, he graduated in 1837, and received the appointment of 2d Lieutenant in the 1st U. S. Artillery. He served first during the Florida War, and afterwards on the N. Frontier, where he was appointed to the rank of 1st Lieutenant. On the breaking out of the Mexican War, *H.* was attached to the staff of Brig. Gen. P. F. Smith, and distinguished himself in the battle of Monterey, Sept. 21–23, 1846, for which he was brevetted Captain. During the succeeding conflicts at Contreras, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey, and in the storming of Chapultepec, he also took an active part; but in 1853, resigning his commission, he settled upon a farm near Sonoma, California. In 1858 he was appointed Superintendent of Military Roads in Oregon, and surveyed a line from Stillicome to the 49th parallel on the E. bank of Puget Sound, in Washington Territory. From 1859 to 1861 he was Colonel of the California Militia, and on the commencement of the civil war was appointed Brig. Gen. of U. S. Volunteers, and assigned to the defence of Washington; he was afterwards engaged in the Siege of Yorktown, and, in May, 1862, promoted to the rank of Maj. Gen. of Volunteers. In the subsequent battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Glendale, Malvern Hill, and in many other less important engagements taking place between May and August, 1862, his conduct firmly established his right to the sobriquet of "Fighting Joe Hooker," given him by his soldiers. In the Northern Virginia Campaign Gen. *H* commanded a division, and was engaged in the battles of Bristoe Station, Manassas, and Chantilly. At the battles of South Mountain and Antietam he was in command of the right wing of the army, and took so distinguished a part in these important actions as to elicit the highest praise from Gen. McClellan. In the latter battle Gen. *H.* received a severe wound in the foot, but by Nov. 10, however, he was again in the field, and assigned the command of the 5th Corps. Soon after he was placed in command of the Centre Grand Division, and finally of the entire Army of the Potomac, in which capacity he was present in the battles of Fredericksburg, Kelly's Ford, and Chancellorsville. Between Oct., 1863, and May, 1864, Gen. *H.* was engaged in the operations about Chattanooga, taking a conspicuous part in the battle of Lookout Valley, the capture of Lookout Mountain, and the battle of Missionary Ridge. On Jan. 28, 1864, he received the thanks of Congress "for the skill, energy, and endurance which first covered Washington and Baltimore from the meditated blow of the advancing and powerful army of rebels led by Gen. Robert E. Lee." In the invasion of Georgia he commanded the 20th Corps (Army of the Cumberland), and took part in the combat at Mill Creek Gap, and the battles of Resaca and Dallas, besides that memorable approach to Pine Mountain, May 26 to July 2, which was marked by almost daily severe engagements. Then followed in rapid succession the pursuit of the enemy to the Chattahoochie; the actions near Atlanta; the combat of Peach Tree Creek; and, finally, the siege and capture of Atlanta. From Sept. 28, 1864, to July 5, 1865, Gen. *H.* was in command of the Northern Dept., with his headquarters at Cincinnati, Ohio. He retired from active service, at his own request, on full rank of Maj. Gen., Oct. 15, 1868. D. Oct. 31, 1879.

Hook'er, Richard, an English divine, b. in Derbyshire, 1554. He took orders about 1581, and soon after married Joan Churchman, who brought him no beauty, nor money, nor peace. After holding some minor preferments he was named Master of the Temple, in 1585. The controversy in which he was there involved with the Puritan, Walter Travers, is said to have occasioned the project of his great work, *The Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity*. For quietness and leisure in its composition, he removed to Boscombe, in Wiltshire, in 1591, whence four years after he went to Bishopsbourne, in Kent, and he sought no higher preferment. Four books of his "Ecclesiastical Polity" were published in 1594, a fifth in 1597, and the last three after his death. Its profound philosophical groundwork, its vast learning, and dignity and eloquence of style, have given it a place among the masterpieces of English prose literature. D. 1600. His life was written by Izaak Walton.

Hooker, Sir William Jackson, an English botanist, b. at Norwich, 1785. He early devoted himself to the study of nature, and soon chose botany for his special pursuit. Between 1806–1814 he made extensive travels for the purpose of collecting plants, and became the friend and correspondent of the most eminent men of science of his day. He was knighted by King William IV. in 1836, and five years later was appointed Director of the Kew Gardens. His botanical works are very numerous and of standard authority. Among them are his *Tour in Iceland*, *Mascologia Britannica*, *Flora Scotica*, *Exotic Flora*, *British Flora*, and *Icones Filicum*, the last published in conjunction with Dr. Greville. *H.* was F.R.S., a vice-president of the Linnæan Society, Oxford, D.C.L., and a member of the Legion of Honor. D. 1865. — His son, Joseph Dalton *H.*, b. 1816, is a somewhat distinguished botanist, and author of many valuable works. He has succeeded his father as Director of the Kew Gardens.

Hook'er, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Shelby co.

Hooker, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Van Buren co.

Hooker, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Butler co.

Hooker, in *Wisconsin*, a P. O. of Trempealeau co.

Hook'erstown, in *North Carolina*, a post-village of Greene co., abt. 82 m. S.E. of Raleigh.

Hook'ersville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Cumberland co.

Hook'ey, *n.* (*Games.*) Same as Hockey, *q. v.*—*Blind Hookey.* (*Games.*) See Blind Hookey.

Hook'-ladder, *n.* A ladder with hooks at one end, used at the extinguishing of fires.

Hook'-motion, *n.* (*Mach.*) A valve-gear in a steam-engine reversed by V-hooks.

Hook'-nosed, (*-nōzd.*) *a.* Having a curvated, aquiline or Roman nose; hawk-nosed.

Hook'-pins, *n. pl.* (*Carp.*) Taper iron pins, only with a hook-head, to pin the frame of a roof or floor together.

Hook'set, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Merrimac co., on the Merrimac River, abt. 9 m. S. by E. of Concord; *pop.* abt 1,600.

Hooks Point, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Hamilton co.

Hooks'town, in *Maryland*, a P. O. of Baltimore co.

Hooks'town, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Beaver co., abt. 242 m. W. by N. of Harrisburg; *pop.* abt. 400.

Hook'y, *a.* Relating or pertaining to, or full of hooks.

Hoop, *n.* [A. S. *hép*, a band made of osiers; D. and Flem. *hoep*, a ring, the band of a cask. Probably allied to Coop, *q. v.*] That which goes round about, binds, or fastens: a ring; anything circular.

"A quarrel . . . about a *hoop* of gold, a paltry ring." — *Shaks.*

—A band of wood or metal used to confine and hold together the staves of casks, kegs, tubs, &c., or for similar purposes. — A farthingale; a circular frame-work of some elastic material, as whalebone, steel, &c., used for expanding the skirt of a woman's dress; crinoline.

"All that *hoops* are good for is to clean dirty shoes, and to keep the fellows at a distance." —*Richardson.*

—A quart pot or drinking measure. The original quart pot of our ancestors was bound with hoops (usually three) after the manner of a cask, so that, when filled with liquor, each drinker would take his *hoop*, or, in other words, the quantity contained between two hoops.

—An old measure of capacity, or dry measure, containing from one to four pecks, as variously estimated.

—*v. a.* To fasten, bind, or confine with hoops: as, to *hoop* a barrel. — To encircle: to surround; to clasp.

—*v. n.* To drive with a shout, yell, or outcry; to pursue with a halloo. — To call by a whooping shout or cry.

Hoop, *n.* A shout; a whoop: a hoarse call.

(*Zoöl.*) See Hoopoe.

—*v. n.* [See Whoop.] To hoop; to utter a loud cry; to emit a particular sound of voice by way of call or hue and cry; to halloo; to shout. (More correctly written Whoop.)—To whoop or cough, as in the whooping-cough.

Hoop'er, *n.* One who hoops casks, tubs, &c.; a cooper.

(*Zoöl.*) The Wild Swan, *Cygnus ferus.*

Hoop'er, John, an English martyr of the reformation, b. in Somersetshire, 1495. He was appointed bishop of Worcester by Edward VI.; but on the accession of Mary, he was required to recant his opinions, and on his refusal was condemned to the flames, 1555.

Hoop'er, William. See Supplement.

Hoop'er's Valley, in *New York*, a P.O. of Tioga co.
Hoop'ersville, in *Maryland*, a P. O. of Dorchester co.
Hoop'ing-cough, Whooping-cough, *n.* (*Med.*) A cough in which the patient hoops or whoops with a deep inspiration of breath. On account of the violence of the cough attending this disease, the term *pertussis* has been applied to it; and on account of the recurrence of the cough in paroxysms, it is also known by the name of "chin" or "kink" cough. *H.-C.* seems to have been unknown to the ancients, as no mention of it is made in the medical works of the Greeks, Romans, and Arabians. It has, however, prevailed for several centuries in various countries of Europe, and on account of its frequent occurrence, and the danger with which it is often accompanied, it has occupied the attention of physicians considerably. The symptoms commence with a simple catarrh, indicated by a cough, and the expectoration of a limpid fluid; by redness of the conjunctivæ, a watery discharge from the eyes and nostrils; hoarseness, and occasional sneezing. These symptoms are generally accompanied by slight feverishness, and the patient is low-spirited and languid. Thus far the disease closely resembles a common cold; but at the end of about one or two weeks, the character of the affection changes. The fits of coughing become more long and frequent; a sensation of tickling in the larynx and trachea accompanies each fit, during which the inspirations are irregular, especially in the case of children, whose faces bear an expression of anxiety and fear. When the fit comes on, they cling firmly to the persons or objects near, and, if asleep, start up. The efforts of coughing then become so rapid and violent, as to take away the breath; during the intervals, it is difficult to perceive any inspiratory movements, excepting at times when the cough is interrupted by a peculiar whooping sound, which has given this disease its common name. In young children, hooping-cough often becomes complicated with other diseases. The most common complication with children at the breast is cerebral congestion, giving rise to violent convulsions. *H.-C.* prevails as an epidemic disease, and children from birth to the period of second dentition are chiefly liable to it. Adult persons, however, are not exempt from it, and it sometimes happens in old age. The disease is very contagious, and when it once finds admission into a house, very few young persons, who have not had it previously, escape. It rarely affects the same individual twice, although this sometimes occurs. *H.-C.* is a very fatal malady; it is readily distinguished from any other disease by the paroxysmal character of the cough. Hitherto, no treatment of hooping-cough has been discovered by which its progress can be arrested; its severity, however, can be mitigated, and its duration diminished. It must, necessarily, run a certain course, which often, in spite of skilful treatment, may be long. The administration of emetics, in the earliest stages of the disease, is often efficacious; and tartar emetic, on account of its easy solubility and certain action, seems to be best suited for the purpose. In protracted cases, nothing appears to be so effective in putting a stop to the cough as change of air, which frequently succeeds when all other methods have failed. The diet should always be of the mildest description at the commencement, but afterwards it is advantageous to adopt a more tonic and nourishing regimen.

Hoop'oe, Hoopoo, Hoop, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the insessorial birds comprising the genus *Upupa*, fam. *Certhiadæ*. The species are natives of warm parts of Asia, Australia, and Africa, and are generally remarkable for magnificence of plumage. *U. epops*, the common *H.* (Fig. 1309), is an African bird, a summer visitant of most parts of Europe, found also in some parts of Asia. It is about the size of a missel-thrush; its plumage exhibits a fine mixture of white, buff, and black; and it has a large crest of two parallel rows of feathers. The *H.* derives its name from its very frequent utterance of a low, soft sound resembling the syllable *hoop*.



Fig. 1309.—the hoopoe, (*Upupa epops.*)

Hoop'pole, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Ross co.
Hoop'-skirt, Hoop'-pet'ticoat, *n.* Same as Crinoline, *q. v.*
Hoorn, (*hoarn,*) a fortified seaport of N. Holland, on the Zuyder-Zee, 20 m. N.E. of Amsterdam. *Manuf.* Woollen cloths and carpets; ship-building is also carried on to a considerable extent. *Pop.* 11,000.
Hoo'sac Tunnel, in *Massachusetts*. See this heading in Supplement.
Hoo'sic, in *New York*, a post-township of Rensselaer co., about 20 m. N.E. of Troy; *pop.* about 9,000.
Hoo'sic Falls, in *New York*, a post-village of Rensselaer co., abt. 35 m. N.E. of Albany; *pop.* abt. 1,300.
Hoo'sic (or **Hoo'sac**) **River,** in *Massachusetts, Vermont*, and *New York*. Rising in Berkshire co. of the former State, and flowing N.W. through the N.W. corner of Bennington co., Vermont, it enters New York in Rensselaer co., and joins the Hudson River about 15 m. N. of Troy, in Washington co.
Hoosier, (*hōō'zher,*) *n.* An appellation given to citizens of the State of Indiana. (American.)

Hoot, *v. n.* [Fr. *huer;* most probably formed from the sound.] To utter a call or shout in contempt; to hiss or cry out against in derision.

"Atheism . . . *hooting* at the glorious Sun in Heaven."—*Coleridge.*

—To cry or make a sound like that emitted by an owl.

"The clamorous owl that nightly *hoots*."—*Shaks.*

—To drive with shouts and cries uttered in contempt or disapprobation: as, to *hoot* a traitor.
—*n.* A cry or shout in contempt, derision, or disapprobation; as, "the *hoot* of the rabble."—*Glanville.*
Hoot'ensville, in *Georgia*, a village of Upson co., about 12 m. S.E. of Thomaston co.
Hoove, Hov'en, *n.* [See Heaves.] A disease in the stomachs of cattle, caused by inflation of the gases thrown off by an excess of green fodder.
Hoov'en, Hov'en, *a.* Suffering from the disease called *hoove*, or *hoven*, as cattle.
Hoov'ersville, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Anne Arundel co.
Hoozier Grove, (*hoo'zher,*) in *Iowa*, a village of Linn co., about 16 m. N. of Iowa City.
Hop, *v. n.* [A.S. *hoppan;* D. *huppelen;* Ger. *hüpfen;* Dan. *hoppe;* W. *hobelw*, to hop, to caper. See Hip.] To skip; to jump; to leap or spring on one leg; to spring forward by leaps; to skip, as birds.

"Companions of the spring, *hopping* from spray to spray."*Dryden.*

—To limp; to halt in one's gait; to walk lame.

"The limping smith . . . *hopping* here and there."—*Dryden.*

—To dance: to caper; as, to *hop* the mazurka.
—*n.* A jump; a leap; a spring; a caper on one leg.

"I can go above a hundred yards at a *hop*, step, and jump."
Addison.

—An improvised dance: also, and in a vulgar sense, a dancing-assembly; a ball.
Hop, *n.* [D.; Belg. *hoppe;* Fr. *houblon;* Ger. *hopfen*, from *haupt*, head, top, with reference to the climbing nature of the plant.] (*Bot.*) A climbing plant, the flowers of which, also called *hops*, are used in brewing. —See Humulus.
—The berry or fruit of the dog-rose.—See Hip.
—*v. a.* To impregnate with hops.

"Brew in October, and *hop* it for long keeping."—*Mortimer.*

—*v. n.* To gather hops; to collect the hop harvest.
Hopah'ka, in *Mississippi*, a village of Lake co., about 65 m. N.E. of Jackson.
Hop'-bind, *n.* The stalk on which hops grow.
Hop Bottom, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Susquehanna co.
Hope, *n.* [A.S. *hopa;* Dr. *hoop;* Dan. *haab;* Ger. *hoffnung;* akin to Gr. *opeuō*, for *opipteuō*, to lie in wait for, to watch.] An expectation of some good; an expectation indulged with pleasure; a desire of some benefit or good thing, with at least a slight expectation of obtaining it; confidence in a future event; the highest degree of well-founded expectation of good; anticipation; trust.

"*Hope!* thou nurse of young desire."—*Bickerstaff.*

—That which gives hope; the person or thing which supplies basis of expectation, or promises the good fruition of one's wishes or desires; an opinion or belief grounded on substantial evidence.

"She was his care, his *hope*, and his delight."—*Dryden.*

—*v. n.* [A. S. *hopian;* D. *hopen;* Dan. *haabe.*] To expect, with anticipation of, some good; to entertain a belief that some good is obtainable; to indulge in hope; not to give way to despair; as, to *hope* for the best.
—To place confidence in; to trust in with assured expectation of good.

"He shall strengthen your heart, all ye that *hope* in the Lord."
Psalms xxxi. 24.

—*v. a.* To expect with pleasurable anticipations, or a belief that it may be obtained; to live in hope; to look forward to possession or fruition of something desirable.

"Cold, biting winter mars our *hop'd* for hay."—*Shaks.*

Hope, Thomas, an English gentleman of large fortune, celebrated for his works in illustrations of art, especially of ancient costume and the life of the Greeks. D. 1831.
Hope, in *Alabama*, a village of Pickens co.
Hope, in *Illinois*, a township of La Salle co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.
Hope, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Bartholomew co., about 12 m. N.E. of Columbus.
Hope, in *Maine*, a post-township of Knox co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.
Hope, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Somerset co.
Hope, in *Michigan*, a township of Barry co.; *pop.* abt 1,100.
Hope, in *New Jersey*, a post-village and township of Warren co., abt. 10 m. N.E. of Belvidere; *pop.* of township about 3,000.
Hope, in *New York*, a village and township of Hamilton co., about 55 m. N.W. of Albany; *pop.* of township about 1,000.
Hope, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Franklin co.
Hope, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Alleghany co.
Hope, in *Rhode Island*, a post-office of Providence co.
Hope, in *Texas*, a post-office of Lavaca co.
Hope Advance Bay, on the N. coast of Labrador, British N. America, Lat. 60° N., Lon. 70° W.
Hope Centre, in *New York*, a post-village of Hamilton co., about 60 m. N.W. of Albany.
Hope'dale, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Tazewell co.; *pop.* about 719.
Hope'dale, or **Hopedale Community,** in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Worcester co., about 35 m. S.W. of Boston.
Hope'dale, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Harrison co., abt. 124 m. N. by E. of Columbus.
Hope Falls, in *New York*, a post-village of Hamilton co., about 54 m. N.W. of Albany.
Hope'field, in *Arkansas*, a village of Crittenden co., on the Mississippi River, opposite Memphis, Tennessee.
Hope'ful, *a.* Full of hope; filled with expectant desire; feeling anticipation of success.

"*Hopeful* of your aid, he hopes in vain."—*Pope.*

—Authorizing grounds for hope; promising or presaging success; anticipative of good; as, a *hopeful* prospect.

"What to the old can greater pleasure be,
Than *hopeful* and ingenious youth to see?"—*Sir J. Denham.*

Hope'fully, *adv.* In a hopeful sense or manner; with ground to anticipate good; in a manner to excite or raise hope; trustfully; confidently.
Hope'fulness, *n.* State or quality of being hopeful; promise of good; ground to expect or anticipate what is desirable.
Hope Furnace, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Mifflin county.
Hope Hill, in *Mississippi*, a village of Pike co.
Hop'eite, *n.* (*Min.*) A transparent, whitish, sometimes brown mineral, from the calamine mines of Altenberg, near Aix-la-Chapelle, supposed to contain phosphoric acid, oxide of zinc, and cadmium; *sp. gr.* 2·76–2·85.
Hope'less, *a.* Without hope; deprived of hope; despairing.

"Alas! I am a woman, friendless, *hopeless*."—*Shaks.*

—Giving no cause or ground for expectation of good; having no promise of hope for a thing desirable; irretrievable; desperate; as, a *hopeless* cause, a *hopeless* attempt.

"The *hopeless* word of never to return."—*Shaks.*

—Unhoped for; without anticipation; unexpected; despaired of.

"Thrice happy eyes, to view the *hopeless* presence of thy brother."
Marston.

Hope'lessly, *adv.* Without hope.
Hope'lessness, *n.* State of being hopeless; abandonment of hope; a state of being desperate, or affording no hope.
Hop'er, *n.* One who hopes or anticipates.
Hope Town, a village of British Guiana, S. America, about 1 m. from Fort Wellington.
Hope Valley, in *Rhode Island*, a post-office of Washington co.
Hope'ville, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Clarke co., abt. 50 m. S.S.W. of Des Moines.
Hope'well, a town of New Brunswick, cap. of Albert co.
Hope'well, in *Georgia*, a village of Crawford co., abt. 24 m. W. of Macon.
Hope'well, in *Illinois*, a township of Marshall co.; *pop.* about 1,200.
Hope'well, in *Indiana*, a village of Jennings co., abt. 20 m. N.W. of Madison.
Hope'well, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Mahaska co., abt. 11 m. E.N.E. of Oskaloosa.
Hope'well, in *Missouri*, a village of Mississippi co., abt. 14 m. S.E. of Charleston.
Hope'well, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Mecklenburg co., abt. 160 m. W.S.W. of Raleigh.
Hope'well, in *New Jersey*, a township of Cumberland co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,859.
—A post-township of Mercer co., abt. 10 m. N.W. of Trenton; *pop.* about 7,000.
Hope'well, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Ontario co., abt. 12 m. W. of Geneva; *pop.* of township abt. 3,000.
Hope'well, in *Ohio*, a township of Licking co.; *pop.* about 1,600.
—A township of Mercer co.; *pop.* about 1,000.
—A post-village and township of Muskingum co., abt. 46 m. E. of Columbus; *pop.* of township abt. 3,000.
—A township of Perry co.; *pop.* about 1,800.
—A township of Seneca co.; *pop.* about 2,000.
Hope'well, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Beaver co.; *pop.* about 1,300.
—A post-township of Bedford co.; *pop.* about 1,250.
—A township of Cumberland co.; *pop.* about 1,700.
—A township of Huntingdon co.; *pop.* about 1,300.
—A township of Washington co.; *pop.* about 2,800.
—A township of York co.; *pop.* about 4,000.
Hope'well, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village of York dist., about 90 m. N. of Columbia.
Hope'well Centre, in *New York*, a post-office of Ontario co.
Hope'well Centre, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of York co.
Hope'well Cotton Works, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Chester co.
Hope'well Cross Roads, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Harford co.
Hope'well Furnace, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Washington co.
Hope'well Head, a cape of Labrador, between Lat. 57° N., and Lon. 77° W. It projects into Hudson's Bay, B. America.
Hop'-garden, Hop'-yard. *n.* A garden, field, or inclosure where hops are cultivated and raised; as, Kentish *hop-gardens*.
Hop-horn'beam, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Ostrya.
Hop'ingly, *adv.* With hope, expectation, or anticipation of good.
Hôpital, (L'.) See L'Hôpital.
Hop'kins, Samuel, an American divine, founder of the *Hopkinsian* theology, b. at Waterbury, Conn., 1721. He was a pious and zealous man, with considerable talents, and almost incredible powers of application; but his theological opinions have given rise to much controversy. He published numerous sermons, and earnestly advocated the abolition of slavery in the American States. From the year 1780 he presided over a congregation at Newport, Rhode Island, where he d. in 1803.

Hop'kins, Stephen, an American statesman, and one of those who signed the Declaration of Independence, was b. in 1707, in that part of Providence which now forms the town of Scituate. In 1732 he was elected a representative to the general assembly from Scituate, and was chosen speaker of that body in 1741. In 1751 he was appointed chief justice of the superior court of Rhode Island, and, in 1756, was elected its governor. After this he was several times chosen a member of Congress, and d. in 1785. He was a clear and convincing speaker, and a good mathematician; and though he had received but a very limited education, his knowledge of literature, science, and political economy was varied and extensive.

Hop'kins, in *Kentucky*, a W. co.; *area*, abt. 750 sq. m. *Rivers*, Green and Pond rivers, and Tradewater Creek. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Madisonville. *Pop.* about 13,000.

Hop'kins, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Allegan co.; *pop.* about 587.

Hop'kins, in *Texas*, a N.E. co.; *area*, abt. 960 sq. m. *Rivers.* White Oak Bayou and Lake Fork of Sabine River. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Tarraut. *Pop.* about 10,000.

Hop'kins Grove, in *Iowa*, a village of Polk co., abt. 18 m. N.N.W. of Des Moines.

Hopkin'sians, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The name given to those who adopt the theological opinions of Dr. Hopkins, *q. v.* They are not a distinct sect, but are pretty numerous in America, in some of the Christian bodies of which the tenets are generally Calvinistic. They hold most of the Calvinistic doctrines, and even in their most extreme form, but they entirely reject the doctrine of imputation, both the imputation of Adam's sin and of Christ's righteousness. The fundamental doctrine of the *H.* system, however, is, that all virtue and true holiness consist in *disinterested benevolence*, and that all sin is *selfishness* — the self-love which leads a man to give his first regard even to his own eternal interests being condemned as sinful.

Hop'kin's Mill, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Greene co.

Hop'kinson, Francis, an American author and statesman, and one of the signers of the Declaration of American Independence, was b. at Philadelphia in 1737. His father was the intimate friend and scientific coadjutor of Franklin. After graduating at the College of Philadelphia, and making the law his study, Francis visited England, and in a few years after his return entered Congress as a delegate from New Jersey. He produced many satires and ironical pieces, such as the *Prophecy*, the *Political Catechism*, &c., tending to ridicule the old country; while, at the same time, he directed his efforts against the ribaldry of the newspapers, and the exaggerations and prejudices with which the Federal Constitution was at first assailed. After his retirement from Congress, he was appointed judge of the admiralty for Pennsylvania, and d. in 1791. Among his works, the greater part of which are of a political character, there are many sound essays and scientific papers, acute and learned judicial decisions, and a variety of songs possessing much sweetness and delicacy, which were rendered still more popular by the airs he composed for them.

Hop'kinsville, in *Kentucky*, a post-town, capital of Christian co., on Little River, abt. 204 m. S.W. of Frankfort; *pop.* abt. 2,289.

Hop'kinsville, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Grand Traverse co.

Hop'kinsville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Warren co., about 85 m. S.W. of Columbus.

Hop'kinton, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Delaware co.

Hop'kinton, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Middlesex co., about 25 m. W.S.W. of Boston; *pop.* abt. 5,500.

Hop'kinton, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Merrimac co., about 6 m. W. by S. of Concord; *pop.* abt. 2,700.

Hop'kinton, in *New York*, a post-village and township of St. Lawrence co., abt. 38 m. E. of Ogdensburg; *pop.* of township abt. 2,800.

Hop'kinton, in *Rhode Island*, a post-township of Washington co., about 35 m. S.W. of Providence; *pop.* abt. 3,500.

Hop'lite, *n.* [Gr. *hoplitēs.*] (*Gr. Hist.*) A heavy-armed infantry soldier.

Hop'-oast, (*-ōst,*) *n.* In some English countries, the name given to a kiln for drying hops.

Hop'-o'-my-thumb, *n.* ["Hop over my thumb."] A vulgar colloquialism for a dwarf or diminutive person.

Hopped, (*hŏp'd,*) *p. a.* Impregnated with hops; as, a *hopped* drink.

Hop'penville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Montgomery co.

Hop'per, *n.* One who hops, leaps, jumps on one leg, or capers.

(*Mach.*) A wooden trough or funnel, through which grain passes into a mill to be ground: so called from its *hopping* or leaping motion. — A basket or utensil in which seed-corn is carried for sowing.

(*Games.*) See Hop-scotch.

Hop'per-boy, *n.* (*Mach.*) A kind of rake, moving circularly, and used for spreading meal or flour for drying in mills, while at the same time it pushes it towards an opening in the centre, through which it falls.
Worcester.

Hop'per's Mills, in *Illinois*, a P. O. of Henderson co.

Hop'pet, *n.* A hand-basket. — A vessel used by Cornish miners to measure ore in. (Eng.) — An English provincialism for a baby at nurse or in arms.

Hop'-picker, *n.* One who picks or gathers hops.

Hop'ping, *n.* A leaping; a springing on one leg; a capering.
—A meeting or assembly for dancing.—*Brande.*
—A picking or gathering of hops; as, the *hopping* season.

Hop'ple, *v. a.* To fasten or fetter the legs of an unruly horse. — See Hobble.
—*n. pl.* A fetter or shackle for hitching horses' feet together.

Hop'-pole, *n.* (*Agric.*) A pole or upright set annually in the ground at the roots of hop-plants for their stems to twine around. When a hop-plantation is first made, as the plants are weak, the poles are not required to be more than 5 or 6 feet in length, but in the third or fourth year they require to be 10 or 12 feet in length. Any kind of young trees or saplings may be used as hop-poles; but the most durable are those of the oak, the ash, the sweet-chestnut, and the larch.

Hop River, in *Connecticut*, enters the Willimantic River from Tolland co.

Hop'-scotch, Hop'per, *n.* (*Games.*) A childish diversion, in which a stone is pushed forward by the foot of the player from one division to another of a square figure delineated or *scotched* upon the ground.

Hop'-vine, *n.* The stalk of the hop.

Hop'-yard, *n.* See Hop-garden.

Ho'quaton, Ho'quatton, in *Oregon Territory*, a village of Tillamook co., about 50 m. S. of Astoria.

Ho'quinm River, in *Washington Territory*, enters Gray's Harbor in Chehalis co.

Hor, in Arabia Petræa, a mountain of a conical form in the range of mount Seir, on the east side of the Arabah, or great valley running from the Dead Sea to the Elanitic Gulf. It is an irregularly truncated cone, with three rugged peaks, overlooking a wilderness of heights, cliffs, ravines, and deserts. On this mountain Aaron died, alone with his brother and son, (*Num.* xx. 22–29; xxxiii. 38.) It is still called *Jabel Neby Harboon*, "mount of the prophet Aaron;" and on its summit stands a Mohammedan tomb of Aaron (Fig. 1310), on the site of a



Fig. 1310. — Mount Hor.

still more ancient structure, and marking perhaps the place of his burial.

Hor'ace, Quintus Horatius Flaccus, a Roman poet, b. near Venusia (now Venosa), a town of S. Italy, on the confines of Apulia and Lucania, B. C. 65. His father, although following the calling of a tax-gatherer, was a man of elevated and liberal sentiments, and took the greatest pains in providing for his son's education. At the age of 18 years he went to Athens to complete his studies; and while there, Marcus Brutus passing through the city on his way to Macedonia, Horace, accompanied by other Roman youths, joined the army; became military tribune; fought in the last battle for the freedom of Rome at Philippi, and saved himself by flight. Though he saved his life, he forfeited his estate, and was reduced to great want, till Virgil introduced him to Mæcenas, through whose interest he recovered his patrimony. Augustus now became his friend, and offered to make him his secretary, which Horace declined. When Mæcenas was sent to Brundusium to conclude a treaty between Augustus and Anthony he took with him Horace, Virgil, and other literary friends; and, not long after, he presented Horace with the Sabine villa; to which, having witnessed such striking examples of the instability of fortune, he withdrew from the tumult of Rome, preferring retirement to a more brilliant life. His *Odes* are models of that kind of composition, and his *Epistles* and *Satires* abound with acute and vivacious observations on life and manners; while his *Ars Poetica*, so often quoted, presents, under the form of a letter to the Pisos, but with graceful precision, the difficulties of poetical composition, and the principles which should guide the poet in his work. Want of space prevents us from dwelling on the peculiar merits of a classical poet; but we may say with a competent authority, that "the easy, agreeable manner in which he philosophizes without appearing to do it, the salt with which he seasons his thoughts, and the delicacy and ease with which he expresses himself, afford the most agreeable entertainment. His descriptions are still applicable and interesting, and the poet will therefore ever remain the favorite of those whose morality does not exclude the refinements of life." Horace died suddenly, in the year of Rome 746, and 8 B. C.

Ho'ræ, *n. pl.* [Lat.; Gr. *orai.*] (*Myt.*) Divinities regarded in two points of view — as the goddesses of the seasons, and of the hours of the day. Their duty was to hold the gates of heaven, which they opened to send forth the chariot of the sun in the morning, and receive it again in the evening. No classical poet has described them with greater beauty than Shelley, in his *Prometheus Unbound*. These goddesses are often depicted as forming the train of Aphroditê or Venus.

Ho'ral, *a.* [Lat. *horalis*, from *hora*, an hour.] Relating or belonging to an hour or hours; as, "the *horal* orbit." — *Prior.*

Ho'rary, *a.* [Lat. *horarius*, from *hora.*] Pertaining to an hour; noting the hours; as, a "*horary* inspection." *Buller.* — Continuing an hour; hourly; happening once an hour.

H. motion. (*Astron.*) The apparent motion of a celestial body in an hour. The apparent horary motion of the heavenly bodies in their diurnal revolution is 15°; for as the whole circle is completed in 24 hours, the twenty-fourth part of it, or 15°, must be passed over in one hour.

Horatian, (*ho-rā'shan.*) *a.* Relating, pertaining, or having reference to the Latin poet Horace; after the manner or style of the writings of Horace.

Hora'tii and Curia'tii. (*Rom. Hist.*) The Albans having invaded Rome B. C. 670, it was resolved to decide the contest by a battle between three champions on each side. Three twin brothers having been found in both armies, the Romans named the Horatii, and the Albans the Curiatii, the issue of the struggle was intrusted to them, and the Curiatii having been vanquished in the fight which followed, Alba was forthwith united to Rome.

Hora'tio, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Darke co.

Hora'tius Cocles. See Cocles.

Horcasitas, (*or-ka-see'tas,*) a town of Mexico, abt. 70 m. S. of Nuevo Santander.

Hord, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Clay co.

Horde, *n.* [Du. and Ger. *horde;* Tartar. *horda;* A. S. *heord;* Goth. *haírda.* See Herd.] A herd; a tribe or clan; especially, a company of wandering people dwelling in tents or wagons, and pursuing a migratory course of existence from place to place; as, a *horde* of barbarians.

"Martial *horde* on *horde* with dreadful sweep." — *Thomson.*

Hor'deine, *n.* [From Lat. *hordeum*, barley.] (*Chem.*) A modification of starch, constituting about 55 per cent. of barley meal. — *Worcester.*

Horde'olum, *n.* [Lat. *hordeolus.*] (*Med.*) A small tumor on the eyelid, somewhat resembling a barley-corn; it is a little boil projecting from the edge of the eyelid, and is commonly called a *stye.*

Hor'deum, *n.* [Lat.] (*Bot.*) The Barley, a genus of plants, order *Gramináceæ.* The genus is distinguished by spiked inflorescence, three spikelets being always situated upon each tooth of the rachis, of which sometimes only the middle one is fertile, and sometimes all the three, so that in the former case the fruit-bearing spike is two-rowed, and in the latter case, six-rowed; the glumes are two, containing a single floret; the paleæ two, the outer one awned: and the seed is surrounded by the paleæ. The species of this genus are almost all annual, although some varieties of barley are sown in the end of autumn, and the cultivation of them extends over the winter. *B.* is mentioned in the books of Moses and other books of the Old Testament, also by the Greek and Roman writers, and has been

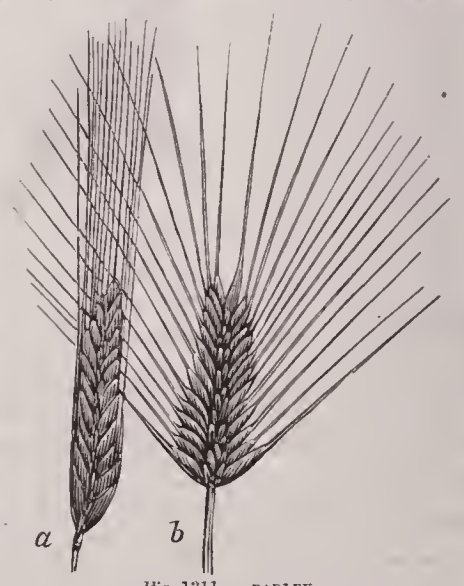


Fig. 1311. — Barley.
a, two-rowed barley; *b*, sprat or brattledore barley.

extensively cultivated from remote antiquity. Beer made from it was known to the Greeks, the Egyptians, and the ancient Germans. The cultivation of it appears to have extended from Italy northwards in Europe, but

it is better adapted than any other grain to the most northern regions, some of its varieties being cultivated with advantage where the climate is too cold, or the summer too short, for any other cereal crops; and it is deemed probable that its native country is northern or Central Asia. It is capable, however, of being cultivated in very warm climates, and extends over a wider climate range than any of the other grains. *B. meal* is used for bread in some places, but it is more generally converted into malt for the making of beer (see BREWING), or merely deprived of its outer skin, and so used as an article of food. *B.* intended for brewing is first subjected to the process of *malting*, by which it is converted into MALT (*q. v.*) *B.* simply deprived of the husk (*paleæ*) in a mill is called *Pot B.* or *Scotch Barley*. When the pellicle of the seed is also removed, and the seed itself rounded and polished, it is *Pearl Barley*. — What is sometimes called *Patent B.*, is a farina obtained by grinding pearl *B.*, and differs from *B. meal* in being quite free from a degree of acridity which the latter derives from the integuments of the seed. It is doubtful if this grain is produced by more than one species, or whether what have been described as distinct species by botanists are not really mere varieties, the result of long cultivation. *H. vulgare* is usually distinguished as having the grains disposed in four rows; *H. hexastichon*, as having them in six rows; and *H. distichon*, as having the lateral spikelets abortive, and the grains, therefore, in two rows. But the lower part of the spike in the varieties ranked under *H. vulgare* is often six-rowed, and only the upper part four-rowed; and in rich soils, a tendency to resume the six-rowed form is otherwise manifest. Nor are the kinds known as *Naked Barley*, in which the seed separates readily from the paleæ, to be looked upon as more distinct. The four-rowed or six-rowed varieties are generally coarser, but more productive than the two-rowed; and some of them, often called BEAR, or BERE, are regarded as most suitable for exposed situations and inferior soils. Of the two-rowed *B.* there are many varieties, of which the Common *B.*, the Italian *B.*, and the *Chevalier B.* are among the most esteemed. — The *Sprat* or *Battledore B.* (*H. zeocriton* of many botanists) is also two-rowed, but is distinguished by the grains standing out from the spike, their awns spreading very widely. It is sometimes called *German Rice*, as it swells by boiling in the way that rice does, and for some purposes forms a good substitute for it. It is much esteemed in Germany, and succeeds well in the Alps at an elevation of 3,360 feet. The crop of *B.* in the U. States, for the year 1868, was 22,896,100 bushels, valued at $29,809,931.

Ho'reb, See SINAI.

Hore'hound, Hoar'hound, *n.* [A.S. *harahune* — *har*, white, and *hune*, from Goth. *hunds*, a dog.] (*Bot.*) See MARRUBIUM.

Ho'rem, in *Ohio*, a village of Brown co., about 40 m. E. of Cincinnati.

Hor'icon, in *Minnesota*, a post-office of Martin co.

Hor'icon, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Warren co., about 18 m. N. of Caldwell; *pop.* of township about 2,500.

Horicon, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Dodge co., about 40 m. N.E. of Madison.

Hor'icon, (Lake,) in *New York*. See GEORGE, (LAKE.)

Horicon Lake, formerly WINNEBAGO MARSH, in *Wisconsin*, an expansion of Rock River, in the N. part of Dodge co. It covers an area of about 84 sq. m.

Hori'zon, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *horizōn*, from *horizō*, to bound — *horos*, a limit.] The circular line which bounds the view of the sky and the earth, formed by the apparent junction or meeting of the two.

(*Astron.* and *Naut.*) When one is on a level plain of great extent or at sea, the *H.* will assume the form of a circle. This is termed the *physical* or *natural H.* In this case its extent is limited by a circle traced out by the revolution of a point about the position of the spectator as the centre, at which point a line drawn from his eye forms a tangent to any great circle described on the earth's surface, and passing through the spot on which he is standing. It should, however, be stated that the effect of the refraction of light causes the actual limit of vision to be extended a little beyond the circle that would be traced in the manner indicated above. The higher the position of the observer, the greater will be the field of view, or the more distant the *H.* will appear; thus a man at the mast-head of a vessel can see what is invisible to those who are on deck. To find the distance of the *H.* at sea approximately, first ascertain the height of the observer above the sea-level in feet, extract the square root of this quantity, and add to the result three-tenths of the same; the amount thus obtained will give the distance of the *H.* pretty closely in miles. The astronomical *H.*, theoretically, is formed by a plane passing through the centre of the earth at right angles to another passing through the meridian of the spectator, which divides the heavens into two equal parts or hemispheres: but, practically, this is effected by the natural *H.*, which divides the field of the heavens into two parts, and constantly changes as the spectator varies his position on the earth's surface. Thus, if he were at the north pole, he would see the stars in the northern hemisphere; at the south pole, the stars in the southern hemisphere; while at the equator he would see a hemisphere of the heavens embracing part of the stars in the northern hemisphere, and part of those in the southern. The distance between the earth and the fixed stars is so great, and the radius of the earth so insignificant in proportion to it, that the physical *H.*, as it appears to a spectator on the earth's surface, and the astronomical *H.*, in which he is supposed to be at its centre, may be considered as coincident for all practical purposes. Observations on land are frequently taken by the aid of what is termed an artificial *H.*, which consists of the level surface of a trough of mercury, which is parallel to the plane of the horizon, and in which the image of the heavenly body is reflected.

Horizon'tal, *a.* Pertaining or relating to the horizon; near the horizon. — Parallel to the horizon; on a level, as indicated by the surface of water at rest; as, an *horizontal* line. — Lying in a plane of the horizon; measured with a plane of the horizon; as, *horizontal* distance.

Horizon'tally, *a.* In a direction parallel to the horizon; in the plane of the horizon; on a level, as indicated by the surface of water at rest.

Horizontal'ity, *n.* [Sp. *horizontalidad.*] The state of being horizontal.

Horn, *n.* [A.S., Ger., Dan., and Swed. *horn*; W. *corn*; Lat. *cornu*; Ar. *garnun*; Æthiopic *kârn.*] A hard substance growing on the heads of certain animals, and particularly on cloven-footed quadrupeds, usually projecting to some length, and terminating in a point. (See below, ℌ *Manuf.*)

—Something resembling a horn, or shaped like a horn; as:—(1.) (*Mus.*) A wind-instrument, made originally of horn, but now of metal; a trumpet; as, a *sax-horn*, a bugle-*horn*, a Swiss-*horn*, &c. See BUGLE, FRENCH HORN. &c. —(2.) A drinking-cup; a beaker; — originally made of horn. — (3.) (*Fine Arts.*) See CORNUCOPIA. — (4.) A flask or vessel for holding gunpowder. — (5.) A cusp or extremity of the moon, when it is waxing or waning, and forming a crescent. — (6.) The feeler of a snail, insect, &c. "The tender *horns* of cockled snails." (*Shaks.*) — (7.) Any pointed excrescence or projecting limb; as, the *horn* of a beetle, the *horn* of a flower, the *horn* of an altar, &c. — (8.) (*Mil.*) The curvature of the wing of a body of troops drawn up in the form of a crescent.

—The substance which forms the composition of horns in their various kinds; as, a *horn* book, a *horn* comb, a *horn* spoon. — The emblematic antlers of a cornuted or cuckolded husband.

"Thicker than a cuckold's *horn*."—*Shaks.*

(*Script.*) A symbol of might, strength, power, exaltation, &c. — *To draw in the horns, to pull in the horns*, to repress one's ardor; to withdraw from assumption or pretension; to retract arrogant or high-flown words; — derived from the practice of snails, &c., taking in their feelers when alarmed. — *To raise* or *lift the horns.* (*Script.*) To become self-sufficient; to raise to self-exaltation, &c. — *To take a horn*, to take a drink of liquor from a horn; as, *to take a horn* of ale.

(*Manuf.*) The substance called horn may be divided into two distinct classes. First, the branched, bony horns of the stag genus, and the simple, laminated horns of the ox genus and other kindred genera. The first of these kinds of *H.* is applied to the same purposes as bone and ivory, and the manufacture is almost similar. The other kind of *H.*, found in the ox, antelope, goat, and sheep, consists of a number of conical sheaths inserted one into another, the innermost resting upon the vascular membrane covering the bony core. The tip is very dense, and the layers of which it is composed are scarcely distinguishable. This kind of *H.* appears to consist of coagulated albumen; and there is a regular connection between horns, nails, claws, hoofs, scales, hair, feathers, and even skin. The horns of oxen are the principal ones used for manufacturing purposes; the horns of bulls and cows being preferred to those of bullocks, which are thin and of a coarse texture. The horns of goats and sheep are whiter and more transparent than those of any other animals. In *H.* manufacture, the first process necessary is to remove the core. This is effected by steeping the *H.* in water for about a month, when the horny sheath becomes so softened that the core can be readily withdrawn. The cores are not wasted, but are afterwards burnt, forming bone-ash, a substance valuable in making cupels for assaying purposes. They are also used in other ways, — for making glue, stiffening for cloth-dresses, and for manure. The solid tip of the *H.*, after being sawn off, is used for making knife-handles, umbrella-handles, &c. After being divided into thin laminæ, the remainder of the *H.* is used for various purposes. The lower part is frequently used for making combs, while the middle is used for making lanterns, &c. To prepare the horn for use, it is softened by means of boiling water, and then usually held in the flame of a fire till it gains the temperature of melting lead, and becomes so soft as to be semi-fluid. While in this state, the slitting is performed by means of a pointed knife resembling a pruning-knife; then, by means of two pairs of pincers, the cylinder, or cone of horn, is opened till it is nearly flat. A number of pieces are then exposed to pressure between plates of iron previously heated and greased. The degree of the pressure depends upon the required use of the horn. The thin sheets of *H* are then scraped with a blunt or wire-edged draw-knife upon a board covered with hide. After being smoothed and brought to the required thinness, they are polished with a woollen rag dipped in charcoal-dust, a little water being added at times. After being rubbed with rotten-stone, they are finally polished with *H.* shavings. When *H* is to be converted into combs, the pressure requires to be as slight as possible, lest, by the breaking of the grain, the teeth become liable to split. Horns for combs are roughly cut by a hatchet or saw to the required shape, and then finished by rasping and scraping. Ornamental *H.* combs, with open work, are largely manufactured in France. Snuff-boxes, combs, and other ornamental articles, are often made by pressing *H.* shavings, after reducing them to a soft state by means of heat. Drinking-horns are made by sawing the *H.* to the required length, scalding and roasting it over a fire, placing it in a conical wooden mould, and bringing it into the required shape by driving a wooden plug firmly into the interior. It is afterwards fixed on a lathe, when cold and hard, and turned and polished both on the inside and outside. The bottom, a round flat piece of *H.*, is dropped in at the larger end of the cone of *H.*, while the latter is warm. At the smaller end of the vessel is a groove into which the bottom slips, and as the *H.* contracts in cooling, so the bottom becomes firmly fixed, and the drinking-*H.* water-tight. The process of dyeing *H.* of different colors is very easy. It is usually colored of a rich reddish-brown, and spotted so as to imitate tortoise-shell. The whole of the refuse of horn manufacture is valuable. Hoofs and *H.* cuttings are used for making prussiate of potash and Prussian blue; and the clippings of the comb-maker are used as manure. An artificial *H.* is made from the gelatine obtained from bones by muriatic acid, and converting it into a horny substance by tanning.

Horn, *v. a.* To furnish with horns; to form in the shape of a horn.

—To cuckold; to cornute.

Horn, (Cape.) See CAPE HORN.

Horn-Afvan, a lake of Lappmark, in N. Sweden, falling by the river Skellefteå into the Gulf of Bothnia; Lat. 66° N., Lon. 16° to 18° E. *Length*, 50 m. by 9 m. of mean width.

Horn'beam, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CARPINUS.

Horn'-bill, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See BUCERIDÆ.

Horn'blende, *n.* [Ger.] (*Min.*) A var. of Amphibole, *q. v.* It is a tough mineral, of black or greenish-black color from the presence of a large percentage of oxide of iron. It enters into the composition of several kinds of rock, as trap, syenite, and hornblende slate; the latter is a tough slate and an excellent material for flagging.

Horn'blende Rock, *n.* (*Geol.*) A rock composed principally of hornblende. Granite rock in which the mica is replaced by hornblende is called *syenite*, q. v. Its color is greenish-black to black. — *H.-Schist.* A name given to several slaty varieties of hornblende rock.

Hornblen'dic, *a.* Consisting principally of hornblende.

Hornblen'dic Por'phyry, *n.* (*Geol.*) See PORPHYRY.

Horn'-blower, *n.* One who blows upon the horn; a player on the horn.

Horn'-book, *n.* The first book of children instructing them in the letters and first rudiments of a language: a primer; — so called from its being formerly backed with horn, with a view to its protection from ill-usage, &c.

"He teaches boys the *horn-book*."—*Shaks.*

—Any rudimentary book; a hand-book; a vade-mecum; a guide-book; a manual; an itinerary.

Horn'brook, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Bradford co.

Horn'-bug, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See LUCANIDÆ.

Horn'by, a village of Halton co., Upper Canada, abt. 30 m. S.W. of Toronto.

Horn'by, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Steuben co., abt. 17 m. S.E. of Bath; *pop.* of township abt. 2,500.

Horncastle, (*horn'cas-sel,*) a town of Lincolnshire, on the Bane, 18 m. E. of Lincoln. *Manuf.* Leather; and has an extensive trade in corn and wool. *Pop.* 5,720.

Horn'-distemper, *n.* (*Farriery.*) A disease incident to horned cattle, affecting the pith of the horn, which it insensibly wastes, and leaves the horn hollow.

Horned, (*hörnd.*) *a.* Furnished with horns, or projections resembling horns; as, *horned* cattle. — Shaped like a crescent, or the new moon.

Horn'ed-hog, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See BABYROUSSA.

Horn'edness, *n.* State or condition of being horned.

Horned-owl, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See HORN-OWL.

Horned-pop'py, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as HOLN-POPPY, *q. v.*

Horned-pout, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See HORN-POUT.

Horned-toad, HORNED-FROG, *n.* A lizard of the genus *Phrynosoma*, family *Iguanidæ*,—so called from somewhat resembling a frog in its general aspect. All the species are in N. America, and characterized by a more or less circular or oval body, flattened and covered with tuberculated scales; head short, triangular, with prominent vertex, and sharp spines or roughness; neck very short, and with transverse folds underneath; tail short and conical. The species are found in the S. W. States, California, Oregon, &c. The best known species is *P. cornutum* (Fig. 1312), about 4½ inches long; the general color above is a dusky gray, with black bars and markings; below, silvery white. It passes the winter in a state of lethargy in holes dug by various rodents.



Fig. 1312. — HORNED-TOAD, (*Phrynosoma cornutum.*)

Horned-viper, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CERASTES.

Hor'nellsville, in *N. York*, a post-village and township of Steuben co., abt. 342 m. N.W. of New York city.

Hor'nerstown, in *New Jersey*, a village of Monmouth co., abt. 16 m. S.E. of Trenton.

—A post-office of Ocean co.

Horn'er, *n.* A worker or dealer in horn.—One who winds a horn; a horn-player.—One who plants horns on a cuckold's brows.—In Scotland, a term for the sand-eel.

Hor'net, *n.* [A. S. *hyrnet, hyrnete*; Ger. *horniss*, from *horn*, a horn.] (*Zoöl.*) See VESPARIÆ.

Horn'-foot, *a.* Hoofed; possessing a hoof; as, "*horn-foot* horses." — *Hakewell.*

Horn'head, a promontory on the N. coast of Donegal, Ireland.

Horn'ify, *v. a.* [Eng. *horn*, and Lat. *facere*, to make.] To horn; to supply with horns. (R.)

Horn'ing, *n.* Aspect of the moon when increasing, or assuming the crescent form.

(*Scots Law.*) A species of *diligence* (*i. e.* process) against a debtor. They are writs in the sovereign's name, proceeding on the warrant of a decree of the Court of Session, or of the magistracy of boroughs, and of various other inferior authorities; but in these cases a warrant of the Court of Session must also be obtained. They direct the debt to be paid within a limited number of days, (according to the nature of the debt.) In default of such payment the debtor incurs the charge of rebellion, and is thereupon liable to caption or arrest. (Termed, also, *Letters of Horning.*)

Horn'ish, *a.* Having the characteristics of horn; like horn; hard.

Hor'nito, *n.* [Sp., little oven.] (*Geol.*) An oven-like cavity in volcanic regions. — *Worcester.*

Hornitos, (*hor-nee'tose,*) in *California*, a post-village of Mariposa co., about 18 m. N.N.W. of Mariposa.

Horn'-lead, *n.* A term sometimes given to chloride of lead.

Horn'less, *a.* Without horns; dispossessed of horns.

Horn'let, *n.* A little horn.

Horn'-mad, *a.* Mad as a man who has been cuckolded; — hence, stark mad; frantic; raving.

"Mr. Garrick . . . the town are *horn-mad* after."—*Gray.*

Horn'-maker, *n.* One who makes a cuckold of another man; a cornutor.

Horn-manganese, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of Rhodonite called PHOTICITE, *q. v.*

Horn-mercury, *n.* (*Min.*) See HORN-QUICKSILVER.

Hornos Islands, (*or'nose,*) a small group of islands in the Rio-de-la-Plata, S. America, about 31 m. N.E. of Buenos Ayres.

Horn'-owl, Horned-owl, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See BUBO.

Horn'pipe, *n.* [W. *pi'p-gorn.*] (*Mus.*) An old Welsh musical instrument, consisting of a wooden tube with holes, and a reed and a horn at each end. — A lively air or tune, of triple time, played origiually on the above-named instrument.

(*Dancing.*) The name of a well-known dance, for the skilful performance of which British sailors have long been celebrated.

Horn'-poppy, (also HORNED-POPPY,) *n.* (*Bot.*) See GLAUCIUM.

Horn'-pout, or HORNED POUT, *n.* (*Zöl.*) See SILURIDÆ.

Horn'-pox, *n.* (*Med.*) See VARICELLA.

Horn-quicksilver, *n.* (*Min.*) The native subchloride of mercury, or Calomel, *q. v.* It occurs in the mines of Idria, in Carniola, and Almaden, in Spain.

Hornsby, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Macoupin co.

Horn's Mills, in *New Hampshire*, a post-office of Carroll co.

Horn'-silver, *n.* (*Min.*) Chloride of silver, AgCl. A transparent, waxy-looking mineral, of a gray, grayish-green, or whitish color. It occurs with native silver in the mines of Mexico, Peru, and Chili, also in the mines of Idaho, Nevada, and Arizona. *Sp. gr.* 5·55. *Comp.* Chlorine 24·7, silver 75·3. Heated with the blow-pipe on charcoal, it yields metallic silver; also placed on zinc and moistened with water, it is reduced to silver. A variety containing a large percentage of alumina is found at Andreasberg, which the Germans call *butter-milk ore.*

Horn'stone, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of quartz resembling flint, but more brittle.

Horn'town, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Accomac co., about 26 m. N.E. of Accomac Court-House.

Horn'-work, *n.* (*Fortif.*) A work having one front only, thrown out beyond the glacis of a fortress, with a view — 1. To strengthen a weak salient in the general outline; 2. To occupy a plateau in advance of the place, or to protect buildings, the including of which in the original enceinte would have extended it to an inconvenient degree; 3. To occupy a tongue of land protected on its sides; 4. To bar a defile; 5. To cover the head of a bridge; 6. To occupy rising ground, the possession of which would render the enemy more than necessarily dangerous. The front of a horn-work consists of two demi-bastions connected by a curtain, and usually defended in front, as in the fortress itself, by tenaille, ravelin, and covert-way. The flanks, protected by ditches, run straight upon the ravelin, bastion, or curtain of the main defences, so that the ditch may be swept by the fire of the latter. The flanks should not be too long for easy musketry range.

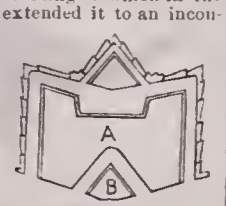


Fig. 1313.
A, HORN-WORK, COVERING A BASTION *B*.

Horn'wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CERATOPHYLLACEÆ.

Horn'-wrack, (*-rack,*) *n.* A coralline.

Horn'y, *a.* Consisting of horn or horns.—Made of horn, or some substance resembling horn; as, a *horny* beak.

"Rough are her ears, and broad her *horny* feet."—*Dryden.*

—Hard; callous; indurate.

'Tyrrheus . . . clenched a hatchet in his *horny* fist."—*Dryden.*

Horog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *hōra*, hour, and *graphō*, I write.] The art of drawing hour-lines, or of constructing dials.—An account of the hours.

Horologe, (*hŏr'o-lōj.*) *n.* [Lat. *hōrologium*; Gr. *horologion*; Fr. *horloge.*] A time-piece, hour-glass, or any instrument which indicates the time of day.

Horol'oger, *n.* A maker of, or dealer in, clocks, watches, time-pieces, &c.

Horolog'ical, *a.* [Gr. *hōrologikos.*] Pertaining or relating to a horologe, or to horology.

Horologiograph'ic, *a.* Belonging to the art of dialling.

Horologiog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *hōrologion*, and *graphein*, to describe.] An account of time-keeping instruments.—Horography.

Horol'ogist, *n.* A person versed in horology.

Horolo'gium, *n.* [Lat., an horologe.] (*Astron.*) A constellation of the southern hemisphere, formed by Lacaille, situated between Canopus and Eridanus, and formed entirely of stars of the 5th and 6th magnitudes.

Horolo'gium Flo'ræ, *n.* [Lat.] A time-table of flowers, formed by noting the hours when they respectively open and close.

Horol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *hōra*, any limited time or period—an hour, and *logos*, treatise.] That branch of science which treats of the principles and construction of machines for measuring and indicating portions of time. It is a difficult thing to give a good definition of time. According to Locke, it is "the consideration of the duration, as set out by certain periods and marked by certain measures or epochs." According to Aristotle, "our conception of time originates in that of motion, and particularly in those regular and equable motions carried on in the heavens, the parts of which, from their perfect similarity to each other, are correct measures of the continuous and successive quantity called *time*, with which they are conceived to co-exist. Time, therefore, may be said to be in the perceived number of successive movements." Undoubtedly the motions of the heavenly bodies form the best standard for measuring time included within lengthened periods; but for the computation of such short divisions as hours, minutes, and secouds, we must call to our aid certain mathematically adjusted machines, the knowledge of whose construction is regulated by the science of *H.* The "father of history" ascribes the invention of the earliest time-measurers to the Babyloniaus. Pliny claims the honor for Anaximenes; while Phavorinus wishes us to accept Anaximander as the real inventor. At any rate, the first horologia of which we find mention are the *Polos* and *Gnomon.* The latter, which was the more simple, and, it may be inferred, older instrument, consisted merely of a staff or pole set up perpendicularly in a sunny spot, its shadow being measured upon the place where it fell, and time computed thereby. The *Polos*, or *Heliotropion*, was formed of a basin in which the twelve divisions of the day were marked by lines, and upon these the shadow of a perpendicular staff, set up in the centre of the instrument, was thrown by the sun. (See SUN-DIALS.) Such instruments as these must have been known to the Jews, who are inferred to have derived their knowledge of them from the Babyloniaus; for we find mention made in *Isaiah* xxxviii. 8, of the dial of Ahaz, whose reign commenced 741 B. C. In 293 B. C., we learn that the Roman general Papirius Cursor set up a sun-dial near the temple of Quirinus, at Rome; and upon the walls of the still standing Temple of the Winds, at Athens (Fig. 850), may be seen the lines of a dial, together with the holes in which were fixed the perpendicular pillars or gnomons. But these contrivances could only be of service in marking the progress of time during the bright days of summer. At night, and during the cloudy days of winter, they would be useless. Invention, therefore, had to be further spurred, that a more perfect instrument might be produced. The *Clepsydra* (q. v.) would appear to be the machine which was called upon to make up for the shortcomings of its progenitor, the sun-dial. The Clepsydra, or water-clock, of the Greeks and Romans, was an instrument in which water escaped, as it were, by stealth, in a more or less regular flow, from one vessel to another. Closely resembling this was the *sand-glass*, a more accurate instrument, because a column of sand, of a great or moderate height, will run through an orifice into another vessel at a uniform rate; while, in the case of a column of water, no uniform rate of velocity can be obtained, unless the cylinder containing the water be kept constantly full. Another rude form of marking time was the burning of graduated candles, a time-measurer employed by king Alfred. In a general way, all those pieces of mechanism which have for their motive power a weight, or the elastic force of a spring, are called *clocks* and *watches;* but they are also distinguished by certain names, indicative, either of their construction, or of the peculiar offices they are intended to perform. For example, — the name *timepiece* is given to any piece of horological machinery which merely marks the time without striking the hours: a *clock*, besides showing the time, strikes every hour on a bell or spring; a *quarter-clock* strikes the quarters of every hour; an *astronomical clock* is one which indicates sidereal time; a *watch* is a portable or pocket timepiece; a *repeater* is a watch provided with a mechanical contrivance, by means of which it can be made, at any time, to repeat the hours; a *chronometer* is a watch of the most superior character, or one that may be used for astronomical or maritime purposes. It is almost an impossibility to state who was the individual that invented either a clock or a watch; and a great deal of the obscurity attaching to the early history of clocks is due to the fact that formerly the term horologium was applied to a sun-dial or a clock indiscriminately, thereby rendering it a task of the utmost difficulty to state at what particular period it came to mean a clock. As far back as the close of the 13th or the beginning of the 14th century, striking-clocks were known in Italy. In 1288, as we are told by Coke, a stone clock-tower was erected opposite Westminster Hall, and in it was placed a clock, the cost of which was defrayed out of a fine of 800 marks imposed upon a corrupt chief-justice of the Queen's Bench. About 1364, a German horologer, Henry de Wick, de Vick, de Wyk, or de Wyck, set up a clock in the tower of the palace of Charles V. of France. This clock (Fig. 1314) was probably the basis of all the principal time-keepers in use in the 16th cent. It was very simple; and without entering into any minute explanation, it may be readily understood, that, as the weight A tends to uncoil the cord and set in motion the cylinder B round its axis, the motion will be successively communicated to the various toothed wheels in the figure, and finally to the crown-wheel, or escapement-wheel I; the teeth of which so act on the two small levers or pallets, *i h*, projecting from, and forming part of the suspended upright spindle or vertical axis, KM, on which is fixed the regulator or balance, L L, that an alternating or vibratory, instead of a circular, motion of the balance itself is the result. The hands of the clock are attached to the wheel N, also set in motion by the cylinder B. Now, unless there were some check upon the motion, it is manifest that the heavy weight A would go rapidly to the ground, causing the wheels to rotate, the balance to vibrate, and the hands to go round with increasing velocity. In order to prevent this rapid unwinding of the clock-work, and adjust it to the more deliberate measurement of time, the balance is, in De Wick's clock, loaded with two weights, *m, m*; and the farther these are removed from the axis or spindle, KM, the more heavily they will resist and counteract the escapement of the levers, and the rapidity of the rotation of the escapement-wheel, till the clock be brought to go neither too quick nor too slow. — In a letter written by Ambrosius Camaldulensis to Nicholaus of Florence, it is stated that clocks were by no means uncommon in private houses on the continent towards the close of the 15th century. Reviewing all the evidence we have before us, the conclusion may be drawn that the name of the inventor of a clock is unknown, that an horological machine driven by a weight is of more ancient date than is commonly allowed; that the clock of Henry de Wick, which, on account of its having a balance for a regulator, marked the first great æra in the art of horology, and was not the invention of one man, but the result of a series of inventions made at different times by different persons. According to M Ferdinand Berthoud, the progression of the successive improvements in horology was as follows: 1. Toothed wheel-work was known in ancient times, and particularly to Archimedes, whose instrument was provided with a motive power, but had no regulating or controlling mechanism. 2. The weight applied as a motor had, at first, a fly, most probably similar to that of a kitchen-jack. 3. The ratchet-wheel and click for winding up the weight, without detaching the teeth of the great wheel. 4. The regulation of the fly depending upon the state of the air, it was abandoned, and a balance substituted. 5. An escapement-wheel next became indispensable, as constituting, with the balance, a more regular check than the fly, upon the tendency which a falling weight had to accelerate its velocity. 6. The application of a dial-plate and hands to indicate the hours, was a consequence of the regularity introduced into the going part. 7. The striking portion, to proclaim at a distance, without the aid of a watcher, the hour that was indicated; and this was followed by the alarm. 8. The reduction and accommodation of all this bulky machinery to a compact and portable size, as in watches. — The date at which the size of clocks was so far reduced as to render them portable, is uncertain; it must, however, have been anterior to 1544; for in this latter year the corporation of master clock-makers at Paris procured from Francis I. a statute precluding all but master clock-makers from constructing clocks or watches, large or *small*. At any rate, no clock or watch could be made small enough to be portable, without having a "mainspring" substituted for a weight, as the moving power; and whenever this object was attained, then was the second great æra in horology reached, as from this period may be dated the application of the fusee, and the consequent total alteration in the form and application of horological machinery. The

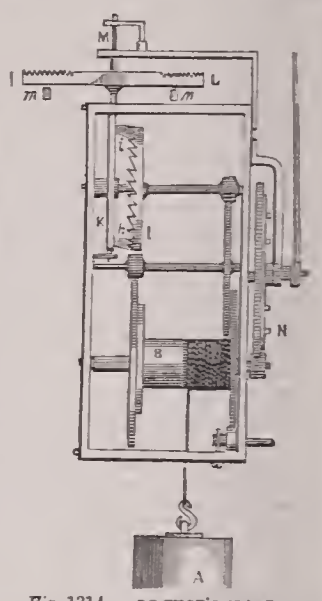


Fig. 1314. — DE WICK'S CLOCK.

third æra in clock-work was the application of the pendulum. Galileo was the first who remarked, or at least the first who formally announced, in his work on mechanics and motions, which was published in 1639, the isochronal property of oscillating bodies suspended by strings of the same length: and it has been pretended that he actually applied a pendulum to a clock for the purposes of observing eclipses and determining longitudes. There is, however, no absolute proof of this fact. Sanctorius, in his *Commentary on Avicenna*, describes an instrument to which he had applied a pendulum in 1612. Richard Harris is said to have constructed, in 1641, a pendulum clock in London for the church of St. Paul, Covent Garden. Vincenzo Galilei, a son of Galileo, is stated, on the authority of the *Academy del Cimento*, to have applied the pendulum in 1649. It was applied by Huygens in 1656; and by Hooke, for whom the invention has been claimed, about 1670. But to whomsoever the merit may belong for having first made the application, Huygens is unquestionably the first who accurately explained the theory of the pendulum; and hence, perhaps, the invention of the pendulum-clock has been usually ascribed to him. Huygens demonstrated that the vibrations in circular arcs are not independent of the length of the arc, and that in order to obtain perfect isochronism, the ball of the pendulum must move in the arc of a cycloid; and ingeniously applying a property of the cycloid, of which he was the discoverer, namely that its involute is a curve similar to itself, he procured the requisite motion by causing the pendulum to vibrate between cycloidal cheeks about which the upper and flexible part of the suspending rod wrapped itself in its motion. But it was found that no practical advantage could be obtained from this beautiful contrivance; and, in fact, it was soon rendered unnecessary by the invention of the anchor escapement, which gives the means of rendering the arcs of vibration very small, in which case the error depending on the length of the arc becomes insensible. The application of the spiral spring to the balance is the undoubted invention of Hooke. Another invention, which marks an epoch in the history of horology, is that of a method of counteracting the effect of changes of temperature on the pendulum rod and balance. The mercurial compensation pendulum was invented by Graham about the year 1715. Graham likewise suggested the method of effecting the compensation by means of the unequal expansions of different metals, — an idea which was subsequently realized by Harrison in the construction of the gridiron pendulum, which is not very generally used. The compensating apparatus in the watch balance depends upon the same principle, but the mechanical arrangement is necessarily very different.—In a general view, horological machines may be regarded as consisting of three essential parts: 1. A moving power, which produces a rotary motion about an axle; 2. A train of wheel-work, by means of which a velocity is obtained having any required ratio to that of the primary axle; 3. A regulator, by which the rapidity of the revolution is determined, and uniformity of motion produced. The moving power is either a heavy weight, which descends by the force of gravity, or a spring which is coiled up within a barrel and unwinds itself by the force of its elasticity: the first is preferred on account of the perfect regularity of its action when the instrument is to remain fixed in a place; the second is necessary for pocket timepieces and those which cannot be kept in a fixed position, as on shipboard. The train of wheel-work is chiefly remarkable on account of the delicacy and accuracy of its construction. The regulator is either a pendulum, of which, by the theory of falling bodies, the oscillations are isochronal or performed in equal terms; or a heavy balance, the reciprocal vibrations of which are also isochronal. Of the various mechanical contrivances introduced into horological machines for accomplishing particular purposes, it would be useless to attempt a description in this place, as our limits will not permit them to be given with that minuteness of detail which is indispensable in order to convey a clear idea of their action. The most important is the *escapement* (or scapement), or that part of the mechanism by which the original rotatory motion is converted into a reciprocating motion, and gives impetus to the pendulum or balance. Some other parts are also of primary importance; as the *maintaining power*, a contrivance by means of which the motion is maintained, or the machine kept going, while the weight or spring is being wound up; the *fusee*, by which in watches and spring-clocks the force acting on the wheel-work is rendered equal in all states of the tension of the spring. The general arrangement of the wheel-work of a clock or watch may be understood from the following description. Fig. 1315 represents the movement of a common vertical watch, the frame plates being omitted, and the dial being supposed to be turned downwards. A is the *barrel* containing the spring which produces the

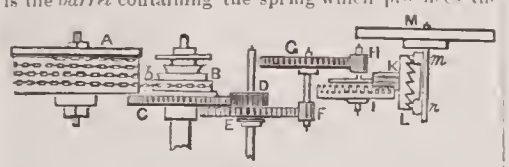


Fig. 1315.

motion. B is the *fusee*, connected with the barrel by the chain *b*. C is the *fusee-wheel*, called also the *first* or *great wheel*, which turns with the fusee, and works into the pinion D, called the *centre-wheel pinion*: this pinion, with the *centre wheel* or *second wheel* E, turns once in an hour. The centre wheel E works into the *third-wheel pinion* F; and on the same arbor is G, the *third wheel*, which drives the fourth or *centre-wheel pinion* H, and along with it the *centre-wheel* I. The teeth of this wheel are placed at right angles to its plane, and act in the pinion K, called the *balance-wheel pinion*, L being the *balance-wheel*, or *scape-wheel*, or *crown-wheel*, attached to the same arbor. The balance-wheel acts on the two pallets *m* and *n* attached to the *verge* or arbor of the balance M; and these being placed at a distance from each other equal to the diameter of the balance-wheel, and in different planes, receive alternately from the scape-wheel an impetus in opposite directions which keeps up the vibratory motion of the balance. — Numerous modifications of the escapement have been proposed, and some of them carried successfully into effect; but for their description we must refer to the works in which the subject is technically treated. There are two, however, which, by reason of the greater ingenuity displayed in their contrivance, and their almost universal application to the best kinds of pocket-watches, require particular notice. These are the *duplex* and the *detached* escapement, the latter being that which is used in modern chronometers. The *duplex* (Fig. 1316) closely approaches the chronometer. A is the escape-wheel, the teeth of which fall upon the roller E (made of ruby), fitted upon the axis of the balance C, and which has a notch, F, cut through it vertically. When the balance returns towards the left, the point B of the teeth of the wheel falls into the notch F, and meets with a very small recoil from the balance, in what may be termed the returning vibration. This goes so far as to make the tooth for a little while to have the notch at the side opposite to that by which it came in. The balance on returning, in the course of the vibration, receives impulse from the wheel, immediately on the tooth of the wheel of repose B, leaving the notch F, and the small cylinder; at this moment the pallet of the impulse D has its face presented, ready to receive the cog I (or upper right tooth of the escape-wheel), which falls and gives impulse to the balance. So soon as the tooth of impulse escapes from the pallet, the next tooth of repose falls, and rests on the small cylinder of ruby, E; and so on. The *Detached*, or *chronometer escapement* (Fig. 1317), was invented in France about 1780. A is the escape-wheel; B the escape-wheel teeth; C the roller, let on the verge or axis of the balance. This roller is a circle of polished steel, with a notch cut out of it, into one side of which, D, a flat polished piece of ruby is inserted for the acting part. Below this steel roller, carried on the same verge, is a smaller roller of steel, E, called the discharging pallet, having a sapphire fixed on its outer edge. F is a slender spring which is screwed at I to the stonter one, having its fixture at the stud L, and polished away very thin at K, in order that it may bend readily, so as to cause very little resistance to the balance while forcing it on one side. G is a projecting piece carrying an upright pin made of ruby, against which the wheel-tooth B rests. At B is a small screw against which the spring LKG strikes, and thus prevents it from springing too far back. The action of these parts is as follows: — When at rest, the circular edge of C is just clear of the two teeth of the wheel B; but yet, if set in motion, the teeth could not pass both F and G whilst they remain quiescent. G rests against the screw at B, and the tooth resting against the locking pallet G, the escapement-wheel cannot turn. To set the chronometer going, it is necessary to give it a rotary motion, which sets the balance in action. This causes the lower piece on the verge (called the *lifting-piece* or *discharging-pallet*) to strike against the end of the spring F, which, from its overlapping the curved end of the prolonged spring K G, pushes it back, and thus releases the pin or locking-stone G from before the tooth of the wheel; that is, it unlocks the escapement-wheel, which is immediately set in motion on the action of the mainspring. The same vibration given to balance and verge brings the ruby pallet D round before the tooth B, which strikes against it and carries it round. The recoil of the spring F has now brought the locking-pallet G to catch the tooth B, the escapement-wheel being again stopped. But the stroke of the tooth from the face of the ruby pallet D has carried the balance on in its vibration till it is counteracted by the tension of the balance-spring, which brings it back again in this return vibration; the lifting pallet E, by its curved back, pushes the slender spring F before it, and passes it without affecting K G, which is still enough to remain unmoved by E, even when this strikes and rests against it in recoiling. The wheel, therefore, continues locked on the upright pallet G, and the vibration proceeds uncontrolled till the great pallet is again brought round, and the balance-spring again checks the vibration, the above process being repeated. In this escapement, consequently, part of one vibration in one direction, and the whole of that in another, is performed without the balance being in any way under the influence of the maintaining power; while the parts are so contrived that the impulse given by the tooth of the escape-wheel affects very minutely the natural motion of the balance. It can be easily understood that the lifting-pallet E can pass in one direction the spring F without moving K and G; while in the other it carries F, and therefore G with it.—Electrical clocks are now more or less employed, but their introduction has not been as universal as at one time anticipated. See ELECTRIC TIME, p. 921. They are of two kinds,— electrical dials and electrical clocks. The electrical dial has no body belonging to it, but is connected by means of a wire with a standard clock at some other place. An apparatus is also provided for sending a galvanic current through the wire at certain regular intervals of time. By this means the dial-hands are made to leap over a small portion of their compass whenever a current is transmitted through the wire; and the time-valve of the movement is marked by the figures on the dial. An electric clock, however, is one that carries with it its sources of power, and is independent of any wire connected with another place. — The consideration of portable time-keepers, and the trade in the U. States, are reserved for the head WATCHES.

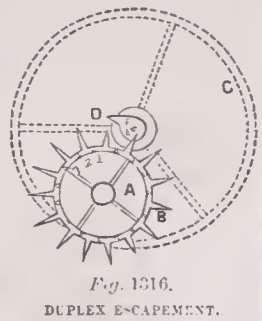


Fig. 1316.
DUPLEX ESCAPEMENT.

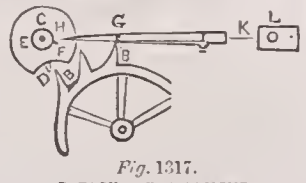


Fig. 1317.
DETACHED ESCAPEMENT.

Horom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *hōra*, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring time by.

Horomet'rical, *a.* [Fr. *horométrique*.] Pertaining or relating to horometry, or the measurement of intervals or divisions of time.

Horom'etry, *n.* The art or practice of measuring time.

Horop'ter, *n.* [Gr. *hōros*, limit, and *ōpter*, a beholder.] (*Optics.*) The surface of single vision corresponding to any given binocular parallax is thus named.

Hor'oscope, *n.* [Fr.; Gr. *hōroskopos* — *hōro*, and *skopeō*, to view or observe.] A diligent observation of the exact hour or time of a person's birth.

(*Astrol.*) A figure or scheme of the heavens from which to cast nativities: the point of the heavens arising above the eastern point of the horison at any given time when a prediction is to be made of a future event.

—A species of planisphere, invented by Jean Paduanus. *Webster.*

—A synopsis or conspectus of the duration of the days and nights at all places.

Hor'oscoper, Horos'copist, *n.* One versed in horoscopy; an astrologer.

Horoscop'ic, Horoscop'ical, *a.* Relating or pertaining to horoscopy.

Horos'copist, *n.* See HOROSCOPER.

Horos'copy, *n.* [See HOROSCOPE.] Aspect of the planets at the time of one's birth. — The pretended art or practice of predicting future events by the disposition of the stars or planets.

Hor'relstown, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Mifflin co., about 14 m. W.S.W. of Lewistown.

Hor'rent, *a.* [Lat. *horrens* — *horreo*. See HORROR.] Bristled; standing erect as bristles; pointing upward.

Horrible, (*hŏr'ri-bl,*) *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *horribilis*, from *horreō*.] Exciting, or calculated to excite horror; dreadful: frightful; fearful; awful: terrific; hideous; horrid; shocking; as, a *horrible* sight, a *horrible* catastrophe, a *horrible* story.

Hor'ribleness, *n.* State of being horrible; qualities exciting horror; dreadfulness; awfulness; hideousness; fearfulness.

Hor'ribly, *adv.* In a manner excitive of fear or horror; dreadfully; terribly; hideously; shockingly; as, he is *horribly* afraid of ghosts.

Hor'rid, *a.* [Lat. *horridus*. See HOARSE.] That does or may excite horror; frightful; hideous; dreadful; awful; shocking; — hence, anything highly disgusting, offensive, or disagreeable; as, a *horrid* crime. — Rough; ragged; shaggy; bristling; prickly.

"*Horrid* with fern, and intricate with thorn." —*Dryden.*

Hor'ridly, *adv.* In a manner to occasion or excite horror; fearfully; dreadfully; shockingly; as, he was *horridly* nervous after his debauch.

Hor'ridness, *n.* The qualities that do or may excite horror; hideousness; dreadfulness; enormity; as, "the *horridness* of the act." — *Hammond.*

Horrif'ic, *a.* [Lat. *horrificus*. See HOARIFY.] Exciting horror; causing terror; dreadful; frightful; hideous.

"Jaws *horrific* arm'd . . . the direful shark." — *Thomson.*

Hor'rify, *v. a.* [*Lat. horror*, and *facio*, to make.] To make horrible; to strike with horror; to shock with terror; as, he *horrified* her delicate sensibilities in alluding to legs.

Horripila'tion, *n.* [Lat. *horripilatio*.] (*Med.*) General chilliness, preceding fear, and accompanied with bristling of the hairs over the body.

Hor'ror, *n.* [Fr. *horreur*; Lat. *horror* — *horreō*, to stand on end, to bristle.] A standing on end or erect, as hair or bristles; a bristling: roughness: stiffness. (R.)

—An excessive degree of fear, or a painful emotion which makes a person tremble: terror; a shuddering with fear: terror, accompanied with hatred.

"A trembling *horror* in our souls we find." — *Davies.*

—That may excite horror, dread, or fear; dreadful thoughts; distressing scenes; dreariness; gloom; pangs of conscience.

"I have supp'd full with *horrors*." — *Shaks.*

(*Med.*) A shuddering or chilliness preceding fear; horripilation. *Dunglison.* — *The horrors*, delirium-tremens; mania-a-potu; the blue-devils; — a morbid state of the nervous system, brought on by excessive drinking, or by the habitual use of narcotics, &c.

Hor'ror-stricken, *a.* Struck or confounded with horror.

Hor'ry, in *S. Carolina*, an extreme E. district adjoining N. Carolina on the N.E., and washed by the Atlantic Ocean on the S.E. border; *area*, about 1,200 sq. m. *Rivers.* Waccamaw, Great and Little Pedee rivers. *Surface*, low, and in some places marshy; *soil*, not very fertile. *Cap.* Conwayborough. *Pop.* about 9,000.

Hor'sa, a Saxon prince, the brother of Hengist, and one of the founders of the kingdom of Kent. He was killed in the battle at Eaglesford, now Aylesford, 455.

Hors-de-combat, (*or-de-kong'ba.*) [Fr., out of the battle.] Disabled from fighting; as, our regiment had a fifth of its number placed *hors-de-combat*.

Horse, *n.* [A. S. *hors;* Fris. *hars, hors;* O. Ger. *hros*, from Sansk. *hrêsh*, to neigh.] (*Zoöl.*) The *Equus caballus*, an animal of the fam. *Equidæ*, a branch of quadrupeds distinguished by a single digit and hoof on each foot. Although, however, the *Equidæ* possess but one developed toe, there are on each side of the metacarpus and metatarsus joints two small rudimentary processes which represent lateral toes. The system of the dentition of the family is represented by the following formula:

$$\text{Incisors } \frac{6}{6}, \text{ canines, } \frac{\text{I—I}}{\text{I—I}}, \text{ molars } \frac{\text{7—7}}{\text{6—6}}; \text{ total 42.}$$

Of the three great divisions into which the *Equidæ* are separated, — namely, the horse, the ass, the zebra, — the former is the largest, the most docile, the most valuable, and, finally, more fully distributed over the surface of the globe, than any of the others. That the horse existed prior to the Flood, the researches of geologists afford the most satisfactory evidence; for there is not a portion of Europe, Asia, Africa, or America, in which the fossil remains of this animal have not been discovered, mingled with the bones of the elephant, the hippopotamus, and the deer, as well as the mastodon, and other animals which have passed away from the surface of the earth. In most cases these fossils agree with the size of the horse which exists in the present day; but in South America the bones of horses of gigantic size have been exhumed. The first allusion to the horse occurs in the book of Genesis (xxxvi. 24), where it is said that Anah, son of Zibeon, found the mules — the progeny of the ass and the horse — in the wilderness, as he fed the asses of his father. From the remains of Grecian art and writings, we find, also, that the horse was used for chariot-races, and other purposes, about 1450 B. C., from which date it became more and more employed for the use of man. It is questionable whether, in the present day, there exist any real wild horses, as those which are so called have been proved, in the case of America, to have been the descendants of horses let loose by the Spaniards; and those of Asia are but the progeny of horses which have escaped from the haunts of civilization. Both fore and hind legs of the horse have, on the inner side, an oval, horny, wrinkled plate, called a wart, sallender, or chestnut. The canine teeth are wanting in mares. The sense of touch, in general, is extremely delicate; the tongue soft; the upper lip capable of elongation and considerable mobility; and the senses of taste and hearing well developed and very acute. The eyes are large, and the sight capable of distinguishing objects at night; while the sense of smell is so fine, that horses which run in a wild state are said to be able to scent their enemies at the distance of more than a league. The skin is generally covered with a coat of short hair, smooth in summer, and becoming rough and much more elongated during the winter season. The best of the wild Asiatic horses are those which inhabit the northern slopes of the mountains of the Caucasus. The principal varieties of these, according to Pallas, are, — first, the "moustachioed" horse, characterized by numerous strong bristles on the upper lip; next, the "woolly horse," a Russian variety, covered with a crisp woolly hair, and common among the Baschkirs; thirdly, a "naked" or hairless horse, which is found among the valleys of Tartary, by the natives of which it is kept always clothed; and, lastly, a variety delineated by Johnston, in which a sort of woolly mane is continued from the neck along the back, right down to the tail, which specimen Pallas asserts that he saw among the Buracti. The wild horses appear to be free from nearly all those diseases and ills which prove such a burden to the domestic breed. They are generally of a pale or grayish-brown color, with brown mane and tail, and a whitish muzzle, which subsides into a black color about the mouth. They are less in size than the domestic horse, and have a larger head, larger ears, hoofs more contracted, and the mane more erect, while the tail is much shorter. They do not wander beyond the 50th degree of north latitude. They generally move about in droves, headed by a large gray or black stallion, who constitutes himself the leader. On the Pampas of South America they are exceedingly abundant, and the Guachos, a semi-civilized race of men, live among them. Their mode of capturing and breaking-in these horses is very curious. The *capitar*, or chief, mounted on a powerful steady horse, rides into the *corral* (a large space inclosed by an impregnable boundary of wooden stakes, into which herds of wild horses are driven by the Indians), and, picking out the animal to be broken in, throws his lasso over his head, and drags him to the gate. For some few moments the idea in the horse is an unwillingness to lose his companions, but when once out of the gate of the corral, he endeavors to escape over the plains; but a timely check of the lasso stops him. The peons then run after him, and throw a lasso over his four legs, and by a jerk throw him on the ground. In an instant a Guacho seats himself on his head, and cuts off the whole of his mane, while another cuts the hair from the end of the tail, in order to show that the animal has once been mounted. They then put a piece of hide in his mouth to serve for a bit, and a strong hide halter on his head; the Guacho who is to mount him next arranges his spurs, which are unusually long and sharp, and while the two peons hold down the horse, he girths on the saddle very tightly. He then jumps into the saddle, and the other men giving the horse his head, the rider grasps the halter and prepares for action. At first the animal jumps about, sometimes with all four of his legs off the ground at once; but the spurs of the Guacho soon set him going, and off he gallops, doing everything he possibly can to unseat his rider. After galloping him about, and flogging him until every bit of spirit seems taken out of him, the Guacho rides back slowly to the corral, and the horse, so lately unruly, is quite tamed, and fit for domestic use. Immense quantities of the skin of the horse are exported annually from South America. The horse is naturally an herbivorous animal, as his thin muscular lips, with his compressed mouth and sharp incisor teeth, are well fitted for seizing and cropping various species of grass. In a domesticated state, however, he is obliged to eat other and harder food, as oats and corn; and for this a provision is made by nature, who supplies him with a peculiar adaptation of the bones of the face, by means of which the horse can comminute and grind down his food better than carnivorous animals. As the teeth of a horse indicate his age, as well as being distinguished for their adaptation for masticating purposes, it will be necessary to give them some slight consideration. The colt is generally dropped with the first and second molar and grinding teeth apparent. When eight days old, the two incisor teeth (central) come out, and in the next five or six weeks he has the two next incisor teeth supplied. In three months' time these teeth will all be uniform, and a third grinder appears; and, after the colt has attained his eighth month, the third nipper

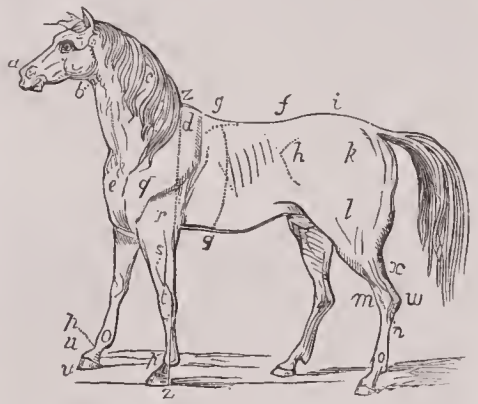


Fig. 1318.

a, Muzzle. *b*, Gullet. *c*, Crest. *d*, Withers. *e*, Chest. *f*, Loins. *g g*, Girth. *h*, Hip or ilium. *i*, Croup. *k*, Haunch or quarters. *l*, Thigh. *m*, Hock. *n*, Shank or cannon. *o*, Fetlock. *p*, Pastern. *q*, Shoulder-bone or scapula. *r*, Elbow. *s*, Fore-thigh or arm. *t*, Knee. *u*, Coronet. *v*, Hoof. *w*, Point of hock. *x*, Hamstring. *z z*, Height.

above and below, on each side, will appear, and the colt will be found furnished with his full complement of front teeth. These teeth are provided with an elevated cutting edge of enamel, and this edge is bent inwards and over the tooth, so as to produce a sort of cavity or depression behind it, which constitutes *the mark:* it is gradually worn down by chipping the grass, and is at length totally obliterated. By the degree in which this mark is effaced, we are enabled to judge of the age of the animal. It may also be added that the deciduous teeth are lost in the order of their acquisition; the two middle incisors of both the upper and lower jaws being displaced between the second and third years. A three-year-old colt has the permanent middle incisors above the gum, but not on a level with the adjoining deciduous incisors; these are also characterized by a large deep groove containing a black substance crossing transversely the working edge of the corner of the tooth, and the sixth grinder is also coming into place. At four years the sixth grinder is on a level with the others, the third deciduous grinder is shed, and the mark is fainter. At six years the fissure on the middle incisors is worn away, but the discoloration still exists; at seven years the mark is worn away from the four middle incisors in both jaws; and at eight years the mark will be found gone from all the lower incisors, and ceases to afford any indication of the age of the animal. It may be added, that these marks are sooner worn away in a stall-fed horse (in consequence of its eating more oats and harder substances) than one at grass; and also that they are sometimes prematurely worn away in a "crib-biter." The mare goes with young upward of eleven months, and foals standing. The age to which horses would reach, if untouched by disease, is not correctly known; many have exceeded thirty and even forty years, but the majority arrive at their end before they have attained their ninth or tenth year. The first change which domestication makes in this animal is in increasing the bulk of his trunk in comparison with his head and limbs; and of all varieties this change is more observed in the Arabian than any other. The head is not only proportionately smaller, but is remarkable for the breadth and squareness of the forehead, the shortness and fineness of the muzzle, prominence and brilliancy of the eyes, and the smallness of the ears. The neck of the Arabian horse is long and arched, and beautifully

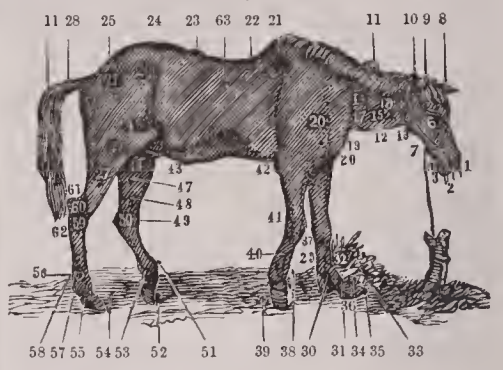


Fig. 1319. — A HORSE AFFECTED WITH 63 DISEASES.

1 Glanders. 2 Slabbering. 3 Parrot-mouth. 4 Lower jaw, fistula. 5 Upper jaw, fistula. 6 Blind. 7 Jaw, fistula. 8 Lopped ears. 9 Rabbit ears. 10 Poll evil. 11 Mange. 12 Deer or Goat neck. 13 Fistulous parotid duct. 14 Swelling of the glands. 15 Enlargement of the vein. 16 Enlargement of the parotid glands. 17 Fistula of the vein. 18 Worm-bowls. 19 Abscess on the breast. 20 Enlargement of the chest. 21 Fistula of the withers. 22 Hollow back. 23 Saddle tumor. 24 Roach back. 25 Lowering back. 26 Hip-shot. 27 Wasting of muscle. 28 Rat-tail. 29 Sprain of the back tendons. 30 Splint. 31 Wind galls. 32 Enlargement of fetlock. 33 Side bone. 34 Ring-bone. 35 Ox foot. 36 Quarter crack. 37 Swelling of knee. 38 Stiff joints. 39 Contraction of the hoof. 40 Enlargement of pastern. 41 Weak joint. 42 Tumor on elbow. 43 Rupture. 44 Rupture of scrotum. 45 Rupture in flank. 46 Dislocated Stifle. 47 Farcy. 48 Inflammation of lymphatics. 49 Sellenders. 50 Spavin. 51 Knuckling. 52 Ring-bone. 53 Contraction. 54 Flat foot 55 Quitter. 56 Scratches. 57 Sprained joints. 58 Wind galls. 59 Blood Spavin. 60 Thorough-pin. 61 Capped hock. 62 Curb. 63 Saddle-galls.

joined to the chest; the withers are high, and the shoulder-blade has its proper inclination backwards; while the fineness of his legs and the oblique position of the pasterns might be supposed by the uninitiated to lessen his apparent strength: but the leg, although small, is deep, and composed of bone of the densest character. Besides, the tendons are sufficiently distinct from the bone, and the starting muscles of the fore-arm and the thigh indicate that he is fully capable of accomplishing many of those feats which the wandering Bedonins and Arabs of the desert relate of their horses. The Arabian horse generally stands in height fourteen hands two inches. The Barb is another variety of the horse, and is smaller than the Arabian, which, however, it eclipses in general excellence, although it has not the Arabian's unflagging speed and spirit. The Persian horse is larger than the last-mentioned variety, and is more adapted for warlike purposes than for speed and endurance. The East India horse is from fourteen to fifteen hands high, and is remarkable for a want of bone below the knee, and a fulness of the hocks, which places it far below the Arabian in the scale of excellence. The Burman horse is very small, but spirited and strong; he is generally about 12 hands high. The Tartar horse is of moderate size, but full of spirit, and very bold, active, and muscular. The flesh of this horse is a frequent article of food among the Tartars, who also regularly employ the milk of their mares for domestic purposes. The Spanish horse formerly bore a considerable resemblance to the Arabian, in consequence of an admixture of their blood; but the breed has now become much deteriorated. The Flemish horse is a large muscular animal, strongly and beautifully formed. It is very hardy, and able to endure the service of military campaigns better than any other horses. It furnishes also the best blood for draught-horses. The English have paid the most attention to the breeding of horses, and have surpassed all other nations in the one quality of speed. The principal varieties of the English *H.* are: the Road-*H.*, the Coach-*H.*, and the Race-*H.* With regard to the hackney, or *road-horse*, Mr. Youatt says: "he should be a hunter in miniature, with these exceptions: his height should rarely exceed 15 hands and an inch; he will be more strong and more pleasant for general work below that standard; he certainly should be of a more compact form than the hunter, and have more bulk according to his height. It is of essential consequence that the bones beneath the knee should be deep and flat, and the tendon not tied in: the pastern should be short, and although oblique or slanting, far less so than that of the race-horse or hunter. The foot is a matter of the greatest consequence in a hackney; it should be of a size corresponding with the bulk of the animal, neither too hollow nor too flat, open at the heels, and free from corns and thrushes. The fore-legs should be perfectly straight; the back should be straight and short, yet sufficiently long to leave comfortable room for the saddle between the shoulders and the *huck*, without pressing on either; the road-horse should also be high in the forehead, round in the barrel, and deep in the chest." According, also, to Mr. Youatt, the origin of the better class of *coach-horse* is the Cleveland bay, which breed is confined principally to Yorkshire and Durham. Another breed of horses is termed the "Suffolk punch," from its round punchy form, which is supposed to have originated from a cross between a Norman battle-horse and a Suffolk cart-mare; this, however, is only a supposition. According to our author, it was "the very horse to throw his whole weight in his collar, with sufficient activity to do it effectually, and

hardihood to stand a long day's work." The best *draught-horses*, of which so many splendid specimens are exhibited in brewers' wagons, are produced by a cross between a Suffolk punch and a Flemish mare. The fleetest var. is the English *race-horse* (Fig. 1320), the breed of which is traced back to an Arabian stallion introduced into this country by a Mr. Darley; whence it was termed "the Darley Arabian." This horse was the sire of Flying Childers, and the great-grandsire of Eclipse, which latter horse ran a mile in one minute. — The horse inhabited America during the post-pliocene period, contemporaneously with the mastodon and megalonix; its fossil remains, chiefly molar teeth, have been so frequently found, chiefly in the Southern States, and have been so carefully examined by competent palæontologists, that no doubt can remain of the true existence of the horse in the Western World. There is no doubt, however, that it was unknown to the natives of America at the time of its discovery. America has taken advantage of the best breeds of the Old World, and can compete favorably with any country; her trotting-horses have no superior in their peculiar gate. See SUPT.



Fig. 1320. — THE RACE-HORSE.

Horse, *n.* The male of the equine kind — as opposed to the female, or *mare*. — A body of troops serving on horseback; mounted soldiers; cavalry; — used without the terminative plural; as, a regiment of *horse*, a squadron of light-*horse*. — In this sense formerly used in opposition to *foot*, as, by modern usage, *cavalry* in distinction from *infantry*.

(*Mil.*) In England, a wooden contrivance shaped in the form of a horse, for soldiers to ride upon by way of punishment. (Also termed a *timber-mare*.)

—A framework with legs, used as a prop or support for something; a rail; as, a clothes-*horse*.

(*Naut.*) A foot-rope to support the feet of seamen while leaning over a yard or boom to furl the sail. (Generally in the plural; as, the *horses*, or *horses of the yards*.) —Also, a rod or rope, along which the edge or the corner of a sail traverses by means of hanks. — Also, a large round bar of iron fixed in the head of a ship.

To take horse, to set out to ride on horseback; to be mounted for a journey. "I *took horse* to the Lake of Constance." (*Addison.*) — To be covered, as a mare; as, she *takes* the *horse* kindly.

(*Mining.*) To divide a vein into branches for a distance.

Horse, *v. a.* To furnish with a horse or horses; to mount on horseback. — To ride astride, as on horseback; to sit astraddle. — To take or carry on the back; as, "*horsing* a deer." (*Butler.*) — To place on the back, or on a wooden block for the punishment of flagellation; as, to *horse* a school-boy. — To cover, as a mare; as, she was *horsed* by a blood-stallion.

—*v. n.* To get on horseback; as, the lady was *horsed* with ease.

Horse'-ant, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of large ant; horse-emmet; *Formica rufa*.

Horse Artillery, *n.* (*Mil.*) See ARTILLERY CORPS.

Horse'back, *n.* The back of a horse. — The state of being mounted on a horse; posture of riding on a horse; expressed especially in the phrase *on horseback*.

"I've seen the French, and they can well *on horseback*." *Shaks.*

Horse'-ball, *n.* In veterinary surgery, a large pill, or bolus, administered as medicine to horses.

Horse'-balm, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CHELONIA.

Horse'-bean, *n.* A sort of small bean, used as food for horses.

Horse'-block, *n.* A block of wood or stone, placed as a convenience to assist persons in mounting and dismounting from a horse.

Horse'-boat, *n.* A boat or barge used in transporting horses over a river or other water. — A boat hauled along by horses; a kind of ferry-boat.

Horse'-boy, *n.* A stable-boy; a helper; a boy employed in tending and cleaning horses.

Horse'-breaker, (*-brāk'r.*) *n.* One who breaks in or tames horses, or educates them for draught or the saddle.

—A term brought into recent use in England to designate a lady-equestrian belonging to the demi-monde.

Horse'-car, *n.* A car on a railroad drawn by horses.

Horse'-cassia, (*-kāsh'ya,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) See CASSIA.

Horse'-chaunter, (*-chänt'er,*) *n.* One who cobbles up broken-winded or spavined horses, and passes them off as sound. (Cant)

Horse'-chestnut, (*-chĕs'nut,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) See ÆSCULUS.

Horse'-cloth, *n.* A covering for a horse; a rug.

Horse'-clothing, *n.* The equipments of a horse, consisting of a cloth cover, saddle, &c.

Horse'-coarser, *n* One who runs horses, or keeps horses for racing. (*Johnson.*) (R.)

—A dealer in horses — *L'Estrange*

Horse Cave, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Hart co.

Horse Creek, in *Alabama*, enters the Tombigbee River in Marengo co.

Horse Creek, in *Missouri*, enters the Sac River in Cedar co.

—A post-office of Barton co.

—A village of Dade co., abt. 150 m. S.W. of Jefferson City.

Horse Creek, in *N. Carolina*, enters the Neuse River in Wake co.

Horse Creek, in *N. Carolina*, a P.O. of Ashe co.

Horse'-cucumber, *n.* A large, green kind of cucumber.

Horse'-dealer, *n.* One who buys and sells horses; one who traffics in horseflesh.

Horse'-doctor, *n.* A veterinary surgeon; a farrier.

Horse'-drench, *n.* A dose of physic administered to a horse.

Horse'-dung, *n.* The excrement of horses.

Horse'-emmet, *n.* Same as HORSE-ANT, *q. v.*

Horse'-faced, (*-fāst,*) *a.* Having a long, lantlhern-jawed face.

Horse'-ferry, *n.* A ferry over which a horse-boat crosses.

Horse'flesh, *n.* A term applied to horses generally; as, he is a good judge of *horseflesh*.

Horse'-fly, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See ŒSTRIDÆ.

Horse'foot, *n.* (*Bot.*) See TUSSILAGO.

(*Zoöl.*) The King-crab or Horse-shoe, *Limulus Americanus*, a crustacean so called from its resemblance to the hoof of a horse.

Horse'-gentian, *n.* (*Bot.*) See TRIOSTEUM.

Horse'-guards, (*-gärds,*) *n. pl.* (*Mil.*) See GUARDS.

The Horse-Guards, (in England,) the name given to the head-quarters of the British army. It is situated in London, and takes its title from two mounted troopers of the "Royal Horse-Guards," who are posted as sentries at the entrance. It forms a distinct establishment from that of the *War Office*, the latter monopolizing the financial or legislative dept. of military affairs under the control of the Secretary-at-War, while the Horse-Guards has the executive charge under the orders of the commander-in-chief.

Horse'-hair, *n.* The long hair of horses, as that of the mane, tail, &c.

—*a.* Made of horse-hair; as, a *horse-hair* cushion, a *horse-hair* chignon.

Horse'head, in *Arkansas*, a village of Johnson co., abt. 90 m. W. of Clarksville.

Horse'head, in *Georgia*, a village of Macon co., abt. 45 m. S.S.W. of Macon.

Horse Head, in *Maryland*, a P.O. of Prince George co.

Horse'heads, formerly FAIRPORT, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Chemung co., abt. 6 m. N. of Elmira. *Pop.* abt. 5,000.

Horse Island, an islet off the coast of the co. Cork, Munster, Ireland.

Horse'-hoe, *n.* A hoe for cleaning a field by the aid of horses.

Horse'-jockey, *n.* A buyer or vender of horses; a horse-dealer.

Horse'-knop, (*-nop,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) See CENTAUREA.

Horse'-laugh, (*-läf,*) *n.* A loud, rude, boisterous laugh.

"A *horse-laugh*, if you please, at honesty. —*Pope.*

Horse'-leech, *n.* A large leech that bites horses.

"Like *horse-leeches* . . . the very blood to suck."—*Shaks.*

—A veterinary surgeon; a horse-doctor; a farrier.

Horse'-leechery, *n.* Farriery; art of veterinary surgery.

Horse'-litter, *n.* A litter suspended on poles between two horses.

Horse'ly, *a.* Possessing horse-like qualities; — applying to a horse, as *manly* to a man.

Horse'-mackerel, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Thynnus vulgaris*, a gigantic species of mackerel; or the blue-fish, *Temnodon salvador*.

Horse'man, *n.*; *pl* HORSEMEN. A rider on horseback; a mounted man; an equestrian; a man skilled in horsemanship or the manege.—A cavalry soldier; one who serves on horseback.—A variety of the pigeon kind.

Horse'manship, *n.* Act or art of riding; manege; practice of training and managing horses; equestrianism.

"And 'witch the world with noble *horsemanship*."—*Shaks.*

—The natural paces of the horse may be thus enumerated, in their proper order: — the walk, the trot, the gallop, the canter; and perhaps leaping may also be included, as it is undoubtedly a pace belonging to the horse, as to other saltatory animals. First, with reference to the walk, it is considered, when slow, to be the simplest of all paces; but when accelerated, even in the slightest degree, it is not so simple as imagined, for it is often intermixed with motions appertaining to other paces, by a successional displacement of the limbs, out of the more common course. It is stated by a writer in Blaine's "Encyclopædia of Rural Sports," with regard to the description of this mode of progression adopted by the horse, that he found that, supposing the off fore-leg to begin, it was immediately succeeded by the near hind one, but the off hind-leg seemed not to follow the fore-leg at the same time as before, *i. e.* that was in the walk of the pace which he had been previously noticing; but this was nothing more than the alteration of the form of the body, when either the one walk or the other took place. For when the off hind-leg began, it was succeeded by the off fore being lifted up, and when the off hind-leg was set down, the near hind-leg was lifted up. But the off fore and the near hind-legs seemed so connected together by the poise being on the same side, that it was the near hind-leg which appeared to begin the action. The poise being altered by the will of the horse, the off fore seemed to begin, and not to be succeeded by the off hind-foot being set down at the same time after it, as in the walk of the pace. The near hind-leg is in both paces (*i. e.* the common walk and the pacing walk) taken up after the off hind foot is set down, and when the off fore-foot is set down, the near fore-foot is taken up, to make room for the near hind-foot to be set down. In order to render the walk agreeable to the rider, it should be true; that is, it should be conducted by an harmonious and symmetrical elevation and depression or setting down of the feet. To walk fast requires great liberty in the angles of the limbs, but particularly so in the elevation of the fore-parts, and obliquity of the shoulders; a corresponding length and angularity in the hind legs is also requisite for the perfection of the pace. In the language of Blaine, the walk as a pace should be performed as harmoniously as any artificial cadence of the *manege*, and that whether it is quick or slow, each foot being dropped flat on the ground, and not, as is too often the case, the toe being placed first, and then the heel. The breaking of a horse will have much influence on his method of walking; the angles of his limbs will have much more; and not a little will depend on the hand of the rider. One horseman by seat and hand will force the horse to carry his head in the right place, and to elevate and extend his limbs, the one in unison with the other; and another rider, by his bad seat and coarse hand, will bring his horse to stop short and irregularly, and thus so mix the trot with the walk as to do little more than shuffle over the ground. The maximum of speed in the true walk of the horse is six miles an hour. There are few animals, however, that have accomplished this; and consequently, five miles per hour is a good rate of speed for a fast walker. The trot is the next pace after the walk, and it is always performed diagonally, the limbs being differently employed, according to the rate of progression, whether fast or slow. There are three varieties of the trot; namely, the moderate, the extended, and the running trot. In the moderate, or slow trot, the diagonal legs (as the off fore- and near hind-legs) are elevated, and replaced on the ground together; while the two other legs remain on the ground to support the weight of the horse and his rider. The extended trot of a horse and the run of a man are nearly identical in their manner of employing motive power, as the fore and hind diagonal legs acting in unison form themselves into a sole support, like the single leg of a man; the only difference being that the centre of motion is placed diagonally across it; by which means the superincumbent weight, although moving on two distinct members, produces but one effect. The space of ground usually gone over at each change of the limbs in the fast trot is a sufficient proof that a spring is made in the action, which tends to detach the horse, at one particular moment in the pace, completely from the ground; and that, mathematically speaking, the body is propelled through a space corresponding in ratio to the force employed to gain the impetus. The running-trot is often confounded with the darting or elongated trot, from a very erroneous impression that the method of procedure is identical; really, this pace is a compound of the true trot and the "amble," and it is not conducted diagonally, as the other varieties are. With regard to the gallop, it is stated by Blaine that it may be properly divided into three varieties, all effected, however, by a propulsive effort of the hind-quarters. Of gallops there are, — the racing, or gallop at full speed; the slow, or hand-gallop; and the canter; which latter, although treated as a separate pace of the horse, is really but a slow gallop. The first of these varieties, or the racing gallop, is nothing more than a succession of leaps. Simple as it is, it nevertheless cannot be commenced without the intervention of the slower gallop, in which one of the hinder legs is first advanced to establish a new centre, for it would require too great an effort to raise the fore parts at once from a state of rest by means of the loins, and to throw them forward at the first action to a considerable distance by means of the haunches and thighs. "In the extended gallop, the fore parts when raised are forced forwards by the alternate flexions and extensions of the angles of the hinder parts, and as both of the fore and both of the hind legs, in the racing gallop, become opposed to the ground in succession at the same moment, that is, as the two fore-feet beat the ground together and then the two hind, so it is evident that the gallop of full speed is nothing more than a repetition of leaps. Quickly as these leaps are repeated, yet the surface of ground passed over at each of them must necessarily be great to accomplish the pace at which the good racer goes. *Hambletonian*, in his match against *Diamond*, is said to have covered 83½ feet of ground in a second; and by the calculations of Mons. St. Bel, *Eclipse* covered 85 feet of ground in the same time when at the top of his speed." (*Blaine.*) The hand-gallop is a pace between the amble and the racing-gallop, and differs from both, from the fact of its not being performed diagonally, and from the limbs not being thrown out and contracted equally, one generally taking the lead, as it were, of the other, and being pushed further forward, while the other is more curved. The canter differs from the gallop in consequence of the movements of the legs, instead of being simultaneous, being directly the reverse. At no period of time is the animal wholly in the air, one of his legs being always touching the ground; and this it is that gives the pace its peculiar effect. When it is performed, say, on the right, the horse commences by first placing his off hind-leg a little beyond the other; at nearly the same instant he elevates the fore-hand and places first the near fore-leg on the ground, when the off, doubling over and beyond, is placed in an instant after it. In the next movement, the hind-legs are thrown in, and, while elevated, the off fore-leg is never elevated until the hinder ones are replaced on *terra-firma*. In order to insure the safety of progression of the horse, the Parthians used to place pieces of chalk and stones in the paths of their young horses, so as to accustom them to look to their steps, and to elevate their feet sufficiently; while the Romans tied clogs to the pasterns of their colts for a similar purpose. As *leaping* will be treated of in the

article HUNTING, enough has now been said with reference to the natural paces of the horse. It would be impossible to find out who was the first horseman; but there is little doubt that even in the remotest ages of antiquity, men were accustomed to mount their steeds, causing them to career along with that irresistible speed and endurance with which the genus *Equidæ* are so highly gifted. Good horsemanship seems more innate with Englishmen than with the natives of other countries in Europe, and it has always been considered as one of the corporeal accomplishments of a gentleman. There is a great difference between a regimental riding and that of a genuine sportsman, as the following distinction, taken from an article in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, will show: "The military seat approaches nearer than any other to that of the *manège*; and, by reason of the horse-soldier having, in general, but one hand to hold his bridle with, is one which gives him great command over his horse, without disturbing his seat. He sits well down in his saddle, or his fork, or twist, with his body erect, and in perfect equilibrium with his horse; his legs well stretched down the sides, with a firm pressure of the calves, as well as of the knees and thighs, and the feet firm in the stirrups. But it is not by any *one* of these aids that he becomes a good horseman. He must be in perfect unison, as it were, with his horse's actions and paces to maintain a good and graceful seat; and in proportion to the just balance of his body will he be able to have a steady hand, a point of vast importance to the dragoon. The importance of this balance, and keeping himself in a proper equilibrium with his horse, is increased by the fact of his not being allowed to rise to the horse's trot, and, therefore, requires a still finer use of the bridle-hand." To quote another authority: "The man who rides with the aid of the proper equilibrium," says Colonel Peters, "will, in case of necessity, know when to apply the strength he has retained with a steady, light hand, and govern every motion according as he finds it necessary for his purpose; play light with his own weight upon the saddle (by a gentle spring in the instep of both feet on the stirrups), with an easy pressure of both thighs, knees, and calves of the legs. When the horse jumps or plunges, then these aids are also requisite to keep the seat; but in an easy, steady pace *forward*, it is most particularly to be pointed out to a young man, and cannot be too often repeated, that to become an easy, elegant, or proper horseman, he must learn to ride with comfort and pleasure to his horse as well as to himself; he must learn to seek his balance from his hip upwards, to keep the body with a slight inclination backwards from the perpendicular, and balance himself thus gradually on his horse in all the different paces; which, of course, cannot be expected all at once. A man that rides by the force of his knees alone, shaking his arms and hands, although he rides his distance in the same period of time that the good rider would, yet he cannot be said to *ride* his horse, or to have any part of his body in the proper equilibrium; but the man who rides his horse with a light, steady hand, and elastic body (which, when disturbed even, has the power of restoring itself to its former seat), in unison with the horse's action, may be truly said to ride in the proper equilibrium." Mounting is the first step in horsemanship; and a certain precaution is necessary in this, as in everything pertaining to horses. The person must approach the animal by walking up to him on the left side, not directly in front, as this might alarm him and make him strike out. The rider is recommended by old writers on the subject to take the reins and the pommel of the saddle in his left hand, after having placed his left foot firmly in the stirrup, and by laying his right hand fast on the hinder part of the saddle, to vault into his seat. When mounted, the first thing to set about is the proper adjustment of the reins. If the horse is to be ridden with a single-bridle rein, the reins must be drawn with the rider's right hand through his left, until the horse's mouth has been placed equally on both sides, and then the left hand must be shut, allowing the little finger to separate the two reins. With a double-rein bridle the same must be done. "The bridle-reins should be held at a convenient length; for, if short, they will discompose the attitude of the body, by pulling the left shoulder forward; and they should be held with a firm grasp, dividing them, as before mentioned, with the little finger. When a horse pulls at his rider, he should advance his arm a little, but not the shoulder, towards the horse's head, raising his hand towards his breast, and the lower part of the palm rather than the upper; but he should not shorten the rein in his hand if he can command his horse without it, or be may lose the proper *appui*, or bearing of his mouth. Old writers recommend the bridle-hand to be held perpendicularly, the thumb being uppermost and placed on the bridle. Modern practice is in favor of the knuckles being uppermost. The perpendicular hand may do very well in the school, or with the severe bit of the highly-drilled dragoon-horse; but no man could ride a free-going race-horse over a course, or a hasty hunter over a country in that form." After due attention has been paid to the holding of the bridle, the *seat* must be the next consideration of the learner. A great improvement has been made in this respect, by substituting the long stirrup-leathers for the shorter ones which were formerly in vogue. With short stirrup-leathers the rider's seat is thrown back in the saddle, instead of keeping the central equipoise, and, consequently, his weight is thrown on the horse's loins, the weakest part in the body of the animal. The thighs are the most essential parts of a horseman, in giving him a good, firm seat, and on their form will depend the position of the knees, also important to the acquisition of a firm seat. The thighs should touch the saddle and the sides of the horse with their inner surface chiefly, and the knees and toes should not protrude too much. The toes should be turned a little outward and upward; for the toes being turned in, necessarily cramps the knees, and prevents the animal from exerting his strength. The manner in which the foot is placed in the stirrup varies considerably with different riders. "The soldier always, the rider for pleasure or on the road generally, rests on the ball of the foot, with a gentle play of the instep; but the man who rides after hounds, and the jockey when he rides a race, find it necessary to have the foot more home in the stirrup, with the toes turned a little upward, as well as a little outward. The advantages of all this are twofold. First, it gives them more power over their horses, by furnishing them with a more substantial fulcrum; and, secondly, to the man following hounds, it is a great security against the foot being chucked out of the stirrup, by the seat being disturbed in a leap, or from any of those causes which perpetually occur in crossing a country." As an easy seat



Fig. 1321.

(Fig. 1321) is most important to persons who are obliged, whether by necessity or pleasure, to ride many hours in succession on the road, the following rules should be carefully observed, in order to obtain the same: The rider should, in the first place, sit well down in the middle of the saddle, with just that length of stirrup-leather as will admit of the fork clearing the pommel of the saddle. The body of the rider should also incline forwards in the trot, as he thus furnishes a proper counter-balance to the movements of the horse; and, above all things, a steady seat must be maintained, as, unless such is the case, the latter will be incommoded in his pace and distressed beyond measure. (See HUNTING.)—"Nothing sets off the appearance of a horse and his rider more than a good saddle and bridle; nor does anything contribute more to the comfort and safety of the latter than a well-made roomy saddle, with spring-bars for the stirrup-leathers; stirrups rather heavy than otherwise, and sufficiently large for the feet."

Horse'-marten, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large bee, belonging to the genus *Bombus*.—See APIDÆ.

Horse'-meat, *n.* Fodder for horses; provender; forage.

Horse'-mill, *n.* A mill worked by a horse.

Horse'-milliner, *n.* One who furnishes fancy articles for the decoration of horses.

Horse'-mint, *n.* (*Bot.*) See MENTHA.

Horse'-mussel, *n.* A large kind of mussel.

Horse'-nettle, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SOLANUM.

Hor'sens, a seaport of Denmark, in Jütland, on the Horsens Fiord, 25 m. S.W. of Aarhuus, Lat. 55° 52′ N., Lon. 9° 52′ E. It has a fine harbor, and carries on a trade in corn and tallow. *Pop.* 5,500.

Horse'-play, *n.* Rough, rude, boisterous play.

"He is too much given to *horse-play* in his raillery."—*Dryden.*

Horse'-pond, *n.* A pool or pond for watering horses.

Horse'-power, *n.* (*Mech.*) The power of a single horse, or its equivalent power, which will raise from 30 to 33,000 lbs. avoirdupois one foot high per minute. As applied to steam-engines, it refers to the weight they are capable of raising to a given height in a given time. It has been proved by experiment that the heat expended in the vaporization of 34 lbs. of water per hour, will develop a force equal to 33,000 foot-pounds; and as it takes about 4 lbs. of coal per hour to vaporize that quantity of water, it follows that the heat developed by the burning of 4 lbs. of coal per hour, vaporizing during that time 34 lbs. of water, develops the same amount of force as that exercised by an average horse exerting his full strength at any ordinary work.

—A horse-engine; a machine worked by a horse or horses.

Horse'-race, *n.* A race by horses; a match of speed contested by horses.

Horse'-racing, *n.* (*Sports.*) The practice of running horses in matches for a certain stake or honorable trophy. This popular sport of the ancient Greeks and Romans may be said to have been revived in modern times as an English institution, from which people it has spread and become popularized over the principal countries of Europe, as well as in this country. We purpose under the head of TURF (*q. v.*) to give a succinct history of *H. R.*, and confine ourselves in this article to the training of horses intended therefor. The first thing which has to be attended to in the education of the racer, is *breaking-in* the colt: and this is commenced generally when the animal is about twelve months old. The great points to be aimed at in this rudimentary system of education are, to command obedience and inspire confidence; for if these are not well grounded into the colt at an early age, his future career will meet with many obstacles. The application of the cavesson is the first active restraint applied to all colts, whether destined for the turf or not; but with racers the colts are generally *booted* first, in order to prevent them from rubbing their legs together while *lounging*. The colt is bitted, and a long halter attached to the front part of the nose-strap, which the trainer holds in his hand, while a lad walks behind the animal with a whip, and urges him on by cracking it, without, however, whipping him. In three or four days, when they go boldly and freely at full length of the rein each way in the lounge, for fifteen or twenty minutes, having by degrees been brought to this pace and time of lounging, the mouthing-bits, rollers, and cruppers may be put on; and when the colt has become accustomed to them, the saddling him is the next step to be gained. For the first time this operation requires the greatest caution and care; the girths should not be drawn tight, and the stirrups should not be left hanging loose; while the *bearing up* of the bridle should be gradual, and *reining back* must not be too roughly pressed on the colt, by way of suppling his shoulders and giving sensation to the mouth. Mounting him should be only very carefully attempted, and when he seems to be quite at home with the saddle on his back; and the colt should be familiar with the person who first essays to *back him*. In Darvill's work "on training," it is truly stated that the giving a good mouth to the young racer must be thus undertaken: "To accomplish it requires a light hand in the application of the pressure with the bit in the colt's mouth. It should be done by the rider's giving and taking by gentle pulls, and thereby keeping the colt's mouth alive to the pressure of the bit. The rider should occasionally gently press the calves of his legs and heels to the colt's sides, to urge him on and up to the bit, pulling him up, and letting him stand for a few moments, and then reining him back a little, and again moving him forward, teaching him to turn and go in any direction that may be required of him; treating him at the same time with kindness." It is only by patience and gentleness that the colt can thus be trained properly; and when the mouth is very hard, a check-rein is sometimes necessary. Colts must be early accustomed to crowds, and all sorts of noises and bustling, in order to obviate any tendency they may have to starting. Blaine, in the *Encyclopædia of Rural Sports*, remarks, that "the full breaking of horses, however, at periods so early as is now not uncommon, has laid the foundation of the deterioration so complained of among the breeds in general. Nevertheless, as the habit is fixed, we also are forced to recommend that a very early handling of all colts may be a common practice. They should also, when yearlings, be accustomed to wear a head-stall, and, occasionally, a surcingle, that they may be led about, to inspire them with confidence, and teach them obedience. It would likewise be prudent to supple them thus early, by a little lounging in a circle; but, further than this, were the horses only concerned, we would not recommend; indeed, were the real welfare of our blood-breeds consulted, instead of two-year olds being brought to the starting-post, none would appear there before they had seen at least four summers; and if five had passed over their heads, it would be better for themselves." The training of race-horses depends naturally on their age, condition, and constitution; and the processes by which they are rendered capable of racing vary accordingly. A four- or five-year old must be trained so as to be able to run a course of from two to four miles; therefore, such a horse must in his exercises be habituated to go, at a good telling pace, a much longer distance than that which he will be obliged to do when he comes to the post. If he be deprived of the good training made commensurate with the length of the course he will have to run, he cannot obviously be expected to continue at a winning pace any considerable distance. It is also highly important that he should have his training-sweats and gallops carried up to the time of his going to the post. If he is a hearty feeding horse, not a sweat must be lost, as, if so, he would be found to have superfluous flesh on the day of the race, which would consequently incapacitate him for his trial. The careful trainer will also calculate what flesh best supports a horse, some horses being able to perform well under a load, and others not, unless nearly skin and bone. According to the authority quoted, training exercises for race-horses are confined to walking, cantering, and galloping; trotting forming no part of turf-practice. Early in the morning, the horses having been rubbed over and combed, each being mounted by a boy, the whole are ridden out of the stable in their body-clothes and hoods, into the stable-yard, where they continue to walk round and round as long as it is thought necessary to steady the colts, and settle the saddles to their backs, which it is very necessary to do to prevent the vice of kicking from growing on them. In very bad weather the court-yard is often the limit of their exercise; but at all other times they proceed to the ground, or "tar-gallop," where they walk for a longer or shorter period, in proportion to their fitness for light or strong work. Sweatings are important agents in training, as by this process the body of the horse is relieved from all unnecessary matter; they promote speed by

lightening the body, and give increased endurance by clearing the air-vessels. The process by which this is done is to envelop the horse in blankets and heavy clothes, and start him into a canter; after which he is stripped and rubbed down, and his clothes resumed. Racers are generally clipped once in the winter; but if their coats are extremely rough, the process is repeated a second time. So much for the horse itself; but as one or two other incidental circumstances are connected with horse-racing, the jockey may be mentioned next. According to "Nimrod," he should "possess the following not every-day qualifications:—considerable bodily power in a very small compass; much personal intrepidity; a kind of habitual insensibility to provocation, bordering upon apathy, which no efforts of an opponent in a race can get the better of; and an habitual check to the tongue. Exclusive of the peril with which the actual race is attended, his profession lays a heavy tax on the constitution. The jockey must at all times work hard; but, the hardest of all tasks, he must work upon an empty stomach. During his preparation for the race, he must have the abstinence of an Asiatic; indeed, it too often happens that at meals he can only be a spectator,—we mean during the period of his wasting. To sum up all, he has to work hard, and deprive himself of every comfort, risking his neck into the bargain,—and for what? Why, in England for $25 if he wins, and $15 if he loses a race. The famous Pratt, the jockey of the no less famous *Gimcrack*, rode eleven races over the Beacon course in one day, making, with returning to post on his back, a distance of eighty-eight miles in his saddle." In riding a race, the length which the man rides should be so regulated that he should be able to stand easily in his stirrups, so as not to be so much raised above the saddle that the bridle is required as a means of support. Just before a race commences, the horses are ushered forth from their stables, and brought up to the "paddock" with their clothes on, when the business of stripping and saddling is commenced; and few things take the eye of the spectator more than the smallness and lightness of the jockeys' saddles, some of which weigh barely two pounds. A four pound saddle is generally preferred by light weights, although a seven-pound saddle is often the favorite with some race-riders. All racing-saddles are made of the very best materials, in order to avert any evil consequences which might accrue both to the horse and his rider from the accidental slipping of a strap or the rupture of a girth, or similar casualties. The horses after being saddled are mounted by their jockeys, who take a preliminary canter to get them in heat for the forthcoming race. They are then pulled up and ranged in a line at the starting-post, from which they go off at the signal given by the starter, who drops a flag for the purpose. As some horses are restless and uneasy, a reasonable indulgence is given by the judge for "false starts," and the whole batch are called back to the post and started once more. In a short course the speed is generally husbanded until the finish, when the jockeys go to work with spur and whip to make the most of their various chances. In a long race, however, of three or four miles, if a jockey is mounted on an aged horse, and the rest of the competitors on two- or three-year olds, he generally puts forth the best speed at first, in consequence of his own horse being able to last twice the distance that the others can, and when they are exhausted he is able to go in to win, on account of the superior endurance of the animal which he bestrides.

Horse'-radish, *n.* (*Bot.*) See COCHLEARIA.

Horse'-radish Tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) *Moringa pterygosperma.*

Horse'-railroad, *n.* See TRAM-WAY.

Horse'-rake, *n.* (*Agric.*) A tool, of the toothed kind, of various sizes and forms, used for different agricultural purposes, and worked by horses. The drag-rake, in its simplest form, is merely a long cross-head with a row of teeth placed in it. In some these are straight; they are, however, generally bent, with their points projecting forwards. Rakes of this kind are used on fallows to remove the stones, and act as a harrow in getting together the rubbish. In harvest-time they are sometimes used as an ordinary rake, to collect the loose corn which may have escaped from the scythe or sickle.

Horse'-riding, *n.* The art or practice of equestrianism.

Horse'-run, *n.* A contrivance for drawing up loaded wheelbarrows, by a horse, from deep excavations, for railroads, canals, &c.— *Worcester.*

Horse'-shoe, (*-shōō,*) *n.* A semi-circular plate of iron nailed to a horse's hoof, to serve as a shoe.
—Anything formed after the manner of a horse-shoe.
—*a.* Having the shape of a horse-shoe; as, a *horse-shoe* arch.

Horse'shoe-head, *n.* (*Med.*) A disease in infants in which the sutures of the skull are too open; — opposed to *headmould-shot.* — *Todd.*

Horse'shoe-vetch, Horse'-vetch, *n.* (*Bot.*) See HIPPOCREPIS.

Horse'-shoeing, *n.* Act or art of shoeing horses.

Horse'-stealer, Horse'-thief, *n.* A thief who abstracts horses and makes away with them.

Horse'-stinger, *n.* See DRAGON-FLY.

Horse'-sugar, (*-shoog'ar,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) See SYMPLOCOS.

Horse'-tail, *n.* (*Bot.*) See EQUICETACEÆ.
—A Turkish standard symbolizing a degree of rank.

Horse'-tamer, *n.* One who subdues wild, intractable horses; a horse-breaker; as, Rarey, the *horse-tamer.*

Horse'-thistle, (*-this'l,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) A name sometimes given to plants of the genus CNICUS, *q. v.*

Horse'-tongue, (*-tŭng,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) See RUSCUS.

Horse'town, in *California*, a post-village of Shasta co., about 8 m. S. of Shasta.

Horse'-trainer, *n.* One who trains horses; one who practises the manege.

Horse'-trough, (*-trawf,*) *n.* A cistern or drinking-place for horses; as, to duck a person in a *horse-trough.*

Horse'-vetch, *n.* (*Bot.*) See HORSESHOE-VETCH.

Horse'-way, Horse'-road, *n.* A bridle-road; a way which is accessible to horses.

Horse'-weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of plants, genus ERIGERON, *q. v.*

Horse'-whip, *n.* A whip for striking or driving horses.
—*v. a.* To strike, lash, or flog with a horse-whip; as, I *horse-whipped* the scoundrel within an inch of his life.

Horse'-whipping, *n.* Flagellation with a horse-whip; —hence, any castigation with a lash or thong; as, he deserves a *horse-whipping.*

Horse'woman, *n.*; *pl.* HORSEWOMEN, *n.* A female who rides on horseback; a lady-rider; an equestrienne.
"My lady was the best *horsewoman* that ever topped a bull-finch." — *Peyton.*

Horse'-worm, *n.* A bot; a worm to which horses are liable.

Hor'sham, a town of Sussex co., on the Arun, 26 m. N.E. of Chichester. *Manuf.* Linens, cottons, and indigo blue. *Pop.* 6,700.

Hor'sham, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village and township of Montgomery co., about 10 m. E. by N. of Norristown; *pop.* of township, about 1,800.

Hortation, (*hor-tā'shon.*) *n.* [Lat. *hortatio.*] Act of giving advice; exhortation; encouraging counsel; hortatory precept.

Hor'tative, *a.* [Lat. *hortativus.*] Advisory; preceptative; giving counsel or exhortation.
—*n.* An exhortation or exordium calculated to incite and encourage.

Hor'tatory, *a.* [From Lat. *hortor, hortatus,* to urge, to incite.] Bestowing exhortation, advice, or precept; stimulating; inciting; encouraging; heartening; as, a *hortatory* speech.

Hor'ten, a town of Norway, prov. Aggerhuis, on the Gulf of Christiana, 32 m. S. of Christiana. It is the station of the Norwegian naval fleet, and furnishes hence employment to the inhabitants in the various details of ship-building. The arsenal of the government is located here. *Pop.* 3,600.

Hortense, EUGENIE DE BEAUHARNAIS, daughter of Josephine, the consort of Napoleon I., and of the Vicomte de Beauharnais, her first husband, was B. at Paris, 1783, and married to Louis Bonaparte, the brother of Napoleon, in 1802. The match had been desired by the consul for political reasons, and it proved a most unhappy one. In 1806, *H.* became queen-consort of Holland, and about a year afterwards was separated from her husband after giving birth to three sons:—1. NAPOLEON CHARLES, who died in infancy, and whose intended adoption by Napoleon was refused by Louis. 2. NAPOLEON LOUIS, who was baptized by the pope Pius VII., and instead of attaining the high destiny proposed for him, was killed in an insurrection at Romagna, 1832; and 3. LOUIS NAPOLEON, the present emperor of the French. On the divorce of her mother, Josephine, Queen *H.* joined her in her retirement at Malmaison, and after her death, in 1814, so soon followed by the fall of Napoleon, became an unprotected and calumniated wanderer, until her residence was fixed at Augsburg by the king of Bavaria. D. Oct. 5, 1837. Her disposition was modest and retiring; her influence at the court of Napoleon was generously exercised in favor of the distressed, and her affectionate solicitude for the emperor was fully manifested after the disaster of Waterloo. *H.* was duchess of St. Leu in virtue of a settlement made by the allies between the first fall of Napoleon and the Hundred Days.

Horten'sius, QUINTUS, a celebrated Roman orator, B. B. C. 114, who, till his great rival Cicero, bore away the palm, and eclipsed all others in the grace and splendor of his eloquence. He was elegant in his style, and acute in the conception and distribution of his matter. He held many civil and military offices; was made consul 69 B. C.; was Cicero's colleague as augur; and D., immensely rich, B. C. His works are unfortunately lost. — His daughter Hortensia inherited his eloquence, and when the Roman women were required to render an oath on account of their property, she pleaded the cause of her sex with such force, that the decree was annulled.

Hor'ticultor, *n.* [From *hortus,* garden, and *cultor,* cultivator.] A person who cultivates a garden.

Horticult'ural, *a.* Relating or pertaining to garden-culture.

Hor'ticulture, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *hortus,* garden, and *colo,* I till.] In its most extensive signification, the cultivation of esculent vegetables, fruits, and ornamental plants, and the formation and management of rural scenery for the purposes of utility and embellishment. The principles upon which the art of *H.* depends are borrowed from the general sciences. For the facts and theories of vegetable physiology it is indebted to botany; for assistance in regard to the nature of soils and manures, to chemistry; and for a knowledge of many circumstances affecting garden-labor, to meteorology. Until lately, *H.* was practised and treated superficially,—hence it advanced slowly. But in recent times it has progressed rapidly, since it has been placed on a strictly scientific basis; and a close adherence to the laws of vegetable physiology has taken the place of the prejudices of former times. In the article GARDENING will be found a history of that branch of rural economy, considered as an art of design and taste. In this article the three great divisions of *H.*—fruit, kitchen, and flower garden—will be more particularly alluded to. In many works on *H.*, fruits and culinary vegetables are treated as inseparable; but it is best in practice, especially where high culture is attempted, to keep the kitchen-garden distinct from the fruit-garden. This systematic arrangement, however, applies more particularly to large establishments, where order and system are leading features. In forming gardens of this sort, great attention is required to the size and situation. Ground having a gentle inclination towards the S. is considered very desirable. On such a slope the greatest possible benefit is derived from the sun's rays, and the process of draining is easily effected. Shelter is another object especially necessary. Either natural rising grounds, or masses of trees, supply the shelter required; but the latter should not be nearer than 150 or 200 feet. The purpose of such screens is to break the force of the winds. Water is one of the most important elements in vegetation, and it is "the life and soul of a garden." In form, gardens are generally either square or oblong, and ought to be protected by an outer boundary, formed by a sunk wall or ha-ha, surrounded by a hedge and low wire fence on its inner side. Peaches, apricots, hardy grapes, and most of the delicate French and Flemish pears, require walls for their production in the N. States. Walls facing the S. are set apart for the more tender kinds of fruit-trees, while the E. and W. walls are set apart for fruits of a more hardy character. These walls are made either of brick or stone, but brick is preferable on account of its more perfect adaptation to fruit-trees. A considerable portion of the wall facing the south is usually covered in with glazed structures, called hot-houses or forcing-houses. (See FORCING, HOT-HOUSE.) In many cases, the houses for ornamental plants are attached to these; but their position is properly in the flower-garden. The principal operations in the fruit-garden are propagation, planting, training, and protection of the blossom. Fruit-trees are propagated by seed, by layers, by grafting, and by budding. The process of laying is not much used in *H.*; but is occasionally employed as the means of dwarfing trees. It is thus described by Lindley: "Laying is nothing but striking from cuttings, which are still allowed to maintain their connection with the mother-plant by means of a portion at least of their stem." Apple and pear trees, and sometimes plum and cherry trees, are propagated by grafting. (See GRAFTING.) Most kinds of fruit-trees may be propagated by budding. The process consists in removing a portion of the bark from one tree and inserting it in a slit of the bark of another tree. A strong shoot is thrown out in the next spring, and to this the stock is headed down in the course of the summer. There are several other important divisions of this branch of *H.*; namely, the planting of fruit-trees, and the training of standard and wall trees, and, lastly, the culture of fruits. Although the fruit and kitchen gardens afford the most useful occupation to the horticulturist, the cultivation of flowers affords the most pleasing. At first, it is probable that flowers were confined to small portions, or borders in a garden, as is still the case in many old places. But with the advancement of the art, separate departments have been allotted to them, under the name of flower-gardens. Two varieties of flower-gardens have prevailed in England: one in which the ground is turf, with a variety of patterns cut out of it, and planted with flowers and shrubs; and another where the flower-beds are separated by gravel walks, without any turf. Flower-gardens being objects of pleasure, taste must be the guide in laying them out. In all ages, flowers have been universally cherished. The ancients paid particular attention to them, and they were in great request at the entertainments of the wealthy. They were scattered before the triumphal cars of conquerors, and formed the distinguishing symbol of many of the deities. "Who does not love flowers? They embellish our gardens; they give a more brilliant lustre to our festivals; they are the interpreters of our affections: they are the testimonial of our gratitude; they are often necessary to the pomp of our religious ceremonies; and they seem to associate and mingle their perfumes with the purity of our prayers, and the homage which we address to the Almighty. Happy are those who love and cultivate them." We are told that Descartes prosecuted, with equal ardor, astronomy and the culture of flowers. The great Condé devoted his leisure hours to that delightful pursuit; and the vase of flowers was daily renewed upon the table of Lord Bacon, while composing the volumes of his sublime philosophy. In the cities of Europe, flower-markets, for the sale of bouquets and ornamental plants, are as common as those for fruits. Holland has been distinguished, since the period of the crusades, for her flower-gardens, culinary vegetables, and plantations of fruit-trees. The north of Europe and the U. States are still dependent upon her florists for the most splendid varieties of bulbous rooted plants. From St. Petersburg to the shores of the Mediterranean, *H.* has made a rapid progress, and each nation is emulous to perfect its culture, in accordance with the most improved principles of science, art, and taste. In the United States, a like spirit has been more recently developed. Horticultural societies have been instituted in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Albany, Geneva, and in many other towns, and a zealous disposition evinced to compete with the nations of the eastern continent.

Horticult'urist, *n.* One who is skilled in the art of cultivating gardens.

Hor'ton, a seaport-town of Nova Scotia, co. King's, on an arm of Mines Bay, opposite of Cornwallis.

Hor'ton, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Bremer co., abt. 14 m. N. of Waverly.

Horto'na, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Brown co.
—A township of Outagamie co.

Hor'tonite, *n.* (*Min.*) A steatitic variety of PYROXENE, *q. v.*, found in Orange co., N. Y.

Hor'ton's, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Indiana co.
Hor'touville, in *Vermont*, a P. O of Rutland co.
Hor'touville, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Ontagamie co., abt. 16 m. W.N.W. of Appleton.
Hort'ulan, *a.* [Lat. *hortulanus*; Sp. *hortolano.*] Belonging or having reference to a garden; as, a "*hortulan* calendar." *Evelyn.*
Hor'tus Sic'cus, *n.* [Lat., dry garden. An HERBARIUM, *q. v.*
Ho'rus, (*Myth.*) an Egyptian deity, whose name, *Har*, means "the day," or "the sun's path," and is generally written in hieroglyphics by the sparrow-hawk, which was sacred to him. The old derivation from the Hebrew *aur*, light, is now recognized as incorrect. Under the name of Horus were included several deities, as *Haroëris*, the elder Horus, and *Harpocrates*, q. v., or the younger Horus; *Har-sam-ta*, Horus, the uniter of the upper and lower world, who was the second son of Athor, resided in Annu, Heliopolis, and emanated from the eye of the sun; and *Har-ne-ta*, another form of the same god, represented as a boy wearing a triple crown, who existed from the commencement of things, a self-created being, and emanated from the *Nu*, or firmament; besides several others. But the principal Horus was *H* the son of Isis (*Har-si-hesi*), represented as a naked child standing wearing a skullcap, or the crown of Upper and Lower Egypt. When he reached manhood, he attacked his enemy Typhon, the god of darkness, and avenged on him the death of his father. (See OSIRIS.) He afterwards travelled through Egypt, introducing everywhere civilization and the arts. His career greatly resembles that of the Apollo of the Greeks.
Hosan'na, *n.*; *pl.* HOSANNAS. [Heb., "Save, I beseech thee,"—from *yasagh*, to be rich, to be opulent; in one form, to deliver, to help.] An exclamatory utterance of praise to God, or an invocation of benedictions. This Hebrew word occurs only once in the Old Testament, viz. Psalm cxviii. 25. This psalm is the last of those which compose the *great Hallel*. It was commonly adopted in the Christian Church.
"Through the vast of heav'n it sounded . . . *hosanna* to the Highest." — *Milton.*
Hose, (*hōz.*) *n.*; *pl.* HOSE, old form HOSEN, (*hōz'n.*) [Dan. *hose*; Ger. *hosen*; O. Ger. and Icel. *hosa*; W. *hosan*, from *heus*, a covering.] A covering for the thighs and legs; close-fitting breeches or trowsers formerly worn, extending from the loins to the knees.
"His *hose*, a world too wide for his shrunk shanks." — *Shaks.*
—A close-fitting covering for the legs, including the feet; stockings; socks.
"Will she thy linen wash, or *hosen* darn?" — *Dryden.*
(*Printing.*) An apparatus consisting of upright irons with screws at each end for tightening or loosening the platen cords of a printing-press. — *Wright.*
Hose'a, (*Script.*) The first of the twelve minor prophets as arranged in the Bible. He prophesied for a long time, from Uzziah to Hezekiah, about 785–725 B. C. The *Book of Hosea* contains properly two parts. The first three chapters contain a series of symbolical actions directed against the idolatries of Israel. The remaining chapters are chiefly occupied with denunciation against Israel, and especially Samaria, for the worship of idols which prevailed there. Hosea's warnings are mingled with tender and pathetic expostulations. His style is obscure, and it is difficult to fix the periods or the divisions of his various predictions. He shows a joyful faith in the coming Redeemer, and is several times quoted in the New Testament, (*Matt.* ix. 13; *Rom.* ix. 25. 26; 1 *Pet.* ii. 10.)
Hose'-hooks, *n. pl.* (*Printing.*) Four iron hooks at the bottom corners of the hose, to which the plateu is tied — *Webster.*
Ho'sensack, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Lehigh co.
Hose'-man, *n.* One who carries the hose-pipe of a fire-engine.
Hose'-pipe, *n.* In locomotive-engines, an elastic pipe or tube made of vulcanized gutta-percha, or of canvas saturated with a solution of india-rubber, sometimes galvanized, and forming a good elastic connection between the engine and tender feed-pipes. They are now generally used in preference to ball-and-socket connections for conveying the stream to the tender. Also, the flexible tube attached to a fire-engine, for conveying water or steam to extinguish a conflagration.
Hoshe'a, the last king of Israel, the successor of Pekah, whom he slew, (2 *Kings* xv. 30,) B. C. 730. He reigned nine years, and was then carried away captive by Shalmaneser, B. C. 721.
Hoshungabad, a town of Central India, on the Nerbudda, Lat. 22° 44′ N., Lon. 77° 44′ E.
Hosier, (*hō'zher.*) *n.* One who deals in knitted or woven goods, as stockings, socks, muffetees, &c.
"As arrant a Cockney as any *hosier* in Cheapside." — *Swift.*
Ho'siery, *n.* The business or calling of a hosier. — Stockings and hose in general; socks; knitted or woven goods, as comforts, mittens, &c.
Hos'kinsville, in *Ohio*, a village of Morgan co., abt. 90 m. E. by S. of Columbus.
Hos'mer, HARRIET, a distinguished American sculptor, B. in Watertown, Mass., in 1831. Early imbued with a decided inclination for art, she, in 1852, proceeded to Rome, where she entered the studio of the celebrated John Gibson, (*q. v.*) Making considerable progress in sculptural art, she executed for the city of St. Louis a statue of *Oënone*, and a *Beatrice Cenci*. In 1855 her *Puck* was purchased by the Prince of Wales, a copy of the same statue being executed for the Duke of Hamilton. In the latter part of 1859, she finished her most ambitious performance, a statue of colossal size, representing *Zenobia in Chains*, which has been pronounced her chef-d'œuvre. Miss *H.* continues to reside in the Eternal City.
Hospice, (*hōs'pēz.*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *hospitium*, a place of entertainment for strangers.] A place of refuge or entertainment for travellers in some wild or desolate country; especially, a convent in the Alps, kept by monks, who receive and hospitably care for wayfarers. The great St. Bernard hospice was founded on the Alps by Bernard de Menthon, a Savoyard nobleman, in 962, and the St. Gothard hospice in the 13th century.
Hos'pitable, *a.* [O Fr., from Lat. *hospitalis* — *hospes*, *hospitis*, a stranger who is treated as a guest.] Relating to a host or guest; receiving and entertaining strangers kindly, and without recompense; welcoming strangers and visitors; wishful to treat guests with hearty and generous kindness and liberality; as, a *hospitable* man.
—Manifesting generous kindness; proceeding or indicating a sprit of hearty welcome; inviting to strangers; indicating hospitality and cordial reception; as, a *hospitable* table.
"She turns . . . on *hospitable* thoughts intent." — *Milton.*
Hos'pitably, *adv.* With kindness to strangers or guests; with welcome provision of liberal entertainment; in a hospitable manner.
"*Hospitably* live, and strangers with good cheer receive."—*Prior.*
Hos'pital, *n.* [Lat. *hospitalis*, an apartment for strangers.] A place built for the reception of the sick, or support of the poor. The *H.* of the United States, which are now very numerous in the large cities, are either endowed, or supported by voluntary contributions, and have at their command the best medical and surgical talent in the country. Each *H.* has two or more resident physicians, and an attending or consulting staff of eminent physicians and surgeons who give their time and services *gratuitously*. In every institution intended for the relief of the sick, there are a certain number of free beds, but persons who are able to afford it are usually charged a small sum for their board. *H.* construction has been greatly improved within the past twenty years. The old-fashioned and very objectionable plan of building upon three or four sides of a square, as in Guy's Hospital, London, has been abandoned, and more commodious and better ventilated structures have been erected in all the principal cities of the North. The *Boston Free H.*, designed by Henry G. Clark, M. D., one of the surgeons of the Massachusetts General Hospital, is a magnificent specimen of the modern style of Renaissance architecture, built on the pavilion plan with a central administrative building, and in some respects is superior to any hospital yet constructed in any part of the world. The *Penna. H.* and *Epis. H. of Philadelphia* — the last built after the plan of the celebrated Lariboisière at Paris — appear to fulfil nearly all the requirements of sanitary science, and in all that regards the comfort and hygienic condition of the patients, are not excelled by any similar establishment in Europe. Many of the charitable institutions in Great Britain and on the Continent are called *H.*, and are incorporated bodies possessed of great wealth, which is expended in the support of schools, &c.
Hospitality, *n.* [Lat. *hospitalitas*; Sp. *hospitalidad.*] State or quality of being hospitable; act of receiving and entertaining strangers or guests; practice of welcoming visitors with hearty and generous kindness.
Hos'pitaller, *n.* In its original acceptation, this name was applied to certain religious bodies, who held it their duty to provide lodging and entertainment for persons engaged in pilgrimages; — hence, in a modernized sense, one who resides in an hospital to receive and care for the destitute stranger, the disabled, or the sick.
Hos'pitallers, or ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM, *n. pl.* (*Hist.*) This celebrated military order originated in a monastery, chapel, and hospital, founded at Jerusalem by some merchants of Amalphi in 1048. In 1099 the hospital received increased territories from Godfrey de Bouileon, who transferred its government from the monks to his knights. In 1113 they were confirmed as a spiritual order by Pope Pascal II. The *H.* greatly distinguished themselves in the crusades, especially at Jerusalem in 1152, and at Acre in 1191. In 1308 their order was united with that of St. Samson of Jerusalem. They conquered Rhodes, Aug. 15, 1309, and from their settlement in that island are sometimes called the *Knights of Rhodes*. Their wealth was much increased in 1311 by the addition of the possessions of the suppressed Templars, which were granted them by the Council of Vienna. In 1321 they defeated the Turks in a great naval battle, and in 1341 took Smyrna. They took Alexandria in 1365, and in 1480 compelled Mohammed II. to retreat from Rhodes, which he had besieged with 100,000 men and 160 ships. In 1484 the possessions of the dissolved orders of the Holy Sepulchre and of St. Lazarus were bestowed upon the *H.* In 1522 they were compelled to quit Rhodes by Soliman II., who besieged their garrison of 600 knights and 4,500 soldiers with a force of 140,000 men and 400 vessels, and in 1530 they were allowed to settle in Malta by the Emperor Charles V. Hence they are often spoken of as the *Knights of Malta*. The order was suppressed in England by Henry VIII., 1540, and lost all its privileges in France, Sept. 19, 1792. In 1798 it was expelled from Malta by the French, and has never recovered its political importance. They followed the rules of the Augustines, and wore (Fig. 1322) a black habit with a white cross embroidered upon it.



Fig. 1322.
KNIGHT-HOSPITALLER.

Hospitium, (*hos-pish'e-ŭm.*) *n.* [Lat.] See HOSPICE. (*Law.*) An inn; an hotel; a place of public entertainment for travellers.
Hos'podar, *n.* [Slav. *gospodin.*] The title assumed by the princes of Moldavia and Wallachia, who are invested with the authority of the Ottoman Porte, whose lieutenants they are. The Porte also gives them a standard, and they are under her protection, and obliged to serve her. She can depose them at any time she likes; but in other respects they are esteemed as sovereigns in their own dominions. By the treaty between Russia and Turkey, in 1829, these officers were appointed to hold their appointment for life, and are obliged to pay a fixed annual tribute to the Porte. The present government of both the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia is vested in one *H.* alone. In consequence of some difficulties which arose with Turkey in 1861-62, these principalities may be now deemed almost independent.
Host, *n.* [O. Fr. *hoste*; Fr. *hôte*, from Lat. *hospes*, *hospitis.*] One who entertains a stranger or guest at his own house without reward; an innkeeper; a landlord; — opposed to *guest*.
"Good mine *host* o' the Garter, a word with *you*." *Shaks.*
Host, *n.* [O. Fr. *host*; Norm. *houst*; Sp. *huéste*: L. Lat. *hostis*, an army, a camp, a warlike expedition, from Lat. *hostis*, an enemy, a foreign enemy in arms.] An enemy in arms; an army; a number of men organized into a warlike body.
"A *host* so great as covered all the field."—*Dryden.*
—Any great multitude; a myriad; a vast assemblage; as, a *host* of people.
"Hesperus, that led the starry *host*."—*Milton.*
Host, *n.* [Lat. *hostia*, from *hostio*, to strike, as a victim.] (*Theol.*) The consecrated bread or wafer used by the Roman Catholic Church in her celebration of the eucharist. It is unleavened, thin, flat, and of circular form, and has certain mystic signs impressed on its surface. The host is supposed after being blessed to be no longer bread and wine, but to be transformed into the real body and blood of Christ. (See TRANSUBSTANTIATION.) In all Catholic countries, the elevation of the host is a ceremony which is generally adopted at certain times and seasons, when the consecrated wafer is raised aloft and carried in procession through the churches and streets of the city, the people falling on their knees and worshipping it in its passage past them. This custom is said to have originated in the 12th century, when it was thought necessary to make this public and conspicuous declaration of the eucharist, on the occasion of Berengarius (*q. v.*) promulgating his opinions against transubstantiation.
Host, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Berks co.
Hostage, (*hōst'āj.*) *n.* [O. Fr.; Fr. *otage*; L. Lat. *hostagius*, from Lat. *hostis*, an enemy, because hostages were exacted from a conquered enemy.] A pledge or surety, — particularly, a person to an enemy or hostile power, as a pledge to secure the performance of certain conditions or stipulations, as of a treaty.
Hoste, (*os'ta.*) an island of Terra del Fuego; Lat. 55° 40′ S., Lon. 68° W.; *area*, abt. 4,500 sq. m.
Hostel', Hos'telry, *n.* An inn; a tavern; a place of entertainment and rest for travellers. (o.)
Hos'teller, *n.* The keeper of a hostelry or inn; a landlord; a host. (o.)
Host'ess, *n.* A female host; a woman who receives and entertains guests; a cateress for travellers; a woman who keeps an inn; a landlady.
"He chuck'd the buxom *hostess* 'neath the chin, and buss'd her."
D'Urfey.
Host'essship, *n.* Character or vocation of a hostess.
Hos'tile, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *hostilis*, from *hostis*, enemy.] Belonging to a public enemy; designating enmity, — particularly public antagonism, or a state of war: warlike; inimical; contrary; adverse; unfriendly; repugnant; as, a *hostile* army, a *hostile* nation, *hostile* intentions or preparations.
Hos'tilely, *adv.* In a hostile or adverse manner.
Hostil'ity, *n.* State or quality of being hostile; state of war between nations or states; public or private enmity or antagonism; animosity; opposition; repugnance. — Act of an open enemy; hostile attack; warlike deed; — used generally in the plural.
"We have carried on even our *hostilities* with humanity."*Atterbury.*
Host'ing, *n.* A battle; a conflict; a warlike action. — A review; a muster or assembly of troops.
Hostler, (*ōs'ler,*) *n.* [O Fr. *hostelier*; Fr. *hôtelier*, from *hôtel*, a palace, an inn, from Lat. *hospes*, *hospitis*, an entertainer of guests.] Originally, an innkeeper who formerly attended to the care of his guests' horses; — in the modern sense, a man employed to take charge of horses at an inn; a stable-man; a helper; a groom. (Sometimes written *ostler.*)
Host'ry, *n.* [Sp. *hosteria.* See HOST.] A hostel; an inn. — A stable for horses. (R.)
Hot, *a.* [A. S. *hat.* See HEAT.] Having a high degree of sensible heat; very warm; burning; fiery; ardent; glowing; — opposed to *cold*; as, a *hot* fire, a *hot* dinner, *hot* water, &c. — Possessing the characteristics of heat; ardent in temper; easily excited or incensed; vehement; highly vehement; violent; eager; furious; as, *hot* blood, a *hot* temper, a *hot* engagement.
"Achilles is impatient, *hot*, revengeful."—*Dryden.*

—Lustful; lewd; lascivious; lecherous; amorous.—Acrid; piquant; pungent; poignaut; biting; stimulating; as, *hot* as pepper.

Hot'-bed, *n.* (*Gardening.*) A garden-bed of earth and horse-dung, covered with glass (Fig. 1323) to produce

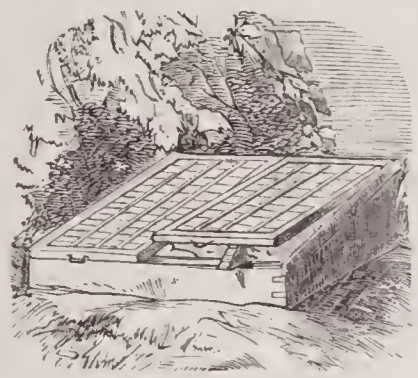


Fig. 1323.—HOT-BED.

and promote warmth, for rearing tender plants. Hence any place which favors forced growth or precocious development; as, a *hot-bed* of sedition.

Hot Blast, *n.* When the stream of air forced through a furnace is heated to 500° or 600°, it is called a *H. B.* The combustible gases from the stack are generally used to heat the air. For this purpose a kind of oven is built near the top of the stack, surmounted by a kind of chimney which draws off a portion of the inflamed gas. In this oven is a series of pipes through which the air is forced before it enters the stack. The *H. B.* effects a saving of heat, and accomplishes the reduction of the most refractory ores in less time and with a less expenditure of fuel than the cold blast. As the fusing metal is brought in contact with less fuel, and as less air is passed through the furnace, the chemical reactions are probably somewhat modified, but it is thought the quality of the product is not injured.

Hot'-blooded, *a.* Having hot blood; ardent; impetuous; highly excitable in temper or disposition; high-spirited; irritable; choleric.

"Now the *hot-blooded* gods assist me! remember, Jove, thou wast a bull for thy Europa."—*Shaks.*

Hot'-brained, *a.* Vehement; rash; precipitate; impulsive; ardent in temper.

Hotch'kiss' Shot, *n.* (*Gun.*) See SHOT.

Hotch'kissville, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Litchfield co., about 42 m. W. by S. of Hartford.

Hotch'pot, Hotch'potch, *n.* [Fr. *hochepot*—probably from *hocher*, to shake, and *pot*, a pot or dish; D. *hutspot*, from *hutselen*, to jumble together.] A mixture of various things shaken together in the same pot; a medley; a jumble; a hodge-podge; a pot-pourri; an olla podrida.

(*Law.*) The blending and mixing property belonging to different persons, in order to divide it equally.

Hot'-cockles, (*-kŏk-lz,*) *n.* [Eng. *hot* and *cockle.*] (*Games.*) A pastime of children, in which one covers his eyes and guesses who strikes him.

"As at *hot-cockles* once I laid me down"—*Gay.*

Hotel, (*o-tĕl'.*) *n.* [O. Fr. *hostel:* Fr. *hôtel*, from Lat. *hospitalis*, a guest; *hospitalia*, guest-chambers.] A superior house of public entertainment for travellers or temporary sojourners; an inn.—In France, the palace or town-house of a nobleman, or person of high rank or great wealth; as, the *Hôtel* de Soynes. In another sense it is nearly synonymous with the term hospital, and is applied to buildings set apart for the reception of sick and infirm paupers; as, the *Hôtel-Dieu*, *Hôtel* des Invalides.

Hôtel-de-Ville, (*o-tĕl'dŭ-veel,*) *n.* In France, a city-hall; a town-hall; a building forming the head-quarters of a municipal body or corporation; as, the *Hôtel-de-ville de Paris* (Fig. 1069).

Hôtel-Dieu, (*o-tĕl-dŭ-ū',*) *n.* In France, the name given to a hospital.

Hot'-flue, *n.* A room heated by hot-air pipes, in which printed calicoes are dried.

Hot'-headed, *a.* Of ardent or impetuous passions; impulsive; vehement; rash; hair-brained; violent; as, "*hot-headed*, hair-brained coxcomb."—*Arbuthnot.*

Hot'-house, *n.* (*Gard'ning.*) A building constructed in a garden, or elsewhere, and warmed by artificial means, for the purpose of rearing exotics and other tender plants, which require more heat than our climate affords. Mr. Loudon, in his "Encyclopædia of Gardening," observes,—"The imitation of warm climates by hot-houses must not be confounded with the art of forcing the vegetables of temperate climates into the premature production of their flowers and fruits. The former was the first object for which hot-houses were erected; and conservatories, green-houses, and plant-stoves existed before any description of forcing-houses; even pineries are of subsequent introduction to botanic and ornamental hot-houses. The various climates and constitutions of plants require atmospheres of different degrees of temperature and moisture." The three great principles on which the construction of hot-houses naturally depends, are *heat*, *moisture*, and *light*. With regard to the first consideration, heat, the structure must provide enough of this article to raise the internal temperature of the building from that of the lowest degree of the exterior atmosphere of this climate to that of the highest which prevails for any length of time in the country of which the plants to be introduced are natives. Moisture, to arrive at our second consideration, is more difficult to maintain in the hot-house than heat, and it is vitally necessary to the plants that an adequate supply of it should at all times be present in the atmosphere of the building. It follows, therefore, that that mode of heating is best which admits of the greatest quantity of vapor remaining uncondensed in the atmosphere of the hot-house. Thirdly, light cannot be admitted too copiously into these structures, and the transparent medium through which it enters should be such as reflects the greatest proportion of the sun's rays, which impinge obliquely on its surface. Hot water has now superseded the old method of heating by dry flues, and by this improvement the distribution of heat can be better regulated, and the uniformity of temperature better maintained, than by any other means. Ventilation should also be provided for in hot-houses, that it may be sufficiently effective in preventing excess of

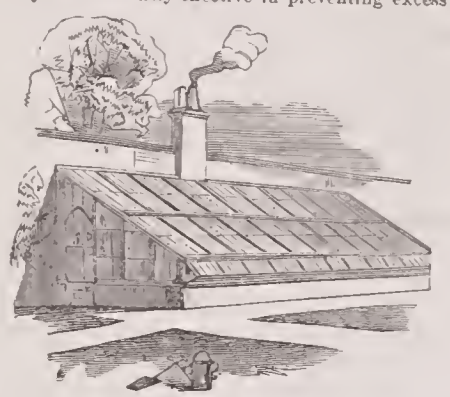


Fig. 1324.—HOT-HOUSE.

heat, while, at the same time, it is perfectly at command, so as to be employed, when requisite, in the most limited degree.

Hot'-livered, (*-liv'erd,*) *a.* Of an excitable, irascible, or choleric temperament; as, a *hot-livered* man.

Hot'ly, *adv.* With heat; ardently; impetuously; vehemently; violently; as, the election was *hotly* contested.—Lustfully; salaciously.

Hot'-mouthed, *a.* Headstrong; ungovernable; intractable.

Hot'ness, *n.* State of being hot or heated; sensible heat beyond a moderate degree of warmth.—Heat of the temper or disposition; vehemence; choler; violence; fury.

Hot'-press, *v. a.* To press between hot plates, &c., in order to impart a smooth, glossy surface; as, to *hot-press* paper, cloth, &c.

Hot'-pressed, (*-prĕst,*) *a.* Pressed while undergoing the application of heat, for the purpose of imparting a smooth and shining surface; as, *hot-pressed* paper.

Hot'-pressing, *n.* (*Printing.*) A method of giving a glossy appearance to printed paper. The sheets are placed between glazed or milled boards to a thickness together of about 5 inches, and laid on two cold iron plates at the bottom of an hydraulic or screw press, then a cold plate, a hot plate, another cold plate, a further supply of sheets between glazed boards, and so on till the press is full. The latter is then pumped up, or screwed down with a powerful lever, and left for a short time.

Hot'-short, *a.* More or less brittle while in a heated state; as, *hot-short* iron.

Hot Shot, *n.* (*Gunnery.*) Common shot heated in a furnace, and fired against shipping and other combustible material. When shot are heated, it is necessary to reduce the charge of powder.

Hot'-spirited, *a.* High-spirited; fiery; impetuous; choleric.

Hot Spring, in *Arkansas*, a S.W. central co.; *area*, abt. 964 sq. miles. *Rivers.* Saline and Washita rivers, besides some smaller streams. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Magnetic iron in such abundance, it is said that some districts cannot be surveyed with a compass. There are also numerous mineral springs in this co., and large quarries of oil-stone have been opened. *Cap.* Rockport. *Pop.* abt. 5,635.—A post-village of the above co., abt. 55 m. S.W. of Little Rock.—See ARKANSAS, & *Mineral Waters.*

Hot Springs, in *California*, a post-office of San Luis Obispo co.

Hot Springs, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Bath co., abt. 175 m. W.N.W. of Richmond.—See VIRGINIA, & *Mineral Waters.*

Hot'spur, *a.* Vehement; fiery; irascible; rashly impulsive.

—*n.* A rash, violent, precipitate, ungovernable man, who acts as if urging on his steed with fiery spurs.

"A hair-brained *hotspur* governed by a spleen."—*Shaks.*

—A kind of pea that comes early to maturity.

Hot'spurred, (*-spŭrd.*) *a.* Heady; rash; violent; unmanageable.

Hot'-tempered, *a.* Hot-blooded; irascible; irritable; choleric; of a fiery, wrathful temper; as, a *hot-tempered* vixen.

Hot'tentots, *n. pl.* [Etymol. unknown.] A people of S. Africa, the original inhabitants of the territory now occupied by the British colony of the Cape of Good Hope. This country extends eastward along the sea-coast to the territory of the Kaffirs, and is bounded N. by the Orange River, which separates them from the Bechuanas and Damaras. The people call themselves *Quiquae.* Neither in color nor general aspect do the *H.* resemble the dark races around them. Their complexion is sallow, and much like that of a very dark person suffering from the jaundice. Indeed, the complexion of the *H.* much resembles that of the Chinese, and the general similarity between them is very remarkable. The person of the *H.*, when young, is remarkable for its symmetry. The joints and extremities are small, and the males look almost as effeminate as the women (Fig. 1325.) The face, however, is in general extremely ugly, and with age this ugliness increases. Sir John Barrow, in describing the Hottentot women, observes of them that before child-bearing they are models of proportion, every joint and limb rounded and well turned, their hands and feet small and delicate, and their gait by no means deficient in grace. "Their charms, however, are very fleeting. At an early period of life, and immediately after the first child, their breasts begin to grow loose and flaccid, and as old age approaches, become distended to an enormous size; the belly protrudes; and the hinder part swelling out to incredible dimensions, give to the spine a degree of curvature inwards that makes it appear as if the *os coccygis*, or bone at the lower extremity of the spine, was elongated and bent outwards, which is not the case." The appearance of the Bosjesmans (*q. v.*), who are the most degraded tribe of the *H.*, is still more revolting. The language of the *H.* is quite as singular as their personal appearance. It has been called "the *click* language," and has also been compared to the clucking of a hen when she has laid an egg. The *H.* live in kraals or villages, consisting of a number of circular huts like bee-hives. They have both oxen and sheep, in the management of which they show great skill. They are also addicted to the chase, in which they use poisoned arrows, javelins, and spears. Of religion there appears to be but very little notion among the *H.*, and they have no particular observances at either births, marriages, or funerals. Dr. Prichard, however, observes of them: "Although the wild tribes of the *H.* race display ferocity and all the other vices of savage life, yet we have abundant proof that these people are not insusceptible of the blessings of civilization and Christianity. No uncultivated people appear to have received the instructions of the Moravian missionaries more readily than the *H.*, or to have been more fully reclaimed and Christianized." Capt. Wilkes of the U. S. exploring expedition, who visited Cape Town in 1842, says, "that in the Colony the *H.* do not bear a very high character for honesty and faithfulness. They are deemed an improvident race, though there are some instances of their showing great attachment to individuals who have treated them well." Their number is variously stated from 10,000 to 30,000.



Fig. 1325.—YOUNG HOTTENTOT.

Hot'tentots' Bread, *n.* (*Bot.*) See TAMUS.

Hottonia, *n.* [In honor of *Peter Hotton*, professor at the University of Leyden, D. 1709.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Primulaceæ.* They are fleshy, aquatic perennial herbs, with pectinate-pinnatifid, submersed, radical leaves. *H. inflata*, the Water-Feather, is found in swamps and stagnant waters along the Atlantic States, from Massachusetts to Florida.

Hot'-wall, *n.* (*Gardening.*) A wall for the growth of fruit-trees, which is built with a flue or other contrivance for being heated in severe weather, so as to facilitate the ripening of the wood or the maturation of the fruit. The most common form of *H.* is that in which flues or tunnels are conducted through them, into which the smoke and heated air from fires are made to ascend from a furnace at the bottom of the wall to a chimney on the top; but in some cases *H.* are formed by constructing the entire wall hollow, tying the two sides together by cross-stones or bricks, and introducing heat by means of metal pipes containing steam or hot water along the bottom of the vacuity, the heat of which rises to the top of the wall, and heats every part in its progress.

Hot'-well, *n.* (*Mach.*) The reservoir for the water pumped out of the condenser of a steam-engine by the air-pump.

Hon'dah, *n.* See HOWDAH.

Houdon, (*hod'dawong.*) a French sculptor, b. at Versailles, 1741, when, after studying in Italy, he returned to Paris, and executed the busts of Voltaire, Rousseau, Molière, Franklin, Buffon, Catharine II., &c. He became, in 1778, member and professor of the Academy of Fine Arts. He was invited to America to carve the statue

of Washington, which now stands in the State House at Richmond, and is the most authentic likeness of our great statesman. *H.* died at Paris, 1828.

Hough, (*hŏk,*) *n.* [A. S. *hoh*, a heel, hough, ham; Ger. *hacke*, a heel; Icel. *höfi*, a limping.] The heel; the ham behind the knee-joint, in quadrupeds; the lower part of the thigh, in man.

—*v. a.* To hamstring: to cut the sinews of the ham.

Hough'ite, *n.* (*Min.*) Hydrotalcite (*q. v.*), from St. Lawrence county, N. Y., formed from the alteration of spinel.

Hough'ton, in *Illinois*, a P. O. of Jo Daviess co.

Houghton, (*hō'ton,*) in *Michigan*, a N.W. co. of the upper peninsula, washed on the E. and N.W. sides by Lake Michigan; *area*, about 1,500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Sturgeon River, and numerous smaller streams. The N.E. coast is deeply indented by Keweenaw Bay. *Surface*, uneven; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Silver, copper, and iron. *Cap.* Houghton. *Pop.* about 15,000.

—A post-village, cap. of the above co., near Keweenaw Bay, about 46 miles N.N.E. of Ontonagon; *pop.* about 2,800.

Houghton Creek, in *New York*, a post-office of Alleghany co.

Hough'tonville, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Windham co.

Houlton, (*hōl'ton,*) in *Maine*, a post-village and township, cap. of Aroostook co., about 190 m. N.E. of Augusta; *pop.* of township about 2,500.

Houma, (*hoo'ma,*) in *Louisiana*, a post-village, cap. of Terre Bonne parish, on Bayou Terre Bonne, about 108 m. S.S.E. of Baton Rouge.

Hound, *n.* [A. S., Ger., D., and Swed. *hund*; Dan. *hund*; Goth. *hunds*; Esth. *hunt*, a wolf; Lat. *canis*; Gr. *kwōn*; W. *cwn*; Chin. *kuan*, a dog.] Originally, a generic name for dogs, now applied to a dog employed in hunting or in the chase, and which effects its object by the sense of smell; as, a fox-*hound*, a stag-*hound*, a blood-*hound*, a grey*hound*, q. v. under their different names. The characteristic of a hound is its long pendulous ears.

—*pl.* In England, a term generally used as a contraction for *fox-hounds*; as, a pack of *hounds*, to ride to *hounds*, a master of *hounds*, &c.

—*pl.* (*Naut.*) The projecting parts of the sides of a mast, near its head, which, like shoulders, support the tops or trestle-trees.

—*v. a.* To set on in chase; to urge to pursuit of game or prey, as a hound. — To chase; to hunt; to pursue; as, "wolves *hounded* by tigers." — *L'Estrange.*

—To harry; to egg on, or incite; to urge on, as by hounds; to compel to action by persistent demands; as, to *hound* a man on to the gallows.

Hound'-fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Dog-fish, *q. v.*

Hounds'field, in *New York*, a township of Jefferson co.; *p. p.* about 4,800.

Hound's-tongue, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Cynoglossum.

Hounslow, a town of England, in Middlesex, on the Colne, on the verge of the celebrated Hounslow Heath, 9 m. of London; *pop.* 4,000.

Hour, (*our,*) *n.* [L. Sax. *hure*; Ger. *uhr*; Fr. *heure*; Lat. *hora*; W. *awr*; Gr. *hōra*, any limited time or period.] The twenty-fourth part of the space of time that elapses between two successive periods of midnight or midday, or the time during which the earth completes an entire revolution about its axis, and in which a complete apparent revolution of the sun through the heavens is effected. An hour, in angular measurement, is equivalent to 15 degrees of space, being the twenty-fourth part of 360 degrees. The hour is subdivided into 60 minutes in time, and each minute into 60 seconds. In this and most European countries the day is reckoned from midnight to midday 12 hours, and midday to midnight 12 hours. In Italy the day is reckoned from sunset to sunset, and the hours are counted from 1 to 24. The Chinese reckon from an hour (in our time) before midnight till the corresponding time next night 12 hours, each hour being equal to two of ours. The Japanese still follow the old custom of reckoning from sunrise till sunset. Astronomers reckon from midday (on the previous day) to midday, counting from 1 to 24.

—The time marked or indicated by a chronometer, clock, or watch; the particular time of the day; as, what is the *hour?* — Fixed, appointed, or specified time; time or occasion; conjuncture; critical period of time.

—*pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) See Canonical Hours.

—*pl.* (*Myth.*) See Horæ.

To keep good hours, to be at home betimes; to return home in good season; not to be abroad late; to dispense with a latch-key.

"Our neighbour let her floor to a genteelman, who *kept good hours.*" — *Tatler.*

Hour'-angle, *n.* (*Astron.*) The angle at the pole, between the celestial meridian and the circle of declination passing through the place of the body.

Hour'-circle, *n.* (*Astron.*) The meridian of any place, or any great circle of the globe passing through the poles, is so called, because the hour of the day at any place can be ascertained, when the great circle on which the sun happens to be at that time is known.

Hour'-glass, *n.* A species of chronometer or clepsydra, measuring intervals of time by the running of water or sand from one glass into another. The quantity of sand is so proportioned as to measure different spaces of time, as an hour, half-hour, quarter, or minute; the last-mentioned being generally used at sea when "heaving the log," to ascertain the speed of the ship.

Hour'-hand, *n.* The hand which serves to index the hour on a chronometer, clock, &c.

Hou'ri, *n.* [Pers. *hūrā*, from Ar. *hûr al oyûn*, black-eyed.] The name given by Europeans to nymphs of the Mohammedan paradise, whose company is to form the chief felicity of all *true believers*. From the description given in the book on which the Mohammedan faith is grounded, it appears that the *houris* surpass both pearls and rubies in their dazzling beauty; they are subject to no impurity; are always represented with dark eyes concealed by long jet eyelashes, the languishing glances of which they reserve for the voluptuous enjoyment of "true believers" alone. They are not created of clay, like mortal women, but of pure musk, and are endowed with immortal youth, and every intellectual and corporeal charm. They dwell in green gardens, which are beautiful beyond what imagination can conceive, and they are always reclining on green cushions placed in fragrant bowers, where they await the advent of their possessors into paradise. The name houris is derived from the Arabic *hûr al oyûn*, signifying *black-eyed*. Mahomet omitted nothing to render his heaven enjoyable to his disciples; and here he followed the traditions of the Hindoo religion, among which there is one concerning the paradise, called *behisht* and *menou*, which was furnished with *hurani beshisht*, or *black-eyed nymphs*, endowed with similar attractions to those which the houris possess.

Hour'-line, *n.* (*Astron.*) A line denoting the hour; hour-circle.

Hour'ly, *a.* Occurring or performed every hour; often repeated; frequent; continual.

—*adv.* Every hour; continually; frequently

Hour'-plate, *n.* The dial or plate of a clock, chronometer, &c., on which the hours are indicated by inscription.

Housatou'ic, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Berkshire co., about 120 m. S.W. of Boston.

Housatonic, a river which rises in Berkshire co., Massachusetts, and entering Connecticut in Litchfield co., continues a general S., S.E., and S. course to Long Island Sound, which it falls into between New Haven and Fairfield cos. *Length*, about 150 m.

House, *n.* [A.S., O. Sax., O.M.H. Ger., O. Fris., and Icel. *hus*; Ger. *haus*; D. *huis*; Dan. *huus*; allied to Lat. *casa*, and Ar. *kâsa*, to cover.] A building or edifice for the habitation of man; a dwelling-place, mansion, or abode for any of the human species; also a covering or shelter for animals of whatsoever kind. — The first form of the house, considered generally as a dwelling, may be found in the conical huts and wigwams constructed by uncivilized nations. These consist chiefly of a simple framework of sticks, tied tightly together at the top, and covered with various materials, in accordance with the climate of the country in which they are erected. When implements and tools fit for hewing and shaping timber, and working stone, had been brought into use, and men had attained a degree of semi-civilization, the buildings that they reared were most probably somewhat similar to the rude blockhouses formed by settlers in the woods, from which the transition to more durable abodes, built of brick and stone, but still of one story only in height, and covered with thatch supported on an inclined framework, would be rapid. The houses of the ancient Egyptians, and those of all Eastern nations, in the early ages of the world, consisted of a series of contiguous apartments opening into a central court, that was frequently adorned with shrubs and a fountain in the centre (Fig. 1326), and always separated from the



Fig. 1326. — AN ANCIENT JEWISH HOUSE.

street by a high blank wall with a single door in it, for the purpose of affording the means of ingress and egress to the inmates. The walls were built of sun-dried bricks plastered over with stucco; the windows were small, the heat, rain, and wind being excluded by wooden shutters that moved on hinges; the floors were paved with stone, or formed of cement; and the roof, which was often used as a terrace on which the occupants of the building were accustomed to sit and walk in the cool of the morning and evening, and even sleep during the sultry nights of summer, was flat, being formed of tiles and earth, supported on beams of timber, and of sufficient thickness to prevent the entrance of the rain. When the house was two stories in height, the upper rooms were used as sitting-rooms and bedrooms, while the lower ones served as receptacles for grain and stores. The houses of the Greeks and Romans were built on a similar plan. In Greece, the dwelling-house was situated at the lower end of a court, which was entered from the street through a passage, on either side of which were stables and offices. It was generally two stories in height, the women occupying the upper rooms, and the men those on the ground-floor. On this floor large chambers were also formed, one of which served as a work-room for the female part of the household, and the other as a common dining-hall. Round this hall, and opening into it, were apartments which were devoted to the accommodation of guests and strangers. The general arrangement of the houses of the Romans is described under House, Roman, *q. v.* The method of construction adopted by the Greeks and Romans, the main feature of which was a central court with chambers opening into it on every side, was followed, with a few modifications, in all European countries during the Middle Ages. Entrance into an inner quadrangle was afforded by a large arched gateway in one of the sides; the parlors, kitchens, and living-rooms being placed round this square court on the ground floor, and the sleeping-rooms on the floor above, all opening into a cloister, or gallery. In the houses of the mediæval period, the walls of the basement story were strongly built, to afford protection to the inmates against the attacks of robbers and personal foes. The shop and store-rooms, and sometimes the stables of the owner of the house, were to be found on this floor. The principal apartments were situated on the floor immediately above, to which access was gained by a small winding staircase, lighted by narrow windows in the wall, which could be defended by a single resolute swordsman against a score of hostile visitants. In France, Scotland, and Belgium, the houses were often many stories in height, and of great size. The roofs were high and steep, and a picturesque character was given to many of these old buildings by the peaked gables, which were often richly adorned by carved woodwork (Fig. 1124). Another peculiar feature in mediæval houses was the projection of one floor over that which was immediately below it: so that in a street in which the houses were of considerable height, the upper stories of the buildings on either side were only a few feet apart. There were no ceilings; the floors were generally dirty, even in houses that were occupied by the nobility and the higher classes; and the rooms were dark, the light being admitted through pieces of horn, or small diamond-shaped panes of ill-made glass, defective in transparency, and commonly of a greenish hue. Although the houses of Italy, Holland, Belgium, Flanders, and France, that were built during the 12th and 13th centuries, are frequently marked by great architectural beauty externally, yet little improvement was made in domestic architecture in England, especially in the interior arrangements, until the reign of Elizabeth, when the architects of the day began to construct dwelling-houses with some regard to the locality in which they were situated, and the purposes for which they were specially required, and also in accordance with the tastes, habits, and pursuits of the persons for whom they were erected. The houses of the 18th century, consisting chiefly of large square piles of red brick, pierced with numerous windows in front and at the back, with a porch over the entrance, and a heavy slated roof projecting beyond the face of the walls, and supported by a bold but simple cornice, were roomy and comfortable, if not picturesque and ornate in appearance; but those of the present age, as exemplified in our principal cities, as New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans, &c., combine external elegance of structure with judiciously contrived internal arrangements that tend to the comfort and convenience of the occupants in every respect. Practical details respecting house-building and matters in immediate connection with it, are given elsewhere. — See Building, Brick-work, &c.

—A temple; a church: a monastery; as, a religious *house*.

—A household; a family circle.

"I am all the daughters of my father's *house*." — *Shaks.*

—Manner of living; household affairs; domestic routine; concerns of housekeeping; regulation of the table; as, he keeps a good *house*, they have set up *house* together. — A family of ancestors, descendants, and kindred; a tribe; a clan; a race of persons from the same stock; lineage; as, the *house* of Brandenburg. — A body of men united in their legislative capacity; one of the estates or political bodies of a kingdom or state assembled in parliament, congress, diet, or any legislative session; as, the *House* of Commons, *House* of Representatives, the upper *house*, lower *house*, &c.

(*Games.*) In chess, a square on the board, looked upon as the rightful place of a piece.

—A house of public entertainment; an hotel; an inn; as, the Girard *House*, Philadelphia. (U. States.)

(*Astrol.*) The station of a planet in the heavens.

(*Com.*) A firm; a commercial establishment; a mercantile or business concern; as, the *house* of Rothschild, Sons & Co.

House of call, a tavern, or other house of public resort, where operatives assemble when unemployed, ready for any *call* upon their services: — hence, in England, a drinking-saloon, tavern, or gin-palace, frequented by its own set of customers.

House of correction, a prison; a jail; a house of detention. — *House of God*, a temple, church, or other sacred edifice. — *To bring down the house*, to elicit a general hurricane of applause from an auditory in a theatre or other place of popular entertainment; as, Garrick, in "Richard," *brought down the house.*

House, *v. a.* To shelter; to cover, as from inclement weather; to protect by placing under cover; as, to *house* cattle.

"Wit . . . like orange-trees . . . *hous'd* from snow."—*Dryden.*

—To drive to a shelter or place of refuge.—To harbor; to admit to residence.

"Mere cottagers are but *hous'd* beggars."—*Bacon.*

—To place in and cover up, as in the grave.

"He . . . now is *hous'd* in his sepulchre."—*Sandys.*

—*v. n.* To take lodgings: to occupy a place of shelter; to dwell; to reside; to take up one's abode; as, to *house* a visitor.

"To *house* with darkness and with death."—*Milton.*

—To have an astrological station in the heavens.

House'-boat, *n.* (*Naut.*) A boat covered with an awning.

House'-breaker, (*brāk'r,*) *n.* One who breaks into a house by day for the purpose of robbery, or with other felonious intent: a burglar, (when entering by *night.*)

House'-breaking, *n.* Act of, or forcibly entering a person's house with intent to plunder; when the offence is committed at night, it is termed *burglary.*

House Creek, in *Georgia,* a village of Irwin co.

—A post-office of Wilcox co.

House Creek, in *N. Carolina,* a village of Polk co.

House'-dog, *n.* A watch-dog; a dog kept to guard one's house or premises.

House'ful, *a.* As much as a house will hold. *Worcester.*

House'hold, *n.* Those who keep together and dwell under the same roof, and compose a family.

—*a.* Belonging to the house and family: domestic.

House'holder, *n.* The master or chief of a household or family; one who keeps house with his family.

House'holds, *n. pl.* The best flour made from red-wheat, with a small portion of white-wheat mixed.

House'hold-stuff, *n.* The furniture of a house; the vessels, utensils, and goods of a family.

House'keeper, *n.* One who occupies a house with his family; a householder.—A female servant who has the chief care of the family.

House'keeping, *n.* The family state in a dwelling; care of domestic concerns.

—*a.* Domestic; useful to a family.

House'leek, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SEMPERVIVUM.

House'less, *a.* Destitute of a house or habitation; destitute of shelter.

House'line, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small cord made of three small yarns, and used for seizings.—*Worcester.*

House'maid, *n.* A female servant employed to keep a house clean, &c.

House'-pigeon, *n.* A domesticated or tame pigeon.

House of Commons, House of Lords. See PARLIAMENT.

House of Correction. See PRISON.

House of Representatives. See CONGRESS.

House, (**Ro'man,**) *n.* (*Arch.*) The houses of the poorer classes in Rome were extremely simple in structure, and plain in appearance. It is said that they were exactly the same in every respect in the later days of the empire as they were when the republic was established. They were built of earth and unbaked bricks, and were thatched with straw or reeds. They were not more than a single story in height; and an old drawing of a Roman cottage, a copy of which is given in Mazois' *Ruines de Pompéi,* represents them as being circular in form, with a wide doorway in front, and an overhanging roof not unlike a mushroom in shape. The houses of the wealthy Romans, which were built of marble, and richly adorned with paintings and sculpture, exhibited a striking contrast to the hovels of the poorer citizens —*pauperam tabernas,* as they are termed by Horace. Their general plan and character may be gathered from the houses that were discovered when excavations were made in 1755, and subsequent years, on the site of the buried city of Pompeii, which was destroyed by an eruption of Mt. Vesuvius in the year 79. A description of that which is known as the house of Pansa, which is more perfect than any other which has yet been cleared of the superincumbent mass of ashes and scoriæ, will serve to furnish some idea of the manner in which the best houses of Rome were constructed. That part of the house which faces the street is divided into a number of small shops of two stories in height, as it is supposed, which were let out for different purposes. A passage between two of the shops leads into an open court or *atrium* (q. v.), which was surrounded on all sides with a covered gallery or cloister resembling a wide veranda. The servants' chambers, a summer dining-hall or *tablinum,* and reception-rooms for the accommodation of persons who desired to see the owner of the mansion on business, are ranged round this court, which contains a tank of water in the centre. A passage by the side of the summer dining-hall leads into an inner court, also surrounded by a covered gallery, the roof of which was also supported on columns, and round which were placed the picture-gallery, the private dining-room or *triclinium,* and the private apartments of the family.

House-steward, (*-stū'ērd,*) *n.* A domestic employed in the care and management of a family.

House's Springs, in *Missouri,* a post-village of Jefferson co., about 28 m. S.W. of St. Louis.

House'ville, in *New York,* a post-village of Lewis co., about 120 m. N.W. of Albany.

House'ville, in *Pennsylvania,* a P. O. of Centre co.

House'-warming, *n.* A feast of merry-making at the time a family enters a new house.

House'wife, *n.* The mistress of a family; a female economist; a good manager.—A little case or bag for articles of female work;—pronounced *huz'if.*

House'wifely, *a.* Pertaining to the mistress of a family; economical; frugal; thrifty.

—*adv.* With the economy of a careful housewife.

House'wifery, *n.* The business of a mistress of a family; female business in the economy of a family; female management of domestic concerns.

House'wright, *n.* A builder of houses; an architect.

Hous'ing, *n.* [Fr. *housse,* a horse-cloth.] A horse-cloth: an ornamental covering for a horse; a saddle-cloth.

—*pl.* The trappings of a horse.

(*Arch.*) The space taken out of one solid to admit the insertion of another.—*Brande.*

(*Naut.*) A HOUSELINE, *q. v.*

Hous'sa, Huss'a, a country of Central Africa, bounded N. by the Sahara, E. by Borneo, S. by Nufi or Tappa, and W. by the Joliba. The people are negroes; and the Foolahs are the ruling race. Kareo, the chief town, is in Lat. 12° 0′ 19″ N., Lon. 8° 3′ E. The country is well watered, well cultivated, but on the whole very little known.

Houssaye, AASÈNE, (*hous'sai,*) a French author and art-critic, b. at Bruyères, 1815. After contending seven years against poverty, he became connected, in 1838, with the *Revue de Paris,* in which he commenced the publication of his *Men and Women of the Eighteenth Century,* afterwards collected in two volumes; and in 1846 he published his *History of Dutch and Flemish Painting.* On the accession of Louis Napoleon, Houssaye was appointed to the direction of the Théâtre Français, then at a very low ebb, into which he infused new life, and having in 1856 resigned the directorship, was succeeded by M. Empis. His latest works are, *L'Histoire du Quarante-et-Unième Fauteuil de l'Académie Française,* published in 1855; *Le Roi Voltaire,* in 1858; *Histoire de l'Art Français,* in 1860; *Mademoiselle Cléopatre,* and *Blanche et Marguerite,* in 1864.

Hous'ton, SAM., general, governor, and ex-president of Texas, b. near Lexington, Rockbridge co., Va., 1793. His mother having settled in Blount co., Tennessee, 8 m. from the Cherokee country, *H.* absconded, taking up his abode with the Indians, with whom he lived after their own fashion for about 3 years. In 1811 he abruptly returned to his family. In 1813, during the war against Great Britain, he enlisted as a common soldier; was chosen ensign, and fought under Jackson with a courage that won his lasting friendship. In 1823 he was chosen member of Congress, and in 1827 governor of Tennessee. In January, 1829, he married the daughter of an ex-governor; and in the following April, for reasons never made public, abandoned wife, country, and civilization, was adopted as a son by the chief of the Cherokee nation, and was formally admitted as a chief. In 1832 he went to Washington, and procured the removal of several United States Indian agents, on charges of fraud, but got into personal difficulties with their friends. The Texan war offered a new field to his ambition. *H.* was made commander-in-chief. The Americans at first sustained some severe defeats, and *H.* was obliged to retreat before the Mexicans under Santa-Anna for nearly 300 m., but suddenly turning on his pursuers, *H.* fought the remarkable and decisive battle of San Jacinto, 21st April, 1836, at one blow annihilated the Mexican army, and achieved the independence of Texas. The hero of San Jacinto was elected first president of Texas, and re-elected in 1841; and on the annexation of Texas to the U. S., in 1845, he was sent to the national senate, where he remained until 1859, when he retired, and was elected governor of Texas. He opposed secession, but retired into private life when he found that opposition was fruitless. D. 1863.

Hou'ston, in *Alabama,* a post-village of Winston co.

Houston, in *Delaware,* a post-office of Sussex co.

Houston, in *Georgia,* a central co.; *area,* about 550 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ocmulgee River, and Echaconnee, Big Indian, Lumpkin's, Mossy, and Sandy Run creeks. *Surface,* level; *soil,* very fertile. *Cap.* Perry. *Pop.* abt. 16,500.

—A post-village of Heard co., abt. 9 m. S.W. of Franklin.

Houston, in *Florida,* a post village, cap. of Suwannee co., about 78 m. W. of Jacksonville.

Houston, in *Illinois,* a township of Adams co.; *pop.* 1,500.

—A village of Bond co., about 78 m. S. of Springfield.

Houston, in *Indiana,* a post-village of Jackson co., about 15 m. N.W. of Brownstown.

Houston, in *Kansas.* See MANHATTAN.

Houston, in *Kentucky,* a post-village of Bourbon co.

Houston, in *Minnesota,* an extreme S.E. co., adjoining Iowa and Wisconsin; *area,* about 570 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi, Houston, and Root rivers. *Surface,* undulating; *soil,* very fertile. *Cap.* Caledonia. *Pop.* abt. 18,000.

—A post-township of Houston co.; *pop.* about 1,000.

Houston, in *Mississippi,* a post-village, cap. of Chickasaw co., on the Oktibbeha Creek, about 150 m. N.N.E. of Jackson.

Houston, in *Missouri,* a village of Marion co.

—A post-village, cap. of Texas co., about 100 m. S. of Jefferson City.

Houston, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Shelby co.

Houston, in *Pennsylvania,* a P. O. of Alleghany co.

—A township of Clearfield co.; *pop.* about 550.

Houston, in *Tennessee,* a village of Wayne co., about 110 m. S.W. of Nashville.

Houston, in *Texas,* an E. co.; *area,* about 1,295 sq. m. *Rivers.* Neches and Trinity rivers, besides some smaller streams. *Surface,* generally level; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Crockett. *Pop.* about 8,058.

—A city, cap. of Harris co., on Buffalo Bayou, about 200 m. E.S.E. of Austin City; Lat. 29° 45′ N., Lon. 95° 30′ W. *Pop.* about 7,000.

Hou'ston Station, in *Delaware,* a P. O. of Kent co.

Hou'stonville, in *N. Carolina,* a post-village of Iredell co., abt. 145 m. W. of Raleigh.

Hove, *imp.* of HEAVE, *q. v.*

—*n.* A disease of sheep; wind colic.

Hove, a town of England, in Sussex, 1 m. from Brighton, *pop.* 5,500.

Hov'el, *n.* [A.S. *hōfel,* dim. of *hof, hōfa,* a house, a cave.] A small house; a cottage; a mean house; an open shed for sheltering cattle, protecting produce, &c., from the weather.

—*v. a.* To put in a hovel; to shelter.

Hov'elling, *n.* A mode of preventing chimneys from smoking by carrying up two of the sides least exposed to the current of air higher than the other two, or by covering the top and leaving the orifices on all the sides. *Craig.*

Hov'er, *v. n.* [W. *hofiaso.*] To flap the wings; to hang over or about, fluttering or flapping the wings; to hang over or around, with irregular motion.—To stand in suspense or expectation; to wander about from place to place in the neighborhood.

Hov'eringly, *adv.* In a hovering manner.

Ho'vite, *n.* (*Min.*) A white, soft, crumbly mineral from Hove, near Brighton, England. *Comp.* Carbonic acid 44·4, carbonate of lime 28·3, water 27·3. This compound is often called bicarbonate of lime.

How, (*hou,*) *adv.* [A. S. *hu;* Ger. *wie;* D. *hoe;* Dan. *hoer;* O. Slav. *rako,* from the Sansk. *kas, kau, ku,* who? which? what?] In what way, method, or manner; by what means.

"We wonder *how* the devil they got there."—*Pope.*

—To what degree, amount, or extent: by what quantity or measure; in what number or proportion.

"Alas! *how* light a cause may move
Dissension between hearts that love."—*Moore.*

—For what reason; from what cause.

"*How* now, my love? Why is your cheek so pale?
How chance the roses there do fade so fast?"—*Shaks.*

—In what state, condition, case, predicament, or plight.

"Lord help 'em, *how* I pities them unhappy folks on shore now."
William Patt.

NOTE. *How* is used alike in the interjectional, relative, and interrogative sense; it is also often used in a personal sense as an exclamation, interrogation, or interjection.

"*How* the wit brightens! *how* the style refines!"—*Pope.*

Howadji, (*how-ād'j.*) *n.* [Ar.] A traveller; also, a merchant, in Oriental countries.

How'ard, one of the eldest families of England. The principal are:—THOMAS HOWARD, earl of Surrey, and third duke of Norfolk, an eminent statesman and naval and military commander, distinguished at the battle of Flodden, 1488–1554. EDWARD, a younger brother of the preceding, and admiral of England, killed in action with the French, 1512. HENRY, earl of Surrey, eldest son of Thomas, an accomplished chevalier, and the first polite writer of love-verses in the English tongue, beheaded on a trumpery charge of high treason, 1516–1546. HENRY, second son of the poet, and earl of Northampton, known as a trimmer at court and as a man of letters, implicated in the murder of Overbury, 1539–1614. CHARLES, known as Lord Effingham and earl of Nottingham, and grandson of the duke of Norfolk, commander of the channel fleet on the invasion of England by the Spanish Armada, 1536–1624. THOMAS, earl of Arundel, and earl marshal in the reign of Charles I., known as a diplomatist and antiquary, died 1646. HENRY, his second son, and sixth duke of Norfolk, by whom the Arundelian marbles, collected by his father, were presented to the university of Oxford, about 1668. CHARLES, eleventh duke of Norfolk, and formerly earl of Surrey, known as a statesman in opposition to Lord North and Pitt, 1746–1815.

How'ard, CATHERINE, fifth wife of Henry VIII., b. about 1520, was the daughter of Edmund Howard, 3d son of the second duke of Norfolk. She was married, in 1540, to the king; but, two years afterwards, he sent her to the scaffold, under pretext of unfaithfulness.

Howard, JOHN, an English philanthropist, b. at Hackney, 1726. In 1756 he embarked for Lisbon, in order to view the effects of the recent earthquake, but on the passage the ship was taken and carried to France. The hardships he suffered and witnessed during his imprisonment first roused his attention to the subject of his future labors. On being released, *H.* retired to a villa in the New Forest, and in 1758 he married a second wife, who died in childbed in 1765, leaving him one son. He at this time resided at Cardington, near Bedford, where he indulged the benevolence of his disposition by continually assisting and ameliorating the condition of the poor. In 1773 he served the office of sheriff, which, as he declared, "brought the distress of the prisoners more immediately under his notice," and led him to form the design of visiting the jails throughout England, in order to devise means for alleviating the miseries of the prisoners. Having done so, he laid the result of his inquiries before the House of Commons, for which he received a vote of thanks. He next made a tour through the principal parts of Europe, and published his *State of the Prisons,* with a view to render them both more humane and more efficacious. A new subject now engaged his attention, namely, the management of lazarettos, and the means of preventing the communication of the plague and other contagious diseases. In this he encountered every danger that can be conceived, and having become personally acquainted with the subject, in 1789 he published *An Account of the Principal Lazarettos in Europe, with Papers relative to the Plague,*" &c. Actively pursuing this salutary and benevolent object, Mr. Howard took up his residence at the town of Cherson, a Russian settlement on the Black Sea. A malignant fever prevailed there, and having been prompted by humanity to visit one of the sufferers, he caught the infection, and died, Jan. 20, 1790. His body was there

interred, and every respect was shown to his memory by the Russian authorities. — Edmund Burke, adverting to the merits of this great philanthropist in a speech previous to the election at Bristol, in 1780, thus eulogizes him: — "He has visited all Europe, not to survey the sumptuousness of palaces, or the stateliness of temples; not to make accurate measurements of the remains of ancient grandeur, nor to form a scale of the curiosity of modern art; not to collect metals or to collate manuscripts; but to dive into the depths of dungeons; to plunge into the infection of hospitals; to survey the mansions of sorrow and pain; to take the gauge and dimensions of misery, depression, and contempt; to remember the forgotten, to attend to the neglected, to visit the forsaken, and to compare and collate the distresses of all men in all countries. His plan is original, and it is as full of genius as it is of humanity. It was a voyage of discovery — a circumnavigation of charity." A statue, in a Roman garb, by Bacon, was erected to his memory in St. Paul's cathedral. His Life was written by Dr. Aikin, and more recently have appeared a Memoir by Mr. Hepworth Dixon, and his Correspondence, edited by Field. A portrait of Howard, by Mather Brown, is in the National Portrait Gallery.

Howard, Oliver Otis, an American major-general, b. in Leeds, Maine, 1830, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1850, entered West Point Academy where he graduated in 1854, and was appointed to the Ordnance Department. In July, 1857, he was made first lieutenant, and was attached to the West Point Academic Class, as Acting Assistant Professor of Mathematics, in which capacity he continued until 1861. Upon the breaking out of the war, Lieut. *H.* resigned his commission in the Ordnance Department, and accepted the Colonelcy of a regiment of volunteers. He commanded a brigade in the first battle of Bull Run, and for his gallant conduct was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers, Sept. 3, 1863. His brigade formed part of Gen. McClellan's army of the Potomac, and in the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862, he lost his right arm. After the battle of Antietam, he took Gen. Sedgwick's division, in Sumner's corps, which formed part of the right wing of the army of the Potomac. *H.* was made Major-Gen. of Vols., Nov. 29, 1862, and his division, with Newton's, was the first to cross the Rappahannock, at the time of Burnside's battle at Fredericksburg, in Dec. 1862. Successively commander of the 11th corps (army of the Potomac), and of the 4th corps (army of the Cumberland), Gen. *H.* greatly distinguished himself during the campaigns of 1863, 1864, &c. He commanded the army of the Tennessee from Jan. 4th, and was engaged in the actions of Pocotaligo, River's Bridge, Bentonville, during the campaign terminating with the surrender of the Confederate army under Gen. Johnson at Durham Station, April 26, 1865. On Dec. 21, 1864, he was appointed Brigadier-General of the U. States army, and on March 13, 1865, he received the brevet of Major-General of the U. States army for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Erza Church, and during the campaign against Augusta, Ga. On May 12, 1865, he was appointed Commissioner of the bureaus of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned lands.

How'ard, in *Illinois*, a township of Fayette co.; *pop.* abt 1,000.
—A township of Winnebago co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200

How'ard, in *Indiana*, a N. central co.; *area*, abt. 293 sq.m. *Rivers.* Wildcat Creek, and some smaller streams. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Kokomo. *Pop.* abt. 14,000.
—A township of Howard co.
—A post-village and cap. of Parke co., abt. 13 m. N.W. of Rockville; *pop.* of township abt. 750.
—A township of Washington co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

How'ard, in *Iowa*, a N.N.E. co., adjoining Minnesota; *area*, abt. 430 sq. m. *Rivers.* Turkey and Upper Iowa rivers. *Surface*, gently sloping toward the S.E.; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* New Oregon. *Pop.* 5,140.
—A township of Howard co.; *pop.* 165.
—A township of Story co.; *pop.* 739.
—A township of Tama co.; *pop.* 943.
—A township of Wayne co.; *pop.* 449.

How'ard, in *Maryland*, a central co.; *area*, abt. 280 sq. m. *Rivers.* Patapsco, and Patuxent rivers. *Surface*, uneven; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Ellicott's Mills. *Pop.* abt. 12,000.

How'ard, in *Michigan*, a township of Cass co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.
—A post-office of Muskegon co.

How'ard, in *Missouri*, a N. central co.; *area*, abt. 432 sq. m. *Rivers.* Missouri River, and Bonne Femme and Moniteau creeks. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, extremely fertile. *Cap.* Fayette. *Pop.* abt. 18,000.

How'ard, in *New Jersey*, a post-office of Warren co.

How'ard, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Steuben co., abt. 66 m. S. of Rochester; *pop* of township abt. 4,000.

How'ard, in *Ohio*, a township of Knox co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

How'ard, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village and township of Centre co., abt. 10 m. N.N.E. of Bellefonte; *pop.* of township abt. 1,500.

How'ard, in *Texas*, a post-office of Bell co.

How'ard, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Brown co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,157.

How'ard Centre, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Howard co.; *pop.* 192.

How'ard's Grove, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Sheboygan co., abt. 7 m. N.W. of Sheboygan.

How'ard's Point, in *Illinois*, a P.O. of Fayette co.

How'ardsville, in *Illinois*, a P. O. of Jo Daviess co.
—A village of Stephenson co., abt. 208 m. N. of Springfield.

How'ardsville, in *Michigan*, a P. O. of St. Joseph co.

How'ardsville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Centre co., abt. 11 m. N.E. of Bellefoute.

How'ardsville, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Albemarle co., on James River, abt. 80 m. W. by N. of Richmond.

How'ardville, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Floyd co.

Howbeit, (*hou-bē'it.*) *adv.* [*how, be,* and *it.*] Be it as it may; nevertheless; notwithstanding; however; yet; but.

"*Howbeit* the English colonies in Ireland did win ground upon the Irish." — *Davies.*

How'dah, Houdah, *n.* [Hind. *haudah.*] A seat (Fig. 212) erected on an elephant's back. It is of various forms, and usually covered in overhead.

Howe, Elias, b. in Spenser, Mass., 1819; d. 1867. The inventor of the Sewing-machine, p. 2183.

Howe, Richard, Earl, a British admiral, b. 1725, was the second son of Lord Viscount Howe; entered the navy at 14, and distinguished himself for courage and seamanship as he rose through the various ranks of the service to that of post-captain. In 1758 he succeeded (by his elder brother's death) to the family estates and honors; but he was true to the sea, and was in constant active employment to the end of the Seven Years' War. When France took part against England in the American war, *H.* was admiral of the English fleet off the American coast, and gained great credit by successfully keeping the French admiral D'Estaing in check throughout 1778. At the end of that year *H.* returned to Europe, and performed the important service of relieving Gibraltar. In 1788 he was made an earl. At the commencement of the war against France in 1793, *H.* took the command of the western channel fleet at the king's earnest and personal request. In the next year he succeeded in bringing the main French republican fleet to action, and gained a decisive and important victory, called by the English the *Battle of the First of June.* In 1797, Lord *H.* exerted himself with great success to quell the mutiny among the seamen at Portsmouth, and d. 1799. — Sir William, brother of the preceding, called by Lee "the most indolent of mortals," succeeded General Gage in the chief command of the British forces in America, having landed at Boston in May, 1775. He commanded at the attack on Bunker Hill, was besieged in Boston during the next winter, evacuated that town in the ensuing spring, and retired to Halifax. In August, 1776, he defeated the Americans on Long Island, and took possession of New York in September. After the campaign of the Jerseys, he set sail from New York, and entered Chesapeake Bay. Having previously secured the command of the Schuylkill, he crossed it with his army, and repelled the attack of the Americans at Germantown. In May, 1778, he was succeeded in the command by General Clinton. D. 1814.

Howe, Samuel Gridley, ll. d., an American physician and philanthropist, b. in Boston, Mass., 1801. After graduating at Brown University, he studied medicine in Boston; and becoming interested in the cause of Greek independence, he embarked for Greece in 1824. Landing in the Peloponnesus at the darkest period of the war, he joined the feeble band which was trying to oppose Ibrahim Pasha. *H.* endeavored to organize an ambulance and hospital service, but failed, owing to the Greeks being only able to maintain a guerrilla warfare. In 1826 he accompanied an expedition to Crete, and was shut up for some time in the fortress of Grabusa, from which he at length escaped. In 1827 he was present at the engagements of the Piræus, Ovopo, Volo, &c., and was subsequently placed by Mavrocordato at the head of the surgical staff, with the title of *Archichirungos.* Famine now threatened the Greeks, and Dr. *H.* returned to his own country to procure supplies which would avert this calamity. These were liberally given by the U. States people, and *H.* re-embarked for Greece, followed by other vessels carrying material of war and volunteers. This help in their darkest hour has never been forgotten by the Greek people. Dr. *H.* superintended in person the distribution of these supplies in various parts of the country. Afterwards he obtained a tract of land from the Greek govt., and established on the isthmus of Corinth a colony made up of Greek refugees, driven from their homes by the Turks, and remained in Greece until her independence was secured. The Greek govt. bestowed upon him the order of St. Sauveur. After visiting Switzerland, *H.* was in Paris during the revolution of July, 1830, and was one of the few who escorted La-Fayette across the barricaded streets to take possession of the Hotel-de-Ville, and put himself at the head of the revolutionary movement. After pursuing his medical studies in Paris, Dr. *H.* returned home in 1832. Becoming interested in the condition of the blind, he offered to organize and put in operation a habitation for their special instruction, a charter for which had already been obtained, but no beginning made. After certain preliminaries he went to Europe to obtain teachers, also to carry supplies which had been raised here for the Poles, then in insurrection. While in Paris he was made President of the Polish Revolutionary Committee, and undertook the critical service (in which several had failed) of carrying supplies to the Polish corps d'armée which had crossed the Prussian frontier, but refused to lay down their arms. He succeeded in this; but was arrested and thrown into prison by the Prussian gov. After a brief detention, his liberation was effected by the U. States authorities. Returning to Mass., he resumed the enterprise in behalf of the blind, gathering a half-dozen blind children into his father's house, and thus forming the germ of the Massachusetts Institution for the Education of the Blind, of which Dr. *H.* has ever since been the director. His labors have become known throughout the civilized world, through his success in imparting the elements of language to Laura Bridgeman, a blind deaf mute, the first person of that class known to have acquired the free use of words. Equal success crowned his efforts to teach other blind deaf-mutes. Dr. *H.* so modified and improved the existing mode of printing for the blind as to make it really available and useful. His method was pronounced the best by the elaborate report of the jury of the British Great Exhibition in 1851, and he received a medal, as also another at the Art Exhibition of Paris in 1867. Partly as an acknowledgment of services to humanity, and partly, perhaps, as an atonement for wrong done him, the king of Prussia sent him a costly gold medal. When the Cretan revolt broke out, Dr. *H.* appealed to the sympathies of his countrymen in behalf of those Islanders. A system of contributions was organized, and Dr. *H.* revisited Greece after an interval of 40 years, as the almoner of America, and, as before, he carefully superintended in person the distribution of the supplies. Dr. *H.* was the first person in this country who demonstrated the educability of idiots by systematically training several blind idiotic children. He subsequently organized the first public institution for the training of this class of unfortunates. He labored during 20 years to introduce articulate speech into the education of deaf-mutes. The recent adoption of this measure under the sanction of the commonwealth is principally due to his exertions in its behalf. D. 1876.

How'el, *n.* A smoothing-tool used by coopers.
—*v. a.* To make smooth by tooling; as, to *howel* a cask.

How'ell, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township, cap. of Livingston co., about 33 m. E.S.E. of Lansing; *pop.* of township about 2,500.

Howell, in *Missouri*, a S. co., adjoining Arkansas; *area*, about 900 sq. m. *Rivers.* Spring River, and numerous smaller streams. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, in some parts fertile. *Cap.* West Plains. *Pop.* about 4,000.

Howell, in *New Jersey*, a township of Monmouth co.; *pop.* about 5,000.

Howell Furnace, in *New Jersey*, a village of Monmouth co., about 12 m. S.E. of Freehold.

Howells, William D. See page 1273.

Howell's Depot, in *N. Y.*, a post-vill. of Orange co.

Howell's Spring, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Hardin co., about 40 m. S.W. of Louisville.

Howellville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Chester co., about 5 m. W.N.W. of Media.

Howe's Cave, in *New York*, a P. O. of Schoharie co.

Howe's Corners, in *Wisconsin*, a P.O. of Waushara co.

However, *adv.* [*How* and *ever.*] In whatever manner, way, or degree; as, *however* anxious he may be.
—At all events; happen what will; at least.

"Our chief end is to . . . enjoy, if it may be, all good, *however* the chiefest." — *Tillotson.*

However, *conj.* Nevertheless; notwithstanding: yet; though; as, I shall not, *however*, revoke my decision.

"You might *however* have took a fairer way." — *Dryden.*

Howitt, William, an English author, b. 1795. He was brought up in the principles of the Society of Friends, and, in 1823, in conjunction with his wife Mary, brought out a volume of poems entitled the *Forest Minstrel*, which was favorably received. Becoming established as a popular writer, *H.* produced, during a decade of years, the *Book of the Seasons; History of Priestcraft* (which has passed through 10 editions); *The Rural Life of England*, &c. In 1840, the Howitts took up their abode in Germany, where Mr. *H.* produced, in 1841, his popular *Student Life in Germany*, and in 1842, the *Rural and Domestic Life of Germany.* Following these, appeared, in 1846, his *Homes and Haunts of the English Poets*; *The Hall and the Hamlet* (1847); and, in 1852, the *History of Scandinavian Literature*, the joint work of himself and wife. In 1852, Mr. *H.* proceeded to Australia, where he remained for two years, and on his return published the results of his travel under the title, *Land, Labor, and Gold*, or *Two Years in Victoria.* During the period 1854-61, the *Illustrated History of England* (6 vols.), and *The Ruined Castles and Abbeys of Great Britain and Ireland*, proceeded from his pen. In 1865 he published the *History of Discovery in Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.* Mr. *H* for some years was proprietor and editor of *Howitt's Journal.* His wife, Anna Maria, is one of the most charming of English novelists.

Howitzer, (*how-its'r,*) *n.* [Ger. *haubitz*, probably from *haube*, a dome or cupola, from its shape.] (*Gun.*) A kind of gun, from which large shot and shell may be thrown at short ranges. These guns are constructed in brass and iron. Brass howitzers form part of a field-battery, and are used for firing shell to clear a village, or any similar position that it is necessary to occupy. They vary in length from 2 feet to 4 feet 9 inches, and will throw 4¾ inch and 5½ inch shells. Iron howitzers, from 4 to 5 feet in length, which throw 8-inch and 10-inch shells, are used in sieges, especially for ricochet firing. Howitzers are longer than mortars, and shorter than guns of the same calibre; they require a small charge of powder, but the angle of elevation at which they are fired is high. They were first used in the British service about the end of the 17th century.

Howk'er, *n.* [D. *hocker.*] (*Naut.*) Same as Hooker, *q.v.*

Howl, *v. n.* [D. *huilen*; Ger. *heulen*; L. Sax. *hulen*; Dan. *hyle*; akin to Lat. *ulŭlo*; Gr. *ololuzō*; Heb. *yalal*, to wail, to howl.] To cry as a dog or wolf; to utter a particular kind of loud, long-drawn, and mournful sound; to make a prolonged deep cry. — To utter a loud, mournful sound, expressive of pain or distress; to wail; to yell.

"New widows *howl*, new orphans cry." — *Shaks.*

—To roar, as a tempest; to make a loud uproar; as, the *howling* winds.

(*Ship-building.*) To scarf a ship's futtocks into the ground-timbers.

Howling wilderness, a desert, or wild desolate tract, inhabited by wild beasts, reptiles, &c.

Howl, *v. n.* To utter or speak with outcry.

"Tell thy horrid tale to savages, and *howl* it out in deserts." *Philips.*

—*n.* A loud, protracted wail; the cry of a dog or wolf, or other like sound; the cry of a human being in horror and anguish; a yell.

How'land, in *Maine*, a post-township of Penobscot co., abt. 90 m. N.E. of Augusta; *pop.* abt. 250.

How'land, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Trumbull co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Howland Flat, in *California*, a village of Sierra co., abt. 25 m. N. of Downieville.

How'ler, *n.* One who howls or yells.

(*Zoöl.*) See MYCETES.

Howlet, *n.* [Fr. *hulotte.*] (*Zoöl.*) A bird of the owl family, *Strix flammea*; so called from its mournful, howling voice.

How'lett, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Sangamon co.

Howlett Hill, in *New York*, a P. O. of Onondaga co.

Howling Monkey, *n.* See MYCETES.

Howlite, *n.* (*Min.*) A white mineral found in small rounded nodules in Nova Scotia; *sp. gr.* 2·55. *Comp.* Boric acid 43·0, silica 15·8, lime 29·4, water 11·8.

Howqua, (*how'kwŏ,*) *a.* [From the name of a famous Chinese tea-merchant at Canton.] Relating to, or consisting of a certain fine description of tea.

Howsoev'er, *adv.* [*how, so,* and *ever.*] In what manner soever; to whatever degree. — Although; though.

"The man doth fear God, *howsoever* it seems not in him." *Shaks.*

Howth, a town of Ireland, on the peninsula which forms the N. boundary of the bay of Dublin, 8 m. E.N.E. of the city. It is a watering-place much resorted by the residents of Dublin. *Pop.* 2,600. The Hill of Howth, which forms a high rocky peninsula at the extremity of the bay, is celebrated in history and literature.

Hoy, one of the Orkney Islands, 2 m. from Stromness. *Area*, 75 sq. m. Fishing engages the inhabitants. *Pop.* 750.

Hoy, *n.* [Dan. and Swed.; Ger. and Fr. *heu.*] (*Naut.*) A small sloop-rigged vessel, frequently used as a conveyance for passengers and goods coastwise; as, a Margate *hoy*.

"The *hoy* went to London every week loaded with mackerel." *Cowper.*

Hoy, *interj.* [See AHOY.] An exclamation equivalent to ahoy! hey! hallo!

Hoy'man, *n.*; *pl.* HOYMEN. One who commands or navigates a hoy.

Hoys'ville, in *Virginia*, a village of London co., abt. 167 m. N. of Richmond.

H. P. Abbreviation of *horse-power*, as relating to a steam-engine; also of *half-pay*.

H. R. H. Abbreviation of *His* or *Her Royal Highness*.

Huachapure, (*hwa-cha-pōō'ra,*) a promontory of Chili, S. America, Lat. 34° 58′ S., Lon. 72° 17′ W.

Huacho, (*hwā'cho,*) a small bay of Peru, abt. 63 m. N. N.W. of Callao. There is a small town of the same name about 1 m. from the coast.

Hua'fo, an island in the Pacific Ocean. See GUAFO.

Huailas, a province of Peru. See HUAYLAS.

Huallaga, (*ōō-ăl-yā'g a.*) a river of Peru, rising in the Andes, and after a N.E. course of about 500 m. joining the Amazon, Lat. 5° S., Lon. 75° 49′ W. It rises 13,200 feet above the sea-level, and forms in its course quite a number of cataracts.

Huamachuco, (*hwā ma-chōō'ko,*) or GUAMACHUCO, a town of Peru, in the dept. and cap. of the prov. of Truxillo, about 55 m. E.N.E. of Truxillo.

Huamalies, (*hwā-ma-lēēs',*) or GUAMALIES, a prov. of Peru, dept. of Junin, on the W. side of the central ridge of the Andes. *Area*, abt. 3,870 sq. m. *Min.* Mercury and silver. There are ruins of ancient Peruvian temples, palaces, and fortresses. *Pop.* 35,000.

Huamanga, (*hwā-mäng'ga,*) or GUAMANGA, a city of Peru, cap. of a prov. of its own name and of the dept. of Ayacucho, on a tributary of the Apurimac, about 140 m. N.N.W. of Cuzco. This city was founded by Pizarro in 1539, and in this vicinity, in 1824, Sucré defeated the Spaniards, and thereby ended their rule in S. America. *Pop.* 20,000.

Huamantla, (*hwa-mant'la,*) a town of Mexico, State of Puebla. It was the scene of an engagement, Oct. 9, 1847, between the Mexicans under Santa Anna, and a small force of Americans, in which the former were defeated with considerable loss.

Huamblin, (*wam-blēen',*) or SOCORRO, an island off the W. coast of Patagonia; Lat. 41° 49′ S., Lon. 75° 15′ W.

Huanaco, (*hwā-nā'ko,*) *n.* [Peruv.] (*Zoöl.*) The Guanaco, a variety of the LLAMA, *q. v.*

Huancane, (*wan-ka'ne,*) a prov. of Peru, dept. of Puno; *pop.* 56,765.

Huancavelica, (*wan-ka-va lee'ka,*) or GUANCABELICA, a town of Peru, cap. of a dept. of its own name, abt. 80 m. W.N.W. of Guamanga. It is built in the Andes, 11,000 ft. above the sea. Extensive mines of gold, silver, and mercury are worked in the vicinity. *Pop.* of town 10,000, of the dept. 90,000.

Huanta, (*wan'ta.*) or GUANTA, or HUANCAYO, a town of Peru, cap. of a prov. of its own name, in the dept. of Junin, abt. 25 m. S.E. of Janja; *pop.* of prov. 30,000.

Huanuco, (*wa-noo'ko.*) or GUANUCO, a town of Peru, dept. of Junin, abt. 180 m. N.N.E. of Lima; *pop.* 5,000.

Huaqui, a river of Mexico. See YAQUI.

Huaraz, (*wa-ras',*) a town of Peru, cap. of the dept. of Ancach, abt. 130 m. S.E. of Trujillo; *pop.* 6,000.

Huari, (*wa-ree',*) a town of Peru, abt. 160 m. E.S.E. of Trujillo; *pop.* 5,500.

Huarochiri, (*wa-ro-che-ree',*) or GUAROCHIRI, a town of Peru, dept. of Lima, abt. 60 m. E. of Lima; *pop.* 4,000.

Huasacualco, (*hwas-a-kwal'ko,*) or GUAZACUALCO, a river of Mexico, enters the Gulf of Mexico between the States of Vera Cruz and Tobasco.

Huasco, (*hwas'co,*) or GUASCO, a town of Chili, abt. 110 m. N. of Coquimbo.

Huas'colite, *n.* (*Min.*) A sulphuret of lead and zinc resembling galena, *q. v.*, from Ingahans, prov. of Huasco.

Huatulco, a port of Mexico. See GUATULCO.

Huawra, (*hwaw'ra,*) or GUAWRA, a sea-port town of Peru, in the prov. of Chancay, dept. of Lima, and about 50 m. N.W. of Chancay.

Huaylas, (*hwi'las,*) or HUAILAS, or GUAILAS, a prov. of Peru, on the W. side of the Andes; *area*, abt. 4,610 sq. m. *Rivers.* Salta, and numerous smaller streams. *Min.* Gold and silver in considerable quantities. *Pop.* 95,000.

Hub, *n.* [See HOB.] The nave, or central cylindrical part of a wheel.

—A goal or mark at which quoits, &c., are thrown. — The hilt or haft of a weapon; as, to drive a dirk home to the *hub*. — In the U. States, a protuberant obstruction in a public road. — A projecting piece on a wheel, for the insertion of a crank-pin.

Up to the hub, sunk in a quandary, like a wheel sunk to the hub in a slough; greatly embarrassed; heavily involved.

Hub of the universe. A burlesque designation popularly applied to the city of Boston, Mass.

"Boston State-House is the *hub* of the Solar System." *O. W. Holmes.*

Hub'bard, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Trumbull co.; *pop.* about 1,900.

Hub'bard, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Dodge co.; *pop.* about 4,000.

Hub'bard, in *W. Virginia*, a post-office of Lewis co.

Hub'bardston, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Worcester co., abt. 55 m. W. by N. of Boston; *pop.* of township about 2,000.

Hub'bardston, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Ionia co.

Hub'bardsville, in *New York*, a P.O. of Madison co.

Hub bardton, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Rutland co., abt. 45 m. S.S.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 800.

Hub bardton River, in *Vermont*, enters East Bay from Addison co.

Hub'ble-bub'ble, *n.* A kind of tobacco-pipe, generally formed of the shell of a cocoa-nut, with a bowl inserted at one part, and a reed for the mouthpiece at another. The shell is partially filled with water, and the smoke being drawn through it produces a gurgling noise; hence the name. The hubble-bubble is commonly used by the natives of the East Indies.

Hub'bleton, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Jefferson co., abt. 10 m. W. of Waterton.

Hub'bub, *n.* [Probably formed from the repetition of *hoop* or *whoop.*] A great noise of many confined voices; a tumult; riot; uproar.

"An universal *hubbub* wild of stunning sounds." —*Milton.*

Hubbub-boo', *n.* [Formed from *hubbub.*] A howling.

Hub'by, *a.* Full of hubs, or projections of surface; as, a *hubby* road. (American.)

Hub'elsville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Huntingdon co.

Hu'bert, (ORDER OF ST.,) the highest Bavarian order of knighthood, founded in 1444.

Hub'lersburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Centre co., abt. 88 m. N.W. of Harrisburg; *pop.* abt. 500.

Hub'nerite, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral found in some of the silver mines of Nevada, of a brownish-red color and opaque. Occurs in columnar masses or foliated. *Sp. gr.* 7·14. *Comp.* Tungstic acid 76·6, protoxide of manganese 23·4.

Hue, EVARISTE REGIS, ABBÉ, (*hook,*) a French missionary priest, b. at Toulouse, 1813. After being ordained, he embarked in 1839 for China, arrived at Macao, and entered upon the functions of a former missionary, who had been put to death. For five years he travelled throughout China and Tartary, and at length took up a residence in a Buddhist monastery, to study the language and literature of Buddhism. Commanded by the emperor of China to return, he travelled back to Macao, and embarked there, in 1852, for France, but stopped at Ceylon, whence he wandered through India, Egypt, and Palestine. On his return to France, at the beginning of 1853, he collated and arranged his notes of travel, and published *Annals of the Propagation of the Faith in China*; *Travels in Tartary, Thibet, and China*; *The Chinese Empire and Christianity in China*, — all of which became very popular, and were translated into most of the European languages. Several of his works have been reproduced in an English form, and have attracted considerable attention. D. 1860.

Huck, *n.* A species of German river-trout.

Huck'aback, *n.* A kind of linen ornamented with raised figures, used for table-cloths, towels, pinafores, &c.

Huckle, (*hŭk'l,*) *n.* [Dim. of L. Ger. *hucke*, the back.] The hip; anything projecting in the form of a hip.

Huc'kle-backed, (*-bākt,*) *a.* Round-shouldered.

Huc'kleberry, *n.* [Ger. *prickelbeere.*] (*Bot.*) See VACCINIUM.

Hucklebone, (*hŭk'l-bōn,*) *n.* [Ger. *höcker*, and *bein*, bone.] The hip-bone.

Huck'ster, (sometimes, and improperly, written HUXTER,) *n.* [L. Ger. *hocke*, the back, *höcker*, a retailer; allied to *hocken*, to take on the back.] A peddler who carries wares on his back; a retailer, or itinerant vender of small articles, as fruit, &c.; a hawker; a mean, low, trickish person.

—*v. n.* To deal in small articles, as a huckster.

Huck'sterage, *n.* Peddling; small dealings; business or vocation of a huckster.

"Ignoble *huckesterage* of peddling tithes."—*Milton.*

Huck'stress, *n.* A female huckster or peddler.

Hud, *n.* [O. Eng.] The hull, shell, or husk of a nut.

Hud'derstield, a town of England, in Yorkshire, on the Colne, 15 m. S.W. of Leeds. *Manuf.* Narrow and broad cloths, serges, kerseymeres, and various fancy goods. Near it are medicinal springs. *Pop.* 70,253.

Hud'dle, *v. n.* [Ger. *hudeln.*] To crowd; to press or squeeze together promiscuously, without order or regularity; to move in a promiscuous throng with order; to press or hurry in disorder.

Hud'dler, *n.* One who makes a confused medley of things; a bungler; a mixer.

Hud'dy, JOSHUA, of New Jersey, a brave partisan officer of the Revolutionary War, hung by the Tories, April 12, 1782. His death caused the greatest indignation throughout the country, and the British authorities disclaimed and reprobated the act. In retaliation, the Continental Congress, by resolution, ordered Gen. Washington to select for execution a British officer of equal rank (captain) from among the prisoners. The lot fell upon Captain Asgill, son of Sir Charles Asgill, of London. Congress afterwards spared Asgill's life through the urgent intercession of the French Minister, Count de Vergennes, and the States-General of Holland. Madame de Sevigné made the story of Captain Asgill the subject of a tragic drama.

Hu'dibras, *n.* (*Lit.*) The title and hero of a celebrated satirical poem written by Samuel Butler, (*q. v.*) The hero, *H.*, is a sort of Quixotic adventurer, who sets out, accompanied by Ralpho, his "Sancho Panza," on a crusade against the sports, pastimes, and amusements of the English people, as tabooed and ordered to be suppressed by Cromwell's Puritan parliament. The work, although tainted with some coarse passages, and but little known nowadays except to readers of old English literature, is a wonderful example of biting wit and caustic humor, levelled against the far-fetched religious fanaticism of the period immediately preceding the restoration of Charles II.

Hudibras'tic, *a.* After the style or manner of Hudibras; in doggerel fashion, as applying to verse.

Hud'son, HENRY, a navigator, b. in England, entered the service of Holland. After making three voyages to find a north-east or north-west passage to China, in the second of which he discovered the river Hudson, he set sail a fourth time, April 17, 1610, in a bark named the "Discovery," and proceeding westward, reached in latitude 60° the strait bearing his name. Through this he advanced along the coast of Labrador, until it issued into the vast bay which is also called after him. Here, with his son and seven infirm sailors, he was turned adrift by a mutinous crew, and was no more heard of.

Hudson, the principal river of New York, and one of the most important of the United States. It rises near 44° N., and flows a general S. course to its mouth in the Atlantic Ocean, below New York city, about Lat. 40° 40′ N. Throughout the greater part of its course (that is, from where it passes over a ledge of primitive rock, and forms what are called Glenn's Falls about Lat. 43° 15′ N.) it runs through a very remarkable depression or valley. This valley extends from the Atlantic to the St. Lawrence, having in its N. part the Lake Champlain with its outlet the Richelieu River, and, though enclosed by lofty mountain ranges on either side, the highest level of its surface is only 147 feet above the level of the tides in the Hudson. Its banks are picturesque and beautiful throughout nearly its whole course. The total length of *H. R.* is about 280 m., 120 of which, or up to 5 m. beyond the town of Hudson, are navigable for the largest ships. Sloops pass as far up as Troy, 150 miles from the sea, to which distance the influence of the tide is felt, and thence through a lock to Waterford, a few miles further. Near the head of the tide the mean breadth of the *H. R.* does not reach a mile; but in the lower part of its course it is much wider, and below New York it expands into a spacious basin 4 m. broad, which forms the harbor of that city. Its only tributary worthy of notice is the Mohawk, which joins it from the W. in Albany co. Owing to its small rate of descent, the current of the *H. R.* is slow; and except in the season of flood, it appears rather like an inland bay. At Albany, about the middle of its course, its navigation is at an average closed by frost for about ninety days annually.

Hud'son, in *Georgia*, a village of Franklin co., about 100 m. N. by E. of Milledgeville.

Hudson, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of McLean co., abt. 9 m. N. of Bloomington; *pop.* of township abt. 1,200.

Hudson, in *Indiana*, a village and township of La Porte co.; *pop.* of township abt. 550.

Hudson, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Black Hawk co., about 10 m. S.W. of Waterloo.

—A village of Muscatine co., abt. 20 m. E.S.E. of Iowa City.

Hudson, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Penobscot co., about 14 m. N. of Bangor; *pop.* of township about 950.

Hudson, in *Massachusetts*, a P. O. of Middlesex co.

Hudson, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Lenawee co., about 16 m. W. of Adrian; *pop.* of township about 2,200.

—A village of Washtenaw co., on Huron River, about 50 m. W. of Detroit.

Hudson, in *Missouri*, a village and township of Macon co., abt. 55 m. N. by E. of Boonsville; *pop.* of township about 900.

Hudson, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Caswell co., abt. 60 m. N.W. of Raleigh.

Hudson, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village and township of Hillsborough co., about 36 m. S. by E. of Concord; *pop.* about 1,500.

Hud'son, in *New Jersey*, a N.E. co.; *area*, about 180 sq. m. *Rivers.* Passaic, Hudson, Hackensac, and Saddle. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, in some parts fertile. *Min.* Copper, magnetic iron, and limestone. *Cap.* Jersey City. *Pop.* about 125,000.

—A town of the above co., about 3 m. N.W. of Jersey City; *pop.* about 10,000.

Hud'son, in *New York*, a city, cap. of Columbia co., on the Hudson River, about 116 m. N. of New York city; Lat. 42° 14′ N., Lon. 73° 46′ W. The city is handsomely built upon an elevation rising from the river, and contains many fine edifices. *Pop.* about 10,000.

Hud'son, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Summit co., about 123 m. N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* in 1870, 1,520. It is the seat of Western Reserve College.

Hud'son, in *Oregon Territory*, a village of Polk co., about 9 m. W. of Dallas.

Hud'son, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village, cap. of St. Croix co., on St. Croix Lake, at the mouth of Willow River, nbt. 18 m. E of St. Paul. Its former name was Willow River. *Pop.* abt. 3,000.

—A township of Walworth co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Hudso'nia, *n.* [In honor of *Wm. Hudson*, author of *Flora Anglica.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Cistaceæ*. They are low shrubs, with very numerous branches and minute exstipulate leaves. *H. tomentosa*, the Downy *H.*, found on the sea and lake shores from New Jersey N. to New Hampshire and W. to Wisconsin, consists of numerous slender, ascending stems from the same root, and a multitude of tufted branches, all covered with whitish down.

Hudsonite, *n.* (*Min.*) A black, aluminous, iron-lime pyroxene (*q. v.*), from Cornwall, Orange co., N. Y.

Hud'son's Bay, an inland sea of British N. America, between Lat. 51° and 64° N., and Lon. 77° and 95° W. Corinthian Gulf, Gulf of Boothia, and Fox Channel connect it with the Arctic Ocean on the N., and Hudson's Strait connects it with Davis Strait on the E. It covers an area of about 510,000 sq. m., the S. part of which, embracing about one fourth of the bay, is called James Bay. *H. B* contains numerous islands, reefs, and sandbanks; and its shores are for the most part high, bold, and rocky; and though free from ice, is only navigable during a few months in the year. It was discovered by Henry Hudson, (*q. v.*)

Hud'son's Bay Com'pany, an English company, established for carrying on the fur-trade, to which Charles II. in 1670 granted a charter, empowering it to trade exclusively with the aborigines in and about Hudson's Bay. Prince Rupert was at the head of the Hudson's Bay Company, and as the fur-trade was then very lucrative, the association soon rose to prosperity. In the winter of 1783, a new company, calling itself the Northwest Fur Company, was established at Montreal, and actively opposed the Hudson's Bay Company. The earl of Selkirk was then at the head of the old company, and conceived the plan of establishing a colony on the Red River of Lake Winnipeg. The Northwest Company was jealous of this movement; and in consequence of the evil feelings arising out of opposing interests, a war broke out between the servants of the two companies. In this calamitous affair, many outrages and much barbarity were displayed. However, the companies wearied of the strife at last, and united under the name of the Hudson's Bay Fur Company, which at the present time engrosses most of the fur-trade of British America. The new company established factories and settlements in various parts,—on the S. chiefly on the W. coast of Labrador, in the countries enclosing James' Bay, and along the banks of Albany River. The principal settlements in the N. are on Hayes River and on Mackenzie River. There are numerous mart-houses, besides these factories, dispersed in all directions for upwards of a thousand miles in the interior, to which the natives bring furs, skins, feathers, &c., in exchange for cloths, blankets, trinkets, &c.

Hud'son's Bay Ter'ritory. Under this name is comprised a large proportion of N.W. America, extending from Lat. 49° to 70° N., and from Cape Charles, Labrador, to the mouth of the Mackenzie River; *area*, bet. 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* The chief are the Moose, Abbitibbe, Mackenzie, Nelson, Churchill, and Coppermine. *Zoöl.* Reindeer, musk-ox, moose-deer or elk, and other kinds of deer, bears, wolves, wolverines, foxes, beavers, otters, racoons, and other small animals, valuable on account of their skins or flesh. There are also numbers of water-fowl, and fish is abundant in the numerous lakes. *Races.* Esquimaux and Indians. The former occupy the country on both sides of Hudson's Bay, while the latter are dispersed over the whole of the other regions. The number of Europeans settled here is considerable, amounting to some thousands, who are generally connected with the Hudson's Bay Company, (*q. v.*) In 1870 this immense territory was ceded to the Dom. of Canada, and now forms the prov. of British Columbia and Manitoba, and the N.-W. Territories.

Hud'son's Strait, a considerable strait, connecting Hudson's Bay with Davis Strait and the ocean. It is about 450 m. long, and averages 100 m. in width.

Hud'sonville, in *Illinois*, a village of Crawford co., about 8 m. N. of Palestine.

Hud'sonville, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Breckinridge co., about 120 m. W.S.W. of Frankfort.

Hud'sonville, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Marshall co., about 200 m. N.N.E. of Jackson.

Hue, (*hū,*) *n.* [A. S. *hiw, heaw;* probably from *ywan*, to show, open, reveal.] Color; tint; dye; tincture.

"Flowers of all *hue*, and without thorn the rose."—*Milton.*

Hue, *n.* [From Fr. *huer*, to hoot, to shout.] A clamorous vociferation; a shouting; an outcry; an alarm; almost invariably joined with *cry;* as, *hue* and *cry.*

Hue and cry. (*Eng. Law.*) A phrase used to describe the body of persons joining in the pursuit of a felon. Whoever arrests the person pursued is so far protected, that he requires no warrant to justify the arrest; and even if the party turn out to be no felon, no action can be brought if the arrest was *bonâ fide.* But it is not only a ground of action, but an offence subject to fine and imprisonment, to maliciously and wantonly raise the hue and cry against a person. It is the duty of all persons to join in a hue and cry, and if a person who has been robbed, or knows of a robbery, fail to raise the hue and cry, he is liable to fine or imprisonment, or, according to some authors, to indictment; but these punishments are never inflicted.

Hue, Hue'fo, Thua-thuen, or Shunuan, (*hoo'ay,*) the capital of Anam, Cochin China, on a river of the same name, abt. 10 m. from its mouth in the China Sea; Lat. 16° 19′ N., Lon. 107° 12′ E. The city was thoroughly fortified by French engineers under the direction of the king of Cochin China. *Manuf.* Silks and crape shawls. *Pop.* 132,000.

Huehuetoca, (*hwa-wa-tō'ka.*) or Gueguetoka, a vill. of Mexico, about 30 m. N. of the city of Mexico.

Huejocingo, (*hwa-ho-seeng'go,*) or Huexocingo, a vill. of Mexico, about 18 m. N.W. of the city of La Puebla.

Hu'el, *n.* In Cornwall, Eng., a local term denoting a tin mine.

Huelva, (*wel'va.*) [Lat. *Onuba.*] A city and port of Spain, in Andalusia, 57 m. W. of Seville. In the vicinity are mines of sulphur, copper, and manganese. The inhabitants are engaged either in mining or in the dockyards. *Pop.* 7,973.

Hu'er, *n.* Same as Balker, *q. v.*

Huerfa'no, in *Colorado Territory*, a S.E. co., adjoining Kansas on the E. and New Mexico and Indiana Territories on the S.; *area*, about 12,750 sq. m. *Rivers.* Arkansas, Cimarron, Huerfano, and Purgatory rivers. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, generally unfit for cultivation.

Huerfa'no River, in *Colorado Territory*, enters the Arkansas River in Huerfano co.

Huesca, (*wes'ca.*) [Lat. *Osca.*] A city of Spain in Aragon, 30 m. N.E. of Saragossa, on the Isuela. *Manuf.* Leathers and linens. Here occurred the incident so well known in history as the *Massacre of the bell. Pop.* 11,100.

Huesear, (*wes'car,*) a town of Spain in Grenada, and 83 m. N.E. of Grenada. *Manuf.* Woollens and linens. *Pop.* 7,100.

Hufeland, Christoph Wilhelm, (*hoofe'land,*) an eminent German physician, b. at Langensalza, Thuringia, 1762, who pursued his profession at Weimar, and became, in 1793, professor in the university of Jena. In 1801 he was appointed physician to the king of Prussia, in 1809 professor of medicine in the university of Berlin, and finally director of the academy of military medicine and surgery in 1819. His celebrated work *The Art of Prolonging Life* was published in 1799; his *Counsels to Mothers on Physical Education*, in 1800; and his *History of Health*, in 1812. D. 1836.

Huff, in *Indiana*, a township of Spencer co.; *pop.* about 1,339.

Huff, *n.* [A. S. *heofen, heafen*, raised, elevated, *pp.* of *hebban*, to raise; Sp. *chufár*, to mock, to hector, *chufa*, rhodomontade.] A rising of sudden petulance, anger, or arrogance; a fit of spleen or disappointment; a state of sulky humor.—A boaster; a braggart; a braggadocio; a bumptious, self-conceited person.

—*v. a.* To swell; to puff up; to enlarge. "The diaphragm may be easily *huffed* up with air." (*Grew.*)—To hector; to browbeat; to treat with hauteur or insolence; to bluster; to rebuke in a bullying manner.

"You must not presume to *huff* us."—*Echard.*

—*v. n.* To dilate or enlarge, as bread; to swell up, or become distended or inflated.—To swell with pride, arrogance, or self-esteem; to bluster or storm with anger; to bounce or brag; as, a *huffing* coward.

"When Peg received John's message, she *huffed* and stormed like the deuce."—*Arbuthnot.*

—To take away a piece from the board, as in chess or draughts; as, I *huffed* his king.

Huffer, *n.* A blusterer; a bully; a fire-eater; a braggart; as, a "braggadocio *huffer*."—*Hudibras.*

Huffiness, *n.* State or condition of being huffed, puffed up, or sulky; petulance; noisy bluster; huffishness.

Huffish, *a.* Arrogant; petulant; having a disposition to assume blustering or bullying airs.

Huffishness, *n.* See Huffiness.

Huffy, *a.* Swelled; distended: puffed up: as, *huffy* bread.—Petulant; being in ill-humor; exhibiting bluster, arrogance, or pique; as, a *huffy* person.

Hug, *v. a.* [Ger. *hegen;* D. Ger. *hagjan*, to foster, to cherish; Goth. *hubjan*, to treasure up.] To press close in an embrace; to enfold closely; to clasp to the breast; to hold to the heart; to grasp or gripe; as, to *hug* a pretty girl. "He *hugg'd* me in his arms." (*Shaks.*)—To clasp or embrace with some degree of pressure; to hold fast; to fondle; to treat with tenderness.

"Admire yourself . . . and *hug* your darling book." *Lord Rosc.*

—To gripe in wrestling or scuffling.

(*Naut.*) To keep in the vicinity of, or close to; as, the ship *hugs* the land, to *hug* the wind.

To hug one's self, to indulge in self gratulation; to flatter one's self; to chuckle with inward glee

—*v. n.* To close up; to cuddle; to mass or crowd together; as, to *hug* with cattle.

—*n.* A close embrace; a forcible clasp.—A particular gripe or grasp in wrestling; as, the Cornish *hug.*

Huge, (*hūj,*) *a.* (*comp.* huger, *superl.* hugest.) [A. S. *heag;* Dan. *hoog*, high; Swed & Goth. *hög*, high, great. See High.] High, with breadth and bulk; enormous; immense; gigantic; of great or excessive size; prodigious; as, a *huge* mountain.—Very large in extent; carried to a great or extended degree or compass;—commonly applied to space, distance, &c.; as, a *huge* difference, a *huge* feeder, a *huge* folly.

Huge'ly, *adv.* Enormously; immensely; very greatly; as, *hugely* deceived.

Huge'ness, *n.* State or quality of being huge; enormous bulk; excessive size; as, the *hugeness* of an elephant

Hugeous, (*hūljus,*) *a.* Huge. (A vulgarism.)

Hug'ger, *n.* One who hugs, clasps, or closely embraces.

Hug'ger-mugger, *n.* [O. Eng.; Scot. *huggrie-muggrie.*] Secrecy; privacy; ambush.

"A thing that's done in *hugger mugger*, under the seal of secresy and concealment."—*L'Estrange.*

—*a.* Clandestine; surreptitious; secret; sly; underhand; as, *hugger-mugger* love-making.—Mean; paltry; contemptible; sordid; disorderly; higgledy-piggledy; as, a *hugger-mugger* way of living.

Hugh Capet, founder of the third race of French monarchs, was count of Paris and Orleans. *H.* was proclaimed king of France at Noyen, 987, and d. 996, aged 57.

Hughes, Thomas, a popular English novelist, b. 1823, and educated at Rugby (under Dr. Arnold), and at Oxford. He was called to the Bar in 1848. In 1856, he published *Tom Brown's School-days*, which proved eminently popular, and has gone through many editions both in England and in this country. A sequel to this work, entitled *Tom Brown at Oxford*, appeared in 1861, but failed to achieve the popularity of its predecessor. In 1858, he produced *The Scouring of the White Horse*, and, in 1865, was returned to the British House of Commons as member for Lambeth.

Hughes' Mills, (*ūz'zez,*) in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Union co.

Hughes River, in *West Virginia*, enters the Little Kanawha River in Wirt co.

Hughes'ville, (*ūz'vil,*) in *Maryland*, a post-office of Charles co.

Hughes'ville, in *New Jersey*, a village of Warren co., abt. 18 m. S. by W. of Belvidere.

Hughes'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Lycoming co., abt. 19 m. E. of Williamsport.

Hughes'ville, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Loudon co., abt. 154 m. N. of Richmond.

Hugh'sonville, in *New York*, a post-village of Dutchess co., abt. 60 m. N. of New York city.

Hu'go, Victor Marie, Vicomte, a distinguished French poet, politician, and man of letters, b. at Besançon, 1802, his father being a colonel in the French army. He received a classical education in a religious house, and, in 1822, brought out the 1st vol. of his *Odes and Ballads;* and his tales *Hans of Iceland*, and *Bug Jargal*, were also written about this time. In 1826 he published a second vol. of the *Odes and Ballads*, which exhibited a change in his political and literary opinions, and, in 1827, he composed his drama *Cromwell.* In 1829 he published his *Last Days of a Condemned Criminal*, a work which, owing to its fearful interest, secured an immense success. *H.* prepared a further attack on the classical style of French dramatic literature in his *Hernani*, first played at the Théâtre Français in 1830, when it caused a scene of riotous confusion. The French Academy went so far as to lodge a complaint against

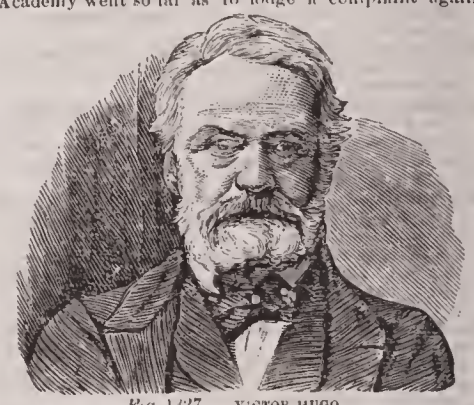


Fig. 1327.—Victor Hugo.

H.'s attempted innovations at the foot of the throne. Charles X. sensibly replied, that "in matters of art he was no more than a private person." Shortly after the revolution of July, 1830, his *Marion de Lorme*, which had been suppressed by the censorship under the Restoration, was performed with success. *Le Roi s'Amuse* was also performed at the Théâtre Français in Jan., 1832, but was indicted by the govt. the day after. His lyrical poems, *Les Orientales*, published in 1828, and *Les Feuilles d'Automne*, which appeared in 1832, were received with enthusiasm. *H.*, who published afterwards a number of dramatic pieces of various merit, was, after much opposition, admitted into the Academy in 1841, and was created a peer of France by Louis Philippe. In 1849 he was chosen president of the Peace Congress of which he had been a leading member. On the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1851, *H.*, then a member of the legislative assembly, was among those deputies who vainly attempted to assert the rights of the assembly and to propose the constitution. His conduct led to his proscription. He took refuge in the island of Jersey, and subsequently in that of Guernsey, having steadfastly refused to avail himself of the general amnesties issued in 1859 and in 1869. He has written much since he quitted France. His trenchant satire, *Napoléon le Petit*, ("Napoléon the

Little,") appeared at Brussels in 1852, and was rigorously suppressed in France, into which country it had been smuggled. *Les Châtiments* was brought out in 1852, also in Brussels; and in 1856 he published, under the title *Les Contemplations*, a collection of lyrical and personal poems which are among his best performances. *H.*'s admirable romance *Notre-Dame de Paris* has been translated into most European languages, and is known in England and the U. States under the title of the *Hunchback of Notre-Dame*. His social romance, *Les Misérables*, in which the author, with great splendor of sentiment, keenness of analysis, and passionate dramatic force, handles, in the form of a story, some of the most important social questions, translated into 9 languages, was issued at Paris, London, Brussels, New York, Madrid, Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Turin, on the same day, April 3, 1862. The *Drames de la Mer*, which appeared shortly afterwards, were not so favorably received. Next came *L'Homme qui Rit*, (or "The Man who Laughs,") published in 1869, and perhaps his most ambitious performance; may be accounted, on the whole, a decided failure, although it possesses occasional passages of picturesque imagery. SUP., p. 1271.

Huguenot, *(hu'je-not,) n.* (*French Hist.*) A term of contempt formerly applied in France to the early followers of Luther and Calvin. The origin of the word is uncertain; but it is stated to be derived from *eidgenossen*, "bound together by oath," a term borrowed from the motto of the confederate cantons of Switzerland by certain inhabitants of Geneva, who were among the earliest to introduce reformed notions upon religion into France. The word has now fallen into disuse in the French language, the followers of Calvin being called Réformés, while the disciples of Luther are included, together with the former, under the general appellation of Protestant. The history of the rise and progress of the Huguenots forms one of the chief chapters in the annals of France. For some time after their establishment as a sect, the Huguenots continued to increase in numbers, although they were troubled with occasional persecutions under the reigns of Francis I. and Henry II., until the year 1560, when they took part in the conspiracy of Amboise. By the edict of January, 1562, the right of the free exercise of their religion was restored to them; but in truth this edict was worthless to them, and they were forced to rise *en masse* to save themselves from the persecutions of the government. The leaders were the Prince de Condé, Admiral Coligny; and, indeed, they numbered among them some of the noblest and most influential houses in France. Although thus powerful, the wars of the 16th century soon decimated them, and they gradually lost ground under the continual aggressions of the Catholic body. After the conversion — or perversion — of Henry IV., most of the nobles abandoned the failing cause of the Huguenots. They, however, managed to sustain two civil wars against Louis XIII. in the following century. The history of the Protestant Church in France then ceased to have any political bearing, and the name Huguenot itself soon passed out of ordinary use. See *Hist. of the Rise of the H. of France*, Baird (N. Y., 1879).

Hu'guenotism, *n.* [Fr. *huguenotisme.*] The religion of the French Huguenots.

Hul'burton, in *New York*, a p.-v. of Orleans co.

Hul'dah, (*Script.*) A prophetess in the reign of Josiah.

Hulk, *n.* [A.S. *hulc*, a den, cabin; D. *hulk*, a kind of ship; M. H. Ger. *holche*, from Gr. *holkas*, a ship of burden, from *helkō*, to draw.] The body of an old vessel, unfit for further service at sea; as, a battered *hulk*. See HULL. — Any thing bulky or unwieldy; — in Scotland, applied to a man.

"Harry Monmouth's *hulk*, Sir John, is prisoner." — *Shaks.*

(*Mining.*) In Cornwall, England, an old excavated working.

Steer hulk. (*Naval.*) An old vessel of war, usually a 74-gunship, razeed or cut down to the lower and fitted up with a pair of sheers, for the purpose of taking out and replacing the lower masts of ships fitting out for sea.

The hulks. In England, the name given to worn-out or dismasted ships, formerly used as floating prisons.

—*v. a.* To eviscerate; to take out the entrails of; to gut; as, to *hulk* a rabbit.

Hulk'y, *a.* Bulky; clumsy; unwieldy; as, a big *hulky* fellow. (Used as provincial English.)

Hull, *n.* [A. S. *hul*; Ger. *hülle*, a covering; W. *hul*, *hulian*; Sansk. *hul*, to cover.] The husk, integument, or outer covering of anything, particularly of grain, nuts, &c.; a pod.

(*Naut.*) The frame or body of a ship or other vessel, excluding masts, yards, sails, and all running and standing gear and rigging. (When dismantled, as being unfit for further service, it is called a *hulk*, q. v.)

"Dead in their *hulls* our deadly bullets light." — *Dryden.*

Hull down. (*Naut.*) The position of a ship at sea, whose hull is below the horizon, while her upper masts are visible to a distant observer. — *To lie a-hull*, to lie as a ship when not under sail, and with helm lashed a-lee. — *To strike a-hull*, to take in sail during heavy weather, and lash the helm a-lee; — said of a ship.

—*v. a.* To husk; to strip off the outer covering, skin, or other integument; as, to *hull* peas. — To pierce the hull of a ship with a cannon-shot, or with a broadside from heavy guns; as, we *hulled* her under the water-line.

—*v. n.* To float, or drive to and fro on the water, like a ship without sails or rudder.

"He looked, and saw the ark *hull* on the flood." — *Milton.*

Hull, ISAAC, a commodore in the U. States service, b. in Derby, Conn., 1775. He distinguished himself during the war with Tripoli, 1802–5, but is chiefly recorded for his gallant conduct at the opening of the war between the U. States and Great Britain, and especially, July, 1812, the capture of the English frigate, the *Guerriere*, which surrendered after having lost all its masts and 79 men killed and wounded. *H.* was then in command of the frigate *Constitution*. D. in Philadelphia, 1843.

Hull, a river of England in Yorkshire, rising among the E. Wolds, and after a S. course of 30 m. falling into the Humber, at Hull.

Hull, a seaport-town of England, in Yorkshire, 36 m. S.E. of York, and 150 m. N. of London, at the confluence of the Hull and Humber. *H.* has magnificent docks, and is the great outlet for the woollen and cotton goods of the midland counties, with all of which it is in direct communication, by means of railroad, river, or canal. Many shipbuilding yards are in operation here, and the chief manufactures are those principally to which a flourishing port gives rise, as ropes, canvas, chain, chain-cables, machinery, &c. Many mills of various kinds are here carried on, as well as chemical factories, tanneries, potteries, and sugar-refineries. Immense commercial intercourse exists between *H.* and the countries of N. Europe. *Pop.* 121,892.

Hull, a village of Lower Canada, co. of Ottawa, on the Ottawa River, opposite Upper Bytown.

Hull, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Plymouth co., about 9 m. S.E. of Boston; *pop.* of township, about 285.

Hull, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Portage co.; *pop.* about 220.

Hull'er, *n.* One who, or that which, hulls; particularly, an agricultural implement for hulling or husking corn.

Hull'-gull, *n.* A pastime of children.

Hull's Mills, in *New York*, a P. O. of Dutchess co.

Hul'ly, *a.* Having hulls, husks, or pods; siliquose; cuticular.

Hulmesville, (*homz'vil,*) in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Bucks co., about 20 m. N.E. of Philadelphia.

Hu'loist, *n.* Same as HYLOIST, *q. v.*

Huloth'eism, *n.* Same as HYLOTHEISM, *q. v.*

Hulton, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Alleghany co., abt. 12 m. N.E. of Pittsburgh.

Hul'ver, *n.* [O Eng. *hulfere.*] The HOLLY, *Ilex aquifolium.* — See ILEX.

Hum, *v. n.* [Ger. *hummen*, allied to *summen*, to hum as bees; Gr. *bombos*, a humming; formed from the sound.] To utter a sound like that of bees; to buzz; to make a dull, protracted, nasal sound; to drone; to make a murmurous noise; as, the *humming* of a top.

—To pause in speaking, and make an audible noise, like the humming of bees; to make a drawling, nasal utterance, whether from embarrassment or affection; as, to *hum* and haw. — See HAW.

"I . . . never *humm'd* and haw'd sedition." — *Hudibras.*

—To make an inarticulate, buzzing sound; to drone; to mumble; to utter in a sing-song tone of voice.

"To bite his lip, and *hum* at good Cominius, much unhearts me." *Shaks.*

—To make a dull, heavy, deep noise, like a drone.

"Still *humming* on, their drowsy course they keep." — *Pope.*

—*v. a.* To sing in a low voice, or in a murmurous tone; to sing or utter inarticulately; as, to *hum* an air.

—To applaud or greet with a murmuring noise; to receive a buzz of approbation. — To cajole; to dupe, by a plausible tone of voice; to flatter by soothing words. (Colloquially used.)

—*n.* The noise made by bees or insects during flight; the sound given forth by a revolving top, or whirling-wheel, &c.; a murmur; a buzz; a droning sound.

"The shard-borne beetle with his drowsy *hums*." — *Shaks.*

—Any inarticulate, or murmurous and buzzing sound; as, (1.) A low, confused sound, as of crowds at a distance. (2.) A low, inarticulate sound, uttered by a speaker in a pause of hesitation or embarrassment. "*Hum* and ha will not do the business." (*Dryden.*) (3.) A subdued expression of applause; a buzz or murmured utterance of approbation.

"Ye hear a *hum* in the right place." — *Spectator.*

—A hoax; a deception; an imposition; a bam.

Hum, *interj.* Ahem; hem: a sound given with a pause, implying hesitation, doubt, embarrassment, or deliberation.

"*Hum!* I guess at it." — *Shaks.*

Hu'man, *a.* [Fr. *humain*; Lat. *humanus*, from *homo*, a man, a human being. Etymol. unknown.] Belonging to man, or mankind; having the faculties, qualities, or attributes of a man; pertaining or having reference to the race of man; as, *human* nature, *human* life, a *human* voice.

"To err is *human*, to forgive divine." — *Pope.*

—*n.* A human being; a creature of mankind. (R.)

Humane', *a.* [Fr. *humain*; Lat. *humanus.*] Having the feelings or dispositions proper to man; possessing and exhibiting tenderness and compassion; kind; benevolent; pitiful; compassionate; merciful; inclined to treat the brute creation with kindness; — opposed to *cruel*.

Humane'ly, *adv.* In a humane manner; kindly; tenderly; compassionately; benevolently; as, he was treated *humanely*.

Humane'ness, *n.* State or quality of being humane; humanity; tenderness; compassion.

Human'ics, *n. sing.* The science of human nature; the doctrine of humanity.

Human'ify, *v. a.* [Lat. *humanus*, human, and *facere*, to make.] To make human; to endue with the personality of human nature; to incarnate. (R.)

Hu'manist, *n.* A student of humanity. — Polite literature, (*belles-lettres*;) — used in some of the European universities.

—One skilled in the knowledge of human nature.

Humanita'rian, *n.* [Fr. *humanitaire.*] A term sometimes applied to those who deny the divinity of Christ, and assert Him to have been *mere man*. The term, however, is also sometimes applied to the disciples of St. Simon, and in general to those who look to the perfectibility of human nature as their great moral and social dogma, and ignore altogether the dependence of man upon supernatural aid, believing in the all-sufficiency of his own innate powers. — See SOCINIAN, UNITARIAN.

—*a.* Relating or belonging to humanitarians, or to the doctrines held by them.

Humanita'rianism, *n.* The doctrines advanced by the humanitarians.

Humanity, *n.* [Fr. *humanité*; Lat. *humanitas*, from *humanus*, human.] The peculiar nature or individuality of man by which he is distinguished from other beings; state or quality of being human, or of the race of mankind. — The human race; the collective body of mankind.

"A suffering, sad *humanity!*" — *Longfellow.*

—The kind feelings, dispositions, and sympathies of man, by which he is distinguished from the lower orders of animals. — Quality of being humane; kindness; benevolence; compassion; exercise of philanthropy; acts of tenderness and charity.

"How few, like thee, enquire the wretched out,
And court the offices of soft *humanity?*" — *Rowe.*

—Liberal education, or mental education; training and polishing of the faculties given to man; teaching in classical studies, and polite literature.

—*pl.* The branches of elegant learning or polite literature, including grammar, rhetoric, poetry, and the study of the ancient classics.

Humaniza'tion, *n.* Act of humanizing, or rendering human.

Hu'manize, *v. a.* [Fr. *humaniser.*] To make human; to civilize; to render humane; to subdue or eradicate barbarous dispositions in, and convert to susceptibility of kind feelings and benevolent actions.

"My tears shall flow to *humanize* the flints." — *Wotton.*

—*v. n.* To become human; to be made humane or more humane; to become civilized, improved, or made more excellent.

Hu'manizer, *n.* One who humanizes or renders humane.

Hu'mankind, *n.* Mankind; the race of man; the human species of beings.

"This is the porcelain clay of *humankind.*" — *Dryden.*

Hu'manly, *adv.* In a human manner; after the manner of mankind; according to the notions, opinions, power, or knowledge of men.

Hu'mansville, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Polk co., abt. 110 m. S.W. of Jefferson City.

Humation, (*hu-mā'shon,*) *n.* [Lat. *humatio.*] Interment; act of inhumating or burying. (R.)

Hum'ber, [Lat. *Abus.*] one of the largest rivers in England, dividing Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. It is formed by the Ouse, Ayr, Dun, and Trent, and falls after a course of 56 m. into the German Ocean.

Hum'ber, a river of Newfoundland, enters the Gulf of St Lawrence through the Bay of Islands. *Length*, abt. 156 m.

Hum'-bird, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The HUMMING-BIRD, *q. v.*

Humble, (*um'bl,*) *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *humilis* — *humus*, earth, the ground.] Near the ground; not high or lofty; low; mean; poor; insignificant; unpretending; as, a *humble* dwelling, *humble* fare.

"From *humble* Port to imperial Tokay." — *Townley.*

—Lowly; modest: meek; submissive: not proud, arrogant or assuming; diffident; without self-sufficiency or undue aspirations or pretensions.

"A soft, meek, patient, *humble*, tranquil spirit." — *Dekker.*

To eat humble pie, to take up with humble fare; to be reduced to a mean diet; — hence, to endure dispraise, mortification, or abasement; to swallow an insult or endure an injury without resentment; to appear meanly; to act cowardly. (Said to have originated from a former custom of eating of a pie made from the *humbles* (entrails) of a deer.)

—*v. a.* To bring down from an elevated or high state; to abase; to lower; to depress; to degrade; to reduce from power or importance to lowliness or insignificance.

"The executioner falls not the axe upon the *humbled* neck,
But first begs pardon." — *Shaks.*

—To make humbly or lowly in mind; to abase or cut down the pride of; to make to condescend; to make meek and submissive; to mortify or make ashamed.

"Fortune not much of *humbling* we can boast." — *Pope.*

Hum'ble-bee, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See APIDÆ.

Hum'ble-cow, *n.* A cow without horns.

Hum'ble-mouthed, *a.* Mild; meek; staid; demure.

"You are meek and *humble-mouthed*, but your heart is cramm'd with arroganoy." — *Shaks.*

Hum'bleness, *n.* State or quality of being humble or lowly; humility; meekness; diffidence.

"A grain of glory, mixed with *humbleness*,
Cures both a fever and lethargicuess." — *Herbert.*

Hum'ble-plant, *n.* (*Bot.*) See MIMOSA.

Hum'bler, *n.* He who, or that which humbles or mortifies.

Hum'bles, (also written UMBLES,) *n. pl.* (*Venery.*) The entrails of a deer.

Hum'bly, *adv.* In an humble manner; meekly; submissively; with modest humility; lowly; as, I *humbly* ask your pardon.

"They . . . come *humbly* as they used to creep to holy altars." — *Shaks.*

Hum'boldt, Friedrich Heinrich Alexander von, the greatest naturalist of his time, b. at Berlin, 1769, the same year that gave birth to Napoleon, the Duke of Wellington, and many other distinguished persons. He was educated at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Göttingen, at Hamburg, and at the mining school of Freiberg. From the earliest period he evinced a faculty for physical inquiry, which he assiduously cultivated by the study of chemistry, botany, geology, and galvanism. At Göttingen he became acquainted with George Forster, to whose *Delineation of the South-Sea Islands* he attributes the earliest excitement of his desire to visit the tropics, and in company with whom he made his first tour. In 1790 he accompanied Forster in a tour through the Rhine districts and Holland, and afterwards visited England with him. His scientific observations made in Germany were afterwards published in 1790, under the title of *Mineralogical Considerations on Certain Basaltic Formations on the Rhine*. His intention being to seek employment in the civil service of the Prussian kingdom, he subsequently went to Hamburg to study bookkeeping and the other forms of commercial knowledge, and afterwards studied in the mining academy of the eminent Werner, at Freiberg. In 1792 he obtained the post of mining superintendent in the works of Bayreuth, in which situation he remained till the year 1795, during which time he wrote many scientific articles for the German periodicals, and published a botanical work in



Fig. 1328. — ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT.

Latin, called *Specimens of the Flora of Freiberg*. Soon after the production of this work he resigned his post as mining superintendent, having determined to explore those parts of the world which had been unvisited by travellers. "I had, from my earliest youth," he says, "felt a burning desire to travel in distant lands unexplored by Europeans." The disturbed state of the continent at the time, owing to the wars consequent on the French revolution, prevented him from executing his design for about two years, during which time he resided at Jena, and became acquainted with Göthe and Schiller, and occupied himself with the composition and publication of *Investigations on the Muscles and Nerve-fibres, with Conjectures on the Chemical Process of Life*, and *On Subterranean Gases*, — two small works which established his reputation as a natural philosopher. A short visit to Italy was made in 1799, and in the same year he went to Paris, with the view of accompanying the expedition about to be dispatched from that city to Egypt. The expedition was abandoned; but Humboldt made the acquaintance of Bonpland, who was to have been the naturalist of the journey, and the two learned men resolved to undertake a great enterprise together. Their first idea was to explore Northern Africa; but, being prevented by the English cruisers in the Mediterranean, they landed in Spain, and obtained permission from the government to travel in the Spanish possessions of South America. In the month of May, 1799, the two travellers embarked at Corunna, and, eluding the English cruisers watching the port, reached Teneriffe, where they ascended the peak and collected some valuable scientific data. Going on board their vessel again, they sailed for Cumana, in South America, which was reached in July. Humboldt and his companion now proceeded to explore the great South American continent, and to collect a body of scientific information, during five years of adventurous research, hitherto unparalleled. For 65 days he navigated, in an Indian canoe, the Orinoco, the Rio Negro, and the Atabapo, discovering the connection between the Orinoco and the Amazon. The botany, mineralogy, geology, the physical aspects of the country, and the habits of the natives, were all observed and noted during this great journey. He now returned to the coast and embarked for Havana, where he sojourned for some time. Returning to South America in 1801, he travelled southward till he reached Lima, crossing the Cordilleras and Andes five times during the journey. In June, 1802, he ascended Chimborazo to an elevation of 19,300 feet, the highest point of the mountain ever attained by a human being. In December, 1802, he embarked for Guayaquil, and in the April following reached Mexico, in exploring which and the adjoining countries he spent a year. Wishing to complete his scientific observations of the island of Cuba, he once more set sail for Havana, in 1804. A visit to the United States, and a short stay in Washington and Philadelphia succeeded, after which he quitted America for France, and arrived at Bordeaux in August, 1804. He spent nine months in Paris arranging his notes, and assisting Gay-Lussac in making some experiments relative to the chemical composition of the atmosphere. After spending a short time in Italy and at Berlin, where he obtained permission from the king to take up his residence in the French capital while his works were being printed, he returned to Paris. In 1807 appeared the first of a large number of volumes, all published under the general title of *Travels of Humboldt and Bonpland in the Interior of America between the years* 1799–1801. In this magnificent undertaking, composed partly in Latin, partly in French, he was assisted by Oetmans for the astronomical, Arago and Gay-Lussac for the chemical and meteorological, Cuvier for the zoölogical, and Klaproth for the mineralogical divisions. It was mainly divided into six great sections, which again were subdivided into many more, the botanical portion alone consisting of twenty volumes, embellished with 1,200 plates. He spent a portion of the years 1827–28 at Berlin, whither he had been invited by the king of Prussia; in 1829 he, at the express desire, and at the sole expense, of the emperor Nicholas, set out with Rose and Ehrenberg to explore the eastern provinces of Russia, and in nine months travelled, between St. Petersburg and the Chinese frontier, over a distance of 2,320 geographical miles. The results of this expedition were published by him at Paris in 1843, under the title of, *Central Asia; Researches on its Mountain-chains and Climatology*. Between the years 1830 and 1848, although he desired to keep aloof from politics, he was intrusted by the king of Prussia with several diplomatic missions to the court of Louis Philippe. In 1848 he went to reside near the king of Prussia, whose court he ornamented till his death. In 1845 he commenced his great work *Kosmos, or a Physical Description of the Universe*, which was concluded in 1851, and which has become exceedingly popular in an English translation. He was a member of almost every scientific body in the world; an associate of the Academy of Sciences of Paris and Berlin; was decorated with many orders, and was a grand officer of the French Legion of Honor. By the labors of his long and valuable life he earned the title of creator of the science of comparative geography, and reviver of the study of the natural sciences. In addition to those already quoted, a few of his most important works may be given: *Essay on the Chemical Analysis of the Atmosphere; Pictures of Nature; Essay on Electrical Fishes; Essay on the Geography of Plants; Causes of the Difference in Temperature of various portions of the Earth's Surface; Fragments of Asiatic Geology and Climatology;* and *The Progress of Nautical Astronomy during the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries*. D. 1859. A scientific memoir of this illustrious man, by Dr. N. R. Ave Sallement of Lübeck, and W. Forster, director of the Berlin observatory, is announced to appear in 1870.

Hum'boldt, Carl Wilhelm, Baron von, a distinguished philologist, classical critic, and diplomatist, was elder brother of the above; with whom he pursued an educational career at the universities of Göttingen and Jena. When very young, he wrote many essays on the Greek poets and philosophers; but his first work of consequence was a critical essay on Göthe's "Hermann and Dorothea." In 1802 he was nominated to the post of minister plenipotentiary to Rome; resigning this in 1805, he became head of the department of public instruction, which he quitted to retire into private life, two years afterwards. In 1812 he became Prussian ambassador at the court of Vienna; represented his country at the conference of Prague, in 1813; and signed, with Hardenberg, the treaty of Paris. In 1819 he was recalled from England, where he was ambassador, to Berlin, to assume the functions of minister and privy councillor; but not agreeing with his sovereign as to his retrograde policy, he tendered his resignation, and once more sought a retired life. He now occupied himself with the study of classical and semi-civilized languages and comparative grammar, varying these pursuits with critical essays on poetry, philosophy, and the fine arts. He published a small number of poems, but, on the advice of Schiller, he abandoned creative for critical authorship, for which his mind was more fitted. He wrote critical essays on Sanskrit poetry, and on Wolf's edition of Homer's "Odyssey;" published *An Examination of the Basque Language*, and a treatise on the Celts and Iberians; besides a very large number of smaller works on classical literature and on speculative physiology. The latter years of his life were occupied with the study of the Malay and American languages; but failing health caused him to abandon the American in order that he might conclude his researches in the Malay tongue. At the time of his death he had almost completed his task, and his work was afterwards published by Dr. Buschmann, in 1836. D. 1835.

Hum'boldt, in *California*, a N.W. co., bordering on the Pacific Ocean; *area*, abt. 2,880 sq. m. *Rivers*. Eel, Elk, Mad, and Mattole rivers. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Iron ore and gypsum. *Cap.* Eureka. *Pop.* abt. 6,500.

Hum'boldt, in *Illinois*, a township of Cole co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Hum'boldt, in *Iowa*, a N.W. co.; *area*, abt. 538 sq. m. *Rivers*. Des Moines, and numerous smaller streams. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Dakota. *Pop.* 1,810.
—A post-village and township of Humboldt co., abt. 4 m. S. of Dakota; *pop.* of township 388.

Hum'boldt, in *Kansas*, a post-village, cap. of Allen co., abt. 45 m. W. of Fort Scott. A United States Land-Office is located here.

Hum'boldt, in *Minnesota*, a post-village, cap. of Sherburne co., on the Mississippi River, abt. 37 m. N.W. of St. Anthony.

Hum'boldt, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Pulaski co., abt. 45 m. S. of Jefferson city.

Hum'boldt, in *Nevada Territory*, a N.W. co., adjoining Oregon Territory; *area*, abt. 14,850 sq. m. *Rivers*, Humboldt and Owyhee rivers, besides numerous lakes. *Surface*, mountainous. *Soil*, in some parts fertile. *Min.* Gold, silver, and sulphur. *Cap.* Unionville.

Hum'boldt, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Gibson co., abt. 82 m. N.E. of Memphis.

Hum'boldt, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Brown co.; *pop.* (1870) 735.
—A post-village of Milwaukee co., abt. 5 m. N. of Milwaukee city.

Hum'boldt Bay, in *California*, an arm of the Pacific Ocean, in Humboldt co., abt. 270 m. N. of San Francisco. It is one of the best harbors on the coast, having 21 ft. of water on the bar.

Hum'boldt City, in *Nevada Territory*, a post-village of Humboldt co., abt. 170 m. N.N.E. of Carson City; *pop.* abt. 800.

Hum'boldtilite, *n.* (*Min.*) A var. of Melilite, *q. v.*, occurring in crystals in geodes, in lava at Mount Somma, near Naples.

Hum'boldtine, *n.* (*Min.*) A yellow substance found in brown-coal at Koloseruk, Bohemia, and Kettle Point, Canada. *Sp. gr.* 2·13 to 2·48. *Comp.* Oxalic acid 42·1, protoxide of iron 42·1, water 15·8. When insulated, it becomes negatively electrified by friction.

Hum'boldtite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as Datolite, *q. v.*

Hum'boldt Lake, in *Nevada Territory*, a lake of Humboldt co., in Lat. 40° 10′ N., Lon. 118° 40′ W. It covers an area of abt. 180 sq. m., and receives Humboldt River, but has no outlet.

Hum'boldt River, or Mary's River, in *Nevada*, rises in the N.E. part of the territory, and flows a general W. and S.W. course to Humboldt Lake.

Hum'boldt River Mountains, in *Nevada Territory*, a mountain chain of Lander co., running N. and S. Humboldt River rises on their W. slope.

Hum'bug, *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] A hoax; a trick of deception; an imposition plausibly contrived; something devised in order to dupe, mislead, or mock; a piece of trickery; sham; tomfoolery. — Trickishness; cajolery with a view to deceive or mislead; spirit of mischievous imposition; deviltry. — A trickster; a hoaxer; an impostor; a charlatan; a pretender; and, sometimes a fool. (Colloquial.)
—*v. a.* To impose on; to hoax; to trick; to deceive; to mislead; to cajole; — in short, to make a fool of, or to cause one to feel or appear ridiculous. (Colloquially used.)

Hum'bug City, in *California*, a mining village of Nevada co.

Hum'bugger, *n.* One who humbugs another or others.

Hum'buggery, *n.* Art of humbug; practice of trickery or imposition.

Hum'drum, *a.* [Icel. *humma*, to hum, and *draumr*, a drum.] Dull; stupid; trite; dejected; tedious; as, "an old, *humdrum* fellow." — *Addison*.

Hume, David, a celebrated English historian, philosopher, and miscellaneous writer, b. at Edinburgh, 1711. He was designed for the law, but having no inclination to that profession, he became, in 1734, clerk in an eminent mercantile house at Bristol. He did not, however, continue long there; for, having a strong propensity to literature, he resolved to apply himself to study, and for the sake of seclusion went to France, where he wrote his *Treatise of Human Nature*, published in London in 1738. This work, however, excited no interest, friendly or hostile, on its first appearance. It holds an important place in the history of philosophy, as a lucid, logical development of the sceptical conclusions that flow from the philosophy of John Locke. *H.'s Essays*,



Fig. 1329. — DAVID HUME, (after Allan Ramsay.)

Moral, Political, and Literary, appeared in 1742 and 1752, and were favorably received. In 1745 he was invited to reside with the young marquis of Annandale, whose state of mind rendered a guardian necessary. Here he spent a year; meanwhile, the chair of moral

philosophy in the university of Edinburgh having become vacant, he became a candidate, but failed. In 1746 he became Secretary to General St. Clair, whom he accompanied to the courts of Vienna and Turin. In 1752 appeared at Edinburgh his *Inquiry concerning the Principles of Morals*, which of all his writings is considered the best. In 1754 he published the first volume of his *History of England*, which he did not complete till 1761. While this work was in progress he published *The Natural History of Religion*, which was attacked by Warburton in an anonymous tract, ascribed at the time to Mr. Hurd. His great work, *The History of England*, had now acquired considerable celebrity, and the author gained largely by its popularity, for besides the profits it brought him, he obtained a pension through Lord Bute. In 1763 he accompanied the Earl of Hertford on his embassy to Paris, from whose fashionable and literary circles he received an enthusiastic welcome; and where, in 1765, he remained as *chargé d'affaires*. The year following he returned home, accompanied by Jean Jacques Rousseau, to whom he behaved with great delicacy and generosity, but was ill requited by the morbid sensitiveness and suspicion ness which the "philosopher of Geneva" allowed himself to indulge against his friend and benefactor. He became undersecretary of State in 1767. In 1769 he returned to his native country on an independent income of £1,000 per annum, and D. 1776.

Hume, in *Michigan*, a township of Huron co.; *pop.* about 300.

Hume, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Alleghany co., about 12 m. N.W. of Angelica; *pop.* of township about 3,500.

Humec'tant, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *humecto, humectans*, to wet.] (*Med.*) Applied to medicines which are supposed capable of softening by making the solids of the body moist.

Humec'tate, *v. a.* To wet; to moisten. (R.)

Humecta'tion, *n.* [Fr.] The act of wetting; moistening. (R.)

Hu'mefy, *v. a.* [From Lat. *humidus*, moist, and *facio*, to make.] To make moist; to soften with water. (R.)

Hu'meral, *a.* [Fr. *huméral*, from Lat. *humerus*, the shoulder.] That belongs to the humerus or shoulder.

H. Artery. (*Anat.*) The axillary artery, having passed the tendon of the great pectoral muscle, changes its name to the brachial or humeral artery, which name it retains in its course down the arm to the bend, where it divides into the radial and ulnar arteries.

Hummerpour, (*hoo'mer-por.*) a district of Hindostan, in the N.W. provinces, extending from Lat. 24° to 27° N., Lon. 71° to 74° 20′ E. *Manuf.* Cotton, paper, and sugar-refining. *Prod.* Corn, sugar, cotton, and indigo. The country is mostly level. *Pop.* 330,000. — Its cap., of the same name, is on the right bank of the Jumna, 150 m. N.N.W. of Agra; *pop.* 17,100.

Hu'merus, *n.* [Lat.] (*Anat.*) The bone of the arm. It constitutes the first of the radiated system of bones of the anterior extremity in vertebrated animals, articulated with the scapula.

Hum'hum, *n.* A kind of plain, coarse, Indian cloth made of cotton. — *Craig.*

Hu'mic Acid, *n.* [From Lat. *humus*, the ground.] (*Chem.*) An acid obtained from humus, by treating it with a dilute boiling solution of caustic potassa and adding an acid. The *H. A.* is precipitated as a flocculent brown substance but slightly soluble in water. *Form.* $C_{40}H_{12}O_{12}$.

Hu'mid, *a.* [Fr. *humide*; Lat. *humidus*, from *humeo*, to be moist or damp.] Moist; damp; containing sensible moisture; somewhat wet or watery.

Humid'ity, *n.* [Fr. *humidité.*] Moisture; dampness; a moderate degree of wetness; moisture in the form of visible vapor, or perceptible in the air.

Hu'midly, *adv.* In a humid manner.

Hu'midness, *n.* Humidity.

Hu'mifuse, *a.* [Lat. *humifusus*, from *humus*, the ground, and *fundo*, I pour or spread out.] (*Bot.*) Applied to plants which spread over the surface of the ground: procumbent.

Humil'iate, *v. a.* [Lat. *humilio, humiliatus*, from *humilis*, humble.] To abase: to humble; to lower in condition; to depress; to mortify.

Humil'iating, *p. a.* Humbling; depressing; abating pride; reducing self-confidence; mortifying.

Humiliation, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *humiliatio.*] Act of humbling; state of being humbled; descent from an elevated state or rank to one that is low or humble; act of abasing pride. — The state of being reduced to lowliness of mind, meekness, penitence, and submission; abasement of pride; mortification; depression; dejection.

Humil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *humilité*; Lat. *humilitas*, from *humilis*, humble, low.] Humbleness of mind; a modest estimate of one's own worth; lowliness of mind; a deep sense of one's own unworthiness in the sight of God.

Hu'min, *n.* (*Chem.*) A black substance found in the humus of the soil, and obtained also by boiling sugar with sulphuric acid. *Form.* $C_{40}H_{15}O_{15}$.

Humirla'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Ericales.* DIAG. Polypetalous flowers, perfect monadelphous stamens, and 2-celled anthers with a long membranous connective. — They are trees, or shrubs, with a balsamic juice. Their leaves are alternate, simple, coriaceous, and exstipulate. The calyx is 5-parted and imbricated. The petals are also imbricated, and 5 in number. There are 20 or more stamens. The ovary, which is superior, is usually surrounded by a disc; it is 5-celled, and has 1 or 2 suspended ovules in each cell, a simple style, and 5-lobed stigma. The fruit is drupaceous and 5-celled, except in instances where the number of cells is reduced by abortion. The seed has a narrow embryo, lying in fleshy albumen. From the incised stem of the species *Humirium floribundum*, a yellow liquid, called balsam of umiri, is obtained; this is said to resemble copaiba and balsam of Peru in its properties. Other species are said to yield useful balsamic liquids. The order consists of 3 genera and 18 species, all natives of tropical America.

Hu'mite, *n.* (*Min.*) A colorless, or sometimes yellow, mineral occurring in small, transparent, brilliant crystals at Vesuvius. *Sp. gr.* 3·17–3·24. *Comp.* Silica 34·8, protoxide of iron 2·4, magnesia 60·08, fluorine 3·47. It is a variety of *Cuondrodite*, q. v.

Hum'mel, *v. a.* To separate, as the awns of barley from the kernel.

Hummel, Johann Nepomuk, (*hoom'mel,*) a German composer and pianist, b. at Presburg, 1778. He displayed great musical talent from his earliest youth, became chapel-master to Count Esterhazy in 1803, and afterwards to the king of Würtemberg, in 1816. He was only excelled in instrumental composition by Beethoven. He composed four operas, two masses, and a large quantity of smaller musical pieces. D. 1837.

Hum'meller, *n.* One who hummels. — (*Agric.*) An implement or machine used for *hummelling* barley — that is, removing the awn from the grain after it has been threshed. A common kind of *H.* is a set of blunt knives fixed in a frame, with a handle, by means of which they are used in the manner of stamping. Another form consists of blunt knives set on a roller. These implements are worked by the hand. But hummellers of various construction are often attached to threshing-machines, in all of which blunt knives are made to pass frequently through the grain.

Hum'mel's Store, in *Pennsylvania*, a post office of Berks co.

Hum'melstown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough of Dauphin co., about 9 miles E. of Harrisburg; *pop.* about 1,000.

Hum'mer, *n.* He who, or that which, hums.

Hum ming, *p.a.* Making a low buzzing or murmuring. —*n.* The sound of bees: a low murmuring.

Hum'ming-ale, *n.* Sprightly ale.

Hum'ming-bird, *n.* See Trochilidæ.

Hum'mock, *n.* A level sheet of ice. — A circular mound seen at a distance; a hillock; a hommock. — In Florida, a fertile and timbered tract of land.

Hum'mocky, *a.* Full of hummocks.

Humor, Humour, (*yū'mer,*) *n.* [Fr. *humeur*; Lat. *humor*, anciently *humos*, from Gr. *chumos*, a liquid, from *cheo*, to pour.] A liquid or fluid; moisture; — more especially applied to every fluid substance of an organized body, as the blood, chyle, lymph, &c., some of which were formerly supposed to determine the temper of the mind. — An animal fluid in an unhealthy state, causing eruptive diseases; cutaneous eruptions. — Turn of mind, or peculiarity of disposition, often temporary; temper; disposition; mood; whim; caprice; that quality of the imagination which gives to ideas a wild and fantastic turn, and tends to excite laughter or mirth by ludicrous images or representations; merriment; jocularity; burlesque; wit. — Petulance; peevishness; a trick; a practice or habit.

—*v. a.* To gratify or indulge the humor of; to gratify by yielding to a particular inclination, humor, wish, or desire; to indulge by compliance; to suit; to indulge; to favor by imposing no restraint, and rather contributing to promote by occasional aids.

Humoral, (*hu'mer-al.*) *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the humors of the body.

H. Pathology. (*Med.*) A once favorite theory of physicians by which they accounted for the remote cause of all diseases, by attributing them to a disordered state of the humors or fluids of the body.

Hu'moralism, *n.* (*Med.*) Humorism.

Hu'moralist, *n.* A humorist. — (*Med.*) A follower of the humoral pathology.

Humorific, *a.* That produces humor.

Humorism, *n.* The disposition of a humorist. *Worc.* (*Med.*) The doctrine of the *humoral pathology*, q. v.

Hu'morist, *n.* [Fr. *humoriste.*] One who gratifies his own humor, fancy, inclination, or bent; one who indulges in speaking or writing; one who has a playful fancy or genius; one who has odd conceits: also a wag; a droll.

Humoris'tic, *a.* Relating to, or like a humorist.

Hu'morless, *a.* Without humor.

Hu'morous, *a.* [Late Lat. *humorosus*, from *humor.*] Containing humor; full of wild or tasteful images; adapted to excite laughter; jocular; witty; jocose; whimsical; having the power to speak or write in the style of humor; exciting laughter.

Hu'morously, *adv.* In a humorous manner; in a manner to excite laughter or mirth; pleasantly; jocosely; whimsically.

Hu'morousness, *n.* State or quality of being humorous; oddness of conceit; jocularity; capriciousness.

Hu'morsome, *a.* Influenced by the humor of the moment; peevish; petulant; odd; humorous; adapted to excite laughter.

Hu'morsomely, *adv.* Peevishly; petulantly; oddly; humorously.

Hump, *n.* [Du. *homp*, a lump; Lat. *umbo*, any convex elevation, a boss of a shield, from the root *nub*, which appears in Sans. *nabhi*, the navel.] Any convex elevation. — The protuberance formed by a crooked back.

Hump'back, *n.* A crooked back; high shoulders; a humpbacked person.

Hump'backed, *a.* Having a crooked back.

Humped, (*humpt,*) *a.* Having a hump or protuberance on the back.

Humphrey, in *New York*, a post-township of Cattaraugus co., about 50 m. S.E. of Buffalo; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Humphreys, (*um'freez,*) in *Tennessee*, a N.W. co.; *area*, about 450 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tennessee and Duck rivers, besides many smaller streams. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Waverly. *Pop.* about 10,000.

Humphreysville, in *Connecticut*, a village of New Haven co., about 12 m. N.W. of New Haven; *pop.* about 1,500.

Humphreysville, in *New York*, a post-office of Columbia co.

Humphreysville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Luzerne co.

Humptu'lips, in *Washington Territory*, a river, rising in Sawamish co., and flowing W. through Chehalis co. into the Pacific Ocean.

Hu'mulus, *n.* [From Lat. *humus*, the ground, as, unless trained or supported, it creeps on the earth.] (*Bot.*) The Hop, a genus of plants, order *Cannabinaceæ.* The common hop-plant, *H. lupulus*, has a perennial root and annual pliable stems, which twine from right to left around any convenient support. The leaves are opposite, rough, 3–5-lobed, serrated, and veiny. The male and female flowers are generally on separate plants. The former are in loose panicles; the latter in dense catkins or strobiles, with membranous concave bracts. The hops of commerce consist of the female flowers and reeds of this plant.

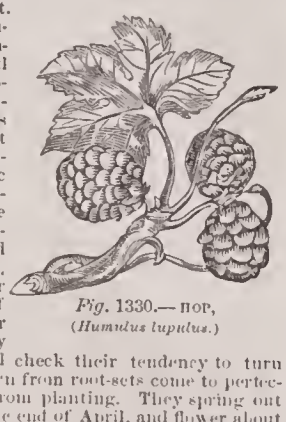


Fig. 1330.— hop, (*Humulus lupulus.*)

Their principal consumption is in the manufacture of beer, and they possess three properties which particularly fit them for this use. First, they impart to malt liquors a pleasant bitter aromatic flavor, and tonic properties. Second, they give them a peculiar *headiness* often confounded with alcoholic strength, and thus save the brewer a certain proportion of his malt. Third, by their chemical influence they clarify the liquors and check their tendency to turn sour. Hop-plants grown from root-sets come to perfection in the third year from planting. They spring out of the ground about the end of April, and flower about the end of August. The strobiles are fit to gather from the beginning of September to the middle of October, the time varying according to the sort cultivated and the differences in the seasons. When picked, they are dried by artificial heat, in kilns, and then packed in bags or pockets. Upon the bracts and scales are numerous little yellow shining grains, generally roundish or kidney-shaped. They have been termed *lupulinic glands*, and are believed to be the most active parts of the hops. Of the cultivated hop there are many varieties; but in the principal English hop countries, hops are used medicinally for their stomachic and tonic properties. They are, to some extent, narcotic; and a pillow stuffed with them is occasionally employed to induce sleep. *H.* are largely cultivated in some of the States, chiefly in New York. The production of hops in the U. S. has greatly increased. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1808, the importation of hops amounted to 3,270,995 pounds. The export of hops has grown from 1,164,372 pounds in 1872, to 8,937,951 pounds in 1876.

Hu'mus, *n.* [Lat. *humus*, the ground.] (*Chem.*) The peculiar brown or black matter resulting from the decay of vegetable matter in the soil. During the progress of decay and at its different stages, a number of different substances are formed which have received the names of humin and ulmin; humic, ulmic, and geic acids; and crenic and apocrenic acids, *q. v.* *H.* is found only on the surface-soil, and imparts to it its rich brown appearance. It contains carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen, and during its decomposition carbonic acid is formed which contributes to the nourishment of the plant; but it is supposed to render its most essential service by its power of absorbing and combining with ammonia, and also, though to a less extent, with soda, potash, lime, and magnesia, and thus retaining these substances for the use of the plant. *H.* from its dark color causes a more rapid absorption of the sun's heat. It absorbs nearly twice its weight of water, and retains the greater portion of it after some hours' exposure. It consequently enables the soil to absorb and retain water, and thus renders it more mellow and capable of being more easily worked. It is not supposed to contribute directly to the nourishment of the plant, but from the properties above mentioned, it is a most valuable constituent of the soil. Good wheat-bearing soils contain 9 or 10 per cent. of it. Where it is wanting in soils it may be supplied by ploughing in green crops, as clover, or straw, and animal manures, or alternating plants that leave considerable root in the soil with the grains, &c. which have but little root.

Hu-uan, a central prov. of China, between Lat. 25° and 30° N., and Lon. 109° and 114° E. See China.

Hunch, *n.* [Allied to Ger. *hücker*, any unevenness or inequality, a hump; and also to *hump*, bunch.] A hump; a protuberance; a lump; a thick piece. — A push or jerk with the fist or elbow.

—*v. a.* To strike or punch with the fists; to push with the elbow; to push or thrust with a sudden jerk.

Hunch'back, *n.* A humpback.

Hunch'backed, *a.* Having a crooked back.

Hun'dred, *a.* [A.S. *hund*; Ger. *hundert.*] Denoting the product of ten multiplied by ten, or the number of ten times ten.

Hun'dred, *n.* A collection, body, or sum, consisting of ten times ten, individuals or units; the number 100. —A division or part of a county in England, and also in the State of Delaware; supposed to have originally contained a hundred families, or a hundred warriors, or a hundred manors.

Hun'dred and Two, in *Missouri*, a river rising in the N. part of the State, and entering the Platte River in Buchanan co.

Hundred Days. (*French Hist.*) The period from March 20, 1815, the day on which Napoleon I. entered Paris on his return from Elba, to June 29, the day on which he quitted it for the last time.

Hun'dreder, *n.* An inhabitant of a HUNDRED. *q. v.*

Hun'dred-fold, *a.* A hundred times as much.

Hun'dredth, *a.* The ordinal of a hundred.
—*n.* One of a hundred equal parts into which a whole is, or may be, divided; the quotient of a unit divided by a hundred.—*Webster.*

Hun'dredweight, *n.* A weight of a hundred and twelve pounds avoirdupois, twenty of which make a ton. It is generally expressed by the abbreviation *cwt.*

Hundsruck, (*hoons'rook,*) [Ger. *Hundsrücken*, dog's-back,] an extensive and mountainous district of Rhenish Prussia, thickly wooded, and rising, at intervals, to a height of 3,000 feet. It lies between the Moselle and the Nahe, and joins the mountain-chain of the Vosges.

Hung, *imp.* and *pp.* of HANG, *q. v.*

Hunga'rian, *a.* (*Geog.*) That relates or belongs to Hungary.
—*n.* (*Geog.*) A native of Hungary.

Hun'gary. [Ger. *Ungarn*; Magyar, *Országh.*] An extensive country in Central Europe, forming, under the title of kingdom, a considerable portion of the Austrian dominions; Lat. from 46° to 49° 34′ N., Lon. 16° to 25° 3′ E. It is bounded W. by part of Germany, N. by Galicia, E. by Moldavia and Wallachia, and S. by Turkey. *Area*, 117,500 sq. m. *Divisions.* Hungary proper, Croatia and Slavonia, Transylvania, and the Military Frontier (see AUSTRIA); and these are again subdivided into five districts, respectively named after their capital cities, Pesth, Presburg, Odenburg, Kaschau, and Grosswardein. *H.*, in its chief parts, forms a large basin, surrounded almost entirely by mountain-ranges. The Carpathians, an immense mountain-chain beginning near Presburg, divide it from Galicia. They rise to the height in some peaks of nearly 10,000 feet, and form at the top immense masses of granite, totally destitute of vegetation. (See CARPATHIANS.) Besides these, there are in the N. and W. several detached ranges of very considerable extent. Immense plains also exist. *Rivers.* The Danube, Szamos, March, Maros, Drave, and Save; the Carpathians pour down into the plain the Theiss, Waag, Gran, Poprad, and Temes, all falling into the Danube. *Lakes.* The Platten Sec. the Neusiedler See; and there is a large tract of marshes, the principal of which is Lake Palitz. *Canals.* The principal are the Franzens Canal and the Bega Canal, both joining the Danube and Theiss. *Climate.* Among the mountains cold is predominant, the snow lying on the ground for many months. In the S., the climate is in general mild, in the sandy districts extremely hot; but on the banks of the rivers, and near the marshes, damp; dampness, indeed, being a prevailing characteristic of the climate of the level part of Hungary. *Min.* Important, consisting of silver, lead, copper, iron, zinc, cobalt, salt, alum, and coal. Gold is also occasionally found in the sand of rivers, and is principally washed by the gipsies. Precious stones of various kinds, opals being the most valuable, are discovered in the mountains. *Prod.* The extensive plains lying along the great rivers possess all the richness of an alluvial soil. In the N., clay, stone, and gravel predominate, and the ground there produces but a scanty return, after considerable labor. In the S., too, there are many tracts unfit for the purposes of agriculture. The large heaths of Debreczin and Kecskemet are covered either with sand or with the most scanty vegetation. Several other tracts are covered by moving sands, which are said in some cases to be increasing. In the N., barley and common rye are most frequently sown; in the S., wheat, maize, millet, and, in the marshes of the Banat, rice. Oats are cultivated throughout the kingdom. Potatoes are raised by the Slavonians and Germans, and pulse by the followers of the Greek Church. Hemp and flax are cultivated, also tobacco and saffron. Various kinds of fruit are grown in great quantities, and extensive pastures are found in many parts of the country. Next to the cultivation of corn and the breeding of cattle, the making of wine forms the most extensive branch of rural industry. The Hungarian wines vary greatly, both in taste and strength; the well-known Tokay being unrivalled in quality. Dense forests and woods abound in the mountainous districts. *Domestic Animals.* The Hungarian oxen are large and well shaped, and generally of a milk- or gray-white color, with lofty and spreading horns. Some of the sheep are very fine, particularly a peculiar breed, with forked horns. The horses of Hungary seldom reach a great height, and are incapable of drawing heavy loads; but they surpass almost all other horses on the Continent in elegance of shape, as well as in vivacity and swiftness. Bacon being a favorite food, vast herds of swine, amounting to more than 5,000,000, are reared. A few buffaloes are found in certain parts of the country. Game of all kinds and fowls are plentiful; bees are largely kept; and the rivers, especially the waters of the Thoiss, yield large quantities of fish. *Towns.* The principal are,—Pesth, Buda, Debreczin, Presburg, Szegedin, Kecskemet, Theresienstadt, Erlau, Schamitz, Raab, Meava, Cremnitz. *Manuf.* Unimportant, being generally confined to not large quantities of woollens, silks, linens, paper, leather, oil, beer, and tobacco. COMMERCE. *Exp.* The chief are corn, tobacco, wine, particularly that of Tokay, and wool; also wax, tallow, potash, alum, antimony, gall-nuts, &c. A little leather, linen, and iron are also sent out of the country. *Imp.* Chiefly manufactured goods and colonial produce. Nearly 1,000 vessels, some of which are steamboats, ascend and descend the Danube, engaged in carrying on the trade between the principal towns of Hungary and Vienna. The roads are generally not good, but railway communication is progressing. *Religion.* Roman Catholic, Greek Church, and Protestant, the former in the ascendant. Education is not, on the whole, well diffused, but the higher classes are well-cultured and highly intelligent. *Government.* See AUSTRIA.—*Pop.* 14,072,526, or, without the military frontier, 13,561,512.—*History.* In the time of the Romans, the country now called Hungary formed the western portion of Dacia and the south of Pannonia. In the 3d century the Goths occupied all this portion of Europe, and these were driven out in 376 by the Huns, whose name, it is said, joined to that of the Avari, gave its title to the country. After the death of Attila, in 453, the Ostrogoths, Gepidæ, and Lombards disputed the possession of the territory. Subsequently, in the 7th century, the Avari made themselves masters of the land, but had to defend it against the incursions of the Slaves and Bulgarians. Charlemagne having conquered the Avari in 799, the Magyars, a people of Asiatic origin, who, a century before, had established themselves on the Don and Dnieper, entered Hungary in 894. Arpad, the son of Almus, was their leader, and allying himself with the emperor of Germany, he defeated most of the tribes who then occupied the country. His successor embraced Christianity; and Stephen I., called the Saint, who had been the chief of the Magyars since 997, took the title of king in the year 1000. This prince completed the subjugation of the Slaves and Bulgarians, and to him Hungary owed the greater portion of her social institutions. After his death, in 1038, the land was a prey to internal dissensions until the accession of Ladislaus I., who brought peace to his people; he conquered Croatia and Slavonia, to which his successor Coloman added Dalmatia. Under Geysa II., 1143, Transylvania received a number of Flemish immigrants. Bela III., who had been bred at Constantinople, introduced into the state civilization and the manners of the Greek empire. He married Margaret, sister of Philip Augustus, of France, and widow of Henry, son of Henry II., of England; and under him Hungary was divided into comitats. Andrew II. led the fifth crusade to the Holy Land, in 1222, and by his weakness allowed the privileges of the nobles to increase. Under Bela IV., his son, the Mongols ravaged the land; and after him the royal power, weakened by intestine discord and foreign wars, was reduced to the lowest condition, till the end of the reign of Andrew III., with whom closed the Arpad dynasty. The Hungarians then elected Wenceslaus of Bohemia, and after his abdication, Otho of Bavaria; but Pope Boniface VIII. imposed on them Charles Robert, called Charobert, count of Anjou, and who was recognized as king in 1338. In his reign Hungary attained a high degree of prosperity; it comprised, besides Hungary proper, Dalmatia, Croatia, Bosnia, Servia, Wallachia, Transylvania, Moldavia, and Bulgaria. Charles having married a sister of Casimir, king of Poland, Louis I., his son, succeeded to that kingdom in 1370. After him Maria, his daughter, came to the throne, sharing the government with her husband, Sigismund, elector of Brandenburg. In their reign John Huss proclaimed his opinions, and the Turks invaded the kingdom. Under Ladislaus V.—1438 to 1457—the Turks were defeated by the brave John Hunniades, the regent, whose son Matthias I. was elected king in 1458. This monarch was possessed of great administrative as well as military abilities; his reign was flourishing, and he was the founder of a university at Presburg, and a celebrated library at Buda. His successors, however, were unable to keep out the Turks, and in 1526 Louis II. was killed at the fatal battle of Mohacs, which gave a great portion of the kingdom for many years to the Ottomans. Ferdinand of Austria and John Zapolsky now disputed the possession of the country, and the latter was defeated and obliged to fly. The nation, however, did not recognize the Austrian domination until 1570, under Maximilian II.; and it was not until many years later, in 1687, that the crown of Hungary was declared hereditary in the house of Austria. After that, indeed, the emperor had to suppress the successive revolutions headed by Tekeli and Ragotszy, which were not finally put down till 1711. During these dissensions the Turks had seized on a large portion of Hungary, but were definitively driven out in 1699 by the peace of Carlowitz. From that time to 1848 the nation remained faithful to the house of Austria, especially in the cause of Maria Theresa, and in the wars with France from 1793 to 1815, when it contributed largely to the finances and military forces of the country.—*Constitution.* The constitution of Hungary, including Hungary proper, Croatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania, is of very ancient date, and based mainly upon unwritten laws that grew up in the course of centuries. There exists no charter or constitutional code; but in place of it are fundamental statutes, published at long intervals of time. The principal of them, the *Aurea Bulla* of King Andrew II., was granted in 1222, and changed the form of government, which until then had been completely autocratic, into an aristocratic monarchy. Almost all subsequent rulers endeavored, though with little or no success, to extend the royal prerogatives, the struggle lasting, with more or less interruption, till the year 1867, when Francis I., having failed in his attempt to weld *H.* to the rest of his dominions, acknowledged and took oath upon the ancient constitution. The form of government established by it is oligarchical in essence, leaving the whole legislation and internal administration of the country in the hands of the native nobility, comprising about a quarter of a million individuals, and giving to the king little more than the chief command of the army, and the right and duty to protect the realm against foreign enemies.—See AUSTRIA, FRANCIS I., KOSSUTH, &c.



Fig. 1331.—A COUNTRYWOMAN.

SOVEREIGNS OF HUNGARY.

A. D.		A. D.	
1000.	Stephen I. (the Saint).	1308.	Charobert or Charles Robert (of Anjou).
1038.	Peter.	1342.	Louis I. (the Great).
1041.	Abo.	1382.	Mary.
1044.	Peter, (again.)	1385.	Charles.
1047.	Andrew I.	1386.	Sigismund.
1061.	Bela I.	1437.	Albert (of Austria).
1064.	Salomon.	1439.	Elizabeth.
1074.	Geysa I.	1440.	Ladislaus IV.
1077.	Ladislaus I.	1444.	Ladislaus V.
1095.	Coloman (the Learned).	1458.	Matthias I., (Corvinus.)
1114.	Stephen II.	1490.	Ladislaus VI.
1131.	Bela II.	1516.	Louis II.
1141.	Geysa II.	1526.	John Zapolsky and Ferdinand I.
1161.	Stephen III.	1540.	Ferdinand I., (alone.)
1162.	Ladislaus and Stephen, (usurpers.)	1563.	Maximilian.
1173.	Bela III.	1572.	Rodolph.
1196.	Emeric.	1608.	Matthias II.
1204.	Ladislaus II.	1618.	Ferdinand II.
1205.	Andrew II.	1625.	Ferdinand III.
1235.	Bela IV.	1647.	Ferdinand IV.
1270.	Stephen IV.	1655.	Leopold.
1272.	Ladislaus III.	1687.	Joseph.
1290.	Andrew III.	1712.	Charles.
1301.	Wenceslaus.	1741.	Maria Theresa.
1302.	Otho.		

(The succession was identical with that of the emperors of Germany and Austria.)

Hungary-wa'ter, *n.* An old-fashioned but delicious perfume, for the preparation of which various recipes have been given. The following is one of the best:—Take of fresh rosemary in blossom 4 lbs., fresh sage in blossom 6 oz., ginger in slices 2 oz., cut them in small pieces, mix, and add rectified spirit 12 lbs., and common water 2 pints. Let 11 pints distil by a gentle heat. A hermit is said to have given the original recipe to a queen of Hungary; and hence it was called the *Queen of Hungary's Water*, which has been abbreviated to *H W.* It is employed principally as a perfume for the toilet; but it is sometimes taken internally as a restorative and stimulant; and it may be used externally as a gently stimulating liniment.

Hung'-beef, *n.* Dried-beef; jerked-beef.

Hun'ger, *n.* [A. S. *hunger, hungor*; Ger., Dan., and Sw. *hunger*; Icel. *hungr*; Sansk. *kanx*, to desire, *kangha*, desire.] Desire of food; an uneasy sensation, occasioned by the want of food; a craving of food by the stomach; craving appetite; a strong or eager desire.

(*Physiol.*) A peculiar sensation experienced in the region of the stomach, in consequence of the want of solid food. The sensation of hunger is at first rather agreeable, but it quickly becomes unpleasant, when prolonged. The sense of keen appetite is always delightful when there is a prospect of satisfying it; but that sinking in the stomach which ensues soon changes from uneasiness to absolute pain, which rapidly becomes acute; and if aliment be still held back, the sensation produced is as if the stomach were being torn by pincers. A state of general exhaustion, feverishness, headache, light-headedness, often passing into madness, follows. The whole being seems absorbed in one desire, before which even maternal instinct has been known to give way, and mothers have disputed with their companions for the flesh of their dead infants. The physiological causes of *H.* are not well understood, and great differences exist in the opinion of scientific men. In one sense, we may all be said to know what hunger is; in another sense, however, no man can enlighten us. We have all experienced it: but as yet science has been unable to furnish any sufficient explanations. Between the agreeable stimulus called appetite and the terrible agony of starvation there are infinite gradations. In all living organisms, *waste* and *repair* go on with an incessant and reciprocal activity. Not the slightest movement of the body occurs, but a thought passes through the brain, without some part of the substance of the body being sacrificed. Thus the body is like a furnace, in which the fuel is constantly

burning; and hunger is the instinct which teaches us to replenish that furnace. But although the want of food causes *H.*, it does not itself constitute hunger. Food may be absent without the sensation of *H.* Idiots and insane people frequently subject themselves to prolonged fasting without any hungry cravings. Violent emotions of grief or joy destroy the sense of *H.*; and the sensation may be allayed by opium, tobacco, and inorganic substances, such as clay, although none of these can supply the deficiency of food. In the case of those animals which remain torpid for a certain portion of the year, no food is taken, and no *H.* experienced. (See HIBERNATION.) Want of food is, consequently, the primary, but not the proximate cause of *H.* A French philosopher made several experiments on the subject of inanition, according to which it appears that death from *H.* occurs when the waste reaches 0·4; that is to say, supposing an animal to weigh 100 lbs., it will die when its weight is reduced by fasting to 60 lbs. Death may possibly occur before that stage, but life cannot exist after it. In the case of human beings, death takes place on the fifth or sixth day of total abstinence from food and drink; but much depends upon the peculiar constitution of the individual, his age, health, habits, &c. Some die on the second and third day; while others can survive ten, twelve, and even sixteen days. There are many records of protracted fasting, but nearly all of them are not well authenticated, and most of them are obviously fabulous. The aspect of a starving man is terrible. In the first place he grows excessively thin, and this thinness is not the leanness of lean men, but manifests itself by unmistakable emaciation. The face grows lividly pale, the cheeks sunken, and all the vitality of the body seems to be centred in the feverish brightness of the eyes. The pupil becomes dilated and fixed in a wild stare, which is never veiled by the eye-lids. All movements of the body are slow and difficult; the hand trembles, the voice grows feeble, and the mind weak; while the poor sufferer, when asked what he feels, can only answer faintly that he is hungry. There is very little definite information to be gleaned concerning the agonies endured by starving men. Those who have undergone the horrors are seldom able to recount them. Goldsmith says that the captain of a wrecked vessel told him that "he was the only person who had not lost his senses when they received accidental relief. He assured me his pains at first were so great as to be often tempted to eat a part of the men who died, and which the rest of his crew actually lived upon. He said that, during the continuance of this paroxysm, he found his pains insupportable, and was desirous, at one time, of anticipating that death which he thought was inevitable. But his pains gradually ceased after the *sixth* day (for they had water in the ship, which kept them alive so long), and then he was in a state rather of langnor than desire; nor did he much wish for food, except when he saw others eating. The latter part of the time, when his health was almost destroyed, a thousand strange images rose upon his mind, and every one of his senses began to bring him wrong information. When he was presented with food by the ship's company that took him up, he could not help looking at it with loathing, instead of desire; and it was not till after four days that his stomach was brought to its natural tone, when the violence of his appetite returned with a sort of canine eagerness." In other authentic cases, one fact is always dreadfully apparent; namely, that thirst is always far more terrible than *H.* (See THIRST.) — According to popular belief, the sensation of *H.* is caused by the emptiness of the stomach, which, in the opinion of some physiologists, allows the sides of the stomach to rub against each other, and the friction causes the sensation. This, however, is wrong; for *H.* is always felt some time after the stomach is empty: and, as is well known, it may be empty for days together, as in illness, without any sensation of *H.* Another theory is, that the gastric juice accumulates, and attacks the walls of the stomach. This, however, has been proved not to be the case. Dr. Beaumont, an American physician, who made many valuable observations on a patient who had a hole in his stomach, produced by a wound, accounts for *H.* thus:— "During the hours of fasting, the gastric juice is being slowly secreted in the follicles, and then retained in their tubes, thereby distending them: this distention, when moderate, produces the sensation of appetite, and when more powerful, of *H.*" According to other writers, however, it would appear that *H.* is related to the general state of the system, and also to the particular state of the stomach. The stomach of a fasting animal is pale, and in a state of obvious *atony*. No sooner, however, is food, or almost any irritant substance introduced, than the pale surface becomes visibly congested, turgescent, and its secretions pour forth abundantly. With this rush of blood the sensation of *H.* passes away. It is therefore argued that *H.* is in some way dependent on the state of the circulation of the stomach.

Hun'ger, *v. n.* [A. S. *hingrian;* Icel. *hungrar.*] To desire food; to feel the pain or uneasiness which is occasioned by long abstinence from food; to desire with great eagerness; to long for.

Hun'ger-bit, or **HUN'GER-BITTEN,** *a.* Suffering from hunger.

Hun'gered, *p. a.* Pinched by want of food; hungry.

Hun'grily, *adv.* With keen appetite; voraciously.

Hun'gry, *a.* [A. S. *hungrig, hungri.*] Having a keen appetite; feeling pain or uneasiness from want of food; having an eager desire; lean: emaciated, as if reduced by hunger; not rich or fertile; poor; barren.

Hun'gry Hill, a mountain of Ireland, in Cork, 16 m. W.N.W. of Bantry. On the top of the mountain is a lake, whence the waters descend in a series of cascades, one falling nearly 700 feet. It is considered one of the curiosities of Ireland, and is a great resort of tourists.

Hunk, *n.* A large piece or slice; a hunch. (Vulgar U. S.; Prov. Eng.)

Hunk'er, *n.* One of a political party. — This name was applied some years ago in New York to the one of two factions, the other of which was called *barn-burners.*

Hunks, *n.* [Icel. *hunskur*, sordid.] A sordid, covetous man: a miser; a niggard.

Hun'ley's Creek, in *Indiana*, enters Patoka River in Dubois co.

Hun lock Creek, in *Penna.*, a P. O. of Luzerne co.

Hun'newell, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Shelby co., about 25 m. W. of Hannibal.

Hun'niades, JOHN CORVINUS, waiwode of Transylvania, and general of the armies of Ladislaus, king of Hungary, was born in the beginning of the 15th century. He fought against the Turks heroically, and for many years rendered himself so formidable to them, that they surnamed him the Devil. He was named regent of Hungary after the death of Ladislaus IV., in May, 1445, the young heir to the throne being held prisoner by the emperor. On his release and return to his dominions, in 1453, Hunniades lost his influence. One of his greatest achievements was his victory over the Sultan Mahomet II., whom he compelled to raise the siege of Belgrade in the summer of 1456. So great was the enthusiasm excited by this victory, that it was commonly said of the conqueror, "A man was sent from heaven, whose name was John." D. 1456, the acknowledged hero of the Christian cause.

Huns, (*hunz,*) *n. pl.* [Lat. *Hunni.*] (*Hist.*) The name given to several nomadic Scythian tribes, which devastated the Roman empire in the 5th century. They inhabited the plains of Tartary, near the boundaries of China, it would appear, many centuries before the Christian æra; and they were known to the Chinese by the name of Hiongnu, and also Han. It was in order to put a stop to the continual aggressions of the Huns that the great wall of China was built; and after this the Huns split up into two separate nations, named respectively the Northern and the Southern Huns. The first-mentioned of these gradually went westward to the Volga, where they encountered the Alanni, whom they defeated. Here the Huns remained for some two centuries; but, under the emperor Valens, they crossed the Bosphorus; afterwards invading Rome, under their leader Attila. After the death of Attila the Huns broke up into separate tribes, and were driven back by the Goths beyond the Tanais. The Hungarians of the present day are the descendants of Huns, who once more immigrated into Europe. Gibbon, in his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," gives a fine sketch of this nation, their manners and customs.

Hunt, *v. a.* [A. S. *huntian*, to hunt; O. Ger. *hundjan, farhundjan*, to catch, to capture; Goth. *frahintian*, to take prisoner.] To chase wild animals, particularly quadrupeds, for the purpose of catching them for food, or for diversion; to pursue with hounds for taking, as game; to go in search of, for the purpose of shooting. — To pursue after; to follow closely; to use, direct, or manage, as hounds in the chase.

—*v. n.* To follow the chase; to seek wild animals for game, or for killing them by shooting when noxious; to seek by close pursuit; to search.

—*n.* A chase of wild animals for catching them; pursuit; chase: a seeking of wild animals of any kind for game; an association of huntsmen.

Hunt, JAMES HENRY LEIGH, an English poet and essayist, B. at Southgate, Middlesex, 1784, the last of that band of poets which shed a contemporaneous lustre on the early part of the present century. He was the personal friend of Byron, Shelley, Hazlitt, Lamb, and Coleridge, and he is known not only as a poet and an essayist, but also as a political writer. In this latter capacity he came more than once before the public. In 1811 he was tried and acquitted for some remarks on the subject of flogging in the army, published in the "Examiner," a journal which he had founded. He was afterwards sentenced, with his brother, to a fine of $2,500 and two years' imprisonment for an alleged libel against the Prince Regent. Offers to remit these penalties on a promise to refrain from similar expressions for the future were firmly rejected; and on the expiration of their sentence they continued to write as before in the "Examiner." Subsequently he lived for four years in Italy, whither he had gone to set up the "Liberal." The *Story of Rimini* is his longest and perhaps his best known poem; and among his miscellaneous works may be mentioned his autobiography, and his essays entitled *Men, Women, and Books; Imagination and Fancy; Wit and Humour*, &c. His *Correspondence* has been edited by his eldest son. D. 1859.

Hunt, THOMAS STERRY, F. R. S., an American chemist, mineralogist, and geologist, B. in Norwich, Conn., 1826. After passing through the usual educational course, he commenced the study of medicine and chemistry, devoted himself entirely to the latter, became chemical assistant to Professor Silliman, in Yale College; was appointed chemist and mineralogist to the expedition for the survey of Canada, under Sir W. E. Logan; and discharged similar duties in the survey of Vermont. "His earlier studies were especially directed to organic chemistry, then assuming shape from the labors of Liebig, Dumas, Laurent, and Gerhardt. It was as the reviewer, interpreter, and critic of these chemists that Mr. *H.* first became known. Boldly attacking the views of the rival schools of Giessen and Montpellier, he developed from the germs contained in some of the papers of Laurent a system which may be said to be essentially his own. In this system he dednces all chemical compounds, organic and inorganic, from simple types, which were represented by one or more atoms of water or hydrogen. These bold views he maintained at first single-handed, in a series of papers which appeared in successive volumes of the *American Journal of Science*, from 1848 to 1851; but they were at length accepted by Williamson and Brodie in England, Wurtz in Paris, and at last by Gerhardt himself. This happy conception of Mr. *H.* will rank in the history of the science with the compound radical theory of Liebig and the law of homologous series of Gerhardt. The author has now the satisfaction of seeing it generally received, although it is often erroneously attributed to the chemists last named, who were, however, led by Mr. *H.* some two or three years, and who historically are his followers." (*Am. Encyl.*) — Mr. *H.*, who was a member of the International Jury at the Paris Exhibition of 1855, and addressed to the Geological Society of France valuable papers which attracted much attention, is Professor of Chemistry in the University of Quebec, which bestowed upon him the degree of Doctor of Science in 1857. Harvard College presented him with the degree of M. A. in 1854; he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1859; and he has been decorated by Napoleon III. with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. His contributions to scientific literature are numerous.

Hunt, in *Texas*, a N E co.; *area*, abt. 960 sq m. *Rivers.* Sabine, and some less important streams. *Surface*, nearly even; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Greenville. *Pop.* abt. 8,000.

Hunte, (*hoon'tay,*) a river of Germany, rising in the marshes of Osnabrück, and after a N.E. course of 90 m. joining the Weser, 15 m. above Bremen.

Hunt'ed, *p. a.* Chased; pursued; sought.

Hunt'er, *n.* One who hunts. — A dog that scents game, or is employed in the chase. — A horse used in the chase; a hunting-horse.

(*Zoöl.*) One of the tribe of spiders called *Venantes*, hunters, because they are incessantly running or leaping about in the vicinity of their abode, to chase and seize their prey.

Hunt'er, WILLIAM and JOHN, two celebrated English anatomists, brothers, and natives of Scotland; *W.* was B. in 1718, *J.* in 1728. The abilities of *W.* were soon distinguished, and he was appointed Physician Extraordinary to the Queen, and president of the College of Physicians. He formed an anatomical museum and a fine collection of metals, fossils, corals, shells, &c., which finally became the property of the Glasgow University. *J.* was at first an assistant to his brother, but his skill soon developed itself, and he ultimately was acknowledged to be the first practical surgeon in Great Britain, and greatly contributed to the advancement of the art of surgery. *W.* died in 1783, *J.* in 1793.

Hunt'er, in *Illinois*, a village of Boone co., abt. 90 m. N.W. of Chicago.

Hunt'er, in *New York*, a post-township of Greene co., abt. 52 m. S.S.W. of Albany; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Hunt'er, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Belmont co.

Hunt'erdon, in *New Jersey*, a N.W. co., adjoining Pennsylvania; *area*, abt. 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Delaware, and two tributaries of the Raritan. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, generally very fertile. *Cap.* Flemington. *Pop.* about 60,000.

Hunt'erite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of CIMOLITE, *q. v.*

Hunt'er's Isles, a group of islands, lying in a channel of the same name, off the N.W. extremity of Tasmania.

Hunt'er's Land, in *New York*, a P.O. of Schoharie co.

Hunt'er's Lodge, in *Virginia*, a P. O of Fluvanna co.

Hunt'erstown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Adams co., abt. 35 m. S.S.W. of Harrisburg.

Hunt'er's Valley, in *California*, a mining village of Mariposa co., abt 15 m. N. of Mariposa.

Hunt'ersville, in *Illinois*, a township of Schuyler co.; *pop.* abt. 800.

Hunt'ersville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Hardin co., abt. 82 m. N.W. of Columbus.

—A vill. of Miami co., on the Miami River, opposite Piqua.

Hunt'ersville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Lycoming co.

Hunt'ersville, in *West Virginia*, a post-village, cap of Pocahontas co., abt. 160 m. S.S.E. of Wheeling.

Hunt'ing, *a.* Relating to hunting, or to the chase.

—The act or practice of pursuing wild animals, for catching or killing them; a pursuit; a seeking.

Hunt'ing-cog, *n.* (*Mach.*) One more cog in the larger of two geared-wheels than would be required to establish an exact relative ratio between the number of cogs in this wheel and that in the smaller. — *Worcester.*

Hunt'ingdon, a town of England, cap of Huntingdonshire, on the Ouse, opposite to Godmanchester, and 16 m from Cambridge. *Manuf.* Beer, and the town has an extensive traffic in coals, timber, corn, and wool. It is the birthplace of Oliver Cromwell. *Pop.* 7,100.

Hunt'ingdon, a S.W. co. of prov. of Quebec, adjoining New York; *area*, abt. 488 sq. m. *Rivers.* St. Lawrence and Chateaugay rivers, besides numerous smaller streams. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Huntingdon. *Pop.* (1871) abt. 16,500.

—A town of Lower Canada, cap. of the above co., on the Chateaugay River, abt. 50 m. S.W. of Montreal.

Hunt'ingdon, in *Pennsylvania*, a central co.; *area*, abt. 730 sq. m. *Rivers.* Juniata River, and numerous smaller streams. *Surface*, much diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Iron, coal, and limestone. *Cap.* Huntingdon. *Pop.* (1870) 31,252.

—A township of Adams co.: *pop.* about 2,300.

—A post-borough, cap of Huntingdon co., on the Juniata River, abt. 96 m. W.N.W. of Harrisburg; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

—A township of Luzerne co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200

Hunt'ingdon, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Montgomery co., abt. 13 m. N. by E. of Philadelphia.

Hunt'ingdon, in *Tennessee*, a post-village, cap. of Carroll co., abt. 105 m. W. of Nashville; *pop.* abt. 600.

Hunt'ingdon, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of St. Croix co.

Hunt'ingdonshire, a co. of England, inclosed by the counties of Cambridge, Northampton, and Bedford. *Area*, 241,630 acres. It is almost entirely an agricultural county. The N. and N.E. parts consist of fens, which are a portion of the midland division of that extensive tract denominated the Bedford Level, *q. v. Rivers and Lakes.* Towards the W. and S. the land rises considerably, leaving an intermediate valley for the waters of the Ouse, which traverses the S. angle of the county, and for various streams which fall into it from the sides of the hills. There are several large meres or lakes, of which Whittlesea, though much smaller than formerly, is the largest. The soil is mostly clay, and there are no minerals of importance in the county. The uplands originally formed one large forest, and were peculiarly adapted to the pleasures of the chase. Up to the reign of Henry II., it was under forest law; and from the sport of hunting, the county derived its name. *Prod.* Wheat, oats, beans, turnips, rape, hemp, and mustard-seed. Butter is made in large quantities, and horses, cattle, and sheep of mixed breeds are extensively bred. The most celebrated article is the cheese termed *Stilton*, which was formerly made at a village of that name. *Towns.* Huntingdon, St. Ives, St. Neots, and Kimbolton. *Pop.* 70,000.

Hunt'ingdon Val'ley, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Montgomery co.

Hunt'ing-ground, *n.* Ground suitable for hunting.

Hunt'ing-horn, *n.* A bugle; a horn used to cheer the hounds in pursuit of game. It is a frequent bearing in Heraldry. When adorned with rings, it is said to be *garnished*.

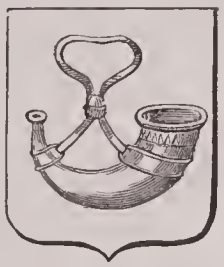


Fig. 1332. — HUNTING-HORN.

Hunt'ing-horse, *n.* A horse used for hunting.

Hunt'ing-seat, *n.* A temporary residence for the purpose of hunting.

Hunt'ington, DANIEL, an American artist, b. in New York, 1816. His father, a merchant, gave his three sons a liberal education. Their mother, a relative of Col. Trumbull, often visited that painter's studio with her son, and thus his mind was biased towards art. While a student of Hamilton College, Huntington met with Elliott, who went to the college to paint the portrait of President Davis. From Elliott he borrowed his first colors, and was imbued with a passion for art. Professors North and Lathrop, who noticed his first attempts, encouraged him, and by their advice he entered the art-department of the N. Y. University in 1835, under Prof. Morse. In 1836 he opened a studio and began portraits and landscapes, the latter chiefly occupying his time for two years. A portrait of his father bending over a book, boldly foreshortened, attracted notice, and brought sitters to his easel. The Dunlap Exhibition awakened the love of historical painting, and *The Lover's Surprise*, a cabinet picture of figures, was the result. In 1839 he sailed for Europe, and in Florence painted *a Sibyl* and *A Florentine Girl*. In Rome he painted *A Shepherd Boy of the Campagna* for Mr. Cozzens, and *Christian Prisoners*, purchased by James Robb. In 1840 he was again in New York very busy with portraits, and with the two compositions of *Mercy's Dream* and *Christiana and her Children*, bought by Edward Cary of Philadelphia. A severe inflammation of the eyes suddenly put a stop to his studies. For a year he was forced to lay aside the pencil entirely, and for years afterwards close application was impossible. In 1842 he married Sophia Richards of Brooklyn, and soon after went to Europe. In Florence he painted *The Sacred Lesson* for Mr. Cozzens, and in Rome *The Communion of the Sick* for James Robb, and *Italy* and *Roman Penitents* for Geo. Lewis of New London. In 1844 he returned to New York, and painted many portraits and groups of figures. *Almsgiving*, *A Lesson of Charity*, *The Marys at the Sepulchre*, and others are of this period. In 1851 he visited England, and painted Dr. Sumner, Archbishop of Canterbury, for the Episcopal Seminary, Sir C. L. Eastlake for the New York Gallery, the Earl of Carlisle for the Historical Society, and a *Magdalen* for Chas. Lewis of New London. In Paris he painted *The Good Samaritan* for M. O. Roberts, and *The Sketcher* for the Graham Institute. In London, in the winter of 1857–8, he studied at the Kensington Life Academy, — painted *Ichabod Crane and Katrina Van Tassell* for Wm. H. Osborn of New York, *The Counterfeit Note* for R. M. Olyphant, and another *Mercy's Dream*, varied in all the details from the first. The work was engraved by T. O. Barlow of London, and is now in the collection of M. O. Roberts. In the fall of 1858 he was again in New York, painting portraits. The next year the large picture of *Mrs. Washington's Reception* was begun for A. H. Richie, who afterwards engraved it. This work employed him for more than a year, was sent to the Paris Exposition, and is now in the collection of A. T. Stewart. In 1864 and '65 he painted several Shakspearean characters; *Shylock*, for the Century Club, *Miranda*, *Portia*, *Juliet*, *Hero*, *Rosalind*, and another *Portia*, differing from the first. In 1867 a large landscape composition appeared, called *Chocorua Peak*; this is one of his most important works. *Philosophy and Christian Art* for Robert Hoe, and *Sowing the Word* for Anson Stokes, were painted in 1868, and are considered his best works of that character. A list of the eminent Americans painted by Mr. Huntington would be too long to insert here. Among the best are: President Van Buren, Admiral Dupont, Gulian C. Verplanck, W. C. Bryant, Chancellor Ferris, Gen. Swift, Dr. Muhlenberg, James Suydam, Gov. Morgan, Judges Daly and Sutherland, Governor Trimble, A. B. Durand, Geo. Peabody, Abraham Lincoln, etc. Mr. Huntington has been elected President of the National Academy of Design for eight successive years, but has recently resigned the office.

Hunt'ington, SAMUEL. See SUPPLEMENT.

Hunt'ington, in *Connecticut*, a post-township of Fairfield co.; *pop.* abt. 1,477.

Hunt'ington, in *Indiana*, a N.E. co.; *area*, abt. 384 sq. m. *Rivers.* Wabash and Salamonie rivers *Surface*, mostly level; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Huntington. *Pop.* abt. 14,867.

—A post-village, cap. of Huntington co., on Little River, abt. 100 m. N.E. of Indianapolis; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Hunt'ington, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Hampshire co.; *pop.* abt. 1,216.

Hunt'ington, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Suffolk co., abt. 40 m. E.N.E. of New York city; *pop.* of township abt 8,924.

Hunt'ington, in *Ohio*, a township of Brown co.; *pop.* abt. 2,850.

—A township of Gallia co.; *pop.* abt. 1,648.

—A post-township of Lorain co.; *pop.* abt. 1,109.

—A township of Ross co.; *pop.* abt. 2,251.

Hunt'ington, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Laurens dist., abt. 82 m. N.W. of Columbia.

Hunt'ington, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Chittenden co., on the Huntington River, abt. 20 m. W. of Montpelier; *pop.* of township abt. 862.

Hunt'ington Bay, in *New York*, an arm of Long Island Sound, abt. 20 m. E.N.E. of New York city.

Hunt'ingtown, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Calvert co., abt. 54 m. S.S.W. of Annapolis.

Hunt'ley's Grove, in *Illinois*, a post-village of McHenry co., abt. 55 m. W.N.W. of Chicago.

Hunt'ly, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, at the confluence of the Bogie with the Deveron, 20 m. S.S.W. of Banff. *Manuf.* Cloth and linen-bleaching. *Pop.* 8,100.

Hunt'ress, *n.* A female that hunts or follows the chase.

Hunts'burg, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Geauga co., abt. 170 m. N.E. of Columbus: *pop.* of township abt. 1,300.

Hunt's Corners, in *New York*, a P.O of Cortland co.

Hunt's Hollow, in *New York*, a post-village of Livingston co., abt. 240 m. W. of Albany.

Hunts'man, *n.* One who practises hunting; the servant whose office it is to manage the chase.

Hunts'manship, *n.* The art or practice of hunting; the qualifications of a hunter.

Hunt's Station, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Knox co.

Hunt's Station, in *Tennessee*, a P. O. of Franklin co.

Hunt's Station, in *Wisconsin*, a vill. of Kenosha co.

Hunts'ville, in *Alabama*, a handsome town, cap. of Madison co., abt. 150 m. N.N.E. of Tuscaloosa, and 150 m. S. by E. of Nashville. It is well built, and contains some very fine edifices. *Pop.* abt. 4,000.

Hunts'ville, in *Arkansas*, a post-village, cap. of Madison co., abt. 175 m. N.W. of Little Rock.

Hunts'ville, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Litchfield co., abt. 38 m. W.N.W. of Hartford.

Hunts'ville, in *Georgia*, a village of Paulding co., abt. 11 m. E. of Van Wert.

Hunts'ville, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Schuyler co., abt. 80 m. W.N.W. of Springfield; *pop.* of township abt. 1,500.

Hunts'ville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Madison co., about 7 m. S.S.W. of Anderson.

—A village of Randolph co., abt. 9 m. S.W. of Winchester.

—A village of Whiteley co., abt. 8 m. W.N.W. of Columbia.

Hunts'ville, in *Mississippi*, a village of Choctaw co.

Hunts'ville, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Randolph co., abt. 78 m. N. by W. of Jefferson City.

Hunts'ville, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Surrey co., abt. 125 m. W.N.W. of Raleigh.

Hunts'ville, in *Ohio*, a village of Butler co., abt. 22 m. N. by E. of Cincinnati.

—A post-village of Logan co., abt. 61 m. N.W. of Columbus.

Hunts'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Luzerne co., abt. 115 m. N.E. of Harrisburg.

Hunts'ville, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Laurens dist., abt. 56 m. N.W. of Columbia.

Hunts'ville, in *Tennessee*, a post-village, cap. of Scott co., abt. 125 m. E.N.E. of Nashville.

Hunts'ville, in *Texas*, a post-village, cap. of Walker co., abt. 200 m. E. by N. of Austin; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Hur, (*Script.*) A chief man among the Hebrews in the desert, associated with Aaron in upholding the hands of Moses at Rephidim, and in supplying his place while on the summit of Sinai, (*Ex.* xvii. 10.)

Hu'ra, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Euphorbiaceæ*, distinguished by having a solitary ovule; flowers apetalous in spikes; bracts, 1- to many-flowered. The seeds of *H. crepitans*, the Sand Box-tree, a native of tropical America, are a powerful cathartic, but become wholesome when their embryo is extracted. To this genus also belongs *H. Brasiliensis martius*, the ASSACON, *q. v.*

Hu'raulite, *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrous phosphate of the oxides of iron and manganese, occurring in small, yellow, reddish, or nearly colorless crystals, at Limoges, commune of Hureaux, France. *Sp. gr.* 3·18. *Comp.* Phosphoric acid 39·1, protoxide of manganese 40·2, protoxide of iron 8·3, water 12·4.

Hurd, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Clearfield co.

Hurdle, (*her'dl,*) *n.* [A.S. *hyrdel, hyrd*; Ger. *hurde*; Goth. *haírda*, to guard, to protect.] That which protects, guards, or incloses; a texture of twigs, osiers, or sticks, used for inclosures, gates, &c.; a crate; a collection of twigs or sticks interwoven closely, and sustained by long stakes, serving for protection or fortification.

—*v. a.* To make up, hedge, cover, or close with hurdles.

Hurds, *n.* The refuse of flax; tow; hards.

Hurd'war, HAREDWARA, a town of India, in Bengal, on the right bank of the Ganges, where the river emerges from the foot-hills of the Himalayas into the plains of Hindostan, 36 m. from Seharunpoor, Lat. 29° 57′ N., Lon. 78° 2′ E. From its position on this stream, esteemed so sacred by the Hindoos, immense numbers of pilgrims are annually attracted hither, and the largest fair in India is held here every spring, which is attended regularly by from 200,000 to 300,000 persons. Every 12th year, this number is increased to fully 2,000,000, who come partly from purposes of devotion, and partly to trade in camels, horses, cattle, drugs, fruits, &c. *Pop.* 13,110.

Hur'dy-gur'dy, *n.* (*Mus.*) A stringed instrument, whose sounds are produced by the friction of a wheel and regulated by the fingers. It is only suited to simple music, and was used for such as had many repetitions. Its simplicity and cheapness rendered it, at one time, a favorite instrument among the peasantry of Europe. The instrument is now mostly to be seen in the hands of Savoyard boys, who play it on the streets.

Hurl, *v. a.* [Formed from *whirl*; Dan. *hvirvel*; O Ger. *hwirvil*. See WHIRL.] To cause to rush or roll along; to throw with violence; to drive with great force.

—*n.* Act of throwing with violence; tumult; riot; commotion.

Hurl'-bat, *n.* An old kind of weapon whirled rapidly round; a whirl-bat. — *Ainsworth.*

Hurl'-bone, *n.* A bone near the middle of the buttock of a horse. — *Crabb.*

Hurl'er, *n.* One who hurls or throws. — A player at hurling.

Hur'ley, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Ulster co., about 55 m. S.S.W. of Albany; *pop.* of township, about 2,364.

Hurl'ing, *n.* The act of throwing. — A kind of game played with a ball.

Hur'ly-hurly, *n.* [Fr. *hurluberlu*, probably formed from the sound.] Tumult; bustle; confusion.

—*a.* Tumultuous; bustling.

Hu'ron, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Black Bass, *Perca nigricans*, an acanthopterygian fish of the family *Percidæ*, found in Lake Huron. Its flesh is firm, white, and well-flavored.

Hu'ron, a W. co. of prov. of Ontario, bordering on Lake Huron; *area*, abt. 1,392 sq. m. *Rivers.* Maitland River and several less important streams. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Goderich. *Pop.* abt. 66,200.

Huron, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township of Des Moines co., about 55 m. S.E. of Iowa City; *pop.* of township, 724.

Huron, in *Michigan*, an extreme E. co., bordering on Lake Huron and Saginaw Bay; *area*, about 800 sq. m. *Rivers.* Pigeon and Willow rivers. *Surface*, nearly level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Sand Beach. *Pop.* abt. 9,000.

—A township of Huron co.; *pop.* about 800.

—A township of Wayne co.; *pop.* about 1,300.

Huron, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Wayne co., on Lake Ontario, about 40 m. E. by N. of Rochester; *pop.* of township, about 3,500.

Huron, in *Ohio*, a N. co.; *area*, abt. 464 sq. m. *Rivers.* Huron and Vermilion rivers. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap* Norwalk. *Pop.* about 45,000.

—A post-village and township of Erie co., on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Huron River, and about 111 m. N. by E. of Columbus; *pop.* of township, about 2,500. [1860.]

Huron, in *Ohio*, rises in Richland co., and flowing N. through Huron co., enters Lake Erie from Erie co.

Hurons. See WYANDOTS.

Hu'ron City, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Huron co., about 135 m. N. of Detroit.

Hu'ronite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of ANORTHITE, *q. v.*

Huron, (Lake,) one of the five great lakes of N. America, belonging to the basin of the St. Lawrence, second in size only to Lake Superior, and intermediate in position between that lake and Michigan, on the N.W. and W., and lakes Erie and Ontario, on the S. and S.E. It is of a somewhat triangular shape, extending between Lat. 43° and 46° 15′ N., and Lon. 79° 30′ and 85° W., surrounded W. and S.W. by the State of Michigan, and all the other sides by the territory of Upper Canada; and divided into 2 unequal parts by a long peninsula and the Manitoulin chain of islands, the parts to the N. and E. of which are called North Channel and Georgian Bay. The total length of Lake *H.*, N. to S., is estimated at 280 m., and its greatest breadth about 190 m. *Area*, estimated at 25,000 sq. m. Elevation above the surface of the ocean, 596 feet, or less by 45 than that of Lake Superior, and by 4 than that of Lake Michigan. Greatest depth towards its W. shore at least 1,000 feet, and its mean depth is estimated at 900 feet; or about 300 feet below the level of the Atlantic. In various parts it abounds with islands, their total number being said to exceed 32,000, the largest, Manitoulin (*Evil Spirit*) Island, is nearly 90 m. long, and in one part almost 30 m. wide. Lake *H* receives the superabundant water of Lake Superior by the river St. Mary, at its N.W. angle, and those of Michigan at Michilimachinac: and discharges its own towards Lake Erie by the St. Clair at its S. extremity. Lakes Nipissing and Simcoe communicate with it by the Francis and Severn rivers, except which, however, Lake Huron receives no rivers worthy of mention. The banks of this lake are mostly low, especially

along its S. and W. sides. Few towns of consequence exist on its shores, and its navigation is rendered dangerous by sudden and violent tempests.

Hu'ron River, in *Michigan*, rises among the small lakes between Livingston and Washtenaw cos., and flowing S.E., enters Lake Erie between Monroe and Wayne cos. *Length*, about 90 m. — The upper part is called Woodruff's Creek.

Hu'ron Station, in *Michigan*, a P. O. of Wayne co.

Hurra', or Hurrah'. An exclamation of joy or surprise, equivalent to huzza.

Hur'ricane, *n.* [Sp. *huracan*; Fr. *ouragan*, from *orage*, L. Lat. *auragium*, a storm, from Lat. = Gr. *aura*, a gentle breeze, from *aō*, *aemi*, to blow.] A violent storm, generally accompanied by thunder and lightning, and distinguished from every other kind of tempest by the vehemence of the wind, and the sudden changes to which it is subject. Hurricanes prevail chiefly in the East and West Indies, the Isle of France, and in some parts of China.

Hur'ricane, in *Illinois*, a township of Cumberland co.; *pop.* about 3,165.

—A post-office of Montgomery co.

Hurricane, in *Kentucky*, a P. O. of Crittenden co.

Hurricane, in *Louisiana*, a vill. of Franklin parish.

Hurricane, in *Mississippi*, a P. O. of Warren co

Hurricane Creek, in *Arkansas*, enters the Saline River in Saline co.

Hurricane Creek, or Tellfair Creek, in *Georgia*, enters the Santilla River in Ware co.

Hurricane Creek, in *Tennessee*, rises in Dickson co., and enters Duck River in Humphries co.

Hur'ricane Grove, in *Wisconsin*, a P. O. of Grant co

Hur'ried, *p. a.* Hastened; urged or impelled to rapid motion or vigorous action.

Hur'riedly, *adv.* In a hurried manner; precipitately.

Hur'riedness, *n.* State of being hurried; precipitancy.

Hur'rier, *n.* One who hurries, urges, or impels.

Hur'ry, *v. a.* [A. S. *hveran*, to move, agitate, raise.] To impel to greater speed; to drive or press forward with more rapidity. — To urge to act or proceed with more celerity; to hasten; to quicken; to accelerate. — To drive or impel with violence; to urge or drive with precipitation and confusion.

—*v. n.* To move or act with haste; to hasten; to proceed with celerity or precipitation.

—*n.* A putting into trepidation or confusion; haste; hasty motion; pressure; urgency to haste; precipitation; that occasions disorder or confusion; tumult; bustle; commotion.

Hur'rying, *n.* The urging to greater speed; rapidity of motion

Hur'ryingly, *adv.* In a hurrying manner.

Hurst, *n.* [Ger. *horst*; A.S. *hyrstan*, to adorn.] A small wood; a knoll covered with trees, hence the termination of several places in England, particularly in Kent and Sussex. The surnames of Ash*hurst*, Hazel*hurst*, &c., are derived from persons who resided at or near a hurst or wood of these trees.

Hurt, *n.* [A. S. *hyrt*, hurt, wounded; Fr. *heurt*, a hit, knock, from *heurter*, to knock.] A wound; a bruise; injury; harm; loss; damage; detriment; whatever injures or harms.

—*v. a.* To knock, strike, or dash violently against; to bruise; to wound; to injure or impair the sound state of the body, as by incision or fracture. — To harm; to damage. — To injure by occasioning loss; to impair; to impair the strength, purity, or beauty of; to harm, injure, or damage in general; to injure; to give pain to; to grieve, as one's feelings.

Hur'tel, *n.* A horse. (Scotland.)

Hurt'er, *n.* One who hurts or harms. — A flatted iron fixed against the body of an axletree.

(*Gun.*) A piece of timber placed along the head of a gun platform, at the foot of the interior slope of the parapet, to prevent the latter from being injured by the wheels of the gun-carriage.

Hurt'ful, *a.* Causing hurt, harm, loss, injury, or destruction; tending to impair or destroy: pernicious; destructive; harmful; prejudicial; detrimental; mischievous; injurious.

Hurt'fully, *adv.* Injuriously; mischievously.

Hurt'fulness, *n.* Injuriousness; tendency to occasion loss or destruction; mischievousness.

Hur'tle, *v. n.* [From *hurt*, q. v.] To clash; to skirmish; to run against anything; to jostle.

"The noise of battle *hurtled* in the air." —*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To push with violence; to whirl round; to brandish.

Hur'tleberry, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as huckleberry. See Vaccinium.

Hurt'less, *a.* Innocent; harmless; innoxious; doing no harm.

Hurt'lessly, *adv.* Without harm.

Hurt'lessness, *n.* Freedom from any pernicious quality.

Hur'toir, (*-twōr,*) *n.* [Fr.] A hurter.

Hus'band, *n.* [A. S. *husbonda*, *husbunda* — *hus*, a house, and *bonda*, a master of a family, from *bindan*, to bind.] A male consort or spouse; — the correlative of *wife*. — The male of animals of a lower order. (R.) — An economist; a good manager.

Husband and Wife, (*Law.*) are in many respects regarded as in peculiar circumstances, and particular laws are in force regarding them. For most purposes they are looked upon as only one person, the legal existence of the woman being hidden or incorporated in that of her husband; whence she is called a *feme covert*, and her condition during marriage, her *coverture*. For this reason a man cannot grant anything to his wife directly, nor enter into covenant with her; for the grant would be to suppose her separate existence, and to covenant with her would only be to covenant with himself; but a husband may grant to his wife, by means of a trustee or releasee to uses, and he may bequeath anything to his wife by will, seeing that that cannot take effect till the coverture is determined by his death. The *H.* is bound by law to provide his wife with necessaries as much as himself: and if she contract debts for them, he is bound to pay them; but for anything beyond necessaries he is not chargeable. If a wife elopes, and lives with another man, the *H.* is not chargeable, even for necessaries, at least if the person who furnishes them is sufficiently apprised of her elopement. If a wife be indebted before her marriage, the *H.* is bound to pay the debt, for he has adopted her and her circumstances together. If the wife be injured in her person or property, she can bring no action for redress without her *H.*'s concurrence, and in his name, as well as her own; neither can she be sued without making the husband a defendant, except where he may have abjured the realm, or been banished; for then he is dead in law. In criminal prosecutions, however, the wife may be indicted and punished separately; for the union is only a civil one. Though in general the law considers man and wife as one person, yet there are some instances in which she is separately considered as inferior to him, and acting by his compulsion. Therefore, all deeds executed, and acts done by her during her coverture, are void, except in execution of a power; in which case she must be solely and secretly examined, to learn if her act be voluntary. She cannot by will devise lands to her *H.*, unless under special circumstances; for at the time of making it she is supposed to be under his coercion. In some felonies too, and other inferior crimes, committed by her through constraint of her *H.*, the law excuses her; but this does not extend to treason or murder. The law regards marriage in no other light than a civil contract, and as such, treats it as it does all other civil contracts; allowing it to be good and valid in all cases where the parties at the time of making it were in the first place *willing* to contract; secondly, *able* to contract; and, lastly, actually *did* contract, in the proper forms and solemnities required by law. In general, all persons are able to contract marriage, unless they labor under some particular disabilities and incapacities. These are of two sorts: first, such as are canonical, and recognized by the ecclesiastical laws; as consanguinity, or relation by blood; affinity, or relation by marriage; precontract, and certain particular corporeal infirmities: and second, such as are created or enforced by the municipal laws; as a prior marriage, want of age, want of reason, &c. Lastly, in order to make a good legal marriage, it must be performed in due form of law.

Hus'band, *v. a.* To manage with frugality; to use economy.

Hus'bandage, *n.* The agent or managing owner's allowance or commission for attending to a ship's business. — *Worcester.*

Hus'bandless, *adv.* Without a husband.

Hus'bandly, *a.* Frugal; thrifty. (R.)

Hus'bandman, *n.* A cultivator or tiller of the ground; one who labors in tillage.

Hus'bandry, *n.* A term, including both agriculture and gardening, or all those country occupations which the father of a family was expected to perform in the country. The term is now commonly used as synonymous with *agriculture*.—The term *convertible husbandry* is applied to that system of cropping in which the land is alternately kept under grass and tillage.

Husbandry, Patrons of. See page 1273.

Hush, *a.* [Ger. *husch*; Dan. *hys*, *hyst*; closely allied to, if not identical with, *hist*, and *whist*.] Silent; still; quiet.

—*v. a.* To still: to silence; to calm; to make quiet; to repress, as noise; to appease; to allay.

—*v. n.* To be still: to be silent.

Hush, *interj.* [Imperative of the verb *hush*.] Be silent or quiet; make no noise; silence!

Hush'aby, *a.* That tends to quiet or lull.

Hush'er, *n.* An usher. (o.) — A bully. (Local U. S.)

Hush'-money, *n.* A bribe to secure silence; money paid to hinder information, or disclosure of facts.

Husk, *n.* [It. *guscio*, shell of nuts, &c.; Ger. *hülse*; Du. *hulze*, husk, cod.] The shell or external covering of certain fruits or seeds of plants; the rind; the bark; — especially the ears of maize

—*v. a.* To strip off, as the external covering of the fruits or seeds of plants.

Husked, (*huskt,*) *p. a.* Stripped of its husks.

—*a.* Covered with a husk.

Husk'ily, *adv.* In a husky manner; dryly; roughly.

Husk'iness, *n.* State of being dry and rough, like a husk. — Roughness of sound, or of the voice.

Husk'ing, *n.* The act of stripping off husks of fruits and seeds. — An assemblage of neighbors for the purpose of husking Indian corn. [Local U. S.] — *Worcester.*

Husk'y, *a.* Abounding with husks; consisting of husks; resembling husks; dry; rough. — Rough, as sound; harsh; whizzing.

Hu'so, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Sturgeon.

Huss, John, one of the reformers before the Reformation, b. at Hussinatz, a village of Bohemia, about 1375. He was of a poor family, but through the kindness of a wealthy seigneur, was sent to study at the University of Prague, where he graduated M. A. He entered the Church, was ordained priest in 1400, and under the protection of King Wenceslaus and his queen, Sophia, began propagating the doctrines of Wyclife. In 1409 he was named rector of the university; was soon after suspended from his office of priest, and continuing to preach, in the field and in houses, against the pope, the authority of tradition, indulgences, &c., was denounced at the Court of Rome, and on his failing to answer the charges made against him, was excommunicated by Alexander V. Tumults occurring in Prague, between the followers of *H.* and the Roman party, *H.* retired for a time to his native village. When Pope John XXIII. proclaimed a crusade against Ladislaus, king of Naples, *H.* boldly condemned the pope; was again cited to Rome, and at last, in 1414, to the Council of Constance. Thither, trusting to the safe-conduct given by the Emperor Sigismund, he went. Unshaken by entreaties or by terrors, he was arrested, degraded from the priesthood, delivered over to the secular arm, and burnt at Constance, July 7, 1415. His disciple, Jerome of Prague, met a like end in the following year. See Hussites.

Hussar, (*hŭz-zär'.*) *n.* [Hung. *húsz*, 20, and *ár*, rate.] (*Mil.*) One of a body of light cavalry, first in use among the Magyars in 1610, and so called because the *twentieth* man of all the vassals of the nobles in each province was compelled to be armed as a trooper. Tilly introduced hussars into the Austrian army; and at the battle of Leipsic, in 1631, had five regiments of them in the field. Luxemburg formed a troop in France in 1692; and Frederick William I. of Prussia organized two regiments in Prussia, 1730. The first hussars forming part of the English army were enrolled by William III during the war in Flanders in 1694. There are regiments of hussars in almost all the European armies. Their arms are a sabre, a carbine, and pistols.

Huss'sin Pacha, the last Dey of Algiers, b. 1773, proclaimed 1818, dethroned by the French under Marshal Bourmont, 1830.

Huss'ites, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The followers of John Huss, *q. v.* — Upon receiving the news of his death, several nobles and knights formed an association, Dec. 2, 1415. This party obtained the majority at the parliament of Prague, Sept. 5, 1416, and being opposed by the emperor, they took the field, and appointed Ziska their leader, March 10, 1418. Active war soon commenced, and a schism occurred in 1426. The battle of Prague was gained by Ziska, July 14, 1420; and in the still more brilliant victory of Deutschbrod, Jan. 8, 1422, he almost annihilated the Emperor's army. The Hussites overran the whole of Bohemia and Moravia, and were on the point of marching upon Vienna, when the sudden death of Ziska, Oct. 12, 1424, put a stop to their plans. They gained two more battles — at Aussig, June 15, 1426, and at Mies, July 21, 1426; but, weakened by internal disputes, they were induced to sue for peace. After long negotiation, the treaty of Iglau was concluded between the Emperor Sigismund and the leaders of the *H.*, July 5, 1436. Though this treaty did not put an end to the struggles of the Protestants in Bohemia, yet from this time the name of *H.* was no longer applied to them.

Huss'y, *n.* [Corrupted from *housewife*, taken in an ill sense.] A sorry or bad woman; a worthless wench. It is often used ludicrously on slight disapprobation.

"Get you in, *hussy*, go! Now will I personate this hopeful young jade." — *Southern.*

—A case containing a set of sewing materials, thread, needles, buttons, &c.; — also called *housewife* or *huswife*. *Simmonds.*

Hust'ings, *n. pl.* [A. S. *hustinge* — *hus*, a house, and *thing*, a cause, a council.] The principal and supreme court of the city of London, held before the lord-mayor and aldermen, in the Guildhall. This court is of great antiquity, as honorable mention is made of it in the laws of King Edward the Confessor. In the *H.* court, at the present day, the aldermen and four members of parliament are elected. Other cities and towns have also had a court of the same name; as Winchester, York, Lincoln, &c. In common language, the term *H.* is applied, in England, to the booth or elevated platform on which candidates at a parliamentary election are nominated, and from which they address their constituents before the show of hands is taken.

Hus'tisford, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Dodge co., about 50 m. N.E. of Madison; *pop.* of township about 2,200.

Hustle, (*hus'l.*) *v. a.* [Du. *hutselen*, to jumble or shuffle among one another; Sw. *hutla*, to shuffle.] To shake or shuffle together in confusion; to push or crowd.

Hus'ton, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Blair co.; *pop.* about 1,600.

—A township of Centre co.; *pop* about 900.

Hus'toutown, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Fulton co.

Hus'touville, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Lincoln co., about 53 m. S. of Frankfort.

Husum, (*hoo'sum.*) a seaport-town of Prussia, in Schleswig, on the Aue, 22 m. W. of Schleswig; *pop.* 6,500.

Huswife, (*hŭz'zif.*) *n.* [Corrupted from *housewife*.] A bad manager; a sorry woman; a hussy. — An economist; a thrifty woman.

"The bounteous *huswife*, nature, on each bush
Lays her fulness before you." — *Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To manage with economy and frugality.

Hus'wifely, *a.* Thrifty; frugal.

—*adv.* Thriftily; like a huswife.

Hus'wifery, *n.* Management, good or bad. — Management of rural business committed to women.

Hut, *n.* [Ger. *hütte*; Du. *hut*; Dan. *hytte*, from Heb. *ghata*, Sans. *guth*, to cover.] A covered place; a small house, hovel, or cabin; a mean lodge or dwelling; a cottage; a temporary building to lodge soldiers.

—*v. a.* To place in huts, as troops encamped in winter-quarters.

—*v. n.* To take lodgings in huts.

Hutch, *n.* [A.S. *hwacca*, a chest; Du. *hok*, a pen, kennel; Fr. *huche*, a kneading-trough; Sp. *húcha*, a large chest.] A corn chest or bin; a box for rabbits; a rat-trap.

(*Mining.*) A box in which coal is drawn up out of a pit.—*Buchanan.*

Hutch'eson, FRANCIS, philosopher, sometimes considered as the founder of the Scottish school. He was born in 1694 in Ireland; studied at Glasgow; and, on his return to Ireland, officiated in a Presbyterian congregation, for some time, in the northern part of that kingdom; but in 1729 he was elected professor of moral philosophy at Glasgow. He had previously published *An Inquiry into the Original of our Ideas of Beauty and Virtue*, and a *Treatise on the Nature and Conduct of the Passions.* In 1755, his son, Dr. FRANCIS *H.*, a physician of Glasgow, printed from his father's papers. *A System of Moral Philosophy*, 2 vols. 4to.; to which is prefixed an account of the author. D. 1747.

Hutch'ins, THOMAS, geographer-general to the United States, B. in New Jersey, about 1730. He served in the army against the Indians in Florida; was imprisoned in England in 1779, on the charge of having corresponded with Dr. Franklin, then American agent in France; afterwards joined the army of General Greene; and D. at Pittsburg, 1789. He published several topographical and historical works of considerable interest.

Hutch'inson, ANNE, a religious enthusiast of New England, banished from the colony by an ecclesiastical synod, and killed, with fourteen others of her family, by the Indians, 1643.

Hutchinson, JOHN, an English philosophical and biblical writer, B. at Springthorn, Yorkshire, 1674. The publication of Sir Isaac Newton's *Principia* in 1687, in which the philosopher supposed the planets to move through a vacuum, provoked *H.*, who was a great student of antiquity, and of the Hebrew Scriptures, to publish his work, entitled *Moses' Principia*, which appeared in two parts, in 1724 and 1727. The design of *H.* was to demonstrate that a celestial matter pervades the whole creation, spiritual and natural, whereby Jehovah is master of the material worlds, whereas the theory of Sir Isaac Newton supposed a universe without a God, or a God who acts by arbitrary power. This philosophical doctrine, which is supported by the recent discovery of an interplanetary ether, was, in the work of *H.*, a pure deduction from the Scriptures, his principle being that the Hebrew language is perfectly formed, so as to convey perfect ideas, without the redundancy or deficiency of letters common to other languages; hence, that it was perfectly adapted to be the medium of a revelation, and that religion and philosophy were united in the system of Moses. *H.* attacked Dr. Woodward, author of a "Natural History of the Earth," as well as Sir Isaac Newton. He wielded his pen with the hand of a master, and with little respect for the feelings of his opponents. Among his adherents were Bishop Horne, Jones of Nayland, Julius Bate, Drs. Hodges and Wetherall, Parkhurst, Romaine, and Dr. Samuel Clarke. D. 1737.

Hutchinson, THOMAS, lord chief-justice, and afterwards lieutenant-governor, of the province of Massachusetts, B. at Boston, 1711. He was greatly respected for his able and irreproachable conduct on the bench; but having covertly taken part with Great Britain against the American colonies, and given the English ministers advice relative to the enforcement of the duty on tea, it was found necessary to remove him, and make General Gage his successor. He accordingly went to England, lived in a retired manner at Brompton, and died there in 1780. *H.* was author of a *History of the Colony of Massachusetts.*

Hutchinson, in *Dakota Territory*, a S.E. co.; *area*, about 4,500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Dakota and some smaller streams. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile.

Hutchinson, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of McLeod co., abt. 14 m. N.W. of Glencoe; *pop.* of township abt. 94.

Hutchinso'nians, *n. pl.* (*Phil.*) The followers of JOHN HUTCHINSON, *q. v.*

Hutsonville, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Crawford co., abt. 130 m. E.S.E. of Springfield.

Hutten, ULRICH VON, a German poet and miscellaneous writer, best known as one of the boldest promoters of the Reformation; B. of a noble family at the castle of Steckelberg, in Franconia; D. in the little island of Uffnau, in the lake of Zurich, 1523.

Hutton, JAMES, a British geologist and natural philosopher, B. at Edinburgh, 1726; chiefly distinguished as author of a *Theory of the Earth*, in which is developed the system called *Plutonic*, strongly confirmed by later researches in geology, by which the structure of the solid parts of the earth is attributed to the action of the fire. D. 1797.

Hutton, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Coles co.; *pop.* abt. 2,600.

Huttonian, *a.* (*Geol.*) Relating to the *Plutonic* theory, promoted by J. HUTTON, *q. v.*

Hutton's Switch, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Allegany co.

Huttonsville, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Randolph co., abt. 12 m. S.W. of Beverly.

Huxter, *v. n.* To higgle; to huckster.

Huy, (*hwe*, or *we*,) a town of Belgium, in Liège, on the Meuse, 15 m. W. of Liège. *Manuf.* Paper, leather, soap, pipes, &c. *Pop.* 10,075.

Huygens, CHRISTIAN, (*hī'jens.*) an eminent Dutch mathematician and astronomer, B. at the Hague, 1629; settled in Paris, 1663, at the invitation of Colbert, who bestowed on him a handsome pension; returned to his native country in 1681; D. 1695. In pure Geometry, *H.* gave the reasons for the quadrature of the Hyperbola, the Ellipsis, and the Circle; in Mechanics, he laid down the theory of the Pendulum, and its application to the Clock; he discerned the synchronism of the Cycloid, invented the theory of Involutes and Evolutes of Curves, and explored the doctrine of Centres of Oscillation: most important of all, he announced the law of the motion of bodies revolving in circles, thereby *grazing* the law of gravitation. In Astronomy, we owe him the memorable discovery of Saturn's ring, at that time a most sagacious solution of very puzzling appearances. In Optics he laid the foundation of the theory of Undulations, explaining by means of it phenomena which by the theory of Emanation Newton could not touch.—Few cultivators of Abstract Science had a clearer or more correct intellect than Huygens; he showed this, more especially in his ready appreciation and powerful grasp of the Doctrine of Gravitation: he adopted the new view at the sacrifice of his previous attachment to the Vortices of Des Cartes, and this at a period of life when men have rarely freshness enough to alter their opinions.

Huys'senite, *n.* (*Min.*) A greenish-gray mineral from the salt mine of Strassfurt, often found in nodular forms that contain a nucleus of common salt. *Sp. gr.* 2·78. *Comp.* Borate of magnesia 40·36, borate of iron 50·05, chloride of magnesium 9·59. It becomes yellow on exposure.

Huzareh, (*hew-zā-ray'.*) a region of Afghanistan, in Lat. 31° 30' to 37° N., Lon. 62° to 68° E.; *area*, 80,000 sq. m.; *pop.* abt. 220,000.

Huz'za, *n.* [Most probably a different form of *hurrah.*] A shout of joy.

—*v. n.* To utter a loud shout of joy, or an acclamation in joy or praise.

—*v. a.* To receive or attend with shouts of joy.

Huzza'ing, *n.* A shouting with joy: a receiving with shouts of joy.

Hven, Hwen, (*when.*) a small island of Sweden, on the S.W. coast in the Sound, 15 m. N.E. of Copenhagen. It has no particular interest save having been the residence of Tycho Brahe, and the place where he built an observatory, which has since fallen into decay; *pop.* 2,100.

Hversalt, *n.* (*Min.*) A var. of Halotrichite in which a little of the alumina is replaced by sesquioxide of iron, and some of the protoxide of iron by magnesia.

H. W. Abbreviation for *high-water.*

Hwang-ho, a river of China. See HOANG-HO.

Hyacinth, (*hī'a-sinth,*) *n.* [Lat. *hyacinthus*; Gr. *hyakinthos.*] (*Myth.*) A young Lacedæmonian prince of great beauty, son of Amyclas. He was the favorite of both Apollo and Zephyr, but himself preferred the former. Zephyr is said to have killed him from jealousy; but Apollo transformed him into the flower called after him, engraving on its petals the two first letters of his name. He was worshipped as a divinity at Sparta.

(*Bot.*) A bulbous plant, genus HYACINTHUS, *q. v.*

(*Min.*) The *H.* of the ancients is regarded as our sapphire. The highly-colored varieties of zircon are called hyacinths. The variety of garnet called cinnamon-stone, especially that from Ceylon, and sometimes a ferruginous quartz of a blood-red color, are also called by this name. In modern mineralogy a *hyacinth-color* is reddish-orange with a tinge of brown.—*Dana.*

Hyacinthe, FATHER CHARLES-LOYSON, a French pulpit orator, B. 1827. He studied at the Academy of Pau, and at an early age composed some remarkable poetry. In 1835 he entered Saint-Sulpice, was ordained priest after four years of theological study, taught philosophy at the great Seminary of Avignon, and theology at that of Nantes, and officiated in his ecclesiastical capacity at Saint-Sulpice. He afterwards spent two years in the convent of the Carmelites of Lyons, entered that order, and attracted much attention by his preaching at the Lycée of that city. He delivered the course of sermons in Advent at Bordeaux, a course for Lent at Périgueux in 1864, and repaired to Paris, where his preaching at the Madeleine and at Notre-Dame attracted much attention. Father *H.* exhibited liberal tendencies, which, though perhaps not absolutely at variance with the secret thoughts of the archbishop of Paris, Monseigneur Darbay, obliged this eminent dignitary to put an end to the discourses of the bold Carmelite. In 1869, a letter of censure from the Father-General of the barefooted Carmelites led Father *H.* to a breaking of his vows. He then repaired to New York, and some days after left America, and married in 1872 an American lady. In 1873 he was appointed one of the three curates of the Old Catholics of Geneva, which charge he resigned in Aug., 1874.

Hyacin'thus, *n.* [See HYACINTH.] (*Bot.* A genus of plants, ord. *Liliaceæ.* They are bulbous-rooted, with bell-shaped flower, 6-cleft perianth, and dry capsular fruit. The numerous and splendid varieties of the garden hyacinth, *H. Orientalis*, have always been general favorites; and the fondness for these flowers in some countries almost amounts to a mania. It is a native of Persia, Asia Minor, and Syria, and is now naturalized in some parts of the south of Europe. It has broad linear leaves, with a raceme of many flowers. The colors of the cultivated hyacinth vary greatly, and are chiefly white, purple, and blue; many of them are double. The fragrance of the hyacinth is most powerful about 11 o'clock at night. In Holland more than 2,000 varieties have received distinct names, and the price of 1,000 florins has been given for a single plant. The environs of some of the Dutch towns present, through the profusion of these flowers, a gorgeous appearance. Hyacinth bulbs, planted in pots or grown in hyacinth glasses, produce beautiful flowers.



Fig. 1333. HYACINTH.

Hyacin'thine, Hyacin'thian, *a.* [Gr. *hyakinthinos.*] Made of hyacinth; consisting of hyacinth; resembling hyacinth.

Hyades, (*hī'a-dez.*) (*Myth.*) The five daughters of Atlas, king of Mauritania, who were so disconsolate at the death of their brother Hyas, killed by a wild boar, that they pined away and died. They became stars after death, and were placed near Taurus, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac. Their names are Phaola, Ambrosia, Endora, Coronis, and Polyxus. To these some have added Thiene and Prodice. The ancients supposed that the rising and setting of the Hyades were always attended with much rain.

Hyæ'na, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous animal, the different species of which compose the fam. *Hyænadæ.* The hyænas are digitigrade animals, with more or less elongate limbs, and the body depressed posteriorly. They are characterized by the possession of four toes on each foot; thick, short, and blunt claws; and no small tubercular teeth in the lower jaw behind the molars. The dentition is regular; 34 teeth in number, 18 in the upper and 16 in the lower jaw. There are 5 molar teeth on each side in the upper jaw, and only four on each side in the lower. The dental formula is thus expressed:

$$\text{Incisors } \frac{6}{6}, \text{ canines } \frac{1-1}{1-1}, \text{ molars } \frac{5-5}{4-4}; \text{ total} = 34.$$

By the structure of their teeth, the hyænas are able to crush the bones of even the largest prey, and the muscles of their jaws and neck are so powerful, that it is almost impossible to take anything from them that they have seized. In habits, they are less sanguinary than animals of a similar nature to themselves, and live more on dead prey, even preferring flesh that has become quite putrid. In general form they resemble the *Canidæ*, but are easily distinguished from them by reason of the obliquity of their bodies and their peculiar walk, which gives them the appearance of having their hind-legs shorter than their fore ones; not that they are really so, as this results from their always being in a state of flexion. The muzzle is obtuse, like that of a dog, and the tongue rough and furry, like that of a cat. They are nocturnal animals, and are useful in Eastern cities, where they act the part of scavengers, and carry off all refuse and decomposing bodies during the night. Of the hyæna in ancient times many fabulous stories used to be related, which had not the slightest probable foundation. They were said to be hermaphrodites, changing their sex every year; also it was reported that if the shadow of their bodies fell on those of dogs, it would render the latter dumb: and, finally, they were said to be able to imitate the voices of men, and to call them by name! The family of the hyænas are natives of Asia and Africa; and the striped hyæna, *H. vulgaris*, (Fig. 1334, is the best known of the different species. This animal is of a yellowish-gray color, and the skin is crossed by deep transverse black bands. From the neck along the back a long black mane, mottled with yellow hair, extends to the tail, while the ears are of a brown color, and nearly naked, broad at the base, long and erect. Of solitary, retiring habits, it is, however, easily tamed by man, and will thus become a faithful watch-dog. It is called the *strand-wolf* by the inhabitants of the Cape of Good Hope, where a variety of it is found. The spotted hyæna of the Cape, *Crocuta maculata*, or tiger-wolf, is smaller than the last-mentioned animal, and is of a brownish-yellow color, diversified with numerous dark-brown or black spots. The remains of hyænas have been found in most tertiary formations over the greater part of Europe. (Also written *hyena.*)



Fig. 1334.—STRIPED HYÆNA, (*H. vulgaris.*)

Hyale'a, Hyale'idæ, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus and fam. of molluscous animals, order *Pteropoda*: distinguished by their wing-shaped organs of locomotion. (Fig. 1335.) There are many species, found in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, and the shell is known by the name of Venus' chariot. The head of the animal is very indistinct, and it has no eyes.

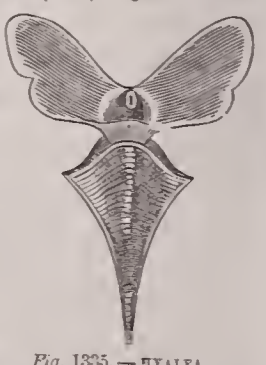


Fig. 1335.—HYALEA.

Hyales'cence, *n.* The act or process of becoming transparent like glass.

Hy'aline, *a.* [Gr. *hyalinos*, from *hyalos*, glass—a word said to be Egyptian, which agrees with the place of its earliest manufacture.] Glassy; resembling glass; consisting of glass.

Hy'alite, n. (Called also *Müller's glass.*) (*Min.*) A clear, colorless variety of Opal, (*q. v.,*) somewhat resembling a transparent gum.

Hyalog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *hualos*, glass, and *graphō*, to write.] The art of engraving on glass.

Hy'aloid, *a.* [Gr. *hualos*, glass, and *sideros*, iron.] (*Anat.*) Vitriform; resembling glass.

H. membrane. (*Anat.*) The delicate cellular membrane in which the vitreous humor of the eye is contained.

Hyal'ophane, *n.* (*Min.*) A white or colorless, sometimes reddish mineral, transparent or translucent, and of a glassy appearance. *Sp. gr.* 2·8–2·9. *Comp.* Silica 51·3, alumina 21·5, magnesia 0·84, lime 0·87, baryta 15·11, soda 0·55, potash 9·2, water 0·58.

Hyalosid'erite, *n.* [Gr. *hualos*, glass, and *sideros*, iron.] A variety of CHRYSOLITE, *q. v.*

Hyal'otype, n. [Gr. *hualos*, and *typos*, type.] A photographic picture taken on glass.

Hyan'nis, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and seaport of Barnstable co., on Hyannis Bay, about 70 m. S.E. of Boston.

Hyan'nis Light, in *Massachusetts*, a light-house exhibiting a fixed light 70 feet above sea-level, on Point Gammon, a promontory of Cape Cod, Lat. 41° 38′ 29″ N., Lon. 70° 15′ W.

Hyapu'ra, a river of S. America. See JAPURA.

Hy'att's Ranch, in *California*, a village of Marin co., abt. 12 m. N. of San Rafael.

Hy'attstown, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Montgomery co., abt. 36 m. N.W. of Washington city.

Hy'attsville, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Prince George's co.

Hy'attsville, in *Ohio.* See TIPPECANOE.

Hybernation, *n.* See HIBERNATION.

Hyb'lite, n. (*Min.*) A variety of PALAGONITE, *q. v.*

Hyb'odus, *n.* (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil, shark-like fishes, with compressed conical teeth. — *Agassiz.*

Hy'brid, n. [Lat. *hybrida*; allied to Gr. *hybris*, a piece of wanton violence, an outrage, i. e., what is insulting to nature.] A mongrel produced, whether in plants or animals, by the impregnation of the female of one species, genus, or race, by the male belonging to a different family. The commonest sorts of *H.* are those which arise from the interconnection of different varieties of the same species; to notice which, the product of the wild boar and the domestic sow (see HOG) need only be mentioned. It is stated that specifical hybrids have been produced from the artificial fertilization, by Kalreuter, of the *Nicotiana rustica* with the pollen of *Nicotiana paniculata*; and Schiek has demonstrated, by numerous observations, that a multitude of plants produce specifical hybrids in a state of nature. Among mammalia, however, although hybrids have been produced, they are not very common, although some have been obtained from the intermixture of the lion and tiger, the dog and wolf, and the horse and ass, the latter being extremely useful, and termed "the mule." Hybrids are generally sterile, and the intermixture of different species, according to Owen, is guarded against by the aversion of two specifically different individuals to sexual union.

—A mongrel; produced from the mixture of two species.

Hy'bridism, or **HYB'RIDISM,** n. State of being the off-spring of two species.

Hybrid'ity, *n.* Quality of being hybrid; hybridism.

Hy'bridizable, *a.* That is able to produce hybrids.

Hy'bridize, *v. a.* To procreate by the mixture of two different species; to propagate mongrels or mules.

Hyb'ridous, *a.* Mongrel; hybrid.

Hyca'tu, a town of Brazil. See ICATU.

Hycootee, in *N. Carolina*, a small river flowing into the Dan River from Caswell co.

Hydarthrus, *n.* (*Med.*) See HYDRARTHRUS.

Hy'datid, *n.* [Gr. *hudatis*, a vesicle, from *hudor*, water.] (*Zoöl.*) A term applied rather vaguely to various cyst-like productions, which are sometimes found in the bodies of men and animals. Under the common denomination of hydatids are included several very dissimilar objects. First, several species of entozoa, or parasitic animals, which have a distinct and separate vitality; secondly, simple, unattached cysts; and thirdly, vesicular bodies, either wholly or partially connected with the tissues surrounding them. In 1684, Hartman first discovered that many of the bodies, or cyst-like tumors, were distinct parasitic animals. The discovery excited little attention till Linnæus and Pallas took up the investigation. Since that time the subject has been studied by many eminent naturalists. *H.* are principally found in the bodies of mammals, and rarely in those of the lower animals. They occur in any part of the body, but are seldom met with in the mucous cavities and passages. The fluid which fills the proper cyst of a *H.* is nearly always colorless and limpid. The cysticercus, the cœnurus, and the echinococcus, are the principal forms of cystic entozoa recognized. The first of these is often generated in the disease of sheep called "the rot." Another species affects the hog, and produces the disease called leprosy, or measles. The *Hydrocephalus ovinus*, another hydatid of this kind, is found in the brain of sheep, oxen, and other ruminating animals. They occur frequently in one of the lateral ventricles of the brain of sheep, where they occasion a kind of giddiness, causing the animal to turn round and round in one direction. This disease is sometimes called "the staggers" in England. The treatment, in all cases, for the prevention or removal of hydatids, is very imperfect. They generally occur in a disordered state of health: consequently, the best remedies are those which are likely to remove that state, and improve the general health.

Hyde, in *N. Carolina*, an extreme E. co., bordering on Pamlico Sound; *area*, abt. 850 sq. m. *Rivers.* Pungo and some smaller streams, besides several lakes, while the coast is indented with numerous bays and inlets. *Surface*, low and level, covered profusely with swamps and marshes. *Cap.* Swan Quarter. *Pop.* abt. 9,000.

Hyde, a manufacturing town of England, in Cheshire, 7 m. E.S.E. of Manchester. *Manuf.* Cotton factories, iron-works, print-works. *Pop.* 16,500.

Hyde Park, a celebrated enclosure of abt. 400 acres, situate in London, extending from the W. extremity of the city to Kensington Gardens. It belonged to the Abbey of Westminster, and became the property of the crown on the dissolution of the monasteries, in the reign of Henry VIII. A canal or sheet of water, called the Serpentine, although in the form of a parallelogram, was made in *H. P.*, between 1730 and 1733, by order of Queen Caroline. At the eastern end of it is an artificial waterfall, constructed in 1817. Till the middle of the 17th century there was a part of it which contained deer. About that time it began to be a place for races and military reviews. It was also resorted to for duels. After the Restoration, it appears to have become the favorite promenade, which it has ever since continued to be.

Hyde Park, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Cook co.

Hyde Park, in *Minnesota*, a village of Wabasha co., abt. 18 m. W.S.W. of Wabasha.

Hyde Park, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Dutchess co., abt. 66 m. S. of Albany; *pop.* of township abt. 5,000.

Hyde Park, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Luzerne co., on the Lackawanna River, abt. 1 m. N. of Scranton; *pop.* abt. 4,100.

Hyde Park, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township, cap. of Lamoille co., abt. 28 m. N. of Montpelier; *pop.* of township abt. 1,500.

Hyderabad', a town of Hindostan, cap. of the Nizam's Territories, on the right bank of the Mussi, Lat. 17° 22′ N., and Lon. 78° 32′ E.; *pop.* with suburbs, 200,000.

Hyderabad', a town of Hindostan, cap. of Scinde, 4 m. E. of the left bank of the Indus, Lat. 25° 22′ N., Lon. 68° 28′ E. The place is celebrated for its manufacture of arms. *Pop.* 28,000.

Hyder-Ali, an Indian prince of Arabian origin, born in Mysore, 1718, took the field with his brother, who was in alliance with France, 1751, and in the interval between that period and 1780 acquired for himself an independent sovereignty, and nearly brought the English presidency of Madras to ruin. His death occurred at a critical period in 1782, and he was succeeded by his son, Tippoo Saib, who was driven from the Carnatic in 1788.

Hydes'burg, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Ralls co., abt. 90 m. N.E. of Jefferson City.

Hyde Settlement, in *New York*, a village of Broome co., abt. 140 m. W.S.W. of Albany.

Hydes Mills, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Iowa co.

Hydes'ville, in *California*, a post-village of Humboldt co., abt. 25 m. S. of Eureka.

Hyde'ville, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Rutland co., abt. 5 m. S. of Rutland.

Hydnocar'pus, *n.* [Gr. *hudnon*, tubercle, *karpos*, fruit.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Pangiaceæ*, consisting of arborescent unisexual plants, found in the hotter parts of India. The species *H. venenatus* has a poisonous fruit, which is used for stupefying fish. The seeds of *H. odoratus*, commonly termed *Chaulmoogra*, are employed by the Indian doctors as a remedy in some cutaneous affections.

Hy'dra, I'dra, an island of the Grecian archipelago, lying on the E. coast of the Morea, between the gulfs of Nauplia and Ægina; *area*, 20 sq. m. *Pop.* 82,000. The town, of the same name, capital of the island, lies in Lat. 37° 20′ N., Lon. 23° 30′ E. *Manuf.* Silk and cotton stuffs, silk and leather. *Pop.* 19,100.

Hy'dra, (*Myth.*) a huge monster of the ancient world, said to have inhabited the marshes of Lernæa, in Argolis, not far from the sea-coast. Accounts vary both as to its origin and appearance. Some make it the issue of Styx and the Titan Pallas, and others, of Echidna and Typhon. It is represented as having several heads, which immediately grew up again as often as they were cut off. The number generally ranged from seven to nine, though Simonides gives it fifty, and certain historians a hundred, and even more. Its mouths, which were as numerous as its heads, discharged a subtle and deadly venom. The destruction of this reptile was one of the twelve labors of Hercules.

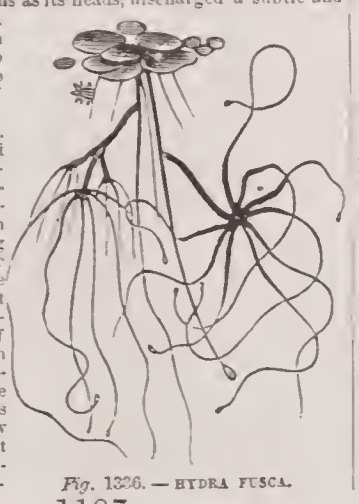


Fig. 1326. — HYDRA FUSCA.

(*Zoöl.*) A genus of minute polypi found in stagnant pools of water, where numbers are often seen clustering upon aquatic plants, &c. These animals present us with the simplest kind of structure which has yet been ascertained. The Hydra consists simply of a fleshy tube, open at both extremities, and the aperture of the tube serving as a mouth, which is situate in the more dilated end, and this mouth is provided at its margin with a single row of *tentacula*, or long flexible arms, which diverge from each other like the spokes of a wheel. Among the many remarkable features in the history of the Hydra, that which appears the most so is its capability of reproducing the whole structure from separate portions of it. New tentacula will replace any which have been accidentally lost or removed. If the body is divided transversely, each segment will become a new animal; the upper one closing the aperture at its base, and the lower one speedily developing tentacula around the newly formed mouth. If divided longitudinally, each half will, in a very short space of time, begin to ply its tentacula; nay, if cut transversely into several segments, each, in time, will become a perfect animal.

(*Astron.*) A constellation in the Northern hemisphere, formed by Aratus. It is figured on the celestial globe as a snake of great length, with a cup on its back, and a crow between the cup and the extremity of the tail. As it extends over such a great space in the field of the heavens, it has been divided into four parts, distinguished as *Hydra*, *Hydra* and *Crater* (the cup), *Hydra* and *Corvus* (the crow), and *Hydræ continuatio*, or the continuation of Hydra. The largest star in the entire constellation is of the second magnitude, and is found in the part termed Hydra.

—Any manifold evil.

Hydrac'id, *n.* [Gr. *hudor*, water, and *acid.*] (*Chem.*) An acid in which hydrogen is the acidifying principle, as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, &c. The names of such acids are distinguished by the prefix *hydro*, an abbreviation of hydrogen. By some chemists the terms are transposed, as chlorhydric, &c.

Hy'dragogue, n. [Gr. *hudor*, and *agō*, I expel.] (*Med.*) A medicine which possesses the property of increasing the secretions or excretions of the body so as to cause the removal of water from any of its cavities, such as cathartics, &c.

Hy'drales, n. *pl.* (*Bot.*) An alliance of plants, class *Endogens.* DIAG. Perfect or imperfect flowers, not arranged on a spadix, and without albumen. The alliance is divided into 3 orders, viz.: *Hydrocharidaceæ*, *Naiadaceæ*, and *Vosteraceæ.*

Hydrangea'ceæ, *n.* [Gr. *hudor*, water, and *aggeion*, vessel.] (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Saxifragales.* DIAG. Distinct styles, and opposite leaves without stipules. It is often regarded as a sub-order of *Saxifragaceæ*, with which it agrees in many important particulars; but it differs from that order by the above characters, and in the plants composing it being of a shrubby nature. About one-half of the species are



Fig. 1337. — HYDRANGEA QUERCIFOLIA.

natives of China and Japan. The typical genus *Hydrangea* contains some familiar cultivated plants; as, *H. arborescens* (found wild in the Middle and Western States), *H. quercifolia*, a native of Florida (Fig. 1337), and *H. hortensis.* The latter is the common garden hydrangea, which is much valued for its large fresh-looking leaves and dense bunches of rose-colored, white or blue flowers. This plant requires a constant supply of water in warm weather. The leaves of *H. Thunbergii* form the Ama-tsjá, or tea of heaven, of the Japanese. The root of *H. arborescens* is used medicinally in calculus complaints in some parts of this country under the name of Leven bark.

Hy'drant, n. [From Gr. *hydraino*, to water.] A discharge-pipe from the main of an aqueduct; a water-plug or street-fountain. — *Worcester.*

Hydrar'gillite, n. (*Min.*) Same as GIBBSITE, *q. v.*

Hydrar'gyrum, *n.* [Lat.] (*Chem.*) The scientific name of quicksilver or MERCURY, *q. v.*

Hydrarthrus, n. [Gr. *hudor*, water; *arthron*, a joint.] (*Med.*) A white swelling. The joints most subject to this disease are the knee, ankle, elbow, and wrist. At first the swelling is slight, of the same color as the skin, but very painful, diminishing the mobility of the part affected. It can be distinguished from rheumatic swelling of the joints by its fixed and wearing pain, which often exists for a long time before any enlargement of the part is perceptible.

Hydras'tis, n. [Gr. *hudor*, water; the plant grows in watery places.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Ranunculaceæ.* One species only is known, namely, *H. Canadensis*, the Golden Seal, Orange-root, or Ground Raspberry. This is a low, perennial herb, indigenous to this country, and found in bog meadows from Canada to

Kentucky. Its rhizome, or root-stock, sends up, in early spring, a simple stem, from six inches to a foot high, which is two-leaved near the summit, and bears a single terminal greenish-white or rose-colored flower. The fruit is of a red color, and somewhat resembles an unripe raspberry. This little plant has of late attracted much attention, and almost every well-known pharmacologist has written upon its medicinal properties. Two active principles, *hydrastina* and *berberine*, have been extracted from the rhizome. Another preparation, called *hydrastin*, is much used by the medical men of America, who style themselves *Eclectics;* it is procured by the solvent action of alcohol. The preparations of *H. Canadensis* are stated to have a specific influence over the mucous surfaces, and to be useful in gonorrhœa, gleet, dyspepsia, piles, constipation, ophthalmia, catarrh, and various other diseases. There can be no doubt as to the valuable tonic properties of this plant. The rhizome may be used as a dyeing agent.

Hy'drate, *n.* [From Gr. *hudor*, water.] (*Chem.*) In combination with certain metallic oxides, water seems to play the part of an acid, forming a compound that may be considered as a pseudo-salt. Thus, with oxide of sodium water forms the compound $NaOHO$, or hydrate of soda, which is quite a different body to the simple NaO; in fact, such is the attraction existing between the two bodies, that they cannot be separated by the strongest heat. The hydrated oxides of the heavy metals also differ in properties to the anhydrous oxides: sesquioxide of chromium, for instance, is not attacked by any of the acids, even with the aid of heat, but in the hydrated condition it is readily soluble in most of them. The combination of water with the oxides is always attended with the evolution of a large amount of heat; a familiar instance of which takes place in the slaking of lime. In the case of oxide of potassium and sodium, the action is so violent that the mass becomes incandescent.

Hy'drated, *a.* Formed into a hydrate.

Hydra'tion, (Water of.) *n.* (*Chem.*) The water chemically combined with a substance to form a hydrate.

Hydrau'lic, or **Hydrau'lical,** *a.* [Lat. *hydraulicus;* Gr. *hydraulikos*, from *hydraulis*, a water-organ in which the pipes are played by the motion of water — *hudor*, water, and *aul-e*, a pipe.] Pertaining to water or fluids in motion through pipes, channels, &c.; pertaining to the science of hydraulics.

Hydrau'lically, *a.* In an hydraulic manner.

Hydrau'lic Engineer'ing, *n.* That branch of engineering which treats of the appliance of water as a motive power for mechanical purposes, and the methods that must be adopted to offer an effective resistance to the pressure which is exercised by any great volume of that fluid, whether it be in a state of rest or in motion.

Hydrau'lic Limestone, *n.* (*Min.*) Limestone containing some silica and some magnesia. When burned, this limestone furnishes the hydraulic lime, so called because it will *set* under water. Some varieties in the United States contain 20 to 40 per cent. of magnesia, and 12 to 30 per cent. of alumina and silica. In making mortar from this lime, much less sand is used than with the ordinary kinds. — See CEMENT; LIME.

Hydrau'lic Press. See HYDROSTATIC PRESS.

Hydrau'lic Ram, *n.* (*Physics.*) A hydro-dynamic machine, of simple and beautiful construction, invented by Montgolfier at the close of the last century. Its object is to raise water without the aid of any other force than that produced by the *momentum* or moving force of a part of the water that is to be raised. The effect of its action is so great, that the machine appears to act in opposition to the laws of hydrostatic equilibrium; for a moving column of water is made to overcome and move another column much higher than itself. In Fig. 1338, which represents a section of Montgolfier's *H. R.*,

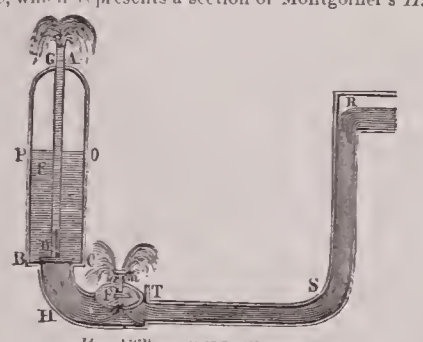


Fig. 1338. — HYDRAULIC RAM.

R is the reservoir from which the water falls, R S the height of the fall, and S T the horizontal tube which conducts the water to the engine A B H T C. E and D are two valves, the former of which closes its cavity by ascending, the latter by descending; and F G is a pipe reaching within a very little of the bottom C B. The valves are such that the water at its normal pressure cannot support their weight; the valve E is prevented from falling below a certain point by a knob above, *m n*. When the water is allowed to descend from the reservoir, after filling the tube B H S, it rushes out at the aperture *m n*, till its velocity in descending R S T becomes so great as to force up the valve E, and close the means of escape. The water being thus suddenly checked, and unable to find a passage at *m n*, will produce a great action on every part of the containing vessels, and by its impact raise the valve D. A portion of water being admitted into the vessel A B C, the impulse of the column of fluid is expended, the valves D and E fall; the opening at D being thus closed, and that at *m n* opened. The water now rushes out at *m n* as before, till its motion is again stopped by its carrying up the valve E, when the operation is repeated, the fluid impulse opening the valve at D, through which a portion of the water passes into A B C. The valves at E and D thus alternately closing and opening, and water at every opening of D making its way into A B C, the air therein is condensed, for it has no communication with the atmosphere after the water is higher than the bottom of the pipe F G. This condensed air, then, exercises great force on the surface, O P, of the water, and raises it in the tube, F G, to a height proportioned to the elasticity of the imprisoned air. The principles of the hydraulic ram are susceptible of a very extensive application. In well-constructed rams, the mechanical effect obtained should be from 65 to 75 per cent of the force supplied. For raising comparatively small quantities of water, such as for single houses, farm-yards, &c., the ram is the best mechanism yet introduced, since when once set in motion with a continual supply of water, it will work by the momentum generated and destroyed for any length of time. But the concussion, and consequent deterioration of the valves, places a limit to the use of the mechanism when applied to raise large quantities.

Hydrau'licon, *n.* (*Mus.*) An instrument acted upon by water; a water-organ.

Hydrau'lic Mills, in *Virginia*, a village of Albemarle co., abt. 100 m. W.N.W. of Richmond.

Hydrau'lics, *n.* The science of fluids in motion, or the science which investigates the laws by which fluids in motion are regulated, and the means by which water is raised and conducted in pipes, &c. — See HYDRODYNAMICS; and for the application of hydraulic power, see HYDROSTATIC PRESS, HYDRAULIC RAM, ARCHIMEDES' SCREW, PUMP, SIPHON, WATER-WHEEL, &c.

Hydrenter'ocele, *n.* [From Gr. *hudor*, water, *enteron*, an intestine, and *kele*, a tumor.] (*Med.*) A hydrocele, or dropsy of the serotum, attended with a rupture.

Hy'driad, *n.* (*Myth.*) A water-nymph.

Hy'dride, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of hydrogen with another element, and also with an organic or compound radical. Arseniuretted hydrogen (AsH_3) is an example of the first, and hydride of methyl, or marsh-gas, of the second class.

Hy'driodate, *n.* A salt formed by the union of hydriodic acid with a base.

Hydriod'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) A gas composed of hydrogen and iodine. It is obtained by placing a little iodine in a glass tube, upon this some roughly powdered glass moistened with water, and then a few pieces of phosphorus, and finally more glass, and so on till the tube is two-thirds full. Gentle heat is then applied, and the gas collected by the displacement of air. The glass serves to prevent the too violent action of the iodine upon the phosphorus. *H. A.* resembles hydrochloric acid, *q.v.*, is colorless, highly acid, fumes in the air, and is very soluble in water. Its solution in water is a sour, dense liquid, which is gradually decomposed by the oxygen of the air; the iodine set free being dissolved communicates to the liquid a brown color. It is also decomposed by chlorine. *Formula.* HI.

Hydriod'ic Ether, Iodide of Ethyl, *n.* (*Chem.*) A colorless uninflammable liquid, composed of iodine and ethyl, of a sharp, pungent taste, and a penetrating ethereal odor; *sp. gr.* 1·94; boiling-point 148° F.; *sp. gr.* of vapor 5·4. *Formula.* C_4H_5I. At a red heat it is decomposed, giving off the purple vapors which are peculiar to iodine. When exposed to the action of the atmosphere for any length of time, it assumes reddish tints from the liberation of iodine, a change which may be easily prevented by introducing a globule of metallic quicksilver into the bottle containing it. It is nearly insoluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol, from a solution in which it is precipitated by the addition of water. It is also easily soluble in simple ether. When placed in contact with metallic zinc, the latter unites with the iodine, forming iodide of zinc, and leaving the radical *Ethyl*, in the form of a colorless gas, having a faint, ethereal odor, of a specific gravity of a little more than 2, and burning with a brilliant white flame. At the temperature of 37°, and under a pressure of $2\frac{1}{4}$ atmospheres, it is reduced to a colorless, transparent liquid, which is soluble in alcohol. The isolation of this radical requires a temperature of a little more than 300°. Common ether is the protoxide of this compound, represented by the formula C_4H_5O, and alcohol is the same when hydrated, $C_4H_6O_2$. Besides its use in the chemical laboratory as a reagent, it has within the past few years attracted the attention of physicians, especially in America and England, as a remedial agent, to be administered by inhalation, in many cases in which the use of iodine is indicated. It is given in doses of 12 or 15 drops, inhaled from a napkin or sponge. In these doses, it is a gentle stimulant, and anti-spasmodic, but in larger quantities, and when inhaled for a considerable time, it becomes a powerful anæsthetic agent. It is said to be especially adapted to diseases of the lungs and bronchial tubes, and hence it has been most successfully administered in cases of bronchitis, phthisis, asthma, catarrh, and their kindred diseases. It increases the appetite, produces an increased pulse, and is said to produce great vivacity of spirits, and activity of thought. When prepared with phosphorus, as by the first formula, it is sometimes nauseating to the patient, on account of remaining traces of that substance, but when prepared by the other method, and of pure materials, it is free from any such objection, as any excess of chlorine would be completely expelled by the degree of heat which is necessary for distillation. The alcohol employed in its preparation should be of the purest quality, and especially should it be thoroughly deprived of all traces of fusel-oil, as is also indispensable in the manufacture of chloroform.

Hydroap'atite, *n.* (*Min.*) Hydrous apatite, a milk-white mineral, occurring in rounded or mammillary masses near St. Girons in the Pyrenees. *Sp. gr.* 3·1. *Comp.* Phosphoric acid 40·0, lime 47·31, fluorine 3·26, calcium 3·6, water 5·5.

Hydrobarom'eter, *n.* An instrument for determining the depth of sea-water by its pressure. *Webster.*

Hydroben'zamide, *n.* (*Chem.*) A white, crystalline, neutral substance, formed by the action of ammonia on oil of bitter almonds.

Hydrobo'racite, *n.* (*Min.*) A borate of lime and magnesia containing water. It is white, with red spots, and resembles fibrous gypsum. *Sp. gr.* 1·9–2. *Comp.* Boracic acid 47·8, lime 14·3, magnesia 10·2, water 27·7. Found in the Caucasus Mountains.

Hydrobranchia'ta, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A section of the order *Gasteropoda*, containing Mollusca which breathe water only; called also *Branchifera*, or Water-breathers.

Hydrobro'mate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt composed of hydrobromic acid and a wet base.

Hydrobrom'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) A gaseous acid closely resembling hydriodic acid, and may be prepared in the same manner, substituting bromine for iodine. Its solution is capable of dissolving considerable bromine, which gives it a red tint. *Sp. gr.* 2·71. *Equivalent* 81. *Form.* HBr.

Hydrobuchol'zite, *n.* (*Min.*) A rare mineral containing silica, alumina, water, and gypsum.

Hydrocar'bonate, *n.* (*Chem.*) Carburetted hydrogen gas.

—*a.* Belonging, or relating to a compound of carbonates and water.

Hydrocar'bons, *n. pl.* (*Chem.*) Compounds of hydrogen and carbon. They are very numerous, and form important gaseous, liquid, and solid substances. They cannot be formed by the direct union of their elements, but are derived from the decomposition of complex organic bodies. The inflammable gases, oils, fats, tallow, wax, and bodies of like nature, are examples of *H.*, though some of them contain oxygen in combination. There is also an extensive series of double hydrocarbon radicals, formed by the combination of two alcohol radicals. Thus we have ethyl-tetryl, methyl-ethyl, and so on. Discoveries in relation to the hydrocarbons are being made so frequently, that in order to gain a correct knowledge of the subject, it is necessary to read the current chemical journals of the day.

Hydrocar'buret, *n.* (*Chem.*) An hydrocarbon.

Hydrocar'dia, *n.* [Gr. *hudor*, water, and *kardia*, the heart.] (*Med.*) A dropsy of the pericardium. — A collection of fluid in the pericardium, which may be either coagulable lymph, serum, or a puriform fluid. It produces symptoms similar to those of hydrothorax, with violent palpitation of the heart, and mostly an intermittent pulse. It is incurable.

Hy'drocele, *n.* [Gr. *hudor*, and *kele*, a tumor.] (*Med.*) A term generally applied to a collection of serous fluid in the areolar texture of the scrotum, or in some of the coverings, either of the testicle or spermatic cord.

Hydrocephal'us, *n.* [Gr. *hudor*, water, *kephale*, the head.] (*Med.*) The term applied to dropsy, or water in the head. Physicians distinguish it into two kinds, — the acute and chronic, both of which are almost exclusively confined to infancy and childhood. Acute hydrocephalus is an inflammatory disease, rapid in its course, and requiring decided treatment; chronic hydrocephalus, on the other hand, may go on for many years. In acute hydrocephalus the child is usually restless and fretful, the skin is hot and dry, the pulse quickened, the appetite is lost, and the bowels costive. The eyes are dull and heavy, the face flushed, and the child complains of pain and heaviness of the head. After a time the symptoms become more manifest. The pain in the head becomes more intense; the restlessness is much increased; the expression of the countenance is altered, especially that of the eyes, which are often directed irregularly, with the pupils unequally dilated. The appetite is lost, and sometimes there is vomiting. The sleep is very much disturbed, and frequently the child awakes with a loud scream; the pulse is low and irregular, and frequently convulsions take place. The disease often proves fatal in two or three days, or even less; but sometimes it is protracted over two or three weeks, depending chiefly upon the age and strength of the child, and the violence of the disease. The treatment of this disease must necessarily depend upon the strength and condition of the patient, the great object being to subdue the inflammatory action of the brain. Blood is to be freely abstracted by leeches, and some recommend the free use of the lancet. Active purgatives are also to be administered. When the active symptoms of the disease have been overcome, the system is to be gradually restored by tonics, cautiously administered. Chronic hydrocephalus differs from the other, not only in its progress being much slower, but from being rarely or only slightly attended with inflammation, and from there being always more or less of a collection of watery fluid in the brain, which is not invariably the case with the former. The chronic form is frequently hereditary, occurring in the children of weak or scrofulous parents; and it usually makes its appearance before or speedily after birth. The fluid sometimes amounts to many pints, giving the head a very large and unsightly appearance. The fluid is sometimes lodged in the membranes enveloping the brain, but more frequently it is contained in the ventricles, and other cavities of that

organ itself. This disease is always attended with more or less intellectual derangement. The vision is usually considerably impaired, with squinting; speech is imperfect, and the power over the voluntary muscles is partially lost. These symptoms gradually increase; convulsions and paralysis at length make their appearance; and death at last supervenes. The duration of the disease is extremely various; sometimes it may terminate fatally in a few months, at other times it may go on for many years. From the early period at which this disease usually makes its appearance, little can be done to arrest its progress. Sometimes puncturing the head has been attempted with success.

Hydrocharida'ceæ, HYDROCHARADS, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Hydrales*. DIAG. Epigynous stamens, and an adherent ovary. — The species are inhabitants of fresh water. Their flowers are spathaceous, regular, dicecious, or polygamous; the perianth is superior, in 1 or 2 whorls of 3 pieces, the inner whorl being petaloid; the ovary is inferior, 1-9-celled; the fruit indehiscent, with numerous seeds, which are without albumen. The fresh-water aquarium has made many of these simple plants familiar objects. One of them, *Valisneria spiralis*, is the best and more lasting of all aquarian plants. *Anacharsis alsinastrum*, the American Waterweed, or Water thyme; *Stratiotes aloides*, the Water-soldier: and *Hydrocharis Morsus-ranæ*, or *Spongiosa*, the Frog-bit, are also plants of this order which have been transplanted from our ponds and ditches to the aquaria of our parlors and conservatories.

Hydrocha'ris, *n.* (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order *Hydrocharidaceæ*, q. v.

Hydrochlor, *n.* (*Min.*) A name given to a variety of *Pyrochlore* (q. v.) containing water.

Hydrochlo'rate, n. (*Chem.*) A salt resulting from the union of hydrochloric acid with a base.

Hydrochlo'ric Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) A colorless gas, having an acid, suffocating odor, and producing white fumes when allowed to escape into the air, from its condensing the moisture of the atmosphere. It contains by weight 35·5 parts of chlorine, and 1 part of hydrogen. *Form.* HCl. It may be liquefied by a pressure of 40 atmospheres. The gas has a specific gravity of 1·260 as compared with air, is incombustible, extinguishes burning bodies, and is exceedingly soluble in water, which, at ordinary temperatures, takes up about 418 times its bulk of the gas. From its great attraction for water, it can be collected only over mercury or by the displacement of air. A piece of ice dropped into a jar of *H. A.* gas, is instantly liquefied by it. Its solution in water is extensively used in chemical pursuits, and is easily obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on common salt. The salt is placed in a glass flask provided with a cork and bent tube (Fig. 1339), and on the addi-

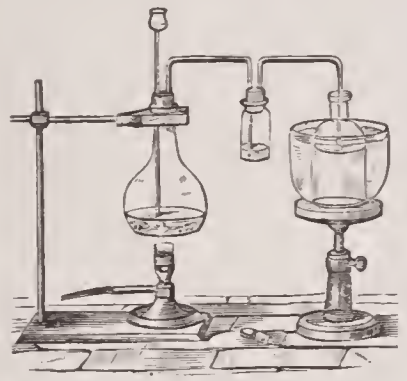


Fig. 1339.

PREPARATION OF SOLUTION OF HYDROCHLORIC ACID.

tion of sulphuric acid, and the application of gentle heat, the gas passes over into a second vessel containing water, by which it is at once absorbed. For collecting it in quantity, a series of *Woltz's Bottles*, q. v., is used. In this experiment the hydrogen of the water, combined with the sulphuric acid, unites with the chlorine of the salt, while the sulphuric acid unites with the sodium of the salt, to form sulphate of soda, or Glauber-salt. The solution, when pure, is a colorless solution, but the "muriatic acid" of commerce is generally of a straw color, from the presence of impurities. *H. A.* is a constituent of the *gastric juice*, q. v., and the gas is a common volcanic product. Its presence in any liquid may be detected by adding a solution of nitrate of silver. A white, curdy precipitate of chloride of silver is formed, which dissolves in ammonia, and blackens on exposure to the light. In the manufacture of soda-ash, *H. A.* is formed in large quantities, and when allowed to escape into the air, produces an acid mist which ruins the surrounding vegetation. To prevent this, immense chimneys have been erected to discharge the gas at a greater distance from the ground. One near Liverpool is 495 feet high. These do not remedy the evil, and it is found necessary to condense the gas in water. *H. A.* was first obtained as a pure gas by Priestley in 1772, but its solution in water had long been known as *spirit of salt*, *muriatic acid*, (from Lat. *muria*, sea-water, brine,) and *marine acid*. Its more proper chemical name is *chlorohydric acid*. Its composition was ascertained by Davy, in 1810. See SUPPLEMENT.

Hydrochlo'ride, n. (*Chem.*) A compound of hydrogen, chlorine, and carbon.

Hydrochœ'rus, n. (*Zoöl.*) A genus of rodent animals, family *Hystricidæ*, characterized by large size, 4 toes before and 3 behind, and all armed with large nails and united by membranes. The Capybara (*H. capybara*, Cuv.), of S. America, is the largest known rodent, being 3 feet long and exceedingly bulky. Its muzzle is thick, limbs short, hair coarse, and tail almost wholly wanting, and the general color yellowish-brown. It is aquatic in its habits, is hunted as game, and its flesh is quite good for food.



Fig. 1340. — THE CAPYBARA, (*Hydrochærus capybara.*)

Hydroco'tyle, n. [Gr. *hudor*, water, and *kotyle*, a vessel; — the concave leaf often holds water.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Apiaceæ*. They are herbaceous, creeping, usually aquatic plants; umbels simple; involucre few-leaved. *H. Americana*, the Pennywort, is a small, delicate perennial herb, growing close to the moist earth, beneath the shade of other vegetables, from Canada to S. Carolina. Flowers greenish-white, small, nearly sessile, in simple, capitate, sessile, axillary umbels.

Hydrocy'anate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt resulting from the union of hydrocyanic acid with a base.

Hydrocyan'ic Acid, CYANHY'DRIC ACID, PRUS'SIC ACID, *n.* [From *hydrogen* and *cyanogen*.] (*Chem.*) This important acid is composed of equal volumes of hydrogen and the compound gas cyanogen, which in this instance comports itself like one of the halogens, chlorine or bromine. It is prepared in an analogous manner to hydrochloric acid, by submitting a cyanide to distillation with a strong acid. Cyanide of potassium is placed in a retort, and half its weight of dilute sulphuric acid is poured upon it. At first the distillation proceeds spontaneously from the heat developed. *Equiv.* 27. *Sp. gr.* 0·9476. *Combining volume* 4. *Form.* HCy.

Hydrodolomite, *n.* (*Min.*) A yellowish-white mineral, found in stalactitic forms at Vesuvius. *Sp. gr.* 2·49. *Comp.* Lime 25·22, carbonic acid 35·10, magnesia 24·28, water 17·40.

Hydrodynam'ic, Hydrodynam'ical, *a.* [Gr. *hudor*, water, and *dynamikos*, powerful, from *dynamis*, power, force, from *dynamai*, to be able, strong enough — probably from Sansk. *tan*, to do, accomplish, create.] Pertaining to the force or pressure of water.

Hydrodynam'ics, *n. pl.* [Gr. *hudor*, water, *dunamis*, power.] That branch of science which treats of the pressure, equilibrium, cohesion, and motion of fluids, and also of the machines by which water is raised, or in which water is used as the first mover. The subject is divided into two parts, — hydrostatics and hydraulics. The former includes the pressure, cohesion, and equilibrium of fluids, while the latter comprehends their motion, together with the machines with which they are connected. Many of the laws of hydrodynamics depend greatly upon the characteristic property of fluids; namely, that of *transmitting equally in all directions pressures applied at their surfaces*. As a science, hydrodynamics is, comparatively speaking, modern. It was cultivated with less success by the ancients than any other branch of mechanical philosophy. The general principles, however, upon which the science of hydrostatics is founded were first given by Archimedes, about 250 years before the birth of Christ. He maintained that each particle of a fluid in equilibrio is equally pressed in every direction. He also inquired into the conditions according to which a solid body floating in a fluid should assume and preserve a position of equilibrium. The first attempts at the construction of hydraulic machinery were made in a Greek school at Alexandria, which flourished under the patronage of the Ptolemies. The fountain of compression, the siphon, and the forcing-pump were invented by Ctesibius and Hero, about 120 years after the birth of Christ. The siphon, a simple instrument used for emptying vessels, and the forcing-pump, a more complicated machine, will be found described in the articles PUMP, SIPHON. The fountain of Hero (Fig. 1052), as it is usually called, is a machine, the principle of which depends upon the transmission of the pressure sustained by a body of water in one vessel to that in another, by means of the elasticity of air. An apparatus constructed on the principle of the fountain of Hero is employed for draining the water from the mines of Schemnitz, in Hungary. Notwithstanding these inventions of the Alexandrian school, its attention does not seem to have been directed to the motion of fluids. The first attempt to investigate this subject was made at Rome, in the reigns of Nerva and Trajan. From that time very little advance was made in hydrodynamics till the end of the 16th century, when the discoveries of Castelli and Torricelli gave a new direction to the science of hydraulics. The discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton and other philosophers have caused this branch of science to progress rapidly in later years. The analytical theory of hydrodynamics resolves itself into the integration of equations of partial differences. Euler, to whom this branch of the calculus is owing, gave the general formulæ for the motion of fluids, founded on the laws of their equilibrium, and thus reduced the whole mechanics of fluid bodies to a single question of analysis. Hydraulic machines are of great variety. They are of two kinds, — machines having a motion of rotation, and machines having an alternate motion. When water acts on a machine as a moving power, it exerts, on the part impinged on, a pressure. The immediate effect of this pressure will be to make the part struck move in the direction of the power, or in some constrained direction; in either case the space will be passed through by the part. Among the machines having a motion of rotation may be mentioned water-wheels of varied kinds. They may be divided into two classes, — vertical wheels, with the axis horizontal, and horizontal wheels, with the axis vertical. The hydraulic machines which possess an alternate motion are the water column machine and the hydraulic ram (which see). The water-column machine consists of a cylinder in which a piston is driven backwards and forwards by the weight of a high column of water contained in an upright pipe. A working-beam is attached to the piston-rod, which transmits a motion to the common pumps. This machine, used in Hungary, is mentioned above as an adaptation of the principle of Hero's fountain. The machines for raising water are *pumps*, — the Archimedes' screw, and pail or bucket, *machines*. Descriptions of the different hydraulic machines are given under the respective names of each.

Hydro-electric Machine', n. (*Electric.*) A machine invented by W. Armstrong, consisting of a steam-boiler, insulated by means of strong glass pillars, on which it rests. Attached to the upper part of the boiler, a large number of bent iron tubes, terminating in wooden jets, allow the steam to pass out with considerable force. A conductor projects from the boiler, terminating in a knob, while in front of the bent tubes is a metallic case, containing several rows of points for carrying off the opposite electricity of the steam. It has been shown by Prof. Faraday that the electricity generated by this machine does not depend on the issue of steam through small orifices, nor on any chemical or physical change due to evaporation or condensation, but is merely the result of the friction of the water-particles which are driven through the jets by the steam. These particles act similarly to the glass plate in the ordinary machine, and give out positive electricity, while the wooden jets and pipes act as rubbers, and give out negative electricity. The true source of electricity in the machine is in fact the friction of the steam, the boiler being negative and the escaping vapor positive. The best material for the orifice of the jet appears to be wood, while ivory is one of the worst. A small quantity of oil or turpentine in the exit-pipes produces a remarkable change in this machine, — the electrical states become reversed, the boiler being positive and the steam negative. The *H. E.* machine is a powerful source of electricity.

Hydro-extract'or, n. An apparatus for removing moisture from yarns or cloths in process of manufacture.

Hydroferricyan'ic Acid, n. (*Chem.*) A compound obtained in red crystals, by the evaporation of a solution of ferrocyanide of lead which has been decomposed by sulphuretted hydrogen. *Form.* $H_3Cy_6Fe_2$.

Hydroferrocyan'ic Acid, n. (*Chem.*) An acid is obtained, according to Liebig, by adding to a saturated solution of ferrocyanide of potassium an equal volume of hydrochloric acid. The white precipitate of the acid thus obtained is washed with hydrochloric acid, dried in valves on a tile, and crystallized by the addition of ether to its solution in alcohol. *Form.* H_2Cy_3Fe.

Hydrofluor'ic Acid, n. (*Chem.*) A very remarkable acid, formed of fluorine and hydrogen. It has a very powerful affinity for silicon, abstracting it from its compounds with great facility. It is therefore necessary to prepare it in metallic vessels, its solvent action on glass being very great. In commerce, vessels of lead are generally used; but when it is desirable to obtain an acid of perfect purity, platinum vessels are employed. To prepare this substance, 1 part of finely powdered fluor-spar is mixed with 2 parts of oil of vitriol, and the gelatinous mass so formed is distilled in a leaden retort, to which a U-tube is fitted. The U-tube is surrounded by a powerful freezing-mixture, and the acid distils over. Hydrofluoric acid is a densely fuming, colorless, volatile liquid, boiling at 66°, and freezing at about —4° Fahr. The preparation of the acid must be conducted with great care, as the fumes of it are very deleterious, and a drop falling on the skin will occasion a deep and painful sore. Poured into water, it causes the evolution of great heat. It is easily recognized by its corrosive action on glass; and a weak solution of it is much used in the arts for etching that substance. The glass to be etched is covered with beeswax, the design being traced on the wax with an etching tool. The whole is then exposed to the action of the acid, which eats away those portions unprotected by the wax. Diluted hydrofluoric acid dissolves the metals, extricating hydrogen and forming fluorides. *Form.* HF.

Hydrofluosilic'ic Acid, n. (*Chem.*) An acid only known in the form of solution, which is obtained in passing fluoride of silicon in water. *Sp. gr.* abt. 1·078. *Form.* $HF\,SiF_2$.

Hy'drogen, n. [Fr. *hydrogène*; Gr. *hudor*, water and *gennaō*, to generate.] (*Chem.*) An elementary substance, first isolated as a constituent of water by Cavendish in 1766. It is a colorless, transparent, tasteless, inodorous

gas, it was first liquefied by Cailletet, at Paris, in 1877. It is almost insoluble in water, 100 volumes of that fluid only absorbing two volumes of the gas It is the lightest substance in nature, 100 cubic inches of it weighing only 2·14 grains. It was at one time doubted whether it existed in the uncombined state in nature; but the experiments of Bunsen prove that it is evolved, though in very variable proportions, by the solfaturas of Iceland. In combination with water, it is most extensively distributed throughout nature. It also exists in combination with oxygen in most inflammable minerals. It is an important element in all organic substances, and enters into the composition of most substances in daily use, whether drawn from the mineral, vegetable, or animal kingdom. Having a very great attraction for oxygen and chlorine, when in the nascent condition, it is much employed in the laboratory for deoxidizing or dechlorinating purposes. It is prepared in a variety of ways, the most usual being by pouring dilute sulphuric acid on granulated zinc or iron clippings, when the following reaction takes place:

$$Zn + SO_3HO = ZnO + SO_3 + H.$$

It may also be prepared by passing steam over red-hot iron filings, by plunging sodium or potassium into water, or by electrolysis of water; all of which methods are more scientifically interesting than practical. When zinc and dilute sulphuric acid are used, the gas passes off rapidly, and may be collected over water. Prepared in this way, it contains a number of impurities, such as arsenic, sulphur, antimony, &c.; but these may be removed by passing the gas through solutions of hydrate of potash, nitrate of silver, and oil of vitriol. Mixed with air, it may be breathed without any other effect than raising the pitch of the voice many notes higher. Mixed with oxygen, olefiant gas, or atmospheric air, it forms an explosive compound of great power. The real nature of *H.* has long been an interesting point of discussion among chemists, many supposing it to be a metal in a gaseous form, and prophesying with certainty, with Dumas, that, if ever it is liquefied, it will present the appearance of quicksilver; while others contend, with Odling, that it is a neutral substance, possessing both the basic properties of a metal and the chlorous properties of a gas. In 1869, it was announced in this country that Prof. Graham, an eminent English chemist, had discovered the metallic *H.* This new metal, baptized *hydrogenium*, was white, magnetic, of sp. gr. abt. 2, and appearing to have considerable analogy to magnesium. Much speculation was indulged in on this capital discovery; but upon verification it was found that the metal hydrogenium was only what is believed to be an alloy of hydrogen and palladium, in which the palladium has absorbed 700 or 800 times its bulk of hydrogen. — an important result, it is true, but which has not very greatly increased the extent of our knowledge in regard to *H.* Its power of being replaced by metals in its combinations has led Gerhardt and others to classify metals in accordance with their hydrogen-replacing power. Most metals replace one atom of hydrogen in its combinations, such as potassium, sodium, zinc, &c.; others replace two atoms of hydrogen, such as palladium, platinum, and tin; those which replace three atoms of hydrogen, such as bismuth, arsenic, and antimony. Others replace three atoms of hydrogen by two of metal, such as aluminum, iron, manganese, and others, two atoms of which replace one of hydrogen. In these cases, the basicity of the metal is often expressed by dashes over the symbol belonging to it. Thus, chloride of bismuth is written $Bi'''Cl_3$, and bichloride of platinum $Pt''Cl_2$. This system of expressing basic power was first used by Odling. *H.* is not only replaced in its compounds by metals, but also by complex organic compound atoms, such as ethyl, methyl, &c. The theory, too, that *H.* can only exist separately in the state of a double atom, is daily gaining ground, much light being thrown on the subject by the consideration of the properties of the hydrocarbons forming alcohol radicals. Thus, hydrochloric acid is represented as a double atom of *H.*, in which one atom is replaced by chlorine. Its union with other bodies forms four great types, in which all compounds are modelled. These four are HH_1, HCl_1, HHO_2, HHHN. (See also TYPES.) *H.* is used principally in the oxyhydrogen blow-pipe. The chief compounds of *H.* are water, ammonia, hydrochloric acid, and many others, which will be found described under their respective heads. *Equiv.* 1. *Sp. gr.* 0·0692. *Combining volume* 2. *Symbol* Z.

H. (*Binoxide of*), a peculiar compound, discovered by Thenard in 1817. It is generally prepared by digesting binoxide of barium with a dilute acid, at a low temperature. It is a colorless, transparent, syrupy liquid, with a harsh, bitter, and astringent taste. It does not freeze at —22° Fahr., and evaporates without decomposition. Its *sp. gr.* is 1·452. From the extra equivalent of oxygen being so loosely combined, it is set free on nearly every occasion. As might be expected, peroxide of hydrogen is a powerfully oxidating agent. It has as yet received no extensive use, although it has been employed occasionally in medicine. *Equiv.* 17. *Form.* HO_2.

H. (*Persulphide of*), a light-yellow, transparent, oily fluid, possessing a peculiar acrid odor and bitter-sweet taste, produced by adding an excess of hydrochloric acid to the solution of an alkaline pentasulphide. Owing to its property of dissolving sulphur, its composition has not yet been exactly made out. *Form.* HS_5(?).

H. (*Teroxide of*), a product of the electrolysis of water, according to the experiments of Beaumert. *Form.* HO_3.

Hy'drogenate, Hy'drogenize, *v. a.* [Fr. *hydrogener.*] To combine with hydrogen.

Hydroge'nium, *n.* See HYDROGEN.

Hydrog'enous, *a.* Composed of, or relating to, hydrogen.

Hydrog'nosy, *n.* [Gr. *hudor*, water, and *gnosis*, knowledge.] The history and description of the waters of the earth. — *Wright.*

Hydrog'rapher, *n.* [Fr. *hydrographe.*] One who describes the sea or other waters; one who draws maps of the sea, lakes, or other waters.

Hydrograph'ic, or **Hydrograph'ical,** *a.* [Fr. *hydrographique.*] Relating to hydrography, or to the description of the sea, sea-coast, isles, shoals, depth of water, &c., or of a lake.

Hydrograph'ically, *adv.* In an hydrographical manner.

Hydrog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *hudor*, water, and *graphō*, to describe.] The description of the waters existing on the surface of the earth; particularly with reference to the bearings of the coast, the depth, currents, and other circumstances important or useful in navigation. *H.* implies the same thing with regard to the sea that geography implies with respect to the land. — *Hydrographical Charts* or *Maps* are projections of some parts of the ocean, in which the meridians, parallels, &c., with the coasts, capes, rocks, shallows, &c., are laid down for the use of navigators.

Hydrohæm'atite, *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrated oxide of iron. Same as TURGITE, *q. v.*

Hy'droid, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Hydra-like. — *Agassiz.*

Hy'droidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) An order of Acalephs, which, in the classification of Agassiz, includes the lowest acalephs, and embraces two more or less distinct forms, one of which, though having the structure of acalephs, reminds us of *Polyps;* and the other closely resembles the *Medusæ proper.* All the so-called hydroid polyps, and the naked-eyed medusæ, belong to this order, which is divided into 8 sub-orders.

Hydrolan'thanite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as LANTHANITE, *q. v.*

Hy'drolite, *n.* (*Min.*) A name given by some to the mineral Gmelinite (*q. v.*), from its containing about 20 per cent. of water.

Hydrolog'ical, *a.* That relates to hydrology.

Hydrol'ogist, *n.* One skilled in hydrology.

Hydrol'ogy, *n.* [Fr. *hydrologie;* Gr. *hudor*, water, and *logos*, discourse, doctrine] (*Phys. Geog.*) The doctrine or science of water, its properties, phenomena, and laws. The principal part of the water on the globe occupies a large depression of the surface, and is denominated the OCEAN. Different parts of it are known as the PACIFIC, the ATLANTIC, the INDIAN, the ARCTIC, and the ANTARCTIC oceans. The rest of the surface rises above the level of the ocean, or if depressed is occupied by waters that do not connect with the great body of the ocean. The form of the land, or, in other words, the form of the line of intersection of the surface of the ocean with the land, is extremely irregular, the water entering the land at numerous recesses, and the land projecting into the water by various promontories. The former are called INLAND SEAS, GULFS, or BAYS, according to the extent to which the water is land-locked. The waters reposing in hollows within the land are called LAKES; and the waters running along the surface to enter the ocean or the lakes, or be lost in plains, are called RIVERS. The rivers connect with each other, and form large and definite RIVER SYSTEMS, draining definite tracts of land. The grand phenomena of the ocean include the regular TIDES and CURRENTS which affect it, the WINDS and STORMS which disturb it, its temperature, depth, and mineral contents. The phenomena of fresh water actually on the surface are quite distinct; and the phenomena of water in the atmosphere, including the falling and distribution of rain, belong to METEOROLOGY, another department of Physical Geography. Few things connected with the laws of matter and their visible results on the earth are more striking than those which belong to the circulation of water around and through the earth. The warm air that floats above the surface of the ocean is constantly raising vapor, with which the atmosphere is charged to the extent of at least four parts out of five, being ready to give it off at the slightest change of temperature. When the air in this state impinges upon land, it becomes either more heated, and therefore more absorbent (the additional supply being readily obtained), or chilled and less absorbent, and in a condition to deposit moisture as rain. Thus, on all high grounds, which are necessarily colder than the lowlands in the same latitude, and on all cooler latitudes to which clouds are drifted, there is occasional rain, often very heavy and continuous, over large tracts. The rain that thus falls is partly, no doubt, reabsorbed into the air, or is used in the production of vegetable and animal tissue. A great part, however, runs along the earth's surface in streams and rivers, circulating at the surface visibly, and the rest enters the strata, pervades them, and passes through them invisibly from place to place, coming out again in springs, and completing another circulation out of sight. The influence of water is felt everywhere; and all the phenomena of structure observable in rocks of every kind are influenced by this complete and never-ceasing circulation. *H.* is thus a department of great importance and interest. The details will be found considered in various separate articles, of which the names are printed above in capital letters.

Hydromagne'site, *n.* (*Min.*) A white, brittle hydrocarbonate of magnesia, found at Hoboken, N. J., and Texas, Pa. *Sp. gr.* 2·145. *Comp.* Magnesia 43·9, carbonic acid 36·3, water 19·8.

Hy'dromel, *n.* [Gr. *hudor*, water, and *meli*, honey.] A liquid consisting of honey and water.

Hydrometal'lurgy, *n.* The act or process of assaying or reducing ores in the wet way, or by means of liquid reagents. — *Webster.*

Hydrometeorolog'ical, *a.* Belonging or relating to clouds, rain, &c.

Hydrometeorol'ogy, *n.* That department of meteorology relating to water in the atmosphere, as clouds, rain, &c. — *Webster.*

Hydrome'teors, *n. pl.* [From Gr. *hudor*, water, and *meteora*, meteors.] A term generally applied to the aqueous phenomena of the atmosphere, as rain, snow, hail, &c., taken collectively; — but also sometimes used in the singular.

Hydrom'eter, *n.* [Fr. *hydromètre;* Gr. *hudor*, water, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the relative densities, or specific gravities, of fluids; and thence the strengths of spirituous liquors, which are inversely as their specific gravities. The principle upon which the ordinary hydrometer is constructed is as follows: — When a body is immersed in a fluid, it loses as much of its weight as is equal to the weight of the fluid which it displaces. Thus, if a body be suspended from one arm of a balance, and counterpoised by applying weights to the other arm; and then, while suspended, it be immersed in water, it will be found that the counterpoising weight is not sufficient, and in order to restore equilibrium, a weight equal to the weight of the water displaced must be added. If, then, the same body be immersed in two different fluids, the weights which it will respectively lose in each will be directly proportional to the specific gravities of the fluids; because the loss of weight is always equal to the weight of the fluid displaced, — that is, the magnitude of the body multiplied by the specific gravity of the fluid. The same principle holds good in the case of substances which are lighter than the fluid; for when a body floats upon the surface of a fluid, the weight of the portion of fluid displaced is equal to the weight of the floating body. All the instruments called *hydrometer*, or aërometer, are constructed upon this principle in hydrostatics. Baumé's (Fig. 1341) is generally recognized in the U. States, and is much used on the Continent of Europe, especially for liquids heavier than water. It is made of two sorts, one for liquids lighter, and the other for those heavier than water, and of these there are varieties for special liquids. For acids or salts the instrument is graduated by sinking it first in pure water, and ballasting it so that the water line shall be near the top of the stem. This fixes the zero point. It is then floated in a solution of 15 parts by weight of dry common salt in 85 parts of distilled water; and the point cut by the water line is marked 15°. From these the whole stem is divided into degrees, which should reach to 66° for sulphuric acid. The greater the degree indicated in its use, the more dense is the fluid. For spirituous liquors the zero point upon the stem is determined from a solution of 10 parts of dry salt in 90 of water, in which nearly the whole of the stem should be out of the fluid. The 10-degree point is given by pure water, and the degrees are from these marked upward, even to 76° for sulphuric ether; the larger the degree indicated the lighter the fluid. Instruments for special uses are made from these, but with short range adapted for their particular service.


Fig. 1341.

The specific gravity of a liquid is ascertained from the indication of the *H.* of the first class by the formula, $g = \frac{15^\circ}{135-d}$; and of the 2d class, by $g = \frac{140}{130+d}$; d being the degree given by the scale. But tables are prepared for convenient reference. — Cartier's *H* is also much used in commerce, especially by the French. It is made by adopting the 22° point of Baumé, and dividing the 16 degrees on each side of this into 15 equal degrees. The degrees of Cartier (C.) are converted into those of Baumé (B.), and reciprocally by the formula, 16 C. = 15 B. + 22; whence the specific gravity, g, corresponding to C. degrees $= \frac{136\cdot8}{126\cdot1+C}$. The *H.* of Baumé and Cartier are based on the temperature of 12·5° Cent. (54·5° F.); and when used for a liquid at a different temperature, allowance is to be made, as given in the tables. In Great Britain *Sykes's H.* is directed by Act of parliament to be used in collecting the spirit revenue. It consists of a thin, flat stem, about six inches in length, divided on both sides into eleven equal parts, each of which is again subdivided into two. This stem carries a hollow brass ball, about one inch and a half in diameter, in which is fixed a conical stalk terminating in a pear-shaped weight, so that when the instrument is placed in a fluid, it may float with the other extremity perpendicular to the surface. Ten different weights of different magnitudes are also applicable to the lower portion of the graduated stem. Nine of these weights are circular, with a slit in each to fit the stem, and are numbered respectively 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, and 90. By the successive application of these, the instrument may be sunk so as to obtain the whole range of specific gravities, from pure alcohol to distilled water. The tenth weight is in the form of a parallelopiped, and can be fixed, when necessary, to the upper part of the stem. In order to calculate the strength of a portion of spirit by this hydrometer, a portion of the liquid is placed in a tall glass vessel, and the temperature noted by means of the thermometer. The instrument is then floated, and one or more of the weights is added, until the lower part of the scale sinks beneath the surface. The number on the stem in contact with the surface is then observed, and added to the number of the circular weight employed; and this third number is referred to

a series of tables calculated for the purpose. In these tables, under the proper temperature, will be found the percentage of strength required.

Hydrome'tra, *n.* [Gr. *hudor*, and *metra*, the womb.] (*Med.*) Dropsy of the uterus.

Hydromet'ric, or HYDROMETRICAL, *a.* Pertaining to an hydrometer, or to the determination of the specific gravity of fluids.

Hydromet'rograph, *n.* [Gr. *hudor*, *metron*, a measure, and *grapho*, to describe.] An instrument for measuring the quantity of water discharged in a given time.

Hydrom'etry, *n.* The art of measuring the specific gravities of fluids.

Hydro-nitroprus'sic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) When binoxide of nitrogen is transmitted through a solution of hydroferricyanic acid, it is absorbed, hydrocyanic acid being disengaged, and a new acid—hydro-nitroprussic acid — is formed, which, when combined with the metals, gives rise to the *nitroprussides*, (q. v.) *Form.* $H_2Fe_2NO_2$.

Hydropath'ic, or HYDROPATHICAL, *a.* Pertaining to hydropathy.

Hydropath'ically, *adv.* In an hydropathic manner.

Hydrop'athist, *n.* One who practises hydropathy.

Hydrop'athy, *n.* [Gr. *hudor*, water, and *pathos*, disease.] (*Med.*) A mode of curing disease by means of the application of water. The system owes its origin to one Vincenz Priessnitz, who, in 1826, established an institution at his native place, Graefenburg, in Austrian Silesia, for the cure of diseases by this mode. The system soon spread, and now there are in this country a number of hydropathic establishments. Without claiming for the system all that its votaries demand, there can be no doubt that it is of the greatest benefit in a large number of cases. Particularly is it of benefit in cases of indigestion, nervousness, an impaired constitution, a too full habit, or in such as have been living too freely, without taking much exercise. The system of dietary and exercise that is kept up at these places is perhaps not less conducive to a cure than the baths. Having, under the head *Bath*, already noticed at length the different forms of baths, and the great importance of bathing, little more remains for us here than to notice shortly some of the forms in which it is employed as a remedial agent. These are very various. Besides the ordinary bath and the shower-bath, one of the most common is the douche-bath, in which a single jet of water, varying in size from the thickness of a quill-pen to that of a man's arm, is projected with great force, either from above, below, or one side, upon a particular part of the body. The sitz bath is taken sitting; besides which there are the foot-bath, hand-bath, &c. Sometimes, when the patient is sitting in a warm or tepid bath, cold water is poured over the head and upper part of the person. Pieces of coarse linen, saturated with cold water, are also applied to the skin, and covered over with dry cloths, and usually remoistened several times a day. The wet-sheet packing is one of the characteristics of the system. It consists in the patient being closely enveloped in a sheet, wrung out of cold water, and then covered over with dry blankets. The great importance of hydropathy consists in the healthy stimulus which it gives to the nerves, bracing them, and acting as a tonic, and soother to the whole system.

Hydropericar'dium, *n.* [Gr. *hudor*, and *pericardium*, about the heart.] (*Med.*) Same as HYDROCARDIA, *q. v.*

Hydropel'tis, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Cabombaceæ*. *H. purpurea* is said to be nutritious, but slightly astringent.

Hy'drophane, *n.* [Gr. *hudor*, water, and *phaino*, to make clean.] (*Min.*) A white translucent var. of opal, *q. v.*, which becomes more translucent or transparent in water. Hence the name.

Hydroph'anous, *a.* (*Min.*) Applied to a mineral transparent in water. — *Cleaveland.*

Hydroph'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zool.*) A section of *Ophidians*, including the Sea-snakes or Water-snakes. These

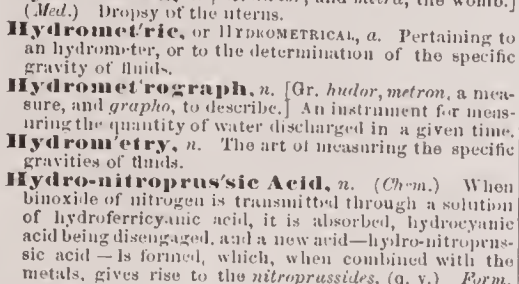


Fig. 1342. — BANDED SEA-SNAKE (*Chersydrus fasciatus.*)
a, head; *b*, part of back.

are principally distinguished by having the tail compressed or flattened sideways, for the purpose of swimming. They are armed with poison-fangs; but these are of small size, and are associated with a row of non-venomous maxillary teeth.

Hydrophil'idæ, *n. pl.* [Gr *hudor*, and *phileo*, I love.] A family of coleopterous insects, comprising aquatic beetles, which are ovate, hemispherical, and with the thorax broader than long, the edges and the tibiæ slightly spined, but terminated by strong spurs, and the tarsi are commonly ciliated so as to aid in swimming. They are less agile in swimming than the Dyticidæ, and move their posterior legs alternately. They stay in the water by day, but take wing at night.

Hy'drophite, *n.* (*Min.*) A green mineral found at Taberg in Smaland. *Sp. gr.* 2·5–3·5. *Comp.* Silica 38·97, alumina 0·53, oxide of iron 19·30, oxide of manganese 4·36, magnesia 22·87, water 13·36.

Hydropho'bia, *n.* [Gr. *hudor*, water, and *phobeo*, I fear.] (*Med.*) A disease occasioned by the bite of a rabid animal, and so called from the great dread that those who suffer from it manifest at the sight of water. The dog, cat, fox, and wolf are the animals among whom this disease is most common,—among whom it is natural; but there is perhaps no animal to whom it is not capable of being communicated, as it is to man. A dog who is suffering from this disease becomes solitary, morose, and sullen; runs about wildly, and bites at whatever comes in his way; but his respect for his master is at first unaltered. As the disease advances, he becomes more furious, gnawing and biting at whatever comes in his way; he forgets his master, he breathes quickly and heavily, his tongue hangs out, his mouth is continually open, and discharges a large quantity of froth. In this state he seldom lives more than four-and-twenty hours. The poison exists in the saliva of the rabid animal, and may be communicated either by a bite, or by licking a wounded part. After the poison has been received, the wound usually heals up in the ordinary way. At a period, however, varying from a month or 6 weeks to perhaps 18 months, symptoms of the disease begin to manifest themselves. The part becomes painful, red, and swollen, and shooting pains are felt, extending from it to the central parts of the body. Very soon after this (within a few hours perhaps, but certainly within a few days), the specific constitutional symptoms make their appearance; he is hurried and irritable; speaks of pain and stiffness perhaps about his neck and throat; unexpectedly he finds himself unable to swallow fluids, and every attempt to do so brings on a paroxysm of choking and sobbing, of a very distressing kind to behold. The symptoms rapidly increase in severity. The nervous irritability becomes extreme, the paroxysms are greatly more violent, and are excited not only by any attempts to swallow liquids, but by the very sound or sight of them; even the waving of a polished surface, as of a mirror, before the eyes, or the passage of a gust of wind across the face, being sufficient to excite it. Death occasionally takes place within 24 hours, but sometimes it may be protracted to the fifth or sixth day; usually, however, it terminates on the second or third day. Nothing can be said to be known of the nature or character of this disease, and as little is known regarding its treatment. Various means have been tried, but few, or any of them, have met with any success, and none of them have received general adoption. It is not however, every one that is bitten by a rabid animal that has hydrophobia. John Hunter records that in one case twenty-one persons were bitten by a mad dog, and only one of them had hydrophobia; and others have come to the conclusion, that on an average, only 1 person in 25 bitten will have hydrophobia. In the treatment of this disease, the great thing is to remove the poison before it has extended itself into the system. This is best done, when possible, by excision of the wounded part, care being taken that every portion of it is removed. When it is impossible to use the knife effectually, a powerful caustic should be applied freely over the whole surface of the wound, so as to destroy the effects of the poison. As the poison is not very active, these means are usually effective, though employed some time after the receipt of the wound; but of course, in such circumstances, all due haste is to be adopted, and it is well, before the arrival of medical assistance, to keep carefully washing the part with tepid water.

Hydrophob'ic, *a.* Pertaining to a dread of water, or canine madness.

Hy'drophore, *n.* [Gr. *hudor*, and *phoreo*, to bear.] An instrument for obtaining specimens of the water of a river, a lake, or the ocean at any particular depth. *Ogilvie.*

Hydrophthal'mia, or **Hydrophthal'my,** *n.* [Gr. *hudor*, and *ophthalmos*, the eye.] (*Med.*) A swelling of the bulb of the eye, from too great a collection of vitreous or aqueous humors.

Hydrophyllac'eæ, *n.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Cortusales*. *Diag.* Stamens alternate with the sepals, two styles, and a circinate inflorescence.—They are herbs, shrubs, or small trees; leaves alternate, or the lower opposite, often lobed; flowers in circinate racemes or unilateral spikes, rarely axillary and solitary; calyx five-cleft, the sinuses usually with reflexed appendages, persistent; corolla five-lobed, regular, with ten melliferous scales near the base; stamens five, inserted into the base of the corolla; anthers two-celled, versatile; ovary free, simple, one-celled; style single, terminal, bifid; stigmas two; placenta two, parietal or on stalks from the base of the cavity; fruit-capsule invested with the permanent calyx; seeds few, crustaceous; embryo conical, in abundant cartilaginous albumen. The order includes 16 genera and 75 species of the typical genus *Hydrophyllum*. There are two familiar American species, *H. Virginicum*, the Virginian Water-leaf, and *H. Canadense*, the Canadian Water-leaf or Bur-flower.

Hy'drophyte, *n.* [Gr. *hudor*, and *phyton*, a plant.] (*Bot.*) A plant which thrives in water; a name given to algaceous plants, and sometimes confined to those which are found in fresh water.

(*Min.*) A rose-red variety of Rhodonite, *q. v.*, from Kapnik

Hydrophytol'ogy, *n.* [Eng. *hydrophyte*, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.] A discourse or treatise on water-plants.

Hydrop'ic, *n.* [Fr *hydropique*, from Gr. *hydropikos*.] (*Med.*) One who labors under dropsy.

Hydrop'ic Hydrop'ical, *a.* Relating to dropsy.

Hydrop'ically, *adv.* In an hydropical manner.

Hydropneumatic, (*hi-dro-nu-mat'ic,*) *a.* [Gr. *hudor*, and *pneumatikos*, relating to wind.] Noting an apparatus consisting of a vessel of water, &c., for collecting gases.

Hy'dropsy, *n.* (*Med.*) Same as DROPSY, *q. v.*

Hydrora'chis, Hydrorachi'tis, *n.* [Gr. *hudor*, and *rachos*, the spine.] (*Med.*) A tumor upon the spine of infants; at first of a blue color, but afterwards becoming translucent; it is attended with paralysis of the lower limbs, and is usually fatal in its consequences.

Hy'drosalt, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the combination of a hydracid and a base.

Hy'droscope, *n.* [Gr. *hudor*, and *skopeo*, I view.] An instrument anciently used for measuring time by means of the flowing of water through a small orifice. It consisted of a cylindrical tube, conical at the bottom. The cylinder was graduated; and as the water trickled out at the apex of the cone, its surface became successively contiguous to the divisions marked on the cone, and thereby pointed out the hour.

Hydrosil'icite, *n.* (*Min.*) An amorphous substance or crust from Patagonia and Aci Castello, Sicily, containing silica 44·90, magnesia 4·60, lime 33·32, soda 2·11, potassa 1·86, water 13·21. — *Dana.*

Hy'drostat, *n.* A contrivance for preventing the explosion of steam-boilers. — *Simmonds.*

Hydrostat'ic, or **Hydrostat'ical,** *a.* [Gr. *hudor*, water, and *statikos*, from *stao*, *histemi*, to make stand.] Relating to water or non-elastic fluids in a state of rest; relating to hydrostatics.

Hydrostat'ically, *adv.* According to hydrostatics, or to hydrostatic principles.

Hydrostatic Balance, *n.* A balance for weighing substances in water, for the purpose of ascertaining their specific gravities.

Hydrostatic Bellows, *n.* An apparatus for illustrating the *hydrostatic paradox*, or that peculiar property of liquids in virtue of which they transmit pressure equally in every direction. It consists of two boards connected by a band of leather, forming a closed vessel, and a tube is inserted in the top or at the side. Weights are placed on this board, and the water is poured into the tube. As the water fills the tube, the board rises with the weights upon it. If the surface of the board is 100 times as large as the end of the tube, one pound of water in the tube will balance 100 pounds on the board. As the surface of the board is 100 times as large as the end of the tube, there are 100 times as many particles of water in contact with the board as there are at the end of the tube; and as each particle is made to exert the same pressure, one pound of water in the tube ought to balance pounds on the board.



Fig. 1343.

Hydrostatic Paradox, *n.* That principle in hydrostatics according to which any quantity of water, however small, may be made to balance any weight, however great. — See HYDROSTATIC BELLOWS.

Hydrostatic Press, (also called the HYDRAULIC PRESS, and sometimes, from the name of the engineer who gave it the form under which it is now constructed, and brought it into general use, BRAMAH'S PRESS.) A machine by means of which an enormous force or pressure is obtained through the medium of water. The principle is almost the same as that of the *H. Bellows*, *i. e.*, that by means of a liquid a small pressure upon a small surface may be made to exert a great pressure upon a large surface. In Fig. 1344 we have two cylinders, with a plunger, or piston, in each. Suppose that the surface of the larger piston, P, is 30 times that of the smaller, *p*; if the latter is pressed downwards by a weight of one pound, an upward pressure of one pound will be brought

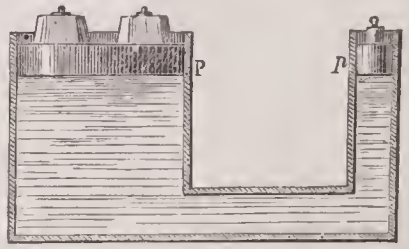


Fig. 1344.

to bear upon each portion of the surface of P equal to that of *p*. The whole upward pressure on P will then be 30 times the downward pressure on *p*. If the surface of P had been 60 times that of *p*, one pound of the latter would have balanced 60 on the former; and so on. Advantage is taken of this fact in the construction of the *Hydrostatic Press* (Fig 1345). The two cylinders A and B are connected by the pipe *d*. The piston *a*, in the small cylinder A, is worked by the handle O, and forces water into the large cylinder B, where it presses up the piston C. If the end of the piston C is 1,000 times as large as that of the piston *a*, a pressure of 2 pounds on *a* would exert a pressure of 2,000 pounds, or one ton, upon C. If a man is working the handle O forces down the piston *a* with a pressure of 50 pounds, he would bring to bear upon C a pressure of 25 tons. This pressure is used for pressing cotton, hay, cloth, &c., into bales, for extracting oil from seeds, testing cannon, boilers, &c., and for raising ships out of the water.

Hydrostat'ics, *n.* The science which treats of the mechanical properties of fluids; strictly speaking, the weight and equilibrium of fluids. The weight and equilibrium of fluids at rest are the objects of this science.

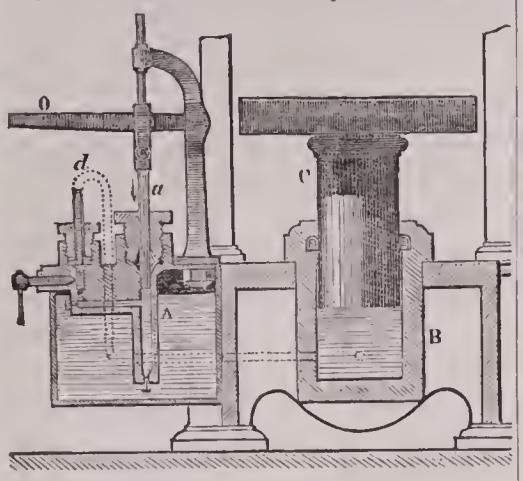


Fig. 1345. — HYDROSTATIC PRESS.

When the equilibrium is destroyed, motion ensues; and the science which considers the laws of fluids in motion is *hydraulics*. The whole doctrine of the equilibrium and pressure of liquids is deduced from the following fundamental law: "When a liquid mass is in equilibrium under the action of forces of any kind, every molecule of the mass sustains an equal pressure in all directions." One of the most obvious consequences of the above law is, that the surface of a liquid when at rest in an open vessel, and acted upon by no other force than gravity, is horizontal, or perpendicular to the direction of gravity. If the directions of gravity are parallel, the surface will consequently be a plane; if they converge to a point, the surface of the liquid will be a portion of a sphere. Stagnant water at the surface of the earth, therefore, assumes the spherical figure; but by reason of the magnitude of the sphere the curvature of any small portion of it is insensible, and the surface may be regarded as a plane. A ring surrounding the earth would bend away from a perfectly straight line only eight inches in a mile. If a free communication is made between two or more vessels containing a liquid by pipes or tubes, or otherwise, the surface of the liquid when in equilibrium will always stand at the same level. The liquid contained in a vessel being at rest, and subjected to the action of gravity only, any particle of it is pressed in all directions (vertically, horizontally, or obliquely) by a force which is equal to the weight of the vertical column of the liquid incumbent on it. Instead of a particle of the liquid itself, we may consider the column to rest on an indefinitely small portion of the bottom or the sides of the vessel in which it is contained, and it will follow that the pressure on an indefinitely small portion of the area at any point of the bottom or sides is perpendicular to the plane of that area, and equal to the weight of a vertical column of the liquid standing on it as a base and reaching to the surface. Hence the whole pressure sustained by any finite portion of the bottom or sides of the vessel is equal to the weight of a column of the liquid having for its base the surface pressed on (extended into a plane if necessary), and for its altitude the distance of the centre of gravity of that surface from the surface of the liquid. The point of a plane surface at which the resultant of all the liquid pressures upon it is applied, is called the *centre of pressure*. From the above it follows that the pressure on the bottom of the vessel depends only on the magnitude of the bottom and the depth of the liquid, and is entirely independent of the form of the sides and of the quantity of liquid in the vessel. It is on this principle that the *hydrostatic press* (Fig. 1345) and *hydrostatic bellows* (Fig. 1343) are constructed. A body immersed in a liquid is pressed upwards by a force equal to the weight of the liquid it displaces: and the difference between the absolute weight of a body and its weight when entirely immersed, is the same with the weight of a quantity of the liquid equal in bulk to the body. The *specific gravity* of a body, therefore, being the ratio of its own weight to that of an equal volume of water, may at once be found by weighing it first in air and then in water. The equilibrium of solid bodies floating on liquids, a subject discussed by Archimedes in his treatise *De Humido Insidentibus*, is an important part of hydrostatics in consequence of its relation to the construction and stowage of ships. A body placed on a fluid specifically heavier than itself, will sink so far that the weight of the fluid displaced is equal to the whole weight of the body; and when it assumes the position of equilibrium, the line which joins the centre of gravity of the body and the *centre of buoyancy* (which is the same as the centre of gravity of the immersed part supposed to be homogeneous) is perpendicular to the surface of the water, or the horizon. The centre of gravity of a body is a fixed point relatively to the body itself; but the centre of buoyancy, which depends on the figure of the immersed part, will change its place when the figure or relative situation of the immersed part undergoes any alteration. The character of the equilibrium of a floating body depends upon the relative positions of the centres of gravity and buoyancy with respect to a certain point called the *metacentre*, which latter may be defined as the point in which the line joining the centre of gravity with the centre of buoyancy, in the position of equilibrium, is intersected by the vertical through the centre of buoyancy corresponding to a slightly altered position of the body. The metacentre may in all cases be determined from the form and density of the body, and the equilibrium will be stable, neutral, or unstable, as it falls above, upon, or below the centre of gravity.

Hydrosul'phate, HYDROSUL'PHURET, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of hydrosulphuric acid or sulphuretted hydrogen with a base.

Hydrosul'phite, *n.* (*Chem.*) A saline compound of hydrosulphurous acid with a base.

Hydrosul'phuretted *a.* Combined with sulphuretted hydrogen.

Hydrosulphu'ric Acid, SULPHURETTED HYDROGEN, SULPHYDIC ACID, HYDROTHIONIC ACID, *n.* (*Chem.*) A natural gaseous constituent of many mineral waters, as, for example, those of Aix-la-Chapelle in Germany, Barèges in France, Abano in Italy, and Harrogate in England, and is evolved from fumaroles and volcanoes. It is formed spontaneously wherever sulphurous organic matters are undergoing putrefaction, as, for instance, in stagnant sewers and cesspools, and in waters charged with organic matter and sulphates, especially sulphate of lime. There are several ways of preparing this gas, which is very extensively used in laboratory operations. The following is that which is most commonly employed. Sulphide (the old sulphuret) of iron, in small fragments, is placed in a bottle, and dilute sulphuric acid is added. Water is decomposed, its hydrogen combining with the sulphur of the sulphide to form hydrosulphuric acid, which escapes as a gas, while its oxygen enters into combination with the iron, forming oxide of iron (FeO), which unites with the sulphuric acid to form the ordinary protosulphate of iron or green vitriol, which remains in solution. Hydrosulphuric acid is a colorless gas of a strong and very nauseous odor, resembling that of rotten eggs. It consists of two volumes of hydrogen, and one volume of sulphur vapor condensed into two volumes, which form its combining measure. It is about seventeen times heavier than hydrogen. By pressure, it is liquefied, and by the additional application of cold, it may be obtained in the solid form (see GASES). Water dissolves, at 59°, 3·23 volumes of this gas, but the solution soon becomes milky when exposed to the air, in consequence of the oxygen of the air combining with the hydrogen of the gas, and sulphur being precipitated. It is highly combustible, and burns with a pale-blue flame, producing water and sulphurous acid, and, generally, a deposit of sulphur. It has a weak acid reaction, and forms one of the hydracids. Although a feeble acid, it combines readily with bases. Its use as a reagent is dependent on the fact, that many of the sulphides which it forms with metallic oxides are insoluble in water, and are thrown down from solutions as precipitates with characteristic colors. Thus the gas, or a watery solution of it, gives an orange precipitate with the compounds of antimony — while with those of arsenic it gives a yellow — with those of lead and of silver, a black — and with those of zinc, a white precipitate. The air of a room slightly impregnated with this gas may be breathed with impunity, but a small quantity of the undiluted gas inspired produces faintness, and its respiration, in a very moderate proportion, was found by Thenard to prove fatal — birds perishing in air which contained $\frac{1}{1500}$th, and a dog in air containing $\frac{1}{800}$th part of this gas. Its poisonous effects are best counteracted by the inhalation of very dilute chlorine gas, which may be readily obtained from a little chloride of lime placed in the folds of a napkin moistened with vinegar. A very minute trace of this gas may be detected by placing a piece of paper, moistened with a strong solution of sugar of lead, over the vessel or aperture — as, for instance, over an opening in a drain — from which we think it is escaping. If it be present, a more or less black — often only a brown — tint is developed after a few minutes, in consequence of the formation of sulphide of lead. — *Form.* HS

Hy'drotale, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as PENNINITE, *q. v.*

Hydrotal'cite, *n.* (*Min.*) A white, pearly, translucent mineral of a greasy feel, found in the mines of Schischimsk, and at Snarum, Norway. *Sp. gr.* 2·04. *Comp.* Alumina 16·8, magnesia 39·2, water 44.

Hydrotellu'rate, *n.* (*Chem.*) An unstable salt formed by the union of telluric acid with a base.

Hydrotellu'ric Acid, TELLURETTED HYDROGEN, *n.* (*Chem.*) A gas very similar to sulphuretted hydrogen in smell, and in most of its other properties. When its aqueous solution is exposed to the air, it yields a brown deposit of tellurium. When passed into metallic solutions it precipitates the tellurides. — *Form.* HTe.

Hydrotho'rax, *n.* [Gr. *hudor*, water, and *thorax*, the chest.] (*Med.*) Dropsy of the chest. The symptoms are: difficult breathing when in a recumbent posture, paleness, cough, thirst, swelling of the legs and feet, quick and often irregular or intermitting pulse.

Hydrot'ic, Hydrot'ical, *a.* That causes the discharge of water or phlegm.

Hydrot'ic, *n.* A medicine to expel water or phlegm; a hydragogue.

Hy'drous, *a.* That contains water; watery.

Hydroxan'thate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of hydroxanthic acid and a base.

Hydroxan'thic Acid, CARBO-SULPHURIC ACID, *n.* (*Chem.*) An acid resulting from the action of alkalies on the deutosulphuret of carbon.

Hydrozin'cite, *n.* (*Min.*) A dull, whitish, earthy mineral found in most zinc mines. It occurs in incrustations or as stalactites at the Dolores Mines, prov. of Santander, Spain, and at Friedensville, Pa., Marion co., Arkansas, and Linden, Wis. *H.* is an hydrocarbonate of zinc, containing carbonic acid 13·6, oxide of zinc 75·3, water 11·1. *Sp. gr.* 3·58. It may be formed artificially by decomposing hot solutions of salts of zinc by carbonates of the alkalies. The white coating that forms on zinc, when moistened and exposed to the air, has nearly the same composition.

Hydrozo'a, *n. pl.* [Gr. *hudor*, water, *zoon*, animal.] (*Zoöl.*) In some classifications, a group of zoöphites almost corresponding to the *Hydroida* of Agassiz.

Hy'druret, *n.* (*Chem.*) Same as HYDROGURET, *q. v.*

Hy'drus, *n.* (*Zoöl.* and *Astron.*) See HYDRA.

Hye'mal, *a.* [Fr. *hyémal*, from Lat. *hiemalis*.] Belonging to winter; done in winter.

Hy'ems, *n.* [Lat.] Winter.

Hye'na, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See HYÆNA.

Hyères, a small town of France, dep. Var, 3 m. from the Mediterranean, and 8 m. E. of Toulon. It is celebrated for the beauty of the situation and the mildness of the climate, and is therefore much resorted to by foreigners suffering from consumption or nervous complaints. Near the coast lie the Iles d'Hières, called by the ancients the *Stœchades*, which, with the exception of the military garrisons of a few forts, are uninhabited. Here the heat of the climate is tempered by the sea-breezes, and the season seems an eternal spring.

Hye'tograph, *n.* [Gr. *hyetos*, rain, and *grapho*, I sketch.] A graphic representation of the average distribution of rain over the surface of the earth. — *Nichol.*

Hyetographi'c, *a.* Applied to maps in which the distribution and quantity of rain, prevalence of rainy days, &c., in different places, is marked. — *Worcester.*

Hyetom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *hyetos*, rain, and *metron*, measure.] A pluriometer.

Hygeia, Hygieia, (*hī-jē'ya*,) *n.* [Gr. *hygieia*, health.] (*Myth.*) The Greek goddess of health, daughter or wife of Asklepios (Æsculapius). Her statues (of which the most celebrated was at Sicyon) sometimes represented her with a large serpent coiled round her body, and elevating its head above her arm to drink of a cup which she held in her hand. Isis, in Egyptian monuments, appears sometimes in a similar attitude.



Fig. 1346 — HYGEIA.

Hygeian, (*hī-je'an*,) *a.* [Gr. *hygieia*, health, from *hygies*, sound, healthy; probably akin to Sanskr. *url*, to be strong.] Relating to health, or to the art or science of preserving health.

Hygiene, (*hy'geen*,) *n.* [Fr. *hygiène*, from Gr. *hygieia*, health.] (*Med.*) That part of the science whose object is the preservation of health. It embraces a knowledge of healthy man, both in society and individually, as well as of the objects used and employed by him, with their influence on his constitution and organs. — *Dunglison.* See *Hygiene*, by A. Buck, M. D., (N. Y., 1879.)

Hygien'ic, *a.* Relating to hygiene; preserving health.

Hygien'ics, *n. pl.* The art of preserving health; hygiene. (R.)

Hy'gienism, *n.* The science which treats of the preservation of health; hygiene.

Hy'gienist, *n.* One versed in that branch of medicine called hygiene.

Hygiol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *hygieia*, health, and *logos*, a discourse.] A treatise on the preservation of health. — Hygienism.

Hygrobleph'aric, *a.* Applied to the excretory ducts of the lachrymal gland.

Hy'grodeik, *n.* See HYGROMETER.

Hy'grograph, *n.* (*Physics.*) An instrument for recording automatically the variations of the humidity of the atmosphere. — *Webster.*

Hygrol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *hygros*, moist, and *logos*.] (*Med.*) The doctrine of the humors or fluids of the body.

Hygro'ma, *n.* (*Med.*) A tumor containing serum and other not purulent fluids.

Hygrometer, (*hī-grom'e-ter*,) *n.* [Gr. *hygros*, moist, *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the amount of aqueous vapor present in the atmosphere or other aëriform fluid under examination. Several varieties of apparatus have been invented for this purpose. Any alterations in the state of the atmosphere, with respect to moisture or dryness, are manifested by different phenomena. The various forms of *H* are thus very great; but they can generally be divided into two distinct classes, — those which depend upon absorption, and those which depend upon condensation. A great number of substances in nature absorb moisture in a greater or less degree, and consequently undergo some change, either in regard to their physical qualities, their size, or their weight. Animal fibre is elongated, on account of being softened or relaxed; while vegetable fibre is shortened, on account of its swelling. Moisture is imbibed with avidity by many mineral substances, which gain weight by that means. Many of the *H.* which depend upon this alteration of dimension

or weight are known by the names of their inventors; as, De Luc's, De Saussure's, Daniell's, &c. De Luc employed a thin slip of whalebone, the contractions of which indicated the variations of the moisture. De Saussure employed a human hair, by means of which he constructed a far more delicate instrument; but, unfortunately, it was exceedingly liable to derangement; and, moreover, was uncertain, unless prepared with extreme care. The *H.* invented by J. F. Daniell is one of the most perfect. It consists (Fig. 1347) of two thin balls of 1¼ inch diameter, *a* and *b*, connected together by a tube having a bore about one-fourth of an inch. The tube is bent at right angles over the two balls, and the arm, *b c*, contains a small thermometer, *d e*, whose bulb, which should be of a lengthened form, descends into the ball *b*. This ball, having been about two-thirds filled with ether, is heated over a lamp till the fluid boils, and the vapor issues from the capillary tube, *f*, which terminates the ball *a*. The vapor having expelled the air from both balls, the capillary tube is hermetically closed by the flame of a lamp. The other ball, *a*, is now to be covered with a piece of muslin. The stand, *g h*, is of brass, and the transverse socket, *i*, is made to hold the glass tube in the manner of a spring, allowing it to turn and be taken out with little difficulty. A small thermometer, *k l*, is inserted into the pillar of the stand. The manner of using the instrument is this: — After having driven all the ether into the ball *b*, by the heat of the hand, it is to be placed at an open window or out of doors, with the ball *b* so situated that the surface of the liquid may be on a level with the eye of the observer. A little ether is then to be dropped on the covered ball. Evaporation immediately takes place, which, producing cold upon the ball *a*, causes a rapid and continuous condensation of the ethereal vapor in the interior of the instrument. The consequent evaporation from the included ether produces a depression of temperature in the ball *b*, the degree of which is measured by the thermometer, *d e*. This action is almost instantaneous, and the thermometer begins to fall in two seconds after the ether has been dropped. A depression of 30° or 40° is easily produced, and the ether is sometimes observed to boil, and the thermometer to be driven below zero of Fahrenheit's scale. The artificial cold thus produced causes a condensation of the atmospheric vapor upon the ball *b*, which first makes its appearance in a thin ring of dew coincident with the surface of the ether. The degree at which this takes place must be carefully noted. In very damp or windy weather the ether should be very slowly dropped upon the ball, otherwise the descent of the thermometer will be so rapid as to render it extremely difficult to be certain of the degree. In dry weather, on the contrary, the ball requires to be well wetted more than once, to produce the requisite degree of cold. — The *H* invented by Mason consists of two thermometers placed side by side, one having a dry bulb and the other a bulb covered with muslin, kept moist by means of a string dipping in water. The wet bulb is chilled by the evaporation of the water from it, since this evaporation renders some of its heat latent. The drier the air, the more rapid the evaporation, and the greater the difference between the readings of the two thermometers. — The Edson's *Hygrodeik* is an improved form of Mason's *H.* It differs from all other *H.* in having a dial and pointer, showing at a glance the temperature, the degree of humidity, the absolute amount of vapor in each cubic foot of air, and the dew-point.

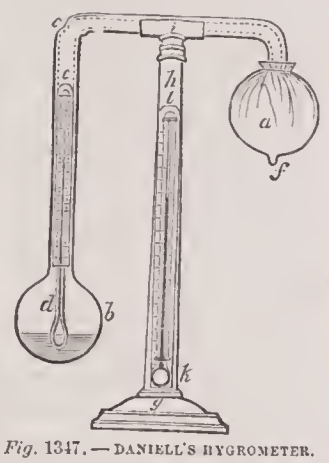


Fig. 1347. — DANIELL'S HYGROMETER.

Hygromet'ric, or **Hygromet'rical,** *a.* Pertaining to hygrometry; made by or according to the hygrometer. — This term is commonly applied to substances which readily become moist and dry with corresponding changes in the state of the atmosphere, or which readily absorb and retain moisture. Seaweed, several saline substances, porous clays, potash and its carbonate, chloride of calcium, sulphuric acid, are in this sense of the term said to be hygrometric.

Hygrom'etry, *n.* [Fr. *hygrométrie.*] The art of measuring the moisture of the air; the science which relates to the determination of the humidity of bodies, especially of the moisture of the atmosphere, including also the theory of the instruments employed. See HYGROMETER.

Hy'groscope, *n.* [Gr. *hygros*, moist, and *skopeō*, to view.] An instrument for indicating the presence of moisture in the atmosphere, without measuring the amount.

Hygroscop'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the hygroscope; having the property of readily imbibing moisture from the atmosphere.

Hygroscopic'ity, *n.* [Gr. *hygron*, moisture, and *skopeo*, to observe.] (*Bot.*) The property by which vegetable tissues absorb or discharge moisture, according to circumstances. — *Worcester.*

Hygrostat'ics, *n. pl.* [Gr. *hygros*, and *statike*, statics.] The art of measuring degrees of moisture.

Hyke, Haik, *n.* [Ar.] A loose garment worn by the Arabs.

Hyk'sos, An Egyptian dynasty. See SHEPHERD KINGS.

Hy'la, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See HYLIDÆ. [p. 2311.

Hylæosau'rus, *n.* [Gr. *hyle*, weald or forest, *sauros*, lizard.] (*Pal.*) One of the gigantic terrestrial lizards whose remains were discovered in the Wealden strata of Tilgate Forest, England, by Dr. Mantell, who inferred from the size and form of the bones of the head and jaws, that the creature must have attained a length of from 20 to 30 feet. The body was broader than high, and terminated by a long flexible tail; the limbs were relatively short; the skin was covered with scales and tubercles: and a row of very large, thin, angular spines extended down the back, and formed a serrated dermal crest.

Hyl'lus, (*Myth.*) Son of Hercules and Dejanira, who became, after the death of his father, the chief of the Heraclidæ, and married Iole. Driven from the Peloponnesus by Eurystheus, he took refuge with the Athenians and was subsequently the leader of the Heraclidæ against Eurystheus, whom he killed about 1207 B. C. He afterwards perished in a combat with Echemus, king of Arcadia.

Hy'lobate, *n.* [From Gr. *hule*, a wood, and *baino*, to walk.] The long-armed gibbon.—See GIBBON.

Hy'lodes, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See HYLOIDÆ.

Hyloidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Tree-toads, a family of Batrachians, comprising frogs which have the extremities of the toes and fingers enlarged into a disc or viscous pellet, by means of which they sustain themselves on the sides of trees, branches, leaves, and all kinds of smooth surfaces. They inhabit trees, shrubs, or plants, except in the breeding season, when they resort to the water. The genus *Hyla* comprises Tree-frogs or Tree-toads. The Tree-toad, *H. versicolor*, of the Northern and Middle States, is two inches long, flattened, warty above, color varying from palest ash to dark-brown, with several large irregular blotches of brown. The


Fig. 1348. — THE TREE-TOAD, (*H. versicolor.*)

under surface is mainly white, granulated. It is very noisy towards evening and in cloudy weather, or before a rain. In the latter part of spring or early summer, it resorts to the pools to lay its eggs. The genus *Hylodes* comprises the Cricket-frogs. The Savannah cricket, *H. gryllus*, of the Atlantic and Gulf coast, is one and a half inches long, cinereous above, vertebral line green or red, and the sides with three oblong black spots, edged with white; under parts silver-white. It is found on the leaves of aquatic plants, is very agile, and makes long leaps to secure insects, which constitute its food. It is constantly chirping like a cricket, is easily domesticated, and sings merrily even in confinement. Pickering's Hylodes, *H. Pickeringii*, of New England and the Middle States, is less than one inch long, body yellowish-brown, with small, dusky, rhomboidal spots, and lines of the same color, sometimes arranged in the form of a cross. — *S. Tenney.*

Hy'loist, *n.* [Gr. *hule*, matter.] One who believes that matter is God; materialism; pantheism.

Hylop'athism, *n.* [Gr. *hule*, and *pathos*, feeling.] See HYLOZOISM.

Hyloth'eism, *n.* [Gr. *hule*, and *theos*, God.] Same as HYLOIST, *q. v.*

Hylozo'ic, *a.* Belonging to hylozoism.

—*n.* One who holds all matter to be animated. — *Clarke.*

Hylozo'ism, *n.* [Gr. *hule*, matter, and *zoe*, life.] (*Phy.*) In the strict sense of the word, the doctrine that matter lives. Some writers have confined this name to the tenet of the *anima mundi*, or soul of the world; others, to the theory of a peculiar life residing in the whole of nature, approaching, therefore, in this sense, to pantheism. This life is either merely organic or actually sentient; the latter notion has been also called *hylopathism.*

Hy'men, *n.* [Gr., Lat., & Fr.] (*Myth.*) The Greek god of marriage, was son of Bacchus and Venus, or, according to another version, of Apollo and one of the Muses. The people of Athens instituted festivals in his honor, and solemnly invoked him at their nuptials, as the Latins did their Thalassius. *H.* was generally represented as crowned with flowers, holding a burning torch in one hand, and in the other a vest of a purple color. It was supposed that he always attended at nuptials; for, otherwise, matrimonial connections were fatal, and ended in dreadful calamities; hence people ran about on these occasions, calling aloud, *Hymen! Hymen!*

(*Anat.*) The semilunar, parabolic, or circular membrane situated at the outer orifice of the vagina in virgins.

(*Bot.*) A skin enclosing the bud of a flower.

Hymenæa, (*hī-men-ē'a,*) *n.* [From Gr. *hymen*, a membrane.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, sub-order *Cæsalpiniæ.* The species *H. curbaril*, the West-Indian locust-tree, is supposed to yield gummancine or East-Indian copal. The inner bark is stated to possess anthelmintic properties. The fruit contains a mealy substance, in which the seeds are imbedded, sweet and grateful to the palate; this, when boiled and allowed to ferment, forms an intoxicating drink resembling beer. The timber is close-grained and tough, and well adapted for planking vessels. The species *H. verrucosa* probably furnishes some of the East-Indian copal; and some other species are probably the source of Mexican copal. Brazilian copal is said to be the produce of several species of this genus, and also of a plant belonging to the same sub-order — namely, *Trachylobium martianum.* Again, several species of the genus furnish the three kinds of copal known respectively as African copal, African yellow gum, and African red gum.

Hymenc'al, *n.* A song or ode composed in celebration of a marriage.

—*a.* Belonging or relating to marriage.

Hymenc'an, *n.* Same as HYMENEAL. (R.)

Hymenom'ycetes, AGARICACEÆ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order or division of the alliance *Fungales*, distinguished by having spores generally quaternate on distinct sporophores; hymenium naked.

Hymenoptera, (*hī-men-op'te-ra,*) *n.* [Gr. *hymen*, a membrane; *pteron*, a wing.] (*Entom.*) One of the orders into which insects are divided. They are characterized by possessing four membranous wings, of which the anterior pair are the larger, and they cross horizontally over the body when in a state of repose. Of all the orders into which insects are separated, the *H.* contains the largest number remarkable for development of instinctive powers and social qualities. The females are provided with an ovipositor, consisting chiefly of three elongated slender processes, of which two serve as a sheath to the third. This ovipositor, in many species, is so organized that with it they are not only able to perforate the substance in which they deposit their eggs, but in many cases it serves as a weapon of defence, and is the part which, in bees and wasps, is called the sting. With this weapon, which is barbed at the apex, they are able to kill their enemies, or render them torpid or powerless. The antennæ are generally filiform setaceous. The mesathorax and the metathorax are well developed; the prothorax is narrow. Hymenopterous insects are remarkable for the great development of the aërial trachea, which in many species are placed in their abdomen, in pouches, and are very large in comparison with the size of the insects. They undergo what is termed incomplete metamorphosis; and in the greater number the larvæ are soft, whitish-colored, and destitute of feet. In the imago, or perfect state, most hymenopterous insects live upon flowers, or at least often frequent them; some for the purpose of gathering honey, and others to find a safe retreat from whence they can attack their prey. The best-known families of the *H.* are the *bees*, the *wasps*, and the *ants.*

Hymenop'teral, Hymenop'terous, *a.* Pertaining to the HYMENOPTERA, *q. v.*

Hymenop'teran, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the HYMENOPTERA, *q. v.*

Hymet'tus, (*Anc. Geog.*) A mountain-range in Attica, situated to the S.E. of Athens, and famous among the ancients for its honey and marble. It is composed of two summits, the N., or greater *H.*, 3,506 feet above sea, now called *Telo-Vuni*; and the S., or lesser *H.*, denominated Anhydrus ("the Waterless") by the ancients, and now called *Mavro-Vuni.*

Hymn, (*him,*) *n.* [Lat. *hymnus*; Gr. *hymnos*; probably from the same root as *hydeo*, to celebrate; allied to *aeido*, to sing.] An ode in praise of the Deity, or some divine personage.

—*v. a.* To praise in song; to worship by singing hymns; to sing; to celebrate in song.

—*v. n.* To sing in praise or adoration.

Hym'nal, *n.* A hymn.

Hym'nic, *a.* Relating to hymns.

Hym'ning, *n.* The singing of hymns.

Hymnog'rapher, Hymnol'ogist, *n.* A writer of hymns.

Hymnol'ogy, Hym'nody, *n.* A collection of hymns.

Hynds'ville, in *New York*, a post-village of Schoharie co., abt. 45 m. W. of Albany.

Hyochol'ic Acid, *n.* Same as GLYCO-HYOCHOLALIC, *q.v.*

Hy'oid Bone, *n.* [Gr. *hyoides.*] (*Anat.*) A bone situated between the root of the tongue and the larynx is called the *os hyoides*, or hyoid bone, from its supposed resemblance in shape to the letter *v* or ypsilon.

Hyoscya'mia, *n.* (*Chem.*) See HYOSCYAMUS.

Hyoscya'mus, *n.* [Gr. *huoskuamos*] Henbane, a gen. of plants, order *Solanaceæ.* The common henbane, *H. nigra* (Fig. 1349), is an European plant, growing on waste grounds, banks, and commons. It is glandular and viscid, and exhales a peculiar odor, which is fœtid and powerful. It blossoms in June or July, the flowers being of a pale straw-color, beautifully pencilled with purple veins. The fruit is the peculiar modification of the capsule termed a *pyxis*, from its opening transversely by a lid, like a pill-box. The whole herb possesses narcotic properties, and has been employed medicinally from the earliest times as a narcotic, anodyne, and soporific. It is sometimes used by oculists in place of belladonna to dilate the pupil. When swallowed in sufficient quantity, it is stated to cause loss of speech, disturbance of vision, distortion of the face, coma, delirium, phantasms, and paralysis. No antidote is known. Its activity is essentially due to the presence of the

alkaloid *hyoscyamia*. Two varieties of henbane are commonly cultivated,—the *annual* and the *biennial*, the latter being generally regarded as the most active in its properties. The leaves are only used in regular practice; they are given internally in the form of pow-



Fig. 1349.—THE HENBANE, (*H. niger.*)

der, or in extract or tincture, and applied externally in fomentations or cataplasms. The fumes of the seeds, heated in the bowl of a tobacco-pipe, were formerly inhaled to allay toothache.

Hyp. *v. a.* [Contracted from *hypochondriac*.] To make melancholy; to dispirit; to hip.
—*n.* Depression of spirits; melancholy.—See HIP.

Hypæ'thral, *a.* (*Anc. Arch.*) Open above. In temples of this description the cella was in part exposed to the air; they had a double range of columns within the cella, dividing it into three alæ, or aisles. The alæ on either side were roofed, but that in the middle had no covering.

Hypal'lage, *n.* [Gr., from *hypallasso*, I change.] (*Gram.* and *Rhet.*) A species of inversion, in which not only the natural or customary succession of words is changed, but the sense presents a species of transposition, in which predicates are transferred from their proper subjects to another.—*Brande.*

Hypan'thium, Hypantho'dium, *n.* [Gr. *hypo*, and *anthos*, a flower.] (*Bot.*) A fleshy receptacle not inclosed in an involucre.

Hypar'gyrite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as MIARGYRITE, *q. v.*

Hypatia, (*hī-pā'she-a,*) an illustrious female, B. at Alexandria between 370–380, was the daughter of Theon, an eminent mathematician of Alexandria, whom she succeeded in the government of that school, had a number of disciples, and became very celebrated for her lectures on Plato and Aristotle, both at Alexandria and Athens. Synesius in particular, who afterwards became a Christian bishop, celebrated her praises in the most glowing terms. Orestes, the governor of Alexandria, had a high respect for *H.*, and frequently consulted her on matters of importance. Between the governor and the patriarch Cyril there was bitter enmity, which broke out into open war, and the monks siding with their chief, assembled in a riotous manner against Orestes, who was obliged to fly from the city. They then seized *H.*, and having torn her in pieces, burnt her mangled limbs to ashes. She wrote a commentary on Diophantus, and other works, which have been lost. D. 415 A. D.

Hy'per-. [Gr. *hyper*, over, beyond.] A Greek preposition, which is combined with other words in order to denote excess, or anything beyond, or over and above, the original quality of the word to which it is added. The term *hypercriticism* is an instance of the manner in which the preposition is applied, and the sense in which it is interpreted.
(*Chem.*) This prefix is still sometimes used to denote acids containing more oxygen than those to which the term *per* is prefixed.

Hyperæ'mia, *n.* [Gr. *hyper*, and *aima*, blood.] (*Med.*) Congestion of blood in any part.

Hyperbat'ic, *a.* Transposed; inverted.

Hyper'baton, *n.* (*Gram.*) A figure in writing by which the words are transposed from the plain grammatical order.—*Worcester.*

Hyper'bola, *n.* [Gr. *hyper*, above, and *bole*, from *ballein*, to throw.] (*Math.*) The name of one of the curves that are known as conic sections. (See CONIC SECTIONS.) It is formed by cutting the cone in a plane that passes through it in a direction parallel to its axis. Thus, in figure 932, appended to the article on the Ellipse, O Q P and R T S are hyperbola formed by planes passing through the cone A B C, in directions parallel to its axis A Z. In figure 1350, C A D and E B F are two branches of a perfect hyperbola formed by the passage of a plane through a double cone, or rather through two cones, which, placed together, apex to apex, have a common axis, and their sides are inclined to the axis at the same angle. Z is the centre of the hyperbola, X Y its foci, and A B its principal axis, or axis major. The difference between the distances of any point in either branch of the hyperbola is always equal to the principal axis; thus X E − Y E = X G − Y G = Y C − X C = A B. The *latus rectum* of the hyperbola is the straight line drawn through either of the foci at right angles to the axis, as E F. The eccentricity is denoted by a fraction, of which Z Y is the numerator and Z B the denominator. The tangent drawn to any point in the branches of the hyperbola always bisects the

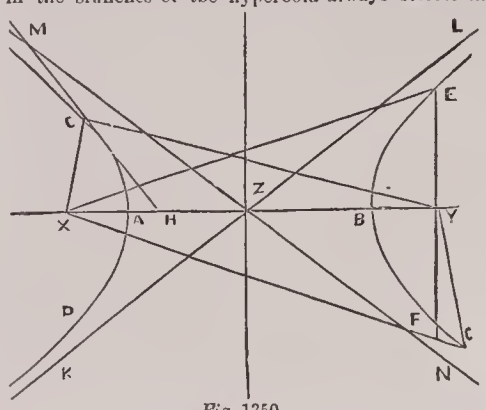


Fig. 1350.

angle made by the lines drawn from that point to the foci. The lines K L, M N, passing through the centre Z, are asymptotes to the curve.

Hyper'bole, *n.* [From Gr. *hyperballo*, I throw beyond, exceed.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which expressions are used, which signify more than it is intended to represent to the hearer or reader. When expressions are made use of and assertions made which might be deemed incredible or beyond belief, in order to induce credibility in some fact wanted to be proved, the argument may be said to be supported by hyperboles. As is well observed, exaggeration is but hyperbole applied to narrative, in order to produce a better impression than would be gained by plain facts alone.

Hyperbol'ic, or HYPERBOLICAL, *a.* [Gr. *hyperbolikos*; Fr. *hyperbolique*.] (*Geom.*) Belonging to the hyperbola.—(*Rhet.*) Relating to or containing hyperbole; exaggerating or diminishing beyond the fact; exceeding the truth.

Hyperbol'ically, *adv.* (*Geom.*) In the form of an hyperbola.
(*Rhet.*) With exaggeration; in a manner to express more or less than the truth.

Hyperbol'iform, *a.* Having the form of an hyperbola.

Hyper'bolism, *n.* [Fr. *hyperbolisme*.] The use of hyperbole.—The quality of being hyperbolical.

Hyper'bolist, *n.* One who hyperbolizes.

Hyper'bolize, *v. n.* To speak with exaggeration.

Hyper'boloid, *n.* (*Geom.*) A surface of the second order, which is cut by certain planes in hyperbolas.

Hyperbo'rean, *a.* [Gr. *hyperboreas—hyper*, beyond, and *boreas*, the north.] Northern; belonging to or inhabiting a region very far north; very cold; frigid.
—*n.* An inhabitant of the most northern region of the earth. The ancients called *H.* all the unknown peoples of the West and North. The Greeks imagined the country north of the Rhipæan (generally supposed to be the Ural) Mountains to be inhabited by the *H.*, and their residence was gradually referred to more distant regions; but it was universally supposed that, as the favorites of Apollo, they enjoyed a terrestrial paradise, a bright sky, and a perpetual spring, a fruitful land, and everlasting youth and health.

Hypercatalec'tic, *a.* (*Pros.*) Exceeding the measure; applied to verses having one or two syllables too many at the end.—*Worcester.*

Hypercathar'sis, *n.* [Gr. *hyper*, in excess, and *catharsis*, purging.] (*Med.*) An excessive purging from medicines.

Hypereri'sis, *n.* [Gr. *hyper*, above, and *krisso*, to separate.] (*Med.*) A critical excretion above measure; as when a fever terminates in a looseness, the humors may flow off faster than the strength can bear, and therefore it is to be checked.

Hypercrit'ic, *n.* [Fr. *hypercritique*; Gr. *hyper*, and *kritikos*, critical. See CRITIC.] One who is critical beyond measure or reason; an over-rigid critic; a captious censor.

Hypercrit'ic, or HYPERCRIT'ICAL, *a.* Over-critical; critical beyond use or reason; excessively nice or exact.

Hypercrit'ically, *adv.* In an hypercritical manner.

Hypercrit'icise, *v. a.* To criticise unreasonably.

Hypercrit'icism, *n.* [Gr. *hyper*, and *kritikos*, critical.] The art of viewing the works of an author in an ungenerous spirit, exaggerating minor defects, and overlooking or undervaluing such merits or beauties as might fairly be considered to outweigh the former.

Hype'rian, (*Myth.*) A son of Uranus (Heaven) and Gæa (Earth), and the father, by his sister Theia, of Helios (the Sun), Selênê (the Moon), and Eos (the Morning). But in the Homeric poems the word is a mere synonym for Helios, and the two names more commonly occur together. From the length of the penultimate syllable, the word is generally regarded as a contraction of Hyperionion, and equivalent to the patronymic form Hyperionides.
(*Astron.*) One of the satellites of Saturn.

Hyper'icum, *n.* (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order HYPERICACEÆ, *q. v.*

Hyper'ides, an Athenian orator, was a disciple of Plato and Isocrates, and the contemporary of Demosthenes, against whom he brought that accusation of bribery which procured his banishment. They were afterwards reconciled, and met their tragic fate about the same time, *H.* being seized in the temple of Ceres, and delivered up to Antipater, who caused him to be put to death. B. C. 322.

Hypericaceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The St. John's Wort family, an order of plants, alliance *Guttiferales*.—DIAG. Oblique glandular petals, numerous naked seeds, and large, distinct styles. They are herbs, shrubs, and trees, with leaves usually opposite, simple, exstipulate; flowers regular; sepals and petals hypogynous, with a quaternary or quinary distribution; the former with an imbricated æstivation, the latter unequal-sided, commonly marked with black glands, and having a contorted æstivation; stamens hypogynous, usually numerous and polydelphous; anthers 2-celled, opening longitudinally; styles several, long; fruit 1-celled, or 3–5-celled. There are 16 genera of *Hypericaceæ*, embracing about 276 species, which are generally distributed over the globe. They have commonly a resinous yellow juice, which is frequently purgative, as in the species of *Vismia*. Some have tonic and astringent properties, as *Hypericum perforatum* and *Androsæmum officinale*; and some again have diuretic properties, as *Cratoxylon Harnschuchia*. Many of the St. John's worts are cultivated in shrubberies.



Fig. 1351. *Androsæmum officinale.*

Hyper'meter, *n.* [Gr. *hyper*, beyond, and *metron*, a measure.] Anything that exceeds in measure the proper standard, as an hypercatalectic verse.—*Worcester.*

Hypermet'rical, *a.* That exceeds the common measure, or has a redundant syllable.

Hypermetro'pia, *n.* [Gr. *hyper*, over, *metron*, measure, *ops*, the eye.] An affection of the eye in which the chief symptom is the removal of the far point from the positive infinity, into a negative distance, and a consequent inability of the eye to unite convergent rays into distinct images on the retina.

Hypermnestra, (*hī-perm-nes'trā,*) one of the fifty daughters of Danaus, who spared the life of her husband Lyncus, whom her father ordered her to murder the first night of their marriage. Her father summoned her to appear before a tribunal for her disobedience, but the people acquitted her, and Danaus was afterwards reconciled to her and her husband.

Hypermyriara'ma, *n.* [Gr. *hyper*, beyond, *myrios*, numberless, and *orama*, a view.] An exhibition having innumerable views.

Hyper-or'thodoxy, *n.* Extreme orthodoxy.

Hyperox'ide, Hyperox'id, *n.* An oxide in which the oxygen is in the greater proportion.

Hyperox'ygenated, Hyperoxy'genized, *a.* Having an excess of oxygen.

Hyperoxymuriat'ic, *a.* [From Gr. *hyper*.] The same as CHLORIDE, *q. v.*

Hypersarco'sis, *n.* [Gr. *hyper*, beyond, and *sarkos*, flesh.] (*Med.*) Proud flesh.

Hy'persthene, *n.* [Gr. *hyper*, over, and *sthenos*, strength,—so called from its toughness.] (*Min.*) Called also Labrador Hornblende. It is a ferro-silicate of magnesia with a little alumina and lime. Color, dark-brown or greenish-black. Some specimens of a reddish color are cut and polished for jewelry. Found at Isle Saint Paul, Labrador, in Canada, Greenland, and many places in Europe. When associated with Labradorite it forms a dark granite-like rock called Hyperite.

Hypersthen'ic, *a.* Containing, or consisting of, hypersthene.

Hypertroph'ic, Hypertroph'ical, *a.* (*Med.*) Relating to hypertrophy.

Hyper'trophied, *a.* Enlarged by excess of nutrition.

Hyper'trophy, *n.* [Gr. *hyper*, in excess, and *trophe*, nutrition.] (*Med.*) An enlargement in the tissues of an organ or part; a diseased condition of the structure, which sometimes totally destroys the functions of the organs. The heart and liver are the parts most frequently subject to this organic disease.—See HEART, LIVER.

Hy'phen, *n.* [Gr. *hyphen*, together with.] A mark, or short line, written thus (-), and placed between 2 words in order to show that they are connected together, and form a compound word; as *pre-occupied, four-leaved*. In writing and printing, the hyphen is used to connect syllables of a divided word, and is placed after the syllable that closes a line, denoting the connections between that syllable, or part of a word, with the first syllable in the next line.

Hyphomyce'tes, Botryta'ceæ, *n.* (*Bot.*) An order or section of the alliance *Fungales*, distinguished by having spores naked, often septate; thallus floccose.

Hyp'nane, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of trees, order *Palmaceæ*. *H. thebaica* is the Doum-palm of Egypt, sometimes known as the gingerbread-tree, from the resemblance of the pericarp of its fruit to gingerbread. Unlike most of the palms, this has a stem forked above. The main stem, instead of developing a single terminal bud, develops two other buds at its apex in like manner, and this mode of growth is continued with the successive branches.

Hypnol'ogist, *n.* One versed in hypnology.

Hypnol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *hypnos*, sleep, and *logos*, discourse.] A treatise on sleep.

Hypnot'ic, *a.* That causes or promotes sleep; soporific. —*n.* A medicine which induces sleep.

Hyp'notism, *n.* (*Physiol.* and *Med.*) A term invented by Dr. Braid, of Manchester, to designate certain phenomena of the nervous system which in many respects resemble those which are induced by animal magnetism, but which clearly arise from the physical and psychical condition of the patient, and not from any emanation proceeding from others. The following are his directions for inducing the phenomena, and especially the peculiar sleep-like condition of hypnotism. Take a silver lancet-case or other bright object, and hold it between the fingers of the left hand, about a foot from the eyes of the person experimented on, in such a position above the forehead as to produce the greatest strain on the eyes compatible with a steady fixed stare at the object. The patient must be directed to rivet his mind on the object at which he is gazing. His pupils will first contract, but soon dilate considerably; and if, after they are well dilated, the first and second fingers of the operator's right hand, extended and a little separated, are carried from the object towards the eyes, the eyelids will most probably close with a vibratory motion. After ten or fifteen seconds have elapsed, it will be found that the patient retains his arms and legs in any position in which the operator places them. It will also be found that all the special senses, excepting sight, are at first extremely exalted, as also are the muscular sense and the sensibility of heat and cold; but after a time the exaltation of function is followed by a state of depression far greater than the torpor of natural sleep. The patient is now thoroughly hypnotized. The rigidity of the muscles and the profound torpor of the nervous system may be instantly removed, and an opposite condition be induced by directing a current of air against the muscles which we wish to render limber, or the organ we wish to excite to action; and then by mere repose the senses will speedily regain their original condition. If a current of air directed against the face is not sufficient to arouse the patient, pressure and friction should be applied to the eyelids, and the arm or leg sharply struck with the open hand. From the careful analysis of a large number of experiments, Dr. Braid is led to the conclusion, that by a continual fixation of the mental and visual eye upon an object, with absolute repose of body and general quietude, a feeling of stupor supervenes, which renders the patient liable to be readily affected in the manner described. As the experiment succeeds with the blind, he considers that "it is not so much the optic, as the sentient, motor, and sympathetic nerves, and the mind, through which the impression is made." Many of the minor operations of surgery have been performed on patients in the hypnotized state without pain, and hypnotism has been successfully employed as a therapeutic agent in numerous forms of disease, especially such as have their seat in the nervous system.

Hyp'notize, *v. a.* To produce the hypnotized state.

Hy'po-, [Gr., under.] (*Chem.*) A prefix indicating the presence of a smaller quantity of oxygen than that contained in the acid or compound to which it is prefixed. Thus, the *hyposulphurous acid* contains less oxygen than the sulphurous, and the *hyposulphuric acid* less oxygen than the sulphuric, and the *hyponitrous acid* less oxygen than the nitrous.

—*n.* [Contr. from *hypochondriasis.*] Depression of spirits. (Colloq.) — See HYP.

Hyp'ocaust, *n.* (*Antiq.*) A form of furnace used by the Romans for the purpose of heating baths and apartments.

Hypochæ'ris, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of European plants, order *Asteraceæ. H. radiata,* or Long-rooted Cat's-ear, is extremely common in meadows and pastures. Its leaves are all radical, and, spread on the ground, resembling in form those of the dandelion, but rough; the stem is branched: the flowers not unlike those of the dandelion, but smaller. Cattle eat this plant readily; and its abundance is not deemed injurious to pasture or fodder.

Hypochlo'rite, *n.* [Gr. *hypochloros,* greenish.] (*Min.*) A brittle, green mineral, found with native bismuth and cobalt ores in various mines in Saxony. It contains silica, alumina, oxides of bismuth and iron, and phosphoric acid.

Hypochlo'rous Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) An acid formed by pouring a current of perfectly dry chlorine through a tube filled with well-dried oxide of mercury procured by precipitation from a solution of corrosive sublimate by means of potash. A gas is produced, which may be collected as a deep-red liquid in a receiver kept cool by a mixture of ice and salt. It boils at about 68°, emitting a vapor of a deeper color than chlorine. It is easily decomposed with explosive violence by the mere heat of the hand. Water dissolves 200 times its bulk of *H. A.,* forming a pale-yellow solution. When concentrated, it is easily decomposed, the action of light being sufficient to eliminate chlorine from the compound. With bases it forms the hypochlorites, which are possessed of powerful bleaching properties; in fact, it is now the generally received opinion that the chloride of lime owes its bleaching power to a certain portion of hypochlorite of lime which it contains. *Equiv.* 43·5. *Sp. gr.* 2·977. *Combining volume* 2. *Form.* ClO.

Hypochon'dre, *n.* [Lat. *hypochondrum,* from Gr. *hypo,* and *chondros,* a cartilage.] (*Anat.*) The name given to each lateral and superior region of the abdomen, from its being bounded by the cartilaginous margin of the false ribs, which forms the base of the chest.

Hypochon'dria, *n.* [Fr. *hypocondrie,* from Gr. *hypochondria* — *hypo,* under, and *chondros,* a cartilage.] (*Med.*) See HYPOCHONDRIASIS.

(*Anat.*) Same as HYPOCHONDRE, *q. v.*

Hypochon'driac, *a.* [Gr. *hypochondriakos.*] Pertaining to hypochondria or hypochondriasis; affected by a disease attended with debility, depression of spirits, or melancholy; producing melancholy or low spirits.

—*n.* A person affected with debility, lowness of spirits, or melancholy.

Hypochondri'acal, *a.* That relates to hypochondria or hypochondriasis; melancholy; dispirited; disordered in imagination.

Hypochondri'acally, *adv.* In an hypochondriacal manner.

Hypochondri'acism, *n.* A fit of hypochondria; hypochondriasis.

Hypochondri'asis, *n.* (*Med.*) A disease characterized by extreme sensibility of the nervous system, leading the patient to believe himself to be suffering from some terrible and imaginary disease, or to be much worse than he really is. The ideas of such persons often partake of the most extravagant character. He may fancy that he is immensely tall, or inordinately small; that he is heavy as lead, or light as a feather; that he is composed of glass, or is a lump of butter. They are all extremely timid, and their fears are exercised upon trifles, or are altogether groundless. They dwell constantly upon their own sufferings, and are usually morose, peevish, suspicious, and misanthropic, and frequently suspect their nearest and dearest friends of designs upon their life. The causes of this disease are various, arising as it does usually from an impaired condition of the nervous system. Young men of studious habits are very apt to suffer from this disease. Those too, who, from want of occupation and a due amount of exercise, acquire a luxurious habit, often fall a prey to it. The cure must of necessity vary somewhat according to the nature of the disease. In general, the great thing is, to withdraw the patient's mind as much as possible from himself. For this purpose, cheerful society and change of scene should be adopted. The system ought to be strengthened by tonics, and exercise in the open air. If it arise from idleness and luxury, the great cure is plenty of active exercise and a spare diet. In all cases the state of the digestive organs should be attended to, and the bowels kept in a strictly normal condition.

Hypochon'driasm, *n.* Same as HYPOCHONDRIACISM.

Hyp'ocras, *n.* See HIPPOCRAS.

Hypocrater'iform, *a.* [Gr. *hypo,* and *krater,* a cup.] (*Bot.*) That form of a corolla, properly called *salver-shaped,* which consists in a cylindrical tube, which is larger than the flat spreading limb, as in the flowers of the genus *Phlox.*

Hypoc'risy, *n.* [Fr. *hypocrisie;* Gr. *hypokrisis.* See HYPOCRITE.] The playing a part in a figurative sense; a feigning or dissembling; simulation; a feigning to be what one is not, or dissimulation; a concealment of one's real character or motives; a counterfeiting of religion; deceitful appearance; false pretence.

Hyp'ocrite, *n.* [Fr. *hypocrite;* Gr. *hypokrit-es,* from *hypo,* and *krit-es,* a decider, a judge, an umpire.] One who plays a part; one who feigns to be what he is not; one who assumes an appearance of piety and virtue when he is destitute of true religion; a dissembler; one who assumes a false appearance.

Hypocrit'ic, Hypocrit'ical, *a.* [Gr. *hypokritikos.*] Simulating; counterfeiting a religious character; assuming a false and deceitful appearance: dissembling; concealing one's real character or motives; proceeding from hypocrisy, or marking hypocrisy.

Hypocrit'ically, *adv.* With simulation; with false appearance of what is good; falsely: without sincerity.

Hypodermat'omy, *n.* [Gr. *hypo, derma,* the skin, and *tome,* incision.] (*Surg.*) The section of subcutaneous parts, as of tendons and muscles.

Hypoder'mic, *a.* That which is under the skin.

H. Medication. (*Med.*) The application of remedies — as morphia — under the skin. — *Dunglison.*

Hypogæ'ous, Hypoge'an, *a.* [Gr. *hypo,* and *ge,* the earth.] (*Bot.*) Applied to all parts in plants which grow beneath the surface of the earth.

Hypogastral'gia, *n.* [Gr. *hypogastrium,* and *algos,* pain.] (*Med.*) Pain in the hypogastrium.

Hypogas'tric, *a.* Relating or belonging to the hypogastrium, as the *H. artery,* which is the more internal of the two branches into which the primary iliac divides.

Hypogas'trium, *n.* [Gr. *hypo,* and *gaster* the stomach or belly.] (*Anat.*) The region of the abdomen that reaches from above the pubes to within three fingers' breadth of the navel.

Hypogas'trocele, *n.* [Gr. *hypo, gaster,* and *kele,* a tumor.] (*Med.*) A hernia in the hypogastric region.

Hyp'ogene, *a.* [Gr. *hypo,* under, and *gennao,* to produce.] (*Geol.*) A term sometimes applied to the PRIMARY ROCKS, *q. v.*

Hypoge'um, *n.*; *pl.* HYPOGEA. [Lat.] A name applied in ancient architecture to all the under-ground parts of a building.

Hypoglos'sis, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *hypo,* and *glossus,* the tongue.] (*Anat.*) The under part of the tongue, which adheres to the jaw.

Hypoglos'sus, *n.* [Lat.] (*Anat.*) A nerve which goes to the under part of the tongue.

Hypoglu'tis, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *hypo,* and *gloutos,* the breech.] (*Anat.*) The lower and projecting part of the nates.

Hyp'ogyn, *n.* [Gr. *hypo,* under, and *gyne,* a female.] (*Bot.*) A plant which has its petals and stamens inserted under the pistil. —*Craig.*

Hypogynous, (*hi-poj'en-us,*) *n.* [Gr. *hypo,* under; *gyne,* female.] (*Bot.*) A term applied to the stamens when they are free from the calyx and pistil, and arise from the thalamus or torus below the latter organ; this is the normal position of the stamens, and may be observed in the poppy and ranunculus. The term is also applied to the corolla, when it arises from below the pistil, and free from the calyx.

Hyponi'tric Acid, PEROXIDE OF NITROGEN, PERNITRIC OXIDE, *n.* (*Chem.*) When binoxide of nitrogen is mixed with oxygen or atmospheric air, red fumes of hyponitric acid are formed. By heating thoroughly dry nitrate of lead in a retort, it evolves hyponitric acid mixed with oxygen. The hyponitric acid may be condensed by passing the mixed gases through a tube surrounded by a mixture of salt and ice. The first portions do not solidify: but if cautions care be taken to avoid moisture, the latter portions form transparent, colorless prismatic crystals, if the temperature be kept below 4° Fahr. At 15·8° Fahr. it melts into a liquid, which, if the temperature is raised, gradually becomes yellow, and lastly orange, until it reaches 82° Fahr., when it boils, the vapor being a dark-yellowish red, turning to black as the heat increases. Hyponitric acid was formerly supposed to give rise to the nitrites, and was thence called nitrous acid; but experiment has proved that, on being added to alkaline bases, it is decomposed, giving rise to nitrates and nitrites. *Form.* NO_4.

Hyponitrous Acid. See NITROUS ACID.

Hy pophet, *n.* [Gr. *hypophetes.*] An interpreter. (R.)

Hypophos'phate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt resulting from the combination of hypophosphoric acid with a base.

Hypophos'phite, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of hypophosphorous acid and a base.

Hypophos'phorous Acid. This acid may be formed by cautiously decomposing the hypophosphite of baryta with sulphuric acid, a solution of that salt being formed when phosphorus is boiled in baryta-water. By evaporation, it forms a sour, bitterish, uncrystallizable syrup, with feeble acid properties. It has been determined with a great degree of certainty by Wurtz and others, that the proper formula for hypophosphorous acid is $PH_2{}'_3$, instead of PO, as it is found impossible to abstract the two equivalents of water contained in all hypophosphites, without causing their decomposition. The hypophosphites have lately received several important applications in medicine. The salts of soda, potash, ammonia, are formed by adding the carbonates to a solution of hypophosphate of lime, made by boiling four pounds of caustic lime slaked with a gallon of water, with one pound of phosphorus and four gallons of water. The filtered liquid is evaporated and crystallized. *Equiv.* 40. *Form.* PO.

Hypophyl'lum, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *hypo,* and *phyllon,* a leaf.] (*Bot.*) A petiole that has the form of a small sheath, is destitute of lamina, and surrounds the base of certain small branches; having the appearance of leaves; as in asparagus. It is nothing but a rudimentary leaf.

Hypophyl'lous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Applied to bodies which grow on the under side of a leaf.

Hypoph'ysis, *n.* (*Med.*) A disease of the eyelids, when hairs grow so much as to irritate and offend the pupil.

Hypopith'ys, *n.* [Gr. *hypo,* under, *pitys,* a pine-tree; its place of growth.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Monotropaceæ.* They are parasitic herbs, of a tawny white color; root scaly; stem simple; flowers racemed, lateral ones tetramerous, terminal ones pentamerous. *H. lanuginosa,* the Pine-sap, is found in woods from the Carolinas N. to Canada.

(*Anat.*) The gland-like body and sac which originate from the under surface of the third ventricle of the brain. — *Brande.*

Hypo'pyon, *n.* [From Gr. *hypo,* and *pyon,* pus.] (*Med.*) A disease of the eye, in which there is an apparent collection of pus under the transparent cornea; that is, in the chamber of the aqueous humor.

Hyposce'nium, *n.* [Gr. *hyposkenion,* from *hypo,* and *skene,* a scene.] (*Anc. Arch.*) The front wall of a theatre, facing the orchestra, from the stage.

Hypos'tasis, *n.* [Gr. and Lat. *hypostasis* — Gr. *hypo,* and *stasis,* a standing, from *histemi,* to stand.] A standing under; subsistence or substance.

(*Theol.*) This term was used by the Greek fathers to express the distinct *personality* of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. This term is retained by the Latin fathers, who, like ourselves, had no word which could exactly represent hypostasis, which differs from *ousia, substance,* inasmuch as the latter is used for the divine substance, essence, or being — that which is common to each of the hypostases, persons, or individual substances which compose the one Godhead.

(*Alchemy.*) By this word was expressed the doctrine that salt, sulphur, and mercury are the three principles of all material things.

(*Med.*) A morbid disposition in the body; sediment. *Dunglison.*

Hypos'tasize, *v. a.* To represent as a person. (R.)

Hypostat'ic, Hypostat'ical, *a.* Relating to hypostasis; distinctly personal, or constituting a distinct substance.

H. union. (*Theol.*) The union of Christ's human nature with the divine, constituting two natures in one person.

Hypostat'ically, *adv.* In an hypostatical manner.

Hypos'tatize, *v. a.* To attribute distinct personal existence to.

Hypostil'bite, *n.* [Gr. *hypo,* under, and *stilbite;* so called because it contains less Silica than stilbite.] A white or greenish transparent mineral from the island Faroe; also found on the island of Skye and near Bombay in India. *Sp. gr.* 2·1–2·25. *Comp.* Silica 50·3, alumina 19·2, lime 10·4, water 20·1, and some soda.

Hypos'trophe, *n.* [Gr. *hypo,* and *strepho,* I turn.]

(*Med.*) Act of a patient in turning himself. — A relapse or return of a disease. — *Dunglison.*

Hyp'ostyle, *n.* [Gr. *hypostylon,* from *hypo,* under, and *stylos,* a pillar.] (*Arch.*) That which is supported by columns or pillars.

Hyposul'phate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt resulting from the union of hyposulphuric acid with a base.

Hyposul'phite, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of hyposulphurous acid and a base.

Hyposulphu'ric Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) An acid formed by passing sulphurous acid through water in which finely divided peroxide of manganese is suspended. If the liquid is kept cool, hyposulphate of manganese is formed. By adding baryta-water, hyposulphate of baryta is produced, which may be decomposed by sulphuric acid. Its salts are important. *Form.* S_2O_5.

Hyposul'phurous Acid, Dithionous Acid, Trisulphuric Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) This acid is formed in combination with soda by fusing equal parts of carbonate of soda and sulphur, dissolving the impure sulphide of sodium formed, and passing through the solution a current of sulphurous acid until it ceases to be absorbed. The liquid is filtered and evaporated, and large crystals of hyposulphite of soda are formed. This salt has received important applications as a fixing agent in photography, and as an *antichlorine* in bleaching, to remove the last traces of chlorine from bleached paper or fabrics. The acid has never been isolated; for if a stronger acid be added to any of the hyposulphites, it splits up into $S+SO_2$. The hyposulphites are easily recognized by the property they possess of dissolving chloride of silver, forming with it an intensely sweet solution. Besides the double hyposulphite of soda and gold, which is used in photography under the name of *sel d'or,* the salt of soda is the only one which has received any important application. *Equiv.* 48. *Form.* S_2O_2.

Hypot'enuse, *n.* See Hypothenuse.

Hypoth'eca, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *hypotheke;* Fr. *hypothèque.*] (*Civil Law.*) The right acquired by the creditor over the immovable property which has been assigned to him by his debtor as security for his debt, although he be not placed in possession of it; — answering to our *mortgage.*

Hypoth'ecate, *v. a.* (*Law.*) To mortgage. —To state by hypothesis.

Hypothec'tion, *n.* (*Civil Law.*) An engagement by which the debtor assigns his goods in pledge to a creditor as a security for his debt, without parting with the immediate possession; differing, in this last particular, from the simple pledge.

(*Law of Shipping.*) The pawning of a ship for necessaries, or to raise money in some critical emergency.

Hypoth'ecator, *n.* One who pledges a ship or other property as security for the repayment of money borrowed. — *Wright.*

Hypothenu'sal, *a.* That belongs to the hypothenuse.

Hypoth'enuse, *n.* [Gr. *hypo,* under, and *teino,* I stretch.] (*Geom.*) A term denoting the longest side of a right-angled triangle, or, in other words, that side which subtends the right angle. Euclid, in the 47th proposition of his first book, determines the theory by which the square of the hypothenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides of a right-angled triangle, which admirable mathematical problem is said to have been discovered by Pythagoras. It is stated in Brande's Dictionary that Cameron, in the notes to his edition of the First Six Books of Euclid, in Greek and Latin, has collected no fewer than seventeen different demonstrations of this celebrated theorem from the plain principles of elementary geometry.

Hypoth'esis, *n.* [Gr. *hypothesis,* supposition.] An argument deduced from an allowed fact. For instance, the sun would disappear if it were deprived of its power of giving light, and also if an opaque body were to be inserted between it and the earth; either of these circumstances would be amply sufficient to explain a total eclipse, and would be the hypothesis from whence we would derive that conclusion. In all mathematical propositions in which the manner of reasoning by hypothesis is so vitally necessary, there are two things to be taken into consideration,—firstly, the *hypothesis,* and, secondly, the *conclusion,* the former being that which is granted, or built on supposition, either of which may be the case, and the latter being the necessary consequence of reasoning from the data.

Hypoth'esize, *v. n.* To form hypotheses; to make suppositions.

Hypothet'ic, or Hypothetical, *a.* [Fr. *hypothétique;* Gr. *hypothetikos.*] Relating to an hypothesis; including a supposition; conditional; assumed without proof, for the purpose of reasoning and deducting proof.

Hypothet'ically, *adv.* By way of supposition.

Hypoth'etist, *n.* One who defends an hypothesis. (R.)

Hypotrache'lium, *n.* (*Arch.*) That part of the capital of a column which occurs between the shaft and the annulets of the echinus.

Hypotypo'sis, *n.* [Gr., from *typos,* a type.] (*Rhet.*) An animated representation of a scene or event in descriptive language highly enriched with rhetorical figures.

Hypoxan'thite, *n.* (*Min.*) An iron clay or ochre of a yellowish color.

Hypoxida'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A small order of plants, alliance *Narcisales.* Diag. Hexapetaloideous flowers which are much imbricated, 6 stamens with anthers turned inwards, and a radicle remote from the hilum, which is often strophiolate. *Hypoxis erecta,* the Star-grass, common in woods and meadows in all the States, may be taken as type of this unimportant order, which includes 4 genera and 60 species.

Hypsæ'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Blind-fish family, a family of Malacopterygions fishes, including the Blind-fishes, Amblyopsis, Spelæus (Dekay), of the Mammoth Cave, Kentucky.

Hypsom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *hypsos,* height, and *metron,* a measure.] One who practises hypsometry.

Hypsomet'ric, *a.* That relates to hypsometry.

Hypsom'etry, *n.* The art of measuring height, either relative or absolute, by trigonometry or the barometer.

Hy'rax, *n.* [Gr., a shrew-mouse.] (*Zoöl.*) The Daman, a genus of small Mammalia which rank next the Rhinoceros in the order of their affinities, and are the most discriminative representatives of the *Pachidermata.* The Syrian Daman, *H. Syriacus* (Fig. 673), identical with the Ashkoko of Abyssinia, *H. Abyssinicus,* is now generally believed to be the *Shaphan* of the Old Testament, the Cony of the English version.

Hyrca'nia. (*Anc. Geog.*) A province of Asia that was bounded N. by the Caspian Sea, E. by the river Oxus, S. by the Sarighian Mountains, and W. by Mt. Coronus and the river Charindar. According to Xenophon, its inhabitants were subdued by the Assyrians.

Hyrcanus, Johannes, high-priest and prince of the Jews, was son of Simon Maccabæus, on whose assassination he succeeded him as supreme ruler, B. C. 136. Jerusalem was soon after besieged by Antiochus Sidetes, king of Syria, with whom Hyrcanus was compelled to make a burdensome peace. In 131 he accompanied Antiochus in his expedition against the Parthians, and from a victory over the Hyrcanian tribe he acquired the surname Hyrcanus. Antiochus being killed during this war, Hyrcanus threw off the yoke of Syria, conquered Idumea, besieged and destroyed Samaria, and made an alliance with Rome. The last years of his reign were troubled by the dissensions of the Pharisees and Sadducees. Died B. C. 106, and was succeeded by his son Aristobulus, who took the title of king.

Hyrcanus II., eldest son of Alexander Jannæus, became sovereign pontiff B. C. 70, was dethroned by his brother Aristobulus, and restored by the Romans as a tributary prince, 63. Beheaded by Herod, B. C. 29.

Hyre'mausville, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Lehigh co.

Hy'son, *n.* (*Com.*) One of the best varieties of green tea. An inferior quality is known as *Hyson-skin.* — See Tea.

Hys'sopus, *n.* [Heb. *ezob;* Arab. *azzaf,* hyssop.] (*Bot.*) The Hyssop, a genus of plants, order *Lamiaceæ.* They are perennial herbs, natives of S. Europe, cultivated in our gardens for their beauty, and on account of their reputed medicinal properties. *H. officinalis,* the Common Hyssop, is a handsome plant, 18 inches long, the upper part of the stem quadrangular, the leaves evergreen and lanceolate, the flowers in one-sided, whorled racemes. The flowers are generally of a very beautiful blue. It has an agreeable aromatic odor. It has long been in cultivation for the sake of its leaves and young shoots, which are sometimes used for culinary purposes as a seasoning, but more generally in a dried state as a stomachic and carminative. A syrup made with them is a popular remedy for colds. The virtues of *H.* depend on a volatile oil. — It is very doubtful what plant the *H.* of the Bible is, but, of late, strong arguments have been advanced in favor of *Capparis spinosa.* — See Capparis.



Fig. 1352.—Common Hyssop, (*Hyssopus officinalis.*)

Hys'talite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of titaniferous iron ore. — See Menaccanite.

Hysteran'thous, *a.* [Gr. *hysteros,* after, and *anthos,* flower.] (*Bot.*) Applied to plants whose leaves appear after the flowers, as in the almond.

Hyste'ria, *n.* [Gr. *hustera,* the womb.] (*Med.*) A nervous affection to which females are particularly subject, and which is generally connected with uterine irregularities. It occurs most frequently with persons between the ages of fifteen and forty-five or fifty, and is most common with single women of weakly constitution, and who lead sedentary lives. This complaint appears in such variety of forms, and simulates such a variety of diseases, that it is scarcely possible to give a just character or definition of it. The attack is usually preceded by dejection of spirits, anxiety of mind, difficulty of breathing; a ball is felt advancing upwards from the stomach into the throat, and threatening to stop the passage of the air; then the trunk and limbs of the body become violently convulsed, the patient sobs and cries, and occasionally bursts out into fits of laughter. After a time these symptoms gradually cease, a quantity of wind is evacuated upwards, with frequent sighing and sobbing, and the woman recovers the exercise of sense and motion without any recollection of what has taken place during the fit; feeling, however, a severe pain in her head, and a soreness all over her body. A fit of hysteria may last from a few minutes to several hours, or even days. It is to be distinguished from an epileptic fit by the absence of foaming at the mouth, by the sobbing and crying, by the milder expression of countenance, and by its being gradual, and preceded by the sensation of a ball. Hysteria assumes various other forms; as palpitations of the heart and difficult respiration; pains in different parts, as the head, left breast, &c.; different forms of paralytic affections, &c. The hysteric fit, however alarming and dreadful it may appear, is rarely accompanied with danger, and never terminates fatally unless it passes into epilepsy, or the patient be in a very reduced state. During the paroxysm, the first care is to see that the patient do no injury to herself by striking her head or hands against any hard substances, nor to others by biting. If the fit be slight, it may frequently be arrested by dashing cold water on the face, or by filling the mouth with something of an unpleasant taste, or by applying some stimulating scent to the nostrils. If more serious, the face and neck ought to be freely exposed to the air, the forehead bathed with wet cloths, and a slight purgative administered. In some cases hysteria is owing to plethora, or fullness of blood; in others to deficiency of it. In the former case, a spare diet, exercise, and occasional purgatives are recommended, with sometimes the actual abstraction of blood; in the other case, the system is to be kept up and sustained by nourishing diet and tonics, particularly iron. The patient's mind is to be kept as cheerful and tranquil as possible by agreeable company; and all tendency to excess or irregularities kept in check. The great cause of the prevalence of this disorder among our young females is owing to the defective physical and mental training to which they are subjected. Were their physical frames developed and strengthened by proper exercise, and their mental powers kept in proper subjection, there would be much less of hysteria.

Hyster'ic, Hyster'ical, *a.* [Fr. *hystérique;* Gr. *hysterikos,* from *hystera,* the womb.] (*Med.*) Relating to the womb; spasmodic; convulsive; disordered in the region of the womb; troubled with fits or nervous affections.

Hyster'ically, *adv.* In an hysteric manner; spasmodically.

Hyster'ics, *n.* (*Med.*) A disease characterized by convulsive struggling, sense of suffocation, drowsiness, and fickleness of temper; Hysteria, *q. v.*

Hyster'ocele, *n.* [Gr. *hystera,* the womb, and *kele,* a tumor.] (*Med.*) An hernia of the womb.

Hysterol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *hysteros,* the latter of two, and *logos,* discourse.] (*Rhet.*) A figure, called also Hysteron Proteron, by which the ordinary course of thought is inverted in expression, and the last put first; as where objects subsequent in order of time are presented before their antecedents, cause before effect, &c. Some comprehend the figure usually called *anticlimax* under the name *H.*

Hysterot'omy, *n.* [Gr. *hystera,* the womb, and *tome,* a cutting.] (*Surg.*) The extracting of the fœtus from the uterus; the Cæsarean Operation, *q. v.*

Hystric'idæ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *hystrix,* a porcupine.] (*Zoöl.*) A family of Rodent quadrupeds, of which the porcupine, *Hystrix cristata,* is the type. It comprises a large number of Rodents, which at first view seem very different from another, but which are united by important characters. The molars are $\frac{4-4}{4-4}$, and the terminal portion of the muzzle is clothed with small hairs. They are mainly Americans, and chiefly confined to S. America. The principal species or genera will be seen under their respective names.

Hythe, *n.* Same as Hithe, *q. v.*

Hyuruha, (*hoo-roo'a,*) or Jurua, or Juruha, a river of Brazil, enters the Amazon near Jutay.

Hyutahy, (*yu-tah'e,*) or Jutay, or Jutahi, or Kutay, a river of Brazil, enters the Amazon a few miles E. of Olivenca.

SUPPLEMENT TO

H.

HALL

HAND

Hack'berry, in *Kansas*, n twp. of Labette co.; *p.* 637.
Hack'ney, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Tallapoosa co.; *pop.* 1,752.
Had'ley, in *Kentucky*, n prec. of Warren co.; *pop.* 959.
Ha'gan's, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Brooks co.; *pop.* 885.
Ha'geman's Mills, in *New York*, a vill. of Amsterdam twp., Montgomery co.; *pop.* 250.
Haghe, Louis, (*hahg,*) a Belgian painter, b. at Tournay, 1802, became an adopted citizen of England, and an artist of established reputation. His masterpiece is the picture entitled *The Hôtel de Ville of Courtrai.* His subjects are chiefly fine old Flemish interiors, containing, generally, some feature characterized by special wealth of carved detail, and painted with unrivalled fidelity and spirit.
Hag'lerville, in *Tennessee*, n dist. of Henry co.; *pop.* 7:0.
Hag'le Ridge, in *Tennessee*, n dist. of Henry co.; *pop.* 1,000.
Hah'naman, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Whitesides co.; *pop.* 624.
Hailes'boro, in *New York*, a vill. of Fowler twp., St. Lawrence co.; *pop.* 177.
Hal'bert's in *Tennessee*, n dist. of Lincoln co.; *p.* 1,069.
Hale, John P., (*hāl.*) an American statesman, b. at Rochester, N. H., in 1806. He graduated at Bowdoin Coll., in 1827, and after being admitted to the bar in 1830, was District Attorney for N. H. under Jackson, a representative in N. H. Legislature in 1832, was elected in 1843 to Congress by the Democrats of his State, was Speaker of N. H. House of Representatives in 1846, was elected Senator in 1847, in which capacity he distinguished himself by his independent line of politics and individual opposition to Slavery. In 1852 he was the unsuccessful candidate of the Liberty party for the Presidency; in 1855 he was again elected to the Senate, and reelected in 1859, remaining in the Senate till 1865. At the close of his term in the Senate he was appointed Minister to Spain, a position he held till 1869.
Hale, Edward Everett, an American author, b. at Boston 1822, graduated at Harvard College 1839, and pastor of a church at Worcester, Mass., for over ten years. Among his writings may be named: *Sketches of Christian History* (1850); *If, Yes and Perhaps* (1866); *Ingham Papers* (1869); *How to Do it* (1871); *The Man without a Country,* which he wrote for the *Atlantic Monthly* during the war, won much popular favor. In 1869, *H.* became editor of the *Old and New,* a new literary magazine.
Hale, in *Alabama*, a W central co.; *pop* 21,792.
Hal'ifax, Charles Montagu, Earl of, an English statesman, b. at Horton in April, 1661, entered the House of Commons in 1690, rose to the first rank of n parliamentary debater, and became, along with Lord Somers, the chief leader of the Whig party. In 1695 he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, and in 1701 was impeached by the Tory majority in the House of Commons, but was acquitted by the House of Lords. After the death of Queen Anne, he served as one of the Regents of the Kingdom until the arrival of the new sovereign, George I., who made him his First Lord of the Treasury. Lord *H.* was a munificent patron of literature and art; aided in the foundation of the British Museum and of the Bank of England, and called into existence what has since been called the National Debt. D. 1715.
Hall, Charles F., an American Arctic explorer and author, b at Cincinnati, 1825, was for some years a prominent journalist in that city. Becoming deeply interested in Dr. Kane's two expeditions to the Arctic regions, as well as in the various searches for Sir John Franklin, and having devoted much of his time and study to the subject of Polar exploration, he sailed in 1860, on an expedition in search of the lost navigator, furnishing a considerable portion of the expense from his own means. He spent two years and three months in the Arctic regions at this time, learned more particulars in regard to Sir John's death than any previous explorer, and in 1864 returned to the North and spent five years there, mastering thoroughly the Esquimaux language, and adopting to a considerable extent their mode of life. During this second expedition he discovered and brought home many relics of the Franklin expedition, and fully ascertained the time and places where and when they had perished. After his return he devoted himself to scientific study (he had already become a skilful navigator,) and in July, 1871, set sail a third time for the Polar regions on board the *Polaris,* a government steamer fitted up expressly for him, with a picked crew, scientific observers, and all necessary appliances, the Congress of the United States having appropriated $100,000 for the exploration. He expected to be gone three or four years, and was sanguine of being able to reach the North Pole. Capt. *H.,* after his return from his first voyage, published a narrative entitled *Explorations and Adventures in the Arctic Regions.* D Nov. 1871.
Hall, Anna Maria, a popular English novelist, b. abt. the beginning of the present century. Her maiden name was Fielding, and she married Mr. S. C. Hall, the art-critic, in 1824. Her works embrace *Uncle Horace; Lights and Shadows of Irish Character; The Buccaneer; Marian, or a Young Maid's Fortunes; Stories of the Irish Peasantry;* and *Pilgrimages to English Shrines.*
Hall, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Gates co.; *pop.* 778.
Hall, in *S. Carolina*, a twp. of Anderson co.; *pop.* 1,240.
Hal'loca, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Chattahoochee co.; *pop.* 505.
Hall's, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Sampson co.; *pop.* 1,010.
Hall's, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Baldwin co.; *pop.* 1,432.—A dist. of Hart co.; *pop.* 393.
Hall's, in *Tennessee*, n dist. of Anderson co.; *pop.* 1,192.
Hall's Creek, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Humphreys co.; *pop.* 735.
Hall's Cross Roads, in *Maryland*, n dist. of Harford co.; *pop.* 3,805.
Hal'sey Valley, in *New York*, a vill. of Tioga twp., Tioga co.; *pop.* 103.
Ham'blin, in *Indiana*, a twp. of Brown co.; *pop.* 2,011.
Ham'burg, in *Iowa*, a vill. of Fraukliu twp., Fremont co.; *pop.* 1,431.
Ham'by, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Christian co.; *p.* 1,851.
Ham'ersville, in *Ohio*, a vill. of Clark twp., Brown co.; *pop.* 151.
Ham'ilton, James, an American marine painter, b. in Ireland abt. 1820, was taken to the U. States in infancy. He studied and practised his profession in Philadelphia, and acquired much distinction by his illustrations of Dr. Kane's *Arctic Explorations* (1855-6). He has since then confined himself almost exclusively to marine subjects, and his *Niagara,* his *Ocean Views,* and his pictures of naval engagements are well known. D. 1878.
Ham'ilton, Sir William Rowan, an eminent British astronomer and mathematician, b. in Dublin, 1805. At the age of 21 he became Astronomer Royal for Ireland, and in 1828 in his *Theory of Systems of Rays* he developed the application of algebraic science to optics, and determined two new laws of light, viz.: — the internal and external conical refraction of biaxial crystals. In 1837 he became President of the Royal Irish Academy. D 1865. His *Elements of Quaternions* (1866) remains as a monument of analytical genius.
Hamilton, in *Arkansas*, n twp. of Prairie co.; *p.* 582.
Hamilton, in *Nebraska*, a central co.; *pop.* 130.
Hamilton, in *Nevada*, a twp. of White Pine co.; *pop.* 3,973.
Hamilton, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Darlington co.; *pop.* 1,814.
Hamilton, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Cumberland co.; *pop.* 2,990.
Hamilton's, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Catawba co.; *pop.* 1,562.
Ham'let, in *Indiana*, n vill. of Davis twp., Starke co.; *pop.* 47.
Hamlin, Hannibal, (*hăn'lin,*) an American statesman, b. in Maine, 1809, practised law from 1833 till 1851, having become meanwhile a member of the Legislature and Speaker of the House for three years. In 1843 he was elected to Congress by the Democrats, and there distinguished himself as an opponent of slavery. In 1848 he became a member of the Senate, and in 1856 left his party to enter the ranks of the newly-formed Republican opposition. In 1857 he was elected governor of his native State, was re-elected Senator in 1857, and in 1860 he was returned as Vice-President of the U. States on the same ticket with Mr. Lincoln. He presided over the Senate with great dignity, and it was only from mistaken views of expediency that he was not renominated in 1864. In Jan., 1869, he was again re-elected to the Senate for n term of 6 years.
Hamlin, in *Maine*, a plantation of Aroostook co.; *pop.* 558.
Ham'mock Pond, in *Florida*, a prec. of Santa Rosa co.; *pop.* 94.
Hammock's, in *Georgia*, n dist. of Crawford co.; *pop.* 1,252.—A dist. of Jones co.; *pop.* 928.
Hammond, William A., (*hăm'mŭnd.*) a distinguished American physician and surgeon, b. at Annapolis, Md., 1828, graduated in medicine from the University of New York in 1848, and from the year following till 1860 filled the post of assistant surgeon in the medical service of the U. S. army. During these eleven years he visited and carefully studied the military hospitals and the military medical service of the principal European states. After leaving the army, Dr. *H.* became Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology in the University of Maryland at Baltimore, a position he relinquished at the commencement of the Civil War to resume army duty almost at the bottom of the list of assistant surgeons. His rare abilities as an organizer soon attracted attention, and on the reorganization of the Medical Bureau in April, 1862, he was strongly urged by the U. S. Sanitary Commission and the medical profession, for the post of Surgeon-General of the army, and was appointed. He accomplished wonders in the reform of the Army Medical Service, the erection of hospitals, and the great improvement of the attendance and treatment; but having given offence (it is said) to some of his superiors in the War Department, he was court-martialled and dismissed in 1864. He has since been appointed professor in the Belleview Hospital Medical College of New York city. He is the editor of "The Journal of Psychological Medicine," and has published *Psychological Memoirs* (1863), *Military Hygiene* (1863), *Sleep, and its Derangements* (1869), *The Physics and Physiology of Spiritualism* (1870), and n *Treatise on Diseases of the Nervous System* (1871).
Hammond, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Edgefield co.; *pop.* 2,568.
Ham'mond's, in *Georgia*, n dist. of Sumter co.; *pop.* 1,327.
Ham'mondsburg, in *Iowa*, a vill. of Otter twp., Warren co.; *pop.* 59.
Hammond's Store, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Giles co.; *pop.* 790.
Hammondsville, in *Ohio*, a vill. of Sabine twp., Jefferson co.; *pop.* 504.
Hammondville, in *Kentucky*, n prec. of Hart co.; *pop.* 1,538.
Hamp'den, in *Alabama*, a twp. and vill. of Marengo co.; *pop.* 742.
Hamp'shire, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Maury co.; *pop.* 677.—Another dist. of the same co.; *pop.* 869.
Hamp'ton, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Marion co.; *p.* 217.—A twp. of Monroe co.; *pop.* 794.
Hampton, in *New Jersey*, a twp. of Sussex co.; *pop.* 1,023
Hampton, in *Pennsylvania*, a twp. of Alleghany co.; *pop.* 958.
Hampton, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Prince Edward co.; *pop.* 2,702.—A twp. of Rappahannock co.; *pop.* 1,934.
Hampton Mills, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Laurens co.; *pop.* 984.
Hampton's, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Polk co.; *pop.* 871.
Hampton's Mill, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Morgan co.; *pop.* 384.
Han'choochee, in *Georgia*, a dist. of White co.; *pop.* 794.
Han'dicapping, (*-kăp-ping,*) *n.* (*Sports.*) A term used in various games and sports to denote the placing of competitors, good, bad, and indifferent, on such a

footing that all shall have, as nearly as possible, an equal chance of winning. Thus, in horse-racing, when the speed of one horse has been ascertained to be greatly superior to that of another, the swifter of the two, in a handicap race, is made to carry extra weight to an amount that shall be deemed sufficient to reduce its speed to a level with that of its antagonist. Where the public performances of a horse have been exceptionally good, and when both speed and endurance are found to be of an unusually high character, the penalty inflicted in all future handicaps is very great, amounting sometimes to a weight several stones above that of very inferior competitors. Though principally pertaining to horse-racing, handicapping is resorted to in many other sports. In games such as chess and draughts, certain "men" are allowed to the inferior player; in billiards, the better of two allows his antagonist a certain number of "points," so as to equalize or handicap their respective games; at cricket, the eleven of All England will sometimes play against twenty-two others, the competition being at times very close. In swimming and in pedestrianism, the inferior competitors are allowed a certain "law," or start; in yachting, the vessel of greater tonnage is handicapped with lesser ones, by allowing them extra time for the performance of the race. For instance, a fifty- and a thirty-ton yacht start for a race, the former allowing the latter, say, five minutes. They *start together*, and the heavier yacht reaches home, say, three minutes ahead of the lighter; in that case, the lighter yacht's handicap of five minutes gives her the race by two minutes, though she was last to reach home. The principle of handicapping is the same, whether applied to field-sports or home amusements; it is the art of endeavoring to equalize, by certain penalties, the good, bad, and indifferent.

Hands'boro, in *Mississippi*, a vill. of Harrison co.; *pop.* 459.

Hank'ins, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Greene co.; *pop.* 857.

Han'na, in *Indiana*, a twp. of La Porte co.; *pop.* 486.

Hanna, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Giles co.: *pop.* 1,397.

Han'nahsville, in *West Virginia*, a twp. of Tucker co.; *pop.* 433.

Hanna's, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Hardeman co.; *p.* 1,228.

Han'over, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Coosa co.; *pop.* 545.

Hanover, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Wexford co.; *pop.* 112.

Han'vers, in *Maryland*, a dist. of Frederick co.; *pop.* 1,389.

Har'baus Cove Spring, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Wayne co.; *pop.* 757.

Har'bin's, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Gwinnett co.; *pop.* 1,050. — A dist. of Cherokee co.; *pop.* 963.

Har'bour's, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Hardin co.; *p.* 517.

Hardee, William Joseph, b. in Camden co., Georgia, 1815; graduated at West Point in 1838; served in the Florida and Mexican wars; was twice brevetted "for gallant and meritorious service" in the latter; in 1855 published his work on Tactics; was Commandant of Cadets at West Point from 1856 to 1860; at the breaking out of the Civil War was made respectively Brigadier-, Major-General, and Lieutenant-General in the Confederate States army; commanded an army corps at Shiloh, Perryville, Stone River, and other battles with distinction; was offered the command of the Western Army, after the battle of Mission Ridge, which he declined in favor of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston; near the close of the war was in command of the Military Department comprising the States of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida; and conducted the defence of Savannah against the army of Sherman with a very inferior force, and successfully evacuated that city when it became untenable.

Har'den, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Knox co.; *pop.* 746.

Hardenburgh, in *New York*, a twp. of Ulster co.; *pop.* 628.

Harden Creek, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Wayne co.; *pop.* 814.

Hardin, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Conway co.; *pop.* 730.

Hardin, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Greene co.; *pop.* 195.

Hardin, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Clinton co.; *pop.* 1,631.

Har'ding, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Pottawattomie co.; *p.* 122.

Har'dison, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Logan co.; *p.* 2,496.

Hard'wick's Creek, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Estill co.; *pop.* 896.

Har'dy, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Isle of Wight co.; *pop.* 3,171.

Hardy, in *W. Virginia*, a twp. of Logan co.; *pop.* 1,472.

Har'dyville, in *Kentucky*, a precinct and village of Hart co.; *pop.* 3,197.

Hare, Robert, (*hâr,*) an eminent American chemist, b. in Philadelphia, 1781, was the inventor of the compound blow-pipe and the calorimeter, the latter a galvanic apparatus susceptible of producing intense heat. From 1818 till 1848 he filled the chair of chemistry in the medical dept. of the University of Pennsylvania, and published, among other works, *Chemical Apparatus and Manipulations* (1856). D. 1858.

Hare'head, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Johnson co.; *p.* 995.

Hargraves, Edmund Hammond, (*hâr'grâvz,*) discoverer of the Australian gold-fields, was b. at Gosport, England, in 1815. At the age of 18 he became a "squatter" in Australia, and in 1849 sailed from Port Jackson for San Francisco, went to the Californian diggings, and while working there was so struck with the resemblance of the geological structure of the country to that of Australia, that upon his return he made explorations which resulted in the discovery of what have since been proved to be most productive gold-fields. The Legislative Council of New South Wales awarded him a sum of $50,000 for his discovery, an account of which he published in 1855 under the title of *Australia and its Gold-Fields.*

Har'lan, in *Ohio*, a twp. of Warren co., *pop.* 2,396.

Har'lem, in *Louisiana*, a twp. of Jefferson parish; *pop.* 291.

Har'mon, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Lee co.; *pop* 543.

Harmon, in *W. Virginia*, a twp. of Mason co.; *p.* 1,551.

Harmon's Creek, in *Tennessee*, a district of Benton co.; *pop.* 536.

Har'mony, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Caldwell co.; *pop* 1,139.— A precinct of Adair co.; *pop.* 1,434.

Harmony, in *Maryland*, a dist. of Caroline co.; *pop.* 2,527.

Harmony, in *Pennsylvania*, a twp. of Beaver co.; *pop.* 225.

Harmony, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Clarendon co.; *pop.* 480.

Harmony, in *Texas*, a prect. of Panola co.; *pop.* 1,760.

Harmony, in *Utah Territory*, a precinct of Kane co.; *pop.* 243.

Har'nett, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of New Hanover co.; *pop.* 1,543.

Harold, in *Florida*, a prect. of Holmes co.; *pop.* 485.

Har'per, in *West Virginia*, a twp. of Roane co.; *p.* 955.

Har'rell's Cross Roads, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Dallas co.; *pop.* 3,778.

Harrel's, in *N. Carolina*, a twp. of Mitchell co.; *p.* 479.

Har'ris, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Izard co.; *pop.* 122.

Harris, in *Florida*, a prect. of Holmes co.; *pop.* 160.

Harris, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Ripley co.: *pop.* 160.

Harris, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Stanley co.; *pop.* 924. — A twp. of Franklin co.; *pop.* 1,266.

Harris, in *Tennessee*, a dist of Grainger co.; *pop.* 691.

Harris, in *West Virginia*, a twp. of Wood co.; *p.* 1,699.

Har'risburg, in *Ohio*, a vill. of Pleasant twp., Franklin co.; *pop.* 153.

Harrisburgh, in *Georgia*, a district of Jackson co.; *pop.* 1,214.

Har'rison, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Hale co.; *pop.* 800.

Harrison, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of White co.; *pop.* 972. — A twp. of Union co.; *pop.* 729.—A twp. of Boone co.; *pop.* 826. — A twp. of Columbia co ; *pop.* 960.

Harrison, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Madison co.; *pop.* 229.

Harrison, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Winnebago co.; *p.* 725.

Harrison, in *Kansas*, a twp. of Franklin co.; *pop.* 923.

Harrison, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Vernon co.; *pop.* 415 — A twp. of Daviess co.; *pop.* 831. — A twp. of Mercer co.; *pop.* 914. — A twp. of Monitcau co.; *pop.* 1,585.

Harrison, in *Nebraska*, a co.; *pop.* 631.

Harrison, in *N. Jersey*, a town of Hudson co.; *p.* 4,129.

Harrison, in *Ohio*, a vill. of Crosby twp., Hamilton co.; *pop.* 1,417.

Harrison, in *Pa.*, a twp. of Alleghany co.; *pop.* 1,870.

Harrison, in *Va.*, a twp. of Charles City co.; *p.* 1,684.

Harrison's, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Decatur co.; *pop.* 1,088. — A dist. of Putnam co.; *pop.* 562.

Harrison's, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Warren co.; *p.* 851.

Har'risonville, in *O.*, a vill. of Scipio twp., Meigs co.

Har'ristown, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Macon co.; *p.* 984.

Har'risville, in *Texas*, a prec. of Bell co.; *pop.* 2,480.

Har'rod's Creek, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Jefferson co.; *pop.* 876.

Hart, Joel T., an American sculptor, b. in Clark co., Ky., 1810, passed his early life at farming, stonecutting, &c., modelled his first bust in Cincinnati, in 1837. President Jackson, Cassius M. Clay, Horace Greeley, John J. Crittenden, and others sat for him. In 1847 he modelled a statue at Ashland of Henry Clay, for the State of Va., executed in Italy in 1858, produced a bronze colossal statue of him for New Orleans in 1859, and a life-size marble statue for Louisville in 1865. Among his various ideal works may be named *The Triumph of Chastity.* He also invented an instrument for taking the exact forms from life, and by which other works in sculpture can be copied with great perfection. *H.* is entirely self-educated. He has produced several collections of verse, fables, and maxims, some of which were published. D. 1877.

Hart, Solomon Alexander, an English historical painter, b. at Plymouth, 1806, became, in 1857, Professor of Painting in the Royal Academy, London. Among his best compositions are: *Isaac of York in the Donjon of Front de Bœuf* (1830); *Cœur de Lion and the Sultan Saladin* (1835); *Queen Eleanor sucking the Poison from the Arm of Edward I.* (1838); *Dinner-time in the Refectory of the Convent of the Ognissanti, Florence; Milton Visiting Galileo in Prison; The Three Inventors of Printing;* and *The Introduction of Raphael to Pope Julius II.* *H.* became a Royal Academician in 1840.

Hart, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Oceana co.; *pop.* 1,004.

Hart, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Haywood co.; *pop.* 1,359.

Hart'er, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Clay co.; *pop.* 2,785.

Hart'ford, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Todd co.; *pop.* 269.

Hartford, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Pike co.; *pop.* 1,583.

Hart'ley, in *Pennsylvania*, a twp. of Union co.; *p.* 1,143.

Hart'man's, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Greene co.; *p.* 702.

Hart's, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Talbot co.; *pop.* 603.

Hart's Creek, in *West Virginia*, a twp. of Lincoln co.; *pop.* 858.

Hart'sell's, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Morgan co.; *p.* 317.

Harts'man's, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Hawkins co.; *pop.* 789.

Hart'snugg's, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Van Buren co.; *pop.* 297.

Hartt, Charles Frederick, (*hârt,*) b. in Nova Scotia, 1838, became in 1862 a pupil of Prof. Agassiz. He had already made very respectable attainments in the study of geology and palæontology, and for the three years which followed so devoted himself to the study of physical science under his teacher, that when Prof. Agassiz undertook his voyage of exploration to Brazil, he selected *H.* as his first assistant. Arrived in that country, the latter was detached, with two or three assistants, to explore Southern Brazil, while Agassiz and the other members of the corps were traversing the valley of the Amazons. On his return his report of the region he had explored was so able as to give him at once a high reputation among the cultivators of physical science. *H.* was soon afterwards elected Prof. of Geology and Physical Geography at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., and so imbued his class with his own enthusiasm that, when he determined to undertake another exploring expedition to Brazil, a deputation of students from the university accompanied him. Having reaped still richer results from this than from the previous expedition, he set out with a few of his pupils in Jan., 1871, for a third visit to the Brazilian empire, intending this time to explore the carboniferous strata in the vicinity of Tapajoz, and the fossils of the valley of Greré.

Hart'well, in *Georgia*, a dist. and vill. of Hart co.; *pop.* 909.

Hart'wick, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Osceola co.; *p.* 47.

Hart'wood, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Stafford co.; *pop.* 1,536.

Har'vard, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Lawrence co.; *p.* 941.

Harvard, in *Massachusetts*, a twp. of Worcester co.; *pop.* 1,341.

Harvey, Sir George, (*hâr're,*) a British historical painter, b. 1805, succeeded Sir John Watson Gordon as President of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1864. The following are examples of his best manner: *The Battle of Drumclog* (1836); *Shakspeare brought before Sir Thomas Lucy on a charge of Deer-stealing* (1837); *The Covenanter's Communion* (1839); *A Highland Funeral* (1840); *John Bunyan and his Daughter selling Laces at the Door of Bedford Gaol* (1857); and *Dawn Revealing the New World to Columbus,* now in the Scottish National Gallery.

Harvey, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Meeker co.; *pop.* 364.

Harvey, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Greene co.; *pop.* 532.

Har'ville, in *Alabama*, a twp of Winston co.; *pop.* 365.

Har'ward, in *Illinois*, a vill. of Chemung twp., McHenry co.; *pop.* 1,120.

Har'wood, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Champaign co.; *p.* 779.

Has'kins, in *Ohio*, a vill. of Middletown twp., Wood co.; *pop.* 243.

Has'lett's, in *N. Carolina*, a twp. of Gates co.; *p.* 946.

Has'sell's, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Tuscaloosa co.; *p.* 355.

Has'ting's, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Bedford co.; *p.* 1,216.

Hat'maker's, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Campbell co.; *pop.* 637.

Ha'toka, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Nottoway co.; *p.* 3,428.

Haw Creek, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Morgan co.; *pop.* 1,731.

Haw Creek, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Renville co.; *pop.* 353.

Hawke'ville, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Franklin co.; *pop.* 1,200.

Hawkins, Benjamin Waterhouse, (*hauk'inz,*) an eminent English scientist, b. in London, 1807. After achieving a high reputation by his researches in natural history and geology, he was appointed in 1852, by the Crystal Palace Company, to restore the external forms of the extinct animals to their natural gigantic size, and he devoted three years and a half to the construction of the 33 life-size models in the Crystal Palace Park, many of them being of colossal proportions. In one of these, the Iguanodon, he gave a banquet, Dec. 30, 1855, to Profs. Owen and Forbes, and twenty other men of science. Prof Hawkins is author of *Popular Comparative Anatomy* (1840); *Elements of Form* (1842); *Comparative View of the Human and Animal Frame* (1860); and in conjunction with Prof. Huxley of an *Atlas of Elementary Anatomy* (1865), and of *Artistic Anatomy of the Horse, Cattle, and Sheep for Art Students.*

Hawkin's, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Jones co.; *pop.* 585. — A dist. of Putnam co.; *pop.* 558.

Haw'kinsville, in *Florida*, a prec. of Orange co.; *pop.* 315.

Hawk Spring, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Jackson co.; *pop.* 386.

Haw'leyville, in *Iowa*, a vill. of Nebraska twp., Page co.; *pop.* 200.

Haw'ner's Branch, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of De Kalb co.: *pop.* 422.

Haw Tree, in *North Carolina*, a twp of Warren co.; *pop.* 1,540.

Hay'craft's, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Hardin co.; *p.* 919.

Hay Creek, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Goodhue co.; *p.* 901.

Hayes, Isaac J., (*hāz,*) a distinguished American explorer, b. in Chester co., Penna., 1832, graduated in medicine from the University of that State in 1853, and was almost immediately afterwards appointed surgeon of Dr. Kane's second Arctic expedition, with which he returned to the U. States in 1855. Having become convinced that an open polar sea lay around the North Pole, he was anxious to head an expedition for its exploration, and after some five years of effort, he was enabled, by the liberality of Mr. Henry Grinnell of New York, the American Geographical and Statistical Society, and Sir Roderick Murchison, and other members of the Royal Geographical Society of London, to set sail in July, 1860, in the 133 ton schooner *United States* from Boston. Dr. *H.* penetrated as far north as 82° 45′, and made explorations and observations in regard to the country and its inhabitants. After his return in Oct., 1861, he served as a surgeon in the Union army. After the restoration of peace, *H.* published *The Open Polar Sea: a Narrative of a Voyage of Discovery towards the North Pole.* He had previously given some reminiscences of his first voyage in *An Arctic Boat Journey* (1860), and in 1870 added some incidents of his second journey in *Cast Away in the Cold.* In 1869 Dr. *H.* again visited Greenland, and explored the southern coasts of

SUPPLEMENT.

the peninsula in company with the painter Bradford. Dr. *H.* has, for his discoveries, been the recipient of the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society of London, as well as of a like honor from the Société de Geographie of Paris.

Hayes Creek, in *Mississippi*, a beat of Carroll co.; *pop.* 7,500.

Hayes'ville, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Franklin co; *pop.* 1,630.—A twp. and vill. of Clay co.; *pop.* 884.

Hay field, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Dodge co.; *pop.* 18.

Hay'mond, in *West Virginia*, a twp. of Taylor co.; *pop.* 934.

Hayne, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Etowah co.; *pop.* 522.

Haynes, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Grayson co.; *p.* 2,020.

Hayne's, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Breckenridge co.; *pop.* 458.

Haynes's, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Graves co.; *pop.* 2,317.

Hay's, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Newton co.; *pop.* 1,266.

Hay's, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Clinton co.; *pop.* 1,026.

Hays, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Jefferson co.; *pop.* 385.—A prec. of Hickman co.; *pop.* 1,560.

Hays', in *Kentucky*, a prec. of McCracken co.; *p.* 2,144.

Hays, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Weakley co.; *pop.* 786.

Hays City, in *Kansas*, a twp. of Ellis co.; *pop.* 320.

Hay'nnd's, in *Tennessee*, a district of Haywood co.; *pop.* 2,060.

Hay'wood's, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Cheatham co.; *pop.* 240.

Hazel Green, in *Kentucky*, a prec. and vill. of Wolfe co.; *pop.* 1,030.

Ha'zle Hill, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Johnson co.; *pop.* 1,904.

Ha'zlewood, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Alexander co.; *pop.* 674.

Haz'zard, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Bibb co.; *pop.* 1,121.

Headley, Joel Tyler, (*hĕd'le,*) an American historian and miscellaneous writer, b. in Delaware co., N. Y., 1813, graduated at Union Coll. in 1839. Among his numerous works may be named *The Adirondacks, Life of Cromwell, Life of Grant, Farragut, and our Naval Commanders*, a *History of the Great Rebellion*, *History of the Imperial Guard of Napoleon*, and a *History of the Second War between England and the United States*

Head of Battle Creek, in *Tennessee*, a district of Marion co.; *pop.* 652.

Head of Fork Creek, in *Tennessee*, a district of Monroe co; *pop.* 479.

Head'quarters, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Nicholas co.; *pop.* 1,807.

Heads, in *Tennessee*, a district of Bedford co.; *pop.* 668.

Heal'ing Springs, in *Arkansas*, a township of Independence co.; *pop.* 320.

Heal'ing Springs, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Davidson co.; *pop.* 675.

Heard's, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Perry co.; *pop.* 615.

Heath's, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Gibson co.; *pop.* 1,076

Heath's Creek, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Pettis co.; *pop.* 2,523.

Hea'ton's, in *Texas*, a prec. of Hays co.; *pop.* 316.

He'bron, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Marlboro co.; *pop.* 1,581.—A twp. of Orangeburg co.; *pop.* 311.

Hebron, in *Utah Territory*, a prec. of Washington co.; *pop.* 111.

Hee'ren, Arnold Heamann Ludwig, a German historian, b. near Bremen, 1760, married a daughter of Heyne in about 1795, and became in 1801 professor of history at Göttingen. His celebrity chiefly rests on his *Ideas on the Politics, Commerce, and Trade of the Principal Nations of Antiquity*, which was completed in 1824. D. 1842.

Hefele, Karl Joseph, (*hā'fūl*), a distinguished German ecclesiastical historian, b. in Würtemberg, 1809, after holding a professorship at Tübingen, became in 1869 bishop of Rottenburg. His most important works—all of which have been translated into English and passed into several editions—embrace *A History of the Christian Councils from the Original Documents to the close of the Council of Nicæa A. D. 325*; *Cardinal Ximenes and the Ecclesiastical Condition of Spain in the 15th Century*; and *Contributions to Church History, Archæology, and History.*

Heights'burgh, in *New York*, a vill. of Esopus twp., Ulster co.; *pop.* 203.

Heleoplasty, (*hel'ko-plās-te,*) *n.* [Gr. *elkos*, an ulcer, and *plasso*, I form.] (*Surgery.*) An operation which consists in grafting on an ulcer a piece of skin from the opposite limb, or from the limb of another person, when the destruction of skin is too great to permit the healing process.

Hele'na, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Antrim co.; *pop.* 483.

Helena, in *Montana Territory*, a twp. of Lewis and Clarke co.; *pop.* 3,106.

Helena, in *Nebraska*, a twp. of Johnson co.; *pop.* 333.

Hellog'raphy, or **He'liotype,** *n.* See Photo-engraving.

Hel'lers, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Newberry co.; *pop.* 2,061.

Hell Gate, (*hĕl-gāt,*) a strait in East River, 8 m. N.E. of New York, connecting that river with Long Island Sound, and formed by projecting and underlying rocks that confine the water to a narrow and crooked channel, causing strong eddies and rapid currents. Extremely dangerous for small vessels, the strait is altogether impassable for ships of considerable tonnage. It had been years ago plainly shown that the hindrances to the Sound navigation at Hell Gate on a removal, a hundred miles of exposure to a dangerous coast would be avoided, and an equal distance of smooth sailing dispensed with; the route to Europe would be shortened by 50 miles, the tedious delay in waiting at Sandy Hook would no longer exist, and a full day's gain of time would accrue on every voyage. In view of these important facts, and bearing in mind, too, the heavy losses annually sustained on this point, the New York Chamber of Commerce, in 1851, accepted a proposal made them by M. Maillefort, an eminent engineer, which had for its object the removal of three of the smaller—but most dangerous—reefs at Hell Gate by means of submarine mining. In the carrying out of his project M. Maillefort was to a certain degree successful; the chief result being the removal of the projection of Pot Rock, and the increased facilities gained thereby for permitting the safe passage of vessels drawing 16 feet of water. Funds to complete the work falling short, Congress was appealed to in 1852, and an appropriation of $20,000 made for carrying on operations under the supervision of government officers. This fund soon became exhausted also, and then came the Civil War to entirely suspend further progress. In 1866, the project was again brought into consideration, and upon a favorable report having been submitted thereupon by Maj.-Gen. Newton of the War Dept., who had been commissioned to make a personal inspection, Congress set apart a sum of $85,000 for proceeding with the Hell Gate business. After failing to pursue the work successfully by private contract, the U. S. govt. took it in hand, and placed it under the charge of Gen. Newton, who has since been energetically engaged in pushing it towards completion. The removal of Hallett's Point was the most pressing of the objects to be accomplished, that spit of land projecting forward 300 ft. in such a manner as to divert the Sound tide right upon the dangerous reef known as the Gridiron, over which it breaks with irresistible force. The only feasible plan of operation was to work from the shore by sinking a shaft, out of the way of shipping, and, after undermining the reef with radiating headings connected by concentric galleries, and removing all the rock that could be safely taken out, blow up the roof and its supporting columns at a single explosion, the *débris* to be either buried in the excavation or removed by grappling, as might be proved most economical. The first step taken, therefore, was to construct, between high and low water around the mouth of the proposed shaft, a strong coffer-dam, 310 ft. in length, extending along four sides of an irregular pentagon, the fifth or shore-line of which was about 145 ft. This dam, consisting of a double shield of heavy timbers securely fastened to the rocks by bolts passing through the structure, the space between the walls filled water-tight with sand and clay, was completed and pumped out, so that operations could be begun in the interior. The underground headings which radiate from the main shaft are 10 in number, and named, like streets, after persons eminent

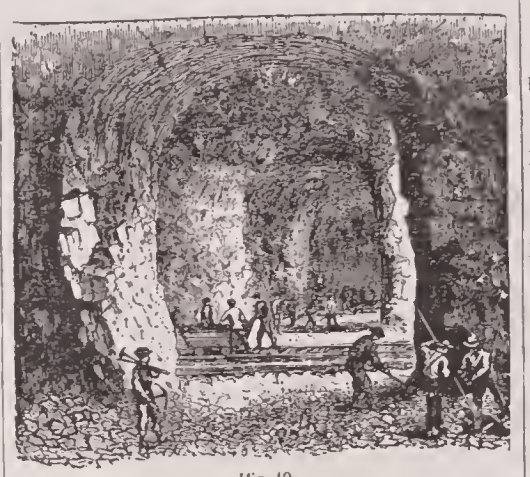


Fig. 49.

GALLERIES IN THE HELL GATE ROCKS UNDER THE EAST RIVER.

in American history. The miners employed were Cornishmen, they being found to be the only class who can work long under water and still retain their health. The drilling of the rock, done in the first place by hand, was, during the latter course of the work, much expedited by the use of the Burleigh drill driven by compressed air, and acting in connection with a diamond prospecting drill. In this difficult and dangerous task of mining under water, about 200 men in all were employed, working by turns, and paid good wages. For blasting, dynamite was originally used: but the detonation caused by it being found to be too great, nitro-glycerine was substituted in its place. For the removal of the smaller channel rocks, too distant to be reached by shore-tunnelling, and swept by currents too powerful to permit the sinking of a caisson, Gen. Newton invented a special and unique drilling apparatus, worked by divers with the aid of machinery fitted on a scow moored on the surface of the water above the rock to be operated upon. Sept. 24, 1876, the mine was exploded by electric current. Over 50,000 lbs. of explosive compound were used. The concussion was much less than anticipated, and one of the most successful engineering exploits of the age partly accomplished.

Helps, Sir Arthur, (*hĕlps,*) an English historian, b. 1817, graduated at Cambridge, and in 1859 was appointed Clerk of the Privy Council. His principal productions are: *The Conquerors of the New World and their Bondsmen* (1852); *The Spanish Conquest of America* (1855-61); *The Life of Pizarro, with some account of his Associates in the Conquest of Peru* (1869); and *The Life of Hernando Cortez, and the Conquest of Mexico* (1870).

Helt, in *Indiana*, a twp. of Vermilion co.; *pop.* 2,794.

Hel'ton, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Ashe co.; *p.* 1,004.

Helve'tia, in *Wisconsin*, a twp. of Waupaca co.; *p.* 148.

Hem'lock Lake, in *New York*, a village of Livonia twp., Livingston co.; *pop.* 257.

Hen'derson, in *Pennsylvania*, a twp. of Jefferson co.; *pop.* 884.

Henderson and Cooke, in *Georgia*, a district of Jasper co.; *pop.* 355.

Henderson Cross Roads, in *Tennessee*, a district of Wilson co.; *pop.* 756.

Henderson's, in *Tennessee*, a district of Campbell co.; *pop.* 216.

Hen'drick's, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Putnam co.; *p.* 613.

Hen'nefersville, in *Utah Territory*, a precinct of Summit co; *pop.* 172.

Hen'ry, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Vernon co.; *pop.* 650.

Henry, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Blount co.; *pop.* 932.

Henry, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Hanover co.; *pop.* 3,347.

Henry, in *West Virginia*, a twp. of Clay co.; *pop* 484.

Henry's, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Pickens co.; *pop.* 589.

Henry's, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Cheatham co.; *pop.* 156.

Henry's Cross Roads, in *Tennessee*, a district of Sevier co.; *pop.* 1,002.

Henry Station, in *Tennessee*, a district of Henry co.; *pop.* 1,262.

Hens'ley, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Champaign co.; *p.* 804.

Hen'son Spring, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Sanford co.; *pop.* 334.

Hentz, Caroline Lee, (*hĕnts,*) an American novelist, b. in Mass., 1804; d. 1856. *Ernest Linwood* is about the best of her many popular tales and stories.

Hep'burn, in *Pennsylvania*, a twp. of Lycoming co.; *pop.* 971.

Her'ald's Prairie, in *Illinois*, a twp. of White co.; *pop.* 1,160.

Her'bert, John Rogers, an English historical painter, b. at Maldon, 1810, became a Royal Academician in 1846, and in 1869 a foreign member of the French Académie des Beaux Arts. His chief works are: *The first Introduction of Christianity in Britain, Pirates of Istria bearing off the Brides of Venice*, and *Desdemona interceding for Cassio.*

Her'bert, Henry William, an American author, b. in England, of noble descent, in 1807. He became a citizen of the U. States in 1831, and published under the *sobriquet* of Frank Forester, *The Field Sports of the United States, The Deer Stalkers, The Quorndon Hounds*, &c. D. 1858.

Heri, or **Huri,** (*ā're.*) a river of Central Asia, having its source in the Hindoo-Coosh Mountains, 150 m. W. of Caubul, and passing through Afghanistan and Turkestan, terminates in the morass of Tejend, 150 m. E. of the Caspian Sea, after a course N. and N.W. of 550 m. The city of Herat is situated on its banks.

Hermosilla, (*air-mo-sēl'yo,*) a city of Mexico, State of Sonora, on a river of same name, 90 m. N. of Guaymas. It is the entrepôt of a considerable trade with the coast. *Pop.* 18,000.

Her'old, Louis Joseph Ferdinand, an eminent French composer, b. in Paris, 1791; d. in the zenith of his fame, 1831. His operas *Zampa* (1831), and *Le Pré aux Clercs* (1832), are frequently represented on the French and German stage.

Hex'sey, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Osceola co.; *pop.* 286.

Heteroto'pia, *n.* [Gr. *eteros*, other, and *topos*, place.] (*Surg.*) A deviation from the natural position of parts. This has been called *objective H.*, in contradistinction to *subjective H.*, which is applied to a sensation of displacement or approximation; such as is experienced in the stumps of an amputated limb.

Hey'worth, in *Illinois*, a vill. of Randolph twp., McLean co.; *pop.* 300.

Hiawas'see, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Clay co.; *pop.* 418.

Hib'ler, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Edgefield co.; *pop.* 1,607.

Hick'man, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Scott co.; *p.* 1,310.

Hickman's, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Tuscaloosa co.; *pop.* 592.

Hickok, Laurens Perseus, (*hĭk'ŏk.*) an American divine and scientific writer, b. at Danbury, Conn., 1798, graduated at Union Coll., Schenectady, in 1820, and in 1852, after holding a professorship in the Theological Seminary, Auburn, N. Y., became Vice-President and Prof. of Mental and Moral Science at the University from which he had matriculated, and of which he held the Presidency from 1866 till 1868. Dr. *H.* is author of *Rational Psychology* (1848); *Moral Science* (1853); *Empirical Psychology on the Human Mind as given in Consciousness* (1854); *Rational Cosmology* (1858); *Creator and Creation* (1872); *Humanity Immortal* (1872).

Hick'ory, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Carroll co.; *p.* 660.

Hickory, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Cass co; *pop.* 513.—A twp. of Coles co.; *pop.* 1,402.

Hickory, in *Mississippi*, a vill. of Newton co.; *pop.* 155.

Hickory Creek, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Coffee co.; *pop.* 489.

Hickory Creek, in *Texas*, a prec. of Burnet co.; *pop.* 407.

Hickory Flat, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Carroll co.; *pop.* 831.

Hickory Grove, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Houston co.; *pop.* 1,390.

Hickory Grove, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Warren co.; *pop.* 1,763.

SUPPLEMENT.

Hick'ory Hill, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Wayne co.; *pop.* 878.
Hickory Mountain, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Chatham co.; *pop.* 960.
Hickory Point, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Macon co.; *pop.* 1,136.
Hickory Ridge, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Monroe co.; *pop.* 778.
Hickory Tavern, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Catawba co.; *pop.* 1,591.
Hickory Valley, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of White co.; *pop.* 989.
Hicks, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Macon co.; *pop.* 2,034.
Hics, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Fayette co.; *pop.* 286.
Hics, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Halifax co.; *pop.* 3,576.
Hig'gins, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Perry co.; *pop.* 292.
Higgins, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of McDowell co.; *pop.* 401.
Hig'ginsville, in *New York*, a vill. of Verona twp., Oneida co.; *pop.* 219.
Higgs'ville, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Twiggs co.; *p.* 1,583.
High Hill, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Wilkinson co.; *pop.* 1,480
High Grove, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Nelson co.; *pop.* 403.
High'land, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Shelby co.; *p.* 657.
Highland, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Lincoln co.; *pop.* 1,019.—A prec. of Campbell co.; *pop.* 617.
Highland, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Osceola co.; *p.* 58.
Highland, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Wabashaw co.; *pop.* 716.
Highland Moore, and **Camp Gulches,** in *Montana Territory*, a twp. of Deer Lodge co.; *pop.* 171.
Highland, in *Pennsylvania*, a twp. of Adams co.; *pop.* 1,121.
Highland, in *Wisconsin*, a twp. and vill. of Iowa co.; *pop.* 3,016.
High Point, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Guilford co.; *pop.* 1,627.
High Prairie, in *Kansas*, a twp. of Leavenworth co.; *pop.* 1,300.
High'spire, in *Pennsylvania*, a vill. of Lower Swatara twp., Dauphin co.; *pop.* 612.
High Tower, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Forsyth co.; *p.* 959.
High'towers, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Caswell co.; *pop.* 1,502.
Hights'town, in *New Jersey*, a borough of Mercer co.; *pop.* 1,347.
High Wassie, in *Virginia*, a township of Pulaski co.; *pop.* 1,897.
Hil'burn, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Madison co.; *pop.* 424.
Hill, Ambrose Powell, an American general, b. in Culpepper co., Va., 1825, graduated at West Point in 1847, and became a major-general in the Confederate service in 1862. He commanded a division in the actions of Mechanicsville, and Gaines' Mill, the second battle of Bull Run, and at Antietam and Fredericksburg, in 1862, and for his distinguished gallantry on the field of Chancellorsville in 1863 was made lieutenant-general. He led a corps at Gettysburg in 1863, and in the following year participated in the principal battles of the Virginian campaign. Killed in action near Petersburg, April 2, 1865.
Hill, Daniel H., an American general, b. in S. Carolina in 1824, graduated at West Point in 1842. He took up arms for the Confederate cause, and obtained the command of a division, with which he served at the battles of Mechanicsville, Malvern Hill, and South Mountain, in 1862. In 1863 he was repulsed in an attack on Newbern, N. C., and in 1865 held the chief command at Augusta, Ga.
Hill, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Montgomery co.; *pop.* 477.
Hill, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Overton co.; *pop.* 462.
Hillard, George Stillman, (*hil'lahrd,*) an eminent American orator and literateur, b. in Maine, 1808, graduated at Harvard in 1828, and five years later was admitted to the Boston bar. In 1852 he delivered the funeral oration on Daniel Webster, and has since been one of the editors of the "Jurist," and of the "Boston Courier." He has edited the *Poetical Works of Spenser*, and his *Six Months in Italy*, which reached a 5th edition in 1855, has been highly praised by foreign critics. *H.* is also editor of a series of School Readers, which are extensively used.
Hil'liard's, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Robertson co.; *pop.* 1,120.
Hil'liardsville, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Henry co.; *pop.* 1,867.
Hil'lis, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Warren co.; *pop.* 638.
Hill's, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Union co.; *pop.* 1,207.
Hill's, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Warren co.; *pop.* 656.—A dist. of Williamson co.; *pop.* 1,002.
Hills'boro, in *Indiana*, a vill. of Prairie twp., Henry co.; *pop.* 95.
Hillsboro, in *Iowa*, a vill. of Columbus City twp., Louisa co.; *pop.* 46.
Hillsboro, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Marion co.; *pop.* 1,318.
Hillsboro, in *Tennessee*, a district of Williamson co.; *pop.* 1,2-8.
Hill Top, in *Maryland*, a dist. of Charles co.; *pop.* 4,040.
Hill'son's, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Henry co.; *pop.* 774.
Hil'ton Head, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Beaufort co.; *pop.* 3,073.
Hinck'ley, in *Maine*, a township of Washington co.; *pop.* 19.
Hinckley, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Pine co.; *pop.* 255.
Hindley, (*hind'le,*) a manuf. town of England, co. Lancaster, 3 m. S.E. of Wigan. *Pop.* 23,706.
Hines Bay, in *Texas*, a prec. of Refugio co.; *pop.* 216.
Hin'mansville, in *New York*, a vill. of Schroeppel twp., Oswego co; *pop.* 154.
Hip'sher, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Grainger co.; *pop.* 780.
Hire, in *Illinois*, a twp. of McDonough co.; *pop.* 1,186.
Hiseville, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Barren co.; *p.* 2,190.
Histol'ysis. [Gr. *istos*, a tissue and *lysis*, solution.] (*Med.*) The decay and dissolution of the organic tissues and of the blood. It includes the various forms of retrograde metamorphosis and degeneration.
Hi'tower, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Towns co.; *pop.* 620.
Hit'tle, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Tazewell co.; *pop.* 940.
Hix'ton, in *Wisconsin*, a twp. of Jackson co.; *pop.* 899.
Hobbs, in *Nebraska*, a twp. of Jefferson co.; *pop.* 378.
Hobb's, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Hamilton co.; *p.* 430.
Hob'by's, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Sumner co.; *p.* 1,263.
Hocke's Bluff, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Etowah co.; *pop.* 1,049.
Hodge's, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Jefferson co.; *p.* 1,120.
Hoff'man, David, a distinguished American legist, b. in Baltimore, 1784, held the chair of law in the Maryland University, 1817–36, and d. in 1854. His *Course of Legal Study* is esteemed a text-book of the highest order.
Hog, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Anderson co.; *pop.* 476.
Ho'gan, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Logan co.; *p.* 1,405.
Hogan's Creek, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Smith co.; *pop.* 782.
Ho'garth's, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Washington co.; *pop.* 954.
Hog'buck, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Transylvania co.; *pop.* 243.
Hogg Island, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Russell co.; *p.* 885.
Hogg's Store, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Smith co.; *pop.* 1,105.
Hog'in's, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Gallatin co.; *p.* 1,570.
Hog Mountain, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Gwinnett co.; *pop.* 1,066.
Hog'skin, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Grainger co.; *p.* 538.
Höhescheid, (*ō'āz-kīd,*) a manuf. town of Germany, in Rhenish Prussia, 17 m. S.E. of Düsseldorf. *Pop.* 10,000.
Ho'kah, in *Minnesota*, a twp. and village of Houston co.; *pop.* 1,038.
Hol'brook, John Edwards, (*hōl'brook,*) an American naturalist, b. at Beaufort, S. C., 1795, graduated at Brown University, R. I., in 1815, and obtained a diploma in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1818. In 1824 he was chosen Prof. of Anatomy in the Medical College of South Carolina. His works include *American Herpetology, or, a Description of the Reptiles inhabiting the United States* (5 vols.); and *Ichthyology of South Carolina.*
Hol'comb's, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Dunklin co.; *p.* 608.
Hold'brook's, in *N. Carolina*, a twp. of Cabarrus co.
Hold'en, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of New Hanover co.; *pop.* 2,056.—A twp. of Wayne co.; *pop.* 751.
Hol'land, or Walker's, in *Tenn.*, a dist. of Hancock co.
Holland, Josiah Gilbert, an American author, b. in Mass. Originally educated as a physician, he soon turned his attention to literature. In 1855 he issued, *Hist. of Western Mass.*, followed by *The Bay Path* (1857), *Bitter Sweet* (1858), *Miss Gilbert's Career* (1860), *Life of Lincoln* (1865), *Arthur Bonnicastle* (1872), and *Nicholas Minturn* (1877). Since the commencement of *Scribner's Magazine*, in 1870, *H.* has been its chief editor.
Holland Island, in *Md.*, a dist. of Dorchester co.
Hol'landsburg, in *Ohio*, a vill. of Harrison twp., Darke co.; *pop.* 239.
Hol'lengsworth, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Montgomery co.; *pop.* 695.
Hol'loday Creek, in *Miss.*, a twp. of Covington co.
Hol'loman, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Darlington co.
Hol'low, in *N. Carolina*, a twp. of Bladen co.; *p.* 1,243.
Hollow Creek, in *S. C.*, a twp. of Lexington co.
Hollow Poplar, in *N. Carolina*, a twp. of Yancy co.
Hollow Rock, in *Tennessee*, a district of Carroll co.; *pop.* 1,053.
Hollow Square, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Hale co.; *pop.* 3,360.
Hol'loway's, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Person co.; *pop.* 1,279.
Hol'ly, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Van Buren co.; *p.* 153.
Holly, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of New Hanover co.; *pop.* 1,016.
Holly, in *Tennessee*, a district of Dyer co.; *pop.* 445.
Holly, in *West Virginia*, a twp. of Webster co.; *p.* 612.
Holly Grove, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Gates co.; *pop.* 1,213.
Holly Neck, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Nansemond co.; *pop.* 3,275.
Holly Springs, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Dallas co.; *pop.* 636.
Holopathy, (*hōl-ŏp'ah-the,*) *n.* [Gr. *olos*, whole, and *pathos*, affection.] (*Med.*) A doctrine which teaches that diseases, as they present themselves, are but phases or "episodes" of a general affection of the organism—such affection or diathesis producing the phases, when circumstances favor their manifestation.
Holte's, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Wayne co.; *pop.* 758.
Holtz'claw's, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Greene co.; *p.* 361.
Home, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Montcalm co.; *pop.* 173.
Home, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Brown co.; *pop.* 779.
Home'man's, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Graves co.; *pop.* 1,471.
Ho'mer, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Midland co.; *pop.* 247.
Homer, in *Ohio*, a twp. of Morgan co.; *pop.* 1,690.
Ho'merville, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Clinch co.; *p.* 444.
Home'stead, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Benzie co.; *p.* 163.
Hom'mons, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Lincoln co.; *pop.* 1,225.
Hon'eyeomb, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Marshall co.; *pop.* 247.
Honey Creek, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Crawford co., *pop.* 1,868.
Honey Creek, in *Indiana*, a twp. of Howard co.; *pop.* 732.
Honey Cut, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Macon co.; *p.* 1,708.
Honeycutt's, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Sampson co.; *pop.* 1,283.
Honey Grove, in *Texas*, a vill. of Fannin co.; *p.* 382.
Hood, John B., a distinguished American general, b. in Bath co., Ky., in 1831; he graduated at West Point in 1853, and, espousing the cause of Secession, commanded a division of the Confederate army in the battles of Antietam, Gettysburg, and Chickamauga, in the last of which he was severely wounded, losing a leg. Appointed lieut.-general, he succeeded Gen. Johnston as the commander-in-chief of the army opposed to Gen. Sherman in Georgia, and was defeated by the latter near Atlanta, in July, 1864, with heavy loss. In Dec. of the same year, he was defeated at Nashville by Gen. Thomas, after which he was relieved of his command. D. Aug. 31, 1879.
Hoods Fork, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Johnson co.
Hook'er, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Laclede co.; *pop.* 1,114.
Hook'er, Thomas, an American divine, b. at Marfield, England, 1586, emigrated as one of the "Pilgrim Fathers" in 1633, and became one of the first pastors at Boston. In 1636 he founded the city of Hartford, Conn., and was one of the most influential men in New England till his death in 1617.
Hoo'pa Valley, in *California*, a vill. of Dillon twp., Klamath co.; *pop.* 12.
Hoop'er, William, an American patriot, b. in Boston, 1742, after graduating at Harvard in 1760 practised law at Wilmington, N. C., and in 1774 became a delegate to the first Continental Congress and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. D. 1790.
Hooper's, in *Utah Territory*, a prec. of Weber co.; *pop.* 1,189.
Hooper's Creek, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Henderson co.; *pop.* 755.
Hooper's Island, in *Maryland*, a dist. of Dorchester co.; *pop.* 760.
Hoosac Tunnel, (The,) (*hoo'zik.*) Under this name one of the greatest engineering undertakings of modern times was, in 1875, at last finally completed. So far back as the year 1848 a company was chartered with a capital of $3,500,000, to build a railroad between Troy, N. Y., and Greenfield, Mass., through the Deerfield and Hoosac valleys, which should form the nearest and most feasible route by which to connect the East and West. Between Springfield and Pittsfield, in the State of Massachusetts, however, a formidable difficulty presented itself in the shape of the Hoosac range of mountains, which, for a time it was thought, would prove an insuperable obstacle to the projected road. Still, however, the scheme was put in hand, and work commenced upon it in 1855. Want of funds compelling the Troy and Greenfield R.R. Co., in 1862, to transfer their interest in the concern to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the latter proceeded with the formation



Fig. 50.—HOOSAC TUNNEL (*Eastern Portal*).

of the line under legislative supervision. In Dec., 1868, under an appropriation by the Legislature of the State of $5,000,000 for the construction of a tunnel through the Hoosac barrier to unite the two lengths of railroad on either side of it, a contract was entered into with the Messrs. Shauly, eminent Canadian engineers, for their undertaking the execution of the onerous work in question. The Hoosac Mountain forms the "divide" between the Hoosac and Deerfield rivers, and has two summits with a considerable depression of valley between them. Owing to the rivers on either side presenting the same altitude of level above tide-water, it was found necessary to depart from the usual method of tunnelling by grading downward on either side from the centre, so as to secure proper drainage; and such grade rising about 20 ft. per mile toward the summit level in the heart of the mountain, it accordingly became incumbent upon the engineers to sink a shaft from the top of the mountain to the summit level of

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the tunnel. From the E. to the W. outlet, the distance is 4 miles and 84-100ths, thus constituting the Hoosac the longest tunnel extant, excepting those piercing the Alps. At the outset of the work experiments were made to perform the tunnelling by means of machinery; this proving unsuccessful, the use of hand-drills and gunpowder were resorted to, with better results, but at a slow rate of progress. At length it was concluded to employ a new drill called the *Burleigh*, after the name of its inventor, a citizen of Fitchburg, Mass. This drill is worked by compressed air, and consists simply of a cylinder and a piston. The compressed air, being admitted by a hose from the iron pipes, by its elastic force moves the piston quickly backward and forward in the cylinder, making about 300 strokes a minute. To the end of this piston the drill is securely fastened, and is thus driven into the rock by the strokes of the piston; a ratchet upon the cylinder turns the piston and the drill around a little with every stroke. A pressure of six atmospheres, or 90 lbs. to the square inch, is given to the air which is collected in the huge pipes that conduct from the compressing machines into the tunnel. The compressors are simply air forcing-pumps of immense size worked by water or steam. Since the adoption of the new process the work has been much accelerated, and the tunnel was finally completed in 1875, and is largely counted upon in increasing the trade of Boston.

Hoo'sier Prairie, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Clay co.; *pop.* 1,179.

Hope, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Williamsburg co.; *pop.* 1,591.

Hope'well, in *Pennsylvania*, a bor. of Chester co.; *p.* 268.

Hopewell, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Anderson co.; *pop.* 1,296.—A twp. of Orangeburg co.; *pop.* 2[illegible]3.

Hopkin's, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Whitesides co.; *p.* 1,436.

Hopkinson, Joseph, (*hŏp'kin-sŭn,*) an eminent American jurist, b. in Philadelphia, 1770, became judge of the U. S. Court for the eastern dist. of Pennsylvania, and d. in 1842. He was author of the well-known national song "Hail Columbia."

Horn, Gustav, Count of, (*hörn* or *hoorn,*) an eminent Swedish military commander, b. in Upland, 1592. After distinguishing himself in the campaigns of Livonia and Poland, and commanding the left wing of the Protestant army at Leipzig in 1631, largely contributed to the success of the day. He next served at Lützen, and was taken prisoner at Nordlingen in 1634. He afterwards commanded the Swedish army in its successful invasion of Denmark, and was created Constable of the kingdom. D. 1657.

Horn, Philippe de Montmorency Nivelle, Comte de, a Flemish noble, b. 1522, succeeded to the title and vast wealth of his step-father, Count de Horn. After signalizing his courage on the fields of Gravelines and St. Quentin, he grew into high favor with Philip II., who made him Admiral of the Low Countries, and President of the Council of State. In 1568 he incurred the enmity of the Duke of Alva, Philip's viceroy and commander-in-chief in Flanders, and was arrested, along with his cousin, Count Egmont, on a trumped-up charge of high treason, unjustly condemned, and summarily executed on the scaffold. His tragic end has formed a favorite theme of romancists and dramatic poets.

Horne, George, (*hörn,*) an eminent English prelate and biblical critic, b. in Kent, 1730, became bishop of Norwich, and d. in 1792. His *Commentary on the Book of Psalms* is a work of standard excellence, that has exhausted numerous editions.

Horn's Creek, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Edgefield co.; *pop.* 1,945.

Horse. Vermont has long been celebrated for its trotting horses, and the *Morgan breed* is so identified with that State that the name is almost a synonym for horses raised there. In New York, however, the greatest attention is paid to the business, the single county of Orange having over 100 breeding establishments, some of which are very extensive. Millions of dollars are also invested on stock farms all along the Hudson river in the breeding of trotting horses. There are similar breeding establishments in Iowa and other Western States. For the last 30 to 40 years the value of trotting horses has increased even faster than their number and speed, the rate being at least 100 per cent. every decade. In 1858, Flora Temple was sold for $8,000; in 1862, the California Damsel for $11,000; in 1866, Young Pocahontas for $35,000; and in 1867, Dexter, which in that year surpassed all previous speed—trotting a mile in 2 minutes 17¼ seconds—sold for $33,000. It is now no unusual thing for fast trotting horses and fine stock horses of the best trotting blood to sell for from ten to twenty thousand dollars. This shows the immense popularity of the American breed of trotting horses, and the amount of wealth they represent. The founder of this breed seems to have been Messenger, whose lineage is traceable back to some of the finest Arabian blood in England. He was imported into New York in 1788, and was of superb form and extraordinary power and spirit. His form, with the remarkable vitality and endurance of his race, has endowed his progeny—which has been persistently used and trained to trotting—with extraordinary courage and endurance. So great has been the impress of this wonderful stamina and splendid form upon American horses that his value to the country may be estimated at millions of dollars. His stock has been bred in-and-in to an unprecedented degree, without any of the disastrous effects generally feared from inbreeding. This success has led many to think that where sire and dam are affected with no disease, inbreeding may be resorted to with safety, the only effect being to intensify in the progeny the characteristics common to both parents.

Horse Disease. See Epizoöty, in the main work, p. 888.

Horsley, John Callcott, (*hörz'le,*) an English historical and *genre* painter, b. in London, 1817, was elected to the Royal Academy in 1864. Among his best works are *L'Allegro* and *Il Penseroso* (printed for the late Prince Albert); *St. Augustine Preaching; A Scene from Don Quixote*, &c., &c.

Horse Creek, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Marengo co.; *pop.* 1,337.

Horse Lick, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Jackson co.; *pop.* 497.

Horse Pasture, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Henry co.; *pop.* 2,302.

Horse Swamp, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Camden co.; *pop.* 717.

Hor'ton, in *Pennsylvania*, a twp. of Elk co.; *pop.* 631.

Ho'tel, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Surry co.; *p.* 709.

Hot House, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Fannin co.; *p.* 487.

Hot House, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Cherokee co.; *pop.* 645.

Hot Springs, in *California*, a twp. of Napa co.; *pop.* 2,120.

Houghton, Richard Monckton Milnes, (*hō'tŭn,*) an English poet and man of letters, b. of an ancient Yorkshire family, in 1809. After graduating at Cambridge in 1837, he sat in the House of Commons for nearly 25 years, as a member of the Independent Liberal party. In 1863 he was raised to the peerage. His chief works embrace *Poems, Legendary and Historical*; *Palm Leaves*; and *The Life, Letters, and Literary Remains of John Keats*—the latter being his most important production. Lord *H.*, who is well known to American society, distinguished himself by his warm advocacy of the National cause during the Civil War.

Hough'ton, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Keweenaw co.; *pop.* 1,325.

Houlton's, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Redwood co.; *pop.* 111.

Hou'ma, in *Louisiana*, a vill. of Terrebonne parish; *pop.* 593.

House's, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Jackson co.; *pop.* 994.

House's Creek, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Wake co.; *pop.* 2,098.

Hou'ston, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Heard co.; *pop.* 1,092.

How'ard, Edward, an English novelist, 1801–42, was author of the popular naval romances *The Old Commodore, Rattlin the Reefer, Outward Bound*, &c., which rank among the best works of their class in English fiction.

How'ard, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Conway co.; *pop.* 745.

Howard, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Bibb co.; *pop.* 938.—A dist. of Taylor co.; *pop.* 360.

Howard, in *Kansas*, a co. *Cap.* Bellville. *Pop.* 2,794.

Howard, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Gentry co.; *pop.* 1,310.

Howard, in *Pennsylvania*, a twp. and borough of Centre co.; *pop.* of twp. 875; of borough 324.

Howe, Julia Ward, an American poetess, b. in N. Y., 1819. She has published *Passion-Flowers* (1854), and from her pen proceeded the nationally popular *Battle Hymn of the Republic.*

Howe, in *Pennsylvania*, a twp. of Perry co.; *pop.* 410.

How'ell, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Howell co.; *pop.* 976.

Howell Prai'rie, in *Oregon*, a prec. of Marion co.; *pop.* 231.

Howell's, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Echols co.; *pop.* 105

How'ellsville, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Robeson co.; *pop.* 1,023.

How'ertens, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Rhea co.; *p.* 406.

How'ser's, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of McCracken co.; *pop.* 966.

Ho'ya, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of *Asclepiadaceæ*, comprising, besides one African species, a large number of species dispersed over tropical Asia. They are herbaceous plants with twining or creeping stems, which throw out roots at the lower nodes. The leaves are opposite, often, but not in all the species, thick and fleshy; and the flowers are in lateral umbels. The corolla is rotate, the five lobes of the limb are ovate and valvate in the bud. The staminal corona consists of five scales inserted on the gynostegium, and usually spreading horizontally like a star in the centre of the corolla; the inner angle bears a small tooth incumbent on the anther. The pollen-masses are erect, oblong, and attached in pairs. The stigma is not beaked. The follicles are smooth or with wing-like appendages. The genus comprehends some of the most ornamental among the plants cultivated in our hot-houses.



Fig. 51. — HOYA IMPERIALIS.

Hoyts'ville, in *Utah Territory*, a precinct of Summit co.; *pop* 228.

Hub'bardston, in *Michigan*, a village of North Plains twp., Ionia co.; *pop.* 531.

Hub'ble, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Cape Girardeau co.; *pop.* 1,689.

Hu'bert's Cave, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Grundy co.; *pop.* 343.

Hu'bin, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Roane co.; *pop.* 1,027.

Hub'ley, in *Pennsylvania*, a twp. of Schuylkill co.; *pop.* 547.

Hub'ner, Joseph Alexander, Baron, (*hoob'ner,*) an eminent Austrian diplomatist, b. at Vienna in 1811. After filling several subordinate posts in the imperial service, he became Austrian ambassador at Paris in 1850, and in 1856 signed the Treaty of Paris, having been instrumental, it is supposed, in preventing his sovereign from taking part with Russia, and in insuring his neutrality. Later he was employed in missions to Naples and Rome, and in 1867 was placed at the head of the Austrian embassy in the latter city, and entrusted with the conduct of the negotiations with the Holy See in reference to the repudiation of the Concordat.

Hud'son, in *Massachusetts*, a twp. of Middlesex co.; *pop.* 3,389.

Hudson, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Douglas co.; *pop.* 448.

Huer'fano, in *Colorado Territory*, a district of Huerfano co.; *pop.* 1,108.

Huey, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Calhoun co.; *pop.* 153.

Huff's Creek, in *West Virginia*, a twp. of Wyoming co.; *pop.* 34[illegible].

Huggins, William, (*hŭg'ginz,*) an English astronomer, b. in London, 1824. In 1862–4 he applied himself to the undertaking of extending Kirchhoff's mode of analysis of the sun to the planets, stars, nebulæ, and comets. For many months he applied himself to the arduous but necessary preliminary task of mapping the spectra of abt. 26 of the chemical elements. He then compared the spectra of abt. 50 stars directly in the instrument with the spectra of several terrestrial elements, and found that the stars are hot bodies, similarly constituted to the sun, and that they contain many of the substances found on the earth. One of the most remarkable of his subsequent discoveries was that of the nature of some of the nebulæ. He found that some of these bodies gave a spectrum of a few bright lines only, which showed that the light had emanated from heated matter in the state of gas; and, further, that the principal constituents of the gaseous nebulæ are nitrogen and hydrogen. These objects are not, therefore, as was previously supposed, clusters of stars too distant to be separately distinguished. Mr. *H.* has since continued his prismatic researches by a re-examination of the nebulæ with a more powerful spectroscope, by which his former results have been confirmed. He has also examined the spectra of four comets, and has found that the greater part of the light of these objects is different from solar light. The spectrum of Weinecke's comet he found to be identical with the spectrum of carbon. Mr. *H.* has shown that the proper motion of the stars in the line of sight can be determined from any small shift of position which the lines of their spectra may have suffered, and that Sirius is moving from the earth with a velocity of 22 miles per second. For his discoveries, Mr. *H.* has received the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society; been elected a F.R.S., and made LL.D. of Cambridge and Edinburgh universities, and D.C.L. of that of Oxford.

Hug'gins, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Gentry co.; *p.* 1,112.

Hughes, in *Kentucky*, a prec. of Pendleton co.; *pop.* 1,422.

Hughes, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Nodaway co.; *p.* 1,420.

Hughes's, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Bledsoe co.; *pop.* 593.

Hughes'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a borough of Lycoming co.; *pop.* 456.

Hugh's, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Tuscaloosa co.; *pop.* 637.

Hugh's Mill, in *Tennessee*, a dist. of Smith co.; *p.* 486.

Hu'go, Victor. Since the publication of the notice of this French poet and politician in the body of this work, (see p. 1248), the chief events in his career have been as follows: On the fall of the empire in 1870 he returned to his native country, entered heartily into the Republican movement, and was elected to the National Assembly at Bordeaux, which he soon quitted in disgust, sending the following characteristic letter, dated March 9, 1871, to M. Grévy, Prest of the Assembly:—"Three weeks ago the Assembly refused to hear Garibaldi; today it refuses to hear me. I resign my seat." And he *did* resign it, and repaired to Brussels, only to be expelled from Belgium by the government, alarmed by the violence of his political writings, and his avowed sympathy with the Communists. He then took refuge in the small town of Vianden, in Luxembourg, where he composed *L'Année Terrible.* Returning to Paris in July, he made earnest intercession for the lives of Rossel, Ferré, and the other condemned Communists, but without effect. M. Hugo has published an account of this period of his career in *Actes et Paroles* (Paris, 1872). In 1874 he published *Quatre-Vingt-Treize*, a romance of the first French Revolution, containing passages of great power, but unequal as a whole to his earlier works. In 1876, he was elected a Senator for six years. In 1877, he issued, *History of a Crime;* 1878, *The Pope.*

Hu'guenot, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Powhatan co.

Huiet's, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Edgefield co.

Hui'gne, in *New Mexico*, a prec. and vill. of Rio Arriba co.; *pop.* 349.

Hull, William, an American general, b. in Conn., 1753. He served with distinction in command of a body of volunteers during the War of the Revolution, and in 1805 became governor of Michigan Territory. In 1812 he was given the chief command of the army of the North-West, and in the same year surrendered with his entire force to the English at Detroit. For this act he was tried by court-martial and sentenced to death—a sentence remitted on account of his age and past services. D. 1825.

Hull, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Clinton co.; *pop.* 300.

Hullah, John, (*hŭl'lah,*) an English musical professor, and originator of the Tonic Sol-fa method of singing,

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was B. in Worcester, 1812, and holds the respective positions of Professor of Harmony and Vocal Music in King's Coll., London, conductor of the orchestra and chorus in the Royal Academy of Music, and Musical Inspector of the schools of Great Britain. His published works include, *A Grammar of Harmony*; *A Grammar of Counterpoint*; *The History of Modern Music*; and *The Transition Period of Musical History*.

Hul'verson's, in *Utah*, a prec. of Weber co.

Humbert I., King of Italy, succeeding his father, Victor Emmanuel, (*q. v.*,) in 1878; B. 1844. In 1868, married Marie Marguerite, princess of Savoy; served with credit against Austria, in 1866. In 1870, distinguished himself at the battle of Custozza. He has one son, Victor Emmanuel, prince of Naples. B. in 1869.

Humboldt, in *Nebraska*, a twp. of Richardson co.; in *Oregon*, a prec. of Baker co.

Hume, HAMILTON, (*yoom*), an English Australian explorer, B. at Parramatta, N. S. W., 1814. Hume led an expedition across the Blue Mountains, and accomplished the first journey made by a European from New South Wales to Victoria, discovering the river which bears his name.

Hume, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Whitesides co.

Humphrey, in *S. C.*, a twp. of Darlington co.

Humphrey's, in *Ga.*, a dist. of Paulding co.

Hungary Neck, in *Md.*, a dist. of Somerset co.

Hunnewell Furnace, in *Ky.*, prec. of Greenup co.

Hunt, WILLIAM HOLMAN, a distinguished English painter of the Pre-Raphaelite School, B. in London, 1827. *The Light of the World*, *The Finding of the Saviour in the Temple*, and *The Festival of St. Swithin*, are three of his most masterly efforts.

Hunt, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Scott co.; *pop.* 280.

Hunter, DAVID, an American general, B. in Washington, D. C., 1802, graduated at West Point twenty years later, and became a colonel in the regular army in 1861. In the same year he was appointed a major general of volunteers, and assigned the command of the dept. of Missouri. In the year following he was placed at the head of the forces at Port Royal, and issued an unauthoritative order freeing all the slaves within the limits of his dept., May, 1863. After being defeated by the Confederates at Lynchburg in June, 1864, he was superseded in his command by Gen. Sheridan.

Hunter, ROBERT MERCER TALIAFERRO, an American statesman, B. in Essex co., Va., 1809, after graduating at the University of the State, practised law, and was elected to Congress in 1837. From 1839 till 1841 he held the position of Speaker, supported President Polk's policy, and was the originator of the Warehousing System. From 1847 till 1851 he sat in the U. S. Senate, and upon the breaking out of the War of Secession became for some months Confederate Secretary of State, and a member of the Southern Senate. In 1865 he was re-elected U. S. Senator.

Hunter, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Edgar co.; *pop.* 1,029.

Hunter, in *South Carolina*, a twp. of Laurens co.; *pop.* 2,557.

Hunter Quarter, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Carteret co.; *pop.* 945.

Hunter's, in *California*, a twp. of Tehama co.; *p.* 40.

Hunter's Hill, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Gates co.; *pop.* 1,461.

Hunter's Point, in *New York*, a vill. of Newtown twp., Queen's co.; *pop.* 1,596.

Huntersville, in *Ohio*, a vill. of Spring Creek twp., Miami co.; *pop.* 233.

Huntington, SAMUEL, an American patriot, B. at Windham, Conn, 1732. He early played a prominent part in the resistance to English aggression in the colonies, and in 1776, as a member of the Continental Congress, signed the Declaration of Independence. In 1779 he succeeded Mr. Jay in the presidency of the Congress of the Confederation, and, later, became chief-justice and governor of his native State. D. 1796.

Huntington, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Elmore co.; *pop.* 1,317.

Hunt's Station, in *Tennessee*, a district of Franklin co.; *pop.* 1,238.

Hunts'ville, in *Indiana*, a village of West River twp., Randolph co.; *pop.* 130.

Huntsville, in *North Carolina*, a twp. of Rockingham co.; *pop.* 1,880.

Huntsville, in *Utah Territory*, a precinct of Weber co.; *pop.* 1,051.

Hurlbut, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Logan co.; *pop.* 476.

Huron, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Houghton co.; *pop.* 769.

Hurrah, in *Florida*, a precinct of Hillsborough co.; *pop.* 446.

Hurricane, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Bradley co.; *pop.* 689.— A twp. of Greene co.; *pop.* 385.—A twp of Saline co.; *pop.* 390.

Hurricane, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Coweta co.; *pop.* 550.

Hurricane, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Fayette co.; *pop.* 1,333.— A twp. of Montgomery co.; *pop.* 724.

Hurricane, in *Missouri*, a village of Lincoln co.; *pop.* 3,712.— A twp. of Carroll co.; *pop.* 2,280.

Hurricane, in *Tennessee*, a district of Franklin co.; *pop.* 594.— A district of Wilson co.; *pop.* 1,039.

Hurricane Hill Church, in *Tennessee*, a district of Dyer co.; *pop.* 1,055.

Hurricane Switch, in *Tennessee*, a district of Maury co.; *pop.* 1,132.

Hurtesville, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Russell co.; *pop.* 1,140.

Huseh, (*hŭsh*,) a town of Roumania, cap. of a dist. of same name in Moldavia, on an affluent of the Pruth, 40 m. S E. of Yassy. *Pop.* 12,764.

Hutchinson, THOMAS JOSEPH, an English explorer and author, B. 1820. The leading experiences of his career may be gathered from the titles of the following of his works: *Narrative of the Niger, Tchadda, and Binuë Exploration in Western Africa* (1855); *Ten Years' Wanderings among the Ethiopians: with Sketches of the Manners and Customs of the Civilized and Uncivilized Tribes from Senegal to Gaboon* (1861); *Buenos Ayres and Argentine Gleanings: a Diary of the Salado Exploration* (1865); *The Parana and the Paraguayan War* (1868).

Hutchinson, in *Kentucky*, a precinct of Bourbon co.; *pop.* 636.

Hutchinson's, in *Georgia*, a district of Greene co.; *pop.* 320.

Hutton, in *W. Virginia*, a twp. of Putnam co.; *p.* 1,568.

Huxley, THOMAS HENRY, (*hŭks'le*,) an eminent English scientist, B. at Ealing, 1825, became Professor of Natural History in the Royal School of Mines, and Hunterian Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Physiology to the Royal College of Surgeons, 1854. The writings of Dr. *H.* have borne important fruit in the development of modern natural science, and his fame stands on a par with that of Darwin, Spencer, Lubbock, Tyndall, Grove, and the rest of that galaxy which, combined, have almost revolutionized the scientific ideas of the present day. Prof. *H.*'s chief works are: *Man's Place in Nature* (1863); *Lectures on Comparative Anatomy* (1864); *Lessons in Elementary Physiology* (1866; 2d ed., 1868); *An Introduction to the Classification of Animals* (1869); and *Lay Sermons, Addresses, and Reviews* (1870; 2d ed., 1871).

Hyde Park, in *Massachusetts*, a flourishing town of Norfolk co., abt. 8 m. from Boston, on the Providence R.R. *Pop.* 4,136.

Hyde Park, in *Utah Territory*, a prec. of Cache co.; *pop.* 343.

Hydrochlo'ric Acid. (*Chem.*) At the Liverpool meeting of the British Association, held in Sept., 1870, Mr. Henry Deacon illustrated a very simple method of decomposing hydrochloric acid, and getting the chlorine from it in an available form. He passes a mixture of hydrochloric acid and air at a temperature of about 700°–750° Fahr. through tubes containing pieces of brick soaked in solution of sulphate of copper and dried. The sulphate of copper remains unchanged, and appears capable of converting an indefinitely large quantity of hydrochloric acid and atmospheric oxygen into chlorine and aqueous vapor. This process succeeds well, as a laboratory experiment, and is about to be employed on a manufacturing scale for making bleaching powder (chloride of lime).

Hydro-extract'or, *n.* (*Mech.*) An apparatus for removing liquids or moisture from yarns or cloths in the process of manufacture. The main feature or principle of the machine is extremely simple, consisting merely of a circular, open wire-basket, in which the wet cloths are placed as uniformly as possible, and which is then made to revolve with such rapidity that the moisture is thrown out by the centrifugal force through the interstices of the basket. As the *vis inertiæ* prevents the instant communication of a sufficient velocity to the basket loaded with heavy goods, various expedients have been resorted to to make communicated velocity progressive. The contrivances for this purpose were originally very complicated; but the arrangement shown in the annexed engraving, which is

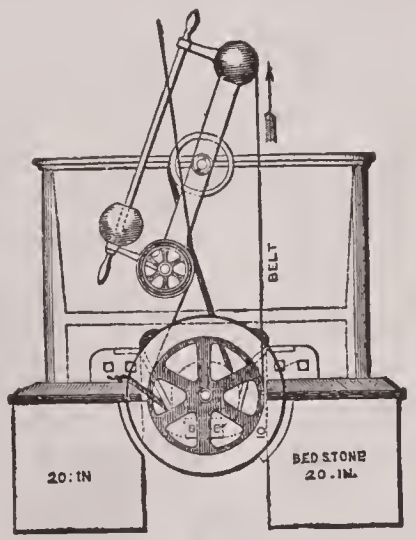


Fig. 52.— HYDRO-EXTRACTOR.

an exterior view of the machine and the driving apparatus, is much more simple, and perfectly effective. It is the invention of Mr. C. Bryant, of Lowell, Massachusetts. The whole machine rests on two square bedstones: the outside of the case, or tub, is only shown in the figure, within which the wire-basket, open at the top for the reception of the goods, revolves on a vertical shaft: to this shaft motion is communicated from the horizontal shaft beneath the tub by means of bevel-gears. On the extremity of this horizontal shaft is fixed the driving-pulley, as shown in the figure. This pulley is of the form usually employed on small tilt- or trip-hammers; a belt passing around this pulley, and continually moving, communicates motion to the pulley whenever a binder brings the belt in close contact with its periphery. The binder is attached to the extremities of an oscillating frame, suspended from the top of the tub, as shown in the figure. The binder presses against the belt, so as to communicate motion to the pulley. To stop the motion, the upper end of the oscillating binder-frame is pressed down by a handle; the binder relieves the belt, and a rope attached to the periphery of a small pulley on the binder-frame, passing over a pulley fixed on the horizontal driving-shaft, and fastened at the other end to the bottom of the tub, acts as a friction-break to retard the motion of the tub, and, consequently, of the basket. To keep the binder-frame in extreme positions, a movable weight is placed on the handle-rod at the top of the frame, which slides from one end to the other of the rod, as the binder is raised or depressed. The basket in this machine is about 3½ feet in diameter, and in full action is capable of making 800 revolutions per minute. The driving-belt should be about 8 inches wide, the driving-pulley 18 inches in diameter.

Hydrofugine, (*hī-dro'fū-gen*,) *n.* (*Chem.*) The name given to a substance lately recommended for the purpose of rendering fabrics water-proof, without interfering with the circulation of the air through them. The method of preparing the compound is as follows: In one of two pans, each of a capacity of about 5 gallons, place twenty pounds of sulphate of alumina cut in thin slices; into the other pan eight pounds of oleic acid, and about a gallon and a half of alcohol. Stir in order to properly mix them, and then pour, gradually, the contents of the second pan into the first, stirring all the time with a wooden pallet for about 20 minutes. When the mixture is complete, allow it to settle for about 24 hours. The alcohol and the oleic acid, which floats on the top, can be poured off, and the precipitate is placed in a felt filter, and submitted to a strong pressure in order to obtain a solid cake. This cake is removed and dried in a moderately hot stove, and afterwards reduced to powder. This powder is prepared for use for woollen fabrics by mixing and dissolving one pound in about 20 gallons of water. For silk, linen, and other fabrics, one and a half pounds of the powder will be required for every 20 gallons of water. The solutions are to be passed through a sieve before dipping the fabrics, which should be completely saturated, and afterwards removed and dried, when, it is asserted, they will be found impervious to water, but not to air.

Hydrium, (*hī'drĭ-ŭm*,) *n.* (*Chem.*) The name given by Hiller to the element H, which, by him and some other chemists, is considered as the metal of the hydrogen gas. According to Dumar, the hydrogen gas requires, for its condensation into a liquid metal, a temperature far below any cold we have thus far been able to produce; and then, for the solidification into the ordinary metallic state, a further degree of cold, perhaps as far below the freezing-point of mercury as this is below the melting-point of potassium. In order to come to an approximate estimate of such a low temperature, we may consider that hydrogen when cooled contracts like other gases, for every degree $\frac{1}{490}$ of the volume which it possesses at 32° Fahr.; and, inversely, increases as much in volume by heating. It has been surmised by many physicists—among them Clerk Maxwell and Clausius—that as heat thus increases the elasticity of gases, it is the absolute cause of that elasticity, or, in other words, that the cause of that elasticity is the molecular motion, which we call heat, associated with the molecules of the gas; and which, by their increase, cause more powerful impact on one another and on the walls of the vessels containing them, and so increase the pressure. Therefore, the absolute zero of temperature would be the absolute zero of gaseous tension, that is, the temperature at which the gas would cease to have any elastic force, would exert no pressure, or have no molecular motion whatsoever. It would then cease to be gas, as steam ceases to be a vapor when a sufficient amount of latent heat is eliminated. As 1° Fahr. added increases the elasticity of hydrogen by $\frac{1}{490}$ of its volume, and each degree withdrawn diminishes the volume by $\frac{1}{490}$, it is evident that, if this holds at all temperatures, there is no further reduction possible at 490° below 32°, and hence no more heat could be extracted; therefore, the volume of the gas would cease to exist. Hence, if we withdraw heat until we reach −458° Fahr., we should arrive at the absolute zero, at which all hydrogen would become lifeless and inert, and incapable of responding to or assimilating with any form of motion, which, under other circumstances, would influence its molecules. Other gases would probably liquefy or solidify before that point was reached; but hydrogen, being evidently the most volatile of all, would be the last to lose its gaseous condition, and be compelled to liquefy or solidify; it would then be chemically as inert as two pieces of solid metal, which are mutually inert in regard to one another. In short, chemically speaking, hydrogen would have the property of a solid metal; and physically speaking, as there is no motion called latent heat of fusion or evaporation, there could be no cause for its liquidity of gaseous condition, and it could be in no other condition than that of a solid. These are the legitimate consequences of the modern theory in regard to heat being a mode of motion.

Hyglopathy, (*hĭj-e-ŏp'ah-the.*) [Gr. *ygeia*, health, and *pathos*, affection.] (*Med.*) That curative system which rejects all medicines as injurious, and relies wholly on what is claimed as nature's "Materia Medica," — as food, drink, abstinence, temperature, light, air, sleep, exer-

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cise, rest, cleanliness, mental, social, and mesmeric influences, &c.

Hygrallinity, (*hī-grăl'-fĭn'ı-te.*) [Gr. *hygros*, moist, and Eng. *affinity.*] (*Chem.*) The name given by Hugo Tamm to a new phenomenon discovered in the bigallate of antimony, a substance which is absolutely insoluble in water, and yet possesses a powerful affinity for moisture, which it absorbs rapidly from the air, after being dried a the temperature of 212° F. Most powders and precipitates, dried at that temperature, as is well known, absorb moisture on exposure to the atmosphere, but this is a purely physical phenomenon, due to porosity. On the contrary, in the case of gallate of antimony, chemical affinity is at work, and this precipitate, after exposure to the air for two or three hours, actually absorbs two equivalents of water. In a word, this insoluble substance has as much affinity for moisture as deliquescent salts. But one of the most curious features in connection with this extraordinary phenomenon is, that, on being dried at 212° F., bigallate of antimony loses the two equivalents of water which it had absorbed from the air, and that, on being left exposed once more to the atmosphere, it reabsorbs the same amount of moisture. This interesting experiment may be repeated indefinitely.

Hynes, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Russell co ; *pop.* 1,120.

Hy'rum City, in *Utah Ter.*, a prec. of Cache co. ; *p.* 708.

Haar'lem, HAARLEM, HARLEM, a city of the Netherlands, prov. of N. Holland, 10 m. W. of Amsterdam. It was formerly a place of great strength, but the ramparts are now converted into public promenades. A number of canals traverse the town in different directions, some of them bordered with trees. Among the public edifices are the Stadthaus, containing a valuable collection of pictures; a royal mansion or palace; and several charitable institutions. The number of churches is considerable, the cathedral of St. Bavon being the largest in Holland, and containing a collection of antiquities of the time of the crusades, besides the famous Haarlem organ. The other objects of interest are the town library, the Anatomical Theatre, the Botanical Garden, the Academy of Sciences, founded in 1752, and to which a valuable museum is attached; and the Horticultural Society. *Manuf.* Jewelry; cotton, linen, and silk stuffs; thread, and ribbons. Haarlem has long been celebrated for its bleaching grounds, and carries on an extensive traffic in flowers, particularly tulips. *Pop.* 26,000. — It is the birthplace of L. Coster, the inventor of movable printing-types, and of the painters Berghem, Ostade, Ruysdael, Vanderhelst, Wouvermans, and the Vanderveldes.

Haar'lem, (Lake of,) an extensive lake of Holland, lying in the triangular space of which Haarlem, Amsterdam, and Leyden furnish the apices. This lake was formed in the 16th century, by an inundation of the sea, but by means of work steadily carried on from 1841 to 1852, it has been almost entirely drained, and fully 45,000 acres gained to the kingdom.

Habakkuk, (*hab'a-kuk.*) (*Script.*) The name of the thirty-fifth in order of the books of the Old Testament, forming one of those of the twelve minor prophets. The author flourished about 600 years before Christ, but little further is known regarding him. The book relates chiefly to the invasion of Judea by the Chaldeans, the overthrow of the Babylonish empire, and the final deliverance of God's faithful people. It may be divided into two parts. In the first, which is in the form of a dialogue between God and the prophet, the latter begins by deploring the desolate condition of Jerusalem (i. 1–4). God then foretells the destruction of the Jewish state by the Chaldeans (5–11). The prophet replies by expressing a hope that they may not be entirely destroyed, and that the Chaldeans may be punished (i. 12–ii. 1). God assures the prophet that the captivity will only be for a time, and that their captors will eventually be punished for their iniquities (ii. 2–20). The second part is a prayer or psalm, in which the prophet recounts the wonderful works of God to his chosen people in times past, and beseeches him to be merciful to them in their captivity (iii.). The style of this prophet has always been much admired; Eichhorn, De Wette, and Rosenmüller are loud in their praises of it, the first giving a detailed and animated analysis of the construction of his prophecies. His figures are all great, happily chosen, and properly drawn out. His denunciations are terrible, his derision bitter, his consolation cheering; while with all the boldness and fervor of his imagination, his language is pure and his verse melodious. The famous psalm, or ode, in the third and concluding chapter, stands unsurpassed in the whole compass of Hebrew poetry, for the boldness and rapidity of its flights, the sublimity and grasp of its conceptions, the magnificence of its imagery, the music and melody of its rhythm. "He contends," says Eichhorn, "with words, he struggles with images; and who is not seized with a sacred shudder as he reads, like that of the prophet himself, as he beheld the sublime and terrible appearance of the Indescribable." The canonical authority of this book has never been called in question; and it is several times quoted in the New Testament.

Hus'bandry, (Patrons of,) or GRANGERS. Under this denomination there originated in 1866, a coöperative association of agriculturists, organized in the United States for the protection and development of their social and economical interests, apart from any political or sectarian propagandism whatever. Primarily, this association was called into existence through the representation of Mr. O. H. Kelly, commissioned by the Department of Agriculture to journey through the Southern States of the Union for surveying and reporting upon their agricultural and industrial resources and their condition. That inquest resulted in establishing the fact of great dissatisfaction prevailing throughout the farming community in general, in consequence of the high freights and vexations regulations adopted by railway companies in the transportation of agricultural and mineral produce, and of the excessive prices charged for agricultural implements and domestic stores by dealers in such goods. To remedy this state of things, Mr. Kelly, in concert with Mr. Saunders, of the Department of Agriculture, conceived the idea of placing agricultural interests on a coöperative basis after the manner of an associated body, such as the Order of Odd-Fellows, for instance. A constitution was drawn up accordingly, for the "Patrons of Husbandry" — the name adopted for the order, its branches being styled "granges:" that is to say, farms with all stables and out-buildings,—and that constitution provided for a national and state and subordinate granges. The officers of a grange, whether national, state, or subordinate, are elected by the members, and comprise a master, overseer, lecturer, steward, assistant steward, chaplain, treasurer, secretary, gate-keeper, cores, pomona, flora, and lady assistant steward. Females are admitted to membership on the same terms and with equal privileges as men, but only those of the sex who are interested in agricultural matters are eligible. Regular meetings of the national and state granges are held annually; the subordinate granges usually meeting monthly and frequently oftener. In Dec., 1867, the national grange was established at Washington, and soon the number of granges multiplied so rapidly that, by 1874, they had been established in nearly every section of the Union. In 1871, 125 granges were organized; in 1872, 1,160; in 1873, 8,667; and at the beginning of 1874 this total had increased to 10 015, with a membership of 750,125 — estimated at double that number in 1875.

Harte, FRANCIS BRET, a popular writer, b. in Albany, N. Y., 1839. At an early age went to California, turned miner, school-teacher, journalist, &c., and thus acquired that knowledge of life of which he subsequently made such happy use. In 1868 he became editor of the new magazine, *The Overland Monthly*, to which he contributed sketches of California life; first *The Luck of Roaring Creek*, succeeded by *The Outcasts of Poker Flat*, *Miggles*, *The Heathen Chinee*, &c. Resigned from the *Overland* in 1871 and settled at Boston, and became connected with the *Atlantic Monthly*. In 1873 he wrote *An Episode of Fiddletown*, and subsequently several prose and poetical pieces. *H.* now resides in Washington.

Hayes, RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD, 19th President of the United States, succeeding Gen. Grant, of Scottish ancestry, who emigrated to New England, and thence to Ohio in 1817, where *H.* was b., Oct. 4, 1822. He entered Kenyon College, Ohio, in 1838; leaving Kenyon, he commenced the study of law; subsequently entering Harvard law school, graduated and began the practice of his legal profession in Ohio. His health becoming impaired, he sought travel, visiting Canada and the South-west as far as Texas. Coming North, he settled at Cincinnati, and renewed his connection with the bar, turning his attention somewhat to politics, supporting Gen. Scott in 1852. The same year he married Lucy Ware Webb, of Cincinnati, daughter of Dr. James Webb, formerly of Lexington, Ky. He supported Fremont in 1856, and also Mr. Lincoln. His first public office was a Solicitor of Cincinnati. *H.* was 39 when the war broke out. He entered the army as major of the 23d Ohio infantry, June, 1861; the colonel of the regiment was W. S. Rosecrans. July 25 the regiment was sent to West Virginia. Rosecrans was promoted to general. *H.* was at the battle of South Mountain, where he was severely wounded, and for his gallant participation in the battles around Winchester, he was recommended for brigadier-general by Generals Sheridan and Crook. It was during this campaign that he was elected to Congress from the Second Ohio District, Oct., 1864. He was thrice elected governor of Ohio. The political campaign of 1875 in Ohio was an exciting one. The question of the division of the school fund and the currency being prominent, *H.* was found an ardent opponent of inflation and division of the school fund. During the five years of his gubernatorial term, he is said to have been instrumental in reducing the State debt $2,773,406, and the tax from 3·5 to 2·9 mills on the dollar, an annual saving of near $1,000,000. He was nominated for President at the Republican Convention at Cincinnati, June, 1876, in opposition to Samuel J. Tilden, of New York. The popular vote at the election was: Hayes, 4,033,295; Tilden, 4,281,265; Cooper, 81,737; Smith (Prohibition), 9,522: total vote polled, 8,411,136, which embraces some scattering votes not named herein, including 539 votes polled on an anti-secret society ticket. In the Electoral College the vote stood: Hayes and Wheeler, 185; Tilden and Hendricks, 184. He took his seat March, 1877. See ELECTORAL COMMISSION, p. 924. See *Life of Hayes*, by Wm. D. Howells (1876), and *Ohio in the War*, by Whitelaw Reid.

Howells, WILLIAM D., a popular writer, b in Ohio, March 1, 1837. Brought up as a printer, in 1858 became co-editor of *The Ohio State Journal;* in 1860 issued, in connection with J. J. Piatt, a small volume of poems, entitled, *Poems of Two Friends*. Wrote, also, lives of Abraham Lincoln and Hamlin. In 1861 he was appointed U. S. Consul at Venice, which he held until 1865. His *Venitian Life* appeared about this time, followed by *Italian Journeys* (1867), *No Love Lost* (1869), *Suburban Sketches* (1871), *Their Wedding Journey* (1872), *A Chance Acquaintance* (1873), &c. In 1871 he assumed the editorship of the *Atlantic Monthly*, and has since resided at Cambridge.

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